"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy, fresh westerly winds.

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MINISTER CONGER REPORTS ALL WELL

Dispatch Says the Besieged Have Ample Provisions.

TRUCE WITH ATTACKERS

Firing on Legations Ceased July 16 "by Agreement."

OTHER DETAILED DISPATCHES

Japanese Legation Reports Conditions July 22—Big Battle Reported at Niu-Chwang Between Russians and Chinese.

An undated dispatch from Minister Conger has been received in Washington. He refers to the cessation of hostilities July 16 "by arrangement." He adds there is plenty of provisions, but little ammunition.

Detailed reports up to July 22 were received from the Japanese Legation at Peking. The casualties up to that time were not very heavy.

The American troops at Peking were occupying a strong position on the wall.

Another message was received from Sir Robert Hart, reporting his staff and family safe.

Pao-ting-Foo is surrounded by rebels, and no message can be obtained from there.

It is reported that a big battle is in progress at Niu-Chwang, between 10,000 Chinese and 4,000 Russians.

Gen. Chaffee reports a rumor that the advance on Peking began yesterday. This is not credited in Washington.

Germany and Great Britain are now urging the beginning of the movement. The Chinese Minister in London advises against it.

The United States may request China to co-operate with the other powers in the advance on Peking.

MINISTER CONGER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department this evening received two cablegrams from China. The first read:

Che-Foo, (undated.)

Tien-Tsin, 27th. Message just received from Conger says since 16th by agreement no firing. Have provisions several weeks, little ammunition; all safe; well.

I [Daggett] report allied forces will soon advance. Practically no looting by Americans; no unnecessary killing. Indiana arrived 26th. Order MacCann, Sladen, both Allens, Mifchell, Bryce, join regiment here.

DAGGETT.

The second dispatch reads:

Che-Foo.

Tien-Tsin, 30th. Flintshire arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven Ninth Infantry sick, 10 doctors, 100 Hospital Corps men, 20 signal men needed. Unavoidable delay unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving. DAGGETT.

The official confirmation of the news that Minister Conger is safe and well, coupled with the statement that he has provisions for several weeks and that the firing on the legation has ceased, was welcome intelligence, though not unexpected in view of recent news. The information from Col. Daggett was promptly telegraphed to President McKinley at Canton, who has been advised of the receipt of messages always as soon as they reached here.

The last message which came from Minister Conger was that which was obtained through the aid of Mr. Wu and was supposed to be dated the 18th inst., before which time nothing had come since June 12.

It is expected now that all the energies of the Government, as well as those of the other nations, will be concentrated for the advance on Peking. Several of the reports which have come from China seem to indicate that this will occur very soon, some of the dispatches placing the date as early as yesterday. The officials here, however, do not look for so early an advance if the allied commanders adhere to their original

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Sports.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67½c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26¾c.; cotton, nominal, 10 1-16c.; iron, No. 1 foundry, $15; butter, Western creamery, 18½c.
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The vacation trips, 1 day to 3 weeks, advertised for in the Central of Hudson River time table, 23d inst.—Adv.

estimate of 80,000 men as necessary for the campaign.

The proportion of men of the Ninth Infantry reported by Col. Daggett as sick is considered an alarming and unfortunate feature of the situation. Officials are unable to account for it, but agree that it may delay any immediate movement forward. The delays in unloading the transports also are discouraging and vexatious. Surgeon General Sternberg already has given public notice that 100 contract surgeons are wanted for service in the East, but it will be some time before they can be on the ground ready for active work.

ALL AMERICANS SAFE.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says the missionaries report that all the Americans in Peking and Tung-Chau are safe, but their property has been destroyed.

BOSTON, July 31.—A cablegram was received at the rooms of the American Board this afternoon from Che-Foo. Mr. Drew, by whom it is signed, is a Massachusetts man, well known in the vicinity of Boston, and now in the Chinese customs service. The cable reads:

"All Peking, Tung Chau Americans, also Walkers, Chapins, Smith, Wykoffs, Varity, Robert, Terry, Mackay safe at Peking. Wire friends. All property destroyed. Dated Peking, July 21. Received at Tien-Tsin 27."

MESSAGE FROM SIR ROBERT HART.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Important additional confirmation of the safety of the legations was received in London last evening by Duncan Campbell, representative in Europe of the Chinese Customs Service, from the Commissioner of Customs at Che-Foo, in the shape of a Peking dispatch, not dated, but believed to have been written on July 21, signed by both Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, and Robert Bredon, Deputy Inspector General, to the following effect:

"Staff and family still safe."

This has been confirmed by the Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, who telegraphed last evening:

"Authentic; Inspector General safe twenty-second."

FOREIGNERS HELD AS HOSTAGES.

ROME, Aug. 1.—A dispatch received here says:

"The Chinese Government is detaining 600 Europeans as hostages, including the Ministers and their families and the members of the legations."

It is believed here that when war is officially declared these will be ordered to leave Peking within twenty-four hours. They will then be at the mercy of the Boxers. China, it is thought, will consider that war has been declared as soon as the allies begin to March on Peking.

BATTLE AT NIU-CHWANG.

LONDON, July 31.—It is reported from Japanese sources that the Russians captured the forts at Niu-Chwang Thursday, July 26.

According to a Che-Foo dispatch, Admiral Alexieff has returned to Port Authur.

BERN, July 31.—Communication between Che-Foo and Shanghai has been re-established, and a dispatch from Che-Foo dated July 29 confirms the report that the Russians captured the forts at Niu-Chwang on July 26.

SHANGHAI, July 31.—Private advices from Niu-Chwang dated July 27, say that the Russians attacked the Chinese settlements yesterday morning. The engagement lasted an hour and a half.

The Chinese bolted from their stockades, but the Russians, after holding them for a short time, returned to their own settlement. The Chinese say they won, driving back the Russians.

The Russians had four wounded and the Chinese six killed and ten wounded. All the business houses in Niu-Chwang are closed.

MORE DETAILS FROM PEKING.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Coolidge, commanding the Ninth Infantry at Tien-Tsin. It came by way of Che-Foo and is as follows:

"Tien-Tsin, July 27.

"Following letter of Lieut. Col. Shiba, military attaché at the [Japanese] legation of Peking, dated July 22, arrived Tien-Tsin 25th, at 9 o'clock in the evening:

"'Peking, July 22, Evening.

"'We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming?

"'All legations have been blockaded since the 13th of last month, and since the 20th we have been attacked continually, night and day, by the Chinese soldiers, from more than ten encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending.

"'We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety arrival of reinforcing army, and if you cannot reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer.

"'The Emperor and Empress Dowager appear to be still at Peking. Were our reinforcements to arrive, it is very probable that they would flee to Wan Shoshan.

"'The killed and wounded up to date are: Eight killed, one a Captain of infantry, and an Ambassador's attaché; seven seriously wounded, the First Secretary of the Legation being one of twenty slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is sixty in all.' COOLIDGE."

The following dispatch from Admiral Remey was received by the Navy Department this morning:

"Che-Foo, July 31.

"TAKU, July 28.—Japanese Military Attaché, Peking, in letter dated July 22, reports legations besieged since June 13. Continually attacked from June 20 until July 17. Attack then ceased and Chinese soldiers apparently diminishing. Sixty Europeans killed.

"Telegram from Governor of Shan-Tung, addressed to Consular body, Che-Foo, says: 'Imperial edict states that various Ministers, except German, are well and provisions have been supplied.'"

The Japanese Consul at Tien-Tsin telegraphed on the 27th inst. a dispatch dated the 19th from the Japanse Minister at Peking to the Foreign Office at Tokio, which had reached Tien-Tsin by special courier on the 25th. The Minister says:

"The Japanese marines and others continue, under the command of the Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. Shiba, to resist the repeated attacks of Tung Fun Siang's troops. I think we can hold out, though the task is by no means an easy one, until we are re-

Continued on Page 3.

It Pleases the Public.
The Pennsylvania Railroad through train service to the West.—Adv.

KILLED TAKING A HURDLE.

Miss Blake of Boston Loses Her Life at the Holloway Stock Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 31.—Miss Teresa Huntington Blake, the daughter of Samuel Parkman Blake, a retired banker of Boston, Mass., while making a hurdle with a high-jumping horse on the stock farm of J. O. Holloway, near this city, lost her life this afternoon. The horse in going over the hurdle accidentally stumbled on the top rail and fell. Miss Blake, who, Mr. Holloway says, was not a practiced horsewoman, was thrown to the ground and her neck was broken. The horse stepped on her chest and caused a hemorrhage of blood. Miss Blake was only twenty-three years old. Two years ago she was graduated from college at Holyoke with high honors.

She was an expert at golf and tennis, and lately had become fond of cross-country riding and polo. Her object in visiting Mr. Holloway's stock farm was to purchase one of his high jumpers. Clad in a gray riding habit and accompanied by her uncle, James J. Higginson, a broker, of 7 Nassau Street, New York, Miss Blake went to the Holloway place this afternoon. After looking over a string of saddle horses and hunters, Miss Blake picked out a handsome bay and said: "This horse looks as if he would meet my requirements. I will take a jaunt on him, and if he proves to be a good jumper you can send him to Manchester next week."

Mr. Holloway, who has had years of experience with horses, saw that the saddle was properly adjusted and then, mounting Ben Bolt, rode away with Miss Blake. The young woman took several circuits about the field and then made for the hurdle, which was about three feet high. The horse just cleared the top rail when the hoofs of his hind feet caught and caused him to stumble.

With a cry of fear Miss Blake fell headlong beneath him. Mr. Holloway was off Ben Bolt in an instant and with Mr. Higginson ran to the assistance of the prostrate girl; but she was dead when they reached her.

The body was removed to Harvey A. Turnure's morgue in New Rochelle, and to-night will be sent to Mr. Blake's Boston home at 39 Brimmer Street. Mr. Holloway said to-night that he supposed the young woman was a practiced horsewoman or he would not have permitted her to make the hurdles. He says that the hurdles were extremely low and the horse could easily clear a much higher one when ridden by his daughter, Miss Marion Holloway.

"She was a plucky girl," said Mr. Holloway. "But the fact that she was so easily unseated shows that she did not have sufficient experience for dangerous riding of that kind."

THE BOER SURRENDER.

Less than 1,000 Laid Down Their Arms —Lord Roberts Tells Hunter to Go After the Others.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch received at the War Office to-day from Lord Roberts materially modifies yesterday's statement of the surrender of 5,000 Federals under Gen. Prinsloo.

It now appears that Gens. Prinsloo, Villiers, and Crowther surrendered with 986 men, 1,432 horses, 955 rifles, and a Krupp nine-pounder.

Some of the leaders in more distant parts of the hills hesitate to come in on the plea that they are independent of Gen. Prinsloo. Lord Roberts adds that he has directed Gen. Hunter to resume hostilities forthwith and to listen to no excuses.

PETTIGREW WITH THE BOERS.

Son of the Senator Reported to Have Joined Gen. Botha's Staff.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from its Lorenzo Marques correspondent, Frank Pettigrew, son of United States Senator Pettigrew, has arrived there and has joined Commandant General Botha's staff.

A SUBTERRANEAN DUEL.

Fierce Conflict Between Miners 2,000 Feet Under Ground—One Badly Wounded.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 31.—At Brookside, a small coal mining camp, 150 miles southwest of here, a duel was fought late last night 2,000 feet under ground by two determined miners, one of whom is seriously wounded. Night Foreman Charles O'Neill was at work in an entry of the coal mine when he saw approaching him a machine runner named John Dillon, who held a grudge against him.

Dillon had been drinking heavily, but displayed cautiousness by holding his lamp behind his back as he advanced on his adversary. Before O'Neill could divine his visitor's intentions a bullet struck him in the chin and passed through his neck into his shoulder. By the time the clouds of smoke had drifted away O'Neill had secured his revolver, and Dillon, throwing caution to the winds, placed his lamp in a niche and prepared to resume the duel.

O'Neill's shot was ineffective, but Dillon placed two bullets effectively, one through O'Neill's left hand, the other through his wrist. The lamps flickered and the smoke was so dense that further accurate shooting was out of the question. O'Neill, blinded by the smoke and crazed with pain, groped in the tunnel for his adversary and succeeded in clinching, while he strove to secure Dillon's revolver. Though wounded, he succeeded, and Dillon hastily sought one of the cages and ascended to the surface. He is still at large.

MR. LILLY'S JUNK.

His Neighbors in Greenwich in Court Over Ancient Articles.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 31.—The precincts of the Borough Court of this town were littered to-day with a varied assortment of stable and carriage furniture, including a carriage lamp, broom, bridle, blankets, pads, sleigh bells, carriage seats, cushions, shears, &c., all of which bore evidence of having in the long ago seen better days. They formed the bone of contention in a suit which has taken up the time of the gossips here for weeks. They were claimed by Charles H. Lilly, also by Chauncey Scott, and furthermore by Edward Scott, son of Chauncey.

According to the Lilly faction, he left his home, in Mianus, last Spring and went to his son's home, in New Rochelle, N. Y., leaving the keys to the premises with the Scotts, his neighbors. He returned to Mianus suddenly a few weeks ago and noticed; he later averred, several pieces of old junk about the Scott stable that looked like his own. He had the Scotts arrested. Lilly admitted that the stuff he claimed was valuable only from old association, all of it being forty years old. All the parties in the case are prominent Methodists, and all the good church people were at to-day's trial, shocked but curious.

Edward Scott claimed many of the articles as his own, but did not deny that others were Mr. Lilly's. He was accordingly fined $10 and costs, and took an appeal.

Mr. Lilly wanted to fix the value of the goods at $200, but the Court decided that in Baxter Street they would bring only a few dollars.

Chauncey Scott swore that he was innocent of all connection with the crime, and Judge Burnes, who himself is the son of the Rev. Harvey Burnes, a Methodist minister, believed him.

Cardinal Gibbons in Brooklyn.

Cardinal Gibbons was in Brooklyn yesterday. He arrived at noon from Detroit and went to the home of Major John D. Kelley, 213 Clermont Avenue, where he spent the night. He will leave for Baltimore this morning.

Faster Than Ever To California.
The "OVERLAND LIMITED," leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, arrives San Francisco 6:45 in the afternoon third day. Double drawing room sleeping cars through without change; buffet smoking and library cars (with barber); all meals en route served a la carte in dining cars. Accommodations may be secured New York office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

KING VICTOR IN ITALY

Arrived in Reggio and Started at Once for Rome.

MINISTRY ISSUES MANIFESTO

Humbert's Body to Be Taken to Rome, Attended by the Queen—Army Takes Oath of Allegiance.

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, July 31.—King Victor Emmanuel III. arrived here at noon aboard his yacht, preceded by a torpedo boat, which had been sent in search of him.

The King started for Rome at 1 o'clock P. M.

He received the first news of the assassination of his father by semaphore.

ROME, July 31.—In the absence of the new King the Ministry has issued in his name a manifesto to the nation as follows:

"King Victor Emmanuel III., in ascending the throne, has to perform the painful duty of announcing to the country the awful calamity which has violently cut short the valuable life of King Humbert.

"The nation, wounded in its sincere affection for the august dead, and in a sincere feeling of devotion and adhesion to the dynasty, while execrating the cruel crime, will be plunged into profound grief for the venerated memory of a good, brave, and magnanimous King, the pride of his people and the worthy perpetuator of the traditions of the House of Savoy.

"By rallying with unshakable loyalty around his august successor Italians will prove by their deeds that their institutions do not die."

All the Italian troops to-day took the oath of allegiance to the new King amid the applause of the people. Perfect tranquillity reigns throughout the country.

THE ROYAL FUNERAL.

Will Occur in Rome—Emperor William to Attend—Li Hung-Chang's Condolences.

ROME, July 31.—Late this evening it is reported that the body of King Humbert will be brought here on Sunday. Queen Margherita desires to accompany the remains.

Emperor William has notified the Government of his intention to attend the funeral.

A dispatch of condolence has been received from Li-Hung-Chang.

MONZA, July 31.—The body of the late King Humbert, dressed in black, lies to-day on the bed ordinarily used by him.

Around the massive candelabra holding burning tapers at the foot and head of the bed are flowers placed by Queen Margherita, who passed the long hours of the night in prayer by the bed of death.

Father Bignami, the Court Chaplain, is in immediate charge of the bier. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan has ordered a requiem mass in all the churches in his diocese.

Enormous numbers of telegrams of regret and condolence continue to arrive, including messages from the most illustrious families of Rome.

The formal act recording the death of the King was drawn up this morning in the King's bedroom. It was witnessed by Count Rudini, former Prime Minister, and the Royal Household. The President of the Senate acted as notary for the crown. The Minister of the Interior and other officials were present.

Signor Saracco, the Premier, on his arrival at the royal villa to tender his condolences to Queen Margherita, had an impressive audience lasting half an hour.

All the royal Princes, the Queen of Portugal, and the Duke of Oporto have arrived here.

The King was so pleased with his welcome at Monza, and he felt so safe, that he turned to his aide and said: "I would like to return afoot," but he was dissuaded.

BRESCI STILL DEFIANT.

ROME, July 31.—Bresci was born in Prato in 1869. He was denounced in 1895 as a dangerous rioter, and deported to the Island of Pantellaria. In 1896 he was liberated under the amnesty after the battle of Adowa; and in 1897 he went to the United States.

As the facts develop, it is seen that warnings of the crime had been given, and much indignation is felt at the failure of the police to take greater precautions.

Signor Saracco, the Premier, questioned a number of witnesses of the crime. Gen. Ponzio-Vaglia, King Humbert's Premier Aide de Camp, testified that the shots were fired in such quick succession that he had no time to protect the King. A Magistrate examined Bresci, who was sullen and defiant, replying:

"I didn't kill Humbert. I killed the King."

He admitted that he was in Monza Park the previous day with a woman, and angrily protested that what he had done was not a crime, but an act of justice.

Among the five persons arrested at Prato is a woman named Teresa Brugnoli, said to have been the mistress of the assassin.

DETAILS OF ALLEGED PLOT.

ROME, July 31.—The police are pushing inquiries in all directions, but the information with regard to the assassin Bresci is not yet very definite. It appears that when he was searching for lodgings on Friday at Monza he was accompanied by a young man, whom the police are now seeking. The pistol the assassin used was a new and superior weapon marked "Massachusetts."

The police of Milan searched the house of a man named Ramella, and, it is reported, found important papers showing that Bresci had relations with persons in the United States, and that communications had passed between him and them in connection with the crime. They have arrested there a Tuscan named Giusta and other suspects.

Bresci and another Tuscan, supposed to be Giusta, frequented the cafés in Milan, where they were overheard discussing a big scheme that would astonish the world. Everything goes to show that the crime was long premeditated, and the police are now being charged with want of foresight.

It appears that the cordons formed upon the arrival of the King at the fête ground were withdrawn prior to his departure.

As the King was leaving a sort of scuffle occurred, probably prearranged to distract the attention of the carabineers.

The Tribuna says the assassination of King Humbert is believed to have been the result of a plot. A non-militant Anarchist recently declared, so the Tribuna asserts, that a meeting had been held in Paris at which lots were drawn, and several persons were selected to kill the King.

PARIS, July 31.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the Temps says the Spanish police have a picture of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, taken at Barcelona last Spring, during the visit there of the Spanish Minister of the Interior, before Bresci, who is said to have wished to assassinate [illegible]

Italian who has arrived from France without papers or [illegible] means of support.

GENEVA, July 31.—As soon as the news of the assassination of King Humbert became known, the Detective Department set to work to discover if there were any connection between the murders of President Carnot of France, Empress Elisabeth of Austria, and King Humbert.

This was done in view of the declaration of Luigi Luccheni, the assassin of the Austrian Empress, made at his trial, that his crime was only the first episode in the general execution of several European sovereigns.

The police quickly discovered that a certain Angelo Pescl lived here two years ago, and was closely watched as an Anarchist. The description of this man is almost the same as that sent by the Italian detectives, yet it remains to be seen whether the two men are identical. Luccheni, when questioned in prison regarding the matter declined to answer.

BERLIN, July 31.—The police have ascertained that King Humbert's assassin staid for several years at Mannheim, as a padrone for Italian plaster bust men.

SALISBURY ON ANARCHISM.

LONDON, July 31.—Moving an address to the Queen with reference to the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, said in the House of Lords to-day that Anarchists are not confined to any one political opinion. He said the last half century had seen the assassination of three Presidents of republics and two monarchs.

The Premier paid a glowing tribute to the character of King Humbert, who, he said, had unflaggingly worked for the benefit of his country and people. The assassination of such a man could not be considered private revenge; it was nothing but that morbid thirst for notoriety which is the plague and curse of modern civilization, and had time and again led men to the commission of the foulest crimes, and threatened the very existence of society if it could not be arrested. He did not purpose to speak of remedies for such a state of things, but he had never hesitated to express his own views in that respect. Modern society had erred on the side of leniency.

The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal, seconded the motion, which was adopted both in the House of Lords and in the Commons.

In the lower house, A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, spoke in a similar strain, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, seconded the motion.

THE EFFECT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, July 31.—A representative of the Lokal Anzeiger interviewed Count von Bülow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to-day, and was assured by the Minister that the Kaiser was deeply touched by King Humbert's death, but did not anticipate any change in Italo-German relations.

Anarchist Orders from Paterson.

GENEVA, July 31.—In spite of all their efforts the police have not succeeded in identifying the assassin of King Humbert as the man who was watched here in 1898. The authorities are only able to affirm one thing, namely, that the Geneva Anarchists, who are mostly Italians, are in regular correspondence with their countrymen in Paterson, N. J., from which point all orders come.

Requiem Mass to be Composed.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Queen Margherita has invited Verdi to compose a requiem mass. If he declines Mascagni will be commissioned.

DR. S. A. KNOPF'S PRIZE.

Receives 4,000 Marks for His Essay on Tuberculosis—Were Eighty-one Competitors.

BERLIN, July 31.—Dr. S. Adolph Knopf of New York City has won the prize of 4,000 marks offered by the Tuberculosis Congress for the best essay on the subject, "How to Fight Tuberculosis as a Disease."

Eighty-one essays were offered in competition. The award was made by a committee consisting several of the leading German physicians and Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State of the Interior, and the Duke of Ratibor.

A RACE WITH DEATH.

Family of Injured Brakeman Tried to Win with Special Train, but Failed.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—George Fabel, twenty years old, a Big Four brakeman, of Indianapolis, died to-day at the City Hospital from injuries sustained in falling between freight cars at Riverside Monday night.

Fabel's father, Augustus, was notified late Monday of his son's dying condition, and officials of the Big Four offered the family a special train that they might reach before death came. Shortly after midnight the coach and engine bearing father, sister, and G. W. Eshelman started from Indianapolis in a race with death.

Between Shelbyville and Indianapolis the special was delayed by an engine which had broken down. When the train reached Greensburg the father was informed of his son's death, but until they reached the hospital were not informed that the mother and sister had won the race. Both became hysterical and fainted. The family returned home to-day, and the remains were shipped to Indianapolis for burial.

ALTGELD CURED BY ROOSEVELT.

Was Ill, but Governor's Speech Moved Him to Engage to Reply.

TOLEDO, July 31.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois is to speak here to-morrow before the Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs in response to the St. Paul speech of Gov. Roosevelt on "Imperialism."

When invited some time ago by Dr. Reemelin of Cincinnati, President of the association, to speak, Altgeld declined, stating as his reason that he was ill. According to a story now being told, Altgeld read Gov. Roosevelt's speech. The sleeper he went into to report the more he became incensed, finally he got so angry that he called for a messenger boy and indited the following telegram to President Reemelin:

"Can you get use me at Toledo in August? If so, advise me. I want to reply to Roosevelt. And to-morrow night ex-Gov. Altgeld will make reply to Gov. Roosevelt.

ELEVATED ROAD FORECLOSED.

Appellate Court in Chicago Confirms Decree in Alley Road Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The branch Appellate Court of the Circuit Court in foreclosure way Company of the Circuit Court of the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of the Alley Elevated Railway. The opinion is by Justice Sears. We find in the record no evidence to warrant the conclusion that the foreclosure proceedings have been fraudulently begun or conducted. So far as appears it was no concealment from the stockholders, and full publicity was given to the whole procedure. The contract and the first mortgage were concurred in by all the stockholders. [illegible]

RAILWAY OFFICIALS SWINDLED.

About 50,000 Miles of American Passes Sent to "General Solicitor" of an English Road.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—One of the cleverest of confidence schemes was recently worked successfully on all the large railways in the United States.

Early in June about every General Passenger Agent in Boston, New York, Chicago, and all the large cities of this continent received a typewritten letter purporting to be written by Fred Harrison, General manager of the London and Northwestern Railway of England. The letter ran as follows:

Next month our Solicitor General of the legal department of this company, will sail for America on a general tour of investigation and observation. His tour will carry him over the line of your road. If you will kindly send him trip transportation from —— to —— and return, good for three months, I shall appreciate your courtesy, and this company will reciprocate for the favor at any time on request.

A postscript to the letter asked that the passes be sent to the Astor House, New York, addressed to the alleged Solicitor General.

The result was that over 100 of the requests were honored, so that when on June 15 the "Solicitor General" reached the Astor House he found a great batch of letters, each inclosing a pass. These were letters from Boston, San Francisco, Omaha, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, and Detroit. It is estimated that transportation for not less than 50,000 miles was obtained. Most of the passes soon found their way into the hands of scalpers. The scheme is believed to have been worth $5,000 to the "Solicitor General."

The way the job happened to be discovered was this: One of the letters was sent to a gentleman who some months ago resigned from the company. He at once wrote to Mr. Harrison acknowledging the receipt of the letter and saying he had forwarded it to his successor, who, no doubt, would gladly pass his friend. This letter had about time to reach England when a cable message was hurried across the Atlantic to the writer of the letter, and it was signed Frederick Harrison. It simply read: "No requests made. Swindle."

YONKERS COUPLE MARRY HERE.

G. H. Thomas and Miss Hollins Suddenly Conclude to Wed.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 31.—George H. Thomas and Miss Maude Fannie Hollins were married at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the City Hall in New York. Their act was a complete surprise to their relatives. There was no reason why they should not have been married at the home of the bride, and, in fact, the Rev. James E. Freeman of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church here had been engaged to marry them on Aug. 5.

Both are well known, and are prominent in social and church circles. The bridegroom is a member of the Palisade Boat Club, and had been one of its racing crews.

Mr. Thomas is a son of E. L. Thomas, a lumber merchant. His bride is a daughter of Redfern Hollins of 308 Riverdale Avenue. Mr. Hollins is connected with the theatrical business in New York. His daughter is a pretty blonde.

Miss Hilda Hollins, a sister of the bride, said this evening that the marriage was wholly unexpected. This morning Mr. Thomas had telephoned to the house, and asked her sister to accompany him to New York. That was not uncommon, and nothing was thought of their trip. This afternoon, Miss Hollins said, her sister called up on the telephone from New York, and asked to speak to their mother. She simply said she and Mr. Thomas had been married.

Mr. Thomas when seen was completely surprised when told his son had been married. He said his son was in New York on business, and when spoken to about Miss Hollins praised her highly, and said she was the finest girl in the city. The young couple have gone on a wedding trip.

SPECIAL FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

State Board Compelled to Review Assessments on Railway Properties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—A new development in the many legal questions arising about the special franchise tax law of 1899 came on before Justice Betts at Special Term to-day. In May last the Long Island Railroad Company, the New York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company, and the New York, Brooklyn and Manhattan Beach Railway Company obtained their writs of certiorari directed to the State Board of Tax Commissioners to review assessments of their property for special franchises.

The assessments, which aggregate some $350,000, were levied for highway crossings on the railroads named, which the Commissioner claimed constitutes special franchises, the railroads insisting that the right to cross highways belonged to them under their charter from the State, and did not constitute a special franchise. The companies named reported to the State Board on the blank furnished for the purpose that they owned no special franchise, but failed to give the attached information as to their financial condition required by the act. The Attorney General moved to-day to quash the three writs because of the failure to file their report. Deputy Attorney General Coman and J. N. Piero, represented the Commissioners, and William J. Kelly the company. Judge Betts held that the paper filed constituted a report under the statute and denied the motion.

RESCUED BY A CADET.

Two Girls Saved from Drowning at Oakland Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., July 31.—Thomas Harding, the eighteen-year-old son of Capt. Harding of the United States hospital ship Relief, now stationed at Manila, proved himself a hero here yesterday. The young man is a cadet at the Hudson River Military Academy, which has a Summer camp at Oakland Beach. Miss Faith Groser and Miss Lena Miller, two young women of White Plains, are summering at the beach in company with their parents.

Yesterday afternoon the girls while bathing in the Sound started for a swim to Bar Rock. They had taken only a few strokes, when the strong ebb tide caught them and carried them swiftly out toward the steamboat channel. They struggled helplessly against the current, but soon became exhausted, and began to scream.

Young Harding, who was on the beach, was attracted by their screams, and throwing aside his cadet coat, plunged into the water. With swift overhand strokes he made for the drowning girls, shouting to them not to give up. The young cadet was joined by Miss Groser's father, who assisted him in bringing the girls to the shore. They had completely collapsed from their experience.

LINCOLN'S MOTHER'S MONUMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—Gov. Mount received a letter from the company to-day which has the contract for building the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument in Spencer County, Ind., saying that the bodies of President Lincoln and his wife will be removed to the newly built tomb at Springfield, early in October.

Immediately afterward parts of the old tomb in which President Lincoln's body has been for many years will be shipped to Indianapolis, to be used in the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument. Gov. Mount says there will be nothing other than the name and dates with the words "Mother of Lincoln" on one tablet.

SEARCHING AMONG PATERSON ANARCHISTS

Italian Consulate Believed to Have Started Investigation.

LOCAL POLICE DOING NOTHING

Say There Are No Anarchists in Town, Although Latter Announce Open Meetings—Ernesting Crovella Lionized.

There is a firm belief among the 3,000 odd Italians in Paterson that the Italian Consul in New York has instituted a search on his own account in order to discover whether or not the assassin of King Humbert had accomplices in that town. The police of the town and the Prosecutor of Pleas say that they have heard nothing of any such investigation, but several Italians asserted yesterday that it was being made. A detective who has been attached to the staff of the Italian Consul for many years, and who has conducted investigations into many of the Italian murders in New York, was seen and recognized in Paterson yesterday. He refused to say, however, what his mission there was.

"I just came down here on a little private business," he said.

"But is your business in connection with the assassination of King Humbert and the group of Italian Anarchists in this town?" he was asked.

"My business is a purely private one," he said, "and I cannot say what its nature is or what it is connected with."

He refused to say anything more than this, but those of the Italians who recognized him said that they were sure he was making a private investigation among the Anarchists of the town in connection with the assassination of King Humbert. He was seen for several hours, moving about in the Italian quarter, and finally disappeared. He was said to have returned to New York.

In spite of the fact that an open meeting of avowed Anarchists was held on Monday night at the offices of the Socialist paper La Questione Sociale, at 353 Market Street, and that it was announced last night that another meeting of Anarchists, open to the public, would be held to-morrow, the police of the town still persist in saying that there are no Anarchists there.

CHIEF OF POLICE NON-COMMITTAL.

Frederick G. Grawe, the Chief of Police, refused to see anybody for a long time yesterday, and when a reporter finally succeeded in getting an interview with him he was very reticent.

"I have nothing to say in connection with this matter," he said.

"But are you not going to make any investigation among the Anarchists here?" the reporter asked.

"Why should I make an investigation?" was the reply. "I haven't heard of any disturbance in the town. I don't know that there are any Anarchists here. The Italians are law-abiding citizens, and they have a right to meet and talk together as much as they please."

"Have you heard anything about the investigation which the Italian Consul in New York is said to be making among the Anarchists here?"

"No, I haven't heard a thing about it."

"Are you preparing to co-operate with him?"

"No."

"Are you going to make any arrests?"

"No, and what's more, I have nothing more to say about the matter at all," said the Chief of Police, retiring into his private room and banging the door behind him.

Eugene Emley, who is Prosecutor of Pleas in Paterson, is at present on a three days' vacation somewhere in the southern part of New Jersey, and his assistant, Ralph Shaw, who is representing him in his absence, said yesterday that he could take no action in regard to the Anarchists in the absence of his chief.

"Besides," he said, "what action could I take? The police haven't made any arrests, and we don't know that Gaetano Bresci had any accomplices in this town or even intended to assassinate King Humbert when he started for Italy.

"Moreover, if there were such, and if they were arrested, the Italian Government could not have them extradited, as Bresci's offence may be regarded as a political one. The only charge that we could make against any accomplices of his here would be conspiracy. The heaviest punishment prescribed by our law for that offense is a term of three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. As for the Italian Anarchists who are said to be rejoicing over King Humbert's death and openly approving of Bresci's deed, the only charge we could make against them would be disorderly conduct."

Mayor John Hinchliff of Paterson could not be seen there yesterday. It was said that he was in New York. David W. Watkins, the United States District Attorney for Paterson, is at present at Woodbury, N. J., and so far has taken no official notice of the nest of Anarchists in Paterson.

All day yesterday the streets of the Italian quarter were crowded with excited Italians, talking over the assassination of King Humbert.

AT ANARCHIST HEADQUARTERS.

The little dingy room at 353 Market Street, where La Questione Sociale, the Italian Socialist paper, and El Despertar, a Spanish socialistic paper, are published, was filled with chattering, gesticulating Italians. This room is the regular meeting place of "The-Right-to-Existence Group." It is decorated with pictures of prominent Socialists, among them being that of the notorious Count Enrico Maletesta, who escaped from the penal island of Lampedusa, near Sicily, in 1898, and afterward became the leader of the Italian Anarchists in Paterson, and the editor of La Questione Sociale, and from whom Bresci is said to have inherited his anarchistic beliefs. Two big medallion busts of Michile Angiolello, the assassin of Minister Canovas of Spain, hang on the walls, and big pictures of him are scattered in various parts of the room.

Francis Widmar, the editor of La Questione Sociale, was perfectly willing to state his opinion of Bresci's case.

"I want you to write down my opinion," he said through an interpreter, "which is also the opinion of every Anarchist and Socialist, not only among the Italians, or in America, but all over the world. It is that they have killed a tyrant."

This speech was received with a burst of applause from the other Italians in the room.

"Humbert was a bad King," said one of them, "and deserved to die. We are proud that we have known Bresci, because of his deed. He has freed the world of a tyrant."

Widmar said that King Humbert's death was a great surprise to all the Italians in Paterson, and that none of them had ever thought Bresci capable of doing such a thing.

Peter Festere, the editor of El Despertar, the Spanish Anarchist organ, corroborated Widmar's statement.

"I can scarcely believe yet," he said, "that the Bresci that I knew was the man who assassinated King Humbert. We do not condemn him, for we know that it was tyranny, not anarchy, that killed the King. Bresci was a quiet, mild-spoken man, and could have been stirred to violence only by the sufferings of Italy."

I am sure that he left this country with the idea in his mind that he was going to kill King Humbert, and I am equally sure that he did not conceive the idea himself, because he was a man of little originality. He would never have done it of his own accord. People in this country got around him and worked on his feelings. 'You are destined to be a martyr,' they said to him, 'to kill King Humbert, and to save Italy,' and he believed them and started for Italy."

There was also a meeting of Italian Anarchists yesterday at A. Botti's place, the Bartholdi Hotel, on Straight Street, where Bresci boarded when he was in Paterson. P. Maresi, who was formerly the head of the benevolent society in Paterson of which Bresci was a member, said:

"There are 5,000 Italians in Paterson, and all of them are more or less Anarchists. We do not know what will be the result of Humbert's death, but if it means that there will be an end to Kings in Italy, it is a good thing."

ERNESTINA CREVELLA CHEERED.

There was a big crowd assembled in front of the Paragon Silk Works, at Market and State Streets, yesterday afternoon in order to catch a glimpse of Ernestina Crevella, the woman Anarchist of the town, who is employed there. She came out with a group of other girls, but was immediately recognized by the crowd, which set up a cheer on seeing her. A bright red scarf was wound round her sailor hat and she carried a bundle of newspapers in her hand, which she waved to friends in the crowd. She was immediately pursued by several camera fiends, but escaped down a side street.

There was another meeting of the group of Anarchists last night at 323 Market Street, but reporters were excluded. It was announced there that a public meeting of the Anarchists of the town would be held at the Bartholdi Hotel on Thursday night, when prominent speakers would be on hand and an effort made to raise money to aid in the defense of Bresci when he is brought to trial in Italy. It is said that leading Anarchists have already sent out an appeal to every group in the country, calling upon them to raise money for this purpose.

MRS. BRESCI INCREDULOUS.

His American Wife Refuses to Believe that He Is the Assassin—The Anarchists in Hoboken.

Mrs. Gaetano Bresci still refuses to believe that her husband was the assassin mentioned in the dispatches.

Up to May 17, the day Bresci sailed for Europe on the Gascogne, the woman lived with her husband and her eighteen-month-old baby Madeline at 363 Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken. During the week Bresci remained in Paterson, where he worked. Saturday nights he would return to spend Sunday at home. The family had rented two back rooms on the second floor. There was not much furniture in the rooms—a few pastoral lithographs on the walls, a table, three chairs, and an iron bedstead. Still, while Bresci lived in this country he earned $25 a week at silk weaving, and the family lived comfortably. Now that he has gone, his wife has nothing wherewith to support herself, as Bresci took all the savings away with him.

Mrs. Bresci is a comely American woman, about thirty years of age. She was born in Chicago. Her maiden name was Neil. She is a woman of fair education and refinement. Sitting in a rocking chair, putting her baby to sleep yesterday, she bore up under the ordeal by hoping against hope. She answered all questions willingly:

"If a hundred thousand newspapers say my husband committed such a deed I would still refuse to believe them," she said. "I knew him too well. He is incapable of such a crime. Of course I knew he was an Anarchist and all that, but he was always of such a timid, retiring disposition that I know he would never have had the courage to do such an act. He spoke now and then against governments and rulers just as you would expect an Anarchist to speak, but I do not think he had his cause enough at heart ever to care to take an active part in it. I don't know if he ever attended Anarchist meetings—he may have done so in Paterson, but I don't believe he ever took part in one in this town. He was a loving husband and father, and never drank to excess.

"My husband was a very handsome man and totally unlike the pictures of him printed in the newspapers. He was well educated and refined. He has one brother, a Captain in an artillery regiment in Italy, and another who is a merchant in Florence."

TALK INTERRUPTED BY SEARCH.

A representative of the Italian Consul, Giovanni Branchi, and Police Capt. Usher interrupted the conversation. They made a thorough search of the Bresci rooms, including letters and private papers. Nothing of importance was found tending to throw light on the assassin's affairs. The letters, for the most part, were ordinary private letters of affection addressed by Bresci to his wife.

Before the Consul's representative left Mrs. Bresci asked him to cable abroad and to determine for her if possible whether the assassin Bresci was her husband. Consul Branchi's agent promised to send the cable and to telegraph the answer to Capt. Usher of the West Hoboken police, so the woman might know as soon as possible.

When the visitors had departed Mrs. Bresci continued:

"There always remains the dread possibility that after all Bresci may have been engaged deeper in anarchy than I ever suspected. As some reports have it, he may have been chosen by lot to commit the deed.

"When he left me on May 17 to visit his home I had no suspicion that he might go abroad on a mission of anarchy. He was going, he said, to get a legacy of $2,000 which had been left him some years ago, but which he did not collect at the time for fear of inconveniencing his brothers. He dearly loved his baby. One of his last requests was that I should not go to the steamer with the child to see him off because he feared the little one might catch a cold. When Bresci arrived on the other side he wrote me regularly. He even sent me illustrated books and pictures of the Paris Exposition. Only eight days ago I received a letter from him dated at Prato. In it he said he expected to return on Sept. 1. The letter was so very ordinary that destroyed it; it contained no news except what would interest husband and wife, nor did it mention as much as a change of plan in the order of his route of travel.

"Mr. Bresci went from here direct to Paris. Then he went to Florence, where he visited his brother Lorenzo. From Florence he went to Prato. He wrote all his letters to me in English, as I cannot read or speak Italian much."

Mrs. Bresci was taken last night to the home of a friend in Weehawken. The excitements during the day had proved too much for her, and it was necessary to remove her to a place where she might secure rest and quiet.

WHAT CAPT. USHER SAYS.

Capt. Usher, who was well acquainted with Bresci while the latter lived in West Hoboken, said he was the last man in the world one would pick out as having courage enough to commit a murder.

"I knew him well as an Anarchist. He was a man that might kill one while asleep, you might think, but you'd never pick him out for committing a desperate act in daylight."

Speaking of Mrs. Bresci, the Captain said: "For some time we will have to keep the woman under police surveillance. We suspect her in no way, but may want her at any time to give further information. She is simply a kind-hearted woman who has the deepest faith in her husband's innocence. I do not think she is trying to conceal anything. Whatever she says agrees with information obtainable from other sources."

"Is there any colony of Anarchists in this town?" was asked.

"Something of that sort, you may say. There are about forty of the fellows who congregate in various saloons in town here and chiefly at Tivoli & Zucca's saloon, corner of Central Avenue and De Mott Street, their headquarters. They like to have their red flag on the least provocation, but I have never been in collision with them, simply because they keep within the law."

As a result of the Anarchist agitation in West Hoboken, a 6-by 18 foot red Socialist banner was confiscated by the police from Tivoli & Zucca's saloon, the alleged Anarchists' headquarters.

Late Monday night Officer Emil Jacot of the West Hoboken police was detailed to visit the saloon and to find, if possible, friends of Bresci. It was reported that the latter had frequented this resort and was well known there. It was said also, upon the authority of a man who begged to be excused as he was not used to that sort of thing, that a meeting of Anarchists had taken place in a room behind the saloon as far back as March. Only a dozen men, the informant said, were present at the meeting, Bresci being one of them. What transpired at the meeting the informant refused to say. He laughed at a sensational story published in a newspaper wherein it was said that lots were drawn at the meeting.

CITY AS AN ANARCHIST CENTRE

Rise and Decline of the German Group —Malatesta May Have Instigated Assassination Plot.

New York and vicinity have for the past ing a centre for plotting Anarchists. Zurich, in Switzerland, was formerly their centre, as the Swiss gave asylum to all revolutionists alike. The assassination of several prominent statesmen and royal personages, as that of the Empress of Austria, caused the European Governments to bring pressure to bear upon the Swiss Government, and the Swiss themselves grew tired of harboring common, brutal assassins, and the Italian Anarchists were given to understand that they were no longer wanted there. Thereupon they transferred their headquarters to London. But here they were watched by the spies of various Governments, and a London Police Inspector who managed to join the group raided it one day and broke up the gang.

So they began coming to New York. The hint to come here may have been given them by Prince Kropotkin, for when that distinguished Nihilist and Anarchist was last in this country he once remarked to some friends that New York was an ideal place for Anarchists to hide in. There were so many colonies of different nationalities and so many societies that Anarchists could easily scatter themselves among the colonies of their respective nationalities and join societies. They would thus be concealed from public gaze, yet they could find out each other, and could easily come in touch with their associates in Europe by cable and rapid mails, and a trip to Europe could be made in a few days.

HAD FAITH IN DEVERY.

The editors of the Italian newspapers who on Monday would not believe that Bresci had gone from this country to murder King Humbert, and that there was any connection between the Anarchist groups in Paterson and West Hoboken, admitted yesterday that they believed they were mistaken. They said they had pinned their faith in Chief Devery's statement that he did not credit the reports that the assassin of King Humbert had any connection with Anarchists on this side of the water, and also that he had heard nothing of a group of Anarchists for the past two years, and if there was one the members were keeping well under cover. "For," remarked one of the editors, "Chief Devery is at the head of the Finest, and we took it for granted that he knew what he was talking about."

The Anarchists in this city have indeed been keeping themselves quiet, and from what was learned yesterday there has been no direct connection between the old-time German-speaking Anarchists, who several years ago openly advocated the use of dynamite and the rifle and dagger to regenerate society and those from Italy.

John Most was at first the accepted leader of the Anarchists when the first split took place between them and the Socialists. The Socialist element held that the work of overthrowing the modern fabric of society could be more effectually accomplished by constant propaganda, while the radical element insisted on carrying out their plan of reform by advocating murder and arson. At an Anarchist mass meeting held in this city John Most made a strongly incendiary speech, during which he flourished a rifle with fixed bayonet. For this he was arrested and tried for advocating riot. He was convicted and spent a year on Blackwell's Island.

Some time after his release he made another speech at a secret meeting of Anarchists, and a German policeman and a reporter managed to get in. Most was again arrested, and the policeman and reporter testified that he had used incendiary language and had advocated violence. He was again convicted and served another year on the Island. When he came out he became much more moderate in his language. In consequence he was attacked by his former friend, Emma Goldman, and her followers, who called him a coward, a traitor to the cause, and similar names. To these attacks Most replied in his paper, the Freiheit, in the plainest and most vigorous language, and the exchange of billingsgate was continued for some time.

Emma Goldman attracted the most radical Anarchists about her, and they established headquarters in what is known as the saloon of "der grober Michel"—tough Michael—in Fifth Street, near Third Avenue. Emma selected the police as her special objects of attack. She was a fluent speaker and was gifted with a ready wit. At last she too was arrested for inciting to ript and also served a year on the Island.

HOUNDED BY THE POLICE.

The police then hounded the Anarchists all over. Gradually they gave up the practice of holding open mass meetings except on special occasions, as the anniversary of the execution of the Chicago Anarchists, the breaking out of the Commune, &c., and at these meetings the leaders confined themselves to making invectives against capitalists, Kings, Presidents, and priests, and in predicting the advent of the "great social revolution." Gradually they simmered down. The circulation of Most's paper, the Freiheit, dwindled, and he had to suspend its publication here, but started it in Buffalo, where it struggled along for some time. It did not do well there either, and he resumed its publication here, and occasionally he got up picnics and entertainments for its benefit.

Some two or three years ago Count Malatesta wrote to the leaders of the Anarchists in New York, asking them to join a secret organization whose purpose was to be the propaganda of the deed, which, in plain language, meant to plot for the assassination of Kings and other rulers. The invitation was taken into careful consideration by the Anarchist group in New York, and the leaders finally decided not to go into partnership with Malatesta. They sent him a reply, saying that his scheme was a foolish one. The Governments, they said, would undoubtedly soon get wind of the affair, and the organization would be packed with spies and the leaders would find their heads in danger.

Maletesta persisted in his invitations for some time, but the New York Anarchists, it is said, positively refused to be identified with him. Finally he discontinued his efforts, and on his arrival in this country he never once went near them. Having learned that there were many Anarchists in Paterson he went there, and remained there almost the entire time that he staid in this vicinity. It is believed that he organized the group called "the Society for the Right of Existence," and hatched the plot that culminated in the murder of King Humbert.

PLEASED AT THE MURDER.

Whether Anarchists of New York did really refuse to associate themselves with Malatesta or not, they certainly are well pleased at the assassination. At the headquarters of the Anarchist International Club Freiheit, in a saloon at 414 Fifth Street, yesterday afternoon several members were sitting about the tables, drinking beer to the health of Bresci and to the confusion and death of all "tyrants." One man named Fritz Mayer, who had taken numerous beers, waved his glass over his head and exclaimed, "Hurrah for our Italian brothers! Humbert to-day and McKinley to-morrow."

Only a few people were in Justus Schwab's saloon, in First Street, and the people there were very chary in talking about the assassination. Schwab said that notwithstanding all reports connecting the assassination with the Anarchist group in Paterson, he was still inclined to believe that the murder was the deed of the individual alone, not prompted by any one. "Anyhow," he went on to say, "it is Crispi who deserves to have been killed in Humbert's place, for he was principally responsible for the miseries in Italy."

John Most tried to evade newspaper men yesterday, but when seen said that, while he had no hard feelings against Humbert, he could not object to his assassination, on general principles. Kings had always despoiled and oppressed the people. They were the enemies of the people, and consequently a dead King was better than a live one.

CAPT. McCLUSKY RETICENT.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, was seen yesterday afternoon and asked if his department was doing anything in regard to the rumor that the plot to assassinate King Humbert had originated among some Anarchists in this city. In reply he said:

"In the interests of the Detective Bureau, I don't think it would be advisable for me, on account of the disclosures resulting from the killing of King Humbert, to publicly discuss what steps, if any, have been taken by the Police Department to watch alleged Anarchists."

He was then asked if the recent rumored plot against President McKinley's life had been traced to Anarchistic sources. In reply Capt. McClusky said:

"That matter was never brought to my notice officially, and I know nothing about the report."

IN KING HUMBERT'S MEMORY.

Subscription for Bronze Wreath—Memorial Service in Brooklyn.

The Bollettino Della Sera last evening came out with a eulogy of King Humbert, lauding him as a wise, just, and kind ruler, an honest citizen and a faithful and tender husband and father, and bemoaning his untimely death at the hands a proclamation from Premier Saracco, and to have arrived by cable, announcing the ascension of Victor Emanuel III. to the throne, and likewise calling upon Italians to continue their fidelity to the dynasty.

The L'Eco D'Italia, at 71 Centre Street, has started a subscription for a bronze wreath to be placed in the Pantheon in Rome to the memory of King Humbert.

In the little Church of the Sacred Heart, 111 President Street, Brooklyn, preparations are under way for a service in memory of the murdered King. Some time before Friday—the date is not yet set—the Italians will gather there for a solemn high requiem mass. It will be celebrated by Father V. Marino, and his assistant will be Father Francis Castellano, who only recently came from Sorrento, near Naples.

"The people here all loved the King," said Father Castellano yesterday. "The Brooklyn Italians are mostly from Southern Italy. The Anarchists are mainly from Tuscany, but many of them are from Calabria and Sicily. I do not believe that there is a single Anarchist in our midst."

Nearly all of the houses in the Italian quarter are draped with the national colors of Italy and the flags flutter at half mast.

Sends Thanks Through Baron Fava.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 31.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, who is staying at the Octagon, received this evening from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis, Visconti-Venosta, the following dispatch in reply to a telegram of condolence upon the death of King Humbert, sent by the Ambassador yesterday: "I thank you most warmly, and I beg you also to convey my best thanks to all the authorities, associations, and private citizens who share the sorrow of our country."

ALLEGED BUCKET SHOPS.

Chicago Police Raid Six Offices in the Financial District—Nearly 400 Prisoners.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Nearly 400 persons, many of whom had never seen the inside of a police station before, were captured today in a wholesale raid on alleged bucket-shops situated in the down-town district and carted off to the police stations. A dozen firms, some of them connected with the Board of Trade, were visited by the police. The raid was so perfectly planned that hardly a person succeeded in escaping.

Conducted at the busiest hour of the day on 'Change, it created considerable excitement. Brokers on the Board of Trade practically abandoned business for the time to watch with interest the police as they gathered in their prisoners in the adjacent buildings. One prisoner, whose name was not learned, attempted to end his life rather than face the humiliation of arrest. He tried to strangle himself with a towel, but was discovered and bundled into the patrol. A panic ensued in the rooms of E. A. Wirsching & Co. when the police appeared, and several persons were trampled on in the rush to escape.

Chief of Police Kipley said that today's action by the police was but the beginning of a series of raids which, he said, will continue until every alleged bucket-shop in Chicago shall be driven out of existence.

The places closed by the police included the following: John Dickinson & Co., E. A. Wirsching & Co., Chicago Commission Company, H. M. Kusly, Hotchkins & Co., Brown & Co., F. C. Nohe & Co., and Wallace & Co.

In nearly every instance the telephone and ticker wires were cut and the service rendered useless. The books and paraphernalia were also taken possession of by the police.

MARKET QUOTATIONS REFUSED.

Chicago Central Stock and Grain Exchange Accused of Bucket Shopping.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Board of Trade has answered the petition of the Central Stock and Grain Exchange for the enforced continuance of the daily market report with the charge that the Stock and Grain Exchange is conducting a bucket shopping business, and is, therefore, not entitled to the market quotations. The allegation of bucket shopping preferred against the complainant in the suit at present before the Circuit Court is supported by an affidavit signed by John Hill, Jr.

Several unsuccessful efforts were made by counsel for the Board of Trade to secure the dissolution of the injunction, which now prevents the discontinuance of the ticker service to the Exchange in the Rookery Building and obstructs the proposed substitution of the Cleveland Telegraph Company for the Western Union Telegraph Company in the work of gathering the market quotations on the floor of the Board of Trade.

CONCERT BY "BLUE SHIRT" MEN.

The Firemen's Band Gives its First Open Air Performance.

The brass band of the "blue shirt" men of the New York City Fire Department, which was organized among the firemen of the five boroughs of the city about five months ago, under the auspices of the New York Firemen's Benevolent Association, held its first open-air concert last night. The band was fifty pieces strong and held its concert in the East Sixty-eighth Street drill yard, in the rear of the Department Headquarters Building. The firemen have been instructed by the same men who drilled the letter carriers' band and a band of one of the branches of the New York Catholic Protectory.

The public was not admitted to last night's musical session, because the "blue shirts" were anxious about the way their rendering of "The Blue and the Gray" and other selections might sound in the open air. Everything went off in fine shape, however, and before long it is expected that the band will play on such occasions as firemen's exhibitions, funerals, ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of life-saving medals, picnics, and balls.

Members of the band said that it would be some time before they would be in shape to play "Scotland's Burning" on the way to fires.

"THE CASINO BOY."

A New Burlesque Given by Mr. Lederer in the Roof Garden.

A new burlesque, "The Casino Boy," whose scene is laid at the stage door, on Broadway, and in the Casino Roof Garden, was Mr. Lederer's offering to roof patrons last night. The plot clusters about the sending of poisoned candy to Virginia Earle. The Casino Boy is accused of having sent the offering to the Casino Girl by Saphosale and is tried by New, but Saphosale confesses the charge is false.

Anna Laughlin, a new soubrette from California, who has been with the Wilbur Opera Company, was introduced to Casino audiences. George K. Portescue was Saphosale. The book is the work of Robert E. Smith. Harry T. MacConnell wrote the music.

Guy Standing and Miss Burton Married.

It was announced yesterday that Guy Standing and Blanche Burton of the Empire stock company had been married on Nov. 27. No reason was given for having kept the affair a secret so long. Blanche Burton has been on the stage for three seasons with Frohman's companies. Mr. Standing has been with the Frohman forces for nearly twelve years. His roles with the stock company are but a degree removed from those of the leading man, William Faversham.

MONUMENT TO CATAWBA INDIANS.

Dedicated in Fort Mill, S. C., to Confederate Scouts.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT MILL, S. C., July 31.—A monument to the Catawba Indians who served in the Confederate Army was dedicated here to-day. The monument was erected by Col. Samuel E. White and John M. Sprott, both prominent citizens. There were no elaborate ceremonies to-day, but about thirty Indians came up from their reservation, ten miles away, and were treated by Col. White. Afterward Ben Harris, chief of the tribe and one of the half dozen full-bloods surviving, delivered an address.

The monument is a handsome marble shaft, bearing the figure of an Indian warrior with drawn bow. On the sides are inscriptions telling of the bravery of the men in battle, their friendship for the whites, and the services of a company of scouts in the Confederate Army.

Steel Men to Meet in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—A meeting of the steel men will be held in New York next week. The object is to prevent further cutting of prices and stop the taking of contracts at unreasonable figures. Some heavy orders for plates and other material have been taken during the past few days at prices considerably lower than those quoted. Billets have been sold at the opening of the week as low as

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Attack on Administration Brings the Matter Up Again.

MODUS VIVENDI PROVISIONS

Denial of Any Attempt to Cede Territory to Canada—Provisional Boundary a Temporary Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Within the last few days violent attacks have been made upon the Administration in some Democratic newspapers, and particularly in one Republican paper which has hitherto supported the Administration, because of an alleged discovery that the State Department had secretly arranged with England to transfer certain Alaskan territory to Canada. The bargain is alleged to have come to light through certain unofficial reports on a primary survey establishing a compromise boundary line in Alaska. It has even been intimated that the proposition has been made in a Presidential year in order to ascertain whether the public is so engrossed in domestic politics that it will tolerate with indifference a surrender of territory. The facts are as follows:

The proposition was not put forth in a Presidential year. It was put forth when the modus vivendi between Great Britain and the United States was signed, Oct. 20, 1899, and it was published all over the country. In the newspaper discussion of the proposition there was hardly any dissent from the opinion that in the arrangement made between the United States and Great Britain the interests of this country had been well looked after.

The boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain has been in existence ever since the surveying of Alaska made doubtful the terms of the boundary treaty of 1825, negotiated when no real surveys had been made. England has insisted that the boundary was below the Lynn Canal. The United States claims that it is above the Lynn Canal. This dispute has never been submitted to arbitration because the parties could not agree on the terms.

In 1899, for the first time in three-quarters of a century, Secretary Hay brought the question somewhere near a settlement. He induced the British Government to agree to a modus vivendi which provisionally fixed the boundary line without prejudice to the claims of either party in the permanent adjustment of the boundary. Although the English claim a boundary 100 miles south of the Lynn Canal, Secretary Hay succeeded in getting them to agree that the provisional boundary should be placed above the head of the canal. It goes north as far as the Klaheela, or Klehini, River. In spite of the British claims, he forced the boundary so far north that it takes in the whole settled region. It even takes in the northernmost Indian village, Kukwan.

Proceeding westward, Secretary Hay shoved the provisional boundary line far beyond Porcupine Creek, taking in the whole Porcupine region. All that was left out were a few scattered settlements, and to protect even these Mr. Hay secured the insertion in the modus vivendi of a provision that such American citizens as might be found north or west of the boundary line should suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they would enjoy if the boundary line were above them, and should have full access to the Porcupine region. The modus vivendi was made to state in terms that this provision was inserted at the request of the American Government. The whole matter would have passed into history but for the final provision in the modus vivendi, which was as follows:

The Government of the United States will at once appoint an officer or officers in conjunction with an officer or officers to be named by the Government of her Britannic Majesty to mark the temporary line agreed upon by erection of posts, stakes, or other appropriate temporary marks.

In accordance with this provision, the two Governments sent officers to stake out the provisional boundary. A report has now been received on the work. Immediately certain Democratic papers published the report as a new discovery, indicating a secret bargain by which Mr. Hay has covertly attempted to hand over some American territory to England. It is simply a report of the work done in conformity with the modus vivendi.

It is pointed out by the State Department officials that this provisional boundary line, the running of which is said to have excited the American miners in the Porcupine region, is not in any sense binding upon either party to the modus vivendi, except as a purely temporary scheme, designed to prevent hostile conflicts between the miners and the police forces, through lack of knowledge as to their rights. The purpose of the arrangement as to that is fully disclosed by the inclusion in the modus vivendi of a provision in these terms:

It is understood, as formally set forth in communications of the Department of State of the United States, that the citizens or subjects of either power found by this arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges which they now enjoy.

Every American miner, whose claim lies on the wrong side of the boundary line now being drawn, according to the official view here, holding his claim by quite as sound a tenure as he enjoyed before the provisional treaty was made. He has neither lost nor gained in strength of title by this arrangement; so he certainly has no cause for complaint, as he would have were the boundary line now being drawn a permanent one.

The officials here, however, are fully prepared to defend the temporary boundary, pointing out that, so far from having ceded to Great Britain an inch of territory, Great Britain temporarily yielded to the United States fully nineteen-twentieths of the territory in dispute, and suffered her shipping to be kept ten miles from the boundary line at the nearest point, notwithstanding the Canadian ambition to get a port on the Lynn Canal.

NEW UNION OF COAL MINERS.

Employes of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company Form Organization of Their Own.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 31.—An important meeting of the miners and laborers employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company was held last night, at which it was decided to organize a union made up exclusively of the employes of this company. The men say their motive is a pure one, and they have no desire to create trouble. Recently the company announced that it would refuse to hold a conference with non-employes, regardless of whether they were union men or not, and to obviate all difficulty in the future, the men have decided upon a district organization so far as membership is concerned.

The men are dissatisfied with a union whose executive officers are soft-coal men and say that the latter are not in the organization for the benefit of the anthracite trade. They realize that a strike in the anthracite region would redound to the benefit of the bituminous miners, and they are breaking away from the United Mine Workers for self-protection. It is believed that the example set by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men will be followed by the employes of all other coal companies in the Wyoming Valley.

PENSION ROLLS INCREASING.

Additions During the Year 2,010 More Than the Withdrawals.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Evans, will show a grand total of 993,529 pensioners on the rolls on July 1 last. The figures on which the report will be based are now complete and ready for incorporation in the report. They show that on July 1, 1899, there were 991,519 pensioners on the rolls. During the year 40,000 original pensions were granted and 4,000 names were restored to the rolls.

To offset these 43,398 names were dropped from the rolls during the year, including 38,388 by reason of deaths, 600 by remarriages of widows, and 4,410 for other causes. This gives the total number on the roll the 1st of this month 993,529.

This is an increase of 2,010 pensioners for the year. The number of claims of all kinds pending July 1 last was 421,106, against 377,236 on July 1, 1899.

The report shows a total of 999,777 names dropped during the six years ending June 30, 1899, and a total of 1,000,000 original pensions granted during the same period. The total number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1899, was 991,519. The report shows that the total amount paid for pensions during the year was $138,

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is an instrument by means of which *any one* can play the piano.

The Pianola being rolled in position to play upright piano.

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"It is astonishing to see this little device at work executing the masterpieces of pianoforte literature with a dexterity, clearness, and velocity which no player, however great, can approach.

"Every one who wishes to hear absolutely faultless, free from any kind of nervousness, piano-playing, should buy a Pianola.

"It is perfection."

DUPED THE BARTENDERS

Shrewd Swindler in Dress Suit Worked the Tenderloin.

USED A "PHONY" WATCH

Collateral Worth About 75 Cents Exchanged for $10 and $20 Notes In Broadway Saloons.

One of the shrewdest swindlers that ever made a stamping ground of the Tenderloin and selected as his dupes, not the sightseer, but the denizens of the locality, is anxiously being looked for by over a score of bartenders and cigar store keepers along Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It is not likely that the police will be asked to arrest him, for the average bartender of the district prides himself on his shrewdness and is loath to let the world know that he had been swindled.

The swindler in question has a brand-new game, and even his dupes do not stint the praise they bestow upon him for the manner in which he works it. The swindler is always immaculately dressed in a dress suit and one that, wears a handsome, blazing diamond ring upon his left hand, and has about him the air of the "thoroughbred" which the saloon keeper assumes to know so well. A careful survey of the field made yesterday shows that at least thirty persons have so far been victimized in amounts ranging from $30 to $10.

The swindler first made his appearance on Broadway two months ago. On that occasion he walked into a prominent saloon near Thirty-first Street and Broadway. He seemed in evident distress despite his radiant appearances, and walking to the bar inquired confidentially if "Jack" was about.

"No; Jack left here two weeks ago," said the bartender addressed.

"Well, well, that's too bad," said the swindler, pulling at his dark mustache. "I wanted him to do me a favor, and I know that Jack would have done it for me." The man's distress was so apparent that the bartender solicitously asked what the trouble was.

"Well, to tell the truth," said the stranger, "I don't like to declare myself to a stranger, but I have just invited two ladies to dine with me in ——'s restaurant, [naming a nearby resort,] and when I had ordered the dinner I discovered that I left my roll in my other trousers. If you would like to oblige me, let me have $15 on that until to-morrow and I'll send you back $20 with my boy and redeem it."

The stranger thereupon pulled from his trousers pocket what looked like an old-fashioned key-winding English watch, with a gold dial and showing signs of much wear. Attached to this was a seemingly gold chain; but the piece de resistance was a gold locket which had been set with six small diamonds, one of which was missing. The diamonds sparkled in the electric light, and the outfit looked to be worth $50 at least.

ONE STONE MISSING.

"You see there's one stone missing in that locket,' said the smooth stranger. "It dropped out not an hour ago, and here it is," (handing the bartender a chip of a diamond done up in tissue paper.) "I'm very proud of that locket," he went on. "It was given to me by one of the best friends I have. His picture is inside."

Opening the locket, the slick one disclosed a small portrait of "Fighting Bob" Evans.

"'Fighting Bob,'" he ruminated. "Many a good time I've spent with him on the Iowa. I wouldn't lose that locket for a great deal. You'll be careful of it, won't you, old man?" he said to the bartender, taking it for granted that the $15 would be forthcoming.

"Of course I will," answered the dupe. "I'll just put it away here in the drawer until you send for it," stowing away the outfit and handing over the money.

The swindler thereupon wrote a name on a piece of paper, gave an office address at 11 Wall Street, and departed.

This thing was repeated in every available place in the Tenderloin, the man invariably asking for an employe who had lately left the place or for some habitue who was out of town. In no case yet found did he meet with a refusal. The collateral and the man himself looked too good to be turned down. The dupes admit that in every instance they hoped the fellow would so far forget his affection for "Fighting Bob," his bosom friend, as not to come back. That hope was invariably realized.

In most instances the loose diamond, which was worth about a dollar, being a rose chip, was taken to a jeweler, and when pronounced a genuine diamond the dupe felt that he had made a good strike of business. The thing came out in its bald entirety only a few days ago, when the bartenders and other dupes had held the collateral long enough to feel that the "swell" would not come back.

"How much is that worth?" said the bartender, who had the above experience in a small jewelry store on Sixth Avenue, laying down watch, chain, and locket on the counter.

The jeweler screwed a glass into his eye, pried open the back of the watch, examined the gems in the locket minutely, put a drop of acid on the chain, the inquirer meanwhile bursting with suspense.

"About seventy-five cents, I should say," was the jeweler's decision.

"What's that!" shrieked the dupe. "Oh, I mean the whole thing."

The jeweler smiled, took another survey, and then said he might have made too high an estimate.

"Never mind of that," said the bartender.

ONE OF THEM.

"Oh, quite," remarked the jeweler. "And, by the way, that's about the tenth person who has brought us exactly the same a fake Swiss one, made evidently for swindling purposes. It won't go and costs about $5 a dozen. The chain and locket are of too inconsiderable value even to talk about." Then the dupe went out.

He was mad, and went across the street to a cigar store to get a weed and reflect. "There's just one fellow that I'd like to get my hands on," he said to the cigar-store man. "He's slick all right, but he wouldn't show his handsome face around here for a week when I got done with him."

"What's the trouble?" asked the cigar man.

"Trouble? Done out of $15; that's the trouble. Faked me on a 'phony' watch and chain and locket. I'm a good thing."

"Friend of Bob Evans?" mused the cigar man reflectively.

"Same cuss," said the bartender. "Look at that!" throwing the outfit on the case.

"Yes, and look at that!" echoed the cigar man, pulling a duplicate from his pocket. "But he was easy on you. He got me for $25."

Then the bartender smoked on the cigar man and they went out on an exploring tour of the neighborhood. They found six outfits in three blocks. "Fighting Bob" was in four of them, and Admiral Schley's face looked out of the lockets in the other two.

HEARING ON HOYT CASE.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—There was a hearing before Judge of Probate Harrison B. Freeman to-day on the application for a revocation of the order committing Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, to the Retreat for the Insane. No one appeared in opposition to the petition, which was based on the plea of lack of jurisdiction of the court, the allegation being made that Mr. Hoyt was induced to come to Hartford under a misapprehension.

A number of persons from Charlestown, N. H., gave testimony going to show that Mr. Hoyt thought he was coming here for treatment for a few days, and that he did not know he was to be legally committed. The officials of the retreat said they were neutral in the matter.

After hearing the testimony Judge Freeman said he would take the matter under consideration and give his decision to-morrow morning.

Linseed Oil's Statement.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The American Linseed Oil Company issued to-day its first annual statement. For the fiscal year ended March 1, 1900, the net earnings were $2,028,400. For the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock $1,116,900 was required, leaving a balance to profit and loss of $911,500; or sufficient to pay a dividend of 5.44 per cent. on the common stock of the company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Partly cloudy, fresh westerly winds.

The area of low pressure central yesterday morning over Ontario has moved rapidly to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. It was followed by an area of high pressure and cooler weather. The pressure remains low in the extreme Northwest and Central Plateau region. Scattered showers have fallen in Southern and Eastern Texas, Southern Alabama, Southern Florida, and portions of North and South Carolina. The temperatures east of the Mississippi River, except in portions of the Gulf and South Atlantic States, are 6 degrees to 10 degrees above the seasonal average. West of the Mississippi River high temperatures prevail, maximum readings of 102 degrees being reported from Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow in all districts. The temperature will fall in the lower lake region and portions of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Lower temperatures are also indicated for the extreme Northwest. On the New England Coast southwesterly winds will prevail. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly. On the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh north to east winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.	
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	66	69	72
6 A. M.	66	68	74
9 A. M.	69	72	80
12 M.	74	77	86
4 P. M.	81	82	88
6 P. M.	81	82	87
9 P. M.	74	75	80
12 P. M.	70	74	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 50 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1899	72
Corresponding date for last 25 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 2:40 P. M., and the minimum was 66 degrees at 5 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.00 and at 8 P. M. 29.94. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80, and at 8 P. M. 81.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRASS VALLEY, Cal., July 30.—A fire here yesterday destroyed the Empire Mine, the Empire Mine Hotel, the Empire Mine Boarding House, the Empire Mine Stables, the Empire Mine Blacksmith Shop, the Empire Mine Carpenter Shop, the Empire Mine Machine Shop, the Empire Mine Assay Office, the Empire Mine Change House, the Empire Mine Hoisting Works, the Empire Mine Compressor Plant, the Empire Mine Air Compressor, the Empire Mine Electric Plant, the Empire Mine Water Wheel, the Empire Mine Pelton Wheel, the Empire Mine Tramway, the Empire Mine Ore Bins, the Empire Mine Ore Chutes, the Empire Mine Ore Crushers, the Empire Mine Ore Screens, the Empire Mine Ore Conveyors, the Empire Mine Ore Elevators, the Empire Mine Ore Scales, the Empire Mine Ore Samplers, the Empire Mine Ore Weighers, the Empire Mine Ore Loaders, the Empire Mine Ore Unloaders, the Empire Mine Ore Storage Bins, the Empire Mine Ore Storage Sheds, the Empire Mine Ore Storage Yards, the Empire Mine Ore Storage Warehouses, the Empire Mine Ore Storage Buildings, the Empire Mine Ore Storage Fac

ADVANCE ON PEKING IS AGAIN DELAYED

Report of Movement Yesterday Not Credited in Washington.

CHINA MAY BE ASKED TO HELP

Plan to Force Co-operation of That Government—Germans and British Against Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department has received the following cable dispatch from Gen. Chaffee:

"Che-Foo, July 30.

"Have had interview with the Admiral. Will go ashore this afternoon. Facilities for unloading are not adequate, therefore discharging slowly. Am informed the Byron has ordered a tug for towing two seventy-ton lighters. If tug is obtained, discharging will improve. The Indiana will finish discharging to-day and proceed to Nagasaki. It will take two days to unload horses of Reilly's battery, and a week before the Grant is discharged of cargo. Will see Dagget to-morrow.

"It is reported in Taku Bay that it is the intention to make forward movement to-morrow toward Peking; details are not known here. Will arrive at Tien-Tsin too late to-morrow to cable from there. A message from Tien-Tsin must leave Tong-Ku at 6 o'clock in the morning to catch dispatch boat at anchorage, leaving for Che-Foo at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as possible will get definite information as regards conditions and purposes at Tien-Tsin. Will cable my views.

"CHAFFEE."

The officials here, while anxious that the movement on Peking begin, at once, do not attach credence to the rumor mentioned by Gen. Chaffee that the forward march was to begin to-day. There are two reasons for the incredulity, in the first place, Chaffee's force, his splendid cavalry, and his battery of artillery are exactly what are needed to strengthen a weak spot in the international column. In the second place, (and information on this point comes through European channels,) some of the foreign commanders are still of opinion that they cannot begin the campaign before the last week in August at the earliest. The United States Government never has acceded to this view, and is relaxing no effort to bring about a change of plans on this point. But the American representations have been met by the almost unanswerable argument that the decision of this important question should be left to the military commanders on the spot, who must bear the responsibility for the outcome of the expedition.

Secretary Root says that nothing that has been received from China, either officially or unofficially, necessitates any change in the instructions given Major Gen. Chaffee. If there is an advance on Peking, it is presumed that such of the United States forces as are now ready will participate in the movement. If dispatches are received at Tien-Tsin from Minister Conger or others in the legations at Peking, which change the existing conditions, Major Gen. Chaffee will act in accordance with such information. The Secretary says Gen. Chaffee has full powers, and has been intrusted with the command of the United States forces because of the confidence the Government has in his ability to meet any situation that may arise.

It is evident from the dispatches received from Gen. Chaffee that only a portion of his force can be utilized if any immediate advance is made. It is not believed that all of the equipments of the last expedition sent from Manila have been landed, and it is apparent that the horses and most of the equipment of the Sixth Cavalry are still at sea. The Ninth Infantry and the two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, together with the marines, are the only troops of the United States actually available on Chinese soil at this time.

GERMAN MAY COMMAND ALLIES

LONDON, Aug. 1.—To-day's dispatches show that the allies, notably the Japanese, have been pushing their preparations with feverish haste, organizing a service of pack carts, trains, and junks. It is reported from Berlin that Lieut. Gen. von Lessel, commanding the German forces in China, whom Emperor William has just promoted to the rank of General Commanding an Army Corps, has been selected as Commander in Chief of the allied forces.

The Chinese are strongly intrenched at Wang-Tsun, from which position, however, it is believed they can be ejected without great difficulty. The danger is that, if defeated there, the Chinese will retire on Peking and put the remainder of the Europeans to death.

It is also possible that the advance of the allies will be the signal for the Chinese authorities to compel all foreigners to quit the capital, in which event they might become the prey of the fanatical Boxers.

The feeling of the newspapers here is that nothing whatever should now delay the advance and that no negotiations of any kind should be countenanced until the allied troops reach Peking and assure themselves regarding the fate of the foreigners.

The latest advices from Tien-Tsin announce that the Russians and Japanese are scouting in the direction of Pietang. The Japanese commander, Yamachuchi, expects Yang-Tsun to be taken within three days.

GERMANS URGE AN ADVANCE.

BERLIN, July 31.—Hope regarding the security of the foreigners in Peking now runs high in Berlin. The German Foreign Office no longer doubts the reports from various quarters that the Ministers, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, are alive. The papers take the same view, and urge that there should be no delay in the advance upon Peking. The Foreign Office is deeply mortified at the failure to agree upon a Commander in Chief of the allied forces. A high official said to-day:

"The civilized world will look on with astonishment if the rescue of the members of the legations is delayed, or perhaps frustrated, by such a trifling matter. Germany is ready to march her troops under any commander acceptable to the powers."

The Munich Allgemeine Zeitung prints a Washington dispatch, claiming that the United States Government is endeavoring to enforce the appointment of Major Gen. Chaffee as Commander in Chief, but that Germany and Japan oppose. It is authoritatively stated that, so far as Germany is concerned, the statement is absolutely untrue.

The Foreign Office confirms the report that the advance to Peking has been postponed by the Admirals for military and strategic reasons.

BRITISH WANT NO DELAY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The United States Ambassador here, Joseph H. Choate, saw the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, yesterday and ascertained his views with regard to the changes in the Chinese situation brought about by the direct dispatches from Peking. Lord Salisbury assured Mr. Choate that Great Britain had no intention of delaying the advance on Peking, nor, so far as he knew, had any other power.

Lord Salisbury entirely acquiesced in Secretary Hay's desire that the advance be undertaken as speedily as possible. He had no intention of bargaining with China in any way, shape, or form until the Ministers were safe under their own military escort.

It is understood here that China is making strenuous efforts to come to some agreement with the powers, previous to handing over the Ministers, but this will not be considered for a moment. Once Peking has been reached and the Ministers have regained their liberty, the powers have agreed aggression will cease and reparation will become a matter of negotiation.

Lord Salisbury believes it may still be proved that the Chinese Government is not responsible for the attacks on the legations, except in so far as all Governments are responsible for the maintenance of order.

It is expected that within a few days free communication will be established with the Ministers in Peking.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, [illegible] contemplated an immediate advance on Peking, and that he hoped to have the cooperation of the allied forces.

ADVISES AGAINST ADVANCE.

LONDON, July 31.—A member of the Chinese Legation gave an extended interview to an American correspondent to-day, in the course of which he said:

"I am exceedingly glad that your official dispatches to-day have borne out our repeated assurances, which I knew from the beginning were sincerely meant. I knew that, while the Chinese Emperor could avoid making a statement of facts, such facts as he stated and states must be true.

"I hope that the recommendation made by Li-Hung-Chang, that the Ministers should either be sent to Tien-Tsin or be placed in telegraphic communication with their Governments, will obtain. I am a great friend of Sir Robert Hart, and I knew he was still alive; but I wanted to convince his friends in this country, and I tried hard to get a cipher telegram from him. At last Sheng told me the legations were surrounded and it was impossible to get in or out without permission of the throne. I immediately applied to the throne and hope to get permission in a few days. Consequently you may soon hope to hear direct from the Ministers.

"It must be borne in mind that, besides the Boxers, there is a large force of irregular troops in Peking, neither regulars nor rebels, but very dangerous to the Imperial Government. Therefore I would advise the allied forces not to proceed without pourparlers with certain high officials who are acquainted with these things.

"I see much talk of vengeance upon the Chinese. If you could secure those who are actually responsible for the Boxer movement I would say nothing, but is it possible for the allies to make the selection?

"Li-Hung-Chang's statement that the lives of the Ministers would be endangered by such an advance is not a piece of diplomacy, but a serious prediction of the consequences of such an action. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang is known to be anti-foreign in his sentiments, but we cannot dispense with his services, and, having a large number of soldiers under him, he might order a European massacre, which the Emperor and Empress would be unable to prevent.

"My object now is to advise the allies not to do an act of vengeance, but to restore peace and to secure guarantees for the future. This can be best done by cooperating with Li-Hung-Chang. If you push on to Peking, I believe you will provoke a general rising throughout the empire, the result of which will be the destruction of the lives and property of foreigners everywhere."

MAY ASK CHINA TO CO-OPERATE

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A rather startling proposition was advanced to-day, which, if adopted, might put at once to the test the Chinese profession that the Boxers, and not the Chinese Government, are responsible for what has happened in Peking. This was to the effect that the Chinese Government should be informed that the international force was prepared to take that Government at its word and to join forces with it in crushing out the insurrection.

The kernel of just such a proposition is to be found in the last condition laid down by the President in his reply to the appeal of the Emperor Kwang-Su, and there may be a development in that direction speedily.

TO COMMAND MARINES IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Col. Henry C. Cochrane, commandant of the Marine Barracks at Boston, has been ordered to China to take command of the marine forces in that country, aggregating about 1,300 men, including those now on their way from San Francisco. He will succeed Col. Robert L. Meade, who broke down during the exciting campaign in the Province of Pe-chi-Li and was invalided home to San Francisco.

Col. Cochrane will take passage on the army transport Warren, scheduled to leave San Francisco Aug. 16. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and has served in the Marine Corps since March, 1863. He has been in command of the Marine Barracks at Boston since April, 1899, and reached his present grade of Colonel in January last.

British Commander at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Tien-Tsin wires that Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee and staff, together with large foreign reinforcements, arrived there on July 28.

The Princeton Sails for Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The gunboat Princeton has sailed from Amoy for Shanghai. This move may have been made owing to the disturbed condition of affairs near Shanghai. The Princeton was not ordered to Shanghai by the department, and probably goes in obedience to the orders of Admiral Remey, who is in command of the Asiatic Station.

French Troops Leave for China.

BREST, July 31.—A detachment of marine artillerists left this place to-day for Toulon, where they will embark for China.

DEFENDS OREGON'S OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cable dispatch from Capt. Wilde of the Oregon, which is in dry dock at Kure undergoing temporary repairs:

"Kure, July 31.

"Please correct press statements of inefficient officers on Oregon. No ship has more efficient officers. WILDE."

The dispatch from Capt. Wilde came as a surprise to the department, as there had been no disposition here to criticise either him or his officers for the mishap to the great battleship. The chief of the Bureau of Navigation states that Capt. Wilde has aboard the Oregon an unusually competent and efficient complement of officers, and pleasure was taken in giving Capt. Wilde's statement to the public.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNING.

CANTON, Ohio, July 31.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, will leave Canton Wednesday afternoon, reaching Washington Thursday early, where he expects to remain two days. His determination to go to Washington is not a sudden one, nor, it is said, is prompted by any special business of State withheld from the public. He expected when he entered upon his vacation to make occasional trips to the capital to confer with Cabinet members and to attend to matters of business. He expects to be back in Canton by the latter part of the week.

GOVERNOR VISITS TARS' CAMP.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 31.—Gov. Roosevelt spent two hours to-day working upon his letter of acceptance. It will be issued about Sept. 1. He was visited this morning by his cousin, James A. Roosevelt. After luncheon Capt. Forshew of the Brooklyn Naval Militia, who are at camp across the bay, called on the Governor to pay his respects. He invited the Governor to visit the camp. The Governor at once accepted, and the Captain, returning to camp, sent the launch for him.

Half way over he was met by four gigs, each manned by a division, and each carrying a gun. They passed to the stern of the launch, and when rounded to, a hot race began. The division getting its gun ashore and reaching the top of the hill first was to have the honor of firing the salute. The Third Division reached the hill and let go the first gun just as the other three reached the crest. The men are to have a special reward as well for their quick work—each officer and man will have an extra egg for breakfast to-morrow.

The Governor did not make an address to the battalion. He wandered about the camp looking at things and watched the men at work. They were not dressed for the occasion, and each wore his working kit. The Governor told the men he met and chatted with he was glad to see them so dirty looking, as it showed they were working.

The Fourth Division went out on the Alieen to-day for target practice and claim to have made top-notch scores.

The Governor returned to Oyster Bay late in the afternoon on the launch.

Convention Table Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The table presented to the Republican Party in 1892 by the Minneapolis Manual Training School has disappeared and it can't be found. It has been used by the National Committee ever since 1892. It stood on the platform at St. Louis in 1896, and was in equal prominence at the Philadelphia Convention. There it was in the care of the Minneapolis merchant who was charged to bring it safely back to that city. Some one removed it, and it cannot be found. It is of mahogany, and its construction required several weeks' work by the pupils.

MINISTER CONGER REPORTS ALL WELL

Continued from Page 1.

lieved by the division of Japanese troops which, I hear through a special messenger, will arrive at Tien-Tsin by the end of this month. The Chinese have stopped firing since the 15th, and the Chinese authorities are apparently disposed to open negotiations.

"Attaché Kojima, Capt. Ando of the Imperial Army, H. Nakamura, and five marines have been killed; white Narahara, Second Secretary of the Legation, a student, and six marines have been wounded, though not mortally. Many others also have been slightly wounded."

FURTHER ATTACKS NOT LIKELY.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Doubt has given way to a feeling akin to certainty that the members of the legations at Peking and the gallant marines who managed to reach the Chinese capital just in the nick of time were not only alive on July 22, but, in all probability, are still alive and likely to remain so until they are released from their state of siege.

The officials here feel certain that the attack by the Chinese on the legations will not be renewed. They are convinced that the counsels of the Viceroys in the great southern and central provinces and the advice of Li-Hung-Chang have had effect, and that whoever is in power in Peking, whether Emperor, Empress, Ching, Tuan, or Tung now have been made to see the necessity for the preservation of the legations.

ANOTHER CHINESE EDICT.

PARIS, July 31.—The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, to-day received the following dispatch from Admiral Courrejoles:

"CHE-FOO, July 26.—Many symptoms of greater calm, notably an imperial edict, are reaching us at Che-Foo, in which the Chinese Government says it is not responsible for the condition of affairs; that all their acts have been toward the maintenance of peace, and that they intend to respect the treaties toward foreigners and missions."

THE FOREIGNERS' SITUATION.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to-day says:

"A Peking message, dated July 21, reports that the first outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the siege far more perilous. On June 19 the Tsung-li-Yamen broke off relations.

"June 20 China declared war. Baron von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered.

"Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British Legation. I understand converts are holding the North Cathedral. A thousand refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu.

"A truce began July 17, after twenty-six days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterupted for six hours.

"Four attempts were made to fire the British Legation. Two attacks resulted in the ruin of Han-Lin College, (the Chinese national college.) The cowardice of the Chinese prevented a successful rushing.

"The total killed or died from various causes is: Germans, 10; Japanese, 10; French, 11; British, 5; Russians, 4; Americans, 7; Italians, 7; converts, 9; total, with wounded, 98.

"The correspondents Morrison, Reid, and Tementy are ill.

"At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed.

"The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall.

"Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excellent. Everybody is much exhausted by continuous work.

"Imperial edicts have commended the Boxers and ordered missionaries to leave the interior, and commanded all Viceroys to help Peking; but an edict dated July 18 enjoins profection and promises compensation. The report that a large relief force was coming produced this change.

"Foreign Governments should beware being-hoodwinked."

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, wiring yesterday, says:

"Kwang Su is reported to have sent a second dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, admitting that a state of war exists at Tien-Tsin, but asserting that the Russians are fully protected in open ports.

"The Chinese Emperor adds that the disturbances in Manchuria were caused by a rebellious General in Amur; that he has instructed the Chinese Generals to refrain from hostilities, and that he desires the Czar to reciprocate his action."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"The general aspect of the situation confirms the opinion that the Manchu Party, fearing the effect of further violent measures, rely on Li-Hung-Chang's negotiations to prvail upon the powers to forego vengeance in return for the release of the survivors."

It is reported from an unofficial but usually reliable source that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg wired to Li-Hung-Chang intimating the possibility of obtaining favorable terms of settlement from Russia if China would adopt a conciliatory attitude and compel a cessation of the attacks on the legation.

Thereupon, according to this informant, Li-Hung-Chang memorialized the Throne, representing that he was ill and unable to come to Peking, but urging that every endeavor be made to send the Ministers to Tien-Tsin and to insure the safety of foreigners and missionaries.

FOUR LEGATIONS DESTROYED.

PARIS, July 31.—According to dispatches received at the Foreign Office to-day, the Austrian, Spanish, Italian, and Holland Legations at Peking have been destroyed, and the French Legation has been partially wrecked.

The attacks on the legations ceased some days ago.

The Emperor and Empress are living in Peking.

TO OPEN COMMUNICATION.

BERLIN, July 31.—The Chinese Minister, Lu Hai Huan, received to-day a dispatch purporting to come from the Peking Government, saying that the members of the foreign legations would be sent to Tien-Tsin whenever the preparations for their safe escort were completed and open hostilities ceased.

Meanwhile permission would be given them to communicate freely with their Governments.

The dispatch was transmitted immediately to the German Foreign Office.

NO CIPHER MESSAGES ALLOWED.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Favereau, has received the following dispatch from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation in China, now in Shanghai, dated July 31:

"On July 22 the Consul General of the United States telegraphed the United States Minister in Peking through the intermediary of the local authorities. Sheng, the Taotai, has informed him that the Tsung-li-Yamen refuses to transmit messages in cipher to the Minister, and requires that all dispatches be in ordinary language."

SHAOWU MISSION DESTROYED.

BOSTON, July 31.—The American Board received a dispatch to-day from the Rev. J. E. Walker of Foo-Chow, saying:

"Mob destroyed Shaowu property; Christians plundered."

Shaowu is the interior station of the American Board Mission in Foo-Chow. It is situated upon the Min River, 230 miles northwest of Foo-Chow City. The Rev. G. Milton Gardner and Dr. Edward L. Bliss, who belong to the Shaowu station, are now on furlough in the United States, and all the other missionaries are at the coast for the usual Summer rest.

The number of church members last year

REBELS SURROUND PAO-TING-FOO.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following telegram was received at the State Department this afternoon from Consul Fowler at Che-Foo:

"Che-Foo, July 31.

"Thirty-first. Twenty-first wired Governor for information Pao-ting-Foo. Nine days unanswered. Wired yesterday. He now replies Pao-ting-Foo City and neighborhood thick with rebels; impossible to obtain slightest news or send messengers. My latest information shows the following were at Pao-ting-Foo: Simcox, wife, three children; Hodge and wife; Taylor, Wilkins, Miles, Morell, Americans; and Bagnall, wife, daughter, and probably Cooper.

"FOWLER."

CANTON REPORTED QUIET.

HONGKONG, July 30.—The Acting Viceroy of Canton, it is reported, is becoming more active and adopting a more vigorous policy. It is announced that he has ordered the execution of forty pirates.

To-morrow he will visit the foreign warships and Consuls. He says Li-Hung-Chang is not returning to Canton, where quiet prevails.

The British naval and military officials have taken careful observations of the Canton and the Bogue defenses. The Bogue forts are crowded with troops, and the parapets are lined upon the approach of steamers.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN AMUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Official reports have been received here that the Chinese again bombarded Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur Government, on July 26 and July 28. The Russian guns replied and reinforcements were then approaching.

On July 28 a steamer arrived at Lu-Cha-Su towing three boats from Harbin, with 1,500 refugees, including 120 sick and wounded.

A Russian force crossed the frontier at Abagaitu on July 26. Work on the railway has been resumed there.

The Russians have burned some Chinese villages and expelled a Chinese garrison of 2,000 from the fortress at Bajantun, capturing five Krupp guns which had not yet been mounted, the carriages of four naval guns, and a quantity of ammunition.

The Russian Consul at Kuddja sends the following under date of July 27:

"The Governor of Kuddja received orders from the Empress to exterminate the Russians, and the Chinese were preparing to execute the command; but, since the arrival of Russian troops for the protection of the Consulate, matters have been quiet."

The Russian Consul at Kashgar reports an alarming state of affairs there owing to the excitement among the Chinese troops.

A New York Missionary Dying.

F. S. Bell, agent of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, yesterday received a cablegram from the Rev. I. Hess, Macao, stating that Miss Cooney is very low. This refers to Miss Agnes Cooney of Syracuse, N. Y., who was stationed at Kwuei-Jing, in Kwang-Si Province. Miss Cooney was ill when the Rev. Mr. Hess brought her and the remainder of his corps of workers from their various stations in the provinces of Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si to Macao for safety.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Mrs. George W. Childs, Washington; ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Lieut. G. Guest, London; William E. English, Indianapolis.

HOLLAND—E. Sells, Washington.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. N. C. Wise, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo; Commodore J. P. Loomis, United States Navy; Judge H. E. Howe, Wales, Mass.; Col. E. A. Crane, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Dr. E. F. McConnell, United States Marine Hospital Service.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, Missouri; Lord and Lady Francis Hope, London; Judge J. B. Lyon, Albany.

EVERETT—Capt. De Koven, United States Transport Service.

MANHATTAN—R. W. Potter and J. P. Daniels, Chicago; Bishop Whitehead, Pittsburg; Commander Samuel Belden, United States Navy.

MURRAY HILL—J. P. Robinson, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Col. F. C. Letts, Chicago.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, dress goods; 320 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Herzog, neckwear, hosiery, and gloves; 258 Church Street.

Uydegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; L. S. Grove, notions, laces, and dress goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. A. Becker, linens; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; L. Cohen, linings; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Rosenberg, woolens; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. M. Gill, laces and ribbons; 438 Broadway; Holland House.

Nolte Brothers, Seguin, Texas; W. Nolte, dry goods; Holland House.

Frankel Clothing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Frankel, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.

Hays, H. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hoffman House.

Meyer & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lob, C., Sons, New Orleans, La.; A. Lob, cloths; Hotel Marlborough.

Lowman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Lowman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Ledrer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Strauss, dry goods; 670 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear, muslin underwear, and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Block, E. S., Cherokee, Iowa; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Brofman, J., Danville, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hislop, A. C., Boston, Mass.; notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Frank Bros., San Antonio, Texas; A. Frank, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice, A., Montgomery, Ala.; furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohoon, Danziger & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; T. W. Cohoon, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

August, A. & L., Fort Worth, Texas; L. August, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. V. McLean, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Stewart, T., Boston, Mass.; notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Kelly, ladies and infants' wear; 98 Greene Street.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets and upholstery goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Leif, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Samuels, Isaac A., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; I. A. Samuels, jeans; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Meyer, domestics and cloths, 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, dress goods, 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. H. Bear, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Panton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. Sanford, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman, M., Charlottesville, Va.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Leyens & Switzer, Vicksburg, Miss.; S. Switzer, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Innes, Mace & Hackmar, Lawrence, Kan.; G. Innes, housefurnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Innes, George, & Co., Wichita, Kan.; W. J. Welser, cloaks and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; E. D. Eastman, domestics, dress goods, white goods, laces, and trimmings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shaw, A. D., Company, Jamestown, N. Y.; G. Sharpe, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Doerr, A., Quincy, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Eddins, J. H., Dry Goods Company, Pine Bluff, Ark.; E. Byrd, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Bryant, furs; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, ribbons, laces, and silks; Hotel Vendome.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; W. Le Baron, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. A. Cragin, cloaks and suits, ladies' and infants' wear, 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kiesinger, hosiery and gloves; Belvedere House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss [illegible]

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

[illegible] Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; [illegible] Mercantile Company, New Orleans, La.; F. M. Reis, notions, fancy goods, and hosiery; E. G. Grau, clothing, gloves, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith & Murphy, dry goods, Springfield, Mass.; J. A. Murphy, dry goods; 87 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Jardine, laces and embroideries; Murray Hill Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. Parker, domestics; Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Garbade, Eberhard & Co., Galveston, Texas; H. A. Eberhard, dry goods; H. Cohen, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Dinkelspiel, [illegible] & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Dinkelspiel, woolens; Belvedere House.

Beiermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; P. Beiermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gutman, Joe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; 70 Grand Street; Everett Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. C. J. [illegible], millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Faller, Isaac, Sons & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Faller, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Zenner, Day & Co., Athens, Ohio; H. Zenner, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery and ladies' wear; C. W. Copp, linens and whits goods; M. L. Seide, fancy goods; F. R. Snyder, ribbons and lace collars; Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. O'Brien, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Schradski, [illegible], Peoria, Ill.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:56	Sun sets	7:15	Moon sets	9:55

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:2	Gov. Isl'd	11:30	H. Gate	12:46
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:0	Gov. Isl'd	11:18	H. Gate	1:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUGUST 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
"	*10:30 A. M.	
Mt. Vernon, Haiti and Santa Martha	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples		
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Westerland, Southampton and Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Ydum, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bellagio, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevelius, La Plata, countries	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela and Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Mercator, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nebraska, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.
New York, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Ponce, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roraima, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Tartar Prince, Naples	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after July 31 and up to Aug. 14, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Aug. 14, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 09, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

[illegible] mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, July 3; Sydney, July 4; Auckland, July 9, and Honolulu, July 20, reached San Francisco per steamer Alameda. The last of this mail is due in New York to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY,) AUGUST 1.

Britannia, St. Lucia, July 22.
El Sud, New Orleans, July —.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, July 19.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, July 15.
Werra, Gibraltar, July 23.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, July 25.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 29.
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, July 27.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, July 21.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.

Columbia, Hamburg, July 26.
Kansas City, Swansea, July 20.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.

Campania, Liverpool, July 28.
La Touraine, Havre, July 28.
New York, Southampton, July 28.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.

Marquette, London, July 26.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool July 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 1 A. M. Aug. 1.

SS Ulleroon, (Nor.,) Karg, Port Maria July 25, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Talisman, Lassee, Askins, Savannah July 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban license,) Smith, Santiago, &c., July 13, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana July 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Thomas Turnbull, (Br.,) Page, Licata, &c., July 1, with mdse. to the Cueno Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston July 25 and Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) Bruno, Messina July 10 and Palermo 14th, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Engelhart, Bremen July 24 and Southampton and Cherbourg 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Gelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:55

Almost a Million Dollars in Furniture
Upwards of a Hundred Thousand Pieces

in our two stores, on the way, and at our command. This expresses our readiness for this greatest event of the year in the furniture business, which begins to-day—

The August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

This great movement was originated ten years ago in our Philadelphia store. We hewed out an unknown path in a pioneer movement that is imitated far and wide to-day, though never copied — never either equalled or approached in the large and very real economies offered on fine, carefully selected furniture.

Great American Forests Have Gone Indoors

Since Our First August Sale, Ten Years Ago, gave new impetus, because *of* the vast economy, to the ample furnishing *of* American Homes

Workers in wood—choppers, teamsters, saw-men, planers, carvers, turners, joiners, finishers, painters—all have had busier times and less idle seasons, since the Wanamaker August Trade Sales began. And mechanics, laborers, railroad men, doctors, lawyers, preachers—all American workers, with brain or brawn, have found it easier to have well-furnished homes, since the Wanamaker August Trade Sales began.

This Eleventh Wanamaker August Trade Sale—the Fourth August Sale in New York—is the largest in amount of goods prepared for it—the most masterful in the bargains obtained for it, that even this store has even known.

The fact that our two stores in New York and Philadelphia sell at retail more Furniture than any other store, accounts for the buying power that enables us to command the highest class of furniture for this sale, newly made, handsome and perfect, and yet give you

Fifteen to Twenty Dollars' Worth of Splendid Furniture for Ten Dollars

Or seventy-five to a hundred dollars' worth for fifty dollars, according to the amount you wish to invest. Of course our entire stock is not reduced; but every sort of furniture for every part of the house is included, and there are dozens of grades in each. The *blue tags* indicate the bargains. Everything ready at 8 o'clock this morning.

NOTE—Those who are away from home and have their houses closed for the summer can select what they wish and have it delivered later on, thus taking advantage of the saving without having the cost and trouble of having the house opened to receive it, before they are ready.

The lists that follow, merely hint at the scope and measure the values of the sale.

Women's Desks—
$5.50, worth $8.50—Mahogany.
$7.50, worth $12—Mahogany.
$9, worth $15—Mahogany.
$12, worth $18—Golden oak and maple.
$14.50, worth $25—Golden oak and maple.
Also desks up to $55, worth $80.

Fancy Tables—
$2.25, worth $4.25—Golden and Flemish oak, and imitation mahogany.
$3, worth $6—Imitation mahogany.
$3.50, worth $7—Maple.
$4.25, worth $8.75—Golden oak.
$5, worth $10—Golden oak.
$7.50, worth $15—Golden oak and mahogany.
$8.50, worth $17—Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—
$14, worth $20—Golden oak; shaped top; large beveled plate mirror.
$17, worth $25—Mahogany; serpentine front; large plate mirror.
$20, worth $30—Birch and maple; serpentine front; French mirror.
$25, worth $38—Golden oak; shaped top; large French beveled mirror.
$28, worth $40—Mahogany and maple, shaped top; serpentine front; large mirror.
$30, worth $45—Golden oak; swell front; large French beveled mirror.

Chamber Suites—
$14.50, worth $18.50—Golden oak; varnished gloss finish; 3 pieces.
$17, worth $25.50—Golden oak; polished finish; 3 pieces.
$21, worth $28—Golden oak; highly polished; 3 pieces.
$28, worth $38—Golden oak; polished finish; 3 pieces.
$35, worth $55—Mahogany; 2 pieces; both carved and highly polished.
$48, worth $70—Mahogany; hand polished; 2 pieces.
Also suites up to $115, worth $170.

Dining Chairs—
$2, worth $2.75—Golden oak, highly polished; cane seat; 3 styles.
$2.75, worth $3.50—Golden oak, highly polished; leather seat; 3 styles.

Parlor Suites—
$18, worth $24—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; 3 pieces.
$25, worth $35—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; 3 pieces.
$30, worth $45—Mahogany, inlaid; 3 pieces.
$60, worth $85—Mahogany, inlaid; 3 pieces.
$75, worth $110—Mahogany, inlaid; 5 pieces.
Also parlor suites up to $600, worth $750.

Parlor Cabinets—
$25, worth $40—Mahogany (Curio.)
$30, worth $46—Mahogany.
$35, worth $55—Vernis-Martin.
Also cabinets up to $175, worth $275.

Music Cabinets—
$8.75, worth $10.50—Imitation mahogany.
$9, worth $12—Imitation mahogany.
$10, worth $15—Imitation mahogany.
$12, worth $18.50—Mahogany.
$15, worth $25—Mahogany.
$18, worth $28—Mahogany.
Also cabinets up to $36, worth $55.

Bureaus—
$9, worth $12—Golden oak; 3 drawers; oval mirror.
$18.50, worth $27—Golden oak; shaped top; 2 large and 2 small drawers; French mirror.
$20, worth $28—Bird's-eye maple; 2 large and 2 small drawers; French mirror.
$25, worth $38—Mahogany; fancy shaped top; 2 long and 2 short drawers; large plate mirror.
$30, worth $43—Birch and maple; shaped top and front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; French mirror.
$40, worth $54—Mahogany; 2 long and 2 short drawers; oval French plate mirror.
Also bureaus up to $47, worth $66.

Chiffoniers—
$5, worth $7—Golden oak; 5 long drawers.
$8, worth $12—Quartered golden oak; 5 long drawers.
$12.75, worth $20—Golden oak; 2 swell top and 4 large drawers; French mirror.
$15, worth $25—Maple; 5 long drawers; French plate mirror.
$18, worth $28—Mahogany and maple; shaped top; swell front; 2 short and 4 long drawers; French mirror.
$23, worth $32—Curly birch and maple; serpentine fronts; 2 short and 4 long drawers; fancy shaped mirror.
$28, worth $40—Curly birch; serpentine front; 3 large and 2 small drawers; fancy French beveled plate mirror.

Extension Tables—
$9, worth $15—Golden oak; 6 ft., extended.
$12.50, worth $20—Golden oak; 10 ft., extended.
$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak; 8 ft.
$25, worth $40—Golden oak; 10 ft.
$40, worth $60—Mahogany; 10 ft.
Also tables up to $70, worth $105.

Bookcases—
$10, worth $16—Golden and Flemish oak.
$12, worth $18—Golden and Flemish oak.
$15, worth $25—Mahogany.
$18, worth $28—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
$20, worth $32—Golden and Flemish oak.
$25, worth $40—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
Also bookcases up to $85, worth $85.

Sideboards—
$16, worth $25—Golden oak; carved top; 3 mirrors; 1 large, 2 small drawers and closet.
$20, worth $30—Golden oak; canopy top; beveled mirrors; bracket shelves; 1 large 2 small drawers and closet.
$22, worth $35—Golden oak; fancy top; large beveled mirrors; bracket shelves; 1 long and 2 short drawers and closet.
$35, worth $55—Golden oak; 1 large and 2 small shelves, and large mirror on top; 1 long and 2 short drawers and closet in base.
$30, worth $45—Golden oak; large top shelf and beveled mirror; 1 long and 3 short drawers and 4 cupboards.
$45, worth $65—Mahogany; shelf and mirror in top; 2 small drawers, 2 large drawers, lined, and 2 cupboards.
$50, worth $75—Mahogany; inlaid; 1 lined silver drawer, 2 large drawers and 2 closets.
Also sideboards up to $90, worth $139.

Couches—
$10, worth $15—Box couch, with patent self-opening spring; covering of denim in various colorings.
$15, worth $25—Tapestry covered couch; various colorings; roll head, swell foot; deep diamond tufting.
$22, worth $32—Leather covering; golden oak frame; roll head; spring edge.
$30, worth $45—Leather covering; golden oak frame; diamond tufting; deep springs.
$40, worth $56—Leather covered couch; golden oak frame; roll head and foot; diamond tufting; deep springs.

Library Easy Chairs—
$12, worth $18—Golden oak arm chair; leather seats and backs.
$15, worth $25—Golden oak arm chair; spring seat, leather covered; also leather back with head rest.
$17, worth $27—Mahogany leather-covered arm chair; deep tufted back; spring seat; roll arms and head rest.
$20, worth $30—Mahogany arm chair; leather covered spring seat and deep tufted back, with head rest.
$25, worth $35—Leather easy chair; tufted back and arms, and spring seats.
$35, from $55—Large leather arm rockers; deep tufted backs and spring seats; covered in red and black leather.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads—
$5.50, worth $7.50—White enamel, with brass top rails and knobs; 3ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
$7, worth $9.50—Brass trimmings; large fancy ornaments; 4-ft. 6 in. size only.
$15, worth $20—All brass; swell foot; all sizes.
$25, worth $35—Brass; swell foot; 1¼ in. posts.
$33, worth $50—Brass; swell foot; 2 in. posts, with large knobs; all sizes.
$35, worth $55—Brass; roll head and foot.
$45, worth $60—Heavy brass bedsteads; 2 in. posts and large knobs; all sizes.
Also brass beds up to $65, worth $100.

Morris Chair Frames—
$1.75, worth $2.50—Golden oak.
$8.50, worth $12—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
$9.50, worth $14—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
$12, worth $18—Golden oak.
$14, worth $20—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
$15, worth $22—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
Cushions to fit these chairs, $1.50 to $15.

MATTRESSES *and* Pillows

A natural adjunct to the furniture is the bedding that completes the bedroom suite; and we have made plans that extend the August bargains into our pillow and mattress factory. For this month's work we have purchased

85,000 Pounds of Hair and Twelve Tons of Live-geese Feathers

These at prices that enable us to make them up as you order them—clean, pure and fresh—yet offer them at the low prices told of below:

Mattresses—
$15—Pure horse-hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $20.
$12—No. 2 soft black hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $16.
$10—Extra black mixed hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $13.50.
$6.75—Black mixed hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $9.
All of above made up in blue and white, or fancy ticking, in one or two parts.
$4—African fibre, hair top, mattresses, full size. Value $5.50.
$2.50—Excelsior, cotton top, mattresses, full size. Value $3.
"Elastic" felt mattresses, full size, at $13.50, $11.25, $9.50 and $7 each.

Pillows and Bolsters—
Of selected live geese feathers, the 90c quality at 75c a pound. Made up at these prices:
2½-lb. pillows, 20x30 in., at $1.68 each.
3-lb. pillows, 22x30 in., at $2.25 each.
3½-lb. pillows, 24x30 in., at $2.63 each.
4-lb. pillows, 27x30 in., at $3 each.
5-lb. bolsters, 20x56 in., at $3.75 each.
Of prime live geese feathers, the 60c quality, at 50c a pound:
2½-lb. pillows, 18x30 in., at $1.25 each.
3-lb. pillows, 20x30 in., at $1.50 each.
3½-lb. pillows, 22x30 in., at $1.75 each.
4-lb. pillows, 24x30 in., at $2 each.
5-lb. bolsters, 20x56 in., at $2.50 each.
Best blue and white, or fancy tickings.

Spring Beds—Covered upholstered springs, with hair top, full size—
Reversible double border, $16.
"Ideal" rabbet edge, all metal but frame, $15.
Rabbet edge, $10. Shelf or single border, $8.50.

Spiral springs for **wooden beds**—
"Ideal," $9. "Lace Web," $7.
"Double Deck Lace Web," $12.
"J. W." Special, $5.50.
"Japanned King," $4.50.
"Defender," $4. "Black King," $2.50.

For Metal Bedsteads—
Hangers are required to support springs.
"Trenton," $2.50 a set. "Ideal," $2.75 a set.

All Iron and Steel Frame Woven Wire Springs—
"XXX" steel, rubber bearing, $6.75.
"No. 1" iron swinging woven wire, $6.50.
"Imperial" national fabric, $6.
"XX" steel, rubber bearing, $6.
"New York" swinging woven wire, $6.
"Saranac" swinging woven wire, $6.
"Indiana" woven wire, $5.25.
"Acme" swinging woven wire, $4.50.
"Victor" woven wire, $3.

Woven Wire Springs—Wooden frames—
"J. W.," No. 1, $6.50 each.
"J. W.," rubber-bearing, $6, for metal frames.
"J. W.," No. 2, $5. "J. W.," No. 3, $4.
"J. W.," No. 8, $3.75. "J. W.," No. 4, $3.
"J. W.," No. 9, $2.25.
Guaranteed for five years.

In addition to the splendid showing on the Fourth floor, there are special displays of Furniture in the Broadway windows, and on the aisles of the Main and second floors; and a display of Morris Chairs on the Fifth floor. The whole store helps to present these most attractive offerings of August Furniture.

Our Newly Furnished* FLAT *is opened to-day — We'll have more to tell you later on, about how we decorate and furnish homes, flats and apartments complete. The illustration is interesting and educative. See it at the Fourth Avenue and Ninth street corner of the Fourth floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MEEHANUS EASILY FIRST

Park Row Favorite Beat Fast Horses in Flight Handicap.

JANICE TOOK THE DISTAFF

Morris Filly, with Cap and Bells Out of the Way, Had Little Trouble in Winning.

With two stake events on the programme and a fair card of overnight events, the racing at Brighton Beach yesterday promised so well that the attendance was increased to holiday proportions. The weather was bright and fine, and the track had dried out, and was little short of fast, but the sport nevertheless fell somewhat short of expectations, withdrawals in the races that promised best robbing the contests of a part of their interest.

The features of the afternoon were the Flight Handicap, at six furlongs, which brought out a fair field of fast sprinters, and the Distaff Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, which produced but a moderate contest. In the Flight six of the eight horses named to start answered to the call to the post, with Firearm, Heliobas, and Meehanus the choices. The start out of the chute at the head of the backstretch was made after a short delay, due chiefly to the ugly behavior of Firearm, and the field went away well together. Lady Uncas, with a feather on her back, jumped to the front at once, and went on at a stiff pace, with the others running close together behind her. The filly held her own in the lead to the last turn, where Meehanus, second to that point, moved forward, and closing with a rush at the head of the stretch, joined Lady Uncas as they straightened out for the run home, while Heliobas, coming from further back in the crowd, made his run a few yards further on. In the stretch Meehanus, the pride of the Park Row contingent, had by far the most speed, and drawing away steadily, had a lead of three lengths at the last furlong pole. Heliobas got up to Lady Uncas, and the pair, fighting out under the whip, closed slightly on Meehanus, who, in response to a little urging by his rider, drew away again, and won rather easily by two lengths. Lady Uncas struggled on gamely under the whip, and it was not until the last jump that Heliobas beat her a head for second place.

The withdrawal of R. & F. P. Keene's fast filly, Cup and Bells, from the Distaff Stakes left the race open, even after the Keenes had added All Saints, and G. B. Morris had put in Janice. At post time, it was considered about an even thing between Helen O'C., Cherries, Janice, and All Saints, while Orienta had a strong following. The start was made with Helen O'C., Cherries, and Orienta the first away, these three racing abreast to the far turn, where Orienta left, Janice was then fourth. On the last turn, Janice went to the front, and showing in the lead at the head of the stretch, galloped in front to the end, winning, pulled to a canter, by a length and a half. All Saints made a bid for the stakes on the straight, but could never get near the leader, though ridden out at the end; she finished second, a neck before Agnes D.

A remarkably poor lot of selling class two-year-olds ran in the opening race, at five furlongs, with Edgefield, Dangerfield, and Cogswell backed as the least bad. Dangerfield and Plumed Knight were the first away, but in the first quarter of a mile The Brother worked his way forward from back in the crowd, and leading by a slight margin, held on in front to the end, winning, ridden out, by a half length from Cogswell, who was well up all the way, and beat Edgefield a like distance at the end.

Fiuke and Mercer were the best backed of the ten three-year-olds that ran in the second race. Mercer straightened out at the end, winning by a neck from McCann, who was a favorite three lengths for second money. Bettie Gray was a prohibitive favorite in the selling mile. She won, pulling up, by three lengths from Brigade, who beat Exit four lengths for the place.

Only the plungers could bet on the favorite for the last race, Decanter, who had but one opponent, Blueaway. Decanter started at 1 to 5, his stable eagerly taking that price, and galloped behind Blueaway to the far turn, where he moved forward and easily passed Blueaway. The favorite galloped home alone, pulled to a canter.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden colts and geldings two years old; selling; five furlongs. A. L. Aste's The Brother, by De Beauvoir-La Sorella, ch. c., 102 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won, ridden out, by a half length; Mrs. P. J. Miles's Cogswell, blk. c., 102, (Howell,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from A. Naidig's Edgefield, b. c., 102, (McJoynt,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:03 2-5. Hayseed, Frank Hall, Plumed Knight, Gink, The Irish Boy, Dangerfield, and Favarnette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; six furlongs. F. Frisbie & Co.'s Mercer, by Sir Dixon-Mercedes, b. c., 103 pounds, (Mitchell,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; A. Naidig's Harry McCann, b. c., 106, (McJoynt,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from L. Hayman's Fiuke, ch. g., 103, (Bullman,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:15. Dick Furber, Eileen Daly, Ceylon, Tourney, Hansborough, Albonita, and Dan Regan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. G. B. Morris's Janice, by Sir Modred-Rosetta, ch. f., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and even, won easily by a length and a half; J. R. and F. P. Keene's All Saints, br. f., 109, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck from Hugh Hodges's Agnes D., b. f., 109, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Helen O'C., Cherries, and Orienta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. J. E. McDonald's Bettie Gray, by Fonso-Bettie Blaise, b. f., 4 years, 108 pounds, (Henry,) 1 to 2 and out, won in a canter by three lengths; E. R. and J. R. Bradley's Brigade, ch. c., 111, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by four lengths from T. E. Mannix's Exit, b. f., 4, 101, (Mitchell,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:42. Tip Gallant and Decimal also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Flight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs. Westmore & Meehan's Meehanus, by Golden Garter-Fedalma, ch. c., 4 years, 109 pounds, (Henry,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, won cleverly by two lengths; E. L. Graves's Heliobas, ch. c., 4, 127, (Jenkins,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by a head from the Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, b. f., 3, 88, (Rausch,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Kitchener, Firearm, and Modrine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward that have started and not won at this meeting; one mile and a furlong. F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, by Deceiver-Maudlin, b. h., 5 years, 110 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1 to 5 and out, won in a canter; Graves & Lengthe's E. L. Graves's Blueaway, b. h., 5, 110, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and out, second. Time—1:54. Only two horses ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Heliobas, 132 pounds; Gold Fox, 114; Pupil, 108; Maribert, 107; Rikki Tikki Tavi and Toluca, 106 each; Musette, 104; Smoke, 103; Stuart, 98.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Apple of My Eye, Minion, Rockampton, Humboldt, Frank Kinny, Annuity, Operator, Albert Edward, Mateo, and Tom Kenny, 110 pounds each; Princess Pepper, Street Boy, Anna Darling, Philma Paxton, Idle Chat, Tavesta, and Queen Quality, 107 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; one mile. King Bramble, 110 pounds; The Chamberlain, 109; Gonfalon, 106; Silver Garter, 101; Prestidigitator and Hansborough, 98 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Cliff Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Voter, 123 pounds; Modrine, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights; six furlongs. Beau Gallant, Handwork, and Kenilworth, 115 pounds each; Glennellie and Kid Cox, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Imp, 121 pounds; Decanter, Prince McClurg, Tyrshena, and Flaunt, 111 each; Rinaldo, 108; Gonfalon and Belle of Troy, 106 each; Herbert and King Bramble, 101 each.

Saratoga Races Begin To-day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The annual Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association begins to-morrow, and everything points to a successful season both from a racing point of view and financially. The track is in first-class shape, and both it and the Horse Haven course are much in use from dawn until late in the afternoon.

There are more horses now ready to race than in years at such an early stage of the meeting. Besides the prominent Eastern owners whose colors will be frequently seen during the meeting of the Western stables are Desha & Co., 12 horses; L. C. McDowell, with 8; Mrs. Byron McClelland and J. D. Smith, with 6; John F. Schorr, with 7; W. Overton Cameron & Co., with 5; George J. Long, with 6; Will Wallace, with 5; Charles Head Smith, with 3; J. J. Mayberry, with 2; Alfred Owens and H. F. Griffin, with 4; Hamilton Applegate, with 5; James Arthur, with 3; Barney Schreiber, with 4; S. F. Hildreth, with 4, and R. J. Heiner and A. J. McCafferty, with 15.

Entries for To-day's Races.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Kinnikinic, 117 pounds; Lieber Karl and Gibraltar, 116 each; Prince Florist, 113; Rush, His Royal Highness, Mayor Gilroy, and Mr. Jersey, 111 each; McFlecknoe, 108; Cupidity, 106; Sweet Tooth, 98.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. The Provost, 110 pounds; Carbuncle, 109; Peaceful, 107; Fleuron, Unsightly, and Villa, 103 each; Candia, 89.

THIRD RACE.—Congress Hall Stakes; five furlongs. Bonnibert, 129; Dublin and Elkhorn, 126 each; Alard Schech, 122; Far Rockaway, 114; Hand Vice, 110; Lanceman, Beau Ormonde, Idle Ways, and Margraviate, 104 each; Mintage, 101; Termless, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bannockburn, 126 pounds; Maximo Gomez, 123; First Whip, 116; MacLeod of Dare, 112; Lavarock, 107; Peaceful, 101; Montanic, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Salary and Ondurdis, 109 pounds each; Miss Daniels, 103; Goddess of Night, Amorita, Sweepstakes, and Juniper, 99 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Six furlongs—Bugaboo, 103, (Walsh,) 1; Woodstick, 100, 2; Fondo, 100, 3. Time—1:18¾. Six furlongs—Marsara, 107, (Matthews,) 1; Goebel, 107, 2; Onomastus, 112, 3. Time—1:14½. Five furlongs—Fancywood, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Barbara M., 112, 2; Regea, 112, 3. Time—1:01¾. Seven furlongs—Limelight, 100, (Knight,) 1; Lomond, 103, 2; Guess Me, 103, 3. Time—1:28¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Alcedo, 113, (Winkfield,) 1; The Unknown, 105, 2; Scarlet Lily, 100, 3. Time—1:46¾. One and one-eighth miles—Cogmooney, 106, (Knight,) 1; Tincennes, 93, 2; Catastrophe, 105, 3. Time—1:54¾. Seven furlongs—Dutch Comedian, 110, (Matthews,) 1; L. T. Caton, 107, 2; Frangible, 104, 3. Time—1:27½.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Five and a half furlongs—Lutes Ponso, 110, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Picador, 110, 2; Blue Steel, 110, 3. Time—1:10. Seven furlongs—Two Annies, 94, (McGinn,) 1; Marie G. Brown, 90, 2; Lady Curzon, 90, 3. Time—1:28½. One mile—El Caney, 110, (Crowhurst,) 1; Sprung, 107, 2; Glen Lake, 110, 3. Time—1:42½. Six furlongs—Lucie Macklin, (Dominick,) 1; Winnebejour, 95, 2; Sam Lazarus, 104, 3. Time—1:13¾. One mile and seventy yards—Haviland, 90, (E. Matthews,) 1; Applejack, 110, 2; Chorus Boy, 101, 3. Time—1:48¼. Five furlongs—Staff, 110, (Gilmore,) 1; Pirate's Queen, 110, 2; Empyreal, 110, 3. Time—1:03¾.

DETROIT, July 31.—At Windsor: Seven furlongs—The Lady, 109, (Bergen,) 1; Master Mariner, 109, 2; Expelled, 104, 3. Time—1:28. Five furlongs—Golden Harvest, 110, (Robertson,) 1; Queen Victoria, 95, 2; Little Henry, 110, 3. Time—1:02¾. One mile—Millie M., 109, (J. Lynch,) 1; Prince Zeno, 111, 2; Cousin Letty, 107, 3. Time—1:42½. Mile and a sixteenth—Clara Wooley, 94, (Hicks,) 1; Earl Fonso, 90, 2; Beguile, 114, 3. Time—1:47½. Short-course steeplechase—Tolstoi, 135, (Wilson,) 1; Lord Paramble, 144, 2; Last Fellow, 152, 3. Time—3:01. One mile—King Elkwood, 111, (E. Robertson,) 1; Joe Gammage, 112, 2; Prince of India, 114, 3. Time—1:43.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—At Highland Park: Seven furlongs—Tortugas, 107, (A. Weber,) 1; Mouseltoff, 105, 2; Salvado, 113, 3. Time—1:29¼. Five furlongs—Donna Seay, 103, (Postel,) 1; Compass, 105, 2; Annie Chamberlain, 105, 3. Time—1:02. Mile and an eighth—Kitty Regent, 93, (A. Weber,) 1; Captive, 113, 2; Erwin, 109, 3. Time—1:55. One mile—John Yerkes, 100, (E. Ross,) 1; The Benedict, 89, 2; Handicapper, 97, 3. Time—1:41. Seven furlongs—Clipsetta, 96, (L. Thompson,) 1; Our Lizzie, 111, 2; Left Bower, 105, 3. Time—1:30. Seven furlongs—McGrathiana Prince, (McQuade,) 1; Jucoma, 103, 2; Stites, 105, 3. Time—1:29¾.

Harness Racing Results.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000. (Postponed, four heats driven Monday):

The Admiral, b. h., by Be Sure, (Payne)	1	2	2	3	1 1
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Thornton)	3	3	1	1	3 3
Harma Patchen, b. g., (Valentine)	7	1	8	2	2 2
Irax, b. g., (Murphy)	2	4	4	4	4 ro
Bessie Thompson, br. m., (Macy)	5	6	5	5	6 ro
Tom Calhoun, rn. g., (Hughes)	6	5	6	6	5 ro
Lady Garnett, b. m., (Majers)	9	7	7	7	dr.
Lockhart, ch. g., (Shepard)	4	8	dis.		
Ferrum, b. g., (Garfield)	8	dis.			

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:11; 2:13; 2:10; 2:11½.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Sphinx Medium, br. h., by Sphinx, (Munson)	8	5	3	1	1 1
Don Ryley, b. g., (Hudson)	6	2	1	2	5 2
Little Frank, b. g., (Robinson)	1	1	4	5	4 dis
Tommy Mac, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	6	6	3	2 ro
Star Fugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	2	3	8	6	9 ro
Tod Williams, g. g., (Green)	7	7	7	4	3 ro
Legal Hal, b. h., (Whitson)	4	4	6	dis.	
Geisha, b. h., (Meredith)	5	8	5	dis.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:12½; 2:12½; 2:16¼; 2:15.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Maggie Anderson, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes, (Dellinger)	2	1	1	1
Cornelia Belle, b. m., (Kirby)	1	2	3	3
Alan, br. g., (Whitely)	4	4	2	2
Chain Sheet, b. g., (Labbs)	5	3	4	4
Lavaran, b. h., (Hudson)	6	5	5	5
Bessie K., b. m., (Stokes)	3	6	dis.	

Time—2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Merrimente, b. m., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1	
Sister Alice, b. m., (Kenney)	2	3	4	
Sag B., b. h., (Benedaun)	3	2	6	
Minuette, ch. m., (Pearse)	4	6	7	
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Nolle)	5	4	3	
Fleetwood, ch. h., (Ferris)	7	7	3	
Arragon K., blk. h., (Snider)	6	5	5	

Time—2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:11½.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 31.—2:20 Trot.—Purse $300.

T. E. N., blk. s., by Ora Wilkes, (Green)	3	1	1 1
Red Princess, b. m., (Van Valkenburg)	1	2	4 3
Bourbon Sursell, b. s., (Kernan)	6	5	2 5
Lebar, b. g., (Slack)	2	6	5 5
Jim Wood, b. g., (Frame)	4	3	3 8
Dolly Keeler, b. m., (Haight)	6	4	8 4
Maud Adair, b. m., (Aylward)	5	8	7 7
Helen B., b. m., (Foster)	7	7	6 6
Edith L., ch. m., (Brower)	9	dr.		

Time—2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24¼; 2:24¼.

2:30 Pacing.—Purse $300.

Teddy F., r. g., by Savonia Chimes, (Whitaker)	1	1	1
Cthniel, ch. g., (Nelis)	3	3	2
Free Hal, r. s., (Mellson)	7	2	3
Roy Ford, b. g., (Shultz)	2	5	4
Cinderella, b. m., (Percy)	5	4	5
George R. Peck, br. h., (Seeley)	4	7	7
Jessie Sheridan, b. m., (Penny)	6	6	6

Time—2:22¼; 2:20¼; 2:22¾.

2:13 Pacing.—Purse $400.

Sapphire, g. m., by Cosine, (Foster)	2	1	1
Nellie Sharper, b. m., (Hunter)	1	2	2
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	3	3	3

Time—2:17¾; 2:16¾; 2:19½; 2:19.

HEDRICK, Iowa, July 31.—2:27 trot, purse $500—Contralto won in straight heats. Time—2:15¼; 2:12½; 2:15. Mabel Onward, Prince Darkness, Cleora, Lily Sligo, Extinct, Corysande, and Nellie B. finished as named.

2:40 Pace; Purse $500.—Plumline won third, fourth, and fifth heats and race. Time—2:12¾; 2:14; 2:15¼. Garnetta won first and second heats. Time—2:10¾; 2:12. Joe Wheeler, Jim Sheldon, Lacrescent, Maud Olsen, Pat Wilkes, Orton, and Dolly Bashan finished as named.

2:18 Pace; Purse $500.—Oak Grove won second, third, and fourth heats and race. Time—2:10; 2:11; 2:10¼. Lou Vaughan won first heat. Time—2:10. Country Girl, Bob Bowsher, Lady Goldfield, Rene M., Alabama Coon, Prince Stevens, and Countess Knight finished as named.

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 31.—2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse $300. Versiou, b. g., (Elwell,) 1; Y. Z. Wilkes, ch. g., (Bass,) 2; Edwin C., g. g., (Lasalle,) 3. Best time—2:19¼.

Three-Minute Class.—Pacing; purse $300, (unfinished); Capt. Jack, br. g.; Anidrosis, ch. g., and Mabie May, each won two heats. Best time—2:20¼.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—2:15 Class; Pacing; Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Dumont W., b. g., by Dupignac, by Lowell's Gold Dust, (Ernest)	1	8	6	2	2	1
Neil Alcyone	7	9	8	1	1	2
Oscar L.	3	3	5	7	3	ro
Greenwood	3	2	2	3	dr	
Vemora	4	6	3	6	dr	
Eagle Medium	8	4	9	dr		
Wilton Boy	2	1	4	2	dis	
Pie Lijero	5	5	1	4	dis	
Replica	9	7	7	5	dis	

Time—2:10¾; 2:13; 2:14½; 2:17; 2:13½; 2:14.

2:22 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Maud F., ch. m., by Jersey Prince, (Coville)	1	1	1	
P. H. Flynn	8	2	2	
Smith	2	3	3	
Martha	3	8	3	
Magic	6	6	4	
Edward W.	5	5	5	
Rob Roy	4	7	ds	
Ace of Diamonds	7	8	ds	
Flower Boy	Dis			
Queen Alfred	Dis			

Time—2:15¾; 2:16¼; 2:19¼.

2:26 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy, by Robert McGregor, (Cummings)	1	1	10	1
Foxhall	3	2	1	4
J. R. L.	7	5	2	3
Ambo	5	2	3	9
Lord Antoh	3	4	9	2
Mike W.	2	8	6	7
Lottie	4	7	5	6
Ebba	10	6	4	5
Red Lins	6	9	7	8
Mona	9	10	8	10
Ballar	11	dis		
Ambert	Dis			

Time—2:17¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:21¾.

J. Reiff Rode Four Winners.

LONDON, July 31.—At the first day's racing at the Goodwood Meeting to-day the Stewards' Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile, was won by J. A. Drake's aged chestnut horse Royal Flush, by Favo, out of Flush, guided by "Johnny" Reiff. Richard Croker's Americus, ridden by Ribgy, was second, and The Grafter was third. The American jockeys also scored wins in other races.

The Charlton Welter Handicap Plate, over the New Mile, was won by W. C. Whitney's Spectrum, on which J. Reiff also had the mount.

The West Dean States, for two-year-olds, the winner to be sold at auction for 300 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by W. Sibary's brown colt Armful, by Galloping Lad, out of Waistband. J. Reiff was again the rider.

The Richmond Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Sir E. Cassel's brown colt Handicapper, by Matchmaker, out of Agnes Osborne, with L. Reiff in the saddle.

The Gratwicke Stakes, one mile and a half, was won by Lord Harewood's chestnut colt Free Companion, by Sir Hugo, out of Damsel. J. Reiff was once more the successful jockey.

FEW SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Many Horses Were Out Yesterday, but Jogging Mostly Comprised the Sport.

Horses were many but brushes few on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Jogging and fast stepping down the half-mile course alone were the principal occupations of the light harness drivers. The road was a bit lumpy after the rain, but had been worked on diligently and was fit enough for brushing had the drivers been so disposed. One of those who sent his horse over the route in competition was Hugh Riley, with his speedy and sturdy trotter, Commodore Porter, (2:13.) John Ryan, with his pacer, Molly, had two bouts of speed with Commodore Porter, the Commodore being too fleet for Molly on both occasions.

Commodore Porter also showed his heels to young Mr. Hackett, driving King Tom, and Henry Heitman, with the gay trotter, Ollie Keep, (2:25¾.) Ollie Keep was second until near the finish line, when she broke, and King Tom scudded by her and finished next to Commodore Porter. Capt. McDonald, with the good-looking pacer, Piney, (2:12¼,) who went nicely, was too fleet for Dr. Fuller's Carrie L. (2:27¼) in a brush marked by smooth going on the part of both. George Coleman, with a green trotter, made a close finish with Mr. Northrup, behind a big brown trotter, the latter drawing a buggy with two occupants.

A. B. Gwathmey was on the course with Lorna McGregor, and once changed wagons with Mr. Heitman and sent Ollie Keep down at a clinking pace. David McNeice also did some fast stepping with his pacer; Major T. P. Robertson, with his gray mare, Flash, (2:21¼;) Mr. Hahn, behind Earlham; Lawrence, with Molly O.; E. Disbrow, with Lady Axtell and Valley Girl, looking fit and fast; W. G. Leland, with Angelo and Diablo; William Hoegy, with Palo Alto Sprite; David Wilson's bay pacer, Frank; the Kennedy brothers, with Ambidexter (2:11¼) and N. T. B., (2:2-, respectively; Dr. Baker, driving Waverly Chief; G. W. Wilder, with Highland Lassie, (2:18¾;) Mr. Bloch, with Jim the Penman, (2:23½;) R. McMann, with the gray trotter, Bachelor Boy, (2:25¼;) Thomas Lynch, with Dark Secret; M. A. McIlhargy, with Melba; J. Blackburn Miller, with Jim Dandy, (2:27¼;) F. G. Schmidt, with his pacer, Excellence, (2:18¼;) James Loonie, driving Trixie W., (2:21¼;) M. Meyers, behind Peter H., (2:26½;) R. F. Graham, behind a pair of trotters; Dodge, with the stallion, Krischina, and B. T. Kearns, with the black pacer, Drex, (2:16¾,) were out.

According to a horseman who was there, the Empire City track was slow yesterday and did not dry out good until the afternoon. Some of the trainers are leaving with their horses for the different race meets. Elmer Stevens has gone to Albany with Mr. Floyd-Jones's Woodford C., (2:12) and others. Thomas F. Russell's team, Princess Sprague and Maid Thorne, are to start separately in the races at Poughkeepsie, and Maid Thorne was one of those that worked out at the track yesterday. Jack Curry drove Mr. Scott's pacer, Baby Ruth, (2:06½,) two different miles. She went one mile with hopples in 2:13, and another without hopples in 2:11½.

Charles Wellard's gray pacer, Pansy Blossom, (2:12,) who has been at the track only a week, showed good form. George McBride sent her a mile in 2:14¾, the last quarter in 0:31½. With Curry driving, L. Whitehead's Musqueton went a mile in about 2:16. There were several other work-outs of green horses.

TENNIS AT LONGWOOD.

Dwight F. Davis Won the Eastern Championship from Beals C. Wright.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The final match in the Eastern championship lawn tennis tournament was played at the Longwood Cricket Club here this afternoon between Dwight F. Davis and Beals C. Wright, both of Harvard. Davis finally won, after nearly three hours of brilliant play, by three sets to one. This victory gives him the right to challenge Champion M. D. Whitman for the Longwood Cup, and this match will be played to-morrow afternoon.

In the finals this afternoon Wright started off at a terrific pace and ran away with the first set before Davis got started at all. The younger player's passing strokes were exceptionally clever, passing Davis constantly as the latter ran up to the net.

In the second set the big Harvard senior began to pound the balls faster, and Wright could not keep up with the pace. Davis used his hurricane service with its erratic bound to good effect and ran up to the net so fast behind it that no matter how cleverly Wright placed the ball or how deep he lobbed, Davis was always ready to volley or smash it off into some corner of the court from which it was impossible to return it. He took the second set at 6—2, and the third almost as easily.

In the fourth Wright put a splendid defense, and it seemed for a while as if Davis was tiring and Wright might still win. He was not equal to the task, though, for Davis's strength lasted long enough for him to keep up his rushing aggressive play to the end, finally winning the set by 6—4, and with it the match by the following score:

Championship Singles.—Final round—D. F. Davis beat B. C. Wright, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Wentworth Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., July 31.—The opening matches in the Wentworth lawn tennis tournament to-day developed little excitement, as the weeding out process did not bring together any of the strong players. There are a lot of experts from all sections of the country entered, and there will be plenty of excitement later in the week. In the singles are the Hardy brothers from California, Hackett and Terry from Yale, Ward and Foster from Harvard, Fischer and Paret from New York, and Davidson from Washington, while the doubles will include Hackett and Ward, Little and Fischer, Hardy brothers, Wright brothers, and Paret and Davidson. The first day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary round—I. C. Wright beat G. A. Bramwell, 6—2, 6—0; P. W. Whittemore beat L. G. Morris, 6—0, 6—0; J. C. Davidson beat F. E. Howard, 6—8, 6—3; Holcombe Ward beat H. W. Mason, 6—2, 6—1. First round—Summer Hardy beat E. S. Daniels, 6—1, 6—1; J. P. Paret beat T. M. Roch, 6—1, 6—1; James Terry beat S. L. Beals, 6—3, 6—0.

For International Tennis Trophy.

BOSTON, July 31.—A slight change in the dates for the first competition for the International Challenge Bowl presented to the United States National Lawn Tennis Association by Dwight F. Davis is announced, the opening being on Aug. 7 and continuing through the next two days at the Longwood courts.

The English Lawn Tennis Association, challenger, will be represented by Messrs. A. W. Gore, E. D. Black, and H. Roper Barrett; the United States Association by Messrs. M. D. Whitman, D. F. Davis, and Holcombe Ward. The players in singles will probably be Messrs. Gore, Black, Whitman, and Davis; in doubles Black and Barrett and Ward and Davis.

Four single matches and one double match will be played.

The order of play will be two single matches the first day, doubles the second day, and two single matches the third day. Playing will be during the afternoons.

New Jersey Diocesan Union Sports.

A lively interest is being taken in the coming championship games of the Diocesan Union of Northern New Jersey, which embraces all the leading Catholic societies of that part of the State. The Institutes of Newark have Neil McManus and James Reilly training their athletes. The Belleville contingent have fifty men in training. They place great faith in William Reilly capturing the mile run this year. The Notre Dame athletes of Paterson are being put through a vigorous course of training by a veteran sprinter named Coogan. He claims wonders for Donahue in the sprints. The Harrison people have a strong representation, with Brown, the sprinter, as a mainstay. Harry Chadwick, the veteran athlete, has charge of the St. Michael's team. Thomas Ray, who was prominent as a sprinter in amateur events several years ago, has charge of the Bayley Lyceum athletes, also of Newark. The St. Aloysius and St. Michael teams of West Hoboken and St. Peter's team of Jersey City will also prove factors at the championships, which are set down for the latter part of the present month.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won Easily from Chicago—Warner Met with Bad Accident.

The Chicagos did not have a chance to win yesterday's baseball game with New York after the fifth inning. The New Yorks hit almost when they pleased, and this, coupled with the Chicagos' errors and poor fielding, gave the New Yorks an easy victory.

In the sixth inning Warner ran into the stand, after catching Childs's foul, and sustained a compound fracture of the left arm. The bone at the elbow is shattered, and there is a break a few inches above the elbow. He was removed to J. Hood Wright Hospital. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCarthy, lf.	0	3	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0
Mertes, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
Green, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Ryan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1
Chance, c.	0	2	3	4	1
Garvin, p.	2	2	0	3	1
Total.	4	11	24	14	6

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Selbach, lf.	2	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0
Smith, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	5	1
Gleason, 2b.	2	1	3	5	0
Hickman, 3b.	0	3	2	4	2
Warner, c.	1	1	7	0	0
Mercer, p.	0	2	0	4	0
Bowerman, c.	0	1	1	0	0
Total.	9	13	27	16	4

Chicago	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	4	0	3	1	1	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 4. First base by errors—Chicago, 4; New York, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 11; New York, 8. Base on balls—Off Garvin, 3; off Mercer, 4. Struck out—By Garvin, 1; by Mercer, 2. Two-base hits—Davis, Hickman, and McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Selbach, Childs. Stolen bases—Boyle, Gleason, Green. Double plays—Mercer, Davis, and Doyle; Hickman and Gleason; Mertes, Childs, and Ganzel; Garvin, Ganzel, Chance, and Bradley. Wild pitch—Garvin, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—2 hours 25 minutes.

PITTSBURG, 17; BROOKLYN, 1.

The Brooklyns met with their worst defeat of the season in yesterday's baseball game at Washington Park. The Pittsburgs used up three pitchers, making twenty-six hits for a total of thirty-seven bases. They also outplayed the champions at every point, supporting Tannehill, who pitched a great game, in brilliant style. Leach's playing at third was the feature, while O'Brien, Beaumont, and Tannehill batted like fiends, the pitcher getting three doubles and a single in four times at bat. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	3	4	4	0	1
Clarke, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	2	5	11	1	0
Wagner, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	4	1	2	0
Zimmer, c.	1	1	1	1	1
Leach, 3b.	1	2	4	3	0
Ely, ss.	4	3	1	5	0
Tannehill, p.	3	4	0	2	0
Total.	17	26	27	14	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Keller, rf.	0	1	1	1	0
Jennings, lf.	0	0	7	3	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	2	1	1
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	3	2	2
Cross, 3b.	1	2	3	3	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	3	3	2
McGuire, c.	0	1	6	3	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Nops, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Howell, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	1	5	*26	16	3

*Leach out for interference.

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CHINA'S TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

The Empire of China admitted at least one impulse to follow the Western world when it took upon itself the obligations of international law. In the estimation of WHEATON, "There is no circumstance which marks more distinctly the progress of modern civilization than the institution of permanent diplomatic missions between different States." That the Chinese have fully accepted that high estimation of the meaning of reciprocal international agreements remains to be seen, but in undertaking to comply with the obligations of solemn treaties they certainly became subject to the rules and the criticism that are freely applied to nations with which they have made treaties.

There can be no doubt that official China, as fully as any other nation pretending to be governed by respect for law and order, appreciates the intent of diplomatic obligations assumed by reciprocal treaties. No proposition is more freely admitted by diplomatic persons than that Chinese diplomatists are unsurpassed in their definition and use of international language, the language of treaties and diplomatic intercourse. Therefore, if China, in the present distressing emergency, interposes the excuse that it has fallen short, through misunderstanding of the obligations the empire has assumed toward treaty nations, that plea will destroy a reputation for comprehension that was world-wide and undisputed.

China has made two treaties with the United States touching the treatment to be accorded to subjects of each nation in the country of the other. In these treaties, the first made in 1844 and modified in 1858, which was a treaty of "peace, amity, and commerce," Article V. specifically provided for the security of the Minister of the United States when in the Chinese capital, which at that time the Minister was permitted to visit but once a year. Custom has modified that regulation, but it has not diminished the responsibility then assumed to "give him necessary protection and respect." Article XI. also placed citizens of the United States in China "on a common footing of amity and good-will with the subjects of China," and promised "for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of every sort."

Other articles of the treaty assured citizens of the United States of the undisturbed right to settle and to do business in certain ports then open or about to be opened, and specifically set forth the terms and conditions upon which they might embrace these opportunities. Article XXIX. assured to Christian missionaries the right to teach Christian doctrines without fear of the result:

ART. XXIX.—The principles of the Christian religion as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches are recommended as teaching men to do good and to love others as they would have others do unto them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their religion; any persons, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who according to these tenets peaceably teaches and practices the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Ten years after China had thus recognized the right of missionaries to prosecute their work unmolested, another treaty was made which, after agreeing to reciprocal enjoyment of opportunities in public educational institutions, broadened the language of the earlier treaty to assure to citizens of the United States in China and to Chinese in the United States entire liberty of conscience and exemption from disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country.

The sacredness of obligations undertaken in behalf of diplomatic Ministers is not disputed by civilized nations. The person and property of the Minister are to be treated as if they were the nation represented. In all respects he must be honored as long as he is permitted to continue in the country to which he is sent. To affront him is to offer an affront to his country, for which satisfaction may be demanded. His right to correspond freely with the authorities and with his own Government is one of those unquestioned by all civilized powers, and correspondence may not be scrutinized, corrected, or delayed.

War abrogates all treaties, but we have the assurance of Minister WU that China is not making war upon us, but is undertaking to convince us that the empire is still bound by the treaties it has made with us and is disposed to give to Americans the protection and freedom from molestation solemnly promised. Stories of murder and destruction of American property, still unconfirmed, may compel our people to question the ability or good faith of the imperial authorities. If the empire has been subverted, it is evident that the Chinese people have not yet become entitled to the esteem implied in WHEATON'S judgment of the meaning of the treaty-making era in the life of a nation emerging from barbarism.

DISTRIBUTED MARKETS.

The expansion of trade provides a safeguard against dullness of trade. If our foreign trade is confined to Europe a period of depression in England or on the Continent deprives us of our only market; wages are reduced; factories are shut down; men are thrown out of employment. We have hard times because the only countries that buy our products are having hard times. But if we are carrying on a brisk trade with China, Japan, the Philippines, South Africa, Australia, South and Central America, and Mexico, our manufacturers will be kept constantly busy, because it is highly improbable that hard times will visit all these countries at once.

The wider the geographical distribution of our markets, the less exposed we are to loss from local disturbances. The disturbances in China will play havoc with our trade there for the current year. If the Chinese market were our main reliance, we should be in a bad way indeed. But all the rest of the world is open to us, and we have now come to a state of commercial development where pretty much all the world is in some degree dependent on us for its yearly supplies.

The wonderful growth of our export trade in manufactures is evidently due to the broadening of our markets. We are selling to more countries, to more people, with the result that our trade is not only greater in volume, but steadier. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, we exported manufactured products to the value of $339,675,558. The most optimistic predictions for the fiscal year ended June 30 last did not exceed $400,000,000. But the Bureau of Statistics announces that our exports of manufactures for 1900 amounted to $432,284,366, an increase of $92,608,808 over the preceding year. In 1860 our manufactured exports were $40,345,892, or 12¾ per cent. of the total exports. Last year they were ten times as great as in 1860, and constituted 31½ per cent. of the total. More than two-thirds of the increase in imports for the year is accounted for in the single class of manufacturers' material, a fact that is the necessary concomitant of the increased demand for our goods. The distribution of the markets in which we sell effects a similar increase in the number of markets in which we have to buy. The total exports for the year were $1,394,186,371, and the total imports $849,714,670. The aggregate foreign trade, exports and imports, exceeds by $319,729,250 the trade of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history passes the two billion mark.

There was a time when men thought our home market was the whole boundless universe. Home market clubs were organized and we were declared independent of "abroad." That is, indeed, putting all your eggs in one basket. But when our factories had multiplied until they vastly oversupplied the home market, we had to look abroad for customers. How successful we have been in finding them the great increase in the value of our export trade tells. The next step to increase in volume is wider distribution. An extract from the statement prepared by the Bureau of Statistics shows the tendency in that respect:

While Europe is naturally the largest market for breadstuffs, the percentage of growth in sales to other parts of the world is much more rapid. To Europe exports for the year 1900 crossed for the first time the $1,000,000,000 line, yet exports to that Continent show an increase of only 10 per cent. in 1900 over 1899, and only 50 per cent. over 1890, while to North America exports in 1900 show an increase of 18 per cent. over 1899 and 95 per cent. over 1890; to South America the increase is slight, owing, in part at least, to the lack of direct steamship communication for export trade; to Oceanica the increase in 1900 over 1899 is 48 per cent., and over 1890 is 162 per cent.; to Asia the increase in 1900 over 1899 is 43 per cent., and over the year 1890 is 237 per cent.; to Africa the increase in 1900 over 1899 is comparatively small, owing to the interruption of commerce with that continent by the existing war, but compared with 1890 the increase is 324 per cent. To Europe and British North America exports in 1900 show an increase of 10¼ per cent. over 1899 and 87 per cent. over 1890, while to all other parts of the world exports in 1900 show an increase of 21.7 per cent. over 1899 and 91.7 per cent. over 1890.

Our manufacturers and our merchants are beginning to understand the advantages of having many baskets for their eggs. An illustration of the fact is to be seen in the organization reported the other day of the Flint Eddy and American Trading Company. The company is made up of several concerns, one doing business with the Far East, another with Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and others with the West Indies, Mexico, and Central and South America. It is evident that the object sought in the consolidation is the advantage of the distributed market, and the same reasoning applies to the export trade of the country at large. Contraction of business in Europe or wars in the East will necessarily affect us less seriously if we have large trade relations with the Latin Republics to the south of us, and with Africa and Oceanica. The merchant and the manufacturer are assured of a more uniform trade and a continuing profit, and labor of more steady employment when the people of many countries look to us for merchandise. We are less exposed to the calamity of business stagnation through crop failure or financial disturbance at home.

SUPERINTENDENT BROCKWAY.

Mr. BROCKWAY has chosen the part of wisdom in voluntarily resigning his post as Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, and it is an evidence of the tact and good judgment of the managers that they were able to reach a friendly understanding with him.

Mr. BROCKWAY is an extraordinary man. He has performed the duties of a difficult office for many years with such success that his reputation in penology and reformatory practice is world-wide. But we suppose his usefulness is well-nigh at an end at Elmira. Probably he is aware of his own mistakes. One of the chief of them is his devotion to the policy of one-man power. He has had no associates, no advisers. They were only assistants. They were altogether controlled by his iron will. It would have been a wiser policy to train up his aides on a footing more nearly approaching that of equality. He should have had about him men not afraid to differ with him. From his corps of assistants he could have educated and trained a successor to himself. Moreover, Mr. BROCKWAY is getting old, and it may be that year-long application of the necessarily stern discipline of the institution had somewhat impaired his judgment of kinds and degrees of punishment.

At any rate, it some time ago became evident that the new Board of Managers had resolved that for the good of the reformatory a change should be made, and at his age it would have been unwise for Mr. BROCKWAY to resist that determination.

Dr. ROBERTSON, the new Superintendent, has the confidence and good opinion of many of the leading physicians of New York City. He has had experience in Bellevue. He will be unwise if he enters upon his duties under any bias derived from the attacks made a few years ago upon Superintendent BROCKWAY and recently renewed. The Elmira Reformatory is not a place where tearful penitents go about all day with faces uplifted in prayer abjuring sin and proclaiming with the deep fervor of sincerity their high resolve to lead better lives. Within the walls of that institution are shut up some of the most depraved young savages on the face of the earth. Far more unmanageable than the experienced criminals of the prisons, full to the skin of "gutter devil" and with spirits quite unbroken, they are open to no appeal on the side of better nature, and yield to no influences save those of pain and fear. Mr. BROCKWAY knew this very well. He was ferociously abused because he employed the only methods that he knew or that anybody knew to be effective, and he knew more than anybody else about those matters. Until a young reformatory patient becomes manageable and submissive his sojourn in the reformatory can do him no good. He will never be "cured" of his criminal impulses, never be fit to go at large. That was the object of Mr. BROCKWAY'S policy. It will be the object of the new Superintendent's policy if he is to escape failure.

GONG AND FISH HORN IN WASHINGTON.

Now and then, when New York people seem to be unusually comfortable and unaware of the existence in Washington newspaper offices of writers who for reasons of their own fail to appreciate our special merits, those whose privilege or duty it may be to read some of the aggressive writings addressed to all of us find comparisons intended to make us think less well of ourselves and to become envious in our turn of those who enjoy the village quiet and taxes which make living in Washington endurable for those who appreciate serenity with economy.

From a perusal of some recent announcements made by authority of the autocratic Commissioners of the District of Columbia, chosen to govern something like 300,000 people, without asking or obtaining their consent, we may venture to suggest that these august personages are menacing the future comfort of the inhabitants of the District and scaring away those who may have contemplated casting their lot with the District people.

For some reason we have not had opportunity to learn, it has been customary until now for the District authorities to remove garbage from all residences, and the coming of the garbage man has been announced by the sounding of a fishhorn, the use of which by vendors of fish would subject them to arrest and fine. On Aug. 1 begins the collection, at public expense, of ashes and miscellaneous refuse, which hitherto have been removed at the expense of the householder, usually by an "express for hire" with very wabbly wheels and a very much more wabbly horse or mule.

As the garbage man is permitted to announce his coming by a toot from a fishhorn, and the ash man must be distinguished from the collector of garbage, the District Commissioners have authorized the ash man to arouse the villager by sounding a gong as he approaches the front door or the end of the alley. To a people devoted to a quiet life, and disposed to fill up the columns of indulgent newspapers with expressions of disapproval of street-car gongs, the cries of fruit and vegetable peddlers, the whistling of musical coons, and the whirring of ubiquitous automobiles, this official edict must be very provoking. Gong and horn must be endured daily, in sickness or in health, and paid for at that out of the public purse—which is partly filled by Washington and partly by all the rest of us.

Without desiring to vaunt ourselves, it seems to us that even envious Washingtonians will be willing to admit that we do these two things better here. If we can manage to get rid of ashes and garbage without the tooting of fishhorns or the sounding of gongs, why should not Washington be able to teach its householders to look for the coming of these useful public servants at a certain time each day, and to require the collectors to observe a schedule that would render the din of the gong and the fishhorn absolutely unnecessary?

By adopting our way of picking up the ashes and the garbage, a great many nervous residents of Washington would be afforded an uninterrupted opportunity to carry on their crusade against roosters, dogs, cats, automobiles, and other natural and artificial noises that prevent or disturb sleep and provoke impious language.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY'S SUMMER WORK.

Since the 18th of June 2,000 little girls from the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society have been sent to Bath Beach, each company remaining for a week. Two thousand boys from the same schools have spent a day at the same place, all having had an opportunity to bathe in the salt water, while the remainder of the time was passed in the enjoyment of the pastimes abundantly provided for their entertainment.

Nearly eighteen hundred mothers, with little children suffering from ailments incident to the warm weather, have been cared for at the Health Home at Coney Island, the larger portion remaining for one week.

At the Summer Home at Bath Beach and at the Health Home on Coney Island, everything is done for the comfort and enjoyment of those who are entertained there that thoughtful interest can suggest. Two classes of little crippled children have already participated in the privileges and pleasures incident to a vacation at the Summer Home. One party of these afflicted little ones were members of the Eighty-eighth Street School and the second company was composed of children from the West Sixty-third Street School.

The little cripples get a vacation of three weeks. It is worth a trip to Bath Beach to witness the delight these little people experience at the seashore, debarred as they are, by reason of their physical ailments, from a share in the ordinary pleasures of childhood. The change from a tenement room to the freedom they enjoy at Bath Beach is, to them, a source of happiness impossible to describe.

In addition to the day excursions for boys, the Children's Aid Society conducts, every Monday morning, a company of one hundred boys to the Farm School in Westchester County, each company remaining at the Farm for one week.

These branches of the society's work, having in view the health and happiness of the children and their mothers, who are connected with the Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society, will be continued so long as the kind-hearted people of this city manifest a benevolent interest in its support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—How the parents of the commander of our forces in China, being, as they were, the plainest of plain farmer folk living in prosaic Central Ohio, came to give their son the peculiar and incomprehensible, not to say absurd, name of ADNA ROMANZA is a mystery dark indeed. It may be, however, that the name has had something to do with Gen. CHAFFEE'S career—a desire, conscious or unconscious, to disprove the implications of its feminine terminations and sentimental suggestions that made him the very matter of fact and matter of act man that he has always been. A soldier from his boyhood, and in active service when there was any possibility of finding it, every step in his slow but steady rise from the ranks to the position of Major General intrusted with a task of enormous difficulty and delicacy, has been fairly earned by doing things. That has been the General's specialty—he did things. Incidentally, he did them well, but he said nothing about them, and for that reason, no doubt, other people were until very recently almost equally reticent concerning his achievements. His capture of El Caney did win the popular attention as well as official commendation, but after that he disappeared again into the routine of duty, and only those who have followed the course of Cuban affairs with especial care knew how near to all of what was admirable in the Brooke régime should be credited to CHAFFEE, the silent but active and effective subordinate. In China, with an independent command and necessarily permitted to exercise the widest discretion, he probably has the great opportunity for which he has been preparing himself for nearly forty years. It is an opportunity to win deathless fame for himself and the highest form of glory for his country. Possessing the fullest confidence of the Administration, and by nature and instinct in hearty sympathy with its present policy,

his brilliant success is as sure as anything mortal can be.

—Excited somewhat more intense than the circumstances warranted, but otherwise commendable enough, is shown by The Hartford Courant in discussing a letter which recently appeared in THE TIMES. The writer—the communication—an amiable Brooklyn sentimentalist—made a great to-do because an "infant," in the legal sense of the term, had just been subjected to capital punishment in the State of Connecticut. Our correspondent thought he thought the imposition of an adult's responsibility on a person who possessed next to none of an adult's rights, and he denounced with much sarcasm the civilization guilty of such injustice. The Courant, which replies the letter, probably for the same reason that we published it, because it recalled one of the peculiar and interesting possibilities of the human mind, deems it necessary, which we did not, to rehearse the crime for which the "infant"—a well-grown youth of seventeen—was punished. That a crime of the very foulest sort, provoked even by a fancied wrong and roughly premeditated. Then, as The Courant says, every effort known to the law was made in the criminal's behalf. The Board of Pardons, after a patient consideration of all the facts, decided that there was no excuse for leniency, and the Governor, to whom a final appeal was made, investigated again with the same result. Humanly speaking, the boy's responsibility for his act was proved beyond question; and no right that he would have had at any age was withheld from him. As this The Courant shows, and leaves absolutely nothing of our correspondent's letter. But there was nothing to it in the first place! That was "evident on inspection," as the methematicians say, so what was the use of taking so much trouble? By doing it, The Courant, too, illustrated one of the peculiar and interesting possibilities of the human mind, and that is why we have given space to this paragraph. It has no other value.

—Mr. J. S. P. KEATING, the Commissioner of Department of Highways, has an amazingly extensive knowledge of the law—and does not exist. Questioned this week by one of our reporters as to what he purposed doing in regard to a gross and insolent encroachment upon a public highway, Mr. KEATING declared that it was not the business of his department to act of its own initiative in the matter. The proper course, he said, was for some citizen who objected to the structure over the Forty-second Street sidewalk to secure from the Supreme Court a mandamus compelling him, the Commissioner, to remove the obstruction. Were such a mandamus issued, he added, he would have to take action or go to jail. But unless there is already in existence a law under which Mr. KEATING could proceed of his own accord against the owners of the offending building, how on earth can he be compelled to do so by the Supreme Court? We have never heard of a statute so drawn that its provisions become effective only when a private citizen has instituted an expensive suit against a public official. To be frank, we do not believe that there is or ever was any such law, and we do believe that the Commissioner is—mistaken. Inquiries on the subject made at the office of the Corporation Counsel elicited the statement, "It appears to lie with Commissioner KEATING to receive a complaint or to act." Except that the "to act" should have been put first, this is a satisfactory presentation of the case as it is. And a very queer case it is, too. The police, whom the Commissioner charges with mysterious blindness while the balcony of the Pabst Hotel was in process of construction, and who have allowed that obstruction to remain week after week, often demonstrate the possession of the clearest of eyesight when a licensed street vendor overstays his permitted fifteen minutes in a single place.

—We find in The Atchison (Kansas) Globe these thought-provoking assertions: "The wife of a drunkard and loafer is nearly always patient, industrious, capable, and well beloved. Nearly every sober, industrious man wishes his wife was as patient, industrious, and economical as a drunkard's wife." Now, are those assertions true? There is no doubt that the first of them, at least, expresses a rather general impression, or supposition, or assumption, we hardly know what it is, but despite that fact we suspect that there is little basis for it, except the fact that the drunkard's wife has usually a special compulsion to industry. As for the other proposition, it is just nonsense, and rather stupid and offensive nonsense at that. So far as we have observed, "nearly every sober, industrious man" has a wife quite as good as himself and devotes no time to envying the matrimonial good luck of drunkards.

Other Fields.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW brings forward what might be called the literary argument for expansion—the opportunity for a new local color in the Philippines: "It is inevitable that adventurous Americans will go there in increasing numbers and in time some of them will develop the literary impulse." It is hardly worth while, however, to sacrifice so many American lives and kill so many inoffensive natives, in order to provide our possible Kiplings with a place to kipple. Nor is there anything in the Philippine Islands to compare in intrinsic interest with the vast, drear, burnt-up plains of India, with its ancient civilization and its wealth of types. So, even as a literary investment, the Philippines are likely to be unprofitable. If India barely sustains Mr. Kipling and one woman novelist, what part of a writer would Luzon support? The great field for the romancer just now, as the Shanghai liar has forcibly illustrated during the past month, is China, but it is not necessary to "parallel" it off on that account. The great empire is fair game, and indeed cries aloud for its Kipling.

NUGGETS.

Hopes.

"I want to get my picture taken," said the Populist statesman.

"Cabinet?" inquired the photographer.

"Wouldn't be surprised if Bryan's elected. I've been promised a tiptop office."—Philadelphia Press.

A Plenitudinarian Squelched.

"This is no ordinary year in American politics."

"Of course not; there never have been and never will be any ordinary years in American politics."—Indianapolis Journal.

Nearer at Hand.

"Did you ever reflect on the immensity of the solar system?"

"No. I've got my mind full reflecting on the size of the note I have to pay next week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pat's Capabilities.

Contractor—Pat is the slowest man I ever bossed. He's been an hour taking up a few bricks.

Friend—Give him an hour in that saloon. When he comes out he'll take up the whole pavement.—Philadelphia Record.

THE PRICE.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

He did his duty day by day,
He wronged no one, but toiled away,
With love for all mankind.
He saved a little now and then,
He worshiped God and trusted men,
And slept not nor repined.

He struck it rich by chance one day,
And threw the tools he'd used away,
And friends flocked round him then!
But one thing that he had before—
That gave him joy—is his no more.
He's lost his faith in men.

He looks on all men to-day
As wolves who'd steal his wealth away,
Who'd cheat him, if they could!
What say you? Are his hopes of gold
Worth what he gave the faith of old,
In human brotherhood?

DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG DEAD

Expired Suddenly at Rosenau Castle on Monday.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SECOND SON

Was Afflicted with Cancer, but Did Not Know of His Malady—Duke of Albany Succeeds Him.

COBURG, July 31.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, died at 10 o'clock last evening at Rosenau Castle from paralysis of the heart.

The Duke, by his sudden demise, escaped a painful, lingering end. Recently at a consultation of specialists in Vienna it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue. At the desire of the Duchess and other members of the family who were aware of the nature of his disease, the Duke took up his residence at Rosenau.

His Royal Highness was unaware of the real state of his health and hoped he would recover, until Friday last, when his condition became such as to preclude hope. Saturday and Sunday he suffered such violent attacks of suffocation that arrangements were made for performing the operation of tracheotomy. The Duke died without having suffered severe pain.

During the minority of his heir, the Duke of Albany, the Government of the Duchy will be conducted by the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, the guardian of the young Duke.

LONDON, July 31.—The news of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has created a sensation in London, as it was totally unexpected. There were many callers at Clarence and Marlborough Houses and the Lord Chamberlain's office. Flags were half-masted at the Carleton, Reform, Sports, and other West End clubs.

The Queen was deeply affected, and the Prince of Wales, as a matter of course, canceled the arrangements for attending Goodwood to-day, where his horse, Lucknow, was the favorite in the race for the Stewards' Cup. At Windsor there were many signs of mourning, and the bells in the curfew tower of St. George's Chapel were tolled.

The Duke's successor, the Duke of Albany, arrived in London this morning.

The Lord Mayor of London, A. J. Newton, sent a message of condolence to the Queen on behalf of the citizens of London, hoping the sympathy of the nation would prove a solace and comfort in her bereavement.

Numerous public and semi-public functions have been abandoned, and the ebbing season will be brought to a sudden close, as the Court and society will immediately be ordered into mourning.

The funeral of the late Duke will be held at Coburg on Friday, Aug. 3. On that occasion the Prince of Wales will represent Queen Victoria. He will be accompanied to Coburg by either his son, the Duke of York, or his brother, the Duke of Connaught.

BERLIN, July 31.—The German press again discusses the undesirability of allowing a German sovereign State to become an English heirloom, passing from hand to hand. The National Zeitung concludes its article on the subject by telling the young Duke that it will depend on him to dissipate all objections made inside and outside of the Duchy to the succession going to a Prince of foreign birth and education.

It is rumored here in political circles that the death of Duke Alfred was due to intemperance, it being town talk in Coburg that he was habitually carried to his bed at night sodden with liquor.

THE CAREER OF THE DUKE.

As the Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria was long in the public view as a distinguished officer in her Majesty's navy, as the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha he had gradually dropped out of sight until the death of his eldest son, Prince Alfred, in Meran, Feb. 6, 1899, under particularly painful circumstances raised the question as to who should succeed him in the Duchy, he having four daughters but no other son. The heir presumptive was naturally the Duke's brother, the Duke of Connaught, but the latter not wishing to alienate himself from his position in the British Army, declined the honor in favor of his nephew, the young Duke of Albany, son of the late Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, who is at present being educated in Gotha with a view to his succession.

The late Duke was born at Windsor Castle Aug. 6, 1844. His elementary education was conducted by private tutors, but, like Prince Henry of Prussia, he early showed his fondness for the sea, and at the age of fourteen he became a midshipman on board a cadet ship. After passing through the regular course with the other lads, he was appointed to the Euryalus, under Capt. (later Sir Walter) Tarleton. He was allowed no special privileges, it is said, until the close of his training. For two years succeeding Oct. 27, 1858, the Duke served on the St. George on various foreign stations, and in 1862 the throne of Greece was offered him and refused. In 1866 he was created Duke of Edinburgh and Earl of Kent, having previously been popularly known simply as Prince Alfred, "England's Sailor Prince." He was sworn in Master of the Trinity House March 21, 1866, and two months later he took his seat in the House of Peers.

He made no attempt to excel as a British legislator; his heart yearned for the sea, and early in 1867 he was appointed to the command of the frigate Galatea, which was placed in commission at Plymouth. In her he took a cruise around the world, an interesting account of which has been published. His companion was Lieut. Henn, who later was to compete unsuccessfully for the America's Cup in these waters. While in New South Wales an attempt was made upon his life by an Irishman named O'Farrell, the Duke being slightly wounded in the neck. The would-be assassin was tried and executed. For several years the course of the Duke's travels was chronicled in the newspapers of the day. Subsequently he visited China and Japan, and in the latter country was privately received by the Mikado. His reception by the Pope in 1873 was variously commented on by the Anglican and Catholic press of Great Britain.

After having been reported engaged to Princess Thyra Ardelia Caroline Charlotte Anne, third daughter of the King of Denmark, he married the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, only daughter of Czar Alexander II. of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874. The wedding ceremony was celebrated with great pomp in St. Petersburg, and in the following March the royal bride and bridegroom, accompanied by Queen Victoria, made a public entry into London amid intense popular enthusiasm. In November, 1882, the Duke was promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Fleet. Six years later he commanded the Mediterranean squadron, and in the course of an extended cruise he visited several European capitals. While in Madrid he was invested with the Order of the Golden Fleece by the Queen Regent. He retired from active command in the Royal Navy in 1893.

When his uncle, Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died in 1893, the Duke of Edinburgh succeeded him in the Duchy, took the oath to the Constitution, and avowed the allegiance of the Duchy to the German Empire in the presence of the Kaiser. He had previously been made a General of, honorary rank in the German Army.

For the last six years the Duke spent a portion of every Summer in England, residing mostly at Clarence House, where he still kept up an establishment befitting his rank. He retained the annuity of £10,000 which he received from Parliament at the time of his marriage, but six years ago he voluntarily relinquished his royal stipend of £15,000 annually that had been granted him as the Queen's second son. The Duke and his Duchess celebrated their silver wedding at Coburg in January, 1890, and on his birthday in the same year he was created G. C. V. O.

He leaves the Duchess and four daughters—Princess Marie, wife of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania; Princess Victoria, wife of Prince Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine; Princess Alexandra, wife of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and Princess Beatrice, who is unmarried, having been born in 1857. During the last years of his life the rôle that the Duke had himself obliged to play on account of the varying relations between his native land and the German Empire had caused his former popularity in England to

In consequence of these by the manifest surpassing popularity of the Prince of Wales.

British Court in Mourning.

LONDON, July 31.—The Gazette orders the Court in mourning for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha from Aug. 2 to Sept. 13. The Court is to be in mourning for King Humbert from Aug. 2 to Aug. 22.

CANTACUZENE HAS AN HEIR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Princess Cantacuzene (granddaughter of the late ex-President Grant and daughter of Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, United States Army,) gave birth to a son weighing eleven pounds July 27.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, the Princess's mother, sailed two months ago for Europe, and was with her daughter at St. Petersburg when the happy event took place.

GERMAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

MUNICH, July 31.—Play in the international chess tournament was resumed in this city this morning, when the seventh round was begun. At adjournment the following results had been recorded: Cohn had won from Halprin, Jakob had lost to Pillsbury, Schlechter had worsted Bardeleben, Gottschall had succumbed to Wolf, Maroczy beat Marco, Showalter defeated Berger, Janowski lost to Popiel, while the game between Billecard and Burn remained unfinished, the position being very much in favor of P—.

Following are the scores of the contestants:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bardeleben	1	6	Janowski	3½	3½
Berger	2½	3½	Marco	5	2
Billecard	1½	4½	Maroczy	4½	2½
Burn	4	1	Pillsbury	6	1
Cohn	3½	3½	Popiel	3½	3½
Gottschall	1½	5½	Schlechter	6	1
Halprin	1½	5	Showalter	4½	3½
Jakob	1	6	Wolf	3½	3½

London Solicitor Accused of Fraud.

LONDON, July 31.—Thomas Boulton Sismey, a solicitor, was committed for trial, in the Marlborough Street Police Court, today, on five charges of conspiracy to defraud clients. Sismey is a partner of Julius T. B. Arnold, who is now contesting extradition at San Francisco. The Magistrate placed Sismey's bail at £10,000, which is considered prohibitive.

Secretary Pierce an Arbitrator.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Secretary of the United States Embassy here, Herbert H. D. Pierce, has been appointed to represent the United States in the arbitration of the Russian seizure of American fishers in Bering Sea. The case will be heard at The Hague.

Queen's Statue Defaced.

LONDON, July 31.—An unknown vandal has wrenched the head from the Queen's Statue in Elswick Park, Newcastle. The police think it was the work of a crank who had become unsettled by the assassination of King Humbert.

A. D. White Sails for Home.

LONDON, July 31.—The United States Ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, and John D. Rockefeller of New York are passengers on board the steamer Deutschland, which sailed from Cherbourg last night for New York.

SUPT. BROCKWAY RESIGNS.

Resignation Accepted by Managers of Elmira Reformatory to Take Effect Next December.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 31.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory to-day General Superintendent Z. R. Brockway tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the board. At the same time a leave of absence for the next five months was granted to Brockway.

Brockway's letter of resignation, which was dated to-day, reads as follows:

"For personal reasons, including that of my advancing age, I hereby tender my resignation of the office of General Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, to take effect in the month of December next."

Dr. Frank W. Robertson, formerly of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and for some months senior resident physician of the reformatory, was appointed Acting General Superintendent.

Dr. Frank W. Robertson, who has been appointed Acting General Superintendent, and who will probably become General Superintendent on Mr. Brockway's retirement, was chief of the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital for five years prior to his appointment as resident physician of the Elmira Reformatory some months ago.

Dr. Robertson received the appointment on the recommendation of such prominent physicians as Dr. John G. Perry, Dr. Robert F. Weir, Dr. Alexander Lambert, and others, and after an exhaustive search for a competent man by Thomas Sturgis, one of the Board of Managers.

FOUR GIRLS LOST IN SURF.

Floating Beyond Their Depth, They Are Caught by the Undertow.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 31.—Four young women were drowned in the surf here to-day. They were carried beyond their depth, and although promptly brought to the shore by the life saver on duty and the bathers who could swim, it was too late to save their lives.

Mrs. Meehan of Philadelphia, who was entertaining the young women and who was bathing with them, was rescued by the life guard in an unconscious condition, and soon recovered. The drowned are:

LONSDALE, Miss BERTIE, nineteen years old, daughter of Edwin Lonsdale of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Secretary of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society.

LONSDALE, Miss JENNIE, twenty-three years old, sister of Miss Bertie.

LOWE, Miss ELSIE, eighteen years old, daughter of Dr. Clement A. Lowe of Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

LOWE, Miss VIRGINIA, twenty years old, sister of Miss Elsie.

The four who were drowned, and Mrs. Meehan, their hostess, were in bathing at Fourteenth Street. The water was not very rough, and the five were floating on their backs. They were slowly carried seaward, and did not notice that they were getting beyond their depth until one of the girls turned over and tried to rest, but could obtain no foothold. Realizing her danger she screamed. The others instantly turned and tried to swim back, but they were not able to make headway against the undertow, which caught them as they turned, and instead of getting toward the shore they were carried seaward.

The screams of the young women surprised those in the water and on the beach of their peril, and several men went out to their aid. Life Guard-Foster had started out to warn them before the girls discovered their danger, and was beside them in a few minutes. He had five to deal with. Grasping the two women nearest him Foster swam back with them until he met others going to the rescue. He turned them over to these men and returned for the others.

Within fifteen minutes the five were on the beach. The Lowe sisters were apparently dead when they reached the beach, but there were indications of life in both the Lonsdale girls, and efforts to revive the four were made. Drs. Abbott, Allison, Garrison, and Norton were summoned and took charge of the work. Everything possible was done, but without any success.

Mrs. Meehan, who was unconscious when brought ashore, was easily revived and is none the worse for her narrow escape. The bodies of the Misses Lonsdale and the Misses Lowe will be sent to their homes, relatives having come here to-night from Philadelphia to arrange for the shipment of the bodies.

All the social affairs scheduled for this week have been abandoned, owing to the tragic occurrence.

Jersey City Tax Budget for 1901.

The Jersey City Finance Board yesterday adopted a tax budget for the year beginning Dec. 1 next. The total amount to be appropriated is $2,437,206.82. The amount appropriated for the current year was $2,412,864.84. The increase is $24,341.98. The Board of Education will receive $20,000 more because of an increase in the salaries of teachers. The Tax Commissioners say that the rate will not exceed 2 per cent., the rate of last year.

ACTIVE CANVASSES IN MAINE AND VERMONT

Republicans to Work for Good Showings in September.

ARRAY OF CAMPAIGN SPEAKERS

Visitors at Headquarters—John S. Wise Asks Senator Hanna to Intervene in Norfolk (Va.) District.

The policy of Senator Hanna and the other men in charge of Republican National headquarters in this city is to make as good a showing as possible at the September elections in Maine and Vermont for the moral effect that decisive Republican victories there will have on the elections in November.

With this end in view a large force of stump speakers has been engaged to discuss the issues of the campaign in those two States. They will begin forthwith. Among those secured are Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, John T. Dubois, Consul General to Switzerland; Oscar F. Williams, ex-Consul at Manila; John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam under President Cleveland; Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Congressman C. N. Fowler of New Jersey, Lee Fairchild of New York, and others.

In addition, ex-President Harrison, ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Senators Hoar and Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives, and other orators are expected to lend a helping hand.

Senator Hanna, Senator Scott, and Joseph H. Manley of Maine are quite sanguine that Maine and Vermont will make the best showings next month in the history of the Republican Party.

The State election in Vermont will occur on September 4, that in Maine on September 10. The speechmaking in the two States will begin next week and special efforts will be made to offset the oratory of the Democrats and anti-imperialists who are also to wage an active campaign.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival at headquarters yesterday and National Committeeman George V. I. Meyer of Massachusetts awaited him. They had a long talk. Both were in good spirits and Mr. Meyer said the Bay State would do even better for McKinley this year than it did in 1896.

State Chairman B. B. Odell was the next caller on Senator Hanna, and he gave the latter much information of a political character relative to this State.

John S. Wise of this city, a former resident of Virginia, was another caller at National headquarters. He wanted Senator Hanna and other members of the committee to call off certain politicians in Virginia who are disposed to nominate another candidate in the Norfolk (Virginia) district, where Richard A. Wise has been placed in nomination for Congress.

Mr. Wise told the reporters he had gained his point, but his statement was denied by Senator Scott and Mr. Manley. Senator Hanna left for Elberon early in the day, before Mr. Wise made his statement.

There were many callers during the day, and everybody seemed in a contented frame of mind.

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Strong Odell Sentiment Reported in Congressman Payne's District.

Chairman B. B. Odell had a busy day at Republican State Headquarters yesterday. He received many encouraging reports from County Chairmen.

One of the callers at headquarters was Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn, the home of Congressman Sereno E. Payne, who has been considered a possible nominee for Governor. Senator Wilcox informed the State Chairman that there was a strong Odell sentiment in his district. Mr. Odell smiled, but made no answer. While the probabilities are strong that Mr. Odell will be named at Saratoga, those who know him best say he is sincere when he says he does not want the nomination.

Col. Lafayette B. Gleason has his speakers' bureau well in hand, and in a short time he will have "spellbinders" at work in all parts of the State.

NO CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Not L. E. Quigg, to Head Republican Finance Committee.

Lemuel E. Quigg will not cut any important figure in the Republican County Committee this Fall.

It was definitely decided yesterday that there will be no campaign committee. The work usually done by such a body will be performed by the Executive Committee.

Ex-Mayor Strong will head the Finance Committee, a position said to have been desired by Mr. Quigg.

Gen. Greene was at headquarters for a short time early in the day. Secretary Manchester reported that everything was progressing satisfactorily.

MR. WORTH TO GO TO SARATOGA.

His Friends Hope Dunwell May Make Way for Him for Congress.

The formal announcement made by Senator Jacob Worth that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District, was followed yesterday by a statement from one of the leaders of the Fifth Assembly District, in which Mr. Worth lives, that the latter would be sent as a delegate to the Republican State Convention, which meets at Saratoga on Sept. 4.

It is believed that if Mr. Worth and Senator Platt should meet at Saratoga, there would be no difficulty in smoothing out their differences, and that Charles T. Dunwell, the organization candidate, would withdraw in favor of Worth. That is the way Mr. Worth's friends put it, but at the same time they are not counting on any reconciliation with Senator Platt.

CONVENTIONS IN KINGS.

Dates for Republican Gatherings Fixed by Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee of Kings County met at their headquarters in the Johnston Building last evening and fixed the following dates for the coming conventions:

Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, Friday, Aug. 31, at 8:30 P. M.

Congress District Conventions, to nominate candidates for Congress, Monday, Sept. 10, at 8:30 P. M.

Senatorial Convention, to nominate candidates for State Senate, Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 8:30 P. M.

Assembly District Conventions, to nominate candidates for Members of the Assembly, Friday, Sept. 14, at 8:30 P. M.

The General Committee met immediately afterward and passed a resolution indorsing the Republican ticket and ratifying the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

Commercial Travelers' Meeting.

There was a fairly large attendance yesterday at the noonday meeting of the McKinley and Roosevelt Commercial Travelers' Club, at 737 Broadway. Senator Foraker of Ohio, who had been announced to speak, sent a letter regretting his inability to attend, and another was received from Gov. Roosevelt, saying he would not be present to-day. Remarks were made by H. J. Harrington, William Robinson, Z. K. Pangborn, and others.

Roosevelt Invited to Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—A dispatch from Corbin, Ky., says a number of Clay County citizens have written Gov. Roosevelt asking that he visit Manchester, the county seat of Clay County, and the scene of last Summer's feud, if he comes to the Kentucky mountains to make political speeches during this campaign.

Congressional Nominations.

INDIANA—Fourth District, Nathan Powell, (Rep.)

MAINE—First District, John J. Lynch, (Dem.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Thirteenth District, J. W. Ryan, (Dem.)

TEXAS—Fourth District, T. H. Grisham, (Rep.-Dem.)

MAY MOVE CLUB BUILDING.

Thirty-fifth District Republicans Are Negotiating.

The purchase of the old wooden clubhouse of the Fleetwood Driving Club, which is now the only structure standing in what was Fleetwood Park, by the Building Committee of the Union Republican Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District may or may not be consummated. It is likely that the question will be settled this week, as the club intends to have new quarters in One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, west of Third Avenue, by the middle of October. If it does not buy the Fleetwood Club house it will build a new structure. If it buys the old house it will employ a house mover to move it more than a third of a mile to the club's property in East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street. This moving would be under the provisions of the new law in regard to frame houses and the Building Code.

Some questions are involved in the proposition to move the clubhouse. The law prohibits the building of new frame structures within the "fire limits" except in the case of plans having been filed for one before the law went into effect, when the building may be erected if finished before 1901. Another provision is that no building within or without the fire limits shall be moved without a permit for such removal. The Fleetwood Club house is without the fire limits. Its owner says that a proper legal permit for its removal has been obtained. The President of the Union Republican Club will not admit or deny this, but he asserts that the club filed in the Department of Buildings plans for a frame structure before the present law went into effect, so that the right secured for the current year to put up a frame, or wood, house would operate as giving a right to move the Fleetwood Club house from without to within the fire limits.

The building was brought three years ago by John Monaghan, who is Assistant Clerk in the Municipal Court, Second District, Borough of the Bronx. John M. Tierney is Justice of the court. Of his dealings with the Union Republican Club Mr. Monaghan said last night:

"I have been negotiating with the Building Committee of the club for the sale of the Fleetwood Club house building for three months. Although everything has been arranged, legally and otherwise, so that the club can remove the house to One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, they have not come to terms, and I have served them with a notice that if they do not close the deal by Aug. 10 I shall withdraw, move the house 100 feet north, and turn it into a flat house. I know the new law, and can do this without violating it.

"The club told me that they would buy the building if difficulties in the way of moving it in Washington Avenue were removed and if I secured a permit to remove it from without to within the fire limits from President Thomas J. Brady of the Department of Buildings. I went to Mr. Brady with Justice Tierney and laid the matter before him. He said: 'I spent many a happy hour in that clubhouse and I will give a permit for its removal to within the fire limits on account of that sentiment.'

"Mr. Brady acted under the provision of the law.

"The Union Club took hold of the matter and on plans for a wooden building, filed before the present law went into effect, obtained the necessary permit of removal.

"Why the club should delay in closing the transaction I cannot say. At first it was decided to cut the Fleetwood Club house in two because Washington Avenue was too narrow for the entire building to go over one block of it. But Barney Murray, contractor for its widening, is already at work and the housemovers are moving the houses back rapidly. The club wanted the whole house badly at first. They said that many of its members liked it because so many famous Republicans such as Gen. U. S. Grant, Robert Bonner, Commodore Vanderbilt, and many others made it a place of recreation. As to the moving, it appears a gigantic feat, but it will be child's play to the professionals. The club wanted Fred Damm to move the house, want Chas Vorndran to do it because he put up thirty years ago. Each has sent a bid to the club. I believe that they want $2,000 for the job."

Edward M. Healey, confidential examiner in the State Insurance Department, is President of the Union Republican Club of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

"Nothing," he said last night at the clubhouse, 907 Cauldwell Avenue, "is settled in regard to the house owned by Mr. Monaghan. I have no knowledge of any ultimatum from him, of any option to expire Aug. 10. We have been very busy here with campaign affairs, but shall get around to the question of a new clubhouse shortly. We shall buy or build. And in all that we will do we will act within the law and fulfill the requirements of the Building Department in every particular."

Mr. Healey declined to speak of an application made to or a permit received from the Building Department in relation to the removal of the Fleetwood clubhouse.

"If we build," said Mr. Healey, "we will have a three-story house, 44 by 125 feet, with a hall to accommodate 500 persons, a bowling alley, billiard room, library, reception rooms, restaurant, and the offices needed in a club. The subcommittee of our Building Committee will meet before the end of the week, and it is not unlikely that definite action may be taken. As to the present building law, we filed plans for a wooden building that may go up any time this year, so that if we decide on purchasing and moving the clubhouse, we shall be able to comply with the law. We have received estimates for the moving from Damm & Vorndran.

"But for the moment everything is in the air. Nothing is settled."

PLANS OF CHARLES A. TOWNE.

His Withdrawal from Populist Presidential Ticket Not Yet Certain.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—The withdrawal of Charles A. Towne from the Populist ticket as a Vice Presidential candidate is still an undetermined question. Mr. Towne spent nearly all of to-day in Lincoln, and most of the time was with W. J. Bryan. Just before leaving for Chicago to-night he declared that he was not prepared to say whether he will remain on the ticket or withdraw.

Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Towne would discuss the subject of their conference. That it had to do with the proposed withdrawal, however, there is little question. Populist leaders here who talked with Towne say he is still of the opinion that he should retire. He has offered his services to the Democratic National Committee as a speaker, and to continue as a candidate for Vice President would, they insist, put him in a position not far from ridiculous.

Mr. Towne is en route to his home at Duluth in a roundabout way, and after he reaches there it is believed he will announce his decision. He came to Lincoln direct from Nevada, where he has been making speeches, and regards the outlook from his standpoint good in Western States.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Reported that Ceremony Will Take Place in Newport in October.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—The wedding plans of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French, daughter of Mrs. F. O. French, have been somewhat changed, according to report, and instead of the wedding occurring in New York next Fall, Newport is after all to witness the ceremony.

It is now said the wedding will take place here in October and that the ceremony will be performed in Trinity Church.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is still abroad with her daughter, Miss Gladys, will return to Newport in September, but it is not positively known whether or not she will open the Breakers for the event.

To-day Mrs. French took possession of her cottage Harborview with her daughter, Miss French.

It is not positively known as yet whether Mrs. Eaton, wife of Capt. Eaton of the British Army, and daughter of Mrs. French, will be able to make so long a voyage, as she has been ill.

Population of Cincinnati, 325,902.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The returns of the census of Cincinnati, Ohio, showing a population of 325,902, were made public to-day. It is the second of the population bulletins of the present census. The population of the city, according to the official count of the returns of the Twelfth Census, is as follows: Three hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred and two for 1900, against 296,908 for 1890, an increase in population of 28,994, or 9.77 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

Miss Russell's Company.

Miss Annie Russell's company, which will open at the Lyceum Theatre Sept. 5 in "A Royal Family," includes Charles Richman, Mrs. Gilbert, W. H. Thompson, Orrin Johnson, Charles Butler, Ellie Wilton, and Richard Bennett D'Orsay, (of George Edwardes's London company,) who appeared in New York in "The Artist's Model."

CROKER GAINS HIS POINT

Democratic State Committee to Meet at Saratoga.

HILL'S WISHES ARE OVERRULED

Denial of Differences Over Place of Meeting—Reports Received by Mayor McGuire at Headquarters.

Richard Croker has again humiliated ex-Senator Hill, and the fact was the main topic in Democratic circles yesterday.

Mr. Hill wanted the State Committee to meet in New York; Mr. Croker expressed a preference for Saratoga. Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, the friend of ex-Gov. Hill, on Monday issued a call convening the State Committee at the Hoffman House on Aug. 16 at noon. Then Mr. Campbell went to his home at Bath, Steuben County, to rest until next week, when he will relieve Mayor J. K. McGuire of Syracuse, Chairman of the Executive Committee, at the State Headquarters, in the St. James Building.

Although Mr. Croker was cruising in Lewis Nixon's houseboat, word of what Mr. Campbell had done reached him quickly, and the leader of Tammany Hall quietly came to the city on Monday night. He at once communicated with his friends on the State Committee, and also put his lieutenants in Greater New York at work. The result was that when Mr. McGuire reached Democratic Headquarters early yesterday he was kept busy opening telegrams and answering calls on the long-distance telephone.

The news the Mayor of Syracuse, who is also a friend of ex-Senator Hill, received discomfited him. Every message was to the same effect. The State Committee must meet at Saratoga, and not in New York. Mr. McGuire placed himself in communication with Mr. Campbell, and the result was a change of the meeting place of the State Committee from New York to Saratoga. This was the statement given out:

REASON GIVEN FOR THE CHANGE.

"It has been decided to hold the meeting of the State Committee, State Executive Committee, and meeting of the County Chairmen at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, at noon Thursday, Aug. 16. The sentiment throughout the State was favorable to Saratoga Springs as the meeting place, as many of the members of the various committees are either at Saratoga or in the mountains, and Chairman Frank Campbell agreed to have the meeting at that place."

On Monday the announcement was made by both Chairman Campbell and Executive Chairman McGuire that New York was selected because the majority of those expected to attend the meeting had declared New York the more accessible point.

Mr. Croker was at the Hoffman House in the early evening. He was in excellent humor.

"Now, don't ask me to talk about politics," he said when a reporter greeted him.

"But I would like your version," said the reporter, "of the reason for changing the place of the meeting of the State Committee."

"Not a word," replied Mr. Croker, as he lighted a big black cigar. "The fact is, you newspaper boys have misquoted me so often that I have decided not to talk to you for publication."

"I never misquoted you, Mr. Croker," the reporter answered.

"Can't say that you have," was Mr. Croker's answer, "but you have talked with me so often when I should want to read all you have written about me before making a definite reply. And that would take too long, you know."

"But the report is, Mr. Croker, that you are responsible for the change. Won't you say something on that point?"

"Not a word."

"Have you seen Senator Jones?"

"No."

"Do you expect to?"

"I don't know that I will."

"Will you be in town to-morrow?"

"Yes."

"When are you going away?"

"I am going to Saratoga on Thursday."

"How is the outlook?"

"Very encouraging."

"Do you think the Democrats will carry New York?"

"Now you are drifting to politics again. I have nothing to say."

Then Mr. Croker walked away and left the hotel without seeing Senator Jones, who went to Washington last night.

DENIES HILL FAVORED NEW YORK.

Mayor McGuire, when questioned concerning the change of the meeting place of the committee from New York to Saratoga said:

"There is no truth in the report that Mr. Croker brought about the change. Saratoga is quite agreeable to Senator Hill. The fact is that since the call was issued I have been deluged with communications by telegraph, telephone, and mail that it would be better to have the meeting at Saratoga. Mr. Croker will be there, Mr. McLaughlin will be in Saratoga, Senator Murphy will be in Troy, and Senator Hill in Albany. Many other members of the State Committee also expect to spend the greater part of August in Saratoga.

"Personally I favored Saratoga from the start, but I deferred to the wishes of Chairman Campbell. Mr. Hill expressed no preference. When I advised Chairman Campbell of the messages I received to-day he ordered the change. That is all there is to it."

"The attempt to make the change appear as a result of differences between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill is for effect, but it has nothing to back it up."

The State Committee yesterday decided to flood the State with English and German copies of the speech made by Carl Schurz at Cooper Union on May 24 on "For American Principles and American Honor."

COLER AND SHEA AT HEADQUARTERS.

Controller Bird S. Coler and Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea had a long conference with Chairman McGuire yesterday.

"Mr. Coler made many valuable suggestions," remarked Mayor McGuire.

"Do you think he will be a candidate for Governor?" the reporter asked.

"He says he won't," was the answer, "and I believe he means what he says."

Mr. McGuire seemed quite pleased with information that he received from visiting committees of the German-American Union and the Electrical Workers' Union. Each had offered the services of the organization they represented.

Chairman McGuire said he was receiving very encouraging advice from all parts of the State. The meetings were being largely attended, and in nearly every instance the presiding officer was a Democrat who had not voted for Bryan in 1896. It would be the rule, he said, to have gold Democrats preside this year at meetings in the interest of the Democratic tickets, and he anticipated no serious difficulty in procuring them.

Mr. McGuire expressed himself satisfied with the monetary donations received.

"We have enough," he said, "for speakers and headquarters and assurances of enough more to make this the hottest Presidential campaign ever witnessed in this State."

JONES HEARS FROM BRYAN.

The Letter Not Made Public—The Chairman Denies that He Holds Stock in a Trust.

Before leaving for Washington last night Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, expressed satisfaction with the outlook in this State.

Asked about the probable effect of the declaration of Senator Wellington of Maryland, elected as a Republican, of his intention to support Bryan, Senator Jones said:

"That has largely been discounted. Mr. Wellington has long been at odds with the McKinley Administration. The declarations of Senator Wellington and many others who have pronounced for Bryan only indicate the trend of sentiment in their respective localities."

Senator Jones during the day gave out a statement denying that he was a stockholder in a trust. He owns stock in a cotton compress company which owns a patent. He declared it was not a trust, and the fact he had stock in the corporation was not a just ground for criticism.

Senator Jones received a letter from William J. Bryan yesterday, but beyond saying that the Presidential nominee expressed confidence in his election the Senator declined to make the contents of the missive public.

George R. Brown called on Chairman Jones. He is Chairman of the Chicago Platform Democratic Organization, and told the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee that the Chicago Platform Democracy was united in its support of Bryan and Stevenson.

BOURKE COCKRAN RETURNS.

Still Thinking About Whether to Vote for Bryan or McKinley.

Bourke Cockran arrived last night on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse after a six weeks' absence. When asked as to his views on politics, he said he was not ready to announce his position.

"Are you going to vote for Bryan or McKinley?" he was asked.

"I am still thinking about it," was his answer, nor would he say anything more on the subject.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At the different resorts to-day the principal events are the dinner to be given by Mrs. Astor at Newport, the second dance at the Malvern at Bar Harbor, and the polo match at the Point Judith Club at Narragansett. In town the sailing of the Majestic is a matter of interest. Among those who are on board are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Witherbee, who are going for a Summer trip to England and France; J. L. Cadwalader, James C. Carter, Sir Henry and Lady Dering, George R. Paramore of St. Louis, E. V. W. Rossiter and Ernest T. Rossiter, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus S. Sedgewick.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan is due to-day on the Oceanic. Miss Ruth Lawrence is also on the same ship. Miss Lawrence, while in England, visited Mrs. Craigie, the playwright and novelist. Miss Lawrence will pass part of the Summer at Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, who have been abroad several months, are returning on the Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Van Buren and Fitz Hugh Whitehouse are passengers on the same ship. On the Cymric, which will sail on Friday, are Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Parsons and Miss Ella De Ruyter.

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Mr. Phipps, member of the wealthy Phipps family of Pittsburg, has rented Beaufort Castle, the estate of Lord Lovat, in Inverness-shire. Mr. Phipps is a relative of the first Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright. The castle was only completed a few years ago, and it is said that it is one of the most beautiful places in the shire.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who have been the guests of Miss Rhinelander at New London, Conn., will leave New York for Cooperstown, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers.

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Mrs. Stuart Taylor and Miss Emily Lorillard Taylor are the guests of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard at the château which she has recently rented at Versailles from the Marchioness of Anglesea. Miss Louise Taylor, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard's sister, is at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., are still at Tuxedo.

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Lucerne just now has quite a crowd of Americans at the various hotels. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are there, as are also Mr. and Mrs. McK. Twombly, the Misses Twombly, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt. Guy Phelps Dodge and Walter Dodge are at Baden Baden. Mrs. Carlos De Garmendia and the Misses De Garmendia will be at Homburg this Summer. Frank Jay Gould has left Lucerne and is on the way back to America.

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The event this week on the Sound will be the ladies' golf match at the new Apawamis Club, which is near Rye. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland are entertaining house parties at their country place in that neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar are at Fairoaks, New Rochelle, for the season. Adrian Iselin and his daughter, Miss Iselin, are at New Rochelle.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 31.—Entertaining at luncheon this afternoon at the clubhouse were A. Cass Canfield and Richard Peters.

This evening Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at dinner at her cottage in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote. Other cottagers entertaining in similar manner were Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, and Mrs. Stella D. Hayes, who had American Beauty roses for the decorations.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Casino grill-rooms.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Astor will give her first dinner of the season at Beechwood, which is in honor of her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has named her new villa Miramar, the Spanish of Seaview.

Mrs. Lewis J. Jones gave a coming-out tea this afternoon at Bayview, the Jones Summer home, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Frances Coster Jones. The function included a lawn party and an afternoon tea, which were quite informal.

Mrs. Jones will give a dinner dance on Aug. 15 at Bay View in honor of her daughter, Miss Jones.

At the Clambake Club this afternoon Center Hitchcock entertained at luncheon, and this evening C. L. F. Robinson gave a dinner party there.

Casino arrivals include Col. Pierson, Count A. Tarnowski, F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy; M. C. Kernochan, C. H. Stockton, United States Navy; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and Miss Shepard.

John J. Wysong has as his guest M. C. Kernochan of New York.

Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren has taken a suite of apartments at the La Farge cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson have arrived from Baltimore at their cottage, Seaverge.

James Hude Beekman entertained at luncheon to-day at Gooseberry Island.

Col. Edward Morrell was a visitor here to-day.

Miss William G. Rockefeller, Jr., is the guest of James Stillman at Oaklawn.

Fernando Yznaga is passing the season here.

The engagement of Mrs. F. T. Robinson of New York, mother of Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, New York Yacht Club, to Thomas A. Lawton of this city was announced to-day. Mr. Lawton is Vice President of the Newport Savings Bank and a Director of the Newport Gaslight Company, and prominent in other institutions of Newport.

The six large social functions for the month of August which dates have already been set for are the following: Clambake in honor of the members of the Newport Clambake Club and Newport Kat Bote Klub, given by Hermann Oelrichs and Center Hitchcock on the 18th; Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, a ball in honor of her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, on the 21st; Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, a ball on the 20th in honor of her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, a ball on the 23d; Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, a dinner dance at Bayview in honor of her daughter, Miss Jones; James J. Van Alen, a garden party at Wakehurst Saturday afternoon next; Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, dinner and musicale on the 16th.

Miss Louise Scott has returned from Southampton and Lispenard Stewart from New York.

Mrs. W. C. Phillips is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Taggart.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at Pinard Cottage No. 3.

BAR HARBOR CASINO PROJECT.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—After long years of suggestions, discussions, schemes, and counter schemes, the Casino project seems destined to become a reality at last. John J. Emery of New York, one of the most prominent of Bar Harbor's Summer residents, who owns the most expensive cottage on the island, has made an offer to the Selectmen of the town to build a Casino if the town will grant the use, rent free, or at a nominal rental, of the town lot. The site proposed is the most advantageous in the town, being on the corner of Mount Desert and Main Streets, opposite the Porcupine Hotel, where the rush of Summer travel is greatest. The same Hotel, which was demolished last Winter, after being unoccupied several seasons.

Mr. Emery proposes to guarantee the erection of the Casino under the conditions mentioned. The cost of the building is estimated at $30,000 or $40,000, one-half of which will be contributed by Mr. Emery and his friends, the rest to be raised by subscription. No plans have been definitely made for the Casino, but it will include large ballrooms for public entertainments, a restaurant and possibly tennis courts. Charles H. Wood of the Board of Selectmen, to whom the proposition was made by Mr. Emery, has visited the leading merchants of the town and finds public sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of the project. A town meeting will undoubtedly be called soon to consider the scheme and accept or reject its terms. The promoters of the plan do not expect to derive a revenue from it, but are interested in the project solely from the benefits which will accrue to the town as a Summer resort. All society here is talking of the plan, and fortune seems to shine upon the social destinies of the resort.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Lawrence held a reception and garden party from 5 to 7 this afternoon at Ingleside, their Summer cottage, on Malvern Hill. All the prominent society people of this and adjoining resorts were present. Among the guests were Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Seely, the Misses Seely, Miss Fox, Miss Gurnee, Mr. Charles T. How, Gen. Edward Morrell, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. P. Walley, Mrs. Edward C. Coles, Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Chapman, and Dr. and Mrs. J. Fremont Smith.

Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Mrs. Blackstock Downey, Miss Williams, and R. H. Williams, Jr., New York; Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Chapman of Leipsic, Germany; Miss Chapman, Newburg, and Baron Fava of Washington.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ballard Smith.

Ballard Smith, well known as a newspaper man, died yesterday at Waverly, Mass., after a career that included service at various times on The World, The Sun, and The Herald.

Mr. Smith was a member of a distinguished Kentucky family. Born at Harrod's Creek, in 1849, he received a grammar school education in Louisville, and afterward entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of '71. His newspaper career began then. Returning to Louisville immediately after his graduation, he became a reporter on The Louisville Commercial under R. M. Kelly. He soon became city editor of that paper, and was then asked by Henry Watterson to accept the same position on The Louisville Courier-Journal. It was not long before he was acting as The Courier-Journal's managing editor.

In 1876 he was invited to become city editor of The New York World. He accepted the offer, and the dinner arranged by all the city editors of New York to welcome him to the metropolis is still remembered by the older newspaper men. The pace set by Mr. Smith as city editor of The World soon attracted attention and he was asked to become managing editor of The Sun. After two years in this capacity he went to The Herald, and then, soon after the purchase of The World by Mr. Pulitzer, returned to the latter paper as a member of the new staff. He was soon made managing editor, and much of The World's early success was due to his energy and originality. Among his feats at this time was the memorable "Oak View" interview with President Cleveland in September, 1887.

Two years later he scored a famous "beat" on the accident to the steamer City of Paris, aboard which he happened to be voyaging to Europe. The engines of the vessel had broken down and she was long overdue. There had been great anxiety on both sides of the ocean, and the first announcement of her safety came from Ballard Smith, who had landed at a desolate point on the Irish coast and driven to a village, where his dispatch was sent under great difficulties, as a peasant girl was in charge of the office and never before had attempted a long message.

During his stay in London following this achievement Mr. Smith married Miss Catherine Butterfield of New York, daughter of the late Frederick Butterfield. The wedding ceremony occurred at the Savoy Chapel, and the bride was given away by Minister Lincoln. Creighton Webb of New York was selected to officiate as organist.

Mr. Smith then returned to New York and became managing editor of The World. This post he held for two years, when he retired finally at his own wish from executive work and became the head of The World's European Bureau, his field covering the entire Continent. After little more than a year in London, Mr. Smith's health gave way and he returned with his wife to this country.

Charles Wehle.

Charles Wehle, a staff officer of Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution of 1848-9, and for the last forty years a well-known lawyer of this city, died on Monday at his home, 68 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Mr. Wehle was seventy-three years old, and the eventfulness of his life was fully proportionate to its length. When the revolution ended and the great Kossuth, together with hundreds of his followers, was fleeing for his life from his native country, a price was set on the young staff officer's head. He tried to escape, but failed, and found himself in prison, awaiting a sentence of being shot to death.

From his jail he was rescued by his sister, Mathilda Wehle, who was reputed to be among the most beautiful women of Hungary. She crept over the high prison wall, and then bribed one of the guards by tears and coaxing to help her. So young Wehle was free once again, and made all haste to shake the dust of Hungary from his feet. Mathilda is living in Hungary to-day, an old woman.

Leaving Budapest, his birthplace, Mr. Wehle went to England. He was then about twenty-two years old, and with the little money that he could carry off with him he remained for a time into London's social gayeties. The nobility and the rich sought him out, for the brave deeds of Kossuth's soldiers had already been heralded far and wide, and every one was ready, no matter what their politics, to receive one of the vanquished heroes.

But his money soon gave out, and Wehle came to America. Settling in Hoboken, he was an architect for a while, having learned the profession in his youth. He studied law on his own account, obtaining assistance now and then from a friend who had already been admitted to the bar. At last he was ready to practice, and after wedding a young woman whom he had met in this country, his abode was transferred to New York.

In the trial of Guiteau for the assassination of President Garfield Mr. Wehle was an important witness. He had known the prisoner having had both personal dealings with him, and his testimony was to the effect that he had never known Guiteau to be anything but rational.

He was anxious to enlist when the civil war began, and was offered a Colonel's commission having been tendered him on account of his record at arms in Hungary. But his wife and children kept him at home.

His brother Julius, however, fought through the war, being killed at the battle of Gettysburg just a few days after he had been appointed a Captain.

Nearly all of Mr. Wehle's family, except his sister Mathilda, came to America, but he himself remained in Europe. He is survived by his wife and seven grown children, some of whom are married. He was a member of the Democratic Club, German Liederkranz, and the Club of Hoboken.

Private funeral services at his late residence will be held this morning, the interment being in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE DANIELS, United States Consul at Hull under President Harrison's Administration, died in London yesterday.

LEWIS CASSIDY, a leading member of the Newcastle County Bar, whose term as United States District Attorney expired a few months ago, died yesterday at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Vandegrift was prominent in politics, and had been a member of the Democratic National Committee.

JOSEPH WALKER, son of the late John T. Walker, died at his home, 31 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. He had been ill with typhoid fever for four days. Mr. Walker had charge of the tea and silk department of Jardine & Matheson, 74 Wall Street. He was formerly a member of the firm of John T. Walker, Son & Co. He was born forty-three years ago in Brooklyn. He was educated in Brooklyn and Lockwood Academy, and was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment Veteran Association, Manhattan Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Hamilton Club, and Reform Club. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 31 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

DEATH OF JOHN C. RIDPATH.

Historian Passes Away After a Long Illness in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the historian, died in the Presbyterian Hospital last evening at 5:30 o'clock of a complication of diseases. He had been a patient in the hospital since April 26. His wife and son were at his bedside when he passed away.

The body was later taken in charge by the Stephen Merritt Burial Company and removed from the hospital.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath was born on a farm near the village of Fillmore, in Putnam County, Ind., April 26, 1840. Both of his parents went from Virginia, near Christiansburg, on the summit of the Alleghanies. His mother was a descendant of Samuel Matthews, one of the Colonial Governors of Virginia. At the time of his birth—he was the eldest son—his parents were poor and discouraged, and the boy had no advantages beyond those of frontier subscription and common schools, but at a very early age he displayed qualities which gave promise of future eminence. He was an indefatigable reader, and at the age of eleven he had mastered all that there was to be learned at the old log schoolhouse. For the next four years he assisted in the work on the farm, but his parents helped him along, and bought all the books of approved character which they could obtain.

Young Ridpath began to teach school in his home district, and also became a clerk in the village store. The remuneration was very small, but he kept up his studies, and at nineteen years of age he entered Asbury—now De Pauw—University, at Greencastle, Ind., his father bearing the expenses of his first year's tuition. The rapidity with which he made his way through college was remarkable. The course of study was six years, but he completed the entire course in four years, and was graduated in June, 1863. He paid his own way, first teaching in a family, and during his senior year he taught in Thornton Academy, of which he was elected Principal after his graduation. In 1866 he was elected Superintendent of Education at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and in 1869 he was called to the Chair of English Literature in his Alma Mater. Two years later he was transferred to the Chair of Belles Lettres and History, and later to the Chair of History and Political Philosophy.

During his career as professor he displayed his powers as a writer, and distinguished himself by his ability to think clearly, speak fluently, and write elegantly. In 1874 and 1875, while occupying the Chair of History, he wrote and published his first book, "Academic History of the United States." It met with a large sale, and he abridged the work into a "Grammar School History," which for over twenty years held its place as a textbook in many schools. In 1876 he published his "Popular History of the United States." Its sale was immense, and it was translated and published in German. In 1879 he published an "Inductive Grammar of the English Language," and in 1880 appeared his "Monograph on Alexander Hamilton."

Dr. Ridpath, in 1881, became an associate editor of "The People's Cyclopedia." In the Winter of 1881-2 he published his "Life and Work of Garfield," of which 85,000 copies were sold in less than six months. The following year he published a "Monograph on the Trial of Guiteau." In 1882 he began writing his "History of the World," which he completed and published in four octavo volumes. It was received with great popular favor, and over 150,000 copies were sold.

He had, in 1879, been appointed Vice President of De Pauw University, and this office and that of professor he now resigned and devoted himself entirely to his literary work and to authorship. In 1892-3 he wrote and published his "Life and Work of James G. Blaine," which was also translated into German. In 1894 he published his great work, "Great Races of Mankind." He was engaged for ten years in gathering the materials and about four years in its composition. The work shows sound logic, vigor of thought, and deep research. In 1898 he prepared his "Life and Times of Gladstone" and a supplement to the "History of All Nations" for Webster's International Dictionary. He also wrote numerous articles on various subjects for magazines and newspapers.

WILLIAM D. DALY DEAD.

Congressman from the Seventh New Jersey District

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS. $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, July 20, 1900.
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING AUGUST 1ST 1900.
THE ABOVE BONDS WILL BE PAID AT MATURITY ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

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REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
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ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
65 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
64 shs. New Orleans Gas Light Co.
16 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
3 shs. Central Trust Co.
335 shs. Sussex R. R. Co. (operated by D., L. & W. R. R.)
25 shs. City Trust Co.
40 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
10,000 shs. Lady Helen Copper Mining Co.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
2 shs. Central Trust Co.
11 shs. 4th Nat'l Bank.
9 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
$30,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. 1939.
50 shs. National City Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
12 shs. Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co.
54 shs. American Coal Co.
Membership N. Y. Metal Exchange.
12 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
£5,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1903.
$7,268.02 Asheville St. R'way Co. common stock.
For account estate of S. M. Burroughs, dec'd.
Balance of about $2,047 on 3 notes of Hosbach & Franz-Joseph Co. and collateral assigned accounts of same company.
Account against Eugene Fitch of about $737 and interest, and all right and title in certain patents, assigned as security.
Note of Alfred Mason £700 and interest, (less $300 paid,) note of Marthine Dietrichsen £200 and interest, Draft of Wm. Watson £35, Balance of claim against insolvent estate of Carl Jackson of about $18,000.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
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Henry Morgenthau.

Readjustment of Affairs
OF
Price, McCormick & Co.
At the request of Creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., we have consented to act as Trustees under a Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Depositary or of the Secretary of the Trustees.
We unqualifiedly recommend to Creditors the prompt adoption of the Plan.
Creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. are hereby requested to deposit their respective claims, accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness, under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, on or before AUGUST 6, 1900, with the Depositary, the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, which Trust Company will issue Negotiable Certificates of Deposit therefor.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman;
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary, 14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Counsel.

TO THE
Pittsburgh & Western Railway Co.
PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, July 25th, 1900.
The undersigned Committee, acting under special written authority of the holders of more than a majority in amount of such Preferred Stock, has negotiated a contract for the sale of such stock.
Such contract provides that the purchaser shall purchase at the same price all stock represented by the Committee whose owners may elect to accept such offer.
A meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY upon the deposit of such Preferred Stock, under the agreement of March 7th, 1899, is hereby called to convene at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, New York, at twelve o'clock noon, ON AUGUST 7TH, 1900, to vote and take action upon the said proposition to sell such Preferred Stock.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman,
WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary,
66 Broadway.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-two Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1901, viz.:
Nos. 43, 100, 312, 419, 668, 1160, 1504, 1551, 1601, 1690, 1784, 1914, 2200, 2398, 2715, 2942, 3025, 3151, 3256, 3277, 3356, 3464.
The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1901, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 18, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 10, 26, 68, 223, 228, 230, 343, 448, 536, 553, and 560, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1st, 1900, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1st, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN AUGUST ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
Arkansas Water Co.
Alliance Water Works Co.
Birmingham Water Works Co.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Essex Union Water and Light. Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Co., Kansas.
Gloversville & Broadalbin R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water & Electric Co.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Leadville Water Co.
Manitowac Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Omaha City Water Works Co.
Omaha City Water Works Co. Bonds.
People's Street R'y Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co., Series E.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Sheboygan City Water Co.
Stevens Point Water Co.
Waterford Water Works Co.
AUGUST 1, 1900.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. Dividend.
The American Tobacco Co. Dividend.
AUGUST 15, 1900.
Chattanooga City Water Co.
The Pullman Company Dividend.
AUGUST 27, 1900.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
AUGUST 1ST, 1900.
Albany Co., Wyo., School District No. 1 Refunding.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3 School Building.
Harwarden, Ia., Refunding.
Herman, Minn., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ill., Water Works.
Kings Co., Wash., School District No. 73, (West Seattle.)
Kootenai Co., Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ill., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Muskegon & Norton, Mich., Fractional School District No. 1, School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ill., Electric Light.
Sumner, Wash., School District No. 8.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Vaughn, Wis., Town Hall, (Hurley.)
Walnut Township, Ill., School.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
AUGUST 2D, 1900.
Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.
AUGUST 3D, 1900.
La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.
AUGUST 15TH, 1900.
Park Rapids, Minn., Independent School District.
St. James, Minn., Water Works and Electric Light.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Aug. 3, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, June 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1900.
On Aug. 3, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, amoung the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
No. 80 B'way, New York, July 2d, 1900.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee held this day a quarterly dividend of TWO PER-CENTUM upon the common and outstanding preferred stock of this Company was declared, payable August 1st, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank, New York City, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, July 14th, 1900.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed Saturday, July 14th, at 12 M., and reopened Thursday, August 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Office of Central Fireworks Co.,
Corner Green & Grand Streets,
Jersey City, N. J., July 20, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend (No. 5) of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, both payable on August 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record August 1, 1900.
The Transfer Books of both classes of stock will be closed July 31st, and reopened August 11, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
GEORGE T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company, Preferred Dividend No. 6.
Pittsburgh, Penn., July 25, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters (1¾) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, August 27, to stockholders as registered at the close of business, August 6, 1900. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The stock transfer-books for the preferred stockholders will be closed for the purpose of the above dividend from August 6 until August 27, 1900.
A. R. FRASER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 11th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of ½ per cent., payable at the Company's offices, on August 1st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 16th, and reopened on Thursday, August 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28th, 1900.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 20th, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 6th, and reopen on Monday, August 13th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 36 Wall St., New York, July 11th, 1900.
A dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 15th next, to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Henderson Bridge Company.
The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the first prox.
The stock transfer books will close at noon on the 21st inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the second day of August.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 16th, 1900.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 27th, 1900.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the C. & I. Div. of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co., due August 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg, due 1st August, 1900, will be paid at the banking houses of Brown, Brothers & Co., New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company.
Coupons of the First Mortgage bonds of this company due August 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'y Co.,
195 B'way, N. Y., July 16, 1900.
Coupons due Aug. 1 next on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Vice President and Treas.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at either office, 234 Fifth Ave. or 66 Broadway, on and after August 1, 1900.
AUGUST 1ST.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5%,
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Con. 4%,
Colorado Coal & Iron Co. Con. 6%,
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%,
Hastings (Village of) Reg. 4%,
Haight, D. L., 5% Bonds,
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5%,
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6%.
AUGUST 15TH.
Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Co. 6%.
AUGUST 18TH.
Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. 5%.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due and payable August 1, 1900, on the following bonds:
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, Series G. 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Company, Series I. 4s
Essex County, N. J., Park.....3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park..... 4s
Rome Gas Light Company..... 6s
Lond Island Railroad Company 2d..... 7s
Prospect Park and C. I. R. R. 1st..... 6s
Prospect Park and C. I. R. R..... 4½s
Skaneateles R. R. Company..... 5s
Havana Electric Railway Company..... 5s
Westerly, R. I., Water..... 3½s
Paducah, Ky..... 4½s
City of Minneapolis, Minn.....Various
City of Syracuse, N. Y.....Various
Clallam County, Washington..... 6s
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D.....Nos. 32
August 15:
Standard Chain Company 1st..... 6s

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City
THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1900:
American Cotton Oil Co., Debenture 8s.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Equipment Trust and Second Mortgage 6s, Principal and Interest.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series "B," Second Mortgage 7s, Series "H."
Portsmouth, O., City 5s.
Rock Island, Ill., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Red Key, Ind., Schoolhouse 6s.
Summitville, Ind., Main St. Improvement 6s.
August 3d.
Cass County, Ind., Funding 6s.
August 13th.
Cass County, Ind., Ditch 6s.
August 31st.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, Annul. 5s, Principal Refunding Bonds Nos. 1-10 inc.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
AUGUST 1ST, 1900.
Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light and Water.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 91.
Iron Mountain, Michigan, Sewer.
Medford, Oregon, Water.
Union City, Indiana, School.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 3.
AUGUST 8TH, 1900.
Lake County, Illinois, School District No. 3, (Waukegan.)
AUGUST 13TH, 1900.
Rochester, Indiana, Water.
AUGUST 14TH, 1900.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 15TH, 1900.
Rochester, Indiana, School.
AUGUST 23D, 1900.
Summitville, Indiana, School.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company.
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, August 1st, 1900.
The coupons for interest due August 1st, 1900, on the First Mortgage 4% 40-Year Gold Bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company will be paid in Chicago at the office of the Company, 1,001 Royal Insurance Building, and in New York at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., on and after that date.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street.
New York, July 31st, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.
A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable August 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 4th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
Coupons due August 1st on the 1st mortgage 5% bonds of the above company will be payable on and after that date at the office of the
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Bank of the Manhattan Company, Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE AUGUST 1ST.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Funding and School Bonds.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.
Saratoga Gas, Electric Light & Power Co.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 27, 1900.
The coupons due Aug. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the Debardeleben Coal and Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Jewish Colonial Trust.
(Juedische Colonial Bank,) Limited.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Second Ordinary General Meeting of The Jewish Colonial Trust, (Juedische Colonial Bank,) Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Great Hall, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., on Friday, the 17th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes following, namely, to receive and consider the report of the Directors, the statement of accounts and balance sheet, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.
The transfer books and register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 4th day of August, 1900, to the 17th day of August, 1900, both days inclusive.—Dated the 17th day of July, 1900. By order of the Board.
JAMES H. LOEWE, Secretary.
49 Leadenhall St., London, E. C.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

Pneumatic Horse Collar Company.
The stockholders of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company, at a special meeting yesterday, appointed the following committee of five to go over the books of the company in the interest of the stockholders and to formulate a plan to finance the company: C. W. Van Houden, Edwin H. Gould, Theodore F. Humphrey, G. S. Van Pelt, and James H. Welsh.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
July 31	213,135
To date this year	$313,126,710
Corresponding date last year	108,487,322

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

July 31	$884,000
To date this year	$313,126,710
Corresponding date last year	$601,475,640

Money rates—Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 3¾@4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	¾	Gt. North. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	Manhattan El.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	2½	Union Pacific	1⅜
Con. Gas	½	United States Rub.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Gas & El. of B.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & W.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Met. St. Ry.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
Anaconda	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Col. South. 1st	1	N. J. Central	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	1¼	Rep. Iron & Steel	½
Federal Steel	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Glucose Sugar	½	Third Avenue	1½
Iowa Central	½	Union Bag & Paper	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Louis. & Nash.	5s.	West. Un. coll.	5s. 1½
Mob. & Ohio	6s.	2	

There were 3 declines.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Notwithstanding that the favorable news developments of the day on the whole overshadowed the unfavorable, the movement of stocks on the stock market yesterday was decidedly irregular. In the early part of the trading, which continued as on previous days largely professional, quotations held well, some fairly substantial advances appearing. Around noon a reactionary movement set in, followed by a bidding of prices following upon the declaration of the Union Pacific Company of 2 per cent. dividend upon the common stock and by the publication of the Government crop report, which was considered generally favorable. This strength, however, did not last, for in the closing half hour of trading some fairly large selling orders appeared which carried prices down from the high level. In the railway list, closing figures generally showed advances; in the industrials, final prices for the most part marked declines—but further proof of the market's irregularity.

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Chief of the favorable developments of the day was the declaration of the 2 per cent. dividend on Union Pacific common stock already referred to. Action on this dividend had not been generally expected for several weeks to come, and for that reason the declaration came in the nature of an agreeable surprise. Another favorable factor was the Government crop report which in the Street was generally regarded as more favorable than unofficial reports had led to expect. The excellent annual statements published by Norfolk and Western, Atchison, Burlington, and Union Pacific, and the phenomenal showing made by Pennsylvania for the half year should have had much more market influence than they actually had, but perhaps the manner in which they were received may be explained by the professionalism of the market. The somewhat better reports from China and the encouraging news from South Africa indicative of the likelihood of an early cessation of hostilities there, could certainly not be construed otherwise than as favorable.

Yet, as a matter of fact, these influences, which ordinarily, would have been helpful, had little beneficial effect. Instead, the Street apparently gave most consideration to reports of an unfavorable nature, such as the probability of the renewal of the sugar war, the likelihood of the stiffening of money rates due to the new British war loan and the probability of other such loans, and the statements and further trade disagreements and difficulties in the steel and iron situation.

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The new developments in the sugar trade situation are rather mystifying. Wall Street some time past has believed that the sugar trade war was settled in fact, if not in name. Certainly the many advances made in the price of refined sugar by the trust and followed immediately by the independent companies, appeared to indicate a working together of interests. Now, of a sudden, a trade discount of 1 per cent. is announced by one of the independent companies and is certain to be followed by the trust and the other companies. This, it is true, might be significant only of the fact that it is desired to get rid of some surplus sugars were it not that it is well known that none of the companies has any appreciable surplus in hand. The discount, therefore, must needs be taken at its face value and as suggesting that hereafter the several companies will go their respective ways and transact their business as best they may see fit. If this be the correct conclusion—and time alone will show—then other and further cuts are not improbable.

Whosoever has been counting on an extra dividend on Sugar Trust common stock should not be unprepared for disappointment.

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Wall Street continues to take a gloomy view of the iron and steel situation. The failure of the Chicago conference and the avowal of a number of railroad Presidents that they do not purpose to purchase supplies at prevailing trade figures in a measure explain this pessimism.

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To-morrow is the day set for the consideration of the dividend on the common stock of Baltimore and Ohio. If, as is generally expected, 2 per cent. should be declared on the stock, it will afford subject for talk on the part of those gentlemen in Wall Street who much delight in pointing out apparent inconsistencies in the market positions of particular stocks. Union Pacific, which yesterday declared 2 per cent., is selling around 58; Baltimore and Ohio, which to-morrow may declare a like dividend, is selling around 75. Wall Street's argument through Wall Street's argu-

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

The Directors of Union Pacific yesterday took the Street by surprise, when at a meeting held at the company's office here they declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock—the previous dividend was 1½ per cent.—and a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred. While the Street for some time had understood that an increase in the common stock dividend might be expected, action on it had not been looked for until toward the middle of August, and the announcement yesterday was an agreeable surprise.

One of the effects of the announcement was to stimulate buying in the stock on the Exchange, with a consequence that the quotation rapidly advanced from 57—where it stood when the news of the increase came out—to 58⅝. The close was 58⅜, a net gain of 1⅜ points on sales of 33,000 shares.

During the day President Burt of the company, discussing its affairs, said:

"In a tentative way we have been discussing the details of expenditures for the coming year, but we have not arranged for anything extraordinary. As you know, we have been pouring money into the property, and, although it may seem to be in splendid physical condition, yet we propose bringing that condition still higher. The outlook for business along our system is very bright. The crops have not been what you would call bumper crops, but they are very satisfactory, and a large tonnage is assured. I can see no reason why this year's business should not be at least as good as last year's.

"Our relations with Northern Pacific and other lines in or adjacent to our territory are quite harmonious. I am not aware, however, that any negotiations are being conducted between Oregon Navigation and Northern Pacific toward affording the latter trackage rights into Portland, but that is an Oregon Navigation matter, and is, therefore, out of my province. In a general way, you can say that everything is running along smoothly, and that the outlook is highly encouraging."

GOOD RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Some very excellent statements of earnings were put out in Wall Street yesterday by a number of leading railroads.

Norfolk and Western for the month of June showed net earnings of $546,000, an increase over the same month last year of $257,900. For the year the company reports net earnings of $5,589,900, a gain over the last fiscal year of $1,701,800.

Burlington for June reported net earnings of $1,363,400, a gain of $51,600, while for the year a surplus is reported of $7,638,500, an increase of $910,200.

Atchison for the month reports net earnings of $1,584,900, an increase of $393,200, while for the year the increase is no less than $5,646,600, the total figures being $16,884,206.

The figures for Union Pacific for June show net earnings of $764,000, which, however, mark a decrease of $23,680 over the same month last year. For the year a surplus is reported of $9,724,600, a gain of $1,150,600.

Another very excellent report was that of Pennsylvania, which showed an increase in net earnings for all lines of over $825,000 for June. The lines east of Pittsburg and Erie directly operated show a net gain of $714,200; the lines west a net gain of $104,800, and the Wilmington and Baltimore a net gain of $19,800.

Northern Pacific for the third week of July reported gross earnings of $622,290, a gain of $50,270.

Yet in no case except Pennsylvania was the response on the stock market what might naturally have been

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday showed a greater degree of activity than for some days, but there was a continuance of the recent absence of stocks with the result that prices were firm and strong in most instances. Copper and transportation issues were not active.

UNION COPPER was traded in, about 700 shares being sold around 2¼. The closing quotation was 2 bid and 2¼ asked.

RUBBER GOODS was the feature of the day's trading, and sold as high as 28. Between 1,500 and 1,800 shares were dealt in, and the buying seemed to be for general outside demand. About 500 shares of the preferred stock were sold at 77, a gain of 2 points. The common stock closed at 2 bid and 28 asked, and the preferred at 76¼ bid and 77½ asked. The strength of the outside demand seemed to be due to the statement that the earnings for the six months ending June 30 aggregated $1,208,487.24, providing for a preferred stock dividend and a little over 6 per cent. on the common stock. An unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Rubber Goods might be amalgamated with the United States Rubber Company was in circulation during the trading. The dealings in Rubber Goods constituted a large share of the day's business.

MAGNUS STEEL made its first appearance in the outside market, but no sales resulted. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in July, 1899, with $1,000,000 8 per cent. cumulative stock and $1,000,000 common stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	2½	3
Consolidated Gas debentures	88	90½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104	104¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22½	24½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75½	77
American Bicycle	6¾	7¾
American Bicycle pf.	32½	35
American Bicycle bonds	82	84
American Chicle	56	60
American Chicle pf.	70	75
American Thread pf.	4	4¾
American Woolen	13½	13¾
American Woolen pf.	70½	71
Cast-iron Pipe	3¾	4½
Cast-iron Pipe pf.	..	33⅞
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America	4¾	5¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	20	20½
Electric Boat	14½	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8¾	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	36	41
International Pump	20	20½
International Pump pf.	63½	66¾
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Gramophone	35	42
National Salt	37	40
National Salt pf.	62	64½
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28½	29
Otis Elevator pf.	80½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90½	91¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	77½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	529½	532

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86	87
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	10⅞	11
California Copper	1	1¼
Central Fireworks	20	22
Central Fireworks pf.	58	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	103¼	104
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93½	94
Compressed Air	26	27¼
Economic Postage	1½	2
Electric Vehicle	18	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	70
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	7	8
Gold Hill Copper	5½	..
Great Lakes Copper	..	2.00
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾
"Marleen Copper	..	3
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	12
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19½	20½
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	91
St. Louis Transit	20½	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	105	108
Seaboard Air Line 4s	78	82
Seaboard Air Line common	9	11
Seaboard Air Line pf.	27	29
Storage Power	15	10½
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	15½
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6½	7½
Union Copper	2	2¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66	67¾
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	85	85¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	5	6
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	36	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div.	231½	232½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	100½	101
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	79	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94½	95½
North Jersey Street Railway	25½	27
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113¼	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113¾
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	29	..

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4	4¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	67
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	98½	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	..	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	30	32
Standard Gas, New York	121	126
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	145
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82½	83½
Hoboken Ferry	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	32½	53½
Union Ferry bonds	96½	..

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	50	51
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	6
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	28	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	101
Cramps' Shipyard	79	80
General Chemical	96	97
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100½	101¾
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	113	126
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..
Trenton Potteries	4¾	5½
Trenton Potteries pf.	47	50
Union Typewriter	26	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	1¾	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	45	50
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retail	30	..
Retail bonds	75	80

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

1,500 shares International Zinc Company, Limited, $1 each, 60 per cent.

An undivided one-third interest in the paid-up policy issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States upon the life of Cornelius B. Wyckoff for $5,416, and numbered 149,881, and dated Oct. 1, 1894; cash surrender value of which is $966.09; the undivided one-third interest in said policy to be sold subject to all premiums and assessments due.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 31, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
125	130	10	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	.....
62¼	63	35	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
154	158	35	American Express	156	157	156	157	.....
37	38	100	American Ice Co.	37½	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	.....
11⅞	12	225	American Linseed Co.	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
19	20	350	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
66	67	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
32¼	32½	6,245	Am. Steel & Wire	33½	33½	32½	32¾	— ⅛
73	74	40	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	73½	73	73	.....
120¼	120⅝	57,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122⅝	124	120	120¼	— 2½
116½	118	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117¾	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	.....
21⅝	22	400	American Tin Plate	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
91	91½	9,631	American Tobacco	93⅝	94½	91½	91¼	— 1¾
41⅜	42¼	720	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41½	42⅞	41¼	42¼	— ⅛
26	26¼	950	At., T. & S. F.	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	4,122	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69	69¼	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅝	8,115	Baltimore & Ohio	74	74⅞	74	74⅝	+ ⅛
80	80½	250	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
56½	56⅝	8,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜	56⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	100	Brunswick City	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
87½	88⅜	100	Canadian Pacific	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	27	950	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	26⅞	26½	26⅝	.....
125½	125¾	10,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126	126⅞	125⅜	125⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	11	110	Chi. Gr. West	11	11	11	11	.....
70	71	205	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70	70	70	70	.....
83⅛	85	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83¾	84⅜	83¾	83⅞	— ⅛
51	53	325	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54	54	53	53	+2½
110¼	110⅝	1,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	110⅝	110⅞	110¼	110⅜	.....
170½	172	15	Chi. Mil. & St. P. pf.	171¼	171¾	171¼	171¾	.....
157½	159	550	Chicago & Northw.	157	157⅝	157	157⅜	— ⅛
105¾	106	1,005	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106⅞	105⅞	106⅝	.....
10¼	10⅜	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
58½	59	150	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¼	58½	58½	58½	— ⅛
33	33¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
6	6¼	100	Colorado Southern	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
41	42	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	—1
179	179½	1,735	Consolidated Gas	179¾	179¾	179	179¼	+ ½
24½	25	940	Con. Tobacco Co.	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
77¼	78⅛	940	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78	78	77⅝	77⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	11	225	Erie	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
32	32¼	100	Erie 1st pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
31⅞	32¼	8,000	Federal Steel	32½	33	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
64½	65	520	Federal Steel pf.	65⅝	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
51½	52	110	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
153¼	153⅝	100	Great Northern pf.	153	153	153	153	+1
61	61½	150	Hocking Valley pf.	61	61	61	61	— ¼
119½	119⅝	2,220	Illinois Central	118⅞	119⅝	118⅞	119½	+ ¼
22	23½	50	International Paper	22	22	22	22	.....
29½	29¾	100	International Power.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	19⅞	100	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
73	74	230	Laclede Gas	74½	74½	74	74	— ⅛
95	100	20	Laclede Gas pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
60	94	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
71½	71¾	930	Louisville & Nashville	70⅝	71½	70⅝	71	+ ⅛
90	90	1,710	Manhattan Elevated	90	90¼	89⅝	90¼	+ ⅛
153½	154	1,250	Met. Street Railway	155	156	153⅜	153⅝	— ⅛
80	80	25	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	80	80	80	80	.....
73	74	230	Mexican Central	74½	74½	72⅛	72½	— ⅛
95	95	20	Minn. & St. Louis	95	95	95	95	.....
98	98	30	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
70	71	930	Missouri Pacific	70¾	71½	70¾	71	+ ⅛
88	90	1,710	Mobile & Ohio	90	90¼	88¾	89¼	+ ⅛
97	97	60	National Lead Co. pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	.....
43	44½	10	National Tube	43	43	43	43	.....
90	90	30	National Tube pf.	90	90½	90	90	+ ⅛
23½	24	400	National Steel Co.	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
128	128½	400	New Jersey Central	128	128	128	128	+ ⅛
128¾	129	900	New York Central	129	129¼	128¼	128¼	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	300	N. Y., Ont. & Western	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	460	Norfolk & Western	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
15⅜	15¼	110	North American	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15½	.....
50⅜	50⅝	3,540	Northern Pacific	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅝	+ ¼
71¼	71½	10	Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	.....
83	83½	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	82	82½	82	82½	.....
30	30	450	Pacific Mail	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
128¾	128¾	12,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	128¼	128⅝	127⅞	128⅜	+1⅛
98	98	810	People's Gas, Chicago	98¼	98¼	97⅝	98	+ ⅜
1⅞	2	85	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	.....
52½	55	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
24	24½	50	P. & W. pf., 25c. pd.	24	24	24	24	.....
41	42	250	Pressed Steel Car	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
71½	72	150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71½	73¼	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
60	60	1,700	Reading 1st pf	60	60	59	59¼	+ ⅛
10	10⅛	75	Republic Iron & Steel	10½	10½	10	10	— ⅛
53	53	460	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
6⅝	7	400	St. J. & G. I.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
26	26	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
33	33½	1,390	Southern Pacific	33	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ⅛
11	11	170	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
51⅝	52¼	150	Southern Railway pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
5	5⅛	100	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	.....
69	69	2,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69	69	67¾	67¾	—1½
26¾	27	625	Texas Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¼	14½	— ⅛
109	110	430	Third Avenue	109	109½	108¾	109½	—1½
11½	12⅜	100	Union Bag & Paper Co	11½	11½	11½	11½	—1
57	58	100	Union Pacific	57	58	57	58⅜	+1⅛
75¼	75⅝	1,576	Union Pacific pf.	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75½	+ ⅛
10½	10¼	1,105	United States Leather	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
68¼	69	20	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68½	68½	68½	.....
26⅜	28	5,072	United States Rubber.	26⅜	28¾	26⅜	27½	+1
95¼	97¼	242	U. S. Rubber pf.	95¼	98	95¼	96	+ ⅝
6¾	7¼	100	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
79	79⅝	306	Western Union Tel.	79¼	79½	79¼	79½	+ ⅛
85	87	500	Wheel. & Lake Erie	85	87	85	85	.....
23½	23⅞	30	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	.....
Sales.....		213,135						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—In the first half of today barely 500 shares of mining stocks changed hands all told, and the only change worth noting was a loss of 1, to 62, in Butte, which later sold at 62½. Central Oil gained ¾, to 15⅝, on odd lots—25 shares in all. Santa Ysabel sold at 85. Amalgamated was firm at 87. Ten bond issues were represented in the morning's dealings, without important price changes. Rutland preferred was strong at 82. Fitchburg common sold at 90 for ten shares, Boston Elevated at 143, New England Gas and Coke at 16, and 5s at 65½. Dominion Coal receded ½, to 39. In the afternoon Utah gained ½, to 27¾, and Parrot ⅜, to 40½.

Money loaned in a small way at the Clearing House at 1½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5c premium.

On call money still rules largely from 2 to 2½ per cent. Sixty-day money, on approved collateral, is easily obtainable at 3 per cent. For six months, 4 per cent. is the minimum rate. Year money is still quoted at 3¾@4 per cent. The market for commercial paper is dull. The best names pass at from 4@4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2	3	Old Dom.	18	19
Allouez	1	1½	Osceola	65	66
Arcadian	10½	21	Parrot	40	40¾
Arnold	..	4	Pioneer	25	40
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	132	135
Atlantic	24	25	Rhode Isl.	..	3
Baltic	19	20	Santa Fe	4½	5
Bos. & Mon.	286	297	Shoe	20	30
Butte & Bost.	62¼	64	Tamarack	190	193
Cal. & Hec.	735	740	Utah Cons.	27½	28
Centennial	16	17	Washington	..	75
Franklin	13	14	White Knob.	13½	..
Humboldt	.25	.50	Winona	2½	3
Mohawk	15	16	Wolverine	39	40
Old Colony	2	2¾			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250		Cent. Mass.	15	16
Bost. & Low.	142	..	C. Mass. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Me.	180	190	Fitch. pf.	137	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E.8s.	110¼	110½
Bost. Elev.	143	144	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	..	114½
Bos. Gas 5s.	80	..	West End.	93½	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Y.	135	136	Mex. Tel.	2⅛	2½
Dom. Coal	35½	..	N. E. Tel.	125	..
D. Coal pf.	111	114	U. S. Oil	18¼	19
Erie Tel.	96	97	W'h'se E. pf.	..	63
Lamson Store	26	27			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Linseed alone had life to-day. The common sold from 11½ to 12⅛, closing at 12. Over 1,500 shares of the preferred sold from 56 to 57⅛. Northwestern Elevated common was in demand at 23½, and the preferred at 63¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
765..American Linseed	12¼	11½	12
1,590..American Linseed pf.	57⅛	56	57⅛
45..Chicago Union Trac. pf.	56	55	55
20..Diamond Match	120½	120½	120½
100..Northwestern L. com.	23¾	23¾	23¾
100..Northwestern L. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾
90..Sherby Steel Tube pf.	64½	63½	63½
33..South Side Elevated	95½	95½	95½
800..West Chicago	103½	103½	103½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Philadelphia Electric 4s again furnished the only semblance of interest which the local market reflected. They were in sharp demand, advancing almost to 65. The stock also exhibited more steadiness, recovering to 2⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced about ¾, in response to its statement. The rest of the list was dull.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
As. of Am.	10⅜	10½	Lehigh Val.	25¼	25⅜
Balt. Trac.	16⅜	16½	Marsden	9⅜	9½
Cn. Trac. Pitts	23½	23⅝	Phila. Trac.	97	97⅛
Con. T. pf.	61¼	61¼	Union Trac.	37	37⅛
El. Co. of Am.	5½	5⅝	Un. G. Imp.	114½	115⅛

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced in another column that coupons will be paid on certain bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company, the Havana Electric Railway Company, and the Consolidated Gas Company of the City of Pittsburg.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., Parson, Leach & Co., the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company, the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, the Northern, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway Company, and the National Tube Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, reg. 1907 ..... 10,000 ..... 113½
Va fund debt 2-3s. ..... 3,000 2037 ..... 80⅝
Va 6s, def certifs ..... 10,000 ..... 6¾
..... 15,000 ..... 6½
Adams Exp 4s 6,000 104
At, T & S F gen 4s ..... 15,000 ..... 101⅛
..... 4,000 101
..... 9,000 ..... 101⅛
..... 500 101
..... 28,000 101
Adjustment 4s ..... 6,000 ..... 83⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s ..... 5,000 ..... 94⅛
Balt & Ohio 4s 18,000 100
B, C R & N 1st ..... 1,000 ..... 106¾
Can Southern 2d ..... 5,000 2nd 20F 106½
Cent B U P 1st 1,000 88
Cent of Ga con 5s ..... 15,000 ..... 91⅝
Cent of Ga 1st ine ..... 4,000 ..... 44⅜
..... 16,000 45
Cent Pac gtd 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 100¼
..... 52,000 ..... 100⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s ..... 2,000 ..... 90⅝
C & O, R & A Div, 1st con 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 105½
B. Un. Gas 168
B. R. & P. 5s 55
B., R. & P. pf. 107
B. C. R. & 115
Can. South. 49
Cap. Tract. 103½
C. & E. Ill. 95
C. & E. Ill. pf. 120
C. G. W. pf. 34½
C., St. P., M. & Om. 110
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf. 160
C. T. & T. 32½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. 108
C., L. & W. 20 30
C., L. & W. pf. 64
Cleve. & P. 187
C., F. & I. 115
C. I. H. C. & I. pf. 16
Colm. Cable 160
Consol. Coal 85
Del. & Hud. 112
D., L. & W. 1704½ 173
D. & R. G. 17¼
D. & R. G. pf. 65½
D. M. & Ft. D. 13
D. S. S. & A. 3½
D. S. S. & A. pf. 12
Eighth Av. 375
Erie 2d pf. 19½
Ev. & T. H. 42½
Ev. & T. H. pf. 80
Gluc. S. pf. 100
H. B. Claflin 102
Hock. Valley 70
Homestake 70
Ill. C. l. l. 100
Int. P. Co. 45
Int. Silver 45
Int. & Gt. N. pf. 47
Iowa C. pf. 13
K. C. F. & M. 10

Mex. C. 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 103½
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 80½
Mo., K. & T. of Tex. 2d 4s 21,000 91
..... 4,000 ..... 91⅝
Mo Pac 1st con 6s ..... 2,000 ..... 116½
Mob & Ohio ext 6s ..... 2,000 ..... 120½
Mob & Ohio new 6s ..... 10,000 ..... 124½
Mob & Ohio new 6s 3,000 125
N Y C & H R. R. L. Shore con 3½s ..... 2,000 ..... 98⅝
..... 8,000 ..... 98⅝
N Y Gas, El. L. H & P pur m'y 12,000 93
N Y, O & W ref 4s 2,000 106
Norf & W gen 6s ..... 1,000 ..... 130½
Nor. & W con 4s ..... 17,000 ..... 97⅝
N Pac Term 1st 6s 1,000 117
Nor Pac gen 3s ..... 5,000 ..... 66½
Nor Pac 4s 7,000 104
Ore R & N con 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 102⅜
Reading gen 4s ..... 5,000 ..... 87⅝
..... 17,000 ..... 87⅞
..... 1,000 ..... 87⅝
..... 6,000 ..... 87½
Rio G So 1st gtd 2,000 93
St L S W 1st 4s ..... 1,000 ..... 89½
St L S W 2d 4s ..... 2,000 ..... 53½
..... 3,000 ..... 55¼
..... 1,000 55
St P, M & M, Mont Cent 6s 25,000 130
..... 25,000 131
So Pac 4s 15,000 79
So Ry 1st 5s ..... 5,000 ..... 108⅝
Stand R & T 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 72½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s ..... 5,000s20F 111½
Union Pac 1st 4s ..... 10,000 ..... 105½
..... 15,000 105
..... 30,000 ..... 105½
Wabash Deb. Ser B 12,000 82
W N Y & P gen 5s ..... 40,000 ..... 94½
..... 2,000 95
..... 8,000 ..... 94½
W N Y & P inc 5s ..... 1,000 ..... 82½
West

FOR CUBA'S CONSTITUTION

Election of Convention Delegates Ordered for Sept. 15.

CONVENTION SET FOR NOV. 5

War Department in Its Order Fixing Dates Asserts Determination to Give Up Control of Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department to-day promulgated the following order fixing the time of holding the Cuban elections for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by its joint resolution of April 20, 1898, declared:

That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

"And, whereas, the people of Cuba have established municipal governments, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people given under just and equal laws, and are now ready, in like manner, to proceed to the establishment of a general government which shall assume and exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control over the island,

"Therefore, it is ordered that a general election be held in the Island of Cuba on the third Saturday of September, in the year 1900, to elect delegates to a convention to meet in the City of Havana at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday of November, in the year 1900, to frame and adopt a Constitution for the people of Cuba, and as part thereof to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such Constitution and the transfer of government to the officers so elected.

"The election will be held in the several voting precincts of the island under and pursuant to the provisions of the electoral law of April 18, 1900, and the amendments thereof.

"The people of the several provinces will elect delegates in number proportioned to their populations as determined by the census, viz.:

"The people of the Province of Pinar del Rio will elect three delegates.

"The people of the Province of Havana will elect eight delegates.

"The people of the Province of Matanzas will elect four delegates.

"The people of the Province of Santa Clara will elect seven delegates.

"The people of the Province of Puerto Principe will elect two delegates.

"The people of the Province of Santiago will elect seven delegates."

LIEUT. SPURGIN DIES IN MANILA.

Succumbs to Shock After Undergoing Surgical Operation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department received a cablegram from Gen. MacArthur this morning announcing the death in Manila on July 29 of First Lieut. David G. Spurgin of the Twenty-first Infantry as the result of shock from a surgical operation.

Lieut. Spurgin was born in Ohio on Feb. 16, 1867. He was a cadet in the Military Academy from June 14, 1885, to June 25, 1888, and served as private and Corporal in Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, from Jan. 11, 1892, to November 1, 1894, when he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Infantry. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy April 26, 1898. He saw service with his regiment in the campaign against Santiago and in Cuba to August, 1898, being engaged in the battle of San Juan, and in the operations against Santiago to July 17, 1898.

He was ordered to the Philippines in April, 1899 and served there until the date of his death. He was the son of Lieut. Col. W. F. Spurgin of the Sixteenth Infantry, who is on duty as Collector of Customs at Manila.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Col. Tully McCrea (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Artillery) to the Sixth Artillery, to date from July 15, vice Williston, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. John L. Tiernon (promoted from Major, First Artillery) to the Fifth Artillery, to date from July 15, vice McCrea promoted. He will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Major Richard P. Strong (promoted from Captain, Fourth Artillery) to the First Artillery, to date from July 15, vice Tiernon, promoted. He will report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Cornelis De W. Willcox (promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventh Artillery) to the Fourth Artillery, to date from July 15, vice Strong, promoted.

Col. Charles F. Robe (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Seventeenth Infantry) to the Ninth Infantry, to date from July 13, vice Liscum, killed in action.

Lieut. Col. Lyster M. O'Brien (promoted from Major, Seventeenth Infantry) to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from July 13, vice Robe, promoted.

Major Charles L. Hodges (promoted from Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry) to the Seventeenth Infantry, to date from July 13, vice O'Brien, promoted. He will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry) to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to date from July 13, vice Hodges, promoted.

Transfers—Capt. Ross L. Bush, from the Twentieth Infantry to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Company C.

Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, from the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Twentieth Infantry, Company H.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department are relieved from further duty in the Department of Western Cuba, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with troops destined for foreign service: Major William B. Winn, Surgeon United States Volunteers; First Lieut. David Baker, Assistant Surgeon.

Major George E. Pond, Quartermaster, in addition to his present duties, will assume charge of the construction of the water and sewer system, roads, walks, and grading at the military post at Bismarck, N. D., and will make four visits per month to Bismarck and return to St. Paul on official business pertaining to his additional duties.

First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty with Company B of that regiment and will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines, for duty with such company of the Twenty-fourth Infantry as the regimental commander may designate.

First Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is assigned to duty with Company B of that regiment.

Major N. H. Creager, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the transport McClellan and will proceed at once to Santiago and report to the commanding officer, Department of Eastern Cuba, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Major Robert J. Gibson, Surgeon, now on leave of absence, will report to the Surgeon General of the army.

Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon, upon the expiration of his leave of absence will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. E. Sewell is ordered to temporary duty in the equipment department of the New York Navy Yard Aug. 6 for one month, then to duty as equipment officer at Portsmouth yard.

Commander W. T. Swinburne is relieved as equipment officer at Portsmouth yard from Sept. 8 and will continue duty as ordnance officer.

Boatswain A. F. Benson is detached from the Triton and ordered immediately to the Potomac.

Lieut. J. H. L. Holcombe is detached from the Ranger Aug. 8 and ordered to the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco Aug. 11.

Lieut. Commander H. W. Harrison is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Ranger, Aug. 8, as executive.

Gunner F. T. Applegate is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald is detached from the Yankton, Aug. 6, and will report for line duty on the North Atlantic Station, Aug. 8.

Ensign F. D. Karns is detached from the Yankton, Aug. 6, and will report for line duty on the North Atlantic Station, Aug. 8.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff is detached from the Amphitrite, Aug. 9; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant Commander G. W. Mentz is ordered to duty as Inspector of Equipment at works of George Lawley & Son, South Boston; Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass., and Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., from Aug. 9.

Lieut. R. C. Smith is detached as Inspector of Equipment at works of George Lawley & Son, South Boston; Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass., and Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Aug. 8, and is ordered to the Amphitrite as engineer.

THE ICE TRUST ACCUSED.

Charged with Hiring a Man to Impersonate Another.

John W. Scheer, formerly a retail ice dealer, but lately employed as a driver by the American Ice Company, to which he had sold his business, applied to Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for the continuation of the preliminary injunction granted by Justice Dugro preventing the American Ice Company from using Scheer's name on its wagons and from soliciting business in his name.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the plaintiff, said the facts disclosed were as unconscionable, outrageous, and incriminating a state of things as he had ever heard of. The plaintiff had been a retail dealer in ice, there being last year about 300 independent ice dealers in the city. This year the defendant company, by methods which had received a great deal of public attention, had managed to reduce that number to sixty, and was waging a relentless war on those who were left.

According to Mr. Shearn, Scheer had been in the retail ice business for thirteen years, owning one wagon and supplying about 200 customers at a good profit. The raising of the wholesale price of ice by the trust, Mr. Shearn said, had compelled his client to sell his wagon and business to the American Ice Company for $300, he contracting not to enter into business in New York for ten years. In consideration of the latter promise, he was employed by the company as a driver.

Soon after this Scheer was surprised at finding his name on a sign at 536 West Thirty-eighth Street as a "dealer in hygeia and natural ice." Then he found that cards had been issued in his name soliciting customers at rates varying from 2½ to 15 cents per 100 pounds, and still later he discovered that his name had been painted on twenty-two ice wagons owned by the company.

Mr. Scheer's counsel further alleged that a man named Lang had been hired to impersonate Scheer, that bills had been sent out in his client's name, and that his signature had been forged to checks. All this, the plaintiff alleged, was part of the trust's plan to stifle competition.

On behalf of the American Ice Company, William Rand, Jr., who said that his client had entered a defense only out of courtesy to the court, declared that there was no legal ground for the granting of an injunction, inasmuch as no property right of Scheer's had been injured.

"The defendant has the hardihood," put in Mr. Shearn, "to come here without making any affidavits in reply to our charges. This answer is sworn to by a boy named Scott, in the office of the defendant."

Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

CAUGHT ROBBING A FLAT.

Three Men Arrested in Harlem While Packing Up Valuables.

Three young men, said to be flat thieves, were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning to be measured and photographed. They were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Buckridge and Burns. They gave their names and ages as Harold Silberger, Lawrence Kearney, and John Moore, each nineteen years old. The men are thought to be part of a gang that has been robbing flat houses in Harlem for some time. The men were seen to enter the flat house at 444 Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon. A letter carrier noticed the men. He thought their actions suspicious and told the detectives. The detectives determined to investigate, and Burns went to the roof of the flat house and Buckridge stationed himself at the entrance. It was found that the men had entered the flat of Mrs. Cohen, who was away at the time. Silberger, who is very small, had crawled through the transom, letting in the others, and they had packed up a quantity of stuff, which they were about to carry away.

After being photographed the men were taken to the Harlem Police Court. They were held in $2,500 bail each by Magistrate Zeller.

Girl Prevaricator Returns Home.

Irene Ellerby, the girl who went into the Thirtieth Street Police Station on Tuesday night and was sent to the Gerry society after telling a hard-luck tale with many variations, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Pool, who discharged her in the custody of her father, William Ellerby, of 21 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City. Father and daughter left the court together, but, it is said, quarreled when they got to the corner and separated. At her home last night the girl declared that she had never quarreled with her father in her life. Her mother made a similar statement. Further than that neither would talk. Mr. Ellerby was not at home.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Row of Flats on West Eighty-fourth Street—End of the Real Estate Exchange Auction Sales.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Samuel Love to an investor, for $171,000, the five five-story flats 206 to 214 West Eighty-fourth Street. The same firm has also sold for a Mrs. Hill the three-story white limestone dwelling 179 West Eighty-eighth Street.

F. R. Wood has sold for F. F. Woodward the six-story apartment house 159 West Eighteenth Street, 35 by 102.2.

Frank R. Sharrott has sold for N. D. Clayton the five-story flat 2,168 Fifth Avenue, 19 by 80 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for a Mr. Turner to a Mr. Farine the three-story dwelling 109 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

R. H. Jones has sold for Thomas Doonan the two-story frame dwelling 588 Morris Avenue.

The Spofford tract, in the Hunt's Point section, consisting of about 129½ acres, was transferred yesterday by Thomas W. Pearsall and others, trustees of the Spofford estate, to Allan D. Pryor, for a stated consideration of $381,700. It is understood that Mr. Pryor acts as the representative of a syndicate, to which the property was sold several months ago. The trustees of the Spofford estate retain a purchase money mortgage on the parcel for $328,000.

John R. Davidson has sold for Mrs. S. J. Witherell the five-story single flat 88 West One Hundred and Third Street, for $23,000, to Charles H. Benner, taking in part payment the three-story private dwelling 136 Manhattan Avenue.

The buyer of the two lots on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, is Edward Holbrook. According to a conveyance recorded yesterday Mr. Holbrook paid $110,000 for the plot.

The sale of property at Sea Gate, belonging to the Norton Point Land Company, conducted on the premises last Saturday by the William P. Rae Company, resulted in the sale of 167 lots for a total of $61,650. The buyers included a number of present cottagers at Sea Gate and several members of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

The Directors and stockholders of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, met at the Exchange's former building, 59 Liberty Street, yesterday afternoon to take the necessary action for the final dissolution of that corporation. When the Exchange sold its property last year to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, it was decided that its name and corporate rights ought to be retained, and with this end in view the capital stock was reduced to $2,500, consisting of 5,000 shares of a par value of 50 cents each. At yesterday's meeting it was voted that the Exchange should discontinue even its nominal existence, and that its present capital should be divided among the shareholders. About 75 per cent. of the stock was represented at the meeting, either personally or by proxy. President Richard V. Harnett presided.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

65 and 67 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 20 and 50, respectively; by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, No. 65, to the plaintiff, D. Willis James $38,000
No. 67, to the same plaintiff 36,500

By James L. Wells.

1,166 and 1,168 Simpson Street, east side, 197.11 feet north of Home Street, each 25 by 100, two three-story three-family dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association 9,550

By Salomon De Walltaros.

441 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 213 feet west of Avenue A, 24.11 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement; trustee's sale, to Jacob Schlamp 18,321

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

71 and 73 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 100.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 29.4 and 28.10, respectively, by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bernhard Metzger 34,000

41 and 43 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Union Dime Savings Institution 56,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis W. Judge, Jr., referee, 1,681 to 1,687 Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 by 90, four four-story brick flats, with store on the corner. Due on judgment, $5,474; subject to another mortgage for $65,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, Robbins Avenue, east side 79 feet north of Dater Street, 150 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,604; subject to other mortgages for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Delshunty, referee, 2,112 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 27.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $36,274.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John G. H. Meyers, referee, 619 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 260 feet west of Broadway, 14.6 by 99.10, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,370.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, Post Avenue, northeast corner of Emerson Street, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,124.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame tenements, 25 by 60; R. E. Lavelle of 1,354 Prospect Avenue, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $8,000.

Avenue C, west side, 25 feet south of Dyckman Street, for a frame stable, 10.6 by 10; Mrs. Frederick Leslie, owner; cost, $10.

Alterations.

Broadway, southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick theatre; New York Amusement Company of 1,514 Broadway, owner; Theurer & Koehler, architects; cost, $250.

Greene Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Helen Roffolo of 470 Broome Street, owner; Robert T. Lyons, architect; cost, $250.

Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of Burnside Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Samuel Schwartz of 61 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 334 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; Frank Garafala of 2,121 First Avenue, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $200.

No. 141 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Samuel Sloan, owner; George E. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 24 Avenue D, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Nathan Weissberger, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $600.

No. 1,432 Washington Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Hattie J. Ovens, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $400.

No. 2,510 Eighth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Mrs. Sabina Bruck of 277 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; T. L. Shea, architect; cost, $400.

No. 2,185 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Nicola Marinella, premises, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $150.

THE NEW SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

Plans Filed by John D. Rockefeller's Private Secretary.

J. Alva Jenkins, who filed plans on Monday for a five-story settlement house, to be erected at Tenth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, is John D. Rockefeller's private secretary. The new building will cost $100,000, and it has been intimated that it may be intended as a gift by Mr. Rockefeller to some church or institution.

In regard to this rumor, Mr. Jenkins, speaking for Mr. Rockefeller, said yesterday that the erection of the building was a persona matter and something about which he did not care to say anything for the present.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, July 31.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 169th St, 76.7x100; John R. Vanderyoort to Jacob Michaels, (R S 50 cents) $1
BARRETTO ST, 1,648, e s, 366.11 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; Richard Hogeboom to Nellie L. Clayton, (R S $6, mtg $6,500) 1
CRYSTIE ST, 94, w s, 25x100; 125x100; Max Wustrow to Mary F. Wustrow, ½ part. (R S $2.50) 1
CRESTON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 182d St, 75x125; William Reiner to Mary A. Costello, (R S $4) 1
CROTONA AV, n w corner of 170th St, 40.5x100.2x37.6x116.2; 170th St, n s, 35 ft e of Clinton Av, 25x109.2; Clinton Av, n e corner of 170th St, 110.5x19.2x109.2x 35; Clinton Av, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Place, run n w 88.7x n 60.7 to 170th St x s 55.10x e 3.7 to avenue x s 70.5; Prospect Av, s e s, 218.6 ft n e of Home St, 75x100; Clinton Av, w s, 40.7 ft n e of 170th St, runs n w 27.10x w 11x s e 30.1; Union Av, n e corner of 152d St, 50x90; Stebbins Av, s e s, 100 ft e of 169th St, 75x127.2x75.1; Stebbins Av, s e s, 175 ft n e of 169th St, 75x131.5x75.1x 127.2; Union Av, w s, 130.4 ft n of 168th St, 19.8x90.9; Trinity Av, w s, 90 ft n of 168th St, 20x100; Trinity Av, n e corner of 156th St, runs n 100 to Cedar Place x e 98.8x s — x w 97.11; Simon Uhlfelder to Ferdinand Hecht, ½ part, (R S $10.000) 100
DAWSON ST, 977, n s, 117.8 ft e of Beach Av, 20x100; William H. Dewey to Ferdinand Hecht, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,725) 100
EAGLE AV, w s, 259.6 ft s of 156th St, 19 x99.3; Louis and John Brandt to Joseph Sander, (mtg $5,500, R S $1) 1
FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 183d St, runs n w 117 ft — e 125 ft x s e 117 to the avenue, x s w 125; Fordham Av, n w corner of 183d St, runs n e 125 x s e 3 to 3d Av, new line, x s w 125 x n w 3; George E. Bellamy to John A. Heintz 36,100
GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONcourse, w s, 50 ft n of 192d St, 125x 110.7x125x109.4; Augusta Roesler and others, executors, to John P. Dunn 5,000
HAMILTON ST, 14 and 16, 34.8x103.6, all title; Martha M. Randle to Catharine Sackett, (mtg $21,000, R S $1) 1
HAMILTON ST, 14 and 16, 34.8x103.6; Susan Husson to Catharine Sackett, (mtg $21,000, R S $1) 150
LENOX AV, n e corner of 136th St, 24.11 x75.7; R. J. Blake to Annie T. Blake, (R S $5, mtg $32,000) 1
LEWIS ST, 205, 22.10x67x22.8x64; William R. H. Squires to Peter Fisher 6,000
MANHATTAN AV, 493, e s, 18.9x95; Clara Seifert to Annie Aaron and another 18,500
OLD ROAD leading from William's Bridge to Westchester, e s, adjoining land of John Wilkinson, contains 3.889 acres; Catharina Schwab to Joseph Schwab, ½ part, (mtg $2,800, &c., R S $10) 1
PARCEL at or near Hunt's Point, Elmwood, contains 129.4,712-10,000 acres, except part for cemetery; Thomas W. Pearsall and another, trustees, to A. D. Pryor 381,700
PARCEL at or near Hunt's Point known as Elmwood, contains 129.4712 acres, except plot Old Hunt's Point Road, n s, 151.4 ft w of Hunt's Point Road, 132.6x 100x irregular, and part taken for new Hunt's Point Road and Whittier St; Thomas W. Pearsall and another, trustees for Paul Spofford and others, to Allan D. Pryor 381,700
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 219.6 ft n e of Home St, 75x100; Ferdinand Hecht to William H. Dewey, (R S $1.50, mtg $7,500) 100
PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft s of Elsmere Place, 24.1x105; Kate J. Elliott to Elisabeth Smith 4,100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, old line, 400 ft n of 180th St, 50x150; Washington Av, w s, 125 ft n of 181st St, 25x145; Joseph C. O'Brien to James W. Cooper 12,000
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 482.2 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.11x112.11x18.1x115.10; John J. Schwab to Benjamin and Carrie Schoen 5,300
3D AV, w s, 20 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Mary Petty to Emilie Leuthy, (R S $4, mtg $4,000) 1
3D AV, s w corner of 167th St, 49.6x30; Mary E. Monaghan to John Hildebrand and wife, (R S $15.50) 100
8TH V, 2,168, w s, 19x100; Nellie D. Clayton to Richard Hogeboom, (R S $6, mtg $14,000) 1
10TH AV, s e corner of 5th St, 34.6x—x 71; Cornelius J. Cooper to William H. Faut, (Wakefield) 26
22D ST, s s, 105 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.6 x78.11x irregular; Sarah A. Hewitt to Constance H. Poor, (R S $50) 1
40TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21x 100; Samuel A. Carlton to Harriet A. Dillingham, (R S $36.) rerecorded 1
52D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100; Worthington Whitehouse to Edward Holbrook 110,000
54TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10x 100.5; Isabella C. Armstrong to Clarence Carr, (R S $67.50) 1

62D ST, 342 East, 16x100.5; Max Gabriel and another to A. H. Feuchtwanger, (R S $2, mtg $11,000) 1
66TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 20x 100.5; Marks Rothschild to Frederick Kammerer, (R S $16.50, mtg $20,000) 100
80TH ST, 522 West, 22x103.2; Thomas L. James to Edward L. Schiller, (R S $10, mtg $26,000) 100
86TH ST, 321 West, 17x100.8; Alonzo B. Kight to Edward E. McCall 38,000
101ST ST, 7 East, 25x100.11; Margaret Luttrell and another to Mary Farrell 28,000
123D ST, n s, 99.5 ft w of 4th Av, 19.5x 100.11; C. W. Hartridge, referee, to Josephine A. Berlin, (R S $20) 9,000
127TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Matilda W. White to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $18) 100
129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; Robert J. Blake to Annie T. Blake, (R S $5, mtg $70,000) 1
133D ST, s s, 362.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; John Delahunty, referee, to Catharine McGuckin 8,450
136TH ST, 228 West, 16.8x99.11; Edward G. McCall to William Leonhauser 18,000
150TH ST, s s, 96.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50 x100; Henry G. Cooper to Antonio D'Andre 4,000
162D ST, 682 East, 25x100; John Allan to Ellen Leiner, (R S $4, mtg $12,000) 1
163TH ST, 974 East, 20.8x100; Gerald J. Barry to Rush A. Webster 6,800
135TH ST, 21 West, 16.8x99.11; Charles L. Guy, referee, to Sarah C. Morrill 8,675
168TH ST, 1,056, s s, 121 ft w of Prospect Av, 25x100; William Robitzek to Bertha Katz, (R S $6.50, mtg $6,000) 1
199TH ST, n s, 131.4 ft e of Briggs Av, 25x125; Mary A. Costello to William Reiner, (mtg $4,250, R S $2.50) 100

Recorded Leases.

ATTORNEY ST, 238½; Jacob Cohen to Frederick Bernheim, 2 11-12 years $888
BARCLAY ST, 48; the rector, &c., of Grace Church to Jeannie Dike and others, 23 years 1,750
CHRYSTIE ST, 212; E. V. Foote, agent, to Benjamin J. Herzberg, 1 11-12 years 780
PARK ROW, 192; Louis Silverstone to Menke Schever and another, 16 months, $1,020 to 1,080
THOMPSON ST, 139; Carl Fetsch to Angelo Ubiaco, 5 years 384
WATTS ST, 90; Christiana Van Brunt to Frederick Welsh, 5 years 600
WEST BROADWAY, 176; Julia Livingston to Abe Krims and another, 2 10-12 years 1,400
5TH AV, 259; James H. Townsend and another, executors, to Abe Wachtel, 10½ months, per month 125
26TH ST, 211 West; John Benz to Jacob Brand, 3 9-12 years 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

ABRAHAM, Isidor, to Mary Jarissen; 10th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n of 54th St, recorded, 3 years $2,250
ASH, Mark, and Henriette Moses to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Bleecker St, 148, 1 year 20,000
BENZ, John, to Morris Austberg; 26th St, 211 West, 5 years 12,000
BRANDT, Louis and John, to the Park Mortgage Company; Terrace View Av, s e s, 280.5 ft n w on curve from Jansen Av, 1 year 2,200
BROWN, Louisana, to Bowery Savings Bank; East Broadway, 177, 5 years 15,000
CARY, Clarence, to A. Campbell Armstrong, Jr.; 54th St, n s, 287.6 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 40,000
CASSIDY, James H., to Park Mortgage Company; Home St, n w corner of Bryant St, 3 years 1,000
CONWAY, Michael J., and wife to Hannah Cooney; part of Lot 249, map in partition of estate of William Adee, Westchester, 3 years 300
COOPER, James W., to Joseph C. O'Brien; Washington Av, old, w s, 400 ft n of 180th St, 9 months 6,917
COSTELLO, Mary A., to William Reiner; Creston Av, w s, 225 ft n of 182d St, 1 year 1,250
D. ANDRE, Antonio, to Anna A. Cooper; 150th St, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 1 year 3,000
DENISON, Marie M., to Beatrice Heilman; 33d St, s s, 70 ft w of 1st Av, 1 years 6,000
DROGE, Henry W., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 188th St, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x189.9 to 187th St, 1 year 1,000
DUNN, John P., to Augusta Roesler and others, executors, &c.; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 150 ft n of 192d St, 3 years 3,500
FARLEY, John T., to Trust Company of America; Madison Av, e s, 95 ft s of 60th St, 3 years 75,000
EIM, Kaufchen, to Heinrich Rubel; Stebbins Av, e s, 638.4 ft n of 165th St; also, Stebbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 8,000
GALLAGHER, James, to Mary McGurl; Main St, s e corner of Grant St; also Grant St, s s, extends from Franklin to Cooper Av, 3 years 500
GOELTZ, Francis A., to Louisa Freudenberger; 1,287 1st Av, 5 years 6,000
HECHT, Ferdinand, to William R. Rose; Prospect Av, e s, 215.6 ft n e of Home St, 1 year 2,500
HEILBERG, Herman, to Sarah H. Bentley; Columbus Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 107th St, 3 years 25,000
HEINTZ, John C., to George E. Bellamy; Fordham Av, n w corner of 183d St; also, Fordham Av, n w corner of 183d St, being strip 3x125, 1 year 10,000
HENCKEN, Albert C., to Josephine E. Carpenter; Teasdale Pl, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, old line, 3 years 15,000
HENCKEN, Albert C., to Agnes A. Brown; Teasdale Pl, s s, 119.10 ft e of 3d Av, old line, 3 years 15,000
HESSE, Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 8th Av, 893 and 896, 5 years 25,000
HILDEBRAND, John, and wife to Mary E. Monaghan; 3d Av, s w corner of 167th St, 5 years 11,500
HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Abraham H. Feuchwanger; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, demand 500
HOPFENGARTNER, Margaret, to Edward Fredrich; Green Av, Lots 78, 79, 80, map of building lots of W. A. and H. C. Manes, near Westchester Village, due Oct. 15, 1901 409
JANSSEN, Mary and Dirk C. F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 24 Av, n e corner of 95th St, 5 years 18,000
JONES, Joseph H., to Anthony Smyth; Ogden Av, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 6,000
LEONHAUSER, William, to Ella G. McCall; 136th St, 218 West, 1 year 4,500
LEUTHY, Emilie, to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 3d Av, 4,261, 1 year 1,000
MULVANEY, Edward R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 70th St, s s, 182.1 ft w of 3d Av, ¼ part, 3 years 1,500
O'LEARY, Sarah A., to Bank of the Metropolis; 84th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1-3 part, 1 year 2,000
PATTEN, Thomas G. and Walter R., to Irving Savings Institution; 1st Av, n w corner of 88th St, 1 year 15,000
PRYOR, Allan D., to Thomas W. Pearsall and another, trustees of Paul Spofford; parcel at or near Hunt's Point, known as Elmwood, contains 129 4,712-10,000 acres, with parts excepted, see deeds,) 5 years 328,000
SAUER, Joseph, to Louis and John Brandt; 101 Eagle Av, 11 years 450
SCHIERLOH, Catharine, and another to Anna C. Cremin; 11th Av, e s, 106.11 ft n of 36th St, 5 years 1,000
SCHILLER, Edward L., to Thomas L. James; 322 West, 1 year 10,000
SCHEN, Benjamin, and wife to John J. Schwaab; Washington Ave, e s, 432.2 ft s of Fletcher St, 10 years 1,400
SILVERSON, Nathan, to Isaac M. Berinstein; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 1 year 8,000
SILVERSON, Nathan, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, 5 years 45,000
STILWELL, Nelson D., to City Mortgage Company; 127th St, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 18,000
VAN BUREN, Robert, to William F. Gardiner; 8th Av, 693, 5 years 15,000
WEBSTER, Rush A., to John J. Barry; 126th St, 974 East, 3 years 1,500
WISSLER, Emil, and wife to Sophie Willstaetter; 52d St, 537 West, 5 years 14,000
WISSLER, Emil, and wife to Kathcen Elm; 52d St, 537 West, 5 years 5,200
WUYTACK, Jeanne L., to Duane S. Everson; Webster Av, w s, 131.1 ft n of lands of William H. Morris, ½ year 1,000
WUYTACK, Jeanne L., to Duane S. Everson; Webster Av, w s, 171.1 ft n of lands of William H. Morris, ½ year 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow $100
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, assigns two mortgages 100
COLTON, Frank B., to Mary F. Farmer 1,000
DUMONT, Charles W., to Ida B. Spencer 4,250
DURYEA, Susan, to Emily Clark 500
HYNES, John J., to Nellie I. Hynes ..... Nom.
IVES, John H., and another, executors and trustees, to John H. Ives and another, trustees for Rose Del P. Hedden, four mortgages ..... Nom.
IVES, John H., and another, executors and trustees, to John H. Ives and another, trustees for Marie Del P. Foster, seven mortgages ..... Nom.
JANSSEN, Mary, to Sterling Sterling 2,273
LACHAT, Catherine B., executrix, to Josephine Lachat 2,500
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to the Corporation for the Relief of Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church 13,000
PREUSS, Bernardine, to Louis and John Bossert 1
PRINCE, Edward S., to Orrin D. Person 1,920
STEDMAN, Ernest G., to E. Ritzema De Groot 10,197
WINSLOW, Edward, to Rosette S. Ford, assigns two mortgages 100

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 99.11x100; John R. Smith against Thomas H. Bell, owner and contractor. $750
CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av.) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Antonio Tantillo against Etta and Christian Blinn, owners; Frank La Rocca & Co., contractors 24
CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av.) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Salvatore Carone against Etta and Christian Blinn, owners; Frank La Rocca & Co., contractors 18
CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av.) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Sgammondo Trapani against Etta and Christian Blinn, owners; Frank La Rocca & Co., contractors 28
CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av.) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Angelo Cardone against Etta and Christian Blinn, owners; Frank La Rocca & Co., contractors 24
CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av.) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Francesco Catanzaro against Etta and Christian

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.22¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	.10 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04 9-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 spring wheat, 69@73c; No. 2 red, 78¼@78¾c; No. 2 corn, 39½@39¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¾c; No. 2 white, 24½@24¾c; No. 3 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 rye, 50@52½c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 42@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess pork, per barrel, $11.95@$12; lard, per 100 lbs., $6.92½@$6.85; short ribs sides, (loose), $7@$7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, 6.88c; granulated, 6.32c; confectioners' A, 6.28c; off A, 6.13c; clover, contract grade, $8.

COTTON.—There was a more general disposition yesterday to liquidate long accounts. The market opened at a decline of 3@6 points, and continued generally weak throughout the session, except during brief intervals of rally caused by covering short contracts. Following the opening call there was a gradual decline, until prices reached a level of 56@57 points under the closing figures of the previous day. All classes of traders appeared to be selling. The shorts displayed more confidence than has been seen here for some time past. At the weakest period of the day's session there was some buying by conservative parties for a reaction upon the theory that the market had been oversold, and had in that way become easily subject to any new bullish influence that might arise. Features of the day's decline were the decline at Liverpool, the fairly favorable weekly crop bulletin from Washington, the generally bearish character of crop accounts, unsatisfactory reports from cotton goods centres, continued indifference on the part of the speculative public, weak Southern spot market advices, full receipts, as far as they cut any figure, and a lack of public support. Spot cotton ruled dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10 1-16c for middling upland, and 10 5-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 4,186 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy and nominal at 10½c; Mobile nominal at 9¾c; Savannah quiet at 9⅝c; Charleston quiet at 9½c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk steady at 10c; Baltimore nominal at 10c; Memphis steady at 9¾c, Augusta firm at 9½c; St. Louis dull at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9 05	9.06	8.93	8.99@9.00
Sept-mber	8.56	8.60	8.53	8.56@8.57
October	8.27	8.30	8.26	8.28@8.27
November	8.17	8.17	8.15	8.16@ ..
December	8.14	8.15	8.12	8.13@8.14
January	8.14	8.16	8.13	8.14@8.15
February	8.16	8.16	8.16	8.16@8.18
March	8.22	8.22	8.18	8.19@8.20
April				8.21@8.23
May	8.24	8.25	8.23	8.23@8.24
June				8.25@8.27

LIVERPOOL, July 31, P. M.—Spot cotton dull; prices lower; American middling fair, 6 5-32d; good middling, 5⅞d; middling, 5 11-16d; low middling, 5 9-16d; good ordinary, 5 7-16d; ordinary, 5⅛d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, including 700 bales for American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 9,000 bales, including 7,200 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 21-64d sellers; August and September, 5 3-64d sellers; September and October, 4 53-64@4 54-64d buyers; October and November, 4 41-64@4 42-64d sellers; November and December, 4 36-64@4 37-64d buyers; December and January, 4 34-64d sellers; January and February, 4 32-64d sellers; February and March, 4 30-64d sellers; March and April, 4 29-64d value.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	80 5-16	80 5-16	79¾	80⅛
October	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅝
December	81 9-16	81 11-16	81⅛	81⅝
Corn—				
September	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44¼
December				41½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	74	74 3-16	73¾	74
August	74	74¼	73 11-16	73¾
September	75	75⅛	74⅝	74⅞
Corn—				
July	39½	39⅝	39	39
August	39	39½	38¾	38⅝
September	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38⅝
Oats—				
July	20⅞	21	20⅜	20⅜
August	21¼	21½	20⅞	20⅞
September	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝
Lard—				
September	$6.82½	$6.87½	$6.80	$6.82½
October	6.85	6.92½	6.85	6.87½
Ribs—				
September	7.00	7.15	7.00	7.12½
October	6.95	7.07½	6.95	7.05
Pork—				
July	11.00	12.00	11.90	11.97½
September	11.85	12.10	11.85	12.02½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bears again found themselves in possession of the wheat market yesterday, about as much from the lack of speculative interest as from any particularly depressing feature in the news, but were obliged to relinquish their hold in the last half hour, when, on a little covering by early sellers, prices worked up and closed practically unchanged from the previous night. Taken as a whole, the day's trade was one of the smallest and least important from the standpoint of fluctuations that has been seen here in some time. Throughout the forenoon the market covered about ⅝c range, and for the entire session there was not over a 2c difference between the highest and lowest point. There was clear weather in all parts of the West, Northwest, and Southwest, with rising temperature. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, in New York, 82¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, all to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81½c.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; July, 71⅝c; September, 72⅝@72¾c; December, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 69½@70¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; July, 38c; September, 37½@37⅝c; December, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22c; July, 22c; September, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 24½@25¼c.

DULUTH, July 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73¾c; August, 73⅝c; September, 73¾c; December, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76½c; August, 76¾c; September, 76⅝c; December, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; No. 3 Spring, 71¾c. Corn—39½c Oats—23¾@23½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 31.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, July, 73¾c; September, 74c; December, 75¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

MILWAUKEE, July 31.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73@74c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 54½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 48c; sample, 40@47c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.05@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.30; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; Rye flour, $3.25@$3.50; graham, $3.40 to arrive. Rye flour easy; fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.50, as to brand. Bagmeal steady; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@88c. Feed dull; Spring bran, spot, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.75@$16; Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Nominal; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7½c; 160 lb, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet and firm; smoking bellies, 10@10¼c; 10 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¾@8¾c. pickled shoulders quiet, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams dull, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Inactive; city, 4½@4¾c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Firmer, $7.15; city lard dull, $6.50; refined lard firm; South America, $6; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 7⅛@7½c; city lard stearine, 9¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 73s 9d; prime mess dull, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 70s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, steady; 46s; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 34s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, steady, 38s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, dull, 43s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, steady, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, dull, 39s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 40s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 35s. Cheese—American, finest white, firm, 47s; American, colored, firm, 47s 6d.

COFFEE.—There was a generally weak market for Brazil coffee futures yesterday, following larger receipts at Rio and Santos, with the local contingent disposed to forecast an increasing new crop movement. Europe and Brazil both went lower cables. Havre closed at a net decline of ½f. Hamburg at a net decline of about ¼ pfennig. Rio called a decline of 75 reis, and Santos a decline of 100 reis. The Rio exchange rate was 8-16d higher, making the figure now 11¼d. Warehouse deliveries were of unsatisfactory dimensions, and spot buyers continue to show procrastination. The market had no public support to speak of. Opening prices at a decline of 5 points, with sales of 2,250 bags on the first call, the market soon showed a decline of 10@15 points. Sales to 12 M. were 9,250 bags. Still later the market ruled heavy and more active. The close was steady, with prices net 10 @20 points lower. Total sales, 24,000 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee in the open market was neglected, without being pressed for sale. The market was quite nominal at the close on the basis of, say, 9½c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.00@8.05
September				8.05@8.10
October				8.15@8.20
November	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30@8.35
December	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.40@8.45
January	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.50@8.55
February				8.50@8.55
March	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.45@8.50
April	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.50@8.55
May	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.55@8.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 7⅞700; receipts, 501,000 bags. Hamburg—opened, exchange, calm, & hour, three—Coffee market

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River,	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch,
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. pier, 9 00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.15 P. M. Sc. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 10 00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.45 A. M. for East 23d St. and Sc. 6th St., Brooklyn. 12.30 P. M. and 1.30 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4.30, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

Excursion Routes to the Sea

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A.M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains leave at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 8:50, 9:30, 9:55, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY.

ONE-DOLLAR EXCURSION TO MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCH-BACK GRAVITY RAILROAD.

$1

CHILDREN UNDER 12, 75 CENTS.

Switchback Tickets, 50c. and 25c. Additional.

ON SUNDAY, AUG. 5.

Special train leaves New York from Liberty St. at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry 8:25 A. M.

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.

Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.

Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M. Trip.

50c Round Trip.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

EUROPE.

PARIS, 9 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE, NEAR the Exposition.—Furnished rooms and apartments; very comfortable; moderate prices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Trust Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted so far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 29th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. GLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. jy28-lawfSu

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. } with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. } with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 9:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. RUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN Lve. NY 7:30 AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VIRGINIA STUART MORDANT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 21,815.

To the creditors of Virginia Stuart Mordant, County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Virginia Stuart Mordant was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 31st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH PECKELES, bankrupt. No. 2,720.

Notice is hereby given that Adolph Peckeles, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 30th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and there and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 31st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES P. TWIGG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles P. Twigg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Charles P. Twigg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 30th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRAND, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia M. Brand, Henry G. Brand, George Christall, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BRAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frank Sears, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor 71 Broadway, New York City. jy30-law6w W&aul

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-seventh Street opposite the centre of a party wall, which point is distant one hundred and five feet ten inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue, partly through the centre of the said party wall seventy feet two inches; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street twenty-seven feet eight inches; thence southerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall seventy feet two inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly twenty-eight feet four inches to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises conveyed by James Curran to the party of the first part by deed bearing date the first day of November, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of November, 1872, in Liber 1,226 of Conveyances, Page 185.

Together with the appurtenances and also all the estate and rights therein which the said mortgagors had at the time of the delivery and recording of said mortgage.

Diagram of said property: Street No. 161 West 27th Street:

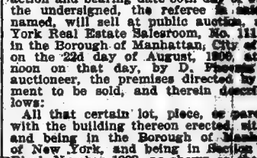

Twenty-seventh Street.

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $11,258.15, with interest thereon from May 24th, 1900; expenses of action, $541.93, with interest from June 15th, 1900, and expenses of sale, on account of which interest, costs, &c., there has been paid $630. Approximate amount of the taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $2,982.31 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of July, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. aul-law6w W&Frau25

105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen (115) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 107 West 117th Street:

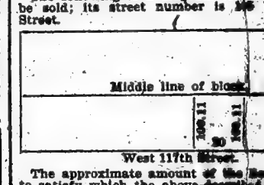

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,375.18, with interest from 18th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $363.36-100 with interest from 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $296.84-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-law6w W

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Sr., Executor. GEORGE MURRAY, Executor. WILLIAM MURRAY, Executor. WILLIAM MURRAY, Attorney for Executors, 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy28-law6w W

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PEKING.....Aug. 11 HONGKONG MARU.....Aug. 29

GAELIC.....Aug. 21 CHINA.....Sept. 6

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Butler, Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, on or before the 10th day of August.—Dated New York, the 1st day of August, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys, 54 Wall

MANY CHANGES MADE IN FIRE DEPARTMENT

New and Younger Commanders for Down-Town Companies.

ROLL OF MERIT MEN PROMOTED

Thirty-one Become Lieutenants—Fourteen New Captains—Battalion Chief Castle Retired.

Changes, said to be the most sweeping since the organization of the present Fire Department in 1865, were made yesterday in the personnel of the force, and will take effect at 8 o'clock this morning. New officers just promoted will assume command of companies in the down-town districts, while the old commanders have been transferred to companies where the duty is lighter. The heroes of the department, particularly those of the Windsor Hotel fire and of the Bowery Mission fire, received their reward in the shape of certificates promoting them to the grade of Lieutenant. Officers who had been in the department more than thirty years and who were found by the medical officers to be physically incapable of active fire duty were placed on the retired list at half pay. In obtaining these changes Chief Croker carried out his plan, formulated when he took command of the department, of having younger men on duty in the Borough of Manhattan.

The changes were begun with the retirement of Chief John Castle of the Fifteenth Battalion, who is Captain of the Firemen's Cycle Club. He has been in the department thirty-four years, during the greater part of which time he was in command in the dry goods district. For two years he has been in charge of the upper section of the city, with headquarters at William's Bridge. To fill this vacancy, Capt. Timothy Brennan of Engine Company No. 24 was promoted by Commissioner Scannell to be Chief of Battalion, and was assigned to the Tenth Battalion, with headquarters in East Eighty-fifth Street, and Chief James J. McCartney of that battalion was transferred to the Fifteenth.

The following Lieutenants were promoted Captains and assigned to command of companies:

David Hyde, Engine Co. 57 to Engine 4.
James Finn, Hook and Ladder 16 to Engine 17.
M. J. Garcia, Engine 31 to Engine 32.
C. J. Autenrieth, Engine 15 to Engine 10.
John B. Conlon, Engine 1 to Engine 27.
Joseph Crawley, Engine 47 to Engine 19.
James F. Devanny, Engine 25 to H. & L. 11.
Bernard Kelly, Engine 31 to Engine 31, (same company.)
William J. Duffy, H. & L. Co. 20 to H. & L. 21.
Eugene J. McKenna, Engine 122 (Brooklyn) to Engine 128, (Brooklyn.)
T. F. O'Connor, Engine 139 to Engine 126, (Brooklyn.)
M. J. Smith, Engine 115 to Engine 138, (Brooklyn.)
M. A. Burnes, H. & L. 21 to Engine 54.
John Shea, Engine 34 to Engine 34, (same company.)

FIRE HEROES PROMOTED.

When the above promotions had been made Commissioner Scannell sent for the eligible list for promotion to Lieutenant, and stated that he would give preference to the Roll of Merit men. The first two promoted were Firemen Joseph Quinn and Andrew B. Sweet. These men, with Chief Croker himself, made the thrilling rescues at the Bowery Mission fire. Croker was promoted to Deputy Chief at the time for his work at this fire and promotion was promised the two firemen. Firemen William Clarke, Bartholomew McDermott, and Andrew F. Fitzgerald were promoted for their work at the Windsor Hotel fire. "Bill" Clark at this fire rescued six persons by scaling ladders only a few minutes before the hotel wall fell.

The newly made Lieutenants and their companies are as follows:

Joseph Quinn, H. & L. 14 to Engine 85.
Andrew B. Sweet, H. & L. 9 to H. & L. 6.
William Clark, H. & L. 7 to H. & L. 2.
B. McDermott, H. & L. 21 to H. & L. 8.
Andrew F. Fitzgerald, H. & L. 4 to H. & L. 21.
John Davin, Engine 15 to Engine 4.
E. J. Levy, Engine 21 to Engine 9.
H. B. Helm, Engine 31 to Engine 10.
H. C. Ruch, Engine 40 to Engine 21.
John Hughes, H. & L. 10 to Engine 13.
Charles Malley, H. & L. 5 to Engine 13.
E. D. Farrell, Engine 51 to Engine 17.
William H. Behler, Engine 41 to Engine 19.
J. J. Crawford, Engine 24 to Engine 18.
John B. Hughes, Engine 24 to Engine 26.
John Rush, Engine 72 to Engine 32.
John W. Bearman, H. & L. 20 to Engine 33.
W. R. Corcoran, Engine 47 to Engine 66.
Lawrence McGuire, H. & L. 21 to H. & L. 3.
William Kehoe, H. & L. 12 to H. & L. 20.
John Sullivan, H. & L. 11 to H. & L. 18.
Martin F. Callaghy, Engine 34 to Engine 27.
Austin McDonald, Engine 30 to Engine 31.
T. J. McAuliffe, Engine 8 to H. & L. 15.
A. T. Hyde, Engine 15 to Engine 57.
Henry Stickel, H. & L. 3 to Engine 1.
George Murray, H. & L. 22 to H. & L. 5.
John W. Travers, Engine 158 (Brooklyn) to Engine 160, (Brooklyn.)
Frank J. Tissier, H. & L. 4 to H. & L. 16.
John Deegan, Engine 127 to Engine 147, (Brooklyn.)
Quincy J. Kraft, H. & L. 58 (Brooklyn) to Engine 158, (Brooklyn.)

Every one of the men promoted Lieutenant is mentioned on the Roll of Merit. Several of them are Bennett Medal winners.

As soon as the promotion papers had been signed Chief Croker summoned the new officers before him at Headquarters. "You have been promoted because you have risked your lives in the service of the department," said the Chief. "What this department is always in need of is young, active officers, who not alone know how to command men, but who are not afraid to meet the dangers of the service and who are physically qualified to perform active duty. When you fight fires you must be at the head of your men, not behind them. You must set the example for your subordinates, and I shall hold each of you responsible for the conduct of those under you."

NEW MEN TO SERVE DOWN TOWN.

Chief Croker told the new officers that he would assign them to the companies down town, where they would have hard duty.

The assignment of so many new officers caused the transfers of the older officers who have done duty down town for years to companies in the upper part of the city. The company commanders transferred were as follows:

Louis Heilner, Engine 17 to Engine 62.
John J. Cooney, Engine 33 to Engine 49.
J. J. Clifford, Engine 9 to H. & L. 18.
Patrick L. Lucas, Engine 10 to Engine 9.
Robert R. Farrell, Engine 27 to Engine 47.
William H. Quinn, Engine 54 to Engine 64.
William T. Beggin, H. & L. 21 to Engine 30.
Charles Kelly, H. & L. 11 to Engine 22.

Besides Chief Castle, the following officers were retired:

Capt. W. F. Hayes, Engine Co. 64.
Capt. James McCutchen, Engine Co. 47.
Lieut. Samuel Banta, Engine Co. 27.
Engineer Coughlin, Engine Co. 2.

Capts. Hayes and McCutchen joined the department when it was organized in 1865.

SPITE HOUSE CASE DISMISSED.

Widow of Joseph Richardson Will Remain in Possession.

Judge Martin, presiding in the Seventh District Municipal Court, Yorkville, yesterday morning, dismissed the action of Miss Dellarifa Grace Richardson against her stepmother, Mrs. Emma J. Richardson, brought to dispossess the latter from the famous "Spite House," at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Richardson has lived there since the death of her husband, the late Joseph Richardson, the multi-millionaire, whose eccentricities made him the subject of much notoriety.

Mrs. Richardson, in her answer to the complaint of her stepdaughter, said her husband had bequeathed his estate to her and his two children, share and share alike. A contest by the children had not been sustained in either the Surrogate's Court or Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. She said she personally owned the "Spite House" and the four adjoining houses when she was married to Mr. Richardson. She had transferred it to him under a promise that it would be returned to her at his death.

The case was twice called before yesterday, but neither party to the action appeared. When called yesterday morning, neither litigant answered, and Judge Martin dismissed the case.

In its incipiency, nearly every case of Lung and Throat disease is curable if promptly treated with JAEGER'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SCHOOLS DEPRIVED OF WATER.

Brooklyn Buildings Cut Off by Commissioner Moffett.

Commissioner Moffett of the Water Department, Brooklyn, has carried out his threat to have the water cut off from the public schools, and two vacation schools and one playground will probably have to be closed unless the Department of Health intervenes. The first intimation came to Mr Ward, Borough Superintendent of Schools, yesterday morning, when he was informed by Miss Whitney, Assistant Superintendent, that the water had been cut off from Schools 14 and 43, at Navy and Concord Streets, and Boerum Street, near Manhattan Street. Mr. Ward was informed about ten days ago that this would be done unless there was more economy in the use of water.

Mr. Ward sent a communication to the Board of Health, saying that if the water was shut off, the schools would have to close for sanitary reasons.

Commissioner Moffett, when asked about the matter yesterday, referred reporters to Henry Hawkes, Superintendent of Repairs, who said that in every school building where automatic flushing tanks were used, he had given orders that the water supply was to be cut off entirely, and also in the buildings where hydraulic pumps are used. The water will remain shut off, he said, as long as the present scarcity of water prevails, or until the Board of Education installs a less wasteful system.

The order of Commissioner Moffett, unless it is rescinded, means that from twenty to thirty schools will not be able to open in September, unless the water supply is greatly improved or the School Board is able to make the required changes. It is pointed out that there is no money available for the purpose, and even if there were the alterations could not be made before the school year begins.

New Water Main for Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon an effort was made to relieve the chances of an immediate water famine in Brooklyn by issuing bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 for the construction of a forty-eight-inch main from Milburn to Spring Creek. The Commissioner of Water Supply will be able to use the money as soon as the bonds are sold.

ST. PAUL'S VANE TAKEN DOWN.

To be Regilded After Remaining in Place 104 Years.

"Steeple Bob" Merrill, with two helpers, lowered the old weather vane which surmounted the great gilt ball at the top of St. Paul's steeple yesterday afternoon. "Steeple Bob" and his helpers have been at work nearly a week getting things in readiness, and at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the weather vane was lifted from the pivot on which it has revolved ever since the steeple was built, in 1794, and lowered to the ground.

The work was done very carefully and very slowly, as "Bob" was anxious to get it down without injuring it in any way. It finally rested on the ground at 4:15 P. M. It was first lowered to the cornice just above the big clock, and an effort was made to take it in through a window, but it was too large, and the ropes had to be fastened again and it was lowered all the way by means of ropes and pulleys. When it rested on the ground "Bob" examined it and found that there was only one slight dent in the small copper ball.

It was at first intended to regild the vane in midair, but it was found to be in such bad repair that it was necessary to take it down. It is eight feet long and four and a half feet in height, is made of iron and copper, and weighs about 250 pounds. It showed plainly the ravages effected by the elements to which it has been exposed for more than a century, several of the rivets which held the parts together having dropped out, and almost the whole vane was covered with rust.

Hundreds of people, as they passed on Broadway or Church Street, stopped to watch the men as they worked on their lofty perch.

It was the intention at one time to put up a new vane, but the parishioners objected so strongly that the old one will be repaired and replaced.

MRS. FROTHINGHAM SUED.

Plaintiff Wants Committee of Her Estate Substituted as Defendant.

Alfred and Charles Steckler, as counsel for Mary Boyle, made application to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday to have the committee of the person and estate of Julia A. Frothingham substituted as defendant in a suit brought against Mrs. Frothingham by Mrs. Boyle.

The action instituted by Mrs. Boyle is one in which she seeks to recover $20,000 damages from Mrs. Frothingham for the alleged alienation of the affections of John Boyle, the husband of the plaintiff, who, it is said, was a coachman for Mrs. Frothingham.

Mrs. Frothingham was the wife of Howard Frothingham, a broker of this city, who secured a divorce from her. She then began a career of dissipation, until finally she broke down, and upon the application of her mother a committee was appointed to inquire into her sanity. She was declared incompetent. A committee was then appointed to take charge of her personal estate.

Justice Giegerich reserved decision, but intimated that the application would be granted.

YOUNG MUIR SENT TO JAIL.

Broker Refuses to Pay $3 Fine for His Dissolute Son.

John Muir, Jr., the twenty-year-old son of John Muir, a broker, who lives at 17 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday on his own admission that he was a professional beggar, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Hoos. He denied that he was a beggar, though he said he might have made such a statement to Detective Lee. He said he was drunk at the time and had no recollection of what he did say. He was fined $3 for disorderly conduct. As he had no money, he was permitted to send a telegram to his family, who replied that they did not wish to have anything further to do with him.

He was committed to the County Jail for ten days. Muir said afterward that he had been employed on one of the White Star steamships until eighteen months ago. Since he lost his position he has done nothing but drink, living as best he could. He had never begged, he said, unless when he was too drunk to know what he was doing.

PREVAILING RATE OF WAGES.

Justice Bischoff Says Judgments Against City Must Stand.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Corporation Counsel Whalen, made at the request of Controller Coler, to reopen a number of judgments secured by default against the city by employes, who claimed that the yearly rate of wages paid them was not "the prevailing rate of wages," as prescribed by law. The case of Thomas S. Ham, an engineer in the Department of Charities, was selected as a test case, and Justice Bischoff denied the motion to reopen the judgment and allow a new trial.

Justice Bischoff says the only reason for the motion is that the fiscal agent of the city desires a new trial. No irregularity or surprise can be alleged by the city as the reason why the default should be opened, and to grant the motion would be to totally disregard admitted facts and the limitations of the powers of the court.

BIG TANK BURSTS ON ROOF.

80,000 Gallons of Water Flood Paper Factory Employes Out.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning an immense wooden tank situated on the end of one of the several buildings of the Louis De Jonge Paper Company on Richmond Turnpike, Stapleton, Richmond Borough, burst with a loud report, flooded the building, and caved in the roof.

There were between 200 and 300 employes in the building when the tank burst and flooded the rooms, but all got safely out of the building. In the building are a number of valuable paper polishing machines and other machinery, together with a large amount of finished and uncompleted stock, all of which is more or less damaged by water.

The tank contained 80,000 gallons of water for use in case of fire. It had been inspected recently and was thought to be perfectly safe. The estimated damage to the building is placed at $5,000.

Aertex Cellular underwear works on the same principle as a porous water cooler.

Doesn't hinder, but helps evaporation.

Just a commonsense underwear that appeals to commonsense men, at an every day price.

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ROSTER OF CITY EMPLOYES

The Record Publishes Names and Salary List.

Attorney Moss Regrets that a Summary Is Not Given—Mr. Coler on Increases.

A copy of The City Record appeared yesterday, giving in 381 closely printed pages the entire salary list of the city employes, including the increases and decreases since Jan. 1. This copy is the first fruit of the Mazet investigation law requiring this information from the city department heads twice each year. Frank Moss, who conducted the investigation, noticed at once with extreme regret that the publication contains no summary and charged it to a defect in the law.

"I have just had a copy brought in," said Mr. Moss yesterday afternoon in his office, "and the first thing I notice is a serious defect in the number. There is no summary showing the number of employes in the entire city and the total amount of their salaries. It is purely a defect of the law, and, unfortunately, we find this out when the finished, or rather unfinished, product appears. Of course it is not to be expected that Tammany would furnish a summary unless the law required it, and, therefore, to get at the exact status of the list would require many days of hard labor. It is very unfortunate."

Incidentally, the 381 pages of The Record, as against 129 pages of the January number, cost the city $10,000. What it would have cost with the summary added, even Supervisor Butler does not know. Mr. Butler considers The Record pretty heavy Summer reading, anyway.

Controller Coler said yesterday afternoon that the entire increase since Jan. 1 does not exceed $300,000. This does not include the school teachers' increase of salaries under the Davis law, which, the Controller says, will be $3,500,000.

"The increase," said Mr. Coler, "considering the budget of $40,000,000, is insignificant. It is less than the increase of any big corporation in proportion to the amount expended. In the city departments, for instance, if a man drops out or dies, the unexpended balance of his salary may be divided up among others."

Touching upon the increases, Mr. Moss called attention to an extract of counsel's report to the special committee of the Assembly, taken from Page 35 of the report. It is as follows:

Responses to subpœnas addressed to the most prominent departments in the City Government showed that between July 1, 1898, and Sept. 1, 1899, their pay rolls had increased over $1,500,000, and their employes had increased over 1,000, excluding from the computation firemen, policemen, and teachers, and excluding about 400 "temporaries" who had just been discharged under the provisions of the civil service law. (P. 7,654.) Increases are still going on, and it is fair to assume that these 400 "temporaries" will be replaced by permanent employes as rapidly as civil service examinations are held. The excuse for keeping these "temporaries" for many months was that the Civil Service Board had not held examinations for their respective places. It is a conservative estimate that since July 1, 1898, the pay rolls of these departments, outside of policemen, firemen, and teachers, have increased about $2,000,000.

New features of The Record in the July number include a list of employes of the Rapid Transit Board, names of civil employes of all the National Guard regiments, and employes of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys. Names and salaries of the county employes are also printed.

A feature of the issue is the absence of the confidential employes' list, with the exception of the confidential list in the Mayor's office, which amounts to about $5,000. It was said yesterday that more increases of salaries may be looked for.

The following table, compiled from figures contained in The Record, shows the net increases for the year:

Law Department	$500.00
Police Department	67,706.73
Department of Highways	6,220.00
Department of Sewers	7,645.00
Department of Bridges	21,210.50
Department of Water Supplies	6,378.50
Department of Street Cleaning	113,402.00
Fire Department	69,242.00
Department of Buildings	200.00
Department of Docks and Ferries	2,200.60
Department of Health	6,948.00
Department of Charities	8,563.00
Department of Correction	3,380.00
Department of Parks	9,004.75
Department of Public Improvements	3,580.00
Department of Taxes and Assessments	200.00
Department of Borough Presidents	2,200.00
Board of Assessors	4,400.00
Aqueduct Commission	5,020.00
Municipal Civil Service Commission	2,340.00
New East River Bridge Commission	2,000.00
Brooklyn Public Library	2,320.00
Brooklyn Disciplinary School	1,820.00
New York County Supreme Court	12,300.00
County Clerk's office	425.00
District Attorney's office	300.00
Register's office	580.00
Sheriff's office	580.00
National Guard	1,112.00
Kings County Court	3,000.00
County Clerk's office, (Kings)	1,080.00
District Attorney's office, (Kings)	800.00
Commissioner of Records, (Kings)	780.00
Surrogate's Court, (Queens)	2,800.00

Increases are shown in all of the departments except that of Finance and the Bureau of Municipal Statistics. The former shows a net decrease of $18,082 and the latter a net decrease of $900.

The total net increase, without the Board of Education estimates, is $349,365.57.

DOG KILLED AND BOY HIT.

Bullet Goes Through Animal's Head Into a Lad's Leg.

A little black-and-tan dog, whose foaming jaws, snapping bark, and wild gyrations sent scampering in fear the long line of women and children awaiting their turn at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at the free ice depot, in West Thirty-ninth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, proved an inadequate obstacle to the bullet from Policeman Samuel Waitsfelder's revolver that ended his brief career of terror. Passing through the dog's head, the ball struck the sidewalk, and, glancing, buried itself in the leg of Harry Mullineux, a ten-year-old boy, who was standing in front of 459 West Thirty-ninth Street, about four feet from the spot where Policeman Waitsfelder overtook the dog.

The policeman carried the lad to a drug store and sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Hartshorn, who answered the call, easily extracted the bullet, taking extra precaution in washing the wound for fear that in passing through the dog's brain the bullet might have carried with it germs of the virus of hydrophobia. The boy was then taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where he will be detained until all danger is over.

Annual Sale of Blankets! | Annual Sale of Blankets! | Annual Sale of Blankets! | Annual Sale of Blankets!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

ANNUAL SALE OF BLANKETS!

20,000 Pairs at Less than Factory Prices!

To-day we begin one of the most important sales of the year—BLANKETS—and a Big Sale it will be, too. It ought to, for you can buy Blankets here to-day and while the sale lasts at cheaper prices than you would have to pay in any other store in the city of New York. That's claiming a great deal, we know, but it's true, nevertheless. Last December we foresaw the advance in the prices of these cold weather comforts and protected ourselves and our customers accordingly by placing an order with the largest and most reliable manufacturer in America for 20,000 pairs for July 15 delivery. They're here and on sale to-day *at Last Year's Prices,* which means

A Saving to You of Thirty-five Per Cent.

12,000 Pairs

California Blankets

At These Extraordinary Prices!

Ten Quarter Size,	2.98,	3.75,	4.50	to 5.98	pair
Eleven Quarter Size,	3.35,	3.98,	4.98	to 9.00	pair
Twelve Quarter Size,	3.98,	5.25,	6.75	to 12.98	pair
Extra Fine Thirteen and Fourteen Quarter Sizes,	9.00,	12.50,	16.50	to 22.50	pair

8,000 Pairs Eastern Wool Blankets At These Matchless Prices!

Ten Quarter Size,	69c.,	98c.,	1.65	to 2.85	pair
Eleven Quarter Size,	98c.,	1.25,	1.98	to 3.75	pair
Twelve Quarter Size,	3.50,	4.50,	5.25	to 6.50	pair

LARGE ASSORTMENT CRIB BLANKETS AT PRICES EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

WE WILL ALSO OFFER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SALE THESE MATCHLESS VALUES IN CROCHET AND MARSEILLES BEDSPREADS:

NINETY CASES MARSEILLES SPREADS,
Worth from 2.50 to 7.00 each, at
1.35, 1.65, 1.98 to 4.50 each.

SIXTY CASES CROCHET SPREADS,
Worth from 1.50 to 2.50 each, at
69c., 79c., 89c., 98c. to 1.35 each.

A full line of Silkoline Comfortables, filled with Pure Snowflake Cotton, actually worth a Dollar and a Half, will be offered at this sale at 1.25 each. Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

MAY REVIVE SUGAR WAR.

The Arbuckles Give Notice of an Additional Trade Discount.

Arbuckle Brothers yesterday issued the following notice, which was regarded, in connection with its reception by the trust, the National, and the sugar trade generally, as an indication that the sugar war may be renewed:

"Effective to-day, a trade discount of 1 per cent. will be allowed on all purchases of sugar, to be deducted from invoice."

The issuance of this notice immediately followed a statement made by W. F. Osborn, general sales agent of the American Sugar Refining Company, in which he said:

"Certain brokers have been soliciting business under the impression that an extra trade discount would be allowed. This was wholly unauthorized, and brokers doing so only jeopardize their own business with the company. There has never been any intimation of an extra trade discount, and so far as I know none will be allowed."

It was asserted in the trade, however, that the trust has been allowing the extra 1 per cent. trade discount to wholesale grocers since July 15, and this was suggested as a reason for the action of the Arbuckles. The extra 1 per cent. to be allowed by the Arbuckles brings their prices down to about 20 cents a barrel under the prices of the trust and other refiners.

This cut is in addition to the fifteen-point and 1 per cent. discount allowed by the trust, and at 6.10 cents for fine granulated sugars, makes the net price 5.83 cents as against 5.89 cents, the trust's net price, thus equaling a cut of nearly 1-16 cent in granulated sugar.

Mr. Osborn, when told of the Arbuckle cut, said: "I don't care what the Arbuckles do. Our terms are 30 days, less 1 per cent. for seven days. That is plain enough for anybody."

President James H. Post of the National Sugar Refining Company said:

"This action of the Arbuckles probably means that they have not been able to move their sugars as rapidly as they wish at the prices the rest of us are getting.

"As for the National, our position is not affected. If we can sell at our present prices, but if we find otherwise, the allowance of this trade discount would be likely to be made.

"Grocers and general buyers have been buying pretty heavily and the demand may be failing off. The big months of August and September, however, are coming."

Mr. Post declined to express an opinion directly as to whether the action of the Arbuckles means a revival of the sugar trade war after the harmonious series of ten advances during the last two months in the prices of raw and refined sugars.

The announcement of the trade discount made by the Arbuckles was taken by the trading element in Wall Street as signifying that a renewal of the sugar war was threatened, if indeed the war was not already actually on again. As a consequence a drive was made against Sugar Trust stock with the result that from 124, the quotation dropped sharply to 121, then rallied to 121¾, only later to fall to 120. The close was ¾ better, marking a net decline of 2¾ points on sales of 57,000 shares—more than one-fourth of the entire market transactions.

Met Death While Playing Ball.

Susie Butler, ten years old, of 1,058 Tremont Avenue, died in Fordham Hospital yesterday from a fractured skull received while playing ball. Susie went to the home of her playmate, Bertha Gorman, at 1,070 Tremont Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The father and mother of Bertha were out, and the children amused themselves by throwing a ball to each other. Susie, who was near a window on the second floor, fell out while attempting to catch the ball and struck the pavement on her head.

Sentenced for False Registration.

William L. Keating, thirty-two years old, of 78 Third Avenue, who said he was a bartender, was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary by Judge Foster yesterday for false registration. Keating pleaded guilty to the charge. He registered in the First Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, against the law, as he was an ex-convict.

Both Scorchers Fined.

Dr. Wallace C. Clark of 118 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was arrested while answering an emergency call to One Hundred and Fourth Street in his motor vehicle Monday night, was fined $3 yesterday in the West Side Court. Alonzo B. Carlier, living at the Westminster Hotel, who was riding a bicycle a little in advance of Dr. Clark's vehicle, and who said he was scorching to get out of its way, was also fined $3.

MR. COLER'S RETIREMENT

He Will Quit Active Politics at Expiration of His Term.

His Father Says the Controller Is Needed in the Private Business of His Banking House.

The announcement that Controller Bird S. Coler will retire from active politics at the conclusion of his present term of office, and that he will under no circumstances be considered for the Gubernatorial nomination, which has been repeatedly made by the Controller himself and by his father, the head of the banking house of W. N. Coler & Co., was said by the latter yesterday to be due to the fact that the re-entrance of the Controller into active business is the result of the speculations of his brother, F. W. Coler, which have entailed losses amounting possibly to $200,000.

W. N. Coler, Sr., father of the Controller, said:

"The losses may reach $200,000 as an outside mark, but will probably be some $50,000 less. The exact amount cannot be stated, until the Auditor, now at work on the books, has completed his task. Whatever it is, I shall of course make it up, but the business of the firm and the interests of our clientele make it necessary that two members of the firm shall always be here.

"The firm now consists of Leonard H. Hole, the Controller, and myself. After a retirement of over ten years, I have taken the place of F. W. Coler until Bird's term of office is completed. We are anxious to have him serve out his term, for which he had the support of the firm, but it will be necessary for him to come here.

"Even if he were to receive a unanimous tender of the nomination for Governor, he could not accept, and the only way in which he might go into politics again would be for him to find a buyer for my interests.

"I'm getting old; too old to continue in the management of the business. Bird knows and appreciates this, and has expressed his willingness to relieve me.

"The regulations of F. W. Coler were in violation of a rule of the firm, which forbade the speculation of any member to such an extent as would make the firm liable for a loss of over $2,000,000."

Controller Coler, who came into town yesterday afternoon, declined to make any formal statement, but added that the condition of the firm requires his attention.

"I," he said, "remain in office to private affairs, and I cannot permit my father to continue to make the sacrifice he is now making."

When asked what he would do if his party's support should demand his nomination, he replied:

"It will be necessary. There are others."

OFFICERS ARRIVE FROM CUBA.

Come by Steamship Havana, Which Lowers the Speed Record.

The White Line steamer Havana, which reached here yesterday morning, lowered the record from Havana by ten minutes. Her time was 2 days 15 hours 30 minutes. Until yesterday the Mexico, also a Ward liner, had held the palm.

Among the Havana's passengers were Capt. Lee Young, Captain of the Port of Havana, and Major F. J. Ives, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara under Gen. Wilson. The latter is under orders to go to China, and will sail from San Francisco about the middle of this month. He said that he regarded the Oriental situation as one full of danger, adding that every officer in the United States Army would willingly go to China if necessary.

Another passenger was Major O. E. Wood, who has been ordered to San Francisco in the capacity of Chief Commissary. The Major is Rabell, a Cuban merchant and President of the Spanish Club of Havana, was also on board.

City Takes Over a Brooklyn Hospital.

Deputy Commissioner Edward Glennan, in the name of the City of New York and the Department of Public Charities, yesterday took formal possession of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, in Cumberland Street. This was in pursuance of the lease contained in a letter from Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr, who formed Deputy Commissioner Glennan to take charge of the property at once.

支那 Vantine's 日本

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

Fourth Floor

Matting Reductions.

Every roll of Vantine importation, lately arrived. All color effects.

Chinese Mattings, $5.50 a roll of 40 yards.
Previously $8.00.

Japanese Mattings, $6.00 a roll of 40 yards.
Previously $10.00.

Also: large variety of Japan Matting Mats, 1 yd. square at 25c. each.

And a number of Cut lengths at varying reductions now marked from 20c. to 30c. per yard.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Rare Bargains in Pillows, Cushions & Draperies,
45 West 23rd Street.

TUG BOUND FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The L. Luckenback Leaves New York To-day on a Long Voyage.

Around the Horn to 'Frisco in fifty-five days is the programme mapped out for a New York Harbor tug. She is the L. Luckenback, and will, if nothing happens, begin her long voyage to-day. Capt. McKay, her commander, arrived a few days ago from California, and is reputed to be an expert navigator of Southern seas.

J. D. Spreckels & Co. of San Francisco recently bought the L. Luckenback from her New York owner, Lewis Luckenback, of Broad and South Streets. In future the little vessel will be used in the waters of the Golden Gate.

Such a long trip as this one is no ordinary venture for a tug, although it has been made before. The risk is enormous, even for an "ocean goer" like the L. Luckenback, and it has required all possible ingenuity to get a crew for her. Fifteen men, however, were finally signed, the last one yesterday afternoon.

As far as could be learned from various towboat owners yesterday, only three or four tugs have ever made this trip. The best record up to date is that of the G. W. Pride, which went around eight years ago in sixty-three days. Between 1890 and 1899 two other tugs accomplished the feat, both of them taking a great while, and having many mishaps. At present the United States Government tug Slocum is on her way to the Pacific Coast, and little uneasiness is felt for her, as she is one of the largest and most seaworthy boats of her class.

The L. Luckenback is 135 feet long, and has a gross tonnage of 260. Her former owner says she can reach 'Frisco in fifty-five days.

Magistrate Brenner Ill.

Magistrate Jacob Brenner has been confined to his home at Bensonhurst for several days. He is ill with stomach complaint. Gastritis is said to be the main trouble, and while his condition is not considered in any way serious, it has incapacitated him from work. Magistrate Kramer is at present sitting in the Adams Street Court in Brenner's place.

New Cable Between London and Havre.

The new cable leading to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, between London and Havre, via Beadle Head, was opened Monday. This will greatly improve the communication with France.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
3:30 FANCIULLI'S 71st Reg't Band.
Evenings at 8, Except Sunday. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. With Mr. James T. Powers
AT 9 THE GEISHA and excellent Company
Matinee Saturday at 4.
Next Week, CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO
IL TROVATORE and MARTHA.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Continuous Performance PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
5th Ave GRACE HUNTINGTON & CO., Kelly & Ashby, Max Unger, Musical Nosses, etc.
23d St. MINNIE DUPREE, Marselli's Cockatoos, Johnson, Riano & Bentley, Mov. Pict's, etc.
Palace. VICTORY BATEMAN & Harry Mestayer, Hughey Dougherty, Williams & Adams, etc.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway & 35th St.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY at 2.
The Musical Comedy Hit!
THE CADET GIRL

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. & B'way.
VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN
Fully Protected from weather.
SUNDAY—Grand Popular Price Concert.

CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! (In Theatre if Stormy.) 50c. TO ALL!
The Immense New Burlesq. The Casino Boy, preceded by Casino Beauty Minstrels.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44 & 45 Sts.—Roger Bros. Rain or Shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 star acts.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts. Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. COOLED BY ICED AIR.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH Orchestral Concerts. NEW GROUPS.

KEITH'S. LAFAYETTE, WILLIAMS & WALKER, HENRI FRENCH.

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M. CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK.—Adm., 50c.

THE TURF!

Brighton Races

RACES EVERY DAY AT 2:30 P. M.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair, light to fresh northerly winds.

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KAISER'S LIFE THREATENED

Anarchist Arrested for Saying William's Turn Will Come Next.

SHOT FIRED AT ALEXANDER?

Reported that An Attempt Was Made Yesterday to Kill the King of Servia.

MONZA, Aug. 1.—An Elberfeld dispatch announces the arrest there of Giuseppe Bernardi, accused of declaring that Emperor William's turn to be assassinated would come next.

He denied the charge, but is believed to be an Anarchist.

LONDON, Aug 2.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"A rumor has reached here from Belgrade that an attempt was made to assassinate King Alexander this afternoon while he was driving through the town. It is said he was shot at, but was not injured. The rumor is unconfirmed."

KING VICTOR IN MONZA.

Touching Demonstration of Welcome in His Honor—Turbulent Anarchists Arrested.

MONZA, Aug. 1.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy arrived here this evening from Rome, where they were met at the railway station by the Ministers.

In the midst of a touching demonstration of welcome to the King two strangers cried "Viva l'Anarchia!"

They were arrested, and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the furious crowd.

MORE EVIDENCES OF A PLOT.

ROME, Aug. 1.—In the course of his examination yesterday Bresci did not deny that he had been designated to assassinate King Humbert. It is now believed the crime was arranged in Paterson.

A man named Salvatoro Quintavalli, who returned from the United States with Bresci and accompanied him to an Anarchist meeting in Paris, was arrested at the Rio Marina on the Island of Elba. The police found on him letters and photographs of Anarchists.

When Quintavalli was arrested a large crowd tried to take him from the officers to lynch him. He was taken to prison with great difficulty.

Anton Lanner, who also accompanied Bresci from the United States, was arrested at Ivrea. In consequence of these arrests the belief in the existence of a plot is increasing.

Bresci's brother, who is a Lieutenant in the Italian Army, stigmatizes the crime as the most cowardly act of the century. He has had no news of his brother for a long time, and thought he was still in the United States.

Parliament has been summoned to meet Aug. 6.

It is stated that Queen Margherita will retire to Streia, to live with her mother.

The clergy of Monza and throughout Italy are holding memorial services to-day.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDOLENCE

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Emperor William today sent the following telegram to King Victor Emmanuel at Rome:

"Deeply moved by the death of your noble father, my sincerely beloved and true friend and ally, I send you with an expression of my deep and sincere sympathy my best wishes for your reign. May the friendship which united our houses during the reign of your father continue. His memory will ever remain written in my heart."

In a similar telegram to Queen Margherita on behalf of himself and the Empress, Emperor William says:

"The chivalrous, kind, brave, and faithful Humbert fell as a soldier on the battlefield, a victim of those devilish machinations which aim at the destruction of all order, both divine and human. May God console you, in your indescribable grief. May He strengthen your son's arm so that he may wield the sceptre and sword for the good of his people and the glory and welfare of Italy."

Many Arrests in Milan.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Great excitement is reported at Milan. The troops are in readiness at their barracks to prevent a disturbance. A score of prominent Anarchists have been arrested. The police are active, and other arrests are expected.

PITTSBURG ANARCHISTS EXULT.

Yohoghany Miners Send a Dispatch to Italy Glorying in Bresci's Crime.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1. —A dispatch received here says that there was a large gathering of Anarchists to-night at the mouth of the abandoned mine near Shaner Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to exult over the killing of King Humbert. The meeting was in charge of G. Ciancabilla, editor of L'Aurora, the Anarchist newspaper formerly of Hoboken, N. J., who spoke for an hour, rousing his hearers to a high pitch of rejoicing.

Ciancabilla disclaimed all knowledge of Bresci's mission to Italy, but heartily approved of the result. He claims it was not a plot in which Anarchists were concerned. Bresci alone knew in his heart what his intentions were. Of the report that the speaker, Bresci, Gori, and Malatesta met in Madrid a year ago and concocted the plot, he says that he was not in Madrid, Gori was in South America and is there now, and Malatesta was serving a jail sentence at the time. When the speeches were concluded, appropriate resolutions were adopted and the following cablegram ordered by the group to be sent:

To Minister, Saracco, Rome:

We are exultant over the death of the King who massacred the people. Hurrah for our comrade Bresci!

THE ANARCHIST GROUP YOHOGHANY.

The men composing this group are for the most part miners from the Scott mines and Shaner No. 2 of the Pittsburg Coal Company, and to-day was made a holiday for the purpose of jubilation. The membership in this region became so numerous that Ciancabilla decided some time ago to remove his paper plant to Yohoghany. The type and presses have been shipped from Hoboken, and the next issue will be put out in Westmoreland County.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 83c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46½c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 28c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, No. 1 foundry, $17; butter, Western creamery, 19½c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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New Corporations.—Page 9.
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United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 3.

The Smile of Satisfaction
Is always evoked by the comforts and pleasures of the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves New York every morning for the West.—Adv.

CUT IN IRON WORKERS' WAGES.

Men Fear that the Reduction Will Become General and Are Uneasy.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 1.—The iron workers of Pennsylvania are greatly agitated over the very evident purpose of iron manufacturers generally to reduce wages. The American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, having immense plants at Reading and Lebanon, announced a reduction in wages of twenty-five per cent., to take effect to-day. The West End Iron Works Company, Lebanon, gave notice of a similar reduction in the pay of its employes. As a result, over 1,200 iron workers quit work.

The wages of the iron puddlers have been cut from $4 to $3 a ton, the latter figure representing the pay they received about a year ago. During 1897 and 1898, however, the pay of iron puddlers was $2.25 and $2.50 a ton, and $3 a ton is, therefore, by no means the minimum price paid for puddling iron in quite recent years.

General Manager James Lord of the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company said: "The reduction of puddling rates and rate in the wages of rolling mill workers has been made necessary by the low price of steel. The custom in the East Pennsylvania mills has been for the price of puddling and rolling to be governed in accordance with the price of bar iron. Acting on this unwritten law, Eastern mills made several advances last year in these aggregating 40 per cent., each advance being made as bar advanced.

"In making the decline, manufacturers have not taken their privilege, preferring to keep the wages up as long as possible. The present reduction is only in accordance with custom, and is made necessary by the conditions of the market. The entire situation is covered by the fact that the price of steel compels lower cost for iron, or steel would simply take its place."

The reduction of the wages of the iron workers of Pennsylvania at this time and the indications that this reduction will become general are giving much concern to the managers of President McKinley's campaign.

LARGE PLANTS TO COMBINE.

Crescent Iron Works and Nixon's Shipyard, It Is Reported, Will Unite.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—It is said here that the Crescent Iron Works, at Elizabethport and the Crescent Shipyard, owned by Lewis Nixon, are to be consolidated.

The Crescent Iron Works are controlled by the Samuel L. Moore Iron Company, which originally controlled the shipyard now operated by Lewis Nixon. The Moore Company built the United States gunboat Bancroft and several other vessels and then disposed of the yard to Mr. Nixon.

Douglas Y. Moore, one of the iron firm, had disposed, it is said, of his interest in the concern to New York capitalists, who are Tammany men, and the consolidation of the two concerns is being arranged. When it is completed the yards and works are to be enlarged.

DANBURY FARMERS' MAN HUNT.

Seek Insulter of Women and Catch Harmless Tramp.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 1.—For several weeks a strange man has been annoying the women of Great Plain district, this city, by following those who chanced to be out alone and unprotected of nights. Of late his actions have become more bold and insulting, and the women have become so terrified that not one could be induced to venture out of doors after nightfall.

Although several of the residents of Great Plain tried to find the miscreant and treat him to a dose of birdshot, they failed until last night, when a posse was formed and a hundred or more stalwart farmers started out with the determination of finding the insulter of their wives and daughters.

They were armed with guns, every one of them, and they made dire threats of vengeance on the man should he be caught. After several hours' search, the party ran across a man skulking through the woods. He was surrounded and captured. Seeing the number of his pursuers, he did not resist, but pleaded for mercy. His arms were bound with ropes and he was led away in the direction of the house of Charles Barnes, where there was known to be a caldron of tar which was being used in making a sidewalk. They reached the house and were preparing to strip him, when some of the more cool-headed in the crowd suggested that the man might be innocent, perhaps, and it might be better to give him up to the authorities.

The majority agreed with this, although some insisted that the original programme be carried out. The fire under the tar kettle was extinguished and the prisoner was brought to this city, where he was placed in the lockup. This morning he appeared in court, still trembling from the excitement of his harrowing experience of the night before. After explaining that he was a tramp and was searching for a place to sleep when captured, he was released on promising to leave town at once. He kept his promise.

TUBERCULOSIS EXPERIMENTS.

State Board of Health Noting the Effect of Tuberculous Milk.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—The Tuberculosis Committee of the State Board of Health is at present conducting interesting experiments with the milk of a tuberculous cow. This milk is being fed to pens of rabbits, and they are also being inoculated with it. Besides the rabbits, some guinea pigs will be inoculated with the milk of the tuberculous cow, and also with the human tubercle bacilli, and the result carefully noted.

By these experiments it is hoped to ascertain whether the milk from a diseased cow will carry the disease into any animal partaking of the lacteal fluid. Dr. F. W. Smith, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee, has notified the State Board of Health of the experiments being undertaken.

Stuck in the Mud and Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Skylarking in a lake here caused Alfred Tregaskus, a young man, thirty-two years old, to drown yesterday afternoon. Tregaskus lived in Jersey City. He and a companion named David A. Stirrat went in swimming. Stirrat says that Tregaskus playfully drew him under the water. Stirrat came up, but Tregaskus did not. Stirrat dived, but could not find him. The alarm that a man was drowning was given, but when Tregaskus was taken out of the water he was dead. The body was stuck in the mud.

By Cab or Car
To West 23d Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. Complaint to leading hotels.—Adv.

RIOTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Red Shirts Drive Off Populist Speakers and Destroy Stand.

FORECAST OF ELECTION TO-DAY

Many Encounters at Democratic Rallies—Weapons Used Freely—Obnoxious Speakers Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.—J. D. Parker, editor of The Smithfield Courier, was in Raleigh to-day. After the Red-Shirt mob at Smithfield yesterday had dragged Mr. Teague, the Populist speaker, from the stand and destroyed the structure, and after a number of persons had been injured in a general riot, the mob made an attempt to destroy the office of The Smithfield Courier and to assault the editor. The fact that a telegram was received in Smithfield from Raleigh, stating that the Governor's Guard had been called out and was about to take a special train for Smithfield no doubt restrained the mob. Mr. Parker makes the following statement:

"A speaking had been appointed by the Populists for Smithfield on July 31. After this was done the Democrats also appointed that day for speaking. The Red-Shirts came into the township and the Democrats assembled at the Riverside warehouse, where E. W. Pou, Solicitor of this district, and others made speeches. A joint discussion had been asked for by the Populists, which was refused.

"The Populists put up their stand near the Court House, and Mr. Massey, a candidate for the Legislature, commenced to introduce Mr. Teague, who was to make the principal speech. Mr. Abel, who was the leader of the Red Shirts, assisted by others, pulled Mr. Massey off the stand and he was dragged across the Court House square, being kicked and beaten as he was dragged, and told to leave the town. Several Populists were beaten, told to leave the town, and some were cut with knives.

"Mr. Teague tried to speak, but Mr. Abel told him he could not do so, and the Red Shirts proceeded to pull down the stand. Solicitor Pou's clerk, F. H. Brooks, was among the leaders of the Red Shirts. A Deputy Sheriff who stood within four feet did not try to prevent this and said he could do nothing. Mr. Teague left with Mr. Parker and others, as it was useless to contend with the mob. Threats were made to pull down The Courier office, but this was prevented by determined citizens. Another mob later in the day assembled to make an attack on The Courier office, but, hearing that an appeal had been made to the Governor for troops, the attack was abandoned."

Last night Mr. Teague went down to Dunn, and there he was waited on by a gang of Red Shirts, who broke into his room with pistols in their hands and put him in a buggy and drove him out of town. The other speaker, Capt. R. B. Davis, arrived at Dunn to-day, and there was present a large number of Populists and Republicans. The Red Shirts disappeared and Capt. Davis spoke to a large and enthusiastic crowd.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 1.—The Democrats held a rally at Cæsar, in Cleveland County, to-day. After the speaking, Bob Brackett, Republican, became engaged in a fight, and was cut badly. He is reported to be dying. Orange Latimore was also cut. During the fight, Frank Queen, another Republican, opened fire on the crowd. One ball struck John Bynum Latimore in the thigh. Another struck a watch in the breast pocket of B. E. Hamrick and glanced. Queen then ran, but is being pursued. It is feared that if caught he may never get to jail.

At Concord the biggest rally of the campaign was held, over 12,000 people being in town. Harry Lacey, a Populist orator from Texas, tried to address a crowd of Populists, but was yelled down by Democrats. Later a crowd gathered at his hotel. The Rev. Lacey Hoge, a Baptist minister, appealed for law and order. Mayor George W. Means personally escorted Lacey to Mr. Hoge's residence. Then he was slipped out of town to a country depot six miles distant, where he took the train for Texas.

There were a number of fist fights between Democrats and Populists, but in only one instance was a weapon used, and a Populist was severely cut in the face.

The indications are to-night that the Democrats will carry the State at to-morrow's election by more than 40,000 majority for both the State ticket and the Constitutional amendment. The Legislature, it is claimed, will also be Democratic by a good majority. It is the opinion of conservative men that the election will pass off peaceably, but both sides are said to be prepared for any emergency.

BUTLER TO BELLAMY.

Senator Invites the Congressman to Expel Him from the State.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.—To-day Senator Marion Butler sent the following letter to Congressman Bellamy of Wilmington:

Sir: You are quoted in the Raleigh morning papers as saying in a speech at Wilmington yesterday that the Democrats should "forcibly expel" me from the State. Do you mean that you feel it your duty to forcibly expel me from the State, or do you mean that some one else should do it? Do you mean that one man should undertake it, or that a cowardly, lawless mob should do it?

Now if you think I should be expelled from the State, I suggest that you undertake the job yourself. You are one man, and I am one man. If you mean what you say, and have any courage, (except when you have a mob of Red Shirts behind you.) I suggest that you proceed to Raleigh, and begin the expelling business at once. If you have not the courage to undertake this job, then I suggest that you have the decency to keep your mouth shut.

MARION BUTLER, Chairman.

This is very plain language, and is considered here as a personal challenge. Both the Senator and the Congressman are looked upon as men of personal courage.

Letter "S" Upsets a Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Possession of valuable real estate in Carthage depends on a single letter "s." The Common Pleas Court ruled against Joseph Irwin, the claimant, and sustained Peter Christmas, who has been a tenant for seven years past. The Circuit Court upset that judgment several weeks ago because the jury's report read, "On the issues," whereas there was but one issue involved. To-day the Circuit Court reopened the case on proof that the form of verdict was printed and hence the objectionable "s" which has caused all this trouble was not made by the jury.

To Examine Sisters of Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—To-day the Civil Service Commission decided to call an examination for nurses at the Isolation Hospital. Five Sisters of Charity are now on duty at that institution, and if they wish to retain their posts they will be obliged to come before the examining board.

It is believed that Sister Ermalinda, the Mother Superior of the order to which the Sisters are attached, will protest against the examination.

Camp Named After Col. Liscum.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—A camp of veterans of the Spanish-American war was organized in Orange last night, and was named after Col. Emerson H. Liscum, the American officer who lost his life in China recently. One hundred veterans joined the camp, which elected William Adgate Lord as Commander.

CAPT. THOMAS, ALARMED, RAIDS ACKRON'S TIVOLI

Notorious Tenderloin Resort Yields 231 Prisoners.

MEN RELEASED, WOMEN HELD

Alleged Proprietor Held—Real Owner Leaves the Place Half an Hour Before the Police Arrive.

The Tivoli was raided last night. The raid may well be termed an accident, as Chief Devery did not intend that it should take place. In fact, he had arranged for three of his Central Office men to arrest three women in the place and then let the matter rest. The three women were arrested, according to programme, but when they were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, Capt. Thomas became frightened, and as a result he turned out his own men and closed up the Tivoli, after arresting over 200 men and women.

Last night was the first time since it started that the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, near Broadway, was dark. The resort has had an unenviable reputation for some time, and even now the reputed proprietor, Charles E. Ackron, is liable to arrest on a warrant issued last week charging him with having assaulted a cab driver.

Ackron was in the city yesterday, and no attempt was made to serve this warrant. In fact, he was at the Tivoli about half an hour before the raid last night, but he managed to get away before the police arrived.

The raid began about 10 o'clock last night. At that hour Detectives Short, Brown, and Waters of Chief Devery's personal staff went into the Tivoli. They ordered the usual drinks, and engaged three women in conversation. These women gave their names as Ellen Graves, Eva Brown, and Alexandria Adrian. The detectives induced the women to leave the place with them, and then placed them under arrest. The women were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and then trouble began.

Capt. Thomas was in his private room at the time, and one of his men rushed in with the announcement, "Central is after the Tivoli."

CAPT. THOMAS FORCED TO ACT.

It did not take the Captain long to act. He called out his trusty wardmen, Glennon, Sheehan, and Barry, and rushed them off to the Tivoli, at the same time ordering his reserves on duty.

When the three wardmen arrived at the Tivoli Sheehan stationed himself at the front doors, while Glennon and Barry walked inside. There were over two hundred people in the place. Raising his club, Barry called out:

"All please sit still. Everybody is under arrest."

"No you don't." "Rats!" "Get a move on you!" and other cries greeted the remarks of the detective. Not one person in the room believed that there was a genuine raid on the place. One of the orchestra had already started to play "There'll Be a Hot Time In the Old Town To-night," while a representative of Ackron was circulating through the crowd, saying: "It's all a bluff. We have a license, and it's all right."

Meanwhile Capt. Thomas had telephoned to the West Twentieth and West Thirty-seventh Street Police Stations and asked for the patrol wagons to come to his assistance. Then, putting himself at the head of his fifty reserves, the Captain went to the Tivoli.

Near this resort are two other similar places, the Dore and Pekin. The people in these places heard of the raid, and made haste to get away, some even seeking safety on the roofs of the buildings, while others jumped out of rear windows. At the Tivoli the only means of egress was by the front doors, which were held by the three wardmen from the Tenderloin Precinct.

On the arrival of Capt. Thomas and his reserves arrangements were made for taking the prisoners to the station house. As the patrol wagons drove up each one was filled and sent down Seventh Avenue to the station house, where the prisoners were escorted into the large assembly room, the empty wagons driving back to the Tivoli by way of Sixth Avenue.

The news of the raid soon spread throughout the Tenderloin, and at least 2,000 people gathered in West Thirty-fifth Street near the Tivoli in order to watch the prisoners being placed in the patrol wagons.

THE MEN ALL RELEASED.

At the station house the best of good feeling prevailed between the police and the prisoners. A few of the men arrested were inclined to be angry, because they had been compelled to ride in a patrol wagon, but their reception was so courteous that anger gave way to good nature, especially when they found out that they would not be held as prisoners. All the men had to do was to give any name and address and then leave the station house. With the women it was different. They were all held prisoners.

The official figures of the raid showed that 134 men who had been visiting the place were arrested, that 81 women were caught, as well as 10 waiters, 5 musicians, and a man the police insisted was the proprietor of the place, making a total of 231 prisoners.

Those held were the women, the waiters, and the alleged proprietor, who gave his name as John O'Connor. He insisted that he was only an employe of the place and that the license was in the name of his brother, James F. O'Connor, while Ackron was the real proprietor of the place.

The women who were held made night hideous at the Tenderloin station. They sang, yelled, and cried, and cursed their luck. The policemen who were guarding them laughed at their predicament and gave them small comfort.

"It only means a five-dollar fine," was the comment made by most of the women, but they did not enjoy the night's detention.

SALVATION ARMY LASSIE ESCAPES.

An incident of the raid was the capture of a Salvation Army lassie. She had just entered the Tivoli to sell The War Cry when the detectives closed the doors. Detective Glennon saw her there and told her that he would escort her outside. This he did, while the other inmates of the place cheered and applauded her.

The prisoners who were held will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court this morning. As yet no specific charge has been made against them, as they were arrested on the spur of the moment, without warrants being issued. One of the prisoners is said to be the waiter who assaulted Senator Ford.

The men arrested were for the most part well dressed and prosperous looking. One of them as he came out of the Tenderloin Station, after registering, said: "Well, that's my luck. I had just stepped inside the door when the confounded detectives came along and closed the place. I didn't have a chance to get a drink."

Another man of rather an elderly appearance said: "It's lucky the police were so easy on us and did not insist on holding us here and demanding our right names. If they had there would have been trouble in many a home."

At the cafes and hotels which try to do a legitimate business in the vicinity of the Tivoli there was a general rejoicing over the raid. "If it is only for good," said the proprietor of one place. "I fear, however, that the place will be in running order again in a few days. This raid did not seem to be in good faith. Why didn't they get Ackron? He was around here to-day. I saw him."

Capt. Thomas was offered money by an excited Philadelphian during the night, who had been in the Tivoli with another man and two women. He said one of the women is a "King" of Philadelphia, and that the party of ten was roasting and happened to go into the place. He said the women are of respectable and refined parents in Philadelphia, and he wanted Capt. Thomas to let them go. Capt. Thomas was indignant at being offered a bribe, but he said that the women were in cells, and that he would consider no circumstances allow them out until they were bailed. The man left and brought around a bondsman in a little while, and the women were released. They were young and good looking.

The bail of the prisoners was fixed at $1,000 each.

O'Connor and the waiter who assaulted Senator Ford were both bailed by Marcus Barnett, the personal representative of "Bob" Nelson, the friend of Chief Devery. Nelson, it is alleged, has an interest in the Tivoli.

A GENERAL RAID NOT INTENDED.

That the general raid was not intended last night appears from an interview with Chief Devery which he gave to a TIMES reporter late yesterday afternoon. At that time he declared that nothing could be done without more evidence against the place.

The Chief had already been quoted by Commissioner Hess as saying, "I'll close him (Ackron) up even if I have to throw his furniture out of the window." When seen yesterday the Chief admitted that he had made this remark.

"When are you going to begin?" he was asked by the reporter.

"We haven't got the evidence yet," was the reply.

"Don't you think the Tivoli is a disorderly place?"

"Yes it is, and that man Ackron is a scoundrel."

"Why don't you close up his place, then?"

"We have not got the necessary evidence. If Senator Ford would make a complaint it might aid us, but he has not yet done so."

"Don't the police know that the place is disorderly, and that there is abundance of evidence of assaults having occurred there?

"Ackron has been arrested several times and has always managed to get free. I have never met him in my life and do not know what he looks like. He has no pull with this department. In fact, I think he is a scoundrel. It was only to-day that a man I know very well came in and told me of his experience with Ackron. The man is a reporter whom I would believe. He went to see Ackron down in Jersey. Ackron refused to talk to him about his case, but as the reporter was leaving he called him back and said: 'Say, you reporters and the police, too, are a lot of —— fools, and I don't care a —— for you all.'"

The Chief would not make any prophecy as to when the Tivoli would be closed and the furniture thrown out of the window.

CONDEMN JOHN G. WOOLLEY.

Ministers Charge that the Candidate, with Other Prohibitionists, Desecrated the Lord's Day.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President of the United States; the Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Pennsylvania reformer, and Homer Castle of Pittsburg, one of the best-known Prohibition orators in the country, were strongly condemned by the Atlantic City Ministerial Association to-day for their action in holding meetings last Sunday on the steel pier, where an admission fee is charged. It was announced that the meeting was to have no political significance, the subject of the speakers being "Christian Citizenship," but all of them touched upon the Prohibition side of the campaign to a certain extent. The resolution adopted by the Atlantic City ministers is as follows:

"Whereas, the Ministerial Association of Atlantic City is deeply grieved and shocked because of the aid toward Sabbath desecration rendered by the Rev. S. C. Swallow, John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, and Homer Castle on Sabbath last at the steel pier by encouraging the receiving of gate fees on the Sabbath, which has been condemned by the Recorder and which is demoralizing to our city and tends to lessen the sanctity of the Lord's day,

"Be it unanimously resolved that this association solemnly protests against such aid given by all, especially those who pose as Christian citizens."

JESTER IS ACQUITTED.

Found Not Guilty of Killing J. W. Gates's Brother in 1871.

NEW LONDON, Mo., Aug. 1.—Alexander Jester, the octogenarian who has been on trial here for the past four weeks on the charge of killing Gilbert Gates, brother of John W. Gates, in 1871, was acquitted to-night.

When the jury filed in the courtroom was filled with an expectant throng. As soon as the jurymen were seated Judge Erby, who was in waiting, asked Foreman Joseph Barry if a conclusion had been reached. Barry answered quietly in the affirmative, and handed the written verdict to the Judge. The latter scanned it a moment and then read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Alexander Jester, not guilty."

Jester, bent with age and worn with watching, sat as if dazed. Finally realizing the import of the words, the old man arose, his face beaming with joy. He moved slowly toward the jurymen to thank them.

A moment later the spectators gave vent to their feelings in a shout that made the courtroom ring. With common impulse, a rush was made for the man who made so brave a fight for his life. Jester was almost smothered with congratulations. After nearly four weeks of tedious testimony the great trial passed into history and the old man, after a second attempt to send him to the gallows, had been set free. It had been a trial filled with pathos—presenting the spectacle of a woman testifying against her brother in an attempt to fasten a crime committed nearly thirty years ago upon his head.

There were three ballots taken in the jury room. The first stood nine for acquittal and three for murder in the first degree. The next stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The third and last was unanimous for acquittal.

As soon as Jester could tear himself away from those who crowded about he hurried to his hotel and was soon the centre of a happy group of his children—Harvey Jester and Will and Alice Hill—who quietly rejoiced. Jester will leave at once for his old home in Oklahoma, where he was arrested two years ago.

To-night when the verdict was made known it caused general rejoicing.

LAY HELPLESS ON CAR TRACK.

Frederick White, Already Badly Injured, Run Into Maybe a Second Time.

When a car of the Nassau Railroad, bound from Coney Island to New York, reached a point near the bridge running over Coney Island Creek at 12:30 o'clock this morning Motorman Marsh caught sight of a man lying on the track ahead. The motorman put on his brake, but before the car could be brought to a stop one of the wheels had caught the prostrate man's right hand, mangling it. Word was at once sent back to Coney Island, and an ambulance was sent to the scene. Meantime the motorman, conductor, and passengers of the car examined the man, who lay groaning on the ground, and found that, besides many contusions, he was suffering from a broken skull, the fracture extending almost completely around the scalp.

The man, who was stylishly dressed, was able to give his name as Frederick White before he lapsed into unconsciousness. The ambulance surgeon amputated his hand on the spot and hurried him to the Kings County Hospital. The car men and passengers say that the bruises and scalp wound could not have been caused by that car, as its wheel had barely reached the man's outstretched hand.

It was evident that he had either been struck by a preceding car or had been assaulted. The physicians say he cannot live. Motorman Marsh was arrested.

The spot where the man was found is exactly where two girls were killed by a trolley car two months ago.

Interest Heavy in South Dakota.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 1.—The last weather record was broken late to-day, the Government service showing 114 degrees.

CHINESE AGAIN ATTACK ENVOYS

Letter, Dated July 24, from British Minister.

COULD HOLD OUT TEN DAYS

Dr. Morrison Tells of Imperial Government's Treachery—Allies Begin Advance.

Another letter from the British Minister to China has been received at Tien-Tsin. It is dated July 24.

Sir Claude MacDonald says the legation is surrounded by imperial troops, who are firing continually.

The Minister adds that if the attack is not pressed the foreigners can hold out about ten days. He declares the Chinese Government has done nothing whatever to help the envoys.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Peking correspondent of The Times, (London,) has sent a dispatch, dated July 21, containing details of the siege.

He accuses the Chinese imperial authorities of treachery, saying that while on July 3 they appealed to Queen Victoria, asking her assistance, on July 2 an imperial edict called on the Boxers to continue exterminating the Christians.

The Chinese posted proclamations assuring the aliens that they would be protected, and the same night made a general attack in the hope of surprising them.

Gens. Yung-Lu and Tung-Fu-Siang, who led the attacks on the legations, were applauded in imperial decrees.

Reports from Shanghai state that the allies began the advance to Peking yesterday morning.

According to a dispatch to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the allies were eighteen miles from Tien-Tsin yesterday, and should reach the capital in eight days.

"NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Another letter has been received at Tien-Tsin from the British Minister to Peking, Sir Claude M. MacDonald. It is dated July 24.

"We are surrounded by imperial troops," Sir Claude writes, "who are firing on us continually. The enemy is enterprising, but cowardly. We have provisions for about a fortnight and are eating our ponies.

"The Chinese Government, if there be one, has done nothing whatever to help us. If the Chinese do not press the attack we can hold out for, say, ten days. So no time should be lost, if a terrible massacre is to be avoided."

It is reported that another letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, dated Peking, July 25, has reached Taku.

The Chinese Government, it is said, renewed the suggestion that the Minister leave the capital, but Sir Claude declined to do so.

DR. MORRISON'S DISPATCH.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At last the story of Peking has been told. Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the famous correspondent of The Times, holds up the Chinese Government before the world as guilty, and to a degree of infamy and duplicity that exceeds the surmise of its worst detractors. In the same dispatch he gives a more hopeful view of the prospects of the besieged than has been expressed by any of the others who have been heard from.

The Times this morning prints the following from Dr. Morrison, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Peking) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricades around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the Imperial City wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they were short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Peking in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in, and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable, and 150 cases have passed through the hospital.

"The Tsung-li-Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the Emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits, and requesting her Majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese Government from its difficulties. The Queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese Minister in Washington telegraphs that the United States Government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

"This dispatch to the Queen was sent to the Tsung-li-Yamen by the Grand Council on July 8, yet the allies are an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded Viceroys and Governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees, applauding the Boxers, speak approvingly of their burning out and slaying converts. Their leaders are stated in a decree to be Princes and Ministers.

"On July 18 another decree made a complete volte face, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien-Tsin. In this decree, for the first time and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands, although there is no doubt that it was premeditated, and that the assassination was committed by an imperial officer, as the survivor, Herr Cordes, can testify.

"The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops under Gen. Yung-Lu and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it has consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot, and expanding bullets.

"The Chinese, with characteristic treachery, posted proclamations assuring us of protection, and the same night they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei-Tang Cathedral.

"The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon, Lippitt, severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed.

"All the Ministers and members of the legations and their families are in good health. The general health of the community is excellent, and we are contentedly awaiting relief."

After enumerating the casualties already reported and giving the total of deaths, including American, as fifty-six, Dr. Morrison, proceeds as follows:

"The Chinese undermined the French Legation, which is now a ruin; but the French Minister (M. Pichon) was not present, having fled for protection to the British Legation on the first day of the siege.

"The greatest peril we suffered during the siege was from fire, the Chinese, in their determination to destroy the British Legation, burning the adjoining Han-lin-Yuen, (National College,) one of the most sacred buildings in China, and sacrificing the unique library."

OPEN WAR POSSIBLE NOW.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sir Claude MacDonald's latest letter, while a strong indictment of the Chinese Government, is not nearly so much so as Dr. Morrison's dispatch. That correspondent, with the Imperial edicts as authority, declares that as late as July 2 the Imperial Government urged the Boxers to continue their "loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians."

He explains those marvelous changes in the Chinese attitude which have so puzzled the world. It appears that all the appeals for intervention and all the protestations of friendship have been due entirely to the victories of the allies at Tien-Tsin. The Ministers in Peking owed their safety up to July 21, not to Government protection, but to the scarcity of Chinese ammunition and to the fear which the Tien-Tsin victories inspired.

When it is remembered how great reliance is placed upon Dr. Morrison in Great Britain, the importance of his exposure of the Chinese Government can scarcely be overestimated. It seems to banish all hopes entertained by Lord Salisbury that the Chinese Government might yet be proved not directly responsible for the outrages, and it may result in an entire cessation of the negotiations with Chinese diplomatists, if not in an open declaration of war on the part of the powers.

Commenting upon Dr. Morrison's dispatch, The Times says:

"It is now beyond doubt that the frequent assertions of the different Chinese representatives that for a month past the legations have been enjoying the protection of the Throne are, one and all, unqualified falsehoods. The cumulative evidence is overwhelming that the whole affair has been throughout under the control and direction of the Chinese Government.

"It now rests with the powers to make the Chinese Government understand that it will be held fully responsible for whatever happens in Peking."

AMERICANS' BRILLIANT WORK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Dr. Robert Coltman, Jr., the staff correspondent of The Chicago Record in Peking, who had not been heard from since June 12, sends the following dispatch:

"Peking, July 21.

"Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, was murdered by Chinese troops and his Secretary wounded on June 20 while on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen. The foreign residents are besieged in the British legation and have been under daily fire from artillery and rifles.

"The cowardice of the Chinese fortunately prevented them from making successful rushes. Our losses are 60 killed and 75 wounded. The Chinese losses exceed 1,000.

"There has been no word from the outside world. Food is plentiful, such as it is—rice and horse flesh. Yesterday, under a flag of truce, a message was sent to Yung-Lu, asking if Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, would consent to a truce. The Minister replied he was willing provided the Chinese came no closer. The shell firing then ceased and everything is now quiet.

"We hope that, having defeated the Chinese, relief is nearing us. We are all exhausted with constant standing on guard, fighting, building barricades, and digging trenches by night and day.

"All the legations except the British are utterly wrecked by shot and shell. The Austrian, Italian, Belgian, and Russian buildings are burned to the ground. British legation is also much shattered. The United States marines still hold a vital position on the city wall commanding the legations.

"After a brilliant sortie on the night of July 3 Capt. Myers succeeded in getting back the Man-Hoo mounted troops.

the defeated Chinese troops enter the city. Meanwhile we are living in intense anxiety and hoping for early relief."

LI SENDS TEXT OF EDICT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Chinese Minister called at the State Department to-day and presented to Secretary Hay some of the latest correspondence that has passed between Li-Hung-Chang and the Imperial Chinese Government. It came in the form of a dispatch from Li, received by Minister Wu last midnight from the Chinese Minister in London. The dispatch was as follows:

"Just received a telegram from Pao-ting-Foo, of the sixth moon, twenty-third day, (July 19,) that the Privy Council had that day received an Imperial edict as follows:

"'We have received the memorial of Li-Hung-Chang and others imploring us to save and protect the Ministers of the various nations. Now the Ministers are all safe and well, and Li-Hung-Chang is directed to wire to Yang, Yu, and others, so that they may inform the respective Secretaries for Foreign Affairs accordingly. Respect this.'

"This telegram has been delayed in its transmission. The other day I and other Viceroys sent a joint memorial, requesting that the different Ministers be escorted out of Peking, or that they first be enabled to freely communicate by letter or wire with their respective Governments. When an Imperial answer is received I will again wire.

"Communicate this to Minister Yang at St. Petersburg, Minister Yu at Paris, and Minister Wu at Washington, for them to inform Secretaries for Foreign Affairs."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Shanghai special dispatch says Li-Hung-Chang has received a decree, dated July 28, commanding him to inform the Consuls that the Ministers were safe on that date.

Cipher Dispatches to Envoys Barred.

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CHE-FOO, July 31.—The Governor of Shan-Tung has telegraphed to United States Consul Fowler that the Tsung-li-Yamen directs him to notify the Consuls that, "as the military operations at Peking and Tien-Tsin are unsettled," only messages in plain language, without cipher or reference to military affairs, will be delivered to the Ministers.

ALLIES' ADVANCE BEGUN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1.—M. de Faveraau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following dispatch, dated Shanghai, Aug. 1, from M. de Cartier de Marchienne, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, now acting as Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at Shanghai:

"The allies are marching on Peking. They are eighteen miles from Tien-Tsin and should reach Peking in eight days."

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"The allies began the advance from Tien-Tsin this morning," announced an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai at 11:10 A. M. yesterday. It is assumed that the Americans, British, and Japanese are taking part in this forward movement, whether other nationalities are or not. An advanced base will probably be established twenty or thirty miles nearer Peking, and supplies will be assembled preparatory to a direct stroke at the capital.

Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee is quoted as saying on July 28 that he was ready to advance, although lacking in artillery. Col. Daggett, commanding the Americans at Tien-Tsin, is also credited with a similar statement on the same date, although utterly without transportation, not even having a horse for himself.

Reinforcements are reported to have been sent to the Chinese at Yang-Tsun, where strong intrenchments have been thrown up to bar the advance of the allies.

Of the 60,000 allies debarked at Pe-chi-Li ports, British military observers consider that 30,000 are available for an advance beyond Tien-Tsin. The Chinese forces, according to the vague gatherings of the allies' intelligence officers, were up to July 27 disposed in a great arc thirty miles long. The numbers and exact location of the several divisions are unknown. The Pei-ho is blockaded by sunken stone-laden junks for twenty miles beyond Tien-Tsin, and further up, according to Chinese spies of the allies, a dam has been constructed for the purpose of flooding the low-lying expanse of country.

Information was brought to Tien-Tsin on Wednesday, July 25, by a Chinese missionary student who was sent to the British Legation at Peking. He was unable to deliver the message intrusted to him, and left Peking on July 18. He saw a few troops between Peking and Yang-Tsun. No works had been constructed. Food in Peking was scarce, and the student said the city would be quite unable to endure a siege.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—A high official of the Foreign Office said to-day that he was inclined to think that the advance would be made without a commander in chief, a course of action which he characterized as feasible, though he denounced the failure to agree upon a common commander as scandalous.

The National Zeitung says:

"A German commander in chief is quite out of the question, as Germany has only 900 soldiers in Tien-Tsin."

CHAFFEE ORDERED TO HURRY.

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TIEN-TSIN, July 26, via Che-Foo, July 30, and Shanghai, Aug. 1.—The American commander received orders from Washington to-day not to delay the advance on Peking. He was also informed that heavy reinforcements are en route.

Great activity is noticeable at Japanese headquarters. Transport preparations are being hurried. It is extremely unlikely that either the Japanese or the British intend to be left behind the Americans, though the British preparations are far from complete. The Japanese organization, on the other hand, excites the admiration of all.

The total strength of the allies here is 17,000. Reinforcements are arriving daily.

TRYING TO STOP ADVANCE.

Chinese Government Desperately Anxious to Prevent Movement Against Peking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Chinese Imperial Government is putting forth the most powerful efforts to secure through negotiation the abandonment of the international movement upon Peking. The cablegrams received at the State Department to-day from Li-Hung-Chang all tend to demonstrate his desire to secure the succor of the Ministers at Peking and their delivery at Tien-Tsin, if this can be safely effected, trusting that in return the international column can be halted.

Unquestionably a proper assurance of the safe delivery of the Ministers would have some effect upon the temper of the powers, and it is possible that the United States Government would give ear to overtures in that direction, were not the attempt made by the Chinese to impose conditions upon the delivery that are altogether objectionable.

Such, for instance, is a stipulation that the Imperial authorities shall be absolved in advance from the consequences of the failure to deliver the envoys, and also from liability for what has taken place in Peking. The first stipulation might be regarded as a direct invitation to the Boxers to murder the Ministers on their way to the coast, and therefore the United States Government will leave it to Mr. Conger himself whether or not he regards it as safe to leave Peking when the opportunity is held out.

Meanwhile there has been no change as to the military programme, so far as the United States Government is advised. The senior United States naval officer at Taku is already under the most positive instructions to urge a forward movement, these having been sent by Secretary Long just after the receipt of the original Conger message. The officer was advised also of the intention of the Government to add to his force. These matters are referred to in the belated dispatch from Tien-Tsin which touches upon the military situation and the prospects of a speedy forward movement. But no additional instructions on this point were sent to the United States Army officers to-day, and the Government is allowing its officers on the spot to shape their own campaign, relying particularly upon the very full and comprehensive instructions previously given to Gen. Chaffee, both in person and upon his arrival at Nagasaki, by cable.

Secretary Root said to-day that there had been no developments in the diplomatic situation which would delay the advance on Peking, and that Gen. Chaffee's orders would cover any contingency which might arise. A statement has been made in the dispatches from Europe to the effect that the United States is pushing Gen. Chaffee for chief commander. It was said at the War Department to-day that such was not the case, though it was recognized that the situation might be such as to make it necessary for him to accept command if it were tendered to him by the other powers.

MORE TROOPS FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The British Second Infantry Brigade has been ordered to debark at Hongkong to form a flying column to serve anywhere in China.

Two more transports, with Indian troops on board, are due at Hongkong.

SIMLA, Aug. 1.—Another brigade will be ordered to China to-morrow.

PORT ARTHUR THREATENED.

Russians Find It Difficult to Cope With the Situation—Chinese Troops Disguised as Civilians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Official dispatches from the Far East continue to show the Russian military commanders there have all they can do to cope with armed Chinese in the territory adjacent to Port Arthur. Russian detachments are seeking to disarm native soldiers who are in the neutral zone, contrary to treaty stipulations.

Fighting has occurred in various parts of the Liao-Tung peninsula. One detachment was twice attacked by imperial troops clad as civilians and with their military badges concealed by their cartridge boxes.

Another detachment lost ten killed and thirty wounded. A third force was treacherously attacked and lost twenty killed, six wounded, and four missing.

LI'S IRON RULE IN CANTON.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A letter from Hongkong, dated July 2, which was received here yesterday, says that Li-Hung-Chang was, until he went North, preserving order in Canton by a virtual reign of terror, rendering him much hated by the disorderly elements.

Li ruthlessly prevented anything in the nature of a public meeting, and thus made it impossible for any of the various parties, all of them animated by hatred of foreigners, to come together to plan a rising. During one week he executed by strangling or beheading seventy persons, and it is asserted that during his Viceroyalty no less than 2,000 were executed.

All suspects, innocent and guilty alike, were thrown into prison indiscriminately, which in a majority of cases was tantamount to execution.

EDITS KAISER'S SPEECHES.

Foreign Office Takes Steps to Prevent Any More Bloodthirsty Utterances Getting into Print.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The Foreign Office has taken steps to prevent "unauthorized publication" of Emperor William's speeches.

At the second embarkation of troops for China, on Monday, the correspondents were admitted only after signing a written agreement to publish no report of the Emperor's deliverance on that occasion until the manuscript had been submitted to the Foreign Office.

Arms Seized in a Canton Junk.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The customs officers at Canton have seized a Chinese junk which had 2,000 rifles and much ammunition aboard.

PLANS TO DEFEND SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Shanghai telegrams of yesterday's date say the foreign Consuls met on Tuesday and decided to invite Admiral Seymour to take command of the Shanghai defenses.

United States Consul General Goodnow and the French Consul General, M. de Bezaure, on behalf of the Consuls, visited Admiral Seymour, and he promised to draw up plans and submit them to a council of officers. The Shanghai Municipal Council objects to the Consular action.

The English Church Missionary Society yesterday received telegrams, dated July 28, saying all of their stations at Shanghai and in the provinces of Chi-Kiang and Fu-Kyen were tranquil.

GERMANY MAY ACT ALONE.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—The statement is made in a reliable quarter that more than 120,000 men and 3,650 officers of the German Army have responded to the call for volunteers for Chinese service.

The North German Gazette announces that Emperor William approves the employment of non commissioned men on leave who have already done tropical service and who may volunteer for service in China. They will receive a bounty and additional pay.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that Emperor William's approval of the employment of non-commissioned men on leave is evidently intended to pave the way for a German expedition on a large scale, and that it is probable that, when sufficiently large, this force will act independently.

THE MEADE SAILS FOR TAKU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The transport Meade sailed for Taku, China, this afternoon, with 1,000 soldiers aboard, including Companies I, K, L, and M, comprising the Third Battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry; Troops B, G, I, and H, Third Cavalry, and Company E of the Battalion of Engineers from West Point. The band of the Third Cavalry accompanied the squadron.

The Meade carries $1,700,000 in currency for the payment of war expenses in China.

Col. Webb C. Hayes, detailed as an aide on Gen. Chaffee's staff, was a passenger on the Meade. Prof. Carl C. Plehn of the University of California, who is to superintend the census in Manila, was among the civilian passengers.

SICK AND WOUNDED ON SOLACE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following [illegible] was received to-day at the Navy Department:

Taku, July 29.

Solace took sick and wounded proceeded Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu, and Mare Island. Five marine and navy officers, five army officers, nine navy men, nineteen marines, sixty-five Ninth Infantry. All men will remain aboard Solace unless otherwise recommended by army medical authorities at Nagasaki or Surgeon Anderson, at Yokohama.

Army hospital ship Relief preparing at Nagasaki for Taku.

Japanese hospital ship aiterasting here at our disposal if needed.

Lieut. Leonard's condition more favorable; recovery hopeful.

Biddle's command ordered Tien-Tsin.

REMEY.

Major Biddle's command consists of 225 marines who sailed from San Francisco on the Grant with Gen. Chaffee and the Sixth Cavalry.

The message from Admiral Remey shows that he has sent home on the hospital ship Solace those who were wounded at the battle of Tien-Tsin and those who are sick among the American force. His statement that the Japanese hospital ship will be at his disposal for conveying sick and wounded to Nagasaki is welcome intelligence and may relieve the situation materially in case of hard fighting on the march to Peking.

The Illness in the Ninth Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg says that the large sick list of the Ninth Infantry, reported by Col. Daggett, is probably due to severe service and exposure together with the change of climate and possibly bad water. The Surgeon General says that such illness would not be unusual under the circumstances. He does not believe there is anything like an epidemic, as in that case special mention would have been made by the officers in charge.

Another Battery for China.

Col. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, announced yesterday in the Army Building that Battery C of the Seventh Artillery had been ordered from Fort Adams, Rhode Island, to San Francisco, and will ultimately be sent to China. Battery F of the Second Artillery has been ordered home from Cuba to the Washington Barracks.

CABLES FROM MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of the Methodist Missionary Society received a cablegram from the Rev. Frederick Brown, at Che-Foo, yesterday. It was made out as follows:

Family Gamewell, Walker; men, Hobart, King, Verity, David, George, Mrs. Jewell, Edward, Miss Gloss, Terrell, Martins, Gilman, Terry, 18 Peking. Men. Pyke, Martin, Edward, self, Benn, Tien-Tsin. Others going home.

Dr. Leonard interprets this as meaning that eighteen persons of the Methodist colony are in Peking. These include the families of F. D. Gamewell and W. F. Walker; also W. T. Hobart, H. E. King, George W. Verity, George R. Davis, George D. N. Lowry, Mrs. Charlotte Jewell, Mrs. Edward K. Lowry, Miss Anna D. Gloss, Miss Alice Terrell, the Misses Elizabeth and Emma Martin, Miss Gertrude Gilman, and Miss Edna G. Terry. He understands also that James H. Pyke, Victor Martin, Edward K. Lowry, Frederick Brown, and Miss Rachel R. Benn are at Tien-Tsin. The following have started home: J. F. Hayner and wife, N. E. Hopkins and wife, Ida M. Stevenson, Frances O. Wilson, Ella J. Glover, Miranda Croucher, and May E. Shockley.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions yesterday received a cablegram from the Rev. W. O. Elterich. It came from Che-Foo and was as follows:

People Peking holding out. Report, via Shanghai, missionaries Pao-ting-Foo massacred. Che-Foo situation unchanged. Continued persecution Christians.

This dispatch does not contain anything absolutely new, but it tends to corroborate the dispatches received recently from China.

The Presbyterian Board sent the following cable to Mr. W. O. Elterich yesterday:

When possible send Lowrie, Peking; Pao-ting-Foo, for detailed information and full reports regarding missionaries, children, property. Ditto Chalfant, Shan-Tung.

"Lowrie" is the Rev. J. Walter Lowrie; "Chalfant" is the Rev. F. H. Chalfant.

The board cabled some days ago to the Island of Hainan, where trouble has been reported by cable, trying to get some information regarding the Presbyterian missionaries there. In fact, the board cabled twice to Kiung-Chow, but has not yet obtained any answer. Yesterday Dr. Halsey made inquiries as to the cable office, and learned that the wires had been blocked. On account of the block, the company sent the messages by the "northern route," but it was not known whether they had got through or not.

The manager promised to send along an inquiry last night.

Miss A. M. Cooney Dies at Macao.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Word was received here to-day of the death at Macao, China, of Miss Agnes M. Coopey of this city, a missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. She went to China in 1896. When the Boxer outbreak began she was at Kwei-Ping, in Kiang-Si Province, and left there for Macao.

Bishop Moore Starts for China.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Bishop Moore of the Methodist Church left here to-night with his wife and daughter to assume his duties as Bishop of China, Japan, and Korea. His residence will be at Shanghai. He will sail from San Francisco Aug. 29. He leaves his family at Nagasaki.

Postal Supply Service for Americans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Granville Hunt, financial clerk in the Washington City Post Office, has been detailed to go to China to open up the postal supply service for the American troops in the Chinese campaign. He will accompany Mr. Robinson of Atlanta, who will have charge of the new postal service for the soldiers in China.

The Postmaster General desires that an expert on organization and supply of Post Offices be sent to China, the others detailed being more familiar with transportation matters. Mr. Hunt was sent to Havana to assist in organizing the postal service in Cuba soon after the United States took charge of the island, and later opened the Post Office at Ponce, Porto Rico. Mr. Hunt will take with him about $10,000 worth of stamps, &c.

MR. WU'S FAMILY AT CAPE MAY.

The Minister Expected To-morrow to Confer With Russian Charge d'Affaires.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The wife and son of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived here this evening. The Minister will arrive here on Friday.

It is believed an important conference will be had with Gregoir de Wallant, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, who is occupying a cottage here.

EXTENT OF CHINESE WALLS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a letter from the Rev. Dr. Calvin Kingsley, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which appeared in The Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati, in 1870. It will be of special interest to the readers of THE TIMES, as it reveals some of the obstructions in the way of the allied powers in reaching Peking.

W. McKENDREE DARWOOD.

New York, July 30, 1900.

I have thought an article on Chinese walls may not be uninteresting to my young readers of both sexes. It seems to be in the very nature of a Chinaman to have a wall. He takes to it like a young duck to the water. He seems to have an instinctive propensity that way, like a hen to sit on eggs. In short, a Chinaman has wall on the brain; and he must and will have his favorite institution. He may, and even does, do without rice in some parts of the empire, but he cannot do without his wall. Walls of marble, walls of granite, walls of sandstone, walls of mud, walls of brick. Walls, walls, walls, meet your gaze until you are overwhelmed and bewildered by them.

All the cities of China are surrounded by high strong walls, whose massive proportions a stranger has no adequate idea of until he sees them. The walls surrounding the City of Peking are from 28 to 35 miles in length and on an average 50 feet high. This wall is 66 feet thick at the bottom and 54 at the top, and once in a few yards there are immense buttresses to give it still greater strength. At every fifth buttress the wall for the space of 126 feet in length is 256 feet in thickness. In several places the foundation of this wall is of marble, and when the ground is uneven, immense quantities of cement, as durable nearly as granite, and about as hard, have been used to level up the ground. The main body of this wall is made of bricks, each 20 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches thick. These bricks are burned very hard, and have precisely the appearance of stone.

On the inside of this wall, as well as on others in other cities, there are esplanades, or stone ways, with gates to them, for ascending them. And over all the gateways there are immense towers, as large as great churches, and much higher, constructed of these great burned bricks. On the top of this immense wall there is a railing, both on the outside and inside, coming up to a man's waist, which railing itself is a wall, thus giving a sense of security to a person walking on the top. The outside railing is made into turrets for the use of cannon in case of attack. The entire top of the wall is covered with strong, burned brick, 90 inches square, resembling the flagging of our sidewalks in large cities, only, as I have said, these walks are 54 feet wide.

There is no way of getting into the city only by the through this immense wall. And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another wall built inclosing a square space, compelling all persons who go into the city to go through two walls, by passages at right angles to each other. The walls are so immensely thick that these passages through them, arched over with cut stone, remind one exactly of our railroad tunnels in the United States. At each of these great archways there is an enormous gate, made of strong timbers, everywhere as much as 10 inches thick, and covered on both sides with plates of iron, like the sides of our warships. These gates are shut early in the evening, generally before sundown, and not allowed to be opened during the night for any purpose. They are fastened on the inside by means of strong beams of timber.

I have been somewhat particular in describing this wall, because the general construction of all walls in China is similar to this one, although they are not all so high nor so thick. But there are probably a thousand walled cities in China, whose walls will average 25 feet high and 20 feet thick, and another thousand whose walls may be somewhat less. Then there is the great Tartar Wall, a little north of Peking, 1,500 miles long and older than the Christian era, thicker and higher than any of the rest. There are said to be 1,500 prefectural cities in China. All these are surrounded by walls built by the Government, besides the great number of cities whose walls are made at the expense of the City Government alone.

And when we have spoken of the walls surrounding the cities, we have by no means done with the subject. For example, in Peking, inside the inclosing wall, there is another of miles in extent, surrounding what is called the Imperial City. Then, again, inside of this is another immense wall, surrounding what is called the Prohibited City. Within this inner inclosure is the residence of the Emperor and all the other buildings connected with royalty. And so the altar and Temple of Heaven are surrounded by two concentric walls of great extent and magnitude, which must be passed by means of immense gates.

Then there is the great wall covered with dry thorn bush, surrounding what is called the Place of Punishment, where criminals are beheaded and their heads exposed in cages for a terror to evildoers, and where other criminals are crucified and yet others starved to death, amid the most piteous moanings and insane ravings for food.

Again, the Hall of Literary Examination, where 40,000 men compete for literary degrees, and where the longest purse is more successful than the hardest study, is surrounded by another wall and entered by gates. Then all places of idolatrous worship, and they are legion, in these great cities are surrounded by high walls.

The old City of Nanking, on the south bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, is surrounded by a wall eighteen miles long. The City of Tien-Tsin, in the northerly portion of China, has a wall fifteen or sixteen miles in length. The City of Soo-Chow, with one side exposed to the River Min, is surrounded by a high wall. Wherever stone can be had it is used for these structures. The City of Ranchack, also on the south side of the Yang-tse, is surrounded by a wall running over the top of a mountain a thousand feet high. I also saw, while ascending the Yang-tse, a monstrous wall surrounding an area on the top of a mountain where the Chinese of that region took their wives and children for safety during the terrible rebellion that swept over a great part of China a few years ago.

Then in thousands and tens of thousands of instances in China a high wall is built right before the door of a private dwelling to ward off spirits of ancestors, who are supposed to be blind, and obliged to move in straight lines, and who will, consequently, stumble against the walls when they come to them, and give up the pursuit. Then, in country places, you will see a straight wall running in the field without, of course, inclosing anything, but seeming to be built, as before remarked, from an innate propensity to make a wall like that of a hen to sit on eggs. After giving a good deal of attention to the subject, I am satisfied that all the walls in China put together would build one 20 feet high and 10 feet thick entirely around the globe, and would require 5,000 men to work steadily for 2,000 years to accomplish the work.

C. KINGSLEY.

Straits of Malacca, Dec. 8, 1869.

MISER'S FORTUNE DISTRIBUTED.

Webbed Toes Help to Establish Brother's Relationship.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—John Bowers of Changewater, N. J., was to-day adjudged next of kin to William Bowers, the miser who died in supposed poverty here a few months ago, leaving almost $100,000. Incidentally Rebecca Ann Bennett, a sister; Buehla Bowers, a niece, and Sidney and John Bowers, Jr., were adjudged as also heirs to the estate.

Mr. Bowers not only so closely resembled the dead man as to have been easily mistaken for him, but had webbed toes as did the dead man. Surrogate Silkman awarded the brother and sister each one third of the estate, and the niece and nephews each one ninth.

BANKRUPTCY LAW CHANGES.

Commercial Law League Will Recommend Amendments.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 1.—An address on bankruptcy by Referee Eastman of Chicago was the feature of to-day's session of the Commercial Law League of America. A special Committee on Bankruptcy was appointed to report on Friday. A number of amendments will be recommended.

Besides the changes proposed by the Ray bill, the report will declare that the Federal courts should have concurrent jurisdiction with the State courts as to all adverse claims in bankruptcy; that creditors innocently receiving the value of their claims within four months of bankruptcy should not be forced to refund the property, and that, in the judgment of the committee, experience has shown the fees of referees and trustees to be inadequate, and that they need revision.

IMMIGRANT HIDES TRIPLETS.

Said He Was Afraid Authorities Would Exact a Duty on Them.

The officials in the Barge Office were puzzled and astounded yesterday when, in counting the immigrants that arrived by the steamer Kensington, the Libel family came up to be counted. The manifest said parents and five children, but there were only two children. No deaths at sea had been reported by the officers of the steamer, and the parents looked quite contented, just as though they did not miss anything.

"Where are the remainder of your children?" asked one of the clerks.

"Sie sind alle da"—they are all there—replied the father in a stentorian voice.

"The manifest says five, and I see only two children," queried the the clerk.

"Do not worry yourself; we are seven," said the father.

The authorities were just going to send the family to the detention pen when one of the matrons noticed that the father and mother were holding between them a large basket, which they could not be induced to set down. Suspecting that they were trying to smuggle in something, she called one of the Custom House Inspectors, and as the latter was trying to take away the basket a squeal was heard inside, and then there were two, and then a babel of squeals.

The mother then herself hastened to open the basket, and there lay three babies, triplets, two girls and a boy, screaming lustily and kicking about their little legs.

"Why did you not show your babies at once?" asked the authorities.

"We were afraid you would impose an import duty on triplets," replied the father.

"No we want to have just the kind of immigrant woman that your wife is," said the clerk, and the parents went out rejoicing.

Summit Votes for Sewerage System.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 1.—The voters of Summit decided by a large majority yesterday to issue $130,000 in bonds for the construction of a sewerage system. Although it had been expected that there would be considerable objection to the plan, only fifty-eight ballots were cast against it. The system will connect with a trunk sewer which will drain South Orange, Vailsburg, Millburn, West Orange, and part of Newark.

War Veterans Honor Mr. Coler.

Controller Coler was elected a member of the Brooklyn War Veterans and Son's Association at a meeting held in the Borough Hall last night. Among other reasons for the conferring of this honor on Mr. Coler was the fact that he had reinstated six veterans in the finance department who had been discharged by his predecessors.

Arthur Kohnstamm Dead.

ARTHUR KOHNSTAMM, a manufacturing chemist of the firm of Arthur Kohnstamm & Co. of 170 Tillary Street, Brooklyn, died at his home, 1008 St. Mark's Avenue, yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Kohnstamm was thirty-two years old and is survived by three brothers.

THE SIEGE OF TIEN-TSIN

Foreigners' Desperate Plight Described by Charles F. Gammon.

MEN DETAILED TO KILL WOMEN

700 Russian Troops Held 14,000 Chinese at Bay Until Assistance Arrived.—Incidents of Siege.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—Many new details of the siege of Tien-Tsin were received here per the steamer Grenogle to-day. Charles F. Gammon, Superintendent of the American Bible Society in China, arrived at Nagasaki shortly before the steamer left for Victoria. He said as soon as the Chinese troops received word that the bombardment had begun they immediately opened fire on the city. The telegraph, telephone, and railway systems had been destroyed, leaving the residents without any means of communication with the outside world.

The shelling of the city continued for twelve days, until every house had received some damage. There were but 700 Russian troops in Tien-Tsin, and Mr. Gammon claims that it was owing to their bravery that the lives of the foreign residents were saved. At the railway station 14,000 Chinese troops were held at bay by the 700 Russians. Had assistance not arrived the foreign residents intended to shoot all the women and children rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the Chinese. A number of men had been detailed to perform this terrible task.

A German pinnace, which attempted to reach Tien-Tsin during the siege, was fired on by Chinese hidden in an abandoned fort. The Germans finally ran the vessel ashore on the opposite bank, and there the besieged in Tien-Tsin saw them fall into the hands of the Chinese. They are said to have been brutally killed.

Another tragic incident of the defense of Tien-Tsin was the sortie of the troops and capture of the military school in which the Chinese soldiery had taken a position on the 18th. The Chinese made a stout defense, but inside of half an hour the allies climbed the walls and forced the gate. The Chinese then retired to a large room upstairs and, barricading themselves, made a last stand there, refusing to surrender.

An English blue jacket battered down the door with an axe. He was shot dead. Others were shot, but finally an entrance was made and the Chinese were put to the bayonet. The place was fired and burned in two hours.

Several foreign soldiers, it is reported, have been given a drumhead court-martial and shot for looting.

CHINESE WOUNDED KILLED.

German Lieutenant Explains That It Is Impossible to Aid Them or to Take Prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—Late China advices were brought by the steamer Grenogle to this port. Lieut. von Kron of the German Army arrived at Yokohama in company with 300 wounded and incapacitated Germans and others on the steamer Korn, chartered by the German Government, just before the Glenogle sailed. He told of his experiences with Admiral Seymour in his attempt to reach Peking.

Asked what the Chinese did with their women and old men, Lieut. von Kron said that they emigrated with all speed, but if it was not possible, they cut off the heads of the women and children and threw them into the river.

"We did not take prisoners," said Lieut. Kron. "So far as the capture of prisoners is concerned, that was an impossibility, as the Chinese are not civilized enough for that kind of warfare."

Lieut. Von Kron was asked about the statement of a German that the Russians had dispatched the wounded with the butts of their rifles. The Lieutenant said it was not quite so bad as that, but under the circumstances of the present war in China they had been and probably would in the future be compelled to kill wounded prisoners with the bayonet.

In the beginning, he said, they even sent wounded prisoners to the hospitals in Tien-Tsin, but they soon found out that so long as a man was able to raise a hand he would try and stab the foreigners. Frequently they found Boxers who had taken their red badges and clothes off in the hope of trying the "amigo" trick, and while the trick worked at first, the allies soon gave orders to kill every Chinese who would stand.

Lieut. von Kron said the Chinese decapitate and mutilate every foreigner who is unfortunate enough to fall into their hands. On one occasion a large number of Boxers succeeded in encircling an Italian officer with eight men, and while four of the men cut their way through, the other four and the officer were simply overwhelmed by numbers and literally hacked to pieces with the long knives of the Boxers. When Lieut. von Kron later saw the body of the Italian officer, his head was split into four pieces and his body cut up.

The Lieutenant said commanders in the field and every body in general had very greatly underestimated the quality of the Chinese troops. He said special stress on the fact that they are not undisciplined, but, on the contrary, are a highly efficient fighting force, possessing latest patterns of rifles and guns, and having, above all, excellent officers, who shoot with precision and serve guns as well as European soldiers, thanks to instructions they have received from German trainers.

As regards the quality of the Chinese as soldiers, he thinks they are splendid material, and if they had good officers would probably be invincible, but as it is at present, officers on horseback are always seen to run first, and then, of course, men will not stand any longer. He is, therefore, of opinion that it would be utterly folly to think that an army of 40,000 or 50,000 allied troops could reach Peking, but that a force of at least 100,000 and an especially large body of artillery and cavalry and carefully-planned campaign will be necessary to attain that end.

UNREST AT SHANGHAI.

10,000 Refugees On the Wharves—Missionary's King's Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—When the Northern Pacific steamship Glenogle left the Orient, a feeling of unrest permeated the cities of the entire Chinese coast. This was best demonstrated so far as the officers of the Glenogle saw, at Shanghai, where 10,000 Chinese were on the wharves with baggage and personal effects on hand, ready to take their departure on the first steamer which could take them out of the country. Passage was applied for, but on the Glenogle was applied for, but on the Glenogle was refused to the anxious hordes. At Nagasaki, Japan, the Glenogle's officers report issued circulars, the city authorities have the different printing or distribution throughout missionaries' the fortunes of China, notifying full of refugees that the town is already accommodate and that the place cannot more fugitives.

There are two of these aboard the Glenogle; one, Dr. [illegible], going from Savannah, Ga., whither he is going, has been in China nine years. He told of his flight from the Celestial Kingdom. He was living at Tai-an-Foo, in the Prefecture of Shan-Tung, where the Methodist missionaries' families and one or two foreigners also reside. Up to the last of June there had been no trouble from the Boxers in the prefecture except in a desultory way, but a conflict was every day becoming more inevitable, and finally the Governor of the province, who had all along been restraining riotous mobs from uprising, gave notice to all that he could no longer be held responsible for the lives of the foreigners.

Mr. King received a letter from Verity, who was closing up at Peking, where he had gone to attend a Methodist conference, asking him to take charge and leave for China on June 9 in company with Mrs. Verity and Mrs. Barrow, the latter of whom came across on the Glenogle. Others remained at Taian-Foo to the number of Peking. Little Cove, in the Gulf but a week later from the British Consul, they too had to flee. They went to of Pe-chi-Li, whence King subsequently learned they had taken passage for Japan with some others. All landed safely, and King is of opinion that all the Protestant missionaries in Shan-Tung, and there were probably 300, also made good their escape.

Dwight D. Porter Dead.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Dwight D. Porter, formerly of Orlando, a well-known lawyer of this city, died in a hospital here last night. Mr. Porter was born in Georgetown, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1826.

THE
CRISIS IN CHINA
Seven Authoritative Articles in
The North American Review
For August
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

MANY SEE STEERS KILLED

Women and Children in Crowd That Cheers the Slaughter.

Beef Skinning Contest at Retail Butchers' Picnic—One of the Animals Dashes Into the Crowd.

Upward of 3,000 persons who had gone to attend the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association's barbecue at Ridgewood Park yesterday were treated to the spectacle of a double steer killing. Two 1,000-pound steers had their throats cut within full view of the gathering which surrounded a raised platform and howled with delight.

On one side of the ground was a platform, twenty-five feet square and elevated five feet, a sort of gallows, from which dangled a stout block and tackle, which marked the spot of the promised sport. The animals to furnish the amusement were in a narrow pen nearby. They were a pair of harmless, hornless, up-State steers, one a "blue," the other a "roan."

Men elbowed one another for vantage points and lifted their children on their shoulders. Women and girls, some not over five or six years old, climbed upon boxes and chairs for fear of missing something of the spectacle.

The master of ceremonies announced that the real event of the day was about to take place, and the band, lined up in front of the platform, struck up "'Rauss Mit Ihm."

The two steers near by turned their heads restlessly. Then a half dozen men entered the pen, and, with ropes around the animal's neck, pushed and pulled the young "blue" steer up the steep incline to the platform.

Once on the platform, the animal gave a look at the sea of faces before it, and, with a bellow of fright, switched around quickly, throwing down its six captors, and rushed as if to jump into the crowd below. It was frightened back, but it espied the incline, and, tossing its head sideways into the pit of the ample stomach of a fat judge who happened to stand in the way, the steer dashed down the incline and into the crowd.

For a moment it looked as if many people would be hurt. The crowd scattered, women and children were knocked down in the wild scramble to make room. Men yelled and children cried. But the steer had designs on no one and made a run direct for the gate. A score of men followed him. The gate being closed, it was cornered and caught, but again it shook off its captors, all except one, and darted down the ground through an acre of clear space. The man who retained his hold was a red-faced German butcher, who modestly refused to give his name. He had hold of the steer's tail and was making seven-league steps in the wake of the animal. Frontways, sideways, backways, and criss-cross the captor went, describing circles and arcs of circles, amid the laughter of the reassured crowd.

"Come on, fellers. I haff got him—can't you see I haff got him?" he cried.

The steer was again cornered and tied with yards of rope by each of its legs, and around its middle, and a noose was put about its neck, choking him. The steer again on the platform—the people crowded around and the band in its place—a cheer went up from the spectators. The next minute the tackle had been fastened to the steer's hind legs and four men hoisted its hind quarters, but the animal remained standing on his forelegs. More men had to be secured to throw the animal. It was an active young steer and doggedly spread its forelegs and refused to fall. A rope was then passed around one foreleg and the member was pulled from under it. The steer fell with a groan, and was killed, the crowd cheering.

The principals in the contest, William Gumbel and Albert Manheimer, were then introduced. They were greeted with cheers at which both looked sheepish.

Gumbel then dressed the slaughtered steer against time. While the introductions were going on Gumbel's assistant had cut the head and the feet off the carcass and had slit it open in front. At the call of time Gumbel began the skinning. He was quick at the work, and friends cheered him on. Meanwhile the head had struck up a slow waltz. Gumbel skinned the carcass as far as he could without turning it over, then time was taken out while his assistant removed the entrails. Then the carcass was hoisted higher, and at the call of time Gumbel resumed skinning it. When he had finished he seized a huge cleaver and chopped the beef in halves down the backbone. His time was 3 minutes 2¼ seconds.

The killing of the roan steer went off without unexpected excitement. The time which the judges gave as to Manheimer's work was 2 minutes 16 seconds.

"I called here only to see how far these men would really dare go in a contest of this kind," said an elderly man on the way home. "For my part, give me a bullfight. There is more sport in it, for the animal has some chance."

CHARGED WITH WIFE KILLING.

Charles Waildring Arrested by the Brooklyn Police.

Charles Waildring, colored, was arrested yesterday by the police of the Fifty-third Precinct (Brooklyn) Station charged with killing his wife Tisha Waildring.

Waildring and his wife had not lived together for some time, and on the 28th of July it is alleged that he went to see her, and later in the same day she was taken to St. Mary's Hospital with her body covered with bruises. She was attacked later on with peritonitis, from the effects of which she died yesterday. She made an ante-mortem statement to the effect that Waildring assaulted her.

POLICE AID FOR BICYCLISTS.

Officer Arrests Too Rapid Riders, Then Gives Them Car Fare.

Bicycle Policeman William J. Hanley was standing at Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway last night, when he saw a tandem ridden by a man and woman, and followed by two single bicycles ridden by men, coming toward him at a rapid gait. He gave chase, and soon stopped the quartet.

They were all taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where

ASSASSIN'S COMRADE NICOLA QUINTAVELLI

Bresci's Fellow-Voyageur When He Went to Europe.

MAY BE ITALIAN ARRESTED.

Paterson Suicide Who Had Italian Cipher Code—Denial of a Plot, but Anarchists Left for Italy.

As the result of an investigation made among the Italians in West Hoboken yesterday, it was learned that Gaetano Bresci's companion, when he left for Italy, was Nicola Quintavelli, an Italian barber, who was formerly the manager of a shop at Savoy and Spring Streets, and who lived at 300 Paterson Avenue, West Hoboken. Salvatore Quintavelli is given as the name of one of the alleged accomplices of Bresci arrested in Italy, and most of the Italians in West Hoboken who knew Nicola Quintavelli there believe that he is the same man. There is also a Pedro Quintavelli living at 87 Bond Street, Paterson, and two brothers of his, Philip and Dominick, who are employed at the silk mills in that city. The Paterson Quintavellis denied yesterday, however, that they knew anything of the West Hoboken Quintavelli.

Capt. Usher of the West Hoboken police force, when asked whether he ever had any dealings with Quintavelli, said that he had never even heard the name. Camillo Tuo, who is the proprietor of a saloon at Clinton Avenue and Hoboken Street, and of a barber shop at Savoy and Spring Streets, admitted that he had known Quintavelli.

LEFT WITH BRESCI.

"He was formerly manager of my store at Savoy Street," he said, "and had a share in the business. He sold out to me about eight months ago. He was in ill-health then, and I have not seen much of him since. I was told that he had left for Italy at the same time as Bresci. I don't know where he had been living just before he left for Italy. I knew it wasn't in Hoboken, and I heard that he was in New York for a while."

"Do you think he was the same man as the Salvatore Quintavelli who was arrested in Italy as an accomplice of Bresci?"

"I can't say for certain that he was," said Tua. "I didn't know anything about the arrest until I read it in the evening papers. The first name, Salvatore, isn't the name that he had here. We always called him Nicola, or Nick for short. Still, I think it is the same man."

Tua described Quintavelli as being of medium height and build, dark, and clean shaven.

"I never knew that he was an Anarchist," he said. "He was a very quiet man and did not talk much to anybody."

"Did you know that he was a companion of Bresci's?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "I didn't know Bresci at all; and I don't know anything about Quintarelli's companion."

Tua's saloon at Clinton Avenue and Hoboken Street is said to be a favorite resort for Italian Anarchists of West Hoboken, but when he was questioned on that subject yesterday he suddenly became reticent and refused to answer any questions.

One of the customers at the barber's shop, however, said that he had known Quintarelli slightly, and that he had heard that he had left on the same ship with Bresci. The customer refused to give his name, but said that more about Bresci might be learned at 500 Paterson Avenue.

It was learned there that Quintarelli had been occupying a flat in that house until several months ago, when he left for New York. None of the other tenants there, however, were more than slightly acquainted with him, and none of them could tell anything about him.

MRS. BRESCI'S STATEMENT.

When Mrs. Bresci was asked whether she had known Quintavelli she said that she had never heard of him, but said that she knew that her husband's companion had been a barber on the passage over.

"I knew that he had gone with a barber who came from this town, but I do not know what his name was," she said. "I thought that he was only an acquaintance he had met by chance. I never knew that he was intimate with a man named Quintavelli. All I know is that this acquaintance of his was a barber."

Mrs. Bresci remained all day yesterday with her baby in her rooms at 363 Clinton Avenue. She was weeping most of the time, and was very unwilling to see anyone.

She says that her husband has left her utterly destitute, and that she is in delicate health, and has nowhere to go. Several citizens of West Hoboken have come forward, however, with offers to contribute toward a fund to help Mrs. Bresci, and Police Capt. Usher says that he will see to it that she does not suffer.

"There is no lack of charitable people in West Hoboken," he said, "and we do not intend to leave Mrs. Bresci destitute."

Capt. Usher said that the police were at present not in a position to arrest any of the alleged Anarchists in West Hoboken.

"All we can do at present," he said, "is to watch the resorts of the Italian Anarchists and keep an eye open to see that they don't start any disturbance. We are watching the Italians very closely and we would have no trouble in handling them if they should start a row."

Several secret service men and detectives from the staff of the Italian Consul were seen in West Hoboken yesterday, but they did not communicate with the police there. The same detective in the employ of the Italian Consul who was seen in Paterson on Tuesday was seen moving among the Italians there yesterday. The police, however, made no movement toward starting an investigation among the Anarchists.

KNOWS NO ANARCHISTS.

"We have no knowledge of any Anarchists here," said Chief Graul, "so why should we make an investigation? There may be Anarchists here, but they haven't raised any disturbance as yet."

But don't you know that there will be a public meeting of Italians in the Bartholdi Hotel to-morrow night?" asked a reporter.

"No," said the chief, "we have no knowledge of that, and if we had I cannot see that the mere fact that a meeting is to be held to discuss the situation calls for any interference on our part."

Prosecutor of the Pleas Emley, when seen at his office, said that he was not taking any interest in the doings of the Anarchists.

"So far as this office is concerned," he said, "nothing has been done, and no evidence has been presented to me that any crime has been committed over which I have any jurisdiction. There may be Anarchists in this city, but the mere fact that a man is an Anarchist does not constitute a crime under our law. If any of these men overstep the bounds, however, I am prepared to act at once, and I have no doubt that the next Grand Jury would attend to them.

"The matter of the meeting to-morrow night rests with the police. No permit is necessary, and there is no law to prevent men expressing their sympathy with an Anarchist who has committed a crime. If it appears that there is to be a demonstration intended to incite others, or to create disorder, it is not only within the province of the police, but it is their duty to suppress it."

SUICIDE HAD CIPHER CODE.

The police officials were unwilling to say whether they connected the suicide of the man who was found in an empty car in the trolley road sheds near Singac, a suburb of Paterson, early yesterday morning, and died several hours later in the General Hospital of Paterson, with any of the Anarchists in Paterson.

The man, who had a swarthy complexion, a dark brown mustache, and the appearance of an Italian, was unconscious, with a condensed milk can containing a liquid declared to be some poison, beside him. He was dressed in dark blue clothes, black derby hat, and dark shoes. In the pocket of his coat was found a pamphlet in Italian containing loose pages from another book, also in Italian.

An interpreter who examined these pages said that one of them contained the cipher code of Italian military maps, while the others were from a treatise on the mobilizing of troops and large bodies of men. The pamphlet itself was a text book on zoology.

Many of the citizens expressed surprise when the translations were given of the pages found, and regarded them as evidence that the man was planning a general uprising in Italy.

The doctors at the General Hospital, where the unconscious man was conveyed in a trolley car, said that he had evidently taken a quantity of some kind of poison. They worked over him for two hours trying to save him, but he died without having regained consciousness.

ANARCHISTS' INVITATION.

The usual concourse of Anarchists was assembled at the meeting room in the office of La Questione Sociale yesterday morning, where the printers were busy turning off copies of a leaflet announcing the meeting of Anarchists to be held to-night in the Hotel Barthoidi, in Italian. The leaflets were afterward distributed through the town. A translation made from one of them reads as follows:

MASS MEETING!

Italians! You are invited to attend a meeting to-morrow night, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900, at Barthoidi Hall, 256 Straight Street, Paterson, N. J. Our companion, Pedro Festere, will discourse on the situation in Italy.

Entrance free, and free speech for all!

Editor Festere was in a state of great excitement yesterday over the news that a detective attached to the Italian Consul's staff had been seen in Paterson.

"What right has Italy to be sending secret service men here," he said, "so long as we are living in the United States and obeying the laws of the country in which we live? We were driven out of Italy by the oppressions that were heaped upon us.

"The laws of Italy are a mere sham. They pretend to insure all sorts of liberties, but they do not. We were starving there and we came to this country. Here we have been treated fairly. What right has Italy to send spies to pry into our mode of living here?"

When asked whether he thought any of the Italians who were arrested in Italy as being accomplices of Bresci were from Paterson. Mr. Festere became more excited than ever.

"How should I know?" he cried. "Forty Italians went from Paterson to Italy last month."

Mr. Festere stopped suddenly after he had made this statement and listened to long discourses in Italian from his friends. He seemed to think that he had said too much, for he refused to answer any questions for some time.

"Did you connect the departure of forty Italians from Paterson for Italy last month with any plot to assassinate the King?" he was asked.

DENIAL OF ANY PLOT.

"No," he replied, "what do I know about any plots? There is no plot."

"Well, why did so many Italians leave here, then?"

"Oh, they were afraid that the Presidential elections might cause the silk mills to close down."

"Had the silk mills been laying off any men?"

"No. The men left, thinking that it would be better to go to Italy."

"Do you know any of them?"

"No, I don't know a single man. How should I know any of them?"

It was learned yesterday afternoon that a well-known Italian Anarchist named Graisoni, who was a resident of Paterson for some time, and a member of the Anarchistic Group, left for Havre on the steamer Archimedes of the Italian line on July 4. It was said by several Italians that they had been employed at Weidmar's silk factory, but his name does not appear on the books there. He booked his passage with Pasquale Residao, an Italian steamship agent, who conducts a fruit store on Market Street. Residao says that when Graisoni bought his ticket he requested that he be booked under the name "Bianchi," but refused to explain why he desired to go under an assumed name. Bianchi is also said to be the name under which Bresci booked his passage on La Gascogne.

Dr. Paolino, also well known in Paterson as an Anarchist, disappeared from Giuseppe Scolla's boarding house on Bridge Street last night. His disappearance is attributed by some to his fear that the authorities may arrest him, while others say that he left because he was afraid of being assassinated for refusing to join an Italian society.

REJOICED AT ASSASSINATION.

It was said that Paolino rejoiced greatly over the death of Giuseppe Pessina, the silk mill foreman who was assassinated, and held a celebration with two other Anarchists last Friday night. At 1 o'clock Saturday morning a wagon backed up to the house and carried off his furniture. Paolino has not been seen since.

Ernestino Crevello, the girl leader of the Paterson Anarchists, only spent a short time at her post in the Paragon Silk Mill yesterday. At 11 o'clock a large crowd of excited-looking people had gathered about the doors of the mill, and the Superintendent decided that it was best to get the girl out of the way. He sent for her brother, Antonio, who came with Editors Wedmar and Festere. They smuggled the girl to her home through an alley in the rear of the factory. She spent the rest of the day in her house selling autographs and photographs of herself in order to help the funds of the Anarchist Group, but refused to be interviewed. It was said by her brother that she would leave Paterson on Saturday.

THIS GOVERNMENT ACTS.

Starts a Quiet Investigation of Anarchists' Groups.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The possible connection between Bresci, the Italian murderer of King Humbert, and the New Jersey group of Anarchists has moved this Government to take measures to investigate the Anarchist situation in and around New York.

The matter has not been officially brought to the attention of this Government by Italy, but the published facts in the case have induced the Federal authorities to start a quiet investigation. Just what steps have been taken is not made public, but it was admitted at the State Department to-day that this Government was "taking such measures as it deemed proper in the premises."

ITALIAN COLONY'S NOTICE.

United Societies' Invitation to the Memorial Mass Meeting.

The Executive Committee of the United Italian Societies of this city has sent out an anouncement of a meeting to be held this evening. The card reads as follows:

You are herewith courteously invited to attend the grand mass meeting of the Italian colony of this city on Thursday evening, Aug. 2, 1900, at 8 o'clock, at Tammany Hall, to express a sentiment of unanimous sorrow over the infamous assassination of our beloved King Humbert, and to make arrangements for an important memorial celebration to be held in honor of the loyal and most generous King.

L. REVELLI, Secretary. F. P. CAMBRIA, President.

Masses for the Dead King.

The assassination of King Humbert is vigorously denounced by the Italian residents of Jersey City and Hoboken. In proof of the sincerity of their utterances, memorial services will be held on Sunday next, and masses will be said at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Jersey City, by the Rev. George Issa. A special mass for the same purpose was said yesterday at St. Francis's Roman Catholic Church, Hoboken, by Father Marzetti. The church was draped for the occasion and was crowded to the doors.

MRS. NATALIE MAYER'S WILL.

Husband and Children Chief Beneficiaries—$10,000 to Mr. Page.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 1.—The will of Mrs. Natalie Mayer, who accidentally shot and killed herself at her home on the Havemeyer estate at Mahwah, N. J., on July 14, was admitted to probate to-day by Surrogate Pell. The will was filed last week. The delay in admitting it to probate was caused by a desire to have the four executors qualify, but only two of them did so. Those who qualified were John Mayer, the husband of the testatrix, and Lieut. Cameron Winslow. The other executors named, but who did not qualify, are Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Frederick O. Havemeyer.

The first special bequest made in the will is $10,000 to Clinton H. Page, the secretary, who was the only person present when Mrs. Mayer received the fatal wound. The clause reads:

"I give and bequeath to my friend, Clinton H. Page, if he survives me, $10,000."

To Mrs. Riley, the nurse of Mrs. Mayer's children, $500 is bequeathed, and $500 to Samuel Jennings, a servant.

One-third of the estate goes into a trust for John Mayer, testatrix's husband. He will receive the income. The other two-thirds is left to the four children, to be divided equally.

One clause of the will says that if all the members of the family should lose their lives on the sea or by some common calamity, the entire estate shall go to Mrs. Mayer's mother, Emily L. Havemeyer. John Mayer, her husband, and Frederick O. Havemeyer are named as guardians of the children and their estate.

The will was made in Paris, France, on Dec. 16, 1899, at 205 Rue de Rivoli, and was witnessed by George H. Light of 132 Faubourg St. Denis, Paris; Frank G. Werner, and Charlotte L. Riley of Mahwah.

LORD FRANCIS HOPE HERE.

Accompanied by His Wife, Who Was Known as May Yohe.

The Hoffman House had as guests for the single night of Tuesday Lord and Lady Francis Hope, who reached town from San Francisco on that day. Yesterday morning, however, they crossed to the Victoria, where they are at present.

When Lord Francis Hope was asked why the change had been made, he replied that the Hoffman people had been unable to give him the rooms he wished.

At the Hoffman House it was said that Lord Francis had left because he was unwilling to pay the prices asked.

Lord Francis and his wife, who was known to Casino patrons as May Yohe, have nearly completed the circle of the globe. In last November they left England for Ceylon, where they spent some time. They next went to Sydney, Australia, remaining there four months. Then they crossed to San Francisco. The trip is made purely for pleasure.

Lord Francis Hope, speaking for his wife, said yesterday that Lady Francis had received no offers for the stage.

"She would have to greatly change her mind," said he, "before she returned to the stage. But of course she might."

The Hopes will sail next Wednesday on the Oceanic, if passage can be secured. Meanwhile they will go to Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Penn., to visit Lady Francis's parents.

ALLEGED FIND IN PRETORIA.

Members of House of Commons Said to Have Been Aiding Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph, on the authority of its Cape Town correspondent, asserts to-day that documents of the highest importance emanating from England have been discovered in Pretoria. These are alleged to implicate members of the House of Commons and other prominent persons in England, who have agitated in favor of the Boers.

It says that startling developments may be expected shortly.

JUSTICE SMYTH VERY ILL.

Physician Now Says That the Case Is Serious—Vitality at a Low Point.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—The condition of Justice Frederick Smyth of New York, who has been ill at a hotel here for several weeks, was to-night pronounced by Dr. B. B. Pennington, the attending physician, to be serious.

Dr. Smith, a specialist on nervous diseases, has been summoned for consultation.

The patient recently suffered an attack of vertigo, which has reduced his vitality to a low point.

THE INDIANAPOLIS BUILDING.

Treasury Selects Architects to Pass Upon the Plans Submitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has designated the following architects to act as a board to pass upon the plans to be submitted by a number of competing architects for the United States Government building at Indianapolis: D. H. Burnham of Chicago, Henry Van Brunt of Kansas City, H. Langford Warren of Boston, E. B. Green of Buffalo, and James Knox Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. The names of the architects who will enter the competition have not yet been decided upon.

NEW BANK IN THE BRONX.

Institution Starts Off With a Capital of $100,000.

The Washington Bank, a State institution, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, Bronx Borough, was opened for business yesterday morning. The capital of the new bank is $100,000, with a surplus of $25,000. There is also a guarantee deposit amounting to $200,000. The officers of the bank are: President—Frederick L. Eldridge; Vice President—Valentine P. Snyder; Cashier—John Bambey; Assistant Cashier—Charles F. Minor. The Directors are Henry M. Alexander, Charles T. Barney, John J. Barry, Frederick L. Eldridge, Thomas E. Lyons, Foster Higgins, Valentine P. Snyder, Oakleigh Thorne, and William H. Zeltner.

President Eldridge said that he was much gratified at the prospect of doing a good business in the Bronx District. He was assured sufficient business to guarantee a profit on the investment.

"LAUNCHING DAY" FATALITY.

Custom of "Ducking" on Aug. 1 Costs a Joker His Life.

The 1st of August has been known about the docks of New York City for many years as "Launching Day." The chances of anybody who ventures on a dock being thrown into the water are more against him than for him. The origin of the custom is not known, but many accidents have happened through it, and yesterday did not pass without a fatality.

John Kriete, twenty-one years old, an iceman, of 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, pushed a workman, George Krause of the same residence, overboard at East One Hundredth Street and fell in himself. He was drowned and Krause was saved, and then arrested on suspicion. Kriete joking ly pushed against Krause and knocked him into the water from a narrow plank. He could not recover himself and he fell in, too.

It soon proved that neither man could swim, but Krause came up near a pile and got hold of it. He was taken out by some men. Kriete sank. Frank Hennet of 2,107 Second Avenue jumped in after him and caught him twice, but could not drag him ashore, as he was too heavy. Thomas Simpson then grappled for the body and recovered it. Policeman Sharkey arrested Krause, who had not suffered any from his immersion. Kriete had been married but three weeks.

RECEIVER FOR ELYTON LAND CO.

Further Suits for Nearly $2,000,000 Filed Against the Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 1.—In the case of Morris, administrator, vs. the Elyton Land Company et al., Chancellor Carmichael to-day granted the petition of complainant for the appointment of a receiver, and F. M. Billing of Montgomery, receiver of the Elyton Company and a large holder of the securities, was appointed receiver.

At the same time William Halls, Jr., President of the Birmingham Realty Company, the successor of the Elyton Company, which, in turn, is the successor of the Elyton Land Company, filed a suit in the United States court against the Elyton Land Company for $195,000 for unpaid dividend trust bonds. The Maryland Trust Company filed a similar suit for $1,668,000.

Morris is a holder of dividend trust bonds and stock of the Elyton Land Company, and is one of the few persons objecting to the transfer from the Elyton Land Company to the Elyton Company. The Supreme Court has decided that the transfer is void against objecting security holders. The Halls and Maryland Trust Company suits are counter actions to that of Morris, and are intended to put all dividend trust bonds which were superseded by the Elyton Company bonds in like amount on the same basis.

The face value of Morris's claim is about $20,000, but he wanted several times that amount to compromise the suit, which is the last obstacle in the path of the Birmingham Realty Company, the reorganized Elyton Company. The present proceedings are the result of the failure to compromise.

Big Shark Caught Near Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Aug. 1.—A three-hundred-pound shark was landed at Shippan Point, a Summer resort, this afternoon by John Ryle, a local fisherman. Ryle set a number of nets in Stamford Harbor. When he was drawing them in, he got a more violent tugging from one than usual. On investigation, he found he had a shark. It was only after a hard struggle that Ryle killed him. Ryle avers that the shark is of the man-eating species.

Scaffold Fell, Man May Die.

George Miller and Emil Beyer, while at work on a scaffolding on a building at Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday, were thrown to the ground by the collapse of the structure. Miller received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

WARSHIPS NEARLY COLLIDE.

H. M. S. Phaeton and the Iowa Only Just Escape a Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 1.—Her Majesty's steamship Phaeton, which arrived here to-day from South America, had a narrow escape from collision with the United States warship Iowa last night. She was coming up the straits in a dense fog, when suddenly the officer on watch discovered a large white man of war, which proved to be the Iowa, not two hundred yards away.

The ships were proceeding in opposite directions, and the officers recognized that escape from serious accident was very narrowly averted. The Iowa was on her way to San Francisco from Victoria, where she has been for several days past. She had Admiral Kautz on board.

The Phaeton was at Panama on July 12, but remained only one day, as in addition to the revolution, fever, and the rainy season made the place anything but an ideal one at which to make a stay. While at Callao, Capt. Kirby of the Phaeton was taken ill with yellow fever, from which he has now been ill for ten weeks, and is only slowly recovering. Two men died while the vessel was in the South.

FOUND DEAD UNDER A WINDOW.

Police Think Hart May Have Been Thrown to His Death.

The body of Morris Hart, fifty years old, a negro of 115 West Sixtieth Street, was found yesterday morning in the rear court of 232 West Sixty-second Street. The man may have fallen out of an upstair window by accident, jumped with suicidal intent, or he may have been thrown out, the police say. They have Edward Wadkin, who lives on the second flood of the Sixty-second Street house, under arrest. Wadkin is held as a witness. He said Hart came to his place at midnight last night, very drunk, and wanted to sleep on the floor. Wadkin put him in a spare bed. He did not see the man again.

He heard shouts at 1 o'clock in the rear court, and looking down saw Joseph Knapp, who lives in the basement. Knapp pointed at Hart's body, which lay in the court with the head crushed in. The body was sent to the Morgue.

DEATH BROKE HIS RECORD.

Three Bells Will Never Again Awaken Faithful John Bowles.

John Bowles, who for twenty-four years had never missed a day from his work as engineer in the employ of Lesher, Whitman & Co., dealers in tailors' trimmings at 44 and 46 Crosby Street, broke his record yesterday. He was found lying beside his engines dead. No one knows just when the old engineer went off duty.

Early yesterday morning John Walsh, the elevator boy, reported for work, and, as was his custom, he gave the engineer "three bells" to see if he was on duty. It was merely a formality, for no one ever heard of old John being off duty. For the first time in Walsh's recollection the answering one bell did not ring. The boy ran to the engine room and found the engineer's body. An ambulance surgeon thought the old man had died from natural causes. He had recently complained of being ill, but didn't want to break his record by taking a day off.

CIGARMAKERS STILL OUT.

Pass a Resolution Refusing to Resume Work—A Few Desertions.

Many of the cigar makers who were affected by the shut-down of the cigar factories which followed the strike in the factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer refused yesterday to return to work now that those factories have resumed work. They want to have those factories controlled by their union. A good many are desirous of returning to work, but are too much under the influence of the union.

Several workers, however, returned, and among them was Annie Waldman, of the factory of Harburger, Homan & Co., who is engaged to be married to the Superintendent of the firm's factory in Camden, N. J.

Annie Waldman has a friend, Lizzie Waldenberg, and these two have been trying to convince the other girls of the factory that they are foolish to refuse to return to work. The parents of Annie yesterday attended a meeting of 500 of the girls in Sokol Hall, in East Seventy-first Street. They urgently advised the girls to return to work, but the latter not only refused, but hustled the aged couple about the hall. Anton Krosak of the cigarmakers' Strike Committee interposed and got the couple out of the hall. The girls then passed a resolution not to return to work.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

Suspicions Aroused by Two Fires in One Street.

Two fires which the department believes to have been of incendiary origin occurred in East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, between midnight and 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The first fire occurred in a carriage factory and repair shop at 552 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. It started about midnight. It was extinguished after doing very little damage. On investigation, the firemen found a half-burned mattress soaked with kerosene lying near the centre of the room. The second fire started in the building at 546-548 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, in the rear of which is the boarding and sale stable of Enoch Harris.

Mrs. Mitchell, who lives at 543 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, discovered the second blaze. She had seen the first fire, and when she saw the smoke of the second from her window she screamed and awoke the neighbors, one of whom turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived on the scene Nelson Crawford, the watchman of the stables, and Joseph Quirk, an employé, were rescuing the horses. Quirk in trying to save the trotting horse Ned G., belonging to Tapfermein & Schultz, was kicked on the thigh and knocked senseless by one of the frantic animals. He was carried out into the open air and an ambulance from Harlem Hospital was summoned. He was removed in it. The damage resulting from the fire was $2,000. Two horses were burned.

QUEENS MAGISTRATES AT ODDS.

They Disagree Over Their Assignments for August.

Something is radically wrong with the printed schedule of assignments of Magistrates of Queens Borough for this month. The Magistrates furiously assert that somebody juggled the schedule. The clerks claim it was the printer. The schedule calls for Magistrate Healey, who lives in Far Rockaway, to sit in Long Island City; Magistrate Smith, who lives in Long Island City, to sit in Flushing, and Magistrate Connorton, who lives in Flushing, to administer the law in Far Rockaway.

Magistrate Healey asserts that in November last, at a joint meeting of the Magistrates of Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond, he was appointed to draw up the schedules for his borough for the year. His original draft shows that for August he assigned himself to his home court, sent Smith to his home court, and likewise Connorton to his.

According to the schedule as it now appears, Healey will not sit in his home court until November, and he is angry about it. He says his doctor ordered him away for a rest, but compromised when told the Magistrate would do duty at home. Magistrate Connerton said that his physician commanded him to take a month off, but withdrew his order when told that the patient would attend to business at his Far Rockaway home.

Magistrate Smith says his health is fair and that his physician has not ordered him anywhere, and that he does not care a rap where he sits. He did duty in Flushing yesterday, and then, hearing that the Long Island City bench was vacant, hastened there to administer justice.

Magistrate Connorton got an early breakfast at Flushing and hastened to Far Rockaway, arriving at the seaside resort just in time to find Healey disposing of the only case on the docket. They talked the matter over, but to no purpose.

Mr. Connorton says he will report daily for duty at Far Rockaway. Mr. Healy says he will preside there this month. Magistrate Smith says he will do the best he can at both Long Island City and Flushing. Thus the matter stands.

Finds Her Long-Lost Brother.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Fred Wallace of England has found her brother after a separation of forty years. She heard a piece of music sung, and being pleased with it, bought a copy. She found on the cover a portrait and the name of her long-lost brother, William Thoas, the author and composer of Philadelphia, and sought him out in that city. Each had thought the other dead. They are here for a short sojourn.

NICARAGUAN CANAL CONCESSION

Seizes Property of Maritime Canal Company and Removes It.

CLAIMS TIME HAS EXPIRED

May Take Action Looking to Acquisition of Territory for Canal Purposes by United States.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 1.—The Government of Nicaragua has taken possession of the property of the Maritime Canal Company, and removed the company's cars, rails, and property to the interior from Greytown, under Article 54 of the concession.

Aug. 1 was the date set for the assembling of the Nicaragua Congress in regular session. One subject to come up was the confirming the decision of the courts and the official declaration of the Minister of Public Works that the time had expired was granted to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, whose headquarters are in New York, in which to construct an interoceanic ship canal across Nicaragua, and that the concession to that company is null and void.

It is probable that the seizure of the company's property has been made in conformity with the decision and declaration above mentioned, possibly reinforced by Congressional action.

The Nicaraguan Congress, at the session begun to-day, is expected to take action with reference to the acquisition by the Government of the United States of a belt of territory ten or fifteen miles wide, across Nicaragua, embracing the approved route, on which to construct an interoceanic ship canal. This Congress may also intimate its desire to have the canal fortified or not, in the event that the Government of the United States approaches the Government of Nicaragua on the construction by the United States of the canal.

The Congress will also be called upon to indorse the nomination of President Zelaya for a third term, and the modification of the Constitution of the country, so that he may again become his own successor in that office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The seizure of the property of the Maritime Canal Company has long been expected, although the United States Government has done all that it properly could do to conserve the rights of the concessionaires. Under the terms of the concession the Nicaragua Canal Company was allowed a period of ten years after the completion of the preliminary surveys in which to complete the construction of the canal. That period expired nearly two years ago. The company, however, has made a great deal of work, was effect an arrangement for the transfer of its properties and privileges to the Government of the United States of Nicaragua. What have been introduced in Congress, and more or less advanced to enactment within recent years.

The Nicaraguan Government, however, foreseeing failure of the company to comply with the letter of its contract, entered into another arrangement with what was known as the Cragin-Eyre Syndicate to take up upon its ex original concession promptly upon the expiration. The Nicaragua Canal Company, rather its successor, the Maritime Canal Company, was notified that the Nicaraguan Government had vacated its concession and intended to seize upon its property, according to the terms of Article 54 of the concession. This article provides that in the event of the forfeiture of the concession through failure to complete it within the time set, or from other causes, "the republic shall enter on in perpetuity of the canal, with all the establishments used in operation of the canal, without having to pay an indemnity to the company."

The same article provides for the eventual seizure of the company's vessels, workshops, and capital.

The Maritime Canal Company protested against the seizure and appealed to the Government of the United States. Article 48 of the concession provides that, "should any difficulties arise, duly justified as to impede the regular progress of the work during a period of the ten years, an extension shall be granted, &c."

The company claimed that exactly this contingency has arisen, and asked for the extension referred to. The last article of the concession provides that in the event of a misunderstanding between the Government of Nicaragua and the company, the dispute should be submitted to four arbitrators, two to be selected by each party. The company claims that it demanded arbitration. The Nicaraguan Government admitted the justice of the demand, but required that all four of the arbitrators should be native Nicaraguans. The company refused to commit its interests to the care of such agents, and United States Minister Merry, at the instance of the State Department, intervened in favor. It appears now, however, that the arbitration having failed, as the Nicaraguan Government claims, by the expiration of the period allowed for its work, the Government has proceeded to make the seizure of the canal company's property as contemplated in Article 54.

The State Department has not yet been notified of its action, and when it is it probably will proceed to take some step to ascertain the motives that influence the Nicaraguan Government, whether it is simply clear the way for direct negotiations with the United States for the construction of a canal or whether it is working in the interests of some other would-be concessionaire.

COMPANY NOT NOTIFIED.

Few of the officers of the Maritime Canal Company are in the city yesterday, and none was willing to give any details concerning the seizure of canal property. The officers seen said no official advices had been received by the company here concerning the action of the Nicaraguan Government. Hiram Hitchcock, President of the company, said that he did not believe the report, and refused to discuss it until it was confirmed. Edwin Company admitted that he had not heard the report. He admitted that there had been contentions between the canal company and the Nicaraguan Government, but said that a board of arbitration had been selected to adjust the differences. The company, he added, has already expended $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 in preliminary construction work. He declined that he did not believe the report, intimated that he expected no great trouble in the future.

Earthquake In Utah.

TINTIC, Utah, Aug. 1.—An earthquake shook the Intic mining district early today. The shock was so thro[ugh] possible to get the cage below the 1,600 foot lev[el].

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 2 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:20 A. M.—31 Orchard Street; Pauline Berg; damage slight.

4:05 A. M.—206 West Forty-sixth Street; M. Gay damage slight.

5:15 A. M.—146 Washington Street; Klephe Brothers; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—12 Orchard Street; Louis Hatoff; damage $300.

7:50 A. M.—205 East Seventy-third Street; Louis damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—26 Amsterdam Avenue; Nelly Taylor; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—31 Orchard Street; Pauline Berg; damage slight.

3:05 P. M.—206 West Forty-sixth Street; M. Gay; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—146 Washington Street; Klephe Brothers; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—12 Orchard Street; Louis Hatoff; damage $300.

7:50 P. M.—235 East Seventy-third Street; Louis Odell; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—26 Amsterdam Avenue; Nellie Taylor; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HENNIKER, N. H., Aug. 1.—Fire did $20,000 damage here to-day, destroying the Henniker Steam Laundry, the sawmill of G. W. F. Dow & Co., and box factory of F. G. Dow, the building, an adjoining storehouse, a carriage bridge, and a dwelling house and outbuildings.

Corset Dress for Men

HERE'S A BARGAIN LIST

Of interest to men who wish to dress well at Moderate Outlay.

SUITS $10, were $15, $18 and $20. SUITS $15, were $22, $25 and $28. Flannel, Cheviot, Serge and Worsted, small lots, desirable patterns.

CYCLING CAPS 25c., were 75c., $1.00 and $1.50. Cheviot and Duck. KNICKERBOCKERS (washable), $1.50, were $4, $5 and $6.

SHIRTS $1.50, were $2.50 and $3.00. SHIRTS $1.00, were $1.50 and $2.00 The $1.50 shirts are of best quality Madras and Oxford.

Flannel Outing Suits $8 to $28; White Duck Trousers $1.25 to $5.50; Serge Coats $5 to $10; White Vests $1.50 to $7.00; sizes to fit any man.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Shawmut Connecting Railroad.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day for the Shawmut Connecting Railroad Company of Angelica, Allegany County, to operate a steam railroad from the State line on the Smith and Olean Railroad of Pennsylvania to the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad in Genesee, Allegany County. Capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry S. Hastings, Frank S. Blair, and D. D. Dickson of Angelica.

Brief Railroad Items.

Morton F. Plant has been elected Vice President of the roads of the Plant system, with the exception of the Alabama Midland, to succeed S. R. Knott, who recently resigned.

The time limit under the law requiring all freight cars to be fitted with automatic couplers and airbrakes expired yesterday, and it is believed that at least two-thirds of the cars in use have been so equipped, while the remaining cars will receive their equipment as soon as possible.

The rumors about an alliance between the Rio Grande and the Santa Fé Railroads, which have been circulating for some time, are authoritatively denied by officials of the Santa Fé.

The reduction of grades by the construction of cut-offs will enable the Union Pacific to discard the engines which have been stationed along the line for the purpose of assisting heavy freight and passenger trains in climbing steep grades.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Andrew B. Wessels, Cape Town, South Africa; C. H. Crocker, San Francisco.

VICTORIA.—Lord and Lady Hope, London.

HOLLAND.—Philip S. Sears, Boston.

IMPERIAL.—Commodore E. M. Watson, United States Navy; Charles E. Egan, San Francisco; State Senator Myer Nussbaum, Albany.

GILSEY.—Col. W. A. Jones, United States Army; C. E. Morgenthler, Cleveland.

NETHERLAND.—E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

MANHATTAN.—Prof. D. H. Campbell, Stanford University, California; Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse; Lucius Tuttle, Boston.

HOFFMAN.—Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury, Conn.

ASTOR.—The Right Rev. J. L. Loughlin, D. D., Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS,

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; H. Ambach, woolens; 751 Broadway.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; W. F. Finlayson, ribbons; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Heavenreich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. Heavenreich, woolens; J. Heavenreich, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. D. Salveter, white goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Loewenstein, B. & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; J. Smith, ribbons and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. B. Longwill, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Langarn, jewelry; 258 Church Street.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; E. Mayer, boys' clothing; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Mills, millinery and ribbons; 104 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Goldenberg, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Litt Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Lyon, furnishing goods; 121 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Gronning, millinery; 115 Worth Street.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; P. J. Johnson, notions and laces; Mr. Hurley, furnishing goods; 725 Broadway.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. P. O'Brien, silks; 454 Broome Street.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, domestics, dress goods, allied and linens; 760 Broadway.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. H. Swanson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Denecke & Yetter, Cedar Rapids,

The Greatest FURNITURE Opportunity Ever Offered, in This or Any Other Store

Ten previous years have been stepping stones to this latest and greatest of Furniture Trade Sales. Our own past has been our only pace-maker—each year has risen above its predecessor; and this year's transaction overtops them all.

And what splendid Furniture! Fine, handsome, elegant. The Furniture Store, with all its wonderful bargains, looks just like the refined place it is when filled with regular stock at regular prices—except for the *blue tags* with the striking price-story they tell.

But therein is the greatest power of this August movement in the Wanamaker Store.

This is not a collection of riff-raff and mistakes of a score of factories; it is not an aggregation of furniture made to sell "cheap"; it is not a little batch of factory samples. It is a great Trade Movement, planned months ahead, with factories famous for making high-class furniture, but willing to do dull-season work at the price of wood and wages.

Here is the same splendid furniture as is sold regularly at the bigger prices; for August Furniture comes largely from the same makers as are represented during September to July. Made of the same wood, with the same skill, and the same finish as regular goods of its kind. You can buy with the assurance that every dollar saved is safely saved—that you have sacrificed nothing in quality by the economy.

And right here is the line of demarcation between the Wanamaker August Sale and the imitators. They copy the appearance of good furniture, but not the substance. In this sale quality is demanded first and price arranged afterward.

Your confidence in these conditions was shown by the thousands of housekeepers, present and prospective, who thronged the Furniture Store yesterday. But with all the vast selling there is no decrease in to-day's offerings, for we planned for an entire month's selling, though, of course, many lots will be sold out long before.

Not all of our Furniture is under-price; but the blue tags tell the bargains; and here are shown savings of

A Quarter, a Third and a Half on their Value

and every sort of furniture needed in the home is found among the August offerings. To the large lists of pieces told of yesterday, we add these new items to-day:

Parlor Suites—

$18, worth $24—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; covering of damask; 3 pieces.
$35, worth $42—Imitation mahogany, inlaid; 3 pieces.
$45, worth $60—Mahogany, carved; 3 pcs.
$55, worth $85—Mahogany, inlaid; 3 pcs.

Women's Desks—

$7.50, worth $12—Imitation mahogany, inlaid.
$9, worth $15—Imitation mahogany, inlaid.
$12.50, worth $20—Mahogany.
$14, worth $23—Mahogany.
$15, worth $30—Mahogany, inlaid.
$17, worth $... —Mahogany.

Toilet Tables—

$14, worth $20—Mahogany.
$17, worth $25—Mahogany.
$21, worth $30—Bird's-eye maple.

Sideboards—

$20, worth $30—Golden oak.
$25, worth $35—Golden oak.
$30, worth $40—Golden oak.
$35, worth $55—Golden oak.

Fancy Tables—

$1.25, worth $2—Golden oak and imitation mahogany.
$2.25, worth $4.50—Mahogany finish.
$3.50, worth $7—Bird's-eye maple.
$4.25, worth $8.75—Golden oak.

Dining Chairs—

$2, worth $2.75—Quartered golden oak; cane seat.
$2.75, worth $3.50—Quartered golden oak; leather seats.

Chairs and Rockers—

$3, worth $4—Golden oak and imitation mahogany desk chairs.
$4, worth $5.50—Golden oak and mahogany finish desk chairs.
$3.25, worth $4.50—Golden oak and mahogany finish rockers.
$3.50, worth $5—Golden oak and mahogany finish rockers.
$4.50, worth $6—Golden oak and mahogany finish rockers.

Bureaus—

$15, worth $25—Bird's-eye maple.
$19, worth $26—Bird's-eye maple.
$20, worth $30—Golden oak.
$25, worth $40—Golden oak.
$30, worth $55—Mahogany.
$35, worth $70—Mahogany.

Bookcases—

$10, worth $16—Golden oak.
$12, worth $18—Mahogany finish.
$18, worth $25—Golden oak.
$20, worth $32—Golden oak.
$25, worth $40—Imitation mahogany.
$28, worth $35—Flemish oak.

Chiffoniers—

$15, worth ... —Golden oak.
$18, worth ... —Golden oak.
$20, worth ... —Bird's-eye maple.
$25, worth ... —Bird's-eye maple.
$28, worth ... —Mahogany.
$35, worth ... —Mahogany.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads—

$5.50, worth $7.50—White enamel; 4 ft. 6 in. and ... size.
$7, worth ... —4 ft. 6 in. size.
$8.50, worth $10—4 ft. size.
$15, worth ... —All brass; all sizes.
$25, worth ... —4 ft. 6 in. size.
$33, worth ... —4 ft. 6 in. size.

Couches—

$10, worth $15—Box couch; creton covering.
$15, worth $25—All-hair box couch; cretonne covering.
$15, worth $25—Swell-head couch; covered with tapestry; spring edge.

Music Cabinets—

$7, worth $11—Imitation mahogany; inlaid.
$10, worth $15—Mahogany.
$15, worth $24—Mahogany, inlaid.
$23, worth $35—Mahogany, inlaid.

China Closets—

$11, worth $16—Flemish.
$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak.
$22, worth $35—Mahogany finish.

Extension Tables—

$8, worth $12—Golden oak; 6 ft., extended.
$12, worth $18—Golden oak; 6 ft., extended.
$15, worth $23—Golden oak; 8 ft., extended.
$19, worth $26—Golden oak; 8 ft., extended.
$26, worth $35—Golden oak; 8 ft., extended.
$35, worth $50—Mahogany; 8 ft., extended.

Morris Chairs—

$8.50, worth $12—Golden oak and mahog. any finish; with cushions.
$9.50, worth $14—Golden oak and mahog. any finish; with cushions.
$12, worth $18—Golden oak and mahogany finish; with cushions.
$15, worth $22—Golden oak and mahogany finish; with cushions.

Girls' DRESSES At Half Price

Here are three lots of girls' dresses that are as pretty and practical as girls or their mothers could wish. Dainty, seasonable, in good variety, and yet marked at half the price they should sell for.

Blouse suits of linen, duck, pique or percale, with sailor collars, and trimmings of pique or embroidery. Sizes for 4 to 12 years. Three new prices—

$2 Dresses at $1 $2.50 Dresses at $1.25
$3 Dresses at $1.50

Also a small lot of White Lawn Dresses—some slightly mussed from handling, but all good styles, variously trimmed with lace, ribbon, or embroidery. Sizes for 4 to 12 years,

$2 Dresses for $1 $2.50 Dresses for $1.25
$3 Dresses for $1.50

Pretty and dainty Dresses of wool challis, in a variety of good colorings, tastefully trimmed with lace and ribbon. Some have low neck, others high neck. Sizes for 6 to 10 years. Values up to $13.50, now at **$5 each.**

And some Dresses of white Swiss muslin, over light colors, with trimmings of lace and ribbon. Sizes for 6 to 8 years. Values up to $10, at $5 each. Second floor, Broadway.

Walking SKIRTS

This word is of an attractive group of these practical garments, made of double-faced cheviots, with outside of navy blue, tan, light or dark Oxford mixtures, with handsome plaid backs. Made with plaited back, and numerous rows of stitching around the bottom. Worth $9; now at

$5.50 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing SACQUES

All of Lawn All Reduced in Price

And all in prettiest styles. There are just four groups of these, though they comprise a dozen styles and quite as many grades. They are faultless garments as to quality, cut, marking and trimming. There is a fault, though it may not justly be laid at their door. They've overstaid their time. For us their season is practically ended. For wearers there are months remaining. To-day's and yesterday's prices follow:

$1.50—French nainsook; fancy stripes or figures on white ground; full front; tight or loose back; trimmed with colored embroidery ruffle in same shade as pattern. Were $2.75 and $3.50.
$2—White lawn; two styles; trimmed with embroidery and ribbon. Were $6 and $8.50.
$5—Very fine lawn; 2 styles; trimmed with lace and ribbon. Were $7.50 and $9.50.
$10—Very fine lawn; 4 styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery and ribbon; only a few of these. Were $15 and $18.50.

The Kimono Sacques are not reduced. They are surely low enough at 50c each. Made of lawn, attractively striped or figured in delicate colors on white; deep white border.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

REFRIGERATORS and Water Coolers Under Price

This is a lot of splendidly constructed Refrigerators, that produce a storage of cold dry air; the ice compartment is removable for cleaning purposes. In every way they are well made, practical and convenient. Now at

A Third Below Their Worth

Four sizes, at these prices:

24 x 17 x 40 inches, $6.50 from $9.75
26 x 19 x 43 inches, $8 from $12
27 x 18 x 47 inches, from $13.50
30 x 21½ x 49 inches, 0.50 from $15.75

Fifth floor.

Also quite a number of excellent *Water Coolers* at a third of their regular prices. These are of the well-known "Jewett" make, which answers all questions of quality. In two groups:

Enamel Lined, Japanned Outside—

2 gallons, $2.50 from $3.75
3 gallons, $2.85 from $4.25
4 gallons, $3.65 from $5.50
6 gallons, $4.65 from $7
8 gallons, $5.35 from $8
10 gallons, $6.35 from $9.50
12 gallons, $7.35 from $11

Galvanized Iron Lined, Japanned Outside—

2 gallons, $1.80 from $2.25
3 gallons, $1.65 from $2.50
... gallons, $2.10 from $3.15
... gallons, $2.50 from $3.75
8 gallons, $3.1... om $4.75

Basement.

Remnants of SILKS at Half Price

We have ready this morning about six hundred remnants of all sorts of silks, black and colored, in lengths of from one to sixteen yards—all marked at exactly half price. The lot includes:

Black Grenadine stripes, Peau de Soie and Satin Duchesse, Taffeta, Satin-stripe Fengee, Satin Regence, Brocaded Satins, Twilled Foulards, and Shanghai; also Black-and-white Silks in Foulards and Satins; Colored Printed Foulards, Colored India Silks, in pinks, grays, blues, browns and tans in neat printings; Rich White Silks, Satins, Taffetas, Indias—Fancy White Silks of several sorts; and Wash Silks of many kinds.

Prices by the remnant range from

15c a yard, upward

It is a splendid collection, and the brilliant prices will likely be quickly claimed. Rotunda.

Silk-and-Cotton MUSLINS Under Price

This is one of the dainties and most popular fabrics of the season. The fine sheer cloth is almost as thin as a gauze, yet firm, and having a high finish which does not lose its lustre when worn. They are in solid colorings of canary, pink, light or dark blue, light gray, lavender, black and white; some plain, some with solid stripes; others with lace stripe dots, rings and dotted stripes. The price all season has been 50c; now at

37½c a yard

Rotunda.

Black Silk WAISTS

They are of taffeta and of India silk. Four attractive styles in this group. All are neatly plaited and corded. There are not many remaining, and the price for choice is

$3.50

though yesterday's figure was fair enough at $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Washable SKIRTS for Women

This is a small collection of linen, pique and denim skirts, in the most desirable shades; all well made, and most of them trimmed with insertion, braid or strapping of the same material. Values $5 and $6. To-day at

three dollars each

Second floor, Broadway.

Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters and Springs

All the bed furnishings are brought into this important event. The same watchfulness and enormous buying as make possible this August Sale of fine furniture, enable us to offer equal advantages in this line. There have been purchased for this occasion 85,000 pounds of hair and 24,000 pounds of live geese feathers—all clean, fresh. These large purchases brought concessions in price to us—they're passed on to you. Mattresses, pillows and bolsters all made up to your order. Prices of these and other bed fittings:

Mattresses—

$15—Pure horse-hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $20.
$12—No. 2 soft black hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $16.
$10—Extra black mixed hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $13.50.
$6.75—Black mixed hair mattresses, 40 lbs. Value $9.
All of above made up in blue and white or fancy ticking, in one or two parts.
$4—African fibre, hair top, mattresses, full size. Value $5.50.
$2.50—Excelsior, cotton top, mattresses, full size. Value $3.
"Elastic" felt mattresses, full size, at $13.50, $11.25, $9.50 and $7 each.

Pillows and Bolsters—

Of selected live geese feathers the 90c. quality at 75c a pound. Made up at these prices:
2½-lb. pillows, 20x30 in., at $1.88 each.
3-lb. pillows, 22x30 in., at $2.25 each.
3½-lb. pillows, 24x30 in., at $2.63 each.
4-lb. pillows, 27x30 in., at $3 each.
5-lb. bolsters, 20x56 in., at $3.75 each.
Of prime live geese feathers the 60c quality at 50c a pound.
2½-lb. pillows, 18x30 in., at $1.25 each.
3-lb. pillows, 20x30 in., at $1.50 each.
3½-lb. pillows, 22x30 in., at $1.75 each.
4-lb. pillows, 24x30 in., at $2 each.
5-lb. bolsters, 20x56 in., at $2.50 each.
Best blue and white, or fancy tickings.

Spring Beds—Covered upholstered springs, with hair top, full size—
Reversible double border, $16.
"Ideal" rabbet edge, all metal bet frame, $12.
Rabbet edge, $10. Shelf or single border, $8.50.
Spiral springs for wooden beds—
"Ideal," $9. "Lace Web," $7.
"Double Deck Lace Web," $12.
"J. W.," Special, $5.50.
"Japanned King," $4.50.
"Defender," $4. "Black King," $2.50

For Metal Bedsteads—

Hangers are required to support springs.
"Trenton," $2.50 set. "Ideal," $4.75 set.

All Iron and Steel Frame Woven Wire Springs—

"XXX" steel, rubber bearing, $6.75.
"No. 1" iron swinging woven wire, $6.50
"Imperial" national fabric, $6.
"XX" steel, rubber bearing, $6.
"New York" swinging woven wire, $5.
"Saranac" swinging woven wire, $4.
"Indiana" woven wire, $5.25.
"Acme" swinging woven wire, $4.50.
"Victor" woven wire, $3.

Woven Wire Springs—Wooden frames—

"J. W.," No. 1, $6.50 each.
"J. W.," rubber bearing, $6, for metal beds.
"J. W.," No. 2, $5. "J. W.," No. 3, $4.
"J. W.," No. 8, $3.75.
"J. W.," No. 4, $3.
"J. W.," No. 9, $2.25.

Guaranteed for five years.

Boys' CLOTHING

Wind-ups of Certain Little Lots

There are just 150 of these fine, durable, stylish suits. They are of Oxford gray and fancy cheviots and of neat, quiet worsteds—variety enough for all tastes. Sizes 7 to 16 years. Many in this lot were priced moderately and sold rapidly at $10 a suit. The lowest price was $6.50—only a few of them. Now all are at one price—$5.

Some fancy cheviot knee trousers, for boys 3 to 12 years, are 50c instead of $1.

And odds of blue serge and cheviot, at 75c, instead of $1. Sizes are 3 to 16 year sizes.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BELLE OF TROY BEAT IMP

Selling Class Filly Galloped in Before the Famous Mare.

VOTER WON FROM HELIOBAS

Only Two Ran for the Sea Cliff Stakes on the Track at Brighton Beach Yesterday.

The rest that Trainer Charles Brossman promised his great old mare Imp after her disgraceful defeat by Ethelbert and Skyscraper lasted just six days. Imp was dragged out again yesterday at Brighton Beach and raced to the best of her present ability, only to be beaten again, this time by Belle of Troy, a selling class mare, to whom Imp when herself could concede almost any weight. Still, six days made a long rest for the old mare, raced as she has been this season, and for that relief she should be grateful.

The mare, according to her trainer, was fit to run, but in the ring there were many people who took what Brossman said with a grain of allowance and picked all around the field for the horse to beat her. Belle of Troy was heavily backed, and so was Gonfalon, bought out of a selling race only a few days ago. The ring's opinion was verified by the result, for Imp was beaten. Belle of Troy held her safe, as far as speed went, all through the race. The time—1:53 for a mile and a furlong—made the race look a trifle better than the running of Imp, but time as a test is of no value at present on the Brighton track.

Five ran in the race, the last one on the card, Imp always the favorite. With Belle of Troy she went out to race in front, Imp on the rail, not even having her old speed at the break, and Clawson, who rode her, having to urge her hard to prevent Belle of Troy taking the track from her in the run to the paddock turn. On the backstretch Imp showed her head in front, and finally her shoulders, but she could not shake off Belle of Troy. As they neared the far turn Belle of Troy began to gain on the black mare again, and half way around the turn went to the front. From that point on Imp was beaten. She fought on gallantly under the whip, but condition was against her, and Belle of Troy steadily slipped away from her. At the finish Belle of Troy was three lengths in front and under a pull, Imp, flogged out, beating Gonfalon about a like distance. Tyrshena bled on the last turn, and Phelan, who rode him, pulled up and dismounted.

For the Sea Cliff Stakes, J. R. & F. P. Keene's fast sprinter, Voter, had only the added starter, Heliobas, to beat, and started favorite at 4 to 1 on. Heliobas was in front when the flag fell, but Voter raced past him in the first dozen strides, and, galloping in front for the remainder of the distance, won, pulled up, by three lengths. Heliobas was the only withdrawal from the opening race, leaving eight horses in the first event, with Musette, Maribert, and Smoke the most fancied. The start was made with Stuart off in front, and from end to end Stuart stayed in front, drawing clear of his field at the first quarter, and galloping two lengths in front to the finish. He was pulling up at the end, with Maribert, who closed from fourth place on the far turn, second, two lengths before Pupil, who came from sixth place in the last quarter. Smoke was prominent for a half mile, and then stopped.

Fourteen maiden two-year-olds ran for the second purse, with the Oneck Stable's much-talked-of colt, Apple of My Eye, the post favorite. Princess Pepper, the second choice, shot to the front at the fall of the flag, and went on, with Apple of My Eye second. The filly won cleverly at the end by two lengths, with Apple of My Eye second, a length in front of Tom Kenny.

It was an even thing between King Bramble and Prestidigitator at post time for the third race, with The Chamberlain next in favor. The four fair favorites, Prestidigitator, Silver Garter, and King Bramble hung together. Then King Bramble showed his head in front, and steadily drawing out, won, roused a little at the finish, by a length and a half from The Chamberlain, who closed on the stretch and beat out Silver Garter by three lengths for the place.

Handwork, Glennelle, and Beau Gallant were the best backed in the fifth race. Glennelle drew away clear from Kenilworth as they swung into the stretch, where Handwork gave up. Through the straight Kenilworth was under the whip trying after Glennelle, but the filly shook him off with little effort at the end, and won handily by a length, Kenilworth second, a length and a half before Beau Gallant, third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Six furlongs.—Louis Stuart's Stuart, by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, b. c., 3 years, 98 pounds, (Rausch,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won in a gallop by two lengths; Pierre Lorillard's Maribert, b. c., 3, 107, (Maher,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from G. B. Morris's Pupil, b. c., 3, 108, (Bullman,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:12 3-5. Gold Foil, Rikki Tikki Tavi, Toluca, Smoke, and Musette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old. Five furlongs—The Pepper Stable's Princess Pepper, by Kantaka-Débat, b. f., 107 pounds, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by two lengths; the Oneck Stable's Apple of My Eye, b. c., 110, (N. Turner,) 11 to 5 and even, second by a length from The Osceola Stable's Tom Kenney, b. c., 110, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Mateo, Taveta, Frank Kinny, Humboldt, Rockampton, Albert Edwards, Minion, Annuity, Street Boy, Anna Darling, and Operator also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds. One mile—S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, by Bramble-Queen Deluga, ch. c., 110 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; R. Loud's The Chamberlain, b. c., 109, (Spencer,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from G. B. Morris's Silver Garter, ch. c., 101, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Prestidigitator also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seacliffe Stakes, for all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Voter, by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, ch. h., 5 years, 133 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 4 and out, won easily by three lengths; E. L. Graves's Heliobas, ch. c., 4, 133, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and out. Time—1:12 2-5. Only two horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of the value of $1,500 in 1900; six furlongs. John Daly's Glennelle, by His Highness-Neiglen, ch. f., 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; G. B. Morris's Kenilworth, br. c., 115, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length and a half from S. C. Hildreth's Beau Gallant, br. c., 115, (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Handwork and Kid Cox also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, by Fonso-The Belle, ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, (Henry,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; Harness & Brossman's Imp, blk. m., 6, 121, (Clawson,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from S. C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, ch. c., 3, 108, (Wedderstrand,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Flaunt and Tyrshena also ran. Tyrshena bled and was pulled up.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. Sharpless, 115 pounds; Disturber, 112; Lillie Simmons, Lotter, and Lioness, 110 each; Cyrano, Candling, Hasbrouck, Col. Rue, and Knight of Rhodes, 106 each; Borough, Wallads, Golden Sceptre, and Martonville Kid, 102 each; Lou Mate and Argent, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Jils Greenwood, 104 pounds; Cogswell, 102; Hayseed, 99; Frank Hall, Edgefield, and Favornette, 97 each; Alea, Prima II., About, Deluge, and Woof, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Outlander, 114 pounds; All Green, 112; Admiral Pepper, and Henry Clay Rye, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Arguanta, 99 pounds; Warranted, Dangerfield, and Wine and Song, 97 each; Lillian Hoffman, Sunnyside, Anna, Princess Evelyn, The Tramp, and Street Boy, 94 each; Dame, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Sidney Lucas, 124 pounds; David Garrick, 118; Motley, 107; Maribert, 104; Smoke, 102; Plucky, 100; Long Isle, 96; Big Gun, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Petra II., 104 pounds; Balloon, 103; Quis II. and Princess Otellie, 99 each.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Summer meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association began this afternoon, and the fine, clear weather, cool and pleasant, brought out a great attendance.

The stake feature of the day was the Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five horses started, including the Western colt Alard Schsck, ridden by Sturm. Alard Schsck was favorite at 6 to 5, and the California-bred colt Beau Ormonde, by Ormonde, although it was his maiden attempt at racing, was second choice at 7 to 5. Alard Schsck won in a gallop from Far Rockaway, with Beau Ormonde third.

The Kentucky Oaks, the fillies' favorite, won the mile and a sixteenth race, without being extended. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Introductory scramble, for all ages; purse $800; five furlongs. Gibraltar, 116 pounds, (Mitchell,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; R. Loud's The Chamberlain, b. c., 109, (Spencer,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths from G. B. Morris's Silver Garter, ch. c., 101, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:40. Prestidigitator also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seacliffe Stakes, for all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Voter, by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, ch. h., 5 years, 133 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 4 and out, won easily by three lengths; E. L. Graves's Heliobas, ch. c., 4, 133, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and out. Time—1:12 2-5. Only two horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of the value of $1,500 in 1900; six furlongs. John Daly's Glennelle, by His Highness-Neiglen, ch. f., 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a length; G. B. Morris's Kenilworth, br. c., 115, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, by a length and a half from S. C. Hildreth's Beau Gallant, br. c., 115, (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Handwork and Kid Cox also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, by Fonso-The Belle, ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, (Henry,) 13 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily by three lengths; Harness & Brossman's Imp, blk. m., 6, 121, (Clawson,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from S. C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, ch. c., 3, 108, (Wedderstrand,) 13 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:53. Flaunt and Tyrshena also ran. Tyrshena bled and was pulled up.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile. Sharpless, 115 pounds; Disturber, 112; Lillie Simmons, Lotter, and Lioness, 110 each; Cyrano, Candling, Hasbrouck, Col. Rue, and Knight of Rhodes, 106 each; Borough, Wallads, Golden Sceptre, and Martonville Kid, 102 each; Lou Mate and Argent, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Jils Greenwood, 104 pounds; Cogswell, 102; Hayseed, 99; Frank Hall, Edgefield, and Favornette, 97 each; Alea, Prima II., About, Deluge, and Woof, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Outlander, 114 pounds; All Green, 112; Admiral Pepper, and Henry Clay Rye, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Arguanta, 99 pounds; Warranted, Dangerfield, and Wine and Song, 97 each; Lillian Hoffman, Sunnyside, Anna, Princess Evelyn, The Tramp, and Street Boy, 94 each; Dame, 89.

FIFTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Sidney Lucas, 124 pounds; David Garrick, 118; Motley, 107; Maribert, 104; Smoke, 102; Plucky, 100; Long Isle, 96; Big Gun, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Petra II., 104 pounds; Balloon, 103; Quis II. and Princess Otellie, 99 each.

Burns,) 9 to 1 and 5 to 2, won by two lengths; Fleiron, 103, (Boland,) 9 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by four lengths; Provost, 110, (Ballard,) third. Time—1:42½. Unsightly, Carbuncle, and Candia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Congress Hall Stakes, for two-year-olds; $3,000; five furlongs. Alard Scheck, 122 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5 and 7 to 20, won by a length and a half; Far Rockaway, 114, (H. Lewis,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half; Beau Ormonde, 104, (McCue,) third. Time—1:02. Margraviate and Idleways also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; one mile and a sixteenth. Maximo Gomes, 123 pounds, (Mitchell,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, won by one length and a half; Montanic, 99, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths; MacLeod of Dare, 112, (McCue,) third. Time—1:47. Laverock and Bannockburn also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, fillies and geldings; selling; purse, $400; five furlongs. Onurdin, 109 pounds, (McCue,) 1 to 3 and outs, won by three lengths; Amarita, 99, (Buchanan,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths; Juniper, 99, (A. Hewitt,) third. Time—1:03¾. Sweepstakes, Salary, and Miss Daniels also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Mich. Aug. 1.—At Windsor. Six furlongs—Lake Fonso, 101, (Harshberger,) 1; Dousterswivel, 108, 2; Flora Daniels, 94, 3. Time—1:14. Five furlongs—Dolly Wagner, 108, (Michaels,) 1; Horsa, 111, 2; Queen Victoria, 106, 3. Time—1:03. Two miles—Prince Wilhelm, 100, (Michaels,) 1; Outburst, 100, 2; Colbert, 98, 3. Time—3:31. Six furlongs—R. Q. Ban, 110, (Flint,) 1; Rideau, 103, 2; Innovator, 109, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs—Ode, 102, (Nelson,) 1; Kate Ruthford, 102, 2; Marcopolo, 104, 3. Time—1:14¼. One mile—Earl Fonso, 103, (J. Martin,) 1; Bequeath, 103, 2; Prince of Indis, 106, 3. Time—1:42½.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—Six and a half furlongs—Winepress, 101, (McQuade,) 1; Alex, 100, 2; Jessy F., 97, 3. Time—1:21. Five furlongs—Cupa, 99, (Irving,) 1; Edgeworth, 105, 2; The Copper, 102, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Dangerous Maid, 98, (Coburn,) 1; Nancy Till, 107, 2; Zamone, 104, 3. Time—1:14¾. Seven furlongs—Alva's Pet, 97, (L. Thompson,) 1; Sauce Boat, 94, 2; Lotta Hunter, 96, 3. Time—1:28. Six and a half furlongs—Come Quick, 97, (L. Thompson,) 1; Glad Hand, 97, 2; By George, 99, 3. Time—1:20¾. Hurdle handicap; mile and a quarter over five hurdles—Poor Lands, 144, (Powers,) 1; Free Advice, 140, 2; Jack Carey, 155, 3. Time—2:21.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Five and a half furlongs—Maidonaldo, 105, (Alexander,) 1; Sortie, 108, 2; Galanthus, 102, 3. Time—1:03¾. Six furlongs—Rival Dere, 110, (J. Hook,) 1; Miss Shanley, 105, 2; John Grigsby, 108, 3. Time—1:14¼. Five furlongs—Jiminez, 120, (Caywood,) 1; Money Muss, 110, 2; Tyr, 113, 3. Time—1:01. Six furlongs—Louisville, 104, (Kiley,) 1; Pirate J., 106, 2; Sir Dick, 110, 3. Time—1:15¼. One mile—Bill Garrett, 98, (L. Rose,) 1; San Venedo, 114, 2; Leando, 105, 3. Time—1:42. One mile—Castake, 102, (Walsh,) 1; Ben Chance, 92, 2; Blue Lick, 112, 3. Time—1:40½. One mile—Hard Knot, 105, (Herting,) 1; imp. Mint Sauce, 102, 2; John Baker, 107, 3. Time—1:40.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—One mile and an eighth, selling—Zazel, 104, (Watson,) 1; Jimp, 112, 2; Lexell, 92, 3. Time—1:56. Five furlongs—Edna Green, 110, (Dale,) 1; Lakeview Belle, 2; Minnie Cobb, 105, 3. Time—1:02¾. Five and a half furlongs—Sard, 103, (Dale,) 1; Censon, 108, 2; The Butcher, 108, 3. Time—1:09. One mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Lady Callahan, 98, (Dominick,) 1; Haviland, 94, 2; Malay, 103, 3. Time—1:48¾. Six furlongs, handicap—St. Cuthbert, 112, (Van Dusen,) 1; Oneck, 104, 2; Diana Fonso, 91, 3. Time—1:14½. Mile—Go to Bed, 104, (McGinn,) 1; Sir Rolla, 104, 2; Hi Nocker, 103, 3. Time—1:41.

Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Joe Patchen, out to lower the world's record of 2:04¾, made by him on this half-mile track, was the big card at the Elks' Carnival at Combination Park, Medford, this afternoon. The black champion was unable to do better than 2:06½ in his second trial, although he was in fine fettle, and in his two working-out miles went so easily that the record really looked in danger. The track was only in fair condition. On the first trial Patchen went into the air twice, and so Dickerson, who drove him for the first time, slowed him up coming down to the wire. At the next start Patchen got away at a slower gait, showing the quarter in 32 seconds, and the half in 1:03, the three-quarters in 1:34½, and coming down to the wire in grand style in 2:06½. The other races which made up the afternoon card were very good. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Dan Westland, b. g., sire Westland-Untraced, (Doré)	1	1	1
James R., b. g., (Van Auken)	3	2	2
Ronda, b. g., (Gillespy)	2	3	5
Elwood, b. g., (Wilbur)	7	4	4
William L., b. g., (Utton)	5	9	3
Jennie L., blk. m., (Bennett)	4	5	8
Mars Chan, b. g., (McDonald)	6	6	6
Edgar M., ch. g., (La Bounty)	8	8	7
Savant, b. h., (Clark)	9	7	9

Time—2:15½; 2:15; 2:16¼.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Dr. L., ro. g., sire Ed Long by Baker Pilot, (McDonald)	1	1	1
James Shelvin, br. g., (Dickerson)	2	3	2
True King, br. h., (Wall)	3	2	4
Daisia, b. m., (Bryant)	4	4	3

Time—2:25¾; 2:23½; 2:22½.

Joe Patchen to beat his record of 2:04¾ over a half-mile track. Time—2:06½.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—2:22 Class Trotting and 2:25 Class Pacing combined; purse, $300.

Lillian A., ch. m., by Pandonas, (Nichols)	1	1	1
Mellie Mar, blk. m., (Boyne)	4	2	2
Lee, b. m., (Ewing)	2	6	5
Eride-elect, b. m., (Fox)	3	3	7
Serah Hal, b. m., (Williams)	5	4	3
Walter H., b. g., (Gulon)	6	5	4
Merry Thought, b. m., (McGuire)	7	7	6

Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:22¼.

Free-for-All Trotting and Pacing.—Purse $400.

Teddy B., b. g., by Octarcon, (Fox)	1	1	1
U. S. Bond, b. h., (Howell)	3	2	2
Wyreka, b. h., (Sliter)	2	3	3
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Nichols)	4	5	4
Miss Maynes, blk. m., (McGuire)	5	4	5

Time—2:16; 2:17¼; 2:16¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse, $600.

Dillonite	1	1	1
Nellie Gay	2	2	2
Orianna	2	8	4
Elelka Maid	13	3	5
Baron H.	8	15	3
Baron Belt	3	13	14
Winifred M.	4	14	8
Bow Gun	14	4	13
Times-Herald	5	11	12
Raven	12	5	11
Wilrissa	6	6	6
Pierrot	9	9	7
Clausby	15	7	9
McLaughlin Maid	10	10	10
Honeymoon	11	12	dis.
Irene	dis.		
J. E. C.	dis.		

Time—2:18¼; 2:15¾; 2:14¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; Clay Stakes; purse, $2,000.

Queen Eleanor	4	5	1
Peter Swift	1	1	5
Pet Raven	2	3	2
King Vasco	6	2	4
C. E. J.	5	4	3
Camilla	3	6	dis.
Enoch	dis.		
Legue	dis.		

Time—2:16¾; 2:15½; 2:16¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; stakes, $800.

Boreima	1	1	1
Little Dick	2	2	2
Fesperus	3	3	3
Ed Locke	4	4	4
Woodford C.	6	5	5
Pasonte	5	6	dis.

Time—2:12½; 2:12; 2:11.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse, $800.

Frank Bogash	2	2	1
Connor	1	1	2
Billy Andrews	4	4	3
Belwood A.	3	3	dis.

Time—2:06¾; 2:07; 2:08¾; 2:11¾; 2:09¼.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—2:22 Pace.—Purse, $400.

Birch Bud, b. m., (Green)	2	3	2
Little Dan, ch. g., (Lee)	1	2	1
Celia, g. m., (Penny)	3	1	3
Little Judge, b. g., (Spencer)	8	8	8
Vinto, b. m., (Ransier)	4	5	4
Soltana, br. s., (Ryan)	5	4	5
Kathleen, ch. m., (James)	7	6	6
Cinch, ch. s., (Simpson)	6	7	7

Time—2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:22¼; 2:24; 2:25.

2:26 Trot.—Purse, $300.

Adjustor, blk. s., by Director, (Green)	4	3	3
Queen Carlos, r. m., (Aylward)	3	1	1
Superior Lillu, ch. m., (Welsh)	1	2	2
Mary D., ch. m., (Hunt)	2	7	5
Delcantara, blk. s., (Haight)	6	4	4
Katie Gay, b. m., (James)	8	8	6
Nellie B., b. m., (Russell)	7	6	7
Albertina, blk. m., (Burtis)	5	5	dr

Time—2:22¼; 2:23½; 2:24; 2:25½; 2:25½; 2:27½.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 1.—2:10 Class. Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot, (Thomas)	1	1	1
Clinton Boy, b. g., (Kenney)	3	2	3
Harry O., br. g., (Bogash)	5	4	2
Lottie Smart, ch. m., (Smart)	2	5	5
Riley B., blk. h., (Ewan)	4	3	4
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Kelly)	Dis.		

Time—2:09¼; 2:06; 2:09½.

2:08 Class; Pacing.—Purse, $1,500.

Coney, blk. g., by McKinney, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Freebond, b. g., (Miller)	2	2	3
Don, b. g., (Ewan)	5	5	2
Choral, b. m., (Kinney)	3	3	6
Democracy, b. h., (Gray)	4	4	4
Hall Cloud, b. h., (Bush)	6	6	5

Time—2:06¾; 2:07; 2:05¼.

2:19 Class; Trotting.—Purse, $1,500.

Palm Leaf, b. g., by Onwardo, (McCarthy)	2	3	1
Onward Sliver, ch. h., (Geers)	8	1	2
Senator K., blk. g., (Matthews)	1	2	3
Britoloo, b. h., (Snider)	3	9	5
Carey C., g. h., (Meredith)	6	4	4
Eniala B. g. m., (Dellinger)	7	5	9
Covie McGregor, b. h., (Johnson)	9	7	6
Timberlake, g. h., (Hudson)	4	6	8
Clinton Carty, b. g., (Lockwood)	5	8	7
Orphan Girl, a. m., (McGeath)	10	10	10

Time—2:14½; 2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:15; 2:14½; 2:17.

HEDRICK, Iowa, Aug. 1.—2:19 Trot; Purse $500—May Alcott won the third and fifth heats and the race, Kessel won the first, the limiting races to five heats. Time—2:14½; 2:12¾. Miss Lycurgus won the second heat in 2:14½. Early Reaper won the fourth in 2:14¼. Spice won the first heat in 2:16¾. Mexican Boy, Pridewood, Impression, Harbormaster, Rockley Boy, and Keokuk's Red Wilkes finished in the order named.

2:22 Pace; Purse $500.—Harry B. won the second, third, and fourth heats and the race. Time—2:10¼; 2:10; 2:12½. Kessel won the first heat in 2:12¾. Major Muscovite, Dr. Shidler, Wanda, Charles Dewey, Kitty Kester, and Ed Bennett finished as named.

Free-for-all Pace; Purse $500.—Mark Darby won the second, third, and fourth heats and the race. Time—2:10; 2:09¾; 2:11¾. Lord Roseberry won the first heat in 2:09¾. Hartford, Jr., Young Joe, McWilton, and Baby Bloss also started.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—3:00. Purse $700. (Concluded.)

Captain Jack, b. g., (Reynolds)	1	1	2	2	4	2	1
Mabel May, (Pope)	3	3	6	5	1	1	2
Anidrosis, ch. h., (Bass)	2	4	1	1	5	3	dr
Hazel Thistle, blk. m., (Smart)	4	2	3	4	3	dr	
Free Silver, br. m., (Dickerson)	6	7	4	4	3	ro	
Lillie Lane, br. m., (Sears)	5	6	5	dr			
Little Jane, br. m., (Sears)	8	8	8	dr			
Tamerle, b. g., (Cook)	7	9	8	5	dr		
Bulle Finch, ch. m., (Lansing)	9	5	9	8	dr		

Time—2:22¼; 2:21½; 2:22½; 2:20½; 2:26¼; 2:28; 2:22¼.

2:21 Class.—Pace. Purse $800.

Nellie W., b. m., (Chatterton)	1	1	1
Birdie Hal, b. m., (Swan)	2	2	2
Lizzie Meyers, ch. m., (Buckley)	3	7	3
Tom Reed, ch. g., (McGrath)	4	3	7
Aristos, gr. h., (Holmes)	5	6	4
Laurabo, b. m., (Hurley)	6	5	5
Agnes Eave, (Pope)	7	4	6

Time—2:19½; 2:22¼; 2:20.

J. Reiff on Goodwood Plate Winner.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—At the second day's racing of the Goodwood meeting to-day the Goodwood Plate, handicap, two miles, was won by Lord Beresford's Jifty II., ridden by J. Reiff.

J. Reiff also had the mount on W. C. Whitney's Faisandor, which ran second in the Fendon Stakes.

The Sussex Stakes, for three-year-olds, the New Mile, was won by W. M. Clarke's chestnut colt The Raft, (late The Worm,) by Carme, out of Float, guided by L. Reiff.

The Reiff brothers were also placed in several other races.

MANY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Dundess Won Two Good Trials Against Henry Zahn's Baylight.

The Speedway brushing yesterday afternoon was good, both in quality and quantity. Fast horses, clever drivers, and weather inducing exertion by man and beast, helped to bring about an exceedingly entertaining hour on the Harlem course. Two well-known Speedway trotters encountered each other—the mare Dundess, (2:23¼,) driven by her owner, Henry Zahn, and the bay gelding, Baylight, (2:33¼,) piloted by that skillful reinsman, George Coleman. The mare and the gelding met in two heats, and Dundess won both of them.

T. P. Robertson, with his gray mare Flash, (2:21¼,) was an early arrival on the course. So was Mr. Bloch, with Jim the Penman, (2:24¼,) and these two stepped down the course together. The honors looked to be with Flash as they whizzed past the finish mark. Jim the Penman was a participant in several brushes. Mr. Bloch engaged John Ryan, with the little mare Molly, a couple of times. The first time Molly had the advantage by several lengths, but the next time Jim the Penman was first in a rousing finish. Mr. Ryan called on his mare when she was about a length behind, and she responded so valiantly that she came near nipping the Penman on the wire. Mr. Bloch shook his horse up when he saw Molly's rush and won just in time.

Mr. Bloch was willing to go with any of them, and he engaged Andrew Phillips, driving Harry L. (2:24½,) Harry L. getting to the half-mile post ahead of Jim. James Kennedy, behind his pacer, N. T. B., (2:23,) tested Jim the Penman's speed in a sharp brush. It was close and doubtful for most of the way, a break near the finish relegating Jim to the rear position. There was a two-heat encounter between two speedy pacers—George Wallace, (2:17¾,) with his owner, L. G. Kahn, driving, and Piney, (2:12¾,) over whom Capt. McDonald held the reins. Piney had speed, but broke in both brushes. George Wallace displayed a gait that was both steady and fast and won each time. The second heat was exciting, with Piney looking to have a chance until the beginning of the Washington Bridge walk, when Piney's unsteadiness again manifested itself by a break. M. J. Leonard, with his handsome horse, King Egbert, (2:09¾,) came down in the last of the two brushes and passed Piney near the finish.

Last Piney and King Egbert had a brush by themselves, and this time Piney stuck to his stride with much better results. Each horse broke, King Egbert first, Piney following suit when in the lead and only a few yards from the finish. Piney was the first to cross the finish line. N. T. B. was doing well in a brush with George Wallace until a break and George Wallace came in ahead. H. Munger, behind little Dundess' gelding, The Crab, drove up the course looking for a brush and found it. The Crab broke, but caught and came in ahead of his rival.

Patrick Kennedy driving Ambidexter, (2:11¼,) King Egbert and N. T. B. threw the dirt in a stirring three-cornered brush. Ambidexter neared the finish in the lead, the other two breaking and spoiling their chances. J. O. Whitney, with chestnut mare, Lady May, that showed both speed and pleasing action, was one contestant in a lively brush. The other was C. Abbott's Mantara, (2:23,) and they hustled down the road so nearly together that the result was very open. It wasn't until the finish that Lady May showed in front with a slight lead. Lady May was the winner of another brush equally as close, this time with N. T. B. Thomas Lynch, with Dark Secret, came down ahead of Mantara, David McNeice with Major outstepped another horse, and Carrie L. beat a fast pacer.

C. H. Beakes with his pacer Nea (2:12¼) went over the course several times fast. Nea going good. Mr. Brooks with the big gray mare Elmira, Henry Gaudier with the stallion Morpheus, J. Blackburn Miller with Jim Dandy, (2:27¼,) C. Vanderbilt Cross had the big brown gelding, Mr. Bannan with Red Lady, (2:12,) C. B. Jarvis driving High Ball and Mamie Taylor, Maurice Dunn and Thomas Hopper behind Lucre, (2:18¾;) Dr. Baker with Waverly Chief, I. B. Cockroft with his trotter Amherst Boy, (2:24¾;) M. Meyers with Peter H., (2:26¼;) George Sipp with Lady-in-Town, and E. W. Holbrook with Jessie Hood (2:25) were among the drivers on hand.

POLO FOR RHODE ISLAND CUPS.

Westchester Team Defeated Point Judith by a Large Margin.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 1.—The second event of the polo tournament for the Rhode Island cups on the field of the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon was the defeat of the Point Judiths by the Westchesters. The Point Judiths were allowed a handicap of two, but in spite of this they lost by 3¾ goals to 11. The game was well contested on both sides, particularly good work being done by W. W. Keith and W. A. Hazard of the Point Judith team and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., of the Westchesters. Summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Time.
1.	Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	2:04
2.	Westchester, R. J. Golden	1:43
3.	Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8:16

One-quarter safety against Point Judith.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Point Judith, W. W. Keith	4:15
2.	Point Judith, W. A. Hazard	0:58
3.	Westchester, E. Reynal	4:42
4.	Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	3:15
5.	Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	0:45
6.	Westchester, E. Reynal	0:21

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Westchester, R. J. Collier	1:27
2.	Westchester, E. Reynal	8:56
3.	Westchester, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	Limit

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Westchester, E. Reynal	13:44

Total—Westchester, 11; Point Judith, 3¾.

Wentworth Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWCASTLE, N. H., Aug. 1.—There was little of interest in the second day's play in the Wentworth lawn tennis tournament here to-day. The weaker players were steadily weeded out, seven of the eight who remained in the singles at the end of the day's play being experts of National reputation. To-morrow the Hardy brothers, from California, will have another test against Eastern experts, Sumner playing Paret, and Samuel meeting Ward.

Davidson and Hackett will also come together, while Fischer will have Terry for an opponent. The doubles will also be continued, and some fast tennis is expected before the week is over. The day's scores follow:

Gentlemen's Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. H. Hackett beat E. A. Taft, jr., 6–2, 6–0; Herbert Foster beat B. F. Merrill, 6–1, 7–5. First Round—H. H. Hackett beat I. A. Wright, 6–2, 6–4; Holcombe Ward beat Herbert Foster, 6–3, 6–3; Samuel Hardy beat J. B. Kirkpatrick,

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HOW GREAT IS THIS "YELLOW PERIL"?

Is it Polyphemus or a pigmy that confronts the Christian powers at Peking? Have we aroused a veritable monstrum horrendum, or is it only the familiar and not formidable little Chinese devil with whom the allies are to try conclusions? Has that decrepit old Flowery Kingdom vital force enough to prepare for us an Armageddon, or will it meet the allied troops with absurd armies and only a show of resistance?

The dispatches which now daily come to hand throw a revealing light upon the scene behind that dark curtain behind which the capital of the empire has been so long hid from the view of civilization and give us a measure of the probable difficulty of the task that awaits us. Is it, after all, such a dreadful Yellow Peril that in forty days of continued siege and investment has been unable to "reduce" the fenced-in inclosure of eight acres belonging to the British Legation and compel the surrender of its little garrison of about seven hundred men? The Legation Guards are the only combatants, properly speaking, but in the stress of the siege probably every man capable of handling a rifle took a hand. But rifles and machine guns were the only arms. The besieging army, whatever it was, whether Boxers, imperial troops, or a Chinese mob, had and used Krupp guns. The dispatches tell of the shelling of the legation inclosure. Yet it is reported that upon one occasion the brave garrison made a sortie, inflicting a severe loss upon the besiegers, and on July 16, after twenty-six days of assault and rifle-fire and shelling, an "armed truce" was declared and the firing ceased by mutual agreement. It was on June 25 that Sir ROBERT HART reported the situation as "desperate." On July 4 Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD appealed for assistance, saying that there was food for a fortnight, but the garrison could not hold out for many days against a determined attack. But it did hold out, and twelve days later it compelled or prevailed upon the attacking force to suspend hostilities.

The nameless terrors of night and darkness fill the bosom of a boy with dread. Men are but boys grown up, and it appears that pretty much the entire adult male population of the civilized world has for more than a month been a prey to vague alarms conjured up out of the darkness that has hung over Peking. The thing grew far beyond the dimensions of a mere revolt of the Boxers into a general uprising of the countless millions of the Chinese Empire against all foreigners and the combined armies of Christendom. But meanwhile this giant, aroused and terrible, has been successfully "stood off" by a few hundred soldiers and marines, taking refuge in an unfortified inclosure and not armed and equipped to resist siege operations.

The Christian powers will take breath and courage when the true significance of the dispatches is understood. It is quite immaterial from this point of view whether the Boxers in rebellion against the imperial authority are the attacking force, or whether imperial troops have co-operated with them against the legations. In either event the fact that stands out most prominently is the failure of the attack. As a rebellion it cannot be very formidable nor hard to quell if it could not destroy the foreigners in their pen. If it shall appear that it is not only the Boxers, but the imperial troops also that have been so long held in check by the legationers, then there is all the better reason to take a more moderate measure of the task about to be undertaken by the allies.

One report puts the number of available allied troops at 17,000, with reinforcements constantly arriving, and another says that of the 60,000 troops debarked at Pe-chi-Li 30,000 are available for the march on Peking. It would be far too optimistic not to expect some serious fighting on the road to the capital. There is an unconfirmed report of an organized Chinese army disposed in an arc thirty miles in extent, awaiting the coming of the allies. That is serious in itself. But it must be apparent that the fact of the successful defense of the legation inclosure is quite incompatible with the dreadful theory that the invasion of China by the allied forces would bring on a war of unexampled magnitude, with all of China on the one side and the Christian world on the other.

It is now reasonably plain that the chief embarrassment is not military, but moral. It is a question of humanity, growing out of the story industriously circulated by LI-HUNG-CHANG that the Ministers are held as hostages, and that their lives would be sacrificed by an onward march to Peking. That, of course, is the act of a barbarian foe. The counter-proposition of civilization has already been made by President MCKINLEY. Let us know that our Ministers are alive, said he to the Chinese Emperor; let us communicate with them and use the imperial forces and authority in co-operation with the allies to protect life and restore order, and we will in good faith see what can be done in furtherance of your request for good offices. This is so much better a way out than the plan of holding hostages that a wise Emperor would jump at it. The arrival of recent dispatches from the legations strongly indicates that in a roundabout Chinese way this course is being followed. If the Emperor has chosen that way out, even better news may be expected within a few days. If he has not chosen it, it must be plain to him and those about him that unless he can defend his capital the cost of his mistaken judgment is going to be immense. China might get off easily if the Ministers were surrendered now. The cost to her will be much greater if we have to release them by force. And if she commits the incredible folly of carrying out the implied threat to take their lives, the destruction of the empire will be the inevitable penalty.

IS JONES "FIGHTING THE PLATFORM"?

Ex-Gov. ALTGELD, in his speech last night before the Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs at Toledo, told his hearers to "bear in mind that every trust in America is fighting the Democratic platform." He did not except the Democratic stockholders in our own Ice Trust. "We have declared," he said, "that private monopoly is indefensible, and shall not exist in America."

Mr. ALTGELD did not greatly extend his remarks about trusts. What he had to say, however, was calculated to increase interest in the explanation of Senator J. K. JONES, as given to The Sun, concerning the American Cotton Company and his identification with it. Having read Mr. JONES's explanation and Mr. ALTGELD's severe but not extended criticisms of all trusts, we are confident that he would have been less sweeping and scathing if he could have been favored with an advanced copy of Mr. JONES's statement.

Mr. JONES resents the "pretended discovery" that he is in a trust. It is this way: An Arkansas man invented "an improvement of inestimable value" for baling cotton. Mr. JONES and others advanced money to develop this invention. Lacking capital in 1896, the American Cotton Company was organized to raise the money, with Mr. JONES as a stockholder. The company has established presses at three hundred places in the cotton States, its patents and appliances and methods of baling are controlled by it wherever used, it makes a profit wherever it is used, and Mr. JONES says: "We do claim the right to use our own patents, a right which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of the United States."

"This company is in no sense a trust, nor is it a company with inflated capital," says Mr. JONES. The Sun gives us the information that Mr. JONES neglected, in his generally very candid statement, to supply that the American Cotton Company has a capital of $7,000,000. And absolute candor ought to have led Mr. JONES further to tell us that the President of the American Cotton Company is Mr. JOHN E. SEARLES, and that the company has its office in Broad Street, which bisects Wall Street at probably the most industrious and wicked part of its nefarious length.

Does anybody, remembering how Mr. JONES and his associates in the Senate have regarded and characterized Mr. SEARLES in speeches and cross-examinations and reports, and knowing the feeling of detestation of Mr. JONES for Mr. SEARLES as an organizer of admitted trusts, believe that Mr. JONES could be led into a trust by the most ingenious trustmaker in the United States? Never. We accept Mr. JONES's explanation: "It is simply a business organization with capital large enough to carry on successfully the enterprise in which it is engaged." And it has a very capable business man for President in Mr. JOHN E. SEARLES, the organizer of and former Treasurer of the Sugar Trust. We should like to hear ex-Gov. ALTGELD'S opinion of it, however, to be assured that it is not "fighting the Democratic platform."

THE THEFT OF A BEAUTIFUL FACE.

Once upon a time three goddesses had a beauty contest. The prize was a golden apple, and the referee was an amiable young man named Paris. He awarded the prize to Aphrodite, otherwise known as Venus. This justly celebrated lady was, therefore, the first and till very recently the only member of her sex who had a record as being officially declared uncommonly beautiful. It is conceded, however, that she obtained judgment by the shameless use of bribery and corruption. It is true that her opponents endeavored to win by the same means. But she, knowing the power of youth and ardent spirits, promised the judge that he should have Helen of Troy, the most beautiful woman of her time, according to report. There was no official decision in the case of Helen, but Paris appears to have been willing to take the word of Venus for it, a sure proof of his youth and inexperience. Venus accordingly went on the records as the goddess of beauty, and Paris and his Helen stirred up a trouble which still vexes the hearts of schoolboys the world over. For one HOMER wrote an Attic dialect story in rhyme about it and colleges demand that all candidates for the degree of "freeborn youth of spotless morals" shall read that sensational tale.

Now, Miss ABIGAIL ROBERTSON has a decided advantage over Venus. A manufacturing company used this young woman's portrait to illustrate an advertisement, and the young woman sued for damages on the ground that her face was her private property. A learned Judge, sitting on the bench of the Supreme Court, far beyond the suspicion of such influence as moved young Paris, has declared that the young woman's suit was well founded, and that the defendant should be mulcted in damages as asked. And in passing judgment the magistrate said: "She is undoubtedly a young woman of rare beauty, and this she enjoys as a private citizen." This is no Parisian judgment, passed in favor of a goddess seeking victorious laurels in a public beauty contest, but one passed in a plain court of New York law in honor of a lady striving to defend her personal rights in her own countenance. Such a decision goes on the records of the court, and, in the language of the day, goes everywhere else. Until that decision is reversed Miss ABIGAIL ROBERTSON has a judicial title to be considered a young woman of rare beauty.

The young lady's method of defense and her singularly interesting success suggest an instructive comparison with the plan recently employed by an athletic member of the society of Newport. An unauthorized photographer stole a counterfeit presentment of this gentleman's wife, and later attempted to repeat the process with the gentleman himself. Thereupon the gentleman incontinently kicked the camera into gyrating fragments. This method promptly ended the attempt to take the gentleman's picture, but he will have to continue his earthly pilgrimage contented with such evidence of his manly beauty as is adduced by common report, whereas he might have had a judicial verdict on the point. But it appears to be tolerably well demonstrated that people are possessed of certain inalienable rights in their own countenances, which it were well for photographers to respect. Whether punished by the imposition of damages at $15,000 or by the violent disintegration of a camera, the theft of a face is apparently going to be somewhat unprofitable in the future.

OUR RIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Some evidently unwarranted concern was recently provoked by the publication, apparently for campaign purposes, of a story attributing to Secretary of State HAY and the Administration a willingness to throw away valuable mining property in Alaska, heretofore claimed by the United States and owned by citizens of the States, in order to carry out an alleged secret bargain by which Mr. HAY was to yield American territory to Great Britain.

We considered the accusation in whole and in most of its details as too vague and apocryphal on its face to call for hasty comment or heated remonstrance. The explanation made by the Department of State supports that belief, and justifies continued reliance upon the patriotism, firmness, and good sense that have been shown in the effort to bring about a settlement of this vexatious question of the Alaskan boundary.

Pending a permanent agreement upon the long-standing dispute as to the location of our boundary, Secretary HAY in 1899 obtained from the British Government a modus vivendi provisionally locating the line. The British effort to secure a boundary, even temporary, below the head of the Lynn Canal was resisted, and the provisional boundary was pushed so far north as to include within our line the whole settled region.

On the western line, which is so located as to leave out some scattered settlements, the provision was insisted upon by Mr. HAY that American citizens on the north or west of the provisional line should not suffer any diminution of their rights and privileges, and that those near to the Porcupine region should have full access to it.

The issue is one yet to be tried, but the modus vivendi was a reasonable and businesslike arrangement under circumstances that made an immediate settlement of the whole question seem impossible. Under the modus vivendi we have ceded not an inch of territory. Great Britain, in order to contribute to an amicable adjustment of a dispute that had reached a stage of irritation, temporarily permitted the United States to occupy nineteen-twentieths of the territory in dispute. It gave up its coveted port on the Lynn Canal and accepted one that keeps its shipping ten miles distant from the temporary boundary line. The good sense and patriotism that have secured so desirable a temporary arrangement may be relied upon to bring about a conclusion of the dispute fair to all concerned, and that will be satisfactory to the United States.

THE LIES FROM CHINA.

For the past month the minds of men in all parts of the civilized world have been shocked and depressed by the stories of massacre and torture in Peking. These have embraced not only general and sweeping statements, but many details of a horrible nature. As early as June 30 it was reported on the alleged authority of runners from the French priests, coming to Nanking and Shanghai, that the public execution of foreigners had been going on in Peking for some ten days, and that the priests had been engaged in administering extreme unction to the dying, while the heads of the murdered marine guards at the embassies were borne about the streets on spears. A little later came like stories accredited to Chinamen who had fled from Peking. Then came the reports of the poisoning of the women at the moment of the final attack on the British Legation, of the suicide of Sir ROBERT HART, the Chief of the Customs in China, of the plunging of the Russian Minister and his wife in boiling oil, of the dismemberment and mutilation of the victims of the mob, of the compulsory suicide of the Emperor and the Dowager Empress at the command of Prince TUAN, and other equally specific and almost equally false statements.

Nothing more hideous and appalling than this picture had been presented to the public within a century. In the capital of China were the representatives of every considerable nation in the world. With the Ministers were their wives and children, and many guests. In the same city were a number of missionaries, men and women, often with families, and there were several thousands of converts and pupils in the schools established. The definite statements of the correspondents, especially in Shanghai, practically destroyed doubt that all these had been slaughtered in circumstances of the most revolting cruelty. So completely did this conviction prevail that a special memorial service was arranged in St. Paul's, London, and the Cabinets of nearly every Government were considering how the swiftest and most impressive punishment could be inflicted on China. The feeling thus aroused was the more intense because the reports were spread instantaneously over the whole globe, until there was hardly a hamlet so remote that it did not receive the shock of each successive communication at the same moment with the great centres. Practically the entire population of the civilized world was subjected to a common and simultaneous impulse.

Now it turns out that almost every statement sent out from China, and especially from Shanghai, was essentially false, and the details were wholly so. There has been an attack on the legations, in which many of the missionaries and other Europeans took refuge, and the outcome of that attack is still in doubt. But it is plain that at the time that the massacre and the torture were described with such harrowing particularity, nothing of the sort had taken place. This is a condition of things that certainly calls for a careful and searching investigation by the journals which have been the victims of the inventors and distributors of false or mistaken reports. We do not know to what extent the repetition of the experience can be avoided. It depends on the degree of care and honesty exercised by the collectors of news. It would not be possible to establish the rule that no report shall be sent out in such times that has not been verified. But it would be both practicable and wise to set the rule that the doubt attaching to the report shall be frankly indicated, and that mere rumors shall not be forwarded as news to be relied on. Clearly no such discrimination has been enforced. A reporter who is easily deceived, or who undertakes to deceive his readers, especially the latter, is worse than none. Of such there have been some actively at work in China, and it is of the greatest importance that they should be detected, and got rid of. The responsibility of the press is steadily growing, and it is the part of prudence, as well as of honesty, to recognise it and act accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Protest is entered by The Washington Post against describing the New Orleans riots as a race war, or as in any sense the result of racial hatreds or prejudices. The Southern whites, it declares, have no disposition to persecute the blacks, and the troubles were in reality what are commonly called "labor troubles." In explanation we read: "For years past the big shipping merchants have employed negroes to the exclusion of white labor. They have been prompted to this course, first, by their preference for colored labor, and, secondly, by their unwillingness to have relations with the labor unions. They find the blacks equally efficient and much more loyal and manageable. The arrangement protects them against the tyranny of the walking delegate and the 'trades council.' Moreover, there prevails in the South—especially among the former slaveholders, and their descendants—a passionate and haughty resolve to resist any and every interference with their laborers and servants. They hold a very simple creed in this regard: If men or women do not come to or from their farms well and good—let them go elsewhere. We will get others to work for us. The shall inte of the in stitution, to an ex delegate issue eve cording t of the ou Southern ward the hoodlums worse, ag ed them. cludes Th ly comm pose is pu local fiel

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THE CO[N]SENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Ed[itor] of The New York Times:

Henry Davis, a correspondent in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES, in commenting upon the country's position in assuming the gove[rn]ment of the Philippine Islands whether Filipinos wish to receive our sovereign[ty] or not, in part, says: "If they do, it is a question for Congress to consid[er] as to whether or not we want them. If they do not, then it seems to me that in f[act] there ari[ses] ing our government upon them principles of a clear violation of the prin[ciples] more tha[n] r great Declaration, which for beacon l[ight] century has shone forth like a of the w[orld] t to the liberty-loving people ments de[rive] d in the words that all Governconsent [of] e their just powers from the he governed."

Admitti[ng] the correctness of your correspondent['s] reasoning, for the moment, in this spec[ial] case, will Mr. Davis kindly inform m[e] in what light he regards the action of[the] ur country in relation to the South at[the] e close of the civil war? The consent c[of] the governed should have been gained, s[o] uld it not, before the work of reconstru[ction] on began?

Also, w[hat] t of the many and frequent wars our[ ] untry has maintained with the Indians [in] rder to sustain and control the Governm[ent] over them and the territory they occ[upy] ed. The consent of the governed, in [all] these cases, should have been received, [or] uld it not, before we assumed any cont[rol] over them or the land they held?

That w[e] why "our great Declaration, which h[as] shone forth like a beacon light to the li[berty-] ty-loving people of the world," was wri[tten] , was it not? And was that why the [fra]riters of that great principle themselv[es] kept right on gaining the consent of t[he] red men to rule them and own their lan[d] at the point of the sword?

Or, wh[at] does Mr. Davis think he means, anyway, [by] obtaining "the consent of the governed"?

In [the] ndamental principle applicable in every [case,] d all cases, alike to the individ[ual] ty as well as collectively, irrespecti[ve] f creed, race, or condition, was it[ ] pplication as written in the Declarat[ion] tatended for a privileged and specifi[c] ?

Taking [the] principle of "the consent of the governed" as an arbitrary guide in all human affairs, what kind of a Government would we have? The essence of this principle, it seems to me, can mean little less than that governing control must not be exercised in any instance over individuals, communities, or nations, singly or collectively, except those only who have first given their consent to such government. Once begin to qualify or limit in the least the literal intent of this principle, and you at once destroy its worth as an unerring guide, and resolve it to a mere sentiment that means just as much as the people who express it may wish, and no more.

That "the consent of the governed" is a meritorious sentiment for any people to hold may go unquestioned. I have an abiding faith and patriotism sufficient, I hope, to believe that a people like ours, loving all the principles of liberty, will ever leaven their administration of the dependencies that have come to us in a way that will gain the free and unqualified consent and approval of the governed.

The "survival of the fittest" has always been and always will be the ultimate sum of progress, and that progress is only measured by the maximum standards of influences controlling at each period of the world's history. No principle can apply by hard and fast lines to every course of action, for inconsistencies will arise at every turn, as obstacles in the way.

In the light of these thoughts continually suggested by the criticisms that have focused around "the consent of the governed" idea, I have wondered how much of real sincerity there was back of them, or whether if it was not a mere partisan "play to the galleries," and superficial at that.

If intended solely for political purposes, and insincere, except so far as they may purpose to affect, adversely, the Administration that is in power, then we may expect that after next November they will cease to worry your correspondents, any more than does our past acts in relation to the Indians, the South, and many other occasions in our history as a Nation, whereby sensitive natures might have found as true a violation of the spirit of the Declaration in the matter of obtaining the consent of the governed as Mr. Davis and others think they have in the present instance.

C. H. WHITTEMORE.
Albany, N. Y., July 30, 1900.

AMERICA FREE TO MADMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a free country—very free—and the madmen and cranks of the earth have found it out. The idiotic Chinese found it out long ago. A band of Anarchists and assassins may meet in the midst of us, organize, preach, plot, and plan the deliberate murder of the head of the State, winked at by the police. As much consideration is extended these fools and madmen by the authorities as if they were sane individuals. Great is the consideration shown them. They ought to be shot down on sight like mad dogs.

Yes, we have a free country and we boast of it. It is so free that the imported madmen of Europe, with little risk of detection or punishment, may here make a trade of incendiarism, involving deliberate wholesale murder, when, if the country was not so disgracefully free, the crime had been years ago made a capital offense and the madmen swung from the gallows. Why is this not done and done quickly? We have legislation enacted upon every fad nowadays; is there not material here for our legislators? Yes, the madmen, fools, and cranks of the universe have found out that we have a free country and that we are a hospitable, kindly people.

T. H. H.
New York, July 31, 1900.

THE TIMES'S SUPPORT OF MR. McKINLEY.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Among the Democratic newspapers which have come out boldly in support of the Republican ticket none has been more liberal in opening its columns to the protests and criticisms of its Democratic readers than THE NEW YORK TIMES. These have run the gamut from mild deprecation to bitter reproach, while there has been a chorus of commendation showing how general has been the approval of its course among its readers.

Last Thursday THE TIMES printed a letter commenting upon its position in the Presidential contest, in which the writer attempted to define the newspaper's position in these words: "You are opposed to a third ticket and advocate voting for what you call the lesser of two evils."

This afforded the text for a spirited repudiation of any such half-hearted attitude on the main issues of the campaign. THE TIMES declared that it saw only one evil, not two, in the situation confronting the American people. That evil was Bryanism, "a danger to be beaten back by the votes of all men who are jealous of their country's honor and solicitous for its welfare." There is a healthy ring about the emphasis with which our contemporary states its reasons for giving to McKinley and Roosevelt not a lukewarm and perfunctory support as the lesser of two evils, but the powerful aid that springs from a conviction that they represent principles and policies necessary to the welfare of the Republic. It says:

"We support them heartily and with satisfaction for the good there is in them and the positive merit of the cause they represent. For one thing, they represent the gold standard in our currency. It is a duty and a pleasure to support that. They represent and are a part of the forces that have brought this Nation to a new and higher place among the peoples of the earth. The sound growth and expansion of the country are the objects of their policy. They believe firmly that we should perform, not shirk, our obligations in the new possessions. There is an unfinished work which we feel is safest in the hands of Mr. McKinley. A group of new and great questions is in process of solution by him. They have been deeply studied by him and those about him. His views, his intentions, and his policy are known. His conduct of public affairs has given the people confidence in his wisdom and his judgment."

We commend these words to those faltering souls who are daily apologizing to themselves and their acquaintances for voting for the Republican ticket as the "lesser of two evils." A vote for McKinley and Roosevelt next November should rest on no such flimsy excuse. They stand not only for all that is honest and sound in regard to the currency question, but today they represent the true spirit of American life and hope.

Not only would the election of Mr. Bryan mean dishonor to the American people, as was said by Senator Hoar, but it would bring disaster and disgrace upon the Republic.

To-day the proclaimed doctrines of the Democratic Party consist of nothing but negatives. It is anti everything. Where there are not enough living issues for the Democracy to oppose, it invents others, like the bogy of "imperialism," that it may make war upon them. Its "paramount issue" is a windmill kept going by lung power without one breath of reason.

NUGGETS.

Looking Chinaward.

Watts—By the way, who is the god of war—or who was, rather?

Potts—I've forgotten the duffer's name, but I think it was Ananias.—Indianapolis Press.

Correct Reading.

Nell—Do you know the language of flowers?

Belle—I know that when he sends me a $25 bunch of American Beauties it doesn't mean "I hate you."—Philadelphia Record.

A Man of Expedients.

"John," said the campaign banker man, "paint some eyeglasses on those Dewey banners, and label them 'Roosevelt.' They'll do for the back townships, and we can't afford to waste the stock."—Baltimore American.

The Umbrella.

Jack—I made two calls this afternoon, and I must have left my umbrella at the last place I called.

Tom—Ho wdo you know but that you left it at the first place?

Jack—Because there's where I got it.—Chicago News.

AT THE DAY'S DAWN.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Daylight dawns in the dappled sky—
What shall the new day be?
'Tis but a flash till the day goes by—
What shall the new day see?
Hopeful hearts that look for the best?
Sorry souls in a mournful quest?
With the sun in the east or the sun in the west
It's a choice for you and me!

Daylight dawns in the dimpled sky—
Joy that the night is done!
'Tis but a breath till the day shall die—
Get the good of the sun!
For the little day is yours to make,
Bitter or sweet for your own life's sake,
And your heart shall strengthen or ache
Over what shall be!

MORE BURGHERS SURRENDER.

Lord Roberts Expects the Total to Reach 4,000—Troops Killed in Railway Wreck.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Lord Roberts has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:

"PRETORIA, Aug. 1.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday, with Commandants Rouse and Fonteyn, whilst Commandants Deploy, Potgieter, and Joubert surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies, and an Armstrong gun. Lieut. Anderson, a Danish officer in the Staats Artillery, also surrendered.

"Olivier, with five guns and a number of burghers, broke away in the Harrismith district, but Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000.

"An unfortunate accident occurred near Frederikstadt on the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway. The enemy had torn up rails, and a supply train escorted by the Shropshires was derailed, thirteen being killed and thirty-nine injured, although a special patrol had been ordered to prevent trains passing. A special inquiry has been ordered to ascertain why the order was disobeyed."

BOER WAR REPORTS.

Assert that Lord Roberts Has Retreated and Lady Roberts Escaped in a Balloon.

PRETORIA, Aug. 1.—Gen. Botha's force is kept together by extraordinary investigations.

A correspondent has seen an official circular asserting that Lord Roberts was forced to retreat south of the Vaal, and that Lady Roberts escaped in a balloon.

BOER ANIMOSITY TO KRUEGER.

His Statement on Paper Money Has Caused Much Misery.

PRETORIA, July 31.—The Boer animosity to President Kruger grows on account of the fact that he and his officials are persuading the people that South African Republic paper money is as good as Bank of England notes, because it is based on inalienable State securities, even though the State should be conquered.

As the English have not recognized this contention many burghers have been ruined and great misery prevails. The wives and children of the poorer Boers are almost starving.

Boers Evacuate Machadodorp.

LORENZO MARQUES, Aug. 1.—The Boers have evacuated Machadodorp, and, it is reported, are preparing to retreat to Lydenburg, to which place they have completed telegraphic communication.

Mrs. Botha Lord Roberts's Guest.

PRETORIA, July 31.—Mrs. Botha was the guest of Lord Roberts at dinner yesterday evening.

Kipling Testifies on Hospitals.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Rudyard Kipling, testifying before the South African Hospital Inquiry Commission to-day, said he found little fault generally, except with the Woodstock Hospital at Cape Town, which, he said, was unspeakable. It was horribly foul, and drains ran to it.

CONVENT OF OCOPA DESTROYED

Ignorant Peasantry Blame American Missionaries and Troops Are Called Out to Quell Disorder.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 1.—The celebrated Convent of Ocopa, which had been partially destroyed by two fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, was completely destroyed yesterday by a third.

As all three are attributed by the ignorant peasantry to the efforts and propaganda of the American missionaries, there is great excitement among them, especially among the more fanatical, who are quite beyond the control of the local authorities. Government troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance to maintain order.

BRITISH ARE WELL HATED.

Vernon-Harcourt Says It Is Because They Have Been Grabbing Land with Frantic Eagerness.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—During the debate in the House of Commons to-day on the bill for a supplemental war loan of £8,500,000, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal, said that owing to the existence of three fragmentary budgets he was unable to conclude at what the Government figured the cost of the war. He estimated that it would be nearer £80,000,000 than £60,000,000.

Sir William added that statesmen of the highest authority were impressing upon the British the fact that they were the best-hated people in the world. Lord Salisbury could not understand the reason, but Lord Rosebery knew the cause of this hatred. Lord Rosebery had declared that the empire needed peace. The last twenty years Great Britain had been laying hands with almost frantic eagerness on every desirable tract of territory adjacent to its own. This greed excited envy and stood in the way of domestic reforms.

The ChanceHor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply, said the figures were complicated, but he would make a return showing how they have been reached.

HEARING IN EMBLETON CASE.

Counsel for the Cunard Line Refuses to Commit His Clients.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the Admiralty Court to-day testimony was taken in the matter of the sinking of the bark Embleton by the Cunard Liner Campania during a fog, July 21, which resulted in the drowning of eleven members of the Embleton's crew of eighteen men. Survivors of the Embleton's crew testified that they were making two knots, and sounding the fog-horn continually. The defendant's witnesses testified that the Campania was making nine to ten knots. These witnesses complained that the Embleton had failed to take proper precautions.

Mr. Justice Barnes, asking what the defense would be, said: "But what about your speed? You plead nine or ten knots, and you cannot see much more than a ship's length. Is it to be justified?"

The Cunards' counsel said he preferred not to commit himself at this stage of the case. The hearing was then adjourned.

DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG'S DEATH.

Services Held Yesterday—The Funeral to be on Saturday Next.

COBURG, Aug. 1.—With an imposing procession the body of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was removed this afternoon from Rosenau Castle to the Church of St. Morits, attended by members of the ducal family, the Court and fuctionaries. Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Grand Duke of Hesse followed the coffin afoot. The pall was of purple and gold, surmounted by a helmet half covered by an Admiral's flag.

The route along which the procession passed was strewn with pine branches, and all the houses were hung with crape and lighted lamps draped in black. After a short service, which was attended by the widow of the Duke and three of her daughters and Princess Beatrice, the church was thrown open to enable the public to view the remains.

Emperor William will arrive Saturday for the funeral, and after the ceremony he will proceed to Wilhelmshohe.

PEACE PRESS BUREAU.

If There Is Any Peace to Report on the Bureau Will Publish the Fact.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The International Peace and Arbitration Conference to-day adopted a proposition for the establishment, in connection with the Peace Bureau at Berne, of an international press service, to be known as the Peace Agency.

Its duty will be to publish daily a bulletin showing the advancement in the interests of peace. It will be furnished free to all the papers of Europe. Funds will be raised by subscription to carry out the plan.

Contractor Fails for $2,500,000.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Edward Jarvis Cave, a building contractor, has failed, with liabilities of £[illegible] and assets amounting to £[illegible],000.

Federation Wins in West Australia.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Unofficial returns received [illegible] from Perth, West Australia, [illegible] in the colony favored the federation [illegible] 8,000 and

MR. COLER WOULD RUN TO DEFEAT RAMAPO

Sees Peril in Republican Candidate and National Issues.

WATER SCHEME NOT DEAD YET

Organization with Merchants Behind It to Force the Great Parties to Declare Themselves.

Controller Coler qualified yesterday his oft-repeated assurances of late that under no circumstances would he run for Governor this Fall, and said that he could be induced to accept a nomination if he should see the Ramapo project looming up in such shape as to endanger the interests of the city and State. Mr. Coler placed marked stress on the "if," and added plainly that he would, with the Ramapo danger in view, feel it his duty to forego his private business interests with the banking firm of which he is a member should his party desire him to stand.

This assertion astonished many people yesterday in view of the Controller's many statements recently to the newspapers and to Chairman McGuire, as late as Tuesday, that under no circumstances would he continue in politics for the time being after his present term as Controller expires.

"In the first place," said Mr. Coler yesterday, "I do not want the nomination, even if it should be tendered to me, but I would take it if only to be in a position to defeat the Ramapo water project, which is by no manner of means dead yet. The danger is as threatening as ever, and I feel that something should be done to check these raiders. If it appears to me that the Republicans are going to nominate a Governor favorable to the scheme, and Assemblymen and Senators are likely to go to Albany who are known to favor Ramapo or who are likely to do so, then if the nomination is tendered to me, I should certainly feel it my duty to stand.

IN THE FIGHT TO WIN.

"I am in this fight against the Ramapo crowd, and I am going to defeat them if it takes a long time to do it. And this National campaign is just what those fellows are waiting for. There is great danger that the important National issues will so cloud State conditions that in the heat of the fight State officers will get into office who will make it easy sailing for the men behind this Ramapo project. That must be guarded against, and that is why I say that for this reason only I would be willing to stand.

"But I want it plainly understood that I am not seeking the office, and, in fact, do not want it. My private business demands my attention, and I have all along expected, and expect now, to return to my banking firm as soon as I am through in this office."

It is to be understood, then, Mr. Coler, that if political conditions threaten to allow the Ramapo scheme to gain a foothold in the State you would forego your private interests for the sake of what you would deem your duty and take the nomination if tendered?

"No man is as big as his party," was the reply. "There are many men in the Democratic Party who would prove as strong, or stronger, than I for the office; but, speaking personally, if the nomination should be offered to me I would feel compelled to accept for no other reason than that I have just stated.

"But, leaving this aside, what I would like to do would be to bring about in the coming campaign a non-partisan issue on the matter. I have been in consultation with several gentlemen interested in protecting the city, and they are going to form an organization to take up the fight in this election and force both political parties to insert planks in their State platforms against Ramapo, or refuse to, just as the managers may see fit.

TO FORCE THE ISSUE.

"The nucleus of this organization will be the Merchants' Association. A plank will be prepared declaring for the city's ownership of water and declaring especially against the Ramapo Company. The organization will support the party declaring itself against the job. The issue will be forced further by compelling every candidate for Senator or Assembly to declare himself. Furthermore, we will carry the fight throughout the State and show the people in the small towns that they are just as much interested in killing this project as is New York.

"We are not protected for one month after Gov. Roosevelt leaves office, Jan. 1 next. Now comes the important question: Are we to have as Governor a man who acted as agent of the Ramapo Company while legislation against the company was pending at Albany? What will be the consequences if we do? If such a man is nominated I believe that it would be the duty of anybody who has the interests of the State at heart to take the nomination on a platform against Ramapo, make an issue, and fight to a finish on these lines."

Mr. Coler was asked if he referred to Mr. Odell as a candidate when he spoke of one who acted as an agent for the Ramapo Company at Albany.

"I will not mention any names," said Mr. Coler, with a smile.

Mr. Coler was asked how Richard Croker could make an issue of Ramapo.

"It would not be necessary for Mr. Croker to make an issue," was the reply. "The issue would be made for him; it will be made for all of them. The only question is whether they will take it or leave it."

RAMAPO STOCKHOLDERS.

Although the list of stockholders of the Ramapo Company has never been made public, Mr. Coler said in the course of his talk that its publication would make some very interesting reading. Republicans as well as Democrats are stockholders, and he added that some of the recent transfers of stock would make doubly interesting reading. There are some citizens, he said, who have been taking the occasion to run to cover.

Mr. Coler also called attention to the fact that the Ramapo Company has boasted that in less than two years it will have beaten him and secured everything it is looking for. This, some of his friends say, has made him all the more determined to fight the company, even if he has to sacrifice his personal interests to do so.

Tammany men would not discuss for publication yesterday Mr. Coler's intention to make a Ramapo fight in the State campaign, but they agreed that the Controller is getting to be more kinds of thorns in Mr. Croker's path than ever that leader dreamed of when he picked him up as "an unknown young man from Brooklyn" and placed him in his present position.

John C. Sheehan called upon Mr. Coler at his office yesterday afternoon and held a conference with him. Mr. Sheehan afterward stated that, while he had not come to talk politics, he thought Mr. Coler would be an ideal candidate for Governor.

"And he would be elected, too," he added, with emphasis.

CHAIRMAN McGUIRE'S VIEW.

"So Mr. Coler has intimated that he might possibly be a candidate for Governor if an anti-Ramapo plank is placed in the platform?" remarked Executive Chairman McGuire when his attention was called to the interview with the Controller.

"I lunched with Mr. Coler yesterday," he said, "and he was then very emphatic in his statements that he would not be a candidate for Governor under any circumstances."

"Do you think he would be a strong candidate?"

"That is not for me to say," replied Mr. McGuire. "I am Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee. It is my duty to do all in my power to elect anybody named at the State Convention. Certainly in advance of the latter it would be manifestly improver for me to speak of the merits of a possible candidate.

"But," continued Mr. McGuire, "the statement is made that Mr. Coler proposes to make the Ramapo water question the issue. That would be a fine issue in Onondaga County. Now, wouldn't it? We get better water from Skaneateles Lake. Ramapo is not the watershed for the whole State by a jugful. Now, I can say no more. You can readily see that I cannot talk on that subject."

PROCTOR CALLS ON HANNA.

Intimates that Republicans in Vermont Need an Awakening.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival at Republican National Headquarters yesterday, and he was soon joined by Senator Scott of West Virginia, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, and Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs of this State.

"Everything looks all right," said Mr. Hanna, "but I propose to have the Republicans get a gait on in all localities, regardless of normal political conditions.

"I wish I could get a good gait on myself," he added, with something that sounded very much like a sigh. "My knees trouble me a good deal, but I am coming to town every day except on Saturdays and Sundays."

An early caller on Mr. Hanna was Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont. An election is to be held in his State on the 4th of next month. No one fears that Vermont will go Democratic, but the Republicans want to give the biggest majority on record. That, they say, would have a big moral effect on other States in November.

Senator Proctor is not pleased with the outlook. He did not say so in so many words, but his remarks indicated his feelings.

"There is apparently less interest than usual in Republican politics in Vermont this year," he said. "I can't say that it is general apathy; that would not be a fitting term. But the people in our State seem to be in such a spirit of content resulting from the prosperous times that they feel too indolent to talk politics. They seem assured that McKinley will be re-elected and are not bothering themselves.

"They must be worked up. What we need to do in the Green Mountain State this year is to reduce the total of the Democratic vote. That we can do if the right sort of work is done. And I believe it will be. Overconfidence is very dangerous, and I have in my mind several danger points on that score in the Middle West. But these will receive attention.

"As to the condition of affairs in China and the course of the Administration, I believe it will be helpful to the Republicans."

Other callers of prominence at headquarters were Gen. Roy Stone, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Gov. N. O. Murphy of Arizona. Each of them brought cheering intelligence.

While the list of volunteer speakers is daily growing, no reply has been received from ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, and the belief is growing that he will not take the stump.

The members of the Executive Committee had a brief session in the afternoon, and at its close, on the eve of his departure for Elberon, Senator Hanna said to the assembled reporters:

"Really, boys, this has been a dull day. Upon my word, I haven't a thing to give you. I wish I had."

MR. ODELL AND THE GOVERNOR.

Chairman's Reply to a Question About Col. Roosevelt's Attitude.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., received many callers at Republican State Headquarters yesterday, and left early in the day for a brief visit to his home in Newburg.

He was questioned about a report that Gov. Roosevelt had said that he did not want Mr. Odell to succeed him as Governor, but had subsequently changed his mind. Mr. Odell smiled, and after momentary hesitation remarked:

"All I care to say on that point is that if the Governor does not want me to be a candidate then the Governor and I are in accord."

Executive Chairman Barnes was at his desk all day and found plenty to do.

Louis F. Payn, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, who has just returned from an extended trip through the State, was a visitor at headquarters. Asked about the State ticket, he said:

"The sentiment up State is unanimous for Odell. He will be nominated, and will have to accept. I think the candidate for Lieutenant Governor will come from the western part of the State."

EX-SPEAKER REED RETICENT.

Refuses to State Whether He Will Speak in the Campaign.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Thomas B. Reed, who was in this city to-day, on his way to Maine, refused to give the slightest intimation as to whether he will or will not make a speech in the coming compaign for the Republican ticket. In reply to the direct question whether he intended to make a speech in Maine, Mr. Reed said:

"Well, now, I am not going to say anything about that."

When told that dispatches from New York credit ex-Minister Barrett with assuring Mark Hanna that he intends to speak for the Republicans in Maine about Aug. 30," Mr. Reed asked:

"Who is this Barrett?"

"Why, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam," was the reply.

Mr. Reed announced with some sharpness: "Nobody can speak for me; I will do all the talking for myself that is necessary," and when he added, "I haven't any time to make any speeches, for I am too busy a man."

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

State Ticket Nominated—Sympathy for Minister Conger.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 1.—The Republican State Convention to-day had one of the most interesting sessions in the history of the party in Iowa. The new auditorium was packed almost to suffocation with delegates and visitors, but the proceedings were orderly and the work of the convention went off smoothly and without a hitch, notwithstanding the warm contests for the various offices.

Following is the ticket nominated.

For Secretary of State—W. B. MARTIN, Greenfield.
Auditor—F. F. MERRIAM, Manchester.
Treasurer—G. S. GILBERTSON, Forest City.
Attorney General—C. W. MULLAN, Waterloo.
For Judge of the Supreme Court—EMLIN McCLAIN, Iowa City.
Railway Commissioner—D. J. PALMER, Washington.
Presidential Electors at Large—JOHN N. HALDEWIN, Council Bluffs; OLE O. ROE, Des Moines.

Congressman Hedge read the platform, which was unanimously adopted. It indorses the National and State Administrations, deplores the death of Senator Gear as a loss to the State and Nation, and concludes:

In the remote East, among a strange and alien people, in scenes of terror and of peril, Edwin H. Conger, a citizen of Iowa, is now representing not only the honor of his country, but the dignity and manhood of the American people. His friends and neighbors, of whatever faith, earnestly pray for the safety and immediate succor of him and of his family, and that the day may come speedily when, in his own home, he may receive the assurances of their constant sympathy and their ever increasing interest and regard.

The convention adjourned this evening, having completed its business in eight hours.

Nominations in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Republicans of Westchester held their County Convention to-day in St. John's Hall. Assemblyman James K. Apgar was chosen chairman. Samuel C. Miller, President of the village of White Plains, was unanimously nominated for Sheriff. Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman was renominated for Surrogate without opposition. There were seven candidates for Coroner, and Dr. Frank E. Russell of Tarrytown was chosen on the third ballot.

Kentucky Populist Candidate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Middle of the Road Populists to-day nominated for Governor O. H. Cardin of Crittenden County. The convention was held under a sycamore tree in Riverview Park.

Congressional Nominations.

MISSISSIPPI.—Sixth District, Frank A. McLain, (Dem.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Second District, Henry F. Hill, (Dem.)

TENNESSEE.—Ninth District, James A. Walker, (Rep.)

VIRGINIA.—Third District, John Lamb, (Dem.); Tenth District, Harry D. Flood, (Dem.)

VIRGINIA.—Tenth District, Harry D. Flood, (Dem.)

Old Wisconsin Settler Dead.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 1.—Benjamin Armstrong, the oldest white settler at the head of the Great Lakes, died to-day. In 1835 he began trading with the Indians in connection with the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head. He was the author of a book on early Lake Superior history.

HILL CONDEMNS THE COURSE OF CROKER

Incensed Because State Committee's Meeting Place Is Changed.

SAYS IT WILL WORK INJURY

Ex-Senator's Conference With Democratic Leaders—His First Speech in the Campaign.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was at Democratic State Headquarters for nearly four hours yesterday. Indeed, he reached there before any of the employes, the colored doorman excepted, had put in an appearance. The ex-Senator was accompanied by Gen. Earle.

Soon they were joined by Elliot Danforth, ex-Chairman of the State Committee; John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, Mayor J. K. McGuire of Syracuse, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Committeeman Charles Bulger of Oswego. The doors were closed and the conferees remained together until nearly 1 o'clock. Then they went to the Hoffman House and enjoyed lunch as the guests of Mr. Hill.

"I must decline to be interviewed," remarked the ex-Senator when approached by a TIMES reporter.

"Just here on law business," added Mr. Danforth.

The law business, if any, must have been transacted at State Headquarters, because Mr. Hill returned to Normandie-by-the-Sea on the 2 o'clock boat.

"I am not a politician," said Gen. Earle, "so don't ask me any questions."

MR. McGUIRE'S REPLY.

"We talked of a good many things," Mr. McGuire said, after Mr. Hill had left. "I could not tell you if I would, and I don't know that I would if I could."

"It is reported that Mr. Hill is very angry that the meeting place of the committee was changed from New York to Saratoga," the reporter suggested.

"Not a word of truth in it," replied Mr. McGuire.

"No," interposed a bystander; "Hill simply said: 'If they want it at Saratoga, all right. What is the difference?'"

"There is a generally accepted belief, Mr. McGuire," the reporter said, "that when Mr. Croker heard that Chairman Campbell had directed the committee to meet at the Hoffman House he sent a telegram to Mr. Campbell that if the call was not changed in favor of Saratoga he would get a majority of the committee together and have the change made. What truth is there in that?"

"I know nothing of it," was Mr. McGuire's answer.

"When will the campaign in this State be opened?" the reporter inquired.

MR. HILL'S FIRST SPEECH.

"Mr. Hill will make the opening speech at Albany or Rochester the first week in September," Mr. McGuire replied.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, what did you talk about at the conference?"

"Many things," answered Mr. McGuire. "I explained to Mr. Hill what I have done and what I contemplated doing. He is an older campaigner than I, and I wanted his advice. He told me of many weak spots in the State, and these will receive my immediate attention. Mr. Hill gave his approval of the work already done. Now I have told you more than I intended to, and I will say no more."

While none of the conferees would speak unreservedly of what had transpired, one of them, on being assured that his name would not be given, said:

"The conference was very interesting. Mr. Hill was very much incensed over the change in the meeting place of the committee. He intimated that the arbitrary and dictatorial course of Mr. Croker was certain to work great injury.

"There was some talk about the Governorship, and Controller Coler was regarded as a very acceptable candidate, if he would consent to run. Mr. Hill will do all he can for the success of the ticket, National and State, but it is idle to pretend that he is not angry over the course events have taken. Other matters discussed were of a routine character."

MR. DANFORTH SATISFIED.

Referring to the change in the meeting place of the committee, Mr. Danforth remarked, "I don't known why Frank Campbell ordered the change, but it is quite satisfactory to me."

Ex-Senator Hill was ready to evade direct answers.

"What was done, Senator?" he was asked.

"I am going to lunch now," he replied, "a privilege enjoyed by every American."

As the ex-Senator entered the elevator an outsider expressed doubts of his right to ride in the same car with Mr. Hill.

"Come right in," Mr. Hill said. "This is a public conveyance. We are opposed to monopolies. We have something on that point in our platform, have we not, McGuire?"

"Yes," responded Mr. McGuire.

Mr. Stanchfield repeated his assertion that he is in no sense a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and expressed a belief that Senator Mackey of Buffalo would be the nominee.

"How about that, Mr. Danforth?" a bystander remarked, "I understood you to be a candidate."

"I am not a candidate in the sense of seeking the place," Mr. Danforth replied; "but, if the nomination is tendered me with anything approaching unanimity, I would accept. My ambition lies in that direction."

RICHARD CROKER'S PLANS.

Goes to Saratoga To-day—Tammany Men Gather There.

Mr. Croker did not go to Tammany Hall yesterday, but John F. Carroll was there for several hours.

Mr. Croker was at his office, 111 Broadway, and later attended the races at Brighton Beach. He was at the Democratic Club last night, but refused to see reporters.

The Tammany Hall Chief will go to Saratoga to-day. Mayor Van Wyck, ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, and Fire Commissioner Scannell are already there. John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel Whalen and others will join them during the week.

BRYAN ON INCOME TAX.

Will Not Discuss the Subject in His Notification Speech.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 1.—W. J. Bryan announced to-day that he will not discuss the income tax in his notification speech at Indianapolis, but will deal with the subject in his letter of acceptance.

Mr. Bryan said the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, according to his idea, is an indorsement of the income-tax principle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.

Nominate Dr. Potter for Governor and Adopt a Platform.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled here to-day, called out the smallest attendance of delegates known in the history of the party. Out of more than 700 delegates entitled to sit in the convention, the Committee on Credentials reported 445 present. The platform adopted declares against "the imperial plutocracy set up by Mark Hanna and his coadjutors, and illustrated in the Administration of William McKinley, who, however, honest in his personal convictions of 'plain duty,' is too weak and subservient to live up to them for a moment against the dictation of his masters."

On motion of C. A. O'Connor of Manchester, the following plank was added to the platform:

"We protest against the cession of an inch of American territory to any foreign power, and we demand the protection of American citizens and property in all American territory."

Col. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster placed Dr. Frederick E. Potter of Portsmouth in nomination for Governor, and the choice was made unanimously. Dr. Potter made a brief speech accepting the nomination.

Nathan G. Jameson of Antrim, James H. Norris of Concord, Gilman Clough of Manchester, and Frank B. Preston of Rochester were nominated for Presidential Electors. A new State Committee was chosen, and the convention then adjourned.

ALTGELD ON ROOSEVELT

Says His Motto Is Pompous Posing and Strenuous Strutting.

REVIEWS GOVERNOR'S RECORD

Tells of His "Unique Feats" in Cuba—Refers to "Hysterical Rant of a Political Mountebank."

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld's promised speech in reply to Gov. Roosevelt's St. Paul address was the feature of the second day's session of the Association of Ohio Democratic Clubs. The attendance was very small, although there were numerous speakers of local reputation. No specific mention of free silver was made, notwithstanding demands by some of the audience. Mr. Altgeld spoke in part as follows:

"Recently a gentleman in New York who had become famous for having been alone in Cuba—a gentleman who has adopted as his life motto or coat of arms two 'P's' and a double 'S,' which four letters signify 'pompous posing' and 'strenuous strutting'—left the capital of New York and went to St. Paul and delivered a speech to an association of Republican clubs. The speech has not, from beginning to end, a single argument or a single accurate historical reference; a speech that is made up of invective, misrepresentations, and vituperation.

"Ordinarily the speech would not be noticed even in a country newspaper, but inasmuch as it was made by a man whom Tom Platt has permitted to be Governor of New York, as it was made by a man whom the trusts of America have selected to preside over the Senate of the United States in order that their interests may be secured, who is relied on to help make the grasp and control of British influence over our people still more complete, I will notice this speech.

"Referring to the Democrats, he said: 'They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home, and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad.' The question arises: Is this the language of a sincere and discreet man, and therefore worthy of notice, or is it simply the hysterical rant of a political mountebank, and therefore to be treated with contempt? He gives no facts and advances no arguments in support of this charge. It is simply an assertion.

"Who, then, is this man, and what is his history? I will notice only a few of the incidents of his public career, which throw light on the question of his sincerity and discretion. In the years 1897-8 he held a Federal office in Washington, and in order to escape paying his taxes in New York he signed an affidavit and swore before the ever-living God that he was not a citizen of New York. If this was true, then, under the Constitution of New York he would not have been eligible for the Governor of that State. But subsequently accepting a nomination and election to that office he showed that he did not believe his own affidavit.

"It is next recorded that he entered the Spanish war in Cuba, and, although his regiment was commanded by another man, he succeeded by means of that modern weapon of warfare known as a newspaper bureau in winning more renown in a week than Gen. Grant did in four years of hard fighting, and he seems to be the only man on this continent who boasts of having with his own hand shot down and killed a Spaniard that was fleeing from the battlefield. In his book he says: 'As they turned to run I closed in and fired twice, missing the first and killing the second.' He then boasts that he had considered this feat unique, and so it is. He is the first brave man to shoot an enemy in the back.

"Again, the modern historians tell us that it was he who first demonstrated to mankind that, however useful the camera may be to science, to art, and to industry, it is true mission is to develop tinplate heroes.

"The records at Albany show that the Governor got the Legislature to pass a law taxing the franchises of corporations—a most righteous law. But the records also show that at the demands of Tom Platt and the corporations he reconvened the Legislature in extra session and had it change this law as the corporations dictated.

"The canal fund of New York had been robbed of about $9,000,000 by Republican politicians, and, although he talked loudly of prosecution, the Governor has not brought one of these men to justice.

"History records the fact that the Governor has never lost an opportunity, when standing in the vicinity of the market place, to make loud protestations of heroic virtue, but the historian has searched in vain for any evidence of performance. The volume of profession is full, but the page of performance is a blank.

"The Governor, speaking of Cuba, says: 'Gen. Wood's administration is a synonym for honesty and cleanliness.' Some of you have read the Republican papers. You have read the accounts of how our military officers there are being paid two salaries, wrung from these poor people. The fact is, my friends, that when the Governor uttered these words the ink was not yet dry on the Republican papers that gave an account of the frauds and pilferings of our carpet-baggers in Cuba. Let me ask you, why does the candidate for Vice President make such a deliberate misrepresentation of historical facts? Manifestly, it is because he feels that the facts must be kept from the public.

"Let me read from Gov. Roosevelt's speech. Speaking of the Philippines, he says: 'To give independence now would be like giving independence to the wildest tribe of Apaches in Arizona.' In another part of his speech, in speaking of Cuba, he says: 'Our pledge to Cuba shall, of course, be kept.' That is, we are going to keep our word and we are going to give Cuba her independence. If the Governor's description is correct, then when Gen. Anderson, in command of our land forces, wrote to Aguinaldo and asked his friendly co-operation against the common enemy he made an ally of savages and was guilty of a crime for which the civilized world will not forgive him.

"Look at the spectacle of a trust candidate for Vice President of the United States, who has never seen the Philippines, standing up at a distance of 10,000 miles from these islands and in order to get votes in support of a criminal cause is willing to libel those innocent people, who have done neither him nor us any harm, for whose towns we have been burning for nearly two years, whose fathers and brothers we have been shooting down, whose fields we have been laying waste, on the order of President McKinley issued Dec. 21, 1898, beginning a war of conquest."

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS TO RACE.

Boats May Try to Make Their Fastest East-Bound Time.

It was said yesterday that next week there will be a great rush of the ocean greyhounds to get the American, Canadian, and Australian mails to Europe, and that the struggle will be on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, the flagship of the North German Lloyd Company, will start from her temporary wharf at the Cunard pier at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. She has a record of twenty-two and a half knots. The next day at the same hour the new giant steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line will leave her pier in Hoboken; the Oceanic of the White Star Line and the New York of the American Line will also leave their berths on the New York side of the North River. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse goes to Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen; the Deutschland to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; the Oceanic to Queenstown and Liverpool, and the New York to Southampton.

The real struggle, it is said, will be between the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Deutschland, the former having a record of twenty-two and a half knots, and the Deutschland one of twenty-three knots, and what the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse may do if hard pushed, it is said, has not yet been determined.

The Oceanic of the White Star Line has been regarded as a twenty-knot boat, but during her voyage which ended yesterday she one day developed an average speed of twenty-one and five-sixths knots. One of the officials of the White Star Line remarked yesterday that the Oceanic has never yet been put to her utmost speed, and when she is she will prove a surprise. The New York is said to rest between nineteen and twenty knots an hour.

WHAT

DOING IN SOCIETY.

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Mrs. F... are to s... Harbor. ... and Mr... as will ... Mr. and ... to leave ... try hom... Mrs. Lo... lach's Is... Chippew...

The e... Ethel C... and Jam... Baltimo... Philadelphia. ... Harriet ... of C. H...

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On L... booked, a... Mrs. A... E. Bla... son, E... H. Pott... and Mr...

Mrs. ... Sands,) ... ford Wi... are ex... Con t... trip in... Pope. ... Sands Vi... trip ar... friends ... more p... of the E... months...

...E NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

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Mrs. W... guest o... Mrs. Cyril ... Douglas ... the seaso...

Mrs. L... evening ... including ... Fish, Mis...

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The gu... ...ere Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Lord and Lady Paunceforte, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Josephine Johnson, Egerton L. Winthrop, James J. Van Alen, W. G. Max Muller, Fernando Yznaga, and Count A. Tarnowski, Miss Nora Bell, Miss Frances Coster Jones, and Miss Lula Scott, the Messrs. Richard Peters, William Woodward, W. A. M. Burden, Marshall Kernochan, Louis S. Brugiere, F. W. Andrews, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt Pell.

Mrs. William M. Kingsland entertained at dinner this evening at Pinard Cottage No. 3. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Miss Knower, who are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland; Mrs. Baldwin, the Rev. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, and Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave a brilliant dinner party at Pinard Cottage No. 5.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 1.—The energetic period of serial entertainment begun last week was continued to-day with fresh additions to the society calendar. The weekly Malvern hop produced a crowd of society leaders and proved the most successful of the season. An unusually large number of young men were present. Among those noticed at the ball were the Misses Tarn of London, T. W. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Johnston Livingston, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, J. H. Auerbach, Mrs. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Miss Fox, Ralph Pulitzer, Reginald Johnston, Miss Taylor, the Misses Seely, Dr. Stokes, and Alfred Kay.

Among those who entertained at dinner to-night were Mrs. T. G. Condon, at Green Court, her shore cottage on Eden Street; Mrs. Frank Ellis, at Clefstone, and Miss Fox at the Malvern.

SISTER OF CHARITY IN RUNAWAY.

Vehicle Overturned and Horse Stopped by a Patrolman.

A raw young horse, more accustomed to toiling at beer kegs than to drawing sedately about town gentle Sisters of Charity, ran away in Union Square yesterday afternoon. In the course of his flitting three attachés of St. Francis's Hospital were thrown out. The horse was given to the hospital a few days ago by Peter Doelger, the brewer.

In the afternoon Sister Lucie of St. Francis's Hospital went out in a light wagon drawn by the ex-brewery horse, to collect contributions for the hospital's poor. With her were Miss Pauline Leffler of the hospital and the driver, Henry Ickhoff. The wagon was comfortably filled by the middle of the afternoon. Up Fourth Avenue it went. The horse had not behaved very well during the afternoon, and crossing Fourteenth Street he shied at a green car. His spasmodic jerking broke the breeching, and, beyond the control of the driver, he dashed up through Union Square. Just in front of the boarding surrounding the excavation for the tunnel Patrolman James McCormack grabbed the horse's bit. Dragging the policeman, horse and wagon turned violently toward Seventeenth Street, at which a diagonal course was taken for the Seventeenth Street entrance of the Everett House. Just under the glazed portico of the hotel the 250 pounds of the policeman conquered the horse.

The stop was so short that the wagon fell upon its side. Into a common heap fell horse, policeman, sister, attendant, and driver.

The policeman, however, still kept to the horse's head, so further efforts to run away were checked.

It was found that none was seriously hurt, though all were bruised.

Standing beside the fallen horse, Sister Lucie turned to the policeman. Not at all frightened did she seem. "You're a brave policeman," she told McCormack, "and I'll say a prayer for you."

The officer took off his helmet while the sister made the sign of the cross.

Ballington Booth, who had seen the whole affair, came up. Slapping McCormack on the shoulder, he cried:

"You ought to be made a Roundsman for this. Put my name down as a witness."

Bowing to the sister, he helped put the horse back in the shafts. Then Sister Lucie and her party resumed their journey.

MR. WOLCOTT ACCEPTS.

Will Assume the Post of Ambassador to Italy in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Roger Wolcott has accepted the President's tender of the post of Ambassador to Italy, vice Mr. Draper, resigned, and his commission as such has been issued. Mr. Draper's resignation does not take effect for about six weeks, so that the new Ambassador will not assume his office until Fall, taking advantage of the intervening time to make a flying visit from Paris to the United States.

G. A. R. INVITES GEN. GORDON.

Commander of Confederate Veterans to Go to Chicago Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederated Veterans, will be a guest at the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago Aug. 27. An invitation was extended to him at the request of Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.

Gen. Gordon replied, accepting the invitation provided his health permits. He and his staff will have a private car, and will go from Atlanta with the O. M. Mitchell Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

DEATH OF W. H. BROOKER.

Was President of the Sabine Pass and Northwestern Railroad.

W. H. Brooker, President and General Manager of the Sabine Pass and Northwestern Railroad, died of apoplexy yesterday afternoon at a boarding house at 149 West Fifteenth Street. He lived with his wife and son at Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. Brooker, it was said at the house, came to this city two weeks ago and went every day to 45 Exchange Place. Yesterday morning he complained of being ill and did not leave the house. Early in the afternoon he became worse, and soon after, unconscious.

Dr. Schufelt of 36 West Twenty-first Street was sent for, but the man died soon after. He was a veteran of the civil war. His family have been notified.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CANTON.

Receives Delegation of Ohio Officials Before His Departure.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 1.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, departed for Washington at 1:35 P. M. in a special car attached to the regular Pennsylvania train.

Gov. Nash and State Chairman Dick headed a delegation of 100 State officials, Congressmen, and candidates, who arrived shortly before 11 o'clock to-day to visit the President. The Citizens' Reception Committee met the party at the station with carriages, and took them directly to the McKinley home. The visit was entirely informal and social. Introductions were unnecessary, for the President knew nearly every one of the visitors personally. The ladies of the party were received by Mrs. McKinley. The reception was over in less than an hour.

Obituary Notes.

FANNY GRAVES COOKE, wife of Howard De W. Cooke and daughter of John C. Graves of Cooperstown, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday at her residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. VIRGINIA DIXON, seventy years of age, for eighteen years a resident of Fairview, N. J., died at her home Tuesday. She belonged to an old Virginia family which claims relationship with ex-Presidents Hayes and Harrison. The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Edgewater Episcopal Church. Interment will take place in Edgewater Cemetery.

GEOFFREY J. OLDEN, for thirty years a resident of Brooklyn, died at his home, 6404 Clarendon Avenue, on Tuesday. He had been ill but three days, and death was due to paralysis. His wife died of the same affliction three months ago. Mr. Olden was in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Cork, Ireland, and came to New York nearly fifty years ago. For many years he had a shoe-pattern factory in Warren Street, Manhattan. He was a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M., and for several years was a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans. His only surviving relative is Edward L. Olden, who retired as a Captain in the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., after fifteen years' service.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. All pure white linen. E. & W.
A cool shirt for warm weather.

DIED.

COOKE.—Suddenly, Aug. 1, 1900, at her late residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., Fanny Graves Cooke, beloved wife of Howard de W. Cooke and daughter of John C. Graves of Cooperstown, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIS.—Entered into rest, at Bayonne, N. J., on Aug. 1, 1900, Charles M. Davis, in the 69th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUTTON.—On the 30th inst., John Dutton, in his 76th year, for many years a resident of Cape Haitien.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., Thursday at 2 o'clock.

FIELD.—On Wednesday, August 1, Alice Durand Field, daughter of the late Cyrus W. and Mary S. Field.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, August 2, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will meet at Irvington the train leaving the Hudson River Depot, 42d St., at 2:45 P. M. A train leaves Irvington for New York at 4:55 P. M. Interment at Stockbridge, Mass., at 1 o'clock Friday.

HORNTHAL.—Sarah Hornthal, relict of Marx Hornthal, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral will take place from her residence, 117 East 58th St., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

KOHNSTAMM, ARTHUR.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Arthur, youngest son of the late Herman and Gita Kohnstamm, aged 33 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, 588 St. Mark's Av., between Bedford and Franklin Avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 10 in the morning.

POOR.—In Liverpool, Sunday morning, July 29, Edward Erie Poor, in his 69th year.
Notice of funeral later.

STRONG.—James Henry Strong, at his residence, 144 East 35th St., on July 31, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

WALKER.—On July 31, of typhoid fever, Joseph, eldest son of the late John T. and Sarah D. Walker, in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral service will be held at St. Peter's P. E. Church, State, near B

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222-B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Commissions 1-16.—Moderate Margins.
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Our new book entitled "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," which is something entirely different in scope from anything previously issued, is now ready for distribution to persons interested in the markets.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
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Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
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Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, J. Walter Wood, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit
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The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,210,020.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $5,000,000.
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Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P.
E. C. Potwin, Jun. W. Bertrand Cross, Treas.
H. E. Berry, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AND
PREFERRED & COMMON STOCK
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company
AND
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.

In accordance with the powers given in the Reorganization Agreement, dated January 29th, 1900, the Reorganization Committee have adopted certain Amendments to and changes in the Plan of Reorganization, and have filed the same with the Metropolitan Trust Company, New York.
Copies of such Amendments and changes can be had upon application to the Secretary of the Committee.
Holders of Bonds or Stock who have not deposited their securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, at 37 Wall Street, New York, are requested to do so under the Amended Plan on or before SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900; and those who have already deposited their securities, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before August 18th, 1900, upon payment of their pro rata share of the expenses of reorganization as provided by the Agreement.
Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.
Certificates of stock, when deposited, must be duly indorsed in blank and witnessed.
New York, July 25th, 1900.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman,
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JAS. A. ROBERTS.
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Building.

OPTIONS (puts & calls) on Stocks on favorable terms for any period. Send for circular.
H. W. ROSENBAUM,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 15, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Aug. 3, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 15, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1900.
On Aug. 3, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.

There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, July 11th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of ½ per cent., payable at the Company's offices, on August 1st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 16th, and reopened on Thursday, August 2d.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28th, 1900.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 20th, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 6th, and reopen on Monday, August 13th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Quincy Mining Company,
New York, July 21, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE will be payable August 15th next, to registered holders 24th inst.
Transfer books will be closed July 24th in the afternoon and opened August 1st.
WM. B. TODD, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company.

Coupons of the First Mortgage bonds of this company due August 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company in New Jersey, No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 30th, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 22d, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at 19 West 44th St., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900, at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

TREASURY GOLD, $431,170,764.

Gross Amount Largest in the History of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The amount of gross gold in the Treasury to-day reached $431,170,764, which is the highest amount in the Treasury in the history of the Government.

Union Pacific Pays in $661,643.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company to-day paid into the Treasury the interest due this date on its several notes given in settlement of the Government's claims against the road, amounting to $661,643. At the same time the Government surrendered coupons attached to its deposited bonds amounting to $633,300.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 1	191,411
To date this year	72,412,061
Corresponding date last year	109,097,773

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 1	$690,000
To date this year	$313,816,710
Corresponding date last year	$603,538,140

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	L. E. & W. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	2¼	Mo., K. & T.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	National Steel	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1	N. Y., O. & W.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. & S. W.	½
Cent. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
General Electric	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Lake Erie & West	1¾	Third Avenue	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	⅞	Int. Silver	1⅝
Am. Sugar pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1
C. I. & L. pf.	2½	Rep. Iron & S.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

Kansas City & Pacific 1st 3

There were no advances.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Advancing quotations were the rule on the stock market yesterday. This was due not to any favorable news developments, but almost entirely to a renewal of operations by bull cliques. Professionalism, in fact, was the dominant feature of the market, and it was this primarily that advanced quotations. The public continues to hold aloof and all indications are that this policy will be continued until the Chinese trouble is cleared away and the dread of election scares is removed and it shall appear that strong interests are in the market.

***

The professional nature of the market is best borne out by the fact that three stocks—and these issues in which it is well known that pools play a prominent part—monopolized fully one-half of the entire market transactions. These stocks were Sugar Trust, Baltimore and Ohio, and Union Pacific, all of which scored advances. The gain in Sugar Trust stock was somewhat astonishing in that it came in the face of a trade movement upon the part of one of the sugar companies strikingly suggestive of a renewal of the trade war which some time ago existed. The advance, however, was no more anomalous than the gains made by a number of the steel stocks, notwithstanding official admissions of further cuts in prices and of trade troubles, which to some of the minor companies at least may prove worse than demoralizing.

***

A noticeable feature of the day's trading was that such stocks as Pennsylvania, Norfolk and Western, and Atchison, which on the day previous had put out each an excellent statement of earnings, failed in any appreciable measure to reflect the apparently better market feeling. Neither Norfolk and Western nor Pennsylvania made any gain, while in Atchison the preferred alone gained one-half point, the common standing still. The explanation for this indifferent market showing appears to be in the fact that the public considers that the earnings represent an exceptional period of prosperity and that the outlook for the present fiscal year does not hold out as much promise—a fact, indeed, generally admitted by railroad men. It is the next six months' earnings which in the opinion of the Street will determine values.

***

The announcement of the cut in prices made by the American Steel Hoop Company and the statement of President Huntington of Southern Pacific that his company is purchasing foreign rails for the reason that the prices of rails in America are too high, are in Wall Street regarded as highly significant. Unless trade harmony and adjustment speedily come to pass it looks as if it might be the policy of the big steel companies to cut prices until the weaker concerns are driven to the wall.

***

Shrewd observers of market conditions here contiue to watch very carefully the course of the foreign markets, being in nowise influenced by developments at home resulting from the professional operations of day-to-day traders. The further decline yesterday in British consols and the marked sluggishness of the foreign markets generally are taken to indicate that there still is much uneasiness over the probable Chinese developments, and the fear of disturbed money markets.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Further Cutting in Prices Reported—Buying Foreign Steel Rails—Fear of Trade Demoralization.

Developments in the iron and steel trades situation indicate that conditions are not as favorable as surface indications had led persons to believe. Following upon the failure of the steel and iron men in conference at Chicago to agree comes the official statement of a big cut just made by the American Steel Hoop Company in the prices of some of its products—a cut that is said to force some of the figures below actual cost price—and a report that to-day the Carnegie Company may make announcement of a cut in the prices of all its products, except structural steel. At the same time President Huntington of Southern Pacific declares that he has recently purchased foreign steel rails at $29 a ton, for the reason that the prices of home rails are altogether too high; and it is hinted that the knowledge of this fact, and the belief that it may be followed by other railroad Presidents, is prompting the cut which the Carnegie Company is understood to be contemplating.

Wall Street, in fact—following the situation closely, because of its many large interests—believes that the trade situation is rapidly nearing such a state that, unless trade readjustment promptly comes to pass, the big steel companies will so cut prices that the minor concerns will simply be forced out of existence. This view is summed up by the following résumé of the situation which was yesterday published in a Wall Street news bulletin:

"There appears to be considerable difficulty in readjusting contracts which were made when prices were much higher than they are at present. Between twenty and thirty blast furnaces, having a capacity of about 1,000,000 tons of pig iron per year, went into blast in the Autumn of 1899 under contract to dispose of their products to the leading steel works up to July 1, 1901. These furnaces, on the strength of these contracts, contracted for their ore, coke, and other supplies.

It is asserted that the leading steel works which made these contracts with the blast furnaces have declined to receive pig iron since the beginning of the Spring. The furnaces therefore have on hand the product of their pig iron from March 1 to Aug. 1, while their contracts for ore, coke, and other materials run until next January. The furnacemen, it is alleged, made an offer to shut down if the steel companies represented at the recent Chicago meeting would agree to take their pig iron and other material at contract prices, or even at a very considerable modification of them. The furnacemen are prepared, if a compromise is not soon reached, either to sell their product of pig iron or the materials which they have bought for the making of pig iron at whatever price they can obtain, charging the difference to the original purchasers.

It is estimated that the pig iron and the materials to produce it were contracted, for on the basis of about $24 per ton. The current price of Bessemer pig is said to be about $12. It is claimed that there is a loss on these various contracts which, allowing for deliveries of iron already made, amounts to not less than $7,000,000, and this loss must be shouldered by one or the other of the parties interested. One company, for instance, is alleged to have a possible loss since June on raw and finished material, cancellation of contracts of sale, and risk of enforcements of contracts for purchase of more than $4,000,000. This amount would wipe out all the company's profit and force it to undertake future operations at a loss. It is said that some of the iron and steel men who sold out their plants to the larger companies while the boom was on a year ago have constructed new works, which, it is claimed, can manufacture finished articles lower than even some of the strongest companies.

In respect to the cuts made by the American Steel Hoop Company, the biggest cut is said to be in steel bars, Wall Street hearing that the new price for such bars will be 90 cents a hundred pounds, the lowest price in two years. The nominal price recently was $2.15, and any such low figure as reported would be much below cost. It is impossible, however, to get official information of the exact figures to which prices have been cut. President Guthrie, speaking to the subject, says, "I can only say that we have not reduced prices to the extent reported. We have made reductions, however, in order to meet competition, but practically all of the companies are selling on about the same basis."

President C. P. Huntington of Southern Pacific, discussing the action of his company in buying foreign rails, says: "It is a fact that we have lately bought foreign rails at $29 a ton. In my opinion the price of rails here is altogether too high. However, I don't like to talk on the subject, because the steel men might think we were in the market for rails. As a matter of fact we have 50,000 tons on hand and won't need any more for some time. But prices here will have to go down before any buying sets in."

***

In its weekly review of the situation The Iron Age refers to reductions in prices and gives it as its opinion that while "the outlook is distinctly more favorable to manufacturers, so far as the volume of business is concerned, it is not so encouraging when prices are considered. The range of values now prevailing leaves little or no profit on the new business being booked."

Of the general situation, The Iron Age says:

"The failure of the Chicago conference of steel and Bessemer pig iron interests to agree upon a remedy for existing unsatisfactory conditions can hardly be said to be a serious disappointment, because few had expected that an agreement of any kind could be reached that would be satisfactory to all interests. Nevertheless a considerable part of the trade has chosen to feel disappointed, and therefore the lack of practical results has to some extent caused a feeling of discouragement. The scheme to restrict pig iron production has not entirely been abandoned, but some effort is still being made along this line. Whether the restriction is made by agreement among the producers, or from natural causes, it is inevitable that the production of pig iron must and will be cut down.

Much more important than the Chicago conference has been the great increase in business during the past week. The Western buying movement in merchant bars, which had set in during the previous week, continued in even greater force, and it is estimated that not less than 200,000 tons have been placed under contract in these two weeks by large Western consumers. Our Chicago advices state that some heavy inquiries are still in the market which are not yet closed. The buying has been eager, and includes all sorts of consumers. The car builders have been very large buyers, as well as the manufacturers of agricultural implements.

Contracts were taken at extremely low prices, it being claimed that 90 cents, Pittsburg, was made in exceptional cases for very desirable tonnage. Some of the large steel manufacturers who were anxious for tonnage have now supplied themselves with work to such an extent that they have advanced their prices.

Business has improved perceptibly in other branches of the iron trade. Much more has been done in plates, structural shapes, sheets, and even in pig iron. The prices of finished products have declined relatively much more than on pig iron, and it is believed that for the present the bottom prices in some lines have been reached. The situation as to pig iron indicates that not much lower, if any lower, prices are to be expected, as the greatly increased cost of production this year presents an obstacle which is difficult to overcome. Blast furnaces will be blown out rather than be continued in operation at a loss. This fact is appreciated by large consumers of foundry pig iron, who are offering to contract for their supply for the first six months of next year at practically present prices, but furnace companies are not willing to accept such business. Among the sales for export reported during the past week was one of 7,000 tons of standard section steel rails, made by a Western mill, presumably for Mexico.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel and iron stocks moved irregularly, strength appearing in some issues and weakness in others.

Steel Hoop lost ⅞ on sales of 1,600 shares on the reported cuts in the prices of its products while selling by Western interests forced the quotation for Republic Iron and Steel common down ⅞ and for the preferred 1¾.

On the other hand, Tennessee Coal and Iron was strong, closing with a net gain of a full point on reports of good business conditions. Steel and Wire and Federal Steel each advanced fractionally.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio common stock was the feature of the market yesterday, advancing at one time from 74¾ to 76½ on buying for what was said to be pool account in anticipation of the declaration of a 2 per cent. dividend to-day. The close, however, was more than a point below the best figure, but marking, nevertheless, a net gain of ⅝ on sales of 24,000 shares. In some quarters talk was heard that the Street might be disappointed at the dividend action, but the best authority is that there is no justification for any such fear.

TOBACCO'S GAIN.

Tobacco Trust stock was taken in hand by pool interests yesterday and forced up at one time to 94 from a low figure of 92¼. The close was at 93½, a net gain of 2¼ points on sales of 9,700 shares. The manipulation in the stock was evident, the opening quotation marking a net advance of 1¾ points over Tuesday's close. The correctness of the quotation, it is said, has been called into question, and the matter may later be subject for inquiry.

PEOPLE'S GAS DIVIDEND.

People's Gas failed to respond to the declaration of the regular 1½ per cent. quarterly dividend on the stock. Only 700 shares were traded in, the closing quotation registering 98, the same figure as on Tuesday.

GRANGERS ADVANCE.

Short covering for home and Western account was primarily responsible for the advance of a full point in Burlington yesterday, while the other Grangers held firm for a like reason.

UNION PACIFIC'S GAIN.

Union Pacific was heavily dealt in yesterday, more than 34,000 shares changing hands, with the final figure marking a net gain of ⅝. At one time the quotation touched 59¾, but long stock came out and forced the figure lower. London sold this stock and Baltimore and Ohio.

LINSEED OIL'S YEAR.

The strength of American Linseed Oil yesterday was on the excellent showing made by the company as a result of its first year's operation. After the payment of all charges, including dividends on the preferred stock, a surplus is left of over $911,000. On sales of 420 shares yesterday the stock advanced ½.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

A very excellent statement of earnings was put out yesterday by Rio Grande Western. The statement covers the fiscal year ended June 30, and shows net earnings of $1,794,500, a gain over the last year of $526,130—and this in spite of the fact that operating expenses for the year increased $681,480. For the last month of the year the net earnings were $201,460, a gain of $82,200.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Directors of Norfolk and Western met yesterday and declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock.

No action was taken on the common, some time ago official intimation having been given that the policy of the company would be along conservative lines, putting surplus moneys into improvements and betterments and postponing dividends on the common stock until such time as it might be assured that, once begun, they would be continued.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

The market for sterling yesterday was steady but dull, with no change in quotations sufficient to affect the situation. A canvass of banking houses with international relations shows that there is little likelihood of gold shipments this week unless special inducements are offered. At present rates here would be no profit in any shipment, unless, indeed, they might be in the nature of special transactions.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $130,526,846; balances, $8,573,576; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,884,260.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4¼ per cent. for short and 4⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 9 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅛@95⅜; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40½.

Exchange on domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c premium @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium. Telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—American railway shares opened quiet, but steady, at slight declines. Later the market strengthened, and closed firm, about unchanged from yesterday's closing.

Consols for money, 97 5-16; for the account, 97 11-16. Atchison, 26⅞; Canadian Pacific, 90; St. Paul, 113⅜; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 73; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11⅛; Pennsylvania, 63½; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 35; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¼; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 9⅝.

Bar silver steady at 28d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 70¾.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 139.40; Madrid, 27.85; Lisbon, 36.00; Rome, 6.01½. Gold bars unchanged at 77s 9½d. American eagles are quoted to-day at 76s 4¼d, ¼d lower.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 4, and Monday, Aug. 6.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 1—The tone on the Bourse to-day was quiet and favorable, chiefly in consequence of reassuring news from China. Turkish securities were in demand, owing to the visit of Emperor William to the Sultan regarding the completion of the Bagdad Railway. Spanish 4s were heavy. Rio Tintos were active on the rise in copper. Some of the industrials were better. De Beers hardened and South Africans maintained their strength. Transactions were limited. The Continental Bourse will be closed Monday, Aug. 6.

Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 12½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.75.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day owing to the decline in foundry shares and rumors of cheap American offers of iron. The prices of Upper Silesia Works eased off, especially for call shares. Italian and Chinese securities were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange listed the following securities yesterday:

Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company—$2,178,000 first mortgage 5-per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1933, for $1,000 each, issued by the Houston, East and West Texas Railway Company, and subsequently guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company.

The American Cotton Oil Company—$1,200,000 of the $3,000,000 ten-year 8-per cent. gold debenture bonds for $1,000 each, due Nov. 1, 1900, extended to Nov. 1, 1915, at 4½ per cent.

In connection with the listing of American Cotton Oil bonds it was said that the privilege of refunding the company's 8 per cent. bonds expires now, and some of the bondholders, now abroad, who have signified their wish to make the exchange for the new 4½ per cents., will undoubtedly obtain grace by application to the company.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

8 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $100 each, 1,401.
20 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 205½.
10,000 shares Lady Helen Copper Mining Company, $1 each, 5c per share.
50 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 335.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 204½.
54 shares American Coal Company, $25 each, 148.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Sugar led a more active market to-day, and there was fair buying of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific. Mining stocks were ignored almost completely, but the rise of the last two days in the London price of the metal attracted favorable comment here. Dominion Coal rights sold at 5@7c.

A few loans were made at the Clearing House at 1½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents' premium.

Money on call is in large supply at 2@3 per cent., mostly 2@2½ per cent. Time money rules from 3 per cent. for sixty days to 4@4½ per cent. for six months on approved collateral. There is a little larger movement of commercial paper. Choice paper maturing in October is selling as low as 3½ per cent. The best dry goods paper sells at 4 per cent. on six months. Good Western paper is selling as high as 5 per cent. on six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2	3	Mohawk	15½	16
Allouez	1	1¼	Old Dom.	18	19
Arcadian	19¼	21	Osceola	64½	65½
Arnold	3¾	4	Parrot	45	45¾
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer	.25	.40
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy	182	183
Baltic	19¼	19½	Rhode Isl.	..	3
Bos. & Mont.	297	299	Santa Fé	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	62	64	Shoe	29	30
Cal. & Hec.	735	740	Tamarack	..	190
Centennial	16	16½	Washington	..	75
Franklin	13	14	White Knob	13½	..
Humboldt	.25	.50	Winona	2½	3
Isle Royale	28	27	Wolverine	38½	39

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	249	250	Cent. Mass.	15	16
Bost. & Low.	242	..	C. Mass. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Me.	189	190	Fitchburg pf.	187	..
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. Rev.	141	142	E. 7s	..	114½
Bos. Gas 5s.	..	80	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Y.	135	136	Mex. Tele.	3	3¼
Dom. Coal	35½	..	N. Eng. Tel.	125	..
Dom. C. pf.	..	112½	U. S. Oil	15	15½
Erie Tel.	96	97	W'gh'se El. pf.	..	63

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Linseed, common, sold to-day (2,480 shares) between 11⅜ and 12¼, closing at 11¼. It opened at 12¼, and then dropped to 11⅜, later it recovered, but declined at the close. The preferred opened at 30¼, and fell off to 30, then to 29¾. One sale was reported at 37. It closed at 35¾. Metropolitan Elevator preferred, brought 70¼, and the bonds sold at 97½.

		High.	Low.	Close.
2,480	American Linseed	12¼	11⅜	11¼
1,463	American Linseed pf.	37	35¾	35¾
5	American Strawboard	30	30	30
25	Chi. Union Traction pf.	55	55	55
55	Diamond Match	130½	129½	129½
100	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	70½	70½	70½
200	National Biscuit	30¾	30¾	30¾
120	Northwestern Elevated	23½	23¼	23¼
50	Northwestern Elev. pf.	64	64	64
50	Shelby Steel Tube pf.	64½	64½	64½
50	South Side Elevated	93¾	93¾	93¾
118	Street's W. S. C. Line	19	19	19
85	West Chicago	106¾	106½	103½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The demand for Philadelphia Electric 4s was good enough to-day to advance the price beyond 65. The stock was steady at 2¼, and it looked as though the most of the liquidation was over. Asphalt was quiet and strong pending the appearance of the consolidation plan. Oct. 1 the bonds get 2½ per cent. interest. Electric of America recovered a fraction. Good investment issues were in demand.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asphalt Co. of Am.	10¾	10¾	Elec. Co. of Am.	8¾	9
Cambria	16¼	16¾	Lehigh Val.	25½	25¾
Consol. Trac. Pitts	23	23½	Marsden	9¼	9½
Consol. Trac. Pitts. pf.	61¼	61¾	Phila. Trac.	97¾	98
			Union Trac.	37	37¼
			Un. Gas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120	130	100	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	.....
14¾	15½	120	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
63	64	150	Am. Car & Fdy. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
154	158	25	American Express	155¾	155½	155¾	155½	.....
36⅝	37	310	American Ice Co.	37½	37½	36¾	36⅝	− ⅛
11⅝	12¼	420	Amer. Linseed Co.	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
56	56½	35	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
3½	4	100	Amer. Malting Co.	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
19	20	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	19½	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
18	18½	1,620	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19	17½	18⅛	− ⅞
32⅝	32⅞	2,850	Am. Steel & Wire	32½	32⅞	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
121¼	121¾	44,390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120¼	121⅞	119½	121¼	+1
116	116½	150	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	−1¼
22¾	23	410	American Tin Plate	22	22¼	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	100	Amer. Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
93¼	93⅜	1,720	American Tobacco	93	94	92½	93½	+2½
26½	26⅝	2,935	At., Top. & S. F.	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26	.....
69⅝	69½	5,345	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	69½	69⅞	69	69½	+ ⅛
75½	75⅝	24,616	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅝	76½	74⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
80½	81	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
57⅝	57⅞	6,685	Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	57½	58	57	57½	+ ⅛
48¾	48⅞	175	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48⅝	− ¼
87⅝	88¼	45	Canadian Pacific	89	88	89	89	.....
27¼	27⅜	610	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅜	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
128¾	126½	11,720	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	125⅝	126½	125⅜	126⅜	+1
104⅝	104⅞	200	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
83½	85	200	Chic. Great West. deb.	83½	84⅝	83½	84⅝	+ ⅝
23	23¼	300	Chic., Ind. & Louis...	23	23	22	23	.....
50	51	300	Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	52	52	50¼	50¼	−2⅜
111	111½	3,951	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	110⅝	111¼	110⅜	111	+ ⅜
171	173	110	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	172	172	172	172	+ ¾
157⅝	159	120	Chicago & Northwest.	158	158	158	158	+ ¼
106⅛	106⅝	1,410	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106	106⅝	106	106	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Chic., Term. Trans. pf.	31	31	31	31	−1⅝
33	33¼	15	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	.....
178¾	179½	55	Consolidated Gas	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾	.....
25	25½	100	Continental Tob. Co.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
77⅞	78⅞	1,000	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	78⅜	79	78⅜	79	+ 1⅝
112	113	100	Delaware & Hudson	112¼	112½	112½	112¼	+ ⅛
66¼	67	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅜	− ⅜
31⅝	33	10	Erie 1st pf.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	.....
32⅝	32⅝	5,220	Federal Steel	31¾	32¼	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
64½	65¼	110	Federal Steel pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ¼
		15	Fort Wth. & D. C.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
129¾	130	100	General Electric	130	130	130	130	+1
100	100½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	100	100	100	100	− ½
152	153	32	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
116	116½	550	Illinois Cent. ex div.	116⅜	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛	.....
22	22½	100	Internat. Paper	22	22	22	22	− ⅛
28⅝	29½	200	Internat. Power	29½	29½	29	29	− ⅛
2	3⅜	200	Internat. Silver	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−1⅜
18½	20	400	Iowa Central	19¼	19¾	19	19⅜	− ⅛
27½	28	400	Lake Erie & West	28	28	27¾	27¾	+1⅜
93	95	430	Lake Erie & West. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+1
71¼	71½	1,230	Louisville & Nash.	71¼	71⅝	71⅛	71¼	− ⅛
90½	91	640	Manhattan El.	90½	90⅝	90¼	90⅜	− ⅛
155	156	400	Met. Street Railway	155	156½	154½	155¾	+1⅝
12¼	12¾	100	Mexican Central	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Minn. & St. Louis	56	56	56	56	+ ½
10	10½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	.....
30¼	31	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¾	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	2,675	Missouri Pacific	49⅝	50⅝	49⅝	50¼	+ ⅝
30	30¼	130	National Biscuit	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅝	+ ⅜
85¾	86	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	86¼	86	86	86	.....
19	19¾	20	National Lead Co.	20	20	20	20	.....
98½	97	100	National Lead Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	− ¼
43¾	45	85	National Tube	44⅝	45	44½	44½	.....
88½	90¾	253	National Tube pf.	89¾	89⅝	89¾	89⅜	+ ⅛
24	25	900	National Steel Co.	23½	24	23½	24	+ ⅝
128½	129½	340	New Jersey Central.	129	129	129	129	+1
135	140	400	N. Y. Air Brake	130	135	130	135	+2
128½	129	1,110	N. Y. Central	129½	129	128¼	128⅞	+ ¾
20¼	20⅝	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
32½	33	600	Norfolk & Western	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
51⅜	51¾	2,274	Northern Pacific	51	51⅝	51	51½	+ ⅛
71¼	71½	783	Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71½	71⅜	71⅜	− ⅛
30	31¼	400	Pacific Mail	30	30⅛	30	30	.....
128¾	128¼	2,708	Pennsylvania R. R.	128¾	128¾	128¼	128⅜	.....
98	98¼	700	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¼	98¼	98	98	.....
52	55	100	P., C. C. & St. L.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅜
78	82	200	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	+1
39	40	400	Pressed Steel Car.	40¼	40½	40	40	−1
1⅜	2¼	200	Quicksilver	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
59⅜	59¾	1,330	Reading 1st pf.	59½	59⅝	59¼	59¼	.....
9¼	9¾	2,400	Republic Iron & Steel.	10½	10½	9	9½	− ⅜
50¾	51¼	1,102	Republic I. & S. pf.	50¼	51¼	49	51¼	−1⅝
9¼	9½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
10¾	10⅞	300	St. Louis Southwest.	10¾	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
26¾	26⅞	1,570	St. Louis Southw. pf.	25⅞	26½	25¼	26½	+ ¾
19½	20	10	Sloss Sheffield	20	20	20	20	.....
65	65½	100	Sloss Sheffield pf.	65	65	65	65	− ¼
33¼	33⅜	2,370	Southern Pacific	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
51¾	52¼	370	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	52¼	52	52	+ ⅜
68¾	69	2,095	Tenn. Coal & Iron	68¼	69½	68¼	68⅜	+1
14½	14⅝	400	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
109½	110	100	Third Avenue	110	110	110	110	+ ½
64½	65	25	Union E. & P. Co. pf.	65	65½	65¾	65½	.....
58½	58⅝	35,630	Union Pacific	58¼	59⅛	58¾	58⅝	+ ⅜
75¾	75⅝	882	Union Pacific pf.	76	76	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	10⅞	950	U. S. Leather	10½	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
26½	27	1,000	U. S. Rubber	27¼	27⅝	26¾	27	− ⅛
94½	96	20	U. S. Rubber pf.	96	96¼	96	96	.....
6⅝	7¼	100	Wabash	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	.....
79	79½	200	Western Union Tel.	79⅜	79⅝	70½	79½	− ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
13	14½	10	Wisconsin Central	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
Total.....		191,411						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
4s, r., w. is.	103½	104½
4s, c., w. is.	103½	104½
4s, r., 1891..100		
4s, r., 1918..100½	110	
4s, c., 1918, ex int.....100½	110	
5s, r., 1904.....109	110	
5s, r., 1907..115¼	115¾	
5s, c., 1907..115¼	115¾	
4s, r., 1925..133⅝	133⅝	
4s, c., 1925, ex int.....132⅝	133¼	
5s, r., 1904..113	113½	
5s, c., 1904, ex int.....113	113½	
D. C. 3-65s, ex int.....122	..	
Ala. & Sus.195	..	
Alle. & W...115	..	
Am. Coal....145	160	
Am. C. Oil. 34	35	
Am. C. Oil pf. 89	91	
Am. D. Tel. 25	28	
Am. Co. pf. 67	69	
Am. S. & R. 36½	37⅛	
Am. S. & R. pf.....87½	88½	
Am. Sp. M... 1¼	1¾	
A. S. H. Co. pf. 66	67	
A. T. & C. 90	95	
Atl. Tob. pf.128	133	
A. Cop. M... 42¾	43	
Ann Arbor... 15	18	
Ann A. pf.. 40½	43	
B. A. L. pf.108	..	
B. Un. Gas.170	174	
Brunsw. City. 6⅝	7¼	
B. R. & P. 85	..	
B., R. & P. pf.....107	120	
B., C. R. & N.....120	127	
C. G. W. pf., ex. div.....70	71½	
C. G. W. 1st pf. 34½	35	
C. St. P. M. & Om....110	114	
C. St. P., M. & O. pf.....160	180	
C. T. & T. 10	11	
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.....108	108	
C., I. & W. 2	30	
C., L. & W. pf. 64	68	
Cleve. & P.186	..	
C., P. & I. pf.....115	125	
Col. & South. 6	6¼	
C. & 1. 1st pf. 41	42	
C. & 2d pf. 16	17	
C. & H. C. & I.....13¾	14½	
Comm. Cable..180	170	
Consol. Coal. 45	..	
D., L. & W.175½	178	
D. & R. G. 17⅝	18	
D., M. & Ft. D.....13	15	
D., S. S. & A. pf.....32½	34½	
D., S. S. & A. pf.....12	..	
Eighth Av..373	420	
Erie 10⅝	11	
Erie 2d pf.....15½	17½	
Ev. & T. H. 42½	45	
Ev. & T. H. pf.....80	84	
Glue. Sugar. 51½	52	
H. & Chatta.102	..	
Hock. Val.. 33½	34¼	
Hock. V. pf. 61	62	
Homestake.. 70	75	
Ill. C., 1 L.100	..	
Ind. P. Co. pf.....65	65½	
Iowa C. pf.. 46	47	
Joliet & Chi.170	..	
K. C., P. & G.....15	16	
Kan. & M.. 14½	16½	
K. & T. M. 2½	4	
K. & D. M. pf.....14½	15½	
King. & P.. 3	10	
Lacl. Gas.. 75	76	
Lacl. G. pf. 98	100	
Lake Shore.209	..	
Long Island. 60	70	
Mah. C. R.160	200	
M. C. R. pf.110	..	
Mex. C. pf.. 65	80	
M. W. S. El., Chi. 30	31½	
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.....78½	80	
M. N. certs. 3	3⅜	
Mich. Cent. 106	..	
M. & St. L. pf.....92	94	
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 18	20	
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 58½	60	
Mob. & Ohio 37	38	
Mor. & Es.185	189	
N. S. Co. pf. 84	84½	
N. Cent. C. 33	37	
N. Y. & N. Standard.....4.30	4.20	
N. Y. C. & H. Syndicate .07	.07	
St. Louis.....16	16	
Union Con.....21	21	
Utah Con.....09	.08	
Yellow Jacket.....31	.31	
Silver bars.....61⅞	61¼	
Mexican dollars.....48¾@48¼	48¾@48¼	
Drafts, sight.....12⅝	12½	
Telegraph 15	.15	

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38⅝	39⅞	39½	39⅝
Alamo	14	14¾	14	14¾
Argentum	27	28	24⅝	25
Amazonia	46	47	48½	49¾
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	14½	20	14¼	19
Battle Mountain	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
Blue Bell	11⅝	12¼	11⅞	12⅝
C. K. & N.	13¾	14	13⅞	14
C., C. & M.	13	14½	13¾	13⅝
Columbine Victor	14½	15	14	15
Dante	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	13
Damon	20	21	20	21½
Elkton	163½	163	159⅝	160
El Paso	43	46	42⅝	43
Findlay	13⅜	14	13¾	14
Golden Fleece	30	35	30	32
Gibson	25	30	24	30
Gold King	120	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13⅞	14½	14½	14⅝
Gold Coin	500	..	500	..
Garfield	9	10	9	10
Gold Sovereign	10	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Gould	39⅝	40	39⅞	41
Hart	15	15⅝	16	15½
Ingham	20	20½	20	20½
Isabella	126⅝	127	126⅜	127
Independence	41¼	41⅝	40⅝	41
Jackpot	50	51	50	51
Ill. b. ctfs.	61½	62½	17	17⅜
Lexington	17½	18	17⅛	17⅝
Mount Rosa	70	75	70	75
Matoa	38	38¼	38½	38⅝
Mary Cashen	19	20	19½	20
Moon Anchor	57	58	57	58½
National	10⅝	11⅛	11	11⅜
Nugget	22	23	22	24
Ophir	55	60	52	55
Orphan	19⅝	20⅞	20	20½
Pharmacist	14	14½	13⅜	14
Pinnacle	21	22	20	22½
Portland	324	328	310	325
Rose Nicol	12⅜	13	12½	13
Rawlings	25	30	25	30
Coriolanus	20	20⅝	20½	21
New Haven	8¾	9	8⅞	9
Ida May	32½	33	33½	33⅝
Union	40	41	40	41
Vindicator	140	144	141	146
Work	28	28⅝	28	28½
Zenobia	15	16	15	16

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.05
Alpha Con	.06	.05
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.23	.18
Best & Belcher	.21	.20
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.82	.81
Challenge Con	.21	.19
Chollar	.15	.16
Confidence	.81	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.22	.21
Hale & Norcross	.25	.24
Julia	.02	.01
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.24	.02
Mexican	.16	.15
Occidental Con	.06	.06
Ophir	.70	.66
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.12	.12
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.25	.24
Standard	4.30	4.20
Syndicate	.07	.07
Union	.16	.16
Utah	.09	.08
Yellow Jacket	.31	.31

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Am. Steel & W.	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
19,340	Am. Sugar	120¾	122⅛	119½	121½
1,620	Am. Tobacco	93¾	93⅝	92¼	93⅛
345	A., T. & S. F.	26	26⅜	25⅝	26⅜
200	A., T. & S. F. pf.	69	69⅝	69	69⅝
3,700	Balt. & Ohio	74½	76¼	74½	75⅝
1,400	Brook. R. T.	57	57⅞	57	57⅝
11	Ches. & Ohio	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
8,130	C., B. & Q.	125¾	126½	125¾	126⅜
6,780	C., M. & St. P.	110¾	111¾	110½	111¾
270	C., R. I. & P.	106	106½	106	106
20	Cont. Tobacco	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
400	Federal Steel	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32¼
50	Fed. Steel pf.	65¼	65¼	65	65
30	Louis. & Nash.	71	71⅝	71	71⅛
40	Manhattan	90¾	90⅞	90½	90⅝
1,440	Mo. Pacific	49¾	50¼	49¾	50¼
1,850	Northern Pacific	51	51⅜	51	51⅜
10	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾
380	People's Gas	98¼	98¾	97¾	98¼
200	Reading 1st pf.	59⅜	59¾	59¼	59¾
120	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼
100	Southern Ry. pf.	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼
340	Tenn. C. & I.	69	69¾	68½	69⅞
6,250	Union Pacific	58¼	59¼	58⅝	58½
90	Union Pac. pf.	76	76¼	75¾	75¾
210	U. S. Leather	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
60	U. S. Rubber	27½	27½	26¾	26¾
24,000					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Spirits	84	84	84	84
2,000	St. L. First 1st	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
24,000					

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vegetol Drug Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles A. Johnstone, William J. Pelo, and Ephraim J. Page, Syracuse.

Park Circle Amusement Company of New York City; capital, $40,000. Directors—Charles E. Evans and William D. Mann, New York City; Aaron O. Heaff, Syracuse.

J. F. Lavine Company of New York City, to conduct a boarding and livery stable; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph F. Lavine, W. R. Clayton, and Paul Franghiardi, New York City.

William J. H. B. Star Packet Remedies Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—William J. H. Boetcker, Benno Van Loenen, and David Steller, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The California Products Company was incorporated here to-day with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company will manufacture oils from seeds, olives, &c., and will deal in fruits and cream of tartar. One-half of the capital stock is preferred, with 8 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are George A. Helme, Fred J. Stimson, E. F. Johnson, Victor Hungerford, and Samuel Thorn, Jr., of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—The Victor P. De Knight Gun Company of Washington, D. C., to engage in manufacturing, was incorporated at Dover to-day; capital, $1,000,000.

During the month of July the number of incorporations was the smallest since the going into effect of the general corporation law. Twenty-charters were filed, the total capital stock of which amounted to $4,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S of Mex S F 5s
1,000.....96½
1,000c20F.....96⅞

Am C O deb 8s
1,000xl.....100⅞

At, T & S F gen 4s
10,000.....101⅛
500.....101
5,000.....101¼
2,000.....101⅜
15,000.....101½
Adjustment 4s
5,000.....85⅞
7,000.....84
15,000.....83⅞

Aus & N W 1st 5s
1,000.....97½

Balt & Ohio 3½s
5,000.....94⅝
500.....94⅞
10,000.....94½
10,000.....94⅝

Balt. & Ohio 4s
1,000.....100¼

Balt & O. S W Div 3½s
5,000.....87
2,000.....87¼

Cent of Ga con 5s
7,000.....91⅜
4,000.....91⅞
5,000.....91⅝

Cent of Ga 1st inc
10,000.....45
1,000.....45½
4,000s10F.....45⅞

Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000s20F.....122½
Registered
13,000.....121½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
500xl.....97⅞
15,000xl.....95⅞
4,500xl.....98⅜

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000.....82

Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000s20F.....116¼
4,000.....116½

Ches & O gen 4½s
6,000.....99⅝
18,000.....99½

C, B & Q deb 5s
1,000.....119

Chi & Erie 1st 5s
10,000.....116¼

C, M & St. P. C. & P W Div 5s
1,000.....118⅛

Chi Term Tr 4s
10,000.....92⅜

C, C, C St & L gen 4s
1,000.....97⅜

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s
2,000.....115½

Elizabeth & Big S 5s
2,000.....103

Gen Elect deb 5s
1,000.....116

Ill Cent, St L D, 3s
4,000.....90¼

K C & Pac 1st
1,000.....80

L S & M So 4½s
5,000.....110

Leh & W B gtd 4½s
12,000.....101

Louis & Nash 5s
5,000.....111

L & N unif 4s
9,000.....98¼

Met St gen 6s
1,000xl.....117½

Mex Cent 1st inc
15,000.....23

Mich Cent 6s
1,000.....121

Mo, K & E 1st 5s
2,000.....103¼

Mo. K & T 2d 4s
1,000xl.....67

N Y C & H R, L S con 3½s
5,000xl.....96¾
1,000.....96⅞
Total sales.....

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
20,000.....91
3,000.....90¾

Mob & O new 6s
4,000.....125

N Y G, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
2,000.....107⅜
Pur money 4s
10,000xl.....91

Norf & W con 4s
10,000.....97⅜

Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000xl.....65½

Nor Pac 4s
1,000.....104⅛
500.....104¼
11,000.....104⅜
35,000.....104¾

Pac Coast 1st 5s
1,000.....109

Penn gtd 1st 4½s
2,000.....116¼

People's G & C, C, 2d gtd 6s
1,000.....103½

Reading gen 4s
2,000.....97⅞
10,000s20F.....97⅝
1,000.....97⅞
1,000.....97⅝

Rio G W 1st 4s
1,000.....97⅜

R, W & O con 5s
2,000.....120½

St L & I M gen 5s
5,000.....110

St L S W 1st 4s
2,000.....89¼
3,000.....89⅝

St L S W 2d 4s
5,000.....58⅜
10,000.....58⅝
10,000.....58¼

Sher, S & S 5s
6,000.....97⅜
8,000.....97⅛

So Pac 1st 6s, 1905
2,000.....109⅜

So Pac 4s
1,000.....78⅜

So Pac, Cal, 1st 6s, 1905
2,000.....109

So Ry 1st 5s
6,000.....108⅜
5,000.....106½
1,000.....108⅜

Stand R & T inc
1,000.....33⅜

W N Y & Penn gen 3-4s
9,000.....94⅛
30,000.....94½
5,000.....94¾

W U Tel coll trust 5s
7,000.....110⅝

Wheel & L E 1st 5s
3,000.....108½

Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000.....87½

$890,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$149,859,365
Gold	73,567,375
Silver	16,972,562
United States notes	26,099,065
Treasury notes of 1890	823,060
National bank notes	3,998,728
Total receipts this day	2,260,191
Total receipts this month	2,260,191
Total receipts this year	52,215,351
Total expenditures this day	2,820,000
Total expenditures this month	2,820,000
Total expenditures this year	56,799,653
Deposits in National banks	96,625,488
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	378,288
Government receipts from internal revenue	998,633
Customs	1,063,771
Miscellaneous	2,260,191

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$229,000,179
Silver dollars	419,153,000
Silver dolars of 1890	4,271,314
Silver bullion of 1890	69,286,686
United States notes	2,680,000
Total	$724,371,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$229,000,179
Silver certificates outstanding	419,153,000
Treasury notes outstanding	73,538,000
Currency certificates	2,680,000
Total	$724,371,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$52,170,605
Gold certificates	21,386,770
Silver coin and bullion	6,576,836
Silver certificates	3,595,706
United States notes	26,099,065
Other assets	17,378,513
Total in Treasury	$134,017,517
Deposits in National banks	96,625,488
Total	$230,643,005
Current liabilities	80,783,640
Available cash balance	$149,859,365

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for June.			
Gross earnings	$455,381	$302,431	$305,112
Operating ex.	253,894	183,175	187,875
Net earnings	201,467	119,256	117,237
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	4,510,603	3,352,988	3,362,286
Operating ex.	2,716,008	2,084,525	2,071,174
Net earnings	1,794,596	1,268,463	1,291,111

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers: Second Lieut. John N. Truden from Company L to Company D, Second Lieut. William H. Burt from Company D to Company L.

First Lieut. Lorenzo D. Dyer, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers; Second Lieut. George F. Young, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and Second Lieut. John R. Fuller, Thirty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Aug. 10.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps:

Capt. Edward B. Ives and First Lieuts. Charles B. Rogan, Jr., and Frederick M. Jones, as soon as their services can be spared by the commanding officer of the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for further orders.

First Lieut. Victor Shepard, as soon as his services can be spared by the commanding officer of the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to New York City and report to Capt. George O. Squier, Volunteer Signal Corps, for duty with the Signal Corps detachment under orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands on the cable ship Burnside.

Capt. Dillard H. Clark is relieved from duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

Major Edmond G. Fechet, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

Navy.

Lieut. D. S. Van Duzer is ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 23.

Ensign W. B. Wells is detached from the Wabash, Aug. 6, and ordered to the Yankton, as watch and division officer, Aug. 7.

Ensign H. Laning is ordered to the Naval Academy, Aug. 25.

Paymaster J. A. Ring is ordered to the Norfolk Yard, as general storekeeper, Sept. 1.

Pay Inspector J. S. Redfield is detached from the Norfolk Yard and ordered to the Chicago as fleet Paymaster, sailing from New York Oct. 5.

Paymaster R. T. M. Ball is detached from the Chicago on reporting of relief; he will proceed home and await orders.

Pay Inspector L. G. Boggs is

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Canal Street Block Front Sold—Yesterday's Dealings at Auction—Important Transfers.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church has sold to Gordon, Levy & Co. the block front on the north side of Canal Street between Forsyth and Eldridge Streets, 200.3 by 50, now occupied by old buildings.

Sonn Brothers and Adler & Herrman have sold to a firm of builders the four unfinished five-story flats at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 100.

Leith & Glenn have sold the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on a plot 59.2 by 76.6 by 50.5 by 107.6.

Porter & Co. have sold for Edward S. Simon the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 346 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 15 by 100.11.

John J. Steinman has bought for improvement a plot 50 by 128 on the west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Streets.

David Richey has sold to August Brakmann of Stamford, Conn., for $65,000, the five-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 37 by 100.

Levy Brothers have sold for Kutler & Saberski to L. Kochoggel the five-story double tenement 252 Madison Street, 25 by 100; also, for Morris Hayman, to Benjamin Kutler, the four-story flat 76 Eldridge Street, 20 by 50.

Morris P. Joachim has sold to Ida Goldman, for $18,150, the property 125 Columbia Street, 24 by 100.

Yesterday's recorded conveyances indicate that corporations have been formed for the future management of the property at the southeast corner of Wall and Hanover Streets, covered by the building of Brown Brothers & Co., and also of the block bounded by Avenue D, Tompkins Street, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. Both of these properties were sold early in May under a partition suit brought by John Crosby Brown against James Brown Potter and others, trustees. Both parcels were struck down to attorneys said to be the representatives of interested parties—the Wall Street corner for $875,000 and the Avenue D block for $200,000. Yesterday Charles A. Runk, the referee in the partition suit, conveyed the Brown Brothers' building to the Wall and Hanover Street Realty Company, and the up-town parcel to the East River Realty Company. The Wall and Hanover Street Realty Company has mortgaged its property to the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey in the sum of $440,000, to secure an issue of bonds for that amount maturing Aug 15, 1900.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

1,681 to 1,687 Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 100 by 90, four four-story brick flats, with store on the corner; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Littenberg. $67,146

Sold by William Kennelly.

Robbins Avenue, east side, 79 feet north of Dater Street, 150 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Iram Fobes..... 16,137

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,112 Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 27.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank..... 38,000

619 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Broadway, 14.8 by 99.10, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to plaintiff, I. Jules Mayer..... 8,000

Post Avenue, northeast corner of Emerson Street, 100 by 100; vacant; foreclosure sale to the defendant, Samuel F. Lockwood 4,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 4 to 12 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 150 by 100.11, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $59,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 635 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,440.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Creston Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame barn, 25 by 20; Mark Healy of 2,315 Grand Concourse, owner; George F. Speiman of 214 East Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $300.

St. Raul's Place, south side, 100 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 40.2 by 62.7 by 40.3 by 65; C. H. Pflengler & Son of 1,427 Washington Avenue, owners; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

No. 575 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; William McCormick, premises, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $200.

No. 724 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Wilhelmina Zimmerman, premises, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $400.

No. 514 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick factory; the Sawyer-Man Electric Company, owner; George Butz, architect; cost, $700.

Church Property Mortgaged.

Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan yesterday mortgaged to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the property in One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, for $40,000, due in one year. A new church and parish house is being erected on the premises.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Aug. 1.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 85 ft n of 136th St, 15x75; Henry Brown to James S. Bryant, mtg $6,000, R S $1.50)..... $1

ALLEN ST, 20, e s; William Johann to Louis Reichow ¼ part..... 1*

ALLEN ST, 20, e s, Rose Johann to Louis Reichow, ¼ part..... 1*

ALLEN ST, 20, e s; Louis Reichow to William Johann and wife, ½ part..... 1

AVENUE ST, 123, 25x87.6; Simon Engel to Esther Phillips..... 26,000

AVENUE A, n w corner of 103d St, 75.11x100; F. F. Woodward to James N. Smith, (R S $68, mtg $10,000)..... 1

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 221.6 from a curve in said avenue, runs w 145x s 75x e 145 to avenue x n 75; Mary E. Arnold and others, devisees to Henry W. Vogel and wife, (R S $3)..... 3,000

AVENUE C, n e corner 11th St, 25x83; Marians Reich and another to Albert J. Robertson, (R S $2)..... 1

AVENUE D, n e corner of 13th St, runs n — to 14th St x e — to e s of Tompkins St x s — to 13th St x w —; Charles A. Runk, referee, to East River Realty Company..... 200,000

BEECH AV, 176, n e corner of Dawson St, 20.3x81.7x19.10x77.8; Rose Wahlig to Hulda Hoppe..... 10,500

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 38 ft n of Mitchell Place, 19x80; Hulda Wittner to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $11,000, R S $2)..... 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 155.5 ft n of centre of 159th St, 32.1x46.7x26.7x 30.1; Morell B. Beals to Mary H. Beals.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft of 148th St, 25x75; Lottie E. Zwisler to Sarah Johnston, (R S $2, mtg $11,500)..... 1

BROOK AV, 461, 24.11x90; John D. Hassinger to Erama L. Fraser, (mtg $15,000, R S $5)..... 1

BURNSIDE AV, widened, s w corner Aqueduct Av, runs s 445.8x w 812.5x n w 499.8 to Avenue x e 92.2 to Aqueduct shaft x s 183x e 100x n 162.11 to Avenue x e — to beginning; Charles Strauss, referee, to William F. Havemeyer and others..... 132,007

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, 17.3x60.10x16.2x 63.3; H. J. Morris to M. B. Philipp, (mtg $12,000, R S $4)..... Exch.

EAGLE AV, 763, 19x90.3; Louis and John Strand to Simon K. Simpson, (mtg $5,500, R S $1)..... 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 70, e s, 19.2x50.8; Edward Koehkeller to Benjamin Kutner and another..... 16,000

HENRY ST, s e corner of Jefferson St, 23.10x75; Abraham J. Dworsky to Martin Engel, (mtg $40,000, R S $18)..... 1

HOUSTON ST, 366, 20x51.4; Louis Schott to Stanman Voit..... 1,900

LEONARD ST, 159 and 161, 43.1x irregular; John A. Deraismes and another to John Simmons, (Q C, R S 50c)..... 1

LEWIS ST, 111, 20x100; Morris Stern to Rachel Shapiro, (mtg $14,450, R S $3).. 17,500

LOT 106, map of Van Nest Park; Ernest Dale to Eugenia P. Dale, (R S 50 cents) 1

LOT 475, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; William Nagle to Clifford Agan, (mtg $16,000, R S $1)..... 2,500

MADISON AV, s e corner 99th St, 100.11 x100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Adolphus Quintenbaumer, (mtg $50,000)..... 5,000

MANHATTAN AV, 136, e s, 17x70; Yale D. Beiner to Susan J. Witherell, (R S $1, mtg $10,100)..... 1

MONROE ST, 76, s s, 25x62.6x25x62.1; Esther Levin and another to Bernhard Mayer and another, (R S $10, mtg $3,000)..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of 128th St, 25x70; Francis Marx to Gussie Hessberg, (R S 50c)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, 1,342, 25x100; William T. Lavelle to Patrick A. Meehan..... 8,000

RIDGE ST, 50, e s, 25x100; Ann Warner to Walter S. Warner, (R S $10)..... 1

ROAD from William's Bridge to Westchester, south of Bronx and Pelham Parkway; Margaret S. Humphreys and others to Charles B. Pearsall and Ella A. G. Pearsall, partition deed, (R S $250)..... 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 18, s s, 25.7x125.5x 25.7x125.11; Jonas Well and another to Esther Levin and another, (R S $21.50, mtg $35,000)..... 1

STANTON ST, n s, 33.4 ft e of Cannon St, 66.8x75; Hyman Adelstein and another to Hulda Wittner, (mtg $69,000, R S $30)..... 1

WALL ST, s e corner of Hanover St, runs e 57.8 x s w 114.1 x w 7.5 x n 1.2 x w 4.10 x s 4.11 x n 0.4 x w 35.3 to Hanover St x n 127.3; Charles A. Runk, referee, to the Wall & Hanover Street Realty Company..... 875,000

WEST BROADWAY, 471, 25x100; Mayer J. Wohlgemuth to Charles A. Chesebrough, (R S $30)..... 100

2D AV, 656, 24.8x100; also 34th St, 338 and 340 East, 46x98.9; Sarah Corcoran to Martin Diehl and others..... 12,000

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Sarah Katz to Mollie Weinberg, (R S $2, mtg $10,000)..... 100

3D AV, 3,416, 26.6x100.7; Helen W. De Ronde to Ernest E. and Elizabeth Bohlen, (mtg $18,000, R S $5)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 66.3 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x100; Claus Boach to William Scheiff, (mtg $16,000, R S $10.50)..... 100

3D AV, 2,091, 25x100; Solomon Abrahams to Abraham Greenberg..... 26,000

4TH ST, s e s, 160 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Emily Van Ater and another to Charles F. Brooks, (R S $3, all liens).

4TH ST, s e s, 160 ft n e of Union Av, 20x 100; 4th St, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Louis Cohen to Annie Campion, (R S $6)..... 1

4TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 20 x100; 4th St, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 60x100; Henry Keilus to Augusta Weller, (R S 50c.) all liens..... 1

7TH ST, s s, 318 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 90.10; William and Julius Bachrach to Julius and Max Weinstein, (re-recorded mtg $15,500, R S $1)..... 1

9TH AV, w s, 43 ft n of 47th St, 25x85; Caroline Senn to Emma M. Schurr, 1-6 part, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

13TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 103.3; Francis Marx to Jennie Goldstein, (R S 50c)..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 263.1 ft e of 8th Av, 19.7x 103.3; August de Kantstein to Robert H. Brown..... 28,000

21ST ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Sarah K. Cowdin to John E. Cowdin, (R S $45)..... 1

30TH ST, n s, 214.3 ft e of 3d Av, 14.3x 98; Charles A. Chesebrough to Meyer J. Wohlgemuth, (R S $9)..... 100

31ST ST, 361 West, 18.9x98.9; Gilbert Kuh to George W. Thomson, (R S $14)..... 1

33D ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Huld Wittner to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

55TH ST, 337½ West, 15x100.5; City Real Estate Company to George W. Thomson, (R S $12.50)..... 100

73D ST, 155, East, 17x102.2; Joseph N. Goldbacher, executor and trustee, to William Goodman, (R S $9)..... 9,000

81ST ST, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6 x102.2; Robert Sanford to Emma C. Smith, (R S $80)..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Ella A. Gregg to Eliza E. Madigan..... 24,100

87TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 31.3x100.8; Rachel Axelrod to Joseph W. and A. Alonzo Teets, (mtg $36,000, R S $7)..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 193.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 31.3x100.8; Thomas Allen to Joseph W. and A. Alonzo Teets, (mtg $36,000, R S $9)..... 1

87TH ST, 108 East, 28x100.8; Bessie Auerbach to F. W. Wichmann, (mtg $23,000, R S $3)..... 1

87TH ST, 110 East, 28x100.8; Bessie Auerbach to Frederick W. Wichmann, (mtg $25,000, R S $5)..... 1

87TH ST, 554 East, 17.2x59.7x17.2x59.4; Hannah S. Kenny to Joseph Blumenthal, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000)..... 100

88TH ST, s s, 133.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.11; Adelia A. Foxo to Helen J. Erickson, (R S $4, mtg $14,000)..... 1

89TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Maria Fries to Herman Lodan and wife..... 17,350

98TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to John Casey..... 21,500

98TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to John Casey..... 21,500

101ST ST, s s, 307 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11. Charles Gruninger and another, executors, to George Krumwiede..... 20,500

101ST ST, s s, 303 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Charles Gruninger and others to George Krumwiede, (R S 50c)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 303 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; 10th Av, e s, 60.3 ft n of 49th St; Elizabeth Marx and others, executors, to George Krumwiede..... 1

103D ST, 220 East, 25x100.9; Nellie Steerman to Sarah Katz, (mtg $8,000, R S $5) 1

103D ST, 88 West, 20x100.11; Susan J. Witherell to Yale D. Benner, (mtg $19,000, R S $4)..... 1

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 20x100.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to D. Willis James..... 28,000

106TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Manhattan Av, 30x100.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to D. Willis James..... 8,000

111TH ST, 472 ft w of 5th Av, 91x 100.11; Maurice A. Burstein and another to John T. Martin..... 120,000

111TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of 8th Av, 38.4x 100.11; Dora Scheer to Morris Kramer, (mtg $30,000, R S $11.50)..... 1

113TH ST, 310 East, 16.8x100; Salvatore Barone to Dominico Romano, (R S $1, mtg $4,000)..... 1

114TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; Charles Ehrlinger and another to Maria A. Fontano..... 8,700

119TH ST, 116 East, 25x100.11; Francis Marx to Gussie Hessberg, (all liens, R S 50 cents)..... 1

121ST ST, 348 West, 15x100.11; Philip Teets and others, executors, to Rachel Axelrod, (R S $10)..... 1

132D ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 20x 99.11; M. Teresa McColgan to Sarah A. Stembler, (mtg $6,000)..... 6,000

142D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 16.8x 99.11; Walter L. Day to Joseph Walker, Jr., (mtg $12,000, R S $3)..... 125

148TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 25x 100; Julius Wolf to August D. Krahmer. 5,000

150TH ST, 527 West, 17x99.11; Howard A. Crampton to Bernard Loth, (all liens, R S $1)..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 30x 99.11; 150th St, n s, 472 ft e of Boulevard, 53x99.11; Henry A. Loth to Bernard Loth, (R S $1)..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of Morris Av, 83.8x83.6x61.4x59.3; Sarah Johnston to Nellie A. Murphy, (R S $4, mtg $3,050).. 1

155TH ST, new, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.3x25x99.4; Sadie Hyman to Adolph M. Baumann, (mtg $13,500, R S $7.50)..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x99.3; Adolph N. Baumann to Columbia Mutual Building and Loan Association..... 20,000

166TH ST, 578 East, 25x99; Philip Euler to Martin Klett and wife, (mtg $9,000, R S $4)..... 1

164TH ST, n s, 169.8 ft w of Edgecombe Road, 25x139x25.3x130.1; Augustus Van Wyck, referee, to Herman Kountze and others, trustees, &c..... 24,000

173D ST, s s, 17 ft w of Audubon Av, 16.6x50; William D. Sporborg, referee, to Frederick Bachmann..... 7,000

Recorded Leases.

GREENWICH ST, 68, store, &c.; Nathan Laufer and others to Samuel Berger, 2 9-12 years..... $720

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 136th St; Ann Murtaugh to George Murtaugh, 5 years..... 1,000

TREMONT AV, 744; Joseph H. Mahan, trustee, to Jacob Schwartz, 5 years..... 900

WILLETT ST, 70; Hungarian Congregation Beth Hamadroh to Joel Berkowitz, 5 years..... 800

3D AV, 3,018; Moses Barnett to Morris Alexander, 5 years..... 600

6TH AV, 454 and 456; Helen R. Astoin to Mouquin Restaurant and Wine Company, Limited, 10 years..... 4,000

10TH AV, e s, 60.3 ft n of 49th St, 20.1x 64; Henry L. Morris and others, trustees, to Dorothea Gruninger, 20 years..... 350

11TH ST, 420 East; Hulda Friedman to Giuseppe Zaccaro, 5 years..... 1,770

71ST ST, 406 East; Hermina Beck to Anton Zastern, 5 years..... 420

75TH ST, 422 East; Vicinv Nemeck to Charles Derr, 1 year..... 240

107TH ST, 326 East, store; Michele De Santis to Carlo Totaro, 5 years..... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to American Mortgage Company; 11th St, 611 East, 3 years..... $26,000

ADELSON, Thomas, and another to American Mortgage Company; 11th St, 611 East, 1 year..... 3,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to Rembert Suydam; 121st St, 348 West, 2 months..... 3,000

BAIL, Louis M., to Adam Miller; 73d St, 216 East, 3 years..... 2,000

BARBOUR, Mary A., to National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 45th St, 322 West, 3 years..... 16,000

BAUMANN, Elva E., to Calvin W. Withey; 153d St, 465 West, installments. 625

BEALS, Morell B., to Carl Kinkeldey; Boulevard Lafayette, or public drive, w s, 159.7 ft n centre line of 159th St, if extended, 5 years..... 4,500

BOHLEN, Ernest E., and wife to Enoch C. Bell; 3d Av, 3,416, 3 years..... 5,000

CAMPION, Annie, to Elijah R. Ryer; 4th St, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, or St, 3 years..... 1,350

CAMPION, Annie, to Elijah R. Ryer; 4th St, s e s, 160 ft n e of Union Av, or St, 3 years..... 1,350

CASEY, John, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 98th St, s s, 270 ft e of Amsterdam Av, and lot adjoining, (two mortgages,) 3 years, each..... 30,000

CORRIGAN, Michael A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 104th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 40,000

CUNNINGHAM, John, and wife to Rebecca L. Campbell; 423 East 124th St, 5 years..... 10,500

DERR, Charles, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 422 East 75th St, saloon lease, demand..... 615

DIEHL, Martin, Andrew, and William H. to Sarah Corcoran; 34th St, 338 and 340 East, 10 years..... 12,000

DILLINGHAM, Harriet A. and Thomas M., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 49th St, 8 West, 1 year..... 50,000

EAST RIVER REALTY COMPANY to Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey; Wall St, s e corner of Hanover St, 57.8x127.8x irregular, secures bonds due Aug. 15, 1910..... 440,000

WILLIAMS, Henry V., to Bowles Colgate and another, trustees; Trinity Av, 1,045, 2 years..... 3,500

WIMPIE, Jacob M., to the New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 80 ft n of centre line of 147th St, if extended, 5 years..... 75,000

WITHERELL, Susan J., to John R. Davidson; 103d St, 88 West, 1 year..... 1,000

WITTNER, Hulda, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Stanton St, n s, 33.4 ft e of Cannon St, 4 years..... 8,500

WITTNER, Hulda, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Stanton St, n s, 66.8 ft e of Cannon St, 4 years..... 8,500

ZUCK, Charles H., to Christina Paff; Wales Av, southerly corner of 145th St, new line, 5 years..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ENGEL, Martin, to Hannah Leipziger.... $1,750

FRISBIE, Benjamin F., to Oscar H. Child, trustee..... 3,000

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Sigfried Wittner..... Nominal

HELLMAN, Myer, to American Mortgage Company..... 3,000

KNAUTH, Louise C., executrix, &c., to Charles F. Bauerdorf..... 3,500

KNAUTH, Louise C., executrix, &c., to Charles F. Bauerdorf..... 1,500

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to John F. Kayler..... Nominal

SHEPARD, Burritt H., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 10,000

STEWART, David, to Carl Kinkeldey..Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank..... 27,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank..... 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 100x100; Alwin Elsert against John C. Barth, owner and contractor..... $347

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av,) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Paolo Corddola against Etta and Christian Bilnn, owners; Frank La Rocca, contractor..... 6

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (8th Av,) w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; Vincenzo Simicell against Etta and Christian Bilnn, owner; Frank La Rocca, contractor..... 14

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 180x 100; Earl Mansfield against H. Bernard Reeves, owner and contractor..... 135

EAST BROADWAY, 203; Mike Goldberg against Joseph Barsky, owner; Simon Hendelman, contractor..... 65

PARK AV, 784; Thomas Holland against Leo and F. Wise, owners and contractors..... 50

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, —x100; Mitchell Vance Company against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 2,600

8TH AV, 2,057; Brooks & Co. against United Realty and Construction Company, owner; Philip S. Saitta, contractor..... 285

8TH AV, s w corner of 37th St, 24.8x 60; J. Charles Hankinson against estate of Solomon Gallnger, owner; Charles Lieburn, contractor..... 7,500

21ST ST, 218 and 220 West; New York Hydraulic & Pressed Brick Company against W. A. Schley, owner and contractor..... 208

47TH ST, 47 West; Eugene Coates against Elizabeth R. Dinsmore, lessee and contractor..... 167

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100; New York Lumber and Storage Company against Thomas E. Moore, owner and contractor..... 420

140TH ST, s s, 212.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225.8x irregular; Colendo against William Rankin, owner; Frederick Lamura & Co., contractors..... 84

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 50x 97; Emanuele Liguori against Charles Muldorf, owner and contractor..... 40

18TH ST, 67 to 69; East; Isaac Schkolnig against Hays & Greenbaum, owners; John J. and George A. Macdonald, contractors..... 40

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25.1x100; Julius Helderman, executor, &c., against Adele and Henry Heithoff, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Heidarman.

INTERVALE AV, e s, at w s of Barretto St, runs s w 97.10x s e 27x e 84.11 to Street x n 95.8 to beginning; Simon Uhlfelder and another against Richard T. Stevens and others, (amended;) foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

JACKSON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 158th St, or Cedar Place, 16.8x87.6; W. E. Thorp and another, executors, &c., against Jennie E. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. W. Taylor.

LA FONTAINE AV, s e corner of 159th St, 95.4x

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09½
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04 9-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.22½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@ 72c; No. 2 red, 67¾@73¾c; No. 2 corn, 38¼@39c; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 2 oats, 21½@22c; No. 2 white, 23@24¼c; No. 3 white, 22¾@24c. No. 2 rye, 50¼@51c; good feeding barley, 35@37½c; fair to choice malting, 42@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $3.15; mess pork, per bbl, $12.02½@12.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.87½@6.90; short-rib sides (loose,) $7.05@7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.55@7.65; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.88; granulated, $6.32; confectioners' A, $6.28; off A, $6.13; clover, contract grade, $8.

COTTON.—The cotton market has not yet taken on the usual midsummer characteristics. The volume of business is large, the scope of fluctuations wide. Considerable long stuff, however, came out again yesterday. The general situation had a weak look, with the principal support of the market furnished by the bears themselves on a demand to cover, in view of the very considerable decline that prices have already sustained. There was an almost entire absence of public speculative interest. The trade here recognizes that the statistical situation and the conservative character of the custodians of the stock of cotton at New York point to caution, and all classes of traders are disposed to be conservative. The market finished the day barely steady in tone, with prices net 7@18 points lower. Crop dispatches were plentiful; among those attracting special attention was the following from Bonham, Texas, to F. B. Guest & Co.: Have made personal inspection of the cotton crop and find it the best promise in twenty-five years. If the stalk could hold what it now has on it, would make 1 to 1¼ bales per acre. The plant is better fruited than ever before. Drummers who travel in Southern Texas say the condition has improved very much since July 1st.

Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations 1-16c lower, on the basis of 10c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. There were no sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston quiet at 9⅝c; New Orleans dull and nominal at 10¼c; Mobile nominal at 9¾c; Savannah quiet at 9¾c; Charleston quiet at 9½c; Wilmington nothing doing; Norfolk steady at 10c; Baltimore nominal at 10c; Memphis quiet at 9¾c; Augusta firm at 9⅞c; St. Louis dull at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.00	8.00	8.88	8.86@8.88
September	8.56	8.57	8.45	8.45@
October	8.25	8.27	8.18	8.18@8.19
November	8.18	8.18	8.09	8.09@8.10
December	8.13	8.14	8.05	8.05@8.06
January	8.15	8.15	8.07	8.07@8.08
February	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.09@8.11
March	8.19	8.20	8.13	8.11@8.13
April	8.21	8.22	8.21	8.13@8.15
May	8.23	8.23	8.20	8.15@8.17
June	..	..	..	8.18@8.20

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Cotton—Spot, small business; prices lower; American middling, 5 1-16c; good middling, 5 25-32d; middling, 5 19-32d; low middling, 5 15-32d; good ordinary, 5 11-32d; ordinary, 5 5-32d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, including 2,500 bales of American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 1,100 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 20-64d, buyers; August and September, 5 8-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 52-64d@4 53-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 41-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 35-64d@4 36-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 33-64d sellers; January and February, 4 31-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 29-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 28-64d, buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	80⅝	80⅞	80 3-16	80⅜
December	81⅞	82½	81⅝	82½
Corn—				
September	44⅜	44⅝	43½	43⅝
December	41	41	40⅝	40½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.22½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	74⅛	74 9-16	74⅛	74⅛
September	75	75⅞	75	75⅞
October	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛
Corn—				
August	38⅛	38 5-16	37⅝	37⅝
September	38⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛
Oats—				
August	20⅝	20 11-16	20⅛	20⅛
September	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛
October	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Lard—				
September	$6.85	$6.87½	$6.82½	$6.85
October	6.90	6.95	6.85	6.95
Ribs—				
September	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
Pork—				
September	12.10	12.12½	12.07½	12.07½
October	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Throughout the early part of yesterday wheat was not very active and remained pretty close to Monday's closing figures, owing largely to the fact that firmness abroad was offset by a very favorable weekly Government crop bulletin touching both Spring and Winter wheat. Some traders intimated that early dullness might have been due also to the difficulty in obtaining Chicago quotations under the new rule which went into effect Tuesday. A prominent feature in the day's news was a more active cash demand at St. Louis, at 2c over the September option, attended by export demand at Kansas City and Omaha. Most of the 56 loads reported being credited to those points. English markets closed at ⅝@¾d advance, and Budapest was up 7 points, but Berlin closed 1@1¼ points net lower. Deliveries at Chicago on August contracts were 2,000,000 bushels. Northwest receipts amounted to 236 cars, against 229 cars a year ago. On the late rally here considerable short wheat was covered on the good demand for cash property. Liverpool stocks were reported at 4,172,000 bushels, compared with 3,920,000 bushels a month ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 83c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¾c, all to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Closing—Wheat: No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; August, 72¾c; September, 73½c; December, 76¼@76⅝c; No. 3 hard, 70@70¼c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38c; August, 38c; September, 37¼c; December, 32½c; year, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21½c; August, 21½c; September, 21c; No. 2 white, 24½c.

DULUTH, Aug. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; August, 79¾c; September, 79¾@79¼c; December, 78¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 77¼c; August, 77¼c; September, 77¼@77½c; December, 77¾c; No. 3 Northern, 76¼c; No. 3 Spring, 72½c. Corn—39¼c. Oats—23¼@23½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—Close—Wheat in store: No. 1 Northern, August, 75c; September, 75@75¼c; December, 76¼@76⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1, 75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 Northern, 74¼@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼@74c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 54½c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 46@50c; sample, 43@48c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.30; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@2.80; no grade, $1.90@$1.95 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Easy; fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Easy; fine white and yellow, 90@96c; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16 in sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oil, cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

PROVISIONS.—As far as could be judged from the irregular quotations received at New York, the provision market at Chicago was quite firm all day, influenced by a 5c advance in live hogs and small stocks. Ribs again seemed to lead the advance, and closing prices all around were practically at the highest point of the day. The receipts at Chicago amounted to 21,000 head, with 30,000 head estimated for Thursday. Kansas City had 7,000 head and Omaha 5,300 head. PORK—Firm; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$18. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17.50

ALMOST A CENTENARIAN.

Valentine Cox, Born Nov. 28, 1800, Dies in Brooklyn.

Valentine Cox, who, had he lived four months longer, would have been a hundred years old, died on Tuesday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. McGuire, at 123 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn.

He was born at Westerly, R. I., Nov. 28, 1800. His father, a Welshman, and a member of the Society of Friends, settled in Pennsylvania. When the War of Independence broke out and the Quakers were forced to leave their homes, George Cox, the father of Valentine, sought an interview with Gen. Washington. He failed to gain any concessions. The family moved to Long Island.

When Valentine Cox was seven years old his people removed to Westchester. The following year the boy got a position in a grist mill at White Plains. Four years later he shouldered a musket and did guard duty while the men of the village were away fighting the English. While a resident of White Plains, in 1823, he married Sophia Dusenbury.

In 1867 Mr. Cox moved to Prospect Park, then only partly laid out. He had the care of all the animals on the place, and occupied the position of keeper of the animals for twenty-seven years. One daughter, eight grandchildren, fifteen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild survive him. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at 123 Woodruff Avenue.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Aug. 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned cases.

1—Ballon vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co. Cases noticed.
2—Gregory vs. Connor.
3—Estancourt vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn.
4—Weisbach Light Co. vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
5—Same vs. Knox.
6—North Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. McCarty.
7—Dady vs. Wood.
8—Joseph Schlitz Brew. Co. vs. Frederick Hollender Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Struck vs. Barr.
2—City Real Estate Co. vs. Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank.
3—Union Surety & Guaranty Co. vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.
4—Oppenheim vs. Goldstein.
5—Kolberg vs. Kolberg.
6—In re Malt Food Co.
7—Davison vs. Tams.
8—In re Kaye.
9—McGahill vs. Walker
10—Hanstadt vs. Pohlman.
11—Hamburger vs. Hamburger.
12—Breen vs. Hallahan.
13—Schneurman vs. Scheuerman.
14—In re Spamer.
15—In re Delinsky.
16—In re Low.
17—McCracken vs. McCracken.
18—In re Bassford.
19—In re Jewett Av.
20—In re School Site, &c.
21—In re School Site, Wolverneus St.
22—In re School Site, Delancey St.
23—In re 114th St.
24—Carlson vs. Johnson.
25—In re Bergen-Budenback Co.
26—In re Riverside Park Extension.
27—In re Lord.
28—Mooney vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
29—Hielzer vs. Bode.
30—Deitz vs. Prenzlau.
31—Johnson vs. Johnson
32—McCracken vs. McCracken,
33—Weisman vs. Doockel.
34—Davidson vs. Tams.
35—In re Kenny.
36—Wallenstein vs. Smatyner Sick & Benevolent Association.
37—D. Mortgage & Trust Co. vs. Byrnes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
William Jervis. | Appleton Sturgis.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV, Room, Brown Building, Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—John B. Burgerat vs. Theresa Goldman—George Weeks.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—William H. Beardsley vs. New York Advertising Sign Company—Lawrence C. Haines.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, J.—David Temmer vs. Jacob Miller—Isaac Bell Brennan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Anderson vs. Foster—Lewis A. Abrams, Potter vs. De Witt—James J. Neala.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Dudley vs. Fisher—Pennington Whitehead.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901.
Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.
BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.
BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 2,217.—In the matter of GEORGE FRANCE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George France, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated March 28, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 15, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 1, 1900.

NO. 2,207.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAWRENCE KELLY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lawrence Kelly of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Lawrence Kelly was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of PHILIP FRANKEL, Bankrupt.—In the Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Philip Frankel of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Philip Frankel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 2 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 1st, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID ROSENFELD, individually and as a member of the firm of ROSENFELD & SCHIFF, Bankrupt.—No. 2,198.

Notice is hereby given that David Rosenfeld, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 31, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 15, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 1, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST FREISE, Junior, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Ernest Freise, Junior, of the City and County of New York, and District aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the claims and demands due the estate of Ernest Freise, Junior, against the following persons for the amounts set opposite their names, respectively:

H. W. Jarchow, (10,) 19th St. and 2d Av., N. Y.	$15.10
P. M. Ohmeis & Co., (10,) 146 Fulton St., N. Y.	35.50
B. Meyborg, (14,) 58 Sixth Av., N. Y.	29.00
Phillip Schmidt, (14,) Bronxville, N. Y.	55.00
Mrs. C. Neli, (37,) Woodhaven L. I.	27.50
T. Beard, (37,) Lee Av. and Rutledge St., Brooklyn	10.00
I. J. Whipelock, (39,) 264 Bridge St., Brooklyn	14.75
Wm. Purnhagen, (40,) 108 Reid Av., Brooklyn	45.00
Geo. Vogt, (60,) 500 Canal St., N. Y.	86.00
I. Davrin, (41,) 123 Jackson Av., L. City.	2.00
Jas. E. Cornellas, (41,) 251 Washington St., Brooklyn	9.00
James Lamb, (22,) Brooklyn, N. Y.	4.00
Max Stangler, (43,) 986 Second Av., N. Y.	52.00
C. Hackewitz, (43,) 1,800 Park Av., N. Y.	28.00
Jas Hannardt, (44,) 14th St., bet. 2d and 3d Avs., N. Y. City	27.50
E. Holton, (47,) N. Y. City	57.50
Chas. Kalkhoff, (48,) N. Y. City	2.00
Chas. Meyer, (50,) 138th St. and 3d Av., N. Y.	37.50
John Van Sice, (53,) Paterson, N. J.	12.25
P. S. Moran, (55,) 180 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.	25.00
J. P. Evers, (57,) 444 Bergen St., Jersey City	18.00
A. Schweisheim, (59,) 321 Union St., Union Hill, N. J.	33.00
A. Chambers, (60,) Coney Island, N. Y.	35.00
D. Taylor, (60,) Rutherford, N. J.	14.00
Jos. Kennell, (61,) Homestead, N. J.	57.00
Geo. H. Clarke, (62,) 477 Av. C, Bayonne, N. J.	37.50
Borgeols & Burns, (65,) Elmira, N. Y.	33.75
G. A. Otto & Hillmann, (67,) 121 Chambers St., N. Y.	15.00
John Dunn, (70,) Grand Hotel, 31st St. and Broadway, N. Y. City	262.30
Wm. Shield, (71,) Prince and Greene Sts., N. Y.	76.60
I. Schnitzler, (75,) 19 W. Houston St., N. Y.	50.00
E. H. Ferguson, (78,) 125th St. and 7th Av., N. Y.	103.00
D. S. Dotweiler, (81,) Wrightsville, Pa.	95.00
Thos. Ohl, (82,) N. Y. City	5.50
Geo. Lauzinger, (83,) 101 or 103 W. 3d St., N. Y.	3.75
I. Simon, (83,) 98 Lexington Av., N. Y.	28.50
Wm. Knabe, (83,) E. 17th St. and 1st Av., N. Y.	27.50
E. Miller, (84,) Canal St. and Broadway, N. Y.	3.50
Chas. Boers, (87,) Newark, N. J.	6.00
J. Steiger, (101,) 1,625 First Av., N. Y.	29.00
Jos. R. Noecker, (103,) Circleville, Ohio.	16.50
J. C. Drake, (104,) Corning, N. Y.	12.00
Bevard & List, (104,) Wooster, Ohio.	18.00
Mrs. J. E. Shanley, (106,) Hancock, N. Y.	21.00
P. W. Cunningham, (107,) Binghamton, N. Y.	6.00
John Boettcher, (107,) 633 Prospect Av., Scranton, Pa.	21.00
H. Graebner, (107,) 701 Prospect Av., Scranton, Pa.	21.00
W. B. Titus, (108,) Binghamton, N. Y.	6.00
I. W. Mehargue, (109,) Willkesbarre, Pa.	12.50
G. R. Baker & Son, (113,) Mt. Vernon, Ohio.	16.50
F. H. Zell, (113,) Xenia, Ohio.	16.50
John Hotz, (114,) Delphos, Ohio.	12.00
Edm. Viertel, (114,) 910 Cherry St., Detroit, Mich.	19.65
C. G. Baier, (114,) 326 Gratiot St., Detroit, Mich.	19.65
McGhee & McGhee, (115,) Olean, N. Y.	7.75
J. R. Rowland, (117,) Waverly, N. Y.	6.00
Julio Cigar Co., (119,) 1,177 Broadway, N. Y.	35.50
Chas. White, (119,) 1,303 Broadway, N. Y.	23.00
W. L. Cuns, (120,) 1,960 Seventh Av., N. Y.	19.50
M. L. Ryan, (122,) Brooklyn, N. Y.	23.50
Otto Kramer, (122,) 372 Alexander Av., N. Y.	30.00
Catherine Sulzer, (123,) N. Y. City	110.00
Fred Idler, (130,) Drug Club, 100 William St., N. Y.	9.00
Walter Gilmann, (133,) 1,255 Bedford Av., Brooklyn	67.50
Chas. Hahn, (139,) Coney Island, L. I.	27.50
F. Dalton, (140,) Long Branch, N. J.	18.75
H. C. Buckianni, (143,) Sheepshead Bay, L. I.	45.75
M. Zimann, (145,) Newark, N. J.	16.25
C. H. Green, (146,) Long Branch, N. J.	47.00
S. Zweig, (147,) 2 Bond St., N. Y. City	6.60
G. E. P. Kelsey, (147,) Long Branch, N. J.	27.00
C. Lotthammer, (148,) N. Y. City	19.25
Wm. Gunsel, (148,) 2 Fourth Av., N. Y. City	6.00
A. Van Wormer, (149,) Virginia Hotel, 58th St. and 8th Av., N. Y. City	36.00
Edw. R. Tolfree, (150,) 15 Broadway, N. Y. City	64.85
E. A. Hutchinson, (153,) 511 Sixth Av., N. Y.	55.00
T. Lembeck, (165,) Newark, N. J.	69.83
George Badin, Jr., (154,) Yonkers, N. Y.	12.00
F. Mohlenbruch, (158,) 141 Alexander Av., N. Y.	25.00
Rudd H. Kutner, (159,) Sheepshead Bay, L. I.	37.50
August Koehler, (163,) Orange, N. J.	18.75
E. I. Kennedy, (163,) Far Rockaway, L. I.	13.75
Geo. H. Hoffman, (166,) 356 Sixth Av. and 13th St., Newark, N. J.	16.25
Empire Commercial Co., (167,) Gotham Cafe, 175 Broadway, N. Y.	10.00
H. W. Wolters, (168,) Weehawken, N. J.	37.20
Chas. Batcher, (170,) 864 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	13.75
Carl Schaedler, (171,) 613 Ninth Av., N. Y.	26.00
H. Unmuth, (172,) Park Hotel, 1,694 East End Av., N. Y.	15.00
E. A. Robbins, (173,) 722 Elton Av., N. Y.	55.50
Dr. F. A. Becker, (174,) West Farms, N. Y.	27.50
James Fish, (177,) 300 Canal St., N. Y.	4.50
H. Whirley, (177,) Westchester Av., near Avenue D, N. Y. City	6.75
Thos. Murdin, (179,) Newark, N. J.	12.50
Chas. H. Albers, (176,) 924 St. and Avenue N, N. Y.	31.20
Mrs. A. Remelius, (176,) 125 W. 100th St., N. Y.	27.50
G. M. Kaiser, (179,) Warren and Greenwich Sts., N. Y.	13.75
R. Stitel, (180,) N. Y. City	27.50
H. C. Stiligebauer, (180,) N. Y. City	18.00
F. Gule, (180,) 177 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.	15.00
A. Rosenstein, (181,) 626 Broadway, N. Y.	27.50
F. M. Czdki, (181,) N. Y. City	6.25
Smith & Stagg, (181,) N. Y. City	22.50
I. Becker, (182,) Broadway, N. Y. City	19.50
J. E. H. Kelly, (279,) Osborne House, Auburn, N. Y.	30.25
M. Nussbaum, (280,) Broadway, N. Y. City	16.50
J. A. Arrowsmith, (280,) N. Y. City	30.00
Herbert & Sanden, (281,) N. Y. City	13.75
H. C. Kuchler & Bro., (282,) New Rochelle, N. Y.	11.50
L. C. Collier, (560,) Findlay, Ohio	75.00
E. W. Chambers, (560,) Rochester, N. Y.	10.25
L. Goldsmith, (561,) Third Av. near Mercer, N. Y.	16.50
Louis Mendelsohn, (561,) Third Av., near Mercer, N. Y.	4.25
A. D. Goldsman, (561,) Hotel Cecil, 118th St. and St. Nicholas Av., N. Y.	55.00
Harlem Music Hall, (561,) N. Y. City	97.75
E. Parker, (562,) 11 E. 101st St., N. Y.	20.00
Hm. Weisel, (562,) 47 W. 28th St., N. Y.	10.00
Lamb, (562,) Third and Mercer Sts., care Blumenthal Bros. & Co., N. Y.	20.25
T. Snow, (562,) Third and Mercer Sts., care Blumenthal Bros. & Co., N. Y. City	5.50
T. J. Phelan, (562,) 124th St. and Lexington Av., N. Y.	11.00
E. Milbank, (564,) Brooklyn, N. Y.	107.85
A. Spero, (564,) care Blumenthal Bros. & Co., N. Y.	77.50
F. A. Miller, (565,) care Blumenthal Bros. & Co., N. Y.	5.00
G. M. Rappleyea, (565,) 41st St. and Broadway, N. Y.	30.00
A. Manrove, (567,) 108 Spring St.	45.00
S. Swan, (567,) 558 Broadway, N. Y.	3.50
I. Held, (567,) Broadway, near 12th St., N. Y.	16.00
S. Spiegel, (568,) Fulton Bldg., N. Y.	11.25
Goldstone, (568,) 721 Broadway, N. Y.	6.00
Spear, (570,) 20 Broad St., N. Y.	5.00
Florida Club, (570,) N. Y. City	14.00
Leon, 59 Eighth St., N. Y.	30.25
B. W. Singer, (571,) 17 W. 24th St., N. Y.	11.75
D. M. Kellogg, (571,) 17 W. Warren St., N. Y.	46.50
Hudson Club, (572,) 104 W. 59th St., N. Y.	16.75
W. Weiner, (572,) 83d St. and Amsterdam Av., N. Y.	14.00
Cohn & Weyler, (573,) 163 W. 34th St., N. Y.	18.00
A. M. Kridel, (573,) 567 Madison Av., N. Y.	44.25
F. Magnus, (578,) care Blumenthal Bros., 3d St. and Mercer St., N. Y.	2.50
Metropole Club, (574,) 63 East 8th St., N. Y.	2.50
G. Goldsmith, (574,) 714 Broadway, N. Y.	14.00
B. Wolff, (575,) 3 and 5 Waverley Place, N. Y.	19.00
Sam Stern, (576,) Lexington Av. City	12.00
A. De Bano, N. Y. City	5.00
O'Brien, (576,) 124 East 23d St., N. Y.	3.50
Weiner, (576,) 115 East 90th St., and 556 Broadway	18.75
August Koehler, (163,) Orange, N. J.	19.00
E. I. Kennedy, (163,) Far Rockaway, L. I.	17.50
Geo. H. Hoffman, (166,) 356 Sixth Av. and 13th St., Newark, N. J.	38.00
Empire Commercial Co., (167,) Gotham Cafe, 175 Broadway, N. Y.	5.50
H. W. Wolters, (168,) Weehawken, N. J.	14.00
Chas. Batcher, (170,) 864 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.	67.50
Carl Schaedler, (171,) 613 Ninth Av., N. Y.	7.00
H. Unmuth, (172,) Park Hotel, 1,694 East End Av., N. Y.	74.70
E. A. Robbins, (173,) 722 Elton Av., N. Y.	11.00
Dr. F. A. Becker, (174,) West Farms, N. Y.	51.40
James Fish, (177,) 300 Canal St., N. Y.	3.50
H. Whirley, (177,) Westchester Av., near Avenue D, N. Y. City	2.83
Wm. Hempsur, (534,) 42d St. and Broadway, N. Y.	18.50
J. W. Young, (585,) 85th St. and 6th Av., N. Y.	88.00
H. Wissel, (585,) 47 W. 28th St., N. Y.	6.75
M. Levy, (585,) 37 East 12th St., N. Y.	21.50
Day, (586,) 37 City	3.00
L. Goldsmith, (586,) Third St., near Mercer, N. Y.	4.25
Siegman, (587,) 47 Greene St., N. Y.	17.25
F. Calderwood, (587,) 22 W. 24th St., N. Y.	10.50
J. F. Deppe, (588,) 46 W. 85th St., N. Y.	23.00
H. J. Haynor, (588,) 33d St., near Broadway, N. Y.	19.00
J. F. McMahon, (589,) 6th Av. and 38th St., N. Y.	64.50
F. P. Rose, (589,) 58 Greene St., N. Y.	22.50
L. Friend, (591,) 91 Bleecker St., N. Y.	2.00
Harlem Music Hall, (562,) N. Y. City	20.00
H. M. Bowyer, (25,) N. Y. City	15.00
John Hartman, 54th St. and 1st Av., N. Y. City	7.00
S. S. Long, (584,) N. Y. City	2.50
John Callans, (25,) 144 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	52.50
William Feit, (28,) 240 First Av., N. Y.	15.50
J. Praschivi, (6,) 157 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.	20.00
J. Stelger, (101,) 1,625 First Av., N. Y.	29.00
Otto Z. Maurer, (31,) 113 Fulton St., N. Y.	1,385.70

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Sam Kevy, (26,) 369 West St., N. Y. 12.50
Alfred Perdelwitz, (32,) Elizabeth, N. J. 65.00
J. Scheuplein, 24th St. and 3d Av., N. Y., (23) 55.00
Wm. Aufenanger, (27,) 126 Ralph Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 13.50
J. Bailey, (32,) 1,077 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 7.00
F. Zimmann, (33,) 288A 9th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.00
C. Sunberg, (588,) N. Y. City 2.50

HENRY B. HALL, Jr., Trustee in Bankruptcy.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, Atty. for Trustee, 114 and 116 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
New York, July 31, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 2,032.—In the matter of ANTON FUERST, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Anton Fuerst, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 26, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 15, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 328.—In the matter of CHARLES C. MACKUBIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles C. Mackubin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 19, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 15, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 1, 1900.

NO. 2,809.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF ZALKOWITZ, doing business as Z. WOLF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy:

To the creditors of Wolf Zalkowitz of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Wolf Zalkowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 1, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, CITY AND County of New York.—JAMES CREMINS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. HUTTON, Defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1900.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. Hutton, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3rd day of July, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of July, 1900, the original complaint having been filed on the 4th day of June, 1900.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ANNIE HOWELL, plaintiff, against HARRY HOWELL, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 1st, 1900.
VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To Harry Howell, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of June, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of July, 1900.
VINCENT VICTORY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy12-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THE ALBANY CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION against GERTRUDE PARKER, John L. Hamilton, Thomas L. Hamilton, Alexander H. Hamilton, Elias Solomon, Samuel Heller, Max Kaufman, Alexander Boehm, Michael Levine, Abraham Boehm, Ida Boehm, Lewis Coon, and Amalie Coon.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Albany, June 26, 1900.
JOHN A. DELEHANTY, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address and Post Office address, The Commercial Bank Building, Albany, N. Y.

To defendant Gertrude Parker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 9th day of July, 1900.
jy12-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELLA METZGER and others, as executors, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against THOMAS J. JENKINS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street distant easterly two hundred and fifteen feet from the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, as said avenue is widened, now known as Park Avenue, and running thence easterly along One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, forty-four feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue aforesaid, now known as Park Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street forty-four feet, and thence southerly and parallel with Fourth Avenue aforesaid, now known as Park Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgage liens thereon, having priority over plaintiffs' lien or claim herein; one on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $10,000, with interest thereon from December 1st, 1899, and the other on which there is unpaid the principal sum of $7,600, with interest thereon from August 10th, 1899, as set forth in said judgment aforesaid, and also subject to any encroachments upon said premises by the building erected upon, or by the owner or owners of, the premises adjoining said mortgaged premises on the east thereof, but without prejudice to any right there may be of any purchaser upon such sale or to those claiming under him or them to removal or cessation of such encroachments, or any right in law or in equity which he or they may have in respect thereto.
Dated New York, July 13th, 1900.
MOSES J. STROOCK, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

128th Street.

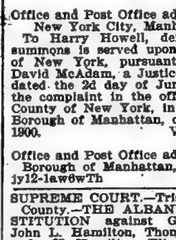

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold as aforesaid is $18,251.36-100, with interest from July 9th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $354.46-100, and interest thereon from July 12th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $250.44 and interest.
Dated New York, July 12th, 1900.
MOSES J. STROOCK, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB KUNZENMANN, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE KUNZENMANN, wife of the plaintiff, Joseph Kunzenmann and Susan Kunzenmann, his wife; Ellen Gough and Alexander Gough, her husband; Louisa A. Birkler and Louis Birkler, her husband; Julia E. M. O'Hagan and Henry O'Hagan, her husband; Michael Volz and Lillie Volz, his wife; Peter Volz and Catharine Volz, his wife; Ferdinand J. Volz and Mary Volz, his wife, and Otto Volz, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this Court, dated the 29th day of July, 1899, and entered on the 31st day of July, 1899, and thereafter duly amended by order made and entered on the 18th day of June, 1900, and again duly amended by order made June 23d, 1900, and entered June 25th, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of the said orders had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 12th day of September, 1900, at my office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due to him, by reason thereof.

The property described in the complaint in the above-entitled action is as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the seventeenth Ward (late Eleventh Ward) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the centre of a party wall between the buildings on the northerly side of Eleventh Street known by the street numbers as Nos. 381 and 383 East Eleventh Street, and distant westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet and four (4) inches; running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall, and at right angles to Eleventh Street, or nearly so, forty (40) feet; thence northeasterly along a fence twenty-five (25) feet and two and one-half (2½) inches; thence still northerly, but more easterly than last bearing, three (3) feet eight (8) inches; thence southeasterly six (6) feet; thence northeasterly thirty-nine (39) feet six (6) inches to a point on the face of a brick building and centre of a party wall; thence northerly through the centre of said party wall twenty-five (25) feet; and thence continuing said last mentioned line one (1) foot, more or less, beyond said brick building; thence westerly and parallel with said brick building forty-three (43) feet and eight (8) inches; thence still westerly, but more northerly, thirty-three (33) feet eleven (11) inches, be the same more or less; thence southwesterly to the rear wall of the house now known by the street number 327, sixty-nine (69) feet and ten (10) inches; thence southerly along the west side of said wall of said building, and at right angles to Eleventh Street (or nearly so) thirty-four (34) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of Eleventh Street seventy-one (71) feet three and one-quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street Numbers 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street; less premises conveyed by deed dated June 17th, 1884, to Henry W. Erichs, and recorded in Liber of Conveyances 1618, Page 125.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northw

SIDEWALK TO BE CLEAR

Pabst Hotel Portico and Balcony Must Be Removed.

Commissioner Keating Decides that He Has Power and Will Notify the Owner.

The removal of the portico and inclosed balcony in front of the Pabst Hotel, in West Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, because they are encroachments on the domain of the public, will be done either by the proprietor of the hotel, James B. Regan, or by Florence Sullivan, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances in the Department of Highways, under the order of Commissioner James P. Keating. Commissioner Keating decided yesterday to notify Regan to remove the portico and balcony because their occupancy of the sidewalk beyond the stoop line constitutes a violation of law. Mr. Keating will deal summarily with this case of squatting, and it is understood that Regan has practically admitted that he has no alternative and must bow to the law.

Commissioner Keating is still suffering from an injury to his arm, but he was at his office yesterday and took up the Pabst Hotel case and satisfied himself that he had jurisdiction in the premises. To a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"I have not acted until now in the case of the Pabst Hotel because of an accumulation of arrears of important business that had to be cleared up. I shall now act in the matter of the Forty-second Street encroachment by serving notice for its removal as an incumbrance on the proprietor, Mr. Regan."

A reasonable time will be given to Mr. Regan to remove the portico and balcony, which cost about $5,000 to erect. He will, it is said, conform to the law by placing the pillars so that from their southern face to the curb there shall be twenty-three feet clear of sidewalk. As the building encroaches a little on the sidewalk, he will, if he reconstructs the portico in accordance with law add a balcony about 5 feet wide and 42 feet long to his hotel.

The notice of Commissioner Keating to Regan practically notifies the police to watch the operation of the removal of the encroachment and to keep a sharp lookout for future violations of the law. After what has occurred the speedying of the evil will be under the surveillance of the Department of Highways.

Commissioner Keating is fortified in his action against the Pabst Hotel violation of law by the provisions of the Greater New York charter. Title 5, Section 524, relating to the Department of Highways, says:

"The Commissioner of Highways shall have cognizance and control: (7) Of the removal of incumbrances."

One of the staff of Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday of the Pabst Hotel case and the duties of Commissioner Keating:

"You cannot make legal what is illegal. It being established that at the Pabst Hotel there is a violation of law, in that the sidewalk is encroached upon, under the law it is the duty of the Commissioner of Highways to take cognizance of the incumbrance and to cause its removal or to remove it."

Commissioner Keating insists that the property interests which are responsible for the erection of the Pabst Hotel portico and balcony stole a march on his department. While it was the duty of the police to discover what was going on and to report that the work was being done without legal authorization, the facts of this instance of squatting on the public sidewalk, in spite of the application for permission to put up a structure of the kind "within the stoop line" and "under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways," being "hung up" in the Committee on Streets and Highways of the Municipal Council, were presented July 8 in THE TIMES.

CONNOLLY'S OFFICE VACANT.

The Civil Service Reform Association Again Triumphs.

For the second time the Civil Service Reform Association has succeeded in having declared vacant the office of Additional Auditor of the Department of Education because of a failure to comply with the rules of the civil service law in filling that position. Louis C. Connolly, an employe in the Controller's office, was placed in the position at a salary of $2,000, instead of at the regular salary of $4,500.

A certificate of transfer from one position to the other was given to him. The association opposed the transfer, on the ground that the law required a promotion examination to be held for all persons of the two lower grades of service, and asked that the certificate be revoked. A promotion examination will be held to-day, and if Mr. Connolly passes he probably will be reappointed.

ODD MISHAP TO CONDUCTOR.

Head Caught Between Elevated Car Stanchion at a Curve.

A peculiar accident that happened on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday morning resulted in serious injury to William Downing, twenty-one years old, a conductor, whose home is at 195 Fifth Avenue. There is a sharp curve at the point where the cars on their way to the bridge turn from Myrtle Avenue into Adams Street. As a result the sides of the cars come close together at the platform end while the point is being rounded.

Downing was on a crowded train, and many passengers were on the platforms. In order to avoid crowding, Downing straddled two of the platforms as he prepared to work the lever of the two gates. He leaned his head out between the upright stanchions, and as he did so they came close together. His head was caught between them.

He would have fallen if some of the passengers had not caught him. When the train stopped at the station he was attended by a surgeon from the Brooklyn Hospital, who found him suffering from concussion of the brain. He was taken to the hospital. It is said he will recover.

CAPTURES FLEEING MAN.

Detective's Chase Begins on Crowded Pier Where Robbery Occurred.

A man whose name the police will not disclose complained to the West Thirtieth Street police recently that he had lost a valuable gold watch on the Troy Line pier, foot of Charles Street. Detective Glennon was on that pier yesterday on the watch, and, seeing Thomas Dunn, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, with two other men, he arrested him on suspicion. Dunn gave his residence as 215 West Thirty-fifth Street.

The pier was crowded late in the afternoon when Glennon walked through it. Dunn chanced to see him, and he tried to get out of the way. Glennon did not want to lose him, and he followed quickly, and Dunn took to running. Glennon called to some men to stop Dunn, but the latter got out of the crowd and into Charles Street. Dunn distanced the first men who tried to catch him. He lost his hat, but did not stop to recover it.

There were 400 persons following Dunn in a moment. Dunn ran very fast, and got into Hudson Street, with no one within thirty yards of him. Glennon, however, was running well, and he caught up with Dunn on Hudson Street, and Dunn gave in without resisting. There was nothing incriminating found in his possession, but he was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

City Collector for Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday reappointed Robert Davis to be City Collector for two years from Aug. 3. Mr. Davis was at once sworn in as his own successor, his bondsmen being E. F. C. Young, J. E. Hulshizer, Jr., Abram J. Post, Henry Byrne, Hugh Dugan, and Lewis Fischer, whose names are on the bond that expires to-morrow. Mr. Davis reappointed all his present assistants.

Asks City to Buy Jumel Mansion.

Louis Cornish, editor of the magazine called The Spirit of '76, headed a small delegation which asked the Board of Public Improvements yesterday to purchase the Jumel Mansion on Washington Heights and make it a public place of historical interest. Letters were shown from Senator Depew and other public men. The matter was referred to the Park Department to await its advice.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Salary of the Janitress of the Board's Building Increased—New School Contracts Awarded.

The Board of Education met last night and voted the janitress, Mrs. Catherine Higgins, an increase of salary of $600 per annum, from $4,600 to $5,200, and also passed a resolution giving her for the month of August the sum of $498.38. The reason for voting her these sums of money were stated in the resolution, "in order that she may be enabled to properly care for the premises."

Thomas A. Dillon was appointed Chief Clerk (acting) at a salary of $2,500 per year, to succeed John Wallace, who was dismissed two weeks ago. Mr. Dillon will have to pass a civil service examination before the appointment can be made permanent. The appointment is for one year, to give him plenty of time to comply with the requirements.

The Corporation Counsel was instructed to go on with the condemnation proceedings in the matter of the sites for schools at East Houston and Lewis Streets, 236 West Thirty-fifth Street, 169 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 90 Delancey Street, and at Monroe and Gouverneur Streets.

Inspector Albert Heywood of the Board of Education Building Bureau was transferred to Queens, it having been found that he had attempted to put in a bid on contracts to be awarded by the board, which is a violation of law. Contracts for public school buildings were awarded as follows:

Public School No. 184, at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, to Harry McNally, for $297,500; Public School No. 178, at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Morris Avenue, to H. M. Weed & Co., for $118,895; Public School No. 134, Brooklyn, to John Thatcher & Son, $127,300; Public School No. 131, Brooklyn, to John M. Thatcher & Son, $132,500.

GIRL AND ABDUCTOR CAUGHT.

Young Mary Shapiro Taken to Willimantic, Conn., by a Woman.

Simon Shapiro of 320 Fourth Street, Jersey City, yesterday reported to the police that his daughter Mary, thirteen years old, but who would pass for a girl of fifteen, had been abducted by a woman named Maud Thompson. Before leaving home Mary told Nora Thorne, one of her schoolmates, that Mrs. Thompson was going to take her to Boston and get her a place as waitress in a restaurant where she would earn good wages.

The police soon identified Maud Thompson as Annie Stintley, whose friends said she had gone to Willimantic, Conn. The police of the city were notified and wired back an hour later that the woman and girl were under arrest. They will be taken back to Jersey City as soon as extradition papers can be secured.

INSURANCE AGENT ACCUSED.

Dry Goods Merchants Charge that He Obtained Money by Pretense.

Central Office Detectives McConville and Barrett yesterday in Centre Street Court arraigned on a charge of grand larceny James B. Pugh, an insurance agent of 55 West Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon. The arrest was made yesterday morning on a warrant issued at the instance of Charles Levinson, a confidential man for M. & C. Mayer, wholesale dry goods merchants at 443 and 445 Broadway.

Levinson charges that in three separate transactions, the first in September, 1898, Pugh obtained over $3,000 of the firm's money on pretense of giving them several cases of goods that had been in storage in the warehouse of F. C. Linde, at Varick and Laight Streets. When the goods were sent for, it was found that the warehouse firm had already advanced Pugh money on them. Pugh was the representative of a milling concern which consigned the goods to him for storage until disposed of.

Pugh pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was held by Magistrate Crane in $3,000 bail for a further examination.

DALY FUNERAL NEXT SATURDAY.

New Jersey Congressman to be Buried with Masonic Honors.

The funeral services of William D. Daly will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, at 2 o'clock P. M. next Saturday. The Rev. H. T. Beatty, pastor, will officiate. The interment will be at New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, where Masonic services will be conducted by Worshipful Master H. C. Winter of Rising Star Lodge, No. 109. The pall bearers will be selected to-day.

The Hudson County Bar Association will meet at Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow to adopt suitable resolutions.

Speaker Henderson of the National House of Representatives has appointed the following committee of Mr. Daly's colleagues to attend the funeral: The entire New Jersey delegation in Congress, Representatives Sulzer and Sherman of New York, Sullaway of New Hampshire, Hill of Connecticut, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and Ryan of Pennsylvania.

Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate, has designated Senators Sewall and Kean of New Jersey, Platt of New York, Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Kenney of Delaware to represent the Senate at the funeral.

Mr. Daly's Probable Successor.

There is talk already in Hudson County as to who is to be the successor of the late Congressman Daly. Only two persons have yet been mentioned. They are Edward Hoos, Mayor of Jersey City, and Alexander C. Young, a lawyer of Hoboken, who ran for the office in 1896 and was defeated. When Robert Davis was asked who he favored, he said he should not give the matter any thought until after Mr. Daly's funeral. So far as the election was concerned, he said he thought it would be wise to have only one candidate named to fill Mr. Daly's unexpired term and to succeed him on March 4, 1901.

This arrangement, he said, would save the expense of a special election and the disadvantage of choosing a Representative for the short term only, to be followed by a new man in March.

CRIMINALS AVOIDING BROOKLYN.

Only Thirty-five Untried Bail Cases Now on the Docket.

The County Court records regarding crime in Brooklyn at the close of the present term disclose the fact that either the police have not been very active during the past year or the criminal classes are avoiding Brooklyn. The District Attorney's office and the county Judges had disposed of practically all the business on hand when the criminal affairs were wound up for the Summer on July 12. At that time there were only seven persons in jail awaiting trial. On the day before the court closed, when the Grand Jury was discharged, there were in Raymond Street Jail only those persons who represented cases under indictment for which there had been returns to the Grand Jury. From Jan. 1 to July 12 there were only fifty-three untried bail cases, and of these in five there were no arrests made, in five the jury disagreed, in five those under bail were in the penitentiary serving other sentences, and in three others the bonds had been forfeited. So that there remain only thirty-five untried bail cases. This condition of affairs is almost unprecedented in Kings County.

The great increase in lawlessness among boys is one of the striking facts in the record of crime of the past term in the County Court.

Tin Plate Wage Scale Not Yet Settled.

The third day of the conference between the American Tin Plate Company and the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers did not result in an agreement being reached, and the conference will be resumed this morning. President Warner Armes of the American Tin Plate Company said that they were discussing details of the schedule, but refused to say whether they would reach an agreement or not.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan Here.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London arrived here yesterday morning on the Oceanic. He is going to Northfield and will be one of the speakers at the meetings there. He will be heard in this city on Saturday at 3 P. M. at the Gospel Tent, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

ROUGH RIDERS DENOUNCED

Major Smith's Lawyer Says They Hid Behind Hills.

WARM LANGUAGE IN COURT

Dismissed Officer's Effort to Get a Rehearing Bitterly Contested by the Deputy Attorney General.

The battle of San Juan Hill was fought over again yesterday in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, where Clinton H. Smith, ex-Major of the Seventy-first Regiment, removed from the National Guard by Gov. Roosevelt after the Cuban campaign, renewed his legal warfare for rehabilitation. Col. Alexander Bacon, on behalf of Smith, denounced the officers and men of the Rough Riders.

"The Seventy-first Regiment," he said, "did not send its Adjutant back to explain the acts of its Colonel and its Lieutenant Colonel. Major Smith and the Seventy-first Regiment were shot at and did not hide behind hills, as did the Rough Riders. The Rough Riders were shot at, oh, yes; but the Spaniards had to shoot at them through two hills. The Rough Riders did not come up to the front until the soldiers of the regular army had put the enemy to flight. Major Smith did what he was ordered to do at San Juan Hill. He was shot at for many hours. A soldier fell dying from the enemy's shot on Major Smith's breast, yet he does not wear a hat turned up at one side."

Special Deputy Attorney General E. P. Coyne, representing Gov. Roosevelt and the military court that tried and dismissed Smith, replied to this onslaught.

"The fact is," he replied, with deliberate emphasis, "that after the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment had charged Major Smith with being a coward, Major Smith asked that a court of inquiry be appointed to investigate his conduct at San Juan Hill, and that court of inquiry reported that the men of the Seventy-first Regiment had they not been led by cowardly officers, would have fought as honorably and as bravely as did the other soldiers of our army on that occasion. That court, appointed at the request of Major Smith, exonerated the men of the Seventy-first Regiment, and found that the officers of that regiment were cowards."

SMITH GIVES THE LIE.

The speaker, while uttering these words, was looking Smith full in the face, as though watching the effect. Smith heard them to the end without moving. Then he arose to his feet, white with rage.

"And you are a cowardly liar when you say so!" he cried. Then he apologized to Justice Giegerich, on the bench, for his words.

These were but incidents in a hearing characterized throughout by insinuation and bitter invective. The hearing before Justice Giegerich was on the application by Judge Coyne to set aside an order made by Justice McAdam, some weeks ago, directing Gen. Peter C. Doyle and the military court of inquiry appointed by Gov. Roosevelt, which reported that Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment was unfit to be an officer of the National Guard, to show cause before the Appellate Division of the Third Judicial Department why a writ of certiorari should not issue reviewing the decision of the military tribunal.

Judge Coyne argued that the civil courts had no right to interfere with the action of a military tribunal and the discretion of the Governor in military matters.

Col. Bacon, who was accompanied in court by his client, in his argument said it was not argued that Gov. Roosevelt did not have the right to appoint a court of inquiry and that a proper court had the right to hear evidence and make a finding on it. "But," said Col. Bacon, "if a court-martial takes illegal evidence and makes a report on it and the Governor approves the finding of the court arrived at on that illegal evidence, then the whole proceeding is illegal.

"This is a case," he continued, becoming excited, "where a man was shot in ambush. We admire an open foe, but we despise a bushwhacker. We want to know what the charges against Major Smith were and why he was discharged. We have been shot at from ambush long enough. We want our foes to come out in the open and we will meet them."

"I object," shouted Judge Coyne. "Col. Bacon has put into his papers cowardly insinuations against honorable men, against the Governor of this State. I appeal to the Court to confine Col. Bacon to the papers before it and that he be confined to an argument on the merits of the case.

"I will confine myself to the facts and to my papers," retorted Col. Bacon. "I have not put anything into my papers that is not a fact."

He then gave a history of the proceedings of the court-martial. "After the report was ready," he shouted, "we were allowed to go to Albany and let the glorious Governor talk to us for an hour—sent for to come on a fool's errand."

ROUGH RIDERS DENOUNCED.

Col. Bacon here delivered his denunciation against the Rough Riders, waving his arms about his head and fairly yelling certain sentences and at other times using tones and gestures of supreme contempt.

Referring to the members of the Board of Inquiry upon whose report Major Smith was dismissed, Col. Bacon said, with a sneer: "And these men are said to be honorable men. Maybe they are, but I am reminded, too, that Brutus was an honorable man."

Justice Giegerich interrupted him. "I will not permit that any further," he said. "I meant to interfere before."

In concluding, Col. Bacon said that it was the purpose of Major Smith to nullify the action of the Governor by getting the courts to nullify the illegal action of the Board of Inquiry. "It was the most cowardly proceeding," concluded Col. Bacon, "ever held in the United States."

There was an involuntary rustle of excitement throughout the courtroom when Col. Bacon sat down, which gave way to dead silence when Judge Coyne arose. He said he was sorry that Col. Bacon pretended that he did not know what the charge against Major Smith was. He then turned deliberately about and faced Smith, and speaking slowly and distinctly, reviewed the charges, ending with the words: "Major Smith is charged with being a coward and incompetent." It was at the conclusion of this sentence that Smith arose and denounced the speaker as a liar.

Judge Giegerich's gavel came down with a bang, and Judge Coyne desisted from replying to the ex-officer.

Continuing his argument, Judge Coyne said that Major Smith was not entitled to a review of the case. "The only purpose of it," said Judge Coyne, "is to vilify and slander a number of honorable men. It is to give Col. Bacon a chance to utter his vile, slanderous, and cowardly accusations against honorable men—men whose valor at San Juan Hill has been honored by the people."

"That sounds like another of our Governor's stump speeches," said Col. Bacon, and he was again stopped by Justice Giegerich. At the conclusion of the argument Justice Giegerich took the papers in the case and reserved decision.

MACMONNIES GROUP ARRIVES.

Naval Memorial for the Arch at the Prospect Park Entrance.

The naval group by MacMonnies, the sculptor, which was ordered by George V. Brower, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, has arrived at the Custom House and will be placed on the Soldiers and Sailors' Arch at the Plaza entrance to Prospect Park some time before the end of the week. The group is one of two to be furnished by Mr. MacMonnies, at a cost of $50,000. The other will be designed for the army.

The sculptor's brother, who lives in Manhattan, communicated with Commissioner Brower yesterday morning and wanted payment for the group that has just been delivered. He understood, it appeared, that it was to be paid for as soon as it reached the Custom House. The Commissioner told him that the payment would not be made until the group was placed in position, according to the terms of the contract.

F. Herbert Tate Buried.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 1.—F. Herbert Tate, the New York contractor and alleged bigamist who killed himself at Malden, Mass., July 24, was buried here Sunday. The Pensacola Mrs. Tate is reported critically ill. Telegrams received here from Boston announced that the Massachusetts Mrs. Tate left there Friday for Pensacola, having in her possession Herbert Tate's will and other papers. She has not yet arrived here.

POST OFFICE EMPLOYES GET BEGGING LETTER

Gen. McAlpin Requests Funds for Republican Campaign.

THE COMMENTS OF A CLERK

Asks How the Men's Home Addresses Are Obtained—Pay Day and the Request Come Together.

The following letter from the Republican State Committee's headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and signed by Gen. E. A. McAlpin as Treasurer, was received Monday by an employe of the Post Office in this city, it being one of several thousand sent from the same source to all the Federal employes in the city:

New York, July 30, 1900.

My Dear Sir: The Republican State Committee intends to make an early and energetic campaign. To do this we will need funds. The Democratic Party, through its committee, will attempt to make the most vigorous campaign possible to carry the State of New York. To offset this the Republican State Committee intends to employ every legitimate means to awaken an interest and to bring out the Republican vote on registration and election days.

If this meets with your approval, such voluntary contribution as you may be pleased to make will be gratefully appreciated.

Please make checks payable to E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer Republican State Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City. Very truly yours,

E. A. McALPIN, Treasurer.

The employe who received the letter sent it to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, with the following comment:

N. Y., Aug. 1, 1900.

Dear Sirs: Here is a copy I got by mail this morning—not to the P. O., but to my residence the same as last year. Payday was yesterday at the P. O., and it looks as if the letters were sent out in time to reach us before our money was all spent. Last year these braces was signed by Lemuel Quigg, and the chances are if a man don't contribute he need not look for any favors at the P. O., or, in other words, his finish can be seen.

Just think, after working a person nearly to death in the N. Y. P. O., all the year around from 1 to 2 hours overtime, and not even give a man a raise in salary in 3 or 4 years, and then the Republicans to send a letter and ask for a contribution on the head of it.

It is a threat, that's what I think. Where did McAlpin get our addresses? was it from Van Cott or from the Bluebook? A lot of us men are going to get left on account of the way Van Cott gave out last appropriation money July 1, 1900, and it is dead sure the republicans will get few checks as well as few votes this year. All these braces will do no good. Generally there is a notice posted up at the P. O. in reference to Political Contributions, but so far they have not been put up for this year. It is all well enough for Supts. of the P. O. and of the branch P. O. stations to send in their checks, they hold big paying Jobs, 2 and 3 thousand a year; but do ask poor clerks only getting 6 or 7 hundred dollars a year for a contribution and almost work them to death in the bargain and then leave it to a Dist. leader to say whether to raise his pay or not after he is in the service 3 or 4 or 5 years is a little to much of a good thing. What does McAlpin think the clerks are, "damphools." Where did McAlpin get the names, the Custom house also gets a brace.

In connection with this letter it was pointed out yesterday that in order not to violate the civil service law, which prohibits Federal officers soliciting campaign funds from the employes under them, and prohibits every one soliciting or sending appeals to the employes at their places of work, the State Committee evaded it by securing the home addresses of the men and mailing the begging letters there.

An effort was made yesterday afternoon to see Postmaster Van Cott and Collector Bidwell to ascertain where the list of employes in the hands of the State Committee came from, and if they were instrumental in furnishing them, but neither official could be found, both being, it was said, out of town. Gen. McAlpin also had left the city by the time the above letter was received yesterday afternoon, and no one could be found at either the campaign headquarters or the Federal buildings who would even raise a whisper on the subject.

MONEY AND JEWELS STOLEN.

Proprietor of Spring Street Baker's Shop Out About $1,000—Police Baffled.

The police are doing their utmost to discover the perpetrators of a robbery which occurred early Tuesday morning at 5 Spring Street. Mrs. Mary Seibert, who has a baker's shop and salesroom on the premises, is the victim. She claims to have lost about $1,000 in money and jewelry. The shop and salesroom are located in the basement of the building. Mrs. Seibert sleeps in a rear room on the second floor. She retired at an early hour Tuesday morning, taking with her a japanned box, which she had owned for fifteen years. The box contained $648, one pin, with three diamonds, costing $300; diamond earrings, costing $210; a necklace, with a heart pendant, valued at $35; a long gold chain, valued at $20; a fob chain, with the initials "M. S.," costing $50, and a badge with the name "Dora Kupfer." The badge also bore the inscription "K. & L. of the Golden Star" and cost $25. There were some small pieces of jewelry.

Mrs. Seibert's maid left her room at 5:30 o'clock, leaving the door unlocked. An hour later Mrs. Seibert went to the shop, leaving the box and its contents in her room, and locking the door leading to the rooms after her. At 7:30 o'clock she told the maid to go to her room and get the box and bring it into the shop. When the maid unlocked the door she found the box lying on the floor. It had been forced open and the contents taken out. Several bureau drawers and trunks had also been broken and their contents scattered about the rooms.

The robbery was immediately reported to the police. Mrs. Seibert believes that somebody familiar with the premises committed the robbery.

FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Many Families Destitute—Appeal to Governor for Public Aid.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 1.—It is reported from Kerrville, in Southwestern Texas, that a large section of country has been flooded. Scores of families are said to be destitute and homeless.

No railroads run into the flood district. An appeal has been sent to Gov. Sayers for public aid.

TO FORM VAUDEVILLE CIRCUIT.

Local and Traveling Managers Hold a Conference Here.

The Local and Traveling Vaudeville and Burlesque Managers' Association of America are getting ready to organize a syndicate and form a circuit. A joint committee from the local and traveling associations is now perfecting the plans. A meeting of this committee was held yesterday in the Bon Ton Building on West Twenty-third Street.

The session yesterday was called to order by Henry C. Jacobs of Rochester, President of the Traveling Association. He said it was intended to form a circuit for vaudeville performers so as to remove the present necessity for making long railroad jumps. It meant the practical formation of a syndicate.

Among those present at the meeting were James L. Kernan of Philadelphia, Peter Clark of Newark, O. F. Mills of Milwaukee, Robert Fulton of Chicago, Messrs. Hyde and Behman of Brooklyn, Al. Reeves of Brooklyn, Fred Irwin of Chicago, Hurtig and Seamon of New York, J. H. Curtin of New York, Edward F. Miner, representing the H. C. Miner Estate of New York, and William H. Buck of Albany.

It was decided that a committee of ten men should be appointed to devise ways and means and to report their finding today. The Chair appointed the committee, at the head of which is Samuel Scribner of New York. Edward F. Miner was made Secretary. The conferrees adjourned till 2 this afternoon.

Chautauqua Railroad Extension.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A contract has been awarded to Vandergrift & Co. of Philadelphia for building an extension of the Jamestown and Chautauqua Railway from Mayville to Westfield. The work is to be completed by May 1, 1901.

First Receipt of New Rice.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The first lot of rice of this year's crop arrived to-day. It consisted of thirty-six sacks and was sold at 4½c. The rice was especially fine, indicating an excellent quality for the season.

LOST CHILD BUT SAVED WIFE.

Captain of a Canalboat Awakes to Find His Craft Sinking and Then Faces Terrible Alternative.

The necessity of choosing between the saving of wife or child was the trying experience which faced Capt. Walter J. King of canalboat J. L. Kiers early yesterday morning in Newtown Creek.

The boat, which was lying at the foot of Clay Street, is owned by the Beaver Wyk Towing Company. On board, besides the Captain, were his wife and their two children—Jessie, six, and Alice, eight years old.

The sound of water pouring into the boat awakened Capt. King about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He rushed on deck, and finding that the boat was fast filling, went below and awakened his sleeping family. First aroused his wife, and then waded to the bunks occupied by the children, on the opposite side of the cabin. Catching the two little ones in his arms, he made his way to the deck, followed by his wife.

On reaching the deck, Capt. King found that it was impossible for him to clamber to the dock. He took in the seriousness of the situation at a glance. There was no time to lose. The boat was sinking rapidly, and was almost awash of the deck. His wife could swim, and he persuaded her to get into the water. Then he followed her, with the children in his arms.

They were compelled to swim around the dock, and the excitement the woman bestirred. King had to assist her. At the same time Alice became frightened and began to struggle. While trying to quiet her, little Jessie slipped from the father's grip.

Then the wife screamed that she was drowning, and, on the impulse of the moment, he had to choose between his wife and the child. In his emergency he cried out for help, but there was no response. He quickly assisted his wife to the dock as safety, and then handed over the elder girl to her. She, but with her lost exhausted with the effort, and fainted. The cries of the baby ringing in her ears, struck out for the place where she heard the sound. He swam in the wrong direction. He saw what he thought was the child on the surface of the water, and struck out for it. He swam in about the spot, but was unable to find any trace of the little one, and with his remaining strength he managed to get back to the dock.

Then the man and his wife, with the child that had been saved, made their way toward Manhattan Avenue. They met Policeman Higgins of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, with him returned to the dock. The canalboat had sunk to the level of the water. The wife and child were removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was found that symptoms of pneumonia had set in, owing to the exposure. Capt. King remained at the dock, looking for the body of his child. The sinking of the boat, so far as could be learned, was due to the opening of a seam.

JOSEPH P. WHITE FINED.

Walking on the Marine Railway and Drawing a Pistol His Offenses.

Josiah P. White, 136 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, was fined in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday for disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons at Manhattan Beach on July 23.

It was alleged that he persisted in walking on the Marine Railway tracks, often being told not to do so by Policeman Rourke, and drew a pistol on Rourke when told to get off the tracks. White claimed that Rourke was about to assault him, and that he had a right to carry a pistol.

White was fined $5 and placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace. He gave notice of an appeal from Magistrate Voorhees's decision.

ONE BOY STABS ANOTHER.

Resents the Charge that He Stole Twenty-five Cents.

Edward Kemp, a sixteen-year-old boy, living in East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, was stabbed in the abdomen yesterday afternoon at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, by Millard Kemp, seventeen years old, of Jennings Street and Southern Boulevard. The boys were in a restaurant at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, when Kemp accused Fee of stealing 25 cents from him. Fee denied this and they went into the street, quarreling. Fee then drew a knife and stabbed Kemp.

Kemp's friends ran into the restaurant and informed Sergt. Sheils of the Harlem Police Station. The Sergeant sent detectives in search of his assailant. The wounded boy was taken to Harlem Hospital, where his wound, which is not serious, was dressed. He said he would not press the case against Fee.

HUSBAND ARRESTED.

He Sets up the Plea that New Jersey Has No Jurisdiction Over Him.

Mrs. Mary Fletcher of 41 Barrow Street, this city, yesterday caused the arrest of Patrick Fletcher of 320 Park Avenue, Hoboken, on a non-support. Fletcher was known to his neighbors as Mr. Fisher. A woman who lived with him was known as Mrs. Fisher. Mrs. Fletcher identified Mrs. Fisher as Mrs. Frederick Kirsheim, who lived with her husband and two children at 41 Barrow Street up to two years ago.

Then she eloped with Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, taking her two children. The next day she sent her husband a letter telling where she and Fletcher could be found. Kirsheim went to see his wife, Mrs. Fletcher agreed to go, but found her so happy that he agreed to not to disturb her, and also to pay her $4 a week in order that she should be no expense to her. Mrs. Fletcher called on her husband and asked him to return to her, but he and Mrs. Kirsheim moved away, and she did not find them again until Monday.

Fletcher set up the defense that his wife was not a resident of Hoboken, and he had not yet established a legal residence in New Jersey, therefore the Hoboken authorities had no jurisdiction in such a case. Recorder Stanton adjourned the hearing and referred the law points involved to City Attorney James L. Minturn.

DETECTIVES GET JOHN CLARK.

Embezzling Deputy Collector Recognized at Chicago Race Track.

John C. Clark, ex-Deputy Collector in the bureau of the collection of rents in city markets, department of the Controller's office, who fled from the city on May 21 after having embezzled nearly $11,000, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Chicago by Pinkerton detectives, at the instance of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, Clark's surety in the sum of $2,000.

Clark, who is sixty years old, had been employed in the Controller's office for thirteen years. It was found that through a system of forged receipt vouchers he had stolen $10,986, although at the time he left the city it was said that he had only about $200. The remainder had been squandered on race horses.

Clark was traced to Washington and then to Chicago. As he was known to be a frequenter of the race tracks, a Pinkerton man with a photograph of the fugitive, watched Hawthorne track. On Saturday the detective caught sight of a man making a bet, and who resembled the photograph of Clark. The man was followed to a boarding house, where it was learned that he was known as Price. The Pinkerton company here was notified and a detective went to Chicago, who identified Price as Clark yesterday, and he was at once arrested. Detective Sergeant Jeremiah Murphy of Capt. McCluskey's staff left for Chicago last night with requisition papers.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Clark has signified his willingness to return to New York without requisition papers.

Benefit for Dock Fire Survivors.

Passengers of the North German Lloyd steamer Bluecher are showing much sympathy for the survivors of the Hoboken disaster. The Barbarossa, which left New York July 12, carried a number of passengers who had originally taken passage on one or other of the destroyed vessels, among them being Arthur Cassen, conductor of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Under his direction an entertainment is given on the evening of July 18, which netted the sum of $300 for the fund for the sufferers. The programme included a number of violin and piano solos and concluded with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; wind fresh southerly, shifting to westerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,778. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TRIES TO KILL THE SHAH

Assassin Attacks Him in His Carriage, but Is Disarmed.

SEIZED BY THE GRAND VIZIER

The Shah Is Not Disturbed and Continues His Excursion—Prisoner Not Identified.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Mouzaffer-ed-dine, Shah of Persia, who has been a visitor to the exposition since Saturday as the guest of France, narrowly escaped an assassin's bullet this morning. It had been arranged that he should to-day visit Sevres and see the National Pottery Works, going afterward to Versailles, and it was just after he had left the Sovereigns' Palace, on his way to the Seine to go on board a yacht placed at his disposal for the trip, that the attempt upon his life was made.

Only five minutes before the pistol was presented at his breast he was the recipient of a letter which warned him that his life was in danger. No serious thought, however, was given to its contents, so numerous had been former warnings of the same character. As he was seated in the landau, before leaving the court of the palace, his secretary brought him a letter dated Naples, but posted in Paris last night, signed with a name bearing an Italian termination. It said:

"To-day you shall meet the same fate as Humbert."

In nowise disconcerted the Shah handed the letter to the officer on guard and gave orders for the carriage to start. The gates of the palace were thrown open, and, as the monarch emerged, a large crowd of curious onlookers broke into cries of "Vive le Shah!" and "Vive le Perse!" Hardly had these acclamations died away when a man, dressed in the ordinary clothing of a Paris workman, darted forward from between two automobiles, where he was hidden, and rushed toward the imperial carriage, overthrowing a bicycle policeman, who fell under the feet of the horses.

In an instant he was on the carriage step. Holding the door with the left hand, with his right he pushed a revolver toward the breast of the Shah. He seemed to hesitate for a moment, as though undecided where to aim. This hesitation saved the Persian monarch's life, for before the assassin could pull the trigger a strong hand grasped his wrist and wrenched it so that the weapon dropped harmlessly to the bottom of the landau.

"I'd like to have a photograph of that man," nonchalently exclaimed the Shah. Then addressing a few words in his native tongue to his companions in the carriage, he told the coachman to drive on.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

An eye-witness of the affair describes it as follows:

"When the gate of the palace opened the first carriage to appear contained the Shah. He sat at the right-hand side of the carriage, with his doctor at his side. Opposite was the Grand Vizier, and at his side General Parent, the personal aide of the Shah. They were on their way to the Pont Alexander III., where they were to take the boat on the Seine for Sèvres to visit the pottery works there.

"The landau turned to the left toward the Avenue Bois de Boulogne. It had not gone far when a man dressed as a carpenter rushed toward the carriage and put his right foot on the step, resting his left hand on the door to assist him to mount. Then, drawing his right hand from his pocket, he pushed it toward the breast of the Shah. This hand carried a revolver. The Shah was surprised, but did not really pay much attention to the man until he perceived the weapon. Then he bounded aside, and, standing up in the landau, lifted a cane, a second later bringing it down upon the head of his assailant.

"At the same moment the Grand Vizier jumped to his feet and seized the man by the arm and twisted his wrist, actually raising him from the ground. The Grand Vizier is a veritable giant, and without apparent effort he held the aggressor suspended in the air. Then a policeman following on a bicycle jumped from his machine, and, grasping the man, drew him back. Other police arrived, and the man was overpowered and led away."

A crowd of 500 people who witnessed the attempted assassination made a rush toward the would-be murderer and tried to attack him, but there were many police in the neighborhood acting as guards of the Shah, and these prevented the mob from doing violence to the miscreant. The prisoner was taken to the police station.

COOLNESS OF THE SHAH.

The Shah did not appear excited by the attempt, and when the man had been led away he reseated himself in his carriage and quietly spoke in Persian to the Grand Vizier. Then he said to the coachman, "Drive on," and the carriage proceeded to the Alexander III. Bridge, where a boat was taken for Sèvres. Another eye-witness of the attempted assassination says the courage of the Shah was remarkable. He acted with perfect coolness, and was among the first to seize his would-be murderer, holding him with both hands until the man was thrown to the earth by the police.

The would-be assassin declines absolutely to give his name or nationality. He speaks but little, and that with a Southern accent. He is about twenty-six years of age, has chestnut-colored hair, a large mustache, and blue-gray eyes. In his pocket, when searched, were found an ugly knife and a handkerchief marked "128th Regiment Infantry." When this was discovered the man said: "That will not aid you in your inquiries concerning my identity." Later in the day, to some officials of the household of the Shah who tried to interrogate him, the prisoner said: "Your master will do well to resign; otherwise, we will kill him."

The pistol carried by the would-be murderer was of the bulldog type, loaded with five cartridges. When the police seized the man he tried to break away and cried: "Vivre! Children! People!" An officer tried to stop him, but he shouted: "To my assistance, friends!" Then he quieted down and permitted himself to be taken off.

When the knife was found on his person an officer remarked: "You also had a knife," to which the man replied: "Yes: I took some precaution." "Why did you attempt to assassinate the Shah?" the officer asked. "Because," was the reply, "it pleased me. That does not concern you." To all other questions the prisoner remained dumb.

ASSAILANT NOT IDENTIFIED.

Up to midnight nothing regarding the assassin or his connections had been learned that was not known within half an hour of his arrest. He maintains absolute silence. The peculiarity of his accent, although he speaks perfect French, mystifies the officials. It having been asserted by one of these that his accent was English, a man speaking English was permitted to enter his cell. The visitor addressed him, but he gave the appearance of absolute inability to understand, and the visitor came away convinced that he was not acquainted with that language. The impression left was that he is from Southern France or, possibly, is a border Spaniard.

Paris has received the news of the attempt with but one sentiment, that of indignation. All join to condemn this outrage upon the guest of the nation. As a result of it the Shah will hereafter be surrounded by a guard wherever he goes.

Extra precautions will also be taken to protect President Loubet.

Late to-night the police secured a piece of evidence going to support the popular belief that the Shah's assailant had an accomplice. M. Massy, an artist, says that a quarter of an hour before the outrage he saw the criminal in company with a well-dressed man, impatiently awaiting the appearance of the royal visitor. The prisoner stamped his feet and exclaimed, "Lord! What a time he is." At this his companion pulled a fine watch from his pocket, saying, "It is five past 9, and it won't be long now."

Shah May Not Visit England.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Shah's visit to England has been virtually abandoned, according to The Times, on account of the attempt to assassinate him in Paris.

"THE CZAR'S TURN NEXT."

Bresci's Exclamation to a Prison Warder—More Alleged Accomplices Arrested—Regicide in Milan.

ROME, Aug. 2.—Bresci still maintains his excited demeanor, and has to be dressed forcibly. To-day he exclaimed to a warder: "It will be the Czar's turn next."

The police have found evidence that Bresci acted in collusion with others, and numerous arrests have been made.

Bresci's brother, a shoe dealer, and another kinsman, named Marozzi, and seven Anarchists have been arrested at Prato.

Natale Possanzini, who was arrested at Ancona, admits traveling with Bresci from Milan to Monza.

Bresci has been removed from Monza to Milan.

VICTOR AT HIS FATHER'S BIER.

MONZA, Aug. 2.—King Victor Emmanuel III., upon arriving here, met his mother, Queen Margherita, first at the castle. She fell into his arms weeping.

The King knelt before the body of his father and repeatedly kissed and embraced it.

Afterward, for an hour, he, his mother, and wife prayed in the death chamber.

Subsequently the King received the members of the Cabinet, the audience lasting an hour and a quarter.

All the Ministers, with the exception of the Ministers of War and Justice, who are in Rome, took the oath of allegiance.

BRESCI HAD ACCOMPLICES.

ROME, Aug. 3.—According to declarations made to the Milan police by persons who witnessed the assassination of King Humbert, especially the King's footmen, four or five persons, wearing around their necks black handkerchiefs such as Bresci wore, were seen around the royal carriage at the time of the crime. After it was committed they began shouting, evidently to increase the confusion and to help Bresci to escape.

Il Corriere della Italia says the police have discovered that a huge plot was formed in America to murder King Humbert, and that his assassination was to be followed by similar crimes throughout Europe.

Another discovery is that Bresci last Saturday entered the Royal Chapel of the villa during mass, evidently with the intention of assassinating Humbert if he were there.

IS SHE BRESCI'S WIFE?

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—La Reforme says an inquiry has been opened at Antwerp regarding a young woman who married an Italian giving the name of Tomaso Caricelli in New York in December, 1897.

She believes the man identical with the assassin of King Humbert, and declares that the photograph of the assassin is that of the man she married.

Cannot Find Humbert's Will.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Notwithstanding the most thorough search, the will of King Humbert has not yet been found. Count Brambilla has arrived in Rome to continue the search, which is retarding the arrangements for the funeral.

Humbert's Messenger Turns Back.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Lieut. Boselli of the Italian Army, who is making a horseback ride from Florence to Berlin with a letter from King Humbert to Emperor William, suspended his ride at Munich upon the news of the Monza tragedy, came on to Berlin by rail, and then returned to Rome.

THE SIPIDO CASE.

Mr. Balfour Has Told Belgium that It Was a Miscarriage of Justice.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons to-day A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, said, replying to a question, that the Government had represented to Belgium that they thought there had been a most unfortunate miscarriage of justice in the case of Sipido. No reply has been received.

Jean Baptiste Sipido, April 4, 1900, made an attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales as the latter was passing through Brussels on the way from England to Denmark. A pistol was fired at the Prince in his car at the Northern Railway Station, but the ball did not strike him. The Assize Court July 5 found Sipido guilty of attempting to kill the Prince, but held that he acted without discernment. Sipido, who is sixteen years old, was sentenced to a reformatory until he should attain his majority. The following day it was announced that he had escaped across the frontier. He is still at large.

EDWARD T. CUSHING ILL.

Operated Upon for Appendicitis at the Nassau Hospital, Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 2.—Edward T. Cushing, one of the prominent members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and also a member of the New York Produce Exchange, is at the new Nassau Hospital at Mineola, suffering from an attack of appendicitis. A successful operation was performed last evening by Dr. Louis N. Lanehart of Hempstead, and while Mr. Cushing's condition is as good as can be expected, he is not yet entirely out of danger.

The hospital was recently built through the efforts of William C. Whitney and a number of the other well-known residents of Hempstead, and has an excellent staff of physicians.

TO FIND THE NORTH POLE.

Capt. Banendahl of the German Navy to Head an Expedition.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Capt. Banendahl of the Imperial Navy will start for the North Pole in a fortnight.

He will sail directly into the pack-ice regions north of Spitzbergen, and then eastward to the open sea, when he believes that he can reach the pole. He will take three years' provisions.

Dropped Dead While Bathing.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Patrick Gallagher, a middle-aged man residing at Ardmore, Penn., dropped dead from heart disease this afternoon while bathing near the foot of Tennessee Avenue. The man was wading knee deep in the surf when he was seen to totter and fall. He was dead when help reached him.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 81½c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c.; cotton, middling, 9¾c.; iron, No. 1 Northern, $17; butter, Western creamery, 19½c. Commercial World—Page 11.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Short Line. Fast Time.
Pennsylvania Railroad to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, and the Southwest.—Adv.

The second edition of Lloyd Bryce's "Lady Blanche's Salon" has just been brought out by HARPER & BROTHERS.—Adv.

QUINTAVALLI LIVED HERE

Bresci's Supposed Accomplice Also Has American Wife.

SHE SAYS HE KNEW ASSASSIN

Declares He Went to Europe Four Months Ago, but Only for the Benefit of His Health.

Mrs. Jennie Quintavalli, the wife of Nicola Quintavalli, who was arrested Wednesday at the Rio Marina, on the Island of Elba, on suspicion of being an accomplice of the assassin Bresci, and on whose person were found letters and photographs of well-known Anarchists, lives at 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, this city. She was much affected by the news of her husband's arrest.

Mrs. Quintavilli works in the cigar factory of L. Muller & Son, at 155 Crosby Street. At the factory it was said she had been there employed for four or five years; that she was a steady, hard-working young woman, and earned $6 or $7 a week. She had reported for work as usual yesterday morning, but after complaining of feeling ill, had asked to be excused, saying she wanted to go home.

TALK WITH MRS. QUINTAVALLI.

Mrs. Quintavalli was found last night on the top floor of the house in East One Hundred and Ninth Street, where she lives with her mother, her sister, and her brother-in-law, Robert Ault, a bookkeeper in a downtown wholesale house.

"I was born in this city, twenty-five years ago, and was married six years ago," she said. "I was never out of this country myself, and know nothing about Italy. I don't even speak Italian well. I do not know what my husband's politics were, and least of all thought him an Anarchist. Even now, looking back, he never gave me cause to suspect him of that. Mr. Quintavalli was acquainted with Bresci, but they could hardly be called friends.

"For some years we lived in West Hoboken, where Nicola was the manager and part owner of Camillio Tua's barber's shop, at Savoy and Spring Streets. About eight months ago my husband began to fail in health and sold his share of the business. Last April we came to New York to live with my family. My husband's health did not improve, and he decided a voyage to Italy would build him up. His mother was living on the other side and he went to see her."

"Do you know if he went over on the same steamer with Bresci?" was asked.

"I do not. I went with him to the pier to see him off."

"On what date did he leave here?"

"I don't remember, but it was about four months ago."

"What was the name of the steamship?"

"I don't know. I went to see my husband off, not to run around the steamer looking for its name. It was a French Line vessel, however. If Nicola is really implicated in the plot, I can't understand it. My only hope is that Salvatore Quintavelli and Nicola Quintavalli are different men."

WELL KNOWN IN HOBOKEN.

Quintavalli, Capt. Usher Says, Once Threatened to Kill His Wife.

A Riot at Headquarters.

The police of West Hoboken were busy all day yesterday among the Italian Anarchists there. As the result of their investigation it was learned that Nicola Quintavalli had been well known among the Anarchists there for the past five years.

The principal meeting place for the Anarchists is over the saloon of Pamillio Tua, at Spring and Hoboken Streets. All the partitions in the upper floor there have been torn down, and the place fitted up as a large assembly room. It was here that Quintavalli was accustomed to hold forth to his brother Anarchists, and the Italians in the vicinity say that Bresci frequently came to attend.

On one occasion a few months ago, when Bresci was at the meeting with several other Anarchists from Paterson, the meeting ended in a riot. The harangues of the Italians were so violent in their nature that they aroused the anger of a number of the Democrats in the vicinity. Justice of the Peace Richard Francois is the Democratic leader in Hoboken and the head of a Democratic club bearing his name.

This club attended the meeting of the Italians in a body, and before many Anarchistic speeches had been made started in to make things lively. They upset the table and chairs and soon had the Italian Anarchists in a panic. Bresci and Quintavalli fled in terror of their lives and escaped from the hall by running down a back stairway.

A search through the police records shows that Quintavalli was under arrest in the Hoboken jail for threatening to kill his wife. The latter came to the police station one night and told Capt. Usher that her husband had threatened to kill her.

"I remember her now," said Capt. Usher yesterday. "She was evidently frightened out of her wits. She told us that her husband was a rabid Anarchist, and that he had pointed a pistol at her head and told her that he was going to shoot her. I sent a man around to the barber's store at the corner of Spring and Savoy Streets, where Quintavalli worked. He surrendered without any protest, and when brought to the station denied the charge against him flatly.

"When we searched him, however, we found a loaded 38-calibre revolver in his pocket. We held him over night, but when he was arraigned in court the next morning his wife refused to press the charge against him, and he was discharged. That is the only record we have of him here, and outside of his anarchistic tendencies he was always known as a quiet and peaceable man."

LANNER KNOWN IN PATERSON.

Other Supposed Accomplice of Bresci Once Worked in Dyeing Factory There.

Several Italians in Paterson said yesterday that they thought that Anton Lanner, who was arrested at Ivrea as being an accomplice of Bresci's, was the man who bought a ticket for Italy from Pasquale Brescido of 208 Market Street on July 1 under the name of Bianchi.

"We called him Groisoni," said one man, "and that was the name Brescida knew him by, but it was only a nickname. His real name was Lanner, and he was known to be a friend of Bresci."

An inspection of the books of the Weidman Dyeing Company showed that a Lanner had been employed there at one time. He had been discharged, however, two years ago.

Chicago Bond Issue Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Judge Tuley to-day granted the injunction petitioned for by Eugene H. Fishburn, to restrain the city from issuing the $2,500,000 bonds voted on at the Spring election. The Court found that there were not enough votes cast in favor of the proposition to warrant the issuance of the bonds. Out of a total of 280,000 voting at the election 172,000 voted on the question, 108,000 being in favor of the issuance of the bonds and 64,000 opposed to it.

Bessemer Steel Mills Resume.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—The Bessemer Rolling Mill resumed operations this morning with 500 men on the payroll. This mill signed the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers a week ago. The mills of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, at Birmingham and Gate City, have not resumed, and will not until the scale is signed. With the resumption of operations at the rolling mill, all industries in Bessemer are again active.

The Business Man's Delight.
The Pennsylvania Limited to Chicago. All conveniences of office, comforts of home; diversions of club.—Adv.

MILLIONAIRE IN JAIL.

While William Cuthbert Is in the County Prison His Mining Stock Soars in Value.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—William Cuthbert was sentenced to Joliet this week for forgery. He owns silver mines in Idaho, and had almost forgotten the fact when a message came to-day telling him that his stock, through recent fluctuations in the market, had jumped up to the value of $2,000,000.

The mines were bought by the late Gen. Cuthbert and were checked to the credit of his son when the latter was made executor of the estate. Society people knew Cuthbert as a mine owner, but Cuthbert never told of the mines.

In jail to-day he refused to divulge any of the details, but admitted that he was the owner of mines, and his countenance told of the joy he found in the receipt of the message.

"I had a purpose in giving myself up and suffering punishment," he said. "The public may learn that purpose some time, and think I am not so bad as I am painted."

Cuthbert was once wealthy and manager of the Leland Hotel. He forged extensions and disappeared, but in Minneapolis several weeks ago gave himself up to the Chief of Police and arranged with an attorney to watch over his mining interests. Since he has been confined in the county jail speculators have opened negotiations with the attorney and are looking toward the purchase of the properties.

DR. LYLE ON LIQUOR.

Two Ounces a Day, He Says, Will Neither Hurt a Person Nor Do Him Any Good.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Dr. B. F. Lyle, Chairman of the Board of Education Committee on Text Books and Supplies, to-day examined the manikins purchased by the board purporting to show conditions of the human organs resulting from alcohol, and declared them fraudulent.

"No such ulcers of the stomach, intestines, liver, or kidneys as shown are caused by alcohol," he said. "The only chart that is correct is that showing the condition of the stomach of moderate drinkers, which pictures the blood vessels slightly congested. The same condition would follow a hearty meal. Two ounces of liquor a day will not hurt any one, or do him any good, either, for that matter."

Dr. Lyle himself never drinks intoxicants.

POST OFFICE ROBBER CAUGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 2.—An important capture was made here this morning when the police took into custody Charles Brown, charged with robbing the St. Joseph (La.) Post Office. Drafts to the amount of $240.80 drawn on New Orleans and Natchez banks, three counterfeit dollars, and 109 one-cent pieces were found on his person. Two hours after being locked up Brown was caught busily at work tunneling under the walls of the City Prison.

The robbery of the St. Joseph Post Office occurred Monday night, and the drafts in Brown's possession have been identified as part of the valuables stolen.

BOY'S FIGHT WITH A HERON.

A Plucky Struggle on Both Sides, in Which the Bird Succumbed.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Aug. 2.—Oliver Taylor, Jr., the seventeen-year-old son of a wealthy farmer of Ball's Pond, killed a monster blue heron this morning after a struggle in which the bird came near besting its captor. He was walking about a fish pond on his father's premises when the bird swooped down from above and caught a fish which was swimming itself near the surface of the water.

Young Taylor, unable to resist the temptation, picked up a stone and threw it at the bird, striking it on the breast. The heron dropped the fish and, wheeling with lightning-like rapidity, attacked the youth. The onslaught was so sudden that young Taylor had no opportunity to secure a club or other weapon with which to defend himself, and he had only his hands with which to fight off the fierce rush of the bird.

With claws, beak, and wings the bird rained a shower of blows on the boy. His clothes were torn by the long talons, his head was cut in many places by the horny beak, and his face and body were bruised by the wings, which the heron used with telling effect. Striking and grasping wildly at the bird, young Taylor at last succeeded in catching it by its slender neck. When it felt the pressure the bird fought more fiercely, but the plucky boy squeezed with the strength of desperation, and gradually the blows of wings and claws became weaker till the heron fell limp on the ground. Young Taylor did not release his hold until he was sure the bird was dead.

Then he fell down on the ground beside the body of his plucky opponent, so weakened by the conflict that he could stand no longer. When he recovered his strength he carried the bird to his home, a short distance away, where it was found to measure six feet across the wings and over four feet in height.

NEW MOVE BY THE LACKAWANNA.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which operates some 900 miles of roadway, largely in the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal fields, with tidewater points in Jersey City and Hoboken, has decided to increase its operating territory by entering Philadelphia, and negotiations with this end in view have been entered upon with the Philadelphia and Reading Railway management. The road's motive power at the last report comprised 319 locomotives, 616 passenger cars, and 27,686 freight and coal cars.

The Bangor and Portland, which runs through the slate section of Northampton County and part of Monroe, passes into the control of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to-day. There are fifty miles in operation, and this link is just sufficient to connect with the Reading's North Pennsylvania Branch at Bethlehem. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will get into this city over the North Pennsylvania.

Will Bequeathing $13,000 Found.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2. — Some traveler through Worcester lost to-day the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary B. de Grand, wife of John Baptiste de Grand of St. Nazare, St. Hyacinthe, Canada. The will leaves real and personal property valued at $13,000 to the husband of the deceased. It is regularly drawn and witnessed by lawyers of that place. It is written in French. It was found this morning by the baggageman at the Union Station. It is thought that its owner was one of the passengers on the Nashua Division of the Boston and Maine Road from Canada this morning.

Intense Heat in the Dakotas.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 2.—Intense heat has prevailed in South Dakota for five days. The temperature has ranged from 98 to 104. Work in harvest fields has been interrupted. Pasturage is being dried up by hot winds.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 2.—All records for hot weather here were broken to-day when the Government thermometer registered 105.2 degrees. The prairies are dry as tinder and fires are reported to have started in many places.

Police Captain Injured by His Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 2.—Police Capt. Albert was seriously, probably fatally, injured yesterday in trying to mount his horse. Just as his foot became fixed in the stirrup the animal dashed forward, dragging the Captain some distance and kicking him on the head. At the Cooper Hospital, where he is now lying unconscious, the surgeons say there is scant hope of his recovery.

HINT O[F] SMUGGLING G[IVEN] BY A WOMAN

Romance [of] the Story of Phenacetine Seizure Case.

TREASUR[Y] OFFICER TALKS

Says Mrs. [Alexander, Mother of the] Man Wi[th] Testified Against Goslin, In[vestigated] evenge, Disclosed All.

The "ph[enacetine seizure case," as it] has come to[be called, had some interesting] developmen[ts yesterday. The chief new] feature was [a statement by a United States] Treasury o[fficial that the Custom House] authorities [had their attention called to] the matter [by a woman, Mrs. Nellie Alex]ander, of 2,[Broadway, mother of Henry] J. Alexand[er, who in the Brooklyn Rapid] Transit pro[secution turned State's evidence] and secure[d the conviction of Alfred R.] Goslin on a[charge of conspiracy.]

Interwove[n with this phase of the case] is a roman[ce in which a pretty dancer,] known on [the stage as Edna Amo, Mrs.] Alexander's[daughter, now Mrs. G. E.] Eberman, [authorities do not connect Goslin or his associate wi[th any smuggling transaction,] but with t[he goods that were seized in an] express off[ice in East Fourteenth Street on] Tuesday a[nd which, it is believed by the] officials, [will be proved to have been] smuggled.

On the [other hand, Goslin asserts that] the article[s said duty at Rouse's Point and] that some [of them were bought here by his] brother-in-[law, Thomas J. Gibbons, who] he claims [is a jobber in chemicals. In] support of [his, Goslin shows documents] to prove th[at a certain package of phenace]tine was [among certain cases of goods] which pas[sed through the Rouse's Point] Custom Ho[use in June last. Gibbons, who] is just of [age, was not to be found yester]day.

GOSLIN [BROTHER SUSPECTED.]

Edmond [Goslin, Goslin's brother, is sus]pected by [Treasury officials of having] brought in [this country a chain studded] with gems [and worth $2,000. He lost a] suit befor[e Justice McAdam recently to] recover the [amount of a note given in pay]ment of t[he chain to a jeweler of Trou]ville, Fran[ce.

Collector [George R. Bidwell said that] at present [he could not talk freely of the] case, whic[h will be thoroughly investi]gated. He [wanted it understood, however,] that he w[as not acting in the interest of] any propri[etary drug corporation. He ex]pected to [carry out a strong case, but was] not prepar[ed to say that Goslin or any of] his associa[tes had been actively engaged in] smuggling. [Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law] Division o[f the Custom House, said that] there was [practically nothing new in the] case, and [that he had not yet received a] formal rep[ort of the seizure.

A Treas[ury official, on the stipulation] that his [name should not be used, gave] the princip[al inside facts of the case.

"The t[rouble,] month ago[," he said, "was given a] ander of [$ by a woman—Mrs. Nellie Alex]had knowle[dge 31 Broadway. She said she] drugs by [A[ce of smuggling transactions in] the brothe[rs R. Goslin and others. She is] mer as [sister of Henry J. Alexander, a for]e of Goslin, [mer employe of Goslin, who turned State's] evidence [against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit] conspiracy [company in the trial. I suppose her motive] was reven[ge.

"The C[ustom House authorities organ]ized a co[rps of special detectives and] watched t[he houses of Goslin, Henry Bo]gert, and [Edward E. Wooten, once ar]rested on [suspicion of smuggling phenace]tine, and [also the home of Henry J. Alexander, 223] West Eigh[ty-third Street. Alexander was] put under [surveillance as a measure of] precaution. [This was dropped as well as] the watch [on Wooten, and closer atten]tion was p[aid to Goslin and Bogert.

[GOSLIN'S HOUSE.

The resu[lt was that the detectives saw] three case[s put on a wagon from Goslin's] house, 677 [West End Avenue. They were] taken to [here they were seized by In]spector [Hebert C. Davidson. Bogert] watched t[he operation from the other side] of West E[nd Avenue and was at the place] in East F[ourteenth Street when the cases] were take[n from the wagon.

Effort[s] [find Thomas J. Gibbons failed.] He is abou[t twenty-one years old, and has] "hustled" [for his brother-in-law, Gos]lin, in var[ious ways. His last known resi]dence, whi[le he left a month ago, was 201] West Eig[hty-eighth Street. He has had] desk room [at 35 Broad Street and 99 Water] Street. H[e's lawyer, J. G. Lazarus, who is] in the of[fices of Gignoux & Gignoux, 31] Nassau St[reet, said that the seizure of] the goods [in East Fourteenth Street was] unwarrant[ed, and due to the zeal with] which the[Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld &] Co. of 40[One Street, hunted for invaders] of their p[roprietary rights in Bayer phe]nacitine. [brother of the chief law clerk] of the ag[ency swore out the warrant on] which Ins[pector Davidson acted.

"If," co[ntinued Mr. Lazarus, "the agen]cy confine[s itself to the civil laws little re]sult would[follow. It invokes law which] gives it th[e power of search. Mr. Gibbons] can prove[that the phenacetine seized paid] duty, and[as he is a jobber in drugs. It's] part of t[he Treasury detective's duty to] say that t[he articles were concealed in Mr.] Goslin's [use. The goods came from] Blaiklock [Co. of Montreal, a well-known] firm.

[GOSLIN'S DENIAL.

Alfred [Goslin, who once spelled his] name Gos[e, ridiculed the idea that he] was inter[ested in smuggling phenacetine.] He did n[ot know where his brother-in-law,] Thomas J.[Gibbons, lived or where he could] be found,[but had seen him during the day] at the St[James Building. He gave him] papers, to[prove that the phenacetine now] at the se[are room at the Public Stores] was prop[y imported. The papers were] undoubted[genuine, but they failed to] prove the [Gibbons figured in the transac]tions. Gos[explained that Gibbons bought] what was[seized when the imported goods] arrived he[re.

One doc[ument showed that C. G. McCoy,] agent of [the National Express Company at] House's E[xpress, N. Y., notified, June 15, "J.] E. Jenkin[s of Duane Street and Post Of]fice box, [w York"—who was not found—] that at th[e Custom House at Rouse's Point] were six [boxes of drugs, including two] cases of [phenacetine, on which duties and] charges a[mounting to $204.10, would have] to be paid[to release them.

Another [document showed that $205 in] money [had been forwarded by National] Express f[rom New York to clear the goods] and the [third that they were shipped to] "Jenkins [June 19.

Goslin [admitted that he could not prove] that the[thirteen pounds of phenacetine] were part[seized in an "original package"] tively th[e of the shipment. He stated posi]of drugs [tively that the three cases] were tak[en from his two-hundred-thou]sand-doll[ar house was absolutely untrue.

[TO MRS. ALEXANDER.

Effort[s] [find Mrs. Nellie Alexander to] question[about the statement that she] prompted [the Treasury officials to watch] Goslin a[nd others failed. At the Marguer]ite, in B[roadway, near One Hundred and] Fifth Str[eet, it was stated that she had] been 'out[all day, and that she might or] might [return. At 225 West Eighty-] third Str[eet, her son, Henry J. Alexander,] said that[she had gone out on a sailing] excursion[and would not be home until to]day.

Mr. Al[exander admitted that he was]

Faster Than Ever To California.
The "C[ALIFORNIA LIMITED," leaving Chi]sago 6:30 [P. M. daily, via the Chicago, Union] Pacific a[nd Northwestern Line, arrives San] Francisco [in the afternoon third day.] Double [evening-room electric-lighted cars;] without [barber, smoking, and library] change; [cars; all meals en route served a] la carte. [dining cars. Accommodations can be] Secured [in New York office, No. 461 Broadway.—] Adv.

CHINESE TROOPS MASSACRE 10,000

Christian Town Near Peking Reported Wiped Out.

SHAN-SI MISSIONARIES SLAIN

Fifty Dead—Englishwomen Beheaded in Streets of Chu-Chow—Reports of Allies' Advance Discredited.

A Christian town near Peking has, it is reported, been wiped out by Imperial Chinese troops.

Ten thousand natives and five foreign priests are said to have been killed.

A dispatch from Shanghai saying that fifty missionaries have been killed in Shan-Si is confirmed by a correspondent of The Daily Express.

A letter, dated July 22, from the Japanese Legation in Peking, states that only twenty-five cartridges for each man were left and that it was feared the legation would fall in a week.

A communication from the Tsung-li-Yamen declares that "friendly intercourse" is being carried on between the envoys and the Imperial Government.

Another report saying the allies are advancing on Peking has been received from Shanghai.

Owing to the fact that there has not been time to land sufficient supplies, the reports that the advance has been begun are discredited in Washington.

The State Department has made public the correspondence regarding Li-Hung-Chang's efforts to prevent the allies' advance.

In reply to the suggestion that the envoys might be sent to Tien-Tsin if the advance were countermanded, Secretary Hay declined to discuss the question until free communication with the legations was restored.

Li then asked whether, if this were done, the advance could be stopped.

Secretary Hay's answer was that the Chinese Government put itself in an "unfriendly attitude" by admitting that communication was possible and refusing to allow it. He added that no further negotiation was advisable till communication with the envoys was reestablished.

The position of the Russian garrison at Niu-Chwang is regarded as serious. Admiral Alexieff has gone there.

It was officially announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the members of the British Cabinet were unanimously opposed to the partition of China.

CHRISTIAN TOWN DESTROYED.

Five Foreigners and 10,000 Native Converts Killed by Imperial Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—According to The Daily Express, cablegrams from Che-Foo announce that the imperial troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Peking.

Five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians have, it is said, been killed.

FIFTY MISSIONARIES SLAIN.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—It is reported that fifty missionaries have been massacred in Shan-Si Province.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—From Shanghai The Daily Express has received confirmation of the reported murder of fifty missionaries in the Province of Shan-Si, with the additional information that eight Englishwomen were dragged out of the mission buildings by a Chinese mob, who beheaded them in the streets of Chu-Chow.

The Chinese Inland Mission received the following cablegram from the Rev. F. W. Stevenson yesterday:

"Shanghai, July 31, 1900.

"Probably Misses King, Burton, and Rasmussen, and Mrs. Cunnells have been murdered at Ho-Shan, Province of Shan-Si. There is a local rebellion in the Ning-Po district, and the worst is apprehended for all the workers, who are two married couples and four single ladies."

ADVANCE AGAIN REPORTED.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—The allies advanced toward Peking to-day.

It is estimated that the expedition numbers 20,000 men of all arms, with 170 guns.

It is hoped that Peking will be reached by Aug. 12.

TIEN-TSIN, July 27, via Shanghai, Aug. 1.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee arrived here and assumed command of the British forces to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops who, according to Shanghai reports, are forging their way toward Peking.

The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than to any lack of developments. Because of the fact that the Chinese agents at the principal European cable points are in free cipher communication with the Viceroys, the foreign commanders at Tien-Tsin have seemingly put an embargo on news.

Neither the English Admiralty nor the Foreign Office have intelligence from Tien-Tsin later than July 27.

A news agency dispatch from Tien-Tsin dated July 25 reports that Lieut. Gen. Linievitch has succeeded Admiral Alexieff in command of the Russian forces there.

The Russians, the dispatch adds, are constructing armored trains in the Tien-Tsin shops, and intend to reconstruct the railway as fast as the column advances toward Peking.

Gen. Gaselee, according to a correspondent of The Daily Express, was strongly opposed to an immediate advance, but he was overruled by the other commanders.

DAKOTA'S FIGHTING PARSON.

In His Crusade Against Liquor He Finds It Necessary to Whip the Mayor of Bowden.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., Aug. 2.—Bowden, a border town in Wells County, has been the scene of much excitement during the past few weeks. Everything is on a wide-open plan there, and a few citizens who object do not, as a rule have their objections sustained. Trouble began upon the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Pettinger, who decided that the town should be reformed. He explained his views to Mayor Frank Lathrop, who objected to the arguments of the clergyman. Both men became angry. A rough and tumble fight ensued, the parson coming out victorious. Since then the minister has had things his own way, as the citizens could not help but admire his pluck, but feeling between him and Mr. Lathrop continued to be anything but cordial.

A few nights ago a number of citizens banded together, masked their faces carefully, and repaired to Mayor Lathrop's domicile, where they proceeded to chastize him, leaving him much the worse for the encounter. The Mayor decided to have justice and caused warrants to be issued for several whom he suspected. Among the number was his adversary, Mr. Pettinger, who was arrested and tried in the Justice's court. As there was not sufficient evidence he was discharged. No other arrests have been made.

As the matter now stands, Mayor Lathrop insists that the Rev. Mr. P

influenced by the order from Washington to Gen. Chaffee to "proceed without an instant's delay."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The Neue Freie Presse greets the decision of the British and American Governments to advance to Peking independently with the greatest satisfaction. It believes that the resolution of these two powers will put an end to the paralysis occasioned by the unsolved question of the chief command, and will inspire the combined forces with fresh life and vigor. It says that, when once the Anglo-American troops assume the offensive, the others will follow suit."

DISCREDIT STORY OF ADVANCE.

Washington Officials Say Allies Are as Yet Without Supplies—May Be Moving to Secure New Base.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—High officials of the Administration are convinced that there is not and never has been anything in the stories that the allies are halting at Tien-Tsin because of inability to agree upon a Commander in Chief. They believe that the only reason for the delay has been the slowness with which supplies are landed. For the same reason they doubt strongly the report that the allied army has started from Tien-Tsin.

Some officials incline to the view that the alleged forward movement from Tien-Tsin may be simply a movement to secure another base which will be better than Tien-Tsin. The reason why it is not believed that the real advance on Peking has begun is that, according to the best information which the Cabinet has, few of the forces at Tien-Tsin have yet got all their supplies.

When the advance on Peking begins the army must take along its own provisions. It cannot rely on obtaining any on its march. The march is estimated at ten days. The unloading of supplies is a long and tedious job, and when they are unloaded they will have to be transported to Tien-Tsin. It is simply impossible to move without them. It is estimated that it will take eighty mules to carry provisions for the American force alone. The reason for Admiral Seymour's failure, in the opinion of military men here, was simply that he could not take along enough supplies.

In view of the fact that the British, Americans, and Japanese have not yet got all their supplies ashore and that it is possible that other portions of the allied army are in the same fix, the officials here cannot see how the real advance can have begun.

A high official to-day expressed his belief that no Commander in Chief of the allied forces for the whole campaign would be chosen. When any particular movement is undertaken, he believes, some one officer will be put in supreme charge of it; but when the object sought by this movement is attained, then the various forces will resume their independent status until another movement is made. If, for instance, the movement now being made is to establish a new base, no doubt one of the officers at Tien-Tsin is temporarily acting as commander in chief, but the next move may be under a different commander.

Gen. Chaffee has entire discretion about acting independently of another commander. Secretary Root was reminded to-day that Chaffee is now a Major General, and was asked if he would serve as a subordinate under his inferior in rank, Sir Alfred Gaselee, who is only a Brigadier General.

"That is in Gen. Chaffee's discretion," responded the Secretary. "If he thinks it advisable or necessary, he may act as subordinate to a Sergeant Major."

The theory that no commander in Chief for the whole campaign will be chosen, which is firmly held by some high officials, disposes of the oft-repeated story that it is dissension about the Commander in Chief which has prevented a forward movement from Tien-Tsin, but even apart from this theory the story about such dissension is discredited here. The fact that the army cannot possibly move without supplies, and that it has not had them, furnishes so clear a reason for the failure to advance that it is not necessary to imagine any other cause. The dissension story is regarded as another sensational yarn, like the many which have emanated from China.

MR. WU VERY ANXIOUS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister had just read the dispatch of Dr. Morrison from Peking to The Times when he was seen this morning. Mr. Wu, who all along has maintained an optimistic tone as to the trend of events in China, seemed more distressed by the latest developments than at any time since the trouble began. He said:

"Of course I do not know this correspondent, and I cannot tell what his sources of information are. They certainly are not official utterances. He evidently has been under siege in the British Legation for a month, and is naturally irritated, so that his utterances are probably biased and he is inclined to believe the worst of the imperial authorities.

"I see that he makes the direct statement that I have telegraphed my Government that the United States would 'gladly assist the Chinese authorities.' This is untrue, and it is unfair to me. I have telegraphed nothing direct to my Government beyond forwarding the President's reply to the request of the Chinese Government for mediation. Every one knows what that was. The statement that 'I have led my Government to expect help from the United States is most unfair to me. It looks as though I had not been dealing candidly. As a matter of fact, I have been doing my utmost to deal honestly with both sides, and as a loyal subject I have tried to point out the best course of my home Government.

"In my communications with the Viceroys and high officials with whom I have been in correspondence I have urged that the Ministers be put in free communication with their Governments. I have had only two direct communications from my Government since the first trouble occurred, which shows that direct communication is not easy."

Regarding the possibility of an organized attack on the Peking legations in case the march of the international column on Peking is not arrested, Mr. Wu declined to talk. He said it was impossible to fairly judge of the situation from this distance, but it was evident from his tone that he was exceedingly anxious over the outcome.

It may be stated on good authority that the State Department, whatever may be its opinion of the Imperial Government of China, has had no reason to change its opinion as to the sincerity and good intentions of the Chinese Minister here, and the department is continuing to deal with him in entire confidence, despite the peremptory tone of the last message addressed by Secretary Hay through him to the Chinese Government.

50,000 TROOPS IN PEKING.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Advices received by the Russian General Staff from Tien-Tsin estimate that there are 50,000 trained Chinese troops in Peking, in addition to a large force of Boxers, whose strength is not yet known.

In the opinion of the General Staff to march on Peking before the end of the rainy season would be risky, the climate being changeable.

NIU-CHWANG IN DANGER.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—Admiral Alexieff has gone to Niu-Chwang, where the position of the Russians is regarded as serious.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Gen. Grodekoff, under date of Aug. 1, telegraphs as follows:

"The Chinese fortress at Hunghun was stormed by Gen. Agustoff on July 30, thus relieving the posts of Novokijevskoje and Poetja, threatened by the Hunghun garrison. Many guns were taken.

"The Russian loss was two officers and six men killed and four men wounded."

LIU TRIED TO EVADE SEYMOUR.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1.—Admiral Seymour, on board the British dispatch boat Alacrity, started for Nanking to-day to consult with Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking.

Admiral Seymour wired the Viceroy of his intended visit, and Liu-Kun-Yi replied: "I am unwell and cannot see you."

Admiral Seymour insisted upon making the visit, and the Viceroy responded by wire: "I am instructing a warship to proceed down the river to escort the Alacrity to Nanking in case of misunderstanding in passing the forts."

TROOP SHIPS TO BE PROTECTED.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that the powers will organize special protection for their troopships in Chinese waters against possible attack by the Chinese fleet.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to a query by Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, as to whether the forces of Great Britain and Japan were prepared to advance in strength on Peking, and as to who is commanding the allies, Mr. St. John Brodrick said he had no fresh information to communicate.

Later in the session Mr. Brodrick said that, although large forces were now at Tien-Twin, they were not yet fully armed and equipped. As far as he was able to judge at present, there was no lack of cooperation among the commanders, and no unavoidable delay.

In giving the daily record of steps the Government had taken with a view to rescuing the legations, Mr. Brodrick stated that on July 6 the Government proffered financial assistance to Japan, with the special object of relieving the legations. The Government, he said, would press forward by every means in its power to the relief of the legations. In the Yang-tse sphere British ships and forces would assist the Viceroys, but must limit their undertakings to the defense of Shanghai. The Government had thought it wise to order a third brigade from India, in readiness for possible emergencies.

The Cabinet, Mr. Brodrick said, was completely unanimous against the partition of China, which would be fraught with infinite danger, and the Government had no reason to believe it was at variance with any of the European powers in that respect.

Further, the Government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The Government had not in contemplation the idea of organising the Chinese Army under foreign officers. What form the indemnity should take must be left for future consideration.

Mr. Brodrick thought it was a time when the less that was said the better. Great changes might result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European powers would discover some foundation upon which to build up a Chinese Government which would insure civilizing rule to a population forming one-third of the human race.

Mr. Brodrick's statement, placing Great Britain on record as unalterably opposed to the partition of China, is well received by all the morning papers, which, for lack of other news, chiefly devote their comments to Dr. Morrison's remarkable message to The Times, cabled yesterday to the United States.

A THIRD BRIGADE FROM INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A third brigade was ordered to China from India yesterday.

It consists of four native regiments, about 6,000 men.

GERMAN EXPEDITION SAILS.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 2.—The German transports Rhein and Adria sailed for China to-day with the staff of the Expeditionary Corps, under Gen. von Lessel.

Emperor William and the Empress visited both vessels on the eve of their departure and bade the officers adieu. They were enthusiastically received.

TO TRANSPORT GERMAN TROOPS.

Cable Says North German Lloyd Vessels Have Been Chartered.

A Berlin cable dispatch of yesterday stated that The Cologne Gazette had announced the chartering by the German Government of three North German Lloyd steamships to be used for transporting troops to China. The ships named were the Friedrich der Grosse, the Koenigin Luise, and the Barbarossa. When Gustav H. Schwab, New York agent of the company, was questioned on the subject he said:

"I don't know anything about it, and I shall not believe it until this office is officially informed of it."

He added that all cabin accommodations on each of the three vessels had been engaged for the next two trips both ways.

KAISER'S BELLICOSE SERMON.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The papers print a sermon preached by Emperor William last Sunday on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, from Exodus, xvii., 11: "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed."

The subject of the sermon was "The Holy Duty and Holy Power of Intercession." The reports show that the discourse was quite bellicose toward China. Of the soldiers going thither the imperial preacher said:

"They shall be the strong arm which punishes assassins. They shall be the mailed fist which smites that chaotic mass. They shall defend, sword in hand, our holiest possessions. . . . True prayers can still exalt the banner of the Dragon into the dust and plant the banner of the Cross upon the walls."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, who reports Emperor William's extraordinary sermon on board the Hohenzollern, says that some of the most striking sentences attributed to the Kaiser are the following:

"Once again has the heathen spirit of the Amalekites been raised in distant Asia, with great power and much cunning. With destruction and murder it will dispute the way to European trade and European culture. It will dispute the victorious march of Christian customs and Christian faith.

"And again is heard God's command, 'Choose us out men and go out to fight with Amalek!' A hot and sanguinary struggle has begun. Already a number of our brethren are over there under fire. Many more are traveling along hostile coasts.

"You have seen them, the thousands who, to the call of volunteers to the front to guard the empire, have assembled themselves to battle with victorious banners. Ye who remain at home are bound by other, sacred duties. Woe unto us if we remain slothful and sluggish while they are engaged in their difficult and bloody work, and if, from our place of security, we only curiously look on while they wrestle in battle.

"Not only should we mobilize battalions of troops, but we should also and shall set in motion an army of trained people to beg and entreat for our brethren that they may strike into the wild chaos with sword in hand. May they strike for our most sacred possessions. We would pray the God the Lord may make heroes of our men, and lead those heroes to victory, and that then, with laurels on their helmets and orders on their breasts, He may lead them home to the land of their fathers.

"Our fight will not be finished in one day, but let not our hands grow weary or sink until victory is secured. Let our prayers be as a wall of fire around the camp of our brethren. Eternity will reveal the fulfillment of an old promise, 'Call upon Me in trouble, and I will deliver thee.' Therefore pray continuously."

French Admiral Sails for China.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 2.—The battleship Redoutable, bearing Admiral Pottire, who will take command of the French fleet in Chinese waters, and the cruiser Chasseloup Laubat sailed to-day.

OUTBREAKS IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Telegrams from Hongkong and Shanghai indicate that restlessness is increasing in Southern China.

The German mission at Namoa has been destroyed, and the native city of Wu-Chow is no longer considered safe for foreigners. At the Bogue forts target practice is going on.

At Canton the authorities are enlisting recruits at $9 a month, twice the usual pay. Proclamations sent to the recruiting stations threaten officers who defraud the troops.

LEGATION IN DIRE PERIL.

Letter from Japanese in Peking—Yet the Tsung-li-Yamen Talks of "Friendly Intercourse."

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says:

"A heartrending letter has been received from the Japanese Legation, dated July 22.

"It states that the casualties number 60 per cent., that only twenty-five cartridges per man are left, with rations sufficient for five days, and that it is feared the legation will succumb within a week."

Shanghai special dispatch announces the receipt of an official telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen asserting that the Ministers were all well on July 30, and that vegetables, fruits, and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions.

"Friendly intercourse," the official telegram says, "is now being carried on between the Ministers and the Imperial Government."

Another Tien-Tsin version of the July 21 message from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, describes him as saying:

"We have provisions for many weeks, but little ammunition."

MISSIONARIES DEFER SAILING.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Foreign Secretary of the American Board, referring to the situation in China, to-day said:

"The officers of the American Board have been unceasing in their efforts to provide for the safety of their missionaries in China in the midst of the present troubles. It has been impossible to reach all points, hence there is still some uncertainty in regard to the present condition of the missionaries at Kaigan, in North China, and the members of the Shan-Si Mission, which is far in the interior.

"In view of the present disturbances, which are now extending to Central and Southern China, the board has decided to detain in this country all missionaries whose sailing for China had been fixed for an early date next Autumn. They will not sail until quiet has been restored and there is a reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of missionary work."

More Troops Leave Cuba.

BARACOA, Aug 2.—The Second Battalion of the Fifth Infantry, comprising the garrisons from San Luis, El Caney, Guantanamo, and Baracoa, left here this afternoon for New York on the transport McPherson. Major Borden is in command. Major Aleshire, former Chief Quartermaster of the department, is aboard, en route to China.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Gov. Gen. Wood today bade adieu to 300 troops and 10 officers of the First United States Infantry, who sailed by the transport Rawlins for New York, from which point they will proceed to China.

Kempff's Inaction at Taku.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, William St. John Broderick, said a report reached the Admiralty on July 31, from Rear Admiral Bruce, stating that although Rear Admiral Kempff, of the United States Navy, attended the council of Admirals before the attack on Taku, he was unable to take any action, because he had received no authorization from Washington to do so.

The Solace Reaches Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Solace, with the sick and wounded from China, reached Nagasaki yesterday on her homeward trip.

Chinese Women Slaves in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—It was reported to the city authorities to-day that four Chinese women had been purchased by Chicago Chinamen and were being held as slaves.

The women were said to have been exhibited at the Omaha exposition. It was claimed that $500 was the price of each, and that they had been held in captivity nearly two years. Acting Mayor Walker immediately instructed the police officials to liberate the women.

MIRAGE SHOWS BURNING CRAFT

Atlantic City Residents Startled by Sight of Supposed Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—The mirage of a burning schooner was seen off this city to-day. So distinct was the sight of the smoke and flames that many were startled and believed it was an actual ship on fire. Beside the vessel there appeared to be a tugboat pouring streams of water into the burning hulk.

The imaginary wreck drifted past the city between 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 in the afternoon, and disappeared to the southward.

RACE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Trouble Growing Out of Killing of a Negro by a Policeman.

Special to The New York Times.

KEYSTONE, West Va., Aug. 2.—The negroes of this town, which means a majority of the population, are up in arms, and a race war is threatened. Trouble has existed for weeks between the blacks and whites, and numerous fights have occurred.

While half a dozen black and white miners were fighting in the suburbs last night, Policeman Harry Messer made an attempt to arrest some colored men, but was powerless. Finally John Lowrey attacked him with a knife, and the officer fired twice at his antagonist, killing him instantly. This so enraged the negroes that a crowd of them started for the officer, but he escaped to a hotel, where he had to be protected for the remainder of the night by Sheriff White and a dozen armed men.

For an hour fifty negroes paraded the streets threatening to lynch Messer, and hurling insults at all whites in that vicinity. Messer was taken to Welch to-day, but will be acquitted at the preliminary hearing, as he killed the negro purely in self-defense. He will not return here, however, until the excitement subsides. Scores of black miners refused to go to work this morning, and it is feared that more serious trouble will follow.

DALLAS STREET CAR WRECKED.

Explosion Said to be Due to Dynamite and Charged to Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 2.—Much excitement was caused on South Harwood Street this afternoon by an explosion under the tracks of a car of the Dallas Consolidated Electric Street Railway Company. The explosion took place near St. Patrick's Church, and a large crowd of men and boys soon collected.

The car was badly damaged. The motorman suffered a severe shock, but was otherwise uninjured. The explosion took place under the front wheels, and directly beneath where he was standing. The passengers were panic-stricken, and fled in all directions. The street railway officials charge the explosion to strike sympathisers, and say dynamite was used.

Until to-day the absence of violence has been a marked and gratifying feature of the strike, but the turn affairs took this afternoon, coming as it did upon the heels of the refusal of the street car company to arbitrate the differences, has caused much uneasiness here. The union motormen say they are not responsible.

The police are making a rigid investigation, but so far have made no arrests.

OCEAN CITY'S DOG PLAGUE.

Vainly Tries to Borrow Atlantic City's "Canine Exterminator."

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—There is a plague of ownerless dogs in Ocean City, the resort next to this down the coast. So troublesome have the dogs become that to-day a delegation of the Ocean City Councilmen came here and wanted to borrow for a week Atlantic City's dog-catcher, a big colored man, Jerome Robinson, who styles himself "canine exterminator." The Ocean City fathers declared that there are 900 ownerless dogs in their city, and they offered to pay Robinson $1 for every dog he impounded if the Mayor would only permit Robinson to come over the inlet with his dog wagon. They also promised to allow the only policeman Ocean City has to accompany Robinson on his rounds, so that if by chance he captured a dog with an owner he need not fear the irate man.

Robinson got wind of the delegation's visit, and hurried to Mayor Stoy's office and was wild with desire to go because he only gets fifty cents for every Atlantic City dog he catches. Mayor Stoy declared there are enough dogs here to need all his services, and refused to let the dog-catcher go. The Ocean City fathers went home vowing all kinds of vengeance against this town.

COMMERCIAL LAW LEAGUE.

Report Adopted Favoring Amendment of Bankruptcy Laws.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—At to-day's session of the Commercial Law League the report of the special Committee on Bankruptcy, which was appointed yesterday, was adopted.

The report favors the amendment of the law along the lines suggested by the Nay bill. It also favors a revision of the schedule of referees and trustees' fees.

"Needed Commercial Legislation" was discussed at the morning session.

AMERICA'S SHARP WARNING TO CHINA

Last Chance Given to Latter to Avert Advance of Allies.

HER ATTITUDE "UNFRIENDLY"

Wording of Secretary Hay's Reply to Li-Hung-Chang Suggests Possibility of Declaration of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Negotiations between the United States and China have been closed unless the terms laid down by the State Department are accepted in full. The department has made public the following correspondence between Li-Hung-Chang and Secretary Hay regarding the abandonment of the advance to Peking asked for by Li:

Telegram sent to the United States Embassies in Berlin, London, Paris, Rome, and St. Petersburg, and to the United States Minister, Tokio:

Department of State,
Washington.
Aug. 1, 1900.

In reply to a suggestion of Li-Hung-Chang that the Ministers might be sent under safe escort to Tien-Tsin provided the powers would engage not to march on Peking, the Secretary of State replied on the 30th of July:

"This Government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition or treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese Government. Power to deliver at Tien-Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on the 31st to Viceroy Li, who then inquired whether "if free communication were established between Ministers and their Governments it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Peking pending negotiations?"

To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the 1st of August:

"Goodnow, Consul General, Shanghai:

"I do not think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Free communication with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a matter of absolute right, and not as a favor. Since the Chinese Government admits that it possesses the power to give communication, it puts itself in an unfriendly attitude by denying it.

"No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese Government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective Governments and removed all danger to their lives and liberty.

"We would urge Earl Li earnestly to advise the imperial authorities of China to place themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise. HAY."

You will communicate this information to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. HAY.

There is a note ominously close to actual declaration of war in Secretary Hay's assertion that the Chinese Government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme when used in diplomacy, and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese Government, if it is not absolutely bereft of power to act in defiance of the Boxers, will accept our terms, and some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle—not more, it is believed, than one at most—will be required to bring the imperial Government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questionable whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance.

If the Chinese Government accepts now, however, the United States Government will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the present temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt.

It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese Government actually and in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the President in his reply to the Chinese Emperor's appeal for aid at least a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper base upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise.

Secretary Root said this afternoon there had been no developments which would necessitate any changes in the instructions to Gen. Chaffee or which would change the intentions of the Government in the least. A cipher cable message was sent to Gen. Chaffee by Secretary Root to-day. It contained additional information and facts which have developed since the last message was sent to Chaffee, at Nagasaki. The message contained no additional instructions, but merely information which he may use as a guide to his actions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Minister, Yang-Lu, on behalf of the other Chinese Ministers at European capitals, has cabled to the Governor of Shan-Tung a demand that the members of the legations at Peking have free telegraphic communication with their Governments and that they be sent to Tien-Tsin under a Chinese escort.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—United States Ambassador Choate called at the Foreign Office yesterday. He did not see Lord Salisbury, but it is understood that he left a memorandum to the effect that the United States purposed to pay no heed to Li-Hung-Chang's remonstrances against an advance on Peking or to assurances that communication with Minister Conger will be established some time in the future.

An agency at Shanghai says that Li-Hung-Chang has asked the United States Consul General, Mr. Goodnow, whether, if he were placed in communication with the Ministers at Peking, the powers would suspend the advance. Mr. Goodnow, the report adds, replied that he would ask the Washington authorities.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the President's return to Washington this morning to hold a meeting of the Cabinet. Secretary Hay was prepared with a full report of all that he had done in relation to the Chinese trouble since the President's departure, and there was little for the Cabinet to do but to set the seal of its approval upon the Secretary's policy and particularly upon the communication to Li-Hung-Chang.

The meeting lasted about two and a half hours. There were present besides the President, Secretary Hay, Secretary Root, Secretary Gage and Postmaster General Smith. The discussion was confined almost exclusively to the Chinese situation.

A GERMAN VOLTE FACE.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The National Zeitung, in a leading article on "America in China," says:

"If the movement upon Peking has now really begun, America undoubtedly deserves great credit. Immediately after the first direct news from Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, was received—a communication firmly regarded at all times in Washington as authentic—Mr. Hay insisted with all earnestness that Mr. Conger's cry for help absolutely demanded speedy relief. It even seemed for a while that the American Secretary of State entertained the thought of sending a purely American expedition to Peking if necessary."

The paper is gratified at President McKinley's refusal to accept Li-Hung-Chang's offer to deliver Mr. Conger if the American expedition is countermanded. It thinks, however, that Washington's China policy has been wavering, and it explains this as due to the exigencies of the Presidential campaign and to the presence of Chinese in the United States.

The Kreuz Zeitung has an article on the same subject. Assuming that the United States is still ready to mediate, this journal remarks:

"It would be a brilliant electioneering coup if President McKinley's Administration could come forward as the preserver of the world's peace. With its accurate rôle, the Administration would draw nearer the goal which American conceit of greatness is already striving for, namely American hegemony in the Pacific. This goal is not one to be reached easily, but the prospect can do President McKinley's party good service in the coming election."

TAMMANY'S PURSE CLOSED

Richard Croker Will Not Aid State Committee Materially.

Mr. Coler's Candidacy for the Governorship Declared to be the Cause—Mr. Hill's Attitude.

The Democratic State Committee is to receive no material financial aid from Tammany Hall, it was reported yesterday.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State organization, was so informed yesterday by a messenger who spoke by the authority of Richard Croker.

Mr. McGuire would not believe the information. He hired a coupé and was driven to Mr. Croker's office at 111 Broadway, only to find that the Tammany leader was on his way to Saratoga.

Then Mr. McGuire was hastily carried to the Grand Central Station, arriving in time to see the train bearing Mr. Croker leaving the shed.

Mr. McGuire hesitated for a few moments. Then he hurried to Long Branch to see ex-Senator Murphy at Elberon and ex-Senator Hill at Normandie-by-the-Sea. He had not returned at a late hour last night.

The Coler Gubernatorial boom is said to be the cause of Mr. Croker's refusal of financial aid.

Mr. Coler has reiterated and reiterated for weeks that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Governor. Then, after an emphatic declaration to the same effect on Tuesday he hesitated a little after he had seen some leading Democrats at the Hoffman House.

Mayor McGuire on Wednesday made light of the Coler boom, and ridiculed the Ramapo matter as an issue. Yesterday Mr. McGuire considered Mr. Coler excellent Gubernatorial timber, and said so. Mr. Hill is credited with causing the change of mind.

Politicians from up the State now in the city, and especially those friendly to ex-Senator Hill, would like to see Coler nominated. Mr. Croker does not want him, and has declared in favor of Senator Mackey of Erie.

Mr. Croker, these up-State Democrats say, realises that Mr. Coler as Governor would be a thorn in the side of Tammany Hall. He also believes that as against Mr. Odell, a machine Republican, Mr. Coler would receive at least 90 per cent. of the independent vote of the State and be elected. The Tammany leader does not want a Hill man nominated for Governor, and particularly is he opposed to Mr. Coler as that nominee.

Talking about Mr. Coler yesterday, Mayor McGuire said:

"It is the type of men like Bird S. Coler that the people of this State want, irrespective of politics. There is no question of gold or silver in State issues. The State cannot change our financial system. I know little of this Ramapo matter, but if it means municipal ownership, then people all over the State, especially in the large cities, are deeply interested. Municipal ownership is a good plank in a State platform. The people of New York are interested in the municipal ownership of public utilities, and Mr. Coler seems to be the head and front of that movement."

Then, after relating what had been accomplished on local issues in Syracuse, Mr. McGuire continued:

"Mr. Coler is an ideal candidate. He represents the prevailing sentiment for municipal ownership. It is possible that the State platform will contain planks in favor of the tax franchise law and municipal ownership."

Before leaving headquarters Mr. McGuire said encouraging reports were coming in from all parts of the State. He seemed greatly pleased that clergymen at different points had sent for literature on imperialism.

TERROR IN WEST STREET.

Madden, Drink Crazed, Fires Into the Passing Crowd.

John J. Madden, a laborer employed on a steamship pier in Jersey City, at a late hour last night created a panic on West Street, near the corner of Dey Street. After having visited several saloons in the neighborhood Madden got his fighting temper in working order and started to institute a reign of terror on the street.

Brandishing a revolver, he ran along the sidewalk, firing indiscriminately right and left, and scattering pedestrians in all directions. Patrolman Philip H. Mahoney of the Church Street Police Station arrived on the scene, and after a struggle succeeded in disarming the drink-crazed man, whereupon he took him and his revolver to the station house. Madden was locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct and carrying firearms without a permit.

SHOT BY BOATHOUSE KEEPER.

Ambrose Wildey Receives Bullet in the Thigh at Baychester.

Ambrose Wildey, a real estate dealer living in East Chester, was shot in the left thigh and received several scalp wounds last night at the hands of Michael Mauderer, forty-five years old, a boathouse keeper at Baychester. Wildey and a friend whose name was not learned by the police, hired a boat last evening and went out for a row. They returned before 8 o'clock.

Wildey had an argument with Mauderer about the price of the boat, and the latter became angry. He went to his house, returning with a rifle. Wildey tried to run away, but Mauderer fired at him, the bullet entering the thigh. He then struck the injured man several times on the head with the butt of the rifle.

Wildey's friend ran for the police, who arrested Mauderer. Wildey's injuries were attended to by Dr. Braham of Baychester, and he was taken home. His injuries are serious. Mauderer is locked up.

LOOTED A MUSIC STORE.

Brooklyn Clerks Carry Off Whole Stock to Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Edward Berrian and John Ramsputt of Brooklyn were arrested in Wilmington, Del., to-day, charged with stealing musical instruments valued at about $1,500 from Edward Sanger, a manufacturer of Avenue A, New York. They were brought to this city by detectives, and late to-night Detective French of New York took them to that city.

Mr. Sanger is the proprietor of two musical instrument stores, one in New York and one in Brooklyn. Berrian and Ramsputt were employed by him in the Brooklyn establishment. Early this week the men shipped the contents of the store to Wilmington, where they engaged a shop and were about to begin business on their own account when arrested.

Detective French arrived in Brooklyn with his prisoners last night and took them to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. The police say that the men had been placed in charge of the store at 1,370 Myrtle Avenue by Sanger; that on July 26 he went away, and upon returning five days later discovered the store closed and all his instruments missing.

Prof. George L. Farnham Dead.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Prof. George L. Farnham of Riverside, Cal., died here suddenly this evening of heart disease, aged seventy-six years. He was visiting in this city, where he was Superintendent of Schools from 1869 to 1875. Later he was Superintendent at Council Bluffs and afterward was Principal of the State Normal School at Peru, Neb. From there he removed to Riverside, where he owned a large orange grove. He originated the sentence method of learning to read which bears his name. It was his first visit here since he left, twenty-five years ago.

President Haas Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—Solomon Haas, President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, has resigned. He retires on account of ill-health, and will spend the remainder of the Summer in Arden, N. C., and after December will go to California. T. H. Aldrich has been acting in Mr. Haas's place for some time. It is understood, however, that he is not an applicant for the vacancy. Secretary J. W. McQueen of Birmingham is mentioned for the place. The vacancy will be filled at a meeting of the Directors to be held in New York on Aug. 8.

RESCUES HER LITTLE ONES.

Mrs. Gounoud, Threatened by Flame and Smoke, Takes Four Children to a Place of Safety.

Blazing horse feed in the stable attached to Jacob Doll's piano factory and lumber yard in the Southern Boulevard, near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, caused a brief but exciting fire at 7:25 o'clock yesterday morning, and proved the heroism of Mrs. John Gounoud, who was alone with her four small children on the upper floor of the two-story brick structure where the family resides. The children are May, seven years old; Ella, six years old; Matthew, four, and Thomas, two years old.

Mr. Gounoud, who is a teamster for the piano factory, had gone to work, and his wife, who is portly, was dressing the younger children, when a dense cloud of smoke rolled over the partition which separated their apartment from the feed room in the rear. She seized the two little boys first and rushed down the narrow stairs with them, taking the precaution to slam the door of the feed room as she did so. Leaving them on the ground, she darted back to the place where the little girls were groping about in the smoke and brought them out, too, and then made a third trip for some valuable papers.

Her cories had attracted the attention of some workers about the factory, one of whom gave the alarm while another ran through the smoke and led out the only horse there, a draft animal. Mr. Doll stables his carriage horses in the building in the Winter, but has sent them to the country. The damage will amount to $200, principally by water, to the Grunoud family effects. It was a fire that had to be drowned out quickly, for the building, which stands back from the street, is almost surrounded with towering piles of valuable lumber.

QUEER FIGHT FOR FORTUNE

Mrs. Miller Claims Winfield Scott Allen Was in Reality Stephen Pangborn, Jr., Her Father.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 2.—Judge Lewis Schenck of the Somerset County Court to-day began the taking of testimony in the efforts of Mrs. Louisa Perrine Miller of this city to show that Winfield Scott Allen, a former wealthy resident of Williamsport, Penn., was Stephen Pangborn, Jr., her father.

Mr. Allen was killed accidentally while hunting in Pennsylvania three years ago. He left a big fortune and a wife, son, and daughter. Stephen Pangborn had disappeared from Plainfield many years before, leaving behind a wife and daughter. After Mr. Allen's death Mrs. Pangborn learned of facts which caused her to assert that Allen and her husband were one and the same man. Lawyers looked into the evidence and took up the case for her. Six months ago she died, but the action was continued by her daughter.

The matter has been in the Pennsylvania courts, and Judge Schenck was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in this State. The estate is very large, and has been divided, with the result that a number of business men of Williamsport are made co-defendants with the heirs. Mrs. Allen died recently.

One complication of the affair was that Mrs. Pangborn never had a marriage certificate. This was considered a stumbling block, but it was partly removed to-day by the testimony of Mrs. A. C. Armstrong of Brooklyn. Mrs. Armstrong testified that her husband, who was a minister, married Pangborn to the woman who claimed to be his widow. He had given them no certificate, and they were to send for it.

Three days later a sister of Mrs. Pangborn called for the certificate. In the meantime, however, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong had been taken ill, and was unable to draw up the document. When she called again a few days later, he was dead. Mrs. Armstrong explained that the marriage had always remained impressed upon her mind, although it was nearly forty years ago, because it was the last act of her husband as a minister.

Mrs. Pangborn's sister, who called for the certificate, and who is now Mrs. Hoagland of Bound Brook, was present in court.

Mrs. Moses D. Brown was another important witness. She is a sister of Pangborn, and her testimony tended to show that Allen was her brother. After he went away from Plainfield he visited her occasionally at her husband's farm at Dunellen. She said he avoided Plainfield. She was a most unwilling witness, but the plaintiff's counsel claimed a big victory over admissions she made.

Her daughters, Mary Brown and Mrs. L. J. Denton, confirmed their mother's testimony. They, like the mother, explained that they considered the whole matter a family secret, and divulged it only under stress of being compelled to answer the questions of the court.

Mrs. Hoagland testified to her sister's marriage, to going to the rectory of Mr. Armstrong for the marriage certificate, and to his illness and death.

The case will continue to-morrow. Mrs. Miller is represented by Isaac P. Runyon and Mr. Bruce of this city. James O. Clark of Westfield, William H. Osborne of Newark, and H. C. and S. P. McCormack of Williamsport, James B. Reading, and James B. France of Williamsport are representing the defendants.

ROBBERY AT ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—A robbery of diamonds said to be worth $850 occurred here Tuesday night, and the fact has just leaked out, despite the efforts of the police to suppress it. The jewelry belonged to Mrs. Edgar E. Finn of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer at 1,205 Emery Street. It is believed that she was chloroformed. Included in the haul were rings, a necklace, a set of coral studs, and a gold watch.

The house in which the robbery occurred is owned by Mrs. James, who rents furnished rooms. One of these rooms is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Finn and their little child. On Tuesday night Mr. Finn had gone to Brooklyn, where he is employed as an appraiser by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company. When Mrs. Finn retired she placed her rings and other jewelry in a jewel case, and deposited it in a small handbag. This she put on a bureau, where her husband's watch was lying.

Yesterday morning when she awoke she missed the valuables, and a search was instituted, with no success. Down stairs, on the piano, was found the handbag, with all its contents gone except one of Mr. Finn's letters. There was a strong odor of chloroform about the room, and Mrs. Finn thinks the thieves saturated a handkerchief with the drug and placed it over her face.

She did not look her door. The open parlor windows showed how the thieves had gained an entrance.

YELLOW FEVER IN TAMPA.

KEY WEST, Aug. 2.—Dr. J. Porter, State Health Officer, who is now in this city, received to-day from Dr. Weedon, medical representative of the board at Tampa, a message announcing two cases of yellow fever in that city, and saying he believes the infection to be general.

Dr. Porter at once wired Weeden to place quar

TIVOLI CASES IN COURT

Magistrate Pool Discharges All the Prisoners but Five.

'GO AND SIN NO MORE,' HE SAYS

Ackron Is Still at Large, but His Manager Must Answer—Chief Says Place Will Not Reopen.

Only two of the 231 persons captured in the Tivoli raid Wednesday night were held for examination. Three others were fined and all the rest were permitted to go free by Magistrate Pool, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, after the Magistrate had said to them: "Go and sin no more."

Meanwhile Charles E. Ackron, the keeper of the place, is still at large, and Chief of Police Devery frankly admits that no extraordinary effort is being made to arrest him.

Although Ackron has conducted the place for more than two years, there always seemed to be a difficulty about obtaining evidence against the resort. Even on the day of the raid the Chief, in an interview, said that he lacked evidence to prosecute. When the hearing in the police court took place the detectives and "plain clothes men" all testified that they had known the character of the place for months, and they had no hesitation in picking fifty-five women out of the eighty-one arrested who they knew as disorderly characters, and who had frequented the Tivoli for months past.

Chief Devery, when seen yesterday after the police court adjourned, said:

"The Tivoli is closed for good. If it opens up again we will arrest every person found in the place."

"Do you think you have sufficient evidence against the place?" the Chief was asked.

"Yes, plenty. It has got to quit business."

"Well, if you managed to get sufficient evidence on Wednesday night, why did you not try to get the same four months ago?"

"We did try, but the Magistrates would not hold the prisoners when we arrested them, so we gave up."

A CHALLENGE TO SENATOR FORD.

After this answer the Chief stopped a moment, and then he said: "We had to go ahead without Senator Ford, who was assaulted there. He did not seem anxious to make a complaint."

President York of the Police Board also paid his respects to Senator Ford by saying, before the prisoners were arraigned in court: "He [the Senator] will not make a complaint. I wonder who was with him at the Tivoli the night he was assaulted."

The Senator answered this apparent challenge by appearing in the police court early yesterday morning. The first thing he said was: "Well, you see I am here to call Mr. York's bluff."

The Senator had to wait a long time to call the "bluff," as the routine work of calling up the prisoners took all the morning, and when the afternoon session started Mr. Ford was compelled to go into the Supreme Court on a case in which he was counsel. As a result, his "calling of the bluff" will take place to-day when he produces evidence against Ackron and the waiter who assaulted him.

At the police court all was activity yesterday. The eighty-one women who had been arrested were either packed in cells or in the small rooms off the court. Each one of them was anxious to know the outcome of the case. Magistrate Pool, who presided, took the most deliberate methods possible to go about the inquiry.

The first cases called were those of the three women who had been arrested by three of Chief Devery's special men on the charge of being disorderly persons. The first woman called up was sentenced to three months on the Island. This sentence was given after the detectives had assured the Court that they had known the woman, Eva Brown, for some time, and had seen her in the Tivoli many times. Alexandrina Adrian, the next of the three women, was let off with a ten-dollar fine, which she promptly paid. The third woman was Hilda Grace. She gave her age as eighteen years, and she did not look that old.

She told of her experience in the Tivoli. The Magistrate was at first inclined to be rather harsh with her. Then a young man giving his name as Harris went up on the bridge and said that he was engaged to be married to the girl.

"You are the biggest liar I ever met," yelled the Magistrate. "You are the kind that cause these young girls trouble. Get out of here." The Magistrate gave his orders, and the court squad hustled Harris outside of the door of the court in short order.

As two of the three girls had only been fined instead of imprisoned, an effort was at once made to have the sentence of Eva Brown changed. This was successful, and she was made to pay $10, which was promptly given to the clerk.

The Central Office men Doll, Short, and Walters, as well as Glennon, Sheehan, and Barry of Capt. Thomas's staff in the Tenderloin, had testified that the women who were fined were known to them as bad characters and that they had repeatedly seen them in the Tivoli.

"If that is so, you ought to have arrested them before and closed up the place," said Magistrate Pool.

REFUSED TO REDUCE BAIL.

After the cases of the three women had been disposed of that of John O'Connor was taken up. Through his counsel he asked for an adjournment. The Magistrate agreed to this, and fixed bail at $2,000 for a hearing this morning. O'Connor is charged with being the manager of the place, although he insists that he is only a waiter there. His counsel made an effort to have the bail reduced, but Magistrate Pool declined to act. "Bob" Nelson was offered as bondsman. "No, he is a professional," said the Magistrate.

Finally Rudolph Nack, a mineral water manufacturer of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street, went on his bond. While O'Connor was waiting for the bondsman one of the court officers was about to put him in a cell when he said: "This is a nice way to treat a fellow. I don't want to go in there, so just cut it out." The court officer persisted, and O'Connor finally appealed to the wardmen of the Tenderloin Precinct. They fixed matters so that he did not have to go into a cell.

John McAvoy, the waiter who is charged with assaulting Senator Ford, was next arraigned. His hearing was set for yesterday afternoon, but Senator Ford could not appear, so the hearing was adjourned to this morning, at the same time as that of O'Connor. McAvoy was released after Mr. Nack had furnished $1,000 bail. It was at the afternoon session of the court that the real excitement of the day took place. The eighty-one women were then arraigned. No specific complaints had been made against them. They were called up in groups and the Magistrate questioned them. The formula was: "Were you at the Tivoli last night?"

"Yes."

"What were you doing there?"

"I was with a friend."

Turning to the detectives the Magistrate asked them what they knew about the women. As to the fifty-five of them the detectives declared that their characters were bad, and that they were frequenters of the Tivoli. The fifty-five were ordered to stand aside while the others were discharged. Finally the Magistrate called the fifty-five before him again and said, "Go, and sin no more."

The women made a grand rush to get out of the courtroom, and many male spectators followed them. Some of the women drove away in cabs, others rode on the trolley cars, while still others were compelled to walk.

After calling nine waiters who had been arrested in the raid and discharging them, Magistrate Pool adjourned court.

WOMEN RETAINED LAWYERS.

The unfortunate women who had been arrested paid dear for their experience, although they were allowed to go without being fined. A systematic scheme was worked by the men who practice law in the police court. These men collected fees from nearly all of them.

The minimum charge was $5. The lawyers were allowed to ply their trade in the cells and inside the rail of the court room. "Bob" Nelson, through personal representative, made a small sum out of the raid. Marcus Barnett, representing him, went on the bonds of about thirty of the prisoners after they had been registered at the station house.

The saddest feature about the arrest of the women was their neat and youthful appearance. Many of them were young girls who had evidently been lured into the Tivoli by the glamour which surrounds the place. Many of them had been in New York for less than a year. The Tivoli and similar resorts, they confessed, had been their undoing. There was not one among them but who declared that the Tivoli was the worst possible place. A number of them bore scars which they alleged showed where Ackron had hit them at one time or another.

As a sort of an aftermath of the raid, Inspector Thompson and some of his men made another arrest at the resort last night. The place was open, and about a dozen men and women were there when the Inspector called. The bar was closed, however, and there was no attempt to do active business. As the Inspector entered the place a man who was inside said to him:

"Thompson, what in —— do you want here anyway?"

"I am just looking around," replied the Inspector.

"Well, get the —— out of here. Do you hear?"

At this the Inspector arrested the man and took him to the Tenderloin station. The prisoner was Edward Smith of 312 West Thirty-second Street. He was one of the waiters who had been arrested during the raid. He said that he was acting as watchman last night. He was severely clubbed by the Inspector's men while he was being taken to the station house.

An amusing feature of the raid is the efforts on the part of the different parties interested to claim the credit. Capt. Thomas says that the whole affair was arranged by himself and that he had planned it after Senator Ford had been assaulted. Chief Devery declares that he ordered the raid. The one out of the dispute is Inspector Thompson, in whose district the Tivoli is situated. The Inspector declares that he knew nothing about the raid.

As a matter of fact, the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday that the raid was accidental is verified by the men who took part in it.

ACKRON'S LONG-DISTANCE DEFI.

Announces by Telephone That He Will Open Tivoli To-night.

There may be more trouble at the Tivoli Café to-day if Ackron keeps the promise made last night. He is still at Seabright, N. J., and, according to O'Connor, his manager, the following long-distance telephone conversation occurred last night between the two:

Ackron—Hello, is that O'Connor?

O'Connor—Yes. That you, Ackron?

Ackron—Yes. Is the place open to-night?

O'Connor—No.

Ackron—Why not?

O'Connor—The police won't let us open it.

A.—To hell with the police. Open the place up right away.

O.—If you want the place opened, you come up and open it. I won't.

A.—All right. I'll come up and open that place to-morrow night.

O'Connor said he does not know whether Ackron will try to open or not.

COMMANDER TILLEY PRAISED.

Mr. Cooper Commends His Tact in Samoa and Indorses the Work of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Secretary of the Navy is in receipt of a letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Cooper of the London Missionary Society and resident missionary for Tutuila and the neighboring islands, speaking in high terms of the progress that has been made by Commander Tilley in establishing the authority of the United States over our new Samoan possessions. Mr. Cooper says he has been for twenty years connected with the missionary work of the Pacific islands, and for a number of years on his present station in Tutuila. He is intimately acquainted with the characteristics of about 5,000 of the 6,000 residents in our new islands.

He says that Commander Tilley has handled the rather delicate task of "annexation" with consummate tact and firmness. The natives already are expressing their satisfaction at his administration, and hope that he may be retained on his present detail indefinitely. On behalf of himself and the other missionaries in the islands, Mr. Cooper says he wishes to express his joy at the new order of things, and to pay his tribute to the good work that the United States has done and is doing in civilizing the islanders and helping the missionaries to more productive labors by establishing a just, firm, and stable government where none such had existed before.

INCENDIARY'S DEADLY TRAP.

Fastens Doors and Windows of Farmhouse on Outside, Then Fires the Barn—Many Animals Perish.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 2.—The barn and outbuildings on the dairy farm of Mrs. Lena Bolstein at Salem, in this county, were destroyed by an incendiary fire yesterday. Six valuable Holstein cows, two horses, a lot of fowl, a St. Bernard dog, and many farm implements and much machinery were destroyed in the fire.

The fire started a little before daylight. When the members of the household awakened it had made great headway and the wind was blowing the flames toward the residence. On trying to leave the house the family found the doors fastened on the outside and the windows also so fixed that they were opened with difficulty.

John Scherwitskie, a farm hand who is accused of setting the fire, was missing. He had been paid on Monday night that he would have to leave this week because he did not do his work properly. The dog was in the house when the family retired, and it is supposed Scherwitskie took the animal to the barn, and after locking him in so there would be no alarm, fixed the doors and windows of the house and then fired the barn.

A posse last night caught the farm hand in the woods and he was brought to the county jail bound hand and foot with ropes.

REPORTED COLORADO LYNCHING

Story that a Well-Known Rancher Has Been Put to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that a lynching has occurred as a result of the war in Routt County, Col., between the sheep men and cattle men.

The report has it that the body of Bert Charters was found hanging to a tree near Slater, Col., and that pinned to the man's coat was a card containing the words: "You may look all you want to, but don't make any inquiries."

Great excitement has been caused here by the report, as Charters has been a well-known stockman. Many ranchmen refuse to believe he is dead, and a body of men will be sent to investigate the truth.

MISSING MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Man and Wife Arrested on Suspicion of Causing Trader's Death.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The body of John Trader, who disappeared on March 3 last under circumstances which led the authorities to believe he had been murdered, was found last night in the swamps near Manuskin, by C. Vanaman of Fort Elizabeth. The head was detached from the body, but lay close to it.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hand, who it is claimed were the last persons seen in Trader's company, are under arrest. The authorities claim to have evidence which has not been made public to show that Trader was killed, and say they are confident they will be able to connect the prisoners with the death.

BURGLAR SHOOTS POLICEMAN.

Breaks Away After Being Captured, Uses His Weapon, and Escapes.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Thomas McGuire, a patrolman of the South Orange police force, was shot and seriously wounded this afternoon by a burglar he had captured. He is in a precarious condition. The man who shot him escaped.

McGuire was passing through Ward Place when he came upon a man emerging with a large satchel from a residence the occupants of which are away for the Summer. He halted him and placed him under arrest. The prisoner walked along quietly until he had thrown McGuire off his guard, then, by a sudden jerk, freed himself. At the same moment he drew a revolver and fired two shots, both of which took effect.

As McGuire fell he drew his revolver and fired at his assailant, who had started down the road. Michael Reilly, a contractor, witnessed the affair from a little distance, and, having a revolver of his own, started after the man. The man jumped a fence, cut across lots to the Seton Hall College grounds and across the deserted campus. He reached the woods back of the college, and there Mr. Reilly, who had been too far away to bring his revolver into play, lost sight of him.

ANARCHIST MEETING QUIET

No Prominent Speakers at Bartholdi Hall, Paterson.

DENIAL OF ASSASSINATION PLOT

Expression of Satisfaction at the Killing of King Humbert, However, Evokes Applause.

Over 1,000 of the Italian Anarchists of Paterson were present at the mass meeting held there last night. The assembly room at the back of the Bartholdi Hotel, on Straight Street, which holds about 500 people, was packed to the doors, while the saloon in front of it was filled with a crowd of Italians which extended outside all the way across the street.

It was remarked by almost all those not Italians who attended the meeting that it was the evident purpose of the speakers to show that the Italians in Paterson had no connection with the plot to kill King Humbert. The speakers signified their approval of Bresci's deed, but declared repeatedly that it was not the result of a plot in Paterson.

At the close of the meeting a statement, purporting to come from the Italian Anarchists of Paterson, was drawn up by Pedro Festere, the editor of El Desputas, the Spanish Socialist paper, and, after being read in Italian and translated into English, was unanimously approved by the Italians present. An English translation, made by P. Aemone, the editor of a Socialist Italian paper in Paterson, is as follows:

We have assembled here with the intention of stating that Bresci's deed was the inevitable result of the present social state, and therefore we are trying to destroy the same state of affairs and establish one where violence would not be possible.

We declare foolish the supposition that there could have existed a plot in this city, and protest warmly against all those who attribute Bresci's act to us or are trying to make the Italian colony here responsible for it.

The hall was packed with Italians, together with a fair sprinkling of curiosity seekers of other nationalities, when Chairman Alonzo Mazotte, who is a silk weaver and lives on Ramapo Street, opened the meeting by stating that it had been called for the purpose of discussing the present condition of affairs in Italy. Ernestina Cravella, with a dress trimmed with red and a red hat band, occupied a seat near the front, but took no part in the proceedings, beyond applauding the speakers. Morris Provitz, a Russian Anarchist, who has been living in Paterson for some time, and has been seen among the Italians there a great deal lately, was also present, but did not speak. Francis Widmar, the editor of La Questione Sociale, had a seat on the platform. All the speeches were in Italian, as the speakers refused to hold forth in English, on the ground that they would only make themselves ridiculous by speaking in an unfamiliar tongue.

Festue, the first speaker, said that the general impression in America seemed to be that the Paterson Italians were a ste of cutthroats and banditti.

"We called this meeting," he said, "to show them that we are not. If they ask us whether we planned that assassination we answer that we did not. Still it was inevitable. The people in Italy are starved and downtrodden. We can't answer for Bresci. Humbert himself and the false social conditions are to blame for his crime. That is the system that we want to destroy, that is why we want a revolution in Italy.

"I'm not sorry for Humbert, but I am sorry for Bresci and the tortures he is undergoing. The plot was not hatched here, and Count Enrico Malatesta had nothing to do with it. We don't need to make plots or talk. If you are an Anarchist you know what to do, and you do it individually and of your own accord. We should stand our ground and fight for anarchy. Dr. Paolino ran away, and another man committed suicide, but we should resist the police when they attempt to deprive us of our rights. In the present condition of affairs a man must be a robber to exist."

Festere's speech, which was loudly applauded, was followed by another in the same strain by Alonzo Mazotto, the Chairman of the meeting.

"We made no plot," he said, "but our motto is 'Death to all Kings.' Humbert ascended the throne, and now Bresci has cut him down. This killing of the King is the greatest revenge the poor people of Italy could have, and I say so frankly and openly."

Philip Moresi, who was the last speaker, used a more moderate tone.

"This is no time to either condemn or to praise Bresci's deed," he said. "We must wait to see what the future shall bring forth."

After this all the Italians present were invited to make five-minute speeches, but few availed themselves of the privilege. Those who did speak merely reiterated denials of the statement that the plot had originated in Paterson. Then, when the statement drawn up by Festere had been read, the Italians dispersed without the slightest disturbance.

Beyond placing two policemen at the doors of the meeting in the Bartholdi Hotel, the Police Department of Paterson paid no attention to the Anarchists there yesterday. Several more secret service men and Italian detectives were seen in the town, however, and it was said that their investigations would soon show some tangible result.

LOCAL ITALIANS MEET.

Assassination of King Denounced by Large Crowd in Tammany Hall.

The representative Italian-Americans of New York gathered at Tammany Hall last night for the purpose of expressing their sorow and indignation over the assassination of King Humbert of Italy. Every seat in the big hall was taken, while a fringe of standing spectators a half dozen deep circled the seats. Deep feeling was displayed throughout the evening's exercises. The cheers that went up when the glorious incidents in the life of the dead King and in the history of the fatherland were recalled were followed by vigorous hisses and muttered imprecations from the galleries when the crime of the assassin was mentioned.

The gathering was thoroughly representative. Grouped on the platform were the leading members of the Italian colony, headed by Consul General Branchi.

It was 8 o'clock when the band in the gallery began to play, and the uniformed members of the Italian societies marched into the hall in bodies, each society displaying the Italian and American colors draped. The color-bearers took their stand on each side of the platform, and each leading Italian citizen was cheered as he made his way to the group of speakers.

The meeting was called to order by President E. P. Cambria of the United Italian Associations. His address was short, but was received with uproarious applause. He spoke in Italian, and in part as follows:

"Italians: You that have been invited here to-night and have responded, not need to be told nor do I see the necessity of picturing to you the nature of this meeting. Every one of us feels it deep in his heart, and all of us understand it. All of us with a deep feeling of sorrow can hardly believe true this crime has caused the death of our King.

"Humberto of Savoy, whom the hand of a bloodthirsty fanatic has put out of existence in the prime of life, was a valorous soldier of Villa Franca and Custozza. He proved himself a hero of charity at Naples and Casa Micciola. He was a loyal and zealous guardian of our Constitution, an ideal sovereign, man, father, Democrat. Therefore it is our duty to weep, and with us, as we already know, the whole civilized world, above all political parties, races, and nationalities. By coming here this evening you have given proof of faithfulness to the sacred memory of King Humbert, the valiant and loyal King, the generous King, the martyr King.

The first speaker introduced was Dr. Giuseppe Guilino, editor of L'Araldo Italiano. The speaker, who spoke in Italian, was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic cheers, and when he pictured the many lovable qualities of the dead King many of the audience shed tears. His address was laudatory of the dead monarch, and in it he denounced the crime of the assassin.

Consul General Branchi spoke in a similar strain, and at the conclusion of his talk called for three cheers for the new ruler, Victor Emmanuel III. The entire audience arose and cheered vociferously. Chairman Cambria then offered resolutions expressing the sympathy of the Italian Americans of New York for the widow and son of the dead King and swearing allegiance to the new ruler. It was voted to cable the text of the resolutions to the bereaved royal family.

It was decided that the memorial services on account of the death of the King to arrange for the services and to decide where they will be held. With the completion of this business the meeting ended.

ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Efforts Making to Discover Possible Conspirators of Bresci—Legal Issues to be Decided Afterward.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Such steps as the National Government is taking toward the detection and arrest of any persons in the United States who may have been connected with the assassination of the late King Humbert were not instituted at the formal request of the Italian Government.

The Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, now in Seabright, N. J., however, has communicated unofficially on this subject with our Government, and as a matter of international comity the Government in turn has put in motion such machinery as it has in command to discover Bresci's co-conspirators, if there are such in this country.

It is not deemed prudent, in the interest of justice, to disclose the details of the Government's procedure in this matter, especially as its agencies are not very powerful, owing to the severe limitations placed upon the National authority.

In a preliminary way some attention has been given to the possibility of punishing any of Bresci's accomplices here, and it is confessed that there will be much difficulty met in reaching them. The laws relative to conspiracy are local, and the underlying principle is that the overt act must have been committed within the particular State in order to afford jurisdiction to the State courts.

On the other hand it is very doubtful whether the conspirators could be delivered to the Italian Government under extradition proceedings, and this would be particularly difficult to accomplish if any of them were naturalized citizens of the United States. The Government, however, is proceeding in its efforts to run down the guilty parties, leaving these legal issues to be decided later.

GOV. VOORHEES RETICENT.

Will Neither Confirm Nor Deny That He Has Been Asked to Act.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 2.—Gov. Voorhees to-day refused to confirm the report that, in accordance with Ambassador Fava's request, Secretary of State Hay had asked him to set in motion the State's legal powers to investigate the hatching of the plot to kill King Humbert in this State.

He also declined to deny that he had received such a request, and would not say whether he had taken any steps to have the criminal authorities of Passaic and Hudson Counties investigate the matter.

SIGNOR BRANCHI'S DENIAL.

Italian Consul General Declares He is Not Employing Detectives.

Signor Branchi, the Italian Consul General, denied yesterday that he has been directed by Baron Fava to hire detectives to investigate the rumors of an Anarchistic plot prior to the assassination of King Humbert.

"I am employing no detectives," said he, "nor am I making any further investigation with regard to the existence of Anarchists in the United States.

"I have never seen Mrs. Bresci, nor do I expect her to call at the Consulate. I don't see why she should call here, as she certainly cannot expect the Italian Government to aid her financially, and if she wants to send a letter to her husband, who is a Government prisoner in Italy, her letter will reach him through the mails, but of course it will be subject to the scrutiny of the officials before being handed to the prisoner."

Thinks He Sold Revolver to Bresci.

A hardware dealer has been discovered in Paterson who thinks that he sold the revolver to Bresci with which the King of Italy was killed. He is H. M. Ash, and keeps a store at Straight and Market Streets. "I sold a Harrington & Richardson revolver, marked 'Massachusetts' to a man answering Bresci's description on May 1," he said. "I have many Italian customers, but I am sure of this one, because I always keep a written description of every man I sell a pistol to. When I read Bresci's description in the papers I looked this man's up in my book and found that it corresponded exactly."

IN THE "ANARCHIST LAIR."

Alleged Picture of Its Mild Proprietor, Painted on a Curtain, Gave Rise to Wild Reports.

A sensational story was circulated yesterday, to the effect that a den of Anarchists had been discovered at 84 Macdougal Street, an Italian boarding house, kept by Maracini Bosi. One hundred Anarchists, the story said, made the place their headquarters.

When seen about it, Mr. Bosi proved a much-disgusted man. He led the reporter through his house into the back yard, where was the innocent cause of the report. A long Summer house, open at the sides and decked with canvas, had been built down the length of the yard. In the centre was a long, narrow table, covered with oilcloth, and capable of seating a hundred guests at dinner. At the end of the house, to cover the brick wall of an adjoining stable, a hand-painted curtain, similar to a drop curtain on a stage, was hung. The scene on the curtain was the usual one of mountains and valleys and rivers and sheep. But in the foreground was the figure of a man. The man was life size, dressed in a black suit. On his head was a red Turkish fez, and on his forehead were three deep wrinkles of thought. One hand pointed, tragically, over a tree near his elbow at the sheep.

"Com-a into da place dis-a mo'ninh a man," said Mr. Bosi. "You giv-a to me,' he says 'da bottel de wine.' He com-a here. He look-a da pict. He look-a da red hat. Hiss eyes com-a out-a da head, bigg-a like-a da bunch a banan. 'Mi Goddo!' he say, 'Anarchisto!' an' he runna downa da McDougalla Street.

"Then by comma da reporta. Bym by comma da nodder reporta. I say da man widda da red hat issa me painta by-a da frien' from Italia. No use-a. Da pape say I gotta da Anarchist headquart. Now I'n swea' to you face I none gotta da Anarchist headquart, 'n if you doan believm you aska da Cho Wellin' ofa da Tir Asseby Dristra; he knowa what fora da place I keepa here. Mucha da respectabile—secret."

Joseph E. Welling, Alderman of the Third Assembly District, laughed when told of the scrape of Bosi.

"Why, the place is thoroughly respectable," he said. "I often take my family and friends in there for an Italian dinner. The boarding house, which is for men only, has been established there for eight or ten years, and is straight as a die. The so-called Anarchist, the individual with the red hat on, although you might not think so, is supposed to be the picture of the proprietor. It was done by a friend of his."

CRAGIN CANAL CONCESSION.

President of Nicaragua Formally Proclaims Its Existence.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—The Nicaraguan Congress convened last evening and was personally addressed by President Zelaya, who declared that the condition of the country, especially from the viewpoint of finance, showed distinct improvement.

He announced the termination of the concession to the Maritime Canal Company and formally proclaimed the existence of the Eyre-Cragin canal concession. The address also emphasized the Government's programme for extending the National Railroad.

It was received throughout with enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—President Zelaya's announcement proclaiming the existence of the Eyre-Cragin Canal concession in Nicaragua occasioned no marked surprise here, as such a proceeding was looked for in view of the action of the native Government in entering into an arrangement with that syndicate.

At the same time the action of the Nicaraguan Government is a matter of regret in official circles, it being desired that the status quo should be maintained for a time at least. Eminent lawyers were of the opinion that the Maritime Canal Company was entitled to a prolongation of its contract in view of the peculiar conditions existing and felt that the proposition to permit Nicaraguans only to arbitrate the conflicting questions involved was not a fair one.

Officials of the State Department say that no action has been taken by this Government on the matter in dispute, the United States having no direct interest in the affairs of either corporation. They refuse to discuss the probabilities of the future, but it seems likely that if anything is done toward the adjustment of the conflicting interests of the two corporations [illegible]

THE ARIAG'S MISHAP.

Will Take F[illegible] Weeks to Repair Damage Russian Cruiser.

PHILADEL[illegible]HIA, Aug. 2.—It developed to-day that [illegible] accident to the Russian cruiser Vari[illegible] during her trial trip last week was m[illegible] serious than at first supposed. It wi[illegible] be at least five weeks before the warship [illegible] again leave her dock at Cramp's ship[illegible]rds, where she is now laid up for repair[illegible]

In addition [illegible] the damage sustained by the Variag, t[illegible]ee of the vessel's crew were scalded by e[illegible]aping steam. Two of them, however, ha[illegible] entirely recovered, and the third will be [illegible] work again to-morrow.

It appears [illegible] at while the Variag was under very high[illegible]pressure and making twenty-four knots [illegible] hour the cylinder head on the port eng[illegible] and the flange to which it was attache[illegible] both cracked, rendering the engine usele[illegible] While it is impossible to learn positiv[illegible] the amount of the damage, it is roughly [illegible]stimated at $20,000, but this amount [illegible]aid, will be covered by the trial insuran[illegible] will be covered by the ing made.

A new cylinder is now be-

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-[illegible]TORIA—Baron and Baroness Franschetti, [illegible]na, Italy; Gov. J. W. Smith, Maryland.

PLAZA—F. [illegible]Hord, Indianapolis, Ind.

NETHERLA[illegible]—J. A. Hart, Santa Clara, Cal.

BUCKINGH[illegible]—Count Starzynski, Paris, France.

IMPERIAL—[illegible]l. W. J. Young, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. J. [illegible]ison, United States Army, Chicago; Major O[illegible]L. Brennan, San Francisco, Cal.; D. S. Culver, [illegible]perior, Wis.

GRAND—Ca[illegible]G. H. Patten, United States Army, Bath, [illegible].

NORMANDI[illegible]R. I. Coussen, Island of Corfu; F. Farrand, [illegible]to Domingo, W. I.

ALBEMARL[illegible]Baron Rosen, Russian Minister to Japan, and [illegible]aroness Rosen, Tokio, Japan.

GRAND UN[illegible]N—Gen. John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.; Louis [illegible]Payn, Chatham, N. Y.

MURRAY F[illegible]L—Lieut. F. L. Buck, United States Army, [illegible]rt Totten; Lieut. R. E. Ingram, United State[illegible]Army; ex-Gov. O. V. Coffin, Middletown, [illegible]n.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representa[illegible]es of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rothschild, A[illegible]M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Samson, la[illegible]s' and men's underwear and hosiery; Mr[illegible]Kent, millinery; J. A. Meyer, men's, boys' [illegible]nd children's clothing; 43 Leonard Street.

Rothschild, [illegible]l, Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, [illegible]oliens; Hoffman House.

Solomon & R[illegible]en, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibeo, cloaks and [illegible]ts, S. D. Waxman, dry goods; 708 Broadwa[illegible]Hoffman House.

Froelicht, Du[illegible]ker & Renard Carpet Co., St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; H. Duncker, es[illegible]ts; Grand Hotel.

Loeb, A., M[illegible]dian, Miss., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Michaels, Ste[illegible]& Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Michaels, w[illegible]ens; Hoffman House.

Meckes, John[illegible]Cleveland, Ohio; W. Meckes, carpets and [illegible]holstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Livingstone [illegible]thers, San Francisco, Cal.; S. Livingstone, [illegible]ry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lebeck Broti[illegible]s, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, cloaks and [illegible]its; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bear, J. M., [illegible]Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; [illegible]tel Imperial.

Kaufman & I[illegible]s, Anderson, Ind.; B. Kaufman, dry goods; [illegible]tel Imperial.

Campbell, W[illegible]am, Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery, cloaks, suits[illegible]hosiery, and underwear; H. D. Thompson, [illegible]mestics and linens; Hotel Imperial.

Howser, G. [illegible]& Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. S. Howser, ha[illegible]Herald Square Hotel.

Stix, Bear & [illegible]uller, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lewis; 337 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Reinhard, S. [illegible], & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, v[illegible]ens; Herald Square Hotel.

Jones, Dry G[illegible]s Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Hay[illegible]s, cloaks, suits, laces, and embroideries; [illegible]adway Central Hotel.

Stumpf & S[illegible]mpf, Uniontown, Penn.; C. E. Stumpf, not[illegible]us; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lorsch, Geor[illegible]E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. B. Lorsc[illegible]dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brot[illegible]rs, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. Quirk, ladi[illegible]wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Thompson, H[illegible]& Son., Bloomington, Ill.; J. H. Thompson, [illegible]holstery goods; Hotel Albert.

McDougall [illegible]Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington [illegible]liss E. Cox, millinery; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Welles, J. B. [illegible]on & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. Coller, carpets [illegible]Everett House.

Curtis, Sons [illegible]ons & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. C. Curtis, [illegible]ons and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hot[illegible]

Makin, Croll [illegible]Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Croll, notio[illegible]Everett House.

Townsend & [illegible]yatt Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. M. [illegible]rche, toys; 416 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Kalish Bros., [illegible]Houx City, Iowa; P. F. Kalish, clothing; M[illegible]ray Hill Hotel,

Adler, L., So[illegible]nnah, Ga.; G. G. Rogers, furniture; 43 Le[illegible]and Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Flint & Kent[illegible]uffalo, N. Y.; M. Petersen, furs; St. Denis [illegible]el.

Forbes & W[illegible]lace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, c[illegible]ks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Aven[illegible]

Parke Bros[illegible]Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, noti[illegible]; Hotel Marlborough.

Wanamaker, [illegible]hn, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, c[illegible]a and glassware; Broadway and Tenth Stree[illegible]St. Denis Hotel.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FO[illegible]
erly, shiftin[illegible]

FORECAST—Rain; wind, fresh southerly, shifting to westerly.

The barom[illegible]r continued low yesterday over the Northeas[illegible]n Rocky Mountain Slope and the Upper Misso[illegible]Valley. It was also low at the mouth of th[illegible]St. Lawrence. An area of high pressure of [illegible]siderable magnitude was central last evening [illegible]er the North Pacific Coast. The barometer w[illegible]also high over the upper lake region. Loc[illegible]rains and thunderstorms have occurred in po[illegible]ons of the lake region and Ohio Valley, in F[illegible]ida, and along the Middle Gulf Coast. The[illegible]nperature has fallen decidedly in the extreme [illegible]orthwest, but it is still from 10 to 20 degrees[illegible]ove the seasonal average throughout the Dak[illegible]s and Nebraska. Maximum readings yesterd[illegible]of 100 degrees or over were recorded at "[illegible]n and Huron. Local rains are indicated for [illegible]are indicated for New England, thunderstorm[illegible]l South Atlantic Coast districts, the Middle [illegible]lake region. The temperature and the lo[illegible]the Mississippi River will be unchanges east [illegible]a temperature in the Missouri important.[illegible]ll during to-day and to-morrow. Valley will [illegible]temperatures may be expected and seasona[illegible]forty-eight hours. On the New within the n[illegible]the winds will be fresh south to England Co[illegible]Middle and South Atlantic Coast west. On t[illegible]ast to south winds will prevail. light to fres[illegible]The temperature for the twenty-four hours ended [illegible]midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of [illegible]Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	[illegible]	68	70
6 A. M.	67	63	68
9 A. M.	74	71	72
12 M.	80	73	77
4 P. M.	64	78	79
6 P. M.	70	77	78
9 P. M.	67	72	74
12 P. M.	66	71	70

THE TIME[illegible]s thermometer is 6 feet above the street level[illegible]at of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above [illegible]street level.

Average [illegible]peratures yesterday were as follows:

Printing Ho[illegible]	[illegible]
Weather Bu[illegible]	[illegible]
Correspondi[illegible]	73½
Correspondi[illegible]	71½
The maxi[illegible]	90½
P. M., the r[illegible]	[illegible]
the barome[illegible]	[illegible]
30.02; the h[illegible]	[illegible]
and 9 P. M.	[illegible]

Square [illegible] 73½
au [illegible] 71½
date 1899 [illegible] 90½
date for last twenty years [illegible] 72

m temperature was 79 at 4:40 P. M., and at 8 P. M. was 78 per cent.
imum temperature 63 at 6 A. M.; was 30.06 at 8 A. M., and at 8 P. M. 30.02; the humidity at 8 A. M. was 64 per cent. and 9 P. M. 9 per cent.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIM[illegible]E, Aug. 2.—The extensive chrome w[illegible]ns of the Baltimore Chrome Company, [illegible]t Fairfield, Anne Arundel County, w[illegible]destroyed last night by fire, entailing [illegible]oss estimated at $60,000. The insurance [illegible]o the property is $45,000.

POCOM[illegible]E CITY, Md., Aug. 2.—An early morning f[illegible]which originated in the sawmill of S[illegible]oolfield & Barnes this morndid, [illegible]000 damage. More than six acres of l[illegible]ber and cordwood and five big buildings [illegible]onging to Schoolfield & Barnes were dest[illegible]ed. Their loss is fully covered by insura[illegible]

BUFFA[illegible]N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fire early this morni[illegible]destroyed seven buildings, occupied by [illegible]L. Jenks, Harlow Brothers, W. C. Tow[illegible]end, Payne & Williams, A. M. Patterson[illegible]M. Welch & Co., A. J. Crost, and Race [illegible]Kinsly, commission merchants. Loss, $20[illegible]covered by insurance. The buildings, [illegible]ith the exception of Race & Kinsly's, [illegible]onged to the Jacob Dold estate. Ca[illegible]Charles Besancon of Engine No. 1 an[illegible]Fireman R. A. Ried were injured, the [illegible]rmer severely.

STERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 [illegible]lock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

7:25 A. M.—902 Southern Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $200.

8:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue; Swift & Co.; dam

The Wanamaker Store

Not "Cheap" Furniture—but

Good FURNITURE Cheap

That is the great merit of this present offering. You'll not find any trashy furniture here—none of the hatchet and glue-pot kind—no great big pieces at impossibly little prices. We never turn the Wanamaker Furniture Store into a wareroom for makeshifts or shoddies. Wanamaker furniture does not take a vacation during August. You can judge this store to-day, just as you would judge it in September, so far as the high character of the goods is concerned. We only ask you to be as lenient as you can with the service which has such heavy demands on it just now. There is more elbowing than usual—sometimes a few minutes waiting to be served. But it pays, and pays splendidly, to join the busy buyers these early August Days.

The Biggest Selling on Record

Doubling the sales of a year ago—is the report for the first day's business of this

August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Your confidence in Wanamaker offerings was proven by your prompt response, and the worth and character of the Furniture was proven by your substantial purchases.

There were no catch-penny offerings to hurry the buying; just the good, the well made, the refined and the elegant Furniture that wins its own way to the tasteful housekeeper's heart. The furniture that grows in your liking as you examine it, inside and out. It is a selling, during the otherwise dull month of August, of our regular grades of high-class Furniture, at an average of

A Third Under Value

To-day's detailed story illustrates the savings on every sort of **Dining-room Furniture**; but every room in the house is just as well provided for.

China Closets—

$11, worth $16—French oak corner cabinet closet; wood back and shelves.

$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak; swell ends and straight front; 3 shelves and mirror.

China Closets—

$22, worth $35—Golden and Flemish oak corner china closets; carved top and rope twist columns at sides; 4 large shelves.

$38, worth $55—Golden oak; highly polished; swell ends and straight front; 3 glass shelves and mirror back.

$25, worth $40—Mahogany, highly polished; swell front with 3 fluted columns and legs; 3 large shelves.

$50, worth $70—Golden oak; polished finish; swell front and ends; 4 large shelves and full mirror.

Extension Tables—

$9, worth $15—Golden oak; highly polished; 42-inch square top and heavy rope twist legs.

$12, worth $18—Golden oak; polished finish; quartered oak top, 45 inches square; heavy fluted legs and claw feet; 6 feet extended.

$17, worth $23—Quartered golden oak; 8 ft. extended; 45x48 in. top; heavy fluted legs with ball feet.

$36, worth $48—Mahogany; 8 ft.; round table; 54 in. top; 4 rope-twist legs and heavy fluted centre leg.

$40, worth $60—Mahogany, inlaid; 10 ft. extended; 54 in. round top; heavy centre pedestal; 4 curved legs.

Sideboards—

$20, worth $30—Golden oak, highly polished; 2 small and 1 large shelf in top with large beveled plate mirror; 2 short and 1 long drawer and cupboard in base.

$25, worth $35—Golden oak; polished finish; 1 long shelf and large beveled mirror in top; 1 long and 2 short drawers and large cupboard in base.

$30, worth $40—Golden oak; hand polished; shaped top with 1 large and 2 small shelves and French beveled mirror; 1 long and 2 short drawers and large cupboard.

$45, worth $65—Mahogany; polished finish; long shelf and large French mirror in top; 2 large, 2 small drawers, and 2 cupboards.

$50, worth $75—Mahogany, inlaid; highly polished; lined silver drawer and 2 long drawers and 2 large cupboards in base.

Dining Chairs—

$2, worth $2.75—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; boxed, cane seats and banister backs.

$2.75, worth $3.50—Quartered oak, highly polished; golden finish; boxed seats covered with leather.

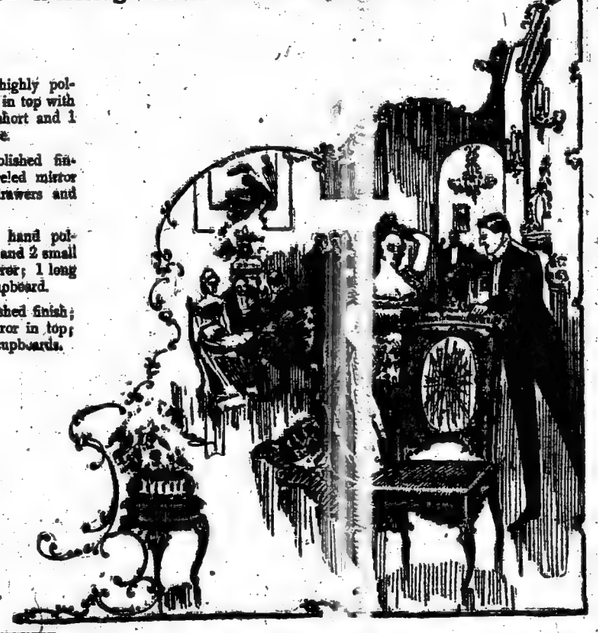

The Wanamaker Store

A Fine Offering of MEN'S SHIRTS

One of the best makers of shirts in the country, from whom we buy large quantities of shirts, has turned a magnificent bargain our way. It is a collection of about eighteen hundred high-class Negligee Shirts, made of excellent cheviot and madras—most of them selling regularly at $2; the others at $1.50. To-day all are at one price—

one dollar each

Full assortment of regular sizes. Some have attached, others detached cuffs. Good-looking, cool, well-made shirts.

Broadway and Ninth.

News of SHOES for Men, Women and Children

More of the little lots of excellent sorts at little prices. They're all on the Fifth Floor. The Bargain Shoe Store has been shrunken up a bit, but so have these prices. There's room enough to be satisfactorily fitted. And there's enough to be saved on each purchase to make your coming worth while. Here's a partial list of the good things awaiting you *to-day:*

65c—Women's black and tan Oxfords; the last of grades that brought up to $1.50. Some have French heels; all turned soles.

$1—Women's black kidskin boots; button and lace; patent leather and kid tips; welted soles. Worth double.

$1—Women's tan goatskin boots; stout and firm but easy and cool. They will save a better pair.

$1.30—New shipment of women's tan Oxfords; turned soles; all sizes. They belong in the $2 grades.

$1.25—Boys' and youths' black kidskin. These are shoes noted for wear. 12 to 5½. You save a third.

60c—100 pairs of shoes for the youngsters; of black kidskin, laced. We've sold them at 95c, and they were then cheap.

40c—Infants' black kid shoes; lace; good comfortable form; wedge heels; all newest. Sizes 5 to 8. Were $1.

Fifth floor.

Other SHOE BARGAINS

These in the Main Floor Store, We won't have sufficient room to properly handle them in the Bargain Shoe Store. The Main floor store is more commodious, and the goods reduced there are all from regular stocks—new, high-class shoes.

For instance, this lot of men's russets at $2.85. It comprises various good styles—especially good choosing among the Oxfords. Values are $3 to $5.

All the children's spring heel Oxford Ties, from regular stock, are reduced almost half. The leathers are black kidskin, patent leather, Russia calf and kidskin; welted and flexible soles. All have good wide toe shapes. Sizes from 11, girls', to 4, women's. Were $2 and $2.50; now $1.50. Children's, 8½ to 10½; were $1.75, now $1.

Men's SERGE SUITS and TROUSERS Reduced

This is a collection of splendid Black Serge Suits—the serge is, of course, pure wool, and fast color, made up in the Wanamaker way—good looking, shapely, and with the shape that stays. Some are quarter-lined with silk. They are lines which are not to be filled in with sizes any more this season; hence this offering. The prices were $12, $13.50 and $15. To-day all are marked at

ten dollars a suit

This is a rare chance to replace the suit that has grown a little shabby. The suits are of highest character—the price is remarkable.

We have also this lot of about three hundred Men's pure worsted *Trousers*, to be closed out of stock. They are this season's goods and styles, and most of them have been $5. To-day choose for **three dollars.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S SUITS To Order—A New Little Price

Numerous short lengths of worsteds and cheviots remain from the season's spirited selling. They contain each just about enough for a single suit, and are among the best patterns we had collected. All the various fabrics in this lot are suitable for fall wear. A few weeks ago we were making suits to order from these goods at $30 and $35—a few as low as $25. Now, and perhaps for a few days, you may choose from the splendid assortment for $20—that procures for you a suit, which, to duplicate, would be more than double, at most exclusive custom tailors.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GOLF SKIRTS for Women

Still some of the handsomely-tailored Walking Skirts told of yesterday. Made of double-faced cheviots, with plain face and plaid backs. Worth $9; now at

$5.50 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Cream-heart TAFFY ROLLS

This week's special candy is one of the best dainties we have had for a long time. The combination of both substance and flavor is most happy.

The centre is of cream candy flavored with vanilla, rolled in a substantial jacket of taffy in four flavors—orange, vanilla, strawberry and chocolate. Each piece is rolled in paper to make the eating as easy as it is delightful. Price,

20c a pound

Basement.

Pique REEFERS

Several Styles at Less than Half Prices

They're about the prettiest little garments we have had. And they should be in the possession of some pretty little children. They shall not loiter here any longer, if price reductions, such as follow, can win them new friends. Variety is good, but quantities are far from large. Better be among the early comers.

$1.25—In pink, blue and white; deep collar; trimmed with all-over embroidery; 3 and 4 year sizes only. Value $3.50.

$3—Pink and blue; pointed collars; trimmed with fine embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffles; 3 and 4 year sizes only. Value $5.

Also some Coats at $2. These of check or striped flannel; sailor collar; trimmed with embroidery ruffle and insertion; 1 and 2 year sizes. Value $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's REEFERS Much Under Value

The seashore or mountain romping has lately made havoc with the smart appearance of the little girl's reefer. To-day's offering makes it cost little to replace it with one that is bright, new and jaunty. These Reefers are made of light-weight cloth, in good shades and pretty styles, neatly trimmed with braid. Were $4 to $6; to-day at

$3 each

Second floor, Broadway.

PETTICOATS Two Desirable, though Inexpensive, Kinds

One style is of a new material. Off a short distance it looks like taffeta silk. On close inspection it resembles a fine percaline. The maker says it's "Neva Lining." It's a strong, durable, attractive fabric, and these petticoats, carefully made up of it, are very good values, at

Sixty-five cents each

The seersucker petticoats at fifty cents. We made brief mention of them several times. Each time brings quick response, and they're fully worthy the attention given them. All in neat stripes, and the making is neat and strong.

Fifty cents each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' CLOTHING Some Timely Offerings

Here is a rare chance to get the boy a new suit for dress wear this month, and to wear to school when it begins—and pay about half price.

These are odd lots of Boys' Wool Sailor Suits, of blue cheviots and serges, and fancy cheviots and flannels. Prices have been $3.50 to $5—mostly the higher prices—to-day all at

$2.50 a suit

Also a lot of Boys' Washable Sailor Suits, that were $1.35 to $2.45—all now at **$1 a suit.**

Boys' Washable Knee Trousers, that were 35c and 40c; now **25c.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mourning MILLINERY from Mangin Maurice

The Most Famous Mourning Milliner of Paris

Thirty-six model hats have just arrived, showing the new fall styles from this modiste, famed for refined and beautiful millinery in black.

There is quiet dignity in every hat; but they are not sombre, as less skilled hands often make them.

Our millinery chief admired these particular hats, and sent them as an inspiration for our own experts. Now those who wish to possess the real Paris hats from the best mourning milliner in the world, may share these at just about what they cost us. Prices range from $16 to $25.

Millinery Salon, Second floor, Tenth street.

Renaissance LINENS at Prices a Third Below Their Values

This is a particularly fine collection of Renaissance specimens, and their very little cost makes the offering doubly interesting. They are scarfs and centre pieces, in wide variety of pretty effective designs. Some are all lace, others have linen centres. The showing in the Art Needlework store, Tenth street.

Centre Pieces at 65c to $2.25. Scarfs at $2 to $3.75.

All a full third less than regular prices.

The End of a Notable BICYCLE SALE

There'll be no more "Speedways" when this last little lot is gone. The sale began just a month ago. During that time there has been a distribution averaging more than one hundred a day, here and in the Philadelphia store. This, in despite of the many complaints from dealers generally that the bicycle business is ruined. But this was a remarkable offering. This Speedway wheel was made to sell at $35—an exceptionally good value, too, at that. Of course, there was no resisting the $12.50. A couple hundred—the last of the purchase of 3,500—are here this morning. Come to-day if you can. There *may* be some for to-morrow's half day; but waiting is risky.

Men's only, 22 and 24-inch frames.

$12.50

With Coaster Brake, $16.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue

MOTLEY LED ALL THE WAY

Lakeland's Filly Cleverly Won the Glen Cove Handicap.

SIDNEY LUCAS BEATEN OFF

Western Derby Winner Was Outpaced by Ordinary Horses at Brighton Beach Track Yesterday.

Motley hardly surprised the Brighton Beach trainers and horse owners yesterday, when she galloped home first for the Glen Cove Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds. Her victory was anticipated inasmuch as shrewd observers backed the gray filly so consistently that she started a strong second choice to Pierre Lorillard's entry, David Garrick and Maribert, coupled, but the result of the race certainly did convince a number of horsemen that they were far from right in estimating the class of several colts that were supposed earlier in the season to rank with the best.

Motley is something above the average, as fillies go, but that she could win, and win as she did from David Garrick and the much vaunted Western Derby winner, Sidney Lucas, reflects little credit on those colts. David Garrick, since early Spring, has been regarded as in the first rank of the three-year-olds of the East. Sidney Lucas, after beating all the best horses of all ages in the West, came on to New York with the fresh glory of a victory in the American Derby at Chicago, to run for the Brighton Cup, on Saturday, but William Lakeland's Brighton Beach trained gray filly took the track from them, and going on in front, won all the way. For Sidney Lucas there was the excuse that he recently had a long railroad journey, but at that he showed none of the wonderful qualifications claimed for him.

The Glen Cove was the fifth race on the card, and with six of the eight named to run in the race, the Lorillard entry was always favorite. Motley went out to make the pace from the first jump, Maribert following her, with Plucky third, and Sidney Lucas slow to move, last. Around the first turn Motley opened up two lengths of daylight, and from that point on there was always open space between her and her pursuers. Maribert hung on second to the last turn, where he gave it up, and David Garrick made an attempt to get to the pacemaker, the others then being hopelessly out of it. The best that Garrick could do, however, was to force Wedderstrand on Motley, to ride out, the filly winning cleverly at the end by a length and a half. Five lengths further back Big Gun, a very cheap selling class animal, beat Sidney Lucas a head for third place. Plucky finished on three legs, so lame that his rider had to dismount and lead him back to the stand.

The remainder of the day's programme was remarkable in that every other race was at a distance less than a mile, four of the races being for two-year-olds, and three of the day's purses being for maidens. In spite of that the attendance was good. The weather was fine, and the track again at its fastest.

The race for the Rising Generation Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, dwindled to a two-horse contest, the Pepper stable's two entries being withdrawn. All Green started at 6 to 5 on favorite over Outlander, and to Outlander's lead off, galloped up to the Keenes' gelding at the first quarter pole, and hung alongside him to the turn into the stretch. There, with but little effort, All Green came away, and running under a strong pull at the finish, won by three lengths. All Green was slightly sore going to the post, but warmed out of it, and pulled up with no sign of lameness.

Fifteen maidens, three years old and upward, ran in the first race, six furlongs, with Cyrano and Knight of Rhodes standing out as the choices at equal prices. Loiter, in front when the field was sent away, slipped out three lengths in the lead in the first half furlong, and made the running to the last turn, with Knight of Rhodes second, Sharpless third, and Cyrano fourth, to this point, the others having strung out, and Golden Sceptre left at the post. On the bend into the stretch, Loiter stopped short, and, Knight of Rhodes taking command, galloped in winner by three lengths from Cyrano, who was shut off on the last turn, but by pulling around the horses that impeded him, got up in time to beat Sharpless four lengths for second place.

Maidens two years old made up the field for the second race, at five furlongs, selling, with ten starters, Jils Greenwood the choice. About broke in front, and, making all the running clear of his field, won with a little shaking up at the end by two lengths from Frank Hall, who, ridden out through the stretch, beat Edgefield a neck for second money. Jils Greenwood was never prominent in the race.

The second of the five-furlong races for maidens two years old was the fourth event on the card, and brought out nine runners, Princess Evelyn and Dangerfield the best backed. Annu, first away, opened up a gap of daylight in the first half furlong, and set a hot pace to the turn into the stretch, Vine and Song second, Princess Evelyn third, and Dangerfield fourth to that point. At the head of the stretch Princess Evelyn moved forward, and easily passing Annu, won well in hand by two lengths, Annu second, a similar distance before Warranted, who closed on the straight and got third place.

In the last race, another selling five furlongs for two-year-olds, Petra II. and Quiz II. were the two best backed of the four that ran. After refusing several times to send the field away to good starts, starter let the horses off straggling, with Petra in front. Quiz at once raced out after her, and the two going on as if they were running a quarter race, fought along in front for three furlongs, the pace and effort then stopping Quiz. Petra lasted in front for a few yards more, but then gave it up, her early effort having taken all the run out of her, Princess Otillie, last to the head of the stretch, then going on and winning handily by a length and a half from Balloon, who beat Petra two lengths.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; special weights. Six furlongs. W. C. Eustis's Knight of Rhodes, by Knight of Ellersli-Sister Louise, b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, (J. Slack,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by three lengths; M. Murphy's Cyrano, ch. c., 3, 105, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths from McFadden & Allen's Sharpless, b. c., 4, 115, (Neel,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Disturber, Hasbrouck, Lioness, Lillie Simmons, Candiling, Borough, Loiter, Moretonville Kid, Colonel Sue, Argent, and Golden Sceptre also ran. Golden Sceptre left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling. Five furlongs. Harness & Brossman's About, by Palestine-Gadabout, ch. f., 94 pounds, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, won handily by two lengths; W. L. Kilpatrick's Frank Hall, b. c., 97, (Rausch,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from A. Naidig's Edgefield, b. c., 97, (Wedderstrand,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Cogswell, Favornette, Ford, Jils Greenwood, Alea, Hayseed, and Deluge also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Rising Generation Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Six furlongs. C. T. Patterson's All Green, by Knight of Ellersli-Lizzie Pickwick, b. c., 112 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Outlander, ch. g., 114, (Spencer,) 11 to 5, second. Time—1:14 3-5. Only two horses ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling. Five furlongs. Hardy B. Durham's Princess Evelyn, by Knight of Ellersli-Princess Bijou, ch. f., 94 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; C. F. McMeekin's Annu, b. f., 94, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from Morgan Reginald Stable's Warranted, b. c., 97, (Dongman,) 60 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Dangerfield, Vine and Song, Street Boy, Dame, Lillian Bedford, and Argonauta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Allen Cove Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth. William Lakeland's Motley, by Montana-Ella Gregg, gr. f., 107 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; Pierre Lorillard's David Garrick, b. c., 118, (Spencer,) 7 to 10 and 2 to 5, coupled with Maribert,) second by five lengths from McFadden & Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 95, (J. Slack,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Maribert, Sidney Lucas, and Plucky also ran. Plucky broke down.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds that have run and not won more than two races at this meeting. Five furlongs. Turney Brothers' Princess Otillie, by Wawekus-Blink, br. f., 99 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; H. K. Vingut's Balloon, ch. f., 102, (Booker,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from Pierre Lorillard's Petra II., blk. f., 104, (Henry,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Quiz II. also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five furlongs. Apple of My Eye, Minion, Broadway, Roehampton, Termless, Tom Kenny, and Operator, 110 pounds each; Rowdy, Georgia Gardner, Lady Padden, Philma Paxton, Agnes D., and Obtain, 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase over the short course. Charagrace, 150 pounds; Dudley E., Mars Chan, Dave S., Gov. Budd, and Fifield, 145 each; Old Tank, 140; Al. Reeves, 132.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Gold Fox, 116 pounds; Tyrone, Flak Spitzer, and Young Dixon, 106 each; Sinclair, 103; Bastille and Kinsella, 100 each; Sir Fitzhugh and Ordeal, 98 each; Yoloco and Jack Telling, 96 each; Ceylon and Tourney, 93 each; Cheesestraw II., 91; Beautiful, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Herbert, 113 pounds; Gen. Mart Gary, 112; Bettie Gray, 111; Gold Fox and Kamara, 110 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Screech, 109 pounds; Marothen, 104; Albula, Kid Cox, Bowen, and Roehampton, 97 each; Annie Thompson, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Blarneystone and Tinge, 120 pounds each; Buffoon, Songster, Sir Christopher, and Protus, 117 each; Miriam Claire, Exit, and Leedsville, 115 each; Silver Garter, 110; Midnight Chimes and Ortrud, 105 each.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Increased attendance and spirited racing marked the second day's sport of the Saratoga Racing Association. The weather was perfect. Matt Byrnes resigned as starter early in the afternoon. The veteran starter, James F. Caldwell, was immediately appointed in his place, and prompt and good starts resulted, the delays at the post being very slight and the jockeys under perfect control. Kilmarnock, John E. Madden announced, would not start in the Brighton Cup, owing to the injury to his off fore leg. Kinley Mack will also be an absentee, his trainer, Peter Wimmer, fearing to send him over such a trying distance of ground, owing to his condition.

The principal race of the day was the Madden Stakes, for three-year-olds, its net value to the winner being $3,705. Waring was a 2 to 5 favorite, but he was unable to finish better than second. Rockton, at 4 to 1, won easily after Waring had led to the stretch.

Matt Byrnes's reasons for resigning were the dissatisfaction expressed by several owners over his starting yesterday.

Starter Caldwell has decided to start without the gate, his decision meeting with much favor with the large bettors. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added for maiden two-year-olds, five furlongs. Katherina, 112 pounds, (Littlefield,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by two lengths, Tuskarcsa, 115, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three lengths; Cuetanunda, 115, (Boland,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. Waterplant, Historian, Birch Tree, Piederich, Yelp, Gypsic, The Jade, Cob Balantine, and Dr. Preston also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added for three-year-olds, selling, one mile and a sixteenth. Prejudice, 96 pounds, (R. Murphy,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Alvarado II., 103, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length; Amor, 94, (Buchanan,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47¾. Diminutive and Myth also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Madden Stakes for three-year-olds, with $1,350 added by John E. Madden, one mile. Rockton, 116 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two and a half lengths; Waring, 116, (Shaw,) 1 to 3 and out, second by two lengths; Montanic, 113, (Turner,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:40¾. Watercure, Lord Baltimore, and James also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added for two-year-olds. Five furlongs and a half. Luke Ward, 110 pounds, (Turner,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a neck; Belario, 110, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by a neck; Scurry, 107, (Mitchell,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:08. Sand Piper, Sofals, Tom Embry, Colchester, and Rolling Boer also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added, for all ages. Six furlongs. Olea, 103 pounds, (McCue,) even and 2 to 5, won by a head; Elfin Conig, 108, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and even, second by six lengths; Cupidity, 101, (Mitchell,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Midsummer, Orion, The Outcast, Compensation, and Elsie Barnes also ran.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Candie, 109 pounds; Lavalliere, Boomerack, 104; Extra, 103; Denman Thompson, 102; Juniper, 93; Billionaire and Historian, 92; King's Favorite, 86.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Rush, 121 pounds; Althea, Kunja, Queen of Song, and May, 103; Sparrow Wing, 101; The Amazon, 99; Iroquois Bell, 93.

THIRD RACE.—Worden House Selling Stakes; five furlongs. Lady Schorr, 111 pounds; Inshot, 106; Star, 105; Lavallierie, 104; Garter Ban, 101; Infallible and Mauga, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Survivor, 119 pounds; Orion, Prince Plausible, and Queen Louise, 112 each; Millstream, 111; Castle and Island Prince, 110 each; Specific, 106; Plot and Gala Day, 104 each; Vesper Belle, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Survivor and Moroni, 108 pounds each; Precursor, 106; The Provost, 104; Peaceful, 100.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs. Jessie Carbo, 105, (McQuade,) 1; Sackhen, 98, 2; Nimrod, 113, 3. Time—1:15. Four and a half furlongs. Servant, 106, (Castro,) 1; Handit, 101, 2; Tempt, 106, 3. Time—0:55¾. Mile and a sixteenth. John Yerkes, 105, (E. Ross,) 1; Bell Punch, 109, 2; Free Lance, 106, 3. Time—1:49¾. Six furlongs. Ralston, 110, (E. Flynn,) 1; Springwells, 108, 2; Matlock, 94, 3. Time—1:14¼. Six and a half furlongs. Sauce Boat, 110, (Castro,) 1; Vint, 100, 2; Silly Fox, 107, 3. Time—1:23½. Mile and a sixteenth. Baffled, 91, (J. Daly,) 1; Our Lizzie, 100, 2; Viola K., 101, 3. Time—1:49¾.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—At Windsor: Seven furlongs—Bonnie Maid, 103, (Hicks,) 1; B. G. Fox, 112, 2; Rebecca Wells, 107, 3. Time—1:31. Six and one-half furlongs—George H. Ketcham, 131, (Geiffers,) 1; Earl Roth, 130, 2; The Tory, 130, 3. Time—1:22½. One mile—Handicapper, 103, (J. Martin,) 1; Margaret Hagaman, 102, 2; La Vega, 102, 3. Time—1:42½. Mile and an eighth—Beau Ideal, 113, (Hennessey,) 1; Fanny Taylor, 112, 2; Topnaut, 116, 3. Time—1:56. Steeplechase, short course—Lord Farandole, 130, (C. Brown,) 1; Covington Kentucky, 135, 2; Sallust, 135, 3. Time—2:56. Seven and one-half furlongs—Junaetta, 100, (Harshberger,) 1; Prince of India, 99, 2; Northumberland, 108, 3. Time—1:35.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Five and one-half furlongs—Scallawag, 110, (Dupee,) 1; Kohnwreath, 105, 2; Ison, 114, 3. Time—1:08. Six furlongs—L. T. Caton, 107, (Tully,) 1; Greenock, 110, 2; Tuthill, 107, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and seventy yards—Algereta, 105, 3. Time—1:14½. Short course, steeplechase—Passe Partout, 140, (Callaghern,) 1; Globe II., 165, 2; Frond, 130, 3. Time—3:13½. Seven furlongs—The Berwyn Stakes—Orimar, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Great Bend, 105, 2; The Lady, 105, 3. Time—1:25½. Six furlongs—Pessart, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Kolheim, 107, 2; Curd Gillick, 101, 3. Time—1:15½. One and one-sixteenth miles—Aloha II., 93, (Seaton,) 1; Lew Hopper, 104, 2; Mellocole, 103, 3. Time—1:47¾.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Six furlongs—Go Out, 112, (Frost,) 1; Tigris, 107, 2; Winnebejour, 109, 3. Time—1:15¾. Two and one-eighth miles—Croesus, 104, (L. Rose,) 1; Round Turn, 97, 2; Leasman, 101, 3. Time—3:46. One mile and seventy yards—Go to Bed, 112, (McGinn,) 1; Libbie, 97, 2; Hottentot, 101, 3. Time—1:45¾. Six furlongs—Loving Cup, 104, (E. Matthews,) barred, 1; The Light, 102, 2; Lord Neville, 107, 3; Verify, 104, 4. Time—1:14¾. Four and a half furlongs—Eva's Darling, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Wild Pirate, 118, 2; Censor, 106, 3. Time—0:55¼. Six and a half furlongs—Grantor, 109, (Hinkey,) 1; Necklace, 103, 2; The Barrister, 106, 3. Time—1:21¾.

Results of Harness Races.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The free-for-all trot for stallions was the principal event on the card to-day, and it attracted a crowd of fully 8,000 people. The weather was fair and the track fast. There were four starters in the big trot—Cresceus, Grattan Boy, Charley Herr, and Dare Devil.

In the first heat Dare Devil threw a shoe before he reached the first quarter and was distanced. Grattan Boy had a bad start and Cresceus won the heat easily in 2:07½. In the second heat, however, Grattan Boy gave Cresceus a sharp brush. The last quarter was made in 0:31 and the mile in 2:06 flat. In the third heat Grattan Boy forced Cresceus to the quarter in 0:31 and to the half in 1:01¾, and it looked as if all trotting records were about to be smashed, but the pace had been too hot for Grattan Boy and he weakened perceptibly. Cresceus went under the wire in a drive, however, making the mile in 2:06 flat. These were the three fastest heats ever trotted by a stallion in a race.

There were seven starters in the 2:24 pace. It was practically the same field that started in the M. & M. Stake race at Detroit, including Lady Geraldine, the winner of that event. Helen, Simmons sold favorite in the auction pools, but Lady Geraldine was backed heavily. The favorite took the first heat, but broke badly in the second and that went to Lady Geraldine. Helen Simmons showed lame when she scored for the third and many of her backers hedged, but the lameness did not have any apparent effect upon her speed and she won the third and fourth heats and the race. Summaries:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Pussy Willow, b. m., by Ceybola, (Simmons)	9	1	1	1
Corbett, b. h., (Meredith)	1	2	2	5
Huguenot, b. g., (Murphy)	2	7	4	2
Mt. Clemens Boy, ro. g., (Matthews)	8	8	3	3
Dolly Brown, br. m., (Miller)	3	9	7	6
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockency)	4	4	5	4
Motion, b. m., (House)	6	5	6	dr
Maiden Queen, br. m., (Watson)	5	3	dis	
Prairie Jack, b. g., (Stokes)	7	6	dis	

Time—2:11½; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

Free-for-all Trot for Stallions.—Purse $5,000.

Cresceus, ch. h., by Robert McGregor, (Ketcham)	1	1	1	
Grattan Boy, b. h., (Miller)	2	2	2	
Charley Herr, br. h., (Kilfoy)	3	3	3	
Dare Devil, blk. h., (Geers)	dis			

Time—2:07½; 2:06; 2:06.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Helen Simmons, b. m., by Simmons, (Dyckerson)	1	4	1	1
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Geers)	2	1	4	1
Bay Star, b. m., (Kinney)	6	2	2	4
Mr. Middleman, b. g., (Ketcham)	4	3	5	3
George H. Ray, b. g., ((Munson)	3	5	3	5
Barefoot O., g. g., (Runyan)	5	dis		
Burt Herr, br. h., (Kelly)	dis			

Time—2:15½; 2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:11¼.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—This was the last day of the horse racing at New Paltz. In each of the two races the favorites won, although in the second race Elmer D.'s claim to first money was sharply contested. Summaries:

2:35 Trot and Pace.—Purse $200.

Stella Wilkes, b. m., by Judge Wilkes, (Williams)	1	1	1	
T. B. Brady, b. g., (Nichols)	2	3	2	
Flora H., b. m., (Walsh)	5	2	4	
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	4	6	3	
Thelma, ch. m., (Wordingdale)	3	4	5	
Shields, s. g., (Vantassel)	8	6	5	
Starlina, b. m., (Ewing)	6	7	7	
Aristine, b. m., (Williams)	7	dr		

Time—2:28½; 2:28; 2:21¾.

2:17 Trotters and 2:20 Pacers.

Elmer D., b. g., by General Wilkes, (O'Brien)	3	1	1	2
Marianna, b. m., (Davis)	2	2	2	3
Theresa B., ch. m., (Hully)	1	3	3	3
Besiege, b. g., (Nichols)	4	4	4	4

Time—2:18½; 2:19; 2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:20¼.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 2.—2:19 class, pacing; purse $400.

Maggie Usher, b. m., by Little Hamilton, (Rompough)	6	3	2	1
Lucy Posey, ch. m., (Taral)	2	1	1	2
Bessie Orr, blk. m., (Door)	5	5	4	4
Rose H., b. m., (Percy)	3	4	3	5
Arctic, b. g., (Benner)	4	6	5	3
Carl Wilkes, ch. g., (Hunt)	1	2	6	dis

Time—2:18¾; 2:20; 2:17¼; 2:20¼; 2:21¼; 2:22¾.

2:23 class, trotting; purse, $300.

Lake Shore, b. g., by Warwick Boy, (Crane)	1	1	1	
Vivo, b. m., (Bell)	3	2	2	
Sunol A. Bird, b. g., (Hooper)	2	5	3	
Otto, b. s., (Hayes)	4	3	4	
Tess, r. m., (Slack)	5	4	4	
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan)	6	7	6	
Portrait, b. m., (Birney)	7	6	7	

Time—2:23½; 2:25¼; 2:20¼.

2:16 class, pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Queen Lil, blk. m., by Heir at Law, (Demund)	4	1	1	2
Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Westcott)	3	3	2	1
Walter H., b. g., (Percy)	1	2	4	4
Ora Allerton, blk. m., (——)	2	4	3	3
Uncle Sam, b. g., (Van Valkenburg)	5	5	5	5
Hal C., br. g., (Taral)	6	5	dis	

Time—2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¼; 2:20¼.

Half mile, running; purse, $150, (unfinished.)

Cheville, s. m., (Murphy)	1
Fallella, b. m., (Wright)	2
Jim McLoughlin, g. g., (Kelly)	3

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—2:15 class, trotting; purse, $600:

Nigger Jack, b. g., by Cyclone, dam by Aberdeen, (Arthur)	3	1	1	1
Georgena	1	6	3	2
Arch W	10	7	2	3
Teto	2	2	4	4
Louise	9	9	10	8
Dod Miller	8	2	5	6
Glory	4	8	7	7
Minnie B	7	10	6	5
Kittie Newman	6	5	8	dr
Midway Prince	5	3	9	dr

Time—2:17; 2:16; 2:14¾; 2:14¼.

2:09 class, pacing; purse $300:

Will Leyburn, blk. g., by Wilton, (Carpenter)	6	1	4	1
Effie Powers	1	5	1	2
Marion G	3	2	2	4
Ora C	2	3	3	3
Susie T	5	6	5	5
Star Hal	4	6	ds	
Lizzie Wilkes	ds			
Red Shedd	3	5	6	

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¼; 2:18.

2:23 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Dreamer, blk. s., by Oakland Baron, (Gatcomb)	7	4	2	1
Annie Wilkes	4	1	1	2
Bell Metal	1	2	6	5
Bedford Girl	2	7	4	4
Sinnore	3	3	3	3
Charlotte W	6	6	7	ds
Stallis	5	5	5	ds

Time—2:16½; 2:18½; 2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:16; 2:22.

HEDRICK, Iowa, Aug. 2.—Free-for-all Trotting.—Purse $500. Maretta won first, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:15; 2:13¾; 2:18¼. Josephine Dixon, Dr. Pitzer, Pero Belle, and Swanock finished in the order named.

2:25 Trotting.—Purse $500. Constanero won first, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:16¾; 2:17; 2:16¼. Lavron won second heat. Time—2:16¼. Marie Cameron, Backman Boy, Joy Maker, Clematis, Amerigo, and Garnetta S. finished as named.

2:14 Pacing.—Purse $500. Alpha W. won in straight heats. Time—2:08¾; 2:10; 2:11¼. Panitude, Flossie F., Tommy Wilton, Seneca See, Dunton Oh So, Black Heart, Admiral Dewey, McKinley, Celeste R., and Tattler Burns finished as named.

One Race for American Jockeys.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At the third day's racing of the Goodwood meeting to-day the Goodwood Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, two miles and a half, was won by Douglas Baird's bay colt Mazagan, by Martagon, out of Maize; J. W. Larnach's bay colt Strong Bow, by Merion, out of La Fleche, was second, and Lord Rosebery's bay gelding, Jolly Tar, by The Sailor Prince, out of Joy, ran third, ridden by J. Reiff.

The Hainaker Stakes, for two and three year olds, five furlongs, resulted in a dead heat between W. C. Whitney's chestnut colt Watershed, by Watercress, out of Parthenia, and Sir J. Blundell Maple's bay colt Mackintosh, by Florizel II., out of Cullencoats. Raphael's bay colt Lord Kendal, by Kendal, out of Lady Liberty, with Rigby up, was third.

The Rous Memorial Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. Theobalds's Volodyovski, guided by J. Reiff; L. Brassey's Ursula ran second, Rigby having the mount, and Sir E. Cassel's Sang Blue came in third, with L. Reiff in the saddle.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

A Well-Behaved Horse Prevented Serious Results of an Accident Occasioned by a Broken Wheel.

Charles E. Lloyd, while driving his black gelding Malzour (2:15¾) in a brush on the Speedway yesterday afternoon had a close call from injury. Malzour and the bay gelding Oscar, (2:20½) piloted by his owner, Bernard Zahn, had just come around the upper bend, and were skimming along at a rapid pace at the time Mr. Lloyd met with his mishap. Oscar was in the lead, with Malzour's head about at the rear wheel of Mr. Zahn's wagon, when a front wheel on Mr. Lloyd's speed wagon suddenly collapsed. In an instant Mr. Lloyd had Malzour headed over toward the curb.

Malzour dragged wagon and driver over on to the gravel walk, where the wagon upset. Its occupant landed underneath. The fortunate part of it was that Malzour stopped when the rig turned over, so that Mr. Lloyd was able to crawl out from his ticklish position unscathed. His horse, too, was unhurt, and when a driver being in need of repairs. Before the upset Malzour had been one of the contenders in a spirited brush, and it was an afternoon of spirited brushing.

Malzour and Christopher Hackett's King Tom traveled down the half-mile in animated strife. Mr. Hackett said that Malzour started some distance ahead of him, but anyway, they were close together, going fast, and being subjected to energetic driving as they neared the finish. Malzour was in the lead, and passed the post with a slight advantage. Walter Kilpatrick, behind Royal Rene, (2:20,) and Charles Weiland, driving his big green trotter, Jack Hart, had lots of sport. The first time they met Jack Hart had not been warmed up, and finished second to Royal Rene. Mr. McBride, with the pacer, Mr. R., (2:20¾,) and George Rinehart, with Badger Hill, came down right behind Royal Rene and Jack Hart.

"Come on, let's go up again," said Mr. Weiland to Mr. Kilpatrick, after the first brush, "Jack Hart needs some of this." Mr. Kilpatrick and Royal Rene were willing, and soon they were hoofing it down once more. Jack Hart was very fast in the second brush, but broke several times. Royal Rene also was fast, and in addition was steady. Royal Rene finished in front. Again they stepped over the route together, and streaked down to the stone wall on even terms, Jack Hart going better than at any time previously. He broke, however, with the finish line only a short distance away, and Royal Rene won.

Royal Rene and King Tom met in two brushes. King Tom made things hum all afternoon, and showed his heels to Royal Rene. The second time they brushed there was another participant, Motion, who finished second to King Tom. There was a good race between Fred Schmidt, with his black pacer Excellence, (2:18¾,) and Henry Hyde, driving Nerva. The two "side wheelers" went for the half-mile boundary line with a fine rush. It was pretty pacing by both, Excellence showing the way to the post. Mr. Zahn and Oscar twice footed too fast for David Wilson's Frank. Frank in turn beat Mr. Bloch. with Jim the Penman, (2:24¼.) Jim the Penman got revenge on another stepper, and Royal Rene moved down the road in advance of M. A. McIlhargey, who was behind Melba.

The pleasant weather enticed a number of other reinsmen to the course who did not take part in the brushing. Among them were John Donnelly with his gray trotter Glenmore Boy, (2:14;) Dr. Baker with Waverly Chief, William Hoegg with Palo Alto Sprite, W. G. Leland driving his team of blacks, Angelo and Diablo; Dr. Belinger behind The Dandy, Mr. McLean with his bay pacer Ben Mac, (2:19¾;) B. B. Utley with Lalla Cossack, L. B. Cockroft with Amherst Boy, (2:24¼;) George Coleman with a green trotter, Mr. Robertson with Flash, (2:21¼;) E. W. Holbrook with Jessie Hood, (2:35;) George Young with Dandy, W. G. Bird with Davis Boy, (2:19,) and Lawrence Fitzgerald behind Molly O.

Sporting Carnival at Riverhead.

A sort of a sporting carnival will be given to-morrow on the fair grounds at Riverhead, L. I. A fair array of athletic talent will compete on track and field, as the affair is under A. A. U. rules. In all there are eight events on the programme.

Trotting will follow the athletic sports. Some of the best steppers in Eastern Long Island are entered. The opening trot is a mile, best two in three heats, for a fifty-dollar purse, and the second will be a half mile, under the same conditions and for a like purse.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Were Defeated by Chicago in a Long-Drawn-Out Game.

The Chicagos and New Yorks had a long session at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, the visitors winning by good batting in the seventh inning.

The game was prolonged because of the many objections over Umpire Terry's decisions. Terry's work was bad, but he managed to give both teams about an even dose of his bad umpiring. Davis kicked hard on a decision in the fifth inning and was put out of the game. Sheehan has been farmed out to Syracuse. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McC'thy, lf.	0	2	2	0	1
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Merritt, ss.	1	2	1	3	0
Sunol A. Bird, b. g., (Hooper)	2	6	3	0	0
Green, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dexter, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Ganzel, 1b.	3	4	12	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1
Donahue, c.	0	1	6	2	0
Chance, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p.	1	2	0	1	0
Total	7	15	27	11	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	3	4	0	0
Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0
Smith, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Sheehan, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	1	3	4
Hi'km'n, 2b.	0	2	4	3	1
Bower'n, c.	0	2	1	1	0
Mercer, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Total	6	11	27	13	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 6; New York, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 4; off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Griffith, 1; by Mercer, 3. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, 2; Selbach, Doyle. Double plays—Dexter and Donahue; Gleason and Doyle, 2. Home runs—Dexter, Ganzel. Two-base hits—Griffith, Hickman, Ganzel. Hit by pitcher—By Mercer, 2. Passed ball—Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Terry. Time—Two hours 40 minutes.

BROOKLYN, 8; BOSTON, 6.

Yesterday's baseball game at Washington Park was a marvel of fast fielding, five sensational double plays and many brilliant stops keeping the crowd on the go. Stahl's throwing was deadly, two men being headed off at the plate by clean passes to Sullivan. Brooklyn won by collective batting, although Kitson very nearly lost the game in the fifth, when Boston tied the score. Kennedy then went in and blanked the visitors, besides helping to win with a timely single.

Gus Weyhing will don a Brooklyn uniform as soon as his ten days' notice from St. Louis is up. He agreed upon terms with Manager Hanlon, and will accompany the champions on the Western trip. Nops and Dunn will be left behind. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	2	2	1	0	0
Long, ss.	1	0	0	4

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GETTING AT THE TRUTH IN CHINA.

Secretary HAY's reply to the request of LI-HUNG-CHANG shows that the Government at Washington understands perfectly that the time has come to use the firm hand in China and with China. There is no longer room for doubt that we have to deal, not with Boxers, nor with rebels—all that is fiction—but with the Chinese Government itself, with the person or persons at the head of the Government, constituting the imperial authority. We know now that it is Chinese troops, the troops of the Emperor, who have been firing on the Ministers and their guards and suites in the British Legation. Dr. MORRISON'S letter to The London Times removes all doubt on that point. He tells the world not only that the force besieging the legation consists of imperial troops, but that up to the time of the fall of Tien-Tsin under the assaults of the allies, the Boxers were continually spurred on by imperial edicts commending their zeal and urging them to continue their loyal work of exterminating the Christians. Edicts of a similar tenor were issued to Viceroys.

Dr. MORRISON is so thoroughly familiar with the Chinese character that it is quite safe to assume that he could not be deceived in a matter so important. His statement will be accepted throughout the world as conclusive evidence of the amazing duplicity of the Chinese Government. But his presentation of the attitude of the Government is fully confirmed by the communications of LI-HUNG-CHANG to Secretary HAY. For once that astute old Chinaman has failed in cunning, for his request fully exposes the falsehood and deceit practiced by his Government, a continuing policy of lying and two-facedness extending even to KWANG-SU's appeal to the President to use his good offices with the powers. Earl LI suggests that if the allied forces will desist from their purpose of marching on Peking the Ministers will be sent under safe escort to Tien-Tsin, and inquires if these terms would be acceptable to our Government. This is, of course, an unmistakable admission that the people of the legations are within the control of the Imperial Government. They are not besieged and threatened by Boxers or rebels in force too great for the Government to control or overcome, but by the troops of the Government itself. Were it otherwise the Government could not, of course, undertake to send them under safe escort to Tien-Tsin. How could it rescue them from the rebels if the rebels were stronger than the Government, as was plainly intimated in KWANG-SU's appeal to the President? Dr. MORRISON'S report and Earl LI's offer make it altogether unnecessary that the Chinese should any longer keep up their disguises and fictions or that we should any longer be the victims of their deceits.

Secretary HAY's reply to LI's request is both a denial and a warning. It is not good diplomatic form to indulge in threats except when the time has come for an ultimatum, but no intelligent Chinaman can mistake the meaning of the Secretary's language. He naturally declines to enter into the arrangement proposed by LI-HUNG-CHANG, declaring that freedom of communication with our Minister is an absolute right, to be insisted on unconditionally by our Government. But he goes further than that. He points out that the Chinese Government has put itself in an unfriendly attitude, a grave matter in itself, and then reminds LI that the Chinese authorities "are assuming a heavy responsibility" in declining to co-operate with the relief expedition. That is a sufficiently plain intimation that they will be held accountable for any evil that happens. It is a pretty solemn warning which the Chinese Government will be very unwise not to heed and respect.

Armed resistance by imperial troops to the march on Peking is now to be expected, but that is not the worst we have to fear. The rescue of the Ministers and the members of their families and suites is now the thought uppermost in the mind of Christendom. Should they be overcome and massacred the responsibility of China would indeed be heavy. Secretary HAY's warning extends to that possibility. "Responsibility for their protection rests upon the Chinese Government," he writes to LI-HUNG-CHANG. This is not an empty form of words. In the present grave circumstances it is to be taken in all literalness. If ill come to the Ministers a full reckoning will be had with China.

The natural cowardice of the Chinese is reflected in the changed policy at Peking after the victory of the allies at Tien-Tsin. That has no doubt already suggested expedients for insuring the safety of the legation people. If, through LI-HUNG-CHANG or some other medium, a plain intimation were conveyed to Peking that not only the vague thing known as the Chinese Government would be looked to for indemnity, but that the persons composing it, the Emperor, the members of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, the Generals in command, and Prince TUAN and others actively concerned in the outrages, would be held personally accountable, it is probable from what we know of the Chinese temperament that the effect would be salutary. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE made so much trouble in Europe that the allied powers, when they finally caught him, sent him to the island of St. Helena for the rest of his life. If the Ministers should be massacred, the lifelong detention of the chiefs of this Chinese conspiracy against civilization who were found to be responsible for the atrocious crime would be a just and righteous measure of punishment and protection. The world cannot tolerate such incredible villainy as the murder of envoys by the Government to which they are accredited. For a crime of that magnitude against peace and friendly relations a punishment of such exemplary severity should be administered that it would never be repeated.

The persons in authority at Peking must know very well that their armies will be unable to prevent the entry of the allies into the capital. Their failure to destroy the little garrison in the British Legation inclosure after a month's fruitless siege gives them a startling measure of their own powers. If, in addition to that, they are made to understand that if harm come to the Ministers the Chinese Government will be annihilated and its heads will be deported to places of confinement for life, it seems probable that they would be influenced to take great pains to see that no harm did come to the Ministers.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

We published yesterday morning a circular addressed to the employés of the Federal Government in this city by the Republican State Committee through their Treasurer, E. A. MCALPIN, begging for "voluntary contributions" to the committee's campaign fund.

It is possible that this solicitation, though carefully addressed to the homes of the employés, is in violation of the Federal law, since there are officers of the United States on the Committee. That, however, is a matter of no great importance to any concerned, because there is not the slightest probability that such a violation of law will be prosecuted under this Administration. Opportunities for such prosecution have occurred since the Administration has been in power, and they have been ignored and rejected with much consistency and determination. A long, long time ago there was a prosecution for this offense under the Federal law, but it has been forgotten, and nothing is likely to occur to recall the interpretation of the law then established to those tempted to disregard it. No law under our Constitution is self-executing. In this case especially the enforcement of the law depends on the good faith of the officers intrusted with the duty, and on their ability to understand the real purpose and scope of the law. Unfortunately we are not blessed at present with officers of sufficient sensitiveness of conscience or clearness of intelligence to secure the application of the law in its integrity. Nor is this a particular reflection on the comparative fidelity of the officers of the present Administration. They are as good as the average. But being themselves appointed largely for political reasons, it is not easy for them to take a view of their duty involving the punishment of the very methods they are in the habit of practicing.

Apart from the legal aspect of the collection of contributions for political purposes from office holders, there are several facts that should condemn it in the eyes of sensible persons in a country like ours. Our Government is supposed to be the free choice of the unpurchased voters of the land. If our agents do not perform their duties as they ought, the remedy is to change them at the polls. That is the only remedy provided or possible. It is certainly made much more difficult if the agents are allowed to collect from their subordinates a part of the salaries paid from the Public Treasury and use the funds thus obtained to secure their own retention. Again, the laws of the United States require that the great body of the employés of the Federal Government shall be appointed on open competitive examinations, and all appointing officers are forbidden to take any notice whatever of the politics of applicants. The purpose of the law is to secure in the service men who are the best that can be got, who will be wholly devoted to their duty and will neither acknowledge nor discharge any obligation whatever of a partisan nature in connection with their offices. If these men are asked to give a part of their pay to the party in power it is an implication that they have been selected partially and for political reasons in violation of the purpose of the law. If this is not the case, there is no excuse for asking them to pay at all. In reality they should be entirely independent and should be made to feel that they are so.

Back of such requests from party committees as that we have published is another implication, namely, that the preferment of employés will be affected by the way in which they respond to the requests. Of course there are no open threats of this sort. They would be scandalous and dangerous, and they are unnecessary. The men appealed to know on what their promotion depends. It ought to depend solely on their relative efficiency in the service. But if it is found that those are advanced who are able to command the recommendation of their district leaders and that those who cannot command such recommendation are not advanced, the effect on "voluntary contributions" can easily be inferred. It is a very general belief among the men employed in the Federal offices in this city that a system practically such as we have suggested prevails. It is not easy to prove it, but it would be very easy indeed for Mr. BIDWELL and Mr. VAN COTT to make the belief in the prevalence of the system impossible. Let them announce and act on the announcement that partisan recommendations of any sort will be regarded as conclusive cause for refusing advancement, and the belief would instantly be dissipated. Contributions to the party funds would no longer be solicited, and if made would be completely voluntary. Such a policy would, moreover, be in exact accordance with the spirit of the law.

THE SPEECHES OF CARL SCHURZ.

Our news columns contained the other day an interview with a "veteran politician," in which there was an allusion to the charge made in the Greeley campaign of 1872 that Mr. SCHURZ had received the sum of $200 for a speech in support of his candidate.

This allusion, although the gentleman who made it avoided any indorsement of the charge, was unfortunate and unwarranted. This particular charge was at the time denied and refuted by Mr. SCHURZ when it was made on the floor of the Senate, and it was withdrawn. It is one of the sort that are engendered in the heat of political controversy, and easily revived when that heat recurs. No one who knows Mr. SCHURZ well would for a moment give credence to it. He has never taken compensation for the public advocacy of any cause. It is not his way. We have ourselves differed widely from the views held by Mr. SCHURZ, but we have not doubted his disinterested devotion to the dictates of his conscience.

MR. REED'S POSITION IN THE CANVASS.

We think that Mr. T. B. REED, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, should be left alone to decide his course in the present canvass in accordance with the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, and all right-minded men will sympathize with his annoyance in seeming to be pressed prematurely to announce that decision.

We have no doubt that Mr. REED would go to the stake for his honest opinions, when he had fully ascertained what they were. We can even imagine him going with a sarcastic smile on his face at that clumsy way of seeking uniformity in belief. He will, of course, be subjected to no such interference with his personal comfort and independence, but to a man of his extreme sensibilities it is something very like torture to be made the topic of public discussion as to a matter so peculiarly private and, so to speak, esoteric, as his political preferences. He should be relieved of all exacerbation on this point. There have been indications that Mr. REED, if allowed perfect freedom of choice, would incline toward a party of great selectness, every member of which would agree absolutely with every other and all would agree with him. It may be mathematically demonstrated that such a party would consist of a single member, but quality is in some cases more important than quantity, and if a party of these dimensions really suited Mr. REED, it clearly would be his own affair.

From more or less authenticated reports of recent interviews with the former Speaker, it has been suspected that he regards with some dissatisfaction the general tendency of what he is still content to call his country and what is, so far as we are aware, his race. He apparently despises the qualities usually ascribed to Anglo-Saxon peoples, and particularly those of Anglo-Saxons of American birth. If this really is the attitude of his mind, it is not easy to see what comfort he can get out of any course open to him in the present canvass. The majority, on whichever side it may prove to be, will largely be composed of men justly open to the charge of being of Anglo-Saxon descent; if, in helping to make up that majority, he is going to aid in promoting the brutal, stupid, and hypocritical rule which Anglo-Saxon character involves, his responsibility from his point of view will be considerable. It will not be much consolation to him to reflect that there was a time when a little moral courage might have made him the choice for President of the great and powerful party of which he was then an honored and trusted leader. From the vantage ground of the White House he might have stemmed the tide of Anglo-Saxon expansion and compelled "empire to wait." It is an opportunity that is not likely to recur. Subsequent to the loss of it—possibly in consequence of his neglect to grasp it—he became a private citizen. He is now entitled to all the immunities of privacy so long as he chooses to claim them.

A FINE PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Few of the most liberally equipped libraries in this country seem likely to be comparable, in a very short time, with the Library of Congress at Washington in completeness of newspaper and periodical supply. If the recently manifested disposition of the Congress to deal very liberally and broadly with the Librarian shall continue, the advantages in this respect of the Washington library will soon become notable.

Before the transfer of the library from the Capitol to the new building very limited effort was made, in consequence of the lack of space available, to render accessible the vast collection of newspapers and magazines that had accumulated in storerooms and vaults. To undertake to refer to files of American newspapers, excepting a few of the more prominent ones, was a well-nigh hopeless task. After the change, a superintendent was appointed, book-stacks were set aside for newspaper files, and one entire hall 300 feet long at the south side of the building was appropriated for the convenient exposure of current newspapers and magazines.

Those arrangements, however, did not suffice to assure a various and important collection of periodicals. It was certain that every copyrighted domestic newspaper and magazine would reach the tables through official sources, but foreign publishers of newspapers do not take that interest in our Congressional Library that would inspire them to provide regular issues of their publications without charge. If we were to have them, they must be subscribed for. Congress met this difficulty by providing $5,000 with which to purchase foreign newspapers and magazines for a year.

Under the direction of Librarian PUTNAM arrangements were made to invest this allowance so as to bring within reach of every patron of the Congressional Library every periodical of standing published out of the United States. The subscriptions included some newspapers that may be regarded as merely curious. Not only is The London Times displayed upon the reading room tables, but the Fiji Island Times, sent from a far-off group of South Sea islands at the charge of $20 gold a year, is also obtained. Another curiosity shown is the Kin Pan of Peking, now about a thousand years old, published daily, with a column of English and a great deal of Chinese. The library finds that when it prints three editions in a day each is of a different color. It is not stated whether either of the editions is yellow. The Voice of India, printed largely in Hindustani, is still another of the curious periodicals subscribed for and received.

The periodical department of the Congressional Library is still further enriched by the publications of foreign Governments, semi-official in character, Government magazines of great interest to students of fine arts, mechanics, and marine development. They are not commonly accessible, and reach the Congressional Library through the International Exchange conducted by the Smithsonian Institution.

It is very gratifying to know of all this, but it is impossible not to feel some regret that it is not available to a larger number of persons or to wonder whether the Congress will make that studious use of it that it deserves. It is important perhaps to show that it can be done, but it would be more satisfactory to know that the periodical pavilion of the Congressional Library was to enjoy the patronage its richness and the liberality of the Government in providing it deserve in return.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to an almost incredible report, the waiters of Paris are organizing for a general crusade against the tip system, and the substitution for it of wages paid in the regular way. The waiters say, or at least are said to say, that they are tired of being beggars, of getting alms instead of pay, and that they aspire to rise to the plane of respected and self-respecting workingmen. This is a most laudable ambition, and though an equally natural one, its expression has been so long delayed that suspicion of its sincerity is inevitable. Had the movement started here, where the willingness to accept tips is a form of moral degradation of comparatively recent appearance, the impulse to doubt could have been easily restrained. But in Paris the case is different. There the servile vice is the growth of centuries, and a direct product of conditions that never existed here, and its continued existence is not remarkable. Can it really be that men calling themselves Americans, and at any rate living in America, will allow Continental "servants" to teach them the very first lesson of decent self-respect?

—On all questions of propriety we are disposed to respect the opinion of Massachusetts, the people of that State making a specialty of such problems and not having much else to occupy their attention. Naturally, therefore, when we get from Massachusetts two opinions diametrically opposite in response to our recent inquiry as to whether there is anything improper about a pair of suspenders, we are left in a condition of painfully confusing uncertainty. The Boston Herald, presumably after mature deliberation, says: "Confining ourselves strictly to the question before the meeting, we would reply that a pair of suspenders is as proper as a pair of pantaloons, but both articles of common wear should be worn out of sight." Were that all we should regard the matter as settled, and deeply regret our own declaration that, on days when waistcoats are burdensome, and for people built on lines with which the belt is incompatible, the frank display of a pair of neat but not gaudy suspenders is permissible everywhere except at functions of a distinctly solemn or stately character: But, alas! The West Gardner (Mass.) Journal, as good an authority, so far as we know, as The Herald, states our inquiry and replies with what it says is an unhesitating "No." There is impropriety, it adds, only in a contingency that we had not considered—which shows how much more thorough is the Massachusetts than the New York mind. "We think," remarks The Journal judicially, "that there might be some objection to a single suspender, if they were worn that way. In that case there would be a lack of symmetry and balance and a feeling of insecurity that would impress people unpleasantly." Thus does the problem broaden and deepen. We almost wish it had never been raised, for soon Chicago or Brooklyn will speak, and then the hope of a conclusive decision will be gone forever.

—One of our correspondents, in a letter which we published yesterday, questioned the sincerity of the people who make the reference in the Declaration of Independence to "the consent of the governed" a text for endless denunciations of the President's Philippine policy. To support his doubts the writer of the letter presented numerous instances, ranging from ancient to modern, in which other Administrations assumed the right and exercised the power to ignore the vehemently expressed wishes of a part of those whom they governed, and still were not charged by anybody with manifesting imperialistic tendencies. He might have gone even further, and declared that the signers of the Declaration could not possibly have held to the theory that an "all" must be understood before "the governed," as claimed by the anti-imperialists, since the founders of the Nation apparently saw nothing in the now famous phrase incompatible with the enslavement of negroes or with the imposition upon the large, respectable, and intelligent Tory class of a form of government utterly obnoxious to it. The Fathers were practical men, and they interpreted their phrase, and intended that it always should be interpreted in exactly the way practical men interpret it to-day—in the only way by which any government at all is possible. Here at home the consent of minorities is coolly assumed so long as their dissent does not take the form of rebellion, and we all know what happened on the one occasion when it did take that form. A fraction of the Filipinos, too, have rebelled against the Government under which they were brought by the irresistible course of events. Their rebellion has been a failure, and now, therefore, they do, for all essential purposes, "consent."

—In a leaflet sent out by the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, Mr. JUSTIN E. ABBOTT, who speaks with the knowledge gained from many years of residence in Bombay, declares that the British Government has worked under difficulties both in the comprehension of those with no experience in coping with Indian famines. He says that the hostile criticisms floating through a part of the American press are the products of misinformation and inability to appreciate the problems encountered. "What can be said with absolute truth," declares Mr. ABBOTT, "is that India is seeing a heroic effort by the Anglo-Saxon race, through Government and private agencies, to save millions of lives from an awful death, and succeeding to an extent never before attained in the history of the world." According to Mr. ABBOTT, the importations of grain into India since the crops failed have been enormous, and, thanks to the railways, food has constantly been purchasable, even the most heavily smitten districts, at practically normal rate. "There has been food for all, but the staggering, complete and prolonged, of agricultural labor over a wide area left huge masses of the population without resources or home. For each of these people 60 cents a month would have been an adequate defense against famine, but from 6,000,000 to 60,000,000 did not have the 60 cents, and are forced to depend on public and private charity, while millions more are enduring every degree of suffering that extreme poverty can bring. In conclusion Mr. ABBOTT says: "Less criticism, therefore, of the Government trying to save life and more money to meet the great cry of suffering humanity is what the present hour demands from the humane of every land."

—A religious organ of Zion's Herald, the Boston organ of Methodism, has asked that paper to tell him how he, a voter agreeing with the General Conference in the proposition that the liquor traffic "cannot be legalized without sin" and believing that both of the great parties sustain objectionable relations to the traffic, should cast his ballot at the approaching election. Without exactly saying so, Zion's Herald tells him to vote for McKINLEY. The Church, declares the editor, properly raises high the ideal standard of prohibition. "But," he adds, "the fact must also be recognized that, according to the nature of things and in our present environment, the ideal condition cannot now be reached. * * * The effort to find a party whose only or main issue is the restriction of the liquor traffic has failed. * * * It is idle to say what ought to be, or what might be; the third-party experiments have been long enough on trial to show what it inevitably will be." The way of duty to the writer of the article is "perfectly clear." Speaking for himself, he says: Either WILLIAM J. BRYAN or KINLEY will be elected President of the United States. The editor cannot vote for BRYAN because of his financial views and his policy toward our new island possessions. So pronounced are we in our convictions on these points that we could not vote for and with the third party because as to cast would help to elect Mr. BRYAN. While in fullest agreement with these conclusions, it does surprise us a little to find in a paper like this the assertion that "it is idle to say what ought to be, or what might be."

CARNAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is cheering to know that there is one newspaper in New York which publishes the voice from subscribers who do not agree with the articles of its editor in supporting the Philippine policy of the Administration.

The incredible accounts of recent instances of wanton carnage and murder on the part of those who are called American soldiers should make us ashamed of an Administration that permits such acts to continue. In one case forty-nine Filipinos were killed, thirty of them in a single house, and warehouses were burned by one of our gunboats, to avenge the killing of a man of the Fortieth United States Infantry. In the other case 60 Filipinos were killed and 60 houses were burned by the Fortieth Infantry, stationed at Cagayan, hastened to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, thirty of them being in a single house.

Subsequently the gunboat Callao, commanded by Lieut. George B. Bradshaw, shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouses. One of the crew was killed.

During last week's scouting ten Americans were killed and fourteen wounded. One hundred and eighty Filipinos were killed and sixty taken prisoners. Forty insurgent rifles were captured.

INSTRUCTION ON SILVER ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just finished reading your admirable editorial "What Is the Free-Silver Issue?" in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES. In the course of the article you say: "If the explanation seems to some of our readers needlessly elementary and simple, they will pardon it for the sake of those who unquestionably require it." And you say that even a prominent lawyer was at a loss to explain the theory.

The subject of National currency and banking operations is one that does not ordinarily appeal to most men, and the results of certain movements are not usually foreseen by the mass of the people, which is guided by those in power, and the voters themselves seldom study these questions. The masses are the stronghold of the Republic, and they should not be allowed to remain in ignorance of the rudimentary principles of the science of banking. The number of those who "unquestionably" require elementary explanations is unfortunately too large, and I think that a series of editorials covering this subject, made most elementary and within the comprehension of ordinary, everyday men, would be appreciated and would do much toward awakening thought and reasoning upon the subject of our currency and the effect of the various theories upon our internal government, and particularly upon our commercial relations with the outside world.

RAYMOND COTTE.
New York, July 30, 1900.

OLD WASHINGTON MARKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Hon. Richard Croker at Kansas City assumed the responsibility of carrying this State for Bryan and 16 to 1. But how can he expect to carry even this city when Washington Market is allowed to stand in its present condition as a censor of Tammany politics and manufacture Republican votes. No sensible person can look at it without having the chills and condemning the City Government, for which Tammany is responsible. Even the animals on the outer walls look sorrowful, and the sunken back of the old structure appears to be weighted with reminiscences of bad management, corruption, extortion, and all the other devilries to which politics is heir.

Foreigners to and from the American Line steamers, when they look upon the ramshackle condition of this old broken-back structure, are forced to believe that Tammany has run the city into bankruptcy. Citizens on beholding its dilapidated condition register a solemn vow not to support an organization which manifests such indifference to keeping the city property in decent repair, and then the tugboats as they ply up and down the Hudson screech in derision as they pass by at the roofless, glassless, weather-beaten old landmark.

There is no 16 to 1 in this; it is all gold, and if the Boss wants to carry the State for fifty-cent dollars, it would be good business policy to fix up and paint up Washington Market, and stop making Republican votes through its present condition.

CITIZEN.
New York, July 31, 1900.

BRYAN NOT LIKE JEFFERSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in THE NEW YORK TIMES letters from intelligent correspondents who cite particular forms of attack against Bryan and compare them with what was said against Jefferson. Nothing can be so ridiculous as the comparison of Bryan to Jefferson, or the pretense that because Jefferson was abused violently the attacks upon Bryan should now be disregarded. All the political literature of Jefferson's time was marked by violent personal attacks, and you might as well say, whenever McKinley receives a bitter criticism, that McKinley is like Hamilton. Every public man, including Washington and Hamilton, were attacked in the same way. An instance of the violent passions in the politics of that period is the case of the clergyman in Boston, who, being called upon to christen a child Thomas Jefferson, said nothing to the father, whose family name I forget, but waited until he was in the vestry and deliberately gave the boy the name of John Adams, saying that he did not intend to give the name of Thomas Jefferson to any child christened by him.

Now as to another point, which ought to be made often and in various forms. Jefferson was not an orator. He avoided public speaking as he did the plague. All his power was in his pen and in his personal and conversational influence; because he was a first-rate lawyer, which Bryan is not. Parton, in his life of Jefferson, speaks of him as the "new member from Virginia." He says: "The new member was very welcome in Congress." There were orators enough already and no lack of writers, but Jefferson came, not only surcharged with that spirit which was to carry the country through the crisis, but full of the learning of the case, up in his Magna Charta, versed in the lore of the lawyers of the Commonwealth, and conversant with Virginia precedents. He could only take part in conversational debates; there was neither fluency or fire in his public utterances, but, to quote the language of John Adams, "he was prompt, frank, explicit, and decisive upon committees and in conversation." [Life of Thomas Jefferson, Parton, Page 163.] The impudence of comparing a Niagara of words to the towering figure of Jefferson is as absurd as Croker's idea of 16 to 1.

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New York, July 30, 1900.

THE PORTO RICAN PEON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having recently returned from the Island of Porto Rico, where, after a stay of about a year, I was able to become well acquainted with conditions prevailing there, I take the liberty of requesting your permission to make a few remarks regarding the letters of your correspondents, advising emigration of farm laborers from Porto Rico to Hawaii and Cuba, and also in reference to General Davis's report on public instruction, published in your paper a few days ago.

Porto Rico is in a state of equilibrium as regards its plantation labor. The removal of a large number of peons from the island would naturally cause the price of labor to go up, and under present conditions planters could not raise and market their crops at a profit with wages any higher than they actually are. It is true the peon gains only 25 cents per day, but his work is not worth any more. Even at these low wages, he and his family are able to subsist with the proceeds of three days' work, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that he can be induced to work more than half of each week. I do not think the planters in Cuba or Hawaii want this kind of labor, but the Porto Rican planters are accustomed to it and could hardly get along without it. I therefore suggest that it would be best for all concerned to let the Porto Rican peon stay where he is. Let us not disturb the equilibrium.

Now as regards public instruction for the children of the peons. I notice General Davis expresses a doubt as to the advisability of providing schools for this class. Up to the present they have never attended school at all. As he rightly remarks, it would have the effect of making them dissatisfied with their present condition. But I think this is just what we want to do in order to elevate this poor and miserable people. Make the growing generation dissatisfied with their surroundings and they will soon be forced to find ways and means to ameliorate their condition. They will become more thrifty and their labor will become more valuable, causing their wages to be increased, and they will then be able to procure what civilized people call the necessaries of life, but of the nature of which they at present have not the slightest idea. Let us make them dissatisfied by all means. It will be their salvation.

H. K. C.
New York, July 29, 1900.

THE ISSUE IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You can howl "dishonest money," "prosperity," "repudiation," &c., until the polls close in November, and you will not deceive a single reader or blind him in the impending struggle. The danger to the Republic is imperialism. Call it expansion, raising the flag, standing by the President, duty, destiny, or what you may, it is nothing more or less than imperialism.

from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm.

A company of the Fortieth Infantry, stationed at Cagayan, hastened to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, thirty of them being in a single house.

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profit thereby. So far as archaeologists are able to designate, about four thousand years ago the Pharaohs of Egypt expanded their empire to the south and east. In the dim and misty past the Chaldeans moved out to Ur, built Babylon, and expanded in every direction. Later the Assyrian Empire built Ninevah, and expanded over a goodly portion of Asia Minor. Then came the Medes of Echanta and the Persians out of Persepolis and expanded. Judea flourished "like a green bay tree" under Solomon and expanded. Tyre sent out colonies, and one of them—Carthage—expanded over most of Northern Africa. Macedonia arose to power, and expanded rather widely under Alexander. Rome arose in all her glory and expanded over most of the known world. Parthia arose and expanded over Mesopotamia. Genghis Khan erected and expanded a Tartar empire, and Tamerlane, his descendant, expanded his heritage into the Empire of the Moguls. Mohammed and his descendants built and expanded a wonderful empire, with its seat of authority at Bagdad. Charlemagne revived the name of Rome in the West, and Napoleon expanded his French Empire over most of Western Europe. Where are all of those countries that have "expanded?" Will the most rabid imperialist please tell what has become of them? Rushing onward as we are, how long will it take for dissolution of this great Republic? Capitalists, money kings, and warriors will do it if the people do not govern. The question for the voters to pass upon in November is: Shall the Republic pass away and a military government take its place? Shall we govern a people without their consent, and, failing to do so, kill them? The small city I live in has four soldier boys in the Philippines. A letter from them last week would have been good reading for the imperialists. It says the natives will never become Americane, and will willingly die before submitting to foreign rule. They die like sheep in the engagements with our sure rifle shots. Is it not sweet liberty they die for? The writer says it is heart-rending to think of the slaughter of the "niggers." The soldiers, if they dared to breathe it, would be willing to get home.

Duty and Destiny have put the imperialists there. The work of civilization (?) goes on. Death is the fate of the struggling Filipinos. May God soon end the struggle, for it looks as though McKinley and Hanna cannot.

P. W. ROCHE.
Mt.

MR. CROKER IS CONFIDENT

Enthusiastic Prediction of Bryan Victory to Mr. Gorman.

SAYS NEW YORK WILL BE WON

Tammany Leader on Imperialism and Its Effects, Which He Observed at Kansas City.

Richard Croker talked freely yesterday on the political situation. It was at the Café Savarin, and his listeners were ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman and Col. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland. The latter is Mr. Gorman's personal friend and representative.

Messrs Gorman and Baughman were in New York to attend a meeting of the directorate of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, of which they are members.

Mr. Croker expressed such confidence in the election of Bryan, and asserted so strongly and enthusiastically that the Democrats will carry New York that his hearers were astonished.

At the luncheon a general review of the political situation was indulged in by the party. Mr. Gorman was not so enthusiastic as the Tammany leader, but Col. Baughman was soon inspired with Mr. Croker's confidence.

Col. Baughman was one of the first to openly oppose the silver plank in the Democratic platform, and as early as last Summer he insisted that there were far greater issues before the people than the issue of 16 to 1.

"The question of imperialism," said Mr. Croker to Messrs. Gorman and Baughman, "is one of serious moment to the American people.

"Then there is the matter of trusts, and the continued organization of gigantic monopolies will eventually disrupt the fundamental principles of the Republic.

"Why, do you know," Mr. Croker said, "that the trusts have thrown more than 1,000,000 persons out of employment? Naturally, these men and their families will be arraigned against the Administration which gave sanction and protection to these huge monopolies.

"Why, in this city," added Mr. Croker as he struck the table with his fist, "if a motorman or conductor errs and is dismissed he can find no similar employment here because all the street railroads are owned and controlled by one big corporation. It is part of a huge railroad trust.

"And as it is here," continued Mr. Croker, "so it is in other localities where there are thousands of enterprises.

"These trusts will subscribe millions to the Republican campaign fund, but I do not believe that the people can be bought up this year, nor can they be turned aside from their determination to end imperialism at the very outset in this country.

"Thousands of Democrats who voted against Bryan in 1896 have returned to the fold and will support the Democratic ticket. They are no longer alarmed by fear that business will be disrupted because of any legislation regarding the finances of the country.

"We need," said Mr. Croker, "a Democratic House of Representatives, which will be able to do much toward checkmating any further advances toward the dangerous tendencies of the Administration to establish a strong Government with territorial acquisitions.

"Why," said Mr. Croker, earnestly, "I think the Kansas City Convention furnished an object lesson which was not properly appreciated by the American people. But I noticed it.

"There a great party was forced to adopt a platform by the vote of a Hawaiian delegate, a man absolutely unacquainted with the needs or requirements of our people, or of our Government. If that could be done, and it was, the Presidency of the United States may one day be decided by the vote of the Hawaiian people, an illiterate race unknown to Americans, and who have little or no knowledge of our people and our institutions.

"Republicans may claim that there is nothing in the anti-imperialistic cry. I think it the greatest issue, and one that the American people should carefully consider."

Messrs. Gorman and Baughman listened attentively, and, as the latter said later, he was astonished to hear Mr. Croker express himself so strongly.

Mr. Croker went to Saratoga last evening. Ex-Senator Gorman will go to Magnolia, Mass., to-day, and Col. Baughman will return to his Summer home in Frederick County, Maryland.

During all the conversation Mr. Croker did not once mention the name of David Bennett Hill, nor did he say anything with relation to the Gubernatorial nomination.

When a reporter said to Mr. Croker yesterday, "I see you have taken another trick in the game," referring to his having the meeting place of the committee changed, Mr. Croker replied:

"I am not working any tricks."

"Well, you scored a point against Mr. Hill, then?"

"No," answered Mr. Croker, "I am not working against anybody."

"Have you seen Mayor McGuire?"

"You will have to excuse me," was Mr. Croker's reply. "I don't wish to be interviewed."

Then he walked away.

MR. CROKER IN SARATOGA.

Tammany Leader Met by Messrs. Scannell and Grady.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Richard Croker arrived here at 7:10 o'clock this afternoon on the Saratoga Limited. He was met at the Delaware and Hudson Railway Station by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell and Senator Thomas F. Grady, both of whom are Saratoga cottagers. Mr. Scannell had his hansom at the station, and in it he and Mr. Croker drove to the Scannell place, Chateau Ophelia, on Lincoln Avenues. Besides those named, the only other Tammany man in town is Judge Augustus Van Wyck, who is summering at the Grand Union Hotel.

It is understood that Mr. Croker will remain here as the guest of Commissioner Scannell for at least two weeks. Other Tammany politicians will reach here to-morrow and Saturday.

BRYAN'S AUGUST PROGRAMME.

Important Conference at Chicago After Indianapolis Meeting.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.—William J. Bryan to-day outlined his work for August as follows:

After the notification at Indianapolis, Aug. 8, he will go to Chicago for a few days to consult with members of the National Committee. He will then return to Lincoln, where he will remain until Aug. 30, when he will go to Chicago to attend the National Grand Army Encampment. During his stay in Lincoln, between the Chicago trips, Mr. Bryan will complete his letter of acceptance, which is now partly written, and this will be issued. He will also prepare addresses for the Populist and Silver Republican notifications. The time and place for the Populist and Silver Republican notifications have not yet been fixed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—It was announced today at Democratic National Headquarters that an important conference will be held here on the arrival of William J. Bryan from Indianapolis. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Charles A. Towne, and many leading Democrats are expected to be present. The whole political situation, it is said, will be discussed, and before Mr. Bryan departs for Lincoln it is believed the whole Democratic plan of campaign will have been agreed upon, including the part to be taken by Mr. Bryan himself.

Congressional Nominations.

MICHIGAN.—Eleventh District, the Rev. George Killeen, (Dem.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—First District, T. J. Howard, (Dem.)

ARKANSAS.—Second District—John S. Little, (Dem.)

TENNESSEE.—Fifth District—James D. Richardson, (Dem.)

PENNSYLVANIA.—Twenty-eighth District—J. K. P. Hall, (Dem.)

INDIANA.—First District, Alfred D. Allen, (Dem.)

Consul at Barranquilla Dead.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 2.—Information has reached this place of the death of the United States Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, from cholera.

The United States Consular list gives the name of W. Irving Shaw as Consul at Barranquilla.

EVANS WILL CONTEST SETTLED

Final Papers Signed in Paris—Philadelphia Dental College to be Established.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The final signatures were placed here to-day before M. Valois, one of the executors, to the settlement of the contest over the will of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the famous American dentist, who facilitated the escape of Empress Eugenie from Paris during the Franco-Prussian war.

The heirs agree to withdraw all their rights in the contest in consideration of $800,000 being divided among them, in addition to the bequests already made. There are sixteen heirs. Four-sixteenths of the $800,000 goes to the Evans branch, four-sixteenths to the Muller branch, and eight-sixteenths to the other heirs.

After settlement of counsel fees, court charges, and similar expenses, the remainder of the estate is to be turned over to the executors, who agree not to contest the formation of the "Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute" in Philadelphia. The proper Philadelphia authorities, after the court decides that they are legally qualified, will take charge of the bequest made for the institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Announcement was made to-day that an agreement had been reached between the city of Philadelphia and the heirs of the late Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, who died in Paris, France, several years ago, by which the controversy over the doctor's estate will be abandoned. Dr. Evans left a fortune of nearly $4,000,000.

He bequeathed $3,000,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the establishment of a dental college and museum, and the residue of the estate was left to various relatives. The heirs contested the will both in this city and in Paris. By the agreement just reached the heirs will get a little less than a million dollars, and the remainder of the estate, about $3,000,000, will revert to the executors, to whom has been intrusted the duty of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Evans.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

Report from London that It Is to be Negotiated in United States.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Express says that Prince Vochteosky will leave for America in a few days on important financial business dealing with a new loan which Russia is negotiating in the United States.

FIRST PRIZE FOR MR. McGARR.

Awarded by the Paris Exposition for His Exhibit Relating to the Insane.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Secretary T. E. McGarr of the State Commission in Lunacy has been awarded the first prize at the Paris Exposition for the best exhibit showing the progress made during the past hundred years in the care of the insane.

Mr. McGarr's exhibit of photographs, statistics, and working models collected from all parts of the country are a complete history of what has been done for the betterment in the treating of the mentally unsound.

DUKE OF COBURG'S FUNERAL.

Prince of Wales and Sir Archibald Milne to Attend.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Connaught have gone to Coburg to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Among those selected to represent the Admiralty at the funeral are Admiral Sir Frederick Richards and Captain Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne. The latter being thus honored is taken as evidence of royal sympathy regarding the Astor controversy in which Captain Milne was involved.

A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, in the House of Commons to-day moved an address of sympathy with the Queen on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, adn paid a tribute to the late Duke's ability in naval affairs.

Lord Salisbury, the Premier, moved an identical address in the House of Lords, and also eulogized the Duke's work for the English Navy.

DR. TANNER SUSPENDED.

Great Uproar in the Commons—Member from Cork's Defiance.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Once more Dr. Charles Tanner, Nationalist Member for the Middle Division of Cork, has been suspended, and, although in this instance the suspension was only for one night, it was accompanied by scenes that would have done credit to the most disorderly Legislature in the world.

After opposing a vote in supply, Dr. Tanner was appointed a teller. Subsequent to the division the Chairman announced that Dr. Tanner had grossly insulted him on account of the appointment, and that, in consequence, he would suspend him for the remainder of the sitting.

Gesticulating wildly, Dr. Tanner defied the Chairman, the House, and the whole English Nation. Amid a deafening uproar he declared that the Chairman was "merely one of the Premier's minions," and then he exclaimed:

"I defy the whole lot of you. I throw that in your teeth. As an Irishman I leave the House with greater pleasure than I ever entered it."

Then, while staid members rose in their seats and tried to drown these utterances, Dr. Tanner, still yelling defiance, went out.

PEACE DELEGATES AT ODDS.

The Transvaal War Nearly Brings on a Conflict in the Camp of Peace.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—An unpleasant split in the Inter-Parliamentary Congress for Peace Arbitration was narrowly avoided at today's session. M. Dorand, speaking of the impotence of The Hague Conference, as there never were more wars than at present, protested against the war in the Transvaal, and expressed astonishment that the requests for arbitration made by the South African Republic had not found an echo in Europe.

Lord Stanhope, one of the English delegates, immediately rose and stated that friends of peace in his country did everything possible to prevent war, adding that it would be impossible for representatives of England to participate in a discussion implying the least blame of England.

The presiding officer tactfully turned the approaching storm by calling for a vote on the following resolution, which was adopted:

This congress, acting on The Hague resolutions, expresses its gratitude to those contributing to the results, in the firm hope that the powers will not neglect in the future to utilize the means at their disposition for the appeasement of international conflicts, and its regret that they have not been able to do so. Actual war in the Transvaal calls the attention of the various delegates to the duty devolving on them to call the attention of their respective Governments to the obligations the powers contracted in giving adhesion to The Hague resolutions.

Sultan Décorates Charles H. Steinway.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Medjedie upon Charles H. Steinway of New York for excellence in science and art.

Charles H. Steinway of this city is President of the corporation of Steinway & Sons, the piano manufacturing concern. He is at present in Europe.

Investigating German Sewers and Labor

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Profs. A. N. Talbot and Baker of the University of Illinois are here studying the Berlin water works and sewage systems. Edward North and W. F. Willoughby of the United States Department of Labor are here inquiring into the economic value of technically educated labor, from the standpoint of the employers.

Wants Coal Mines Nationalized.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Deutsche Tageszeitung, pointing out the increase in Germany's coal exports, in spite of the famine prices at home, demands the nationalization of all coal mines.

Louisville's Population, 204,731.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The census office to-day announced the population of Louisville, Ky., as 204,731, an increase of 45,902 over the census of 1890.

ELECTION NOTICES REFUSED.

Two Brooklyn Newspapers Decline to Publish Them Until Paid for Those Printed Last Year.

Two Brooklyn papers, the Eagle and Standard-Union, refused yesterday to accept the regular election notices showing what offices are to be filled this Fall and sent out by the Secretary of State under the provisions of the election law, on the ground that last year's bills have not been paid. The papers are under the new city charter, as under the old Brooklyn city charter, two of the five publications designated as "corporation" newspapers, and the State election law under which the Secretary of State proceeds says that the necessary election notices shall be published in "corporation" newspapers in the various cities and towns of the State.

It was held in Brooklyn last night that it is quite possible through some technicality that the refusal of even two of the five corporation papers there to publish these notices may bring about complications bearing on the election.

Up to the time the consolidated charter went into effect the papers designated as corporation papers in Brooklyn were The Eagle, Standard-Union, Times, Citizen, and Freie Press. They received jointly $100,000 a year for publishing corporation notices, and it will be remembered this was made one of the issues of consolidation on the Brooklyn side. Consequently the same provision was incorporated in the new charter, and instead of designating them by name, they were referred to simply as the newspapers, "now by law designated as corporation newspapers in the said City of Brooklyn." This provision of the charter, however, has nothing to do with the State election law, except as it refers in intent and meaning to "corporation" newspapers. Under the old régime, these notices were paid by Kings County, without question or delay, as entirely separate bills from the joint $100,000 appropriation.

The difficulty arose when the first bills of the papers were presented after consolidation. An official of The Standard Union said last night, speaking for The Eagle and his newspaper, that when the bills reached Controller Coler's hands he refused to pay them on the ground, as he remembers it, that the Controller said he had no authority, or that a question had arisen in his mind as to the legality of paying them. Mr. Coler advised that the papers sue for the amounts due, none of which was over $1,000. This was done, and, much to the surprise of the plaintiffs' attorneys, the city entered a general denial of liability. The cases have been pending ever since.

The matter came up afresh yesterday afternoon, when a representative of County Clerk Wiest appeared at The Standard Union offices and offered the notice for publication. The Standard Union people telephoned their attorneys, and, acting under their advice, refused to accept the notice until the old bill is paid, thereby wishing to establish a precedent more than anything else. The Eagle people were communicated with and that paper also refused to accept the notice. The Citizen, however, it is said, accepted it and it is understood the other papers did, also. As the matter now stands, the notice must be printed to-morrow to comply with the strict letter of the law.

ASHANTIS DEFEATED.

British Also Suffer, Major Beddoes Being Among the Wounded.

BEKWAI, Ashanti, Aug. 2.—Major H. R. Beddoes, with 400 men and two guns, started July 24 to locate the enemy's war camp. The camp was found, the warriors numbering 3,000 to 4,000 men, three marching days east of Dompoessi.

Several hours' fighting resulted in the defeat of the Ashantis after a stubborn resistance. Major Beddoes's losses were heavy. He and Lieutenants Phillips and Swaby were severely wounded. Thirty men were also wounded. More troops will be necessary before the campaign can possibly finish.

HERBERT SCHURZ'S DEATH.

Caused by Heart Disease—Body Shipped from Liverpool Yesterday.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Coroner's inquest held on the body of Herbert Schurz, the second son of ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz of New York, who died alone in his boarding house in Montague Street July 26, resulted in a verdict that death was caused by heart disease.

Mr. Schurz recently returned from a walking tour of Germany. His body was sent home on board the steamer sailing from Liverpool to-day by his brother, whose whereabouts on the Continent were ascertained by the United States Embassy here. The deceased was a chum of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of the Ambassador.

TROLLEY MAIL IN NEW JERSEY.

Proposition to Abolish Wagons After July 1, 1901.

The Post Office Department has opened negotiations with the North Jersey Street Railway Company and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company for the use of trolley lines for mail-carrying purposes. The mail-wagon service will expire July 1 next.

It is said that the use of wagons will be dispensed with in Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Bayonne, Paterson, and other northern New Jersey towns. The mail will be sent directly by trolley. Postmaster Wanser believes that the trolley system would improve the mail service between Jersey City and Newark.

It is also proposed to deliver mail from the Jersey City office to Hoboken, Secaucus, Rutherford, Carlstadt, Passaic, and Paterson by trolley cars.

GAMBLING DEBT DUE DEVERY.

Named as Creditor in Bankruptcy Petition of Alfred Marks.

Alfred Marks, a "publisher of advertising mediums" at 156 Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $8,802, including the following entry:

"William F. Devery of 310 West Twenty-first Street, $1,300; gambling debt of the petitioner contracted in 1894 and note given for same."

At 310 West Twenty-first Street, which is a flat house, the janitress said last night that nobody of the name of Devery had lived there. Chief of Police William S. Devery lives at 310 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Marks, when seen at his home, 445 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, said that Chief Devery was the person referred to in the petition.

"The Chief," Mr. Marks added, "had nothing to do with the gambling transaction. He just indorsed the note for the party I gave it to, so the note could be discounted. I gave a note for thirty days to this party along in 1894, and then I couldn't meet it, so I told him it would have to be renewed.

"Well, he asked me to go to the bank with him, and there we met the Chief. I never did any business with the Chief, but he indorsed the note to help out the other party, who had got in a hole just as I had.

"I am sorry I mentioned Devery's name. Perhaps I made an error—a serious error. Perhaps I ought to have told my lawyers the name of the party I gave the note to, but I mentioned Devery because, so far as I know, he's the last holder of the note."

Chief Devery's house is closed and, according to neighbors, the family is at Far Rockaway.

A man at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street last night, who was pointed out as Detective Sergeant Grady of Chief Devery's staff, and who acknowledged himself to be Grady, was asked whether he knew anything about a debt of Mr. Marks to Chief Devery.

"Marks? Yes, I know him," he said. "That's a gambling debt, ain't it? Don't say anything about that. I don't know anything about anybody else's business. The Chief won't be here to-night."

In Mr. Marks's petition it was stated that his largest creditors are Katz & Pollock of First Avenue and Seventy-third Street, to whom is due the sum of $4,600, the security being stock of the National Combination Power Company. The name of the firm at the First Avenue address is Katz & Polacek. Sixteen other creditors are named, including the Devery entry.

The assets are declared to be nominal, and to consist of the copyright on a book described as worthless and several life insurance policies.

Mr. Marks has been in business since 1895. He was at one time a diamond expert at Gold and Eenkman Streets, and afterward conducted a restaurant on the Bowery.

JAMES W. BOYLE DEPOSED

Keahonites Capture Meeting in Seventh Assembly District.

THE LEADER IS VOTED DOWN

Defeated Faction Says That the Action Was Irregular and Will Not Stand.

A climax was reached last night in the struggle for supremacy between James W. Boyle, the present Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, and Patrick H. Keahon, whom the dissatisfied members of the organization have chosen as leader, and after whom they have named their association.

After the regular monthly meeting of the County General and Auxiliary Committee had adjourned last night there was joy and jubilation among the Keahonites, for they had gone into the camp of the enemy, expelled the venerable chief, and removed his wigwam to their own headquarters. At least, so says the tribe of the Keahonites. The warriors of James W. Boyle laugh at this, and declare that truth lives not on the tongues of their opponents.

The notice for the meeting, which was sent out by James W. Boyle as Chairman, contained a clause that admission would be by ticket only, and these tickets, it is charged, were mailed only to Boyle followers. When the Keahon crowd found this out they arose in wrath and threatened to march in a body to the district headquarters, at 240 West Fourteenth Street, and to enter by force if their rights were denied. Of course word of this decision was immediately taken to Boyle and his friends. They sent a messenger post haste to the police station, and their appeal was rewarded by the arrival of half a dozen of the biggest policemen of the precinct, who took possession of the stoop. At the prospective meeting with the night sticks of the "coppers" the force argument lost its force with the Keahonites, and instead of marching on the enemy in closed ranks they left their transparencies behind and quietly slipped into the meeting rooms, where the Boyle men had already assembled, until every inch of space was occupied.

Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. Boyle called the meeting to order and appointed as Chairman Police Magistrate Edward Hogan. As his residence is in Spuyten Duyvil, there was a murmur of protest among the Keanhonites, who did not want an outsider in the chair, but their leaders consented, and Mr. Hogan took the gavel. Everything went smoothly, and Boyleites and Keahonites mingled their cheers when a resolution was offered by M. Cleiland Milnor, ratifying the platform and indorsing Byan and Stevenson.

TRIED TO PUT THEM IN GOOD HUMOR.

James D. McClelland, Assistant District Attorney, made a funny speech, designed to put everybody in a good humor. Scarcely had he sat down when John H. Little, a Keaton man, jumped to his feet and desired to offer a resolution. But before he had a chance to read it pandemonium broke loose. The Boyle men, who guessed at the contents of the resolution, howled and shouted for him to sit down. Chairman Hogan pounded the table with his gavel, refusing to recognize Little, and the Keatonites, not to be suppressed, yelled "Speech!" "Resolution!" "Let him read it!" until they drowned everything else with their noise. The Chairman finally consented to have the resolution read.

The resolution characterized the methods of the present leadership as "audacious, unjust, and arbitrary," threatening to republicanize the district and to disrupt the party, as it had been used for "purposes of private gain." It demanded the immediate resignation of James W. Boyle, condemning his action in offering a compromise candidate, and selected Vice Chairman Patrick H. Keaton as Acting Chairman until the coming primaries. The Keaton men cheered every line to the echo, but the Chairman thought he knew how to shut off unpleasant motions.

"The resolution is out of order!" he yelled, and began to hammer away at the table with his gavel as if he were driving nails for a living. James E. Duross, a lawyer, who had seconded the resolution, managed to make himself heard through the din.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," he cried.

"I will not put the appeal, you are out of order," replied the Chairman. "The resolution is out of order."

"If you refuse to perform the duties of the Chair," shouted Duross, "we will have to remind you that you are in that chair only by courtesy and not by right. Demand that you call the First Vice Chairman to preside in your place."

"Throw him out, take his gavel and throw him out!" shouted the crowd.

"You're out of order," piped the Magistrate.

"If I'm out of order, you're out of place," yelled Duross.

"I call for Vice Chairman Hilly to take the chair," cried another. John P. Hilly stepped to the Chairman's table, but Hogan would not give up. Hilly, however, has a big voice. He put the motion and it was carried with a whoop against which the "no's" of the Boyle men seemed like the feeble breath of a dying man. The Keahon men in the exultation of their victory climbed over chairs and billiard tables, shouting and cheering.

WANTED NEW FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Then Francis Sullivan, also a follower of Keahon, offered another resolution protesting against the alleged financial mismanagement which had brought the present organization into disrepute, and demanding that the Chairman render an accounting of and surrender the funds of the organization to a finance committee of seven, which were named in the resolution.

"For seven years not a dollar of the funds has been accounted for," declared John O'Connell, "and I therefore second the resolution." Hogan was still rapping on the table with his gavel, but Hilly put the motion, and it was carried with a shout. Then, in the knowledge of their strength, the Keahonites carried a motion removing the headquarters of the district organization to the headquarters of the Keahon Association. Having thus made their victory complete they declared the meeting adjourned and left the hall.

The Boyle men, who remained behind, gasped, and after having recovered from their surprise, held a little after-meeting of their own, during which some of their number made speeches to the effect that the meeting had been packed with Republicans from the Fifth District, and that Boyle was all right. A certain P. J. Clarke got up and declared that he would not stand for the mud-flinging at Boyle, that a schoolboy could have "choked off" the Keahon resolutions, and that the meeting was not conducted under the "rules of Democracy." Boyle declared that the whole proceeding had been illegal, and that he would not "budge," and then he proceeded to name a committee of his own to select a ticket for the coming primaries.

Men familiar with the political situation in the Seventh District said last night that Boyle was beaten already, and that he will be "snowed under" when the primaries are held.

Took Poison by Accident and Died.

Bridget Mackin, fifty-one years old, living at 333 First Avenue with her husband, Richard, died at her home yesterday morning from the effects of arsenic taken accidentally. The woman Tuesday morning went to the pantry to get some pulverized licorice. Instead of taking the latter she accidentally got hold of the poison, and had swallowed a quantity before she discovered her mistake. The woman went immediately to the dispensary at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, where she was treated by Dr. Ernst. Later she was taken very ill, and died yesterday. Coroner's Physician Williams issued a burial certificate.

Sham Battle by Naval Reserve.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 2.—The Naval Reserves in camp here were visited today by Assemblyman E. H. Driggs and Charles H. Cotton, Commissioner Henry S. Kearney, James J. Kerwin, Corporation Counsel Whalan, Lieut. A. D. Fry, and Patrick F. Keenan. They were on the Miles during a sham battle, in which the Miles protected the landing of the sailors from the sea. The sailors landed with their camp stores, including tents.

WHA[T] S DOING IN SOCIETY.

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TH[E] NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Sp[ecial] to The New York Times.

NEWP[ORT], Aug. 2.—Miss Leary gave
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Mrs. J. D[ahlgren]
B. Duryea
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Mrs. Og[den]
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Misses Ge[rry]
Whitehou[se]
Mrs. J. J[.]

Lispena[rd]
of Lord
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his guest[s]
Astor, C[.]
Gerry, M[r.]
Clews; M[r.]
Col. and
Mrs. Cor[nell]
Johnson.
Alen, Ed[ward]
d Capt. Woodbury Kane.

Others
Miss Bisl[and]
Clarence
Mrs. Har[ry]
Huhn ent[er]

At the
given by
Jacob As[tor]
lis Hoffm[an]
tained at

Mr. an[d]
will retu[rn]
the pres[ent]
r cottage, Rough Point.
Comm[o]
arrive at
remainde[r]
Mr. and
their cott[age]
s to-morrow.
omew of New York is the guest
Woodward.
Casino
nell, Unit[ed]
Jr., Char[les]
Miss Gr[ace]
Laskey.

Mrs. F[rank]
for the h[ead]
side of P[ier]
Mrs. A[.]
luncheon
One of
Mrs. Stu[yvesant]
will be
her cotti[llion]
The re[ception]
r vehicl[e]
Horse Sh[ow]
Mrs. J.
A. Cass
Arrival
Merlob[e],
Merlob[e],

Pawtucket; Edwin B. Laughlin, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Allen, Chicago.

C. Percy Bramwell of New York is the guest of J. R. Jessup.

Dr. H. J. Knapp has returned to Newport.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Burke Roche.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Whistler of Baltimore are here.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who returned from Europe Wednesday, arrived at her cottage for the season this evening.

Worthington Whitehouse is a guest of Ogden Mills.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 2.—The season of midsummer gayeties has arrived. Golf, yachting, tennis and dinner parties occupy the attention of all society. Mrs. Eugene J. Beales entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests were Miss Fox, Miss Agostini, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Davis, Miss Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Frederica McLean, Mrs. Joy, and Mrs. Beales.

An afternoon reception from four to six was given to-day by Mr. and Mrs Henry Lane Eno at their cottage on Eden Street.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery to-night entertained a dinner party at the Turrets. Those present included Messrs. Cochran, E. Pendleton, Charles T. How, Albert C. Barney, C. B. Wright, George Dorr Robinson and Mesdames Wilmerding, Emery, Burton, Harrison, Vail, Van Bibber, and Miss Pendleton.

Another dinner party was given by Mrs. Samuel Slater at Bowling Green on Eden Street. Her guests included Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, John T. How, Miss Gregerson, Miss Dennison, President George Harris of Amherst College, and Eugene J. Beales of New York.

Several luncheon parties were given today at the Kebo Valley Club. Mr. J. H. Williams of New York, who is spending the month here, was one of the hosts.

Van Buren—Wood.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 2.—The marriage of Miss Vera Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Wood to Robert S. Van Buren, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Buren, was solemnized this afternoon at Grace Church by the Rev. Johnson McClure Bellows. The bride was accompanied by Miss Clara Betts as maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, Miss Julia Lockwood, Miss Ethel Slater, Miss Grace Adams, and Miss Jean Gregory. The best man was George E. Cram and the ushers were Frank Van Buren, James N. Wood, Louis Leonard, and William Fowler of New York City. Immediately following the ceremony the bride and bridegroom left for New York, and on Saturday will sail for an extended European trip, taking in the Paris Exposition and making a tour of the Continent.

The church was handsomely decorated in green and white, the chancel being banked with palms and ferns, together with white asters and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was performed under a laurel arch in the centre of which was a bell of green and white.

DEATH OF CAPT. McINTOSH.

Was Senior Commander of the Ward Line Fleet.

Capt. John McIntosh, senior commander of the Ward Line's fleet, died early yesterday morning at his home, 288 Monmouth Street, Jersey City. He was in his sixty-third year.

For nearly twenty years Capt. McIntosh had been in the service of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, or Ward Line. Previously he had been with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the now defunct Alexandre Line. From his boyhood his life had been spent on the sea. When the steamer Mexico was launched about a year ago the command was given to him, and within the last few weeks he had been appointed Captain of the new liner Morro Castle.

During the civil war Capt. McIntosh served in the navy. He was first on the Wabash, and later on the Minnesota, distinguishing himself every time on each one. A married daughter survives him. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it will probably take place on Sunday. The flags of all the Ward Line steamers are flying at half mast.

It was said at the company's offices yesterday that Capt. McIntosh had never had an accident on any vessel under his command.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN MASON LOOMIS, one of the best-known lumber merchants in the West, died in Chicago yesterday. He was a native of Connecticut. During the civil war Col. Loomis commanded the Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

BERNARD MCANNALLY died at his home, 84 Astor Place, Jersey City, last night from general debility. He was born in Ireland in 1829 and came to this country when a boy. He was elected Sheriff of Hudson County in 1862 and held office for three years, though the term at that time was only one year. He was an active Democrat for many years, but retired from politics and business in 1880. He leaves three sons and a daughter.

BOY DROWNED IN MIRROR LAKE.

One of Two Companions Nearly Lost Trying to Save Him, and Is Rescued by the Other.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Henry Fredericks, fifteen years old, was drowned to-day in Mirror Lake, near Pelham, the scene of so many fatalities. The boy was a son of Andrew Fredericks, a lumberman of this place.

This afternoon he and two companions—Andrew Klein and Frank Craft—went swimming in the lake. Klein and Craft, who are good swimmers, made a life preserver for Fredericks out of a rubber bag and some light material. This was fastened about his chest, and the three started across the lake, a distance of about 600 feet.

When Klein and Craft reached the far shore they waited for their slower companion. He was then in the middle of the lake. Suddenly he was seen to be in trouble. The preserver had broken loose and was floating away, and Fredericks was floundering about trying to reach it. Klein and Craft swam out, and Klein reached Fredericks just as he came up for the third time. The drowning boy clasped him and bore him under several times before Craft could reach them.

By a desperate effort Craft loosened Fredericks's grip. Fredericks went down like a stone, and Craft was about to dive for him, when he saw that Klein would be drowned unless assisted. He had been exhausted by his struggle with Fredericks and was losing his head.

Craft had trouble in calming him, but finally got him on his back and succeeded in getting him to the shore, where they lay unable to move for some time. It was an hour before they reached the town and gave the alarm. Then Mr. Fredericks and Chief of Police Timmons obtained a rowboat, and after several hours' search recovered the body.

SAVED TWO FROM DROWNING.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Aug. 2.—Through the bravery of Richard Feld of New York and Cornelius Cameron of 217 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, who has a Summer home at Merrick, Mrs. Carl Whippleman and her nine-year-old daughter of Richmond, Va., were saved from drowning in the Woodcleft Channel, near the Great South Bay, last evening.

There were about fifteen persons in the water when Mrs. Whippleman and her daughter, who had wandered beyond their depth, screamed for assistance. None of the other bathers ventured near them for fear of being carried down also. Mr. Feld and Mr. Cameron were on the porch of a pavilion, and without a moment's hesitation plunged into the channel, and, after much difficulty, rescued both Mrs. Whippleman and her daughter. Both young men were thoroughly exhausted when they reached the shore with the half-drowned mother and daughter.

The rescued couple then left in a carriage the scene of the accident for their cottage, where they are spending the Summer.

POISONED BY TOADSTOOLS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Three persons are dead in the home of J. A. Norris, near Harvey, Ill., and four others are seriously ill, the result of eating toadstools mistaken for mushrooms. The dead are Mrs. Edith Norris, a daughter, and a son.

Thomas Norris, thirteen years old, undoubtedly saved those yet alive. Half clad and suffering with pain that almost crazed him, he rode bareback to Homewood, three miles away, and fell exhausted as he reached the house of a physician. He died soon after, but the doctor reached the Norris home in time to save four of the seven who ate the deadly toadstools.

CHOCTAW NATION ELECTION.

Election of G. W. Dukes, the Indian Representative, Indicated.

DENISON, Texas, Aug. 2.—Incomplete returns from the general election just held in the Choctaw Nation indic

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,500,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	25,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16.—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 W. 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK. 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. PHILADELPHIA. Drexel Build., 5th & Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information, "HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Branch Office 1286 Broadway, Cor. 33d St.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard, James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer, Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash, Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie, John D. Crimmins, James H. Post, Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack, Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

TO THE
Pittsburgh & Western Railway Co.
PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, July 25th, 1900.
The undersigned Committee, acting under special written authority of the holders of more than a majority in amount of such Preferred Stock, has negotiated a contract for the sale of such stock.
Such contract provides that the purchaser shall purchase at the same price all stock represented by the Committee whose owners may elect to accept such offer.
A meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY upon the deposit of such Preferred Stock, under the agreement of March 7th, 1899, is hereby called to convene at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, New York, at twelve o'clock noon, ON AUGUST 7TH, 1900, to vote and take action upon the said proposition to sell such Preferred Stock.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary,
66 Broadway.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 23,627, for three shares of stock of The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, issued to Susanne Perrier and dated the 25th day of May, 1898, the same having been lost or destroyed. P. PERRIER,
July 16th, 1900. MARIE PERRIER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
223	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900. The Board also declared from the net earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, two per cent. thereof payable on September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900, and the remaining two per cent. on March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at such date as the Board of Directors may direct the books shall be closed for the payment thereof. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 5, 1900.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
by G. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock and common stock trust certificates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 5, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, J. Kennedy Tod, Abraham Wolff, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, June 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid Aug. 3, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1900.
On Aug. 3, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, amoung the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 28th, 1900.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 13th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st. to Aug. 15.
ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 28 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 28 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Office of Central Fireworks Co.,
Corner Green & Grand Streets,
Jersey City, N. J., July 20, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend (No. 5) of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, both payable on August 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record August 1, 1900.
The Transfer Books of both classes of stock will be closed July 31st, and reopened August 11, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
GEORGE T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28th, 1900.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 20th, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 6th, and reopen on Monday, August 13th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Citizens' Water Co. of Deer Lodge, Mont., due August 1st, 1900, will be paid at the office of The Trust Co. of America, New York.
WM. COLEMAN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE HOLDERS OF
NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST and SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that in accordance with the powers given in the Reorganization Agreement dated the 1st day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee have adopted certain amendments and changes in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.
Holders of bonds of the Railroad Company who have not deposited them with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, are requested to do so under the plan as amended, on or before the third day of September, 1900, and those who have already deposited their bonds, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before September third, 1900, as provided by the Agreement, upon the payment of their pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the Reorganization Committee.
New York, August 2, 1900.
STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

NEW MAIL-TAKING DEVICE.

Arrangement for Picking Off and Delivering Sacks from Trains.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Aug. 2.—A mechanical device, for depositing and picking up mail from a rapidly moving train, without damage, was given two successful trials on the Falls Branch of the Central Railroad near Greece yesterday. George W. Smith of this city, who has been a mail clerk on the railroad for almost forty years, has perfected the new device which will make it possible to pick up and deposit mail from trains going at the rate of a mile a minute and more.

The device tested yesterday consisted of a box shaped somewhat like a huge funnel placed with the large or open end toward the approaching train. Immediately alongside this box a crane stands from which a mail pouch depends. As the train approaches the box a small iron frame is lowered from the mail car door at one end of which the mail bags to be deposited are hanging, while at the other a metal arm is extended to grasp the sack to be taken aboard. When the outgoing sack is seized by the arm the device is so arranged that the load of mail hanging to the car and to be placed in the box is released and is tossed into the receptacle by the roadside, while the mail to be taken aboard is carried around to the open car door.

When the sack deposited is tossed into the open mouth of the box with the force of a cannon shot, it crushes down the mouth of the funnel-shaped opening and encounters the air, compressed by the force of the discharge of the pouch, which despites the advance of the pouch so that much of the velocity is stopped before the pouch reaches the soft bumper at the rear of the receiver.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN JUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during the month of June the collections amounted to $28,104,152, an increase as compared with June, 1899, of $1,916,721. The collections from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $9,584,184; increase, $1,100,985.
Tobacco, $5,416,597; increase, $313,371.
Fermented liquors, $8,210,290; increase, $120,880.
Oleomargarine, $192,834; increase, $33,572.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $805,483; increase, $188,824.
Miscellaneous, $3,879,542; increase, $159,721.
The increase in the total receipts for the year, over 1899, was $21,831,534.

GRAIN TICKER ARRANGEMENTS.

Subscribers to the grain ticker service of the Western Union Telegraph Company were notified yesterday that in cases where a New York and a Chicago ticker had been placed in the same office, only one ticker would be charged for, as both tickers are now giving the New York quotations.

In the local grain market trading was dull and the commission men received their Chicago quotations by private wire service at intervals of five minutes.

Chicago Brokers Give Up Fight.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Adolph Lichstern & Co., the brokerage firm which has been bitterly fighting the efforts of the Board of Trade to shut out its quotations from their offices, has dismissed its injunction proceedings against the board cutting off quotations, and, the board dismissed the cross bill, wherein Lichstern & Co. were charged with bucketshopping operations. Mr. Lichstern said to-day that he is now acting in conformity with the rules of the Board of Trade and will make application for membership.

Brokers' War Revenue Tax.

Wednesday was the last day for payment of the $50 war revenue tax on brokers, and it was stated yesterday that at least fifty members of the Stock Exchange had neglected to pay. The punishment for this is a penalty considerable in excess of the regular tax and may make trouble for some of the delinquent brokers.

T. W. Cramp, Stock Exchange Member.

Theodore W. Cramp of Philadelphia was elected a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday. Mr. Cramp is said to be related to the well-known shipbuilding family of the same name.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The conference committees of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents and The Western Union (fire underwriters) will meet in Chicago next Tuesday, when subjects related to possible co-operation between the two bodies are likely to be discussed.

The New York Insurance Department is engaged in an examination of the affairs of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York, which practically went into voluntary liquidation on April 27, when all of its outstanding business was reinsured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England, on the basis of 15 per cent. rebate. About $50,000 is said to have been turned over as a part payment. The time for the final payment will expire at noon to-day.

Local fire underwriters are talking about the Long Branch meeting, which has been called for next Thursday, to act upon the proposition of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five to amend the "Agreement of 1900," so that it will apply simply to the question of rates, instead of commissions, agency regulations, etc., as well. The agreement, as approved by many companies on June 20, covers many questions, and the Committee of Twenty-five was empowered to submit to the companies at a later meeting such amendments as it should approve. The result of this action was the recent decision of the Committee of Twenty-five to strike out much of the agreement, restricting it largely to the subject of rate. Increased. Opinions seemed to differ as to the probable result of the meeting next week. Should the changes be adopted, members of the committee are quoted as saying that further advances in fire insurance rates might be expected shortly in those cities which have contributed most largely to the abnormal fire losses of the last eighteen months.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Park Circle Brewery of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—M. F. Gleason, J. C. McGroarty and Francis C. Leddy, Brooklyn.

Sowi Grain and Milling Company of Salamanca; capital, $12,000. Directors—G. E. Spaulding, E. J. Sowi, and Fred Miller, Salamanca.

Kelsey Company of Buffalo; to deal in cycle parts and supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles E. Kelsey, C. L. Kelsey, and Emma E. Blood, Buffalo.

Buffalo Calk Company of Buffalo; to manufacture horseshoe calks; capital, $800. Directors—Elmer E. Taggart, Henry T. Baynes, and James Songster, Buffalo.

Coleman Tailoring Company of New York City; to manufacture clothing; capital, $1,500. Directors—Samuel G. Greenbaum, Michael Jacobs, and Joseph Jacobs, New York City.

Candee & Smith of New York City; to deal in brick, lime, cement, &c.; capital, $150,000. Directors—George Moore, Smith and F. N. Howland, New York City; Elliott Smith, Brooklyn.

Troy Mantel and Grate Company; to manufacture mantels, grates, tile, gas and electric fixtures; capital, $30,000. Directors—George S. Emerson and Harriet A. Emerson, Lansingburg; Charles D. McCarthy, Troy.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—The Oriental and Occidental Tea Company of New York was incorporated at Dover to-day; capital, $100,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 2	172,198
To date this year	72,584,259
Corresponding date last year	100,494,742

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 2	$955,000
To date this year	$314,871,710
Corresponding date last year	$604,240,540

Money rate; Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. S. & Ref. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Anaconda	1½	Pacific Mail.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	People's Gas	½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pullman	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Union Bag & P. pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	¾	Cont. Tob. pf.	3½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Iowa Cent. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	½	Pressed Steel	¾
Balt. & Ohio	¾	Pressed Steel pf.	½
B., O. R. & N.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. F. & I.	½	Rep. I. & S. pf.	½
Con. Gas	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Minn. & St. L. 4s..1½ | Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s..2

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., S. W. Div., 3½s	1	Laclede Gas 5s	1½
Det. City Gas 6s	1	Mil., L. S. & W. imp. 5s	3½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market yesterday, such little as there was, was dull and heavy, with professionalism again the dominant factor. Barely 170,000 shares were traded in, with five stocks—Sugar Trust, Baltimore and Ohio, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Continental Tobacco preferred, and Union Pacific—furnishing more than one-half of the entire transactions. The market failed altogether to give heed to favorable developments, and inasmuch as it daily becomes more apparent that the public will not be tempted to come in as buyers under present conditions such irresponsiveness may be expected to continue. It is a logical outgrowth of public indifference.

***

Chief of the day's developments that may be considered favorable was the declaration of the Baltimore and Ohio Directors of a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock of the company, 2 per cent. to be paid Sept. 4 and the remaining 2 per cent. on March 1, 1901. Yet Wall Street did not grow enthusiastic over this dividend action. On the contrary, the market response was to send the stock down a point below the figure at which it stood when the announcement was made. To put it plainly, indeed, the action of the Directors in guaranteeing six months in advance the payment of a dividend and putting it as a charge against the property was by conservative interests in the Street regarded as so extraordinary that criticisms not altogether flattering to the dominant interests in the board were passed. Undoubtedly the earnings of the company, as the statement put out yesterday showed, are very satisfactory. But exactly what is to be gained by assuring the payment of money so far in advance—money that six months hence may be of more service in other ways—is not quite clear.

Perhaps the most generous view to take of the matter is that the purpose was effectually to set at rest all talk of a probably higher rate on the stock. Whatever the reason, however, it is not clear that the market position of the stock—if that is of any consequence to the chief interests in the property—has been bettered by the unusual procedure which yesterday was taken.

***

The sharp drive against Continental Tobacco preferred yesterday which carried the price of that stock down four points was due primarily to reports of fresh competition. The effect of competition on other industrials, notably the iron and steel, has not been lost sight of by astute Wall Street operators.

***

The market continues to present some anomalous features. Yesterday, for instance, the stock of the Steel Hoop Company, which has been aggressive in cutting prices, advanced fractionally, while the stocks of several other steel companies, which profess to be indifferent as to whether prices are cut or not, showed declines. The assertion of such a trade authority as The Iron Age that contracts which are now being made are on so low a basis that in some instances they are below cost is not an assuring sign.

***

The failure of the Bank of England further to increase its minimum discount rate, as in some extreme quarters had been predicted, was only negatively favorable. What Wall Street most watched was the course of the foreign markets which, nearer to the seat of the Chinese troubles, may be expected to gauge the situation abroad somewhat accurately. The sluggishness and the inactivity of those markets are proof that the speculative and investment waiting mood is not confined to the New York Stock Exchange.

B. AND O. DIVIDEND.

The Directors of Baltimore and Ohio met yesterday and took action on the much-discussed dividend on the common stock, placing it on a 4 per cent. basis. Their action is indicated in the following official statement:

The Board of Directors unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Executive Committee that a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock out of the net earnings of the second six months of the last fiscal year shall be paid to stockholders of record Aug. 15 on Sept. 4, and likewise the recommendation that a dividend of 4 per cent. on the common capital stock of the company be declared out of the net earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, 2 per cent. thereof payable on Sept. 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Aug. 15, 1900, and the remaining 2 per cent. on March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at such date as the Board of Directors may direct the books shall be closed for the payment thereof, and that the balance of surplus earnings remaining shall be appropriated for improvements, betterments, and additions to the property and equipment made during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Aug. 15, 1900, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 5, 1900.

The income account of the company for the year ended June 30, including the operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, (month of June est... the same tim...

Gross earning... Operating exp... $42,020,349.00 ... 27,538,556.00

Net earnings... Miscellaneous... Schuylkill ... road net ear... $14,481,794.00 ... 1,070,282.10

Total... Estimated for... able to inco... $15,552,076.10 ... 100,000.00

Net incom... Fixed charg... general int... discount... Dividend, 4% ... 000,000 pref... $15,452,076.10 ... taxes, ... and ... $8,305,000.00 ... $60,... stock 2,400,000.00 ... 10,705,000.00

Full discoun... securities so... $4,747,078.10 ... d commission on ... uring the year.... 293,365.00

Surplus... $4,453,711.10

The peculiar manner of declaration of the dividend as guaranteeing payment of a... ahead as March of next ... he subject of much wonder in the Street, and speculation was ri... as to what, if anything, it signified. ... story was to the effect that ... the declara... certain repu... was not h... other, not a ... "stock ma... the declara... That Wal... ment of th... words of ... "Such a fe... rd in the history of rail... to say the least, rather sin... road, even though making ... bind itself to pay to Stock... nths hence money which it ... able to put to much better ... eyond me. Supposing Bryan ... supposing business should in ... fall off materially, what ... then? And money must be paid, ... t be paid in a lump sum now ... ait for six months?"

In this co... tion there was further talk ... on the Stre... of a disagreement among the ... board mem... s as to the form the divi... dend should ... ke.

So far as ... stock was concerned, it was not helped ... the peculiar form of declara... tion. Openi... up 1¾, as compared with a closing pr... of 75¾ on Wednesday. Lon... don sending ... higher prices, it sold off to 74¾. Th... it rallied to 75¼, where it stood when ... dividend announcement was made. It a... once rallied to 75¾, only to fall off at... time as low as 74¾. The close was ... 74¾. Profit taking, said to be for pool... count, was in evidence.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

The steel ... d iron stocks moved irregularly yester... , some of the issues showing strength ... and some weakness. There was not muc... new in the way of trade developments, ... cept the report from Pittsburg of a ... ther reduction of 50 cents a ton in the p... e of pig iron warrants, making ... ing of Bessemer ... the week of $1 a ton.

Steel Hoop ... which on the day previously had made ... s in the prices of a number of its proc... s, advanced ⅝, on sales of 200 shares; ... Plate advanced ⅝; Steel and wire lost ... nd Federal Steel gained ¼; Colorado F... and Iron fell off 1⅛ point, Pressed S... Car ¾, and Republic Iron and Steel ... Tennessee Coal and Iron was the s... gest feature of the list, advancing a... point on sales of 200 shares.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.

In the ... l railway group yesterday Brooklyn ... old Transit gained ⅝ and Metropolit... ¾, while Manhattan fell off ⅛.

The mo... ent of the Brooklyn stock was some... t erratic, the price at one time failing ... o 57⅝ and at another time rising to ... with the close at 58⅛, on sales of ... 0 shares. It was expected that the ... ctors of the company would meet yes... ay and consider the annual report, b... luring the day it was announced ... the report was not ready; that no r... ing had been held, and that the state... t would, in all probability, not be gi... out for publication until the middle o... xt week. Directors of the company ... disinclined to talk concerning the figur... kely to be shown by the report. Or... tatement was to the effect that a... s over $400,000 will be shown af... paying fixed charges and investing $... 0,000 for betterments. This, however, ... d not be verified. It is pointed out, in... connection, that the report—if all acc... s are true—will not take into considera... the $400,000 or more tax likely under the ... d franchise law, should it be enforced.

There ... no known reason to explain the advan... in Metropolitan or the decline in Manha...

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO BREAKS.

The fea... of the market yesterday was the drop ... e preferred stock of Continental Toba...

Some 5,000 shares were offered at ... opening, and found no market until a... 2 points below Wednesday's close. A... a slight further drop the stock wa... illed by traders, only later to break to ... which was a full 4½ points' loss. The ... se was at 75½, with sales running up ... 1,600 shares, the largest dealing in t... tock for many months. The selling w... accompanied by reports that some pow... l tobacco interests had united to oppos... the Continental Company's business.

Americ... obacco stock declined in sympathy, lo... half a point on sales of 8,200 shares.

UNION PACIFIC'S GAIN.

Union ... fic became active in the last few hou... of trading yesterday, and on pool buy... was bid up to 59⅝, with the close at ... a fractional net gain on sales of 29,000 sh... res. Long stock came out at the high... ures. The argument in Wall Street is th... either this stock, as a 4 per cent. sto... is selling too low, or Baltimore and Ohio ... a 4 per cent. stock, too high.

ANACONDA GOES UP.

Anacon... Copper stock moved up sharply yesterda... on buying for inside account, the closing ... ation marking a net gain of 1½ points o... les of 4,400 shares. The buying was ... id to be due to the growing strength o... the position of copper abroad and the ... easing demand.

PENNSYLVANIA'S WEAKNESS.

Pennsylv... ia was a weak feature yesterday, at ... e time selling down from 128½ to 127⅞. ... e late trading traders rallied the stoc... t 128¾, a fractional net loss on sales of 2,1... 0 shares. There was no news to explain ... e decline.

UNION BAG AND PAPER.

Union Bag and Paper preferred advanced 1⅝ points yesterday on sales of 900 shares. Some ... ne ago there was a report of threate... competition on the part of the Internat... al Paper Company, but thus far this com... petition has failed to materialize.

NEW BUYING ORDERS.

A cla... ass of a number of leading commission houses yesterday brought out the fact, a... ady very generally recognized, that the... e few legitimate buying orders under t... arket. The opinion seems to be that ... ny active selling movement would cause a... rad decline in prices, and it is for this rea... on that caution in the way of market ... itments is counseled.

MARKET DULLNESS.

One ... dication of the market's dullness yesterd... furnished in the fact that up to 2 o'cl... not a single share of People's Gas, Ch... ake and Ohio, Atchison common, R... g common, New York Central, or Nor... k and Western preferred had been de...

SUGAR'S UPS AND DOWNS.

Sugar Tr... t stock moved irregularly yesterday ... een 121¼ and 122½, with the close at 12... a net gain of ⅝ on sales of 15,000 sha... s. Authorities say there is nothing ne... to report in the trade situation.

WORKING ANONYMOUSLY.

The ano... mous "tipster" is again in evidence, ... d is circulating in Wall Street various pe... phlets, which, apparently, he believes w... have much market effect. One of these, a... illustrative of all, is herewith presented:

A quiet ti... is going around among the leading officials of ... he Vanderbilt roads that Reading first prefer... l will soon sell at 80; that New York Centr... stock will eventually sell higher than Lake ... hore, and Union Pacific common will sell at ...

FAILURES IN JULY.

Reports ... Dun's Review show commercial failur... in July 796 in number, with liabilities of $9,771,755. Of manufacturing concerns there were 188 defaults, amounting to $5,177,082, and of traders 550, with $3,324,366 liabilities. The total last month was about double that of the same month last year, but it must be remembered that failures in July, 1899, were the smallest, with one exception, in any month of the eighty-two for which detailed statistics have been published by this paper. Also in July, 1897, failures were smaller than last month, but in the corresponding month of all other years covered by these returns liabilities were larger.

Liabilities of commercial failures compared monthly are given below for three years:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
January	$10,304,484	$7,721,897	$10,451,513
February	9,931,048	9,012,607	9,500,041
March	12,787,061	10,417,527	12,994,411
April	9,761,869	5,790,096	9,937,802
May	23,771,151	3,520,686	11,130,079
June	8,191,859	5,300,120	14,000,193
July	9,771,775	4,872,197	10,101,455

On this subject Bradstreet's says:

The slight gain in the number of failures indicated by the weekly advices to Bradstreet's is reflected in the July failures returns in a total of 6.6 per cent. larger than that of June, and 9.8 per cent. larger than in July a year ago, a month of exceptionally active trade for a midsummer period. As compared with July, 1898, however, there is a falling off in the number of failures shown of 17 per cent., as compared with 1897 the decrease is 26 per cent., and compared with 1896, a year of Presidential excitement and of interruption to trade, there is shown a falling off of 400 failures, or fully one-third. The volume of liabilities shows a very similar tendency, being 40 per cent. larger than in June and 69 per cent. larger than in July a year ago, but they are slightly smaller than the liabilities in July, 1898, only slightly larger than in July, 1897, and 43 per cent. smaller than they were in 1896.

The following classification gives the failures by sections of country during July:

	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Eastern	178	$1,157,594	$2,340,096
Middle	238	1,450,960	3,577,069
Western	193	607,683	1,211,943
Northwestern	50	247,788	522,583
Southern	83	412,979	645,221
Pacific	48	157,740	424,112
Territories	16	313,784	429,653
Totals, U. S.	817	$4,348,528	$9,750,027
New York City	133	699,984	2,375,153
Manhattan and Bronx only	121	658,002	2,280,702

The expansion in the number of failures is found to have been fairly general the country over, except in the Territories, but a relatively greater increase is found in the metropolis, where the number of failures is double what it was a year ago, while liabilities are two-thirds larger. It is interesting to note, in fact, that the increase in number of failures over July a year ago is seventy-three, and of this the metropolis contributes seventy-two, or practically the entire number.

The expansion in liabilities as compared with a year ago is better distributed than are the failures, the smallest increase being in Western States. Liabilities in Eastern States have more than doubled, owing to one or two heavy failures, and those in the Middle States are $1,000,000 greater, all of which is accounted for by New York City alone. Liabilities in the Northwest are 80 per cent. heavier and those in the South are one-third larger, while the liabilities in the Territories are four times as large, though the failures are only one-half those of July, 1899.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK CHANGES.

It was formally announced yesterday that John T. Mills, Jr., has resigned as Cashier of the Chase National Bank, and will be succeeded by E. J. Stalker, the assistant cashier, whose place will be taken by W. O. Jones, for some years private secretary to President Cannon.

Mr. Mills is said to be on his way to

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 2, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
120	129	110	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	.....
15¼	15½	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
63½	64	335	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63¾	63	63¾	+ ¾
36½	37	100	American Ice Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
11⅞	11¾	110	American Linseed Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
54¾	55⅞	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56	56	56	56⅝	.....
36½	37	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	37	37	37	.....
87½	88¼	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	+ ½
18½	19	220	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅝
32½	32⅝	5,405	Am. Steel & Wire.	32½	33¼	32¼	32½	— ⅛
72¼	73½	320	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73¼	73¼	73	73	— ⅛
121¾	121½	15,475	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¼	122½	121¼	121⅝	+ ⅛
116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
22½	23	400	American Tin Plate	23	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
92¾	98¼	8,220	American Tobacco	93¼	93¼	92⅝	93	+ ⅛
44⅛	44½	4,420	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44	+1⅛
26⅛	26⅜	400	At., T. & S. F.	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
60¾	60⅞	2,070	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69½	69½	60¾	60⅝	— ⅛
74⅞	75	31,725	Baltimore & Ohio.	76½	76½	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
80	81	180	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
58¼	58¾	20,120	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅞	59	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
168	173	10	Brooklyn Union Gas.	168	168	168	168	.....
122		100	Bur., C. R. & North.	125	125	125	125	— ½
27⅝	27⅝	210	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
126	126¼	2,485	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	126½	126½	125⅞	126⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	11	250	Chi. Gr. West.	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	51¼	365	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
111	111⅝	2,340	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111	111⅞	110¾	111⅛	+ ⅛
171	173	131	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ ½
105⅞	106¼	830	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105⅝	106	.....
31¼	32	400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31	31⅞	31	31½	+ ½
32⅝	33	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32½	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
6	6¼	200	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	.....
178	178½	1,344	Consolidated Gas.	179⅜	179⅜	178	178	—1½
24½	25	5,200	Con. Tobacco Co.	24½	24⅜	24	24⅜	.....
75¼	75½	11,810	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77	77	74½	75¼	—3½
112¾	113	128	Delaware & Hudson	112½	112¾	112¼	112⅝	— ⅛
66½	67	270	Denver & R. G. pf.	66½	66¾	66¼	66½	.....
		300	Detroit City Gas	90¾	91	90¾	91	.....
10⅝	11	50	Erie	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	.....
32⅜	32⅝	2,500	Federal Steel	32	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅛
65	65½	328	Federal Steel pf	65	65	65	65	— ⅛
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76½	76½	76⅞	76⅞	— ⅛
130¼	132	100	General Electric	130	130	130	130	.....
52	52½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52	52	52	52	+ ½
61	62	300	Hocking Valley pf.	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
116	116½	247	Illinois Central	116¼	116¼	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
65¾	65½	100	Internat. Paper pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
3¼	3⅝	600	International Silver.	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	.....
19	20	100	Iowa Central	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
46	47	125	Iowa Central pf.	46	46	46	46	—2
73	74	200	Laclede Gas	75	75	74	74	.....
71¾	72	382	Louisville & Nashville	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
90¼	90¾	860	Manhattan Elevated.	90¾	91¼	90¾	90⅝	+ ⅛
155½	156	600	Met. Street Railway.	156	156½	156	156	+ ⅛
55½	56½	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	56¼	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
94	94½	900	Minn. & St. L. pf	93½	94½	93½	94¼	+1¼
30¾	31	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
50¼	50⅝	500	Missouri Pacific	50¼	50¼	49⅝	50	— ⅛
85⅝	87½	115	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	.....
19	20	10	National Lead Co.	19	19	19	19	.....
80	90¼	520	National Tube pf	89¾	90	89¾	90	+ ¼
129¾	130	320	New Jersey Central.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
128¼	129	12	New York Central	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅝	.....
210	214	21	N. Y., N. H. & H.	210½	210½	210½	210½	.....
20⅜	21	1,810	N. Y. Ont. & West.	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅛
33	33½	300	Norfolk & Western.	33	33½	33	33⅓	+ ⅛
78¼	77	105	Norfolk & West. pf.	79	79	77⅞	77⅞	.....
51¾	51⅝	910	Northern Pacific	51¼	51⅝	51	51½	+ ⅛
71⅛	72	335	Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71½	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
25	33	64	Ohio & Ind. Gas.	30	30	30	30	.....
30½	31	330	Pacific Mail	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
128	128½	2,150	Pennsylvania R. R.	128½	128½	127½	128¼	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	110	People's Gas, Chicago.	98⅜	98½	98¼	98⅜	+ ⅛
38½	39½	100	Pressed Steel Car.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
72	73	130	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	73	73	— ¼
182	184	110	Pullman Company	182	182	182	182	+ ½
59¾	59¾	221	Reading 1st pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
28⅝	28⅞	100	Reading 2d pf	28½	28¾	28⅛	28¼	— ⅝
9¼	10	755	Republic Iron & Steel.	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	.....
50	51¼	350	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	— ⅛
32¾	33¼	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
10	11	850	St. Louis Southw.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26¾	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	1,110	Southern Pacific	33¼	33¼	33	33½	.....
10⅝	11	110	Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
52	52¼	200	Southern Railway pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
68¾	69½	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	69¼	69¾	69½	69¾	+1
14¾	15	450	Texas Pacific	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
65½	66	785	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65	66	65	65½	+1⅝
59¾	59¾	29,730	Union Pacific	58⅞	59⅜	58¼	59⅛	+ ⅛
75¾	75¾	1,050	Union Pacific pf.	75⅝	75⅞	75¼	75¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	10⅝	300	United States Leather.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	27½	350	United States Rubber.	27	27	27	27	.....
93	96	50	U. S. Rubber pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
17⅝	17⅞	150	Wabash pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
79	79¾	280	Western Union Tel.	79½	79½	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
37	42	110	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ½
Sales.		172,198						

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Boston had a better market to-day. Demand appeared for some of the mining stocks, and prices in several cases made good gains.

Montana rose 2, to 391, but later fell back to 299; Copper Range gained 1, to 16; Trimountain, ¾, to 8¼; Parrot, 1¼, to 42; Utah, 1, to 28¾; Isle Royale, ½, to 27. In the general list a fair business was done in bonds. Mexican Central first incomes gained ⅝, to 26⅝, and Central Vermont 4s, 1, to 88. East Boston Land was active at 8¼. Arcadian fell from 21½ to 20. Baltic advanced ⅝, to 20¼. Dominion Coal rose 1⅜, to 40. Old Dominion was ⅝ better, at 18⅝. Gas and Coke 5s were ½ lower, at 64½, stock selling at 15½.

Loans at the Clearing House were made at 1¾ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 10 cents discount.

Money on call ruled from 2@3 per cent., mostly 2@2½ per cent. Time money is quoted from 3 per cent. for sixty days to 4@4½ per cent. for six months on acceptable collateral. The average run of commercial paper passes at 4½ per cent. Exceptionally strong names sell at 4 per cent. Good paper is quoted as high as 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2	3	Old Colony	2⅛	3
Allouez	1	1⅛	Old Domin.	18⅝	19¼
Arcadian	20¼	20½	Osceola	85	86
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	41¾	42
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer	.25	.50
Atlantic	23½	24¼	Quincy	133	3
Baltic	20¼	21	Rhode Isl'd	.3	.5
Bost. & Mon.	298	300	Santa Fé	4¼	5
Butte & B.	62	64	Shoe	.29	.30
Cal. & Hec.	740	760	Tamarack	194½	197
Centennial	16⅝	17	Utah Cons.	28½	29
Franklin	13	14	Washington	..	.75
Humboldt	.25	.50	White Knob	13	..
Isle Royale	26¾	27	Winona	2¼	3
Mohawk	15½	16	Wolverine	38½	39½

Railroad Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	248	249	Cent. Mass.	15	16
Bost. & Low.	242	..	Cent. M. pf.	62	..
Bost. & Me.	190	190	Fitchburg pf.	137	..
Bost. & Pr.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E.	7s	114¼
Bost. Elev.	142	144	West End	93	93½
Bost. G. 5s	..	80			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. S. Y.	135	136	N. Eng. Tel.	124	..
Dom. Coal	40	41	U. S. Oil	18	18½
Dom. C. pf.	..	112	Westinghouse Elec. pf.	..	63
Erie Tel.	96	97			
Mex. Tele.	2	2¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—There was considerable realising in Linseed to-day, which weakened common prices. Common opened at 11⅝, went to 11¼, and closed at 11⅛. The preferred began at 55½, dropped to 55¼, improved to 56, and then declined to 55¼ at the close. Metropolitan Elevated preferred brought 70@70½, and the bonds 97@97. West Chicago declined at the close from 103½ to 102¾.

	High.	Low.	Close.
2,170 American Linseed	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛
600 American Linseed pf	56	55¼	55½
50 Chicago Union Traction	14	14	14
300 Metropolitan El. pf	70¾	70½	70¾
405 National Biscuit	31	30½	30¾
50 National Biscuit pf	86½	86½	86½
20 National Carbon pf	81	81	81
4 Northwestern El.	23	23	23
400 Northwestern El. pf	64	64	64
10 South Side El.	100	100	100
100 West Chicago	103½	102¾	102¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The market to-day was in the same old rut, refusing to be influenced by betterments in the New York market, but at the same time decidedly sensitive to every downward or discouraging movement. Asphalt, however, was strong. Likewise Philadelphia Electric is.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A. Co. of A.	10⅜	10⅝	Lehigh Val.	25	25½
Cambria	16⅜	16⅝	Marsden	9¼	9¾
C. P.	23	23¼	Phila. Trac.	97⅜	98
G. T. F. pf.	61	61¾	Union Trac.	37	37¼
E. Co. of A.	8¾	9	U. Gas Imp.	114¾	115½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	312	312	251
4th week July	$35,755	$42,609	$23,396
Month	121,092	136,003	80,968
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
4th week July	130,892	158,273	123,780
Month	451,104	586,843	406,795
CENTRAL OF NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY Company for the quarter ended June 30—	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	164,330	180,196	15,845
Op. expenses	137,072	136,906	*1,966
Net earnings	27,257	44,158	18,019
Fixed charges	1,750	1,750	..
Profit	25,507	42,408	16,901
Other charges	1,000	1,000	..

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 60¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 1,000 Alamo at .15, 1,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .14, 500 Crown Point at .17, 500 Golden Age at .04, 500 Isabella at .28@.30, 500 Leadville at .06, and 2,500 Pharmacist at .14½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Ophir	.65
Adams Consol	.17	Occident	.05
Belcher	.20	Plymouth	.12
Best & Belcher	.18	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.06
Breece	1.00	Potosi	.10
Bruns. Con	.11	Quicksilver	.01½
Caledonia, B. H.	.55	Quicksilver pf.	.06½
Chollar	.12	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.22
Chrysolite	.03	Standard	4.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Small Hopes	.45
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Union Consol	.18
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.17
Com T Co scrip	.05	Yellow Jacket	.28
Crown Point	.09	Argentum Juanita	.25
Catalpa	.10	Alamo	.13½
Dunkin	.08	Anaconda	.44
Deadwood Terra	.40	Crip. Creek Cons	.13
Daly	1.00	Creede & Cr. Creek	.13
Eureka Consol	.10	Cable	.08
Father De Smet	.30	Golden Fleece	.28
Gould & Curry	.20	Isabella	1.25
Hale & Norcross	.22	Mollie Gibson	.25
Homestake	50.00	Mount Rosa	.65
Horn Silver	1.15	Pharmacist	.13
Iron Silver	.50	Portland	3.20
Iulia Consol	.03	Union	.38
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Work	.27
La Crosse	.14	Damon	.19
Leadville Con	.05	Elkton	1.60
Little Chief	.10	Findlay	.13
Mexican	.12	Garfield	.09
Moulton	.30	Jack Pot	.48
Ontario	.05¾	Pinnacle	.20

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. i.	103⅝	104¼	L. E. & W. 2d	27½	28
2s, c., w. i.	103¾	104½	Lake Shore	209	..
2s, r., 1891	100	..	Long Island	90	70
3s, r., 1918	109¾	109¾	Mah. C. R.	150	200
3s, c., 1918	109¾	109¾	Man. Beach	14	17
4s, 1918, am.	106	110	Md. C. pf.	65	80
4s, r., 1907	113½	114½	M. W. S. El.	..	..
4s, c., 1907	115⅞	115⅞	Chi.	30½	31½
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133¾	M. W. S. El., pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133¼	Chi., pf.	70	80
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113¾	Mex. Cent.	12¾	12¾
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾	M. N. ctfs.	3	3½
D. C. 3-65s	.122	..	Mich. Cent.	106	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Mi. St. P. & S. S. M.	18	20
Alle. & W.	115	..	Mi. St. P. & S. S. M., pf.	58¾	60
Am. Coal	145	160	Mo. Pacific	50½	50⅝
Am. C. Oil	34½	35	Mo., K. & T.	19	19½
Am. C. Oil pf.	89	91	Mor. & Es.	185	189
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	Nat. Biscuit	30¾	31¼
Am. Exp.	154	158	Nat. L. pf.	96½	97
A. I. Co. pf.	67	69	Nat. Tube	44	46
Am. M.	3½	4	N. Steel Co.	24	25
A. M. Co. pf.	19	19½	N. S. Co. pf.	84	84½
Am. Sp. M.	1¾	1½	N. Cent. Coal	33	35
A. S. H. Co. pf.	66	67	N. Y. A. B.	135	140
A. T. & C.	90	95	N. Y. C. & St. L.	111¾	113¾
A. T. P. pf.	77¾	79	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
Atl. Tob. pf.	128	133	N. Y., C. & N. Y., L. & W.	32	32
Ann Arbor	15	18	W.	132	135
Ann A. pf.	40½	43	North Am.	15	15¼
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	Ont. Mining.	6	7
Bruns. City	7	7¼	Pac. Coast.	52	54
B., R. & P.	55	..	P. C. 1st pf.	83	88
B., R. & P. pf.	107	120	P. C. 2d pf.	62	64
Can. South.	48	48¾	Penn. Coal	410	..
Can. Pacific.	87½	88¼	P., D. & E.	1¾	2
C. & N. W.	157½	159	Peo. & East.	5½	7½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	110	114	Pere Marq.	22	23
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180	Pere M. pf.	55	60
C. T. & T.	10	11	P. C., C. & St. L.	52	55
C., C. C. & St. L.	58½	59	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	80
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103	106	P. C., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	..
C., L. & W.	20	30	P. Ft. W. & C.	182	..
C., L. & W. pf.	64	68	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	160	180
Cleve. & P.	184	..	P. C. Con.	168	..
C. F. & I.	115	125	P. & W. pf.	25c. paid	24
C. S. 1st pf.	40¾	41½	Quicksil'r pf.	7½	8
C. S. 2d pf.	16	16½	Reading	16¾	17
Com. Cable.	160	170	Rens. & Sar.	190	200
Consol. Coal	46	..	R. W. & O.	182	..
D., L. & W.	176¼	178	Rio G. W.	..	50½
D. R. G.	17½	18	R. G. W. pf.	..	90
D. M. & Ft. D.	..	..	St. J. & G. I.	6¾	7
Sloss Sheff'd.	19½	20	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	44
Sloss S. pf.	65	68	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	18½	18½
Sil. b. ctfs.	61½	62½	St. L. & S.	..	..
Sixth Av.	200	225	St. L. & S. pf.	9¼	9½
S. R. & T.	5	5¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	9c	70
T. P. L. T.	15	16	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	9c	70
Third Av.	109	110	Sloss Sheff'd.	19½	20
Tol. & O. C.	95	..	Sloss S. pf.	65	68
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45	Sil. b. ctfs.	61½	62½
T. F. & W.	9	..	Sixth Av.	200	225
T. C. R. T.	60	..	S. R. & T.	5	5¼
U. B. & P.	11¾	12¾	T. P. L. T.	15	16
U. S. Exp.	45	47	Third Av.	109	110
U. S. F. M.	3	..	Tol. & O. C.	95	..
U. S. L. pf.	60	80	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
U. S. R.	103	..	T. F. & W.	9	..
Wabash.	6¾	7¼	T. C. R. T.	60	..
W. F. Exp.	122	128	U. B. & P.	11¾	12¾
W. & L. E.	8¾	9¾	U. S. Exp.	45	47
W. & L. E. pf.	22½	33	U. S. F. M.	3	..
Union	40	41	U. S. L. pf.	60	80
Western	90	91	U. S. R.	103	..
Wheeling	3	4	Wabash.	6¾	7¼
W. & L. E.	14¾	16½	W. F. Exp.	122	128
W. & L. E. pf.	44	47	W. & L. E.	8¾	9¾
Wis. Cent.	22½	23	W. & L. E. pf.	22½	33
Union	40	41	Western	90	91
Wheeling	3	4	Wheeling	3	4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S of Mex S F 5s	97	Man con 4s	
Va fund debt 2-3s		30,000@20F	101
10,000	69¾	Mex Cent 1st inc	
Va 6s, def ctfs		10,000	26¼
5,000	6¾	3,000	26⅝
15,000	6⅞	10,000	26½
Adams Exp 4s		Mex Inter con 4s	
6,000	104½	10,000	88
1,000	104	M, L S & W ext 5s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		1,000	124
2,000	101¼	M & St L 1st &	
2,500	101	refunding 4s	
43,000	101⅛	3,000	97⅛
1,000	101	Mo, K & East 1st 5s	
25,000	101⅛	5,000	103½
Adjustment 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
4,000	83⅞	5,000	90⅝
80,000	84	5,000	91
14,000	83⅞	Mo, K & Tex ext 5s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		10,000	90
5,000	94⅝	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
32,000	94½	1,000	116½
Balt & Ohio, S W Div. 3½s		Mut Fuel Gas 5s	
5,000	87	5,000	90½
18,000	86⅞	N Y C & H R, L & col 3½s	
3,000	87	19,000	96¾
1,500	87	N Y G, El L, H & P pur m'y 4s	
10,000b5F	87	13,000	91½
3,000	86¾	N Y G, El L, H & P coll trust 4s	
10,000	87⅛	3,000	107
40,000	86⅝	Norf & W con 4s	
15,000	86⅞	5,000	97⅛
12,000	86½	5,000c	97⅝
5,000	86¼	5,000	97⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s		25,000s20F	97⅝
5,000	100	Nor Pac gen 3s	
Beech Creek 1st 4s		1,000	65½
2,000	109¼	500	65¾
B'klyn & Mont'k 5s		Nor Pacific 4s	
5,000	106	30,000	104¼
B, W & W H 5s, Trust Co ctfs		10,000	104⅝
5,000 r.	75	Ore R & N 1st 6s	
B, C R & N 1st, coll trust 5s		4,000	110
10,000	117	Ore S L 1st con 6s	
Can South 1st 5s		1,500	112½
5,000	106¼	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		4,000	108
5,000	91½	5,000	107¾
9,000	91½	1,000	109
Cent of N J gen 5s		People's G & C,	
1,000	122¼	Chi, 2d gtd 6s	
14,000s20F	122½	10,000	104
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Peo & East 1st 4s	
1,000	98¼	3,000	87½
1,000	98¼	P, C, C & St L gtd 4½s, Series A	
Ches & O gen 4½s		9,000	116¾
14,000	99¼	Reading gen 4s	
6,000	99⅜	6,000	87¾
2,000	99¼	2,000	87½
2,000	99⅜	1,000	87¾
5,000	99½	1,000	87⅝
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		3,000	87½
10,000	115¾	Rio Gr South 1st	
Chi, B & Q, Ill Div. 3½s		7,000	77½
1,000	102¾	St L & I M gen 5s	
Chi, M & St P con 7s		23,000	110½
2,000	167¼	St L S W 2d 4s	
Chi & W Ind gen 6s		19,000	59
1,000	118½	1,000	59¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	59
8,000	97½	1,000	59¼
Des M & Ft D 2½s		St P, M & M, reduced to 4½s	
5,000	86¾	5,000	114
Det City Gas 5s		South Pacific 4s	
5,000	94	6,000	79
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s		5,000	78¾
2,000	115½	South Ry 1st 5s	
Equit G & F of N Y 1st con 6s		1,000	108¼
10,000	115¾	1,000	108⅝
Galv, H & San An, Mex & P Div, 5s		Ten C, I & R, Tenn Div. 1st 6s	
8,000	99	3,000	104½
2,000	99½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Grand R & Ind 4½s		1,000	111⅝
5,000	111	4,000	111¾
Hock Val 1st 4½s		Tol & O C 1st 5s	
6,000	100¼	1,000	111
Ind, D & W 1st 5s		13,000	112
1,000	104½	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Ill Cent 3½s		15,000	105¾
6,000	105	2,000s20F	105⅝
Lacl Gas Light of St L 1st 5s		4,000	105⅞
2,000	106¾	3,000	105¾
2,000	106½	2,000	105¾
Leh & W B gtd 4½s		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	100¾	1,000	116½
L E & W 1st 5s		Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	120¼	3,000	101¾
Long Is gen 4s		W N Y & P 1st 5s	
7,000	99½	1,000	118½
Louis & Nash, Ev, Hend & N 6s		2,000	118¾
1,000	112½	W N Y & P gen 5-4s	
Unified 4s		5,000	94¾
6,000	98¼	15,000	94
Total sales		West Shore gtd 4s	
	$955,000	4,000	111¾
		Wis Cent gen 4s	
		5,000	88
		11,000	87⅞
		2,000	88

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
680	Am. Steel & W.	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	32⅞
10,820	Am. Sugar	121¼	122⅝	121	121¾
1,920	Am. Tobacco	92⅝	93	92¼	92⅝
100	A., T. & S. F.	25⅞	26¼	25⅞	26⅛
460	A. T. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
7,570	Balt. & Ohio.	76

COURT ENJOINS GEN. WOOD.

Mr. Dady Opposes Havana Code, Holding that It Violates His Rights and Is Unlawful.

A hearing was had before Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday on the application of Michael J. Dady for an injunction restraining Gov. Gen. Wood from promulgating a new municipal code which he has had prepared for the City of Havana.

Frank D. Pavey, counsel for Dady, presented the case for the plaintiff. He explained that the promulgation of the code would work great and irreparable injury to his client by making impossible the carrying out of contracts for sewers and paving of streets, the plans for which had been accepted by the Havana Municipal Council. Mr. Pavey asked for the injunction on two grounds:

First, that as the change in a country's municipal laws is an act of sovereignty, and the United States has expressly disclaimed sovereignty over Cuba, Gov. Gen. Wood has not the power to promulgate the new code.

Second, the promulgation of the code would entail a violation of the vested rights of the plaintiff under the Constitution.

Judge Thomas set Aug. 20 for a further hearing, and said he would sign a temporary order, not restraining the promulgation of the code, but restraining Gov. Gen. Wood from taking any action under the new code which would interfere with the plaintiff's vested rights under the old code.

Few Yellow Fever Cases in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Only thirty-five cases of yellow fever are officially reported in Havana, and the mortality from the disease is very low.

Porto Ricans for Hawaii.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 2.—S. T. Alexander, the representative of the Hawaiian Planters' Association, who has been here for some time, sailed for New York yesterday on board the steamer Caracas. Mr. Alexander, who has traveled all over the island, and who persuaded many Porto Ricans to emigrate to the Hawaiian Islands, said he believes they will prove good workmen and creditable citizens of Hawaii. He left local agents with power to contract with would-be emigrants. His plans, however, seem to be undeveloped, as transportation for those whom he has engaged has not been arranged.

SUICIDE ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Malk Tried to Drown His Son, but the Boy Eluded Him, It Is Said.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—It is believed that Joseph Malk of 280 Fifteenth Avenue, who was drowned in Newark Bay yesterday, committed suicide, and that it was his intention to drown his ten-year-old son John at the same time.

Malk was recently discharged from an insane asylum. Yesterday afternoon he told his son that he was going crabbing and invited the boy to accompany him. The man took with him neither lines nor net. When they reached the water the father suggested that he and the boy take a swim. When both had jumped into the water, it is said, Malk tried to seize his son and take him down with him, but the boy managed to elude him.

CONVICTS IN NEW STATE PRISON.

Batch of Prisoner Carpenters and Masons Sent from Sing Sing to Mapanoch.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A gang of fifteen convicts left here this morning for the new State prison at Mapanoch, in Ulster County. The men all belong to Class A—that is, they are all short-term men, each having less than one year to serve, and are all either carpenters or masons.

The prison is, as yet, far from being completed, and the men sent there to-day will be employed in finishing the work of construction. Later on about 250 more convicts will be sent from here, and others will be sent from Clinton and Auburn Prisons.

The new prison at Mapanoch will cost, when completed, $700,000. It was at first intended for a reformatory, but the plan was changed, and it was decided to make it a State prison. It will have accommodations for 1,000 convicts.

CARMINITI WISHED TO DIE.

Leaped Into Water from a Ferryboat, but Was Rescued.

Paolino Carminiti, a cigarmaker of 2,041 First Avenue, attempted to drown himself in the East River yesterday. After having jumped from the ferryboat Whitehall, which plies between the Battery and Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, he was fished out of the water by Capt. Humphrey Jones of the tug Baltic. With some difficulty he was resuscitated. Later he was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital and placed under arrest.

As to why he wished to die the man refused to say anything, and no cause for his action has yet been discovered.

WOMEN'S SUMMER HOME.

Thecla Annex Managers Call Attention to Their Work.

The managers of the Thecla Annex, a Summer vacation home and Winter sanitarium for working women near Nyack, N. Y., call attention to the institution, which is an attractive outing spot for those whose means are limited. The annex, an outgrowth of the Thecla Orphanage, is on an estate of thirty-five acres, taken this year to accommodate an increasing patronage from the class which it seeks to help.

The orphanage and annex are under the charge of Evangelistical Protestants, but the work they are doing is non-sectarian. In a circular the Treasurer, H. A. Gould, says:

"This work is not a charity; neither is it a scheme to make money. We aim to give at cost good accommodation and such comforts as usually can be obtained at not less than double the amount of our price. We charge $4 weekly, including fares to and from New York and carriage ride to our annex. No one is permitted to come free of charge. The Post Office address of the annex is Upper Nyack, N. Y."

Louis Johnson, the Bicyclist, Dead.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Louis Johnson, at one time one of the best-known bicycle racing men in the country, died at his home here to-day, after a lingering illness. Johnson and his brother were pioneers in bicycle racing and have been seen in nearly all the large cities of the country. Several years ago Louis Johnson was injured in a race at the Madison Square Garden, New York, and since that time he had not appeared on the track.

John Boyd Killed by Railroad Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—John Boyd, well known in the carpet trade of this and other cities, was struck and instantly killed to-day by a train at the Spring Garden Station of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, where he is said to have been passing the time by watching the trains. Mr. Boyd was seventy years of age. He retired from business several years ago upon the dissolution of the firm of Boyd, White & Co.

Six Insanity Cases at Auburn Prison.

AUBURN, Aug. 2.—A number of cases of insanity have suddenly appeared in Auburn Prison. Six inmates, three men and three women, have been adjudged insane within two days, and all will be sent to the asylum for criminals at Matteawan to-day. The three women are Annie Hausman, Ethel Harry, and Annie Steinburg, all of New York City.

Young Man Disappears Mysteriously.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A young man named Severson of Oakland, Penn., has mysteriously disappeared. He was returning from a Lackawanna Railroad excursion to Delaware Water Gap. After leaving Scranton Severson left his hat in the car seat and went to the toilet room. He has not been seen since.

Another College for St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 2.—The Norwegian Lutheran Seminary has decided to locate at St. Anthony Park, a suburb of this city, making eleven colleges and seminaries having homes in St. Paul. New buildings will be erected at once for the seminary.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—Produce Exchange Bank Takes Title to Site for Its New Building—Other Dealings.

Gutwillig Brothers have bought from Joseph Guinet the two four-story dwellings on the east side of West End Avenue, 20 feet north of One Hundred and Second Street, each 20 by 100.

Weil & Mayer are interested in the purchase of the block front on the north side of Canal Street, between Forsyth and Eldridge Streets, and will erect a nine-story mercantile building on the plot upon the expiration of existing leases in May, 1902.

It is reported that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has sold the plot at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, 50.5 by 100, with an "L" 25 by 100.5. The buyer will remove the old buildings now on the site and erect modern flats.

Janpole & Werner have effected a trade by which they take the two five-story double flats, 137 and 139 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street in payment for the five lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, between First and Second Avenues.

Frieda Hart has sold, through Broker M. Ginzler, to Thomas Walsche, for $45,000, the three four-story single flats, with stores, 228, 230, and 232 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The New York Produce Exchange Bank took title yesterday to the site for its new building, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Beaver Street, a plot 49.7 by 49.10 by 43.7 by 32.5. The transfer is made by Cortlandt Irving and others for an expressed consideration of $250,000.

The stable property on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, a lot 25 by 100, was conveyed yesterday by the New York Cab Company to Justice P. Henry Dugro for $90,000. In connection with the transfer a two-year mortgage on the property for $40,000 in favor of the Bowery Savings Bank was also recorded.

Michael H. Gillespie has transferred to William Scott the apartment house at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-ninth Street, 50.5 by 100. The property is subject to a mortgage for $125,000, which, together with the revenue stamps to the amount of $115 affixed to the deed, indicates a valuation of $240,000.

The only offerings scheduled for yesterday at auction—foreclosure sales of 636 Lexington Avenue and of 4 to 12 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street—were both adjourned, the former until Aug. 16 and the latter until Aug. 7.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Harcourt Bell, referee, 237 and 239 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $10,725; subject to other mortgages for $28,762.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry E. Woodward, referee, 171 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 75.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,450.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 571 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 172.11 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,995.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Main Street, north side, 190 feet east of Grand Street, for a one-story frame store, 18 by 20 and 31; George Joseph, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 612.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for a one-story frame church, 30 by 60; Evangelical Zion Church of 155 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; Isaac P. Card, architect; cost, $2,800.

Alterations.

No. 113 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a brick dwelling; Henry Maillard, premises, owner; William J. Fryer, architect; cost, $150.

No. 570 West Broadway, to a ten-story brick loft building; J. B. Ireland of 32 Nassau Street, owner; H. A. Smith of 152 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 712 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 54.1 by 56.3 and 78.10; Fred Schnaufer, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 1,122 Forest Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward Bornhoft of 1,163 Park Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $750.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick store and art gallery; T. J. Blakeslee of 353 Fifth Avenue, owner; W. H. Conover of 116 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 175 West Houston Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; H. E. Fuller, premises, owner; F. Jacobsen of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,226 Madison Avenue, to a three-story-and-basement brick dwelling; Dr. G. G. Fischlowitz of 1,708 Lexington Avenue, owner; Sass & Smallheiser of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the total consideration.

Thursday, Aug. 2.

ATTORNEY ST, 88, 90, and 92, e s, 68x 100.5; Ridge St, 88, w s; 14th St, n s, 201 ft w of 2d Av, 26x103.3; 27th St, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 27th St, s s, 430.7 ft w of 10th Av, 19.5x98.9; 29th St, n e s, Lots 427, 428, and 429, map of Cornelius Ray; 29th St, s w s, Lots 401, 402, 403, 406, 407, and 48, map of Cornelius Ray, each 25x98.9; 53d St, n s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.4; 117th St, s s, 220.4 ft w of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11; Edward A. Morrison and another, executors and trustees, and others, heirs, &c., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $179.50).....$179,500

BATHGATE AV, 2,148, e s, 26.4x100; John J. O'Brien to Anna Leutheusser, (R S $1, mtg $5,000)..... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 146th St, 25x75; Mary McDermott to David Klein, (R S $4, mtg $12,000)..... 1

BROADWAY, 10, n e corner Beaver St, 49.7x49.10x43.7x32.5; Cortlandt Irving and others to New York Produce Exchange Bank..... 250,000

BROOK AV, e s, 149.7 ft s of 165th St, 26.6x146.11x25x155.11; Catharine Bescher to Adolph Cohn, (R S $2.50, mtg $16,500) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 89th St, 50.11x100; M. Gillespie to William Scott, (R S $115, mtg $125,000)..... 1

CHERRY ST, 328, n s, 24.3x99; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Warren A. James..... 21,000

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 28x55.7; Henry Miller to Carl Eichhorst, (R S $2, mtg $4,500)..... 100

DECATUR AV, n e corner 194th St, 20x100; George W. Flagg to R. W. Todd, (R S $1.50, mtg $8,500)..... 1,100

EAST END AV, 1611, e s, 25.4x82; Susan M. Krug and another, individually and as executors, to Emily M. Elliott..... 13,000

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Mary L. Paddell to Mary J. Peterson..... 1

FORSYTH ST, 106, 25x80.6; Henry F. C. Rahe to Aaron Sarnoff..... 19,100

LOT 252, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate; William Hahn and others to Theodore Hahn, (R S $1.50)..... 1

LOT 280, map Ardsley property; Milton Haynes to Rachel A. Conner, (R S $1, mtg $1.50)..... 1

LOTS 8 AND 9, Block 2,508, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate; also, Bremer Av, s e corner of Devoe St, 25x100.9; Woodycrest Av, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 50x100.9; Woodycrest Av, e s, 75 ft n of Devoe St, 25x100.9; Blanche McGown to Emma L. Crute..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25.1x190x irregular; Isaac Mayer to William Schuster, (R S $17, mtg $54,000) 1

MADISON AV, 1,835, e s, 40x75; Gamaliel C. St. John to William E. Sparling, (R S $42, mtg $30,000)..... 1

MADISON ST, 282, 25x100; Benjamin Kutner and another to Edward Kochkeller, (mtg $29,500, R S $5.50)..... 1

MADISON ST, 328, s w corner of Scammel St, 26x90.7; Dora Scheer to Jacob Chaimowitz, (mtg $46,000, R S $11)..... 1

MARION AV, w s, old line, 351 ft n of West Farms or Fordham Road, 101x— to Bainbridge Av; Alonso Fogal to George S. Daniels, (R S $5, mtg $9,000). 1

MONROE ST, 264, e s, 24.2x84.5x25x85.11; Warren A. James to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 8,000

ORCHARD ST, 25, w s, 26x79; Samuel Stirn, executor, to Abraham Zubrinsky. 29,750

PARK AV, 1,185 and 1,195, 66.8x100; Ida Ohlsen..... 43,000

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Freeman St, runs e 62.4 to proposed Lyman Place x s 93x s w 32.11 to avenue x n e 51.6;

Trinity Av, w s, 92 ft s of Cedar St, 1 year..... 2,000

LAING, David W., to Ferdinand Hecht; Cedar St, old line, s w corner of Trinity Av, new line, 1 year..... 3,000

LAING, David W., to George Stark; Cedar St, old line, s w corner of Trinity Av, new line; also Trinity Av, w s, 92 ft s of Cedar St, old line, demand..... 8,100

LEOPOLD, Lina, and others to Henry Leopold; 502 and 504 East 83d St, demand..... 10,000

LEUTHESSER, Anna, to John J. O'Brien; 2,148 Bathgate Av, 2 1-3 years. 1,900

LEVIS, Joseph, and wife to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 53d St, 421 and 423 East, 1 year..... 14,000

LICHTENSTEIN, Joseph and Dora, to Edward A. Price and others, executors, &c.; 272 Rivington St, 5 years..... 25,000

LIPMAN, Max, and Max Gold to Louisa M. Aukamp; Ridge St, e s, 60 ft s of Broome St, 5 years..... 21,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank; 62d St, n s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 25,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 27th St, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years..... 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 14th St, n e s, 235 ft n w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 16,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 27th St, s s, 450.7 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 8,250

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 53d St, n s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; Attorney St, 88 to 92, 3 years..... 44,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; Ridge St, 83, 3 years..... 15,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 117th St, s s, 220.4 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years..... 3,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 29th St, Lots 401 to 403, map of land of Cornelius Ray, 3 years..... 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 29th St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Isabel M. Cobden; 29th St, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 45th St, 47 West, 1½ years..... 18,000

McCARTHY, Frederick, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 162d St, n s, new line, 220.6 ft e of Prospect Av, new line, 3 years..... 4,000

MILLER, Max, to Abraham Silverson; Henry St, s w corner of Scammel St, 1 year..... 14,000

MONK, George, and William Gillies to Isidore Jackson and another; 19th St, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, demand..... 12,000

MORA, Joseph, to Samuel C. Baum; 100th St, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

MORAN, William M., to Stephen Duncan; 125th St, s s, 25 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MORAN, William M., to George M. Miller and another, trustees, &c.; 125th St, s s, 50 and 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, two mortgages, each..... 10,000

MORAN, William M., to George M. Miller; 125th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 10,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Peter McDowell; 2,155 Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 1,100

O'BRIEN, John J., to Peter McDowell; 2,157 Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 1,100

ODELL, Mary J., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 59th St, 355 to 361 West; also 9th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 59th St, 5 years..... 115,000

O'LEARY, John, to Patrick Reddy; 1,071 to 1,075 Union Av, 1 year..... 2,500

PETERSON, Mary, to Mary L. Paddell; Fairmount Place, n s, 75 ft w of Marmion Av, 2 years..... 1,400

ROSENFELD, Samuel D., attorney, &c., to Rose and Betty Schneer; 156th St, n s, 150 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 400

SANGER, Ella M., to Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids; 89th St, s s, 186 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 18,500

SARNOFF, Aaron, to Henry F. C. Rahe; 106 Forsyth St, 4 years..... 7,000

SCHATZKIN, Solomon M., to Jacob M. Wimpie; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of the centre line of 147th St, if extended 2 years; A. Williams..... 10,000

SCHUSTER, William, to Emma Hassey; Madison Av, s e corner of 98th St, 2 years..... 12,000

SPEARS, Joseph, to Twelfth Ward Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 141st St, secures notes..... 27

VAN NOSTRAND, Mary A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 22 West 15th St, 1 year..... 1,500

VELJE, Henry F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 114th St, n s, 117.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 6,000

WALKER, George W., to Charles K. Beekman; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 137th St, 5 years..... 17,000

WALLACH, Moses L., to Karl M. Wallach; 233 and 235 East 77th St, 1 month. 25,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Peter S. Gottel; 7th Av, n e corner 138th St, and 7th Av, s e corner 139th St, demand, 2 mortgages, each..... 10,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Peter S. Gottel; 138th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, and 2 adjoining lots, demand, 3 mortgages, each..... 3,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to David Miller and others; 138th St, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 60,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Peter S. Gottel; 139th St, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, and 2 adjoining lots, demand, 3 mortgages, each..... 3,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to Adam Happel and others; 139th St, s s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, demand..... 60,000

WEIBEL, Dorothea, to John A. Philbrick; 139th St, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 187x199.10 to 138th St, demand..... 20,000

ZEMAN, Joseph, and wife to A. Gertrude Cutter; 71st St, 319 East, 5 years. 13,000

ZEMAN, Joseph, and wife to August F. W. Schmidt; 71st St, 319 East, 2 years.. 2,000

ZINKANND, Johann A. and Anna M., to Henry and Marie Weyhausen; Union Av, w s, 70 ft s of Home St, 5 years..... 2,000

ZUBENKY, Abraham, to Samuel Stern; Orchard St, 25, 5 years..... 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Domenico Peloso...Nominal

HAYWARD, John N., Jr., administrator, &c., to J. Frederic Kernochan, committee, &c.....$10,112

JACKSON, Adrian H., to Abigail H. Louderback..... 1,500

RAITHONE, Josephine N., to Eugene Underhill and another, executors, &c... 1,500

ROSENTHAL, Rebecca, to Annie T. Cray..... 700

SCHAAD, Georgine E., executrix, &c., to Elise G. Schaad..... 1,500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to the State Bank..... 14,000

SMITH, William D., to Samuel L. Berrian..... 1,287

WIMPIE, Jacob M., to the City Mortgage Company..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; John C. Orr & Co. against Hugo Hoefler, owner and contractor..... $1,785

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 148th St, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor..... 607

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100x100.11; John W. Rapp against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 3,081

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 179th St, 27x90; Owen Toher against J. & M. McNulty, owners; Frank Mareno, contractor

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 96th St, 50x100; Casimino Ruffino and others against Etta and Christian Blinn, owners; Frank La Rocca & Co., contractors, 3 liens..... 27

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 125 ft n of Windham Place, 32x100; Mackenzie Brothers against Alfred Ericson, owner and contractor..... 187

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 115th St, 118.0x183.3x100.11x130.8; John C. Orr & Co. against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 3,429

3D AV, e s, 389.10 ft n of 174th St, 100x 95; Charles Neufeld against Charles Wagner, Jr., owner and contractor; Albert E. Smith, contractor..... 65

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x 100; William Williams & Co. against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor. 1,250

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x 100; the Batavia and New York Woodworking Company against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 5,275

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x 100; John C. Orr & Co. against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 1,723

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x 100; Hiram V. Kroh against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 335

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x 100; John W. Rapp against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 488

11TH ST, 625 East, 12th St, 638, 624, and 636 East, and 615 East 14th St; John Callan against Susan H. Geissenhainer and others, owners; David Nowak, contractor..... 114

28TH ST, 519 to 525 East; Strong & Cotten (Incorporated) against John W. Noble, Jr., owner and contractor..... 600

150TH ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 24x 103.6; Rudolph Walter against McMillan & Walker, owners and contractors..... 155

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 125th St, —x —; Robert W. Stuart, with Fred T. Nesbit, 3 payments..... $21,000

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone, with Samuel Glass, 3 payments. 20,000

125TH ST, s s, 202.6 ft w of 2d Av, 90x 103.8; the State Bank, with Rachel Weinstein, 3 payments..... 20,000

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON BOULEVARD ROAD, corner of road from East Chester landing to White Plains Road, runs along Boulevard 100x n 210 to land of F. F. Valentine x w 75 to White Plains Road x s — to beginning of Westchester; Annie F. Maguire against Mary C. Kohn and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, A. & C. Steckler.

SPRING ST, s s, 139.6 ft e of Hudson St, 16.1x ff 8x18.9x97.8; Henry Kolkebeck against John F. Kolkebeck and another, (partition;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 74.7x 111.11x96.4x94; Anna N. Rogers against Frederick W. Wilcox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 188.9 ft n of 171st St, 16.7x 104.2 to Millbrook x 16.9x109.11; Leopold Jonas and another against Arthur Gorsch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

21ST ST, 22 East; Rampal Kempner against Mason Thomson and others, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Maine.

95TH ST, 121 and 123 East; Milton M. Rikman against Carrie Gault and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hunter & Levy.

Recorded Leases.

SOUTH ST, 110, store, &c.; William C. Jobelmann to Frank Reeber, 5 years.. $1,350

7TH AV, 2,261, n e corner of 133d St; Patrick Oates to Michael O'Neill, 5 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Thomas H., to Brooklyn Savings Bank; 431 4th Av, 1 year..... $80,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Heliner and others; 4th Av, 431, demand..... 20,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Heliner and another; 4th Av, 431, demand..... 5,000

BERNHARD, John, and others, executors, &c., to William Zinsser; lot begins at centre line of block between 5th and 6th Sts and 75 ft w of Ayenue B, runs n —x n w — to 6th St x w 11x s 97.1x e 25, 5 years..... 10,000

BOLLT, Rebecca, to Babetta Pesenecker; 170 Essex St, leasehold, installments.. 5,750

BRASCH, Samuel, to Samuel Rosenberg; Goerck St, 5 to 9, ½ year..... 7,500

BROCKNER, Jane C., and others to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, n e corner of 178th St, extends to Lafontaine Av, 1 year..... 115,000

CAHN, Abraham, to Christian F. Schaue; 2,365 2d Av, leasehold, ½ year..... 1,000

CHANDLER, John W., to Henry Perry and another, trustees; 33d St, s s, 390 ft w of 8th Av, 1½ years..... 30,000

COHN, Abraham, to J. C. Julius Langbein; 2d Av, 2,365, leasehold, 3 years.... 2,500

COMPTON, Frances E., to Francis M. Jencks; 94th St, n s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 7,000

DIETRICH, Philipp, to George Ehret; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway; also Cathedral Parkway, n s, 250 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 35,000

DREYER, Henry, to Gustav F. and Bertha Helfrich; 3d Av, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 3 years..... 3,000

DUGRO, P. Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 58th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 40,000

EICHHORST, Carl, to Henry Miller; Chisholm St, e s, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 5 years..... 1,300

ELLIOTT, Emily M., to Bowery Savings Bank; East End Av, e s, 23 ft e of 83d St, 3 years..... 3,500

GLASS, Samuel, to Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Slone; Lexington Av, s e corner of 95th St, demand..... 26,000

HATLAK, Louis, and wife to M. Gertrude Cutter; 71st St, 321 East, 5 years. 13,000

HATLAK, Louis, and wife to August F. W. Schmidt; 71st St, 321 East, 2 years... 2,000

HITCHINGS, Mary L., to Charles De H. Brower; 93d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, due Aug. 24, 1900..... 1,000

HITCHINGS, Mary L., to Isaac N. Stearns; 93d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HITCHINGS, Mary L., to Mary E. Brinckerhoff; 93d St, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year..... 20,000

HOBBY, J. Oakley, to Katharine Van Nest; 123d St, 112 West, 3 years..... 17,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, demand..... 20,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; 7th Av, s w corner of 114th St, demand. 25,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John H. Storer; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 118th St, demand..... 22,500

HOGUET, Robert J., to William McKee; 6th Av, w s, 20 ft s of 46th St; also 26th St, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year... 40,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 84th St, s s, 320 ft w of 2d Av, runs s 200.10 to 83d St x e 50x n irregular to 84th St x w 75, 1 year... 65,000

JANTZEN, Adolph, to Adolph J. Jantzen, Jr.; 8th Av, s e corner of 131st St, 5 years..... 5,000

JANTZEN, Hermann, to Greenwich Savings Bank; Avenue B, or East End Av, s e corner of 83d St, 5 years..... 10,000

JENKINS, Ella, to Erwin H. Furman; 19th St, 21 and 23 West, 1 year..... 8,000

LAING, David W., to Ferdinand Hecht; (mtg $20,000, R S $1)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 25x98; John Mollenhauer to Elizabeth Benedix..... 24,000

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, s s, 50 ft w of Grenada Place, 50.11x34.5x50x37.7; Eva M. Wagner to Peter G. Nordstrom, (R S $1.50)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 60 ft n of centre of 147th St, runs e 100x s 60x w 100x n 60; Jacob M. Wimpie to Solomon M. Schatzkin, (R S $45, mtg $75,000)..... 100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Dorothea Weibel to Peter S. Gettell, (R S $1)..... 1

TRINITY AV, new lines, s w corner of Cedar St, old line, 85x52.10; also Trinity Av, w s, 55 ft s of Cedar St, old line, 82x100; Ferdinand Hecht to David W. Laino, (R S $1)..... Omitted

UNION AV, w s, 70 ft s of Home St, runs n 140x s w 70x s e 40x n e 67.3x s e 100 to avenue x n e 2.9; Henry Weyhausen to Johann A. Zinkannd..... 2,500

VALENTINE AV, e s, 456.4 ft n of 179th St, old lines, 50.11x217.8x50x207.10; Eugene Stratton to Mary A. Costello, (R S $2.40, mtg $3,100)..... 100

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Gustav P. Helfrich to Henry Dreyer, (R S $7.50, mtg $16,000)..... 100

3D AV, 512, w s, 25.6x51x irregular; August Brakmann to David Richey and another, (R S $20.50, mtg $25,000)..... 100

3D AV, s w corner of 167th St, 49.6x60; Seraphina Maher and another, heirs, to John Hildebrand and wife..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 25x100; Dorothea Weibel to Marie M. Muller, (R S $2)..... 1

7TH AV, s e corner of 139th St, 25x100; Dorothea Weibel to Marie M. Muller, (R S $1)..... 1

8TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 25.5x 100; David Richey and another to August Brakmann, (mtg $40,000, R S $25)... 100

10TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 92.3; Katharina Gaydoul to Abraham Gaydoul..... 20,000

16TH ST, s s, Lot 478, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Elizabeth Petry to Anna C. Stein, (R S $3.50, mtg $2,300)..... 100

27TH ST, 536 West, 19.5x98.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Albert D. Walter, (R S $6.50, mtg $3,250)..... 100

85TH ST, 313 East, 18.9x98.9; Elsie Cohn to Catharine Bescher, (R S $2.50, mtg $7,500)..... Exchange

88TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 17x98.9; Sarah S. Deey to Frank H. Presby.... 40,000

45TH ST, n s, 363.9 ft e of 6th Av, 18.1x 100.5; E. E. Bunce to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (R S $19, mtg $10,000) 1

51ST ST, 524 West, 25x100.5; William F. Grell, as Sheriff, to Catharine and Elizabeth Menton, all title..... 50

58TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; New York Cab Company, Limited, to P. Henry Dugro..... 90,000

71ST ST, 423 East, 25x102.2; Minnie Zwergel to Samuel Adler, (mtg $15,000, R S $2)..... 1

71ST ST, 319 East, 25x102.2; August F. W. Schmidt to Joseph Zeman and wife, (R S $21)..... 1

71ST ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; August F. W. Schmidt to Louis Hatlak and another, (R S $21)..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Mary L. Trippe to Charles W. Trippe, (mtg $23,000)..... 1

74TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.2; Joseph Morra to Samuel C. Baum, (R S $3, mtg $13,000)..... 100

78TH ST, s s, 163.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 17x102.2; Mary L. Trippe, widow, to Charles W. Trippe, (mtg $22,500)..... 1

84TH ST, 33 West, 20x102.2; Crocker Gifford to Riverside Building Company, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

84TH ST, s s, 99 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 26x102.2; Jacob Chaimowitz to Dora Scheer, (R S $6, mtg $23,500)..... 1

88TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100.8; Margaretha Ley to George Ehret. 25,000

100TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Samuel C. Baum to Joseph Morra and wife, (R S $5, mtg $12,500)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17.6x 100.11; Adelaide J. Jackson to Henry F. Velje, (R S $12)..... 1

115TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; William Hahn and others to Charles Hahn and another, (R S $14).. 1

122D ST, 9 West, 18.7x100.11; Kate B. Adams to Gilbert A. Williams..... 22,000

122D ST, 160 West, 19x100.11; Edward H. Schell, referee, to Jennie J. Mandeville..... 20,150

123D ST, 112 West, 20x100.11; Hannah M. Hobby to J. Oakley Hobby, (mtg $15,000) 1

125TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 26.11x 99.11; Henry F. Velje to Adelaide R. Jackson, (

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No 2 red.....81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....44¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed......26
Flour, Minnesota patents.....$4.50
Cotton, middling.....09¾c
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....09¾
Sugar, granulated.....6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime......44
Beef, family.....11.00
Beef hams.....20.50
Tallow, prime.....04 9-16
Pork, mess.....13.00
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.....07¾
Lard, prime.....9.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry.....17.00
Butter, Western creamery.....19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 77½@77¾c; No. 2 corn, 38¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@23½c; No. 2 rye, 50@50¾c; good feeding barley, 35@37c; fair to choice malting, 40@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $3.10@$3.25; mess pork, per barrel, $12.15@$12.20; lard, per 100-lb, $8.87½@$8.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.10@$7.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7¾@8c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.65@$7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.

COTTON.—There was a further sharp decline in the price of cotton yesterday, followed by a partial recovery on profit taking. Liquidation continued upon a large scale. The same combination of bearish influences which have of late been in force continued in operation, and very few traders had the courage to make ventures on the long side of the account. Most of the buying came from the shorts, who preferred to secure profits. This was an active feature in the afternoon, and caused a sharp rally. The market opened easy in tone at a decline of 2@8 points, and, while showing irregularity, with occasional feeble rallies, ruled, in the main, downward at the lowest prices, showing a loss of 12@13 points as compared with yesterday's closing prices. Reports on picking from the more forward parts of the cotton belt pointed to an early and liberal movement of new cotton. Closed quiet and steady, 1 point higher to 16 points lower. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations ¼c lower on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 710 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans nominal at 10⅝c; Mobile no business, no quotations; Savannah quiet at 9¾c; Charleston quiet 9½c; Wilmington nominal; Norfolk quiet, ¼c lower, 9⅝c; Baltimore nominal at 10c; Memphis quiet, 1-16c lower, 9 11-16c; Augusta firm at 9⅝c; St. Louis dull, 1-16c lower, 9 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.78	8.82	8.68	8.70@8.72
September	8.38	8.44	8.37	8.41@8.42
October	8.12	8.22	8.12	8.19@8.20
November	8.05	8.11	8.05	8.07@8.08
December	8.02	8.07	8.01	8.05@...
January	8.05	8.08	8.03	8.06@8.07
February	8.07	8.10	8.07	8.06@8.09
March	8.09	8.13	8.08	8.10@8.11
April	8.11	8.21	8.11	8.12@8.14
May	8.13	8.17	8.13	8.15@8.17
June	8.15	8.16	8.15	8.17@8.19

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—Spot cotton—Small business; prices lower; American middling, fair, 5 15-16d; good middling, 5¾d; middling, 5 15-32d; low middling, 5 11-32d; good ordinary, 5 7-32d; ordinary, 5 1-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 3,400 bales American. Receipts, 3,900 bales, including 2,200 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 4 34-64d buyers; August and September, 5 3-64d buyers; September and October, 4 48-64d buyers; October and November, 4 37-64@4 38-64d sellers; November and December, 4 32-64d buyers; December and January, 4 29-64d buyers; January and February, 4 28-64d @4 28-64d buyers; February and March, 4 28-64d sellers; March and April, 4 25-64d sellers; April and May, 4 24-64@4 25-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Conditions in wheat yesterday from a speculative standpoint were about as unsatisfactory as they were on Wednesday. Cables proved to be very disappointing, English markets, after a slight opening advance, losing all of the improvement, while at Paris there was a decline of 5@10 points, at Antwerp of ¼d, and Budapest unchanged. Berlin closed 1¾ lower, firm, 70s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 36s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14@16 lb, steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, dull, 38s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, dull, 43s; long clear middles, 28 to 34 lb, steady, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, steady, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, dull, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 40s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, firm, 47s; American, finest colored, firm, 47s 6d.

COFFEE.—There was a pretty brisk liquidation at the Coffee Exchange yesterday, called forth by weak European and Brazilian indications. Havre reported a decline of 1@1½f, Hamburg a decline of ½ pfennig, Rio a decline of 200 reis, and Santos a decline of 200 reis. Receipts at Rio and Santos together reached 41,000 bags, representing a new crop movement quite as large as predicted by the bulls, with private hints of an expanding volume of receipts at these ports in the near future. After opening at a decline of 10@15 points, trading here was quite extensive on the give and take basis between the longs and shorts, which disturbed prices but little further. On the opening call there were sales of 11,000 bags, up to 12 M. 25,000 bags, and for the entire session 50,000 bags, with the market finally steady at a net decline of 5@15 points. The trading included the purchase of 10,750 bags by one concern, all March, at 8.25c, the seller being the leading bear house in this country. Europe was a large seller. Warehouse deliveries were of unsatisfactory volume, and spot buyers in the open market, observing the weakness in futures, held aloof and left the market for the most part quite nominal in value on the basis of 9¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	.....	.....	.....	7.85@7.90
September	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.85@7.90
October	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.95@7.98
November	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.95@8.00
December	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.05@8.10
January	8.10	8.15	8.10	8.10@8.15
February	.....	.....	.....	8.15@8.25
March	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.20@8.30
April	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30@8.35
May	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35@8.40

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 7¾00; receipts, 35,000 bags; stock, 818,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened steady, 1@1¼f lower; at 12 M., ½f lower; total sales, 40,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37.50; March, 38.75; April, 39.50; May, 40.50; June, 41.50; July, 41.25. Antwerp—Firm, 1-16c lower. Havre—Opened steady, 1@1¼f lower; at 12 M., ½f lower; total sales, 40,000 bags; January, 36.75; February, 37.50; March, 38.75; April, 39.50; May, 40.50; June, 41.50; July, 41.25. Antwerp—Firm, 1-16c lower. Rio—Opened steady, 200 reis lower; at 12 M., 200 reis lower; total sales, 41,000 bags; No. 7 Rio, 8¾00; exchange, 11 7-16d; receipts, 6,000 bags; stock, 158,000 bags.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits turpentine, 44½@45c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.20; M, $2.40; N, $2.70; W. G., $2.85; W. W., $3.10.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 40¼c; receipts, 664 casks; sales, 500 casks; exports, 2,225 casks. Resin firm; W G, $2.30@$2.35; W W, $2.60@$2.65; receipts, 4,229 barrels; sales, 2,073 barrels; exports, 6,115 barrels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 2.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 40@40½c; receipts, 248 casks. Resin firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 717 barrels. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.50@$2.50; receipts, 168 casks. Tar steady at $1.40; receipts, 83 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2.—Turpentine market steady at 40¼c. Resin firm, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Receipts, resin, 846 barrels; turpentine, 162 casks.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 32@33c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35½@36c; off-Summer yellow, 35c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; city linseed, American, raw, 67c; American, boiled, 68c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western, linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@56c.

METALS.—Pig iron warrants, $12; tin, $32@$32.12½; lead, $4.25; spelter, $4.25.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 4⅜c; molasses, 4¼c.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES dull, VEALS, $4.50@$6.75; culls, $4; buttermilks nominal; city-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb; extra, 11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $4.50@$6.87½; culls, $4. HOGS—$5.75@$5.85.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 22, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 9:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S. N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave Ne. York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 7:35 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE D. W. CUSHMAN.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, BY AN order of the Supreme Court, County of New York, duly made and entered therein, dated the 6th day of July, 1900, in a special proceeding then pending therein entitled "In the Matter of the Voluntary Dissolution of Harper & Brothers, a domestic corporation," MORTON TRUST COMPANY, a domestic corporation, was appointed receiver of said corporation Harper & Brothers, and that said receiver hereby requires: (1) All persons indebted to said corporation, by the 14th day of August, 1900, at the office of said receiver, No. 109 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to render to said receiver an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same; (2) all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to said receiver by the day so appointed; (3) all the creditors of such corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands to said receiver at the place so appointed, by the 23d day of August, 1900; and (4) all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of such corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to said receiver at the said time and place so specified. Dated New York, 11th July, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Receiver of Harper & Brothers.

OLIN & RIVES, Attorneys for the Receiver, 2 Lafayette Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WALTER A. PEASE, Jr., and LAWRENCE B. ELLIMAN, plaintiffs, against KATHARINE H. RYLE, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, April 25th, 1900.

HONE & BROWN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 37-39 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Katharine H. Ryle: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of June, 1900, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1900.

HONE & BROWN,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office Address, 37-39 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je29-1aw6wF&au10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ARMAND D. SCHUYLER, Plaintiff, against PHILIP W. SCHUYLER, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 15th, 1900.

EDWIN J. CRANDALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Philip W. Schuyler, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of July, 1900, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1900.

EDWIN J. CRANDALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy13-1aw6wF&au24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANTONIO MUSICA, plaintiff, against GEORGE CAPIZZUTO, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York Co.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated June 27, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SANTO DE RIENZO, plaintiff, against ITALIA DE RIENZO, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18th, 1900.

PIERRE M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 192 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Italia De Rienzo, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 11th, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIERRE M. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 192 Broadway, New York, Borough of Manhattan. jy12-1aw7wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,721.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—SOL FRANKEURT and MAX FRANKFURT, individually and as partners in the firm of FRANKFURT BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Sol Frankfurt and Max Frankfurt, individually and as partners in the firm of Frankfurt Brothers, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 30, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 2, 1900.

NO. 2,772.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ABRAHAM GRUB, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Grub of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt;

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of July, D. 1900, the said Abraham Grub was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 2d, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and J. COLWELL ARMOUR, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my28-1aw6mF.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-seventh Street opposite the centre of a party wall, which point is distant one hundred and five feet ten inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue, partly through the centre of the said party wall seventy feet two inches; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street twenty-seven feet eight inches; thence southerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall seventy feet two inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly twenty-eight feet four inches to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises conveyed by James Curran to the party of the first part by deed bearing date the first day of November, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of November, 1872, in Liber 1,226 of Conveyances, Page 329.

Together with the appurtenances and also all the estate and rights therein which the said mortgagors had at the time of the delivery and recording of said mortgage.

Diagram of said property: Street No. 151 West 27th Street:

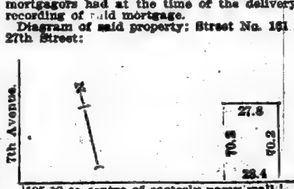

Twenty-seventh Street.

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $11,386.75, with interest thereon from May 24th, 1900; expenses of action, $541.93, with interest from June 25th, 1900, and expenses of sale, on account of which interest, costs, &c., there has been paid $635. Approximate amount of the taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $3,992.81 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of July, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDEWATER, Referee.
J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au1-2aw3wW&F&au22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and located in Section Eleven, on Block two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Third Avenue, distant thirty feet and two-hundredths of a foot northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and 176th Street; thence running northerly and along the said westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-six feet and two-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly, and on a line parallel with the northerly line of 176th Street and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-seven feet and eighty-five hundredths of a foot; thence southerly, and on a line parallel with the easterly line of Bathgate Avenue, twenty-six feet to a point distant thirty feet northerly from the northerly line of 176th Street, and thence easterly, and again on a line parallel with the northerly line of 176th Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight feet and eighty-five-hundredths of a foot to the said westerly line of Third Avenue at the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

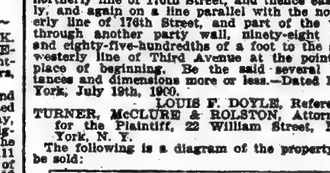

176th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,925, with interest thereon from the sixth day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $397.55, together with the expenses of the sale, and subject to taxes and assessments amounting to $1,510.67.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

jy20-2aw6wF&Sa&au10

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—WILLIAM R. ROSE, plaintiff, against JOHN WALKER, and Ida Walker, his wife, Abraham Boehm, Lewis Coon, Lambert S. Quackenbush, Jennie E. Sampson, Walter W. Bostwick, Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

GIBSON PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Jennie E. Sampson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, June 26, 1900.

GIBSON PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas J. Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred and fifteen (115) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West 117th Street:

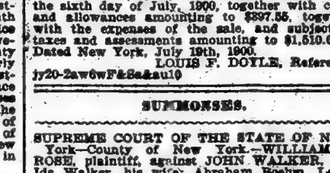

West 117th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,276.18, with interest from the 18th day of July, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.05, with interest from the 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $293.84-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and located in Section Eleven, on Block two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Third Avenue, distant thirty feet and two-hundredths of a foot northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and 176th Street; thence running northerly and along the said westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-six feet and two-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly, and on a line parallel with the northerly line of 176th Street and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-seven feet and eighty-five hundredths of a foot; thence southerly, and on a line parallel with the easterly line of Bathgate Avenue, twenty-six feet to a point distant thirty feet northerly from the northerly line of 176th Street, and thence easterly, and again on a line parallel with the northerly line of 176th Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight feet and eighty-five-hundredths of a foot to the said westerly line of Third Avenue at the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

176th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,925, with interest thereon from the sixth day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $397.55, together with the expenses of the sale, and subject to taxes and assessments amounting to $1,510.67.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

jy20-2aw6wF&Sa&au10

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—WILLIAM R. ROSE, plaintiff, against JOHN WALKER, and Ida Walker, his wife, Abraham Boehm, Lewis Coon, Lambert S. Quackenbush, Jennie E. Sampson, Walter W. Bostwick, Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 6th, 1900.

GIBSON PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Jennie E. Sampson:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of June, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, June 26, 1900.

GIBSON PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EVA.—In pursuance of an Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro... County of New York, notice is all persons having claims against ...KER, late of the County of ...deed, to present the same, with ... to the subscriber, at his place ...siness, at No. 703 Washington ...ty of New York, on or before ...December next.—Dated New York, ...May, 1900. JACOB P. BAITER, ...AINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney ... Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

BRIGGS, ANN ... Hon Abner ... County of New ...persons have ...BRIGGS, late ... Borough of Man... same, with ... at his place ... 51 Chambers ... in the Borough ... New York, on ...WARD J. ... O'GORMAN, ... Chambers St., ... York City.

CURTISS, M... order of Hon. ... of the County ... New York, ... to all persons ... HELENA CU... York, deceased, ... creditors thereof, ... transacting bus... City of New York, ... or before the 15th day of November next, ... of May, 1900. ... GEO. C. B... Broadway, N. ... City.

DIEHL, PET... Hon. Frank ... County of New ... all persons having ... claims against Peter Diehl, late of the City ... of New York, deceased, to present the ... with vouchers thereof to the ... subscriber, at his place of transacting business ... Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. ... in the City of New York, on or ... before the 15th day of December next. ... 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP ... executor. WILSON, BARKER & ... WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 49 Wall Street, ... New York City. jeS-1aw6mF

FREDRICKS... der of Hon. ... the County of ... to all persons ... FRE

IRON BEAM FALLS 70 FEET

Crashes Through Roof of Building at 59 Walker Street.

MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED

Four Girders Also Fall, Endangering the Lives of 150 Workmen on New Broadway Structure—One Arrest Made.

An iron beam 14 feet long, 10 inches square, and weighing 2,000 pounds, which had been placed in position on the eleventh floor of the building now in course of construction at Broadway and Walker Street, was torn from its fastenings by accident at 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, falling a distance of 70 feet. It crashed through the roof of the five-story building adjoining at 59 Walker Street like a stone through a pane of glass. Eighty-five persons, mostly girls, were at work on the top floor of the latter building, fully thirty-five being very close to where the column fell. None was killed, but nine were injured, four of whom were removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. These are:

Fannie Cohen, sixteen years old, of 398 Grand Street; injured about head, face, and back.

David N. Waldman, nineteen years old, 609 East Sixteenth Street; forearm broken in two places.

Morris Bleichter, seventeen years old, 316 East Houston Street; lacerated wound of the left eye.

Isidor Greensberg, sixteen years old, 178 Stanton Street; contusions about the back.

Others reported injured are Isidor Eisenstark, contusions about the neck; Philippe Fiorin, scalp wound; Esther Galinoff, contusions of face, arm, and hands; Max Kreisberg, bruises about head and neck; Morris Leiss, scalp wound.

Fully a dozen others received inconsequential bruises from falling plaster and laths, and suffered from shock.

The rear part of the floor which with the floor below is occupied by M. Goldberg & Co., manufacturers of pocketbooks and belts, was wrecked and a wild panic ensued among the employes, who ran screaming to the fire-escapes and to the roof. A score of girls fainted and had to be carried down to the street. The noise and confusion caused by the accident created tremendous excitement throughout the adjacent buildings, all of which were quickly emptied of their occupants.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

The accident is variously explained by the workmen on the new building. The statement of Alfred D. Norton, the foreman, who after the occurrence was arrested and paroled in the Centre Street Court for a hearing to-day, was that four iron girders 20 feet long and weighing about 500 pounds each, were being hoisted up through the building to the twelfth floor by means of a boom derrick located on that floor, the steel controlling cables, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, leading down to the hoisting engine on the ground floor. The big load of iron had just come up through the opening in the floor when it slipped through the chain noose binding it, and the four iron girders fell with a crash down through the building tearing great holes in the fire-proof tiling of each floor as they fell. Fully 150 workmen were engaged near the line of fall on the various floors, but none was struck. The girders went on through with a tremendous clatter and bang to the basement. One of them struck the guy cable leading up to the derrick and snapped it as if it had been wrapping twine. This released the heavy boom of the derrick on the eleventh floor, and it fell over against an iron column that had been bolted in an upright position on the western edge of the building. The weight of the boom tore the column loose from its base fastenings, and it topped over and fell.

It struck the roof of the adjoining building, and cut cleanly through two fifteen-inch wooden girders, and taking a great mass of débris with it descended into the top story. It struck a heavy iron embossing machine, and after shattering it buried itself in the floor. The iron missile fell lengthwise through a long table on each side of which sat long rows of operators. Had it fallen one foot to the left or right it would have killed a score of persons.

The room was instantly filled with blinding dust, through which the terrified girls and men stumbled and groped their way to the light shrieking with terror.

GIRLS CARRIED OUT.

Policeman McLoughlin of the Broadway Squad was standing at the corner of Broadway and Walker Street and heard the crash and screams. He saw the people crawling out on the roof edges and fire-escapes, and immediately sent in a fire alarm and a call for ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital. The ambulance surgeons and firemen found a half dozen girls lying about the floor on the top story. All of these had fainted except Fannie Cohen, who was found to be seriously injured. She was found covered with debris by Joe Putterman, assistant foreman of the factory, and carried out in his arms.

The thirty-five girls employed by the same firm on the floor below were panic-stricken, and several fainted in the wild rush to the exits. Of the four persons taken to the hospital Isidor Greensberg was able to go home after having his wounds dressed.

The builders are unable to account for the slipping of the four girders from the chain noose in hoisting except that they were poorly fastened. They say it is difficult to securely bind four iron girders together with chains. The police say they will make a thorough investigation.

The new building is being built by the Gains Weber Building Company of 427 East Sixty-first Street. The Hekla Iron Works of Brooklyn is putting in the iron-work.

The building at 59 Walker Street, which was damaged about $1,000, is the property of the Lorillard estate.

CAME TO WED HER UNCLE.

The Swedish Immigrant Girl, However, Changed Her Mind.

Annie Olandsdotter, a Swedish immigrant girl with a pretty face, landed at the Barge Office Wednesday night and announced that she had come to America to wed her uncle. Hans Larsen is his name, and he lives in North Dakota, where he runs a big farm. Annie declared she was very much in love with him.

While the officials of the Bureau of Immigration were wondering what to do with her, a man named Oland Andersen appeared and said he was her father. This she admitted, but the interpreters were unable to elicit an explanation of the dissimilarity of their last names. The father said he was willing to support her if she would go with him to his home in the Catskills and give up the wedding idea.

After vowing to carry out her original plan, she was sent to Ellis Island to pass the night. Yesterday morning her mind changed, and, together with her father, she started for the Catskills.

ELEVATOR TRAP FOR SUSPECT.

Girl's Purse Saved by Her Quick Wit and Car Man's Aid.

The presence of mind of Miss Katherine Nevins, a stenographer in the St. Paul Building, led to the recovery of her purse and the arrest of the man who temporarily deprived her of it. Miss Nevins, who is employed in an office on the twentieth floor, had gone into another room, and, returning, found that her purse had been appropriated. She had seen a man whom she suspected, however, and, informing the conductor on Elevator No. 6 of the theft, caught an express and went to the ground floor. There she informed Starter John J. Chapman of what had occurred.

She had hardly finished telling Chapman her story, when Car No. 6 reached the first floor, and the conductor, shoving a man out, exclaimed, "This is the man, isn't it?"

Miss Nevins immediately identified him, and Chapman grabbed him. The man resisted, and they were rolling over one another on the sidewalk, when a policeman arrived and took the man in custody. He returned to Miss Nevins her property when he was arrested, and begged her not to prosecute him, but she refused to accede to his request. Later Magistrate Crane sent him to the Tombs to await trial in Special Sessions on a charge of petit larceny. He gave his name as Frank Bill, and said he was from Syracuse.

CHASED THIEF IN A WAGON.

Patrolman Monday Drives Furiously and Captured Pickpocket.

Policeman Thomas J. Monday had a hard chase after a pickpocket yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. He was at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where the transfers from car to car are given. A crowded car came along from the east and stopped. Among the passengers who got off was Louis H. Peavy, a retired merchant of 1,182 Madison Avenue. Being an invalid, he was in charge of a male nurse.

Mr. Peavy alighted, and just as he did so a man snatched his gold watch and chain and started down Lexington Avenue. The thief had got a start of nearly a block before Policeman Monday could get through the crowd. A horse and wagon coming along, Monday leaped into the wagon, threw the driver aside, grasped the reins, and lashed the horse.

The thief by this time was running down Thirty-third Street toward Fourth Avenue. At Fourth Avenue he leaped on a south-bound trolley car and stayed on until he got to Twenty-ninth Street, when he jumped off and got on a Twenty-ninth Street cross-town car. He jumped off of the cross-town car and ran into the saloon at the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue. Monday leaped out of the wagon, bolted into the saloon, and caught the thief just as he was coming out of the closet. He was arrested and the gold watch and chain were found in the closet.

He was taken to court, where he gave his name as George Miller of 5 Chrystie Street. He was identified by Sergt. McAuley at court as George Arnold. He was remanded by Magistrate Brann until this morning.

CENTENARIAN JOINS G. A. R.

John Paul Carroll Becomes a Member of a Brooklyn Post.

John Paul Carroll, who was born in the County of Meath, Ireland, June 20, 1800, has been made a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was mustered into the G. K. Warren Post, No. 286, of which Richard L'Hommedieu, is commander. Mr. Carroll was considerably over age when the war of the rebellion broke out, but he was accepted as a member of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers in May, 1861, because he was then so robust, although nearly sixty-one years old.

He afterward joined, in 1863, the Fifth New York Engineers and was honorably discharged on July 13, 1865. He still has a bullet in his neck, which he received in the battle of the Wilderness, and in the top of his head is a silver plate, made necessary by another wound. He lives at 308 East Thirty-sixth street, Brooklyn.

KRIL HELD FOR GRAND JURY.

Man Accused of Robbing Miss Rickerich Identified by Several Persons.

Jan Kril, the Russian charged with robbing Miss Laura Rickerich of $1,000 in cash and $348.70 in checks as she was about to make a deposit in the Hudson County National Bank on July 17 for the Prudential Insurance Company, of which she is cashier, was yesterday fully committed by Police Justice Hoos to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Kril was identified by Miss Rickerich, Edward Farrier, receiving teller of the bank; George Ruggles of the Provident Institution for Savings, who received a deposit of $290 from him on the same day, and also by several other witnesses who saw the thief as he ran through the streets with the satchel containing the money.

In his own defense Kril denied any knowledge of the robbery. He declared that he was nowhere near the Hudson County National Bank until he went to the savings bank next door to open an account, which was an hour after the robbery.

VAUDEVILLE MEN DO NOT AGREE.

Joint Conference Adjourns Without Forming Syndicate.

The conference of the joint committees from the Local and the Traveling Vaudeville and Burlesque Managers' Associations of America, which has been in session for two days in the Bon Ton Building in West Twenty-third Street, adjourned yesterday afternoon without accomplishing the object for which the conference was called, that of forming a syndicate so that special individual attractions could make the journey from one city to another without making a long jump.

Before the conference was brought to a close a committee was appointed to arbitrate any dissension that might arise between the two organizations. The committee consists of Louis Roble, Thomas W. Miner, Sam Scribner, J. H. Curtin, and Edward D. Miner, representing the Miner estate of New York; James J. Kernan, Baltimore; F. W. Kitkins, Jersey City; Abe Spitz, Providence, and Henry Behman, Brooklyn.

To-day the representatives of both organizations will be entertained at New Dorp, Staten Island.

CAT ATTACKS WOMAN AND CHILD.

Bit and Scratched When Little Freda Hoscher Fondled One of Its Kittens.

A big Maltese cat that had been a pet for four years in the family of Mrs. Freda Hoscher, at 1,018 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, suddenly became vicious yesterday and attacked her and one of her children.

The cat had a litter of kittens, which were daily fondled by Mrs. Hoscher's children. Yesterday, when little Freda Hoscher, who is seven years old, picked up one of the kittens, the cat sprang at her, fastened its claws in her back, and bit at her. Mrs. Hoscher went to Freda's aid. The animal at once left the child and jumped at Mrs. Hoscher, fastening its claws in her right arm.

The screams of the woman and child attracted Acting Police Capt. Stanton and Policeman John Kinney, who were passing. They ran into the house and knocked the cat senseless with the butts of their revolvers. It was then taken to the yard, where three bullets were fired into its head.

Dr. Gilchrist found Mrs. Hoscher and her daughter suffering from bites and scratches on the arms and neck, while the child also had one bite or scratch on the face. He cauterized the wounds and said he did not apprehend any serious consequences.

STABBED AT SALOON OPENING.

"Wine Push" Caste Closed to Him, Guest Stabs Owner's Brother.

While William R. Garrey was holding a reception incidental to the opening of his new saloon at Second Avenue and Thirty-third Street on Wednesday night, his brother, Charles Garrey, was stabbed by Joseph McCluskey. The injured man is in Bellevue Hospital and will probably die, the surgeons say. McCluskey's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, and he is known as "Chief of the Slimy Back Gang."

The reception during which the assault took place was called select. In one room the proprietor and his intimate friends drank champagne; they called themselves the "wine push." In the main room of the saloon were many less favored acquaintances; they drank less costly beverages and were dubbed the "whisky push." On the street was the "beer push."

In the latter class was McCluskey. But he grew ambitious and worked his way to the wine drinking company. Charles Garrey was there. He ordered the new-comer out and then assisted his exit. McCluskey came back and stuck a pocket knife into Garrey's neck. He then fled, but was arrested later by Policeman Kochersberger.

When arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday the prisoner was held under $1,000 bail to await the result of Garrey's injuries. Within the last five years McCluskey has been arrested for robbery once and for stabbing a policeman.

Steamship Werra Docks at Brooklyn.

Brooklyn had a new sensation yesterday. The North German Lloyd steamship Werra, from Genoa, arrived at the pier at the foot of Amity Street, a little after 8 o'clock. She brought fifty passengers on her first cabin list, 943 in second cabin and steerage, and a heavy cargo of general merchandise. The line recently leased for a year the piers at the foot of Amity and Congress Streets. An agent of the company said yesterday that the Brooklyn piers will for the present be used for the landings of the Lahn, William II., the Elms, the Barbarossa, and the Roland. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse will continue to land at Hoboken.

LEADERS UPHOLD M'ALPIN

Begging Letter to Federal Employes Considered Proper.

STATEMENT OF MR. VAN COTT

No Discrimination Against Those Who Do Not Contribute—How Names Are Obtained Not Explained.

None of the Republican leaders supposed to be most closely connected with the action of the State Committee in sending out to Federal employes an appeal for campaign funds managed to throw any light yesterday as to where the list of names and house addresses used by the committee came from. When Postmaster Van Cott was asked if he knew where the list came from, he answered promptly that he had not the slightest idea.

"There are a hundred ways," he added, "for the committee to get those names. Why, this thing is done every year, and I don't know that it is a violation of any law to simply send out such letters as those to a Republican's house address."

"Do you know who furnished a list of the Post Office employes, if one was furnished?"

"I do not, and I think I would know if any such proceeding had been going on around here. There are a lot of Democrats in the Post Office—about as many as Republicans—and I suppose one party asks for campaign contributions quite as much as another.

"This much I want to say, however; there seems to be an impression abroad, and especially among newspaper editors, that these men who have been asked to contribute by the State Committee to campaign funds and refuse to do so are discriminated against in these departments and made to suffer. This is positively absurd, and untrue as well. Every man under me is perfectly safe, so far as contributing or not contributing to a campaign fund is concerned. It makes no difference to me whether he complies with such a letter as was sent out or not. If he does not, he will not suffer by it while I am Postmaster. But there is no such thing as soliciting funds in this building by anybody. I would not allow that."

"Did the committee get the names from the Blue Book?" was asked.

"I have said I have not the slightest idea where the names and addresses came from," was the reply. "The district leaders might have furnished them from the registry lists or from the knowledge that each election district Captain has of the men in his particular bailiwick. No, there is positively nothing in this hue and cry about men being 'marked' by the leaders if they refuse to contribute. And the men in this building ought to understand it by this time. I suppose most of them do, but now and then comes a man who is disgruntled and goes to the newspapers with an imaginary grievance."

Collector George R. Bidwell smiled when this question was put to him:

"Do you know how the committee got a list of men and their home addresses in the Custom House, Mr. Bidwell, and did you furnish it, or do you know who did, if any one here?"

"I did not furnish a list myself, of course, and equally so I did not cause it to be done, and am positive no list of the nature you speak of came from the Custom House, in any way, shape, or manner."

Then the list of employes could not have come from the Blue Book, with the house addresses furnished by some one in the department?"

"Not from this department, with my knowledge or consent. Why, there are a dozen ways that the State Committee or any other political committee could have secured a list of Federal employes. I do not know, as I have said, how the committee got the names, but it is very probable that it took the registration lists.

"Suppose, for instance, that Fred Gibbs, the leader in the Ninth District, should happen to want a list of the men who work in Federal positions. He could ask the election district Captains for it, and they could easily comply. It's a perfectly simple matter. An election district Captain only has about a block of residents under him, and he knows the name, address, and occupation of every Republican in his district. So you see it is not necessary to enlist the aid of Blue Books and Federal departments in order to get the names and house addresses of men who work for the Government. There has been no evasion of the law in this matter. Every party needs campaign funds."

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer of the State Committee, who signed the appeal, was found yesterday afternoon at his tobacco factory, at Avenue D and Ninth Street.

"Will you say, General, where you secured—"

"I never talk politics in business—"

"—the names and house—"

"I say I never talk politics in business hours. If you want to see me on politics, you'll have to come to the State headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel."

"Well, will you not say in a word where you, or rather the State Committee, secured the names and addresses of the Federal employes to whom were sent the letters asking contributions of campaign funds?"

"My boy," said the General, firmly, but good-naturedly, "see this tobacco here? (pointing to huge piles.) Well, now, if you want to buy a thousand pounds or one pound, or even an ounce, then I will be glad to talk to you, but never on politics in this factory after 8 A. M. or before 6 P. M."

Here the General pointed to a legend hanging in a conspicuous place, bearing words to that effect, and beat a retreat with:

"If you want to talk politics, see me away from the factory. I never break ironclad rules."

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., and Executive Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, when asked about the begging letter sent by Treasurer McAlpin to Federal office holders, said that 15,000 letters were sent out to Republicans as Republicans and not as office holders. For years, they declared, the committee had had a list of persons supposed to be willing to contribute to the campaign fund.

SERVANT ADMITS THEFT.

Answered Detective's Advertisement and Was Taken Into Custody.

By means of an advertisemnt calling for a servant inserted in several newspapers a woman accused of theft and wanted by the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station was captured yesterday by Detective Eggers. When arraigned in the West Side Police Court the woman gave the name of Carrie Wright of 231 West Sixty-second Street, but this name, the police assert, is not hers, but the name of another woman, by impersonating whom the prisoner obtained her position with Mrs. M. L. Slate of 225 West One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Mrs. Slate inserted an advertisement for a servant in the early part of last month, and on July 9 engaged the woman giving the name of Carrie Wright and having references from families on Madison Avenue. Soon after the woman came Mrs. Slate began to miss articles of apparel, and on July 19 diamond jewelry and wearing apparel to the amount of $100 disappeared, the servant going at the same time. The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were notified, and have been searching ever since for her.

The prisoner admitted the theft, and about half the stolen property was recovered. Magistrate Cornell remanded her until to-day.

Fatal Fire in Murfreesborough.

MURFREESBOROUGH, Tenn., Aug. 2.—Fire to-day destroyed the novelty mills of W. B. Earthman & Co. and the warehouse of J. P. Hale & Sons. The flames spread to the lumber yards of W. B. Earthman & Co. and the warehouse of Rasher & Christy, the latter being saved, although badly damaged. Assistance was sent from Nashville. A negro boy was burned to death in one of the warehouses. The losses aggregate $100,000, with two-thirds insurance.

Gilman (Col.) Wiped Out by Fire.

RED CLIFF, Col., Aug. 2.—Gilman, a mining town in Eagle County, has been wiped out by fire. The buildings destroyed include the Congregational Church, the Opera House, the Odd Fellows' Hall, two general merchandise stores, the Post Office, two dry goods stores, and upward of fifty dwellings. Loss, $100,000.

For Woman's Prison in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Emelie J. Meury and Mrs. Darwin R. James yesterday called on President Guggenheimer of the Council, who is acting Mayor, and asked him to use his influence with the Board of Estimate to have a separate woman's prison built in Brooklyn. The subject of a woman's prison has been under discussion in Brooklyn for some time, and there is a committee of women appointed to advocate it before the city officials. Mr. Guggenheimer promised to bring the question to the attention of the board.

CHILD MANGLED BY CAR.

Little Margaret Ott Loses Life While Following Fire Engine.

Margaret Ott, a six-year-old girl, fell under a northbound Lexington Avenue car last night near One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and was instantly killed. For fully fifteen minutes the child's body remained under the wheels, but the car was finally lifted by a wrecking machine. A crowd of several hundred persons had collected in the meantime, and traffic on the avenue was completely blocked.

The little girl had been playing in the street, singing and dancing to the music of a hand organ. Suddenly a fire engine dashed around the corner. She and several of her playmates started in pursuit, crying with delight at the engine's clatter and watching the red sparks that it sent floating up into the air.

Margaret started to cross the car tracks, and stopped for an instant on the one leading north. Then the car came. The motorman saw the child, and the brake came down quickly.

But it was too late. There was a scream, and the child disappeared, the front wheels crushing her into a shapeless mass. Dr. Levy of the Harlem Hospital arrived in a few minutes, and tried to extricate her, but it was no use, and he had to wait for the wrecking wagon. After examining the body he said that death had been instantaneous, as the child's skull was entirely crushed.

She was the daughter of Engelbert Ott, for eleven years a conductor on the Second Avenue Line, who lives at 106 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. The car was No. 1,212, and its motorman, Hugo W. Brown, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station on the charge of homicide.

DRIVER INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Horse Stopped by Collision with a Furniture Van.

A horse attached to a delivery wagon driven by George Kopp of 433 East Eighty-third Street ran away in crossing the Park Avenue tunnel bridge at Fifty-first Street last night. Kopp was thrown out at Third Avenue and Fifty-first Street, where the horse ran into a furniture van. Kopp was bruised and his left arm broken. Emil Gerisch of 124 East Fifty-first Street, who tried to stop the runaway, was knocked down and bruised. The horse was badly lamed and the wagons damaged. Gerisch and Kopp were taken to their respective homes.

The horse took fright at a puffing locomotive and ran down the avenue. Turning the corner, his bridle was caught by Gerisch, but he shook the man off into the gutter and dashed across Lexington Avenue. The horse then dashed into the furniture van and upset himself and the wagon.

FREDERICK WHITE DEAD.

Was Twice Struck by Cars of the Rapid Transit Company.

Frederick White, who was found injured on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit tracks near the bridge running over Coney Island Creek, shortly after midnight yesterday morning, died about five hours later at the Kings County Hospital. He lived at Bensonhurst, and, according to a statement made by Detective Bauman, who made an investigation, was walking home from Coney Island along the tracks.

He is supposed to have been walking along the south-bound track when he was struck by a trolley car and thrown to the north track, where he lay when the second car came along and struck him. The motorman and conductor of the north-bound car, Charles Marsh and John Slimowitz, were arrested and charged before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Court with homicide. They were held in $2,000 bail each. There is no clue to the crew of the first car that struck White.

ACCUSED OF ABDUCTING BOY.

Perrier Had Started for Philadelphia with Little William Lang.

Joseph Perrier of 425 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, Jersey City, yesterday, charged with abducting William Lang, twelve years old, son of Mrs. Mary Lang of 427 Seventh Avenue. The boy was with him. Perrier was taken before Police Justice Hoos.

Mrs. Lang said the boy had been in the habit of going on shore excursions with Perrier, and started out with him yesterday morning, though she had warned him not to go away with the man again. Shortly after Perrier and the boy disappeared, Mrs. Lang said, she was informed that Perrier had removed his trunk from his boarding house, and had had it shipped to Philadelphia. She overtook Perrier in the station just as he had bought two tickets for Philadelphia.

Perrier said he was only taking the boy to Philadelphia for an excursion, and intended bringing him back to-morrow.

Justice Hoos held him for extradition and told Mrs. Lang to return to New York and make a complaint against Perrier there. This she said she would do. She was allowed to take the boy with her.

TRIED TO STEAL LOAD OF IRON.

Tenderloin Thieves Escaped, but Team and Booty Were Captured.

Thieves of the Tenderloin, evidently believing that the Tivoli directed energies of the police would leave them time for little else, decided that yesterday was a good time for operating on the iron-bound scale. As a result, two of them tried to steal a wagonload of iron ore. The police have recovered the booty. It was only after the thieves had abandoned it in the middle of Sixth Avenue, and the horse, glad of a chance to rest, stood blocking the street cars, that the dumb prisoner was taken to the station house.

The new building 112-114 West Forty-second Street is being fitted with steam pipes by a plumber's concern, which is also working on a large contract in a Sixth Avenue department store near Twenty-first Street. Yesterday afternoon, when the Forty-second Street job was nearly completed, Foreman Kelly sent a couple of loads of spare pipe to a Harlem job from Forty-second Street. As he left, he told the two men working on the Forty-second Street place that he would send another truck for more of the pipe.

Half an hour later a truck drawn by a single white horse drove up to the Forty-second Street number. Two men got down from it.

"Ruffer here?" demanded the elder of the two.

Ruffer came forward.

"Boss Kelly sent us up from Twenty-first Street to take down there all the pipe you can spare," continued the new arrival. "You and Johnson help to load."

The four loaded the truck to its capacity. Then the two drove off, the younger man sitting behind with a cigarette in his mouth.

By the time the truck had gotten across to Sixth Avenue, Ruffer and Johnson had decided that things were queer. They then made for Sixth Avenue.

"That's not our truck," panted Ruffer.

"But how'd he know our names?" asked Johnson.

At Sixth Avenue they saw the truck pressing the white horse hard at Thirty-fifth Street. Down the avenue they ran.

The man behind on the truck took his cigarette out of his mouth.

"They're on, Bill," he remarked slowly.

Then he threw away the cigarette and slid off the truck. Driver and smoker disappeared down Thirty-fifth Street toward Seventh Avenue.

Officer Beatty escorted truck, Ruffer, and Johnson to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where later James P. Mulhearn of the Mulhearn Steam Heating Company, claimed the pipe and commended Ruffer and Johnson. The thieves and the truck's real owner are still unknown.

Longer Vacations for Policemen.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution increasing the time of vacations of patrolmen and roundsmen. The patrolmen will have ten days instead of seven, and the roundsmen will have twelve days instead of ten. President York said recently that he believed the men were entitled to longer vacations, and he would do what he could to secure additional time for them.

Charges Against Capt. Schmittberger.

The Police Board received a letter yesterday afternoon from counsel for Arthur Leslie, the athlete, saying that charges will be filed against Police Captain Max Schmittberger for assaulting Leslie last Tuesday night in the Fort Lowery Hotel, Bath Beach.

What kind of boy have you got? A gentle, quiet house-boy, or a scrambling, climbing, outdoor sort?

Never mind, here's something for both.

No. 1—For the Stay-at-home: Three-piece suits; sizes 11 to 16; were $8 to $10, now $5.

No. 2—For the Never-stay-at home: Roomy, easy bicycle-golf suits; were $8 to $10, now $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 34 West 33d St.

PARTY COUNCIL ALARMED

Republicans Fear Anti-Expansion Sentiment in New England.

To Make Renewed Effort in Vermont and Maine—Influence of Senator Hoar's Speech.

The report was current in political circles yesterday that the Republican managers have become alarmed because of the feeling against the establishment of the Porto Rico tariff and the growing anti-trust and anti-imperialistic sentiment in the New England States.

To this cause is attributed the great endeavor that is to be made to secure rousing Republican majorities in Vermont and Maine at the State elections next month.

A Republican lawyer from Springfield, Mass., who would not permit the use of his name, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening:

"I am a supporter of President McKinley and earnestly desire his re-election. But I have eyes and ears, and I know there is much feeling in New England, and particularly in Massachusetts, against some of the policies of the Administration. To my mind there is not the slightest doubt of the unconstitutionality of the Porto Rico tariff law, and the courts will so decide when the question is brought before them, as it certainly will be. Thousands of voters in New England are of the same opinion. Now with that tariff law out of the way Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines offer exceptional advantages for the advantageous employment of very cheap labor, which would come in direct competition with thousands of operatives in New England, who will therefore oppose McKinley's re-election.

"Don't think for a moment that the cotton mill hands don't understand it. Senator George F. Hoar wields a great influence in Massachusetts, and his speech in the Senate attacking the Administration's Philippine policy is a great campaign document for the Democrats. It is true that Mr. Hoar has recanted and will stump Maine and Vermont, but what effect will his speeches have if Democratic speakers closely follow his trail and read his Senate speech? I don't believe Bryan can carry a New England State, but if the same sentiment as prevails there rules in other sections it may make a material difference in close States."

There were not many callers at Republican National Headquarters. John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, was an early arrival, and had a private talk with Senator Hanna. Mr. Barrett pronounced as absolutely false the published statement that he had said that ex-Speaker Reed was to speak in Maine and Vermont. In this connection Mr. Barrett made the following statement:

"In view of the prominence given the matter, and in justice to Mr. Reed and myself, I would say that I have made no statement anywhere to any one to the effect that had assurances that Mr. Reed would speak during the campaign in Maine or elsewhere. How any such report could have originated, and why I should have been made the medium of an alleged expression of Mr. Reed's intentions, I cannot possibly understand.

"I have not even the honor of a personal acquaintance with the distinguished statesman. The only reference I have made to him is that I hoped he would participate in the Vermont and Maine campaigns, in which I have been invited to take part."

Senator Hanna did not take kindly to Mr. Reed's alleged statement in Boston that he would not speak during the campaign, and remarked:

"We will not urge him to speak."

Postmaster Paul P. Clarke of Auburn suggested that at Chairman Hanna yesterday work up time the Republicans got to are busily State, where the Democrats A very engaged arousing enthusiasm. encouraging letter was received from Col. W. T. Durbin, Republican nominee for Governor of Indiana.

ODELL'S REPLY TO COLER.

Republicans, the State Chairman Declares, Do Not Need or Desire the Controller's Suggestions.

Chairman Odell was an early arrival at Republican State headquarters yesterday. He was scanning a large pile of mail when a TIMES reporter called his attention to the fact that Senator Henry J. Coggeshall had secured the Senatorial delegates in several districts of Oneida County."

"Well, he has a right to them, hasn't he?" said the Chairman, with a smile.

"But the report is abroad, Mr. Chairman," remarked the reporter, "that Senator Platt elsewhere the Mr. Coggeshall not to be a candidate this year."

"Oh, it's all nonsense," replied Mr. Odell. "Senators and members of Assembly will Platt and myself will interfere in district matters."

Asked about Controller Coler's statement that an anti-Ramapo plank would be insisted upon in the Republican platform, Mr. Odell showed some feeling, and said:

"The Republican Party will name its candidates, conduct its campaign, and elect its ticket in fact, do everything that it is necessary to do in connection with the coming contest, without any assistance from Mr. Coler. neither needs nor desires any of his suggestions or aid."

"But Coler," remarked the reporter, "says he merely stating what he deems the vital points necessary to the success of his party and to that of yours, if you hope to win."

"Coler, that is right. Let them put Mr. Coler on a pedestal and place a halo around His head as soon as they want to. Mr. Coler is the only man who sought to have a Republican Legislature stamp him as the democratic stamping man in this State. It was not done, however, because the Republican legislators wanted purer gold before stamping it."

Mr. Odell ridiculed the story that there were differences between himself and Gov. Roosevelt concerning the Gubernatorial nomination, and added that the Governor had invited him to Oyster Bay for a brief vacation.

Mr. Odell declined to discuss the Governorship revival when told that there was a Timothy L. Woodruff boom in the field, while it was probability, in the meantime, ad-

MR. DUNWELL'S CANDIDACY.

In the Race in the Fifth Congress District to Stay.

Charles T. Dunwell made the following statement yesterday regarding his candidacy for the Congressional nomination in the Fifth Assembly District:

"Many conflicting statements having appeared in the papers recently regarding my candidacy in the Fifth Congressional District, I deem it proper at this time to briefly define my position. I am a candidate for the nomination, having been placed in the field by my friends in the district, many of whom are influential Republicans.

"I shall remain a candidate until the convention names its choice. Regarding the stories of my alleged visits to Mr. Worth at Rockaway, I wish to deny them. I have seen Mr. Worth but once this year, not at Rockaway, but in Brooklyn, on which occasion I frankly told him I was a candidate and should remain so until the convention decided the matter, and that I hoped to win."

MR. QUIGG ISSUES A CALL.

Executive Committee of Greater City Committee to Meet.

Lemuel E. Quigg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York City Committee, yesterday issued a call for a meeting of that body at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday next. The meeting is for the purpose of adopting a call for the election of committeemen at the primaries on Aug. 28.

The City Committee is the general body of the city, taking in the five boroughs, and has charge of election matters pertaining to municipal officers only. While no city officials will be elected in November, the election law requires the election of the committee.

MR. GIBBS BUYS A WATCH.

"Found It Where Pirate Hicks Was Buried," Said the Vendor.

Ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs bought a watch yesterday. The vendor claimed to have found it on Ellis Island, where the notorious pirate, Capt. Hicks, was supposed to have been buried.

Mr. Gibbs was very busy at his desk at Republican National Headquarters when a man was announced as desiring to see him on important business. He was admitted, and after the most formal introduction laid down a massive silver watch weighing something less than a pound.

"Must belong to one of your ancestors," said the man, as he pointed to the dial, on which the letters composing the name "William Gibbs," served for the twelve hours.

The timepiece must have cost a fair sum when new, for the works are good and in an excellent state of preservation.

"Found it where Pirate Hicks was buried," continued the man. "He probably stole it from one of your forefathers. Thought you might like to buy it. Can't be that your ancestor was one of the pirate crew?"

The latter remark almost prevented a sale, but Mr. Gibbs, who has a penchant for curios and pictures, purchased the watch for a reasonable price, and his caller departed in a happy frame of mind. The ex-Senator is very proud of his purchase.

NO NEW FIREMEN'S CHARITY.

Commissioner Scannell Exposes Work of Swindler in Wall Street.

Commissioner Scannell of the Fire Department yesterday morning received the following letter, which he wished made public in order to try and stop the efforts of a swindler in the Wall Street district from collecting money, presumably for the Fire Department. He said:

August 1, 1900.

Commissioner John J. Scannell:

Dear Sir: A man called on me yesterday asking for a subscription to "Our Fire Laddies," a book on the Fire Department of the City of New York, stating that the subscriptions were for the benefit of a home for aged and infirm firemen.

I gave him a check for $25 to the order of F. P. Gillespie, Secretary. Later in the day I found he had had it cashed at a barroom. It struck me as being singular, if he really represented the charity that he stated he did, that he did not turn the check in rather than have it cashed in the way mentioned.

Inasmuch as I put my name on the paper and others may subscribe, based on that fact, as I did, based on the fact that several other Wall Street houses were on this list, I write to ask you if you know anything about the man and the charity. Yours truly,

C. F. GROSBECK.

The letter bore the design and firm name of Grosbeck & Sterling, bankers and brokers at 80 Broadway.

Agustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department, said that the man must be a swindler as there was no such charity nor such a book thought of. He asked that the man be exposed.

Alimony Granted to Mrs. Wix.

To Mrs. Emma L. Wix, the wife of Dr. George B. Wix, was yesterday awarded $50 a month alimony and a counsel fee of $150 by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Wix was, at the date of her marriage to Dr. Wix, the widow of Dr. John J. Moore, an eminent Syracuse physician. Her present husband has offices at Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and in this city. Mrs. Wix is suing for a separation on the ground of her husband's abandonment. Dr. Wix asks that the marriage be annulled on the ground of fraud.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

CLEARING SALE OF

MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

When is your Holiday? To-day's determined price reductions make it easy to buy the cool, informal Dress that men carry away on their fortnight's or month's annual outing.

3 Pairs of Duck Trousers for the usual cost of two pairs.

Knock Around Coats Much Cheaper Than Ever.

Even staple August items, like Bathing Suits, re-marked to far lower prices.

Blue and Black 3.98 Serge Coats—now	3.00
White Duck Trousers, smoothly finished, army duck,	.75
All Wool 3.50 Bathing Suits, striped silk borders,	2.50
Plain or Striped 2 Piece Cotton Bathing Suits,	.95
Black and Gray Alpaca Office or House Coats,	1.98
Tattersall style 1.75 Double Breasted Fancy Vests,	1.25
1.48 Linen Crash Bicycle Knickerbockers,	.48
Men's All-wool Bicycle Suits, large sizes sold up to 8.00.	3.75
Boys' ditto,—sizes 7 to 12,	2.50

19th St. 6th Ave. 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 FANCIULLI'S 71st Reg't Band. Evenings at 8 Except Sunday, PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA AT 9 THE GEISHA With Mr. James T. POWERS and excellent Company Matinee Saturday at 4. Next Week, CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. IL TROVATORE and MARTHA. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Continuous Performance PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. 5th Ave GRACE HUNTINGTON & CO., Kelly & Ashby, Max Unger, Musical Nosses, etc. 23d St. MINNIE DUPREE, Marzella's Cockatoos, Johnson, Riano & Bentley, Mov. Pict's, etc. Palace. VICTORY BATEMAN

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,779. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

ACKRON'S MAN GIVES UP THE TIVOLI'S LICENSE

Divekeeper, After a Long-Distance Defiance, Surrenders.

NO MORE RAIDS, SAYS DEVERY

Edward O'Connor, Ackron's Manager, in Court Under Assumed Name, Escapes with a $5 Fine.

According to a statement made last night by Capt. Thomas of the Tenderloin Precinct, the fight upon Ackron's Tivoli has resulted in the surrender of Ackron. There was a rumor about the Tenderloin that O'Connor, the manager of the dive, had surrendered his license last evening on the telephoned orders of Ackron. When the report was taken to Capt. Thomas he said:

"Yes, it's true, Ackron has surrendered his license. It's too bad, as I would have broken it to-morrow."

Ackron saves something like $1,600 by the transaction, $1,000 being the bond furnished by his bondsman, and $600 being the rebate. The license was taken out last May, and this had run only three months.

Inspector Walter Thompson, however, hadn't heard of the report early in the evening. At 8 o'clock he appeared in Thirty-fifth Street with twenty men, all in citizen's clothes. These scattered about among the crowd awaiting developments, while the Inspector stood alone under the glass awning which last night was shorn of its electric decoration. In the window the license required by law to be exposed had been taken down. But nobody seemed to notice it.

TAKES UP ACKRON'S CHALLENGE.

"I've got twenty good men here," said the Inspector, "and if this vile resort opens its doors again we'll raid it. And we'll keep at it right along. I heard that Ackron telephoned up 'To hell with the police; open up.' Well, I'm right here to take up that challenge. You see those people over there"—pointing to the crowd that since the beginning of the trouble has filled the street—"well, those people heard that there was a fire here the other night, and they've come to see the ruins. But—"

Just then the watchman in the place came to the door.

"What're you doing here?" demanded the Inspector.

"Just getting a breath of air."

"I've no objection to your breathing," drawled Thompson. "Yes," he continued, "I've determined to put the man out of business. We—"

"But, Inspector," the reporter interrupted, "the license has been surrendered."

The Inspector seemed startled.

"Well," he said, slowly, "I left the office early, and so wouldn't know of it."

At this point Barry and Glennon, two of Capt. Thomas's detectives, came along. Glennon called Inspector Thompson to one side, whispering something to him.

The Inspector stretched himself deliberately.

"Well, boys, it's so," he told his twenty. "We don't want to guard a dead goose any longer. We'll go elsewhere and do something."

Led by the Inspector, the twenty drifted in disgust toward Broadway.

The surrender was made, Capt. Thomas says, to Deputy Excise Commissioner George Hilliard by the O'Connor in whose name the license stood.

A reporter who called at the residence of George Hilliard, Special Deputy State Excise Commissioner, last evening, to ascertain if the rumor was correct, was informed that Mr. Hilliard had gone to his Summer home, at Islip, L. I.

THE REAL O'CONNOR ESCAPES.

John F. O'Connor, who was arrested as the manager of the Tivoli, has been held for trial by Magistrate Pool in the Jefferson Market Police Court. O'Connor is charged with conducting a disorderly place.

The waiter, John McAvoy, who was charged by State Senator Ford with having assaulted him in the resort, was discharged in the court, as the Senator declined to make a formal complaint against him.

The real holder of the license of the West Thirty-fifth Street resort was in court as a prisoner, and was let off with a fine of $5. This man was Edward O'Connor. He was the man who ordered Inspector Thompson out of the place on Thursday night. He was arrested and locked up under the name of Edward Smith.

When he was arraigned in the police court yesterday morning, the Inspector became indignant at the man and shook his fist in Smith's face, saying:

"You dirty cur, I would like to punch your face right here."

After listening to what had occurred, the Magistrate fined the prisoner $5. It was not until the man had left the court that his identity became known. Later in the day, when Inspector Thompson found out that he had had the real O'Connor in his custody, he immediately planned to get the man again in order that a charge might be made against him of maintaining a disorderly house.

The police are skeptical about being able to make out a case against the John O'Connor who was held for the Special Sessions. The police admit that he was only a waiter at the resort, and that Edward O'Connor and Charles E. Ackron are the real managers of the place.

When John O'Connor was arraigned in the Police Court his counsel immediately waived examination, but the Magistrate insisted on hearing some of the evidence. Detectives Sheehan, Glennon, Barry, and Binnings of the Tenderloin Station then told of having seen him in the Tivoli a number of times, and testified that the place was disorderly in character.

SENATOR FORD'S INJURIES.

Senator John Ford was then called and asked to tell his experience in the Tivoli. He repeated the story of the assault on himself and Charles Maas. In describing his injuries, he said, "I had a cut on the head, one on the ear, my lip was cut, a tooth was knocked out, both eyes were blackened, and my arms are still black and blue from being seized and pounded."

After hearing this evidence the Magistrate held O'Connor in $2,000 bail for trial.

The case of Waiter McAvoy was the next called. A formal complaint had been made against him by detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Station and it was expected that Senator Ford would charge the prisoner with assault, as he had positively identified the man as having been one of his assailants. When urged to make the complaint the Senator declined, saying: "He is less guilty than the others, and I prefer to let him go."

As a result the case against McAvoy was dismissed. He and Senator Ford were on the best of terms and joked and laughed with each other in the courtroom. McAvoy still bears the marks of the Senator's resistance, including a good-sized lump on his head and a badly bitten finger.

NO OTHER RAIDS, SAYS DEVERY.

Chief Devery said yesterday that no other resorts of a similar character would be raided.

"They all pay a high license," he said, "and there have been no reports against them like those against the Tivoli. That place is closed and will stay closed unless we are restrained by the courts from raiding it."

CAMPBELL'S OLD PLACE TO OPEN.

New License for the Saloon Which the Paulist Fathers Fought.

The saloon at 315 and 317 West Fifty-ninth Street, which used to be run by Frank J. Campbell and which it was said was really owned by "Billy" McGrory, better known as McGlory, will be opened to-night by Baker Brothers, who will have an orchestra of twelve musicians. The place was lighted up last night, but there was no one in it, the illumination being an advertisement of to-night's opening.

One of the Baker brothers used to be private secretary to Excise Commissioner Murray, and the other has been in the mineral water business. They have refurnished the place, have secured a license, and will have drinking and music.

When Campbell opened the saloon on New Year's Day, the Paulist Fathers close by protested and did all they could to keep Campbell from continuing. He was arrested, tried in Special Sessions on a charge of violating the concert law, and fined $100, but the Appellate Division reversed the decision, and the amount of the fine was returned to him. His license expired in May, and he could not renew it.

J. J. HILL'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

Great Northern Steamship Company Incorporated in Minnesota with $6,000,000 Capital.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—President James J. Hill's scheme for a big steamship line to the Orient seems to have taken shape in articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Great Northern Steamship Company, with a capital stock of $6,000,000.

The purpose of the company is stated to be the building and operation of steamships on the high seas and other navigable waters.

The incorporators and also the members of the first Board of Directors are: James J. Hill, D. Miller, W. P. Clough, M. D. Grover, and A. W. Clark, all officials of the Great Northern Railway Company. The officers are not named, but the date of the first annual meeting is fixed for Feb. 1, in St. Paul, which will be the headquarters of the company. The capital stock is divided into 60,000 shares, of $100 each. The filing fee was over $3,000.

The Hill system at present includes the lake steamship line between Buffalo and Duluth and the trans-continental railroad. The new company will extend its business to Asia.

BREWERY BEATS THE COMBINE.

Forces Latter to Ask an Injunction—Suit May Expose the Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—A lone brewery, tired of the methods of the Beer Trust, which recently raised the price of the product in Illinois so high that over 100 saloon keepers in Chicago alone were compelled to close their places, has succeeded in outgeneraling the combine. The Star Brewing Company, by maintaining an armed force at its brewery recently, forced the United Breweries Company to come into court and show its hand by asking an injunction against Patrick H. Rice and the other officials of the smaller concern.

Judge Jenkins, at Milwaukee, entered a temporary restraining order in Milwaukee Thursday night, the effect of which was to cause the withdrawal of the opposing force from the brewery. In Chicago yesterday the beer trust filed the necessary papers for the final hearing of the matter.

Rice expects to show that the United Brewers' Association is only a part of a tremendous trust which controls the product throughout the country. Thursday has been set for the time when Rice shall appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. An ejectment suit for $100,000 has been started to secure possession of the premises, as the injunction would allow only the operating of the plant by the trust.

The suit will determine whether or not a combination of breweries exist in Chicago.

INCENDIARIES IN FORT DODGE.

Citizens Believe that Tramps Are Trying to Destroy the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Aug. 3.—This city is greatly excited over a supposed attempt by incendiaries to burn it down. Eight houses have been fired within the last twenty-four hours. All of them were owned by prominent persons and situated in different parts of the city.

Congressman Dolliver's house was the first to be fired during the day, and there followed in rapid succession fires in the properties of S. T. Fessell, W. L. Sperry, E. E. Prussia, J. M. Schaupp, Albert Flint, and George Hopper. The theory is that the work is being done by tramps, who are taking this means of getting even for municipal discipline.

A large force of extra firemen and policemen has been sworn in and will patrol the town this evening and to-night. Most of the fires were extinguished before much damage was done.

FALL DUE TO A MOSQUITO.

Bicyclist Not in Collision, but It Bothered His Nose.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 3.—Frank Morehead, an insurance agent of this place, is suffering from bruises to-day as a result of falling off his bicycle. His fall is due to a mosquito.

The insect was not so large that a collision with it caused the man to take a header, but it persisted in its efforts to alight on the rider's nose, and Mr. Morehead, in attempting to drive it away, went sprawling on the macadam.

A FILIPINO POLICE FORCE.

Lieut. Smith Describes His Assistants in San Miguel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Lieut. Alfred T. Smith of the Twelfth Infantry, the officer in charge of the establishment of civil government in San Miguel, has written a letter to the Washington Chief of Police, Major Sylvester, in which he says:

"My police force will interest you. It is composed of thirty salaried Filipinos, who are uniformed and carry bolos (long knives.) They are under a Lieutenant, and have Sergeants and Corporals in their ranks. They seem to be earnest, and have been of assistance to me. The police attend church in a body Sundays, marching in military style ahead of the town band, with drawn bolos, the Sergeant carrying a large silken flag of the United States. The police of Manila and the various towns will no doubt be the first material for native troops here, as most of them have seen some sort of military service."

Snow in the Adirondacks.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Mount Marcy, in the Adirondacks, was white with snow this morning.

SAW DEAD WIFE IN DREAMS

Took This as Premonition of His End, Which Came Yesterday.

Police Think J. H. Gittings Committed Suicide, but Physicians Say He Died of Grief for His Wife.

In accordance with his oft-repeated wish, and after having told of a premonition of death, J. H. Gittings died some time early yesterday, between 1 in the morning and daylight. The police believe that he committed suicide, but physicians, after a cursory examination of the body, think he died from disease of the heart, caused by intense grief at the loss of his wife. This may be determined by the autopsy that will be made to-day by the Coroner's physician. Mrs. Anna Pierce, who keeps furnished rooms at 232 West Thirty-ninth Street, believes the man died of a broken heart.

Gittings, who was a color lithographer, lived in that house with his wife two years ago. He was a largely built, healthy-looking man, and when not at his work, spent all his spare time at home. The couple had no children, but they were greatly attached to each other; in fact, they were inseparable.

They went to Brooklyn to keep house in a flat, and there Mrs. Gittings died. The widower sold out the furniture and went back to Mrs. Pierce's, where he hired a room on the top floor. He said to Mrs. Pierce, "I had just as lief die, now that my wife is gone."

To a couple of friends he said, some time ago: "I have a premonition I shall soon die and rejoin my wife. She appears to me in my dreams, and seems to be calling me. I shall not be sorry when I do go."

His wish was fulfilled early yesterday morning. No one in the house saw him on Thursday. He was in the habit of going out to his work early in the day. The chambermaid made up his room, as usual, and at night one of the lodgers who roomed opposite to him heard him snoring in his room. Early in the morning the chambermaid found a note, written in pencil, in a fair hand, and pinned to his door, which was just ajar. It was addressed to Mrs. Pierce, and read thus:

Please let me see you for a moment. I am sick. Should I be asleep when you call, please awake me.

The girl rushed down stairs, and Mrs. Pierce hurried up and entered the room. Gittings lay in bed. His face was calm as though he was living peacefully, but there was no heaving of the chest. He was dead.

Word was immediately sent to the Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. Dr. Hooken of the Presbyterian Hospital staff and Coroners' Physician Williams, who came and examined the body, could find no indications of a violent death.

The police, in searching the room, found two letters sealed and stamped. One was addressed to Miss Matt Walker, 60 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The other was addressed to Mr. C. P. Marshall, Willard Street, Newtown, Mass. Marshall, Mrs. Pierce said, was Gittings's nephew.

There was an open note in pencil, as follows:

I am a member of the Royal Arcanum, Ridgewood Council, and my council will see to it that I am cared for after death. Any reliable undertaker will prepare my body for burial, after writing to our Regent, Mr. E. F. Dikieson, 689 Madison Street, Brooklyn, or W. K. Keeland, 805 Quincy Street, Brooklyn; lodge rooms in Clinton Hall, 897 Gates Avenue. Mr. C. P. Marshall will pay whatever money I may owe here. He lives in Newtown, Mass., Willard Street.

The police took all the papers and effects, and the body was sent to the Morgue. Mrs. Pierce said last evening that some paint was also found in the room, and that her husband, who is a printer, said it was of the kind used in Gittings's trade. The police knew nothing of the paint.

Word was sent to the lodge, and last evening the Secretary called and said the lodge would bury him if no one else appeared. The police telegraphed to Marshall, and received an answer that he would come on to-day and take charge of the body.

NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—Nothing can be learned here of J. H. Gittings, who committed suicide in New York to-day, leaving a letter addressed to C. P. Marshall of Newton. Mr. Marshall is at Castine, Me. One Gittings kept a photographic studio here twenty years ago.

TEN SHOTS FIND NINE VICTIMS.

Principals in Pistol Duel Escape Injury—Woman's Bonnet Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 3.—A remarkable display of poor marksmanship occurred last night at Silver City, in which the principals escaped without any damage barring mortification, while nine inoffensive passers-by were more or less injured.

Benjamin Brough, the proprietor of a gambling den, became embroiled in a dispute in his place with a constable named José M. Montez. Both drew their guns and emptied five chambers each at the other. As it was about 10 o'clock, hundreds of people were passing, and nine of these pedestrians received the stray bullets. One woman's bonnet was ruined.

FOOTPAD ATTACKS A GIRL.

The Fright Resulting from the Encounter May Cause Her Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3.—Lena Blaine, a young girl of this city, lies at the point of death at her home, from nervous prostration, the result of an attempt upon her life by a footpad. Wednesday night while on her way home she took a near cut through a small grove situated within a quarter of a mile of her home. She was walking leisurely, when the unknown man, believed to be one of a gang of tramps who have been committing similar crimes in the neighborhood, jumped from behind a tree, and pointing a pistol at her head, commanded her to "Stand and deliver."

The girl bravely grappled with the villain, but was no match for his superior strength. She struggled heroically, but was thrown violently to the ground, not, however, until she had wrenched the weapon from her assailant's grasp. She screamed, and when some boys who were playing in the vicinity hastened to the scene, the footpad took to his heels and escaped. The girl became unconscious when she reached her home and remained so until last night. She had frequent nervous fits and is very weak.

The boys gave such an accurate description of the footpad that last night the police arrested Charles Farber and took him to the girl's home. As soon as the girl saw him she shrieked in terror, and was seized with another paroxysm of nervousness, which may cause her death. Farber was locked up to await the result of her illness.

Chicago Men in British Hands?

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Three Chicago men, whose admiration for the Boer cause induced them to join the Irish-American Ambulance Corps and hurry to South Africa to aid the burghers, are said to have been captured by the British, and are probably being held as prisoners of war. They are Richard Cahill, Dennis Foley, and Richard Morrissey. The news comes to Chicago in a letter from Richard Barry, a member of Blake's Irish Brigade of Boston.

"JIM CROW" LAW TO BE TESTED

Virginia's Pamunkey Indians Indignant at Being Classed with Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3.—The validity of Virginia's new "Jim Crow" law is to be tested in the highest courts of the State. A case has just been made up, growing out of the refusal of a conductor on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway to permit a guard having a negro prisoner in charge to enter a white coach on that line. The officer insisted upon his right to carry the black convict with him into the coach set apart for the whites. Upon the conductor's refusal to permit this the State guard left the train with his prisoner. The railway company will now carry the case into the courts, where the validity of the law will be passed upon.

The Pamunkey Indians are already raising the question whether they can be legally classed with negroes in assigning them to the coaches given that race. Some of the most aristocratic families in the Old Dominion are proud to claim that they are the descendants of Pocahontas and other historic aborigines. This being the case, the Pamunkey chieftains do not see why the law should place upon members of that tribe the indignity of being classed with negroes when they come to ride on railroads in this State.

The decision in this case will be looked forward to with no little interest.

PLAGUE IN LONDON.

Washington Gets Word that There Have Been Four Cases and Two Deaths —Details Scarce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Marine Hospital Service has received the following telegram from Past Assistant Surgeon Thomas, announcing the outbreak of the bubonic plague in London:

London, Aug. 3.

Surgeon General, Marine Hospital, Washington: There have been four cases of plague and two deaths from plague in London. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Do not think there will be further spread. THOMAS.

The dispatch from Surgeon Thomas gives no details as to the origin of the cases, nor whether they were on shipboard or within the city itself. The Marine Hospital Service authorities say the instructions already given to quarantine officers safeguarding our ports against the disease are ample, and they express confidence that the disease is not likely to reach this country.

At the same time the bare possibility of danger through shipping coming from that port or through possible communication of the disease in ships in the event that the patients had not been under timely surveillance is not overlooked, and quarantine officers will be especially watchful in the enforcement of the regulations.

FOUGHT FIVE BEARS.

Although Suffering from a Broken Leg, Price Kept the Animals at Bay All Night.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, Aug. 3.—William Price of Rio Arriba County, had an exciting encounter with bears on the upper Navajo, near the Colorado line. While riding the range in search of a bunch of sheep, he unexpectedly came upon the half dozen bruins feeding upon his flock. The ranchman killed one of the animals and the others fled.

Price's troubles began when he attempted to load the dead bear on his horse, which became alarmed at its load and kicked Price, breaking his leg near the knee and completing the trouble by running away.

Night came, and with it the remaining five bears, which frequently attacked him, but all through the weary hours Price kept the animals at bay with the butt of his gun, his cartridges having run out. He was aided only by a small collie which accompanied him.

In the morning he was rescued by passing vaqueros in an exhausted condition.

A WOMAN'S ORDEAL.

Drives Ten Miles in an Effort to Save Her Husband's Life.

Special to The New York Life.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Frederick Frey drove ten miles to West Terre Haute at breakneck speed with her unconscious husband at her side, in the hope of reaching a doctor in time to save her husband from bleeding to death.

Frey severed an artery in his ankle while felling a tree. Half way to town he fainted and fell from the buggy. His foot caught in the step, and he was dragged some distance before his wife could stop the horse. Two women who were passing helped her to lift the injured man, and again she started on her mission. Her husband is not expected to recover.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS' THREATS.

William E. Belt Told that He Is a Marked Man.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—"You are a marked man," is the wording of a communication received by William E. Belt, President of the Belt Eye Protector Company, from Chicago Anarchists. To-day Mr. Belt called upon Corporation Counsel Walker, showed him the communication, and asked his advice in the matter.

The trouble with the Anarchists, in which Mr. Belt has become involved, started Wednesday evening at a meeting held by them on the North Side, which was addressed by Lucy Parsons. Mr. Belt interrupted an inflammatory speech which was being made by Mrs. Parsons, and defied the Anarchist gathering surrounding her. A dozen of the men were upon him instantly, but he held them at bay with a revolver, and after a scuffle managed to escape.

COMPANY STORES TO CLOSE.

Glass Manufacturers to Pay Wages in Cash—Blowers Seek an Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Company stores are to be wiped out of existence among the glass factories throughout the country. This was the agreement reached this afternoon at the meeting of the joint National committee of the glass blowers and glass manufacturers, and is a result of the Stowes law forbidding the operation of company stores.

The agreement is to the effect that all employes of glass factories are to receive their entire pay in cash. Hundreds of glass blowers live in houses owned by the glass companies, which have obliged their men to occupy them, deducting the monthly rentals from their wages on pay day. The new agreement permits freedom to the glass blowers in the selection of their homes.

The glassblowers' section of the committee is endeavoring to obtain an increase of 7 per cent. in the wage scale, to restore the rates prevailing before the passage of the Wilson bill. At that time wages were cut 15 per cent. Last year the manufacturers restored 8 per cent., and this year the effort is being made to have the old wages restored.

The reduction of the hours of labor from eight and one-half hours to eight hours was discussed by the committee, but the manufacturers' representatives declined to agree to any change.

Baby Sneezed Itself to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Henry Stark, the eight-months-old child of Mrs. Ada Stark of 576 Sedgwick Street, died to-day at the Polk Street railroad station from a fit of sneezing. Mrs. Stark was preparing to leave for Canada when the child began to sneeze violently. A physician was called, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to relieve the child.

TO DR[AW] P BRYAN IN ILLINOIS

Democr[ats] Hope by Hard Work to [Sa]ve State Ticket.

THE G[ER]MAN VOTE GIVEN UP

Cry of [Im]perialism Fails to Have the Effe[ct] Expected—A McKinley-Alschuler Club.

S[pe]cial to The New York Times.

CHICA[GO], Aug. 3.—The Democrats have realized [that] their plan to get the German vote for [Bry]an with the "imperialism" cry is [a fa]ilure, and they are devoting their energies [to] Alschuler, the Democratic candidate, [in] the hope that they can split the ticket and [elect] him, if the State goes Republican. One of the men who came in today with [a] request for help was Homer J. Tice of [Gr]een View, in the Springfield district. He told Chairman Rowe the Democrats in [Le]nard County, and, in fact, all over his [dis]trict, were working along that line, and [de]cided that the McKinley-Alschuler talk was [mo]roving effective.

Mr. Ti[ce] says the Democrats who are adopting [thi]s plan to save the State ticket say [ope]r there is no hope of placing Illinois [in] the Bryan column. It is realized at the D[em]ocratic headquarters that David Ross, Se[cre]tary of the State Labor Commission, [is] making great progress as a candidate fo[r] Congress, and it is regarded as certain [to] will defeat Ben Caldwell. Congressman [Cal]dwell defeated Major Connelly reported [to] trict, but the miners, who were [ex]pected to be with the Democrats, this time are [fal]ling up for Ross and the Republican [tic]ket.

Along [the] line of the report of Homer Tice co[me]s a report from Aurora and other pa[rts] of the State that the Democrats ar[e] working along the McKinley-Alschuler [li]ne. At Aurora a desperate effort is b[ein]g made to get Editor J. Klein of the W[ee]ksfreund to champion Alschuler while [fa]voring the election of McKinley. Th[e] paper is influential in Kane County, [an]d it is strongly advocating the election [of] McKinley. It is said the Alschuler [has] offered to throw support to Klein fo[r] Mayor at the municipal election if Klein [co]uld support Alschuler, but this offer wa[s] declined.

A McK[in]ley-Alschuler Club is being organized [in] Aurora by friends of the Democratic t[ic]ket, and among those mentioned as [be]hind the movement is John C. Murphy, [la]w partner of Mr. Alschuler.

EX-GO[V.] BOYD OPPOSES BRYAN.

Nebrask[a] Only Democratic Executive Says [Ba]by of Imperialism Is Absurd.

[Spe]cial to The New York Times.

OMAH[A], Neb., Aug. 3.—James E. Boyd, the only Democratic Governor Nebraska ever had, is radically opposed to several of the Bryan[ites'] doctrines. To-day ex-Gov. Boyd, who has been a member of the Democratic National Committee from Nebraska and always stood high in the party councils, in an interview said:

"I have never said I intended to vote for McKinley. I may not vote for Presidential electors at all. With America, imperialism is [no]w a reality. We have been acquiring territory since the Government was founded. [It] is not an empire. To say that no territory is added from time to time will be followed by the proclamation of an Emperor to rule over us is absurd.

"Bryan may deceive some of the people by his fierce[ly] scare[d] cry of imperialism, but the scare will not be of long duration. I myself am opposed to the retention of the Philippines. [If] his Nation should never have attempted to place the whole archipelago under subjection. We should have defined a zone around Manilla, within whose confines every foot of ground should have been proclaimed American territory forever.

"It is [now] too late to inaugurate such a policy. [If] we had been fortified and defended [as] it. Our fleet could and should have held the bay [and] the straits leading to it, giving notice [to] waters [that] America would dominate the of [con]tiguous to Manilla. Our methods of [gov]ernment, education, business, &c., should [not] have been forced upon the inhabitants [of] the zone, including the city of Manilla, [and] it would not have been long before [the] lamp of civil liberty and righteous [gov]ernment would have leavened the whole [mas]s. The Filipinos, seeing our progress [and] the merits of our methods, would [have] fallen into line in emulation.

"It is [now] a policy against [which] attempt[s] which [are] ing [with] will [be] It is [no] it is [too] late to make of it a party issue."

D. BYNUM'S VIEWS.

Believes Republicans Have the Better Chance in Indiana—Attitude of Gold Democrats.

[Spe]cial to The New York Times.

WASH[ING]TON, Aug. 3.—Ex-Representative William D. Bynum of Indiana, who was [Chair]man of the Gold Democratic National [Com]mittee in 1896, said to-day:

"While the Republican Party has the better chance to carry Indiana, the vote will be very close, in fact so close that the result may be determined by the smallest circumstance. The Democratic Party is in better shape than it was four years ago, while the Republican organization will have some trouble in getting its forces in line. The old soldiers are not in a pleasant mood, and there are enough of them in Indiana to turn the election either way. There is some rivalry between local factions in different parts of the State, and there is always more or less apathy in the ranks of a party after a lease of power. All these taken together, must necessarily have considerable effect, no matter how hot the campaign may be."

When asked for his opinion as to the action of the Gold Democrats he said: "Their action it practically ceased to be when it failed to nominate or indorse a ticket. The committee should have declared in favor of aggressive action or closed up its financial affairs and adjourned sine die.

"The hope of the Gold Democrats in the last campaign was that the overwhelming defeat of the free coinage of silver would result in the abandonment of the issue and a reorganization of the party on its former conservative lines. In this they were disappointed. The rehabilitation of the Democratic Party now seems hopeless. It should be elected the organization will be completely under the control of Bryanist influence now dominating it. If he should be defeated the combination will only go to pieces, but the radical wing of the Democratic branch will go with the Populists, leaving the conservative element with but a small fragment."

Of imperialism, Mr. Bynum said: "The withdrawing our forces from the Philippines until order is restored and a government established meets with no support except among politicians. There is a feeling over the Porto Rican tariff measure, but when it was found that the duties provided were all to go to the support of the local Government of Porto Rico the opposition subsided, and I do not think Congress will be asked to revise the tariff at the present session."

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The claim that the Constitution follows the flag was first broached in a different form by Calhoun, when he insisted that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories of New Mexico and California. This claim was ably refuted by Webster, Benton, and others at the time, who insisted that Congress in the enactment of laws for the government of the Territories was in no wise restricted by the limitations of the Constitution.

"Whatever may be the course of speakers, I am certain that voters, when they come to cast their ballots, will think more about the issues that they will about matters that may affect others in distant lands."

CHINA OPENLY DEFIES POWERS

War Councils Prevail—Peace Supporters Executed.

THREATS BY LI AND SHENG

Latter Says Envoys Will Be Killed and Former that No More Messages Will Be Delivered to Them.

According to United States Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, Li-Hung-Chang told the French Consul that because the foreigners were advancing on Peking no messages would be delivered to the envoys.

Both Sheng and the Viceroy of Nanking are reported to have declared officially that the envoys are held as hostages and will be killed if the allies march to Peking.

The rabidly anti-foreign Li-Ping-Hang, who ordered the massacre of missionaries at Pao-ting-Foo, is said to be commanding the troops in Peking.

Mr. Goodnow reports that two pro-foreign members of the Tsung-li-Yamen have been beheaded for urging the preservation of the envoys.

One of those executed was Hsu, former Minister to Russia.

Li-Hung-Chang has been informed that the only prominent supporters of Ching's peace policy are Yung-Lu and Wang-Wen-Shao.

The reports of a massacre of native Christians near Peking are confirmed. The number killed is given as between 10,000 and 15,000.

Gen. Chaffee, through Admiral Remey, sends word that 800 Japanese, scouting ten miles from Tien-Tsin, lost three killed and twenty-five wounded.

This is regarded as proof that the international troops will meet with determined resistance.

The movement for the relief of the Peking legations is said to have been begun last Sunday.

As yet it is uncertain whether all the allies are taking part in the advance or only the Russians and Japanese.

In some quarters it is supposed that it is only a preliminary movement that has taken place, but a Shanghai report says the allies have penetrated thirty-five miles beyond Tien-Tsin.

NO MESSAGES TO ENVOYS.

Chinese Cut Off Communication Because of Allies' Advance—Prominent Peace Supporters Executed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department has made public the following telegram received to-day from the Consul General at Shanghai:

"Shanghai, Aug. 3.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Americans left Chun-King yesterday.

"Li told French Consul to-day no messages will be delivered Ministers because foreigners advancing on Peking.

"Two pro-foreign members of the Tsung-li-Yamen beheaded 27th for urging preservation Ministers, by Li-Ping-Hang, now commanding troops Peking. He ordered Pao-Ting massacre. GOODNOW."

It is learned here that Li-Ping-Hang is a civil official, and well known to all the Chinese officials abroad as one of the most rabid anti-foreign leaders in China. He is a close friend of Prince Tuan, and the association of these two in Peking affairs, with power enough behind them to cause the ignominious death of two high officials, is regarded here as a bad sign.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—News agency dispatches dated at Shanghai, Aug. 2, say the ferocious Li-Ping-Hang, formerly Governor of Shan-Tung, has arrived at Peking with a large following of troops.

On the way north he killed two French priests and many hundred converts.

Li-Hung-Chang is alleged to have sent a message to Peking asking that Li-Ping be kept quiet.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, one of the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen mentioned by United States Consul Goodnow as having been beheaded for pro-foreign tendencies was Hsu-Ching-Cheng, former Minister to Russia. The correspondent says the Empress Dowager ordered his execution on the advice of Li-Ping-Hang.

Li-Hung-Chang has been informed from Peking that Prince Ching's only prominent supporters in his peace policy are Gen. Yung-Lu and Wang-Wen-Shao, President of the Board of Revenue, whose influence is small.

SAY ENVOYS WILL BE KILLED.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, and Sheng, Administrator of Telegraphs and Railways, and Taotai of Shanghai, have both declared officially that the foreign ministers are held by the Chinese Government as hostages, and that if the allies march to Peking they will be killed.

HELPLESS CONVERTS SLAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Nearly all the correspondents confirm the reports of a wholesale massacre of Christians outside Peking, a correspondent of The Daily News giving the number of killed as between 10,000 and 15,000, all defenseless converts.

Imperial troops—so it is stated—did the ghastly work.

FEARFUL BOXER OUTRAGES.

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CHE-FOO, July 29.—Chinese bring many stories of horrible outrages upon native Christians, who have been murdered, tortured, or compelled to renounce their religion. Several have been skinned alive.

The French nuns at Niu-Chwang were deliberately burned alive.

Dr. Ting, a graduate of the American College, refused to renounce Christianity after receiving 2,000 lashes.

RUSSIAN TROOPS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Shanghai correspondents learn that the Russians have been defeated north of Niu-Chwang, and that a Russian force 5,000 strong is endeavoring to relieve the force besieged at Toshi-Chow by 40,000 Chinese and numerous guns.

Four Russian steamers on the Amur River are said to have been sunk or damaged by the Chinese fire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—An official dispatch says Blagovestchensk was again bombarded on Aug. 1. It is added that the Russian steamer Selenga, while assisting in the defense of Algun, was seriously damaged by Chinese shells.

Gen. Grodekoff telegraphs from Khabarovsk, under date of Aug. 1, that fourteen Hotchkiss and ten other guns were captured at Hunghun by the Russians, who, storming the fortress on July 30, drove 4,000 Chinese before them.

ALIENS SAFE ON AUG. 1.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—It is said that a resident of Weston-super-Mare has received a telegram from a nephew in Peking, dated Aug. 1, saying: "Safe in British Legation."

A Che-Foo special dispatch, dated Aug. 1, announces the safety of all the Americans in Peking and the reception of a letter from Dr. Chaltman, dated Peking, July 20, saying that on the previous day Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British Minister, had agreed to a truce provided the Chinese came no closer, and adding:

"We hope this means relief; but, having defeated the Chinese, we are fearful now of treachery. All are exhausted with constant watching, fighting, and digging trenches.

"The greatest credit is due to Mr. Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation, whose military experience and energy are invaluable."

CHE-FOO, July 26.—Chinamen, it is reported, caught a messenger who was trying to leave one of the Peking Legations on July 10 with the following message:

"To Any Foreign Commander: Make all haste if you intend to save us. We can hold out but a few days."

THE ADVANCE ON PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 3, the advancing column of the allies was reported there yesterday to have reached a point thirty-five miles beyond Tien-Tsin.

Nothing from any other point corroborates this statement. In fact, The Standard goes so far as to say that it fears the real advance, apart from preliminary measures, has not yet begun.

The forward movement is said to have been begun on Sunday, July 29. A message from Tien-Tsin of that date says the advance guard of the Russians occupying the Chinese camp and the Japanese pushed up the right bank of the Pei-Ho without opposition.

It was the expectation that the whole of the allied expeditionary force, about 20,000 men, would be on the march by July 31.

Sixteen hundred Americans and 2,300 British are co-operating. It is purposed to follow the river, using boats to carry food, ammunition, and artillery.

The telegraph office at Che-Foo appears to be blocked, and newspaper and official telegrams are subject to indefinite delays.

The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said yesterday in the House of Commons that the Government had no fresh information from China. It was not true, he said, that operations by the allies were delayed by the British contingent. On the contrary, the last information from Gen. Gaselee was to the effect that his troops were ready, and would shortly advance, and that he anticipated the co-operation of the allies.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2.—It is stated that only the Russians and Japanese, 23,000 strong, are starting for Peking.

JAPANESE FORCE ENGAGED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Navy Department this morning received the following cablegram:

Taku, Aug. 3.

Bureau Navigation, Washington:

Chaffee reports that 800 Japanese, scouting toward Pei-Tang, lost three men killed, twenty-five wounded. Enemy in trenches and loopholed houses. REMEY.

Admiral Remey in this report indicates that serious resistance has developed to the progress of the Peking relief column. His advice confirms the opinion of experts here as to the fights already reported near Tien-Tsin being nothing more than the result of reconnoisances. Still, a scouting party 800 strong is no inconsiderable force, and the fact that the Japanese suffered severely is regarded here as proof positive that the relief column will have some lively fighting ahead. At least one severe battle is expected.

In addition to his short message relating to the Japanese check, Gen. Chaffee sent another and a direct cable report this afternoon. The message was withheld from publication by Secretary Root, who declined to make its purport public. It was probably devoted to a recital of Gen. Chaffee's needs in a military way.

TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

the present week, there is also a possibility that Gen. Chaffee's message has some bearing on that subject, though it is evident from his report of this morning that the advance, if started, could not have progressed far beyond Tien-Tsin, as the outpost affair described by him took place only ten miles out of the town.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Tien-Tsin dispatches, dated July 30 tell of an action, which is termed a "reconnaissance between the Japanese and Chinese" two miles beyond the Hsiku Arsenal, in which the Japanese withdrew after suffering about thirty casualties.

DILATORINESS OF ALLIES.

Commanders Accused of Indifference—Japanese an Example to the Europeans.

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TIEN-TSIN, July 25, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—The events at Peking, which might be expected to cast a shadow over the allied forces, are seemingly but slightly regarded here. High officers are entertaining nightly at elaborate dinners, with military bands playing operatic airs.

Foreign residents and friends of the besieged in Peking who came to Tien-Tsin to await news or to accompany the expedition are intensely dissatisfied with the progress of the preparations. They accuse the army of indifference and of magnifying the difficulties to be encountered in reaching Peking.

President Tenney of the Tien-Tsin University, who has volunteered to guide the army to Peking, said to-day:

"This business is not progressing in accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions. Twenty thousand soldiers staying here while women and children of their own race are starving and awaiting massacre eighty miles away, military and naval officers meanwhile wasting time in bickering over petty politics is a sorry spectacle. It will be a dark blot on the reputation of every commanding officer here if the white people in Peking are allowed to perish without a desperate effort to save them."

Dr. Tenney and many others who are acquainted with the conditions think there were sufficient troops here to push forward and pursue the Chinese after the fall of the native city of Tien-Tsin. That the position of the legations demanded that the army take extraordinary risks by scouring the surrounding country and commandeering animals and wagons, and that boats sufficient for purposes of transportation might be improvised, is the prevailing opinion of civilians, and many officers, notably Japanese and Americans, confirm this view.

The comment is made that European officers are too attached to book theories to utilize the resources of the country, and that they would rather stay in Tien-Tsin according to rules than start for Peking without a perfect equipment.

Gen. Dorward of the British forces and other high officers take an optimistic view of conditions at Peking, saying they think the legations will manage to hold out.

On the surface, the best of feeling prevails among officers and soldiers of the several nations represented here. All are fraternizing; but the lack of organization and a supreme commander handicap progress. While people at Tien-Tsin are entirely ignorant of diplomatic negotiations abroad concerning Chinese affairs, the lack of harmony here among the representatives of the powers hinders vigorous action.

The Japanese are giving a splendid exhibition of organization. Their whole machine moves like clockwork. There have been forwarded from Japan small boats or lighters for moving troops and stores, and every regiment is landed quickly and without confusion and started for Tien-Tsin within a few hours after the transport has anchored in the harbor. The management of the Japanese Army and the bravery, spirit, and intelligence of the Japanese troops are a revelation that commands the respect and admiration of all foreign officers.

The heat is intense. The temperature averaged 100 degrees during the week, and yesterday it was 104 degrees.

The disregard of all sanitary regulations by certain troops is a serious menace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A feeling akin to indignation was excited here by the report from Tien-Tsin of the apparent indifference of the commanders there to the critical state of the legationers in Peking.

The War Department officials are satisfied that Gen. Chaffee, at least, is blameless, for he is undoubtedly exercising all his influence with the other commanders to get the column in motion. Meanwhile, the sharp check received by the Japanese scouting party is an indication of what he might experience should he taken the desperate chance of pushing forward alone.

"BRITISH INCOMPETENCE."

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Most of the German papers regret that British incompetence again retards the advance to Peking. Some say that, inasmuch as Great Britain is not ready, the others should proceed without her aid.

One or two journals, alluding to the small German force, say it looks precisely as if the advance were begun without waiting for German reinforcements in order to settle matters before the Germans are on the scene in greater strength. They point out that the allied forces at Tien-Tsin are no stronger now than they were when it was claimed that they were too weak for an advance.

LATEST CHINESE ASSURANCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following was to-day received by the State Department from the United States Consul at Che-Foo:

Che-Foo, Afternoon, Aug. 2.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Just received telegram from Governor of Shan-Tung requesting me to transmit to you the following:

"Have just received telegram dated July 30. Tsung-li-Yamen, stating various Ministers, the German Legation, and others (foreigners) all well; not in distress. Provisions were repeatedly sent. Relations most friendly. Now conferring as to proper measures to protect various Ministers to Tien-Tsin for temporary shelter, which conference will soon be ended. Yuan, Governor." FOWLER.

ANARCHY IN PEKING.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 3.—A letter received by a local Chinaman by the steamer Glenogle, says Cho-Ta, a reformer who escaped from Peking, gave to the writer the following information from the capital up to June 20:

"There were over 100,000 Boxers and Manchu troops in the capital when I left, and numbers more were pouring in from all parts of Pe-chi-Li, Shan-Tung, Shen-Si, and Ho-Nan. Their main objects seemed to be plunder and hatred of foreigners. The gates of Peking were open day and night to permit these reinforcements to enter the city. Those in the city had attacked the foreign legations continuously for ten days, but were repulsed every time, although they managed to set fire to a number of houses adjoining the foreign quarters, therefore leaving the latter considerably exposed. I believe one or two foreign houses had already been destroyed when I left the city. No decent person could get anywhere near the place for fear of being called a foreigner by the mob.

"Not counting the 2,000 or 3,000 converts who have been massacred by the Boxers inside Peking, it was estimated when I left that over 4,000 peaceable citizens had also been slain. The streets ran with blood. It was awful.

"The Tartar and Forbidden Cities were filled to overflowing with Boxers and Manchu troops, which caused a panic among the Princes, Dukes, nobles, and members of the imperial clan and other banners, who were afraid that they also would be plundered as soon as the Boxers got beyond control. So, by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends. They closed the gates and placed strong guards of banner men to prevent further ingress of outsiders. The Tartar City gates are now only opened a couple of hours a day to enable residents to purchase things from the other cities. To show how popular the Boxers are with the Manchus, in front of the palace of each Prince, Duke, and nobleman there are Boxer altars or recruiting places.

"On June 19 Yung-Lu, who had always advocated the suppression of the Boxers, having received dispatches from the Viceroys and Governors south of the Yellow River, urging the same step, thought to back up his policy by quoting the provincial dispatches at the grand council that morning. A great clamor at once arose among the other grand councilors, headed by Prince Tuan and Yang-Tu, who denounced Yung-Lu as a traitor and literally overwhelmed him by their numbers. Finally, in spite of the endeavors of the Empress Dowager to restore order, Prince Tuan and Yang-Yu cried out that they would take all the responsibility of the war against foreigners, and rushed out of the grand council chamber, all decorum and etiquette being thrown to the winds.

"The Empress Dowager left the council chamber in despair and has not been heard of since, nor has the Emperor. They are said to be under the restraint of Prince Tuan's men in the palace. When this was known by the eunuchs and palace officials, they raised the cry, 'Up with the Ta-Tsing dynasty and down with the foreigners,' which was taken up by the populace in the Tartar city. An hour afterward began the reign of Prince Tuan and his followers. We fear greatly for the safety of our Emperor."

TUAN AND TUNG IN CONTROL.

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CHE-FOO, July 26, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—The latest reports from Peking were brought by disaffected officers of the Chinese Army. They are considered reliable. The officers left Peking July 15. They say anarchy had reigned in the city for months, and the streets ran blood, the Chinamen fighting among themselves.

Yung-Lu, Commander in Chief of the Chinese forces, and Prince Ching espoured the cause of the foreigners, and endeavored with the part of the army loyal to them to expel the Boxers. Later, with the majority of the imperial troops under anti-foreign leaders, Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, were victorious. Yung-Lu and Prince Ching, with their followers, were prisoners in the anti-foreign leaders' yamens when the bearers of these reports left Peking.

Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang appeared to control the Government, according to the officers, and issued edicts printed in The Gazette, exhorting the Chinese to kill all foreigners and native Christians. One officer says that there are 16,000 troops in Peking, including Tung's army, and 8,000 more at Yung-Tsun. The soldiery hold all the streets within a mile of the legations. The foreign troops, when the officers left Peking, had burned and abandoned the Chienmen gate. Their ammunition appeared to be failing, their quick-firing guns had been silenced for some days before July 15, and they were using their rifles only when hard pressed. The officers said that every foreign bullet killed a Chinaman.

CHINESE ENVOYS' MEMORIAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—It appears that some misunderstanding has existed as to a St. Petersburg dispatch printed here this morning, saying that the Chinese Minister there and his colleagues in Europe had cabled the Governor of Shan-Tung, demanding that free communication be opened between the Peking Ministers and their respective Governments.

This communication was in fact a joint memorial to the throne concurred in by all Chinese Ministers abroad, including Minister Wu, in Washington. It was forwarded by Minister Yang-Lu at St. Petersburg, because the latter is the Dean of the Chinese diplomatic service. It was transmitted through the Governor of Shan-Tung to be forwarded to Peking.

This action is considered very important as indicating that the Chinese Ministers abroad have at last reached a unanimous conclusion that the situation is no longer to be trifled with. Their action may be regarded as a final effort on their part to influence the home Government, and its outcome is awaited with great interest.

CONGER DISPATCH GENUINE.

Original of the Message of July 18 Sent to Consul Fowler.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The State Department to-day issued the following:

"The State Department has received a dispatch from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Che-Foo, dated at night on the 2d of August, stating that when he learned from the Shanghai papers that doubts were entertained of the genuineness of the Conger cipher telegram, he wired on the 27th to the Governor of Shan-Tung to send him the original by courier.

"The Governor at once complied with his request, sending a special postman, who, by traveling night and day for five days, made the journey which in ordinary times would have required twelve days.

"He delivered to Mr. Fowler the original of the Conger cipher dispatch. It is signed by Mr. Conger, and dated the 17th of July. It is precisely the same as the message received at the State Department, with several words prefixed which came in an unintelligible form to the Chinese Legation here. The dispatch in its complete form says that the members of the American Legation had been besieged for a month in the British Legation.

"Mr. Fowler has no doubt of the genuineness of the dispatch."

Some interesting facts connected with the cipher message have been brought to light by Mr. Fowler's report. It appears that when Minister Wu received the message on July 21, he found that it contained a cipher within a cipher. The Governor of Shan-Tung (Yuan) transmitted with the message a message from the Tsung-li-Yamen, which had in turn transmitted Mr. Conger's message. The latter was in the State Department cipher; the former in the Chinese official cipher.

When Mr. Wu, in deciphering the message, reached the end of the Tsung-li-Yamen's message of transmittal he thought that the several groups of figures following were a portion of the Tsung-li-Yamen's message. As a matter of fact, they were the initial words of Mr. Conger's message, and they were undecipherable by Mr. Wu because they were in the State Department cipher. Instead of beginning: "In British Legation," &c., Mr. Conger's message really began: "We have been for a month in the British Legation," &c.

Another fact developed is that the message was signed "E. H. Conger, July 17." Many persons had supposed that, while the message was genuine, it was one written by Mr. Conger long before, and that it had been fraudulently dated by the Chinese officials. Now it appears that either the Tsung-li-Yamen or Yuan did date it July 18. It is thought that this date was accurate, and that while Mr. Conger actually wrote his dispatch on July 17 and put it in cipher ready for transmission at the first opportunity, the message did not leave Peking until the following day.

LI GETS AMERICA'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Consul General Goodnow to-day cabled word to Secretary Hay that he delivered to Li-Hung-Chang the Secretary's answer to Li's suggestion that the attack on Peking be deferred in consideration of the opening of free communication with the foreign Ministers.

Li-Hung-Chang made no positive comment upon the answer, but immediately began to advance suggestions looking to further negotiations on the same point.

BITTERNESS AGAINST LI.

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CHE-FOO, July 29.—An intensely bitter feeling prevails against Li-Hung-Chang. The papers denounce the honor paid to him at Hongkong and Shanghai, and call him the most corrupt anti-foreign official in China.

They express the belief that he proposes to save China from the penalty of her acts by embroiling the powers.

OFFERS AMNESTY TO BOXERS.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—Li-Hung-Chang is preparing a proclamation granting virtual amnesty to Boxers on condition that they cease creating disturbances.

THE BRITISH OFFER TO JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In connection with the statement from London, published this morning, that Great Britain tendered financial assistance to Japan for her Chinese campaign, it can be stated with authority that this offer was made many weeks ago, and was declined at that time by Japan in the same friendly spirit that it was made.

It is well understood that Japan, while a prosperous and progressive country, is not over rich in actual treasury assets. Taxation is light, and the legislative body is quite as jealous of any expansion in the annual budget as is Congress in its most economical moods. The offer of Great Britain to aid Japan financially in the present emergency was well timed, but it is understood that Japan replied that all her financial arrangements for the campaign had been consummated, and that she was prepared to do her part without outside assistance.

The Japanese army, even on a peace footing, numbers 142,000 men, and is particularly well adapted to the exigencies of a Chinese campaign. The soldiers are much the same type as the Ghurkas, those wiry little hill men who are the backbone of Great Britain's native Indian troops. They live largely on rice compressed in balls, with a little meat and sufficiency of condiments, so that the regular army ration is almost as compact as the expensive emergency ration which is now a feature of the commissariat of all modern armies.

Kaiser Thanks Steamship Employes.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug. 3.—Emperor William conferred decorations upon employes of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Steamship Lines, thanking them for the devotion and self-sacrifice they exhibited in loading the transports for China, in which service, the Emperor declared, they had proved themselves men of honor. "Devoid of honor," said his Majesty, "is the man who does not stretch out a helping hand to his country in her hour of need."

Kaiser's Gift of Stomach Protectors.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A detachment of six men from the Kaiserin's Regiment, about to start for China, received personally from Emperor William photographs of his Majesty and stomach protectors.

DEMAND PUNISHMENT OF CHINA.

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CHE-FOO, July 29, via Shanghai, Aug. 2.—Public opinion and the foreign press at the treaty ports are alarmed at the possibility that the Chinese will prevail upon the powers to consent to the establishment of peace without inflicting punishment befitting the Chinese Government's crime.

Officials, persons engaged in commercial pursuits, and missionaries of all nationalities are remarkably united. They believe Peking should be destroyed as an object lesson, and that if the dynasty is continued it should be forced to establish the capital at some accessible city, the Americans suggesting Nanking. This is considered important, as the Chinese always believed that China defeated the powers in 1860 because the capital remained intact.

It is also thought that guarantees to prevent excessive armament should be demanded, and that China should be compelled, publicly and definitely, to renounce the fiction that the foreign Ministers are representatives of tributary powers. There is also a strong demand for unusual punishment, like the destruction of the Kings' tombs.

The American and British missionaries advocate this programme.

All foreigners believe that the Chinese Government engineered the outbreaks, and is trying to call off its troops after the downfall of Tien-Tsin and the receipt of reports that the powers are sending armies to China. A German Legation telegram, saying that the bombardment of the legations ceased on July 17, supports this theory. The foreigners think that the Ministers who suffered should, if rescued, conduct the settlement with the Government for the effect it would have on the populace.

Confirms Report of Shan-Si Massacre.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The French Consul General at Shanghai, M. de Bezaure, in a dispatch dated Aug. 2, states that many missionaries of different nationalities have been massacred in the Province of Shan-Si.

MINISTER WU CALLS ON MR. HAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The absence of the Chinese Minister from the State Department yesterday, in spite of the fact that it was diplomatic day, taken in conjunction with the exceedingly sharp note of Secretary Hay which the State Department made public, was the subject of speculation.

Minister Wu explained his absence on the ground that he had no news to communicate, and his appearance at the department this morning was awaited with considerable interest.

The Minister came in the course of the morning, imperturbable as usual. His interview with Secretary Hay was exceedingly brief, the shortest, in fact, in the whole course of the present excitement.

Navy to Help in Landing Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Navy Department to-day issued an order for the co-operation of its officers with the officers of the army in landing and transporting troops destined for Chinese service. This revives the situation that existed in Cuba, when Shafter's Army Corps was landed largely through the efforts of the navy.

It is thought in the department that the navy can lend considerable assistance to Gen. Chaffee's troops, not only aiding their debarkation, but possibly in furnishing them boat transportation if a move is made along the Pei-Ho.

American Post Office in China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The first American Post Office ever established on the continent of Asia will be opened on Aug. 25. Postmaster General Smith's order establishing it was published to-day. It is to be a military station, and is to be known as "Military Postal Station No. 1, China." The order establishing it directs that it shall have facilities for the transaction of money-order and registration business, the sale of postal supplies, and the receipt and dispatch of mails.

To Transship Troops from the Sumner.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Adjutant General received a cable message from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, this morning saying that he had arranged for the transport Indiana to meet the transport Sumner at Nagasaki and take her men and supplies at once to Taku. The Sumner left San Francisco on July 17, with Gen. Barry and part of the Fifteenth Infantry. Gen. Barry is ordered to report to Gen. Chaffee for temporary service in China. The Sumner is due at Nagasaki in about two weeks. There will be no delay in the dispatch to China of the troops on this vessel, but they hardly will be available for active operations much before the end of the month.

Cabinet Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day. It lasted about an hour. The Remey dispatch telling of the check to the Japanese scouting column and the Fowler dispatch were discussed.

Mr. Hay Goes to New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Second Assistant Secretary Adee is to act as Secretary of State for a few weeks during the absence of Secretary Hay, who left Washington this afternoon to visit his family at their Summer home at Sunapee Lake, N. H.

Reformers May Start Revolution.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Express announces the arrival there from San Francisco of Homer Lee, for some time secret agent in the United States of the Society for the Reformation of the Chinese Empire. He has with him £60,000, which "will presumably be utilized in connection with the revolutionary movement against the Empress Dowager, a movement quiescent since 1898, until within the last few weeks."

The New Cable to Taku.

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CHE-FOO, July 29.—A cable is being laid between Che-Foo and Taku. The land line between Che-Foo and Shanghai is managed and operated by Chinamen, and is inefficient. The line is overcrowded with work, and business is in hopeless confusion. Messages over the line are public property. There should be a cable between Che-Foo and Shanghai, managed by foreigners, so as to give satisfactory service.

MORE MISSIONARIES FLEE.

An undated cable from the Rev. Spencer Lewis of the West China Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was received by the American Board of that Church yesterday. The message states that the missionaries at Chung-King, in the Province of Sschuen, which comprises the West China Mission, have started to Shanghai.

Dr. Leonard, the Corresponding Secretary of the board, says that the journey from Chung-King, which is 1,600 miles from Shanghai, above the rapids in the Yangtse River, will be an extremely hazardous undertaking, as the river is lined with Chinese forts all along its course.

The missionaries in the West China field are:

The Rev. Olin Cady and wife, the Rev. J. H. Burnett and wife, the Rev. Wm. Canright and wife, the Rev. Jacob Pratt and wife, and Dr. H. L. Canright and wife.

In the party are also the following missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society: Miss Helen Galloway, Miss Clara Collier, and Miss Ella Manning.

When the press dispatches announced the danger of the situation in the island of Hainau the Presbyterian Board cabled its missionaries at that station to withdraw from the interior. The cable was sent to the Rev. W. M. Campbell of the Kiung-Chow station. Yesterday the following reply was received by the Board:

Nodoa arrived; Hainau quiet. Ladies Hongkong.

The cable means that the party is at Nodoa and that affairs in Hainau are quiet. There were fifteen missionaries of the Presbyterian Church at the Hainau station.

Gen. Wilson and Mr. Rockhill Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamer American Maru sailed this afternoon for the Orient, via Honolulu. There are a number of prominent passengers on board, including Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, who arrived from Cuba last night, and W. W. Rockhill, Commissioner from the United States to China. Gen. Wilson is under orders to report to Major Gen. Chaffee, and is accompanied by his aides, Lieuts. James H. Reeves and G. H. Turner.

Baptist Missionaries Safe.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. Rhoades of the Baptist Publication Society, at 182 Fifth Avenue, received word yesterday that all the Baptist missionaries of Eastern Central China were safe in Shanghai. A message to this effect was cabled to the headquarters of the American Baptist Missionary Union in Boston, and forwarded by the Rev. W. S. Sweet.

POISONED BY MUSHROOMS.

Norris Victims Did Not Eat Toadstools —A New Peril for Gourmands.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—It was developed at the inquest upon the members of the Norris family, three of whom died yesterday at Harvey, Ill., supposedly from eating toadstools, that they were in fact poisoned by mushrooms and not by toadstools. It was shown that the family ate mushrooms of the finest quality and not toadstools at all. Robert Martin, a mushroom expert, testified that in his opinion the poisoning was caused by a small black bug which he said he had found recently making its home in the top of mushrooms.

"I do not know, of course," he said, "that the Norris family was poisoned in this way, but they certainly ate mushrooms, and not toadstools. A while ago I found some of these bugs in mushrooms, and noticed that they exuded a viscous fluid, which surrounded them as they lay in the mushroom. I placed the bugs and the portion of the mushroom immediately surrounding them in a saucer of milk, fed the milk to a cat, and in two hours the cat was dead."

Mr. Martin showed several of the bugs, which he had taken from mushrooms. Several professional men, well versed in entomology, said they had heard of such a bug in South America, where it makes its home in certain plants and causes the death of any animal which eats the foliage. None of them had heard of the insect in this country.

The physician in charge of the case testified that the family was poisoned by "eating mushrooms," and the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that "poison taken in with mushrooms caused death."

SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS SAFE.

Suffered Great Privations—Prins Willem's Cargo May Be Saved.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Aug. 3.—The passengers and mail from the Dutch steamer Prins Willem I., which went ashore on the east side of the Island of Inagua Tuesday, July 31, have been landed here by the steamer Alps. Several of the crew went ashore on Inagua, and others, with the passengers, went to the Island of Mariguana.

It is probable that the most of the wrecked steamer's cargo will be saved. The passengers lost most of their baggage and suffered great privations on the Island of Mariguana before they were taken off by the Alps.

BREAKER INJURES BATHER.

Boston Woman's Spine Hurt in Surf at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 3.—Mrs. K. Twing, a resident of Boston and who is spending the Summer at this place, was painfully injured in the surf while bathing this morning. While she was in the water an immense breaker struck her. She seemed so badly injured that she was taken to the emergency hospital, where it was found that she had sustained a severe concussion of the spine in the region of her neck. She also received several contusions of the face, and was in great agony until injections of morphine were given her.

After being treated at the hospital Mrs. Twing was removed to 1,000 Fifth Avenue, where three physicians attended her.

LIFE SAVERS RESCUE BOY.

Fell in a Creek and Was Resuscitated After Hard Work.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 3.—John Herbert, the four-year-old son of Cable Herbert, was rescued from drowning yesterday by John Brower and William Newman, two life-savers. The boy was playing about Duck Creek, while his mother and sister were in bathing. Suddenly the two women were startled to hear the boy cry for help and rushed to the spot where he had fallen in. They called loudly for help.

The two life guards succeeded in rescuing the little fellow and he was taken to the life-saving station. The two men worked over the boy for some time and finally succeeded in bringing him back to life. The lad was taken home, and to-day is much improved.

SUES ARMY OFFICER FOR $50,000.

Washington Woman Alleged Breach of Promise to Marry.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Miss Ella M. Platt, an artist of this city, to-day instituted a suit at law in the District Supreme Court for $50,000 damages for breach of promise against Major George A. Armes, a retired United States Army officer. The defendant has gained some National notoriety in several ways, once by tweaking the nose of Gen. Beaver, then Governor of Pennsylvania, and another time by a controversy with War Department officials.

The suit alleges breach of promise to marry, practice of deception, and the commission of personal assault on the plaintiff. Among other things it alleges that he deceived her in making her believe that the signing of an agreement reciting that "They hereby became man and wife," constituted a valid marriage. She avers that after she discovered the alleged deception he refused to marry her.

PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR CANTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President McKinley left the city this evening on his return to Canton to resume his vacation. Accompanying him were Charles G. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, and Secretary Cortelyou. The party occupied the private car Grassmere, which was attached to the regular evening express leaving here at 7:45 o'clock.

Secretaries Root and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, and Gen. Corbin were at the station to say good-bye. They went aboard the train with the Chief Executive and remained until it started, each having to jump off while the train was moving. The President came to the station with Mr. Dawes. There were the usual number of persons around and the usual guard of police officers and detectives were on hand to see that nothing befell the President.

Stung by a Hornet and Died.

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 3.—An unusual fatality is reported from the village of Woodsville, ten miles east from here. Frank Burdon, a farmer, seventy years of age, while mowing, was stung by a black hornet and died four hours afterward. A physician was called, but he failed to reach the man in time to relieve his sufferings.

Sleeping Man's Fall Fatal.

Alexander Ostrvans, living on the fifth floor of 406 East Twelfth Street, while asleep in bed at his home yesterday, rolled to the pavement and [illegible]

POLICEMAN KILLS FRIEND

Prominent Citizen of Norfolk, Va., Is Shot Dead.

Capt. Prince t[illegible] Assailant and No Reason Is As[illegible]gned for the Deed—Gives Himself Up.

NORFOLK, [illegible], Aug. 3.—Charles J. Cannon, a prominent citizen and local politician, who was [illegible] for this district, was shot and killed on the street by Assistant Chief of Police M. H. Prince shortly before noon to-day. No cause for the [illegible]ed is assigned by Capt. Prince or his [illegible]ends, and the killing is a mystery. The [illegible]o men were thought to be the closest of [illegible]nds, socially and politically, Mr. Cannon having been one of Prince's chief workers [illegible] the latter's recent canvass for the position [illegible] of Police.

Capt. Prince [illegible]nd Cannon met on Main Street, between [illegible]he Custom House and the Citizens' Bank [illegible]uilding, at 11:30 this morning. The former [illegible]placed his arm about Mr. Cannon's shoul[illegible]rs, and the two walked to the side of the [illegible] Post Office, some thirty feet from the [illegible]eet, where they talked together for several [illegible]l minutes. Witnesses say Capt. Prince [illegible]ddenly drew his revolver and fired at M[illegible] Cannon five times, thrice after he fell.

After firing [illegible] fourth shot Capt. Prince walked severa[illegible]feet from Mr. Cannon's prostrate body [illegible] and then, turning quickly, went back an[illegible] fired the last bullet left in his revolve[illegible] into Cannon's head. He surrendered hi[illegible]self to a police officer and walked to Po[illegible] Headquarters. Cannon died almost i[illegible]antly. He leaves a wife and five childr[illegible].

At a special [illegible]eeting of the Police Board this afternoon [illegible]rince was suspended from the force. As [illegible] shooting was on Government prope[illegible], the Government is moving to secure ju[illegible]sdiction in the case. Local Government of[illegible]ials have served a warrant on Prince, an[illegible] it is understood he is a United States [illegible]isoner.

GIRL PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Can Speak No English—Thought to be an Accomplished Thief.

Detective Ser[illegible]s. Crystal and Stringer of Capt. McCluskie's staff took into custody late yesterday afternoon Katie Schwertag, a sixteen-year-old girl, who gave her address as 245 Br[illegible]ome Street. She was caught in the act of t[illegible]ing money from the pocket of Miss J. Tov[illegible] of 210 West Forty-fourth Street, as the [illegible]tter was boarding a Sixth Avenue car a[illegible] Twenty-third Street.

For several [illegible]lays the detectives have been looking [illegible] a girl answering the description of th[illegible] prisoner, who had been accused by the [illegible]orekeepers in the shopping district of ste[illegible]ing money and valuables from the pock[illegible]s of their customers. Yesterday they [illegible]iced the Schwertag girl, and "trailed" [illegible]her as she made her way from store to [illegible]ore, and they say they saw her follow a [illegible]man from the sidewalk to a [illegible] and deftly take two one-dollar bills fr[illegible] her pocket.

The detective[illegible] stepped up to the girl and placed her un[illegible]r arrest. Just as they did so she droppe[illegible] a pocketbook in the street. This contained [illegible]5.40 in bills and silver and a card bearing [illegible]he name of Mrs. Ferdinand De Wigner, 1[illegible] Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. A small [illegible]urse was also found upon her, but it co[illegible]ained nothing of value.

To Sergt. Pf[illegible] before whom she was arraigned, the [illegible]irl did little but weep. She can speak no [illegible]nglish, being a Russian immigrant, only [illegible]ecently landed. The police believe, howe[illegible]r, that she is an accomplished pickpo[illegible]t, and that she has been plying her [illegible]e with much success for some time in t[illegible] big stores in the shopping district.

REPORT OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

654 Arrests M[illegible]de in Last Year—$58,000 in Co[illegible]terfeits Captured.

WASHINGT[illegible]N, Aug. 3.—The thirty-fifth annual report [illegible] the Secret Service Division, submitted [illegible] Secretary Gage by Chief Wilkie to-day, [illegible]howing 654 arrests during the year, wit[illegible] 218 convictions, 258 cases awaiting actio[illegible] of the courts, and four fugitives from jus[illegible]ce. Missouri had the largest number [illegible] cases, 78, Pennsylvania was second w[illegible] 63, New York third with 52, Indiana ha[illegible] 51, and Texas 40. Of the persons arrest[illegible]d, 454 were born in the United States, [illegible]0 in Italy, 20 in Germany, 13 in Ireland, [illegible] while the remainder represented all par[illegible] of Europe and Asia.

The counterf[illegible]t money captured and secured by the [illegible]vision amounted to $55,000, of which $33,0[illegible] was in notes and $22,000 in coin. The [illegible]ptured plates for the printing of counte[illegible]feit notes numbered 200, while 26 steel [illegible]es and 300 pairs of molds for the manu[illegible]acture of counterfeit gold and silver co[illegible] were secured. Ten new counterfeit no[illegible]es made their appearance during the yea[illegible], though only five of them were deceptive enough to be considered dangerous, and the makers of all but one of these notes were arrested.

Cuba and Porto Rico, which were visited by agents of the service, were found to be comparatively free from counterfeits.

In view of the fact that repeated arrests and convictions do not seem to act as a complete deterrent to criminals who make counterfeiting their specialty, Chief Wilkie recommends an amendment to the revised statutes which shall provide for the addition of five years to the sentence of the court for a second conviction, ten years upon a third conviction, and a life sentence upon a fourth conviction.

A pleasant acknowledgment is made of the co-operation which has been received from the local authorities all over the United States the assistance thus received having simplified the work of the division in many instances, and having been productive of satisfactory general results.

WOMEN HURT IN COLLISION.

Cab Strikes Their Carriage and They Are Thrown Out.

A carriage in which were seated May Smith and Annie Miller, two young women, who said they lived in North Bergen, N. J., while out driving last evening were thrown from the vehicle at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue by coming in collision with a cab driven by Edward L'Hommedieu of 300 West Twenty-fifth Street, and containing Detective Forget of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The cab is owned by Liveryman Roth of the Fifth Avenue Hotel stables. The women were driving west in Fourteenth Street and L'Hommedieu was going south on Fifth Avenue.

At the intersection of the street and avenue the two horses were brought to a stop, and then, after a moment of hesitancy, started again. The cab, which was the heavier of the two vehicles, struck the carriage, throwing its occupants to the pavement and damaging the vehicle.

Policeman Williams of the West Thirtieth Street Station was on the scene, and took the entire party to the station house. L'Hommedieu said that his employer would, no doubt, pay for the damage, and no complaint was made against him by the women. The women did not receive medical attendance, their injuries being of a slight nature.

TAMPA'S YELLOW FEVER CASES.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 3.—Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer, is on his way here from Key West. He is accompanied by Dr. O. J. H. White of the Marine Hospital Service, and will arrive in Tampa to-morrow morning. On his arrival Dr. Porter will make a thorough inspection of the situation and as soon as possible make a report.

Dr. Weedon, State Physician in charge here until the arrival of Dr. Porter, gave out a statement this afternoon that there has been one death and two additional cases, three in all, from yellow fever. The source of the disease is not known.

Sloop Yacht Pinto Adrift.

The 40-foot sloop yacht Pinto was found drifting ashore at Bath Beach, at the foot of Bay Twentieth Street early yesterday morning. The yacht was picked up by Capt. Michael McDonald of the steam yacht Isabel, who towed it to the Captain's pier, where she lay all day vainly awaiting an owner. No one was aboard the sloop. Only three suits of men's clothes were found, together with the usual yachting supplies aboard. The Bath Beach police [illegible]

COPPER KING'S STORY.

He Tells the History of the Financing and Development of the Mines in This Country.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Journal.

Thomas W. Lawson, among the half dozen of the richest men in America, known in the world of finance as the Copper King, gave to The Journal the history of the copper development in this country, and for the first time, as he said, he gave the true version of his purchase of a flower for $30,000 that became known as the "Mrs. Lawson pink."

Mr. Lawson is a very handsome man, standing over six feet in height, built like an athlete, and with features clear cut. Although he has been in the turmoil of Wall Street, New York, and State Street, Boston, for thirty years, he looks like a man of forty-five. Although he made $30,000,000 in a year and a half, as he said, and lost $1,000,000 in a few hours, and made $1,000,000 while he slept, there is not a line of care on his face, and his eyes look as if they never missed a night's rest.

"I came away from the East to forget business," he said. "You know, my home, Boston, is the home of copper investments. For fifty years that has been the only speculation that the Bostonian indulged in. The only way he gambles in a big way is in his coppers. Chicago gambles in wheat, New York in stocks, running horses, cards; but old Boston has never weaned away from copper. The old Boston chap doesn't think it is gambling to dabble in copper stocks.

"Many years ago Boston laid the foundation of its present wealth through Michigan copper, and Calumet and Hecla is the cause of Boston's wealth to-day. In this early day copper was practically unknown outside of Boston.

"For several years I had been conducting an investigation in the copper industry. I found that it would be a solid, tangible industry, one of the greatest in the world. I found that one pound of copper, which any one could take out of the ground for 6 or 7 cents, could be sold at its place of consumption for 12 and 14 cents. In other words, I found that there was a profit of 100 per cent. I figured out that it was an enormous legitimate industry. When I learned this I looked around to find why large capital had not been invested in it.

"I learned that the big investors in America regarded it as a gambling game and would not touch it, and that the Boston men had educated them to that belief. This led me to believe that the copper industry itself made a return of 100 per cent, and that it was as safe and sure an investment as the 6 to 8 per cent. in steel; second, that I could interest capital in the working copper mines of the United States.

HARD WORK TO PERSUADE.

"So I started out to educate capitalists to my way of thinking. I did not attempt to interest them in the undiscovered or undeveloped mines, as is being done to-day. I went to five or six men who control more than that number of millions, and said:

"'If you let me go out and invest $100,000,000 in improved copper mines I will bring you back stocks of ownership that have copper enough ahead so that you can go and see the stored-up dividends to make it absolutely sure that the earnings will continue indefinitely and give returns of 25 to 40 per cent. on the investment. That being so and we find that we have $100,000,000 invested in such property, we can educate the investors of the world as to the safety and legitimacy of the investment, and immediately the result will be brought about that capital will compete for the ownership of the property until it has run the return from 25 to 40 per cent. to 5 or 7, and therefore when this is accomplished the property can be recapitalized on the basis of its remodernization, and the $100,000,000 will swell into $500,000,000.'

"This talk I had with the men of many millions just four years ago. H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller, Standard Oil kings, said:

"'Lawson, you must be crazy.'

"But I told them to investigate and think it over. So after they had given the matter exhaustive research they came to my way of thinking, and to-day I can say that I absolutely demonstrated I was right in every word I said.

"Then you could have gone into the market and purchased Montana at $50 a share and it had just risen from 25. You could purchase Anaconda at $20, Calumet and Hecla at $225, and others in the same proportion. To-day Montana is stiffer at 300 than it was then at 50. Anaconda, with its 1,200,000 shareholders, is stronger at 40 than it was then at 20. Calumet and Hecla is in greater demand at 730 than it was at 225; so the increase of these three pieces of property alone was: Montana, $45,000,000; Anaconda, $48,000,000; Calumet and Hecla, $73,000,000, an aggregate of $166,000,000.

"These men of wealth and I started in a broad, systematic way—no speculation or boom, but in an earnest effort to put the industry on a basis commensurate with its worth, having the standard of capital and modern methods. Now then to bring this property into the eyes of the world I paid $

BRYAN MEN FAVOR COLER FOR GOVERNOR

Leading State Democrat on Advantages to National Ticket.

FLOUTS TAMMANY OPPOSITION

Belief Expressed that Controller's Candidacy Would Compel Republicans to Withdraw Odell's Name.

The nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor is much more than a possibility. Many visitors at Democratic State headquarters yesterday discussed the matter with Executive Chairman McGuire, but none of them would speak for publication.

One of the most prominent Democrats in the State, whose name cannot be given, said:

"Now look at the situation: Bryan is generally regarded as a radical. Mr. Coler is concededly conservative. Now, with Bryan at the head of the ticket and Coler as the nominee for Governor, we unite the two elements and get the support of all for both candidates. Bryan and Coler are the strongest possible ticket the Democrats can name.

"It is said that Tammany will not permit Coler's nomination; Tammany has been beaten at State Conventions and can be beaten again. Then there is talk that Coler would not accept a nomination. He will accept if the offer is properly made. Show me the man who would refuse a nomination as Governor in this State if there were any prospects of success.

"In my opinion if Coler is named for Governor Bryan will have to be defeated by nearly 100,000 votes to insure the defeat of Coler. If the Republicans believed—and the belief is growing on them—that Coler is to be our Gubernatorial nominee, Mr. Odell would soon drop out of the list of probabilities and a more independent man of the Roosevelt stamp would be taken up. But I don't think that man would be Schieren of Brooklyn. Odell is an excellent gentleman and all like him, but there are thousands of voters in this State who, if Coler were his opponent, would support the latter. They would do this not because they have anything against Odell, the man, but they have against the machine and system of which he is an admitted representative.

"We have an advantage in one way. The Republicans will hold their convention in advance of us, and much can be accomplished in a short time. I consider Coler the logical candidate, and believe the Democratic State Convention will name him."

Chairman McGuire was in excellent spirits yesterday. When an attendant called for money to purchase stamped envelopes the Chairman produced a roll of bills of imposing size.

"Oh, we have money," he said with a smile as he noticed the reporter's astonishment.

"What did you do at Long Branch yesterday?" the reporter asked him.

"Oh, I saw Senator Murphy," he replied. "You know he was once Chairman of the Executive Committee, and I wanted all the benefits of his experience in that line. Then, too, Senator Hill was Executive Chairman years ago. A man in my position cannot learn too much. This is a hard campaign, but I am going to do my level best to elect the ticket."

"Have you had many callers to-day?"

"Some, and they bring most encouraging news."

"Was Elliot Danforth here?"

"Yes."

"Did he criticise you for some remarks you are alleged to have made about Coler?"

"He did not; that report is a stupid lie."

"Did you see ex-Senator Hill yesterday?"

"No. I saw him here this week."

"Well, what news have you?"

"I got a very encouraging letter from Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, son of the late ex-Speaker. He was on the stump for McKinley in 1896. He has offered us his services this year, and I think we will accept them."

"What else have you to give out?"

"Major Gen R. T. Avery of Brooklyn was here. He was a Republican for forty years. He lost a leg at Lookout Mountain. He is bitterly opposed to imperialism, and has offered to contribute money and to go on the stump. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, and is going to organize a number of old soldiers who have voted the Republican ticket, in Bryan's service."

"Did any others call?"

"Why, yes. H. W. Cornell, a son of the ex-Governor, and Dr. Montague R. Leverson have been to me and announced their intention of supporting Bryan."

"Have you anything to say on the programme for next week?"

"Yes, we will string eight $500 Bryan and Stevenson banners on Broadway between Thirtieth Street and the Brooklyn Bridge. Don't forget that we intend to hustle in this campaign, and we will make a great bid for the young men with their first votes."

"What are you doing up the State?"

"Working all the time, and the people are growing quite enhusiastic. We are trying to arrange a joint debate for Troy on imperialism and trusts. We want Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia to meet ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri on those issues."

Mr. McGuire will go to Syracuse to-day after attending Congressman Daly's funeral in Hoboken. He will not return until the latter part of next week.

Chairman Frank Campbell is expected at headquarters on Monday to run the machine until Mr. McGuire returns.

The State Committee will flood the country with the story of Senator Hanna's alleged dig at ex-Speaker Reed, wherein he is reported to have said: "Reed can suit if he wants to. We won't urge him to speak."

ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE'S HOME.

Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men Lease the Revere House.

The Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League yesterday secured a lease of the Revere House, at Broadway and Houston Street, for the campaign. It will be fitted up at once, and as soon as ready noonday meetings will be held. A large Bryan and Stevenson banner will be raised. Another large banner for the Commercial Travelers will be swung across Fourth Avenue in front of the Union Square Hotel.

There were many visitors at the headquarters yesterday. Secretary Hoge was kept busy opening a large mail. One letter was from Henry Colton, a commercial traveler who has just made a tour of Illinois. He said:

"The drift is strongly in favor of the Democrats. In a farming locality near Peoria a club of 103 members has been formed, composed entirely of former Republicans. Trusts and imperialism are responsible for their change."

TOWNE TO WITHDRAW.

Stevenson's Name to Replace His on the Populist Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—At Democratic Headquarters to-day it was said positively that Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, Populist nominee for Vice President, will, within two weeks, withdraw from the ticket, and it is now certain the name of Adlai E. Stevenson will be substituted for Towne's by the Populist National Committee. Mr. Towne left Chicago last night for Colfax, Iowa, where he delivers a speech to a Populist gathering to-day. He declined to make a statement as to his intentions, and refused to submit to an interview, but it can be announced with authority that his mind is made up, and that the change will be made in the Populist National ticket within ten days or two weeks.

Mr. Towne will write a letter declining the nomination and setting forth his reasons. This letter will be written at Duluth and addressed to the Populist National Committee. In a few days that committee will be called together by Chairman Marion Butler, and while it will not be so stated, it will be understood the purpose of the meeting is to receive Mr. Towne's declination.

Under the arrangements made since the Kansas City and Sioux Falls Conventions, Mr. Stevenson's name will be substituted by the Populist National Committee and both Democratic and Populist tickets will then read alike.

BRYAN'S SPEECH FINISHED.

Address to be Given at Indianapolis Will Be Almost Entirely on Imperialism.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 3.—William J. Bryan to-day concluded the writing of his speech to be made at Indianapolis next Wednesday in accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He spent almost the entire day on this work, giving no time to callers. The speech is about 8,000 words in length.

Mr. Bryan has adhered to his original intention of devoting the speech almost entirely to the question of imperialism. In following this course he pursued the general plan adopted in 1896 of giving especial attention in his notification speech to the subject made paramount by the Democratic platform, the other subjects being left to be dealt with in the letter of acceptance, to be given out later.

After the Indianapolis meeting Mr. Bryan probably will be engaged at Chicago the greater part of a week, the entire time to be given to conferences with leaders of all the forces supporting him.

Vice Chairman Edmiston of the Populist National Committee to-day issued a call to the Executive Committee of that party to meet in Chicago on the day following the Indianapolis meeting. Mr. Edmiston declined to state the purpose of this meeting, but there is little doubt that its principal object is to confer with Mr. Bryan and other leaders, possibly with a view to deciding what course shall be pursued with reference to Charles A. Towne's candidacy for the Vice Presidency.

CROKER'S DAY AT SARATOGA.

Saw No Politicians and Did Not Even Attend the Races.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—So far Richard Croker, who is the guest of Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, at Chateau Ophelia, on Lincoln Avenue, appears to be paying more attention to rest and quiet than to politics.

No callers of note were seen on the spacious piazza of the Scannell cottage to-day or this evening. Many Democratic politicians are expected here within the next two or three days, when conferences, plazza and otherwise, are likely to become unmerous.

It was expected that Mr. Croker would visit the race track this afternoon, but he failed to do so. He and the Commissioner passed the racing hours of the afternoon at Saratoga Lake, where they had dinner at Moon's Lake House, a well-known roadhouse.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Reports Received at Democratic Headquarters at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Representative James D. Richardson, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, arrived at headquarters to-day and took charge. The Democrats are already receiving many reports from the Middle West and are fairly busy. Some optimistic reports are received from local leaders in Illinois, mostly to the effect that the bolters of 1896 are back in the fold. One in Ford County reports Republican accessions. Most of the reports are from Republican counties and do not promise more than the cutting down of the Republican majority.

Reports from Indiana indicate a lack of interest in the campaign. Representative Robinson of that State asserts that the bolters of 1896 are coming back. In Boone County, which is always doubtful, there is fusion between Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, and the Democrats expect to carry it. There are favorable reports from Benton County, which is Republican.

Webster Davis's work in the West pleases the Democratic leaders, who say that his speech at Fort Scott, entitled "Only a Farmer" is being widely circulated in Kansas. Davis is talking against trusts as well as against the Administration policy in regard to the Transvaal.

F. Downing of Washington, President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, visited Democratic headquarters to-day and announced that he would go on the stump in Irish districts. Downing has hitherto been a Republican and says he has left the party because it has departed from its high ideals and threatens the ultimate downfall of the Republic.

Representative Cooper declares that whatever apathy may exist in Indiana, there is none in New York. He says that while he was there looking over the ground he became convinced that Hill and Croker would work in harmony.

Congressional Dead-Lock Broken.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 3.—On the two thousand four hundred and fifty-second ballot T. J. Selby of Calhoun County was nominated to-day for Congress by the Sixteenth District Democratic Convention.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MAJORITY.

Will Be About 60,000—Both Houses Clearly Democratic.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 3.—The Democrats rejoiced quietly all over North Carolina to-day. The returns to-night show that Democratic majorities aggregate 64,678 and fusion majorities 5,125, making the net Democratic majority 59,553. There will be contests in several counties, there being alleged irregularities in Randolph and Harnett and smaller ones in Wilkes and Chatham. In the latter county, in Congressman Atwater's precinct, the fusion stronghold, the fusionists are reported to have assaulted the election officers, smashed the ballot boxes, and burned the ballots.

The returns show that the Senate will have thirty-eight Democrats and nine fusionists, with three seats doubtful, and the House eighty-nine Democrats and thirteen fusionists, while twelve seats are in doubt. There was some talk to-day about National politics. This grew out of a rumor that Senator Butler had declared North Carolina's electoral vote should be cast for McKinley. Chairman Simmons said at Democratic headquarters to-night that the State's vote would be cast for Bryan beyond a doubt.

Mecklenburg, Edgecombe, and Robeson are the banner counties so far as the vote on the Constitutional amendment is concerned. Each gave it 3,500 majority, New Hanover ranking after them. There will be only two Populists in the Legislature, both from Senator Butler's county.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETING.

At Least 325 Delegates Will Attend Indianapolis Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—W. J. Mize, Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, reports that at least 325 delegates will be in attendance at the Indianapolis Convention Aug. 15. Among them well be the following:

Senator Wellington, Maryland; William Lloyd Garrison, Horace White, New York; President N. K. Davis, University of Virginia; O. G. Villard, New York; James A. Herne, New York; George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; Judge Clayton F. Becker, Colorado; Edwin Burritt Smith, Chicago; T. J. Amberg, Chicago; Erving Winslow, Massachusetts; Dr. E. P. Baab, Belleville, Ill.; Judge Nicholas Worthington, Peoria; ex-Senator John B. Henderson, Washington; Judge J. A. Ray, Kansas, and the Rev. Dr. S. W. Sample of Minnesota.

Election Notices in Brooklyn Papers.

The trouble concerning the publication of the election notices of Kings County in the Brooklyn newspapers has been averted. The Standard Union and The Brooklyn Eagle both declined to publish the notices unless disputed bills of last year were paid. It was necessary under the law that the notices be inserted in all of the "official papers" not later than to-day. County Clerk Huberty of Kings County yesterday gave his personal order for the insertion of the notices, and the two papers accepted them under these terms. It is expected that the differences over the bills now due will in the end be amicably settled.

Archbishop Hennessy's Will Filed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—The will of the late Archbishop John Hennessy of Dubuque, Iowa, has been filed for probate. The estate amounts to about $1,000,000. Two-fifths is divided among nine relatives and the remainder between relatives and sisterhoods of the Church.

MR. HANNA HAS VISITORS

Travelers' Sound Money League Committee Offers Services.

MAINE AND VERMONT SPEAKERS

Republicans Determined to Secure Big Majorities—Reports About Alaska Boundary Question Denied.

It was a quiet day at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. Senator Hanna was one of the earliest arrivals. He received two visits from State Chairman Odell.

Senator Hanna and Joseph H. Manley of Maine received a committee from the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League. In the party were Col. Wilbur C. Brown, who was on Mr. McKinley's staff when he was Governor of Ohio; John H. Black, Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Commercial Travelers, and representing the book trade; John L. Shepherd, the jewelers; E. B. Wilkins, the boot and shoe manufacturers; Jonas Langfeld, the leather dealers; B. Russell Trockmorton, secretary of the league; William A. Power, assistant secretary, and H. W. Dearborn, President.

The committee explained that while many members of the league are Democrats and would have supported any conservative Democrat if the sixteen to one plank had not been put in the Kansas City platform, they want to bury the silver issue for all time and will therefore support Mr. McKinley. The members stated that the league was ready to repeat its work of 1896.

Mr. Manley said he was well aware of the work done by the league in the last Presidential campaign.

The committee also waited on Chairman Odell. Whether the league is to work under the supervision of the National or the State Committee will be decided on Monday.

Senator Scott stated that the following would participate in the State campaigns in Maine and Vermont: Postmaster General Charles E. Smith, Senators Lodge and Hoar of Massachusetts, Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, Gov. E. W. Atkinson of West Virginia, Pension Commissioner Henry Clay Evans, ex-Minister to Siam John Barrett, J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia, Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, W. S. Kerr of Ohio, William H. Moody, F. W. McCall, and Gen. Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, Lee Fairchild of Washington, Oscar F. Williams, John D. Wise, and James T. Dubois of New York, Andrew J. Coburn, Wilbur Morse, and John H. Harris of Pennsylvania, and Charles H. Litchfield of New Jersey.

This list will be largely increased next week. Nearly every orator in Vermont and Maine will also be pressed into service. The Republican managers admit that it is important that strong majorities shall be secured in those States next month, and no efforts will be spared to secure them.

Many prominent Republicans from different points paid their respects to Senator Hanna and the latter said they all brought encouraging reports. Senator Hanna left earlier than usual for Elberon, and will not return until Monday.

Referring to the agitation recently started about the Alaskan boundary dispute, Senator Scott said:

"One would suppose from reading much of the matter published that a new modus vivendi had been agreed upon, that this country and Great Britain, in which we had been forced to yield valuable territory. The talk about concessions to Great Britain is utterly absurd. Nothing has been done about the Alaskan boundary since last October, when a temporary and provisional boundary limit was fixed.

"There have been no attempts at settlement with any permanent results, although the dispute has been running many years. It began in a doubtful interpretation of the Russian-English treaty of 1825, when a Joint High Commission failed to decide on a satisfactory line, and the modus vivendi was proposed and agreed to. The latter amply protects all American miners whose claims should happen to be found on the British side when the line was staked out.

"Instead of having ceded to Great Britain territory as large as the State of Rhode Island, not one inch has been surrendered to that country. On the other hand, we have not lost in diplomatic negotiations, for England surrendered to us by the terms of the modus vivendi nineteen-twentieths of the land whose possession had been in dispute. The Republicans have nothing to fear from a discussion of the Alaskan boundary question."

GOVERNOR SEES MR. ODELL.

Col. Roosevelt Says He Is Friendly to State Chairman—His Itinerary to be Changed.

One of the first arrivals at Republican State headquarters yesterday was Gov. Roosevelt. He was accompanied by his private secretary, W. J. Youngs. They were soon joined by Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., who came up from Manhattan Beach.

The Governor, after sending Col. Youngs to National headquarters with some information, went with Chairman Odell to the latter's private apartments, where they were in conference for more than an hour.

When they reappeared the Governor was asked as to the purpose of his visit.

"I came principally," replied Gov. Roosevelt, "to see my physician about my throat. While it is not a serious matter, I intend to give it attention, and shall come to the city quite frequently until I am cured."

"What about the reports, Governor, that you are unfriendly to Chairman Odell's nomination for Governor?"

"You can say," remarked Gov. Roosevelt, with emphasis, "anything you want as coming from me that is friendly to Mr. Odell. You can say that I have made no statement unfriendly to Mr. Odell, nor has my attitude been unfriendly. I am not responsible for statements made by others, even if they purport to come from me."

Gov. Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay at 11 o'clock.

Chairman Odell, when questioned, said:

"The Governor and I talked about politics generally, including his itinerary and the campaign in this State. I think the National Committee has assigned Gov. Roosevelt to this State for too short a time. I understand that the itinerary originally arranged for Gov. Roosevelt is to be entirely changed. It is not probable that he will speak in either Vermont or Maine."

"Are you as much opposed to being nominated for Governor as ever?"

"I am just as much opposed as ever to talking about it," he answered.

"Have you had any Brooklyn callers, Mr. Odell?"

"Yes; Col. Dady was here. The Congressional fight in the Fifth District was discussed, but no decision was reached. I am hopeful that the people in the district will settle the matter among themselves."

Senator Platt spent about two hours at headquarters. He did not see Gov. Roosevelt. He appeared greatly improved in health. He refused to discuss politics.

Chairman Odell went to Newburg at 5 o'clock, and will not return until Monday. He says he needs a rest.

Addicks Faction's Early Primaries.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 3.—The Union Republicans (the Addicks faction) posted notices throughout the State to-day calling for primary elections to-morrow to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held in this city Aug. 6. This convention had previously been called to meet on Aug. 23, two days after the date fixed for the State convention of the regular Republicans, (Du Pont faction,) and the suddenly announced change is a great surprise to the latter.

To Nominate a State Senator.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Republicans of the Twenty-second Senatorial District will hold their convention here to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator. As the Ward, or anti-Platt, faction is in control of everything in the county this year, it will place ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills in nomination.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Proposed Change of the Title of Brakeman to Assistant Conductor.

Some of the railroads are considering the advisability of abandoning the time-honored title of brakeman on passenger trains and calling him assistant conductor. The brakes on passenger trains are no longer worked by hand, but by air, and, therefore, it is argued that the old title is a misnomer.

"The name brakeman," said a railroad man yesterday, "has been a misnomer ever since brakemen ceased to be brakemen—that is, when air brakes came into use. A brakeman nowadays has nothing whatever to do with the brakes. He simply attends to signals, calls names of stations, and otherwise assists in conducting the trains. The change to 'assistant conductor' is logical because these men are frequently promoted to conductors. Besides, it would tend to raise the standard of the calling."

This question of a change of title will probably be taken up at the next meeting of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is made up principally of brakemen, and all the roads will be asked to adopt this change.

Peoria and St. Louis Election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Peoria and St. Louis, held at Springfield, Ill., on Aug. 1, Nathaniel M. Jones was elected President and William Spooner Secretary of the company. William D. Marsh and Aaron B. Mead were also elected Directors. All these men are from Chicago. It is expected that the road, the projected line of which between Pekin and Springfield, Ill., is partially finished, will be pushed rapidly to completion.

Union Pacific's New Line.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Aug. 3.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company is about to begin the construction of a new line between this city and Salt Lake City, eliminating the steep grades of Echo Cañon. The new road will not touch Ogden, which will be on a branch line. It is said the surveys have been completed and some of the contracts made.

Rates on Ohio Coal Maintained.

The Traffic Managers of the various coal-carrying roads out of the Pittsburg, Ohio, and West Virginia coal districts have decided not to reduce the freight rates on coal from the point to which they were advanced in April last. It is contended that there is nothing in the rate situation to warrant a reduction at this time. It is not believed that there will be any reduction later in the season.

Electric Signals on Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will extend its electric-pneumatic signal system, which is now in use on the New York and Pittsburg Divisions, to its main line out of Philadelphia. It is estimated that this change will reduce the number of men employed in the signal towers by two-thirds.

FATE OF A PEACEMAKER.

Tries to Separate Combatants and Gets Blow That May Be Fatal.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Walter D. Tyler, a prominent citizen of this city, lies unconscious in the City Hospital, as a result of a blow on the neck struck by Loveland Miller, Jr., this afternoon. Tyler's condition is critical and doctors fear he cannot recover.

Miller's brother was fighting with another man, and Tyler attempted to separate them. Miller turned on him and struck him a staggering blow. He was removed to the hospital. The police were called and arrested Miller. No charge is yet made against him, as the authorities are awaiting the outcome of Tyler's injuries.

CUT SWEETHEART'S EARS.

Ex-Convict Slashed Both Because She Refused to Marry Him.

Because she refused to marry him, Peter Cavanagh of 226 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, slashed his former sweetheart, first across one ear and then across the other, wherefore he was held yesterday in the Lee Avenue Court, under $1,000 bail. The young woman whom Cavanagh tried to disfigure was Ann McGuire of 119 North Fourth Street.

Up to four months ago, when, Miss McGuire says, she found Cavanagh was an ex-convict, the two were engaged to be married. Following the discovery the young woman broke off the relation. Cavanagh at once became insanely jealous, and, it is said, threatened to kill the girl.

On July 27 he met her on the street, proposed to her, and on being rejected drew a knife and slashed her across the left ear. The wound was dressed and the girl went home. The police were not notified. Two days later the pair again met, with the same result. This time he slashed across the girl's right ear. He remained in hiding until yesterday, when he was arrested upon complaint of the young woman.

FREIGHT ELEVATOR FALLS.

Three Men Injured in an Accident in Reade Street.

An elevator used for the carrying of freight to and from the cellars of the B. F. Goodrich Company's building at 66 Reade Street fell from the level of the sidewalk to the sub-cellar yesterday afternoon. Three men who were on the elevator at the time were painfully but not seriously injured.

A slight oversight on the part of those who loaded the elevator caused the accident. Several tiers of light wooden boxes, containing rubber goods, had been placed on it, and the elevator was about to ascend as one of the employés placed a light cardboard box on top of the outside tier of boxes. The cardboard box projected slightly beyond the tier. At the top of the elevator shaft is a skid projecting somewhat beyond the shaft in order to facilitate the handling of freight. The cardboard box caught beneath this skid, caused the tier of boxes to tip over and wedge between the bottom of the elevator and the skid.

The elevator kept pushing upward with full force on. It is calculated to carry three tons of freight. From the resistance the cap of the shaft round which the cable winds was wrung from its fastening, and this caused the elevator to drop.

Of the injured men, Daniel Hart of 103 Grove Street, Jersey City, and William Cox of 557 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, went home after having been attended by Dr. Page of the Hudson Street Hospital. The third man, Alfred Forman, a porter, of 91 Concord Street, Brooklyn, is still at the hospital suffering from contusions of the back.

Fist Fight in Broadway.

Pedestrians in Broadway, near Greeley Square, at midnight yesterday were treated to a fistic encounter between two well-dressed men. The fight was stopped by Policeman Deering, who took both men to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where they gave their names as William Hayward, a promoter, of 159 West Sixty-fifth Street, and David H. Carroll, a real estate broker, of 177 Broadway. To the Sergeant each man asserted that he had been assaulted by the other. They pleaded with the Sergeant not to lock them up, but were informed that they would have to settle their difficulty before the Magistrate in court this morning. They were then locked up.

Tugboat Run Into and Sunk.

While trying to make her slip at Jewell's Wharf, just south of Fulton Ferry, last night at 8:30 o'clock, the tugboat Leonard J. Busby, Capt. Frank Kiernan, was run into by the tug Phoenix and sunk. Her crew of eight men escaped, and no one was hurt. The cause of the collision, so far as could be learned, was that there was a strong outgoing tide, and the signals of the Captains of the boats were misunderstood. Immediately after the accident the Phoenix steamed away. The Busby is owned by Bright & Cabb of the Produce Exchange.

Three Attempts to Burn Hotel.

Mrs. Maria Leatrange, who has a hotel and dancing pavilion at Corona, reported to the Newtown police precinct last evening that on Thursday night three attempts were made to burn her place. John Gildersleeve found a fire in the pavilion early in the morning and quickly put it out. A little later he found a fire in a toilet room, and still another in the cellar. No great damage was done by any of the fires. In the cellar oil-soaked boards used to feed the flames

DISCREDITS GOEBEL WITNESSES

Defense Attacks Their Credibility—An Alleged Confession by Combs—Gen. Collier's Testimony.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 3.—Of the eight witnesses introduced by the defense in the Powers case to-day, all but one were called for the purpose of attacking the credibility of witnesses placed on the stand by the prosecution. One of these, ex-State Auditor Stone, stated that Witness W. H. Culton, an alleged co-conspirator of Powers, was removed from a place of trust in his office because he defaulted in the sum of $1,000.

Other witnesses, residents of Grayson Springs, this State, testified that instead of being in Frankfort on Jan. 30, the day of the shooting of Goebel, as he claimed under oath to have been, George Weaver, a prosecution witness, was in their town organizing a lodge of Woodmen of the World, and others from Eastern Kentucky testified that the witness Wharton Golden has displayed a large roll of money and intimated that it came from the State reward fund.

Attorneys for the prosecution rigidly cross-examined these witnesses, and made one of them, James Harkleroade of Barbourville, admit that he has been indicted not less than a dozen times for violations of law.

An alleged confession of "Tallow Dick" Combs, one of the men under indictment in connection with the Goebel shooting, which was exhibited here to-day, was at first denied by him, but later he admitted to one of the interested attorneys that he had made a statement. Even if the confession were true, it would throw no further light on the case than to connect Henry Youtsey more closely with the murder and to bring out the idea of a conspiracy.

It was asserted that Combs had asked for Mason Hockersmith as a witness. He declared, it is reported, that Hockersmith had been spirited away and that the attorneys for the other defendants will do nothing to find him. Combs is said to have asserted that Hockersmith told him he had been offered $1,200 to kill Goebel, and showed him how it could be done through a window in the office of the Secretary of State. Hockersmith, he said, asked time to consider, and asked Combs's advice. He told Hockersmith to have nothing to do with it. They were talking on the subject, it is said, when the fatal shot was fired.

Daniel R. Collier of Lancaster, who held the office of Adjutant General in the Taylor administration, was a witness to-day. He said that a cipher signal "All Right" used in telegrams sent by him to State Guard officers on the day of the shooting, was agreed upon before Taylor became Governor. The telegrams were sent out not sooner than fifteen minutes after the shooting. The local company of State guards on duty at the arsenal was not on the scene, and, he said, until thirty minutes after Goebel was shot. Gen. Collier stated that he gave no orders earlier that day to a local company at the arsenal about to be carried for action.

At another point in his testimony the witness produced a written order to him, signed by Governor Taylor and delivered to him after the shooting, directing him to call the State troops to Frankfort, and to discharge the civil authorities after conferring with the civil authorities of the county. The prosecution objected to the production of the order as evidence, because it had not been entered on the Executive journal, and was not made in accordance with the statutes of the State. Judge Cantrill sustained the objection, saying: "I cannot submit this paper to the jury without explaining that the Governor has no right under the statute to issue it." The Judge next ruled out a letter addressed by Gen. Collier to the civil authorities of Franklin County about cooperating with the militia.

At the close of the direct examination the court adjourned for the day.

Shot at Dog and Hit His Toe.

ISLIP, L. I., Aug. 3.—John Kasin tried to shoot his pet dog yesterday, thinking it was mad, but shot himself instead. Just as he was about to pull the trigger the dog jumped at him and fired at Kasin kicked at the animal and fired at the same time. The bullet broke the big toe of one of his toes. Kasin thereupon lost interest in the dog, which made its escape. His toe had to be amputated.

THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. W. Barnum, Connecticut; Mr. de Falkanberg, Washington, D. C.; Russian Legation, Washington, D. C.; Falkanberg, Copenhagen, Denmark.

PARK AVENUE—John W. Mosby, Nashville, Tenn.

IMPERIAL—Major George P. Taylor, United States Army, Los Angeles, Cal.; Col. William Colton, United States Army, Baltimore, Md.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. W. Hillsboro, Texas.

MURRAY HILL—A. L. Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Judge Warren B. Hooker, Fredonia, N. Y.

ALBEMARLE—P. Schungoosky, Imperial Russian Navy; F. Penn.; C. D. Cramp, Philadelphia, Penn.

HOFFMAN—Capt. H. M. Hayward, San Francisco, Ca.; Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Melcher, prints and ginghams; 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Vanneman, Bon, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; G. W. Mo[ore], son, white goods, ribbons, and laces; Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Fox, G. & Hartford, Conn.; G. Fox, dry goods; J. H. Penard Street; fourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; J. Shand, laces and [em]broideries; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Neuman & Co., ...ison, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. M. Lewis, Marlborough; ...nderwear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Fuchs, ... Connaught.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss ... St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Colonade Hotel.

Walker Brothers, ...D. Blum, underwear, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Manhattan.

City, Utah; ...s Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake silks, 55 L... H. Crabbe, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Loucheim, ... & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Loucheim, ...thing; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, Wilkins & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, ...nestics; Sinclair House.

Frank, Bro... Sons, Wheeling, West Va.; S. K. Frank, dry ... goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sass & Co., ... Galveston, Texas; J. Cohen, furnishing ... goods; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sanger Brothers, ...s, Dallas, Texas; N. Werthsimer, boots and ... oes; 22 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, Moss & ... & Son, Charleston, S. C.; L. Marks dr... goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, ...rs, Chicago, Ill.; J. Strauss, woolens; J. L. ... rauss, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Kohn Brothers, ... Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Kohn, woolens; ... avoy.

Rich Brothers, ... Saginaw, Mich.; M. Rich, clothing; Hoff... n House.

Daniels & Bro... ler, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Galvin, muslin u... rwear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.

Field, Marshall ... l, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, h... and caps; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill ...el.

Shillito, John ... Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. A. ... s, house furnishing goods; 346 Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman & ... eaux, New Orleans, La.; A. Kaufman, noti... fancy and furnishing goods; 258 Church ...t.

Gross, M. & ... ., Tacoma, Washington; M. Gross, carpets; ... el Marlborough.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—125 Chambers Street; owner unknown; ... age slight.

3:15 A. M.—391 Pearl Street; owner unknown; ... age slight.

7:50 A. M.—1,343 Fifth Avenue; David Rich; ... ge, $10.

8:30 A. M.—9 Pelham Avenue; John Ryan; damage ... nt.

8:50 A. M.—60 East One Hundred and Fifteenth ... reet; Isaac Tinson; damage, $5.

10:45 A. M.—711 Second Avenue; Lizzie Broodheim; ... damage, $5.

11:30 A. M.—64 Pitt Street; Jacob Klein; damage, ... 0.

4:30 P. M.—651 West Thirty-fourth Street; New York ... entral Railroad; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—26 Walker Street; A. Goldberg; dam... ge, $200.

8:00 P. M.—108 Grand Street; Lowenstein & Co.; da... ge, $500.

8:30 P. M.—263 Stanton Street; Morris Rosenber... damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PENN... N. Y., Aug. 3.—A fire of incendiary origin occurred early this morning and ... ly destroyed the Dibble Spoke Factory. The loss is placed at $15,000, with insurance ... f $8,000.

PROVI... NCE, Aug. 3.—A fire in the O'Gorman ... company's department store today caused ... loss estimated by the head of the firm ... $30,000. The loss is fully covered by ... surance.

DESERTED CHINAMAN DIES.

He Lives Only Fifteen Minutes After Admission to Hospital.

Wah Sing, a laundryman of Westchester Avenue and Ferris Place, Westchester, applied for help yesterday afternoon at the Westchester Police Station, and he was sent to the Fordham Hospital, sick and destitute. He died from consumption fifteen minutes after his admission.

Sing had been thirty-five years in this country, and fifteen years in New York. He used to keep a laundry at Seventy-fourth Street and Second Avenue, where he met a young woman known as Mamie Kelly. The Chinaman who worked in the laundry with Wah Sing said yesterday that the girl used to come to Westchester to see Wah Sing and nursed him when he became sick.

Che Foo, a Mott Street Chinaman, also nursed him for a time; but Che Foo became sick himself, and one evening was sent in a cab from Westchester to Mott Street. He died in the cab, and two Chinamen were arrested, suspected of having had something to do with his death; but they were discharged, as Che Foo died from natural causes.

Wah Sing's assistant said his employer had some money at one time, but paid it all out for medicine and to friends, and the latter deserted him, even the girl ceasing to visit him. The Chinaman became despondent, and yesterday decided to go to a hospital, and he applied to the police. Consumption had taken too firm a hold of him, and he died from the exertion of walking to the station house. The Chinese Six Companies will bury his body.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:59	Sun sets	7:12	Moon sets	11:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:35	Gov. Isl'd	12:40	H. Gate	2:36
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:30	Gov. Isl'd	1:50	H. Gate	3:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUGUST 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bellagio, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hevellius, La Plata, countries	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, and Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Maraval, Grenada, and Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mercator, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	.....
New York, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	11:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Roraima, Bermuda	9:30 A. M.	12:00

The Wanamaker Store *Store Closes at 12 o'clock To-day* The Wanamaker Store

Right and Wrong Economy in
FURNITURE Buying

There is a so-called economy which means the buying, for instance, of a bedroom suite for thirty dollars, that looks much like another suite sold regularly at forty-five dollars. There are factories which do little more than this sort of counterfeiting. They take a well-made, polished-finish suite worth $45 for a model. The $45 suite is made of selected oak, the counterfeit is made of refuse oak or ash. In the model the selected wood is carefully finished, and polished; each joint is skillfully fitted, and set in to stay there a lifetime. In the counterfeit the wood is hurriedly planed and rubbed; joints are carelessly, because hurriedly, fitted, and the convenient glue-pot helps the pieces hang together; then the varnish brush licks it down smooth and hides the gaping joints and glosses over the knots and other imperfections. It has the same shape as the model—the same panels, the same decorations, the wood is as thick, and the color is much the same. And this counterfeit poses in usual furniture sales as $45 value at $30.

Do you wonder that imitations of the Wanamaker August Trade Sale are failures?

Is there any more fatal way for the housekeeper to waste money than by such false-pretense at economy?

The Wanamaker way is less alluring to the money-seeking store. It requires

Vast Labor and Expense, with Enormous Outlay of Capital And the Sacrifice of Usual Profits

and there's the rub!

Here is none but high-class Furniture, as carefully made and as critically inspected as that which we shall be proud to show in October—because of dull-season work for the factories, and dull-season business for us, offered at

A Quarter, a Third or a Half Under Value

Do you wonder that the Wanamaker August Trade Sale is a success?

These price hints of Chairs and other small pieces likely to be wanted on Saturday:

Chairs and Rockers—

$4, worth $5.50—Golden oak desk chair; saddle seats; polished finish.

$5.75, worth $8.50—Quartered oak arm chair; highly polished golden finish; shaped saddle seats and spindled backs; 2 styles.

$3, worth $4—Golden oak desk chair; polished finish; shaped saddle seats and French legs.

$6.50, worth $10—Golden oak arm rocker; highly polished; shaped wood seats; fancy carved back and arms.

$7.75, worth $12—Imitation mahogany and Flemish oak arm rockers; saddle seats and spindled backs; carved top and arms.

$3, worth $5—Wicker rockers; woven seats and backs; woven roll arms, sides and top.

$4.50, worth $6.50—Wicker rockers; woven seats; fancy backs and shaped top; heavy roll sides, arms and top.

Toilet Tables—

$12, worth $18.50—Natural birch; swell front, with large drawer and shelf below; fancy standards with oval French plate mirror.

$15, worth $22—Curly birch; shaped top and serpentine front; large drawer and French legs; carved standards with large oval French mirror.

$20, worth $28—Golden oak; swell ends and serpentine front; two drawers and French legs; fancy standards and large shaped beveled mirror.

$25, worth $32—Mahogany; shaped top and swell front; 5 drawers and French legs.

$28, worth $40—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top, serpentine front and French legs; 1 large and 2 small drawers in front; fancy carved standards and large shaped beveled mirror.

Music Cabinets—

$6.75, worth $10.50—Mahogany finish; highly polished; curved legs; inlaid door; 3 shelves inside.

$8, worth $12—Mahogany finish; inlaid; drawer and door; 4 shelves inside.

$15, worth $24—Mahogany; highly polished; swell shaped door, handsomely inlaid; 5 shelves inside.

$18, worth $28—Mahogany, polished finish; 2 swell shaped top drawers and inlaid door; 3 shelves inside.

$25, worth $40—Mahogany; highly polished; swell front and French legs; 2 inlaid doors; 6 sliding drawers inside.

Women's Desks—

$7.50, worth $12—Mahogany finish; highly polished; shaped front; French legs; inlaid lid and drawers; 7 pigeon holes and drawer inside.

Women's Desks—

$9, worth $15—Mahogany; straight front with carved lid; French legs; large drawer; 8 pigeon holes and drawer inside.

$13.50, worth $22—Mahogany, inlaid; polished finish; swell shaped drawer and French legs; large drop lid; 6 pigeon holes and 2 drawers inside.

Morris Chairs—

$8.50, worth $12—Golden oak; polished; shaped arms and curved legs; spring seats; cushions in various colorings.

$12, worth $18—Golden oak; highly polished; shaped arms; curved legs; spring seats; velour cushions in various colorings.

$15, worth $22—Golden oak and mahogany finish; shaped arms; carved heads, curved legs and heavy claw feet; spring seats; with cushions.

$1.75, worth $2.50—Oak frames with wide arms. Various colored cushions for these frames at $1.50 and $5.50.

Exceptional Values in Men's and Boys'
CLOTHING

The day has been shortened, these lots reduced in quantity, and their prices greatly lessened—all in perfect harmony. Last Saturday's selling was about equal to that of a full day. Want that experience repeated to-day. Here are the pruned prices that are expected to duplicate that success:

For Men—

Stout men. They're not often favored with a bargain. Only 75 of these suits. They are of all-wool black cheviot; 38 to 44 chest measurement. Were good values at $12 and $15. Price, $10.

Bicycle Men—Cheviot trousers for wheeling wear; values $2.50 and $3.50, but price is $2.

Men generally may share in this lot of fine, pure worsted trousers, all in tasteful patterns. We had priced them cheaply at $5—now they're $3.50.

For Boys—

Here's sensible summertime clothing for boys 3 to 16 years of age.

300 washable blouses that were sold, moderately priced, at 65c and 75c, up until this morning, now 50c.

And washable knee trousers that were 35c and 40c, are now 25c.

A sensible serviceable suit at seventy-five cents.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn WAISTS

Another Fresh Lot Ready This Morning

We've made that statement several times this season. Perhaps you've noticed it. It appears just once, and the fresh lot promptly *dis*appears. Why so many have been sold will be obvious in reading this brief word of to-day's offering, which is, if anything, even more attractive than those that preceded it:

75c—Of fine lawn; full front with 2 rows of neat open embroidery; fitted back with 2 clusters of plaits; value $1.25. The same style but in much finer quality at $1.25, though easily worth $1.75.

$2—Very sheer lawn; full front of allover embroidery; fitted back with cluster of plaits; collar and flare cuffs, neatly hemstitched. Value $2.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's GLOVES

Various Summer Kinds in White

The three kinds mentioned below are shown in the usual shades, too, if you prefer any of them. But the demand is mostly for white.

We have a good supply to-day of those 2-clasp chamois gloves at 50c—the kind that generally sells at 75c.

Suede lisle gloves of excellent quality at 25c—some also at 50c.

Silk gloves, Kayser tip, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Tenth street.

SURF SUITS

for Women Many Attractive Styles

The styles collected here are many and so are the grades, and they're all good as well as pretty. In fact, there's assured satisfaction in your choice in all three essential qualities—attractiveness, worthiness, cheapness. Those of flannel and mohair are liked best, generally. Of these, prices are $2 to $5 for the flannel and $3 to $8 for the mohair. Women's bathing suits are on the Second floor, Broadway.

Reduced Prices on Door and Window SCREENS

Of course the summer's half gone, but so are half the prices on the screens. And they'll be good for use in other summers. These are the best kind of fortification against flies and mosquitoes, and other winged pests—in season. All adjustable to windows and doors of any ordinary sizes. Prices are just half.

Window Screens—

24 inches high, 32 inches wide; extends to 36 inches; 22c, from 45c.

30 inches high, 26 inches wide; extends to 30 inches; 25c, from 50c.

30 inches high, 28 inches wide; extends to 32 inches; 28c, from 55c.

Door Screens—

65c for either of these three sizes: 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10 in.

Price includes spring hinges and pull.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

BOOK NEWS for August Ready

Book News for August contains the first and only sketch of George Ade, written by himself. He is the author of "Fables in Slang," etc. His portrait is used as frontispiece. "A Literary Woman of the Eleventh Century" is the third of a series of articles on famous Nuns. There is a sketch and portrait of Dr. William Elliot Griffis, author of "The Path-finders of the Revolution." "Jane Porter," by N. Parker Willis, continues the Great Writers Series. Two pages are devoted to facsimiles of covers of Summer fiction, thus giving an idea of the outside as well as the inside of these books. A chapter from "Widow Magoogin," by John J. Jennings, is included, while Dr. Talcott Williams continues his interesting talks on the important new books. The Authors' Birthday Calendar is continued. Book News gives you just the information necessary to keep in touch with the entire field of current literature. Five cents a number; fifty cents a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

PARIS NOTES

from the Office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, July 17, 1900.

The whirl of gaiety in which the gay Capital finds amusement does not seem to have abated. Parliamentary circles may be decimated and dispersed; events succeed each other with precipitation, yet Parisians, for the present, are much too occupied in seeking pleasure novelties to take heed, for a new sensation is the lode stone of a boulevardier's life.

Yet in the course of a week or two, the Parisiennes will all be flying from their beloved city, and the annual exodus to the fashionable seaside resorts will have begun. In the meantime, the elegantes are giving much attention to their bathing costumes which, by the way, show the influence of fashion in their kilted skirts and bodices, and deep belts. Serge remains the favored material, and in black is ever popular among French women, though many this year are favoring red serge, with a collar of red-and-white bordered with Irish lace, which is its best completion.

A function of particular social elegance was the reception and garden party given by the Prince Ourousoff last week, at the Russian Embassy. All the salons on the first floor presented an animated appearance, and the beautiful grounds were crowded with exquisitely gowned "grandes dames," notable among whom was the Italian Ambassadress, attired in mauve and white foulard, the corsage having a yoke of lace and the slightly draped skirt displaying Vandyked insertions of guipure on a mauve taffeta underskirt. The Duchesse de Bassano looked elegance itself in a blue gauze toilette entirely covered with white lace insertion, the corsage being draped with a long white painted mousseline fichu. The Comtesse de Greffulhe was in pastel blue mousseline, completely covered with vertical straps of blue ribbon, which graduated toward the waist. A bolero corsage arranged in a similar fashion had a black mousseline chou and long echarpe adorning one side.

Garden parties are the order of the day, and the delicious printed muslins which are now so fashionable, are the very thing for these occasions. Nine out of ten of these muslin gowns are trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon. Indeed, the shire that it has in concocting the fashionable gown of the hour is immense. It is used as strappings, made up into tiny bows centered by straw buckles. It is used to edge frills of lace or of the muslin that makes the gown; it outlines plaits on the thinnest and finest of materials; it runs in lines around skirts—in fact, it is always in keeping and adds that chic touch that is given by the fancy of the moment to the eye that is cultivated in Dame Fashion's school of art.

For morning wear linen is the favorite of the hour, and the colors in which it is seen are all the most dainty and charming that can be imagined. A linen gown that was recently seen and admired on the Avenue du Bois, was in a pale shade of lime-green, with a yoke of insertions of Valenciennes lace and plaits of green glace silk alternating. It had a pouched bodice of the linen, opening over a center vest of folded glace silk, and the skirt was trimmed with three bands round the hips and again round the hips, of Valenciennes lace. Yet another in a bright shade of red, was relieved by a fichu of white embroidered lawn, edged with lace, and a three-cornered vest and under-sleeves of plaited white muslin.

Plaitings and kiltings are universally worn in thin materials, and the fact that foulard seems to be a glut in the market is proved by the fact that there are more foulards to be seen than anything else. In plain colorings, they are very "distingue." The patterns seen on the foulards are mostly conventional, spots of different sizes, or quaint zig-zags, being the most popular. Amongst the plain stuffs, voile and crepe de Chine certainly have it all their own way. Besides the lace trimmings, insertions of herringbone hemstitching appear on many of the voile gowns and the fanciful button is seriously considered by many. Little buttons of china with colored flowers on them, or Wedgwood buttons are chosen, whilst the gold button is seen on some of the most luxurious gowns.

Gold, in fact, is the latest fad of the Parisian dressmaker and modiste. They use it with the finest of stuffs, with virginal muslin and dainty linen. Gold ribbon is twisted carelessly round the waist, and golden mobe of cloth of gold, similar to the ancient gowns of queens, is now pressed into the service of dress. A corselet of gold with a white lace skirt incrusted with gold application is one of the latest novelties. Black velvet Swiss bodices, with brasses and laced behind, worn with a chemisette of old Bruges lace, are also popular.

Queen Mary
Toilet Preparations

A fair face, beautiful hair and well kept hands are the dower of beauty. But nature helps those who help themselves. Health of body is one of the first essentials of beauty, and yet it is easy to neglect the health of certain parts essential to beauty.

Nature has given healing plants and sweet scented flowers, from which the scientist has taken subtle extracts, that refresh and tone the skin and hair. They are allies that destroy the enemies of beauty, and leave an open road for Nature to introduce her charms.

But there are true and false allies. There are cosmetics that deceive—whose aid is artificial and transient; who leave blight and disfigurement behind. These have cast a certain discredit on the whole allied force. These are to be avoided by all means.

We found very early in our experience with Toilet Preparations that few were to be trusted—that we could not venture our reputation with the selling of goods bought on the market; and our own laboratory was organized.

All the toilet articles that bear the name "Queen Mary" are made in our own laboratory under the supervision of an expert in the chemistry of perfumes and other toilet preparations. The laboratory is not only extensive in size—covering an area of 6,000 square feet—but is well lighted, extremely neat and equipped with the best mechanical appliances that invention has devised in this field, including a complete plant for distillation.

"Queen Mary" is more than a pretty name. It is our guarantee that the contents of every package to which it has been given are pure and worthy to be used with perfect confidence.

Here are powders and perfumes extracted from the choicest flowers, exotics gathered from the remotest parts of the earth, made into useful forms by the hand of scientific skill—powders and perfumes as soft and delicious as the air in which these flowers grew. Yet innocent and healthful as all true beauty is.

Odontine—The Scientific Dentifrice—

This Tooth Powder is made in a scientific manner, with the aid of an expert dentist's advice, of simple materials that do not injure the enamel of the teeth. Besides its fragrance, and its cleansing properties, it contains an antiseptic to prevent the decay that comes in course of time if the mouth is not kept free from microbes and tartar. This antiseptic will arrest the growth of these agents of decay, and it is one, moreover, that is found in very few even of the best tooth-washes.

Odontine, therefore, fulfills the requirements of a satisfactory, reliable tooth powder. It is perfumed with a cool, delicious fragrance, refreshing in the mouth. Its use will keep the teeth white, clean and beautiful the breath pure and sweet. Where the teeth are defective or unhealthy, Odontine will check or retard the progress of disease.

Odontine tooth powder, in bottles, 2 ounces, 25c; 4 ounces, 45c.

Phytalia, Hair Tonic—

There is no mystery of the toilet so deep as this question how to preserve the hair in its full growth and beauty, with its brilliancy of color and glossy shades impaired by time, or the changes that the most trifling causes, such as fatigue, travel, slight ill-health, are unfortunately able to make in its appearance and condition.

The hair is more subtly affected by any unfavorable influence in the bodily health of its owner, or even in external climatic conditions, than any other physical feature of men and women. Its color and tone vary with the slightest variations of mental and physical health. Worry and anxiety diminish its growth, alter its color prematurely, render it dull of hue, with all its former gloss—perhaps its greatest beauty—gone.

In Phytalia, which is composed entirely of beneficial vegetable principles, we have found a hair tonic which is in effect an extract of the virtues of various flowers and plants, known by practical study and trial, to be efficient restoratives of fading, ill-nourished hair. It cleanses the scalp of dandruff, of any parasitical disease affecting the filaments and roots, removes obstructions from the hair bulbs and cells, and promotes the circulation of blood in the scalp.

Phytalia, half pints, 45c.; pints, 85c.

Queen Mary Violet Powders, Poudre de Riz, Florentine Orris, Royal Court, Etc.—

Among the most delightful, important and useful requisites of the toilet are assuredly these Powders, incomparable means of increasing the softness, whiteness and purity of the complexion. To obtain the most brilliant effect with powder, the face should be carefully bathed in warm water before the powder is applied. Employed in this way, it renders a complexion dazzling in its perfection. Much depends, too, on the fineness of the powder and on its tint. These we manufacture are of two shades, white and flesh color, which enable any one using them to obtain, with a little judgment the most gratifying results. They are besides almost impalpable, that is to say, scarcely perceptible to the touch, and if applied with any degree of care, invisible, except in their effect.

Florentine Violet Powder, ¼ pound package, 25c. Orris, ¼ pound package, 15c.

Queen Mary chalk and orris tooth powder, 25c.
Talcum powder, plain, 15c; rose, 15c; violet, 15c.
Borated talcum powder, 8c a box.
Nail pate, for coloring and brightening the nails, in opal glass boxes, 1 ounce, 20c; 2 ounces, 40c.
Almond meal, sprinkler top bottles, 25c; in bulk, 1 lb. packages, 40c.
Toilet powder, white, cream, or flesh color, 25c a box.
Toilet powder, royal court, in white or flesh color, 35c a box.
Brilliant rubis powder, for polishing the nails, in wooden boxes, ½ ounce, 20c; 2 ounces, 40c.
Pocket emery boards, 1 dozen in a box, 17c.
Tooth paste, in glass boxes, 25c. White orris sachet, 25c.
Reine Marie powder, flesh color and white, 50c.

Queen Mary Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel—

This preparation is an extract from the plant Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, and contains all its medicinal principles. The value of witch hazel as a remedy, is due to volatile oil, and to a form of tannic acid that is found in it alone. The latter constituent is by far the more important. The existence of this agent in Witch Hazel is the secret of its remarkable efficacy in the treatment of bruises, sprains, etc.,—of any condition of things where inflammation is the chief symptom. Under the influence of this remedy, the pain, heat and swelling are reduced, with relief to the suffering.

Queen Mary witch hazel, ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 40c.

Queen Mary Extracts—

There are twenty-three odors in the "Queen Mary" extracts—none loud—all delicate, yet with a lasting power. The French daintiness and quality; with a purity that we know to be absolute—yet fairly priced.

The new and popular Sisi—a whiff of the violets first gathered in the Rue de la Paix. Three-fourths of an ounce, 35c; 1½ ounces, 55c; 4 ounces, $1.30

Queen Mary triple extract, ¾ ounce, 25c; 1½ ounces, 45c; 4 ounces, $1.25; Musk, ¾ ounce, 35c; 1½ ounce, 55c.

Extract Peau d'Espagne, 1½ ounce, 55c; extract Queen of Violets, 1 ounce, 45c; 4 ounces, $1.50; extract cowslip, 1 ounce, 50c; 4 ounces, $1.50.

Imperial violet extract, 1 ounce, 45c; 2 ounces, 90c.

Extract, Princess May, 1 ounce, 45c.

Queen Mary Colognes—

Eau de cologne, 4 ounces, 40c; 8 ounces, 75c; 16 ounces, $1.25; extra forte, 4 ounces, 50c; 8 ounces, 85c.; 16 ounces, $1.40.

Cologne for invalids, a new specialty, freshens a sick room delightfully; not oppressive—delicate enough to be grateful to sick and well, 75c a pint.

Eau de toilet, 8 ounces, $1; 16 ounces, $2; London jubilee cologne, 8 ounces, $1; 16 ounces, $1.75; friction and bath cologne, quart, 95c.

Queen Mary Toilet Waters—

Revivify exhausted nature and make the bath an ideal luxury.

Violet toilet water, 3 ounces, 25c; 6 ounces, 50c; 10 ounces, 75c.

Toilet Waters—heliotrope, stephanotis, lavender, royal court, lilac flowers, jockey club, white rose, new mown hay, ylang ylang, 3 ounces, 25c; 6 ounces, 50c; 10 ounces, 75c.

Crab apple blossom and lily of valley toilet waters, in 3-ounce, 6-ounce and 10-ounce bottles.

Florida water, 8 ounce, 35c.

Pure rose water, 4 ounce bottle, 25c.

Queen Mary Bay Rum—

Bay rum, 8 ounces, 25c; 16 ounces, 50c; quart, 95c.

Queen Mary Toilet Goods—

Toilet ammonia, ½ pint, 15c. Spirits of camphor, 4 ounces, 25c.

Royal nail cleanser, a liquid for cleaning and whitening the nails, 4 ounces, 30c.

Rose glycerine, for chapped hands, sunburn, etc., 4 oz. bottle, 25c.

Sachets in heliotrope, white rose, violet, 15c.

Court plaster, assorted, white and flesh, in envelope, 5c.

Black Taffeta silk court plaster, 10c.

Perfection of paint for family or toilet use, 30c.

Preston salts, 10c bottle. Reine Marie sachet, 10c.

Violet ammonia, 16 ounces, 25c; shampoo, 16 ounces, 35c.

Perfumed alcohol, 90c; for use in curling lamps; if burned on a piece of raw cotton will quickly perfume the air in a room.

Tenth street.

Fine SHIRTS for *a Dollar*

These are mostly two-dollar shirts; though part were $1.50. They are from one of the best makers in the country. Negligee Shirts of cheviot and madras—good-looking, splendidly made. Attached or detached cuffs. All sizes. Just about enough for a half day's selling. $1 each.

Broadway and Ninth.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

KAMARA WON A GOOD RACE

Fast Filly, Conceding Them Weight, Beat Old Horses.

BOWEN WAS FIRST BY A NECK

Turney Brothers' Colt Cleverly Took a Brighton Beach Purse in the Last Jump.

A really slow race at Brighton Beach this season seems to be impossible. The track, always a fast one, was better yesterday than it has been at any previous time this meeting, and selling class animals ran so fast that even the old Beach trainers commented. That a mile for beaten horses with selling conditions was won in a gallop by Gold Fox in 1:40 1-5 was only a fair sample of what the condition of the course permitted. The weather was pleasant, and though the programme was made up of purse events, the attendance was large.

The most evenly matched field of the day ran for the fourth race, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, each of the four runners being so well backed that 7 to 2 was the longest price laid, while Kamara and Bettie Gray were equal chances at 5 to 2 each. Bettie Gray took the track at the word go, and made the running to the far turn, Kamara racing in second place to the turn into the back stretch, where Herbert moved forward and went on to Bettie Gray. On the last turn Herbert went to the front, in spite of Bettie Gray's effort to hold the track, and slipping away from his field, turned into the stretch, leading by a length and a half, Kamara then second, and Bettie Gray beaten and dropping out of the race. On the straight Kamara responded gamely when called on, and going after Herbert with a rush, drove him to the whip at the last furlong pole, the filly showing in front after that and winning cleverly by a half length, Herbert second by a length from Gen. Mart Gary, who trailed last to the head of the stretch, and was too far back to have a chance then.

Screech, Annie Thompson, and Kid Cox were nearly equal chances in the fifth race, five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, with six runners. Screech, first away, was joined at once by Kid Cox, these two racing head and head through the back stretch and around the turn, clear of the others, and seeming to have the race between them to that point, where Screech, galloping under a pull, with Kid Cox driving to keep beside her, suddenly gave it up and stoped. Kid Cox then showed in front, but Bowen and Marothen, coming from behind, kept him driving and gradually closed on him, Bowen getting up close on the post and beating him out by a head, Marothen third, a length away.

Eleven two-year-olds started in the inevitable five furlongs for maidens, the first race on the card, with the Tremont colt Termless the favorite at a short price. Tom Kenny led away, with Minion and Termless second and third, the favorite at once sprinting to the front, and opening a gap of two lengths. By that distance he led around the turn and into the stretch, Tom Kenny, Agnes D., and Minion following in the order named to the head of the straight. On the stretch Agnes D. set out after the pacemaker, who began to tire in the last furlong. To the finish Agnes D. chased on him, Termless falling fast at the end, but lasting just long enough to win, ridden out, by three parts of a length, Agnes D. second, two lengths away from Rochampton, who came out of the crowd in the last quarter, and was third by a neck.

F. D. Beard's clever jumper Charagrace, with N. Chanler substituted for Barry as his rider, was a warm choice in the steeplechase over the short course, for which six ran. Dave S., attended by Governor Budd, made the running to the water jump, Mars Chan third, and Charagrace fourth to that point, while Old Tank and Dudley E. came to grief early, the first falling and Dudley E. stumbling and throwing his jockey. On the last round of the field, Governor Budd slipped past Dave S. and led to the first jump in the back turn, where Charagrace went to the front with an ease that set his backers to shouting with delight. As Charagrace moved, Dave S. was called on by Veach and went with him, hanging at the favorite's side with a persistence that drove Chanler to the whip as the horses came on the flat. Through the stretch both fought on under punishment, Charagrace running gamely to the whip and winning after a pretty finish by a short neck from Dave S., who beat Governor Budd twenty lengths.

The selling mile for beaten horses, third on the card, brought out a field of twelve, with the Western colt Gold Fox the choice. Though Tyrshena lead at the start, Gold Fox raced into first place in the run around the turn, and rating along clear of his field for the remainder of the distance, won easily by a length from Flax Spinner, who was well up all the way, and ran in second place from the far turn to the finish. Five lengths behind Flax Spinner, Sir Fitzhugh beat Young Dixon a head for third money.

A selling sprint for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlongs, with nine competitors, closed the afternoon's sport, Bullman, on Silver Garter, managed to be all but left at the post, while the others straggled away, Midnight Chimes in front. The leader made the most of her advantage at the start, and, making all the running, kept her head in front to the end, winning, ridden out, by a half length from Sir Christopher, who was well up all the way.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; special weights; five furlongs. H. B. Balcom & Co.'s Termless, by Tremont-Mythology, b. c., 110 pounds, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out and stopping by three parts of a length. Hugh Hodge's Agnes D., b. f., 107, (Wedderstrand,) 9 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from J. G. Follonsbee's Rochampton, ch. c., 110, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2. Time—1:01. Tom Kenny, Operator, Minion, Broadway, Rowdy, Georgia Gardiner, Philma Paxton, and Apple of My Eye also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; allowances; the short steeplechase course. F. D. Beard's Charagrace, by Charaxus-Young Grace, b. g., 5 years, 150 pounds, (Chanler,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a neck. Mr. Chamblett's Dave S., ch. g., 143, (Veach,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 5, coupled with Mars Chan,) second by twenty lengths from W. L. Oliver's Governor Budd, b. g., aged, 143, (Sheedy,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—4:30 2-5. Old Tank, Dudley E., and Mars Chan also ran. Old Tank fell, but was remounted and finished. Dudley E. threw his rider and did not go over the course.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for beaten non-winners at this meeting three years old and upward; one mile. Thompson Brothers' Gold Fox, by Silver Fox-Carita, ch. c., 3 years, 116 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length. The Hawthorn Stable's Flax Spinner, br. h., 5, 106, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from Frisbie & Co.'s Sir Fitzhugh, ch. c., 3, 98, (Booker,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Young Dixon, Linduia, Jack Telling, Yoloco, Ordeal, Ceylon, Cheesestraw II., Beautiful, and Tyrshena also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. J. P. Martin's Kamara, by Candlemas-Balaklava, b. br., 3 years, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 2 and 7 to 10, won cleverly by a half length; W. C. Rollins's Herbert, b. c., 3, 113, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and even, second by a length from F. R. Hitchcock's General Mart Gary, b. c., 4, 112, (Clawson,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Bettie Gray also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Turney Brothers' Bowen, by Wawekus-Hindoogam, b. c., 97 pounds, (Henry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; Thompson Brothers' Kid Cox, b. g., 97, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length from M. Murphy's Marothen, ch. f., (Jenkins,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Screech, Albula, and Annie Thompson also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs. Joseph Maiden's Midnight Chimes, by Hermence-Glene, br. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; Gantz's Sir Christopher, br. g., 4, 117, (Wedderstrand,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second, a half length from James Adams's Tinge, br. h., aged, 120, (Jenkins,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Silver Garter, Frotus, Songster, Ortrud, Buffoon, and Leedsville also ran.

FIELD FOR THE BRIGHTON CUP.

Ethelbert and Imp to Run for the Rich Long-Distance Race.

The Brighton Cup, the most valuable and the most important of the long-distance races of the Metropolitan racing season, will be run to-day at the Brighton Beach Race Track, and, though the field will be somewhat smaller than was anticipated a week ago, the contest gives every promise of being the most notable of the year over a distance of ground. Six horses are officially named to start, among them Perry Belmont's champion four-year-old Ethelbert and Harness & Brossman's great old mare Imp, Prince McClurg, Sidney Lucas, Herbert, and Prince of Melbourne are the others named to run. Of these Prince of Melbourne will hardly go to the post. Race track gossip that he had gone amiss in his preparation for the long race seemed verified when Col. F. D. Beard, his owner, released Jockey Spencer, who had been engaged to ride the colt for the cup some weeks ago. Spencer, freed from the Beard claim, was at once secured to ride Ethelbert, as Maher, who has ridden Ethelbert in his former races, has not yet entirely recovered from the injury he received when Harry Reed fell with him in a race some time ago. Ethelbert has been specially prepared for the cup race and is the favorite for the event. Imp, in spite of her recent bad races, is as good as she has been at any time this season. Her trainer asserts that the mare can run if she will, but says she has grown cunning, and will not try any further than she likes. Of the others in the race, aside from the doubtful runner, Prince of Melbourne, Sidney Lucas is the horse of the greatest reputation. His performance Thursday, when he was beaten by Motley, was a bad one, but it is claimed for him that the distance was too short to suit him, and his stable expects him to run a far better race in the two-and-one-quarter-mile course to-day. The entries follow:

The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, approximate value $93,000; two miles and a quarter.

Ethelbert; weight, 124 pounds; jockey, Spencer; owner, Perry Belmont.

Prince McClurg; weight, 124 pounds; jockey, Jenkins; owner, J. A. McAvoy.

Imp; weight, 121 pounds; jockey, Mitchell; owners, Harness & Brossman.

Sidney Lucas; weight, 109 pounds; jockey, Bullman; owners, Thompson Brothers.

Herbert; weight, 109 pounds; jockey, Henry; owner, W. C. Rollins.

Prince of Melbourne; weight, 109 pounds; jockey, ——; owner, F. D. Beard.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong—Rare Perfume, 106 pounds; Exit, 101; Yoloco and Sir Fitzhugh, 98 each; Hansborough, 93.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights and allowances. Five furlongs—Kenilworth and Golden Age, 115 pounds each; King Pepper, Demurrer, and Bowen, 105 each; Belvino and The Regent, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1900; special weights. Six furlongs—Impartial, Blarneystone, Benneville, and Sharpless, 115 pounds each; Dye, 112; Toluca, Bardella, and Miriam Claire, 110 each; Cyrano and Candling, 105 each; Innominatum, 102; Argent, Musette, Lou Kate, and Smoke, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup.

FIFTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap, for fillies two years old. Six furlongs—Tower of Candles, 116 pounds; Divonne, 110; Queen a Day, 107; All Saints, 105; Lady Bramble, 100, and Maria Bolton, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile—The Chamberlain, 109 pounds; Harry McConn and Midwood, 101 each; Persutidigitator, 98, and Magic Light, 96.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The form players had a rough time of it to-day at the Saratoga track, not a single favorite passing the winning post. The feature of the day was the Worden Stakes, a selling affair for two-year-old fillies. Six competed, with the Missouri filly In Shot, owned and bred by Barney Schreiber, equal favorite with John F. Schorr's Lady Schorr, at 8 to 5. The winner turned up in Miss Maxie Oliver's Mauga, who made the pace the whole distance and won ridden out by a length and a half from Garter Ban, an outsider in the betting.

The selling race war broke out during the afternoon, William Fleischmann bidding up Peaceful to $3,400 after he had won the last race of the day. Peaceful was entered to be sold for $1,700.

Jockeys Burns and Shaw were each fined $50 for disobedience of rule at the post in the third race, and in the following race Burns's continued refusing to obey Starter Caldwell earned him a suspension for three days. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$100 added, for two-year-olds. Billionaire, 92 pounds, (Hayden,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Denman Thompson, 102, (Mitchell,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half; King's Favorite, 86, (G. Thompson,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, third. Time—1:09⅘. Boomerack, Juniper, Historian, and Lavaviere also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for mares three years old and upward; one mile. The Amazon, 99, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a neck; Queen of Sing, 103, (Burns,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a length; Rush, 121, (Turner,) 3 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:40. Althea, Kunja, Iroquois Belle, and Sparrow Wing also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Worden Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; selling; five furlongs. Mauga, 100 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, won by a length; Garter Ban, 101, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by half a length; Lady Schorr, 111, (Burns,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:01. In Shot, Infallible, and Star also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Millstream, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Gala Day, 104, (O'Connor,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths; Peat, 104, (R. Murphy,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Vesper Bells, Orion, Island Prince, Survivor, Prince Plausible, and Castle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Peaceful, 100 pounds, (Shaw,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Precursor, 106, (McCue,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by three lengths; Moroni, 103, (Burns,) 9 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48⅘. The Provost also ran.

Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. J. H. Sloane, Ringleader, Einus, Mordelun, Nobocklish, Sir Vere de Vere, 112 pounds each; Sopine, Amor, Bastile, Tartar, and Stamp, 109 each; Zamora, Grace K., Island Prince, Beauty Booker, Betsy Jane II., Dance, and La Tosca II., 107 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. First Whip, 116 pounds; McMeekin and King Bramble, 111 each; Martimas and The Burlington Route, 109 each; Gonfalon, 99.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes; a double event; $12,000; for two-year-olds, foals of 1898. First Event. Five furlongs. Irritable, 129 pounds; Beau Gallant, The Parader, Far Rockaway, and Alard Scheck, 122 each; Longshoreman and Beau Ormonde, 117 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Koenig, 108 pounds; Dogtown, 106; Alvarado II., 103; Rochester and Specific, 101 each; Armour, 93; Candid, 91.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race. One mile and a half over six hurdles. Klondyke, 152 pounds; Lackland, 148; Elner, 146; Baby Bill, 143; Perlon, 141; Cousin Jess, 140; Draughtsman, 136; The Burlington Route, 130.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Six furlongs, for two-year-olds; selling—Fondo, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Edith Q., 109, 2; Woodstick, 108, 3. Time—1:15. Six furlongs—Van Hoorebeke, 102, (Talley,) 1; Pirate J., 105, 2; Parmeninon, 105, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Five furlongs—Fancywood, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Regen, 112, 2; Barbara M., 112, 3. Time—1:01. One mile—Hard Knot, 112, (Hertig,) 1; Dissolute, 110, 2; Nobleman, 107, 3. Time—1:41⅘. One mile—Pink Coat, 114, (Winkfield,) 1; imp. Mint Sauce, 104, 2; Boney Boy, 109, 3. Time—1:39¼. One and one-eighth miles—Miss Liza, 97, (J. Waldo,) 1; S. Thompson, 90, 2; Warrior, 111, 3. Time—1:54⅘. One and one-eighth miles—Clara Maedeer, 97, (Tully,) 1; Tom Gainey, 101, 2; Vincennes, 99, 3. Time—1:54.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—One mile; selling—Marie G. Brown, 104, (L. Rose,) 1; Loka, 102, 2; Kitty Clyde, 102, 3. Time—1:43. Five and a half furlongs—Merriman, 110, (Crowhurst,) 1; Seething, 107, 2; Empyreal, 107, 3. Time—1:10. One mile; selling—Two Annies, 102, (McGinn,) 1; Glen Lake, 107, 2; Eldrim, 104, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs; selling—Randazzo, 110, (Gilmore,) 1; Astra, 105, 2; Silent Friend, 103, 3. Time—1:16. Mile and a sixteenth; selling—Early Bird, 104, (Dale,) 1; Dolgay, 107, 2; Joe Grady, 104, 3. Time—1:49⅘. Five furlongs—Lakeview Belle, 107, (L. Rose,) 1; Margaret F., 107, 2; Staff, 107, 3. Time—1:02⅘.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—Highland Park.—Six furlongs.—Left Bower, 100, (J. Daly,) 1; Jucoma, 105, 2; Ice Drop, 95, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Five furlongs—Bard of Avon, 107, (E. Flynn,) 1; Prince of Song, 102, 2; Annie Chamberlain, 107, 3. Time—1:02⅘. Seven and one-half furlongs.—Dangerous Maid, 97, (Coburn,) 1; Quaver, 109, 2; McGrathiana, 99, 3. Time—1:35¼. Six furlongs.—Winepress, 101, (McQuade,) 1; Hungarian, 108, 2; Ann Lauretta, 100, 3. Time—1:14⅘. One mile.—Arred Vargrave, 100, (Ryan,) 1; Windward, 108, 2; George Kratz, 106, 3. Time—1:42⅘. Six furlongs; ridden by owners and trainers.—Nimrod, 145, (Stover,) 1; Sackhen, 133, 2; Alex, 140, 3. Time—1:16⅘.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3.—One mile. Insurrection, 104, (Vitatoe,) 1; Statira, 104, 2; Al Caskey, 106, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs. Benkhart, 97, (Hicks,) 1; Jim Nap, 100, 2; Miss Aubrey, 102, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and an eighth. King Elkwood, 100, (Robertson,) 1; Tony Honig, 112, 2; Bentley, 107, 3. Time—1:49¼. Seven furlongs. Fair Deceiver, 100, (Harshberger,) 1; Expelled, 103, 2; Greetings, 98, 3. Time—1:28⅘. Mile and a sixteenth. Prince Zeno, 102, (J. Martin,) 1; Joe Gammage, 105, 2; Meggs, 102, 3. Time—1:49. Seven furlongs. Chappaqua, 110, (Vitatoe,) 1; Rideau, 96, 2; Foneda, 14, 3. Time —1:27½.

Results of Harness Races.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 3.—The Grand Circuit meeting, which closed to-day, was the most successful ever held under the auspices of the Columbus Driving Association. The track was fast to-day. The Admiral, a prohibitive favorite, on account of his showing in the 2:16 pace, won the 2:19 pace to-day in straight heats. He was never pushed, and the only contest was between Braden and Daisy J. for place. The summary:

2:19 class, pacing; purse $1,500.

The Admiral, b. h., by Be Sure, (Payne)..	1	1	1
Braden, b. h., (Miller)	2	3	2
Daisy J., b. m., (King)	3	2	3
Major, ch. h., (Perry)	4	dis.	
Rosa Hall, b. h., (Pennock)	dis.		
Circle, b. m., (Laird)	dis.		

Time—2:09¾, 2:12¾, 2:09¾.

2:27 class, trotting; purse $1,500.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	5	1
Grace Gaward, b. m., (Macey)	2	1	2
Annie Burns, g. m., (Wilson)	3	1	5
Rhea, b. g., (Williams)	2	2	3
George E. Hutton, blk. g., (Klock)	5	4	4
Walter Smith, blk. g., (Murphy)	dis.		

Time—2:11¼, 2:12½, 2:13⅘, 2:14½, 2:16.

2:13 class, pacing; purse $1,500.

Bonnie Direct, blk. h., by Direct, (McHenry)	2	5	1
Johnny Agan, b. g., (Macy)	1	1	2
Lady Pipes, ch. m., (Rice)	3	2	3
Frielmont, b. g., (Green)	5	3	4
Red Light, b. h., (Swisher)	4	4	5
Prince Exuum, b. g., (Witte)	dis.		

Time—2:08½, 2:10¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼, 2:08¼.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Half mile running; purse $150.

Chenille, s. m., (Murphy)	1		
Jim McLoughlin, g. g., (Kelly)	2		
Fidella, b. m., (Wright)	3		

Time—0:52⅘.

2:16 Pacing.—Purse $400.

Annie Leyburn, b. m., by Norville, (Westcott)	1	1	
Walter H., b. g., (Percy)	2	2	
Queen Lil, blk. m., (Demund)	3	dr	
Uncle Sam, b. g., (Van Volkenburg)	4	dr	
Ora Allerton, blk. m.	5	dr	

Time—2:17½, 2:21.

2:18 Trotting.—Purse $400.

Lou V., br. m., by Quartermaster, (Van Volkenburg)	1	1	3	2 1
Billy M., b. g., (Moody)	2	2	1	1 2
Harry J., br. s., (Hunt)	3	3	2	3 3

Time—2:20½, 2:20¾, 2:19¼, 2:23¾, 2:20¾.

2:29 Trotting.—Purse, $300.

T. E. N., br. s., by Ora Wilks, (Green)	1	1	1		
Dollie Keeler, b. m., (Haight)	2	5	2		
Bourbon Lursell, b. s., (Kernan)	4	2	3		
Lake Shore Girl, b. m., (Hunt)	3	4	4		
Silk Lace, blk. m., (Black)	5	3	5		

Time—2:25¼, 2:25, 2:29¾.

2:25 Pacing.—Purse, $300.

Aklie, blk. g., by Gambrel, (Schultz)	2	1	1		
Black Vic., blk. g., (Ernest)	1	5	7	4	
Tennis, b. m., (Andrews)	3	2	2	3	
Earl W., b. g., (Wescott)	6	2	3	3	
Barney, b. g., (Murray)	4	7	4	5	
Cinch, ch. s., (Simpson)	7	6	0	6	
Free Hal., ro. s., (Mellon)	5	3	5	dr	

Time—2:22½; 2:21¾, 2:23, 2:25.

Free for All.—Purse, $500.

Charlie E., blk. g., by Octoroon, (Bell)	1	1	1
King of Diamonds, b. g., (Green)	2	2	3
Nellie Sharper, b. m., (Hunter)	3	3	2

Time—2:14¾, 2:14¾, 2:16.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Helen R., b. m., by Redfield, (Blanchard)	1	1	1
Montauk	4	8	2
Junero	10	2	4
Clotho	2	14	11
A. B. C.	12	6	8
Dick See	7	4	5
George	14	10	10
Lady Intrigue	8	3	6
Sloppy Weather	3	5	7
Garnet	11	9	3
Free Silver	5	7	9
Katie Greenlander	13	18	dis
Idemont	9	12	dis
Dr. Pansy	6	11	dis
Miss Grace	15	dis	
Kenneth	dis		
Richmond	dis		

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

2:18 class, pacing; purse $600.

Tom Nolan, b. g., by General Haven, by Belmont, (Nichols)	1	1	1
Timepiece	2	3	2
De Veras	4	2	3
Hardee Boy	3	5	4
Parkville Prince	6	4	5
Frank Knapp	5	6	6

Time—2:10¾, 2:12, 2:11¾.

2:16 class, trotting; purse $1,000.

Frank Creamer, br. g., by Mercury, (Arthur)	1	7	1
Nell Gwynne	5	1	3
Roster	2	3	2
Harry Shedd	3	2	4
Castleton	7	4	dis.
Annihilator	8	6	dis.
Pirie	4	5	dis.
Celnega	3	dis.	

Time—2:17½, 2:14¾, 2:12¾, 2:14½.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—2:25 class; trotting; purse $1,000.

Kellmont, b. g., by Keller Thomas, (Dickinson)	4	1	1
White Wing, br. s., (Hyde)	1	3	3
Helen A., b. m., (Van Auken)	2	6	2
Minnie L. Wilkes, ch. m., (Clark)	3	2	4
Gazeaway, br. g., (Fitch)	5	4	5
Uncle Sam, b. g., (Doble)	6	5	6
Nordhoff, br. g., (Bullman)	Dis.		

Time—2:20¼; 2:22½; 2:19; 2:16.

2:25 Pacing.—Purse, $1,000.

Evolute, b. m., by Nominee, (Coburn)	1	1	1
Miss Tura, b. m., (Doble)	3	2	2
Cartridge, b. g., (Van Auken)	2	3	3
Santelmo, br. g., (Wall)	5	5	4
Rosalet, br. m., (Clippenger)	4	6	5
Pearl, ch. m., (Sullivan)	6	4	6

Time—2:17; 2:—¼; 2:14½.

HEDRICK, Iowa, Aug. 3.—2:40 Trot—Purse, $500. Gamin won in straight heats. Time—2:23¼; 2:19¼; 2:19. Idena, Baronmont, and Taffeta finished as named.

2:27 Pace—Purse, $500. Tripoli Girl won in straight heats. Time—2:13¼; 2:14; 2:13¾. Joe Wheeler, Fred the Kid, Alice Grey, Eva Victor, Duster, and Maud Olson finished as named.

2:16 Trot—Purse, $500. Anzella won the first, fourth, and fifth heats and race. Time—2:15¼; 2:15; 2:13¾. Phoebe Onward won second and third heats. Time—2:12½; 2:13. Leige also started.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Dundess and Commodore Porter Indulged in One of the Best Brushes of the Season.

One of the best brushes seen on the Speedway recently took place yesterday afternoon, when Henry Zahn's big mare Dundess (2:23¼) and Hugh Riley's veteran gelding Commodore Porter (2:13) stepped down the half-mile together in close and stirring rivalry. It was a rousing race all the way after they straightened out into the stretch, the two owners driving their prettiest and the two trotters footing along with slashing stride and heads apart. The struggle for the lead was so sharp that it was difficult to tell which was ahead until the horses were within fifty yards of the finish.

Both horses had broken just after rounding the bend, but they clung to their gait the rest of the way. As they scurried past the finish mark it was seen that Commodore Porter was leading by about a head. They went on up the incline to Washington Bridge still close together. There was a difference of opinion between the two reinsmen as to which horse had the advantage of the start. Mr. Zahn requested another heat, and was eager to try it over again, but Mr. Riley thought his horse had had enough work of late, and wouldn't go again. Previous to the brush, Commodore Porter had shown his heels to Henry Hyde's pacer Nerva.

Dundess showed her speed in another brush. There was a four-cornered race, in which she beat L. G. Kahn, with George Wallace, (2:17¾;) C. Abbott, with Mantara, (2:23,) and George Coleman, driving the black stallion Krischina, (2:24½.) Krischina was leading well in this race and was right up with the leader when he broke and was passed by George Wallace and Mantara. George Wallace also went up once and lost ground.

Capt. McDonald had the pacer Piney (2:12¼) traveling with more smoothness than he has exhibited lately. Piney was first in a brush with T. P. Robertson's Flash, (2:21¾,) and Mr. Minor's Dolly M. Later she engaged Mr. Smith, with the mare Alice and David Wilson's Frank and beat them. Flash and Dolly M. had it out by themselves in another brush, and Flash was the first to reach the end of the route. Dolly broke a shoe while coming down which sent her to a break. George Young, with his comely bay Dandy, was too fast for Mamie Taylor, over whom C. R. Jarvis held the reins, but Dandy was forced to acknowledge defeat when he encountered Dr. Fuller, with Carrie L., (2:27¼.) Carrie L. isn't much bigger than a rabbit, but she goes steady and true, and she twice outfooted Dandy.

A pacing duel between Frank and Nerva was won by the former, while George Wallace, although breaking at the finish, caught quickly and won a brush from Frank Jr. Bernard Zahn, with the fast bay gelding Oscar, (2:20½,) met another fast one in Chester, driven by Mr. McDougal. Oscar was the winner. Then Oscar measured his speed against George Wallace and came in ahead of Mr. Kahn's handsome pacer. There was fast going when W. S. Clark, behind his chestnut mare Marion, came down the course with George Wallace. This was another keen brush, in which Marion beat her rival to the finish post.

David Bonner, behind a brown trotter; L. C. Wessells, with the big brown horse James H., (2:20¾;) P. B. Utley, with Lalla Cossack; William Northrup, driving Nigger Boy, (2:20¼,) and Irene; C. S. Schreiber, with the brown mare Belle, (2:22;) Mr. McLean, with his bay pacer Ben Mc., (2:19¼;) John C. Schreiner, with John C.; John Donnelly, with Glenmere Boy, (2:14¼;) R. E. McMann, behind his gray trotter Bachelor Boy, (2:25½;) John Ryan, with Molly, and Mr. Wilder, with Highland Lassie, (2:13½,) were others on the course.

Things were rather quiet at the Empire City track yesterday. Jack Curry has departed, taking with him a string of fast ones for competition at race meets. He has gone to Poughkeepsie for the races there next week, and in his string were Baby Ruth, (2:06¼,) and Croker's trotter, Chanty, (2:13¾,) and green trotter Electric Wilkes.

George McBride worked Charles Weiland's Pansy Blossom five slow miles yesterday. One of the miles, however, was done in 2:30, the last half in 1:03¼. Charles Thompson drove Nathan Straus's Querist (2:12) a mile in 2:16¾. McBride worked his trotter Zarco (trial of 2:11) three different miles, and also drove Miss Eunice, a green pacer belonging to Dover, miles in 2:32, 2:18¾, and 2:17½. Mr. Thompson jogged Henry S., who went lame in Detroit, and the horse gave indication of being all right again.

Whitney's Horse Won Chesterfield Cup.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At the fourth day's racing of the Goodwood meeting to-day the Chesterfield Cup (handicap) for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter, was won by William C. Whitney's Spectrum, ridden by J. Reiff. E. Carlton's chestnut colt Flavus was second and R. C. Garton's chestnut colt Heckler was third.

The Chichester Stakes (handicap) for three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs, was won by Lord Wolverton's bay colt Horton, by Hawkstone, out of White Veil, also ridden by J. Reiff.

The Molecomb Stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by J. Musker's bay filly Princess Melton, by Melton, out of Schoolbook, guided by L. Reiff, and Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Bronzewing, by Goldfinch, out of Reclare, ran second, J. Reiff having the mount.

The Nassau Stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a half, was won by W. H. Walker's bay filly Merry Gal, by Galopin, out of Mary Seaton, L. Reiff again being the rider. Lord Ellesmere's Inquisitive, on which J. Reiff had the mount, came in second.

Westchester County Horse Show.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Westchester County is to have a first-class horse show in connection with the County fair. Horse shows have in several former years been an attraction at these fairs, but there was no show last year on account of the absence in Europe of so many of the exhibitors.

The promoters of the Westchester County Horse Show live along the Sound in New Rochelle, Larchmont, Pelham, Mamaroneck, and Rye, and along the Hudson from Yonkers to Sing Sing. The owners are quite enthusiastic over this coming society event, and promise to make it the best they have ever attempted.

The Pacer Lewis G. Attached.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 3.—The Circuit Court has issued a writ of attachment against Lewis G. Tewksbury and Alexander M. Loury, on the application of W. Browning Johnson of 29 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City, who claims the defendants owe him $12,472. He wants to seize in payment for his claim the pacer Lewis G., that belonged to Tewksbury, which is now at the Fairburn farm near Westfield. The animal is alleged to be worth $15,000. Fairburn claims to have a bill of sale from Tewksbury for the pacer.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

John Ulrich drives now and then on the Speedway behind a big bay short-tailed trotter.

According to a critic the 2:14 pace is the one weak class in the Eastern Circuit this season.

Among the morning drivers on the Speedway these days is John Glackmer with his bay gelding, Sixteen, (2:20¾.)

W. H. Snyder, formerly head trainer of the Parkway Driving Club, has been appointed Superintendent of the Brooklyn Speedway.

B. Zahn's bay gelding, Oscar, (2:20½,) is just now one of the hardest horses on the Speedway to beat. He is getting over ground in fine style.

The gray pacer Pansy Bloom (2:12) has been sent to the Empire City track to be worked out until Fall. Her stablemate, Russell T., has been there since May.

Charles Weiland's bays, Jack Hart and Salient, are moving pretty well to the pole and give promise of being a formidable team for Speedway competition.

The Indiana-bred mare Tillie D. (2:19¼) has been sold by Matthew Moore, who brought her here, to Daniel W. Reed of this city was the purchaser of the chestnut pacer.

"The demand for Speedway wagons is good for this time of the year," says a dealer. "The July sales were about 50 per cent. more than for the same month a year ago."

"What do you think of old Prince Alert going a mile in 2:02," said a horseman on the Speedway the other day; "and they said he never would do better than 2:05 again."

It looks as if the team race scheduled for the Road Drivers' Association matinée on Sept. 8 would fill all right. Charles Lloyd's Malzour and Richard B. are likely contestants.

A good brush is promised for to-day if Baylight (2:33¾) and Henry Zahn's mare Dundess (2:23¼) come together. The two trotters had it out last week and the honors went to Dundess.

A local horseman is the authority for the statement that W. S. Clark has traded the brown gelding Boone Wilkes (2:16¾) which he got in trade recently for Mr. Fullerton (2:21¾.)

The Brooklyn horse Upton (2:19¼) is being jogged daily on the Speedway by C. R. Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis has the bay pacer The Dude (2:18¼) and expects to have him out on the Speedway in the Fall.

"There's nothing here can beat them," remarked Dr. Fuller on the Speedway the other day referring to his two, Piney, (2:12¼,) and Carrie L. (2:27¼. "As a team they can go like the wind."

"Daughters of the renowned Smuggler (2:15¼) are making a very good showing as brood mares," says The Spirit of the Times. "They have already produced twenty-two trotters and seven pacers that have taken records in standard time, and twelve of them are credited with records better than 2:20, The fastest of their produce is the pacer Be Sure, (2:06¾.)"

Many horsemen who saw Coney win at Cleveland are of the opinion that he can pace a

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Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

THE "PARTITION" OF CHINA.

The actual dividing up of China among the powers could be accomplished only at fabulous cost. It would be next to the greatest dynastic and territorial change in the history of the world, second only to the changes that followed the discovery of America, and the status of partition and ownership could be maintained only by a use of men and money that in a few years would reduce the richest of the beneficiary powers to the condition of exhaustion and bankruptcy that Italy has reached through her participation in the Triple Alliance.

The cheapest way, and in the long run the only practicable way, is to let the Chinese govern themselves. The firm and enlightened policy of the British Ministry, as announced in the House of Commons by Mr. BRODRICK on Thursday, is reassuring, not only as to Great Britain, but as to all the powers now co-operating in China to call the present faithless Peking Government to account for its misdoing. Certainly these views are such that every intelligent American will be confident that they are in harmony with the policy and intentions of our own Government. We quote from the press report of Mr. BRODRICK'S statement in the House of Commons:

> The Cabinet, Mr. BRODRICK said, was completely unanimous against the partition of China, which would be fraught with infinite danger, and the Government had no reason to believe it was at variance with any of the European powers in that respect.
>
> Further, the Government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The Government had not in contemplation the idea of organizing the Chinese Army under foreign officers. What form the indemnity should take must be left for future consideration.
>
> Mr. BRODRICK thought it was a time when the less that was said the better. Great changes might result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European powers would discover some foundation upon which to build up a Chinese Government which would insure civilizing rule to a population forming one-third of the human race.

The outlook would be gloomy, indeed, if there were not reason to believe that the powers could, as Mr. BRODRICK puts it, discover some foundation upon which to build up a stable and responsible Chinese Government. There must be guarantees, of course, that the flagrant violations of international usage and treaty obligations that have occasioned the present troubles shall not be repeated. It would hardly be thought prudent to conclude the business of the allies in China and withdraw with mere indemnities. Reasonable assurances of future security and protection for envoys and foreigners sojourning in China for lawful purposes will necessarily be exacted, and the bail bond must be of such a character that its forfeiture will not be easy. The empire is known to be in an unsettled state. The allies will very likely find it wise to maintain for a time a considerable force of troops at the seat of the Government as a protection for the new Government, whatever may be its nature or composition. The empire may be, as it were, kept in leading-strings for some years by the powers. But it must be manifest that it will be kept together. Its very bulk is a safeguard against partition. Nobody wants or can manage slices of such imperial magnitude, either as colonies or as spheres of influence. There are a great many million Chinamen to be taken into account. It will be better for them and better for the peace and the purse of Christendom that the Chinese shall be governed by Chinese.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE.

The voters of North Carolina have ratified the amendment to the State Constitution limiting the right of suffrage, apparently by a large majority. It is stated that the negroes in the State took but little interest in the election, and even that some of them voted in favor of the amendment, which was openly declared to be intended to abridge and largely destroy their right to vote. However this may be, the amendment was adopted after a campaign in which passion ran high among the whites, and in which the right of free discussion was abolished in large sections of the State. The result must be accepted as the effect of prejudice and sentiment rather than of intelligent conviction based on reflection and guided by good sense and justice.

The scheme for depriving the blacks of the suffrage was a peculiar one. Following is the section containing the gist of it:

> Section 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote his poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by Article V., Section 1, of the Constitution. But no male person who was on Jan. 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification herein prescribed, provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908. The General Assembly shall provide for registration of all persons entitled to vote without the educational qualifications herein prescribed, and shall, on or before Nov. 1, 1908, provide for the making of a permanent record of such registration, and all persons so registered shall forever thereafter have the right to vote in all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under Section 2 of this article, provided such person shall have paid his poll tax, as above required.

The population of North Carolina has increased with some rapidity since the close of the civil war. In 1870 it was a little more than a million; in 1890 it was somewhat over 1,600,000. Its Governor last year estimated that the population had reached 2,000,000. But it is still plain that the white voters of 1867 and their lineal descendants constitute the great body of the white voters of today. They are very sure to include practically all the illiterate whites who are permitted by this amendment to vote. The clause we have quoted was distinctly intended to exclude the illiterate blacks and admit whites in spite of their illiteracy. It is to be noted also that the amendment goes into operation only on July 1, 1902. It is understood that this provision was inserted because the majority of the Supreme Court is at present anti-Democratic, and it is hoped to change it before the amendment will come before the Court.

There are three other States of the South that have substantially the same scheme for disfranchising the blacks as this just adopted in North Carolina—South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi. These four States have a total colored population of about 2,500,000, or one-third of all the colored population of the country. In all the States except North Carolina the colored people outnumber the whites, and in Mississippi and South Carolina the majority of the blacks is considerable. That the whites had become convinced that they were exposed to the domination of the blacks and that the only way legally to preserve their own supremacy was to disfranchise the blacks cannot be denied. Nor can it be denied that the evils of what is described as black domination might be very great, since the mass of the colored vote was ignorant and blindly prejudiced.

Nevertheless we are convinced that the whites of the South are proceeding in a most mistaken way to protect themselves from such evils. The protection they provide is at best but partial, for they actually invite and perpetuate the ignorant and prejudiced white vote. It would surely have been wiser and more manly to legislate for the exclusion temporarily of the illiterate of both races by means of a careful and honestly applied educational test. If to this had been added a small property qualification, the effect must have been to offer the suffrage as a prize for education and thrift, while the affairs of the States in the meantime would have been in the hands of those best fitted to care for them.

Apart from the obvious superiority of this method of dealing with the matter, there is another consideration of great importance. By the policy they have adopted these States challenge the Republican Party to reduce their vote in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College. This it is within the clear constitutional power of a majority in Congress to do at any time. The section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declares as follows: "When the right to vote at any election * * * is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in the State."

Clearly this covers the cases of the States to which we have referred. If the power thus conferred were used it would reduce the representation of three of the States by one-half, and of the fourth by nearly one-third. The policy is already being discussed. Should it be carried out the Southern whites would have only themselves to blame for it.

MR. ODELL'S UNBECOMING LEVITY.

Let them put Mr. COLER on a pedestal and place a halo around his head as soon as they want to. Mr. COLER is the only man who sought to have a Republican Legislature stamp him as the only honest man in this State. It was not done, however, because the Republican legislators wanted purer gold before stamping it.—Chairman ODELL.

Every candidate for Governor ought to look out for his own halo. Mr. ODELL might with propriety take his mind off Mr. COLER'S halo and give some thought to his own.

What the people of this city will want to know from Mr. ODELL is, did he, in fact, work for the defeat of the Controller's bill repealing the charter of the fraudulent, corrupt, and piratical Ramapo Water Company.

The Ramapo repeal was a bill to save to the people of this city $140,000,000. Rather an important matter, Mr. ODELL. The Ramapo Company tried by corruption to conclude a contract with the city to supply it with 200,000,000 gallons of water a day for forty years at $5,000,000 a year, or $200,000,000 in all. The Controller showed that the city could supply itself with that quantity of water for $1,500,000 a year, or $60,000,000 for forty years, a saving of $140,000,000. The bill was killed in the Legislature, which is controlled by Mr. PLATT, whose politico-business agent is Mr. ODELL, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

According to the present purpose of the managers, Mr. ODELL is to be the Republican candidate for Governor. Ramapo is a Republican job. Its Republican promoters sought to attain their ends by corrupting Tammany underlings in office. Controller COLER, a faithful servant of the people, exposed the villainous plot and defeated it—for the time being. He tried to kill the job for all time, but the men behind it had more influence with the Legislature than he had. Ramapo is still a menace.

Now Mr. ODELL meets with his gossip about halos the suggestion of the Controller that both parties will be put to the test by an urgent request from the Merchants' Association to hold conventions to put an anti-Ramapo resolution into their platforms. Nothing but Mr. ODELL'S serene confidence in the ability of the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket to pull him through would justify his careless and mirthful treatment of a mighty grave matter. Ramapo may be made the issue of the State campaign, and Mr. ODELL, even though the scandal smirch him thickly, may win even against an honest reform candidate like Mr. COLER. But what would Mr. ODELL say to the Ramapo jobbers when they came to him in the Governor's chamber, demanding new and greater favors? What would he say to the Merchants' Association and visiting delegation of taxpayers protesting against the gigantic steal?

Does he not know—does not every observant Republican know—that B. B. ODELL is not exactly a bulwark of safety in such a peril? He could not be depended on to deny and defy the powerful Republicans of the Ramapo Company. Then there would be fresh scandal over the accomplished job, and Mr. ODELL'S administration would make a fine companion picture to the administration of FRANK BLACK.

The Republican Party seems to be determined to add the Ramapo scandal to the canal scandal and shoulder both.

BRYAN AND HISTORY.

Without desiring to create the impression that Col. BRYAN is a man wholly deficient in knowledge of the political history of his own country, or to expect him just at this time to interrupt his work upon the speech he is to deliver at Indianapolis in accepting the nomination for President made at Kansas City, we think we are justified in hoping that by and by Mr. BRYAN will correct the misstatement he recently made to his countrymen in an article to which he permitted his name to be attached, touching the history of the effort to bring about elections of United States Senators by the people.

We have sometimes maintained that BRYAN'S character was indicated by the readiness with which he flew to conclusions, particularly if it was agreeable to him to do so. In the article supplied by him to The Journal on July 22 he directed attention to the fact that Mr. BRYCE, in his "American Commonwealth," gave to Gen. JAMES B. WEAVER of Iowa the credit for first proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people. "If the subject was brought before Congress at an earlier date," wrote Mr. BRYAN, "I am not aware of it." "Nothing," added Mr. BRYAN, "more clearly shows the growth of public opinion or more fully demonstrates the irresistible force of a good idea than the progress which this reform has made during the past eighteen years."

It is conceivable that Mr. BRYCE, a foreigner not expected to have familiarity with the details of our history, might have made such a mistake, but it strikes us as almost incredible that Mr. BRYAN should have indorsed it and preached about it without correction. When Mr. WEAVER introduced his resolution in the Forty-sixth Congress, it was a few days after Mr. WHITE of Pennsylvania had offered a resolution on the same subject. Going back we find that other propositions to the same purpose were made in 1877 by Mr. REA of Missouri and Mr. OLIVER of Iowa, in 1876 by Mr. WRIGHT of Iowa, in the same year by Mr. OLIVER of Iowa, in 1874 by Mr. HAWLEY of Illinois, Mr. CREAMER of New York, and Mr. PARKER of Missouri; in 1873 by Mr. HARLAN of Iowa and Mr. WINDOM of Minnesota, in 1872 by Mr. HAWLEY of Illinois and Mr. PORTER of Virginia, in 1869 by Mr. SEYLE of New York.

But Mr. BRYAN might have gone still further back. He would have discovered, if he had made a very slight search, that ANDREW JOHNSON had repeatedly tried to secure such a resolution, as a Senator and a Representative. In 1826 Mr. STORRS of New York had tried it, and his resolution got as far as the table. Not to go into reasons or mention other examples, we hurry back to the Constitutional Convention of 113 years ago, where the proposition was rejected in committee by a vote of 9 to 2, and then abandoned.

We cannot see how Mr. BRYAN can get out of this without admitting that this is one of the subjects upon which he is not well informed. And besides, we believe he will have to make his apologies to Mr. BRYCE, for we do not discover that he really made any such assertion as BRYAN attributes to him as the text for a preachment. Mr. WEAVER will admit that the resolution was introduced by Iowa men on at least four occasions before he brought it forward, and the number of instances of its introduction before and since the Forty-first Congress seems to be about thirty. It is not a new subject. It may be to Mr. BRYAN.

CINCINNATI'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

Cincinnati, like Washington, is disappointed. The census enumerators report that they found but 325,902 population in Cincinnati. Cincinnati confidently expected to be told that there were 375,000 people within the municipal limits. The police, school, and health officers' estimates sustained that hope, and the increase of more than 16 per cent. in population between 1880 and 1890 led the statisticians of the press to predict an increase of at least 15 per cent.

This news is made the more unpalatable by the intimation that Cleveland will be shown to have a population of 375,000. Cincinnati has prided itself upon being the largest city in Ohio, and its ready reckoners, supporting their protests against Director MERRIAM'S figures by a conservative calculation, insist that there ought to be 400,000 inhabitants in Cincinnati, 25,000 more rather than 50,000 less, than the number threatened to be reported for Cleveland.

Cincinnati suggests some reasons why it should be reported as having more population than Cleveland that must occur to Cincinnati, on reflection, as being inconclusive although interesting. The fact that the Clearing House business of Cincinnati in 1900 was nearly $336,000,000, and more than one hundred millions greater than the like business of Cleveland in the year, may be comforting in a sense, but it only permits the reflection that the more populous city may not be the most important city financially.

We observe that there is a disposition in Cincinnati, as there was in Washington when the census bulletin appeared showing the population of that city to be somewhat less than had been hoped for, to explain the small increase of population in the corporate limits by the movement of population to the suburbs; out of but not away from the city. The trolley lines running from cities into neighboring country have been developed wonderfully since the last census. Many persons of moderate means and an aversion for large taxes have welcomed the opportunity to escape the taxes and to save money by using these trolley lines. We have not much doubt that they will be held to responsibility for some disappointments that may be felt in our own neighborhood, in the migration of population from Manhattan, Brooklyn, and over the river from Newark out into the thick cluster of towns that are reached by many new and convenient trolley railways.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Considering the very large amount of grief that has been inflicted upon the anti-imperialists by recent happenings in the Philippines, one can hardly begrudge them the intense and long-continued satisfaction they are getting out of the now widely advertised incident at Oroquieta, a little town in Mindanao. An American soldier was murdered in a native store, and later the man's company went to the scene of the crime and killed eight-nine natives, thirty of them in one house. The American Aguinaldians instantly and unanimously concluded from the brief dispatch stating these facts that the ruffianly soldiers avenged the act of a single criminal by an indiscriminate massacre of innocent non-combatants, and with a profuse use of horrified exclamation points they are summoning all the world and others to observe the workings of the President's policy in the East. Now, it must be admitted, even by the most besotted of expansionists, that the story as told was an unpleasant one, strongly suggesting an official investigation to discover what really did occur at Aroquieta, but, pending such investigation, if it is necessary to theorize at all on the matter, why is it not just as easy to think that the soldiers went to the village for the commendable purpose of arresting the murderer, found the place occupied by insurgents, engaged in the inevitable conflict with them, and—prepared the material for eighty-nine funerals? That, surely, is what ordinarily patriotic Americans will believe until they have to believe something else. And even admitting the worst of the anti-imperialist assumptions, what do they prove? That our army should instantly be withdrawn from the Philippines? By no means. They simply prove that a single company, under great provocation, has broken the restraints of discipline, disobeyed its officers and the superiors of those officers, and violated the Articles of War. If that is the case, the men in the company will certainly be court-martialed and punished as severely as they deserve.

—Considerable space, much prominence, and almost passionate earnestness are devoted by The Haberdasher in its August number to an appeal for the abolition of phrases like "My Dear Sir" and "Yours very truly" in commercial correspondence. The editor of The Haberdasher seems to have done a lot of figuring around, if not exactly on, this subject, and he assures us that if all letters were business letters, and if all business letters were typewritten, these meaningless compliments would annually cost the world $6,350,000 in typewriters' wages alone. As to what they really do cost it, he makes no guess, but leaps agilely as illogically from his remot y relevant total to the grave question hether the compliments are worth the noney they cost or if they are worth any ning. "If the words criticised as superfi ous," he says, "meant anything at a if they softened any asperities or create any more cordial relations between me antile houses, they might be excused, even commended. But, as a matter of practice, they are attached to 'duns,' to proofs, to complaints, to every form of nunciation, and they are as thoroughly worthless as a campaign button on a cig store Indian." In conclusion the would e reformer declares that "if one or t leading houses with voluminous cor spondence should come out squarely favor of this idea, and put it into immi ate execution, it would not be one year fore there would be a general revolt ag st this time-squandering, foolish, old gy formalism and all hands would be enefited." Personally we are not at all ure of that. Business is business, of c arse, but it is also a form of intercours between more or less civil human be gs, and almost anything that mitigates a necessary fierceness by even the outw d semblance of courtesy and considerat n is to be commended and perpetuated.

—On the objects of the Italian colony's mee ng in Tammany Hall Thursday evening, set forth on the cards of invitation iss d by the Executive Committee of the U ted Italian Societies, was "to make arr gements for an imponent memorial ce oration to be held in honor of the loyal nd most generous King." The use here the word "imponent" is interesting as illustrating the tendency of persons empl ing, with whatever facility and accuracy, language not their own, to light upon terms unfamiliar or even unknown to he great majority of those to whom th language is mother tongue. "Impone " is a perfectly good old English word but one would search long in current li rature before finding it, and if the finder did not instantly recognize its equivalen to "imposing" he would not be convic of very disgraceful ignorance. The It writer, no doubt, simply cut trusting wel from his own "imponente," his ian e the close relationship between to vind e and the stateller half of our a perilous courage. It did so, but by safe only a narrow margin. And he is "impos the supposition that he meant near fu and not "at a date in the eral Engl as seemed possible to several readers of his card.

—With lorid but convincing eloquence and obitu but comprehensible logic, Mr. JULIAN E PICOT, writing in The Raleigh News and Observer, formulates the position of t North Carolina Democrats in regard to e disfranchisement of the negroes. A erting that the white majority are quiet peaceable, and law-abiding, he follows th with the declaration that they will reson without hesitation to any and every me s necessary to escape domination by t blacks. "Our people," he insists, "b e no hatred toward the negro race. The recognize the race as a fulcrum of power, ast and present, in the development of c material prosperity. They feel grateful t these people; they are attached to them ties of lasting remembrance. Those of who have known them longest appreciat them most. We neither want nor desir ny better, more efficient, more faithful l rers. We neither intend to rob them of s personal rights, nor would we submit to ny law tending in that direction." The comes the other side: "Knowing the r , we know their natures, their great cap ity in a subordinate position, and their tter incapacity for self-government. W claim the heritage of self-government s bought at a fearful price with our ances l blood, and that we have demonstrated r power to keep and defend it." A lurid p ture of Haiti follows, and this leads to f conclusion of the matter: "We are not w ing to intrust the safety of our State to ch impotent hands—to a people of such tinct. We have said in our hearts th we will rid ourselves of a possibility of uch a pandemonium. For three decades w have appealed to them for help to assist good government, and they have answ red with derisive laughter. We have hea y taxed land and personality to elevate th n by education, still they shake in our fa s the fist of a welded phalanx; we have corded them the privileges of our publi carriages, and in return they have insu ed our women by their defiant obtrusion. This state of affairs must change or narchy and ruin, civil and political, wi surely follow." It was appeals like this, oubtless, that raised the Red Shirt ban and carried the Constitutional amendme

—No le harsh epithet than "Chinese" is applied y The Electrical Review to the manufact rs of automobiles, all because they con ue to give their machines a form that makes them look like "a horse vehicle v hout a horse." "In other branches design," declares the indignant critic, " best taste has unanimously decreed t the function of the structure should b expressed in its external appearance; here should be no concealment of the me anism of structure, because the highest c ons of aesthetics demand that for beaut a structure should be not only symmetri but truthful. It is just this that the dinary automobile is not. It does not ok like a self-propelling vehicle, cle, and does not even suggest that it contains e machinery for its own propulsion. is thoroughly Chinese in its adherence to the good old things that were." at, undoubtedly, is orthodox criticism, ut why didn't this well-instructed ter go ahead and tell the automobile m ufacturers just what to do in order to ke a four-wheeled vehicle carrying hu n passengers look materially different m other four-wheeled vehicles designed the same purpose? The task is by no ans an easy one—by no means as easy a that of denouncing failure to accomplis it off-hand and in a hurry.

ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

To the Edi of The New York Times:

The lett of "T. H. H." about cranks being allow to come to this country without restrictio and which you publish in today's Tr , exhibits a feeling prevalent among m y in this country and one which must be d recated by a believer in a democratic Go nment. This feeling to which I take exce on is to call every one a lunatic who does ot agree with us on a question of politics or economical expediency. Your correspon nt is one of a class who would hang ever one taking issue with him, losing sight together of the fact that they are them ves showing a spirit of intoleranc which i is far worse than the conduct of their o nents.

This de e to imprison a person as soon as he ope his mouth in opposition to the existing s te of affairs is contrary to our Constitut , which guarantees freedom of speech to very one so long as he does not make a j lic nuisance of himself. Your correspon nt also wishes to shoot down on sight y foreigner who, after making his home this country, dares to complain about an ing. On this point your correspondent of ignor displays an extraordinary degree when he ce in criminal jurisprudence jury tri shes to punish a man without a Moreover as our Constitution provides. mind he f these people are not of sound able for gets that they are not punishted to an ir acts, but should be committ puts him ane asylum. Such talk as his not law. own as a believer in force, and It is ju ich is just what anarchy means. "T. H. H such nonsense as this letter of the rest which, when read abroad, leads to be a the world to believe Americans of hypocrites, who pretend to country, but at the same time wish to bridle free speech. Fortunately, the number of such intolerant creatures among us is not very great, and their influence is slight.

WILLIAM T. LAWRENCE.
New York, Aug. 2, 1900.

USING STREETS FOR STORAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The laws governing the use of the streets and sidewalks of this city absolutely prohibit their occupation for any purposes whatever excepting for the sale (within prescribed limits, the so-called area or stoop-line,) of fruit, soda water, newspapers and periodicals, and the occupation of one-third of the street from the curb outward by building material in front of a house or houses undergoing repairs. Every public officer is especially prohibited from issuing any permit for use of streets or sidewalks, excepting for such restricted uses as above mentioned.

In face of these facts permits are issued by the department, absolutely in violation of law, to the contractors doing the work of the Metropolitan Railway Company, and Broadway, Forty-second, and to-day Madison Avenue between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, are illegally occupied by this railroad corporation, and its contractors, aided and abetted by the police, whose duty it is to prevent such violations. Citizens supinely bewail their loss of business, visit the Police Commissioners, Captains of Precincts, and complain to the police upon their alleged posts, and to what purpose, when these contractors, the railroad company, and the officers of the City Government are all Tammanyites and members of the most iniquitous gang that ever trampled such an imperial city under their feet.

There is a way by which the citizens can obtain relief from this outrageous violation of the street laws, even if it is permitted by Tammany, Croker, and the police, and that is to stop the whole business by an injunction, which no Judge would dare to refuse when shown that this work is being done under cover of illegal permits.

Compel the Broadway Railway Company to do as private, respectable, and law-abiding citizens have to do—hire storage ground for its material, and when ready to use it let it be taken where wanted. The stones taken up on Broadway and other streets, instead of being permitted to occupy one inch of the sidewalks, should be removed to storage, and when wanted for relaying brought back.

AN INDIGNANT CITIZEN.
New York, Aug. 2, 1900.

ON MR. SCHURZ'S ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your controversy with Mr. Schurz regarding the "infamy" of the Philippine situation, it seems to me that you unjustly depreciate Mr. Schurz's argument.

The Administration and certain of its military appointees are indisputably on trial. Mr. Schurz as advocate for the people makes a perfectly valid presentation of affidavits. The current allegations are (1) that President McKinley has exceeded the authority of his office; (2) that he is attempting to abrogate certain provisions of the Constitution; (3) that with his sanction, fraud and manslaughter have been perpetrated in the Philippines.

Now, while any person accused of crime may be not only allowed, but requested, to take the stand in his own defense, yet if the alleged crime be serious and the penalty grave, it would be preposterous to expect a man supposedly capable of the criminal act and in dread of the penalty to adhere strenuously to the truth, certainly not to an extent that would involve self-incrimination. Hence the testimony of any person accused of fraud, manslaughter, or complicity therein must always be of very limited value in the securing of his own acquittal. It can never be the means, simply an aid. His innocence must be established by other unimpeachable witnesses.

It is just as illogical to request President McKinley, Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, or any other official now undergoing trial by jury—the American people—to testify in his own defense, and to accept such testimony, uncorroborated by witnesses of brain and principle, as it would be to solicit and accept as final the uncorroborated testimony of any private citizen on trial for his liberty or his life before any judicial body in our Commonwealth.

In the Philippine case, other witnesses have testified. For instance, Mr. Barrett, in the article to which Mr. Schurz refers, gives damaging testimony, having all the weight of the evidence of "the unwilling witness" which has sent many accused persons to terrible retribution for lesser crimes than are now under consideration.

I would recommend to your staff and to your numerous subscribers a fresh reading of those divisions of Mr. Barrett's paper—"The Truth of the Philippine Situation"—which are entitled, "Aguinaldo's Departure for Hongkong," "People Expected Independence," "The Malolos Government," "A Well-Organized Army," and "Effect of the Capture of Manila."

It is to be remembered, further, that circumstantial evidence is in certain cases quite as valuable as direct testimony, and that, whereas incriminating official records may not be available to the people in their investigations at this time, yet circumstantial evidence is available in overwhelming abundance.

Hence, whatever our personal leanings, it must in all fairness be conceded that Mr. Schurz has in his citations kept well within his precincts. A. M. BOYNTON.
Ocean Grove, N. J., July 31, 1900.

Socialism and Anarchy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Bressi's Deed" you state that "Socialism is the Siamese twin-sister of anarchy."

This statement is absurd. The one is the direct antithesis of the other. Socialism means too much government; anarchy means no government at all. For heaven's sake, before you write another editorial find out the meaning of your terms.

This is from a Bryan Democrat, a free trader, an anti-imperialist, and a voter of this city who is not afraid of being flooded with silver, and who reads your paper every day. DANIEL CAVANAGH.
New York, July 31, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Friendly Advice.

Friend—All you need is patience.
Young Doctor—Yes, if you spell it the way I spell it.—Syracuse Herald.

Southern Delights.

"Are you goin' to the Literary tonight?"
"Don't know. What's up?"
"Shakespeare an' possum."—Atlanta Constitution.

Impressed on Her Memory.

"It's been four years now," said the deserted lady, "since he left me and his happy home. I remember it jist as well as yesterday—how he stood at the door, holding it open till six flies got in the house."—Indianapolis Press.

Fusion.

Democratic Manager—I am glad you have arranged a deal with the Populists in your locality. What terms did you make with them?

Subordinate Committeeman—Well, we gave them the platform and the candidates, and they let us call it the Democratic ticket.—Chicago Tribune.

At the Literary Reception.

Old Hand—There go two authors; Snooks, the author of "The Harp of the Passions," and Saddler, who wrote "The Carriage Painter's Manual."

Enthusiastic Young Lady—Which is the one with the flashing eye and the dark locks clustering about a marble brow?

Old Hand—That's Saddler.—Boston Transcript.

HELPING A LITTLE.

From The American Agriculturist.

When the days are hot and growing hotter,
And earth is dry as a wornout blotter,
When the grass is crisp and the sky is copper,
And more than a burden is each grasshopper,
When the shrill cicada's redhot voice is
A note at which no heart rejoices,
When at every crack the dust is sifting,
And gasping hens their wings are lifting,
I like to think of the deep snow drifting,
Of frost-bound pond and icicles brittle:
It helps a little.

When out on the path the step is ringing,
And keen as a whip the sleet is stinging,
When buffalo robes are heaped to the shoulder,
And the cold moon makes the night seem colder,
When a few thin leaves on the beeches shiver,
And dead and buried and gone is the river,
And out of the north the flakes are flying,
I like to think of the new hay lying,
Of Summer airs in the branches sighing,
Of the hammock at noon where I lounge or whittle:
It helps a little.

NEW CABLE LINE OPENED

President McKinley and Portugal's King Exchange Messages.

Commercial Company's Wires Now Operated Between the Azores and This Country.

The following congratulatory messages from President McKinley and the King of Portugal were flashed direct, to-day, between the United States and Portugal, over the new line of the Commercial Cable Company, which has just been put in operation between the Azores and this country:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., 3:25 P. M. Aug. 2, 1900.

His Majesty, the King of Portugal, Lisbon:

I take pleasure in congratulating your Majesty on the completion of telegraphic communication between the United States and Portugal, and tender my best wishes for the perpetuation and increase of the friendly relations between the two countries. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Aug. 3, 1900.

His Excellency, the President of the United States of North America, Washington:

At this moment when a new element of progress and of economic developments unite the Portuguese Nation with the United States of North America, I hasten to thank you for the kind congratulations which your Excellency has kindly addressed to me, and desire to express my sincerest wishes for the prosperity of the Republic of the United States. KING OF PORTUGAL.

Felicitations were also exchanged between the President and American residents in the Azores, as well as messages from the American officials of the company and the local authorities at the Azores.

The new cable connects at the Island of Fayal with the Europe and Azores Company's line from the Azores to Portugal, and is the first to connect the Azores with the United States. It also opens direct communication for the first time between this country and Portugal.

The Europe and Azores Company's cable makes connection at Lisbon with the Portuguese land lines, the Eastern Telegraph Company's cables to Spain, the Mediterranean ports, all Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Philippines, and with the Western Telegraph Company's cables to Brazil, Argentina, and other parts of South America.

BOERS REPULSED.

Lord Roberts's Dispatch Says They Violated a Flag of Truce—More Surrenders.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 3.—Liebeberg's commando attacked Gen. Smith-Dorrian near Potchefstroom, but was easily repulsed. Gen. Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenburg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison.

Seven hundred and fifty additional Boers have surrendered to Gen. Hunter.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An official dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, Aug. 2, gives the date of Gen. Smith-Dorrian's repulse of the Boers as July 31. The dispatch says:

"In the morning a flag of truce came to Smith-Dorrian's camp demanding his surrender. Before he could reply the Boers opened a heavy fire. The British losses were slight.

"Ian Hamilton has met with slight opposition at Vitbolsnek. His casualites were light."

WRITERS TO EXPLAIN.

Members of the Commons to be Asked About Krueger Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In response to questions, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said to-day, in the House of Commons, that the Boer Governments, in fleeing from Bloemfontein and Pretoria, left masses of private correspondence among the archives, which the authorities on the spot were examining. He had received installments of this correspondence by the last two mails, and he had been informed that more was to come.

The portions he had seen were written previous to the war, and were chiefly letters of British subjects of the Cape and of the two republics. There were, however, copies of two letters that purported to have been written by an English member of the House of Commons, and also letters and an extract from a letter written by two other members of the House of Commons two days before the outbreaking of the war, couched in the form of open criticism, asking for information regarding martial law and suggesting that President Krüger make temporary concessions and await a reaction in England.

In his opinion, the letters were not treasonable, though certainly improper while her Majesty was engaged in difficult negotiations. He proposed to send the letters to the writers and ask if they desired to explain, and he would await a reply before deciding whether to publish them or not.

The Under Secretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Selborne, was questioned in the House of Lords to-day concerning alleged treasonable correspondence, and in reply read the explanation which Mr. Chamberlain had made in the House of Commons.

Krueger's and Botha's Promise.

PRETORIA, Aug. 3.—President Krüger and Commandant General Botha have issued a proclamation promising to pay all damage done to the farms by the British provided the burghers remain with the commandoes.

ENGLAND'S INVULNERABILITY.

Roseberry Denies the Existence of a Blind Confidence in the War Office.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Another breeze blew up in the House of Lords to-day, as the outcome of the debate on Friday last regarding the allegation that England was not invulnerable against an attempted invasion. Lord Rosebery to-day somewhat testily resented the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne's, taking him to task for suggesting that the commander of the forces, Lord Wolseley, ought to come to the House and give his authority to the Government's military plans.

Lord Rosebery said he did not purpose to be snubbed in the discharge of what he considered a public duty. The Marquis of Lansdowne, he said, must be disabused of the idea that there existed in the country a blind, venerating confidence in the War Office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying, said the War Secretary was responsible to Parliament, and the Commander in Chief was responsible to the War Secretary.

Other Peers having spoken, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, arose and said he understood Lord Rosebery's contention was that the nation would be much more satisfied if Lord Wolseley would come to the House and express his approval of Lord Lansdowne's plans. It was obvious that if Lord Wolseley could be called upon to do that, he was also entitled to express disapproval. Lord Salisbury said he could not see how that was possible. There was much force in what Lord Rosebery had said, but it was of an abstract kind. The subject was then dropped.

Severe Gale in England.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A severe gale is raging throughout the United Kingdom. Channel traffic is suspended, causing much inconvenience to thousands of excursionists who wished to take advantage of the August bank holiday. Rain and wind have done much damage in the provinces. Several small vessels have gone ashore and many others have been obliged to seek refuge in the harbors.

Financiers Want an Island.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Capt. Rust of the German Navy has published a pamphlet in which he asserts that two German financial groups are negotiating with local Malay potentates for the purchase of the fertile Island of Poolo Lontar, off the west coast of the Peninsula of Malacca.

Fatal Accident on Spanish Cruiser.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 3.—When the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel was about to leave for Arcachon one of her boilers gave way, and the escaping steam scalded twenty-one sailors, killing one and seriously injuring six others. The cruiser's departure was postponed.

KING VICTOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION

King Humbert, He Says, Was Truly "Father of His Country."

FAITH IN ITALY'S DESTINY

Returns Thanks to His Subjects, and Asks Their Help in Perpetuating the Kingdom.

MONZA, Aug. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel III. has addressed the following proclamation to the Italian people:

"The second King of Italy is dead. Escaping, thanks to his valor as a soldier, the danger of battle, and departing unharmed, thanks to Providence, from the risks he confronted so courageously to end public calamities, this good and virtuous King fell a victim to atrocious crime, while, with easy conscience and without fear of danger, he was participating in the joys of his people in their fêtes.

"It was not permitted to me to be present at the last breath of my father, but I understand my first duty to be to follow the counsels he left me, and to imitate the virtues of the King and First Citizen of Italy.

"In this moment of profound sadness I have to aid me the strength which comes from the examples of my august father and of that great King who deserves to be called the 'Father of His Country.' I have also as a support the strength which comes from the love and devotion of the Italian people for the King, whom they venerated and weep for.

"There remain to us the institutions which he loyally preserved, and which he attempted to render permanent during the twenty-two years of his reign. These institutions are given to me as the sacred traditions of my house, and the warm love which Italians have for them, protected with a firm and energetic hand from assault or any violence from whatever source it comes, assures me.

"I am certain of the prosperity and grandeur of the country. It was the glory of my grandfather to have given Italy its unity and independence. It was the glory of my father to have jealously guarded this unity and this independence to the end.

"My reign shall be outlined by these imperishable remembrances. May God aid me, and may the love of my people fortify me, so that I may consecrate all my days as a King to the guardianship of liberty and the defense of the monarchy, united by indissoluble bonds for the supreme interest of the country.

"Italians! Render your tribute of tears and honors to the sacred memory of Humbert of Savoy. You, in the bitter sorrow which has struck my house, have shown that you consider this sorrow as though it were that of each individual among you. This solidity of thought and affection will always be the most certain bulwark of my reign, and the best guarantee of the unity of the country, which unites in the august name of intangible Rome, symbol of grandeur and pledge of integrity for Italy. Such are my hopes, such is my ambition as citizen and as King."

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

ROME, Aug. 3.—Numerous workmen have begun to decorate the chamber where the remains of King Humbert will finally lie, and they will continue night and day until the work is completed.

The police believe that the man who was seen at Monza with Bresci is Leandre Nicoli of Briella, a missing Anarchist.

MONZA, Aug. 3.—The remains if King Humbert were to-day placed in a casket of walnut, covered with lead and glass in such a manner as to leave the face exposed. The ceremony, which took place in the presence of the royal family, was very touching. Queen Margherita placed the Italian flag, with the arms of the house of Savoy, over the corpse.

BRESCI'S BROTHER RESIGNS.

Will Leave the Army and Change His Name—His Course Leads to a Duel.

MILAN, Aug. 4.—Lieut. Bresci, brother of King Humbert's assassin, has informed the Colonel of his regiment of his intention to leave the army and change his name.

He will be provided with an appointment in the civil administration.

A duel with sabres has been fought between Capt. Tani and Capt. Bacciali on the subject of Lieut. Bresci's course.

Capt. Tani had expressed sympathy with the Lieutenant, and Capt. Bacciali declared that he could no longer offer him his hand. Bacciali was wounded in the head during the sixth onslaught.

MONUMENT TO KING HUMBERT.

MONZA, Aug. 3.—The municipality of Monza has purchased the ground on which the crime was committed in order to erect a monument or a charitable institution.

Germany Arresting Anarchists.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The police throughout Germany are arresting Anarchist suspects. Among them is Prof. Stahly, an Italian, who has recently lectured on the subject of the Mafia in South Germany.

BELGIUM'S REPLY TO ENGLAND.

Regrets the Outcome of Sipido's Case, but Acted According to Law.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—In reply to the note of the British Government expressing regret that the proceedings against Sipido, the assailant of the Prince of Wales, should have had such an inadequate ending the Belgian Government says that, as a strict observer of the laws, it was unable to violate them, however strong its desire to proceed rigorously against the culprit.

According to Belgian law, the reply points out, Sipido, like any other young man placed at the disposal of the Government and having a legal domicile in Belgium, had three days to appeal to the Court of Cassation. Living with his parents, he had legal domicile, and therefore he could not be arrested for three days. He profited by the delay to take flight.

The Belgian Government says it regrets the incident, but cannot be held responsible for it.

A UNION OF ACROBATS.

Annie Nelson of the "Nelson Sisters" Weds Charles Livingston.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 3.—An anxious couple rushed into Ray's advertising office in this city yesterday and told the astonished clerk that they wanted to be married. When the clerk showed his surprise the woman pointed to a sign in front of the store which read that marriage and death notices were received there for New York newspapers. The word "marriage" had caught the eye of the anxious bride, and she had read no further.

It happened, however, that above the advertising office is the sanctum of Justice of the Peace Barnes, who is an adept at tying matrimonial knots, and the couple were referred there after having obtained a license.

The woman gave her name as Annie Nelson of Brooklyn, her birthplace as South America, and her age as twenty-three years. She is the daughter of Samuel Nelson, and one of a troupe of acrobats known as the "Nelson Sisters," who were formerly with Barnum's circus. The bridegroom is Charles H. Livingston of New York, a widower, thirty-four years old, and also an acrobat by profession.

Judge Barnes performed the ceremony and accepted as his fee a kiss from the blushing bride and a five-dollar bill from the happy husband. The couple came to Greenwich, they said, because they wanted the marriage kept a secret.

Milwaukee's Population, 285,315.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The population of Milwaukee, Wis., according to the count just completed at the Census Office, is 285,315. In 1890 the population was 204,468.

ANARCHISTS MET BRESCI.

Openly Expressed Hate May Aid in Exposing Plot—Italian's Tale in Paterson.

There is a chance that hate will reveal much to the authorities relative to the alleged plotting of the Anarchists at Paterson to kill the crowned heads of Europe. Last night in a saloon in Straight Street, Paterson, an Italian whose name does not appear to be known to the proprietor of the place said he knew of a meeting held in that city early in May, of which he intended to inform the authorities. This is the story he told:

"The Group of Existence held a meeting about the 1st of May, and after the others had departed the leaders held a long secret session. Those present were Bresci, Quintavalli, Graisoni, Alphonso Elandies, Esteve and Widmar, the editors of the paper issued by the group, and one or two others whom I may not reveal, or may, as circumstances occur. These men talked over a trip which Bresci, Quintavalli, Graisoni, and some others were to take. The meeting was held to read a letter from Count Malatesta. There were also letters from Genoa and Paris. Quintavalli left Paterson after the meeting, which ended early in the morning. Bresci also left, but came back on May 12 and collected his money at the silk mill.

"Malatesta is the man who led in all these things. His is a great mind. The others are weak. When he left Paterson he left Widmar and Esteve, neither of whom are Italians, in charge, and they have kept up the flame all the time and induced Italians to keep alive the teachings of Malatesta. I know these things well and have a reason for telling all. I hate Esteve, and I would like to see him suffer."

When Esteve and Widmar were told of this story of the Italian, they talked together in Italian, and then Esteve said that the whole tale was false. He said neither he nor Widmar knew that Bresci was going to Italy. They had never talked with Bresci about murder. Esteve continued:

"The man who says these things lies. There was no such meeting. He says he hates me. He must, to tell such lies about me. I know of no personal enemies I have. Some Socialists may hate me. Last Winter Dr. Cassato, the Italian Socialist leader and member of the Chamber of Deputies, was here, and there were debates. I took part in them and I always bested the Socialists who spoke against me. Some of these men may hate me. I shall stay to meet any accusations. The police need not watch us. We will be here if they should ever want us."

Widmar said there must be a mistake in the information that his brother had been arrested in Europe in connection with the assassination of King Humbert. He said he had but one brother, who was employed by the Austrian Government, and was not an Anarchist.

Michael Aretta, a silk dyer's helper, had his head split open yesterday by Pietro Marcelli, an avowed Anarchist. Aretta loudly condemned the Anarchists, said he hoped Bresci would be tortured as well as executed, and lauded King Humbert as a great man and a good one. Marcelli rushed upon him with a club and hit him on the head with the weapon.

Eversina Cravella has lost her looms in the Paragon Mills in Paterson. When she failed to appear for work on Thursday at the mills she left a piece of silk on the loom unfinished. To do this is a violation of a rule which is always visited with dismissal. Miss Cravella called at the mill yesterday and tried to get back her old loom, but was told she must wait until new hands were taken on.

She claims she has been kept busy for two days with her mail. The letters came from all parts of the country. Some praise her, more denounce her in strong terms. Some are from museum agents who want her to take a place among the curiosities. Others are from continuous-performance houses. One letter asks her to lend her name to a play, and she has been offered a rounded sum to either write a story or let her name be used for one. She says she may accept some offers that do not include her appearance in public.

It was said last night by the police that Detective Hall of the Mercer Street Station is looking for an Italian named Zanoni, who, it is alleged, has written a letter to his brother in Italy asking if King Humbert was dead. Detective Hall could not be seen last evening, and no information could be obtained at the police station.

ITALIANS CONDEMN ANARCHY.

Government Asked to Negotiate for International War on Them.

The National Italian Society of Brooklyn, composed of representatives of twenty branch societies, met last night at Marty's Hall, Main and Fulton Streets, to protest against anarchy and to ask this Government to negotiate with the Governments of other countries to suppress anarchy. Among the principal speakers were H. Martoni, who presided; N. Grilli, Dr. Paciella, Dr. De Grossa, and A. Tossini.

The society sent a cable to Prince Colona asking him to represent them at King Humbert's funeral. They decided to attend in a body the funeral services to be held in Manhattan on Aug. 12.

Resolutions were then passed condemning anarchy and the assassination of King Humbert. The resolutions bearing on the establishment of international means to prevent anarchy were addressed to the President of the United States. Chairman Martoni was empowered to bring a copy of the resolutions to the notice of the President.

DEPLORE THE KING'S DEATH.

East Side Italians Meet—Report of Trouble Unfounded.

A memorial meeting was held last night at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and First Avenue by the Italians of the upper east side to take action on the assassination of King Humbert. Several speeches were delivered by prominent Italians and resolutions deploring the untimely death of the King were adopted.

Shortly before 11 o'clock word was sent to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station that the meeting was in progress and that there was likely to be trouble. Roundsman Polly, with eighteen patrolmen, was sent to the hall, but returned to the station house soon after without making any arrests. There was no trouble of any kind.

STATE ORDERS INQUIRY.

Gov. Voorhees Says If Plot Was Hatched by New Jersey Anarchists, They Will Be Prosecuted.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 3.—Gov. Voorhees today admitted at his home here that steps had been taken to investigate the allegations that the plot to kill King Humbert and other monarchs had been hatched in New Jersey. If the evidence can be procured and there are still some of those concerned living in the State they will be prosecuted.

The investigation is not complete, and probably will not be until information from Italy enables it to be conducted minutely. The Governor does not consider the situation at either Paterson or West Hoboken as serious. He does not think the Anarchists at either place would do anything locally which would bring them into prominence.

Lightning Kills Herder and Sheep.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, Aug. 3.—A terrific thunderstorm occurred yesterday near Three Rivers, which was remarkable for the damage done by lightning. Juan Sanchez, a herder for Ernesto Armijo of Las Cruces, was caught near Three Rivers with a flock of 380 sheep when the storm was at its height, and sought refuge under a large tree. The lightning struck the tree soon afterward and killed Sanchez and the sheep, which were found lying around his body in heaps.

Money Wanted for an Artificial Leg.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appeals for $75 to get an artificial leg for a young man, twenty-nine years old, and who has a wife and child dependent upon him for support. The man should be able to earn a good living for himself and his family if he could be provided with this leg. Subscriptions should be sent to Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 60 Schermerhorn Street.

Ex-Mayor Schieren's Portrait.

An oil painting of ex-Mayor Charles H. Schieren, which was ordered by the Municipal Assembly some time ago, has been hung in the Court of Special Sessions, Borough Hall. The portrait was painted by F. Crefeld. It is hung between the portraits of ex-Mayors Howell and Whitney. Mr. Schieren visited the building to view

THE SHAH'S ASSAILANT WELL-KNOWN ANARCHIST

Persian Ruler Is a Fatalist, and Attack Astonished Him.

SAYS HIS HOUR HAS NOT COME

Believes There Is a Plot Against Chiefs of State—Knows, He Adds, that French People Love Him.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this morning, it was announced that the would-be assassin of Mouzaffered-dine, Shah of Persia, had given his name as Salson. A man of this name who had been regarded and watched as an Anarchist disappeared from Paris in 1895 and had not since been located.

The discovery of Salson's identity was made by means of the Bertillion system, his measurements agreeing with a card at Police Headquarters. When shown the card and photograph the criminal said: "Yes, I am Salson."

His full name is François Salson. He is a Frenchman, and was born in 1876. He was regarded as a dangerous Anarchist, and in October, 1898, was condemned to three months' imprisonment for preaching anarchy. In June, 1899, he was condemned to eight months' imprisonment for a like offense.

The Echo de Paris says that Salson, although condemned last year, never went to prison. The police knew his address, and he never hid himself. The paper says:

"To what powerful protection did this Anarchist owe such a favor?"

Salson was more communicative to-day, and when an effort was made to interrogate him he spoke freely of yesterday's attempt and ventilated his Anarchistic ideas, but when asked if he acted as the instrument of others he declined to answer, saying, however, that, had he killed the Shah and escaped he would have killed the Czar.

For a month before the attempted homicide Salson had been living at a small hotel. He was there regarded as a model boarder. He was very regular in his habits, but was taciturn and had few companions. He never talked politics. During the last few days he was especially reticent. It is believed he purchased the revolver three days ago.

Further inquiries at the workingmen's hotel where Salson lived brought to light the fact that he had been working at day labor until recently. When his work was finished he was unable to find new employment. The last few days the question of existence was a difficult one for him.

What his punishment will be is a matter of doubt. Probably it will be a life sentence at hard labor, though it is possible he will be condemned to the guillotine. The statutes provide the death penalty for attempted assassination. Vaillant, who threw a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, was executed, though no loss of life resulted from his act.

Paris has not recovered from its indignation at the attempt on the life of its royal guest. The press is filled with apologies and expressions of regret, and urges as a further precaution for public officials the suppression of Anarchists.

Mirza Mezam de Gaffary, Persian Minister of Public Works, gives in an interview the personal impressions of the Shah on the outrage committed against his Majesty. "Like all Mohammedans," said the Minister, "the Shah is a fatalist; hence the remarkable coolness with which he treated the whole affair. He is simply astonished. If the assassin has not succeeded in killing me,' said the Shah, 'it is that my hour has not yet come. God is great.'"

To another person the Shah said: "Why do criminals trouble me? I am a traveler and entirely irresponsible for the politics of the State through which I pass." After a moment's reflection, he added:

"This, undoubtedly, is a kind of plot against chiefs of State. After the assassination of the King of Italy they threatened the Kaiser, and then attempt to kill me. However, I know that a large majority of the French people love me. I have had proof of their affection, and only just now the crowd would have torn my aggressor to pieces without the intervention of the police."

The Shah proceeded to praise the Paris police. On receipt of a photograph of his assailant, his Majesty looked at it for a long time, murmuring, "Why me, why me?" at the same time shrugging his shoulders.

The letter received by the Shah a short time before the attempt to assassinate him was made was as follows:

I think fit to warn you that an attempt will be made against your life during your stay in Paris. I am a member of an Anarchist association meeting at 5 Piazza di Naples, which has decided upon your death. If I warn you it is because feelings of humanity get the better of my desire for vengeance on sovereigns and potentates.

I confide this letter to one of my friends who leaves for Paris and who on his arrival will immediately post it. I add, in conclusion, that he who is chosen to kill you is a friend of he who killed the King of Italy.

As a result of the attempt on the Shah's life, the curious crowd which surrounded the Palace of Sovereigns to-day was prevented from approaching the palace when the Shah started for Vincennes, where a military review was held in his honor. An escort of dragoons surrounded the royal carriage.

Shah Gives Up Visit to England.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is officially announced that, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the Shah has abandoned his visit to England.

MAY AID HUNT FOR ANARCHISTS.

Ex-Police Captain of Chicago Confers with European Officials.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Police Capt. Hermann Schuettler, who helped to suppress the Anarchists in this city in 1886, is traveling in Germany, and, according to advices received here to-day, he has been requested by officials of foreign Governments to assist in breaking down the activity of European Anarchist organizations and to hunt down the conspirators against monarchs.

Since the suspicion arose that a plot is on foot to assassinate all the rulers of the Old World, Capt. Schuettler has been holding conferences with officials, who are said to be anxious to retain him until the trouble is brought to an end. That many of the conspirators have lived in America seems certain, and Capt. Schuettler, it is believed, can render invaluable service because of his acquaintance with American Anarchist societies.

OCTOGENARIAN A SPRINTER.

Mr. Maguire, 84, Caught One of a Crowd of Boys Who Threw Stones at Him.

Patrick Henry Maguire's sprinting abilities surprised a party of boys who were amusing themselves by throwing stones at him yesterday, for he is eighty-four years old and has not the appearance of a man who can get over the ground very fast. But he captured one, much to the lad's disgust, and landed him in the West One Hundredth Street Police Station.

Mr. Maguire's home is at 18 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. Every pleasant day finds him sitting on a Central Park bench. Yesterday the boys annoyed him with taunts, and finally began firing stones and other missiles at him. One boy threw half a brick which broke the old man's hat and cut his head. He gave chase, and caught James Devine of 752 Columbus Avenue. The other boys followed the two to the station house, annoying Mr. Maguire on the way, but keeping at a respectful distance. The boy, who denied having thrown the brick, was sent to the Gerry society.

Mr. Maguire's injury is not serious.

Escaping Prisoner Shot.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Gus Eddinger, a butcher, suddenly became insane at the Four Courts to-day, and made an assault with a table leg on the Deputy Marshals who had him in custody. After knocking down several persons Eddinger broke away, followed by a crowd. He refused to halt

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The social diversions to-day and this evening are quite numerous. Southampton, in its way, has had more than the usual number allotted to it. Mrs. Jules Reynal's large dinner last evening, the dance at the Meadow Club, and the pony races there to-day have attracted many of the men from town. Newport, as will be seen from the telegraphic letter, is "toujours gai," and what with the many dinners and luncheons and golf teas and the garden party at James J. Van Alen's, society is well occupied. At Easthampton there was a dance at the inn, and this evening there will be hops at nearly all the hotels on the coast.

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The lists of sailings to-day are not extensive. There are but few who cross on the Saturday ships at this time of the year, as the tide of travel has long ago turned. Among the passengers booked on the Werra for Genoa are Mrs. Orestes Cleveland and Miss Cleveland and Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Williams. On the Patricia for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, are Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis, E. M. McVickar, and B. Benson Smith.

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The Graf Waldersee, which arrived yesterday, had among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bartels, Miss Benson, Miss Chapin, Mrs. S. E. Crocker, Miss Josephine Dieter, Miss E. C. Kingsland, Miss J. C. Lathrop, Mr. L. F. Pitcher, and Miss Louise Pitcher, George Post, and Percy Waldel.

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The condition of Edward T. Cushing of Meadow Brook, who was operated on a second time this week for appendicitis at Mineola, is much improved. Mr. Cushing is one of the best known of the hunting set. He has lived in the vicinity of the Meadow Brook Club for quite a time. He married some two years ago Miss Mabel A. Roby, the daughter of Mrs. Augusta A. Roby of East Williston, and one of the very best horsewomen in the Meadow Brook Hunt.

***

There has been much agitation in the quiet village of Hempstead and around Meadow Brook on account of a new ordinance which allows no dogs at large. A number of dogs were taken to the pound yesterday on account of the new ordinance, and among them were some belonging to the club and the kennels which are quite numerous in that vicinity. The dogs have been rescued.

***

A very pretty wedding took place at St. George's Church, Flushing, on Thursday. The bride was Miss Emily Hicks and the bridegroom Edward Brevoort Renwick. The bride was given away by her father, Dr. Joseph L. Hicks. She wore a gown of white lace with train and a tulle hat. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Renwick received at the residence of Dr. Joseph Hicks, where the wedding breakfast was served. They will go through the West on their bridal trip, visiting the Pacific Coast and the Yellowstone Park. Both are members of old New York and Long Island families. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Lawrence, Harry Renwick, E. S. Renwick, Rutherfurd Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgewick, Miss Howland of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Conroe, Mrs. A. G. Paine, and Mr. and Mrs. Edson Gage.

***

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany and Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre have gone to Saratoga for a month. Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre have closed their house at Staten Island. Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who is Mrs. Alexandre's sister, is at Saratoga with her husband.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have returned from Saratoga and will be at Newport the rest of the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston are at the Louisburg, Bar Harbor, and will remain during August. Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Townsend of Washington, D. C., are occupying the Jones cottage at Reverie Cove, having recently arrived. Last season they did considerable entertaining.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Ladenburg entertained at dinner last night, and later many of the cottagers dropped in to attend her impromptu musicale, at which Edward Isham, the baritone, and George Devol, the tenor, sang.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart of New York are the guests of Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge for the month of August.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who arrived at her cottage from Europe Thursday evening, received many of her friends, who had called to welcome her back to Newport.

Dinners were given this evening by James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Sidney Webster, Edgerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. J. R. Jessup, and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks entertained at luncheon, and E. L. Post gave a similar affair at the Clambake Club.

To-morrow promises to be extremely lively socially, as there are many entertainments to be given.

James J. Van Alen gives a garden party at Wakehurst from 4 to 6 o'clock, and in the evening Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., gives a small dinner dance for her daughters, the Misses Bell.

Mrs. Noel will sing at the Casino Theatre in the evening, and there will be a number of dinner parties and luncheons.

It is now understood that the marriage of Miss Harriet Ives Gammell to T. Shaw Safe will occur during the first week of September at Emanuel Church.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has completed all the arrangements for the ball which she will give at Crossways the latter part of the month. The affair will be a most elaborate one. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion.

Another large social function has been planned for Aug 25, when Mrs. Oelrichs will give a house-warming at her new villa.

E. B. Hall has rented one of the cottages near Easton's Beach to John Mayer of New York.

E. Percy Bramwell of New York is the guest of J. R. Jessup.

Miss Leary entertained at tea this afternoon at the Golf Club.

Goold Hoyt is the guest of Royal Phelps Carroll.

Miss Ashmore of New York is visiting Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

W. E Post is the guest of Edwin C. Post.

The Rev William J. Tilley of Harrison, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Brownell.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have arrived at their cottage.

Arrivals at the new Cliffs Hotel include Miss M. C. Coombs, Philadelphia; Mrs. Rose E. Griffeth, Reading, Penn., and C. J. Georges, Jamaica, West Indies.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 3.—Considerable encouragement has been given to the social season here by the energy and gayety of a large contingent of New Yorkers at the Louisburg. Society seems more lively there this season than ever. This morning Charles Williams, a well-known reader, gave an entertainment in the parlors which attracted a crowd of society people. This evening David James King of New York entertained at dinner in one of the Louisburg's private dining rooms.

The first tally-ho ride of the season from Bar Harbor to-day took a party of New Yorkers to Northeast Harbor, where dinner was served at the Kimball House. The return was made in the afternoon. The party was given by Mr. R. H. Williams of New York, and included Mr. and Mrs. George Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Mr. W. W. Hoffman, Mr. F. B. Hoffman, Jr., Miss Edith Poor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winslow, and Mr. R. H. Williams, Jr.

The first grand ball of the season was given at the Louisburg to-night. In attendance, gayety, and success, it surpassed all previous dances here this season. Bar Harbor society does not generally take kindly to dancing, but last night was an exception. Among those noticed in the ballroom were Miss Furniss, Dr. and Mrs. J. Rudisch, James Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Winslow, Mrs. J. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fay, Arthur L. Root, Mrs. H. Dumaresq, Thomas P. Wilson, Frederic B. Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Williams. A dinner party was entertained to-night at Llangollen, the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York. The guests included A. Murray Young, E. S. K. Jesup, M... Alexander V... merding, Mr. McCormick. Others wh... Biddle Port... dott, her Su... Mr. and M... adelphia ha... tage, at the... for the Sum... Recent arr... ers and Mi... Mrs. C. R. ... ardson, New... ton and Mi... Wellman an... ton; George ... Mrs. A. Wa... rison and ... Mr. and Mrs...

A NOV... ENTERTAINMENT.

Society Wo... en in Bar Harbor Play for the Bene... of College-Serving Men.

Speci... to The New York Times.

BAR HAR... OR, Aug. 3.—A novel attrac... tion for Bar... harbor was an entertainment ... given in the ... oulsburg parlors this even... ing by soci... women staying there. A ... little Frenc... comedy was acted by the ... younger peo... e. Mrs. Hoffman-Chapman ... sang severa... songs, and Mrs. Charles ... Whelen play... a selection. ... These, wit... several readings and recita... tions, combi... d to make a pleasant enter... tainment, th... proceeds of which was dis... tributed am... g the score of college stu... dents who ... serving in various capaci... ties in the ... tel.

Secret ... rriage Come to Light.

The fact ... ked out yesterday that Ber... tha Hoffm... , the twenty-one-year-old ... daughter of ... Capt. Hoffman, a wholesale ... coal merch... , of 1 Broadway, this bor... ough, who ... sides at 83 Linden Avenue, ... Flatbush, w... married eight weeks ago at ... Southampto... to Dr. C. W. Kelgaard of ... Gaines, Pen... The parents of the young ... woman did ... know of the marriage until ... a week ago ... They accepted the situation, ... and Dr. and... Mrs. Kelgaard are now on a ... honeymoon ... Pennsylvania. Dr. Kelgaard ... was gradua... from college about a year ... ago, and ha... been acting as assistant sur... geon at the ... Norwegian Hospital.

Couple's ... rriage Surprises Friends.

The annou... ement made yesterday of the ... marriage of ... D. Lawrence, Jr.], of How... ard Avenue, ... Grymes Hill, to Miss Alice ... Twombly B... ies, daughter of Rion Barnes ... of Manor R... d, West Brighton, S. I., co... casioned co... iderable surprise, as it was ... not known ... ey were engaged. Mr. Law... rence is twe... y-two years old and the bride ... is eighteen... On Thursday morning the ... couple cal... at the parsonage of the Park ... Baptist C... h, in Port Richmond, and ... were marri... by the pastor, the Rev. Will... iam Morris... two sons of the minister act... ed as witn...

DRAMATI... SCENE AT DEATHBED.

CHICAGO, ... Aug. 3.—Nathaniel J. Brown, ... one of the ... est business men of Chicago ... and a pion... r lumberman, canal builder, ... quarryman... nd land speculator of the ... Middle W... rn States, is dead, at the ... age of eigh... eight years, at the old Brown ... homestead... Lemont. He was born in ... Windsor, V... in 1812.

Mr. Brow... before his death had ordered ... two wills p... pared, and the decision as to ... which to s... was a dramatic feature of ... the aged ... tor's last days. The property ... is realty i... id around Lemont and in the ... limestone q... ricts of Will and Cook Coun... ties.

Mr. Brow... had been ill from dropsy, and ... his death w... not unexpected. As he was ... a bachelor... ith over seventy-six relatives, ... the dispos... n of his property at his death ... has for s... time been a subject of deep ... concern. ... Brown was opposed to mak... ing a will ... le declared that he should ... would not... ve it to the heirs that he had given ... away all t... is property and that he would ... have no ... er a right to live, as all he ... had would... long to other people.

But fina... knowing death was not far ... off, the a... man had ordered two wills ... drawn up... e one was made by his favor... ite nephe... L. Brown, and it appointed ... him exec... and administrator of the ... estate. ... ather was drawn up by At... torney W... who for many years had been ... Mr. Brow... confidential adviser and busi... ness agent... This will made a somewhat ... different... osition of the property.

When ... led by the doctors that Mr. ... Brown co... live only a few hours longer, ... the nephe... nd the attorney went to the ... dying ma... bedside, each with the will ... he had ma... out. The old man knew of the ... provision... each, as they had been read ... to him ... times. He lay on his bed, ... looking s... times at his attorney and ... again ch... ng his eyes to his nephew. ... The othe... sitors wondered if the dying ... man would ... finally make up his mind and ... sign one ... he wills or if death would in... tervene. ... denly the pioneer opened his ... eyes, loo... at his nephew, and beckoned ... with his ... er. The will was placed in ... the bed b... e him, a pen put in his trem... bling fin... , and he slowly and feebly ... scrawled ... name at the bottom of the ... paper. ... will was signed.

A few ... rs afterward the old man ... passed qu... y away.

POST... TER VAIL'S ILL-LUCK.

Thrown f... m a Car Last Week, His Mill... d Store Now Burned.

PLAINF... LD, N. J., Aug. 3.—Charles T. ... Vail, Pos... ster at Valley Station, who is ... confined o... ne home of M. B. Smalley at ... Dunellen ... result of being thrown from ... a trolley ... at Dunellen last week, re... ceived wor... his morning that his mill and ... store at Va... y Station had been destroyed ... by fire.

Mr. Vail ... n such a condition as a result ... of his inju... that he may not live, and he ... is cut his loss.

The two year... ago, while he was living at ... South Plain... eld, Mr. Vail suffered a heavy ... loss from f... He then removed to Valley ... Station. H... loss by the latest fire is said ... to be abou... $10,000, and it is not known ... whether it ... covered by insurance or not.

MAN... URIED AS A WOMAN.

Name Misr... d at Morgue—Father Seeking S... Body Discovers Error.

Lewellyn ... arker of New Haven, Conn., ... yesterday ... me to this city to trace the ... body of his ... on, which, by a singular mis... take, had ... e astray and found its way ... into the w... en's section of the Potter's ... Field. The ... ody sought was that of Mal... colm Park ... an employe of a Sound ... steamer, w... on July 15 was stricken in ... the street h... acute peritonitis, from which ... he died in ... e. J. Hood Wright Memorial ... Hospital a... ek later.

No relati... coming to claim the body it ... was taken ... the Harlem Morgue, where it ... was kept s... eral days, and then taken to ... the Morgue ... Bellevue Hospital, where the ... name Malc... n was misread as Madeline, ... and withou... pening the box to see whether ... the body ... that of a man or of a woman, ... it was take... to the field and buried in the ... women's se... ion.

The body ... ill be disinterred and sent to ... New Have...

R. A. Joh... on's Coachman Pardoned.

YONKER... N. Y., Aug. 3.—Gov. Roose... velt has pa... oned Peter Gosgrove, now in ... Sing Sing ... ison serving an eleven-year ... sentence fo... the alleged theft of two dol... lars and fo... an alleged assault. Gosgrove ... was senten... d in 1896. The robbery and ... assault we... alleged to have been com... mitted upo... Robert A. Johnson, formerly ... a dry good... merchant in New York, at his ... home in Fi... dale. Cosgrove had been em... ployed as ... chman and had not been in ... the country ... me. The pardon was obtained ... on the grou... that the accuser made state... ments whic... varied.

"Receiver... or Wayne Loan Concern.

Justice H... ker yesterday appointed Or... lando F. T... mas receiver for the Wayne ... Building L... n and Accumulating Associa... tion. The ... tion was taken upon applica... tion of A... ney General Davies, who ... charged th... the concern was insolvent, ... and that ... as violating its charter, which ... permitted i... o do business only in Wayne ... County. T... association had an office at ... 32 Broadwa...

Futile ... ort to Escape Hanging.

RICHMO... , Va., Aug. 3.—Grand Reed, ... colored, w... hanged at Madison Court... house to-da... for the murder of his wife and ... her father ... He attempted suicide this ... morning by ... taking nitric acid, which had ... been conve... d to him in some way. His ... throat was ... rribly burned, and it was only ... by hard ... k that the physicians were ... able so that he could walk ...

SOUGHT CHILD AND WAS SHOT.

William Simmons Mortally Wounded in Resort Where Wife Lived.

In the Tenderloin saloon known to Italians and negroes as "The Black Dago," 142 West Twenty-seventh Street, William Simmons, a negro waiter on a Bridgeport boat, was mortally wounded by Arasia Arlotea, a bartender in the place, yesterday. Simmons's wife had left him some time ago, taking their baby to live with her in rooms over the saloon.

Simmons arrived on his boat yesterday afternoon and went to the place with $40 which he had saved from his wages. This he offered to the woman if she would give up the child. She persistently refused, and Simmons attempted to take the child from her. At this she called for Joseph Arlatea, the proprietor of the place. He and his brother, Arazia came, the latter with a revolver. Arazia fired a shot before he was disarmed by Leon Griffon, a negro in the place.

In the confusion Arlotea, the proprietor, was stabbed, but the police haven't found him. Arazio Arlotea was arrested, and at the New York Hospital was identified by Simmons as his assailant. Griffon is held as a witness.

The woman left her child in the house, jumping herself from a second-story window into the yard. She has not been found.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Dunlap.

Robert Dunlap, head of the hat manufacturing firm of Robert Dunlap & Co., died at Monmouth Beach, N. J., yesterday of heart disease, the result of a severe attack of dysentery. His illness was of brief duration. He visited his factory and different stores last Wednesday, and it was his intention to sail for Europe next Wednesday to visit a married daughter in London.

Mr. Dunlap was born in this city on Oct. 17, 1834. He was educated in the public schools, and was then apprenticed to the hatter's trade. In 1857 he established himself in business at 557 Broadway. A little later, he rented a store in the then recently completed Fifth Avenue Hotel. Next he started a factory in Brooklyn, which now gives employment to more than 1,000 operatives. He had branch stores not only in all parts of the United States and Canada, but in London, Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

Mr. Dunlap was a connoisseur in art and an enthusiastic collector. He is survived by his wife, a son, and four daughters.

George Follett.

George Follett, for thirty years Assistant Treasurer of the New York office of the Northern Pacific Railroad, died at his home, 815 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, and the funeral was held at his late home yesterday.

Mr. Follett was born at Burlington, Vt., May 29, 1830. For many years he was connected with the Central Vermont Railroad. He married Miss Virginia B. Everest at Keeseville, N. Y., thirty-eight years ago. He came to Brooklyn in 1870 and was for many years a resident of the Twenty-second Ward. He was a Vestryman of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church for twelve years. He had lately, however, been connected with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a Vestryman. A widow, three children, and five grandchildren survive him. The burial will be at Keeseville.

Mrs. Sarah Abbey Stone.

Mrs. Sargh Abbey Stone, widow of Edward Stone, a prominent New York merchant of ante-bellum days, died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. A. B. Ball, 42 West Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Stone was well known through her official connection with the Colored Home and Hospital, and the Home for the Friendless, in Thirtieth Street. In the earlier part of her life in New York she was business manager of the first-named institution, but she was better known through her connection with the Home for the Friendless, having served that institution as its Treasurer for more than forty years. Mrs. Stone was born in 1812 at Norwich, Conn., and is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Elis B. Schnabel.

Elis B. Schnabel, who in former years was well known among newspaper men and politicians generally, died at the Occidental Hotel, Bowery and Broome Street, this city, yesterday, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Schnabel was a friend of former Mayor Edward Cooper, and was said to be well connected in Washington, and his relatives in that city have been notified of his death.

His only friend in New York was another old man, known as Col. Brown, who is also a patron of the Occidental.

Obituary Notes.

HOWARD CHAUNCEY ANDERSON died on Thursday at the home of his parents, 800

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS. $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles Morse, Henry G. Thavemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Riverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco and North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following Twenty-two Bonds have been designated by lot for Redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 8th, 1901, viz.:
Nos. 43, 100, 312, 419, 668, 1160, 1504, 1551, 1601, 1690, 1784, 1914, 2200, 2398, 2715, 2942, 3025, 3151, 3256, 3277, 3356, 3464.
The above Bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 8th, 1901, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 18, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK:
The authorized stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York having been increased to $80,000,000, stockholders of said Company of record August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., will have the privilege of subscribing, at any time before August 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings, to the Original Stock, at the price of $150 per share, payable in instalments of $50 each, on August 20 and September 5 and 25, 1900, respectively, at The National City Bank of New York, No. 52 Wall Street, New York. The payment of the second and third instalments, or either of them, may be anticipated, in which case interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid for the period anticipated. No subscriptions will be received on holdings of fractional shares.
The said Bank will issue Temporary Negotiable Receipts on payment of such instalments, exchangeable on and after October 2, 1900, for Certificates of new stock. Such stock will not, however, entitle the owner to dividends declared prior to that date.
Subscription forms will be mailed to stockholders, and also may be obtained at the office of the Company, or at The National City Bank.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened August 21, 1900, at 10 A. M.
New York, July 25, 1900.
By order of the Board.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 23, 43, 81, 96, 130, 133, 140, 157, 220, 260, 271, 274, 279, 301, 323, 429, 457, 469, 475, 629, 650, 747, 809, 844, 858, 933, 937, 1021, 1039, 1040, 1150, 1200, 1207, 1243, 1310, 1359, 1492, 1551, 1564, 1571, 1597, 1610, 1611, 1665, 1722, 1733, 1737 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the LIEBIG MALT EXTRACT COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 128th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on the 6th day of August, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
REINHARD DREYFUSS, MAX SCHOENTHAL,
President. Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
127 shs. Central New Jersey Land Imp. Co. & $134.50 script.
BY ORDER OF WM. B. DAVENPORT, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
20 shs. German American Bank.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
98 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
$7,000 Bond & Mtge. of Susanne A. Steers & Edward P. Steers, on property in Village of Southampton, Suffolk Co., N. Y., payable Jany. 1, 1897, at 5 p. c. interest.
105 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank of B'klyn.
14 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
4 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
8 shs. Continental Natl. Bank.
$10,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1949.
20 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
100 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. 7 p. c. Pfd.
100 shs. Atlantic & Charlotte Air Line Guar. 5 p. c.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Southern Cotton Oil Co.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. Susan Stenglein, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 39th St. & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $80 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,250 Bond & Mtge. Thomas P. Carney & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $20 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,100 Bond & Mtge. Frederick Hof & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $401 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,080 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, 6 p. c. Interest on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,000 do do do do
$1,200 do do do do
$1,200 do do do do
6 shs. Henry R. Worthington Prefd.
$1,000 Ossining Home Telegraph & Telephone Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.

Readjustment of Affairs
OF
Price, McCormick & Co.
At the request of Creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., we have consented to act as Trustees under a Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Depositary or of the Secretary of the Trustees.
We unqualifiedly recommend to Creditors the prompt adoption of the Plan.
Creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. are hereby requested to deposit their respective claims, accounts, and other evidences of indebtedness, under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, on or before AUGUST 6, 1900, with the Depositary, the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, which Trust Company will issue Negotiable Certificates of Deposit therefor.
Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman;
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary,
14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900. The Board also declared from the net earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, two per cent. thereof payable on September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900, and the remaining two per cent. on March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at such date as the Board of Directors may direct the books shall be closed for the payment thereof. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 5, 1900.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
by G. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock and common stock trust certificates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 5, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, J. Kennedy Tod, Abraham Wolff, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, July 27, 1900.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after August 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31, 1900. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28th, 1900.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 20th, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common stocks will close on Monday, August 6th, and reopen on Monday, August 13th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
OF BODIE.
San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1900.
Dividend No. 98 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, August 23. Books close August 9th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

ADVICE TO ASSESSORS.

Attorney General Davies Gives an Opinion on the Franchise Tax Law.
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Attorney General Davies to-day sent to D. W. Jackson, Assessor at Poughkeepsie, a letter advising him to pay no attention to instructions from the tax agents of corporations relative to the duties of Assessors in administering the Franchise Tax act. Mr. Jackson is the Assessor who sent to the State Board of Tax Commissioners a circular letter received from the tax agent of a railroad company advising that the amount of the franchise tax valuation placed upon it should be deducted from the amount of the valuation of its real property.
The Attorney General states that he dissents in the most emphatic way from this proposition, and says that its effect would be to make the total assessment of a company the same as if the franchise tax law had never been enacted. The duty of local Assessors in the administration of the franchise tax law, he says, is simply to enter on the tax rolls the franchise tax valuations certified by the State Board of Tax Commissioners.

Empire Bank Not to be Formed.
It was announced that the Empire National Bank, which received a certificate of incorporation some months ago from the Controller of Currency, will not be started, and that its application for a charter will be withdrawn. The bank was to have been organized by Gen. Samuel Thomas and several other interests under the amended banking law, with a capital stock of $500,000. The reason assigned is the illness of its President, R. R. Thomas, son of Gen. Thomas. Mr. Thomas is now in California.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 3	186,905
To date this year	72,771,164
Corresponding date last year	109,950,498

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 3	$990,500
To date this year	$315,862,210
Corresponding date last year	$308,054,040

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	½	General Electric	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Rocking Valley	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Anaconda	1⅜	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Tube	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	½
Chi. N. W.	1	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅛	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Denver & Rio Gr.	¾	Wabash pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Chi., I. & L.	½	Third Avenue	1
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½	Union B. & P. pf.	1
Tenn. C. & I.	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Brooklyn & Montauk 5s. 4

Bond Declined.

Int. Paper 6s. 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market differed little from the market of lately preceding days, except that in a few instances the professional operators became somewhat more aggressive, and for that reason were more successful in forcing prices higher. The market, however, was one of specialties, only five stocks in the list crossing the 10,000 mark and contributing together more than one-half of the entire market transactions. The fact that three of these stocks—Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—had on the previous day contributed very largely to the limited trading on that day, carries its own comment.

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But though the market is largely professional, it is apparent that not all the buying is confined to what may be termed the strictly trading element. In Union Pacific, for instance, the character of yesterday's buying was such as to suggest that that stock is being quietly absorbed by strong interests. The contention is that as a 4 per cent. stock Union Pacific is worth as much as Atchison preferred, Louisville and Nashville, or Baltimore and Ohio, each of which is selling a full 10 points or more above the Union Pacific issue. Beyond this, however, no change in the market tone appeared. Activity was confined to those stocks which were clearly under manipulation, and whenever that manipulation ceased the market became dull. Commission houses continue to report no public interest in the movement of prices, and what outside business appears is rather of a selling nature—when prices show any sign of strength—than of a buying order, which most of the professionals need.

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Some very good statements of earnings were made by a number of railways yesterday, including Rock Island, Three C's, Lackawanna, and St. Paul. A short covering movement followed the publication of the figures and carried the quotations for the stocks higher. Though such showings cannot be other than gratifying, Wall Street continues to look ahead. Talks with a number of railroad men yesterday brought out the fact that net earnings on a number of important lines for the month of July—soon to be published—may show some considerable decreases notwithstanding that there may be increases in gross. In connection, also, with the earnings problem it is recalled that Chicago and Northwest has only recently cut the freight rates on wool, an action that has caused no little surprise among the managers of the other Granger roads. Not unlikely these reduced rates will be met. It will be the part of wisdom, therefore, for Wall Street not to count too strongly on ever-increasing earnings. Too much optimism is as dangerous as too much pessimism.

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An interesting development of the day was the announcement that subscriptions are to be received in this country for a part of the new British $50,000,000 loan. Mr. J. P. Morgan states to THE NEW YORK TIMES that he believes a considerable portion of this loan will be taken here, but that, nevertheless, it should not have any appreciable disturbing effect upon the local money market. Than Mr. Morgan, there is no better financial authority in this country, and what he says must needs be considered as conclusive. With this loan and the possibility of gold exports next week money rates undoubtedly may work higher, but for legitimate business purposes those rates will not be excessive. What speculative interests may be forced to pay is of little moment outside the speculative sphere itself.

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The bank statement to-day should make an exceptionally good showing, and in some quarters the prediction is heard that the reserves may show an increase of some $5,000,000. The known movement in money indeed indicates a gain in cash of over $5,500,000, due to receipts from the interior and payments by the Sub-Treasury, principally on account of Government interest. Bankers, as a matter of fact, are complaining that money is almost too plentiful, and point that it is not altogether a healthy sign, a part of the accumulation in the banks here being said to be due to the contraction in general business.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the only one of the local railway shares to show activity yesterday. More than 15,000 shares were dealt in, with the close marking a fractional net loss. Bulls on the stock continue to claim that the annual statement to be issued next week will show $1,600,000 net for the year, of which $1,200,600 has been used for improvements.
Wall Street heard yesterday that politicians are claiming in relation to the franchise tax that neither party dares to show any concession on the tax, as the sentiment among the laboring men is so strongly in favor of the tax that they will vote against any party seeking to reduce or do away with it.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

The Tobacco stocks held firmer yesterday on short covering. In connection with the extreme decline of Continental preferred on the day previous one reason for the weakness was said to be due to very large profits alleged to have been made by certain interests by purchasing one of the present constituent companies for themselves and later selling it to the Continental Company at a profit said to be estimated at several millions of dollars. The announcement of the near approach of the completion of plants which are to enter into competition with the Continental Company continued to exert depressing influence.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore and Ohio hung yesterday between 74⅜ and 75, with the close at 74⅞, marking a net gain of ⅛ on sales of 10,000 shares. In reference to the numerous interpretations placed upon the peculiar manner of the dividend declaration of Thursday, it is pointed out that if a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common had been declared, nothing more could have been declared until another full fiscal year had passed, a provision being that the full 4 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock in any fiscal year must be assured before the common receives anything. Friends of the company say that with the increased equipment and better position of the road much of the business which rightly belongs to the company, but which in former years went to the Pennsylvania, will now come to Baltimore and Ohio.

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

Reports of earnings of sixty-eight railroads for the third week of July, as submitted to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, show a 6.54 per cent. increase in earnings in the aggregate over the same week last year. The figures follow:

3d week of July.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously rep'd, (55 roads)	$7,352,496	$616,493	$153,977
Burl., C. R. & Nor.	76,474	.....	7,710
Clev., C. C. & St. L.	297,301	7,732	.....
Peoria & Eastern.	35,487	.....	2,830
Dul., So. Sh. & At.	51,472	.....	4,952
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	96,015	10,965	.....
K. C., Mem. & Bir.	30,790	9,299	.....
Louis. & St. L.	13,637	493	.....
Northern Pacific	622,297	50,270	.....
Pere Marquette	145,816	14,772	.....
Pitts. & Western	65,318	.....	4,886
Santa Fé, Pres. & P.	18,692	2,126	.....
Texas Central	7,108	2,561	.....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	82,300	5,600	.....
Total, (68 roads)	$8,394,993	$720,281	$174,305
Net inc., (6.54 p. c.)	.....	545,976	.....

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Some good statements of railroad earnings were put out in Wall Street yesterday. Rock Island for the month of June reported a surplus of $226,900, as compared with $159,900 a year ago. Three C's for the same month reported a surplus of $231,100, an increase of $86,200, while for the year the surplus is $2,191,000, a gain of $990,000. Lackawanna for June reported a surplus of $333,600, a gain of $5,700, while for the year the surplus is $2,013,000, which is, however, a decrease of $319,800 as compared with last year. St. Paul for the fourth week of July reported an increase in gross of $84,400, though for the month a decrease is reported of $164,100.
Some short covering followed the publication of the reports and the quotations for all the stocks advanced.

MARKET MANIPULATION.

One of the stories in the Street yesterday, suggestive of the nature of the market manipulation of certain stocks, credited a prominent bull leader with putting in scale orders to sell stocks, and then going into the crowd as a buyer, taking his own stocks from his own brokers. Not unnaturally, prices were thus bid up, but with the refusal of the public to enter the market it is not clear how such tactics profit.

UNION PACIFIC'S GAIN.

Union Pacific was well bought yesterday by strong interests, and the prediction is made that the stock will go considerably higher. It is pointed out that, as compared with other 4 per cent. stocks, such as Louisville and Nashville and Baltimore and Ohio, it is selling ridiculously low.

ANACONDA AGAIN ADVANCES.

Anaconda Copper stock scored a further advance yesterday on the continued reports of the better trade position and the increased demand for the metal. On sales of 7,000 shares the stock moved up 1⅝ points.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not much of a factor in the market yesterday, trading in not more than 7,000 shares, with sales on balance of about 1,000. To-day and Monday the London Exchange will be closed.

ATCHISON & NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Atchison preferred was taken in hand by traders yesterday, and on sales of 20,000 shares was moved up a full point, with the close at 70¼, a net gain of ⅞. Northern Pacific was likewise moved up, at one time touching 52½. The close was at 51⅞, a net gain of ⅜ on sales of 7,000 shares.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

The further advance in sterling exchange yesterday brings the figure for demand transactions above the level at which gold was exported in January last, and foreign exchange authorities say that, with these rates, gold shipments next week seem almost certain.
In this connection it is to be noted that advices from London are to the effect that the money market there is somewhat more stringent, and an advance on the Bank of England's minimum discount rate is expected on Thursday.

SUGAR TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Sugar Trust stock was inclined to heaviness for the greater part of the day yesterday, but toward the close better strength appeared and sent the quotation up, with the final figure showing a net gain of ½ on sales of 9,000 shares.
Wall Street continues to view the trade discounts being made as indicative of a renewal of the trade war, and in this view it is held out by Willett & Gray's Weekly Sugar Trade Journal, which says, among other things:

A new and significant feature of the refined sugar trade came to the surface, in part, this week. The Arbuckle Refinery announced publicly a cut of 1 per cent. extra above schedule rates on all sales. As far as brokers are informed, this cut is not being met by any of the other refiners, but what is taking place under the surface or between refiners and their customers is an easy guess from the statement of President Post of the National, who plainly accepts the challenge of the Arbuckles, and says their customers will be protected against the Arbuckle "cut," &c. As no way exists to "protect customers" except by making the same or a larger allowance, the sugar war, so called, appears to be taking on a new lease of life, either temporary or permanent. It may be confined outwardly in its active aggressions to the new National and the Arbuckles, leaving the American to deal with its own customers in its own private way. Nothing very serious is likely to come from this new diversion until the renewed activity of the refined market expected between Aug. 15 and Sept. 15 is over. Just now no new buying is in progress, and buyers and sellers are only busy in completing past contracts. Inasmuch as some of these are under guarantees against decline, no open reduction of prices is looked for, at least until deliveries are nearer completion. It looks rather like a fairly safe market all around until the new campaign in October has its beginning. Receipts for the week, 37,586 tons; meltings, 42,000 tons. Stocks in United States and Cuba together, 145,787 tons, against 291,965 tons last year. European markets were quoted at 12s. 6d. for best sugar at the highest point made during the recent corner in deliveries. This week shows a decline to 11s. 9d., or say 6d. per cwt., and the price is still 1s. 10½d. above the price for new crop, October delivery, of course before October the two crop prices must come together, mainly by decline in the present crop quotations.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Business conditions in the Dominion of Canada, according to reports to Dun's Review, show little change for the week. Halifax reports no alteration and collections fair. The grocery movement is well sustained for this season at Montreal, and orders for dry goods are satisfactory from central and Eastern provinces. Metals, paints, and oils are quiet, and prices for cheese and butter are firm, with a brisk export movement. Business is quiet in Quebec, and collections fair. Wholesale trade is active for the season at Toronto, and the weather has been favorable for harvesting. Both wholesale and retail business is slow, and collections are poor at Vancouver, while local trade is reported fair at Victoria, with Northern shipments very satisfactory.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries, Bradstreet's says:
It furnishes the most notable example of reduced prices inducing a heavy business, and, while the outlook is still a confused one, the volume of trade in finished material, notably bars and plates, is very large. This has undoubtedly been at the expense of values, and doubtless less than 1 cent per pound for bars is said to have been made, though a leading concern said to have granted the cut, denies the extreme concession. Pig iron has been in better demand, but likewise at concessions, and the drift of prices generally is toward a lower level. Attempts toward an agreement of producers have naturally failed, but low prices themselves are proving a corrective, an example being the report that four-fifths of the furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys are to be shut down.
More export inquiry is reported for rails at the West and for iron at the South, but shiproom scarcity checks business. Unsold stocks of pig at furnaces, though larger than six, twelve, or eighteen months ago, are only half to one-third the stocks held two, three, or four years ago, and, if, as current, consumers' stocks are small, the margin of supply is not excessive in view of the numerous furnace shutdowns.

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On the same subject Dun's says:
The iron and steel markets were startled by reports of sales of steel billets at 90c per 100 lb, but business in that at the same time was the largest in months at Chicago on a basis of about $1.25. Increasing agricultural demand for implements and car builders was a feature, contracts placed being estimated at 110,000 tons for bars and plates. The trade believes will increase as the season advances, and that total needs of iron consumers will do somewhat better with last year. Heavy deliveries are well with last year. Heavy foundry iron, buyers being unable to get output reducing and selling prices of many descriptions approximating cost.
Export orders increase and makers do not fully accept reports of purchases of foreign rails for delivery in the South. Some traders are not satisfied with the result of the Chicago conference, pointing to the report of production of pig iron in the first half of the year exceeding all records, and contrasting it with recent dull markets. Consumption is estimated at 10,467 tons, against 7,150 in 1899, and the amount coming into sight in the last half year for home consumption is only 65,025 tons, a decrease of 1,467 tons.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday the iron and steel shares were practically neglected, and quotations moved within narrow limits. Wall Street's disposition is to be a slow one until the trade situation becomes clarified.

THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

Reports to the commercial agencies of the country telling of general business conditions are conflicting. Bradstreet's says:
Conditions still favor the buyer; general fall demand, though disappointing as yet, is fair in view of midsummer conditions, is still below expectations and below a year ago, but clearings are at the lowest for two years past, and failures are slightly more numerous, though no marked tendencies are perceptible. On the other hand, gross railway earnings hold up well, and, though a percentage of gain previously shown, and to be shown, are made low enough to satisfy bulls, there is a heavy business is uncovered and readily booked, pointing to demand being still present awaiting disposal.
The industrial situation is a fairly encouraging one, and wide-scale arrangements were made, or are on an equitable basis, some important settlements await crop situation events in iron and steel. The crop situation as a whole is better, the outlook as to corn is for 2,100,000,000-bushel crop, Spring wheat but better in quality and quantity than expected, and there has been an unquestionable improvement in cotton crop conditions. The yield of apples will be the largest for many years, and fruits generally are yielding for many years liberally and realizing good prices.

Along the same lines Dun's Review says:
It is often hard to read encouraging symptoms of general business in declining prices of commodities, but for them. Business now it is reasonable to look forward to manufactured products one stage removed from the raw materials and some manufactures at lower prices than at any time since last year, but there is confidence among buyers that the downward swing is nearly over, while sellers are adopting a cautious policy, which until recently characterized the attitude of buyers.
The business being done is not of the kind that at once show in bank clearings, which for New York are 25, per cent., and for thirteen other leading cities per cent. below last year for the week, are 15, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. below last year for down of reported strikes have led to further shutdowns unless settlement succeeds. Yet business, while factories, while others are threatened, reports at wage settlement succeed. basis of prices as now what seems a substantial has long been to work upon in lines where that should soon be lacking, and many wage disputes adjusted automatically.

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Of cotton and wool Bradstreet's says:
Textile demand is still uncertain, the future of prices not clearly outlined. Spring-weight woolens have opened 5 to 7 per cent. above last year, but are lower relatively than heavy-weights sold at. Manufacturers are somewhat freer buyers of wool, though low prices have been necessary to clinch business. In cotton goods some irregularity is noted. The raw material is lower on fuller reports, ing that the crop outlook has improved and high prices are a check to demand. Wide sweetings have been marked down in price this week, and, while the Fall River committee prices are insisted upon, a printcloths are insisted upon, shading in the goods is reported at other Eastern centres. Signs of more inquiry for cottons are here, and in the Southwest dry goods and clothing are reported in better inquiry.

On the same subjects Dun's points out that

The American woolen Company opened Spring lightweights 7½ to 10 per cent. above last year and other openings followed, but sales were less than expected. While prices are above the 1899 opening figures reached they are materially below the closing days, and later last season. American figures of 16 ounce, are $1.37½, against $1.22½ last year, but is quiet in October at $1.67½. The wool market has been more active, but the average of 100 quotations published by Coates Brothers on Aug. 1 was slightly lower at 20.51 cents, Wide sheetings are reduced 15 to 20 per cent, but the decline attracts more business.

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According to Bradstreet's
The cereals are all lower this week, partly on better crop prospects, partly on lower cables, but largely on the growth of bearish feeling after the late reaction. The interruption to future trading caused by the cutting of the regular Chicago quotations has tended to disturb trading and eliminate some business which might otherwise have been done, and perhaps this has also accentuated declines are dullness and weakness. The really in the future very large, however, and are to which the market has been accustomed of late.
Pork products are, as a rule, strongly held, and lard is higher on small visible supplies. Beef products are generally higher on army demand.
Alone of the metals, lead is actually higher on improved demand, while tin is seeking a lower level in sympathy with foreign markets and increased supply.
Raw sugar has apparently reached the limit of advance, and is slightly lower. Refined is unchanged, the leading interest, but has been shaded slightly by an independent refiner, and there is talk of the sugar war being resumed. Whether this will actually occur before the end of the regular canning season is question.
In lumber, demand, though better, is still not equal to expectations, and at Southern markets lumber is 40 per cent. off the top.

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Dun's, speaking of boots and shoes, says:
Shipments from Boston were 72,348 cases, against 63,80 last week, but a year ago were 108,045. The present increased movement is more in speculative lines, and trade in staple lines remains dull, many shops working about one-third capacity. Leather is weaker, some lines declining a cent, the more active. Packer hides are steady at Chicago, but country hides declined, with calfskins most depressed.

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Of general trade conditions Bradstreet's says:
Relatively trade reports come from the section west of the Mississippi. More business in iron and steel is reported at St. Louis, Chicago, and Pittsburg. Liberal Fall orders for dry goods and clothing are reported at Kansas City and Omaha, where corn crop reports are flattering and where receipts are heavy. Chicago reports hardware more active, a number of iron furnaces shut down, and 50,000 tons of bars and shapes sold this week.
A seasonable business is doing at the South, but no gain in iron demand is reported. Wheat receipts at Nashville are heavy.
A satisfactory volume of Summer trade is doing in the Northwest, and collections are good except at Milwaukee.
Baltimore reports are that trade will not equal 1899, and lumber is very low in price.
Boston business is quiet, but a better feeling is perceptible as the season advances.
Providence reports more than usual midsummer dullness in cotton, woolen, and jewelry manufacturing.
Dry goods are rather backward at Pittsburg.
Pacific Coast the outlook favors a wheat yield of California of 20,000,000 bushels, against 33,000 bushels last year, a falling off of 40 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.
Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $137,865,092; Treasury balances, $8,131,471; Subtreasury balance, $853,893.
Money on call in London, 3@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4½@4⅝ per cent. for short and 4½ per cent. for three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was dull and strong, with demand at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88⅝ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.88⅝@$4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84¼.
Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par and 10@5c. discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; banw, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—American securities were irregular and without decided

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 3, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅛	15½	36	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
62½	64	50	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
34½	35	100	American Cotton Oil..	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
36½	37	100	American Ice Co.....	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
67	69	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	67	67	67	67	.....
54⅞	55⅞	15	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	56¼	56⅜	56¼	56⅛	.....
87½	88¼	50	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
32¾	33	820	Am. Steel & Wire.....	33	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
72⅜	73½	110	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½	+ ⅛
121⅞	122	9,780	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	121¾	122⅛	121	121⅞	+ ⅛
116	118	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	.....
22¼	23	370	American Tin Plate....	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
92½	93	2,350	American Tobacco.....	93½	93½	92⅝	93	.....
45⅝	45¾	7,095	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¾	45⅞	44¾	45⅝	+1⅜
26½	26⅝	3,410	At., T. & S. F.....	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
70¾	70¾	20,416	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	69⅝	70⅜	69⅝	70¼	+ ⅛
74⅝	74⅞	10,240	Baltimore & Ohio....	74⅜	75⅛	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	80½	110	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	81	81	80½	80¼	.....
57⅞	57½	15,331	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58¼	58⅝	57¼	58	— ⅛
7	7¼	50	Brunswick City.....	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
27¼	27⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27½	.....
126⅝	127	11,170	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	126⅝	127¼	126¼	126¾	+ ⅜
10⅝	11	100	Chicago Great West...	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
88	83	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	83	84¼	82¾	84¼	— ⅛
23	24	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	23	23	23	23	— ½
52	54	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	51	52	51	52	+1½
112	112⅝	9,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	111¼	112¼	111¼	112	+ ⅞
157⅜	160	200	Chicago & Northw....	158	158	158	158	+1
106⅜	107	3,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	106⅛	107	106¾	106¾	+ ⅜
104	106	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	106	106	106	106	+ ¼
33¾	34	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33	33¼	33	33½	+ ⅛
178	179¼	552	Consolidated Gas.....	178¼	178¾	178	178	.....
24½	24⅝	1,165	Con. Tobacco Co.....	24⅝	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
76	77	1,210	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	76	77¼	75¾	76¼	+ ⅝
112	113	20	Delaware & Hudson....	111⅞	111⅞	111¾	111⅞	.....
18¼	18⅝	610	Denver & R. G.....	18	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
66¾	67½	510	Denver & R. G. pf....	66¼	67	66¼	67	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	1,000	Federal Steel	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	.....
65	65⅜	103	Federal Steel pf.....	65	65½	64⅛	64⅞	.....
		100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76½	76½	76½	76⅝	.....
130	131	100	General Electric	130¼	130½	130¼	130⅝	+ ⅛
35	35⅞	528	Hocking Valley	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+1¼
116¾	116⅞	446	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	+ ⅛
29⅛	29⅜	100	International Power ..	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
65¾	66	400	International Paper pf	65½	65⅞	65½	65⅞	+ ⅛
3½	5	300	International Silver ..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
19	20	200	Iowa Central	19	19½	19	19½	.....
73	75	100	Laclede Gas	74	74	74	74	.....
27	27½	300	Lake Erie & Western.	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
209		10	Lake Shore	209	209	209	209	— ⅜
71⅜	71¾	1,500	Louisville & Nashville.	71½	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅜
90¾	91	400	Manhattan Elevated..	90	90⅜	90	90⅜	+ ⅜
155½	156	385	Met. Street Railway ..	155	156	155	156	.....
12⅜	12⅝	200	Mexican Central	12½	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
56	57	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	55½	56¼	55½	56¼	— ¼
93½	94⅛	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94⅛	.....
9¾	10	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10	10	10	10	.....
31¼	31½	150	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31	31	31	31	.....
50⅜	50⅝	2,300	Missouri Pacific	50¼	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅜
31¼	31¾	300	National Biscuit Co..	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
85	87½	11	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	.....
96¾	97	1,290	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	97	97	97	97	.....
44⅞	45	720	National Tube	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
24	25	100	National Steel Co....	24	24	24	24	.....
129¼	130	600	New Jersey Central ..	129⅞	130	129¾	129⅞	+ ⅛
129	129¼	720	New York Central	129	129¼	120	129¼	+ ⅛
21½	21¾	1,788	N. Y., Ont. & West....	20⅝	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	34	1,400	Norfolk & Western....	33½	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
153⅝	154	600	North American	153⅝	155½	153⅝	155½	— ⅛
51⅝	52	7,000	Northern Pacific	51½	52⅛	51½	51⅞	+ ⅛
71⅞	72¼	1,200	Northern Pacific pf...	71⅝	72⅛	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
31	31¼	200	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
128	128½	1,230	Pennsylvania R. R....	128	128¼	128	128¼	.....
98¾	99	550	People's Gas, Chicago.	98½	99	98¼	98¾	+ ¼
1⅞	2	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
39½	40	350	Pressed Steel Car....	39⅛	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
72	73	200	Pressed Steel Car pf..	73	73	73	73	.....
182	184	14	Pullman Company	183	183	183	183	.....
16¾	17	200	Reading	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
59¾	60	4,210	Reading 1st pf	59¾	60⅛	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
28¾	29	600	Reading 2d pf	28¾	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
9½	10¼	200	Republic Iron & Steel.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
41	42	170	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½	—1⅜
14½	15	215	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	14½	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
26¾	27½	325	St. Louis Southw. pf..	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
33⅜	35⅜	4,910	Southern Pacific	33½	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	11	200	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
51⅝	52	410	Southern Railway pf..	52¼	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝	— ¼
5	5¼	50	Standard R. & T.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
68⅜	69¼	400	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	69¼	69¾	69	69	— ⅜
14⅜	15	100	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
15	16	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
109	110	220	Third Avenue	109	109	109	109	—1
11⅜	12	270	Union Bag & Paper Co	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
65	65¼	490	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	66	66	64½	64½	—1
59⅞	60	40,655	Union Pacific	59⅜	60¼	59⅛	59⅞	+ ⅜
75¾	76	4,780	Union Pacific pf.....	76	76½	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
10¾	10¼	1,330	United States Leather.	10	10¼	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
68	69	200	U. S. Leather pf.....	68½	68⅞	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
26¼	27½	1,550	United States Rubber.	26¾	27	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	18½	315	Wabash pf	17¾	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ½
78½	80¼	200	Western Union Tel....	79¾	79¾	79½	79¾	.....
9	9½	360	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Sales.....		186,905						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
350	Am. Steel & W...	32⅝	33¼	32⅜	33⅛
8,750	Am. Sugar.....	121⅝	122	120⅝	121⅞
420	Am. Tobacco.....	93⅛	93¼	93	93
280	A., T. & S. F....	26¼	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝
5,250	A., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅜	70⅛	69⅜	70⅛
2,270	Balt. & Ohio....	74⅝	75	74⅛	74⅞
10,300	Brook. R. T.....	58½	58⅞	57¾	57⅞
50	Ches. & Ohio....	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27¾
9,930	C., B. & Q.....	126¾	127⅛	126¾	127
4,350	C., M. & St. P...	111¾	112¼	111¾	112⅛
290	C., R. I. & P....	106⅛	107⅛	106¾	106⅞
50	Cont. Tobacco...	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝
10	Cont. Tobacco pf.	76	76	76	76
80	Federal Steel...	32⅛	32⅜	32⅛	32⅝
240	Louis. & Nash..	71⅜	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞
40	Manhattan	90⅞	90⅞	90⅜	90⅜
1,430	Mo. Pacific	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝
90	N. Y., O. & W....	21	21	20⅝	21
210	Nort. & West....	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
1,910	Northern Pacific	51½	52	51⅜	52
70	North. Pac. pf..	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72½
10	Pacific Mail....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
470	People's Gas....	98⅛	99	98⅛	98⅝
20	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1,950	Read. 1st pf....	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	59⅞
340	South. Pacific..	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅜
10	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52½
210	Tenn. C. & I....	69	69¼	68¾	69
10,730	Union Pacific..	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60
200	Union Pacific pf.	76	76⅜	76	76¼
280	U. S. Leather...	10	10¼	10	10¼
20	U. S. Rubber...	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
60,380					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atch. adj. 4s....	84	84	84	84
5,000	St. L. S'west 2d.	59½	59¾	59¼	59¼
10,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	103½	104½	K. C., P. & G.	15½	16
2s, c., w. is.	103½	104½	K. & T. pf.	2½	4
2s, r., 1930..	100		K. & D. M.		
3s, r., 1918..	109¾	109¾	pf.	14¼	15¼
3s, c., 1918..	109¾	109¾	L. E. & W.	8	10
3s 1918, sm.	109	110	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
4s, r., 1907..	115¼	115¾	Long Island,	60	70
4s, c., 1907..	115¼	115¾	Mah. C. R.	150	200
4s, r., 1925..	132¾	133¾	M. C. R. pf.	110	...
4s, c., 1925..	132¾	133¾	Manh. Beach..	120	...
5s, r., 1904..	113	113¾	Md. C. pf.	65	80
5s, c., 1904..	113	113¾	M. W. S. El.,		
D. C. 3-65s..	122	...	Chi.	30¾	31½
Adams Exp..	125	129	M. W. S. El.,		
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	Chi. pf.	79½	80
Alb. & W..	115	...	M. N. St. L.	3	3⅜
Am. Coal..	150	190	Mich. Cent..	105	...
Am. C. Oil			M. St. P. &		
pf.	85½	91	S. S. M..	18	20
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	M. St. P. &		
Am. Exp..	154	155	S. S. M. pf.	58¼	60
Am. Lin. Co.	11	11½	Mob. & O.	37½	39
Am. M. Co..	3½	...	Mor. & Es.	185	189
A. M. Co. pf.	19	20	Nat. Lead..	19	20
A. S. & R..	36½	37	Nat. T. pf..	89½	90
Am. Spt. M.	1¾	1¾	N. S. Co. pf.	84	84½
A. S. M. pf.	18½	19	N. Cent. Coal	28	35
A. S. H. Co.	60½	67	N. Y. Air B.	135	140
A. T. & C.	90	95	N. Y. & N.		
A. T. P. B.	17¾	19	H.	210	...
Am. Tob. pf.	128	133	N. Y. C. &		
Ann Arbor..	16	18	St. L.	11	11½
Ass Arb. pf.	41	43	N. Y. C. &		
B. A. L. pf.	100	...	St. L. 1st. pf.	70	79
B. Un. Gas.	168	173	N. Y. C. &		
B., R. & P.	66	...	St. L. 2d pf.	30	32
B., R. & P.			N. Y., L. &		
pf.	100	120	W.	132	135
B. C. R. &			N. & W. pf.	76½	79
N.	124	...	O. & I. Gas.	25	33
Can. South..	48½	48¾	Ont. Mining.	6	7
Can. Pacific.	87¼	88½	Pac. Coast..	82	54
Cen. Trust..		103¾	P. C. 1st pf.	85	89
C. & E. Ill.		95	P. C. 2d pf..	62	64
C. & E. Ill.			Penn.	410	...
pf.	120	125	Peo. & East.	6½	7¼
C. G. W. 1st,			Pere Marq..	22	24
A.	69½	70	Pere M. pf..	56	60
C. G. W. pf..			P. C., C. &		
B.	33½	34	St. L.	52	55
C., M. & St.			P. C., C. &		
P. pf.	171	173	St. L. pf..	79	81
C., St. P., M.			P., Ft. W. &		
& Om.	110	114	C.	182	...
C. St. P., M.			P., Ft. W. &		
& Om. pf..	100	180	C. pf.	182	...
C. T. & T..	10	11	P., Ft. W. &		
C. C., C. &			C. guar..	182	...
St. L.	58½	59	P. & W. pf..	270	...
C., L. & W.	20	30	Sec. paid..	24	24½
C., L. & W.			Quicksilv. pf.		7½
pf.	64	69	Rens. & Sar.	190	200
Clev. & P.	185	...	R., W. & O.	132	...
C., R. & P.			Rio G. W. ..		59½
pf.	113	123	R. G. W. pf.		90
Col. South..	6	8½	St. J. & G. I.	6¾	7
C. S. 1st pf.	40½	42	St. L. & S.		
C. S. 2d pf.	16	17	F.	9¼	9½
C. & H. C.			St. L. & S.		
& I.	13½	15	F. 1st pf..	68	70
Com. Cable.	169	170	St. L. & S.		
Consol. Coal.	48	...	F. 2d pf..	33¾	33½
D., L. & W.	176½	180	St. L. S. W.	10½	11
D. M. & Ft.			Sloss Sheff'd.	45½	50
D.	13	15	Sloss S. pf.	94½	96
D., S. S. &			Sil. b. ctfs.	61½	62½
A.	9¼	4½	Sixth Av..	209	225
D., S. S. &			Tol. & O. C.	25	...
A. pf.	12		Tol. & O. C.		
Sixth Av..	383	425	pf.	45	...
Erie	10¾	11	T., P. & W.	9	...
Erie 1st pf.	32¾	33	T. C. R. T.	60	...
Erie 2d pf.	17¾	17¾	T. C. R. T.		
Ev. & T. H.	45	48	pf.	1	141
Ev. & T. H.			U. S. Exp..	45	47
pf.	90	94	U. S. F. M..	¼	...
Glue, Sugar.	32	33	U. S. R. pf.	93	94
Glue & P.	100	109	U. S. R. 1st		
Gt. N. pf.	162	163½	Wabash	6¾	7
H. B. Claflin.	102	...	W. F. Exp..	122	129
Homestake..	70	70	W. & L. E.		
Ill. Cen.	100	...	1st pf..	45½	48
Ind., D. & W.	22½	...	W. & L. E.		
Iowa C. pf.	47	47	2d pf..	23¾	25¾
Iowa C. Ctf.	12	14	Wis. Cent..	12	14
Kan. & M..	150	200	Wis. C. pf..	37	39

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$148,624,714
Gold	73,637,229
Silver	10,772,413
United States notes	26,503,166
Treasury notes of 1890	651,488
National banknotes	8,892,362
Total receipts this day	2,506,630
Total receipts this month	6,308,666
Total receipts this year	56,263,827
Total expenditures this day	2,785,000
Total expenditures this month	7,610,000
Total expenditures this year	61,589,653
Deposits in National banks	97,654,979
National banknotes received to-day for redemption, $428,032.	

Government receipts: From internal revenue, $1,425,602; customs, $924,205; miscellaneous, $156,702.

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	231,140,179
Silver dollars	419,198,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,239,982
Silver bullion of 1890	69,138,038
United States notes	2,680,000
Total	$726,396,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	231,140,179
Silver certificates outstanding	419,198,000
Treasury notes outstanding	73,378,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,680,000
Total	$726,396,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,933,686
Gold certificates	22,098,540
Silver coin and bullion	5,545,643
Silver certificates	8,236,770
United States notes	26,503,166
Other assets	17,407,653
Total in Treasury	$133,720,401
Deposits in National banks	97,654,979
Total	$231,375,441
Current liabilities	82,750,726
Available cash balances	$148,624,714

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	336	339
4th week July	$153,942	$96,668	.....
Month	463,837	289,672	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week July	86,102	72,873	44,764
Month	373,205	315,782	193,980
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	543	509	509
4th week July	55,122	63,642	45,671
Month	164,309	190,923	135,398
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	.....
4th week July	1,110,024	1,025,546	.....
Month	3,220,325	3,384,468	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
4th week July:			
W. & L. E. Div..	47,479	48,432	33,591
C., C. & S. Div..	24,950	20,170	.....
Total	72,429	68,602	.....
Month July:			
W. & L. E. Div..	145,510	149,064	113,166
C., C. & S. Div..	74,416	65,554	.....
Total	219,926	214,618	.....
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY for June—			
Gross earnings ..	1,273,061	1,085,975	167,086
Exp. and taxes..	858,218	693,827	164,891
Net earnings	414,843	392,148	22,695
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings ..	13,402,070	12,009,939	4,314,431
Exp. and taxes..	9,587,639	8,077,384	2,932,455
Net earnings	4,314,431	3,932,455	381,976
CHI., ROCK ISL. & PAC. RY. CO. for June—			
Gross earnings ..	1,901,531	1,765,355	228,176
Other income	9,958	7,174	2,784
Total income	2,001,489	1,772,529	228,960
Op. ex. and taxes.	1,461,493	1,286,925	174,568
Net earnings	539,996	485,604	54,392
Charges	313,000	325,627	*12,627
Surplus	226,996	159,977	67,019
From April 1 to June 30:			
Gross earnings ..	5,512,631	4,858,042	654,589
Other income	44,645	38,775	5,870
Total income	5,557,276	4,896,817	660,459
Op. ex. and taxes.	4,081,737	3,522,545	559,192
Net earnings	1,475,539	1,374,272	101,267
Charges	939,000	976,883	*37,883
Surplus	536,539	397,389	139,150
*Decrease.			
CLEV., CIN., CHI. & ST. L. RY. CO. for June—			
Gross earnings ..	1,459,503	1,354,241	105,262
Op. expenses	1,004,004	992,743	11,261
Net earnings	455,499	361,498	94,001
Charges	224,313	216,556	7,757
Surplus	231,186	144,942	86,244
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings ..	16,806,850	14,719,362	2,087,488
Op. expenses	11,749,263	10,645,554	1,103,709
Net earnings	5,057,587	4,073,808	983,779
Charges	2,866,538	2,878,709	*7,171
Surplus	2,191,049	1,200,000	990,950
*Decrease.			
DEL., LACK. & W., lessee, (N. Y. State lines,) for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ..	1,970,693	1,851,308	119,485
Op. expenses	1,038,255	904,046	134,209
Net earnings	932,438	947,162	*14,724
Charges	598,804	619,249	*20,445
Surplus income ..	333,634	327,913	*6,721
*Decrease.			
SYR., BING. & N. Y. for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ..	261,194	272,697	*11,503
Op. expenses	149,406	106,550	42,856
Net earnings	111,788	166,127	*54,349
Other income	.....	3,123	*3,123
Total income	111,788	169,272	*57,484
Charges	44,905	44,905	.....
Surplus	66,883	124,367	*57,484
*Decrease.			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arb 1st 4s		Mob & Ohio new 6s	
9,000	93	3,000	125⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s		N Y C & H R, L	
6,000	101½	Sh col 3½s	
500	101⅜	20,000	96⅜
51,000	101⅛	2,000	96⅝
4,000	101⅜	3,000	96⅞
25,000	101⅜	N Y G, El L, H & P pur m'y 4s	
Adjustment 4s		5,000	91⅞
1,000	85⅞	Nort & W con 4s	
113,000	84	10,000	97⅜
Aus & N W 1st 5s		3,000	97⅝
9,000	97⅜	N Pac Term 1st 6s	
Balt & Ohio 3½s		3,000	117
24,000	94¼	N Pac gen 3s	
500	94⅝	5,000	65½
Balt & Ohio 4s		500	65⅞
2,000	100	Nor Pac 4s	
2,500	100	5,000	104¼
1,500	100	2,000	104⅝
500	100¼	25,000	104½
5,500	100	Registered	
39,000	100	10,000	103⅝
Balt & Ohio, S W Div. 3½s		10,000	104
56,000	86¼	5,000	104¼
Bville & C 6s		Ore S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	121	2,000	112½
B'klyn & M. 5s		Reading gen 4s	
5,000	110	20,000	87⅝
B'klyn, W. & W		5,000	87⅝
H 5s, Trust Co. ctfs		Rio G W 1st 4s	
1,000	75	1,000	98¼
B, C R & N 1st, coll trust 5s		St L & I M gen 5s	
40,000	117	12,000	110½
Cent of Ga con 5s		20,000	110¼
2,000	91½	St L S W 1st 4s	
Cent of Ga 1st inc		1,000	89¼
5,000	45½	10,000	89
Cent Pac gtd 4s		St L S W 2d 4s	
11,000	98⅜	8,000	59¼
Ches & O gen 4½s		3,000	59
1,000	99½	9,000	59½
10,000	99½	San J. & A P 4s	
5,000	99⅝	1,000	75½
4,000	99⅝	Shar. S & So 5s	
Chi, M & St P terminal 6s		5,000	97
10,000	112¼	4,000	97¾
C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	98
12,000	107	So Pac, Cal. con 5s, stamped	
C, C, C & I con 7s		16,000	107½
10,000	135½	So Pac, N M, 1st 6s	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	116
4,000	97½	So Pacific 4s	
Den & R G con 4s		1,000	78¾
500	97½	5,000	78¾
500	97½	So Ry 1st 5s	
Det City Gas 5s		5,000	108¼
1,000	94	50,000	108¾
Erie 1st con 4s		2,000	108⅝
25,000	88	Registered	
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s		10,000	108
5,000	107⅞	Tenn C, I & R, Tenn Div, 1st 6s	
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		3,000	105
6,000	58	Tex & N O con 5s	
Ill Cent 3½s		7,000	102¼
1,000	105	6,000	102½
Int & G N 1st 6s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
2,000	120½	4,000	111⅝
Int Paper 1st 6s		Union Pac 1st 4s	
13,000	105	500	106
Leh & W B gtd 4½s		500	105⅞
15,000	101½	1,000	105⅝
Louis &

TO SUCCEED DR. PURVES.

William Park Armstrong, Jr., Will Fill Post in Theological Seminary—Other Princeton Changes.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Announcement was made here this morning by a member of the Theological Seminary Faculty that the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves's successor has been secured. He is William Park Armstrong, Jr., a graduate of Princeton University and the seminary. After being graduated from the seminary he spent two years abroad in study, and last year was a Fellow in the seminary. Last June he was elected to the T. H. P. Sailer instructorship in the university, which he accepted, but will now resign to fill Dr. Purves's chair of New Testament literature and exegesis in the seminary.

He has been appointed to the chair for one year. If his work is satisfactory to the Board of Trustees he will be made its permanent occupant.

It has also been learned that Robert Dick Wilson, Princeton '77, of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penn., who was elected to the chair of church history made vacant by the transference of Dr. John D. Davis to the chair of Dr. Green's chair of Old Testament literature, has signified his acceptance, and will deliver his inaugural address at the reopening of the seminary, Sept. 21.

James Oscar Boyd, B. D., of the University of New York, has accepted his appointment to the Elliott F. Shepard instructorship in the Old Testament department made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chalmers Martin.

Conductor Held for Barron's Death.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Coroner holds Conductor William G. Miller criminally negligent in the death of Walter Barron, manager of the Manhattan Real Estate Company, New York City. Barron fell from a New York Central train east of here July 8 and died later from the injuries. Miller gave the signal to go ahead and left Barron lying near the track. The Coroner says he lacked humanity and was negligent and that it is a case for the District Attorney to prosecute.

Fire Destroys Newfoundland Village.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 3.—A forest fire at Sopp's Arm, White Bay, has destroyed a large sawmill, several million feet of lumber, and a settlement of 120 houses. The whole place was wiped out. A schooner that happened to be landing coal for the use of mail steamers took the residents to a place of safety.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Important Fifth Avenue Leases—Yesterday's Results at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Frederic R. Coudert to E. J. Montigny, for investment, the three-and-one-half-story dwelling 666 West End Avenue, 19 by 80.

John Fleming took the dwelling at the southwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street in part payment for the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 345 feet west of Fifth Avenue, recently reported sold to Bernard Freund.

The six-story building at the southeast corner of East Broadway and Montgomery Street has been sold.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold, for about $40,000, the new five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Jerome and Sumside Avenues, 25 by 100.

It is reported that the African Methodist Episcopal Church has bought the plot, 30 by 60, at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, as the site for a new edifice.

The lease of the building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, formerly known as Sherry's, to Davis Collamore & Co. was signed yesterday. The lessees have taken the property for a term of ten years, and at aggregate rental said to be nearly $400,000. They will make extensive alterations to the building, at a cost of about $35,000, and expect to have it ready for their occupancy by Dec. 1. According to present plans, Collamore & Co. will occupy the entire building, although eventually a small part of it may be sublet. The property is owned by the Goelet estate. The lease was negotiated through S. Osgood Pell & Co.

Charles Thorley, the florist, has leased the corner store in the Lorraine apartment house, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for a long term of years.

Daily & Carlsen will erect a seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street, a plot 100.11 by 120, from plans by Neville & Bagge.

Mechanics' liens amounting to about $45,000 were filed yesterday against the twenty flats which Dorothea Weibel has recently completed on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, just east of Seventh Avenue. The largest claims are those of Young & Gerard, for $38,437, and of the Bradley & Currier Company, for $6,930.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

337 and 339 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to George Schwepenhausen.....$39,900

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

371 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 75.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Sarah A. Carroll..... 12,800

371 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 172.11 feet east of Broadway, 18 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund 12,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Westchester Avenue, at junction of Beach Avenue, for five four-story brick tenements; C. M. Simmonds of Yonkers, N. Y., owner; U. S. Baudesson of 193 Beach Avenue, architect; cost, $71,000.

Butler Place, east side, 87.6 feet north of Greene Avenue, for a two-story frame tenement, 31.4 by 60; Alexander Brown of 476 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 500 feet north of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 38 by 87; B. McDonald, owner.

No. 428 Sixth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 23.5 by 82.4; Rosenberg & Feinberg, owners; Sass & Smallheiser of 28 Park Row, architects; cost, $22,000.

Alterations.

No. 152 West Nineteenth Street; to a one-story brick factory; Frederick W. Schmidt, premises, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $500.

Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street; to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. V. Herman of 157 Broadway, owner; P. F. Meese of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $175.

No. 227 East Forty-seventh Street; to a five-story brick tenement; William Engel of 328 West Forty-third Street, owner; M. L. Ungrich, architect; cost, $115.

No. 154 Waverley Place; to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, owners; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

Riverside Drive, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets; to a four-story frame school; R. F. and W. B. Cutting of 32 Nassau Street, owners; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Aug. 3.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 27.11x100; John Delahunty, referee, to German Savings Bank..... 38,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 69th St, 25x80; Gustav F. Taussig, executor and trustee, to Jacob Hirsch and another..... $29,250

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 69th St, 25x80; Gustav F. Taussig, individually, and as executor and trustee, to Jacob Wissenfeld..... $29,250

BARROW ST, 16, n s, 25x90; Simon Meier to Frederick Guntzer, (R S $50, mtg $20,000) 350

BIRCH ST, e s, 225 ft n of Kingston Av, 25x100; Martha A. Shirmer and others to Dennis Mullen, (R S 50 cents) 400

CORLEAR AV, begins at the n w corner of Lot 84, map of the farm of Mary C. P. Macomb, 50x125; Euphemia S. Coffin to F. V. Malone, (R S $3)..... 1

FRONT ST, 437, 22.6x(ir) William G. Alger and others to Stephen D. Pyle..... 12,700

FULTON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Nereid Av, 45x100x42x100; William H. Keating to Mary G. McCarthy, (R S $1, mtg $450)..... 1

LEWIS ST, w s, 150 ft n of Delancey St, 25x100; Henry Klein to Samuel Yuskowitz 16,500

LOT 68, being s part, map of the Arden property, 25x100; Martha A. Shirmer and others to Joseph Daly, (R S 50 cents) 400

LOT 175, second map of the Neill estate; August Dieuer to Alexander Harbinson, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500)..... 4,000

MADISON AV, 1,385, 40x75; William E. Sparling to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others, (mtg $30,000)..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; John H. Judge, referee, to Salomon Marx, (mtg $66,000)..... 53,000

PELHAM ROAD, or highway, corner of the land of Caleb and Martha Pell, contains about 51 acres, with parts excepted; Charles H. Young to the Pelham Bay Park Land Company, (mtg $15,000) 35,000

ROGERS PL, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71.6x50x71.10; Elizabeth A. Jenness to Joseph Poldow, (R S $7, mtg $5,000.) 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 133.10 ft n of Westchester Av, runs n 50 x w 74.5 x s 74.11; Jennings St, n s, 87.2 ft w of Bristow St, 25x175.7x25x174.2; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Abraham Kaufman 3,250

STANTON ST, 274, n s, 20x75; Sam Eckert to Joseph Bruder, (R S $3, mtg $5,000) 1

STANTON ST, s w s, 57 ft s e of Norfolk St, 33x50; Marks Rosenberg and another to Morris Mandelskorn, (R S $6.50, mtg $8,000) 1

WEST END AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25.6x56; Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., to A. J. De Kantstein, (R S $16, mtg $22,000) 34,000

2D AV, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 26.6x93.6; Dora Rosenstein to Frank Koob and another, (R S $7, mtg $18,000) 1

8TH AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 25.1x100; United Realty and Construction Company to Stefano Greco, (R S $10, mtg $51,450) 100

16TH ST, 13 East, 25x92; Robert J. Blake to Annie T. Blake, (R S $8, mtg $78,000.) 1

27TH ST, 524 West, 19.5x ½ block; Edwin Baldwin to Augustus Stoner, (R S $2.50, mtg $6,000.) 1

33D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 10th Av, runs n 40 ft on a line of Jersey St, x n 59.4 x e 17.4 x s 99.2 to 33d St, x w 18.10; Francis Marx to Gussie Hessberg, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 87 ft e of 3d Av, 17x100.5x irregular; Ottilie Heumann to Leah R. Plotzka 17,000

71ST ST, 107 West, 16x74.2; Lulu A. Feely to Mercedes T. O'Kelly (R S $16) 100

72D ST, n s, 141.6 ft e of West End Av, 21x104.4; Edward W. Willson to Alfred B. Thacher, (mtg $40,000, R S $15)..... 100

81ST ST, 243 East, 20x102.2; Maurice Leyne, referee, to Mary Flanagan..... 8,900

104TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Frank Koob and wife to Dora Rosenstein, (mtg $13,500, R S $4)..... 10

109TH ST, s e, 100 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 10x n w x e 9.2; James Keese to Joseph Robert, (R S $1,)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.10; Francis De Angeli and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 4,500

117TH ST, 272 West, 25x100.11; Maurice Polk to Louisa Morgenroth, (all liens, R S $2)..... 1

122D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Park Av, 26.3x100.11; Frank E. Laeger to John H. Stunk and others, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

123D ST, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25.6x100.11; Margaret Bell to H. E. H. Hanson, (R S $7.50, mtg $13,000.)..... Exchange

127TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Catharine Yeargling to Louis W. Dinkelspiel, (mtg $30,000 R S $15.50). 1

132D ST, 34 West, 25x99.11; Philip Baer to Herman Scheideberg, (R S $5, mtg $18,000) 1

134TH ST, 53 West, 16.8x99.11; Herman Scheideberg to Isidor Baer, (R S $4, mtg $6,500) 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x99.11; Mary A. Ryan et al to William E. Burke, quit claim..... 1

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 27x99.11; Ida B. Farley to William E. Burke 1

139TH ST, n s, 264.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.8x100; John H. Deeves to Isaac Boehm, (mtg $6,500, R S $4.50)..... Exchange

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x95; Isaac and Annie Boehm to Richard H. Deeves, (mtg $8,000, R S $6)..Exchange

Recorded Leases.

PARK PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of West Broadway, 25x90.2; the Trustees of Columbia College to Matilda B. Brown, 21 years from May 1, 1879..... $1,500

PARK PLACE, n s, 75 ft e of West Broadway, 25x90.2; the Trustees of Columbia College to Matilda B. Brown, 21 years from May 1, 1879..... 1,500

RIVINGTON ST, 35; Albert Brandt to Morris Wilkis, 7 6-12 years..... 1,500

2D AV, 1,579, s w corner of 82d St, store; Henry J. Lippe to Patrick Curley, 4 years, 9 months..... 2,300

28TH ST, 227 East; Herman Hollander to Frederick Benzer and another, 3 years.. 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMSON, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, 340, n e corner 21st St, 3 years..... $10,000

AHERN, John, and wife to Ellinor G. McMahon; Longwood Av, n e corner of Whitlock Av, 1 year..... 500

BANNEN, John, to Emilie J. Murray; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 148th St, ½ year 3,000

BROWN, Samuel and Joseph, to Samuel Field; 10th St, 235 East, 3 years..... 1,000

BRUDER, Joseph, to Samuel Eckert; Stanton St, 274, installments..... 4,000

BURKE, William E., to American Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 14,000

DREYER, Henry, to Gustav P. and Bertha Helfrich; 141st St, s s, 156.8 ft e of 8t. Ann's Av, 4 years..... 2,000

ELLIOTT, Emily M., to F. P. Hummel; East End Av, e s, 26 ft s of 83d St, 2 years 425

EVERALL, George, to D. Comyn Moran and another, trustees; 2d Av, 2,286, 5 years 17,500

FITZPATRICK, Mary, to Franklin Savings Bank; 42d St, 315 West, 1 year.. 5,000

FOGAL, Alonzo, executor, &c., to Harlem Savings Bank; William's Bridge Road, n s, adjoining land of Anthony, runs n w 317 to Briggs Av, e s, x w 126.2x s 337.7 to n s Bainbridge Av x e 126, 1 year 12,000

GOODMAN, Joseph and Frank, to George Ehret; 8th Av, 701, n w corner of 44th St, saloon lease, demand..... 7,000

GRECO, Stefano, and another to Samuel and Moses J. Wolf; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 month..... 2,125

GRECO, Stefano, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year..... 25,000

GRECO, Stefano, to Joseph Collins; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, ¼ year.. 1,500

GRECO, Stefano, to William T. Hookey and another; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 month..... 1,950

HANSON, H. E. H., to Margaret Bell; 123d St, n s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years. 2,800

HARBINSON, Alexander, to August Diener; Lot 173, second map of Neill estate, 3 years 800

HOLTON, Elma L., and Charles M. Aitken to Samuel Marcus; 146th St, s s, 268.10 ft e of Railroad Av East, ½ year. 222

KAVANAGH, Margaret, to Jennie Halliday; Columbine Av, n e, at centre line of block between Jackson and Monroe Avs, 1 year 1,400

KEHOE, Joseph A., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 70th St, n s, 25 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 18,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Henry Oppenheimer; 71st St, s w corner Central Park West, secures advances..... 35,000

KOOB, Frank and Mary, to Carl Fischer; 2d Av, w s, 74.5 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 2,000

LEINITZ, Lippe and Jacob, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Monroe St, 63, 5 years 15,000

LEINITZ, Lippe and Jacob, to Juliette Kaempffert; Monroe St, 69, 3 years..... 5,000

LIEBENAU, Charles, to Augusta Fiegel; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 3 years 2,800

LONG, William H., to Mabel R. Cushing; 37th St, 62 West, all title, 1 year..... 2,000

LUTZ, Fannie O., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Perry St, s s, 101.8 ft e of Bleecker St, 1 year..... 20,000

MALONE, Frances V., to Euphemia S. Coffin; Ackerman, now Corlear, Av, e s, part of Lot 84, map of Mary C. P. Macomb of King's Bridge, installments. 3,000

MANDELSKORN, Morris, to Louis Mermach; 10th St, 234, s w s, 67 ft s e of Norfolk St, 5 years..... 5,500

MARKHAM, Lydia M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 16th St, 121 West, 4 years 1,000

O'KELLY, Mercedes T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71st St, 107 West, 3 years..... 9,000

POLDOW, Joseph, to Ann A. Lynde, trustee; Rogers Place, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 2,800

POLDOW, Joseph, to Ann A. Lynde, trustee; Rogers Place, w s, 475.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 2,800

POLDOW, Joseph, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Rogers Place, w s, 491.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 2,800

PYLE, Stephen D., to Henry C. Alger and others; Front St, 37, 1 year..... 8,000

RIEDERICH, Robert, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Stanton St, s s, 50 ft e of Essex St, 5 years 12,000

ROBERT, Joseph, to Smith Ely; 108th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 10 years..... 650

SIEGEL, Lothair L., to the Philadelphia Saving Fund Socfoty; 55 East 78th St, 3 years 15,000

TENNER, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 180th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

TENNER, Sigmund, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 181st St, s s, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WEISS, Moritz, to the Irving Savings Institution; Lexington Av, s w corner of 80th St, 1 year..... 5,000

WEISS, Moritz, to Leopold S. Weiner; Lexington Av, s w corner of 80th St, 2 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOGARDUS, Robert, to Jennie C. Ryan..Nominal

BRONX BOROUGH BANK to Pauline Klensen..... $3,500

COWDIN, Sarah K., to Trustee of Elliot C. Cowdin Fund..... Nominal

COWDIN, Sarah K., to Trustee of Elliot C. Cowdin Fund..... Nominal

COWDIN, Sarah K., to Trustee of Elliot C. Cowdin Fund..... Nominal

COWDIN, Sarah K., to John E. Cowdin...Nom.

FULD, Solomon, to David Fuld and others 4,000

GOENAWEIN, Christina, to the Bowery Savings Bank..... 10,000

GOVIN, Rafael R., executor, to Daniel J. Holden and another..... Nominal

HOLDEN, Daniel J., and another to North American Trust Company, trustee..... 18,000

KOCH, Elizabeth, to Lizzie Fangermann. 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Margaret E. Dows..... 14,079

PRICE, Alfred B., to Thomas J. Morrow.. 4,500

SANSOM, Thomas J., referee, to the Continental Trust Company, trustee..... 7,000

SANSOM, Thomas J., referee, to the Continental Trust Company, trustee..... 7,000

SCHWAAB, Rose, to Grace L. Eckley... 3,500

STORRS, Frank, guardian, &c., to Emil Levi and another 18,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow..... 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Mary A. Balfe..... 1,700

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Julius Wallach and another.... 5,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Colonial Trust Company, trustee 11,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Janet S. Lansing..... 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 94.8x95; Harry W. Bell against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... $620

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 94.8x95; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor 280

BEACH AV, w s, 125 ft n of Dawson St, 75x96.6x54.7x96.6; Francesco Passerelli against Pietro Anzelone, owner and contractor 50

BROOK AV, 556 to 566; H. C. F. Koch & Co. against Edward R. Janes, owner; Herbert and Henry E. Janes, contractors 288

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 125.8x100; Harry W. Bell against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor. 948

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 125.8x100; the Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor 2,572

MORNINGSIDE AV, n e corner of 115th St, 118.9x100; Vermont Marble Company against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor 515

NORDLICH, 135 and 137; Isaac Hauben against Bache McE. Whitlock and Henry Arit, owners and contractors.... 95

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 100x125; Edward McCann against Frederick W. Wilcox, owner and contractor. 696

3D AV, s e corner of 178th St, 100x95; Jacob S Haft against Charles Wagner, Jr., owner and contractor; Albert E. Smith, contractor..... 64

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; Peter Theis's Sons against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor..... 595

21ST ST, 38 East; Howell & Lawrence against Austin G. Hall, owner; Hopkins & Roberts, contractors..... 255

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x199.10 to 139th St x260; Young & Gerard against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor 38,437

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x x199.10 to 139th St x260; Bradley & Currier Company against Dorothea Weibel, owner; Peter Muller, contractor.... 6,930

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 187x199.10 to 139th St x 187x199.10; Young & Gerard against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor 2,060

152D St, 109 E Kelly ST, 927 to 931 East; William T. Hookey against Joseph Maio, owner and contractor..... 809

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 71st St, —x—; Henry Oppenheimer with Alonzo B. Kight, — payments..... 35,000

FOREST AV, s e corner of 167th St, 33.4x75; also, 157th St, s s, 75 ft e of Forest Av, 25x100; Harlem Savings Bank with Wilhelm Stellwagen, two payments..... 8,750

62D ST, 245 and 247 East; the State Bank with Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, five payments 25,000

Lis Pendens.

LOT 459, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Diedrich Fink, trustee, &c., against Redie Glover and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

LOTS 1 and 6 and 39 to 48, Block 2,912, on map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, 24th Ward; Richard Webber against Charles H. Beer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Farley.

SUFFOLK ST, 180; Maria Muller against Anton F. Neusch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

WEST END AV, s e, 84 ft n of 93d St, 20x100; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against May L. Mott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against Isaac McKim Bowley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Reeve & Wallace.

86TH ST, 522 East; Charles McLaughlin against Celia Jokinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ennever & T.

92D ST, 125 E, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 40x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

101ST ST, s s, 130 ft w of Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Davidson against Philip Goldstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Cohen.

125TH ST, 49 and 51 West; United States Trust Company of New York against August Oppenheimer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

125TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Broadway, 107x100.11; Edward S. Angell against Stefano Greco and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. J. Skinner.

142D ST, n s, 406.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x100; Philip F. Donahue and another, executors, &c., against Frederick Sackett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. E. Rush.

150TH ST, n w corner of Convent Av, 25x99.11 x68.5x108.11; Solomon Marx against Thomas Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

162D ST, s s, 119 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; Anna K. Shaw against James J. Haggerty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

162D ST, s s, 165 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11; also, 162d St, s s, 263 ft e of Boulevard, 18x99.11, two actions; Mary M. Baldwin against James J. Haggerty and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.50
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Cuffee, No. 7 Rio	.09¼
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04 9-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.19½
Lake copper ingot	16.50
Steel rails	35.00

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@73¼c; No. 2 red, 77@78c; No. 2 corn, 38@39¼c; No. 2 Yellow, 33¼@35¼c; No. 2 oats, 21¼@22¼c; No. 3 white, 23@23½c; No. 2 white, 22¾@23½c; No. 2 rye, 48@50c; fair to choice malting barley, 36@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $3.15@$3.25; mess pork, per barrel, $12@$12.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.95@$7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.55@$7.65; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.

COTTON.—Great activity prevailed at the Cotton Exchange, with the average of prices again decidedly lower yesterday. The feature of cotton was general, except for brief intervals of reaction on covering, with a very few houses buying on the reaction theory following a belief, now more or less generally current, that the market has been oversold. Opening steady at a decline of 2@7 points under adverse cables, the market soon became unsettled and selling was active by all classes of traders. Prices broke 6@16 points more. Crop accounts were generally brilliant, reports from the South indicated an increased desire to sell spot cotton, while spinners showed a procrastinating policy, and dry goods people reported an unsatisfactory call for cotton goods. Fall River and Providence reported an almost complete cessation in the demand for their products, and the trade here operated upon the theory that New England spinners generally will be compelled to shut down unless demand for goods improves. Reports from sections where picking is in progress generally indicate a generous harvest and a good quality of lint. Local traders have been taking this to mean an early movement of the new crop, with only a small volume of speculation to help bear the burden of receipts. On this account the feeling in local professional circles remains bearish, and selling would be even more active except for the fear that late large accumulations of short interest have placed the market in a position for a sharp upturn on covering, should any bullish feature come into view. During the afternoon the market was particularly nervous and was finally quiet at a net loss of 8 to 18 points.

Spot cotton closed quiet, with prices 3c lower on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling gulf. Sales were 1,558 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, dull and nominal, 10¼c; Savannah, quiet, 9¾c; Charleston, quiet, 9¼c; Memphis, dull, 1-16c lower, 9¾c; St. Louis, quiet, 9 11-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.07	8.08	8.01	8.02@8.04
September	8.04	8.08	8.02	8.03@8.04
October	8.18	8.17	8.10	8.11@8.12
November	8.03	8.06	8.00	7.99@8.00
December	8.01	8.03	7.97	7.96@7.97
January	8.03	8.04	7.97	7.97@7.98
February	8.03	8.03	8.03	7.99@8.01
March	8.08	8.08	8.02	8.02@8.03
April	..	..	..	8.03@8.05
May	8.12	8.12	8.08	8.00@8.07
June	8.12	8.12	8.11	8.07@8.09

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—Spot cotton dull; prices lower; American middling fair, 5 29-32d; good middling, 5 19-32d; middling, 5 7-16d; low middling, 5 5-16d; good ordinary, 5 3-16d; ordinary, 5d. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales, none for speculation and export, and included 1,700 bales American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 1,900 bales American. Futures opened quiet and closed easy; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 12-64@5 13-64d sellers; August-September, 5d sellers; September-October, 4 46-64d buyers; October-November, 4 36-64d buyers; November-December, 4 31-64d sellers; December-January, 4 28-64d buyers; January-February, 4 26-64d buyers; February-March, 4 24-64@4 25-64d buyers; March-April, 4 24-64d sellers; April-May, 4 23-64@4 24-64d sellers.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin to-morrow will say of the wool market:

Manufacturers are beginning to cover their first sales of lightweight cloths by purchasing wool. The market continues stronger and more active. One Boston dealer purchased 10,000 bags of new Texas wool in Texas this week. There have been heavy clearance sales of pulled wools, notably of B supers. One sale of 500,000 pounds of Ohio delaine, the largest sale of that grade reported in three months, was made at 30 to 31c. Prices in Calif and Montana have advanced a cent during the week. The sales for the week: 3,632,000 pounds domestic and 213,000 pounds foreign, a total of 3,845,000 pounds, for this week against a total of 3,680,000 pounds last week, and a total of 5,435,000 pounds the corresponding week last year. The receipts to date show a decrease of 180,269 bales domestic and an increase of 60,798 bales foreign against last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 58,715,700 pounds domestic and 23,826,300 pounds foreign.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 3.—Sea Island market: No receipts, no exports, and no sales; stocks, 403; quotations omitted.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	80 3-16	80 5-16	79½	80¼
December	81 15-16	82⅛	81 5-16	82⅛
Corn—				
September	43	43	42½	42¾
December	40	40	39¼	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
August	..	..	..	74⅜
September	75⅛	75 5-16	74½	75¼
October	75⅛	76¼	75⅛	76⅛
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	36⅞
September	37⅝	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞
October	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	20⅜
September	21 3-16	21¼	21	21¼
October	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Lard—				
September	$6.82½	$6.85	$6.82½	$6.85
October	..	..	..	6.90
Ribs—				
September	7.07½	7.40	7.05	7.10
October	7.00	7.05	7.00	7.05
Pork—				
September	12.05	12.05	12.00	12.05
October	..	..	..	12.02½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The feature in wheat yesterday was an unexpected and very large export business, reaching 160 loads at the various ports, and backed up by intimations of a liberal cash demand for milling and other purposes in the West. The local market, which had been rather unsettled all day with a downward tendency, immediately roused up on the export news, and during the last hour fully recovered all of its previous decline, closing quite firm at ⅛@⅜c net advance. On the late curb September wheat in New York sold up still further, reaching 80⅝@80¾c before the close of stock. In the Northwest the new wheat has already begun to arrive, Minneapolis getting 11 cars of fine quality, which millers show a disposition to wait for in preference to old wheat now available. Foreign news had little effect on the market, except for English cables, which surprised the trade by an early advance of ⅛@⅜d, attributed to wet weather in England during harvest. Paris markets were 5 to 15 points higher, Budapest 1 point lower, and Berlin ¼ mark higher to 1 mark lower. Argentine shipments were 700,000 bushels smaller than the previous week, but since the first of the year have increased 18,300,000 bushels over the corresponding time a year ago. During the day September wheat at New York got down as low as 79½c, influenced by the big southwest movement, from which it rallied to 80 5-16c, closing at 80¼c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81½c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 80¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84c, all to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¼c; August, 79¼c; September, 78¾c; December, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77½c; August, 77¼c; September, 76¾c; December, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; No. 3 Spring, 72¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.30; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.60@$3.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. CORN FLOUR—Inactive; fair to good, $3.15@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $15; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18.50; city bran, $17; hominy chop,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

New Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity.

BASEMENT READY FOR MASS

Services to be Held for the First Time in the New Structure To-morrow—Rev. Michael J. Considine Rector.

A new Roman Catholic Church, situated in a quite new parish, will be used for the first time to-morrow. A year and a half ago Archbishop Corrigan decided upon the planting of a new parish church on the west side half way between the Blessed Sacrament, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street, and the Holy Name, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. The outcome within the eighteen months is a new parish, with a membership approaching 5,000, and the two older parishes have been weakened little, if any.

The new church is the Holy Trinity, on the north side of Eighty-second Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. The corner stone was laid last Fall, and now the basement is completed. That is all that is to be attempted at present. The entire church, when finished, is to cost $100,000. The basement, with furnishings, has cost $30,000. It is finished in oak, and will seat about 600. There are three altars, and a fine organ is in place. The first mass in the new church will be said at 6 to-morrow morning, and masses will follow every hour until 11. The congregation has been worshipping in a hall in Broadway adjoining the First Baptist Church. The formal blessing of the new building will not occur until October.

The first priest of the parish was the Rev. Joseph H. Bigley. He died from overwork, and Archbishop Corrigan has named as his successor the Rev. Michael J. Considine, for some years attached to old St. Ann's, in Twelfth Street, near Third Avenue, who has been Superintendent and examiner of parochial schools. His assistant is the Rev. Dennis F. Driscol, a graduate of the Dunwoodie Seminary, and a native of this city. A rectory has been acquired in Eighty-second Street, opposite the church.

St. Matthew's New Rector.

Rev. Arthur H. Judge of Franklin, Penn., the new rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Parish, which has been without a rector since the death of the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans just before Easter, will officiate for the first time to-morrow. Mr. Judge is a native of Canada and was educated at Lenox College and Seminary, Lenoxville, Canada. His first work in this city was as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Backus, at the Church of the Holy Apostles. He went from there to be curate in the Parish of the Heavenly Rest Chapel.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Returns.

The Rev. James A. Francis, pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, after an absence of more than three months on account of illness, has returned to his post and will preach in his pulpit to-morrow.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 12, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Forgiving Spirit.—Matthew, xviii., 21-35.

GOLDEN TEXT—Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors.—Matthew, vi., 12.

This sermon in the house began with the parable of the Child, which we considered last week. It closes with the parable of The Unmerciful Servant, which is brought before us now. This lesson is thus the logical conclusion of that of last week. Then we saw our Lord sitting with a little child in His arms, instructing His ambitious, self-seeking disciples concerning their relationship to Him. Now He is instructing them concerning their relationship to each other, and to other people. Then they were anxious to know what positions they should hold in His kingdom. Now they are just as anxious to know how often they should forgive offenses. Although in the sermon, these two thoughts seem far apart—because we have only a brief abstract of what our Lord said—yet in reality they are closely connected. For nearly every misunderstanding and quarrel among men has its rise in one assuming—in some form or another—a position higher than another, and expecting more in consequence than the other is able or willing to concede.

But when men are brought into right relationships to Jesus Christ, both ambitions and offenses have a very different aspect. Then the sinner sees how unworthy he is in the sight of a holy God, and his one great longing to serve Him by whom he has been redeemed—for His sake he would "be last of all and servant of all" (Mark, ix., 35.) Then also, the offenses of others against him become very small and insignificant when seen in the light of the wonderful forgiveness he has himself received. Thus the atonement for sin by Jesus Christ is the great panacea for all of the world's uneasiness. This is the great truth which He now was more and more clearly setting before His disciples, when He explained to them that He must "suffer and be killed and be raised again."

The account of this instruction concerning forgiveness is recorded only by St. Matthew. St. Luke, however, reports in his words of our Lord, which, from the similarity of thought and of language, were very likely spoken at this time, although they are recorded in an entirely different connection. They form a very fitting introduction to the report of St. Matthew.

GOD'S METHOD WITH SINNERS.

According to St. Luke: "Then said He unto the disciples, It is impossible but that offenses will come, but woe unto him through whom they come! It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones. Take heed to yourselves; if thy brother trespass against thee, rebuke him; and if he repent, forgive him. And if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him." (Luke, xvii., 1-4.)

In this instruction the responsibility of reconciliation rests alone upon him who commits the offense. The one who has been offended is to "rebuke" the offender, and then, if he accepts the rebuke and repents, he must be forgiven. Even if he offends "seven times a day," or all day long, and every time comes back saying, "I repent," he must be met every time with a frank and full forgiveness. But there is to be no forgiveness without repentance. This is the law of the kingdom of God on earth and in heaven. It is the way in which God Himself deals with every sinner—he must come before Him confessing his sins, and saying truly, "I repent," before he can receive forgiveness. And God asks no more from His children than He demands for Himself.

This, however, is not all. Our Lord did not leave the matter here, but, according to St. Matthew. He went on to say: "Moreover, if thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican." (Vv. 15-17.)

According to this, the responsibility of a reconciliation does not rest alone, or altogether, upon the offender. He must, to be sure, hear and repent before he can be forgiven; but the one who has been injured, instead of holding aloof from him in indignation and anger until he does, must not simply "rebuke"—protest—but, in the spirit of meekness and love, he must use every effort to bring him to repentance, and to restore him, in case he does not heed the "rebuke." If one thing does not succeed, he must try a second; and if the second fails, he must try a third. But he must not look upon him or treat him as "an heathen man and a publican," until he has exhausted without success every resource within his reach. And this, also, is not merely the statute by which the intercourse of men with men is to be regulated, but it is the law of God Himself toward men—the law by which He deals with every sinner. He "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. (John iii., 16.) And then, as if this was not enough, He daily loadeth every sinner with unmeasured benefits, appeals to him by His providences, and by His Holy Spirit; withholds from him His judgments, and offers to him His "exceeding great and precious promises," that "the riches of His goodness and forbearance and long-suffering" may lead him to repentance. (Romans, ii., 4.)

NO LIMIT TO FORBEARANCE.

Thus our Lord set before His disciples, and before us, some of the blessed characteristics of his kingdom upon earth. Its inhabitants are to dwell together in unity of spirit. Instead of contentions for place and position among men, they are not only to be filled with the spirit of forbearance toward each other, but with the spirit of prayer for each other. And in all this fellowship, He Himself would have a part, for He said, "Again I say unto you, that if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them." (Vv. 19, 21.) Surely such a kingdom is the fruition of the angels' song, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men." (Luke, ii., 14.)

When Jesus had reached this point in His instruction, Peter interrupted Him, as John had done at the beginning. His mind seems to have been struck by what had been said concerning one who trespassed against another, and especially by the words "if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn again to thee, saying, I repent, thou shalt forgive him." So he asked as if he had not clearly heard; or fully understood, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?" "The rabbis say "three times but not four," do you say "seven"? and is that the limit of forbearance?

No, replied Jesus, "I say not unto thee until seven times; but until seventy times seven."

There could be no misunderstanding this. The reply was equivalent to our modern expression, "five hundred," for the infinitely indefinite. It was as if He had said, If he trespass five hundred times a day, five hundred times a day forgive, five hundred times a day "restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself lest thou also be tempted." Galations, vi., 11.)

Peter's question, however, was very characteristic of human nature. To him, as to most of us, "How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" was a far more important question than "How often may I sin against my brother and expect him to forgive me?" For the sins of others against us always appear in our eyes not only more likely to occur, but vastly greater and more heinous than do ours against them. But if we more frequently reversed Peter's inquiry, probably there would not be many occasions for asking his question at all. To make the matter more clear to His disciples and to us our Lord then illustrated it by the parable of "The Unmerciful Servant."

The incident on which this parable is founded is one which might occur on any day and at any place in the East, and so it is given without date or locality. It sets forth the different ways in which two creditors treated their debtors, and thus illustrates, not only the dealings of man with man, but also the dealings of God with man. The measure of the offenses in it, therefore, is not according to their number—for those of man against God cannot be numbered—but according to their relative and aggregated enormity. Like all other parables, however, this does not attempt to set forth a parallelism between this worldly affair and spiritual truth in every aspect, but only in one. For instance, it does not attempt to settle the question whether one who has been forgiven of God can afterward be lost—or whether acts of kindness here will secure eternal life hereafter—or whether one can ever pay the debt due to God, and finally be released from punishment. The one prominent thought upon which our attention is fixed by the parable is simply the conduct of one who has been "much forgiven" toward another who needs his forgiveness.

MAN'S METHOD WITH DEBTORS.

The scene brought before us is that of "a certain King" who has ordered an accounting by the Viceroys whom he has set over the several provinces of his kingdom. On examining their accounts one of these Viceroys is found to have defaulted in the revenues of his province 10,000 talents, or about $15,000,000. The vastness of this indebtedness marks both the exalted position which this man must have occupied, and the long continuance of his unscrupulous frauds. Although thus exalted by his King, he evidently had no real regard for him or for the prosperity of his kingdom, and by his persistent crimes he had become hardened in guilt.

Now, however, he stands before the judgment seat, and payment of all that was due from him is demanded. He is utterly bankrupt, and "cannot answer" for "one of a thousand" of his faults. (Job, ix., 3.) With dismay he hears of the sentence passed upon him that he must "be sold, and his wife, and children, and all that he has, and payment to be made." (v. 25.) It means his utter and irretrievable ruin—a condition not only of poverty, but of slavery. To be sure, the proceeds of the sale would not begin to pay the 10,000 talents due, but justice demanded it as a just penalty for the enormity of his guilt.

His guilt, however, was no greater when sentence was passed upon him than it was before his defalcations were discovered. But then he thought very lightly of his conduct. Now, however, when its consequences stare him in the face, he trembles with fear. But the sequel shows that it was not because he abhorred his sin, it was only because he feared its results. So he fell at his master's feet and begged for mercy, pleading that if he had time he would pay his indebtedness in full. Apparently he had previously stood well in the eyes of his King, for he listened patiently to his plea, and "was moved with compassion, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt." (v. 27.) So he was restored to his position, and went out among men with a light heart and a hopeful spirit.

But it was not long before he "found one of his fellow-servants which owed him an hundred pence," or about fifteen dollars, and he at once demanded payment. To pay "an hundred pence," however, was just as much beyond this man's ability as the payment of "ten thousand talents" was beyond his. But that was of very little moment in his covetous eyes. So when this man fell at his feet, as he had fallen at the feet of their common King, and urged the same plea for mercy and for time, his plea fell on deaf ears and a hard heart. There was no remembrance of the compassion which had been shown to him, no sense of obligation in consequence of it. So at once, without shame or hesitation, he cast his poor "fellow-servant" into prison until the tender compassion of real friends should provide for his debt.

But when the great world in which these men moved saw or heard of this action it was filled with a righteous indignation. His "fellow-servants" were "sorry"—his "King" was "wroth." He was at once cast down from his high position. The poverty and slavery which he so much feared became his endless portion, not because he owed 10,000 talents, for that his King was willing to forgive, but because when he had himself received mercy he showed no mercy to another. "So likewise," our Lord says, "shall my heavenly Father do also unto you, if ye from your hearts forgive not every one his brother their trespasses." (v. 35.)

Now, when the King forgave this man his debt he did it by assuming the debt himself. In fact, that is the only way by which a pecuniary debt can be canceled if it is not promptly paid—the creditor must become debtor on his own books. But when he does this the debtor is credited with the amount of his debt as fully as if he had paid it all. Thus the one takes the place of the other and the account is balanced and settled. In spiritual things it is the same. It is just what the Lord Jesus Christ has done for every sinner. By His holy life and by His atoning death He took the sinner's place before God's righteous law, and

Paid it all,
All the debt I owe.

But the sinner receives no benefit from this great redemption unless he takes the place of his Redeemer. For He "was made sin" in order that the sinner "might be made the righteousness of God in Him." (II. Cor., v., 21.) It was just here that this great debtor failed. He did not recognize that his King had taken his place when he assumed his debt, and so he never took the King's place; he never became "a King" himself, capable of exercising royal clemency to others. Many a sinner for whom Jesus died has never risen to any higher conception than he of the grace revealed in the Gospel.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

How is it shown that this lesson is the logical conclusion of that of last week?

How do both ambitions and offenses appear to those who are in right relations to Jesus Christ, and what is said of the atonement?

Who records this instruction, and what is St. Luke's preface?

Upon whom does this preface place the responsibility of reconciliation, and what is said of repentance?

What is the instruction, according to St. Matthew, and where does it place the responsibility?

How is this illustrated in God's dealings with man?

With what spirit, besides that of forbearance, are disciples to be filled, and what is said of it?

How did Peter interrupt the discourse—how did Jesus reply—and to what was it equivalent?

How was Peter's question very characteristic of human nature?

Upon what is the parable of "The Unmerciful Servant" founded, and what does it set forth?

What is the scene brought before us in this parable, and what is said of it?

What judgment was passed upon this great debtor—how was he affected—and what was the result?

What did he do toward a fellow-servant, and what was the effect?

How did the King forgive this man's debt, and how does it illustrate redemption?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Service Sunday, Aug. 5th, at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., President Union College, will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low mass, (communion,) 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, (plain,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30; EVENSONG, 5 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. by Rev. C. Schenck.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.—Services will be resumed Sunday, the 5th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., of London, is expected to officiate. Public cordially invited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 6.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 55th St., Rev. Dr. Sabine, Pastor; Rev. R. L. Rudolph, Assistant.—Services all Summer, 11 and 7:45. Strangers welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30. Service every night.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M. subject, "Keep Thy Heart," and 8 P. M., subject, "The Cross."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Rev. Henry Bushnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Church open all Summer.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Holy Communion 10:30. Preaching 11 and 8 by Dr. Belcher. Special music. Evangelistic services every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, Between 8th and Greenwich Avs.—Holy Communion, 11. Rev. George Mayer at 8. Pleasant Hour at 4 o'clock. Special music.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St.—Rev. H. Y. Murkland, 11. Rev. T. S. Bond, 8.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Unique concert Saturday evening. Special programme. Solos, recitations, instrumental music.

SECOND AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. James A. Francis, Pastor.—Worship, with preaching, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH, WEST 84TH St., near Central Park West.—Services 11 A. M. Strangers welcome. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, new rector, preaches his first sermon at 11 o'clock service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M., sermon by President McCormick of Hackettstown Seminary. No evening service. Church open all Summer.

UNION SERVICES, PARK AND SCOTCH Presbyterian Churches, and Park Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Avenue.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., preaches at 11. Union prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M., Rev. William B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-law6mSa

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 214 and 216 East 26th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECELIA M. FULLEN, Executors. KETCHUM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-law6mS

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Gosbel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 103 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next. Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 103 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may5-law6mSa

OXNARD, PALMYRA MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRA MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Fabrikie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 15th, 1900.
RENE C. OXNARD,
FLORA S. OXNARD,
Executors.
FABRIKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—ELIZABETH F. TILLMAN, Plaintiff, against THEODORE BROWN and Mary Brown, his wife, if he has a wife, the name of Mary being fictitious, and it being unknown to plaintiff whether said Theodore Brown is married or not, said Theodore Brown being a colored man about 63 years of age if he were living; the last heard of him he resided in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, but the particular street is unknown to the plaintiff, and John Doe, Richard Roe, Sarah Doe, Mary Roe, and Emma Jones as the only heirs at law and next of kin or his or their legal representatives and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees or possible devisees or as heirs at law and next of kin or legal representatives of any person having any share, right, or interest, who is now deceased, and his or their widows, if he or they have any widow, and their respective husbands and wives, if any. The names John Doe, Richard Roe, Sarah Doe, Mary Roe, and Emma Jones are fictitious, but they would represent, if said Theodore Brown is dead, and has any one in this life to succeed him, his heirs at law and next of kin or his or their legal representative, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein as grantees or possible devisees or as heirs at law and next of kin or legal representatives of any person having any share, right, or interest, who is now deceased, and his or their widows, if he or they have any widow, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, of the said Theodore Brown should be dead, and such person or persons, in case said Theodore Brown is dead, that is and are his next of kin or his or their legal representatives or any other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein as grantees or possible devisees or as heirs at law and next of kin or legal representatives of any person having any share, right, or interest, who is now deceased, and his or their widows, if he or they have any widow, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, of the said Theodore Brown, in case said Theodore Brown should be dead, and such person or persons, in case said Theodore Brown is dead, that is and are his next of kin and heirs at law or his legal representatives or of those who are his next of kin and heirs at law or his legal representatives, if any of the said Theodore Brown in case said Theodore Brown should be dead, and his or their widows, if he or they have any widow, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, of the

ANSWER OF GEN. M'ALPIN

No Knowledge of Means of Getting Federal Clerks' Names.

POST OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS

Supt. Van Cott Ridicules a Correspondent's Allegation that He Has Addresses and Backing.

Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, which has recently sent out begging letters to the Federal employes in this city, was asked yesterday if he knew where the committee secured the house addresses of the men. Gen. McAlpin, the day before, was asked the same question at his factory in Avenue D, but refused to give an answer, saying that he never talked politics at his place of business during business hours. The General was at State Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, during the afternoon, and in reply to the question, said:

"Now, I am sure I do not know where those names and house addresses came from. Really, I have not an idea about it. What does it amount to, anyway? Every registered Republican gets these letters."

"Is it fair to suppose, then, that the list grew here spontaneously, or came in through the window?"

"Well, now, that is very likely," replied Gen. McAlpin, good-naturedly. "I think it very safe to assume that the list came here on one supposition or the other mentioned. But, really, I do not know how the committee got the list," and the campaign Treasurer turned away to lend his ear to several persons who were waiting for him.

ALLEGED "BOOK OF PULLS."

The following communication was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday from an employe of the Post Office:

"I find out that Richard Van Cott, General Supt. at the G. P. O., has a book on his desk in which he has the names of all clerks and carriers in the service. This is kept by him as a reference, and he takes pretty good care that it don't get out of his hands or sight. Opposite the names of the clerks in the book is the names of your people behind you who got you in the P. O., such as a district leader or a Congressman or any one else who might have backed you up for recommendation to get in the P. O. If a man has charges brought against him Dick Van Cott opens the book and looks to see who your backer is opposite your name. If your weight is good, then you are O. K., but if you haven't got good pull behind you, then you get soaked. The book tells who your pull is every time.

"Did Mr. McAlpin get the addresses from Dick Van Cott? or did Henry Lippmann, Appointment Clerk at Room 15, G. P. O., give them? He has a list also of all clerks in the service, as well as carriers. It will be a great surprise to Dick Van Cott to hear that THE TIMES knows he has such a book. It would be good thing for your man to see Dick and hear some more funny stories, as he takes after his father."

"How absurd that is," was the comment yesterday afternoon of Richard Van Cott, at his desk in the Post Office Building. "You can see for yourself that I have no such book on my desk as this man describes. All I have are two books, as you see."

Suiting the action to his words, Mr. Van Cott pulled out two small books, about 8 by 10 inches, in which he said were inscribed the names of employes who wanted a transfer from one department to another.

"You see," he added, opening them for inspection, "that the names of these so-called sponsors are not here. The statement of this employe, whoever he is, is not true."

Mr. Van Cott showed another book, a large volume, in an adjoining room, in which are inscribed the names, house addresses, date of employment, nature of work, &c., of all the men in the Post Office department, but there was nothing in it to show that the employes had sponsors or backers.

"Now you have seen it all," he said.

"Then," was asked, "you have no book such as the employe describes?"

"No," was the reply, "and, furthermore, no addresses have been furnished by us to the State Committee. Every Republican gets these campaign letters, whether he is an employe of the Government or not. There is no favoritism shown here in this manner, and a man stands just as well whether he gives to the campaign fund or not. We have Democrats and Republicans here, alike. And over there [pointing to an employe at a desk] is a man who was put in by Mr. Dayton when he was Postmaster, and who has been promoted. He is a relative of ex-Senator Jacob Cantor, too. There is nothing in these stories. They only go to furnish a little talk about campaign time, and really do not do any harm. It would be strange that if in all this big force there were not some kickers."

"WHERE AND HOW."

In connection with the State campaign fund and Federal employes, the following communication was received yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your paper there appears an article in relation to the Post Office department clerks, and the writer having had a somewhat similar experience when he was employed in that department, begs to answer the query as to "where and how" the names and addresses of the Post Office clerks were obtained by relating a personal incident. Before relating it, however, it is well to bear in mind that a most stringent rule of the Post Office department requires an immediate notification of the change of address of the employes.

Two years ago the writer had occasion to move, and upon the day of removal notified the department through the ordinary channels, and the third day afterward was somewhat surprised at finding a lettter addressed to him at his new address. As up to this time no one outside of the department knew of the change of address, it consequently could not have been obtained other than from the Post Office records. The letter, of course, was just such a communication as your correspondent speaks of.

I might add in conclusion that when I was in the department it was a recognized fact among the employes that it never hurt any one to "reply" to these communications, for, while we knew that to ignore them would do us no harm, to reply to them would possibly mean great good to those in the service.

EX-POSTAL CLERK.

New York, Aug. 2, 1900.

Post Office Clerk Forty-seven Years.

Daniel Howell, one of the oldest employes in the local postal service, has sent his resignation to Postmaster Van Cott. Howell had just completed his forty-seventh year of continuous service when he resigned. With the exception of two he was the longest termed employe in the local service. Charles A. Tyler, who serves the Governors Island route, has done fifty-five years in the department, and W. H. Chase, Superintendent of the Inquiry Department, was appointed in 1849. There are seven men in the department who have served more than forty years, and fifteen who have served more than thirty-five years. No pension attaches to long service on the Federal civil service lists. The Postmaster, in a personal letter, paid a tribute to Howell's faithful service.

IMMIGRANTS VIA CANADA.

Officials to Investigate Alleged Unlawful Importations.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor will pass through here to-day on his way to Canada, where he is going to make investigations into the alleged unlawful importation of immigrants into this country by way of Canadian ports. It has long been claimed that steamship companies running to those ports have guaranteed a free entry to foreigners who would have been deported had they attempted to land at any Bureau of Immigration in the United States.

In Boston Mr. Taylor will be joined by Commissioner of Immigration Powderly, and they will go together to Montreal and Quebec. If the various complaints are found to be well grounded, a remonstrance is to be handed to the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

It was said yesterday by Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration in New York, that within the last year numerous cases of immigrants who had come through Canada had been discovered by the officials here, and that in some cases these immigrants had already tried to enter the country through

DUNLAP ACCUSED OF USURY.

Brother of the East Side Missionary, Winslow Dunlap, Held—One Borrower Pays $173 for $30 Loan.

Detective Sergeant Carey of the Central Office yesterday morning arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, before Magistrate Pool, John L. Dunlap, who is doing business at 73 West Eleventh Street, under the firm name of the Local Credit Company. He also has an office in the Syndicate Building on Park Row. Prior to his removal to the office at 73 West Eleventh Street, Dunlap had an office at 62 West Eleventh Street.

Dunlap was arrested on a warrant procured by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, the lawyers of 304 Broadway, acting for Scheffer, Schram & Vogel, commission silk merchants at 476 Broome Street. A number of employes of the firm borrowed money from Dunlap some time ago, and finally told their employers. The warrant was issued on the ground of violation of Section 378 of the Penal Code, relating to usury.

The complaining witness was Charles Winter of 78 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, one of the six employes of the firm who have, they charge, been wronged by Dunlap. He said that he began business with Dunlap in June, 1898, by borrowing $30. He was charged $3 for notary services, $1 for investigating expenses, and $3 for the first month's expenses. As he was only paid every two weeks by his firm he paid Dunlap at the same time, giving him $15 each two weeks. He said that by the method of paying he renewed the loan once a month, and up to this time, according to receipts which he has, has paid Dunlap $124 for the $30. He has lost some of the receipts.

Bruno Neuman of 44 East End Avenue, another employe, was another witness. He said that he borrowed $30 about the same time, and up to date has paid $173.60 for the loan. C. E. Honig, another employe borrowed $30 on June 1, 1898, and has paid $119.04 in interest and charges.

Dunlap, it is said by the lawyers, is a brother of the east side missionary, Winslow Dunlap, and gives out tracts belonging to his brother, with his advertisement of the credit company on them.

Dunlap was arrested at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon by Sergt. Carey as he was leaving his business office. He told the detective that he would get out of the trouble without serious consequences.

Bail was furnished by Daniel Callahan of 151 Prospect Street, Long Island City.

Dunlap's business, the witnesses said, is conducted on a pretentious scale. The printed receipts are formal, and a clause in the contract, which is most important, is as follows:

I understand and agree that I am to pay said sums as aforesaid at said time, also that if I collect any of my wages from now on from my employers, I am acting as a servant of the Local Credit Company and am accountable as such, and upon failure to turn over each and every said payment, as aforesaid, on the day of collections, I am liable to punishment as for a misappropriation of trust funds; that any power I may have as such servant is revocable at the pleasure of the company, without notice to me or my employers.

Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch say that they have twenty-three employes of different firms who have made complaint. Six of these are employed by Scheffer, Schram & Vogel. Dunlap was held in $300 bail for examination Monday afternoon.

ITALIAN COUPLE SWINDLED.

Married at City Hall, After Paying $20 to an Alleged Lawyer.

Teresia Ciccone, an Italian girl of twenty-four years, arrived at the Barge Office yesterday, and a few hours later was married to Dominico Agenziano in City Hall, Alderman Smith officiating. Dominico is a mechanic, and lives in East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. He had sent for the girl, his childhood sweetheart.

After the ceremony was over and the Alderman had received his fee of $5, the couple went back to the Barge Office, where they complained that a few hours previous to the marriage they had paid $20 to an alleged lawyer, who said he would get them legally wedded for that sum. Commissioner Fitchie detailed an Inspector to look into the case, and, if possible, to catch the swindler.

ALFRED MARKS'S $1,300 NOTE.

Devery Says Nobody Owes Him Any Gambling Debts—His Little Joke.

When Chief Devery reached Police Headquarters yesterday, he was asked about the $1,300 note given for a gambling debt in 1894 by Alfred Marks, and said by the latter to be indorsed by the Chief.

"I have nothing to say," replied the Chief. "It is a private matter. It is of no interest to the public. Nobody owes me any gambling debts. In 1894, when the debt is said to have been contracted, I was employed by the firm of Street, Leg & Walker."

With that declaration the Chief was content, and some of his listeners realized that he referred to the time he was suspended under charges and out of work, while others who did not comprehend the official joke, looked for the firm of Street, Leg & Walker in the City Directory, the Business Directory, the Corporation Directory, and an ordinary Directory, but failed to find any trace of the aforesaid firm.

ASKED POLICEMAN'S NUMBER.

Then Bigler Was Locked Up on a Charge of Belonging to a "Gang."

"You should have known that asking a policeman's number is fatal," observed Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Court yesterday morning when he discharged Fidel Bigler, an aeronaut of 13 West Ninety-ninth Street. Bigler had been arrested by Policeman O'Sullivan of the West One Hundredth Street Station.

The prisoner stated that, with a friend, John Edens, of 791 Amsterdam Avenue, he was running down Amsterdam Avenue, when two policemen, standing at Ninety-sixth Street, stepped in front of them and, detaining them, asked them what they were running for.

"Exercise," Bigler answered. Policeman O'Sullivan was coming up the street, and the two held the runners till O'Sullivan caught up. When asked whether he wanted the men, he said "No. They belong to the Ninety-fourth Street 'gang.' Git to —— out of here, you ——!" He then struck Bigler in the neck with his fist and in the back with his club.

Bigler tried to learn the name of the policeman from the Sergeant at the West One Hundredth Street Station. The name was refused. Bigler returned to ascertain O'Sullivan's number. "Ah, g'wan," said O'Sullivan, and when Bigler persisted he was locked up on the charge of belonging to the Ninety-fourth Street "gang."

O'Sullivan was unable to prove his charge, and the prisoner was discharged.

CHILDREN START A FIRE.

Climax of a Week's Competition in Mischievousness.

Isaac Grimson and May Grimson, six and two years old, respectively, started a few days ago to break the amateur lightweight championship record for a week's mischievousness. The events in the match have been taking place at 60 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street during the absence of Mrs. Isaac Grimson, the children's mother.

The tournament was opened one morning a week ago, when Mrs. Grimson left the two children alone. They went out on the fire escape, where they played for some time until Isaac stuck his head through the bars of the fire escape. When he tried to get his head back he found he could not without leaving his ears behind. Thereupon he cried lustily, assisted by his sister, and neighbors came and released Isaac.

The next event was a balancing feat, designed by Miss May, the two-year-old champion, to bring the hearts into the throats of a number of tenants. This happened Wednesday. A tenant living on the fourth floor happened to look down the air shaft and saw the child sitting in the third-floor window of the shaft, apparently trying to put her toes to her head. The tenant rushed down stairs and interrupted the entertainment.

Then the children went into executive session and decided to do a turn together. They sat on a bed and began to strike matches. This was yesterday morning. The matches worked all right and again the tenants were startled. The flames were put out before they gained headway and a tenant volunteered to watch the little pair till the mother returned.

The tenants say that if Mrs. Grimson does not stay home with the children or take them with her a complaint will be

Makes the finest, lightest, sweetest biscuit, hot-breads, cake and pastry. Renders the food more digestible and wholesome

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The multitude of imitation baking powders in the market, sold at a lower price, are mostly made of alum. This corrosive poison is used in lieu of cream of tartar, because it costs but two cents a pound. Alum in food is destructive of health and should be avoided at any price.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

THE PABST HOTEL PORTICO.

J. B. Regan Notified to Remove the Obstruction from the Sidewalk.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of the Department of Highways, acting on the decision that he had jurisdiction in the matter of the encroachment on the sidewalk by the portico and inclosed balcony in front of the Pabst Hotel, caused the following peremptory notice to be served on its proprietor:

No. 4819.

Department of Highways,
Bureau of Incumbrances,
13 Park Row, New York, Aug. 2, 1900.
CORPORATION NOTICE.

Complaint having been made at this office that the sidewalk and street in front of premises N. S. Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, occupied by J. B. Regan, is obstructed and incumbered in violation of law and ordinance:

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, lessee, or contractor of the goods or property, viz.: iron and glass structure, to be removed from the sidewalk at once, incumbering or obstructing the sidewalk or street as aforesaid, that unless the same be removed therefrom immediately after the service of this notice, the same will be taken to the Corporation Yard, and disposed of as directed by the city ordinance. In case the sidewalk or street in front of said premises be again obstructed, the goods property, or obstruction, (without further notice,) will be removed to the Corporation Yard and disposed of as aforesaid.

F. J. SULLIVAN,
Superintendent of Incumbrances.

Regan had not yesterday recognized the notice. He will have a day or two to comply with its requirements.

NEW PASTOR FOR ST. PAUL'S.

Father McDowell Sent to Madison—Troubles in the Parish.

The Rev. Joseph W. McDowell, pastor of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, has been transferred to St. Vincent's Church, Madison, N. J., by Bishop Wigger. His successor is the Rev. A. Schaecken.

There have been various troubles in St. Paul's Parish during the past two years, the most serious being the expulsion of several members of St. Paul's Catholic Club for gambling. About a month ago Father McDowell forbade the members of his parish making up a purse for the benefit of the Rev. Peter E. Reilly, a curate, who had been transferred to St. John's Church, Paterson.

Father McDowell said yesterday that his transfer was not the outcome of these troubles, as Bishop Wigger was perfectly satisfied with his conduct of St. Paul's Parish. Father McDowell is one of the Bishop's counselors.

ROBBERIES IN BROOKLYN.

Williamsburg Residents Terrorized by Their Frequency.

The apartment of Marcus Rosenthall, at 169 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was entered by thieves on Thursday, who carried off jewelry and clothing valued at over $500. The robbery was committted in daylight when the occupants of the apartment were absent. Abraham Flashen, Mrs. Rosenthall's brother, who lives at the flat, lost articles valued at $200, included in the general loss of the occupants. The door to the apartment had been forced with a "jimmy."

It was learned yesterday that the residents in the better section of the Williamsburg district have been terrorized for some time on account of numerous burglaries. Two weeks ago the Knapp house, at Ross Street and Bedford Avenue, occupied by William Pitt Rivers, was entered for the third time. Mrs. Rivers, with her two children, was alone in the house, when she was awakened by a noise in the lower part of the house.

Jumping out of bed, Mrs. Rivers ran to where a dog was kept in the house and set him free. Mrs. Rivers started down stairs, the dog preceding her. The barking of the animal frightened the thieves, who escaped through an open window. In their flight the burglars had left behind a lot of valuable silverware, which had been tied up to carry off. Twice before thieves were frightened off before they had time to carry off their booty.

Many other robberies are reported, but the police refuse to speak of them.

The Servia Not Much Damaged by Fire.

A cablegram to the effect that the steamship Servia had not been seriously injured by the fire in her storerooms was received by the local agent of the Cunard Line yesterday. The blaze was discovered while the vessel lay at anchor in Liverpool Harbor, and was quickly extinguished.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. It gives

REFORM AT CONEY ISLAND.

Several Resorts Ordered to Close, the Health Authorities Condemning Quarters They Occupy—Hotel Raided.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector R. A. Block of the Brooklyn Health Department yesterday visited Coney Island, and after inspecting the buildings on Tilyou's Walk, made a report concurring in Inspector William H. Tighe's report, filed some days ago, in which he stated that the condition of certain buildings on the walk was dangerous to health. Policeman Baptiste of the Health Department, acting under instructions, visited the resorts in the afternoon and told the proprietors that they must close their establishments by Aug. 7. The places condemned are The Turkish Theatre, the Turkish Smoking Parlor, the Occidental Hotel, The Happy Home, and the Oriole Hotel.

The police yesterday raided Fisher's Hotel, on Schwiegert's Walk, on complaint of William Hall of 230 East Seventieth Street, and Peter Lynch of 1,316 Third Avenue, Manhattan, who said they had been robbed of $15 while at the hotel. The proprietor, David Fisher, was held in $200 bonds on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and the inmates, thirty-five of whom were arrested, were fined $10 each. Katharine Green, eighteen years old, of 42 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was identified by the complainants as having taken the money, as alleged, and was held in $500 bonds to await trial.

CROWD CHASES A MAN.

He Enters House in Thirty-ninth Street and Is Caught.

A hatless man running rapidly through West Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, yesterday, closely pursued by another man, who shouted "Stop thief!" drew a large crowd.

The man ran from the residence of Mrs. Kate Brice, at 262 West Thirty-ninth Street, to Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, where he escaped the crowd for a moment by darting into a saloon and up stairs into the restaurant. He was closely followed by Edward Keegan of 772 Seventh Avenue and William Deery of Forty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue. They grappled with the man, and got him to the sidewalk, where he was arrested by Detective Coughlin of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

The man was taken back to the Brice residence, where it was explained that Mrs. Brice and her son James were in the basement, when they heard steps in the house above, and the barking of the house dog. Young Brice went up stairs and saw the stranger going out the front door. The man explained that he had made a mistake in the number. Brice asked for a further explanation, and tackled the stranger. The man broke away and ran.

At the station house nothing was found on the man but a bunch of brass keys and a quantity of loose matches. He described himself as John Salmon, thirty years old, a waiter, of 298 Third Avenue. He first said he worked at Coney Island, and then stated he was employed at Long Branch.

There have recently been a number of burglaries in the neighborhood, and the police are confident the prisoner is one of the men responsible for the work. He was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed.

Third Executor for Astor Estate.

Surrogate Thomas was asked yesterday by William Waldorf Astor and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., the two surviving executors of the will of John Jacob Astor, who died over fifty years ago, to appoint Waldorf Astor as a third executor of the will, and to issue to him letters testamentary. The application was unopposed, and will be granted by the Surrogate. It appeared from the papers in the case that John Jacob Astor provided by his will that whenever the number of his executors had been reduced to two, the survivors were to apply to the court for the appointment of a third executor. The will was admitted to probate in 1848.

Run Over Climbing from a Trench.

Alexander Carlotto, an Italian laborer of 225 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, was at work in a trench of the Metropolitan Railway at Columbus Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. When the whistle sounded for quitting work he threw his right leg up on the surface to climb out and it was run over by a wagon-house van. He fell back into the trench with a broken leg and, in falling, he was bruised. Carlotto was taken [illegible]

THIEVES ROB YACHT FLEET.

Commodore Leach's Flagship Suffers Most—The Commodore, a Veteran, Will Do Sentry Duty with Rifle.

Men with guns have been sleeping on a number of the yachts of the Greenville Yacht Club since last Wednesday night, when thieves went through the fleet of yachts anchored in the bay off the foot of Lincoln Avenue, Jersey City. The boat to suffer most was the flagship of the fleet, the yacht Louisa L., owned by Commodore Charles J. Leach. Her cabin doors had been broken in, and rubber coats, bathing suits, marine glasses, cushions, and other valuables had been taken.

That the thieves were frightened away is shown by the fact that two railroad spikes, evidently taken aboard for the purpose of prying open the cabin doors, were found on the yacht Clara.

John Thompson, a local fisherman, gets the credit of saving other boats of the fleet from depredation. He was rowing in the fleet toward midnight when he saw a skiff make off from a point near the Club House. He hailed it, and getting no response started for it, suspecting the presence of thieves. The strange oarsmen made the open bay.

Commodore Leach, who is a veteran of the Fifth Regiment, and who once was one of the crack shots of the National Guard, has taken his Springfield rifle down to the clubhouse and will take a tour of sentry duty afloat for some nights to see if his old cunning and at the rifle has lost any of its old cunning.

STEER AT LARGE IN JERSEY CITY.

Knocked Down a Boy—Is Penned in a Lumber Yard and Slaughtered.

A steer owned by Edwards & Co. escaped from the pens of the Central Stock Yards Transit Company at the foot of Sixth Street, Jersey City, yesterday. It ran to Newark Avenue, where it knocked down John Callahan, thirteen years old, of 237 Seventh Street. He scrambled to his feet and fled, leaving himself unhurt, he ran home. The steer, unpursued, ran leisurely through Newark Avenue to the Hackensack River, where a policeman undertook to stop it, and turned into Dodge & Bliss's lumber yard, where it was penned, and the stock officials were notified by telephone.

The first they knew of the animal's escape, and when the steer's ownership had been established, Edwards & Co. sent a force of men on a truck to the lumber yard. The animal was slaughtered on the spot and carted back to the stock yards.

PHENACETINE SEIZURE.

Inspector Davidson of the United States Custom House, who made the seizure of the packages, containing phenacetine, alleged to be imported by Alfred R. Goslin, has filed the contents of the three cases as follows:

Case [illegible] 284 one-ounce packages of sulphonal, 8 four-ounces packages of salol, 50 one-ounce packages of phenacetine, 107 one-ounce packages of [illegible]ne, 10 one-ounce packages of salol, and 8 one-ounce packages of carbonate of guaiacol.

Case [illegible] 468 one-ounce packages, (not marked,) and 35 empty packages, not marked.

Case [illegible] 119 one-ounce packages of thymodine, labeled pounds of American manufacture; 30 one-ounces of salol, 6 one-pound packages of phenacetine, 25 one-ounce packages of triofine, labeled [illegible]s of American manufacture; 1 one-ounce paper of morphine sulphate, 1 one-ounce bottle of bisulphate naphtholic, 2 one-ounce packages of phenacetine and salol tablets, and 4 one-ounce packages of tablets not marked.

Against Architect De Wolf.

John De Wolf, the architect of the Park Department, who was before Magistrate Worth a few weeks ago, charged with having assaulted a son of James Tracy, an undertaker, has been made the defendant in an action in the Supreme Court for alimony, instituted by the boy's mother, Mrs. Teresa Tracy. Mrs. Tracy wants $12,000 damages for being called "the most common woman on Coney Island." Mr. De Wolf also charged with having ordered two men to eject the plaintiff from the court. Mr. De Wolf has entered a general denial.

Pope Goes to Boston Barracks.

Col. C. Pope, commanding the marine barracks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, left yesterday for Boston, to assume command of the marine barracks at the Boston Navy Yard. This leaves Major Thomas Wood in charge of the Brooklyn barracks. Col. Pope succeeds Col. Comfort, who will go to Taku, China. Col. Robert M. Meade,

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

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During July and August

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WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

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849 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d. and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SAVED CATBOAT'S CREW.

Capt. Wohlfarth of College Point Precinct Rescues Two of the Men in Peril of Drowning.

Capt. Frederick Wohlfarth of the College Point Precinct rescued two men at the risk of his own life on Thursday night. When he hauled the men into his boat they were almost unconscious.

Capt. Wohlfarth had gone on board the sloop yacht Aldone, lying near Sixth Street, College Point. He and two other men were sitting in the boat talking when a catboat, the Lark, went past. In it were W. S. Hartens, Jr., Frank Larnen, John Howard, and Frank Riley of College Point. A few hundred feet beyond the spot where the Aldone lay the Lark was caught by a puff of wind and capsized.

The four men shouted for help. Their calls were heard on board of the Aldone. Capt. Wohlfarth's two companions jumped into the sloop's tender and put off. The Captain jumped into the boat in which he had pulled out to the sloop and also set out. The sloop's tender went to the overturned boat and found Hartens and Larnen clinging to it. They were quickly taken into the tender, but this tested the capacity of the small boat to a dangerous degree, and nothing could be done to save the other men, who had failed to get hold of the overturned catboat and were in peril.

Capt. Wohlfarth rowed out to them, and after some trouble located Riley by the splashing. He hauled him into the boat and then rowed about looking for Howard. He saw him being carried out toward the Sound by the current and thoroughly exhausted. The Captain found on reaching the man that he could not get him into the boat without tipping it dangerously, owing to Riley's weight. The Captain then dropped overboard, and catching Howard, swam with him to the stern of the boat and managed to pass him over the stern. Howard was not able to aid himself, and in a heap in the boat. The Captain then climbed back into his boat and found one of his oars had been lost. He sculled ashore and sent for a doctor, but by the time one arrived the two men had revived and were able to be taken home. Hartens and Larnen quickly revived and were also sent home.

DIED CHASING A BUTTERFLY.

Boy Falls Over a Bluff Trying to Get the Insect for His Brother.

While pursuing a butterfly which his baby brother wanted, on a bluff at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, yesterday afternoon, Alfred Fallon, twelve years old, fell off the bluff to the street fifty feet below and was crushed to death.

The boy lived with his parents and two baby brothers. His father, Alfred, Sr., is a driver for the American Express Company. They have apartments at 5 Gouverneur Place, not far from a big open field where the children of the neighborhood play. The field is not inclosed, and the bluff is not protected by a fence or railing.

Alfred was sent out yesterday afternoon by his mother to wheel the two babies about in their carriage. One of the baby boys, about three years old, saw a butterfly and wanted it. Alfred took his hat in his hand and ran about this way and that, as the butterfly dodged hither and thither, and the babies in the carriage crowed with delight. The butterfly flew over the bluff, and without knowing where he was the boy hit at the butterfly with his hat and fell headlong to the street.

Several children near where the boy fell cried as they saw him bleeding, and they ran around to tell his mother, knowing who he was. Mrs. Fallon hurried around in terror, and fell in a swoon in hysterics as she saw her dead boy's mangled body. She was carried home as was her boy's body. The father was sent for, and he was distracted with grief. While the mother lay prostrated and the father moaned in grief the baby boys, who had forgotten the butterfly, slept peacefully.

RUNAWAY IN MADISON AVENUE.

Man and Policeman Who Attempt to Stop the Frightened Animal Receive Painful Injuries.

A runaway horse created temporary excitement yesterday afternoon on Madison Avenue and had the right of way for several blocks. The animal, which is owned by George Hogan of 426 West Fourteenth Street, was standing hitched to a light wagon, which had no occupant, near the corner of Forty-fifth Street. A large sheet of paper blew across the road directly in front of him, and with a jump and a jerk he loosened the bridle and dashed down the avenue.

Charles M. Goodyear, a fruit dealer of 334 East Forty-second Street, who was walking on the avenue, sprang forward and tried to stop him, but the horse knocked him down and the wagon passed over his legs. The next attempt to capture the horse was made at Forty-third Street, where Policemen Luke K. Cashman and James J. Scanlon of the East Fifty-first Street Station sprang forward from each side of the street and endeavored to grab him.

Seen from the front seat of a Madison Avenue down-town car, the spectacle at this point was an exciting one. Policeman Cashman, who is a six footer, weighing over 200 pounds, grabbed the horse by the harness in front and hung on. The horse swerved and the policeman went under his feet. Before the horse reached Forty-second Street, however, Policeman Scanlon had succeeded in helping Cashman to bring him to a slow pace. Scanlon then jumped into the wagon and drove to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, where the goodyear had been taken, and Officer Cashman, with his uniform in strips, followed on foot, attended by a crowd.

The Flower Hospital ambulance was on the spot in five minutes. The surgeon in attendance found that Mr. Goodyear had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg and that Policeman Cashman's right arm was dislocated. The former was taken to the hospital suffering considerable pain, but Cashman did not appear to mind his injury.

BICYCLE POLICEMAN HURT.

Knocked from His Wheel and Run Over by an Express Wagon.

Patrolman Patrick F. Gunn of the Mercer Street Station, while riding a bicycle in Central Park West yesterday afternoon, was knocked down and run over between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets by an express wagon and received a fracture of the right arm and of two fingers on the right hand. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where his injuries were dressed, and then went to his station house, where he reported sick and was excused from duty.

Gunn endeavored to pass the express wagon, going south, when, according to his statement to the driver, Rudolph Reichel, of 420 West Fifty-eighth Street, turned his horse so that the rider was caught between the curb and the wagon and was thrown from his wheel. He fell to the ground and one of the wheels of the wagon passed over his arm. Reichel, the driver, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Son Tries to Prevent Mother's Suicide.

Mrs. Catherine Hanson, thirty-nine years old, of 323 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, took carbolic acid early yesterday morning. Her son, William, fifteen years old, who witnessed the act and tried to prevent the bottle away, was badly burned on face and arms. Mrs. Hanson, it is said, was greatly worried over the [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 2 P.M. FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGT. BAND. Evenings at 8 Except Sunday, 4 & 9 P.M. NEXT WEEK THE GEISHA. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. With Mr. Jas. T. Powers and Excellent Co. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.

OSKAR MERIKANTO, the Great Finnish Organist & Composer, will give, on Saturday, Aug. 4th, at 8 P. M., GRAND ORGAN RECITAL AT SWEDISH BETHLEHEM CHURCH, Cor. 3d Av. & Pacific St., BROOKLYN. Adm., 50c.

Continuous Performance PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. 5th Ave 23d St. Palace. GRACE HUNTINGTON & CO., Kelly & Ashby, Max Unger, Musical Nosses, etc. MINNIE DUPREE, Marzella's Cockatoos, Johnson, Riano & Bentley, Mov. Pict's, etc. VICTORY BATEMAN & Harry Mestayer. Hughey Dougherty, Williams & Adams, etc.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway & 35th St. EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY AT 2. The Musical Comedy Hit! THE CADET GIRL

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. & B'way. Tom'w Evg.—Grand Popular Price Concert. VENETIAN TERRACE. ROOF GARDEN Fully Protected from weather.

CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! 50c. Great Triple Carnival! TO-ALL! CASINO BEAUTY MINSTRELS! 8:30 to 9:20. THE CASINO BOY! 9:30 to 11:05. Variety & Beauty song & dance! 11:05 to midnt.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts, 3: 50 Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. Mon. COOLED BY ICED AIR.

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WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

KEITH'S. LAFAYETTE. WILLIAMS & WALKER. HENRI FRENCH.

THE TURF.

TO-DAY!

THE RACE OF THE SEASON!

Brighton Cup—2¼ Miles

WITH ALL THE CRACK HORSES and Five Other Contests. RACING EVERY DAY AT 2:30 P. M. Lander's Military Band. Reached by All Coney Island Roads.

AUG 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now well known to English-speaking peoples generally through his romantic historical novel, "Richard Carvel," will give a further development of the "Cavalier" idea in "The Crisis," which, illustrated by Maxfield Parrish, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company in the course of the next few months. In "Richard Carvel" the author treated of the origin and character of the Cavalier in Maryland, and in "The Crisis" he takes up the Cavalier's history nearly a century later. About 200 years after Naseby and Marston Moor, the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the Puritans of New England and the Cavaliers of Maryland, Virginia, and the South, again clashed in the Middle West. The scene of the crisis is laid mostly in St. Louis. Such historical characters as Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman are introduced. The love story is said to be intricate, and at the same time sympathetically told.

"On the Wing of Occasion," by Joel Chandler Harris, which is in press at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s, includes a novelette of about 30,000 words, entitled "The Kidnapping of President Lincoln." This is said to give a strikingly lifelike picture of the war President, with all the charm of his homely wit and magnificent simplicity. The other stories included in the volume are: "Why the Confederacy Failed," "In the Order of Providence," and "The Troubles of Martin Coy," dealing with the unwritten history of the civil war and with the elaborate secret service then maintained.

"The Life of Jesus Christ Jesus," by Augustine [illegible], which The [illegible] Company will publish in the autumn, is entirely compiled from original sources—Jones's journals and letters, contemporary pamphlets, newspapers, and memoirs. It is a fact little known that after the American Revolution John Paul served for several years as an Admiral in the Russian Navy, and was finally retired on a pension, which, however, he never received. The work in preparation reveals many hitherto unknown chapters of this remarkable career, including a description of those last sad days in Paris and of his final burial place. Mr. Buell has occupied for several years a prominent position with the Cramps of Philadelphia, and it was while representing this firm in Russia that he discovered many new facts in connection with John Paul's service in the imperial navy.

Frank Preston Stearns, author of "The Life of Tintoretto" and "The Midsummer of Italian Art," has a new work about to go through the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "Four Great Venetians," being an account of the lives and works of Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, and Veronese. The book will be copiously illustrated with half-tones from the works of these masters. Mr. Stearns is a well-known art critic and author, his particular function being the exposition of the works of the Italian masters.

A new book by Mrs. Dudeney, author of "Folly Corner," which, however, has not yet received its title, is being put to press by Henry Holt & Co.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis" is soon to have a companion volume dealing with the South of Italy and the adjacent islands of the Mediterranean. It will be entitled "Rulers of the South, Sicily, Calabria, and Malta," and will have 28 photogravures and 100 illustrations in the text by Henry Brokman, and, like "Ave Roma," it will be in two volumes. Probably no foreigner knows Italy, its history, life, and culture, better than Mr. Crawford, and in his forthcoming work he has gathered the threads of history and of legend which have wound themselves around those three famous kingdoms, which are so full of romance and tragedy, and to which modern prosaic life yields no inspiring suggestion.

Probably the most-talked-about book in Continental Europe just now—one which particularly pertains to the Chinese problem—is Leroy Beaulieu's work, "Renovation de L'Asie." The American rights for an English translation have been secured by McClure, Phillips & Co., and it will appear here about Sept. 1. Mr. Henry Norman, who is one of the best experts on the situation in the Far East, has written an introduction for the translation. The title has not yet been decided upon.

A new novel by Miss Brandon (Mrs. M. E. Maxwell) will be published in the early Autumn by Harper & Brothers. It will be called "The Infidel." The scenes are laid in the times of George II.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, the editor of The Critic, has written a volume for Doubleday, Page & Co., entitled "The Autobiography of a Tom-Boy," in which she recounts the experiences of that well-defined genus indicated by the title, which in the opinion of most careful parents conducts itself "as a well-conditioned girl should not." This particular "tom-boy" has many adventures, and the field of her activities sweeps from Long Island down along the New Jersey Coast. Although primarily intended for a girls' book without a moral, adults may unexpectedly find therein a mature tale with one.

H. F. Mansfield is about to issue through his Bankside Press a highly artistic édition de luxe of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Blanche McManus, who spent last Winter in the Tennyson country on the Isle of Wight, has made 140 rubricated initials for the work. The frontispiece will be a portrait on Japan paper of Arthur H. Hallam, to whose memory the poem was dedicated.

Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Fourth Generation," is in active preparation at Frederick A. Stokes & Co.'s. It is a romance of modern days, the motif of which is the apparent injustice contained in the visitation of the father's sins upon the children. The "child" of the fourth generation discovers facts that have been carefully concealed from him in regard to his own family history, and, like the prophet Ezekiel, he refuses to believe in the inheritance of punishment for the sins committed by others.

Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," "The New Era," and "The Twentieth Century City," has written a volume on the future of Protestantism, which The Baker & Taylor Company will publish in the autumn. The work is entitled "The Next Great Conflict," and is a study of the present religious situation in the United States and of the forces which are working for the future. Dr. Strong has had exceptional opportunities for the preparation of his book, having visited every part of the country in the course of his work as Secretary of the Home Department of the Evangelical Alliance.

KING HUMBERT.

Personal Recollections of the Murdered Ruler of Italy.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood.

All I can say on this heavy day when I read of the assassination of this democratic King is "that he never died but once." He had no coward blood in him, nor did the repeated attacks on his life ever induce him to have a bodyguard. Called on much against his taste and will to leave the profession of a soldier for that of a constitutional King, to desert the saddle for the throne, he showed a high sense of public duty in trying to be as good a King as he could be. Bravely and unattended when his father's death called him to the throne, did he face the army in 1878 and ride alone through the streets of Rome after he had been proclaimed King. Very few men could have faced those hostile Italian eyes. It was not a year before a Neapolitan tried to stab him. All this composure was the more wonderful as he was a man of feeble health, having inherited his mother's constitution, but he did not fear the eyes or concealed stilettos of the angry crowd. Humbert was not afraid. The very calmness of the youthful Prince made every one his friend, and a brigand of the Abruzzi, who was hidden in the crowd, said to his pal: "He looked at me with good, open eyes, so I sheathed my knife."

Humbert, whom I saw for the first time in 1869, at Florence, was not handsome, but he was, for a short man, most impressive. Old Victor Emmanuel was quoted as saying "My children by my Archduchess are small and inferior, whilst my children by Rosalba are fine, large, and handsome creatures; but Humbert has soldier stuff in his brain."

And he married him off to his beautiful cousin, who carried in her blood the bravery of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Genoa, Victor Emmanuel's splendid but unfortunate brother, who felt his defeat at the battle of Novoca so severely that he died of a broken heart. That painful statue of him at Turin, with his dying horse falling under him, is avoided by strangers, but adored by the Italians. His brother loved him intensely. They have strong affections in that picturesque race, the Laedinian race, which has never known the meaning of the word "fear."

HUMBERT AND MARGHERITA.

There was something very impressive in the stiff black hair, brushed up impetuously as if the young soldier had thrown his brush at it; in the wide-opened black, rather prominent eyes, and his erect carriage was very becoming to that beautiful wavy creature, his young cousin-bride, the most lovely blonde in Europe, who, as they drove or walked together, leaned against him as a wind-swept vine reaches for the strong tree. There was something mediæval and fine in both these faces. I saw them again at Milan, the noble background of the Cathedral behind them, and followed them in their drives under the Arco della Pace, built by Napoleon to finish the great Simplon route. It seemed to me, a fresh traveler from the New World, that this young married pair, at the end of an illustrious line, should be driven onward in that chariot which stands at the top of the arch, drawn by the six bronze horses, dedicated to the service of the Goddess of Peace. The ten horses below were not so noble or so spirited as these bronze brothers above. Art surpasses nature, although even then Humbert drove some fine horses, destined to be the great amusement of his life. This arch had been successively written over by Napoleon, the Emperor Francis, and Victor Emmanuel, as the fickle star of fortune had risen on these men, and now the young Humbert looked up to read these lines and to gratify himself by the prosperous and happy air of Milan, the bright and beating star of revivified Italy. Our carriage followed his toward the Promenade Vittore Emanuele, and we thought how four Italian cities had rushed to rebuild this, their favorite northern town, after its utter destruction by Barbarossa had left it scarce a habitation and a name. We thought of its subsequent Austrian rule, a cis-Alpine capital, in 1796, and finally how the hated Austrians were driven out in 1850, all that this young pair of married lovers might drive slowly on, stopping and bowing before the statue of Cavour, that brain of Italy, a short, stout man, in spectacles, all this in 1860. It is quite possible that we [illegible] all this more than Prince Humbert did, and we [illegible] him in the [illegible] unapproachable majesty of the Cathedral, as it rises in its immeasurable whiteness, like one of those cave [illegible] we had just left behind us in Switzerland, pointed [illegible]

The Church of Maria Maccotti blossoms, as it should, with the Human Rose.

As we descended, and left one regiment of marble men after another behind us, as we caught the magnificent view of Monte Rosa and the fair city at our feet, all forgot the young Prince who was to reign over it all for the next thirty years, a reign, take it for all in all, a most happy and glorious one.

The next time I was to see this man was when driving to the Castle of St. Angelo in Rome. My coachman pulled off his hat, the motley group on that famous bridge, which always has "a priest, a soldier, and a dog" on it, all stopped, and even the dog saluted the quiet gentleman, who drove his own horses, with only an officer by his side, otherwise wholly unattended. I recognized the King, even then beginning to grow very gray. The enthusiastic welcome which he received from every one spoke volumes for this democratic and courageous King, who trusted to his Rome. It was not the cowardly assassin's hour yet; nor did he lose a moment of his refreshing drive to San Pietro, in Nemtria, to the Bumphem Villa, and the Pincian Hill; nor on the lonely Campagna, nor to the tomb of Cecilia Metella to the Nasteren, or the San Pablo Fuori le Mura, through the Via del Anima, the Baberino, Piazza del Popolo, through all those crowded streets and squares, through the Corso, with its thousand balconies. We always, every day, met the King, driving, in this same simple, democratic way, always a pleasure to see him, and we liked to believe that we got a part of that cordial bow.

HUMBERT IN MANY MOODS.

Once I met him driving the Queen in his little open carriage, and I heard that he had had a little step put on so that she could climb in with the aid of his hand, as she did when she was a girl. Of course I saw him afterward at great reviews, in all his royal state, and, better than all, I saw him at a splendid ceremonial in the Pantheon, the most unequaled, grandly mysterious building in Rome, at an anniversary of the death of Victor Emmanuel. All the glory of a military mass, the pomp of the army, the grandeur of the Court, the ringing of the Papal choir, which the Pope always sent to officiate on these occasions—there was the clashing of cymbals—all Italy, the Senate, and the Roman people were there, the light flaming on the old torches which were once used for the worship of Hercules. Nearest to the grand catafalque wherein lies all that is mortal of the "Re galantuomo" stood Humbert, erect, white-haired, sombre, soldierly, every inch a King, the centre, the core, of that most historical and brilliant scene.

He was one of those men who grow better looking as they grow older. He looked worthy, that day, of his imperial blood, of "Humbert of the White Hands," his far-away ancestor, the Duke of Savoy. And then I went to the Quirinal to see the Queen, and there I did not see the King. He was not present at the cercle at which we were all presented who were to have the entrée of the Court. He let the Queen do all the social work that he could, and she did it so very well that a presentation, a great bore elsewhere, became a very easy social function. It is a great pleasure to go to the Quirinal, anyway, and see the ceilings painted by Domenichino, the splendid military guard, the giant men in scarlet, with brass helmets, the grand staircase, at the top of which stood Prince Vicovara, the handsomest man in Rome, who has married an American, Miss Spencer. He took my card, and delivered me over to the Marquise de Villamarina, who took my hand and led me to a group of my countrywomen, in that beautiful blue salon, at whose door stood our two American Princesses, Vicovara and Biancacrio. I was very proud of these two countrywomen. For beauty and chic they could not be surpassed. Presently we saw them rise and courtesy, as a little figure entered quietly. It was the Queen.

She bowed, after acknowledging our salutation, toward the Villamarina, who was her second self, and then walked slowly around the room, greeting every one in his own language. I was astonished, as was every one, at the memory she showed as she addressed every one with some remark entirely personal. To me she began talking of Mr. Marsh, our American Minister, for many years her early friend and mine, and in most excellent English she spoke of our American literature, of my probable stay in Rome. I saw much more of her later, and may well confuse the more intimate recollections of her exquisite politeness, sweetness, and beauty, her smile, which holds Italy together, with my first impressions of that woman who to-day sits the widowed of nations, the sorrowful victim of her exalted station.

AT A COURT BALL.

On Thursday came the Court ball. I had the honor of attending two of these charming festivities, and there, indeed, I saw the King. Poor King! He did not dance; he declared that he was a fish out of water at a ball, and after bringing the Queen in on his arm, he sought to efface himself. Count Gianotti, the Prefect of the palace—a very handsome man—then took all the trouble. After the Queen had stood a few minutes, bowing to the right and left, under a royal baldachino on a little dais, she walked through a royal quadrille, while the King stood talking to the Ambassadors, the most kingly, simple, grand little man, with noble head and face, and as full of courage as a lion. A friend reminds me that he wore immensely high heels to his boots, perhaps to make him look taller, and which may have prevented his dancing. I never saw an Italian before or since who did not dance. Old Massini, dying of a painful disease at the time, danced with the Queen. Everybody dances on the Continent. The old Prince di Noia, Gen. husband to our Miss Lee, who is now the Countess Wydenbruck, used to open all the Court balls in Europe after he was seventy, but Humbert never could be induced to grant a measure. I had the honor to be asked to a ball at the house of the Baron Kendall, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, at which the King and Queen were present, the only house at which they visited. Here the King became more genial and talked to ladies. The expression of his face when near to him was very agreeable; he had not the dreadful face of his illustrious father. His teeth were evenly set, and, although he seemed shy, he had a most amiable smile somewhere under his immense mustache; he had plenty of magnetism, if he would have let himself go, but between his shyness and his great sense of kingly dignity he did not shine in society.

AT AMADEO'S WEDDING.

But I was to have the great privilege of seeing him two years later at Turin, at the wedding of his brother, Amadeo, who married Letitia Bonaparte, his own niece. This singular marriage, within the forbidden line of consanguinity, had called for all the good offices of King Humbert in appealing for a permesso; he loved his brother, and, as the Marquis d'Azeglio told me, "had always spoiled him." Amadeo, a very delicate man, almost a monk, who had been King of Spain, and who wanted in his youth to be Pope, (and who had had several love affairs as a widower,) fell violently in love with his niece and would marry her. This was a great day for Turin, where Amadeo lived with his three handsome sons, (one of whom will be King of Italy if the present heir to the throne has no children.)

The Marquis d'Azeglio, who had been at Aix-les-Bains with me, had given me some of the inside gossip of this affair, which perhaps I ought not to have heard, but it gave me a great desire to see this royal wedding. Fortunately my very kind friend the Count Giannotti got me some tickets for all the balls and ceremonials which were promised for it, and so a party of us went to Turin for a week to see what possibly was the last of the medieval revivals of the old way of celebrating the marriage of a Prince of the blood. Turin, the most beautiful place in all the world, with its high mountain, sacred to the victory of Prince Eugene, with its grand outline of snow mountains, with the "Wandering Po" meandering through its princely streets, was en fête for the occasion.

Everywhere was the King the host of the occasion. At the wave of the wand of his imperial hospitality booths had arisen in the corners of the streets. Tragedy, comedy, opera, and ballet were performed hourly for the people. We could stop, as Dante did, in our walks to see the play; music, floral garlands, pink and white silk streamers, and all that the gentle Italian fancy could devise were brought to adorn the city where they were all born, at the Palazzo Madama, these Princes and Princesses. When Letitia, the bride, commingling the blood of Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel, knelt to be married, she had first asked permission of the King, then of her father, Plon Plon, (so was old Jerome, her father, irreverently called,) then of her mother. Very stately was the King, on this occasion very grand, as he led the Queen back from the altar, with all the grandees of Turin following him. Indeed, through the ceremonies of this week, during which time I saw him daily and noticed him narrowly, did I gain a most agreeable impression of him. When that cowardly bullet let out his life blood it touched a kingly, generous, and noble heart.

After the wedding, seated under a pink silk balloon, all the children of Victor Emmanuel, the Queen of Portugal, Princess Clotilde, the King Amadeo, the bridegroom, and the grandson, the King of Italy, surrounded by the Portuguese Princes and by the Napoleons, Jerome and his sister Matilde, sat the King and Queen on an estrade, which resembled a basket of flowers, for three hours, to listen to music, to receive the Syndic of Turin, to be gazed at by an admiring throng, they looked very kingly.

Then they went away, amid the shouts of the populace, escorted by the young sons of Amadeo, in the uniform of Prince Eugene, with powdered wigs, a very pretty and unusual procession. I saw them all again at a ball at the Palazzo Madama, where the King was remarkably gracious. The Queen was always watching him most admiringly, and her great compliment to any one whom she wished to honor was, "The King has spoken of you. He asked who you were." I arrived in Italy just after his famous visit to Naples in 1884, the cholera year. Never have I heard such heartfelt tributes to any one's goodness as to his courage and kindness on that visit. He was unaffectedly disturbed by these plaudits. He felt abashed at having only done his duty as a man and a sovereign. Many very sick people claimed that they recovered from the touch of his hand. Doubtless the moral effect was immense, as was also the money he gave, the physicians he took there, and the immense cleaning up which he gave Naples. He made Rome a healthy city as well at the cost of some rather inartistic reforms, such as the cleansing of the Ghetto and the pulling down of some very picturesque ruins.

Marie Corelli has immortalized his visits to Naples in one of her most eloquent novels.

A MONUMENT TO VICTOR.

I saw in Rome, one historical Sunday, the King and Queen at a meeting for the dedication of a monument to Victor Emmanuel, the gift of United Italy. Old Depretis, who looked like an old Druid, or like the Moses of Michael Angelo, with an immense beard to his waist and wild white hair, which seemed to have been swept by all the tempests of Italy, moral, political, and physical, which have covered that peninsula for fifty years, was to deliver the eulogium. As he began, all the clocks began to strike, led by the prodigious clock of the Capitol, which sounds as if Hercules himself were pounding the Tarpeian rock. Even the iron lungs of Depretis were silenced. He could stem the torrent of a parliamentary storm, but Time was too much for him. The old Druid smiled, and the Queen put her little hand over her rosy mouth as an enforced silence fell on the orator.

He began: "On this historic hill of the Capitol we recall the words of Victor Emmanuel, that memorable day, proclaiming [illegible] of Rome, and here we shall remain."

Proceeding, in eloquently framed sentences of "Risorgimento," in which Victor Emmanuel had not feared to risk his crown, turning to King Humbert, he said: "Heroism is hereditary in the house of Savoy." He recounted the visit to Naples. I saw the tears rush to the eyes of the Queen.

The great audience rose and cheered while Humbert, visibly moved, rose and bowed. He rarely rose, except when his father's name was mentioned, when he always leaped to his feet and remained uncovered.

When the whole of the splendid company on the platform went forward to sign the "process verbal," occurred one of those incidents which, trivial in themselves, prove trying to the greatest of monarchs.

Gen. Pasi, a superb militaire, reaching forward to get a paper, pulled off the table cloth and upset an immense inkstand which flowed, as if it were the Tiber, over all the table, stage, and ladies' dresses. Then, for the first and only time, the King's one smile. However, in a moment he was arming himself with hammer and trowel; the coins and papers were put in a box and laid under the cornerstone. The King became a Mason. The Queen looked as if a bath of ink was the one thing needful. The royal composure was restored and Gen. Pasi tried to wipe up the ink with his pocket handkerchief, and failed. At 5 o'clock we were all coming down the steps of Ara Caeli, watching the crowd disperse and seeing a sight never to be forgotten, the venerable Capitol covered with the flags of all nations, the Roman sky behind it of its own inimitable blue, while the grandest of archaic equestrian statues in the world, that of Marcus Aurelius, dominated the scene.

It was impossible to not recognize the man whom fate had made King of Rome, heir to the House of Savoy and all this. I do not know how the world will measure Humbert. His kingdom, torn by factions ever since he was called upon to rule it, might have been greater with a greater man, but it might have been infinitely worse with a bad man. He loved horses and hunting, flowers, gardens, and a country life. He had never wished to be a King. The gentlemen of his Court loved him; he was almost always popular with the people; his mistakes were not cruel ones. A man less deserving of his shocking death never lived, unless it may have been Alexander of Russia or our own Lincoln. That man who had freed a million serfs fell by the very class whom he had tried to serve. The Empress of Austria, charitable and humble-minded, a foe to pomp, and a friend to the people, is stabbed to the heart, and now Humbert, who never harmed a human being, who had no ungenerous or cruel instincts, is stabbed at the festal meeting of a gymnastic competition while giving the prizes.

As Vice Consul Tosti said with feeling: "The kindest, gentlest, and best ruler that Italy ever had, he had no fear of Anarchists, as other Continental rulers have. He had no reason to fear them, and they had no wrongs to right."

What will become of the Queen?

"Where will be that smile which has held Italy together?"

What will make up to her for that life at Monza, that domestic life in which they were so unlike other monarchs—that early riding and the ramble in the garden, the way in which she physically leaned toward him and the manner in which the stately soldier, in all that was intellectual and educated and gracious, who was morally his superior, leaned on her and never found her wanting? M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A Lost Poem by a Lost Poet.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Elizabeth, of blessed English memory, was probably one of the most picturesque monarchs that ever wielded sceptre. To describe her character would exhaust the description of all female, and most male, characters. A storage battery of lively inconsistencies, she was true only to her real character of a lightning change artist in all other characters. Whether prostrate before a shrine, dancing to a little fiddle, leading an army, baiting bears, defying foreign Ambassadors, abusing her priests, beating her attendants, writing poetry, discussing Latin and Greek, or conducting an intrigue, Elizabeth was a star performer in the drama of life. Sweet to her palate was it to

Drink up the monarch's plague, this flattery,

and one of the most effective methods of undermining the fortress of her favors was by a well-turned sonnet left in some place where she might stumble upon it without too much search upon her own part. When Essex, a trespasser against even his large liberties and in spite of the warning advice of his wise secretary, was practically banished to Ireland by offended majesty, some unknown poet, according to the authority of Francis Lancelot's "Lives of the Queens of England," addressed to Elizabeth the following most remarkable appeal in Essex's behalf, and which is charged with enough beautiful pathos to soften the heart of a stone image:

From a mind delighting in sorrow, from spirits wasted with passion, from a heart torn in pieces with care, grief, and travel—from a man that hateth himself, and all else that keep himself alive, what service can your Majesty expect, since any service past deserves no more than banishment and proscription to the cursedest of all lands? It is your rebel's pride and succession must give me leave to ransom myself out of this hateful prison, out of my loathed body; which, if it happeneth so, your Majesty shall have no cause to dislike the fashion of my death, since the course of my life could never please you.

Happy could he finish forth his fate
In some unhaunted desert more obscure.
From all society, from love and hate
Of worldly folk; then should he sleep secure.
Then wake again and yield God ever praise,
Content with hips and hawes, and brambleberry;
In contemplation passing out his days.
And change of holy thoughts to make him merry.
Who when he dies his tomb may be a bush
Where harmless robin dwells with gentle thrush.

What poet wrote this beautiful thing? History does not answer. The author is lost. Here is a poem, exquisite in its sentiments of beautiful melancholy, which has lost its creator. Can we find him? Is there record of any unknown poet of that period who would be in such a confidential position as to entitle him to write a sonnet as coming from Essex? Is there any such poet who did write such a sonnet which has become lost? Let us see: Francis Bacon was Essex's secretary and confidential adviser, and wrote a fictitious correspondence between himself and his brother Anthony (also Essex's agent) for the purpose of having the Earl show the letters to the [illegible] now to all the world. Bacon's [illegible] to affect his benefit was a poet, as his letters to Essex [illegible] those written to Davison and refers to himself as a "concealed poet." Bacon himself states that he once wrote a sonnet for a powerful personage, and speaking recognizes this personage as Essex, and says:

Besides these translations, Bacon once wrote a sonnet; but we know no more about it than that it was meant in some way or other to shield in suggesting the Queen's anger toward the Earl of Essex, and it is either not been found at all or not so as to be identified.

Here they are, face to face—the lost poet and the lost sonnet! Are we not justified subscribing to the latter the name of Francis Bacon? Can such another historical concatenation of circumstances be produced that will thus identify this poem with a probable author?

But hereby hangs another tale.

This poem is of the finest grain and woven by a master of emotional expression. It could do honor to Shakespeare himself, and is it possible that Shakespeare wrote it? Compare this poem with the following portion of the soliloquy of Henry VI. while sitting upon a molehill near the field of battle and while contemplating the rural life of the shepherd:

O, what a life were this! how sweet! how lovely!
Gives not the hawthorn bush a sweeter shade
To shepherds, looking on their silly sheep,
Than doth a rich embroidered canopy
To kings, that fear their subjects' treachery?
Yes, it doth, a thousandfold it doth.

If these productions are not the same airs from the same instrument there is little in literary criticism based upon internal evidence. This poet, who was writing for Essex, says his spirits are "wasted with passion." And Shakespeare speaks of

The expense of spirit in a waste of shame

in describing the passion of lust. Again, Shakespeare, in "Titus Andronicus," Act I., Scene 2, says:

Come, a readiest champions, repose you here in rest
Secure from worldly chances and mishaps.

And here we see again the "worldly," the "secure," the "sleep" repeated in the word "repose," and the "love and hate" changed to "chances and mishaps," of the two lines of the Essex sonnet:

From all society, from love and hate
Of worldly folk; then should he sleep secure.

And can all this be coincidence? It seems hardly possible. But what have we done? In trying to show that Bacon wrote the authorless sonnet to the Queen we have proved that Shakespeare was probably the author! Ah, but there is the happy thought that if Bacon was the author of the Shakespeare—but this will not do! That way lie in wait the critics to drag us off to the lunatic asylum!

H. C. NUFT.

Williamstater, July 26, 1900.

The Ex Libris Society.

The annual meeting of the Ex Libris Society, which has on its rolls so many American members, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in London, June 27, a dinner and social evening finishing the day. There were several changes in the Council, but the Secretary, Mr. W. H. K. Wright of Plymouth, and the Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Armstrong of London, were re-elected, Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, retiring from the Presidency of the society, his place being taken by Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyons King of Arms, Edinburgh. Reports read at the meeting show that the society is in a sufficiently good financial condition, but the membership list, through death and other causes, is not so full as the society could wish. It would seem that ex libris collectors generally, of whom there is a constantly increasing number, not only in America, but all over the world, would find it to their advantage and pleasure to join this society. The journal, which is free to members, is issued monthly, under the editorship of the English Secretary, and is always interesting, containing as it does articles on some phase of book-plates, either as to special collections, the work of individual artists, little sketches of celebrated men who have owned plates, a series belonging to a particular family or locality, or something of a kindred nature, while the latest book-plate gossip and offers of exchange naturally find their place. The journal is freely illustrated with reproductions of old and new plates, often printed direct from the copper, and a reading of its pages and the feeling of membership in a body containing the leading collectors in this special field should, it would be thought, carry with it a pleasure for which the society's annual dues would be a small compensation. But every year it is found necessary to ask for two classes of assistance. The editor, Mr. Wright, who is entirely unsalaried, finds it increasingly harder and harder to obtain assistance from the members in the shape of articles for the journal, the preparation of its contents falling upon the few only, while the membership list not increasing as it should hampers the society financially. It is feared in time it may become necessary to issue the journal as a quarterly. Remembering, too, the short existence of The American Quarterly Ex Libris Journal, which, wholly admirable in contents and execution, was only issued in four numbers, it seems doubly a shame that the English society also should be in even the slightest danger of failing for lack of proper support. There are, as has been said, so many collectors in America who are much interested in ex libris matters that it is to be hoped many of them will find it to their advantage and profit to join the society, the entrance fee of which is 10 shillings and 6 pence, and the annual dues 1 guinea. The American Secretary of the society is Mr. Charles Dexter Allen of Hartford, Conn., who is well known as the author of two or three books on American book plates, from whom membership blanks and all other necessary information may be obtained.

AUG

1900

FACTS ABOUT CHINA.

Useful and Timely Information in a New Cyclopedic Book.*

"Things Chinese" is the most opportune of books. The volume is written by an Englishman in the civil service, who has lived almost a lifetime in China. The author gives a cool and dispassionate view of China and Chinamen. Having been so long in close contact with the Far East, he has made a complete study of his surroundings. "Things Chinese" partakes of the character of an encyclopedia, devoted, however, entirely to Chinese subjects. By consulting the index, the thoroughness of the scope of the work may be seen. There are not less than 4,200 topics treated.

Beginning with the abacus, the last subject under notice is the zoology of China. The treatment of each topic is clear and distinct, and not too long. The interest in the book is continuous. It is instructive from the beginning to the end. There are a great many novel ideas to be gained. Some of the peculiarities of the Chinamen can be comprehended as Mr. J. Dyer Ball explains them. The following extracts will serve to somewhat indicate the character of the volume. At the bottom of all things Chinese is ancestral worship.

Ancestral worship is filial piety gone mad. True to their practice of retaining customs and habits for centuries and millenniums, the Chinese nation has not given up this most ancient form of worship, and the original worship of ancestors, like the older formation of rocks on the earth's surface, is as strong as the everlasting hills, and, though overlaid by other cults, as the primary rocks are by other strata, is still at the foundation, nearly all the other methods of worship being later additions and accretions. The worshipping of ancestors thus underlies most of their religion and many of their every-day acts and deeds. Social customs, judicial decisions, appointments, to the appointment of Prime Minister, and even the succession to the throne are influenced by it.

You may, as an American or a European, never be certain what a Chinaman is going to do next. Mr. Ball notes this trait as follows:

It is the unexpected that one must expect, especially in this land of Topsy-turvydom. The Chinese are not only at our antipodes with regard to position on the globe, but they are our opposites in almost every action and thought. It never does to judge how a Chinese would act under certain circumstances from which we ourselves would do if placed under similar conditions; the chances are that he would do the very actions we should never think of performing; think the very thoughts that would never occur to us, and say what no foreigner would ever think of uttering.

What are the powers of resistance on the part of the Chinaman? Is he pugnacious?

The Chinese is not a fighting animal. Pitted against Europeans, his tactics have been often like those of the native dog—much bluster, but little done, and easily driven off. It is said Chinese soldiers are brave in flight, for the word brave is written on the back of their jackets, but it is also written in front, and when properly drilled, armed, and led, they are not wanting in courage, as the Ever Victorious Army, under Gen. Gordon, gave proof. * * * The Chinese nation possesses the raw material to turn out what are known as good soldiers, but they possess scarcely any, or but very few, native officers capable of developing this raw material into efficient warriors fit to stand before an army trained in Western warfare, and, further, the whole Chinese system, or rather want of system, added to the corruption in the ranks of those who pretend to lead them, militates entirely against the Chinese Tommy Atkins being anything but a coward before the Western foe, and a desperado and robber in the piping times of peace among his own countrymen.

Of the ability the Chinese have for rioting we have the saddest proofs. From 1842 up to 1898, the author gives the dates of thirty-four riots, all more or less serious in character. Mr. Ball writes:

The Chinese have acquired an unenviable notoriety of late years for riots directed against foreign residents at different treaty ports and cities. In their intensity and wild outburst they resemble the chronic disturbances, the typhoons, which carry death and destruction in their train. As before the typhoon, premonitory symptoms are generally observable in a disturbed state of the atmosphere, so before these riots there is a heated state of opinion, which those who are in touch with the native mind may discover. To those not intimately acquainted with the Chinese it may be supposed that, as the proverbial Irishman is never happy unless he is in the midst of a row, so the Chinese are only in their native element when rushing in hordes against the defenseless Europeans or Americans. To say that the Chinese are peaceful, law-abiding subjects seems preposterous when writing about Chinese riots, but such a statement, nevertheless, is the truth; for they are one of the most peaceful nations in the world. The Chinese, from a European standpoint, is made up of a mass of incongruities—the most opposite traits of character are to be found in juxtaposition; and this same quiet Chinaman is a perfect demon, a yelling, infuriated brute; a monster of destruction, in a riot. Rapine, robbery, arson, and murder all rapidly succeed each other at such times, the howling mob rising like wild beasts as they run wanton with life and property.

The population of China we believe to be an unknown quantity. An accurate census is difficult, even in a civilised country. We copy this from the volume under notice:

There has been considerable fluctuation in the number of people in China at different periods. Wars, rebellions, famines, and floods have exerted a most depopulating effect on large tracts of country, and have acted as a drag on the continual tendency to increase. Notwithstanding all these minimising effects during the centuries and millenniums the empire has been in existence, the inhabitants have increased from some 21,000,000 to the 360,000,000 which some eighteen or nineteen years ago formed what was considered, on the best native data, to be the present population of this immense country. Had it not been for the gigantic Taiping rebellion, its population might now have been reckoned at 450,000,000. To this figure of 450,000,000 must be added the population of Manchuria and of the vast regions of Ili and Tibet, which may be anything from 25,000,000 to 27,000,000 more; so that, perhaps, all things considered, the round sum of 400,000,000 may be taken as that of the whole of the dominions ruled over by the Emperor of China. It is, probably, not much less, and may be considerably more, than that.

There are certain underlying facts having to do with the theory of the Chinese Government:

The Government of China is that of absolute, despotic monarchy. The Emperor rules by virtue of Divine right derived direct from Heaven. He is styled the Son of Heaven. The Divine right he retains as he rules in conformity with the decrees of Heaven. When the dynasty falls into decay by the vices of its rulers, Heaven raises up another, who, by force of arms, the virtue of bravery, and fitness for the post, wrests the sceptre from the enfeebled grasp of him who is unfit to retain it any longer.

The main idea is the patriarchal one. But theory is one thing and practice another, as may be seen in the present condition of China. The author writes not alone of the governmental and commercial aspect of China, but describes in full its social condition, betrothals, marriages, adoptions, and an endless number of other subjects. It may be generally stated that most of us are comparatively at sea in relation to China. Now, here is the precise book which will set us as nearly to rights as it is possible.

Woods and Waters.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Woods and Waters," a volume of verse by Mr. Rufus J. Childress of Louisville, Ky., is interesting not only for the quality of the verse, but for the personality of the author and on account of the obstacles he has been compelled to overcome in following his natural bent.

Poeta nascitur non fit is certainly true of Mr. Childress, whose work has been accomplished under conditions the least favorable to the exercise of the creative faculty. In his boyhood the poet was deprived of all those advantages of education and leisure most congenial to the introspective mind which make for the best results in literature and art. He is a son of the people, and, like Robert Burns, first began to write while following the plow. He grew up on his father's farm, in Ballard County, Ky., and all that he has accomplished he has accomplished unaided, either by friends or by circumstances. He has received almost no remuneration for his verses that have been published heretofore, and his literary work has been a labor of love in the strictest sense of the phrase.

During the whole of the time since leaving the farm on which he grew up Mr. Childress has been engaged in the most arduous and uncongenial occupations in order to support himself and his family, and it was while working at these humble callings that his best poems were written. In the midst of privation, toil, and other circumstances which must have discouraged a less earnest spirit, he has never entirely abandoned the muse, though he often wished to do so, feeling that his tastes and the fascination of literary work interfered very seriously with the dreary business of bread-winning.

Mr. Childress was known in his native State and elsewhere as the milkman poet, because at the time that his verse first began to attract attention he was working for a dairyman in the suburbs of Louisville, his business being to drive the milk wagon. Many of his poems were written while on his rounds delivering milk, or while driving the wagon to and from town, and these earlier poems were published in The Louisville Courier-Journal. Afterward Mr. Childress was employed in a cracker factory in Louisville, where he was engaged during every day from dawn until dark. He kept strips of paper tacked on the wall near where he happened to be working, and on these he jotted down the thoughts as they occurred to him, polishing off the verses during the few hours of leisure he had on Sunday.

While thus engaged, working in the stifling atmosphere of the city, with scarce leisure for a day's outing in half a dozen years, the poet was writing verses instinct with the most reverent love of nature and showing the most intimate knowledge of her ways and moods, as well as sonnets and other forms of verse requiring a high order of workmanship and showing a fine strain of poetic feeling.

"Woods and Waters," as its title indicates, deals almost exclusively with nature, and in it are celebrated many of the scenes familiar to the writer in his boyhood. There are occasional touches showing the turmoil, the strife of mind and spirit through which the poet has come into his own, but for the most part the poems are cheerful, if not gay, the tenor and tell of the optimism which ever characterises the soul of large compass, and every genuine lover of poetry must find much to admire in Mr. Childress's first collection of verses. The book is published by Charles T. Dearing of Louisville.

D. H. C.

Chemistry and Classicism.

To think that chemical analysis should upset our reverence for classical antiquity! Are we to be thankful because Dr. Dasbergis, who presides over the science of pharmaceutical chemistry in the university at Athens, has been subjecting the waters of the springs adjacent to the temple of Aesculapius at Epidauram, to his test tubes? The Professor found that the waters contained these exact proportions of alkaline salts best suited to persons suffering from gout or rheumatism. There must have been dyspeptics in the classical age. When the votive tablets were read, it may be seen that the old Greek took the waters for the same troubles we suffer from. Of course, there were some 2,000 years ago, as there are now, people who, by a stretch of fancy, could see in the [illegible] the god of [illegible]

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE.
A CONVERSATION ON
SENATOR NORTH
GERTRUDE ATHERTON
(Between a Reader and a Critic on July 28th, 1900.)

READER: "I hear a great deal about a book called 'Senator North.' Everybody is reading it and talking about it. Tell me what you know of it."

CRITIC of *"The Mail and Express"* (New York): "It was published serially in The London 'Times,' a well-deserved honor, for, as an interpretation of American public life, it ranks high, perhaps first, among the few books that have treated adequately of so vast and much misrepresented a subject."

READER: "What subject?"

CRITIC of *"The Mail and Express"* (New York): "She rebukes the sneer at the American politician,' and draws several notable pictures of our statesmen of to-day, figures in no way unworthy to stand with the great ones of the past. . . . What is more, these studies are types, not merely composites."

READER: "What, then, is your summing up of this apparently notable novel?"

CRITIC of *"The Mail and Express"* (New York): "MRS. ATHERTON HAS WRITTEN A REMARKABLE NOVEL, NATIONAL IN THE LARGEST SENSE, AND AS SUCH DESERVING THE ATTENTION OF ALL AMERICANS."

READER: "Who publishes it?"

CRITIC: "It is published by

JOHN LANE, 25 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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WATERLOO.

William O'Connor Morris's New History of Napoleon's Last Campaign.*

A recent writer has claimed that fully 2,000 volumes or pamphlets descriptive of the Waterloo campaign or some phase of it have already appeared in print. At first glance this would appear an exaggerated statement, but a little investigation tends to substantiate the claim. In view of this condition of Waterloo literature the question naturally presents itself, Why another volume on the subject? William O'Connor Morris, in preparing his account of "The Campaign of 1815," undoubtedly realised that of all the works on the subject in the English language, not one contained an accurate, succinct and complete narrative of the campaign, including a thorough commentary on its military operations.

The three principal contestants—the French, English, and Germans—have furnished a number of extended accounts of the military features of the campaign, notably those of Houssaye, Thiers, Charras, La Tour d'Auvergne, Jomini, Marbot, Alison, Wagner, Damitz, Clausewitz, Ollech, Muffling, and Siborne, the last being considered the best narrative from an English pen. It is well written and rich in instructive details, but is deficient as regards the conduct and operations of Grouchy. Besides these more elaborate works, a multitude of minor productions, of various degrees of importance, have been prepared, some by officers who served under Wellington, Napoleon or Blücher, others by descendants of or apologists for Grouchy, Vandamme or D'Erlon, and still others by the numerous biographers of Napoleon and Wellington.

Napoleon wrote two narratives of the campaign; the first a sketch published under the name of General Gourgaud, the second originally appearing in his "Memoires," but now forming a part of the fifth volume of his "Commentaries." These were prepared at St. Helena without sufficient or proper books of reference, and are in places incorrect and abound in errors of detail. But, as Thiers said, they often describe accurately, and always with great power of insight and expression, the broad features of the campaign, and are admirable and unanswerable on most of the questions of strategy presented. The twenty-eighth volume of the Correspondence of Napoleon and the Correspondence of Devoût furnish a complete record of the preparations made by Napoleon for his last campaign; the dispatches of Wellington and his correspondence with Blücher and Schwartzenburg contain a full account of the preparations of the allies. Aside from his official report of the battle of Waterloo, Wellington has written very little on the campaign. Of the French commanders, Grouchy, Vandamme, D'Erlon, and Gerard all left papers on the subject, some explanatory of the participant's share in the conflict, others outlining some particular feature of the campaign. The Prussian and English officers have left but few records which would assist in the preparation of a general history of the campaign.

Out of this mass of material Mr. Morris has sifted the valuable items and prepared a history which will meet all the requirements of the general reader as well as the scientific student of war. It is up to date and is a strictly impartial narrative, and as such is in marked contrast to the biased accounts presented by a large majority of the French, English, Dutch, and German authors. In three introductory chapters the author describes the political events of the times, briefly outlining the state of France and French opinion at the time of the restoration of Louis XVIII., the events leading up to the return of Napoleon from Elba and the restoration of the empire, the military preparations of Napoleon, and his skillful advance against the allied forces in Belgium.

The operations of June 16, including Ligny and Quatre-Bras, have been fought over on paper hundreds of times since those sanguinary encounters, and the blame for the fatal delays of the French Army have been attributed to various persons and causes. No one has so severely criticised Ney as the author of this volume. Maurice, Ropes, and other commentators have explained the difficulties which beset Ney's path on the 16th and prevented a compliance with Napoleon's orders to throw his forces against the right of Blücher's army. The fact remains, however, that if Ney had moved promptly on the morning of the 16th, he would have won Quatre-Bras and enabled Napoleon to turn the defeat of Blücher into annihilation. As the author aptly says:

> Had the Marshal acted with insight and vigor—had he been, as Napoleon had written, the man he once was—he might have assembled before Quatre-Bras by 10 in the morning the whole corps of Reille at least, with the single exception of Gerard's men, in addition to the light cavalry of the guard—that is, about 22,000 sabres and bayonets, with more than forty guns, and with D'Erlon and Kellerman at a short distance. Had he effectually carried out Soult's and Napoleon's orders, he might have had almost his whole army in hand—in other words, nearly 46,000 men, with not far from 100 guns—even allowing for the hesitations of Reille, at 4 in the afternoon at latest. He could have easily made himself master of Quatre-Bras, and, above all, he would have ample means to send to Napoleon the body of troops, which, falling on the flank and rear of Blücher would have annihilated the Prussian Army at Ligny.

If Ney had conformed to positive and plain orders, Ligny must have been a rout and Wellington could hardly have escaped disaster the next day. The Emperor at St. Helena justly repeated the remark he had made to Gourgaud on the line: "Ney only has done what it ought to have been. I should have crushed the enemy." Napoleon's plan of attack on Ligny was perfect, and if carried out, as Soult claimed on the 17th, the result would have been that "the Prussian Army would have been destroyed and perhaps 30,000 prisoners made."

In the light of recent investigation, there can be no doubt of the superiority of Napoleon's plans for the battle of Waterloo. He had not been outgeneraled by the allies, as sciolists and partisans have asserted, and if his lieutenants had been worthy of him, the chances were in favor of his gaining a great victory at Waterloo. If Grouchy had been a capable chief, or if Gérard had been at the head of Grouchy's army, the junction of Blücher and Wellington would have been made impossible. Napoleon had always placed reliance on his lieutenants, but it was manifest on the day of Waterloo that his trust in subordinates proved vain, with most untoward results. Ney was a fighter and a remarkably brave man, but not fitted to command an army.

In fact Napoleon was at the crucial period of his career sadly in need of efficient generals. The illustrious leaders who had won great renown for his arms were missing. Soult, Ney, and Grouchy were not the equals in their positions of Berthier, Masséna, Davout, Kleber, Lannes, Macdonald, Desaix, Suchet, or other great Marshals of the Empire, and to a lack of their aid must be largely attributed the disasters of the Waterloo campaign. Of course it is admitted that the Napoleon of 1815 was not the Napoleon of Wagram or Austerlitz. He was so sick on the night of the 15th that he was almost incapacitated, and to this was due the lethargy which overcame him at times during his last campaign.

The author has carefully analyzed every move of the campaign and clearly detailed every feature of the final conflict, and in a chapter entitled "Reflections on Waterloo" has critically examined all the arguments advanced by Charras and others to show that Napoleon would have been defeated even if Grouchy had obeyed orders. It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all students of the campaign that the success of the allies and the defeat of the French was largely due to accidents of fortune and to the serious blunders and disobedience of Grouchy and Ney. History has amply recognized and paid full tribute to the coolness, firmness, and ability of Wellington, and the intrepid bravery of Blücher, but in strategy these two great soldiers were badly at fault in the Waterloo campaign. As the author says:

> The splendor of the triumph achieved at Waterloo cannot hide from the sight of the true student of war the strategic errors which, so to speak, were its prelude. The superiority of Napoleon in the great combinations of his art and the complete inferiority of his opponents are indeed the salient features of the campaign of 1815; these give it its chief historical interest. With an army not much more than half in numbers that of his enemy, the Emperor outmanoeuvred the allied commanders at once; but for his accidents he would have routed Blücher on the 16th and probably routed Wellington on the next day. His chances on the 18th were less, but he would have gained Waterloo had he attacked in the morning, or had Gérard had the command of Grouchy. The strategy of his adversaries, on the other hand, was essentially faulty from first to last; strategically they were not fit to cope with Napoleon.
>
> Waterloo remains a model on the part of Napoleon of splendid conceptions, marred by faulty execution from first to last, as on the part of his adversaries the reverse was the case. They carried out admirably conceptions essentially faulty in themselves. As the author says, "Waterloo has not dimmed the fame of Napoleon any more than Zama has dimmed the fame of Hannibal. Each is supreme in modern and ancient war."

A perusal of Mr. Morris's volume is a source of great satisfaction. It is unquestionably the most thorough analysis and most interesting account of the 1815 campaign that has yet been put in print. Ropes's "The Campaign of Waterloo," prepared by an American, has been considered in recent years the most satisfactory analysis of the campaign in the English language. It is, however, lacking in consecutiveness of description and could hardly be called a history. Even the recent and admirable work of H. Houssaye, a splendid example of industrious research and impartial judgment, must yield the post of honor to the present volume. As a product of the pen of an English student it is a model of fairness, thoroughness, and perspicuity. The author has placed all students of history in his debt and greatly enhanced the reputation gained by his other excellent works on Napoleon and the Napoleonic campaigns.

*THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815. Ligny, Quatre-Bras, Waterloo. By William O'Connor Morris. Sometime Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford. 8vo. 420 pages, with maps and index. London: Grant Richards. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

The Miserable Countess.*

The Countess Helena has a very hard time, for, as the author writes in explanation of her heroine's many troubles, she had been taught that marry she must, but was to expect little from man in the line of fidelity, it being all arranged for those lords of creation that "abwechslung muss sein." Gertrude Hague's romance is a German one. Helena belongs to a noble family, where there is a streak of insanity. She is betrothed to an officer, and just before she is to be married the fiancé behaves so badly that the match is declared off. Helena then marries the Count Eugen von Rodan. The Rodans are known to be as mad as March hares. The Count is married when he is tipsy. Naturally, Helena has a very uncomfortable honeymoon, but she is fairly heroic. With such material Gertrude Hague constructs a curious story. A romance founded on the eccentricities of crazy personages and the inmates of insane asylums can hardly be exhilarating.

*COUNTESS HELENA. A Novel. By Gertrude Hague. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

FORMS IN ART.

Prof. G. L. Raymond's Latest Volume on Comparative Aesthetics.

In publishing the separate volumes of his series on "Comparative Aesthetics," Prof. Raymond has deliberately put the cart before the horse to the extent of reserving the second volume of the series (in the order of ultimate arrangement) until the end. This is the volume just now published, and the reason for withholding it five or six years is explained in the preface with more than usual candor.

"In the first place," the author says, "I was not certain that the general conception of art—indirectly underlying, if not directly expressed in the volume—could be applied to all the details of each of the arts, and the only course that could make me certain was to think the subject out to the end of all its possible ramifications. While pursuing this course I produced the other volumes. In the second place, the particular theory of the relations between the mind's conscious and sub-conscious actions, which appealed to me at that time as a vague suggestion, I had not verified, and my conceptions of the importance and reach of the subject, as well as of the responsibilities of authorship, were such that I did not feel justified in publishing opinions that were not grounded upon thorough investigation. Such investigation is attended with difficulties, and if pursued with an application of every test which one's mind is capable of devising, is a work of years."

In the products of these years, Prof. Raymond has shown no abatement of zeal. "This work on aesthetics has been all work from the beginning," he said in last year's volume, and the fine quality of the result is due to his success in keeping free from the easy generalization and sentimentalism to which the discussion of aesthetics constantly invites less austere minds. The now completed series could be reviewed with full recognition of its aim and achievement only by a special [illegible] with gifts and opportunities similar to those of the author, but the public to whi[illegible] it is addressed cannot fail to perceive [illegible] it an essential breadth of idea underly[illegible]g the most minute treatment and a savi[illegible] caution in following theory only to th[illegible] limits of reasonable inference.

The author's intention—or that [illegible]rt of it which most concerns the genera[illegible]reader—is to show the equal dependence [illegible] of all art upon the two elements, form [illegible]l significance, and to prove that neithe[illegible]an be neglected without diminishing the [illegible]ue of the performance. This of course i[illegible] very broad and simple statement of a [illegible]heory built up with infinite pains by a [illegible]ltiplication of illustrations through wh[illegible]h the reader is shown the essential eler[illegible]its of art that is great and enduring, an[illegible]ed to recognize a standard by which [illegible] own predilections and those of others [illegible]ay be measured.

We are reminded that at almo[illegible] every stage of cultivation there is a t[illegible]dency to ignore either the method or t[illegible]mes-sage in different branches of [illegible], the transcendentalists of our own cou[illegible]y, for example, contending for the mess[illegible], and the modern impressionists conten[illegible]g for the method. The ability to keep [illegible]a bal-ance between the two reveals, [illegible] Prof. Raymond has said in one of his [illegible]earlier volumes, the artistic character, [illegible]ch as the ability to keep the balance [illegible]tween material and spiritual motives in [illegible]atters of conduct reveals the moral [illegible]acter. This principle of interdependence [illegible]n its fundamental form is practically re[illegible]nized by all the sound thinkers upon [illegible] Mr. Henry James, who for many ye[illegible]s has practiced what he preached, o[illegible]s ex-pressed it forcibly enough in an [illegible]ay on Baudelaire. "To count out the m[illegible]l ele-ment in one's appreciation of an [illegible]rtistic total," he said, "is exactly as sa[illegible] as would be (if the total were a p[illegible]m) to eliminate all the words of three [illegible]ables, or to consider only such portions [illegible] it as had been written by candle ligh[illegible]; and in the finest of his novels, "Th[illegible]ragic Muse," he puts the other side of t[illegible] ques-tion with equal force by emphasi[illegible]g the necessity to every artistic perf[illegible]nance of presence of mind on the part [illegible]f the artist, "the application, clear an[illegible] calcu-lated, crystal-firm, as it were, of [illegible]e idea conceived in the glow of experi[illegible]e, of suffering, of joy." It is usually, [illegible]wever, as in the case of Mr. James, the [illegible]ecom-plished artist with high ideals an[illegible]accus-tomed to the practice of the he[illegible] who most clearly perceives the interde[illegible]dence of form and inspiration in works [illegible]f art. The critic, especially the critic [illegible]o as-pires to a philosophy, is too fr[illegible]iently content to observe one side of the s[illegible]ject—formerly the psychological, and l[illegible]recent years the technical side. And t[illegible] may fairly enough be considered the [illegible]eason that criticism has fallen into so m[illegible]h dis-repute with practical artists. It i[illegible]robably nearly all workers in [illegible]t are helped by criticism based upo[illegible]equate knowledge and thought, and it is [illegible]ertain that the standard of public taste [illegible]ay be raised by criticism that unfolds [illegible]eneral principles and teaches a way t[illegible] apply them. However awkwardly the [illegible]plica-tion may be made by the major[illegible], and whatever errors may result, in [illegible] long run a certain amount of leavenin[illegible] truth will do its work.

In the volume called "Proport[illegible]n and Harmony of Line and Color," whi[illegible] in its proper place concludes the serie[illegible] Prof. Raymond has given his own simil[illegible] point of view on the question of criticism[illegible] defin-ing his primary motive in entering [illegible] fully

*THE REPRESENTATIVE SIGNIFIC[illegible]CE OF FORM. An Essay in Comparative [illegible]esthet-ica. By George Lansing Raymond. [illegible] H. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Son[illegible] 1900. Price, $2.

The last three years were the occasion of the final publication of the volumes which make up the complete series of which this volume is a very notable example.

"Criticism cannot produce personality," he says, "but can guide it to successful performance. It can prevent that total waste of ability which is invariably expended upon worthless products, where either imitation or eccentricity has led taste away from a recognition of standards which are as enduring as the ages, because rationally deduced from principles deeply seated in humanity and in nature. Rules of art cannot create artistic ability, but they can cultivate it. They cannot make a man a genius; but, if he have genius, they can enable him to give it vent in such ways that it will exert its due influence; and if he live, as every man does, where he must accommodate his productions to the demands of those about him, the study of aesthetics can elevate conceptions and tastes so as to give a higher aim to the efforts which are directed to the satisfying of them." And to open to the mind through such study a region of thought in which the "almost infinite correspondences between spiritual and material relationships which every great product of art manifests" may find recognition is the avowed object of Prof. Raymond's work. The fact that his profound reverence for the spiritual suggestion has constantly impelled him to seek to emphasize its importance in the mind of his readers makes doubly impressive the painstaking method by which he has proved his points.

The most convinced disciple of "art for art's sake" could bring against him no complaint of underestimating technical skill. The complaint that might be brought against him in some parts of the present volume is that in his contemplation of an almost infinite subject he occasionally loses sight of human limitations. In the interesting and genuinely inspiring pages on art and general culture he makes science, for example, the handmaid to art in a way that suggests aeons of time in which to carry out possible co-ordinations. The idea that a liberal education, properly subordinated, will not prove an injury to the aesthetic nature hardly needs argument in the present day, but the proposition that "a bountiful exuberance of imagination usually accompanies abounding information" is certainly open to question. Great or small, the acquiring mind commonly differs in glory from the creative mind, and the practice necessary to beat inspiration into representative form is so exacting as ordinarily to preclude "the discipline derived from the practice of the scientific method of investigation" in other directions, which, were there time for both, might well be conceded to aid instead of injuring the powers of imagination.

To define Prof. Raymond's mission as merely the accentuation of the already familiar theory that art is a matter of subject as well as of technique would be greatly to misrepresent the scope of his work. An excellent synopsis of his arguments to that effect could be put in a dudodecimo volume. The secondary theory to be developed by him, and the one demanding the utmost elaboration of illustration, is the fundamental unity among the various forms of art, whether belonging to the "presentative" or "representative" type, to use the terminology of less catholic critics. His success in establishing the relations between music, architecture, poetry, painting, and sculpture has been marked, as each of his volumes has appeared. In the present volume, however, he goes back of the specific arts and back of art altogether, in fact, to the supposed source of inspiration. He postulates a Divine Mind and finds the characteristics of the "source of all created life" logically manifested "in the methods made apparent in the works of nature." He connects this excursion into a region bristling with difficulties to the scientist with the particular subject of his discussion by pointing out that "if the mere forms of nature can suggest the infinite, the eternal, the absolute, and much, also, with reference to the character of the life of which these are attributes, then the forms of art, even though they be, as is sometimes the case, no more than imitations of those of nature, can do the same."

This consideration of an atmosphere of consciousness surrounding our visible and mental world and expressing itself through visible forms and mental impulses leads Prof. Raymond still further afield from the course usually pursued by writers on art. In Chapters V. to XI. the reader will find himself concerned with analogies drawn from hypnotism, "spiritualistic" experiences, and the Christian religion, and according to his prejudices will be more or less repelled or attracted by the line of argument adopted. We are constantly reminded, however, that the author specifically frees himself from the expression of opinions concerning information received through "occult" methods, and confines himself to the assumption of a spiritual world from which we gain our knowledge of the methods of our own spiritual progress and to which the most ignorant is allied by his "subconscious nature." The discussion is interesting and to a large extent revealing. Its appeal to the natural theologian will be strong, and there is every probability that this volume of Prof. Raymond's work will awaken the interest in his series of a public much larger than his previous volumes have drawn to him.

"The Occasional Poems of Rudyard Kipling" make up the second number of The Cornhill Booklet, the new magazine of reprints issued by Alfred Bartlett of Boston. The number contains also an excellent portrait of Kipling, from an etching by Strang, on Japan paper, and a fac simile letter from Mr. Kipling, explaining the meaning of a line in his poem on Lord Roberts.

1900

ART IN LONDON.

A Late View of the Royal Academy —The Fragonard and Romney Pictures.

LONDON, July 21.—It is probably owing to the comparatively dull social season here, due to the fact that so many families are in mourning and so many younger men are away fighting in South Africa, that the art season has been an unusual one. Not only have there been more exhibitions of note than for many years past, but these have been attended by larger numbers of people who have had more time to study pictures and art objects and to discuss the same. The Royal Academy Exhibition, the one hundred and thirty-second of its history, which opened on the first Monday in May, and will close on the first Monday in August, is not only one of the largest, but one of the most interesting held for many years. The Paris Exposition, which it was feared would injure the Academy display here in that most of the better artists would send their work to Paris, seems to have had an opposite effect, as the display of English pictures and sculptures in Paris is small and mediocre. There is no interest felt or expressed, in fact, in the exposition in England, and although a certain proportion of English will visit Paris, and numbers of them have already been there, the feeling between the two nations roused during the last Winter, and which the common cause in China has not yet had time to allay, has unquestionably affected the English attitude toward the exposition. This has had its due effect also upon the English picture display there.

But apart from the interesting and high character of the Royal Academy Exhibition, the fact that the season has brought the display of the wonderful series of pictures, "Roman d'Amour de la Jeunesse," painted by the great Fragonard, and which, purchased by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, will be seen in New York this Autumn; a remarkable display of some 161 portraits and engravings of portraits by Romhey, and last and most interesting of all, the opening of Hertford House, with its treasures of the great Wallace Collection, the greatest art gift ever made by a private person to a Government or a people, make the present art season a notable one.

It is rather too late to discuss the Royal Academy. I reached here too late to enjoy its opening, and its features through correspondence have become already well known. Due and careful study of the great display, which is made up of no less than 1,090 oils, 436 water colors, enamels, and miniatures, 152 etchings, engravings, and drawings, 233 architectural drawings, and 145 sculptures, a difficult and time-taking task—convinces me that English art of the present day is not the weak and mediocre thing that certain Continental and even American critics would have us believe, but that while it has perhaps few painters who rank with the great masters of the same school gone before, it is a sound art, and has numerous exponents, especially in landscape and marine painting, who are worthy and strong interpreters of that message which nature ever holds for the poet, whether he paint on canvas or write in verse. An exhibition that contains excellent to superior examples of such painters as Abbey, Alma Tadema, Boughton, Cecilia Beaux, Sir P. Burne Jones, Cooper, Crowe, Dicksee, Luke Fildes, W. T. Frith, S. A. Forbes, D. and J. Farquharson, Gilbert Goodall, Herkomer, Leader, Leslie, Jackson, John, Lucas, La Thangue, Macbeth, Morris, Murray, North, Orchardson, Sir Edward Poynter, Val. Prinsep, Alfred Parsons, Sir W. B. Richmond, B. Riviere, Sant, Sargent, Shaw, Stone, Storey, Swan, Thornycroft, Tuke, Waterhouse, G. F. Watts, E. A. Waterlow, and Wyllie, could not be other than interesting and important. When to these are added numerous well-drawn and well-composed genres and many good landscapes and marines by younger painters, it can be readily understood how one can find much of satisfaction in English art of the present and abundant hope and promise for English art of the future. Several of the painters whose names I have mentioned, notably Abbey, Sargent, Boughton, and Miss Beaux, are called American painters, and it is pleasant to know that they so consider themselves, but with the exception of Miss Beaux they are living and painting in England now, and so in any discussion of the present exhibition must be considered as English painters.

Every now and then one finds on the walls the work of some painter whose name is comparatively unknown, but which has a quality that commands attention. I was particularly struck with the nude figures of a young artist named A. P. Burton. His "Iantha" and "Sleeping Nymph" are in drawing, pose, and purity and naturalness of flesh tones the best nudes I have seen for many a day. I know nothing of Mr. Burton save his name in the catalogue and his work, but these two canvases if hung on the walls of our Academy or Society would make a decided sensation, while here they pass comparatively unnoticed. I mention these pictures, selected at random, simply to indicate the general high character of the display, for there is an abundance of other excellent work by painters comparatively or entirely unknown. I notice that the English still love story pictures, and that the allegory is also still pursued by many of their artists. The English painter, from the late Sir John Millais down, when he tells a story tells it well. It is somewhat amusing, however, to see how the old familiar grandmas and "kiddy" in the old cottage lane beloved of our grandparents are still perpetuated, and how lightful they are! What memories they recall and how permeated they all are with the golden glow of the English Summer sun and the deep and rich English Summer foliage on verdant or yellow fields, or saturated with that luminous mist which so often veils the English fields and woods and hills and rivers. One can tour through England's vales and scour her coasts through these landscapes and marines. How they transport one, stepping out from the road of Piccadilly, to the great and peaceful countryside lying just beyond and around that Babel which is called London.

Of course the "star" pictures of the display are Abbey's important historical works, the "Trial of Queen Catherine" and the "Penance of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester"; Sargent's great portrait group, the three fair sisters, "Lady Elchoe, Mrs. Adeane, and Mrs. Tennant," although he has five other examples, including two portraits of Lord Russell of Killowen, one of the Earl of Dalhousie, a presentation portrait; another presentation portrait, that of Sir David Richmond, and a little Venetian interior deposited on his election last year, and which I am not sure is not the best work he shows, with the exception of the portrait group; Frank Dicksee's "The Two Crowns" and Luke Fildes's "Portrait of Miss Harris" are also notable works. Of the landscapes, the one which won for Mr. J. Farquharson his election as an R. A., "In the Warmth of Summer Days," is perhaps the best. I would that I could enthuse over the two historical canvases by E. A. Abbey. They are well composed, well drawn, and unquestionably show most careful research and close study, but they lack inspiration and expression, and I should call them good but not great works. There is in them none of that play of fancy, that lightness of touch, that delicacy, and that sympathy with the subject which has made Mr. Abbey's previous paintings or illustrations of scenes in English history or from the early English dramatists or authors so altogether delightful and taking. I fear Mr. Abbey's ambitious panoramic canvases are making his art too stilted, and are losing for him the grace and refinement of his earlier days. Somehow the figures in these canvases suggest too much those cut out of cardboard and pasted by amateur childish hands upon a screen.

Nothing but praise can be given to the great—the really great—portraits of Mr. Sargent, with the single reservation that he might have finished the hands of the fair Englishwomen in the portrait group of the sisters, or at least given them a more finished appearance. But this criticism seems almost unfair when one stands before this group, in which this modern painter has made his sitters those living, breathing realities for which one must hark back to the days at least of Van Dyke and Velasquez to see the like. Theatrical Sargent may be, but so was Velasquez, and one can pardon a touch of sensation if one feels the subject's presence before one. How the centre woman of the group sinks into the cushions on which she leans! How the eyes of the sisters speak to each other and to the beholder! This group carries on Sargent's work from the great "Man with the Poodle" and marks the highest level that his art has yet reached. In composition and color it is a marvelous piece of portraiture, but above all it has that quality of life and that virile treatment which mark the master.

The series of ten panels painted by Jean Honoré Fragonard, whose history, from their discovery at Grase until their sale to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, has been too often told to be repeated, are still on exhibition in the Agnew Galleries, and are daily the object of admiration and study by critics and connoisseurs. They will surprise even those in America who have known and studied the works of Fragonard and his fellow-artists of the great French school who painted "Les Fêtes Galantes." While they show the influence of Fragonard's master, Boucher, they have a frankness of execution and a spontaneity and passion in conception and treatment that make them altogether entrancing. No more brilliant rendering of the sentimental rose-leaf and sunlit mythical lives and manners of the beau monde of the eighteenth century has ever been given. They establish his claim to be, with Watteau, one of the two great poet painters of the eighteenth century in France. "The Romance" is really made up of five great panels, of which the last, "Abandon," is the strongest and best. The other five panels are inferior, are more sketchy, and have not the detail or the finish of their fellows, although filled with the same exquisite grace and decorative delicacy. New York may well be proud of the fact that these really great works are soon to be within her walls.

Of the Romney Exhibition, still at the Grafton Galleries, space and time will not permit a detailed mention this morning. The canvases have been gathered from many sources, and have been selected with great care and taste. They give an excellent idea of the great portraitist's various periods, and the progress from his first works produced at Lancaster in 1762 through his first London visit, his stay in Paris, his Italian visit in 1773, to his second London visit, 1775, and his final period from 1787 to 1790, when he produced his greatest works. Most of the examples shown are well known through reproductions, but when seen together they grow upon one and seem to afford more ground for the claim of his admirers, that Romney does not rank above Reynolds and Gainsborough among early English portrait painters, he certainly ranks with them. That he was an uneven painter is plainly brush that painted such really great portraits as those of "Lady Hamilton as Saint Cecilia," as "A Bacchante," as "Nature," and as "Circe"; of "Dorothy, Mrs. Crespigny," of "Mrs. Caswardine and Child," of "Miss Mellon," "Mrs. Mee," "Mrs. Axton," and of "Caroline, Fifth Duchess of Marlborough," should have also painted several of the hard and uninteresting portraits of men and women here displayed. Romney, more than Gainsborough or Reynolds, was extremely sensitive to personal charm, but he could not idealize an unattractive sitter or one that did not interest him. When one did interest and attract him his brush must have been inspired.

I must leave a notice of the great Wallace collection until another day. As I have said, it is in its entirety the most splendid art gift ever made by a private individual to a Government or a people. I have spent now five or six mornings and several afternoons in the cool, spacious rooms of Hertford House, on Manchester Square, and as I study the pictures that line the walls, the wonderful armor that fills the hallways, the treasures in pottery, glass, and ware, the wonder grows that private collectors or individuals, even with unbounded wealth and through four generations of study and research, could have been able to secure and to retain such exceptionally fine examples as make up this collection. There is not one really poor canvas among the pictures, and yet almost all the old and modern schools are represented. Further discussion of this great collection must be left until another day.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

Phi Beta Kappa.*

While there is something to criticise in the arrangement and appearance of this catalogue, it will prove, as the first complete list of members, of unique interest. Familiar though one may be with the history of Phi Beta Kappa, one cannot but be struck with the frequency with which he meets the names of men who have achieved success, fame, and even greatness. A very brief sketch of the origin and growth of the fraternity is presented. The society was organized at the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Va., on Dec. 5, 1776. It was a social club and literary society. One of the rules of procedure was "that four members be selected to perform at every session, two of whom in matters of argumentation and the others in opposite composition." The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, in his Phi Beta Kappa address at Columbia in 1886, said that the society was probably suggested by the philosophic clubs which were then common among the collegiate students of France and the Continent.

Speaking of the fifty members of the first Phi Beta Kappa, Dr. Parsons says:

They were men who had an active share in the stirring affairs of the Revolution, and in camp and legislative hall performed their parts in the contest for freedom. Nearly all of the fifty were in the Continental army; seventeen were in the State Legislature, and most of them for several terms; eight were members of the convention which ratified the Federal Constitution, five were members of the National House of Representatives, and two of the National Senate. * * * Perhaps the most widely known member of the original fifty was John Marshall, whose record as lawyer, legislator, and Chief Justice is a part of National history.

In 1780 Elisha Parker founded the chapters of Harvard and Yale. Other colleges have been admitted to membership from time to time since then, Wisconsin being the last received, (1898.) While the chapters vary somewhat in their forms, modes of election, and exercises, they all have this in common, that their membership is based on scholastic merit, and from each class only a limited number is chosen. At first a secret society, combining this feature of Greek-letter fraternities with its literary functions, it has gradually become, for the most part, a post-graduate organization of those who, by reason of their collegiate standing and scholastic attainments, have been deemed worthy to wear the square gold watchkey with its emblems of scholarship and progress.

A glance at the names in this catalogue is enough to convince one that high collegiate standing is, in many cases at least, an index to one's capacity successfully to wage life's battle. The great bulk of college Presidents and professors, past and present, has been recruited from the ranks of Phi Beta Kappa. But not among famous educators alone are to be found those whose undergraduate scholarship was meritorious. In every branch of activity—commercial, military, naval, legal, scientific, theological—many master minds have been from Phi Beta Kappa. It is probably safe to say that no organization has contained so many men whose lives have been written in the history of this country. Several of our Presidents—Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Pierce, Garfield, and Arthur—were Phi Beta Kappa men, as were also United States Senators and State Governors, (including the present Executive of the Empire State,) too numerous to mention. These are some of the lights of law and statesmanship whose names are to be found in this catalogue: Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, Horatio Seymour, Salmon P. Chase, Caleb Cushing, Rufus Choate, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, David Dudley Field, Stephen J. Field, Stewart L. Woodford, Charles Sumner, Joseph Story, William H. Seward, and Nelson Dingley. Edward Everett, Matthew Hale, Edward Everett Hale, Bishop Phillips Brooks, Bishop Henry C. Potter—these are only a few of the famous theologians whose names are here. In the catalogue, too, are to be found prose writers, poets, and historians—Higginson, Holmes, Longfellow, Bryant, Emerson, Curtis, Lowell, Motley, Bancroft, Prescott, Thos. Aldrich, Bret Harte, Stedman, and Stoddard.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

G. B. Childs, Springfield, Mass.: "In an old scrapbook I found a poem called 'The Morning Street.' No author's name was attached, but the poem seems to me to be so notable that I would like to know who the author is. Can you help me?"

The author of "The Morning Street" is John James Platt, who was born in Milton, Ind., March 1, 1835. From 1861 to 1867 he was clerk in the United States Treasury Department; Librarian, House of Representatives, 1871-5; United States Consul at Cork, Ireland, 1882-06, and at Dublin, April to September, 1903. He contributed verse and prose to The Louisville Journal, 1857-60, was editorially connected with The Cincinnati Chronicle, 1868-9, and with The Cincinnati Commercial as literary editor and correspondent, 1869-73. In 1860 appeared a little volume of verse entitled, "Poems by Two Friends," which was the joint production of Mr. Piatt and William Dean Howells. He is also the author of "Western Windows," "Land Marks," "Poems of House and Home," "Idyls and Lyrics of the Ohio Valley," "Poems in Sunshine and Firelight," "The Lost Farm, and Other Poems," "At the Holy Well," "A Dream of Church Windows," (a revised edition of "Poems of House and Home,") "The Lost Hunting Ground," "Little New World Idyls," "The Children Out of Doors," "The Nests at Washington," (with his wife,) "Pencilled Fly Leaves," and "A Return to Paradise." His latest work is "The Hesperian Tree: An Annal of the Ohio Valley," of which he is the editor. In 1861 he married Sarah Morgan Bryan, the author of much charming verse. Perhaps Mr. Piatt's best-known poem is "The Mower in Ohio, June, 1864."

Isaac M. Sharp, Germantown, Penn.: "Kindly give me a sketch of Wolfe, the author of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore.' I can find little about him, but feel confident that THE SATURDAY REVIEW can assist me."

Charles Wolfe was born in Dublin, Dec. 14, 1791. He was educated at the University of Dublin, was ordained in 1817, became curate of Donoughmore, in Downshire, and died at the Cove of Cork, Feb. 21, 1823. During his life his poems did not appear in book form, but some years after his death his slender remains in prose and verse were collected by Archdeacon Russell. His famous ode was first printed in The Newry Telegraph, an Ulster newspaper, in 1817, with the initials "C. W." When copied into the English papers it soon became popular, and, as Edmund Gosse has said, "took its place among the best martial poems in our language, pre-eminent for simplicity, patriotic fervor, and manly pathos." It has been stated that Wolfe closely paraphrased the account of Moore's death in The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1808, but this is not true. The newspaper report is quite commonplace, and the poet supplied all the salient points out of his own imagination.

Charles Anson Jackson, Park Avenue Hotel, New York City: "I should be obliged for a list of John Fiske's most important works, with prices."

"Myths and Mythmakers," 1872, $2; "Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy," 1874, two volumes, $6; "The Unseen World," 1876, $2; "Darwinism, and Other Essays," 1879, $2; "Excursions of an Evolutionist," 1883; "The Destiny of Man, Viewed in the Light of His Origin," 1884, $1; "The Idea of Man as Affected by Modern Knowledge," 1885, $1; "The Critical Period of American History, 1783-9," 1888, $2, (illustrated edition, $4;) "The Beginnings of New England," 1889, $2, (illustrated edition, $4;) "The War of Independence," 1889, 75 cents; "The American Revolution," 1891, two volumes, $4, (illustrated edition, $8;) "The Discovery of America," 1892, two volumes, $4; "A History of the United States for Schools," 1894, $1; "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," 1897, two volumes, $4; "A Century of Science," 1899, $1; "Through Nature to God," 1899, $1; "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," 1899, two volumes, $4. He is also the author of "Civil Government in the United States," 1890, $1. This and the previously named works are all published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Thomas H. Brown, Bellevue, Penn.: "Please tell me the value of Coombe's 'Dance of Death,' with illustrations, by Rowlandson, published in monthly parts 1814-16, two volumes bound in one."

A copy sold at the Cox sale in this city in 1899 for $29.

Henry Schade, 266 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly give me the name of some good medical work for the family."

There are a number of such works. One of recent date is J. H. Greer's "A Physician in the House for Family and Individual Consultation," Chicago, J. H. Greer, $3.

"M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the best catalogue of first editions published? Is 'The Philadelphia Book,'' (1836,) of any special value? Also 'The Debatable Land,' by Robert Dale Owen?"

There is no "catalogue of first editions" in existence. Lowndes, Hazlitt, and Bennet are in many ways the best authorities on old books. For nineteenth-century English books there is Slater's "Early Editions," and a corresponding book in the American field is Foley's "American Authors." There are dozens of other useful bibliographical works, but no general work such as our correspondent seems to have in mind. "The Philadelphia Book" and Owen's "Debatable Land" have hardly any value.

W. V. Eifert, 896 First Avenue, New York City: "Please name a recent book on photographic chemistry."

C. F. Townsend's "Chemistry for Photographers," Spon & Chamberlain, 12 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

"J. A. V.," 401 East Eightieth Street, New York City: "Will you please publish the names of the most reliable biographers of Thomas Jefferson, and also inform me where I can get their works?"

John T. Morse's "Life of Thomas Jefferson," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25; James Parton's "Life of Jefferson," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50. See also the "Writings" of Jefferson, edited by Paul Leicester Ford, published in ten volumes, each one $5, by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

J. Osborne Lunt, 1,267 Broadway, New York City: "I notice in the current issue of The Progressive Thinker, of Chicago, an article about the late Prentice Mulford, in which it says the Library of [illegible] has all of his books. Can you tell me where a copy of his books can be obtained at the present time? Also, in what year did Mulford die, and where was he buried?"

Prentice Mulford, born in 1834, a journalist of New York City and San Francisco, and the author of "The Swamp Angel," "Life by Land and Sea" and "Your Forces and How to Use Them," died in 1891. Where he was buried we do not know. Perhaps The Progressive Thinker can tell our correspondent where the "White Cross Library" can be secured.

N. J. Kennedy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper the name of the author of the poem: 'We Live for Those Who Love Us'? Will you also oblige me by publishing the poem?"

This popular poem is called "What I Live For." It was written by G. Linnæus Banks, and first appeared in The Family Herald, and then in the author's "Pearls from the Belfry," London, 1853. It soon became very well known. We cannot give the five verses, but will quote the fifth, which contains the most familiar lines:

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too.
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do."

"A. V. M.," East Orange, N. J.: "Can you place for me the following quotation: 'May the winds from all the corners kiss your sails to make them nimble'?"

See Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," Act II., Scene 4, where Posthumus says:

"The swiftest harts have posted you by land,
And winds of all the corners kissed your sails,
To make your vessel nimble."

F. Movbray, Albany, N. Y.: "Who was the 'First Gentleman of Europe,' and what was the source of Coleridge's 'Kubla Khan'?"

George IV. was called the First Gentleman of Europe, but Louis d'Artois was so styled also. Coleridge is supposed to have taken the idea for his "Kubla Khan" from Purchas's "Pilgrimage," though it has been said that a dream suggested it to him.

T. A. Calverley, Wheeling West Va.: "What is the origin of the tale of 'Little Red Riding Hood'?"

With slight variations, this nursery tale is common to Sweden, Germany, and France. In Charles Perrault's delightful "Contes des Fées," 1697, it is called "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge."

Mrs. A. Scharpe, 102 West Seventy-fifth Street, New York City: "What is the correct version of the old nursery rhyme about 'The King of France, with 20,000 men'?"

R. Tarlton, in the "Jigges Corantoe," has the following lines:

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Went up a hill, and so came down again."

F. M. Lindsay, Bloomfield, Conn.: "Please tell me something about Allan Ramsay, author of 'The Gentle Shepherd.'"

Allan Ramsay was born in 1686, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. His father was the manager of Lord Hopetown's lead mines, but his grandfather was the younger son of a "laird of Cockpen" and nephew of Ramsay of Dalhousie, and he took pride in his descent from this ancient stock. As a boy he was apprenticed to a wigmaker, but passed from writing poetry and editing poetical collections into being a bookseller. His earliest efforts were circulated among his friends in manuscript, and sold by himself to the public in penny broad sheets. In 1716 he published an edition of "Christ's Kirk on the Green," with a second canto of his own composition, and soon after another edition with a third new canto. In 1719 he published a collection of "Scots Songs"; in 1721, a collection of his own poems in quarto; in 1722, his "Fables and Tales" and his "Tale of Three Bonnets" appeared; in 1723, his "Fair Assembly"; in 1724, a poem on "Health"; in the same year, miscellaneous collections entitled "The Tea Table Miscellany," and "The Evergreen," and in 1725 the work with which his name is chiefly associated, "The Gentle Shepherd." He died in 1758. In "The Gentle Shepherd" Ramsay brought back real pastoral poetry to literature. The Scotch critics of the last century took delight in comparing Ramsay's masterpiece with the pastorals of the Italian masters.

Appeals to Readers.

Cornelia E. Clarke, Dumont, N. J.: "Who is the author of

"'Whimpy, little Whimpy,
Cried so hard one day
His mother couldn't stand it
His father ran away.'"

Mrs. N. S. Gidley, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Can any of your readers tell me anything about the little temperance story called 'The Little Captain: or the Cold Spring Volunteers'? My copy, or rather the copy belonging to a member of our family, is very well worn. I believe my mother received it as a present from her Sunday school teacher about 1850. I would like to get another copy of it."

"A. B. M.," Normal Hall, Trenton, N. J.: "Who is the author of 'Love Thyself Last'? It is either an essay or a book."

N. C. Jarvis, 75 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Upon a small fragment of what appeared to be an old newspaper, I found the lines commencing:

Hearts loves remain
Hearts love will meet thee again,
What is excellent as God lives is permanent.'

"I should like to be informed who wrote them."

C. E. Danieli, Madison, Conn.: "Who wrote the poem of which I give a verse below, and where can I obtain it?

"'My prime of youth is but a frost of cares,
My feast of joy is but a dish of pain;
My crop of corn is but a field of tares,
And all my goods are but vain hopes of gain.
The day is fled and yet I saw no sun,
And now I live and now my life is done.'"

W. E. Pedrick, 44 Broadway, New York City: "Will you or some of your readers kindly direct me to the source of some verses which appeared in a magazine about twenty-five years ago, the substance of one verse being substantially as follows:

"'My love he sets on no high pedestal,
He sees all faults in me.
Gives counsel and comfort in distress;
But no idolatry.'

"I should be very glad to see a correct version of all the verses."

The Rev. John B. Tabb, Maitoax, Va.: "Can any of your readers direct me to a copy of 'The [illegible]

[illegible] Julius B. Eliot, 428 East Sixth Street, Plainfield, N. J.: "Can you supply the remainder of and tell me the author of this quotation:

"'Difference of person and stillness of
Are signal marks of poor breeding.'"

"W.," New York: "Can some one tell me the name of the author, and the complete lines of a poem, the name of which I think is 'Forebodes'? It begins:

"There stood an unsold captive in the mart,
A grey haired and majestical old man
Chained to a pillar.
It was almost night
And the last seller—had gone."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Henry J. Biddle Baird, 121 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J.: "I would like to correspond with any one wishing to sell or exchange Grasset's poster for the Paris production of 'Die Walkure.'"

R. J. Miller, 370 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Any reader having 'Philistines' for sale or exchange please write me. I have a few desirable numbers to exchange for equally valuable ones."

Walter Nuffort, 200 Bergen Street, Newark, N. J.: "I want books on the technique of the drama, in English, French, and German. Also copies of successful plays."

A. B. T., 323 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York City: "Can any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW tell me where I can get copies of the twenty-ninth volume of the 'Universalist Quarterly,' of the ninth and tenth volumes of the 'Catholic Presbyterian,' and the fourteenth volume of the 'Theological Review'?"

Joseph P. Gross, 203 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City: "I have nearly 300 photogravures of famous men and women, yachts, paintings, &c., on heavy paper, suitable for framing, which I would like to dispose of. Would like to secure Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' and poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. State condition and price."

$500 Books.

During the auction season of 1899-1900 that has just ended in London, (the last sale here was on June 22,) sixty-four books realized $500 or more each. The following is a list of these books, the items being placed in order of money value:

TITLE, DESCRIPTION, AND SALE PRICE.	
Ireland's "Records of New York Stage," continued by Hagan, 1866-70, 51 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$6,375
Douai Bible, 1792, 43 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$5,565
Shakespeare, first folio, 1623, 12½x8½ inches; Daly	$5,400
Sanderson's "Signers," 1865, 3 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$4,650
Cunningham's "Nell Gwynn," 1852, 3 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$4,300
Spence's "Anecdotes," 1820, 4 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$3,800
Daly's "Woffington," 1888, 3 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$2,850
Lamb's "Letters," 1888, 2 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$2,400
"Johnsoniana," 1836, 6 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$2,250
Charles and Mary Lamb's "Poetry for Children," 1809, 2 volumes, boards; Daly	$2,200
"Woffington," 1888, 2 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$2,100
Murphy's "Life of David Garrick," 1831-33, 10 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,980
Moore's "Memoirs of R. B. Sheridan," 1825, 9 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,800
Genest's "English Stage," 1832, 24 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,800
Forster's "Life of Charles Dickens," 1872-9 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,800
Lysons's "Environs of London," extra illustrated; Peel, June 13, 1900	$350
Mrs. Seymour's Account of the Origin of "Pickwick Papers," extra illustrated; Daly	$1,700
Hawkins's "Life of Edmund Kean," 1866, 14 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,980
"Rolle de Hampole Super Job," printed at Oxford by Rood and Hunt about 1481-8; Inglis	£300
Coverdale's Bible, 1535, title and several other leaves in fac simile, (fetched £155 at Tite sale in 1874;) April 9, 1900	£300
Bradford's "Laws New York, 1694," four leaves in fac simile and lacking the separately printed acts; April 18, 1900	$1,500
Boaden's "Memoirs of J. P. Kemble," 1825, 2 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,440
Shakespeare, third folio, 1664, 12x8½ inches; Daly	$1,400
Book of Hours, Paris, Jehan du Pré, 1490; Inglis	£272
Bradford's "New York City Ordinances, 1707; April 16, 1900	$1,350
Moore's "Life of Byron," 1839, two volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,310
Hötten's "History of Signboards," 1866, six volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,200
Columbus, Letter in Latin, Rome, 1493, E. A. V. 4, with Vespucius, "Mundus Novus," 1502, Harrisse 31; Inglis	£230
Josephus, "Hystoire de la Bataille Judaique," Paris, Verard, 1492, on vellum, lacking nine leaves, (the Thorold and Ives copy, one of the two perfect copies in existence is in the Lenox Library;) Tixall	£225
Pennant's "Cities of London and Westminster," on large paper, extra illustrated; Peel	£215
Garrick's "Life and Letters," 1831, six volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$1,020
Homer, first edition, Florence, 1488; Peel	£195
Chaucer, "Works," Kelmscott Press, one of 48 copies bound at the Dones Bindery; Marshall	$950
Johnson and Buel's "Civil War," 1887, 25 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$938
Shakespeare, "Works," edited by Irving and Marshall, 1888, 43 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$860
Shakespeare, first folio, several leaves in fac simile; April 9, 1900	£170
Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590-96, with "Colin Clouts," "Four Hymns," and "Prothalamion"; Inglis	£170
Thackeray's "Flore et Zephyr," 1836; Daly	$850
Smith and Fisher's "Presidents of the United States," 1879, extra illustrated; Daly	$850
Nichols's "Leicester," on large paper; Peel	£165
Daly's "Woffington," 1888, with original water colors by Grivaz; Daly	$750
Book of Hours, Paris, Tory, 1525, Wellman; Inglis	£144
Boswell's "Johnson," 1848, 13 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$715
Spenser's "Complaints," 1591, with "Four Hymns," and "Prothalamion"; May 21, 1900	£140
Shakespeare, second folio, 12½x8½ in.; Daly	$650
Aesop, "Vita et Fabulae," printed at Augsburg by Sorg; Inglis	£129
Boaden's "Life of Mrs. Jordan," 1831, 2 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$600
Gen. Grant's "Memoirs," 1885, extra illustrated; Daly	$600
Chaucer's "Works," Kelmscott Press, ordinary binding; April 18, 1900	$600
Cibber's "Apology," 1740, 3 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$585
Gould's "Birds of Australia," with supplement, 1848-1860, 8 volumes; Feb. 26 1900	£113
Chaucer's "Works," Kelmscott Press, ordinary binding; May 28, 1900	$560
The Boydell Shakespeare, 1802, 19 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$551
Matthews and Hutton's "Actors and Actresses," 1886, 10 volumes, extra illustrated; Daly	$550
Thackeray's "Snob" and "Gownsman," Cambridge, 1829-1830, 2 volumes; Daly	$530
Manning and Bray's "Surrey," 1804-1814, 6 volumes, extra illustrated; Harvey	$105
Shakespeare, 2d folio, size not given; May 26, 1900	$520

Collecting Californiana.

In a recent issue of Personal Impressions, an artistic little monthly published in San Francisco, will be found an appreciative article from the pen of D. P. Elder, one of its editors, upon the subject of collecting Californiana. Naturally this subject will be found to present a field, not only of great variety, but also of unusual interest. It contains vividly contrasting periods, such as the days of the Spanish occupation and the old mission fathers, as against the days of the gold fever in 1849; or the stirring adventures by sea or land of the early voyages and journeys of exploration and discovery, against the calmly peaceful days which have resulted from a development of our American civilization. The first printed book mentioning California is by Cornely Wytfliet, "Descriptiones Ptolemaicae," Sovanii, 1570, containing nineteen maps of America, one of which shows California as an island. The next published book is a French translation of a Spanish manuscript, 1685, which was a jump of over a hundred years. The period of exploration is very rich in fine books. Sir Francis Drake was the first to reach the Golden Gate, and following him in explorations of the Northern Pacific were Cook, Vancouver, Anson, Partlock, Perouse, Franchere, and others, the accounts of their voyages being published in interesting old editions, quaintly illustrated with copper engravings and maps. In the journeys by land, the opening of the entire Northwest is included, commencing with Ellis's "Voyage to Hudson Bay," 1748; Mackenzie, 1789; Lewis and Clark's Expedition, 1804-6; Gass and Mayor Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak. Among later volumes will be found Emory, Frémont, Long, Mollhausen, Domenech, and others bearing more largely on the later discovery of gold. The Spanish mission period is particularly rich, including many signatures of the mission fathers. Among the few rare Spanish books still in existence may be found Venegas's "Noticia de la California, y de su Conquista," Madrid, 1757, in three volumes, in the crude vellum binding of the period. An English translation of the same in two volumes, 1789, and a French edition of about the same time in three volumes; the "Life of Father Junipero Serra," published in Mexico in 1787, is even more rare, while the collector of California, besides many other rare mission books, has before him a rich field in the books of 1849. Every returning goldseeker had his story, which was said to have exceeded all the classics of the imagination, from the "Arabian Nights" down. The days of the Vigilance Committee was another group of books, which, in turn, are succeeded by early California histories. A few of its early periodicals might be properly included, as well as California's first published volume, Wierzbicki's "California as It Is and as It May Be; or, A Guide to the Gold Regions," issued in 1849. A complete collection of Californiana is thus seen to cover a very wide field, but by confining one's self to the best books of the various periods, a very interesting and comprehensive collection could be made.

Beware of a Title.*

The Countess de Chavanne dedicates her story to "The Young Women of America," and the subtitle of the romance being "American Gold Regilding the Coronets of Europe," "Ouirda" is to be considered in the light of a caution. There are your Counts and the Marquises all in a line. Handsome and nice young men, without a doubt, only, to quote the titled author, "it is not the fault of the gallants if they turn out to be worthless; it is the unfortunate financial condition which does it." Ouirda Winston has been educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, near Paris. Ouirda is American born, an orphan, and possessed of large means. Her best friends in France are the de Vervilles. Jeanne de Verville is of her own age, and Ouirda looks on Jeanne as a sister. Mme. de Verville would have liked her son, Gaston, to marry the American girl. There are matchmakers in Paris, whose business is to secure rich American wives for needy French noblemen. For a hundred thousand francs the Princess de Salande and Mme. Montford arrange a match between Ouirda and that particular rascal, the Count Raoul de Sarzeau. Raoul has for mistress a Russian woman. He has ruined himself at cards, and cannot pay his debts of honor. Raoul is handsome. He offers himself to the American girl and is accepted. The go-betweens get their commissions. After a while the Countess finds out that her Raoul is playing her false. The man and his wife live apart. Raoul goes to the opera and exhibits there his mistress, the Russian woman. It is a regulation insult to Ouirda. Gaston de Verville espouses the cause of the Countess, and Gaston and Raoul fight a duel. Raoul is killed. The widow is most magnanimous, for she settles all her husband's debts and asks no questions. Then, broken-hearted, she comes to the United States. Gaston de Verville crosses the ocean and marries Ouirda.

*OUIRDA: or, American Gold Regilding the Coronets of Europe. By the Countess Lovean de Chavanne. New York: Drexel Biddle. Illustrated. $1.50.

AUG

BOOK PLATES.

Lord de Tabley's Work on Them in a New Edition *

The growing scarcity of the original edition of "Warren's Guide" insures the enthusiastic reception of the present reprint, for there is no one interested in the subject of book plates to whom Lord de Tabley's volume does not appeal. There is always a kind of veneration for a pioneer, and especially when the pioneer turns out to be a master, as is the case with Warren. Following in the footsteps of the Rev. Daniel Parsons, whose fragmentary work on the subject of book plates which was published in 1837 alone preceded his own, Warren was able to appear in a new field and to conduct his investigations upon a topic that was fresh in so far as classification, arrangement, and even nomenclature were concerned. This was indeed a rare privilege, but Warren improved his opportunities to the full. His enthusiasm for his subject was such that he made but few mistakes, so that after the lapse of twenty years, only few corrections are needful, in the too long delayed second edition of the volume now made available.

At first glance the subject of book plates will doubtless appear quite dry to many, if not to most people. The subject seems to lack vitality. Book plates are at the best nothing but "dead leaves." So reasons the layman. It is only when we begin to read the lines of Warren and realize the varied lurking interest to be found in book plates, in the heraldry they so largely signify, in the bits of forgotten history, the political aspects and changes that book plates reveal to the patient student and investigator that a realization of the fact comes at last that there is something in book plates after all. They have a story to tell us and Warren was the first writer to realize it and to point it out to others to whom it was a revelation.

Book plates sprang into favor and use cognate with the advent of printing, if not before. Book lovers and collectors thus marked their volumes and often engraved upon their chosen plates warnings against those who borrowed but returned not again. As marks of ownership they fulfilled their destiny, but no one thought of studying them and of considering the art that entered into them until Warren came and modestly wrote "A Guide to the Study of Book Plates." When his enduring work was done, a great host appeared who reveled in the treasures that he found and described. The books of the barrow marked with book plates, now rare and highly cherished, but which were then but unconsidered trifles that were sold at the stalls, "all in this box threepence," took on at last something of their true value and securing the appreciation they deserved. Here and there collectors influenced by Warren began to gather book plates and to be sensible of their charms. The "dead leaves" took on life and vitality. They were found to have "style" that varied with the lapse of time and in which history, heraldry, allegory, landscape, the pictorial, and other things were incidental.

The engravers of book plates were found to include some notable names. Durer, Bartolozzi, Bewick, and Hogarth were among those who so wrought. The rise of the book plate from the mere typographical label was developed, step by step, until book plates were, more and more, examples of the graver's art, with a centred interest that was threefold, viz.: In the artist who designed and executed the plate, the owner of the plate, and finally the design form itself.

The field of book plates was speedily found to be a wide and growing one, and Warren did not pretend to compass it all. He strove only to excite in others the interest he himself felt, in which he was preeminently successful, and to the labors of Warren have since been addded those of Bouchot, Carlander, Castle, Hamilton, Hardy, Labouchere, Slater, Warnecke, Fincham, and our own Allen, but without impairing in any way the value of Warren's work.

Warren has contrived to create a standard treatise and to combine with ability and ample knowlege the amusing quality, and at no time does his work become dry as dust.

Warren was fortunate in his day and generation in that no prejudice existed when he wrote against book-plate collectors. He was not obliged, therefore, as Hardy is, to write a defense of his hobby. He is not called an ex-libris highwayman because he took a book plate from a volume abandoned to a cold, unfeeling world and the barrow. He was not placed a little lower than coffin-plate collectors, nor did he receive personal abuse because he saw something of art, something of literature, and, above all, something of charm in a book plate that nestles snugly within a book a silent symbol of the books owned and a reproach to him who has borrowed but failed to return.

There are many to whom the original edition of Warren's Guide is not accessible, and these will give the present edition, limited to two hundred and fifty copies for America, a warm welcome. Those seeking to know what there is of charm and solace in book-plate collecting will easily find what they seek in the pages of the present publication.

Plates Owned by Clement Shorter.

Clement King Shorter, the well-known Brontë authority, who recently edited Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Brontë, with notes and introduction, and whose "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle" throws as strong a light upon the Brontë family, is the fortunate possessor of eight beautiful book plates, which are all the more interesting as having very possibly been the gifts of artist friends. Mr. Shorter's least interesting plate is one made for a general collection of literature and poetry, designed and signed by Waddy, whose name is more or less unknown to us. Herbert Railton has designed for Mr. Shorter two very pretty plates, one of which is a small square, showing the Shakespeare house at Stratford, and bearing a Shakespearean motto. The second plate is a long, narrow oblong in Mr. Railton's familiar style. Phil May is the designer of a fourth very clever plate, which shows a group of jolly-looking monks reading from a folio Rabelais, while one of the more straight-laced brothers stands aghast in the doorway. This plate contains bookish mottoes from Buckingham and Richard De Bury, the picture telling its story as only Phil May could tell it. Dudley Hardy, whose theatrical poster work and chic illustrations are so well known, has designed for Mr. Shorter a plate which shows a woman's figure, in decided poster fashion, seated on a pile of scattered books, the motto being, "His only books were women's looks," &c., the whole plate being decidedly French in its effect. Mr. Linley Sambourne has designed still another plate for Mr. Shorter, a graceful female figure standing and looking over her shoulder, with a motto from Lilly. Mr. Shorter's last two plates, small and large reproductions of the same design, are the most interesting of all. The work of Walter Crane, these two plates are, so far as we know, the only Omar plates in existence, and as such should have a place in all Omar collections. A beautiful female figure, seated, is reading from an open book, the background carrying out all the suggestions given by the quatrain—rose-sprays, roses, a nightingale, and in a panel the following from the Rubaiyat:

"Yet ah! that Spring should vanish with the Rose!
That Youth's sweet-scented manuscript should close!
The Nightingale that in the branches sang,
Ah, whence and whither flown again, who knows?"

The plates of literary men form a decidedly interesting special collection, and a set of Mr. Shorter's beautiful book plates, were one fortunate enough to obtain them, could scarcely fail to add very materially to the interest of such a collection.

Kansas Historical Society.*

The Kansas Historical Society vindicates its reputation for accurate and extended work in its special field and as the foremost State society in the further West. Its most recent volume is especially interesting, because of the variety and quality of papers it embodies. There are eighteen "memoirs" of pioneer and prominent Kansans, and the list includes the late Secretary of the society, Franklin G. Adams, to whose untiring service and judgment, too, is due most largely the great collection, which is now the property of the State. Mr. Adams was not only a man of learning and light in historical directions, but he was a citizen whose life and services were interwoven with all the danger and audacity of historic action which is associated with the name of Kansas. The tributes paid him are removed from perfunctory expression, as will be seen by the references to his "unfailing courtesy," "love for the entire people," and "amazing industry." It is declared that without him "this library could not have been started, this collection gathered, except by one who knew the whole people and who was honored and esteemed by the whole people. It is the flower, the development, the embodiment of a precious life. And those who have the power to gather in for others cannot gather for themselves—nothing but character."

The society did honor at least to his memory by preparing for the placing of a tablet in the library, and by the choice of his daughter, Miss Zu Adams, who was her father efficient assistant, as his successor on the Board of Directors, and her appointment also as annalist and cataloguer. The collections have now definitely passed under the complete ownership and control of the State, and are fully recognised in legislation as the foundation of a great State library, and historical collection also. There is an almost complete collection of Kansas newspapers and periodicals from the foundation days, and at present the State has 51 dailies, 619 weeklies, 108 monthlies, 10 quarterlies, and 24 other special issues. The library itself contains 21,978 books, 65,249 pamphlets, 22,428 volumes of newspapers, 22,535 manuscripts, besides 14,568 relics, pictures, maps, and atlases. In this connection, as in the manuscripts, there are many original and important historical memorabilia. The (sixth) current volume of transactions, besides its State biographical value, contains a number of papers of historical importance. William E. Connelley has two papers, one being a positive contribution to our mid-century history in the careful gathering and presentation of facts relating to "The First Provisional Constitution of Kansas," which gives the genesis and details of a movement begun among the Wyandotte Indians, then living at the mouth of the Kaw, or Kansas, River. Some of the leading Wyandottes were intermarried whites, but most of them had Indian blood. They belonged to families often identified with the earliest of French and other explorers. The Wyandotte was a leading tribe in the famous Northwestern, or Huron, Confederacy, which war soon destroyed by their hostile kin. The removal of the tribe from Ohio to Kansas, or the Territory of Missouri Territory, between 1835 and 1850, from Ohio and Indiana, re-formed this confederacy, under Wyandotte leadership in 1850, and for the purpose of making a free territory as well as protecting tribal land rights. The historic and political interest of Mr. Connelley's careful paper is enhanced by the proof it affords of Thomas H. Benton's interest in preventing the further Western progress of chattel slavery. The movement entered Congress in the form of a bill for territorial organization, which was killed by Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate committee. It was revived in 1853-4 by the famous "squatter sovereignty" measure and its repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Mr. Connelley has done a piece of excellent historical investigation, and deserves credit therefor. His paper on "Local History Gathering" is sensible and helpful.

Prof. William H. Carruth of the State University has also contributed to the making of history by a searching investigation into "The New England Emigrant Aid Company as an Investment Society." Prof. Carruth has done considerable State historical work of merit, but this also is one of the epoch-making papers, as it sheds original light upon the free State struggle period, which has since been the cause of embittered controversy. One thing Prof. Carruth certainly shows, and that is that the Kansas emigrant aid movement did not pay as an investment, however much it helped in the way of inducing free State settlement. A paper in the July Chautauquan goes to prove also that as a direct agent its importance in that wise was but meagre.

Others papers having a genuine value are "The Topeka Constitution," by the late Gov. Charles Robinson; the memoir of Col. Samuel Walker is another valuable record of history data. The annalist of Kansas, Daniel W. Wilder, tells "The Story of Kansas," and there are a dozen other papers written by the actors which cover important events in that stormy epoch. Col. Eugene F. Ware (Ironquil) gives the sensational history to a great land grab and settlement. There are six papers on military State service. One covers the famous Indian campaign of 1867-8 under Gen. Sheridan, and the other relates to the Philippine war. There is a brilliant paper on the "Pens That Made Kansas Free," in which it is claimed that the free State border warfare of 1854 to 1858 gave opportunity to the first "special correspondents known to our newspaper life." A notable fact in this volume is found in the references to Senator Benton and the service he rendered continental freedom and unity by resisting the Calhoun policy and advocates, and in his working to secure free States beyond the Missouri. The orator at the twenty-third annual meeting of the Historical Society was Col. Richard J. Hinton, who devoted his address to the long conflict between Calhoun and Benton, bringing out many features thereof which have in the rush of culminating events been forgotten. He proved that Benton's steadfast opposition and plotting laid the foundation for the final defeat of the doctrine of a voting equilibrium in the Senate between slave and free States, and as a consequence thereof the precipitation of an appeal to arms.

Altogether, then, the sixth volume of Transactions issued by the Kansas Historical Society is one of notable value and certainly of interest to readers and students all. The new Secretary, George W. Martin, is a worthy successor of Judge Adams, like him a lifetime editor, but possessed also of decided business sagacity.

Highly Hypnotic.*

Without laying the least stress on "disillusionment and the hypnotization," or being by any means sure that hypnotism has a "therapeutic instrumentality," and uncertain as to whether it has a value "in the treatment of moral and mental diseases," Miss Zola M. Boyle has written a romance about those things, showing, not alone inventive power, but a clear literary style. Generally romances of this special character are filled with exaggerations. Miss Boyle seizes on the conditions of her personages, and works these up. Marjorie Wentworth was in sore trouble. When penniless she found her brother dying. Then enters suddenly a man who calls himself Dr. Seaton. With a word he restores the ill brother to perfect health. He leaves $500. Then he disappears. Marjorie tries to find him, but in vain. She becomes an actress, and believes that her success on the stage is due to the influence of Dr. Seaton. Some years afterward she meets Herbert Selwyn. This person is said to be "queer." Marjorie makes up her mind that the mysterious doctor and Selwyn are one and the same person. Then the actress falls in love with Henry Winchester. Somehow by means of hypnotic influences Winchester's affection for Marjorie seems to cool. Fortunately for the two, Selwyn marries what is supposably a strong-minded woman, and then his influence, hypnotic or otherwise, fails him. And so Mr. and Mrs. Winchester are happy.

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) writes from Liverpool to McClure, Phillips & Co., who are to bring out his "Life of the Master": "I am just beginning a rapid and final revise of the letterpress of the 'Life of the Master,' considering exactly what is to go as printed material into the book." The work, when it appears, will be illustrated with drawings and reproductions of paintings by Orazio Rango Rancati.

"If," asked the Man in the Street, "Christ were to come again to London, in this present year of grace, how would He be received, and what would happen?"

"I will try to show you," replied the Scribe.

The result is:

A Second Coming.

By RICHARD MARSH.

$1.50.

The Critics do not agree about this book. Read it for yourself, and form your own opinion.
It will make you think.
It will give you pause.
It will astonish you.
It will make you realise human relations.
You will ask questions when you read it.

John Lane

251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MR. NORRIS'S NEW NOVEL.

The Flower of the Flock

A Novel. By W. E. NORRIS, author of "Matrimony," "Mademoiselle de Mersac," "Marietta's Marriage," etc. No. 290, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo, cloth, $1.00. Paper, 50 cents.

Mr. Norris's new novel presents substantial reasons for the favor shown this accomplished novelist by the reading public. His story is charmingly written, diversified by incident, clever in characterization, and unfailingly interesting. The appearance of a new novel by Norris at this season will be peculiarly welcome.

Other Recent novels in Appletons' Town and Country Library.

The Jay Hawkers

A Romance of Free Soil and Border Ruffian Days. By ADELA E. ORPEN, author of "Perfection City."

Brown of Lost River

The Romance of a Ranch. By MARY E. STICKNEY.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

The Youth's Companion

1900

* "A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF BOOK PLATES (ex-Libris)." By [illegible]. [illegible] Warren. (Lord De Tabley.) London: [illegible]

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

POLITICS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Political discussion is profitable only so far as it deals intelligently with facts and principles. All the rest is empty and ephemeral. Two interesting and full lists of books upon subjects now engaging the attention of all persons who write, talk, or think about political affairs in this country, that have just come to hand from the Library of Congress, appear to be the fruit of a faithful effort to promote the higher education of politicians and statesmen. These pamphlet bibliographies are of incalculable value to serious students of current questions, and if they serve also to bring political discussion during the present campaign up to a higher plane of intelligence the country will have an additional reason to take pride in the great library at Washington.

The lists have been compiled by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of the Division of Bibliography in the Library of Congress. One of them, a pamphlet of 131 pages, is a rich bibliography of the subject of expansion. It gives the titles of the books in the library relating to the theory of colonization, the Government of dependencies, protectorates, and related topics, with references to articles in periodicals. The other is a list of books relating to trusts. It will be seen that the lists have a bearing on two of the three "issues" of the Presidential campaign.

The colonization list was made up in response to a request from Senator Lodge for a report on the resources of the library on this topic. The Massachusetts Senator must have concluded when he received it that he would never have to leave Washington in search of raw material for his speeches. The number of title entries is not stated, but the list is a pretty long one. Following the general works relating to the theory of colonization, there are title entries of books treating of the subject from the point of view of climate, and then comes a pretty formidable list of works on the territorial acquisitions of the United States, and a reference list of 118 articles in periodicals upon expansion, all published since the conquests of the Spanish war. We observe that in the periodical list weekly journals have a place, but the line is drawn at the daily press. Yet some uncommonly good things have been printed in the newspapers on the expansion question, pro and con. Following the United States list are the lists of all the colonizing countries. The trust list is, of course, less voluminous.

Work of this kind broadens the usefulness of the Library of Congress. These bibliographies are helpful, indispensable even, to persons whose privilege or duty it is to prepare arguments or impart information for the purpose of molding public opinion.

"THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE COLLEGE."

This is the title of an article in the current number of The Independent by the President of Lafayette College, situated at Easton, Penn. The article is ably and carefully written; it is marked by much good sense and candor; it is in some regards sound, and there is in it a touch of unconscious pathos. It is the plea for a reversal, or at least a check of the movement that is reducing steadily the relative importance of the small college, and is drawing to the larger colleges young men of aims and tendencies distinctly different from those formerly prevailing. It is the cry of the past to the eager, pressing, confident present to wait and not to seize too large a share of the future.

Dr. Warfield will not complain that we allude to his college, excellent as is its reputation, as a "small" one. It is so in the number of its students, and from the fact of its denominational relations, its scope is necessarily somewhat limited. We have no doubt that it commands those qualities which he regards as essential in the college, that it seeks with zeal and efficiency to form the character of its students and that its teachers work accordingly. To men engaged in such work under such conditions the tendency of the modern American university, with thousands of students in place of hundreds, with a constant pressure on them from the preparatory schools at one end of the course and of the special or professional schools at the other, must seem almost irreconcilable with the true aims of the college.

Nor can it be denied that in the smaller colleges there are offered certain definite and precious advantages which are practically unattainable at present in the larger ones. The influence of the teachers on the taught and of the students on each other, the formation of friendships, associations, inspirations even, that last far into mature life and tend to shape it to noble ends, are fruits of the smaller college which we know to have been gathered there and which we cannot as yet be sure of our sons gathering in the greater institutions. There was a time when the smaller colleges offered with these advantages the only higher education that could be had. In the larger ones we have not the same moral and social opportunities. But of the higher education it cannot be ignored that we have more. To men of the old school the latter does not offset the former.

There is, however, much reason to believe that the change is inevitable. In a free country, with no control and no tangible influence from any central source over the course of education, with all the desires, needs, and tendencies of the people left untrammeled to seek such satisfaction as they may, it is practically certain that what is, in the way of education, must be. It would not otherwise have come about. There has been no possible force contributing to the growth of such institutions as those over which President Eliot and President Harper preside except the force of public opinion. Their progress can be due solely to the fact that they supply the broadest and most effective demand.

On the other hand it is likely that, though the smaller colleges may not have the same relative importance, they will satisfy a different demand which will prove enduring and will secure to these colleges a continued and useful existence. That is a question which time alone can answer. Given the freedom that prevails with our people we can only be sure of the survival of the fittest—of those most fitted to survive—that is, not necessarily of the best.

THE "SHORT-STORY."

These must be discouraging days for Prof. Brander Matthews. He it was who once wrote a fascinating essay on the nature and purpose of the short story. He declared that there was a special brand of the article, which in order to differentiate it from the story simply short, he called the "short-story." It was his intention that there should be much virtue in the hyphen. It is much easier to recognize a "short-story" when you see it than it is to define wherein it differs from the story which is simply short. Yet every experienced reader of fiction knows that Prof. Matthews was right in saying that there is a kind of idea which is utterly unfit for any other embodiment than that of the "short-story," and which would be useless if expanded. Mr. Brander Matthews, in conjunction with the late H. C. Bunner, produced some admirable examples of the true "short-story." If these two gentlemen had never written anything else than "The Seven Conversations of Dear Jones and Baby Van Rensselaer," they would have gone far to establish the justice of the learned professor's position.

But what has become of the writers of "short-stories"? Mr. Stockton is fortunately preserved to us, and he occasionally tosses into the market place a story which is a delightful exemplification of the Matthewsian theory. But aside from him and a few others, the writers of brief tales for the magazines for the most part turn out stories which are simply short. The editors seem to have formed the idea that what makes a story in these days is the local color. As long as a story does not deal with some phase of country life, and in its scope which do not lend it a special interest, it has but little chance of an entrance into the pages of the magazine.

The truth seems to be that the majority of the stories now printed in the magazines belong in the class which Prof. Matthews describes as stories which were simply short. They are following the lines of the novels of incidents and are in themselves mere incidents, which might take their places in longer stories, but which do not peremptorily demand separate existence. However, this is only a topic for passing comment. It need not be regarded as a final or fatal state of affairs. Nothing in literature stands still. The fashions change in books and stories as they do in coats and gowns. It is to be regretted that the present type of short story is not a "short-story," but there is abundant room for hope that it will presently go its way into the limbo of the past and that the real "short-story" will come back to us all the more welcome for its enforced absence.

RIDPATH, THE HISTORIAN.

The influence upon the multitude of John Clark Ridpath, the historian, who died this week, was not the less wholesome and intellectually stimulative because Dr. Ridpath's literary repute was not positively great among the cultivated few. He was an earnest, well-informed, prodigiously industrious writer, and his historical textbooks, if not profound, were clear and logical and easily understood. His "History of the World," in four volumes, had an extraordinary circulation all over this country, and thousands upon thousands of readers to whom, perhaps, Gibbon and Hume, Freeman and Froude, Parkman and Bancroft, and MacMaster are but names, derived great satisfaction from it. His several histories of this country were also in great demand. Probably some of his widespread reputation grew out of his authorship of certain political biographies of the "occasional" sort. He wrote books about Garfield and Blaine. He wrote, also, a life of Gladstone. He was one of the editors of a popular encyclopedia.

Dr. Ridpath was of sound American origin and was born on an Indiana farm nearly sixty years ago. He had to fight for his education, but he was college bred, and Syracuse University gave him the degree of LL.D. twenty years ago. He had been a teacher in his youth and for a short time occupied the chair of history and political economy in the Indiana college known as De Pauw University, his Alma Mater.

BROWNING AS A MUSICIAN.

The personality of Robert Browning presents so many varying aspects that it could be truthfully said that to know the man Robert Browning would be to know philosopher, poet, philanthropist, scholar, and musician.

To know him well, each side of his character should be studied separately, and the study of him as a musician is one of the most alluring and fascinating of all.

To many the word musician means simply one who has a fine technique and a scientific knowledge of music, musicians themselves losing their spiritual appreciation of music because of their intense appreciation of mere technicalities.

But Browning was pre-eminently a musician in the highest sense of the word, for he understood the mysterious power of music, and has expressed it in his poems more than has any other poet.

Such poems as "In a Gondola," "May and Death," "Love Among the Ruins," "Saul," "Meeting at Night," and "Parting in the Morning," are part picture, part song, but all express his own emotions concerning music.

Some are filled with the lilt of a song merry and careless; others speak of passionate longing, while in another a sombre minor key tells a story that makes the heart throb with sympathy.

In some poems music is merely an accessory, as in "The Grammarian's Funeral," "Down in the City," "Serenade at a Villa," and the "Heretic's Tragedy"; in "Saul" the power of music to heal and soothe is shown, while the poem also emphasizes the divine source of music and the truth that the chords of life are struck by an all-powerful hand.

One of his distinctly musical poems is "A Toccata of Galuppi's," in which the music is of a purely worldly type, but beneath its airy trills and cadences sounds a peculiar minor air, subdued and passionate, which even the gay Venetians in the midst of their love-making were aware of. Another [illegible] "Abt Vogler" is the greatest of all the musical poems, and in this is expressed the symphony of the human heart and the [illegible] power of music, music in words as seen directly by the "finger of God."

Other poets have attempted to put into verse their thoughts concerning music, but none has ever reached Browning's heights of sublime and overpowering inspiration of sound when

[illegible] earth had attained to heaven, and there was no more, near nor far.

The theory has often been advanced that when the fire of genius is planted in some mortal soul it invariably follows the beat of the trend of thought in its native land. Thus it has been said that Browning is the result of a vigorous national intellectual life, just as Beethoven is the outcome of a great musical life. Other poets might be said to have regarded music from the "outside." Browning sees it from the "inside"; they are the audience, as it were, coolly critical. Browning is the musician, lovingly, patiently, building sound on sound, until a perfect "palace of music" is reared, noble and majestic.

Richter, the German poet, is the only one approximating him in his conception of harmony, and in his stately meter he often breathes the same rarefied atmosphere of the great English poet. Although the charge has been made that Browning's stanzas sometimes "run mad," this is true in a few instances only; he has the master's command of rhythm, and, although it will be conceded that the meter is occasionally harsh and discordant, this is often intentional, and gives strength and ruggedness to the lines, rescuing his poems from the "faulty faultlessness" of Tennyson.

It is in "Abt Vogler" that he attempts to set forth "the most elusive of all the arts" in language. It is said that this poem attempts to describe the indescribable, and to shadow forth the strange state of clairvoyance when the soul shakes itself free from all external impressions. In the first verse the manifold music is compared to a palace, the lower keys giving the base of the structure, the upper keys raising it higher and higher, till

The emulous heavens yearned down, made effort to reach the earth,
As the earth had done her best, in my passion to scale the sky.

The sixth verse compares music with other arts which are subject to laws of growth; music, however, is almost independent of earthly elements; it is the expression of the soul touched by the almighty power. The music of the poem is contained in the seventh verse, when the abbé says:

Consider it well; each tone of our scale in itself is naught;
It is everywhere in the world—loud, soft, and all is said.
Give it to me to use! I mix it with two in my thought,
And there! Ye have seen and heard; consider and bow the head.

In the eighth verse comes a regret for the lost music, a memory of the palace which has vanished. But the highest thought is contained in the ninth stanza, which might be taken for a creed by all despairing hearts, because of the fresh hope instilled by its ringing:

What, have fear of change from thee who art the same,
Doubt that thy power can fill the heart that thy power expands?
There shall never be one lost good! What was, shall live as before,
On earth the broken arcs, in heaven the perfect round.

Throughout all his poems Browning emphasizes his philosophy that this life is merely a preparation, a probation before the greater life begins. And the following lines show this when he says:

Why else was the pause prolonged but that singing might issue thence?
Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized?

Throughout "Abt Vogler" there is this prophetic note of a fuller and more perfect life.

Indeed, such a poem as "Abt Vogler" is one of the means of "sliding by semitones" from the prosaic and sober key to the more complicated one, until one can see, even on earth, a small part of the "perfect round of heaven."

To read it would be to understand something of Browning the musician, but to study it and let its truths become a part of life, would be to know in part the mystery of life and the mystery of music.

A. Lang and Music.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see no reason why Mr. Andrew Lang's "tirade" against music referred to in an editorial in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for July 21 should not be taken seriously. Mr. Lang has a good deal to bear him out in his contention that "most poets and literary men have no music," and I think he could easily make out his case. The article quoted was published in St. Paul's, an English magazine for June, 1897. The writer, "J. C. H." who recently took up the opposite side of the question in The Glasgow Herald, is, like Mr. Lang, a Scotchman, but is also an

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accomplished musician. In his article—on "R. L. S. and Music"—in The Herald for April 21, he merely referred to Mr. Lang's "tirade" in his opening paragraph by way of prefacing his remarks on Stevenson's attitude toward music.

As you have shown from your quotation from Mr. Hadden's article, the writer endeavored to demonstrate that Mr. Lang spoke chiefly for himself. Nature did not make him (Lang) musical, and from this Mr. Hadden tries to argue that Mr. Lang is somewhat astray in declaring that literary men dislike music, and goes on in his article to prove his point. Of course much can be said or both sides, but although what The Herald writer says of Stevenson in the course of his column and a half article is true and gracefully said, I think Mr. Lang is for the most part right in speaking of music as he does, whether he refers to poets and literary men of his own country, or includes those of other lands.

Alphonse Daudet evidently held similar views for, in his "Thirty Years in Paris," we find him declaring that "literary people have a horror of music. Gautier's opinion of the 'humming and brumming called music' is well known. Hugo, Leconte de Lisle, Banville, Saint Victor, agreed with him. The moment a piano is opened Goncourt frowns. Zola insists at times that he has heard this or that piece of music 'somewhere,' but he never knows from whom it is. He has a vague impression that he once, in his youth, played some instrument, but he no longer remembers what it was." Now, I would have you remember that the man who wrote this was not, like Mr. Lang, a misanthrope. On the contrary, he tells us: "I love everything musical, the lively musical as well as the sad and classical; the music of Beethoven, the Music of the Spaniards, Gluck and Chopin, Massenet and Saint-Saëns, Gounod's 'Faust' and 'Marionette,' the folk-songs, the hand organ, the tambourine, even the bells, music for dancing, and music for dreaming."

It was Beaumarchais, was it not, who wrote the famous phrase: "The stuff that is not worth writing is good enough to sing," and Theodore Gautier is credited with the bon mot, "Of all noises, music is the dearest." Fontenelle frequently said that there were three things in this world he could never understand, namely: Gambling, women, and music, and the amiable poet, La Fontaine, was considered by his friends a victim of melophobia. Victor Hugo, it is said, had to be coaxed by the composer who desired to put his lines in music. "Are not my verses," he would say, "sufficiently harmonious to stand without the assistance of disagreeable noise?"

In Andrew Lang's article, referred to by Mr. Hadden, only a few instances are noted of poets and literary men who disliked music, such as Dr. Johnson, Scott, Shelley, Tennyson, and others. The list could have been made a much bigger one without rummaging very long through a fairly good memory. Byron had no ear for music, and Samuel Rogers had so poor a taste for the art that when he dined alone "it was his custom to have an Italian organ grinder playing in the hall, the organ being set to the 'Sicilian Mariner's' air, and other popular tunes of the South." Carlyle, on the other hand, detested barrel organs, and for that reason, I suppose, he ought to be classed among the true lovers of music.

Dr. Thomas Arnold had no musical taste whatever, and Charles Kingsley belonged to the same class, but believed it was a good thing because it was "such a fine vent for the feelings." Henry Buckle, the historian, could not tell one tune from another, although he had a wonderful memory for everything else. There is only one instance on record of Macaulay being able to distinguish one tune from another, says his nephew, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, in his biography of the great historian, and that was on a certain occasion when the band played "The Campbells Are Coming" at Windsor Castle. Dean Stanley, with all his culture, had no ear for music, and Dean Hcok knew only two tunes—"God Save the Queen" was one, and the other, said he, "I don't remember."

If space permitted, many more names could be added to those I have given, but I think enough has been said to show that Mr. Lang spoke within reason when he declared that most poets and literary men hate music. Still, if you don't like that, and fancy the clever Scotchman states the matter too strongly, you may take it as an eminent American novelist put it when asked: "What do you think of music?" "Oh," he replied, "I see no harm in it."

CUNNINGHAME MOFFET.

Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1900.

Cooper's "Ned Myers."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

From the various communications sent you as to the authorship of certain evidences of Forgotten Naval History by Fenimore Cooper."

Those interested in this story of the sea, a seaman and several incidents of our early naval history, are referred to in this article in which the circumstances of the writing are told in full. But as the number may not be in reach of many readers of THE TIMES, I may be pardoned for stating, as briefly as possible, the facts in the case:

The writer lived in Cooperstown in 1843, when Ned Myers visited Mr. Cooper, and, although a boy, was well acquainted with the old sailor, seeing him almost daily, and was more than once in the library of "The Hall" when Ned was called in to tell some of the episodes of his life.

The tale, although written by Mr. Cooper, is in the form of an autobiography; it was believed by him to be strictly true; in fact, many of the incidents were shared in common by each.

That the tale does not appear in the Darley edition and others of Cooper's novels is because it is not a novel and would have no place in a set, strictly so called. The attention of the Messrs. Putnam was called to the fact that the book was almost forgotten, which is the reason of its republication, and in the beautiful style of the "Mohawk" edition.

While writing of Mr. Cooper, perhaps you will allow me the space to make a few corrections of your correspondent and others.

I know none of his works which were published anonymously, excepting his first effort, "Precaution," and some of his fugitive pieces. True, he had the habit of his day of saying on the title page, "By the Author of," &c., without giving his name, but the author of "The Spy" was never in doubt after the publication of that tale.

Some of the novels appeared under more than one title, as "Jack Tier" was originally known as "Rose Budd," and many appeared in England with different titles from those in the United States. "The French Governess," of which your correspondent is in doubt, came out in Graham's Magazine in 1843, as "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief."

I am more than anxious, however, at this time to relegate into oblivion a number of the so-called portraits of Mr. Cooper which many of the publications of the day impose upon credulous readers. The painting by Chappel has nothing in it to designate the author but a lock of hair and his necktie, and the former has not even the merit of being a scalplock. The "Jarvis" portrait, painted at the age of thirty-three, and the "Brady" photograph, taken at the age of sixty, are the best extant. All of the above may be found in the number of The Bookman for March, 1897. The "Elliot" portrait, which prefaces "Precaution" in the Darley edition, may be accepted for its spirited and sailorlike attitude, and is, in the main, a good likeness. All others, including the latest, which appeared in The Churchman of July 14, should be cremated, and their ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven beyond hope of restoration. G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 30, 1900.

II.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 28 W. H. Farrington asks why "Ned Myers" was not included in the Darley edition of Cooper's works. The reason for this omission seems plain—"Ned Myers" is a biography, and would therefore be out of place in a set of novels. This Darley or Townsend edition of Cooper contains thirty-three volumes, not thirty-two, as stated by Mr. Farrington.

So much has been said lately about "Ned Myers" that a sketch of the book, or, rather, of its history, may not be out of place.

In the Fall of 1806 Fenimore Cooper was sent to sea in the ship Sterling out of New York, the voyage lasting until September, 1807. In this ship's company was the boy Ned Myers; the two boys were much together, and became great chums. On the return of the ship to America the boys parted, Cooper to enter the navy, Myers to follow the life of a merchant sailor. After meeting once for a few moments in 1809, the boys lost all track of each other for thirty-four years. In September, 1840, Myers, a broken-down sailor, was admitted to the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island. In the Fall of 1842 Myers became convinced that the then well-known author must be his old friend, and wrote to Cooper at Cooperstown. An immediate reply was made by Cooper in these words: "I am your old shipmate, Ned." In June, 1843 Cooper visited New York, sent for Myers to join him, and took the old sheilback up to Cooperstown for a long visit. During that Summer Cooper wrote from dictation the story of Myers's life. Clark Russell, always a severe critic of Cooper's novels, says of this biography, "I believe the only narrative of his in which a sailor could pick but few holes is 'Ned Myers,' the whole of which, he himself declares, he took down from the dictation of a man who had been at sea with him." This seems to have been published in at least one set of Cooper's novels; my copy is numbered 23 in a set published by Stringer & Townsend, New York, 1852, but this book is not in my thirty-three volume Townsend edition, illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also stated that Cooper's "The French Governess" is similar to Monnity. This story and three others in Graham's Magazine, 1843, as "Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief," in Scribner's "Jonathan Le Loup, or the Half-Breed," and "The Crater, or Vulcan's Peak," in Putnam's Magazine, 1847, as "The Sea Lions, or the Lost Sealer," are the only ones of Cooper's which I have not read. Can any of your readers inform me if they are similar to "The French Governess"?

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Water Witch" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 3 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Monikins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 4 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Two Admirals" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 5 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Wing-and-Wing" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 6 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pilot" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 7 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Red Rover" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 8 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Headsman" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 9 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Bravo" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 10 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Heidenmauer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 11 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Last of the Mohicans" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 12 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pathfinder" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 13 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Deerslayer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 14 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Prairie" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 15 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Oak Openings" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 16 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Chainbearer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 17 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Redskins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 18 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Sea Lions" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 19 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Ways of the Hour" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 20 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Jack Tier" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 21 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 22 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Crater" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 23 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Monikins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 24 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Two Admirals" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 25 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Wing-and-Wing" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 26 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pilot" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 27 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Red Rover" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 28 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Headsman" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 29 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Bravo" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 30 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Heidenmauer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 31 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Last of the Mohicans" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 32 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pathfinder" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 33 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Deerslayer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 34 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Prairie" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 35 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Oak Openings" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 36 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Chainbearer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 37 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Redskins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 38 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Sea Lions" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 39 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Ways of the Hour" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 40 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Jack Tier" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 41 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 42 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Crater" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 43 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Monikins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 44 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Two Admirals" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 45 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Wing-and-Wing" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 46 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pilot" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 47 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Red Rover" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 48 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Headsman" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 49 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Bravo" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 50 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Heidenmauer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 51 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Last of the Mohicans" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 52 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pathfinder" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 53 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Deerslayer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 54 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Prairie" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 55 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Oak Openings" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 56 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Chainbearer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 57 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Redskins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 58 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Sea Lions" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 59 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Ways of the Hour" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 60 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Jack Tier" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 61 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 62 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Crater" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 63 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Monikins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 64 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Two Admirals" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 65 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Wing-and-Wing" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 66 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pilot" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 67 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Red Rover" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 68 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Headsman" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 69 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Bravo" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 70 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Heidenmauer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 71 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Last of the Mohicans" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 72 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pathfinder" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 73 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

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Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Oak Openings" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 76 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

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Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Sea Lions" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 79 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Ways of the Hour" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 80 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Jack Tier" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 81 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 82 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Crater" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 83 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Monikins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 84 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Two Admirals" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 85 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Wing-and-Wing" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 86 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pilot" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 87 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Red Rover" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 88 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Headsman" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 89 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Bravo" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 90 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Heidenmauer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 91 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Last of the Mohicans" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 92 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Pathfinder" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 93 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Deerslayer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 94 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Prairie" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 95 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Oak Openings" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 96 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Chainbearer" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 97 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Redskins" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 98 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Sea Lions" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 99 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Ways of the Hour" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 100 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Jack Tier" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 101 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

Mr. Farrington also asks why "The Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief" is not included in the Darley edition. This is a mistake, as it is in volume 102 of that edition, and is illustrated by Darley.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer" some time ago wrote to her London publishers that she had been so encouraged by the reception of the former book that she would cheerfully comply with their request to add several new pages, in fact a quarter more than appeared in the first edition. The book is now being published with the additions. So far as refers to the text, she regards this edition as final. The Macmillan Company have now in preparation for publication in October full illustrated editions of the two books, the pictures being reproductions in photogravures and half-tones of photographs taken by the author herself. Although the gossip of London society, added to the internal evidence in the text, points to Princess Henry of Pless as the author of these delightful volumes, the publishers still remain non-committal on that point, and we may state with authority that, owing to the author's persistent modesty, or for other reasons, the forthcoming editions of her books will not bear her name on the title pages.

It now turns out that the original of Mr. Roland MacDonald's "The Sword of the King," which is being published by The Century Company, was a play, which had already been performed in England for copyright purposes. It may be of interest to know that Mr. MacDonald spent several years not long ago in America. His father is Dr. George MacDonald, well known as a poet, novelist, and preacher. The author of "The Sword of the King" is forty years of age, and received his education at Trinity College, Oxford. For two years he was a schoolmaster in England, and also for two years he taught at Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., and then for four or five years he was headmaster of the Ravenscroft School at Asheville, N. C. In 1894 he returned to England, and since then has had two or three years' experience on the stage, and has written several plays, in one of which he toured for a year in the British Provinces with his collaborator, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury. His wife, who is a niece of Mrs. Kendal, is an actress, whose stage name is Miss Constance Robertson.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has, through his secretary, written to a correspondent stating that, so far as he knows, there is no connection "between his family and the place named Rudyard," which is situated on the North Staffordshire, a railway station between North Road and Uttoxeter, England. The letter is published in The Manchester Daily Dispatch, in which is described a belief cherished by the people of Rudyard that their village has furnished the name for the great writer. Mr. Kipling feels sorry that he can in nowise support the illusion with trustworthy data. The good people of Rudyard are said to be bearing up magnificently under the news. Sic transit gloria mundi!

It is said that M. Brunetière, the editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes, who is an authority on Bossuet, often styled the "Eagle of Meaux," received the following letter from an American showman: "I have just heard that a Meaux Eagle, very celebrated, it appears, in your own country, has become your exclusive property. As proprietor of one of the largest museums in the United States of America, I may say that this Meaux Eagle, whose reputation has been enhanced by your eloquence, would be valuable to me. If you will let me have this rare bird, and tell me how you feed him, you can quote your own figure." M. Brunetière politely explained that this "rare bird" had been dead for nearly 200 years, and had never even been stuffed!

Friends of Mr. Richard Harding Davis expect him to arrive in the city before the middle of the month from South Africa, although it has generally been supposed that he would follow the fortunes of the British Army until the formal end of the war. Besides the completion of his picturesque sketches of war campaigns which are appearing in Scribner's Magazine, and which will ultimately be brought out in book form, Mr. Davis is said to have in mind the writing of an ambitious political and diplomatic history of the conflict. It is also said that he has several short stories, some of which are written and others mapped out, the scenes of which are laid in South Africa in war time.

Three New York publishers are bidding for the publishers' rights in America of a volume of five stories by Gen. Baden-Powell, which will appear in London from Heinemann's in September under the title of "Sport in War." The stories originally appeared in The Badminton Magazine, and the defender of Mafeking cabled home his permission for publication in this new form immediately after the town had been relieved. It may be recalled that the General has already secured some 30,000 readers for his "popular" book on scouting.

Mr. Rashleigh Holt-White, who is the grand-nephew of the celebrated Gilbert White of Selborne and the present head of the White family, is at work upon a life of his great-uncle, which Mr. Murray will publish in London. It will be based upon fresh material in the possession of the family, not hitherto accessible to the public, and includes letters, journals, and manuscripts by the author of "The Natural History of Selborne," also correspondence from his life-long friend and contemporary, the Rev. J. Mulso. We learn from London that there are also to be new memoirs of Cardinal Richelieu and Richard Wagner, productive of considerable biographical material in English. Richelieu figures in several plays, including Lord Lytton's drama, and the numerous adaptations of Dumas's "Three Musketeers," while his authoritative biography was written by M. Gustave Masson in 1884. As for Wagner, we have the memoir by P. Bunsen in the "Great Musician" series, (1868,) and F. Praeger's "Wagner as I Knew Him," (1892.) There are also the English translations of the monographs by F. Muncker (1881) and H. S. Chamberlain, (1897.) Add to these the Wagner-Liszt correspondence, published in English in 1888, and the letters to Dresden friends, published later on.

A "professional" reader who has perused the manuscript of Cutcliffe Hyne's next novel, "The Filibusters," writes concerning it: "Mr. Hyne has evidently first-hand knowledge of the types and places he describes, which is not always the case with this style of writer. The book is a brisk, readable novel of adventure, and is not at all forced or written under pressure." The story is said to deal with the participants in an expedition that successfully captures the Presidency of a Central American Republic. It will soon be ready from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Librarians and others interested in the cataloguing and preservation of books for public use will be glad to hear that the Trustees of the British Museum are issuing a pamphlet on the subject, which may be had on application. Thus the frequent question with visitors to the Museum—"How can you possibly catalogue so many books in such a way that they become readily accessible?"—is at length answered. Apart from anything else, this pamphlet, which bears the portentous title, "Rules for Compiling the Catalogues in the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum," should be useful to librarians in this country as well as in England. Here they will find the fine fruit of their calling—the cataloguing of a great library raised to a science. Entries in the catalogue, as may be noted, are of two kinds, main entries describing adequately the contents of the books to which they refer, and supplementary entries in the form of cross references.

A volume of stories of American lawyers and their clients has been written by Frederick Trevor Hill, a graduate of Yale and a member of the New York bar, for the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Hill is perhaps the first American to write a volume of stories on these themes, although the English barrister has not hesitated to put the dramas of his profession into the form of brief fiction. Mr. Hill's work in this new field should be interesting to thousands of lawyers throughout the country, as well as to the much greater number of those who have had experience as litigants or as jurymen. The volume, which will be entitled, "The Case With Exceptions," will be presented in September without previous serial publication. Mr. Hill has contributed to periodical literature on various occasions, and, in collaboration with S. P. Griffin, wrote "Miniatures of Balzac," which bears the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

"Newest England," Henry Demorest Lloyd's new book, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation, has nothing to do with the "tight little island," but is a series of impressions of a democratic traveler in New Zealand and Australia. Mr. Lloyd spent the greater part of last year in the British colonies of the Pacific, and has prepared an elaborate and what may be considered an authoritative explanation of the workings of these extensions of democracy, which have so recently found expression in the passage of the Australian Commonwealth bill by the Imperial Parliament; and, in this respect the volume will be particularly important, as apparently Mr. Lloyd has done for the Australian Commonwealth what Mr. Bryce did for the institutions of the United States in his "American Commonwealth."

Mr. H. T. Finck is said to be hiding himself somewhere at the seashore where he can work without interruption upon the last pages of his "Songs and Song Writers," which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish within a few months in their Music Lovers' Library.

Many members of the British literati have become enthusiastic over the idea of preserving the Irish language as a vehicle for Irish literature yet to be written. A movement is now on foot to have it introduced in the curriculum of all the schools in the Irish-speaking districts of Ireland. The lay press of London regards the proposal as both new and astonishing. Mr. George Moore, in setting forth in The London Times that the aim of the movement is to provide a vehicle for future literature, contends that the English language, burdened with 400 years of literature, has lost its freshness, and that its fate is to become merely the language of commerce, as Latin became the language of theology. The literature of the future, Mr. Moore thinks, will be written in the smaller languages rather than in the universal languages, and he talks about Danish, Hungarian, Norwegian, and Finnish as fit vehicles for true artistic work. But as regards the Irish language, what ground has any one for believing that it did not exhaust itself in the old Irish literature? There are some people who believe that Provençal exhausted itself in a similar way, in spite of the Félibres. But for the time being, at least, many English writers are enthusiastic on the subject, and gleefully cite Edmund [illegible] of Ireland had been illuminating them in [illegible] whose golden garland of verse, and whenever the wind has blown from the west, our English poetry has felt the rare perfume of it."

Mr. W. W. Rockhill, who has just been sent to China by President McKinley on a special diplomatic agent, is known in the literary world as the author of a valuable book of travel and explorations in China, Mongolia, and Tibet. "The Land of the Lamas," published by The Century Company, is a large volume of 400 pages, fully illustrated [illegible] made. Mr. Rockhill [illegible] words, in practical literary style, a feature which The Nation characterized as, with the exception of that of Rhys and Gray, "probably the most difficult and dangerous executed in Asia in the course of this century." It is interesting to know that the author purposes traveling extensively in China, notwithstanding the dangers that attende such an undertaking at the present time. Fortunately, he is a master of the languages there.

In spite of the complications in China, the British publishers, relying upon the belief that the Boer war is near an end, will present, in the early Autumn, those many books which have been held over on account of the hostilities in South Africa. The coming season, therefore, promises to be a very full one in the London publishing world. Among the lists we notice the following titles, all of which have been arranged for simultaneous publication in this country: "The Soft Side," by Henry James; "In the Palace of the King," by F. Marion Crawford; "Quisante," by Anthony Hope; "Richard Yea and Nay," by Maurice Hewlett; "Cunning Murrell," by Arthur Morrison; "A Master of Craft," by W. W. Jacobs; "Sons of the Morning," by Eden Phillpotts; "The Gateless Barrier," by Lucas Malet, and "Zuleika Hobson," by Max Beerbohm.

Alfred Henry Lewis has written a sequel to his Wolfville book, for which he has not yet found a title. It will be published in the coming Autumn by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Although "Sand Burrs," Mr. Lewis's latest book, contained a few Wolfville stories, it mingled them with tales of certain unusual and entertaining phases of life in New York and elsewhere. The forthcoming volume will be essentially a Wolfville book.

Mr. Hagbert Wright, the librarian of the London Library, is at present visiting Count Tolstoi at the latter's home in Russia. He has in preparation a biography of the Russian novelist and philanthropist which he is anxious to go over with Tolstoi before offering it to the public.

Prof. Henry A. Beers is spending the Summer at Short Beach, Conn., where he is at work upon his "English Romanticism of the Nineteenth Century," which he hopes to have ready in the Spring of 1901. He has been devoting much time to this book and although he had it largely blocked out when his earlier volume, "English Romanticism of the Eighteenth Century," appeared, three years will have intervened between the publication of the former and that of its predecessor. The forthcoming work, like the first, will be published by Henry Holt & Co. It is probably Prof. Beers's youthful experience in writing fiction, much of which is humorous, that in no small degree explains the popular charm of his more ambitious and technical writings.

There is apparently a scheme on foot in London to entice publishers to accept manuscripts, nolens volens. At any rate, they have been duly warned by the following advertisement in a literary paper:

MSS. copies from ten d. per 1,000 words in a new and effective style which gives the MS. a special chance.

Are London publishers, failing to find style in a story or article, to succumb to style in its presentation? Buyers of books and founders of private libraries have been known to purchase volumes on account of their outward appearance.

The Sign of the Lark has been removed from San Francisco and now hangs out at 15 East Seventeenth Street, New York.

In 1894 Alexander S. Twombly spent several months in the Hawaiian Islands, the experience of which later found expression in a concise history of "Hawaii and Its People." While investigating the more prosaic records he was intensely interested in the folk-lore, legends, and songs of the islands. From these he has woven a romance full of the languor and dreaminess of the tropical Pacific. He calls it "Kelea, the Surf-Rider, a Romance of Pagan Hawaii." Aside from its graphic picturing of native customs in politics, war, love, and sport, it aims at revealing in a truthful manner the highest point reached by the Hawaiian under pagan influences. The volume will be published shortly by Fords, Howard & Hurlbert.

"The Bacillus of Beauty" is the title of a curious book which the Frederick A. Stokes Company have in preparation. Aside from its unhackneyed plot and interesting episodes, it is said to be something of a satire upon college life in New York as well as upon a certain phase of New York society. It tells the story of a young girl from the West, who is made the subject of an experiment by a professor in Barnard College, which transforms her into "the most beautiful woman in the world." Beauty proves a key to the "smart set," and for a time the houses of the rich are as fa-

It now develops that the scene of Mrs. Humphry Crowninshield's latest novel, "The Archbishop and the Lady," is not laid in a imaginary abbey, as might be supposed. The entire background is genuine, and the abbey in question belongs to Miss. Julietta Adam, late editor of La Nouvelle Revue. Indeed, Adam has not only given Mrs. Crowninshield permission to use the abbey as the groundwork of her story, but has accepted the dedication of the book in a charming letter to the author. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the course of the story does not run in Mme. Adam's abbey, but that the main plot is founded on fact we have Mrs. Crowninshield's word for. The actors in the drama are as well disguised, however, that the real characters will not be revealed. The book will be published in September by McClure, Phillips & Co.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the well-known London preacher, reached this city a couple of days ago on the Oceanic. He left New York at once for Northfield, where he will speak at the August conference. His new book, "The Spirit of God," is shortly to be published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is also well known in America both through his annual visits and through his many popular works, is expected to arrive in the city on the Teutonic. The same house has in active preparation his latest work upon John the Baptist.

A prophet may not be without honor save in his own country, but Booth Tarkington is a writer who is an exception to the proverb. "Monsieur Beaucaire" is the third best selling book in Tarkington's home city, Indianapolis, being preceded by two Bowen-Merrill publications. The gallant Frenchman seems to be traveling far and making many friends. It is the second best selling book in Galveston, Texas, and the best in Albany, N. Y.

Charles Battell Loomis has just returned from Paris, where he has been spending the past month studying the humorous side of the Frenchman and his big show. His return ocean voyage was occupied in correcting the proofs of his latest book, "Yankee Enchantments," which is to be published shortly by McClure, Phillips & Co. The "Yankee Enchantments" are a series of New England modern fairy tales even more fanciful than his "Just Rhymes" or "The Four-Masted Cat Boat." There are many unexpected flashes of wit, an intimate knowledge of boy nature, and a fondness for homely detail that gives his work the whimsical kind of humor that we have come to associate with his name. The titles of some of the present series of tales give a clue to their nature. "Fifty Carloads of Snow," "The Boy Who Made a Trolley Car," "The Lath Boy and Some Purple Cats" are characteristic.

We have been given to understand that there may be sad surprises in store for expatetic elocutionists and "entertainers," who batten upon successful books. Aside from the publishers' rights, there are the rights of the playwrights, and the copyright protects stage use as well as literary use, which is something that "entertainers" should consider seriously, lest damages, or injunctions, or some other direful things befall them. With the number of novels now appearing in stage dress the appetite of the elocutionist may be whetted, but, at the same time, the vigilance of those who hold dramatic rights is increasingly keen, and so books like "Ben Hur," "Richard Carvel," "David Harum," and "The Pride of Jennico" would best be left severely alone by "readers," "impersonators," and all their race. It is rumored that some "examples" are likely to be made by certain New York publishers to serve as warnings in the near future.

It is claimed that few sections of the nation, outside of the two or three recognized literary centres, have contributed so largely to our National literature as has California. Edward Rowland Sill and Charles Warren Stoddard are perhaps her greatest names, and although no longer here, still exert a potent influence, their books being considered a good standard for the aspirations of others. Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, not content with his past record, is still doing fine work, as may be seen by a reading of his recent poem on the Boers. Charles F. Lummis, besides his duties as editor, is the authority on Spanish-America and the Indians of the Southwest, not only loving them well, but making them live for us in stories and narratives. John Muir, too, who lives on a beautiful ranch near Martinez, is known and appreciated by every true lover of nature for what he has written about the wild things of the West, speaking with authority on mountains, glaciers, trees, and flowers, as witness his beautiful "The Mountains of California." President Jordan, also, although better known as a scientist than as a man of letters, has published recently a volume of essays and stories for children, his reputation as a lecturer going far toward making his native State celebrated. Edwin Markham, who worked in Oakland for many a long year before being discovered by the world, while Emma Frances Dawson, a writer of weird and gruesome tales, sometimes thought worthy of being compared with Poe's, and Ina Coolbrith, whose tender and sincere poems have brought her many admirers, finish the list.

AUG

ART AND ARTISTS.

What a fine chance Mr. R. Caton Woodville has now for his special work! The three pictures he has to-day on exhibition are "My Brave Irish," at Pieter's Hill; "The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900," Pardeberg, and "A Chip of the Old Block," Elandslaagte. When an artist of the present paints a purely military picture, it is by no means so free and easy-going a work as some would suppose. There are a thousand minor details to be studied. The picture has to pass under the critical notice of the professional soldier. If a button were wrong it would be found fault with. Uniforms must be exact. Then there are horse equipments to be cared for. The dying hero would not do if he did not breathe his last in appropriate regimentals. Mr. Caton Woodville's studio is littered with accoutrements, and, as for that, so was Meissonier's. There is cited in the life of the French painter the incident of his wanting to show in one of his Russian war scenes, where Napoleon figured, the track of the artillery over the frozen ground. Meissonier waited until there was a frost, and then he drove a fairly heavy carriage over the ground, and thus caught the precise furrows. This was current in Paris some thirty years ago. A visitor, a young American, paid Meissonier a call. The artist was at work on a battle piece. In the middle of the atelier there was a pile of old infantry hats and a cuirassier's helmet. The master was in a brown study. The visitor knew Meissonier well enough to ask the reason for his apparent mental trouble. "It is this," was the reply. "I want to paint a smashed helmet." "Oh, that is easy enough," said the visitor. "Permit me to jump on that old casque. I can soon turn it into a cocked hat." Suffice it to say, with the help of the American heavyweight, a very much mauled helmet was the immediate result. Commenting on "battle pieces," an English critic writes: "They order this matter better in France." Detaille, Meissonier, and De Neuville are lauded. Then the general statement is made that "the unhappy Germans are worse battle painters than the English." R. Caton Woodville is an American, and was born in Baltimore. The gentleman's father, Dr. Caton Woodville, had remarkable talent as an artist, painting genre pictures of great merit.

* * *

In the Earl's Court Exhibition in London there is a collection of old costumes and articles of female adornment, precisely those things which gave picturesqueness to a particular period. Right alongside of these objects are hung pictures which have the representations of the same dresses or ornaments. Then it can be at once seen how truthful were the old artists. The art student cannot help being benefited by a study of this kind. Last year an artist of distinction in New York did precisely the same thing. Around a historical subject, as it stood on the easel, he grouped all the costumes, the furniture, the arms, which had served his purpose. A fairly large room was filled with the material. The infinite trouble the artist had taken was manifest. The pupils at once appreciated the fact that good art was only possible when every detail had been cared for.

* * *

Some years ago, as noted in these columns, there was a difference between a club of artists in Paris and the Russian painter Verestchagin. It arose because the Russian painter invariably declines showing the glorious side of human carnage and is inclined to portray its horrors. Verestchagin shows the miseries of the wounded after the battle. According to an English publication worthy of credit, the artist has written to a friend in London as follows: "My pictures of war have been excluded from the Universal Exhibition at Paris because in some of them Napoleon I. is represented in a pelisse and hat of fur. These good republicans of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg have taken offense thereat and have induced the Russian Commissioner, Prince Tenicheff, to refuse me a place. In the dispatch to me announcing this, Prince Tenicheff distinctly lays the responsibility on the French Embassy." Certainly the Russian painter has followed the history of Napoleon's campaign in Russia. When the terrible retreat took place, fine uniforms were dropped. A cocked hat, when the temperature was below zero, would have made Napoleon lose his ears. He very probably wrapped himself up in furs. Maybe it was a shespekin, taken from a peasant, that kept Napoleon from freezing. There is historic proof of the utter abandonment on the part of the French of all the pomp of war in the most disastrous of retreats. Because the Russian artist is realistic and natural, that is most to his credit. Evidently the entente cordiale between the French and the Russians does not exist as far as Verestchagin is concerned.

* * *

Mr. Walter Crane has just finished a tablet which is to be set up on the front of No. 119 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. This is the house where Turner breathed his last. Turner, being whimsical, while living at Chelsea took for a time the name of his landlady, which was Booth. Because Turner sported an old blue coat, garnished with brass buttons, he was called the "admiral." His hat was a tarpot one, and he invariably carried a baggy umbrella. Turner certainly did not have the outward appearance of a genius. In addition that the old cottage in which he lived at Chelsea is to be preserved.

* * *

At Coniston there is a notable exhibition of Ruskiniana. Here are the juvenile works of Ruskin, when he was some ten years old. The beginning of his art tendency was shown when he copied the Turners in Rogers's "Italy." When he was eleven Ruskin made a copy of a map of France. On the back of a sketch, the title of which is "At Seven Oaks, 1831," Ruskin wrote in his older days, "I believe my very first study from nature." In 1835 Ruskin had an attack of pleurisy and was sent by his parents to the Continent. His art progress after that was very rapid. After all, Ruskin's art was rather a precise one. He delighted in minute detail. Nevertheless his ability with his pencil was of the greatest advantage to him. How many critics are there who could not draw a straight or a curved line on paper if their lives depended on it? If, then, Ruskin was so practical in his art, how came it about that he took so broad a conception of form and color? Mr. Collingwood explains it in this way: "It was the close study of natural form, together with great admiration for Turner's imaginative compositions—two apparently opposite points of view, which he sought to reconcile—that made Mr. Ruskin write the first volume of 'Modern Painters' in 1842."

* * *

The artist or the illustrator may fall under the censorship of the Russian Government. Some of us have seen and admired the work of Pasternak. In the Paris Exhibition there are good specimens of his art. It was this artist who made the illustrations for Tolstoi's "Resurrection." Three plates of Pasternak's have been prohibited in the Russian issue of the novel. They are "The Peter and Paul Fortress and the Neva," "The Political Prisoners at a Halting Station," and "Englishmen Distributing Testaments in the Convict Prisons." How benighted, of course, are the Chinese!

* * *

That most original caricaturist and artist Caran d'Ache is producing in the Figaro a series of pictures having to do with the Chinese troubles. The work is very strong and impressive. It looks as if the artist conceived his idea, and no sooner was the mental process over than he put it down in black and white. The certainty of the touch is everything in such an artist as is Caran d'Ache. The last work of this artist is called "Ombres Chinoise." Old and haggard Europe, represented by a crowned personage, is gazing with horror at the shadows thrown on a screen. Here there is shown cruel strife. It is not an optical illusion, because there is gore trickling from the screen into the room. The versatility of the artist is remarkable. Caran d'Ache has founded a school of caricature. His great merit is that he is rarely coarse.

* * *

What is the purpose of a gallery of pictures? Is it to amuse or instruct? The answer is not so easy. There is a wide distinction between a museum and a gallery. The museum rather inclines on the side of instruction. It is by no means so clear that the gallery does. In the Nineteenth Century Mr. M. H. Spielmann enters into a discussion on the topic of the make-up of a gallery of paintings, such as is shown under the auspices of the English nation. Shall a gallery be picturesque, or technical, or archaeological? There are, of course, three distinct classes who visit any collection. There are the true lovers of art, and they are in the majority; then come the painters and students, who are on the lookout for methods, and lastly, there are the Dry-as-Dusts, who only care for the history of art. You might count this last group on your fingers. Nevertheless, each one of these parties has a legitimate right to attend a collection of pictures for what he wants to find there. There was Mr. Ruskin, who boldly said that the National Gallery "is not for artists who might be taught by a few pictures." Sir Charles Eastlake added "that if a gallery were instituted for the instruction of artists, unfinished pictures, and the most incoherent pictures of Turner, all of them wholly ineligible for public exhibition, would be useful and even necessary." Certainly a great collection of pictures is not for pedants, and as Ruskin pointed out, a gallery "is for the public at large, for their enjoyment, the education of their aesthetic taste, and still more for their instruction in the development and thoughts of other peoples, their religion and their life, for the whole nation goes with art." Strict classifications in a large gallery are, of course, possible, but then the likelihood is that you will convert a large part of the gallery into a museum.

Kingsley's Adventurous Life.*

Verily the Kingsley family stood apart from the general British crowd of intelligent men and travelers—a brilliant, erratic family, which alternately shocked and charmed all who came in contact with it. They say it is descended from Robin Hood, and the claim seems very plausible, for if ever there was a race from its beginning to its latest scion who loved the greenwood and sought adventure and had success in finding it, that one is the race of Kingsleys.

"Moneymaking," Mary Kingsley tells us cheerfully, "has never been its strong point; moneykeeping still less so. Whenever it has had a generation that has had opportunities in this direction, and could have passed on wealth to the next generation, it has not done so; it has passed a regiment and gone to the war and had an enjoyable time of it, according to Kingsley ideas."

Knowledge of this explains he temperament of the brilliant general n just past, that of the great canon, Charles Kingsley, of George, (of this book,) nd of their younger brother, Henry, Australian novelist; but it does not exp in their intellectual superiority. Yet th , too, seems not far to seek. Their father as a man of intellect, a clergyman of the outh of England, widely known as an au or and publicist, and their mother a w an of deep poetic feeling. In the paterna library were countless old books of histor exploration, and the romance of adventure n the Spanish Main, where, indeed, t ir mother's people had dwelt for genera ons. There was assimilated the materia for "Westward Ho!" and there was fo ed the love for roaming and conquest w ch sent the younger brothers to the ends f the earth and to the limits of active ex rience.

Nevertheless, George was ld in leash until he had completed his sc ol days and had studied medicine, and lso became extremely proficient in anat y and surgery, which he loved. But t moment he had his degree he shoulder his knapsack and began foot wande ng all over Europe, especially into the r noter parts, living with the peasants a like them, shooting, fishing, dancing, ading anything and anywhere, satisfie so long as he was free; and yet he wa for long periods a skillful and busy phy ician, an angel of mercy in towns strick with chol era and tireless in tender mi strations.

Meanwhile Henry, the you est brother, had grown up under the same influence and had gone to Oxford, "render g his career there mainly remarkable by mad pranks and distinction in the doma of athletics." The rush of gold di ers to Australia carried him along, o course, and equally of course he did no get rich in the mines, but put in years the outdoor experience which came so n turally to a Kingsley. Out of this came uch writing, vivid in depiction of nature and scenes, but it was not until his retu to England that his two great novels, "G offrey Hamlyn" and "Ravenshs," can from his brain and turned him into the quieter paths of literature. Perhaps had h health been good he would have been as Surtonlike a nomad as his brother.

But with George Kingsley writing and bookmaking were secondary What there was of them came accidental as it were, out of his studies and adv tures rather than by deliberate intent. I is the writings of this many-sided m that his daughter has brought tog her in this handsome volume; fugitive eces, manuscripts, notes, and records letters and memoranda. They tell of y ages in the Mediterranean and to the Sou Seas, when he and the Earl of Pembrok ("The Earl and the Doctor") were alo st the first yachtsmen to meander in e intricate straits among the coral islan and to dare hurricanes and cannibals f enjoyment. A book came out of the trip, ut there are also long, chatty letters to i wife.

The latter half of the book s devoted to the writings of this brilliar and erratic man, and they will be read y some with great interest for their facts, nd by others for the vigor of their style as their wealth of literary learning; but th most entertaining and valuable part is e first half, the memoir, by his bright nd talented daughter.

The Great Wines of France.*

How fascinating the topi "Bordeaux and Its Wines"! It is in th Department of the Gironde where grow t vines which produce the finest wines of rance. Why does all the world buy these ines? What is it that makes them so u pproachable? The author writes:

Experience has proved ir many cases that it is the nature of the oil, its situation, its climatic conditions, nd the practical knowledge of the vine rower which have a great influence on th value of the produce of a vineyard; the hoice of the vine plants employed is at least equally important, and contributes a great extent to the renown of our st celebrated growths.

"You may take the finest e and plant it in an uncongenial soil, ar it will yield you a common wine. Take a poor plant and place it in the best soil, nd the yield of wine will be of a low rade. "The nature of the soil has its in uence on the wine grown upon it." In the Gironde there are some twenty-eigh varieties of red bearing grapes, and at seventeen which produce the white va ety. In vine culture the most important of all operations is the pruning. In the olume under notice the fullest particuls of all the methods in usage in the Gir fully described. Much can de are carefully described. Much can e learned as to the vintage of the grape the picking, and the winemaking. To p duce a good and sound wine infinite p ns must be taken. There is not a mon in the year that the vine or the wine must not be dared for.

An interesting chapter s for title "The Art of Drinking Wine The adept in wine drinking is not so di ficult to find, "but it is only a host gi ed with exquisite tact and an enlighte d taste who can impart his art to his gue s. The masterpiece of the greatest pain er needs, for a full appreciation of the ar st's talent, a favorable light and fitting a cessories; no woman, however regal her b uty, ignores or disdains the art of he htening her charms by a harmonious conc rd or a well-judged contrast of color. An l so with the art or science of drinking light wines." M. Feret assorts the wines to the viands. Of course, it is the white wine of Bordeaux which assimilates with the oy ters, and the heavy St. Emilion with the ison, but it is only at the conclusion the repast, when "delicate impressions can be received, that "the grand rd wines of Medoc make their triumphal ntry and the butler announces with pri those celebrated names, Château-Ma gaux, 60! Château Lafite, 75!"

The work under notice is remarkable for its thoroughness, containing the names and particulars of all the vine proprietors in the Gironde. Wine growers in the United States will certainly find a large amount of useful information in this work.

*BORDEAUX AND ITS WINES. CLASSED IN ORDER OF MERIT. Third English Edition improved. By Edouard Feret. Illustrated with maps. Bordeaux: Feret & Fils. Paris: Librairies Associés.

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SAVE ON BOOKS

AUG

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Psalms Illustrated by Rhead.

The Fleming H. Revell Company will shortly issue an elaborately decorated edition of "The Psalms of David," with illustrations and text decorations, by Louis Rhead, who, with his brother, so well brought the meaning of Bunyan's texts. The introduction will be by Newell Dwight Hillis. The volume will be a large quarto, and, while the letter press will appear upon tinted handmade paper, some of the decorated pages will be in three colors. Mr. Rhead has made sixteen full-page illustrations in all, with frontispiece. For the text an old seventeenth century type is used. This is the first book executed entirely by Mr. Louis Rhead, of whom a reviewer in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW recently said concerning an exhibition of his work: "All his works, without exception, have an essentially decorative quality, and show long and careful thought and study. The exhibition as a whole is extremely important from its literary as well as its artistic character, and in its way is the most important of its kind held in New York since that of Elihu Vedder's drawings for the great edition of Omar Khayyam some twelve years ago." Dr. Hillis has given much thought to his introductory biographical study of David. The poetical quotations which accompany the illustrations have been carefully selected by Dr. Hillis. They are said to be unique and appropriate interpretations of Mr. Rhead's studies.

Suggestive Historical Series.

An important new historical series has been undertaken by D. Appleton & Co., and the publication of the first volume may be expected in the early Autumn. Several of the leading historians of England and the Continent are interested in the scheme for the publication of an authoritative series of histories of the great modern nations of the world, which shall represent the most distinctive results of scholarship presented in a convenient form, but not unduly condensed. The series will be entitled "Histories of Great Peoples." The volumes so far arranged for are "History of the Spanish People," including an account of the Spanish-American war, by Dr. Martin A. S. Hume, and "History of the French People," by Dr. Arthur Hassall. Dr. Hume is a retired Major of the British Army and the editor of Spanish State papers for Downing Street, as well as a writer upon historical subjects connected with his calling. His latest work, "Spain: Its Greatness and Decay," published in the Cambridge Historical Series, is an authority. Dr. Hassall is a student and tutor in Christ Church, Oxford, who has writtetn extensively upon historical themes, but who is perhaps best recalled through his "Life of Bolingbroke," published about a dozen years ago. The new series will be edited by Dr. F. York Powell of Oxford University, who thus explains the aim of the volumes in his preface:

> The aim of the present scheme is to give in a series of well-printed, clearly written, and readable volumes a view of the process by which the leading peoples of the world have become great and earned their title to greatness, to describe the share each has contributed to the common stock of what, for a better term, we call civilization. It will, for instance, try and show how populations such as dwelt in the lands we now call France and Spain gradually came to be peoples with peculiar and characteristic nationalities of their own, and how all through the progress of their development they influenced other peoples materially, morally, and mentally, whereby certain elements of our own present-day lives and circumstances may be accounted for.

About Oriental Rugs.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation for publication in the early Fall a volume by John Kimberly Mumford, which will appear with the title "Oriental Rugs." The book will have sixteen colored and sixteen half-tone illustrations, reproduced from selected specimens from private collections, many of which are in the possession of well-known New Yorkers. The entire subject will be treated of—history, rug-weaving people, dyers and dyes, designing, &c.—while particular descriptions will be given of Caucasian, Turkish, Persian, Turkoman or Tartarian, Khilim, and India rugs and their makers. In short, the purpose of the book is to place the reader in possession of the fullest possible information regarding rugs, both genuine and spurious, to give an idea of the comparative worth of various Oriental weavings, and the means of distinguishing them. The author has had exceptional facilities for acquiring expert knowledge, and is now in Asia Minor, making a further study, of which the work will receive the benefit. An entirely new process is being employed in the production of the colored illustrations, and it is believed by the publishers that the great difficulty of properly reproducing the selected rugs has been overcome most satisfactorily. Most of the specimens are from private collections very well known.

Popular Writing as Literature.

Mr. Frank Lincoln Olmsted is preparing a series of books for G. P. Putnam's Sons, under the general title of Knickerbocker Literature Series, which is particularly devised to acquaint students of higher-grade classes with important periods in the development of America. The first volume will be "Episodes from 'The Winning of the West,'" by Theodore Roosevelt. The second volume, in preparation, consists of extracts from "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," by Washington Irving, giving a chronicle of the explorations of the fur traders in the outposts from which their work was done. The third volume, based upon Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans," will present a romantic picture of the Indians and hunters of the border, many of the incidents for which Cooper drew from the adventures of Boone and the Long hunters in the Kentucky region. The fourth volume, based upon the "Life of Lincoln," by Noah Brooks, although dealing with a much later period of time, tells the experiences of a boyhood and young manhood passed in these same pioneer surroundings. The main text will be left in the language of the original authors. The literature selected for the purpose has been so grouped that, although the work of different pens and originally written with different purposes, it should form, as presented in the series, a many-sided and fairly complete view of the particular period selected for consideration.

Items of the Day.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation a popular edition of Gov. Roosevelt's "The Rough Riders," which will be printed in a very large issue. A large number of orders for it have already been received from the West, where requests were first semi-seriously made for a "campaign edition" of the work.

Maurus Jokai's "Docter Dumany's Wife" has been translated from the Hungarian by F. Steinitz and will shortly be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is dramatic and picturesque, the tale dealing with a marriage under a misapprehension, which is not dispelled until years afterward. The opening scene is a railway wreck. The exciting time of stock speculation in Budapest during the Franco-Prussian war comes in for several pages of description.

The Macmillan Company has in preparation a new edition of the novels of Fenimore Cooper, with illustrations by C. E. Brock and H. M. Brock. The Leather Stocking series has a general introduction in the first volume, "The Last of the Mohicans," by Mowbray Morris.

The Mohawk Edition of Cooper's "Ned Myers, A Life Before the Mast," which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation, will be presented with an introduction partly critical and partly biographical by G. Pomeroy Keese of Cooperstown.

Miss Scidmore's "China: The Long-Lived Empire," which was published on June 27 by the Century Company, has now gone to press for its third impression, while the London publishers have trebled their original order.

The leading article in Outing for August is by Henry Savage Landor, author of "In the Forbidden Land," whose travels in Tibet have created world-wide interest. In the Outing article he illustrates one phase of Tibetan life, "Racing for the Kata." In the same number there is a profusely illustrated article which will particularly appeal to literary readers, entitled, "Bicycling Through Shakespeare's Land." The sports of the day are, as usual, treated in the light of current events, and H. Chatfield-Taylor gossips pleasantly on "The Development of Golf in the West," Col. C. L. Norton writes on "The Practical Houseboat," while Jack London, whose "Son of the Wolf" has attracted wide attention, has a sketch of the Nome of '97, entitled "Jan, the Unrepentant."

Book News for August contains what is said to be the first and only sketch of George Ade written by himself. His portrait is the frontispiece. "A Literary Woman of the Eleventh Century" is the third in a series of articles on famous nuns, while Dr. Talcott Williams continues his enlightening talks on important new books.

Egerton Castle's "Bath Comedy" is now selling in its second edition, or fourteenth thousand, while the sixth large edition of "The Light of Scarthey" is going to press at the Frederick A. Stokes Company. If present indications prevail, "The Bath Comedy" seems to be destined for an extraordinary sale, both in this country and in England.

How entertaining mere data about fine books may be made is shown by a brochure just issued by Harper & Brothers, containing descriptions, with portraits and other illustrations, of the subscription books published by this house. The letter press is upon heavy half-tone paper, with rubricated pages, including fac simile reproductions of leaves drawn from the works described. The cover design is a new symbolic interpretation of the familiar publisher's plate of the house.

The fourth edition of W. S. Davis's "A Friend of Caesar," is coming from the press of the Macmillan Company. Although critics have classed this story as a pagan counterpart to "Quo Vadis," and have compared it with Canon Farrar's famous book also, in reality it stands alone in its treatment of an essentially human side of the last days of the Roman Republic. The August number of The Bookman has a pertinent note concerning its alleged archaeological shortcomings in the light of a recent review in that periodical.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a revised issue of "Queen Victoria," by Richard R. Holmes, Librarian to the Queen; "Sport and Travel, East and West," by F. C. Selous; "Autumns in Argyllshire With Rod and Gun," by A. Gathorne-Hardy, and "Life of Sir James Nicholas Douglass, formerly Engineer-in-Chief to Trinity House," by Thomas Williams.

"April's Sowing," the title of Gertrude Hall's new novel, is taken from Browning's "Pippa Passes"—

> "You'll love me yet, and I can tarry
> Your love's protracted growing;
> June reared the bunch of flowers you carry
> From seeds of April's sowing."

How much of the character of the story may be judged from the lines of Browning is yet to be determined. The book will be published in September by McClure, Phillips & Co.

"Red Pottage" has again taken a leap into public favor, the sales for the present week up to Thursday night being 2,500. The book is now in its fourteenth edition at Harper & Brother's, while the London issue is still lagging a few editions behind.

Gov. Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell," which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly issue uniform with the standard edition of "The Rough Riders," will have among its illustrations original drawings by F. C. Yohn, R. C. Peixotto, Seymour Lucas, Frank Craig, Henry McCarter, and other well-known English and American artists. There will also be found the collection of portraits, fac similes, documents, and rare memorabilia which appeared in the magazine issue of the work.

Of late Henry Holt & Co. have been paying considerable attention to text books for the study of English. They expect to bring out within a month editions of "Thackeray's English Humorists," edited by Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale; "Selections from Byron's Poems," edited by Prof. Frederick Ives Carpenter of the University of Chicago, and "Selections from Swift," edited by Prof. F. C. Prescott of Cornell.

Margaret Armstrong has made a decorative cover for Myrtle Reed's "Later Love Letters of a Musician," which will shortly succeed "Love Letters of a Musician," from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Prof. Robert Waller Deering, whose edition of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" was highly praised by educators, has prepared a careful introduction, notes, and bibliography for an edition of Goethe's "Egmont," which Henry Holt & Co. will bring out early in the month. This is perhaps the most pathetic of Goethe's plays. Herr Conried gave a good performance of it with Beethoven's incidental music in New York last Spring.

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" will shortly appear in a popular edition from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It will have numerous woodcut illustrations by Wal Paget.

A new paraphrase from Omar by Prof. F. York Powell, entitled "Twenty-four Quatrains from Omar," is being published in an edition of 750 copies, with a decorative cover, from a design by Blanche McManus, by M. F. Mansfield.

Isaac Pitman & Sons of this city have in press for early publication "Pitman's Twentieth Century Dictation Book and Legal Forms," being an American commercial dictation book for schools, without reference to the system of shorthand taught. The firm will also issue, about Sept. 15, the complete work of "Robinson Crusoe" in Isaac Pitman's phonography.

"The Private Memoirs of Madame Roland," edited by Edward Gilpin Johnson, will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago. The book will be embellished with handsome full-page illustrations, and the editor's introduction will enable the reader to comprehend the whole situation out of which the volume came. As has already been stated, the text is based upon a translation from Bosc's original edition of the "Memoirs," published in London within two years after Mme. Roland went to the guillotine.

Thiers's "Expédition de Bonaparte en Egypte," selected and edited, with notes, by C. Fabrégou of the College of the City of New York, will shortly be issued by D. C. Heath & Co.

"Uncanonized; A Romance of English Monarchism," by Margaret H. Potter, will appear at an early date from the press of A. C. McClurg & Co. It is the story of English monastic life in the thirteenth century. The leading character is Anthony Fitz-Hubert, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who turns monk in order to insure the safety of his father's soul.

"The 'Forward Policy' and its Results, or Thirty-five Years' Work Among the Tribes on Our Northwest Frontier of India," by Richard I. Bruce, C. I. E., is in the press of Longmans, Green & Co. Mr. Bruce served several years as the British political agent in Beluchistan.

"The Gentle Art of Good Talking," by Beatrice Knowlys, which is intended to suggest to young men and women the proficiency which they may attain by the practice of conversation, is being published by M. F. Mansfield.

"The Ballad of the Prince," being a ballad of true love, by Alice Archer Sewall, is being published in heavy card leaves by R. H. Russell. The surface of the cards are tinted, throwing into fine effect the half-tone reproductions of Miss Sewall's work as poet and artist. It is bound in board with cover in colors designed by the artist. The letter press is particularly fine, being drawn in representation of old style type.

Edward Robins's two volumes, "Twelve Great Actors" and "Twelve Great Actresses," which will form the first two books of the new Top Round Series being prepared by G. P. Putnam's Sons, will contain together twenty-three photogravures and twenty half-tones. The actors are David Garrick, John Philip Kemble, Edmund Kean, Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charles Macready, Charles J. Mathews, Edwin Booth, Charles A. Fechter, William E. Burton, Edward A. Sothern, and Lester Wallack; the actresses are Anne Bracegirdle, Anne Oldfield, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Abington, Mrs. Siddons, Dora Jordan, Perdita Robinson, Fanny Kemble, Rachel, Charlotte Cushman, Adelaide Neilson, and Ristori.

Among the books to be published shortly by E. P. Dutton & Co. there will be an unusual book that bids for the favor of both old and young readers. It is called "The Animals' Trip to the Sea," pictured by G. H. Thompson and described by Clifton Bingham, with twelve large colored full-page pictures and twenty-four pages of black and white drawings.

The new edition of "Lavengro," which will shortly appear in the G. P. Putnam's issue of the works of George Borrow, will contain many suppressed passages not hitherto made public. As "Lavengro" is supposed to be more or less an autobiography of Borrow, this fact has considerable significance.

The May-June number of The Connecticut Magazine opens with an illustrated article on Stamford, which is followed by an illustrated sketch of the life of Nathan Hale, entitled "The First Sacrifice of the Revolution," written by Charlotte Molyneux Holloway, while there is a paper on Gov. Samuel Huntington, by Miss Susan D. Huntington. "Golf Clubs in Connecticut" is written by W. G. Freer.

The August issue of The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published under the auspices of Harvard University, contains an article by Prof. W. F. Willcox of the Census Office, in which the author discusses "Some Difficulties with American Census Taking," reaching the conclusion that the United States has no means of deciding as to the healthfulness of the country or any of its parts, no means of deciding as to the rate of natural increase in our population, (by births,) no means of knowing whether crime is on the increase or decrease, or whether divorce is becoming more or less common. Other articles are by Prof. J. H. Gray, Prof. Taussig, and R. M. Breckenridge, the last writing on "The Canadian Bank Act of 1900."

John Murphy Company of Baltimore will have ready Aug. 10 "World-Crisis in China, 1900," being a short account of various uprisings and wars in the Chinese Empire, including the present hostilities with the Boxers, by Allen S. Will. The volume will be adequately illustrated, and will have for frontispiece a map of China containing all the places which are the scenes of the present conflict. As Chinese geography has undergone many changes in the last few years, this map, which is said to be made with due regard for the latest treaties and the most approved nomenclature, will be found an excellent guide for newspaper readers.

John Kendrick Bangs's "Coffee and Repartee" has sold to the extent of 50,000 copies without attracting the usual attention that such figures call for. At any rate, it is a high number for a book of this particular character to reach under any circumstances. The publication of Mr. Bangs's "The Idiot at Home," announced by Harper & Brothers, has been postponed until late in the Autumn.

On Aug. 15 Mr. John Lane will publish a volume entitled "All About Dogs." It is written by a well-known English judge, breeder, and exhibitor—Mr. C. H. Lane. It contains brief and businesslike descriptions of the best-known breeds, together with useful things as to the care and training of domestic animals. R. H. Moore has illustrated the volume with portraits of nearly seventy champions, specially drawn from life. An appendix specially deals with numerous anecdotes of the animal.

Harper & Brothers are about to issue a fifty-thousand edition of Gen. King's "A Wartime Wooing," which will appear as No. 3 in Harper's Select Fiction Series.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Richard Marsh's little joke upon his readers is to make each one of his successive books so unlike the last as to give a shock of surprise, and "Ada Varnham, Actress," published this week by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., resembles none of his earlier books. He shows a heroine of genius almost forced into evil behavior by the stress of want, and paying the penalty of her sin in bodily weakness, leading to utter failure at the moment when she should have succeeded triumphantly. In spite of being an uncommonly painful story, the book is the strongest that Mr. Marsh has yet published. The dramatist Philip Essing, his wife, and his tribulations with managers and actors are excellently done. The same publishers issue "The Progress of Pauline Kessler," by Frederic Carrel. Pauline is an entirely vulgar young person, who hesitates between the husband and son of the lady to whom she is companion, but at last decides that the husband shall obtain a divorce, and that she will marry him. The wife dies, the marriage takes place, and Pauline is soon in search of a second and more wealthy husband, divorcing her first. She then falls in love with the son of her first husband, elopes with him, and is shot by his father, which seems a waste of a good cartridge, considering that she might easily have been drowned. "Breaking the Shackles," by Mr. Frank Barrett, tells how Lady Maryan Monroe and one Capt. Tom toiled to prove the innocence of Lady Maryan's husband, convicted of robbery and undergoing sentence. The prisoner is drowned while trying to escape, just as his innocence is proved, and his two defenders marry.

"Punchinello," by Florence Stuart, has a hunchback here, who tells the story of a fair girl's love for him, his foolish jealousy, and the wild revenge which he took for her untimely death. The author's attempts at fine writing are not always successful, but the early chapters are quaintly pretty. "God, the King, My Brother," by Miss Mary F. Nixon, has two English heroes who fight for Pedro the Cruel, and win a fair bride for one of them; and this, too, is a pretty story, a feminine transcription of a Weyman theme. Lastly comes "A Georgian Actress," by Mrs. Pauline Bradford Mackie Hopkins, a tale in which Garrick and his wife and Dr. Johnson play parts. The "actress" is but a slight figure, but Mrs. Hopkins has read Boswell and Walpole to some purpose, and manoeuvres her real characters very well. Six novels in one group is not bad for the off season.

Some Humorous and Artistic Books.*

We have received from R. H. Russell the advance sheets of several of his forthcoming publications, which include several original items and some interesting reprints. Mr. Russell's aim, to present good texts and humorous pictures in fine attractive shape, taking advantage of the latest improvements in binding, letter press, and illustration and using them in the reproduction of old styles and forms, is clearly emphasized in all the items before us. There is a quarto edition of Washington Irving's Knickerbocker History of New York," including a rubricated title page in old style and with eight full-page drawings by Maxfield Parrish, which have all the atmosphere of the old style spatter work done on stone. The letter press of this volume is in fine imitation of old-style

type, and the printing is upon Dickinson's laid paper. The whole effect is artistic and suggestive of rare, old hand-made work.

Frank Verbeck's "Hand Book of Golf for Bears" is the reproduction of drawings in green and black, with symbolic borders. The pictures are of rampant humor, and their suggestiveness will doubtless be appreciated by many golf players. The verses which accompany the pictures are conceived in the old style of alphabet stanzas, drawing their inspiration from the scenes depicted on the opposite pages. "Folks in Funnyville" consists of pen and ink sketches by F. Opper, a well-known cartoonist, with appropriate humorous verse. Mr. Opper's work is readily recognized by its quaint satire and keen irony. As an artist, his care of detail is well worth studying.

"The Vagabond Huntsman" is a series of drawings in sepia by W. A. Sherwood, with a cover design in colors. The pictures and the rhymes which accompany them present the dramatic incidents in the career of Tiperary Joe from Charles Lever's novel, "Jack Hinton." The artist appears to have well caught the humorous side of the novelist's creation, and his pains in costuming are marred by no anachronism. "Down South," with an introduction by Joel Chandler Harris, represents forty-eight pictures of Southern negro life. They are made from a series of excellent photographs taken by Rudolf Eichemeyer, Jr., and in artistic finish and in the taste shown in the selection of subjects, they are fine representations of the most advanced stage of photography. "Nanny," by T. E. Butler, is a color book for children, describing in pictures and rhyme the adventures of a naughty nanny goat. Red, green, and white are employed, and the curious service that white is made to render by the artist must enhance the attraction of the volume for both young and old. And finally there is a juvenile in four colors—verses and water-colors—entitled, "The Little Boy Book." The verses are by Helen Hay, while Frank Verbeck has furnished fifteen full-page color drawings as illustrations. It consists of a humorous exposition of the "real" boy, and is equally interesting to children and grown people.

These publications of Mr. Russell, whether they have their place in literature or not, are certainly inspired with keen artistic endeavor and a sense of human interest, and add a wholesome zest to every-day life that lightens the dwarfing conventionalism of the average existence and releases one, if only for the moment, from the chains of affairs.

*KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW York. By Washington Irving. Illustrated edition of the authorized version. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Size, 9½x12½ inches. 326 pages. $3.75.

*FOLKS IN FUNNYVILLE. By F. Opper. 48 pages. Size, 9x12 inches. $1.50.

*A HAND-BOOK OF GOLF FOR BEARS. By Frank Verbeck. Cover design in colors. Size, 8x10 inches. $1.00.

*THE VAGABOND HUNTSMAN. By W. A. Sherwood. 45 pages. Size, 9x12 inches. $1.50.

*DOWN SOUTH. By Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. Introduction by Joel Chandler Harris. Size, 9½x12½ inches. $1.50.

*NANNY. By J. E. Butler. Colored boards. Size, 7x10 inches. $1.

*THE LITTLE BOY BOOK. By Helen Hay. Illustrations in color, by Mr. Verbeck. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

Articles in The Open Court.

Two very interesting articles appear in the current issue of The Open Court, Dr. Paul Carus, editor, (Chicago.) One is a valuable historical paper, well illustrated, also prepared by Dr. Ernst Krause of Berlin, (who has written much for this periodical over the pen name of "Carus Sterne." It relates to the Galileo controversy over the position of the earth. It puts the old story in a new setting, and is a well done piece of that recondite research for which German scholars are renowned. The other article has a timely value, as, under the caption of "The Democratic Christians and the Vatican," it presents a number of facts and statements which shed light on the relations of the Papacy and the Kingdom of Italy, as well as illustrates the astute and sagacious efforts that are being put forth by the Roman Curia to capture and control the workingmen's movements in Italy and throughout Europe. Some of the writer's (Prof. G. M. Flamingo of Rome) assumptions are without good foundation, as, for example, the assertion that there is in the United States, in either the Roman or any one of the Protestant denominations anything like a distinct Christian and democratic Socialist movement. Least of all, can Archbishop Ireland be made responsible therefor, or the memory and writings of the late Henry George be considered as connected by doctrine therewith. But the Flamingo article has value, especially so in relation to current Italian politics and forces. Historically it is a paper of significance.

Asiatic Magazines.

There are several Asiatic magazines printed in English and edited by natives of different races. One of these is published at Singapore and the editor is of Anglo-Chinese descent. It is able and scholarly. Another is issued at Hongkong in both English and Chinese. The editor and writers are of that stock. The literary organ of Young China is published at Shanghai. It is noteworthy that Dr. Reed, a medical missionary and the American who first taught the Chinese to electrotype their printing blocks, is now shut up in Peking with the other "foreigners" there. The most attractive of these periodicals, however, is entitled Ex Oriente Lux, published at Tokio and edited by a Japanese literary man. It is aggressively Japanese in tone, as to scholarship, art, ethics, &c., and it aims, not to present our civilization to the Mikado's people, but the claims of Japan in all these directions to the Western world. There are several interesting and well-edited native periodicals in Hindustan, published to represent the racial and scholarly claims of the Hindi, Persian, and Marathi studies.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 26.—As I predicted, the avalanche of Chinese books is upon us. Every publisher who has a book relating, even remotely, to China upon his shelves has dusted it and is now busily advertising it. The list is already a long one and it includes all sorts and conditions of books, from the valuable if not always readable works written by missionaries, to the latest novel in which a Chinaman appears. Mr. Shell's "Yellow Peril," a story which two or three years ago appeared in a weekly paper, has been reissued, and one of the daily papers is advertising it to the extent of about half a page daily. It is one of those stories which are made by the simple process of putting a quantity of blood-curdling incidents into a sausage-chopping machine, and turning the handle until a sensation novel is the result. Still it is undeniably interesting, if you accept it for what it is, a collection of horrors as fearful in their way as was the recent tragedy of Peking. Of course, it is not literature, but it will probably be read by thousands of people who would never have thought of reading it had it not been for the actual state of things in China.

Decidedly the best of the books on China which I have happened to see is Dr. Arthur H. Smith's "Village Life in China." He is a missionary, and naturally his views on all matters in which missions are concerned are influenced by that fact, but with this exception, what he has to say of China and the Chinese is so full and true that his book is probably the most complete picture of the Chinaman in his native land that has yet been printed. Moreover, he knows how to write in an entertaining way, which is a knowledge that few missionaries seem to possess. There is one well-known and really valuable work on China, written by a missionary, which I have tried three separate times to read, but have always been defeated by the unspeakable dullness of the book. Few people have such excellent opportunities for studying the heathen in his own home as have the missionaries, but where one can write in a way to make what he writes interesting, ten model their books on the dullest pattern of sermon. Dr. Livingston and Dr. Smith are notable exceptions to the rule. Dr. Smith's book is precisely the sort of book that should be universally read, now that we are beginning to recognize how perilous the "Yellow Peril" may become. He will teach his reader more about the Chinamen than can be learned in any other way except by spending a lifetime among them.

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Last year Mr. Pett Ridge's "Son of the State" was published in a sixpenny edition, and at the time I read and admired it, and if I am not mistaken mentioned that not very important fact in THE TIMES. It did not, however, attract much attention at the hands of the press, for the apparent reason that it is generally assumed that if a novel is sold for sixpence it cannot be of much consequence. Of course, this is an absurd mistake, but such are the opinions of the general public. Mr. Pett Ridge's book has now been issued in better shape, and at a price which stamps it, in the estimation of the public, as a book that can be read outside of the kitchen. It may really be said to be now published for the first time. The press has discovered that it is an unusually clever book, and the public is reading it with avidity. In all probability it will soon become as popular as was the author's "Mord Em'ly," a fate which it certainly deserves.

There can be no doubt that as a rule publishers have become dissatisfied with the result of the sixpenny novel experiment. A book like "The Yellow Peril," which I mentioned just now, would probably have a large sale in a sixpenny edition, but a really good novel would attract little attention. The sixpenny public is evidently not a discriminating public. It does not care a straw for art. What it wants is plenty of sensation. A book by Mr. Henry James, let us say, if published at 6d. would not sell more than two or three hundred copies. Publish this same book at 6s., or even at 3s., and it would have a sale somewhat commensurate with its merits.

There used to be a three-volume public which would buy no novel that cost less than 3 guineas—if I make no mistake as to the price—though as a matter of fact the three-volume novel has so totally disappeared that I for one have nearly forgotten the price at which it used to sell. Possibly the price was only 30s., but with the thermometer standing as it does at this moment at 90 something, with a moist heat that is worse than New York heat with a thermometer at 108, I refuse to be strictly accurate as to anything connected with figures. There is now a 6s. public and a 3s. public, but the attempts which have been made to create an 18d. and a 6d. public have been failures. Perhaps this is due to the arbitrary conviction of the publishers that a possible 18d. or 6d. public must necessarily have extraordinarily good eyes, together with a preference for print too small to be read by the ordinary public. However, it doesn't matter whether this is true or not. Nothing does matter much today except the price of ice.

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Dr. Conan Doyle recently said that the critic in whom he had faith was the boy critic—the young fellow who reads a book and says that it is "ripping," or in some

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certainly is reducing criticism to its simplest elements. It may be [illegible]t, from the point of view of a novelist who wishes for a large sale for his book, Dr. Doyle is right in thinking that if book suits the taste of the schoolboy [illegible]ts financial future is safe. But it certain[illegible] is not true that the juvenile criticism [illegible]t a book is "rot" is sufficient to condem[illegible]t in the eyes of adult readers. There are [illegible]w boys who, if they were asked to give their honest opinion of Milton's "Paradise Lost," would fail to stigmatise it as "ro[illegible] I am afraid that Meredith's novels w[illegible] share the same damning criticism, wh[illegible] Mr. Shell's "Yellow Peril" would u[illegible]itatingly be pronounced to be "ripping." Dr. Doyle's books would probably sta[illegible] the test of schoolboy approval, but [illegible]t approval would be due to the fact th[illegible]nost of them contain a goodly amount [illegible] fighting—not to the fact that they possess [illegible]terary merit. If nobody but boys read Dr. [illegible]oyle's books, he would probably be a ve[illegible] disappointed author.

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There is a new cheap [illegible]ion of Miss Broughton's "Cometh Up as [illegible] Flower." It was nearly thirty years ago [illegible]hat the book was first published. We [illegible] all remember, at least all of us who [illegible]re a certain age, how the book was de[illegible]nced by the respectable press as grossly [illegible]nproper. Today we read it and won[illegible] how it was possible that any one sh[illegible] have found impropriety in it. We ha[illegible] gone a long way since Miss Broughton [illegible]s considered to be an author whose bo[illegible] should not be placed in the hands of the [illegible]ung person—though, as a matter of fac[illegible]e young person read them surreptiti[illegible]y to an immense extent, and enjoye[illegible]them hugely. After all, in spite of the f[illegible]s of a beginner, which were so plain[illegible] seen in Miss Broughton's first book, th[illegible] were delightful things in it. I can rem[illegible] it with pleasure, especially as I can [illegible] see in it the promise which afterwar[illegible] blossomed so fairly. The people in "[illegible]eth Up as a Flower" may be undesira[illegible] company, but most of them are alive, a[illegible] some of the sentimentality of the bo[illegible] seems to ring false, there is genuine pa[illegible] in it.

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Mr. Barr's new novel, "[illegible] Strong Arm," is, like a previous book by [illegible] same author, a story of mediaeval Ger[illegible]y. It is full of adventure, and, as might [illegible] expected in a book written by Mr. Bar[illegible] is full of interest. To use a phrase w[illegible] perhaps has been already used in the c[illegible]se of the last fifty years, "there is not [illegible] dull page in the book from beginning to e[illegible]

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Somebody recently an[illegible]oced that the Pearson house had paid [illegible]t. Hall Caine £1,500 for the British se[illegible] rights of his new novel, "The Roman[illegible] The Pearsons have hastened to contra[illegible] this assertion. They have in reality p[illegible] Mr. Caine far more than £1,500. Conside[illegible] Mr. Caine's popularity as an author [illegible] would be absurd to suppose him capt[illegible] of selling the British serial rights of [illegible] new novel at so low a figure. Precisely [illegible] he was paid no one knows, and no on[illegible] any right to know. Whatever it may [illegible] it is doubtless a sum upon which the [illegible] fortunate author finds it pleasant to reflec[illegible] in the present intolerable weather.

L. ALDEN.

Poe's Literary Rank.

W. P. Trent, formerly [illegible] University and now [illegible] Columbia University, Baltimore, [illegible]ing the early years of the century, [illegible] to its simplest elements, from the point of view of a novelist who wishes for a large sale for his book, Dr. Doyle is right in thinking that if book suits the taste of the schoolboy [illegible]ts financial future is safe. But it certain[illegible] is not true that the juvenile criticism [illegible]t a book is "rot" is sufficient to condem[illegible]t in the eyes of adult readers. There are [illegible]w boys who, if they were asked to give their honest opinion of Milton's "Paradise Lost," would fail to stigmatise it as "ro[illegible] I am afraid that Meredith's novels w[illegible] share the same damning criticism, wh[illegible] Mr. Shell's "Yellow Peril" would u[illegible]itatingly be pronounced to be "ripping." Dr. Doyle's books would probably sta[illegible] the test of schoolboy approval, but [illegible]t approval would be due to the fact th[illegible]nost of them contain a goodly amount [illegible] fighting—not to the fact that they possess [illegible]terary merit. If nobody but boys read Dr. [illegible]oyle's books, he would probably be a ve[illegible] disappointed author.

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There is a new cheap [illegible]ion of Miss Broughton's "Cometh Up as [illegible] Flower." It was nearly thirty years ago [illegible]hat the book was first published. We [illegible] all remember, at least all of us who [illegible]re a certain age, how the book was de[illegible]nced by the respectable press as grossly [illegible]nproper. Today we read it and won[illegible] how it was possible that any one sh[illegible] have found impropriety in it. We ha[illegible] gone a long way since Miss Broughton [illegible]s considered to be an author whose bo[illegible] should not be placed in the hands of the [illegible]ung person—though, as a matter of fac[illegible]e young person read them surreptiti[illegible]y to an immense extent, and enjoye[illegible]them hugely. After all, in spite of the f[illegible]s of a beginner, which were so plain[illegible] seen in Miss Broughton's first book, th[illegible] were delightful things in it. I can rem[illegible] it with pleasure, especially as I can [illegible] see in it the promise which afterwar[illegible] blossomed so fairly. The people in "[illegible]eth Up as a Flower" may be undesira[illegible] company, but most of them are alive, a[illegible] some of the sentimentality of the bo[illegible] seems to ring false, there is genuine pa[illegible] in it.

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Mr. Barr's new novel, "[illegible] Strong Arm," is, like a previous book by [illegible] same author, a story of mediaeval Ger[illegible]y. It is full of adventure, and, as might [illegible] expected in a book written by Mr. Bar[illegible] is full of interest. To use a phrase w[illegible] perhaps has been already used in the c[illegible]se of the last fifty years, "there is not [illegible] dull page in the book from beginning to e[illegible]

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Somebody recently an[illegible]oced that the Pearson house had paid [illegible]t. Hall Caine £1,500 for the British se[illegible] rights of his new novel, "The Roman[illegible] The Pearsons have hastened to contra[illegible] this assertion. They have in reality p[illegible] Mr. Caine far more than £1,500. Conside[illegible] Mr. Caine's popularity as an author [illegible] would be absurd to suppose him capt[illegible] of selling the British serial rights of [illegible] new novel at so low a figure. Precisely [illegible] he was paid no one knows, and no on[illegible] any right to know. Whatever it may [illegible] it is doubtless a sum upon which the [illegible] fortunate author finds it pleasant to reflec[illegible] in the present intolerable weather.

L. ALDEN.

as a writer, a long extract from which is published in the August number of East and West. Prof. Trent says that competent European critics think Poe our greatest author, an assertion he is inclined to second. In his lecture Prof. Trent carefully examines into the way Poe stands the three most important tests of literary supremacy—the test of cosmopolitan approval, which he shows Poe to have stood as has no other American; while the two-fold tests of popularity in his native land—that of successfully appealing to his American contemporaries and his appeal to the Americans of to-day—Prof. Trent is inclined to think Poe has likewise successfully passed, the latter being said to be the only American writer who successfully stands the threefold test above alluded to, being a writer not for Americans only, but for the world at large and for all time. But lest one individual verdict should not agree with that of the world, Prof. Trent proposes a new test, that we should ask ourselves what division can be made of Poe's work, and his success in each department. In the first place, he succeeds equally well in prose and in verse, which can also be said of Lowell and of Emerson. Poe's prose is dividable into fiction and criticism, his work in the latter field being principally the scourging of the host of bad writers in the America of his day, and the upholding of higher standards than were then in vogue. Poe's poetry is greater in quality than in quantity, and thus to the imperishable fame of a dozen almost perfect poems Prof. Trent would add that few short story writers in all the ages could confidently be said to be superior to Poe. His summing up of the whole matter is that of all our own writers up to the present time, with the possible exception of Whitman, Poe is the one who has the best chance not only of permanent but of constantly increasing fame. "He is not of the supreme masters—he is neither a god nor a demigod, nor a giant—a Shakespeare, a Balzac, or a Byron, but he is at least a Prince in the Court of Fame, and the bloom of immortality is upon his lips."

Henry Timrod.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will remember the Memorial Edition of Timrod's Poems, published some little time ago by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for the Timrod Monument Association, of which the Hon. William Ashmead Courtenay of Innisfallen, S. C., was Chairman. These beautiful poems, which had been long out of print and very scarce, were republished by the committee in an edition of 4,000 copies, all the profits from the sale thereof to go toward a Timrod memorial fund for the erection of a proper monument. The volume was reviewed in these columns last year, as well as a further appeal made several months later to all lovers of good poetry to help the association by the purchase of a volume which in itself was well worth the price asked. Our readers therefore will be glad to learn not only that the entire edition is exhausted, the volumes being sold out within the past fifteen months, but also that the Timrod Memorial Association has in its possession ample funds for the erection of a handsome monument which it is hoped to have ready for unveiling on May Day, 1901. Not the least important feature of the association's work, however, has been the bringing out of a Timrod revival, in the introduction to this book by a younger generation of whom it might have remained unknown, or at best known only to a few.

AUG

Was John Paul Jones a Pirate?

SAMUEL WILL JOHN, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "In your issue of July 21st you condemn in strong terms The London Academy for allowing John Paul Jones to be called a pirate in its columns, and say: 'At that time John Paul Jones held a commission as Commodore in the navy of the Continental Congress, and The Academy discredits itself in allowing a contributor to exhibit such ignorance or foolish rancor.' The fair inference from this strong statement of THE REVIEW is that the contributor to The Academy falsely called John Paul Jones a pirate, when every one knows that he bore a commission from a Government which at that time was a de facto Government, and afterward established its independence.

"Now, is it not equally reprehensible to call the late Admiral Semmes of the Confederate Navy a pirate or privateer? The Alabama was paid for out of the Treasury of the Confederate States, and Admiral Semmes had been commissioned long before the keel of the '290' was laid.

"For the sake of the truth, of history, in which malice and foolish rancor have no place, will you not rebuke as strongly every writer in Northern journals who calls Admiral Semmes a privateer or pirate?"

Omar's Philosophy Poison.

CHARLES GRAYDEN, New York, says: "The discussion about Omar Khayyam now in progress in THE SATURDAY REVIEW calls to mind a similar discussion I held with myself on reading the Rubaiyat for the first time. I read half the book through at one sitting, then pondered over it for a week. In the course of a month I read the 100 quatrains twice, then again. I thought it over, and finally picked up the poem and wrote on the first page: 'Much like strychnine; if taken in small quantities acts as stimulant; an overdose is poisonous. Antidote, "Pilgrim's Progress."'"

"Since that time, with this statement in mind, I have taken my Omar in small doses at long intervals. I don't hesitate to lend the book, either, for I feel I have marked it poison, and in case this is disregarded I added the antidote.

"I would like to know how many lovers of books are given to writing original or other verses and comments in their books. I think it adds a personal interest to books thus commented on. I placed in a volume of Lamb's Essays, which was old and contained some flowers pressed by some former owner, the following verses from The Atlanta Constitution:

THE OLD BOOKS.

They are gray with the gray of ages,
Borrowed and begged and sold;
Thumb marked of saints and sages
In the scholarly days of old.
Rose leaves pressed for a lover
Rest in their pages dim,
Though silent centuries cover
All that is left of him.

And I feel in the library's shadows,
With this ghostly company
The breath of forgotten meadows
And the centuries over me!
And when twilight bells are calling,
When the day with its strife is o'er,
There are ghostly footsteps falling
Faint on the library floor.

"What more appropriate than this for the old books on our shelves?"

S. K., Ithaca, N. Y., writes on the subject of "The Rubaiyat": "The statement in your issue of July 28, concerning an attempt to show that 'The Rubaiyat' of Omar Khayyam is a modern production is interesting. There is one bit of internal evidence that certainly justifies a strong suspicion that no Persian poet ever composed the celebrated quatrains. The frequent mention of 'the tavern' betrays their English origin.

"Fad."

KENNETH W. MILLICAN, Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "Your correspondent, William L. Stone, in THE REVIEW for July 28, speaking of what he terms a 'notion,' adds parenthetically, 'I beg pardon, "fad," I believe, is the latest fashionable slang.' The idea of 'fad' being end of the century English was so startling to me that I at once referred to Webster, (1866.) To my astonishment, 'fad' was not given, though under 'fade' (adjective) it was easy to recognize its source. I next referred to Stormonth, (1871,) with the same result. But with Chambers's Dictionary (1888) I had better luck, for there I find: 'Fad, n., a weak hobby. [Fr. fade, insipid.]' I felt better after that. When I was a schoolboy in England thirty years ago, and subsequently at the university, I certainly heard the word in common use in its precise present meaning, and I have heard it at intervals ever since from all kinds of speakers of English, good, bad, and indifferent, scholars and simpletons, in many parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Whether it has yet attained to the dignity of an assured patent of nobility in the English language I cannot say; but that it is not merely the 'latest fashionable slang' is absolutely unquestionable."

Book Illustrations Again.

WILLIAM P. S. EARLE, Normandie, N. J., continuing the discussion on book illustrations, writes: "When Mr. Bret Gyle, in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, said 'It has always seemed to me that illustrations appeal chiefly to those to whom words of description convey no definite representation of form or place and who are unable to feel and appreciate the inward spirit of the writer,' he did not refer to books on such subjects as history, geography, and science, but to books of fiction. Mr. Stone's adverse opinion was probably due to the fact that either he misunderstood Mr. Gyle's argument or had only partially read it.

"In my opinion, illustrations should no more be placed in a book of fiction than should a synopsis of each chapter be given as the plot is unraveled. When the author takes such pains to vividly picture in one's mind the creation of a living thought, it is indeed deplorable if an illustration of that scene rudely depreciates the mental image conjured by the author.

"Of course there are exceptions to every rule, such as Thackeray of old and Ernest [illegible] children our books were [illegible] trated and colored, but these pictures were necessary for their interpretation. As we grew older, through force of habit we looked forward to other illustrations as a means of helping our imagination, and in consequence developed an avidity for idleness of thought.

"If Mr. Gyle had said in his article 'books of fiction,' instead of a non-specified class of books, Mr. Stone would probably not have objected.

"Too much cannot be said upon this subject of book illustration, and I sincerely hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will find space for other discussions of like character."

An Author Defends His Book.

EDWARD C. KANE, Brooklyn, writes: "Your issue of the 28th inst. contains a rather harsh attack upon my book, 'A Gentleman Born.' While the public in general and the literary world in particular enjoy the privilege of tearing a new work to pieces, the author is seldom if ever championed, and hence is forced into the field, lance or pen in hand.

"Mr. Lane starts out to say that he wishes to criticise certain incidents, and follows this up with a wholesale denunciation of the work. This is most unfair; for, granting that there may be risque situations which would prove dangerous medicine for unhealthy minds, this is so delicately concealed that one must delve pretty deep to discover it. Is it possible that a New York man has never visited Chinatown nor seen 'the elephant,' so to speak?

"Again, Mr. Lane asks: 'Should the "smart set and the fast set" be forcibly dragged into print to gratify the author's ambition?' In this, at least, I agree with him; but, if he cares to take up the book again, he may find in the character delineation of the noble Gayon, the innocent and lovable Esther, and the genuine Southern lass Mabel Gordon types for which society the world over need not blush."

Mr. Mosher's "Bibelot"

M. L. B. W., Portland, Me., writes: "In your interesting appreciation of Mr. Mosher's 'Bibelot,' and especially of the July issue, which contains Richard Jeffries's 'The Field-Play,' you say of the preface to each number of this unique publication, 'If it be he' (Mr. Mosher) 'who writes these introductions.'

"I have permission to assure you, upon the very best authority, that it is he, and, indeed, all the credit for culture, love of books, and exquisite taste in selection, which not only 'The Bibelot' but Mr. Mosher's other publications indicate, is due to him. I may say as well that he possesses a private library made up of such rare and valuable works as would delight the heart of any true book lover."

Roosevelts In New York Since 1665

W. A. BRADSHAW, Jamestown, N. Y., writes: "In your issue of July 28 it is stated, New York did not have a Directory until 1786. In a little book entitled 'The Great Metropolis,' published by H. Wilson in 1852, appears the following: 'A Directory of this city in 1665, copied from Valentine's Corporation Manual, showing the several streets and the residents thereon.' In this list, under the heading 'De Prince Graft'—the Prince's drain or canal, now the part of Beaver Street, east of Broad—appears the following name, viz.: Bay Roosevelt, together with those of the Hardenbrooks, Kips, Rutgers, and others familiar to old New Yorkers of the present day. The above date (1665) was a year after the city was taken by the English, and the name New Amsterdam changed to that of New York."

J. H. BUCK, New York, referring to the same subject, says: "The name of Roosevelt appears in the Register of Freemen of the City of New York—'Roosevelt, Nichol's, Mar. 20, 1738, Goldsmith.'"

That Queen's Hall Meeting.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I hope you will allow me as one of the women who were present at the meeting recently held at the Queen's Hall, London, to protest against the tone and nature of Mr. Alden's remarks. If the enemies of England are the men and women (including the intellectuals of the country) who protest against injustice, who recall their countrymen to certain historical facts, viz., that the annexing of the Transvaal by Sir Theophilus Shepstone was a dishonorable negotiation against which the Boers have never ceased to protest, that the justice of their having been recognized by Lord Derby and other honorable Ministers, two separate conventions were made guaranteeing their independence in internal affairs, (which include the laws made by the Boer Government for their dealings with the British,) who solemnly maintain that an "imperialism which means fraud, robbery, the violation of treaties and the enforcement of an immoral policy by the bayonet, and an army numbering five times the number of their gallant little foe—peasants, who are not hired troops paid to fight, but a nation fighting for its hearths and homes and liberty—if, I say, these are the enemies of England, then every patriot whose name adorns the pages of English history, the Hampdens, the Brights, the Gladstones, are their allies. Then some of these, Sir, at the risk of losing their bread, (as such notable journalists as Mr. Massingham and Mr. Crook,) of incurring the sneers and hatred and ill-treatment of the unthinking persons in this country who are permitting England to be ruined by unscrupulous politicians, ignorant journalists in the pay of capitalist newspaper proprietors, and others interested solely in the financial aspect of great national questions, should have sufficient integrity of conscience and courage to take this course, could only be a subject of congratulation if the age were a nobler one and our politics and press more pure and elevated. But at least those who believe that there are principles in politics and that no country can violate them without retribution, have the consolation of knowing that on their side is the intellect of the nation, represented by Herbert Spencer, John Morley, Bryce, Sir Edward Clarke, men whose genius and integrity can hardly be matched among newspaper proprietors, Stock Exchange celebrities and the other interested gentlemen who are showing themselves so unexpectedly patriotic. FRANCES H. LOW.

West Norwood, England, July, 1900.

Money in the Printer's Trade.*

Mr. Paul Nathan of the Lotos Green has just completed a book which treats the practical side of printing in so thorough a manner that it presents a strong claim to the attention of the master printer as does Mr. Theodore De Vinne's recent book on the artistic aspects of typography. Taken together these two books should prove simply invaluable to printers throughout the country. Indeed, Mr. Nathan dedicates his book to Mr. De Vinne, whom he calls the dean of American printers, and to whom he records his obligations as giving him his first lessons in printmaking, which is clearly shown to be quite as important a factor in a printer's practical success as is his ability to turn out the most perfect specimens of typography.

In his preface Mr. Nathan says there are in existence about 2,000 books pertaining to typography and printing, and perhaps half as many more partly devoted to these subjects. Out of this large aggregate, however, only half a dozen treat of the business management of an office, with practical rules for its successful operation for the purpose of making it yield that profit for which men do business. In these half dozen volumes less than a hundred pages are devoted to the exact theme of the present book.

Mr. Nathan says that, contrary to the general cry that there is no money in printing, competition bringing down prices and the renewal of plants eating up profits, that, as he and others have found printing businesses yielding satisfactory profits, he thinks there is an imperative need for the better education of the trade. There are, he says, plenty of books on the history of the art, many of which exhibit ornamental printing and explain the method of its production, while this practical financial side have been very strangely neglected.

The printer who goes into business for himself is supposed not only to have thoroughly mastered his trade, but from the very fact of being a superior workman, industrious and economical, has saved enough money to become an employer. But his training having been entirely in the direction of good workmanship, he is seldom fitted for the equally important work of dealing with customers, making prices, buying stock and machinery, meeting shrewd, scheming people, and looking after many other things which are quite as important as the quality of the work he is able to turn out.

The reason why so many thoroughly good printers fail to make a practical success of their business lies in lack of sufficient capital, and even more largely in false ideas as to prices and profits.

Mr. Nathan's ground is so well taken, and the field he covers so thoroughly and clearly gone over, as to make his book of great interest to even a layman, whose profit from its reading can only be a theoretical one, while to the young printer, ambitious and not satisfied to remain always among the ranks of the employed, the book should be simply invaluable. The master printer, as well, and even the man whose business is far from being unprofitable, can scarcely fail to find much good, practical advice in its pages—advice, too, of every sort, beginning with directions for selecting and starting an office, what proportion of capital is safe, how to recognize and deal with various classes of customers, what proportion of profit over the cost of material and time must be charged so as to completely cover the often neglected factor of indirect charges, which when unrecognized, as is so often the case, will completely offset or often overbalance the profit.

All through the book Mr. Nathan preaches the fact that it is the poorest of policy to do anything but the best work. Better, he tells us, to let a piece of work leave his shop than to take it at a price which will necessitate the doing of poor work to extract even the cost of the work, the wear and tear on presses and other machinery, and the wages of the men employed. He reminds us that a printer's stock of type, presses, and other material is constantly and rapidly depreciating in value as it is used, and that a man may seemingly be doing a large business, but if his prices are not wisely enough based to cover indirect expenses, such as rent, a salary to himself equal to what he would receive as foreman of a good office, and a reserve fund for the renewal of plant, not only that he may have good, clear type and proper presses, but also the necessary labor-saving machines which come into general use, so that in the case of saving of time his office may be able to compete with rival establishments, he cannot succeed.

To learn how to be a good business man requires of the printer that he first learn exactly what it costs him to turn out his work. He must then see to it that he secures interest on his capital, a salary, a margin for contingencies, and a final profit over all. Otherwise he might better be out of business and in employment. He must also learn all the nice methods of handling men and getting them to pay a fair price, as well as how to buy his own goods at bottom figures.

The amount of practical advice Mr. Nathan contrives to put into one volume is marvelous. His hints are all based on good, common sense reasons, and, what is of more importance, none of them resorts to trickery to gain the ends he aims at. [illegible] has also added contributions from printers all over the country.

*HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS. A Book for Master Printers Who Realize That There Is a Practical Side to the Art, and Who Desire to Know the Surest Methods of Making Profits. By Paul Nathan of The Lotus Press. With contributions from many of the leading printers of the United States. New York: The Lotus Press, 1900. $3.

A Kentucky Story.*

The time has come when dialect stories full of "local color" must inevitably suffer a diminution of interest from the mere fact of their multitudinous predecessors. It becomes, too, increasingly difficult for the reviewer to assign to such stories their true grade or place among their companions, because his own perceptions are dulled by much tasting of similar wares. In reading "Pine Knot," a story of Kentucky life revolving around the hamlet that gives its name to the book, we are reminded of the critic who could find no fault with a meritorious picture save that it lacked "that," the "that" being expressed by a snap of the fingers. Whether "Pine Knot" really lacks "that," or whether the "that" is wanting in the reader himself, is not easy to determine. Does the story flag, or does the interest become a little languid by reason of much reading of tales not exactly similar, but certainly treading the same path?

The story deals with a racy and primitive people. The characters are many and diverse, well sustained in their personalities, and in their relations to each other, and the book is a useful contribution to what is still, and perhaps will always be, the war to our National thought. The heroine has an embarrassment of riches in two noble-minded lovers, the one a Confederate the other a Union soldier, and the reader is glad that the author has not found it needful either to kill one of them, or to leave him desolate.

The story is a pleasant and a wholesome one, leaving the reader with fresh faith in the fine possibilities of humanity, and bearing its part in the great work of helping North and South to respect each other's point of view during the stormy days of "the irrepressible conflict."

L'Estrange's Cicero.*

One of the latest publications in the tasteful and handy Temple Classic series, edited by Israel Gollancz, is Roger L'Estrange's quaint and delightful translation of 'those' admonitory and amiable letters of the elder Cicero to his son Marcus, known as "Tully's Offices." The original preface by the old English scholar who lived and wrote in the reign of Charles II. is in itself a precious bit of literature, while the translator's manner exactly suits his subject. Tully's Offices in this version, therefore, is remarkably good reading. The text is taken from the first edition of 1680, checked by the fifth, (1699,) from which some corrections have been adopted. The editor of this particular work, W. H. D. Rouse, has also emended some of the proper names in accordance with the Latin text and supplied a useful vocabulary.

*PINE KNOT. A Story of Kentucky Life. By William E. Barton. New York. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*TULLY'S OFFICES. Turned Out of Latin into English. By Roger L'Estrange. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

KIPLING AGAIN.

Reactionary Criticism of "the Man Who Wrote 'Mandalay.'"

After having received an apotheosis of praise, it was but to be expected that a reaction would come. It always does. For next to the pleasure of exalting, the populace finds keenest delight in tearing an idol from its pedestal so that another may be set up. There was an ancient custom among the Aztecs of choosing from their people a youth of unquestioned beauty of face, form, and mind and permitting him to be worshipped as a god for a year. At the end of that time his crowns of roses were withered, his wapentake of priests touched, and he followed to pay the forfeit, while those who had danced and sung his pleasure turned aside to greet his successor.

The blood on our altars is only figurative, the forfeit is being niched in an alleyway instead of being pedestaled in the market place, but the victim is not human if he does not feel the pang of displacement.

Mr. Kipling, whose brilliant achievements disarmed and routed much early criticism, is now receiving from Mr. Le Gallienne and a certain Mr. Peddicord an aftermath of attempted demolition.

Mr. Kipling's popularity was unexampled when it arrived. People were amazed, fascinated; at last, wholly captivated by the martial swing of his verse, by the power and realism of his prose. The small, swart, Anglo-Indian who wrote great truths in curtly worded verse, who etched on brass vivid pictures of the British soldier, was a Napoleon of letters. He stepped from the mystic penumbra of the East into the conventional calm of the Occident, with his mind stored with the munitions for a siege of the long-eared public. He was a good marksman. His envying compatriots capitulated. It was not long, as we all know, before the drums—fore and aft—were beating a march of triumph accented by huzzas, and flags of welcome streamed on the breeze of his popularity.

This popularity could not last always. The populace applauds an Austerlitz, but is rapacious for more; and then comes the saddest part. A conqueror does not like to be conquered. He grows perhaps a little too sure of himself, and being too sure of one's self is "the little rift within the lute," and presages the climax of making mute the music. For great success has its limit, and the plaudits of the people—

"—holds their praise its worth?"

Blown harshly keeps the trump its golden cry?
Tastes sweet the water with such specks of earth?

One would say not; the sweetness is exhaustible. It is sad but unalterable fate that the painter and the picture cannot live linked "with love about, and praise, till life should end."

Mr. Kipling had early discouragement, as all men have who strive for recognition. One of his discouragers—who was also in his way an admirer of Mr. Kipling—with a discrimination that was coldly just, was the late English critic Francis Adams, who said of Mr. Kipling: "A hundred years hence some appreciative and inquiring person may be searching in the British Museum for any other work done by the man who wrote 'Mandalay.'"

And he quoted a portion of the poem, which he said was "instinct with the lyral cry, with the note of 'tears in things,' the eternal voice of human regret."

Mr. Adams died before Mr. Kipling's star became a planet, and much of his criticism one can understand he would have revised had he lived, from its elementary derogation. For he said of Mr. Kipling's work with calm certainty seven years ago: "It has come like a meteor to pass, not like a star to stay."

Since this apothegm was written the "man who wrote 'Mandalay'" has become the man who wrote the "'Recessional,' "The White Man's Burden," and "The Absent-Minded Beggar"; and "Mandalay" is a far cry—almost a forgotten one—to the general public, (though never to the appreciative reader,) to whom his later utterances are familiarised household words. Mr. Adams compared Mr. Kipling, the Anglo-Indian poet, to Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Anglo-Australian, and he made the mistake of saying Mr. Kipling's work would not wear as Gordon's work does.

To the general reader Gordon's work is little known. One might say without fear of contradiction that for one person who knows Gordon's work there are a hundred, or perhaps a thousand, who know Mr. Kipling's. To institute such a comparison was unkind to Gordon, whose poetic genius was of infinitely lesser scope and power and whose poems reach the heart mainly through the pathetic personal touch of the exile who has lost and remembers. The mischance of life that took him from his chosen calling of a soldier to the antipodes of colonial life in Australia is echoed in Gordon's poems "The Roll of the Kettledrum," "The Last Leap," and "The Voice from the Bush." They have the sadness of deep remorse, and "The Whispering of the Wattle Boughs" is pathetic in its longing for what was thrown away:

"Oh, softly sings the bird and the wattle-boughs are stirred,
And rustled by the mystical breath of spring!
Oh, the dreamy, wistful longing! Oh, the tears that are thronging,
Oh, the sobs that are vaguely whispering!

But these poems, though great, do not put their author's work in the class with Mr. Kipling's, for Mr. Kipling is to be judged by his best work, and "The Ballad of East and West" is obviously to the most anti-Kipling reader, and "The Galley Slave" and "The Ballad of East and West," not to speak of many others, mark a measure which Gordon's muse could never attain.

Mr. Francis Adams, while giving, as has been said, his meed of praise justly, gave scathing denunciation of the egotisms, vanities, and conceits he discovered lurking in "the feast of patter songs dispersed to the twang of the contemporary banjo" of Mr. Kipling's verses of seven years ago. He said: "Mr. Kipling is, as a rule, most at home when he is using a stanza to which he can mark time with his heels."

Mr. Kipling has survived Mr. Adams's criticisms. Who can say but what they nerved him to better work? Reading them now and acknowledging the well-taken points made in some instances by Mr. Adams, and viewing the splendid sequence of poetry and prose that followed after, Mr. Kipling's admirers need not fear. If he reverts now and then to the early Adam and keeps time with his heels, as it were, in "Stalky and Co.," we must deplore, and "Captains Courageous" may be most at home in a Sunday school library, but we cannot afford to let these things blur our appreciation of Mr. Kipling's work. Indeed, they never can. The good he has given us is builded very firmly, beyond the reach of casual upheaval. And what a "good" it is! Few men so early in life could look back upon such a vista of achievement as Mr. Kipling. Many of his shorter stories are masterpieces. Their range is wide—"On Greenhow Hill," "Without Benefit of Clergy," "The Drums of the Fore and Aft," "Soldiers Three," "The Man Who Was," "At the End of the Passage," and the wonderful Anglo-Indian stories grouped under the name of "Plain Tales from the Hills." The grotesquely horrible lines from his pen with the fluent fear of which Poe alone had been master, and the deeper psychological touch of unrevealed, hidden things that mock all of us with mystic gleams is delicately and subtly shown in "The Brushwood Boy" and "The Finest Story in the World," where the doors, tantalizingly shut on the past, seem about to unclose. "To Be Filed for Reference" will never perhaps be materialized into a larger novel, but its unfinished suggestions prick curiosity, and "The Gate of the Hundred Sorrows" and "The House of Suddhoo" add to the magic of the marvels he has done in black and white. To have written "The Light that Failed" would have been rather more than worth while to a lesser man. Even "Fuzzy Wuzzey," if nonsense, is clever nonsense, and will distance the "Bab Ballads" in popularity. Most of us would rather have Mr. Kipling's fooling than that of persons not so wise.

He is many-sided and various; above all, he is very serious, and human in his work, which is his art, and the scope of his power is apparently inexhaustible. That he has reserve force and staying power, and that he will not sacrifice his genius to gain the constant applause of the "long bazaar," when it might ripen to a future of crowned supremacy, those who admire Mr. Kipling will continue to hope—and who shall say their confidence will not be justified?

MAY HARRIS.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MONOGRAPHS ON ARTISTS. Vol. V. Duer. By H. Knackfuss. Translated by Campbell Dodgson. With 134 illustrations from pictures, woodcuts, engravings, and drawings. Folio. Pp. vii.-156. New York: Lemcke & Buechner. $1.50.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EASTERN ASIA. By I. C. Hannah. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-302. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $2.

ART HISTORY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL. By George Perrot. Translated from the Revue des Deux Mondes. By Sarah Wool Moore. 12mo. Pp. 106. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL.

A MANUAL OF PERSONAL HYGIENE. Edited by Walter L. Fyfe. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 344. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. $1.50.

IMITATION IN EDUCATION. Its Nature, Scope, and Significance. Columbia University Contributions. Vol. VIII., No. 1. By Jasper Newton Deahl, A. M. 8vo. Pp. 102. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper, 50 cents.

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL READERS and of Method in Teaching Reading. By Rudolph R. Reeder, Ph. D., Columbia University Contributions. Vol. VIII., No. 2. 8vo. Pp. 82. New York: The Macmillan Company. Paper, 60 cents.

FICTION.

SOME SHORT STORIES. By Seumas MacManus, Julien Gorden, Richard Le Gallienne, John Strange Winter, &c. 16mo. Pp. 186. New York: Impressionist Publishing Company. Paper, 25 cents.

A ROYAL ENCHANTRESS. The Romance of the Last Queen of the Berbers. By Leo Charles Dessar. Illustrations by Martin Justice. 12mo. Pp. 350. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.50.

RICHARD NEWCOMB. By S. Elizabeth Sisson. 12mo. Pp. 321. New York: Eaton & Mains.

THE JAY HAWKERS. A Story of Free Soil and Border Ruffian Days. By Adele E. Orpen. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

LONE PINE. The Story of a Lost Line. By S. B. Townshend. 12mo. Pp. 368. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents. Paper.

FERDIDA. A Round Unvarnished Tale Truthfully Delivered. By Frederic W. Pangborn. 12mo. Pp. vi.-246. New York: Wright & Co.

JUVENILES.

WINNING OUT. A Book for Young People on Character Building by Habit Forming. 12mo. Pp. x.-353. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

EARLY CHILDHOOD. By Margaret McMillan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-311. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROCKIES OF CANADA. A revised and enlarged edition of "Camping in the Canadian Rockies." Illustrated. By Walter Dwight Wilcox. 12mo. Pp. ix.-298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

CHRIST. The Man God, Our Redeemer. By the Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, S. J. 12mo. Pp. 47. St. Louis, Mo.: B. Herder.

HONEY FROM MANY HIVES. Gathered by the Rev. James Mudge, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 355. New York: Eaton & Mains.

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1900. 12mo. Pp. 976-336. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A HANDBOOK OF THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. By A. E. Loring. 12mo. Pp. 81-136. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA ON THE BIRTH OF CHARLES JARVIS HULL, LL. D., President of the Society. Held May 7, 1900. 8vo. Pp. 30. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A HERO AND SOME OTHER FOLKS. By William A. Gough. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: Eaton & Mains.

CHURCH AND LITERATURE. By the Rev. Alexander Mair, D. D. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: Eaton & Mains.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Shadow of Krueger on Its Politics—A War Book.*

"The Rise and Fall of Krügerism" is a serious attempt to show how the shadow of Paul Krüger, has sat on the shoulder of South African politics for the last forty years. It is a tale of wire-pulling of political intriguing, of machination. It is not a pretty story, but it is intensely interesting. It adds to the great volume of information about the struggle in the Transvaal, a chapter not hitherto written with such fullness and clearness. While other books on the South African question have been devoted to telling the general history of the political relations of the Boers and British, this one goes more fully into the narrative of Mr. Krüger's personal operations in the development of the Transvaal Republic. Mr. Scoble was the correspondent of The London Times in Pretoria prior to the present war, and Mr. Abercrombie is in the Intelligence Department of Cape Colony.

It would be impossible to give a satisfactory outline of this book without reproducing a cumbrous mass of the matter contained in its pages. The opening chapters are taken up with the account of the formation of the Afrikander supremacy in South Africa. This story has been told over and over again in the books which have appeared since the beginning of the present war, but in none of them is the futility of the English political operations more clearly shown than in this one. The impotence of the paltering policy of one Minister after another is exposed, and the authors do not hesitate to condemn in the severest possible language the action of Mr. Gladstone in the days around Majuba. Whatever may be one's opinion of the rights or wrongs of the matter, this sort of writing makes interesting reading.

The coming of Krüger next occupies the attention of the authors. Here again they write with a depth of feeling which is perhaps not entirely judicial, but which is absorbing to the reader. Krüger is painted as a shifty, keen, cold, calculating politician, of undoubted ability, but of ductile conscience. The authors even go so far as to intimate that "Oom Paul" is not distinguished for personal courage. They say:

Mr. Krüger does not appear to have shone in connection with the war of 1881; he was always engaged on urgent business in the Rustenburg district, or elsewhere, when the most severe fighting was taking place. In his own mind there were doubts as to whether, after all, the fighting would be successful, but he was determined to risk battle on the strength of the support which he had been promised by the British subjects who were pushing his cause across the water. Besides, he had promises of support from Cape Colony and the Free State; in fact, many Free Staters were in the field at the time of the armistice. Mr. Krüger made his presence felt the moment peace negotiations were on the tapis, and he was instrumental in procuring the signing of a protocol defining the terms of peace, although Joubert had practically agreed with Sir Evelyn Wood verbally.

In spite of its colored views, however, this book throws not a little light upon the purely political aspects of the difficulties in South Africa, and for that reason it will assume an important position among the books called out by the most recent conflict of England with the Boers.

A Boer War Book.*

The war between Great Britain and the unfortunate Boers seems now to be on the point of ending, and the flow of books on the subject is not quite so furious as it was a few weeks ago. Nothing in the history of book-making is more remarkable than the flood of ostensibly historical works on the Boer war poured out while the contest was still raging and the end not even in plain sight. To be sure, not all the authors and publishers of these books will rise as prophets and sons of prophets, but the less there is something refreshing in taking up books which come to the public when the termination of hostilities seems to be at hand. Unchartitable persons may enjoy the fancy that these are books, but let us please ourselves with the thought that there was never any intention to publish them prematurely.

"In South Africa with Bulle[r]" is the work of an American, George Ch[ur]chill grave, who has already written [m]any works dealing with wars and rumors of wars. His story of the struggle in Cuba [i]s yet out of date. It is probable that [a] record it will outlive some of the [m]any popular books of which the author [c]omplains. In his preface he rails [a]gainst the easy methods of [w]riting war histories by sitting at home and compiling the substance of fat newspaper dispatches. He says that after the Spanish war the most popular books, with one exception, were written by men who never were in Cuba. He intimates that his [w]ork may be printed in the public[a]tion books on the South African [w]ar prepared in a similar manner. [T]hey will not prove palatable to those [w]ho have looked upon the Boer as a [m]an fighting for liberty. He says:

Thanks to prominent Africanders who were exceedingly anxious that the[y] should present their side in the United States, [a]nd their views and aspirations [w]ere brought to my notice, but fair[l]y with the result, and it was [a]ccidentally, as it were, that I became aware of the [e]xistence of an organized conspiracy [o]n the part of capitalists and the [w]orld-renowned revolutionaries, and ultra socialists. [A] review of the facts will help true lovers of universal liberty to see that the only hope for South Africa is its federation under the [B]ritish constitution, and by the [e]xtinction, for ever, of that blight [w]hich exists to liberty and progress, [a] system founded on hatred of the [A]nglo-Saxon race, and the [a]mbition to found on the ruins of British South Africa a great Dutch republic, stretching from the Cape to the Zambesi, and dominating the whole of the southern portion of the continent.

The writers of this book are evidently of the opinion that the Boers have been misunderstood, and that they have been unjustly accused of a desire to overthrow British supremacy in South Africa. They say that the Boers have been actuated by a hatred based on past injustice, but framed to flame by intriguing foreigners controlling the Transvaal.

It is with this view of the Boer that Mr. Musgrave's narrative is colored. That an American, professedly unprejudiced when he went into South Africa, should come out with such an idea firmly fixed in his mind, ought to afford food for thought to those who have persistently cried out that it was criminal for this country to stand idly by and see a young republic crushed by a monarchy. Mr. Musgrave gives some attention to the words of those Americans who have upheld the Boer cause, but he points without hesitation to those other Americans who live in South Africa and declares that not one of them favors the Boer rule. And he is somewhat severe in his remarks of the fact that President Krüger asked for the arbitration of the God of battles, with the result that he was driven out of his capital and the flag of Britain blazed above the walls of Pretoria.

For the rest, the volume is a straightforward account of the war. It begins with the reading of the Boer ultimatum to Sir Alfred Milner, and a general account of the African question and the causes which led to the war. After this Mr. Musgrave tells the story of the military operations in the field, giving special attention to those of Ladysmith and Mafeking. The narrative can be commended for its clearness and compactness of form. The style is not distinguished by literary excellence, but the author says the things he has to say in a way that is easily understood. The book is illustrated with a number of maps and plans, which are of great assistance in following the movements of the armies.

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Sutherland Edwards's Interesting Personal Recollections.*

The present volume is a collection of personal gossip about all sorts and conditions of men, written in a pleasing manner by one who seems to have had a varied and intimate acquaintance with the celebrities of his age; his recollections possessing a feature common to such class of books—that is, the touching upon of many little points of interest a more serious biography might have missed. For instance, in the first chapter, in referring to the introduction of lucifer matches, which, with percussion caps, daguerreotypes, and electroplating, were the novelties of his young days, the author says the former were just taking the place of flint, steel, and tinder-box, telling us also that there is a passage in Meyerbeer's "Prophète," first sung in 1849, in which the primitive method of striking a light is expressed in characteristic musical terms, the significance of which must now be lost on the present generation.

The polka was first introduced in 1846, by whom it is not known, but Mr. Edwards tells us its first introduction was said to have been due to the efforts of a Polish nobleman. It would seem to us now that this is a matter of very little importance, but at the time the polka created a great furor. This Slavonic dance in double time was as all-engrossing as was the German waltz in triple time. The former had the advantage of novelty, and the music written for it was very effective and marked. At the London theatres the polka was introduced into every sort of play, was made the subject of farces, and was danced at the opera by Cerito and St. Leon, her husband. This dance became quickly popular all over Europe, and the "original" and many other polkas were offered in every music shop; it was as popular at Vienna as at Paris or London, the best music written for it being by Johann Strauss, father of the composer of "The Blue Danube," Johann Strauss the second.

At the time of the Crimean war the mustache was worn by the English cavalry, but not by the infantry, and a few years later, when mustache-wearing had become general throughout the army, civilians who wore them were said to be aping the army, so that while Englishmen who lived on the Continent wore them they always shaved them off before returning to England. Robert Brough wrote an amusing farce on this subject, "The Mustache Movement," while this new fashion did not spread to the provinces until long after becoming common in London.

It seems hard to realize that Mr. Edwards should be able to recall a time when the London omnibuses charged at least 6d. for the shortest distance and the fact that when ladies from families who kept no horses went out in the evening they were forced to go in "glass coaches," it not being proper for women to use the cabs of those days. As a boy the name "glass coaches" troubled Mr. Edwards very much, for the reason that there was no glass about them except that in the windows, until he found this name was given to distinguish them from the carriage with absolutely no glass in the windows, which were always left open. The "glass coach" he thinks was superior to the "fly," which still exists; the first named coming from a livery stable, the other from a public stand. Hansoms, like many other public conveniences, came into use with the more intimate relations with the Continent, following the great exhibition of 1851.

Mr. Edwards writes interestingly of changes in theatres, of which he seems to have an unusually intimate knowledge. In his youthful days, when he first began playgoing, there were only five theatres in the West End—Drury Lane and Covent Garden, where alone Shakespeare could be given; the Haymarket, a comedy theatre; the Adelphi, domestic melodrama, and Her Majesty's Theatre, where Italian opera was given. About 1835 two new theatres, the English Opera House and the Princess's Theatre, were built, the latter taking its name from the Princess Victoria, who was not yet Queen. Opera was only given twice a week, until in 1845, a third night was added, which was not included in the subscription, but made especially attractive for the general public, the opera and ballet on these nights beginning at 8 and lasting until 1 o'clock. The Haymarket performance usually lasted until the same late hour, and enthusiastic operagoers often came into the Haymarket at half price to see the final farce, the most amusing thing on the bill being played at the end, which was also an inducement to its own audiences, who came at 7, to stay through the long performance; the most important piece being played first as an inducement for people to reach the theatre at as early an hour as 7. The half-price arrangement, which began everywhere except at the Opera at 9 o'clock, was very convenient, such seats in the best part of the Haymarket costing half a crown. Stalls were the invention of Benjamin Lumley, before whose days the highest-priced seats were about $2; a little more being asked but seldom paid for opera seats, which could always be had at a discount outside.

The pit of the Opera was in those days the resort of rank, wealth, and fashion. A broad walk through the middle, leading from the entrance to the orchestra, was known as "fop's alley," and here congregated the dilettanti, the connoisseurs, the habitués. What they cared for was less the music than the singing, while to the singing many of them preferred the dance. Mr. Lumley at first introduced a few rows of stalls into the pit, at half a guinea each; then a few more, until its old character was completely destroyed, and it finally came about that the whole of the pit was laid out in stalls, which is now the most expensive part of the house outside of the boxes. It was not considered fashionable in the old days to visit the theatre, few people going there in evening dress, although the play was always popular with the masses. Very little money was spent on stage production, and the "short runs" of the time would have made it impossible to spend the money lavished nowadays on pieces which, if successful, may run from 300 to 400 nights.

Mr. Edwards says we owe to Sir Henry Irving England's present taste for Shakespeare, while to Irving, equally with the Bancrofts and Kendals, as well as to the intelligent interest taken in the theatre by the Prince of Wales, we owe the popularity of theatrical performances in the present day. Naturally, these conditions apply much more thoroughly to England than to our own country, but the conditions here have doubtless been largely influenced by the example set by London. In proof of his statement as regards Shakespeare, Mr. Edwards tells us that one of the foremost critics of fifty years ago put himself on record in print as saying we know "Macbeth," "Othello," and "Hamlet" by heart and would rather sit at home and stare at four blank walls than see any of these performed, although if Shakespeare were alive and writing new plays we would go with pleasure to see any of them presented.

But interesting as are Mr. Edwards's reminiscences of the theatre—and the book is full of good theatrical stories—they are far from constituting the present volume's only claim to our attention.

Thackeray, Charles Reade, (and especially as regards his scheme for making a fortune by turning cheap violins into Cremonas by the application of a certain varnish,) Winwood Reade, Charles Kenney, Father Prout, Pierce Egan, and many others form the subject of a single chapter, while Douglas Jerrold and the seven Mayhew brothers, (especially Horace of Punch fame,) George Hadder, author of "Mornings at Bow Street," and their circle of intimate friends make up the succeeding chapter. Chapter V. treats of Englishmen in Paris, principally newspaper correspondents attracted there by the coup d'état, especially Shirley Brooks, Sala, and J. W. Davison, the latter of whom was the musical critic of The Times, who, being in Paris at this time for a holiday, wrote his paper a number of interesting letters, describing what he saw on the street and heard in the drawing rooms. William North, who in some way escaped fame, made at this time a fine translation of Lamartine's "Meditations Poetiques," sending a copy to its author, who was delighted with it, saying it was no ordinary translation, "but an echo which harmonizes—a mirage which reflects."

But it is impossible to attempt to even touch upon all the people and places Mr. Edwards remembers. To name only a few, he tells us of Gavarni, Berlioz, Verdi, Victor Maurel, Hallé, Tennyson, and especially in relation to music, von Bülow, Browning, Tinsley, the publisher—with the story of his ingenious way of beginning business—Macready, Albert Smith, Douglas Jerrold, Frank Marshall, and innumerable others, as well as personal recollections of various clubs, foreign travel, and the life of newspaper correspondents during various wars.

The book will be found well worth reading, being full of all sorts of good stories, many of which are new, and little gossipy personal details about most of the celebrated men of the time.

*PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS. By H. Sutherland Edwards, author of "Old and New Paris," "The Russians at Home," "The Germans in France," etc. New York: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1900. $1.50.

English Library in Nice.

In a little street near the Promenade des Anglais, which is the fashionable walk of Nice, is the high wall of white stone which incloses the yard of the English Church of the Holy Trinity. Tall palms extend their broad leaves over the top of the wall, and a pine suggests a sense of home. At one end of the wall there is an entrance, through a fine Gothic arch surmounted by a cross, and the wayfarer, pushing open the ornately hinged oaken door, finds himself in a garden where pansies are in bloom in the open air in March, and roses nod in the soft sea breeze. Sweet-scented box borders the paths that wind beneath the palms or lose themselves in shady vistas under the darkening cypress, which is planted in double rows. The little colony of graves is overgrown pathetically with the English rose and ivy, while the greensward, the pansies and violets, and beds of bright-hued flowers throw their soft and happy covering over the ground that still waits other planting. The graves are gathered around the little church, at the other end of the garden, and the visitor who has entered by this back way finds the walk flower-bordered.

At the door of the small building to which the path leads—one fancies it may be the church house—is a brass plate which bears these words:

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This is the library of the English-speaking "villa people," and is a very interesting institution. This is better than Tennyson has been treated, for his "Poetical Works" appear only once in the catalogue, and there are but four volumes of the incomplete selections.

Kipling has no place as a poet until very lately, when "Departmental Ditties" was added to the seven volumes that represent his prose. Of work in foreign languages there is very little—less than one would have expected for a clientage to whom French must be easy reading.

On tables in the middle of the room are the current magazines. There are eighteen of these, the American periodicals being the Century, Scribner's, and Harper's, and each of these, in its London dress, looks a little strange. The regulations are that the periodicals may be drawn after the fifth of each month and kept not more than three days.

It is clear that the library is not a model one, as libraries go, but, considering the small number of persons who use it and its raison d'être, it is surprising, both in size and quality. And it does a good work here in Nice. One can't take one's bookcase when one goes on a journey, and yet, in a Winter of leisure, how one must miss it! The hotels all along the Riviera try to supply the want in a small way for their own patrons. But there is no union in their effort, little wisdom, and always pitiful meagreness in their short shelf of books. It remained for the English-speaking residents of Nice to get together, a few years ago, and show how the thing could be done.

C. M. R.

Bogus Mummy Cloth.

There is always an active demand for mummies. Old Egypt did not leave enough mummies to go round. Tourists in Egypt, the whole body of the defunct is not obtainable, are satisfied with a bone, or a fragment of the bandage which supposably covered an embalmed body. The most recent story runs as follows: An Englishman returning from Egypt exhibited a piece of cloth said to have belonged to a mummy, and at least sold to him as such. Going to Manchester he showed his bit of cloth. There was a cloth expert present. The expert looked at the piece of cloth. He passed it through his fingers. Then he said, "Number Eighty-five," and he shook his head in a doubtful manner. "How Number Eighty-five?" asked the owner of the cloth. "Because this bit of cloth was manufactured at a mill at Oldham, and I sell it by the thousands of yards every month. A great many pieces of these goods go to Egypt. Demand there fairly active." From this it seems that the manufacture of the mummy is a regular business in Egypt. It recalls the old farce in which the man whose coat tails had been torn off bought two identical pieces of cloth later on as part of the dress of a Pharaoh.

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Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 4.—Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance was mailed to Willis J. Abbot, in Chicago, to-day. He has been given authority by Mr. Bryan to hand the same to all news agencies, requesting them under pledge not to divulge its contents until after the hour of its delivery by him. Mr. Abbot will have the matter copied, and Tuesday morning will begin mailing copies to all news distributing agencies as well as individual papers not receiving news reports from associations, providing they make a request for it.

Mr. Bryan has received thousand of telegrams in the past ten days relative to the manner in which the speech will be distributed, the date of distribution, and the conditions on which same is to be sent out. The details Mr. Bryan has left to Mr. Abbot, but the understanding is that it will be handled similar to the annual Presidential messages and the verbal or written pledge of all newspapers receiving the same accepted as proof that the speech will not be given out until delivered. Mr. Bryan has cable telegrams from nearly all the large dailies of England and the Continent requesting copies of the speech in advance.

The speech, as originally prepared in manuscript by Mr. Bryan, filled twenty-one pages and included 10,000 words. Mr. Bryan then went over the matter again and read it to his wife. About 1,500 words were cut out, and in this form it was recopied, first by Mrs. Bryan on a typewriter, then again carefully read by Mr. Bryan, and finally copied for distribution. Mr. Bryan devoted three hours a day for a week to the speech.

The instrument deals almost wholly with Imperialism, and goes into the history of the Nation. Mr. Bryan seeks to show what he says is the wrong construction the Administration places on the Constitution in seeking to hold the Philippines as a part of the Republic.

A clause is devoted to free silver, but is treated in a perfunctory manner, and the burden of the speech is foreign acquisition of territory by conquest as wrong in principle and contrary to the policy of the Republic.

Mr. Bryan explained to his friends in advance that his speech would touch upon Imperialism as the leading theme because the platform of the National convention this year declared this to be the leading issue of the campaign. In 1896, as he explained, he devoted his notification speech almost wholly to free silver because the platform of the convention had declared that subject to be paramount to all others.

Mr. Bryan's friends assert that it was not the personal wishes of the nominee to make silver the burden of the platform, and of his speech, but on the contrary, he was inclined to permit the convention to indicate to him the policy to be pursued, being guided wholly by the wishes of the party.

The original draft of the speech will be preserved by Mr. Bryan and made a part of his literary collection. A peculiar feature of it is that it is written as if copied from another form and not a single line is crossed out or a word marred.

It is estimated that twenty-four hours' constant writing was necessary to complete the long document. Mr. Bryan will deliver it in forty minutes. It was the intention of Mr. Bryan to make his address consume not more than fifty minutes, and preferably forty.

TOWNE'S WITHDRAWAL.

His Letter Will Probably Be Given to the Public in Chicago on Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Charles E. Towne's statement announcing his withdrawal from the Populist nomination for Vice President will probably be given to the public in Chicago next Monday. It is understood that he is to compose the letter in Duluth to-morrow. The letter will be carefully written, with a special view to Populist sentiment. Mr. Towne will explain that causes are greater than men and National good above that of party. He will regretfully add that, in view of all the circumstances, he will have to ask them to take back their Vice Presidential nomination. The Executive Committee of the Populist National Committee will meet in Chicago Tuesday, or a few days thereafter, to accept Towne's withdrawal and replace him with Stevenson.

Mr. Towne passed through Minneapolis to-day, en route to Duluth from Nevada, where he spent a several weeks' outing. He will probably leave Duluth to-morrow night for Chicago, where he will confer with the committee and make up his campaign itinerary. He will probably start with speeches on the Pacific Coast, then down through Texas and some of the other Southern States, go up into New York and New England, and then back into the Middle West, taking in Indiana and Illinois, and finishing the campaign in Nebraska and Kansas.

MACKEY'S BOOM LAUNCHED.

Opinion in Saratoga that Tammany Will Support the Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Senator William F. Mackey's boom for the Gubernatorial nomination on the Democratic State ticket is being promoted here by Senator Laroche of Kings County and others. Senator Mackey and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, together with an Erie County delegation, are expected to reach here to-morrow morning. Mackey's friends speak of him as the logical candidate for the nomination. Richard Croker is non-committal on the Governorship, but Senator Thomas F. Grady, as well as Senator Donnelly, M. F. Trainer, and other leading Democrats appear to be enthusiastically in favor of Senator Mackey.

The consensus of opinion to-night is that Senator Mackey will have the support of Tammany Hall. A large number of Democratic politicians from all parts of the State are expected to gravitate here next week, when the entire State ticket will be talked over at piazza conferences and cottage sessions of the leaders. There will be a continuous Democratic performance here till Aug. 16, when the Democratic State Committee will meet at the Grand Union Hotel.

Richard Croker attended the Saratoga races this afternoon. He sat in the same box with Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Senator P. H. McCarren, and James Shevlin. Several prominent politicians from different parts of the State called to-day upon Richard Croker, who is the guest of Commissioner Scannell.

Insolvent Loan Company's Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The final closing up of the affairs of the insolvent Continental Investment and Loan Society will result in what is called an 8 per cent. dividend, which will be the first and only one declared by the society. This is on claims that were once scaled 20 per cent., so it is really a dividend of only 6.4 per cent. on the sums paid in. As it is, the concern now goes on record as one of the worst failures of the many loan societies which have gone down in the last five years.

By Running Waters
Your journey is made if it be by the New York Central, up the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, passing Niagara Falls, and beside the quiet Lakes.—Adv.

TORNADO IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Wind, Hail, and Rain Destroy Buildings and Ruin Growing Crops—Many Persons Injured.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 4.—A tornado, accompanied by a terrific hail and rain storm, started near Thompson, N. D., at 7 o'clock this morning, and swept to the northwest through a rich farming country and many thriving settlements, across into Minnesota, where it spent its fury in the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

A strip of country varying from eight to ten miles in width and a hundred miles in length was torn by the furious winds. Houses were partially wrecked and hundreds of barns were torn to pieces. The remainder of the wheat and oat crops, which were about half harvested, was pounded into the ground by the hail.

Fortunately, no persons were killed outright, although many received injuries which will undoubtedly result in death. No estimate of the financial loss is possible.

Originating at Thompson, N. D., where every store front was demolished by the wind, the storm swept out into the country, killing hundreds of cattle and destroying every barn in its path. Henry Covenick, a farmer, was driving home when overtaken by the storm. The hailstones beat him into unconsciousness and lashed his team until the blood ran. They dashed madly homeward, where Covenick was removed from the wagon, and is still unconscious.

Much damage was done at Mayville, but no one was injured.

Hatton, forty miles southwest of Grand Forks, was directly in the path of the storm. Every building in the place was damaged and all unharvested crops were destroyed. Trees were stripped of their leaves, and hundreds of cattle in pasture were beaten by the hail until they were exhausted.

Passing into Minnesota, the town of St. Hilaire suffered considerably. The storm, however, was rapidly losing its force, and after destroying a few barns, it passed into the Red Kale Indian Reservation and subsided.

In Grand Forks the storm was limited to a heavy rain, but the sun was completely obscured by the main storm, which passed on the south, and lights were kept burning until long past the noon hour.

YOUNG MORGAN'S APPOINTMENT

Compelled to Leave West Point, He Gets His Lieutenancy Anyway.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The friends of Gad Morgan of this city were interested in the announcement made yesterday that he was one of the forty-eight enlisted men appointed Second Lieutenant in the regular army of the United States by President McKinley, and that on his own request he had been assigned to duty with Company K, Fifteenth Infantry. His regiment is now on the Pacific Ocean, bound for China, and Lieut. Morgan expects to receive orders to follow it next week. He hopes to arrive in China in time to see service there if events provide work for the American troops to do.

Lieut. Morgan is the only son of William G. Morgan, Superintendent of the Phoenix Horse Shoe Works. Three years ago, through Congressman Ketcham, he secured an appointment to West Point, and until last February he submitted to the rigid discipline of the Government training school and studied and drilled diligently to equip himself for an army career, which it had been his ambition from childhood to pursue. A defect in his eyesight made it necessary for him to leave the academy, which was a terrible blow to him.

He went to New York and submitted to an operation at the hands of experts, who remedied the trouble. In May he enlisted as a private at Governors Island, and when the examination for enlisted men was ordered he took it. His experience at West Point enabled him to pass it with ease. He is now on the road to realize the dreams of his boyhood. Lieut. Morgan is spending a few days in Poughkeepsie before leaving for the Orient.

LONG MARCH FOR OHIO'S MILITIA

Battery B Will Go to Camp In Regulation Style.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Battery B of the Ohio National Guard began the longest march that has ever been attempted by any militia organization in Ohio at 1 o'clock this afternoon. An attempt will be made to cover a distance of 168 miles in six and a half days. The experiment will be watched with great interest, not only by the State troops, but by the United States Army officers. It has been the ambition of the battery for a number of years to march to the Summer camp, and Gen. Gyger acceded to the request of Capt. Patton and gave the order to do it this year.

While there are misgivings on the part of some of the higher officers, the officers and men of the battery are enthusiastic in the belief that the march will be successful. The outfit consists of four Gatling guns, a hospital ambulance, and one service wagon. Each gun will be drawn by four horses, and the battery will present a picturesque appearance as it goes through the country districts. The destination is Zanesville, which will be reached by next Friday evening.

The officers, surgeons, and non-commissioned officers will be mounted and the enlisted men will ride on the limbers. The men will wear the khaki uniforms and carry their blankets and personal effects with them, but the blue uniforms will be shipped by rail to all of the towns along the way the residents have offered to entertain the men, and the trip is expected to be a series of social successes.

TWO FLAGS REPLACE THE CROSS.

Stars and Stripes and Union Jack on Steeple Disturb Members.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—W. T. Lewis, the steeple climber, better known as "Steeple Jack," has just finished painting the steeple of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and to-day took down the cross which surmounted it for repairs. In place of the cross Lewis put up two flags, one the American flag and the other a Union Jack. These will remain there until the repaired cross is put in its place.

There was much excitement when the parishioners saw the flags waving from the steeple and many of the members insisted that they must come down. It is likely that Father O'Neill will make some remarks about the flags at mass to-morrow morning. It is not thought, however, that they will come down until "Steeple Jack" says so, as he is the only one who can climb the spire.

Steel Works Close at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 4.—District Manager Campbell of the Republic Iron and Steel Company to-day notified all the 300 employes at the mills here that after to-night their services will not be required. They were advised to secure other positions.

Lockjaw from Stepping on a Nail.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—Edmund Lawrence, a truckman of this town, is suffering from lockjaw resulting from injury received by stepping on a rusty nail. He stepped on the nail over a week ago. At the time he thought nothing about it. Two or three days ago the acute pain set in and then lockjaw developed.

Cuban Teachers Coming.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 4.—The Cuban teachers will not go from here to New York by train, as was at first proposed, but will embark on United States transports at Boston on Aug. 17 and proceed to the metropolis by water. Superintendent Frye has accepted an invitation from the City of Philadelphia to entertain the Cubans on their way to Washington.

$1,000,000 LUMBER FIRE

Ashland, Wis., Was in Danger of Total Destruction.

PROMPT WORK SAVED TOWN

Four Thousand Pounds of Dynamite Used to Destroy Property in the Reach of the Flames.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 4.—Property estimated to be worth $1,000,000 was destroyed by fire in the lumber district of this city to-day. The flames were checked after three hours' struggle and before they reached the valuable sawmills and ore docks along the waterfront. The wind favored the fire fighters during the afternoon, and probably nothing else saved the millions of dollars' worth of property along the water's edge, and perhaps a good part of the city.

Suddenly at 8 o'clock this evening the wind veered toward the city, and in a short time was blowing a gale. Every bit of fire apparatus in the city was immediately called to the scene and a desperate struggle to save the mills and the city was begun.

At 1:30 P. M. the fire was discovered in the lumber yards of Barker & Stewart. It spread rapidly to the Keystone Lumber Company's yards, and in a short time had destroyed almost 50,000,000 feet of lumber, including six tramways. Carried by the strong wind, the fire brands started a blaze in the lime, salt, and cement dock, one-quarter of a mile away. The dock burned like powder. It was a quarter of a mile long, and was soon reduced to ruins, together with a warehouse containing thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise and several miles of railroad track.

It was seen that unless heroic measures were taken the fire would spread until everything inflammable had been destroyed. The authorities acted with great promptness.

Four thousand pounds of dynamite was brought to the scene and distributed all around the outer edge of the fire zone. Piles of lumber and scores of small buildings were blown into atoms, and after three hours' hard work the flames had apparently reached the limit. None of the great sawmills had been destroyed, but the loss was easily $1,000,000. Edward Hines said that the loss of his firm alone was $800,000, fully insured.

The fire was still burning in the yards, but he did not fear any further damage, owing to the fact that everything within its reach had been destroyed by the dynamite.

At 8 o'clock this evening the wind, which had steadily favored the fire fighters, suddenly veered toward the city and developed into a gale. The alarm was sounded again, and every available piece of fire apparatus was brought into action, but it appeared probable that the mill of Barker & Stewart, Durfee's mill, the Ashland Iron and Steel Company's property, and the Ohio Coal Company's dock would be destroyed.

At 9 o'clock, when it seemed as if the whole city was in the greatest danger, the wind suddenly veered again toward the bay and away from the city and the mills. Meanwhile the fire was slowly eating through the remaining lumber piles toward the Keystone Mill. Several hundred men worked like demons with every available line of hose. A bucket brigade was formed to pour water on the firemen to keep their clothes from catching fire.

Several million feet of lumber burned during the evening, but at 10 o'clock the fire had been checked, except in the vicinity of the Keystone Mill.

It is reported that four employes in the Barker & Stewart yard, assisting in the dynamiting, were pinioned between burning piles of lumber, and after looking anxiously around and waving their hands to the 5,000 spectators on shore in hope of receiving help, were seen to go down in the fire beneath.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S PLANS.

Will Build a Million-Dollar Steel Plant at Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 4.—Collis P. Huntington arrived here last night, and this morning, with R. P. Schwerin, Vice President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, inspected the two huge liners now building here for that company. Mr. Huntington stated that he had decided to build a steel plant opposite the shipyard, to cost over $1,000,000. He will also add two new ways to the yard. Asked as to the rumor that he would build an armor plant, Mr. Huntington said:

"Why should I want to build an armor plant? A shipbuilder has no business making armor. If he should embark in that he would not find a market outside of his own plant, as the other yards would not use it. It was reported some time ago that Carnegie intended to build a shipyard. He has no idea of doing so, and his reasons are purely business ones. The shipbuilders have enough to do to turn out the ships." Asked if he would bid on all fourteen of the new warships, he answered:

"Hardly. I would like to build the five battleships. That is the number, I believe. We may bid on the six armored cruisers, but our plans are not definitely laid yet, and I do not care to say too much concerning them. You see I can take here as many contracts as I want, as I can extend the yard to the north without any difficulty and keep on building cranes, if necessary."

Mr. Huntington promises the completion of the dry dock, the largest in the world, by December.

PIG IRON $11 A TON.

Examination of Books Shows Slump in Market—Wages Will Be Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—The first open confession of the slump in the iron market was made to-day, when the auditing committee of the United Mine Workers of America, District of Alabama, inspected the books of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and announced to the Alabama miners that pig iron was selling for less than $11 a ton.

The miners, in consequence of the drop in pig iron, will be compelled to take a decrease in wages of 2½ cents a ton, wages being based on the price of pig iron. In addition to the low price that pig iron has brought, it has been ascertained that but few sales have been made even at the drop in the market. In fact, as a leading operator put it to-day, there is not a company in the district which has sold the output of one furnace since January.

The Southern operators are also disappointed in the prospect of the export trade. So many ships are engaged in the transportation of supplies for the Philippines, China, and South Africa that there is a dearth of craft at the Southern ports and an enormous quantity of pig iron that could be sold to foreign countries seems to have little chance to move. At the same time, practically all furnaces in Alabama are in blaze and the operators appear to be determined to maintain a stiff front.

Alaska Steamer at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 4.—The steamer Queen arrived last night from Alaska with 250 passengers, including Boundary Commissioners W. F. King, British; C. T. Tittman, American, and A. B. French, Mr. Tittman's assistant. They have concluded their work on White, Chilkoot, and Chilkat Passes.

George Metcalf, whose body was found five miles from Haines, is reported to have been killed by Indians. His partner, Nelson, is also missing. O'Brien, the alleged murderer of Clayton, Olsen, and Raife, is now on trial at Dawson.

SEIZE ELECTRIC RAILROAD

Sing Sing Police Stop Ossining Company's Cars.

TAXES HAD NOT BEEN PAID

Angry Passengers and Crowds at the Big Methodist Camp Meeting Compelled to Walk Home.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 4.—After giving it five days' warning that if it did not pay its taxes its property would be seized, the village of Sing Sing to-night swooped down upon the Ossining Electric Railroad Company and gathered in all its belongings. The road has now stopped running, and the big Methodist camp meeting, which is in progress a mile from the village, is cut off from all communication with the village and the outside world, except by walking.

The company has managed to meet its expenses since its existence. That is, it has managed to pay its fuel and maintenance bills, and also the thirty or forty men in its employ. It owes some bills, and among them was one for taxes. This amounted to about $2,500. Some time ago the company, failing to make any headway toward getting out of debt, passed into the hands of a receiver. The courts named J. V. Cockcroft to this position, and for some time the road has been run under his direction.

On Monday evening last the Village Trustees met in the village hall and held an executive session. At this meeting Tax Collector Benjamin J. Acker and the village counsel are said to have been present. Immediately after it the Collector notified the delinquent taxpayers that unless the debts to the village were paid before the hour for the closing of his office to-day the village would proceed to take possession of property to secure it.

The railroad was among those thus notified. To-night and the next few days constitute the only occasions in the year when there is difficulty in getting a seat in a car here. The road runs out to the camp-meeting grounds, where to-morrow morning the Methodists of this section open their yearly camp meeting. During the term of the camp meeting the road takes in more money in a day than it does in almost any one week of the year.

To-day the cars were crowded with persons arriving for the camp meeting. The rush this evening was very heavy, and every car the company had was put in service, and then there were not enough to handle the crowds. There were preliminary services at the camp meeting grounds this evening, and they were largely attended.

While those who came to stay were trying to get to the grounds, and those of this village who had gone out to attend the preliminary service were still at the grounds, the whole Police Department, under direction of Collector Acker, descended upon the road's property and seized it. Instead of allowing the cars to run under the care of the police, they were stopped wherever they were seized. Those on them were compelled to get out and finish their journey on foot, and those at the camp meeting grounds who wanted to get home had to walk. Those who arrived by train to go out to the camp had to hire carriages or walk.

Everybody grumbled. The police grumbled because the passengers grumbled at them. Out at the camp meeting grounds the crowd waited for the cars to come to take them home, but none came, and they also grumbled. They grumbled even more when finally a lot of carriages sent by enterprising liverymen who realized the harvest to be reaped reached the grounds with news of the seizure of the trolley road and asked exorbitant figures to the village.

Receiver Cockcroft was notified early and tried to stop the seizure, but could not. He then announced that even if the village receded from its position he would not again run the cars as to do so at a loss would not be justified. He also announced that he would lay the matter before the courts on Monday morning and ask instructions. He denounced the action as unfair and a violation of his rights. The village, he claimed, was only a creditor of the railroad the same as many others, and in seizing the road while in his hands gave cause for serious action.

It is thought the village authorities counted on holding the road long enough to collect a part of the money due, and expected to run the cars to-morrow, but they will not, unless the situation changes. The employes say they will stand by the receiver and not run cars for the village.

CORPORATION LAW ANNULLED.

Important Decision by the South Carolina Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 4.—The State Supreme Court has handed down a decision which nullifies the act which was intended to domesticate foreign corporations doing business in this State by requiring all such corporations to take out charters under the laws of this State. The decision is far-reaching, and means that corporations like the Southern Railway Company when sued for amounts exceeding $2,000 have to be sued through the United States Circuit Court, and cannot be sued through the State Courts. This holds whether the corporation has been rechartered in this State or not.

In order to render this decision, the Supreme Court was compelled to reverse its decision in the case of Mathis versus the Southern Railway, but states that in doing so it is bound by the decisions in the United States Supreme Court. Dozens of cases pending in State courts are affected.

MOTOR VEHICLE FOR RACE TRACK.

Judge Will Follow Horses Around Course at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4.—It is proposed by the projectors of the Kinloch Park race course to build an elevated railway track around the circuit near the inner rail for the purpose of running a patrol judge's motor vehicle to keep pace with the flying steeds. It is expected that trestle work and track will cost about $5,000, and the carriage for the patrol judge about $1,000.

Under this plan the judge could keep his eye on the jockeys and horses all the way around. At present he is stationed at the head of the stretch, and can see what the boys are doing only when they round the turn into the home run. After that he makes no pretense of observing them, as the clouds of dust usually obscure his vision.

If the present plans carry, truer racing would likely result. The track will be open Sept. 1, and it is hoped to have the arrangement completed before the coming season closes.

CHARES R. WESTBROOK DEAD.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Charles R. Westbrook died yesterday at his home in this city, aged seventy-three. He was a member of the law firm of Conway & Westbrook of New York.

Charles R. Westbrook was a member of the law firm of Conway & Westbrook of 29 Broadway. Mr. Westbrook had lived for the last six years at the Mansion House, in Hicks Street, Brooklyn. He went to Ogdensburg on Tuesday. He had been suffering from asthma, which affected his heart. He made a specialty of real estate law, and also appeared in bankruptcy cases in the United States courts.

Mr. Westbrook was a brother of the late Supreme Court Justice Westbrook of Ulster County.

FOR AN ANARCHIST CONGRESS.

Proposal to Hold One in Paris—The French Government Proposes a Congress Against Anarchists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—An Anarchist congress is announced to be held shortly in Paris which will consider the best means of waging war against capitalists. To quote its programme, the object will be the "raising on the smoking ruins of the society of yesterday the society of to-morrow."

At the same time, curiously enough, the French Government has under consideration the calling of an international congress against Anarchists, to be held before the exhibition closes. The congress will have for its object the framing of an international agreement regarding the extradition of Anarchists and the co-operation of the various police for their suppression.

As soon as the new King has taken office, the Italian Government will be approached on a matter of great importance. The difficulty in the past with regard to international agreements of this kind lies in the refusal of England to co-operate. Her criminal and common law gives such a large measure of freedom to the individual that repressive measures cannot be enforced.

She has always refused the extradition of mere political criminals, and an Anarchist subject is always safe on her shores. Nevertheless, the French Government will do its best to call an international congress together.

All the concessions in connection with the exhibition had so far have been chiefly notable for the small practical results obtained.

GAS EXPLOSION AT SCRANTON.

Twenty-one Persons Injured and Two Buildings Wrecked.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—By an explosion of gas this evening two buildings on Lackawanna Avenue, in the heart of the business district were completely demolished, and twenty-one persons were injured by being caught in the wreckage or struck by flying debris. The most seriously injured are:

F. W. Wo[illegible]kers, janitor of the bank; leg fractured and otherwise severely hurt.
Miss Malo[illegible]y of Philadelphia; struck by flying debris and seriously injured.
Thomas [illegible]ennan of Moosic; one eye blinded.
H. W. Sk[illegible]ngton; artery in arm cut by glass.
Anthony [illegible]trola of Green Ridge; back hurt and face cut.
Mrs. Annie [illegible]Clark, cut in the eye by glass; will probably lose sight.
Miss Anni[illegible] Klein; eyeball cut in two by flying glass.
Miss Mar[illegible] Sandislaus; back broken, leg fractured, and otherwise injured.

The wrecked buildings were the three-story Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, at 420 Lackawanna Avenue, and the adjoining four-story building at 422, occupied by the D. L. Phillips Furniture Company and the Scranton carpet factory. Miss Annie Halfpenny occupied the upper floor of the bank building. It was the former home of the late Judge John Handley, and Miss Annie Halffey was his housekeeper.

Many of the injured were passengers on an open trolley car that was directly in front of the bank building at the moment of the explosion. The others, with the exception of the members of the Halffey household and the bank janitor, were pedestrians.

A leak in a gaspipe in the cellar of the bank was responsible for the explosion. The janitor detected the odor of the gas when he returned from supper, and after telephoning for a plumber, thought to make an investigation, and going into the cellar struck a match. He was picked up unconscious in the alley in the rear of the bank. The explosion and the crash of the falling buildings brought the whole central city to the scene.

The loss is over $150,000. The bank vault, it is believed, escaped damage.

REPORT IN GARDINER CASE.

Gov. Roosevelt Receives It from Commissioner Wilcox and May Decide This Week.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day received the detailed report of Commissioner Ainsley Wilcox in the Asa Bird Gardiner case. The report now in the hands of the Governor takes in everything said and done and testified at the hearings before Mr. Wilcox in the District Attorney's case.

The Governor has not begun to read it. He opened it, glanced over it and noted its length, and then put it away. He said this event that he did not know when he would take up the matter, but probably if his time allowed would go over it next week.

The Governor goes to New York on Monday morning, and will meet Chairman Hanna and Odell. He will return late in the afternoon. To-day the Governor and his wife took a long trip in a launch up the Sound. They did not return until evening.

KEITH'S NEW THEATRE.

$1,000,000 Continuous Performance Playhouse to be Built in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—B. F. Keith has purchased a portion of the Baldwin property, in the south side of Chestnut Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, for the purpose of erecting a million-dollar theatre. The owners of the estate were John M. Stafford and Anthony M. Zane.

Mr. Keith's purchase has a frontage of forty feet on Chestnut Street and a depth of 100 feet. This will be used as an entrance to the theatre proper, which is to have a depth of 130 feet and a width of 113 feet. The entrance from Chestnut Street is to be only a foyer. The new house will surpass the Boston Keith Theatre, and will be the handsomest in America. It is also announced that Mr. Keith will erect a theatre in Brown, making three that he will operate here.

ALLEGED INHUMAN POLICEMAN.

Refused to Call an Ambulance Because He Was Off Duty, It Is Said.

Byron McCronin, a hostler, of 445 West Fifty-second Street, attempted suicide late yesterday afternoon by taking acid on the steps in front of the house. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital unconscious. His condition is critical.

Mrs. Sophia Hickey, janitress of the house, to whom McCronin boarded, said that when she discovered McCronin's condition she ran to the corner and met a policeman, whom she told of the case, and asked him to send for an ambulance. He refused, however, she said, saying he was off duty and was going to the station to report."

Mrs. Hickey ran back and got friends to aid her in taking McCronin into the house. She tried to help him, but did not know what to do, and she ran out and waited for another policeman. She said she did not find one for some time. She did not go to the station house, expecting a policeman every minute. Finally one came along, and she sent him to send to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance.

Mrs. Hickey said she does not know why McCronin should attempt his life. He had been in Canada and some in this city.

"ALLIES" ARE NOT ACTING TOGETHER

Only Americans, British, and Japanese Advancing.

A BIG BATTLE IS IMMINENT

Report that Russians and French Are Guarding Communications Not Borne Out by Official French Dispatches.

It is stated that the cablegram from Gen. Chaffee received on Friday, which the War Department refused to make public, announced that the American, British, and Japanese forces had combined in the advance on Peking.

The troops of other nationalities did not join in the movement.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the Russians and French are guarding the line of communications, but official dispatches to the French Government do not even say anything about the advance being about to begin.

Gen. Chaffee is believed to have criticised some of the other commanders at Tien-Tsin, and also to have referred to their failure to observe sanitary rules.

A battle, according to one report, is expected to-day at Yang-Tsun, between the advancing foreigners and Gen. Ma's 10,000 troops.

Another dispatch says 30,000 Boxers are eight miles north of Tien-Tsin, and that a battle is imminent.

It is reported at Tien-Tsin that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

Messages from both the British Minister and Japanese Legation at Peking are to the effect that the besieged foreigners have hardly any ammunition left.

CHAFFEE'S REPORT HELD BACK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Some features of the dispatch received from Gen. Chaffee yesterday, which the War Department refused to make public, became known to-day. The first dispatch received by the War Department from Gen. Chaffee contained very little information, but closed with the statement that he was going forward to Tien-Tsin and would give his views. That is what he has done. His views as cabled in the dispatch of yesterday would be far from palatable to several foreign Governments, and that is one reason why the dispatch was not made public.

This much is asserted; Gen. Chaffee and the United States forces available under his command have gone forward toward Peking with the British and Japanese forces. The troops of the other nations assembled at Tien-Tsin did not join in the movement, but the reasons given by Gen. Chaffee could not be learned.

It is understood that the criticism in the news dispatch received yesterday of the sanitary conditions existing at Tien-Tsin is borne out in Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, but in reporting the matter to the War Department he has been more specific, and the names of the commands which failed to take the proper precautions for the health of the international forces are given.

War Department officials generally refuse to discuss the contents of the dispatch. Secretary Root announced emphatically that it would not be given to the public, and further that no additional dispatches had been received from Gen. Chaffee. The international questions involved make it impossible, on account of diplomatic relations, to give the dispatch to the public, and it is further desired that the proposed movement of troops should not be heralded to the world for the advantage of the Chinese forces which are opposing the advance for the rescue of the besieged Ministers.

THE UNALLIED ALLIES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Russian and French contingents, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, are guarding the communications of the Americans, British, and Japanese, who form the column advancing on Peking.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Telegrams from Admiral Courrejolles and the French Consul at Tien-Tsin do not announce the beginning of the march on Peking, and do not even state that it is imminent.

BATTLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Last night's dispatches add little to the general information concerning the progress of events in China. Although the agents of the cable company in Tien-Tsin asserted on July 30 that the censorship of press dispatches had been abolished, it is evident that correspondents are not allowed to cable any account of the advance in the direction of Peking.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says a battle is expected on Sunday with Gen. Ma's 10,000 Chinese at Yang-Tsun.

According to another dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 3, the principal opposition will be met twenty miles west of Tien-Tsin, where it is stated the Chinese have erected extensive barriers, and obstructions have been placed in the river. Mines are said to have been located under the railway, the line apparently being left intact.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 1.—Thirty thousand Boxers are eight miles north of Tien-Tsin, and a battle is imminent.

CHINESE BREAK CANAL BANK.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 1, via Che-Foo, Aug. 3.—It is reported that the Chinese have broken the canal bank, flooding the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

Gen. Ludlow Fears Advance May Fail.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Discussing the Chinese situation, Gen. Ludlow, United States Army, said to-day that he doubted the success of the movement upon Peking with the present forces. Owing to the rainy season, the General remarked, the troops must follow the railroad, which must be rebuilt, and then guarded, to secure communication with Tien-Tsin.

ADVANCE VIA SHAN-HAI-KWAN ?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—There is a renewal of the rumor that something is occurring at Shan-hai-Kwan, at the eastern end of the great wall, which will surprise the Chinese.

There is a fine military road from this point to Peking over high and dry ground, and although the distance is nearly twice that from Tien-Tsin to Peking, its physical advantages may make this route practically much shorter in point of time.

It is believed here that a strong Russian column either has been or will be landed at that point to converge on Peking simultaneously with the international column, and thus divide the Chinese opposing force.

LITTLE AMMUNITION LEFT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch dated at Tien-Tsin, July 27, says another dispatch from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, has been received.

It is dated July 21, and duplicates in part one sent by a different route; but adds the information that the British, American, Russian, and German Legations held, on July 21, provisions barely sufficient for fourteen days, and that ammunition was short.

The Ministers had again rejected the proposal of the Chinese Government that they leave Peking under escort of Chinese troops.

Another courier from the Japanese Legation brings a dispatch dated July 23, saying that but five days' provisions were left and twenty-five rounds of ammunition for each man.

CIPHER MESSAGES FORBIDDEN.

Tsung-li-Yamen Says It Is "Inexpedient" Envoys Should Have Them, Owing to Fighting at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department to-day issued the following:

Minister Wu this morning handed to the Acting Secretary of State a copy of a telegram from the Consul of Shanghai, dated Aug. 2, and received by Mr. Wu on the evening of the 3d.

It confirms the message of Yuan-Shi-Kai, Governor of Shan-Tung, to Mr. Fowler, Consul at Che-Foo, purporting to communicate the same telegram of July 30 from the Tsung-Li-Yamen, but it is to be noted that it contains a passage omitted from Gov. Yuan's message, namely, the announcement that as fighting is going on in Tien-Tsin, it is inexpedient to send cipher telegrams to the foreign Ministers in Peking. In this particular, the present telegram agrees with Consul Gen. Goodnow's report, received yesterday, that Earl Li-Hung-Chang had told the French Consul at Shanghai, on the 3d, that no messages would be delivered to the Ministers because the foreigners were advancing on Peking.

The Tsung-li-Yamen's cablegram of July 30 is as follows:

"Foreign Ministers in Peking are all safe and well. Recently vegetables, fruit, and provisions have been repeatedly supplied to them. Relations most friendly.

"At present consultations are going on for the protection of various Ministers going to Tien-Tsin for temporary shelter, which will soon be concluded satisfactorily.

"But as fighting is going on in Tien-Tsin it is inexpedient that cipher telegrams should be sent.

"Different Consuls have been notified so that they may inform their respective Governments. Please inform the foreign office. Besides wiring to other Ministers, I transmit the above to you.

"YU-LIEN-YUEN."

CHINA'S ANOMALOUS ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Taken in connection with what has preceded them, to-day's cablegrams from China place the Chinese Government in the unique position of denying liability for what the Chinese troops have done at Peking while assuming responsibility for what they are now doing in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin. The point sought to be made diplomatically is regarded here as of the utmost importance in the future settlement.

The Tsung-li-Yamen's polite intimation that it is inexpedient to allow communication between the United States Government and its Minister because fighting is going on near Tien-Tsin leaves little doubt as to who is responsible for the resistance being offered to the progress of the international forces. The Emperor himself has, by edict, already indicated that, while reparation might be afforded the powers for injuries sustained by their citizens before the attack on the Taku forts, the Chinese Government will not assume responsibility for what has happened or will happen as a result of the military operations following that event.

Of course this notice from the Tsung-li-Yamen can be construed as an answer to Secretary Hay's demand upon Li-Hung-Chang that free communication be opened with the Ministers at Peking and their own Governments, and in consequence the negotiations which were about to be instituted, had that request been complied with, may be regarded as indefinitely postponed.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Ministers in Europe, and Mr. Wu, in the United States, are still making a last combined effort to make plain to the Imperial Government the fatality of the course now being followed by the Tsung-li-Yamen, respecting the continued isolation of the foreign Ministers, and it may be that their representations will meet with a favorable response, if not now, then after the first decisive victory achieved by the international column.

The steady prosecution of the allies' military movements has undoubtedly frightened the Chinese Viceroys, who have been sparring for time and endeavoring to use the diplomatic corps at Peking as protection. The Tsung-li-Yamen dispatch fairly illustrated this condition, and made it plain that the Imperial Government is again trying to force a suspension of the advance on Peking by menacing the foreign Ministers.

Having formally refused to put the Envoys in communication with their

initely decided upon the conclusion was reached unanimously by the powers that Li-Hung-Chang was playing false, his main object being to retard or frustrate the advance on Peking by various ruses, of which Chinese statecraft is always a master.

RUSSIANS TAKE SAKHALIN.

But Are Apparently Defeated at Aigun —Twenty Railway Workmen Missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—Gen. Grodekoff has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"Khabarovsk, Aug. 3.

"Two columns from Blagovestchensk were ferried over the Amur River at 3 A. M., under Cols. Schwerin and Serkianoff. They attacked the Chinese troops and took the town of Sakhalin, one gun, and a quantity of Mauser cartridges. The steamer Silenga suffered severely from rifle fire.

"The Trans-Seisk detachment under Col. Pfotenhauer bombarded Aigun with twelve mortars, and the Chinese replied. One officer and five men were killed and fifteen men were wounded. Four armored steamers are patrolling the Amur."

A telegram received here to-day from Engineer Offenberg, dated Kawg-Kumschi, Gasimur, in the Trans-Baikal Province, Aug. 1, says:

"In the retreat to the frontier the agents, workmen, and guards were surprised and bombarded by Chinese in the Shingan passes. Three guards and one workman were killed, and twenty workmen fled to the mountains. None of them has returned."

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Aug. 4, says that Gen. Mosievski reports from Chita that a part of Gen. Orloff's forces attacked and drove back Chinese regulars on July 30, capturing one gun and a number of flags and killing the Chinese commander and 200 men. The Russian loss was 7 killed and 20 wounded.

RUSSIAN ATTACK UNJUSTIFIED.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 3.—Dispatches from Niu-Chwang state that 200 Russians suddenly appeared on July 26 at the railway station and attacked the Chinese camp outside the south gate. The Chinese had behaved with propriety, and the attack did not appear to be justified.

After two hours of fighting, with little damage on either side, the Russians retired.

The Consuls at Niu-Chwang, including the Russian Consul, protested, and received a verbal reply to the effect that the attack would not be repeated.

ESCAPE TO MONGOLIA.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—The family of the Rev. Dr. James K. Roberts, a Hartford missionary in China, who was reported yesterday to have escaped across the desert into Siberia, received a letter to-day from the headman's house at Ta-Shao-Yehs, Mongolia, dated June 13. The letter tells of Dr. Roberts's escape, with several others, from Peking.

The locality in which the missionary is now is a peaceful one. He and his companions were about to press on further north, where it will be even safer, and by this time are probably at Urga, where there is considered to be no possibility of trouble. He gives Urga as the address for letters, and it is probable that he intends to make an extended stay there until the situation becomes more definitely settled.

The other missionaries mentioned by Dr. Roberts in his letter are Dr. Murdock, the Rev. Mark Williams of New London, Ohio; the Rev. and Mrs. William I. Sprague of Erie, Penn., and a missionary named Chihi.

OMINOUS SIGNS AT CANTON.

Imperial Troops Join Boxers—Great Activity at Yang-tse Forts and New Guns Mounted.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 2, received here to-day, says that after Li-Hung-Chang left Canton the imperial troops joined the Boxers.

The dispatch adds that the provincial troops along the Yang-tse remain quiet, owing to the promise of the Viceroy of Nanking to the foreign Consuls.

Boxers, it is further stated in this dispatch, are murdering misionaries in South China, but are not disturbing treaty ports.

Troops are being secretly brought to treaty ports. Old batteries on the Yang-tse, the dispatch says, are being repaired, and new ones are being erected at Wu-Sung. Despite the declaration of the Viceroy that the work would be stopped, five guns have been mounted.

The dispatch accuses the British of a secret understanding with the Viceroy as an explanation of the indifference of the British fleet to the strengthening of the Chinese fortifications at Wu-Sung.

HONGKONG, Aug. 4.—All is quiet at Canton, but there is great activity at the Bogue Forts, which are fully manned, and on the walls of which flags are hoisted. Constant practice is had with the big guns at channel targets.

The Chinese state that the Cantonese are in fear of an attack by the French.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 3.—According to trustworthy reports received here to-day, the Chinese are fortifying the Yang-tse. At a fort near Nanking two six-inch quick-fire guns were disabled at the first trial.

Chinese officials affirm that the guns were mounted as a precaution against Boxers advancing southward.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Admiral Seymour telegraphed to the Admiralty yesterday that he had seen the Viceroy of Nanking on Aug. 2, that the Viceroy was very friendly, and seemed anxious to maintain peace in the Yang-tse Valley, and had agreed to the landing of a force of 3,000 British troops for the defence of Shanghai.

The Viceroy returned the Admiral's visit the next day, and renewed his assurances of friendship. An agreement was arrived at for maintaining order in the Yang-tse Valley.

Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs and Railways, objected to the measures taken for the defense of the foreign settlements at Shanghai, the enrollment of volunteers, and the presence of numerous warships, and asked the foreign Consuls to suspend these measures.

The British Consul replied by pointing out that the measures were only intended to strengthen the hands of the lawful Chinese authorities against disorder.

ALIENS LEAVE CHUNG-KING.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The British Consul, Mr. Fraser, and the foreign community are leaving Chung-King, Province of Sze-Chuen, in consequence of an official warning from Shanghai. There is at present no trouble in Chung-King, or in any part of Sze-Chuen, but disturbances are expected when the allies reach Peking.

Kaiser and von Buelow Disagree.

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BERLIN, Aug. 4.—In official circles here it is stated that there is a strong divergence as to policy regarding China between the Emperor and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow. The latter is aware that Germany's aims as to obtaining suitable satisfaction in China are seriously hampered by the Emperor's impulsive utterances. It is further stated that hot words have already passed between the Emperor and Count von Bülow on that subject.

More German Troops to be Sent.

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BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Indications increase that Germany is preparing another large body of troops for China. The latest news on this point has been given by the Frankfurt Zeitung. It says that, despite the absence of official admission of the fact, it is certain that three more large steamers of the North German Lloyd Line have been chartered for September, and that an order is impending for the formation of a corps of 10,000 men. Opposition papers criticise this because the Reichstag has not been asked to sanction the step, and point out that another heavy army increase will be asked at the Autumn session of the Reichstag for the organization of a colonial reserve army.

MINISTER WU AT CAPE MAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived here at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was met at the station by his son, Chao-Chu, and Miss Nesmith, daughter of Capt. Nesmith.

The crowds were not expecting him, and there was therefore no crush at the station, but as soon as the passengers and the people waiting for friends discovered his presence everybody crowded around him. The Minister, unattended, was driven to the hotel where Mme. Wu and their son have been since Wednesday, while his son and Miss Nesmith walked back. To-night Wu Ting Fang took a walk on the board walk.

The Minister's stay here will be indefinite. He will, however, probably return to Washington Monday night or Tuesday for a brief visit.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, M. de Wollant, arrived here to-night from New York.

How Mail Should Be Addressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War Department desires it to be known that mail intended for the United States soldiers in China should be addressed with the full name of the soldier, his company, and regiment, with the words "China, via San Francisco." In the case of staff officers or civilians of the army, the same words should be employed. All the regular China mail routes having been suspended, the Government has been obliged to devise a service of its own, using the transports as far as possible. A postal agent stationed at Nagasaki will make the first distribution of mail, and another at Taku will take care of the details. These agents have started for China, and will be in a position to handle any mail written after this date.

Glanders Among Army Horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Glanders has broken out among the horses at the Presidio. There are about 1,200 horses at the Presidio stables belonging to the various cavalry regiments and awaiting shipment to China on the horse transports Aztec and Strathgyle. The presence of glanders was discovered yesterday, and eight infected animals were shot. The commanding officer has received orders to spare no efforts or expense in stamping out the disease before it can become epidemic.

The Arethusa Going to China.

A consignment of stores was sent from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to League Island, Philadelphia, yesterday. The stores are intended for the distilling ship Arethusa, which is being fitted out for service in Asiatic waters. The Arethusa will receive supplies from the various yards and naval stations on the Atlantic Coast. She will go to Taku, China.

CHINESE WAR IN HAWAII.

HONOLULU, July 27.—The news from China has stirred the Chinese here to the depths. Yesterday Yang-Wai-Pin, the Chinese Consul, made an appeal to the Government for personal protection, saying that he had received an anonymous letter threatening his life. He accuses the Bow-Wong-Wui, or Chinese Reform Society, of having made the threats.

The Bow-Wongs are the element opposed to the Empress Dowager and desirous of having a pro-foreign policy in the empire. They formed their societies here under the leadership of Leung-Chi-Tse, the exiled reformer, and the Consul here sent to China the names of those who became members. As a result the relatives of the Honolulu Bow-Wongs were cast into prison in China, and feeling against the Consul runs high. One of the letters that frightened Yang-Wai-Pin referred to his action in sending the names of Bow-Wongs to the imperial Government, and told him he would be killed for doing so.

The Consul and Vice Consul, Goo-Kim, have made purchases of weapons, organized a guard at the Chinese Legation, and secured the protection of the Honolulu police. Two officers are kept constantly at the legation.

Yang made no official celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of China this year, but the Bow-Wongs got up a celebration of their own. The Consul stated as his reason for not holding the usual celebration that he had been instructed not to have any by Minister Wu at Washington. It has been his custom to hold a large reception at the Consulate.

RUSSIAN DUTIES RAISED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 4.—Owing to the expenses in connection with events in China, the Czar has ordered that the rates of commercial traiffs be raised, subject, however, to the maintenance of the tariffs provided for in commercial treaties.

RUSSIA'S HANDS ARE FULL.

Alarm Caused by Chinese Invasion of Siberia Increased by Possibility of Poland and Finland Rising.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The announcement that Siberian territory has been invaded by Chinese troops has caused the greatest indignation here. Russians now realize that the present rising in China is much more than a mere insurrection of fanatics and rebels. According to popular opinion here, a well-organized plot exists to expel all foreigners not only from Chinese territory but from Eastern Asia.

The "Yellow Danger" is the one topic of conversation here, and every effort is being made by the Russian Government to cope with the peril before it is too late. Three new warships, the Orel, the Tamboff, and the Nijni-Novgorod, have just been sent off to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Pacific, where they will be used as cruisers. Eleven troopships, with several infantry regiments on board, are to sail for the Far East this week.

The Admiralty has, however, taken great care not to leave the coasts of the Black Sea unprotected. The Black Sea fleet consists at present of the usual squadron of warships and of twenty-two torpedo boats. To these will shortly be added four torpedo boat destroyers.

According to a report current here, the Chinese revolution has ramifications which extend throughout the Mussulman world. Recent advices received from Northern China show that, in several instances, Mahommedan leaders are at the head of the anti-foreign movement. A Mussulman rising on Russian territory, therefore, is thought to be well within the range of possibility.

Nicholas II. is personally deeply interested in the events which are taking place in the Far East. Since his travels in the East, before his accession to the throne, the Czar has taken a lively interest in those distant regions of the Muscovite Empire. It is said that for several years past he has viewed with apprehension the possibility of a great rising of the Chinese against Russian domination on the Pacific. It was for the purpose of being fully prepared for such a contingency that the Czar has done everything, since his accession, to strengthen Russia's position in that part of the world. It was with this end in view that work has been pushed rapidly forward on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, that the strength of the Russian fleet in the Pacific has been increased ten-fold, that a new school of Oriental languages has been established at Vladivostok, and that Port Arthur and Talien-Wan have been occupied.

But, besides the invasion of her territory by the Chinese and the possibility of a Mussulman rising in Central Asia, Russia is constantly threatened with other dangers nearer home, notably in Poland and Finland. The possibility of an insurrection in Poland and in the Grand Duchy of Finland must, of course, be recognised, particularly when the attention of the Government is taken up with the events in the Far East.

Poland has never ceased to be a hotbed of anti-Russian intrigue. While the Polish Socialists have a powerful party organization directed against Russian rule, the Polish aristocracy are also untiring in their anti-Russian propaganda. "Russia's danger is Poland's opportunity," remains to-day as heretofore the watchword of the Polish nobility and laboring classes alike. The renewed efforts of the Polish revolutionists of late sufficiently explain the recent decree of the Governor General, which orders the police to put a stop to what is called "clandestine instruction"—that is to say, the teaching of revolutionary doctrines in Poland.

In Finland conditions are even more serious, and there are many Russians, even among the more conservative elements of the population, but not blinded by Pan-Slavism, who deem that the Government has acted unwisely in its attitude toward the Grand Duchy. The fact that Finland was an autonomous, self-governing province of the empire could not possibly have been a source of danger to Russia.

The Finns have, since the annexation of the Grand Duchy by Russia ninety-one years ago, always been loyal subjects of the Czars. There has never been the slightest movement against Russian rule in Finland, as in the Baltic provinces, for instance. The Finns were satisfied with the quasi-independence which they enjoyed and demanded nothing more.

The crusade undertaken by the Russian Government against the Finns' local self-government, against their language and national institutions was certainly most ill-advised. Like Poland, Finland will, henceforth be a perpetual nest of intrigue against Russian rule.

During the past few weeks the movement against the Russians has greatly increased throughout the Grand Duchy. It has extended to all classes, including the aristocracy, which represents the Swedish element of the population.

In the course of the past week the Governor General of Finland stopped the publication of several newspapers which had voiced the popular feelings against the new régime. The editors of the Vupuri and the Uleaborsbladet—two leading sheets—have been compelled to resign their positions, which have been filled by new men. In fact, the liberty of the press no longer exists in Finland. B. C. DE W.

YELLOW FEVER AT TAMPA.

Surgeon General Wyman Receives Official Report of Three Cases.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received the following telegram from the State Health Officer at Jacksonville, Fla., dated Aug. 3:

Weedon telegraphed me at Key West yesterday reporting two cases of yellow fever at Tampa. To-day he wires: "First case seen Tuesday and regarded as suspicious. Second, a tailor, seen Wednesday morning. Dying. Autopsy, yellow fever. Third case, employe in laundry; seen yesterday. Diagnosed as yellow fever this morning. Source not known. No other cases known. I will reach Tampa in the morning. White with me."

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 4.—The fever situation here is unchanged to-day. No new cases were reported up to noon. Many persons left the city to-day.

Fever Cases in Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Despite stringent sanitary precautions, yellow fever is now on the increase, forty-eight cases having been reported.

Will Quarantine Against Tampa.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 4.—Immediately upon receipt of information that yellow fever had appeared at Tampa steps were taken to prevent a possible introduction of the disease here, and Inspectors were ordered to every train. All persons and baggage from the infected city will be promptly and rigidly quarantined.

FEMALE CROOK IDENTIFIED.

Bertillon System Shows that "Agnes Miller" and "Minnie Williams" Are One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The usefulness of the Bertillon system and the National Bureau of Identification was demonstrated to-day, when, through Supt. George Porteous of the Chicago office, a well-known female crook of Chicago, under arrest in Boston on a charge of larceny, was identified. The woman is Minnie Williams, who gave the name of Agnes Miller. The Boston Superintendent of Police being of the opinion that she had a criminal record, telegraphed to Supt. Porteous, giving a description of the prisoner and asking if she had a record.

Porteous, in looking up the case, found she was none other than Minnie Williams, well known in Chicago. In addition it was learned that this woman had served two terms in the Joliet Penitentiary, and was released on parole from that institution in 1897. In 1898, during the Mardi Gras festivities, she was arrested in New Orleans for grand larceny.

FOUND IN THE HUDSON.

Body of an Unknown Man Taken from the River Near Cornwall.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Hudson River near Cornwall to-night. It appeared to be that of a man fifty years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, well built, with chin whiskers. He had on a light brown overcoat, black coat and vest, blue trousers with white stripes, new underwear, new light shoes, and black stockings with the letter "M" or "W" on them.

In the pockets were found a small, open-faced silver watch, some keys, and a West Shore Railroad ticket from New York to Catskill, dated Aug. 3, and a blank postal card. The cuff button in one shirtsleeve was missing. No money was found in the clothes.

FEATS BY WOMEN BICYCLISTS.

Long Island Pastors to Preach Against Long-Distance Riding.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 4.—The clergymen of Hempstead, Freeport, Baldwin's, Rockville Centre, Springfield, and Valley Stream will speak to-day in the course of their sermons on the recent long-distance cycle journeys by women on Long Island. It is claimed by them that some of the women who have been making long-distance records over the triangular course for century riders in their vicinity are in a pitiable condition.

Prominent citizens and Summer residents of all the above villages are signing a petition which will be presented to the Council of Hempstead at their next meeting asking them to pass a resolution which will put a stop in the future to any fast and continuous riding by women in that locality.

Elderly Woman a Life Saver.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Mrs. William H. Templeton of Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury, is the guest of her son, Frank H. Templeton, at Nantasket Beach. The other day Mrs. Templeton, who is sixty years old, and Miss Katie Driscoll succeeded in rescuing a woman from drowning in front of the Pacific House. The woman had gone out beyond her depth and was drowning when Mrs. Templeton grasped her by the hair, and with the assistance of Miss Driscoll, brought her ashore, where she was resuscitated. A large number witnessed the bravery of Mrs. Templeton and her friend, and roundly cheered them.

Arrested as Witnesses in Trader Case.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Three men were arrested to-day and held as witnesses in the case of John Trader, whose body was found in the swamps near the Cumberland Road, near Manumuskin, on Aug. 1. They are W. Cozzens, Joseph Madden, and George Hand. Trader disappeared on March 3. The last persons seen with him were Mr. and Mrs. John Hand, who are under arrest on suspicion. When the body was found the head was severed from the trunk and there was other evidence that the man had been murdered.

Tug Burns in Tampa Bay.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 4.—Dredgeboat No. 2, owned by Rittenhouse Moore, was burned in the middle of Tampa Bay this morning. Twenty persons were aboard, but were rescued by two tugs which came to their aid. The boat was equipped with four gasoline engines, and had two large tanks of the inflammable material aboard. They were provided with safety valves, which prevented an explosion. The craft was valued at $75,000, and had insurance of $30,000.

Mob Drives Out Postmaster.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 4.—An official telegram to the Post Office Inspector's office here states that a mob entered the Post Office at Mulat, Fla., last night, smashed the windows and doors, destroyed some of the contents of the building, and threatened the life of the Postmaster. The Postmaster became terror stricken and fled, and no one is in charge of the office.

ANTHRACITE MINERS' FATE

United Mine Workers Want Their Organization Recognized.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE IMMINENT

The Operators and Mine Owners Will Fight the Matter in the Convention on Aug. 13.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 4.—For the past ten days organizers of the United Mine Workers of America have been hard at work throughout the entire anthracite coal region, and they have enough meetings arranged to keep them very busy for some days. During this time the "locals" are holding sessions and electing delegates.

This unusual activity is caused by the near approach of the joint convention, which is to be held at Hazleton on Aug. 13. At this convention there will be some 600 delegates, representing 60,000 of the 75,000 mine workers in the region, and their duty will be to decide the most momentous question in the history of coal mining in the hard coal district: "Shall the United Mine Workers fight for recognition by the coal operators?"

If the delegates agree to this it will mean the hardest and bitterest strike known to the region. If they do not, it will be the practical death of the organization as far as this region is concerned. There has been no organization of the mine workers in this part of the State for fifteen years, from the time the Knights of Labor lost their power, in the early eighties, until, after the Lattimer strike, the United Mine Workers commenced to perfect an organization on the same lines on which it was built and has reached its present powerful proportions in the soft coal regions. This work of organization has been going on slowly but thoroughly for the past two years, until now fully four-fifths of the anthracite mine workers belong to the union.

Its existence has been marked by several strikes, especially in this valley, and its efforts to manage and control these strikes have not met with great success. The reason for this is that the operators, both large and small, have by common consent refused to recognize the union or treat in any way, however indirectly, with the local, district, or general leaders. Under these conditions the union has, as far as all practical purposes is concerned, been a nonentity. The time has now come, so its members think, for it to test its strength in a great struggle for recognition, which the adoption of a general wage scale would mean.

The feeling has been growing rapidly during the last six months among the rank and file of its members that the union is not all that it promised to be; that they benefit the organization without getting any benefit from it. The failure of the union to be a factor for order and arbitration, its impotent attempt to impress the operators with its power, and its inability to control many of the foreigners, Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and Slavs, and prevent the acts of violence which they have committed under the cloak of unionism, has lost it much of its prestige among the conservative Welsh, German, and English miners. This has been very evident of late in the ineffectual attempts to organize local unions in districts where the English-speaking miners predominate.

Among other things, the recognition of the miners would mean sweeping reforms in the docking system and another big hole in the profits of the companies. It would also affect the railroads, for if the companies are compelled to pay more to the miners, they must, in order to make a profit, pay less to the carrying companies, for the price of anthracite coal cannot go up much further without it being forced out of the market entirely.

The operators say it would mean the death of the industry if the miners were able to force all the demands they will make, but the miners say the same organization in the bituminous region has reached a point of power, has obtained fair wages and just treatment for its men, and the industry is now in better shape than ever.

The miners want the question of to fight or not to fight thoroughly discussed at the convention. All realize that when it comes to a question of force on each side, the mine workers' only force is a strike, and a strike which would embrace the entire anthracite region is not a pleasant prospect to contemplate.

The men want the question of how they are going to exist, if the strike is declared, thoroughly understood. The union here should have a goodly amount in its treasury, and in the bituminous region it is very well-to-do. Both branches would receive much support from the other labor organizations. The delegates are to learn if there would be enough money forthcoming to keep the strikers for several months, for the strike would be a long one. The condition of the men, too, is better now than it has been for a long time, work has been steady, and most of them would be able to get along some few weeks without assistance.

With the operators and owners the understanding has been since the inception of the organization, that it should not be recognized, and they will stand by this to the last. Most of the big companies have a large stock of coal on hand, and would not be seriously embarrassed for lack of it for some months. It is a significant fact, too, that, despite the large stores on hand, the companies are continuing to produce heavily.

FOUR KILLED IN ELECTION ROW.

One Man's Vote Was Challenged and the Shooting Began.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 4.—In Hancock County, Tennessee, at Howard's Cross Roads, Thursday evening, the day of the Tennessee elections, four men were killed in a general fight and as many more wounded. Two of them will die.

The dead are John Lamb, Deputy Sheriff; Dill Collins, Phil Collins, and Wiley Brewer. Whitman Gibson and two or three others whose names could not be learned were among the list of wounded.

The scene of the battle is in the wilds of Hancock County, fifty miles from a railroad, and it is impossible to secure details or to confirm the information received regarding the battle.

One report has it that five men were killed and one mortally wounded. The trouble as learned by your correspondent had its origin in the action of Dill Collins, who formerly lived in the Tenth District of Tennessee, and who paid his taxes in that district. He sought to cast his vote. He was interfered with, at which he drew his pistol and advanced on the man who had challenged him. He was upon the point of firing, when Deputy Sheriff Lamb attempted to arrest him. Collins fired at him, and the fire was returned. Both men were mortally wounded and died shortly afterward. Friends took sides, and the battle began. It was over in a flash, shortly after the trouble two men named Wilson and Baker had an altercation near Howard Cross Roads. Knives were used, and one was fatally cut.

Ordered by Mother, He Killed Her Rival

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Aug. 4.—At Howard's Cross Roads, Tenn., Daisy Ward was shot and killed by John Mullins. Mullins's mother accused the Ward woman with being too intimate with her husband, Capt. "Dave" Mullins. Several weeks ago she tried to get one of her sons to kill the Ward woman. He refused. Yesterday John returned from the regular army on a furlough. His mother commanded him to kill the Ward woman and he obeyed her. The family is prominent in the section in which they live.

Dr. W. R. Harper's Silver Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Dr. William R. Harper celebrated his silver wedding to-day, and in company with Mrs. Harper he went to Concord, Ohio, to visit the scenes of his courting days. Dr. Harper was nineteen years old when he married Miss Paul, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister in Concord. He was then already a Doctor of Philosophy, having received his degree from Yale University. Immediately after the wedding he was appointed Principal of Masonic College at Macon, Tenn.

FRANCE MOURNS HUMBERT.

Expressions of Sympathy and Indignation General—Nations Will Continue Friendly Relations.

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PARIS, Aug. 4.—The general mass of Italian citizens, who have none too great a love for France, would have been moved to sentiments of affection had they been able to witness the depth of the true grief which was exhibited in this city when the news of the assassination of King Humbert was made public. When the first report of the crime was confirmed, in every gathering place could be heard expressions of sympathy and indignation which would have done more to bring about a friendly feeling between the two countries than would years of diplomacy.

Humbert's stanch advocacy of the tripartite agreement estranged France at that time, especially under the Crispi régime, when there was almost bitterness. Since then King Humbert's manly qualities and lovable disposition have brought him closer to the hearts of the French people, until he was recognized in recent years as one of France's friends. So much so was this the case that the announcement of his death brought forth queries as to a possible rupture of the good relations between the two countries by the accession of the new King. Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador here, does not share in this feeling of insecurity, saying:

"The relations of France and Italy have not ceased to be excellent, and they will continue so. The new King has not the sentiments which some journals attribute to him. He has great esteem for the grand sister Latin nation."

HUMBERT VISITED ANARCHISTS.

LONDON, Aug. —Scotland Yard, in averring that Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, was never in England, is understood to allege that the instigator of the crime is probably a man who made no secret of his intentions concerning "high Italian personages" while in London several months ago. He was so closely watched while here that he departed for the United States, and he was last heard of in Paterson, N. J.

King Humbert, during a private visit here in 1892, took extraordinary interest in the slums and in the Anarchist haunts where had been planned Cesini's plot to kill Emperor Napoleon III. with a bomb, and the Czar's assassination. While visiting one Anarchist resort his Majesty noticed a flaming picture, designed by the proprietor of the place, representing an Anarchist hurling lawyers, churchmen, statesmen, and capitalists into Hades. The proprietor gave the King a copy of this picture, not knowing who his visitor was.

The London editor of an Italian republican journal who was standing by suggested to the King's guide what a strong resemblance his friend bore to the King of Italy. His Majesty also visited at night several of the most wicked resorts in London incognito and accompanied by one companion.

HUMBERT'S FUNERAL AUG. 9.

ROME, Aug. 4.—The date of King Humbert's funeral has been definitely fixed for Thursday next, Aug. 9.

King Was Not Protected.

MILAN, Aug. 4.—Senator Astenyo, backed by public opinion, intends to interpellate the Government, claiming that insufficient care was taken to protect the late King Humbert.

Niccolini Bresci's Accomplice.

MONZA, Aug. 4.—It is now fully believed that the shoemaker Niccolini, of "Bilia" was Bresci's accomplice. Niccolini disappeared, but he telegraphed to Bresci on July 20 announcing his departure, and adding, "Everything is ready."

Bresci to be Tried by Milan Assizes.

ROME, Aug. 4.—According to local newspapers, the Cabinet Council, which met to-day to discuss whether Bresci ought to be tried by the Senate or the Milan Assizes, decided in favor of a trial by the latter.

Humbert's Married Life Happy.

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LONDON, Aug. —Reports of unhappiness between the late King Humbert and Queen Margherita, which are said now to add bitterness to the Queen's grief, may be put aside as utterly untrustworthy. There was an estrangement a few years ago, as Roman society well knew. The fault was regarded as being the King's, and his recognition of the fact was followed by a complete and lasting reconciliation. When the Queen's carriage passed the King's on the Pincio the first time after the reconciliation, Queen Margherita stood up and publicly saluted the King, determined that all Rome should know that the right thing had been done.

VICTOR TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

MONZA, Aug. 4.—King Victor Emanuel III. issued an order to-day to the land and sea forces in which he says:

"My thoughts go out to all of you with confidence in this sad moment. I am certain that you will show me the same affection which you have shown my father, an affection which, following the paternal example, I return to all my soldiers with all my heart."

NEW KING THANKS PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The King of Italy has sent the following message to President McKinley:

Monza, Aug. 3, 1900.

His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States of America:

I heartily thank your Excellency and the great American people, who, sharing my grief and that of my country, have strengthened the old bonds of friendship existing between the two nations.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Spain to Suppress Anarchy.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—A special dispatch received here to-day from Madrid says the Spanish Premier, Señor Silvela, intends to take the initiative looking toward an international conference for the suppression of Anarchists, and that the Spanish Government has decided to apply rigorously the laws against anarchy.

PATERSON ANARCHISTS QUIET.

Ernestine Cravello Refuses to Seek Retirement.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The tone of the local Anarchists has greatly changed during the last few days. They are keeping very quiet, and are even inclined to recall what they said earlier in the week. They are getting hazy in their recollections of Malatesta and the others. They know now that the Secret Service agents are at work, and some who were talkative early in the week are almost in a panic now. Men who on Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday could talk English quite fluently now do not understand English at all.

Ernestine Cravello is still in Paterson, and she says she does not intend to go away. Her brother has done everything in his power to get her out of the city to some place where she will not be known, but she refuses to go. She has declined the offers made to her by continuous-performance managers, saying that the cause of Anarchy is too sacred and great to allow her to go upon the stage, even though it promised a means of her being able to contribute large sums to it. She says she will stay here and obtain work. She lost her position in the Paragon Mills by violating an iron-clad rule which is never broken without punishment by dismissal in the silk mills. She announced to-day that she had broken off her engagement to marry, that she might devote her life to the cause of Anarchy. She appears to be becoming hysterical on the subject.

The local Italians who are not in sympathy with the reds, and who are sorry for the death of King Humbert, will go to Passaic to-morrow and take part in a service there in honor of the dead ruler. There will be no demonstration here by advice of the authorities, because of the fear that one might lead to a collision or some unlawful act on the part of the Anarchists.

BRESCI WAS IN ELIZABETH.

There for a Time Last Winter Under the Name of Maressa.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Dominick Messini, well known in Italian circles in this city, said to-day that Bresci, the slayer of King Humbert, had at one time been a resident of this city, or at least had worked here for some time.

Late last Winter Messini was in a saloon at Peterstown with a number of friends, when another party entered the room. Several of the newcomers were strangers, and one of them was known by the name of Maressa. After the newcomers had left the saloon one of Messini's friends said that the man called Maressa was a widely known Paterson Italian by the name of Bresci; that he had committed an assault in Paterson, and, fearing the result, and perhaps arrest, he had fled to this city.

The description of Maressa, given by his countrymen here, tallies with that of Bresci.

How long Bresci stayed here or where he stayed no one seems to know, nor is anything known of the assault which was alleged to have been the cause of his leaving Paterson at that time.

It is confidently said, by certain persons, that Bresci's presence here was for a purpose connected with the plans of the Anarchists, and that he might have gained assistance from the Italian quarter of Elizabeth.

NO JUBILEE IN CHICAGO.

Chief Kipley's Denunciation of Anarchists and Their Creed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—"I am against them. I am against the whole lot of them. Put it that way from me, and put it strong," was the declaration of Chief Kipley relative to Chicago Anarchists to-day, as he entered his office about noon, when asked about the proposed celebration at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall to-morrow afternoon.

"They are Communistic Anarchists, are they?" said the Chief. "Well, if I have my way, they will hold no jubilee in Chicago to-morrow or any other day over the killing of King Humbert. I should call that a disgrace to a civilized country, and Chicago will not tolerate it."

"Will a peaceable discussion of Anarchists' beliefs be permitted?"

"That crowd cannot hold a decent, quiet meeting. They don't know how. I have not consulted with Acting Mayor Walker on the subject, but I say for myself that a jubilee, a meeting called to sing the praises of that red-handed assassin Bresci, will be nipped in the bud as quick as it begins."

THE SHAH'S ASSAILANT.

Saison Had a Good Record as Soldier and Workman—Tried to Kill Casimir-Perier.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—To-day's inquiries have cleared the entire history of François Saison, the would-be assassin of the Shah of Persia. It seems that Saison's army record was most exemplary, and that he was promoted for soldierly qualities. After the death of his father he resigned from the army and began anew the roving life he had previously followed.

During the inquiry Saison related that he once made an effort to assassinate the former President of the French Republic, M. Casimir-Périer. He hid in the shrubbery beside the road M. Casimir-Périer was accustomed to take in his daily walks, and when the latter passed, Saison says, he attempted to shoot him with a pistol. The weapon, however, missed fire, and no one perceived his presence. Saison's hatred of M. Casimir-Périer, he asserted, was due to his laws against Anarchists.

He admitted that he pulled the trigger of his pistol at the time of his attack upon the Shah, but in this case again the weapon missed fire. Saison explained that, hoping to insure the explosion of the cartridge, he had filed the point of the hammer. This saved the Shah's life, as the hammer had been filed too much, and the pulling of the trigger only resulted in making a small dent on the cartridge.

Saison's last employer states that he was a model workman, that he never discussed politics, but that one day he astonished his companions by saying: "Why should we work? Thus we enrich others and gain only a livelihood. Would it not be better to return to the state of nature, when men lived, happy and idle, on fruits and game?"

PLANS FOR THE SHAH UPSET.

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PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Shah of Persia would have been the recipient of a most extravagant series of fêtes had not the death of King Humbert placed official France in mourning. Breakfasts, dinners, receptions, and special performances at the opera and theatres had been arranged for his benefit, filling the hours, days, and nights of his stay. All these have been abandoned.

The Shah, however, has found an amusement which deeply interests him. The court of the palace is sufficiently large to permit of the operation of an automobile, and one of these vehicles has become his toy. He has investigated every part of the machine, and has had an agent instruct him in the method of steering. The Shah has also investigated the telephone, and has finally become a victim of the cinematograph, devoting nearly all of one morning to a series of photographers. He is a man of most amiable disposition and easy of approach. The manly calm with which he passed through the attack upon him by Salson endeared him to Parisians, and he has since been the recipient of ovations wherever he goes.

The orthographists are in a turmoil over a press communication on the subject of the spelling of the ruler's title. The French Academy says "Schah" is correct, while professors and students follow spellings varying from "Shah" to "Cha."

CIVIC RIGHTS OF CATHOLICS.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton Alleges that They Are Discriminated Against.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The embarkation day reunion of the Knights of Columbus, commemorating the embarkation of Christopher Columbus from the Port of Palos, Spain, Aug. 3, 1492, was continued to-day. Solemn high mass was celebrated in the Church of Our Lady of the Sea, the Rev. T. P. Carroll of Newark, N. J., State Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, being the celebrant.

On one of the ocean piers reunion ceremonies were held, James Andrew Burns, State Deputy, Supreme Knight of New Jersey, presiding. The principal address was delivered by the Right Rev. James A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, who spoke on "Influence of Organization."

"It is to be hoped," said the Bishop, "that Catholics as well as non-Catholics are now beginning to realize that there is much discrimination against Catholics; that bigotry has not only striven to prevent us from obtaining our rights as American citizens, but that, in very many instances, it has succeeded."

Referring to his address to the Knights of Columbus at Trenton, the Bishop declared that on that occasion he distinctly stated his opposition to a Roman Catholic political party, saying that such a movement would be unwise. Going on, the Bishop said:

"We make no demand simply as Catholics, but we insist on possessing all the rights and privileges of American citizens, and we will endeavor by every legitimate means guaranteed to American citizens to obtain them.

"Let no one suppose that this is a movement to introduce Catholics, as Catholics, to political office. It is the right of every American citizen, possessing the requisite qualifications for political office, not to be discriminated against simply because he is a Catholic, or because he has favored Catholics, when there was question of their rights as citizens.

"Non-Catholics tell us: 'Keep religion out of politics.' We reply, 'That is just what we desire.' But they hardly practice their own advice, or we would certainly see Catholics better represented, in proportion

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Advisability of an Immediate Advance on Peking Discussed.

LONDON YELLOW JOURNALS

Theory As to the Origin of the Tales of Massacres.

A Suggestion as to Regicides—Characteristics of Victor Emmanuel III.—Closing Days of the Parliamentary Session.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Those who have always hoped have triumphed about China, and it is wonderful now to find what numbers of people have all along been confident that the Chinese would not slay their European guests. Evidently, however, the rebels and such of the regular troops as sympathize with them came very near murdering the whole colony.

Dr. Morrison's telegram to The Times of London, dated Peking, July 21, shows that the imperial soldiers under Yung-Lu and Tung-Fu-Siang joined heartily in an endeavor to accomplish a massacre. Whether the action of the Washington Government in disinterestedly appealing to the better instincts of the Chinese authorities stayed the hands of the assassins, or whether the capture of Tien-Tsin caused the extremists among the mandarins to pause, we do not yet know. Perhaps both influences were at work, and whether or not, the civilized world has cause to be thankful that hostilities against the envoys have been suspended.

The question now is, whether the relief force should dash forward at once, or whether further negotiations should be entered into through Li-Hung-Chang, whose great wealth causes him to lean to the side of order, or through the great Yang-tse Viceroys. Messages from your side seem to point to an effort on the part of Mr. Hay to resume negotiations, relying upon the good will of the Emperor of China, but we get telegrams from Tien-Tsin and other places pointing to the advance of the relieving force having already begun. I hover between two opinions as to the expediency of this immediate advance, doubting whether the force named be sufficient for the purpose. It may drive its way through and reach the legations to be only in its turn beleaguered there, and all the powers unquestionably run a great danger from a war thus begun. It is sure to inflame the population all over China, and may render the task of keeping order impossible even by the most powerful and well-disposed Viceroys.

On the other hand, there is something inexpressibly touching in the closing words of Dr. Morrison's message. The beleaguered Europeans have food, but their ammunition is almost exhausted, and all they can do, he says, is "contentedly to wait for relief."

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THE ENGLISH ANXIOUS TO RESCUE.

That phrase has touched all hearts here, and no one will murmur should a march to the capital be persevered in. I hope, however, that other troops will as swiftly as possible be hurried to the Pei-Ho to act as a support to the relieving force. Their numbers ought to be sufficient to overawe the turbulent population and the insurgent troops as well, so as to protect the rear of the army boring its way through the foe. If the Chinese could be persuaded that all the European powers were as disinterested as the United States the danger of convulsions throughout the empire might be much reduced, but bitter experience tells them to look for no such thing. Even England, Mr. Brodrick's wise speech notwithstanding, cannot be trusted to walk step for step with your Government. Already there are indications that Admiral Seymour has adopted the part of a bullying attitude toward the Yang-tse Viceroys. Should that be true his action will strengthen the belief of the Chinese that England means to establish herself in the very heart of the richest part of the empire, and it will be impossible for Chang-Chi-Nung and Liu-Kung-Yi to prevent a revolt. Both these men are among the most enlightened rulers in China, and the utmost care should be exercised not to render their position an intolerable one. It is too early yet to speculate about the future; the one anxiety is to see the Europeans delivered.

No small wrath has been excited against those sensational London newspapers that competed with each other in piling horror upon horror, while we were without any real news as to what had actually taken place in the capital. It is now generally believed that those circumstantial telegrams, dated from Shanghai, setting forth the manner of the massacre, detailing the suicides of Europeans who had given up hope, and in other ways causing the world to sup on horrors, never came from Shanghai at all. Skeletons of them may have done so, for Shanghai journalists have an inventive imagination, but it is now openly stated and generally believed that the details were worked up in the offices of the newspapers themselves. It is a pity that no investigation can be made to determine whether this be the truth or not, but after the experience that we have lately had of this the worst form of sensational journalism, it is to be expected that any influence that such rags had will wane and disappear.

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PERSONALITY OF KING HUMBERT.

The week has been darkened for us by the assassination of the King of Italy. He was a weak man, but good natured and harmless to a degree, his main fault being that he was no politician and never took the trouble to understand politics. Essentially he was a farmer with soldiering as a pastime, and he loved his retreat at Monza far more than any palaces he possessed. With all his weakness and his readiness to become the obedient tool of whatever designing politician got hold of him, he was not hated or even disliked by the Italian people, and the resentment excited by his death is nearly universal in that country, not least among the socialist reformers, who recently displayed such a strength at the polls. Assassination seems to have become the craze with a certain class of madmen, and already an imitator of Bresci has been found in some wretched being who, in Paris, tried Thursday to shoot the Shah of Persia.

It seems to me that a great mistake is made in the manner of handling these dastards. They are madmen, fanatics devoured with vanity, and really the most merciful thing to the world and to themselves would be the application of the lynch law.

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CONSPIRACY THEORY DISCREDITED.

At present the Italian police are busy hunting around for a conspiracy, and circumstantial stories are appearing in the press about a league of assassins with its headquarters, sometimes located in the United States and sometimes in Europe, whose purpose it is to attack and destroy the high-placed everywhere. This I regard as mere police fustian. Looking back over the recent assassinations—Carnot's, Canovas del Castillo's, and the Empress of Austria's—I fail to find any indication of the existence of a murder conspiracy entered into and fomented by sections of the people in any country. Assuredly nothing has ever been discovered of a valuable kind in regard to such conspiracies by investigations into the career of the assassins of these personages. Equally destitute of any indication that plots of this kind existed were the proceedings at the trial of Sipido, the would-be assassin of the Prince of Wales, and really I can't help thinking that the most merciful course to pursue when a madman of this murderous description comes upon the scene would be to slay him upon the spot. A few examples of that kind would dampen the ardor of similar insane creatures to imitate the perpetrators of such crimes. They are now made so much of, so interrogated and cared for, their movements, attitude, and looks so minutely described in the newspapers, that a halo, one might say, of diabolical glory, comes to surround them, well calculated to excite minds of a similar order to attempt similar crimes. There are no capital punishments in Italy any more than in Switzerland, so that the wretch who slew King Humbert has no fear of death now before his eyes. He should have been slain where he stood.

ITALY'S FUTURE.

The question now agitating Italy and interesting all Europe is what the new King, Victor Emmanuel III., will do. He, as is the fashion of heirs apparent, has been in the opposite political camp from his father, and since he attained manhood has congregated with Socialists and leaned to the side of reformers. Will he be prepared to continue this attitude and to face the consequences? Should he do so and prove to be a strong man with political qualities like those of his grandfather, only of a higher order, then he may regenerate Italy. On the other hand, should he be driven by the murder of his father into the arms of the reactionaries and attempt once more to hold the Italian people down by the iron hand of a soldier, we shall not have long to wait for renewed attempts at revolution in that unhappy and still much divided country. Those who know the young man tell me that he is sensible and amiable, but somewhat obstinate and easily excited, so the future is dark enough, and not much illuminated by his first manifesto as the sovereign of Italy.

The death of the Duke of Coburg has produced a great outpouring of biographies and newspaper eulogies, but is not otherwise of much interest to any mortal soul in the United Kingdom. His habits of recent years unfortunately tended to isolate him, not only here, but in his own duchies, and probably shortened his life. But until he became too ill to travel about he was frequently here incognito, having interests in the country that called him in a way that led him to avoid public observation. For one thing he was very poor and had many to provide for, so that some years ago he made a great effort to secure a policy on his life for a large sum. Owing to his habits and state of health the effort failed, as did also one to raise a large sum on security so feeble that he could not get it even when he offered 10 per cent.

The man had good qualities, although he was of late years surly and unapproachable, but when he went to take up his German inheritance he ceased to be an Englishman and passed out of our ken. Therefore the newspaper writings about him are, to a great extent, mere frothy flunkeyism of a sort not very lovely, but to which we are prone.

SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT'S SPEECH.

The Parliamentary session is in course of winding up, and the members will all be gone for the holidays by the middle of next week. The session has been mostly barren, but it has flickered up toward the end, and this week it almost flashed out into something of its old brilliancy, thanks to the return of Sir William V. Harcourt. His speech on Wednesday criticising the financial measures of the Government is by far the most powerful delivered on the Opposition side this session, and its effect was almost electrical, causing the Liberals of all shades of opinion to regret that Sir William was no longer their leader. He at once lifted the debate on to a higher plane than it has occupied all through the session, and dealt such blows at the foe as left poor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in a sadly bedraggled condition.

The outlook is, indeed, gloomy enough, and Sir William was undoubtedly right in guessing that this South African war has already cost the country some £80,000,000, besides more men dead and disabled than the entire number of the foes our army was sent to fight. And evidence is now coming forward more freely of the truth of what I told you some time ago, that, in spite of this outpouring of money, the majority of our soldiers continue to be badly fed and clothed. Those divisions in particular that have been closing in upon the Free Staters up among the foot hills of the Drakenbergs have been in a pitiable condition for many weeks past, and now the fact is disclosed that Lord Roberts's troops in and around Pretoria have been in no better plight, for Sir Redvers Buller has had to suspend his march northward after Botha and turn to the east in order to clear the railway from Natal that provisions might be hurried through to keep Roberts's men from starving.

These are facts upon which I make no comment, but the nation is beginning to think, and a good deal, and, in the bitterness of its heart, it begins to cry out for a leader that will turn it back into the old and nobler paths and lift us out of the mess into which we have fallen.

A. J. W.

Trolley Wrecks an Ambulance.

An ambulance of the Harlem Hospital, in which were Dr. Levy and the driver, Frederick Uhl, was struck by a northbound trolley car yesterday at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue. The ambulance was jammed against an elevated railroad pillar, and the rear wheels and body were badly wrecked. Dr. Levy's leg was cut and bruised, but the driver escaped uninjured. The ambulance was answering a sick call in East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. A telephone call was sent for another ambulance, and Dr. Levy continued on his trip. No arrests were made, as the collision was purely an accident.

Stole Trolley Ride and Was Run Down.

As the result of stealing a ride on an Eighth Avenue trolley car yesterday, Harry Entricken, ten years old, of 85 West One Hundred and Third Street, was run down and received injuries that necessitated his removal to J. Hood Wright Hospital. The boy was on the rear bumper of a south-bound car. At One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West he saw Bicycle Policeman Hanft coming along and tried to get off to escape, as he thought, being arrested. He jumped and ran in front of a north-bound car, and before the motorman could stop, the boy was knocked down and received two severe cuts, one over and one under the eye. The motorman was held blameless.

FUN ON A TROLLEY TRIP.

Incidents Which Amuse or Alarm Passengers and Drive New Conductor Into Despairing Mood.

Passengers, and, incidentally, the conductor, of an Eighth Avenue combination car had more excitement in an up-town ride yesterday morning than that noisy, all-night thoroughfare usually furnishes at the hour of 4. Three fights, in one of which a fireman figured, a man who narrowly escaped being run over, an ice wagon which grazed the car, and a negro with an ostentatious suit, a $10 gold piece and no small change, made up the sum total of the continuous performance.

The car started placidly enough from South Ferry. The negro furnished the first diversion. His $10 gold piece gave the conductor a qualm of displeasure.

"Ain't you got anything smaller?" he queried, carefully "hefting" the coin and biting it as a test of honest measure. "Say! this looks like fifty cents gilded."

"Gilded nothin'," was the indignant reply. "It's genuine, and don't you forgit it. Smallest I got."

"Well, I'll have to get change," growled the conductor.

"Great company, this," the negro commented. "No change for a small matter of $10. Cah's no place for a gentleman to ride."

"You need a coach," shouted a small man in the rear.

"That beats ridin' with white trash," was the rejoinder. The passengers laughed.

At the turn into Eighth Avenue, swinging down the roadway on the wrong side, an ice wagon crossed the tracks just ahead, and narrowly grazed the car's side, while the passengers were thrown forward against the seats in front by the sudden checking of the car. Feminine screams added to the momentary excitement.

Just below Fourteenth Street those forward were startled by the cry of "Fight" in the combination end. They looked back to see two intoxicated men and a man accompanied by a woman badly mixed. The car stopped. The escort yelled: "You'll not insult my girl!" Half a dozen passengers and the conductor took a hand, ending the trouble by pitching the disturbers headlong to the street.

Then the car moved off again. When near Thirty-eighth Street, a fireman with a party of men and young women signaled. The car did not stop. The motorman was making up lost time.

The fireman made a jump to get on. He fell to the street instead. The conductor, thinking the man had been hurt, felt it his duty to stop. He was sorry afterward. Instead of being injured, the fireman roared in anger.

"Why didn't you stop that car?" he demanded, running up. "I want your number."

"What fer?" put in the motorman, running back. "I hollered to youse there was another car right behind."

A car just then came up and the passengers got off to see what it was all about.

"Hit the conductor, Will," screamed a feminine voice amid a torrent of words.

Will hit out and the conductor jolted up against the car's side. Somebody hit Will and then the fight was on, some of the passengers joining in just for fun.

Being a prudent person, the motorman ran forward and started. The conductor caught the rear rail as the car rushed by, leaving some of the passengers with the alternative of paying another fare or walking.

The conductor, a peace-loving man from a small town in Pennsylvania, was in a state of mind.

"And mo only three days on the road," he remarked to any one who would listen. "If this is a sample of the job, I'll resign."

McGRORY'S OLD PLACE OPEN.

Few Customers and No Music—Attitude of Paulist Fathers.

The saloon formerly known as "Billy" McGrory's, or McGlory's, place, at 315 and 317 West Fifty-ninth Street, but which was run by Frank J. Campbell until the Paulist Fathers succeeded in having it closed some months ago, was reopened last night by T. P. and Joseph Baker, who secured a liquor license on July 2. The Bakers have also supplied a small orchestra, although no concert license has yet been taken out. All day yesterday the resort was being cleaned, and at sundown last night it was ready for the habitués of the "new Tenderloin" in the vicinity of the Circle.

The Baker brothers yesterday were explicit in denying that they have any connection whatsoever with either McGrory or Campbell, but Capt. Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station said he had seen all the men together around the resort, and regarded them as one and the same crowd. The Captain said if the Bakers violated the law in any way he would have them at the station in double-quick time.

"We did not take out a concert license," said the Bakers yesterday, "because we don't want one now. We may take one out in September. There was no opposition from the Paulist Fathers or any one else to our liquor license application."

Father Doyle of the Paulist Church, who has led the fight against McGrory, was out of town yesterday, but Father Burke, the priest on duty at the church, said that the place will be watched and that the fight against vice will be kept up without cessation.

"It is quite safe, on general principles, to say," said he, "that the saloon will be run on the same lines that McGrory conducted it. A short time ago a fellow came to us and asked what was intended to do if the place should open again. Briefly, our answer was, 'Keep up the fight on vice and knock it out,' and that is just what we intend to do."

The saloon, while ready for business last night, had very few customers, and there was nothing in the way of a formal opening. The few people present sat about the brilliantly lighted building drinking and chatting. There was no music.

TWO WEEKS'-OLD GIRL FOUND.

Had Been Left in Front of a Store in a Baby Carriage.

A two-weeks' old child was found last evening in a baby carriage in front of a store at 1,422 Third Avenue by Mrs. Amelia Farrego of 240 East Seventy-seventh Street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Policeman Bogart of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station. The child was dressed all in white. There were no marks that would aid in its identification.

Mrs. Farrego says she entered the store early in the evening and saw the child there at that time. When she left the place an hour and a half later the child was still in the carriage. Inquiry in the store failed to find the mother.

Republican Night at the Beach.

Members of the Republican National, State, County, and City Committees, have given their approval of a Republican night at Manhattan Beach on Tuesday next. There, after the usual display at Pain's, set pieces representing President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Chairman Odell, Senator Platt, Gen. Greene, and others, will be fired together with emblems and mottoes of the Republican Party.

County Officers Nominated.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Republican Convention to nominate candidates for county offices was held at Herkimer to-day. D. M. Richardson of Herkimer was nominated for County Clerk; George W. Ward of Dolgeville for District Attorney, S. M. Allston of Ilion for member of Assembly, Daniel F. Strobel of Russia for Sheriff. There were seven candidates for Sheriff, and the contest for that office lasted six hours.

For White Supremacy in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 4.—Owing to the result of the recent election in North Carolina, in which white supremacy was engrafted on the State, Representative Hardwick will introduce at the next session of the Georgia Legislature a bill providing for a Constitutional amendment similar in form and provisions to that adopted in North Carolina.

Populist Executive Committee to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 4.—Vice Chairman Edminston of the Populist National Committee and Chairman of the Executive Committee, issued a call yesterday afternoon for a meeting of the Executive Committee at the Sherman House, in Chicago, on Aug. 9. It is stated that the committee will consider the candidacy of Towne and the Idaho imbroglio. It is also likely that the committee will hold a joint conference with the Democratic Executive Committee.

WAR VETERAN IN TROUBLE.

Major William Edsal, Who Claims a Military Record, Admits Giving a Worthless Check.

An elderly man, somewhat below the medium height, thin, and wearing a gray mustache, who said he was Major William Edsal, aged sixty-eight, of 55 Sylvan Place and formerly an officer in the army, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of passing a worthless check for $17.50. The complainant, John J. Leonard, proprietor of the saloon at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lexington Avenue, said that the defendant began calling at his saloon two or three weeks ago, and talked a great deal about property that he owned at Kosciusko Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; of his son-in-law, who was a bookkeeper with the Consolidated Gas Company, and of his son, who was a well-to-do man in Passaic, N. J.

The Major wore a good suit of blue serge, had a gold watch and chain, and diamond rings, and looked prosperous in every way.

He also said that during the war he was a county agent, and got from $600 to $900 for every recruit that he brought in, and thus he made a great deal of money.

Major Edsal, Leonard went on to say, had a friend by the name of Louis W. Smith, who was also a glib talker. Several days ago the two called at his place, and the Major said he needed $17 in cash to make a payment, and did not happen to have that much in his pocket. His friend Smith made out a check for $17.50 on the Nineteenth Ward Bank. Major Edsal indorsed it, and handed it over to Mr. Leonard, who was ready to do his new friend a favor and gave him the money. Mr. Leonard turned the check over to Richard Webber in the way of business, and he turned it into the bank. It was returned as "no good."

Leonard gave the Major until yesterday to repay him the money and take his bad check, but he was unable to do so. Leonard said the Major had used the money to pay his board bill, and that there were two other persons who also held similar checks of the Major's.

The defendant admitted having given the check, and was held in $500 bail for trial. Last night the Major said that he had gone to the front in the civil war with the Ninth Regiment, and then had joined "the Phelps Brigade." He said he was in the Commissary Department, and was raised to the rank of Major. He would not talk further, except to say that he did not have a cent of money.

STREET ARGUMENTS' PERILS.

Kelly, Warm Anti-Expansionist, Gesticulates and Two Wheelmen Fall.

"No, Sir; the United States has no right to go into any such thing as that. To go into a foreign country and make its people subjects—that's no way for a republic. It's imperialism."

William Kelly of Troy said this to a friend on Broadway. They were standing close to the curb at Twenty-third Street.

"Cut it out, old man; I don't agree with you," replied his friend.

"Why, we're getting to be an empire," resumed Kelly. "Now, under an empire things are this way—"

He stretched out an arm in a violent gesture over the curb. Two cyclists coming down were close at hand. The first coming in contact with the gesture pitched into the street. The second, close behind, followed him. The two cyclists rose from the gutter as one.

"Police! police!" they yelled.

Policeman Rathgaeber seized the anti-expansionist.

"Yes, it's a good illustration of expansion," roared Kelly, "just having a friendly argument on expansion and then be arrested."

When Kelly had explained the circumstances to Sergt. Burns at the Tenderloin Station he was told:

"You're right; this is a republic, not an empire, so we'll let you go."

TO CODIFY LAWS OF NATIONS.

International Congress Accepts an American's Resolution.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The International Congress of Comparative Law to-day accepted a resolution offered by Edmond Kelly, a United States delegate, providing that steps be taken by the various civilized countries to arrange for another gathering of international delegates at Paris next year.

The purpose is the establishment in Paris of a central bureau, in which all nations shall be represented, in order to assemble there legislative acts, judicial decisions, and publish legal documents for the codification of the laws of all countries, and to study reforms, so as to secure a uniformity of legislation in the different countries. The congress decided to appoint a committee of thirty delegates, which is expected to reach some decision looking to this result.

Brazil's Paper Circulation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 4.—The report of the Minister of Finance shows that the actual paper circulation amounts to 703,000 contos, the equivalent of £29,290,000. He does not approve of the stopping of speculation by special laws, but advocates the gradual reduction of paper circulation, and declares that the present Government has not interfered in any way with the exchange market.

Boy Killed by Fall from a Roof.

Frank Madden, fourteen years old, living at 1,606 Third Avenue, was instantly killed last evening by falling from the roof of the four-story building at 105 First Avenue. Madden formerly lived on First Avenue near Sixth Street. Yesterday afternoon he paid a visit to his friends in that neighborhood and accompanied them to the roof of 105 First Avenue to fly a kite. Madden had hold of the string attached to the kite, and getting too near the coping, fell over.

Naval Militia Back in Brooklyn.

The Aileen, with the Second Naval Battalion on board, returned yesterday afternoon from Oyster Bay, where the men have been drilling for a week, and moored at the foot of Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Many relatives and friends of the men were at the dock to meet them.

AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND.—R. Hamilton, L. P. Williamson, and W. P. Wooton, United States Army, Washington.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—T. E. McArdle, Washton; W. A. McKenzie, Toronto, Canada.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. H. Halstead, Honolulu; E. A. Mott Smith, Honolulu.

PLAZA.—Herman Kountze, Omaha, Neb.; E. F. Swift, Chicago.

BUCKINGHAM.—T. A. Rickard, Denver, Col.

MANHATTAN.—W. A. Stetson, Boston, Mass.

MURRAY HILL.—George Campbell Morgan, London, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair; fresh southwesterly winds.

The barometer continued high yesterday over Eastern New York and New England and low over the Dakotas and the Central Rocky Mountain region. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in Colorado, Wyoming, Western Texas, and along the Gulf Coast. The temperature in the lower lake region and east of the Appalachian Mountains is from 8 to 10 degrees below the season; average, the highest maximum in this region yesterday being 86 degrees at Raleigh, N. C. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region. Local rains and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and to-morrow in the Missouri Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region, and the temperature will fall over the rain areas. The temperature will rise slowly in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and New England States. On the New England coast the winds will be light to fresh southerly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh easterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	72	64	67
6 A. M.	72	60	64
9 A. M.	76	64	68
12 M.	77	70	73
3 P. M.	75	74	78
6 P. M.	73	71	75
9 P. M.	72	65	70
12 P. M.	73	63	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70½
Weather Bureau	67½
Corresponding date 1899	73¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	73

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.22, and at 8 P. M. 30.24. The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees at 4:30 A. M. The humidity was 57 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DEFENSE OF CALEB POWERS.

Effort to Show that the Shot Which Killed Goebel Did Not Come from the Executive Building.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 4.—Reuben Miller, chief clerk of Caleb Powers while he acted as Secretary of State, was the chief witness in the Powers trial to-day. He expressed the belief that the shot which killed Goebel was fired, as were those which followed it, outside the Executive Building. He was the person closest to the private office of Powers, and he said the shot did not come from that room. Miller located the spot where Goebel fell about fifteen feet away from the point fixed by the prosecution, and stated that the militia did not appear on the scene for thirty minutes. He declared that Powers was not at his office during the afternoon of Jan. 25, the day on which the mountain petitioners arrived at the State capital, and at which time Witness Noakes charged the defendant with making several statements of a threatening nature, and of conferring with Youtsey, Culton, and others.

Ben Rowe, colored porter of the Executive office, corroborated the statements of Miller about movements of persons in the public offices of Secretary of State at the time of the shooting. Miller quoted Gov. Taylor as saying as he ran from his private office into the room on hearing the shots: "What is the matter?" On being told a man was shot, he said: "This is horrible."

In the cross-examination of Gen. Collier, who was Adjutant General under Taylor, the prosecution was allowed much latitude. The prosecution endeavored to show that Collier, by order of Gov. Taylor, kept civil officers from entering the Capitol grounds for several days after the firing of the fatal shot.

Collier stated that by Gov. Taylor's orders he prevented the General Assembly from meeting at any point in the city of Frankfort for several days after the Taylor proclamation adjourning it to London. He told of preventing by military force the assembling of the Legislature in the city of Frankfort on the day following the shooting.

After an objection by the defense had been overruled, witness stated that he went to the Capital Hotel and warned the proprietor that he would close his hotel if he permitted the Assembly to meet there.

Gen. Collier left the stand after two hours and the Rev. C. T. Cody of Georgetown was called. He testified to meeting Wharton Golden about March 21 at the home of witness, John Stamper, and of Golden saying that he had made a confession only for his own protection. On cross-examination prosecution sought to show that the witness had displayed much interest in the case on the side of the defense.

Reuben N. Miller of Breckinridge County was next placed on the stand. He was in the general reception room of the Secretary of State when Goebel was shot. The first shot seemed to come from the outside of the executive building.

At the afternoon session Miller's examination was resumed. He said the occupants of the executive buildings received warnings a few minutes after the shooting of Goebel that the persons gathered outside were threatening to mob them. To protect themselves they broke open the door of Powers's private office and secured guns kept there. He estimated the crowd outside the buildings at 300. On cross-examination Miller said that in a conversation he had prior to the shooting, with Sheriff Burton of Breckinridge County, Burton said that he thought Taylor and Defendant Powers were cowards, that he displayed some cartridges to Powers and suggested one of them as the best way to settle the contest. Powers would not listen to him.

The prosecution at another point brought out the fact that Miller went to Indiana on March 6, and the Court ruled out as incompetent a question asked as to whether or not he had discussed the assassination at that time with either Taylor or Finley. Before the objection was heard witness answered that he had not.

SHOT IN SALOON FIGHT.

East Side Gang Raids a Cash Register and the Leader May Die.

As the result of a general fight in an attempt to rob the saloon of Henry Furcht, at 34 Avenue B, at the corner of Third Street, last night, August Degand of 126 East Third Street was shot in the back under the right shoulder blade and will probably die. He is in Bellevue Hospital. Samuel Kempler, who lives in the place and who did the shooting, is locked up in the Fifth Street Station.

Furcht, the owner of the place, left the saloon early last night, leaving Kempler in charge. The latter's brother, David, was behind the bar at 10 o'clock and was waiting on six men, among them David Briscrids of 432 East Fourth Street.

According to Kempler, the bartender, Briscrids, and a number of others, Degand and about twenty-five men came to the saloon. Degand and three or four of the men entered the place and made a rush for the men at the bar, striking right and left. The men who were in front of the bar tried to defend themselves but were overpowered. Two of Degand's crowd, it is said, jumped over the bar, and, according to Kempler, tried to rob the cash register.

Samuel Kempler was in a back room at the time, and rushed out into the barroom. He ordered the men to get from behind the bar, and upon their refusal, fired two shots from a revolver, one of which struck Degand. Kempler claims that Degand and his crowd waited for Furcht to leave the place, expecting it would be an easy matter to rob the cash register.

Word was sent to the Fifth Street Station, and Capt. Diamond hurried to the place, accompanied by several detectives. Jake Spendle of 522 Fifth Street, one of Degand's followers, was held as a witness and was locked up. Kempler gave himself up to Detective McCarty. Spendle told the police that Kempler fired before the men had time to get from behind the bar. He denied that robbery was intended.

Degand, before being taken to the hospital, said that Kempler was the man who had shot him, although he was shot in the back.

Briscrids received a stab wound in the head and several contusions. Another man, whose name could not be learned, was kicked about the body and received several scalp wounds.

THE TIVOLI'S LICENSE.

Not Formally Surrendered—Still Time to Have It Revoked—The Dore Sold to W. T. Ames.

At the office of Deputy Excise Commissioner Hilliard yesterday, it was said that the liquor license certificate for Ackron's Tivoli had not been formally surrendered. The certificate, it was said, had been turned in late Friday, but was not put down on the book or even receipted for. There may be an intention, it is hinted, to have the license transferred to another person.

Capt. Thomas, when he made the statement Friday that the license had been surrendered, expressed regret that he had not had a chance to break it. At the excise office it was said:

"The police have still time to insure the forfeiture of the sixteen-hundred-dollar bond. The certificate has not been legally surrendered. Any one could bring proceedings in the Supreme Court to revoke the certificate and to forfeit the bond."

The certificate has been held recently by Edward F. O'Connor. The prior holder was W. G. Gilmartin. The general opinion in the Tenderloin is that the place will reopen under a transferred license.

There was a rumor in circulation yesterday that the Doré and the Pekin were to be raided. It was said that the proprietor of both resorts had been notified by the police to close the Doré, since Ackron, or people representing him, had tried to buy the place since the closing of the Tivoli. Last night when the proprietor of the places, Dobe Harley, was asked about it, he said the Doré had been sold to W. T. Ames, his former partner.

John F. O'Connor, the alleged manager of the Tivoli, was held in $2,000 bail in Jefferson Market yesterday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The saw and planing mill of Edwin I. Rose at Tonawanda was burned last night. Loss, $6,000; insured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Fire destroyed the farm buildings, house, and crops of Charles Aldridge, near Weedsport, to-day. Its origin was sparks from a fire started to burn tobacco worms. Loss, $2,200. No insurance.

WALPOLE, Mass., Aug. 4.—The waterproof paper department of the F. W. Bird & Son's mill, at East Walpole, was burned this afternoon by the explosion of a fire-kettle. The building, which was of wood, was consumed, entailing a loss of $10,000, which is not covered by insurance.

B. Altman & Co.

For Monday, August 6th:

Twilled Silk Umbrellas with handles of English natural wood; 26 and 28 inches; suitable for Men and Women, ... $2.00
Regular price $3.00 and $3.50

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs.

Hemstitched, with Cambric centers, 9c. & 12c. Each.
Hemstitched, with Sheer centers, . 48c. Half doz.
Embroidered, . . . 15c. & 48c. Each.
Initialed, ... 15c. Each.

$100,000 Lumber Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Fire tonight destroyed one of the mills of the Cuyahoga Lumber Company, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. John Zahm, an employe, was unable to leave the building in time to escape, and was so badly burned that he will probably die. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

7 A. M.—2,409 Eighth Avenue; Hal Fay; damage, slight.

9:25 A. M.—47 Avenue B; Barbara Hornah; damage, slight.

11:45 A. M.—125 Madison Street; A. Warren; damage, $25.

3:40 P. M.—526 Third Avenue; Herman Herse; damage, $10.

3:45 P. M.—301 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; owner, unknown; damage, $100.

5:15 P. M.—49 Franklin Street; Richard Gibbel; damage, slight.

6:10 P. M.—300 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street; John Finley; damage, slight.

6:15 P. M.—339 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; owner, unknown; damage, slight.

8:30 P. M.—477 Park Avenue; Nathan Horn; damage, $5.

9:45 P. M.—229 Alexander Avenue; Mary Smith; damage, $400.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:06	Sun sets...7:11	Moon sets.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:37	Gov. Isl'd...1:39	H. Gate...3:35
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:30	Gov. Isl'd...2:53	H. Gate...4:49

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Cadiz			5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Allianca,	Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Basil,	North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bovic,	Liverpool		
Comanche,	Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud,	New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval,	Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panama,	Bordeaux		
Tellman,	Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Inagua and Haiti.		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Belagio, Pernambuco and Santos		3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

California,	Naples, &c.		
Daggry,	Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland,	Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildebrand,	Northern		
Brazil		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City,	Bristol		
Kensington,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo,	Newcastle		
New York,	Southampton.	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic,	Queenstown	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Queen Mary,	La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 1, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 1, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUGUST 5.

Britannia, St. Lucia, July 22.
Deutschland, Hamburg, July 29.
El Dorado, New Orleans, July 31.
Marquette, London, July 26.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Aug. 2.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

Aller, Gibraltar, July 28.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, July 28.
Caracas, La Guayra, July 29.
El Cid, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 1.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Aug. 3.
Tauric, Liverpool, July 27.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Advance, Colon, July 31.
Archimede, Gibraltar, July

THE FALL OF PRETORIA

Riot and Looting General Before Lord Roberts's Entry.

CHEERS FOR THE INVADERS

Some of the Old Burghers, However, Were Deeply Moved and Shed Tears—City an Easy Prey.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, June 18.—Just prior to the entry of Lord Roberts into Pretoria the city was in a state of turmoil unprecedented even in the several crises through which it has passed, and its falling so easy a prey to Lord Roberts and his host was no doubt mainly due to the utter confusion that prevailed in the town for the week or two previous. Everybody was dissatisfied. The officials appointed by the Government were unable to enforce their authority, the committee of peace and order had no control over the public, the burghers clamored for food and clothing without avail, mounted men rushed hither and thither without leaders, the official quarters were all deserted, the Government valuables were moved away to Middelburg and other places, the President left the town and his wife to look after themselves, and chaos reigned supreme throughout the city and its suburbs.

Gen. Botha became the man of the moment, but beyond getting straggling parties of the best of the fighting Boers to go out and help him oppose the advance of the British upon the capital, he was able to do little. When the members of the Government closed their doors and shut up business a committee of townsmen was appointed, but as things had become very serious and its composition was not a happy one it was powerless; in fact, the meetings were so badly attended that absolutely nothing could be done. King Mob soon became the only ruler in the place. Looting, which had hitherto been confined to Johannesburg and outside towns, soon became general in Pretoria. The burgher from the veldt, who had gone to the front and returned to his farm only to find his family openly revolting at the situation in which the war had placed them, went to Pretoria to demand food and money from the President.

But his Honor had already deserted the headquarters of the State and had taken away all the available treasure with him. So the man from the countryside started to carry out his idea of independence by taking what he could get on his own account. He and hundreds of his fellows, who, without the slightest organization, were yet of the same mind, came to a sudden determination to have a share of the provisions which they knew to be stored by the Government and merchants in various parts of the town. They, however, so far recognized what was left of constituted law and order as to go to the acting head of the War Department and demand some of the spoils of war. Being denied, they replied that they would help themselves.

The word then went around and looting began in real earnest. As in other parts, so in Pretoria, the women played a most conspicuous part in the depredation. The big Government sheds near the railway station were burst open and cases of provisions were taken away by all who were able to carry them. Those who were unable to get first entrance through the front doors made openings in the sides, and even the roofs of the sheds, and soon nothing but wreckage was left. Naturally the raiders did not confine their attention to Government provisions, but took whatever they could find on the properties of merchants and private individuals. The largest firm of Government contractors were among the first to receive the patronage of the looters, who took from their stores merchandise of all descriptions, including a large quantity of liquors.

Then prevailed a state of terrorism. Peaceably disposed citizens became stricken with panic and were ready to welcome any change in the condition of affairs that was fast leading to anarchy. To add to the confusion a report was brought into the city that there had been a revolt of the British prisoners at Watervaal. The soldiers threatened to break out and follow the example of the Boer raiders, but the guards brought them to their senses by firing off rifles in the air till they were able to communicate news of the impending nature to those left in authority at Pretoria. Then a few lovers of law and order arranged for a public meeting, which took place at the Grand Hotel. This happily led to beneficial results. One of the chief measures taken was the removal, on the proposal of Mr. De Souza, the acting Chief of the War Department, of the Boer guards and the placing of the British prisoners under the charge of their own officers, twenty-four of whom were summoned to attend the meeting. The British officers consented to be put on parole and to be responsible for the safe-keeping of their men. They were then armed with revolvers and rifles.

This arrangement worked admirably, the men properly behaving themselves until the arrival of Lord Roberts, when they were handed over to him, subject to the conditions usual under such circumstances. Meanwhile the city continued in a very effervescent condition until the roar of cannon beckoned the advance of the British outposts. The forts had previously been dismantled of all guns excepting those built in the mason work. The artillery had all gone either to distant commandoes or to assist Gen. Botha in preventing Lord Roberts from marching into the capital without some opposition. There were consequently neither men nor guns left in the place to withstand the bombardment, so that when the British got through or around Botha's brave band of defenders they took possession of Pretoria without any serious opposition. There was nothing to stand against the heavy artillery of Lord Roberts, and, as the shells falling into the place were damaging property and endangering the lives of men, women, and children, the Burgomaster, acting on the advice of a number of leading people, sent out to say that the city would be surrendered unconditionally.

This entry of a great armed force into a modern populous town must be regarded as one of the most memorable occasions of the war. Preparations on a large scale had been made to welcome the Field Marshal. The space around the Court House was crowded, the balconies being filled with ladies. On the front of the Court House the Vierkleur and still flew from the flagstaff. Lord Roberts was loudly cheered as he approached, and as he came nearer, the din became deafening. He responded by simple salutations. Cheers, shouts, and cries of welcome and "Well done, Bobs," resounded; women waved their handkerchiefs, and pressed forward on the horses' flanks to see the Dutch chiefs salute.

The chief officials then came forward, and Lord Roberts dismounted, and was led to a room inside. He made a short speech, accepted the surrender, and requested the officials to continue in office until further arrangements. The officials acquiesced. Lord Roberts then left the building, and the Transvaal flag was taken down. Again and again the nondescript crowd cheered at the downfall of the flag, which until now they had professed to cherish. Truly a sight for the cynic! Never before has a town accorded its conqueror so blatantly enthusiastic a welcome. But here and there was to be seen among the crowd a rugged burgher touched to the heart. Tears could be discerned streaming down the face of more than one such at the sight of the loss of all fought and sacrificed for during many weary months. On the arrival of the guards the drums and fifes played the national anthem, and Lord Roberts hoisted the British flag. During this part of the performance a significant incident occurred.

A tall Free State artillerist stood watching the ceremony, and refused to remove his hat. A fellow-spectator, small and stunted, tried to pull it off, whereupon a soldier, standing near, pushed the aggressor away, saying, "Leave him alone. He fought for his flag; you fight for none." The rest of the performance was a grand theatrical display, relieved by a touching incident on the part of Lord Roberts.

He put up at a small inn, and when approached by one of the officers of the staff on a matter of importance, was seen with one of the innkeeper's little children on his knee, trying to teach it to write. When the officer approached, Lord Roberts, it is said, looked up with a sweet smile, and said: "Don't come now. Can't you see I'm busy." Very pretty and affecting, no doubt, but, from incidents such as this and the taking of Lady Roberts along with him on the warpath, it is evident that Lord Roberts has yet to learn that things have their proper places.

BOERS USE DUM-DUM BULLETS.

Lord Roberts Has Protested to Botha—Commandant Ollivier Has 1,500 Men and Is Defiant.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated at Pretoria, Aug. 4, which says:

"Commandant Ollivier has managed to escape to the hills in the vicinity of Bethlehem with 1,500 men. He has informed Gen. Bruce Hamilton that he does not consider himself bound by Gen. Prinsloo's offer of surrender, and that his force intends to continue the war. He has taken up a position between Harrismith and the Newmarket Road. Lieut. Gen. Rundle is now following him.

"Prisoners captured by Gen. Ian Hamilton say that only soft-nosed bullets are now served out to the Boers, hence the wounds of our men are very serious. I am representing this matter and protesting to Gen. Botha."

BOERS WRECK A TRAIN.

It Was Flying the Stars and Stripes, and Consul General Stowe Was on Board.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Aug. 4.—A train on board of which was United States Consul Stowe, and over which was flying the Stars and Stripes, has been derailed and burned at Honigspruit, south of Kroonstad, by a flying patrol of Boers. No prisoners were taken.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Lord Roberts, in a report to the War Office speaks of the above as follows:

"Thursday night a train was derailed and attacked twenty miles south of Kroonstad, four men being killed and three wounded. Lord Algernon Lennox and forty men were made prisoners, but were released at the request of the American Consul General, who was in the train."

DE WET REPORTED KILLED,

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 4, to a news agency here, says:

"It is reported that Gen. Christian De Wet is dead from a shell wound. The report has not been confirmed."

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS HERE.

Says Roberts Has Hardest Part of Boer War Ahead of Him.

Well bronzed by several months of service as a war correspondent in South Africa, Richard Harding Davis arrived here yesterday aboard the American liner New York. His wife was with him, and both of them are going at once to their Summer home in Marion, Mass.

"Lord Roberts," Mr. Davis said, "has the hardest part of the war ahead of him, for the thousands of burghers now intrenched in the mountain fastnesses will not be so easy to handle as those who have been overcome thus far. The English are obliged to have 100,000 men to maintain their present hold in Pretoria; they will need many more than that to conquer the Transvaal. If the Chinese trouble grows and England cannot replenish her South African army so as to keep it up to the required number, then the Boers will win. In my opinion they have a better chance now than ever."

If Mr. Davis's observations were correct, the cause of the Transvaal's defeat in the early part of the war was the inefficiency of Gens. Cronje and Joubert. "With two young geniuses like De Wet and Botha," he declared, "things will be very different, and Lord Roberts will find in front of him a tough proposition."

The British hospital service he declared to have been excellent, as far as he could judge, as was the general order and method with which their campaign was conducted.

GALE IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

Yacht Corsair Sunk and Fairy Queen Supposed to be Lost.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Channel traffic has been interrupted to-day by a gale, and the Welsh coast is strewn with wrecks of coasters and pleasure craft.

The racing yacht Corsair was sunk in collision with a steam fishing boat off Ramsgate. A steam yacht, believed to be the Fairy Queen, was sunk off Lapwell. Crops have been much damaged. Telegraph wires in Great Britain and over half of the Continent are partially down.

FOR PHILIPPINE LEPERS.

Board Appointed to Select an Island for Their Segregation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Gen. MacArthur has convened a board consisting of Major Louis M. Maus, Surgeon; Capt. George P. Ahren, Ninth Infantry, and Capt. W. E. Horton, Assistant Quartermaster, to select an island in the Philippine Archipelago for the segregation of lepers, to prepare plans and estimates for suitable buildings thereon, and estimates of salaries for the necessary officials and employes. The board is also charged with fixing the ration and other allowances for the support of such leper colony.

This action was taken in view of the large number of people in the Philippines afflicted with leprosy, who are reported as a menace to public health. Efforts are being made to prevent the further spread of the disease.

BENTE MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING.

Alleged Letter from Him Received by His Wife in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—Charles T. Bente, an oil and paint dealer, left home on Tuesday last and nothing was heard of him until to-day, when his wife received a letter purporting to come from him which stated that he had been overcome by the heat and was stopping at the Palmer House in New York. He asked that some clothing be sent to him. Mrs. Bente says that she can hardly recognize the writing as that of her husband.

Mr. Bente was attacked by footpads on Foy Avenue, on which his house is situated, about a year ago, and was beaten into unconsciousness. Various business matters have troubled him of late. He is over sixty years old.

The Palmer House is at 886 Lexington Avenue. The proprietor said last evening that no such man as Charles T. Bente had come to his place, and showed the hotel register. The name of Bente did not appear there.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Conceded that the Democrats Will Sweep the State.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—The State campaign closed in this State to-day, and the election takes place Monday. The Democratic ticket, headed by Col. W. J. Samford, for Governor, will win. In a number of counties in the State there is no opposition to the Democratic ticket, and in most of the others the opposition has made only a pretense of a fight. Should every Populist and Republican legislative candidate be elected, the Democrats would still control the next General Assembly.

The principal issue of the campaign was the question of a Constitutional convention, and it is claimed by the Democratic Committee that there will not be thirty members in the next Legislature who will oppose submitting the question to a vote of the people. In Jefferson, the most populous county in the State, with one State Senator and six Representatives, there is no opposition to the Democratic ticket.

Building and Loan Troubles.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Application will be made on Monday for a temporary receiver for the Cash, Globe, Industrial, and Vigilant Building and Loan Associations of this city. Bank Examiner O. P. Cochran, who has been working on the books for several days, believes there is a shortage in the accounts of $20,000 in the Cash Association, $15,000 in the Globe, and $12,000 in the Industrial. Suits for embezzlement and falsifying the accounts have been entered before Alderman Groetzinger against John C. Robinson, Secretary of the four associations, and he has confessed judgment in the sum of $63,000.

Mrs. Catherine E. Broughton Dead.

Mrs. Catherine E. Broughton, for sixteen years editor and manager of L'Art de la Mode, died on Friday in her apartments, 3 East Nineteenth Street. Mrs. Broughton was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1852. She came to New York City in 1884, and had since been connected with the Morse-Broughton Company, the publishers of the journal. Mrs. Broughton had written a number of books and pamphlets on fashion subjects. Her husband, George H. Broughton, and one son survive her. The funeral will be held in her apartments at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

REV. H. WHARTON ARRESTED

Accused of Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.

Well-Known Baltimore Clergyman is at Ocean City, N. J.—His Accuser, Miss Somers of That Place.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton of Baltimore was placed under arrest at Ocean City, N. J., at noon to-day by Constable Edward M. Hammell of this city. Dr. Wharton is charged by Miss Somers of Ocean City with obtaining money under false pretenses.

In the Summer of 1898 Dr. Wharton was engaged actively in the religious meetings at Ocean Grove. While there he met Miss Somers, who became greatly interested in his work. Dr. Wharton came to Ocean Grove again at the close of the Spanish-American war, and agitated a home for destitute and orphan children. Miss Somers, it is said, offered a home on Corliss Avenue for the purpose. Several meetings were held, and terms were finally arranged.

The house was to be put in trust, but it is alleged that Dr. Wharton secretly had the property made over to himself. Miss Somers claims she signed the agreement without taking the precaution of reading the papers. It is further alleged that in Virginia Dr. Wharton borrowed $5,000 on the property, but at his request the mortgage was never recorded. Later, it is claimed, he borrowed a further sum of $8,000 from Alfred W. Cooper of Baltimore, using the property to effect the loan.

When what is alleged to be the true state of affairs became known, the matter was placed in the hands of Attorney Cartos of this city, and Dr. Wharton was arrested as the result of his investigations.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Wharton led a strenuous life in Baltimore. Coming here from Virginia in 1881, he assumed the pastorate of a small Baptist church on Lee Street, this city, which he recently gave up to embark in the publication of a religious newspaper. From this grew the publishing house of Wharton, Barron & Co., their business consisting exclusively of the issue of books, pamphlets, and publications of a religious character.

Meanwhile Dr. Wharton was engaged actively in street evangelical work among the fallen women and degraded men of the city, and formed many projects for their reform and for the amelioration of the condition of the children of the streets and of the slums. Of these the most famous is the "Whosoever Mission" for children in Dr. Wharton's native State, Virginia.

During the hard times following the panic of 1893, Dr. Wharton distributed bread and soup to the poor from one wagon, while he delivered sermons and tracts from another. A few years ago he organized a small mission, which subsequently grew into a prosperous church with a large congregation, and is now known as the Brantley Mission Baptist Church.

Of this Dr. Wharton remained pastor until about a year ago, when he suddenly resigned and left the city. It was freely intimated at the time that his departure was largely due to financial troubles, but no suggestions of dishonesty were made against him here.

THE FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

Deficient 30,000,000 Bushels—The Purchase of American Locomotives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Albion W. Tourgée, United States Consul at Bordeaux, France, in a report to the State Department, records two very significant statements regarding economic conditions in France attributed to the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Public Works of the republic.

The former is said to have declared that the deficiency of the present wheat crop in France, after the surplus remaining over from the crops of 1898 and 1899 is deducted, will amount to about 30,000,000 bushels.

The other Ministerial statement which seems to be of serious importance to American manufacturers, is the declaration made by the Minister of Public Works in answer to an attack upon him for having purchased a number of American locomotives for the use of the State railways of France, to the detriment and discredit of French builders.

His defense was that all the metal-working establishments of France had orders for several years to come, so that the only means by which the roads could be supplied with traction power immediately necessary was by purchases from American builders, who alone were able to promptly fill such orders.

DIES, AND FRIENDS DISAPPEAR.

Sea Captain's Body Found in Rooms He Visited.

A man, supposed from papers in his possession to be William H. Thurston of 38 South Street, and a sea captain, was found dead last night at 206 Allen Street. John Thomas and his wife, in whose rooms the man was found, have disappeared. The police have the case under investigation, but say they do not think the man's death suspicious.

Thomas hired rooms from Mrs. Francis, the landlady, a month ago. He was a sailmaker. He entered the house yesterday with the man now dead, whom he introduced to Mrs. Francis as his brother. He borrowed a can from Mrs. Francis to get some beer during the afternoon. She did not notice that he left the house again, and she thought his wife was in also.

She wanted the can later, and she went to get it, but receiving no answer to her knock on the door, she pushed it open and saw the strange man, apparently asleep, on the sofa. She saw neither Thomas nor his wife. She went out and found Thomas had left the can in a saloon. Mentioning to her husband the incidents, he suggested going to the rooms, and they found the stranger apparently still asleep. On examining him he was found to be dead.

The police were notified. They said they thought the man died from natural causes, but the Coroner was notified, and he will make an investigation.

New Cause for Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Evanston comes to the front with an entirely new cause for divorce. Mrs. Mary R. Griggs of that suburb applied to Judge Chytraus yesterday for legal separation from Walter W. Griggs on the complaint that her husband struck her with a silk hat and refused to listen to her. This trouble, she says, has been brewing since 1887.

Coal Miners' Wages Reduced.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.—The coal miners of Alabama have accepted a reduction of 2½ cents a ton from Aug. 1. Under the contract that went into effect July 1, the maximum price to be paid for digging coal is to be 85 cents a ton with No. 1 foundry iron selling at $11 per ton. With each reduction of 50 cents a ton in the price of iron the miners are to accept a reduction of 2½ cents a ton.

Woman Accidentally Shot by Boy.

SOUTH JAMESPORT, L. I., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Jennie Halleck, the wife of Frank T. Halleck, while picking blackberries yesterday, was accidentally shot in the hand by a boy at the Locust Grove House, who disappeared immediately after, and whose name is not known. The ball, after entering the hand, passed into the arm, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound.

Sue City for Not Putting Out Fire.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—W. J. Embler & Son of Walden have just brought suit against that village for $4,000, claiming that their mill, which was burned a week ago, could have been saved had the village water pressure been sufficient. It is stated that this is the first case of its kind ever brought in this section of the State.

Killed in Baseball Game.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 4.—Ward H. Snider, aged twenty-three years, catcher of the Homewood Baseball Club, muffed a foul tip in a game with the Lawrenceville Grays this afternoon, and the ball struck him over the heart. He fell to the ground, and when assistance reached him he was dead.

SUICIDE OF NEGRO SUSPECT.

Was Indicted at New Orleans as Accomplice of Charles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4.—John Willis, one of the negroes captured and held at the Parish Prison in connection with the killing of the police officers here last week, committed suicide by hanging in the Parish Prison to-night. Willis was supposed to have had some connection with the killing of Sergt. Porteous, Corporal Lally, and others at the time of the last attack on Robert Charles, the negro murderer who was barricaded in the Saratoga Street house.

Thursday the Grand Jury indicted Willis for complicity in the crimes of Charles.

It is thought that terror drove Willis to take his own life, for there is little or no evidence to show that he took any part in the shooting, beyond the fact that he was found in the neighborhood and was said to have escaped from the house in which Charles was hidden.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

Was Suspected of Murdering a Farmer of His Own Color.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 4.—News of the lynching of a negro by a mob of his own color near Bayou Vidal, La., has reached this place. Thursday night a well-to-do negro farmer was murdered and his body sunk in the bayou. Suspicion pointed to a strange negro who was seen hanging around the neighborhood.

A crowd of negroes captured the suspected man, put a heavy chain about his neck, and strung him up until he was nearly dead. This treatment was kept up until the man confessed his crime. Then the mob tied him hand and foot, placed him in a sack with heavy weights attached, and threw him into the bayou near the place where the body of the murdered farmer was found.

DETECTIVES CAPTURE BURGLAR.

Tries to Enter Broadway Store—Confederate Made His Escape.

The Tenderloin police captured a burglar, at a little after 1 o'clock this morning, as he and a confederate were trying to break into the jewelry store of the Frederick Diamond Company, at Broadway and Twentieth Street. Several days ago the police had been told that burglars intended to break into the store on Friday night. Detectives were stationed about the place, but no one appeared. The same detectives went to watch the place last night, and hid themselves in the hallway.

At 1 o'clock this morning two men came along and began picking the lock of the door leading into the store. The detectives, who were in citizen's clothes, waited for the men to get in, and so catch them in the act, but they were disappointed, for the regular uniformed patrolman of that beat came along and, seeing the burglars at the door, rushed at them with his nightstick. They dropped their tools and fled, one running east toward Fourth Avenue, and the other in another direction. The detectives pursued the former and caught him, and took him to the station house. The other fellow was fleet of foot, and managed to escape.

The captured burglar gave his name as Frank Adams, a waiter, twenty years old. There were found on him lock picks and a bundle of keys. He was locked up. The policeman who surprised the thieves did not know that the store was already guarded by detectives.

Overdue British Ship Spoken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The steamer City of Peking reports speaking the overdue British ship Milverton in latitude 31 degrees 55 minutes north and longitude 138 degrees 22 minutes west. All on board were well. The ship is bound from Antwerp to this port. Five per cent. reinsurance had been offered on her.

Pitched Battle with Moonshiners.

PAUL'S VALLEY, I. T., Aug. 4.—Deputy Marshals had a pitched battle with moonshiners twenty miles northeast of here today. It is reported several were killed. A force of deputies was sent this afternoon to the assistance of the Marshals.

Freight Train Wreck in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A rear-end freight train wreck on the New York Central occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon at a point known as "Whisky Hill," within the city limits. Six cars were demolished.

MR. SHELDON IN TOPEKA.

Good Results of His Generosity to the Kansas Town.

From The Topeka (Kan.) State Journal.

The bronze drinking fountain given to Topeka by the Rev. Charles Sheldon is now in place at a populous city corner, where the thirsty passer-by can quench a desire for water at all hours of the day or night. This charitable donation of the respected pastor certainly contributes much comfort to the shoppers, passers-by, and those compelled to wait for street cars at the transfer station. This is always a busy corner, and no more suitable site could have been chosen. Ice placed in an underground box keeps the water cool. The fountain is substantial and of a well-chosen design, and a credit to the donor.

This is not the first time Topeka has had occasion to be thankful to Mr. Sheldon for his interest in and charity toward the city. In a modest, humble manner in years past, he has expended time and money in making brighter and more cheerful the lives and homes of colored citizens in that portion of Topeka known as "Tennesseetown." The efforts put forth in this territory were not in vain, as any one who is familiar with the situation well knows. To-day the habits and morals of the citizens of "Tennesseetown" are vastly improved over the conditions existing before he began his crusade of enlightenment.

Another work of Mr. Sheldon's for which he is entitled to the thanks of the community is his interest in the homeless wanderer that reaches the police station. A goodly sum was donated for a detention hospital in connection with the city jail, so that the less hardened and younger criminals may not be placed in contact with the older rogue and thus soon be made "beyond pardon."

The proceeds of this charity were largely receipts from Mr. Sheldon's week of newspaper editing, and while there is some difference of opinion as to the success of the applied journalistic methods there is not the slightest division of sentiment as to the worthiness of the disposal of his portion of the receipts.

Cooking for the Pope.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, July 21.—The heat is the one local topic of conversation, but bad as it is—91 and 92 in the shade—the evenings are bearable and the nights really cool. The King and Queen fled yesterday to Monza, and after that are going to the mountains, while there is a general exodus from the city, with one notable exception—Leo XIII. Summer, Winter, heat, and cold, he is always at his post, but not, however, without change of life and scene. In the hot months he always goes (weather permitting) to his little villa in the Vatican gardens for the day, returning to the Apostolic Palace in the evening. His meals are taken in the villa; his dinner being prepared by his faithful cook in the Vatican kitchen. When ready it is put into a species of small stove, which is inclosed in a wicker case, confined by a padlock, the keys of which are kept only by the cook and his Holiness. When the dinner arrives at the villa the key is handed to Pio Centra, the Pontiff's valet, and the Papal table is at once prepared.

The dish best liked by Leo XIII., is a kind of "pasta" made of eggs and flour. This is specially prepared for his Holiness by the nuns of the Santa Maria, from new laid eggs and flour of the finest quality. Another dish that appears day by day at the Papal table is chicken croquettes, fried in butter, as only the Romans know how. Fruit also there is daily, for preference ripe, luscious pears. During the day the aged Pontiff takes coffee several times with little sugar, finding it an agreeable stimulant. His wine, of which he drinks sparingly, is of the purest, usually a present from abroad, and is kept in a special wine cellar, the key of which is held by the Pope himself.

All the meals of the Papal household are conducted with strict attention to routine, there being a time for everything, and as certain hours come round so surely are certain things done. For instance, the dinner hour at the Vatican has not been deviated from for twenty years, except in case of illness.

Six-Masted Schooner.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

On the stocks at the yard of H. M. Bean, at Camden, ready to be launched Tuesday, Aug. 14, there stands the first six-master ever built, with the longest keel of any vessel afloat, and the finest schooner which has ever been constructed on the Atlantic Coast. It is the schooner George W. Wells, Southbridge, Mass. No pains have been spared to make her a credit to her owners and her builder. Her keel is of oak. A new feature of this vessel is the keelson extending to the lower deck beams, making a solid backbone 13½ feet high. Her beam is 43½ feet, depth, 28 feet. She has a four-foot poop extending to forward hatch. Length of lower mast, 110 feet; topmasts, 58 feet; jibboom, 75 feet; driver boom, 72 feet. She will carry two anchors, one weighing 8,200, the other 7,500 pounds. Attached to those will be 200 fathoms of chain. She will carry a fifty-horse-power engine, two wrecking pumps, with a capacity of 1,200 gallons a minute. This handsome vessel will be commanded by Capt. Arthur Crowley, a brother of Capt. J. G. Crowley, for whom the vessel is being built.

Cause for Hatred.

Mild Anarchist—But you must bear in mind that Kings work as hard as anybody nowadays.

Radical One—That's one reason why I hate 'em so. What business have they to set such an example?—Indianapolis Press.

Mail Orders Filled Unless Stated Otherwise.

AM CARS TRANSFER TO **Bloomingdales** 3d AVE. 59th to 60th Sts.

Mail Orders Filled Unless Stated Otherwise.

Sale of Manufacturers Stocks!

Office of BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Av., 59th & 60th Sts.

To Manufacturers, Importers and Producers generally:—

At the close of each season we purchase stocks of hundreds of manufacturers. We wish especially to consider the practicability of purchasing stocks you may have on hand, provided you can conform to the following conditions, viz.:—

1st. Merchandise must positively be of this season's production, perfect and of standard quality.

2d. You must be willing to greatly sacrifice prices.

Our corps of buyers will inspect samples every forenoon in our sample rooms, or, if preferable, at your place of business.

Respectfully yours, BLOOMINGDALE BROS.

When the undaunted energies of "Greater New York's Greatest Store" are concentrated toward the gaining of one prime and all-potent factor—VALUES—and when these energies are exerted in the advancement of but one vast establishment, results can be nothing else than phenomenal, unprecedented—IRRESISTIBLE.

A thorough canvassing of manufacturers, importers and producers generally, gained by sending the letter, copy of which is herewith printed, placed us in a position to negotiate with such parties as desired to sacrifice stocks at a seemingly very dull season. Thus we usher in this SALE OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS with recordable values, and prices the lowest ever quoted for goods of similar reliability.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Women's Shirt Waists.

1,500 **Percale and Fancy Lawn Waists**, have detachable laundered collars; value 39c., at 17

1,000 fine quality **Percale Waists**, laundered detachable collars; worth 50c. to 75c., at 27

400 black **Lawn Waists**; worth 75c., to-morrow at 33

Silk Waists.

100 black and colored **China Silk Waists**; worth $1.98, in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, at 1.09

125 fancy **Taffeta Silk Waists**, fancy silk and lace yokes, sizes 32, 34, 36, 38; value $3.50; to-morrow, special, at 1.47

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Women's Wrappers.

Stocks from several wrapper manufacturers will be offered at the beginning of this sale, and such values have never before been given, not even by ourselves, and we sell more wrappers than any house in America.

We may say that this sale of Wrappers will be a perfect bargain harvest. All makes; style, fit and finish are the best. Those who attend will find plenty to interest them.

8,000 Garments on Sale.

LOT 4—8 styles, light and dark print **Indigos and Mourning Patterns**, all sizes, worth 75c.; M. S. Sale Price, 45

LOT 2—5 styles, light and medium colored **Percale and Lawn**, all sizes, worth $1.00, M. S. Sale Price, .73

LOT 3—27 styles, made of fine **Lawn and Percale**, all made with flounced skirts and trimmed, all sizes, values up to $1.98; M. S. Sale Price, 98

None C. O. D. No mail orders filled. Dealers not supplied.

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Women's Undermuslins

French Corset Covers of fine cambric, with lace, all sizes. price, 19

Corset Covers of fine cambric; tight fitting, V and square necks, trimmed with insertion, embroidered edge, price, 29

French Corset Covers, four rows of Val. lace insertion across front, lace edge on necks and armholes, price, 49

Drawers of fine cambric, neatly tucked, also with deep cambric ruffle, edged with lace, 19

Drawers of muslin, deep cambric ruffle, trimmed with lace and insertion, 3 styles, price, 29

Drawers of cambric, with deep embroidered ruffle; also with deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge, price. 49

Gowns of muslin; some with square neck, trimmed with insertion, tucks and embroidered edge, others with yoke of hemstitched tucks, price, 49

Gowns of muslin, high or low necks, yoke of cluster tucks and cambric ruffle, price, 29

Gowns of cambric, pointed and square yokes, one style trimmed with 4 lace insertions and lace ruffle, another with fine embroidery and tucks, 69

Skirts of muslin, deep lawn flounce, with hemstitched tucks and lace edge, price, 69

Umbrella Skirts of cambric, flounce trimmed with deep embroidered ruffle, price, 98

Same style as the above, with finer embroidery, price, 1.25

Second Floor, near Rotunda.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Handkerchiefs.

Sale of manufacturers' stock of samples and odd styles and sizes of plain and initialled cambric and linen handkerchiefs at half regular retail prices.

Women's Fancy Edge Handkerchiefs, immense assortment, very attractive patterns; cost $1.25 per dozen to manufacture; for this sale, per half dozen, 25

Women's Handkerchiefs, embroidered and lace trimmed cambric; regularly 15c. each; for this sale 50c. per half dozen, or, each, 9

Women's Handkerchiefs, of hemstitched pure linen, worth 10c. each, at 5

Women's Handkerchiefs, of hemstitched pure linen, also initialled, full laundered, in neat box containing one-half dozen, at the special price, per box, 50

Men's Handkerchiefs, of hemstitched Japonette, initialled, handsome quality cloth, appearance of silk, complete alphabet, at, per half doz., 54

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Women's Corsets.

W. B. Summer Corsets of good strong net, medium length; regular price 75c., 49

C. B. a la Spirite Corsets of fine sateen; extra long waist; colors—blue, pink, cream and gold; never sold for less than 1.25, 69

Second Floor, near Rotunda.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Children's Dresses.

Of colored percale; box plait down front of waist; ruffle over shoulder; ruffle, cuffs and neck trimmed with lace; sizes 6 to 14 years, 29

Of colored percale and lawn; round yokes, trimmed with insertion; full bertha ruffle around yoke; sizes 6 to 14 years, 39

100 dozen good quality percale dresses in several styles, yoke trimmed with insertion, ruffles over shoulders, trimmed with fancy picot braid; a choice selection of patterns in the above three lots; sizes 6 to 14 years, 49

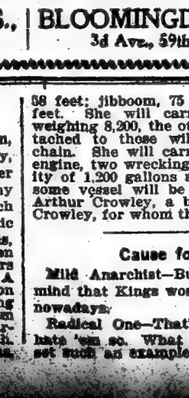

Second Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Umbrellas for 98c.

These goods were made up during the dull season when economies in the cost of manufacture and material were possible. Here is what this purchase includes:

Men's and Women's 26 and 28 in. Umbrellas, covering of extra quality silk corolla, case and tassel to match, close rolling on steel rods, covering unsurpassed for wear, immense variety of handles, plain and sterling silver trimmed. No better umbrella as far as make, wear or appearance is concerned could be bought for $2.00 or even $2.50. To-morrow the entire lot goes on sale at the phenomenally low price of 98

Wagon, Lawn or Beach Umbrellas, 40 inches long, in green, blue, garnet and tuck, extra heavy duck, mounted on extra strong frames; special at, each, 1.50

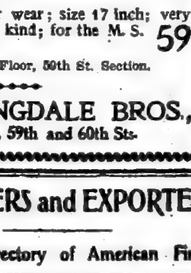

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stock."

Silk & Lawn Neckwear.

Nine Hundred Dozen Pieces at About 50c. on the Dollar.

The lot consists of an immense collection of Band Bows, Fancy Stocks, with and without bows, Net, Liberty, Taffeta Silk Ties, beautiful Chiffon and Silk Stocks, with jabot attached, Fichus, Boas, Silk and Velvet String Ties, lace-trimmed Lawn Revers, Lawn and Taffeta Ties, with tucked and corded neck bands. Everything that is desirable in this season's styles. You may confidently come here with the expectation of securing any article worth

$1.00 for 50 50c. for 25 25c. for 12 10c. for 5

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

The Linens.

Table Damask—Good heavy weight, 45c. yd. kind; during the M. S. Sale, our price, yd. 29

Table Damask—All pure German linen, 63 inches wide; 59c. yd. kind; during this M. S. Sale, yd., 33

Huck Towels—Extra heavy quality, large size; hemmed, washed and ironed, 15c. kind; for the M. S. Sale, each, 10

Damask Towels—Pure linen, with wide knotted fringes; splendid quality, 20c. kind; for this sale, price each, 12½

Turkish Bath Towels—White, large size; 16c. kind; during the M. S. Sale our price only 10½

Bath Towels—Extra large, heavy, full bleached; 29c. kind; for the M. S. Sale, our price, 19

Napkins—German dice, excellent for wear; size 17 inch; very good for hotels and restaurants; 98c. kind; for the M. S. Sale our price, per dozen, 59

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts. | BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS

Classified Directory of American Firms.

IMPORTERS.

MANUFACTURERS WOOL STOCK.

The F. Muhlhauser Co., 16 Pleasant St., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

COPPER PAINT.

New Jersey Paint Works, Jersey City, N. J., U. S. A. H. Louderbough, Prop.

BACHELOR GIRL'S SUMMER

Former New York Girl Comes to Town and "Lives Around."

Finds Staying with Her Married Friends a Delightful Domestic Experience and Full of Valuable Hints.

An erstwhile New York girl who is now in the city says this is the most peculiar Summer of her existence. She may be said to be enjoying the pleasures of domestic life though a bachelor. The young woman is a bachelor girl who has trials of her own, largely due to her being a most attractive bachelor maiden. Though she has so far remained true to bachelor principles, her friends one after another have become "Benedictesses," and the bachelor girl has been left forlorn.

This was not so bad at first. It was rather fun to pick out wedding presents and to be the best maid at weddings, but as the bachelor friends diminished even the pleasure of being Aunt Betsey to numerous youths and maidens could not make up for the lack of time their mammas had to give to their old friends. Still the bachelor girl bore up bravely until about a year ago, when the most necessary of all her friends, the sharer of her bachelor housekeeping joys and sorrows, deserted. Studio Bohemianism lost all its charms, and after the last sad festivities of this last friend, the bachelor girl put on her oldest frock, took the smallest and least important piece of drapery from the studio walls, tied it around her head, took down and carefully dusted her long-cherished Lares and Penates, packed them, and with an express wagon load of trunks shook the dust of New York from her feet.

She returned to the home of her youth uncertain as to what yet remained in life for her. Her outlook seemed hopeless. Turkish embroidered boleros had no charms for her, the gauziest of tulle toques would not cause the tremor of an eyelid. She passed the silk remnant counter in the shops without stopping once to study the number of yards at fascinatingly small prices, and her pursestrings did not loosen at sight of a bit of antique copper that was a bargain. Matters were beginning to look serious when suddenly and for no apparent reason the girl began to "take notice."

NOW SHE IS AWAKE.

There was no accounting for it, but things looked differently. In the perspective of distance it did not seem so bad to have all one's friends married. She twisted a bit of bright green veil around her hat like other Summer girls, and prepared to take up the bachelor girl's burdens again. Just then something happened. It was a letter from New York. It read something like this:

Miss Betsey Bachelor-Girl.

Dear Madam: Knowing your artistic and literary ability, and being in great need of a woman of your capacity and ability to take charge of the artisto-literarium department of our establishment, we would consider it a favor if you would accept the position and report to us at your earliest convenience. Very truly yours,

THE NEW YORKUS SUPERBUS COMPANY.

What remained of the veil of pensiveness which had been enveloping the bachelor girl disappeared as she read the last line, and every energy came to the surface, as in days past. She sat down immediately and sent a telegram of acceptance to the Superbus Company and twelve notes to as many dear but misguided friends in New York. They were fac similes, except in the addresses, which were, respectively, to Gus, Jane, Katherine, Margaret, and the others. They read like this:

Will be in New York next week. Hope to see you soon. Your loving BETSEY.

In as short a time as possible, twelve notes were received in response, each saying practically the same thing:

You dear girl! Come right to my house. Baby cries for Aunt Betsey. Signed,

GUS, JANE, KATHERINE, &c.

Then began a series of domestic experiences which the young woman says no bachelor ever had before or will have again. She was received with open arms, and each of the writers of those twelve notes was desperately in earnest, and the bachelor girl found that it was expected that she was to become something in the nature of a progressive boarder or guest. That was a few months ago, and since then she has been living around among her friends. She spent a couple of weeks at Katherine's, and laid in a vast amount of practical wisdom concerning whooping cough, with which Katherine's son was wrestling, and then left to make way for one of baby's grandmothers and take up her abode with Jane, and gain much scientific information concerning the cutting of teeth from Baby Jane, who had reached the critical teething period of life. Then there was a long visit to Gus, who had no children, but who had theories concerning the domestic servant problem and aspirations in culinary fields, which were not unsuccessful, and going into the country time found her at Margaret's, in a Harlem flat.

A DIP INTO DOMESTIC LIFE.

The New Yorkus Superbus Company could not spare her until late in the season. She drew a long breath over the interesting experiences of the early part of the Summer, and began to wonder what would come next. It came through Margaret.

"Now, Betsey," she said, "while I am away what do you think of spending the rest of the Summer here? The two maids will be in the house. They can attend to your meals, and you can have a comfortable room and a bathroom all to yourself, which is a luxury worth considering in hot weather. There is not another place in town where you would be more comfortable. There will be paperhangers and painters, [here the bachelor girl drew a long breath,] to be sure, but the cook will look after them, and they will not interfere with you."

The bachelor girl meditated and accepted. Life was taking on a different aspect to her. She had had many experiences in the past month, her fund of knowledge was being rounded out in a surprising manner, and this last proposition looked attractive.

She has never passed a pleasanter Summer in the city, she says, and her days move along in a careful routine varied only by the progress of the painters and paperhangers. The cook, who considers that she is on vacation during the absence of her mistress, does nothing except what is necessary in attendance upon the workmen. The second girl, who is allowed to remain in the house during the Summer, and looks after herself, attends to the bachelor girl's breakfast, the only meal she takes uptown. But as the maid has a little business enterprise of her own on hand during her mistress's absence, she has to be up betimes and the bachelor girl has to have breakfast at an early hour—7 o'clock. Breakfast is always simple, bread, coffee, and an egg with fruit. The maid announces this, and the bachelor girl opens her sleepy eyes, slips out of bed, douses her face in cold water to be sure she is awake, and in a little robe de chambre is at the table in a second. That is one of the advantages of having a house to one's self. At the table she converses as she eats her light meal with the colored cook, her chaperon, through the open door into the kitchen.

The conversation is always entertaining. The colored cook is greatly interested in the life of the "Four Hundred" of New York, and is as well acquainted with it as a careful reading of the papers will make her. She and the bachelor girl discuss all phases of it. The cook has her own opinion about an American in London who will dismiss guests from his house, and she consults the bachelor girl as to whether she likes the choice of a gown made by the bride at a recent notable Anglo-American wedding. To all questions the bachelor girl returns serious answers, and is much interested.

THE ROUTINE VARIED.

Being up so early, she has time to write her letters, read a little if she likes, or go shopping before the labors of the day begin. Luncheon she takes down town, and dinner wherever she chances to be. In the evenings she is with friends or friends come to call. All the population of New York is not away in the Summer.

This routine is varied with an occasional trip to the beach, bathing at one of the big baths, and by the eccentricities of the painter and his corps. These consist of removing all places for sleeping and eating. For instance, the maid in waking the bachelor girl will suggest one day the advisability of her taking breakfast in bed, as the dining table is occupied. The bachelor girl sleepily remembers that she noticed the night before that it had upon it a gigantic palm, all the pillows, and cushions from the cosy corner, and a big study lamp. But with a little mental exercise she decides there is room for her breakfast, and she takes it there. Another day the cook suggests that it would be well if she spend that night with a friend, as it is doubtful if there will be a place for her to sleep in the house, and she remembers that the maid came home the night before to find nothing but a table in her room. Then on another night when callers come there is not a room in the house to receive them. But those are only incidents which vary the monotony.

Altogether, the bachelor girl says she is having a real good time, and that there is nothing like a domestic life anyway. Her friends open their eyes at this statement at first, then they notice the diamond ring the bachelor girl is wearing, remember the contagion of example, and say nothing.

HOYT'S NEW HAMPSHIRE HOME.

The House the Popular Playwright Remodeled in a Pleasant Town in the Granite State.

From The Boston Herald.

One might roam the country over in search of the melancholy for days and weeks and yet it is doubtful if he would find a life tragedy fuller of pathos, more deeply sad, than that of the brilliant wit, good fellow, and funmaker Charles H. Hoyt.

Beloved in his native New Hampshire town, whence he had taken so many characters that have kept the Nation laughing these last few years, what could be more natural than that his fellow-villagers should resent his detention in another State, whether the man was sane or not?

Mr. Hoyt has at various times owned real estate that he bought, not for investment, but because he wanted the places run to a certain standard, in order that other more valuable property might not be menaced, and he has often let tenants stay in these houses that hardly knew what a receipt for rent meant. He was a livish man with his money. He occasionally would say that at last he had gottén something for nothing, with regard to some trivial deal, but last analysis nearly always showed that in some way or other he had paid a good price. He was generous and open-hearted, giving to people not his relatives, because he had no relatives to give to.

Charlestown itself is one of the finest old towns that the most ardent lover of country villages could desire to see. It is located in a beautiful portion of the upper Connecticut Valley, just above Bellows Falls. Rolling hills surround it, noblest of elms grace it—all in all, it would seem that the man who planned and laid out this gem of a village was a past master of all that pertained to beauty and peace.

Like many another New England village, Charlestown consists for the most part of one long avenue. This street runs almost north and south, along it being the churches, stores, hotel, and Hoyt's noble residence itself. Described in this way, the suggestion is prosaic enough, but a single glance at the magnificent elms which flank the old road on each side, a view of the green hills of New Hampshire and Vermont, which are seen rolling away to the northward through the opening in these same trees up toward the end of the village, or a step upon the green carpet, which spreads between fences and road, with never a break, any of these would tell the stranger in a word that he was in a rare old town, while the deep inhalation which pure air tempts one to take would reveal the worth of surrounding fields and woods and river. The stranger would go from Charlestown in gratitude for having been there, and the stricken playwright's devotion to his old home shows how deeply he appreciated the region.

His home looks pathetically lonesome now, but its natural beauty has suffered not a whit, alas, though the writer-owner has not taken the deep interest in it which he did before his queenly wife was laid to rest in the little green cemetery on the hillside. The word ideal—so often abused—must be used here, for the house and grounds are simply and wholly ideal. It was a fine old place when Mr. Hoyt bought it, some fifteen years ago, from the Dinsmore estate, but now it is far finer, for thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent to make it what the playwright wanted it to be.

The house is a large and rather old-fashioned one, much of it being new, as a result of the addition which Mr. Hoyt made to it some years ago. The lower floor contains a large reception parlor, which runs the depth of the main part of the house; a spacious hallway, the dining room, library, kitchen, &c. Natural woods are used for the floors. The fittings and furnishings show a strange mixture of good and bad taste. Some dainty bit of furniture bought at great expense will be found alongside of a cheap sideboard that looks out of place, while tawdry relics of souvenir Hoyt nights are found on every manpleplace or other available place for bric-à-brac. There are almost hundreds of these latter, and while they are all interesting, their inevitable cheapness injures the appearance of the house as a home. A parlor mechanical organ, a music box, two phonographs, and other things of like character show that the owner of this house gave free rein to all his whims.

Up stairs the house is different. The room which was Mrs. Hoyt's is kept sacredly like what it was when she was there. The furniture of the room consists of a superb curly-maple set. A door leads from this room into the section of the tower on the second floor, which was Mrs. Hoyt's writing room—a wee nook of a place, which even now reflects the daintiness of the Kentucky-born woman that once lived there, made the home bright, and was loved when things were so different.

Indeed, one might go on for hours about the noble grounds about the place, the regal elm which stands as sentinel before the house, the five more great trees that shade the rich green lawn between the house and the casino where Hoyt worked and rehearsed his plays; the amazing little casino itself, with its den and its social room, and the big ballroom, with a stage at one end, and the kitchen for jolly times, the big cold storage rooms, from which once came so much good cheer; and more could be written about the greenery, the water-lily pond, the old-fashioned garden, the fine, big barn, and all the other things that made "Hoyt's place" wonderful.

More, too, could be written about the mausoleum in the cemetery on the hillside, the closed bronze doors of which face toward Vermont and the west, and the sun, which has set on the lives of those within, for side by side here lie the playwright's two wives. But it would be a sad story—a very sad story.

Perhaps it would be sadder than most people appreciate. If, they could see the devoted old gardener, who has been about the place for nearly thirty years, pay one little tribute to the memory of Mrs. Hoyt, may be they could understand the pathos of it all. A superb picture of the dead woman—a picture of her in the highest pride of her wonderful beauty—lies in one end of the big parlors of the house. Before it another picture lies, turned face downward, as if for a table before the larger one. Nearly every morning the old gardener cuts some of the flowers that Mrs. Hoyt used to love and lays them before this picture. The room is torn up and lonesome. But the beauty of the smiling face seems to light it all up.

LABOR DAY IN OHIO.

Gov. Nash Sets Forth His Idea of Its Proper Observance.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Gov. Nash on Monday issued his proclamation calling attention to the fact that Labor Day this year falls on Sept. 3, and urging its general observance as a holiday. He says:

"The law of the State of Ohio commands that the first Monday in September of each and every year shall be known as Labor Day, and for all purposes whatever shall be considered as the first day of the week. Acting under this authority, it becomes my pleasant duty to call attention to the fact that Monday, Sept. 3, 1900, is to be observed by the people of Ohio as Labor Day.

"It was the intention of the General Assembly that this day should be kept as a holiday, and I urgently ask all the people of Ohio to lay aside their usual avocations and join in making it as pleasant and profitable as possible to those for whose happiness it was intended. The work of those employed in the field, the shop, and the mine, is the foundation of all prosperity, private and national. Their interests are inseparable from those of other citizens. It is befitting that all should join and devote this day to their improvement and happiness."

Wrong Guess.

It was the middle of the week when the young man appeared at the office to make his excuses and explanations.

"You should have returned from your vacation last Monday, Sir," said the proprietor of the establishment. "You were having a good time at that Summer resort, I suppose, and thought you were entitled to three days of grace?"

"N-Not exactly," stammered the young man, with heightened color. "Laura, Sir."—Chicago Tribune.

A MAFIA IN NEW YORK

Many Notorious Leaders of the Clan Living in the City.

Assassins Being Trained Here for Service in Every Part of the World—No Ruler Safe.

It may be within the recollection of some of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES that in the early seventies an Italian workman in the employ of Negretti & Zambra, the well-known manufacturers of mirrors in London, was found dead on Saffron Hill in that city, the victim of a Mafia murder. He had been proved a traitor to the branch of the secret society which was then engaged in co-operating with its sister associations in bringing about the consolidation of the Kingdom of Italy, and had been sentenced and done to death in the accustomed fashion. The police were able to hunt up the assassin, who within a month was tried in the Central Criminal Court and condemned to death on what seemed to be unimpeachable evidence. There was apparently no doubt of his guilt; he was known to be a political exile from the States of the Church, and an active member of the secret society that had pronounced the doom of the murdered man; his outspoken and violent words, and his threats of vengeance against his victim were brought up against him in court; he was seen in the dead man's company only a few minutes before the murder took place; his stiletto, which was reeking with fresh blood when he was arrested exactly fitted the wounds on the corpse—in fact, the web of circumstantial evidence was wound so closely round him as to render it impossible for the jury to come to any other verdict than that of guilty. He was taken back to Newgate and left for execution. With not a voice raised in his behalf, even on the part of those maudlin sentimentalists who then (as now) considered it a matter of conscience to petition that clemency be shown to the most brutal murderer.

Yet after all he went unwhipped of justice. He was too useful a man, too skilful a plotter, too clever an executive officer, for the Italian secret societies in England to lose, and the word went out that he must be saved at any cost. It could be managed only in one way. An alibi had been attempted at the trial, but had failed of success; it was, therefore, of no avail to think of trying that on again. A case of mistaken identity must be shown and another man offered up as a sacrifice in his stead. The time was short—if I remember right only one week remained before the day of execution would come round. In emergency meeting of the lodge was held; three young men, any one of whom in a dimly lighted street in darkest London might easily have been mistaken for the prisoner, were ordered to cast lots as to which should take up the condemned man's burden and come forward and accuse himself to the police as the real murderer. The lot fell on the youngest of the three—a boy nineteen—and so devoted was he to the cause of free Italy (some say that he knew death would be his portion anyway if he disobeyed the behests of the Vehmgericht) that on the spot he gave himself up to the police as the self-confessed slayer of the unfaithful member of the order. He was arrested; the society suborned the witnesses; the man under sentence was respited; his comrade was tried, found guilty, and hanged, the other being pardoned and set free.

I was on the staff of one of the London evening papers, whose sympathies, like my own, were with those who were striving for a free Italy. I had won the confidence of many of the leaders in the movement, and been specially introduced to others by Mazzini himself. It was therefore not very difficult for me to get at the bottom facts of this (to the uninitiated) extraordinary case. To the initiated, however, there was nothing strange in the whole business. So tied and bound are the members of these Italian secret societies by the chain of obligation to the dictates of their leaders that they have no hesitation whatever in sacrificing themselves or those nearest and dearest to them, if by so doing they may advance the interests of the cause to which they have devoted themselves. It is consequently not unlikely that Bresci was not the first choice as the assassin of King Humbert, but that the lot fell originally upon Sperandio, who, being afterward thought unfit to do the work thoroughly, was told off to murder Pessina and possibly ordered to commit suicide lest his unruly tongue should betray him and the society. Possibly, however, he knew he was sure to be detected, and in consequence took his own life in order not to compromise his accomplices. Either supposition is equally tenable.

Be that as it may, I may state that the London assassin first mentioned is now in this country, employed in a factory not a hundred miles from New York, and in constant communication with myself. He has (or says he has) completely broken off all connection with the Mafia, (of whose vengeance, however, he professes to live in constant dread, if by any chance he should be discovered.) I interviewed him on Wednesday last, and found that he was still full of the old leaven—a hater of any one in whom supreme power is reposed—a regicide of the regicides, and as opposed to President McKinley as to the Czar of Russia himself. In his heart of hearts he longs to see the day when, at all events, a modified form of Nihilism shall rule, and every morning at mass (for outwardly, at least, he is a most devout Roman Catholic) his daily prayer is for the success of "The Cause."

With him as an escort, I went around the various "Little Italies" that are to be found in Greater New York and in certain cities in New Jersey. I made diligent inquiries as to the general feeling among the lower and middle class Italians on the subject of the assassination, and while some—though only a few—condemned the deed in unmeasured terms, the great majority were either apathetic outwardly only, I expect, over it or approved of it more or less strongly. Some, who professedly disapproved of the "deep damnation" of King Humbert's taking off, adopted that line only because they thought the act of Bresci, by whomsoever prompted, was "premature and one which could do no good, while Italy was held down by the army and was not prepared to rise against the dominating power." Others condemned the deed as "injudicious and likely to create a still stronger prejudice than at present exists against the Italian laborer in the United States"—a sordid, but not unItalian view to take of the question. Others, most of them young people, and born or brought up in this country, (and these included as many women as men,) with set teeth, clinched fists, and much gesticulation, like some of the fanatics of old, lifted up their faces to heaven and prayed, "So perish all the enemies of liberty!"

I cautioned them against the consequences of their violent speeches, but was at once laughed to scorn and tauntingly asked what could be done to them, even if they were proved to be members of a secret society whose principles were anarchistic and which acted up to these principles. It was no use for me to try to insist that the law could reach them. They calmly told me that they had gone into the whole question before they left (or had been compelled to leave) Italy, and had consulted with lawyer this and lawyer that—naming one or two whose fame as experts in International law is not of to-day or yesterday—and had found that they were of the same opinion. If so (and I cannot see how they are wrong) the matter assumes a very serious complexion, and really opens up the whole question as to unrestricted immigration. The secret societies in Italy are kept well supplied with money sent over to them from the United States. Hence the immigrants of that class who arrive here—men who have "left their country for their country's good," and not for that of the United States. Not being paupers, and all having some one who is detailed to stand to them in the place of a parent, an uncle, a brother, or some blood relation, cannot be deported on the ground either of their being liable to become public charges or of having been convicted of crime or being fugitives from justice. They are shipped over here for a certain definite purpose—to spread the principles of anarchy among the disaffected, to make money for the support of the secret societies in Europe, and when called upon, to send over there to work out the bloody will of these societies as shall be ordered. This they can do all the more easily since so many of them have been born in the United States, or have lived in America since they were quite young children, and are consequently unknown to the European police.

That the lower Italian class—I should better say the Italians of the middle stratum of that nationality—are a menace to the safety of the world is undeniable. The life of President McKinley or any other President is as likely to be attempted as that of any European sovereign, and judging from the ferocious glee which hailed, first, the news of the assassination of King Humbert and then of the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the prophesies that there were others in authority to follow them out of this world, it is very clear that the "end is not yet," and that till some strong measures are taken by Congress as well as by our State Legislatures looking to the swift and exemplary punishment of all so-called political conspirators, this country will soon become the nursing mother of assassins and the breeding place of murderers.

This may seem an exaggeration, but I know whereof I speak, as well from having in old days been mixed up with the Young Italian party, (quitting it only when it resorted to political murder,) as from mingling among and conversing freely with the Italian immigrants of to-day. I must not sign my name to this, (of course, I send it in confidence to the editorial office,) not so much because it would be dangerous to myself, as because it might get another into trouble, and would only add that the secret police—the mouchards employed by the European authorities to spy out the liberty of the Italian and other foreigners here—are as ignorant of what is going on as they are powerless to checkmate it. Bresci's mission was known to hundreds of Italians weeks before he left this country; it was known on what ship he was to leave, by what port, and on what day. But the detectives, whether Italian or American, had no information on the subject—had no suspicion that on a certain day, from a certain port, in a certain ship King Humbert's assassin was to leave on his fatal mission.

HAWTHORNE'S STAY IN LENOX.

The Berkshire Historical Society Devotes a Day to the Memory of the Great American Writer.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The annual outing and field day of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society was held in Lenox on the north shore of Stockbridge Bowl on Thursday, Aug. 2. The gathering was on the land of Charles Bullard of Boston in a fine grove of maples, beneath the high slope on which stood, until 1890, the "Little Red House," where Nathaniel Hawthorne lived and wrote from 1850 to 1852. The gathering was in honor of the novelist, and the papers and the addresses of the day were on the life of Hawthorne in Lenox, his personality, his works, and the perpetuation in Berkshire of the memory of his brief residence in Lenox. Until 1890 the "Little Red House" stood on the brow of an elevation which overlooks the Bowl from the north, on a by-road between two of the principal highways leading from Lenox to Stockbridge. It was a place to which the lovers of American literature made pilgrimage, and about which clustered the memories of the man who wrote in this picturesque spot "Tanglewood Tales," "The House of Seven Gables," and other works that brought him fame.

The location is one of the finest in all Lenox. Far beyond the lake is the blue outline of the Taconics, which culminate in the Dome, and all about are the hills, in Hawthorne's day tenantless or capped with farmhouses, but to-day marked with Shadow Brook, the palatial home of Anson Phelps Stokes; Allen Winden, the residence of Charles Lanier; Elm Court, the home of William Douglas Sloane, and Wheatleigh, the country place of Henry H. Cook. All these magnificent places overlook the Bowl, where Hawthorne found inspiration for his genius fifty years ago.

The field day brought out a gathering of about 100, most of that number being members of the Historical Society. The Rev. R. D. Mallary spoke of Hawthorne's residence in Berkshire in part, as follows:

The advent of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency in 1849 caused one Nathaniel Hawthorne, Democrat, to be removed from office in the Salem Custom House. And so it came about that in the enforced leisure caused by dismissal from office, and with only the savings from his meagre salary to live upon, "The Scarlet Letter" was written, a book narrowly escaped being writtten in Lenox, the Hawthornes having decided, just before the ill-turn of affairs politically, not to take a cottage that had been offered them in the Berkshire capital. With the completion of his first romance, however, steps are taken to carry out a plan expressed in a letter of Hawthorne to Horace Mann, (Aug. 8, 1849,) to "find a cheap, pleasant, and healthy residence in the country," and so in the Spring of 1850, just after the publication of "The Scarlet Letter," the author, with his family, removes to Berkshire.

Hawthorne came to Lenox in the dawn of his literary reputation, up to that time having pronounced himself "the obscurest man in American letters," although he had, before the appearance of his first great novel, written "Twice-Told Tales" and the "Mosses." The light of an author's later successes brings to view earlier works, possessing merit but hitherto obscure. Hence, in a way, it is true that Hawthorne was but just beginning to be known when he came to Lenox. A tiny house was taken on Stockbridge Bowl, and thence on until the Hawthornes left, Nov. 21, 1851, that "Little Red House" was a hive of literary industry. At this intellectual forge Hawthorne shaped some of his mightiest conceptions. Lenox was at that time the capital of the county and the centre of the legal, social, and intellectual life of the region; indeed, so many literary persons were here that the village was, not inaptly, called a "jungle of literary lions." The beginnings, too, of some of the great estates here date back to this time, and as for the "summer boarder," his presence was already known. Miss Sedgwick's creative energy was nearly spent, but Fanny Kemble's masculine vigor was in its prime. Dr. Holmes was in Pittsfield; Lowell, Whipple, and James were stopping in Stockbridge, and the presence of Herman Melville was always in evidence. But we must remember what companionships with men of letters Hawthorne left behind in coming to Berkshire. His Concord days could scarcely be reproduced, when he had tramped with Emerson, dined with Longfellow, paddled in the historic river with Channing, strolled with Lowell, and entertained as intimate friends Thoreau and Margaret Fuller Ossoli. This was the man who came to Lenox, and it provokes a smile to hear that Melville "discovered" him.

Hawthorne's house in Lenox, La Maison Rouge, he called it, but oftener the Red House, commanded one of the finest views in Berkshire; so fine that at first Hawthorne could not write in its presence, and didn't try to. He idled the first four months, resting from the creation of his first romance. Then he took up his pen.

Hawthorne began "The House of Seven Gables" in August of 1850, and finished it Jan. 26, 1851. In June he began "A Wonder Book for Boys and Girls," finishing it July 15, and toward the end of the Summer he collects another series of tales under the title "The Snow Image," whose preface bears date Lenox, Nov. 1, 1851. Meantime he had all the while been keeping his diary whence come "American Notes"—and there are traces through his letters that he was at work on the plan and general treatment of the "Blithedale Romance," which he put into shape immediately after leaving Lenox.

Hawthorne came to Lenox comparatively obscure, but he left it well known. His books were in all the world now. Zachary Taylor's kick became a boost. A literary vocation could now be the absorbing passion of his life. With every breath of fresh air on these hills he inhaled the fragrant incense of his own praise, wafted to him from all parts of the world. His daily life here was idyllic, though incomprehensible to the natives, who mistook his silence for moodiness, and his shyness for moroseness. Whipple is nearer right in calling Hawthorne the "most genial, gentle, and humane of men," than Alcott, who judged him morose because he only called upon him twice during his subsequent stay at Concord, and then only by compulsion.

Hawthorne was the rapt lover of Berkshire scenery, but the intense hater of Berkshire climate, and this was the cause of his leaving in November, 1851. "I detest it! I detest it! I detest it!" he said of the changeable weather of the mountain altitudes. "I could willingly see all Berkshire laid flat." And so he went, having given to Lenox some of its most cherished memories, as the region had given to him some of his grandest inspirations. The "little red house" remained a literary Mecca until it was burned in 1890.

Lowell pronounced Hawthorne "the rarest imagination since Shakespeare; the most original mind America has given to the world." Emerson says of Hawthorne: "I never read his books with pleasure."

Kaiser Gives Guns to Americans.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Six Mauser rifles, the gift of Kaiser Wilhelm to the Chilton Krueger Verein, have been received at Chilton, Wis. The guns are of the pattern of 1871, and have seen army service, but that makes them all the dearer, for the Krueger Verein is an association of veterans of the German Army. The Mausers will be officially presented in behalf of his Majesty to the Chilton association by the German Consul General, Mr. Weber, at Chicago, Sept. 2. Some months ago the branch of the veterans' association at Chilton conceived the plan of asking the Emperor of Germany for six army guns with which to fire salutes at the burial of the members of the association. A carefully worded petition was gotten up and sent to the German Consul at Chicago, who forwarded it to the Emperor. Sept. 2, by the way, is the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan. This occurred just thirty years ago.

TERPSICHORE ON EAST SIDE

Graceful Little Dancers Swarm in "Little Hungaria."

Exhibitions Which for Natural Grace Cannot Be Eclipsed Either by the Ballet or in the Ballroom.

Almost anywhere in town children may be seen dancing in the streets to an organ-grinder's music, but in no quarter have these impromptu dances developed into such a science as along what is known as "The Hungarian Broadway." It is to that part of Second Avenue between Houston and East Tenth Streets that this title has been applied, for almost everybody who walks there hails from Hungary or Bohemia, and nearly every second house presents the sign "Hungarian Restaurant."

Being broad and paved with asphalt, this part of the avenue is an ideal place for dancing. Such being the case, more hurdy-gurdy men ply their trade there than in any other part of the city, and the ones who have a monopoly on the favored beat are eyed with envy by their fellows of less profitable tramping grounds. Nor is it to be wondered at, for the grinders of the Hungarian section make a goodly living, and the mothers and fathers of the community are not stingy with the pennies that pay for their children's favorite diversion.

Summer twilight is the time that the youngsters love. A stranger strolling through the quarter seems to see nothing but children, and to hear nothing but their laughter. Of course the old people are there, but the management of things is given up to the "kids" from sunset till bedtime, and along the wide pavement elaborate quadrilles, gay quicksteps, and numberless fancy dances make one think he is in a commodious ballroom, stretching from the Café Boulevard to where the life and gayety come to a sudden end at the dark entrance of Chrystie Street.

And any one group in all the throng will make the new-comer wonder why he has wasted his evenings on ballets and stiff stage dances when he can see natural grace and art and happiness in the open air. Take the Maypole dance. That's what they call it down in Little Hungaria, and the old folks will tell you it is impromptu, although it looks as if weeks of practice had been spent by the young ones in learning the intricate steps, the quick turns, and a hundred and one inexplicable revolutions. Anybody can look at it for hours without tiring.

The way they do it is something like this: A little boy, carrying a tall pole, is the central figure. Around him, grouped sometimes in circles and sometimes in squares, twenty or thirty or often as many as fifty girls, varying from five to twelve years of age, rotate in perfect unity. Their legs and hands and heads seem to be working by the same machinery, for every limb moves in the same direction at the same time. There is no hitch, no delay. At certain periods, fixed as inflexibly as though by law, the holder of the pole does a few steps on his own account, only to become rigid again when the time arrives.

While the Maypole dance goes on scores of onlookers crowd around the performers. For this show does not come as often as those that are less difficult, and only the most expert artists of the youthful horde can do it. Meanwhile those who cannot are learning, and during the dance one can see numbers of children watching it intently or practicing it by themselves on the outskirts of the crowd.

So it is with the other dances. All the children of the quarter, or practically all of them, know each other. Who are the best "jig clippers," the best quick-steppers, the most graceful waltzers, the most skilful at quadrille or lancer or reel—all these things are common knowledge. In the more elaborate dances, where concerted action is essential, the clumsy are not permitted to participate, and they have to content themselves with taking part in those that are made up of many different individual styles.

The latter, however, are not characteristic of the Hungarian quarter. But the intricate figures, performed as though from long training, are far ahead of what is seen among the street dancing children of other localities. A bartender of the neighborhood, when asked the other day how the youngsters managed to do such complicated dancing without being specially trained, answered that it was due to "natural science."

A KANSAS APPLE KING.

How He Has Raised Great Orchards in Twenty-five Years.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

One man's requirements often happily combining with another's ability work great advantage to both. Such a circumstance effected the beginning of the success of Fred Wellhouse, the most extensive commercial orchardist in the United States. He is widely known as the "Apple King" of Kansas, and the story of his successful career in orcharding is related by F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

The year 1875 found Mr. Wellhouse without money, but with a definite knowledge of tree-growing and orcharding in Kansas, acquired by years of close observation combined with practical experience, and full of faith in the possibilities of the State for fruit-growing. L. B. Wheat, a lawyer of Leavenworth, owned three tracts of 437 acres of land. This land was not profitable.

Wellhouse closed a contract with Wheat to plant this land, 160 acres near Fairmount and 117 acres near Glenwood, in Leavenworth County, and 160 acres in Miami County, near Gardner, with apple trees. These lands had cost Mr. Wheat, with improvements, about $10,000 and could be rented for perhaps $1 per acre. He furnished the land, fenced it, (breaking that part of it not previously in cultivation,) erected buildings for tenants, dug wells, &c. Wellhouse & Son (the firm name) furnished the trees, planted, cultivated, and took care of them until they came into bearing, getting all grain grown on unoccupied land between the trees, and paid taxes for the first five years. After that Mr. Wheat paid taxes and each party was to bear one-half of the expenses and each receive one-half of the income until Wellhouse & Son should receive fifteen bushels per tree or so long as the trees might bear.

The Glenwood orchard was planted in the Spring of 1876, the Miami County tract in 1878, and the Fairmount orchard in 1879, with varieties as follows:

Glenwood tract, Ben Davis, 60 acres; Winesap, 16 acres; Missouri Pippin, 41 acres.

Miami County tract, Ben Davis, 80 acres; Missouri Pippin, 42 acres; Maiden's Blush, 8 acres; Cooper's Early, 8 acres; Winesap, 22 acres.

Fairmount tract, Ben Davis, 80 acres; Jonathan, 40 acres; Cooper's Early, 8 acres; Maiden's Blush, 8 acres; Wineap, 24 acres.

The years of usefulness of these orchards were from 1880 to 1895, during which time they produced a total of 410,417 bushels, giving a net income of $104,000 or $52,000 as a result of the venture to each party during the fifteen years' active life of the orchards. The account practically closed with the year 1895.

Wellhouse & Son now own 1,220 acres of younger orchards in Leavenworth and Osage Counties. About one-third of these are now laden with fruit, and the product of this season is estimated at 20,000 bushels, approximately valued at $5,000.

Their largest crop was 80,000 bushels in 1890; the year's expenses amounted to $13,000 and the gross receipts for apples $52,000. The next year's crop was 63,698 bushels.

From their long experience in commercial orcharding the Messrs. Wellhouse are making their later plantings in about the following ratio as to varieties, viz.: Ben Davis, 100; Missouri Pippin, 50; Jonathan, 40; Gano, 15; York Imperial, 15. Their trees are set, when two years old, in trenches instead of holes, 16 feet apart in rows north and south, and the rows 32 feet apart. There are three main reasons for adopting this plan: (1) With the trees so close together they form their own windbreak, making hedges or belts of timber unnecessary. (2) The dense shade makes the evaporation of moisture from the soil less rapid, and the danger from sun-scald of the trunks and branches less imminent. (3) It is easier to secure a good permanent stand by close planting, and the excess of trees, if there is any, can be removed as may be desirable.

Strictly Up to Date.

"Yes," remarked Mrs. Malaprop, "our new house has got all the modern conciliations, even to eclectic lights, rheumatic tubes, and a porcupine bathtub."—Chicago News.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

8th Half Yearly Trade Sale of Housefurnishings.

The Trade Sale of Homefurnishings enters upon its second week to-morrow—with every previous sale's record eclipsed and all indications pointing to still larger business in future. We mention this, not because we presume you to be particularly interested in the success of any of our undertakings, but because of its great significance and importance TO YOURSELF, for the great success of the Trade Sale indicates that by actual comparison hundreds and hundreds of people have convinced themselves

THAT ASSORTMENTS ARE LARGER AND BETTER HERE THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

THAT THE QUALITY, FINISH AND GOOD TASTE OF OUR FURNISHINGS EXCEL ALL OTHER STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

And That Prices—Quality for Quality—Are Lower Here Than Anywhere Else in Greater New York.

The success of the Trade Sale becomes important to you only because it proves the above propositions, and thus clearly solves FOR YOU the problem of where you should buy your own requirements.

Success is seldom an accidental happening; a great and continued success never. Therefore, consulting your own best interests, you can hardly afford to overlook our offerings.

Furniture.

WARDROBE OF GOLDEN OAK, handsomely carved top, 2 large drawers in base, brass drop handles, of excellent design and workmanship and very roomy; sells regularly at $23.50, in this sale. 12.50

GOLDEN OAK SIDEBOARD, stands over 6 feet high, 4 feet wide, has French bevel plate mirror, 2 small drawers, 1 large linen drawer and wine closet, prettily carved, thoroughly well made and finished; worth $25.00, in this sale. 11.75

PIER MIRROR, mahogany finish, 18x40. French bevel plate mirror, handsomely carved top; fully worth $11.00, in this sale. 7.50

HANDSOME ALL-HAIR COUCH, 6 ft. 6 in. long, 29 in. wide, spring edge all around, upholstered in the newest designs of Arlington velours and Belgian velvets; sells regularly at $20.00, in this sale. 11.75

LADIES' DRESSING TABLE, in quarter-sawed golden oak or mahogany finish, 28 in. wide; piano finish, French legs, large drawer with cast brass drop handles, handsomely carved and beaded top with oval French plate mirror, 18x22 inches; fully worth $15.00, in this sale, 9.00

HANDSOME PARLOR SUIT (5 pieces) mahogany polished frame, round carved back, beautifully inlaid with French marqueterie and pearl, all spring edge, covered with a very fine quality of satin damask or embroidered Roman silk plush; this parlor suit is of a new and beautiful design, and of excellent workmanship; sells regularly for $125.00, special in this sale. 62.50

MATTRESS of No. 2 GRAY SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR, weighs 40 lbs., made in one or two pieces, covered in A. C. A., Amazon striped or San Remo ticking; regular price $21.00, in this sale at 12.75

MATTRESS OF LONG GRAY MIXED HAIR, 40 lbs., covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking, made in one or two parts; worth $18.00; in this sale at 9.50

MANTEL FOLDING BED, in golden oak or mahogany finish, French plate mirror; this bed has swell front panel, is handsomely carved and contains a heavy woven wire spring, supported by steel spirals; fully worth $25.00; in this sale at 17.50

HANDSOME PARLOR ROCKER, in golden oak or mahogany finish, with saddle or illuminated leather seat, high back, beautifully inlaid with pearl, well braced arms, strong, comfortable and durable; fully worth $7.00; in this sale at 3.75

BRASS BEDSTEAD, 1 1-2 in. posts, high head extension, bow foot, heavy husks on uprights, finest lacquer; can be had in sizes of 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4

ATTRACTIVE WEEK IN GOLF

Tournaments on the Otsego and Waiontha Links.

DEAL BEACH PLAYERS BUSY

Only Twelve Contestants in Crescent Monthly Handicap Return Cards —Other Events.

Golfers desirous of a good week's sport are offered a rare treat in the form of two open tournaments, with a Sunday's rest between them. The Otsego Golf Club, whose links are situated at the head of Otsego Lake, will hold its annual open tournament Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, while on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Aug. 13, 14, and 15, the Waiontha Golf Club of Richfield Springs will hold an open tournament, and as the two places are only about seven miles apart, coaches will be run between Richfield and the head of Otsego Lake, connecting with the steamers, for the convenience of those who have participated in the Otsego Golf meet. Many golfers throughout the Metropolitan District will endeavor to arrange their vacations so as to enable them to take advantage of this week of golf. In the former tourney the first sixteen qualify for the Otsego Cup, and continue at match play. The Cooperstown Cups are offered for mixed foursomes, the first eight pair to qualify. There will also be a bogey cup handicap at match play. Second prizes will be awarded to the runner-up in each event. In the other tournament the first sixteen in the medal play preliminary round will likewise qualify for the Richfield Springs Cup, and continue at match play.

There will be a handicap cup offered for an eighteen-hole medal play competition among those who fail to qualify for the Richfield Springs Cup, the players to be handicapped on their scores in the medal play round of the first day. There is also a Ladies' Cup offered, the first eight in the match play round to qualify for the match play. A medal will be awarded to the lowest score of qualification round for Richfield Springs and Ladies' Cups. Second prizes will be awarded to runner-up in each event. The Richfield Springs open tournament is something new, but the Otsego tourney has been a popular event in Central New York for several years. Last year the Otsego Cup was won by W. Festus Morgan of the Otsego Golf Club, and the Cooperstown Cup was won by his clubmate, H. Boyer.

On the Deal Beach Links.

The Deal Beach Golf Club links presented a gala-day appearance yesterday, as the golfers managed to put in a very busy day. In addition to the North Jersey Shore League championship match between Deal Beach and Spring Lake, which was won by the former, there was a men's qualifying handicap, a men's qualifying foursome competition, and a women's qualifying foursome competition. The summaries follow:

DEAL BEACH.		SPRING LAKE.	
A. R. Larkin	0	P. Proal	1
C. H. Murphey	3	W. Watson	0
F. Croker	0	W. C. Edey	0
L. H. Conklin	0	L. Kerr	2
S. M. Allen	1	G. Graves	0
B. Ballard	6	H. Miller	0
Total	9	Total	3

MEN'S QUALIFYING HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
G. G. Baxter	106	24	82
J. R. Denman	105	18	87
A. D. Chandler	104	14	90
A. J. Kerwin, Jr.	112	20	92
W. H. Osborne	116	16	93
D. A. Woodhouse	130	36	94
L. B. Rolston	125	30	95
Mr. Anthony	126	30	96
P. D. Bogue	121	24	97
E. G. Snow, Jr.	115	18	97
H. C. Harkins	129	10	103
H. Durand	132	24	108
Thomas Purcell	141	30	111

Play off—Baxter beat Denman by 2 up and 1 to play.

Pairs to Qualify for Men's Foursome Cups.—G. B. M. Harvey and C. H. Murphy, 94; Morgan J. O'Brien and A. D. Chandler, 107; R. L. Fleming and A. Drayton, 100; Dr. Marvin and Dr. Coakley, 110; N. W. Anthony and C. R. Leake, 95; R. W. Appleton and Leo Erdwurm, 102; R. Leake and H. Steele, 93; F. Bogue and M. Bogue, 119; C. Hamilton and W. Clarke, 104; B. Ballard and M. Turning, 103; S. M. Allen and F. Croker, 101; Irving Brokaw and L. H. Conklin, 104.

Pairs to Qualify for Women's Foursome Cup, (Short Nine-hole Course.)—Mrs. Durand and Miss E. Dixon, 92; Miss Barnes and Miss B. Dixon, 93; Miss Rolston and Mrs. Erdwurm, 82; Miss Ellis and Miss Murphy, 88.

The match rounds of the mixed foursomes will begin on next Thursday.

Richmond County Golfers Busy.

The fifth monthly handicap was played yesterday at the Richmond County Country Club, and the winner proved to be D. M. Haight. The four scratch men of the club did not play up to expectations, although A. E. Paterson had the best gross score of the day. A large field competed, but only four cards were returned. John R. Chadwick, one of the scratch men, finished last, while E. O. Schuyler was twelfth, and C. T. Stout ninth. The scores follow:

FIFTH MONTHLY HANDICAP.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
D. M. Haight	92	8	84
L. H. Thomas	90	5	85
Oliver Wrenn	97	10	87
A. E. Paterson	88	0	88
C. W. Hoxie	107	18	89
H. C. Plimpton	101	10	91
H. P. G. Buckl'n	106	15	91
F. L. Davis	103	9	94
C. T. Stout	94	0	94
H. W. Jessup	113	18	95
C. W. Pierson	104	8	96
E. O. Schuyler	96	0	96
Ralph Lane	110	10	100
J. R. Chadwick	103	0	103

A team from the Brooklawn Country Club of Bridgeport visited Stamford yesterday and defeated the Hillandale Golf Club team upon its own links by the following score:

HILLANDALE.		BROOKLAWN.	
E. Leavitt	0	S. Paterson	2
George Phelps	0	H. H. Taylor	3
R. D. Sanford	3	C. Bonner	0
G. Jenkins	3	H. L. Williams	0
H. Knapp	0	W. M. Hoyt	4
S. W. Smith	0	Dr. S. Schavoir	4
F. H. Sanford	0	S. Bodman	5
H. Canfield	0	T. Christy	6
H. D. Beach	0	W. D. Phillips	0
Total	12	Total	24

Kebo Valley Weekly Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—The sixth weekly handicap golf tournament at the Kebo Valley Club resulted in a victory for Miss Fannie King McLean of Cincinnati, Ohio, who made the round in 100 strokes, handicap, 20; net score, 80. George Robbins of New York, and Dr. Wayman C. Cushman of St. Louis tied for runner-up. There were thirty-four entries. Cards were handed in as follows:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Miss Fannie K. McLean	100	20	80
George Robbins	91	10	81
Dr. Wayman Cushman	91	10	81
J. D. Ireland	91	8	83
A. R. E. Pincher	94	10	84
H. Jaques	90	6	84
Franklin Ellis	92	6	86
Miss Hinkle	110	24	86
A. Robbins	97	9	87
J. L. Ketterlinus	111	22	89
Mr. Flagg	98	8	90
R. K. Thorndyke	99	8	91
C. Brigham	108	16	92
E. J. Curley	123	30	93
E. Pendleton	108	15	93
L. F. Brigham	108	15	93
Mr. Bowditch	108	15	93
C. L. Tappin	97	4	93
J. H. Williams, Jr.	102	8	94

Golf Handicap on Newport Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—In the weekly handicap tournament played on the links of the Newport Golf Club this afternoon, two new players came to the front and won handsome cups subscribed for by the members of the club.

In Class A, Capt. C. G. Treat, United States Navy, stationed at Fort Adams, won by a score of 88 gross, 12 handicap, 76 net.

In Class B, Lispenard Stewart, who played a remarkably strong game, won by a score of 106 gross, 22 handicap, 84 net.

Other players were William Gammell, D. O. Metcalf, B. D. Burke, W. W. Finley, Miss Anna Sands, George Von L. Meyer, Nathaniel Thayer, H. P. Young, United States Army; Richard Peters, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Frederick P. Sands, A. M. Coates, Arthur T. Jemp, William H. Sands, August Jay, Jr., J. Ellis Hoffman, and William P. Thompson.

Golf Match at Harbor Hill.

Some excellent golf was played at the Harbor Hill links yesterday in the team match between the home club and the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson, N. J. The Staten Islanders proved the victors by eight holes, as the visitors, although a strong combination, were handicapped by the hilly course. The score follows:

HARBOR HILL.		NORTH JERSEY.	
Otto Hockmeyer	3	W. Scott	0
J. Janin, Jr.	2	W. Kirker	0
R. F. Mathew	1	O. Humtoon	0
V. Hockmeyer	0	H. Hewat	5
J. C. Cottrell	6	R. Goodbody	0
O. W. Sparks	2	H. Burnett	0
K. T. Emmons	1	E. Russell	0
C. Y. Wemple	0	M. Goodbody	1
R. P. T. Fiske	2	R. Lewis	0
Fred Janssen	0	C. Gordon	2
Total	16	Total	8

Ardsley's Monthly Golf Handicap.

The members of the Ardsley Club competed yesterday in the regular monthly handicap. The winner in Class A was A. B. Halliday, and in Class B the winner was F. D. Kittridge. There was also a women's putting match, which resulted in a tie at 42 between Miss G. Fraser and Miss S. Hewitt. The scores follow:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. B. Hallday	96	14	82
H. F. Brooks	94	6	88
E. M. Johnson	103	14	89
F. L. Eldridge	96	5	91

CLASS B.

F. D. Kittridge	106	16	90
F. S. Billings	117	22	95
H. H. Ball	129	30	99

Women's Putting Match.—Miss G. Fraser, 42; Miss S. Hewitt, 42; Miss J. Fraser, 43; Mrs. E. Griffin, 46; Mrs. W. J. Worthington, 43; Miss J. C. Williamson, 43; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 44; Mrs. Satterlee, 51; Miss M. B. Williamson, 51.

Crescent A. C. Golf Handicap.

Of the twenty odd men who competed in the monthly handicap yesterday at the Crescent Athletic links, only twelve returned cards. The winner was C. A. Sykes, who beat H. G. McKeever, the best gross score man, by a single stroke. The scores were as follows:

C. A. Sykes—

										Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out	5	5	4	4	3	7	4	4	6	42		
In	7	5	6	5	4	4	6	5	5	47	89	9	80

H. G. McKeever—

Out	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	38		
In	7	6	3	5	4	6	6	4	4	44	82	1	81

C. B. Van Brunt	83	2	81
W. W. Pilkington	101	18	83
C. J. Patterson	98	12	86
G. W. Titcomb	99	12	87
W. W. Smith	95	7	88
W. R. Thompson	96	7	89
W. M. Campbell	92	2	90
H. S. Bowers	92	1	91
G. W. Cassels	96	4	92
J. B. Bogart	108	14	94

There were about ten who played but did not return cards.

Red Bank Golfers Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Spring Lake and Red Bank golf teams played a game here this afternoon, the former winning. The players and their scores were:

SPRING LAKE.		RED BANK.	
L. P. Runyon	6	G. A. Burd	0
Harrison Townsend	6	G. K. Allen	0
W. A. Furman	8	W. B. Parsons	0
E. J. Durban	0	R. G. MacDonald	3
C. Runyon, Jr.	1	E. A. Curtis	0
W. M. Swayne	3	E. S. Morton	0
C. W. Worrell	0	E. G. Fraser	0
R. Neilson	1	Dr. F. L. Wright	0
Total	25	Total	3

NATIONAL A. C. GAMES.

First Prizes Well Divided Between Star and Pastime Athletes.

Keen rivalry existed between the athletes of the Star Athletic Club of Long Island City and the Pastime Athletic Club of this city, at the open games of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn, which were held yesterday afternoon at Monteverde's Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I.

Otto Ordwein of the Pastimes won the 440-yard run in good style from the 26-yard mark. The time was 0:52.

The one-mile run was also done in good time. The winner was John Farrell of the Stars, who was on the 120-yard mark and finished in 4:32 2-5. Owen Riley, also of the Stars, displayed unusual speed for a novice. He won the 880-yard run in 2:18 1-5. Summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John F. Miller, St. George A. C., (6½ yards;) Vincent Andrews, Pastime A. C., (7 yards,) second; John P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Otto C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (26 yards;) Sidney Curtis, Brooklyn A. C., (30 yards,) second; Thomas F. Fraser, Brooklyn A. C., (28 yards,) third. Time —0:52.

880-Yard Novice Run, Scratch.—Won by Owen F. Riley, Star A. C.; Robert S. Mantell, Union A. C., second, William E. Hurley, National A. C., third. Time—2:18 1-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by H. D. Carey, City Island A. C., (12 feet,) with 49 feet 3 inches; second, W. R. Marshall, Star A. C., (15 feet,) with 48 feet 11 inches; third, Louis Mang, Mutual A. C., (12 feet,) with 48 feet 9 inches.

One-Mile Novice Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by Frank E. Jackson, Jamaica, L. I.; John Gimber, New York City, second; Louis F. Wreede, Ryerson A. C., third. Time—2:58 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by John J. Farrell, Star A. C., (120 yards;) Charles Brady, Xavier A. C., (90 yards,) second; Frank Hussey, Star A. C., (100 yards,) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON.

Trainer Robinson Advises the Candidates on Preliminary Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The first sign of the opening of Princeton's football campaign season has been noticed here upon the appearance in town of James Robinson, "Nassau's" football trainer. When interviewed to-day on the prospects of the team, he was rather reticent, but spoke as follows:

"I am at loss at present to express an opinion on the team's make-up and its probable success, as I am not yet acquainted with the material. I have received a letter from Capt. Pell, stating that he will be here on Sept. 13 and look over the new men preparatory to the preliminary practice, which begins on the 17th. I shall be here also on the 13th. I am now in communication with last season's players advising them about getting into condition for the preliminary work. I shall have entire control of training the men, and shall order and inspect all their food, but will have nothing to do with coaching them."

It has been learned that the new adjustable grandstands will surely be erected this Fall on University Field, but work on them will not be commenced until Sept. 19, when the university opens. The question of head coach is still unsolved, but the choice will be made from the following men: "Biffy" Lea, Alex Moffatt, D. Balliett, Harry Brown, Arthur Poe, "Bill" Edwards, "Bob" Church, and "Billy" Bannard. A glance at the football material now at hand shows the line will be composed of new men, with the exception of Capt. Pell and Mills. The positions back of the line will be filled with veterans from last year's team.

Shooting at Inter-State Park.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Aug. 4.—Some creditable shooting was again seen at Inter-State Park to-day, when three interesting events at blue rocks and one at live birds was held. "Tom" Morfey, who so successfully won the Long Island Championship Cup on Thursday, again competed to-day and carried away the twenty-five bird event in clever style, killing twenty-one out of twenty-five, and defeating Dr. Wood for first money. Wood killed twenty birds.

In the first of the blue-rock events, at twenty-five targets, R. Dressel and C. Benedict of the New Orleans (La.) Gun Club each broke nineteen and divided moneys. A. Lincoln and Dr. Wood each broke sixteen blue rocks, and divided. In the second event at fifteen blue rocks, Benedict took first money, breaking fourteen in clever style. Dressel and Lincoln each divided second, with twelve blue rocks. Wood broke eight out of the fifteen.

Philadelphia Lost Polo Game.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—An extra event of the polo season here was played this afternoon on the field of the Point Judith Country Club between the Point Judiths and the Philadelphia Freebooters, for a special cup given by the club. The game was a close one, and some remarkably good work was done on both sides, Point Judith finally winning, 12½ to 8½.

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

Clear Skies and a Strong Breeze Favor Races Off Greenwich.

THIRTY YACHTS PARTICIPATE

Preparations for New York Yacht Club Annual Cruise Kept Many of the Larger Racing Craft Away.

Weather of the kind that yachtsmen have been whistling for during the past month of fluky racing favored thirty starters in the twelfth annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club yesterday. Out of skies so clear that it seemed only a stone's throw across the Sound from Greenwich to the Long Island shore a piping northeasterly wind sent the big yachts spinning over the starting line with topsails prudently stowed away, and kept most of the little fellows back in the comparative calm of Captain Harbor until single, and in a few cases double, reefs had been taken in.

These weather conditions remained constant long enough to make the day one of the most enjoyable of the year to the participants; but the failure of most of the classes to fill with evenly matched boats made sport of the keenest sort impossible. In the thirty-foot class A. H. Alker's Alerion, nevertheless, won a cleverly sailed race, while among the raceabouts Johnston De Forest's Scamp, by holding well to an early advantage, led her agile sisters more than two minutes at the finish. The two fifty-ones, Altair and Sistae, were the only big boats that made a race, and this proved a runaway for the former. At the finish Altair had left the Sistae so far astern that the latter's time was not taken.

With ideal racing weather at hand, it was all the more pity that the best of the larger racing yachts were not out in greater numbers. The approaching cruise of the New York Yacht Club was in a large measure accountable for the absentee list. Of the seventies, only August Belmont's Mineola was ready for racing, the others having not yet reached this end of the Sound from Bristol and East Providence, where they have had the damages incurred in the recent Newport races repaired, and have been generally overhauled in preparation for the cruise. Preparations for the cruise were also responsible for the absence of the fifty-ones Hussar II. and Ryce, and the new Herreshoff thirty-sixes Countess and Effort, while the same cause doubtless added to the seeming inertia of the schooners with regard to racing this year.

It was nevertheless a pretty fleet of starters that, in the piping breeze, keeled and dipped behind the line before being sent away. The starting line lay a half mile off the eastern end of Little Captain Island, marked by the committee's tug Stamford and a stakeboat. At 12:30 o'clock the preparatory signal was set, and fifteen minutes later the fifty-ones and a lone forty-three-footer were let slip. Jessica and Narcissus I., both taking sailovers, were first away. Then came Altair, two lengths ahead of the Sistae. It was a broad reach to the first mark, Center Island Buoy, and balloon headsails were carried. Topsails, however, were dispensed with in the snapping breeze. The remaining classes were sent away at five-minute intervals. Only two, the thirties and raceabouts, furnished evenly matched starters. In the former class Alerion led over the line and settled down at once to the steady work that kept her ahead of her competitors throughout the race. Scamp was the first raceabout to get away. Soon after crossing the line her skipper, by a daring and clever luff, gained the windward position, and she then began to crawl steadily away from her competitors, leading throughout the race.

New courses were used by the club for the first time yesterday. The fifty-one-footers sailed twice over a twelve-mile triangle marked by the spar-buoy off Centre Island Reef and a stakeboat off Shippan Point. The forty-three-foot, thirty-six-foot, and thirty-foot classes went twice around a nine-mile triangle marked by a stakeboat two and one-quarter miles southeast-by-south of the starting line and the stakeboat off Shippan Point. The smaller classes raced twice over a six-mile triangle parallel to the large courses. With a northeast wind at the start the yachts had an easy reach to the first mark, a beat to the second, and a broad reach home. Toward the end of the first round the wind lightened, and shifting to the east-southeast made the first leg a close reach, the second a broad reach, and the third another fairly easy reach. The summaries:

FIFTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS, CRUISING TRIM.
Start, 12:45.

Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length.	El'p'd Time.	Cor't'd Time.
†Jessica, J. M. Macdonough	51.00	2:19:00	2:19:00

FIFTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS, RACING TRIM.
Start, 12:45.

*Altair, Cord Meyer	51.00	4:10:37	4:10:37
Sistae, J. B. Rhodes	51.00	Not timed.	

FORTY-THREE-FOOT YAWLS.
Start, 12:45.

†Narcissus I., A. Erdman	43.00	2:45:18	2:45:13

THIRTY-SIX-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 12:50.

Cymbra, F. C. Henderson	35.57	Did not finish.	
*O Shima San, H. I. Pratt	36.00	3:28:34	3:28:34
Titania, W. H. Childs	33.66	4:02:40	3:59:08

THIRTY-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 12:55.

Enpronzi, Alfred Paats	30.00	3:38:19	3:38:19
Marguerite, J. F. Dingee	30.00	3:48:22	3:48:22
Kit, T. H. Macdonald	30.00	3:58:04	3:58:04
*Alerion, A. H. Alker	29.70	3:24:01	3:22:25
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	30.00	3:31:35	3:31:35

THIRTY-FOOT CATBOATS.
Start, 12:55.

Windora, John Green	30.00	4:12:48	4:12:48
*Dot, C. T. Pierce	30.00	4:05:36	4:05:36

TWENTY-FIVE-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 1:05.

Murmur, B. Ward	25.00	3:05:24	3:05:24
*Rochelle, E. Kelly	25.00	2:44:23	2:44:23

TWENTY-FIVE FOOT CATBOATS.
Start, 1:05.

*Uarda, H. H. Gordon	24.64	3:46:25	3:46:25
Vagabond, W. E. Holah	24.60	4:05:54	4:05:54

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 1:04.

Colleen, L. R. Alberger	21.00	2:37:16	2:37:16
Raider, H. M. Crane	21.00	fouled stakeboat.	
Sis, F. T. Bedford, Jr.	21.00	2:31:51	2:31:51
*Scamp, J. De Forest	21.00	2:29:21	2:29:21
Mariposa, H. McCord	21.00	Withdrawn.	

21-FOOT SLOOPS AND CATBOATS.
Start, 1:10.

Vera, A. M. Bradley	21.00	3:54:43	3:52:38
*Mongoose II., D. Ford	20.07	3:13:57	3:13:57
Psyche, A. M. Stevens	20.00	Did not finish.	
Spunk, A. D. Smith		Did not finish.	

EIGHTEEN-FOOT SLOOPS AND CATBOATS.
Start, 1:15.

*Nora, Lewis Iselin	18.00	3:52:38	3:42:10
Nike, Guy Forbes	15.64	4:07:33	4:00:00
Vivette, J. H. Esser	15.00	Did not finish.	

*Winners. †Sailover.

At the end of the first round the yachts were timed as follows: Scamp, 2:12:00; Sis, 2:13:54; Raider, 2:15:55; Colleen, 2:20:04; Rochelle, 2:20:25; Mongoose II., 2:30:14; Murmur, 2:34:33; Oiseau, 2:34:39; O Shima San, 2:36:15; Enpronzi, 2:36:17; Alerion, 2:37:49; Altair, 2:41:50; Titania, 2:45:05; Kit, 2:46:12; Marguerite, 2:48:14; Sistae, 2:52:50; Uarda, 2:53:45; Windora, 2:53:46; Vagabond, 2:54:36; Vera, 3:00:30; Dot, 3:02:00; Jessica, 3:04:00; Narcissus, 3:30:13.

LIPTON ON AMERICAN YACHTING.

He Wonders Why English Sailing Masters Are Wanted on This Side.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—Three weeks' yacht racing began in the Solent to-day. Despite the season of mourning in Court circles, the Prince of Wales has promised to appear at Cowes next week.

Sir Thomas Lipton's party, which included Lord Charles Russell and Senator Depew and other Americans, returned to London for a few hours yesterday. Previous to proceeding to Cowes Sir Thomas, talking with The Associated Press correspondent, said:

"There are many points of difference between American and English yachting, and only when one has spent seven weeks at Sandy Hook can he really appreciate them. England's insular position has done much to make the sea home to many of our people, and therefore much more attention is paid to yachting here than in the United States, but, individually, Americans are the best yachtsmen I know. They are thorough in that, as in all else, and it is due to appreciation of this that my sole ambition in life now is to take the America's Cup. One thing seems strange, in view of American cleverness. That they are sending here for Captains of seventy-footers does not seem right, and I am unable to explain why, holding the blue ribbon of the sea so long, they are sending to England for Wringe and other Captains. What has become of all the New England blood that made Hank Haffs by the score? I should think New York yachtsmen would promote American sailors to the best positions by way of encouragement. I say this for my regard for American yachtsmen. Of course, so far as I am concerned, I could not complain, as the Captain of the Columbia was a naturalized American citizen, and in so young a country that is quite good enough citizenship for any one. I am sorry the cup which I am presenting the New York Yacht Club is not completed, but it will be raced for all the same and forwarded as quickly as possible. It is of very handsome design, and a small expression of my friendship for the club."

Lord Dunraven, who has been invalided home from South Africa, arrived this morning. He will probably appear at Cowes. His new book on navigation, by the way, has been accepted in England as one of the most valuable contributions to practical maritime work in recent years.

REPAIRS ON THE SEVENTIES.

The Damaged Yachts Have Been Braced Inside and Out.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 4.—The work of repairing and strengthening the hulls of the seventy-footers preparatory to the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club has been going on here all week.

The sailing of the Mineola last Saturday, after she had been repaired and braced, was followed by the hauling out of the Virginia on the same marine railway. Mineola's bow had turned up to such an extent that it could not be forced back in place. It was cocked up out of the water nearly as much as when she was taken up on the railway ten days ago. The Virginia, when she was set afloat last Tuesday, was down deeper in the water than was Mineola, and, consequently, did not show such an abnormal peak to her forebody. Virginia was down probably an inch from her usual draught. This was due to the weight of the braces recently attached to the boat.

Yankee and Rainbow took berths Wednesday in the harbor off the boat shops. The Rainbow had been on the dry dock in East Providence nearly a week, where many ordinary repairs, such as caulking and repairs to woodwork, were made. The starboard bilge, well forward of the amidship section, showed a great hole where the planks parted company, making a gaping seam. This it was decided to have fixed at Bristol. Rainbow was hauled out Wednesday morning, when the work of bracing her was begun. She was floated Thursday, and the Yankee was taken out on the cradle in her place. That boat has been repaired, and is now bound for Glen Cove, L. I.

The 70-footers were all treated in the same manner at Bristol. If little impression could be made in forcing the peaked-up bows of the boats back to their original lines, it is intended that the bows shall not lift upward any more than they did in the last race at Newport. To prevent all such trouble again the steel wire stays that run from the forward stem down past the step of the mainmast to the fore end of the lead keel, with turnbuckles attached just forward of the lead, are expected to hold the stern in the opposite manner to that in which the check rein on a horse is brought into play.

When the strain is taken on the turnbuckles in a heavy sea the forebody will be held rigidly in place. The forebodies of the boats being weakest of any part of the yachts, steel shells, 12 inches long, 8½ inches in width, and ½ an inch in thickness, are bolted to the planks on the outside of the boats in range of the mast stepping and under water. This, it is expected, will not only brace the hull where the pressure of the top hamper comes, but will also keep the seams closed. While seams were tight on one side while the boats were racing, they were open on the other side, causing leaks. Besides the above stiffening angle, iron bracings have been introduced in the interior, acting as intermediate frames. They are bolted to the inner planks, one between every two regular frames. These run from the lead upward toward the rail. They extend nearly the whole length of the boats. There is no longitudinal bracing except that of the wire stays.

Nearly all the boats have had their mainsails recut for the New York cruise. The Yankee had been leaking badly ever since the last race off Newport. She had to be almost continually pumped for a week before being dry docked. Rainbow leaked a great deal on her way from East Providence to Bristol, owing to an open seam.

YACHT COLONIA CHARTERED.

Commodore Postley Forced to Give Up Yachting Temporarily by Illness of His Son.

Commodore Clarence A. Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday chartered his lately remodeled steam yacht Colonia, through the down-town office of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., to James C. Pearson of Boston. The serious illness of Commodore Postley's son, Stirling Postley, which has prevented the family from using the yacht, is responsible for the charter. It had been decided to place her out of commission when Mr. Pearson's offer was made.

Although built for A. Edward Tower only last year, the Colonia, since her purchase early this Spring by Commodore Postley, has undergone a complete change in interior plan. To a reputation for speed her new cabin arrangements and furnishings have added one for luxury of equipment. The yacht measures 139 feet over all, 22 feet 6 inches beam, and 11 feet in depth. She will be used by Mr. Pearson for cruising with his family and a few friends along the Sound and Maine coast. Capt. "Charley" Barr will remain in command.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

Second Day's Contest Stopped Because of Failing Wind—Minnesota Led.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 4.—The second day's international race between the White Bear Yacht Club's challenger and the Canadian defender Red Coat for the Seawanhaka Cup on Lake St. Louis to-day was declared off at 6 o'clock, when it was seen that it would be impossible to finish within the time limit. The Minnesota was in the lead when the race was stopped and would have won easily had the light breeze held out.

The American boat drew away from the defender from the start. The Canadian skipper appeared slow in pointing up, while the Minnesota pointed very high. From the first the latter held a better position to windward. As the race progressed the wind freshened somewhat and the American boat held her lead nicely, although apparently not increasing it.

Minnesota rounded the first buoy of the first round at 2:42:50, and the Red Coat at 2:48:30. At the end of the second round Minnesota led by 18 minutes 40 seconds, and the relative position of the boats was practically unchanged when the race was stopped.

Bar Harbor Yacht Races.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 4.—The yacht races to-day were very exciting in spite of lack of wind. The sloop race was won by the Kaheon on time allowance, the Beatrice finishing first and Rosalind second. The Bobs was the winning raceabout, followed very closely by the Rip. The summary:

Sloops.—Kaheon, William Draper, won; Rosalind, Fred May, second; Beatrice, Arnold Watson, third; Anagua, A. H. Hinkle, fourth.

Raceabouts.—Bobs, Antonia Stewart, won; Rip, Edgar Scott, second; Cherub, W. L. Green, third; Iroquois, R. B. Thorndyke, fourth; Papoose, V. H. Macey, fifth; General Morrell, sixth; Dickey, Mrs. C. Newbold, seventh.

Vaquero Beat Other Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The 30-footers raced over a triangular course this afternoon with a variable wind, starting at 3:08. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero, Winthrop Rutherford	5:01:06	1:53:06
Veda, G. Bacon	5:08:24	1:57:24
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	5:08:48	2:00:48

Dorothy and Pollywog did not finish.

Yacht Aileen Off on Long Cruise.

Richard Stevens of the New York Yacht Club left the foot of Fifth Street, Hoboken, yesterday morning on his steam yacht Aileen for an extended cruise on Long Island Sound. Stops will be made at Newport and Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Stevens and her two children are the only others aboard besides the crew. The Palisades Commission were the guests of Mr. Stevens a few days ago on board the Aileen. The sail up the American Rhine was enjoyed very much by all the members.

Red Bank Yacht Club Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Red Bank Yacht Club held a regatta to-day over the regular course. In the twenty-one-foot class Howard Borden's boat won with John Haskin's Tramp second. A special race for knockabouts also took place for a $250 cup, presented by Thomas Byrnes. This was won by John Sawyer's boat, which was sailed by Clinton James.

MANHATTAN BEACH RACES.

"Jimmy" Michael's Substitute Easily Disposed of in Long-Distance Cycle Contest.

The twenty-five-mile motor-paced bicycle race between Charles Miller and Burns Pierce at the Manhattan Beach track yesterday afternoon took place before a large array of empty seats. It may have been that those who patronize cycle racing did not turn out liberally because the original programme of having "Jimmy" Michael race against Miller wasn't adhered to. The substitution of Pierce for Michael at the last moment was necessary because of Michael's suspension by the National Cycling Association; but whatever the reason, there were only several hundred spectators yesterday, and enthusiasm was at a low ebb.

The race itself was by no means uninteresting. Miller won by about a hundred yards, Pierce being close to his rival most of the way. The leadership changed half a dozen times, at which times some cheering was heard. Miller went to the front at the twenty-second mile and remained there till the finish. Pierce seemed to lose steam at this period of the journey and had difficulty in holding to his pace.

The programme, on the whole, was attractive. The meet was the first of the National circuit in New York this season, and was under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association. The final heat of the mile open professional championship wound up with a close finish. After taking it easy most of the way, the contestants sprinted in the stretch. Freeman got through and passed the line a foot ahead of Kiser, who was a yard in front of Kramer. The amateur races were well contested, and the five-mile handicap for "pros" gave Kiser opportunity to display his pedaling ability. Kiser rode an excellent race and captured the first prize. The summaries:

One-third Mile, Open, Amateur.—Won by Gus Welsing, New York; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, second; P. G. Van Cott, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:44 3-5.

Mile, Open, Professional Championship.—Won by F. B. Freeman, Portland, Ore.; Earl Kiser, Dayton, Ohio, second; Frank L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J., third. Time—3:24 4-5.

Two-mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by G. W. Crook, Brooklyn, (30 yards;) W. F. Wahrenberger, New York, (scratch,) second; T. T. Brown, New York, (180 yards,) third. Time—4:40 4-5.

Five-mile Professional Handicap.—Won by Earl Kiser, (scratch;) R. Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., second, (50 yards;) Al Newhouse, Buffalo, (50 yards,) third; Fred Titus, New York, (250 yards,) fourth. Time—11:23 2-5.

Twenty-five Mile Race.—Miller vs. Pierce.

Mile.	Leader.	Time.
1	Miller	1:53
2	Miller	3:33 4-5
3	Miller	5:19 1-5
4	Miller	7:04 4-5
5	Pierce

The Regulation of Missionaries in China.

By SYDNEY BROOKS.

One of the first and most noticeable problems confronting the powers when they set about the work of reconstruction in China will be the missionary difficulty. Perhaps it would be going too far to say that the present crisis is solely due to a revolt from the evangelical propaganda we have forced China to license. Missionaries may plead with some force that the political pressure of the West upon the East, the seizure of Kiao-Chow, the alienation of Port Arthur, Manchuria, Wei-hai-Wei, and the endless demands for "concessions" are the real occasion of this semi-national rising. But we have to get down beneath the superficial and transitory causes into the permanent reasons for the Chinese hatred of foreigners. And that missionaries have a great deal to do with that is shown by the unanimity with which they and their converts are singled out for the first violence of attack. The first instinct of the Chinaman when the literati have worked upon his anti-foreign feelings is to murder a missionary, fire his chapel and school, and fall upon his converts. The evidence is overwhelming that of all the "foreign devils" the missionary is the most obnoxious. Mr. Alexander Michie, who knows China and the Chinese better than most men and has a quite singular openness of mind, says deliberately that "missionaries of every creed have aroused the detestation of the people of China of all classes." The Rev. J. Ross, himself a missionary, has to admit that "every missionary in every part of China is an element of more or less disturbance in the civil affairs of his neighborhood." And if further testimony were needed it could be had in abundance from travelers, merchants, statesmen, diplomatists, Consuls, and a whole army of careful publicists like Lord Curzon, Mr. R. S. Gundry, and Mr. Michie himself. The trader, the Consul, and the diplomat have won their position. They are not liked, but they are acquiesced in. The barrier that separates them from the natives is only the eternal cleavage between East and West. But missionaries, who have tried the most to break into the fierce exclusiveness of the Chinese, have also been the least successful. They have not even reached the rank of a necessary evil. Where the ordinary foreigner is tolerated or at most despised, they are hated. To the Chinaman a missionary is at once a mystery and a ménace. His presence is a mystery; what he can possibly want in the country is a mystery; his preachings seem aimed at the very foundations of all Chinese morality and social organization, of all that has made and kept the empire a whole. He is obviously supported and protected by foreign arms. A being therefore at once unaccountable, inexplicable, formidable, and aggressive, he attracts not only the instinctive antipathy of one race for another race, but whatever more can be engendered by fear and ignorance and superstition and ceaseless suspicion on the one part and blundering provocation on the other. A great deal, possibly most of the antagonism between the Celestials and the Occident is fundamental and inevitable, but of the needless causes of irritation the missionary is easily the most prominent. Until his relations with the Chinese people and the Chinese Government are radically altered, there can be no hope of settled peace, and to alter them we must first understand the Chinese view of the matter.

Lord Salisbury recently gave the Chinaman a fine certificate of religious tolerance. In the opinion of every expert on Far Eastern affairs it was deserved. The Chinaman has no objection to Christianity per se. In his daily life he practices a pleasing amalgam of two or three different faiths. He would feel no intrinsic repugnance to adding Christianity to the number if it could be shown that it is possible to be at once a good Chinaman and a good Christian. It is because he cannot assimilate Christianity, because he can only embrace it by tearing up the sheet anchor of his own morality and absolutely cutting adrift from the customs and mental attitude on which the whole Chinese policy rests; because, in a word, Christianity stands for treason or a flat denial of everything distinctively Chinese, that he fights against it. His opposition is political and personal, not the opposition of bigotry. Indeed, so far as bigotry goes, the missionary who set about his task of conversion by announcing "Confucius is in hell" had no moral right to be in China at all. The Chinese attitude toward Christianity is respectable by the side of the attitude of the Wesleyans toward Roman Catholics, or of one Protestant sect toward another. The Chinaman distrusts Christianity, not because of its tenets, but because of its subversive tendencies. To his mind, the propagation of it is "inseparably associated with the humiliation of the empire." Missionaries were thrust upon him through treaties exacted by foreign coercion. The Government protects them against its own inclinations and against the sense of the people through fear of foreign pressure. The evangelists are maintained by foreign arms; they live within call of the avenging gunboat, and they are not backward in summoning its aid. Christianity, therefore, wears the aspect of a political conspiracy, hatched and supported by the foreign devils, against the social and political fabric of China. The suspicion is confirmed by the attacks of missionaries on the chief observance of Chinese life, the link that holds China together. Mr. R. S. Gundry describes ancestor worship as "the keystone of the Chinese polity," "the supreme observance and ultimate law of the Chinese social organization." It is the one truly national cult. Around it gathers all that the Chinese hold most sacred and most precious. There is nothing in Christianity that appeals so much to the average Christian, nothing that has sunk so deeply into the minds of the people, as this beautiful and poetic form of worship. The early Jesuits, till Rome forbade them, tried to graft it on to Christianity. The modern missionary, Protestant or Catholic, will have none of it; roundly condemns it as heathenish and idolatrous, as an unclean superstition with which it is impious to parley. And in doing so the modern missionary has earned the contempt and undying hostility of all classes, and rallied all Chinese patriots to the defense of their ancient faith. It was not so that Christianity won its early victories over paganism.

The only explanation of the missionary's presence and propaganda that the Chinaman cannot believe in is the explanation given by the missionary himself. That these strange men and women, wearing outlandish costumes and speaking a bastard Chinese, should come among them solely for the purpose of doing them good, is laughable enough to the Chinaman who remembers the incessant humiliations suffered by his country at the hands of foreigners; but that they should proceed to benefit them by declaring war on their great national belief, by trampling on their customs and by striking at the root of their civilisation, is simply a puerile contradiction of terms. The Chinaman sees in the missionary the advance agent of annexation, and in his preachings an insidious effort of the foreigners to undermine the Chinese State. And the missionary does a good deal to encourage the belief. His presence in the interior is in itself a violation of a solemn compact. His converts come usually from the lowest classes, from men who have nothing to lose by becoming Christians, dishonest debtors, and defalcating trustees in particular; and these he protects with all his strength. He fights their legal battles for them, supplying them with money and advice and securing for them a sort of Consular protection, by means of which their suits are transferred from Chinese to foreign courts. The missionaries and their converts constitute, in fact, an imperium in imperio, hostile to the governing classes and oppressive to the poorer natives.

So much for the semi-political objections of the Chinese to missionary exertions. Their other objections are still easier to understand. One cannot find a surer way of insulting a man than by trying to convert him. The insult is all the deadlier when one makes no effort to discover what it is he believes and has to be converted from. The average missionary is not well educated. The spirit that urges him to reclaim "the heathen" is not the spirit of the scholar or of one who respects other people's modes of thought, or feeling, or conduct. The missionary in China has rarely studied the philosophy he is intent on overthrowing or the language which must be his chief weapon. The literati have not much difficulty in holding him and his creed up to ridicule, and he puts an easy weapon into their hands by circulating translations of the Bible without note or explanation. He is not overcareful of local prejudices. No Chinaman will build a house without reference to the Feng-shui, the wind and water spirits. They determine the site and elevation, the position of the windows, the size and formation of the gables. A missionary will run up a school or chapel anywhere and anyhow, and so ruin a neighborhood. The Chinese have their own notions of female propriety and reserve. They cannot for a moment be brought to believe that women who live alone in an inland town, or travel without a male escort, or worship in the same church alongside of men can possibly be moral. Their opinions of enthusiastic girls from England and America who scamper up and down the country, behaving as they would at home, may therefore be left to the imagination. The offense is all the greater when they adopt a Chinese dress without Chinese customs. No one but the male head of a Chinese family is allowed to teach the female members of it anything at all, and the attempts of the missionaries to teach a woman in believing differently from her husband strike at the base of Chinese society and religion. In China temples, monasteries, courts of justice, and the official yamens are open from daylight to dark, and the seclusion and privacy of Christian churches, and especially the secrecy of the confessional, naturally enough give rise to suspicions of the grossest vice. The monasteries and nunneries of the Buddhists are not famous for the morality of their inmates, and Christian institutions of a like kind are of course supposed to have the same faults. The Chinese are just as ignorant and superstitious as we were ourselves three hundred years ago, just as credulous and just as incapable of weighing evidence. Having an instinctive hatred for missionaries they are ready to believe every accusation brought against them, and such accusations the literati are not behindhand in supplying. That the Roman Catholic orphanages are simply kidnapping agencies where children are done to death for the sake of the medicinal properties of parts of their bodies is almost a Chinese axiom. And these charges of crime and immorality are not new. They have inspired all the persecutions since Christians first landed, and the failure of missionaries to live them down throws a significant light on the reality of their influence.

From a situation so apparently hopeless the Chinese Government itself has shown the best and only means of escape. The proposals it put forward after the massacre of Tien-Tsin in 1870 would solve the problem, if adopted and faithfully acted on by the missionaries. They proposed (1) that orphanages and infant asylums should be abolished, or their labors restricted to the children of native Christians unable to rear them; (2) the women under no circumstances should be admitted into chapels or other establishments, nor should female missionaries be allowed in China; (3) that missionaries residing in China should be amenable to Chinese law and usage; (4) that before accepting any man as a convert, missionaries should satisfy themselves as to his moral character, and (5) that the authorities should be consulted on the question of purchasing land for chapels. There were other proposals, but these were the most important, and even they need amplifying. If the missionaries refuse (as of course they would) to return to the treaty ports, it should be made imperative on them to throw open all their establishments of whatever kind to periodic inspection by Chinese officials. So far from hindering their work, this would help it by disposing of the wild beliefs held as to its methods and objects. But, above all, missionaries should be divested of their foreign citizenship, or at least of their right to foreign protection. In no other way can the political element in their propaganda be destroyed. Missionaries declare that they only ask the protection that every dweller in a foreign land is entitled to from his Government; but the plea is specious because missionaries do not behave as ordinary residents. In China, at all events, they appear as conspirators against Chinese society and the Chinese State, and the burden of proof is upon them to show that their propaganda will not have the revolutionary effects that the Chinese know it will have. They could not give a better token of the harmlessness of their mission and of its divorce from politics, and they could not dignify Christianity more conspicuously than by following the example of the early evangelists and refusing to confound the spreading abroad of the Gospel with the security of their own persons.

Gen. Ludlow's Work in Germany.

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BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army, who was interviewed here to-day, said his work of studying the General Staff has been somewhat delayed through the Emperor's absence. Gen. Ludlow said he had seen the Minister of War, the Chief of the General Staff, and other officers, all of whom he found extremely kind and communicative. He spoke in praise of the German Kriegsakademie, (War College,) which gives technical military courses to picked officers to train them for General Staff work.

The General said he thought the United States' plans for a General Staff will embrace some form of post-graduate study like the Kriegsakademie. "All the world," he added, "goes to school to Germany in military matters."

Promoting Kindness to Animals.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Rev. E. F. Lawrence, Secretary of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, intends to visit Washington, for the purpose of presenting his ideas to President McKinley. He hopes later to secure audiences with the Czar, Emperor William, and the heads of other nations, being convinced of their co-operation. The Swiss Government will be asked to summon the signatories to the Geneva convention.

W. W. Astor at Homburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—William Waldorf Astor has arrived at Homburg, where the Prince of Wales is also expected within a fortnight.

DUKE OF COBURG BURIED

Kaiser William Chief Among the Royal Mourners.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONIAL

Queen Victoria's Touching Tribute to Her Son's Memory—Memorial Services in England.

COBURG, Aug. 4.—Emperor William arrived here at 11:30 A. M. to attend the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He was given an ovation by dense crowds awaiting him at all points along the route.

As soon as the Emperor arrived at the castle the funeral cortège was formed. The Emperor walked in the first rank, between Duke Charles Edward and the Prince Regent. The Prince of Wales, between the Grand Duke of Hesse and King Ferdinand of Roumania, followed. Then came the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, and an endless procession of Princes and Dukes, representatives of German and foreign sovereigns and Courts, naval and military deputations, and officers of the Ducal Court.

The cortège, entering St. Moritz's Church, took up places in the chancel, which had been converted into a veritable grove of palm trees. The church was draped in black, with hangings of embroidered ermine. The gloom was relieved at intervals by green pine sprays and silver frieze, and the draped pillars were entwined with fresh garlands. From the organ loft a black velarium was suspended, with the arms and initials of the dead Duke embroidered upon it in silver.

The wreath sent by the dead Duke's mother, Queen Victoria, which was placed at the head of the coffin, was composed of scarlet geraniums, white stocks, and heliotrope in the scheme of the national colors, and bore the simple and pathetic inscription: "From his sorrowing mother." At the foot of the coffin lay an immense wreath of oak leaves inscribed: "From his three sisters."

The most striking among the many beautiful floral pieces was an immense anchor of white flowers entwined with a cable of cornflowers, inscribed: "The British Navy mourns its gifted Admiral."

Among the wreaths were displayed the Duke's orders and decorations.

At the close of the simple funeral service the troops fired a salute from the castle square, after which the cortège returned to the castle.

Emperor William paid a visit of condolence to the widow of the Duke this afternoon and then left for Wilhelmshöhe.

At 10 o'clock to-night the remains of the Duke were carried by torchlight, with an escort of Princes, to the mausoleum in the churchyard and placed in a vault.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Simultaneously with the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha at Coburg to-day a memorial service was held in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, which was attended by the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Argyll, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and leading Court notables and diplomats. The chapel, which was decorated with exotics, and the congregation in Court dress presented an imposing appearance. The service was fully choral.

Memorial services were also held in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey and in other cities, and fifty five-minute guns were fired at the naval stations at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

DEAR COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Export Duty May Be Necessary to Relieve the Situation.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—The United Kingdom has had a coal question for a generation, but thirty shillings for mid-Summer house fuel and the likelihood of prices going several shillings higher is making it a political question. It is widely contended that the time has arrived to limit the foreign shipments, amounting to 40,000,000 tons a year, by an export duty, even though Continental buyers go to the United States.

A Welsh colliery owner, who was interviewed for The Daily Telegraph, says, as the result of his study of the subject, that "Pocahontas bituminous coal is as good as the Monmouthshire product. It costs 12s. there, and with 15s. freight can be placed on the Mediterranean at 27s., as compared with the Welsh coal price plus 10s. freight."

THE ELECTRIC ROAD IN LONDON.

Introduction of System a Great Success and Other Lines May Follow.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—Londoners have been reveling this week in their first experience with modern rapid transit as furnished by the new Central London Electric Underground System—"the twopenny tube," as some of the papers call it. Eighty thousand persons have daily learned for the first time that it is no longer necessary to waste two hours on an omnibus in order to reside five or six miles from their places of business.

"England never seems," said an American electrical engineer, "to have recovered from the primitive idea that a railroad train is not a stage coach. The methods in regard to rolling stock construction have never, till within the past few months, departed one iota from those in vogue when stages were the only means of transportation. Pullman cars are in use, or at least an English edition of the Pullman, on many roads, but until last Monday an electric-lighted and electric-propelled corridor train, running through porcelain-lined stations, was as great an innovation to the London public as Aladdin's lamp was to the Arabians."

Albert L. Johnson of New York, who has built electric railroads all over the United States, said before leaving here for America a few days ago:

"I see no reason why electric railways should not be as popular in London as in New York and Chicago. It is evident that many of them must be underground, but when I see blockades in the streets an hour after the theatres have closed it seems a shame that these crowds should not be relieved. The modern electric car can go anywhere in London that a 'bus can. I will guarantee that American constructors could deliver these great crowds to their distant homes by electric railway hours before they are able to reach them now. Patrons of the London Central discovered this week that omnibuses, which a week ago were packed to their capacity are now running empty. Moreover, house rents at the terminals of the lines are increasing, and the public are riding in cars well lighted and well ventilated for the first time."

Empress Frederick Has Cancer.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—The "King's evil" of George II. seemingly taints all the Hanover blood. The death of the Queen's second son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, has caused much solemn talk at Court about the maladies of other members of the royal house. Nothwithstanding the denial issuing from Berlin, it is quite certain that Empress Frederick, the Queen's eldest and most beloved daughter, is afflicted with cancer, and great specialists consider her life a matter of months. She is too ill to leave the castle at Friedrichshof, near Homburg, for her customary Summer visit to England. Queen Victoria, knowing her desire to possess an English home, gave her the White Lodge at Richmond last year, but she will probably never be able to occupy it.

Real American Hotel for London.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—London continues to demand new hotels, and one of the newest schemes, which is ready to take substantial form this Autumn, is for what it is claimed will be the first real American hotel in England. This will be situated adjoining the new Waterloo Railway Station. It will be entirely of steel construction. The Directors of the syndicate which is to build the hotel brought a New York architect here a year ago, and are now amazed at his methods, as the steel beams are already being cast at Sheffield before ground is broken here.

Critic of German Officers Jailed.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—A Socialist member of the Reichstag named Molkenbuhr has been sentenced to pay a fine of 300 marks, and to a month in jail for criticising army officers. Herr Bocrave, the captain of a steamer, has been appointed in his place.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

W. K. Vanderbilt Said to be Going to Form a Racing Stable.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—W. K. Vanderbilt is understood to be in Europe for the purpose of establishing an extensive racing stable. He is going to Aix next week.

A number of prominent Americans are still in London and at country houses. American yachts which have been cruising in Norway waters and elsewhere are arriving at Cowes, among them being the Norma, with Mrs. Goelet aboard. Eugene Higgins's Varuna and the Alfredo, owned by Joseph E. Widener, will be at Cowes next week. Sir Thomas Lipton is cruising on board the Erin thereabout.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould were at the last opera performance here. Mrs. Gould's jewels caused something of a sensation, especially her rope of diamonds.

Sir Roderick Cameron and Miss Cameron of New York are at Hyde Park Court. Sir Roderick's health is much improved.

Thieving American guests of London hotels are causing many petty annoyances, as well as financial losses. For instance, Mrs. W. W. Farr and Miss Coleman of Philadelphia, occupying adjoining apartments at the Walsingham, who were recently robbed of several hundred pounds' worth of jewelry, now find themselves under £50 bonds to remain to prosecute the thieves.

The United States Embassy is doing all that is possible to expedite the case, and has succeeded in having it made first on the Middlesex General Sessions calendar, Aug. 8. The ladies will be compelled to remain in England till the case is called.

Archbishop Ireland Sees the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Archbishop Ireland today visited Cardinal Rampolla and the other Cardinals, afterward obtaining an audience with the Pope. He was received everywhere with evidences of the warmest affection. It was said that his work in France is highly appreciated, as was shown by Pope Leo presenting him with a solid gold medal, in token of his esteem and affection.

Newfoundland Fishing Poor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 4.—The fishing fleet on the Grand Banks is doing poorly lately. The weather has been bad, the codfish scarce, and bait difficult to obtain. It is feared that the total catch this season will be considerably below the average. Gloucester vessels fishing on the northern part of the Banks have fared very badly.

Baron Muench Charged with Murder.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Baron Muench, formerly a member of the Reichstag, has been arrested charged with having murdered an employe on his estate at Muegringen. The prisoner is insane.

PHILOSOPHY OF THIRST.

This Sounds Dry, but a Disquisition on Dog Day Drinks Is Seasonable Reading.

From The London Globe.

Popular notions about the dog days are a little vague—like the drinks. Probably Byron had them in his mind when he spoke of

"The English Winter ending in July,
To begin again in August."

At all events, they fall within the period thus indicated, in spite of which foreknowledge most of us make but scant provision against their inconveniences. We muddle through them in the proper British fashion, growling and going on, and going on growling without abating a jot of the temperature. That allusion seems naturally to suggest the dog. Now the Romans used to sacrifice a propitiary dog to Canicula, the dog star, (which we call "Sirius,") lest he should make the weather too hot to hold them in Mediterranean latitudes. Perhaps, alse, to avert the pernicious influences which this ominous star was supposed to shed. For the rising and setting of the dog star with the sun was regarded, not only as the cause of excessive heat, but of many calamities. With the advent of our dog days we also revert to some superstitious usages, among which is the setting up of the "cool tankard" as an appropriate symbol. It is the office of the devout professors of thirst to keep this vessel constantly replenished. And with such cheerful alacrity is the duty fulfilled that not a few brothers of the order appear to drink, not because they are thirsty, but "lest they should be by and by."

The philosophy of thirst is a dry subject. It may, however, be treated with humidity and an open mind—say in the calm and shaded library, an iced hock and seltzer being within easy reach. Other kinds of philosophy may be discussed on similar terms, which have the advantage of constituting each moralist his own "arbiter bibendi." But the really thirsty man recognizes that he is an animal. A deep, deep draught of something cool, homely, mildly fragrant, and almost neutral in point of flavor best fits him. This is no time for finicking drinks. Water, however pure, is not universally wholesome or acceptable. It needs a something—a mediator—to turn its crude and assertive edge. Now, for bare thirst-quenching qualities few beverages can equal a draught of oatmeal water, with a squeeze of lemon. It is not a full-dress drink; it has no pretensions to elegance; and it is so dreadfully cheap that no modern restaurateur could dream of taking it up. It is only wholesome, refreshing, and sufficing; that is for man, the animal. In which character some people have even called this drink sublime. Of course, it all depends upon circumstances. A man in a frock coat and a top hat must not go about seeking for unsophisticated drinks. His character is at stake. What should he do with a pitcher? He might as well go in for a brown "toby." Nor can he carry his own oatmeal and enjoy himself at a drinking fountain. Eccentricity is perhaps a worse social malady than downright lunacy. So he samples the bowls of vapid claret cup; wearies himself with lemon squashes—cigaretto obligato accompaniment—toys with various special "mixtures," including probably one of his own, and finds that he is more uncomfortable than ever. He has only established the truth of the proposition that "there may be intemperance with diluents as well as with stimulants, bringing on dropsy instead of delirium tremens."

Water is a good servant but a bad master; nor is the case altered when it is frozen. Iced "quenchers" are a contradiction in terms; while cobblers, juleps, and all such plausible impostors are nothing less than incendiaries. They are violent delights which have mostly violent ends. Many of them are "heady," while yet more of the so-called Summer drinks are too syrupy and luscious to be really refreshing. But led astray by their allurements we crunch their icy particles, and allow them to scald our throats. In mere point of temperature—"the" point in hot weather—the ideal of an acceptable beverage is that it should suggest the cellar, and not the refrigerator. One of the most romantic of poets has set up the true scientific standard when he thirsts for a draught,

"Cooled a long age in the deep-delved earth."

That is easily realized at the foot of Mount Parnassus, as in the most limited and prosaic of city gardens. But there is no earth to delve in Flatland. And its only cellars are coal cellars, in there must be refrigerators. Still, a little understanding of their purpose and discretion in their use will work wonders. Our beverages, then, should be cool; not ice cold. A wonderful little feat of parlor magic may be performed by simply wrapping a wet cloth round bottle or vessel of earthenware, and standing it where you can establish a thorough draught. A leafy tree makes a splendid natural refrigerator, which will never go beyond the judicious mark. And even sunshine will not hinder the process provided that the wrappings of the vessels are kept constantly wet. Thus treated, such homemade refreshers as natural lemonade, apple drink, and a score of others are perennially welcome. It need scarcely be said that afternoon tea is now properly included in the list of "coolers."

Though by no means perfect, our system of Summer drinks is certainly a great improvement on that which contented our ancestors. Their jolly good ales and heady ciders were quite as unreasonable, and probably more dangerous, than our overdone "cup" drinks. At all events, we have a number of light and tonic beverages which they would have scorned. We imbibe more wisely, if not quite so well. And we have discovered that one of the best means of irrigating the human system in hot weather is by judicious "top-dressings" of fruit and salads. No less than 96 per cent. of the constituents of the lettuce are water, and when is its crisp, cool succulence not grateful to the palate? The cucumber holds just the same proportion of water, while the tomato yields about 90 per cent. Most of our fresh fruit and vegetables contain something like 80 per cent. of water. This suggests a natural form of vegetarianism, which happily needs no proselytism. And we have not a few popular and delightful Summer drinks, which a teetotaler may trace to their source without so much as blinking. But after all the only true temperance consists in "not too much of anything"—even of unfermented beverages. Nor is it wise to set up the ice idol as the great object of worship in the dog days.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 4.—The first dinner dance of the season was given this evening by Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., in honor of her daughters, the Misses Bell. A number of original and delightful features were introduced, and about one hundred of the cottagers were present.

The ceiling was covered with dark-green oak boughs festooned with pink and white flowers, and the corners and the sides of the dance hall were banked with tall palms and tropical ferns, with hanging baskets of flowers and vines suspended in all the arches. Five round tables were decorated in mauve, white, yellow, and red, and the large oval table was banked with American Beauty roses and ferns.

The piazzas were banked with palms, large ferns, and hanging baskets of bright flowers and trailing vines, with myriads of incandescent lights shining through, making a brilliant scene. After dinner Miss Anna Vernon Dorsey of Maryland entertained with negro songs and stories. Heath Gregory, the basso, sang several songs. The closing feature of the affair was the dancing of the Virginia reel.

One of the features of Mrs. Fish's ball will be a peasants' dance in figures, for which all the women and men taking part will wear appropriate costumes.

Miss Leary will have quite a house party during August. Mrs. Harris Phelps of Paris is with her for the month, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who are at Lenox, are coming for a short visit. Miss Sylvia Green, daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, and Mrs. Yznaga will pass a part of August with her.

Mrs. Ogden Mills had thirty guests at dinner to-night, and bridge whist followed.

Mrs. R. H. I. Gammell entertained at dinner to-night at Gooseberry Island.

Others entertaining at dinner included Miss Alice Blight, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Capt. Woodbury Kane gave a luncheon at the Clambake Club.

Arrivals at the Stevens villa include Ella V. Browning, Narragansett Pier; Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Black, Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Allen, Chicago.

D. S. Page of New York is the guest of W. P. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are the guests of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

George Gordon King has sold two lots on Bellevue and Beacon Hill Roads, containing 182,884 square feet of land, to William Grosvener.

Commodore and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and family have arrived for the season.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer and Miss Mary Edgar have returned from New York.

T. A. Carroll is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Capt. J. G. Cameron of the steamship Oceanic is the guest of R. I. Gammell.

William H. Sands has offered two prizes for the mixed foursomes to be played on the links of the Newport Golf Club next Monday, a silver jewel case for the ladies and a silver cigarette case for the gentlemen's classes. Additional entries for the match include the names of T. A. Carroll, Mrs. Barger Wallach, and Milton S. Barger.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop has as her guest Mrs. Kountze of New York.

Reginald De Koven is the guest of Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Gordon Norrie of New York is visiting the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Skinner of Boston, whose marriage was recently celebrated in Boston, are enjoying their honeymoon on the schooner yacht Constellation, which is now in this harbor.

James J. Van Alen gave a lawn party at his Summer home on Ochre Point this afternoon.

Mr. Van Alen was assisted in receiving his guests by his two daughters, Miss Van Alen and Miss Sarah Van Alen.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Miss Leary, Mrs. Harris Phelps, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. J. Frederick Tams, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. T. F. Cushing, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Atherton Blight, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Mr. F. Eldridge, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, Miss Barger, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, R. M. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cassimir De Rham, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. George Hoffman, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. F. O. French, Miss French, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Center Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. Almeric H. Paget, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson and the Misses Pierson, Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Lispenard Stewart, Richard Peters, Count Tarnowski, Munson Morris, Mrs. E. S. Willing, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, and James T. Woodward.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 4.—Social events centred about the Kebo Club to-day. The handicaps in the morning drew a large crowd of the fair sex, who watched the playing from the piazzas. The ladies' putting match in the afternoon recalled the palmy days of the old club in the size of the crowd of society people and the gayety and delightfulness of the event. Miss McLean and several others of the younger set poured tea. First prize was won by Mrs. Catherwood, with a total of 39 strokes for eighteen holes, three ladies tied for second place, and played a nine-hole match, resulting in second prize going to Miss F. G. McLean and third to Mrs. A. L. White.

In the evening a dinner dance at the Kebo Club was the one affair of importance. The following society people entertained friends at dinner: Waldron Bates and Mrs. Wallace W. Seely, twelve; Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, eight; Mrs. A. C. Barney, six; Mrs. E. Winslow, eight; Mrs. R. J. Moses, four, and Mrs. John J. Emery.

The dance following was one of the gayest events of the week. For hours all Bar Harbor's society waltzed and two-stepped in the Kebo ballroom and promenaded up and down the wide verandas. Those present included the Misses Seely, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Miss Natalie Barney, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Sharswood, Miss Yates, Miss Linborn, R. K. Thorndyke, D. H. Cochran, Waldron Bates, Miss Draper, and Miss Moses.

The Kebo Club is again taking the centre of the social stage here. Plans are making to have Harry Vardon here for an exhibition play on the links next week. Liberal subscriptions have already been secured. The event will prove a stimulus to golfing interests here.

Mrs. H. D. Gibson of New York has given a tennis trophy to be contested for Aug. 27 in a tournament of ladies' singles.

Among those who entertained at dinner to-night are Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup at Stone Cottage, Kebo Street.

Under the leadership of Mrs. A. C. Barney, an entertainment will be given in two weeks for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital. The entertainment will include a dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland" and the characters will all be taken by prominent society people.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod are visiting at Kenarden Lodge with Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy.

The Safe-Gammell Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—The wedding of Miss Harriet I. Gammell and T. Shaw Safe of England is definitely announced to take place here on Wednesday, Sept. 12. It will be one of the notable society events of the season, as Miss Gammell and her family have been very prominent in the social doings of Newport for some years. The parties met last Spring while Miss Gammell was abroad.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox.

Gen. Jacob Dolson Cox, who served one term as Governor of Ohio and was Secretary of the Interior under Gen. Grant, died yesterday at Magnolia, Mass. Gen. Cox was born in Canada, in 1828, although his parents were natives of the United States who were in Canada at the time of his birth. He lived in this city until he was eighteen, and then removed to Ohio, in 1846. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1851, and a year later began the practice of law at Warren. He was elected a State Senator in 1859, and held that position at the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 Senator Cox was commissioned a Brigadier General of Ohio Volunteers, he and the late President Garfield offering their services at the same time. Gen. Cox saw much service. At the Battle of South Mountain, in 1862, Gen. Reno, Corps Commander, was killed, and the command of the Ninth Corps devolved upon Gen. Cox. He commanded the corps through the battle of Antietam, and for his work in this campaign was made a Major General.

In 1865 Gen. Cox was elected Governor of Ohio, resigning his commission to enter upon the duties of the new office. He presided at the National Convention which nominated Gen. Grant, in 1868, and was Secretary of the Interior in 1869-70, and served a term in Congress from 1877 to 1879. He practiced law in Cincinnati for a number of years, was at one time President of the Cincinnati University, and Dean of the Cincinnati Law School from 1881 to 1897.

Gen. Cox was one of the most scholarly men in professional and public life, and was as proficient in military literature as in history, philosophy, and politics. He was an author on military topics, and wrote several books on the war, including "Atlanta; The March to the Sea," and "The Second Battle of Bull Run as Connected With the Fitz-John Porter Case." He lived more recently in Oberlin, Ohio.

Obituary Notes.

LEWIS WHITNEY, aged eighty-six years, died at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday of general debility. He was an Andrew Jackson Democrat, and was born in Winsted, Conn. Since 1861 he had resided here. For twenty years he was a junk dealer. He leaves an estate of about $20,000 and has no immediate relatives.

JOHN HOLTZE died yesterday at his home, 203 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., from debility incident to old age. He was born in Bremen, Germany, in 1826, and had lived in New Jersey thirty years. He was engaged in the wholesale liquor business, but retired ten years ago. He leaves a widow, six sons, and three daughters.

JOSEPH C. NOYES, an inventor and manufacturer of Binghamton, died at his home yesterday morning of pernicious anaemia. He was born at Newbury, Mass., in 1838, and represented the fourth generation of the Noyes family engaged in the manufacture of combs. Mr. Noyes was the inventor of the comb-cutting machine now used extensively.

JOHN A. BISHOP, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 194 Hinsdale Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday night from paralysis. He was sixty years old. Mr. Bishop was a member of the Charles H. Burtis Post, No. 185, G. A. R. He was formerly a policeman, having served with the Bridge Squad. The funeral will be held at 194 Hinsdale Avenue to-day at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS MCARDLE, known as Brother Patrick, died suddenly Friday night at the Summer school of the St. Francis Brotherhood at Centreport, L. I. He was sixty-five years old, and had suffered from asthma for some time. He had been connected with the St. Francis Brotherhood College in Brooklyn for many years. The burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

SAVED BY PHILIP.

A Shipmaster's Grateful Remembrance of the Late Rear Admiral.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Capt. von Dohren of the Hamburg-American steamer Brisgavia, now in port, recalls an acquaintanceship made with the late Rear Admiral John W. Philip, United States Navy, under conditions which made it impossible to ever forget the name of that gallant officer.

While he was second mate of the German barkentine Boneta, bound from Hamburg to Corinto, South America, the vessel sprang a leak in March, 1885, during a gale and was dismasted. She became waterlogged and had to be abandoned. For twelve days the crew of nine men drifted about in a boat on short allowance of food and water, the food being but a biscuit a day and the water just sufficient to keep the tongue from parching.

Hope of being rescued had been abandoned, when a ship was sighted bearing down upon them. She proved to be the United States steamer Wachusetts, Commander John W. Philip commanding. The wrecked mariners were taken on board and landed at La Lib

SAILING OF SMALL BOATS

The Sport Unjustly Decried as Dangerous, Says an Expert.

PROPER HANDLING OF THE SAIL

Principles to be Observed in the Use of the Sheet Rope—Canvas Not to be Crowded On.

"Probably no sport is more unjustly decried as dangerous than small boat sailing," said an expert. "Bicycling, lacrosse, hockey, skating, and football are all recognized as involving more or less risk to heads and limbs, but, in popular opinion, they are tame as compared to the dangers of sailing. Among land lubbers probably nine out of ten imagine a man takes his life in his hands whenever he leaves the shore in a sail boat. As a matter of fact, fewer lives are lost annually from drowning owing to sailboat accidents than from bicycle mishaps.

"To begin with, there is no conceivable situation in which a boat in charge of a competent, reasonably careful sailor need meet with an accident. You may say, barring, of course, boat racing, that it is the competent sailor who is the most careful.

"Sailboat accidents may be included under the one general head of 'capsizing.' When a boat capsizes charge it to ignorance or to carelessness. Ignorance on the part of recruits, who have yet to learn that wind and water have tricks of their own, and that these need to be studied. Carelessness on the part of so-called sailors who have everything except the one necessary quality of 'care,' which distinguishes a good sailor from a poor one.

"It is the recruit who, by not realizing that sailing is an art, capsizes his boat, furnishes an item for the newspapers next day and discredits a sport which, when pursued by those who have taken the trouble to learn it, is as safe as riding up Broadway on a cable car.

A SAILBOAT IN GREEN HANDS.

"The following incident illustrates the dense ignorance of men green at the sport. Somehow, men who have never been in a sailboat will hire one of a boatman and take it out. One lively afternoon, early this summer, while sailing in the lower bay, I noticed a small boat in evident distress. For all of twenty minutes I had watched her bobbing around off Buoy 3, near the Narrows. Her sail was flopping and her boom was thrashing, and the four occupants appeared to be much excited. I sailed toward the boat at a clipping pace, for the wind was a brisk one.

"Long before I got within hailing distance the men waved frantically, not knowing that I had seen them and was purposely bearing down on them. As I came near the men seemed to realize the humor in their predicament, and as I drew alongside, at a safe distance, the Captain yelled:

"'Say, can you tell us what to do, please? We've got wind enough, all we want, but we can't make the d— thing go.'

"The Captain was standing in the stern, one hand on the tiller, holding the slack sheet rope with the other.

"'Just pull that rope in your hand taut!' I yelled, and keeping near them, coached them in to shore. Had they upset, and especially had one of them been drowned, the sport would have had another black eye.

HANDLING THE SHEET ROPE.

"Among all the approved ways of insuring a capsize there is none to beat tying a sheet rope. For the benefit of non-sailors, it is necessary to explain, the sheet rope is the long rope connecting by pulleys the stern of the boat and the boom. It is only when this rope is drawn taut so that the power blown into the sail is applied to the hull that a boat sails. The sheet rope being slack, the sail will flop in the breeze and the boom will thrash and the boat will not sail.

"To illustrate this, take a handkerchief, hold it by its four corners, and let the wind blow into it. The handkerchief will 'belly' and exert a certain force. But let go one end and at once the wind is spilled, the force exerted ceases, and the handkerchief flops like a flag on a pole.

"It is the tied sheet rope, which makes it impossible to release on the instant a pressure due to an extra puff of wind, which causes accidents. The rope should be held in the hand.

"Next to the tied sheet rope, the rope with kinks in it is most effective in upsetting a boat, for the kinks in the rope impede its progress through the pulleys, and the extra puff of wind does the rest.

"Still another way remains for utilizing the sheet rope for upsetting purposes—namely, get your friends to walk on the coil to tangle it, and, to make assurance doubly sure, to get a turn or two around their ankles with it; this also serves to prevent the rope from running out quickly.

"Another cause of capsizing is the overcrowding of sail. No boat ever sailed better for carrying too much sail. The boat will simply 'lug,' the sail never daring to fill the entire spread, and not getting the benefit of a steady, even pressure. When you see a boat 'lugging' sail—that is, heeling over in a stiff breeze, part of her sail flapping and part of it drawing—put down her Captain as inexperienced. A little experience with any one boat enables an expert to estimate to a nicety how much in a breeze of certain strength, he ought to reduce his spread of sail.

CHANGES IN THE WIND'S FORCE.

"Among the ways in which a careful man may upset a boat, there are two against which experience alone can prepare him.

"For example, a big excursion steamer is coming down the Narrows. A sailboat, scooting along, rap-full under a full spread of canvas, comes toward the steamer and passes her on the leeward side. As the larger vessel passes the boat, cutting off her wind, the light little fellow soon comes to a stop with sails flapping. The next instant the excursion boat is clear of the sailboat, and, with a gust of wind now suddenly permitted to strike it, the chances of going over are cheerful, unless the helmsman knows enough to keep his sheet rope slack and gradually to haul in on it as his boat gains headway and is therefore once more able to stand the full blast.

"Exactly in the same way an accident may happen by sailing in a land-locked harbor, especially if there are hills around. The boat is prepared to stand a certain pressure of wind, and with her lee rail awash she dashes through the water like a little race horse. Suddenly she sails from beneath the comparative shelter of a hill, and with a force, often double that of the former breeze, the wind swoops down on the unsuspecting little one. Ten chances to one, unless her Captain has foreseen just that contingency, he and his friends will have to swim.

"All this may sound very dangerous to the novice, and may even discredit my claims for the safety of the sport. But when you consider that the observance of rules like these becomes second nature and instinctive, and that there are fifteen-year-old boys practically masters of the art of small-boat sailing, you will see I have good grounds for my claim.

"I know men who have sailed twenty years and have yet to experience their first capsize. On the other hand, I know a fellow who sailed twenty minutes and capsized twice—the second time in the rowboat that came to pick him up, and—I was that fellow, but that was very long ago."

LIEUT. MARTIN DISMISSED.

President Approves Finding of the General Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Second Lieut. E. H. Martin, Fifth Artillery, who was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1898, has been dismissed from the army by direction of the President in conformity with the sentence of a general court-martial, by which he was tried and convicted of making "false, fictitious, and fraudulent statements of claims and receipts in the accounts of the post exchange at Fort Hancock, N. Y."

The sentence of dismissal was approved by the President yesterday afternoon, and will take effect on the 10th inst. Lieut. Martin is a native of New York, and during his short service in the army has been attached respectively to the Twenty-first Infantry and the Fifth Artillery.

St. Francis Barracks Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—By direction of the Secretary of War, St. Francis Barracks, Fla., has been discontinued as a garrisoned post, and the detachment of Battery B, Second Artillery, now there, has been transferred to its former station at Fort Dade, Fla.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

ANOTHER OXFORD TIE CHANCE.

BASEMENT SPECIALS GALORE.

AN UNPRECEDENTED CLOTHING CHANCE.

Men's $10.00 Suits, $5.65.

There is not an undesirable suit in the lot; they've been our best sellers at the former prices, but now the lots are size-broken, the assortment consists of striped and plain blue worsted, fancy mixed cheviots and black Thibets. You're bound to be suited in something. Many in the lot appropriate for Fall wear; good $10 value at $5.65

$14.00 to $16.50 Suits, $9.45.

This lot embraces several hundred Suits of extra fine Worsted and Cassimeres, in checks, stripes and mixtures, lined and tailored in superb style, these suits were splendid value at their former prices, now $14.00 to $16.00 suits for

$9.45.

Choice of any Straw Hat

75c.

Nothing reserved, and when you know the lowest-priced ones in the lot were $1.50, and others up to $2.50, you'll appreciate what a bargain this is; all at one price, 75c. each.

Boys' Knee Pants, 59c.

50 dozen more of those splendid Pants, fine worsteds, cassimeres, and cheviots in handsome patterns, ages from 3 to 16 years, positively worth $1.25, at 59c

500 Vestee Suits, at $2.85.

There are two vests with each suit; the extra one is of white, navy or red piqué; they are of fine all-wool mixtures and plain colors, tastily made and trimmed, ages 3 to 8 years; $5 value, now $2.85

OXFORD TIE SALE.

Women's $2.00 Ties at 98c. a Pair.

900 pairs of Oxford Ties have been sent us by a leading maker for a quick sale, and we are passing them along to you at a saving in most cases of over $1.00 a pair.

Made of chocolate and nut brown tan vici kidskin, with McKay and thin sewed flexible soles, bulldog, opera, and medium toe shapes. They are all dressy, perfect fitting Oxford and are warranted to give the best of service.

For seashore and country wear or vacation holidays they are just right.

Sizes are 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, and E. To choose from here Monday at 98c. a pair.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Kozy Cameras, 3.2x3.2, folding style, uses Eastman and American film, fitted with a special achromatic lense, time and snapshot shutter, brilliant view finder, covered with black morocco leather, complete with instruction book, listed at $10.00; special, at $6.50.

Ray No. 2, 4x5, complete, with a leather carrying case and one double plate holder, special at $9.50.

Vive Magazine 1900 model, size 4x5, with 12 aluminum plate holders, $7.25.

Tripod, our new single fold tripod, nickel trimmings, leather straps, light but strong; while they last only 59c.

Banner Toning Solution, 8 oz. bottle, 14c.

Banner Lightning Plates, 4x5, special, 29c.; 3½x3½, 16c.

Print Roller, 4 inch, 5c.

Banner Hyposulphite Soda, 3c. pound.

Drying Racks, for 25 negatives, 10c.

Rubberoid 5x8 trays, 20c.; 4½x5½, 9c.

Rubber Focusing Cloth, 25c.

4-oz. Graduates, 5c.

Ruby Candle Lamps, 14c.

BOOKS.

1,000 copyright novels, just the thing for Summer reading, bound in cloth, gilt top, such as "Mr. Witt's Widow," by Anthony Hope; "Fatal Silence," by Florence Marryat; "The Doings of Raffle's Haw," by A. Conan Doyle; "According to St. John," by Amelia Rives; "Out of Eden," by Dora Russell, our price 15c. each.

1,000 Cloth Bound Books by standard authors, such as Charles Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, that usually sold for 35c.; our price 25c.

Standard Encyclopedia, 2 volumes, cloth, usually sold for $2.50 per set; our price 79c.

A large assortment of Paper Novels, by good authors, prices ranging at 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 14c., 24c., and 31c. each.

STATIONERY.

Extra fine quality Writing Paper, square, octavo and commercial sizes, ruled and plain:

4c. per quire. | 4c. per pack.

This is not ordinary paper, having sold for 20 and 25 cts. per quire.

In this lot you will find some letter size double sheets, never sold for less than 20 cts.—4c. a quire.

Also trans-Atlantic mail for foreign correspondence in commercial and octavo sizes with envelopes.

Stationery to suit the most fastidious taste for 4c. a quire.

Aside from this we have some odds and ends of Fancy Envelopes, to close out for 2c. per package.

Mourning Cards and Envelopes, 5c. per package, usual price 5 and 15c.

Shopping Tablets, oxidized silver, 10c. each.

Jack Knives for boys, 25c.

Fountain Pens, 25c.

SILVERWARE.

Special sale of Spoons, Knives, and Forks, W. A. Rogers' A1 plate.

Shell Pattern Teaspoons, set of six, 49c.

Shell Pattern Tablespoons, set of six, 98c.

Shell Pattern Medium Forks, set of six, 98c.

W. A. Rogers' Triple-plated Dinner Knives, set of six, $1.39.

W. A. Rogers' Nickel Silver non-tarnishable Teaspoons, 4c. each; Tablespoons, 8c. each; Forks, 8c. each.

Silver-plated Dinner Knives, good wearing quality, 12½c. each.

Silver-plated Gravy Ladles, beaded pattern, 15c. each.

CARPETS.

Shrewd buyers are taking advantage of our MIDSUMMER SALE.

We offer for this week a line of the famous Lowell Body Brussels, the recognized STANDARD in Brussels Carpet for half a century. Suitable for parlor, library, dining room, halls, and stairs.

NOTE the MIDSUMMER PRICES on other grades of goods also.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

SHIPBUILDERS ESCAPE PENALTY.

Secretary Long Extends Contract Time of Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—In order to remove the penalty which had accrued against the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, the Secretary of the Navy has extended the contract time on the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge.

This action was taken in view of the numerous changes made in the work on the vessels, principally due to the substitution of electrical power for steam or hydraulic power in the auxiliary.

The time was extended up to the date of their delivery to the builder.

The Alabama's Speed Trials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary Hackett has appointed a board consisting of Admiral Rodgers, Capt. Evans, Commanders Hemphill and Roelker, Constructor Kapps, and Lieut. Commanders Vreeland and Henderson to conduct the speed trial of the battleship Alabama. The board is to meet at the New York Navy Yard on Thursday morning, the 16th inst., and again in Boston on the 19th inst. The trial is to take place over the measured course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise, two runs being made.

Promotions in the Marine Corps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Col. William M. Muse of the Marine Corps, commanding the marines at the Mare Island Navy Yard, is suffering from severe kidney trouble and has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for retirement. His retirement will promote to the next higher grades Lieut. Col. Francis H. Harrington, Major Charles C. Berryman, Capt. Henry C. Haines, First Lieut. Edwin A. Jonas, and Second Lieut. Yandell Foote.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President has appointed the following Postmasters in the State of New York: Amityville, Frederick B. Powell; Chilwold, B. F. Russell.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the Second Cavalry are made as follows: Second Lieut. Guy Cushman from Troop I to Troop K, Second Lieut. Richard M. Thomas from Troop K to Troop I.

Capt. William H. Bean, Commissary of Subsistence, recently appointed from First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, will report in person to the Acting Commissary General of Subsistence for temporary duty.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is detached from the Eagle and ordered to the Chesapeake.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir is detached from the torpedo station, Newport, and ordered to the Indiana when that vessel arrives at Newport.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Newark has sailed to Kure from Nagasaki.

The training ship Buffalo arrived at Taku yesterday.

The Caesar, en route for China, has sailed from Malta for Port Said.

The Scindia, also bound for Taku, has sailed from Marseilles for Naples.

The Indiana and the Massachusetts of the North Atlantic Squadron will be laid up in reserve at League Island after the trial of the new Alabama is completed.

The gunboat Machias will go out of commission the 14th instant.

The Michigan has sailed from Harbor Springs for Grays Reef.

The Essex arrived at Stockholm to-day.

The Montgomery has arrived at Pernambuco.

The Bancroft will go into commission Aug. 14.

AMERICANS' SERIOUS CHECK.

Escort of Fifteen Men Under Lieut. Alstaetter Killed, Wounded, or Captured by Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the past two months is recorded in a dispatch received this morning from Gen. MacArthur. It is assumed that the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped, and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows:

Manila, Aug. 4.

Adjutant General, Washington:

First Lieut. Alstaetter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, with escort of fifteen men attacked Aug. 1 road between San Miguel de Mayuma (Luzon) and San Isidro (Luzon,) by armed band insurgents reported 300 strong. Entire party killed, wounded, or captured. Lieut. Alstaetter is among the captured.

Wounded sent San Isidro with note from Lacuna Maraimo announcing prisoners would be well treated. MACARTHUR.

Troops Withdrawn from Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Aug. 4.—Troops are being ordered from the Provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana to concentrate in the suburbs of this city. Four hundred men of the Seventh Cavalry are now en route to the rendezvous. In the future no militia will occupy either province.

RETURNS WITH WIFE'S BODY.

George Barclay Rives Comes Home to Bury His Bride.

George Barclay Rives returned on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing home the body of his wife, Elizabeth Emlen Rives, who died while in London.

Mrs. Rives was formerly Miss Elizabeth E. Hare, a daughter of James Montgomery Hare of this city. The wedding of Miss Hare and Mr. Rives was one of the social affairs of the Spring, and after it the couple sailed for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Rives were in London on their way home when Mrs. Rives died, on July 24, as already told in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The New York sailed on July 28, and Mr. Rives took passage, bringing home the body of his wife.

Truck Drivers Censure Aldermen.

The Truck Drivers' Association has passed a resolution denouncing Alderman James A. Flynn of the Fifth Assembly District and Alderman W. H. Gledhill of the Eleventh District for having voted against the bill licensing truck drivers. The association also censured Bernard Martin and William Dalton for "the action taken by their subordinates." Michael C. Murphy, President of the union, is said to be a cousin of President Murphy of the Board of Health.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

Brooklyn.

An Uncommon Upholstery Opportunity.

A Chance for Economical Housefurnishing.

August, usually the dull month in our Upholstery and Curtain Store, we mean to transform into a busy one. This we propose to do by sacrificing profit and turning over to you

Lace Curtains, Drapery Materials,
Portieres, Sash Curtains,
Furniture Covering, Couch Covers,

at about cost to manufacture and import. Many of the items offered will readily command 30 to 50% more a month hence. If you have an Upholstery or Curtain want this is a not to be missed chance. If you have Furniture you desire to have re-covered this sale affords in particular a splendid opportunity. Not only are the materials much underpriced, but to keep our Upholstery workroom busy during the dull season we will do the work much under the usual rates. Drop us a line and we will send to your home, see your Furniture and submit samples and estimate. Details follow:

Ruffled Muslin Curtains

300 pairs colored figured muslin Curtains, fluted ruffle edge, 40 inches wide by 3 yards long, not only suitable for Summer cottage, but will make a nice bedroom curtain in city home, effective and will launder; value $1.35; to go at 79c. a pair.

Lace Curtains.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, white and ecru, excellent quality and design, full length and width, some are half and others even a third of their regular prices, at 74c., $1.39, $1.59, $1.98 and $2.24 a pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains

St. Gall make, ecru and white, beautiful work on fine net; full width and 3½ yards long:

$3.00 and $4.00 Curtains, at $2.00 a pair

$4.50 to $6.00 Curtains, at $3.00 a pair

$6.00 to $7.00 Curtains, at $4.00 a pair

$7.00 to $8.00 Curtains, at $5.48 a pair

$8.00 to $9.00 Curtains, at $6.48 a pair

$9.00 to $10.00 Curtains, at $7.48 a pair

$10.00 to $12.00 Curtains, at $8.48 a pair

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains.

Fine French make Renaissance Lace Curtains, "net centres," full width and length, good patterns, the quality and styles are right, the lace and net (without the making) cost you more; excellent value at $8.50, go at $5.48 pair

Also excellent values at $20.00 and $27.50, go at $14.48 and $19.98 a pair

Curtains and Portieres.

Denim Curtains, colors, green, blue, with bonaz applique, also trimmed with braid and edged with ball fringe; value $5.50, at $2.49

Heavy reversible mercerized cotton Tapestry Curtains, excellent designs, two-tone effects, with heavy throw over fringe, at ..... $10.98 a pair

The same, with silk cord trimming, at $9.98 a pair

Satin Derby Curtains, without fringe or trimming, you can trim them to your liking, less than manufacturer's prices, value $12.00, at ..... $8.24 a pair

Couch Covers.

Bagdad Couch Covers, "American made," reversible and fringed all around. They are very showy, serviceable, and desirable, value $2.25, at $1.49 each

Furniture Covering and Drapery Materials.

50 inch Cotton Moire, can be used for lining Curtains; colors green, crimson, and dark red value 50c, at 29c. a yard

40 inch colored Madras Stripe, suitable for drapery, den, or cozy corners, in blue, crimson, and green, value 50c., at 29c

50 inch French Jute, for curtains and coverings, finished to look like silk, in Nile, rose, and blue, value 50c., at 29c. a yard

50 inch imported Burlap, printed designs on cream ground, heavy, effective, and serviceable, value $1.25, at 59c.

50 inch imported Cotton and Tinsel woven together so that the fabric is practically double face, making it excellent for curtains or coverings, in dark blue, light blue, rose, crimson, old red and green, value $1.50, at 74c. a yard

50 inch imported cotton Tapestry, verdure effect, dining room walls or covering, value $2.00, at ..... 98c. a yard

50 inch imported silk faced Moire, bought to sell for draperies, in olive, Nile, cream, and cerise, at this price you could use it to line curtains, value $2.50, at ..... 98c. a yard

50 inch imported Tapestry, Oriental designs, silk and cotton face, with introduction of gold and silver thread of tinsel, excellent for club, library, or dining room curtains or doors, not bad for furniture covering for den, hall, or smoking room, value $3.00, at ..... $1.49 a yard

Third Floor.

Carpets, Mattings and Rugs.

If your want is an immediate or a prospective one, this announcement will prove of interest to you.

New Carpetings.

5,000 yards of the celebrated Alex. Smith's Sons' Axminster Carpets, 20 handsome new Fall designs, have just come to us from the Mill. This is one of the best Carpets made, and we have never shown more beautiful patterns or richer colorings than are comprised in this offering—you would hardly look for a special offering at this time with Carpet prices jumping upward, yet we offer these 5,000 yards at 85c. per yard

Clearance of Mattings.

We offer 450 rolls of China and Japanese Mattings at less than import prices; 75 patterns to choose from in all the latest novelties of designs and colorings, they are all fresh, perfect goods, and are offered at prices that any one in need of Matting ought not to overlook.

China Mattings, all seamless and reversible, that were $7.50, $10.00, $11.00, go at $5.75, $7.75, $8.50

Japanese Mattings, cotton warp and seamless, that were $8.75, $10.50, $12.00, $18.00, go at $6.75, $7.75, $9.25, $13.50

Interesting Rug Values

A large lot of all wool reversible Smyrna Rugs in an excellent and large variety of designs and colorings.

26x52 in., $1.25 | 36x68 in., $2.25
30x58 in., $1.50 | 48x78 in., $3.75

Also a new lot of 250 Axminster Rugs, in a large and handsome variety of designs and colorings, copies of the finest Oriental and French Rugs.

6x9 feet, at $14.50
8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6, at $16.45
9x12 feet, at $18.75

Third Floor.

The Second Week of Our Mid-Summer Furniture Sale.

The continued activity during the past week on our Furniture floors speaks volumes for the value giving. There are still many opportunities to secure desirable up-to-date Furniture at one-third and more below our regular prices, and our regular prices are always the lowest for like quality—for to-morrow we offer:

For the Dining Room.

Oak Sideboard, 4 ft., with French bevel mirror 36x18, with 2 swell small drawers and 1 large drawer, 2 closets, regularly $23.00, at $16.00

Oak Sideboard, 4 ft. by 22 inches base, with carved claw feet, top with 36x18 bevel French plate mirror, regularly $28.00, at $21.00

Quartered Oak Sideboard, top with bevel French plate mirror 18x40 inches, base 24x50 inches, with 1 large and 2 small drawers and closet, regularly $32.00, at $24.00

Quartered Oak Sideboard, bevel French plate mirror 18x40 inches, base 24x50 inches, regularly $37.00, at $26.50

Quartered Oak Sideboard, top with 20x36 bevel French plate mirror, regularly $45.00, at $35.00

Quartered Oak Sideboard, carved top, with 18x40 bevel French plate mirror, base 52x24 inches, with 2 swell small and 1 large drawer, 2 closets, regularly $49.00, at $37.00

Oak China Closets, 40 inches wide and 70 inches high, with bent glass ends, regularly $18.00, at $12.50

Oak China Closets, 4 ft. wide, 6 ft. high, with claw feet and carved top, 1 mirror above top shelf, regularly $28.00, at $22.00

Oak China Closets, 4 ft. wide, 66 inches high, with twisted front posts and 4 movable shelves, regularly $27.00, at $21.00

Oak Dining Table, extending 6 ft., at $5.00

Parlor Suits.

8-3 piece Mahogany finish inlaid Parlor Suits, regularly $40.00, at $27.00

11-3 piece Mahogany finish inlaid Parlor Suits, regularly $42.00, at $28.00

8-3 piece Mahogany finish Parlor Suits, regularly $50.00, at $33.00

6-3 piece Mahogany finish Parlor Suits, regularly $57.00, at $38.00

6-3 piece Mahogany finish Parlor Suits, regularly $65.00, at $42.00

4-5 piece Parlor Suits, Mahogany finish, regularly $35.00, at $26.00

7-5 piece Parlor Suits, Mahogany finish, regularly $65.00, at $45.00

Bedding.

Mattresses, pure horse hair, black or gray, made up in A. C. A. ticking, 40 lbs., full size, regularly $20.00, at $15.00

Soft black Hair Mattress, full size, 40 lbs., regularly $16.00, at $12.00

Extra black mixed Hair Mattress, full size, 40 lbs., regularly $9.00, at $6.75

Smaller sizes proportionately in price.

African Fibre, full size Mattress, hair top, regularly $5.00, at $3.75

Elastic cotton lap Mattress, made up in fancy tick, 3 ft., $6.25; 3 ft. 6, $7.00; 4 ft., $8.00; 4 ft. 6, $9.00

Spring Beds, covered with A. C. A. ticking, upholstered with best black steel springs and upholstered with hair top, regularly $16.00, at $12.00

Fourth Floor.

A Bicycle Event.

One of the Best Wheels Ever Built for $19.75.

The name ?—(one of the best known and highest grades in this country). At the maker's request we do not mention the name in our announcement, but the name plates are on the wheels and will tell their own story. No better Bicycle was ever built—a broad statement, but fully borne out by their merit.

There are but fifty in all, in Men's 20, 22 inch and Women's 20, 22 inch frames—all are finished in the finest black enamel—and are equipped with Hartford No. 77 Tires. In fact, everything pertaining to the machines is of the highest standard.

In view of the limited quantity an early call is desirable.

Fourth Floor, New Building.

Cotton Shirt Waists

Most Moderately Priced.

All recently made up in the most taking styles at prices that will prove exceptionally small, even at this bargain giving season.

White Waists.

Fancy white lawn Waists, stripe effects, made with full front, French back, laundered collar and cuffs 48c

Fine white lawn Waists, front made with six rows of fine hemstitched tucking, French back, laundered collar and cuffs, 65c

White lawn Waists, front made with six rows of embroidery insertions, tucked back, dress sleeve, laundered collar, 97c

White lawn Waists, entire front made with fine all over embroidery, in very choice patterns, tucked back, dress sleeve, finished with lace trimmed pointed cuffs $1.25

Colored Waists.

Percale Waists, made with French back, full front, finished with fine pearl buttons, laundered collar and cuffs; colors are pink, blue, lavender and black and white, in both striped and figured effects 39c

Percale Waists, in blue, pink, red and black and white, stripes and figures; made with full front, bias and straight effects, tucked back, laundered collar and cuffs 49c

Extra fine quality Percale Waists, made with full front plaited and French backs, colors include lavender, pink and black and white, laundered collar and cuffs, 59c

Second Floor.

Golf Skirts and Dimity Dresses.

300 all wool homespun cheviot Golf or Rainy Day Skirts, finished with handsome plaid back and several rows of stitching at the bottom, priced for quick selling at $3.98

50 handsome striped Dimity Dresses, finished with insertion and white lace yoke, giving the new broad effect; skirt is the flaring effect now in vogue; finished with two rows of lace and a deep flounce, at $7.95

Second floor.

An Astonishing Offer In Black Silks.

1,200 yards of Black Corded Stripe Taffeta Silks, a heavy, rich and very superior quality, in a splendid assortment of styles, these goods would easily be worth 88c. a yard, to-morrow we offer them to you at 52c. a yard.

Main floor, new building.

SHIRTWAIST MAKERS' UNION.

The Strikers Organize—A Picket Is So Zealous that He Is Fined.

The 500 shirtwaist makers who struck on Friday in the factory of Floersheimer, Romal & Co., in Wooster Street, met yesterday morning in a hall in Spring Street and organized as the Shirtwaist Makers' Union. Most of the strikers were women and girls. They elected Fanny Bergman as Secretary, and also appointed twenty girls to picket the factory.

Twenty of the men volunteered to do this work, and one of them, Samuel Feldman, started out on his new duties with a zeal that soon got him into trouble. He got hold of a girl who was going to seek for work in the factory, and argued so loudly and vigorously to dissuade her from going to take the place of a striker that the police interfered and took him to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the Magistrate fined him $3.

Feldman returned to the strikers' headquarters and told his tale. The strikers decided to make good his loss, and each contributed a penny until the amount of the fine was made up.

"I wish I had dose pennies chust before de Chudge fined me," remarked Feldman. "He would have had a chob gounting them."

BICYCLE'S OWNER MISSING.

Parcel of Clothing Found with It Bears Name Wesley Jamison.

A bicycle which was found in the Pavonia Ferry shed in Jersey City Friday morning is at Police Headquarters, Jersey City. The police are trying to learn what has become of the owner.

A memorandum book found in a parcel of clothing attached to the seat of the bicycle bears the name "Wesley Jamison" on the inside of the cover. The name is written twice. Under the name at the top is the address, "Carlisle School, Pennsylvania." Under the name at the bottom of the cover is the address, "U. S. S. Dolphin, Puerto Rico."

The book contains a list of names, evidently pupils of the Carlisle School. The titles of one or more school books are written underneath the names. Under the name "Black White Bear" is written "arithmetic, third reader, geography, and language."

The parcel contained underclothing marked "Wesley Jamison, X," a pair of clean overalls, and a gray Alpine hat with the trade mark, "Hetsel, New York, extra quality."

FOUGHT OFF CROWD OF TOUGHS.

Colored Driver and Companion Used Razor and Revolver.

While Charles Daniels, a colored driver, of 320 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was counting his week's wages at Monmouth and York Streets last night a crowd of hoodlums gathered around his truck and demanded his money. William Cressy, also colored, who was with him, drew a razor and drove the crowd back, but Daniels drew a pistol and fired two shots into the crowd.

One bullet struck William Harper, sixteen years old, of 417 York Street, in the right knee, and the other struck Peter Conlan, nineteen years old, in the calf of the left leg. Neither wound is serious.

Daniels and Cressy were arrested and locked up on a charge of atrocious assault.

CHIEF MOORE'S TOUR.

Weather Man Will Inspect Harbors of the Great Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, with Representative Burton, Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and others of that committee, left here today to inspect all the principal harbors of the Great Lakes.

Prof. Moore, acting under the special direction of Secretary Wilson, will effect several improvements in the storm-warning service of the Weather Bureau as applied to lake commerce, the most notable of which will be the locating of many of the new 100-foot iron towers for the display of warning flags and the more powerful lights.

Big Contract for Freight Cars.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—The Seaboard Air Line Railway Company has awarded to the South Baltimore Car Works of this city a contract to build, within the next six months, 2,000 freight cars. This involves the expenditure of about $1,500,000. The specifications provide for 1,000 flat cars, 700 box cars, and 300 refrigerator or ventilated fruit cars. It is expected that when the work is fairly under way the cars will be turned out at the rate of about fifteen a day, or about ninety a week.

Turkey and American Products.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Mr. Griscom, Chargé at Constantinople, dated July 31, 1900, to the effect that the Porte has instructed the customs not to demand certificates of origin on American merchandise until after Aug. 10.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT DUNLAP.

Services at Monmouth Beach and in St. Thomas's Church.

The funeral of Robert Dunlap, the hatter, who died suddenly at Monmouth Beach Friday, will take place to-morrow from St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 12 o'clock noon. The interment will be in Woodlawn.

It was arranged to have a service at Mr. Dunlap's late country home in Monmouth Beach this evening at 8 o'clock. It will be conducted by the Rev. H. H. P. Roche. The body will be brought to New York over the Central Railroad of New Jersey at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and will be taken to St. Thomas's.

The pallbearers selected are A. H. Ashman, John Burke, Michael Coleman, D. J. Carroll, Frank W. Sanger, Thomas Breslin, Charles W. Morse, Milward Adams of Chicago, George W. Montgomery of Chicago, Thomas F. Byrnes, James H. Breslin of Edgemere; R. I., Edwards, Lewis Rogers, L. C. Weir, Samuel Carpenter, M. S. V. Vanderhoff, G. C. Neury, Charles E. Keator, F. Drinkwater, and John W. Lane of Philadelphia.

THEATRICAL FOLK ARRIVE.

Mr. Hayman Traveled for Pleasure—Mr. Canby's Plans.

Several prominent theatrical people arrived from Europe yesterday, Al Hayman and A. N. Canby coming on the steamship New York, Louis Mann and Clara Lipman on the Campania.

Mr. Hayman said last night that he had not attended to any business while abroad, but had been traveling purely for pleasure. He added that he would soon give his attention to the work of establishing an actors' home, a movement which he himself started with a liberal subscription several months ago.

Mr. Canby comes to America to engage a company for the production of his play, "A Parlor Match," which is to be first presented in London during October. According to the present plan, all the members of the cast are to be Americans.

Detective Brings John Clark.

John Clark, the employe of the City Finance Department who is alleged to have stolen several thousand dollars, and who was arrested in Chicago, reached the city in charge of a detective last night, and is locked up at Headquarters. He declined to talk with reporters. His counsel, Philip Waldheimer, said he would enter a plea of not guilty, and he believed he would be able to establish the innocence of his client.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Did Not Attach the Pacer Lewis G.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 4.—The attempt of William Browning Johnson of New York, one of the creditors of Lewis G. Tewkesbury, to levy on the pacer Lewis G., which at one time belonged to Tewkesbury, has failed, and the writ has been returned by the Sheriff. Sheriff Hueston of Union County demanded an indemnity bond of $20,000 from Johnson before he would seize the horse, as the present owner has a bill of sale for him. Johnson was unable to furnish the bond, so Sheriff Hueston has returned the writ.

Noted Horse Breeder a Poor Debtor.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Major Thomas J. Carson, the noted breeder of thoroughbred horses, took the insolvent debtor's oath here to-day after remaining in jail ten days, to prevent paying a $5,000 judgment in favor of Photographer W. E. Singleton, whom he shot in October, 1898. On the witness stand Carson swore he had lost $30,000 breeding horses at Dixiana.

To Survey West Indian Waters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Navy Department is making plans for extensive surveys in West Indian waters next season. There has been general complaint of the inaccuracy of the old Spanish charts. It is probable that the Yankton and Eagle at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, the Vixen at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the Scorpion at the Boston yard will be assigned to the work of making the survey.

Twins Born at Church Excursion.

Mrs. Rachel Wise of 194 Orchard Street, while on an excursion up the Hudson, arranged by a mission, gave birth to twins, one a boy, the other a girl. When the party returned Patrolman Gounoud of the City Hall Station, who had been detailed to maintain order on the barge, called up an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. As the mother was doing comparatively well and the twins seemed in good health, the whole party was taken home.

ETHELBERT WON THE CUP

Fleet Colt Beat Imp and Set a New Record at Brighton Beach.

GREAT CROWD SAW THE RACE

Ten Thousand People Cheered Victor in the Fastest Two Miles and a Quarter Ever Run.

The largest crowd that ever gathered on the Brighton Beach race track witnessed and cheered the victory of Perry Belmont's great colt Ethelbert in the Brighton Cup race yesterday, and cheered again the performance when the time was hung out, establishing a new world's record for a cup course—two miles and a quarter. There was applause, too, for the second horse, the public's favorite, Imp, the black mare from Ohio, who, though beaten, was not disgraced, she having made the pace for two miles, and then finished but a length behind the winner, herself running a faster and better race than any horse in the world ever did, bar only Ethelbert.

The weather was delightful, bright and clear, with a cool breeze blowing through the airy grand stand, and the crowd attracted by the race for this cup, the most popular and richest long-distance event of the American turf, found solid comfort at the course, in spite of the crowding. The visitors began to arrive early, and from 1 o'clock until a short time before the horses went to the post for the cup they were still coming. In the grand and field stands they squeezed until all the seats were filled, and there was not even standing room to be found, and then the late comers overflowed to the lawn. A conservative estimate of the attendance put it at 10,000. No such crowd ever before collected at the Brighton track, and few crowds have ever departed better pleased, for the cup race was all that it promised, a magnificent contest from a spectacular point of view, and the sport throughout the afternoon was full of incident.

ETHELBERT'S WORLD'S RECORD.

The condition of the track, fast at all times this season, was aptly described by an old-time Brighton Beach trainer as "fine as split silk," and horsemen accepted it as a foregone conclusion after the first race was run that the winner of the cup would make a new record, if there was any horse in the race to set a pace. To Imp fell the task of pacemaking, and no horse in training could have performed it better. Rating out in front with an even, reaching stride, and nodding, nodding, nodding from the moment she took the track, the old mare went on with machine-like regularity, galloping with an ease that made her appear to be going at but a moderate pace. The watches held on the race told another story, however, for Imp carried a pace that would have killed an ordinary horse. She was still rating at the end, and the official time then showed what Imp had been doing. Ethelbert won in 3:49 1-5, a second and four-fifths faster time than the world's previous record, 3:51, made by Buckwa in December, 1898. Buckwa carried but 104 pounds, while Ethelbert carried 126 and Imp had up 121 pounds. The fractional time tells best how the old black mare from Ohio raced. The first quarter was run in 0:25 2-5, the half in 0:50 1-5, the three-quarters in 1:15 1-5, the first mile in 1:41 3-5, the mile and a quarter in 2:07, mile and a half in 2:32 3-5, mile and three-quarters in 2:57 4-5, and two miles in 3:23. These fractions show that Imp in making the pace she did, ran faster than the world's records for two shorter distances, one mile and three-quarters and two miles.

The cup race was the fourth on the afternoon's programme, and was scheduled for 4 o'clock, but because of delay on account of the other races, it was half an hour late. In the meantime two of the six originally named to start, Prince of Melbourne and Prince McClurg, were withdrawn.

Ethelbert was always favorite, at a price ranging from 9 to 20 to 2 to 5, with the Western colt, Sidney Lucas, second choice at an average price of 3 to 1. Against Imp the odds rose, until 10 to 1 was laid against her, but popular as the old mare is with holiday racegoers, she was but lightly supported. Herbert was always the outsider.

Imp, the first of the cup horses to appear in the warming-up gallops, was instantly recognized by nine-tenths of the crowd in the grand stand, and a cheer went up for the popular old black mare that caused her, sedate and steady as she is, to cock and prick her ears in wonder. The same cordial cheers greeted the others of the cup field, though the applause for none of these equaled the outburst in favor of the black mare. Long before the sound of the bugle call to the post, the scramble began for seats and choice places from which to witness the race, and even the betting ring emptied long before the usual time, while the lawn was crowded from the paddock gates to the pavilion fence between the grand and field stands. As the horses left the paddock, marching in the order they were numbered on the programme, with Ethelbert, a stout stableman leading him as has been customary all this season, at the head of the procession, the paddock emptied itself of the stablehands who usually swarm there, and a mob of men and boys in shirt sleeves and every stage of raggedness poured out of the gate that leads to the infield, and scattered about over the green oval to witness the big event.

IMP SET A FAST PACE.

Up the stretch the four horses slowly paraded to the starting post, Imp there taking the position on the rail, with Sidney Lucas next to her, and Ethelbert and Herbert, third and fourth. There was but little delay in getting the field away, Imp bounding forward as the starter's flag descended, and leading off with a half length the advantage, Ethelbert second, and Sidney Lucas last. From the moment that Imp was in motion, she settled into her long, sweeping stride, and with Jenkins, who rode her, sitting still with a steady pull on her, went on in front, running so close to the rail that she seemed to scrape against it. For two miles there was no change in the positions of the horses, though the distances between them shifted often. Passing the stand the first time, Imp led by two lengths. Going into the back stretch she increased this to four lengths, while Ethelbert then led Herbert by two lengths. In the run to the far turn, Imp increased her advantage to five lengths, which the others being reduced to three lengths when she passed the stand the second time. On the last mile Imp made one more effort to slip away, and on the turn into the back stretch again led by five lengths, but then Ethelbert began to close, slowly but perceptibly, and in the middle of the back stretch, though still under a strong pull, it was evident that Ethelbert could go to the mare when Spencer, who rode him, willed it. Imp was still leading by two lengths at the last turn, when Ethelbert made his move after her and went to racing.

Jenkins called on Imp for a last effort, but the black mare could do no more than she was doing, and Ethelbert was up with her, and then past her, like a flash as they straightened out for the run home. From the moment he showed in front the race was Ethelbert's. Gliding, at his ease through the stretch, he won, pulling back to Imp at the end, by a length, which he could have made a half dozen if his rider had so desired. Jenkins realized that Imp was beaten the moment Ethelbert ranged alongside him and he declined to punish the gallant black, though he rode her out with his hands. She was second, eight lengths in front of Sidney Lucas, who after trailing last to the end of a mile and three-quarters then passed Herbert and finished third.

DEAD HEAT WAS RUN OFF.

The racing began with a sensational finish, resulting in a dead heat and a run-off for the first race. Rare Perfume, attended by Sir Fitzhugh, rushed out at the fall of the flag. On the paddock turn Hansborough went to the front and led into the backstretch, Rare Perfume holding second place at that point, with Sir Fitzhugh third. Half way through the backstretch Exit took the lead and held it to the head of the stretch, Rare Perfume, entering the stretch, swung wide and let Sir Fitzhugh through on the rail, all then close together and fighting. In the last furlong Sir Fitzhugh and Rare Perfume, drawing away from the others, finished under whip and spur so close together that the judges could not separate them and decided it a dead heat. Frisbie & Co., owners of Sir Fitzhugh, insisted on running off. For five furlongs the three-year-old ran head and head with Rare Perfume leading. Then the latter suddenly fell back and Sir Fitzhugh drawing away, won easily by three lengths. J. Underwood, owner of Rare Perfume, bid up the winner $250 over his entered price, $500, the owners retaining him for $5 additional.

The second race, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, was a three-horse contest, with King Pepper favorite. Just as the start was made Belvino was jostled and knocked to his knees. Kenilworth raced out in front, but King Pepper went after him as if the finish were on the turn, and, joining Kenilworth at the first furlong pole, ran head and head with him to the head of the stretch. There Kenilworth drew away, and King Pepper's jockey was forced to go to riding, Kenilworth winning easily by two lengths. Belvino made up a lot of lost ground, and was closing fast at the end.

The two fast mares Musette and Smoke were the choices among the twelve starters for the third race, three-quarters of a mile, for beaten horses, with Cyrano the next choice. To a good start, Toluca was first away, Smoke, Musette, and Cyrano following in the order named. In the first furlong Musette showed in front, and at the beginning of the far turn had a lead of two lengths. On the turn Smoke went after Musette, and on the stretch steadily gained on her, but never quite got up, Musette winning, after an exciting finish, though her victory was by so narrow a margin that the crowd was in doubt as to the result until the numbers were hung up.

Only three ran in the race for the Electric Handicap, six furlongs, for fillies two years old. M. Murphy's fleet Tower of Candles was the favorite at odds on. In a furlong Tower of Candles raced to the front, and, leading by two lengths, made the running into the stretch, where All Saints moved after the leader. In the last sixteenth of a mile Jenkins had to ride Tower of Candles hard to win by a half length from All Saints.

Five faced the starter for the last race, a mile, selling, for three-year-olds. Midwood was first away, but was passed on the paddock turn by Prestidigitator and Harry McCoun, who, running yoked, made the pace to the head of the stretch. On the stretch Prestidigitator drew clear, but close on the post The Chamberlain, coming with a rush, got to the front and won, ridden out by a short length, Prestidigitator second, and Midwood third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners in this meeting; one mile and a furlong. Frisbie & Co.'s, Sir Fitzhugh, by Deceiver-Aimee, ch. c., 3 years, 99 pounds, (Booker,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, and J. Underwood & Co.'s. Rare Perfume, by Ludwig-Early Blossom, br. h., 4, 106, (Bullman,) 1 to 2 and out, ran a dead heat; W. H. McCorkle's Yoloco, b. c., 3, 96, (Wedderstrand,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third, a half length away. Time—1:54 2-5. Hansborough and Exit also ran.

Run-off—Sir Fitzhugh, 3 to 5, won in a gallop by four lengths; Rare Perfume, 6 to 5, second. Time—1:55 1-5.

SECOND RACE.—For colts and geldings, two years old, special weights, allowances; five furlongs. G. B. Morris's Kenilworth, by Sir Modred-Queen Bess, br. c., 115 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and out, won easily by two lengths; the Pepper Stable's King Pepper, ch. c., 105, (Jenkins,) 9 to 20 and out, second by three lengths from J. Galway's Belvino, br. c., 100, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and even. Time—1:01. Only three horses ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners in 1900, special weights. Six furlongs—J. S. Ferguson's Musette, by Juvenal-Trill, ch. f., 3 years, 100 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by a head; E. L. Graves's Smoke, ch. f., 3, 100, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths, from M. Murphy's Cyrano, ch. c., 3, 103, (Jenkins,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Bardella, Law Kate, Benneville, Dye, Sharpless, Innominatum, Miriam Claire, Impartial, Argent, and Toluca also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Cup, for three-year-olds and upward, gross value $8,500. Two miles and a quarter—Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, by Eathen-Maari, b. c., 4 years, 126 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 2 and out, won easily by a length; Harness and Brossman's Imp, blk. m., 6, 121, (Jenkins,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by eight lengths from Thompson Brothers's Sidney Lucas, ch. c., 3, 109, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—3:49 1-5. Herbert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Electric Handicap; for fillies two years old; six furlongs. M. Murphy's Tower of Candles, by Candlemas-Duchess of Towers, b. f., 116 pounds, (Jenkins,) 7 to 10 and out, won ridden out by a half length; J. R. and F. P. Keene's All Saints, b. f., 105, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and out, second by six lengths from W. I. Kilpatrick's Maria Bolton, ch. f., 98, (Henry,) 7 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:13 2-5. Only three horses ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile. Richard Loud's The Chamberlain, by Lisbon-Patrimony, ch. c., 109 pounds, (Spencer,) even and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a length; T. Monahan's Prestidigitator, b. g., 98, (Henry,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length from G. B. Morris's Midwood, ch. c., 101, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Harry McCoun and Magic Light also ran.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—John F. Schorr's brown colt Alard Scheck won the first half of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes from an opposing field of five two-year-olds this afternoon. "Tommy" Burns, who was reinstated at the intervention of Starter Caldwell, rode the winner, and the victory of the Western colt was due to his having ground on the turn into the stretch and his hustling finish, his mount standing a long drive in game fashion.

R. G. Wilson Jr.'s Futurity candidate, The Parader, was an even money favorite over the rest of the field. He led for most of the journey, but going wide on the stretch turn lost considerable ground and was beaten by half a length. The time, 1 minute, breaks the track record for the course.

The mile and a sixteenth condition race for three-year-olds and upward, furnished a spirited contest and a close finish with McMeekin, the favorite, the winner by a head. Gonfalon, made up a lot of ground in the stretch and beat the early pacemaker, Martimas, a neck for the second honors. The latter a sixteenth from the wire appeared to have the race won, but early racing efforts told on him. The first mile was run in 1:39½. The full mile and a sixteenth in 1:45½, another track record. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added; for maiden three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. La Tosca, 111, 107 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a nose; Bastile, 109, (Littlefield,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by three lengths; Annoy, 111, (Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07¾. Gracie K., Betsy Jane II., Bophone, Nabockish, Elmus, and Dance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$500 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. McMeekin, 111 pounds, (Mitchell,) even and 1 to 3, won by a head; Gonfalon, 99, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and even, second by a neck; Martimas, 109, (Ballard,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45½. Ar'bracles also ran.

THIRD RACE. — The Grand Union Hotel Stakes; for two-year-olds; guaranteed value, $8,000; five furlongs. Alard Scheck, 122 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by half a length; The Parader, 122, (McCue,) 9 to 10 and out, second by three lengths; Luke Ward, 122, (Turner,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:00. Far Rockaway, Beau Ormonde, and Longshoreman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Specific, 101 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 10 and out, won by two lengths; Koenig, 108, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length; Rochester, 105, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:48¾. Candia, Armor, and Dogtown also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added; handicap hurdle race; one mile and a half over six hurdles. Klondyke, 152 pounds, (Donohue,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a length and a half; Perion, 141, (Cochrane,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by four lengths; Cousin Jess, 140, (Bracken,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—2:46½. Draughtsman, The Burlington Route, Elmer, and Lackland also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Jolly Roger won the Northern Stakes this afternoon at Hawthorne chiefly through the superior riding of Jockey Winkfield. Roger was a point the favorite over Milwaukee, but the latter might have won had Matthews used better judgment. Summaries:

Five and a half furlongs—Searcher, 106, (Winkfield,) 1; Princess Tatyana, 112, 2; Kohnwreath, 103, 3. Time—1:07¾. Six furlongs—Bangle, 115, (Winkfield,) 1; Tuthill, 103, 2; Greenock, 101, 3. Time—1:13¾. Steeplechase, short course—Passe Partout, 146, (Gallagher,) 1; Becky Rolfe, 143, 2; Viking, 130, 3. Time—3:15½. Mile and a quarter, the Northern Stakes—Jolly Roger, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; Milwaukee, 113, 2; The Bobby, 98, 3. Time—2:07¾. One mile—Alcedo, 90, (Tally,) 1; The Lady, 94, 2; Malaise, 100, 5. Time—1:38¾. One mile—Lady Britannic, 100, (Tally,) 1; Plantain, 102, 2; Maryland Reserve, 100, 3. Time—1:41¾. One mile—Macy, 107, (Sergen,) 1; Mitten, 96, 2; Catastrophe, 114, 3. Time—1:40½.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—At Windsor: Mile and twenty yards—Little Reggie, 114, (Vitatoe,) 1; Acushla, 109, 2; Cousin Latte, 109, 3. Time—1:43. Five furlongs—Dollie Wagner, 107, (Michaels,) 1; Little Henry, 110, 2; Helen Graham, 102, 3. Time—1:02¾. Six furlongs, heats—First heat, Ned, 105, (Hicks,) 1; Melody, 108, 2; Prince Zeno, 104, 3. Time—1:14. Doustenwivel, Loch Fyne, Eighteen Carat, and Bob Chance also ran, the last three distanced. Second heat, Doustenwivel, 105, (E. Robertson,) 1; Prince Zeno, 104, 2; Melody, 108, 3. Time—1:15. Ned also ran. Third heat, Doustenwivel, 105, (E. Robertson,) 1; Ned, 105, 2. Time—1:16¾. Six furlongs—Expelled, 102, (Nelson,) 1; Northumberland, 108, 2; Summer, 117, 3. Time—1:14. Steeplechase, short course—Lord Farandole, 144, (A. Johnson,) 1; Covington, Ky., 139, 2; Zufailig, 145, 3. Time—2:55. One mile—Clara Woolsey, 101, (Harshberger,) 1; Ennomis, 111, 2; May Ella, 93, 3. Time—1:40½.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 4.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs—Olcott, 102, (Irvin,) 1; Royal Sterling, 107, 2; McGrathiana Prince, 104, 3. Time—1:15. Five furlongs; selling—Compass, 106, (Landry,) 1; Formella, 104, 2; Grey Daily, 104, 3. Time—1:01¾. One mile handicap—Talala, 98, (C. Wilson,) 1; Onaver, 107, 2; Chopin, 112, 3. Time—1:41½. Highland Park Selling Stake, seven furlongs—Advance Guard, 120, (J. Martin,) 1; Our Lizzie, 96, 2; Bell Punch, 102, 3. Time—1:27. Mile, selling—Windward, 104, (Landry,) 1; Kitty Regent, 96, 2; Zazanene, 88, 3. Time—1:42. Six and a half furlongs, selling—Intent, 93, (J. Martin,) 1; George, 103, 2; Salvado, 105, 3. Time—1:22¼.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—One and one-quarter miles, selling—Fly Fire, 97, (May,) 1; Mandamus, 86, 2; Property, 99, 3. Time—2:10. Six furlongs—Quick Range, 111, (Gilmore,) 1; Wild Pirate, 118, 2; Scorpolette, 106, 3. Time—1:16. One mile and seventy yards, selling—Branch, 106, (L. Rose,) 1; Zeal, 92, 2; Syrene, 98, 3. Time—1:46¾. Mauritius, one-quarter of a mile—Have Mercy, 100, (Dominick,) 1; Queen Dixon, 106, 2. Time—0:24¾. St. Francois Stakes, six furlongs—Tom Collins, 112, (Dominick,) 1; Hi Mocker, 105, 2; The Barrister, 98, 3. Time—1:14¾. Six furlongs—George Arnold, 105, (Van Dusen,) 1; Lasso, 94, 2; Hi Miller, 105, 3. Time—1:15¾. One mile and a sixteenth—Bohul, 89, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Pinochle, 118, 2; Lady Callahan, 103, 3. Time—1:48¾. Mile and a quarter—Lee King, 98, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Joe Grady, 101, 2; Gilbert, 96, 3. Time—2:09¾.

Croker's Horse Won Selling Race.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—At the first day's racing of the Alexandra Park August meeting, to-day, the August Auction Plate, for two-year-olds purchased at public auction in 1899, the winner to be sold by auction for 300 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Richard Croker's bay filly Merrilla, by Sir Modred, out of Cottage Girl, (bred in the United States,) ridden by J. Reiff. Capt. F. Forester's Quick Despatch, guided by Rigby, came in second, and T. Jennings's chestnut gelding Bethulie, by July, out of Beth Dunbar, (bred in the United States,) was third.

The Juvenile Selling Plate, for two-year-old colts, fillies, and geldings, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by Lord W. Beresford's chestnut colt Yellowbird, by Goldfinch, out of Miss Modred, L. Reiff having the mount. Capt. Laing's chestnut filly Lady Milliner, by Crafton, out of Lady Eveline, came in second, and Sir E. Vincent's bay filly Off Chance, by Prince Hampton, out of Lady Tynedale, with J. Reiff in the saddle, came in third.

HOTEL GUESTS.

New Orleans Caterer Who Never Allows One to be Contradicted.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"When a guest of mine says 'It's raining,' it's raining," declared a well-known New Orleans caterer, talking about the hotel and restaurant business. "If he says 'It's snowing,' it's snowing. I never allow any of my employes to contradict a customer upon any subject whatsoever. No matter how preposterous his assertions, they go, as long as he has the price. If a guest at the table complains of anything that is served to him and says it isn't good or isn't what he wanted, he is assumed to be right, and the dish is immediately removed, and no charge made for it. When the complaint is totally unwarranted I follow the rule of making two changes. If the second service is still unsatisfactory, the guest is told politely that we fear we will not be able to please him, and must decline to fill future orders.

"There is no sentiment about this; it is cold-blooded business. I have figured out that it is cheaper to lose a few rejected dishes now and then than to risk losing a customer. Besides, it hurts a house to get the reputation of wrangling with its patrons. You understand, of course, that I am speaking of a general rule, and that there are exceptions in which one must be guided entirely by circumstances.

"A number of years ago, to cite you an example, one of my occasional customers was a certain elderly clubman who was a natural-born growler. Nothing ever suited him, and his complaints were so vociferous that they had a bad effect on other guests. At last I couldn't stand it any longer, and told him, courteously but firmly, that we must decline his future custom. He was dumfounded and left furious; but, about a month later, he walked in again, and again his order was refused. That made him wild, and he swore he would never come within a block of the house; but the mere fact that there was one place in New Orleans from which he was barred preyed on his mind, and finally he sent me a note, saying that he was willing to let bygones be bygones. I replied that I had decided definitely to forego the honor of his patronage.

Now came the funny part. It is human nature, of course, to want the one particular thing we can't have, and when we find it positively out of reach it assumes an extraordinary value. The old gentleman never cared much for my place until I shut him out; then it became the most desirable spot in New Orleans. He worked every imaginable scheme to reinstate himself—sent friends to intercede, threatened me with a damage suit, and wrote me a dozen pleading letters. Still I stood firm, and three years elapsed, when he made a fresh overture through a former partner. I thought it over, and a few weeks later told the chef to get ready to distinguish himself. Then I sent the old boy a polite invitation to dine with me. What do you think? Hanged if he didn't refuse it and sent me back word to go to blazes! I had broken the spell by weakening. When he could come, he didn't want to. He died soon afterward, rejoicing, I'm sure, that he got the better of me at last."

PHILADELPHIA HOTELS.

They Are Finding the Present An Unprofitable Season.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

"The Summer months usually make a dull season for the Philadelphia hotels, particularly so this year," said one of the well-known hotel proprietors. "There are many causes for this state of affairs, and probably the most serious is the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad now runs trains direct to Atlantic City through the completion of its bridge over the Delaware at Bridesburg. This through service was begun before this season, but the traveling public on the way to the coast resorts did not get used to the change thoroughly until this year. Now the hotels get comparatively little stay-over trade, where heretofore this business amounted to thousands of dollars. This change will cost this hotel alone $2,500 in net profits this year. In this amount I do not count the loss to the news stand, cigar counter, barber's shop, café, and the other adjuncts of a hotel.

"Another thing that is injuring the hotel business this Summer," he continued, "is the fact that a larger number of business men, whose families usually went away some distance from the city for the season, have built homes for the warm months near the city, so they can go and return each evening and morning. This deprives us of the trade of these business men, whose homes were usually closed for the Summer, and who heretofore recruited at the hotels. Now that they have their families so near the city, they spend their evenings with them, instead of remaining in Philadelphia.

"The action of the trusts in diminishing the number of salesmen on the road has also been felt by the hotels this Summer. Long before the beginning of July the hotels began to feel the change that had come about among this class of men. Drummers, as a rule, spend lots of money with the hotels. They usually get the best there is to be had, and they are willing to pay good prices. It is beginning to be different now. Many of the salesmen are being placed on commission—a very hazardous plan—and, as they pay their living expenses out of their own pockets, they are not so lavish in their expenditure as formerly. This loss of the traveling salesman's trade is so serious a matter to some hotels that, unless business improves with them in other directions, they may have to face the problem of shutting up or running at a loss. This is no exaggerated statement, but represents the exact state of affairs.

"These and other causes combine to make life for the hotel employe dependent upon tips for a large part of his income less pleasant than formerly. This kind of an attendant deserted the city in larger numbers than usual for the Summer resort hostelries, where two or three months of tipping usually recuperates his depleted fortune. In such hotels tipping is the servants' Klondike. Why, in this hotel it used to be that many of our men went home on a Summer evening with $3 or $4 jingling in his pockets. Now if they get much more than carfare they count themselves lucky. If we could only make Philadelphia a Summer resort our fortunes would be assured."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Felt of Kansas.

From The Topeka (Kan.) Capital.

John W. Breidenthal, Fusion nominee for Governor, has given out the following letter:

"Seneca, Kan., July 28, 1900.

"Hon. John W. Breidenthal, Topeka, Kan.:

"Accept my sincere and hearty congratulations upon your nomination. You and Judge Martin have proved that in Kansas, at least, The office seeks the man.'

"I have this day tendered my resignation as Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Nemaha County, because I am a Republican, still believing in American independence, as when I voted for Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Blaine, and Harrison, and because in this campaign my duty as a citizen leads me to cast my ballot for Americans who still believe that the legend upon the dollar, 'In God We Trust,' is a more noble ideal than the new Mark Hanna version, 'In the trusts we find our gods.' Hoping for your success in November, and assuring you of my high personal regard, I am, truly yours, A. J. FELT."

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE. ARTHUR DUNN & CLARA BELL JEROME.
BUOMAN & ABELL. CLARICE VANCE. MLLE. CHRISTINA & LILIPUTIAN DOGS
WILLIS FAMILY. DOROTHY NEVILLE. Biograph: Philippines, Queen Victoria, Li Hung Chang
KEITH'S IS THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
8:30 | FANCIULLI'S, | 8:30
Evenings at 8, Except Sunday. | 71st. Regt. Band. | PAIN'S FIREWORKS and thrilling spectacle, FUJIYAMA.
Commencing Monday Evening.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
Monday, Thursday, & Saturday Evenings and Wednesday Matinée at 4.
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Prices: $1.00, 75c., 50c. Wed. Mat. 25c & 50c.
WEEK OF AUGUST 13TH,
FAUST & BOHEMIAN GIRL.
AUG. 20 FRANK DANIELS OPERA CO. in THE AMEER.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM 10c. TO ALL
Remodeled, Refurnished, Rebuilt. Opens To-morrow. Ideal Summer Show. Open Roof. Electric Fans. Cool House. First appearance in America of
W. REYMAN, Lone Cycler,
whose thrilling adventures on his famous bicycle ride across Russia and Siberia from Moscow to Vladivostok startled the world. Keenan, fed through a tube passed through abdomen into stomach; Marshalls, hypnotists; Needling, living skeleton; De Castro, aerialist; Rubber-Neck Joe; Rogano, magician; Massafia, Filipino Chief. Theatre—2 Big Co.'s. SUNDAY CONCERTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway and 35th St.
SAM S. SHUBERT.....MANAGER.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Nothing Succeeds Like Success!
AND THE PUBLIC HAS MADE
THE CADET GIRL A GIGANTIC SUCCESS
** IT IS UNDENIABLY AND POSITIVELY A RECORD-BREAKER FOR BUSINESS IN ANY BROADWAY HOUSE IN JULY AND AUGUST.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
KING HUMBERT Lying in State.
Also CAETANO BRESCI, the Assassin.
This Afternoon and Evening.
Neapolitan Troubadours & Orchestra.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44 St. 50c. TO-NIGHT Immense All-Star CONCERT BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. 50c. in CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
TO-MORROW (MON.) EVE. in the beautiful CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Delightfully cool and protected. Complete p'f'm'nce every ev'g. Immense Array of Artists. Crowded All the Time! IT'S "THE" ROOF.
Admission reserved seat to all.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St. and B'way. 8:15 to midnight. Fully protected from weather.
VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN AND AERIAL CIRCUS.
TO-NIGHT MAGNIFICENT CONCERTO PERFORMANCE.
SPECIAL SUNDAY PRICES, 50c. FOR EVERY RESERVED SEAT.
16 Numbers by European Celebrities.
To-morrow evening almost entire change of bill. The 3 Yoscarys, Marseilla, Josie De Witt, W. C. Fields, Ollie Young & Bro., Eleanore Falk, Bertell & Morris, Johnstone Bros., Hayes & Healy. Others.

Continuous Performance 5th AVE 23d ST. PALACE. PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c VAUDEVILLE
Mr. & Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw & Daughters, Edmund Day & Co., Bruno & Russell. Williams & Walker, Grace Huntington & Co., Carrie Behr, Three Gardner Bros. Kathryn Osterman & Co., Jennie Yeamans, Young & Bells, Moving Pcs., &c.

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THE GREAT TRIO OF CARNIVALS!
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MERRY OLIO OF SONG & DANCE! 11:10 to mdt
SAME HUGE BILL TMRRW NGT & EVRY NGT

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. & Col. Ave
KALTENBORN Orchestral Concerts Every Eve. 8:15. 50c. Mat. 25c.
COOLED BY ICED AIR.
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3RD AVE THEATRE. Big Melodrama. Matinee Monday. TIDE OF LIFE.

CRESCENTS BEAT N. Y. A. C.

Victory Gave Brooklyn Team Amateur Baseball Championship.

NEW YORK'S MANY ERRORS

The Home Players Were Also Unable to Hit Consecutively—C. A. C.'s All-Around Better Play.

The Crescent Athletic Club baseball team completed its Amateur League schedule yesterday afternoon at Travers Island, where it beat the New York Athletic Club green-diamond warriors by a score of 7 to 4. The Crescent victory made it impossible for any Amateur League rivals to wrest the championship from the Bay Ridge players. The Crescents lost only one game, and their winning of the championship was well deserved.

There were numerous partisans of both teams on hand yesterday, and there was no cessation of shouts of encouragement to their respective favorites. There was also much good-natured guying indulged in by the rival "rooting" camps. As their team was in the lead all the time and played the better ball, the Crescent followers naturally had more occasion to exercise their lungs than the Mercury Foot cohorts.

Young George Stephenson had scorching speed and his usual assortment of curves. He struck out ten men, and the New Yorks were never able to hit him consecutively. He had the upper hand of the opposing batsmen from the outset. Batch of the New York Athletic Club was hit hard by the Crescents, and his support was ragged. For that matter, the Crescents did not field with their customary cleanness, but they easily excelled the New Yorkers. There was some poor base running by the Crescents, which lost them a run or two. The New Yorks were the better team in this respect. Cowan's base running, F. Quinby's all-around playing, the fielding of Keator, Powell, and F. Stephenson, and the hitting of Dunne were good points of the game.

F. Stephenson's fine pick-up of Butler's low throw was a noteworthy feature of the first inning. In the second inning Cobb planted a two-bagger near the clubhouse, but was left. In the Crescents' half of the second, after G. Stephenson had singled and Batch had made a mess of Affeld's bunt, Dunne drove both men in with a screaming single to left. Atkin's fumble, followed by Dunne's two-base drive, gave the third Crescent run in the fourth inning.

Cowan started the fifth inning for the New York Athletic Club with a neat single and stole second cleverly. Cobb was an easy out, but Affeld threw Atkin's infield hit low to first, Cowan scoring on the error. Atkin went to second on a passed ball, stole third, and scored on Lambert's hit. In the sixth inning, after Waddell and Keator had singled for Crescent, F. Stephenson arose to the occasion with a skyrocket two-bagger, sending in two runs. The New Yorks scored twice in their half of the inning, and but for a fine play by Keator, which checked a batting rally, would have scored others. Batch led off with a two-bagger, Van Vleck struck out, and Hayes and Cowan singled. Cowan's single sent in Batch, but Keator returned the ball so quickly to Quinby that Hayes was tagged out at second. Fault was found with the decision at second, but it was all right.

The eighth inning contained a brief but animated incident. While on second base F. Quinby drew a throw from the pitcher which was wild, and Quinby raced to third and had plenty of time to get home on the misplay. He was interfered with by Lambert at third base, or thought he was, and his rebuke took the form of a right-hand swing on Lambert's ear. Further hostilities were prevented by the other players. Affeld scored in the ninth inning, Dunne and his trusty bat sending in the run, after Affeld had singled and gone to second on an error.

The score:

CRESCENT A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Keator, cf..1	2	3	1	0		Lambert, 3b.0	1	2	2	2	
F. Quinby, 2b.0	2	2	5	3		Powell, ss...0	0	1	5	0	
F. Stephenson, 1b...1	1	2	8	1	0	Batch, p....1	1	0	1	3	0
G. Stephenson, p....1	2	1	3	1		Van Vleck, lf.0	0	2	1	0	
Affeld, 3b..2	1	0	0	1		Hayes, c....0	1	7	0	0	
Beall, lf....1	0	0	0	0		Cowan, cf..2	2	2	0	0	
S. Quinby, lf.0	0	0	0	0		[illegible]..0	0	1	10	0	0
Dunne, 2..0	3	9	1	0		Atkin, 2b...1	0	3	1	2	
Butler, ss...0	1	3	3	1		[illegible]..0	0	0	0	0	
Waddell, rf.1	2	0	0	0		McTigue, rf.0	0	0	0	0	
Total....7	15	27	12	8		Total....4	8	27	12	8	

Crescent A. C.	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	7
New York A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4

Earned runs—Crescent A. C., 2; New York A. C., 1. Two-base hits—Batch, Cobb, F. Stephenson, Dunne, Butler. Sacrifice hits—Atkin, Affeld. First base on balls—Off G. Stephenson, 1. First base on errors—Crescent A. C., 5; New York A. C., 1. Struck out—By G. Stephenson, 10; by Batch, 5. Stolen bases—Cowan, (3,) Atkin, Keator, F. Quinby. Double plays—Lambert and Powell; G. Stephenson, Butler, and F. Stephenson; F. Quinby and Butler. Left on bases—Crescent A. C., 11; New York A. C., 5. Wild pitch—G. Stephenson. Passed balls—Dunne, 2; Hayes, 2. Hit

OLD RUSSIAN METAL WORK

Quaint Pieces of Copper and Brass Sought After.

Cooking Utensils Used as Jardinieres—Family Loving Cups—Porringers and Samovars—Cossack Water Bottles.

Some of the most attractive ornaments of the Newport villa of a well-known young New York matron are old pieces of Russian brass, iron, and copper, of which she purchased a number in a Russian shop in New York. Among these is a quaint pair of andirons, three feet in height, hammered out by hand, as all Russian metal work is. A beautiful jardinière, which is the envy of all her friends, is another Russian antique. It is a large piece with three legs and monstrous lions' heads on either side, all in copper and brass.

Handsome pieces of Russian copper, which ornament the house of a man who is a connoisseur of such things, are large copper pots showing the marks of the hammer in their hand-shaped sides. The extreme diameter of thirty-six inches is a little above the centre, for the jars are small at the top and then bulge suddenly and gradually taper down to the bottom. They stand at the foot of steps leading to the house, and have big palms set in them.

These are modern copies of the antique, but are made of the beautiful copper for which Russia is famous, hammered from a single sheet of metal and soldered with brass at the side in a zigzag seam, which has been a characteristic of Russian work for centuries. The grandsons and great-grandsons of the ancient workmen are carrying on the work of their fathers in exactly the same manner, though with perhaps slightly increased facilities since the supply has to meet a large foreign demand. The modern reproductions of Russian antiques as well as of beautiful old French designs, taken frequently from books, is an important work, though it is done with the old methods and by the Russian workmen in Russia, where labor is so cheap that these objects can be imported and sold for a comparatively nominal sum.

A Russian, who is one of the dealers in the antique row on Fourth Avenue, and does a large business in both the antique and modern metals, has factories in St. Petersburg, Odessa, and Moscow, and a corps of men scour that country gathering antiques as this country has been scoured for Colonial china and house furnishings.

There is also an establishment in this country with Russian workmen where Russian goods can be repaired and samovars, which have been taken to pieces, can be put together by men who understand their construction. It is not a pleasant establishment to visit any more than the Russian factories, for the work is done with simple implements, a hammer and something like a blacksmith's anvil, and the din as the metal is shaped is frightful.

THE RUSSIAN METAL WORKER.

The Russian who has the New York shop is a practical metal worker, who learned his trade in Russia under the conditions and with the small returns that an apprentice receives in that country. The apprentice pays $30 or $35 on making his agreement for five years. The first year he gets nothing, the second $10, equal to $5 of our money; the third $15, the fourth $20, and the fifth year he has returned to him the money he paid in at first. His hours as apprentice or workman may be from 5 A. M. to 12 P. M., any time that is required of him. After he is a full-fledged workman he receives pay for his work, but in proportion to what he has received as an apprentice.

The quaint old cooking vessels which have belonged to peasant families for generations are all in copper, with the seams of brass, and where after a century of wear they have been repaired, a big patch is to be seen. One copper pot, which is shaped like nothing so much as a Boston bean pot, though with perhaps rather more aristocratic outlines, had a copper patch on the side and held on with big brass bolts almost large enough to hold a safe door. It had been repaired as some by the peasant owner. It was charmingly picturesque, so a New York man thought, and he bought it immediately for use as a jardinière.

An old loving cup, which the lips of many generations had worn half away at one side, was picked up by an enthusiast as a great treasure. These loving cups, as they are called in English parlance, have their own significance in Russia. They are large cups with two handles as close together as two of the handles would be on a modern three-handled loving cup. They are used at weddings, where the peasant bride and bridegroom stand in all their gala attire, each holding a handle of the cup, which is filled with native wine. Each member of the family comes to drink from it as they hold it; the bride then drinks half of the remainder and the bridegroom finishes it. The cup itself passes from generation to generation.

There are copper teakettles galore and in all sizes, and fryingpans as well, all in copper. An interesting old piece, which looks like a muffin pan, is for the Saturday cakes of the Russian Jews. It is shallow, three-cornered, and has a long handle like a fryingpan, but in the three-cornered surface are three depressions, into which the dough for the sweet Saturday cakes is placed to cook.

A NEST OF PORRINGERS.

Russian porringers are shaped much like the old-fashioned pewter porringers, shallow, with two handles at the sides. They are graduated in size, from tiny ones to porringers as big as bread pans, and come in nests. There are supposed to be as many as there are members of a family, and each has one, the size agreeing to his own size and age up to the father of the family, who has the big one, like the great bear of the fairy tale.

Cups come in sets much in the same way, and there are plates shaped like tin pie plates, but all of copper. The stewing pots have become more or less familiar—enormous copper cup-shaped vessels, with a handle like that of a pitcher at the side, and many of them most effective in shape.

Big, shallow vessels of copper are Russian foot pans. They come in different sizes, and there are braziers, which are round, with a square turn at the bottom, with straight sides and handles, which have had brass feet put upon them, while the sides are chased for jardinières. Some people like these, but the majority of people prefer the plain old copper, with only the mark of the workman's hammer to accentuate its beautiful lustre.

Among the old pieces are some Cossack water bottles said to have been in use about 150 years ago. Modern improvements have brought into service a different style bottle, which, if it is not as picturesque, must be infinitely more convenient. The old ones are about the size of an old-fashioned canteen, except that they are round like a globe, with a handle at one side and a small, round opening at the top, like that of a jug or bottle, and which can be stopped by a cork. Four of these each Cossack carried on his back, with a copper cup in a leather case strung at his side, and it was a considerable load for traveling. The bottles of the under officers were a little more elaborate than these, with two handles, and they were not obliged to carry them themselves.

There are, connoisseurs know, eight different shades of copper, and the collector makes any number by his treatment of the pieces he picks up. Some of them he polishes brightly, some of them he leaves dull and moldy and old, and others he has cleaned partially, so that there is here and there a glimpse of the metal, made more effective by the dullness of the rest.

HOW A SAMOVAR IS USED.

Brass being an alloy of copper and zinc, the Russian brass partakes of the good quality of the Russian copper. The samovar is one of the prominent pieces in which it is to be found. There are samovars and samovars, according to the maker and the perfection to which they have been brought. The better the samovar the quicker the water in it will come to a boil. The time varies from 3 to 18 minutes. The charcoal fire is built in the inside, the outside filled with water and the brass chimney piece put on will hasten the heating of the water. When the water has come to a boil the chimney is removed, a spreading brass head is set on, and upon this is set the brass, zinc-lined teapot in which is the tea. Upon this is poured a small quantity of water for the quantity of tea leaves, and the tiny tea kettle or teapot—it is in the shape of what we know here as a tea kettle—will hold enough tea for a large family and many guests.

From the teapot each tea drinker pours a small portion of the strong infusion of tea into his cup and then turns on the water from the samovar to make the proper strength. Each guest prepares his or her own individual tea. That is the way tea is made in Russia. When the fire is to be put out the cover is placed over the top, the air shut off, and the fire goes down.

Many ecclesiastical brasses are among the antiques and reproductions, beautiful candlesticks, some of which have come from the old mosques. Large brass water bottles or jars are particularly beautiful in shape and design. Interesting sconces in brass are used in connection with Jewish feasts. There are the Hanuca lights, for the eight-day feast, with their eight little compartments for oil, an extra one to be lighted each of the eight days until all are burning, the two candles from which they are lighted burning at either end. Then there are the lamentation lights in sconces to be burned on the anniversary of a death in the family, particularly of those of the parents.

There has been a constantly increasing demand for brass and copper for the last eight years. There is some demand for the iron, but that is decreasing. Copper and brass have a beauty of their own which is quite apart from the whims of fashion, and they are always decorative.

BROWN LOVED HIS "NIP."

Dead Policeman's Comrades Recall His Many Misadventures.

It was near the confidential hour and the plain-clothes man who was doing the talking had admitted that there really were such things as drunken cops, when the Roundsman, too, became frank.

"I'll never forget," he said, "poor old Brown. He's dead now. The old stuff got him, sure! One night during the first tour it happened. They had changed Brown's post that night to see if they couldn't straighten him out. He had been up against the booze, bad. Well, on the night his post was changed the whisky he'd got on the new beat seemed to counteract what he'd drunk on the other. At relieving time he came into the station house stiff as a marshal, walked by the desk at which the Captain was seated, saluting like a Major. The Captain yelled out:

"'Brown, you're drunk; come back here.'

"Brown turned on his heel, saying, steady as a bridge:

"'No, Captain, I'm not.'

"The Sergeant on the desk broke in:

"'Ah, give him a chance, Cap.'

"'I'll tell you what I'll do,' said the Captain; 'if you can walk a line I'll let you off, but if you can't, you get a complaint.'

"Then the doorman was called out. From the street door to the back room door a line in chalk was drawn.

"'Now, Brown, walk it, and remember,' the Captain ordered.

"Brown, he goes to the street door end of the line, and gathering himself together, runs his eye along it, sizing it up. Then he starts to walk it, planting each foot down as if it were dynamite likely to explode. He gets to the centre all right, when he goes all to pieces, lurching about three feet to the right.

"'That settles it,' shouts the Captain; 'you're drunk.'

"'Ain't, either. Captain,' yells Brown; 'you gave the command right oblique, an' I had to obey the superior officer.'

"Brown didn't get a complaint that time," concluded the roundsman.

"After a few moments' smoking, the "plain-clothes" man thought of an incident.

"Yes, I knew Brown, too," he began. "He used to catch to my pitching the time we had the ball nine. Brown was a pretty good catcher, too. So I was very much surprised at his playing in the last game we had. We were up at the old Ennet grounds. Just back of his position as catcher, you remember, there used to be a little low back stop. So low it was that a wild throw'd go over it sure.

"I thought Brown looked a little pale when the game commenced, but thinking he'd only had a ball or two, and was feeling bad on that account, I soon forgot all about it. For the first five innings we held 'em neck and neck. Then Brown seemed to go to thunder. Every high throw that'd come to him he'd let go right past him. Then, behind the back stop he'd go. Finally, getting suspicious, I went back to see what was up. Little neat bum behind the back stop he had a big bunch of booze. Every time a ball'd go past him he'd go back to hit up the bottle. We lost that game."

A young detective assigned to plain-clothes duty but a little while, now doing his first "body snatching," took up the tale of the sins of Brown. At first the older officers didn't listen to him, but as his narrative, spun at the beginning cautiously, went ahead in firmer tones, they paid the attention of tolerant wisdom to aspiring knowledge.

"Roundsman O'Hearn it was told me of it. At the time to which I refer, Brown, who still drank heavily, had a post on Second Avenue, from Seventy-second to Eighty-first Street. On one cold Winter's morning, 'round 4 A. M., it was Roundsman O'Hearn found Brown down on Second Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets, lurching up into doorways, trying doors.

"'What're you doing here, Brown?' he demanded.

"Brown saluted.

"'Tryin' my doors, Rounds,' he answered, speaking thickly.

"O'Hearn caught him up:

"'Trying your doors, you blamed idiot! What's your post?'

"'Seventy-second to Eighty-first Street, on Second Avenue,' says Brown.

"'Why, you confirmed imbecile, do you know where you are?'

"'Where?' asks Brown, shaking all over.

"'On Second Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.'

"A big illumination seemed to come to Brown.

"'Why,' he cried, 'I thought there was a lot of doors on my post to-night.'"

Just then a cab "dashed up," from which a woman whom the next morning's papers described as "richly dressed, with a refined manner and plenty of diamonds," "alighted." This interrupted the sad chronicle of the many sins of poor Brown, now sleeping in a drunkard's grave.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MAX WALLSTEIN.—Max Wallstein of 1,241 Third Avenue, formerly in the woolen goods business at 86 Leonard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $51,870 and no assets. The largest creditors are Thomas F. Shaw, $3,755, assigned judgments; Foster Black, $3,618, advance on merchandise, and the Kibbe-Chaffee-Shreeve Company, $5,541, advance on merchandise. Mr. Wallstein made an assignment in October, 1883, $65,080 having been at that time distributed among preferred creditors.

FREDERICK W. JOHNSON AND HENRY A. SEYMOUR.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Frederick W. Johnson and Henry A. Seymour, who with David Webster, a special partner, heretofore composed the firm of Seymour, Johnson & Co. of 71 Broadway, by Silas E. Moorhead, $1,632; Irwin T. Jones, $611, and George G. McChesney, $345. The petitioning creditors claim that Seymour, Johnson & Co. committed an act of bankruptcy in making an assignment on May 28 last. At the time of the assignment of Seymour, Johnson & Co. the liabilities were given as $225,000 and the assets as $125,000.

George A. Blumenthal Fails.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by George A. Blumenthal, residing at 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, with liabilities of $2,761 and no assets. Mr. Blumenthal was formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, and his last business address was the Manhattan Theatre, care of William A. Brady. There are fifty-four creditors, mostly actors and singers who have rendered services to the petitioner, the liabilities all being contracted in 1900.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BILLINGS, John H.—W. Travis Gibb...	$340
BLACKMAN, Charles W.—L. J. Boniface..	164
CAMPBELL, James A.—Sperl & Muller..	193
CONSTANT, Martha J.—C. E. Carpenter and another	90
EVANS, Lemuel E.—Daniel Seymour and others, executors, &c.	566
EVANS, Lemuel E.—Daniel Seymour and others, executors, &c.	414
ELIAS, Michael A.—L. Raffloer	345
GANZ, Samuel—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	84
GROBET, Elizabeth—P. Gottschalk	2,045
HAINES, Charles C.—Sperl & Muller	193
HERHOLZ, Ferdinand—Beadleston & Woerz	197
KOZELUH, Frank—L. Lowenthal	29
LUTZ, Louis and Andrew—T. J. Connors.	102
LAMARCHE, Alfred—A. D. Wheelock	55
MORTON, Thomas F.—United Electric Light and Power Company	23
MEYER, David S.—Richard C. Daniel	124
MOORE, Erastus D. and John L.—the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.	98
MATTERN, Paul—E. P. Collins Company	871
PERRY, Edward T.—Hardware Club	70
RYAN, Lawrence—M. Connelly	257
ROMAN, Charles, and David Rosenthal—Louis De Jonge, Jr., and another	173
RIDER, Herbert E.—L. A. Cushman	65
SHAPIRO, Solomon M. and Anna—D. Cohen and another	679
SPITZ, Sarah—L. Lowenthal	42
WRIGHT, William H.—R. Welsel and others, costs	36
THE LAW COMPANY—Van Wagoner & Williams Hardware Company	80

SUBURBAN HORSE SHOWS

Long Branch and New Rochelle Furnish Pretty Spectacles.

Other Exhibits to Take Place—The Personality and Idiosyncracies of the Late C. F. Bates Recalled.

There were two horse shows in the neighborhood of New York last week, both very pretty. The suburban shows held during the Summer months are necessarily small and chiefly local. Several attempts have indeed been made to have in the neighborhood of New York an open-air show that should correspond in importance with the Autumn show in Madison Square Garden. These have not been successful, owing perhaps chiefly to the ugly and dismal site selected for the experiment. But if the suburban shows are small and local, they are not on that account the less interesting and pleasant. Owing to the fact that the shows are small the spectators are nearer the horses than could be the case at larger shows, and owing to the fact that they are local the spectators know the horses and the exhibitors better.

The Long Branch show has very pretty grounds. They adjoin the West End Station, which is very convenient for visitors going by train. It must indeed be trying to the animals that are being shown around the track to meet face to face a puffing railway train, but this disadvantage is offset by the fact that the judges have right at hand an excellent means of testing the animals upon the all-important point of manners and disposition—a test, it must be admitted, which may act unequally.

GOOD DAY FOR THE RING.

There had been no show on Thursday on account of the rain, but Friday was one of the most delightful days of the Summer. The morning began bright and cool and the grounds were all the greener and cleaner for the wetting of the day before. The show appointed for Thursday afternoon was given on Friday afternoon, and the Friday afternoon show was given on Friday night and Saturday morning.

A number of the horses were shown among them some well-known animals from a distance. One had the opportunity of seeing the celebrated pair of the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, Ambassador and Regent, a high-crested, full made, grand moving pair, their arched necks and fine heads set upon smooth and ample bodies—each a fine horse, and, wonderful to relate, and hardest of all to get, very much alike. I liked very much also The Spider and The Fly, which, however, I saw only as single horses. But they are a close match, both in action and conformation. They had plenty of action and plenty of speed and force as well. Not particularly high-headed or crested, they belong rather to the active and vigorous than to the grandiose type of harness animal. They are over fifteen hands, and we all know how hard it is to get together a real pair of that size. The owner tells me that he paired them himself.

Happy Days and Happy Times of course took the first prize in their class, a true pair moving with a great deal of rhythm and pace and with very harmonious action. These animals combine speed with action.

One hears a great deal said pro and con upon the question of speed for harness horses. Critics from Europe find our carriage horses are driven much too fast in the streets and parks. This they ascribe to that restlessness which is a National characteristic, and also to our youth and immaturity. The necessity of speed for street and park driving is perhaps an open question. But to produce a good impression in the show ring a certain amount of it is essential, as the spectators find a suggestion of force and strength in the horses attractive and imposing, and you cannot have this without the capacity for a fair degree of speed.

HORSES AND STATION WAGONS.

One of the interesting class was that for horses pulling station wagons. This class had a special practical interest for the local spectators, since most of them have to catch a train every day. A horse to pull a station wagon should be able to draw four or six people at a brisk trot; should have a good deal of size and weight, sufficient action, and an ambitious way of going. My favorite was a big gray that had these qualities and went with a lot of unction. I will own, that I am very fond of a gray horse, all the more so perhaps for the dismal prediction of Major Thomas of Lexington, (which has in some way got into my head,) that the time is coming when there will be no more gray horses left in the world. I should be rejoiced to see the color back again among thoroughbreds, and wish the great breeders would do something in this direction. You can't get a gray colt unless you have either a gray sire or a gray dam. Any other color may come out at hap-hazard, but not gray. It follows that gray, once gone, (and it is being bred out in many directions,) could never be regained. This in passing, however.

My gray was certainly a little light in the barrel, and the judges gave him the second prize, awarding the first to a high-headed, strong-made, manly, and compact brown gelding, with a rat tail and an elastic step. I saw this animal later in the day pulling a wagonload of people home from the station and doing extremely well the work for which he had won in the show-ring.

In the class for roadsters there were two mares good enough for Madison Square Garden, a smooth made brown that went beautifully, and a high headed bay, both very handsome.

THE SADDLE HORSES.

The exhibit of saddle horses was pretty slender. Mrs. Gerken took a first prize with a nice chestnut, which is one of a pair, and which is in use as a harness horse and which she herself trained for the saddle. The success of such a horse is of more general practical interest than that of many an animal whose show-ring qualities are more brilliant. He was a strong made, close coupled horse, with excellent trotting action, and the right kind of action in the canter, head and tail tilted up and down on a pivot. But then Mrs. Gerken rode him very well.

The New Rochelle show on Saturday afternoon was very informal. It had been got up at two or three days' notice for the benefit of the local hospital, which was badly in need of money, and for which the show made $500. Nothing could have been prettier. It was held in New Rochelle Park. There were no boxes, of course, and the ladies sat in chairs in the lawn, the bright colors of their dresses making a gay contrast with the green grass and the foliage of the trees. There were present some hundreds of exceedingly nice-looking people. The people in the neighborhood had been extremely kind and prompt in entering their horses, and there were a great many good ones.

Southampton is to have a horse show shortly, and there are to be others in the neighborhood of New York. That at Newport will be very important. The dealers will be well represented there. The fact that they were excluded from certain of the classes at Long Branch kept some of them from showing there. The success of these entertainments is of course to some extent dependent upon what they may do.

RECALLS C. F. BATES.

The entertainments of this sort which have been given since the death of Charles F. Bates have reminded us what an interesting public character was lost in him. His horses were good, of course, and he handled them admirably; but it was his personal qualities which chiefly attracted the public to him. He was very thorough—a horseman all through. You saw this thoroughness not only in his manner of handling and turning out his horses, but in the details of his equipage as well; in his clothes and headgear even, in the curve of the rim of his hat, the whip's traditional hat brim, which suited his broad, round visage. Certainly no horseman ever looked the part better than he. He was perfectly turned out, but it was chiefly due to the physical characteristics with which he was born that his appearance was so in keeping with his profession.

He was moreover a man of force and ability. This was evident enough if you had occasion to do any business with him. That jovial, beaming aspect, by the way, which was such an effective part of his show-ring outfit was less apparent when one came in contact with him than an expression of resolution and force of mind. I am not sure there was not a touch of greatness in the gift he had (always an inexplicable one) of fixing the attention of his fellows. His abilities, moreover, were all employed in one direction, and people like a man whose heart is in what he is doing. The zest and enthusiasm he showed when driving a successful performer round the ring, his broad smile when he won, and even his anger when the decision was against him, all helped to make him interesting to the crowd. If his death cannot be said to have "eclipsed the gayety of nations," it has, I am sure, sensibly diminished "the public stock of harmless pleasure."

E. S. NADAL.

MEXICAN PROSPERITY.

Gratifying Advance of the Country Under President Diaz's Administration.

From The City of Mexico (Mexico) Herald.

President Diaz's re-election coincides with the continued progress of this country in every direction, educational, material, intellectual. Here at the capital we see whole new residence sections, consisting of costly houses, covering what were, four or five years ago, empty fields where cattle tranquilly pastured. The immense investment of capital in building operations is significant of the confidence of enterprising men in the stability of the public peace with which the Diaz administration is identified. The city expands in a wholly natural manner, and in response to a legitimate demand for more house accommodations. Electric traction, linking the suburbs to the City of Mexico, is already beginning to have its effect in the rise in suburban values.

In interior Mexico the general progress and prosperity are most noticeable. One of the greatest railway officials frequently visiting this country expressed his gratification the other day at the numberless signs of progress in the extensive regions covered by his company's lines. On the haciendas the most modern machinery has been adopted and is continually coming in; electric transmission of power is becoming common, and thus the productive force of the nation is immensely augmented; new factories everywhere, and an air of absorption in business characterize the people of the interior. All are intent on peaceful pursuits.

Thus a great business man, the head of a gigantic corporation, sees provincial Mexico. And in this development of the country's resources, in this enhancement of its efficient force by means of machinery, is the proof of the wisdom of Gen. Diaz's strong and progressive rule. The path is open to talent; honest men go their ways under the protection of a firm and paternal Government. Politicians do not disturb the busy people, promising their charlatan cures for alleged public ills. Mexico is making money, contented, and advancing.

The Early Riser's Complacency.

From The Boston Watchman.

One of the worst features of the habit of early rising is that those addicted to the habit are peculiarly liable to the sin of self-righteousness. They assume that they are the superiors in virtue to those who sleep longer. We have observed the same tendency in those who for one reason or another do not take a vacation. They are apt to assume that they are the superiors of others in industry or in devotion to their work.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Week's Professional Trading Develops Few Features.

THE LOWER BROADWAY DEAL

Latest Sales by Brokers—The Harper Foreclosure Sale—List of This Week's Offerings at Auction.

Professional trading, with an occasional small investment purchase, has made up another week of conventional midsummer business. Indeed, the only branch of the market in which it is safe to hold out any promises of activity is that affecting private dwellings. Agents throughout the better residence sections report a good amount of inquiry, and this class of property may be expected to furnish its full share of business, both in renting and selling, from now until Oct. 1.

The sale of the apartment house at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street to Jacob F. and Joseph F. Cullman was one of the most interesting of the week's transactions, because it involved the only structure of that class on the city's fine residential thoroughfare north of Fifty-ninth Street. It is a safe guess, moreover, that with the advances in land values since Andrew Carnegie's purchase, the Messrs. Cullman may be sure of retaining for a long time the distinction of being the only apartment house owners along the millionaires' stretch of Fifth Avenue.

Two leases of considerable importance were also closed during the week. The taking of the Sherry corner, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, by Davis Collamore & Co. and the improvements which they will make mean much to the immediate neighborhood, while the continued demand for space for certain classes of business along this section of Fifth Avenue is shown by the ten-year lease of the corner store in the Lorraine apartment house, at Forty-fifth Street, to Charles Thorley.

The Produce Exchange Bank took title to its new building site, at Broadway and Beaver Street, on Thursday. The consideration stated in the deed figures down to a square-foot rate of about $131. The Bowling Green site cost $102.90 a square foot, but the difference in these prices may be easily accounted for by the fact that the Produce Exchange Bank's little parcel is "all corner," and also by the general rise in values following the selection of the Bowling Green Custom House site.

One feature of the Produce Exchange Bank's purchase which has been generally commented upon is that it leaves a little L-shaped piece running around from Broadway to Beaver Street, which will hardly be available for future improvement. Authoritative statements indicate that the bank has bought all that it needs, but under the conditions it will not be surprising if it ultimately becomes the owner of the entire plot surrounded by the Welles Building.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John Van Dolsen has sold the two six-story tenements 164 and 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, each 26.6 by 85 by 100, to Simon Uhlfelder, who gives in part payment the five-story tenement 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

John E. Falk has sold the five-story apartment house 463 Central Park West, 32 by 100.

Herman Horn has sold the lot, 25 by 95, on the east side of Audubon Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

F. F. Jones has sold the three-story dwelling 62 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

It is reported that Adler & Herrman have sold the two five-story flats 55 and 57 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on a plot 60 by 100.11.

Folsom Brothers have leased for the Robert Goelet estate to Joseph De Young, for a term of ten years, the four-story building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Seventeenth Street. The aggregate rental for the term is reported at $180,000.

Jonas & Co. have sold for S. Vollmann, to Dr. I. Neumann, the three-story-and-basement dwelling 234 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on a plot 16x100.

The Auction Room.

In the sale of the Harper & Brothers property on Pearl and Cliff Streets, this week will enjoy the distinction of having on its schedule one of the largest, if not the largest, foreclosure offering ever conducted in the Trinity Building Salesroom. Its chief significance, to be sure, is not of a real estate character, and there is no reason to expect that the sale will result in anything more than a readjustment of interests, but the amount due on judgment, nearly $3,500,000, will make the event one of unusual importance.

An adjourned sale of the old Appraisers' Stores property, covering the block bounded by Washington and West, Laight and Hubert Streets, will take place to-morrow by order of the receivers of the F. C. Linde Company.

There were recorded last week 324 mortgages, for $4,564,376, of which 103, for $1,380,175, were at 5 per cent.; 139, for $1,030,351, were at more, and 82, for $2,203,850, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 395 mortgages, for $5,293,483, of which 142, for $1,447,360, were at 5 per cent.; 165, for $1,231,713, were at more, and 88, for $2,614,410, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, H. C. Henderson, referee, 66 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 105 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,886.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Vincent Victory, referee, Park Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 54.3 by 132.8 by 51.6 by 105.5, three five-story brick flats, with stores on the avenue. Due on judgment, $10,959; subject to prior liens for $18,530.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of William H. Gibson and Percival C. Smith, receivers, West Street, southeast corner of Laight Street, runs south 62.6 by east 226.3 to Washington Street by north 62.6 to Laight Street by west 226; also, West Street, 62.6 feet south of Laight Street, adjoining the foregoing, running through to Washington Street, 62.6 by 226.8 by 62.6 by 227.9, Astor leasehold; also, West Street, 27 feet north of Hubert Street, adjoining the foregoing, runs north 26.9 by east 228.6 to Washington Street by south 53 to Hubert Street, by west along Hubert Street 199.8, by north 27 by east 9.8 north 11.6 by west 14.6 by south 12.3 by west 24.9, four and five and six story brick buildings. Subject to mortgages for $379,857.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Strcock, referee, 115 and 117 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 215 feet east of Park Avenue, 44 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $18,600; subject to other mortgages for $17,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Jefferson Avenue, northwest side, 515 feet west of Locust Avenue, 25 by 200, being Lot 36 on map of Samuel Ryer homestead at West Farms; all title and interest of Emma Thatcher on May 22, 1900.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 180 feet west of Mount Morris Park West, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,161.

TUESDAY, AUG. 7.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Benno Lewison, referee, Topping Street, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 65 by 100, two and three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,424.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,870.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,718.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 4 to 12 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 150 by 100.11, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $59,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 343 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $16,892.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederic Kropp, referee, 1,511 and 1,543 Bryant Street, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,050.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 326 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 258.4 feet west of West End Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,262; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 46 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 343 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,886.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 147 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,169.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 325 to 337 Pearl Street, northwest side, 135.6 feet northeast of Ferry Street, running through to 82 to 90 Cliff Street, 170.8 by 162.8 by 130.9 by 170.9, five-story brick and iron front buildings; 79 and 81 Cliff Street, northwest side, 74.10 feet northeast of Ferry Street, 54 by 24.6 by 51 by 34.8, together with 83 Cliff Street, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.2 by 91.6 and irregular, five-story brick building; also, all printing presses and other apparatus contained in said premises, together with all rights to publish certain periodicals and to use the name of Harper & Brother.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, 315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,795; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 288 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 150.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,905.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 191 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 113.7 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth St. 31.8 by 71.11 by 27 by 88.6, five-story brick flat; 193 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 88.9 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.10 by 75.11 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, on No. 191, $24,040; on No. 193, $19,342.

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Vincent Victory, referee, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Walnut Avenue, 125 by 100, one-story frame buildings and sheds. Due on judgment, $3,388.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 106 to 112 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $25,785.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 4,171 Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 98.8 by 26 by 97.9, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,822.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas L. Feltner, referee, 283 and 285 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 33.9 by 90, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 27 by 85; John Acker of 370 Washington Street, Newark, owner; Charles Sommerjer, architect; cost, $80,000.

Beacon Street, north side, 150 feet west of Commonwealth Avenue, for a one and one-half story frame barn, 18 by 20; Mary L. Berrigan, owner; J. C. Hankinson, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 145 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 100 by 14; John Trainer of 528 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Edward Wanz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 82; E. Meehan of 198 East One Hundred and First Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $17,000.

No. 139 Second Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, 23.4 by 104.7; Charles Weinstein, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, for a four and five story brick and stone dwelling, 71.4 by 86.7; Isaac L. Rice of 100 Broadway, owner; Herts & Tallant of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street, architects; cost, $200,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story and basement brick flat; William G. Leeson, owner; Henri Fouchoux, architect; cost, $5,500.

Nos. 82 and 84 Bleecker Street, to two two-story brick stores; Robert Goelet estate, owner; W. Berrian, architect; cost, $200.

No. 17 West Thirtieth Street, to a five-story brick studio and stores; M. Hartley of 313 Broadway, owner; J. A. Hamilton, architect.

No. 6 King Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. Lizzatto of 97 Sullivan Street, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $300.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Tremont Avenue, to a one and one-half story frame dwelling, stable, and store; Mary F. Le Moult, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 382 First Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; the Elias Brewing Company, owner; O. L. Spannbake, architect; cost, $1,000.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a two-story brick flat and store; G. C. Connor of 746 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; J. E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 561 and 58 Murray Street, to a five-story brick loft building; estate of Catharine Syms of 46 Murray Street, owner; Bannister & Schell, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 20 First Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; G. F. Johnson, owner; B. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $800.

No. 94 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick loft building; St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, owner; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "m

TWO ARIZONA TERRITORIES.

One Organized by the Confederate States in 1862, the Other a Year Later by the United States.

Judge R. L. Rodgers in Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution

The recent actions of the political conventions of the Republicans and Democrats in Philadelphia and Kansas City appear to make it opportune and appropriate for some notice of a few points of history, and to observe the prospects of the future.

In the platforms of both parties there is one item, or matter, to which I desire to refer and to direct attention. It is the item of making new States of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma. The Republicans in their platform say: "We favor' home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma."

The Democrats in their platform say: "We denounce the failure of the Republican Party to carry out its pledges to grant Statehood to the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those Territories immediate Statehood and home rule during their condition as Territories, and we favor home rule and a Territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico."

From these quotations from the two platforms it seems that in the success of either party the result must be that the Territories shall be admitted as States of the United States.

My purpose is now to recite a few facts of history concerning the Territory of Arizona. This Territory is a part of the great Mexican purchase by the United States from Mexico through the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, of the United States with Mexico in 1848, growing out of the Mexican war, and five years later by the Gadsden purchase. By these two acquisitions of territory the United States made a great expansion. By the treaty the United States acquired 522,568 square miles, or 334,443,520 acres of new territory, and by the Gadsden purchase the United States received other new territory of 45,535 square miles, or an area of 29,142,400 acres. This acquired territory has since been divided into several States and Territories, to wit: California, Nevada, Utah, and New Mexico, was subsequently divided, and by this subsequent partition comes the interesting history of the Territory of Arizona.

THE CONFEDERATE ARIZONA.

A territory named Arizona was first laid out and organized by the Confederate States of America. On the 1st of March, 1861, the Territory was taken in charge by Lieut. Col. John R. Baylor, who was in command of the Confederate Army force in the Territory, and possession was held on behalf of the Confederate States of America. The new Territory was to be included "in all that portion of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude," and a proclamation was issued, declaring said Territory temporarily organized as a military government until such time as Congress might otherwise provide. Officers were appointed for the government of this Territory. In the next year, 1862, the Congress of the Confederate States passed "an act to organize the Territory of Arizona." The first section of the act prescribed as follows:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico, included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning on the Colorado River at the parallel of north latitude 34 degrees, thence with said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence with said boundary until it intersects the line of Texas, and thence with said line to the Rio Grande, and so on to the line of Mexico, on said river, as fixed by the treaty of 1854; thence with the boundary line established by said treaty between the late United States and Mexico to the Colorado River, thence up the Colorado River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Arizona; and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to inhibit the Government of the Confederate States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the Confederate States, and the institution of slavery in said Territory shall receive all necessary protection, both from the Territorial Legislature and the Congress of the Confederate States; provided, also, that nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Pimos and Maricopas Indians on the Gila River, or the right or claim of the Confederate States to the remainder of the Territory of New Mexico, or to any other territory north of the line of 34 degrees of north latitude."

The second section provides for the executive power and authority to be vested in a Governor, and prescribes his term of office to be six years, and his official duties.

The various other sections of the act provide for other officers and their duties, and for Representatives in the Legislature, and delegates to the Confederate Congress, and for the general regulations for the government of the Territory. The act is too lengthy to copy here, and it is not necessary to do so.

I have an official copy of the act taken from Confederate records in the City of Washington in the Department of the Interior.

The last section (17) recites "That the provisions of this act be and are hereby suspended until the President of the Confederate States shall issue his proclamation declaring this act to be in full force and operative and shall proceed to appoint the officers herein provided to be appointed in and for said Territory;

Now, therefore, I Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring said "Act to Organize the Territory of Arizona" to be in full force and operation, and that I have proceeded to appoint the officers therein provided to be appointed in and for said Territory.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States of America, at Richmond, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1862.

(Seal.) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
R. M. T HUNTER, Secretary of War.

THE UNITED STATES ARIZONA.

So much now for the facts of the Territory of Arizona, as to being created and organized by and under the Government of the Confederate States of America. In the next year, 1863, on the 24th day of February, it appears that the Congress of the United States, in session in Washington City, followed the Congress of the Confederate States and passed "an act to establish and organize the Territory of Arizona," formerly a part of the Territory of New Mexico. The name, as will be observed, is the same as that of the Confederate Territory. See the United States Statutes at Large, Volume 12, Page 664, or Revised Statutes of the United States, edition of 1878, Page 335. It appears in the above cited act of Feb. 24, 1863, that the United States made the Territory of Arizona of the western portion of New Mexico, by including all that part "situated west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New Mexico, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Arizona; provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper; provided, further, that said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State Government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States."

The second section of the act provides for appointment of officers and prescribes duties as conferred by the act organizing the Territorial Government of New Mexico.

The third section provides that "there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory are hereby repealed." Approved Feb. 24, 1863.

It will be observed that there were then two Territories by the name of Arizona during the period of the civil war, the Confederate Arizona being in the eastern part as a division of New Mexico, and the United States Arizona being the western part of New Mexico. The Arizona of the Confederate States was the first organized by that name. Of course, it ceased to exist as an organized Territorial Government when the Confederacy went out of existence as a Government. It is of some interest to notice the special features of these two Territorial Governments with reference to slavery.

The old citizens of the United States will recall to memory the great agitation of long time ago about the matter of slavery in the Territories. These acts of the Confederate States and of the United States may be of some interest to students of history, who may desire to learn of the agitations of the old times.

It will be noticed that both the acts which created the two Arizonas recite that they were to be temporary. When did the United States since then enact that the Territory should be a permanent Territorial Government? True, the act says it shall be continued until the people residing therein, with consent of Congress, form a State Government. Have ever the people or Congress moved in it?

In this connection I may mention the fact that the various school histories now in use in our schools and colleges do not give any notice or information at all about the facts of the organization of a Territory of Arizona by the Confederate States of America, and yet the fact is as true as any other established act or fact concerning the Confederacy, and it is as much a part of the history of the Confederacy and of the times of the civil war as any other item of history. The omission of such a fact of our history of the Confederacy shows the defective system of our modern school histories, and it may also show the positive prejudice or the inexcusabe ignorance, or the "cussed" carelessness of the so-called authors or scribblers of history. The real truth of history should be given of every important event.

As the political parties are now on record favoring expansion and admission of new States, let them demand that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth shall be given to the children in our schools. Teach them in only true facts.

MAHOGANY IN MEXICO.

Difficult Work of Getting It to Market from the Tropical Forests.

From The City of Mexico Herald.

An Englishman, who has arrived in the city from the peninsular portion of Mexico, gave a Herald reporter an interesting conversation regarding many matters connected with that prolific part of the republic. Among other topics of conversation the mahogany supply came up, and he was asked his opinion as to how long it would be before the trees in Mexico would all have been utilized commercially, and whether any caution was being taken toward preserving a supply for the future. His reply was that there was an unwritten law against the cutting down of young trees, and many parts of Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatan, and Campeachy had not as yet been exploited in that line.

The mahogany hunter, he said, is the most important and best paid laborer in the service. The trees do not grow in clusters, but are scattered promiscuously through the forest and hidden in a dense growth of underbrush, vines, and creepers, and it often requires a skillful and experienced woodsman to find them. No progress can be made in tropical forests without the aid of a machete, for the way must be cut step by step.

The mahogany is one of the largest and tallest of trees, and the hunter, seeking the highest ground, climbs to the top of the tallest tree and surveys the surrounding country. His practiced eye soon detects the mahogany by its peculiar foliage and he counts the trees within the scope of his vision, notes the direction and distances, and then, descending, cuts a narrow trail to each tree, which he carefully blazes and marks, especially if there is a rival hunter in the vicinity.

To fell a large mahogany tree is one day's task for two men. On account of the wide spurs which project from the trunk at the base, scaffolds are often erected and the tree cut off above the spurs, which leaves a stump from ten to fifteen feet in height, a sheer waste of the very best part of the tree, and one which modern ingenuity should certainly devise some means to prevent.

Great difficulty is sometimes had in getting the trunks to a point of transportation, and crude trucks are generally used, made by sawing off one end of a tree trunk and fitting the wheel thus acquired with a kind of axle, which at the best is a clumsy and antiquated affair. These trucks are hauled by oxen, and all the trucking done in the dry season, the logs being placed on the bank of a river to await the time of the floods.

No little judgment is required to determine at what exact stage of the flood to turn the logs adrift. Should the water be too high, the logs would be apt to be left high and dry on some of the low-lying grounds adjacent to the river, and probably covered up by sand and rubbish.

Mahogany trees give from 2 to 5 logs each, measuring from 10 to 18 feet in length and from 20 to 44 inches in diameter after being hewed.

The manufacturing process consists in sawing off the ends that have been bruised and splintered in transit down the river and in refining and re-hewing the logs by skillful workmen, who give them a smooth and even surface. The logs are then measured, rolled back into the water at the mouth of the river, and then made into rafts, to be taken to the vessels anchored outside the bar.

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HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, Lenox Avenue and 122d Street.—Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector. Services 11 A. M., with Holy Communion, and 8 P. M. The Rector will preach at morning and evening services.

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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
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LEAVE FOOT 23D ST., NORTH RIVER.
9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30; 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later

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EXCURSIONS.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—8:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.

Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M. Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
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Fare from Brooklyn, 30c.; from New York, 35c.
Via New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
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LONG BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 4:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 2:50, 3:50, and 6:40 P. M. Last train returning leaves Long Beach at 9:30 P. M.

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From PARK ROW: 9:15 A. M. to 12:35 P. M. every 20 minutes; 12:35 P. M. to 10:05 P. M. every 15 minutes. Extra trains from Bridge between 7:00 and 9:00 A. M.

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From PARK ROW: Flatbush Ave. Line.
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From BROADWAY FERRIES: Elevated trains leave 6, 7, 8, 9, 9:34 A. M., and half-hourly to 9:34 P. M. Last train returning 10:57 P. M. Extra trains Sundays and holidays.
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GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 3:15 P. M. 50c. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30 10:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St. and 5th St., Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 5, 6:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

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FOR ONE DOLLAR.
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August 12th
LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback R. R.

Special excursion train will leave as follows:
23d St. Ferry, (Penn. R. R.).....7:55 A. M.
Cortlandt St. " 8:15 A. M.
Desbrosses St. " 8:15 A. M.
Jersey City " 8:35 A. M.
Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on special train at 50c. extra.
Tickets and information at Lehigh Valley offices or Depots. Gen'l Eastern office, 355 Broadway.

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Leaving New York, Aug. 31; also tour on same date to Yellowstone Park. Other tours to Canadian and New England resorts. All tickets allow stop-over privileges. Railroad and steamship tickets to all points. Foreign exchange.
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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
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A Day on Long Island Sound.
ON SUNDAYS the new fast steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Pack Slip, at 9:30 A. M., for New Haven & P. M., returning, due New York 8.P.M. About an hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip. Round trip, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Raquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID HOUSE S. W. CUSHMAN
Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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Many new improvements. Appointments, Cuisine, and Service Perfect.
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GAGE & PERRY, Proprietors.

Saratoga. The Grand Union
For illustrated booklet address
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LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
THE INN AND COTTAGES.
Unexcelled Cuisine, Fine Orchestra, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Fishing and Sailing.
GOLF-GOLF-GOLF.
A. E. DICK.

The Waumbek and Cottages,
AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.
Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes
The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall,
Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

THE HALYCON,
MILLBROOK,

TREASURE, BUT A TRAITOR

Crime of a Chinese Servant After Twenty Years' Devotion.

BETRAYED MASTER AND SHIP

In League with Pirates, He Slew His Benefactor and Far-Away Cochin Still Marvels.

This is a true story—the names are changed, that's all.

I never knew John, known as "A Treasure." He had shuffled off this mortal coil just before my fate led me to the scene of his appreciation—and, alas! grievous depreciation. But I heard lots about him. He was a Chinaman—simple, pleasant, genial, the only Chinaman in the place, and a general favorite. His unfathomability was of Cathay. Apparently, in moral fibre of the finest porcelain, his title, "A Treasure," seemed most appropriate. But he was a cracked treasure, and when he fell it was an appalling smash.

Cochin, on the Malabar coast of India, where an ancient colony of Hebrews of the first deportation from Palestine guards the most ancient manuscripts in the world, where the monks with Vasco da Gama erected the first cathedral in India—the tower remains and is used as a signal station—where the Dutch, who ousted the Portuguese, established their Eastern capital and were in turn hustled out by the English, was once a great shipbuilding centre. It is still the fourth port in India, though overshadowed by Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Its commerce is mainly in the coasting trade. There are some antique and tubby sailing vessels that make preposterously long voyages to New York with cargoes of coir, mats, cocoanut oil, coffee, ginger, pepper, &c., but the European supplies of such commodities are gathered up by regular lines of coasting steamers, and transshipped at Bombay.

SINDBAD THE SAILOR'S HOME.

But Cochin is probably the last place in the world where flourishes the regular old Sindbad the Sailor type of maritime adventure. Every prosperous native puts his savings into shipping of some kind. Some have a single dhoney, or buggalow, with lateen sails, a big crew, and an Arab serang. (Captain.) others have a fleet of these, lineal descendants of the fleets of Tarshish, while still others of a more modern and progressive spirit build brigs of durable teak and clipper model, and rejoice in a European Captain, and occasionally in at least one European mate. These men usually have an interest in the vessel, and in their wanderings from port to port, from Zanzibar or Madagascar to the Spice Islands, the Philippines, or China, often make a larger annual income than the accomplished gentlemen who command the great liners of the Atlantic or Pacific. And when they have accumulated enough it is not uncommon to find them owning a craft of their own.

One of the most fortunate, known as "Lucky Phil," was Captain and owner of the finest craft that ever claimed Cochin as a home port. It looked like a yacht, and its discipline was that of a man-of-war. The Captain had been an officer in the little navy of the Honourable East India Company. It was known from Muscat to Shanghai, and made money hand over fist. Capt. Phil was liberal and a generous entertainer. His steward was John the Chinaman, who was unapproachable in all of his numerous functions. The best that all markets afforded attested his skill as a caterer, and the best things were served in the best way, for John could not only supervise the cooking, but was an adept himself. As a valet he was perfect, could mend clothes like a tailor, shave, cut hair, in fact do anything any factotum could possibly be expected to do. As a nurse he had proved invaluable, having by his tender and judicious care actually saved the lives of Capt. Phil and his wife when prostrated with fever. But he became transcendent as a nurse for children. Capt. Phil had two little girls—I knew them; they used to come to my house every day to play on my wife's piano—and John was devoted to them.

THE HAPPY INDIA HOME.

The Captain owned a house in Cochin, something unusual in India, where Europeans are usually carpetbaggers, longing to make their pile and go home, and expended no little care and money in making it comfortable, and he usually managed to spend at least two months at home every year, when hospitality prevailed. When the blue peter flew, wife, babies, and all used to go aboard the Laura Broke. Till his last voyage the Captain had his home with him wherever he went. The first separation was in 1864, when Capt. Phil intended to make a short, sharp, and decisive commercial campaign and retire from the sea.

The brig was to be sold, and there had been keen competition among the wealthy and enterprising natives for the refusal of her. P. Poolikahguth Markar, the millionaire Moplah trader in coffee, which, shipped to Bombay in Arab dhows, and transshipped here as Mocha, is of the finest brand; Rungan Shanoy, importer and exporter, afterward killed by a cobra which frequented his compound, and which was daily fed with milk, (a pleasant fellow; I saw him two hours before this happened,) and P. Sabapathy Moodelliar, another general trader of credit and renown, three of the very best constituents of the Branch Bank of Madras, were prominent candidates. No decision was arrived at, but the fact of the voyage being Capt. Phil's last sufficed to gather an unusual throng to see him off. It was his first parting, too, from his wife and children, and the first time John the Chinaman had been separated from his domestic duties. There was a sort of "jollying" tiffin on board, with the Europeans to add their consolations, and, in fact, the good-byes were made generally festal.

The gallant craft sailed gayly over the bar between the old Portuguese castle and the palm-embowered fishing village of Vypeen, with colors flying and firing a salute. No news came for two years. Then John arrived with the sad news that, like sundry other vessels that have been missed from time to time, the Laura Broke had been rushed by pirates in the China Sea, looted, and all hands killed but himself. It was a grievous tale, but such things happen, and in due time the sting of bereavement was soothed. The widow would not leave Cochin, but taught her children herself, and continued to be a favorite in the little society. John became, if possible, a greater treasure than ever, transacted all the domestic business, and rose in favor with every one.

JOHN, THE TRAITOR.

One day The Western Star, a local weekly, had a few belated lines, clipped from an old exchange, about the rounding up a month or so before of some pirates at Hongkong, and it came out that among their exploits was the seizure of the Laura Broke. John read this, and, proceeding to the tannah, (police station,) gave himself up as not only an accessory before the fact, but the chief of the conspiracy to admit the pirates as passengers and the man who gave the signal for the slaughter by stabbing Capt. Phil! He produced the knife with which he said the deed was done, which he had carried ever since wrapped up in a cloth in his blouse, like the Kate Stoddard who murdered the brother of a Justice of the Supreme Court some years ago in Brooklyn. The pirates had treated him shabbily, for, instead of giving him any share of the plunder, they gave him a frightful beating, scuttled the brig, and left him aboard. How he made a raft, was pursued by sharks, suffered the extreme agonies of hunger and thirst, was finally picked up, and stranded, penniless, in Singapore, where he found work and saved enough to be able to present himself in his usual respectable form at Cochin, were all detailed.

The thing is amazing, and opinions were divided. Some though John had suddenly become crazy, though his actions outside of his story were sane enough; others that no Oriental could really be trusted, and Chinamen least of all. Capt. Phil's wife and children were perhaps not the best of judges, but they could never believe John guilty. It was a puzzle what to do with him, but he was at last sent to Hongkong, where his story seemed to have been corroborated, and John was hanged, and duly buried in quicklime.

Can any man of any race show such fidelity for over twenty years, and then be so treacherous? Events now occurring would seem to show that we hold different ideas from some Eastern peoples as to what is right or wrong. BANGALORE.

Russia's Naval Constructor Here.

N. E. Koutaynikoff, Chief Constructor in the Russian Navy, was a passenger on the Campania, which came into port yesterday morning. With him was his aide, C. Tennyson. They will visit the various shipyards of the country, going first to that of the Cramps' in Philadelphia.

ACCUSED OF HAY MARKET FIRES

Revenge for Discharge Supposed Motive of Alleged Incendiary.

James Mooney, classed by the police as a "rusher" of the "tomato can brigade," was in a cell of the Twentieth Precinct Station House yesterday as an arson suspect. Acting Capt. John Cooney and Wardmen Michaels and Coughlin expect to confront the prisoner with evidence that he was the author of five fires which occurred in the Hay Exchange block, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, New York Central Railroad property, between July 1 and Aug. 3. They say that Mooney's motive was revenge for being discharged from employment at the hay sheds, but yesterday they would not fully disclose their case against him. The fires in question did about $30,000 damage and the cause of each was obscure.

The last fire occurred shortly after 4:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon among some hay in one of the sheds on the Thirty-third Street side of the block, and the damage amounted to less than $100. The local police ascertained that Mooney, who was suspected of the other fires, because he had been seen in the neighborhood on each occasion, had been in Thirty-third Street, near the Hay Exchange, two or three minutes before the fire on Friday.

Mooney was shadowed, and Acting Capt. Cooney arrested him at noon yesterday and locked him up. He is forty-one years old, a laborer, and single, and lodged at 352 Eighth Avenue. His captors say that he was once employed by John Long, who contracted to unload hay for the New York Central up to May 1 last, and that after this he was discharged from employment by a consignee and threatened to get even. Acting Capt. Cooney would not allow the prisoner to be questioned and will arraign him to-day in the West Side Court.

The first fire of the series occurred at 10 P. M., July 1. It was of such a serious character that three alarms were sent out, and the firemen were engaged more than nine hours. Five sections of the hay market were gutted. The second fire occurred July 15, when two alarms were turned in and the Fire Department worked three hours and a half. There were two fires on July 17, one at 6:20 A. M. and the other five hours later.

COLT DASHES INTO A CAR.

Runs Away from Brooklyn Fire Headquarters and Has to be Shot.

There was an exciting runaway from Fire Headquarters, Jay Street, near Willoughby, yesterday morning. A colt belonging to the department and harnessed to a wagon became frightened, and darted out of the building. Samuel Lane, a driver, rushed for the horse's head and was knocked down, the wheels of the wagon passing over his legs, painfully injuring them. The animal ran up Jay Street. At Willoughby Street he narrowly missed collision with a cross-town car and also safely passed a Smith Street car, crossing Fulton Street, but crashed into a passing Third Avenue car. The colt's head struck the stanchion and the animal sank to the ground almost lifeless.

There were few passengers on the car. A woman on the front seat tried to jump, but was restrained by a man sitting near by. The wagon was badly damaged and the harness broken. The colt was shot.

TO STOP SHORE POLLUTION.

Mr. Nagle Explains Plans to Acting Mayor—No Sea Dumping.

As a result of numerous complaints made by Summer residents at Rockaway and other beach resorts in that vicinity concerning the dumping of city refuse into the sea, thus polluting the shore, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday summoned Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle to appear before him. Mr. Nagle had anticipated the call and had been making an investigation with the intention of abating the evil.

Mr. Nagle stated that he had sent a letter to G. W. Hyatt, a scow trimming contractor, and showed Mr. Guggenheimer the reply. In it Mr. Hyatt stated that subject to the Commissioner's approval he would furnish at various points in Manhattan and the Bronx depots where the paper carts of the Street Department and other authorized private carts shall deposit loads classified by the department as rubbish. Mr. Hyatt also said that he would dispose of the rubbish in a way satisfactory to both the Street and Health Departments.

Mr. Nagle also notified the Barney Dumping Boat Company that he will abandon sea dumping after to-morrow through the remainder of August and September, so that for the balance of the season the residents at the beach resorts shall not be annoyed by floating refuse and rubbish.

CONGRESSMAN DALY BURIED.

A Large Crowd at the Funeral Services in Hoboken.

The funeral of Congressman William D. Daly was held yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church, Hoboken. The Rev. H. T. Beatty, pastor of the church, officiated. He delivered a brief eulogy, in which he said that Mr. Daly's chief characteristics were his generosity and his love for the poor and little children. He understood the latter, and they returned his affection. His open nature won him friends, and retained them.

So great was the crowd in and about the church that it took two hours for the throng to pass by the coffin. The honorary pallbearers were Gov. Voorhees, United States Senator John Kean, Henry Puster, Mayor Edward Hoos, Mayor Lawrence Fagan, Sheriff Carl Ruempler, Judge John A. Blair, Recorder E. R. Stanton, Congressman Salmon, E. F. C. Young, Postmaster F. F. Wanser, James N. Davis, George H. Linsley, James F. Minturn, Maurice Stack, John P. Feeney, Henry Lohmann, M. J. Coyle, Aaron H. Baldwin, and Flavel McGee.

The burial was at New York Bay Cemetery, Jersey City, where Masonic rites were conducted by Rising Star Lodge, No. 109.

The committees of the Senate and House deputed to attend the funeral paid a formal visit to Mrs. Daly at noon. Senator Sewell was unable to attend, being sick at Hot Springs, Va.

SUICIDE HAD BEEN ROBBED.

Confidence Man Decided Fate of Arthur Devins, an Englishman.

The body of Arthur Devins, the young Englishman who committed suicide in Central Park Tuesday by shooting himself, was buried yesterday in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth. His wife made it known yesterday that, besides having been despondent from inability to get work, her husband had been the victim of a confidence man, who had cheated him out of the last money they had, $100.

Devins and his wife, Huida, came to this country from London some weeks ago with something over £20. He had been a valet, but wished to obtain work of a higher character, and thought it could be done here. He sought work in vain, and then met a man who represented himself to be a money changer. He gave Devins a $100 Confederate bill for £20 in gold. When Devins discovered that he had been swindled and that he and his wife had not another penny in the world the man was so despondent that he killed himself.

Mrs. Devins, who has been living at 407 West Twenty-third Street, told her story to Undertaker Maloney of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday, and said she did not know what to do to prevent her husband's body being buried in Potter's field. Maloney was moved by the story and he buried the body at his own expense. He also communicated with the British Consul, who said he would send Mrs. Devins back to England, so that she may rejoin her family. The widow was sole mourner yesterday at Mount Olivet Cemetery, Maspeth, L. I., where the interment took place.

Increase in Immigration.

George Eichler, the statistician of the Barge Office, submitted his July report to the Commissioner of Immigration yesterday. During the first half of this year there arrived here 17,687 more Italians than in the corresponding period of 1899. The total increase of immigrants for the year has been 15,323. Within the next six days 1,940 Italians are expected.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief. Adv.

HILL ON BRYAN PLATFORM

Republicans to Circulate His Criticisms Made in 1897.

Declared that Democrats Who Loyally Pardoned Error Once Would Not Tolerate It Again.

There was so little doing at Republican National Headquarters yesterday that a postal card received by Joseph H. Manley of Maine made him absolutely happy.

It was not the receipt of the card so much as the information it conveyed. This was to the effect that David Bennett Hill wrote an article on "The Future of the Democratic Organization," which was published in The Forum in February, 1897, and which the writer said would make an excellent campaign document.

A reporter for THE TIMES found a copy of the magazine and took from it the following excerpts of the article signed by David Bennett Hill:

"The wisdom of making the silver question practically the sole or paramount issue in the recent campaign was seriously doubted by many influential Democrats who were solicitous for the party's future welfare. It is the part of a wise man * * * not to venture all his eggs in one basket. To exchange Jefferson's sixteen Democratic principles for one Populistic principle was not regarded as the part of prudence. To risk everything upon a single issue, and that one of questionable propriety, seemed to be unnecessarily imperiling the fortunes of a great political party.

"But if a mistake was made in the form in which the silver question was presented to the country, it was supplemented and augmented by some of the other provisions of the platform which were equally if not still more objectionable. A radical change in the National monetary standard, such as was proposed, was itself sufficient to alarm the country without adding any other offensive provisions, or provisions of doubtful expediency, or especially those of a revolutionary and unprecedented character."

After reviewing the different planks Mr. Hill wrote:

"There are other features of this platform which are more or less offensive and objectionable, but space forbids any special reference to them. It is sufficient to conclude this line of thought by saying that it has been fairly demonstrated that, even aside from the silver issue, victory was well-nigh impossible on the lines marked out in the Chicago platform. The evidences are numerous that hundreds of thousands of Democrats to whom that platform was distasteful nevertheless supported the ticket upon grounds of regularity, expediency, or other tenable grounds satisfactory to themselves and their consciences, but who do not desire the experiment repeated or their loyalty again so severely and unnecessarily tested. They were willing to pardon or excuse the errors of their party in one campaign, but they will not tolerate them in another.

"The mistakes of the recent contest must not be repeated; the objectionable features of the platform must be abandoned, or there must be a material modification of its essential provisions, conservatism must replace radicalism, the selfish interests of sectionalism must give way to the best interests of the whole country, conciliation must prevail instead of ostracism, a broad and liberal policy in party management must be adopted, there must be greater freedom of opinions tolerated, and sincere efforts made to harmonize and adjust honest differences, unholy alliances with Populists must be avoided, and, above all, there must be a return to the fundamental principles of the party from which temporarily it has so materially departed. These are the essential requirements by which success becomes possible in the future.

"It may be asked, What of the future of the Indianapolis organization styled the National Democratic Party? I am not in its councils, and cannot, therefore, outline its intentions. It originated as a protest against the errors and false doctrines of the Chicago Convention, and if they shall continue, and be persisted in, its existence is liable to be prolonged, increasing in strength and influence, becoming not only a factor in future political contests, but possibly a controlling and successful power. Its platform of principles was admirable in many respects, but its action on the financial question was a disappointment to many who hoped that it would adhere to the safe and conservative position assumed in the minority report of the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago, instead of turning a complete somersault on the coinage question and declaring in favor of a single gold standard as the permanent policy of the Government. This unexpected action may have strengthened it in some quarters, but lost it much popular support among the Democratic masses."

Many copies of the entire article are to be circulated.

MR. MANLEY'S REMINISCENCES.

Recalls Blaine's Work for Lincoln in Commenting on Maine Paper's Record—Reports from Kentucky.

Senator Hanna did not come to the city yesterday. Senator Scott was attending to personal business down town, and Joseph H. Manley of Maine was in charge at Republican National headquarters.

Lawson N. Fuller put in an appearance with an invitation to the members of the Executive Committee to accompany him on a drive in his coach drawn by six fast horses. The invitation will probably be accepted.

Then Mr. Manley and Mr. Fuller discussed the respective merits of Maine and Vermont bred horses, and the Vermonter conceded that Maine had the better animals.

Mr. Manley then picked up a paper from his native State and remarked:

"There is one of the greatest papers ever printed. It brought James G. Blaine to the front, and was also owned by other men of National prominence. Col. Sevier, the first owner, was Minister to the Sandwich Islands. John L. Stevens, who succeeded him, also filled the same post and raised the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu, which were ordered down by Blount of Georgia, who was sent to Hawaii by Grover Cleveland.

"James G. Blaine was a partner with Stevens, and each of them was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln. Stevens favored W. H. Seward, and Blaine was for Lincoln. The delegation proceeded to Chicago in a body, and Stevens thought fifteen of the sixteen were for Seward. Before Chicago was reached Blaine had secured the support of ten of them for Lincoln.

"Up to that time Stevens had permitted no one but himself to write a line of editorial, but on returning to Maine he said to Blaine: 'You've nominated Lincoln, now, damn you, elect him! I won't write a line.' 'But I will,' Blaine replied. And it was through those editorials that Blaine attracted the attention which resulted in making him such an important factor in Republican politics."

A very encouraging letter was received from John W. Yerkes, Republican nominee for Governor of Kentucky. In it he says:

"I am firmly convinced there is a splendid prospect to elect both the National and State tickets. Some Democrats who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 have gone back to the regular organization. Many others who voted for Bryan have become convinced that the arguments and prophecies used by the silver men are false. They are willing to let well enough alone. They are perfectly satisfied with the course of events in the present Administration, and will vote for McKinley this year."

MR. ELKINS CONFIDENT.

Says West Virginia Citizens Are Satisfied with the Administration.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He called at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see Senator Scott, but failed to find him.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Senator Elkins expressed the utmost confidence in Republican success in his State in November. The people there, he said, were perfectly satisfied with existing conditions, and would not vote to change them.

NOMINATED FOR STATE SENATOR.

Isaac N. Mills Unanimous Choice of Westchester Republicans.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Republicans of the Twenty-second Senatorial District, which comprises the whole of Westchester County, held their convention to-day in the Orawaupum House.

John C. Shotts of Yonkers presided. Ex-County Judge Isaac N. Mills of Mount Vernon was unanimously nominated for State Senator, and accepted in a speech in which he declared that all factional differences in the party had been buried and that once again it worked with the political enemy with a united front.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State Administrations and the National nominations and platform.

COLER'S BOOM CAUSES ALARM.

Republicans Discuss the Controller's Attitude Toward Tammany—Perry Belmont to Speak for Bryan.

The probability of the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor was the main topic of conversation among the few politicians of prominence in town yesterday.

Republicans are supposed to have received a cue, for those in the confidence of the machine express a belief that Coler is a pretty good Tammany man in many things, while others pretend to believe that Mr. Croker would very much like to get Mr. Coler out of the Controller's office.

While Chairman J. K. McGuire does not express the hope that Mr. Coler will be named in so many words, he does not deny that the Controller would be a most acceptable candidate to ex-Senator Hill and other up-State Democrats. Above the Harlem Mr. Coler promises to have great strength except in Erie, the home of Senator W. F. Mackey, and a few other counties. Many Democrats express a belief that Kings County will aid Mr. Coler.

The Republicans are somewhat alarmed at the prominence of the Coler boom.

Chairman McGuire left for Syracuse at 1 o'clock yesterday, but while he will not return until the latter part of this week, he will not remain at his home.

There are some weak spots in Albany, Rochester, and the Mohawk Valley. Mr. McGuire, while away, will give his personal attention to these. He believes he will succeed in strengthening the party there.

Before leaving yesterday, Mr. McGuire received a letter from Perry Belmont, in which he wrote that he would speak for Bryan and Stevenson.

Sergeant at Arms L. H. Wager left for Saratoga last night to make arrangements for the meeting there on the 16th of the State Committee and the County Chairmen.

TO DISCUSS HILL AND TAMMANY.

Topic Set for a Democratic Association in Brooklyn.

The Twenty-eighth Ward Democratic Association of Brooklyn has arranged for a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening at 9 Woodbine Street. This notice has been sent to members:

"In addition to indorsing the National nominees, a resolution touching upon the following will be offered for discussion and debate: 'Hill, Coler, and Decency? Which shall Democrats choose? Tammany Hall, Willoughby Street, and Rottenness?' It is proposed to make our meetings interesting, our association fearless and independent, and to do our share in endeavoring to get back to honest and able leadership for the Democracy in New York City and State."

MR. STEVENSON AT HOME.

Welcomed by His Neighbors in Non-Partisan Demonstration.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 4.—A hearty welcome was given A. E. Stevenson on his arrival here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A big crowd gathered at the Union Station. Carriages carried the party of the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, who has returned from Minnesota to prepare for the campaign, to Franklin Square, where, just across the street from the Stevenson home, was the speakers' stand.

Judge Lawrence Weldon welcomed Mr. Stevenson and eulogized his life and career in a speech of twenty minutes. Mr. Stevenson replied in part as follows:

All that genius in ages past has contributed to the world's treasure of knowledge—to whatever tends to human comfort and to the lessening of human distress—dwindles in the presence of the wondrous achievements of the nineteenth century. The all-important inquiry now is: "What of the future?" "What of the night?" "What of the perils that may lie along the pathway of the century upon which we are soon to enter?" The future danger of the Republic is not from foreign foe as during the first two decades, nor along sectional lines as at a later period of our history.

The safety of the Republic during the century upon which we are soon to enter will rest, not upon its material wealth, its physical power, nor its splendor, but upon the conservatism, the intelligence, the virtue, the lofty patriotism of all the people. At the fireside, in the school room, in public assemblage, everywhere throughout this broad land, let there be inculcated a sublime love of country, a veneration for our cost our race the toil and sacrifice of centuries to achieve.

The welcome of Mr. Stevenson was non-partisan. The orator and the Chairman of the day are Republicans.

Mrs. Bryan Will Hear Notification.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 4.—It was announced to-day that Mr. Bryan will be accompanied on his trip to Indianapolis by Mrs. Bryan and their young son, William J., Jr. They will be joined here Monday by Governor and Mrs. Thomas of Colorado. The party will leave at 6 P. M. Monday.

BRITISH PUBLIC INTERESTED.

Discuss Presidential Campaign—Issues Same as in United Kingdom.

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LONDON, Aug. 4.—While discussing their own approaching general election, Englishmen are attentive to the course of the American campaign. Rather curiously, the journals here are taking sides in American politics according to their views, not on currency questions, but on the South African war. Thus Mr. Labouchère laments that the British Radicals have not so positive a rallying cry as the Democratic anti-Imperialist platform.

The Spectator remarks that the dominant issues in the general elections of both English-speaking peoples are about the same. Inquiry London editorial rooms indicates that unusual arrangements have been made to report the developments in the campaign the United States.

Nominations for the Assembly.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 4.—At the Democratic Convention for the Second Assembly District of Steuben County, held at Wayland this afternoon, William S. Charles was nominated for the Assembly, and James A. Parsons, W. Green, and Charles Moore were elected delegates to the State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—At the Herkimer Republican Convention this afternoon Samuel M. Allison was nominated for member of the Assembly.

HORSE POISONING THE CHARGE.

Three Men Arrested on Owner's Complaint—Many Animals Killed.

Detectives of the Eldridge Street Station last evening arrested three men who, the police say, may be responsible for the wholesale poisoning of horses on the east side in the past few weeks. It is said that fifty-eight horses have been poisoned.

The men arrested are Max Greenfeld of 55 Rutger Street, Meyer Solomon of 38 Orchard Street, and Jacob Goodwell of 23 Hester Street. The complainant against them is Bernard Terry of 18 Ludlow Street. The case will be looked after by the Produce Merchants' Association of the east side. The association is composed of peddlers.

On the morning of July 26 Terry claims his horse died from poison. He alleges that he saw the three men who have been arrested near his stable early that morning. The men were arrested on suspicion of being the poisoners.

For several weeks Mr. Hirshberg, the President of the association, claims a gang of poisoners has been systematically at work administering poison to the horses. It is thought the drug was placed in the feed-bags while the animals were being fed at the markets early in the morning and while their owners were purchasing their vegetables. In many cases arsenic was used.

RUNAWAY BOYS GIVE UP.

Start to Walk Back to Baltimore on Advice of Jersey City Police.

Two boys, footsore and weary, yesterday called on Chief of Police Murphy and asked to be sent to their homes in Baltimore. They described themselves as Grover Cleveland Staggs, fourteen years old, and James Finneran, seventeen years old. They said they had run away from home, and were tired of tramping about the country. Chief Murphy telegraphed to Staggs's father, at 1,912 Baroaw Street, and received this reply:

Commit my son, Grover C. Staggs, to a reformatory. Kindly write me where he is placed. I know nothing whatever about Finneran.

W. S. STAGGS.

Finneran said he had no parents, and the Chief advised them to walk back to Baltimore. They said they would do so, and started on the journey. Chief Murphy then sent this message to Mr. Staggs:

Your son has committed no crime here. Cannot be committed. Told him to walk home. He is on the way.

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Stern Brothers

will close out to-morrow a number of this season's styles of

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Suitable for Sea Shore and Mountain Wear

of Cheviots, Homespuns and Broadcloths, Reduced to $19.50 & $22.50
Formerly $30.00 to $58.00

Golf Skirts, $6.75 & $8.50

Exceptional Values in

Women's Underwear

of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin

Corset Covers, 89c, $1.25
Drawers, 39c, 65, 89
Petticoats, 98c, $1.23, 1.50
Night Robes, 59c, 75, 98, $1.25

Special Offering of Women's

White Lawn Waists

With insertions of embroidery, tucked front and back, Value $1.65 — 95c
With Lace Insertion Front, tucked back and dress sleeves, Value $1.85 to $2.25 — $1.38
With Lace and Embroidery Insertion front and back, Value $2.75 to $3.00 — $1.75

Final Reductions in

Boys', Misses' & Children's Wear

Boys' Washable Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $1.95 to $4.95 — 95c
Boys' Double-breasted & Golf Suits, 7 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to $7.98 — $2.95
Boys' Sailor & Middy Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore $4.95 to $6.95 — $2.95
Children's Outing Suits of Pique, Linen and Denim, 3 to 14 yrs., Heretofore $2.75 to $5.95 — $1.98
Misses' Foulard Silk Suits, 14 and 16 yrs., Heretofore $15.00 — $7.95
Misses' Walking Skirts of Homespuns, Plaids and Cheviots, 14 and 16 yrs., Heretofore $5.00 to $7.50 — $2.95

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Skirts, Waists and Wrappers.

Special Inducements This Week.

One Lot White Lawn Shirt Waists, sizes 32 to 44, at $1.25 each
Regularly sold for $2.25.

Walking, Bicycle Riding, Rainy Day and Golf Skirts, all colors, in double-faced cloth, quality and fit perfect, guaranteed not to sag, at $4.95 each
Were manufactured to sell for $8.50.

Fine Lawn Wrappers, in all colors and styles, at $1.98, $2.50 and $2.98 each

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Vantine's
ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

2nd Floor.

7,950 Yards Printed Japanese Dress Silks

Small and Medium Designs and Stripes—all colors,

AT HALF PRICE 38c YD.

Also Continuing Sale of Remnants in Waist, Skirt and Dress Lengths, 2½ to 16 yards each.

HURT CHASTISING A BOY.

A Man Seeks to Punish a Lad and Is Hit on the Head.

Louis Zeltenstein of 123 Debevoise Street is lying in a critical condition at his home as a result of a blow on the head, said to have been inflicted by an unknown young man.

The injured man's wife said yesterday that on Wednesday a boy named Reis of 131 Debevoise Street struck their little daughter, and she came into the house crying. Mr. Zeltenstein went out and caught the boy. The latter's aunt, Miss Amelia Reis, nineteen years old, called out to him to let go of the boy. Zeltenstein started to explain what the boy had done, when a young man came along, and, it is alleged, struck Zeltenstein on the head with some blunt instrument, knocking him down. An ambulance surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital dressed the wound.

SMALL FIRE ON BIG LINER.

Flames in the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's Paint Room.

A slight fire in the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's paint room on Friday night caused considerable excitement for a few minutes on the vessel and about the Cunard piers, where the ship lay. Without the assistance of the Fire Department the flames were extinguished in less than half an hour by the ship's crew. The damage amounted to less than $50.

Capt. Engelbart was ashore at the time, Chief Officer Bolte being in command. Both of them denied yesterday that there had been any fire, the latter saying that he was simply having a fire drill and that the smoke in the paint room had been manufactured for the occasion. At the office of the North German Lloyd Company Hermann Winter said last night that he had not heard anything of a fire on the vessel.

One of the officers, however, admitted that there had been a fire, and that it was caused by a defective electric wire.

MICHAEL DUNN IN BELLEVUE.

Thought to be the Irish Patriot Who Shot Talbot the Detective.

An elderly man who had accidentally fallen in the street and cut himself over the left eye, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. He was too dazed by the shock to tell anything about himself for some hours. He said at first he was Michael Dunn, and then he declared he was Robert Kelly.

It was ascertained last night that the man is Michael Dunn, an Irish patriot, who was suspected of having shot and killed William Talbot, a Scotland Yard detective, who had joined the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood about 1870, and betrayed secrets and members to the British Government.

Dunn looks not unlike the agitator. He says little about himself, but a man he knew who is a member of the brotherhood saw him last night and recognized him. Dunn said last night that he lives at 153 East Twenty-third Street. He is not seriously hurt, and will be able to leave the hospital in a day or two.

TELEPHONE LINEMAN KILLED.

A Wire Which He Held Sagged and Crossed a Trolley Line.

William Gerhardt of 240 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, a telephone lineman, received a shock which resulted in his death at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Gerhardt had ascended a pole at Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, and was seated on the crosspiece holding a feed wire, which sagged suddenly and fell across one of the wires of the Brooklyn and Coney Island trolley line. The current passed through the man's body and he was thrown forward, but his legs were doubled about the crosspiece and he did not fall to the street.

John Quigley of 109 Rogers Avenue and B. O'Brien of 131 Harrison Street, who were assisting the lineman, procured a rope and ascended the pole. They passed the rope around Gerhardt's body and lowered him to the street. The man was taken to a neighboring drug store, where an attempt was made to revive him. In the meantime an ambulance had been summoned from Seney Hospital. Gerhardt died on the way to the hospital.

GIRL PICKPOCKET REMANDED.

Magistrate Pool Alarms One of Katie Schwertag's Alleged Victims.

Katie Schwertag, who was arrested Friday afternoon by Central Office Detectives Stringer and Crystal for picking pockets of women shoppers along Sixth Avenue, was arraigned, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday and remanded until to-morrow. The detectives charged her with having taken purses belonging to Mrs. Ferdinand De Wigner of 1,088 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Joseph Towle of 210 West Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan. The girl's parents, who live at 245 Broome Street, denied stoutly that they had ever coached their daughter to steal.

Mrs. De Wigner was in court yesterday, but Mrs. Towle was not present. Detective Stringer asked for a continuance until Monday, saying that Mrs. De Wigner was going to Monticello on that day and that then Mrs. Towle would be on hand to prosecute.

"If Mrs. De Wigner is going out of town Monday," said Magistrate Pool, "we cannot let her go. I will commit her to the House of Detention, so that she will not go. She must be here to prosecute the case."

Mrs. De Wigner was badly scared at the Magistrate's remarks, and looked as though she might faint, but the detective hastened to explain that she knew nothing of the case except that the detective had given her pocketbook back to her.

Magistrate Pool released Mrs. De Wigner, telling her that she need not

CITY MAGISTRATES SQUABBLE.

Connorton Wants to Oust Healy from Far Rockaway Court and Sit There Himself.

City Magistrate Connorton last night said that unless his colleague Healy of Far Rockaway surrendered the sitting at Far Rockaway and all the papers belonging to the court to him on Monday morning he would prefer charges against the Far Rockaway officer and ask that he be removed from the bench. The Judges are quarreling over the assignments for this month. Both Healy and Connorton want to sit at Far Rockaway during the heated term, and neither wants to sit at Long Island City.

Ever since the first of the month Long Island City has had no Magistrate. There have been two—Connorton and Healy—at Far Rockaway. Magistrate Smith is sitting at Flushing. According to the printed schedule, Smith should sit in Flushing, Connorton in Far Rockaway, and Healy in Long Island City.

Magistrate Healy claims the schedule was juggled with. He claims to have drawn the one adopted by the Magistrates of the district. Magistrate Connorton denies this.

"Mr. Healy drew a schedule," he said last night, "but it was not adopted, and the one Judge Smith and I drew was. Magistrate Smith and myself have been doing Judge Healy's work in Long Island City. He must attend to it himself and allow me to take my turn at Far Rockaway, or I shall prefer charges against him."

Yesterday afternoon Judges Connorton and Smith visited Judge Healy at Far Rockaway. Their story is that when they had been talking to him for a few minutes and trying to effect a settlement, Judge Healy arose and, without answering them or explaining his action, left the room and did not return. Both Judge Connorton and Judge Smith last night declared they had received a deliberate insult.

LEADS POLICEMAN A CHASE.

Fruitless Search for Mrs. Catherine Madden's Brooklyn Relatives.

Mrs. Catherine Madden, who was deserted last Tuesday in the Hotel Richelieu by a woman she said is her sister-in-law, and was left without money to pay her bill, led Policeman Larkin a long and unsuccessful chase through Brooklyn yesterday in search of her relatives.

Mrs. Madden was arrested at the instance of the Richelieu's proprietor, and yesterday was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of vagrancy, the police in the meantime having made fruitless efforts to find some one who knows the woman. Mrs. Madden had told a wandering story about some relatives who could take care of her, but she could not say where any one of them lives. She told her story yesterday with some variations, saying she had relatives in Brooklyn who would care for her if she could only find them.

"Take her to Brooklyn," ordered Magistrate Zeller to Policeman Larkin, "and try to find them. Go wherever she believes they

Sunday
August 5-1900.

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

PLANNING FOR FILIPINO SCHOOLS

The First Step for Civil Government in the Islands.

TO TEACH NATIVE TEACHERS

Reasons Why English Will Become the Common Language.

Superintendent of Instruction, F. W. Atkinson on His Way to Manila Outlines His Plans for the Future.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, July 10.—Forecast of a school plan for the Philippines is made possible from this distance by the presence here of F. W. Atkinson, on his way to Manila to assume the duties of Superintendent of Instruction. From the time that the appointment was suggested to him from Washington, early in the Spring, Mr. Atkinson's thought has naturally dwelt on his work, and he has devoted himself to a study of it. When in May he signified his willingness to undertake it, he had visited the Tuskegee, Hampton, and Carlisle schools; had acquainted himself with the literature of similar work in the West Indies, and had consulted some of the best educators at home, who in advising him to enter the new field did not leave him uninformed in relation to its complexities.

The special knowledge and advice thus obtained supplemented a fairly broad basis of educational experience, Mr. Atkinson's training having included normal school attendance at Bridgewater, Mass.; a course at Harvard, three years' study in Europe of various school systems there, and the practical application of what he had learned as a teacher in New England. His work immediately antedating his appointment was at Springfield, Mass. Having given himself wholly of late to the subject before him, he feels quite ready to submit to the commission now engaged in devising a form of government for the new possessions a plan that will serve at least as a foundation for a public school system, together with details in respect to its important features. He expects to modify, amplify, and elaborate it as circumstances of actual operation may require, but its essential features may now safely be set forth.

Since English is to be the official language of the Philippines, it will become in the near future the basis of school instruction. Some delay may occur in bringing this about, due to the erroneous impression that the natives know Spanish, and that consequently its employment would not only furnish an easy and convenient medium of instruction, but would also quiet any possible resentment that might be stirred toward too rapid Americanism. Translations of textbooks in Spanish have already far advanced, with the view to their use in primary work. They will doubtless have a trial, but bookmakers need not expect a continuing market for them in the Philippines.

REASONS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH.

Good reasons exist why English should become the school language. One is that few of the people know Spanish. Even in Manila the Tagalog dialect prevails. It bears not the slightest resemblance to Spanish. There are Spanish families, and their language having been the means of official communication until 1898, many natives acquired a smattering of it while Spain ruled. The Spanish now heard there is among the Spaniards or educated Philippinos. Of the latter, it is estimated that there are probably not 2,000 in the entire archipelago. While perhaps 60 per cent. of the adult population of Manila have some acquaintance with Spanish words, they have no conception of its tenses, numbers, or genders, using catch terms or phrases merely in trade. Among themselves they talk Tagalog and in that dialect their children learn to speak. Thus the employment of Spanish as a medium of instruction would impose upon pupils the necessity of learning a language new and strange to the majority of them. Since the ultimate purpose is to acquaint the people with English and since Spanish can be of no help in that direction, there would seem to be small profit in using it as a basis.

Away from Manila and the neighboring provinces, Spanish is distinctly a foreign tahguage. There are at least twenty dialects in the Island of Luzon and seventy have been enumerated in the Philippine group. A striking commentary on native tribal life is found in the dissimilarity of these dialects. Few have anything in common, so far as comparison has yet discovered. Except as tribes have become involved in quarrels, frequently in many of the islands and unceasingly in some of them, they have kept within their own possessions and had little curiosity and no thought of expansion beyond the mountain lines that define their respective boundaries.

TO TEACH NATIVE TEACHERS.

Mr. Atkinson does not expect to fill the schools with English-speaking teachers. He hopes and intends to employ natives. The task will not at first be easy, because the number of persons fit to teach is not large. In other days, when Spanish always had an important place in the course of study, it received no attention in many of the provincial schools. The Schurman Commission, in inquiring into the cause for omitting it, learned that few of the country teachers knew the first thing of Spanish, and that persons competent to teach it could make better use of their time than to hire themselves out for that purpose at from $5 to $20 per month, the range of pay for teachers. Spanish in such regions is certainly a language no less strange than English. The plan will be to engage native teachers and let them start schools, conforming to a general scheme of instruction, of school hours, and of study seasons. All schools will be open from June until April, with certain hours of attendance, a curriculum reasonably elastic, and provision for twelve religious and five national holidays. English will be in the course of studies. Since it cannot be taught everywhere in the beginning, it will be introduced as rapidly as the native teachers can be taught it. Instructors for teachers will be engaged and the incentive of pay will encourage native teachers to learn English.

Possibly there may be a school for the instruction of teachers deficient in English. A normal school for the training of teachers will occupy the field as soon as it can be established. Whether the present Normal School may prove useful as a foundation for that work remains a question. That school has so far disappointed expectations, having graduated since 1863 1,900 pupils, nearly all of whom found it to their interest to follow some line other than teaching. Should it be used for the training of teachers, it will certainly be divorced from the Church, which has heretofore controlled it.

It may readily be supposed that the cities, particularly Manila, will get the first benefits of English instruction and that elsewhere it will spread slowly. A beginning along the lines indicated seems to Mr. Atkinson, however, to promise good results. He has no disposition to impose changes of method so radical as to repel the people. His advisers at home have cautioned him not to undertake to revolutionize at once such prejudices or fixed notions as he may find in any part of his field. They seem all agreed that nothing can be gained in trying to perpetuate Spanish in the Philippines and that the only new language worth cultivating is English. Upon an English ground, therefore, the system must be built. While years may be spent in building. Mr. Atkinson is confident that the foundations will remain secure.

EAGERNESS FOR NEW SCHOOLS.

In respect to the readiness of the natives to learn English, it may be said that evidence is lacking of allegiance to the Spanish tongue and that to the extent that the Spanish priesthood, which always supervised the schools, has provoked discontent, the introduction of another tongue in the schools will come as a positive relief. Another reason for expecting the natives to welcome the advent of English appears in the constitution of the people. Observers unite in describing them as ambitious, alert, eager to better themselves. Native witnesses before the Schurman commission testified to the inadequacy of the Spanish school system, which, as in the West Indies, made its best showing on paper. These witnesses declared the people willing to bear any reasonable burden of taxation for the maintenance of good schools. Their testimony proved the native instinct for improvement and the general desire to be raised to a level of intelligence that would entitle the people to a place in civilized ranks.

The alertness and ambitions of the Filipinos have brought within the comprehension of the more enlightened the benefits and influences of trade. In Manila and in some of the cities of the other islands even the dullest can see how their condition may be improved through affiliation with the American occupants. They appreciate that a comman language must help them and that by this means they may partake largely of the fruits of industry certain to ripen under the favoring conditions of American control. It is not to be doubted, Mr. Atkinson thinks, that this feeling will grow and spread and make ready for the peaceful invasion of school regions heretofore approached only for doubtful conquest and never appeased, or which have been left alone as not worth the trouble of occupying them. In the industrial development of the Philippines, vast and yet unmeasured, the schools are to be the pioneers.

MANUAL TRAINING PLANS.

Manual training schools will be established as soon as possible. That is regarded as a branch of school work in which native aptness may be quickly and profitably turned to account. Spanish efforts in that line and with agricultural schools promised exceeding well, but they became abortive through misguidance. School records, indeed, show no lack of good intention by Spain, but management was uniformly so atrocious as to bring to nothing the best laid plans. Results were the same in the primary and all the ascending grades and variations. The result is that, measured by ability to read and write, the standard of intelligence in regions that have had schools is by no means low. The elements of arithmetic also are fairly understood. These attainments, however, are of a primary order and quite misleading when quoted to bolster any statistical theory.

The imitative skill of the native enables him to write his name with little practice; his eye, quick and tenacious, can retain an impression of printed forms which he has learned by having it placed before him by teachers or priests from infancy; the absence of books, blackboards, maps, or charts in the schools excited his gift of memory in studies orally presented to him, but memory was rarely taxed for permanent account except for prayers and portions of catechism. This was the education provided for the average pupil. The law required a teacher for each 2,500 of population. Reports showed one teacher for about every 4,200 inhabitants, and yet, with that disproportion, many of the schools contained barely a dozen pupils. There were set seasons for schools, but on rainy days, or when harvest was to be gathered, or the teacher wished a vacation, school closed. As in the West Indies, the teacher used a room in his or her residence for school work, and charged fees for studies out of the regular course. Pupils who could not pay fees or who wished only what the law provided, got what they could, usually very little, and that by luck. The law in relation to attendance made it compulsory on parents to send to school their children between the ages of ten and twelve years "when there is a schoolroom in the town at such a distance that the children can conveniently attend," and was wholly permissive in relation to children between the ages of six and fourteen years.

Mr. Atkinson has a field almost untried, because American administration has not materially improved that of Spain. In Manila there has been some awakening of school interest, but disturbed conditions have operated badly even there. Both the authorities and the people have felt that school plans could be fixed and a system devised only under civil authority, and that any undertaking by military order must be of temporary nature. Hence an order making attendance compulsory for children between the ages of six and fourteen years led to the attendance in Manila in the school year ending in March of about 4,800 children in a school population of not less than 25,000. Gen. Otis spent $40,000 in books in the last school year, but that was rather in supply of an urgent need than in pursuit of a system.

AN AMERICAN BEGINNING.

The American school record so far comprises the reopening of the schools two years ago under the direction of the Rev. W. D. McKinnon, Chaplain of the First California Infantry. He applied himself diligently to the work until failing health forced him to discontinue it, within one year. It then fell to G. P. Anderson, who had been in the customs service and was a graduate of Whitman College, Oregon, taking afterward a course at Yale. He increased the number of schools in Manila and the attendance and reported that he could fill with regular pupils five two-story, twelve-room buildings in Manila in the districts of Tondo and Binondo alone. Since his retirement, Capt. Albert Todd has had charge of the schools.

Mr. Atkinson will begin work as the first appointee under authority strictly civilian. His appointment may be regarded, apart from that of the commission, as the first step in the establishment of civil authority in the Philippines. Instead of confining himself to Manila, as have the other Americans in charge of school work, he will undertake to devise a system applicable to all the islands. His plans will comprehend the pacified territory, and they will embrace new territory as fast as it may be pacified. He expects to find thirty-nine schools in operation in Manila, with eighty-five native teachers, forty Spaniards, and twenty-two Americans in charge. Nearly all of the native teachers are men. Of the others about one-half are women. Among the Americans are several women widowed in the insurrection, among them the wives of Col. Egbert, of Gen. Bearnie, and of Capt. Williams. The uniform pay of teachers under the temporary administration of schools has been $720 per year in gold.

Mr. Atkinson is impressed with two urgent needs, one of them being for school buildings and the other being for schools of primary instruction. He hopes to be able to command sufficient money to erect and equip model schoolhouses two stories high and of twelve rooms each, with accommodations for 500 pupils per building. He would furnish them with the conveniences usual in schools at home, including desks, chairs, blackboards, maps, charts, and writing materials. School supply houses in the United States may look for invitations to bid on this list. The buildings will be on lots spacious enough to afford playgrounds.

INCENTIVES TO GOOD TEACHING.

The course of study will be simple, consisting, for primary purposes, of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history. Every effort will be made to maintain a high standard of teaching, to which end Mr. Atkinson will provide a rate of compensation calculated to command good talent. The minimum pay may be less than $720, but the maximum will be high enough, he hopes, to draw from the United States, as he may require their services, persons fitted to instruct teachers in English and other subjects in which they may show themselves deficient.

Plans are not sufficiently matured to make announcement at all definite in respect to the length of time that such instructors may be needed, but if no assurance on that point be possible, propositions will be made to School Boards in the United States to grant leave of absence to teachers whom Mr. Atkinson may wish to impress into Philippine service. Instructors may be needed soon for kindergarten and industrial work, for Mr. Atkinson intends to incorporate industrial work into the lower grade courses with the least possible delay, and to attach kindergarten departments to a portion of the primary schools.

The need of earnest and ably teachers he regards as imperative, and he will spare no pains to get them. He hopes to avail himself of the reputed adaptability of the natives, and possibly to stimulate them to their best endeavors by the promise perhaps of a visit to the United States, which shall include Summer school attendance and sight-seeing, such as Superintendent Frye has provided this year for his Cuban teachers. Considerations of distance and time would probably prevent an excursion so large as that from Cuba, but that drawback might make the incentive all the greater to teachers to win a place among the few to be selected.

While religious instruction in the schools will not be prohibited, the purpose will be to secularize them. Church work must be done in the churches rather than in the schools, to which end religious holidays will be observed. How attendance may be made compulsory is a problem to be worked out. There has been no vigorous attempt to enforce the military order that children in Manila between the ages of six and fourteen years must attend school, but inquiry into the causes of wholesale absences has brought various excuses, the most common being from parents who plead that they cannot provide their children with suitable clothing. Since the absentees contrive to go about the streets and to associate with children who attend the schools, excuses of the kind given seem too flimsy to hold against an order with settled authority and energy behind it. It may be safely assumed that laxity in regard to attendance will be tolerated only as made necessary by the limitations of school buildings, classrooms, and teachers, and that the school population will be gathered in as rapidly as schools can be made ready.

Although a comprehensive school system may be devised at once, its field of operation must be restricted to pacified territory. There can be no quick display of large accomplishment, as in Cuba. Even in Porto Rico no obstacles of dialect are to be overcome. Thus both disorder and language present in the Philippines problems wholly new, and educational work, starting on a scale comparatively small, promises in its development increased labor and responsibility. At best the work will progress slowly, but it is hoped that it may be always progressive. Mr. Atkinson thinks he can put to good use in the coming year in the field now in sight $1,000,000.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

IMPROMPTU SPEECH COST HIM $3.

Shay Fined by Magistrate Brann for Trying to "Down" Tammany.

Eugene Shay of 248 Elm Street, an ardent Citizens' Union partisan, while in a state of exhilaration last night, could not resist the temptation to speak against the evils of Tammany. Mounting a convenient empty ash barrel at Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, he started to harangue the crowd. Policeman Brockerhoff of the Fifth Street Station arrested him for disorderly conduct.

In Yorkville Police Court this morning he was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, a Tammany man. Magistrate Brann looked severely at the prisoner and said:

"I fine you $3 for trying to down Tammany Hall."

TAMMANY MAN IN COURT.

O'Brien, Who Opposes Dowling, Considers His Arrest Unwarranted.

John O'Brien of 266 West Thirty-eighth Street, who has opposed Peter J. Dowling for the Tammany leadership of the Thirteenth Assembly District, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the West Side Police Court by Policeman Contant of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He was charged with intoxication and disorderly conduct in Thirty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue, about 10:30 o'clock Friday night. He was fined $5.

Policeman Contant stated that O'Brien was intoxicated, and abusive, and that he took him to his home, telling him he would be locked up if he did not remain there. O'Brien came back in a very short time, the policeman declared, and defied him to make the arrest, threatening to have the policeman's "buttons taken off." He was promptly arrested. O'Brien said to the Magistrate:

"It's all a game of politics, your Honor. I cannot go about the district without being molested. I'm Dowling's opponent for the leadership of the district, and this is all a game of politics."

WEDDING IN THE TOMBS.

Bride Has Choice of Bridegroom—James K. Hackett a Witness.

There was a wedding in the Tombs Prison yesterday morning. The contracting parties were Margaret Materna, who says she is sixteen, but who looks older, and Mazar De Clico, twenty-four years old, of 59 Mott Street.

De Clico, the bridegroom, and his brother, Francisco, were arrested some time ago on a charge of abducting Margaret Materna. They were committed to the Tombs on bail, pending trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Through the good offices of the Rev. Dr. Munroe, the Tombs Chaplain, both parties were advised that the best way out of the situation was to have a marriage performed. Yesterday morning the De Clico brothers were taken from their cells by Warden Hagan to the reception room, where the bride-elect was in waiting. At first she seemed doubtful as to whether to marry Mazar or his brother Francisco. She finally decided to take the former.

Then came the question of a wedding ring. There being none, Warden Hagan loaned his diamond ring. Dr. Campbell, the Tombs physician, filled the rôle of best man, and Miss True, an employe in the District Attorney's office, filled the rôle of bridesmaid. There were present James K. Hackett and an actress.

Died Suddenly in a Restaurant.

John Harvey, a baker employed by the National Bakery at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and who lived at Bridge's lodging house at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, went into a restaurant at 2,781 Third Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and ordered his breakfast. While waiting for it he was seen to suddenly gasp for breath. He left the table and went into a rear room, where he expired. His sudden death is attributed to heart disease.

Schoolship St. Mary's at Gibraltar.

A cablegram was received at the office of the Board of Education yesterday from Commander W. H. Reeder, United States Navy, saying that the schoolship St. Mary's arrived at Gibraltar yesterday morning. All on board are reported well.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

1,000 LADIES' GOLF SKIRTS,

especially adapted for Mountain or Seaside Wear, made of the best quality Double Faced Material in Oxford and Medium Gray, Brown and Blue, with checked Back, Deep Strap of same material at bottom, closely stitched;—without exception the best Skirt for the purpose in the city.

$5.95;

value $10.00.

Le Boutillier Bros

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

REMNANT SALE OF LACES.

Three months' short ends, saved in bulk, now offered at a HALF and LESS of their recent markings. Cut pieces of various lengths.

There could be no sale more interesting to women. Laces have been the selling surprises of the year, and these are the finest, most fashionable kinds, carefully guarded from spot or soil, numbering kinds, styles, widths, and varieties that need only this sale and these extraordinary prices to disperse them, once and for all, without remainder.

Among the many unusual offerings these are noticeable:

Lot 1—TRIMMING LACES, 5c to 39c.
Black, White and Butter colored, Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Torchon, Venise, Applique, Chantilly, Lierre—Edgings and Insertions, straight and irregular—sold recently from 15c to 75c yard.

Lot 2—NOVELTY LACES, .59 to 2.98.
Black, White and Butter; Renaissance, Arabe, Cluny, Batiste, real Spanish, Crochet, Brabant, etc. Sold recently from 98c to $5.50 yard.

Lot 3—ALLOVER SHORT LENGTHS, .65 to 2.98.
Venise, Lierre, Renaissance, Chantilly, Batiste, etc. Sold prior to this sale from $1.25 to $5.00 per yard.

Such, in part, are the constituents of this Lace Remnant event, whose like we have never written of before.

SIMPLY TRIMMED HATS.

Judging from our sales records, nearly all the world of New York's women have taken to this practical, pretty headwear, and think us alone competent to supply them. Felt is, little by little, replacing straw as the Summer passes by. Under the skilled manipulation of our workers, novelty shapes and conceits continually spring up—walking effects, cordings, silk squares—these, in five words, are the leading combinations.

We introduce to-morrow a Black Shirred Liberty Turban, plain, velvet trimmed, or in crystal effects.

3.95 Plaid Back Skirts—Regretfully we must announce the last lot at 3.95. Every available yard of fabrics has been drained from far and near to supply our (and your) unceasing demands. The end has come—after Monday (perhaps Tuesday) we shall have more, but their price will be $6.00. All the leading grays, highest grade of tailoring, rich, dressy, double-face materials, jaunty walking lengths—while they hold out, 3.95.

3.95 Light Cloth Skirts—Right through August, September and, indeed, far into November, these will be leading features of woman's wear. But we have marked them from 5.00 and 5.50 just the same. Invisible plaids, small broken checks and faint hair stripes—a sturdy, light-weight cloth, fan flare and correct drape.

5.50 Novelty Linen and Denim Skirts—3.50.

Up to $10—Pique and Elaborate Wash Skirts—5.00 and 7.50.

LEADING BATHING SUITS—We furnish best styles and long wear for little money.

To-morrow's specials bear us out.

1.95—Ladies' Suits in black brilliantine.
1.95—Misses' Suits in braid trimmed navy flannel.
3.95—Black or navy brilliantine, handsomely braided in white.
3.95—Black with black braid—black and red duck blended.
5.00—Latest high-class styles in imported Brilliantines.

12 1-2c—Closing Choice Wash Goods—Main Floor.

Imported, beautiful fabrics, unsurpassed in fineness, outranking any values we have heretofore announced.

CORDED TISSUES—Delicate textures, made durable by connecting cords.

PLUMETIS—Daintiness of fine embroidered Swiss, new dot effects.

PRINTED SWISS—Variations on the above, exquisitely woven.

LACE STRIPE MADRAS—A sturdy cloth, relieved by intersecting lace stripes.

FRENCH ORGANDIES—From famed French weavers and printers, charming designs.

Such is the rich, comprehensive line, now reduced to **.12½** from previous .17 to .35 figures.

19th Street. 6th Avenue. 20th Street.

NO MAIL POUCH ROBBERY.

Slit Bag Gives Rise to False Stories of Rifled Letters.

An ordinary United States mail pouch is usually a harmless article, but let one have a slit in it and there is no end of trouble.

Three mail pouches were brought down to the General Post Office from Station O, at Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, at 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon. One messenger took them to the Sixth Avenue Elevated station at Fourteenth Street and gave them to the messenger on the train. As the train moved away from the station the second messenger noticed the fatal slit—one about eight inches long running across one bag just below the metal rings used in locking it. This messenger is a colored lad named Simmons, and after experiencing a few quakes and shivers at the sight of the slit he delivered the pouch at the General Post Office, where its contents were found to be intact.

Guesses as to the identity of the man who made the slit and the time and place of slitting are now receivable at the Post Office. What pretended to be an account of the foregoing incident, published yesterday, contained many ingenious deductions from the facts already related. For instance, any pouch with a slit in it must of course contain registered mail—hence money. There must be a robber in the neighborhood—a robber of no mean aspirations—a robber who is not satisfied with anything less than $28,400.

All these circumstances would make a fine tale were it not for a statement made yesterday by J. D. King, Chief of the Post Office Inspectors, that the mail pouch with a slit in it contained no registered letters, and that its contents had not been disturbed.

Gittings Died a Natural Death.

Coroner's Physician Williams yesterday held an examination on the body of J. W. Gittings, the man who died mysteriously in his home at 232 West Thirty-ninth Street on Friday. He found that Gittings died a natural death, the cause being heart disease. The body will be shipped to friends in Washington.

Pilgrim Chapel Calls a Pastor.

Pilgrim Chapel, a branch of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, has called the Rev. Charles F. Taylor of Cranbury, N. J., to succeed the Rev. E. H. Byington, who resigned three months ago to become pastor of the Dane Street Church, Beverly, Mass.

LIQUOR LICENSE REVOKED.

Prohibitionist Swears He Did Not Sign the Application.

Justice Hooker of the Supreme Court yesterday granted the application for a revocation of the liquor license granted to Thomas Kerby, 1,648 Broadway, near Eldert Street, Brooklyn. The application was made by E. C. Schaffer, a lawyer, representing the Rev. Thomas J. Whittaker, pastor of the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church, and other residents of the neighborhood.

On the license papers appeared the name of Silas W. Albertson, a property owner, who testified before Justice Hooker that he did not sign a consent for the opening of the place. Justice Hooker says that, while Mr. Albertson might have signed the paper, he did so thinking it was a remonstrance and not a consent, as he has been a Prohibitionist for forty years.

ELOPED FROM TRAINING SCHOOL.

Second Nurse in Two Months to Leave Peekskill Institution to Wed.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Another nurse from the Peekskill Training School for Nurses has given up nursing and been married.

On Sunday last Miss Eva D. Mackey, daughter of John and Mary G. Mackey of Buchanan, who was a student at the school, left the institution and met Clarence V. Le Fumee of Brooklyn. They repaired to the First Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, on Smith Street, where the Rev. R. E. Wilson married them. Miss Mackey's failure to return to the hospital the next day caused inquiry to be made, and it was discovered that she had eloped.

Singularly enough, Miss Mackey entered the institution to take the place of Miss Mabel Woodburn, one of the Canadian nurses who the first week in June obtained a short vacation and did not return. She went to New York and was married to A. R. Buckman.

General Sessions Clerk Hall Resigns.

Edward J. Hall, for twenty-eight years a clerk in Part I. of General Sessions, handed in his resignation yesterday, to take effect immediately. He intends to go into business.

Canada Bars Paupers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 4.—An Order-in-Council has been passed prohibiting the landing of pauper or destitute immigrants in any port in Canada.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

This Announcement
IS NOT
An Example of Artistic Advertising
IT IS
An Accurate Statement of Fact.
It Will Interest
Buyers of Summer Goods.

Wash Dress Fabrics

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

Finest Scotch Ginghams—novelty cords—were .85 ..... .17
Fine French Dimities—choice styles—were .18 ..... .11
Foulard Batistes, Jaconet Lawns, and a great variety of 40 inch fancy Batistes—were .12½ 5¾
Emb'd Swisses—fancy shades—also solid gray and black; were .15 ... 9¾
American Plumetis—printed designs on emb'd dot fabric; were .15 .. 9¾
All over emb'd Black Lawns and Black Grenadine Stripes; were .15 .... 7½
Fancy Percales, light and dark, 36 inch—were .12½ 7¾
Marine Cheviots—mercerized finish—value 15 cents 7¾
Best Ducks—plain and Polka dot—value 12½ cents 7¾
Fancy Dimities—great variety of the best styles and colorings, including Canary and Cardinal, with white or black dots or figures 4¾
They are worth Ten cents.

Dress Goods

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

46-inch Whipcords—wine, brown, olive, reseda, bottle green, blue—strictly all wool—imported goods that will cost us sixty cents to replace .... .39
Colored Mohairs—value .50 ..... .39
All Wool Fancy Challies—were .89 .... .29
Tailor Cloths—all wool—52 inch—Best colors—value .89 ..... .49
50 inch All Wool Cardinal Tailor Cloths—were .79 ..... .39
Poplins, Coverts and Fancy Cheviots—good for wear the year round—value a dollar ..... .59
Imported All Wool Poplins—were 1.25. .69
All Wool Homespuns—50 inch—were .89 .59
50 inch Granite or Pebble Suitings—all wool—all colors—were 1.25 ..... .79
Fine Gray and Oxford Suitings—54 inch—all wool—value 1.19 ..... .85
Novelty Weaves—Solid colors—were .98 .49
Wool Cashmeres—best colors; value .29 .19
Black Cashmeres, Mohairs, Serges and Flannels; were .35 and .45 ..... .25
All Wool Golf Suitings—plaid back—were $1.50 ..... 1.19
Others—were 1.75 and 2.00 ..... 1.39

Great Offering of India and Foulard Silks ..... .39

Complete assortment of the leading colors—Rose, Violet, Gray, etc., also Thirty styles in Blue-and-White—all this year's designs—were 59 and 69 cents.

Ladies' Underwear

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

These quotations represent those excellent qualities and well cut garments for which this department is so well known.

Muslin and Cambric Skirts—flounces with fancy laces or open emb'y ..... .98
Others—full trim of Lace or Emb'y ... 1.39
Fine Cambric Skirts—deep tucked flounce elaborately trim'd with Emb'y or laces and insertings—for wear with dainty Summer Dresses—real value 5.98 ..... 3.98
Good Muslin Drawers—cluster tucks or hemstitch ruffle ..... .24
Muslin Drawers—hemstitch ruffle and lace or Emb'y ruffle ..... .39
Muslin and Cambric Drawers—wide ruffle of Emb'y or lace trim ..... .49
Fine Cambric Drawers—deep ruffles of handsome Emb'y or ruffle and insertings of lace ..... .79
Fine Cambric Corset Covers—round or square neck—deep lace trim—ribbon run ..... .39
Fine Cambric—shirred and plain—fancy effects for thin waists ..... .69
Handsome Corset Covers—Baby, French and other styles—shield sleeve—full ribbon run—2 bias lace insertings across front ..... .98
Night Dresses—Yoke with four Emb'y insertings ..... .39
Gowns of Summer weight muslin—fine but durable—pointed and high neck—prettily trimmed ..... .69
Cambric and Muslin Gowns—a large variety of Empire and Yoke styles—lace or emb'y trim ..... .98
Odd lot Fine Gowns—Nainsook or Cambric—daintily trimmed with lace or embroidery—numerous styles—value 3.00 ..... 1.98
Chemises—Close or open front—lace or emb'y trim—12 styles ..... .49
Extra length Chemises—full trimmed Yoke and Skirt—ribbon run Yoke—lace inst'gs ..... .98

Ladies' Extra Size Garments

Complete assortments.

Gowns	to 50 bust	.69	to 2.69
Chemises	to 52 bust	.49	to 1.19
Drawers	to 38 band	.39	to .98
Skirts	to 38 band	.79	to 4.98
Corset Covers	to 52 bust	.29	to .98

Boys' Clothing

Everything reduced.
Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

At A DOLLAR FORTY-NINE we will sell Five Hundred VESTEE SUITS. All this season's make, and without exception good styles—our regular price has been $2.98, and at that price they were excellent value.

At TWO DOLLARS and FORTY-NINE VESTEE SUITS Were Four dollars and ninety-eight cents

At THREE DOLLARS and FORTY-NINE VESTEE SUITS Were Six dollars and ninety-eight cents.

ALL OF THE ABOVE are new this season and first-class styles.

Ladies' Summer Dresses

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

The following are all new and fresh—majority bought within past two weeks—desirable colors—up to date—and values that have no equal in New York.

Fancy Lawn Dresses 2.39
Fancy Dimity Cords 3.79
Figured Organdy 4.98
Fancy Organdy 6.98
Fancy French Dimity 8.98
Fancy French Organdy 9.98
Pineapple Organdy—plain tints 9.98
White—over colored silk 17.98

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

Cheviots and Rough English Mixtures—Eton and Fly front Jackets—Taffeta or Satin lined—full tailor finish Value Fourteen Dollars 6.98

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

Fine Neckwear

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

Fancy Collars with Revers and Fancy pieces for Dress Fronts—elaborately trim'd with fine laces or dainty Embroideries—a great variety of the newest styles—value 1.39 to 2.69 ..... .95

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Price tells—Everybody tells the price!

HEMSTITCHED SHEETS—
72x90 and 81x90—both Standard Qualities—your choice .. .49
You can buy elsewhere at .69.

HEMMED SHEETS—

54x90	.33	81x90	.45
63x90	.37	90x90	.49
72x90	.41		

HEMMED PILLOW CASES—

42x36	.09	50x36	.11
45x36	.10	54x36	.19

Our Great Blanket Sale Begins Monday, August Thirteenth.

MEANWHILE
As against all other offerings
We sell as follows:—

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS.

	Here.	"Special" Elsewhere.
Ten Quarter,	1.69	1.98
Eleven Quarter,	1.98	2.25

We say "wool" because the filling IS wool, soft, warm, fleecy—California finish.

STRICTLY ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
Extra Finish—pretty borders—silk-bound.

Ten Quarter	3.98
Eleven Quarter	4.98
Twelve Quarter	5.98

COMPARE THE ABOVE with "Specials" Elsewhere.

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

Ten Quarter	2.98	3.98
Eleven Quarter	3.98	4.98
Twelve Quarter	5.98	7.98

INVESTIGATION USUALLY SHOWS that others' "Specials" are Regular Values here.

The following WHITE COTTON BLANKETS are fleeced to look and feel like wool, and are elsewhere called "Wool"—
WE WILL SELL
Ten Quarter at 55 cts. pair
Eleven Quarter at 89 cts. pair
FAR LESS than others' "SPECIAL" prices

Fine Lonsdale Window Shades

Real Lonsdale Holland—pure linen fringe—well made—full size—spring roller—were .79 ..... .59

An opportunity to buy now at price that cannot be repeated a few weeks later.

Some Happenings in Good Society

The week at the resorts has been quite encouraging. It would really seem as if Newport was going to have something of a season after all. But it is generally this way. It takes quite a time for matters to reach a climax. There has been very much change in the personnel at Newport this year, and, odd to say, there have been no new people. But the combinations have been interesting, and it would seem as if society had taken on a new phase. It has had its time of fads from the beginning of June until the 1st of August. Every one was busy remarking the changes in the social routine and counting the new fads. Suddenly, with the arrival of Mrs. Astor, there begins again a series of formal dinners, of dances, and of cotillions, and there are to be given several very handsome entertainments, any one of which will prove a worthy rival to the ball in the town season. But these are more or less reserved for the last weeks in August, when one after another the hostesses of Newport will maintain their reputation for generous and lavish hospitality. Then the old picnic and out-of-door life will be once more abandoned and fashion will have its full swing.

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Mrs. Astor's first dinner had a certain significance. The guests were taken for the most part from the list of women who are "leaders" at Newport this year and who will be leaders in New York. There was necessarily an absence of the Vanderbilt family, but there was really the presence of several guests who are not on the best of terms with this family. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., can hardly be looked upon as belonging to the same family as Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The gulf has widened between the two brothers, and they are not on the best of terms. Alfred Vanderbilt rather strictly adheres to his mourning for his father, and goes out very little. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have cast aside their mourning for all practical purposes, and have been giving a number of very handsome entertainments. The list of guests at Mrs. Astor's dinner was chosen with much tact, yet the presence of a few gathered at the same board was rather amusing. There was Fernando Yznaga, the boon companion of William K. Vanderbilt and his brother-in-law, although both are divorced from their wives, which bound them by that tie of relationship, and his former sister-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, who have always been very devoted friends of the Vanderbilts, and who have not been either very cordial with one of the guests, may have found it slightly awkward. But Mrs. Astor has kindly ideas of her own, and this dinner, following as it did the Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., picnic on Saturday, showed that there is a strong desire to keep open the gates of society to those who have had a rather severe experience with it of late. Much curiosity is expressed as to the personnel of the third next dinner of Mrs. Astor, which will take place, as the second is for young people. Society has become a diplomatic game, and its intrigue is worth studying. There have been many women who have tried since the day of the first Mrs. Belmont to be a leader, but no one has succeeded her except Mrs. Astor, and society has generally accepted her decisions.

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Newport is really the stage of society, although it is not the only place where the most fashionable people are gathered. They are scattered right and left, and there are little cliques at different resorts and there are still many who have not returned from Europe. Every year, at Newport, there appears in the firmament a new social star. Some years ago the Calvin Brices with their splendid entertainments dazzled society and conquered it in a short time. Then came Mrs. Potter Palmer, and last year Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones were quite conspicuous in their entertaining. This year it is the older set and the names of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mrs. Ogden Mills have been prominent in the one very wealthy set. Even in the list of guests at any of the large affairs given there appear very few names, and it seems to be a rather little circle, which has contracted considerably, and not expanded, since the days of the late Ward McAllister's Four Hundred.

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Southampton seems to stick more to its ideal, and beyond a certan attempt at formalities at dinners there is more of the free life in the open there, which as the season advances seems to prove more attractive than ever. The advent of Mrs. Jules Reynal at Southampton has given some excuse for some formal entertaining. She was the hostess on Friday evening of a very large dinner, preceding the weekly dance at the Meadow Club. This coming week there will be a cotillion at the club, in place of the Friday hop. It is tournament week, and it seems that Southampton has one succession of these events. The races and gymkhana on Saturday were amusing, and there are many house parties from Friday to Monday.

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Bar Harbor suffers from a lack of men. There a few new hosts have appeared and among them Charles Cramp of Philadelphia, the shipbuilder, who was expected to be at Newport this Summer. The greater part of the entertaining has devolved on Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, who has given luncheons and dinners almost without number. The places in the vicinity of Bar Harbor are very quiet and people are leading healthy out of door lives, with just an informal dance or a dinner, here and there, to give a zest to existence.

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Camping out has been more popular than ever this Summer, and each week one hears of some new party exploring the Adirondacks or the wilds of Canada. Mrs. Frederick Bronson and Miss Bronson are in camp, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. H. B. Livingston, Mrs. Calvin Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. George Byrd. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are to take a long trip to Alaska, and Miss Helen Gould has just returned from the Yellowstone Park. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have made a pied à terre of one of the Thousand Islands, and at Murray Bay and Point à Picque are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. John Suydam, Mrs. de Kay, and the Misses Gibert. Seward Webb and Miss Webb have been cruising on Lake Champlain, and will go into camp very shortly. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes have just returned to Lenox, after six weeks passed in the region of Saranac, and William Rockefeller and his son and daughter-in-law have been in camp in that neighborhood since June.

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The cruise of the Corinthian Yacht Club has brought a number of Philadelphians in the waters of the Sound and at the coast resorts. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer are to be at Newport this week with the May. Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry keeps the Electra very near Newport, and entertains constantly on board. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has chartered the Mirage, and she has entertained on board a great deal this season. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord have just set sail in the Intrepid, and the Adrian Iselins have a party on board of the Rhadma. The Valiant is in harbor at Southampton, and it is whispered that its owner is conferring with George Gould and A. J. Cassatt in Paris on matters of important business, and that the sudden trip over was not taken for pleasure. Now and then a cablegram arrives from some small port in the Baltic or North Seas, or again from Iceland, telling of the arrival of the Varuna, with Eugene Higgins, or the Sultana, with Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, or other well-known yachts.

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To show how generally people are scattered all over the country, among the last arrivals at Saratoga were Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, who have left Staten Island and are going to the Springs for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene have made Saratoga their abode this year. Mrs. Keene and Mrs. Alexandre are sisters. In the White Mountains, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly are stopping. They are at the Profile House, Franconia Notch. Mr. and Mrs. C. O'D Iselin and the Misses Iselin are at the same place. Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes has left the White Mountains, where she was with a party, and has gone to Europe. Miss Georgia Wilmerding is paying a series of visits at Mount Desert. Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer is at Narragansett.

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The excursionists are again bothering Newport. They arrive on Sundays and take a two hours' drive over the place, and many of them invade the famous walk on the cliffs. The cottagers remain indoors, as unscrupulous cabmen and drivers of wagons point out the celebrities as they go by to the gaping crowd. The excursionists must see the Astors, Vanderbilts, and Belmonts, and this is a part of their itinerary. When the actual personages are not seen the drivers point out others, but owing to liberal newspaper illustrations, many of the faces of the notables are familiar to the crowds. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt and his brother William K. Vanderbilt used their influence with steamer and railroad lines and stopped these visitations, but they began again last Summer, and this year the sightseers are arriving each Sunday in perfect hordes.

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An engagement of interest to New Yorkers is announced in San Francisco. It is that of Harden Lake Crawford of this city to Miss Annie Clay of Oakland, the daughter of Major Clement Clay, and a grandniece of Henry Clay. Mr. Crawford is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crawford and a nephew of the late Commodore Vanderbilt's second wife.

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The last blow to the London season, and, indeed, to gayeties in England this year, was the death of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. A number of house parties arranged for the Prince and the Duke of York were abandoned and the promise of a reception at Marlborough House was postponed until another year. Already, however, many of the Americans had left London. The close of the opera was the signal for general flight to the country. Many went to the Continent, and not a few to Scotland. There seems no prospect of a gay week at Cowes, and the Goodwood races were not successful socially. The weather also has been almost beyond endurance.

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The long-talked-of wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill and Lieut. Cornwallis West was the last gathering of the American element. Mr. and Mrs. George West, as they are now—styled, instead of Cornwallis West, are at Aix les Bains for their honeymoon. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are at Blenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are at Balmacaen, and Lord and Lady Craven are to join them there. They were in town a few days, after a visit to Coombe Abbey.

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Indeed, the season ended without any sensational event or flourish of trumpets. Usually it is the gayest of all, and for the first year in many no important party was given on its last night, which is the Friday before Goodwood. In old days this was the night on which the Princess of Wales used to choose to give a ball at Marlborough House, and other London hostesses after that date continued the custom. Mrs. Arthur Wilson had a dinner this year for the Prince of Wales. The Opera, then in its last week, was crowded, and among those in the boxes were Lady Colebrook, in pink; Mrs. Harry Higgins, in white, with her daughter, Miss Breese, and Mrs. Arthur Paget, with Lady Chelsea.

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Among the invalids in London is Cora, Lady Strafford, who is laid up in St. James's Square with nervous prostration and is doing the rest cure in her own house. She expects a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith before they return to this country. Mme. de Dominguez is also an invalid and she has been ill nearly all the London season.

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Dieppe and Homburg are the two favorite watering places this year. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe of Paris will be at Dieppe for a short while and Mrs. Arthur Paget and Miss Paget are also going there. Homburg has still its crowd of Americans, and the Duke of Cambridge, who was to have arrived this week, will not entertain or be entertained for quite a little while, owing to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. It is very doubtful if the Prince of Wales goes to Homburg after his course at Marienbad. He has now gone to the funeral of his brother. Capt. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, whose adventure at the residence of William Waldorf Astor has proved an incident of almost international interest, accompanied the funeral party. Mr. Astor completes his cure at Marienbad this week.

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Capt. Dupont Coudert and his bride, who are at the Carlton Hotel, in London, have been the recipients of much attention. Mrs. Arthur Paget has given them a dinner. On the same evening—one of the last at the opera—many Americans were again present, including Mrs. Ronalds, who wore a wonderful white satin gown, embroidered in great sea-green flowers, and quantities of diamonds, while a large red rose was placed coquettishly on one shoulder. Mrs. Frank Mackay was in white, covered with pink roses, and she also wore some wonderful diamonds.

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While the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, the Prince of Wales enjoyed his first drive in a motor. He is delighted with the automobile, and henceforth it will play a considerable part in the equipages of Marlborough House.

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Mrs. George Gould will spend a few days with the Dowager Lady De La Warr and her two daughters, Lady Mary and Lady Margaret Sackville, at Cowes. Frank Gould was at Lucerne a few weeks ago, and Mr. and Mrs. George Gould were to remain in Paris until after Aug. 1 and then run over to the Isle of Wight.

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It is stated that Allen Campbell's death in London was quite tragic. Although he had not been in the very best of health for some years, he was no worse, and indeed seemed very much better. He was in excellent spirits and was stopping at the Carlton Hotel all alone. His mother was with her daughter, the Princess Faustino, in Italy. He had been talking that evening to an old friend, a member of the Calumet Club, who was at the same hotel. The next day he was found dead in his bed in his rooms, and, fortunately, his New York friend was at the hotel. He was able to cable to Mrs. Campbell and the New York relatives. There was an inquest, according to the municipal regulations of London, and much disagreeable red tape. At his funeral, which was on July 27, there were present William Morgan, Lloyd Warren, Nathaniel G. Ingraham, James B. Townsend, and the Prince de Faustino. The body was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

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From an unquestioned source has come the statement that Wadsworth Ritchie is not in South Africa at all. He went there some time ago, but has been in England since June. He was taken very ill at the Cape and is still a sick man. He is rusticating at Barleythorpe. His mother, Mrs. Adair, has recently been entertaining the Duchess of St. Alban's at her country seat.

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Lord Lathom, who was registered this past week at the Murray Hill Hotel, has gone to Canada for fishing. He will be the guest of Lord Minto at Ottawa.

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Sir Henry and Lady Dering, who arrived in New York in the beginning of the week from Mexico and who sailed on Wednesday on the White Star ship, have a son, a clever young diplomat, who has been serving as Second Secretary of Legation under Sir Claude MacDonald and who it is feared will have perished. Sir Henry Dering is the British Minister in Mexico.

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"The close of the season," says a London social authority, "brings the talk about Scottish moors and yachting cruisings, and we spend our time saying good-bye to our friends and hoping that we shall meet again in some part of the globe before long. It has really been a very charming season, though so out of the usual. We have had no big balls and very few important functions, but, on the other hand, every one has had more time to be friendly and sociable. The end was much gayer than the beginning."

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There is little to say of Paris just now except to note the traveler passing through and pausing perhaps for the Exposition. All social functions of any importance are over and every one is in the country. Besides Dieppe, which has already been mentioned, and Boulogne, which is quite a favorite seaside place, Deauville and Trouville are the most crowded of the Normandy places.

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Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland are at Deauville and they have again opened their villa, The Geraniums. The Baron and Baroness Erlanger are at their chateau Louisiana, named after the Baroness' native State, she having been a Miss Slidell and a cousin of the late Mrs. August Belmont. At Dinard there are Mrs. Pell Haggerty and Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow.

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At Marienbad last week there was William Waldorf Astor, who was at the Hotel Egerlander. Sousa and his band, having left Paris, were playing at Manheim and at Carlsbad were Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and Miss Richardson, Miss Thomas, and Mrs. Maurice Untermyer, Gen. and Mrs. Roe and Miss Josephine Roe were in Berlin.

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The opening reception at the Dinard Club was quite an event in the history of that watering place. The rooms are done in white enamel and look out on a charming view of garden with the sea beyond. Among the guests at the opening were Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow, Mrs. and Miss Butterworth, Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, and Mrs. and Miss Stewart. Last week occurred the first cotillion at the club.

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At Lucerne there are a number of Americans. There have been all sorts of festivities. Among these were the International Rowing Regatta and the dance at the National Hotel. The Blue Hungarians played at the latter entertainment. Among the Americans who were present were Miss Fraser of Pittsburg, a guest of Miss Leishman, the daughter of the American Minister; Mrs. Colgate and Miss Agnes Woods of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Leishman had also as their guests at the races on the lake Pangiris Bey and Mrs. Pangiris, who was a Miss Gerry, and a cousin of the Misses Gerry of New York. Among those stopping at Lucerne are Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt, Miss E. A. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Peters, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. White.

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Among those recently in Paris were Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Nathalie Wells, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Miss Nora Goodwin, J. Howard Duer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Elkins. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller and family were at Aix les Bains.

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J. Prentice Kellogg of 11 East Eighty-second Street, who was recently graduated from Princeton University, will start to-morrow on a trip around the world. J. Lionberger Davis of St. Louis, also a Princeton graduate, will go with him. They will go by way of California. It will be recalled that Mr. Kellogg was best man at the wedding of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair. He is a member of Princeton's golf team.

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The globe-touring expedition of William A. M. Burden, F. L. Higginson, J. L. Saltonstall, Jr., and A. Jay, Jr., has been postponed for a few weeks, as young Higginson injured his ankle at the Harvard-Yale 'Varsity boat race. Alfred Vanderbilt will not go with them.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Wheeler Peckham and Judge Peckham, who spent most of July at Block Island, are now at Brightstone, Morristown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, who sailed for Europe in May last, returned yesterday on the Campania. Mr. and Mrs. Seligman spent most of their time abroad in Paris and London. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Seligman also came on the Campania.

Wantagh, L. I., has been quite gay. Among the recent arrivals at the Jonas Hotel have been Miss Veronica Jonas, Miss Jennie Jonas, Miss Beatrice Hirschfeld, Miss Etta Jonas, Henry Hirschfeld, and Abe Klavenmeyer. On last Sunday there was a sailing party, with the daughter of Mr. B. Jones as hostess.

O. H. Kahn has a fine camp at Bull Point on the Upper Saranac. The cottages are on a bluff fifty feet above the lake, and are two stories in height, the first story being of rough logs. The main building, with its living rooms and bedrooms is connected by a seventy-five-foot passage with the dining room. This passage is practically glass-walled. In the main building is the large living room, 30 by 30 feet, and 19 feet in height, with a gallery on three sides in rough birch and spruce poles. Red burlap is used on the walls, as well as on the walls of the smoking room. The bedrooms are plastered, and each room has a fireplace.

William Rockefeller's camp on Bay Pond, in the Adirondacks, is being rapidly put in shape. The camp itself comprises some 26,000 acres, and was purchased by Mr. Rockefeller several years since. The buildings, which are along the shore of the lake, are one story in height, with stone foundations. The two large buildings have three bedrooms, each with bath and dressing rooms, and each room has a fireplace. In each there is also a large living room, while in the rear are the rooms for the servants. There is also a large main building, several guest buildings, another for dining purposes, and boathouses, houses for the guides, stables, &c.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 4.—Newport is at last awake, and the season has begun in earnest. This was perhaps due in a measure to the arrival of Mrs. Astor and the inauguration of her series of weekly dinners. Then followed quickly the visit of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and the various entertainments given for them. Now, one hears rumors of dances on all sides, and during the past few days cards have been issued by many of the fashionable women for entertainments which will make Newport very gay, indeed, until quite late in the Autumn.

As the arrangements stand now there will be a large dinner dance on Aug. 20, to be given for Miss Gladys Brooks by her mother, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks; a ball at the Crossways on the following evening, at which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will introduce her daughter, Miss Marion Fish, and a very elaborate ball on Wednesday, Aug. 22, at Edgecliff, the residence of Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Besides these Newport is to have an elaborate housewarming at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, a dance at the new cottage of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and a ball at Wakehurst, given by James J. Van Alen to introduce his youngest daughter, Miss May Van Alen.

The arrival of Mrs. Francis Ormond French and Miss Elsie French has also been the signal for a number of dinners in honor of Alfred Vanderbilt and his fiancée. There seems now a probability of the wedding taking place at Newport after all. It is quite well settled at the present writing that the wedding will take place in October. Mrs. French has been rather wavering in her plans, and much has depended upon the possibility of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt coming over to the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Clews and Herbert Parsons will take place the first week of September. It will be a home affair, and there will be only a limited number of invitations sent out.

It is stated on excellent authority that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will return here in September. In fact, it is said that the Potter Palmers will purchase a piece of property on the cliff, and that in future Newport will be their Summer home.

The last week in August will be memorable for the automobile race and parade, which is being organized by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. No very definite plans have been given out as yet, but it is known that the new club which has been recently organized in Westchester will take a very prominent part in the affair.

G. Max Muller of the British Embassy will give a dinner dance during the last week in August. The bachelors' dances to be organized by Richard Peters will commence within the coming fortnight.

The attendance at the Casino dances grows smaller and smaller. Only three persons were on the floor last Thursday, and no one attempted to dance. There is also some complaint that the cottagers do not rally sufficiently to the support of the Casino concerts on Sunday evening. Last year it was one of the fashions to give dinners at the Casino on Sundays, and it was difficult frequently to secure a table several weeks in advance. This year the majority of the dinners are given elsewhere and the cottagers drop in afterward.

Then Newport is, too, a bit weary of the Eric Hope entertainments, and the last one did not have a very good audience. The vaudeville show at the park has also suffered a bit, as now "it is to dance," and theatricals of all kinds are at a discount.

Among the new arrivals at Newport are Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, who are at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, who are at the Margaret for the rest of the season. Mrs. Willie Jay is also here visiting Mrs. Henry Clews.

The departure of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives for Alaska, where they will pass the Summer, is not exactly a surprise. Mrs. Rives will not be able to entertain, owing to the death of Mrs. George Barclay Rives, in London. Miss Natica Rives, her daughter, remains here with her aunt, Miss Whiting, at Swanhurst. She is one of the débutantes of the season.

Eastbourne Lodge, on Rhode Island Avenue, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, will be open next week, as the owners are expected from England. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse will remain here until the Autumn.

On the 18th one of the largest clambakes ever given at Newport will take place at the rooms of the Clambake Club. It will be the occasion of the combined entertainment given by President Center Hitchcock of the Clambake Club and High Steward Hermann Oelrichs of the Kat Bote Club to the members of both organizations and to a number of the men from the cottagers who do not belong to either. Tables under the trees will be set for 150 guests. There will be a baseball match between the nines of the two clubs immediately after the bake, and other features have been arranged. The start will be made from the Reading Room, and the party will be accompanied through Bellevue Avenue by an "impromptu" brass band.

Other entertainments which will be given in the very near future are the musicale and dinner of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry on the 16th, the dance for Miss Fanny Q. Jones on the 15th, and the weekly Thursday musicales which Miss Leary will give at her Mill Street cottage.

This afternoon James J. Van Alen gives a large garden party for his daughter. Tennis and golf and the racing of thirty-footers still continue. The victory of Miss Beatrice Mills over her twin sister, Miss Gladys Mills, on Wednesday for the cup given by Mrs. Herman Duryea at golf was one of the pretty incidents of the week. Mrs. Ogden Mills will not give a ball, nor will the Misses Mills come out this season. Mrs. Astor's second dinner will take place next Thursday. At the last the decorations were American Beauty roses, and Howard, instead of the Hungarian Band, furnished the music.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 4.—With the first days of August comes the floodtide of gayety at Narragansett. The Casino has been the centre of attraction. There is not a day that there are not at least a dozen or more parties from Newport, who come over to luncheon or to dinner, and mingled with these are the many sojourners at the various hotels and cottages. Bathing has been excellent and the beach is crowded each morning.

The luncheon given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at the Casino last Saturday has been already mentioned. It was one of the largest entertainments of the season. Nine tables were arranged under the little striped umbrellas so familiar to those who Summer at Narragansett, and each table was charmingly decorated with flowers. The accident to the automobiles, for which it is said Harry Lehr was responsible, created no end of merriment, as half the party arrived in a potato cart borrowed from a farmer, and arranged with kitchen chairs.

For four days during the week there has been polo at the Point Judith Club. The playing has been spirited and the attendance very good. Among those who have been interested in watching the game have been Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepard, Mrs. Jeremiah Robinson, the Misses Robinson, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Miss De Coppet, Miss Adelaide Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Dulles of Philadelphia.

This evening the Eric Hope combination came over from Newport to play. They were over here last Thursday, and presented "The Councilor's Wife" for the benefit of the seawall fund.

The Saturday evening hop last week at the Casino was the most brilliant of the season. Many cottagers entertained at dinner before it.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepard gave a large dinner at their cottage, Sunnymead, on Tuesday evening. Covers were laid for fourteen, and among the guests were Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer, Miss Lucy James, Miss Julia Berwind, Miss Beatrice De Coppet, Miss Edith Patten, Miss Adelaide Pierson, Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Mr. George Armistead, Mr. Thomas Gilford, William C. Morrow, Leonidas Westervelt, Harry Batcheller, William E. Thompson, and Harry B. Kane. Mrs. Shepard is the sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Among the recent arrivals at Narragansett are Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Colgate, Miss Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Smith, and H. R. Eddy, at the Mathewson; H. Barton and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Scarborough, at the Massasoit; Josiah H. Quincy of Boston and Mrs. Charles L. Crossman, at the Rockingham. Reginald Brooks, Clarence Dolan, and Herman B. Duryea were registered at the Casino.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 4.—It has been quite a dull week, but Lenox is never very gay in midsummer. There is the usual amount of driving and golf and house parties, and dinners and luncheons are also among the fashionable events. The picnic given by John E. Parsons to the Prince and Princess Brancaccio was the one leading affair of the week. It took place on Wednesday, and the party drove over to Bash Bish Falls in several four-in-hands, with relays of horses stationed at West Barrington. The picnic was quite a change from the formal entertainments given, and the Prince and Princess and the guests of Mr. Parsons had a very jolly day.

Already there is talk about a floral tub parade to take place some time in September. The matter is in the hands of some of the younger set, among whom are the Misses Stokes, Miss Lila Sloane, and the Misses Barnes.

The much advertised golf match between Vardon and Gardner, the Lenox professional, which was to take place during the second week in September, has been declared off. Vardon refused to play unless he was paid $200, and the cottagers preferred to have a match in which the winner would get a purse. William D. Sloane has recently been elected President of the golf club.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Sloane have had a large house party at Wyndhurst this week. Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have gone to Newport for the month of August. Among the visitors here are Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge and Miss Trowbridge of New Haven, who came through on a driving party from New Haven; Mrs. Frederick Swann, and Henry R. Taylor, the son of Henry A. C. Taylor. Mrs. Giraud Foster, who has recently returned from Bar Harbor, gave a large luncheon this week.

BAR HARBOR AND MOUNT DESERT RESORTS.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—After long years of waiting, of anxious discussion and of chimerical schemes, Bar Harbor seems destined at last to have a Casino. John J. Emery of New York, an old Summer resident, has submitted a proposition to build a Casino on the town lot for $30,000 or $40,000, provided the town will give the rental of the lot for a term of years, either free or at a nominal figure, and that the building be exempted from taxation for the same period. This lot is a large plot of ground, situated at the corner of Mount Desert and Main Streets. It marks the site of the Grand Central Hotel, which was demolished last Winter. The lot was purchased by the town for the site of a town hall, but as the bonded indebtedness of the town is already large, there seems little chance of it being used for that purpose. Charles H. Wood, one of the Selectmen to whom John J. Emery's proposition was submitted, has talked the matter over with many of the merchants, all of whom are in favor of the site as a proper location for a Casino. No plans for the building have been made. It is to contain a ballroom, a restaurant, and tennis courts, and it will be modeled on the lines of the Newport Casino. Mr. Emery and his friends will contribute one-half of the building expenses, the rest to be raised by subscription.

It seems also settled that Admiral Bedford's British fleet will visit Bar Harbor on Sept. 4 and remain a week or more. The North Atlantic Squadron will be here at the same time. Admiral Bedford's flagship Crescent will be accompanied by Her Majesty's ships Tribune, Indefatigable, Psyche, and Quail.

Last Saturday was very gay at Bar Harbor. There were golf matches at Kebo, both in the morning and afternoon. Then the sloop and knockabout races, a reception, and several dinner parties and the first of the Kebo dinner dances made the day quite varied in its amusements.

This evening there is another dinner dance at the Kebo Club, and on Wednesday the Malvern hop was very well attended and preceded as usual by a number of dinners. Among those who entertained at the Kebo Club last Saturday were Waldron Bates, Mrs. George H. Ingalls, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Mrs. Frank Ellis, and Mrs. Thomas Leaming. Mrs. Barney entertained in honor of Miss Audrey Pauncefote, the daughter of the British Ambassador, who has been visiting the Baroness Hengelmueller.

On Saturday afternoon the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker received from 5 to 7 at the rectory of St. Saviour's parish. Over 100 of the Summer residents who attend the church were present to meet Bishop Codman of Maine, in whose honor the affair was given. One of the most notable dinners of the week was that given by Mrs. Alexander Van Nest on Wednesday evening at the Malvern, preceding the hop. The Red Room, where the dinner was given, was profusely decorated with palms and hydrangeas. There was a centre piece of sweet peas in white and pink upon a background of maidenhair ferns. Mrs. Van Nest's guests were Miss Minturn, Miss Brent, Miss Sylvia de Grasse Fox, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Scott, Miss Knowlton, Mrs. Joy, Miss Lawrence, Miss Van Nest, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Vanderpoel, Miss McLean, Miss Taylor, Miss Brown, Miss Draper, D. W. L. Falls, Mr. Pierson, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Reginald Johnston, Charles T. How, Richard Thorndike, James Ross Todd, Arden Robbins, W. L. Gray, George O. Thatcher, and Victor N. Cushman.

On the same evening Charles H. Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, gave a dinner at the Kebo Valley Club. The centre piece was a miniature birch bark canoe, in which were grouped bunches of ferns, asters, and sweet peas. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. C. Wright, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. McIlvaine, Miss Jackson, Miss A. Davis, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Capt. Bush, Gen. Edward Morrell, T. W. Warden, and Alfred Kay.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons entertained for Mrs. Parsons's daughter, Miss Rosalie Campbell. Over forty young people went on the yacht Mascot to the Grindstone Inn, Winter Harbor, for luncheon, after which there was bowling and dancing at the Casino and a sail about the bay. The party included the Misses Edwards, Miss Edith Poor, the Misses Drury, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Lillie Patten, Miss Polly Adams, Miss Mabel Taylor, Miss Fox, Miss Betty Auchincloss, Reginald Johnston, Franklin Ellis, Richard Thorndike, Russell Auchincloss, Percy Taylor, Henry Poor, Richard Derby, and George Wright.

The same evening Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson entertained at dinner in honor of Count and Countess Langier-Villars. The table decorations were charming and the occasion, as all such at Llangollen, was a delightful one. The guests were Count and Countess Langier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Miss Dehon, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Miss Taylor, Charles H. Cramp, Mr. Alfred Kay, and Mr. E. J. Curley.

At Hillhurst another dinner was given the same evening by Mrs. Wallace W. Seely. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Allison, Mrs. Van Nest, Miss Seely, Mr. Carey, Mr. Charles T. How, and Mr. R. Hall McCormick.

On Monday signs of renewed activity began to appear upon the face of social events, party after party being announced for the near future. Mrs. Burton Harrison is to give a large garden fête for the Canoe Club next week, and Mrs. William Lawrence Green will be the hostess upon a similar occasion later. The Barneys are to give a large ball, which will be one of the distinctive features of the season the second week in August, and will also entertain next Wednesday and a week from Wednesday at their cottage, Ban-y-Bryn, at large open-air functions of the same kind.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Minturn of New York, who is staying with the Pinchots at the Dutch cottage. The guests were Miss Minturn, Miss Willing, Miss Alexander, Miss Palmer, Miss Sylvia Fox, Miss Knowlton, Miss Redmond, Mr. Davis, Mr. Pulitzer, Mr. Falls, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Markoe, Mr. Amos R. E Pinchot, and Dr. Stokes.

The table decorations were elaborate. In the centre was an immense epergne of Bohemian glass and gold filigree work, from the middle of which a delicate standard rose tapering into a vase, while at the base were other vases, the whole epergne containing nine. These vases were connected with the main structure by flexible glass ropes of a white and green tint. The vases were filled with sweet peas. Encircling the epergne were eight candles, with crimson shades, all arranged over a rich centrepiece of Maltese lace.

Tuesday afternoon from 5 to 7 the Right Rev. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and Mrs. William Lawrence entertained at a reception and garden party at Engleside, their cottage on Malvern Hill. The guests included some of the more prominent society people of this and adjoining resorts. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Seely, Mr. Albert C. Barney and the Misses Barney, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, the Misses Seely, Miss Fox, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Chapman, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Miss Frances Jones, Mr. A. Bleecker Banks, the Misses Davis, and Mrs. W. P. Draper.

Latest New York arrivals here include Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Blackstock Downey, and R. H. Williams, Jr., at the Louisburg; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald at the Newport; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach and John H. Auerbach at the Malvern, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin, Mr. F. H. Hoffman, and two sons at the Louisburg; Mrs. E. B. Bowers at the Belmont, O. H. Bauer, A. Murray Young, and H. J. Wendall at the St. Sauvenr; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wardwell and Albert H. Gallatin at the Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, and Miss Juliet McE. Birckhead.

Other arrivals include Richard Sears of Boston at the St. Sauvern, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright of Philadelphia at Lynan's, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Guild of Boston at the Newport, Charles S. Fairchild, Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland; Mrs. Hoffman, and Miss Charles Whelen, Miss Violet Whelen, and C. S. Whelen, Jr., of Philadelphia at the Louisburg.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., Aug. 4.—To-day Northeast Harbor is probably the most popular resort on Mount Desert. It is now quite a rival of Bar Harbor, and as it is less of a cottagers' resort, it attracts much of the transient travel. There is at Northeast Harbor that absence from the conventions of society which made Bar Harbor so popular some years ago. The swimming pool is the place where the life of Northeast can be seen to its best advantage. From 10 to 12 o'clock the women and children have the enjoyment of the pools to themselves. At midday appears a stream of carriages and bicycles, and the pool becomes the fashionable rendezvous. Swimming matches are the great fad here, and there are two races of this description arranged for next week with a water polo match to follow.

Golf has also been a great attraction. The links are in good condition but somewhat rough when compared to Kebo. Among the prominent golfers here are J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass., who has brought home several trophies from the Kebo Club; Miss Marvin and her two brothers, Langdon and E. R. Marvin; O'Donnell Killien, Miss Blodgett, Kenneth Fraser, and C. E. McLane. There are weekly handicaps, and in the afternoon there are a number of golf teas. Last week Mrs. Doane, the wife of the Bishop of Albany, poured tea. At the Kimball House there have been a series of weekly hops which have been much enjoyed. There have been also a series of baseball games in the afternoon between picked amateur nines, which have afforded the young people much amusement.

The only new cottage at this resort is the beautiful Summer home of Mr

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

In a small town not far from New York, recently, one of the natives was in a store, shopping. As she waited for her change there entered a finely dressed woman, with a general appearance of wealth and patrician origin. Many of the residents of the town are people of wealth, and Summer visitors are usually persons of money and position. She was visiting the shop because she wished letter paper. "Would she have a box of paper?" the shopkeeper asked. "No," the woman replied, hesitatingly. Why, she only wanted a little paper; she was visiting in town, and had a few letters to write. Well, what did she want to pay, the proprietor continued, trying to discover and to fill her exact wishes—50 cents, or 15 cents? No-o-o, the woman demurred, she did not think she need pay 50 cents or even 15. Why, she only wanted a few sheets of paper. "Well," said the shopkeeper, politely, "I think you will find just what you want in that little shop across the street where they sell supplies for school children." And the richly dressed stranger departed, and in a few moments emerged from the little shop with a small parcel in her hand and a contented expression upon her face. The waiting native, who had witnessed the incident, feeling rather ashamed for her sex, remarked apologetically to the shopkeeper:

"Women are peculiar sometimes, aren't they?"

"Dear me," exclaimed the shop keeper, heaving a sigh of self-sympathy, "that's nothing to some of 'em. Why, a woman came in here the other day and wanted some soda water, but she didn't want a full glass, and what's more, she didn't want to pay for one, and wanted to know if we couldn't sell her half a glass of soda. We did, and charged her three cents for it, and she went away happy."

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There is a mother in a New England town who has much trouble with her small boys. They are very lively editions of the small boy, given to running away, going in swimming, and doing many other things of which a good mother cannot approve. So the other day, to keep the most obstreperous of the small boys at home, she dressed him entirely in his sister's clothes. Then with a mind at rest, thinking he would not endure the shame of being seen on the street in girl's clothes, she went about her work with a quiet mind. But her confidence in that small boy's feelings was not well placed. He ventured out on the street and there meeting some genuine little girls, was evidently reproached by them for the false position in which he was placed. That is at least the conclusion the mother came to later, and that her small boy resented sarcastic remarks, for an older brother came running in in great excitement, crying:

"Oh, mother; Georgie is fighting with some other little girls."

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To keep the small boy from going in swimming without her permission the mother had previous to this taken a precaution which she thought would prevent it. The boys of the place, even very little ones, were in the habit of slipping off to the river bank, undressing, and if they had them, putting on tights, which they could easily carry in their pockets, and going into the water. Of course, no cautious mother would permit this if she could help it, and George's mother took effective methods, as she thought, to prevent her boy from going into the water after she had found that this was one of his practices. In place of the regular little boy shirt that he usually wore beneath his clothes she put on him a little white chemise belonging to his sister. Knowing the outspoken remarks of small boys to each other and plain criticisms, she cannily believed that her boy would never dare to undress before the others and expose to their view this humiliating garment. Possibly she never knew that he did, but other mothers learned through other and older small boys that this urchin made the most of his opportunities and his underwear. He took off the little chemise, turned it upside down, slipped his small legs through the short sleeves, and presto! there was a pair of emergency tights, after he had turned and tied the garment around the waist, that would stand the inspection of the police authorities, and the other boys considered the idea rather praiseworthy.

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Every now and then remarkable things are learned of the value of electrical treatment in various kinds of disease, but one of the strangest cases on record is that of a small bird whose restoration to health is vouched for by many eye witnesses. It is an interesting story. The bird belonged to the housekeeper of a well-known hotel in town who died some time ago. She was a woman well along in years and succumbed finally to a complication of troubles chiefly asthmatic and consumptive. The bird, which was a canary, she had called the hotel bird, because he had been to many different hotels with his mistress. He was old, too, and asthmatic with a bad cough, and he had not been known to sing for years. After his mistress's death he did not fare well for a time. He did not have much care, and in the old cage in which he lived he presented the appearance of a poor, dilapidated old bird. Eventually he became the property of the assistant housekeeper in the hotel, who did everything in her power for him, but still he was a melancholy wreck and she was advised to put him out of suffering. She had not the heart to do this, but one day when something happened which threatened him seriously, she was not sorry.

The bird had been hung out doors to get the air, when a heavy thunderstorm came up suddenly. The bird's owner was engaged in the lower part of the hotel, and it was simply impossible then for her to go and take the bird in, and he staid out during the storm. When he was taken in it seemed that there could not be a chance for him, for canary birds are proverbially delicate. But strange to say, the hotel bird seemed not only no worse for the storm, but better than he had been for a long time. Furthermore, as the days passed, it was noticed that he had lost his wheeze and cough, and finally he electrified every one by beginning to sing tumultuously and joyously. No one in the hotel had ever heard him sing before. It was such a transformation that his new mistress thought that the new bird deserved a new cage, so she bought one for him, and now he is as bright, lively, and musical a canary as any one could wish to see or hear. Most people who know of it say the bird has been revivified by something after the manner of Marie Corelli's people by electrical treatment, taken naturally. There are other people who prefer occult theories who say that the bird presents the reincarnation of his old mistress's spirit. But whatever is the cause, the fact of the transformed bird remains.

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A man in Philadelphia the other day entered a car in which were a number of children from a school for the blind. He assisted one of them to a seat and realized then for the first time the adaptability of the blind. Ordinary people blindfolded would be clumsy, and it would be difficult to assist them in a crowded car. But it was not so with this girl. Her whole body seemed to be in a responsive attitude. She responded so quickly to the lightest touch that it was quite as easy to assist her as it would have been a person who could see.

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A young teacher who has just reached home from Porto Rico tells some interesting stories of the things which impressed her there. The furnishing of the rooms was one of these. Her interest in furnishings began as soon as she landed in San Juan and read the sign on the staircase leading to the parlor. It read: "Please do not disturb the parlor furniture." The parlor furniture, when she came to see it, was as funny as the notice. There was a rug in the centre of the room, and on this one of those peculiar round upholstered seats usually associated with large steamboats around here, a circular affair with a circular back tapering up to what in the steamboat is usually a pole supporting an upper deck. This was right enough in itself, only suggesting some public place, but around the rug on which stood the circular seat were arranged a hollow square of easy chairs, the furniture which the proprietor requested the public to respect and refrain from moving. The desire for not moving the furniture the girl found in private houses in other places which she visited. Everything was arranged just so. For instance, in a private house there would be a table in the centre of the room, and on either side a row of rocking chairs standing as straight and stiff as rocking chairs may stand, while in geometrical positions around the room against the wall stood the ordinary chairs. If one of these chairs was moved, the first servant to enter the room would replace it with mathematical precision. In her own room at the hotel the girl still found that it was impossible for her to have her chairs at anything but just such angles. She left them when she left her room, standing "any which way," but she never returned without finding them staring stiffly at her, one at the foot and one at the head of the bed.

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The undress appearance of the women in the streets was one thing that interested the girl. Every woman when not "dressed up," when shopping or on any ordinary errand which called her into the streets, wore a loose dressing sack and skirt which to the American girl looked frightfully out of place. She had expected the women, however, to wear anything but fashionable gowns in Guayama, on the south side, where she was, though that is one of the largest places on the island, but here again she was surprised, for she found that the women when they were dressed for occasions dressed well and in fashions quite up-to-date. There were no collars, however, for to have anything around her throat would be most unpleasant to a Porto Rican woman, and they all without exception wore their gowns cut low. They even had a fashionable dressmaker, who had her fashion plates to work from, and also excellent original ideas of her own. And—surprising thing for a fashionable dressmaker—her prices were ridiculously low! The girl herself had a shirt waist made and a muslin gown, a pretty gown, too, with a tucked yoke to the waist and ruffles on the skirt, and for this work she paid three pesos, or $1.80 of American money.

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The shirt waist was one article of dress which was not understood. It was possible to get one made, but not a Porto Rican would wear anything that required so much starch to keep in condition, and the laundresses even after a wide experience with the vagaries of women from the States, could not learn that cuffs needed to be made as stiff as a board to be acceptable.

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Social amenities were arranged on somewhat different lines from those to which the Americans are accustomed, and when a Porto Rican woman wished to make the acquaintance of the young woman from America, she sent her a beautiful bouquet of flowers and asked her to call upon her. This she did in several instances, and pleasant friendships were the result. One Porto Rican woman returned the calls of her American friend for a time, and then something happened which shows unusual conditions. There was a strong interest taken in politics. There were Federals and Republicans, and the members of the two parties did not speak as they passed by. The first hotel at which the young women stopped was Federal as to politics. So was this one of her women friends, and the calls were exchanged pleasantly. But for several reasons the young woman found it best to change her place of residence to the other hotel, which was Republican. After that the calling must necessarily be done on one side, she found, for could a Federal woman call at a Republican hotel? Never. "My husband and I would be insulted if we did," said the Porto Rican woman, and probably she knew.

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It was this same woman who at the girl's first call treated her to a peculiar beverage. It sounded very well in Spanish—melo con agua. In English it was plain molasses and water. "Was the American girl fond of molasses?" the Porto Rican woman asked. Yes, the American girl was, and her hostess, whose father was the proprietor of a sugar plantation, promised to send her some, and kept her supplied with molasses during her stay in the place. It was not that molasses was such a particular luxury, perhaps, but it was never sold in the shops. Then the American girl originated a way to utilize her gift. Corn meal fritters were served at the hotel, and on these she ate the molasses, setting a fashion there, and even the proprietor of the hotel soon learned that molasses was an agreeable addition to fritters, and borrowed from the girl's molasses bottle.

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Sometimes the Americans would get up an impromptu dance and after dinner send out for native musicians, one with an accordion, one with a guitar, and one with a peculiar instrument made of a gourd. They could play waltzes, and a late accomplishment was the two-step. None of the music was strictly up-to-date according to American standards, for the latest popular song was "After the Ball," though every one knew "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town."

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A number of New York women are just now discussing the subject as to whether the average man is not more particular about his appearance than the average woman. This question has come up over bathing suits. There have been a series of bathing parties to one of the beaches by a little party of friends. The women have all gone into the water, some with their own bathing suits, the others wearing any they happened to get through the little window in the bathing house. But while the women were always ready to take the chance of being made guys, the two sedate married men of the party absolutely refused to do so. They were as anxious to go into the water, apparently, but they were not willing to go unless there was a certainty that they would have a suit broad enough in the back and long enough in the leg to give them the dignified appearance they felt they should present. If that doesn't prove positively that men have more vanity than women, the women say, what proof could you have?

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There was one thing that it would have been delightful to bring home on her return—those charming little white curly Porto Rican dogs. It was so easy to get one there, but in a city and in a flat what is one to do? No, even little curly white dogs are better in a place where there is more outdoors.

SUMMER NOTES.

A practical woman keeps every Summer a water jar hanging in a window of one of the rooms convenient to the living rooms. The water, cooling by evaporation, is more healthful than ice water, requires less attention, and is always convenient for use. She not only has this at home, but her water jar accompanies her on her Summer vacation, and is kept in her room if she is at a hotel, and helps to maintain, without danger, the general health. The average human being does not take enough liquid into the system, and in the Summer what is taken is often of the wrong kind. The most picturesque water jars are not always the best, for nothing should be used that has not a wide mouth, by means of which it can be readily cleansed. Water coolers that are entirely satisfactory can be found in the shops at reasonable prices.

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A good raspberry vinegar is made by allowing one pint of vinegar to three quarts of raspberries. Let the berries stand in the vinegar for three days, when they should be mashed and the mixture strained. To each pint of the juice add one pound of sugar, and boil twenty minutes. Bottle when cold. Allow a spoonful to a glass of water.

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The best Russian tea is sent to the table hot. The finest tea should be used. English breakfast tea is always good with lemon. If the tea is not made on the table, it should be made carefully in the butler's pantry or kitchen and sent immediately to the table. Small glasses are filled with chopped ice, well sweetened, and with a slice of lemon on the top. Over this is poured the hot tea.

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Wild cherries will soon be here, and the following is an excellent recipe for cherry bounce, or cherry rum, the medicinal qualities of which are well known. Into a five-gallon demijohn pour three gallons of the best Santa Cruz rum and ten pounds of loaf sugar. Fill with wild cherries.

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Nothing is more refreshing in warm weather than coffee ices and creams. For coffee ice cream take four ounces of Mocha or three of Java coffee, coarsely ground, and steep for ten minutes in a farina boiler with one pint of cream. Strain through a fine muslin, pressing to get all the strength. Add one-half pound of powdered sugar, stir until it is dissolved, add another pint of cream, cool and freeze. Remove the dasher, repack, and let stand two hours before serving.

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An excellent dessert which Mrs. Rorer gives is café parfait. To make it, use one quart of thick cream, a gill of black coffee, and one-half cup of powdered sugar. Add the coffee and sugar to the cream and whip the whole to a froth. As the froth comes skim off and place in a colander to drain. That which drains can be turned back and whipped over. When it is all whipped, turn into an ice cream mold, press the lid down tightly, bind the joint with a strip of buttered muslin, and pack in salt and ice for three hours. This will serve eight people.

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A frozen custard is made from one quart of cream, the yolks of six eggs, one-half pound of sugar, and one tablespoonful of vanila. Beat the eggs and sugar together and stir into the cream, which has been set to boil in a farina kettle. The cream must be boiling. Stir until the mixture thickens. Take from the stove, add the vanilla, and after it has cooled freeze. It is an improvement to serve with whipped cream, and many people prefer a flavoring of coffee or chocolate.

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Picnickers should keep in mind the list of things they require for use each time, and it will save confusion and the misfortune of leaving the most necessary articles at home. There should be wood plates, glasses and cups, knives and forks, doilies, or paper napkins, (which are really the most satisfactory,) teaspoons, can-opener, corkscrew, hatchet, matches, and a wire for the coffee can, which can be hung over the limb of a tree when the coffee is made, with an agate coffee pot or tin pail. There should be glass jars or earthenware pots for cream and salads, and a jelly glass for butter, or a tin baking powder box can be used. The butter can be packed over night and put on ice, and it will keep hard for a long time. If the jar is placed in a tin lard pail filled with ice the butter will be as hard as if served from the icebox. Cream for the coffee should be whipped, as it will not shake so much and will be more likely to remain sweet. It is but little more trouble to take a few extra dishes, and the picnic is much more satisfactory.

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It is very jolly, if there is a generally congenial party, to put up individual lunches and have the baskets and courses marked to pair off the picnickers. For instance, baskets tied with certain colored ribbons go together, and the young men and maidens with matching ribbons eat the first courses together. Each course is marked in a like distinctive way, and the men change partners with the different courses; or they may be only one pairing off, the ribbons showing the couples who eat luncheons together.

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Many things that are not considered picnic dishes can be carried without difficulty. Fruit shortcakes are delicious, and can be carried and eaten from paper boxes improvised from cardboard or stiff paper. Oranges can be prepared at home, opened and separated into divisions, and the pieces put into shape again and the peel replaced. Charlotte cups are useful for carrying berries, but these have to be bought at wholesale—300 at a time—unless the baker will sell a few at retail. They can be washed with cold water, and saved to use again if desired. All kinds of nut sandwiches are good, and they are usually ground with a little salt. Figs, raisins, and dates are always acceptable in sandwiches. Jelly will soak into bread unless it is very hard. Orange marmalade is good, and a later fancy is grape fruit marmalade, which is considered much more delicious. Stuffed eggs with the yolks removed and seasoned with salt, pepper, vinegar, and mustard, mashed and replaced and served in lettuce leaves, are too well known to mention, and the lettuce alone, with a little mayonnaise dressing, is delicious. The eggs, with the yolks prepared as already mentioned, or merely with pepper and salt, then put together and the egg dipped in bread crumbs and fried in deep fat, are also delicious. Boiled custard can be carried in glasses with but little trouble, and cup custards, particularly the coffee custard, is a good picnic dainty. Screw top bottles are excellent for many things. Lemon juice and other liquids can be carried in them safely if a paper is put over the top as in a milk bottle. Clubhouse cheese is appetizing for luncheon, and olives and pickles, candied lemon and orange peel, candied ginger, and the little candied oranges that come from the Oriental shops are dainties which go well with a picnic luncheon. Bone forks and spoons are light to carry for picnics. Custards, to be carried, should contain more eggs. A damp napkin around the cream bottle will help to keep the cream sweet. Sponge and angel cakes made in small shapes are easy to carry and tempt the appetite.

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Swedish bread is the best thing, it seems, for whoever would be healthy, and therefore wealthy and wise. It is made of rye meal and baked very hard, like a cracker. In the regulation form it is about the size and shape of a dinner plate and a quarter of an inch thick, and has a round hole in the centre. Recently one baker has taken to making it in the form of rather large oblong crackers. What is better if not so characteristic, for in the larger pieces—they can hardly be called loaves—it has to be broken when served, and has an untidy look. The bread can be found at Swedish bakeries, at some of the German and at the delicatessen shops. William Gillette, the actor, eats no bread but the Swedish, and says it has cured him of dyspepsia.

HEAT KILLS PARISIANS

The Death Roll from Sunstroke a Heavy One.

RABIES IS ON THE INCREASE

War in China Lays the Foundation Story for a "United States of Europe."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 21.—The one topic of conversation is the heat. The death roll from sunstroke is a heavy one. I have just seen a man carried along the streets to the Lariboisière Hospital suffering from rabies. It was a horrible sight. The wretched fellow, quite young—not over thirty—blue and apoplectic, foaming at the mouth, was tied down to an ambulance by strong straps, and at every instant he made wild snaps with his distorted mouth at those close to him, and howled—a dread howl which brought everybody to the street windows. In this central quarter of Paris there have, I learn, been several cases of rabies during the past few days. A mad dog rushed past the Gare du Nord only yesterday pursued by a policeman with a drawn sabre. The intelligent mob took the dog's part, as it always does, and prevented the zealous constable from killing it. It bit two children and a man. For some years past no muzzling order has been enforced in Paris, or in the Department of the Seine, so that rabies is rapidly on the increase.

Rabies is also extending itself to the thousands of more or less wild cats which infest the fortifications and the great cemeteries of Paris. To exterminate this pest some energetic measures have recently been taken. At Père La Chaise traps are set every night, and many cats are found caught in them the following morning by the cemetery guardians as they make their rounds. Poor pussy's fate is then rather a cruel one. A cat has nine lives, and a cemetery guardian's time is limited. So to settle the matter outright the guardian throws pussy still alive into the crematorium, where the heat is intense enough to get the better of the most tenacious existence quite quickly. Of course this practice has called forth violent denunciations from the lovers of animals, and I have no wish to defend it. I only trust that sentiment may not go too far, and that the plague of mad cats and mad dogs from which we are now suffering may soon be ended.

There is a caricature to-day in the Figaro by Hermann Paul, which is wittily apropos of the great naval review we have just witnessed at Cherbourg, and of the attitude of the Nationalists toward all official demonstrations in which M. Loubet plays a leading part. A sailor is saying to a noisy Nationalist whose arms are uplifted in an attitude of wrath:

"I cannot hear you now, for the guns make too much noise."

There is no doubt that the naval review at Cherbourg was a great success from a patriotic point of view, and though, of course, the spectacle of the entire French fleet, composed of the Northern and Mediterranean squadrons, under the command of Admiral Gervais, could not be compared in magnificence with that of the jubilee review at Spithead, it was, nevertheless, a striking demonstration of the sea forces of France which foreigners may note with due respect and attention. All over Europe, in fact, the guns are making too much noise for any hearing to be obtained by the noisy political agitator who stops at home and spouts.

"UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."

The war in China has laid the foundation stone of a "United States of Europe." In fact, we are at the present moment, whether we like it or not, a union of States, combating for European civilization against the "yellow danger." I am pleased to note a fairly optimistic feeling in the best-informed diplomatic circles here as to the probable outcome of this great Chinese problem. None of the Governments really wish to undertake in China what has cost England so vast an expenditure of blood and treasure in India. It is universally recognized that though China has been govern'd for many generations by a foreign and conquering Manchu dynasty, just as India for centuries lived under the sway of conquerors, it would be impossible for Europeans to deal with the Chinese after European methods, methods which, by the way, with every successive step on the pathway of human progress, become less and less adapted to such a purpose. China would never accept a Japanese yoke, nor would it suit the European powers that she should. She must be allowed to live very largely in her own way for a long time ahead of present events.

The only way to keep her within reasonable bounds is for the European powers to adopt toward her a common policy of intimidation, and this policy requires a strict union of thought and action in order to have the slightest effect. Diplomatists on the retired list, statesmen who have their own private axes to grind, allow themselves to be interviewed, and we find them declaring, always anonymously, that Russia will insist upon this, the United States and England will have to agree to that; France will back up Russia, and so forth; but all this is nonsense. The allied expedition, which is marching on Peking, is the shadow of the coming event. There will be no dismemberment of China—at least not for generations to come—and the policy of the "open door" will be frankly and sternly insisted on by all parties concerned. Of what the "closed door" means when it is the Chinese who close it, and of the horrors that may be hidden behind it, we have some idea now. The Europeans, after their recent experience, are not likely to follow the Boxers' example in their conduct toward one another. The idea of two European nations waging war for the sake of securing an advantage in China is too preposterous to be thought of for a moment. The victor would be eaten up by his own prey. These points are clearly grasped by leading statesmen and diplomatists here, and no one who has studied the question, or is in close contact with the current administration of public affairs, believes for an instant that a general European conflagration will follow the "ring down" on the present Chinese tragedy.

BRILLIANT MILITARY DISPLAY.

The great French naval review was preceded by a couple of days only by the grand annual military display of Longchamps, which is given in honor of July 14. This provides a magnificent coup d'oeil, though the marching of infantry in serried battalions and the final charge of the massed cavalry squadrons are manoeuvres which in al probability will never again take place in actual warfare. The lessons of the Boer war have destroyed all the romance and the picturesqueness of the soldier's life—no more gay uniforms and sparkling cuirasses, no more bands or banners, no more noise and smoke. Men will have to die as on the guillotine, and with almost as little glory. Gone, too, the occupation of our Detailles and François Flamengs, and the rest of the military painters, who will in future have to content themselves with scenes of the glorious past, and even these will soon cease to attract popular interest as they fade further and further away from reality.

However, the Frenchmen made, as they always do, a brave show, and I know no more prettily colored or exhilarating spectacle than the sight of these smart little piou-pious, and Saint Cyriens and Polytechniciens, as they detrain through the Porte Dauphine, with their bands playing martial airs, the grand old tri-color waving, and the sparkle and twinkle of their blue and red uniforms among the trees and against the bright grass. The fête passed off with unusual gayety, and never since I can remember—not even for the Czar's visit—has Paris been so lavishly and beautifully illuminated at night. Seen from one of the many surrounding hills, at Sannois or at St. Germain, for instance, Paris looks like a forest, so thickly are her streets planted with trees. This time the forest was lit up with countless lanterns, which took the form of great luminous oranges and flowers of infinite hue and shape.

GEN. DE PELLIEUX'S DEATH.

The death of Gen. de Pellieux is a blow to the Nationalists, (who, by the way, made no effort to disturb the 14th of July rejoicings,) for the deceased officer was hand and glove with them and considered himself and was, considered by them to have been a victim to Dreyfusard fury. The "Père Pellieux," as Esterhazy used to call him, was never anything more than a well-meaning, if somewhat prejudiced, dupe. He was appointed by the Government to investigate the first charge against Esterhazy of being the author of the bordereau, and concluded in the negative. Esterhazy used to roar over this in London, and it amused him to calculate the thunderclap effect which his confession that he really was the author of the bordereau would have on poor "Père Pellieux." Esterhazy, however, counted without his host, (which, by the way, he did more than once.) "Père Pellieux" calmly refused to believe Esterhazy's confession, even when it was written and signed, and in this conviction of the innocence of a guilty man, who had not only been found out, but had confessed to his own guilt, he continued until his death. Let us hope that it consoled him in his last moments.

Gen. de Pellieux's rôle was not altogether confined to investigating Esterhazy's misdeeds. That romantic personage, when he had been acquitted, became a sort of henchman of the General, who employed him to find out what Zola and his friends were doing, and also as a go-between in the relations of the General Staff with some of the anti-Dreyfusard papers. It was this somewhat irregular correspondence which was the real reason why Gen. de Pellieux was deprived of his command of the garrison of Paris and sent to the provinces.

ROWLAND STRONG.

OLD MEXICAN RELICS.

Museum of Natural History Has Interesting Examples of the Work of Toltecs and Aztecs.

One of the most interesting collections put in place recently in the Museum of Natural History consists of pre-Columbian relics from Mexico and the State of Pueblo. There are some wonderfully interesting examples of the work of the Toltecs and Aztecs. They are largely articles made for household uses or ceremonial purposes, were taken from old graves, and belong to one civilization. Many of them are in excellent condition, and prove some interesting points which have been in dispute.

The contents of two shelves came from a single grave, and among them are some fine examples of glazed pottery. This is a triumph of discovery, for it had been denied that the art of glazing was known in ancient America. These examples came from the great ruins of Teotlimacan, one of the most important of ancient Mexico, and are very beautiful. The shapes are classic, one vase in black glaze having a round bowl, a long, slender neck, and a wide-spreading edge at the top. Another glazed jar is red. Not far from the glazed vases are libation cups, with the highly polished surface given them by rubbing stones, of which the museum has examples. The contrast between polish and glaze is interesting.

A number of chalices in red with ornaments of black are interesting and graceful in shape. One shape has the standard tapering up about two-thirds of the length and a bulb-shaped top, rounding over into a small opening. Others are more of an hour-glass shape, the same size at the top and bottom, tapering evenly. Odd little tripod dishes of different sizes have three feet and are broad and shallow, ornamented in different designs of red and brown and white. Some of these have the bottom of the dish on the inside marked off into little rough pebbles, on which peppers are grated, as in the dishes of the country today. One bowl has the rare Swastika cross that has been found in China and throughout different parts of Asia, but which is rare in Mexico.

A red-brown jar or vase has the bulb-shaped base with long, slender neck and handle reaching from the top of the neck down on to the lower part. There is a tall oval jar with a wide throat and handles on either side, a big brown jar with a small base gradually swelling to the top, where it curves into an opening a little smaller than the base. This also has handles at the side. They are the familiar classic shapes not usually associated with early American potters.

There is a collection of long clay pipes, the bowls in some instances representing the head of a duck. A quaint mask is of terra cotta and an interesting breast ornament of shell. A figure on one of the pieces of pottery is one of shell ornaments. Large clumsy vessels with rings at the sides and a ridge cut through the under side are undoubtedly incense burners, the ropes having passed underneath and through the rings or handles.

There is part of a figure in a quilted cotton armor, of which the museum has already a full and nearly perfect figure. Some parts of this are perfect where there are defects in the other, and so give an idea of the complete warrior. Some stone earrings show shells set in for eyes. There is the feathered serpent coiled, the emblem of Quetzalcoate, the god of air, and there is the goddess of water, a queer little dwarfed figure with a cup cut in the stone on the top of the head to hold the element she represents.

Nothing is more interesting in the collection, however, than a quantity of small stone heads which came from the State of Vera Cruz and belong to another culture, that of Totonacans. The heads are of infinite variety, portraits they seem to be, with many different characteristics. They might represent all classes and conditions of people, and are carved in different ways. Some have elaborate head dresses, some bonnets, and they would seem to be the heads of women. There are many other interesting things in the collection, and there is a collection of beads and ornaments for personal adornment, which will be put on exhibition when there is found a proper place for them.

THE HUNGRY CATS OF HARLEM.

There is in the upper part of Harlem an epidemic of cats of all sizes, ages, and kinds, including numerous representatives of "no-kind-in-particular." The children like it immensely, but the grown-up residents are greatly annoyed.

The other morning a little girl of twelve found under the back stoop of her home a fine black-coated cat and five kittens. She got some milk and scraps of food from her mother and fed them.

Next morning when feeding time arrived for the mother cat and her kittens the little girl again descended to the yard to feed them. Straightway several cats leaped over the fences from the adjoining yards and stood by watching the black cat and her kittens. When she and her family seemed to have had enough the other cats sallied in and rapidly devoured the few morsels of food that remained.

Next day when feeding time came, and the little girl began to feed her wards, a small army of cats bounded in from all directions. The little girl was much distressed because her supply of milk and food was so far below the demand, and to find more canvassed the neighbors. She is now getting a daily supply of cat-food of all descriptions. The number of cats is steadily increasing. She is now supporting several dozen cats of all ages, colors, and pedigrees. It is just as if a "hobo" had struck a first-class free lunch and passed the word around to his brother "hungry Harrys."

The cats now know the little girl, and she has names for many of them. She says they talk to her and follow her around until they get their food, and then disappear until the next day.

The neighborhood is now free from mice and rats, but the neighbors are not at all satisfied.

SMOKES BROADWAY CIGARETTES.

A tramp of the true comic page type, moved by some vagrant fancy, strolled into Broadway near the Metropolitan Opera House the other day and stood on a corner in silent and evidently approving contemplation of the animated scene. He was such a delightfully Old-Hoss-Hoey kind of a tramp that he attracted much attention, which added to his enjoyment, for he scattered friendly smiles in all directions.

After considerable fumbling to distinguish a coat pocket from numerous pocket-like holes in his coat, he located one and drew forth a cigarette. Then there followed a search for a match, but none was found, and a score of watchers wondered what he would do about it. He thoughtfully scrutinized the passers-by until he saw a daintily dressed youth, who was breezily swinging along, smoking a cigarette. Mr. Hobo suddenly stepped directly in front of the youth and said, hoarsely:

"S'cuse me, gent, but let's have a light."

There was so much decision in the request that the startled youth, half dazed, complied with it. The tramp deliberately lit his cigarette from the other's and then passed the borrowed one back to its owner. The youth had recovered his senses by this time and indignantly dashed the restored cigarette into the street.

The tramp regarded the youth with mild surprise, then seemed suddenly to comprehend, and exclaimed:

"Was it a bad one? Try dis one," and handed his own cigarette to the youth.

He seemed hurt when his offer was refused, looked sadly after the disappearing youth, picked up the abandoned cigarette, pinched out its fire, put it into his pocket, waved a patronizing good-bye to the crowd, and remarked confidentially:

"Dat trick has never failed me yet. I always smoke Broadway cigarettes." Then he sauntered to the west.

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MANSFIELD AS HENRY V.

Preparations Under Way for His Shakespeare Revival.

Richard Mansfield is in town and at work on his production of Shakespeare's "King Henry V." Mr. Mansfield devoted last Summer to study of Shakespeare's text and the preparation of an acting version. Last September he called in Richard Marston, who painted all the scenery for "Cyrano de Bergerac," and disclosed his scenario, outlined his ideas of what the pictures should be in pictorial and historical quality, and gave his carte blanche to proceed with the eighteen pictures. Marston began at once. The scenery for "King Henry V." is completed. Attention was simultaneously given to the question of costumes and dress for the soldiers of the English and French armies, the nobles, courtiers, sailors, maids, pages, peasantry, and others, and they are now finished. There will be nearly fifty speaking parts in the acting play. A choir and a ballet have been engaged and a supernumerary corps of over 200 has been gathered together. Rehearsals begin this week, and it is expected that the eight weeks between then and Monday, Oct. 1, when Mansfield appears first as King Henry V. at the Garden Theatre, will not be any too long a time to bring to a polished state the presentation of the great dramatic spectacle.

The last revival of "King Henry V." in New York was at Booth's Theatre under the management of Jarrett & Palmer, in 1874-5. George Rignold was the King.

Castle Square at Manhattan.

The Castle Square Opera Company begins its Manhattan Beach engagement to-morrow night with "Il Trovatore," which alternates with "Martha" for the first week. Members of the company are Maude Lillian Berri, Grace Cameron, Maude Lambert, Eleanor Broadfoot, Lionel Roberts, William Pruette, and Homer Lind.

Daniel Sully in "The Parish Priest."

The Fourteenth Street Theatre opens Aug. 30 with Daniel Sully in a comedy drama, "The Parish Priest."

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Cadet Girl" fills this house up to the door every night. The book is gradually being worked over.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—The bill here is headed by the Russell brothers in a new skit, "The Irish Servant Girls." Features retained are Cornille, Everhardt, the hoop juggler, and the "Rainbow Coon" ballet.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Bettina Gerard is at the head of the bill here. Others are Bicknell, clay modeler; Marion Winchester, vocalist; Belle Darling, serio comedienne, and Goets, juggler.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDEN.—Only two acts of the old bill remain here—the Johnson brothers and Hayes and Healy. New acts are those of the Yoscarys, acrobats and jugglers; Miss Marsella, bird trainer; Josie De Witt, violinist, and Petruchio, magician.

EDEN MUSEE.—Two new wax groups of current interest have been added to the collections here. The figure of King Humbert has been taken from the rulers of the world and, in a slightly altered form, put into a death chamber. A cell in the Chamber of Horrors has been fitted up for Bresci, the assassin.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Lafayette, the juggler, is still seen here. Arthur Dunn and Clara Bell Jerome play in the skit, "The Messenger Boy." Clarice Nance, Southern singer, has a number of new melodies. A novelty from abroad is Mlle. Christina and a troupe of lilliputian dogs.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The entertainment here has been divided into three parts, with a time schedule for each. At 8:30 the female minstrels go on, continuing until 9:20. Then the new burlesque, "The Casino Boy," has the stage. At 11 specialty acts which last until midnight begin. They include the World Comedy Four, Simmons and White, the Lane sisters, Frank Manning, German Comedian, and Louis M. Granat, the whistler.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—To-morrow the renovated and altered house will be opened for its fourteenth season. The star will be William Reyman, the "lone cyclist," who rode across Russia and Siberia from Moscow to Vladivostok, penetrating the northern provinces of China. P. J. Keenan, the man who takes nourishment into his stomach direct through a rubber tube, is another. Living skeletons, magicians, and freaks are to be shown.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Williams and Walker, the famous colored stars, will be one of the prominent features of the programme at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. They will present an entirely new act, Grace Huntington will offer the comedietta, "Checkmate," assisted by Clarence Heritigh and Frank E. Camp. Others are Carrie Behr, singing comedienne; three Gardner brothers, musical act; Harry and Sadie Fields, protean sketch; Barry and Halvers, acrobatic comedy, and Callahan and Mack, Irish comedians.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Kathryn Osterman will head the bill at this house, offering her laughable farce, "The Editor." Jennie Yeamans will present her unique monologue as only she can give it. Others are Fritz Young and Emilie Sells, pierrot et pierrette; Jennings and Alto, singers and dancers; Garetta's trained birds; the Bicknells, novelty dancers; Ingram and Jacklin, song illustrators; Flo Perry, juvenile singer; kalatechnoscope. To-day's continuous concert from 2 till 10:30 P. M. includes Victory Bateman and Harry Mestayer, Hughey Dougherty, Williams and Adams, Polk and Tresks, and others.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The programme here is headed by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, who will present their comedy, "When Two Hearts Are Won." A prominent specialty will be that of Mrs. Alice J. Shaw and her twin daughters in a whistling novelty. Edmund Day, the journalist and playwright, will make his first New York appearance in one of his own comediettas, "An Old Song." Others in the list are Johnson, Risno and Bentley, "The Farmer and the Monkey"; Chris Bruno and Mabel Russell, exponents of the cakewalk; Josephine Harvey, trombone soloist; Howard Thurston, magician, and Maude Amber, coon singer.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Syndicate will spend $75,000 next Winter in remodeling the stage of the house. A similar enterprise might be undertaken at the Metropolitan at a smaller expense, but with desirable results.

Mr. Kennerley Rumford, the English baritone who was lately married to Miss Clara Butt, the celebrated contralto and generally known as the "Trilby of the concert stage," will make his début in this country late in January.

The Washington Choral Society will give "The Messiah" on Dec. 26, Horatio Parker's "Hora Novissima" on Feb. 26, and "Elijah" on April 30. Why is not Prof. Parker's dignified and artistic work heard again in this city?

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt has gone to her bungalow at Lake Placid, in the Adirondack Mountains, for the balance of the Summer. She will remain there until the opening of her tour, which commences at the Worcester Festival late in September.

The London Philharmonic Society's receipts for the past season showed a serious diminution, which, in the opinion of some critics, was due to giving the concerts on Thursday nights, instead of Mondays, as before. It seems that there are many important entertainments on Thursdays, and few on Mondays. M. Paderewski saved the last season from disaster.

According to London Truth, M. Jean de Reszke has submitted to an operation on his throat by Dr. Holbrook Curtis. The nature of the operation is not described, but it was not a serious one. Truth believes that the present impaired condition of the great tenor's voice is temporary, but expresses the belief that the organ will never again be what it was when Americans first heard it. On Saturday, July 21, M. de Reszke canceled his engagement at Covent Garden and returned to Paris. He has promised to return to London next Spring, so he evidently expects to recover his vo

ITALIAN DEMANDS TRUTH

Exposes False Reports and False Pictures of Anarchists.

DENIES PLOT TO KILL KING

Criticises the Murdered Monarch Humbert and Declares His Successor Should Follow Victor Emmanuel's Example.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will be kind enough to print, in the interest of the truth, which has a terrible enemy in the yellow press of this city, these few remarks:

Last Sunday King Humbert was killed in Monza, by an Anarchist, who has been a resident of America, like hundreds of thousands of other Italians. This was enough to build up an imaginary conspiracy, which reads like a story of Gaboriau. The reporters see secret meetings everywhere, hear strange words whispered in the darkness, tell of mysterious women, blood, plots, wholesale assassinations, with Paterson, N. J., as the storm centre.

The other day certain papers printed the photograph of a group of Anarchists saying farewell to Gaetano Bresci, the picture of six members of an Italian theatrical society of West Hoboken, whose names are P. Cremonesi, R. Bencetti, G. Villa, Pietro Bolza, R. Galli, and G. Romagnoli, all of them believers in the monarchy.

Another paper said that Mr. Bosi's boarding house, at 84 Macdougal Street, was a nest of Anarchists and of political murderers, while everybody knows that Italians of all parties go to the place only because they enjoy there a good table d'hôte dinner, wine included, for 35 cents.

Now, the truth is this: All the sensational things which have been said are without a shadow of foundation. I have no doubt that there was no plot planned by the Anarchists, who, as you know well, are individualists and strongly opposed to all kinds of organization. But should the plot have been planned here, there is no doubt that Enrico Malatesta has had nothing to do with it.

Malatesta is not a Count. He is in no way a descendant of the famous Malatestas who ruled Rimini and other parts of Romagna from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. His family is in Santa Maria di Capua, and comes from Naples. Malatesta studied medicine in the University of Naples, but has never been a practicing physician on account of his devotion to the cause of anarchy since the raid of Benevento. He is a forceful writer, and a philosopher of distinction. Mr. A. Hanlon, the noted French author, says that Malatesta is the most intelligent man in the ranks of the Anarchists.

I have known Malatesta intimately for years, and I can positively state that he has been always opposed to political or other crimes. Many years ago two Anarchists, Pini and Parmigiani, out of political revenge, stabbed Celso Lorretti, a distinguished Italian Republican. Malatesta condemned the deed. For this reason Parmiggiani, who lives in London, has been for years printing all kinds of libels against him.

Malatesta was lecturing here last year, and left for England many months ago, without having ever been in Cincinnati, Ohio. While here he met with large opposition, and one of his comrades shot him in the thigh in West Hoboken. To say that he was connected in any way with the assassination of the King of Italy is all nonsense.

The reason why so many Anarchists went recently to the old country is because they had a right, like anybody else, to visit the Paris Exposition. But I am sure that the majority of the people given out as Anarchists are peaceful people, connected in no way with any political or social movement.

The Italian police—the roughest, most inhuman, and most stupid police in the world—have been making for years wholesale arrests and forging documents of chimerical plots. The real conspirators, who are principally responsible for the dreadful deed of Bresci, are the members of the Italian Government, the mischief-making counselors of the King.

No Anarchist ever tried to kill Victor Emmanuel, who was nearly always alone and without escorts, among all classes of people. If Victor Emmanuel should have gone to a place where hundreds of Anarchists were congregated he would have been welcomed and asked to take a drink with them. But Victor Emmanuel was really a simple, big-hearted man, who hated the police, gave freely to the poor, was always in contact with the people, and, besides spending all of his enormous allowance, left 2,000,000 of debt. He had adversaries, not enemies.

Humbert was an entirely different man from his father. To call him a democrat is a lie. He kept himself in contact with the most exclusive aristocrats, and never approached in any way the people. He never walked afoot and without an escort. His frequent visits to Monza were connected with his love story with the Duchess Litta, and only while there he liked to be left alone. He gave on many occasions greatly advertised contributions, but in private never helped any one. It is true that he visited Casamicciola and Naples on the occasion of the earthquake and at the outbreak of the cholera. But impartial history will say that by this act he tried only to save the monarchy from unpopularity and contempt.

From the starting of the awful calamities a man became, for his charity, courage, abnegation, the popular hero of all Italy. He was day and night among the sufferers, giving help, nursing, encouraging. Having nothing more to give, he sold his valuable possessions. That man, that hero of charity, was the late Cardinal Guglielmo Sanfelice, Archbishop of Naples, and the equal of Carlo and Frederico Borromeo. People of all parties were praising him, and the general impression was that he would succeed Leo XIII. as Pope. It was to counteract the effect of the deeds of Cardinal Sanfelice that King Humbert went to the place of the calamity. On that occasion I saw him and spoke to him. I was then giving voluntary assistance to the sufferers from cholera in the hospital of La Conocchia. Afterward Cardinal Sanfelice, the man who did most for the sufferers, was Felice Cavallotti of Milan, the great republican orator and statesman, who was killed three years ago by the monarchist Macola.

Another thing is this: No matter what liars and ignoramuses say, under King Humbert all public liberties in Italy have been suppressed. You remember well the last attempt to suppress entirely the Constitution, and the great fight of the Republicans and Socialists, which led to the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and the fall of Gen. Gelliout. Humbert was not as strictly Constitutional as you say. In many instances he rebuked the Parliament, imposing upon it a Ministry anti-constitutional. All who know the recent Parliamentary history of Italy remember well what the King did in order to prevent, after the fall of Giolitti, a Ministry presided over by Zanardelli. He wanted and had Crispi, who was afterward responsible for the great disaster of Abyssinia, where I lost a young brother. The riot of March, 1896, marked the fall of the little popularity which Humbert still enjoyed.

They say that Humbert was a Constitutional King, who never vetoed a bill. Those who say this are guilty of bad faith, or are not well posted on Italian matters. In Italy no bill can be adopted except with the approval of the King's Government. The Senate is entirely controlled by the King, who appoints its members. The Chamber of Deputies is strongly monarchical, and does not represent the people at large. We have in Italy a limited suffrage, and out of 30,000,000 inhabitants only 2,000,000 are entitled to vote. You know, of course, that this is the absolute truth.

We, the Italians opposed to the monarchy, are very sorry for the assassination, because we believe in the sacredness of human life, and know that no durable political change is possible without a ripe political education of the people. But, while we deplore the assassination, we desire that what we think of King Humbert should be known. If his son desires to be loved by the people, he ought to forget his father and follow the example left by his grandfather, Victor Emmanuel. The only remedy against anarchy is more liberty, less taxation, and no interference with the will of the people. NICOLA GIGLIOTTI.

Miss Hungerford Thrown from Buggy.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Miss Harriet R. Hungerford, a popular young society woman, was thrown from her carriage yesterday afternoon, her head striking a hydrant and the skull being crushed. She may recover.

DOLORES HAD SAD HAIR.

Trained It to Look Jolly with a Muslin Nightcap—Just Like Grandmother's.

"Felicia," said Dolores, "the Bible is a great and wonderful book."

"Why, yes," said Felicia, "of course. But—excuse me, Dolores—I thought every one knew that."

"If people would only study it carefully," went on Dolores, seriously, "the world would be a great deal better than it is, and people would be a great deal happier."

"Why, yes, certainly," said Felicia, drawing her brows together in a little thoughtful frown, trying to gather the drift of Dolores's remarks. "I know there is dear old Mrs. Blessing, who is such an invalid, and she is always so sweet and lovely, and she reads her Bible most of the time; then there is my Aunt Bountiful, who has had so many troubles since uncle died, and not one of her children left, and yet she is always doing something for every one; and there is our minister, and, of course, he reads the Bible a lot, and—"

"Yes, but I don't mean that one bit," broke in Dolores. "I mean just ordinary everyday girls like you and me—not you so much, because you always were a dear, but just ordinary, obstreperous girls, and they could learn such a lot that was really and truly practical and helpful.

"Now, there is the difference in my hair, and I got it right straight out of the Bible."

"Out of the Bible!" gasped Felicia, and she looked so really shocked that Dolores burst into a gay, merry, tinkling little laugh.

"Oh dear, Felicia," she gasped, "you do make me laugh," and she buried her face in the big sofa pillow and came up flushed and laughing still.

"Well, I do know one thing," said Felicia, the little frown disappearing from her face as she looked at Dolores's rosy cheeks, "and that is that you ought to change your name. I always used to think that Dolores was just the name for you, for you were so quiet and almost sad, but now you have the gayest laugh of any one I know, and I think you ought to be named Hilaria or some prettier name that means being very gay and happy. Why, even your complexion used to look sad. Of course, it was very pretty, that soft olive shade, and people used to say you looked like a saint. But now it is all changed, for some way you never expect to see a saint with pink cheeks. And, then, there was that soft melancholy droop to your hair that—"

"There, Felicia," broke Dolores again, and this time triumphantly, "my hair is the cause of it all and I really did find it in the Bible. Let me tell you all about it," she went on hurriedly.

"You know I always had to read the Bible a great deal even when I was a very little girl, and I was just brought up on Bible stories, and there was never any of them that I liked as I did the one about Samson and Delilah. It was so wonderful that just having his hair cut could make that great strong man lose all his strength, and I think I know all the story by heart.

ENJOYED BEING SAD.

"I don't know whether it was the name, but I think I have been—well, not exactly melancholy, because I was quite happy; but I rather enjoyed being sad, and—I suppose it was very vain, but people used to say that I looked like an old picture, and I think I rather liked it. I don't know that I really tried to, but I thought it was very nice, and I was quite satisfied not to be bright and lively like the rest of the girls. Then something happened.

"It was last Winter, and I had gone down to see one of the girls, and as I went in I saw those two nice Van Athlete boys come up the steps. I don't know what possessed me, but I thought I would hide behind the draperies and then appear upon them when Alice came down. It was simple and childish, and I ought to have known better, but in the end it was a good thing. You see, I was going up to Alice's room. I hadn't sent up my name, and she didn't know I was there.

"Well, the Van Athletes had come to propose such a jolly time—to go skating and then have a nice little supper after it, and they said their mother would chaperon the party, and she is as nice and jolly as they are. Alice thought it would be great fun, of course, and they planned it for the next week, and that was the week I was to be out of town. Alice, who is a dear, mentioned that, and what do you suppose Tom Van Athlete said? He hesitated and then began:

"'But, er—do you think—er—that Miss Dolores would care much about it? She is a sweet little thing, but she is always so sad that I feel that she is not quite happy when we are all having a jolly time. It's like a saint at a ball, don't you know?'

"Well, I must say that Alice stood up for me like the nice girl that she is, and the Van Athletes didn't say a thing that was not very nice and complimentary, only they thought, evidently, that I was a bore and a kill-sport.

"Oh, but wasn't I angry! I never in all my life had thought that people would have liked me to be more jolly. I just ground my teeth together then, and I could feel my face get burning hot. And skating, of all things, when I love it, and I know I can skate well!

"So they finally decided to have the skating party the next week. I waited until they were gone, and when Alice had gone up stairs I let myself out of the house and went home.

"I went straight up to my room and studied myself in the mirror. I made up my mind then and there that there was to be a change. I would wait a while to be a saint, and I wanted to see what made me look sad. I studied myself, one feature after another, and there was none of them very sad except my mouth, because I never have smiled very much, you know. Then I looked at my hair, and I saw that a good deal of it was in my hair. I could smile, and my face would look quite jolly, but all the time my hair was sad.

"I have noticed since that soft, droopy hair means melancholy, disagreeable people. Then I thought about Samson, and I thought that that story meant a great deal. It's just as true as can be there's a great deal of character in hair.

PRACTICED A SMILE.

"Did you ever notice those little locks that hang down straight just back of the ears? Well, you notice it now, and you will see that people having those straight locks hanging down just in that one place are sure to be melancholy and lackadaisical. I thought of Samson, and I thought it was a poor rule that wouldn't work two or three ways. I put my hair into a course of treatment and took smiling lessons all to myself.

"They say laughing is healthy, and I know it is true. Really, I am another girl in a great many ways. I always brush those lackadaisical locks up carefully every time I brush my hair, especially when I go to bed, and then I see to it that they stay in place all night. That is the reason I wear—"

"You don't mean it," interrupted Felicia, opening her eyes very wide with astonishment. "Those pretty little white muslin ones that are so becoming?"

"Yes; and the embroidered ones that were my grandmother's."

"And those dear little ones trimmed with lace that you had on the first time I staid over night with you and noticed them?"

"Those were my grandmother's, too—my great-grandmother's—trimmed with the real little lace edges, and there is nothing like them to keep your hair in place and soft and clean. And those lackadaisical locks never come down at all, and I believe it does make a whole lot of difference in your character."

"Dear me!" exclaimed Felicia; "and I thought you just wore them because they were so pretty. I wanted to wear them myself, only it seemed to be your individual idea. I always did think, from the pretty pictures of the grandmothers when they were young girls, that they must have been lovely in their little nightcaps."

"There certainly is nothing like them to change your hair and your temperament," said Dolores, with a sigh of satisfaction, "and that's what I learned from a Bible story. And I don't mind telling you what I heard the other day, Felicia. You'll never tell?"

"Never," said Felicia, breathlessly.

"It was that Tom Van Athlete again, and I overheard him saying:

"'That little Miss Dolores is a right jolly sort. You're always sure of a good time when she's along.'"

Pennsylvania Militia in Camp.

MOUNT GRETNA, Penn., Aug. 4.—The State Encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was formally opened at 9 o'clock this morning. The entire division of the State Militia, numbering 10,500 men, are in Camp Alexander L. Hawkins. The camp is under the command of Major Gen. Charles Miller. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will visit the camp on Monday. Secretary of War Root and Adjt. Gen. Corbin are expected next Thursday.

"AUNT LOUISA'S" RECORD

Has Lived 33 Years and 4 Months in the Same Apartment.

FIRST OF THE FLAT DWELLERS

She Has Seen Many Changes in a Third of a Century—Her Rooms Filled with Relics.

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge has established a record. Among the flat dwellers of Manhattan she is Grand Prioress, and some day when the dwellers have a reunion she is in line for further honors. Her record consists of having lived for thirty-three years and four months in the same apartment, and in all that long time, while thoughts of moving have come to her now and then, she has dismissed them.

Her flat is in the building at 142 East Thirteenth Street, at the corner of Third Avenue, and from its windows she has viewed some wonderful transformations in New York City. It is likely—she is not quite sure of the justness of her claim, she says—that she is the original flat dweller of New York. Whether this be true or not, she declines to yield the palm to any one who cannot establish quite as clear a title as she. Her title consists of rent receipts running over thirty-three years, and she views them in the light of a patent of nobility.

It was along in 1867 when "Aunt Louisa" came to this city from Philadelphia with her late husband, Daniel Eldridge, who was well known in the shipping business. They looked about for a dwelling, but then, as now, rents in New York were high. She happened one day over in the neighborhood of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue and she saw some strange improvements being made on a massive piano factory that stood on the southwest corner. "Aunt Louisa" asked what was going on, and the architect told her that the place was being changed into "French flats."

"French flats" was new to "Aunt Louisa's" vocabulary, and she pursued the subject. The architect took her through the building and showed her how a whole dwelling house was to be put on one floor. He told her how stair climbing was to be avoided through this arrangement, and then the agent, who happened along, and who himself seemed doubtful of the experiment, as he afterward told her, added his meed of praise to the scheme outlined by the builder, and before she left the house "Aunt Louisa" had rented the first apartment, one flight above the street, for $35 a month.

CHANGES SHE HAS SEEN.

"I didn't think much of the thing at first," said "Aunt Louisa," speaking of the matter not long ago, "but I had determined to give it a trial. The horse cars that passed the door at that time took Mr. Eldridge directly to his office, and it was something in those days to have rapid transit right at your door. We got to like it more and more as we got used to it, and I suppose I'll stick it out until I die. Of course it won't do to let the agent know that, for if he did I couldn't get him to make any of the improvements I'm kicking for all the time. The place is not what it was when I moved here by a great deal, but I tell you, when I think of moving the idea appalls me.

"Yes, I have seen some changes here since I first moved in. The elevated road that thunders by there now was not thought of. I saw it go up piece by piece, and when the first train began to run and shake the house so that we thought it would be down about our ears at any moment, we made our first serious plans for moving. I couldn't tell you now why we didn't move, but while we were nerving ourselves for the effort we got used to the trains, and I suppose that settled it. Anyhow, we continued on, and here I am yet.

"Why haven't I moved? Well, I'll answer that question by asking another: Are you a flat dweller? Yes? Then you'll understand what it means to turn out of a place that you've lived in for years. I suppose I'd have to hire a whole storage warehouse to keep the things that have accumulated in this place for thirty-three years if I ever raked them over, and yet they are neatly enough tucked away here.

"Then again there's a sentimental side of the business, I'm afraid. Mr. Eldridge always liked the place, and he died here five years ago. Then I've loads of things here that I would not like to part with, and heaven knows I couldn't get another place to keep them in."

A TREASURE HOUSE OF RELICS.

"Aunt Louisa" led the way through the flat, which is a treasure house of relics. Spacious closets were piled high with old books and manuscripts. Theatrical costumes that had done service with the elder Booth and from that time on down to the modern drama were stowed away in almost forgotten nooks. Some of the pieces of antique furniture were as big as the rooms in modern flats, and, as the owner said, a moving would necessitate parting with most of these, a thing to which she is decidedly averse.

"I'm too busy a woman to get reminiscent often," said "Aunt Louisa," "and when I do I suppose I'm as foolish as the others. If I go to bed or here I suppose I'd just have to nerve myself and throw out a lot of these old things, and then when I looked for them afterward I'd be sorry that I let them go. The trouble is to know where to start. Now here's a pair of silk stockings that were given to me by Edwin Booth. You see they have the Stars and Stripes embroidered on them. He had them made especially in England. I wouldn't part with them for anything in the world. That big armchair there has come down through generations; a lot of that manuscript is in Booth's handwriting; one of those costumes I wore when I played the Prince of Wales in 'Richard III.' with Junius Brutus Booth.

"Now, I couldn't part with any of those, could I?" asked "Aunt Louisa," pathetically. "Well, they are only a drop in the bucket. If I went over the list I'd find that everything was in the same category, and, as I couldn't take them with me and I wouldn't go without them, I just leave them where they are and stay here with them.

"Yes, there have been some changes here," she sighed. "All around here thirty-three years ago there were a lot of little cottages, and just beyond there, across Thirteenth Street, was a high hill with a cottage at its top, where Mrs. John Sefton, who used to play at Wallack's, lived. Right across on that corner [indicating the northeast corner of Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue] was the old Stuyvesant pear tree. I saw building after building gradually encroach on the open ground hereabout, until finally the old pear tree, that seemed like a kind of friend, was cut down.

"Then the tenements came, the big houses shutting us in, and we were all pretty sad over it, but we knew that respite in any other place would likewise be temporary, and so, as I have said, we staid on. Oh, yes, there have been a number of agents since I came here. I've buried quite a collection of them. Some one said once: 'Agents may come and agents may go, but Aunt Louisa seems to go on forever.'

JOKE ON THE CEUSUS TAKER.

"I've had some funny experiences growing out of my long occupancy of this place. The latest was with the census enumerator. After he had been so ungentlemanly as to ask me my age, which I gave him correctly, because I've gotten over all of that foolishness, he asked me how long I had lived here.

"'Thirty-three years, exactly,' said I.

"'Oh, then, you own the place,' he said with conviction in his tone.

"'Own it, no,' I said. 'If I owned it you can bet I wouldn't live in it.'

"He went away figuring that out, and I putted myself on the back for being epigrammatic. I don't think he quite fathomed the intricacies of that epigram.

"Some time ago a man called here and asked me if I had anything old in my flat. 'Everything in the place is old,' I said, wondering what he was driving at. He finally asked me to show him that bookcase and that chair and those bureaus, (indicating the articles.) Then he wanted to know how much I'd take for them.

"'Won't sell them,' I said. He coaxed and cajoled but to no account. Then he gave me his card and went away. Three days later a fine-looking old man came here with exactly the same question. I was suspicious, and I asked him about it. Mentioning the other visit. He said he had sent that other man, who was a dealer, to try to effect a purchase. He seemed sorry I wouldn't sell.

"'But how did you know I had these things?' I asked.

"'Well,' he said, 'I have ridden by in the elevated cars every day for nearly twenty-five years, and I always saw that old bookcase standing there in the corner. After a while I got to looking for it every day when I went by, and it seemed to greet me as an old friend standing like a sentry there. I positively got attached to it, and so I made up my mind that some time I'd try to buy it. But then I don't suppose I'm half as fond of it as you are, and I don't blame you for not selling it.'

"Now, as I said," pursued "Aunt Louisa," "he was a very nice old chap, and he seemed so much in earnest that I found myself for the first time in my life thinking what I'd do without that old bookcase. But the thought passed and the gentleman with it. I guess I'll leave that to my heirs to dispose of.

$12,000 PAID IN RENT.

"How much rent do I pay? Well, when I first came here it was $35 a month. Then after the elevated got started they cut it down to $30, and now it's $25. What is that you are figuring up? Oh! I see. Thirty-three years and four months, that's 400 rent days. At an average of $30 each that would mean $12,000. That's quite a tidy sum, isn't it? Do you know I never figured it up before, and now, come to think of it, I don't blame the census man when he asked me if I owned the place. I guess I could own it for that. My, my, when I come to think it over, I have bought it, but I never got the deeds, and so I have to go on paying rent for occupying my own property.

"And, by the way," said "Aunt Louisa," as her guest rose to take his departure, "I might tell you with justifiable pride that the agents collectively never had to call 401 times. They never had to wait until the 2d of the month."

THREE JOLLY ROVERS.

Their Parade Up Sixth Avenue Ends in Arrest.

Along about 3 o'clock in the morning Patrolman Link, standing on Sixth Avenue, rubbed his eyes. Then he felt for his club. It was in place. Carefully tucking it under his arm, he raised both hands thus freed to his eyelids.

Across the avenue a sort of naval parade marched north. First came a tall stripling in street dress, capped by a sombrero. Close behind him a sturdy young fellow in the full uniform of the United States Hospital Corps came. Still a third flanked the uniformed one. He, too, was in "cits," with a naval cap thrown in.

"'Midshimite, bos'n tight, and crew of the Captain's gig,'" muttered Link.

Across the street a command was given: "Threes, right wheel."

The triple column, turning, disappeared into the open outer doors of No. 645. Up the stairs a steady tread echoed. Link knew that No. 645 had been vacant for six weeks. He fell a-musing.

"Those soldier fellows go over to Cuba, eat a few bananas, come back here, and think they're the whole thing," he told his night stick.

Across the street and into the door he went. The three he found grouped on the first floor landing. He raised his stick.

"Threes about face, double quick, downward march," he and his night stick ordered.

The threes marched.

On the pavement Link's stick was joined by two of its fellows. To the Tenderloin Station House the double threes went. There each night stick deposited its prisoner in front of the Sergeant's desk, the full uniform still flanked by the sombrero and the cap.

"Well?" demanded the Sergeant.

A voice came from the sombrero's shadow:

"The good ship Kilpatrick—good, for she's a United States transport, Sir—lay at anchor off Cienfuegos when a letter was handed to me at mess. From a friend it came, Sir, inviting me to call at his house, 645 Sixth Avenue, when next we lay in Erie Basin. We were to call at any time of day or night and stay as long as we could. Sir, we went there. It was vacant. We got leave from the ship and came by Bowery way. And so we arrived rather late and out of sorts. But gone are our friends. My name is William H. Short. I'm in the storekeeper's department and here is the letter."

The police Sergeant demanded the remaining names. The others were William W. Vogt and Robert Lamb, pharmacists of the transport. Then the Sergeant decided that they might go to their ship if they would go quickly.

The sombrero spoke again:

"Threes, about face, forward march."

The column marched to the centre of the floor.

"Halt."

Rigid became the line.

"Left face, forward march."

In single file the column passed out beneath the green lamps.

Through the open door came:

"Halt. Left face. Forward march."

Stout heels struck the echo-making flagstones.

"Discipline, destiny, America," the Sergeant said.

CALLED FOR A SHAVE ONLY.

But the Out-of-Town Guest Paid for $2.75 Worth of Extras and "Felt Better."

"Well, I feel better, anyhow," remarked an out-of-town guest to the clerk of a lower Broadway hotel.

The clerk, not being busy, saw there was something weighing on the guest's mind, and with a benign smile waited for a bunko story.

"First-class barber shop you have here in the house," ventured the guest, a little more forcibly.

"Pretty good," said the clerk, sympathetically.

"Y-e-e-s," continued the guest, warming to the subject, "I had a shave there awhile ago. That is, I went in there for a shave three hours ago. The man who got hold of me was an artist, I could see that. As soon as I got into the chair he didn't wait for me to say what I wanted, but tucked a towel around my neck and began running his fingers through my hair.

"'Shave behind and around the edges?' he inquired, getting out his shears with his other hand.

"'Nop. Shave,' said I.

"'Certainly, Sir,' he replied briskly, 'but I'll just take a little off around the edges here. It needs it.'

"He seemed to know his business so well that I let him go ahead and he entertained me with stories on dermatology and hair treatment.

"He had almost finished his scissor work when he stopped short and stood aghast. 'Your hair is splitting badly, Sir,' he said with deep concern.

"'Splitting?' said I. 'Ha! is that so!'

"'Indeed it is, Sir. It requires singeing at once.' The man had a wax taper lighted by this time.

"'Ah, all right,' said I, and for another twenty minutes the shop in my vicinity smelled like a mattress factory on fire, while the barber really alarmed me about my hair. It was getting frightfully thin, he said; seemed to be inclined to drop out about the temples and near the apex of the crown. After I had had my shampoo, he said he thought he had better apply some 'Hairline,' a preparation which he alleged every man's hair required at last. I hadn't thought of a shampoo, much less 'Hairline,' but as I had already lost an hour, I let him lead me over to the water tank and shampoo me; then he opened a brand new bottle of 'Hairline' and applied it liberally, after which he wrapped the bottle in paper and laid it aside.

"Then came the shave, which was delayed every few seconds by the manipulator pausing to examine and toy with what he finally confessed were tiny eruptions caused by an unsatisfactory condition of the skin. I had always considered my skin in perfect condition, but this man shocked me. He asked me who shaved me last. I couldn't remember, and he confided to me that I had run a terrible risk in allowing every Tom, Dick, and Harry to shave me. My skin was in a shocking condition and cried out for an application of a preparation which luckily he had on hand. He applied this lotion as a matter of course, and within another half hour had turned me out completely rejuvenated, but with the loss of an afternoon practically. Here is the bill:

Shave	15
Hair cut	25
Singeing	25
Shampoo	25
One bottle Hairline	$1.00
One bottle Cremaline	1.00
Total	$2.90

"I only wanted a shave," concluded the guest, ruefully, "but, as I say, I feel better. Will you please lay these bottles over behind the desk. I may call for them later."

NECROMANCY AT PARIS

Wonderful Exhibitions of the Black Art at the Exposition.

A DISCUSSION OF METHODS

The Humblest Fortune Tellers Seem to Have Most Intuition—Cheik Abdullah's Feats.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 24.—The exposition would not be complete without a wizard. As a matter of fact, it has two, both of whom are quite amazing. This should be a matter of satisfaction to that very large contingent of American ladies to whom all that concerns the mysterious "Beyond" and the practice of the black arts is of fascinating importance. I have not heard that a Spiritualist congress will be held here during the present exposition, as was done at the last, for in the intervening decade more than one esoteric camp has been split up and its members scattered. But Paris still remains the centre of Spiritualist activity and psychic research, so far, at least, as Europe is concerned, thereby maintaining the traditions of the wonder-loving capital which welcomed Cagliostro and witnessed the most important labors of Mesmer, besides being the home of Charcot, Bérillon, da Guaita, and Encausse.

If you wish to know what Paris can produce of the very best in the way of occult phenomena, you could not apply to a more learned or enlightened guide than Dr. Encausse, whose name among magicians is "Papus." To begin with, he will probably tell you (with a flourish of his magician's stick, with its mystical knob inlaid with a bentagon of five different metals) that most of the other magicians, with their following of thought readers, mediums, card tellers, and palmists, are thorough humbugs. For Stanislas da Guaita, for instance, who used to invite his friends to luncheon and have bowls of hissing poison as a table decoration, he had no sort of respect. The dislike was mutual, and Stanislas da Guaita is credited with having sought to assassinate Papus in a sword duel, using a weapon whose point had been dipped in the deadliest of ptomaines—a manoeuvre luckily prevented, I believe, by the mediumistic foresight of Comte Antoine de la Rochefoucauld, one of the seconds. Da Guaita is dead now, having joined the Blavatskys, the Homes, the Eliphas Levis, in that limbo of departed sorcerers, which may be anywhere in heaven or hades.

WORK OF DR. ENCAUSSE.

Papus is a healer, as his magical name implies, a practicer of white arts. I doubt if he has much belief either in the Star Paladan or fears the unholy spells which that Chaldee priest of Baal professes to be able to throw over those who refuse him homage. He is too scientific, moreover, to place much trust in the horoscopes of Dr. Ely Starr, of whose very remarkable powers, however, especially with cards, I can speak from personal experience. No, Dr. Encausse believes in the poor and the humble spirited as being the most favored depositories of the purest psychic force.

"The moment," he told me once, "that your medium or your palmist is expensive and fashionable you may be sure that he or she is a humbug." Out of 300 card tellers, for instance, who practice in Paris only 5 or 6 are really remarkable, and they are all unknown, humble folk, who work chiefly for the love of their art. And so saying he directed me to the "Mère aux Oiseaux," a little old witch, who lives surrounded by canary birds, hence her nickname, in the Cité des Fleurs, close to the Boulevard Rochechouart. When I went to see her at least half a hundred housemaids were waiting in her anteroom to have their fortunes told. The atmosphere was permeated by a slight odor which was far from aromatic. I soon discovered the reason. The Mère aux Oiseaux told fortunes by breaking the white of an egg into a glass of water, and noting the shape which it took. Each customer had to bring his or her egg. One poor girl had brought an egg which was not quite fresh. The Mère aux Oiseaux told my companion, who is now an eminent prima donna, some astounding things, among others that she would obtain an important engagement within three days. And sure enough three days later a note came from the manager of the Opéra Comique asking Mlle. N. to sing Mignon.

As an offset to this I may mention the curious adventure of two very celebrated men who called upon the famous Mme. de T., one of the best-known palmists in the world. Her total misconception of their hands seems to bear out Papus's theory that it is mostly the humblest fortune tellers who have the most intuition and make the fewest mistakes. One of her two visitors was a famous dramatist, whose personal misfortunes were the subject of universal comment a few years back. The other was an ex-officer in the French Army, a man whose name in connection with a recent sensational army trial has been the subject of the fiercest execration not only in his own country, but in everybody else's. The editor of a notorious anti-Semitic paper, who believes in everything except himself, had recommended them to call on Mme. de T. A more extraordinary pair could hardly be found anywhere in the world. And yet she explained to me when the séance was over: "We are the two men to whom catastrophes have happened in the past of a more terrific nature, perhaps, than to anybody else on earth, and for whom, very likely, the future reserves experiences which are even more terrible still." And all that Mme. de T. said after a careful examination of their hands was this: "My friends, you are two simple, honest, plodding, peace-loving bourgeois. There is nothing in your hands at all. Nothing interesting has ever happened to you, and nothing ever will." The poet had a peculiar dislike for music. "Hold!" said the lady, as he was leaving her presence. "One little characteristic saves you from utter banality, distinguishes you from your colorless companion. You have a passion for music."

"Ugh!" uttered the poet. The Major's fury knew no bounds. Fancy! Two louis! "Quelle bourrique, mon cher! Quelle bourrique!"

CHEIK ABDULLAH'S METHODS.

Nothing so expensive, nor I may add so disappointing, in the way of divination is to be found at the exposition. Indeed, I am inclined to class the Cheik Abdullah, who practices palmistry in the Egyptian Palace, as one of the most remarkable professors of that art with whom I have ever come in contact. The Cheik Abdullah is an Egyptian, and speaks only Arabic. He sits in a little room, in which it would be literally impossible to swing a cat. It is draped in red cloth, and decorated with very handsome Oriental pottery. He is a middle-aged man, very fair, almost an Albino, with a heavy, very contemplative yellow eye, in which, however, there is a look of very serious concentration. He sits cross-legged, and wears the white turban of the Arab, held together with yellow leather thongs. An interpreter, also from Cairo, accompanies him and translates to you what he says. The Cheik's pronouncements are remarkable for their rapidity. He takes your left hand and lays it on a silver platter filled with sand, which is placed in front of him on a little Oriental table inlaid with ivory. Lying on the sand are also a few silver coins. Then, using his right hand as you might a compass, he makes three semi-circular ridges across the impression in the sand which your hand has left. After which he wipes the sand from your palm and tells you, first of all, under which star you were born, (mine was "Marikh,") and in a rapid conversation, lasting about three minutes, he sketches your character, your schemes, predicts whether they will be successful or not, when you will next take a voyage, which is your lucky day, (mine was Tuesday,) gives you general advice, and fixes the date of your death. In view of the fact that the Cheik Abdullah might have told me countless millions of things, which would have been absolutely untrue, it is certainly curious that everything he told me about my past life was exact. He even referred directly to one fact, which he hinted was very far from my thoughts at that moment, with a precision of detail which took my breath away. And it was a fact which had only come into being within two or three days—a point upon which he insisted. Any allusion of the kind would have been utterly false at any previous date, and would have proved him to be a humbug. And it was not a fact that could be easily guessed.

What he told my companion—a young Englishman—was, in the latter's opinion, quite remarkable, though, of course, I was unable to control any part of it.

Sheik Abdullah gives you the military salute when you go out, and his grave face lights up with a very dignified smile which has no trace of low cunning about it. He must have many clients, for he pays 12,000f. for the six months' rent of his little consultation box, and he is evidently coining money. For an extra 50 cents he will answer any question you like to put to him, and also makes revelations from the celebrated magical Arabic book entitled "Dés de Bonheur." Perhaps when I have a little more time at my disposal, that magical book may tempt me. Too much magic all at once has a tendency to get on one's nerves. For that reason I will only briefly mention the young woman who practices divination and thought reading in the open air at the Vieux Paris. She is blindfolded, and at a little distance stands her companion, a man, to whom you hand any document you please bearing a name or a number. Instantly and without the slightest hesitation, the young woman screams out the number (generally that of an exposition bon) and says whether or not it will gain a prize. She hardly ever makes the slightest mistake even with the most complicated number, or the most unusual names, and when she does so, corrects the slip in a second. Her male companion pockets 4 sous for each divination, and when I saw him last the copper was pouring into his wallet with the continuous rattle of the sea on a pebbly beach. R. S.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S DEVELOPMENT

The Adaptability of the Immigrants—How Whole Towns Were Moved Without Disturbing the Inmates.

Special to The New York Times.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 4.—The substantial character of the industrial progress of South Dakota has never been shown in a more convincing way than it has this season in the extension of railroad building and the towns and cities that have been made along the new lines. The people who came to this State in the early eighties with the immigration came with scant knowledge of the climate and soil, a knowledge that is indispensable to real and continuous progress in an agricultural State.

There was a mad rush for land and an almost insane desire to build towns. The railroads beckoned the settlers on and they followed. As a consequence many ill-advised experiments were made. Corn was planted in parts of the State where only wheat and other small grain will grow to advantage; grain raising was attempted exclusively where only mixed farming has any hope of succeeding, and farming was undertaken on a large scale where only grazing will prosper.

The abandoned town sites and farms in the northern part of the State have now been given up to grazing, testifying to the fact that nature will not accommodate herself to the misguided notions of men. To-day the conditions of life are different. The farmers and miners have preceded the railroads and have adapted themselves to the local conditions. They are now beckoning the railroads to come and ship their products to market. This year the railroads have responded.

The principal line of extension is that of the Bowdle Branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul across Walworth and Campbell Counties to the Missouri River, opposite to the Standing Rock Indian Reservation. For twelve or fifteen years the farmers in this section have been compelled to haul their grain from twenty to sixty miles. But the farmers have remained by the soil despite the disadvantages in its location, and as a result have developed one of the best wheat-producing districts in the entire Northwest. Now they have a railroad to transport their products to the markets.

With the advent of the railroads new towns have sprung up with wonderful rapidity, and the fact that the roads will make it possible to ship the products of the extensive mines in the Black Hills is resulting in the development of them, bringing thousands of dollars annually to the district.

The remarkable vitality in the farming community of the State and the genuine enterprise it manifests were never better shown than in the six substantial towns that have sprung up along the railroad extension line. When these counties were first settled, some eighteen or twenty years ago, nearly all the towns were built along the river. When this line was projected the people of these towns saw at once that they were doomed if they remained off the railroad. Six of these towns—three of them being of considerable size—had grown up near the river, yet in the short space of eight days they were moved bodily to the new town sites along the railroad. The country roads being very smooth in those sections, it has been possible to move even the largest buildings on rollers and trucks without tearing them down.

So nearly perfect were the arrangements for this that families continued to live in their houses and merchants to do business in their stores as they were being transported across the prairie. Even the type for the regular weekly paper was set up and the paper published while the building was on the moving trucks. For a period of about three weeks there was a veritable procession of stores, carpenters' shops, office buildings, sheds, saloons, blacksmiths' shops, barns, dwelling houses, and churches.

In a few weeks the towns of Edgerton, Old Platte, Castalia, Academy, Calvin, and Jasper disappeared, and the townspeople were mingled together elsewhere under slightly changed conditions. In the short space of eight days the towns of Platte, Gades, Lake Andes, Stager, and Avon sprang into existence. The most remarkable thing, however, about this transportation is the fact that there is not one of these new towns in which the people are not surrounded by more favorable conditions than they were in their former homes.

To survey the town site and to build a hotel, restaurant, livery stable, lumber sheds, banks, general merchandise stores, farm implement houses, law offices, meat markets, and all other places found in a well-equipped town and to lay the streets with water mains and to

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

To a Robin in Alaska.

O varied thrush! O robin strange!
Behold my mute surprise.
Thy form and flight I long have known,
But not this new disguise.

I do not know thy slaty coat,
Nor vest with darker zone;
I'm puzzled by thy recluse ways
And song in monotone.

I left thee 'mid my orchard's bloom,
When May had crowned the year;
Thy nest was on the apple bough,
Where rose thy carol clear.

Thou lurest now through fragrant shades,
Where hoary spruces grow;
Where floor of moss enfolds the foot,
Like depths of fallen snow.

Loquacious ravens clack and croak,
Nor heed me in my quest;
The purple grosbeaks perch and sing
Upon the cedar's crest.

But thou are doomed to shun the day,
A captive of the shade;
I only catch thy stealthy flight
Athwart the forest glade.

Thy voice is like a hermit's reed
That solitude beguiles;
Again 'tis like a silver bell
Adrift in forest aisles.

Throw off, throw off this masquerade
And don thy ruddy vest,
And let me find thee, as of old,
Beside thy orchard nest.
—JOHN BURROUGHS in The Century.

How McKinley Won a Lieutenancy.

From Success.

At Antietam came an incident which, in my opinion, is one of the most thrilling of that awful war. Lee had pushed his victorious legions into Maryland. Stonewall Jackson was by his side. Longstreet was in the front of the fight—all on the Southern side. On the Northern side were McClellan and Sheridan, grimly contesting every foot of the advance. On the first day of the battle, Sept. 17, 1862, the troops on both sides fought with such desperation that no less than 23,000 men were wounded or killed. On the second day, from early morning, Lee's terrific fire was directed upon the Federal line, which had been turned against his right. On the banks of the creek, to the left of the bridge, was the Twenty-third Ohio. Col. Hayes had been wounded shortly before, at South Mountain, so he was not in command of his regiment this day. He was in the village a few miles to the rear, watching the smoke of battle in agonized unrest. Gen. Scammon was in command in his stead. Away to the rear was the Commissary Sergeant of the regiment, waiting for orders. As the hot and dusty day wore on, and evening fell, this Sergeant grew impatient to be at the front, not to fight, but to carry food and drink to his exhausted comrades, who had had neither breakfast nor dinner. Finally he hooked up two wagons, called for volunteer drivers, and started for the front without orders. As he approached the front, one team of mules was shot down. With the other he pushed on, braving the leaden hail and the bursting shells, and succeeding in reaching the boys of his command.

How they cheered him as he drove up! A few minutes later Gen. Scammon rode up to ascertain the cause of the cheering. Instead of reprimanding the boy, he thanked him for his thoughtfulness and bravery and permitted him to distribute the refreshments under fire. With his own hand Sergt. McKinley—for it was he—passed around cups of steaming hot coffee and liberal rations of bread and meat. The fight was maintained right along. The battle proved to the North that Lee could be defeated.

Col. Hayes was so pleased when he heard of this exploit that he asked Gov. Todd of Ohio to commission the boy a Lieutenant. This was done Sept. 24, 1862.

A Half Word for the Chinaman.

From The International Magazine.

Have not the papers been filled, from time to time, with records of exactions by European Governments as fines for the alleged persecution of missionaries? Have not the Chinese been compelled to build cathedrals and rehabilitate mission hostelries? Should the yellow man awake and stampede the world, preaching his maxims of Quang-fu-Tchee or Gautama, in and out of season, I wonder how the patient Saxon or impatient Celt would take it. Of course they would never make a common cause to harry the hated Mongol out of the land. I believe it is customary to mock the Chinese notions of science and medicine, forgetful that in those matters our folk are but a paltry century or two ahead of them, while in most things the Chinese were ancient when antiquity had just begun. A daily paper published in Peking has been in existence about a thousand years. That is something like an establishment.

The good missionary finds it a very difficult thing to persuade a Chinaman that the foreigner's eagerness for his conversions springs from an absolute disinterestedness, that in fact the foreigner is inflamed with love for him, that he has forsaken home, kindred, social joys, humdrum hard work, and comforts for the sake of John's miserable soul. John does not own to a miserable soul. John is very astute, is very swift in the uptake, knows the value of a baubee better than a Scot, but all his keenness is for this world. He finds it impossible to believe that the missionary represents no other court than the Court of Heaven. And besides John has such a comfortably exalted conceit of himself and his virtues that he thinks it is like the impudence of the white man to fancy he can show a Celestial to a higher place. Did not a broad-minded and cultivated Chinaman read a paper a few years ago at Chicago, in which he hinted at the need for more cultivated men, who could teach more of the lore of this world and who would live less under the disconcerting influence of a consuming zeal, who in fact would behave toward a Chinaman much as he would behave toward his countrymen at home?

The Cobras.

From The Cornhill.

The creatures were on the defensive, but not one of them attempted to strike at the master, who sat serenely in front of them, so long as he did nothing to annoy them. Kullan talked to them as if they were his dearest friends. After a time one or other of them would lower its head, collapse its hood, and begin to try to wriggle away. Whereupon Kullan would give it a smart little rap on the tail with his stick, and bring it instantly to attention again. Whether this man possessed any special magic spell over these cobras, or whether the description given below of how he could handle and play with them was simply due to his method I cannot say. He himself repudiated the idea of magic, and asserted positively that any one who had the necessary nerve and dexterity could do exactly the same. He used no reed instruments or music of any kind to propitiate the reptiles. He would simply squat on his haunches in front of them, and after they had been hissing and swaying their uplifted heads backward and forward for a few minutes he raised his hands above their heads, and slowly made them descend till they rested on the snakes' heads. He then stroked them gently on the back of their necks, speaking all the time in the most endearing of Hindustani terms. The serpents appeared spellbound. They made no effort to resent the liberty, but remained quite still with heads uplifted, and seemed to rather enjoy it. Presently his hands would descend down the necks about three inches below the heads, his fingers would close loosely round the necks, and he would lift them off the ground and place them on his shoulders. The looseness of the grip appeared to be the main secret. The snakes being in no way hurt would then slowly crawl through his fingers, and wind themselves round his neck, his shoulders, and his arms. They appeared to realize that no harm was to be done them, and they made no further effort to resent the handling. He would pick them gently off one arm and place them on the other, and, in fact, stroke them and pet them as if they had been a pair of harmless worms.

Don't Drink Water in Gulps.

From The Lady's Home Journal.

As a rule it is much better to sip water than to swallow a glassful at one draught. The exception to this rule is in the morning, when one should drink a glassful or two of moderately cold water in order to flush the stomach while it is tubular. At other times, however, sipping the water is much more stimulating in its effect on the circulation. During the action of sipping the nerve action, which slows the beating of the heart, is temporarily abolished, and in consequence the heart contracts much more quickly and the circulation in various parts of the body is increased. Another advantage in sipping is the fact that the pressure under which the bile is secreted is considerably raised. It has been stated on good authority that a glass of cold water slowly sipped will produce a greater acceleration of the pulse for a time than will a glass of wine or spirits taken at a draught. Sipping cold water will in fact often allay the craving for alcoholic drinks—a point worth remembering by those who are endeavoring to reform.

The Palace of the Dance, Paris Exposition.

From The Century.

In the Palace of the Dance the Orient is revived in the bayaderes of India. Here the dances possess only a spectacular merit, and, like most of the Oriental dances, can be admitted on a European stage only after having been greatly modified. Clothed in wide silken trousers of striped pattern that reach to the ankles, which are encircled by golden bracelets, and with the bodies covered with a mantle of soft and transparent texture that is draped about them with great art, the bayaderes mimic, to the strains of slow and monotonous music, love scenes, avowals, coquetry, and refusals. The characteristic charm of the Hindu dances lies in the fact that the body alone has part in them, the head, arms, and lower limbs having no share.

England shows her well-known clowns and her adroit, quick jigs; Russia, flat-faced dancers, who leap and pirouette, strike the floor with their heels, and, crouching, run across the stage, while the rest of the troupe sing, utter screams, and at times raise their shoulders in a curious movement. Italy appears with the Tarantella of the happy borders of the Gulf of Naples, and with a rural dance, the Pecorée, wherein figure shepherds stepping to the sound of rustic pipes. Spain comes and triumphs. The crowd is never tired of gazing at its well-known dances. The Fandango is shown with all its seductive grace; the Bolero is more noble, more reserved; a woman dances a Cachuca on a table, and there is given a Guaracha, to be seen now only on the stage.

If America has not sent her negro dancers, at least she triumphs in Loie Fuller, with her inimitable fire dance. This is the boldest and most marvelous invention that has ever appeared in spectacular dancing in any epoch. The splendor of the "Arabian Nights" pales before the sumptuous magic of this body about which beat innumerable waves of flame, unceasingly renewed. Between the dream world and the reality, Loie Fuller peoples the darkness with never-to-be-forgotten apparitions.

Russia and China.

From The Outlook.

Unlike other European nations, Russia in courting, cajoling, bullying, and threatening China into some sort of an understanding, had a twofold purpose. From a few scattered penal colonies, that, far from being a source of revenue, were a constant drain upon the Imperial Treasury, Siberia gradually became the connecting link between European Russia and the whole of Asia. Through Siberia the Czar, if he had been successful, might have been in a position to complete the conquest of the Mongols, as this race had all but mastered her in ages gone. Siberia ceased to be a mere dumping ground for the national refuse. She became the most potent factor in her internal and external politics. But Siberia alone, with her ports frozen nine months out of twelve, with journeying unsafe and tiresome, with constant danger of European interference in Persia, Afghanistan, Khiva, Bokhara, and Korea, and her own great army thousands of miles away—Siberia, as she was, gave but little satisfaction. Ways had to be found to remove these natural obstacles, to prepare Siberia as the battleground for what seemed, and seems now, an inevitable war of extermination of yellow against white.

The acquisition of Port Arthur, the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the thousand and one other reforms that to the outsider seem the work of yesterday, were decided upon decades ago. True to their traditional fame for sagacity and faculty of looking not beyond, but ahead, the crafty Russian statesmen have had one great advantage over the rest of Europe. While other nations, this country included, have been flooding China with missionaries to convert the heathen to Christianity, Russia has been sending diplomats well versed in all matters concerning the Far East, masters of the various Chinese dialects, well trained in an unofficial, unobtrusive, quiet way, to prepare the soil for the grand coup. It was easy for China to fight in the open the intruders who, by lack of delicacy, wounded the national pride. It was not so easy to escape the nets laid carefully and with a view to entangle at all costs.

The South-wind.

Made of a mist of jewels,
The moth on a wondrous wing
Sang to the South-wind, "Oh, lift me
In your skiey wandering!"
And the beautiful vagrant at dew-fall
Fluttered a broken thing.

And the live-coal whispered the South-wind,
"Fan me to life, I pray;
Blow me to large and splendid flame
Bright as the plumes of day!"
And white and dead, when the wind had passed,
The ash of the live-coal lay.

And the red rose breathed to the South-wind,
"So sweet these gardens are,
Fain would I send my fragrance
Into some farther star."
And the wind, for the burden stooping,
Tore her, and scattered her far.

And the lady sighed to her lover,
"Love me, love, while you may!
Though the cup of loss be bitter
When the trembling lip is gray,
I shall have drunk deep of gladness;
I shall have had my day!"
—HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Brains and Pugnacity.

From The Saturday Review.

The nations or races which have succeeded in imposing on the world the conditions of civilization, if not civilization itself, have been those in which the fighting powers and the fighting propensity were strong; and this is as true to-day as it has ever been in the past, though it is a truth which, as time goes on, is being increasingly qualified by others. At no time, however, since the days of primitive savagery, has the measure of a nation's strength been pugnacity pure and simple. In itself this may prove a cause not of strength, but of weakness. It may divide a nation into a number of wrangling tribes, and make it an easy prey to a less warlike enemy. If pugnacity is to be a source of strength, it must be a pugnacity which is well disciplined, which is content to remain latent until there is adequate occasion for its exercise, and which prompts men to obedience no less than to action. Only under these conditions can we regard this quality as admirable; only under these conditions does it make a nation great, and render the individual citizen not pugnacious but courageous. Still, even when thus trained and elevated, it must remain fundamentally a matter of temperament or instinct.

No nation will ever be strong in war if its soldiers fight only because they think fighting a duty—if they encounter the perils of the battlefield in a spirit the same as that in which the Christian performs some painful act of self-sacrifice; if their natural impulse is not to fight at all; if they only resist a temptation to run away, as St. Anthony resisted the temptations which beset him in the wilderness. The soldiers of a strong nation must be men who, when the occasion arises, feel that they are fighters by instinct, not merely heroes on principle.

"Baby Talk."

From Harper's Bazar.

Instinctively the adult confronted with a babe drops into the little language of inarticulate sounds that the undeveloped organs, the awakening mind can readily respond to. One cheep-chirrups to evoke the music of baby laughter; one kuclucks to stimulate the creature's ambition by showing what clever things can be done by those who are old enough to have acquired teeth and not too old still to retain them; one smacks the lips to arouse agreeable reminiscences of mealtimes; one croons lullabies to summon sleep. To these elemental sounds the child responds in kind, the needs of each new day of life bringing him nearer to defined words and connected phrase. It is said to have taken spoken language some twenty thousand years to evolve from a rudimentary condition to that advanced stage where the records begin, for the obvious reason that it took mankind just so long to develop the necessity of recording thought; and in like manner the whole range of parlance in full-grown man arises by slow degrees or quick, according to the increase in his daily needs, from the infant's proemial cry that is language enough for all of life he knows—the pain of hunger, cold; the joys of warmth, repletion, and maternal sympathy.

A Man Uv Peace.

I du not hold with war myself, I think it's bad an' wrong,
An' would not prod my frens to strife wi' fiery speech an' song,
I'd sooner see 'em till the soil, an' sow, an' reap, an' build,
An' die o' somethin' nat'ral, 'stead uv goin' an' gettin' killed;
But ef my country does git roused, I plunges inter sin,
An' don't care whut she's fightin' for—I want to see her win!
It isn't zackly whut you'd call a real angelic plan,
But man is not an angel—an' he wunt be while he's man!

Some like to sing them pooty songs uv victory an' deth,
But while yer hands air full uv work ye'd better save yer breth;
The poits keep on gettin' up, afore the fightin's thru,
Tew strut an' flap their wings an' whoop a cock-a-doodle-do!
But let us hev some peace, says I, until we've licked the foe,
An' when there's nothin' else to du, the time hes come to crow.

I stud out ded agin the war, but once it wus begun
I thrilled tew read each gallant deed my countrymen hed done;
An' now, I git thet warm within tew see the en'my scoot,
I itch tew take a gun myself an'go an' hev a shoot!
There's other peaceful men like me reprove my wrath an' frown,
But when my country's dander's up, mine wunt keep lyin' down.

Es long es airth is simply airth, an' men ain't more than men,
It seems tew me there's bound to be some fightin' now an' then,
Fer whut is wrong er right depends upon yer point uv view,
The en'my's alwis quite convinced he's jest as right as you,
An' so, in sech a sinful world, there ain't no kind uv doubt
Ye've got tew fight fer what you want, or want an' go without!
It isn't zackly whut you'd call a real angelic plan,
But man is not an angel—an' he wunt be while he's man!
—Hosea, Jun., in The Spectator.

The Swiss Army.

From The National Review.

By law every Swiss adult is liable to serve personally, but the physical test is so strict that nearly 50 per cent. are, in fact, rejected. These pay instead a yearly tax of 5s. per head, with an income tax of about 4d. in the pound. In practice this tax is not exacted from the very poorest. The man who, in his twentieth year, passes the test is called out to do his "Recruit School" in barracks, for a period varying from six weeks (infantry) to three months, (cavalry.) By this short training he at once fulfills one-quarter of the whole military duties to which he will ever be liable, except, of course, in case of actual invasion. For the first thirteen years of his service he belongs to the "Elite," and is called out every other year for a "course of repetition," varying according to the arm from fourteen to eighteen days. The cavalry alone are called out every year, but only for ten days. In his intermediate years the soldier shoots at his own time and place, but under strict Government conditions, forty rounds per annum at the range, failing which he will be called out at his own expense, and at the time and place fixed by the authorities, for a "shooting school" of three days.

With the beginning of his thirty-third year the soldier passes for twelve years into the "Landwehr," or First Reserve. Here he is called out every fourth year only, for from eight to eleven days at a time; during the other years he shoots his forty yearly rounds, as before. With his forty-fifth year he passes into the "Landsturm," or Second Reserve, which is composed of the whole body of citizens between seventeen and fifty, (except, of course, the Elite, the Landwehr, and the actual halt and maimed.) This body is partly armed, partly sorted into clerks, porters, &c.; it is never to be called out except in case of invasion or similar great emergencies. At fifty the citizen retires altogether. The enormous majority serve in the infantry, and have therefore, at this age, devoted a sum total of not quite half a year—less than the hundredth part that is of their lives—to the duty of contributing to that military security which alone could assure the freedom and prosperity of their country. And not a duty only, but to most a real pleasure also. It is the rejected candidate who is pitied in Switzerland, and who goes home with his tail between his legs. Typical of the sentiments which one may hear everywhere are those which were expressed to me by a banker, no military fanatic, but simply a public-spirited citizen. "Next to the pain I felt when one of my sons was rejected for the army, one of the saddest moments of my life was when the time came for my own superannuation."

The People's Theatre in Berlin.

From The Contemporary Review.

It is closed during July and August, for even its enthusiastic director has at length been brought to see that when the thermometer is above 90 it is better for men to lounge under trees in a biergarten than to sit boxed up in the very best of theatres. The charges for seats, too, have been altered. They are now 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s. 3d., or 1s. 6d. for the people who buy six tickets at a time, and 4d., 9d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. for those who buy but one.

Nearly six years have now elapsed since the People's Theatre was opened, and from year to year it has become both more prosperous and more popular. Not only do the poor resort to it gladly, but the "intelligentia" of all classes. In no other theatre, indeed, in Berlin is such an interesting audience to be found. All sorts and conditions of men are there—white-haired professors sit side by side with first-grade teachers, rough-looking artisans with smart young clerks, droschke drivers with Government officials. And most of them have with them their wives, sisters, or "young women." Factory girls are there by the dozen, especially on Sunday afternoons; seamstresses, too, domestic servants, and those who look as if serving in shops was their line in life or teaching in national schools. They are all in their smartest clothes, of course, as spick and span as hands can make them, but they are all with uncovered heads, for at the People's Theatre no toleration is shown for even the smallest of hats or bonnets. There are unmistakable signs of poverty about many of these people, in spite of the brave show they make, but it is the poverty of the decent, respectable kind, the kind that brushes its clothes even when the grim wolf is howling within and. The seams of their coats are suspiciously white as often as not, their dresses are limp and threadbare, and their shoes are covered with patches—home-made patches, too. Then some few of them—just a man here, perhaps, and a woman there—have that odd bright, restless look in their eyes that always tells its own woeful tale. They most of them exchange greetings and chat away together in the most cordial fashion, for as, thanks to the Theatre Union arrangement, the same four hundred of them are always there on the same evening, in the same seats, too, a feeling of good-fellowship has sprung up among them; the theatre has become in fact a sort of social rendezvous for those who have no salons—not even a kitchen sometimes—in which to meet. It is a place where lonely sojourners are brought into touch with their fellows and are given the chance, at least of gaining for themselves friends.

An Epitaph.

From Notes and Queries.

In "Antiente Epitaphes," Thomas F. Ravenshaw, (MDCCLXXVIII.,) this epitaph is printed:

1656. Richard Richards.
To the memory of Ric. Richards who by Gangrene lost first a Toe, afterwards a Leg, & lastly his Life on the 7th day of Aprill, 1656.
Ah! cruell Death, to make three meals of one,
To taste and taste till all was gone.
But know, thou Tyrant, when the trvmpe shall call,
He'll find his feet & stand when thou shalt fall.
BANBURY, OXON.

The Needs of China.

Mark B. Dunnell in The Atlantic.

Here is the key to the whole situation: The fundamental need of China is administrative reform; and this can be accomplished only under foreign compulsion and supervision. Without it the political integrity of China cannot be maintained nor can foreign trade largely increase. We cannot reasonably expect a great increase in the imports of China without a proportionate increase in her exports. We must look principally to the exploitation of her mineral resources under foreign direction for the needed increase in her exports; and this can only be done through the agency of railroads, which cannot be built and successfully operated except under conditions of political security which do not now exist. The requisite security for foreign enterprise in China can be attained only by means of drastic administrative reforms initiated from without. The Government at Peking does not desire reforms, and its tenure is so insecure that it could not introduce them if it desired. The mandarins cannot be expected to destroy a system upon which they thrive; and the people at large are ignorant, indifferent, unpatriotic, and without any inherited capacity for concerted political action. The decentralization of the political system has destroyed all national feeling.

Roosevelt in the Tenement Quarters.

Jacob A. Riis in The Review of Reviews.

When he had done his work for the ships and resigned his office to take the field, the croakers shouted that at last he had made the mistake of his life; all to get into a scrap. His men didn't think so when he lay with them in the trenches before Santiago, sharing his last biscuit with them. They got to know him there, and to love him. I know what it cost him to leave his sick wife and his babies, I wanted to keep him at home, but I saw him go with pride, because I knew he went at the call of duty. He thought the war just and right. He had done what he could do to bring it on as the only means of stopping the murder in Cuba, and he went to do his share of the fighting as a matter of right and of example to the young men to whom he was a type of the citizen and the patriot. As that type, when he came home, we made him our Governor in New York State. We ran him on the pledge of his record—the pledge of honesty, manhood, and courage; and he kept the pledge. I shall let some one else tell the story of that. Just let me recall the last trip we took together, because it was so much like the old days in Mulberry Street. There had arisen a contention as to whether the Factory Inspector did his duty by the sweatshops or not, and from the testimony he was unable to decide. So he came down from Albany to see for himself. It was a sweltering hot day when we made the tour of the stewing tenements on the down-town east side. I doubt if any other Governor that ever was would attempt it. I know that none ever did. But he never shirked one of the twenty houses we had marked out for exploration. He examined the evidence in each, while the tenants wondered who the stranger was who took such an interest in their affairs, and as the result he was able to mark out a course for the Factory Inspector that ought to double and treble the efficiency of his office and bring untold relief to 100,000 tenement house workers—if it is followed when Roosevelt is no longer in Albany. That will be our end of it; to see to it that he did not labor in vain.

The Traveling Sidewalk at the Paris Exposition.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The traveling sidewalk at the Paris Exposition, while by no means new in conception, is here carried out on a far larger scale than ever before attempted. Extending for a length of 3.4 kilometers around the quadrilateral formed by the Rue Fabert, the Quai d'Orsay, the Avenue de la Bourdonnais, and the Avenue de la Motte-Piquet, it forms a continuous connection between the main portions of the exposition. The mechanical operation is very simple, thanks to the ease with which power may be electrically distributed. It is understood that the main platform of two meters' width travels at the highest speed, eight kilometers per hour, while the auxiliary platforms, of about half the width, travels at half the speed, the third platform remaining stationary. At every 200 meters there is placed beneath the platforms an electric motor, there being 172 motors in all, these being partly of the Alioth type and partly of the Westinghouse. The motors operate shafts extending across the framework, these shafts carrying driving wheels of two diameters acting upon rails attached to the under sides of the sections of the platforms. The motors, being carried upon spring suspensions, are held up against the rails driven by them with a uniform pressure, so that unnecessary friction is avoided, and in practice the whole operates remarkably well, there being very little or no jarring or irregularity.

It is equally interesting to observe the ease with which all persons, old and young, of either sex, mount and descend from the platform, and even the brief experience which has been had already shows how entirely practicable the system is.

The Minister and Sociology.

From Municipal Affairs.

The minister of a church must know something about affairs. He should be as carefully trained in sociology as he is in theology, and the necessity for this has appeared, even in the last ten years, in the endowment of chairs of sociology in the divinity schools, from which ministers are to be put into the work of the social life of the community, and equipped both by knowledge and experience for practical affairs. The minister is permitted to be a mystic, but the mystic who is effective in this period is one who can answer a large proportion of his own prayers. Even the most mediæval of ministers may be exhorted to go back to the very beginning of revelation, and to remember that in the story of the Genesis the command was given to Adam to "dress and keep the garden," but when he simply devoted himself to consuming its forbidden fruit, he dressed himself and lost the garden. Banishment with clothing is hardly a substitute for the supremacy over the beasts of the earth. One has only to observe the way in which the pothouse politicians and the ward heelers run to flashy clothes to recognize the survival of this ancient "fall" in municipal politics. It becomes the minister to set an example of decent living and knowledge of men which shall show him still in command of the brute forces of life in the interest of righteousness.

THE SWALLOWS.

In ancient days when, under cloudless skies,
Spring's earliest swallows touched the Italian shore,
Sad-hearted mothers gazed with yearning eyes,
And cried, "Our darlings come to us once more."

A pretty fancy which our wiser age
Has long outgrown. And yet—for England stands
Watching the strife in which her sons engage
At her behest in those far Southern lands.

A thousand sons she mourns, untimely slain,
Like early flowers that fall beneath the scythe.
Swallows who seek your English home again,
Over their graves your song was loud and blithe

A few short weeks ago. Perhaps a gleam
Lit heavy eyes that saw you swoop and dart,
While memories of some willow-shaded stream
Or windy down arose within the heart.

Wherefore to us, this spring, your song shall be
Fraught with a deeper meaning than of yore,
As if, across the leagues of sundering sea,
Some whispered message from our dead ye bore.
—B. PAUL NEUMAN in The Spectator.

The Little Coyote Outwits the Hounds.

From Scribner's.

The coyote was fully grown when the boss of the outfit brought a couple of thoroughbred hounds, wonderful runners, to see whether he could not entirely extirpate the remnant of the coyotes that still destroyed occasional sheep and calves on the range, and at the same time find amusement in the sport. He was tired of seeing that coyote in the yard; so, deciding to use her to train the dogs on, he had her roughly thrown into a bag, then carried a quarter of a mile away and dumped out. At the same time the greyhounds were slipped and chivvied on. Anyway, they went hounding at their matchless pace, that nothing on four legs could run from, and away went the coyote frightened by the noise of the men, frightened even to find herself free. Her quarter-mile start quickly shrank to 100 yards, the 100 to 50, and on sped the flying dogs. Clearly there was no chance for her. On and nearer they came. In another minute she would have been stretched out. Not a doubt of it. But on a sudden she stopped, turned, and walked toward the dogs with her tail serenely waving in the air and a friendly cock to her ears.

Greyhounds are peculiar dogs. Anything that runs they are going to catch and kill if they can. Anything that is calmly facing them becomes at once a non-combatant. They bounded over and past the coyote before they could curb their own impetuosity, and returned completely nonplused. Possibly they recognized the coyote of the houseyard as she stood there wagging her tail. The ranchmen were nonplused, too. Every one was utterly taken aback with a sense of failure, and the real victor in the situation was felt to be the audacious little coyote.

International Marriages.

The Infanta Eulalie in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The number of international marriages—that is, marriages between rich American girls and titled Europeans—is annually increasing. Some oppose these marriages because, they say, Americans make better husbands than foreigners. They contend that American girls who marry foreign husbands thereby cast a slight upon American men. Others oppose these unions because they believe that divorce and desolation mark their progress. Yet another class discountenance such marriages upon the plea that they take too much money out of the country.

Let me say that I do not disapprove of the marriages of American girls with titled foreigners. Theoretically, at all events, he should be the best husband whom the girl freely chooses. A girl may merely love a title. It is better to be in love with a title than with nothing. American girls who marry foreigners do so, not for the purpose of belittling their own countrymen, but in the exercise of that liberty to which they are entitled by their birthright. The proportion of these marriages which turn out badly is not as large as is generally supposed. Whenever a marriage of this kind does not go well, its failure is heralded all over the world. People like to unearth scandals in high life. Matrimonial misfits among those who are not socially conspicuous do not attract so much attention. As to these marriages taking large sums of money out of the country, I have only to remark that the owners of money presumably spend it where they please. Spaniards do not find fault with me because I spend my money outside of Spain. If rich American girls choose to spend their money in sustaining the ancient splendor of these European houses into which they marry, a country so conspicuous for its freedom as is the United States should not object.

A Room.

In Florence, sacred to a great man's fame
Remains the room of Michael Angelo,
Wherein we softly breathe, with motion slow,
As if a spirit might intrusion blame.
Could it be yesterday he sketched the same
Sad Dies Irae all the world doth know,
Each touch itself a monument of woe;
Or are we captive to an ancient name?
Time's periods move with still increasing might
Of reverence, for the man whose cunning hand,
Digest from his soul's impulse, opened sight
To blind imaginations, whose command
Removed the hanging veil of Day and Night,
Where Death and Time are vanquished from the land.
J. W. INCHBOLD in The Athenaeum.

Theodosia Burr.

From The New Lippincott.

When Theodosia was fourteen she took her place at the head of her father's household and became his inseparable companion, her playful wit illuminating his hours of relaxation, her steadfast courage, her strength, her very presence, constituting the most powerful bulwark of his defense in the darkest hours of his life.

She had much of her mother's self-poise and elegance of manner, together with her father's dignity and wit. When she reached maturity, though short in stature, like her father's family, she carried herself with a noble dignity which, with a certain lofty benevolence of countenance, the refinement of her features, the frank intelligence of her brow, the healthful bloom of her complexion, made her singularly beautiful. She inspired in her father the most absolute confidence and love for her. "Many are surprised that I could repose in you so great a trust as that of yourself," he wrote to her when she was seventeen, "but I knew you were equal to it, and I am not deceived."

He sent Brant, the Indian chief, to her from Philadelphia with a letter of introduction—she was but fourteen at the time and mistress of Richmond Hill, where she entertained him with an ease which gave her father much gratification. She gave a dinner in his honor, inviting to meet him some of her father's friends, among the Volney, Bishop Moore, Dr. Bard, and Dr. Hosack. She was already a belle, with many admirers ever in her wake, when Edward Livingston, then Mayor of New York, taking her aboard a French frigate lying in the harbor of the city, thus warned her: "You must bring none of your sparks on board, Theodosia. We have a magazine here, and we shall all be blown up."

The Eruption of Kratatua.

From St. Nicholas.

To a height of over twenty miles or 105,000 feet, Krakatua hurled a volume of pumice in fine ashes that was literally wafted around the world. Large blocks of pumice still quite warm were picked up fifteen miles away. But even better is this mighty force illustrated when we learn that the whole northern part of the island, several square miles in extent, was completely blown out of sight, and where was formerly dry land are now sea surroundings, in some points nearly a thousand feet in depth.

Even more irresistible must have seemed the mighty earthquake wave which overtook and drowned over 30,000 persons on neighboring islands, some literally hundreds of miles away. It was even noticed at the Cape of Good Hope, 7,500 miles away.

However, it seems that it is when we come to the deafening report or detonation of this unprecedented upburst in the earth's surface that its wonderful force is most impressed upon us. On the Island of Rodriguez, over toward Madagascar, 2,968 miles away, was heard, clearly and beyond doubt, the faint sound of the ear-splitting detonation in the Strait of Sunda. In India, in Australia, and in every direction, literally for thousands of miles around, this sound was carried. At Karima, Java, 355 miles away, native boats put out to sea to look for some imaginary steamer that they felt sure must have exploded out there.

"With a Hoo-Dah."

From Good Words.

The heavy sails are set, and lighter ones follow; the towline is cast off; England's white cliffs fade away astern, as the sun sinks below the horizon ahead; night comes down, with its vague fear for the new voyager's heart, its commonplaceness to the ocean's wanderers, and we are alone to do our business on the waters. Now day slips by on the heels of night; night goes as uneventfully after it; they stretch into weeks; the breeze freshens, and we tauten halyards to the somewhat lively tune of "The Banks of Sacramento," the first part being:

Now, my lads, get your beds and lie down.
(Chorus.) With a hoo-dah! [All pull together.]

Now, my lads, get your beds and lie down,
With a hoo-dah, hoo-dah-o! [Pull.]
Blow, boys, blow for California.
With a hoo-dah!
There's plenty of gold, so I've been told,
On the banks of Sacramento,
With a hoo-dah, hoo-dah-o!

We came to the river where we couldn't get across,
With a hoo-dah!
And the plenty of gold, as you'll now be told,
Was a bully, bully, bully loss,
With a hoo-dah, hoo-dah-o!

Jocularity at Mafeking.

From "Mafeking: A Diary of the Seige." By Major F. D. Baillie.

An unexploded five-pound shell fired into Mafeking was found to contain the following missive:

Mr. Baden-Powell,
Please excuse me for sending this iron messenger I have no other to send at Present. He is rather excentric but vorgive him if he does not behave well. I wish to ask you not to let your men drink all the whisky as I wish to have a drink when we all come to see you. cindly tell Mrs. Dunkley that her mother and vamily are all quite well,
I remaijn, Yours trewly, a Republican.

Conversation by flag went on frequently. This was the sort of dialogue:

Yesterday the Boers volunteered that they, the Dutch, were knocking us about in the Free State. The orderly said, "The Free State, where is the Free State?" and the Boer said, "North of the Orange River." On the orderly's answering, "Ah, you mean New England," the Boer seemed hurt, but they are pretty civil all the same and both sides continually ask after their various friends and get answers.

Fish and Religion.

From Ainslee's Magazine.

Well cured cod, to be sure, is not to be disdained by any one; nevertheless by far the larger part of it is eaten by Catholics. It is the fresh cod of our inland fisheries that has supplied most of our markets, while the salted cod of the banks is chiefly sold either in Catholic countries or in lands where that religious element is large. The well known 'stockfish' of commerce is the dried cod of Norway and Sweden, and it is shipped at once for the southern parts of Europe. These lands of many fast days also buy the Scottish dried cod. Wells filled with salt water in the hold of English cod vessels keep the fish alive till it arrives fresh in the markets, for the English eat very few cured codfish. France's cod catch is almost as large as our own, and her fishermen are sent thousands of miles to the banks to catch and cure the great stores of cod which this Catholic country requires.

It is not Great Britain, but rather Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil that are the largest buyers of the cured fish which is the greatest resource of Newfoundland. These countries pay cash, too, for they do not send Newfoundland in commodities one-tenth of the value of the fish they buy from her. Canada's exports to Italy in 1896 were wholly fish; to the Spanish West Indies, seven-ninths fish; to Brazil, over five-sixths fish; to Spain, over one-half fish. There is no country in the world in which so much fish is eaten as in European Russia, and the reason is because the Greek Church has many more fast days, and observes them more strictly, than the Western Catholics. The use of meat is prohibited or greatly restricted on nearly half the days of the year, and the result is to give enormous importance to the prolific home fisheries in river, lake, and sea, which supply $6,000,000 people with fish food.

England and Imperialism.

From The Forum.

England's military power looms up before the world in vaster proportions than ever before. Her basis of military strength is not only the forty millions of population of the British Isles, but the large and rapidly increasing population of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand; and India affords a recruiting ground among its warlike tribes for millions of men, if necessary, to be mustered into the British service.

The meaning to the world of this growth of the imperialistic spirit is not one of menace. It proffers a benediction of good-will and of hope for the future. Great Britain's course in the past has been one well calculated to promote the best interests of humanity. Such will be her course in the future; and vast, unreclaimed regions of the earth, such as the dark, unappropriated portions of Africa, will yet fall under her sway. The faster this destiny is fulfilled the better for the inhabitants and for the interests of humanity generally. Her colonial rule is a just and beneficent one. She holds the scales of justice with even hand, and sedulously seeks to promote the interests of the people who come under her sway, and to develop the resources and increase the wealth of the lands over which her flag floats.

It is needless to say that the English-speaking people of Great Britain and of all her colonies are anxious to promote friendly relations with the United States, and to act in concert with that country—which means that the earth shall be civilized and reclaimed, largely through the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race. A feeling of jealousy toward the United States does not exist in England. No appeal to passion, based upon popular prejudice against the American people, can be made there, for the simple reason that there is no such prejudice to appeal to. England will look with equanimity, and with approval, upon the extension of American territory and the increase of American power, hoping to be able to act in concert with the United States in the march of that destiny which God seems to have marked out as the path of English-speaking peoples in the twentieth century.

Increasing Use of Iron and Steel.

From Cassier's Magazine.

In the recently issued report for 1899 of the American Iron and Steel Association, Mr. James M. Swank, the Secretary, explains that undoubtedly the great increase in the last few years in the world's supply of gold and its conversion into a circulating medium must be credited with a stimulating effect upon business generally in all progressive countries. Perhaps the absence of destructive European wars for nearly thirty years is a prime cause of the world's prosperity, for this freedom has promoted the welfare of European countries which are large consumers of agricultural and manufactured products, and it has led enterprising nations to develop the resources of less favored and even benighted people. The leading causes of the increased iron and steel consumption are found principally in the enlarged use of iron and steel in ship building and bridge building, and the increasing use of steel in the construction of public buildings and private dwellings. The magnitude of this latter use has only recently been recognized. In the United States, too, steel cars are being substituted for wooden ones on railways, and to this one new departure a goodly share of steel industry activity is ascribed. The various uses to which electricity has been applied in late years, the water supply of cities, and all kinds of engineering enterprises have also greatly increased the demand for iron and steel in all countries; and, lastly, a new era in railway building has commenced in Russia, the United States, and some other countries, the great Siberian enterprises of Russia alone calling for immense quantities of railway material.

A Lover's Breviary.

Pale rose with petals folded tight,
Half clasped within their leafy shell,
On thee with script invisible—
As on a missal's pages white—
A mystic prayer of love I write,
Which thy green covers hide so well
No other shall its secret spell
Save she who carries thee to-night.
Deft-fingered monks on parchment fine
Inscribed their prayers full piously
With crimson scroll and gilded line.
A Jesuch divine has wrought for me
And this poor, human love of mine
Entrusts its grace to thee.
F. A. VAN SANTFORD, in Harper's Bazar.

Hawk and Heron.

From "The Act and Practice of Hawking." E. B. Mitchell.

"I had often heard it stated that when attacked by a falcon, the heron endeavors to impale its assailant by so directing its beak as to transfix the latter in its stoop, but I am forced to admit that I was always somewhat skeptical regarding the statement until a friend

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HOW MANY CHINESE ARE THERE?

We have long been accustomed to regard the population of the Chinese Empire as enormously great, and the figures used to express its extent have been such as the ordinary mind cannot clearly grasp. In a general way it has been put down as 400,000,000, and the latest edition of one of the most popular statistical manuals gives the exact figures at 402,680,000.

These statements are necessarily of Chinese origin. That of itself justifies suspicion as to their accuracy. In the first place, the Chinese Government has no well-organized means of ascertaining the population of even the most developed of the provinces, to say nothing of the remoter and more primitive. In the next place, it has no sufficient motive for undertaking the difficult task in a manner to secure an approach to certainty. Finally, the tendency of the average Chinese mind, and especially the official mind, is not toward scrupulous care in the statement of facts. Of the value, need, or duty of truthfulness in the sense that the word is used, and in the manner in which the quality is looked on in the Western world, the Chinese have but a dim conception. If it occurred to them that a hundred millions more or less would impress the imagination of the foreigner in a way favorable to the reputation of the Celestial Empire, they could not understand why the hundred millions should not be added or deducted, as the case might be. So at least since the appearance of WILLIAMS's standard work, "The Middle Kingdom," the population of China has been accepted at 400,000,000, though that candid writer had nothing better to say for this estimate than that it must be taken until something better could be provided.

In the second of a series of most valuable and interesting articles in Harper's Weekly under the title of "Some Chinese Impressions," Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS gives some cogent reasons for thinking that the accepted figures of the Chinese population are grossly exaggerated. To begin with, during his own quite extensive journeying through the provinces of Hupeh, Hu-Nan, and Kwang-Tung he saw no evidence of the overcrowding which is represented to exist in China. These provinces stretch from north of the Yang-tse River to the China Sea at Canton, and include some of the most populous parts of China. They are credited with a population of some 82,000,000, or about one-fifth of the total for the empire. Mr. PARSONS says of them:

> Taking the Provinces of Hupeh, Hu-Nan, and Kwang-Tung, along whose chief trade routes, and consequently most densely populated sections, my journey led me, of these Hupeh is usually credited with something over 30,000,000. The only large centre of population of Hupeh is Han-kow, which, with Wu-Chang and Han-Yang, cannot have more than 1,250,000, and while there are several large cities, with possibly from 50,000 to 100,000 people each, there is no other very large aggregation of people. Hu-Nan has an area of 75,000 square miles, or just about one and one-half times as much as the State of New York. The former is credited with 22,000,000 and the latter with about 6,000,000 people. My journey through Hu-Nan is comparable with a trip from New York to Buffalo along the line of the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. On the former there are but two really large cities, Chan-Sha and Siang-Tan, to offset New York, Albany, Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and intermediate points. It is impossible to see how there can be a relative density per square mile of more than two to one in favor of the Chinese province. Kwang-Tung is given 30,000,000 approximately, on an area of about 80,000 square miles. The northern part is mountainous and almost bare of people, and no crowding is apparent until Canton is approached. If the district of Canton, including Fat-Shan and the other places in the vicinity, be credited with 5,000,000—a most generous allowance—there would remain 25,000,000 to be made up by the smaller cities and villages. If these places should average 2,500 people each, there would then be needed 10,000. I am quite sure that no such number can be found.

Mr. PARSONS does not sum up his estimate of the population of these three provinces, but if we allow to Hu-Nan and Kwang-Tung, of which he gives the area, an average population per square mile twice as great as that of the State of New York, with its great mass in this city, we find that the total for these two provinces would be only 75 per cent. of the accepted figures. The probability is clearly that this is far too much. Mr. PARSONS quotes the report of a French commission sent out by the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons to investigate trade conditions in the Provinces of Yu-Nan and Sze-Chuen, lying directly north of Tonking. They found that the population could not be more than 60 per cent. of the usually reported figures, while the customs authorities and the missionaries put it at from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. In these circumstances, the opinion of Mr. PARSONS that the total population of China is probably not more than 200,000,000, and may easily be less than that, is entirely reasonable.

SEPTEMBER INDICATORS.

Politicians are bound to be interested in the outcome of the campaigns in two States in which elections are to be held in September, notwithstanding that there is reason for believing that each of the two States of Arkansas and Vermont will stick to their traditional fidelity, the one to the Democratic and the other to the Republican Party. But the Democrats of Arkansas and the Republicans of Vermont are nevertheless putting forth efforts to secure the most flattering results attainable in September.

Students of election figures have made out a pretty good case in undertaking to show that the majorities or pluralities in certain State elections immediately preceding Presidential elections have a prophetic quality. Arkansas seems likely to be Democratic for many years to come, and no Democrat looks for the conversion of Vermont to the Democratic line unless a profound political revolution occurs.

The Republican majority in Vermont at State elections has averaged more than 26,000 for about forty years. At times the zeal and activity of the Republicans have flagged. In 1884 the majority for the Republican ticket at the September election was 18,977, and in November GROVER CLEVELAND was elected President. In 1892 the majority of the Republicans was 19,902 for the State ticket, and again in November the Democrats were victorious in the country. An examination of the reports shows that when, as in 1896, the Republicans rolled up a majority of 37,000 in September, the showing presages success in the National contest. Whenever Vermont turns out less than 25,000 majority for its September ticket, the Republicans are in danger of defeat in the country.

Senator PROCTOR has manifested some anxiety about the State, and in view of the fact that Gov. SMITH had less than 24,000 lead in 1898 there is reason for it, if that indication of Republican indifference is to be regarded as one showing what may possibly be a corresponding National apathy. Republicans cannot assume from such evidences of Democratic apathy as that in New Hampshire, where only 450 delegates out of 750 chosen appeared at the State Convention, that Democrats everywhere are similarly indifferent. And it is possible that a strenuous effort in Vermont at this late day may not prove anything, by swelling the September vote, than that party effort is profitable. Vermont's usefulness as a political barometer may be temporarily destroyed by hard work merely to roll up a big September vote. Hard work all over the country will have a like effect upon the party at large. The very suggestion that hard work is necessary in Vermont looks like an admonition to the managers that an abnormal condition exists, and that effort must be made to retain the Republican lead of four years ago.

A COLORLESS PERIL.

The "yellow peril" in the East and the "black peril" in the South are very mildly perilous in the estimation of that Ohio student who is about to patent a means of protection against a domestic danger that menaces everybody who prefers to ride in electric conveyances rather than to walk or stick to steam cars, horse cars, or the infrequent and almost obsolete stage. The Toledo professor who is to offer protection to the human race against vagrant electricity seems to have found out some very distressing things. He became convinced by observation and personal experiment that continuous riding on electric street cars had a horribly depleting effect upon his physical system. Several hours of persistent riding sent him home with a back that ached and with aggravated heart action. Having remembered that he had felt the same distresses after a hard day's work in his laboratory, struggling with an electric experiment, he reached a conclusion.

Like a true scientist, this investigator proceeded to a careful but unpleasant demonstration. In the seclusion of his own laboratory he constructed a miniature trolley railway. In the car which ran over this line he placed a full-grown tiger cat and compelled it to ride for hours at a time. When this compulsory riding began the cat was perfectly healthy and sound. After the riding had been endured by the helpless cat for months, the cat was a hopeless wreck. Other animals were similarly wrecked. A post-mortem examination satisfied the professor who ran the road that the complete derangement of the nervous system of the cat, its enlarged heart, the disorderly condition of the muscles of the legs and loins, were due to vagrant electric currents picked up in the prolonged trolley ride.

The Ohio professor does not pretend that he has discovered an improved method of disposing of superfluous cats. He has not recommended that riding objectionable dogs in electric cars for months at a stretch would be a more economical or humane way of ridding us of them than smothering or drowning, but he fancies that he has found a way to protect the human species from the dangers that threaten if there is persistence in riding for hours at a time in electric cars saturated with vagrant electricity.

If the Patent Office agrees with the alleged discoverer, we may soon hear of elaborate but convenient devices to ward off the dangers said to threaten us daily and hourly. Clothing having the power of consuming and rendering harmless the vagrant currents of electricity is to be provided. Boots, hose, trousers, waistcoats, hats, that shall protect the wearer very much as a house is now protected from lightning by a conductor, are to guard the electric car passenger from attacks of "electromosis."

It occurs to us that perhaps in New York there will not be the demand for this protective clothing that the professor has observed in Ohio. If there are any persons in this city who are addicted to riding for hours or months at a time in electric street cars or other electrically propelled conveyances, we are sure the number is inconsiderable, and that it would be useless to appeal to such persons with any expectation of a reasonable response. To be sure, there are the motormen and the conductors. They do ride for such long periods as the professor's experimental cats and dogs, and they may need the "consumers." Very few of them appear to suffer from any lack of nerve. If the "consumers" can be so contrived as to constrain the wearers to be a little more gentle in manner there may be a demand that the transportation companies supply outfits of the garments to all their employes.

LONDON'S ART MARKET.

The honors won by American artists at the Paris Exposition and the attention given by visitors from all parts of the world to our art exhibit there bring the fact to mind that American paintings and sculptures are little seen in London, the greatest market for art works. Individual Americans have not failed of success in England; the list is a long one from COPLEY and WEST down to SHANNON; but there is at present no gallery in London where our artists can send their work with a fair certainty that British buyers will see them. There is no private or public salesroom which has the name for having American work on hand, whither an English or foreign buyer would naturally turn if he had learned to care for the work of one or other of our painters. The fact that many artists who have deserted New York for London find the British public cordial toward their work makes it all the more singular that no one has attempted to "carry the war into Africa" and offer in London a wide range of our pictures.

The number of exhibitions of art works in London is somewhat appalling, and may account in part for the timidity of dealers in American paintings. But there is always room on top, and a careful examination of the picture shows there, beginning with the Royal Academy, ought to give the doubter courage. Britons, to be sure, are parlous patriotic folk; they support many a feeble native artist with a generosity and a persistency worthy of a better reward. Still, London contains so many people who have wealth and yet are not tied to the country by the bonds of birth and early education that the field is a fair one, and real superiority will tell in the end. Between WHISTLER and the English there was at first no love lost; yet the incontestable value of his work did not fail to impress even those who suffered most from his raillery. Certainly the British as a people are much better disposed toward us now than they were when WHISTLER and SARGENT and BOUGHTON and ABBEY had to live down the old insular narrowness that saw no good in men and things existing beyond the lovely chalk cliffs of Albion. Such Britons are still extant, however. Recently a type of this kind, having to visit Montreal to be present at a wedding, purposely timed his return so that he reached New York just before the departure of his steamer. He happened to mention that he had seen nothing of the United States. On being asked if he had no curiosity about the country, its geographical marvels, its cities, and people, he replied: "No; you are barbarians; life is not safe among you. I have no curiosity about a people when I read in your own papers of the goings on in your land, the lynchings and robberies, murders and assaults." That sort of Englishman was once very common; now he is rare enough to be regarded as a curio in himself. Many Britons are now willing to acknowledge that the United States can produce art.

At the close of the Paris Exposition a selection might be made from the American exhibit, and other works might be found in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which together would form a small but excellent gallery. The rooms of the Society of British Painters in Suffolk Street, or some gallery on New Bond Street, might be hired for no great sum during the months when the annual shows of academy and society are not open, and a beginning might be made with an exhibition lasting eight or ten weeks. Pictures might be sold in the usual way, a larger commission than is commonly exacted being allowed on the sales, owing to the risks of a new venture. There is really no reason why the United States should not have an annual art show in London, any more than Australia or Canada might, had those countries anything to offer. London is still the financial centre; it is the hub of the modern wheel, and contains vastly more people who can afford the luxury of buying works of art than any other centre of population.

The great art market of London is there for our artists, but with respect to art works it is not every one who can inspire confidence. Indeed the man who is an expert in selling pictures is rare, since it requires a combination of taste and business ability that seldom comes together in the same person. He ought to be an artist in order to appreciate what is best in art; yet a professional is often too narrow in his views and usually lacks business sense and judgment. The "smart" salesman, on the other hand, unless he has had exceptional advantages, is apt to disgust buyers of art works by a too commercial frame of mind. That the proper sort of man to conduct such a venture in London exists is more than likely. Perhaps the American artists can put their hands on him and with due encouragement on their part start him on a career which will bring success to all.

INEXPERIENCED SEA BATHERS.

The State Historian, Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, has written to our esteemed contemporary The Sun a letter full of good sense on the subject of sea bathing. As Mr. HASTINGS was for thirty years a Summer resident of the New Jersey coast and a skillful ocean swimmer, his remarks ought to carry weight. Mr. HASTINGS wisely attributes many of the drowning accidents in the surf to the inexperience of the bathers. He believes that a large percentage of those who go to swim in the ocean are unfamiliar with tidal currents and accustomed to bathing in tideless waters. They therefore imagine it is safe to go into the ocean at any time, and, going in at the full strength of the ebb tide, are carried out and have not sufficient power as swimmers to "beat the tide" and regain the beach.

Those who learned to swim in the ocean and have acquired all their experience in the rude surf of the coast of New Jersey, will at once perceive the significance of Mr. HASTINGS's remarks. The real "sea puss," to which so many beach fatalities are credited, is rare. The undertow seldom attains a dangerous power on the New Jersey shore. But the currents caused by the action of the tides and frequently thrown into eddies by their opposition to the regular current, which sets northward along the New Jersey beach, are at times dangerously strong. When the tide is ebbing, the outward set of the body of water is stronger than the inward set caused by the breakers, and as this outward set pours off the bar into deep water, it makes with the northerly set a dangerous current. It is frequently so strong that persons standing in water up to their breasts cannot keep their feet.

If these persons are swept off their feet and are not powerful swimmers, there comes the terrifying cry for help. And in nine cases out of ten there is no help possible. For at the beginning and middle of the ebb the surf breaks heavily and in comparatively deep water. A surf boat cannot live in it, and, except in the calmest weather, not one swimmer in a hundred can swim from the bar to the beach, let alone rescue a drowning person. Inexperienced bathers who are unaware of the existence of these currents and the set of the tidal stream are the easy prey of the ocean. As Mr. HASTINGS has said, no on should go into the surf except at low water slack, or the hour before that and during the two following hours. Later, as the flood comes in, the water near the shore becomes too deep for the safety of any but good swimmers.

Mr. HASTINGS might have added one other point of advice. Do not fight the ocean. It is terribly strong. Old hands in the sea do not try to dive through heavy breakers. Neither do they allow themselves to be caught in the break. They just slip quietly down to the bottom and come up after the breaker has passed. Usually, however, it is possible to swim upward through the crest of a sea, if the swimmer is a trifle in advance of the breaking point. But that point should always be avoided. A blow from a breaking wave is no child's play. A woman at Asbury Park a day or two ago was seriously injured by such a blow. Bathers should go into the sea when the tendency of the water is to carry them shoreward. Then they should humor the ocean, and not struggle against it till their strength is gone.

GENERAL NOTES.

Chicago's Postmaster is very proud of the "tremendous" business done by his office. The total for July was $476,940.80, an increase of $100,748.78 over 1898, and of $55,338.46 over last year.

* * *

Father R. J. Doherty has purchased a plot of ground in Bridgeville, Penn., and will build upon it a church to cost $5,000, intending to present it to his Catholic society. The cornerstone of the church, which will be named in honor of St. Agatha, has been laid.

* * *

An American young lady, a missionary in China, writing to her brother in this country in June, said: "The Chinese idea of war is to kill and torture women and children, burn property, and murder pianos, organs, and other monsters."

* * *

Chicago policemen have been forbidden to make assignments of their wages without permission of Chief Kipley, under penalty of thirty days' suspension for the first offense and dismissal from the force for a repetition.

* * *

The Republicans of the Fourth District of Indiana have nominated a banker, Nathan Powell of Madison, for Congress. His father, too, is a bank President in Madison. This is "Great Objector" Holman's old district.

* * *

William J. Latta, until recently General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has established a $5,000 scholarship in the University of Pennsylvania in memory of his great-grandfather, who was one of the six members of the class first graduated from the university, then known as the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

* * *

The Republicans of Ohio will open their campaign by a mass meeting at Youngstown Sept. 8. This is in President McKinley's Congressional district. It is expected that Senator Foraker will be the chief speaker. Gov. Roosevelt was hoped for, but probably will be engaged further West at that time.

* * *

The Indiana Society of the Sons of the Revolution has just added to its membership William Douglass of Logansport, Ind., whose father and paternal and maternal grandfathers were all soldiers in the Continental Army. He was born in Ohio, Aug. 4, 1815. The society has one other real son of the Revolution on its roll of members.

* * *

The citizens of Wiscasset, Me., held special services on Friday, Aug. 3, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the hanging of a Paul Revere bell in the belfry of the old Congregational Meeting House in their town. The bell, which is in good preservation, bears the stamp "Revere, Boston, 1800," and has done service constantly through the hundred years.

* * *

Twenty-nine historic spots in Portland, Me., are to be marked with tablets prior to the return of the absent sons and daughters in Old Home Week. They include several noted in pre-Revolutionary days, the birthplaces of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Thomas B. Reed, Nathaniel Parker Willis; his sister, Mrs. James Parton, ("Fanny Fern";) Alexander S. Wadsworth, and Sargent S. Prentiss.

* * *

The Boston Traveler prints a story that ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy will return home from England in September, will support and vote for Bryan as President, and may run for Governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket. He is First Vice President of the Democratic City Committee of Boston, and will give much of his time to a thorough organization of his party there, and expects the election of Gen. Patrick A. Collins as Mayor in the next municipal campaign. Gen. Collins was defeated at the last city election.

THE ANARCHIST PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the general opinion that the Anarchists are only engaged in killing off a few Kings, and that therefore they should be left to themselves by police and other beneficiaries of voters. Just before the murder of President Carnot I happened to have a little business with an Italian who openly declared himself an Anarchist and follower of Kropotkin. He gave me a small pamphlet entitled as follows: Propaganda Socialiste-Anarchiste-Revolutionaire. Nécessité et Bases d'une entente. Par S. Merlino, Bruxelles. Now in this book occurs the following, which I give in translation for the benefit of the American "bourgeoisie," who import these men to work their factories, and for the politicians who grant them immunity in their hellish propaganda for sake of their votes. On page 16 it says:

"Let us establish well the point of departure; we revolt against the existing society, not alone in the name of an abstract principle of justice, very difficult to establish,) but for the effective amelioration of the condition of humanity. Thus we have a fixed base of operation. We have, on the one hand, the working masses more or less miserable and enslaved; on the other side the privileged minority. These must disappear not entirely physically, (it is neither possible nor desirable to kill all the middle class—bourgeoisie—and all those who show a disposition to replace them,) but socially; that is to say, that the men risen from the ranks must return there, become workers, members of society the same as the rest. The workmen on their part must advance, take possession of the workshops, of the means of labor and of living, without paying tribute, and without giving service to any one. The expropriation of the men of wealth can not be done (we have already said it) only by violence.

"The revolting workmen need not ask of any one permission to seize the factories, the workshops, the stores, and the dwelling houses, and install themselves therein."

This is the doctrine that is being taught in the anarchistic groups. The conspiracy is not against Kings and potentates, but against every man whose labor and prudence have enabled him to amass the means of comfort in his old age. It depends upon the people of this country whether they will sustain their own independence or surrender their liberty and lives to the criminal offscouring of Europe.

T. H. W.

New York, Aug. 3, 1900.

THE HAMILTON TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The many recently published letters about those Hamilton trees near One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue have ascribed to them the names of many different varieties, only one calling them correctly, the Sweet Gum, but the writer now hears even their origin twisted. One very intelligent and posted young woman points them out from the car to her companion and informs her that they were planted by Robert Ray Hamilton! Can't you say something to disabuse the minds of any others who may believe the same thing?

By the way, has it ever been doubted that Hamilton actually planted the trees? It hardly seems to us that such a man, caring enough to plant trees, would put thirteen large, growing trees into space insufficient for more than one, and put them in haphazard, as these seem to have been. It is our theory that these trees originally grew so, and he simply left them, and out of whim called them for the States.

Now this will no doubt call down the anathemas of many good people. Have we any proofs at hand?

Incidentally, from my experience in cultivating, I would advise, if any move is made to preserve the spot, that some one of judgment select the best specimen still living and that the remainder be cut out to give it a chance, otherwise all will be lost in a very few years. AN EX-FARMER.

New York, July 30, 1900.

ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your reprint in this morning's issue of an article from The New York Herald with reference to the need of reform in legal advertising suggests to us another branch of the same subject sadly in need of reformation, and which can be improved greatly to the gain of high-class metropolitan newspapers, and still more so to that of the advertisers.

We refer to the advertisements of new corporations inviting public capital. In order to secure any result in matters of this kind it must be done in a large and intelligent way, and every reasonable inquiry of the intending investor must be anticipated, so that he can promptly decide without having the trouble of sending for a more complete prospectus or addressing inquiries to the company's officers, for if once his interest is allowed to wane he is lost to the company.

Niggardliness in advertising a new corporation is like trying to prime a pump with a pint of water when it will respond to nothing less than a gallon—the inevitable result being the loss of both the effort and the pint.

In London, where long experience has elevated the advertising of new corporations to a science, promoters and houses of issue devote as much space to the advertising of their new prospectuses as our large stores do to their advertisements—and it is as high an art with them as it is with, say, John Wanamaker, the result being the same in both cases—success. The London houses of issue have found that it is usually more profitable in the long run to spend $50,000 in one week in advertising a good security than it is to spend a fifth of the amount.

Of course the project must be a large one to stand such an outlay, and one of the principal reasons why London will not handle anything small is the fact that the expense of advertising is as great in the case of a small corporation as a large one.

But space is not the only desideratum. To insure success, a prospectus should be written by an expert so that the points of importance should appear prominently in the foreground and should be the first to catch the eye. Unless it be the selection of a type which is too small for men of the usual investing age to read with comfort, nothing is so irritating to a possible subscriber as the presentation of a column of figures or facts all jumbled together without regard to their importance or sequence, and as deficient in perspective as a flat Chinese picture.

Did space permit, we could say a great deal on this subject of the art of prospectus writing and advertising, but we must content ourselves with the statement that the knowledge of how to say neither too much nor too little in such a document but to present with best effect the special arguments which will attract investors, and to do so in proper type and with appropriate display, is a work which only an expert can perform—and the result of a failure to recognize this fact will be none the less disastrous that the cause does not lie on the surface. The ability to put himself in the position of the investor and so to try to anticipate what he wants to know will scarcely help the banker who frames his own prospectus, for the investor himself rarely knows what he wants until he sees the argument which appeals to him.

There is a great deal of talk at the present time about opposition to trusts, and wider publicity is suggested as the best means of correcting all abuses. This is entirely correct, and with the freer and more intelligent advertising of such corporations and the fuller reporting of the proceedings at their meetings, which will naturally follow a wider public subscription, there will come a more general interest in and discussion of their securities—and more light.

THE BOLINGBROKE PRESS.

New York, Aug. 2, 1900.

STOP ARMING SAVAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is time that the civilized nations of the world declared munitions of war contraband of peace. It is all very well to trade with the heathen in his blindness on the basis of one revolutionary matchlock for two tusks of ivory, but when it comes down to selling barbarians Mauser rifles and Maxim repeating guns, it is like putting dynamite into the hands of children and feeling hurt when the explosion comes.

Looking back on the events of the past two months, it is hardly too much to say that a man who puts a repeating rifle in the hands of a savage ought to suffer the torture he has caused others. Of course, without a general agreement no nation can be expected to forego the profits of selling implements of murder to savages, for the followers of the meek and lowly One have never felt themselves called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of humanity. But there ought to be some way to bring about an agreement between the nations capable of inventing and manufacturing particularly destructive implements of war to make such implements contraband at all times, and to treat a trading vessel captured with such a cargo as a pirate on the high seas. The weapons of civilization should never be turned against other than civilized nations. Then civilization could pursue its appointed task without fear of anything more dangerous than the clumsy bola or the short-ranged poisoned arrow. ISIDOR ECKERT.

Brooklyn, July 30, 1900.

DRINKING CUPS IN PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me, through your paper, to express to Mr. George Clausen, Commissioner of Parks, my admiration for the excellent manner in which he is doing away with the filthy, germ-spreading cups in Central Park. I have always dreaded drinking from the public cups, but now one can drink out of the new fountain without the least fear of disease. It is an excellent drink of pure water that one can get from these new drinking fountains, and we no longer need fear lest our children catch disease from the old cups.

If the Commissioners of the other parks and public places follow his example, they will receive favorable commendation from everybody. The expense should be no object in a matter of this kind, and the people will feel that the taxes they pay are well spent if improvements of this nature be instituted. Well done, Mr. Clausen!

TAXPAYER.

New York, July 31, 1900.

A Card from ex-Controller Eckels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently read in THE TIMES and in several other papers the telegraphic statement that I had tendered my services to the State Democratic Committee of Illinois to speak on behalf of Mr. Alshuler, Democratic candidate for Governor, and that in view of my intention to support the Republican Presidential candidate my offer would not be accepted.

Will you please make the correction to the effect that I have neither made nor suggested such offer, nor do I propose to. If I make any political addresses at all, they will be in protest against the heresies of Bryanism. JAMES H. ECKELS.

The Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Aug. 2, 1900.

Words of Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to add my mite to the complimentary letter published in to-day's issue. I am a stranger in New York, and have had occasion to read most of the newspapers published here. After reading THE TIMES I always feel as if I had had a pleasant interview with a gentleman and a scholar. FLORIAN SCHAFFTER.

New York, Aug. 3, 1900.

MR. CARL SCHURZ.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Mr. Carl Schurz has lately invited his opponents to run their eyes over the history of the world and point to "a single act of perfidy committed by any republic more infamous than that which has been committed by President McKinley's Administration against our Filipino allies." This and other violent remarks by Mr. Schurz have led The Chicago Times-Herald to say: "It is well for Carl Schurz that he has a just reputation throughout the United States for impeccable integrity, or the special pleas he has been making in behalf of Aguinaldo would create a most painful suspicion of a contingent retainer."

This sentence reveals a considerable misunderstanding of Mr. Schurz's character. That he has and deserves a reputation for impeccable integrity is true. That this reputation protects him against the "most painful suspicion" mentioned by The Times-Herald is equally true. Mr. Schurz's integrity is not only impeccable; it is sometimes quixotic. The average man thinks it no harm for a campaign speaker to take pay for his services. But in one campaign at least, and we are inclined to think in every campaign in which Mr. Schurz has taken part, he has refused to accept money for making speeches. And just because he might properly have accepted money his refusal is the more creditable to him.

The Times-Herald's misunderstanding of Mr. Schurz lies in its supposition that he is at present in need of his reputation for integrity, and that but for this reputation he would be suspected of having sold out. Nothing could be further from the truth. People who have kept their eyes on Mr. Schurz, who is by no means the least interesting figure in our public life, know that he is an advocate, and a special kind of advocate. His particular reputation is not to misstate facts, but to draw from the facts the inference—first, that the men whom he is criticising are not only unwise but wicked, and, second, that everybody who does not agree with Mr. Schurz in drawing his first inference is incapable of judging moral questions.

Mr. Schurz's habit is to regard all political questions as almost exclusively moral; to regard no political question as one which might conceivably divide good men; to see every political contest as a struggle between the powers of darkness and the powers of light; to speak with awful, apocalyptic voice concerning the ruin which would overtake the country if the party with which at the moment he does not happen to be acting should win the approaching Presidential election. This habit leads him to speak violently, even extravagantly. Nobody who is familiar with Mr. Schurz's standpoint and style is surprised at this. No other controversial method is to be expected from him. If Mr. Schurz's reputation for integrity were neutral or unknown there would still be, in the violence of his attacks upon Mr. McKinley's Administration, nothing whatever to make any intelligent person suspect him of mercenary motives.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

From The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

In a strong plea for a great industrial college to equip Americans for maintaining their mastery in manufacturing competition, THE NEW YORK TIMES dismisses with short shrift the idea of action by the National Congress, and says:

"The persons to look to are men who have sympathy with the toilers, and at the same time have an outlook on the world of commerce wide enough to perceive that we must fight for our place at the head of the industries by making our exports shapely as well as strong and light. * * * Where is the millionaire to recognize that we need no more doctors and lawyers and clergymen, but woefully and terribly do cry and clamor for good artist-artisans?"

The South ought to be able to answer "Here" to that question. It has comparatively few millionaires within its borders, but their number is steadily increasing, while the Southerners who have made their millions in other parts of the country are close to wealthy Northerners and Westerners who have a practical interest in seeing that the material wealth of the South shall be developed to the best advantage. The sagacity demonstrated by their success in accumulating fortunes should readily suggest to them the wisdom, from a strictly business standpoint, of providing against the possibility of American ingenuity being overcome by its own weapons. They should have no difficulty in understanding that no better field than the South could be had for an investment in an industrial institution offering the best training in the world, concentrating public sentiment upon the determination to keep America in the industrial lead and inspiring institutions already struggling under many disadvantages to higher, more hopeful, and more helpful efforts.

The Best Interests of the Country.

From The Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES goes right on showing its independence as a political newspaper. It is opposed to Bryan, to free silver, the cry against expansion, and supports McKinley and Roosevelt in a wholehearted way, believing their election to be for the best interests of the country. THE TIMES sees no hope for a third party, either in this campaign or the next, and says:

"If Mr. McKinley be elected, as in all human probability he will be, there is not likely to be any expansion issue in the next Presidential election. In either case it is not easy to say how the new party could stay in business. A new party that cannot interest and unite its members for more than one Presidential canvass may have its uses, but it promises nothing toward the permanent improvement of the politics of the country."

The Safe Hand of McKinley.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"The safe hand of McKinley" is a happy phrase which occurs in an article by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Independent Democratic. THE TIMES is speaking of the remarkable sagacity displayed by the President in conducting the war with Spain. "The safe hand of McKinley" has been obvious in all the delicate and momentous negotiations of his Administration down to the reply just sent by him to the Chinese request for mediation.

Good Government and Sound Money.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is advocating good government and sound money with conspicuous ability.

NUGGETS.

To be Fitted.

A proposed bachelor hotel in New York will be the narrowest skyscraper on the island. Bachelors are narrow people.—Chicago Journal.

Waiters.

Guest—When will I get my steak? I have been waiting here fifteen minutes.

Old Waiter—That is nothing, Sir. I have been waiting here fifteen years.—Chicago News.

A Wearisome Spouse.

Mrs. Henpeck—You are the most unreasonable man!

Henpeck—I?

Mrs. Henpeck—Yes, you! You always agree with me, when you know how I love to argue.—Syracuse Herald.

A Bit of Color.

"All the girls were in white mull, and the men in white duck."

"Wasn't there any color about the wedding at all?"

"Yes; the bridegroom had red hair."—Chicago Record.

THE HEADACHE OF THE MOORS.

An incident of the Spanish-Moorish war.

The famous walls of Xeres King Pedro had surrounded,
And Don Diego Perez, though gallant men abounded,
Was known afar' all the camp to be
The flower of Pedro's chivalry.

It chanced that Don Diego was left upon one day,
With neither spear nor falchion, in a furious affray.
No squire was near to aid him in this his hour of need;
He'd but his splintered spear shaft. But he spurred his fiery steed,
And in among the Moormen, like a thunderbolt, he came,
And, rising in his stirrups—calling on St. Jago's name—
He met the giant Gazul—one punch between his eyes,
Down to the dust went Gazul—prone on the ground he lies,
And Xaras and Marlotes and many a princely name
Went down before his charger; all 'countered him in vain.
The Moormen fell like tenpins—he mowed himself a path
To the place where rode Calanos, their commander. In his wrath
He rode at him so fiercely that a "ten-strike" here he made.
Down went Calanos, horse and man, nor here the downfall stayed—
Down went his standard bearer, went standard, steed, and knight.
Then fled the true believers. Then ended was the fight,
And thus to one another they said, as fast they ran:
"Was ever seen such fighting? Sure the Devil's in the man!"
But the good Lord Diego, he hied him to the camp,
And, being hot and weary, and the evening being damp,
No Maine law being in force there, drank a quart cup of Tokay,
Strummed his guitar—then went to bed and quiet slept till day.

Next evening a deserter to the Spanish King was brought,
As he was holding council with the nobles of his Court.
"What news from haughty Xeres?" the good old King doth say,
"What numbers are the dead men from yesterday's affray?"
"My liege, the dead are very few, but the wounded number more
Among the nobles of the place than e'er were known before.
For, they say that in the battle's midst upon their turbans thick
Came blows which stunned but killed them not, dealt by a ponderous stick
Held by the Fiend in Spanish form, who on a gray steed rode,
And called upon St. Jago as o'er their ranks it trode.
Of broken heads are plenty in Xeres' marble halls;
Of toothless jaws are twenty within our palace walls;
Of eyes put out the number only Mahomet knows,
And the great Lord Calanos, he mourns a broken nose,
And from the proud old city goes up this mournful wail:
'Oh, how my head is aching! Allah curse that Spanish flail.'"
Then up rose Count Gonsalus—a merry lord was he,
A witty wight, a stalwart knight, a boon companion free:
"It is but just to Perez to call him by some name
Which to the Cid may join him in the annals of our fame;
The name the Moors have given him, that surely is his right,
And 'The Headache of the Moormen' let us christen him to-night."
And with wine and song and wassail they christened him that night,
And the good Lord Gonsalus, he was "most awful tight."

That name retained the good knight; still living is his fame,
And his among the Spaniards is a well-remembered name,
And still the place is pointed out to cockneys on their tours,
Where fought Diego Perez, the Headache of the Moors.

RICHARD VARICK DE WITT.

Albany, N. Y., July 20, 1900.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE NEED OF FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that the press is at the present time engaged in the attempt to show our advantages over Great Britain, owing to the statistical returns indicating that our exports largely exceed our imports and that Great Britain's imports largely exceed her exports, it might be well that we consider the invisible transactions which accrue to the United Kingdom, of which their Government retains no statistical records. While in her case it is directly opposite to that of this country—namely, that while they import more than is exported they have to their advantage and credit many items which in the aggregate indicate that they are still the gainers of gold and the investments of securities in other countries grow larger each year. I firmly believe that no more fitting example can be laid before the American people to convince them of the policy in favor of the free ship than to quote the following from papers read before the Royal Statistical Society of London by that eminent statistician Sir Robert Giffen, K. C. B., LL. D., F. R. S., while treating on the value of the ocean carrying trade of Great Britain. He states as follows:

"Even if the sum should be subjected to considerable reductions for outlays upon the ships sent abroad, and for other reasons, we should still get a large figure. To be quite safe, I propose to put the figure at from £70,000,000 to £80,000,000 at the present time. Whatever may be the exact sum, it seems plain that the earnings of our mercantile fleet are so considerable that along with the income from our investments abroad and from commissions there can be no question of the excess of imports being sufficiently and more than sufficiently accounted for. There can be no question, indeed, that even in a time like the present this country is continuing to add to its investments in foreign countries."

Continuing the address, he furnishes an object lesson to the people of our country and gives an explanation why we receive no benefit from our excess of exports over imports in a manner that should appeal to the average thinking class: "There are obvious reasons why the United States should have an excess of exports. In the first place, the United States has to pay in its exports for the large share of the carriage of goods in its foreign trade, which is performed by foreign ships. This is a very large figure. In recent years the proportion of the imports and exports of the United States carried in foreign ships has ranged between 75 and 80 per cent., so that the United States is a country which has to pay other nations for the carriage of its goods in their trade. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the foreign country which does the carrying trade for the United States is mainly the United Kingdom, and in this difference between the two countries we have accordingly, pro tanto, an explanation of the excess of imports in the case of the United Kingdom and of the excess of exports in the case of the United States. Next, the United States is a country which owes money in various ways to foreign nations. There is an annual stream of American visitors to Europe, and there is an American colony permanently residing in Europe whose expenses have to be paid for. More important still, a great deal of capital has been invested in the United States by Europeans, by English people, by Dutch people, and Belgians, as well as by French and Germans, not to speak of minor nationalities in Europe. The interest on this debt has, of course, to be paid in exports, unless to the extent that in any given period reinvestments are made in the United States. In these various ways, then, an excess of exports from the United States can be accounted for, and it may be questioned whether in recent years, when the excess of exports has been so large, any great withdrawal of capital from the United States was in progress."

Sir Robert Giffen furnishes an additional invisible transaction in the following: "Another fact to be taken note of in connection with this question of the balance of trade is the amount earned by a country like England in its commission business generally. As the centre of the monetary transactions of the world, England receives commissions on produce brought to this country to be sold on account of third parties. It receives money again as an insurer of ships and cargoes. It also receives commissions on the bills which are drawn against goods from all parts of the world, and which are cleared finally in Lombard Street. These commissions and payments must be very considerable and fail to be added to the bright earnings themselves in a question as large as the balance of trade. They were estimated in the former paper, a very rough estimate, however, at £16,000,000."

Since the above address those who have carefully scrutinized the press for indications that would contradict Sir Robert Giffen's statements have failed in their efforts. To further substantiate, it might be well to carefully read that part of Lord Rosebery's address at Chatham in which he refers to the temporary loss of prestige to England, and which reads as follows:

"There has been a great loss of prestige. I suppose that at the end of 1898 the prestige of England stood higher than it has stood since Waterloo. I am afraid that this war has dispersed a good deal of that sentiment; but I ask you to remember that, if it was ill founded, it is infinitely better that it should be dispelled now than that, resting on a rotten foundation, it should lure us by its dreams of power into enterprises which might be much more disastrous.

"That prestige, I venture to predict, will be recovered without much difficulty. What we have to do is to set ourselves, with as little loss as may be, to recover all that prestige. When the war is finished, if we set ourselves earnestly to do the work of recovering the reputation which undoubtedly we have lost by our military operations in South Africa, we shall be infinitely more powerful, infinitely stronger, infinitely more formidable than at any previous time of our history.

"This country has two supreme assets to a degree which no other country in the world possesses; therefore I venture to use the word supreme. They are our navy and our capital—weapons of enormous importance in time of war and instruments of enormous weight in time of peace. These are the supreme assets which we have in a condition superior to all other nations, and with that start of a navy and capital we should not be long in building up our prestige."

Examination indicates that European and American journals have remained silent and no answer has been forthcoming that conflicts with Lord Rosebery's remarks.

At a recent date I interviewed one who leads in the position as an expert examiner of the leading railroad properties in this country, and who enjoys the unbounded confidence of the London syndicates, and the questions and answers are herein given:

"Poor's Manual indicates the issues of United States railroad stocks and bonds are in the amount of $11,216,886,452. In your opinion is 10 per cent. of this amount invested in Europe?"

"Yes."

"Is 10 per cent. held in England?"

"Yes."

"Is 10 per cent. held within a radius of twenty miles of Lombard Street?"

"Beyond doubt."

The proof of all of the above is in the present prevailing rate of exchange, which, coupled with careful investigation, leaves no doubt that this country is in debt to Europe in amounts far greater than is represented by our present possession of gold. Careful consideration given to the present condition will undoubtedly hasten relief by legislation permitting of the free ship.

There can be no better time than the present for the dispassionate consideration of this subject, because the true condition makes it possible to arouse the attention of the country independently of party differences to the facts of the case. Once they are understood, there ought to be no difficulty in securing such united action by statesmen and financiers without respect to previous political differences on other subjects, as would turn the tide in the direction of the recovery of our commercial supremacy. Et hoc petit quod inquiratur per patriam.

G. WEAVER LOPER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1900.

SOCIALISM AND ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 31st ult., under the heading of "Bressi's Deed," you speak of the assassination of King Humbert and incidentally create a very wrong impression. After speaking of the criminal instinct in man, you give voice to the following, "The germs of suggestion are abundantly supplied by the preachings and teachings of Anarchy and its Siamese twin sister, Socialism."

In the first place, this is liable to cause those not acquainted with Socialism to imagine that Socialism and Anarchism were akin, and, in the second place, give the impression that Socialism had something to do with the assassination.

In regard to the first premise, that Socialism and Anarchism are alike, I am indeed surprised that the editor of one of our metropolitan dailies is so ignorant as not to know the difference.

Anarchism stands for individualism; Socialism stands for collectivism. Their principles are diametrically opposed. Anarchism has no bitterer enemies than the Socialists, and vice versa. Where Anarchism is strong Socialism is weak, and vice versa.

You assert that Socialism, in common with Anarchism, plays upon the criminal instinct of man, and here again you show your ignorance of the subject under discussion. Socialism appeals to the best that there is in man, to his higher feelings; to his justice and common sense. Socialism does not debase, as you would have it, it raises and ennobles man.

As to the wild assertions made by some of your contemporaries that Bresci is a Socialist, this needs but little contradiction. Socialists strike not at individuals, but at systems. Socialists strike at the ballot on election day. There we are all equal and there alone are our blows effective. There they are felt.

Workingmen, strike with the hammer on election day. Vote for Joseph Francis Malloney, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party. ERNEST KATZ.

New York, Aug. 1, 1900.

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Which one of the many unwise and un-Democratic planks of the Kansas City platform is the most objectionable depends somewhat upon the point of view of each observer.

To the plain citizen, whose attitude is simply that of one who loves his country, the plank against National growth, or "expansion," and in favor of contraction and surrender, seems the most detestable.

To the business man, whose occupation and success depend upon sound money and non-interference with the present conditions of business activity and prosperity, the plank demanding "free silver at 16 to 1" seems the most fraught with immediate danger. Already banks and other lenders are more "conservative."

To the lawyer, the Judge, the inventor, and to all who have had experience in litigations, that plank which assails the great remedial writ of injunction seems to be the most dangerous, because it is the most anarchical.

The Kansas City platform declares: "We are opposed to government by injunction." It contains no word of explanation or limitation, so that the phrase must be taken as used—broadly. That is as an assault upon the good and ancient writ of injunction which prevents wrongdoing. This attack upon the sole effective "remedy" in the arsenal of law is an open attack upon government of would-be wrongdoers by authority of law—to that extent it is "no-government," which is the meaning of "anarchy."

"Government" is exercised by legislative, executive, and judicial powers; each, in its own sphere, is paramount. Government, whether by executive, legislative or judicial authority, can never be effective without ample "power" behind it to enforce its commands, laws, or injunctions.

An order of the court, like an act of Congress or command of a General, must be obeyed. They all are "necessary acts of government," without which the affairs of a State or of citizens could not have their due and orderly course. Without obedience to them chaos and anarchy would reign instead of law.

When Bryanism objects to "government by injunction" it assails the authority of the judicial department of the Government—an offense even greater than an attack upon the executive or legislative power.

The law has two strong arms for the protection of rights of real and personal property—first by injury on bill for injunction. The former acts only after the wrong is committed, and may result in a verdict for damages. The latter is a great "remedy," and is invoked to prevent a repetition, or to restrain its continuance. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure"; this adage covers the case.

This illustration from the field of patent law may elucidate the matter: A pirate deliberately infringes a great invention, and prepares to continue his unlawful action upon a scale that would deprive the inventor—chief of public benefactors—of all the benefits of his contribution to civilization. Two legal courses are open to the inventor. He may sue at law and have his action for damages before a jury. If successful, he gets a verdict sustaining the patent and for the damages proved. Only that. The infringer is not restrained; he may, even in the same city, begin infringement immediately after the verdict, and bring on another similar suit. Such damages are rarely collectible, and not often worth collecting. Or, the inventor may sue for an "injunction," and in an accounting before a United States Judge, will get mastery.

The common conviction of the bar is that in every fair civil case the decision of a Judge is preferable to that of a jury. No one will dispute that the average Judge is more competent to make a just decision than the average juryman.

Out of tender consideration to men accused of "crimes," as distinguished from "torts," or "wrongs," a jury is used, because the average jury is more likely to understand or sympathize with the infirmities or temptations of a criminal than is the Judge, who is of a higher and cooler grade of personal character, as a rule.

The facts being clear, upon notice and hearing the Court grants an "injunction," and the defendant is at once commanded to cease from the wrong action.

Disobedience to this order of the court, upon notice, proof, and hearing, may be held to be a contempt of court, and be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. It is manifest that unless the court can command the force to compel obedience to its order, that law itself will be in contempt and rascals may act as they wish to. Law and order would pass away.

Whether the injunction would be against one patent pirate or against a thousand men threatening to burn a factory or destroy mail cars, the principle is the same. A just Judge in either case will say, "You shall not," and unless his lawful command is enforced by State or Federal authority we have no Government, or "anarchy" to that extent.

A railroad company may seize and use a public street or park, or cross a gentleman's lawn with a line of tracks and cars, and leave him to a jury trial and years of appeal, but for the beneficent remedy by injunction.

The courts of equity for the grant of injunctions are always open, so that where a grave injury to a citizen or the public is threatened it may be stopped instantly.

To me, it seems that every inventor, every lawyer, every manufacturer, every property owner, and every thoughtful citizen must look with special disapproval upon the anarchical cry from Kansas City, "Down with injunctions." Who can refute these views?

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.

New York, Aug. 1, 1900.

McKINLEY AND THE LABOR VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Sun recently published a letter signed "A Mechanic," and commented upon it editorially. In that letter the writer stated he was a Democrat; that he intended to vote for McKinley, and further stated that fifteen fellow-workingmen who were Democrats would do likewise. I wrote the editor of The Sun, challenging the sincerity of the writer, and offered to produce three '96 McKinley men who would vote for Bryan this year for every former Bryanite they knew who would vote for McKinley. Four days have elapsed, and "A Mechanic" remains silent and unknown.

I am in daily contact with a large number of laboring men of all grades of ability, and have a fair knowledge of their opinions on political questions. Upon this knowledge of the labor vote I predict the election of Mr. Bryan for the following reasons:

The present Administration has antagonized three branches of the labor vote.

First—The State Department's real or supposed secret alliance with Great Britain arouses the resentment of all the Irish-Americans I have met. The proposed Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the attitude of McKinley toward England and the Boers, and the recent suggested Alaskan concessions arouse the ire of the Irish, and they will show their resentment at the polls.

Second—Imperialism, real or imaginary, makes the Germans fearful of a largely increased army and consequent increased taxes. Many '96 McKinleyites of German extraction turn to Bryan this year.

Third—Among young native-born laboring men, who remember still the teachings at school, there is a strong sentiment that the present Administration is attempting to belittle the influence of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. There is a belief that old ideals are being shattered and that the Hannas, Platts, and Quays are replacing the Jeffersons, Websters, and Lincolns of other days. In view of the change of opinion that I have witnessed among 300 men whom I personally know, I feel satisfied that Mr. McKinley cannot be re-elected.

In 1896 Bryan was beaten by two words, "Honest Money." The Republicans shouted those two words from the beginning to the end of the campaign. They implied that Bryan was for dishonesty. Get any large number of men to cry "Thief! Thief!" at any honest man, and if they keep it up long enough quite a number of people will believe he is a thief. Thus it was in 1896. No educated man of intelligence to-day questions the honesty of Mr. Bryan's intentions, yet in 1896 I knew many men who believed he was an impostor, willfully dishonest, and a deliberate demagogue. Yet what a change have the past four years made in the opinions of this man.

In 1896 I stated Bryan would be beaten, not by intelligent voters but by the passion and prejudice aroused by the words "Anarchist," "Demagogue," &c. But this year the money question cannot be made the issue, try as Republicans will. The people are interested in imperialism, trusts, and war taxes, and they will make these questions the issues. On all the Democrats have the aggressive and the Republicans the defensive position, and the latter will lose. H. CLAY PETERS.

New York, Aug. 3, 1900.

BRYANISM VS. IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan insisted upon a special plank in the platform for 16 to 1, and with some difficulty he carried it by a bare majority of two votes, and they were from the Territories of Hawaii and Oklahoma, which have no Electoral votes to give.

Now we notice that some of the great leaders of the Kansas City Convention are saying, "Never mind 16 to 1; talk about trusts and imperialism." The Kansas City Convention was, to use a business saying, "not a success."

I notice that the silver scare has reached Europe, as our bonds are being sold, for fear of the 16-to-1, fifty-cent dollar. I think the scare will be of short duration, as the foreign countries cannot think that this enlightened Nation would, by a majority vote of the people, issue a piece of silver worth 50 cents in bullion and stamp it one dollar—a falsehood on its face. Our gold dollar, worth 100 cents the world over, is good enough for any one.

In 1835 Texas declared itself free and independent from Mexico, and that led to the Mexican war. Texas was annexed in the year 1845, under the Democratic Administration of President James K. Polk. Was that imperialism? Louisiana was bought from France during the Democratic Administration of President Thomas Jefferson, in 1803. Fifteen millions was paid for it. Was that imperialism? Those two States were obtained by the Democrats. Now, when a Republican Administration wins new territory by battle on land and sea the Democrats shout imperialism. They had better look up their own record.

Secretary Gage says that the United States Treasury has $420,000,000 in gold and $500,000,000 in silver. Does that show prosperity? Why talk of making a change? Let well enough alone. This Administration deserves to be upheld, for it has been true to the honor of our country, and this country stands to-day far advanced as a world power to what it did four years ago.

MORRISONIANA.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1900.

FOR A THIRD TICKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a good deal of mist encircling the important political questions now under discussion—the paramount question with the large body of people who are opposed to the actions and platforms of the two great parties claiming their support, being the choice between two evils. It seems to me that this is, under the circumstances, a cowardly position for any man to take, because any bright man can argue the case pro and con and leave the question of the greater or lesser evil quite unsettled; in other words, it is an open question, for instance, whether "imperialism" or 16 to 1 silver will be the greatest evil to this country in the long run. The third-ticket men recognize them both as serious evils, and therefore refuse to support either.

It is my humble impression that what this country needs at this juncture more than anything else is the launching of a third party, and I do not believe the other two parties can ever be made to come right without such a check.

We certainly do not know very much about imperialism in this country, for which the Republican Party seems to stand, but that it is contrary to all our previous actions and traditions we all know, and we know from the experience of other nations that it is a constant source of unrest and wars. But "imperialism" is not the only thing that the Republican Party stands for that is objectionable. For years and years, by a system of legalized robbery, it has been building up an "imperialism" in this country that, in my opinion, would have led to a revolution long ago if the great mass of our people could have realized the amount of money they were compelled to contribute to make multi-millionaires of comparatively a few people, and all the time gradually but surely making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

I believe it to be an absolute fact that fully 90 per cent. of all our trusts and great combinations have the Government solidly at their back, through that legalized "infamy," the protective tariff. Does any one suppose that the great staples could have been advanced, as recently, up to in many cases 300 per cent. for the home market and sold at much less figures to foreign markets except the protective system enabled them to do it? And this robbery has been going on for many years, and has finally taken shape in the formation of great trusts and combinations, which have the masses in their grip to the extent of the backing given them by the Government under Republican rule.

Why the Republican Party stands for such class legislation is apparent to every man of intelligence, viz., because it is a most important factor in keeping it in power. And any man who will say to-day that this protection is needed to bar "infant industries" is simply a hidebound partisan and has never made any study of the matter. I can say that I myself exported certain American manufactures to British colonies prior to 1860 that have for years since that time borne a duty of 110 per cent. for the "protection of home industry."

It is, therefore, my feeling that this legalized robbery is a more serious evil than partial fiat money.

Logically, the Republican Party more than the Democratic Party is for "free silver," because why should not the silver mine owners be protected or be beneficiaries of the Government as well as the iron and other miners? and everybody knows that President McKinley until very recently stood out stanchly for the silver mine owners, and he could not logically do anything else. Politically, when the pressure was brought on him he threw overboard his principles as regards silver, but who knows that he will not make another somersault when he thinks it safe to do so?

Now, a word about silver. I am unalterably opposed to any change in our unit of value. I have, with many others now living, been through a period when there was not any unit of value except in the prospective, when the business of the country was done on fiat money pure and simple, when values were constantly varying, and I remember on one occasion sixty points in twenty-four hours. I quite concede this condition was forced upon us and could not be avoided, but there was one thing that was not forced upon us and could have been avoided, and which to my mind was along the line of our inquitous tariff system.

I allude to the law compelling people to receive payment in depreciated paper money for that for which they had furnished gold value. I remember an instance of a person loaning before the war $5,000 in gold on some property in Ninth Avenue, this city, and who, under this legalized robbery, was compelled to accept the face value in greenbacks, worth at the time $3,400 in gold, and it seems to me the true "infamy" of the Bryan idea of 16 to 1 may be found in such an operation, and which would, no doubt, now produce a panic and great havoc. If the operation of 16 to 1 was simply to nominally enhance a man's property in proper ratio of silver to gold, no particular harm would be done beyond the inconvenience of adjusting ourselves to a new basis and making our dollar appear to be worth more than it really is, but if the scheme carries with it the right to pay fifty-cent dollars for one-hundred-cent dollars, then I conceive great mischief would follow.

Hardly any one objects to bimetallism in proper ratio of the two metals, and as silver fluctuates why should not the Government issue silver certificates based on silver bullion, promising to redeem such certificates with sufficient silver bullion to equal the gold dollar at the market price on the day of redemption? You will say this will necessitate a profit and loss account and that, owing to fluctuations of the market price of silver, sometimes the Government would lose and sometimes gain; and so it would, but if it should be all and continuous loss, would it not be much better than to be constantly threatened with disruptions on this money question? And, besides, there would be this element of justice about it—the loss, if any, would be for the best interests of the people as a whole, and not catering to a few to the disadvantage of the masses. Therefore, I say I am for a third ticket that will entirely avoid the evils that both the existing parties stand for and which will give men the opportunity of exercising the franchise without doing violence to their honest convictions.

A. H. SAXTON.

New York, Aug. 2, 1900.

A CONVERT TO BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since I want a thoroughgoing McKinley newspaper, I have decided to renew my subscription to your valuable sheet. You make the ablest apologies for and the most plausible defense of the Administration of any paper that comes under my notice. The advantages of knowing the best that can be said for a bad cause are manifest.

Yet as unsafe a man as Bryan is believed to be, not all of those who refused to vote for him four years ago will so decline this year. For one thing, those who vote for Bryan will know with some certainty for whom and what they are voting. Bryan, if elected, will be the President of the United States. Wrong-headed about some important affairs he may be, and probably will continue to be, but he will be the Chief Executive officer of the country—not a mere figurehead or automaton. Under his Administration we need not look for a Government of bosses, by bosses, and for bosses and their henchmen.

After all is said by the politicians about obstinacy, self-sufficiency, and pig-headedness, the people at bottom do love a man who does something of his own motion more than one who acts only as he is bidden. They respect a man who takes the responsibility, who is self-reliant, and not dependent for his opinions upon men of greater zeal and more definite purposes. A man of strong will can never be a favorite of the politicians. And a man who is a favorite of the politicians is, ipso facto, unworthy the confidence of the people.

A common challenge to every one who does not think the Administration has been on the right track since war was declared upon Spain is, How can we act differently to what we are acting in face of the responsibilities we have assumed? And the questioner thinks he has floored the objector. Easier he can at once project a plan of superior weight and more statesmanlike dimensions to that which the Administration is projecting. Perhaps he has. Yet there are people still living in this country who believe that this Spanish war was all wrong, and that nothing was gained by it of any real good either to the Cubans or to this country that could not have been got along long before this time without the expenditure of either blood or treasure. Some of these people take leave to believe that this war was forced upon this country and upon Spain by selfish men to promote their own ends, and that they are reaping the profits while the people are paying the bills.

That question, too, is a variant of Tweed's "What are you going to do about it?" By way of reply some of us will work and vote for a man, objectionable though he may be known to be in some respects, but still a man who will adhere to the customs, the traditions, and the laws of the fathers under which this country has grown to be so great. "You acknowledge Bryan to be unsound and unsafe upon some points and yet you will vote for him?" This question is akin to one often heard upon the lips of the friends of criminals: "What good will it do to punish him? It won't bring his victim back to life or restore to him a whole and sound body." This is too weak to be called argument; it lacks even plausibility. But we do punish criminals when detected and leave the consequences to higher powers. If our servants are doing wrong we correct them and discharge them perhaps, even if this course entails other troubles.

To-day we probably have that the unthinking mass of the people are either intoxicated with the idea of foreign conquest or are utterly indifferent to its evils. But if they ever waken to one of the least of these evils, the taxes; to the fact that our conquest of the Philippines alone—so far as we have got—is costing every man, woman, and child in the country at the rate of $2 a year, how long will the Administration stand that is responsible for such a result and brought such a burden upon their shoulders? But the tax-eaters are always crafty, and the taxpayer of last resort, the poor man, is not alive to his insidious schemes. When he at last realizes that he has a soldier strapped to his back and that he has two mouths to feed instead of one, and that the second mouth has to be satisfied first, even before his own knows the taste of food, he will awaken to what it means to him and to his family to be a citizen of a Nation that has become a world power.

Our German fellow-citizens and their descendants seem quite alive to these facts already. They had quite enough of military glory (and service) in their fatherland. They prefer to go about their usual callings to going to war. They are happier in spending their money for home comforts and adornments than for glory and taxes.

But, militarism and imperialism aside, some of us who before advocated McKinley's election will now oppose it because he has been false to civil service reform, because nothing certain and safe regarding the gold standard has yet been enacted, and because of the annoyances and inequities of the tariff laws for which this Administration is responsible.

It is a favorite assertion of the Republican politicians that the country is prosperous, and from this alleged fact they argue that the people will vote for McKinley again. But is the country prosperous? Are greatly increased and multiplied taxes evidences of prosperity? Are we making the mistake of reckoning our debts among our assets? The rich are always prosperous; they can increase their riches at all times, and the opportunities in times of war are manifest and manifold. But are the people prosperous? If it is susceptible of proof that they are getting larger wages than four years ago, can it equally be shown that the yearly wage of this year will buy more of the necessaries of life than the more stinted one of four years ago? In fact, have not prices advanced out of proportion to the increase in wages?

The belief that we know better what is for the best good of other people than they themselves know, and that it is our duty to make them receive at our hands this highest good, even by force of arms if need be, is not a belief and a duty accepted by all thoughtful and intelligent people. Some of us still remember the evils of African slavery and the price paid for its abolition. We remember, too, that human slavery was justified on the ground that it was a beneficent, philanthropic, and Christianizing institution. Would we not better examine into the perfect working of our own laws and customs and assure ourselves of their soundness and of the absolute integrity of our own motives before we go forth panoplied in righteousness and set ourselves up as models for people of darker skins than ours?

As a campaign cry prosperity is an attractive one. People of "strenuous lives" sneer at "little Americans" and make voters for their cause out of the men of half convictions and the natural camp followers. Victorious armies win the votes of the people; the multitude likes the blare of the trumpet, although it knows that all this wind must be paid for; it yet believes that some mysterious entity known as "the Government" will pay the piper, ignorant of the fact that its own pockets are being turned inside out. Verily, the Republican Party needs more rope, and it is likely to get it at the next election. O. L.

Avon, Mass., Aug. 1, 1900.

OLD GAMBLERS' TRICKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The manner in which certain sharpers recently took advantage of the poolroom keepers of this city by use of the long-distance telephone from St. Louis, Mo., to beat their telegraphic connections, calls to mind the manner in which the policy players of New York, sixty years ago, by a clever scheme, managed to cheat the then policy dealers.

In those days there was no electric telegraph, but these smart policy players originated a sort of telegraph to suit circumstances. They chose certain kinds of colored lights. Bengal lights, rockets, &c., to stand for certain numbers and combinations, and then they agreed upon certain stations, from which they would exhibit those colored lights.

By this means, as soon as the drawings of the lotteries then held in Jersey City late in the afternoon were made, these signals were shown at the different stations agreed upon; and so in a short time the men at Albany would know just what numbers had been drawn in Jersey City and could start out and buy all the lucky numbers before the close of sale the next morning.

There were seven points agreed upon between Jersey City and Albany—one at New Durham, seven miles from the place of drawing; the next at Tornhill, the next at Haverstraw, the fourth station at Bull Hill, the fifth at Cold Spring, the sixth at New Platz, and the seventh at Catskill Mountains. This system of telegraphing worked for a short time very successfully, and the parties in the secret at Albany made thousands of dollars every day it was in operation. But it seems that the Albany policy players did not act squarely with the signal men, and they "struck," divulging the secret, and in about ten or twelve days the whole scheme fell through.

Some months afterward a system of carrier pigeons for taking the news of the lottery drawing to Albany was established. But this sort of "flying express" did not work well and was soon abandoned.

WM. CAULDWELL.

New York, Aug. 1, 1900.

TREATMENT OF FILIPINOS.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your treatment of the Philippine question you seem to think that it is only important that we gave no express "pledges, promises, or assurances to the Filipinos that we would recognize their independence or the hope of it."

The true question, however, seems to be, Could the Filipinos have suspected us of a secret design to menace their hopes and aspirations, and to make ourselves their masters, while we were inviting their cooperation in proceedings which we intended should have such a result, and they not intending it, or even suspecting it? Had we gone ahead without asking their help we certainly could not be charged with perfidy.

But we did not. We asked the Filipinos help and meditated the destruction of his hopes at the same time. We knew of his hopes and his lack of suspicion. We had proclaimed in times past our sympathy with people desiring to be free and independent. He could not have supposed that we would belie our words and take the mastery over him in a secret way, while asking him to contribute to a result which would give the mastery to us, and not letting him know that he was an idiotic tool in the proceeding. Had he known or suspected our design to menace him he would have acted differently.

But we knew he did not suspect us of ulterior designs, but trusted in our supposed good faith when we proposed to him to raise an army to fight with us shoulder to shoulder to defeat his and our enemy. He did not need to ask for pledges from us because he had a right to think that we did not possess the depth to seek his help in his own subjugation.

Good faith and fair-dealing are at variance with your arguments. Our treatment of the Filipinos shocks the moral sense. What did we suppose the Filipino thought, what might he rightfully have thought from our conduct in asking his help? Could he have thought our secret purpose was what it has proved to be? His conduct since he found us out shows what he thought; and, also, shows what he would have done had we shown our hand to him while seeking his aid. Do you think he would have helped us?

That is where we did wrong. We "acted" friendship, and meantime concealed our falsity. We were never his friends. We let him think we were, and used him as a tool. And we knew he thought us his friends. We were his secret enemies. He now knows this. He had a perfect right to rate us as we appeared to be, and not what we wanted him to think we were. He made a mistake in rating us as what we affected to be. We had declared war "for humanity." Could he have suspected us of changing our plan to one of menace to his independence, or the hope of it? We gave by our silence a tacit or implied pledge or assurance that we would not menace him when we asked his help.

We knew he did not want a new master. We knew he thought himself the virtual owner of the country that he occupied and that he hoped to be free. Yet we asked his help to end all those things forever. The question is not what we did not say, but what inferences he could justly draw from our silence as to the secret designs that menaced him.

The fact that he may not be a safe ruler has nothing to do with the question of our acting a lie. We could see that the destruction of Spain's Philippine forces would make the Filipinos the rulers, unless we should prevent it, and as the destruction of the Spanish army was not a necessary act of war we could have left the things on land as they were. We disturbed the status with our eyes wide open to the legitimate consequences thereof, and we persisted in preventing Spain from resuming her control because we designed to take the islands.

We could have kept out of that "obligation" to police the islands, which we imprously say God cast upon us, and would have done so if we had not conceived the purpose of taking the islands. We "bought" them! We forced Spain to "sell" by a threat of renewing hostilities when she did not want to sell. A great point is made of the alleged "selling out" by the Filipino leaders. The Filipino people did not sell out, and have received back those alleged perfidious leaders, which is good proof that they did not sell out.

Another point is that their opposition is not general. It has been general enough to keep busy over 50,000 soldiers ever since the Filipinos turned on us after they saw us revealed in our true character. E. R. D.

New York, July 31, 1900.

NOT A PARALLEL CASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to THE TIMES this morning, Mr. Anderson Price sets out to compare our Philippine policy with that of England in the Transvaal, and reaches an imaginary parallel between our relations to Aguinaldo and those of France to Washington during our Revolution.

Now, parallel lines are such as have no point in common, and, inasmuch as the same may be said of the compared historical situations, they have been looked upon by your correspondent as parallel. But Mr. Price has forgotten that lines are not parallel unless they occupy a common plane.

That common plane the array of facts produced does not supply. It certainly seems a pity that Aguinaldo should have issued a proclamation to his "brothers," promising them speedy independence, but, this country is only responsible for its own promises. What promises on our part do Mr. Price's facts disclose? He says that a copy of Aguinaldo's proclamation was sent to Secretary Day. How was it received? To use Mr. Price's own words: "We turned up as owners, and the enthusiasm of our counsels is checked by the cold telegram of Mr. Day to Mr. Pratt of June 16, 1898, in which he says: 'Avoid unauthorized negotiations with Philippine insurgents.'"

We are asked to sympathize with the feelings of the insurgents when such a telegram as this followed close upon Aguinaldo's glowing promises. But I may be pardoned for suspecting that what most grieves anti-Imperialists in this telegram is the fact that it fails to furnish them with the argument they are looking for. They always lack one fundamental link in their chain—namely, proof of an authoritative promise to the Tagals that they would be made independent. But Mr. Price's own facts make it clear that as soon as Mr. Day found, on receiving Aguinaldo's proclamation, that the Tagals were promising themselves enjoyment of authority over the other Philippine tribes, he called a halt in the enthusiasm apparently shared by our Consuls.

Now, how establish a sound logical parallel between such a state of facts as this and the history of the intervention of French arms against the tyranny of George III.? If the Tagals had sent a Benjamin Franklin to this country and our Government, in pursuance of negotiations between a Philippine plenipotentiary and our State Department, had recognized Tagal independence and taken arms against Spain in Luzon, the technical responsibility of the United States would have closely resembled that of France during the Revolution. Even then, however, the "consent of the governed" plea might have been advanced in behalf of the numerous Philippine tribes to whose bundle Aguinaldo is a stranger. Mr. Price forgets that the original thirteen States were a unit in their defiance of British rule.

Mr. Pratt is quoted as stating that Aguinaldo was "a man of intelligence, ability, and courage." What, then, must we think of one who, without receiving an authoritative announcement of policy by our country, deliberately coined one to best further his own ambition, and announced it to ignorant and confiding followers as coming from us? One of two things must be true. Either Aguinaldo lacked the intelligence which every man applies to every day affairs or he is guilty of having schemed to excite the resentment, rebellion, and violence of his half savage adherents by falsehood.

Mr. Pratt tells us that Aguinaldo is intelligent. H. S. MacKAYE.

New York, July 30, 1900.

MR. SCHURZ AND THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue you reprint an article under this heading from The Detroit (Mich.) Journal, in which the editor says that he does not know where Mr. Schurz obtains his uncontradicted testimony of the desire of the Filipinos from the first to obtain and keep national independence. "Independence of Spanish rule," says the editor, "they had been fighting for for years; that we know; and they joined forces with the Americans because they could not do differently and help to drive out their life-long enemy. But [and here is the point] that the Filipino expected to secure complete national independence, we have the word of Admiral Dewey in direct denial. He has repeatedly affirmed that Aguinaldo never so much as hinted at anything of the kind, while intimate with the Admiral to the extent of paying him frequent visits."

The question whether "the Filipino expected [or desired] to secure complete national independence" cannot depend on the say-so of Admiral Dewey. It is a question of public (Filipino) policy, evidenced by the acts of the Filipinos, which are susceptible of proof, like other historical facts. But look for a moment at Admiral Dewey's so-called "direct denial." It is to be found in its most deliberate and authentic form in his note to Senator Lodge, dated Jan. 30, 1900. In this note, which the Senator read to the Senate, the Admiral said that he never treated Aguinaldo as an ally except to make use of him and his followers (now I quote his words verbatim) "to assist me in my operations against the Spaniards." That is, he never treated him as an ally except to make an ally of him and his forces in the most real and active kind of alliance; i. e., in his "operations against the Spaniards." In another place I have collated the testimony of our military officers as to the extent and value of the services which were rendered to the United States by Aguinaldo and his forces in the reduction of Manila and the overthrow of Spanish power in the Island of Luzon. But to return to the Admiral's note. After denying any alliance with Aguinaldo, and affirming, by necessary implication, an alliance of the most practical sort, he said, still referring to Aguinaldo: "He never alluded to the word independence in any conversation with me or my officers." Fancy the Admiral asking his officers, one by one, if Aguinaldo ever alluded to "the word independence"! It was the idea, the desire, the expectation of independence, on the part of the Filipinos—their efforts for it in their struggle with Spain—that was in question, and with the thing itself, if not with the "word," the Admiral was entirely familiar. He had given such consideration to the subject of the independence of the Filipinos that, four months after his victory at Manila Bay and while an organized Filipino Government was keeping the peace, almost under his eye, in the Island of Luzon, outside of the City of Manila, he felt bound to inform the Government of the United States that, in opinion "these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba. I am familiar," he said, "with both races," and "further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion." Why did he send such a dispatch to the Navy Department on the 29th of August, 1898? The protocol had been signed and the fate of the men who had assisted him in his "operations against the Spaniards" was soon to be decided in a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. But the Admiral had expressed the same opinion to the Government at an earlier date—not by mail, but by cable—and in the dispatch from which I have just quoted he alluded to that earlier opinion cabled by him to the Navy Department on the 23d of June, 1898. Why was he in such haste to let the Government of the United States know what he thought of the self-governing capacity of the Filipinos? Congress had but recently, with the approval of the President, made a declaration of the independence of the people of Cuba, and the Admiral, with all the prestige of his victory at Manila Bay, wanted the President and people of the United States to know that in his opinion (and he said he was "familiar with both races") the Filipinos were "far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba."

A week or two before the Admiral sent this cable to the Navy Department Aguinaldo, having heard that we were bent on conquest, had implored the President to do for the Philippines what we had undertaken to do for Cuba and to leave them "free and independent" even if he made peace with Spain. This appeal of Aguinaldo's to President McKinley is printed in the same Executive document (Senate, No. 62, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, Pages 360-361) which contains Admiral Dewey's dispatch of Aug. 29, 1898, from which I have quoted.

It would make this letter too long to cite the proofs that before the battle of Manila Bay the Filipinos were thinking of national independence. But I ask space for a single quotation from a dispatch of Consul General Pratt—who brought Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey together—addressed to the Secretary of State on April 30, 1898, and printed in the same Executive document, Page 343. In that dispatch the Consul General, who was then negotiating with Aguinaldo for his co-operation with Admiral Dewey, informed our Government that Aguinaldo had stated:

> That he hoped the United States would assume protection of the Philippines for at least long enough to allow the inhabitants to establish a government of their own, in the organization of which he would desire American advice and assistance.

In face of such documentary evidence as this and of the historical fact that Aguinaldo had conquered the Island of Luzon, outside of Manila, and captured 7,000 Spanish soldiers and established a Government, with such a Congress as ex-Minister Barrett has described, and with such beneficent results in the way of public order and

THE ROUTE OF THE ALLIED FORCES TO PEKING.

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The allied forces have fought for and won their base of supplies, Tien-Tsin, but that is a very small part of the task cut out for them in a march upon Peking.

Forty years ago, when the Franco-British force marched to Peking, a body not exceeding 6,000, they met with comparatively little resistance because China was then very much engaged in suppressing the Taiping rebellion; to-day matters are very different, first, because the disparaging difference in the fighting qualities of the opposing armies is not emphasized as it was then, and, second, the native element, then generally passive, is playing an active part in the present difficulty. The meaning of this is not understood by the average reader, but the facts are that a coolie corps did much of the transporting during that campaign; the natives readily lent themselves to supplying subsistence, and during some of the actions gathered in large crowds dangerously near the line of fire and viewed the slaughter of their own soldiers as a spectacular performance of no national concern.

The grievance then was a governmental one more than an affair of the people, and the latter, apart from the paid fighting men and the Tartar element, treated the matter and the invaders with a very large share of unconcern. The news reports that the natives are deserting Tien-Tsin have an ominous significance, for they may become a considerable obstacle to our advance, and just so much fuel to the flame of native antagonism to the foreigner.

Another element of insecurity is the uncertain status of some of the powers and the difficulty of unity and concerted action. This was very much present in the campaign of 1860, the incompetent Montauban vigorously opposing the very tactics that won most of the battles, but the energy and numbers of the British could have carried the day, something hardly possible now with anything short of the combined arms of the several interested forces present.

Some knowledge of the geography of the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking is essential to a grasp of the work before the relieving column, a geography that is subject to many changes with the variations of the weather, and just now the region is undergoing one of the most hampering changes. The rainy season, which lasts for a number of weeks, sets in between the end of July and the early part of August, and roads at other times passable at once become axle deep in mud, while the river channels are lost in the general inundation, making navigation just that much more difficult, when in other countries the wealth of water would facilitate passage. This doubles the toil of water transport, and renders practically out of the question travel over the usual roads.

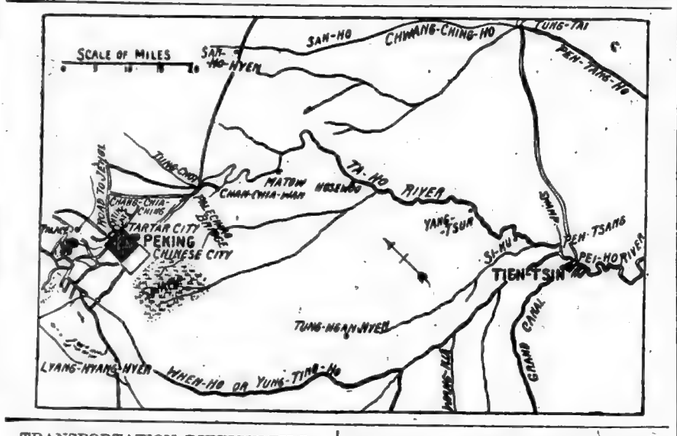

TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES.

Peking is distant from Tien-Tsin something like eighty-six miles, and the road generally followed lies along the west bank of the Ta-ho, as the Pei-ho is locally called, between these two cities. Above Peh-tsang the river is uninfluenced by the tide. The Ta-ho is navigable to Tung-Chow—really Peking's port of entry—for craft drawing not over eighteeen inches of water; beyond that water transport is carried along the Uliang-Ho, a stagnant, currentless stream, passing west to the east side of the Chinese city, but owing to the absence of locks goods have all to be transshipped at each weir, which makes the use of the Uliang-Ho practically prohibitive. A high embankment runs along both sides of the river from Tien-Tsin to Chan-Chia-Wan. This embankment was constructed to prevent the inundation of the country during the rainy seasons, and as far as Yank-Tsun the road passes along this embankment.

Up to Matow the surrounding country is a nearly level plain, with scarcely even an occasional hillock to break the monotony, and easily susceptible of flooding in case the Ta-Ho broke its way through the restricting embankments. Beyond Chan-Chia-Wan the country becomes more and more undulating as the hills are approached working up to the highland to the west and north of the capital. Beyond Chan-Chia-Wan and up to Peking the country is cut up by deep ditches and hollow roads, which are bounded on either side by steep banks, the height of the banks increasing with the amount of traffic over the roads. In many cases the roads are from six to eighteen feet deep, and while generally impassable in wet weather, would prove very dangerous lurking places for ambuscades during the drier seasons. The embanked roads up to Chan-Chia-Wan likewise form natural breastworks of a formidable and extended nature.

At this season of the year, with the Ta-Ho and its tributaries filled by the present freshets, it would be no difficult task for the Chinese to break through the guarding embankments to flood much of the surrounding country up to Matow, and, at the same time, to destroy that road over which all traffic has gone for ages. To do away with this danger, the Chinese have maintained a system of safety valves in the way of overflows at several places along the eastern bank of the Ta-Ho, the water being allowed to flow in great volumes into the country beyond the right bank ascending. These places can be readily closed and the outlet made into the territory over which the allied forces must march on their way to Peking.

Official indifference to the flooding of the lands in the eastward has annually led to beggary and destitution of the populace in this region, and, with the well-known Chinese official value of native life, the extension of this misery and loss in the name of defense would be only too readily justified. A trip by boat from Tien-Tsin to Tung-Chow some years ago at this season under the most favorable conditions, consumed a week, but to strangers unfamiliar with the course, the swift current, the ever-changing channel and tortuous wanderings of the stream and the ceaseless grounding of the boats—even if means of transport are to be had—would be a matter of double that length of time.

COULD MINE ROADS TO PEKING.

We must not forget that it is perfectly feasible to plant this waterway with torpedoes, just as it is possible to mine the road over which, by physical conditions, the allied army would have to make its way. This mining of the road might not seem to harmonize with the stricter ethics of modern warfare, but tallies perfectly with the Chinese notion of how things should be done, and was actually so practiced during the war with Japan, especially around the approaches to Peking. A peaceful Chinese merchant narrowly escaped from one of these mines, while his mule, which had trodden upon the fuse, was blown to atoms.

We must not consider the railroad at all, for if it is not destroyed, it certainly will be. The road between Husiwo and Matow is deep and bad, even in dry weather, the rain only turning the deep dust into so much mud.

Were the country only well wooded, it would not be such a hard task to build military roads, but being low and sandy and devoid of anything but scrub generally, the work of repairing any damage the Chinese may do to the regular thoroughfares would be a long and difficult undertaking. This limitation of route of advance naturally narrows the front which the allied army may be able to present to the enemy, and, incidentally, exposes it to the danger of being flanked by the notoriously lighter equipped Chinese and their Tartar cavalry mounted on those speedy, enduring little Mongolian ponies—the only European counterpart being that of the British Indian cavalry which such excellent work in the Franco-British campaign of 1860.

Up to Husiwo, the natives depend upon the river for water—not a particularly healthful dependence for European troops, especially when the water is muddy in the rainy season, and from Tung-Chow to Peking there are many wells of fine water to be found—the water lying about eight feet below the surface. The whole way from Tien-Tsin to Tung-Chow is nothing but a succession of villages on both sides of the river, and from Tung-Chow to Peking the road becomes an elongated town with one main street. The road between these two latter places is paved with great blocks of granite, but it is not in a state of repair admitting the passage of heavy wagons and artillery. Chan-Chia-Wan and Tung-Chow are walled towns, and while these walls are somewhat ruined, still they have a decided defensive quality and might have to be carried by assault. From Chan-Chia-Wan right up to Peking the country becomes thickly wooded and studded with numerous villages or barrack towns, with mud walls, in which are quartered—as you come near Peking—the greater part of the imperial Tartar guard.

CHINESE WILL FIGHT STUBBORNLY.

The groves of trees about these towns, their numerous cemeteries and temples are so thick that they form, in places, veritable palisades, from the cover of which a dangerous and unsuspected fire could easily be brought to bear upon an approaching force. Tung-Chow is practically twenty miles from Peking, and from there on to the walls of the capital itself the thickly populated nature of the country would turn an attack into something closely akin to that very dangerous type of warfare—street fighting. With a knowledge that they were fighting for their homes as in 1860, it is quite natural to assume that once more these people will put up a very stubborn fight, and we can carry these soldier settlements only after a persistent struggle and the loss of a good many lives.

It was at Chan-Chia-Wan that the Chinese fought their first battle west of Tien-Tsin in 1860, and it was there that the famous Mongolian General Sangkolinsin suffered his first defeat at the hands of a "handful of barbarians." It is not at all unlikely that it will again be at Chan-Chia-Wan that the Chinese forces will oppose the advance in force, for the nature of the country there is admirably suited to the management of their mobile troops; and they have an old score to settle, too.

Even though the rainy season might not have set in, the country for three-quarters of the way toward Peking is very sandy, and one of the most trying things is a dust storm in that open territory when swept by the driving northern winds. This is appreciable when it is realized that the roads are the simple grinding of the traffic of time in a light soil which readily yields a fine dust when dried. At this season of the year, between the rains, the sun comes out with fierce warmth that breeds a dangerous malarial condition. The thermometer ranges all the way from 108 to 61, and the nights are apt to be very chilly, while the dews are very heavy and productive of much sickness to those exposed to them.

Only the greatest amount of care at this part of the year will insure the welfare of European troops in a region so subject to great changes of temperature; and it is in the same rapid way that one season loses itself in its successor—snow and the icy blasts of the north sweeping down even as early as the beginning of October. These peculiar climatic conditions insist either that our soldiers shall go even now, in the heat of the Summer, burdened with a reserve of Winter clothing, or that the amplest means shall be provided to have them ready for them by the time they may reach Peking. Much of the pneumonia suffered by the British troops in South Africa has been occasioned by the same rapid changes of temperatures from day to night, even though not really near the frost line. This is particularly felt by the wearied, relaxed body of a soldier worn out by the toil of a heated day.

MUST GUARD AGAINST ILLNESS.

Fortunately the way is well watered, and, with reasonable care, there is no reason why our troops should be exposed to sickness on that account, provided, of course that the river and wells are not tainted by the presence of dead bodies. The trail of war in China, even in a struggle against European troops, is not without its Oriental or savage barbarities. Sir Hope Grant on his march to Peking in 1860 found many of the streams, ponds, and wells holding their charge of dead and drowned—suicide by drowning, strangulation, and opium poisoning being an extensive thing among the non-combatants, and especially among the women. These bodies either got into the wells, &c., in carrying out their purpose or were cast their by the loved ones, hoping to be taken out later and buried without the risk of the sacrilegious touch of the "barbarian." It was not done to taint the water supply, but the result was the same.

As a means of subsistence, the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking is particularly well adapted to the support of an invading army, and in its highly cultivated state has long constituted a menace to the capital in case of invasion. From Tien-Tsin to Peking the whole way is practically one great truck garden, and the source of supply for these two cities. It has, of course, gathered a large population, which in time of danger must necessarily seek the protection of Peking, as a hostile force marched thither from the Pei-ho. In turn, this sudden addition to the capital's populace would either only hasten the fall of the latter or, when pinched, breed a desperation to be met by force of arms on the part of the invading army.

In 1860 the allied armies had no difficulty in living upon the country, in fact the natives were only too glad as a rule to trade, but it is questionable if such will prove the case to-day if the Chinese are fleeing before the relief force. So far as the horses of the expedition are concerned, the country could support them, even though the fodder might prove unusual at first. From the Pei-ho to Peking there are vast fields of corn and millet, the latter especially, and forty years ago this plenty was not only a comfort but a menace as well. The millet, particularly, grows to such a height as to substantially close out the view even of a horseman beyond fifteen or twenty yards, and it was under the cover of this great green screen that the Tartar cavalry came very near outflanking the allied forces at that time, while only the sharpest kind of scouting on the part of the Europeans prevented a number of ambuscades of gingall men and Chinese artillery.

ICE STORED BY NATIVES.

This section of China produces large quantities of ice, which the natives sedulously store away for Summer use, and the allied forces will find it a godsend, especially for the sick and wounded. If the natives have not moved their provender the gardens along the way will be found well stocked with vegetables of a great variety, while fruit will be found in large quantities, but there is every chance that much has been removed or destroyed if the Chinese are fleeing before the army.

The purpose of this article is not to deal with the Chinese army at all, but it must be considered somewhat in connection with the geographical conditions in the Peking-Tien-Tsin region. As has been said, the Tartar cavalry, supplied with their wiry Mongolian ponies, animals thirteen and fourteen hands high, are peculiarly adapted to work in a country heavy with mud, while their endurance can be counted upon to make them very mobile and fleet in the drier seasons. It is well known that there are anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000 of these troops in the neighborhood of Peking.

Of ordnance, there are accounted for forty fine 3.7-inch field pieces of the most modern make, while how many others there are about the capital can only be conjectured. Under foreign training we have seen what the Chinaman can do in the way of shooting already at Tien-Tsin, and the prospects of facing a Mauser fire from the ambuscading infantry of the enemy, pretty well supplied with the best of smokeless powder ammunition, is not an agreeable outlook. John Chinaman is a keen-eyed individual when his sight is not impaired by the ophthalmia-producing dust storms of the province, and under European guidance he has taken a real delight in marksmanship. His work at Tien-Tsin showed his training, and showed, too, that the regular soldier was a factor against the allies, and, in addition to the rebelling natives, we must count upon the Imperial troops between Tien-Tsin and Peking at least.

AT LEAST 80,000 MEN NEEDED.

The original estimate of 80,000 troops to make that march and to guard the base does not seem to be an unreasonable estimate of the force required, especially when it is not known how soon the inflammatory native of the south may take up the cause of his northern brother. The Chinaman is patient and long-suffering, but he is dangerously fanatic when once aroused, and, if the present trouble really be one of native origin, we have more to fear than were the difficulty only with the somewhat isolated Government.

Let us hope that the allied force shall find some one to save when it does reach Peking, and not arrive there after our representatives have been murdered and the responsible heads of Government have fled as they have done before.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MORE ABOUT COUNT ZEPPLIN'S BALLOON.—Owing to the fact that the dispatches telegraphed by newspaper correspondents at Friedrichshaven have pronounced Count Zepplin's recent balloon ascension an utter failure, the Count has been moved to make a statement on the subject to the European press. He declares that the affair was so far from being a failure that after a few modifications in machinery he is quite sure of accomplishing even more than the most sanguine expectations of his friends and supporters. On reaching the surface of Lake Constance the balloon sustained no further damage beyond a slight bending of two ribs and a small rent in the outer covering cloth.

The reasons for the premature descent, the Count explains, were twofold. First, the failure of the action of the rudders caused by the expansion of the wires, 240 feet long, by which they are controlled; secondly, the jamming of the movable weights which maintain and regulate the equilibrium of the balloon. The motive power, while seeming to be insufficient, was simply much reduced, owing to the above-mentioned contingencies. The movable weights being firmly jammed at both ends of the balloon imparted to it a slight curve, and every time the balloon was propelled forward it developed a downward tendency consequent upon its curved form, which of itself would have brought it to the lake.

These defects and the increasing wind and darkness were mainly instrumental in determining Count Zepplin to descend on the lake instead of traveling back to the balloon shed. The experimental trials have clearly indicated the necessary alterations. The position of the rudders will be changed, and the length of the wires controlling them will be reduced by about one-half. The movable weights will be placed between the two cars instead of between the two ends, and the further weight attached to the loose rope will be slightly tightened; and finally, the framework, which is responsible for the rigidity of the balloon series, will be strengthened. It is expected that these alterations will be complete before the end of the present month, when the experimental trials will be resumed.

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AUSTRALIAN SCHEME FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.—Premier Seddon, who is Minister of Defense of New Zealand, has submitted a scheme to the local Parliament for national defense, which it is expected will be adopted by the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth when that body convenes. As far as the population of New Zealand is concerned, it provides for the maintenance of a reserve force of 50,000 men, which would be ready for imperial service at any time. The total maintenance of the reserves would cost £1,000,000, but if drill is not required the cost would be £500,000 a year, to be borne by the Colonial and Imperial Governments on a population or other equitable basis. The first cost of equipment and munitions is to be paid by the Imperial Government, the colonies paying 3 per cent. thereon.

Mr. Seddon also recommends that the naval branch of the reserves and volunteers should be drilled on the cruisers of the Australasian squadron when in New Zealand ports, and also that arrangements should be made for converting certain New Zealand liners into cruisers, the equipment and munitions to be placed in a depot within the colony.

A military conference, to be attended by the Defense Ministers and commanders of the forces of Australia and also by military experts from the Imperial Army, will be held, it is expected, at Sydney some time in the late Autumn if hostilities in South Africa have then been brought to a close. The Premier of Canada has been communicated with concerning the defense scheme in Australia, and it is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will shortly make suggestions along the same line.

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SOUTH AFRICA AS A MILITARY TRAINING GROUND.—It is said that the British Government has under serious consideration the scheme of reserving a large area (100 square miles) of territory in South Africa to be used exclusively for military purposes in the future, in which not only India, but Canada and Australia would have an opportunity to manoeuvre with imperial troops. Manoeuvres would be held there from May till September, the personnel being made up of various contingents from the home country and from the various British colonies. In the meantime practical studies would be made in the transportation of large bodies of men with the idea of constant improvement of facilities.

The scheme also includes the establishment of a large stud farm for the breeding, rearing, and training of horses to be used in cavalry and in mounted infantry—a branch of the service which the Boer war has greatly developed. It is pointed out that South Africa, being midway between England and India, and possessing an admirable climate and fine strategic areas, would enable the British Government to transport an army corps within a fortnight, in the highest condition, to any part of the globe where British interests were affected, while at the same time out of so large and continuous a body of men there would be a steady and continuous flow of suitable settlers. It is a well-known fact that the present training stations in England are of little military value, being not only too small, but their general character gives little scope for teaching the art of war.

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THE VATICAN PRESS AND CHINA.—The tone which the clerical press of Italy has taken toward affairs in China is exciting comment not only among the non-clerical press of Italy, but also among the political organs of Vienna, Berlin, and even Paris. It was more than a month after the late King of Italy had ordered prayers to be said for the safety of those in Peking that the Vatican gave any sign that Catholic missionaries were being massacred and that the powers of the world were attempting the rescue of the survivors.

On the very day that the populace of Rome were acclaiming the departure of the Bersaglieri for China, the organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, observed: "We cannot but notice that more wine than holy water is being sprinkled on the Italian soldiers, that nothing but flowers is showered upon them, and that no care is taken officially to invoke for them the blessings of Heaven."

A few days later, when it was thought that the massacre of the envoys in Peking was an actual fact, La Voce della Verità declared in a leading editorial article, entitled "The Humiliation of the Powers": "Europe is paid in the coin she deserves. Nothing is more monstrous than her impiety and rebellion against God, and it is just that everything should be monstrous in regard to her. The powers are already humiliated. Let them consider while there is time, if they can, lest they be wholly undone."

These and similar sentiments are regarded as most extraordinary by the non-clerical press of Europe. They are at a loss for an explanation, for they point out that the Vatican possesses thirty-nine Catholic missions in China, with 693 European and 370 native missionaries, 3,119 churches and chapels, 2,739 schools, 39 seminaries, and 600,000 native converts, the fruit of centuries of patient toil and martyrdom. On the other hand, La Tribuna di Roma declares that it sees in the attitude of the clerical press the resentment of the Vatican because Catholic Europe takes no steps to re-establish the temporal power of the Pope.

PEKING BRITISH LEGATION

The Palace in Which the Envoys Are Now Beseiged.

CENTRE OF MANY GAY FETES

Embraced Seven Acres Surrounded by a Wall and Had Been the Home of a Royal Prince.

One of the Ministers representing a great power at Peking having suffered from some unusual trial to health and comfort through Asiatic disregard of the first laws of cleanliness, was regretting one day that the English had insisted in 1861 on being allowed to establish the legations in the Tartar city, near the Palace. Of course this was done because the fact of their being there was a recognition of their dignity by the Chinese.

"If, however," he went on to say, "the Diplomatic Corps could only have been granted a place outside the city—in the 'Nan-hai-tzu,' (the Emperor's hunting park,) for instance. It is only three miles from Peking, and the rides in and out when we needed to visit the Tsung-li-Yamen, or for the audiences with the Emperor, might have been cheerfully taken in exchange for immunity from this filth. We then could have built European houses with proper drainage, and have been able to keep all such matters in our own hands."

His idea was not a bad one, but in that case there would have been a loss as well as a gain. We would have seen and known much less of Peking, with its beauties and horrors, by living this life apart.

The interest of the world is directed to that charming spot, the English Legation at Peking, and many hearts are heavy with anxiety as to its present condition. It is agonizing to those who have enjoyed many happy moments there to picture to themselves that it may be a mass of ruins, or to let their minds dwell on the scenes their friends have passed through. For years it has been the brilliant centre of all social events, as well as a home for a happy little colony that became truly attached to it and bitterly regretted leaving—unless to return to England.

Of course in the hot, damp Summer months all were glad to fly to the temples in the Western hills, to Pei-tai-Ho, (a recently established seaside resort,) or to Japan. But when the glorious Autumn months came they were equally glad to return. There was something so interesting and unusual in the life that even the isolation from the world produced by "Jack Frost" in this region, where he reigns supreme from November to March, lost its terrors for us.

WAS A ROYAL PALACE.

The British Legation was formerly a fu, or palace, of a royal Prince, and was granted to England as a residence for her representative and his staff in 1861. It consists of about seven acres, and is surrounded by a wall twenty feet high, as are all palaces or important houses in Peking.

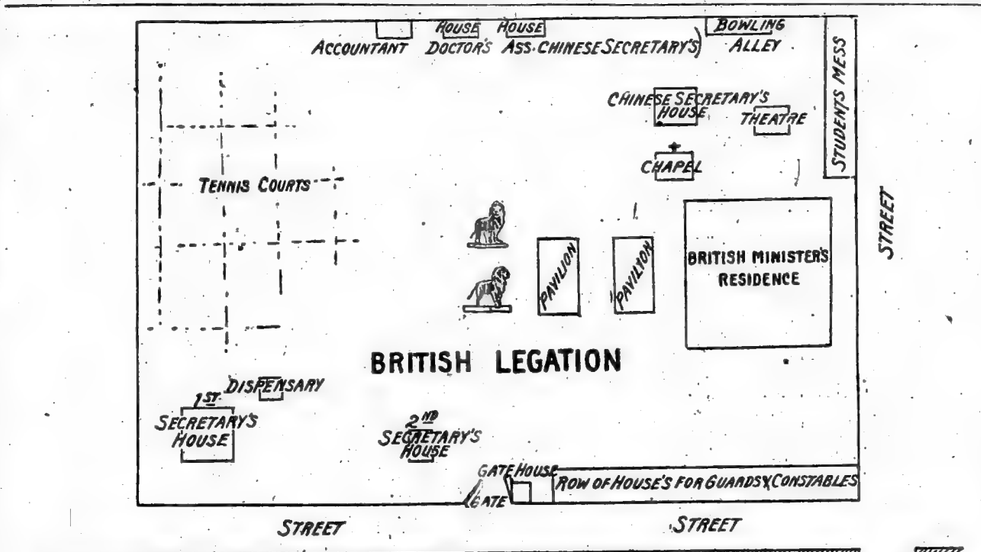

This legation is the one nearest to the Imperial city, the northern portion being divided only by a broad street from the imperial elephants' stables. Behind the legation on the west is the Mongolian Market, where game and meat were sold. On the south is the Russian Legation, and on the east, where the entrance gate is situated, there is a broad roadway shaded by trees. The Yu-ho Canal runs parallel with this road in its deep bed formed by great granite blocks.

The entrance gate to the legation was imposing, but neither that nor the walls appeared to me able to withstand a siege, although quite strong and thick enough to keep out robbers and thieves. At the gate-house an English constable, with one or two Chinese servants, was always in attendance, and there under the archway hung an arrangement of pigeon holes, over which were the cards of all the residents in the legation from Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald down to the youngest Consular student. Here, if the intending visitor found his friends were not receiving, they could leave cards or notes.

Running closely along the wall, back of the gate house, were a succession of small houses intended for guards, constables, &c. A broad road led from the gate to where two huge lions stood on their pedestals, and indicated the approach to the minster's house. These grotesque monsters are sometimes placed in the street on each side of the gateways of noble houses. One becomes quite accustomed to their rugged faces! Passing between them, we walked toward the two large pavilions which formed such a grand approach to the great house. After ascending some broad stone steps we stood in a large open-air hall.

The curves of this lovely roof were bold, yet harmonious, and quaint dragons and fantastic figures ornamented the outside and stood outlined against the sky. The inside was a wealth of carving, gilding, and color. We crossed this pavilion and descended more steps, only to mount others leading to an equally grand and beautiful pavilion as the first one. Through this wonderful vista, so characteristically Chinese, we at last reached the Minister's door.

CHINESE HOUSE ARRANGEMENTS.

The general plan of a Chinese house is that of a series of houses placed one behind another, with courtyards between. In the first house was a large, handsome central hall; to the right of this hall was Lady MacDonald's own cozy sitting room, and beyond that a small dining room, where she and Sir Claude liked to dine "en famille." Nothing could be more homelike than these rooms, and here Lady MacDonald had around her family portraits, photographs, her favorite books, and small intimate belongings. On the other side of the large hall were Sir Claude's study and office, into which we often saw him disappear reluctantly, leaving merry voices and gay stories to discuss profound diplomatic questions with a fellow-Minister.

To reach the state, or formal, rooms, which were in the next building, we had to go down steps, and up steps, and then a few paces across a courtyard; or else enter by a corridor built from Lady MacDonald's small dining room to connect the two buildings. For her balls and large dinners she generally had a wooden scaffolding thrown across from the door of one great hall to the door of the still greater one in the next house. This passageway was covered in by canvas, but, oh! how cold it was when we ran through it after discarding our wraps in Lady MacDonald's sitting room on the bitter Winter nights!

THE HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM.

The enormous drawing room in the larger building was worthy of a palace. The ceilings were at least twenty feet high, with works of art, of carved blackwood, whose dark lacework wandered in elaborate Chinese patterns over a background of yellow paper or silk. This carving also formed a beautiful frieze, and the doors, as well as the rest of the woodwork, were equally handsome. This Chinese palace had been adapted to the comfort of Europeans by putting in fireplaces, mantelpieces, bells, &c. Yellow was the prevailing color of this fine room. It needed warm and bright colors to contrast well with the dark wood carvings and prevent a funereal effect. This it certainly had not, for never was there a room which combined more perfectly stateliness and the perfection of luxurious comfort.

On the tables were curios picked up in India, Egypt, or Africa—curious and beautiful things with stories attached to their acquisition that Sir Claude would tell delightfully until a look from Lady MacDonald would send him away to be the diplomat and bow and smile to an entering Minister's wife or a Chinese noble.

Passing through this room, we entered the ballroom—quite a modern addition, I believe—a good-sized room, very light and gay in coloring. The state dining room, on the left of the large hall, was decorated with carvings similar to those in the hall and drawing room, and here, of course, hung a large portrait of her Majesty, in the place of honor. Off the hall opened whist and smoking rooms. There were, besides innumerable bedrooms, nurseries, and corridors. Over all this Lady MacDonald presided with unfailing kindliness and grace. She and Sir Claude entered into our dances, games, and fun—making all feel at their ease in the legation.

THE OTHER BUILDINGS.

Near by the Minister's house, to the left, was the chapel; the object of much care and personal attention from Lady MacDonald. On Sundays Bishop Scott gave us excellent sermons, while Sir Claude and all his staff appeared in silk hats and frock coats in recognition of the day. Just beyond the chapel stood a comfortable one-storied house for the First Chinese Secretary. Back of that was to be found the theatre, and still further on—toward the northern end of the legation—there was a two-storied building, with verandas, where lodged the fourteen or fifteen Consular students, sent to study Pekingese for two years under the wing of the legation, before being sent to the different ports to aid the Consuls, and in time attain to that important dignity themselves.

Each young man had his own bedroom and sitting room, where they gave 5 o'clock tea to their friends and enjoyed showing their photographs of mother, sisters, and friends, or the bits of embroidery, the quaint fans, and all sorts of strange things they picked up from the curio-men, who would go from room to room, displaying such tempting treasures in huge bundles tied up in blue cotton squares. The students had a large mess hall and a library. Not a stone's throw from their building stood the bowling alley, which was much patronized in the Winter. Three small, low houses stood side by side against the western wall of the legation, where lived, respectively, the Second Chinese Secretary, the doctor, and the accountant.

In the southeastern corner there was a large, commodious, two-storied house for the First Secretary, and near by was the dispensary, to which the English Government sent drugs and medicines every year sufficient to kill or cure a small army. Before reaching, once more, the entrance gate, we passed another low, four-roomed house, the home of the Second Secretary. All these buildings were built of the gray Peking brick.

Having made the tour of the legation, we had only to stand and admire the smooth, green turf of the carefully-kept tennis courts and lawns, the pride of the place, and with the exceptions of those belonging to Sir Robert Hart's large gardens the only ones among the legations. Some fine trees and plants completed a beautiful scene, which is probably now ruined and unrecognizable.

L. H.

DUDLEIGH AND HIS DOLLAR.

They Part Company After the Coin Has Given Its Owner Much Trouble.

Dudleigh has for several years been a most ardent advocate of 16 to 1, but recently he went through a decidedly unpleasant experience all because he received a few silver dollars in change.

"It's all on account of my wife and an ignorant bartender," he explains to his friends. "My wife insists on either diamonds or gold as the standard of value, and the bartender did not know a good silver dollar from a bad one. My wife uses him as an example of what might always happen with a silver standard."

Dudleigh went West on his Summer vacation. In the section which he visited silver dollars are always used in giving change. The day he started on his return to New York he found himself in possession of five silver dollars. Four of these he disposed of very readily, but it was the fifth that was his undoing.

His first attempt to use it was when he purchased his luncheon. Taking his check he went up to the young lady cashier and handed her the dollar.

"Excuse me, Sir," she said, "but I am not permitted to take silver dollars." She said this after she had sounded the coin on the marble slab of her desk. All politeness Dudleigh replied, "That's all right," and handed her a silver certificate, which she promptly accepted.

The same night he was on his way home. He had been detained down town unusually late. On the corner near his home was a liquor store where he had for several years been accustomed to get his "nightcap." As usual, he went into the place that night and tossed out the silver dollar in pay for his stimulant. He received his change and went home. He had just settled himself down into slumber when,

"Ting-a-ling, Ting-a-ling," rang the door bell. This was repeated in such a way that Dudleigh was convinced that the house was on fire or else some other dire calamity had happened. He jumped out of bed and hurried down stairs.

Standing at the door was a ghostly looking figure. The being was bareheaded and wore a white coat and what appeared to be a long trailing white skirt.

"Please, Sir," said the apparition, "you gave me a bogus dollar, and the boss is mad clear through. This is my pay night, and he says he won't pay me unless I make good."

Dudleigh looked at the piece of silver which he had given in exchange for his nightcap. "I'll fix the boss," he said, and he rushed back up stairs, put on a few more garments, and started for the saloon.

Before he could say a word the traté proprietor began, "Look here, Mr. Dudleigh what did you mean by trying to pass such a piece on my man? It's an outrage. I never thought you would do such a thing. At first I was inclined to have you arrested, but then I thought it best to send the man over to your house and have you come here and explain." Dudleigh was too dumfounded to speak, so he meekly handed out a silver certificate, and received back the bogus dollar. When he reached home he found Mrs. Dudleigh waiting for him. "Didn't I tell you so?" she said. "Didn't I tell you that diamonds or gold were the only safe things to handle?"

"She keeps at me all the time," said Dudleigh, after he had told his story. "She is always wanting me to convert my assets into gold and diamonds for her use, and I will not do so. Why, I have that silver dollar yet. I keep it as a souvenir and use it as an argument to show that people here in the East don't know what good money is. Walter," he called, "give us another round."

The stimulant was furnished. Dudleigh, with the remark, "I'll bet he'll take it," tossed out the silver dollar.

The waiter took it, gave it a ring on the table, and then carried it to the cashier. The two examined it very closely, and then the waiter returned to the table. "Excuse me, Sir," he said, "but this is lead." Dudleigh handed out a good silver certificate without saying a word. His companions grinned. As he left the café he reached into his pocket, pulled out the lead dollar and tossed it into a sewer opening with the remark, "I guess the rats can pass it. I won't try it again myself."

WOMAN A BEAST OF BURDEN.

Heavy Loads Carried by Italians Through the City Streets.

It is no uncommon sight to see Italian women walking along the streets balancing burdens on their heads that the average man would prefer to have sent home on a truck. A few days ago one of these women passed through City Hall Park. On her head she was carrying what appeared to be the entire woodwork from the interior of some house. The bundle was made up of eight pieces of hard wood, the shortest being fully twelve feet in length. Each piece was six inches in width and an inch thick. The woman steadied this burden with one hand, while in the other she carried what one would consider a good load for one person in the shape of a bundle of shorter pieces of wood.

As she turned into Centre Street near Chambers the end of the load of lumber on her head came in contact with the head of a man who was going in the opposite direction. In order to prevent hitting him too hard the woman tried to turn to one side, and as she did so her burden fell to the walk. In vain she tried to replace it on her head. At last two men took hold of it, one at each end. They found that even their combined strength was just sufficient to lift it up and place it on the woman's head again. When the wood was finally adjusted in a proper position the woman picked up her smaller bundle and started up Centre Street.

Four Chinamen Deported.

Four Chinamen, who were brought from Buffalo, N. Y., where they were arrested while being smuggled into the United States, were lodged in the Hudson County Jail, at Jersey City, on Friday night. Yesterday they were deported in a vessel bound for Korea. Their names were not recorded in the jail.

A TRICKSTER TRICKED.

Trolley Car Conductor Tells of How He Tried to Turn the Table, Which Fell on Him.

"He was such a nice, pleasant, smooth-spoken guy," said the Madison Avenue trolley conductor ruefully, "that when he skinned off a clean-looking 'tenspot' from his roll and gave it to me to take his fare from and said it was the very smallest thing he had in his pocket, I didn't have the heart to put him off. I told him the company didn't require us to give change for more than $2, but it was all right this time, and he rode from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth and got a transfer for nothing.

"Two days after that I picked up the same 'geezer' at Forty-second, and before I got around to him we were almost to Fiftieth. He fumbled around in his pockets for three more blocks, and ended by fishing out the same old 'tenner.' I kicked, but he seemed so sorry about it that he deadheaded right along to Fifty-ninth and got off, after apologizing about his forgetfulness. He was the most gentlemanly, high-bred cuss I ever saw.

"It wasn't more than a week before I got him again at the same old place, and with the same old X. He seemed to be loaded with big money, and he chinned me against my will right along to Fifty-ninth again before I got on to myself. Then I made up my mind to lay for him.

"I got around among the boys at the car house and bought up at half price all the old 'half-caste' coins I could get hold of up to $10 worth. I got together 400 pennies of every age, size and color, from the Dark Ages up. Some were greasy, others were worn smooth, and others still had been stepped on and run over until they were broad, flat, and smooth. There were fifteen or twenty Canadian ten-cent pieces, a teacupful of worn and battered nickels, a few French francs, and the balance in those ancient quarters that have been worn until they look like smooth white disks.

"It was a beautiful quart of junk, and I carried it around in an old sock in my back pocket for three days before I picked up the kazabo I was laying for. The car was crowded, but I made right for him.

"'Fare,' said I, innocent-like.

"Sure enough he flashed the same old ten bones, throwing in a graceful apology and gentlemanly song and dance about his deuced forgetfulness.

"'Don't mention it,' says I, taking the bill, which made him start a little. Then pulling out the sock I began unloading money on him. I had the motorman tipped to go slow, and by hustling lively I got the whole business counted out to him before I got to Fifty-ninth. He filled his pockets, and then tied up a bunch of metal in his handkerchief, while the other passengers guyed him good and plenty.

"'Transfer?' said I at last.

"'Yes, please,' said he meekly, and got off at Fifty-ninth.

"The boys had a great laugh over it at the car house, and I felt mighty proud of my feat. I was just about to tell the story to the cashier when I went to turn my money in at the end of the day, when, after looking at the $10 note, he flung it back to me.

"'No good. Counterfeit,' said he.

"I didn't say a word, but went back behind a Winter car and kicked myself good and hard.

"I've been waiting for that well-dressed gent ever since, but he doesn't take my car any more."

TOPICS OF AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand Is Worrying over Its Pension System.

WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT

Difficulties in the Way of the New Mail Route to San Francisco—Bubonic Plague Disappearing.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 7.—New Zealand was the first country in the world to introduce a system of State pensions for its old and needy people—that is to say, every man and woman who has attained the age of sixty-five years and has resided for twenty-five years in the colony is entitled to a pension of 6s. 11d. per week. The sum necessary for this purpose has increased in one year by over £80,000, and now something like £190,000 is required annually to pay these pensioners of the State. Henceforth the amount is to be taken out of the general revenues of the country, but how long the colony will be able to bear the strain remains to be seen.

The opponents of the system contend that no old-age pension scheme can be established upon a sound financial basis except by means of universal contribution to a fund created for this special purpose. Old-age pensions are a growing quantity, and goodness knows where the money to meet them will come from, unless some different scheme is substituted for the one now in existence. Including Maoris (about 38,000) the entire population of the colony has not yet reached 900,000, and when the taxpaying portion of the people have to contribute so much as £190,000 by way of pensions to the aged and needy some idea can be formed of the demands that will be made upon them as years roll on, and the additions to the pensions list are out of all proportion to the increased number of taxpayers by accessions to the population.

Clearly a leap in the dark has been taken, and a system of compulsory insurance would have been preferable to one which threatens to become such an incubus upon the colony and a sore trial upon its financial ability to bear it.

WOMEN AS LEGISLATORS.

Since every adult woman in New Zealand has been placed on an equality with men so far as voting for parliamentary representatives is concerned, it has been argued that the logical sequence of their enfranchisement is that they should be enabled to sit in Parliament. There has never been any demand from women themselves for this privilege except on the part of a few female agitators, but some men have been found to champion the cause in the hope of securing women's votes at the polling booths when they seek re-election.

A bill has actually been introduced into Parliament to remove what are called women's disabilities, and it has obtained its second reading, but it is not seriously believed that the measure will progress further than the stage it has already reached. I only mention the fact as another illustration of the absurd lengths to which some New Zealand legislators are prepared to go, and who are making a laughing stock of the colony in the eyes of other people.

Being debarred from occupying seats in Parliament is about the only disability imposed upon womenkind out here, for in all other respects they are politically the equals of men, and in matters of divorces and the rights of separate estate they stand on an equality. It is only the hysterical few among them who require anything more, and the demands of these "political women," as they are called, are only backed up by a small section of politicians with the object of catching the woman vote at the polling booths.

WELLINGTON VS. AUCKLAND.

Ward has come from San Francisco that a member of the firm of Messrs. J. D. Spreckels & Co. contemplates a visit to the colonies in the first of the three new steamers which are to be placed in commission for the conveyance to and from the colonies of the American and European mails. One of the objects of his visit will be

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

A pleasant way of spending Saturday and Sunday is a trip up the Hudson in a small rowboat or canoe, which may be either rowed or paddled, or, if fitted with sails, advantage may be taken of favoring winds which, generally, at this time of the year, blow from the south. With a fifteen to a twenty-foot rowboat accommodations may be had for three men, and a sufficiently large camp outfit to make them comfortable. It is well to stock two days' provisions aboard, as by so doing the route may be taken up the west shore of the river, which is not only prettier, but affords one much better places for making landings in case of being overtaken by a storm or when one wishes to eat or camp, as the eastern bank, with the exceptions of a little point above Spuyten Duyvel, a little headland below Tarrytown, offers no good landing place, excepting Kingsland Point, until Croton Point is reached. Should one, however, wish to obtain provisions en route, there is a grocery store in a big brick building on the shore at Inwood where pretty nearly all supplies one desires may be had, or purchases may be made at Yonkers, Tarrytown, or Sing Sing. Starting out from anywhere on the west side of the island and going across the river to the Jersey shore, the first good camp site will be found at a little beach above the old dock opposite Spuyten Duyvel.

After the tide begins to ebb, by going up the river with the flood so much work is saved from New York City to Croton Point that it will only be a pleasant row. Creeping along so as just to clear the long dock at Piermont and then running in toward the shore of Nyack will give one the change of the tide an hour earlier than one would get on the New York shore, and almost two hours earlier than it changes in the centre of the river. At the Nyack Rowing Club one's boat may be left and a meal procured at a little hotel a few blocks from the boathouse, the members of the club being a jolly lot of fellows who are always willing to place their boathouse at the disposal of a fellow-oarsman or canoeist who is making a trip up or down the river. As soon as Rockland Light, which lies out in the river off the point of Rockland Head, just above Nyack, is passed, strike out across the river so as to make Croton Point about midway on its western side. By so doing, a very ugly tide rip and a long reef which lie off the south of Croton Point are evaded. Keep out from the point 100 yards or so, as some very mean rocks lie along the upper portion of its western shore, which are just awash or a few inches under water at half tide, and go down past the brickyard and shed, and just about where the roadway along the point strikes the beach. Here will be found a couple of small clumps of trees which will furnish shade at all times during the day. The beach on this north shore of the point is a splendid one for running a boat up on, and there is good bathing here, although the water in the bay is not much over nine feet deep at any place. Off the rocks on the northern end of the point is good fishing for bass, perch, catfish, and eels, and it is a part of wisdom to take one's bait along, as it is almost impossible to procure any at Croton Landing on less than twenty-four hours' notice.

Two or three men who take a trip like this of two or three days from the city, making their objective place Croton Point, will find that a 7x7 wall tent, a primus stove, three folding camp cots, three double blankets, a change of clothing each, a lantern, a mess kit consisting of a couple of tin palls, some tin plates, knives, forks, spoons, frying pan, coffee pot, and a big wicker-covered demijohn to hold water, would be about all the outfit required, together with a hatchet for driving tent pegs. A tin cracker box, containing air-tight tins of ground coffee, sugar, flour, Indian meal, salt, pepper, and baking powder, together with some potatoes and canned goods, will occupy very little space. Eggs, milk, butter, and bread may be had in Croton Landing, and if fishing tackle is carried along, enough fish may be caught to furnish a change of diet.

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There is probably no place along the Hudson River that is as beautiful as Croton Point. In form it is a large equilateral triangle, joined to the shore at its apex, and with its base facing toward the river. In addition to the beach on its northern side there is a smaller one on its western boundary, and also one on its southern side. It has often been wondered why the millionaires, whose houses are perched on the sunny and scorching banks on the eastern shore of the Hudson, have not bought this bit of paradise and turned it into a private game park, which would furnish ample grounds for rearing quail, rabbits, partridge, and squirrel, and by planting wild rice the ducks could be easily induced to make quite a stay there every Fall. Its natural advantages for a game preserve are great, the water boundary on three sides and the narrow neck connecting it with the mainland, which would be easily crossed with a game-proof fence, would render the keeper's task a compratively easy one. There is sufficient water on the western shore to give good anchorage to even large steam yachts, and, on account of the highness of a great portion of the land, there is always a strong breeze blowing across every day, even when the mainland is a scorching oven. There is sufficient clay on the property to allow a brick yard or two in a secluded corner, to produce sufficient bricks to pay nearly all the running expenses, and the beauty of the whole affair lies in the fact that easy connection with New York City can be had by means of the railroad, which is near at hand. It is probably fortunate, however, for the many outers who enjoy the place each Summer, that the land has not been turned into a game park, as nowhere else within reasonable distance of New York can such a varied amount of beautiful scenery be enjoyed.

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Some years ago a lot of .45-calibre revolvers were made up for the United States Army. They were single-action weapons, with a tip-up barrel, that automatically extracted all the cartridges simultaneously, and, being furnished with a seven-and-a-half-inch barrel and good-sized stock, as well as being more finely sighted than the ordinary regulation pattern, they made, with reduced charges, a pretty fair target weapon. The original cost of these arms was about $15 each, but, having been disposed of by the Government at an auction, they are now being sold by a dealer for $6. With the regulation cartridge, they will probably give considerable recoil in the hands of one not accustomed to this charge, but the centre-fire ammunition which they use may be reloaded with reduced charges, which may be made so light that, with the heavy weight of the arm, they will do extremely good work, and for the man who wishes to do target shooting with a revolver but does not care to pay the high price which a new weapon would cost, they are an extremely good proposition.

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There is some good shooting down near Long Beach, L. I., for Summer yellow legs, big yellow legs, dowitches, willet, and surf snipe, and, although the season on meadow hens does not open until the 16th of this month, a good many so-called sportsmen have been blazing away at the latter birds in a manner that should insure attention to their cases by a Game Warden.

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"It is not the fish which one catches," remarked an angler the other day, "but the continued strain of a sinker or the drag when trolling which causes a rod to set." This is a pretty accurate statement of the case. Of course, when using a heavy rod for sea fishing or surf casting one may utilize a rod fitted with a double-reel side and double guides, using each side alternately, so that the strain will be equalized, thereby greatly lengthening the time during which this bit of one's tackle will remain straight and true, but double guides on a light trolling rod not only look cumbersome and out of place, but are really so.

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A steel rod is being used which is a good combination for general fresh-water bait and light salt-water fishing. Its 7 feet 6 inches of length is distributed between three joints, each 28 inches long, and a separable butt 12 inches in length. The butt is celluloid wound, with a double grip above and below the reel set. The rod weighs between nine and a half and ten ounces. It is mounted with German silver trumpet guides and a German silver two-hole tip. This, while not allowing the line to run quite as freely as guides and tip mounted with agate, is much less apt to be damaged while being carried around the country strapped to a bicycle frame or among camp equipments. There is a screw cap to the butt piece, and inside of this is a short tip, nine inches in length, which could be put on the end of the second joint and made a short, stiff rod, which serves admirably for all ordinary sea fishing.

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The bugbear of most campers is dishwashing. Absurd as this may seem to a woman, who would contemplate with scorn the outfit of dishes and cooking utensils of an outer, it is nevertheless true. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that when it comes to household duties the masculine sex is apt to be pretty awkward. It is wonderful, however, how much time, labor, and general unpleasantness will be saved if a camper will provide himself with a mop, which costs only a few cents, and a small bottle filled with some washing powder instead of soap. The mop will enable the camper to use very hot water and wash the dishes without scalding his hands. About a teaspoonful of powder will do to cleanse a pretty good outfit of table and cooking ware, and its advantage over the ordinary soap lies in the fact that camp is very often broken after dishwashing, in which case the soap has to be put away in a soggy condition, which does not improve either the soap itself or anything with which it comes in contact, while the washing powder is dry, and that portion which has been used to make the necessary suds is thrown away with the water. In washing dishes it is well to start with one's coffee pot, which should be thoroughly scalded out before the soap or powder has been added to the water, and when it comes to cleaning the frying pan it is a good scheme if one uses a steel utensil not to remove all the grease, as this will prevent the pan from rusting on the inside. This will probably sound very slovenly to a feminine housekeeper, but it is a good practice for campers. While dishes may be washed after a certain fashion with cold water and sand, the fashion is a pretty poor one, as it is almost impossible to remove grease by this means, and the mop, washing powder, and plenty of hot water will be found to make all the difference in the world between a lot of slippery, unpleasant-looking plates and thoroughly bright, clean ones.

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The great popularity which camping and outdoor life has reached in the last few seasons is demonstrated by the fact that most of those manufacturers who turn out tents and camp equipments are at the present time away behind in their orders. There has been a great fall in the price of tents during the last few seasons, and it is now possible to get a good one at a very low figure. Still, many men who do not care to pay even the moderate amounts charged turn out their own canvas habitations, and many of them have been very successful in making good jobs of them. It is not such a particularly hard task to make a tent, if one is only careful and is willing to give the sewing machine to a little rougher work than that for which it was intended. The great mistake, however, of many amateur tentmakers is, when making a wall tent, in endeavoring to turn it out with the side walls too high. They do not realize that the difference between a dry and a wet tent is very often only a matter of the angle of the roof from the ridge pole to the top of the wall, and, being possessed with the laudable ambition to have as much room as possible in the canvas abode, they frequently make the side walls so high that the pitch of the roof is not sufficient to throw off water from a heavy thundershower before the material of the tent becomes thoroughly soaked. A 7 by 7 tent, with the wall at the sides 2½ feet in height, will give plenty of room for sleeping on cots close up against the walls, and will be very much dryer than a tent of the same size in which the walls are 6 inches higher. By giving a sufficient pitch to the roof much lighter material may be used than where the walls are higher, and the ordinary A or wedge pattern, which, however, contains very little room in proportion to the area of ground covered up, may be made of very light drilling, which, if made up into a wall tent, would prove a veritable watering place after every shower. Probably the dryest form of tent which can be built is that in the shape of a pyramid, in which the roof and walls are all one and composed of four triangular-shaped pieces of cloth, meeting in a point at the apex, and which descends to the ground at such an angle that the water is thrown off before it has time to penetrate the fabric. It can be made of very light stuff, but in proportion to its size gives very little accommodation. A 7 by 7 tent of this shape made of heavy drilling and water-proofed, with a brown canvas floor cloth sewed to the sides, will weigh about twelve pounds, and when folded up may be carried in a shawl strap, forming a bundle not much larger than an ordinary steamer rug.

E. T. KEYSER.

Hints for the Wheelmen.

Tires may be softened by an occasional wiping with a cloth dipped in water containing a little common soda.

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If the lamp wick is turned low when a halt is made it will prevent the formation of soot, and the consequent choking of the flue.

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A bruise should be treated with warm water whenever possible in preference to cold. The warm water tends to liquify the congested blood and to return it to the circulation.

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While the correct position of the handlebars must necessarily vary with the build of the rider, the best results for road riding will be obtained with the handles one or two inches above the level of the saddle, permitting the body to incline slightly forward.

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In case a nut or bolt comes loose without apparent reason, it should be removed and carefully cleaned. Then sprinkle powdered resin inside the nut and on the threads of the bolt. If this does not hold it a piece of cotton thread may be wrapped about the thread of the bolt.

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In touring it is not well to bind one's self too rigorously to any predetermined route, as bad weather, a head wind, or a mishap may make a route, ideal under favorable conditions, anything but pleasant. An alternative route for any such contingency should be planned at the start.

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When a saddle spring breaks it usually gives way close to the clip which holds it to the saddle. In such case the clip should be loosened and moved along to include the break, and then when tightened it will generally be found to hold securely enough to last until a repair can be made.

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The front forks, when bent backward, may be straightened by using a piece of board, 3 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, with a mortise sawed in the face to receive the bead on the upper part of the fork. Straight lines can be drawn on the face parallel with the edges, and the forks may be straightened by their aid when bent sidewise.

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Most repairs are necessitated through careless riding. A man who keeps his wheel clean and well oiled and who is willing to walk up a hill rather than stretch his chain or to walk over broken stone or cinders rather than risk a puncture is likely to pay little for repairs. Many tires are ruined by being ridden when too soft. The tire is then folded and pinched between the edge of the rim and the pavement, and thus becomes rim worn.

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A good family chain cleaner can be made by fixing an old sprocket wheel on an axle attached to a post or other upright. A small tin pail should be placed beneath the wheel, so that the chain, when placed on the wheel, will hang down in the pail. To clean the chain the paid is filled with kerosene and the chain is passed rapidly through it by revolving the wheel until clean. It is then wiped dry and may be lubricated by being run through a bath of lubricating oil in the same manner. By this method there is no danger of soiling either the hands or the clothing, no matter how soiled the chain may be.

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In lubricating with any heavy grease, the best plan is to remove the lubricating cups, and after melting the lubricant, force it into the bearing by the aid of a syringe. It is well to give it two doses, one on either side, with the wheel lying flat on either side in turn. By this means the oil is certain to reach the ball races, where it is needed. The thick oils may be applied in the same manner. It is well to plug the lubricating holes with a bit of cotton after oiling in order to prevent the lubricant from escaping when the wheel rests with the hole downward. Some persons lubricate the crank bearings by removing the seat post and pouring the lubricant down the tube, but this is liable to carry iron filings and small bits of turning into the bearings.

CYCLE RIDE TO EAST CHESTER.

One of the Quaintest Old Places Within Easy Riding Distance of the City.

A pleasant and interesting short cycling trip is to old St. Paul's Church, at East Chester, one of the most venerable and historically interesting landmarks in the vicinity of the metropolis. The existing edifice was built in 1776, replacing the original building, which dated from 1700, and was almost immediately occupied as a hospital for wounded British troops and afterward as a prison. It is a substantial stone structure, with heavily groined angles and doors, and a massive square bell tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern and a golden cross. Its walls still show the scars of Revolutionary warfare. The bell was a gift from Queen Anne.

In the surrounding churchyard are many headstones containing many quaint and antique epitaphs, some of which date back to 1704. Notable graves are those of Capt. Jonathan Fowler, a warrior in the French and Indian warfare of the pre-Revolutionary period, and Major George Prevost of the British Army.

Near the church, on the old Boston Road, is the old Halsey mansion, dating from 1720. In the cellar is shown a massive stone vault, in which the sacramental service of the church was hidden from the British.

In 1797, during the epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia, which was then the seat of Government, the old house was occupied by President John Quincy Adams.

East Chester was once a place of some great importance on account of its situation on the Old Boston Post Road. This road was opened in 1671 and for over a hundred and fifty years was the main highway between New York and Boston. But with the passing of the stage coach the glory of East Chester also departed, and now, deserted, it is left to dreams of former greatness. Though literally encircled by railways, none deemed it of enough importance to touch, and all disdainfully passed it by, to build up the encircling towns of New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, Wakefield, William's Bridge, Bronxdale, Westchester, and Bartow. If you look on the map you will find a vacant spot in the centre of the circle formed by these towns. That vacant spot is East Chester. It is two miles south of Mount Vernon, two and one-half miles east of William's Bridge, three and one-half miles northeast of Bronxdale, and about the same distance north of Westchester.

The ways from New York are numerous. The most direct is via Fifth and Madison Avenues to the bridge at East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, east to Willis Avenue, north to Westchester Avenue, and northeast to the Southern Boulevard. Either the boulevard or the West Farms Road may then be taken to Bronxdale, and the Old Boston Road thence to East Chester. This makes a trip of about fourteen miles each way.

A variation of this route is to continue on Westchester Avenue to Westchester, and then at the square turn north on Corsa Avenue, two and a half miles, to the Boston Road at a point one mile west of East Chester. This route is a good one for the return trip.

Still another way is to take Jerome Avenue to William's Bridge, and then Briggs Avenue to the Boston Road. From Mount Vernon the route is via Third Avenue and the East Chester Road.

The total distance will not exceed thirty-eight miles by any of the foregoing routes, and is only thirty-four by the shortest one, and there is a railway station within two or three miles at any point of the trip, so that a return by rail may be made in case of accident.

AMONG THE AUTOMOBILISTS.

One of the most noticeable results of the effect of the World's Fair Exposition in Paris upon automobile interests in this country, will be seen in the large number of foreign-made vehicles that will be brought to America. Several members of the Automobile Club have already returned from abroad, and fully half a dozen graceful French vehicles have made their appearance on Riverside Drive. Most of them, however, have been taken by their owners to their country homes, but in September, when the majority of the automobile enthusiasts return to town, the popular driveways will witness a greater variety of these horseless vehicles than has ever been seen before.

Albert C. Bostwick, who is well known as one of America's pioneer automobilists, sailed for home Wednesday from Liverpool on the Teutonic. Beside bringing back his new Wintan gasolene carriage, with which he raced in some of the smaller Parisian events, he also brings no less than five new automobiles, the star of all being the famous French carriage that holds the Lyons-Marseilles racing record; among others, and for which, it is reported, Mr. Bostwick paid $13,000.

While Mr. Bostwick will arrive in New York with the largest personal collection of automobiles, his example in importing the best makes of French machines will be followed by nearly every member of the Automobile Club who has been in Paris. David Wolfe Bishop will bring back two, one being a 12 horse-power Panhard. G. Howard Johnson will return with an enormous 40 horse-power Mors motor car, capable of holding eight persons, which will be the largest automobile ever brought to America. Clarence Gray Dinsmore, who represented the United States in the international race, is returning with a 12 horse-power Mors machine. C. J. Field has secured for himself and a few friends who were going to Paris, six graceful and speedy De Dihon voiturettes. J. Dunbar Wright will bring over a new machine. Gen. George Moore Smith, who is one of the enthusiastic Automobile Club members, sails for Paris soon, and it is reported he will keep a sharp lookout for something choice in the way of French motor vehicles.

The approaching season in the automobile world, therefore, promises to be an unusually active one, and the various committees of the Automobile Club are already planning runs, tests, entertainments, and exhibits that will keep the attention of the members actually riveted upon their favorite sport until the end of the year.

As an illustration of the coming activity it may be stated that every inch of space for the first automobile exhibit, pure and simple, has been rented. The exhibit will be held in Madison Square Garden from Nov. 3 to Nov. 10, and it is given under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. Said George F. Chamberlin, the Acting President, yesterday:

"The exhibit is already a success beyond expectations. So great has been the call for room that we have sacrificed a long row of boxes, and yet the demand is unappeased. The only way we can supply more room for exhibition purposes will be to reduce the size of the track, but we do not want to do that, for the automobile tests are to be the feature of the exposition."

The club committee has direct charge of the coming exhibit and consists of Albert R. Shattuck, Chairman; Gen. George Moore Smith, and E. E. Schwarzkopf.

It is not at all unlikely that the Automobile Club may move before the close of the year from its rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria to larger quarters. The rapid growth of the club has necessitated more room for the convenience of the members and for entertainment and lecture purposes. A committee has been engaged for some time in trying to secure a suitable place, and it may be stated that the new home in this city has practically been selected.

Since Gen. Avery D. Andrews resigned the Presidency of the club some time ago that office has remained vacant. It will be filled in the Fall, however, and there is a strong possibility that Col. John Jacob Astor will be named as President. Strong pressure has been brought to bear upon him by many members, and as Col. Astor is an enthusiastic automobilist himself, it is quite likely that he will preside over the destinies of the club. The Vice President, George F. Chamberlin, has performed the chief duties in an admirable manner, and, although many members would be glad to see him continue as President, he has positively refused to consider the offer, in view of his business duties.

An incident of more than ordinary interest in the automobile trade world is the suit that has just been instituted in this city by the Electric Vehicle Company against the Winton Gasolene Carriage Company and the Buffalo Gasolene Engine Company. The plaintiff claims that it owns the original patents covering all forms of gasolene carriages. It bases this claim in its legal statement that on May 8, 1879, George B. Selden applied for these gasolene motor patents in the Patent Office at Washington, and that they were not granted until Nov. 5, 1895. In March, 1900, it is claimed, George Selden sold the patents to the Columbia and Electric Vehicle Company, and the latter concern, in June of this year, sold its rights in them to the Electric Vehicle Company. Mr. Selden is acting with the latter company in the suit. To make a thorough test case of these claimed gasolene motor rights, the two leading gasolene motor companies in America have been singled out as defendants in the suit. Manufacturers of gasolene vehicles are viewing the case with deep interest, for if the courts allow the claims made by the Electric Vehicle Company it will practically drive the gasolene people out of business. The case will be fought with the best legal and technical ability, and it will probably come up for trial late in the Fall or Winter.

FOOTBALL AND ROWING

Why the Oarsmen Do Not Improve for the Gridiron Game.

ONE DETRIMENTAL TO OTHER

Baseball as an Excellent Substitute for the Footballers' Exercise Between the Seasons.

According to a men who is in close touch with college sports, the discovery has been made that rowing is not good for football players, that the two sports do not fraternize so to speak, and that it is coming to be recognized that the football player can play better football if he lets rowing alone. This is not a rule that works both ways. Football need not necessarily have any ill effects on a man's rowing ability, but rowing lessens his football usefulness. Such is the belief now taking hold at the colleges where they have both rowing and football.

The argument is advanced against rowing, in so far as it pertains to football, that it makes a man slow for the gridiron game, and there appears to be soundness in the argument. Football requires quickness of movement—where all the muscles are brought into play, where strength without quickness is of little value, and where a man is moving this way and that and never doing quite the same thing twice. In football a man must be snappy and alert, whereas in rowing the same movements are gone through with day after day, and the muscles become adjusted for those particular movements. Not that rowing does not develop the muscles and improve the physique—for it does those very things—but unlike other exercises, it is not suited to bring out the physical attributes required in football.

SOME NOTABLE EXAMPLES.

Inasmuch as there have been more than a few noted college athletes who have been and are oarsmen as well as football players there might arise doubt as to the correctness of this football and rowing theory. Take the late Marshall Newell of Harvard. He was a fine football player and a fine oarsmen. Moreover, he played tackle on the eleven, a position where such a thing as slowness is out of the question. Then there was "Josh" Hartwell of Yale. He was a finished oarsman, and there was no discount on his speed when he played end rush for Yale. A more recent case is that of Hoover, the University of Pennsylvania football player and oarsman. Yet these cases do not disprove that rowing is not good for football. All three of the men mentioned might have done still better on the gridiron if they had not rowed. Newell was an exceptional athlete, while the other two were better oarsmen than football players.

Fred Allen, this year's Captain of the Yale crew, was an oarsman throughout his college career. He also played football. He had the strength and the build and the courage for football, but had one fault that kept him off the eleven in the big games, and that was slowness. Rodgers, who captained one of the best elevens Yale has had in recent years, was a fine oarsman, but did his best football playing after he gave up rowing. Treadway tried both rowing and football at Yale, but was successful only at rowing.

Yale men are looking forward to a strong football team in New Haven next Fall, and this largely because Gordon Brown is to be the Captain of the team. Next to Hare of Pennsylvania, Brown is the best guard the gridiron has produced in recent years, and better than that—say Yale men—he has the qualities of successful leadership. As a student he also stands high. It is expected that he will play the best football playing next Fall, for he is said to be bigger, stronger, and quicker than ever. Well, Capt. Brown did not do any rowing for Yale in the season just closed, and therein is to be found a practical demonstration of the belief that when one wants to do his best in football he should let rowing alone.

Fortunately there are enough athletes in the big universities, such as Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Cornell, to produce both a crew and an eleven, should it come to pass that no football player shall row. It will then become a question of for which sport the candidate is better fitted as well as a question as to which he prefers. If it came to a question as to the more important sport, as measured by the attention it attracts and the glory that goes with it, football unquestionably would have the preference, but the glory and honor enough to satisfy any student's ambition in belonging to either crew or eleven.

But if those who have studied the question believe that rowing is not good for football, they say that baseball is just the reverse. Baseball, it is argued, tends to develop qualities that serve one in good stead in football. It requires quick perception, a faculty of meeting emergencies, and such control of the muscles that one must be able to act as well as think quickly, and assume different positions at short notice.

OARSMEN ON THE DIAMOND.

The list of good baseball players in the colleges who have been or are good football players is much longer than the list of men who were at once good oarsmen and football players. They include pretty nearly every position on the diamond as well as the gridiron, showing that, while baseball and football are two widely different games, the same qualities of mind and body are called for in both. At Harvard, Yale, and Princeton last season there were players on the nine who played on the eleven, and they were players of great efficiency on both.

One of those whose versatility extended to both baseball and football to such an extent that it is difficult to say in which he excelled, was Hillebrand of Princeton. As a tackle no better ever wore a cleated shoe, and as a pitcher Old Nassau never produced a better. The same keen judgment that enabled him to discover the weak points of a batter also came into play when he was following the pigskin. Sharpe of Yale is as good a first baseman as he is half back, which is saying a good deal, while Reid, the line-breaking full back of Harvard, is as good a college catcher as ever stood behind the bat. Here are three men representing three different positions on the football field and as many different positions of the diamond.

De Saulles, Captain of the Yale baseball team of 1899, was just as fast, quick, and daring on the gridiron as on the baseball field. The watchfulness developed in making the most of every opportunity on the ball field hardly could have helped improving the generalship required of him as quarter back of the football team. Other cases in point are numerous. Among them may be mentioned Haughton, Hallowell, Trafford of Harvard, Bliss, Redington, Letton, Jerrems, Greenway, and Eddy of Yale; Kelley, Ward, Trenchard, Suter, and Kafer of Princeton; Young of Cornell, Jamison of the Carlisle Indian School, and others of more remote periods.

There is even a wider gap between baseball and rowing than between football and rowing. Few, indeed, are the men who have played on the nine and pulled an oar on the eight. Wrenn of Harvard is a case of a fine tennis player making just as capable a baseball player, and Sharpe of Yale is a living demonstration that a fine basket ball player can achieve in an equal degree the greater glory that comes from gridiron prowess. Track athletics has also furnished some first-class football players—but few oarsmen—among who may be mentioned Hare, McCracken, Hickok, Hallowell, Wadwick, Palmer, and Daly.

But when it comes to finding collegians who were good in a shell, on the diamond, and on the gridiron, why, looking for the proverbial needle in the haystack is a sinecure in comparison. It would be too much of a good thing in the athletic line, anyway.

Hempstead Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The ninth annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed Saturday on Long Island Sound. Events will be provided for the 30-foot and 25-foot classes of cabin sloops and catboats, the 25-foot, 21-foot, and 18-foot classes of open sloops and catboats, the raceabouts, and a special 15-foot class, including both sloops and open catboats. Prizes will be awarded in each class having two or more starters.

New triangular courses have been laid out by the Regatta Committee, which, it is believed, will prove more satisfactory than the longer ones used in previous years. The starting line for all classes will be marked by two stakeboats anchored in Hempstead Harbor off the clubhouse. The 30-footers will sail twice around an eight and three-quarter-mile triangle, of which the outer marks are the Larchmont Yacht Club's buoy off the Yellow Banks, and the black spar buoy off Matthewsneck Point. The remaining classes, except the 18-footers, will race twice around a smaller triangle marked by the Larchmont Yacht Club's buoy off the Yellow Banks, and the same club's buoy off Red Springs Point. This gives a nine-and-a-half-mile course. The 18-footers will sail twice over a three-mile triangle, from the common starting line to a buoy off Matthewsneck Point, thence to the Larchmont Yacht Club's buoy off Red Springs Point, and home.

The races will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, and will be open to all yachts enrolled in the fleet of any recognized club. Entries will be received up to Friday by Ward Dickson, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at Glen Cove, L. I.

NEW YORK Y. C. CRUISE.

Many Craft Will Take Part in the Annual Sail of the Famous Club.

Off the neat little house and pier at Glen Cove, L. I., known as New York Yacht Club Station, No. 10, there will rendezvous to-day and to-morrow three or four score of pleasure craft flying at their mainmasts the famous burgee with "The red cross on the blue."

This gathering of the fleet of America's premier yachting organization will be the fifty-fifth since in 1844 a half dozen sailing craft set forth from the battery on the first annual cruise of the club. Only twice in the fifty-seven intervening years has the custom instituted by that first memorable outing been allowed to lapse, and on both of these occasions war and patriotic sentiment were responsible for the breach. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, feeling was too deep to permit the planning of pleasure excursions, and both the cruise and annual regatta were that year canceled by a unanimous vote of the club. Similarly, during the Spanish-American War in 1898, when the club fleet was shorn of many of its larger steam yachts by their conversion into war ships, and access to the harbors was made dangerous by torpedoes and other submarine defenses, it was decided to forego the usual cruise.

A contrast of the first modest outing of the club in 1844 with those of the past two decades is interesting in its graphic portrayal of the progress of the country and the growth in private wealth during half a century. From the masthead of the little twenty-five-ton schooner Gimcrack flew the pennant of Commodore John C. Stevens on the cruise of fifty-seven years ago, while a handful of small sailing yachts made up the fleet. Last year Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan gave orders to a squadron of nearly 100 craft from the magnificent steam yacht Corsair, which, with the dimensions of an ocean liner, cost a dozen times as much as the whole of the fleet that first cruised under the burgee of the New York Yacht Club.

Yet if good times be the sole criterion, it is doubtful if a more successful cruise than that of '44 has ever been sailed by the club. It was on Tuesday, July 30, of that year that seven gentlemen met aboard the Gimcrack, then lying off the Battery, and, organized the New York Yacht Club, unanimously choosing Mr. Stevens as Commodore and resolving to rendezvous with their craft at the Battery on the following Friday, Aug. 2, to cruise in company to Newport. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock on the day appointed eight yachts sailed up the East River, dreams of the proportions to which the custom thus begun would grow doubtless far from the minds of those aboard. The yachts forming the little fleet were Commodore Stevens's Gimcrack, Hamilton Wilkes's Spray, J. C. Jay's La Coquille, William Edgar's Cygnet, George L. Schuyler's Dream, James M. Waterbury's Minna, Louis A. Depau's Mist, and George B. Rollins's Petrel.

Huntington, L. I., was the first port made by the yachts. Then New Haven, Gardiner's Bay, and Long Pond Point were successively reached, and on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, a New York Yacht Club fleet put in at Newport Harbor for the first time. Here the cruisers were joined by Capt. Charles Winchester of Boston, with the yacht Northern Light, and R. B. Forbes, also of Boston, who had chartered the pilot boat Belle. The yachts remained at Newport until Aug. 11, and then left for New York, "after having had," according to a contemporary record, "a very enjoyable time."

Port-to-port racing has been developed, and races incident to the cruise for special trophies have been established during the fifty-seven years since that initial outing, but the programme then carried out has furnished the basis for all subsequent cruises.

This year's jaunt is no exception. From the rendezvous at Glen Cove, the squadron, after a meeting of fleet Captains aboard Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's flagship, the schooner Corona, will proceed Monday afternoon to Huntington Bay, racing for the Commodore's Cups. Morris Cove, near New Haven, will be reached Tuesday, New London Wednesday, Newport Thursday, Vineyard Haven Friday, and Newport again on Saturday. The squadron will remain at anchor in Newport Harbor over Sunday, and on Monday the Astor Cups will be raced for off Newport. At noon Tuesday the fleet Captains will once more meet aboard the flagship, and the squadron will then be formally disbanded.

There has been every indication that the cruise this year will be well attended, and will result in some excellent racing. It is expected that seventy-five or more yachts, both steam and sail, will rendezvous at Glen Cove, and that this number will be so augmented by additions to way ports, that a full hundred craft will participate in the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven and return. Among the new yachts that will join the fleet are the four new racing seventy-footers, the two new British-built cutters, Astrild and Isolde, and, among the smaller boats, the new Herreshoff thirty-sixes, Countess and Effort. The new steam yacht Dreamer, owned by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, will also be on hand to-morrow at Glen Cove.

AGAINST YACHTS BUILT HERE.

Sentiment of Southern Yachtsmen Undergoes a Change in Favor of the Home Article.

As an aftermath of the recent contest off Savannah between the two Northern-built yachts Maris and Dragoon for the possession of the Inter-State Challenge Cup, the most coveted yachting trophy in the South, there has arisen a strong sentiment both at Savannah and Charleston against the further importation of racing machines from the North. The Dragoon and Maris represented respectively the Savannah and Charleston Yacht Clubs in the race, the former as defender of the cup and the latter as challenger.

The Dragoon, designed and built by Webber, at New Rochelle, in 1895, for F. M. Freeman of Greenwich, Conn., was purchased by a syndicate of Savannah yachtsmen a year ago last Spring for the express purpose of winning the Inter-State Challenge Cup, which she did. This led the Charleston Club to imitate its rivals, and early this year a syndicate of South Carolinians had Lawley build the Maris from designs by Clinton H. Crane. The Maris easily defeated the Dragoon in the recent series of five races, and until the counter-current of sentiment set in there was enthusiastic talk among the defeated Savannah yachtsmen of ordering from the North another boat to win back the cup from the Maris. Now, however, the Savannah Morning News says:

"Perhaps no opinion is more universally advanced than that the entire system under which the races have been sailed for the last two years should be changed. This is not the cry of the vanquished merely, for they believe that the time has come to call a halt upon the policy that has become the vogue, and craft to be entered in races between the clubs of the two cities, Savannah and Charleston, should not be mere racing machines secured from the North."

Commodore W. W. Starr of the Savannah Yacht Club is quoted as saying: "What we need is boats built in Savannah and in Charleston. This thing of going to Massachusetts for racing machines will not do, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be for yachting in this section. Now the races between the Maris and the Dragoon were not a demonstration of the superiority of the Charleston people to the degree it would have been had theirs been a home-constructed boat, and the Dragoon, instead of having been built at the North, should have been built here. Then we should have had a true trial of the yachting spirit and abilities of the two cities. Craft in these waters should be designed for the comforts of a cruise as well as for racing, and, when we can get such boats, built in Savannah and in Charleston, then we will see yachting far more popular and more sensible than it can ever be when there is nothing less than a financial contest between the two places to see which can put up the most money for the purchase of a fast boat."

To Control International Athletics.

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PARIS, Aug. 4.—The result of the recent international sports in France has been a suggestion that a permanent international society of athletics be formed. It is argued that cycling is the only sport that has an organization of this character, and that such a society, as proposed, would do much in spreading interest in athletic games. The name offered for the projected society is The Union of International Athletics. It is proposed to keep records of all events, so that there can be no question of the holding of world's records. The society would have official meetings in various countries, and would promote yearly international contests.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION EIGHT.

Quaker Oarsmen Who Will Represent This Country in the Paris Regatta.

The eight young men of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia who will represent America at the Paris international regatta, to be held on Aug. 25 and 26 on the Seine, are all oarsmen of experience. When the records of this eight are examined their splendid performance on the Harlem River when they beat all other crews in the National Association amateur oarsmen's regatta can be better understood, and there can be no doubt that they will make a strong bid for first honors in every race they may enter at the exposition regatta.

John Exley, the stroke of the crew, is one of the best oarsmen in this country. During his six years of active competition he has won forty races, mostly with the sweeps. He won the junior single and was in the winning boat in the junior four-oared gig race at the People's regatta at Philadelphia in 1895. Since then he has seldom lost a race. During the past year he has stroked the Vesper crew to nine victories. He is thirty-two years of age. No. 7 in the boat is H. de Baecke, who began rowing in 1896 as a member of the Fairmount Rowing Association. He has rowed with the Vespers three years, during which time he has competed in eighteen races. At Pittsburg in 1899 he captured the junior and intermediate single scull events in one day. He is but twenty-two years old.

J. B. Juvenal, who rows at No. 6, is one of the top-notch class of oarsmen. He has won more than forty races, including three National championships. He is twenty-six years old and started his aquatic career as a member of the Pennsylvania Barge Club in 1893. He joined the Vespers last Winter.

J. F. Geiger, at No. 5, is a prominent all-round athlete of the University of Pennsylvania. He has made his mark as an amateur boxer and on the football field as well as in rowing. He has been with the Vespers since 1895 and has competed in eight races, including four and eight oared events. Geiger is twenty-five years old.

W. J. Carr, at No. 4, is another sterling handler of the sculls and sweeps. In company with G. Loeffler he has won championships in the senior doubles, and altogether has eighteen victories to his credit. Carr is twenty-four years of age.

E. Hedley, who will pull at No. 3, is another famous oarsman. He first competed as an amateur in 1891 and has won forty-eight prizes in open events. In 1892, with J. Y. Parke as partner, he captured the National doubles at Saratoga from fifteen crews. Most of his victories have been in the scull boats. He is thirty-four years old and has always represented the Vesper Boat Club.

Edward Marsh, at 2, is regarded as one of the most powerful young men in this country. He has come out victorious in about thirty races, and in company with "Fred" Cresser has beaten Juvenal and Van Vliet in the doubles. Marsh and Cresser also won the Canadian doubles in 1896. Marsh is twenty-six years of age.

Roscoe C. Lockwood, the bow oar, is another Big-round athlete. He has been rowing five years, starting in junior races as a member of the West Philadelphia Boat Club. He won his junior single scull race at Washington in 1895, and was second to E. H. Ten Eyck in the intermediate singles at Saratoga in 1896. He is twenty-three years of age.

L. C. Abell, the coxswain, has been an oarsman since 1889. He has steered the successful Vesper crew of late years to all its victories. Abell is thirty-five years of age and one of the most experienced coxswains in the country.

P. A. Dempsey, the coach of the crew, has been prominent in aquatics for eighteen years. He once captained the amateur senior singles at Lake Geneva. He has been coach of the Pennsylvania Barge Club and later for the Vesper crew.

The height and weight of the crew follow:

	Height.	Weight.
John Exley, stroke	6.01½	164
H. de

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK.
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Investment Securities.
Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
Make loans against approved collateral.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
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Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
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Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

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MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS. BONDS. GRAIN. COTTON.
Our new book entitled "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," which is something entirely different in scope from anything previously issued, is now ready for distribution to persons interested in the markets.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Co.

Referring to our advertisement of June 23, 1900, we have to announce that substantially all of the bonds of each of the issues therein mentioned, except Second Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, have been acquired or deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization.

The Managers have decided to extend the time for further deposits of bonds without penalty until and including **AUGUST 15, 1900**, after which date deposits of bonds, if accepted at all, will be received only upon such terms as the Managers may prescribe.

Dated New York, July 17, 1900.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

GOLD ORE FREE.

To further increase the circulation of the leading Western mining paper, we will send a copy of the OFFICIAL MINING DIRECTORY, which gives a disinterested description of the property and capitalization of over four hundred mining companies in Colorado, and our 16-page weekly paper, 15 weeks on trial for 25 cents. Stamps taken.

We will give a cabinet box of gold, silver, lead, and copper ores and concentrates free with paper one year for $1.00.

We have saved our readers many thousands of dollars by preventing them from investing in fake companies, and it will be money in your pocket to subscribe. Address
WESTERN MINER AND FINANCIER,
Denver, Colo.

Good Money in Defaulted Bonds

A small issue of good sound Western municipal bonds behind in interest payments temporarily during the hard times can yet be bought very low considering their intrinsic merits. Now paying more than their interest rate are catching up fast. Quick as they are out of the defaulting list will jump 10 to 20 points. Investors having a little nerve along this line address OLNEY & BURKHART, Spokane, Wash.

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Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits
$5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P
M. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas.
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

OPTIONS (puts & calls) on Stocks on favorable terms for any period. Send for circular.
H. W. ROSENBAUM,
35 Broad St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

VERY EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE FOR SMALL INVESTORS.

I have an option on $25,000 par value (non-assessable) stock of a new project at low figure and no other stock remains to be sold.

No bonds or other indebtedness and capitalized at one-tenth actual value.

The Directors are first-class business men of very highest standing and reputation.

I ask no profit or interest until investor has first received return of money from dividends. It is a legitimate enterprise, not speculative, but safe and sure and one of the greatest in the country.

No competition possible and no company can or will pay larger perpetual dividends. This statement is positively true and can be verified from numerous and independent sources. References Al - H. D. F., Box 100 Times.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President, } Trustees
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,

Bankers' Trust Co. of N.Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Asst Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.,
New York, August 1, 1900.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 24, 1900, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 10, 1900.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. August 10, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 24, 1900.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Here Already Sufficient to Take Half of the Entire Issue.

One of the banking houses in this city, authorized to receive subscriptions to the new British 3 per cent. war bonds, announced at noon yesterday the subscriptions so far received amount to enough to take half of the entire £10,000,000 issue. The subscriptions came from insurance companies, banking and other corporations, and private holders.

Demand sterling advanced in anticipation of the war loan exchange requirements. The money market was quiet, but bankers predicted gold shipments next week.

PRESIDENT WASHBURN RESIGNS.

Leaves the Hudson County Bank on Account of Ill-Health.

Richard C. Washburn, President of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, has resigned on account of ill-health. The resignation was accepted at a meeting of the Directors held on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Washburn has been ill with heart disease for more than a year. Two months ago his physicians advised absolute rest. He tendered his resignation at that time, but the Directors refused to accept it. Instead, they gave him an indefinite leave of absence and delegated Dr. John D. McGill to perform his duties. He then placed private business in the hands of his brothers and went to his Summer home, near Saugerties, N. Y., where he still remains.

A Savings Bank in Falkland Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—United States Consul J. E. Rowen, at Port Stanley, informs the State Department that the savings bank in the Falkland Islands, which was originally the receptacle for the spare pennies of the children of the islands, has now assumed the proportions of a regular savings bank and that the number of depositors is steadily increasing.

Sub-Treasury Debit Balance.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday had an unusually large debit balance at the Clearing House, amounting to $2,326,372.28. This was due in part to a payment of over $1,300,000 in New York exchanges for Australian gold deposited in San Francisco under the new arrangement for gold deposits.

Boston Firm Fails for $100,096.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—Petitions in bankruptcy filed in this city to-day included the firm of Zieman & Siegal, dealers in building materials. They have liabilities amounting to $100,096; assets not scheduled.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago has been licensed to do business in Michigan.

John D. Kennedy has been appointed special agent of the Imperial Insurance Company of London for Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma, with headquarters at Kansas City.

Edward Litchfield, ex-manager of the Eastern Department of the American branch of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Umbria.

Local life underwriters state that the congress of fraternal insurance organizations, which is scheduled to be held this month in Boston, will discuss the general level of fraternal insurance premium rates with a view to a possible advance.

Chicago advices state that the Federal Life Insurance Company of Davenport, Iowa, and the National Mutual Life of Minneapolis have been consolidated under the latter name, and will operate on the stipulated premium plan. The consolidated companies had operated separately for about twenty years, and had nearly 10,000 policies in force.

Local plate glass underwriters have proposed to their Chicago representatives a plan for a flat advance in plate glass insurance rates in Chicago. This step is said to be meeting with some opposition from the Western underwriters, who recently rejected a proposal from this city to make advances for certain streets in Chicago. The reason given for the lack of harmonious co-operation in the continuance of concessions made by some of the companies and followed by the rest in the natural course of competition.

Most of the fire insurance companies, which were represented at the meeting on June 20 in this city when the first report of the Committee of Twenty-five was received, are likely to be represented Thursday at the Long Branch meeting, which will receive the proposed amendments to the "agreement of 1900," by which the scheme is reduced to an effort to advance rates wherever losses by fire have been heavy. Expectations are also entertained by members of the Committee of Twenty-five that underwriters, who were indifferent, if not hostile, to the complex agreement presented in June, will also be present at the coming meeting as to the outcome of which opinion in local insurance circles is somewhat sharply divided.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Other than the limited speculation growing out of the operations of the professional element it is not beyond the truth to say that there was last week practically no market on the New York Stock Exchange. Professionalism was easily the dominant feature of such trading as there was, and under the circumstances it is not surprising that the dealings developed along special lines. Four or five particular stocks each day monopolized the greater part of the business, yet not even this artificial stimulation swelled the total sales for the week much beyond what might, in times of ordinary activity, be considered a fair day's business.

The market in many senses of the word was a duplicate of that of the week previous, wherein the professionals played nearly all the part, and the public little or none. And, as in the previous week, the movement of prices was decidedly irregular, strength, though superficial, appearing on some days and on others, whenever manipulative efforts came to an end, heaviness.

In some quarters there was evidence of a more determined and aggressive effort to force prices higher, and to a degree the efforts were successful. But so long as the public refuses to nibble at the bait so alluringly held out it is difficult to conceive how the speculative cliques can count their efforts as successful. It is true they may advance prices, but the advancing of prices is only an incident. It is the getting of the public into the net that concludes and assures the success of the manipulative undertaking. Without this the pools have only themselves to unload stock upon.

***

And yet, if home developments go for aught, the week has been one rather inclined to favor advancing quotations. One of the leading railroads of the country, the Union Pacific, has increased the dividend rate on its common stock; another, the Baltimore and Ohio, has placed its common stock on a 4 per cent. basis, while some excellent statements of earnings, annual and otherwise, have been put out by a number of the larger systems.

These developments, following the recent increase in the Illinois Central dividend, might not unnaturally have been expected to give strength, if not actual buoyancy, to the railway group at least. Yet the facts and the figures show that the good news fell practically flat and failed to stimulate any appreciable enthusiasm, much less to induce buying. Only in Union Pacific has there been what may be termed a fairly hearty response. In that stock some very good buying has appeared on the theory that as a 4 per cent. stock its present market position is absurdly low as compared, for instance, with Louisville and Nashville or Baltimore and Ohio. In the other railway stocks heaviness for the most part has ruled, Baltimore and Ohio actually declining after the declaration of the dividend.

One explanation of the action of the Baltimore and Ohio stock is to be found in the rather peculiar, almost unfortunate, manner of the dividend declaration, which guaranteed payment of a dividend as far ahead as March of next year. It is a matter of congratulation that the official explanation of the reason which prompted to the form of declaration has been so quickly forthcoming. While the odium of "stock market exigencies" attached the speculative as well as the investment public appeared disinclined to touch the stock.

***

Weighing all the facts, it is perhaps not surprising that in the case of those railroads which during the week presented statements of earnings in some instances little short of phenomenal, the market response has been inconsequential. Wall Street, in determining its investments, seldom looks backward. It buys or it sells, not on past records, but on present assurances or future prospects. What has been may not always be; what is to be may differ much from what was. And hence it is that the market values of not a few railroad stocks in Wall Street to-day are below what they were several months ago. A period of unexampled prosperity has been passed through. The signs are, the facts are, of a reaction. How far that reaction shall extend—whether, indeed, it has not already run its course—is a problem puzzling the minds of the closest students of the situation. But that there is a reaction, and that as a result earnings must suffer, is clear. Whether or not Wall Street has already discounted it is another question.

***

Coming down to particulars, striking evidence of this reaction has been presented during the week just passed in the steel and iron industries. The surface indications now are that the worst, that is, so far as declining business is concerned, is over. But the apparently better state, trade authorities declare, has been brought about by a sacrifice which may prove the death blow to some certain so-called minor concerns. The Iron Age has asserted, and it has not been denied, that contracts being entered into now are at prices in some instances actually below cost; that business, in short, is being taken merely to keep establishments running, though at a small loss, rather than to be obliged to close up and suffer thereby a greater loss. What this in its full development signifies he who runs may read. The end of the rope to some companies must come unless trade harmony and readjustment are sooner arrived at.

It is deplorable that this state of affairs should be; yet the facts do not warrant a more cheerful view. There is the statement of President C. P. Huntington of Southern Pacific to show that in his opinion such prices here as have thus far escaped the demoralizing cuts are too high, and that in the matter of steel rails he prefers to buy abroad, as he has done, rather than to pay the prevailing high figures here. There are the cuts, said in some instances to be below cost, made in the prices of a number of its products by the American Steel Hoop Company; there is the failure of the iron and steel men in recent conference in Chicago to agree, and there is, finally, the candid acknowledgment of the American Tin Plate and allied companies that the wages demanded by the workingmen at the recent wage conference are much too high in view of the constantly declining prices of products, and that for that reason the proffered wage scale cannot be signed.

Undoubtedly these matters will in time adjust themselves. Proverbially, the darkest hour is before the dawn, and it may be that a solution of the difficulty is nearer at hand than may appear. It is to be hoped so.

***

Of developments away from home the pessimist will find matters more to his liking than will the optimist. The Chinese situation is worse rather than better. At any moment, with the advance on Peking begun, news of the massacre of the legationers there may come. At any moment a state of actual war may be brought about. The British Government has just called for a new war loan, to which the capitalists of this country have been invited to subscribe; the Bank of England's minimum discount rate is likely further to be advanced on Thursday; the foreign Bourses continue heavy, if not positively weak; the financial markets abroad show signs of disturbance; anarchism is raising its foul head throughout all Europe, and no one knows at what instant another blow may be struck; mayhap much more serious in its consequences than the last, which laid low Italy's King; Berlin and London continue steadily to sell our bonds.

It is rather a gruesome list; but it is not any exaggeration of the facts.

***

The wonder indeed, is—and it is not the first time within recent days that the same comment has been passed in these columns—not that the market is listless, not that at times it seems heavy, but rather that in spite of the painful and palpable efforts at manipulation and notwithstanding the bad news it should not show signs of decided weakness. It is fortunate at this time that the politicians have thus far not inflicted themselves upon the Street and that no despairing cry has been heard—for campaign fund raising purposes—of the probability of the success of William Jennings Bryan. Even professional operators know the danger of such a cry. It is for that reason that they are somewhat solicitous of the effects of the forthcoming letter of acceptance of Mr. Bryan.

***

So far as the Chinese situation is concerned, it is still so mixed that it is almost impossible to form any opinion of what will occur or what effect developments may have on the local stock market. There is no doubt that war loans will be floated by various European countries engaged in the contest, and this to some extent must affect the money markets of the world. The next ten days will probably determine whether, as many predict, China is going to war with the civilized world.

One argument which it pleases some Wall Street operators now to advance is that in case of an extended war this country will be benefited by furnishing war supplies. Undoubtedly this is so. But it is rather a short-sighted policy that overlooks the important fact pointed to by merchants that the loss on general trade will probably be far in excess of anything that can be gained from furnishing munitions of war. The reports from Fall River, Mass., telling of the condition of the cotton trade there because of the withholding of shipments to China are merely illustrative.

***

The solution of the money problem seems near at hand. With the amount of money that will be subscribed here to the British Government loan, the probability of gold exports and the active demand likely soon to set in from the South for cotton crop moving purposes and from the West for the movement of grain, it is not improbable that rates here may shortly move higher. This means simply that for speculative purposes money may not be so ready to hand. For legitimate business purposes rates will not be excessive.

***

Wall Street is not much impressed with the demands made by certain of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, even though it be suggestive of a strike. Under ordinary conditions, indeed, this move would hardly be worthy of notice, but taken in connection with the rumor that it is a part of the Bryan campaign to inaugurate a series of strikes in order to have it appear that labor is dissatisfied, the developments are likely to be closely watched.

***

Conservative banking houses continue to advise extreme conservatism, claiming that general conditions are such that it is not wise to attempt to create a bull market at the present time. There are too many signs suggestive of market disturbance ahead.

SATURDAY.

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 4	95,721
To date this year	72,866,945
Corresponding date last year	110,585,531

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 4	$385,000
To date this year	$316,147,210
Corresponding date last year	$610,001,500

***

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop pf..	⅝	National Steel pf....	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.....	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake.....	1
C., R. I. & P.....	½	Pennsylvania	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L...	½	Pullman	1
Federal Steel	1⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel...	⅞
Federal Steel pf....	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅔
General Electric ...	1½	Southern Ry. pf.....	¾
Int. Paper	½	Tenn. C. & I.....	1½
Missouri Pacific	⅝	Union B. & P. pf....	1
National Tube	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	⅝	Great Northern pf...	1
American Ice	½	Mo., Kansas & T....	½
Brooklyn R. T.....	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.....	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	⅝	N. Y. Central.....	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. & T. H. 1st con. 6s 3	Mil., L. S. & W. conv. 5s 1

Bond Declined.

Louisville & Nashville, S. & N. Ala. con. 5s..2¼

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made a favorable showing, but not so favorable as had generally been expected. Instead of a predicted increase in surplus reserve of $5,000,000 the gain was $1,608,900. Specie increased $2,188,900, and legal tenders $1,080,200, while loans increased $2,595,200, and deposits $6,640,900. This gain in cash is more than $1,000,000 under what the known movement of money for the week indicated and evidently is due to the "average system." The increase in loans—making a gain of some $6,000,000 in two weeks—is probably due to operations in connection with the Exchange market.

***

The stock market previous to the publication of the statement had been dull, and the bank figures had no effect one way or the other.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$803,697,800	$753,080,500	$646,499,800
Deposits	894,482,500	849,903,200	757,051,300
Circulation	26,645,700	12,735,800	14,273,900
Specie	176,586,400	165,574,800	168,988,000
Legal tenders	76,179,100	55,011,600	60,157,900
Total res.	$252,765,500	$220,586,400	$229,155,900
Reserve req'd	223,620,622	212,475,800	189,262,000
Surplus res.	$29,144,878	$8,110,600	$39,893,000

NATIONAL TUBE'S YEAR.

The first annual report of the National Tube Company, which was issued yesterday, made a very favorable showing and was cordially received in the Street. The report covers operations for the year ended June 30, and shows the following results:

Net profits	$14,047,116
Other income	614,368
Total income	$14,661,484
Charges	783,119
Balance	$13,878,365
Dividend on preferred stock (7 per cent.)	2,800,000
Reserved for dividend on common stock (6 per cent.)	2,400,000
Surplus after dividends	8,678,365

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1900, shows:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock—		
Preferred	$40,000,000	
Common	40,000,000	
		$80,000,000
Accounts payable		1,158,436
National Tube Works Company		1,496,669
Reserve for depreciation		500,000
Reserve for dividends on common stock for year ended June 30, 1900.		2,400,000
Surplus—		
Profits for year per profit and loss account	$13,878,365	
Less—		
Dividend on preferred stock	$2,800,000	
Reserve for dividends on common stock out of profits for year to date	2,400,000	
	5,200,000	
		8,678,365
Total		$94,233,469

ASSETS.

Real estate, buildings, machinery, and other permanent investments	$72,953,958
Bills receivable	1,255,411
Accounts receivable	5,055,012
Merchandise, materials, and supplies	5,801,891
Prepayments on ore contracts	768,612
Miscellaneous investments	225,078
U. S. Government, State, municipal, and railroad bonds, (cost $2,908,119,) at par	2,800,000
Cash	5,353,727
Total	$94,233,469

***

This splendid showing induced short covering by nervous shorts in nearly all the stocks of the steel and iron group, and carried all the quotations well up. As a matter of fact, it has been known for some time that the earnings of all the companies were exceptionally good the past year. What investors are asking, however, is whether the earnings for the year to come will be as favorable. Present reports are that contracts are being taken at prices yielding little or no profit.

In this connection Wall Street hears that the McCormick Reaper Company of Chicago has made large contracts at low prices for its supplies as far ahead as July, 1901.

GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Wall Street yesterday was much concerned over the probability of gold exports this week, particularly in view of the decided strength in the foreign exchange market, and the probable effect on the market of the new British Exchequer loan. While authorities are not inclined to commit themselves in the matter, the opinion is almost unanimous that gold exports are certain—one authority placing the amount likely to go out as not less than $10,000,000.

Discussing the exchange situation, C. Schumacher & Co. in their weekly review say:

Commercial bills still continue in moderate supply, though quite out of proportion with the demand always existing at this time of the year. The deficit, however, is largely made up by the stocks and bonds which Europe is still returning here by every steamer, but which the increase of the volume of our currency and in our stock of gold has rendered it very easy for our market to absorb, particularly the bonds, which are eagerly sought by our savings banks, which for New York City alone show an increase in deposits of over $15,000,000 for the last six months.

Money here continues abundant at 1½ per cent. on call, but with a somewhat better demand for fixed terms of four and five months, since an improvement in our money market is generally expected during the Autumn. Whether this can take place does not depend largely upon the more or less activity which may then prevail in our stock market, and this in turn will largely depend on the result of the elections. Much will depend also on the movement of our crops.

So far the outlook is that our cotton exports will be hampered to a considerable extent by the scarcity of freight room, resulting from the wars in China and Africa. That our cotton is badly needed abroad is well known, but our shippers, unable to hedge or adequately secure themselves, are not making any contracts for Autumn delivery, and therefore have no exchange to offer as in former years. The more reason is there to look for very low rates in October and November if by that time the export movement should assume large proportions and our market should find itself flooded with exchange—unprepared to take it.

MARKET LISTLESSNESS.

The stock market yesterday was at times absolutely dead, with little or no trading. All told, less than 95,000 shares were dealt in, with Sugar and Union Pacific the only two stocks crossing the 10,000 mark. In the first hour there was so little trading that the tape not infrequently stood still for a minute at a time. After that, pool activity was in evidence, and sales were somewhat more numerous.

The only outside buying was in Union Pacific, which is being well supported by insiders.

As an evidence of the market's manipulation, it is a fact that frequently the best bid for a stock after a recorded sale is fully one-half per cent. below the last transaction.

Final prices on the whole showed net gains for the day yesterday.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

The strength of Missouri Pacific yesterday and the day previous was due to a report that a semi-official statement was out to the effect that a dividend on the stock might, after all, be paid this year. As a matter of fact, official warrant is had for the assertion that there will be no dividend this year. Even Russell Sage is understood to have become resigned to the inevitable.

READING'S DIVIDEND.

The Directors of Reading are expected to meet to-morrow to take action on the dividend on the first preferred stock for the half year. Lately there has been talk that the rate will be increased from 1½ to 2 per cent., but no official verification of the report can be had.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The weakness of Louisville and Nashville yesterday was due to the report of yellow fever cases in the South and the fear that the business of the Southern railways might suffer as a consequence.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼ per cent. nominally.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $121,348,025; balances, $9,237,234; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,326,372.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4¼@4⅝ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and strong. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87⅞; cables, $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par @10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

Bar silver strong at 28⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 139; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.67.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £47,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—On the Bourse to-day the market was firm but quiet, except in the case of Rio Tintos, which showed considerable activity. There was a moderate all-around improvement in prices. Kafirs were in strong demand in consequence of large London buying, and prices advanced.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 22½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.07½.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day, being unfavorably affected by the heaviness in foundry shares, due to the decline in iron prices. American securities were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The market to-day was the best, for a Saturday, in months. Montana rose 2 more, to 308, a rise of $11 net for the week. Arcadian was up ¾ more, at 22½; Osceola, ¾, at 67¾; Tamarack, 2, at 198; Old Dominion, ½, at 19; Isle Royale, ⅞, at 28⅞; Utah, 1, at 30; Parrot, ½, at 42½, later 42¼; Centennial, ¼, to 17¼, and Tri-Mountain, ¼, to 8⅝, later 8¼, but closing at 8½. Baltic rose 1¼, to 22, and Bingham ⅝, to 10¼.

There were no features in the market otherwise, but the tone was steady, even firm, and there was a much better feeling at the close of the day and week than has prevailed since the spasm of July activity, which scarcely affected Boston at all.

Money was in abundant supply at the local Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at 5 cents discount. Money on call locally is still ruling at from 2 to 3 per cent., with loans mostly at from 2 to 2½ per cent. Time money is easily obtainable at 3 per cent. for short time loans and at 4 to 4½ per cent. for long dates. The market for commercial paper is still quiet, with the best names selling at from 4 to 4½ per cent., and with some loans made as high as 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2½	3	Old Colony	2½	3
Allouez	1	1¼	Old Dom'n	19	19¼
Arcadian	22	22½	Osceola	67¾	68
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	42	42½
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer	.25	.50
Atlantic	23½	24½	Quincy	134	135
Baltic	22	23½	Rhode Island	..	3
Bos. & Mon.	308	308	Santa Fé	4⅞	5
Butte & Bos.	64¼	64⅞	Shoe	29	30
Cal. & Hecla	740	745	Tamarack	197	198
Centennial	17¼	17½	Utah Cons.	30	30½
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington	..	.75
Humboldt	.22	.75	White Knob	13½	..
Isle Royale	29½	29¾	Winona	3	3¼
Mohawk	16½	17	Wolverine	38½	39½

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	245	249	Cent. Mass.	15	16
Boston & L.	242	..	C. Mass. pf.	62	..
Boston & Me.	188	189	Fitchburg pf.	..	137½
Boston & P.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E.	80	..
Boston Elev.	143	144	E. 7s	..	114½
Bos. Gas 5s.	..	80	West End	93	93⅛

Miscellaneous Stocks.

C. Stk. Yds.	135	136	N. E. Tel.	123	124
Dom. Coal	41	41½	U. S. Oil	18	19
D. Coal pf.	110	112	West. Elec.	*45	46
Erie Tel	96	97	W. Elec. pf.	63	..
Mex. Tele	2	2⅝			

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The local market was very dull to-day, waking up only slightly near the closing hour, when the steel stock showed some agitation. Fifteen was bid for Bethlehem, and for Pennsylvania Vehicle offers of 3⅝ were made.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Ry. Lt.	10⅜	10⅞	Lehigh Val.	25⅜	25⅞
Cambria	16⅜	16⅝	Marsden	9	9½
Con. T., Pitt.	23⅛	23½	Phila. Trac.	97⅜	98
El. & Peop. 4s.	61	61⅜	Union Trac.	37	37⅛
El. Co. of A.	9	9½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Biscuit common was steady to-day between 31¼ and 31½, closing at the latter. The preferred opened at 87 and closed a point higher. The day was a dull one, with little business done.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
320	American Linseed	11¼	11⅜	11½
25	American Linseed pf.	55⅝	55½	55⅝
125	American Radiator pf.	107	106	107
680	National Biscuit	31⅜	31¼	31½
15	National Biscuit pf.	88	87	88
50	National Carbon	16	16	16
10	National Carbon pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼
150	Northwestern L.	23	23	23
130	Northwestern L. pf.	64⅛	64	64

THE TONNAGE TAX.

Greater Last Year than During Any Other Fiscal Period Since 1884.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A statement prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, shows that the tonnage tax collections during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, amounted to $890,482, compared with $834,087 for the previous fiscal year. The collections are the largest for any year since 1884, when these taxes were reduced to rates below those charged by the principal European nations. American vessels paid $68,640 during the year. The penal tonnage taxes on vessels not in treaty with the United States, &c., were unusually large—$36,712—as these charges were necessarily imposed on C

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 4, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123	129	10	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	.....
33¾	34½	400	American Cotton Oil	34½	34½	34	34	— ⅝
36¼	37⅜	600	American Ice Co	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ⅞
54⅞	56	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	.....
36⅝	37	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	— ⅛
88	88½	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	.....
19⅜	20	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
67½	68	400	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67½	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	2,920	Am. Steel & Wire	32⅝	34¼	32⅝	34	+ 1
122⅝	122⅞	10,380	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	122	123¼	122	122⅝	+ ⅛
93	93¼	1,100	American Tobacco	93	93¼	92¼	93	.....
43¼	43⅝	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¼	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	.....
26⅝	26⅞	4,100	At., T. & S. F.	26⅜	27	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
70¼	70⅝	13,925	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅜	70¾	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
74⅞	75	970	Baltimore & Ohio	74¾	75	74¾	75	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	3,865	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57½	58	57⅝	57½	— ⅛
48¼	49	100	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	+ ½
87¼	88½	10	Canadian Pacific	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ¼
27⅜	27⅞	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
126⅞	127	1,539	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126⅞	127⅞	126⅞	126⅞	.....
10⅝	11	200	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
69½	70⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70	70	70	70	.....
111⅞	112⅝	2,660	Chi. Mil. & St. Paul	112¼	112⅝	112	112	.....
107	107⅜	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107¼	+ ⅛
59	60	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	+ ⅛
105	107	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
34⅞	35	1,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34	34⅞	34	34⅞	— ⅛
177⅜	178	115	Consolidated Gas	178¼	178¾	178¼	178¾	+ ¼
24½	24⅜	110	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	4¼	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
33½	34	4,240	Federal Steel	32½	34⅛	32½	34	+ 1½
66½	66⅝	700	Federal Steel pf	65½	66¾	65½	66¼	+ 1½
130	131	320	General Electric	132¾	132¾	132	132	+ 1½
152	153½	100	Great Northern pf.	152	152	152	152	— 1
116½	117	100	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	.....
22⅛	23	100	International Paper	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
65½	66	100	Internat. Paper pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	.....
10	10⅜	100	Iowa Central	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	71	1,420	Louisville & Nashville	71	71¼	70¾	70⅞	+ ⅛
91	91¼	600	Manhattan Elevated	91	91	91	91	+ ¼
156	156¼	1,462	Met. Street Railway	155	156¼	155	156¼	+ 1
12⅜	12⅝	20	Mexican Central	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	.....
3¼	3⅜	15	Mexican National ctfs.	3	3	3	3	.....
56	57	100	Minn. & St. Louis	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	.....
9¼	9½	1,450	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9⅜	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
30¼	30½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31½	31¾	30½	30½	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	870	Missouri Pacific	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅝
37¼	39	10	Mobile & Ohio	37	37	37	37	.....
45⅝	46	2,250	National Tube	45	45¾	45	45½	+ ⅝
89½	90¼	1,215	National Tube pf.	90	90	89⅜	89⅝	— ⅛
84	85	200	National Steel Co. pf.	84½	84⅜	84½	84⅝	+ 1½
129⅜	130	10	New Jersey Central	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	.....
136	140	100	New York Air Brake	136	136	136	136	+ 1
129	129½	125	New York Central	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅝	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	500	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
33½	34	610	Norfolk & Western	33⅝	34	33⅜	34	.....
52¾	52⅜	3,830	Northern Pacific	51⅞	52⅝	51⅞	52¼	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅝	600	Northern Pacific pf	72⅛	72¼	72⅛	72⅜	+ ⅛
30½	31½	205	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
128⅝	129	2,330	Pennsylvania R. R.	128⅝	129	128⅝	129	+ ⅛
99	99¼	100	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
78	81⅜	600	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	81	80	80	.....
39½	40⅜	100	Pressed Steel Car	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	.....
73	73¼	800	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
183	185	200	Pullman Company	182½	183	182¼	183	+1
59⅞	60¼	1,800	Reading 1st pf	60	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅜	535	Republic Iron & Steel	9⅝	10½	9⅝	10½	+ ⅞
41¼	44	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	+ ⅝
32⅜	33¼	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
10⅛	10⅜	100	St. Louis Southw.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
26½	27¼	110	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27	27	27	27	.....
33⅝	34	550	Southern Pacific	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34	.....
10⅞	11	300	Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
52	52¼	300	Southern Railway pf.	52	52¼	52	52½	+ ⅜
70	70½	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69	70⅝	69	70⅝	+ 1½
109	111	10	Third Avenue	111	111	111	111	.....
65⅜	65½	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65½	65½	65¼	65½	+ 1
60	60⅜	12,430	Union Pacific	59⅞	60¼	59¾	60⅛	+ ⅛
76⅛	76⅜	1,150	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	76⅜	76¼	76⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	10⅝	735	United States Leather.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
68⅜	68⅝	10	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	.....
27	27½	700	United States Rubber	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	.....
18¼	18½	300	Wabash pf	18¼	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
79⅜	80¼	10	Western Union Tel.	80	80	80	80	.....
8⅞	9¼	400	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.....		95,721						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circ'l'ft'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	B. N. Y., N.B.A.	$14,797,000	$2,554,000	$1,454,000	$14,966,000	50,000
2,050,000	2,203,600	Bk. of Man. Co.	19,024,000	5,981,000	8,013,000	25,697,000	.....
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	13,256,700	2,998,100	1,706,700	16,255,500	.....
2,000,000	2,283,000	Mechanics' Nat.	12,052,000	3,708,000	908,000	13,105,000	.....
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bk. of America	8,922,000	4,674,500	2,117,600	15,647,200	.....
1,000,000	274,100	Phenix Nat.	4,822,000	1,121,000	190,000	5,075,000	37,700
10,000,000	5,278,600	National City	95,837,000	30,115,600	5,601,000	120,721,700	3,209,300
300,000	6,964,000	Chemical Nat.	24,100,000	4,520,400	3,275,300	25,680,000	.....
600,000	228,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,794,800	841,900	622,000	5,454,300	30,300
1,000,000	1,850,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,008,900	928,300	941,900	7,443,300	987,900
400,000	89,400	Butch. & Drov.	1,058,800	227,500	72,400	1,013,200	40,700
400,000	114,800	Mech. & Trad.	2,160,000	228,000	228,000	2,297,000	.....
200,000	176,300	Greenwich	944,300	106,200	173,400	887,400	.....
600,000	506,600	Leath. Mfs.' Nat.	3,823,800	983,500	207,200	3,831,600	469,800
300,000	223,800	Seventh Nat.	3,589,300	615,200	464,100	4,720,800	299,800
1,200,000	536,800	Bk. State N. Y.	4,395,800	210,200	424,100	3,613,200	.....
5,000,000	2,848,600	Amer. Ex. Nat.	27,535,000	3,168,000	1,914,000	20,969,000	4,697,000
1,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. of Com.	62,952,000	6,631,100	6,648,200	52,423,700	6,926,200
1,000,000	1,847,800	Nat. Broadway	6,564,300	839,700	415,500	5,703,200	199,800
1,000,000	1,232,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,216,900	2,306,400	1,486,300	13,862,200	1,000,000
422,700	493,900	Pacific	4,693,700	169,700	568,900	3,338,500	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	19,750,900	4,185,600	1,340,000	22,112,500	1,051,300
450,000	1,060,700	Chatham Nat.	6,088,300	716,500	961,200	6,287,800	50,000
200,000	325,200	People's	2,154,100	136,700	677,000	2,767,700	.....
1,000,000	659,500	Nat. Bk of N. A.	13,680,300	2,734,800	1,066,700	15,365,000	671,600
18,000,000	15,014,100	Hanover Nat.	43,228,000	12,120,700	2,887,700	50,002,400	1,543,800
800,000	407,000	Metro. Nat.	7,212,000	589,900	660,000	4,726,000	693,000.00
300,000	420,500	Nat. Citizens'	5,084,200	618,800	200,100	3,578,900	195,400
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,747,700	391,600	277,800	3,129,700	.....
900,000	1,020,000	Mar. & Ful. Nat.	6,417,900	1,381,800	508,300	7,054,900	186,200
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & Lth.	3,885,900	852,900	276,900	4,363,000	50,000
1,400,000	1,840,100	Corn Exchange	19,229,300	2,980,000	2,170,300	22,869,200	.....
1,000,000	510,600	Continental Nat.	4,055,300	989,100	547,400	5,998,700	324,900
300,000	406,500	Oriental	1,993,000	193,000	421,000	2,041,000	.....
1,500,000	6,150,100	Imp. & Trd. Nat.	24,228,000	7,534,000	1,791,000	26,807,000	47,700
2,000,000	3,306,200	Nat. Park	45,538,000	10,977,000	5,816,000	58,053,000	49,600
250,000	162,000	East River Nat.	1,253,800	225,000	148,500	1,355,200	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth Nat.	23,521,300	3,819,500	2,124,600	24,612,800	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central Nat.	11,135,000	2,788,000	1,306,000	14,844,000	60,000
300,000	799,000	Second Nat.	8,621,000	1,735,000	651,000	9,472,000	284,000
750,000	162,800	Ninth Nat.	2,266,200	747,500	326,700	2,831,000	49,100
3,000,000	9,117,000	First Nat.	39,833,800	8,200,000	1,847,300	40,295,700	495,100
300,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	2,950,200	567,200	367,800	3,161,600	260,000
250,000	708,800	Bowery	3,280,000	400,000	333,000	3,351,000	.....
200,000	375,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,022,600	703,400	381,700	3,985,900	50,000
750,000	350,100	German-Am.	3,443,800	607,300	260,100	3,421,800	.....
1,000,000	1,984,600	Chase Nat.	38,395,400	8,673,500	3,947,100	47,202,700	800,000
100,000	1,287,000	Fifth Avenue	9,517,400	2,196,000	1,086,000	9,653,700	.....
200,000	614,700	German Ex.	2,530,100	187,800	744,400	3,050,000	.....
200,000	802,000	Germania	3,076,100	401,600	483,700	4,349,500	.....
800,000	890,100	Lincoln National	9,482,600	1,116,100	1,250,900	10,454,700	246,300
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield Nat.	6,149,800	1,428,000	308,800	6,943,000	49,300
200,000	359,100	Fifth National	2,135,900	432,200	184,500	2,205,400	168,100
300,000	961,600	Bk. of the Met.	6,738,100	1,159,900	484,900	7,107,800	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side	2,553,000	334,000	389,000	2,868,000	.....
500,000	748,700	Seaboard Nat.	10,942,000	1,583,000	2,224,000	13,623,000	475,000
2,100,000	1,806,400	Western Nat.	37,518,600	9,614,100	2,519,800	45,893,400	50,000
300,000	528,300	First Nat., Bkln.	4,042,000	712,000	964,000	4,844,000	75,000
600,000	535,800	Liberty Nat.	6,024,700	1,316,800	375,000	6,152,400	498,000
1,000,000	374,900	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	3,935,900	498,500	387,300	3,506,100	.....
250,000	411,000	Bk. of N. Amst.	5,128,500	375,100	1,155,700	6,040,800	.....
350,000	231,800	Astor National	3,837,400	750,000	353,000	4,163,200	300,000
500,000	302,100	Hide & L'r Nat.	2,435,400	525,500	79,100	1,867,100	380,000
62,800,000	75,730,900	Total, Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,304,100	Total, State Bks.					
74,222,700	91,035,000	Total	803,697,900	176,588,400	76,179,100	894,482,500	26,645,700

*As per official reports—44 National Banks, June 29, 1900; 19 State Banks, May 31, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 3 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$160,000	$1,226,404.00	$11,278.00	$86,101	$284,948.00	$100,000.00	$1,425,085.00
Columbia	300,000	1,773,000.00	97,000.00	68,000	149,000.00	.....	2,167,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,057,663.84	71,825.03	50,365	110,322.05	.....	1,367,307.57
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,207,000.00	45,100.00	35,700	274,100.00	.....	1,465,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	677,213.48	4,553.63	45,636	26,954.82	.....	713,786.81
Hamilton	200,000	1,389,000.00	56,910.00	80,951	153,721.00	103,970.00	1,545,286.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,731,500.00	103,400.00	92,300	527,600.00	.....	2,395,900.00
Mutual	200,000	1,271,235.80	30,245.40	14,850	294,383.50	.....	1,344,895.50
19th Ward	100,000	1,183,550.00	20,000.00	105,931	100,300.00	.....	1,549,011.00
Plaza	100,000	1,830,000.00	45,000.00	145,000	85,000.00	.....	1,890,000.00
Riverside	100,000	950,530.19	14,175.19	54,438	76,235.83	130,057.00	915,430.24
State	100,000	3,045,000.00	197,000.00	99,000	59,000.00	.....	3,309,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,132,000.00	19,600.00	153,000	103,000.00	.....	1,641,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,119,504.92	51,574.58	213,256	352,550.00	.....	2,552,291.24
Yorkville	100,000	1,569,900.00	81,200.00	102,800	77,700.00	.....	1,602,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,103,643.00	15,638.00	76,106	100,000.00	.....	1,239,059.00
Broadway	100,000	1,366,072.82	11,743.08	101,407	249,760.70	.....	1,515,404.41
Eighth Ward	100,000	312,800.00	15,100.00	25,800	43,800.00	.....	291,700.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	662,600.00	31,300.00	27,900	51,300.00	.....	615,600.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,412,500.00	296,700.00	190,200	535,200.00	83,554.66	3,019,900.00
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	883,312.88	11,824.00	63,974	90,587.88	.....	873,521.48
Merchants'	100,000	434,157.07	5,093.15	44,800	30,250.19	.....	413,549.70
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,720,000.00	212,000.00	321,000	372,000.00	693,000.00	4,527,000.00
National City	300,000	2,586,000.00	136,000.00	251,000	372,000.00	.....	2,931,000.00
North Side	100,000	750,955.01	14,277.25	54,197	34,847.69	.....	1,481,064.03
People's	100,000	859,100.00	34,900.00	45,000	190,600.00	82,000.00	975,700.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	543,936.00	19,501.00	28,666	63,695.00	13,500.00	569,966.00
17th Ward	100,000	433,247.00	7,801.00	34,113	93,384.00	.....	442,580.00
Strong Nat.	200,000	1,093,800.00	105,500.00	10,000	220,000.00	223,500.00	1,101,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	476,826.00	7,026.00	30,291	88,968.00	2,600.00	512,430.00
Union	100,000	619,733.00	27,400.00	38,600	67,500.00	.....	643,450.00
Wallabout	100,000	646,500.00	37,400.00	17,700	47,400.00	.....	718,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	573,170.00	15,490.00	17,064	83,720.00	.....	652,350.00
First National	100,000	695,504.00	29,206.00	20,000	182,619.00	77,122.00	729,897.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,469,900.00	225,500.00	177,200	887,500.00	.....	5,987,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,941,131.00	67,454.00	56,813	274,035.00	.....	1,718,980.00
Second National	250,000	1,255,800.00	56,800.00	21,100	172,900.00	356,800.00	1,005,800.00
Third National	200,000	966,056.34	30,183.46	54,101	138,946.26	.....	896,471.59
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,979,900.00	111,800.00	21,400	150,800.00	456,800.00	1,841,800.00
Second National	125,000	753,218.00	61,000.00	55,900	54,800.00	100,000.00	910,500.00

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 28, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$860,913,763	$874,674,909	—24.4
Boston	89,783,161	105,581,040	—14.9
Philadelphia	71,680,464	73,345,529	— 2.3
Baltimore	16,166,027	14,101,482	+14.3
Chicago	107,033,528	105,096,650	+ 1.8
St. Louis	24,583,187	27,389,548	—10.4
New Orleans	5,840,154	4,986,521	+17.1
Seven cities, 5 days	$975,882,284	$1,205,105,679	—19.0
Other cities, 5 days	188,798,461	175,047,961	+ 7.9
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,164,680,745	$1,380,158,640	—15.6
All cities, 1 day	210,774,443	250,742,347	—15.9
Total, all cities, for week	$1,375,455,188	$1,630,895,987	—15.7

Complete returns for the week ended July 28 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 9.5 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a gain of 21.7 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 28.1 per cent. Outside New York the decrease, as compared with 1899 was 2.9 per cent., and with 1898 and 1897, respectively, the gain was 29.8 and 39.1 per cent.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28½d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek at 14, 1,000 Isabella at 132@135, 200 La Crosse at 13, 500 Little Chief at 17, and 100 Mollie Gibson at 27.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 ..... 101⅞
25,000 bs 101¾
3,000 ..... 101¾
Adjustment 4s
25,000 84
Balt. & Ohio 3½s
500 ..... 94½
5,000 ..... 94¾
Balt & Ohio 4s
1,000 100
Balt & O, S W Div, 3½s
10,000 ..... 88¾
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000 s 20F 122¼
Registered
1,000 ..... 121¾
Cent. Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 98½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 82
Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 ..... 99¾
C, R & P, 5s
9,000 ..... 118¾
C, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 ..... 97½
Den & R G con 4s
3,000 ..... 97¾
Ellz, L & Big S 5s
6,000 103
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 88
Ev & T H 1st con 6s
6,000 123
Galv, Har & S An, Mex & P Div, 5s
10,000 ..... 99¼
Louis & Nash, S & N A con 5s
1,000 ..... 107¾
Mex Int con 4s
10,000 86
Mil, L S & W conv 5s
19,000 106
Minn & St L con 5s
4,000 114
Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s
1,000 ..... 97¼
Total sales $385,000
Mob. & Ohio gen 4s
500 85
N Y C & H R L Shore col 3½s
4,000 ..... 96¾
N Y C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 107¼
N Y G, El L, H & P 1st m'g 4s
10,000 ..... 91¾
N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs, small bonds
500 189
Norf & W con 4s
6,000 ..... 97⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 65½
Nor Pacific 4s
15,000 ..... 104¼
2,000 ..... 104⅜
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 s 20F 102¾
Ore S L 1st con 5s
3,000 ..... 112½
Reading gen 4s
1,000 ..... 87¾
St L S W 1st 4s bd ctfs
10,000 89
St L S W 2d 4s
10,000 ..... 59½
Scioto V & N E 4s
10,000 101
So Pacific 4s
4,000 ..... 78¾
So Ry 1st 5s
24,000 ..... 108½
16,000 ..... 108¾
Union Pac 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 105¾
500 ..... 105⅞
2,000 ..... 105¾
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 101
10,000 ..... 101½
Wabash deb, Ser B
20,000 ..... 82⅜
W N Y & P 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 118¾
6,000 s 20F 118¾
W N Y & P gen 5-4s
60,000 94

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $1,608,900. The banks now hold a surplus of $29,144,878 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	July 28.	Aug. 4.
Loans	$801,101,700	$803,697,900
Deposits	887,841,700	894,482,500
Circulation	26,256,000	26,645,700
Legal tenders	75,088,900	76,179,100
Specie	174,397,500	176,586,400
Reserve	249,486,400	252,765,500
Reserve required	221,960,425	223,620,622
Surplus	27,525,975	29,144,878

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,630,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,283,075	25,988,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,075	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,009,459
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	28,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,900
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,086,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	17,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	48,938,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,495,750	30,009,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,700
July 14	19,960,125	10,938,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	10,467,200	43,012,000
July 28	27,525,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$29,144,878	1895	$41,950,670
1899	8,110,600	1894	69,063,700
1898	39,893,000	1893	1,401,800
1897	41,002,125	1892	18,798,425
1896	13,815,575	1891	18,420,850

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	103½	104½	Joliet & Chi. 1st	116	...
2s, c., w. is.	103½	104½	Kan. & M., 1st	16½	...
2s, r., 1891	100	...	K. & D. M.	2½	4
5s, r., 1918	109½	109¾	K. & D. M. pf.	14½	15¼
5s, c., 1918	109¾	109¾	King. & P., 5	10	...
4s, r., 1907	115¼	115½	Knick. Ice, pf.	25	...
4s, c., 1907	115¼	115¾	K. L. C., pf.	45	56
4s, r., 1925	132⅜	133⅜	Lacl. Gas	74	76
4s, c., 1925	132⅜	133¾	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
5s, r., 1904	113	113¼	L. E. & W.	27	28
5s, c., 1904	113	113¾	L. E. & W. pf.	92	95
D. C. 3-65s	122	...	Lake Shore	209	...
Adams Exp.	125	129	Long Island	60	70
Alb. & Sus.	195	...	Mah. C. R.	150	200
Am. B. Sug.	115	...	M. C. R. pf.

THE GOSSIP OF CHICAGO

An Organ Grinder's Trust Is Among the Latest Monopolies.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT FEATURES

How One Woman Lived 105 Years—The Proposal in Regard to Board of Trade Quotations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The Chicago promoters of the company for the exclusive handling of commercial quotations are convinced that their scheme is better than the old plan. All the commercial Exchanges of the North, East, and Central West acquiesce in the plan proposed by the Chicago Board of Trade. Boston is to be the Eastern centre, Duluth the Northern, and Louisville the Southern terminus, and Lincoln, Neb., marks the Western conclusion of its operations. A meeting attended by representatives from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Peoria decided to send a committee to different cities embraced in this district to win co-operation. The intention is not to confine the system to grain interests, but to include financial and stock Exchanges.

The collecting and control of the markets is regarded by the legitimate interests as the only effective way of ridding communities of bucket shops. It is proposed to organize a company with a capital of $5,000,000 to build and equip the telegraphic line. The paying character of the investment was prognosticated by the statement that Chicago commission houses disburse an annual rental to the telegraph companies of $800,000, and it was estimated that the leading commission houses of the United States pay in rentals each year one-half the first cost of the construction and equipment of the proposed line. Chicago commission houses and capitalists will furnish the first money, but stock will be allotted to each city participating in the benefits of the system.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies have vacated the floor of the Board of Trade, and the quotations for Chicago commission houses are being distributed at present by the system of the Cleveland Ticker Company.

AN ORGAN GRINDERS' TRUST.

The secret of money-getting is not confined to brisk Americans who understand stock tickers, as we of a heterogeneous city are frequently reminded. The existence of an Organ Grinders' Trust has just come to light. At its head is Frederick Papa, Nestor of organ grinders in Chicago, and a man of fortune, who now runs a grocery store and sells to organ grinders almost exclusively. A colony of these people has settled about him, nearly all of them coming, as he did himself, from the town of Senerchia, in the Province of Avellino, Italy, which is the original home of the hand organ. As his fellow-townsmen came to Chicago, Papa welcomed them, seeing that in the growing city there was room for all. The city is districted, and no district is allowed to be invaded, as was learned by a gentleman who tried in vain to secure the services of some organ grinders to make merry the hours of a railroad picnic. These people form a community by themselves, speak a patois, and mingle little with their countrymen who have other followings. The earning price of a hand organ varies from $5 to $10 a day.

THE PIONEER "HACK DRIVER."

There are few men in Chicago who know the city and the citizens as well as Louis Robbins, hackman and pioneer. He has driven almost every one in town who is in the habit of using a public carriage, and for thirty-three years he had urged his horses about the streets—streets which he has seen unpaved, then paved, then swept by fire, then renewed again and again. He never called himself a cabman. He wished to be known as a hack driver, insisting that his vehicle was a hack. He would not clamor for a passenger, but waited quietly at his stand till patronage came, and he had his scale of prices from which he would not deviate.

He had had the acquaintance of newspaper men through the forming and passing of many staffs. His best tales are of midnight races with a reporter for a "fare," and in the triumph which invariably came to Robbins's "fares" in the way of newspaper beats, he desired to be accorded his share of credit. He loathes the automobile—considers it an insult to horses, a menace to human life, and a ridiculous machine altogether. He has long said that if the public insisted upon taking up with such a freak of a vehicle he was done with the public. Convinced that this was the case, and not in need of a daily stipend, Robbins has retired from a world which does not entertain proper respect for traditions.

A WAR SONG CONCERT.

The new Coliseum, which is being erected on the site of the Libby Prison Museum, is to be completed in time for the Grand Army encampment. A contract has been signed for Saturday night, Aug. 25, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights of the week following, when the war song concerts will be given under the direction of a Grand Army of the Republic committee. Phinney's United States Band of 100 pieces and a chorus of 1,000 voices under Prof. Gabriel Katzenberger are to furnish the music at these concerts. The Coliseum will have a seating capacity of 10,000 people, and the interior will be decorated for the occasion with the National colors. One of the spectacular events of the encampment—the sham battle on the large meadow in Washington Park—has been arranged. It is to be held Aug. 30 in the afternoon. Twelve hundred men of the First and Second Regiments, 100 of the First Illinois Cavalry, a complete mounted battery, and several bands will constitute the force. There will be 50,000 rounds of ammunition. Sunday, Aug. 26, there will be two religious meetings and a mass meeting for the children. The Apollo Club will sing in the evening. It is expected that President McKinley will attend these services.

The Republican State Campaign Committee may make some change in its plans, acting under the advice of the Gubernatorial nominee, Judge Richard Yates. It is thought that it might be a mistake to be too early in the field, and active work will, therefore, be delayed for a time, probably until after harvest, when the farmers have time for political recreation. As far as Chicago goes, it is an axiom here that the work must all be done the last month of the campaign. Chicago is much too busy to bother with anything until the necessary moment arrives.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

The Tippecanoe Club, organized during the campaign when Benjamin Harrison first ran for President, and composed of men who voted for his grandfather for that office, broke all rules of political clubs by electing three women to its organization. They are Mrs. Isabella Root del Armitage, President of the Patriotic Sisterhood; Mrs. Phylinda Wright, a nurse in the civil war, and Mrs. Kate Benjamin, an author.

Miss Irene Ashby, the English Socialist and Sociologist, who is making a tour of the United States, is at Hull House, and is freely giving her views about the industrial conditions of the Republic and the labor situation in Chicago. She says: "Strikes are merely a phase of the existing class war between labor and capital. They are not the evil itself, but only a symptom of the existence of unjust and untenable conditions. Trusts are not in themselves objectionable. It is only the abuse of the power which they wield which makes them dangerous and oppressive. This country is praised as the land of liberty, but it is not what the National Hymn calls it. With all its political liberty it does not enjoy economic and social liberty. The American politicians find it convenient to dwell upon the political liberty which people enjoy without ever referring to the social and economic slavery in which they live."

HOW TO LIVE 105 YEARS.

Miss Mary Yardly died in the city this week at the age of one hundred and five. When she was eighteen years of age the physicians told her she was dying with consumption. "I must have been living wrong," reflected Miss Yardly, and determined to adopt a life of temperance in all things, of total abstinence in regard to all stimulants, tea and coffee included, to avoid anger, fretting, oversleeping, and above all, idleness. She has kept herself busy and amiable for one hundred and five years, and was lamented by her relatives when she died—a thing of which not many octogenarians can boast, to say nothing of a centenarian.

As much of Cook County as is not already bound up in the corporation of the city of Chicago is anxious to be separated from it, root and branch, and begs for the formation of other counties by the partition of Cook County, which shall now and forever separate certain respectable towns from Chicago. The towns which wish to have nothing to do with Chicago are Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Schaumberg, Wheeling, Elk Grove, Northfield, Maine, New Trier, Wilmette, Winetka, Kenilworth, Niles, Evanston—and once again Evanston—Leyden, Proviso, Worth, Orland, Bremen, Thornton, Bloom, Calumet, Norwood Park, and Cicero. The acquirement of more territory by Chicago will be fought in the Legislature if necessary.

FOR A ONE-FARE SYSTEM.

The forthcoming report of the Municipal Street Railway Commission is practically certain to contain a recommendation that the present down-town terminal loops of the surface street car companies be abolished and a system of through service adopted which will enable passengers to go through the heart of the city from one division to another without the payment of two fares.

Having established legal municipal ownership of the tracks, legal advisers maintain that the next logical step is to license the street car companies under the general licensing law for the operation of vehicles. Under this plan the city can maintain absolute supervision over the question of fares to be charged, the character of the service, the number and frequency of the cars, &c. R. B. P.

A BEGGAR'S PASTORAL TALE.

It Coaxes Three Cents from a Countryman and Ends in Alexander Fox's Arrest.

A shabby figure approached a car-dodging countryman on Broadway near Thirty-first Street.

"Pardon," said an equally shabby voice, "but were you ever in the country?"

"Waal, yes, years ago when I was a boy," answered the countryman slowly, gazing resentfully at the last car he had escaped, and keeping one hand on his watch and the other clapped over his trousers pocket.

"Did you ever go out into the morning just as the day was dawning?" resumed the other. "When the purple mist touched everything with its equalizing touch; when the figures of your old brindle cow and even that of the tramp asleep in your father's barn appeared picturesque, even as if done by Millet; when the shadows yet slept in the trees and grass—and you envied them—while the purple mist filled in between and hung there in the sweet sorrow of parting, knowing that another moment the sun would force it away and the commonplace would return? Did you ever see the farewell of the night to the day? Night sad to go, embracing for the last time the earth. Night driven from on high, yet lurking on the ground, lying at the feet of day, praying but a moment more, while day, proud, glad of its own coming, sweeps mercilessly through all the sad beauty, claiming for its own all the regions about. And you—you with a sigh for the beauty that had so regretfully passed away, went on to milk the cows. Were you ever in the country?"

A pathetic reminiscent joy swept over the face of the countryman. He broke in: "Yes—yes, I have seen all that. And then you went to the cows and in a sort of dream filled the pails. It didn't matter a bit if the Jersey did kick over the last one and your father did kick over you. You had seen and understood the farewell of the night to the earth and heard the prayer of night to day. And then you went about your work all day, dazed like, thinking and longing for that moment. It wasn't any trouble getting you up in the morning—for morning was the whole of life to you. And—"

The shabby stranger seized the arm of the countryman.

"'But the twilight, the twilight. You forget the twilight,' he cried. 'Don't you remember how at the hour of the sun's sinking high would creep out cautiously and then steal back again, keeping a shy eye on day until at last day had quite gone? How gladly night would hug the earth, like a lover creeping to his forbidden sweetheart. Then you were marched off to bed so as to be early up in the morning, they told you, just as if you could oversleep and—"

The stranger paused and the countryman took up the thread:

"And—and then when you were sure that everybody was asleep in the house you slid out. You wandered about in the night. Its sounds held conversation with you, the only intelligent conversation you had with anybody. It brought rest to you. Then, finally, when your restlessness had worn away, you went into the meadow up right on top of the knoll that the professor from the country college near by used to tell his class was cut out of the earth by snow and ice. Then the dear night would come to you, cover you up, tuck you in herself just as your mother used to do before she died, and you'd go to sleep. If you were restless and woke up the night was always there, blowing in the gentle breeze across your face. And then an hour before dawn—"

The shabby stranger drew the other's attention by laying his hand suddenly on his shoulder.

"From all that," he said, "I have been kept away for years. I'm trying to make up my fare to Albany. I want to get into the country around there. Can't you spare a little toward it?"

Three pennies came from the countryman's pocket.

"I've been trying to get to Albany for fifteen years," commented the shabby one, ruefully looking at the pennies as they lay in his hand.

Patrolman Hayes of the beggar squad joined the two.

"Trying to get to Albany for fifteen years," he growled, "and got no further than Broadway and Thirty-first Street? You come along."

"Well, I was down at Thirtieth Street last week," the beggar replied.

According to police vagrant authorities, "Alexander Fox, no home," has been begging on Broadway for fifteen years, always with the same story and never any nearer Albany. New Yorkers he doesn't notice, but a countryman is always judiciously sounded. Alexander is now at the Island, after an unmolested period of eight months.

CITY VICTIMS OF "CAT."

Game Played by Street Urchins a Constant Menace.

Four men, all seeking luncheon, entered a Broadway café a few days ago. By a curious coincidence they seated themselves at the same table. One of the men had a decided black eye, another showed slight traces of the same trouble, the third had a black and blue mark extending across his left temple and ear. The fourth man seemed to be physically perfect, but when he began to eat his luncheon others in the room noticed that two fingers on his right hand were bandaged.

The quartet were strangers, but a bond of sympathy seemed to arise as they looked at each other.

"We look as if we were convalescents from a hospital," said the man whose eye was in decided mourning.

"Yes," replied the man with the bandaged fingers. "Small boys and an infernal game they call 'cat' gave me these sore fingers."

"That's how I got my black eye," replied the man who had first spoken.

"The same with me," joined in the man with the mark on his temple.

"I am just getting over the same trouble," said the man whose black eye had turned green during the healing process.

As a result of this little exchange of confidence each man told the story of his experience with the small boys. In material facts, the stories did not differ.

The men had all been hurrying along one or another of the cross streets, when "bang!" a piece of wood struck them on the parts injured. Looking around after they had recovered from their surprise each one had seen a group of small boys disappearing in the distance.

The experiences of the four men are those of hundreds of people who have encountered the boys playing the game of "cat" on the streets. Each boy is armed with a long stick. With these they try to hit the "cat," which is an elliptical piece of wood about an inch at its greatest diameter, and six inches in length. One of the youngsters will place the "cat" on the pavement and strike one of the pointed ends a vicious blow with his stick. The "cat" flies into the air, and then the object of the boy is to hit it again before it reaches the pavement. It is this second blow which is so disastrous to pedestrians. No person, not even the boy, can tell in which direction the piece of wood will go, and, as a matter of fact, nine times out of ten it goes just where the boy did not intend to send it.

If there was a convention called of sufferers from "cat" the largest hall in the city would have to be used in order that they could all assemble and express their opinions of the game.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Early Fall Needfuls for the Babies.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Fine China Silk Caps in cream, only two styles, in French and Puritan effects, trimmed with narrow Valenciennes edge silk ties.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Pretty Nainsook Short Dresses, 1 to 3 years, cluster tucked yoke, hemstitched, ruffle hemstitched.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Fine White Lawn and Nainsook Dresses, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, also lace trimmed, in a variety of styles; 1 to 3 years.

15c. for 30c. Candy. Not sent.

Another pleasant and toothsome introduction to our candy store. Some new peppermint and wintergreen lumps and delicious opera jelly drops at 15c. a pound. The regular price is 30c.

Children's Dresses at Almost Half. 2d Floor.

Some new Cotton Dresses and Skirts for girls just in. Every one of them is a bargain.

AT 89c. TO $10.25, WERE $1.45 TO $16.75—300 Children's one-piece Cotton Dresses in percales, ginghams, mercerized cotton, also white lawn, Point d' Esprit and organdies, some handsomely trimmed with embroidery and lace; from 4 to 12 years old.

AT $1.25 TO $6.50, WERE $2.10 to $9.25—Children's Mountain and Outing Suits in pique, linen, Galatea and mercerized cotton, from 4 to 14 years, in the blouse and Eton effect.

AT 59c. TO $4.75, WERE $1.75 TO $6.25—200 Misses' and Children's pique, linen and denim Skirts, some handsomely trimmed with double rows of embroidery, some with flounce, others plain with lap seams.

Children's from 21 to 35 inches.

Misses', 37, 39, 41.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door at all places reached by the express companies, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at the Railroad Station if you live beyond the limits of the express companies.

Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cotton & Colored Dress Goods Reduced. 2d Floor. Take Revolving Stairway.

AT 9c., REDUCED FROM 12½c.—Fine quality Corded Madras in all the newest colors and designs.

AT 10c., REDUCED FROM 12½c.—Satine Foulards, 30 inches wide, printed in rich silk designs on the correct shade of national blue grounds.

AT 12½c., REDUCED FROM 17c.—Fine quality Pineapple Batiste, select printings on light and dark grounds.

AT 25c., REDUCED FROM 39c.—37 inch all-wool Shepherd Checks in navy and white, brown and white and green and white, in small and medium checks.

AT 29c., REDUCED FROM 50c.—47 inch English Broche Mohairs, in tan, brown, reseda, cadet and heliotrope, rich lustrous quality.

August Furniture.

Parlor Suits, Particularly,

teem with rare chances for those who want the practically good and enjoy saving almost half our lowest prices. For instance, we've 138 Parlor Suits of the three and five piece kinds

At 25% and 50% Reductions.

Not one of them less than 25 per cent. and, indeed, a great many of them at fully half off. The sets run from the simple but good $15.00 ones up to those at $600.00, luxurious and elaborate. Of course you know the matchless quality and individuality of our furniture, but take a glance at the gold set in our window as a sample of the goods we sell.

Practical Price Partitions.

In this race for competition—a good thing in the main—many, in their efforts to get there first, really buy and sell some people who think they've driven a bargain. We never call our August sale a Fall opening, because it's not. It's a clearing up preparatory to our regular exhibition of the very newest and up to date things, which opens in September. Bargains! yes! and ones that are really incomparable, purchasing possibilities which are limitless for a little money. In fact 50c. practically passes for $1.00. Our sale now in progress is symbolical, its results but beginnings. Though the opportunities are far too full of rich advantages for the economical home-maker to overlook (new, perfect, fresh, artistic and beautiful goods in every way) they are not all the very latest Fall things which have always made our September exhibitions such notable ones. We always believe it better to tell you facts than to imply something which may disappoint you later. We have hundreds of odd pieces and discontinued patterns in almost every kind of furniture which we offer at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent. from lowest prices. Then what of our

Reed and Rattan Furniture at 25% Off.

All the most seasonable goods and this discount applies to every piece we have in stock. We still have choice things, though our stock is fast running down.

Colored Petticoats and Wrappers.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Percale petticoats in black and white stripes, full size, umbrella ruffle.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Chambray and linen effects, deep umbrella ruffle.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 AND $1.79.—An excellent lot of percale and fancy lawn wrappers, mostly large sizes, embroidery trimmed flounce and plain skirts.

AT $1.59 INSTEAD OF $2.25 AND $2.49.—Fine batiste, lawn and cambric wrappers in a variety of styles, lace and embroidery trimmed, all sizes.

AT $2.49 AND $3.98, WERE $3.50 TO $6.98.—A sample lot of fine wrappers, mostly 36 and 38-inch dimities and lawns, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroideries.

Great reductions in fine white dressing sacques slightly soiled.

A Matchless Umbrella for $1.00.

Right of main entrance. Not sent C. O. D.

Here's another lucky purchase of 650 of those best Umbrellas ever sold for $1.00. An Umbrella that has already made itself famous. It is covered with twilled union silk, paragon frame, steel rod and case to match the covering. Handles for both men and women—Dresden, horn, natural wood and black. And our guarantee for a year goes with each Umbrella.

12½c. for Men's 50c. Scarfs.

A lot of 1,200 regular 50c. fancy Silk Handkerchief Scarfs at 12½c. each, an offer that is really startling. Not sent C. O. D.

50c. FOR $1.00 SHIRTS—The fancy negligee kinds for both men and boys. They are regular $1.00 Shirts for 50c.

79c. for $1.00 TO $1.50 SHIRTS—Men's and boy's fancy madras negligee Shirts, reduced from $1.00 and $1.50.

Pleasing Prices for Shirt Waists.

Like troubles advantages rarely come singly, as is the case with this clearing sale of Shirt Waists. Our great offers of the past have been the means of bringing you still greater ones for this week.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 49c.—Good Percale Waists in pink, blue and lavender stripes, detachable self collar.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 59c. AND 69c.—Fancy Percale Waists, neat stripes and figures.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 79c. AND 98c.—Fancy Lawn and Percale Waists, assorted patterns.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 98c TO $1.45—Finer materials, assorted and colors, broken sizes.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59 TO $1.98—Fancy Dimities, Lawns and Percales in a variety of styles, prominent makers.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—White Lawn Waists, trimmed with inserting, soft cuffs, lace edged.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—White Lawn Waists, handsomely trimmed with embroidered insertings, also hemstitched effects.

AT 39c., WERE 49c. TO 98c.—A lot of White Waists, slightly soiled.

AT $1.50 INSTEAD OF $1.98 TO $3.98—An assorted lot of China Silk Waists in light and medium colors, tucked back and front, dress sleeves.

AT $2.98, WERE $3.98 TO $6.98—Taffeta Silk Waists in colors and stripes, variety of styles, dress sleeves.

Opening Sale of Flannel Waists.

We've something new in Flannel Waists and are the first to show them, of course. Just the thing for the early fall as well as the cool summer evenings in the mountains or seaside.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—All-wool Granada Sacking Flannel in cardinal, cadet, navy and black.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98—Fine all-wool twilled flannel, one in a box, in black, cadet brown, royal, old rose, lavender, cardinal, gray, light blue, French back, new cuffs, silk neck band.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.25—The new Orlwoola Scotch Flannel Waists, dainty stripes.

9c. to 15c. for 15c. to 25c. Ribbons.

Ribbon offers that are a great deal more than the cold type tells.

AT 9c. YARD, REGULAR 15c.—1¼-inch Corded Taffeta, satin stripe, light colors only.

AT 10c. AND 15c., REGULAR 15c. AND 25c.—Fine quality French Taffeta, with woven polka dots same shade as ribbon; white, pink, light blue and violet.

1½-inch, 10c. yard, regular 15c.

2¼-inch, 15c. yard, regular 25c.

A Rare Bargain in Silks.

It's just such offers as these that make the dullest kind of a season unknown in our silk store. Prices that make it worth your while to look ahead to the future.

AT 29c., REDUCED FROM 44c.—1,200 yards Striped, Corded Wash Silks.

AT 29c.—500 remnants Printed Foulards.

AT 49c., REDUCED FROM 69c.—800 yards Navy and White Fancy Printed Foulards.

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM 79c., 89c. AND $1.00—1,500 yards Printed Foulards (extra quality).

AT 59c., REDUCED FROM $1.00—400 yards Fancy Corded Silks for waists, that will wash if necessary.

AT 69c., REDUCED FROM $1.00—5,000 Fancy Figured and Striped Taffetas.

White Goods, Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Reduced prices—some as much as one-third off and the very goods to use now.

AT 12½c. REDUCED FROM 18c.—White Indian Linon, 40 inches wide.

Imported Long Cloth, $1.98 a piece of 12 yards, reduced from $2.25.

AT 19c., REDUCED FROM 35c.—Fine quality Madras for shirt waists, plaids and stripes.

Laces and Embroideries Cheapest Yet.

These are the newest and best kinds of usable laces and embroideries, the kinds that are hard to find anywhere but here.

AT 49c. YARD, SHOULD BE 69c.—White striped Allovers with Valenciennes lace insertions.

AT 5c. TO $1.00, SHOULD BE 25c. TO $1.69 PER YARD—Valenciennes Laces in all widths; the newest patterns.

AT 3c. TO 12c. YARD, SHOULD BE 10c. TO 25c.—Normandie and Point de Paris laces in the usable widths.

AT 6c. TO 29c. YARD, SHOULD BE 10c. TO 49c.—Black Chantilly Galons for summer dress trimming, and scarce, too.

AT 3c. to 25c. YARD, SHOULD BE 10c. TO 49c.—Swiss Nainsook and Cambric Embroideries with insertions.

AT 29c. TO 49c. YARD, SHOULD BE 49c. TO 69c.—Allover Embroideries, new and pretty, the best sorts for shirt waist making.

Better Offers in Underwear and Stockings.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

Past events of moment have brought us unusual offers for the present, which will give you prices to-morrow far less than the best ones of the makers themselves.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's fine gauge black cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes, extra heavy soles.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's colored cotton and lisle thread Stockings, spliced heels and toes, striped boot patterns, tan and stainless black.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 INSTEAD OF 50c. EACH.—Women's lisle thread Stockings, striped, two tone, polka dots, tan, black, assorted blues.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 19c.—Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, low neck, short sleeves, handsomely finished with lace at neck.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's Richelieu ribbed white cotton Vests, handsomely trimmed at neck and arms, sizes 4, 5, 6.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's white lisle thread Vests, low neck, no sleeves, silk tape in neck and arm, Richelieu and fancy rib, sizes 4, 5, 6.

Good Chances for Boys.

Here are some unusual offers that will increase the self-respect of the boy who wears the clothing, as well as please the mother, whose pocketbook the prices touch very lightly.

AT 25c. AND 39c., REGULAR 39c. TO 75c.—A lot of 1,500 pairs of boys' Wash Trousers, pure linen in stripes; also fast color cottons, for the 3 to 12 year boys.

AT 49c. AND 79c., REGULAR 69c. TO $1.25.—Some 800 pairs of boys' Knee Trousers, the 3 to 16 year sizes, all splendidly made, from worsted and all-wool cloths.

AT 40c. AND 60c., REGULAR 75c. AND $1.25.—160 doz. splendid new Negligee Blouses, for the boys of 4 to 12 years, made of madras, seersucker and percales, about 70 different patterns of the newest kinds.

AT $1.00, REGULAR $2.50 TO $3.00.—Summer Suits, double breasted coats and knee trousers, made from linen, crash and other durable fabrics of the washable kinds; sizes 7 to 16.

AT 25c., REGULAR 49c. TO 79c.—Straw Hats for the little chaps of 3 years up to the youth of 17.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

There has been very little change in the make-up of the rifle team to represent the State at the Sea Girt (N. J.) meeting in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches, as given in this column last Sunday. The only difference is the dropping of Sergt. Wells of the Seventh, Sergt. Boyle of the Sixty-ninth, Sergt. Laughlin of the Twelfth, and Capt. Wells of the Twenty-third Regiment, as members of the team, their places, according to the rules of the competitions, being taken by four members from the Fourth Brigade, who made a higher aggregate score in the three days' competition. The following is a complete list of the members of the team as finally selected: Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment; Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Company E, Twelfth Regiment; Corp. H. Daube, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment; Private F. M. Dardinkiller, Company E, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. L. L. Clarke, Adjutant, Seventy-first Regiment; Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, Company I, Seventh Regiment; First Sergt. Lenshner, Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Lieut. L. Haseltine, Thirteenth Separate Company; Private H. J. Westwood, Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment; Private A. B. Van Heusen, Company B, Twelfth Regiment; Orderly Sergt. John Corrie, Non-Commissioned Staff, Twelfth Regiment; Lieut. R. Byars, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. J. P. Fowler, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment; Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Company F, Seventh Regiment; First Sergt. C. M. Smith, Company B, Twelfth Regiment.

As will be seen from the above, the Twelfth Regiment has five men on the team; the Seventy-first, four; the Seventh, two; the Seventy-fourth, two; the Sixty-fifth Regiment, one, and the Thirteenth Separate Company, one. The team will practice at Creedmoor Wednesday afternoons and Saturday mornings of each week, until the time comes for it to proceed to Sea Girt on Aug. 31. The team has been selected in the best possible manner, the competition for places being open to all Guardsmen, and it is confidently asserted it will be a hard one to beat.

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The largest National Guard camp in the United States is that of Pennsylvania, which will be held this week at Mount Gretana, where some 8,000 officers and men, comprising the entire division, will be on duty. The Guard will parade in complete field equipment, which has been newly furnished. The official inspection will be made of the several brigades in camp on Aug. 7, 8, and 9, which will be no picnic, as will be seen by the following, which is somewhat unique in National Guard camps:

The inspection will be preceded by a review by the Adjutant General. Inspection drills will follow immediately the general inspection. The inspection drills will be confined to battalion drill, extended order and outpost duty, and will be under the direction of the Brigade Inspectors. The inspection of guard duty, including guard mounting, will be under the direction of the Division Inspector, and will cover the entire period of the encampment. Inspection of guard mounting will be made, as far as possible, at the hour set for that ceremony in camp schedule. Ratings upon ceremonies, excepting guard mounting will be made by an officer detailed for that purpose. Inspection of the artillery will be under the immediate direction of Col. Sheldon Potter, Ordnance Officer, who will arrange scope and time for said inspection with battery commanders. The cavalry will be inspected by the Inspector General, and will be paraded as a squadron for review on the general parade ground on Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., to be followed by inspection drills, by troop, in troop drill, extended order, and outpost duty. Ratings upon discipline will be made by the Inspector General, and will be based upon observations during the entire tour of duty. Conditions of camps, as to cleanliness and neatness of quarters; the conduct of men off duty and after taps will be important factors in the make-up of this rating. Books, papers, and methods of conducting headquarters, and company correspondence and keeping of records will be inspected at the quarters of the various commands, on the day named for their general inspection. Ratings at this inspection will be made by battalions as a basis.

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Assistant Adjt. T. J. O'Donohue of the Fifth Brigade, who is spending the Summer at Long Branch, is at present perfecting arrangements for the attendance of National Guardsmen from New York and New Jersey at a military tournament to be held at Long Branch on Aug. 24 and 25. Those who attended a similar tournament last year spoke highly of it in every particular, and it served a useful purpose to the soldier, as well as proving a delight to the civilian. Members of all branches of the service are already interested.

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The First Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, expects to march to Van Cortlandt Park the first Monday in September for annual inspection and muster. The command would go up on the Saturday preceding, staying over Sunday and Monday, but it expects to take part in the local military tournament at Long Branch which will be held the latter days of August. The visit to Long Branch will extend through three days. Private H. R. Haskin has been promoted to Veterinary Sergeant. He served in Battery M, Seventh United States Artillery, and is known as an exceptionally capable man.

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Company E of the Ninth Regiment, Capt. Healy, still keeps up its record as the largest company of the regiment, although some of the other companies are getting closer to its roll. The regiment, officers, and enlisted men were largely represented in the visit to Manhattan Beach Wednesday night, when the regiment was the guest of Mr. Pain. Capt. Healy expects to open the drill season with 103 men. The recruiting that Capt. Healy has done since he has been in a position of authority has been not only a source of wonder in the regiment, but also outside of it. Lieut. A. J. McGrath, Battalion Adjutant of the regiment, has resigned on account of taking up his residence in Philadelphia. Company K, Capt. Byrne, has lost one of its best men through the enlistment in the Fifteenth United States Infantry of Sergt. John J. Lynch, who was anxious to see service in China. Corp. Frank Plakers of Company B, who is an adept with the crayon, has drawn a fine portrait of Col. W. F. Morris, which has been hung in the Colonel's room, where it is much admired.

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In the Eighth Regiment Col. Jarvis, Company D has elected a Second Lieutenant in the person of Sergt. Major Murray. He took part with the company in the Spanish American war in the capacity of First Sergeant. Company C drew upon the Hospital Corps for a Second Lieutenant, selecting Corp. Rolley for that position. He expects his commission to come down in a few days. Lieut. Rolley served in the Hospital Corps during the Spanish-American war. The regiment mourns the loss of Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Treanor, who died on July 29. He served in the Spanish-American war, and was a popular member of the regiment.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment the commissioned officers have been invited to an entertainment at Manhattan Beach the latter part of this month. Company H will go on a yachting trip next Sunday. The members of Company F have appointed a committee to arrange for an outing at some seaside resort. Quite a number of members of the regiment have decided to go on the practice march from Sept. 1 to 3 next proposed by Major Hotchkin of the First Battalion.

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The Seventy-first Regiment is highly pleased over the success of its crack shots in the competitions for places on the State team. Four members of its members were placed thereon, which puts the regiment the second on the list of representatives chosen. Company H, Capt. McLeod at Unionport, has arranged for an outing brace the returned on Sept. 1, celebrate the return of the regiment from Cuba in 1898. On the programme of entertainment will be bowling, shooting, and dancing. The Chairman of the committee is Sergt. Edward Madlenger. Plans are being considered for lighting the armory throughout with electricity, and at the meeting of officers Tuesday night the proposition was generally approved.

***

The Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Austen, has received a supply of overcoats and dress coats for the non-commissioned officers. A supply of Artillery Drill Regulations and the plate-books, containing diagrams and cuts of the various siege and field guns, also been received. It is hoped to secure two additional lots of ground in the rear of the armory on Putnam Avenue for the use of the regiment in its artillery instructions. Ex-Lieut. Robert Honey of the United States Artillery and a graduate of West Point Military Academy, has been tendered the position of Junior Member of the present District Attorney in the regiment. He is at time past he has been lecturing to the men of the regiment on artillery topics, and has made himself quite popular. The committee appointed to tender the nomination to Lieut. Honey was composed of Capts. Frank C. Murphy of Battery C, A. L. Barker of Battery L, and James W. Stewart of Battery A. The Thirteenth will be the first regiment in the New York Guard to elect a third Major. Colonel Austen has appointed Corporal William T. Wilson of Troop C Regimental Adjutant. The members of Battery F have decided to elect a Captain in the person of ex-Lieut. Emil D. Chemidlin of the Third Battery. Battery I will also go outside for a Captain, and will elect ex-Lieut. Henry H. Royce, also of the Third Battery, to the office. Capt. F. C. Marsh of the Sixth United States Artillery, who has been detailed by the War Department to instruct the regiment in its artillery duties, has reported to Col. Austen.

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The Sixty-ninth Regiment Hospital Corps, under Surgeon Emmet, has not allowed the Summer season to interfere with its instruction, and a number of extra drills have been held. The corps has also nearly reached its maximum membership of twenty-five. Reports from Creedmoor announce that the rifle team is doing very good work, and the indications are that the regiment will have an unusually strong team. Capt. James M. Cronin of Company C, who has resigned on account of business, has been connected with the regiment since June, 1895, and during the Spanish-American war served with the volunteer regiment as Regimental Quartermaster. Second Lieut. Patrick McKenna of the same company, who has also resigned on account of business, served in the volunteer regiment in the Spanish war, and first joined the Sixty-ninth in October, 1893. The company is now in command of First Lieut. McSherry, who it is thought likely will succeed to the Captaincy. Company E has elected Private Luke C. Quinn First Lieutenant. He served with the regiment some years ago as a Captain, when Col. Cavanagh commanded the regiment.

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First Lieut. J. G. Benkard of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, who was recently elected, has passed the Brigade Examining Board, and his commission has been forwarded. He served with the volunteer troop from Squadron A in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. Company E, Capt. Morris, has decided to spend Sept. 1, 2, and 3 at City Island. This company took 105 men to camp last June, and it is expected that fully 100 will go on the outing in September next. The company has a fine quartet, which attracts quite an audience to its company parlor. The regiment is particularly proud of the fact that no less than five of its members have secured places on the rifle team to represent the State at Sea Girt, N. J.

***

Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Gen. Roe, returned last Monday from a practice march with the Third Battalion of Separate Companies from Oswego, and has now gone off with the Second Battalion of Separate Companies on a practice march from Geneva. What with being on duty with troops in the field and superintending the practice of the troops at Creedmoor and the organizing and practicing of the State rifle team, the Colonel has a very busy time of it.

***

Adjt. Graff of the Ninth Regiment has procured a new uniform, but of nautical design instead of military. It is of white duck, with slippers and cap to match, and is worn by the Adjutant on yachting trips, he having joined a local yacht club. In addition to looking over the drill regulations, Adjt. Graff now carries a copy of the Yachtsman's Handy Book, which his friends say he is studying so assiduously that sea terms in his office are almost as common as tactical ones.

***

Former Capt. Haggerty of the Ninth Regiment, who is now serving in a volunteer regiment in the Philippines, was a guest at a recent reception given by Gen. Frederick D. Grant at Angeles.

THE OLD-TIME BOOTJACK.

Man Who Resurrected One Looks Upon It as a Curiosity.

"Looking through a lot of old shoes that had been stored away as such things are," said the man, "I discovered the other day an old bootjack which made me think of how quickly we can give up and forget things that were once indispensable. The bootjack was to be seen in every household at one time, and now there is not one to be found unless it is resurrected as mine was from a storeroom where it had been tucked away by a careful housekeeper. I have not had a pair of boots that needed a bootjack for twenty years, but when I was a boy I had one of my own that was given to me with my first pair of boots, and was nearly as great a treasure.

"The bootjacks in our house were all home-made. They were more satisfactory, being made of wood and well shaped. My first pair of boots I was not allowed to wear outdoors except on special occasions, and I know I spent the first day in the house because I could wear them there, and then had the pleasure of pulling them off at night in a manish way, just as my father pulled off his. The Fauntleroys of to-day miss some of the pleasures that their fathers and grandfathers had."

YOUNG MUIR OUT OF JAIL.

A well-dressed man yesterday entered Police Headquarters at Jersey City and asked to see Chief

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,780. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

ADMONISHES NEWPORTERS

The Rev. Braddin Hamilton Points Out Effect of Their Example.

SUNDAY GOLF AND GAMBLING

Lavish Living, He Says, Leads to Crime —Private Dinners in Public Places.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5.—At All Saints' Memorial Chapel this morning, and again this afternoon, the Rev. Braddin Hamilton of New York occupied the pulpit. At the morning service he delivered an unusual sermon, admonishing his fashionable audience that they were under an especial obligation to lead upright lives, because what they did served in a measure as an example to the rest of the country.

The congregation was one of the largest noted there this season. Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Commander and Mrs. Logan, Miss Logan, Francis B. Swayne, Mrs. Augustus Jay, Augustus Jay, Jr.; Admiral Stephen B. Luce, Miss Dorothea Potter, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, Capt. F. B. Chadwick, Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Madeleine Goddard, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Warren, Mrs. John Austin Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rosengarten, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, and many others.

Mr. Hamilton took his text from Romans xiii., 2. "It is high time to awake out of sleep." He spoke in part as follows:

"On account of the important position in several ways which Newport holds in the eyes of the people of this country your life here is of most vital importance, not only for your own sakes, but because of your influence on the seventy-five millions of people who are looking to you for example, for precedent. If the people here introduce a certain idea this year, before two years fifty out of the seventy-five millions of our people in this country will try and work out that idea in their own way and in their own different spheres. It always has been the case in the history of the world that those possessed of most earthly privileges were followed by the remainder of the populace in matters right or matters wrong.

"If you establish the ideal that a lavish, unnecessary, thoughtless expenditure of money is the great object of the American citizen's ambition, many a good man will go to prison through trying to furnish his wife with funds while she is trying to imitate your example. Show the people of this country that the boastful, vulgar, brainless spendthrift is not the ideal citizen of this country, but that the cultivated Christian gentleman, living comfortably on what he has come by honestly and surrounded by every comfort or luxury he can afford, that he is the ideal citizen.

"Another ideal which you should be very careful to uphold is the observance of Sunday, the Lord's day. There are many good people in our land who might be excused in a sense if they spent Sunday in recreation and amusements on account of their forced employment through the week, but the people of Newport have no such excuse. And the young men and young women who desert church on Sunday morning and go and play golf have very little respect for themselves, and far less for the community. They are casting a slur on that noble game and are exhibiting the basest kind of ingratitude to the good Lord and Saviour, who has surrounded them with so many privileges.

"If Sunday golf playing is maintained here, it will be played on every links in this country before three years, and instead of that game being regarded as the noble, royal pleasure that it is, it will become a public nuisance, a menace to the pride of our land—our American Sunday. Now Newport has the power to say whether or not these things shall be. See to it how you deal with this responsibility.

"Another important characteristic bearing upon the observance of Sunday in Newport is that of giving private dinners and parties in public places, exposing the privacy of the household to the gaze of public curiosity, to show people who are less fortunate in circumstances than you in the world, and who are perhaps jealous of your privileges, how you can make the calm solemnity of Sunday evening ring with boisterous hilarity. If this custom becomes popular here, it is safe to say that before five years the public places of this country which are now closed and quiet will be wide open on Sunday and filled with the kind of people who when started in the wrong direction know no restraint only ruin and death.

"Another example, the last and probably the most important I shall mention, is one which the public press has given Newport the credit of introducing very recently. If thoughtful, respectful people have any regard for their fellow-man and the God who made them, they would never do it—I mean the introduction of petty gambling. We have reason to believe that such a custom has been practiced, and is being practiced in many of the cottages at Newport this season. Now no language that I could ever use would more than half express the enormity of such an example, the far-reaching evil of such a precedent. The effect on your own immediate household is probably trivial. You do it for amusement, but are you awake to the fact that you are playing with a contagious evil, which has killed and buried even whole nations out of sight? It has broken up families and wasted estates far greater than any of yours. It has wrecked some of the most noble families in England and France; it has driven young men who were educated to be gentlemen to be black sheep, profligates, and criminals.

"Gambling is an almost incurable disease. No man who makes a few successful winnings ever forgets it, and even if he does not follow it up for the time being, if ever he gets into reduced circumstances it is the first thing he will fly to. Therefore, the person who teaches a young man to gamble is stamping him with a black mark which he will carry all the way through life, across the river of death, and very probably down into eternal doom. It is safe to say that if gambling is established here as an amusement in respectable homes inside of a year this country will have millions more gamblers than it has to-day. And the majority of them will start in their humble flats surrounded by bare walls, just as innocently as you started here on your piazzas surrounded by plants and flowers."

Baby Eats $5 Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Charles Schnakel is out $10 because his two-year-old boy Otto swallowed two $5 bills yesterday. Schnakel had laid the two bills on a bed while he was making his toilet. The baby was playing on the bed and seemed to think the money was there for his personal use.

TO-DAY, TEN PAGES, WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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DE WET AGAIN SURROUNDED.

It Is Said He Cannot Break Through Cordon Near Reitzberg.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Saturday, says:

"Gen. Christian De Wet is completely surrounded near Reitzberg, and it is impossible for his forces to escape through the strong British cordon.

"The Boers say they will make a stand at Machadodorp. They are short of ammunition and food. Gen. Hamilton, by the rapidity of his movements, prevents reinforcements reaching Commandant Gen. Botha.

"It appears that after the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes was derailed at Honigspruit, south of Kroonstad, concealed Boers fired, killing four.

"Many residents of Pretoria have been sent into exile for having behaved cruelly or shamefully to British subjects before or during the war. The terms of exile vary; in one instance reaching twenty-five years."

STOWE ON A SPECIAL MISSION.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 4.—The United States Consulate here has received no direct communication regarding the Boer attack upon the train carrying United States Consul Stowe.

Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner, has been informed that those who were captured by the Boers were released at the request of Mr. Stowe, who, it is stated, is proceeding to Pretoria on a special mission of a political character.

GEN. BADEN-POWELL WOUNDED.

LONDON Aug. 6.—The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Express, wiring Saturday, says:

"Transvaal advices declare that Gen. Baden-Powell was wounded during a recent engagement at Rustenburg, when the Boers, according to their account, took some prisoners and captured 324 wagons."

Returned from South African War.

George G. Cassidy, one of the New Englanders who accompanied the Chicago ambulance corps to South Africa, was at the Morton House yesterday. He is suffering from a wound on the right side caused by the explosion of a lyddite shell. Before leaving for his home in New Bedford, Mass., he said: "Some members of our party did go in the Boer ranks. I remained with the Red Cross people and was injured by a shell while crossing a river. In my opinion it will be a long time before the war is over. The Boers will make guerrilla warfare, and they will not soon be subjugated."

KING ALEXANDER WEDDED.

His Marriage to Mme. Draga Maschin Celebrated with Much Pomp.

BELGRADE, Aug. 5.—King Alexander today wedded Mme. Draga Maschin, the ceremony being performed with great pomp.

In honor of the event the King granted amnesty, together with numerous political pardons, including the former Radical Premier, Tauschanovich.

The bridal procession passed through streets gay with flags and flowers. Carpets were hung from windows and the balconies were crowded with people.

It is estimated that no fewer than 30,000 persons came from the provinces and from abroad to see the wedding pageant.

Preceded by a squadron of Servian Life Guards, the bridal couple rode in an open carriage and amid loud cheers to the Cathedral. The Metropolitan met them at the door, blessed them, and, under the ritual of the Greek Church, made them man and wife.

The King and Queen then received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, after which they re-entered the royal carriage and were driven to the palace, where a march past was witnessed and the wedding breakfast was served.

ANOTHER DEMAND ON TURKEY.

Mr. Griscom Asks the Porte to Decide Quickly on American Claims.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—Lloyd Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, today renewed his demands upon the Ottoman Government for compensation for the losses of American citizens during the Armenian massacres.

He insisted upon a prompt decision.

SAVES HER SISTER'S LIFE.

Miss Mabel Harper Rescues Mrs. C. E. Lodge from Drowning.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Miss Mabel Harper saved the life of her sister, Mrs. Charles E. Lodge, yesterday morning in the Delaware River at the bathing grounds of the Pocono Farm House, which is one mile below this place, in Pike County, Penn.

Mrs. Lodge was accompanied into the water by Miss Mead. Mrs. Harper and Miss Harper remained on the bank. For a distance of thirty or forty feet out the water is but three feet deep. Mrs. Lodge waded out into the water, which suddenly dropped to a depth of twenty feet. She cried out for help, and Miss Harper jumped into the river with her clothes and shoes on. She caught her sister's hand as she was sinking. The drowning woman clasped her arms about her rescuer, and both sank from sight. Miss Harper's knowledge of swimming saved her life and that of her sister. When the two came to the surface Mrs. Lodge was unconscious, but Miss Harper, with the assistance of Miss Mead, carried her to shore, where she was resuscitated with much difficulty.

All the parties are residents of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUGGENHEIMER BUYS COTTAGE.

He Acquires the A. J. Drexel Property at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 5.—Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the New York Municipal Council, yesterday purchased the A. J. Drexel cottage, at West End, which he is now occupying and in which he has lived for several past seasons. The purchase price is said to have been $40,000.

The Drexel property has a frontage of 261 feet on Ocean Avenue, and is 800 feet deep. Several persons have sought to acquire the property, but Mr. Guggenheimer had an option on it, and the deal was closed yesterday.

MRS. M. S. WORMSER INJURED.

Breaks Her Collarbone in Jumping from Carriage at Champlain.

CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—While driving down the long hill from the Hotel Champlain this afternoon one of the horses attached to a carriage in which were Mr. and Mrs. Maurice S. Wormser of New York and Miss Ranger, Mrs. Wormser's sister, stumbled and pulled off the bridle. Thinking that the horses were going to run away, they all jumped out.

Mrs. Wormser broke her collar bone and was picked up unconscious. The team trotted quietly to the barn without a driver. A physician was summoned from Plattsburg and administered opiates. Mrs. Wormser will, it is expected, recover.

The other members of the party were badly shaken up, but not seriously injured.

Morning, Noon, and Night

Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central for Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, smooth roads.—Adv.

DYING IN A BROKEN BOAT

Mystery in the Fate of a Bargeman Found Afloat.

Intoxicated, He Stole Small Craft, Drifted Helplessly, and Was Run Down—His Injuries.

An unidentified man, a longshoreman or bargeman, after stealing a Battery rowboat Saturday night rowed out into the bay, where he was caught by the tide and drifted for hours, constantly menaced by passing tugs and returning excursion craft. The details of his midnight experiences will never be known. He was found at 4 o'clock yesterday morning lying dead in the boat, the stern of which had been shattered. It is believed that the man was employed on one of a number of coal barges which were anchored off Liberty Island.

Several boatmen and others about the Battery pier early Saturday evening noticed an intoxicated man at the pier making vague inquiries about hiring a boat. At about 11 o'clock a number of returning excursion boats reported that they had narrowly escaped running down a man in a small boat off the western shores of Governors Island. They said that the man, who was apparently intoxicated, was rowing toward Liberty Island, but was making little or no headway against the strong flood tide. One or two belated tugs passing between Governors Island and the South Ferry slip also reported that they had barely missed running down a man in a small boat who was being slowly carried toward the East River.

The Captain and deckhands of the Fulton Ferry boat Farragut at 4 o'clock yesterday morning discovered a rowboat, with the form of a man in the stern, at the entrance to the Manhattan slip. The boat blocked the entrance to the slip, and shouts from the ferryboat failed to arouse the occupant of the small craft. The Farragut was stopped and deckhands were sent out in another boat to tow the obstruction out of the way. The men found the occupant of the rowboat dead or dying, and that the boat itself was partly filled with water which had been shipped from the stern, which had been completely wrecked.

The boat was pulled ashore, and the occupant was taken to the dock. Some of the deckhands say the man groaned once after being found, but he was dead when laid on the dock. The body was evidently that of a waterman, about fifty years old, and weighing about 170 pounds. The dead man had gray hair and mustache, and was dressed in a brown coat, brown trousers, blue shirt, gray underwear, and gray stockings. An examination of the body showed that the thumb and index finger of the right hand were missing, and that the right arm had been broken and shattered above the wrist. The fracture of the arm was of recent origin. One of the oars of the boat was missing, and the other had been broken, one half having been lost.

The boat was afterward identified as the property of Henry Darragh, a Battery boatman. Darragh said that the boat was stolen some time after 10 o'clock Saturday night from its mooring near the Barge Office. The theory of Darragh and other boatmen is that the man, having run out of money and wanting to get out to his vessel, stole the boat and started to row over, when, being intoxicated, he couldn't manage the boat in the strong tide, and gradually drifted up the East River, being probably struck more than once by passing vessels.

The police incline to this theory, but say there are several mysterious features about the case. Saturday night was a moonlight night, and they say there was little excuse for a steamer pilot running down the boat. There was the appearance of a bruise over one of the man's eyes, but not as if from a blow that would have caused death. The cause of the man's death will not be known until the Coroner makes an autopsy at the Morgue. Meantime, Central Office detectives are at work on the case.

The only articles found on the body of the man were three pipes, a tobacco knife, and a bottle of medicine. Two boatmen yesterday evening visited the coal barges anchored off Liberty Island, and none of them reported any missing. Four of this fleet of barges left for Providence early yesterday morning, however, and the dead man may have been a member of the crew of one of these vessels.

Many boatmen expressed the conviction yesterday that the man had been run down by the Farragut. The crew of the ferryboat, however, deny this.

REFUSED ADMISSION TO BRYAN.

He Tried to Attend Epworth Assembly at Lincoln Without a Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—W. J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan were refused admittance to the Epworth Assembly because they had no tickets. Ten thousand people are camped at Lincoln Park, where the Epworth League is holding its annual assembly. An admission fee is charged to the park. Early in the week it was advertised that no tickets would be sold on Sunday and the management endeavored to keep good its word.

During the day Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went to the park. Apparently they had no thought of the necessity of tickets, as they had not procured them. They presented themselves at the gate, and were refused admittance by the gate keepers, as were many others who tried to purchase tickets there.

Last year the assembly endeavored to prevent the sale of tickets on Sunday. Then the street car men scalped them and made money by doing so. This year the traction company issued an order preventing its employes from selling assembly tickets, and none could be procured, not even by the Democratic candidate for President.

CHARGE OF MISCEGENATION.

Couple Arrested in Washington at Request of Maryland Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A young married couple were arrested in this city last night at the request of the Maryland authorities, and were sent to Baltimore to be tried. The charge against them is that on July 19 they were married, and that they are people of different races. The husband, Robert W. Burnside, is a light-colored negro. His wife, the daughter of his employer, is white. It is not against the law of the District of Columbia for a negro to marry a white woman, but it is against the law of Maryland. If the couple had come to Washington before their marriage instead of immediately after they would have been safe.

Burnside is twenty-two years old, and the girl, Lena Holtgreve, is nineteen. Her father, William H. Holtgreve, is a well-to-do grocer, and Burnside was an employe in his store. There was no suspicion that the couple loved each other until on July 19 they both disappeared. Mr. Holtgreve succeeded in getting on their track, and found that they had been married by a colored clergyman, the Rev. A. H. Carroll, and had gone to Washington to live. Holtgreve came here and pleaded with his daughter to forsake her husband, but she refused. Holtgreve then returned to Baltimore. When the Washington detectives arrived at the house and arrested the couple they broke down, and pleaded wildly that her husband be liberated.

It is expected that Carroll, the colored minister, will also be indicted, as the performance of a marriage ceremony between white and colored persons is against the law. The Maryland law imposes on the minister in such a case a fine of $500. The punishment of the parties to the marriage is imprisonment for a term of not less than eighteen months nor more than ten years.

Eighty-five Clubs

Are within from two to fifteen minutes of the New York Central's Grand Central Station, New York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New York Central.—Adv.

JUNK EATER CRITICALLY ILL.

He Says that Some Men Compelled Him to Swallow Nails.

John Fasel, a tailor living at 488 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, who is known as "the human ostrich," on account of his propensities for eating junk, is in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, in a critical condition and may not recover. He was removed to the hospital on Saturday night, suffering from abdominal pains which followed the swallowing of two wire nails four inches long, one ordinary nail, and a piece of bone two inches long, which he alleges he swallowed under threats of bodily harm made by a number of men.

Fasel underwent an operation in St. John's Hospital in January last for the removal of junk he had eaten. The physicians removed from him three brass watch chains, twelve horseshoe nails, twelve lath nails, five hairpins, three keys, one ring, and one hundred and twenty-eight pins. He had also swallowed pocketknives and other articles. He had been a museum freak for fourteen months before the operation and had felt no ill effects from his peculiar diet until Dec. 16 last, when the operation became necessary.

Fasel was warned to change his diet and promised to turn his attention to another line of business. He earned a good living as a magician, going about to saloons. On Saturday evening he entered a saloon at Bushwick Avenue and Boerum Street and a number of men requested him to give a "junk-eating act." On his refusal, it is alleged that they threatened him until he complied.

Fasel felt no ill effects from the nails until he reached his home at 11 o'clock Saturday night. He then complained of severe pains in his abdomen and fell unconscious to the floor. A policeman was called in, who had him taken to St. Catharine's Hospital in an ambulance. An effort will be made to-day to locate the nails with X rays. Fasel is under the influence of opiates on account of the agony he suffers, and the police are unable to get a description of the men who, he alleges, compelled him to swallow the nails.

DR. WHARTON EXPLAINS.

Gives Bonds for His Appearance and Preaches at the Auditorium in Ocean City, N. J.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Wharton, who was arrested here yesterday afternoon on his arrival from Louisville, Ky., on a warrant charging him with receiving property under false pretenses from Miss Clara Somers of Ocean Grove, entered bonds for $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Monmouth County Court, Dr. Gilbert E. Palen of Philadelphia, Penn., becoming his bondsman. Dr. Wharton preached morning and evening at the Auditorium to-day. To-night he referred to the charges, and a number of other clergymen and laymen followed him, claiming that it was a malicious prosecution. Many prominent visitors here knowing the conditions take the same view. Dr. Wharton this afternoon made the following statement:

"On my arrival here yesterday, at the Hotel Brighton, an officer presented me with a warrant commanding my presence at Asbury Park to answer charges made against me by Miss Clara Somers. The charges were that I had obtained property from her under false pretenses. Two years ago, while at Ocean Grove, I made public mention of the fact that I had in my care two orphanages, one for white and one for colored children, and a large school for girls, located in Virginia and North Carolina. A short time after that I received a letter from Miss Clara Somers, offering to give me certain property at Asbury Park for the purpose of opening another orphanage, her own property being that it should bear the name Willard Home. The property contained ten acres of ground and buildings.

"Miss Somers conveyed the property to me in fee without any condition whatever. It was understood that it should be used as an orphanage, and it has been used for that purpose alone. As to the mortgages, I will explain them fully at the proper time. I was advised that as the property had been put entirely in my possession, I had a perfect right to raise money upon it to carry on my work. It became one of the homes under my care, and received the best support I could give. It has taken all, that I could make by my ministry or gather from my friends to meet the great and pressing demands upon me.

"I came directly from Louisville, Ky., here, having closed a series of meetings there last Wednesday night. I was not taken from any meeting here as has been stated. As soon as it was found what was wanted, friends here willingly came and made themselves responsible for my appearance when and wherever wanted. I am fulfilling my engagement here, and expect to go right on with my work. I go to Luray, Va., this week, where my orphanages are, and where our Summer Assembly is now in progress.

"I have no doubt or fear whatever of the thorough vindication of what I have done when the facts are brought to light, as they soon will be."

SEASIDE HOTEL SEIZED.

The Trouble Arises Over Chattel Mortgage—Guests Must Leave.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.—The Hotel Albion, a well-known house and one of the largest here, has been seized by the Sheriff under foreclosure of a chattel mortgage, and 100 patrons must seek other quarters.

Proprietor William Richardson's father, George Richardson, placed a mortgage on the hotel furniture before leasing it to his son, the present proprietor, and then defaulted in payment of interest to the amount of $5,000. W. P. Shields, a Philadelphia contractor, holds the mortgage, and urged Sheriff Johnson to seize the building on Saturday. The Sheriff refused to act without giving the guests of the house forty-eight hours in which to obtain other quarters.

BOY TRICK ON MOTORMAN.

He Runs Down Straw Figure, Believing It a Small Lad.

There was great excitement on a Smith Street trolley car returning from Coney Island late yesterday afternoon, it being thought for a few minutes that a fatal accident could not be averted.

The car, which was filled to overflowing with Sunday excursionists, was speeding along Smith Street, approaching Fulton Street at a rapid rate, when the motorman espied two blocks away a party of small boys on the track. He clanged his bell and turned off the electrical current, but did not apply his brake for a moment, expecting the boys to get off the track. The car was almost upon them when they scattered, and all except one small figure leaped nimbly from the track. The latter fell prone upon the track in front of the advancing car and lay there motionless.

The motorman tugged at his break with all his might and the sudden action threw half the passengers off the car seats. It was too late, however, and the wheels passed directly over the little figure. A big crowd collected almost instantaneously, and the gang of small boys ran down Fulton Street and disappeared behind a corner. The motorman and conductor staggered back a dozen yards behind the car and there found the mangled remains of a straw boy.

Woman Dies from Self-Inflicted Wound.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Beatrice E. Finn, who shot herself just below the heart Friday, is dead. When the doctor told her she must die if the bullet had severed an artery, she said she hoped she had cut the artery. She was fifteen years old. Her husband committed suicide by shooting last month. He was eighteen.

A FATAL TRAIN ROBBERY

Sleeping Passengers Wakened One at a Time—One Killed.

Conductor Carried the Bag—Robbers Return His Watch So He Can Run Train—A Woman's Ruse.

SALINA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Union Pacific east-bound passenger train No. 4, which left Denver last night, was stopped by several men west of Hugo, Col., ninety miles this side of Denver. The passengers in the Pullman sleeping cars were robbed of their money and valuables.

An old man named Fay, a resident of California who had been visiting in Denver and was on his way to St. Louis, refused to surrender his valuables and fired a shot at one of the robbers but missed. Thereupon the robbers fired, one shot entering Fay's mouth and coming out at the back of his head, killing him almost instantly.

The robbers got on to one of the sleeping cars near Limon, and after the train had started the men made a noise at the door. The conductor, thinking they were tramps, opened the door to put them off. The robbers, who were masked, pointed a pistol at his head and ordered him to lead the way through the coaches. All of the passengers were asleep, and the conductor was ordered to wake them one at a time. The frightened passengers were told to keep quiet or they would be killed, and at the same time were asked to hand over their money and valuables. The robbers obtained about $100 in cash and a number of gold watches and other pieces of jewelry.

The conductor, who was compelled to hold the bag while the robbers relieved the passengers, lost his watch, and asked that it be returned to him, in order that he might run his train on time. The robbers gave it back. After ransacking the two coaches, the men made the conductor pull the bell cord, but the train was going so rapidly that it arrived at Hugo before it slowed down enough to enable them to jump. They compelled the conductor to get off ahead of them, so that if any of the passengers had been watching for them they would have shot him first. After the robbers had dismounted they ordered the conductor to return to his train.

Miss Shaw of Denver, a passenger on the train, arrived in Salina this morning. She stated that when the men entered the cars every one was asleep, and very few knew anything of what was going on until they were awakened by the robbers. When the men came to her berth a pistol was pointed at her face and she was told to be quiet and hand over her valuables. With great presence of mind she opened her pocketbook, letting a number of bills fall out, and then handed the purse, containing some silver, to the robbers. She also managed to save her watch, which was pinned to her dress, by placing her arm over it.

STORIES OF PASSENGERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—The train reached Kansas City this evening over two hours late. Among those who came through were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Buck of Denver. Said Mr. Buck:

"It was a most exciting experience. I was awakened by a noise that apparently came from the front platform. Then I heard the command, 'Don't make a move, but hand out your valuables,' and looking up saw a revolver not six inches from my face. I affected not to hear, conjuring up a way of secreting the money I had.

"'Hand out quickly,' came the second command, and the my wife reached under the pillow, grasped her purse, and extended it to the man behind the gun. He dropped the purse into a pocket and then passed on to the next berth. A few minutes later I heard a shot, several angry exclamations, and then for a minute or so quiet reigned. The shot announced the death of William J. Fay. His daring had cost him his life. When the men ordered him to throw up his hands he showed fight. He opened his valise and secured a revolver, but before he could raise it the taller of the two bandits fired a shot from his revolver. It killed Fay, and in the excitement caused by the tragedy the men rushed from the car and jumped from the train. Later the passengers figured up their losses.

Mr. Buck got a good look at the men. He said: "One was over six feet tall, and the other was about five feet six inches in height. Both were masked, and acted like old hands at the business."

Ida B. Martin, a music teacher, and Cora Kelcey, a stenographer, both of Kansas City, also had an exciting experience. They occupied a lower berth, and were awakened by the entrance of the bandits. The porter had been reduced to a state of subjection by having a revolver placed to his head, and while one guarded him, the other made the rounds of the berths. Said Miss Kelcey:

"The curtains were swept aside, a revolver poked into my face, and a command, 'Give me your money,' was made.

"'I have no money,' I replied.

"'Yes, you have,' he retorted.

"When I repeated that I had nothing, he got mad, and demanded fiercely: 'Give me your pocketbook.' I handed it over, and after he had taken the fifty cents it contained he threw it back to me with an oath."

From Miss Martin the robber secured two finger rings. She protested that she had nothing, and he demanded the rings, got them, said "Thank you," and made his way to the next berth.

Charles V. Fyke, a Kansas City lawyer, was among those robbed. Mr. Fyke gives a graphic description of the murder of Mr. Fay. He said:

"Near Limon two men were discovered on the platform of the rear Pullman. The Pullman conductor, D. B. Smith, mistook them for tramps and ordered them to the smoking car and at the next stop to leave the train. They entered the car and at once drew revolvers. Both flashed weapons in the conductor's face. One handed him a flour sack. 'Hold it with both hands,' said he, 'and wake up the passengers.' Then they began a systematic search of the car.

"It was in semi-darkness, as all the passengers had retired several hours before. One robber guarded the conductor while the others extorted money and valuables from the dazed passengers at the point of the revolver. All the passengers in the rear Pullman were soon plundered, and then the bandits entered the forward Pullman, where I was. An aged man, A. J. Fay, discovered what was taking place before any one else in the car. He partially emerged from his berth and presented a revolver through the folds of the curtain. The bandits saw the revolver and one of them opened fire.

"At the same time Fay fired, and it is believed the bullet struck one of the men. Fay fell like a log. The bullet had entered his mouth and passed through his head, causing instant death.

At the moment of the shooting the train porter entered the car, and at once the men covered him with their revolvers and commanded him to throw up his hands. He turned and ran toward the chair car. The robbers followed him, and as the porter entered the chair car one of them deliberately raised his pistol and sent a bullet after him.

"The bullet failed in its mission, and the men turned to the Pullman conductor and ordered him to stop the train. He pulled the rope, but the train did not slow down. 'Pull harder,' one of them commanded, and the conductor again struggled with the rope, and so hard that it parted. Uncoupling the cars, they then ordered, but he explained to them it was a task he could not perform. For a dozen miles or more the train proceeded, until it pulled into Hugo. Then the robbers compelled the conductor to alight first, and with a muttered 'Good-bye,' they walked south at a brisk pace.

"As near as I can judge they boarded the train at 1:20 A. M. They were on board nearly an hour, but after the shooting they were in absolute command. The male passengers could do nothing, and the women acted admirably. The robbers' plans evidently miscarried. They no doubt had horses staked at some convenient place, and the sentence for the last nine makes it a good guess that they will be captured, if, indeed, the pursuing posse has not already secured them. Hugo is the county seat, and the Sheriff and a picked posse are hot on their trail. The country for miles around is a barren plain.

John A. Stevenson of Pittsburg, Penn., occupied the second berth from that of Fay. He escaped injury, with the loss of a few dollars.

Fay Once Lived in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 5.—W. J. Fay, who was killed on a Union Pacific train last night while resisting train robbers, was formerly a prominent resident of this city. He established the first gas and water plants here and was Superintendent of the old Denver Gas Company for a number of years. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows.

He moved to Anheim, Cal., several years ago, and had since resided in that State. He had been visiting in Denver for several weeks with his wife, and left last night for St. Louis, leaving Mrs. Fay with friends in this city.

SECRETARY HAY VERY ILL.

Suffering from Nervous Exhaustion at His Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H., Aug. 5.—Col. John Hay, Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet, is a very sick man to-night. He is at his beautiful country house, The Fells. With him are Mrs. Hay, the Misses Helen and Alice Hay, and Master Clarence Hay.

The Secretary arrived yesterday, having left Washington Friday afternoon. He reached The Fells in time for luncheon, and passed the afternoon with the members of his family, whom he had not seen since they came here, June 15. Feeling somewhat indisposed, Col. Hay retired early. In the night he aroused Mrs. Hay, saying he was ill. She did what she could, and as he became more distressed, she decided to summon a physician.

At 7 o'clock this morning a servant left for West Springfield, eighteen miles away, where the family physician, Dr. S. S. Adams of Washington, is spending the Summer. Dr. Adams is one of the most prominent physicians in the country, and is Dean of Georgetown Medical College, besides being a lecturer on diseases of children in several other medical institutions.

The physician arrived at 12 o'clock, and remained with his distinguished patient three hours. It appears that the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has been working on his surplus nerve energy for several weeks past, and on arriving here the change to absolute relaxation was so great that he gave way. He also contracted a bad cold on the way from Washington, but pneumonia is not anticipated, unless unforeseen complications arise. His malady is undoubtedly nervous exhaustion, brought on by his arduous labors in the Chinese crisis. A month's rest is expected to effect a complete cure.

GOLD BRICK SWINDLER CAUGHT

Locked Up in Malone, and Wanted in Massachusetts and Canada.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—A gold brick swindler who has been operating under the names of Smith, Ogden, Pratt, and Flower, is under arrest in the Franklin County Jail at this place.

About a month ago, it is said, he swindled a Massachusetts farmer out of $4,000 by means of the old game. Detectives from Springfield, Mass., followed him to Montreal. They could not secure his extradition, but he soon was arrested for an attempt made in Canada at a similar crime. He was put under bail in the sum of $6,000. As no one would sign his bond, he deposited the money and disappeared from Montreal with a confederate.

The American detectives followed him to Ottawa, thence to Cornwall, where he hired an Indian to row him across the St. Lawrence to St. Regis, on the New York side of the river. The criminals then went to Hogansburg. The detectives at 2 o'clock yesterday morning aroused Justice Sidney G. Grow, who telephoned to Fort Covington, twenty-two miles distant, for a Deputy Sheriff, who arrived two and a half hours later.

The confederate, who called himself Sanderson, made his escape, but Smith was captured and brought to Malone. The authorities at Montreal and Springfield were at once notified of the capture. The Chief of Police of Springfield and detectives from Montreal and New York are here.

The prisoner is said to be an old offender, the head and front of the gold-brick business on this continent. His operations were conducted in conjunction with two others, and these three within the last ten years are said to have swindled innocent farmers in various States and provinces out of at least $110,000. It is stated that Smith will resist extradition to Massachusetts.

CELLULOID COLLARS DANGEROUS

Milwaukee Motorman Who Wore One Thought to be Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 5.—Superintendent Beggs will issue an order to-morrow that motormen on the electric lines shall not wear celluloid collars.

Because his collar was celluloid Charles Sanders was injured so seriously to-day that his recovery is doubtful.

Sanders is a motorman on the Waukesha line. Near North Greenfield the motor burned out. While he was tinkering with it the controller came in contact with his collar. There was a flash, and a ring of fire encircled his neck in an instant. The motorman is suffering terribly from his injuries.

A NEW "PARAMOUNT ISSUE."

Kansas Woman to Marry Suitor Who Carries Dudley Township.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 5.—Dudley Township, Haskell County, Kansas, the only township in the United States which gave a majority for the Palmer and Buckner ticket in 1896, presents a new "paramount issue."

A letter from there to-day states that James Bradley, Republican, and Willis Williamson, Democrat, both stockmen and both suitors for the heart and hand of Miss Mary Kincaid, a school teacher, were sent for by the young lady Friday and told that she would marry the one who carried Dudley Township for his candidate for President. In 1896 the total vote was six—three for Palmer, two for McKinley, and one for Bryan.

Two more voters have gone into Dudley Township, but their politics are unknown. Only one of the Palmer voters has declared for McKinley. The uncertainty surrounding the result and the odd contract entered into by these three young persons has caused the people of the State to term this a new "paramount issue."

Charleston Guards Against Tampa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—At a special meeting held to-day the Charleston Board of Health drew up a letter to all the railroads entering the city, notifying them that in view of the fact that yellow fever has been developed at Tampa they will be required to decline to bring passengers or baggage from that place here. The order is tantamount to the establishment of quarantine against Tampa.

MYSTERY ABOUT ALLIES' ADVANCE

The Reports from Tien-Tsin Are Contradictory.

ADVANCE GUARD DEFEATED?

Shanghai Rumor to This Effect—Edict Says Envoys Can Now Communicate with Governments.

This morning's news from China is of a contradictory description, both with regard to the allies' advance and the intentions of the Chinese Government as to the envoys.

One correspondent at Tien-Tsin says the main body of allies began the advance on July 30, the British and Americans following on Aug. 2.

Another correspondent, wiring July 31, says the advance had been again postponed.

It is rumored in Shanghai that the advance guard of the allies has been defeated.

Sheng has communicated to the Shanghai Consuls an imperial decree of Aug. 2 authorizing the envoys to communicate with their Governments without restriction.

The decree also orders the departure of the Ministers for Tien-Tsin under a good escort.

An official Belgian dispatch, however, says the Chinese are fortifying their positions outside the British Legation in Peking.

The news that Li-Ping-Heng is in supreme command of the Chinese troops in the north is confirmed.

A Shanghai dispatch says it is reported there that Li-Hung-Chang has committed suicide. The report has not been confirmed, and is thought in London to be untrue.

Other telegrams say Li, with the Viceroy of Nanking and other high officials, has been impeached.

The Governor of Mukden has issued a proclamation calling on the people of Manchuria to massacre Christians.

TIEN-TSIN REPORTS CONFLICT.

One Dispatch Says Advance Began July 30—Message to The Times Says It Was Put Off.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The American and British forces began the advance on Pekin last Thursday, according to a dispatch dated Aug. 2 from Tien-Tsin to The Daily Express.

"The main body of the allies," continues the correspondent, "marched July 30. Gen. Chaffee was delayed by difficulties of disembarkation. Gen. Dorward, the British commander, had no such obstacles, and his delay is inexplicable.

"The other foreign troops are now half way to Lofa. The force includes 20,000 Japanese under Gen. Yamachuchi and 10,000 Russians. The British force totals 9,000, and the other foreign troops are 7,000. We are weak in artillery."

On the other hand the Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Times, wiring July 31, says:

"The

as to the march itself; but it is rumored that the advance guard has been repulsed."

LANDING OF TROOPS DIFFICULT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—That Gen. Chaffee is encountering difficulties that are proving serious there is little attempt to conceal. The debarkation of troops and cavalry horses is being accomplished with the utmost difficulty.

It is said that the big transports can approach the landing at Taku no nearer than twelve or fourteen miles. Vessels drawing more than fifteen feet of water are forced to lie far out in the gulf. This necessitates the use of lighters for the transportation to the shore of both men and horses, making the debarkation of a considerable force a task surrounded with innumerable obstacles.

Added to the actual difficulties are the discomfort and inconvenience placed upon the troops. Rains are almost incessant, heavy fogs are prevalent, and the water of the gulf is exceedingly rough.

TIEN-TSIN CHINESE DEFIANT.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"On Aug. 1 a strong force of Chinese from the native city attacked Tien-Tsin. By a series of brilliant charges our troops drove the enemy from their positions.

"The native city is still defiant, and the allies are unwilling to march troops through its streets, as this would mean an immense slaughter. When the Chinese saw so large a body of troops marching westward they apparently believed they would have an easy victory over those who were left."

THE BICKERING AT TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Che-Foo, dated July 30, says:

"The Russians at Tien-Tsin refuse to allow the Americans to put up telephone wires on the railroad poles, and they claim the railroad, which English engineers are ready to work.

"The situation is critical. The river is full of railroad sleepers. Hundreds of dead bodies of Chinese, some decapitated, are floating in the stream."

ORDERED TO ESCORT ENVOYS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail announces the reception of an imperial edict, dated Aug. 2, ordering Gen. Yung-Lu to select high military and civil dignitaries, together with a sufficient number of picked troops, to escort the foreign Ministers to Tien-Tsin as soon as they decide to leave Peking. By the terms of the edict Gen. Yung-Lu will be held personally responsible for the envoys' safety, and he has full authority to deal summarily with those opposing the peaceful passage of the escort.

"By such acts," concludes the edict, "do we show our good intentions to people from afar and open our bosoms to them."

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Sheng, Director General of Railways and Telegraphs, has just communicated to the Consuls at Shanghai, according to a special dispatch to the Temps, dated Aug. 5, an imperial decree, dated Aug. 2, authorizing the Foreign Ministers in Peking to communicate without restriction with their Governments and ordering their departure for Tien-Tsin under a good escort.

MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A belated message from Minister Conger was received to-day at the State Department. It came through Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, who transmitted messages received by Mr. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, from Mr. Conger and Mr. Squiers, Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking. In effect the advices are the same as those received a day or two ago by the State Department from Consul Fowler, at Che-Foo. Mr. Goodnow's message was transmitted to President McKinley at Canton, and Mr. Adee, Acting Secretary of State, later in the day issued the following statement concerning it:

"Consul General Goodnow, in a cablegram dated Shanghai, Aug. 5, which was received at the Department of State at 4 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, reports the receipt by Consul Ragsdale, at Tien-Tsin, of messages from Minister Conger and the Secretary of the Legation, Mr. Squiers, dated July 21, to the following effect:

"'All well. No fighting since the 16th, by agreement. Enough provisions. Hope for speedy relief.'

"Mr. Goodnow adds that the Director of Posts, Sheng, had, on the 5th, communicated to him an imperial edict, dated July 30, ordering Yung-Lu to provide an escort for the Ministers to Tien-Tsin when the Ministers fix the date. The edict says the Ministers can receive messages not in cipher; but notwithstanding this, plain messages were returned to some Consuls on Aug. 4."

While the messages from Minister Conger and Secretary Squiers bear date of July 21, the belief, founded not only upon them, but also upon collateral and later information, is that the legationers are yet safe from at least immediate harm. At present there is no means of knowing whether the Ministers will accept the offer of the Chinese Imperial Government to provide an escort for them to Tien-Tsin, but it is surmised they will prefer to remain within the British Legation until the arrival of the allied forces.

It is thought, however, to be not unlikely that the Chinese Government may be very insistent upon the departure of the Ministers, in the hope, if they can be gotten to Tien-Tsin in safety, that the storming of Peking may be averted.

MR. LONG THINKS CONGER SAFE.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary of the Navy Long is once more at his Hingham home for a vacation, and there will throw aside the cares of office for a brief time. In an interview on the Chinese situation last night he said that everything looked brighter when he left the capital. Continuing, he said:

"You know that I have not believed that Mr. Conger was among the massacred for a moment all through this trouble. I think now that when the allies reach the Chinese capital they will find him and the other Americans with him there alive. The fact that we have been able to hear from Mr. Conger direct greatly simplifies the situation."

"Do you think there will be a war between China and the other nations of the world on account of what has been done?" was asked.

"That of course I cannot say at present," Mr. Long answered. "The condition of affairs is very serious. It is impossible to say what the outcome will be. I do not feel like criticising Li-Hung-Chang, for he has been placed in a very peculiar and embarrassing position. Until we get at the facts it is impossible to talk intelligently about the Chinese Government or statesmen."

"Are any more of our warships or marines to be sent to China?" was inquired.

"I think not," was the reply. "We have about 1,000 marines there now, or will have with the 500 that have recently sailed from San Francisco."

ATTACKING ENVOYS AGAIN?

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—The Belgium Vice Consul at Tien-Tsin, M. H. Ketels, in a dispatch via Che-Foo Aug. 4, and Shanghai Aug. 5, says that the Chinese in Peking are fortifying their position outside the British Legation.

He adds that all the members of the Belgian Legation are in good health.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A message to The Daily Express from a correspondent in Peking, dated July 22, says:

"The women have borne all the horrors with marvelous fortitude, and even with cheerfulness. The Chinese wanted peace when the arsenals at Tien-Tsin were captured, and the negotiations bade fair to be successful. Unfortunately, Li-Ping-Heng and Kang-Yu arrived here at the critical moment and overthrew the peace party.

"Food has been short, but not terribly so, though we have had to be very careful."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—The Japanese Consul here has received a message from Peking saying that Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang has stopped all provisions going to the legations.

LI-HUNG-CHANG A SUICIDE?

Shanghai Dispatch Says He Is Reported to Have Killed Himself.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—A report having been circulated here to the effect that Li-Hung-Chang had committed suicide, a foreign official sent a messenger to his residence, but an answer was refused.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Shanghai report that Li-Hung-Chang has committed suicide has not been definitely contradicted, but all the advices received from that point up to this hour indicate that he is alive.

Chinese messages assert that, in addition to causing the execution of high functionaries of pro-foreign tendency, Li-Ping-Heng has impeached Li-Hung-Chang, Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, and others on charges of maintaining relations with foreigners.

EARL LI IMPEACHED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Chinese messages assert that, in addition to causing the execution of high functionaries of pro-foreign tendency, Li-Ping-Heng has impeached Li-Hung-Chang, Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, and others on charges of maintaining relations with foreigners.

LI-PING-HENG IN COMMAND.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The French Consul at Shanghai, telegraphing Saturday, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang informs me that Li-Ping-Heng was appointed General of the troops in the north of the empire on his arrival at Peking."

ANTI-FOREIGN PROCLAMATION.

Governor of Mukden Calls on People of Manchuria to Kill Christians.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The French Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the French Consul at Che-Foo, dated Aug. 2:

"The Governor of Mukden, in a proclamation, has urged the people of Manchuria to massacre Christians. Nearly all the missions have been destroyed.

"The missionaries have organized for defense and are assisted by other Christians."

RUSSIANS CAPTURE AIGUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Russian War Office has received a dispatch from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 5, announcing that Aigun has been taken by the Russians, after a stubborn fight, and that the Chinese are being pursued in the direction of Tsitsikar.

ALIEN ATTACKED IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Shanghai special dispatch, dated Aug. 4, says:

"The first overt attack upon a foreigner occurred this morning. Three Chinese, supposed to be soldiers in disguise, fired at a well-known English resident, while he was lying asleep on the veranda of his house. He had a narrow escape.

"From various sources come statements that a large body of Boxers—some estimating them at 3,000—is gathering south of Tien-Tsin and threatening communications."

NO CHRISTIAN VILLAGES.

The Rev. L. Ericksen, the returned Peking missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, said yesterday:

"I don't believe the cablegrams that tell of the massacre of thousands of native Christians, and the destruction of Christian villages in China. There is no such thing as a Christian village in China. I have traveled over seven provinces, and I never saw a village dominated by Christians. There are individual Christians, but in no province are there thousands. The numbers are enormously exaggerated."

WANTS CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLE.

DENVER, Aug. 5.—In an interview published here to-day United States Senator Teller expresses the belief that "the situation in China demands the immediate assembling of Congress."

"The President," Senator Teller says, "is not justified in going further than to protect our official representatives in that country. When that is done our army must be withdrawn unless Congress shall order otherwise. The President cannot declare war; that can only be done by an act of Congress, and the President cannot legally carry on a war in China without such declaration."

DEMOCRATIC PRAISE FOR MR. HAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—In an interview to-day, Senator Morgan, the Democratic leader on the Committee on Foreign Relations, said he thought war between China, on the one hand, and Russia and Germany on the other, unavoidable. He included Germany because of the murder of Baron von Ketteler and the utterances of the Kaiser. "If he is a sane man," said the Senator, "and if his statements have been correctly reported, it is plain that he is determined to wage war.

"No man can tell whether that is likely to involve this country," he added, "but it will keep us dodging to avoid war. Mr. Hay has been wise and statesmanlike, and his course has been beyond criticism. He has reflected credit in a remarkable manner on this Government abroad, and has excelled the achievements of the foreign Chancellors."

NO REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The State Department has taken the ground that the dispatch from the Tsung-li-Yamen delivered at the State Department yesterday by Minister Wu is not an answer to the dispatch of Secretary Hay sent on Aug. 1. In that dispatch Secretary Hay finally and decisively insisted that free communication with the Ministers must be established before any steps would be taken by this Government toward a peaceful solution of the present trouble. That dispatch was sent to Consul General Goodnow, to be by him transmitted to Li-Hung-Chang.

The message delivered by Minister Wu to the State Department yesterday relative to the inhibition of cipher dispatches was sent by the Tsung-li-Yamen on July 30.

A definite reply to the Secretary's dispatch of Aug. 1 is awaited with some concern, not to say anxiety. It is the final word of the United States Government in the pending negotiations. The demand must be acceded to if trouble of serious character is to be averted.

SUPERSTITION OF BOXERS.

News has been received in this city from the Roman Catholic missionaries in the part of China where the Boxers began their assaults on the Christians and the foreigners. The news comes in a letter written by Father Marquet, who describes the Boxer outbreak in the Province of Pe-chi-Li, of which he is the superior. A translation of the letter, which was written in French, is in part as follows:

"The Boxers claim that, by the help of certain incantations, they become invulnerable as soon as the spirit to which they surrender themselves has taken possession of them. But whenever a Christian is present or wherever a church stands the spirit, they say, does not descend upon them, and so they cannot become invulnerable. In fact, not far from the Christian establishment of Tchu-kin-Ho three of those who had been initiated volunteered, after their incantations, to be fired at by loaded rifles. The first of them was instantly killed, while the two others were mortally wounded.

"As it was market day, the Boxers, afraid of losing their prestige before the people, proclaimed loudly that this was the fault of the Christians. They spread the news that neophites had killed one of their adherents and wounded the two others, and declared their intention of getting rid of the Christians, sacking their houses, and burning their churches.

"In order the more effectually to stir up hatred against the Christians, they spread the report that the latter had poisoned all the wells. So the pagans hastened to clean their wells, in which, of course, they found something which they declared to be the poison thrown into them by the Christians. The mandarin being incapable of controlling those brigands by force, resorted to trickery. He offered to make atonement for the Boxers in the name of the Christians, and notwithstanding the protests of Father Mangin, he decided to serve an expatiatory banquet to their chief, present them with 300 pieces of money, and have comedies enacted for three days.

"By those thoroughly Chinese means the mandarin thought he might prevent greater misfortune; but the very opposite came to pass. The boldness of the evildoers was increased by this manifestation of weakness, and the work of arson and plunder began. With the exception of three communities, which, foreseeing what was about to happen, had armed themselves, and two others, which were protected by pagan village chiefs, every Christian establishment at King-Tcheou was sacked."

OLD WOMAN ABANDONED

Found with Her Poor Furniture Near King's Bridge Road.

Turned Out, She Said, Because She Was in the Way—Gives Name, But No Address.

A weak and semi-demented old woman who had been cruelly abandoned the day before was yesterday morning arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court.

Mounted Policeman John G. O'Connell of the King's Bridge Police Station, while on patrol along King's Bridge Road late on Saturday afternoon, saw the woman sitting in the midst of a heap of old furniture in the Jerome Park Reservoir excavation, about 300 feet north of the road, moaning and weeping. O'Connell jumped off his horse, and hurrying up to her asked her: "What's the matter with you, old lady?"

The old woman looked up at him and mumbled something unintelligible.

"Come, come; what are you doing here?" asked the policeman in a louder tone.

"Please do not arrest me. I haven't done anything," she replied, trembling with fright.

The policeman's heart was touched and his tones became tender as he asked her who had brought her there.

The woman tried hard to collect her thoughts, and after a couple of minutes said in broken sentences:

"They said—I—was—too much—bother—an' they—were—tired of keeping me—and they—brought me here."

"Who are they?" asked O'Connell, but he could not get any answer. She had become bewildered.

"Where did you live?" again asked the policeman, but the woman simply stared at him and shook her head.

"What is your name?" he asked, and she replied that it was Elizabeth M. Wright.

Hoping that her powers of recollection had returned O'Connell questioned her again, but her gaze again became dim and she mumbled unintelligible words. He tried hard to catch what she said but could not.

"Come along, mother, I'll take care of you," said the policeman softly as he lifted her to her feet.

"And you won't lock me up? I really done nothing," she said in a pleading voice.

"No, you won't be locked up. We'll take good care of you, so come along."

She took the policeman's arm and hobbled along painfully. Seeing an empty cart with two men returning from work, Policeman O'Connell asked them to help him with the woman to the station. They consented willingly.

Here, when the Sergeant questioned her, she said: "The Great Jehovah threatened me many years." Nothing more could be got out of her, and she was sent in a patrol wagon to the Morrisania Station House, where there is a matron. Here she was fed and put to bed, and yesterday morning Magistrate Zeller committed her to Bellevue for examination as to her sanity. Her furniture was sent to the Bureau of Incumbrances. No one made any inquiries about her at either of the station houses yesterday.

This case is somewhat similar to that of Mrs. Catharine Madden, who was removed on Friday from the Hotel Richelieu, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where she had been abandoned by a well-dressed woman who came there with her.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Commissioner Titman Talks About the Work He Has Done.

SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—C. H. Titman, United States Commissioner in the matter of international boundary between Alaska and Canada, has arrived from the North. He and F. W. King, the British Commissioner, have been placing monuments in accordance with the agreement reached in the modus vivendi.

Titman states that Glacier, Boulder Rock, and other creeks which the miners claim constituted a portion of the "Porcupine District," are now in British territory.

"Porcupine River and all of its affluents," said Mr. Titman, "are defined by the modus vivendi. Glacier and Boulder Rock creeks are on the Canadian side, and will be so long as the modus vivendi line is recognized.

"It is difficult to tell what constitutes the 'Porcupine District.' The miners think it includes a great many creeks and rivers not tributary to the Porcupine. I understand they claim Glacier, Boulder Rock, and other streams are included in the so-called Porcupine section. If that is a fact, then much of the Porcupine Camp lies on the British side. Certainly Glacier and Boulder Rock do. Glacier runs north and south, and practically parallel with Porcupine.

"No matter where the line runs, all claims staked in the disputed Porcupine territory prior to the time the modus vivendi took effect—Oct. 20, 1899—will remain intact, in accordance with the terms of the modus vivendi."

BODY AT NEWBURG IDENTIFIED.

Was Samuel Marx of This City—May Have Jumped from Train.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The body of the man found in the Hudson River on Saturday night has been identified as that of Samuel Marx, aged twenty-seven years; a member of the importing firm of Samuel Marx & Brothers of New York.

Marx had been in ill health lately. He left home on Wednesday to visit friends at Tannersville, N. Y., but did not start for there until Friday. A West Shore Railroad ticket from New York to Tannersville was found on him, stamped Aug. 3.

It is supposed that Marx either fell or jumped from the train into the Hudson just below West Point. He left a wife and one child.

Samuel Marx was a lace importer of this city. He lived with his wife at 316 East Fiftieth Street. His place of business was 91 Grand Street. A reporter who called at the Marx home last night was met by a man who said he was Mr. Marx's brother. All that was known here of his death was the telegram from the Newburg authorities.

Mrs. Marx gave birth to a baby only yesterday. In her weak state it was deemed advisable not to tell her of the news of her husband's death. His brother said Mr. Marx had suffered slightly from nervous trouble, but it was not thought to have been serious.

FOUR KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Harris Brothers and the Dooleys Have a Battle in Missouri.

FARMINGTON, Mo., Aug. 5.—Four men were killed and one fatally wounded yesterday in a shooting affair at Doe Run, between William Dooley and his four sons on one side, and the four Harris brothers on the other. William Dooley, Wesley Harris, James Harris, and John Dooley are the names of those killed; Frank Harris is fatally wounded. A young girl, Mary Littrell, was struck just above the ankle by a rifle ball.

A few days ago the Harris boys sent word to the Dooleys, with whom they had a feud, that they would be at a picnic at Doe Run and intended to run the Dooleys off the grounds. Just how the shooting began is not clear, but once begun it was deadly.

Three of the Dooley boys, who were unhurt, came to Farmington and gave themselves up. They are in jail.

Adirondack Guide Drowned.

LYON MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Henry Gonyea, a hotel guide, was drowned last night in Chazy Lake. He had accompanied W. W. Connaughty through a trail from Chazy Lake to the top of Lyon Mountain. After putting Mr. Connaughty on board a train Gonyea returned to the lake shore and rowed to the opposite side. He staid there for some time, and then returned to his boat, intending to recross the lake. He was nearly across when he met a man by the name of Dupree, a companion. The two men started to pull for the Chateaugay Railroad dock. When about two-thirds of the way Dupree saw Gonyea disappear over the side of the boat, and he was not again seen. Dupree said it appeared as if Gonyea had been suddenly stricken with some complaint.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

KING HUMBERT'S FUNERAL.

The Body to be Carried on a Gun Carriage—Monza Ceded Place of Assassination for Chapel Site.

ROME, Aug. 5.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena will arrive in Rome Wednesday. The body of King Humbert will be sent from Monza the same day, reaching this city at 9 A. M.

The Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies will accompany the body from Monza. The train will be draped in black. The large hall of the railway station here is being transformed into a chapel, richly but severely decorated with black cloth, fringed with silver.

The troops, who are to be drawn up on guard, will not form part of the funeral cortège. According to the wish often expressed by King Humbert, the coffin will be transported on a gun carriage.

The Pantheon is to be lighted with large lamps and 480 candles. At the close of the ceremony the coffin will be placed in the small chapel behind the altar, where the coffin of King Victor Emmanuel II. has for a long time rested.

The City Council of Monza has ceded the plot of ground, including the spot where King Humbert was assassinated, to the royal family, who will erect a chapel there.

Queen Margherita has composed a tender prayer in memory of her husband, and has obtained permission from the Archbishop of Cremona to circulate it among the faithful.

Ximenes, the celebrated sculptor, proposes to erect a monument in honor of Queen Margherita in the Gardens of the Pincio.

SAYS QUEEN VICTORIA NEXT.

Bresci's Brother-in-Law Horsewhipped in Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 3.—Giuseppe Castagni, a brother-in-law of Bresci, has secured passage for Montevideo, after failing to secure the return of passage money to New York, which he paid three weeks ago.

He boasts that Bresci committed a highly commendable deed, and asserts that Queen Victoria will be the next victim. Some clerks in a British shipping office here gave him a horsewhipping for his remarks regarding the Queen.

It is not known whether he will sail for Montevideo or New York.

Services and Parade in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 5.—Headed by a band and fifty girls dressed in black and white, 500 members of local Italian societies paraded through the principal streets of Passaic to-day to honor the memory of King Humbert. In the procession was a hearse draped in black and drawn by six horses. Services were held in the Italian church, and 2,000 persons attended.

Requiem Mass for the King.

The Rev. George Issa, pastor of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church of Jersey City, yesterday celebrated a requiem mass for the repose of the soul of King Humbert. The church was crowded. In the afternoon the Italian societies connected with the parish paraded in honor of the King's memory. There were about 500 men in line, and the procession, which passed through the principal streets, attracted great crowds at various points along the route.

ANARCHIST RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Forty-five Police Were Called Out—Lucy Parsons and Four Others Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—An Anarchist riot occurred this afternoon at the corner of Twelfth and Halstead Streets, in which twenty-five persons were bruised in a struggle with forty-five policemen, summoned to quell the disturbance. Five persons were arrested, among them being Mrs. Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was executed Nov. 11, 1887, in Chicago for aiding and abetting the bomb throwing in the Haymarket riot. She was charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the street, and resisting an officer. Her bail was fixed at $1,100.

The others arrested were Paul Vandree, charged with distributing incendiary literature, bail fixed at $2,000; Clement Pfuitsener, charged with assault, disorderly conduct, and obstructing the street; Herman Goodman, charged with distributing incendiary literature, bail fixed at $2,000; Abraham Edelstadt, charged with disorderly conduct, obstructing the street, and resisting an officer; released on $1,100 bail.

A mass meeting had been called at West Side Turner Hall, at which speeches were to be made by Mrs. Parsons and others on the topic, "The Execution of the King of Italy." The call concluded, "Workmen, come in crowds and show that the feeling of brotherhood is strong among you." Mrs. Parsons was on her way to the hall, but finding it had been closed by the police she stepped into a doorway across the street. Soon a crowd formed, and a police officer, pushing through the throng, caught a glimpse of Mrs. Parsons. Thinking she was making an Anarchistic speech, he endeavored to disperse the crowd. His efforts were in vain, and the officer sent in a call for reinforcements.

Additional officers arrived, and immediately a general fight was precipitated. Fists and clubs were used, and the officers, finding themselves being worsted, sent in a riot call. The number of police was increased to forty-five, and they rushed into the throng. Mrs. Parsons was seized. It is claimed she resisted arrest, and her associates fought for her. Bricks were thrown, clubs were wielded, and a fierce struggle ensued before the crowd was finally dispersed.

After the affray numerous small cards were found on the street and in the vicinity containing two verses of poetry, urging the workingmen to be free, to throw off the yoke of bondage and fight for liberty and to lay down their lives if necessary to overthrow the Government and attain freedom. The card bore the heading: "Workingmen, Emancipate Yourselves!"

The police assert that these cards were printed in San Francisco and were received here by the Anarchists several days ago, and have been secretly distributed. A large quantity of literature advocating anarchy, and a book containing the names and addresses of several hundred Anarchist sympathizers were secured by the police.

ANARCHISTS' PAPERS FOUND.

Detectives at Work Here on Supposed Plot Back of King Humbert's Assassination—Italians Indignant.

Detective Petrosini, who has been at work for several days in an endeavor to unearth the Anarchist plot to kill King Humbert, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday bearing a large bundle of papers, which there is good reason to believe was taken from the trunk of Antonio Laner, at 7 Cornella Street. Laner was employed in the bakery at that number, and is now under arrest in Italy, supposed to be implicated in the plot to kill the King. The detective and his associates refused to give out any information, and at Mrs. Porini's bakery nothing of a positive nature could be learned. It was hinted, however, at Police Headquarters late last night that the documents related to Anarchists' affairs, but as to whether they implicated any one or not, the police shuddered at the suggestion.

The Italians of the city who are approached with questions nowadays relating to the Anarchists in the city are eager in disclaiming knowledge of them and have nothing to say. At Botti's boarding house, 84 Macdougal Street, yesterday the proprietor and many of his boarders were indignant at the printed statements that the woman known variously as "La Bella Teresa," and supposed to be Teresa Ighina, the wife of Peter Ighina, an engineer in Maresi's, at Forty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, lived there. They characterized such statements as false from beginning to end.

"It is a shame," said one of them, "that in a free country like this, the papers that you call yellow journals should be allowed to print such lies as they have printed since King Humbert was killed. La Bella Teresa never stopped here, but we have heard of her in the neighborhood. No, we do not know anything about her."

Peter Ighina still maintained yesterday that if his wife went abroad for anything more than a merry pleasure trip he did not know it. He said he did not believe she was ever mixed up with members of Anarchist societies, and, moreover, he does not believe, he says, that the woman now under arrest in Italy, Teresa Brugnoli, is his wife.

Ighina, who lived at 162 West Fourth Street, moved away Saturday night and took his daughter with him. The janitress of the building said that he had become quite excessively annoyed at the notoriety he had received lately that he suddenly determined to find new quarters and not tell any one where he intended to go.

Search for Woman Anarchist.

The Italian Consul in this city has sent a telegram to Capt. Usher of the West Hoboken police, asking him to search for a woman who is suspected of being concerned in some way with the plot to assassinate King Humbert. Chief McAulay has taken the matter in hand, and will begin a systematic search for the woman in the Italian quarter. Chief McAulay says that the Italian Consul will visit West Hoboken some day this week.

MAY BE SALSON'S ACCOMPLICE.

Paris Police Arrest Valette—Salson's Pistol Cannot Be Fired.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The French police have arrested at Abbeville Auguste Valette, a dangerous Anarchist, who is supposed to have been the instigator of Salson's attack on the Shah of Persia. Valette left Paris immediately after the crime. He and Salson will be confronted.

To-day the police tried to discharge Salson's revolver, but not one of the five cartridges exploded, because of the way in which he had filed the hammer.

HERR MOST AT A PICNIC.

Anarchist Propoganda Set Aside for Rhine Wine and Seltzer.

The Anarchist of the International Freiheit Club of this city, of which John Most is the leader, held a picnic yesterday in Fuhrer's Park, in Newtown, L. I. Not over 200 people attended. When Most saw the reporters he became indignant.

"We have nothing for you reporters to-day," he said. "We will not make any speeches on the killing of Humbert or on politics. What do you want of me, anyhow? If I take one pinch of snuff, you put it in the paper. If I take one schnapps, you say Most drinks to the destruction of kings and capitalists.

"No, we don't do these things all the time. Sometimes we want to get out of the hot tenements and get some fresh air, with some Rhine wine and seltzer, and this is what we are doing to-day. We will not make fools of ourselves to-day and talk about the killing of Humbert. We will let his memory rest for to-day, anyhow."

DULUTH TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Ordered to Cass Lake to Handle a Riot Caused by a Gang of Circus Followers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 5.—The Duluth militia companies are under orders to go to Cass Lake, Minn., where rioters are reported to have taken possession of the town.

A circus exhibited there Thursday. A Sheriff and deputy from Hubbard County had warrants for the arrest of "crooks" who were following the show, for alleged depredations at Park Rapids.

While trying to serve the warrants one of the deputies was beaten, and his papers and arms were taken away from him. Later in the evening citizens tried to have the train held until new warrants should be obtained for the arrest of the gang. The railroad office suddenly was invaded by a mob of the "crooks," and Sheriff Alexander was brutally beaten and left for dead.

The gang was followed to Grand Rapids yesterday, where one of them was captured, but this evening the courthouse was broken open and the prisoner released by force of arms. Gov. Lind was asked for aid to quell the disturbance.

MANSFIELD BARS DOWIEITES.

Men Who Go There to Hold a Meeting Not Allowed to Leave Their Train.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Overseer John Hamner Piper and Elders E. P. Fisher, A. W. McClurkin, and A. McFarland of Dowie's Christian Catholic Church in Zion, arrived here on an early train to-day, expecting to hold a meeting here.

A mob of over 1,000 was waiting. The policemen refused to allow the men to get out of the car, and amid cheers and shouts they went on to Ashland, fourteen miles east. There they attempted to hire a carriage to drive here, but all the liverymen refused their requests.

They telegraphed back that they would be here again in the afternoon, and they came. Nearly 4,000 persons met them at the station, and again they were not permitted to leave the train. They then said: "If we cannot get off here, we will go on to Chicago, but we cannot promise that we will not be back here next Sunday."

LAND CLAIMANT LOSES CASE.

Court Sets Aside Approval of Deed by Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 5.—Judge Hook of the United States District Court has ruled against the claimant to 160 acres of land comprising the principal business portion, with 20 home sites and valuable railway yards, in the City of Argentine, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City.

Suit to reclaim the property was brought in 1895 in the name of William J. Isaacs, an Indian, who claimed to be an heir of Nancy White Feather and Elizabeth Long Tail, the original allottees of the tract. Isaacs produced deed, purporting to have been executed for the consideration of $1,000, and his attorneys succeeded in having the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, approve the instrument. His attorneys then began suits of ejectio The interested citizens of Argentine engaged attorneys, who claimed that e Interior Department's approval of the eed had been secured under a misappre ension, and began a suit in the name of Isaacs and his he United States against attorneys, asking that the approval be se aside on the ground of fraud.

Judge Hook d not go into the question of fraud, but d ided the case on a precedent laid dow recently by the United States Supreme Court, to the effect that when approvals of Indian deeds are made by the head of department, under a misapprehension o misstatement, even from one of his su ordinate officers, the approval should b set aside.

NEW YORK WOMAN ARRESTED.

Mrs. Emily [illegible] Sergeant Accused of Swindling Dry Goods Houses.

Detective Ser ant Arthur Carey returned from Asbury P k last night and reported to Police Hea quarters that he had arrested Mrs. E ily K. Sargeant at that place yesterda She is now in the custody of the Ass ry Park police waiting removal to this c y on requisition papers.

Mrs. Sargean was indicted on July 6 for grand larceny the second degree. With her two sons, aughter, and husband she has recently b n living in the cottage at 606 Asbury Av ue, Asbury Park. Previous to that she li d in East Orange, N. J., and before goi to East Orange made her home at 8 We Eighth Street, this city.

She is charge with having passed worthless checks on number of New York dry goods men The checks were drawn on the People' Bank of East Orange and the Security S ings Bank, Newark. Mrs. Sargeant wher arrested was promenading on the board w lk with her husband.

Fight with Post Office Robbers.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARPSBU , Ky., Aug. 5.—Last night the Post Offic here was broken into and robbed. A pos was organized and when, just at daybr k, smoke was seen rising from a haysta , Marshal McCardy called on the stack- vellers to surrender. Half a dozen shots came from the stack and the fight wa kept up for four hours. Finally a gun arrel with a handkerchief at the end of was raised above the stack and Joseph W son and Paul Miller, long known in the county as bad men, surrendered. Bo are in jail. No one was hurt in the b le.

Fire, Gas Explosion, Fatal Accident.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 5.—Five houses in Kruesi Avenue were destroyed by fire last night, the to loss being about $15,000. The fire was s rted by sparks from a passing locomotive During the fire an immense gas tank explo ed, but fortunately no one was injured by the explosion. John Schultz of Mount Pleasant, while running to the fire, s struck by a locomotive near the Mo t. Pleasant Bridge and received injuries from which he died to-night.

RESCUE AT THE PARK LAKE.

Young Men and Women Rowing for Pleasure Meet with Accident, and Police Come to Their Aid.

Two young men and two young women were thrown into the lake in Central Park yesterday forenoon through the capsising of their boat, and one of the young women—Miss Mary Isenhoff, twenty-one years old, of 270 Broome Street—was going down for the third time when she was pulled out of the water. She fainted when she got ashore.

The young women went to the Park alone on their bicycles. While resting near the Bow Bridge they met Charles O'Connell of 1,112 First Avenue and Charles Adams of 424 East Sixty-sixth Street, who were rowing near the shore. The girls accepted an invitation to get in the boat. O'Connell sat with Miss Isenhoff's companion, Mary Katze of 238 Broome Street, and Adams sat with Miss Isenhoff.

After the boat was rowed fifty feet from shore all concerned concluded that it would be more agreeable if the young men changed places, and they stood up in the boat to do so. That was the fatal moment. The boat wabbled, and did not stop wabbling until it turned over and the four were struggling and screaming in the water.

Miss Isenhoff had the hardest time of it. She happened to fall in the channel of the lake, which is twenty feet deep, while the others could stand in the water without its reaching to their shoulders. The young men were not of any assistance to their companions. They stood in the water helpless.

The screams of the women were heard by Patrolman Egerton, who stood near the Seventy-second Street gate, and he took a bicycle from a wheelman near by and started toward the lake. On the way he could see Miss Isenhoff leaving the surface of the water for the second time. He could not adjust his feet to the toe clips of the wheel, and had to make most of the distance on the run.

Mounted Patrolman McKenna, who was on the West Drive, also heard the screams and ran to the side of the lake, both policemen getting there at the same time.

In the meantime a stranger who was rowing in the vicinity where the boat was overturned saw the four struggling in the water and sculled near enough to Miss Isenhoff to thrust an oar toward her, which she grasped.

The overturned boat had floated in to the shore, and when the policemen reached the lake they got in the boat and rowed out to the struggling young men and women. McKenna caught Miss Isenhoff, who could not have held on to the oar much longer, and Egerton pulled Miss Katze into the boat. O'Connell and Adams were directed to walk in to the shore.

When the girls found that they were safe Miss Katze cried and Miss Isenhoff fainted. The latter was sent in the Park ambulance to the De Hirsch Home, in East Sixty-third Street, near Third Avenue, where it was found that she was suffering from shock. Miss Katze went home.

DROWNED IN PELHAM BAY.

Carl Henry, Manufacturing Jeweler, Lost His Life While Fishing.

Carl Henry, a manufacturing jeweler of 204 West Tenth Street, Manhattan, was drowned in Pelham Bay, off City Island, yesterday afternoon while fishing.

Henry hired a boat at Joseph Flynn's boat house and had rowed out to his anchorage, where, in an attempt to change his seat, the boat capsized and he was thrown into the water. Several members of the Harlem Yacht Club were in the clubhouse at the time and saw Henry when he fell, but he never rose after sinking the first time, and they were unable to reach him in time to render him any assistance.

Mr. Henry was an Englishman, about twenty-five years of age, and Mrs. Day, at whose house he lived, said that he was a man of education and refinement, and had only recently informed her of his intention to visit his father and mother in England at an early date. Mr. Henry had a brother in Newark, John Henry of 18 Green Street, who was notified yesterday afternoon of his brother's death.

The body of the drowned man was recevered yesterday afternoon and taken to the Morgue of Fordham Hospital, at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue.

UPSET OFF GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Soldiers Aid Bay Ridge Man and Ferryboat Picks Up His Boat

William Hutchinson, a member of the Nautilus Boat Club of Brooklyn, while rowing in a twenty-foot working boat yesterday afternoon off Governors Island, was upset. The man, who was dressed in a rowing costume, swam ashore. The boat was picked up by the Ellis Island ferryboat Samoset and towed to Pier 1, where it was turned over to the police.

Later in the afternoon Hutchinson appeared at the police station and claimed his boat. He told the police that he and a companion left Bay Ridge early in the afternoon in two boats to row up the bay. The wind became too strong, and when off Governors Island and ready to turn back his boat was swamped and he was forced to swim to the island. As he came ashore a sentry on the island saw him and fired his gun to attract the attention of the Captain of the Samoset. The man gave his address as 160 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

Soldiers on Governors Island lent the rower clothes in which to come to the city. After thanking the police, Hutchinson got in his boat and started back to Bay Ridge. His companion, who had been rowing about the Battery awaiting him, joined him, and both went off together.

SCHOONER AND SLOOP CRASH.

Party of Fishermen on the Smaller Craft Narrowly Escape Drowning.

A party of fishermen in a small sloop had a narrow escape from drowning in the lower bay at an early hour y

KINGS TO SUPPORT COLER

Bridge Commissioner Shea's Announcement to a Friend.

CROKER'S ATTITUDE HOSTILE

Hill, with Kings at His Back, Could, It Is Declared, Control the Convention.

"If the name of Bird S. Coler is presented for Governor at the State Convention he will receive the support of the Kings County delegation."

That is the remark attributed to Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea by a friend with whom he conversed on the Governorship since the Coler Gubernatorial boom was started.

Mr. Shea is one of the leaders in Kings County, and is in touch with the organization there.

Richard Croker does not like Mr. Coler, and he has declared in favor of the nomination of Senator William F. Mackey of Erie, whose boom, now in charge of National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, was launched last April by Senator Laroche of Kings. Senator Mackey has some fifty or sixty delegates pledged to him in the Western part of the State. He expects Mr. Croker to give him New York and that ex-Senator Murphy will procure him the nine votes from Rensselaer.

Kings County, with its 63 votes, cuts quite a figure, and if, as Mr. Shea says, they will go to Mr. Coler, if he is a candidate, Kings may control the situation.

Politicians in this city and from up the State are satisfied that ex-Senator Hill and his friends will back Mr. Coler, and they are equally confident that he will accept the nomination if it comes to him in the right way. It is also admitted that Mr. Hill and his friends, if they have the support of the Kings County delegation, can control the convention.

Republican politicians are hopeful that Mr. Coler will not be nominated. They realize that he will be a formidable candidate, and already they have begun to assert that Croker really wants Coler for Governor, and that the Mackey talk is simply for effect.

Assemblyman Roche, who expects to be the leader of his party in the next Assembly, said yesterday:

"Controller Coler is very strong with the people. If he is nominated he will be elected."

Another Tammany man, an office holder, who would not permit the use of his name, remarked at Brighton Beach yesterday:

"I am a Roman Catholic and of Irish descent. So, too, is Mackey. It is all very well to talk of toleration and all that sort of thing, but Mackey, if nominated, could not be elected. Francis Kernan, as good a man as ever lived, was defeated because of his name and creed. Coler can win, and if Mr. Croker tries to beat him, if he becomes a candidate, why, Mr. Croker will have a break with James Shevlin and other Kings County leaders. And I don't think Mr. Croker will want that kind of trouble on his hands, considering that there is a Mayoralty election next year."

Ex-Senator Hill, who is at Normandie-by-the-Sea, declined yesterday to discuss politics. He was as courteous as usual, but when approached by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the subject of the Governorship he smiled and said: "Really, my dear Sir, you must excuse me from discussing the question."

It is admitted that Chairman Campbell and Executive Chairman McGuire regard the nomination of Mr. Coler with marked favor. There is some talk that Mr. McGuire's name will be presented by the Onondaga delegation, but Mr. McGuire is in no sense a candidate.

Ex-Mayor George B. Warren of Troy, who is at the Oriental at Manhattan Beach, yesterday said:

"Mr. Coler is a very strong man up the State. He would receive the support of the independent element almost to a man. Croker does not want him named because he believes Hill would like to see Coler Governor. Hill is much stronger to-day than he was before the Kansas City Convention. Croker's antagonism gave him strength.

"I was at Hot Springs, Va., when the Democratic National Convention was in session. With two exceptions all the guests at the hotel were Democrats, but not one of them will support Bryan. The latter is not a Democrat. He is a Populist, and he must be buried so deep this year that neither he nor his fallacies will be heard of again. A crushing defeat of Bryan means the healthful rejuvenation of the Democratic Party.

"Croker did not want Hill on the Committee on Resolutions because he realized that Hill would defeat a 16 to 1 plank. And with no plank of that character Bryan might have refused the nomination. In that event Hill would probably have been named. Croker saw this, and prevented Hill's designation on the Committee on Platform. But Mr. Hill is now without friends up the State, and Mr. Croker will soon have ample evidence on that point."

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien remarked:

"Croker doesn't want Coler nominated because Mr. Coler is an honest man."

The Coler boom is growing daily, and politicians about last night were saying: "Coler has got them all guessing. Even Senator Platt is worried about him."

GLEASON OUT FOR BRYAN.

Announces that He Is Also in the Field Again for the Leadership in Queens.

Patrick Jerome Gleason is in the political field once more. He announces himself as for Bryan, 16 to 1, and anti-expansion. He intends to enter the campaign, and as a preparatory measure will make a fight for the Queens Borough leadership. He claims to have made peace with Tammany and that the New York leaders will not oppose his getting into the saddle once more.

"Three years ago," Mr. Gleason says, "when Mr. Croker was fixing things up down at Lakewood I could have had the leadership in this borough if I could have taken it. I wanted it, but I was a broken man in health. Now, however, I am as strong and well as I have been in thirty years, and I am far from an old man yet.

"When I could not take the leadership it went to John Sutphin. John has been the best of County Clerks for many years, but he made a mistake when he dabbled in city politics. The first thing he attempted to do was to make himself solid with his opponents. To do that he put them into political offices in the borough, but, although these men accepted office obtained through Sutphin, they remained faithful to John Madden, and when the next primaries came around Madden ousted Sutphin.

"Things went along all right for a time under Madden, but he lost his grip. Mr. Madden took sick, and he is now out West. His doctors are not likely ever to allow him to come back to this climate. I am sorry for Madden. He did not hold his end like McLaughlin and Muller do in Brooklyn and Richmond. I was surprised at first, because John used to be a good fighter, but when I found out that he was sick I recognized the trouble.

"Things went from bad to worse, until to-day, if you stand at the door of the Borough Hall any afternoon and count those who pass out from work, you will find that less than 30 per cent. of the local officials are Queens Borough men, and the other 70 per cent. are old hacks from Manhattan and the Bronx, who earn, or pretend to, their salaries from Queens, and don't even spend a nickel for car fare in it.

"I am going to get into the fight this Fall. I am going to get out the battle axe again, but this time you will find it marching with the star, and I'll soon be as strong as ever in politics over here. This year the issues are important. Four years ago I went with the Gold Democrats, but now I'm in favor of silver at the legal ratio. I don't believe in expansion and am against imperialism. Mr. Bryan is the greatest statesman this country has to-day. Four years ago I was wrong and Mr. Bryan was right."

Next week the ex-Mayor of Long Island City opens his campaign. There will be a meeting in the old City Hall, at which the ex-Mayor will take the field, and if he is not misled as to the state of his health he will make a lively canvass. He counts on attaining the leadership without any great trouble.

ASSEMBLYMAN ROCHE'S HOPES.

Expects to be Speaker If His Party Should Win.

There was quite a gathering of politicians at Brighton Beach yesterday. Among them were Patrick Keenan, ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Rensselaer, Senator M. J. Coffey of Kings, Congressman May, Assemblyman De Graw of Brooklyn, Judge D. E. Finn of New York, and Assemblyman P. H. Roche of Manhattan.

"I expect to be re-elected to the Assembly," said Mr. Roche. "If the Assembly is Democratic I hope to be Speaker; if it is Republican, I expect to be the leader of the minority."

TO ATTRACT THE NEGRO VOTE.

Democrats Believe They Can Obtain a Large Portion of It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Apparently the Democrats intend to make some sort of effort to attract the colored vote. It is said that some dissatisfaction with the Administration exists because of its failure to take any action on the lynching outbreak. At the Afro-American Convention, held in Chicago last year, it took the most vigilant efforts of colored office holders to head off some expression of this sentiment. The Democrats mean to work on this sentiment, as well as on the sourness existing among colored citizens over the slump in the patronage usually awarded to them by Republican Administrations. Resolutions dealing with this remissness on the part of President McKinley have been passed by colored bar associations and other bodies.

Oliver Black, President of the National Colored Democratic Club, was at Congressional Headquarters yesterday, and said that wherever an office had been given to one of the colored race by President McKinley, it had usually been bestowed on a mulatto, and mulattoes did not constitute one-seventh of the race. "The shabby treatment," said he, "of the colored soldiers who fought so valorously at San Juan, and the refusal to recognize and reward the colored non-commissioned officers will not be forgotten by the colored voters in November."

Mr. Black said that his correspondence indicated that a majority of the colored vote, at least in Ohio, Indiana, and New York, would be cast against Mr. McKinley.

Bryan Leaves Lincoln To-day.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 5.—Col. John I. Martin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Democratic Committee, arrived here to-day, for the purpose of escorting Mr. Bryan to Indianapolis. The two went over the details of the proposed trip to-night, but no important changes were made in the programme. The party will leave Lincoln at 6 o'clock Monday evening. No arrangement has been made for speeches on the way, but it is considered not improbable that Mr. Bryan may be called out at different places.

No Paramount Issue, Says Mr. Morgan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—When Senator Morgan of Alabama was asked to-night if he concurred in the declaration made by the National Democratic Convention that imperialism was the paramount issue, he replied: "There is no paramount issue. There is no paramount issue in any campaign. All the planks inserted have an interest for some portion of the voters and are inserted simply because they are paramount to some people. To some one issue is paramount, where to others it is of less significance."

NOTORIOUS BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Detectives Here En Route to Virginia with Joseph Rapley, Alias "Topeka Joe."

Joseph Rapley, sometimes known as Joseph B. Evans, and again as "Topeka Joe," spent last night in Police Headquarters on his way to Williamsburg, Va., where he is wanted for complicity in a bank robbery. Rapley was arrested in Portland, Ore., on July 23, by a Pinkerton detective and the police of that city and brought East by another Pinkerton man and State Agent St. Clair of Williamsburg, Va.

Rapley is believed to have been the leader of the band of burglars that robbed the Peninsula Bank of Williamsburg on May 24 of this year. The burglary was one of the most daring that has ever occurred in the State. While the burglars were operating on the vault and safe, which were of the most modern type, a posse of the citizens of the town armed with Winchesters, among whom were the Sheriff of the county and the bank's President, surrounded the building. The robbers knew the posse was outside, but nevertheless kept on working until they had secured $5,500 in cash and then made a dash for liberty. They succeeded in fighting their way out of town and got away with their booty.

According to the statement of Rapley's keepers, the Fidelity and Casualty Company, which insured the Peninsula Bank, employed the detectives to search him out. They learned that Rapley has a saloon in Baltimore, but the prisoner did not venture there after the burglary. He was traced to Oregon through his wife, who was followed from city to city by the detectives.

The detectives say that Rapley's saloon in Baltimore was headquarters for some of the most desperate thieves in the country, and that during the past ten years Rapley himself has been concerned in many Post Office and bank-safe burglaries, having been associated with such criminals as John Butler, alias "Frisco Jim"; Edward Carney, alias "Hutch"; Sylvester Collins, alias "Dashing Billy"; John Hamilton McCarthy, alias "Brooklyn Johnny"; John Gilchrist, alias "Providence Slim," and many others of more or less notoriety.

The Peninsula was the second large bank that had been robbed in Virginia within a year. The other is the Massanutten Bank of Strasburg, which was broken into about a month previous to the raid on the Williamsburg institution. Here the burglars had a running fight with the citizens and got away in safety with their booty. The Pinkertons arrested Edward Carney for complicity in this crime.

When the news came of the arrest of Rapley in Oregon, the State of Virginia refused to pay the expenses of extradition, but the Fidelity and Casualty Company stepped forward and offered to defray all expense, being determined, if possible, to break up the band of burglars which the detectives say has been operating in the South for a considerable length of time. Rapley will be taken to Williamsburg this morning.

FIENDISH ASSAULT ON A CHILD.

Girl of Eight Years Found Barely Alive—Was Kicked and Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Lizzie Sullivan, a child of eight years, the daughter of a contractor living in the Dorchester district of this city, was absent from the house when the family returned from church this forenoon, and search was fruitless for several hours. Some one then reported that Hugh Maguire, who is hired by Sullivan, and the girl had been seen in a piece of woods near the house. Maguire, when he came in to dinner, denied that he knew anything of the child, and then disappeared.

Toward 6 o'clock a policeman who was searching the woods saw movements in a heap of brush and leaves, and upon investigating discovered the little one, barely living and so injured that description is impossible. She had evidently been kicked and was at the point of death. The fiendishness of the outrage beggars description.

Maguire was finally found and arrested, while the child was taken to a hospital, where she is expected to die. The prisoner is forty years of age.

Sandbagged by Youthful Robber.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Jules Laissi, chef at the Orphan Home here, was sandbagged last night and robbed of $72. He is not familiar with the city, and while on Hawthorne Avenue became confused and asked a youth, little more than a boy, to direct him. The lad offered to accompany him. The chef was led down to a freight shed at the foot of Ludlow Street, where the boy, who had gone behind the shed, stepped out and hit him a blow on the head with a club or lead pipe. When Laissi recovered consciousness he found his pockets had been rifled and his wallet taken. The police are trying to find the boy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. PLATT ON CANDIDATES

Wants No Independent Republican for the Governorship.

Believes Democrats Will Not Nominate Coler—Not the Type of Man Croker Admires.

Senator Platt had very few callers at Manhattan Beach. He received a group of reporters, and one of them remarked:

"Senator, you are looking first-rate."

"Am I? Well, I have not been sick, you know," he replied.

"Do you think, Senator," he was asked, "that the political situation with relation to the Govenorship calls for the relination of an independent Republican?"

"I don't think so," he answered. "I consider it bad politics for the Republicans to nominate an independent."

"Do you regard the possible nomination of Mr. Coler as dangerous to Republican prospects in this State?"

"No," was the Senator's rejoinder. "Furthermore, I don't believe the Democrats will nominate him. Mr. Croker does not regard Mr. Coler with affection. He is not the kind of man Mr. Croker admires."

"How does Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn stand with the organization? Is he in good standing?"

"Mr. Wilson," answered Senator Platt, "is outside the breastworks, and I don't know anything about him."

"If Mr. Wilson's name should again be sent to the Senate for confirmation, would he be confirmed?"

"I don't think," replied Senator Platt, "that I'll discuss that matter now."

The Senator declined to talk about the possible Republican Gubernatorial nominee or the probable nomination of Jacob Worth in the Fifth Congressional District. Mr. Worth, like Postmaster Wilson, has disagreed with Senator Platt at times.

ALARM OF REPUBLICANS.

Talk of Speaker Nixon as a Candidate Likely to Beat Coler—Platt May Favor Woodruff.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, whose nomination for Governor is regarded by many as a foregone conclusion, does not covet the honor. He would much rather prefer that some one else should be named.

Since the possibility of the nomination of Bird S. Coler by the Democrats has been discussed, Republicans are actually talking of other possible nominees by their State Convention.

The name of Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly was heard quite often yesterday in political circles, and so alarmed do the Republicans appear to be about Coler that the remark, "Nixon is the fellow to beat Coler," was frequently coupled with the assertion that Mr. Nixon might be named at Saratoga.

A new boom has also been started for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and one Republican said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night:

"Woodruff will come pretty near capturing the prize. He says he does not want it. I tell you, Platt likes him and wants him named. Odell is being talked of as certain of receiving the nomination to keep other would-be candidates out of the field. At the proper time Odell will retire and Woodruff will be named."

WORTH WILL NOT RETIRE.

Says He Is Not Aware that Senator Platt Is Taking Any Stand Against Him.

One of the first matters to receive the attention of Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee when he returns to the city to-day will be the controversy among the Republicans over the Congressional nomination in the Fifth District.

The candidates are ex-Senator Jacob Worth, who has been out of politics for some time; Charles T. Dunwell, and Frank Sperry. Dunwell is the organization candidate, but the probabilities are strong that Mr. Worth will win at the primaries. He is very popular in the district.

Assemblyman A. C. De Graw, who expects the Republican Senatorial nomination in the Fourth District, to succeed D. P. Davis, said yesterday:

"Mr. Worth will be nominated if he cares to make the effort, and nobody can stop it."

Col. M. J. Dady does not want Worth nominated. He fears his re-entrance on the political field.

John G. Deubert, who represents Mr. Worth's district on the State Committee, went to Far Rockaway yesterday to see Mr. Worth. He was accompanied by ex-City Treasurer Hubert G. Taylor of Brooklyn. Mr. Deubert's mission was to induce Mr. Worth to retire from the field. It is said his effort was not a success.

Mr. Worth said yesterday: "I don't know that either Senator Platt or Chairman Odell is taking any stand against me. But there are some who are discriminating against me because I voted for Seth Low in 1898. If I am to be called a boiler for voting for Low, then a majority of the Republicans in Greater New York are boilers."

Gov. Roosevelt will also be a caller on Chairman Odell, and it is quite possible they will discuss Commissioner Wilcox's report on District Attorney Gardiner.

MAN AND WIFE IN A DUEL?

Each Carried a Pistol—The Bodies Found Together—Police Are Puzzled.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Robert W. Sinclair, aged fifty-one years, a fruit commission merchant in this city, and his wife, Annie E., aged thirty-two years, were both found dead last night in the garden in front of their Summer home, at Green Tree Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near this city. Each had a bullet hole in the head. Whether it was a case of mutual suicide or murder and suicide may never be known.

The couple had frequently quarreled, and some time ago separated. Last week the wife returned to her husband's house. Sinclair and his wife each carried a pistol, for what reason no one could find out. Last night as the husband reached home and was entering the gate neighbors heard him exclaim, "Don't shoot," and a few seconds later two shots in quick succession were heard.

Several of the neighbors rushed into the garden, and in the darkness found Mrs. Sinclair lying dead. Close by her head was her husband's revolver. The husband was lying a few feet away, and died in a few minutes, without regaining consciousness. The wife's pistol, a small weapon, was found about three feet from his body. The police authorities of Chester County made every effort to-day to unravel the mystery. There are three theories as to how the tragedy occurred—first, that they agreed on mutual suicide; second, that both fired at the other in a duel, and, third, that the wife killed the husband with her pistol, threw it near his body, and then took her own life with his revolver. The police are inclined to the belief that the last theory is the correct one.

Killed in a Catskill Barroom.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 5.—In a barroom adjoining a dancing pavilion here last night William Hoallord, said to be of New York City, shot and killed William Ryan, twenty-six years old, who resided with his widowed mother at this place. Sheriff Holdridge has Hoallord under arrest, and also two others—William Prindle, the proprietor of the dancing pavilion, and Milton Brown, the leader of the orchestra. It is claimed that Ryan was shot in a row which he had started himself. Prindle, it is said, before the shooting hit Ryan on the head with a club, and Brown, it is claimed, loaned to Hoallord the revolver with which the shooting was done.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The retail dry goods store of Dimier & West, on St. Catharine's Street, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss, which is covered by insurance, is placed at $50,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5.—A $10,000 fire occurred to-night at Willimansett, a part of Chicopee. The fire caught in a barn belonging to J. B. Stratton. The local company was unable to cope with the flames, and before help could be obtained the engine house and dwelling houses belonging to Mrs. H. J. Stratton and George R. Smith were burned to the ground.

PHILOSOPH VS. PARROTS.

How the Owners the Small Boy, and the Wise Man Mixed Matters.

"Poll—Poll—Pret /—Pret-t-t-y Poll. Polly want a cracker?"

The words were intended to be reassuring and seductive. The only answer was a hoarse, guttural laugh.

"Ha! Ha! Haha! Haha!" it sounded far up in the branches of one of the tall trees in City Hall Park yesterday afternoon.

A crowd always gathers on such occasions, and the usual gathering of children was reinforced by men and women out for a Sunday stroll. The man who was trying to entice his parrot from the lofty perch was red and perspiring. "D— that burrud," he said; then he added aloud and diplomatically: "Nice Pol—come." He turned and explained to several bystanders that he had let the bird out of the cage to give it a chance to enjoy the green.

"Haha! Haha!" came from above. "Bully boy, good thing. Haha!" There was an echo again, and some asked if the bird was a ventriloquist. The man didn't answer. He was busy gathering sticks and stones. The small boy suggested the usual saline method. The man threw a stick at the boy.

A pale-faced man came along and inquired the reason for the gathering.

"Ah! Indeed!" he remarked. "Nothing easier. You should not frighten the bird, my good man. The parrot has very acute perceptions. Almost human—almost human. He sees the sticks and stones. He's afraid. Use kindness. So! Now, Polly; nice Polly. Polly want a cracker? Come Poll; come—"

"Come off. Ha, ha, ha!" was the hoarse answer. "O, my Ha, ha, ha! Ho, ho, ho!" came the echo.

"Well, I declare," said the pale man.

"Well, I'll be ——d!" came from the branches.

Then the owner of the bird laid his sticks and stones in a pile under the tree, politely requested the crowd to look out for falling missiles, and the bombardment began.

Whirr! A stick flew harmlessly by the moving green patch on the limb. Several more were equally ineffective, but finally the man's aim improved. He broke short a violent "ha-ha-ing" by striking the bird full on the side. The green patch tumbled to the ground. Just as the man bent down to pick up the bird the crowd was suddenly forced to part, and a woman rushed forward with a shriek.

"You brute!" she shrieked. "How dare you? I'll have the law on you—that I will. Give me that bird, you wretch! I want my bird."

"Your burrud? Waal, I niver. Say, do yez mojnd tillin' me since whin you are the owner uv this burrud?"

"I want that parrot this instant. It's mine, and I'm going to have it."

At this moment a policeman appeared on the scene and prevented what might have developed into violence. "What's the row?" he asked.

The woman did most of the talking. She explained that she had been in the Park with her bird and that it flew away from her. She had wandered around looking for it, and had arrived just in time to see "that brute" knock the "poor, dear thing" senseless.

When the man's turn to speak came, he asserted his rights. The policeman looked confused.

The parrot slowly opened its eyes. Then in a weak voice it piped forth: "Oh, dear me! Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!"

"Ha, ha, ha!" came a full, hoarse voice from above. The policeman turned his head up quickly. So did everybody else, and there was a sudden whirr of the top leaves as a parrot flew quickly down and perched on the woman's wrist. She looked sheepish.

"I guess that ain't my bird," she said.

"I'd wring its neck if it wor," said the man.

BOY WOULDN'T THROW BRICKS.

But Johnny Was Held for Bombarding a Policeman Despite Mother's Protests.

Policeman Eckhoff of the West One Hundredth Street Station was asked last night to go to a lot in Ninetieth Street, near Central Park West, and suppress some small boys who were playing "Wild West," and incidentally endangering the lives of divers citizens with their fusillades of bullets.

The policeman was greeted with a volley of bricks and stones when he charged the gang, and he averred that bullets, too, whistled uncomfortably close to his head. He managed to seize John Flynn, fifteen years old, of 625 Amsterdam Avenue, despite valiant efforts on the boy's companions' part to give Eckhoff "the foot," as Johnny advised. The boy had not been in the station more than two minutes when his mother rushed in.

"Me bye Johnny never throo a brick," she protested. "Can you swear 'twas Johnny?" she demanded of Policeman Eckhoff. He admitted that he could not, but the Sergeant held Johnny just the same. Mrs. Flynn left the station sobbing and protesting that "there's little law for poor folk nowadays."

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; R. J. Scott, cloaks and suits; 887 Broadway.
Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. F. Kelly, linens; Hotel Albert.
Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McGrath, flowers and feathers; Miss Leahey, infants' wear; Miss Anderson, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.
Carson, Birie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Judd, upholstery goods and bedding, 116 Worth Street; Holland House; Miss McCarthy, millinery; Miss Bennett, millinery; Grand Hotel.
Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kelly & Liebes, San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Kelly, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Finlay, cloaks and suits, 385 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Lockhart, domestics, linens, dress goods, and silks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weiss & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; L. Weiss, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Jones's Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints, 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hamburger, I., Columbus, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Heidelbach, Friedlander & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Heidelbach, woolens, 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Friend Brothers Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Friedberg, trimmings; D. H. Friend, woolens, 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. Joel, millinery and ribbons; Miss F. Monks, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Otto, H. F. St. Paul, Minn.; millinery and ribbons; Union Square Hotel.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; J. Sauer, dress goods and silks, 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
Bloom, Cohn & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloom, woolens; Cohn, trimmings, 49 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. B. Carter, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; Miss C. Beall, millinery; Miss E. Armstrong, infants' wear; Miss A. Clark, ladies' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces, embroideries, and dress trimmings, 621 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.
Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Trinidad, Col.; Mrs. M. F. Godfrey, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Baum & Brotheer, Fayettesville, Ark.; M. Baum, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, D., Minneapolis, Minn.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss Thompson, millinery; Miss A. McTerrill, ladies' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Frank & Hagerdorn, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.
Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; Z. Hagerdorn, notions, clothing, and millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; S. Dittenhoefer, dress goods and silks; Hotel Manhattan.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks; 57 White Street.
Townsend, Wyatt Dry Goods Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; F. M. Barnes, house furnishing goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Twinam, ladies' and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Rowe, C. H., Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. Jeffcoat, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House; W. S. Patton, sporting goods; Gerard House.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; F. Ransford, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Wildberg, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Wildberg, woolens, 10 White Street; Hoffman House.
Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; A. Echols, dry goods; Holland House.
Carl, Knott & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Johnson Dry Goods Company, Norfolk, Neb.; W. R. Johnson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Moler, G. G., Columbus, Ohio; F. S. Moler, linens, laces, and jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Marcus, M. H., Square Hotel.
Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; P. J. Hoag, domestics and suits, 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Abeles & Mohlenes, S. Z. Lorsch, cloaks and suits, 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hunter, A. H., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. E. Abeles, carpets, 57 Furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Armstrong, J. Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Hague, W. E. Woe Herald Square Hotel. ite Street; Grand Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. McCullough, millinery, 622 Broadway; 2 Walker Street. Hotel.
Jones, Walter & Co., Sherman, Texas; W. C. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Panton Corporation, Duluth, Minn.; J. Panton, domestics, millinery, ribbons, and upholstery goods; Hotel Rossmore. laces and embroideries; Hotel
Barr, William Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. T. tely, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Temple-Pembe Cordes Company, Richmond, Va.; T. C. gh, furnishing goods; W. A. Goodman, goods; E. J. Beall, cloaks, suits, ribbon, and trimmings; R. T. Pemberton, dry goo 38 Crosby Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Schweitzer & Lyons, dry Lyons, Vicksburg, Miss.; E. Tootle, Wheel ds; Hotel Marlborough.
C. Powell, & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Broadway; anufacturing Department; 320 Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Fliegenheimer, hou furnishing goods; S. Cohen, dry goods; Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Daniels & Fi Denver, Col.; J. Niven, dry goods; 56 W h Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Mayer & Schi t, Tyler, Texas; J. Mayer, dry goods; Hotel endome.
Baer & Bro. Vicksburg, Miss.; J. Baer, dry goods; Hote Marlborough.
Levy Brothers Houston, Texas; H. Levy, clothing; Hoffma House.
Marx & Haas an Clothing Company, St. Louis Mo.; H. Ma woolens, 62 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Heiman, M., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Schiller, millines Miss M. Heiman, millinery; M. Schiller, mi ery; H. Bausch, millinery, 602 Broadway; ffman House.
Nachman & Hartief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, tions and furnishing goods, 54 Franklin St t; Herald Square Hotel.

THE HOTELS.

WALDORF STORIA.—W. H. Crocker, San Francisco; Se tor William Lindsay, Kentucky; Judge H. B. ompkins, Atlanta, Ga.
HOLLAND. W. Caryl Ely, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Kountze, Denver, Col.; Clinton Morosini, Minneapolis, nn.
PLAZA.—C les H. Swift and Harold H. Swift, Chicag Ill.
MANHATT —Judge Martin A. Knapp, Washington, C.
IMPERIAL Ex-Judge George Morton, Chicago, Ill.; Je e W. I. Pond, St. Louis, Mo.
GRAND.—G K. Jarvis, United States steamer Gresham.
FIFTH AV NUE.—B. W. Wrenn, Savannah, Ga.
MURRAY LL.—The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Clinton, Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1 A. M.—3 East Sixty-third Street; William Schmid damage, $300.
1:10 A. M.—3 Catharine Street; H. Rosenfeld; damag slight.
2:40 A. M.—85 Cortlandt Avenue; Culland & Son; dam e, $300.
4:40 A. M.—Pier 49 North River; White Star Line; mage, $1,000.
9:40 A. M.—75 Washington Street; unknown; dar e, none.
10:10 A. —47 Jane Street; unknown; damage, $1
3:15 P. M.—1,024 Second Avenue; M. A. Hallognels; amage, $50.
7:45 P. M.—92 Greenwich Street; Andrew Preganor; damage.
8 P. M.—3 West Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Frederick J ans; damage, $25.
8:45 P. M.—536 Hudson Street; John Flannery; dama , $500.
8:50 P. M.—2,430 Eighth Avenue; B. J. Lower; dan ge, $30.
8:55 P. M.—160 Madison Street; Abraham Schapiro; d nage, $150.
9 P. M.—41 West Fourteenth Street; Thomas Ca pbell; damage slight.
9:15 P. M.—1,896 Third Avenue; M. Beckman; dama slight.
9:30 P. M.—40 East Twenty-eighth Street; Miss Kenne ; damage, $3,500.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; southwesteri winds.

An area of high pressure covers the Atlantic Coast and t pressure is relatively low in the Middle Rock Mountain and plateau regions. Local rains ve fallen on the Gulf coast and in Florida so in the upper lake region and New Mexico The temperature continues high in the Mid and Upper Mississippi and the Ohio Valley Generally r weather is indicated for to-day and to-mor with slowly rising temperature in the Atlan Coast districts and New England. On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fr southwesterly. On the Middle Atlantic C t light to fresh southeasterly winds on the South Atlantic Coast the winds b light to fresh easterly.

The record f temperature for the twenty-four hours ended midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of e Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	72	63	68
6 A. M.	71	62	68
9 A. M.	72	68	73
12 M.	86	78	80
3 P. M.	89	75	80
6 P. M.	76	73	77
9 P. M.	75	70	74
12 P. M.	73	67	72

THE TIM 's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level hat of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above e street level.

Average operatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing H Square.....74
Weather B au.....69½
Correspondi date 1899.....76¾
Correspondi date for last 25 years.....73

The baro ter at 8 A. M. was 30.30 and at 8 P. M. 30. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. he humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and per cent. at 8 P. M.

Uneeda
Quartet

Biscuit or Wafer
Which you will,
When hunger gnaws
You know them still,
And knowing need
But say the name—

"Uneeda"

The latest is Uneeda Milk Biscuit. A dainty product for hot weather lunching. Delicious with any fruit or beverage. Now at the grocers with other members of the great Uneeda family in air tight, moisture proof boxes. Try the new one.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Uneeda Biscuit
Uneeda
Jinjer Wayfer
Uneeda
Graham Wafer
Uneeda
Milk Biscuit

VETERAN CYCLISTS' CENTURY.

Nearly 800 Riders Survive the Run Held on Long Island Yesterday.

The century run of veteran riders, for which expert long-distance cyclists had been pluming themselves for some days, took place on Long Island yesterday and was successful. The number of contestants was estimated to be about 800. There were eight divisions, and some of the divisions had less than 100 riders, while one had as many as 140. As might be expected from the quality of the entries the proportion of cyclists who started and did not finish was very small—perhaps not 10 per cent.

The run was captained by Charles P. Staubach, and there were entries from numerous neighboring towns and from as far away as Albany. From that place came a century rider more than fifty years old—Henry E. Ducker. With him was Daniel Adee, another veteran, and the two stuck it out to the finish. The number of women competitors was small.

The leaders of the different divisions were as follows: Daniel Adee, John Castles, New York Firemen's Cycle Club; C. T. Earl, Kings County Wheelmen; John H. Mackey, Century Wheelmen, John T. Wall, Century Road Club; Samuel Belcher, and Charles Nylander, Century Road Club. The first division left Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on scheduled time, 5:20 A. M., and the others followed at intervals of twenty minutes. The itinerary was: Bedford Rest, Richmond Hill, Valley Stream, Bellmore, Amityville, Lynbrook, Rockaway Beach, Valley Stream, Richmond Hill, Bedford Rest, Coney Island, Bedford Rest. There was little lagging, the different divisions keeping together compact

The Wanamaker Store

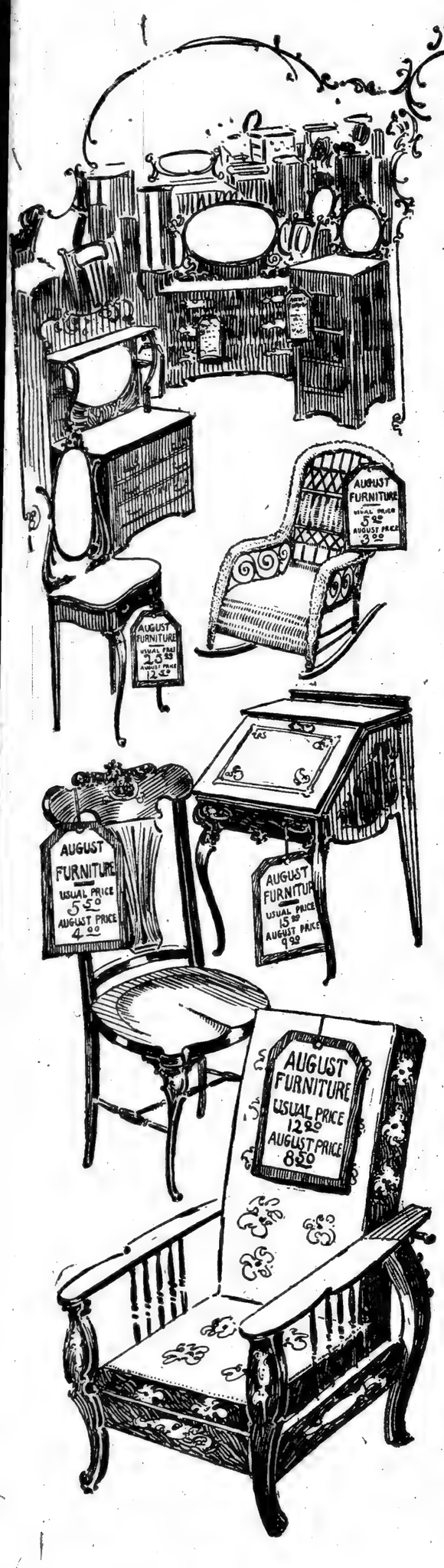

Why Isn't All Furniture Bought in August?

If the identical piece of furniture which costs forty dollars from October to December can be bought for twenty-five dollars in August, why does anybody wait and lose the extra fifteen dollars?

Might as well ask why people enjoy apples more when they cost ten cents apiece than when they cost ten cents a peck. Most people buy furniture, like they do apples, ***when they are hungry for it.*** Many do not buy until they feel the need of it; others are not ready; thousands are out of the city. But this doesn't answer the question at all.

If one-tenth of the people who have furniture buying in mind this fall, knew what splendid bargains were here, and how delighted they would be with the style and character of the furniture offered, this sale would be over this week, because all the special-priced goods would be sold.

People Don't Realize What Bargains Are Here

And it is best they shouldn't, or the August Sales would not be possible in the future. In the nature of things they have limitations. Good furniture that is obtainable at positive and real reductions of a third below its worth is necessarily limited by conditions.

During the past week we have done all the furniture business that our facilities would permit. Limitation again.

But if ***all*** furniture is not, and cannot be bought in August—***thousands of wise and thrifty housekeepers plan to buy all their furniture while the blue tags are on.***

This watchfulness enables the home of modest salary to be as handsomely and comfortably furnished, as the home of the less careful though more prosperous neighbor.

One of the special offerings to-day is

A Manufacturer's Sample Line of Couches

This is a handsome collection—eighty couches, in all; and only one of a kind. Perfectly made and finished, as samples always are--offered to-day at

A Third Below Value

Which means that Couches worth $15 to $55, are on sale to-day at **$10 to $35.**

Toilet Tables—

$12, worth $18.50—Golden oak; shaped top and swell front; 1 large drawer and shelf below; curved standards; oval French plate mirror.

$17, worth $25—Curly birch; shaped top; serpentine front; French legs; 2 drawers; fancy standards; shaped French mirror.

$14, worth $20—Golden oak; serpentine front; French legs; large drawer; carved standards; fancy shaped French mirror.

$25, worth $38—Golden oak; shaped top and front; French legs; 1 large and 4 small drawers; carved standards; large fancy shaped beveled mirror.

Toilet Tables—

$30, worth $45—Golden oak; full swell front with 5 drawers; French legs and claw feet; fancy standards; large beveled plate mirror.

Brass Bedsteads—

$33, worth $50—2 in. posts, with 3½ in. knobs and ⅜ in. brass tube filling; swell footboard.

$45, worth $60—Swell foot, with heavy goose neck at top and bottom; 2 inch posts with 3½ inch knobs; ⅞ and 1 inch brass tube filling.

Also a few manufacturers' sample bedsteads, one of a kind, at a saving of a third to a half on regular prices.

Bureaus—

$18, worth $25—Quartered golden oak; shaped top and front; 2 small and 2 large drawers; carved standards and large fancy French mirror.

$20, worth $29—Mahogany; shaped top and front, with 2 short and 2 long drawers; carved standards; fancy shaped French beveled mirror.

$25, worth $40—Mahogany; shaped top and serpentine front; 2 short and 2 long drawers; fancy carved standards; large oval French plate mirror.

$30, worth $45—Bird's-eye maple; swell front; French legs; 2 short and 2 long drawers in front; carved standards; large French beveled mirror.

$38, worth $55—Bird's-eye maple; full swell front, with 2 small and 2 long drawers; fancy standards; extra large French plate mirror.

$45, worth $60—Golden oak; full swell front, with 2 short and 3 long drawers; carved standards; extra size beveled plate mirror.

Chiffoniers—

$12.75, worth $20—Golden oak; shaped top and standards; oval beveled mirror; 2 short and 4 long drawers.

$20, worth $25—Curly birch; shaped top and swell front, with 2 small and 4 large drawers; fancy standard; shaped French mirror.

$23, worth $32—Curly birch; serpentine front; French legs; 4 long and 2 short drawers; carved standards; French beveled mirror.

$28, worth $40—Golden oak; shaped top and double swell front; 2 small and 3 large drawers and hat box; fancy carved standards; large shaped French beveled mirror.

$16.50, worth $25—Natural birch; swell front; 2 short and 4 long drawers and hat box; fancy shaped French plate mirror.

$25, worth $35—Golden oak; shaped top and serpentine front; 2 small and 4 large drawers; fancy standards; shaped French plate mirror.

Twenty Thousand Yards of Fine CARPETS.

Reduced a QUARTER to a THIRD

This offering of Carpets is supplementary to the Sale of Furniture—to broaden the interest of housekeepers in this store during the month of August, on the one hand; and to properly readjust our stocks, on the other.

Among the Axminster and Velvet carpets we selected about twenty thousand yards, which for one reason or another we thought it wise to sell under price, and make friends for the carpet store, while making room for more new carpets.

These carpets are all of recent purchase, of best qualities in each grade, and in patterns that we had numerous others thought very tasteful. The opportunity offers substantial savings to those who need new carpets this fall. Deliveries will be made immediately, or carpets will be made now, and delivered and laid at any time you name, before October First.

All the quantities are large, and this offering should appeal to proprietors of hotels and others requiring liberal quantities.

These are the new prices:

Axminster Carpets—

$1.50, worth $2 — $1, worth $1.50

$1.25, worth $1.65 — 95c, worth $1.20

Velvet Carpets—

$1, worth $1.40. — 85c, worth $1.

Third floor.

Fibre Rugs—

We have a limited number of these popular rugs which are slightly soiled and shop-worn from exposure in the store, which we offer at the following low prices to close them out. They look no worse than the same rugs that are fresh will after having been on the floor a short time.

18x36 inches, 55c. — 36x60 inches, $2. — 6x9 feet, $5.50.

36x36 inches, $1.15. — 4x7 feet, $3.25. — 7½x10½ feet, $8.

9x12 feet, $10.

Fine TROUSERS to Order *Under-Price*

Time and tide and sand and surf—to say nothing of climbing trees and lolling in hammocks—have made a good many hundreds of men ready for a fresh supply of Trousers.

To-day the chance offers to get them as fine as they come, and have them made to your measure, for

$6.50

You may choose from our entire stock of Trouserings, with eighty patterns to select from, worth up to $12.50.

We guarantee fit and fabric just the same as if you paid double. *Have you learned yet how well we make men's clothes?* This is a chance to test us. Maybe you'll be as glad to find out, as we are to have you.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

An Exceptional Offering of Men's OVER-SACKS

Overcoats in August? Yes, indeed! Several nights last week caught some men without them; and unless you're quite a recluse you touched elbows with many men who were nursing colds caught the night before.

But what if you won't wear an overcoat 'round home right now—perhaps you are going on a trip, and are wise enough to take one along. Maybe you're shrewd enough to care to save a third of the price you'll have to pay six weeks later for your Fall overcoat. In any of these cases you'll be interested in to-day's offering.

Men's Over-sacks of black and Oxford-mixed cheviots, and light-colored coverts, in good styles, many silk-lined. Values up to $15. To-day choose for

$8.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's JACKETS

Attractive Styles at a Trifling Price

There are not many of these—perhaps fifty. All of broadcloth, medium weight. They are in best style, fly-front, correct cut, and lined with satin. In black, gray and tan. There are jackets among the half hundred that at $15 were only very reasonably priced. And the most inexpensive kind is fairly worth $10. Yet choice now, on account of this stock adjustment, is

Five Dollars

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly

A. T. Stewart & Co.

LAMPS and Globes

Half Price and Less

Making room in the Lamp Store is a serious business. Lamps are large, bulky things, that cannot be packed away and piled up in corners. They must be sold quickly.

Sharp, radical price-reductions have been made, in hundreds of beautiful Lamps and Globes. With our stock are several sample lines from makers who are willing to take a half or a third of their worth. There's room here even in August, for such lots; for they will not stay more than a day or so. The offering includes Decorated Banquet and Reception Lamps, Metal Lamps in enamel finishes, Lowelsa-ware Lamps, German Royal Bonn-ware Lamps, and more. Now offered at these prices:

$15, $20, $25 and $30 lamps now $10.

$8.50, $10, $12 and $15 lamps now $5.

$5, $6 and $7 lamps now $3.50.

Lamp Globes—About six hundred globes at less than half price. In green, yellow, pink, blue and brown grounds, with fine hand-painted floral decorations:

9-in. and 10-in. globes at 75c; regularly $1, $1.50 and $2

11-in. and 12-in. globes at $1; regularly $2, $3 and $3.50

Night Lamps—

Several styles of pretty night lamps, all complete with globes—about 350 in all, at 50c; reduced from 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.

Venetian Lanterns—

About a hundred lanterns at half their regular selling price. They are very effective to brighten up den, cozy corners, Turkish rooms, and the like. Now marked this way:

$1.50, from $3. — $4, from $8.

$3, from $6. — $4.50, from $9.

$12.50, from $25.

Paper Empire Lamp Shades—

Large paper Empire lamp shades in a wide variety of colorings and decorations—all well made; now at $1.50; regularly $2 to $2.50.

Main aisle and Basement.

The Louis Vuitton TRUNKS

It was entirely in keeping with our policy to win the "right to say *best*," that we went to Paris to arrange for supplies of the best trunks in the world. The experienced traveler appreciates these light, strong, refined-looking, handsomely finished Vuitton Trunks, and they were not to be had in America until we arranged to get them. Now only at Wanamaker's. This hint of the prices:

Women's Trunks, $43.50 to $61.

Skirt Trunks, $53 to $87.

Steamer Trunks, $41 to $54.50.

Men's Trunks, $43.50 to $62.75.

First floor, Ninth street aisle.

Children's APRONS

These are all of lawn, carefully made and daintily trimmed with embroidery and lace. Some are very liberally cut, large enough almost to entirely cover the dress. Sizes 2 and 4 years up to 12.

55c—Made with bib, trimmed with embroidery.

80c—Mother Hubbard or with bib; trimmed with lace or embroidery.

$1.10—Waist effect; trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Reduced Prices on Many Kinds of DINNER SETS

There were some startling changes made in the stocks toward the close of last week. A relentless price-cutter had been busy among them. As a result of his labors there are over now one hundred sets, that were reasonably priced originally, now offered far below their actual value. The five items that follow are fair specimens. Proportionate price reductions on many very fine sets also.

$10—American porcelain; 100 pieces; border decorations; gold edges; were $14.

$12—English porcelain; 113 pieces; floral decorations; gold embossed; were $21.

$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; border decorations in pink and purple; were $20.

$20—Limoges china; 100 pieces; pink floral decorations; were $25.

$25—Limoges china; 101 pieces; border decorations; 3 kinds; were $30.

Basement

Among the SILKS

Good Choosing at Little Outlay

There are still numerous tidbits left in the remnant sale. All kinds of silks for all sorts of uses—pretty colorings and fine lustrous blacks. Look them over to-day, and your selection will cost but half its worth.

And the black taffeta silk, before mentioned. It's a bright, strong dress silk, 27 in. wide. We had been selling same quality at $1 a yard—reasonably. We have a fairly good quantity now, to sell at 65c a yard.

Rotunda.

Little Prices for these Excellent Sheets and PILLOW CASES

We have several thousand of each. They are made of an old familiar and very worthy brand of muslin—a pure bleach, entirely free from dirt. Bought over our counter to-day—and no one is ever lower-priced than we are—this cotton would cost at least 20 per cent. more than these finished sheets and pillow cases. All are carefully laundered.

Pillow Cases—

42x36 in., 12½c each. — 42x38½ in., 15c each.

Sheets—

54x90 in., 45c each., 63x90 in., 50c each. 81x90 in., 55c each. 90x90 in., 60c each.

Fourth avenue.

Black SILK WAISTS

An Early Showing of Good Values

They are already in active demand. The greatly favored black waist of early spring will be hardly less popular in the closely approaching fall. And they deserve to be. This advance showing comprises some very attractive styles. Additional interest is lent to it, and the matter of pricing. Three new styles:

$5—Full front, corded all over in clusters, also with rows of hemstitching; back, collar and sleeves also corded and hemstitched, though less elaborately.

$5.50—Full front, with clusters of fine plaits and cording in fancy designs; back, collar and sleeves also corded.

$6.50—Excellent quality; cluster of plaits and hemstitching; finished very effectively with fine, narrow braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Women's STOCKINGS

Just one quality, but a remarkably good kind at the price. They are of lisle thread, narrow ribbed, and are shown in fast black, cadet and navy blue and tan shades, all with white polka dots of various sizes. A fine, neat, fast color summer stocking at 35c a pair, 3 pairs for $1. And easily worth 50c a pair.

Broadway and Tenth street.

GOLF SKIRTS

More of these smart walking skirts are ready to-day. Fortunate that manufacturers have certain lots of cloth to make up and dispose of just when so many women want to buy a short skirt.

Two exceptional values to-day:

$5—Skirts of double-faced cloth, in Oxford and all desirable shades; well cut and strictly tailor-made.

$7.50—Skirts of double-faced cloth, in Oxford and blue mixtures with scalloped facing around bottom that gives a handsome effect.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RUNAWAY ON SPEEDWAY

Policeman Weiner's Gallant Part in the Exciting Affair.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE RESULTED

C. McBride Driving C. R. J. and Charles Massoth Behind Gretchen Indulged in the Best Brush of the Day.

Policeman Weiner of the Speedway mounted squad had a long stern chase after a runaway yesterday, and owing to a broken bit had a difficult task to bring the horse to a stop after he had caught it. But he did it, and did it so cleverly that the spectators of the exciting performance broke out into spontaneous applause for the policeman's gallant feat. After running from the upper turn of the Speedway, the horse was brought to a standstill under Washington Bridge, its driver, E. Hoffman, having been thrown out soon after the horse bolted.

Most of the amateur reinsmen who frequent the Speedway had gone home when the runaway occurred—about 12:30 o'clock. Mr. Hoffman and C. A. Koelsh, the latter driving his pacer Ben H., came around the bend together at a smart clip. Ben H. slightly in the lead. As they came into the straight the other horse broke and started to run. Mr. Koelsh noticed that something was wrong with the bit, so that the driver could not control the horse, and he shouted to the latter to call for a policeman to come to his assistance. The runaway smashed into a couple of vehicles along the curb and the driver was dislodged in a hurry.

The horse kept on down the road, with Policeman Weiner after him and gaining fast. It was no easy matter for the policeman to catch up, however, and his horse had to extend itself. When Weiner did range alongside, he was confronted with the problem of the broken bit, how to pull the runaway up without any hold on his mouth. He lost little time in solving the problem. Reaching out with his left hand he grabbed the bridle, made a loop, and wound it around the horse's nose, with his horse and the other on a hard run. In a hundred yards further he had brought the runaway to a standstill. The "bike" wheels of the buggy to which the horse was attached were twisted and bent, but there appeared to be no serious damage to man or horse.

Among those who saw the runaway was Alexander Newberger, whose trotter Newberger (2:15¼) ran away on the previous Sunday. Mr. Newberger bore evidences of that runaway. He had a patch over his eye and limped some as he walked. He was driving Smilax, and Newberger also was on the road. They had a couple of brushes, which Newberger won. About the last brush yesterday was the closest. It was between C. McBride driving the brown pacer C. R. J. (2:20¼) and Gretchen (2:23¾) with Charles Massoth holding the reins. They were close all the way in the stretch and passed the finish post in what looked like a dead heat.

Capt. McDonald with the pacer Piney (2:12¾) met Fred Schmidt's black pacer Excellence, (2:18¾). Both moved over the route smoothly, with Piney in the lead at the half-mile post. Shortly afterward Bernard Zahn, with his fast bay gelding Oscar, (2:20½,) came down ahead of the trotter James L. (2:09½) and C. R. J. Oscar also beat Dr. Nelden, with Whistle, (2:20,) and L. G. Kahn's pacer George Wallace, (2:17¼,) James L. and C. R. J. met again in a duel tilt, with the honors going to James L. by a scant margin. George Huber's Prince Altara came down ahead of Red George and C. Abbott's Mantara (2:23) in a pretty three-cornered brush, and John Ryan, with Molly, was in front of Charles Kendall, with McIvor, as they came to the finish line.

W. A. Bowne's pacer Rudd (2:21¾) was too fleet for the big bay trotter Baylight, (2:33¾,) behind whom was George Coleman. They hadn't been finished long before A. R. Meyers, driving Peter St., (2:28¾,) led Whistle and Piney in a brush. The black stallion Krischina, (2:24½,) with George Coleman driving, measured his pacing powers successfully against Prince Altara. George Wallace sped over the course too fast for Chester Everett, (2:27¼,) and George Wallace, as well as Prince Altara, was outfooted by Peter H., who was in good form.

Mr. Abott drove Mantara down to the finish mark ahead of two others in a spirited dispute, and Piney was the faster traveler in an encounter with Mr. Bloch's Jim the Penman, (2:24¼.) Charles Welland was out with both Salient and his green trotter, Jack Hart, at different times. He and C. R. Jarvis, with the black mare Mamie Taylor, had a speed bout, in which Jack Hart was first. There was a good brush between two grays—Dan Wilder's Aida and L. Schlosser's Mary A. (2:24¾.) It appeared to be nip and tuck as they came for the finish, but a break by Girlie spoiled her chances, and Mary A., going easy and fast, was the winner.

Next came a lively scramble; Baylight beat Piney, the latter breaking near the finish, and right behind was another group, in which were Jack Hart and M. J. Leonard's King Egbert, with Jack Hart leading. In a subsequent brush Jack Hart and King Egbert were again engaged. King Egbert finishing ahead of Jack Hart by a small margin, and both being behind Mary A.

Among others on the course were Dan Wilbur, with Mr. Fullerton, (2:21¼;) George Grote, with the trim bay mare Pearl J., (2:20¾;) Ben Lichtenberg, with Robert C., (2:11½;) Henry Zahn, with Dundess, (2:23¾;) George McBride, with Pacing Tie, (2:19¾;) Christopher Hackett, with King Tom; C. H. Munger, with The Crab, and Mr. Simon, with Santos, (2:21¼,) by Eagle Bird.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN RACE.

The New York Crew of the U. S. S. New Hampshire Won by a Good Margin.

With brisk winds that held fast the greater part of the distance, the disputed cutter sailing race of the Interstate Naval Militia was resailed yesterday afternoon over a course of seven and one-half miles on the Sound, off Larchmont. The trio of rival crews represented the First Naval Battalion, New York State, from the old battleship New Hampshire; Naval Battalion of the East of New Jersey, from the battle-scarred Portsmouth, and the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn.

The race of a month ago was sailed with light winds, and, while the Jerseymen won, the Brooklyns entered a protest at the time, claiming that the stakeboat drifted at one of the outer marks, which materially favored the winners. The New Yorks, who were last on this occasion, said nothing, but took defeat gallantly. Yesterday fickle fortune smiled upon the latter, and, together with the skilled tactics employed by Coxswain W. J. Zerega, the boys from the New Hampshire experienced but little trouble in outsailing their rivals, winning by nearly thirteen minutes over the Jerseymen, who came trailing across the finish in advance of the Brooklynites.

The winners received a severe setback at the start, being a few minutes behind the Brooklyns in crossing the line, and about thirty seconds to the rear of the Jerseymen. The New York crew, however, lost no time in placing its bow up into the weather side of the course, and long before the first rounding-point was reached it had come up even, and passed the other crews.

The race was never in doubt during the remainder of the course, and the interest centred in the battle for second place between Jersey and Brooklyn, with the result as already mentioned.

The first leg of the course was from Buoy No. 2, off Hen and Chicken Reef at Larchmont, to Prospect Point; the second leg to the gangway buoy, and thence return to the start. On the first two legs it was a beat to windward, with the boats coming and before the wind on the homestretch, each well winged out. All the boats were fitted out with sliding gunther rigs, a marine device as old as the hills. It consists of mast and topmast, with head of sail attached to the latter, so that both hoist simultaneously.

On the way down from the course to the ship New Hampshire, moored off Whitestone, L. I., the winning crew and cutter were run into by the sloop Spare Time near the spar buoy of Sands Point, but fortunately their forestay was only damaged, which some of the crew repaired in short order.

The personnel of the New York crew follows: Chief Boatswain's Mate W. J. Zerega, Coxswain; W. C. Shaw, T. S. Nelson, R. E. Cox, G. A. Conover, R. M. Crawford, W. E. Hanagan, C. E. De Kay, and William Grupp.

E. A. Willard of the New York Yacht Club acted as referee.

STAKES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Three Days of the Meeting Remain with Important Fixtures to be Run.

After three days more of racing at the Brighton Beach race track, the Summer rest will come, and for seventeen days there will be no local racing. The Saratoga meeting will fill in the time for horse owners and the habitual race-goers who find horse racing and the attendant speculation necessary to existence, but the general public will have the time off before the regular season opens at Sheepshead Bay on Aug. 25.

In the three days remaining of the Brighton Summer meeting, the last four stake events of the programme will be decided. To-day the Winged Foot Handicap, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, the entries for which appear in to-day's card, is the nominal feature of the afternoon. To-morrow the $10,000 Brighton Junior Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, and the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, one mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles, are to be the chief attractions. In the Brighton Junior, next to the Futurity the richest event for two-year-olds left to be run this season, fifty-five of the original 134 entries are still left in. The eligible list includes among the best tried colts the fast Western colt Alard Scheck, W. C. Whitney's pair, Ballyhoo Bey and Prince Charles; C. T. Patterson's All Green, J. R. and F. P. Keene's winners, Commando and Tommy Atkins; the Pepper Stables' King Pepper and Prince Pepper, Rogers and Rose's Handwork, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s Water Color, Newton Bennington's Bellario, G. B. Morris's Bedeck and Schoolmaster, Follonsbee & Chanler's Cresson, J. E. Madden's Longshoreman, and E. F. Simms's The Puritan. The value of the stake seems to insure a good field, for several colts will be sent down from Saratoga to try for the big prize. Also from Saratoga have come Dr. Eichberg, Alvarado II., and Lackland, three good jumpers, to swell the field that will start for the Chantilly Hurdle Stakes, which has among the others qualified to run Dr. Catlett, Governor Griggs, Hardy C., Kinvarra, Mr. Stoffel, Old Tank, The Bachelor, and Buela.

The last stake of the meeting will be the Jamaica, at seven furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, with an elegible list of thirty-six horses, including Autumn, Batten, Firearm, Imp, King Barleycorn, Mars, Cheek, Mesmerist, Sidney Lucas, Voter, Skyscraper, and The Kentuckian.

At Saratoga stakes will be run on five days this week. The Hendrie, one mile and a sixteenth, for fillies three years old, is set for to-day. To-morrow the Fleischmann, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, promises a good field. After a purse programme on Wednesday the Beverwyck Handicap, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, will be the feature of Thursday's racing. Friday's stake is the Pepper, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds. Saturday's is to be the Kearney Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at six furlong heats, which will be quite a novelty, so much has heat racing gone out of vogue.

The next important event to turfmen is nearly three weeks distant, but nevertheless the chances in the Futurity of the two-year-olds that have raced into prominence are under discussion and the liveliest sort of interest is taken in the race for that rich stake. James R. and Foxhall P. Keene appear to have the strongest claim in advance on the race with Cap and Bells and Tommy Atkins to represent them, but W. C. Whitney with Ballyhoo Bey and Elkhorn, C. Fleischmann's Sons with Irritable and Blues, C. T. Patterson with All Green, and C. Littlefield, Jr., with Sweet Lavender, consider that they have more than outside chances for the most valuable race of the season.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Curbstone, 115 pounds; Temple Bar, 112; Lioness, 110; Golden Sceptre and Borough, 104 each; Lizzie Regent, 102; Beautiful, 97.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights; allowances; five furlongs. Glennellie, About, Princess Evelyn, and Princess Pepper, 112 pounds each; G. W. W. and Rochampton, 102 each; Alea, 99.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Prince McClurg and Tinge, 118 pounds each; Belle of Troy, 113; Herbert, Knight of Rhodes, and Maribert, 110 each; Brigade, 108; Kamara and Locochee, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Tower of Candles, 115 pounds; Ezera, Himyarite, and Shuit, 112 each; Princess Pepper, 107; Bellario, 106; Helen Pitt, 105; Tom Kenny, 102; Historian, 98; Bowen, 96; James J. Corbett, 92; Dame, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; six furlongs. Smoke, 110 pounds; Pink Domino, 109; Rikki Dikki Tavi, 108; Prestidigitator and Silver Garter, 106 each; Midnight Chimes, 105; Argent, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Aiske, 108 pounds; Flax Spinner, 107; Rare Perfume, 101; Lindula, 99.

Entries at Saratoga To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; special weights and allowances. Blues, 120 pounds; Dublin, 115; Lady Schorr, 112; Alard, Denman Thompson, McAddie, and Drogheda, 110 each; Inshot, Mary McCoy, and Scurry, 107 each; Luzon, 105; Salve and Cherished, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Rinaldo, 114 pounds; Dan Regan, 107; Crossmolino, Survivor, Althea, and Castle, 106 each; Remp, Kilmarge, Peat, and Alvarado II., 104 each; Rochester, 101; Elnus, 100; Tartar, 97; Armor, 94; Eaphone, 91; Osceola, 86.

THIRD RACE.—The Hendrie Stakes, for fillies three years old; one mile and a sixteenth. Belle of Orleans, Kalishandra, and Motley, 121 pounds each; Lady Contrary, 118; Iroquois Belle and Cupidity, 109 each; Nance, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Gibraltar, 118 pounds; Moroni and Compensation, 117 each; Lieber Karl, 115; Dolando, 114; Gonfalon, 109; Prince Florist, 108; L'Allouette, 106; Kitchener, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. McMeekin, 115 pounds; Gibraltar and First Whip, 110 each; Queen of Song, 108; Montanic, 97; Kunja, 87.

Standing of Cricket Teams.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York is nearing its conclusion, and in a few weeks the final resting place of the pennant will have been decided. The race is now in a most interesting condition, for the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Livingston Field Club are tied for first place, and every game played will now have an important bearing on the result. The Livingstons will play Manhattan on Saturday at Prospect Park and the Knickerbockers will meet New York at Bayonne.

In the contest for the pennant of the New York Cricket Association, Paterson maintains its unbeaten record, and, with but two more games to play, has still a percentage of 1000. The following are the records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Livingston	6	4	1	1	.800
Knickerbocker A. C.	5	4	1	0	.800
Montclair A. C.	8	2	3	*3	.400
Manhattan	6	1	2	3	.333
New York	7	0	4	*3	.000

*Montclair and New York played one tie game.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Paterson Team A.	10	8	0	2	1.000
Kings County	7	4	2	1	.666
Brooklyn	9	5	3	1	.625
Paterson Team B.	7	2	2	3	.500
Kearney	8	3	4	1	.428
Nelson Park	9	2	6	1	.250
Manhattan II.	8	0	7	1	.000

The games of last week produced a material change in the standing of the players for the individual trophies. F. J. Prendergast is now first in the batting averages, with 60.50; J. Flannery and W. S. R. Ogilby are tied for second place, with 46, and then follow C. H. Clarke, 45; F. W. T. Stiles, 39.50; M. R. Cobb, 37.16; A. B. Mifflin, 34.75; F. F. Kelly, 30.66, and W. Adam, 30.50. A. Smedley leads the bowlers, with 11 wickets for 4.36; M. R. Cobb is second, with 24 for 5.54, and W. Whitaker third, with 15 for 5.93.

Pastime A. C. Swimming Relays.

Under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club a relay swimming tournament will be held at the Yorkville Bath, at the foot of East Eighty-fourth Street, on Aug. 26. There will also be a short-distance novice race. The events are open to all members of amateur clubs, with the exception of the New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs. The crack swimmers of the New West Side, Avonia, and the Pastime Athletic Clubs are already training for the relay race. Entries for the tournament may be sent to Charles Dieges, 25 John Street.

Owing to the death of a member of the Cherokee Club, the match relay race between this organization and the Cygnet Boat Club, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, did not take place. Manager "Alex" Meffert of the Yorkville Bath has arranged for the contest to be held next Sunday afternoon.

GATHERING OF THE YACHTS

New York Yacht Club's Annual Cruise Begins This Afternoon.

THE START FROM GLEN COVE

One Hundred Craft Expected to Report to the Flagship at the Rendezvous in Hempstead Harbor.

In Hempstead Harbor, off the straggling Long Island village of Glen Cove, there will be gathered this morning one of the largest fleets of pleasure craft that ever shared the adventures of a New York Yacht Club cruise. When darkness fell over the anchorage of the club off Station No. 10, at Glen Cove Landing, last night, signal lights twinkled from thirty or more yachts already at the rendezvous. Before 11 o'clock this morning it is expected that this number will be swelled by new arrivals to at least seventy-five or eighty, and there would be no great surprise if a full hundred craft flying the red cross on the blue will have reported to Commodore Ledyard before word is given for the start.

The early arrivals yesterday were mostly sailing yachts of the smaller classes, whose owners feared that procrastinating winds might prevent their reaching the rendezvous if time were not taken by the forelock. These only put in at the club station upon their arrival long enough to greet their sister yachts, and then turned back to the Sound. The fresh sailing breeze, clear skies, and cool air proved a temptation too great to permit of casting anchor so long as daylight remained.

There were, however, several of the larger sailing craft and a few steam yachts among the fleet at the rendezvous yesterday. Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard was early at the anchorage with his flagship, the beautiful schooner Corona, and for a time during the afternoon was kept busy answering the salutes of new arrivals. Vice Commodore August Belmont's 70-footer Mineola was also in the harbor, while W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Virginia, fresh from repairs at Bristol, was another of the big racers to arrive early. Among the steam yachts that reported during the day were ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, J. Rogers Maxwell's Kismet, Leonard J. Busby's Duchess, George F. Dominick's Varuna, and A. H. Alker's Florence.

STEAM YACHTS ENTERED.

Other steam yachts that are expected to sail with the fleet to-day are: John P. Shaw's Ballymena, Edward Kelly's Barracouta, R. A. C. Smith's Privateer, A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's Electra, J. T. Williams's Embia, A. Edward Tower's Eel King, W. H. and G. P. Butler's Forget-Me-Not, Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary schooner Intrepid, Charles M. Pratt's Jathniel, W. B. Banigan's Llewellyn, Thomas W. Lawson's Dreamer, H. B. Moore's Marietta, Frank Tilford's Norman, E. D. Benedict's Oriolda, Howard C. Smith's Saghaya, Perry Belmont's auxiliary schooner Satanella, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, Colgate Hoyt's Tide, Gen. Francis V. Greene's Wild Duck, and J. H. Ladew's Columbia, which is now under charter to James Stillman. John P. Duncan's Kanawha will join the fleet at New London.

The formal inauguration of the cruise will take place at 11 o'clock this morning, when the fleet Captains will assemble aboard the flagship Corona and receive instructions from Commodore Ledyard regarding the programme and conduct of the cruise. When this ceremonial is over preparatory signals will be set aboard the Regatta Committee's tug, Edward Luckenback, announcing the courses for the afternoon run to Huntington Bay, during which the sailing craft will race for the Commodore's Cups. These trophies are three in number—for the schooners, all in one class, cruising trim; the single-masted vessels and yawls, all in one class, cruising trim, and Class H sloops, or the "seventies," in racing trim. No formal entries have been required for these races, crossing the starting line being regarded as an entry.

The starting line will be laid one-quarter mile north of Mattinnecock Buoy, and the finish line will be between the committee's tug and a stakeboat one mile west of Eaton's Point Light. Three courses, approximately twenty-one miles in length, have been provided. The first, Course C, runs from the starting line 10 miles E. N. E., thence 5 miles west, thence 6¼ miles E. S. E. to the finish line. The second, Course D, extends 7½ miles E. N. E. ½ E., thence 5 miles west, thence 6¼ miles to the finish. The third, Course F, runs 11 miles N. E. by E. ½ E., thence 5 miles west, thence 5½ miles E. S. E. ½ E. to the finish line. The racing throughout the cruise will be directed by the Regatta Committee, which is made up of S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and J. Frederick Tams, the latter acting in the place of Chester Griswold, who is now abroad.

The following list includes all the larger sailing craft of the New York Yacht Club's fleet available for the cruise this year. By far a greater number mentioned will be on hand for the start to-day:

CLASS A—SCHOONERS OVER 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

LIST OF THE RACERS.

Racing Number.	Yacht.	Owner.
A1	Alsacienne	C. C. Bragg
A2	Brunhilde	J. M. Masury
A4	Coronet	John I. Waterbury
A5	Fleetwing	J. R. De Lamar
A11	Ramona	B. M. Whitlock

CLASS B—SCHOONERS OVER 85 FEET AND NOT OVER 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

B3	Alert	Clement A. Griscom
B4	Atlantic	Wilson Marshall
B5	Corona	Commodore L. C. Ledyard
B7	Emerald	W. E. Iselin
B8	Fleur de Lys	Charles Smithers
B22	Miranda	Charles E. Nelson
B10	Sachem	F. T. Adams
B20	Varuna	G. L. Rives & F. K. Sturgis

CLASS C—SCHOONERS OVER 75 FEET AND NOT OVER 85 FEET RACING LENGTH.

C2	Ariel	Francis H. Leland
C3	Clytie	Henry C. Ward
C4	Comet	W. H. Langley
C5	Crusader	S. L. Husted, Jr.
C12	Water Witch	David Banks

CLASS D—SCHOONERS OVER 65 FEET AND NOT OVER 75 FEET RACING LENGTH.

D1	Amorita	W. Gould Brokaw
D7	Carlotta	Charles F. Ulrich
D6	Cavalier	Jerome Hogan
D24	Indra	John M. Richmond
D12	Ingomar	Morton F. Plant
D26	Katrina	James B. Ford
D20	Kirin	Max. Agassiz
D20	Latona	Dr. Henry C. Eno
D11	Meteor	Edward J. Hall
D16	Nirvana	George G. Tyson
D19	Quissetta	H. F. Lippitt
D9	Rosemary	F. C. Fletcher
D21	Shamrock	W. P. Ward

CLASS F—SCHOONERS NOT OVER 65 FEET RACING LENGTH.

F14	Gevalia	Howard W. Coates
F15	Glendoveer	Malcolm C. Graham, Jr.
F60	Lucile	E. A. Morrison
F23	Mowhegan	C. A. Miller
F24	Neaera	T. A. McIntyre
F29	Signal	R. Temple Emmet
F45	Uncas	C. P. Buchanan
F51	Wayward	Charles Smithers

CLASS G—SLOOPS OVER 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

G8	Navahoe	R. Phelps Carroll
G11	Vigilant	Percy Chubb
G12	Volunteer	J. Malcolm Forbes

CLASS H—SLOOPS OVER 70 FEET AND NOT OVER 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

H8	Athene	W. Otis Gay
H3	Bedouin	J. Murray Mitchell
H6	Mineola	August Belmont
H6	Rainbow (yawl)	Cornelius Vanderbilt
H7	Virginia	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
H11	Yankee	Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea

CLASS I—SLOOPS AND CUTTERS OVER 60 FEET AND NOT OVER 70 FEET RACING LENGTH.

I5	Astrild	A. G. & H. W. Hanan
I1	Hildegard	James C. Bergen
I2	Huron (yawl)	Edward S. Hatch
I6	Isolda	F. M. Hoyt
I3	Queen Mab	C. V. Brokaw

CLASS J—SLOOPS OVER 51 FEET AND NOT OVER 60 FEET RACING LENGTH.

J4	Athlon	E. B. Haven
J10	Eclipse	L. J. Callanan
J15	Gulnare	John E. Dwight
J21	Nautilus	F. L. St. John
J35	Petrel (yawl)	E. V. R. Kennedy
J2	Sayonara	C. H. Hendricks
J26	Swannanoa	Stephen Loines
J30	Wasp	C. H. Dodge

CLASS K—SLOOPS OVER 43 FEET AND NOT OVER 51 FEET RACING LENGTH.

K58	Altair	Cord Meyer
K60	Hussar II	James Baird
K18	Jessica	J. M. Macdonough
K47	Kestrel	John B. Mills
K20	Lotawana	T. O'Conor Sloane
K54	Ondawa	H. J. Robert
K61	Shark	F. Lothrop Ames
K30	Sistae	John B. Rhodes
K34	Syce	H. S. Redmond
K37	Uvira	R. P. Dodemus

CLASS L—SLOOPS OVER 36 FEET AND NOT OVER 43 FEET RACING LENGTH.

L61	Albicore, (yawl)	Seymour J. Hyde
L13	Druilla	A. C. Tyler
L13	Eurybia	Charles Pryer
L73	Hebe	J. Rogers Maxwell
L31	Mirth II.	J. W. and G. Beekman
L51	Trochilus	M. W. Bronson

CLASS M—SLOOPS NOT OVER 36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

M99	Anostok	James E. Martin, Jr.
M180	Countess	Oswald Sanderson
M20	Cymbra	T. A. McIntyre
M80	Effort	F. M. Smith
M25	Escape, (yawl)	George Matthews

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Mercer Was Hit Often and St. Louis Easily Defeated New York.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Mercer was easy for St. Louis in to-day's baseball game with New York. McGann was sick, and Donlin took his place at first. It was never doubtful from the start that the home team would win. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	2	2	2	0	1	V. H'l'n, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Burkett, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	4	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	13	2	0
Donovan, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	Smith, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Keister, 2b.	0	2	1	6	0	Foster, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
Wallace, ss.	1	0	4	5	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Donlin, 1b.	2	2	10	1	0	H'k'man, 3b.	0	2	4	4	0
Criger, c.	1	2	3	1	0	Grady, c.	0	0	1	2	1
Young, p.	0	2	1	1	0	Mercer, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	10	15	27	15	1	Total.	1	10	24	20	1

St. Louis	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	..	10
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 7; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Young, Donovan, Doyle. Home run—Donlin. Stolen bases—Donovan, Heidrick, Keister, Smith. Three-base hits—Burkett, Criger, Selbach, Smith. Base on balls—Off Mercer, 5. Struck out—By Young, 2. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BROOKLYN, 3; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Errors were responsible for all the runs in to-day's baseball game between Chicago and Brooklyn. Brooklyn won in the sixth, after two outs, Taylor being mainly responsible by giving a base and muffing a throw, two hits following. The third base play on both sides was the feature, everything hit in that direction going like rifle shots. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
M'Cart'y, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	3	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	Keeler, rf.	0	3	0	0	0
Mertes, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	0	3	0	0
Ryan, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Kelly, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	0	5	4	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	1	4	1	Cross, 3b.	0	0	3	6	2
McCorm'k, ss.	0	0	1	5	0	Daly, 2b.	2	0	3	0	1
Chance, c.	0	0	4	0	0	McGuire, c.	1	2	3	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	1	McGinty, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total.	1	3	27	15	2	Total.	3	9	27	12	3

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 10. Two-base hits—Jones, McGuire. Stolen base—Mertes. Double plays—Dahlen, Jennings; McCormick, Childs, Ganzel. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by McGinnity, 2. Base on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off McGinnity, 2. Hit with ball—Jennings. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CINCINNATI.

	R	H	E.
Cincinnati	0	0	0
Pittsburg	0	0	0

Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Leever and Schriver.

CUBAN X GIANTS, 9; WEST N. Y., 7.

The West New Yorks were beaten by the Cuban X Giants in an interesting ball game at Weehawken yesterday. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
West New Yorks	3	8	3
Cuban X Giants	9	13	1

Batteries—Bertram and O'Neill; McClellan and Williams.

American League Games.

At Minneapolis—Cleveland, 11; Minneapolis, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 5; Indianapolis, 1.
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Chicago, 0.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Buffalo, 2, (10 innings).

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Schenectady, 8; Troy, 4.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Rome, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Providence, 5; Montreal, 0.
At Syracuse—Worcester, 14; Syracuse, 3.
At Rochester—Hartford, 7; Rochester, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	29	.646	Boston	40	42	.488
Philadelphia	45	37	.549	Cincinnati	38	46	.452
Pittsburg	44	40	.524	St. Louis	36	44	.450
Chicago	41	42	.494	New York	31	48	.392

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Philadelphia in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cincinnati.

AMATEUR CYCLERS' LONG RACE.

The Twenty-five-Mile Event at Guttenberg Won by John Bedell.

There was plenty of excitement at the Guttenberg track yesterday afternoon during the progress of the twenty-five mile amateur interstate championship race. Over forty riders competed, and with the exception of several who fell, all the others made a strong bid for the honors. Special prizes offered for the riders leading at the end of each mile proved a cure for loafing and thereby kept up the interest in the race throughout. John Bedell, a sturdy little rider from Lynbrook, L. I., led at the finish by scarcely a foot over George Schofield of the Kings County Wheelmen. The lap prize was won by Daniel Sullivan of the Harlem Wheelmen, who scored 52 points. All the riders who finished were dust-begrimed and hardly recognizable, as the mile track was thick with dust, which arose in clouds from the speeding wheels.

In the match race, mile heats, between George Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen and John Jasper of the North Hudson County Cyclers, the latter met defeat in a manner not looked for by his many friends. Schreiber won in straight heats. The time was nothing remarkable for riders of this calibre, but the condition of the track might have impeded them. Summaries:

One-Half Mile Novice, Scratch.—Won by Edward Burling, Brooklyn; Harry Davis, Jersey City, second; James Hadfield, Newark, third; M. J. Connelly, Lyndhurst, N. J., fourth. Time—1:11.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen; George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, second; George E. Homan, Lawrence, L. I., third; John Bedell, Lyndbrook, L. I., fourth. Time—3:12 4-5.

Match Race, Mile Heats.—First Heat—Won by George Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen; John Jasper, North Hudson County Cyclers, second. Time—2:37 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Schreiber, Jasper, second. Time—2:38 3-5.

Twenty-five-Mile Amateur Interstate Championship.—Won by John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I.; George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, second; Mont Rutter, Newark, third; John Jasper, Jersey City, fourth; John King, Newark, fifth. Time—1:12:07.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES.

St. Catherine's Union Runners Beaten in the Mile Relay Race.

More than 800 persons witnessed the monthly games of the Pastime Athletic Club, at the grounds, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, yesterday afternoon.

The feature of the games was the one-mile relay race between the Pastime midgets and the youngsters from St. Catherine's Union. The Pastime team was composed of the shortest men in the club, irrespective of athletic ability. The St. Catherine's Union boys led at half the distance, when, amid great enthusiasm, the midgets assumed the lead, and finally won by fifty yards. A. H. Kent, the crack sprinter of the club, was in his best form. He not only won the 50-yard dash, but equaled the track record of 0:05 2-5. E Strupple proved that his cross-country running last Winter had done him a world of good, for he captured both the 1,000-yard and one and one-sixth mile runs rather easily. F. J. Farrell got the 150-yard dash by five yards, and L. Levy won the quarter with something to spare.

The 600-yard novice went to P. Soutar, Jr., who finished very tired, in good time. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by A. H. Kent, (scratch;) A. W. Wallace, (12 feet,) second; B. Andrews, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:05 2-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime A. C., team composed of Paul Troy, George Bischoff, D. J. Curtayne, and H. E. Whitney; St. Catherine's Union, team composed of D. Sheehan, B. J. McGinn, R. Levins, and E. V. King, second. Time—4:35 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by E. Strupple, (45 yards;) D. J. Curtayne, (165 yards,) second; P. Soutar, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:36.

150-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. J. Farrell, (15 yards;) S. B. Husch,

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CUBA.

The convention that is to assemble in the City of Havana on the first Monday of November next "to frame and adopt" a Constitution for the people of Cuba is called and appointed to meet, not by the people of Cuba or by their authorized representatives, but by an order issued by the War Department of the United States. Inasmuch as since the extinction of the sovereignty of Spain the government of the island has been administered by the military authority of the United States, the War Department, as the actual lawmaking body, has not transcended the limits of propriety in issuing the call for the Constituent Convention, and in appointing a time and place of meeting. The situation is without precedent, and in our relation as quasi-sovereign we had the right to judge what was the best way to go about the matter, and the simplest way may well prove to be the best. Unmistakable irregularity and illegitimacy may attend the summoning and procedures of a Constitutional Convention and no harm come of them, for those defects are curable by the subsequent acceptance and ratification of the instrument by the people for whom it is intended.

But the order issued by Secretary ROOT provides that the Havana convention shall not only "frame," but "adopt" a Constitution, which is either an error of so grave a nature, amounting to a usurpation of power which we have specifically renounced, or an ambiguity so pregnant with the possibilities of civil disorder in Cuba that if a supplementary and amending order is deemed inadvisable every lawful and proper influence should be exerted to persuade the convention to disregard the precise terms of the order and put itself upon the firm ground of a safe Constitutional policy.

It should be the work of the convention to frame the Constitution: it is the privilege of the people to adopt or reject it; and it will not be securely ordained and established until it has been so adopted by the people.

The order of the Secretary of War, after reciting the joint resolution of Congress in which we announced our purpose "to leave the government and control of the island to its people," proceeds as follows:

And, whereas, the people of Cuba have established municipal governments, deriving their authority from the suffrages of the people given under just and equal laws, and are now ready, in like manner, to proceed to the establishment of a general Government which shall assume and exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control over the island,

Therefore, it is ordered that a general election be held in the Island of Cuba on the third Saturday of September, in the year 1900, to elect delegates to a convention to meet in the City of Havana at 12 o'clock noon on the first Monday of November, in the year 1900, to frame and adopt a Constitution for the people of Cuba, and as a part thereof to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba, and to provide for the election by the people of officers under such Constitution and the transfer of government to the officers so elected.

The apparent purpose of this order is beyond criticism. It is only when we consider the nature of popular government, of Constitutions, and the character of the political problem awaiting solution in Cuba that the element of danger is revealed. Of the two classes into which Constitutional Conventions are susceptible of division, revolutionary and legitimate, the Havana Convention seems to belong rather to the former than to the latter. The people of Cuba have thrown off the Spanish yoke by revolution. It was an accidental circumstance that we aided their revolutionary attempt and made it effective. The grand result is unaffected by that circumstance, for our Congress declared by resolution that it should not be affected by it. The political status of the Cubans, if we made and intend to keep in good faith our pledge, is to be precisely what it would have been had they accomplished their deliverance by their own unaided arms. The Secretary of War says that these people are now ready to establish "a general Government which shall assume and exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, and control over the island." In ordaining and establishing their Constitution, therefore, the Cubans are "lords paramount of the entire political domain." They can make any kind of Constitution that pleases them, establish a republic or a monarchy, and all their constructive and organic acts will be legal. But they must be their acts throughout, not ours in any part or degree. We have no shadow of authority to ordain that the Havana Convention shall "adopt" as well as frame the new Constitution.

Some ambitious Cuban aspiring to power might organize a revolutionary party on the basis of that single most unfortunate word "adopt" in the Secretary's order. There are to be only thirty-one delegates in the Constitutional Convention. It would be said that we had influenced the nomination and election of the delegates, had packed the convention, and by craftily contriving that it should adopt and ratify the Constitution without submitting it to the people, had prepared the way for a bastard Constitution that would not establish a sovereign nation, but would leave the Cubans in vassalage to the United States. This suspicion would be made plausible by the direction of the order that as a part of the Constitution, the convention is "to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba." It may be contended that the word "adopt" is here intended to apply only to the formal proceedings of the convention, which would naturally by a vote adopt the Constitution it had framed. In that sense the word is quite superfluous. "Adopt" means to make one's own. If that is the meaning the Secretary had in mind, the word should apply only to the people of Cuba, for the Constitution is to belong to them, not to the convention. In our peculiar relation to these people, and having in view their political inexperience and the unstable equilibrium of other Spanish-American Governments, an ambiguity is a dangerous fault in this document of primary importance, the official inception of the Cuban Government.

The Constitution of this Republic is considered as emanating directly from the people, not from the States. "We, the people, do ordain and establish," &c. The instrument itself provided that it should be ratified by conventions of the people of the several States called for that purpose. The order of the Secretary of War should have omitted the word "adopt," and should have specifically directed that the Constitution framed by the convention shall be submitted to the people for ratification.

THE GOVERNOR AND COL. GARDINER.

The rumor that was started the latter part of last week that the Governor was about to remove Col. GARDINER from the office of District Attorney is without any tangible or plausible foundation. We have little doubt that it will turn out to be the opposite of the truth.

It is understood that the testimony taken by Commissioner WILCOX has been submitted to the Governor without recommendation, as was entirely proper. We have no desire to anticipate the decision the Governor may reach as to the case established by this testimony, and certainly have no wish to prejudice his mind or that of the public in the matter. We do not pretend to know all that the testimony contains. But the main facts have been made public in the course of the hearing and a fair idea of their meaning can be formed. They do not present the District Attorney in a pleasant light. They show him in many ways to be a preposterous person, of inordinate vanity, with a decided twist in his conscience that makes his conception of public duty very different from that of the average man of sense and honesty. Probably most disinterested readers of the reports of this testimony as it has been published will agree that it makes Col. GARDINER out a singularly unfit and undesirable District Attorney, whom a reasonable and well-informed citizen would hesitate to vote for for any place of responsibility.

But it must be remembered that the Governor is to pass not on his fitness for election, but on the question whether he has been shown to be guilty of such misconduct as justifies and requires his removal. If there is proof of that in the testimony taken before Commissioner WILCOX, it has escaped our attention. If it does not exist, then the Governor would make a serious blunder in removing him. It would be such a blunder in any case to exercise the extreme power of removal upon an officer elected by popular vote, for that is a power of which the people are particularly and properly jealous. In this instance it is practically certain that the man removed would promptly be renominated and re-elected, if the removal were made in time to permit such action. If it were not so made, the Governor would lay himself open to the suspicion of trying to defeat the real wish of the people. Neither to incur this suspicion nor to promote the election of GARDINER as a "vindication" seems particularly desirable for Mr. ROOSEVELT.

It has been said that the Governor is being urged to remove the Colonel by the machine managers on the ground that it is necessary to deprive the Democrats of the powerful aid of the District Attorney's office in the approaching election. Unquestionably that office is exceedingly useful to Tammany and it would be a very good thing indeed for the city to have a clean, honest, capable, and energetic man in the office at this time. But that is not a matter that the Governor can consider in reaching a decision in the case. It is a matter for the people, and, thanks to the immeasurable greed and treachery of the Republican machine in 1897, the people were entrapped into permitting Tammany to get its own man. Mr. PLATT and his friends should be the last to ask the Governor to go outside of his strict duty to avert the consequences of that wrong. And we are very much mistaken in the Governor if he will listen to any such advice.

A JAPANESE ON CHINA.

In the remarkable collection of articles on the situation in China in the current number of The North American Review, one of the most suggestive is by "A Japanese Diplomat." It is an earnest and forcible argument for the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, with every possible aid from the powers in promoting reform, and with the establishment of free commerce throughout the empire.

This is significant as the latest and most direct expression of the view taken by intelligent Japanese, and probably taken also by the Government of Japan. It was the view acted on in part at the conclusion of the victorious war waged by Japan on China. We say in part, because, while Japan did all that it could in the treaty of peace to advance the principle of commercial freedom, it also took from China the Lao Tong peninsula and the Island of Formosa. The former it was obliged to surrender under the pressure of Russia and Germany, but the latter it retained. According to the writer in The Review, Japan has not found Formosa a profitable acquisition so far, having been engaged for five years in an unsuccessful series of attempts to suppress insurrection and establish order. But this does not lessen the force of the writer's contention. It strengthens it; for the trouble Japan has had in the single Island of Formosa, with a relatively small population, is but a fraction of that which any power would have in governing a portion, or all the powers in governing the whole, of China, if such a course should be undertaken.

This discussion may be said to be premature. It may hardly be worth while to talk about cooking the Chinese hare when it is obviously far from being caught. But in another sense the discussion is of the greatest importance. If the powers agree that they will not seek the dismemberment of the empire, and that they will unite in trying to maintain the integrity of the empire under the best native government that can be secured, they will have a very different task before them from the one they would have to face if they refused to adopt and enforce this policy. In the former case, the actual government of China would have the choice of reform and free commerce on the one hand, or, on the other, being replaced by some other government sustained by the powers. If it took the first, the problem would be reduced to making it carry out that policy. If it took the second, the powers would still have the support of the following of whatever government it was possible for them to set up. But if the powers tried to rule China through their own direct agents and to repress all opposition, they would have tough work for a couple of generations, with almost certain failure at the end.

It is worth noting that the "Japanese Diplomat" accepts without reservation the inference that Great Britain, the United States, and his own country will act together on this understanding. If he is right as to the course of Japan, it is extremely encouraging, for there is little doubt that the firm and cordial co-operation of these three powers would exert a moral influence that would be practically irresistible by the other powers, should they wish to oppose it. The only serious danger in this direction is that the Chinese Government will be blind to the peril that threatens it and by its conduct practically compel its own destruction. A common disclaimer of all intention to divide the empire would go far toward preventing this.

RECOLONIZATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Since the beginning of May a joint departmental committee of the British Cabinet has been attempting to formulate plans not merely for the government of the conquered territories in South Africa, but for the establishment of an essentially British body politic in those districts within the shortest possible time. Of course after the war there will be an enormous influx of English and foreigners, and in time, after a long term of political strife and dissension, not to mention periodic insurrections on the part of the unpacified Boers, model British colonies might be brought forth. But it would take time, and time would mean the necessary presence of a large army of occupation and the retarding of industrial enterprises by the unsettled and heterogeneous condition of the population. The British Government can neither afford to wait nor can it afford to maintain for an indefinite period a large standing army in South Africa.

One of the gravest objections to letting things take their natural course in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony is the fact that the relations between the towns and country districts would remain as they were before the war, which is a highly undesirable state. British immigration would simply go to swell the English majorities in the urban communities while the Boers would be left to themselves in the farming and grazing districts. Certain inducements must therefore be offered to intelligent Englishmen to settle in the rural districts of South Africa, where their numbers may discourage any latent inclination to rebellion that may remain. The programme of the War Office as announced in the House of Commons a week ago makes provision for retaining 45,000 men in South Africa until February, 1901, including a large body of semi-attached soldiers, each of whom is to receive £5 and a suit of mufti. Mr. RHODES is already at work in Rhodesia striving to induce some of the colonials from Canada and Australia to remain after the war and grow up with the country. He offers every desirable settler a retainer of £25 for himself and £12 for his horse, provided the man, with horse and rifle, will hold himself at the disposal of the authorities for periodical musters. But this scheme of a armed peace should not, for its very antagonistic nature, be continued for long in the Boer country proper, where the Government will, as soon as it may safely do so, depend upon an efficient mounted body of military police to maintain order while the Boer farmers are being taught, by example, the excellences of British domination and British civilization. How may these excellences be best taught in the shortest possible time is the question that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's committee is trying to answer.

South Africa possesses enormous potentialities, which can only be developed by skilled labor and with a free use of capital. The Boer farming and grazing lands are barely supplied the towns in the vicinity, simply because no attempt was made to develop the land. With the employment of modern farm machinery and modern methods of irrigation the productiveness of the land will be enormously increased. It is the scientific farmer that the British Government most evidently desires to take up his permanent abode in South Africa, and, for this reason, the committee will shortly be prepared to offer particular inducements to desirable term-expired men, members of the yeomanry and volunteers, to remain in the rural districts. It is believed that the cost of their transportation home will be awarded them and provision made for the free transportation of their families to South Africa, with every facility for the purchase of farm lands. For the purpose in view the committee would, with the co-operation of the Cape Government, establish a loan fund of eight or ten million sterling, which would be spread, for the benefit of the settlers, over four or five years.

The whole problem is full of interest for the rest of the world. For with the Britonizing of South Africa the direct imperial rule will of course be withdrawn from the conquered territory, two or more British colonies will then be formed, which with the Cape Colony will sooner or later be merged into the Commonwealth of South Africa—just as the colonies of the Pacific have been merged into the Commonwealth of Australia—and another stone will be laid in the foundation of that magnificent Imperial Federation which is the inevitable destiny of the British Empire.

The question of imperialism is one of serious moment to the American people.—Mr. RICHARD CROKER.

"A very good sermon this morning," said the young blockhead to Dr. JOHNSON. "That may be, Sir, but it is impossible that you should know it."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody with even the most elementary knowledge of mushrooms could have read without impatience more or less angry the proceedings in the inquest held out in Illinois last week on certain victims of rash mycological experiments. The Coroner, his jury, and all the witnesses devoted themselves, not to discovering which particular species of mushroom it was that killed the unfortunate people, but to displaying their own belief in a wide and essential difference between mushrooms and something they called "toadstools." Now, as a matter of fact, a "toadstool," so far as there is any such thing, is a mushroom, and a mushroom is a "toadstool," if anybody chooses to give that picturesque name to it. Of course there would be no harm in applying the name "toadstool" to all poisonous mushrooms, and the name mushroom to all edible mushrooms. Indeed, in a vague, rough way, that is probably the popular understanding, but the scientists have refused to make any such distinction, for the very good reason that the poisonous mushrooms are just as much mushrooms as those that are good to eat, and it would be simply homicidal to encourage the delusion that the "toadstool" is a thing apart, easily recognized by some peculiarity of structure or color. To the existence of this utterly false theory is due, directly or indirectly, almost every case of mushroom poisoning that occurs, and the sooner people learn that of two mushrooms, not only of the same genus, but of the same species, one may be excellent food and the other a poison without an antidote, the sooner they will cease trusting to the popular rules, every one of them false, for drawing a line between mushrooms and "toadstools."

—It is not only in the saffron section of the American press that one can find just now exhibitions of mingled ignorance and bad manners in dealing with matters of international disagreement. For instance, The Saturday Review of London, in discussing what it calls "our old friend, the Alaska boundary," expresses sarcastic sympathy with both the English and the American Governments that the troublesome question should have come up again when the former was worried by foreign wars, and the latter by a Presidential election. If The Saturday Review had stopped there, no harm would have been done, but it goes on to comment on an imaginary "general opinion" in this country that the Boundary Commission has assigned to England half of a gold-field the whole of which justly belongs with the United States," the amiable promoter of neighborly amenities says, "experience tells us at such always is the 'general opinion' of the other side. No good American ever is satisfied unless he gets the whole of his claim, however preposterous. The usual protest is already on its way to President McKINLEY, who will have to walk warily or he will easily find himself charged with abandoning American interests for the sake of the English alliance." As prophecies these last words were a lucky hit, but what, pray, has the United States made any preposterous claims" against Great Britain? We have been rather fortunate in our claims hitherto, and surely, if they have been preposterous, our dear relatives would not have been afraid to reject them. Perhaps, if the Saturday Review had thought of this, it would have concluded its remarks as unpleasantly as it does—"It will be well for our Government to remember that this is not a matter on which Canadian public opinion will tolerate any sort of weakness on our side, and there is some considerable resentment arising there already over the delay in connection with the Pacific Cable tenders."

—Not a few readers of the newspapers must have been puzzled by the fact that the new King of Italy calls himself and is called "VITTORIO MANUELE III." As the existing Kingdom of Italy has hitherto had only two Kings, all, and as one of them was named UMBERTO, it was natural to ask how this one would be the third bearer of the first King's name. The explanation lies in the circumstance that, before the creation of modern Italy, the present King's grandfather was King of Sardinia, and he was the second VICTOR EMMANUEL to bear that title. He did not change it on assuming the more spacious throne, and the curious result is that Italy calls her first VICTOR EMANUEL, her second and her second her third. This may seem rather absurd to us democratical plebeians, but who are we should criticise the peculiarities royal arithmetic? Judging from what may be called his prosperous, the ruler is a sober-minded and sufficiently possible youth, with good judgment in the choice of secretaries and a full realization of the weight of his responsibilities. His proclamation is as modest as it could well be while preserving even a semblance of belief in "divine right," and there is a hope-inspiring absence from it of the signs of megalomania which another or youthful monarch has forced us to expect. It is of little consequence, therefore, that this second VICTOR is the third. Belonging, as he does, to a family that has kept tabs on itself since the year 1062, he could doubtless find a excuse for using almost any numerator he chose, and it was a mark of commendable moderation that he was content with the figure 3.

—Forty men and women forming the Crowell Heirs' association hired a hall in Somerville, Mass., one evening last week, and got what seemed to be a vast amount of satisfaction out of a solemn discussion of a sum of £12,000,000, which somebody has told them is in the Bank of England awaiting distribution among those who can prove themselves to be the descendants of ELISHA CROWELL. The Chairman of the meeting impressively announced that letters received from England had convinced him that there was more than rumor in the stories about the Crowell fortune, and it was decided to raise funds and send a delegate abroad to institute the necessary proceedings. Not quite all of the people present were sure that the money can be easily obtained, and it is stated that "some dissatisfaction was expressed at the attitude of the Bank of England officials." One of the heirs went so far as to say to a reporter: "I do not know whether we can get anything out of this or not. We sent a delegate to England some time ago and paid his expenses, so that he might look the matter up. When he returned he did not seem to be much wiser than before, or, at least, he did not seem to be able or willing to give us much information." If these remarks were so amusing they would be more pathetic and if they were not so pathetic they would be more amusing. The Crowell heirs, however, are not the only people in the world, by a long sight who can learn only by experience, and far be it from us to say that they will not get full value for their expense fund in the shape of intensely pleasurable anticipations.

—Pittsburg's health authorities are confronted with a serious epidemic of typhoid fever, and they note with entirely comprehensible surprise that it is the wards inhabited by forners of the lowest class that are free from the disease, while it is alarmingly prevalent in the best parts of the city. "The fever," says a local paper, "seems to have fastened itself upon the residential warmth, those of extreme altitude, like the thirty-second and Thirty-eighth, as well the wealthier wards, the Nineteenth and Twentieth, being included. This is one of the inexplicable incongruities of the plague. It is a matter of record that the down-town wards, which include the Point and Yellow Row districts and the tions of the alien populations in Virgin Cherry, Strawberry and Mulberry Alley upper Sixth and Webster Avenues, have been practically immune from typhoid. In these spots, where hygiene and sanitation are unknown, except as applied by municipal authorities, where filth, abolor, and uncleanliness reign unmolested typhoid bacteria are almost a strange" Still, the epidemic is credited to a bad water supply, and there is earnest talk about a system of filtration.

HOW TO OBTAIN PARTY RECRUITS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent meeting of the Democratic district leaders Mr. Croker is reported to have strongly urged on them the necessity of looking after the young men who will cast their first vote this year, and Chairman McGuire of the Campaign Committee has spoken of the advisability of getting the young voters to join Democratic Clubs.

That it is necessary to urge the district leaders to do their duty is a proof that there is a screw loose somewhere, and to show how it got loose and why it remains so is the object of this communication, which I ask you to publish, as, notwithstanding your opposition to the Democratic National ticket, I look upon THE NEW YORK TIMES as being a Democratic paper.

It is a well-known fact that the Democratic district leaders do not take the same interest in the welfare of their supporters as the Republican district leaders. A constituent of the former, if he applies for assistance to obtain work, is invariably met with the reply: "I am sorry I cannot help you, but there is nothing to be got unless you pass a civil service examination."

The Republican leaders, on the other hand, go among their friends and acquaintances and are generally successful in placing all those who seek their assistance. This is particularly noticeable in the Fourteenth Assembly District, in which I reside, so I will relate my personal experience.

Having been ille for nearly six months, I applied to Mr. Oakley, the Democratic district leader, to help me obtain employment, and although I am, and have been for over four years, a member of a Tammany club, and have always worked hard for the interests of the Democratic Party, I received the usual stereotyped reply.

An acquaintance who withdrew from the Tammany Club a few months ago and joined Mr. Peter's Republican Club, informed me that he has not been idle a day since he changed his party affiliations, as Mr. Pegnam always finds means to get something to do for those who require work, notwithstanding that Tammany Hall controls the city.

I have proof that the same state of things exists in most Assembly districts. The exceptions among the Democrats are where there is opposition to the incumbent of the office of district leader, and he is afraid that if he doesn't hustle for the benefit of his constituents he will find himself left out in the cold after the primary elections.

Unfortunately there is no opposition to Mr. Oakley's leadership of the Fourteenth Assembly District. If there were, I think he would "get a move on him," and not think that a few smooth words are all that is necessary to satisfy those of his supporters who seek his assistance for the purpose of obtaining employment. Mr. Oakley is a very nice gentleman, but if a good man were to come forward and seek to wrest the office of leader from him, I am confident, from what I have heard from several members of the Tammany Club, that Mr. Oakley would soon find himself a political corpse.

If Mr. Croker and Chairman McGuire are sincere in their desire to obtain recruits, they would do well to insist on the district leaders looking after the welfare of their constituents, and not allow it to be publicly proclaimed that it is to a man's own interest to join the camp of the enemy.

However the Democratic Party may be divided on the question as to who is the better man, McKinley or Bryan, the whole party in this State is united on the importance of electing a Democratic Governor and Legislature, and therefore it is necessary to obtain all the recruits possible, but we cannot expect to enlist the sympathies of the first-year voter if he finds that his friends who have for years been ardent supporters of the Democratic Party are lightly treated and cast aside when they appeal to their district leaders for help.

The subject of how to obtain new recruits is always an important one.

WALTER H. LEWISTON.
New York, Aug. 4, 1900.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST'S QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How queerly the minds of some of our fellow-citizens do occasionally work! Take, for instance, some of that species recently discovered and popularly known as anti-imperialists. Here is P. W. Roche, who no doubt at other times might be registered as a sober-minded citizen, but who, for some unknown reason, in a letter dated July 30, tells that best of all dailies, THE NEW YORK TIMES, that it "can howl," &c., until the polls close in November. But I am afraid THE TIMES won't be able to oblige Mr. Roche, since "howling" is not, so far as I am aware, part of its stock in trade.

After a little rehash of ancient history our friend from Indiana passionately exclaims: "Where are all of those countries that have expanded? Will the most rabid imperialist please tell what has become of them?" Those questions are best answered by asking two other questions:

"Where are all of those countries that have not expanded? Will the most rabid anti-imperialist please tell what has become of them?"

The law of life is universal. It applies alike to nations as to individuals.

New York, Aug. 3, 1900. L. B. A.

SLAUGHTER OF FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has taken THE TIMES a long time to make up the explanation of the murder of eighty-nine Philippine natives by our troops that appeared this morning. Such an "explanation" advanced by the Spaniards three years ago for the same crime, or a much lesser one, would have been laughed at by our jingo press.

I doubt very much if one could find in the whole history of Spanish rule a more dastardly case of outrage. It is such incidents and the very successful and prolonged resistance to our Government by the Philippine natives that has lately so strengthened the anti-imperialist cause and driven the imperialists to such ridiculous "explanations" that do not explain.

Our Government is fertile in whitewash, and doubtless this "incident" will be, as THE TIMES says, fully "investigated," as other cases have been—the beef scandals, for instance.

F.
New York, Aug. 4, 1900.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to recommend to your correspondent, Mr. C. H. Whittemore, a careful study of some standard work on logic, say Jevon's. In his criticism of Mr. Davis's letter he tries to prove that our sins against the Indians and others argue the sanity of our present treatment of the Filipinos. I fancy that the readers of THE TIMES are too cute to be tricked by such reasoning as that.

Mr. Whittemore's historical knowledge is about as bad as his logic, as is proved by his citation of our disciplining of the South. The "consent of the governed," dear Mr. Whittemore, means in a republic the consent of the majority of the people. When a minority rises up and endeavors to overthrow a majority by force, as in 1861, the majority has a moral right to resist. If it can be shown that a majority of the Philippine people prefer our sovereignty to independence under their own flag, then we who love the flag and do not wish to see it sullied as our Government has been doing will be forced to take another view of the situation.

Mr. Whittemore and all others should read again the unanswerable letter from Mr. Anderson Price in your issue of July 30th.

EDWARD BRECK.
New York, Aug. 2, 1900.

FREE SILVER THE ISSUE.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus-Leader.

The dispatches announce that in his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan will make "imperialism" the paramount issue and will dismiss silver with a few sentences at the tail end. By this Mr. Bryan hopes to sidetrack the silver issue which was put into the platform to hold the silverites, but which he will strive to keep out of the campaign in order to win Democrats who four years ago stood for sound money.

If this is the programme—and there is no reason to doubt it—Mr. Bryan will give an example of insincerity and double-dealing unequaled in a Presidential campaign. It will be perhaps the first time a great political party tried to catch one class of voters on the claim that the issue in which they ardently believe is being sincerely pressed, and another by declaring that it isn't the issue at all, and if elected, the candidate will do nothing, or can do nothing, to accomplish the thing they fear.

But it is not this feature of the case with which we propose at this time to deal. Nor is it our purpose to discuss further the demagogism of the "imperialism" and "militarism" cries. Few people, we imagine, are going to be caught by this chaff. What we would call attention to is the certainty of danger which is threatened in the Bryan candidacy and the calamity which would befall American business by his election.

Tom Patterson, the editor of The Rocky Mountain News, ought to be pretty good authority. He was Chairman of the National Populist Convention and was a conspicuous figure at Kansas City. He is one of the ablest of the anti-Republican editors of the West, and is admitted to be high in the councils of the anti-Republican parties. This is Mr. Patterson's notion about it:

"It is not true that the Senate is an impregnable stronghold of the money ring; it is not true that the allied silver forces cannot capture the House; it is not true that Mr. Bryan as President would be helpless unless he had Congress with him. By carrying for silver only those States which voted for it in 1896 the gold majority in the Senate would be reduced to two. The gold standard was forced upon the country by a gold standard President in the face of a Congress opposed to it, and it can be forced off the country by a silver President, even though Congress be opposed to him."

That this is true there can be no doubt. Sound money men who voted against Mr. Bryan in 1896 in order to avert the National disaster of dishonest money, which would have meant financial ruin and National dishonor, cannot soothe themselves, in voting for Bryan now that in some way the country would escape the plunge to silver if the Democrats should win. The victory which put Bryan in the White House would put a cheap-money Democratic Congress behind him, and would narrow down the sound-money majority in the Senate to perhaps only two. Thus might happen that the lives of but two men stood between the business interests of the country and the repeal of the existing gold standard law. Two years later, with Bryanism triumphant, the political complexion of the Senate could be changed.

Meanwhile a Secretary of the Treasury in sympathy with a silver standard could do much toward accomplishing it without legislation. So careful a student as Lawrence Laughlin of Chicago says a Bryan Secretary of the Treasury could bring this country to a silver basis without repeal of the present law. He seems further also to make out a clear case. By evading the law, and bringing the whole pressure of the Administration to his aid, it is not doubted for one moment that within sixty days from the date of his inauguration, Mr. Bryan would have brought about such conditions of distrust and lack of confidence as to have produced a frightful and lasting panic, if, indeed, he had not succeeded in reducing the country to a silver basis. A good law amounts to very little in the hands of men who do not want to enforce it.

And it is not to be doubted for one moment that Mr. Bryan would exert his full power to plunge the country to a silver basis. On Aug. 12, 1896, when Mr. Bryan accepted the Chicago nomination, the money question was paramount. "Until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant." After the election he said: "The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome." Scores of times since he has iterated and reiterated his purpose to press for silver monometallism until it was an accomplished fact. Had there not developed such unprecedented prosperity during McKinley's Administration, the campaign would have been fought directly on the silver issue. The good times make this an impossible course for the Democrats. Hence they are trying to keep silver in the background until after the election, and then, victory won on false issues, the country would be led such a wild dance as men now living have never seen, and would not want to see again.

That this is the intention of the men who are now leading what is left of the Democratic Party, no one can for one moment doubt, who has followed the developments of the past few months.

Thus it is that it will be impossible to sidetrack silver. The greater part of the debate in the campaign will no doubt be upon the questions which arise out of our larger relations with the world. But the men who were for sound money in 1896, and those who have been converted to sound money since—and they number hundreds of thousands—will clearly see through the anti-imperialism curtain the gaunt form of sixteen to one. So long as this threat hangs over the country, it will be the dominant issue, no matter what the politicians say, and until the Democrats sponge it out of their political catechism, and abandon it entirely, they cannot hope to win, for the American people understand the money question now, and they are not hankering for an experiment which their judgment persuades them would end in disaster.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times.

IN THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES appears a very interesting review of a New York State Library Bulletin by the Hon. A. Judd Northrup. The title of Judge Northrup's paper is "Slavery in New York," and his treatment of the subject is straightforward and fearless. We wish to welcome such a paper and such a review as our contemporary gives it, for their calm and unpartisan spirit.

Some of the facts brought out are intensely interesting. For instance, among others, Judge Northrup notes that in 1698 there was 2,170 slaves in the colony of New York; that as late as 1708 a slave was burned to death in the colony; that in 1788 an elaborate act was passed reaffirming former slavery laws, and that it was not until 1827 that slavery was abolished.

These are important truths, and for fairness sake they should be widely known. The Northern people either do not know their own history or shut their eyes to it; and when reminded of certain little disagreeable facts, heretofore they have almost invariably offered in return denial or indifference. We in the South, to speak frankly, have been up to this time largely ignorant of these things. Then let us take the opportunities that are beginning to be offered us and learn.

We repeat that the Hon. A. Judd Northrup is to be applauded for writing what he has written. It is only the truth that slavery was a National, not a sectional fault. But coming from a New Yorker and in the light of the fact that some good people, not more partisan than their neighbors, do not include in their list of necessities telling of the whole truth, the admission of it is an important admission.

Writers south of the famous line that divides Pennsylvania and Maryland have found the task of persuading our Northern brothers of the truth of some of our statements slow work, up-hill work. Doubtless, from the other side, we also have appeared prejudiced. Let us hope that the last years of the nineteenth century will have changed all that, that the Twentieth will find us, North and South alike, ready to bring to the light for true history's sake all facts, pleasant or unpleasant, that may be gathered—ready to talk with calmness, hear with fairness, think with justice, and settle our vexed questions without bitterness. When that era of good feeling comes our true American history may be written, and not before. Let us do our part to hasten it.

Slavery in America is a dead issue, we know, but no harm can be done by getting together for a suitable epitaph.

NUGGETS.

The Love of the Epicure.

"He married his cook, did he?"
"Yes."
"Was it a love match?"
"Oh, yes. You see, he fell in love with her salads."—Philadelphia North American.

Put Away for the Summer.

"And this," said the Summer boarder, as he mopped his brow and listened to the orchestra of the frogs, "is where one is supposed to sleep under blankets every night."

"Fact," said the landlord. "We got the attick full of 'em."—Indianapolis Press.

Suspicion Aroused in Chicago.

The way Boer Generals never before heard of are surrendering every day might cause a suspicion that the British are tacking titles on the privates they capture just for effect.—Chicago Record.

Nothing Selfish About It.

"What is the Mothers' Congress, Pa?"

"It is an organization of women designed to give other women useful hints on how to bring up their children."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SNARLERS.

When the mighty Maccabean led the armies of the Lord,
And the hosts of fell Nicanor feared the red Judean sword,
Though he bore a people's sorrows, though he perilled life and fame,
Like the shrilling of the locust rose the bitter cry of blame;
Rose a murmur, waxed to clamor, mingled hiss and hoot and groan
From the narrow clan that fancy all hearts evil but their own:
"Lo! he fought upon the Sabbath! Brake the law of hearth and home!
Down with Judas Maccabeus! He would sell the land to Rome!"
So they left that noble leader in their envy and their pride,
And he fell—for them—in battle. He was happy that he died.

Seven years the Great Virginian faced the legions of the King,
Braving with his ragged heroes warfare's rage and Winter's sting;
Strong in peril, calm in triumph, lion-hearted 'mid despair—
Till the cloud of conflict lifted, and a new-born flag was there.
Through the smoke of field and bivouac—yea, when armed strife was done
And he toiled to weld a nation of the realms his sword had won,
Came the cry of hate and malice fostered by the poisoned pen:
"Dotard! Traitor! False usurper!" brawled the breed of little men.
Peace! The Cañon of the Ages echoes not the asses' bray.
While his name resounds forever—his defamers, who were they?

Noble, wise, and simple-hearted, rock amid a hundred jars,
Lincoln wrought with constant purpose to unite the sundered stars.
Who may guess his burning anguish that his hand, which sought to heal,
First must wound what most he cherished—search the land with flame and steel!
Ever when his need was sorest, loud the spiteful cry arose;
Fiercely, bitterly they chorused—feigned friends and open foes.
Every action misconstruing, every motive splashing black,
Every mouth its venom spewing—"Butcher!" "Tyrant!" yelped the pack.
Till the murderous bullet smote him, and he died as martyrs die.
And a Nation's wail of mourning gave those dastard throats the lie.

Think! ye shrill and frequent carpers, jealous of the public weal,
Truly, may not those who govern love their land with equal zeal?
May not those who work in silence build in fact a noble dream?
Free your hearts of cant and rancor! Purge your souls of self-esteem!
Delve no more 'mid petty errors till your eyes are dim with dust!
View with broader, clearer vision. Seek to fathom, learn to trust!
Hail! true souls that uncomplaining take the truth of foe and friend,
Fearless front the hidden danger! Ye shall triumph at the end!
For the men that do are deathless, spite of scoff, and sneer, and curse;
While the snarlers are forgotten—or remembered, which is worse.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

WORKING OF GAMING LAWS

Recent French and English Suits Illustrate It.

GENERAL JACQUEY IS UNLUCKY

Has to Pay What He Lost, but Cannot Legally Collect What He Won—History of a £100 Check.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—Two cases in the French and one in the English courts that involve the gambling laws are discussed in the Paris newspapers this week. The circumstance that even the Judge on the bench seems to sympathize with the plaintiff in a case where the defendant tries to get out of paying a debt by invoking the laws against gaming, indicates that men are all "sportsmen" at heart, and hence that the construction of the law in these cases is a matter of general interest.

The first of these cases is that of a retired officer of the French Army, Gen. Jacquey, who is now Deputy for the Landes and was a conspicuous figure among the Nationalist cohorts in the fight on the floor of the Chamber of Deputies two or three weeks ago. Gen. Jacquey has been sued by M. Rouet, manager of the gambling establishment in the Casino at Cauterets, for 10,000 francs which he lent to the ex-warrior about three years ago. On that occasion it seems that the General had lost all his "ready" to the bank at baccarat, and, being known to M. Rouet, that gentleman, like most gamblers in their own dens, was willing to lend him money to go on playing.

With the 10,000 francs he borrowed Gen. Jacquey proceeded to punt against a friend of his who is known in the case only as M. M., with the result that when the game was concluded the General had lost the 10,000 francs he had borrowed, but M. M. owed him 17,000 francs.

When a month had gone by M. Rouet asked for his money, and Gen. Jacquey told him that he would pay him as soon as M. M. paid him (Jacquey.) M. Rouet waited another month, and again applied to the General, who wrote to him thus:

"I am pumped dry at the moment, and I am not going completely to impoverish myself when I am, after all, the highest loser of the Casino, where eight one-thousand-franc notes left my pocket. Do as I do—be patient. For the present there is nothing else to do; and, however much good will I may have in the matter, I can do nothing, not having a sou at my disposal, and being unwilling to run into debt elsewhere. In fact, I should have difficulty in finding this sum, or, rather, could not raise it at all."

As this epistle did not soothe M. Rouet, and the threatened suit, Gen. Jacquey told him that if he refused to wait for M. M. he (the General) would invoke non-liability for the debt on the ground that it was the result of a gambling transaction.

M. Rouet's contention in court was that he had not loaned the 10,000 francs to Gen. Jacquey from the "caisse," or desk, of the gambling establishment, of which he was only one-third owner, but from his own private, individual pocket, and hence that the loan did not constitute a "gambling debt" under the act. Gen. Jacquey's counsel pleaded that it was evident from the correspondence between his client and M. Rouet that it was the "caisse" of the Casino that had loaned the money, and that his client could not legally be called on to pay since the money had been loaned to him for gambling.

The Court decided that as M. Rouet did not take the money out of the desk or safe of the gambling establishment, but from his own pocketbook, as both sides admitted, it was evident that it was a personal loan to Gen. Jacquey, and as such must be paid by him, and judgment was entered accordingly.

Gen. Jacquey is unable to obtain much satisfaction out of the affair, since he has admitted that M. M.'s debt to him was the result of a gambling transaction. In the circumstances he says he will rely on M. M.'s honor as a gentleman to pay him the 17,000 francs.

CAN NOW SPEND HIS OWN MONEY.

The other Paris case is that of Georges Ledat, a well-known race horse owner, who a year ago had been placed by the courts under a "conseil judiciaire" on the plea of his daughter, represented by her husband, Capt. Charles Fontain, to restrain him from dissipating his fortune in gambling at the race tracks. M. Ledat has just appealed to the First Chamber of the Paris Civil Courts to be freed from the "tutelary authority of this 'conseil judiciaire'" on the ground that he had made 500,000 francs since the decree of the Court by racing his horses and betting on the results. Capt. Fontain opposed this application, stating that his father-in-law had not proved his ability to administer his own affairs by making money at the races, as his success had been the result of the mere luck of the gambler, which might turn at any moment.

The Court, in deciding in favor of M. Ledat's application, pointed out that horse breeding and horse racing, like all avocations, while they involved certain risks, had had their utility recognized by the public authorities; and, as M. Ledat had proved himself capable by this means of making for himself a private fortune, the tribunal released him from the annoying restrictions placed upon him by the surveillance of his affairs by a "conseil judiciaire," which means that hereafter he may administer his own affairs without legal restraint or interference.

AN ENGLISH CASE.

The English case is a trifle more complicated than either of the French ones. It appears that almost exactly a year ago—on July 25, 1899, to be precise—James Hebden, an Englishman of sporting propensities, like many of his countrymen, went to the Goodwood races.

Of course no Englishman, under ordinary conditions, puts down his money when he makes a bet on the race track, any more than, in ordinary circumstances, he pays his tailor when his raiment is delivered. Racing debts are supposed to be paid once each week, just as tailor expects money on account once a year, (though one should always suspend his tailor rather than his bookmaker if he desires to maintain his reputation as a man of honor.)

Consequently Mr. Hebden went into the inclosure thoughtfully provided by Mr. Tattersall for the benefit of the bookmakers and their clients at the Goodwood course, and made some bets with Thomas Buxton, a professional gentleman of London and Manchester, with the result that at the close of the day Mr. Hebden was in Mr. Buxton's debt to the extent of £58. The two men traveled up to London and to King's Cross Station together.

Now, it so happened that Mr. Hebden had in his pocket a check for £100, drawn to his order and signed by his wife. It does not appear how she came to give him the check, or whether she knew that he was going to the races that day. However, at King's Cross Mr. Hebden suggested to the bookmaker that he take the check for £100, subtract the £58 that he had been lost at the races, and give him (Hebden) the balance of £42 when he would go to Brighton for the races the next day and make up his losses, and much more besides.

Buxton thereupon handed Hebden £42 in notes and gold and took Mrs. Hebden's check. Hebden went to Brighton and lost the £42. When he got home and informed his wife of his transaction with Buxton she, with great presence of mind, stopped payment of the check.

In due course of time Mr. Buxton brought suit on the dishonored check in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and the case has just been tried before Justice Darling, the defense being that the check was given for an illegal consideration.

English Judges, in particular, have very little sympathy with a defendant who pleads the gaming act to avoid paying a debt, and Justice Darling is not an exception to that rule. He said that the rule of law was that, if only part of the consideration of a promise was illegal, and it was possible to apportion the promise between the legal and illegal parts of the consideration, then the whole promise was not void, but such part of it as depended on the good consideration could be sued on. He was of the opinion that it was possible here to apportion the check between the debt of £58, which was admitted to be an illegal consideration, and the loan of £42, which, it was contended, was a good consideration.

THE BOOKMAKER LOSES.

Mr. Buxton was already chuckling over Mrs. Hebden's discomfiture when Justice Darling went on: "However, the defendants have raised another point." That point was that, though the transaction whereby the plaintiff handed £42 to Hebden was not a payment of lost bets, yet it was an illegal transaction on another ground—namely, that it was a loan of money for the purpose of gaming. If that was so, he had the authority of Teasel, Master of the Rolls, that the transaction was illegal. Justice Darling said that he could reach no other conclusion than that the £42 was loaned to Hebden by Buxton for the purpose of gaming. The parties to the transaction were at the Kings Cross Railway Station when it was lent, and Buxton knew that Hebden wanted it with which to go to Brighton for the races. There was evidence that Hebden had for years been in the habit of making bets.

These things being considered, Justice Darling's opinion was that the loan was intended partly to enable Hebden to make bets, and he was unable to separate that part of it which was to be spent on betting from the rest. Therefore he held that the advance was an illegal consideration, whereby Mr. Buxton lost his £100 and had to pay the costs of the action besides.

By an odd coincidence, an English Judge has only this week decided another case under the Tippling act, in which, unlike the case of "Scott vs. Gilmore," it was possible to separate the legal from the illegal consideration.

The proprietor of the Star and Garter, at Richmond, had sued Mr. Morell Mackenzie, an actor, who is a son of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, by the way, for £47 for brandies and soda, consumed by that talented histrion within a year at the hostelry mentioned, he living in that vicinity. Mr. Mackenzie pleaded in his defense that clause of the Tippling act under which a publican is unable to sue for more than 20s., or £1, for a debt contracted for liquors consumed on the premises. The publican's lawyer claimed, however, after forcing Mr. Mackenzie to admit that he always drank soda with his brandy, that that portion of the debt contracted for the soda taken with the brandy was recoverable under the law.

The Judge took this view of the case, and, estimating the comparative prices of the two ingredients, entered judgment against the actor for £15 13s. 6d. for soda water.

F. M. W.

STRIKE ON LA BRETAGNE.

Departure of the French Liner from Havre Still Delayed—Should Have Sailed Saturday.

HAVRE, Aug. 6.—La Bretagne, the French liner, scheduled to sail for New York Saturday, is still delayed owing to a serious strike among her stokers and bunkermen. At first the cabinmen joined the strikers, but these are now on board.

At the time this dispatch is filed there is little prospect of an early conclusion of negotiations between the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and the delegates of the strikers. Frequent collisions occur between strikers and the gendarmes who are guarding vessels about to leave. Two arrests were made yesterday for interfering with the right to work.

Police reinforcements are coming from Rouen and El Boeuf.

The mails will be sent by the American Line, via Cherbourg.

BOY CARRIES OFF HARDWARE.

Woman Sees Him Doing Burglar's Work and Police Catch Him—His Character Not Vouched For.

Joseph Farrell, who calls himself a caddy on golf links at Westchester, slept last night in the rooms of the Gerry Society, pleading to be allowed to go back to the Newsboys' Lodging House, which is all the home he has had for a number of years. Joseph is fifteen years of age. He has been an orphan ever since he can remember, and one result is that he has fallen into bad ways. He was arrested early last evening by Policemen Allen and Distler for breaking into A. Rothkowitz's hardware store at 16 New Chambers Street, and was caught, the policemen say, carrying off his booty.

How long he had been in the store no one knows. With an accomplice as yet unknown, he got in through the fanlight, and proceeded to help himself to a various assortment of hardware, which taxed his strength to carry. A woman who refused to give her name saw him climbing through the transom and notified the police.

When Allen and Distler hove in sight about 9 o'clock Joseph was walking laboriously up New Chambers Street, with more bundles than he knew what to do with. They had him before he knew what was happening. His accomplice got away, but the police say they have a pretty good clue to his identity.

At the Newsboys' Lodging House a very bad kind of a character was marked up against the boy, in the statement that he is an associate of thieves and is believed to have been generally quite reckless in his conduct.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Jacob Loisth of Peekskill Charged with Pawning Jewels Left in His Care.

Jacob Loisth, a lawyer, who says his home is in Peekskill, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning charged with the theft of $2,805 worth of jewels, which were the property of Louis Lilienthal of 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

In his affidavit Lilienthal swears that on May 24 he gave Loisth rubies, diamond studs, loose pearls, and other jewels of the value inventoried to place in a safe deposit vault, and that, instead of disposing of the property as instructed, Loisth pawned them in a Park Row pawnshop under the name of L. Jacob.

Loisth was arrested by Central Office Detectives Weller and Oppenheim at 320 Broadway Saturday afternoon. He was held in $1,500 bail for further examination.

NEW YORK FOREST FIRES.

Raging on the Line of West Shore West of Schenectady.

SCHNECTADY, Aug. 5.—Severe forest fires are raging along the line of the West Shore westward of this city and the farmers of the vicinity have been fighting the flames all the afternoon.

A messenger from the scene this evening says the fire is beyond control and that it will have to burn itself out.

The principal sufferers thus far are ex-Congressman Schermerhorn and James Van Epps. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been started by a fire built by railroad men.

THE DEUTSCHLAND IN PORT.

Breaks No Record, and Is Behind Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

The new Hamburg-American Line steamship Deutschland, the completion of whose voyage has been awaited with much interest, anchored off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 10:47 o'clock last night, after a voyage of 6 days 8 hours and 3 minutes.

The record of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from the same port, made in November, 1899, is 5 days, 17 hours, and 37 minutes. The Deutschland is, therefore, behind the record of the crack North German Lloyder 14 hours and 26 minutes.

The Deutschland lifted anchor and passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:44 o'clock this morning. The Deutschland's great depth made it dangerous to attempt coming up the channel while the tide was not at its height, so the big vessel waited until high tide this morning.

POISON IN PEA SOUP.

Two Georgia Children Killed by It—Another Child and Mother Ill.

IRWINSVILLE, Ga., Aug. 5.—The family of Lewis Connor, a farmer, narrowly escaped being wiped out with poison last night. As it is two children of the family are dead, and Mrs. Connor and a third child are critically ill, though it is believed they will live. For dinner yesterday Mrs. Connor cooked pea soup in a new tin vessel. Several hours after the soup was eaten the mother and three children were taken violently ill. Two of the children died before a physician could reach them, and the woman and other child were saved only after many hours of suffering. Physicians say the poison was metallic.

Kentuckian Kills His Father.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—Daniel Howard, a prominent citizen of this county, was killed by his son, George Howard. Daniel Howard had been to town and secured a jug of whisky. He became intoxicated and had words with George, whom, it is said, he threatened to shoot. The son secured a Winchester, and the father, it is said, then drew his gun on George. George fired, killing his father instantly. Howard was one of the wealthiest citizens of Neel County, and was sixty-three years old. He was a cousin of Berry Howard, who is under indictment as an accessory to the murder of Goebel.

TROUBLES OF PARISIANS

Breakdown of Paris Sewage System Not the Least of Them.

NEW UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

It May Abate the Slow Omnibus Nuisance—Summer Dullness in Politics—W. W. Astor's Status.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—If the reports of scientific men, coupled with the complaints of the riverside population, are to be believed, Paris would be at the present moment little better than a pesthouse. The sewage system seems to have broken down, in spite of the promises which were made last year by the city engineers, and vast quantities of filth are poured into the Seine because the territories at a few miles' distance from Paris which were to receive it for agricultural purposes are not sufficiently extensive. The manufacturing districts close to the capital have apparently no sewage system at all, with the consequence that below Paris all along that picturesque bend of the Seine which extends as far as St. Germain, the river sends forth such horrible emanations that the population on its banks is being driven away or rendered violently ill.

The surface of the water is loaded with countless corpses of dead and rotting fish. Either the river is too filthy for them to live in, or they have succumbed to the intense heat. Millions of flies hover over this appalling scene, and alone constitute a serious danger, for they are as likely as not, under the circumstances, to carry infection and death far and wide. A howl of wrath has gone up from the city that such things should be. The water is cut off during the night, and in the morning it is so full of air as to have a thick, opalescent appearance. But the bubbles clear away from its surface, and there is no harm done.

These inconveniences do the exposition no good, and the intense heat is another great drawback to its success. Only a few people relatively have braved the torrid sun, and during the last few days the exposition grounds have looked strangely empty. At the Palais de l'Optique there are some enlarged microscopic views of what a drop of Seine water contains, and these alone would frighten anybody away from Paris should the drought continue and it became necessary to substitute the water of the river for that of the distant sources which at present supply the domestic needs.

Paris bids fair to become transformed altogether by the metropolitan railway, a large section of which was opened last Friday. At present it is not very convenient, for it is not finished, and the trains do not run as often as they should. However, perfection is predicted for the service within a few days. The stations, which are underground, are approached by narrow staircases from the streets, over which are pretty awnings of glass, with decorations, which, for lack of a better name, are in the style called "new," that is to say, in colors of faded green and yellow, and with a design not unlike a Morris wall paper. The temperature as soon as the bottom of the staircase is reached is so low that the contrast with the intense heat outside is a little startling, and may not be quite healthy. There must be a difference of from 10 to 15 degrees centigrade with the outside.

The trains are lightly built, with comfortably upholstered carriages, and they go at a fair speed, though not as quickly as on the other metropolitan lines. It is dangerous to walk on the rails, on account of the electric current, and it would be equally dangerous, of course, to fall on them. A few trifling accidents have already taken place, which tend to show that the system is not yet quite under control. When the Metropolitan is completed, two great inconveniences will be removed from the Paris streets in a large measure; one of these is the cab, and the other is the omnibus. During the past few weeks the omnibus system has proved itself to be totally inadequate, and no more ridiculous or pathetic spectacle could be conceived than that of the vast crowds waiting outside the omnibus stations for hours in the patient hope of securing places. The average rate of omnibus progression for an ordinary trip from one point of Paris to another is about an hour. Three hours might easily be consumed in going, say, from the Porte Maillot to the Vincennes Annexe of the exposition, and most of this time would be spent in changing omnibuses and waiting outside stations.

In the political world there has been a welcome absence of excitement since the Chamber rose for the holidays, but the acquittal of Max Regis, the noisy anti-Semite, at Algiers, is a sign that the Algerian question is far from being settled. Max Regis tried to imitate the exploits of Jules Guérin, and was besieged for a time in his residence, the Villa Anti-Semite. He threatened to shoot the soldiers and the police who were sent to dislodge him. This in ordinary times constitutes a crime for which the death penalty may be awarded. The jury, however, in Algiers chose to look upon the whole matter from the purely political point of view, and acquitted their former Mayor, who will now be able to stand again for Parliament. There is an absolute similarity between the methods of the anti-Semites in Algeria and those of the Chinese Boxers. Both are ready to commit any illegality or crime in order to drive out the foreigner, but the curious difference is that while the Chinese have at least the moral excuse of being Chinamen, the patriots of Algiers are, with very few exceptions, anything but Frenchmen, their leader, notably, Regis, being himself of Italian origin, while most of his lieutenants are Spaniards.

Much amusement has been caused in social circles here by the mishap which has befallen W. W. Astor in England, for the hero of this adventure is fairly well known here, where he often comes, though his pronounced preference for Germany does not tend to make him overpopular. The theory here is that the moment Mr. Astor became an English subject, he ceased ipso facto to be in the strict English sense of the term a gentleman. This does not mean, of course, that his manners became demoralized or that he suddenly forgot all that he had ever learned in the way of liberal culture, but simply that to be an English gentleman it is necessary to have had a father and a grandfather who were also English gentlemen, who bore arms, who fulfilled the conditions, grotesque if you like, and semi-feudal, laid down by tradition, and by the Heralds' College, and in all of these things Mr. Astor is wanting. As an American, he had every right to claim the rank of a gentleman; as an Englishman he has no social position at all, for he has no English origin. He is situated very much as an English Hindoo would be if he were to become suddenly converted to Rome. The Bishop would then be less than the meanest seminarist, and from the point of view of hierarchy and pedigree, Mr. Astor, as an Englishman, comes behind the commonest bootblack in the London streets, who has at any rate this advantage over him, of having been an Englishman a little longer.

The death of Henri Lasserre removes a curious figure from the literary and religious world of France. M. Lasserre was a journalist, a historian, a diplomatist, a smart writer, and he was all these things pretty well, but he would not have won fame had he not been cured of incipient blindness by rubbing his eyes with the magical water of Lourdes. Then, by way of gratitude, he wrote the history of the sacred pool. His book was translated into every known tongue, and brought its author a large fortune. It also brought him into collision with some of the most powerful elements of the Catholic Church, notably, the Jesuits, who look upon the success of Lourdes with jealous eyes. He had a controversy with Zola, which brought neither of the antagonists much credit, but what did him most harm was his translation of the New Testament, which the Pope put on the index, at the suggestion of Jesuit theologians. The rest of M. Lasserre's life was spent in fruitless endeavors to get the Pope to grant him a hearing and remove the embargo on his translation.

It is a miracle as remarkable as any reported from Lourdes that the luckless M. Lasserre managed to retain his faith and his respect for Catholic institutions after the endless rebuffs which he experienced from Rome, and the sordid intrigues which he discovered at every step. He wrote a full account of these for the private benefit of the Pope, but from a mistaken sense of delicacy always refused to allow the volume to be published. Now that he is dead this embargo is removed, and the lovers of scandalous literature are expecting a rich treat when M. Lasserre's varied experiences with the best known dignitaries of the Church come to be printed. R. S.

4,000 Paris Cab Drivers Strike.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Four thousand cabdrivers have gone on strike, demanding a lower rate for renting vehicles. There have been no disturbances, but the Republican Guards protect the stables.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RECENT ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VIPER.—The wonderful speed attained recently by a turbine vessel belonging to the British Navy has excited the apprehension of certain circles of retired naval officers in Paris. The Viper a fortnight ago sped over the sea at the rate of 43 miles an hour in a trip from the Tyne to Portsmouth. In appearance the Viper resembles the thirty-knot torpedo boat destroyer now generally adopted, except that her funnels are of much greater diameter. In the recent trial her steaming distance was 440 miles, which she covered in twenty-four hours. Her greatest speed was shown in the run from Tynemouth pier to Spit Buoy, when she averaged 43 miles an hour. The mean revolutions for an hour's run at the highest speed were 1,180 per minute. The steam pressure in the turbines ran up to 200 pounds per square inch, and the mean air pressure in the stoke holds was 4½.

The Viper was built and engined at the works of Hawthorn, Leslie & Co. of Newcastle. She is the first ship engined on the turbine principle for the navy, and C. A. Parsons, perfecter of the process, traveled in the vessel on her trial run.

It is said that the Continental manager of the London and Brighton Line has asked for specifications for a turbine boat for Channel service. The qualifications to be observed are that she must be 270 feet in length, accommodate 600 passengers, have turbines of 18,000 horse power, and make a speed of over 30 knots. On the longer Continental routes from Dover to Ostend, from Queensborough to Flushing, Harwich to the Hook of Holland, Newhaven to Dieppe, on the stormy crossing to Ireland and to the Channel islands the speed element, it is believed, would be of great advantage. But although this element would be of no material benefit on the Dover to Calais or the Folkestone to Boulogne routes, the turbines would add to the comfort of the boat, and there would be the advantage of extra space and economy of fuel.

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INCREASED BUSINESS BETWEEN BERMUDA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A recent report issued by the Colonial Office in London shows that the imports and exports of Bermuda, so far as pertains to the United States, have increased 25 per cent. over those of last year. The revenue of the island is now £39,955, with an expenditure of almost exactly the same amount. The material increase in the revenue over that of the preceding year is attributed to an increase in the customs revenue under almost every heading, and this is due to the growing popularity of the islands as a Winter resort, as well as the increase of troops.

The total public debt at the end of the year was £44,800. The imports amounted to £394,388, of which about one-third came from Great Britain and Canada and most of the remainder from the United States. The chief imports from Great Britain were woolen and cotton goods, liquors, and sugar, and from the United States food stuffs. The exports amounted to £125,617, of which £111,633 worth went to the United States. Onions were exported to the value of more than half the total exports, potatoes and bulbs coming next in importance. Exports as well as imports appear to be increasing in value. The civilian population at the end of the year was 16,243, of which 6,282 were whites. The average strength of the troops was 3,647.

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THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN TONGA.—With the hoisting of the German flag in Samoa on March 1, and the proclamation of a British protectorate over Tonga on May 19, two of the three objects of the Samoa convention became realized. The details of the Tonga affair have just reached London.

The Germans, in taking possession of Samoa, experienced, it is said, no difficulty whatsoever, but with the British and the Tongans it was different. The latter, accustomed to obey a strong central Government of their own, almost hysterically proud of their flag and their independence, rejected a British protectorate with some vehemence. The King temporized for several days, explaining his reluctance to signing the protectorate treaty on the ground that his Ministers would not allow him to do so. The Ministry, on the other hand, declared that they were willing to sign the treaty, but that the King would not allow it.

At length, by dint of considerable coaxing, not entirely devoid of threats, the treaty was signed on May 18, and on the following day a proclamation was read in the public square declaring Tonga to be under the protection of Great Britain, and the Tongan flag was hoisted on her Majesty's ship Porpoise and saluted with twenty-one guns.

The Tongans are said to be far superior to the Samoans intellectually and physically. They eagerly adopted Christianity, and mission teachers of their race were first to penetrate into Fiji. New Britain, and New Ireland. Under the guidance of the English missionaries they founded a Parliament upon the English model, and law courts in which the evidence is taken down in shorthand by native clerks. They sing Handel and Mozart in their churches, and it is said that their cricket teams beat every English naval eleven that has played against them.

The effect of this protectorate will be to prevent any other power from entering into arrangements with Tonga, to bring all foreigners under the jurisdiction of the British court, and to give to Great Britain coaling and repairing stations in the two best harbors in the group, if not in the Pacific. The sovereignty of the King will not be disturbed, for nothing could be gained by assuming the administration of the islands. Not an acre of land is held by the Europeans except upon lease; there is no debt; the revenue is about £25,000, and, beyond the tendency to corruption, which is common to all native Governments, the administration is believed to be fairly effective.

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THE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—As has already been announced by cable, Queen Victoria has approved the selection of the Earl of Hopetoun, K. T., G. C. M. G., for the appointment of Governor General for the Commonwealth of Australia. The Earl, who was born at Hopetoun House Sept. 25, 1860, is the eldest son of the sixth Earl, his mother being Ethelreid Anne, eldest daughter of C. T. Birch-Reynardson of Lincolnshire. He was educated at Eton. In 1875 he succeeded his father. From June, 1885, to February, 1886, Lord Hopetoun was a Lord in waiting to the Queen, and was reappointed in August, 1886. He was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1887-8-9. From 1889 to 1895 he was Governor of Victoria and from 1895 to 1897 Paymaster General and Chancellor of the Lord Chamberlain. Since 1898 he has been Royal Victorian Order. He has been President of the Institution of Naval Architects since 1895, is a Captain in the Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Fourth Division Submarine Miners, (Volunteers.) He also Brigadier General of the Company of Archers. Lord Hopetoun married Hersey Alice, third daughter of the fourth Baron Ventry. His appointment as Knight of the Thistle in the place of the late Duke of Argyll was announced a fortnight ago.

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A WATER FAMINE THREATENS PARIS.—A recent number of Le Soir of Paris declares that Paris is threatened in the near future with a scarcity of drinking water, which will ultimately result in a water famine unless the people take heed in time and restrict their consumption. The Municipal Water Works Company has issued the following statement on the subject to the press:

"The position is serious. If the population of Paris will not make up its mind to restrict the consumption it will be running the risk of a water famine. It is the inhabitants and not the municipal authorities or the water company who are to blame. If the inhabitants will be content if only the quantity were reasonable and used might, in spite of water necessary they required by the exhibition and the crowd of visitors flocking here, be fully supplied, seeing that we are able to furnish a hundred liters a day per head. Unfortunately the consumption exceeds each day from 30,000 to 50,000 cubic meters the quantity we have at disposal. The reservoirs are getting empty, and the springs are no longer in operation is becoming scarce, although we have taken the precaution of lowering the pressure and restricting the waste. What the public ought to be informed of is that in letting the water run day and night they get it none the fresher. The drinking water supplied the inhabitants is fresh. As soon as the first few liters which are contained in the supply pipe have run off the water comes as cool as it can be, and it is a sheer waste to leave the tap running."

INSECT WEATHER PROPHETS.

Bees, Wasps, Ants, Spiders, and Other Creepers and Crawlers Foretell the Weather.

From The London News.

A great deal of out[dated] lore is wholly superstitious, ascribing prophetic virtues to the weather of particular days of the week, saints' days, and even to the movable feast days. Although it is interesting enough in its way, that kind of weather lore can hardly be taken as a reliable guide. It is from the habits and instincts of animals, properly observed, that we can learn more weather wisdom of the scientific sort than from almost any other source, and, of all animals, insects are among the most interesting to study in this connection.

Bees are excellent weather prophets. There is a common country saying that "a bee was never caught in a shower." When rain is impending, bees do not go far afield, but ply their labor in the immediate neighborhood of their hives. This well-authenticated fact is set forth in the rhyme which tells that

When bees to distance wing their flight,
Days are warm and skies are bright;
But when their flight ends near their home,
Stormy weather is come to come.

Virgil was evidently aware of this bee instinct for coming rain, and describes (in Georgics IV.) the insects as "searching the skies to find out breeding storms."

Just before rain the homing bees may be observed entering the hive in large numbers, while none come out again. When that is observed, the observer may confidently follow the good example and seek shelter. And, again, when bees are seen vigorously at work early in the morning, unsettled weather may be expected later in the day; the little creatures are the weather instincts of to make up time in apparently leading them advance.

Wasps and hornets are said to have the weather instinct developed to a still longer range, The banks of streams are favorite nesting places for these in any season are getting in the bank, it is a sure token of people as a sign of fair weather. If sport up and down ascending and descending in the evening sunshine, it foretells heat. The higher the swarms are observed, the more settled is the weather likely to be. When, however, the swarms are seen sporting in the shade, and under trees, you may expect rain; and if they sting viciously you may be quite sure of it. The excessive chirping of crickets is another insect sign of rain. Glow-worms, too, are rain-bringing. The more numerously and brilliantly they shine, the more likely is wet weather; and it is said that rain is a certainty within twenty-four hours if they are seen shining after midnight instead of shutting off their light, as usual, an hour or two before twelve.

One of the most curious beliefs about an insect as a weather prophet is concerned with the larva of the cicada, commonly known as the cuckoo spit. This insect is enveloped in a white froth. If it lies in the froth with its head upward, the Summer will be dry; if downward, wet. This is said to be an infallible sign. We are content to mention the infallibility without in any way guaranteeing it.

English Statesmen Older than French.

From The London Telegraph.

Not one of the leaders of the French Revolution attained the age of fifty. It is true that, with the exception of Mirabeau and Marat and a few minor figures, their lives were cut short by the guillotine. Gensonè, the eldest, was forty-one when he went to the scaffold; Lebon was twenty-five. It has been said that had they lived they might have revised their work and made it more lasting. Perhaps. It is very evident, however, that most of our prominent statesmen are past the meridian of life. The average of the present Cabinet is sixty-one, and many of its members were born either in July or August. Mr. Chamberlain celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday this month, the Duke of Devonshire his sixty-seventh, and Mr. Arthur Balfour his fifty-second. The oldest of our Ministers, Lord Salisbury, is seventy-five; the youngest, Mr. Walter Long, is forty-six. With the exception of Gambetta, Picard, Rochefort, and Ferry, the so-called founders of the Third Republic were, some nearer sixty than fifty, and two were past seventy. We do not include M. Thiers. This would only prove that experience and wisdom do not always come with age, for there was a great deal of blundering and muddling. One thing is, however, certain. Wisdom does not come before a certain age.

QUEER CASE OF ABDUCTION.

Woman Disappears with Husband's Money and Neighbor's Daughter.

William Peircoro, twenty-two years old, of 306 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, reported a queer case of robbery and abduction to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station police last night. He said that last Saturday morning Mrs. Albina Mantel, an Italian woman of 621 Morris Avenue, left her home, taking $150 of her husband's money. She then called at the Peircoro home, where she had often been as a friend of the family, and took seven-year-old Katie Peircoro out to buy her some candy. Neither woman nor child was seen again.

Mrs. Mantel is described as 22 years old, five feet five inches tall, of dark complexion, hair and eyes, wore a light waist, blue skirt, black laced shoes and no hat. The child was dark, wore a light short dress and tan shoes and had no hat. A general alarm was issued. The Peircoros have no reason to advance for the abduction of their child.

Man and Wife Wanted by Police.

The Eldridge Street Station police are searching for John Thomas and his wife, who lived until Saturday in a flat at 204 Allen Street. William Thurston, a boarder with the Thomases, was found dead in his room there Saturday. His death was believed to have been due to natural causes. Developments of yesterday, however, convinced the police that they ought to have a line on the Thomases, and when they went to look for them, found they had disappeared.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 5.—Arthur H. Lewis of Philadelphia is visiting here.

George Griswold, second, and Joseph Harriman have returned from New York.

Dr. J. J. Mason entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day, among his guests being Miss Madeline Goddard, Mrs. Edward Harding, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Jr., Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, J. C. B. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bradley.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson also gave a luncheon at the Golf Club to-day, her guests being W. P. Thompson, B. S. Sage, and Miss Evelyn Blight.

Mrs. Almeric H. Paget entertained at dinner to-day in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote.

Others entertaining at dinner to-night were Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Edgerton L. Winthrop, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

J. Fred Pierson has returned from a fishing trip in Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., accompanied by Miss Johnson, have started on the Rainbow to join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

Miss Constance Wright of Hempstead is visiting Miss Ketcltas.

Mrs. James H. Strong of New York and Miss Strong are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

It was learned to-day that Count Tarnowski, Secretary of the Austrian Legation, who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, narrowly escaped drowning at Bailey's Beach a few days ago. The Count is a good swimmer, and had been in the water some time, when he became suddenly fatigued and had lost control of himself. He was close to the outer raft, but could not reach it. Swimming Master Boyer, hearing the Count's call for help, went to his assistance and took him to the pavilion.

It was positively stated here this evening that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and her son Reginald Vanderbilt, will sail from Europe on Aug. 22. The fact that Mrs. Vanderbilt is coming home lends color to the report that the wedding of her son Alfred G. Vanderbilt to Miss Elsie French is to take place in October in Newport. When Mrs. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe this Spring it was not her intention to return to America until the Autumn. Whether The Breakers will be opened for Mrs. Vanderbilt, is not known.

WASHINGTON'S CELEBRATION.

President McKinley Approves Plan to Commemorate Its Centennial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President McKinley has approved the provisional plan for the celebration next December of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of Government in the District of Columbia, submitted to him Friday last by President MacFarland of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as Chairman of the committee on this celebration, and by other members of the committee.

The plan provides for a reception by President McKinley at the Executive Mansion, in the morning of the day of celebration, to the Governors of States, who are members of the committee, with appropriate addresses, followed by commemorative exercises in Congress in the afternoon and a military and naval parade.

Noted Confederate General Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—Gen. Zebulon York, one of the dashing figures of the Confederacy, died at his home, in Natchez, Miss., this afternoon. He was Colonel of the Fourteenth Louisiana Regiment during the war, which he led in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Cold Harbor, and Malvern Hill, and was wounded several times. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, and was made a Brigadier General June 2, 1864.

BISHOP HEALY DEAD.

Distinguished Catholic Prelate Succumbs to Attack of Indigestion—Was Second Bishop of Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—The Right Rev. James Augustine Healy, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Maine, died at his episcopal residence, on Congress Street, this afternoon. He returned from Canada Friday night, where he had been on episcopal business, and seemed to be in his usual health, though for many years he had been subject to frequent attacks of acute indigestion.

Saturday he went to Biddeford. Soon after returning home he complained of indigestion, and suffered for about two hours, finally getting relief through medical attendance. He slept well during the night, and tried to get up this morning to say mass, but was unable to do so. The depression returned, from which he was temporarily relieved, but at noon he began to grow weaker, so much so that he called for Father O'Brien, rector of the cathedral parish, who administered the last sacraments.

Bishop Healy continued in good spirits and was conscious to the last. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

The Right Rev. James Augustine Healy was born at Macon, Ga., Aug. 6, 1830. He studied and practiced civil engineering, but later turned to the Church, and in 1844 entered Holy Cross College, at Worcester, Mass., graduating in 1849 at the head of his class. His degree was taken under the Georgetown charter. He studied theology at the Grand Seminary at Montreal, and at St. Sulpice, Paris.

On June 10, 1854, he was ordained a priest in the Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame by Archbishop Sibour. He came to America to be secretary of Bishop Fitzpatrick at Boston; later became the first Chancellor in the Boston Diocese. Serving as rector of the Cathedral for twelve years, he filled the office with extraordinary ability.

On the elevation of Bishop Williams to the episcopate, Father Healy became rector of St. James's Church, Boston, termed the "Mother of Bishops." He held this position nine years. Bishop Bacon, the first Bishop of Maine, died in 1874, and Bishop Healy was selected as his successor Feb. 12, 1875. The diocese was large, but the church was small and somewhat disorganized. He was consecrated June 2, 1875, with impressive ceremonies.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration was observed here on June 5, 1900, and was made an occasion of rejoicing by the Catholics of Maine.

Ex-Senator Luke Pryor.

Col. Luke Pryor, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died at Athens yesterday, aged eighty years. He had been ill several days. Col. Pryor's father was a Virginian and served with the Virginia Blues in the war of 1812. Col. Pryor was born in Madison County, Ala., and commenced the practice of law in 1841. He was early associated with Leroy Pope Walker, a member of the first

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New York, July 25th, 1900.
The undersigned Committee, acting under special written authority of the holders of more than a majority in amount of such Preferred Stock, has negotiated a contract for the sale of such stock.
Such contract provides that the purchaser shall purchase at the same price all stock represented by the Committee whose owners may elect to accept such offer.
A meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY upon the deposit of such Preferred Stock, under the agreement of March 7th, 1899, is hereby called to convene at the office of the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, No. 66 Broadway, New York, at twelve o'clock noon, ON AUGUST 7TH, 1900, to vote and take action upon the said proposition to sell such Preferred Stock.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman,
WM. B. RANDALL, Secretary,
66 Broadway.
HENRY CRAWFORD, Counsel.

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We have just issued a letter in which we express our opinion as to the future of Atchison Common Stock. We will gladly mail it to any address upon application.

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	W. Seward Webb.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits..... $1,555,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
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William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

There is nothing to indicate that the character of the stock market this week will differ much from that of the market in the preceding week. Traders, no doubt, will fly their market kites; but the public is just as unlikely as ever to be tempted in to buy. The immediate future is so suggestive of uncertainty that even apparent bargains lose their attractiveness for the time. And the fact that conservative bankers caution against hasty market commitments is evidence that for once at least the stock market public is become sane.

***

Wall Street at the beginning of last week had some highly favorable things to look forward to, notably the increased dividend on Union Pacific and the declaration of a dividend on Baltimore and Ohio. This week the prospect is not so bright. Instead, the all-important issue seems to be the question of gold exports, which appear to be as good as assured. Fortunately there is no reason to believe that these exports—even should they mount as high as $10,000,000, as some authorities estimate—will have any substantially disturbing effect upon the local money market. Stock gamblers may be obliged to pay higher rates for their money; but that is all. And banking houses in Wall Street do not particularly concern themselves with the welfare of mere market operators.

***

It is not improbable that some new developments may this week appear in the sugar trade situation. Wall Street is not losing sight of the fact that cuts in prices may be made other than openly.

NEW EQUIPMENT.

Orders for new equipment on the part of the railroads of the country continue few. Among those recorded last week were 2,000 cars for the Seaboard Air Line, 300 box cars for the Union Pacific, 100 dairy cars, 100 vegetable refrigerator cars, 200 gondola cars, and 50 palace horse cars for the Pennsylvania, 800 cars for the Chicago and Alton, 5 engines for the Boston and Albany, and 10 engines each for the Southern Pacific and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Boerse last week was so inactive that brokers actually discussed the feasibility of shorter hours. Of more than twenty American railways whose securities are handled here only five could be quoted yesterday.

The week recorded a slight rise in imperial and Prussian loans; Chinese loans also rose several points. The German Asiatic Bank in Berlin has received a Shanghai cable to the effect that the last installment for the September coupons of Chinese 4½s will be promptly paid.

A depressing factor on the Boerse was the renewed e... iron situation ... Duesseldorf b... lower and the ... brands. The ... bama iron sol... 52 marks, to ... November. Th... upon, causing ... lishments rep... sheets as the ... tion. The wir... their output, ... additional incr...

In the mon... business last ... what changes ... 4½ per cent. ... ings of Russi... rates remain ... gold has been ... for export.

Many branc... port a slacken... ever, had a g... States, and t... the exports f...

...idence of weakness in the ... On the Iron Boerse at ... iron was quoted 10 marks ... were reductions for other ... ice of 2,000 tons of Ala... at the Silesian works was ... delivered in Hamburg in ... sale was much commented ...wer prices. Silesian establ... t poor business in piping ...esult of American competi... mills there have restricted ...d pig iron stocks show an ...ase.

...markets there was little ...eek, but rates were some... Private discount reached ...sterday upon heavy offer... paper. Foreign exchange ...favorable, but thus far no ...taken from the Reichsbank

...s of the textile industry re... business. Chemnitz, how... business with the United ...e July reports show that ...m Gera doubled.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniatur... Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:01	...un sets...7:10	Moon sets...12:25	

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:52	...ov. Isl'd...2:55	H. Gate...4:51	
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:32	...ov. Isl'd...3:50	H. Gate...5:55	

Outg...ing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUGUST 6.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montserrat, Ca...	.....	.....	5:00 P. M.
TU...SDAY, AUGUST 7.			
Alliance, Colo...	.....	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Basil, North ...	...azil...	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpo...	.....	.....	.....
Comanche, Che...	...eston ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New ...	...leans...	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilh...	...n der ...	.....	.....
Grosse, Bren...	...	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Gre...	...&c...	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panama, Bord...	...ux ...	.....	.....
Tellisman, Bar...	...dos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Inagua		...d Haiti. 10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WE...ESDAY, AUGUST 8.			
Alamo, Galves...	...	.....	3:00 P. M.
California, Na...	...s, &c...	.....	.....
Daggry, Progre...	.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, ...	...mburg...	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildebrand, ...	...Northern ...	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, ...	...stol...	.....	.....
Kensington, A...	...werp ...	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, New ...	...stle ...	.....	.....
New York, Sou...	...ampton.	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queen...	...own ...	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Queen Mary, ...	...Plata...	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
TH...RSDAY, AUGUST 9.			
Columbia, Har...	...urg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Tampi...	.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, ...	...avre...	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Sa...	...ago de ...	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Yu...	...tan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vincenzo Flor...	...Genoa...	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for H...waii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship City of Peking. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaiian Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 1, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 1, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY (MONDAY,) AUGUST 6.

Britannia, S...	Lucia, July 22.
El Cid, New ...	Orleans, Aug. 1.
Marquette, ...	...ndon, July 26.
Rio Grande, ...	...runswick, Aug. 3.
Tauric, Live...	...ool, July 27.
T...ESDAY, AUGUST 7.	
Advance, C...	...n, July 31.
Anchoria, G...	...gow, July 28.
Archimede, ...	...braltar, July 26.
Brooklyn Ci...	..., Swansea, July 23.
WE...NESDAY, AUGUST 8.	
Alsatia, Gib...	...ltar, July 26.
Barbarossa, ...	...remen, July 24.
El Rio, New ...	...Orleans, Aug. 3.
Lahn, Brem...	...July ...
Lampasas, C...	...rk ...
Pinner's Poi...	...
Teutonic, Li...	...rpool, Aug. 1.
TH...RSDAY, AUGUST 9.	
Bulgaria, H...	...burg, July 29.
Georgian, L...	...erpool, July 27.
Vienna, Liv...	...pool, July 26.
F...DAY, AUGUST 10.	
Aragonia, A...	...werp, July 27.
Auguste Vic...	...ria, Hamburg, Aug. 2.
Fournel, Ha...	...e, July 28.
Mon, Gibral...	..., July 27.
Olbers, St. ...	...cia, Aug. 3.
St. Cuthbert	Barry, July 27.

Arrived.

SS La Tour...ne, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre July 28, with mdse. and pasengers to the Compagnie Generale Tra...atlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Sorderstr...(Br.,) Hay, Lisbon July 20 and St. Michael's ...th, with mdse. to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived a... the Bar at 11 P. M. 4th.

SS Caprivi, ...Nor.,) Nelson, Colon July 25, with mdse. t... the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Ar...ved at the Bar at 11 P. M. 4th.

SS Bona, G...,) Muir, Huelva July 18, with sulphur ore t... the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—ver...ed to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the E... at 1 A. M.

SS Alpharin...(Br.,) Druchy, Barbados July 26, with sugar to Bunch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at ... P. M. 4th.

SS Burgundi...(Fr.,) Buhe, Marseilles July 13 and Naples 18... with mdse. and passengers to James W. Ele... Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS El Dorad... Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T... Van Sickle & Co.

SS Antilla, ...r.,) Monteli, Nassau Aug. 1, with mdse. and pa... engers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the... Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Deutschl... (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg July 29, Southampt... and Cherbourg 30th, with mdse. and passenger... to the Hamburg-American Line. Anchored off ... Sandy Hook Lightship at 10:47 P. M.

SS Seminole ... Bearse, Jacksonville Aug. 2 and Charleston 3d... with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde ... Co.

SS Aller, (...r.,) Wilhelmi, Genoa July 24, Naples 25th, ... Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. and passengers to ... ulrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:05 P. M.

SS Jefferson ... Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with md... and passengers to the Old Dominion Steam... Co.

SS Caracas, ... Woodrick, Puerto Cabello, &c., July 27, with ... mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dall... Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Curityba, ...Cuban license,) Hoppe, Caibarien, &c., July 22, ...ith mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. ... rived at the Bar at 5:05 P. M.

SS Proteus, ...ager, New Orleans Aug. 1, with mdse. and pas... engers to E. S. Allen.

WIND—Sand... Hook, N. J., Aug. 5, 9:30 P. M., south southwe..., fresh breeze, weather clear.

Sailed.

SS Gwent, (...or.,) for Banes via Gibara.
SS Milano, ...ier.,) for Newport News.
SS Bellaggio ...(Ger.,) for Pernambuco, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, ...g. 5.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Watts, (from ...Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York ... at 9:45 A. M. to-day.
SS Noordlan... ...(Belg.,) Capt. Losewitz, from Antwerp for ...ew York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.
SS Trojan P... ...nce, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from Genoa, Legho... and Naples for New York, passed Gibralt... to-day.

Not so Bad as it Looks.

From The London Globe.

Writing from Rugby, a correspondent tells us of a curious shop sign in India, of which he is fortunate enough to possess a photograph:

OLD BOOKS SOLD HERE
DAM CHEAP.

The last line has been variously translated. Many of the commentators hold that the true rendering is, "Damaged, ergo Cheap"; others seem to think that "Dam" is Hindustani for "very." A correspondent writes to say that "Dam" is the Hindustani for "price." Every one, he says, who has been to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay will remember the phrase, "Kitna Dam?"—"How much the price?" It seems, then, that the merchant in India before crying his goods must first dam them. A pretty idea.

One of our readers sends us another curious shop sign which is to be seen in Waltham Abbey. It is over a tailor's shop, and runs, "John Snip, Artist in draping the human form." Some day we shall have our young blades speaking of their trousers as their draperies. Already they speak of one particular coat as a "frock."

A Salute That Cost $500,000.

From The London Mail.

PARIS, July 26.—At Cherbourg last week 24,300 cannon shots were fired on the evening of the President's arrival. As each shot costs at least £4, nearly £100,000—a sum which would have built half a dozen submarines—was spent in smoke.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Thousand Dollars of St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, Missouri and Western Division, First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, dated July 29th, 1879, and payable August 1, 1919, have this day been drawn for payment on or after November 1, 1900, at the price of 105 and interest to that date, upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, New York City. The numbers of the bonds so drawn (five bonds of $1,000 each) are

126 202 217 274 474

and interest thereon will cease on November 1, 1900.
St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1900.
St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.
F. H. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Office of Central Fireworks Co.,
Corner Green & Grand Streets,
Jersey City, N. J., July 20, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend (No. 5) of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, both payable on August 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record August 1, 1900.
The Transfer Books of both classes of stock will be closed July 31st, and reopened August 11, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
GEORGE T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
New York, August 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 24, 1900, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 10, 1900.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. August 10, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 24, 1900.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, July 28th, 1900.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Monday, August 20th, 1900. Transfer books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will close on Monday, August 6th, and reopen on Monday, August 13th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Quincy Mining Company,
New York, July 21, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.
A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE will be payable August 15th next, to registered holders 24th inst.
Transfer books will be closed July 24th in the afternoon and opened August 1st.
WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.
OF BODIE,
San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1900.
Dividend No. 98 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, August 23. Books close August 9th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company in New Jersey, No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 30th, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 22d, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Office of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, 113 Wall Street, on Monday, August 13th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
The transfer books close July 30th, 1900, and reopen August 14th, 1900.
ALFRED G. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. F 2,700, for 50 shares Com. Stock Republic Iron and Steel. Liberal reward will be paid for return same. SMITHERS & REIMER, 45 Exchange Place.

LOST—Bank book No. 388,615 Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

CHILDREN IN PALESTINE

Small Comfort for the Young in the Holy Land Nowadays.

Boys Much More Heartily Welcomed than Girls by Their Parents—Training. Amusements, &c.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

The following very interesting letter has been received by Prof. Alfred H. Rowntree from his brother and sister-in-law, Wilfrid and Della Rowntree, located at the Ell... and Sybil Jones Mission at Ramallah, Palestine:

Missionary work in all lands has for one of its most prominent branches the work among the children, for they have not become so firmly rooted in wrong beliefs and superstitions as the older people. And in this letter we thought we would tell you something of the children of Palestine.

Customs vary much in different places in this country, and among people of different religions. What is said here relates principally to Ramallah and its vicinity.

Boys and girls receive very different treatment even from their birth. For a girl is hardly welcomed, while the birth of a boy is joyfully proclaimed, the father gives presents to his friends, and there is great rejoicing. Parents are called by the name of their first son, with father or mother prefixed to it.

So universal is this that many people are not recognized by their original names. Often, when telling poor persons to go to the doctor, they do not know whom you mean until we remember to call him "father of Skander." When this custom is known, a deeper meaning can be seen in Abram's faith in accepting the name God gave him of Abraham, (which means "the father of multitudes," (Genesis, xvii., 5,) while he had no children. For him to be called by this name must have been a standing joke among the people, often causing smiles and ridicule. And only his firm belief in God's promise could have enabled him to go on day after day making the claim of that he had not. May our trust and faith be as clear and strong.

The names given to the children often have a meaning, such as Faithful, Beautiful, Handsome, Sweet, Gentle, Bright Eyed, Pleasant, Perfect, and Bible names are very common. Occasionally a funny name may be met with, as when a man has several daughters and makes known his thoughts by calling one "Enough." Sometimes several children in a family will be named "Wolf," with only one called after an animal.

At birth babies are rubbed all over with salt, which must be a very old custom, as reference is made to it in Ezekiel, xvi., 4. Then they are tightly bound up, being wound round and round until they are quite rigid. Then they can only move their heads tied up, and their eyes. They can see that they are a curious sight, ing which they are not accustomed to seeing such things.

A black ointment is put around the eyes on the eyelids, and is supposed to strengthen their sight and add beauty to their faces. It would be good if it kept off the flies, but it does not, and the poor babies often have numbers of these pests crawling over their eyes, their mothers doing nothing to keep them away. Is it any wonder that eye disease and blindness are so common? Afterward a cap which fits the head snugly is kept on day and night. This is ornamented with small coins and beads. A large blue bead is put on, or hung by a string from the child's neck, to keep off the "evil eye," which is one of their superstitions, perhaps taken from the Moslems.

The first bed the baby has is the round straw tray used for a bread plate, or one of the large, flat baskets so common among the people. Once while talking with a visitor a woman happened to pass with a basket on her head. Some one said in fun that perhaps she had a baby in it. Upon being asked, she promptly replied "yes," and, sitting down the basket, took off first an underneath lay a seven days' old baby, clothing, and then twenty miles that day. was a wonder it was not smothered. he had carried that load on her head made of iron or wood, in the style used in New England 200 years ago. And a very common substitute is a piece of sacking suspended by ropes from the four corners, in which the child can swing easily. Children are allowed to eat anything, and a child in its mother's arms may often be seen contentedly munching a cucumber, skin and all. Sour, unripe fruit is not supposed to do any harm. No statistics are kept, but some who know among the people think that half of the infants die.

People do not know the month or the year of the birth. Ask a mother how old her daughter is, and she will tell you she was born when the grapes were ripe, or when the figs were green, or when the olive trees are in bloom. But this is all she knows.

There is no home life for the children; no good example or teaching by their parents. They learn to curse even their fathers and mothers if displeased with them, and mothers if displeased with them, and the thought smart if they can excel in any words and speeches. There is no thought of taking quietly revilings and unpleasant remarks, but always the wish to give back worse than was received. No wonder our Saviour spoke so strongly about returning good for evil, and commanding His hearers to "bless them that curse you."

Sometimes the children eat with their parents, sitting on the ground around a common dish, into which they put their hands to help themselves. But more often they will take a piece of bread in one hand and perhaps a raw onion in the other and eat anywhere they please and at any time.

When night comes there is no cosy bed to get into. A thick quilt is spread on the hard floor, and there all sleep with something similar over them. The very poor do not have even this, but lie down on a straw mat or a piece of sacking. They are early risers, and do not spend much time in making their toilet, as they have few clothes, and water being scarce, there is not much washing done. Hair brushes are unknown, and the combs they have are made of wood. The boys' hair is kept cut close, and so looks tidy; but the little girls only get theirs attended to occasionally, as the headdress is braided and left behind air and it takes much time to arrange.

The children who attend our schools have to be taught to come neat and tidy, and towel are kept in ready cases. In one school a little boy coming one morning with dirty hands and face, the teacher made him stand in front of the children, thinking to give them a strong object lesson. But the little friends spoke up and said that the boy had asked his mother to give him water to wash with, as it was each, but that she had crossly refused and he had to come as he was. The teacher felt very sorry that she had not found out before blaming him.

The children become teachers in their homes in this way, and much good has been done to the parents through them. They often ask their mothers for clean dresses and to wash their hands and faces, and the daily unvarying lesson has its effect. Bible verses and passages learned at school are repeated at home, and this may be the only way in which some of the people hear the Bible, for many cannot read.

Of course the children play. Where in the world do they not? But what have they to play with? None

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received on Saturday:

Through New Brunswick Savings Institution, New Brunswick, N. J.	$11.00
Citizens of Beecher, Ill., through Bank of Beecher	13.25
Christian Endeavor Society, Raynham, Mass.	15.00
Through the Illinois National Bank, Springfield, Ill.	10.00
Cash	27.85
Christian Endeavor Society and Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Deerfield, N. J.	18.18
Christian Endeavor Society, Philipsburg, Penn.	10.07
Goshen Christian Endeavor Society and friends, Lynchburg, N. D.	25.15
Advent Christian Sunday school, Lynn, Mass.	12.00
German Presbyterian Ebenezer Church, Brooklyn	35.00
Young People's Societies, El Dorado, Kan., through State Bank of El Dorado	35.70
Churches of Paxton, Ill.	33.21
Christian Endeavor Society, Paskack Church, Park Ridge, N. J.	10.00
Mrs. John E. Leech, Brooklyn	15.00
Louise Stevenson, Morristown, N. J.	10.00
Through J. Keenan's Bank, Le Roy, Ill.	17.30
A Friend, Newark, N. J.	20.00
Through Christian Work	47.70
Christian Endeavor Society, Washington, Penn.	15.00
Cash	10.00
Through The Christian World, Dayton, Ohio	57.40
Through the First National Bank, Pensacola, Fla.	40.00
Citizens of Kewaunee, Wis., through State Bank of Kewaunee	25.07
Through Evans & Wood, Minden, Texas	13.20
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn.	35.85
Through Krise Banking Co., Lynchburg, Va.	93.63
Through Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I.	58.00
Through Adams Express Company	15.02
Through Pacific Express Company	10.25
Through Southern Express Company	4.25
Through Great Northern Express	9.25
Through Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	9.25
Through American Express Company	76.83
Indiana Committee of One Hundred	300.00
Seventy-one contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	217.92
Previously reported	$192,883.30
Total to date	$194,268.66

FALLS DOWN AN AIRSHAFT.

Sprague Thought It Was a Dream Till He Hit the Flagging.

Adam Sprague, after having his breakfast yesterday morning at his home, on the fourth floor of 539 Brook Avenue, wheeled his bed close up to a window opening out on the airshaft and went to sleep.

Later he fancied he dreamed he was falling over a high precipice and awoke suddenly with the sensation of having been struck by a cannon ball and run over by an express train simultaneously. He had also heard the sound of a heavy body striking a hard substance. He suddenly realized that this sound was caused by his body coming into contact with the stone flagging at the bottom of the airshaft, four stories below his bedroom window.

He did not lose his consciousness, but went back to his room to find that his neighbors, seeing him fall, had called an ambulance, thinking he might require one. It was found that not a bone was broken and that Sprague had merely sustained contusions from head to foot. He refused to go to the hospital and went back to bed, but not to sleep.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Magrue vs. Taylor.
2—Castle vs. Marks.
3—In re Mott Av.
4—Colleran vs. Dodson.
5—Rockwell vs. Flock.
6—McGrohs Sons vs. Groh.
7—Greene vs. Laidlaw.
8—Fleming vs. Burnham.
9—In re Kaye.
10—Leary vs. Knox.
11—Klan vs. same.
12—Hefferman vs. same.
13—Mortler vs. same.
14—Daily vs. same.
15—Duane vs. same.
16—Kirr vs. same.
17—Harrigan vs. same.
18—Gibbon vs. same.
19—Mosher vs. same.
20—Hauptman vs. same.
21—McGuire vs. same.
22—Milas vs. same.
23—Northrup vs. same.
24—Patterson vs. same.
25—Regan vs. same.
26—Ryan vs. same.
27—Young vs. same.
28—Grell vs. Onirico.
29—Ward vs. Kountz.
30—Collman vs. Dodson.
31—Standard Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Sanborn.
32—Cleret vs. Metropolitan Railroad Co.
33—Watson vs. Goblett.
34—In re Walton.
35—In re Hughes.
36—In re Knight.
37—In re Spencer.
38—Westhelmer vs. Mueller.
39—Huckel vs. Hodges.
40—Lange vs. Blenken.
41—McCabe vs. Curtis.
42—Miller vs. Weinfield.
43—Geissenheimer vs. Shannon.
44—People, &c., vs. Morrison.
45—Pritchard vs. D. Appleton Company.
46—Middlebrook vs. Haviland.
47—In re Lenox Building and Loan Co.
48—Leon vs. Gerstein.
49—Chera Ohel Scholom Anshe Krinker vs. same.
50—Shapiro vs. Shapiro.
51—Myers vs. Brender.
52—In re Brainerd-Tanner-Gallin Co.
53—Ebner vs. Stobbe.
54—Emanuel vs. Brann.
55—In re Watts and Canal Streets.
56—In re Pier 39 E. R.
57—In re 104th and 106th Sts., H. R.
58—German. Sav. Bank vs. Kilgen.
59—Walsman vs. Am. Surety Co.
60—Davis vs. Mandel.
61—Fritz vs. Schroeder.
62—O'Connell vs. Met. R. R. Co.
63—Cleiet vs. same.
64—Mulvey vs. de Nolelle.
65—Kerr vs. Kerr.
66—Kinney vs. Continental Real Estate Building Co.
67—Scheuerman vs. Scheuerman.
68—Crevier vs. Waefelaer.
69—Wright vs. Garrittson.
70—Stenier vs. Wasserman.
71—Wallenstein vs. Synsatler Sick and Benefit Assn.
72—Kernochan vs. Delafield.
73—In re Taylor.
74—La Porto vs. Societa Ventimiglia, &c.
75—In re Mott Av.
76—E. Thompson Co. vs. Cohen.
77—Same vs. Sternlicht.
78—Bastide vs. Laumenede.
79—De Rantstein v's. Wetherbee.
80—Sullivan vs. Dunn.
81—Moritz vs. Brimley.
82—Watsonn vs. Nobletti.
83—In re O'Hara.
84—Pafrager vs. Liener.
85—Carlston vs. Johnson.
86—People, &c., vs. 10th Municipal Court.
87—Reed vs. Met. St. Ry.
88—In re Kaye.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI. and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Catherine Wilton,	Caroline F. Fuller,
Bertha Marks,	James G. Janeway.
John O'Reilly,	At 11 A. M.
Emma Kalmus,	Anne Aiken.
Bridget Keenan.	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Mark Adronja.
2—William H. Sunlight.
3—James Healey.
Peter Fagan.
4—Robert M. Morton.
5—James H. Gee.
6—Emil Steckemath.
7—Vito Lorenzo.
8—Abraham Nannes.
9—Thomas J. Dempsey.
Pleadings.
1—Morris Weiss.
2—Joseph Petri.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Costello Hampleton.
2—William B. Fusillo.
3—Tillie Rankins.
4—Samuel Falk.
5—Charles Ackron.
6—Annie Silverman.
7—Abraham Levy.
8—Agnes Broderick.
9—James Mana.
10—Mike Depacca.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Potter vs. Wegener—Grosvenor S. Hubbard. Kinney vs. Kinney—Peter B. Olney.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HALCYON,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK
SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.
2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium, Shower baths, Scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT ON LAKE GEORGE.
SILVER BAY HOTEL,
Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y.
A NEW AND MODERN HOTEL, WITH ALL CITY CONVENIENCES. Latest sanitary plumbing. Best of water. PURE, DRY AIR. Boating and fishing. Illustrated Booklet, terms, etc., on application to
R. C. SAFFORD, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route to LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A.M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. Time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 6:50, 8:30, 9:23, 10:50 A.M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!
GLEN ISLAND
A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village
Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:55, 3:10 P. M. 50c 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. East 22d St., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 22d St. and 50c. 5th St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

BIG DIVIDEND
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
SUNDAY EXCURSION
August 12th
LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko, and Switchback R. R.
Special excursion train will leave as follows:
23d St. Ferry, (Penn. R. R.) 7:56 A. M.
Cortlandt St. " 8:15 A. M.
Desbrosses St. " 8:15 A. M.
Jersey City " 8:35 A. M.
Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on special train at 50c. extra.
Tickets and information at Lehigh Valley offices or Depots. Gen'l Eastern office, 355 Broadway.

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A.M., 2:05 P.M. 50c
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A.M., 2:20 Round
P. M. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M. Trip.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex.)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK
RIVER TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. for Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains 8:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.
8:40 A.M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., P. P. PAUL SMITH'S.
N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

YOUR VACATION
YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO SPEND IT? Come to us and we'll speedily put you in possession of the knowledge and the needful. Whether you intend to spend $5.00 or $5,000.00 is immaterial; we can fit you. TICKETS and TOURIST PARTIES everywhere in America and out of it. For the "SHOW" at PARIS we still have some accommodation vacant for August. EXTRA TOURS during September and October just arranged. Get printed matter for details.
Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, and everything for every kind of Traveller.
THOS. COOK & SON.
TWO NEW YORK OFFICES:
Downtown, corner Broadway and Warren; Uptown, corner Broadway and 28th St.; both equally well equipped for business. Similar offices at Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on beach; hot and cold sea water baths. R. M. LETCHWORTH.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY E. BOSTWICK, plaintiff, against JAMES R. HIXON, Jr., Charles Bostwick, if living, and if dead, then each and every person not herein specifically named and entitled as heir at law or devisee of any person, or as assignee or lienor of any such heir at law or devisee, or as the husband or wife of any such heir at law, devisee, or assignee, to any interest in the real property of CHARLES BOSTWICK, late of the State of Michigan, deceased, the names and places of residence of such heirs at law, devisees, assignees, lienors, husbands, or wives, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the City of New York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1900.

WILLIAM H. SAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles Bostwick, if living, and if dead, then each and every person not herein specifically named and entitled as heir at law or devisee of any person, or as assignee or lienor of any such heir at law or devisee, or as the husband or wife of any such heir at law, devisee, or assignee, to any interest in the real property of Charles Bostwick, late of the State of Michigan, deceased, the names and places of residence of such heirs at law, devisees, assignees, lienors, husbands or wives, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of June, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, June 23d, 1900.

WILLIAM H. SAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
je25-1aw6wM&au8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT M. S. PUTNAM, plaintiff, against LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Mary S. Putnam, John Risley Putnam, and Israel Putnam, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1900.

STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Mary S. Putnam and Israel Putnam, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 14th day of July, 1900.—Dated New York, July 14th, 1900.

STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy16-1aw7wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLOTTE JONES, plaintiff, against HENRY D. GARRETT, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 11th July, 1900.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry D. Garrett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1900.

Dated New York, 11th July, 1900.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
jy23-1aw6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELLA HORWITZ, plaintiff, against ISIDORE HORWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 12th, 1900.

FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 41 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Isidore Horwitz, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the original of which complaint was there filed on June 13th, 1900. FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW F. MOUNT, bankrupt.—No. 2,650.

To the creditors of Andrew F. Mount of the City of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1900, the said Andrew F. Mount of the City of New York was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors was held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1900, and the said Andrew F. Mount, bankrupt, having since amended his schedules and filed said amended schedules herein, the second meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated New York, August 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEWENSOHN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,625.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., the Trustee, at public auction by Messrs. Upderhill & Scudder, auctioneers, at 7 and 9 Greene Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: The entire stock of manufactured clothing of said bankrupt, consisting of men's, boys', and children's suits, ulsters, overcoats, and separate coats, vests, and pants.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Dated New York, July 31st, 1900.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB GLASSMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of woolen goods, will be sold under the direction of Charles Brownold, Esq., the trustee, at public auction, by Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, at No. 28 and 30 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.—Dated New York, August 6th, 1900. ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 64 William St., N. Y. City.

NO. 2,707.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES Z. BIRNBAUM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Z. Birnbaum, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated 3rd day of August, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 15th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 4, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-1aw6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann E. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTHELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-1aw6mM

CARLIN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Lizzie Shelby, Kate Shelby, Clara McLaughlin, Ann C. Parsley, Patrick Carlin, heirs and next of kin of John Carlin, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Margaret Carlin and John Carlin of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Carlin, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of August, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
je25-1aw6wM&au8

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Scoraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-1aw6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 51 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1900. MARION S. JONES, Executrix. Attorneys for Executrix.

BOWERS & SANDS, ap28-1aw6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. TEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-1aw6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October next. Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. MORTON, HENRY A. SCHUMACHER, Executors of GUSTAV SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-1aw6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIE A. FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginie A. French, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-4w6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS L. SHERMAN, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sherman, Samuels & Co.—Bankrupt.—No. 2,808.

To the creditors of Louis I. Sherman, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sherman, Samuels & Co., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July A. D., 1900, the said Louis I. Sherman, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sherman, Samuels & Co., was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of August A. D., 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, July 28, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOWERS & SANDS, jy16-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE CALLAN, composing Company, plaintiff, against ANTONETTA ALTIERI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being in the Twelfth Ward situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pleasant Avenue, distant seventy-seven (77) inches southerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, and running thence southerly along said Pleasant Avenue fifty-four (54) feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue one hundred feet to the point of beginning; together with the buildings erected thereon. The westerly line of said premises runs partly through a party wall.

The said premises will be sold subject to a certain party wall agreement affecting the westerly wall of the premises erected upon the aforesaid premises made between Max Schaef and Max Goldstein, dated April 27th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 48 of Sections, (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28th, 1899.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1900. JOHN H. VAN DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 112th Street.

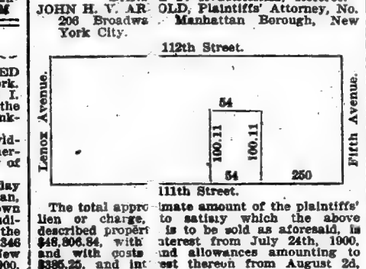

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $46,806.84, with interest from July 24th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $385.25, and inter

ELECTRIC ROAD SEIZURE

Stoppage of Cars Interferes with Methodist Camp Meeting.

Receiver Had Run the Road at His Own Expense—Property Seized Already Owned by the Village.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The action of the village authorities in seizing the property of the Ossining Electric Railway for non-payment of taxes had a serious effect on the Methodist camp meeting, a mile from the village, cutting down the attendance fully two-thirds, few of those coming to attend the services being able or willing to pay the $1 demanded by the hackmen to drive them to the camp meeting grounds.

The property of the road, if sold, will not bring enough to satisfy the debt, and it appears that the receiver of the road has been operating it at his own expense for the convenience of the village.

If the power house and car house, with their engines, dynamos, and fittings, had been liable to seizure, the matter might have been different, but they are located outside of the corporate limits, and therefore all the village was able to seize was the track, overhead work, poles, and seven cars.

The whole property seized will not bring more than $300 or $400 when sold. The cars are not modern. They were old horse cars, transformed into electric cars. The motors and electric fittings are antiquated now. The seven cars are standing in Main Street, at Church Square. As the power has been shut off, horses will have to be used to get them off the street.

The power house is running to-night, but only to supply light to the Methodist camp meeting grounds.

It develops that in taking possession of the plant found within the village limits, the village only took possession of its own property. Some time ago the road was advertised as a delinquent taxpayer, and its property sold. The village alone bid for the property. It did not take possession, and allowed Receiver Cockcroft to continue to run the plant.

It also appears that the seizure was made on the strength of a debt of $680. The road owes $2,500 in taxes, but on the greater part of the amount the time limit has not expired.

Some of those who were riding on the cars last night when the police took possession of them threaten legal proceedings. They claim they paid their fares for a ride to their destination, and the implied contract to deliver them was not carried out.

John B. Cockcroft, the receiver for the road, made the following statement relative to the whole situation:

"The only answer I have to make to all inquiries in regard to the position of the Sing Sing electric road is that, as receiver, I have no money to pay the claim of the village. When I was appointed receiver I had to borrow money to operate the road, and this money has never been paid. Each year since I have advanced money to keep it running. These facts I stated to the Board of Trustees of the village on two different occasions at regular meetings of that body. They appointed a committee of three to agree upon a settlement of their claim for taxes. I gave this committee full particulars, and they agreed to make a report and advise a settlement based on the condition of the road as they found it. I have been willing, and still am, to keep the road running, as I believe it a necessary thing for the good of the village, and that the people want it, but the action of the Trustees takes the matter out of my hands, and I cannot operate the road."

NO COMPLAINT BY ROUMANIANS.

Charges of Cruelty Against Ellis Island Officials Proved False.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie Saturday afternoon received a call from a man who gave his name as Dr. Sieglestein, President of a Roumanian society on the east side, and who said that he came to see the Commissioner because it had been charged that the officials treated immigrants on Ellis Island in a brutal and cruel manner. As proof of his story he showed the officials a letter written from Ellis Island and signed by fifteen detained Roumanian immigrants, charging cruelty.

Assistant Commissioner McSweeney sent Dr. Sieglestein over to the island to make an investigation. He arrived there, and after interviewing the dissatisfied immigrants returned. He said that the men confessed that they were treated well, and that they had never seen any brutality. The letter, they said, was signed at the instigation of another immigrant who had since been released. This man told them that it would be a good thing to send the letter, as attention would then be attracted to their cases and action be taken at once. The men further stated that they did not know the contents of the letter.

BOOKKEEPER LURED BACK.

Accused of Embezzling $11,000—Employer's Alleged Promise.

Magistrate Mayo, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday moring, at the request of Detectives Galligan and Summers, remanded Joseph Virtel of 137 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, formerly a bookkeeper in the Occidental Hotel at Broome Street and the Bowery, where he was arrested Saturday night on a charge of embezzlement. The amount involved, so far as is known, the detectives said, was $11,000.

Virtel had been employed in the hotel for a number of years, and was regarded as above suspicion. On July 5 he left the hotel, saying he was feeling ill. When he did not return, accountants were put to work on his books, with the result that a deficiency of $11,000 was discovered.

Samuel Kahn, the proprietor, went to Virtel's home last week and learned from a member of the family that the man was not in the city and that his whereabouts were unknown. Mr. Kahn promised, it is said, that if Virtel returned and resumed work and helped to straighten out his accounts he would not be prosecuted. In this way he was induced to return, only to find the detectives awaiting him.

NUN'S MEMENTO UNIQUE.

Agent McCool's Cousin Sends Miniature of Her Cell in Easter Egg.

P. McCool, well known among the shipping men of this city, and the agent for the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the protection of immigrant girls, in State Street, was the recipient yesterday of a memento unique in character, from his cousin, who has been a Carmelite nun in Avila, Spain, for the past twenty-one years. The gift is in the form of an Easter egg and holder. In the shell of the egg is set a glass, through which is seen an exact reproduction in miniature of the nun's cell, with the nun herself kneeling at her devotional exercises, Prayer Book in hand, and rosary pendant from her girdle. On the walls are small religious pictures and a crucifix. Her bed and table, a chair, and a bench are shown; also the iron-barred window.

The figure of the nun is of wax and cloth, and each miniature article is of the same material as the original. The egg is only two and a half inches long, yet such details as a bit of blue ribbon under the workbasket on the table are plainly discernible. All the work was done by the hands of the nun herself.

Died in Grand Central Station.

Catharine Dempsey of New Dorp, S. I., died suddenly in the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon, having just returned from the Catskills. Miss Dempsey, who was a sufferer from consumption, became ill and was taken into the waiting room at the station a few minutes after the arrival of the train. An ambulance was sent for, but she died before it reached the station. She was twenty-four years old.

Arrivals on La Touraine.

Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge came in yesterday on the French liner La Touraine. She paid duty amounting to $307.15, chiefly on costumes. Other passengers on the vessel were Lieut. Boissiere, J. G. C. Cottier, Warren L. Green, Charles Huot, L. N. Henriquez, M. de Geofroy, Attaché to the French Ambassador at Washington, and J. H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S WORK.

Nearly a Million and a Half Copies Issued in the Year.

According to the eighty-fourth annual report of the American Bible Society, just issued, and covering the work of that organization for the last portion of 1899 and the first part of 1900, the total issues for the year at home and abroad amounted to 1,406,801 copies; of these, 832,497 were distributed outside of the United States. More than one-half of the issues were manufactured at the Bible House, this city, and of the rest a large part was printed in China, Japan, Syria, and Turkey. The receipts by the society for the year were $287,409.04, including gifts from individuals, legacies, proceeds of sales, income from investments, &c.

The total sales for the year in Cuba were 2,739 volumes, of which 295 were Bibles, 884 Testaments, and 1,506 portions of the Scriptures. Twenty-four copies were given away.

Despite discouraging conditions in China, the number of volumes, as well as the number of pages, manufactured is largely in excess of any previous year in the history of the agency in China. The report shows that there were published 661,200 volumes, or a total of 76,932,200 pages. This is an increase of more than 60 per cent. in the number of books, and over 120 per cent. in the number of pages printed. The largest number of volumes ever printed by the agency was 557,000 in 1895, and the greatest total of pages was in 1896, when 52,000,000 were published.

Mr. Goodrich, who represents the American Bible Society in the Philippine Islands, reports that the Filipinos manifest a deep interest in the Scriptures, and he believes that the new field will prove to be most promising. Books have already been sent to some of the islands where there never was a copy of the Holy Scriptures before, and the work of translating the Bible into the languages of these islands will be taken up at once.

A review of the work of the society during the course of the eighty-four years of its history shows that its total issues amount to 67,369,306 copies, which have been distributed throughout the world.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN TO MEET.

Convention in Brooklyn of the National Union of Their Societies.

Arrangements have been under way in Brooklyn for the annual convention of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies, which will meet on Tuesday, Sept. 25, and continue three days. The Park Theatre has been engaged for the convention. The headquarters of the National Committee have not yet been decided upon.

On the morning of Sept. 25 the delegates to the convention will assemble in the Pro-cathedral, in Jay Street, where a solemn high mass will be celebrated. Then the delegates will march to the convention hall, where Edward M. Grout, President of the borough, will make the address of welcome. The first session will be taken up with routine business. In the evening of the first day a reception will be held. On the second day papers will be read, addresses made, and officers elected. There will be no sessions on the third day, which will be given over to an excursion for the delegates and their friends.

The union includes societies from nearly every State. The President of the union is the Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall, pastor of the Church of the Holy Rosary, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Manhattan.

John J. Dorman of the Catholic Club in St. John the Baptist's Parish is President of the Brooklyn Union, and he has appointed a number of committees, which are arranging the details for the convention.

PASSED A CONFEDERATE NOTE.

Sardonosky Bought a $9 Suit of Clothes and Got $91 in Change.

Max Petshsky, who keeps a clothing store at 55 Hester Street, was the complainant in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday against Thomas Smith of 35 Essex Street, Sado Sardonosky of 55 Norfolk Street, and Joseph Kenelsky of the same address. The prisoners were charged with larceny. Policemen Bush and Peters, who were in charge of the case, said that Sardonosky had bought a suit of clothes from the complainant and had tendered a Confederate $100 bill and had obtained $91 in change. The other two men were with him at the time.

Sardonosky said that he had been in this country about six months, and had worked in a stable at a salary of $8 per week and his board, and with the tips he had gotten he had been able to save the money. He had gone to a saloon and had given his small change for the $100 bill. He did not know that it was bad money. Fifty of it he had given to Charles Katcher, a friend, to save for him, and Katcher had refused to give him back the $50.

Katcher was in court, and he said he refused to give up the money to his friend because he thought his friend knew the bill was no good. Katcher told Sardonosky that it was bad, and Sardonosky replied: "I'll go to Hester Street and pass it on some Jew there." "I told him he was a good one if he could do that," replied Katcher.

The latter said, when he found that Sardonosky had passed the bill and after he (Katcher) refused to give up the money and when Sardonosky sent a lawyer's letter to him, he reported the matter to the police, and gave them the $50.

Magistrate Flammer said he thought it was a case where the poor greenhorn had been a victim, and he adjourned the case and told the detectives to investigate the story told by Sardonosky. The prisoners were held in $1,000 bail.

CITY EMPLOYE IN THE TOMBS.

John Clark, Accused of Embezzling $10,000, Makes No Statement.

John Clark, sixty years old, of 51 Second Street, a Deputy Collector in the Bureau for the Collection of Rents in City Markets, and who was arrested last Wednesday in Chicago, whither he fled about the latter end of May, was a prisoner in Centre Street Court yesterday morning, charged technically with the larceny of $174 that he collected from the West Washington Market. Daniel O'Brien of 146 West Eighty-eighth Street, a Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, is the complainant in the case.

Clark when arrested in Chicago at the instance of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, which qualified on his bond to the city for $2,000, volunteered to return without waiting for requisition papers. Central Office Detective Murphy left here on Thursday and returned Saturday night with Clark, who refused to make any statement, and on advice of his counsel, Philip Waldheimer, refused to sign his name. An investigation of Clark's accounts, made by an expert at the instance of Controller Coler, showed, it is alleged, that the accused embezzled over $10,000 of the city's money.

Magistrate Mayo held Clark in $5,000 bail for further examination. In default of this he was locked up in the Tombs.

FOR DOCK FIRE SUFFERERS.

The German Liederkranz of Brooklyn Gives a Concert.

A concert for the benefit of the sufferers of the Hoboken fire was given yesterday in Ridgewood Park, under the auspices of the German Liederkranz of Williamsburg. More than 5,000 persons were present. Among them were Capt. Engelbart of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and some of his officers, with part of the band of the same steamer. The Liederkranz had the support of its ladies' chorus as well as the men's chorus of the Kreutzer Quartet Club of Manhattan.

Among the songs sang was "Das Deutsche Lied," the German song which won the Kaiser prize at the recent singing festival held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. About $1,000 was realized. The concert was carried on afternoon and evening.

Mr. Higgins and Wife Reconciled.

The final step has been taken in the reconciliation of Thomas C. Higgins and his wife, formerly Mrs. Gertrude S. Sharp. Mr. Higgins some time ago brought suit for the annulment of his marriage to Mrs. Sharp, alleging that a divorce which she obtained from Frederick Sharp in Dayton, Ohio, was not legal. The Court awarded her a counsel fee of $500, and $35 a week alimony. Mr. Higgins then decided to discontinue the action, and the formal order to that effect has been filed in the office of the County Clerk. Mr. Higgins is a well-to-do real estate dealer, and lives at 102 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

UPROAR AT LABOR MEETING

Members of Central Federated Union Exchange Angry Words.

It Was All Because the Bluestone Cutters Employed a Band Belonging to a Rival Union.

A war of words took place at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union between Delegates Eugene Johnson of the Manhattan musicians, and who has a city contract to supply music at some of the city parks, and William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters.

Johnson complained that the bluestone cutters had engaged a band of the Musical Mutual Protective Union for their picnic instead of taking one of his own union bands, and asked that the bluestone cutters be ordered to cancel their contract with the other band.

"I want to know what Johnson's status is in this body," remarked Delegate O'Brien. "When he first came here he was a representative of a local of the American Federation of Musicians. I have been told by an official of that body that Johnson's local was expelled because it was rotten. I know that Johnson plays his fiddle for his own benefit."

"You're a liar! You're a liar! You're a liar!" shouted Johnson, jumping up, livid with rage.

O'Brien took no notice of him and went on to say, "This is the way things are now. If you get Prof. Johnson's band you are all right. You may then smoke non-union cigars and drink non-union liquors, and he won't complain. I am as good a musician as he. He beats a bass drum, and so can I."

"Your's a common political—flub," cried Johnson, becoming hysterical. "You're a common Bowery fiddler!"

Then, stretching his arms at the Chair, he cried, "I ask for protection from this man. Ask him to act like a gentleman. Perhaps he can do so."

"There are only a few musicians in Johnson's Union, and they are all in his band," said O'Brien.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union tried to pacify Johnson, and then O'Brien asked Kelly whether he did not say some time ago that Johnson's Band was incompetent.

"Yes, I did say that the best musicians were in the Musical Mutual Protective Union," said Kelly.

"I'm a Tammany man, and that, in O'Brien's eyes, is a sin," cried Johnson.

Twenty delegates here jumped up and began taking sides, while Chairman A. J. Smith pounded with his gavel to restore order. The delegates were deaf to all sounds except those of their respective voices, and for a time pandemonium reigned.

"You're a fraud, and are trying to guy us," cried Delegates O'Connell and Gegel to the Chair.

Chairman Smith looked astounded, for he was making efforts to restore order. "What do you mean?" he asked.

"Why don't you act on the square?" asked a dozen voices.

"By all the gods, I'm square, but you won't give me a chance," cried Chairman Smith, becoming nervous.

The uproar became greater, and the noise louder. Chairman Smith stopped pounding and waited until the superfluous energy of the delegates had been worked off. The noise stopped suddenly, and several delegates asked: "What in the world have we been squabbling about?"

Then a motion was adopted to ask the bluestone cutters to employ a band of music provided by Johnson.

OPEN UNIONS ATTACKED.

Knights of Labor Accuse Them of Secretly Cutting Wages.

Differences between the Knights of Labor assemblies and the open unions were aired at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. Delegate Farrell of the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers, Knights of Labor, said that the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters—the open union—had failed to carry out its threat of ordering strikes if the employers did not pay its members $4 a day.

"Those fellows," said Delegate Farrell, "made a big bluff, and when their hand was called by the bosses they could not show the cards. I only wish that they had gone on strike, but they dassent. They say they are getting $3.50 a day, but it is a fact that many of them are working for $3, and some are scabbing it for $2.25 a day. As for us, we all work for $3.50 a day."

"I have something to say about this other bluff of Electrical Workers No. 3—the open union," said Chairman C. P. Parnell. "They claim to have signed agreements with seventy bosses for $4 a day. It is a fact that they have secretly called off all strikes, although they keep raising money openly for the strikers. I know that in the shops which they say are still on strike, their men are working for $3.50 a day, and that goes to show that their story about making agreements for $4 is all poppycock."

"And I have something to say about the Brotherhood of Carpenters that has been fighting our Knights," broke in Delegate Schenck of the Knights of Labor carpenters. "They say they are getting $4 a day. I know many get only $17 a week, and some inside men get only $10 a week. On outside work in buildings many of the Brotherhood men are working for only $2.50 a day. And they call that trade unionism."

Delegate Chrystie denounced John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of a faction of the Knights of Labor, as unfriendly to organized labor. "That is why we expelled him from the order," continued Delegate Chrystie. "He rushed to the newspapers and told stories that were detrimental to the Knights of Labor, although he was our General Master Workman."

STRIKE ON NEWARK BUILDINGS.

Contractor Accused of Favoring New York Electrical Workers.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 5.—A general strike has been ordered, to begin to-morrow, of the union workmen employed on two extensive business buildings in this city.

The strike will involve the electrical workers, carpenters, plumbers, steam fitters, and elevator men employed in the construction of a new building for W. V. Snyder & Co., dry goods dealers, and in renovating L. S. Plaut & Co.'s large department store. Both buildings are at Broad and Cedar Streets.

The cause of the strike is alleged discrimination by J. P. Hall, a New York contractor, in favor of New York workmen. Hall has the contract for placing the electrical plant in both buildings. He employs thirty-five Newark men and a number of New Yorkers. The Newark men have been paid $3 a day on the same work, they claim, for which the New Yorkers receive $3.50 a day.

The Newark workmen are affiliated with the Building Trades League of Essex County, and all the men connected with that league now employed on the buildings have been ordered to strike.

ARCHIBALD'S POLITICAL JOB.

It Causes a Dispute in the Central Federated Union.

Delegate Timothy Daly of the metal polishers precipitated a dispute in the Central Federated Union yesterday by saying he had heard that Delegate James P. Archibald, who was recently elected President of that body, was holding a political office.

"If he does hold a political job he is not entitled to a seat in this body, much less to being its President," said Daly.

"What job is it that he has?" asked a dozen curious delegates.

"He has been appointed Inspector of Highways, though his name does not appear on the city pay roll," said Daly. "But inspectors are paid by the corporations, who are afterward reimbursed by the city."

"Well, what of it?" asked Delegate Philip Kelly, a good Tammany advocate. "O'Brien also holds a political job. He is a Tenement House Commissioner."

"My position is not a salaried one, and therefore is not in the same category as Archibald's alleged job," said O'Brien.

The meeting appointed a committee to investigate the charges made against Archibald, as he was not present at the meeting.

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DUST FROM ELEVATED CARS.

No Longer Cleaned on Tracks—Central Labor Union's Victory.

The Central Labor Union has scored a victory for those who live along the line of the elevated railroads where the empty cars were cleaned and dusted on the middle tracks. The Central Labor Union complained that the dust from the cars entered the windows of the houses and rendered life miserable to the residents. The union yesterday received a letter from the Secretary of the Health Department saying that the board had directed the Sanitary Inspector to investigate the complaint.

"I have noticed during the past week," said Delegate Farrell, "that the cars on the elevated have not been cleand on the tracks. They now run the empty cars to the 96-yards at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and clean them there. The Central Labor Union has now scored one victory for the public health through the newspapers."

Want Theatre License Withheld.

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union yesterday brought to the notice of the Central Federated Union an old complaint of his organization against the late Samuel T. Jack and his brother, James Jack, of alleged non-payment of wages to stage carpenters at the Theatre Comique about a year ago. Delegate Kelly said James Jack was going to reopen the theatre, and he moved that the Police Commissioners be requested to withhold a license for that theatre until the alleged arrears of wages are paid. The motion was passed.

CHARLES SWAN'S MAY MARRIAGE.

Brooklyn Youth Teased Parents About a Wife, Then Took One.

Charles Swan is a Brooklyn youth who gave his friends a surprise yesterday morning. He did it by inserting in one of the trans-bridge papers the following notice:

SWAN—ELLERY.—On Sunday, May 6, 1900, at Church of Holy Apostles, New York City, by Rector Backus, Miss Henrietta M. Ellery to Charles E. Swan.

Not the least interesting feature of Charles's surprise was that his parents as well as his friends were parties to it.

Charles, who lives at 701 President Street, has frequently teased his father and mother about getting married, but nothing was thought of it.

"Charles has always been teasing me about getting married," said Mrs. Swan. "I thought he was joking and never took him seriously. I can't imagine why he married in that way. We had no objections to the match, nor did Miss Ellery's parents."

Charles E. Swan, Sr., the young man's father, is connected with a mercantile establishment in Brooklyn, and the son is employed by the Phoenix Insurance Company. According to Mrs. Swan, Sr., the new Mrs. Swan is a very pretty girl, and one whom she is glad to have as a daughter-in-law.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH OPENED.

Services Held in the Basement by New West Side Parish.

The basement of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, which ministers to a Roman Catholic congregation on the upper west side, was informally opened yesterday morning. The first mass began at 6 o'clock, and was celebrated by the Rev. D. J. Driscoll, who has been instrumental in founding the new parish. Masses followed at 7, 8, 9, and 10 o'clock, with a high mass at 11 o'clock, at which the Rev. Michael Considine, the pastor, was the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. D. J. Driscoll and the Rev. F. J. Gogin.

In his sermon Father Considine paid a tribute to Father Farley, who died in April last, and whose life work was the founding of the new parish. There was an elaborate musical programme rendered at the high mass by John Taylor, the organist, and a volunteer choir.

The formal opening of the basement is set for the second Sunday in October, when Archbishop Corrigan is expected to be present. The church, which is rise only 6 feet above the street level, but the basement has been roofed over and fitted up, and will be used for services until the parish accumulates funds to complete the building of the church.

FIRE IN WHITE STAR LINER.

Burning Bales of Cotton Taken from the Hold of the Bovic.

Fire was discovered in the hold of the freight steamship Bovic, lying at Pier 49, North River, a little before daybreak yesterday morning. An alarm was turned in and brought an engine from Bleecker and Charles Streets in four minutes, others following later.

When the firemen went down into the hold they found twenty bales of cotton ablaze. These were quickly saturated with water and dragged out into the street by way of the pier, streams of water playing on them continuously. On the pier were hundreds of cotton bales, and the work of piloting the burning ones through them was a difficult undertaking.

Information as to the details of the fire was refused by the pier employes of the White Star Line, to which the Bovic belongs. One of them, however, volunteered the information that the cause was spontaneous combustion. Later it was learned that the damage had been about $1,000, the few flames that had attacked the vessel itself having been easily extinguished as soon as the burning cotton was removed.

DRESSMAKER'S HOUSE BURNS.

She Was Away and the Servant Out—The Loss, $3,500.

Fire did $3,500 damage to the residence of Miss Kennedy, a dressmaker at 40 East Twenty-eighth Street, at 9:30 o'clock last night.

A neighbor noticed smoke and flame coming out of the second-story front windows, and notified a passing policeman, who sent in an alarm. By the time the firemen reached the residence the fire had gained headway, and before it could be extinguished had burned out completely the first and second floors and had damaged the third floor.

Miss Kennedy is out of town on her vacation, and had left the house in charge of a servant, who was out at the time of the fire, leaving the house empty. A chandelier had been left lighted, and the heat from it had caused the ceiling, which was of hardwood, to ignite. The fire had evidently been burning for some time before it was discovered.

Miss Kennedy had two pet cats of value, but they were not to be found in the ruins.

Woman Thrown from Carriage and Hurt

George Lester and his wife of 300 West Thirtieth Street were driving in Macomb's Dam Lane yesterday afternoon, when a horse driven by John Goild of Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue, going through One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, became frightened and ran away. It ran into the Lester vehicle near the junction of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and the Dam Road, and Mrs. Lester was thrown out. Her left arm was fractured, and she was taken to the Ford-ham Hospital.

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Annual Sale Blankets! | Annual Sale Blankets! | Annual Sale Blankets!

O'Neill's.

Blankets! Blankets!

The Great Annual Sale of Twenty Thousand Pairs of California and Eastern Wool Blankets at less than Factory Prices still continues. Supply your Winter needs now while you can do so at Last Year's Prices. If you wait until cold weather sets in the present stock will have been sold and then you will have to pay Thirty-five Per Cent. more for them. These are without question

The Greatest Blanket Values in the City of New York!

California Blankets.		Eastern Wool Blankets.	
Ten Quarter,	2.98, 3.75, 4.50 to 5.98 Pr.	Ten Quarter,	69c, 98c, 1.65 to 2.85 Pr.
Eleven Quarter,	3.35, 3.98, 4.98 to 9.00 Pr.	Eleven Quarter,	98c, 1.25, 1.98 to 3.75 Pr.
Twelve Quarter,	3.98, 5.25, 6.75 to 12.98 Pr.	Twelve Quarter,	3.50, 4.50, 5.25 to 6.50 Pr.

Extra fine thirteen and fourteen quarter sizes at 9.00, 12.50, 16.50 to 22.50 Pr.

Large Assortment of CRIB BLANKETS AT PRICES EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

BEDSPREADS! Marseilles Spreads worth from 2.50 to 7.00 each, offered at this sale for 1.35, 1.65, 1.98 to 4.50 Each.

BEDSPREADS! Crochet Spreads worth from 1.50 to 2.50 each, offered while the sale lasts at 69c, 79c, 89c, 98c to 1.35 Each.

A Complete Line of Comfortables at Unusually Low Prices. Orders by mail will receive Prompt Attention.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

HOT CHASE FROM CAR TO CAR.

Policeman Stirs Up Endless Chain of Motormen to Catch a Fugitive.

A small boy ran up to Patrolman Young of the Eldridge Street Station at the Bowery and Canal Street last night and told him that a man who had just killed another man had escaped, having boarded Car 171 of the Third Avenue line.

Young waited to hear no more, but jumped on the first Third Avenue car bound in the same direction that came along. He told the motorman to make the best speed he could, and catch the car ahead, which he thought was No. 171. The car ahead was caught, but it was not the car, and Young boarded that in an attempt to catch the next car ahead. He had to try several cars before he got to No. 171. A gang of boys who had jumped from car to car with him told him that the man he wanted wore no hat. There was a hatless man on Car 171, and Young arrested him.

The policeman and his prisoner returned to the Bowery and Canal Street, where the murder was said to have been committed.

Peter Gowen, thirty-five years old, of 61 Chrystie Street, who keeps a sea-food establishment in front of 77 Bowery, was found by the policeman bleeding from a gash on the head. He recognized the prisoner as his assailant. Gowen said that two men had come to his stand and ordered a portion of crabs, which they ate. Then they told the vendor that the fish were rotten. Gowen answered that since they were bad enough to eat they were bad enough to pay for. Then one of the men picked up a catsup bottle and struck Gowen on the head with it. Blood streamed down Gowen's face, and this is the provocation the boy had for telling the policeman that murder had been done.

Young took his prisoner to the Eldridge Street Station, where he said he was James Connors of 949 Second Avenue. He was locked up, and Gowen's wound was dressed by a surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital.

SAYS HIS FRIEND STABBED HIM.

One Lies in a Critical Condition in the Hospital, the Other in a Cell.

Joseph Kratochvol, an Austrian carpenter of 1,374 First Avenue, is lying at the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from three dangerous stab wounds inflicted, he says, by his friend and fellow-craftsman, Frank Schrimek, of 404 East Seventh Street.

The two men were talking on the street corner at Seventy-second Street and First Avenue last night, and both became excited. A policeman came along just in time to see Schrimek strike Kratochvol and run away. The officer caught the fugitive, and bringing him back to the scene of the dispute found Kratochvol lying on the sidewalk. He had been stabbed in the left breast, and the left side of the neck, and had a long gash over the right eye. A clasp knife found near by was covered with blood.

The injured man was hurried to the Presbyterian Hospital, and Schrimek to the Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. The prisoner denied that he stabbed his friend. Kratochvol says that Schrimek did the cutting, but from neither man could be learned the cause of the trouble. Kratochvol's condition is precarious.

CARRIED AWAY A DUMMY.

Desire to Own a New Suit of Clothes Gets a Man Into Trouble.

James Walsh, who claims Second Street as his home, while passing along the Bowery on Saturday afternoon was suddenly taken with a desire to own a new suit of clothes. He was in front of the clothing store of Max Shapiro at this time, and a lay figure standing outside the door wearing a tweed suit that had been reduced from $38 to $8.98 for ten days only, was the cause of Walsh's trouble.

The wayfarer seized the dummy, clothes and all, and flinging the figure over his shoulder, fled into Canal Street. He was followed by Shapiro, the latter shouting "Stop thief," "Fire," "Murder," &c., as he ran. The despairing clothing dealer was soon followed by a big crowd, who, seeing Walsh at a distance, apparently carrying a man on his shoulder, got the idea that it was some weird case of abduction.

Policeman Townsend of the Elizabeth Street Station joined in the chase, and soon overtook Walsh and made him carry the dummy to the station house. In the Centre Street Court yesterday Walsh was fined $10 for disorderly conduct.

SQUEEZED ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Passenger, Caught Between Car and Tender's Shanty, Nearly Killed.

John Markey, forty-seven years old, of 113 East Eighty-eighth Street, was a passenger on a Union Railway trolley car going to Forham yesterday afternoon. Like all Union Railway cars on Sunday, this one was crowded that passengers stood between the seats and some stood on the foot rail. Markey was one of the latter.

Going over the Third Avenue Bridge, passengers are in grave peril of being squeezed to death against a tender's shanty on the south end of the bridge. So many people are caught at this place that the company has a man there constantly to warn people. Markey did not hear the guard shout and was caught. His body was twisted and he fell unconscious. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital with possibly fatal internal injuries.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MOTHER AND CHILD FALL.

Accident to the Woman, Who Is Homeless, May Prove Fatal.

Mrs. Lena Schneider, twenty-four years old, of 420 East Sixth Street, and her daughter Rose, four years old, accidentally fell from a window on the tird floor of St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women at 125 East Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the Flower Hospital. The mother suffered from a broken wrist and a fracture of the skull, while the daughter received injuries to her right hip.

The woman and her child, together with a baby four months old, were received into the institution last Friday. They had applied to the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station for shelter, the woman saying that her husband had deserted her and that she had no place to go. A policeman accompanied her to St. Zita's Home and, although it is contrary to the rules of the institution to receive children, Miss Ellen O'Keefe, the Superintendent, took pity on her and promised to care for her and her little ones until Monday, when some other place would be provided for them.

Yesterday afternoon the child Rose was looking out of a window on the third floor when she leaned so far out that her mother, who was in the room, thought that she must fall and ran to the window to drag her back. The mother, in her effort at saving the child, leaned out so far that she lost her own balance and both mother and daughter fell. A large number of inmates of the home were in the yard into which the woman and child fell at the time of the accident and ran to their assistance.

Miss O'Keefe, the Superintendent, was notified and she called in Patrolman Koch of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who summoned an ambulance from the Flower Hospital, to which institution the mother and daughter were taken. It is believed that the woman's injuries are likely to prove fatal.

VETERANS HONOR COL. SMITH.

Mustered in by Gloucester Command—Capt. Dwyer's Remarks.

Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Volunteers was mustered into the National Army of Spanish War Veterans by Gloucester Command on Saturday night, at its headquarters, in Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street. Col. Smith was accompanied by several officers of the National Guard who were mustered into the army with him.

Capt. Dwyer, formerly of the cruiser Panther, addressing Col. Smith, said, in part:

"Your uphill fight against long odds, against the petty and partisan jealousy of the National Guard officers of the State of New York, from the Commander in Chief to the subservient followers in his trail—your fortitude and courage throughout the trying ordeal of this persecution—all have won you the esteem, affection, and admiration of the soldiers and sailors of Gloucester Command."

Col. Smith, in reply, said he would continue to fight for vindication.

CONEY ISLAND'S BIG CROWD.

The Resort Visited by 100,000 Excursionists—Few Arrests Made.

Yesterday was another record breaker at Coney Island, 100,000 persons visiting the resort during the day. The crowd was an unusually well-dressed one, and very orderly, only ten arrests being reported up to an early hour last night. Police Inspector Campbell, with Capt. Driscoll of the Island force, made an inspection of all the shows and concert halls during the day and reported everything as being conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

There were 100 extra policemen on duty during the day. The regular force at the Island has been augmented by thirty extra men from the steamboat squad, who will remain at the island station until Sept. 1.

ACCUSED OF CHECK SWINDLING.

Young Man Suspected of Cheating Harlem Business Men.

On suspicion of being the man who had for some time been passing worthless checks on Harlem business men, John J. Farrell, who describes himself as a clerk, twenty years old, and states that he lives at 1,638 Madison Avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday, and was held for further investigation into the charges against him.

The plan pursued by the man, whom the police claim to have been Farrell, was to order goods from dealers sent to fictitious addresses, and make payment with a check, receiving the change in return. The checks were all drawn on the Twelfth Ward Bank, and signed with the names of various depositors of the bank. The police will endeavor to get complainants to appear against Farrell to-day.

Child Fell Through a Skylight.

Half a dozen small boys were on the roof of the five-story tenement house at 364 East Seventy-second Street having a great time flying kites yesterday afternoon, and little six-year-old Emily Behrensky was watching the lads from her point of vantage on the peak of the glass skylight. Suddenly the structure collapsed and the child fell through. She was found unconscious at the bottom of the airshaft, five floors down. Her left leg was fractured and she had received internal injuries. Her recovery is improbable.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day—2 P.M. FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGT. BAND. Evenings at 8 PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. Except Sunday. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA at 9. CO. To-night & Thurs. & Sat. Evgs. & Wed. Mat. at 4, IL TROVATORE. Tues., Wed. & Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Matinee at 4, MARTHA. Prices: $1.00, 75c., 50c.; Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. Week Aug. 13.—Faust and Bohemian Girl. Aug. 20.—Frank Daniels in "The Ameer."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway & 35th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! And the Public Has Made THE A Gigantic Success CADET GIRL

Continuous Performance 5th AVE. 28d ST. PALACE. PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c VAUDEVILLE. Mr. & Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw & Daughters, Edmund Day & Co., Bruno & Russell. Williams & Walker, Grace Huntington & Co., Carrie Behr, Three Gardner Bros. Kathryn Osterman & Co., Jennie Yeamans, Young & Sells, Moving Pcs., &c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. & B'way. VENETIAN TERRACE. ROOF GARDEN Fully Protected from weather. SUNDAY—Grand Popular Price Concert.

CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! 50c. Great Triple Carnival! TO ALL! CASINO BEAUTY MINSTRELS! 8:30 to 9:20. THE C

AUG 1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 4....	1,118,685
Same week last year.....	2,664,358
To date this year.....	72,866,945
Corresponding date last year.	110,585,531

Bonds for the week.....	$4,701,500
Same week last year.....	$10,806,400
To date this year.....	$316,147,210
Corresponding date last year.	$610,001,500

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1½
Anaconda Copper	2⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Nort. & Western	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	Northern Pac.	1⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Union B. & P. pf.	1½
C., C.C. & St. L. pf.	1	Union Pacific	2⅝
Fed. Steel pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Gt. North. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	2¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. St. Hoop. pf.	2½	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Hocking Val. pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	2
Am. Tobacco	3½	Mobile & Ohio	1
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Pressed St. Car	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1⅝	Rep. Steel	1½
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	2⅝
Con. Tobacco	1½	Third Av.	2
Con. Tob. pf.	3¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1¼

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1½	Minn. & St. L. 4s	1⅝
C., C.C. & St. L. 4s	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. 5s	1	W. Union Tel. col. 5s	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	1½	L. & N., So. & No.	
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Ala. 5s	2½
Int. Paper 5s	1	Wabash 2d	2½
Laclede Gas 5s	1½		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 4, total transactions included 1,118,685 shares of stock, $4,701,500 bonds, including $12,500 Government and $83,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 5, '99.	Aug. 4, 1900.	Decrease
R. R. & M.	2,664,358	1,118,685	1,545,673
Banks	.....	.....	.....
Mining	300	1,500	*1,200

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Aug. 5, '99.	Aug. 4, 1900.	Decrease
R. R. & M.	$10,737,000	$4,606,000	$6,131,000
State	1,000	83,000	*82,000
Government	68,400	12,500	55,900

*Increase.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 2, 1900	£31,033,450	.....
Aug. 3, 1899	33,314,474	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 2, 1900	88,373,216	£45,410,907
Aug. 3, 1899	76,785,501	48,219,792

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 2, 1900	28,301,000	14,622,000
Aug. 3, 1899	27,417,000	14,123,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 2, 1900	79,930,000	7,551,000
Aug. 3, 1899	94,690,000	5,384,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 2, 1900	37,740,000	9,814,000
Aug. 3, 1899	30,440,000	10,610,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 2, 1900	13,680,000	16,900,000
Aug. 3, 1899	12,980,000	13,717,000

ITALY.

Aug. 2, 1900	15,481,000	1,639,000
Aug. 3, 1899	15,662,000	1,835,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 2, 1900	4,871,000	5,960,000
Aug. 3, 1899	2,744,000	6,605,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 2, 1900	2,787,000	1,394,000
Aug. 3, 1899	2,625,000	1,463,000

Total for week	£302,295,093	£103,280,907
Total preceding week	302,914,630	104,419,853
Corresp. date last year	303,043,274	103,647,823

OUR LONDON CABLE.

ENGLAND'S CRY FOR MORE GOL

Shrinkage All Around—Half of the "Khaki" Loan Pawned—Government Will Have to Work Hard to Get Money at 4 Per Cent.—A 5 Per Cent. Bank Rate Likely.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Aug. 5.—Our money market is getting into an interesting condition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's demand for another £13,000,000 to be added to his already excessive borrowings—£19,000,000 of it now in three years' 3 per cent. bonds offered at 98—has caused it to become nervous and anxious. And no wonder.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach let out that he already owes £18,000,000 on Treasury bills alone, £3,000,000 of it to the Bank of England, which has thus directly advanced the Treasury £8,500,000, instead of £5,500,000, shown in the weekly Exchequer returns. Add that £5,500,000 to £18,000,000-odd, and we get a floating debt of nearly £24,000,000, exclusive of the newest £10,000,000, the most unwholesome amount, which, thanks to the Bank of England's participation, was thrown on the market a mass of discredited credit by which discount and money rates have been kept low.

To add to the trouble, I estimate that half of the "Khaki" loan is pawned. A fancy premium was created upon it before the issue, which led a thousand people to rush in with applications. Even, although the allotments were severely cut down in consequence of the mass of applications, numbers of these premium scalpers received more than they wanted. Many wanted none at all, only the chance of pocketing the market premium. Thus, in spite of the apparent furor, the loan has not been taken up and the holders of scrip had to pay from 4½ to 5 per cent., generally 4¾, last week for money to September.

How is the market so placed that it is going to find another £10,000,000 now, with more to follow?

We cannot find it, some of the largest dealers in credit keep telling me, at least not for less than 4 per cent. The head of one large house, indeed, told me yesterday that if the Chancellor did not make haste he would be unable to get money at 4 per cent. We shall see this week, as the terms on which the new three-year-bonds are offered mean little more than 3¾ per cent.

Were we in sight of the end it might be different, but this newest loan is only the newest makeshift, and by October another appeal will have to be made for funds. No wonder that discount has risen almost to 4¼ per cent. and that business has been forced to bank to an extent which has increased the market's indebtedness in last week by £2,300,000.

The banks, in order to advance discount, the outflow of gold has been stopped, our market being now the dearest in Western, and, save St. Petersburg, in Northern Europe—dearer even than Berlin and Hamburg—4 per cent., however, has not attracted gold in any quantity, although I believe considerable amounts are on the water from Australia and even from the Far East; therefore it is probable that we shall see a 5 per cent. bank rate established perhaps before this month is out, because at all costs gold must be attracted.

Our stock is still £2,000,000 less than it was a year ago, having run down during the last two months, and we want at least £10,000,000 to make us safe.

This will explain why the credit institutions are perturbed and disposed to work with extreme caution when they work at all. Also it explains why the prices of all our first-class securities have steadily dwindled until our best railway preferred stocks and debentures are from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than they were twelve months ago. The shrinkage must go on, paralyzing all disposition to speculate.

We had little eddies of gambling last week, but they came from Paris or Cape Town and were confined to copper and Kafir shares. The English public are sick and apathetic to a degree to which I can remember no parallel.

If you can send us gold, do so by all means; we shall be very thankful for it; but I cannot discover in the position of your associated banks much capacity to help us, and the Continent offers still less consolation, for, apart from the Bank of France, whose stock of the metal is £11,000,000 larger than it was a year ago, no great State bank has anything to spare. Russia, from whom we received £1,000,000 in May, shows a decrease of £14,000,000 in gold stock held by the Imperial Bank since this time last year. Bank of Spain's stock is also down to £3,000,000, and no other country is in a position to help us. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 6.

Aspinwall Fruit Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Denver Gas and Electric Company—Books close for dividend.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

New York Telephone Company—Special meeting.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

American Radiator Company—Books close for dividend.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Books close for dividend.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.

Friday, Aug. 10.

Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railroad Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Norwich Iron and Steel Company—Dividends payable on common and preferred stocks.
Omaha Water Company—Dividends payable on first and second preferred stock.
Shelby Steel Tube Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Amalg. Copper	2½	Rubber Goods	
British Columbia	1	Rubber Goods pf.	
Compressed Air	5	Tel, Tel. & C. of A.	
Havana Com. pf.	1		

Declines.

Am. Agr. Chem.	1	Electric Vehicle	
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	11½	General Carriage	
Cent. Fireworks	1½	National Salt	
Cons. Gas debs.	2	N. Amsterdam 5s	
Electric Boat	2½	Standard Oil	

The market for outside securities last week was generally firm and slightly more active than during the previous week. Midsummer dullness prevailed during the first few days, while the most conspicuous feature toward the close of the week was the increased strength and activity of copper stocks.

There was some buying for outside accounts in certain stocks, but most of the issues were not traded in to any considerable extent, owing to the continued absence of stocks. With the exception of Rubber Goods and the copper shares, the public seemed to be still holding aloof as buyers, and the consequence was that professional traders found it not at all difficult to keep prices in a strong position.

The most conspicuous feature during the first part of the week was the trading in Rubber Goods, which sold up to 28 on Tuesday on the strength of the outside demand, which seemed to be due to the statement that the earnings for the six months ending June 30 provided for a preferred stock dividend and a little over 6 per cent. on the common stock. A later decline was registered on evidences of profit taking. The closing quotation was 27 bid and 27⅜ asked, a net advance of 1¼ points for the week.

The strength developed by the copper stocks during the week was attributed to the strong foreign demand for copper and to electrical improvements in this country requiring the use of copper, as well as sympathy with the rise in Anaconda shares on the Stock Exchange. Amalgamated Copper, which declined at the beginning of the week, rose 2 points on Thursday and 1½ points on Friday because of favorable reports. It sold at 88⅞ and 89 on Saturday, closing at 88⅞ bid and 89 asked, a net advance of 2½ points. British Columbia Copper was sympathetically strong, closing at 11½ bid and 11¾ asked, a net gain of 1 point. Over 3,000 shares of this stock were dealt in during the week. Union Copper was in fair demand and changed fractionally.

Among the industrials, the most notable advance was made in Compressed Air, which scored an increase of 6 points, 100 shares of the issue selling on Wednesday at 35. The closing quotation for the week was 32 bid and 35 asked. Havana Commercial preferred gained 1 point and Telephone, Telegraph and Cable stock, with the third assessment paid, closed at 6½ bid, with offerings at 7½. Illinois Transportation, American Woolen, and Chicago and Alton subscriptions were active, with fractional fluctuations.

Several issues declined from 1 to 11½ points without much trading, the largest drop being registered in Cast Iron Pipe preferred, which scored a net decline of 11½ points for the week.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	..
American Exchange	185	195
Astor	510	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	175	190
Chase	520	..
Chatham	296	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	145	150
City	330	345
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	235	280
Continental	130	145
Corn Exchange	355	360
East River	145	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2450	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3450	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	409	415
Gansevoort	90	..
German Exchange	240	260
Garfield	1701	..
German-American	120	..
Germania	325	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	155
Hanover	430	450
Hide & Leather	130	140
Importers and Traders'	520	530
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	220	235
Liberty	312	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	235	235
Market and Fulton	220	240
Mechanics'	195	..
Mechanics & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	190	195
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	120	..

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 4, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 4. Bid.	Closing Sat., Aug. 4. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 4, 1,118,685.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Aug. 4. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 4, '00.
138 July 20.	114 January 2.	135	150	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.		SA	135	135	135	135	133	250
16 February 7.	12½ January 23.	15½	15⅝	..	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.		Q	15	15	15	15	13	200
87⅞ April 2.	57⅞ June 27.	65⅞	66	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.		Q	66	66⅝	66	66	66	450
37⅝ April 7.	30 June 25.	33⅞	34⅛	− ⅛	American Cotton Oil	30,227,100	Dec. 5, 1899.		A	34	34⅛	34	34	37½	600
120 May 2.	145 January 18.	154	156	..	American Express	12,000,000	July 2, 1900.		SA	156	156	156	156	142	60
95½ April 4.	87½ June 25.	87½	87½	− ⅝	American Ice Company	22,000,000	May 15, 1900.		Q	87½	87½	87½	87½	..	2,100
78½ February 8.	60⅞ June 25.	67	68	− ⅝	American Ice Company preferred	12,000,000	May 15, 1900.		Q	68	68⅛	68	68	..	700

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. [illegible], 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900 Highest.	Range for Year 1900 Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 4. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 4. Ask'd.	Net Change last Week.	STOCKS.	Authorized Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Pay'ble	Week Ended Aug. 4. Sales.	Week Ended Aug. 4. High.	Week Ended Aug. 4. Low.	Week Ended Aug. 4. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Since Week Ended Aug. '00.
16¼ February 6.	9⅝ June 22.	11	11¼	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company	16,750,000				12	12¼	11½	11½	12	765
60 February 5.	40¾ June 25.	54½	56		American Linseed Company preferred	19,750,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	32	57	54½	54½	51¾	80
7⅜ January 2.	3 June 12.	3½	4	— ⅛	American Malting Company	18,400,000				2	3½	3½	3½	17⅜	200
31½ January 2.	10⅝ June 22.	19	20		American Malting Company preferred	18,400,000	Oct. '99.	1½	Q	100	20½	19	19	67½	100
42⅝ February 6.	24½ June 25.	37	37½	— ¼	American Smelting & Refining Company	37,000,000				37	37½	37	37½	41	900
93 March 24.	65 June 25.	88	88¼	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company pf	37,000,000	July 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	37½	88¾	87½	87½	87	450
60¼ February 6.	17 June 25.	19⅝	20		American Steel Hoop Company	20,000,000				15	19⅝	17½	19⅝	24½	3,190
86 February 6.	63 June 25.	67¼	68	— ⅜	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	24,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¼	Q	275	67¾	66¾	67⅛	73½	700
58¾ April 2.	29⅛ June 22.	32½	33	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	1,414	34½	32	34	97⅛	24,935
95 February 1.	69½ June 25.	73½	74½	— 1⅛	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	735	75½	73	73½	97⅝	730
128⅝ January 4.	95¼ March 3.	122⅝	122¾	— 1⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	24½	124½	119½	122⅝	160⅝	190,750
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	116	118	— 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	16	116½	116	116½	119	300
38⅝ February 1.	23 June 22.	32¾	33	+ 1⅝	American Tin Plate	30,000,000				22	33	32½	32¾	22	1,810
84½ April 9.	70⅝ June 25.	77⅝	79		American Tin Plate preferred	18,325,000	July 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	75	79	78	78	87⅝	250
121 February 12.	84½ June 22.	95	98¾	— 2½	American Tobacco	14,200,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	97	97	91½	93	115¾	46,876
54⅞ April 3.	37⅛ June 25.	45¼	45⅝	— 3⅜	Amalgamated Copper Mining Company	60,000,000	Apr. 30, 1900.	12	BA	41¼	45⅞	41¼	45⅜	55½	13,235
29⅜ April 2.	19⅝ January 6.	25½	26½		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000				26	27	25½	26½	20⅜	15,055
74⅜ April 2.	63⅜ January 11.	70½	70⅝	+ 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	124,186,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	3½	SA	9	70⅜	69½	70⅜	67⅝	24,963
89⅞ April 12.	65⅜ January 8.	74½	75	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio	42,593,000					73⅝	76½	73⅝	75	49⅝	82,401
90 April 16.	73⅜ January 2.	89	89¾	+ ⅞	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	39,227,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	..	89	81	79¾	81	75	1,505
80¼ April 10.	49 June 25.	57⅝	57¾	— 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	45,000,000				59	59	58	57¾	114⅜	98,201
175 May 31.	140 January 2.	168	173	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	83	168	168	168	141	10
10⅝ January 25.	6⅜ June 22.	7	7¼	..	Brunswick City	5,000,000				7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	16½	150
125½ June 11.	123 May 22.	125	....	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¢	SA	25	125	125	125	...	110
53⅜ April 7.	42⅝ February 27.	49½	49	..	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	40	48	48⅝	49	54⅝	375
96⅜ February 12.	86⅛ June 25.	87¼	88½	— ⅜	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	3	SA	874	87¼	87½	87⅛	97¼	153
33⅞ April 9.	24 June 25.	27½	27¾	+ 1.	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,538,408	Oct. '99.	1	..	269	27⅞	26⅞	27⅜	27⅝	3,710
132¼ April 2.	114⅜ January 10.	126½	127	+ ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	58,461,637	June 15, 1900.	1½	Q	2,295	127¼	125¾	126⅞	126⅞	47,248
15⅛ April 2.	10 June 18.	13	13¼	..	Chicago Great Western	21,306,100				11	11	10¾	10¾	14½	970
75⅜ April 2.	62⅜ July 17.	68½	70¾	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,808	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	70	70	70	70	71⅝	305
89 February 1.	81 June 19.	83	85	— ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	17,176,500	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	88	94⅝	92⅜	94⅝	95⅝	1,200
29 April 19.	14 January 15.	25½	26	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000				22	23	23	23	9	400
63⅞ April 4.	45⅜ January 24.	51	52		Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, '99.	1	..	54	54	50¾	52	41	1,140
129⅝ April 4.	109⅛ June 25.	111⅞	112¼	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,600	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	111	112⅝	110½	112	120⅜	20,876
174½ March 21.	160½ January 18.	171	172½	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apl. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	172	172½	172	172½	174	256
167⅞ May 22.	160⅜ June 23.	158	160	..	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, 1900.	5	SA	157⅜	158	157	158	160⅝	1,140
134⅝ March 28.	102 June 25.	107	107¼	+ ⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	70,985,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	1065	107¼	105¾	107¼	117⅝	10,225
13⅜ April 27.	9 January 10.	10¼	10½	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				9	10½	9	10	14	400
39⅝ April 27.	30⅛ June 25.	32½	33	— 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000				31	31½	31	31¼	46½	500
60⅝ March 30.	53 June 19.	58⅝	60	+ ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 20, 1900.	1½	..	59⅝	59	58½	59	57½	550
111⅛ March 29.	106¼ June 7.	106	107	+ 1.	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1900.	2½	..	106	106	106	106	99½	300
197 July 30.	125⅛ July 5.	194	....	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	13,245,700	June 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	197	197	197	197	...	100
81¼ April 2.	29⅝ June 18.	34⅞	35	+ ⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32,000,000				33	34⅞	32⅜	34⅞	49¼	2,585
7⅝ March 22.	5⅛ January 29.	6	6½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,985,000				6	6⅝	6	6	5¾	1,300
47⅞ March 27.	39⅝ May 15.	40¼	42	— ¼	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,980,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	41	41	41	41	47	100
25¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	16	17	..	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000				16	16	16	16	18	100
199 January 3.	127⅛ June 20.	177⅜	178	— 1⅝	Consolidated Gas	54,595,200	June 15, 1900.	1	Q	179	179⅜	178	178¼	175	4,501
33 January 3.	24⅞ May 21.	24½	24⅝	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,009				2,314	25¼	24	24⅜	47⅜	9,515
80½ January 3.	70 May 12.	76⅝	77	— 3¼	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	79	79	74½	76¾	94	15,320
139½ March 28.	110 June 26.	112	113¾	+ ⅞	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, 1900.	1½	Q	112¼	112¼	112¼	112⅜	122½	248
24⅛ March 26.	16⅛ June 26.	18½	19	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	38,080,080				16	18½	18	18¼	21	610
76⅛ March 26.	64½ June 18.	67	68	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,630,000	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	66¾	67	66¾	67	75⅛	1,180
98½ June 14.	91 July 30.	..	..	..	Detroit Gas	2,944,339	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	91	91	90½	91	....	500
6¾ March 5.	4 June 12.	3⅝	4½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000					4¼	4¼	4¼	....	100
14⅝ March 22.	10⅞ June 21.	10¾	11	— ⅛	Erie	112,348,508					10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	13⅜	275
43⅛ April 4.	33½ January 9.	32½	33½	..	Erie first preferred	42,982,800					32	32½	32½	37½	332
57⅝ February 6.	28⅝ June 25.	33½	34	+ ½	Federal Steel	49,484,380	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	33¼	34⅜	31⅝	34	58⅝	27,845
77¼ February 6.	60⅝ June 26.	66½	66⅝	+ 1½	Federal Steel preferred	53,201,099	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	65¼	66¼	64⅝	66¼	82¼	2,661
15⅛ May 22.	14½ April 4.	....	....	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, '98.	2	..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	15
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	....	....	— ⅝	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County	2,000,000				77¼	77¼	76⅞	76⅞	....	300
140¼ April 19.	120 January 10.	130	131	+ 3	General Electric Company	18,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	129	132¼	128	132	126	730
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	52½	53	— 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, 1900.	1½	Q	52	53½	52	53	65¾	310
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	99	100	— 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company pf	13,534,300	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	107⅝	100
174½ January 3.	144⅜ June 22.	152	153½	+ 1.	Great Northern preferred	98,413,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	151	153	151	152	167	532
41¼ April 21.	30½ January 16.	34	35⅞	+ ¼	Hocking Valley	10,348,000				34	35¼	34	35¼	24½	698
67⅝ April 5.	58 January 8.	60	62½	— 1½	Hocking Valley preferred	12,725,400	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	62¾	62¾	61	61¾	50½	1,075
120¾ July 23.	100 June 25.	116½	117	— ½	Illinois Central	60,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	119¾	119¾	116¼	116¼	114½	4,088
25½ February 3.	14½ May 8.	22¼	23	— ¾	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, 1900.	1	..	22¾	22¾	22	22¼	42¼	950
70½ February 6.	38 March 6.	65½	66	+ ⅞	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,200	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	65¼	65	65	65⅞	78½	1,140
30⅜ July 14.	24 June 20.	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛	International Power Company	6,400,000				29¾	29	29	29½	....	500
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	19	19¾	— ⅜	Iowa Central	8,481,800				20	20	19	19¾	12½	900
53 March 30.	43 June 22.	44	47	— 2	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	46	46	46	46	53¼	125
10⅞ January 25.	3¼ August 2.	3½	5	..	International Silver	10,000,000				3⅜	3⅝	3½	3½	14½	1,100
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	74	76	— ⅛	Laclede Gas	8,014,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	74½	75	74	74	58⅜	550
109 January 4.	96 January 11.	98	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, 1900.	2½	..	95	95	95	95	96½	20
34⅛ April 9.	20¼ March 16.	27	28	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				28	28	27½	27½	21	700
100 April 2.	83⅛ February 2.	92	95	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	13,560,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	80⅜	430
210 May 24.	206 April 26.	209	....	..	Lake Shore	49,486,500	Jan. 29, 1900.	3½	SA	209	209	209	209	....	10
87⅜ April 20.	70½ August 1.	70⅜	71	— ⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, 1900.	2	SA	70⅜	71⅜	70½	70⅝	74⅜	6,347
101 February 14.	84 June 26.	91	91¼	..	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	Q	91	91¼	89½	91	117⅜	9,470
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	156	156¼	— ¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	Q	156½	156½	153¾	156¼	208½	6,597
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	78½	80	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf	40,000,000				80	80	80	80	57	25
14⅝ April 18.	10⅝ January 8.	12⅝	13⅜	..	Mexican Central	36,000,000				13¼	13¼	12¾	13¼	14⅜	1,270
5 March 15.	2⅛ June 25.	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				3	3	3	3	3⅜	215
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	56	57	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,009,090	July 16, 1900.	1½	Q	56¼	56¼	55¾	56¼	59¼	990
98⅜ May 5.	87⅛ June 18.	94	94½	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	93	94¼	93	94¼	93½	800
12⅜ March 28.	9¼ August 4.	9¼	9⅝	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000				10	10	9¼	9¼	12⅝	1,959
40⅝ April 17.	28¼ June 25.	30½	30¾	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,090,000				30⅜	31¼	30	30¾	35⅝	1,575
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	50⅜	51	+ ⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,099	July 1, '98.	1	..	50	51	49¼	51	48½	12,045
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	37½	39	— 1	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	44⅜	110
40½ February 7.	23⅜ June 18.	31	31¼	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	29,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	30¼	31¼	30¾	31¼	48¼	630
96 February 17.	69½ June 18.	86	87½	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	86½	86½	86½	86½	101½	806
23¾ February 5.	18⅛ June 11.	20	20¾	— ⅛	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	20	20	19	19	30⅜	30
106⅝ February 20.	95 May 15.	96¾	97	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	97	97	97	97	113½	340
53⅛ February 6.	20 June 23.	24	25	— ½	National Steel Company	32,000,000				24	24¼	23½	24	54½	2,390
97 February 6.	79⅜ June 26.	84	85	+ ⅜	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	84⅝	83½	84⅝	94⅞	400
54¼ April 5.	40⅜ June 25.	45½	46	— ½	National Tube Company	40,000,000				44	45½	44	45¼	...	3,225
92¾ April 4.	69⅜ May 14.	89¼	90¼	+ ¼	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¾	90	89¾	89¾	93½	2,050
133⅛ July 5.	115 January 6.	129½	130	+ ¾	New Jersey Central	27,055,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	128½	130	128	129¾	117	1,870
150 June 7.	115 May 1.	136	140	+ 3	New York Air Brake	62,500,000	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	130	136	130	136	198	500
139⅝ April 4.	125⅜ June 25.	129	129½	— ⅜	New York Central	116,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	Q	129	129¼	128	128⅝	138½	3,502
215½ May 1.	212⅜ April 18.	210	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,335,100	June 30, 1900.	2	Q	210¼	210¼	210¼	210¼	215	21
40½ March 29.	29 June 20.	30	32	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000				30½	30½	30¼	30¼	34½	720
26⅛ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	21½	21¾	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,000				20¾	21¾	19⅝	21¼	25⅞	6,398
40⅜ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	33½	34	+ 1	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000				33	34	32⅜	34	21⅝	3,770
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	76⅝	79	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, 1900.	2	SA	79	79	77⅜	77⅜	71⅜	105
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15	15½	+ ⅛	North American	39,776,300				15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	12½	1,020
62⅜ April 4.	48 June 22.	52¼	52⅝	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	50⅝	52⅝	50⅝	52½	51½	21,574
78¼ March 28.	69¾ June 25.	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, 1900.	1	Q	71⅝	72¼	71¼	72¼	77⅜	3,148
81⅞ May 15.	25 May 21.	25	33	..	Ohio & Indiana Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.	9,000,000	June 1, 1900.	1	Q	30	30	30	30	...	64
87½ January 4.	83 May 11.	85	90	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	82	82¼	82	82½	..	26
47⅛ January 2.	25⅝ June 11.	30½	31½	+ ⅞	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	30¼	31¼	30	31¼	47¼	2,005
142⅜ April 5.	125 June 27.	129¾	130	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	2½	SA	127⅜	129	127	129	136½	27,983
111⅛ April 2.	92 March 9.	99	99¼	..	People's Gas, Chicago	23,688,800	May 25, 1900.	1½	Q	98½	99	97⅝	99	119½	7,532
4 May 1.	1⅞ February 27.	1⅞	2	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				2	2	1⅞	1⅞	2¼	605
80¼ January 2.	52½ July 30.	50	55	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,337,100				52¼	52⅞	52½	52¼	68	900
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	78	81½	— ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,049,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	79¼	81	79	81	87¼	1,095
24 July 24.	8 June 9.	24	24½	..	Pittsburg & Western pf., 25c. paid					24	24	24	24	12	50
58⅜ January 17.	39⅛ August 3.	39¼	40½	— ⅜	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	May 2, 1900.	1½	Q	41	41½	39⅛	39⅜	57½	1,500
88½ January 17.	72 June 22.	73	73¼	— ⅜	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	May 2, 1900.	1½	Q	73½	73½	73	73	88⅜	1,270
180⅞ January 19.	176 June 25.	188	185	..	Pullman Company	74,000,000	May 15, 1900.	2	Q	183½	183½	182	183	158	516
21½ April 4.	16 June 20.	17	17½	..	Reading	69,900,000				16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	21¼	200
66⅝ April 5.	49 January 9.	59⅞	60½	+ ⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	..	59¼	60⅛	59⅜	60¼	59½	12,431
25⅝ April 5.	20 January 9.	23½	23¾	..	Reading second preferred	42,000,000				24½	24	23¾	23¾	32⅜	700
27⅝ February 6.	8⅝ June 25.	10¼	10⅝	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000				10⅝	10¼	9	10¼	...	4,095
70⅝ February 6.	40 August 1.	50½	52	— 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	53	53	49	50⅝	...	1,977
2½ March 29.	1½ August 1.	....	....	..	Quicksilver	5,700,700				1½	1½	1½	1½	...	200
6¾ July 28.	5 May 24.	6¾	7	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,606,000				6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6	603
49½ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	41½	44	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900.	2	..	43	43	41¼	42	51	370
16⅛ February 15.	11⅝ June 26.	14½	15¼	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000				14¼	14½	14½	14½	15⅝	215
12 March 31.	5⅝ June 25.	9¼	9¾	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,390				9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	11⅜	200
72⅛ March 30.	66 July 12.	67	70	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st preferred	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	67	67	67	67	73	120
39 March 30.	31⅛ June 23.	32⅜	33¼	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	38½	160
13⅜ March ..	9⅜ June 20.	10½	10⅝	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	17½	1,230
34⅛ April 16.	21⅝ June 23.	26½	27½	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000				26⅝	27	25¾	27	39½	4,530
22½ June 15.	19½ June 26.	19½	20	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	7,500,000				20	20	20	20	...	10
65¼ July 23.	59¼ June 25.	64½	66	— ¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. preferred	6,700,000	July 3, 1900.	3½	Q	65	65	65	65	...	100
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	33⅜	34	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific	197,382,100				33¼	34⅛	32⅞	34	34¼	13,209
15⅜ March 27.	10⅝ June 25.	10⅝	11	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,000,000				10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜	1,230
61⅛ March 27.	49¾ June 25.	52	52½	+ ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	52	52½	51⅝	52⅛	51½	1,880
10½ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5	5½	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				5¼	5⅛	5	5	8½	250
104 February 2.	92 June 26.	70	70½	— ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,563,200	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	..	70	70⅝	67½	70½	79½	10,725
21 April 17.	13⅛ June 25.	14½	15	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	21⅜	1,775
16 July 11.	11⅛ January 17.	15	16	— ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000				15¼	15⅜	15½	15¼	....	100
135⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	109	111	— 2	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 23, '99.	1¼	..	109	110	108¾	109	185½	760
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	11⅜	12	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000				11¾	11⅞	11½	11¾	27½	370
77⅞ February 2.	56⅜ May 9.	65⅜	....	+ 1⅞	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	66	64½	65½	79	1,135
60¼ April 4.	43⅜ January 10.	60	60¼	+ 2⅞	Union Pacific	95,696,200	Apl. 2, 1900.	1½	..	57¼	60¼	56⅝	60¼	45⅝	164,055
73⅝ April 4.	70⅝ June 22.	76¼	76⅝	+ 1.	Union Pacific preferred	99,327,600	Apl. 2, 1900.	2	SA	74¼	76¼	74⅞	76⅛	76⅛	11,045
19 January 3.	7⅝ June 25.	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,509,500				10½	10⅞	10	10⅛	6½	7,380
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	68	68½	— 1¼	United States Leather preferred	60,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	68¼	68¾	68	68¼	72⅜	646
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	27	27½	+ 2⅜	United States Rubber	23,698,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	24¾	28¼	24⅜	26⅝	51	9,927
104⅛ January 3.	90 February 27.	93	96	..	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	95½	96	95½	96	116⅜	412
9⅝ April 27.	6¼ March 13.	6⅞	7	..	Wabash	23,000,000				6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	7⅞	250
24¼ April 27.	17 July 25.	18¼	18½	+ ½	Wabash preferred	24,000,000				17⅜	18½	17⅜	18½	22⅜	765
89⅝ January 5.	77¼ June 22.	79⅜	80½	— ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	79⅜	79½	79½	79⅜	89¾	1,521
11⅜ March 26.	8 June 18.	9¾	9¼	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19,000,000				8⅞	9¼	8½	9⅛	9½	1,459
35½ March 26.	21⅜ June 18.	23½	23⅞	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	10,427,600				24	24	24	24	24¼	140
20⅜ March 31.	13 June 27.	13	14	..	Wisconsin Central	15,638,800				14	14	14

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 4, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 4..$4,701,500

	Week Ending Aug. 4.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104⅝	104	104⅜	11
American Cotton Oil deb. 5s	103	103	100⅞	100⅞	4
Ann Arbor 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101⅜	101	101⅛	3
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	83½	84	83½	84	33
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	97½	97⅜	97½	97⅜	26
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅜	94⅞	94½	94⅜	1
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100	100	75
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87	87¼	86½	86⅝	00
Beech Creek 1st 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	2
Belle & C. 1st 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Brooklyn & Montauk 5s	106	110	106	110	10
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs	75½	75½	75	75	6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	11
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st col. tr. 5s	117	117	117	117	50
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	11
Canada Southern 2d 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91⅝	91⅞	91⅝	91⅞	49
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	44½	45½	44½	45½	87
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st	88	88	88	88	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	23
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	121½	121⅝	121½	121⅝	14
Central Pacific 3½s	82	82	82	82	24
Central Pacific 1st 4s	100⅛	100⅜	98¾	98¾	97
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	9
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝	92
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st consol. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Chi., Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	29
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115	115	115	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116½	116	116¾	15
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	167½	167½	167½	167½	2
C., M. & St. P. Terminal 5s	112¾	112½	112¾	112½	13
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. Div. 5s	118½	118¾	118½	118¾	46
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¾	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107	106¾	107	113
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	10
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & I. con. 7s	135½	135½	135½	135½	10
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97⅞	97¾	97⅜	97½	14
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	92½	93	90½	90½	15
Colorado & Southern 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	7
Detroit City Gas 5s	94½	95	94	94	30
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	31	31	31	31	1
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86⅝	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	100	100	100	109	1
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115½	115¼	115½	115½	4
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Equitable Gas Light of N. Y. 1st con. 5s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	85	88	88	88	31
Erie 1st general 4s	69½	69½	69½	69½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st gen. 5s	107	107⅞	107	107⅝	11
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st con. 6s	120	123	120	123	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71¼	71¾	71¾	71¼	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58	58	58	58	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99½	99¾	99	99¼	48
Gal., Har. & H. 1st 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	2
General Electric deb. 5s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	13
Grand Rapids & Ind. 4½s	111	111	111	111	5
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	14
Houston & Texas Central con. 6s	112	112	112	112	5
Illinois Central 3½s	105	105	105	105	7
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
International Paper 1st 6s	105	102	105	105	13
Ind., D. & W. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	80	80	80	80	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	106	106	106¼	106¼	5
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	101	101¼	100⅞	101¼	38
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st	125	125	125	125	2
Long Island gen. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	7
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	111	111	111	111	9
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	90	89	99	99	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	20
Louis. & Nash., S. & N. Ala. con. 5s	110	110	107¾	107¾	10
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & N. Ge	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101⅛	101⅛	101	101	45
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	120	120	117¼	117¼	23
Mexican Central 1st income	25¾	26½	25¾	25⅝	46
Mil., L. S. & W. conv. 5s	106	106	106	106	19
Minn. & St. Louis con. 5s	114	114	114	114	4
Mexican International consol. 4s	85⅝	86	85¾	86	31
Michigan Central 6s	121	121	121	121	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	127¼	127¼	124	124	4
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103½	103¼	103¼	103¾	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90	90½	90	90½	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91	91	90½	91	44
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67	67	67	67	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91¼	91½	91	91⅜	38
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¼	116¼		116¼	7
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124½	125⅜		124½	20
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	120½	120½		120½	2
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	107¼	107¼		107¼	4
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	85	85		85	½
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	98	98		98	4
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅝	96⅝		96⅜	66
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107¼	107¼		107½	1
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P., purr. money 4s	93	93		91⅝	50
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107⅜	107⅜		107	5
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106	106		106	3
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	95⅝	95⅝		95⅜	2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 4s con. deb., certfs., small	180	180		180	½
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	130½	130½		130½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97½	97⅞		97½	97
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66	66¼		65½	43
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	117	117		117	4
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, reg	103⅜	104¼		103⅜	25
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104⅞		103⅞	164½
Northern Ohio 1st 6s	112½	112½		112½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	110	110		110	4
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102⅝		102⅝	17
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112	112⅜		112¼	7½
Oregon Short Line consol. 6s	123½	125½		125½	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109	109		107⅞	109
People's Gas & Coke, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	103½	104		103½	104
Pennsylvania 1st gtd. 4½s	116¼	116¼		116¼	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87½	87½		87½	3
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gtd. 4½s, A	116¾	116¾		116¾	9
Reading general 4s	87½	88		87⅜	87⅜	118
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96½	96¼		97	96¼	3
Rio Grande Southern 1st gtd. 4s	92½	93		92⅝	93	20
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	77½	77¼		77¼	77¼	7
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 1s	130	130½		130	130½	6
St. Joseph & Grand Island 3-4-5s	93½	93½		93½	93½	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110	110¾		110	110¾	79
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109½	109½		109½	109¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	81½	81½		81½	81½	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89½	89½		89	89	19
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77½	77½		77½	77¼	147
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 6%s	114	114		114	114	15
St. P., M. & M., cert. 4s	103	103		103	103	3
St. P., M. & M., Montana Central 6s	130	131		130	131	50
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	70¾	71¼		70¾	70¾	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101		101	101	10
Southern Pacific 4s	87	87		86½	87	28
Sherman, Shreveport & Southern 5s	97½	98		97½	98	24
So. Pacific of Cal. 1st 6s, 1905	102½	102½		102½	102½	4
So. Pac. of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	101	101½		101	101½	25
So. Pac. of New Mexico 1st 6s	110	110		110	110	20
Southern Railway 5s, reg	109½	109½		109½	109½	21
Southern Railway 5s	109½	109½		109½	109½	20
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	82	82		82	82	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	82	82		82	82	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 1st 6s	104½	105		104½	105	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102½	102½		102½	102½	23
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 6s	105	105		105	105	8
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111½	111½		111½	111½	20
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 6s	111	111		111	111	14
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 4s	82	82		82	82	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	101	101½		101	101½	1
United States Leather deb. 6s	101	101		101	101	1
Wabash 1st 5s	115	115		115	115	15
Wabash 2d 5s	105	105		105	105	2
Wabash Detroit, Conn. & T.	105	105		105	105	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Aug. 4.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	94½	94⅝	93⅞	94	177
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	12
West Shore 4s	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	4
West Shore 4s, registered	111⅝	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜	25
Western Union refund. & real estate 4½s	106½	106½	106	106½	47
Western Union col. trust cur. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108¼	108½	106½	106½	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st con. 4s	88	88	88	88	10
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87¾	88	87½	88	41
Total sales					$4,606,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 4, 1900.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	10
United States of Mexico sinking fund 6s	96½	96⅞	96½	96½	2½
Total sales					$12,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 4, 1900.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	23
Virginia 6s def., certfs	7⅞	7¼	6½	6¾	60
Total sales					$33,000
Grand total					$4,701,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115⅝	July 31
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116	July 26
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133½	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	133	Apr. 11	134	July 19
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113⅝	July 27
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	114	July 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	100	May 2	110½	July 25
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	108½	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110	July 27
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96½	Aug. 1

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116¼	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	109¼	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	June 5	106½	July 6	107⅞	July 26
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					106½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	94	Jan. 17	96½	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	91	Jan. 17	96⅝	June 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¾	July 31	6¾	Aug. 2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Aug. 2

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 3 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,228,404.00	$11,278.00	$86,101	$284,848.00	$106,000.00	$1,425,085.00
Columbia	300,000	1,775,000.00	97,000.00	68,000	140,000.00	.....	2,167,900.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,097,061.84	71,625.05	56,985	316,327.84	.....	1,367,307.37
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,207,000.00	44,100.00	25,700	274,100.00	.....	1,465,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	677,213.48	4,853.63	45,616	25,954.82	.....	718,786.81
Hamilton	200,000	1,389,000.00	59,910.00	80,951	253,721.00	103,970.00	1,545,285.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,731,580.00	153,400.00	92,300	327,600.00	.....	2,286,900.00
Mutual	200,000	1,271,235.89	38,245.40	114,850	204,861.59	.....	1,344,895.54
10th Ward	100,800	1,183,580.00	20,020.00	105,931	190,200.00	.....	1,549,011.00
Plaza	100,000	1,830,000.00	46,000.00	145,000	85,000.00	.....	1,230,000.00
Riverside	100,000	995,630.19	54,438	76,225.83	120,057.00	975,630.22
State	100,000	3,045,900.00	297,900.00	20,090	59,900.00	.....	3,300,900.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,132,000.00	19,900.00	15,000	103,000.00	.....	1,041,900.00
Union Square	200,000	2,119,594.82	51,874.68	213,250	252,550.80	.....	2,252,291.24
Yorkville	100,000	1,539,900.00	81,300.00	102,880	77,700.00	.....	1,902,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	120,000	1,103,643.00	15,638.00	76,106	100,000.00	.....	1,239,059.00
Broadway	100,000	1,366,072.82	11,743.08	101,407	249,702.70	.....	1,515,494.41
Eighth Ward	100,000	812,080.00	5,000.00	43,580	43,580.00	.....	691,730.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	662,680.00	31,200.00	27,000	51,300.00	.....	615,980.00
Mfrs.' Nat	252,000	2,412,500.00	286,700.00	180,200	535,200.00	83,554.66	3,019,800.00
Mech. & Trad	100,000	883,212.86	11,824.00	63,974	90,887.58	.....	973,525.48
Merchants'	100,000	434,157.07	5,963.15	44,800	36,250.19	.....	418,549.70
Nassau Nat	300,000	2,769,000.00	212,900.00	321,000	704,000.00	662,000.00	4,327,900.00
National City	500,000	2,536,000.00	130,000.00	253,000	372,000.00	.....	1,231,000.00
North Side	100,000	759,955.61	14,277.29	54,197	34,847.69	.....	1,461,964.03
People's	100,000	859,100.00	34,900.00	45,000	100,800.00	82,460.00	975,700.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	543,930.00	19,501.00	23,058	63,695.00	13,500.00	559,960.00
17th Ward	100,000	438,247.00	7,861.00	34,113	63,384.00	.....	442,580.00
Sprague Nat	300,000	1,083,300.00	105,500.00	10,060	229,000.00	223,500.00	1,001,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	478,826.00	7,026.00	30,231	88,968.00	2,000.00	512,430.00
Union	100,000	619,733.00	37,400.00	28,600	67,500.00	.....	662,450.00
Wallabout	100,000	846,300.00	37,460.00	17,700	47,400.00	.....	718,480.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	573,170.00	15,490.00	17,064	83,720.00	.....	662,350.00
First National	100,000	695,504.00	29,296.00	20,000	182,019.00	77,122.00	729,867.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,460,200.00	225,980.00	117,200	807,590.00	.....	5,987,200.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,947,131.00	67,454.00	58,513	274,625.00	.....	1,718,980.00
Second National	250,000	1,235,500.00	54,800.00	21,160	172,500.00	256,200.00	1,015,800.00
Third National	200,000	966,050.34	30,183.46	54,101	138,940.26	.....	895,471.89
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,979,200.00	111,080.00	21,400	150,800.00	455,800.00	1,941,800.00
Second National	125,000	753,218.00	61,000.00	55,900	54,980.00	100,000.00	910,500.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,620	Am. Steel & W.	35¾	36¼	32½	34¼
7,430	Am. Sugar	122	123⅝	122	122
340	Am. Tobacco	93¾	95¾	93¾	95¾
70	At., T. & S. F.	27	27	26¾	26¾
1,420	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¾	70¾	70½	70½
250	Balt. & Ohio	75	76¾	74½	75¾
3,260	Brook. Rap. T.	37⅞	38¼	37½	37⅝
3,910	Chi., Bur. & Q.	127½	130¾	127	127
1,230	Chi. St. L. & P.	11¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
30	Chi. R. I. & P.	107	107	107	107
210	Federal Steel	33¾	34	33¾	34
320	Louis. & Nash.	71	71¾	71	71¾
80	Manhattan	91½	91¾	91	91
420	Mo. Pacific	98	99	98	98½
20	N. Y. Chi. & W.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	Nor. Pac.	33½	33½	33½	33½
200	Nor. Pacific	33½	33½	33½	33½
70	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31	31
1,200	People's Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½
400	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	50	50
40	Reading 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
220	South. Pacific	33	33	33	33
40	South. Railway	11	11	11	11
30	So. Railway pf.	38	38	38	38
400	Tenn. C. & I.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½
1,200	Union Pacific	67	68¾	65¾	68½
30	Union Pac. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
10	U. S. Leather	8½	8½	8½	8½

$5,210

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Chat. Pea. Int.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
6,000	Wabash 1st	101	101	101	101

$7,000

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 14	895,529,861	51,182,188
*July 7	852,138,447	56,544,704
June 30	980,910,027	60,314,484
June 23	942,992,398	49,380,384
June 16	873,570,686	48,458,270
June 9	985,061,986	54,823,659
*June 2	820,076,406	49,940,800
May 26	905,525,230	55,221,961
May 19	1,008,883,479	51,884,225
May 12	906,721,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,154,701,021	72,906,261
April 28	1,004,446,057	63,974,241
April 21	1,196,364,041	70,001,061
April 14	1,081,414,173	60,467,956
April 7	1,370,896,882	68,760,288
March 31	1,116,134,033	62,430,219
March 24	1,076,065,090	57,934,705
March 17	1,046,052,741	54,230,142
March 10	962,389,761	50,596,291
March 3	1,020,725,940	65,316,244
*Feb. 24	874,195,530	46,339,347
*Feb. 17	885,215,975	45,346,744
Feb. 10	1,186,833,988	63,363,431
Feb. 3	1,036,694,825	59,907,260
Jan. 27	972,111,287	49,416,699
Jan. 20	1,005,178,988	53,908,395
Jan. 13	1,067,084,405	54,654,305
*Jan. 6	1,149,194,226	62,733,557
*Dec. 30	893,903,986	44,622,930
Dec. 23	1,068,368,971	54,923,738
Dec. 16	1,243,844,986	58,907,122
Dec. 9	1,134,088,326	53,117,088
*Dec. 2	1,088,126,996	55,497,781
Nov. 25	1,068,782,220	53,052,198
Nov. 18	1,263,874,292	56,899,585
*Nov. 11	1,081,764,196	57,124,048
Nov. 4	1,256,350,146	54,574,670
Oct. 28	1,080,052,146	54,970,260
Oct. 21	1,292,513,002	58,925,933
Oct. 14	1,165,862,486	53,391,185
Oct. 7	1,060,692,253	56,594,730
*Sept. 30	740,234,101	39,634,998
Sept. 23	1,230,032,382	59,284,915
Sept. 16	1,086,748,220	43,651,651
*Sept. 9	885,595,474	41,742,632
Sept. 2	952,384,172	44,125,309
Mar. 26	975,098,146	54,767,264
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,350,721
Aug. 12	903,780,764	47,048,749
July 29	1,000,000,000	47,947,283
July 22	988,044,883	47,948,283
July 15	989,671,215	48,284,182

*Four days. †Five days.

ADG

1900

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	85	Aug 4	84¼	84½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	106¾	Jun 11	107	Jan 9	107¼	Aug 3	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J*	129	Jan 30	128	Jan 8	128¾	June 1	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901	*J J	100½	Jan 11	100¾	Jul 11	100¾	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	107¼	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	105¾	June 25	104⅞	..
Do T. & P. Sch. 6s, 1911	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ald.	*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 98	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Jasper Brh., 1923	*J J	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	109	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	111	May 16	106	..
Do registered	*J J	111	May 25	108¾	Jul 25	108¾	July 25	106	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	M S*	108	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 21	107	July 3	107¼	..
Do do registered	M S*	107½	Feb 1	105½	Mar 9	106¾	June 1	107¼	..
Do reg deb. 5s, 1880-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾	Fe 21,98	107¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103⅝	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	101¾	June 6	102¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	102½	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	102¼	July 3	102½	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	102½	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	111¼	Jun 12	108¾	Jul 6	109¼	July 18	109	109¼
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1908	*F A	98	Apr 9	95½	Mar 6	98	July 30	95½	96¼
Do do registered	*F A	96¾	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	95	July 18	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1908	*F A	98	Jan 27	96¾	Aug 1	96¾	Aug 4	96¾	96¾
Do do registered	*F A	96	May 2	95	Jun 1	97	June 6	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	115¼	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	111¾	Aug 2	111½	112
Do registered	*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	111¾	Aug 3	111	111¾
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	110¾	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼	Aug 2	108	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A. 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	*M N	102¾	Mar	5	101¼	Jan 5	102¾	Mar 13	..
Do registered	*M N	102½	Mar	7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾	Apr 2	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	115¼	May	2	115¼	May 2	115¼	May 2	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	102	Feb	3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129½	Feb	13	126	Apr 2	126½	Aug 1	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 15,98
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	107	Au 15,98
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107½	Jul	3	106¾	Feb	8	107⅛	July 6
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	120	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May	3	119¼	June 25	116½
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	103¼	Jun 22	100⅞	Jan	4	103¼	June 22	..
Do do registered, 1900	Q J*	102¼	Mar 21	100⅛	Jan	2	101¼	May 23	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	116½	Apr	4	111¼	Jun	19	112	115
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	114¾	Apr	17	111¼	May	31	111¾	July 14
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¾	May	23	100½	Jan	8	110	Aug 1
Do do registered	*J D	110¾	Mar	17	110¾	Mar	16	110¾	Mar 17
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S., 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 80
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	129¾	Apr	21	129¾	Apr	21	129¾	Apr 21
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 80
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	109¾	Apr	19	105¾	Jul	5	105¾	July 5
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	104¾	Apr	25	102¾	Jun	14	103	July 5
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	121	Aug	3	119¼	Apr	16	121	Aug 1
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	128	May	14	128	May	14	128	May 14
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	105	Jan	4	105	Jan	4	105	Jan 4
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108½	Mar	28	104¼	Jan	3	107¼	Aug 4
Do registered	A O*	105	May	31	103¾	Jan	3	105	May 31
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	190	Jun	14	185¾	Jan	5	190	July 26
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99
Do do small certs., $100	..	189¾	Jun	11	185	Feb	27	189	Aug 4
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	128	De 27,99
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan	5	114	Jan	5	114	Jan 5
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,98
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	107⅛	Feb	10	102	Jan	10	106	July 31
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98
Norfolk & South. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	*M N	114¼	Jun	9	110	Jan	2	114¼	June 9
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	132	May	17	129	Jan	2	130¾	July 31
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133	Mar	28	133	May	18	133	June 8
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	..	....	117¾	Au 30,98
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23,97	..	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103	Apr	16	95	Feb	14	101	Aug 4
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	99¾	Mar	28	90¼	Jan	3	97¾	Aug 4
Do registered	J J*	97¾	Jul	18	97¾	Jul	18	97¾	July 18
N. Y. Ont. & W. ref. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾	Mar	13	102¼	Jan	2	104¾	Aug 4
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Mar	13	101	Jun	22	101¼	Aug 3
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	60	Apr	2	45	Jan	10	65¼	Aug 4
Do do registered	Q F	88	Apr	6	66¾	May	21	66¼	May 21
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*A	132½	May	3	131¼	Mar	22	131¼	May 21
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948	Q M	88¾	May	31	88¾	May	31	88¾	May 31
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120	Mar	12	117	Jul	14	117	Aug 3
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110	Jul	24	109	Apr	25	110	July 24
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	95	Feb	1	95	Feb	1	95	Feb 24
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	77	Mar	12	60	Jan	5	75	Apr 4
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	Apr	16	104¾	Jan	6	109	Aug 2
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105	Jan	16	102	Apr	5	103½	May 11
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	116½	Jun	15	111¼	Jan	10	116¼	Aug 1
Do registered, 1921	J J*	113½	Jan	19	111¼	Jan	19	111¼	Jan 19
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	121	Jul	19	121	Jul	10	121	July 0
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	M N*	103¾	Mar	6	102	Jan	12	103¾	Mar 6
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J D	117⅛	Feb	2	117¼	Feb	2	117¾	Feb 2
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	*J J	101¾	May	5	101¼	Apr	11	101¼	May 5
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	101	Apr	6	101	Apr	6	101	Apr 6
Do registered, 1900	F A*	..	....	..	....	..	....	100¾	Ap 23,97
P., C., C. & St. L. en. g. rt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	117	Mar	27	114	Jan	9	116¾	Aug 2
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117	May	23	113¾	Jan	12	116¾	June 12
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109	Apr	12	106¼	Apr	3	100	Apr 12
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A	101¾	Jul	14	100	Apr	10	101¾	July 14
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	139½	May	5	135	Jan	12	138	July 12
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136	Mar	1	136	Mar	1	136	Mar 1
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	134	Feb	15	131	Jul	9	131	July 9
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	....	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	117	May	1	117	May	1	117	May 1
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935		112¾	Mar	7	109	Jan	12	112¾	Mar 7
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111	Jul	5	108	Jan	15	111	Aug 3
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920	*J J	101	Apr	24	100	Jan	18	101	May 2
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920	M S*	100¾	Apr	30	99	Feb	5	106¾	Apr 30
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	M N*	..	....	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid	..	22	Jan	18	22	Jan	18	22	Jan 18
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	120¾	Mar	10	120¾	Mar	10	120¾	Mar 10
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	98	Jun	6	98	Jun	6	98	June 6
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,99
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 26,98
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	121	No 28,98
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 98
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,98
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116½	Jul	28	113¾	Jan	16	116½	July 28
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101	Jun	1	99¾	Jan	18	100	July 24
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101¾	Jun	12	99½	Jan	11	101¾	June 12
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	90¾	Apr	5	83	Jan	9	87¾	Aug 4
Do registered	*J J	..	....	..	....	..	....	94¾	De 6, 99
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100¼	Mar	22	94¼	Jan	4	98¼	Aug 3
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1 g. 4s, 1917	A O	96¾	Mar	22	85	Feb	20	96½	Mar 22
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	81¼	Apr	26	71	Mar	9	77½	Aug 2
Do guaranteed	J J*	93	Jan	31	92¾	Jul	5	93	July 31
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	*J J	85	May	28	81	Jul	5	82¾	July 30
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	112	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	113¾	Feb	15	111	May	3	112	July 26
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113	Feb	8	111¼	Jul	3	111¾	July 23
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 98
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	125	Jun	11	122	Mar	26	122	July 27
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	113¾	Apr	21	106	Jan	4	108¾	July 30
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	104	Apr	20	103¼	Apr	4	104	Apr 24
Ft. S. & W. R. R. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 4, 99	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	84	Feb	6	79	Jan	8	81¾	July 30
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jun	7	98¾	May	10	100	June 15
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	95	Feb	19	91	Apr	12	93	July 3
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	93¼	Apr	12	81	Jun	23	89	Aug 4
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	65¼	Apr	16	55¾	Jan	10	59¾	Aug 4
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	124½	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	111¾	Apr	2	109	Apr	19	110	Apr 24
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100¾	Jul	23	97¼	Apr	19	100¾	July 25
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	122	Mar	12	117¾	Jul	17	117¾	July 17
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121½	Apr	16	118¾	May	2	118½	May 2
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142¾	May	9	137	Jan	3	140	June 2
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	127¾	Fe 25,98
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾	Apr	21	112¾	Jan	2	114	Aug 2
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29,99
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	106	Apr	16	102¼	Jan	2	103	July 31
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	125	Apr	4	126	Apr	4	128	Apr 4
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134¾	Feb	28	122¾	Jan	10	131	July 3
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	135	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	115¾	Jun	6	115¾	May	9	115¾	June 6
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	109¾	Apr	19	108¾	Apr	12	108¾	Apr 19
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,	118	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 25,	..	..
S. Pa. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1940	M F*	..	....	..	....	109¾	No 30,	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	113	Jun	9	112	Jun	9	113	June 9
So. Pac. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1924	*A O	136¾	Jan	18	125¾	Jan	3	136¾	Jan 18
Do 1st g. 5s, 1996	J J*	..	....	..	....	112	Mr. 17,	103	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	125	Mar	28	112¾	Feb	8	109	June 11
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	98	May	2	85	May	2	85	May 2
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 6,	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	J D	87¾	Apr	6	78	Jun	26	78¾	Aug 4
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85	No 6,	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	100¾	Jan	23	97¾	Jan	11	98¾	Aug 4
Do registered	*J J	97¾	Jun	1	97¾	Jun	1	97¾	June 1
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5's, Aug., 1939	J J	85¼	May	19	81	Jan	9	82	May 19
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	110¾	Apr	27	110	May	28	110	May 28
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	109¾	Feb	28	109¾	Feb	28	109¾	Feb 28
Do 1st g. 5s, Div. No. 2, 1931	*J D	103¾	Jan	31	96¾	May	3	98¾	Aug 4
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1900	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	Mar 27,	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	*J J	111¾	Apr	18	110¾	Jul	18	110	July
Do con. g. 5s, 1st ext., 1912	A O	112	Feb	20	111¾	May	25	112	July
Do con. g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1912	*A O	112	Feb	20	111¾	May	25	112	July
Do con. g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1912	*A O	112	Feb	20	111¾	May	25	112	July
Mar. Un. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1929	*J J	128	Jan	26	125¾	Feb	26	125¾	Feb

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	..	....	..	....	134	No 22,99	136	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	99	Jul 17	99	Jul 17	99	July 17	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	80	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	75½	Aug 3	75½	75¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 5s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	104	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	102½	Aug 3	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch., 1900-10	J J	111	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	112¾	July 21	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	*A O	116	Mar 26	109	Jul 9	109	Aug 1	109¼	..
Do do Series C and D	*J J	112	May 28	112	May 28	112	May 28	111¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912	A O*	117	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	118	..
Do 1st 6s, 1906	..	111	Jun 18	111½	Jun 18	111¼	July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	105	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105¾	Aug 3	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	103	Mar 23	104½	Jan 10	107¼	Aug 3	106½	107
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	Apr	5	95	Jan 4	97¾	Aug 3	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	116	May 19	116	Aug 3	..	....	..	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	100	Apr 5	100	May 8	103¼	July 24	105½	106½
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	102½	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	112	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	106	Aug 4	106¾	108¾
Do registered	J J	107	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	103	Apr 23	103¼	Apr 10	103¼	Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	*M S	112	May 8	108¾	Jan 10	111¼	July 3	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	111	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	103	May 21	101½	Feb 9	103¼	May 31	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930	J J*	116	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117	May 10	115¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	122	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	115¾	Aug 2	115¼	116¼
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	125	May 8	119¾	Jan 16	124¾	May 8	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	129	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	124	May 16	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	125	Apr 23	118¾	Jan 2	120¾	May 19	120	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	103	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	..	....	..	....	105	De 12,99	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	111	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	110	July 27	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	J J*	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	111	July 27	..	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W. O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	89	Jul 9	87	Jul 9	87	July 9	89	91
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	114	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	117¾	July 13	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	102	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105	June 29	104	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950	J J	99¾	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	101	May 24	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Tex. Ass. of St L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	113½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	114½	Jul	2	114½	Jul	2	112	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111¾	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	..	....	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	114	May 4	110½	Jun 25	111¾	Aug 3	..	112
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	88	Mar 13	88	May 5	55	Aug 2	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	112	Apr 4	103	Jan 8	112	Aug 2	112	115
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*J D	99¾	May 15	92¼	Feb 26	99¾	Aug 1	99¼	101
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	113	Mar 10	103	Jan 29	113	July 20	111	113
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	99	Mar 12	84½	Jan 3	90	June 29	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	79	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	81	July 25	81	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	110	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¾	June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946	J D	..	....	..	....	99	Au 14,99	98	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	108	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	108	July 12	105	..
U. P. R. 1st & ld. gr. t. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	105	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	105¾	Aug 4	105½	105¾
Do registered	J J*	104	Jun 20	103¼	Jan 29	105½	June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	..	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110	Aug 2	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	103	Mar 23	100¾	Jan 3	102¾	Aug 4	102¾	103¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	129	Jan 2	129¾	July 30	125½	..	..	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	115	Feb 15	110½	Jan 6	112½	Aug 4	112¾	..
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep	..	Jun 18	106	Jun 18	106	June 18	..	..
Do non-cum. inc. B & col. tr.	Oct	..	....	..	....	75¾	Oc 11, 99	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	1	Apr 5	113	Jan 3	116¾	Aug 2	116	116¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Metropolis	525	..
Mount Morris	195	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	160	..
New Amsterdam	260	..
New York	255	270
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	120	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	180	195
Pacific	170	180
Park	..	450
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	480	..
Republic	200	215
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	295	..
Second	585	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	105	110
State of New York	190	..
Twelfth Ward	115	125
Union Square	210	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	280	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	210
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	410	..
Central	2000	2100
Cegiral Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	330	..
City	..	845
Colonial	330	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1425
Fifth Avenue	430	..
Franklin	280	310
Guaranty	610	675
Hamilton	270	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	405	..
Manhattan	300	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	310	..
Metropolitan	420	450
Morton	440	450
Nassau	185	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	770	..
North American	200	205
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	..
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	204	208
Union	1350	1425
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	475	490
United States	1580	..
Washington Trust	290	310
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82½	83½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	68	69½
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	92½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	32½	33½
Union Ferry bonds	96½	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	530	545
Eagle	215	235
Empire City	75	82½
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	80	90
Hanover	140	..
Home	200	207½
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	180	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	75
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	231½	232½
Brooklyn City and New. 1st	114	116
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	180½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	330	340
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	410
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	79	81
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	109	113
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction com.	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	16
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20½	21
Second Avenue stock	198½	200
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Sixth Avenue scrip	102	103
South Ferry 1st 5s	100	103
Stalaway R. R. Co. 5 p. c. 1st	115¾	..
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	40
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	100	103
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1906	115¼	117½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	112½
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	66	67½
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	92	92½
United Traction, Providence	105	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1946	122	125
Worcester Traction common	20	..
Worcester Traction pf.	104½	105

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	122
Amalgamated Copper	88½	89
Am. Agricultural Chemical	23¾	24½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	75	77
American Bank Note	47	50
American Bicycle	6½	7¾
American Bicycle pf.	82½	85
American Bicycle bonds	82	84
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	51
American Woolen	15½	..
American Woolen pf., ex div.	70¾	71
Arizona Lead	10	15
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	10	11
Barney & Smith Car	15	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	96
Barney & Smith Car bonds	100½	..
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	1¾	1¾
Central South Am. Tel.	106	108
Central Fireworks	18½	20
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	355
Chicago & Alton subs	102	102½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93½	94¾
Compressed Air	82	85
Consolidated Equipment	6¾	7¼
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	55	65
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4½	6
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	28	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	70	80
Distilling Co. of America	4¾	5¼
Distilling Co. of America pf.	19¾	20¼
Electric Boat	14	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	36
Electric Vehicle	18	22
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	70
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	28	35
General Carriage	5	5¾
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Havana Commercial	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	72	80
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1¾
International Pump	18¾	20½
International Pump pf.	60	67
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Markeen Copper	5	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	35	42
National Salt	38½	41
National Salt pf.	62½	65
New England Transportation	3¾	4¼
New York Transportation	7¼	8
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	163	170
Otis Elevator	28¼	29¾
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86½	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	18½	20½
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf.	195	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90	92
Rubber Goods	27	27½
Rubber Goods pf.	76½	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	118	125
Singer Manufacturing	550	825
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf	122	..
Standard Oil	531	535
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	100
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 2d ass. pd.	4	4¼
Tennessee Copper	14	15½
Texas Pacific Coal	78	82
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	106½	109
Union Copper	2	2¼
Union Typewriter	2	2½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
United Shoe Machinery	29	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	24
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	5	6
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	36	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	380
Worthington Pump pf.	100	100

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Bay State	1⅛	1¼
Buffalo City	4	4⅜
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107¼
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	103¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas bonds	65	67
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	50	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	72	80
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	50	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	70	75
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	305	320
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	105½	106
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	65	66
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	116	118
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo., G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	96½	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	33¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	53
Standard (New York)	121	125
Standard pf.	141	145
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western, (Milwaukee)	93	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	107½

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans were the strongest feature of the market; but the only change of importance was in Union Pacific Railway shares, which rose 2 points. Other American securities went up only fractionally or shewed no change. Mines were lifeless, but there is some indication of improvement, Rands having risen ½ point.

As to-morrow is a bank holiday, the Stock Exchange will be closed.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 1,933,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 7,813,000 pesetas.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	Who Close.	Who Open.
Baltimore & Ohio (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 4	Aug. 13	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	3½	Oct. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 6
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 20
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	4	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	4½	Aug. 1	Aug. 6	Aug. 13
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	July 27	Aug. 8
Cleve., C. C. & St. L. (semi-annual)	2½	Sept. 1	.....	Aug. 22
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Louis. & Nashville (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 20	July 28	Aug. 10
Norfolk & West. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 4	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Pomp., Watertown & Ogdensburg	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 27	Sept. 5
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 24
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 25	Sept. 24

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston Elevated	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Twin City Rapid Transit	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 6	Aug. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Manhattan Co. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 10

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Glue pf.	$1	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 16
American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
American Radiator pf.	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
Andover Iron Co.	5	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Bethlehem Steel (quarter)	50c	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Boston & Montana Co. (quarter)	$3	Aug. 20	July 2	Aug. 6
Boston & Montana Co. (extra)	$5	Aug. 20	July 2	Aug. 6
Cambria Steel Co. (quarter)	50c	Aug. 15	Holders of record	July 31
Central Fireworks	1	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 11
Central Fireworks pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 10	July 31	Aug. 11
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 4
Cordell 22pc & Lead Mining (monthly)	5c	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 13
Denver Gas & Electric	1¼	Aug. 20	Aug. 6	Aug. 21
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 16
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. (monthly)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 6
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
National Tube	1½	Aug. 15	July 30	Aug. 22
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Norwich Iron & Steel (quarter)	2	Aug. 10	July 28	Aug. 10
Norwich Iron & Steel pf. (extra)	½	Aug. 10	July 28	Aug. 10
Omaha Water Co. 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
Omaha Water Co. 2d pf.	1	Aug. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 1
People's Gas Light of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 14	Aug. 27
Procter & Gamble Co. (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Pullman Company (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 20	July 24	Aug. 20
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 27	Aug. 6	Aug. 27
Quincy Mining Co.	$4	Aug. 15	July 24	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Shelby Steel Tube pf.	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 23	Aug. 9	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 6
United States Printing (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 22	Sept. 3
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Aspinwall Fruit Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 6	Annual
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 7	Annual
National Tube Co.	July 30	Aug. 22	Aug. 20	Annual
N. Y. & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.	July 30	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	Annual
New York Telephone Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 8	Special

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 4th day of August, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$238,180,179	Gold certificates outstanding	$233,180,179
Silver dollars	419,513,000	Silver certificates outstanding	419,513,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,269,962	Treasury notes outstanding	73,278,000
Silver bullion of 1890	69,008,038		
United States notes	2,680,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	2,080,000
Total	$728,651,179	Total	$728,651,179

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$40,2[illegible]734.15	
Gold certificates	22,8[illegible]940.00	
Standard silver dollars	8,0[illegible]886.00	
Silver certificates	8,4[illegible]417.00	
Silver bullion	1[illegible]111.11	
United States notes	26,5[illegible]321.06	
Treasury notes of 1890	6[illegible]770.00	
National banknotes	8,9[illegible]308.97	
Fractional silver coin	7,4[illegible]980.56	
Fractional currency	130.85	
Minor coin	4[illegible]561.84	
		$132,873,090.49
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$80,9[illegible]946.05	
To credit of disbursing officers	5,7[illegible]991.72	
Total	$86,6[illegible]937.77	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	2,2[illegible]769.22	
		97,872,806.99
Total		$230,746,497.48
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,2[illegible]063.87	
Outstanding checks and drafts	11,3[illegible]290.33	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,3[illegible]390.53	
Post Office Department account	4,0[illegible]419.19	
Miscellaneous items	3,0[illegible]252.07	
		82,084,415.99
Available cash balance		$148,662,081.49

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This [illegible]y.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$7[illegible]743.55	$3,523,258.78	$23,825,530.64
Internal revenue	1,0[illegible]554.05	4,135,405.85	31,696,004.75
Miscellaneous	[illegible]598.54	529,898.21	3,122,096.05
Total receipts	$1,8[illegible]396.12	$8,188,562.84	$58,143,723.44
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	2[illegible]000.00	2,440,000.00	14,643,569.34
War	8[illegible]000.00	2,865,000.00	21,710,124.47
Navy	6[illegible]000.00	535,000.00	5,853,673.98
Indians	2[illegible]000.00	220,000.00	1,176,444.59
Pensions	1,00[illegible]000.00	3,775,000.00	15,691,344.29
Interest	.....	.....	4,739,556.43
Total expenditures	$2,2[illegible]000.00	$9,835,000.00	$63,814,653.10
Excess of expenditures over receipts	3[illegible]193.88	1,646,437.16	5,670,929.66
Receipts last year—			
Customs	8[illegible]386.66	3,538,229.72	20,509,683.93
Internal revenue	1,2[illegible]228.80	3,505,374.46	31,827,949.16
Receipts from all sources last year	2,3[illegible]857.43	7,744,317.14	55,798,575.19
Expenditures last year	2,7[illegible]000.00	9,225,000.00	65,786,060.33

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	1[illegible]000.00	30,100.00	228,700.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	14[illegible]360.00	471,825.00	2,527,103.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. N[illegible]tes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,46[illegible]114.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00

UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.

	U. S. [illegible]otes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$20,25[illegible]340.00	$3,584,098.00	$23,838,738.00
This fiscal year	2,22[illegible]340.00	846,361.00	3,274,901.00
This month	20[illegible]000.00	6,150.00	214,150.00
This day	[illegible]360.00	1,000.00	47,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	20,25[illegible]340.00	3,584,098.00	23,838,738.00
This fiscal year	2,22[illegible]340.00	846,361.00	3,274,901.00
This month	20[illegible]000.00	6,150.00	214,150.00
This day	[illegible]360.00	1,000.00	47,000.00

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MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £606,126 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.76, became 35.39 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 26,600,000f. gold and lost 5,050,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84 for sixty days, $4.87⅞ for demand, $4.88⅝@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.83¼@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c. discount. Boston—Par@10c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	.....
4th week July	$42,829	$40,392	.....
Month	124,167	120,385	.....
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
4th week July	118,800	105,700	79,100
Month	407,600	386,100	321,000
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week July	51,208	49,701	43,424
Month	167,883	148,186	121,111
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,673	1,686	1,686
4th week July	306,300	227,200	245,500
Month	922,500	676,400	687,000
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
4th week July	8,277	10,109	9,782
Month	24,607	30,380	28,454
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
4th week July	37,388	33,496	34,371
Month	108,063	115,142	99,532
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	.....
4th week July	5,500	5,873	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	508	507	366
4th week July	77,622	78,098	48,353
Month	241,538	240,150	150,682
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
4th week July	173,597	154,404	127,123
From July 1	443,440	414,966	358,966
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week July	30,889	25,534	21,166
Month	122,421	98,496	82,026
From Jan. 1	759,856	587,424	530,925
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	254	254	.....
4th week July	23,160	25,600	18,926
Month	74,357	75,244	60,460
From Jan. 1	524,544	464,331	439,555

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY for June—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$896,159	$543,817	$152,342
Op. expenses	443,124	389,311	53,813
Net earnings	258,035	154,506	86,529
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	7,796,449	6,742,203	1,054,245
Op. expenses	4,631,827	4,308,392	323,430
Net earnings	2,964,627	2,433,811	530,815

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY for June—

Gross earnings	117,460	105,907	11,553
Op. expenses	109,107	88,371	20,736
Net earnings	8,353	17,536	*9,183
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,658,339	1,634,843	23,497
Op. expenses	1,117,227	1,141,199	*23,972
Net earnings	541,112	493,643	47,469

*Decrease.

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, July 23 to Aug. 3, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Roraima	St. Thomas	$2,125
Altai	Greytown	1,358
Allianca	Colon	1,100
American Silver Coin—		
Roraima	St. Thomas	1,533
Altai	Greytown	1,498
Prins Willem IV	Paramaribo	170
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Roraima	St. Thomas	461
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Roraima	St. Thomas	14,599
New York	Santo Domingo	672
Altai	Greytown	2,188
Allianca	Colon	5,276
Origen	Belize	330
Gold Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	9,623
Maraval	Trinidad	1,625
Altai	Greytown	3,800
Advance	Colon	1,121
Allianca	Colon	20,134
Origen	Belize	323
Prins Willem IV	Paramaribo	901
Ponce	San Juan	207
Silver Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	77,382
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	29,204
Altai	Greytown	155,723
Advance	Colon	741
Allianca	Colon	29,837
Total		$371,840

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from July 30 to Aug. 4, Inclusive.

July 31—Majestic	London, S. C. (Br.)		$4,000
July 31—Majestic	London, S. B.		544,050
Aug. 1—K'r Friedrich	London, S. B.		68,915
Aug. 2—Yucatan	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)		1,100
Aug. 3—New York	Santo Domingo, G. C., (U. S.)		6,760
Aug. 3—New York	Santo Domingo, S. C., (U. S.)		1,900
Aug. 3—Umbria	London, S. B.		382,140
Aug. 4—Maracaibo	Maracaibo, G.C. (U. S.)		6,800
Total			$1,014,365

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 20—Origen	Honduras, S. C. (Peru)		$8,700
June 27—Lusania	London, S. B.		358,650
June 28—Olinda	Vita, S. C. (U. S.)		600
June 28—Olinda	Vita, G. C. (Fr.)		2,340
Total			$1,382,553

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$7,091,944
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	7,268,170
From Jan. 1, 1900	227,925,173
From Jan. 1, 1899	205,730,173

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 31, 1900	$9,295,395
Week ended Aug. 1, 1899	9,438,629
From Jan. 1, 1900	245,190,154
From Jan. 1, 1899	209,730,256

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$30,841
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	27,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,153,124
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,402,751

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$16,700
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	10,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	29,848,128
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,786,313

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$20,141
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	342,063

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$28,368,284
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,164,378

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$230,089
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	25,237
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,711,043
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,250,366

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$1,241,188
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	97,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	30,347,212
From Jan. 1, 1899	29,815,289

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$1,008,999
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	205,763
From Jan. 1, 1900	27,536,169
From Jan. 1, 1899	26,564,657

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$271,934
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	317,239
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,249,207
From Jan. 1, 1899	10,778,944

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$1,257,888
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	261,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	60,195,499
From Jan. 1, 1899	56,202,189

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 3, 1900	$1,245,954
Week ended Aug. 4, 1899	56,239
From Jan. 1, 1900	55,946,292
From Jan. 1, 1899	45,423,245

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 4. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
150	160	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h 1, 1900 4	160	Jan. 5	150	Jan. 8	145 Dec. 27, 1899
88½	90½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,138,800	June 1, 1900 3	100	Apr. 5	90	Jan. 8	*95¾ July 25, 1900
25	28	Am. District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1900 1	33½	Jan. 22	24⅞	Jan. 4	25 July 9, 1900
1¼	1⅝	Am. Spirits Manufacturing	27,864,300	....	4	Feb. 15	2¼	June 21	*2 July 10, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	3,984,300	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
90	95	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1900 1¼	95	Jan. 1	91	M'h. 15	*91 July 25, 1900
128	133	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 2	140	Feb. 15	128	May 17	*130 July 27, 1900
15	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18	Mar. 26	16½	Mar. 8	16½ June 11, 1900
41	43	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	48	Apr. 2	40½	July 24	40½ July 24, 1900
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	M'h 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1899
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,420,000	July, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
66	..	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	....	70½	Jan. 29	52	Feb. 27	68 July 23, 1900
100	120	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	115	April 26	95¾	Mar. 21	112 July 18, 1900
..	103½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*93½ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	38⅝	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	95	Chi. & East Illinois	6,197,800	July 2, 1900 2½	109	Jan. 27	88	Jan. 31	95 July 18, 1900
120	125	Chi. & East Illinois pf	5,380,700	July 2, 1900 1½	124	Feb. 5	120	Jan. 17	124 July 6, 1900
33¾	34	Chic. Great Western pf., B	7,480,100	....	42	Jan. 31	30	June 23	34½ July 27, 1900
..	..	Chicago Northwestern pf	22,396,800	July 6, 1900 1¾	200	Jan. 28	195½	May 9	197¼ July 25, 1900
110	114	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	27,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½	Jan. 21	112	May 12	112 July 12, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,846,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Jan. 3	172	Feb. 8	*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102¾ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
20	30	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	28	pr. 27	14½	Jan. 10	27½ July 23, 1900
64	68	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¼	72	pr. 10	46	Jan. 2	68 July 23, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	2¾	pr. 10	1¼	May 7	1¼ July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	3¾	lar. 28	3¾	Mar. 30	3¾ Mar. 26, 1900
115	125	Col. Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	April 2, 1900 3	131½	an. 17	120	June 8	120 July 18, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	12⅝	lay 3	9	Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800	....	29⅞	ar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
13½	15	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	21	pr. 2	11½	June 23	13⅜ July 27, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	396,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30 June 9, 1899
160	170	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 14, 1900 1¾	*183	an. 17	*155	June 7	*169 June 15, 1900
45	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	lay 9	50	Feb. 16	*50 July 23, 1900
176	178	**Del., Lack. & West**	26,200,000	July 20, 1900 1¾	186	eb. 20	173½	Jan. 3	*177 July 28, 1900
13	15	Des Moines & Ft. D.	4,253,100	....	19	lar. 26	12	June 20	12½ July 17, 1900
90	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	.....	..	.....	110 June 28, 1899
12¼	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	....	17½	Feb. 5	12	July 6	12¾ July 25, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900 3¾	*400	an. 20	*305	July 5	*385 July 5, 1900
15½	17½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	....	23¼	pr. 2	15⅝	Jan. 10	*15⅝ July 26, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	July 9, 1900 1¼	122⅝	eb. 23	101	Jan. 3	106¾ May 10, 1900
42½	45	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900 1½	40¼	an. 5	54⅝	M'h. 15	43 July 24, 1900
80	84	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2½	94⅝	April 19	84	July 18	84 July 18, 1900
15	20	**Fort Worth & Rio G.**	3,108,100	....	19	Apr. 3	15	June 1	15½ June 4, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & West	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 3, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin**	3,829,100	July 14, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	106	June 25	*108 July 20, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,300,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102¾	July 17	101	June 28	*102¼ July 7, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100 Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	June 25, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105 May 20, 1899
70	..	Homestake	21,000,000	July 25, 1900 50c	*73	Apr. 26	65	Feb. 6	*70 July 25, 1900
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	102½	April 18	*101 July 20, 1900
14½	16½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	18	May 4	10	Jan. 10	14¼ July 13, 1900
15¾	16	K. C., P. & Gulf, full ass. pd.	.....	....	21½	Mar. 27	13⅜	June 20	16¼ July 20, 1900
..	..	K. C. Southern, when issued	.....	....	17⅞	April 19	17½	April 19	10 July 20, 1900
..	..	K. C. South., when issued, pf.	.....	....	43¾	April 3	35	July 7	37½ July 20, 1900
2½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	3½	May 24	3¼	May 24	3¼ May 24, 1900
14½	15½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	16 June 19, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*92 Jan. 25, 1899
5	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7¾ Nov. 9, 1899
20	25	Knickerbocker Ice (Chic.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	24	June 29	27 June 29, 1900
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	68	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	52½ July 21, 1900
60	70	**Long Island**	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	89	May 5	47½	Jan. 4	*71 July 13, 1900
14	17	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	19⅜	May 2	6¾	Jan. 30	17 July 24, 1900
60	80	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	78 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
30½	31½	Met. West Side El. (Chi.)	7,498,700	....	37½	April 5	24½	Jan. 29	29 July 18, 1900
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 18	105	July 23	105 July 23, 1900
18	20	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	....	27	Apr. 24	16	Jan. 5	20 July 25, 1900
58½	60	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	....	60	Apr. 24	50	Jan. 5	59¾ July 23, 1900
185	189	**Morris & Essex**	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	186 July 25, 1900
45¼	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	3¾	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¾ Jan. 10, 1900
33	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	37	Apr. 30	33	May 5	35 May 5, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 14, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
11¼	11⅝	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	14,000,000	....	14⅜	Mar. 29	11	June 20	11 June 20, 1900
70	79	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	75	June 29	*75 July 2, 1900
132	135	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July, 1900 1½	134	Feb. 29	130	July 2	*132¾ July 9, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 2, 1900 4 1-3	413	July 12	405	July 1	413 July 12, 1900
210	214	N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	53,638,100	June 30, 1900 2	215½	May 1	212½	April 18	*210½ July 10, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	89¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. L.**	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Apr. 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6⅞	July 7	6⅞ July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,381,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*85 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,182,500	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
52	54	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	May 1, 1900 1	53½	Apr. 10	46	May 12	53½ July 23, 1900
62	64	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	May 1, 1900 1	68¾	Jan. 2	57	May 10	63½ July 27, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110 June 26, 1899
410	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420	June 11	*420	June 11	*420 June 11, 1900
5	7½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	9¼	Mar. 26	5	June 19	5 June 20, 1900
22	23	Père Marquette	14,145,000	....	29¼	M'h. 27	20	Jan. 2	24 July 23, 1900
57	58½	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	....	64½	Mar. 27	54½	Mar. 22	55¾ June 20, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117 May 16, 1899
162	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	19,714,200	July 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*173¾ June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¾	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8¼ June 26, 1900
190	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	*200¾ Dec. 11, 1899
..	59½	Rio Grande West	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1899 1	60	Mar. 8	43¼	Jan. 27	55 June 25, 1900
..	90	Rio Grande Western pf	7,500,000	May 1, 1900 1½	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	88 July 13, 1900
132	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	May 15, 1900 1½	131¾	M'h. 26	131¾	M'h. 26	*135 July 26, 1900
61½	62½	**Silver Bullion Cer**	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾ Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	**Southern & Atlantic**	859,525	July, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	....	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	24 Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central 1st	3,705,000	July 25, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45 Dec. 2, 1899
9	..	Tol., Peoria & West	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*9¾ Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,935,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1¼	69¾	Jun. 24	61¼	July 5	*95 July 20, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	2,932,200	July 2, 1900 1¾	142	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	*141¼ June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 ¾	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1900 2½	*272½	Jan. 17	*272½	Jan. 17	*272½ Jan. 17, 1900
..	¼	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	....	½	May 23	½	May 22	½ June 18, 1900
45	47	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900 1½	49	Apr. 6	46	Feb. 21	*46¾ July 27, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	....	18½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	4 Mar. 23, 1900
162	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
122	129	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900 3	127½	M'h. 29	123	Feb. 21	*124½ July 23, 1900
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	May 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. Mfg.	6,813,096	....	..	.....	..	.....	*68 Sep. 28, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*80 Mar. 15, 1899
45½	48	Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st pf	3,855,200	....	58½	Apr. 2	46½	July 14	48¼ July 25, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute common and preferred, Long Island, New York and Harlem, Morris and Essex, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Yough[heny], Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pemb[oke], the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, New Central Coal is $20 par, and Southern and Atlant[ic] Telegraph $25 par.

AUG 1900

NOS. 16, 18, 20 & 22 WILLIAM STREET.
CHARTERED, 1853.

Capital, $1,000,000.00 **Surplus, $5,800,000.00**

The Company is a legal depositary for moneys paid into court, and is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver, and in all other Fiduciary capacities.

Acts as Trustee under Mortgages made by Railroad and other corporations, and as Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receives deposits upon Certificate of Deposit, or subject to check, and allows interest on daily balances.

Manages Real Estate and lends money on bond and mortgage.

Acts as Agent for the transaction of any approved financial business.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
THOS. J. BARNETT, 2d Vice President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Asst. Secy
WILLIAM B. CARDOZO, Asst. Secy.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, Asst. Secy.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Homer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Riverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.

Moffat & White,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $1,608,900. The banks now hold a surplus of $29,144,878 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $2,596,200, an increase in specie of $2,188,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,080,200, an increase in deposits of $6,640,800, and an increase in circulation of $1,357,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 4, 1900.	July 28, 1900.	Aug. 5, '99
Loans	$835,697,900	$801,101,700	$753,030,500
Specie	176,586,400	174,397,500	165,574,800
Legal tenders	76,179,100	75,098,900	55,011,600
Net deposits	894,452,500	887,841,700	849,903,200
Circulation	26,645,700	25,288,000	13,735,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 4, 1900.	July 28, 1900.	Aug. 5, '99
Specie	$176,586,400	$174,397,500	$165,574,800
Legal tenders	76,179,100	75,098,900	55,011,600
Total res'e	$252,765,500	$249,496,400	$220,586,400
Reserve req'd against dep.	223,620,622	221,960,425	212,475,800
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$29,144,878	$27,535,975	$8,110,600

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,630,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	14,727,350	28,283,075	25,988,175
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,693,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,929,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,100	22,559,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,825,500
March 10	5,876,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,896,425	19,074,175	23,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,587,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,340,075
April 21	14,894,300	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,973,475	19,361,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	24,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,525	43,933,725	53,704,000
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	30,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,093,200	50,272,900
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,500	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,980,125	10,936,750	49,385,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,065,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,883,000

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$29,144,878	1895	$41,950,070
1899	8,110,600	1894	09,051,790
1898	39,883,000	1893	1,401,800
1897	41,062,125	1892	18,798,425
1896	13,815,575	1891	18,420,850

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,331,235.98

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.

AUTHORIZED BY LAW to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, and in all fiduciary capacities, both under court and personal appointment.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE of Real and Personal Estates.

RENTS SAFES AND stores valuables in well-guarded Burglar and Fireproof Vaults.

GUARANTEES TITLES of Real Estate throughout New Jersey.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages, Registrar and Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds of Corporations.

OFFICERS:
UZAL H. McCARTER.....President
JOHN F. DRYDEN.....1st Vice-President
JEROME TAYLOR.....2d Vice-President and Trust Officer
FREDERICK W. EGNER.....Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS:

John F. Dryden,	Charles A. Peick,
James W. Alexander,	Jerome Taylor,
James H. Hyde,	J. Herbert Ballantine,
Leslie D. Ward,	William N. Coler, Jr.,
Thomas N. McCarter,	Thomas N. McCarter, Jr.
Edgar B. Ward,	William H. Stanke,
William Scherer,	Forrest F. Dryden,
Schuyler B. Jackson,	Henry S. Redmond,
	Uzal H. McCarter.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,781. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SMITH DENOUNCED BY THE GLOUCESTER'S MEN

Violently Attacked at the Formal Mustering-In.

FRIENDS RUSH TO HIS AID

Police Called at the Spanish War Veterans' Meeting—Smith's Allies to be Disciplined.

Members of the Gloucester's crew at the battle of Santiago have risen in protest against the reception of Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith into the command of Spanish War Veterans which bears the name of their gallant ship, and ten of them met last night at the home of Peter Keller, on the top floor of 2,336 First Avenue, to discuss the situation.

Formal charges and a demand for the court-martial of Capt. Dwyer, Henry Hauck, and Joseph O'Reilly, who were instrumental in bringing him into the organization, were formulated and will be forwarded to Gen. Keiffer, the Commander in Chief, at his headquarters, in Columbus, Ohio.

Keller it was who, as first-class boatswain's mate of the Gloucester, made Admiral Cervera a prisoner, and he and others of the disaffected ones declared without reservation that Col. Smith, so far from being welcomed as a comrade at the mustering-in meeting, held at 311 Amsterdam Avenue last Saturday night, as reports already published would indicate, was thrown bodily out of the hall by him and his shipmates, after being forced to listen over and over again to the most abhorrent epithet that can be applied to a soldier.

THE ATTACK ON SMITH.

According to the story, as told by Keller and his friends, two other candidates were to be mustered in. They were Capt. Austin of the Seventy-first Regiment and James Hughes, first-class machinist on the United States converted yacht Hist. The Manuel provides that new members shall be marched around the room before the officers and Keller and his shipmates declare that, while Col. Smith was before the Chaplain, who was reading from the Manual as follows: "You men have been tried by fire, and fire will reveal—" the Gloucester's men jumped to their feet, and amid cries of "Coward, coward," one of them said, "If you were a gentleman you would leave this room; we don't want you here and you know it."

There were about fifty present at the meeting, which was the regular semi-monthly gathering. Col. Smith's partisans rushed to his aid, and Acting Sergt. Meehan of the Harbor Police, who was Sergeant at Arms on board the Gloucester and who founded the Gloucester Command in Boston harbor in 1898, sent for the reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station.

There was a rush, in the course of which all present ran out into the street as the squad of policemen arrived, among them being Policemen Daly and Murphy. Quiet was restored temporarily, and the police were assured that there was no need for their interference. Then a march was begun to the home of Capt. Hauck, at 212 West Eighteenth Street, where the ceremony was concluded, while the objecting sailors stood in a group about the door, debating whether they should break in. They, however, gave up the idea, when the police warned them that if they tried it they would surely be locked up.

AGAIN ACCUSED HIM.

They lingered about the house, however, and when at about 11:30 o'clock Lieut. Col. Smith and Capt. Austin came out and walked along Eighteenth Street they again shouted the opprobrious word.

Among the leaders in the opposition to Lieut. Col. Smith at this time were Paul Hoff, Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; H. C. Pond, 142 East Ninety-seventh Street; Daniel Schwan, 40 West Thirty-eighth Street; Frederick Hoffman, 456 West Forty-fourth Street; Edward Earle, Carlstadt, N. J.; W. Wild, 1,417 Crotona Avenue; Otto Brown, 662½ Broadway, Astoria; Leo Kleinkopt, 28 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, and George Chipman, 773 Seventh Avenue.

Lieut. Col. Smith's name first came up last June, but it was presented without any title, it was asserted, and was not recognized by many of the members. Mr. Keller declared last night that Dwyer, Hauck, and O'Reilly volunteered for the committee to look into his credentials, but he says he has watched the matter closely, and his activity resulted in his being himself ejected from a meeting on July 21.

Early in the row, Mr. Keller said, Col. Smith asked one of his assailants: "Do you know who you are talking to?" and the man answered, "I know I am talking to a coward."

DENOUNCED COL. ROOSEVELT.

This, Keller said, was the only objection Lieut. Col. Smith made to the treatment he received. Naming the three men against whom last night's meeting was directed, Mr. Keller said, "They denounced Col. Roosevelt and used our name, and they are traitors to our command, which now stands disrupted."

He was moved to this by reading this part of Capt. Dwyer's address congratulating Lieut. Col. Smith on his election, published yesterday:

"Your uphill fight, against long odds, against the petty and partisan jealousy of the National Guard officers of the State of New York, from the Commander in Chief to the subservient followers in his trail—your fortitude and courage throughout the trying ordeal of this persecution—all have won you the esteem, affection, and admiration of the soldiers and sailors of Gloucester Command."

Drowned While His Father Slept.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Edward Kauf, aged fifteen, of 218 Liberty Street, this city, was drowned in the Ohio River at Stony Point to-day, where he went with his father to fish. While the father slept the boy went in bathing, ventured beyond his depth, and lost his life. When the father was awakened and told of his son's death, he was almost frantic. He endeavored to recover the body, but after diving until exhausted, was compelled to give up the search.

Five Killed In Arkansas Train Wreck.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 6.—In a collision between a passenger and a freight train on the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroad, at Aurich, forty miles north of here, five men were killed and two seriously injured. None of the passengers was injured.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 82c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c.; cotton, middling, 9¼c.; iron, No. 1 foundry, $17; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial Affairs.—Page —.

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Seventy-Seven Hotels.
Within from one to fifteen minutes you can reach any one of seventy-seven New York hotels from the New York Central's Grand Central Station. First place in New York to land [illegible]—Adv.

YACHTS WRECKED BY STORM.

Vessels in Lake Champlain Blown From Anchorage—One Yachtsman Drowned.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—One of the severest wind, rain, and thunderstorms ever known in this section broke over this village to-night about 7 o'clock. The Lake Champlain Yacht Club held its annual race meet here to-day and this evening the fleet anchored in the bay near Hotel Champlain at Bluff Point, about three miles north of this village.

When the storm struck the fleet, many of the yachts were dragged from their moorings. The Valhalla, owned by A. B. Kingsland, a veteran yachtsman of Burlington, Vt., was blown out into the lake about a half mile, when she capsized. Mr. Kingsland's son, Allan, a young man of twenty years, who was on the yacht with his father, was drowned. His father managed to cling to the dinghy, and was later rescued by Fred and George Foote, brothers of ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Commodore of the fleet.

The Naiade, a yacht owned by ex-Mayor Hamilton Speck of Burlington, Vt., was driven on the rocky shore of Valcour Isand and wrecked. The Hussar, owned by Col. H. W. Putnam of New York City, dragged her anchor for nearly a mile, but it is believed she can be saved. The Vampire, owned by Harry G. Baker of Plattsburg, was blown out into the lake, but did not capsize, and was saved later by John Gorbin of Plattsburg and ex-Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry.

Two buildings on the Catholic Summer School grounds at Cliff Haven were moved from their foundations by the wind, but no one was hurt.

Here in the village trees were uprooted and blown over by the dozen, wooden sidewalks were overturned, telephone, telegraph, and trolley wires were blown down, and the main entranse to the Clinton County Fair grounds was destroyed by the wind. The rain fell in torrents, and English sparrows killed by the wind and rain fairly covered the streets.

FIRE IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Marshal Says It Will Take All the Men in Wyoming and Montana to Put It Out—Extends Over 10 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 6.—Fire is sweeping through the vast timbered area between Upper Geyser Basin and Yellowstone Lake in the National Park. It started Friday and was soon beyond the control of the soldiers and road crews who were hurried to the scene.

Deputy United States Marshal Jackson, who has just returned from Mammoth Hot Springs, brings the news of the great fire. It is not known how it started, but it is presumed to have been the work of some careless campers. As soon as the blaze was reported to the Superintendent of the park, every soldier hurried to the scene. The men employed in road construction work were also sent to the fire, but their united efforts were not sufficient to stay the progress of the flames.

"It would take all the men in Montana and Wyoming to put out that fire," said Deputy Marshal Jackson to-day. "When I left it was said that the fire line extended for ten miles, and was undoubtedly spreading. The timber in this region is dense and of pretty good size. It is usually dry, and the wind fairly sweeps the flames through the tops of the big pines. The timber on the continental divide is heavier than in most sections of the park, and the chances are that the fire will sweep through a great portion of it. It is said to be the worst fire that ever devastated the timber regions of the park."

The buildings at the Upper Geyser Basin were in danger from the fire. If the fire is not checked before it reaches the timber surrounding the basin, the buildings will surely be burned.

RESCUED BY HUMAN CHAIN.

Grindley, Who Attempts to Descend Weehawken Cliffs, Taken from Perilous Position by Three Friends.

Edward Grindley of Palisade Avenue, Weehawken Heights, visited Clifton Park in that town on Sunday afternoon with three friends from New York. In a spirit of bravado he attempted to climb down the cliff to the Shore Road, forty feet below. He made his way safely to a ledge twelve feet below, but got no further. Neither could he climb back. He called to his friends for help. As they had no rope and there was no time to procure one, his friends, who are athletes, began to devise other means for his rescue.

They found a tree on the bank opposite the further end of the ledge and told Grindley to work his way to a point opposite the tree. He did so. One of the rescuers then clasped his arms firmly about the tree, allowing his feet to project over the ledge. One of the others grasped his ankles and let himself down so that he almost reached Grindley. Then the third let himself down in the same way and Grindley climbed up the human chain to solid ground. The bottom link of the chain then regained the cliff in the same way. Then he and Grindley hauled the middle man up. When it was all over one of the crowd that had gathered and who ran to a near-by roadhouse returned with a rope.

Grindley would have little to say about the matter yesterday except that he realized that he had been something of a fool to attempt to climb down the cliff. He would not give the names of his friends. He said they had no desire to be advertised in the newspapers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

Committee On Revision Is to Meet at Saratoga Aug. 15.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—E. W. C. Humphrey, a member of the committee, has been advised that the Committee on Creed Revision of the Presbyterian General Assembly appointed at St. Louis will meet at Saratoga Aug. 15. The committee as named by the presiding officer of the General Assembly is as follows:

Dr. Charles A. Dickey of Philadelphia, Chairman; Dr. Herrick Johnson of Chicago, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Justice John M. Harlan of Washington, Dr. William McKibbin of Cincinnati, Dr. Charles B. Stewart of Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. Stephen A. Dana of Philadelphia, Dr. Sprecher of Ohio, Dr. Samuel J. Nichols of St. Louis, and E. W. C. Humphrey of this city. Dr. Benjamin Warfield of Princeton was also a member of this committee, but he declined to serve.

BRYAN MAY EXPRESS PREFERENCE FOR COLER

Croker and McLaughlin Interchange Views on His Candidacy.

BALANCE OF POWER IN KINGS

To Overcome This, Tammany Leader, It Is Declared, Must Have Big Up-State Aid.

James Shevlin carried to Richard Croker at Saratoga yesterday the views of Hugh McLaughlin on the boom started by the friends of Controller Coler to make him a candidate for Governor.

A flying trip was made by Mr. Shevlin, accompanied by Senator P. H. McCarren, from Saratoga to Jamesport, L. I., bearing Mr. Croker's views on the Coler boom. The start was made on Saturday afternoon from Saratoga, and on Sunday afternoon an extended conference was held between Hugh McLaughlin and his two lieutenants.

A private porch outside of Hugh McLaughlin's apartments, in the Peconic House, was the scene of the talk. Then the Brooklyn leader and his two lieutenants wandered off into the woods for two hours and discussed the Gubernatorial situation. At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon Messrs. McCarren and Shevlin returned to Brooklyn, and early yesterday morning they journeyed to Saratoga without stopping to talk politics with any other Brooklyn Democrats.

"If Kings County decides to name Controller Coler for Governor, Richard Croker will have to take him or face defeat," was the statement made to a TIMES reporter by a Brooklyn politician who was at Jamesport when the conference was held.

The situation yesterday was likened by the Brooklyn politician to the state of affairs which existed before the Democratic State Convention two years ago. Richard Croker would not allow David B. Hill to have the honor of naming a Gubernatorial candidate. Hill would not listen to the candidates proposed by Croker. The result was that Hugh McLaughlin stepped into the breach and named Augustus Van Wyck, who was at once made the Croker candidate, much to the dismay of David B. Hill.

The friends of Controller Coler who talked with Mr. McLaughlin during the last week say that it has not been decided by the Brooklyn Democracy to make Controller Coler the candidate of the organization. They see no reason for the alleged antagonism of Richard Croker. They claim, however, that the only way for the Gubernatorial candidate to win the votes of up-State Democrats is to run on an anti-Tammany platform.

The trump card which the friends of Controller Coler intend to play if he comes out openly as a candidate is the friendship which exists between their candidate and William J. Bryan. Senator Jones, after a consultation with Mr. Bryan, journeyed to Brooklyn last Spring to request Controller Coler to stand for the Vice Presidency, but he was informed that the Controller was not quite old enough to make the run.

A close friend of Controller Coler said yesterday that, while Mr. Bryan would not take a hand in the State contest, he would express to the New York leaders the belief that the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor would strengthen the National ticket.

Richard Croker would be placed in the position of acceding to this wish, or stand charged with the full responsibility for the result in New York State. This responsibility Richard Croker has been striving to avoid.

Bridge Commissioner Shea, when seen yesterday by a TIMES reporter, said:

"I do not know that Controller Coler will be a candidate. He has not told me he was a candidate, but on his return to New York on Wednesday I will see him and talk over personal matters."

"What would be the result if Controller Coler were nominated?" was asked.

"He would defeat any candidate the Republicans have talked about so far. I do not know of a Republican in New York State who would be suitable to Mr. Platt who could win against Controller Coler."

Controller Coler is at Liberty enjoying a rest from the cares of politics and office.

The sixty-three votes of the Brooklyn delegation to the State Convention give Hugh McLaughlin the balance of power in the State Convention, unless Richard Croker can make a very strong alliance with the Democrats of Erie and other trans-Harlem counties.

Tammany starts with 105 delegates. There are 450 delegates, and 226 votes are necessary to a choice.

The twenty-four votes of Erie County may change the tide in case of an open fight between Hill and McLaughlin on one side and Richard Croker on the other. This is the reason given by Tammany men for the boom started by Richard Croker to make Senator Mackey of Buffalo the candidate.

DANFORTH ON COLER BOOM.

Impressed with Controller's Strength as Candidate for Governor—To Test State Sentiment.

Elliot Danforth started from Democratic State headquarters yesterday to test the sentiment of Democrats outside of New York City on the Gubernatorial situation. He said before starting:

"I am a friend of Mr. Mackey of Buffalo, and am glad to see that his candidacy for Governor is progressing so well. Whether Tammany Hall will continue to be for Mr. Mackey when the convention meets is a question.

"I am personally very much impressed with the Coler boom. If the Democrats outside of New York are favorable to the candidacy of the young Controller of New York, he will prove a very hard man to defeat at the polls. When I return from my trip through the State I will be able to tell how sentiment is crystalizing."

Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee did not reach headquarters to relieve Mr. McGuire yesterday. Chairman Campbell is also doing active political work in the interests of David B. Hill.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri was a visitor at headquarters yesterday. He brought glowing reports of Bryan's strength in the West and said he was convinced that Bryan would be elected.

MR. ODELL'S ATTITUDE.

Neither Affirms Nor Denies Reported Official Statement That He Would Refuse Nomination For Governor.

A report reached the city last night that a Newburg paper contained an official statement from B. B. Odell, Jr., to the effect that under no circumstances would he accept the Republican nomination for Governor.

Communication was had by telephone with Mr. Odell at Manhattan Beach and he said:

"The article as you relate it simply reflects statements that I made while at Newburg. I suppose some one on the paper heard them and published the story."

But Mr. Odell would neither affirm nor deny that the Newburg paper's statement was official.

The fact is, Mr. Odell does not want the nomination. Nine of every ten politicians believe he is sincere when he says so. But there is a demand from all over the State that he shall be the nominee. This is backed up by the appeals of relatives and warm personal friends, who think it is only fitting that Mr. Odell should be honored. They point out that he has rendered the party great service and deserves distinguished recognition.

There is little doubt that, if nominated, Mr. Odell would bow to the will of the convention.

"If Ben Odell is named at Saratoga and does not accept," said a well-known Republican at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "he will commit political suicide. No man can afford to refuse a nomination for Governor of New York when there is a prospect of success, and certainly in this Presidential year the Republicans, at least, have a good chance to elect their ticket."

WESTERN PEOPLE INTELLIGENT

Secretary Wilson Says They Know Too Much to be Taken In by "Imperialism."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in an interview to-day, gave the results of his observations on his recent trip through the West as follows:

"Neither free silver nor imperialism occupies any of the time of the Western people who produce our great staple crops," said he. "Four years ago they did turn their attention particularly west of the Missouri River to the proposition made by the free silver people, but time has shown them very clearly that what was proposed would not only have done no good, but would have done infinite mischief.

"These people thoroughly understand the several forms of government under which peoples live. They know what republicanism is; they understand thoroughly what a republican government is. They made those States in all respects; they organized road districts, school districts, townships, and counties. They organized Territories and States, and they knew exactly what they were doing. The new issue of imperialism has no meaning whatever.

"I recently made a visit to Kansas, which may be really looked upon as the great experimental State of the Union. They test all things out there, and they test them fairly and squarely. They try more new things than probably any other State. Just now the State is fairly groaning under the greatest crop of wheat ever raised by any State in the Union. The people of that section are very prosperous. They are taking great interest in the education of young people at the agricultural college. I was greatly interested in them. If anybody in crowd mentioned 16 to 1 it brought a laugh. Whoever desires to get their attention regarding imperialism will have a great deal of trouble.

"They are people who read, who take newspapers and magazines, own libraries and use them, and they know that we have had a very heavy trade with China, way up in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li and to the east, west, and north of it, where the trouble exists now, and they know that that trade is growing very fast. They know that there is a demand in the countries around the China Sea for everything produced in the West, on the farms as well as in the factories. They know all these things, and they pay no attention to the statements that the pushing of trade through these countries will have a tendency to destroy our form of government."

ITALIAN CONSUL THREATENED.

Official at Chicago Said To Fear Violence from Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Countess Enrica Rozwadowski, wife of the Italian Consul in Chicago, to-day asked that special police protection be given her husband, expressing fear that anarchists might injure the Count, owing to his connection with the Italian Government. It is said the Count has received several threatening letters recently. The Italian Consul is said to be connected with the royal family of Italy, and for that reason is believed to be the special object of the hatred of the Anarchists.

STUDY IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Ohio Man Has Had Twenty Children—Wages from $1.20 to $1.30 a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 6.—A most remarkable family resides at Monroe Falls, a few miles from this place. To-day Mr. and Mrs. Moore gave to the public an outline as to how they had raised a family of twenty children on the small salary which Mr. Moore has commanded, $1.20 to $1.30 per day. The story is as follows:

Mr. Moore is fifty years old and his wife is forty-three. Both were from Montour, Penn. Moore came to Ohio in 1876. The first child to bless the union was Norah, now twenty-three years old. Mrs. Moore gives the following list of their children: Norah, 23; Bertha, 21; Lucy, 20; John, 19; Harry, 17; Dena, 15; Hazel, 14; Maud, 13; Deffany, 12, (dead;) Frank, 11; Amy, 10; Charles, 9, (dead;) Austin, 8; Isaac, 6; Roger, 5; Evelyne, 4; Russell, 3; Chester, 1, (dead,) and the baby boy two weeks old.

The family is not being large enough, a little one named Bernice, aged three, was adopted. At present fifteen of the children are at home. Norah was married two weeks ago and Bertha is in Akron. Moore is exceedingly proud of his family, and nothing delights him more than to talk about them. He says:

"Yes, I have found it a little close to bring up my family on $1.30 per day, and even $1.20, but managed it. I go to Akron and buy my corn and flour by wholesale. It takes a sum to shoe my family. I usually buy my shoes in dozen lots, and the last merchant I purchased of threw in a shoe button hook. But things are getting easier. My boy gets nearly as much as I do, and two girls work here too."

Every one in the family is insured. The home of this large family consists of six rooms, a sitting room, a bed room, and a kitchen down stairs and three bed rooms on the second floor. Mrs. Moore said they "had to sleep pretty close, but three worked at night, so it wasn't so bad." Five large beds are in the house, besides numerous trundle beds.

WHEELMAN SAVES LIVES.

Stopped a Runaway Horse Almost in Front of an Express Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Two women who were riding through the town of Maywood yesterday were saved from serious injury and perhaps death through the courage of James Brady, who resides at 604 Twelfth Street. The women were driving down Fifth Avenue when their horse became frightened and started off at a gallop toward the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The occupants of the buggy attempted to stop the horse, but were unable to do so and it dashed on toward the railway crossing, where, if it had not been checked, it would have been struck by an express train which was going west at the time.

Brady was wheeling, and as soon as he saw that the horse was running away he raced up and caught the bridle. Letting go of his wheel, he clung to the horse's head and was dragged about 100 feet before he stopped the beast, only a few yards from the track as the express train dashed by.

BOY'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Had But Five Inches of Space to Crawl Through Under Prison Door.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—On Saturday night Virgil Dawson, sixteen years of age, was arrested on a charge of stealing papers. Yesterday morning Dawson was nowhere to be found, no means of escape could be discovered, and none of the other prisoners knew of it. Late in the afternoon he was recaptured.

"My boy," said Lieut. O'Brien, when the recaptured prisoner was returned, "I will give you your freedom if you will tell me how you escaped."

"I crawled under the door," said Virgil. The space is exactly five inches high. Dawson threw himself on the floor and without any difficulty slid under the door. Then he showed how he had made his way over the cells, out of a window, and down a rope to the ground. He was allowed to go.

TROOPS AND REFUGEES RETURN FROM CHINA

Many Women and Children Among the Logan's Passengers.

MR. DIFFENDORFER'S STORY

Tells of the Preliminary Skirmish That Led Up to the Battle of Tien-Tsin—Says War Will Last Two Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Blue jackets, marines, soldiers of the Ninth Infantry, and refugees crowded the decks of the transport Logan, from Taku via Japan, which reached her dock here to-day. There were men, women, and children on the vessel, direct from Tien-Tsin, who had escaped from the mobs of Boxers and the Imperial Chinese troops. Nearly all of the passengers in the cabin had felt the depressing effects of a siege and were more than glad to get back to civilization. Among those were Dr. Diffendorfer and who were in the mill at Tien-Tsin where the Chinese were held at bay before the first relief came through.

Earl Ragsdale and Miss Effie Ragsdale, children of the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, were also on board. A large number of the refugees left the transport at Yokohama to return to various parts of Europe and America by regular steamers. Among the passengers who arrived here were the following:

J. M. Mussen, Shanghai; Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Tenny and four children, Mrs. Pike and four children, Mrs. Lowry and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Kaynor and three children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Chefendorfer, Miss Jones, Mr. Pike, Dr. Diffendorfer, Mr. McIntosh, Taku; the Rev. H. W. Hosse, Miss Drew, L. Drew, C. Frank Fahr, wife, and son; Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Montelle, Miss Tillie and three children, Tsin; Dr. N. S. Hopkins, wife, Yokohama; Mrs. H. E. King and two children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith, Chefoo; Miss Drew, L. Drew, C. Clifford, wife, and child; Edward Wilson, and about 100 invalided soldiers.

There were three deaths on the Logan during the voyage, two occurring before Taku was reached.

Private James McNerney of Company D, Ninth Infantry, died June 30, and James D. St. Cr[illegible] on July 5. Private David Nutes of Company G, one of the men who started homeward owing to illness, died at sea July 22.

To the Logan attaches the distinction of being the first vessel to land American troops in China. She conveyed the Ninth Infantry from Manila to Taku, together with detachment of the Signal and Hospital Corps.

Among the passengers brought here by the Logan were 61 sick men of the Ninth. At Taku 1 Christian refugees from Tien-Tsin were taken aboard. All except 48 of these left the Logan at Nagasaki.

Dr. R. Diffendorfer of Philadelphia, the builder and manager of the first woolen mill established in the Chinese Empire, and friend of Poo Tong, a brother to the Chinese Emperor, tells the following story of the attack on Tien-Tsin:

"On the morning of July 17 the first clash between the foreigners and the empire's soldiers occurred. On the afternoon of the same day the bombardment of the Taku forts began.

"Capt. Bailey of the British ship Orlando was commander of the allied force at Tien-Tsin on July 17, as Capt. McCalla was away with Seymour at the time. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon he saw smoke rising from the railroad track about four miles from the city, and, suspecting that the Boxers had fired another bridge, Capt. Bailey ordered thirty of his bluejackets, commanded by a midshipman, to investigate. We had a three-inch gun, and the men were fully armed.

"When one flat car had traveled about three miles of which had been burned away from the iron girders, and considering it unsafe to cross, our commander ordered his men to return to the city. We had gone about three hundred yards on the back trip when we saw a crossing the track at a point a mile ahead of us.

"They were walking very rapidly, and as we approached them, all doubts as to their Imperial troops disappeared. They did not wear the red turban and sash that distinguished the Boxers, and as soon as we got within about 800 yards of them they scattered and got behind grave mounds, with which the surface of the country is thickly studded. Regarding this action as suspicious, our midshipman gave the order to fire a volley, and they quickly and vigorously returned the salute. The fire was minus a sight, and most of its shots passed over the enemy, so that after ten minutes of hot fighting we resumed our retreat, the Chinese firing at us as long as we were within range. There were no casualties on our side.

"If it had not been for the action of our party the morning the bombardment of Tien-Tsin might not have commenced that afternoon. In other words, I am inclined to believe that our attack on the Chinese troops precipitated this bombardment of the city. And for that reason the skirmish may attain importance when final settlement is being made."

Mr. Diffendorfer believes that the trouble in China will last a couple of years. "It will be a repetition of the Taiping rebellion," he said. "When the allies have captured Pekin, the Boxers will be broken into bands of marauders."

Charles McIntosh, who was Dr. Diffendorfer's assistant, said: "I think I must have spent fifteen days in the tower of the most of that time. We got rifles from the arsenals, and no[illegible] how many Chinamen they brought there before I got my death I don't know. I tried to run three engines out of Tien-Tsin, but did not get far. I think we must have got half way through. Bodies of Chinese were lying all along the track, headless and butchered by the Boxers. The Boxers fought with spears and knives until they got in with the imperial troops, and would not use their guns. Now they have a lot of them, and they shoot well.

"The commander of the mill commanded a view of entire situation for miles. In the tower part of the building 100 marines and soldiers were holding the position against attacking party. They had loopholed the building, and it was necessary that the movements should be kept posted on the movements of the enemies. We signaled to them from the tower, and arranged to let them know exactly where the Chinese were. These are the kind of bullets we used," said the speaker, as he drew several cartridges from a bandolier on his pocket: "they are dumdums, and we got them from the Chinese arsenal. They tear a man to pieces, and were probably intended for our fellows, but we have given the Chinese a dose of their own medicine.

"The Chinese had three guns trained on the mill. They shot the dwellings into ruins and damaged the mill considerably, but we held out against great odds, and finally the American soldiers came to our rescue.

"The marines were the first to come around the bend, and they made a magnificent appearance, with the Stars and Stripes floating at the head of the column. Our people fairly went wild with joy at the sight.

"The best fighters among the allies are the Americans, British, and Japanese. The Japanese have earned a most enviable reputation for discipline and bravery. Their army is to be made up of men of exactly the same size, and their equipment was perfect. They are brave and patient."

Burglar Stabs Amsterdam Man.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Oliver P. Watson, a prominent citizen, was stabbed by a burglar at his home to-night. Watson went in his drawing room to get a drink and ran into the burglar. Watson grappled with him and was stabbed twice, once above the heart and again in the left arm. The burglar then escaped. Watson's wound may prove fatal. Three doctors are working over him.

California Excursions.
Daily excursions in Tourist Cars: Personally conducted every Thursday; Chicago, Union Pacific, Northwestern Line; operates two fast trains daily. Superb equipment; unexcelled time. Sleeping car reservations and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

SPARROWS KILL A CAT.

Marauding Feline Attacks Nests in Ivy and Is Pecked to Death by Hundreds of Angry Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—A full-grown Maltese cat was literally pecked to death by a flock of sparrows on Pelham Street this morning. The ivy which climbs the north wall of the United Congregational Church long furnished a snug retreat for countless sparrows that build their nests there, and the thickness of the leaves hides the places where the birds build their nests. This particular cat, however, had been watching the birds disappear among the leaves and its instinct taught it that there must be a nest of little ones.

It climbed the ivy, and after many slips managed to reach a point where it had seen a sparrow disappear among the leaves. The cat put its paw where it supposed the nest was situated. A loud chattering followed, and a flock of enraged sparrows flew from all parts of the ivy, and with one accord pounced upon the bewildered cat.

Pecking and fluttering, the birds attacked the cat viciously, while the latter cried out and hissed and with one disengaged paw struck at its tormentors. The defense was of no avail, and the assault was kept up until the cat, no longer able to withstand the onslaught, fell to the ground a bewildered mass of bristling fur. Even then the birds did not give up the attack, but kept at their enemy until they were tired.

The cat did not stir from where it had fallen, and from time to time one of the sparrows would fly to the ground at a point of safety and eye the feline, evidently to be sure that there was no cause for further alarm. The cat, however, lay motionless, and the sparrows popped about the ivy, chattering in triumph.

Some time after the battle one of the witnesses of the encounter concluded that he would examine the cat to see what its injuries might be, and was surprised to find the animal dead. Its eyes had been literally pecked out and its head was a mass of bleeding wounds from the sharp bills of the birds.

SECRETARY HAY'S ILLNESS.

He Telegraphs a Friend in This City that It Is Not at All Serious.

An intimate friend in this city of Secretary of State Hay received the following dispatch from him yesterday:

Illness not at all serious.

SUNAPEE LAKE, N. H., Aug. 6.—Secretary Hay was resting comfortably to-day. Neither his physician nor the members of the family consider that the Secretary is suffering from anything more than a slight indisposition. They all say that a few days' rest will thoroughly recuperate him.

ROLLS INTO A SIZING KETTLE.

A Hatter While Sleeping Falls Into Boiling Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 6.—Charles Young, a hatter employed in John Ward's hat factory, while working in the shop to-day, lay down on the top of one of the sizing kettles in the shop to take a nap. These kettles are octagonal in shape, with a wooden cover, which slopes toward the centre of the kettle, in which the water is kept boiling to be used in sizing hat bodies. Young had been asleep some time, when other workmen heard a splash and a scream and saw him floundering in the hot water, having rolled in while asleep. Young was pulled out of the kettle. He was badly scalded about the left side and arm. Dr. English, who is attending him, fears blood poisoning may result from the acid in the water.

CONVICTS HOLD UP JAILER.

Take His Keys But Return Them When They Find Escape Impossible.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 6.—The novel experience of being held up by his own prisoners, who later reconsidered and returned his keys to him, fell to the lot of Jailer Cantrell of Otero County. While inspecting the cells alone, Cantrell entered those occupied by James E. Cole, charged with murder, and a convict named Piggs.

The two men secured the jailer's gun, forced him to throw up his hands, and then proceeded to secure the jail keys. Still keeping the jailer covered, the prisoners debated the manner of escape, and deciding that it was impossible, returned the gun and the keys to their captor and returned to their work.

NEGROES FOR HAWAII.

Planters Engaging Farm Hands For the Island Plantations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—A movement started some time ago to transport negro plantation hands from Louisiana to the Hawaiian Islands is rapidly taking shape, and the promoters of the scheme express full confidence in their ability to carry it out successfully. To-day J. B. Collins, a Hawaiian sugar planter, after stopping over at Monroe, arrived here and joined John Hind, one of the promoters. Speaking of the project, Mr. Collins said:

"At Monroe I secured the promise of a number of negroes, and I expect to send from that section some thirty or forty families, in all 150 or 200 persons. We will give the negroes we take to Hawaii a written agreement to pay them $20 a month, furnish them houses to live in, and sufficient ground for garden purposes. We will pay their passage, which will probably amount to $100 each, and will then probably charge them about 50 per cent. of the actual cost of the tickets, which will be taken from their wages. We will not take any negroes from New Orleans because we don't want to take chances on getting bad negroes."

If the first shipment of negroes to the Hawaiian sugar plantations proves successful many thousands of them will probably be taken. Louisiana planters are looking with concern on the movement, for the scarcity of labor is already great in some districts.

SAVED BY EX-SHERIFF CREAMER.

He Rescues Dr. Woodhull from Drowning at Hemlock Beach.

Ex-Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Brooklyn has rescued three persons from drowning in the past few years, the last rescue occurring on Friday at Hemlock Beach, L. I.

The Rev. Dr. Woodhull, pastor of a church at Woodbury, L. I., was at Hemlock Beach with a church picnic party. He went in bathing and was carried out by the undertow. Ex-Sheriff Creamer, who had been in bathing and was sunning himself on the sand, seeing the minister's plight, plunged into the surf and reached the drowning man with little difficulty, but did not find it an easy task to get Dr. Woodhull ashore. The minister was little worse for his experience.

Boy Drowned by Boat Capsizing.

John Bannon, sixteen years old, of 14 Hope Street, Brooklyn, was drowned at College Point last evening. With John Hines, fourteen years old, of 71 Marcy Avenue, and Joseph Gannon, seventeen years old, of 102 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, he was out in a rowboat, which capsized, and the three were thrown into the water. Hines and Gannon could swim a little, but not enough to aid their companion, and they were rescued by Charles Smith of 508 East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan, who went to their aid in a boat. Bannon went down and was drowned.

Right At Your Hand
Is Grand Central Station of the New York Central, with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.

ALLIES LOSE 1,200

Reported to Have Suffered a Check on Sunday.

FIGHT WAS NEAR TIEN-TSIN

Took Place a Few Hours After Advance Was Begun.

Japanese and Russians the Greatest Sufferers—Americans Believed to Have Taken Part in Battle.

The British Consul at Tien-Tsin officially announces that the advance of the allies began last Saturday.

Commander Taussig and Admiral Remey both sent word to the Navy Department yesterday that a severe battle was fought on Sunday between the allies and Chinese.

The place where the Chinese made this first stand against the army advancing on Peking is Pei-Tsang, between eleven and twelve miles beyond Tien-Tsin.

The foreigners are said to have lost 1,200 in killed and wounded. The chief sufferers were the Russians and Japanese, but it is believed in Washington that part at least of Gen. Chaffee's force took part in the engagement.

It was supposed, owing to Commander Taussig's statement that the Chinese retreated, that the international troops won a victory, but a correspondent at Shanghai says it is reported that they suffered a check.

The Chinese, according to this dispatch, adopted Tugela tactics, and after several hours of fighting, retreated.

Prince Tuan has issued proclamations ordering that every foot of the road between Tien-Tsin and Peking be disputed.

Tuan and Li-Ping-Heng, both anti-foreign extremists, are in control of the Imperial Government.

It is rumored that Yuan-Shi-Kai, Military Governor of Shan-Tung,

fierce fight at Peking, on a much greater scale than during the defense of Tien-Tsin.

MINISTERS SAFE AUG. 1.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In a cablegram which was read in the House of Commons yesterday the Consul at Tien-Tsin says:

"News from the Japanese Legation has been received up to Aug. 1."

Therefore the edicts announcing the safety of the Ministers on that date are confirmed.

Yesterday the Chinese Minister, Sir Chi-Chen-Lo-Feng-Luh, communicated to Lord Salisbury a message from the Tsung-li-Yamen, dated July 30, reiterating the statement that the Ministers were safe on that day, and recounting the friendly relations existing between them and the Yamen, as well as reporting the sending of supplies to the legations by the Yamen. The message contains this important statement:

"A successful termination of the conference with the Ministers for their conveyance under escort to Tien-Tsin is expected, but on account of the recommencement of hostilities at Tien-Tsin, code telegrams for transmission to the representatives are considered undesirable."

This appears to confirm the statement that the Chinese Government will endeavor to stop the march to Peking by using the Ministers as hostages.

A Shanghai special dispatch, dated Aug. 6, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang has officially informed the Consuls that the Ministers left Peking for Tien-Tsin last Friday, Aug. 3, with Gen. Yung-Lu in command of the escort. The Consuls are by no means disposed to credit Earl Li's statement."

All other reports that have reached London up to this hour indicate that the Ministers have not left Peking.

TUAN AND LI-PING-HENG RULE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Anti-Foreign Party again has the upper hand at Peking.

According to reports emerging from Li-Hung-Chang's lodgings in Shanghai, his baggage is packed preparatory to his departure for Peking. But, it is added, he has applied to the throne for twenty days' sick leave.

Li claims that his representations to the Yang-tse Viceroys and Taotai Sheng will be denounced by Li-Ping-Heng because his attitude has been friendly to the foreigners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It is stated that considerable apprehension exists among those conversant with Oriental affairs at the reappearance in Peking politics of that rabid anti-foreign fanatic Li-Ping-Heng. It is understood that his appearance in Peking affairs may have had something to do with the Shanghai rumors of Li-Hung-Chang's suicide.

It is certain that with Li-Ping-Heng and Prince Tuan in control of the de facto Government in China a religious war of dervishlike fanaticism will probably be waged against all foreigners, and friends of the more liberal Chinese statesmen are exceedingly anxious as to their fate under the Tuan-Li régime.

GOV. YUAN-SHI-KAI KILLED?

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 6, says it is rumored that the powerful Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai, Military Governor of Shan-Tung, who disapproved of Prince Tuan, has been killed.

HIGH OFFICIALS CUT IN TWAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard says:

"It is learned now that the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen who were put to death for their alleged pro-foreign proclivities were not beheaded, but were cut in twain, this being the severest penalty under the Manchu code.

"Sheng declares that the Grand Council at Peking was ignorant of the orders for the execution."

TWO RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch received at the War Office in St. Petersburg from Gen. Grodekoff, dated Khabarovsk, Aug. 4, says two squadrons reconnoitring near Teche engaged 1,000 Chinese with two guns and 200 cavalry. After a stubborn fight the Russians were reinforced by another squadron with two guns, and defeated the Chinese, killing 200. The Russian loss was 8 men killed and 8 wounded.

This dispatch adds that the battle around Aigun was continued on Aug. 3, the Cossacks losing 6 men killed and 25 wounded and driving back the Chinese, killing 200 and capturing two guns and two flags. An inscription on one of the flags read: "The people of the large fist."

Aigun, when the dispatch was sent, was burning.

Other dispatches report Russian successes near Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—A telegram from Khabarovsk says:

"About 6,000 persons—railway officials and their families—have arrived here from Charbin and other points, having received orders from Government officials to embark on steamers. Among them are forty-four wounded and thirty-three on the invalid list.

"The Chinese Railway Company has given 5,000 rubles for ambulance purposes and for the construction of quarters for other refugees."

FEAR RISING IN SZE-CHUEN.

Consuls Leave Capital of the Province—Mail Service Stopped.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The French Consul at Chung-King telegraphs, under date of Aug. 3, that the situation is becoming more serious on the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang.

The British Consul, he says, has left the city, with the Custom House staff; and the French Consul intends to leave, with his Japanese colleague.

The mail service has been stopped.

LI DEFENDS THE BOXERS.

And Admits that Tuan Is the Head of the Central Government.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview which Dr. Zaker, its special China correspondent, had with Li-Hung-Chang at Canton on July 5.

Earl Li told the correspondent that the Boxers were not rebels, but were true to the royal house. Their movement, he explained, was directed chiefly against native Christians, who had been using international protection to oppress Boxers.

With reference to the missionaries, Li said:

"It is my firm conviction that the missionaries are always in danger, for the relations between the Chinese population and foreigners have been the cause of nearly all the troubles, and will always continue to be."

Li went on to say that Chinese hatred of foreigners had been increased of late through the action of the powers, particularly in the seizure of Kiao-Chow, which he described as "an exorbitant penalty for a couple of missionaries."

Referring to the murder of Baron von Kettler, the German Minister at Peking, the Viceroy gave positive assurance that neither Prince Tuan nor any other member of the Government knew of the intended killing, and he also declared that Baron von Kettler was not killed because he was German, but simply because he was a foreigner.

"The Chinese Government is not strong enough to put down the Boxers," said Earl Li, "but the thought of suggesting assistance from the powers to put them down is extremely repugnant to the Government."

In reply to a question as to who was then the head of the Central Government, Li said it was administered by Prince Tuan, in the name of the Emperor.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In reply to a question why the rebellion was not put down, Earl Li is represented as having said:

"I blame Prince Tuan, the Empress Dowager, and the whole Peking Government. But for their lack of energy the situation would never have become so serious."

MORE ARTILLERY FOR CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The War Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur announcing that he has shipped additional artillery supplies to Taku for use in the Chinese campaign.

These supplies include several Gatling guns and the remainder of the rifle and howitzer siege train now in Manila, which up to date has remained useless on account of the bad roads in the Philippines. How much better Gen. Chaffee may be able to handle these monster guns through the almost impassable rice swamps of China no one at the War Department is willing to guess, but his recent dispatch contained an urgent appeal for more artillery, and he is getting it.

The ordnance experts at the War Department say that if it comes to a bombardment of Peking, these five-inch rifles and seven-inch howitzers, with their enormous bursting charges of high explosives, will be the most effective battering weapon in the international column.

AMERICAN SURGEON DROWNED.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Stoughton Loses His Life at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6.—Passed Assistant Surgeon James Stoughton of the United States gunboat Castine was drowned here yesterday.

Mr. Stoughton was born in New York and was appointed from this city. He entered the naval service on May 20, 1891. He was formerly attached to the Bennington.

TROOPS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, said the colonial contingents in China would consist of 200 officers and men from Victoria, 300 officers and men from New South Wales, and a gunboat and 112 officers and men from South Australia.

The cost, Mr. Goschen added, would be partly borne by the colonies.

GERMANY BUYS CANNED MEAT.

Has to Go Abroad in Order to Supply Navy for China Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The provisioning of Germany's naval forces for the China campaign has been greatly interfered with by the scarcity of canned meats in the empire, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Pitcairn, at Hamburg.

The naval authorities at Kiel, Mr. Pitcairn says, are compelled to buy meat at a high price in foreign countries because of the inability of Germany to supply home demands. Consul Pitcairn transmits an article published in a Danish newspaper telling of an order for 10,000 pounds of sausage placed by the German Government at Siagelse, for use on the Chinese squadron. He also sends an article published in a Hamburg newspaper giving further evidence of the straits to which Germany has been brought in supplying her ships' crews bound for Chinese waters with meat.

American canned meats, the article says, have been largely used in supplying the German Navy. The army, it states, is supplied by two large meat-preserving plants at Spandau and Mainse, and there is an urgent necessity for creating new plants and extending the old ones to such degree that the provisioning of both the army and navy can be accomplished by the home industry alone.

Big Order for Chicago Packers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Chicago packers today were asked by the Government to furnish 2,000,000 pounds of meat within thirty days for the American soldiers in the Orient. This is said to be the largest requisition ever issued by the Government of the United States.

Russia and America Negotiating?

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Active negotiations are proceeding between Russia and the United States, the probable outcome of which will be a resolution to uphold the integrity of China unconditionally."

PEI-TSANG A WALLED TOWN.

Chinese, Therefore, May Not Have Lost More Heavily than Allies—Quality of Chinese Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Pei-Tsang, where Sunday's battle between the allies and Chinese is reported to have been fought, is a walled town. The same is true of practically all the towns along the river, and means that the allies will have the same kind of trouble at every step of the way where they find troops. Some theorizers are beginning to speculate on the enormous loss which the Chinese must have incurred, since the allies lost 1,200 men; but it is by no means certain that the Chinese lost more heavily than the allies. The latter were outside the walls and were the storming party. Their position was probably somewhat similar to that of the Union troops at Fredericksburg, except that they had no hill to climb and that their task was not so complicated and difficult.

Much curiosity has been aroused by the difference in the quality of the Chinese fighting at Peking and at Tien-Tsin and Pei-Tsang. At Peking the Chinese troops impotently bombarded a few ordinary buildings for a month without doing much harm. At Tien-Tsin they fought with great skill, and, for a time, with success. At Pei-Tsang it is evident they again proved themselves skillful fighters. The behavior of the troops at Peking is exactly what might have been expected after Lord Charles Beresford's description of their puerile and childish artillery drill. The fighting at Tien-Tsin and Pei-Tsang puts all Lord Charles's statements to rout.

The explanation given in quarters well informed on Chinese matters makes the seeming contradiction very simple. It is that the armies commanded by Gen. Nieh and Gen. Yuan are the troops which have been, since the Japanese war, perfecting themselves in modern military science. Well-informed persons say that the armies of Nieh and Yuan are excellent bodies of troops, well armed, well disciplined, and thoroughly up to date.

Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, on the contrary, is at the head of a mere rabble. His army has never been improved or brought up to date, and is in every respect like the armies which displayed such helpless incompetency before the Japanese in 1894 and 1895.

Tung himself is a countryman who knows nothing about foreigners. His rabble is terrible to peaceable civilians, but hopelessly inefficient before a real foe. It is Tung who is in Peking, and it was his army which bombarded the legations for a month without success. Presumably it is the other armies or parts of them which are on the Pei-ho, though they may be no longer commanded by Nieh and certainly are not by Yuan. It may have been a portion of Nieh's army which Li-Ping-Heng led into Peking, and which was restrained from attacking the legations only by the armistice.

TROOPS FROM CUBA.

A Transport Goes Ashore at Fortune Island, but Is Soon Floated.

A cablegram saying that the United States Army transport McPherson had been stranded off Fortune Island, was received at the Army Building yesterday. The vessel, however, was uninjured, and is now on her way to this port, carrying nine officers and 412 men of the Fifth Infantry, who will go to Fort Sheridan.

The transport Rawlins, which arrived yesterday, had on board 9 officers and 300 men of the First Infantry. They were taken on at Guanajay, Cuba, and will leave here for Fort Leavenworth to-day.

Battery F of the Second Artillery is coming back on the Crook, which was reported as reaching Havana yesterday. This transport will also bring some sick men from the Eleventh Infantry, who are bound for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

FEARS COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Hermann Takes the Precaution of Swearing He Is a German Subject.

J. Christian Hermann of 339 Humboldt Street, Union Hill, was born in Germany, and has lived in this country ten years. Some one told him that in case of a war with China he was liable to be drafted into the army or navy. Yesterday he went before Thomas M. Noonan, a notary public, and made affidavit that he had never become a naturalized American citizen and had never applied for his first papers and never intended to apply for them; also that he had never renounced his allegiance to the German Government.

Hermann said he intended to send the papers to the German Consul in New York for certification. After that they will be sent to the Burgomaster of his native town in order that he may obtain a passport from the German Government. This, his lawyer advised him, will protect him from any draft that might be ordered.

NEWARK POLICEMEN'S ALARM.

Shot at Often in the Dark, They Patrol with Cautious Steps—One Arrest Gives Them Hope.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The policemen of this city have been shot at so much of late that they are almost afraid to go near a cellar door, and they start perceptibly whenever a teamster cracks a whip on the street. They arrested here this morning the man who fired two bullets into a South Orange policeman last Thursday afternoon, and they hope that it was he, also, who fired shots at policemen yesterday afternoon and this morning in two different parts of this city. In that case it will be possible for a Newark policeman to carry on his business in peace and not be likely to have his head shot when he looks into an area.

The man arrested was Richard Diesgle, who has a criminal record, the police say. The man was easily identified by a description given by the South Orange police. He had red hair and a smooth face, and was unusually thin and lanky. The detectives took him to South Orange, where Policeman McGuire, who had been shot by him, identified him.

McGuire had just placed the man under arrest last Thursday as a suspicious person because he carried a valise similar to one stolen from a residence a few hours previous. Before the officer could handcuff the man the latter drew a revolver, shot the policeman in the abdomen and leg, and escaped in the woods. The Newark police have been keeping an eye out for this man.

Patrolmen Early, McDonald, and Herter came upon a man trying to break into a vacant house at 168 Broad Street yesterday evening. They chased him, but he began shooting, and when the policemen altered their lines to open order he broke through the cordon and escaped.

Policeman Lappree, while patrolling in the Roseville section early this morning, went gingerly about examining the doors of the various houses on his beat the owners of which are away for the Summer. He found a cellar door open, and was standing in the area feeling for a match when a shot rang out, the bullet grazing the policeman's shoulder. Before Lappree could collect himself a man dashed by him up the steps and made off. A little later Diesgle was arrested, and the Newark officers are positive that he is responsible for all the recent waste of powder.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Shirtwaist Workers Accept a Compromise—Committeemen Attacked.

After two members of the committee which had been appointed to confer with their employer had been assaulted at the meeting of the striking shirtwaist workers yesterday they decided to accept the compromise offered by Floersheimer & Roman and return to work to-day.

Joseph Barondess, John J. Pallas, and several other delegates had been appointed a committee by the Central Federated Union to call on the firm of Floersheimer & Roman, where there was a strike, and try to effect a settlement. The committee saw Mr. Floersheimer, who promised to grant all the demands of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union with the exception of restoring the old rate of wages, which had been cut from 15 per cent. later he agreed to make the cut 10 per cent.

The committee then went to the meeting of the strikers at Hudson Hall, 276 Spring Street, and Barondess, as the spokesman, made the report. When he spoke of the compromise on a 10 per cent. reduction, which, he said, was the best that the committee could do, Harris Hirsch, one of the strikers, called him a traitor and rushed at him with clenched fists, screaming, "You have sold us out!"

The women and girls were largely in the majority, and they caught Hirsch, threw him down, pulled his hair, and thumped him until he cried for mercy.

Pallas took the chair and hammered with his cane on the table till order was restored. A minute later Samuel Feldman, the General of the pickets, came in and advised the strikers to accept the terms that the firm had offered. Lichtman, another striker, assaulted him, but the girls went for Lichtman, too, and treated him as they had Hirsch.

Then the girls voted to accept the compromise offered, and Mr. Floersheimer of the firm came in and shook hands all round and ordered a keg of beer for the men and soda for the girls. The strikers will return to work to-day.

Clover Leaf Changes.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—C. D. Whitney, General Traffic Manager of the reorganized Clover Leaf Railway system, issued a circular to-day announcing that all Eastern agencies of the company would be abolished at once. Those removed by the order are General Eastern Agent Fowler, New York; A. A. Perry, commercial agent, Buffalo; A. W. Clubb, Detroit; F. A. Barker, Cleveland. Some of the offices may be re-established with new men in charge. It is reported that F. F. Graves, General Contracting Agent, is to have charge of the Eastern business, with headquarters in New York.

CONFESSED TO AUNT'S MURDER.

Kentucky Man Hurried from Scene of Crime to Avoid a Lynching.

BRANDENBURG, Ky., Aug. 6.—The mutilated body of Mrs. Annie Brunton, a widow thirty-five years old, was found on the Cedar Grove Road to-day. Bloodstains on the fingers of Mrs. Brunton's nephew, Jesse Durnham, caused his arrest, and he later confessed the murder and was hurried to Louisville by Sheriff Hagan, as a lynching seemed certain.

Durnham killed Mrs. Brunton with a hickory club while they were returning from a church wedding. He is twenty-seven years old and recently left an insane asylum. He declares Mrs. Brunton had been talking about him and got him into trouble.

Buffalo Man a Suicide.

LA GRANDE, Ore., Aug. 6.—Walter Green committed suicide here by shooting himself with a revolver. On his key ring was a tag with the words "507 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—There seems to be no doubt that the suicide is Walter S. Green, son of Capt. John Green, a well-known vessel owner. He was twenty-six years of age and was formerly a reporter, but of late years had been with Joseph Supples, who is interested in salmon fishing on the Columbia River. Capt. Green is out of the city.

Broke His Captive's Collar Bone.

John Curtis sustained a fracture of his collar bone yesterday afternoon by trying to escape arrest. William Melvin, an engineer, while at work yesterday afternoon at Hunter's Point Road, saw a man take brass fixings. Melvin gave chase and soon captured Curtis. On the way to the station house Curtis tried to throw Melvin, but the latter proved to be the stronger and broke Curtis's collar bone. Patrolman Donnelly happened along and took charge of Curtis, taking him to Fordham Hospital, where the injured man was attended, and then to the station house, where he was locked up.

Toledo's Richest Man Dead.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6.—Lennis Coghlin, the wealthiest man in Toledo, died at his home to-day after a lingering illness. He owned many of the large business blocks in the city, was a stockholder in several banks, and the owner of large brewery interests. He was a native of Ireland, and was about eighty years of age.

BILLIONS GO FOR PENSIONS

Nearly a Quarter of Our Revenues Spent in This Way.

HIGH WATER MARK PASSED

Our Pensioners Cost Almost as Much Each Year as the Standing Armies of Russia and France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At a time when the pension claims agents of this city and their allies in other cities and States are unintentionally complimenting Pension Commissioner H. C. Evans by recommending him for appointment to places already vacant or that might be vacated for his special benefit, it may be interesting to find other reasons for the President's refusal to change him than the sufficient one that he has been an honest, capable, and fearless guardian of the people and has not thereby incurred the humiliation that his greedy enemies would have the President put upon him.

An outline of the work of the Pension Bureau, with some figures to show the prodigious expense born since the civil war on account of pensions and pensioners, is specially interesting just now, at the beginning of a campaign in which the insatiable appetite of the pension agents may be shown in a vindictive attempt to prejudice voters against the Administration by representing that in some respects it has failed to accord to persons entitled to pensions the treatment they deserve and should have received under a fair administration of the laws.

The United States Government has not been niggardly in its expenditure of money in pensions. For pensions and the maintenance of the pension system from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1900, there has been expended $2,612,329,690, or an average of more than $74,000,000 a year. The expenditure for 1899-1900, the year that ended June 30 last, for army and navy pensions was $138,412,172. This was $107,000 more than was expended for the year ended June 30, 1899. "High water mark" was reached during the Administration of President Harrison, in 1893, when there was paid out in one year $156,806,537.

There are now on the pension rolls 993,529 pensioners, or an increase in the year of 2,010. This increase had not been expected. It appears, however, that during the year 40,645 original applications were granted, 4,699 names restored, and 35,809 names dropped for death, 909 for remarriages, and 6,616 for other causes, making a total of expired pensions of 43,334, a comparatively small record of expirations and a large one of additions. There are still pending in the Pension Bureau 457,704 claims. There were 477,389 pending a year ago, 635,059 on July 1, 1898, and 578,099 on July 1, 1897.

The treatment of claims appears to have been governed by a spirit of friendliness to the applicant. The Pension Bureau shows that in 1894, in the first year of Mr. Cleveland's second term, 39,085 claims, or 31½ per cent., were allowed, and 24,562, or 68½ per cent. were rejected. In that time 123,647 claims were adjudicated. In 1898, the first year of McKinley's Administration, 52,648 claims, or 52 per cent., were allowed, and 48,114, or 48 per cent., were rejected, 100,762 claims being disposed of.

Much fuss has been created by foes of the Pension Bureau by talk of the "red tape" invoked by appealing cases from the Bureau of Pensions to the Interior Department. In 1900 there were 7,520 such appeals. The action of the Pension Bureau was affirmed in 5,579 cases, and in 378 cases it was reversed. Of this 378 there were 78 not strictly reversals, 64 being sent back for special examination in the field and 14 for test medical examination. The average number of reversals for four years has been 385.

Not alone by its expenditures for pensions should the liberality of the United States to the soldier be judged. Since 1867 there has been expended for lands, buildings, and fixtures to establish soldiers' homes, for salaries, clothing, and for aid to State homes, a total of $3,783,450, dispensed principally in the National homes at Dayton, Hampton, Santa Monica, Leavenworth, Milwaukee, Togus, Danville, and Marion.

By comparison with other great powers the United States is not ungenerous in its outlay for its former soldiers. Russia, maintaining an army of 1,000,000 men in peace times, expends $155,000,000, or 22 per cent. of her revenue of $714,000,000, on its army. France expends $145,000,000, or 22 per cent. of its revenue of $680,000,000, upon an army of 589,000 soldiers. Germany, to maintain a peace footing of 585,000 soldiers, spends $135,000,000 a year. Great Britain pays annually to 80,070 pensioners about $9,000,000. The total revenue of the United States for 1900 was $568,988,948. Out of that revenue there was paid to pensioners $138,462,172. That was 24 per cent. of the country's receipts. In addition to this vast sum paid to pensioners, there was used to pay for the maintenance of the War and Navy Departments for the year $190,743,980, or 33 1-3 per cent. of the revenues. While Russia and France were supporting armies numbering 1,000,000 and 589,000, respectively, with 22 per cent. of their revenues, the United States was spending 57½ per cent. for its armed service and its pensioners, 24 per cent. going to the men who fought thirty-five years ago.

The showing, of course, is better when made for a condition of peace. In 1897 the revenues were $347,721,705. In that year the pensioners received $139,949,717, or 40 per cent. of the income of the United States from all sources. In that year the War Department cost but $48,950,267, or 14 per cent. of the revenues, and the Navy Department $34,561,546, or 10 per cent. of the National income.

Except to the insatiable pension agent, it ought to be satisfactory to show that to meet the claims the old soldiers may have upon the country, the people are now paying yearly, to about as many pensioners as there ever were soldiers in the field at any time during the rebellion, almost as much money as Russia expends to maintain a standing army of 1,000,000 men, nearly as much as France expends yearly to keep up an army of 589,000 men, and more than Germany finds it necessary to use to maintain an army of 585,000 men.

None but a distorted vision can find in these figures proof of anything but a care for the pensioner that disregards expense. No friend of the Administration can by these figures justify any change in the Pension Bureau management that involves disapproval of the admirable management of its present head. E. G. D.

DRANK ACID IN FRIEND'S ROOM.

Deserted Wife's Life Possibly Saved by Mrs. Smith's Prompt Act.

Mrs. Annie Ward left her rooms at 2,414 Second Avenue last night and went to the home of her friend, Mrs. Smith, at 2,410 Second Avenue. Mrs. Ward, who is thirty-five years old, says she was cursed with a worthless husband, who after furnishing her nothing but misery, deserted her some time ago. The discouraged woman was telling her friend of her troubles when the speaker suddenly paused.

"Why, I've forgotten to take my medicine," she said, looking up at the clock. She explained that she ought to have taken her medicine at 8 o'clock, and was an hour late about it.

Mrs. Smith procured a glass and spoon and Mrs. Ward, taking a bottle from her pocket, poured the contents into the glass and drank it. A moment later she fell to the floor, and Mrs. Smith saw the bottle was labeled "carbolic acid."

She mixed some soap suds and, prying apart the clinched teeth of the unconscious woman, poured the liquid down her throat. Then an ambulance was summoned and Mrs. Ward, was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The surgeons say that Mrs. Smith's promptness may have saved her friend's life.

Crowd Beats an Italian.

Charles De Amelia, an Italian, living at 113 Eighth Avenue, was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station last night, but not before he had been severely beaten by a mob of about sixty men and women. De Amelia is charged with attempted assault on Helen Crowley, ten years old, who lives at 156 West Fifteenth Street. He was rescued from the crowd by Detectives Sutler and Livingston.

NOTED LIFE SAVER DEAD.

Capt. Frederick Jerome Was Credited with Thousands of Rescues.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Capt. Frederick Jerome, an 83-time sailor, who had the credit of saving over 1,000 lives during his career, is dead in this city. He was born in the south of England in 1823. The freedom of the city of New York and an elegant snuffbox for saving hundreds of lives in the wreck of the Henry Clay and Ocean Monarch the years 1846 and 1848 were presented him. Capt. Jerome also saved the lives of the Captain of the Lucky Star and his wife and children, who were wrecked on the coast of Formosa in 1862.

He was specially honored by a present from Queen Victoria for his heroism in the British Channel. He received a gold medal from the City of Liverpool and was made a life member of the Pioneer Society of California by unanimous vote.

RAID ON CONEY ISLAND RESORT.

Arrests Made on Complaint that It Was a Gambling Place.

Julius Debecke of 244 East Forty-first Street rushed into the Coney Island Precinct Police Station last night and excitedly complained to Capt. Driscoll that he had been robbed $30 in a gambling place. He designated a dance hall at Surf Avenue and Thompkins Walk.

Capt. Driscoll summoned ten men, and going to the hall surrounded it before the inmates of the house were aware of it. Then entering the hall, he announced that all present were under arrest. The proprietors of the place, Peter Sexton of 76 East Fourth Street and Eugene Simmons of Thompkins Walk, offered to have the premises searched for evidences of gambling. A dance was going on at the time and there was no indication of gambling.

Capt. Driscoll, however, arrested the proprietor and fifteen guests.

FATHER SLASHES HIS SON.

Stabs Him Eleven Times and Is Stabbed in Turn—Another Son in Trouble.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 6.—A slashing affray in which John Peterson stabbed his son Wilson eleven times and nearly disemboweled him occurred here yesterday at their home at 22 Spring Street.

According to the story told by the son, his father was abusing his mother when the son interfered. A quarrel ensued, during which both men drew jackknives and began to hack at each other. Young Peterson had been stabbed eleven times when his father, whom the son had managed to stab once in the back, drew the keen blade across his son's abdomen.

Robert Platt, a boarder, had run for the police and returned with Patrolmen Brennan and Holly, who found young Wilson lying on his bed in bed with his hands pressed over the wound in his abdomen. Police Surgeon McCarroll and Drs. Henriques and Griswold were called and had the young man taken to All Souls' Hospital, where it was said that Peterson would recover if blood poisoning could be prevented. The elder Peterson was placed under arrest.

Edward Peterson, a younger son of John Peterson, was arrested on Saturday night charged with having tried to stab William Taylor in a barroom brawl in a Speedwell Avenue saloon.

COULDN'T DROWN; USED PISTOL.

Unknown Man Leaped From Yacht and Then Shot Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—Determined to die, an unknown man threw himself into the sea from a yacht this evening, and then, finding rescue imminent, sent a bullet through his brain. The body was not recovered. The deed was committed in the presence of thirty fellow-passengers.

Shortly before 5 o'clock Capt. Hell Parker left the inlet wharf in the cat yacht Edith, carrying a jolly crowd of passengers. After proceeding about seven miles to sea the yacht was put about, and its head turned toward the shore. No sooner was the boat well settled on its homeward course than a young man, who was a stranger to all the rest of the party, arose from his seat and cast his hat overboard, then, before any one could seize him, he plunged into the ocean. The yacht's head was quickly thrown up into the wind and its headway stopped. The man soon came to the surface a few yards distant and began swimming, apparently repenting of his rash act.

A life preserver was thrown over, and the boat turned toward him, but when the yacht came quite close he suddenly produced a revolver and, giving a loud shout, fired a shot into his head. His body sank at once, and the yachting party returned homeward and reported the case to the police.

The suicide was apparently about twenty-one years of age, short of stature, and weighed about 125 pounds. He had a smooth face, and was clad in an old blue serge suit and wore a black slouch hat.

Machine Company at Pittsburg Sued.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—In the United States Circuit Court the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York has filed a bill in equity against the American Wood Working Machine Company. The plaintiff company is the trustee of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 issued by the defendant company, and the bonds are secured by a mortgage on the property of the defendant company. The bill alleges that the defendant company is insolvent, has defaulted in the payment of the interest on the bonds, and that receivers have been appointed for the company. It is alleged that there is certain property of the defendant company in the district, and the court is asked to restrain the receivers from disposing of any property covered by the mortgage in question.

Deckhand Dies of Opium Poisoning.

John Collins, a deck hand out of employment, died yesterday afternoon, at the Hudson Street Hospital, of opium poisoning. He had been brought to the hospital at noon on a truck, the driver of which said he had found him lying sick at Hudson and Beach Streets. The hospital authorities said that Collins, who had been a sufferer from a chronic stomach trouble, which obliged him recently to give up his position on a Fall River Line steamer, had been in the habit of coming to the hospital for medicine. This medicine contained a good deal of opium, and this drug eventually caused his death.

Philadelphia Firm Bankrupt.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Marshall E. Smith and Wayland H. Smith, trading as Marshall E. Smith & Brother, dealers in gentlemen's furnishing and sporting goods, were to-day individually and as a firm adjudged voluntary bankrupts in the United States court. The liabilities of the firm are placed at $73,180 and the assets at $55,-906. The individual assets of Marshall E. Smith are $750 and of Wayland H. Smith $300. Among the largest creditors are Joseph Fels, soap manufacturer, $40,330; A. G. Spalding & Co. of New York, $8,296, and the Market Street National Bank, $5,000.

Pulled from Water; Cuts His Throat.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—An unknown man was discovered in the canal at St. Johnsville yesterday. He was assisted out and to his rescuer said he had had no work all Summer and was discouraged. He was offered food, clothing, and a place to rest, but declined all but the latter. He lay under a shed and was made comfortable, but an hour later it was discovered that he had cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor and was dead. He was about thirty-five years of age and there was nothing upon his person to indicate his identity.

Insane Geologist Dies from Accident.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Henry Whittemore, a geologist, well known in central New York, while temporarily insane last night, attempted to escape from his home, fell down a stairway, sustaining concussion of the brain, which caused instant death. He was eighty-one years old.

Fireman Stops Runaway Team.

Two horses attached to a furniture van ran away down Lexington Avenue between Fifty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets yesterday. At Fiftieth Street Fireman Samuel Rague seized the bridles and stopped them. He narrowly escaped being [illegible] of electric light poles.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

MAN FALLS FROM A PIER.

Apparently Sleeping, He Tumbles Into the Water and Is Drowned.

An unknown man, about forty years old, fell into the North River from the pier at Canal Street last night. He was fished up from the river shortly afterward, but though his would-be rescuers and Dr. Page from the Hudson Street Hospital worked over him for quite a while they failed to resuscitate him.

The man was sitting on the string piece of the wharf, apparently asleep, about 9 o'clock last night. Several persons who were on the pier saw the man fall into the river, and heard him yell as he fell. The man sank, and a moment later he reappeared further out in the stream.

A rope was thrown to the drowning man, but he failed to catch hold of it, and appeared to be unconscious. William McLean of 531 Greenwich Street jumped into the water, and catching the man by the hair, swam with him to the pier. John Weir of 110 King Street and James Graham of 97 Charles Street, who were on the pier, threw a rope to McLean, and by means of this both were hauled on the pier.

Patrolman Murphy sent in an ambulance call to the Hudson Street Hospital, while the three men tried in vain to resuscitate the man, and Dr. Page, who accompanied the ambulance, met with as little success.

The man died on the pier. He was about forty years of age, was 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighed about 160 pounds, was of fair complexion, with light mustache and dark hair. He was neatly attired in dark coat and trousers, dark stockings, and laced shoes. In the pockets were found 15 cents and a latch key. The body was taken to the Morgue.

TWO ESCAPE FROM AUBURN.

Convicts Saw Window Bars and Scale a Wall.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Two convicts escaped from Auburn prison at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The men are Albert Dean and Edgar Pratt. Dean is serving a fifteen-year sentence for kidnapping. He was convicted in Columbia County and was received here in February, 1898. He had previously served a term here for jail breaking. Edgar Pratt is an Otsego County man. He was received here June 16, 1897, on a sentence of seven years and six months for burglary and larceny.

The men had been employed in a storehouse located between the men's and women's prisons. They sawed the bars off a window and got into the yard of the women's prison, where a lumber pile made it easy for them to scale the wall.

MILK AND MOLASSES CANDY.

This the Diet of a Man Who Thinks It Has Saved His Life.

Milk and molasses candy are said to possess great curative properties.

Harry Corson Clarke of Chicago is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Eight months ago, according to his own story, he was almost in a moribund condition from a long-standing stomach trouble. He was carried out of a hotel in Chicago to a hospital. At that time he was so wasted away that he weighed only eighty-six pounds. Milk was his only diet, and by the simplest kind of accident he discovered that he had been benefited by partaking freely of molasses candy. Since that time he has drank large quantities of milk and ate much molasses candy.

Now his daily diet consists of four quarts of milk and half a pound of candy. He now weighs 128 pounds and is feeling in excellent health and spirits. He does not propose to change his bill of fare for some time to come, though he admits he has a great craving for a juicy beefsteak.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE RECORD.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:05 A. M.—512 West Twenty-eighth Street; no name; damage, $500.

4:30 A. M.—556 Cortlandt Avenue; Mary Cratt; damage, $10.

4:35 A. M.—16 Montgomery Street; Sarah Lakert; damage, $500.

5:30 A. M.—801 Third Avenue; D. M. Frank; damage, $300.

7 A. M.—447 East Houston Street; Rose Dourstrick; damage, $75.

8:20 A. M.—7 Monroe Street; Henry Cohen; damage, $25.

9:55 A. M.—147 Madison Street; R. Swarzky; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—209 William Street; H. J. Gilmartin; damage, $200.

10:15 A. M.—325 East Sixty-ninth Street; Anna Meyles; damage, $5.

1:25 P. M.—100 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Richard Van Demendo; damage slight.

2:05 P. M.—209 Chrystie Street; Anne Goldstein; damage, $200.

3:15 P. M.—2,517 Eighth Avenue; Henry Koch; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—Morton Street, between Washington and West Streets; J. Ryan; damage, $50.

6:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Park Avenue; New York Bill Posting Company; damage, $35.

7:40 P. M.—74 Willard Street; Sigmund Muldberg; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—254 Henry Street; Jacob Schendler; damage, $100.

8:15 P. M.—440 East Sixty-second Street; Charles Halsing; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The large brick house, barn, and farm buildings of John Hatmaker of Vail Mills were destroyed by fire this morning. Three horses, a cow, eight hogs, and a large number of fowls were burned, also all the crops just harvested. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warm; southwesterly winds.

The area of high barometer which covered the South Atlantic States yesterday morning has changed its position but slightly.

The barometer continues low on the Northeastern Rocky Mountain Slope. Light rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, Western Montana, on the New Jersey coast, and along the Gulf Coast, and throughout the eastern portion of Texas.

The temperature has risen from 4 to 16 degrees in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic and New England States. It has also risen in the Dakotas and Wyoming. Maximum temperatures of 96 and 98 degrees were recorded yesterday at Washington, Philadelphia, and Albany.

Local rains and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and to-morrow in Florida, along the Gulf Coast, and in Upper Michig

SENATOR HANNA TO SPEAK

General Desire That National Chairman Shall Be Heard.

Mr. Heath Declares that the Campaign Will Be No Child's Play, and Warns Republicans.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival at National Republican Headquarters, and about the first matter to attract his attention was the fact that there was a pretty general desire that he should take the stump, visiting some of the largest cities.

The Chairman of the National Committee makes no pretensions to oratory, and he was at first inclined to regard the requests as a joke, but there were so many of them that he soon changed his mind. It is not improbable that he will make a few speeches.

His associates on the Executive Committee had a good deal of fun with him over the proposition, but he laughed good-naturedly at their remarks.

There were many visitors at headquarters and all brought encouraging news.

Before leaving for Elberon yesterday afternoon Chairman Hanna said he would probably announce the names of the members of the Advisory Committee to-day.

Secretary Perry S. Heath arrived yesterday and had a long talk with members of the Executive Committee. Asked about the outlook in the West, from a Republican point of view, he said:

"While the Western headquarters have been a busy place for two weeks, and have been visited by hundreds of representative Republicans from the West and Northwest, the real battlefield of the campaign, little actual information has been received. Enough is known, however, to cause us to realize that this campaign is not to be child's play; that it is to be a hot fight from beginning to finish.

"The real issue with the people in the West and Northwest is the maintenance of the country's prosperity. The voters realize that in whatever guise the Bryan party may make its contest, whatever the issues may be as they will be raised from time to time, it is simply a general assault on our country's prosperity. We hear little about so-called 'imperialism.' Nearly all of our demands for literature are upon the subjects which contribute to general prosperity. Demands are made mostly for printed matter and speakers upon currency and tariff and commercial subjects.

"The Democrats are beginning to wage a vicious and malicious warfare. They are throwing up enough dust to confuse the ordinary mind, and they will stop short of no sort of misrepresentation, vilification, and general business. It is anything to divert the attention of the voter from the fact that McKinley's Administration has given everything that McKinley and his party in 1896 promised.

"We are more afraid of general apathy than anything else. If the people only realize the jeopardy in which the country's interests are placed by the character of the campaign we are entering upon, there will be no doubt as to the result, but if those who believe in maintaining the present condition of prosperity are to content themselves that there is no danger and that the people will, of course, sustain the Administration, the result may really be very uncertain."

Members of the Executive Committee were in session for several hours last night, deciding on the class of literature to be sent out. The desire is to so arrange matters that there will be unanimity of action here and in Chicago.

Senator Hanna will decide on the official badge and the class of banners and lithographs to be used.

GOVERNOR SEES MR. HANNA.

His First Speech in Chicago Sept. 3—Soon to Decide Ice Trust and Gardiner Cases.

Gov. Roosevelt came to town early yesterday and visited his physician to have his throat treated. Then he went to National headquarters, where he was in conference with Senator Hanna for more than an hour.

The Governor was in excellent spirits when he parted with the Senator, but he was not inclined to talk about what had occurred.

"Of course, you talked politics, Governor?" a TIMES reporter remarked.

"I believe there were some allusions to politics," he replied with a smile.

"What about you itinerary?"

"Oh, that was discussed. I shall make my first speech in Chicago on Sept. 3. I will be in this State the last three weeks of the campaign."

"But Chairman Odell wants you for a longer period."

"I know it," replied the Governor. "If I am to believe all I am told every county in the State wants me for three weeks."

"What about the District Attorney's case?"

"Mr. Wilcox's final report only reached me on Saturday night, less than forty-eight hours ago. I shall give the matter an early examination and hope to announce my decision in a day or two."

"How about the Ice Trust case?"

"I think that will soon be decided. The amended complaint was not served until July 28."

After leaving National headquarters Gov. Roosevelt paid a visit to his publishers. He did not call on Senator Platt at 49 Broadway, or elsewhere. Next he went to the Union League Club, where he met Chairman Odell at luncheon. Others at the table were Senator Hanna, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Paul Dana.

Gov. Roosevelt declined to discuss probable nominees for the Governorship. There is a lurking suspicion in the minds of many politicians that he would like to see the nomination go to Gen. F. V. Greene.

The Governor returned to Oyster Bay in the early afternoon.

Chairman Odell, who was equally uncommunicative, did not reach town until noon. His time while here was devoted to glancing over a mass of correspondence and lunching with Gov. Roosevelt. At 5 o'clock Mr. Odell went to Manhattan Beach to see Senator Platt.

Col. Gardiner Gets the Report.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner yesterday morning received a copy of Commissioner Wilcox's report in his case. He absolutely refused to discuss the report until Gov. Roosevelt has handed in his decision.

CHARGES TAMMANY FRAUD.

Supt. McCullagh Says He Is on the Track of Big Colonization Schemes.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of the State Bureau of Elections, believes he is on the trail of extensive Tammany frauds. These are to be committed on the lines followed in the Nineteenth Assembly District last Fall, when Robert Mazet, he says, was defeated by Peres M. Stewart, by locating strangers in every vacant room in the district.

"Basing an estimate on the experience gained in the Nineteenth Assembly District last year," said Superintendent McCullagh yesterday, "it would be possible for Tammany to poll 16,000 illegal votes in this borough next Fall. And it will be hard to stop them. Persons acting in the interest of Tammany are already at work. Investigation demonstrated that Tammany colonized 1,200 votes in the Nineteenth District last Fall. If it could succeed in doing that in a brownstone district, how much easier must it be for them to do even more in the crowded tenements on the east and west sides? We sent five men to prison for violations of the election law. Five more are under indictment and will soon be tried.

"The men who colonize these voters are well paid. On an average there are thirty-five election districts in an Assembly district. Small-fry leaders take a few dissolute characters and register them in nearly every election district. The registration is deferred until the last day, so that detection is all the more difficult. It is not necessary to keep these groups of rascals intact so long as their leaders keep a few days of registration. They can find plenty of scamps to vote on the names."

A Tammany Hall leader who was told what Superintendent McCullagh had said remarked:

"McCullagh doesn't believe what he says. He is simply looking for an additional appropriation, and another chance to put a few hundred idle Republicans to work at $5 per day each at the expense of the State."

MR. ADLER FOR CONGRESS.

Would Accept the Nomination—His Record in the Eighth.

Charles S. Adler, who represented the Eighth Assembly District of this county for several years, while not a candidate for the Congress nomination in the Ninth District, will accept it if it comes to him in the right way. Mr. Adler is a Republican, yet he repeatedly overcame an adverse majority of more than 5,000 in the Eighth.

"There is a Democratic majority of about 4,000 in the Congress district," said Mr. Adler last night. "I don't know who will be nominated by the Democrats. Martin Engel wants it, and Congressman Thomas J. Bradley asserts that he will get a renomination. If I consent to run, I shall try very hard to win."

For Delegates to City Committee.

The City Committee of the Greater New York met in Parlor D R at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. In the absence of Lemuel E. Quigg, who is in Havana with Col. Michael J. Dady, William H. Ten Eyck presided. A call was issued for the election of delegates to the City Committee at the primaries on Aug. 28.

DELAWARE STATE CONVENTION.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 6.—The Union Republicans (Addicks faction) held their State convention here this afternoon and nominated the following ticket:

Presidential Electors—George H. Capell of New Castle County; Manlove Hayes of Kent, and Cornelius P. Swayne of Sussex.
Governor—George W. Marshall of Kent.
Lieutenant Governor—John Hunn of Kent.
Representative in Congress, Full Term—Dr. Caleb R. Layton of Sussex; short term, to succeed the late Congressman Hoffecker, Walter O. Hoffecker, his son.
Attorney General—Herbert H. Ward of Wilmington.
State Auditor—Daniel J. Layton of Sussex.
State Treasurer—Martin B. Burris of New Castle.
Insurance Commissioner—Stansbury J. Willey of Wilmington.

Of these nominations the candidates for Electors, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer, are regular Republicans (Dupont faction.) Their acceptance is very doubtful.

Resolutions were adopted commending the Administration of President McKinley and upholding his foreign policy, and indorsing the platform and nominees of the Philadelphia National Convention, declaring opposition to free silver and free trade, and denouncing the efforts of the Democrats to make imperialism a National issue. The resolutions further indorse the incorporation law of Delaware and denounce trusts, condemn the disfranchisement of the colored men of the South, and commend the free school system.

The convention then adjourned, but there is a general belief that the delegates will be called together in convention after the convention on Aug. 21 of the regular Republicans or anti-Addicks faction.

TO MEET ON NEUTRAL GROUND.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Leaders of the great political parties, including National, State, and county representatives, will meet before the formal opening of the campaign in a reception to be tendered them on Aug. 17 by the Press Club of Chicago. It probably will be the first time in the history of politics for so many men of opposite political faiths to come together on common ground, to be entertained by their common friends and enemies, the newspaper men. It is expected that over 2,000 men prominent in political life will be present. The reception as now planned will take place on the steamship Virginia.

Besides an informal banquet, at which the candidates will have all the opportunity they desire to say things to their political opponents, a programme of music and vaudeville will afford entertainment.

Maryland Congressional Candidate.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—A. A. Blakeney of Baltimore County was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District.

USED A DIVINING ROD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 6.—The report of a stolen rowboat brought to the attention of the police to-day the vagaries of Alonzo Foster, eighty-five years of age, who lives in this city. For the past ten years Foster has been hunting for gold in the mountains of this section, using a divining rod which somebody gave him long ago, and which he believes possesses a magical power that will make it sink into the earth where there is gold.

Last week the old man got his rowboat ready for a trip to the Highlands, twenty-five miles down the river, where he thought he would find great treasure in a place known as Captain Kidd's Cave. He loaded his boat with tools and put in the divining rod. The next morning when he got ready to start he found that the boat and all its contents had been stolen.

Foster has been almost heartbroken ever since, and has appealed to the police to find his property, especially the divining rod.

TAMPA HEALTH REPORT.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 6.—State Health Officer Porter's official statement of the health situation here, issued to-night at 10 o'clock, is as follows:

"The sanitary situation, relating to the existence of yellow fever in Tampa, remains unchanged since the statement of Saturday night. No new cases have been reported or discovered. The State Health Officer, assisted by Surgeon J. H. White, United States Marine Hospital Servicec, has kept under observation the two cases reported to be cases of yellow fever at the date of their arrival in Tampa last Saturday, carefully watching all symptoms and with the following conclusions:

"Mr. Baker, who is sick at Mrs. Hanford's residence, was so far advanced in convalescence when seen to present a positive diagnosis of the nature of his sickness when first taken, but we cannot now find anything in his case denoting yellow fever.

"Mr. Parker is now quite sick in the Central Avenue, Hyde Park division of the city. He has, in our opinion, typhoid fever.

"While this is our professional opinion, we recognize at the same time the professional right of honest difference. The determination of the character of these cases does not materially affect the situation here, in so far as relates to quarantine restrictions, for, as public health officials, it is demanded that restricted quarantine supervision shall be continued on account of the reported death of Mr. Sonneberg from yellow fever, whose case we did not see, but which must be accepted as reported, and sufficient time allowed for any possible infection to arise therefrom.

"The logical sequence of events therefore will prove the correctness of the diagnosis made, which we do not wish to pass upon or discuss. Through the medium of a house-to-house inspection of Tampa, which was begun to-day and will be pushed rapidly to completion, all cases of febrile disorders will be brought to the knowledge of the proper authorities and will be investigated. Any further developments will be published."

This bulletin was signed both by State Health Officer Porter and by Surgeon White of the Marine Hospital service.

BUFFALO'S POPULATION, 352,219.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The population of the City of Buffalo, N. Y., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows: 1900, 352,219; 1890, 255,664.

These figures show for the city, as a whole, an increase in population of 96,555, or 37.77 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 155,134, showing an increase of 100,330, or 64.80 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

Mrs. Wormser's Serious Condition.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Maurice S. Wormser, who was seriously injured in an accident near the Hotel Champlain yesterday afternoon, is still in a precarious condition. She has been conscious only at short intervals during the day, and has spoken only one word since the accident occurred. This morning she recovered consciousness sufficiently to say "Wait," but that was all. Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch informing him of the accident Louis Wormser started from New York in a special train, which arrived at Bluff Point at 7:30 this morning. This morning another special train bearing a trained nurse for Mrs. Wormser left New York and reached here at 4:30 P. M. Both specials made remarkably fast time. At a late hour to-night Mrs. Wormser is said to be more comfortable, and hopes are entertained for her recovery.

FEARS A SILVER SENATE

The Republican National Committee Issues Warning Statement.

EFFECT OF BRYAN'S ELECTION

Figures and Tables to Prove That Sound Money's Perils Are Not Far Removed.

The Republican National Committee fears the election of a silver Senate in the four years following March 4, 1901. The members admit the possibility.

Chairman Hanna and others believe the public to be misinformed as to the true conditions existing in the United States Senate to-day. They give the following as the general belief:

The present Senate is a gold body, and the majority for sound money has been so large that a great many persons have supposed the silver danger to be far removed. The Bryan campaigners have made use of this as an argument with sound money Democrats, telling them that the country would be safe anyhow even if Bryan were elected because of the conservatism of the Senate, and that any man opposed to free silver might safely vote for Bryan as an "anti-imperialist" because the money legislation enacted at the last session of Congress by the Republicans would be protected by the United States Senate during the four years of Col. Bryan's Presidency.

CONDEMN THE ARGUMENT.

This argument, members of the committee say, is fallacious. They say that the general belief that the political complexion of the Senate could not be changed before the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress nearly lost the sound money men control of the House of Representatives. Apathy and over-confidence nearly brought this result about two years ago, and the Republican managers, the members declare, intend to prevent a repetition of such conditions. The committee then gives the following:

Among the States which are to elect United States Senators, who will take their seats at the beginning of the Fifty-seventh Congress, on March 4, 1901, are the following:
Colorado—To succeed Wolcott, Republican.
Delaware—To succeed Kenney, Democrat, and also to fill a vacancy.
Idaho—To succeed Shoup, Republican.
Illinois—To succeed Cullom, Republican.
Kansas—To succeed Baker, Republican.
Minnesota—To succeed Nelson, Republican.
Montana—To succeed Carter, Republican, and Clark, Democrat.
Nebraska—To succeed Thurston, Republican, and Allen, Demo-Populist.
North Carolina—To succeed Butler, Populist.
South Dakota—To succeed Pettigrew, Silver Republican and Populist.
West Virginia—To succeed Elkins, Republican.
Wyoming—To succeed Warren, Republican.

The present representation of these States in the United States Senate consists of fifteen Republicans, one Democrat, and six Populists and Silver Republicans. Of these twelve States eight—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming—were carried by Bryan four years ago. If he is to be elected President this year there is at least a reasonable probability that he will carry two of the others—Delaware and West Virginia—and that the representation of the twelve States in the United States Senate at the beginning of the Fifty-seventh Congress will stand: Republicans, eight; opposition, sixteen, as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Illinois	2	South Dakota	1
Minnesota	2	West Virginia	1
North Carolina	1	Wyoming	1

OPPOSITION.

Colorado	2	Nebraska	2
Delaware	2	North Carolina	1
Idaho	2	South Dakota	1
Kansas	2	West Virginia	1
Montana	2	Wyoming	1

ONE VOTE WOULD DECIDE.

The representation of the other thirty-three States in the Senate will probably be the same in the next Congress as in the present one—Republicans, 38; Opposition, 28—and the Senate would then stand: Republicans, (for gold standard,) 46; Opposition, (for silver standard,) 44. The loss of a Republican Senator in a single one of the other States would divide the Senate equally on March 4, 1901, and the vote of a Democratic Vice President would give the silver element control of that body and power to repeal the gold standard act at once.

It is reasonably certain that the election of Bryan as President this year would be followed by a silver majority in the Senate in the Fifty-eighth Congress, which will begin March 4, 1902. Among the Republican Senators whose terms will expire on March 3 of that year are the following: Perkins of California, Mason of Illinois, Fairbanks of Indiana, Deboe of Kentucky, Wellington of Maryland, Platt of New York, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Pritchard of North Carolina, Foraker of Ohio, and Kyle of South Dakota. If Bryan shall win this year, at least three of these—Deboe, Wellington, and Pritchard—will probably be succeeded by silver Senators, and the seats of several of the others will be in serious danger.

The committee then further points out that the success of Bryan would probably mean the election of silver Senators to succeed Fairbanks of Indiana, Foraker of Ohio, and Platt of New York. It says in effect:

In the last thirteen Congress elections the Democrats have won eight times. If Bryan is elected this year the Demo-Populists will surely carry the House of Representatives also, and almost as certain they will win in the Congress elections of 1902, or, if not, the Republicans will have as narrow and uncertain a majority as they did in 1890, when the passage of the Senate Free Coinage bill by the House of Representatives was prevented with the greatest difficulty, and then only by adoption of a compromise measure which pleased nobody, which aggravated the evils flowing from an unstable system and which was repealed only after a bitter fight which rent the Democratic Party in twain and drove the dominant faction into the Populist camp.

RECURRENCE OF AGITATION.

And even if the sound-money men should carry the House by a decisive majority in 1902 and the silver men should obtain the ascendency in the Senate, there would immediately follow a recurrence of the agitation of financial questions and policies which did the country so much harm for years prior and down to the enactment of the gold standard law of March 14, 1900. The only way to insure the continued stability of that legislation is to defeat the Bryan ticket in November and elect a Republican sound-money majority in the next House of Representatives.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN ALABAMA.

Elect Their Governor and Other Officials—Judge Richardson Succeeds Gen. "Joe" Wheeler.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 6.—A general State election for State and county officials and for members of the General Assembly was held in Alabama to-day, and a large majority was returned for the Democratic ticket, headed by William J. Samford of Lee County, who will be inaugurated as Governor on Dec. 1. The Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists had tickets in the field, but returns so far indicate victory for the Democrats by an overwhelming majority. The Populists and Republicans will together possibly have 10 of the 133 members of the Legislature, a loss of about 50 per cent. The Democrats have elected county officers in several counties which heretofore have been Populistic. General apathy marked the election, and a light vote was cast.

Reports are slow in coming in, and Capt. Smith of the State Democratic Campaign Committee gives out no figures, but it is estimated that the majority will be not less than 50,000. The only issue was the question of holding a constitutional convention which will eliminate the negro from politics. It was carried by a large vote, the Democrats being almost solidly in favor of the convention.

The Legislature, which meets in December, will elect Senator Morgan to succeed himself. In the Ninth District, Congressman Underwood was elected to succeed Wheeler without opposition. In the Eighth District, Judge William Richardson of Madison County was elected to succeed Gen. "Joe" Wheeler. Following are the newly elected State officers:

Governor—William J. Samford of Lee; Attorney General—Charles G. Brown of Jefferson; Secretary of State—R. J. McDavid of Montgomery; Treasurer—J. Craig Smith of Montgomery; Auditor—Thomas L. Sewell of Walker; Commissioner of Agriculture—Robert T. Poole of Marengo; Superintendent of Education—J. Abercrombie of Calhoun.

BRYAN STARTS FOR INDIANA.

On the Road to Indianapolis, Where He Will Be Notified of His Nomination.

LINCOLN, Neb. Aug. 6.—W. J. Bryan started to-night for the Indiana capital, where on Wednesday he and Adlai E. Stevenson will be duly notified of their nomination at Kansas City. Mr. Bryan had his wishes fulfilled in an entire absence of demonstration on the part of the Lincoln people when he started for Indianapolis. Many friends were at the depot, but there was no demonstration. The party occupied the rear Pullman sleeper on the Chicago-Denver Limited, which left here on the Burlington road a few moments after 6 o'clock, and will reach Chicago between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow. In the party were:

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, W. J. Bryan, Jr.; Gov. Thomas of Colorado and Mrs. Thomas, Col. John I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Kansas City Convention, and Representatives of the press.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who is to speak to-morrow before the Epworth League Assembly, got off the train from the East just in time to shake hands with Mr. Bryan.

When the limited pulled out a hearty cheer was given by the spectators.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Between 1,500 and 2,000 people assembled at the Burlington station at 7:30 o'clock this evening to see the Bryan party pass through. A cheer went up as the train rolled in, and Mr. Bryan stepped out on the rear platform. Before the train stopped scores of enthusiasts were climbing over one another to shake the hand of Mr. Bryan, who leaned over the platform and greeted each one within reach.

Mr. Bryan recalled the fact that on a date just five days later four years ago he was departing for, New York to receive the formal notification of his nomination.

On the short run from Lincoln to Omaha there was no special incident except at the little town of Greenwood, where ten years ago Mr. Bryan began his first campaign for Congress. A flag pole erected then in his honor was still standing near the station. Quite a large crowd greeted Mr. Bryan, who did not attempt to make a speech, but in the space of two minutes he shook hands with about a hundred persons. Mrs. Bryan was loudly cheered when she appeared on the platform.

At Plattsmouth, the last point touched in Nebraska, there was quite a marked demonstration, but no speaking.

ALL READY AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Town Completes Arrangements For the Bryan Notification Ceremonies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 6.—Final arrangements have been completed for the meeting to notify William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson of their nomination as President and Vice President by the Democratic Party. Military Park, where the notification will take place, has been elaborately decorated.

The exercises at the park will begin at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, and will last two hours. Congressman Richardson of Tennessee and ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado will make the addresses of notification, to which both Bryan and Stevenson will reply. A brief informal reception will follow. Mr. Bryan and the visitors participating in the exercises will be driven to the Grand Hotel for supper.

A committee representing the business interests and the Democratic organizations of the city and State will leave here to-morrow morning to meet Lafayette to meet the Bryan train.

At the Union Station the reception formation will include upward of one hundred Democratic clubs from all parts of the State, and from Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and other cities. The line of march will be nearly two miles in length, through the principal business streets, and will end at the park.

At the night meeting in Tomlinson Hall Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago will preside. He will be introduced by Parks Martin, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who will call the meeting to order. Mayor Harrison will speak at length, introducing W. J. Bryan. Webster Davis also will speak. Provisions have been made for an overflow meeting to be held at the Monument. After the meeting at Tomlinson Hall, Mr. Bryan and Webster Davis will address the monument meeting.

The railroads have arranged for special trains from various parts of the State, and from present indications the crowd will be larger than it has any time been estimated. W. S. Jennings of Florida and Charles D. Lewis of Massachusetts, members of the Monetary League Notification Committee, arrived in the city to-day. Mr. Jennings is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Florida. He says the Democratic Party is in better shape in his State than for several years.

J. L. Norris, W. F. Hart, W. F. Wheelan, J. Fred. Kelly, and G. E. Gilliland of Washington, D. C., arrived this evening. It was rumored that a contest will be brought before the National Committee here to seat Mr. Norris as the member from the District of Columbia.

"I do not know that the contest will be brought," said Mr. Norris, "but if it is, we will be here to press our claims."

BOYLE-KEAHON FIGHT.

The fight between Bridge Commissioner James W. Boyle and Patrick Keahon for the Tammany leadership of the Seventh District will be continued to-night. The Keahonites have secured an order directing James W. Boyle to produce the books and papers relating to the finances of the organization before a special committee. The order was signed by Coroner Edward W. Hart, Dr. Thomas F. Millikes, Francis Sullivan, Peter Savory, and John H. Little, who were appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the district organization.

The Keahonites claim that with an income in dues of $14,000 a year the rent of the rooms at 240 West Fourteenth Street is unpaid. Commissioner Boyle made no comment when the notice to appear before the investigating committee was served on him.

COLORED DEMOCRATS' TROUBLES.

Tammany Hall and the Hill Democrats having split, the colored Democrats think it is in order to follow their example. Abraham Lincoln Divers of Syracuse is the Chairman of the colored Democratic organization of the State. Edward E. Lee is at the head of the colored Democracy in New York City.

Mr. Lee has caused trouble in the ranks of the colored voters by issuing a call, which he signs as State leader, for a conference to be held at 152 West Fifty-third Street on Friday night next.

The friends of Mr. Myers take exception to this action and say that Lee has exceeded his authority. They promise warm times at the meeting.

HILL'S INDORSEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Democratic campaign opened in Monroe County this evening. A Bryan and Stevenson banner was swung to the breeze in front of the State Armory, and there was an oration by Isaac M. Brickner. A large crowd witnessed the ceremony. A parade was then formed and all marched to the New Osburn House, where a banquet was served in the assembly hall. A letter was read from David B. Hill regretting his inability to attend. In the course of the letter the ex-Senator said:

"I trust that the excellent nominations made at Kansas City will be enthusiastically indorsed. The ticket is worthy of the heartiest support of every Democrat in the land. No effort on my part will be spared to insure its success."

Letters were also read from Adlai E. Stevenson and Mayor McGuire of Syracuse. The principal addresses were made by Senator Mackey and Thomas F. Carmody of Penn Yan.

R. B. ROOSEVELT DECLINES.

The Anti-Imperialistic League, having called a meeting of all those who sympathized with the movement at Indianapolis, Ind., on Aug. 15, invited Robert B. Roosevelt, who sent the following reply to W. J. Mize, Secretary of the American Anti-Imperialistic League:

I cannot comprehend the wisdom or patriotism of what is called "anti-imperialism." Who is an imperialist? Find him, and then will all unite in punishing him. If no such creature exists, then that term is merely used as an epithet, not a description, and its purpose is to create hatred and warp the judgment, not to influence the reason. You propose to call together "a congress composed only of those who deny the power of Congress and the President to rule vast territories and millions of men outside and in disregard of the Constitution." In other words, you have called the Nation to your meeting. All Americans substantially agree in favor of upholding the Constitution—certainly in this particular.

But to pass from method to matter. What is your general plan? We have Alaska and New Mexico. What shall we do with them? Once we governed all the country west of the Mississippi in a way that I suppose you mean when you say, "outside and in disregard of the Constitution." If so, we have no more right to hold it now than we had to purchase it then. If that is sound, and I am sure so punctilious an association as yours would not accept the results of an unconstitutional wrong, Indiana has no right to be in the Union, and Indianapolis, your proposed place of meeting, is constitutionally a French or Spanish city. Then there is Porto Rico, which welcomed our troops as friends. Would you return it to Spain or simply turn it adrift like a derelict in mid-ocean? What will you do with the Sandwich Islands? Now, no one denies that our so-called "allies" the Filipinos commenced the war on American troops. No one has claimed for them more than that the latter fired the first shot while the former were trying to force our lines, and that they began the attack in consequence of a proclamation by our President.

Now, on those bare facts, what would you that the American Army should do? Should it have run away? Should we as a Nation apologize? Should we promise them independence if they will promise not to fight us any longer? Might not malicious-minded persons allege that so much humility and love of the Constitution savored of cowardice, and do you imagine the American Nation will ever give cause for question as to its courage? It is now alleged that it was love of liberty that led the Filipinos to attack us. At the time it was said to be love of loot—the burning and pillaging Manila. Is there anything for us to do but carry on the war to the last, even at cost of precious treasure and more precious life until all opposition is crushed and the enemy admit that they are defeated? Then perhaps you and I can discuss the question of ruling the islands, letting them govern themselves or giving them back to Spain—as to which of these is not "outside and in disregard of the Constitution," but until then neither you nor I know enough of "anti-imperialistic" principles to make me care to attend the congress to which you have kindly invited me.

It would have been "infamous" for our army to have surrendered Manila to troops that were not governed by the rules of civilized warfare and to have stood by while a city that surrendered to us and trusted to our honor was devastated, and it is not much less infamous to give over friendly Filipinos to cruel and bitter enemies. I do not think either you or I approve of either "infamy."

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

National Chairman Jones Announces a List of Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill. Aug. 6.—Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee this evening announced the make-up of the principal committees which will have charge of the active work of the campaign. Following are the appointments:

Advisory Committee—N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana, Chairman; John H. Osborne, Wyoming; John McGraw, West Virginia; H. M. Teller, Colorado; Fred T. Dubois, Idaho; D. C. Tillman, Kansas; William V. Allen, Nebraska; J. B. Weaver, Iowa; Eugene Smith, Illinois.

Press Committee—J. K. Jones, Chairman; Clark Howell, Vice Chairman; C. A. Walsh, Secretary; Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; Norman Mack, New York; J. G. Johnson, Kansas.

Executive Committee—James K. Jones, Arkansas, Chairman; J. G. Johnson, Kansas, Vice Chairman; C. A. Walsh, Iowa, Secretary; ex-Governor W. J. Stone, Missouri; H. D. Clayton, Alabama; Thomas Gahan, Illinois; D. J. Campau, Michigan; J. M. Head, Tennessee; J. M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; George Williams, Massachusetts; T. D. O'Brien, Minnesota; Thomas Taggart, Indiana; J. C. Dahlman, Nebraska.

Ways and Means Committee—J. K. Jones, Chairman; John R. McLean, Ohio, Vice Chairman; C. A. Walsh, Iowa, Secretary; Urey Woodson, Kentucky; Adair Wilson, Colorado; B. F. Tillman, South Carolina; J. G. Johnson, Kansas; T. E. Ryan, Wisconsin; M. F. Tarpey, California.

Special Elections in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Special elections were held to-day to fill four vacancies in the General Assembly, two caused by death and two by appointments to official positions. The former incumbents were Democrats and the Democrats were successful to-day in all but one district. A light vote was polled and little interest manifested. The Democrats still control both branches of the Legislature. In Union and Henderson County J. Watkins was elected Senator and Campbell County Wm. H. Dyer, Republican, succeeds Senator Owen, Bogie died before being sworn in. Owen and Gallatin Counties elected S. W. Gallaher Senator, and in Woodford County Lewis Nuckols was elected Representative. Interest centred only in Campbell and Woodford, which are close politically.

BURDETT-COUTTS ATTACKED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—One of the stormiest scenes of the present session of the Commons occurred this evening, when William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, Conservative member for Westminster, demanded great power for the Royal Commission to investigate the management of the military hospitals in South Africa. He declared that the truth would not be learned under the present plan of investigation, as the soldiers would be agraid to testify.

Arthur J. Balfour, Government leader, in the course of a bitter reply, accused Mr. Burdett-Coutts of "maligning the character of the British Army," and sneered at what he called "the honorable member's evident nervousness as to the result of the inquiry." He poured forth a veritable stream of scorn and attack, some of his utterances being almost inaudible amid the din rising from the Liberal benches.

La Bretagne Sailed To-day.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Arrangements have been made by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, and M. Lanessan, the Minister of Marine, for the sailing of La Bretagne at 5 o'clock this morning from Havre. Two warships will lie alongside the liner have supplied the necessary firemen to take the place of those who went on strike and so delayed the sailing of the vessel on Saturday last.

The Striker Makes 22 Knots.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—To-day the torpedo boat destroyer Stringham went over the measured mile course in Narragansett Bay and made twenty-two knots an hour, with everything working well. Before the week is ended Mr. Dimock, who is in charge of the boat for the builders, will report the vessel ready for her official trial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; W. E. Shaw, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis, Mo.

GRAND.—Ad. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.; A. B. White, Parkersburg, West Va.

ASTOR.—The Very Rev. James McDermott, Glens Falls, N.

MURRAY HILL.—R. O. Giddings, Colorado Springs, Col.; F. E. Hopkins, Springfield, Mass.

HOFFMAN.—Lieut. W. C. Oakes, Alabama.

ALBEMARLE.—John A. Rodgers, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL.—Col. D. C. Robinson, Elmira, N. Y.

HOLLAND.—H. Price, St. Louis, Mo.

SAVOY.—Count and Countess de Tocqueville, Paris, France.

MANHATTO.—J. E. Parish, Los Angeles, Cal.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Diven, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; E. W. Alexander, dry goods; 2 West Street; St. Denis Hotel; J. Stoner, corsets; H. Fehls, dry goods; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Everett, Washington, D. C.; W. Way, St. Denis Hotel; furnishing goods; 438 Broadway, St. Denis Hotel; H. Barschkies, silks; Hotel Albert.

Macfarlanes, J. Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Autenchen, hosiery; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Steele, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 118 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Alms & Doepke, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Boyen, ladies' and gents' wear; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Netherland.

White, Z. L. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. E. Taylor, dress goods; J. E. Clymer, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; A. E. Crosby, dress goods and silks; 200 West Broadway; St. Denis House.

Taylor, Willson & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Jennings, prints and linings; 309 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Rothschild, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Brown, sporting goods; M. M. Bunnell, silks; 43 Leonard Street.

Dremen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; J. Z. Johnston, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. C. Scott, carpets and upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. Lawlor, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Murray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Gelershoefer, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Gelershoefer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jonss, notions; A. Graham, clothing; Mr. McDonald, linens; U. S. Grant, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Murphy, clothing; 57 White Street.

Strauss Brothers' Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, dry goods; Miss Miskell, millinery; Miss Hickey, millinery; Hoffman House.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.

Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; L. Pollock, dry goods, 15 White Street, Hoffman House.

Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Joseph, woolens; J. Feiss, trimmings, 258 Church Street; Hotel Netherland.

Newcomb, Endicott, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. T. Buchanan, upholstery goods, 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Moore & Beira, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. W. Moore, woolens; E. J. Beira, trimmings; Hotel Netherland.

Adler, L., Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. J. Bakron, trimmings; L. Adler, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Eiseman, Charles, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. Eiseman, piece goods; 219 Greene Street; Hotel Netherland.

Adler, David, Sons Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. D. Adler, woolens; S. Adler trimmings; Hotel Savoy.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Schune

The Wanamaker Store. The Wanamaker Store

Almost a *Million Dollars* in Good FURNITURE

Not One Cent's Worth of Trash

Are those strange facts for an August Furniture Sale? And the first stupendous fact is the lesser of the two, in importance. There is tremendous buying power in the hands of the men who have such vast orders to place for one firm. The hope of obtaining large orders for regular stocks, brings the best bargain and the best goods that the manufacturers can offer, when we go buying for our August Trade Sale. That first fact is important to the trade.

But the second is most important to the buyer of a bargain in which glue and varnish can cover a multitude of sins, if you do not have expert examination to prove that joints are true and strong, wood well seasoned, and the finish rubbed down hard for each coat of varnish.

No trash—no common-place or "good-as-you-should-expect" furniture in this August Sale.

The entire collection is included in these three grades:

Good: Selected, well seasoned wood, cut true, skillfully joined, well finished; strong and neat.

Better: All that the "good" furniture is, with more decoration and higher polish.

Best: The most refined furniture that the comfortable home could wish—the most elaborate and elegant furniture obtainable.

The *"Good"* is so cheap that all pocket-books are met; and all less worthy furniture shown elsewhere is made dear.

The "Best" is so fine that the most elegant home could wish none better; yet "Good," "Better" and "Best" Furniture, covering the needs of every home, and every furniture need of that home, can now be selected at

A Fourth, a Third, or a Half Below Its Real Worth

New Yorkers are learning to know these Wanamaker August Sales, and the selling this year so far, has doubled the selling of a year ago. New Yorkers are as thrifty as other folks—they want to get as much as possible for their money; but *they don't want trash at any price.* Wanamaker bargains are always *good* merchandise under value; and this fact has never been better illustrated than right now, by the splendid furniture offered at such great savings in cost. These prices to-day:

Bookcases—

$11, worth $16—Mahogany; fancy top and shelf; large drawer and 5 shelves below; 34 in. wide.

$12, worth $18—Mahogany finish; highly polished; large door and 4 shelves inside; 29 in. wide.

$17, worth $22.50—Golden oak; combination; large drop lid with book-case above and at side; 3 large drawers below; 35 in. wide.

$20, worth $27—Golden oak; combination; large drop lid with book-case above and 3 large drawers below; 28 in. wide.

Bookcases—

$25, worth $40—Flemish oak; carved top and sides; rope twist columns; 2 large glass doors with 4 large shelves in each section; 54 in. wide.

$28, worth $45—Flemish oak; carved top and sides; 3 glass doors with 4 shelves in each section; 65 in. wide.

$35, worth $55—Mahogany; carved top and sides; heavy claw feet; swell front; 2 large doors and 4 shelves in each section; 52 in. wide.

Chiffonniers—

$18, worth $25—Mahogany finish; highly polished; swell front, with 4 long and 2 short drawers and hat box; fancy shaped French mirror.

$20, worth $28—Mahogany; full swell front, with 3 large and 2 small drawers and hat box; fancy shaped standards and oval French plate mirror.

$25, worth $40—Bird's-eye maple; swell front, with 5 long drawers; plain standards with large oval plate mirror.

$17, worth $27—Bird's-eye maple; plain front, with 5 large drawers; shaped standard with French plate mirror.

Chiffonniers—

$28, worth $40—Curly birch; shaped top and serpentine front, with 3 large and 2 small drawers and hat box; carved standards and large shaped French mirror.

Bureaus—

$18.50, worth $25—Mahogany; serpentine front with 2 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards, with large beveled plate mirror.

$19, worth $26—Golden oak; shaped top and full swell front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; fancy carved standards, with large French beveled mirror.

Bureaus—

$20, worth $29—Mahogany; shaped top and French legs; 2 small and 2 large drawers; carved standards, with large fancy shaped beveled mirror.

$26, worth $38—Bird's-eye maple, cheval; full swell front; 1 large and 2 small drawers; 28 x 36 in. French swing mirror.

$30, worth $45—Golden oak; swell front; 2 short and 2 long drawers; fancy standards and large French beveled mirror.

$32, worth $46—Golden oak; shaped top and full swell front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; fancy carved standards and extra large oval French mirror.

Women's Desks—

$7.50, worth $12—Mahogany finish, inlaid; shaped front and French legs; large drawer in front; large drop lid with pigeon holes and small drawer inside.

$10, worth $16—Mahogany; open desk; swell front and French legs; large drawer, 4 pigeon holes and 2 small drawers in top.

$13.50, worth $22—Mahogany, inlaid swell front and carved legs; large drawer and drop lid with pigeon holes and small drawers inside.

$18, worth $28—Mahogany; large carved lid with 7 pigeon holes and 2 small drawers inside; 3 large drawers in front.

Some Good News of LINENS

Three attractive groups of linens will tempt tasteful and thrifty housekeepers to-day. With prices going up all the time we still have offerings that are cheaper than ever.

About 300 yards of Table linen of the heavy, durable cream damask, that a few washings makes white; in a spot pattern; 70 in. wide. In a quality which if fully bleached could not be sold for 75c a yard. Our price to-day, 50c a yard.

800 dozens of grass bleached German damask Napkins, in nicely assorted patterns; 22 in. square; Regularly $2.25. Our price to-day, $1.95 a dozen.

95 bleached German hemstitched Lunch Cloths, in a floral pattern; size 62x65 in.; usually sold at $4 each. Our price to-day, $2.75 each.

Linen Store, Fourth avenue.

CHEVIOT SUITS

Large Savings for Large Men

These are correctly cut, well made suits of Oxford-mixed and black cheviots of excellent quality. We have sold a great many of these grades, and stock now contains only sizes 38 to 46 chest measurement. A few in the lot were considered very reasonably priced at $12. Some were good $15 values. Now choice is offered among the lot at Ten Dollars. Men of large stature don't often come in for an opportunity such as this. And this one will not last long.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Startling Offering of Women's Summer DRESSES

Here is an end-of-the-season offering of very handsome dresses, when there are almost two months ahead, in which to wear them. They are made in various pretty ways, of pique, percale and lawn, tastefully trimmed. All are worth more than double to-day's price—some are worth five times as much—now at

$3.50 each

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's and Children's Summer SHOES

To-day's news is of excellent shoes, though all are marked much below their worth. It is a good opportunity to reinforce the shoe supply after the summer scuffing. These hints of to-day's offerings:

At $1.55, instead of $3—
More than 300 pairs of all black kid boots; all flexible sewed. Some have French heels of leather, and some with fancy inlaid tops.

At $1.40, worth $2.50—
Women's tan kidskin lace shoes; such as we have sold by the thousands of pairs. These won't stay here long. If you would share them you must hurry.

Tan shoes for children made to stand seaside and country wear. Sizes 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c. Worth a third more.

Fifth floor.

At $2.30, worth $3.50—
Women's tan Russian calf and kidskin shoes, made on the mannish last with a feminine touch that makes them dainty. Neat toes and pretty heels; nearly all sizes.

Many of these shoes are picked from regular stock that has been selling at $3.50 all season. Now they're reduced to a price that will clean up quickly.

At $2.30, from $3.50—
Black kidskin shoes for light wear; cool and comfortable; quite a narrow toe, but that is most desirable with turned soles; all button; nearly all sizes.

Girls' and Children's Low Shoes—
Children's spring-heel Oxford ties; all sizes and widths; made in patent leather, tan Russian calf and kidskin and black kid; nice, comfortable toe shapes. Some welted, and some flexible sewed soles; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1, reduced from $1.25 and $1.75; sizes 11 misses' to 4 women's, at $1.50, from $2 and $2.50.

Main floor.

Cotton DRESS GOODS at Low Prices

This is the season of odds-and-ends, when choice goods and most-wanted patterns are ready to be found. That's why we prepared for it, and if you want more summer waists, skirts, or dresses, here is a most satisfying variety to choose from, and yet little to pay.

Cotton Crash, for mountain and seashore wear; all cotton, but looks like linen, at 4½c a yard.

Good strong Batiste; mostly white ground with printed floral designs; patterns are new; at 6¼c a yard.

Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins; in handsome floral designs; some black and blue grounds in the lot; at 10c a yard.

Galatea Cloth in a large variety of styles; strong, sturdy, good-looking; at 12½c a yard.

Dress Ginghams, in plaids, stripes and checks, in a large range of colors; at 12½c a yard.

Fine Dimities in about 30 styles; some small black figures on white grounds; at 12½c a yard.

Fourth avenue.

LAMPS and Globes An August Clean-up

There is an attractive and most tempting display of Lamps and Globes, on the Main aisle. Large, beautiful lamps for five dollars; magnificent lamps for ten dollars, and another handsome group at $3.50.

This is because we are cleaning up the lamp stock before the new goods come. The offering is brightened by some sample lines that the manufacturers were willing to sell very reasonably. There is a splendid variety, with large shapes and beautiful decorations.

$18 Lamps at $10—
Large handsomely decorated Lamps, with extra large globes, and heavy mountings; decorated on light Limoges grounds, with carnations, poppies, chrysanthemums, etc.

$10, $12, $15 Lamps at $5—
Squat and half high shapes, handsomely decorated on light and dark grounds, with orchids, peonies, snow balls, chrysanthemums; all complete with large 12-inch globes; some mounted with plain spun trimmings, finished in gold, and others, with cast mountings in newest finishes, such as old brass and green, bright black and gold.

$6 to $7 Lamps at $3.50—
Squat shapes, complete with 11-inch globes; decorated with pretty floral patterns.

$7.50 to $10 Metal Reception Lamps at $5—
Squat shapes, in nicely blended colorings; mountings finished in gold or black; complete with deep rich ruby etched globes, or decorated globes.

$1 to $2 Lamp Globes at 75c—
9 and 10-inch globes in light and dark grounds; in pretty floral decorations.

$2 to $3.50 Globes at $1—
11 and 12-inch globes; decorated with roses, pond lilies, morning glories, fuchsias, etc.

Main floor and Basement.

Arrival of the New Fall DRAPERIES and Wall COVERINGS

Not all of them, by any means, but a fair representation of the handsomest highest-class samples are here. The importation has arrived somewhat early, but there are doubtless not a few who will consider that an advantage. Others, though perhaps not quite prepared for decorations contemplated, will find interest in viewing this advanced showing. Among the newcomers are some exquisite Kent moire damasks and beautiful Dauphin silk tapestries. Also various elegant specimens of silk velours. It's a very superior gathering throughout of wall and furniture coverings and draperies.

Third floor.

A Word About *The National* STEAM COOKER

This is a utensil in which scientific principles are applied with most satisfactory results. Its chief advantage is this: The nutritious qualities of food are wholly retained in preparation. That in itself is sufficient recommendation. But it possesses other desirable qualities. An entire meal can be cooked in it at one time; the various articles cooking do not absorb odors from each other; they cannot burn; they need no watching nor stirring; adapted for use on oil, gas and gasoline stoves, as well as coal. The prices are $1 to $1.60, according to size, for the tin bottom kind; $1.25 to $1.75 for those with copper bottoms.

Basement.

Reduced Prices on Girls' Bathing SUITS

There's a good assortment remaining, though stocks have been much depleted. Many little lots of best styles still afford choosing almost as satisfactorily as when the season began. Some particularly attractive suits are those with the new effective braid trimming. One group, mohair and flannel costumes, contains values up to $5—choice of these $3.50. The $4 mohair and flannel kind reduced to $3. Some of mohair that sold at $3.50 are now $2.50. And $3 flannel suits have been repriced at $2.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' JACKETS and Reefers at Five Dollars

That's the price—$5. The values run up to $12. Some in the lot—not many—were only $7.50 originally, but they were good values even then. The garments are in all the desirable shades of red, blue and tan covert—just the proper weight for cool evenings now and in the country. Heavy enough, too, for wear right up until frost comes. All sizes from 6 to 16 years.

Broadway.

Good SOAPS

A little saving on soap grows to quite a sum in a year's time. To-day's offering includes good sorts never sold for so little before, as well as some kinds found but rarely at the prices. These:

Pure White Castile Soap, in 4-lb. bars, at 30c a bar.

Turkish Bath Soap, 19c a dozen cakes.

Bay Rum Soap, 3 cakes in box for 10c.

English Sweet Violet Soap, 8c a cake.

English Sweet Lavender Soap, 8c a cake.

Low's English Brown Windsor Soap, 3 cakes in package for 15c.

Oatmeal Soap, large size cake, 10c.

Pinaud's "Royal Daisy" Soap, 20c a cake.

Also Pinaud's "Royal Daisy" Extract at $1.25 a bottle.

Basement.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES, PARIS, July 20, 1900.

"Tout Paris" is plunged into the wild vortex of dissipation, in spite of the scorching weather, and the gay world seems bent on spending a record "fin de saison." Parties at Armenonville, Puteaux, Paillard's, in the Champs Elysees, have been the order of the day for the last week (and the night, too), some of the fetes reaching far into the small hours of the morning. During his stay here, the Crown Prince of Greece has been the object of much hospitality, and the fete recently given in his honor at Puteaux was most brilliant. The guests were of the smartest and gayest of the Parisian world, and many stories are told of hysterical scenes and regretful tears shed by the fair ones who were not invited and whose best friends were so favored.

The most bewitching dresses were donned on this occasion, which had been in preparation for the last week or two within the sacred precincts of the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendome. One of the most elegant was a batiste frock, trimmed with innumerable plaits and veinings interminglied with a fine Irish guipure adorning the skirt from waist downwards as far as the knees, whence the plaits spread out towards the feet. The bodice, most cunningly shaped with bolero and under-blouse effect, was cinctured with an exquisite gold galon in dim metallic cones, clasped by a splendid Lalique buckle in green and gold enamels, with cabochon sapphires studded about the design. The under-blouse, of finest mousseline de soie, showed bands of the galon at the wrists and forming the high collar band.

Madame de Yturbo won much admiration in a pale ochre-colored batiste, with finest lace appliques and a lovely broad brimmed toque trimmed with shaded roses and soft tulle chour. Another gown was made of linen, with revers beautifully embroidered by hand in shades of pastel blue on an ochre ground, in a design of conventional leaves and flowers. The skirt of this dress was minutely plaited from the waist, and showed a deep band of the same embroidery as that on the bodice; blue flax thread on an ochre ground. A very pretty ochre-colored straw hat, wide and flat, trimmed with black tulle and bunches of the fashionable hortensia blooms, completed this smart get-up.

As is always the case at this season of the year, quantities of new models have made their appearance quite recently, having been ordered by the elegantes who wish to have something quite unlike the gowns seen during the earlier part of the season, in which to disport themselves at the various fasionable seaside resorts. Many of the smartest are of white pique, and others are of white Swiss embroidery. This year, pure white for country and seaside gowns is very fashionable. An exceedingly smart gown to be worn at Cabourg has a skirt of white pique with a shaped flounce at the top. The flounce is appliqued with flowers in Irish guipure. The accompanying bolero is ornamented with similar guipure flowers, and it opens to show a black velvet waistcoat very much cut away and fastened with three large paste buttons. To be worn with this deliciously cool looking gown is a Leghorn hat having a narrow black velvet border, being turned up at the side and trimmed with white tulle poppies with black velvet centres. And then, to preclude any idea of mourning, the parasol carried with this gown is to be a pale rose-colored one.

Lace corsages are very much worn for the open-air dinners at the Exposition fashionable restaurants and in the Bois de Boulogne. These corsages are nearly all mounted on a pale-colored silk doublure, and usually show an emplacement of paillette net of the same shade as the lining. A lovely bodice worn by Princesse Edmond de Polignac at a recent grand dinner was in heavy Irish guipure, mounted on the palest of pink satin, with a small transparent empiecement, spangled with silver paillettes and upstanding lace collar. Large picture hats are always worn with these lace corsages, generally of black drawn tulle, or of a very light make of straw, intermingled with tulle and trimmed with chou of tulle and one large black or white plume, clasped with a rare buckle. These are the "dernier cri," and quite the most "chic" form of headdress for dressy occasions.

Very many of the newest muslin gowns are what used to be called "sprigged," and, indeed, there is something quaint and old-world about them. They are more elaborate, however, than were the sprigged muslins of the olden days. The modern "sprigged muslin" is adorned with insertions of lace, narrow velvet ribbon passed in and out, and what not. One of the most original gowns seen for midsummer wear, is of bronze colored mousseline de soie over yellow silk. The skirt falls in two deep flounces, and the bodice has a Marie Antoinette fichu and yoke of Venetian guipure. The accompanying hat—the wearer of both hat and dress, by the way, was one of the well-known Parisian actresses—was more original than pretty. It was made of brown straw, and perfectly flat, a colossal sunflower taking the place of the crown. At the back were some upright bows of yellow mousseline de soie.

Various Silver BRUSHES Reduced in Price

They all belong to one very attractive design in sterling silver. It's one, however, that is to be closed. It can easily be spared where there are so many equally good. But there's no time to let these pieces take their usual course, though even as they were priced, the closing should not take long. We'll part with them at much lower prices, and the "good-byes" will be the more quickly over.

Hair Brushes, at $1.50, were $2; at $2.25, were $3.

Military Brushes, at $1.75, were $2.25.

Cloth Brushes, at $1.50, were $2.

Hat Brushes, at $1, were $2.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Lawn WRAPPERS

We have to-day an attractive lot of cool and dainty Wrappers, made of good serviceable lawns in fresh white grounds, with effective figurings of black, blue, pink and lavender. With white yoke of open-stripe lawn; trimmed with cotton lace, and ruffle on skirt; body lined to waist. Price—

75 cents

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEWARDS SCENT FRAUD

Jockey Jenkins Suspended for His Suspicious Ride.

LOST ON TOWER OF CANDLES

Race Was for a Brighton Beach Stake, and Officials Are Now Investigating.

Suspiciously weak riding and races that strongly suggested fraud have been of such frequent occurrence at the present Brighton Beach meeting, and so regularly overlooked by the Jockey Club's Stewards of the meeting, that it caused genuine surprise when the track officials suddenly awoke yesterday and with a promptitude that was startling took steps toward examination into a suspected fraud. The race in question was the fourth on the programme, and a stake event, the Winged Foot Handicap, five furlongs, for two-year-olds. The suspected jockey, Jenkins, who has ridden all this season for M. Murphy, was called into the stand immediately after the race, in which he rode and lost with the fast filly Tower of Candles. After a few questions, Jenkins was informed that the Stewards suspended him indefinitely, and would refer his case to The Jockey Club. In the meantime, though The Jockey Club is supposed to take no cognizance of betting, the Stewards sent into the ring for the betting sheets and records of bookmakers, and will continue the investigation of what they appear to consider collusion between the jockey and certain other people, including layers, to swindle the betting public. The charge was not openly made, but the action taken indicates that Jenkins is suspected of having "pulled" or restrained Tower of Candles and prevented her from winning.

THE FAVORITE BEATEN.

Tower of Candles in the first betting was a 2 to 5 favorite in a field of three horses, all that remained in the race of the twelve starters announced for the Winged Foot Handicap. The way the betting rose against Tower of Candles early attracted attention. Certain layers hurried to take in Tower of Candles bets, and in their haste raised the price until 4 to 5 was laid all over the ring. In the meantime both Princess Pepper and Bowen were heavily backed. Warned by the betting, the Stewards watched Jenkins on Tower of Candles. There was a long delay at the post, which was afterward attributed to Jenkins. When the horses did get away, Tower of Candles was last, and Princess Pepper at once rushed away and took a lead of two lengths. Tower of Candles went after her, and appeared to be going easily and to be able to catch the leader whenever she wished to, until they were on the turn into the stretch. Then Princess Pepper slipped still further away, and, galloping at her ease at the end, won by two lengths. Jenkins appeared to ride Tower of Candles a bit on the stretch, but did not persevere long, and Bowen, coming from behind, beat the favorite out by a length and a half for second place. Jenkins's ride was severely criticised by racegoers generally, before the action of the Stewards was known. The boy attracted unfavorable comment early in the Spring by his carelessness, and for a time was put aside by his own stable and other jockeys employed in preference. Another ride not unlike Jenkins's effort on Tower of Candles was that of Wedderstrand on Princess Evelyn, in the race for second place in the second event. The chief difference was that Wedderstrand did not attract the Stewards' attention, while Jenkins did.

The weather was warm, and the breeze that usually blows through the Brighton stand was wanting, but the attendance was large, nevertheless. The track was fast, but in spite of that, withdrawals were so numerous that small fields ran for all the races.

An amazingly poor lot of non-winners started in the first race, Golden Sceptre and Borough being picked out as the least bad, and most likely to get over the mile and a sixteenth course. From start to finish the race was between these two. Borough, first away, was hustled off in the lead, and made the running, a length in front of Golden Sceptre, the turn into the stretch. The others out of it at that point. On the straight Golden Sceptre raced up to Borough, and driving him to the whip at the furlong pole, held him safe for the remainder of the distance, Golden Sceptre winning rather handily at the end by a half length. Borough second, beat Lioness six lengths for the place.

Glennellie, in at 112 pounds, with Spencer riding, so overshadowed the other three others running in the second race, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, that there was practically no betting except for the place, for which G. W. W. was heavily backed. Glennellie was third away to Princess Evelyn and G. W. W., but racing into the lead at once, cantered there all the way, winning, pulled up, by a length and a half from G. W. W., who was second all the way, and ridden out, beat Alia a neck for second place. Wedderstrand rode a very weak race on Princess Evelyn, and never called on the filly until the race was practically over, when she closed and finished at Alia's shoulders.

KAMARA'S NECK VICTORY.

With Locochee the neglected one, Prince McClurg, Belle of Troy, and Kamara, were nearly equal chances for the third race, a mile and a sixteenth. Kamara led away from the post, with Belle of Troy second, these two changing places on the paddock turn, and Belle of Troy opening a gap of two lengths as they entered the backstretch, while Prince McClurg and Locochee trailed behind. On the far turn Kamara moved after Belle of Troy, and Prince McClurg went with her, these two gradually closing on the leader to the bend into the stretch, where Kamara, ranged alongside the Belle, Prince McClurg a length and a half away. On the straight Kamara easily outran and disposed of Belle of Troy, and into the last sixteenth of a mile seemed to be winning handily. Then Prince McClurg came on with a rush, and closing steadily, drove Bullman- on Kamara, to ride the filly out, Kamara winning by a neck from McClurg, who beat Belle of Troy a length.

With six runners in the fifth race, Rikki Tikki Tavi, the post favorite, bounded out in front at the fall of the flag, and, opening up a gap of two lengths in the first half furlong, was steadied then, and galloped on in front, holding his advantage to the turn into the stretch, where Prestidigitator was second, Pink Domino and Silver Garter third and fourth. On the straight, Prestidigitator began to close under the whip, and at the last sixteenth pole got close enough to Rikki Tikki Tavi to alarm Slack, on the pacemaker. Thereupon Slack sat down and rode out, forcing Rikki Tikki Tavi to do all he could, and winning by a length and a half, Prestidigitator finished second, a length in front of Pink Domino, third.

The last race, a mile and a quarter, selling, with four runners, looked to be at the mercy of Flax Spinner, as Alsike warmed up very lame, and Rare Perfume did not appear to have recovered from his hard race Saturday, when he had to run off a dead heat with Sir Fitzhugh. Accordingly, Flax Spinner was made a hot favorite. Rare Perfume took the track at the start and made the running past the stand and around to the far turn, with Flax Spinner second, and Lindula last, to that point, where Alsike went on from third place and joined Rare Perfume in front. These two ran lapped around the turn into the stretch, Flax Spinner then close on their heels. On the straight Alsike came away and, with the most speed of the end, won rather handily by a length from Rare Perfume. Flax Spinner could not improve his pace when called on, and finished third, a length behind Rare Perfume.

Alsike, entered to be sold for $1,000, was bid up to $1,500, and bought in by his owner for $5 additional, the bidding up just costing W. G. Daly a trifle more than the purse was worth.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Lewis Elmore's Golden Sceptre, by Golden Garter-Reprieve, ch. g., 3 years, 104 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won handily by a half length; Mrs. Richard Roche's Borough, b. g., 3, 104, (J. Slack,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths from W. J. Roche's Lioness, b. f., 4, 110, (Clawson,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Lizzie Regent, Temple Bar, and Beautiful also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won a race of the value of $1,200; allowances; five furlongs. John Daly's Glennellie, by His Highness-Nell Glen, ch. f., 102 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 10 and out, won in a canter by a length and a half; A. L. Ferguson's G. W. W., b. c., 102, (Henry,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck from P. Lorillard's Alea, b. f., 99, (Dauganan,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:01. Princess Evelyn also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won a race of the value of $750 in 1900; special weights and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. J. P. Martin's Kamara, by Candlemas-Balaklava, b. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, won ridden out by a neck; J. H. Moalvoy's Prince McClurg, br. h., 118, (Vankuren,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a length from J. R. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. f., 4, 118, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Locochee also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. The Pepper Stable's Princess Peppes, by Kantaka-Debut, b. f., 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and out, won easily by two lengths; Turney Brothers' Bowen, b. c., 96, (Wedderstrand,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by a length and a half from M. Murphy's Tower of Candles, b. f., 115, (Jenkins,) 4 to 5 and out. Time—1:01. Only three horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; six furlongs. The Oneck Stable's Rikki Tikki Tavi, by Kanso-Harpy, ch. c., 108 pounds, (J. Slack,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; T. Monahan's Prestidigitator, b. g., 106, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Pink Domino, br. f., 109, (Spencer,) 10 to 9 and even, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Silver Garter, Midnight Chimes, and Argent also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. W. C. Daly's Alsike, by Flatlands-Lucky Clover, b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, (Brennan,) 6 to 2 and 3 to 5, won cleverly by a length; J. Underwood & Co.'s Rare Perfume, br. c., 4, 101, (Henry,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a length from the Hawthorne Stable's Flax Spinner, br. h., 5, 107, (McJoynt,) even and 1 to 3, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Lindula also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for mares three years old and upward; one mile. Piccola, 103 pounds; Exit, Lindula, and Bardella, 101 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Handicap; one mile and a half, over six hurdles. Old Tank, 142 pounds; Alsirado II. and Hardy C., 140 each; Taghairm, 135; Kinvarra, 133; Sir Hubert, Islington, and Spura, 132 each; Will Scarlet and Marsian, 130 each.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; special weights; six furlongs. Appis of My Eye, Albert Edwards, Seip, G. W. W., Crasson, Henry, Civil, Alvarado II. and Hardy C., Humboldt, Belvino, and Rochampton, 108 pounds each; Sadie S., Ford, Bounder, Agnes D., Deluge, Margaret Hoffman, Jils Greenwood, Tavsta, and Empress of Beauty, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth. Knight of Rhodes, 111 pounds; Star Chimes, 106; David Garrick, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; guaranteed value $10,000; six furlongs. Commando and Golden Age, 125 pounds each; Olympian, Operator, Kenilworth, Baron Pepper, King Pepper, and All Green, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Brigade, 116 pounds; Buffoon, 107; Bondman and Flax Spinner, 106; Silver Garter, 100; Mercer, 97; Yoloco, 96; Magic Light, 95.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Arthur Featherstone's Iroquois Belle won the Hendrie Stakes this afternoon with ease, with only three starters, Motley and Killashandra being the others. Iriquois Belle lay back of the leaders until the stretch was reached, when she went to the front and won cleverly by two lengths from Killashandra, who was a like distance before Motley.

The track was slow, caused by Sunday night's rain. Lieber Karl is rapidly rounding into his three-year-old form. He won the seven furlong dash, for which he was the 3 to 5 favorite, by a length from Dolando, the second choice. McMeekin proved himself a colt of sterling quality, game and honest, by running a mile in the handicap in 1:39 1-5.

Dublin won the two-year-old race, first on the card, by a head, in a furious drive, from McAddie, who tired after making most of the running. Scurry was third, two lengths away. Dropdeck ran a good race, and is believed to be due to win in more moderate company before long. Starter Caldwell fined Shaw, Burns, Boland, Mitchell. Odom, Weisse, McCue, James, and Patton $25 for not obeying orders in the first race. Turner was fined $50 for failing to keep back of the line while at the post in the fourth. Buchanan was suspended for two days. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Dublin, 115 pounds, (McCue,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by a head; McAddie, 110, (Mitchell,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by two lengths; Scurry, 107, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:03¼. Allard, Inabot, Salve, Drogheda, Cherished, and Denman Thompson also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Peat, 104 pounds, (Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, won by half a length; Specific, 96, (R. Murphy,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by four lengths; Rinaldo, 114, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:42¾. Tartar, Rochester, Cross Molina, Castle, Armor, Kimmage, Dan Regan, and Eophone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hendrie Stakes, for three-year-old fillies, $1,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Iroquois Belle, 109 pounds, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; Killashandra, 121, (Turner,) 17 to 10 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths; George H. Ketcham, 105, (E. Roberts,) 8 to 1, R. C. Ban, 110, 2; Junnetta, 106, 3. Time—1:21. Seven furlongs—Chappaqua, 113, (Vitatoe,) 1; Beguile, 113, 2; Master Mariner, 108, 3. Time—1:27. One mile—Alcaskey, 106, (Silvers,) 1; Flora Daniels, 98, 2; Peter Duryea, 113, 3. Time—1:42. Steeplechase, short course—Covington, Ky., 140, (P. Meagher,) 1; Poor Lands, 152, 2; N. C. Creed, 132, 3. Time—2:54. Mile and a sixteenth—Fantasy, 107, (Hicks,) 1; Little Reggie, 112, 2; Earl Fonso, 111, 3. Time—1:48.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—At Highland Park: Six furlongs—Jennie, 102, (J. Daly,) 1; Spaldy Y., 102, 2; Sir Florian, 104, 3. Time—1:14. Four and a half furlongs—Edgeworth, 107, (Henson,) 1; Toad Raney, 102, 2; Ida Quicklime, 107, 3. Time—0:56. One mile—Baffled, 91, (J. Daly,) 1; Hungarian, 104, 2; Lady of the West, 102, 3. Time—1:41. Seven furlongs—John Yerkes, 105, (Landry,) 1; Chopin, 105, 2; Royal Sterling, 100, 3. Time—1:26½. Six and a half furlongs—Springwells, 110, (C. Wilson,) 1; Sweet Caporal, 107, 2; Rose Quick, 102, 3. Time—1:20. Six and a half furlongs—Left Bower, 100, (J. Daly,) 1; Mattlock, 97, 2; Nimrod, 100, 3. Time—1:20¾.

Harness Racing Results.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Two favorites scored in the three races presented at the opening card for the Buffalo Grand Circuit meeting held at the Fort Erie, Ont., track this afternoon.

The 2:12 trot, the Niagara River stake, was conceded to Thomas Lawson's Boralma, and she was barred in all pool selling. Of the others the public fancied Letah S., but the best the Buffalo mare could do was third money, Ellert proving the surprise. Gatcom had no trouble with Boralma, although Letah pushed the stake winner out to his record in the first heat.

To-morrow is expected to be a big day, the Horse Review stake and a road race being among the attractions. Summaries:

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200, (three in five.)

York Boy, b. h., by Wilkes Boy, (Cummings)	6	1	6 1 1
Dillonite, blk g., by Baron Dillon, (Fuller)	2	7	1 2 5
Senator K., blk. s., by Laplata, (Sickers)	1	2	5 5 6
Palm Leaf, b. m., (McCarthy)	4	3	2 4 3
Kellmont, br. s., (Dickerson)	7	4	4 3 4
Abdal Ameer, b. s., (Snow)	3	6	3 6 2
Metrallas, blk. s., (Eldridge)	5	5	dr

Time—2:12½; 2:12½; 2:15½; 2:12½; 2:15½.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000, (three in five.)

Winola, b. m., by Lookaway, (Clarke)	1	1	1
Joe Gharn, blk. g., (McDonald)	2	2	2
Farrum, b. g., (Garfield)	4	4	3
Emerine Electrite, b. m., (Phippen)	6	5	4
Alice J., b. f., (J. Kinney)	3	3dis	
Beauty Spot, ch. m., (Shockency)	5	dis	
Lolita, blk. m., (Snow)	7	dis	

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:15¼.

2:13 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000, (three in five.)

Boralma, ch. g., by Boreal, (Gatcom)	1	1	1
Ellert, br. g., (Bokteten)	6	2	3
Letah S., b. m., (Snow)	2	3½	
Iris O., b. m., (McCall)	5	5	2
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Baring)	3	4	5
Larable the Great, b. h., (Kelly)	4	6	dr

Time—2:09¾; 2:13¾; 2:14½.

BOOKMAKERS ARE LOSERS.

Success of Brighton Favorites Has Helped the Public to Layers' Money.

The present meeting at the Brighton Beach race track has been singularly disastrous to the men who lay the odds. It is an old story for the ring to complain of losses, but there is novelty in the present instance in the fact that the complaint is general. The meeting has now been in progress twenty-seven days. At the opening fifty individual bookmakers composed the big "ring," as the part of the betting inclosure held by the Metropolitan Turf Association is called. Reverses in the business of betting have reduced that number by nearly half, and the layers who remain are hanging on in the hope that results may fall so in the closing days of the meeting as to recoup them. Less than thirty went on for business yesterday, and the number to-day, in all probability, will be still further reduced.

Of all, none claims to have made money. A few have met with only light losses, but the majority have lost from $5,000 to $20,000. One of the largest losers is the California bookmaker George Rose, who last Saturday admitted having lost to that time $15,000. The results of the last two days have increased the total. O. A. Jones is a loser to the extent of $10,000. E. Burk is another whose losses amount to about the same figure. A. Levy's losses, though not stated, were sufficient for him to decide to quit Brighton Beach and try his fortune at Saratoga. Eckert, O'Neil, Lichtenstein, R. L. Rose, Vendig, Snell, Duffy, and other firms have the same story to tell.

All concede that their losses have been to the general public. C. C. Hildreth and his following and G. E. Smith and the heavy speculators who operate with him won large sums early in the meeting. Hildreth especially is credited with large profits from backing his own horses, but these men have not been at Brighton for a week, and the layers' losses still continue.

Henry Stedeker of the Metropolitan Turf Association attributed the layers' losses to the remarkably large proportion of winning favorites that the meeting has produced. On only one day in the last three weeks did two or more favorites fail to win. On three days five favorites won, on seven days four favorites were successful, and on seven days three favorites won. The layers credit the general public with having won the money the ring has lost, which is estimated at more than $100,000. Very little of it, they say, has gone to the plungers and professional handicappers.

Noted English Horses Here.

On the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Marquette, which arrived here yesterday, were two famous English thoroughbred stallions, Sandringham and Woolsthrop, consigned, respectively, to John E. Madden of the Hamburg Stock Farm and C. F. McMeekin of the Oakwood Farm, both near Lexington, Ky. Sandringham is by St. Simon-Perdita II., and was bred by the Prince of Wales. He is a brother to the Prince of Wales's famous Derby and St. Leger winner, Persimmon, and to the equally noted Diamond Jubilee and Florizel II. He is to be placed at the head of J. E. Madden's breeding establishment. Woolsthrop is destined to fill the same chief place at the McMeekin nursery.

Arranging for Newport's Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The sale of reserved seats for the coming Newport horse show proves the reservation has increased over last year. A number of new improvements will occur in the way of awnings and shading of the grand stand seats. The entries are beginning to be made by the Newport cottagers, and an unusually large list of entries is anticipated, much larger than last year.

Applications have been made from Ohio and Kentucky for prize lists.

Polo Practice on Westchester's Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Polo will be revived with considerable interest the latter part of the month here on the new grounds of the Westchester Polo Club, near the golf club. The players already here have had some good practice on the playing field.

Three Winners for the Reiffs.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—At the racing to-day of the Hurst Park Bank Holiday meeting the Vyner Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs, was won by Orris Root, ridden by L. Reiff.

The Earlsfield Selling Plate, six furlongs, was won by Mr. Drake's Goodrich, also ridden by L. Reiff.

The August two-year-old Selling Plate, five furlongs, was won by T. Cannon's bay gelding Pericapp, on which J. Reiff had the mount. Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, guided by L. Reiff, finished second.

Double Century Run for Cyclists.

The New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America announces an open moonlight and double century run, to be held on Saturday and Sunday, in which several novel features are introduced. Double century runs heretofore have been nothing but what the name implies, and a rider who might have ridden 190 miles was entitled to receive no recognition for his ride. This has prevented many from participating in the apparently difficult feat of riding a double century. The Century Road Club obviates this by giving a rider every possible chance of having something to show for his ride. The entry fee of $1 entities the rider to start either Saturday night or Sunday morning, when the second century begins. There will be two medals, one for the moonlight ride and one for the double century, so that any one intending to ride the full distance, but who may be unable to do so, can at least obtain the single century medal. Those who finish the double century run can obtain both medals if they so desire.

Entries for this run can be sent to the Secretary, H. J. Gehnrich, 444 East Eighty-ninth Street, or to the club house, 310 West Fifty-third Street. They will also be received by any of the members of the following committee: C. P. Staubach, Chairman, 432 Lexington Avenue; R. M. Bingham, Treasurer, 427 East Fifty-sixth Street; C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street; S. E. Belcher, 418 St. Ann's Avenue; P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, and W. H. Lange, 96 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

Trolley Cars Pace Wheelmen.

Numerous racing cyclists are using the new half-mile Guttenberg track for practice these evenings. They come from far and near. A popular method of reaching the track in quick time is to tack on behind a trolley car running along the Bergenline Avenue route, which is asphalted for several miles. Electric motor pacing after this fashion will likely be abandoned in the future when the news spreads that "Artie" Westphal and Albert Kaufman of the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken met with serious injury while riding a tandem in this way.

Bicycle Record Still Intact.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—William E. Rudge, Jr., of the Westchester Wheelmen, Mount Vernon, yesterday made an unsuccessful effort to lower the bicycle record from New York to Albany. Rudge left New York at 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He reached Poughkeepsie at 9:20, seven minutes ahead of his schedule. North of Poughkeepsie he lost time right along, and when he passed Hudson, at 1:30, only an hour and a half was left to him in which to equal the record of 11 hours 33 minutes. Since he left Hudson no report has been received of his progress, and it is believed that he gave up and returned home.

Ray Hewlett of Poughkeepsie will attempt to lower this record on Sept. 2.

START OF N. Y. Y. C. CRUISE

Light Winds Mar the Sport Until Late in the Day.

RAINBOW LED THE SEVENTIES

In the Race to Huntington Bay Mineola Was Beaten by Over Three Minutes—Yankee Was Third.

Had the good little sailing breeze that rippled over Long Island Sound late yesterday afternoon not been so tardy in rising, the races for the Commodore's Cups, from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay, which opened the fifty-fifth annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, might have furnished some of the rarest sport of the season. Three of the new Herreshoff seventies—all but the Virginia—were out. The cruising-trim sloops had such evenly matched competitors as the Altair, Shark, Syce, Wasp, Sistae, and Hussar II., while a dozen schooners, including the Quissetta, made up the biggest fleet of two-stickers that has gathered for racing this year. For spectacular effect there was a fleet of fifty or more steam yachts and sailing yachts to follow the racers over the course.

But wind and weather were contrary. The sun drizzled all day through a mist that refused to dissipate. Until late in the afternoon there was not enough air to ripple the flat, oily surface of the Sound.

When the fleet of more than eighty yachts left the rendezvous in Hempstead Harbor, off Glen Cove Landing, at 1 o'clock, the sailing craft were scarcely able to creep to the starting line, and after waiting two hours for a breeze the start was only a few degrees better than a drift.

The brisk little wind late in the afternoon, however, redeemed the race from one of utter dullness, though it failed to bring some of the slow participants into Huntington Bay until after dark. There was, also, one feature of the afternoon that will make it memorable, even for those not directly interested. This was the victory of Cornelius Vanderbilt's unfortunate seventy-footer Rainbow in her race with Vice Commodore August Belmont's Mineola and the Yankee, owned by Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea. At the outset Rainbow's skipper gained nearly the length of the starting line by putting his boat over dangerously near the committee boat at the leeward end. This advantage he kept throughout the tedious crawl until new breezes sprang up. Every opportunity he handled cleverly, and at the end of the race Rainbow was nearly four minutes ahead of Mineola and over six minutes in the lead of Yankee. The shrill chorus of whistles from the host of steam yachts gathered at the finish well attested the popularity of Rainbow's victory after her persistent failures throughout the season.

The cups offered by Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard were three in number, one for the winner among the seventies, one for the schooners all in one class, and the third for the cruising trim sloops, all in one class. H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta was an easy winner among the schooners. H. H. Redmond's Syce, last year's champion in the fifty-one-foot class, took the cup for cruising trim sloops by sailing a remarkable race both under the early fluky and later steady conditions. In her own class she beat Wasp by more than five minutes and the new Herreshoff Shark by nearly seven minutes.

START OF THE FLEET.

One o'clock had been set for the departure of the fleet from Glen Cove, and 1:30 for the start of the race. Promptly at 1 a gun from the flagship Corona, which was anchored at the head of the squadron in Hempstead Harbor, gave the signal and the yachts were off. It was slow work for the sailing craft in the faint southwesterly breeze. The fog still hung smoky over the water and there was scarcely a line on the smooth surface of the sound.

The steam yachts soon reached positions of advantage near the starting line, which lay a fourth of a mile north of Mattinnecock Point. A natty fleet of twenty-five or more slim, rakish-masted craft, they all lined up well out toward the middle of the sound, while the Radha, under charter to Adrian Iselin and used yesterday by the Regatta Committee, anchored about 200 yards to the northwest of the stakeboat at the leeward end of the starting line.

The sailing craft had in the meantime fared ill. It was nearly 2 o'clock when Mineola, creeping slowly in the lead of the fleet, reached the starting grounds. It was still another half hour before the vanguard of the racers came up. Then aboard the Radha a booming gun called the attention of all to a communication about to be made by the committee. Course F was signaled in the international code. This meant that the yachts would have a twenty-one-and-one-half-mile race over a three-legged course, the first leg being eleven miles northeast by one-half east; the second, five miles, west-southwest one-half west, to a stakeboat opposite Oyster Bay, and the third five and one-half miles, east-southeast one-eighth east, to the finish line off Eaton's Point at the entrance to Huntington Bay. The sound still lay calm as a pond, but at the end of another five minutes a second gun aboard the committee boat and the yacht ensign set at the fore gave notice that the first start, that of the sloops and cutters in cruising trim, would be made at 3 o'clock.

The lazy, zigzag jaunts of the racers before the start could scarcely be called jockeying. Behind, across, and in front of the line they crawled in and out among one another, killing time, while the fleet of steam yachts stood up and looked on like a file of white-coated soldiers "at ease." At 2:50 o'clock the Radha's gun once more boomed. This time it was the warning preparatory signal, and all the white-winged craft crept back behind the line.

The sloops were off at 3 o'clock. To the first mark it was a run, with the wind almost astern. Balloon headsails were set as the racers came up to the line, and spinnaker poles were made ready to drop to starboard. H. H. Redmond's fifty-one-footer Syce was first across, followed closely by the three thirty-sixes, Countess, Effort, and Kiowa. Then came C. Oliver Iselin's Dodge's Wasp, the Sistae, and the yawl Huron, the latter barely getting over the line before the handicap gun, five minutes after the starting signal, was fired. Altair, Shark, Astrild, Hester, and Hussar II. all crossed after the gun in the order named, handicapped progressively from thirty seconds to two minutes.

The gun that handicapped the sloops and schooners gave permission to start. Wayward, under ballooned headsails and big maintopmast-staysail, moved slowly over the line ahead of the belated single-stickers. H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta, with her new Tiarco mainsail, followed the Wayward closely. Indra, Uncas, and Rusalka straggled after, the latter barely escaping the handicap gun, while the Constellation, Katrina, Latona, Ingomar, Neaera, and Kiwassa were all tardy. Neaera lost nearly five minutes.

At 3:15 the seventy-footers were sent away. There was great curiosity as to how the boats would act after the patching and bracing necessitated by the damage they incurred during the recent race at Newport, and they were scanned closely during their drowsy jockeying before the start. They were on the Sound, Virginia's repairs at Bristol not being finished in time to permit her to reach the rendezvous. As for the others, Mineola, Yankee, and Rainbow, no trace of the terrible strain that lifted and twisted their bows was visible even to the close observer. Many professed to note a higher lift to the Rainbow's bow, but imagination played a large part in such observations.

The seventies were allowed two minutes to get away, and they took their time to it, breaking out their big balloon jibs as they leisurely approached the line. All carried big clubtopsails, and Rainbow was snowy in a full new suit of Wilson and Silsbee sails. The three were almost abreast as they came up to the line. Capt. "Bob" Wringe, as usual, chose the windward and Rainbow took the extreme leeward end almost under the stern of the committee boat, while Herman Duryea held the Yankee midway between the two, and half a length behind. Mineola just pushed over the line when the handicap gun was fired. Rainbow and Yankee were half a minute late.

With spinnakers and balloon headsails filling fairly well, the fleet was by this time out of the way, and for a few minutes the seventies had a clear sea before them. Immediately after crossing the line Rainbow set her spinnaker. Mineola soon followed her example, but the Yankee luffed in closer to the Long Island shore and contented herself for some time with a big balloon jib full of wind. Finally she, too, set her spinnaker.

SAILS SPARSELY FILLED.

It was a slow eleven miles down to the first mark. For more than an hour there was barely enough breeze to fill the light air sails. Then came a temporary ripple out of the southeast that served Yankee from her very good stead. In and before Mineola's bow, Rainbow was continuing the same at the start.

The seventies [illegible] up with the earlier of the fifth mile strung out at [illegible] Quissetta, Wasp, Sistae, Altair, Shark, Virginia, Ingomar, Effort. By 5 o'clock by the Quissetta.

The wind had freshened greatly in the meantime, coming once again back to the south-southwest, and it was [illegible] to chase each other still misty Sound more set to starboard, and the yachts came [illegible] to the mark, [illegible] leading the fleet, [illegible] the float to take the leaders were [illegible]

Syce	5:	30	Katrina	5:48:48
Rainbow	5:	01	Sistae	5:44:59
Quissetta	5:	56	Astrild	5:46:56
Yankee	5:	33	Ingomar	5:49:44
Mineola	5:	28	Latona	5:51:18
Constellation	5:	50	Indra	5:58:1
Wasp	5:	07	Wayward	5:53:30
Shark	5:	53	Effort	5:55:30
Altair	5:	11	Kiwassa	5:56:10
Hebe	5:	11		

Syce had done remarkably good work catching the last breeze first and passing both Quissetta and Rainbow. Rainbow's apparent ease in running away from Mineola and Yankee led to renewed speculation as to the effect of the injuries upon the original design of the schooners, Quissetta easily led having already gained a margin of three minutes over the much larger Constellation, Shark and Altair had had it nip and tuck all the way, while Hebe, a full class smaller, jibed around the mark at the same instant as the Altair.

Rainbow led Mineola by three minutes thirty seconds and Yankee by three minutes and the float and Yankee was nearly a minute astern. Rainbow stood out from the mark, then set out upon the five-mile beat on the port tack. Yankee's skipper at this point made the mistake that cost his boat second place, standing instead of beginning her windward work on the port tack, Yankee stood off toward the Connecticut shore, while Mineola followed the Rainbow's example.

At the end of five miles of windward work the leaders were timed as follows:

Rainbow	6:	30	Yankee	6:20:00
Mineola	6:	00	Syce	6:21:00

Rainbow had had nearly a minute to the Mineola, but both had gained about four minutes over the Yankee.

The last leg was a reach with the wind on the starboard beam. In the steady breeze the race was won at the beginning of the leg. Rainbow, carrying a large jibtopsail while competitors used their baby jibtopsails, finished in the growing dusk 9 minutes 40 seconds ahead of the Mineola, and 6 minutes 7 seconds before Yankee. As Rainbow crossed the line, winner for the first time after her many plucky but unfortunate races, she was greeted with a deafening salute from the whistles of the swarm of steam yachts gathered about the finish line. The shrill applause continued for several minutes as the victor headed in for Huntington Bay.

It was dark before all the yachts had finished, and the club steamer Edward Luckenbach, having the newspaper men aboard, lay off for New York at 7:30 o'clock. Finish times were taken by the Regatta Committee up to 8 o'clock. The summaries:

SLOOPS—CRUISING TRIM.

Yacht and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Altair, Cord Meyer	3:05:00	.....	.....
Shark, F. Lothrop Ames	3:05:00	7:12:03	4:07:03
*Syce, H. H. Redmond	3:00:55	7:00:42	3:59:47
Hussar II., James Baird	3:05:00	.....	.....
Sistae, John B. Rhodes	3:03:24	.....	.....
Wasp, C. H. Dodge	3:02:44	7:06:50	7:04:06
Astrild, Hanan Brothers	3:05:00	7:20:18	4:15:18
Hester, C. Jackson Richardson	3:05:00	.....	.....
Huron, (yawl.)	S.	.....	.....
Hatch	3:03:28	.....	.....
Countess, O. Sanderson	3:02:24	.....	.....
Effort, F. M. Smith	3:02:09	.....	.....
Kiowa, A. H. Fowler	3:02:13	.....	.....
Hebe, J. Rogers Maxwell	3:02:57	7:20:09	4:17:12

SCHOONERS—CRUISING TRIM.

*Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	3:07:46	6:59:30	3:51:44
Latona, Jno. L. Watson	3:10:00	.....	.....
Wayward, C. Smithers	3:11:43	.....	.....
Ingomar, M. F. Plant	3:10:00	.....	.....
Indra, J. M. Richmond	3:08:20	.....	.....
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	3:08:43	.....	.....
Rusalka, Frank F. Olney	3:09:03	.....	.....
Constellation	Francis		
Skinner, Jr.	3:10:00	7:02:34	3:52:34
Neaera, T. A. McIntyre	3:10:00	.....	.....
Kiwassa, E. P. Morse	3:10:00	.....	.....
Katrina, J. B. Ford	3:10:00	7:14:39	4:04:39

SLOOPS—CLASS H, RACING TRIM.

Mineola, A. Belmont	3:16:41	6:49:38	3:32:57
Yankee, Whitney and Duryea	3:17:00	6:52:15	3:35:15
†Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	3:17:00	6:46:08	3:29:08

*Winners of Commodore's Cups.

The fleet remained at anchor in Huntington Bay last night. To-day the yachts will race to Morris Cove, at New Haven.

BEFORE THE FLEET SAILED.

Commodore Ledyard's Greeting to the Fleet on Board the Flagship Corona.

When morning dawned over Hempstead Harbor yesterday there rose out of the mist off Glen Cove Landing the spars of twoscore or more pleasure craft. These were the advance guard of the immense fleet that by noon had gathered for the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The new-comers began to slip in among the anchored fleet very soon after the sunrise gun was fired, and at 11 o'clock nearly eighty craft of various kinds—steam and sail, large and small—were counted among the wilderness of yachts.

An obscuring mist hid

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IS THE TROUBLE SPREADING?

The news that comes to us from China of trouble in the upper valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang is disquieting. It may be said to be the worst news we are now getting from the empire. Newspaper readers must have inferred from the contradictory and unintelligible nature of the dispatches about the advance of the allies from Tien-Tsin that the censor is at his post. So long as the agents of China in Europe and this country are free to send back home the military information that is transmitted to the press of the Western world it would obviously be to the last degree imprudent to let the actual truth leak out. We must assume that the advance has begun and that all is going well until we are permitted to know the facts.

From the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang, however, the reports of unrest among the natives and danger for foreigners are most likely true. The French Consul at Chung-King, the remotest of the treaty ports, sends word that the situation is growing more serious. The English Consul has already left with his staff, and he will soon be followed by the French and Japanese Consuls. The mail service has been suspended.

This means that there is grave trouble in the very heart of the empire. So long as the outbreak of violence against foreigners was confined to Peking and its neighborhood there was reason to hope that it might be quelled without too great a cost of blood and treasure. The Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang has an active commercial population. They have been long in contact with foreigners. They are intelligent, have good means of communication, and if united for a fanatical purpose would be able to give the powers incalculable trouble. The best antidote to the spread of the Boxer spirit to that part of the empire will be the prompt success of the allies at Peking.

SENATOR MORGAN ON THE "PARAMOUNT ISSUE."

Senator MORGAN of Alabama takes a philosophic view of the campaign. He declares that he has given it little attention yet, and he plainly does not think that the people are highly excited on the subject. When they turn to the matter he believes that they will act for themselves and without regard to what the politicians tell them is the "paramount issue."

"There is no paramount issue," said the Senator in an interview on Saturday with a reporter of The Washington Post. "There is no paramount issue in any campaign. All the planks inserted have an interest for some portion of the voters, and are inserted simply because they are paramount to some people. To some one issue is paramount, where to others it is of less significance. Whatever the statement in the Kansas City platform about imperialism, there are hardly any two people who would give similar definitions for imperialism. To some it would be the right to protect our missionaries in China, and to others it would be the establishment of a Government in Porto Rico, which was not in compliance with the Constitution or with the powers of Congress."

This is cold comfort for those Democratic leaders who are trying to dodge the effect of the reassertion of the free silver plank in the Chicago platform. They will find some trouble in screening themselves behind an issue as to which no "two people" can agree on a definition. Senator MORGAN is not an anti-expansionist, and he is a free-silver man from conviction. His interpretation of the action of his party is therefore the more significant. "When," he asks with some bitterness, "did the Republicans become expansionists?" Clearly he has no liking for the policy forced on his party, and he probably reflects the feeling of a very large number of Democrats. They will not, of course, openly desert their party candidate, but the support they will give him will not be very enthusiastic.

It is worth noting that in the same interview from which we have quoted Senator MORGAN, who is the leader of his party in the Senate on foreign affairs and its chief representative on the Foreign Relations Committee, paid a warm tribute to Secretary HAY. Being asked if he approved Secretary HAY's course in negotiating with the Chinese, he replied: "Thoroughly. Mr. HAY has been wise and statesmanlike, and his course has been beyond criticism. He has reflected credit in a remarkable manner on this Government abroad, and has excelled the achievements of the foreign chancelleries." Such cordial recognition of the merit of a political opponent in a responsible place is creditable alike to him who accords and him who receives it. It is the true American spirit which every man respects who is a patriot first and a partisan afterward. Happily it is shared by the great body of the people.

THE HUNT FOR A THIRD CANDIDATE.

Gen. JOHN M. PALMER is a Democrat of the old school, a conscientious citizen of sound and statesmanlike mind who sees his duty clearly and performs it faithfully. He is loyal to the declaration of Democratic principles made at Indianapolis four years ago to serve as the platform upon which he was nominated for the Presidency as the candidate of the Gold Democrats, but he will this year vote for MCKINLEY. He abhors and fears BRYAN as a dangerous man. He disagrees with the President, but trusts him. "He is not an unsafe leader," he says in an interview declaring his position, from the report of which we here quote:

> Populism is unsafe, and Mr. BRYAN is the high priest of that faction, a faction that is already strong enough to menace the best interests of a safe Government. Mr. BRYAN's strength has grown greater than we expected. He has become somewhat dictatorial, as was shown in the Kansas City Convention.
>
> Mr. BRYAN is not an inspired man. Nor has he prescient powers. Individually, he is clean, and I credit him with being honest in his opinions; but at the same time I cannot indorse them. Populism has grown wonderfully strong and wonderfully dangerous.
>
> You predict his defeat?
>
> Assuredly. The cry of imperialism will win him no votes to amount to anything. It's a false alarm. This country is not nor are Mr. MCKINLEY and his followers believers in imperialism. Cuba will be under self-government in a little while, and the Filipinos will be governed as best the Administration can. Mr. MCKINLEY has the confidence of the best interests of the country. He is not an unsafe leader. I differ with him on many material questions concerning the welfare of the whole people, but between him and BRYAN there is but one course.
>
> If Mr. BRYAN were President and controlled the legislative branches too, this country would be thrown into a panic which would require months to check and years to heal. False prophets and leaders spring up and live for a time, and they die. Meantime the true principles of self-government live. My prediction is that after Mr. BRYAN has been defeated for the second time the people will renounce him.

Like Mr. HEWITT, ex-Controller ECKELS, Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, ex-Gov. HOADLY, FRANK JONES, and the Hon. HARRY BINGHAM of New Hampshire, Mr. JOHN P. FRENZEL and his associates in Indiana, and many other Gold Democrats in all parts of the country, Gen. PALMER declines to admit that any Democratic candidate has been nominated for the Presidency this year. He cannot serve his party by his vote, but he can serve his country by casting it in such a way as to make it most effective for the defeat of BRYAN. Gen. PALMER has been in too many campaigns to be for a single instant deceived by the cry of imperialism. "It is a false alarm," he says, and refuses to pretend to be scared by it. It is evident that the greater part of the Gold Democratic voters of four years ago are as resolutely opposed to Bryanism as they were in that campaign. It is impossible to say how many of them will vote for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT, but the statement put forth by the National Committee of the Gold Democrats at their Indianapolis meeting could be read in no other way than as an admonition to vote for the Republican candidates as the one sure way to beat back the advancing hosts of Populism. That is the paramount issue.

The decision of Gen. PALMER to vote for MCKINLEY is of profound political interest as a revelation of what is going on in the minds of Democrats of his kind. As the head of the Gold Democratic movement, he is the very type of his party and the best possible representative of its faith and purposes. If he feels that the interests of the country and the principles in which he believes are best served by the election of MCKINLEY, we may safely infer that the great majority of all the Gold Democrats will be led to the same conclusion. The question then suggests itself, not merely where the third ticket anti-imperialists are going to get their following and votes, but where they are going to get their candidate. They cannot with dignity nominate a fussy little man for the office of President of the United States. To escape ridicule they must name a man of high character and National reputation. But is there anywhere such a man who will accept their nomination? Will they not be forced to fall back on one of their own agitators—that is to say, upon some one of that little group of extremists who by the very violence of their denunciations of the President have lost the confidence of sober-minded men and have no following whatever outside the Aguinaldist circles?

Senator HOAR and Senator EDMUNDS have deserted them. So has Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. There is no Democrat of National eminence who would let himself be nominated by them. Nobody in either party who has held high political office could become their nominee without fatal damage to his reputation. It still seems to us that Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON is the man to whom the finger of destiny points in a slow, unmoving way, as their natural chief and candidate. He would accept.

A FAIR QUESTION.

A correspondent, quoting our recent remarks as to the failure of the act of March 14 to establish beyond all doubt the gold standard, asks: "And yet THE TIMES gravely argues to its readers that the Republican Party, having been put in power by Democratic votes in order to pass a sufficient bill, should be put back because it failed to do what it should have done. Why should Democrats allow themselves to be bunkoed twice hand running? The scare argument will not work a second time."

We can hardly accept the harsh term by which our correspondent describes the course of the Republican Party. In the first place it must be remembered that the House, with a Republican majority, passed a perfectly acceptable and effective bill, and that this bill in its most important provisions was in exact accordance with the recommendations of President MCKINLEY. That is absolutely inconsistent with the intention of the Republican Party to "bunko" the sound-money Democrats. In the next place, though the bill was changed for the worse in the Senate, it would not have been so changed if it had not been that the Democrats, with two exceptions, stood ready to make it worse yet. The majority of the Republican Senators would have supported the House bill, but the minority of them could always count on the aid of the Democrats, and the bill as it was enacted was the best that could be got. This again is inconsistent with the charge of an intention to "bunko" the sound-money Democrats.

But even if it were true that the sound money men of the Democratic Party had been deceived as well as disappointed, it remains their duty as men of sense and practical experience in public affairs to ask themselves what is the course in the present situation which will be better for the country. To answer that question rightly they must consider not only what the Republicans have done in the past and are likely to do in the future, but also what the Democratic Administration will do if Mr. BRYAN is elected. There is every reason to believe that the Republicans will complete the work they have partly performed. The influence of the financial and commercial classes of the country will tend strongly to produce that action, and the party will be responsive to that influence. On the other hand the administration of Mr. BRYAN will be bound by the convictions of its head, by the pledges of the party, and by the desires and demands of the great body of its followers to undo what has been done, and in the meantime to use all the powers confided to the Executive to defeat gold standard legislation.

We have repeatedly pointed out what these powers are, and the use that Mr. BRYAN could make of them within the strict letter of the law as it stands on the statute books. An Administration firmly attached to the gold standard could, in the absence of general financial disaster, maintain the gold standard and would do so. But an unfriendly Administration, honestly believing, as Mr. BRYAN does, that the perfect equality of silver with gold is the right of the masses, which the capitalistic class have deprived them of, could practically nullify the gold standard legislation, pay Government obligations in silver, and upset the entire business of the country. Nor should we have to wait for specific action by a Bryan Administration, if he were elected, to feel the effects of such election. The fact that the election had taken place, and that the majority of the American people had declared their desire for the control of their affairs by a man of Mr. BRYAN's known views and purposes, would shake the foundations of public and private credit.

We do not think that we can be accused of partiality for the Republican Party or of blind admiration for its candidate. Both have received as severe criticism from us as their conduct seemed to justify. We are convinced that the defeat of Mr. BRYAN is essential to the safety of the business interests of the country and to the preservation of the financial honor of the Government. We know of no way of accomplishing this but by the election of Mr. MCKINLEY, which we are, therefore, doing all that we can to promote.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

The official announcement that four cases of the bubonic plague have made their appearance in London and that two deaths have resulted need not startle the New York public. It is liable to appear in this sporadic way in any city of the world, and the 50 per cent. mortality attending the cases officially recognized in London does not warrant the generalization that if it should gain a temporary foothold in one of our well-ordered Northern cities it would be largely fatal. In the absence of details concerning the London cases we may assume that the infection was imported by the victims, and that the time consumed in reaching London from the points where the disease was contracted gave opportunity for its typical development before it was recognised and reported. The London health authorities expect no secondary cases as the result of those of which they have knowledge, and we doubt if any will occur. One case was brought to London in 1894, but no other cases resulted from it.

The bubonic plague has prevailed in endemic form in Asia and Africa from a period so remote as to antedate written history. It is a perennial endemic in Mesopotamia and in Thibet, whence it has spread southward into India. A centre of the contagion has been located on the west coast of Arabia, south of Mecca, and another in Central Africa, near Uganda. In and around these centres it has existed from remote antiquity, and until all the social and political conditions of its native habitat are changed it is not expected to disappear. There are few countries to which, at one time or another, it has not been carried, but within the present century it has troubled Europe very little, and America not at all. The progress of civilization and the substitution of scientific methods of investigation and treatment for the medical empiricism of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have erected barriers tending to confine it within narrow limits, and may in time localize it so strictly that it will no longer menace Europe.

Previous to 1890 it had for the medical profession little more than a historical interest, but the epidemic in India, which caused 125,239 deaths between September, 1896, and October, 1898, challenged the attention of European Governments and led to investigations so thorough in method and conclusive in results that it is no longer to be seriously dreaded outside of countries where popular ignorance and superstition place insuperable obstacles in the way of an efficient sanitary administration. The admirable measures of the British Government to exterminate it in India would undoubtedly be successful if it were not for the opposition of the common people to any interference with their habits of living, and their unwillingness to co-operate with measures for isolating the sick and cleansing and disinfecting their houses. European nurses and attendants in the Indian and Chinese plague hospitals rarely take the disease and still more rarely die from it.

Before the plague exhausts its virulence and again disappears from civilized countries it may be expected to make its appearance wherever travel or commerce reaches. There is, however, no good ground for apprehension that it will gain such a foothold in any part of the United States as to warrant a panic even among the timid. We might have many sporadic cases in New York without as much reason for anxiety as is warranted by the annual recurrence of the Winter smallpox epidemic or the prevalence of diphtheria at all times. The plague has no chance to become formidable in this city, nor indeed in any Northern community where the sanitary administration rises above the plane of the shotgun quarantine. The Port of New York is effectually safeguarded, and the co-operation of the National Government can be counted on whenever needed. The Board of Health has imperial powers, and can deal with an emergency promptly and thoroughly. The co-operation of the medical profession is assured, and the board need not have recourse to sensational proclamation to secure all the money needed for the protection of the city. We cannot too strongly impress upon the Commissioners and subordinate officers of the Health Department the wisdom of discreet and dignified reticence, and the avoidance of everything resembling a desire to magnify its function and attract attention to itself for the advantage of Tammany in the coming election. Its recent spasm of zeal in cleansing and disinfecting "Little Italy," the Chinese quarter, and certain neglected east side neighborhoods, while making for good as a sanitary measure, was "playing to the galleries," and contrasts unfavorably with much thorough work done under previous administrations of the department without proclamation or a bid for applause. We would remind the Commissioners that there is much less reason in New York to fear the plague than to fear a senseless panic which would cost the city millions of dollars a day in the paralysis of its business interests; and that nothing would so quickly start a panic as too much talk from the office of the Board of Health about its preparations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One might easily imagine that "F.," the correspondent at whose letter on the Oroquieta incident we published yesterday, had a large amount of special and private information in regard to happenings in the Philippines. There was nothing in the press dispatches about the killing of those eighty-nine natives to warrant him calling it a "murder," or to justify his doubt if a more dastardly outrage" is recorded in the whole history of Spanish rule. Of course if "F." like some other anti-imperialists is in direct communication with the armed foes of his own Government, and is absolutely sure that the news they send him is accurate, he is much better informed about the Oroquieta affair than we are, or than is anybody in the somewhat large section of the American public that has had no dealings with National enemies. The theory that "F." is better informed than ourselves is much weakened, however, by the readiness he showed to assume as true, and to state as a fact, that it took THE TIMES a long time to "make up" its explanation of the killing. Really it didn't take us very long after we got around to it, and, if "F." will believe us, the "explanation," such as it was, practically made itself. The anti-imperialists should remember, oftener than they do, that the average American is disposed to think as well as he can, and not as badly as he can, of his own countrymen, and that only under the direst compulsion will he ever believe that the American Army or even a single company in it, is composed of murderous ruffians led by officers either ignorant of the Articles of War or unable or unwilling to enforce obedience to them. To this tendency, and not to the long exercise of industrious ingenuity, was due our suggestion that armed and resisting rebels, and not helpless villagers, were slaughtered at Oroquieta. For the same reason we are inclined to assume that the case will be properly investigated by the War Department, and that the end will be justice, and not the "whitewash" so confidently expected by our amiable correspondent.

—One of the big Chicago dailies, under a good-natured, but rather derisive, headline, copies the following news items from The Rockford (Ill.) Register-Gazette:

> A cornstalk 11 feet high was raised on John Lamm's farm, near Freeport.
>
> Peter Gartner picked 100 cucumbers from his patch in Sterling, which is only 10 feet square.

Now, it seems to us that there is nothing to laugh at in the collection and publication of those facts. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that the editor of The Register-Gazette is a man who knows his business quite as well as the man who gently jeered at him knows his. To be sure, information about Mr. LAMM's cornstalk and Mr. GARTNER's cucumber patch is not of general interest, but it undoubtedly interests the neighbors of those presumably estimable agriculturists, and conceivably it may be of some value to them. Country papers would be of vastly greater merit than they are now if, instead of filling so many columns with junk from the plate-matter foundries and with belated condensations of telegraphic dispatches cut from the nearest city paper, they would devote themselves to the collection and intelligent interpretation of local news. That is what the farmers and villagers of today want of their local papers, and of it many such papers give them next to none at all. But the worst of all offenders in this direction are the English papers published in Central and South American towns. All but a few of these practically ignore the news of their immediate vicinity, and the result is that they are the dullest papers that burden our mails.

—Capt. J. B. COGHLAN, who, as commander of the Raleigh, had a better opportunity for close and direct study of the Philippine problem than has been granted to some of the people who are now ready to solve it offhand, has no patience with the theory that AGUINALDO was either recognized or used as an ally by Admiral DEWEY. To a reporter of The Manitou (Col.) Journal, who recently interviewed him on the subject, Capt. COGHLAN, referring to the weeks immediately after the destruction of MONTOJO's fleet, said: "AGUINALDO and others frequently came over to see the Admiral, but they were always received as other men who behaved themselves. At no time were they received with military honors or recognised or used in any way as our allies. It is my opinion that they never thought of independence or anything of the kind when they first arrived at Manila; they came more for the purpose of getting revenge on the Spaniards." The Captain declared that all of AGUINALDO's proclamations were written by an Englishman named BRAY, a Singapore barrister regularly employed for that purpose. As for the feeling of the Filipinos for the Americans, Capt. COGHLAN said: "As a whole, they were very friendly, and they had every reason to be, for it was the first time in their history that they had been treated with any degree of justice or received proper compensation for their products. There were those in Manila, however, who while negotiations were pending between the United States and Spain for the possession of the islands, circulated for their own personal ends the story that the inhabitants were to be purchased along with the islands, and would be sold as slaves to work on the plantations, and of course that had its effect."

—Discussion still rages in England as to whether or not the navy can be efficiently handled by men who have had no training on vessels moved by sails. We have already given something of the argument used by the advocates of directly practical instruction on ships of the modern type alone. The other side, emphasizing the admitted need for "handy and resourceful men," vehemently doubts the claim that these can be as well produced by work on an armored steamer as on masted craft, and makes much of the rapidity with which changes in naval architecture and equipment are now following one another. This, they say, soon puts specialized mechanical instruction out of date, and its possessor has yet to demonstrate that his versatility equals that of the old-timed seaman. Writing to The London Times on this point, Vice Admiral BRIDGE says: "The knowledge imparted by training with ships and armaments which are superseded by others almost as soon as the course of instruction is finished is often as full of perplexity as of value. It is not that which is required for effective manipulation of the new material, but it is so like it as to obscure the essential difference. Now, the older training, as it developed faculty, tended to qualify officers and men to acquire readily a knowledge of new processes. Having made them handy and resourceful, it equipped them with the power of quickly and efficiently turning their hands to anything likely to be required of them. It has been alleged that practice with modern matériel will produce as handy and as resourceful men as the older training. At best this has to be proved; for we have not experience enough yet to establish it; and probability, at any rate, rather points the other way." Here, as we formerly noted, is the quarrel between classical and practical education, waged on the sea instead of the land. Everywhere, at any rate, the classicists are hard fighters.

—Did not the clergyman who lectured the Newporters on Sunday about their responsibilities slightly exaggerate the fixity and mistake the character of the gaze turned by the rest of the country upon those fortunate individuals? There is more than an excuse to believe so, and if he did the sermon, though nominally somewhat harsh, was really a subtle form of flattery rather than a stern and courageous exhortation of the great to repent and reform. The inhabitants of the newer Newport stand so far apart that the laws they make for themselves are for the most part the objects of an interest merely academic, and their lives are suggestive rather of the hopelessness of competition than of its possibility. We fear that the impulse toward Sunday golf and extravagance in all its several forms comes elsewhere than from Newport, and that any change of habits made by the owners of the palaces there will have curiously little effect on the rest of the country.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The phrase in the Declaration of Independence which asserts that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and which has been incorporated into the Bryanese platform, has never in a single instance been practically accepted by the Government of the United States. On the contrary, on every possible occasion the Government has repudiated by its acts this cardinal point in our Magna Charta. In fact, at the very moment it was being penned, an army was straggling back from Colonies to compel the people there, against their will, to join with us in opposition to the mother country. Possibly the failure of this expedition may have suggested the maxim in question, but, if so, the lesson was forgotten on the first occasion that arose. This was at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, when the Government ruthlessly extended its "just powers" over the "governed," notwithstanding the weeping dissent of the unhappy Creoles.

In 1820 Florida was purchased; and without obtaining, or even asking, the consent of the inhabitants, it was coolly converted into American territory.

The Mexican war afforded the next opportunity to display our devotion to this fundamental principle of government, and accordingly we annexed, willy nilly, a horde of "Greasers" whose descendants even now hold aloof from the hated "Gringos."

Following close upon this, we dispatched an army to Utah to persuade the reluctant Mormons to come under our wing; and they came. But the maxim received its crowning demonstration when at the expense of 800,000 lives and $5,000,000,000, we obtained the consent of the Confederate States to accept the blessing of being governed by us.

Almost while this was going on we did a little by-stroke of business, in accordance with our practice, by taking in Alaska, with as much regard for the consent of the people as that of the seals.

By all means let us now, in deference to the Kansas City platform, square our practice with our profession, and, giving up this wicked course of expansion, let us betake ourselves to debasing the currency, packing the Supreme Court, and preparing a reign of anarchy. North Carolina has already taken the initiative in showing tenderness for outlying peoples in preference to her own, and evidently is ripe for the balance of the Democratic programme. Let her burn her tar barrels of rejoicing now and rest in contentment until November, when we shall see how far the rest of the country is in sympathy with her sentiments.

A. H. S.

Elberon, N. J., Aug. 4, 1900.

THE ELECTRIC ROAD IN LONDON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Associated Press correspondent in London must be a new man, and "an American electrical engineer" who talks, per Associated Press, of the surprise of Londoners at the advent of the Central London Electric Railroad must be a very Rip Van Winkle of electrical engineers. So far back as 1885 the prospectus of the City and Subway Railway Company was issued, and two years later on the first electrical line ran from the Monument to Stockwell. That line now extends further, and is, I understand, a great success.

There is much talk in New York of the superiority of its transit over the slow performance of the London tram and bus service. Let me assure you that no Londoner would put up for a day with the crowded and pestilential cars which do duty in New York. While there is much to admire in the meekness and humility of New Yorkers, the spectacle of two dozen men and women swaying right and left, backward and forward, with arms extending to a dependent strap, is more suggestive of the ludicrous than of that fine progressive spirit of which you are wont to boast.

Your conductors are the embodiments of impertinence and ignorance.

Pardon this growl, but there is so much gas continually escaping on the ground of New York's superiority in everything under the sun that I thought it time to apply a light. I await the explosion.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.

New York, Aug. 4, 1900.

A WORD FOR MAJOR SMITH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have been so many things in your paper recently about Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment that some of us Grand Army men begin to think that Roosevelt was not the only man from New York State who went up San Juan Hill, and we also begin to believe there is entirely too much politics in the recent trial of Major Smith.

Now, why is not Smith given a fair trial, such as every soldier ought to be entitled to? Let Smith have a fair chance to rebut and bring in evidence. Seemingly, this has not been done. Is it not possible that this is a case of Roosevelt, Republican, against Smith, Democrat? Now, fair play is a jewel. Let us have it in this case. Moreover, there are quite a few Grand Army men who wish to vote for McKinley, but to do so will also have to vote for Teddy Upstart. All aboard for fair play, say we.

GRAND ARMY MAN.

New York, Aug. 6, 1900.

NOT A SMALL AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much pleased with your paper, and the editorials meet my views, and are ably and carefully written. I voted the Democratic ticket from 1868 to 1896, and then voted for Mr. McKinley. With a few trifling exceptions, his course, in my opinion, has been wise, and I expect to vote for him again.

It has always seemed to me that in the criticisms upholding the President, you have omitted reference to the facts that we bore all the expenses of the Spanish war without receiving any indemnity except the Island of Porto Rico, and paid Spanish indemnities besides. We bought and paid for the Philippines. To neither of these actions was any objection raised by the people. Why should we not as well relinquish the territory we bought of Spain, France, and Russia?

B. W. WINANS.

New York, Aug. 6, 1900.

A PLEA FOR THE WOMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that the newspapers have made no comment on the arresting of all the women at the Tivoli and letting the men go scot free? Civilization is little further advanced in the one essential improvement for the elevation of mankind than it was thousands of years past.

There is something decidedly barbaric in this visiting punishment on 231 women and letting the low, contemptable men, who caused all this false condition of things, go free. What is sin for women is also in the same ratio sin for men, and until civilization sees life in this way there will be little improvement in modern times over any other time. It is this fearful lust that is destroying the higher qualities of the mind. The lust in business and in every walk of life is the correspondence of this false attitude toward women. Woman has little chance of becoming equal to man because she is not permitted to make the laws of the land, and is always an inferior in the eyes of the selfish man.

Nothing has marked more plainly the degradation of our time than this exhibition of man's depravity, or lack of justice, in this arresting of the Tivoli women and discharging the Tivoli men.

In the higher, finer things of this life man does not think woman his equal, but in the lower, degraded sides of human existence he accords her full freedom because it will gratify his desire. He does not like to think of her as superior in fine intellectual and spiritual insight, so he degrades her to where he can use her for his own selfishness.

Modern civilization has yet to discover that it is the elevation of man's soul to that of woman that will do most to render this world what it might be if man did not make the laws that permit human degradation. Woman in her natural sphere is the medium through which the higher spiritual forces come into the life of man. She is not equal, she is superior. Man knows this, and in his cowardly way tries not to see is is a fact. If men are bad there is no reason why women should not be. If women are required to be good there is no reason why men should not be. Man is not man until he has reached the level of woman.

FRANK EDWIN ELWELL.

New York, Aug. 6, 1900.

"SCARE" AND "STINK."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the whole world has forgotten for the moment the recent mode of Chinese warfare above epitomized, and how fundamentally Chinese it is, it should now be recalled in explanation of the last two months' "news" from Peking, &c., and of the present attitude of the Chinese Government toward the powers and their envoys. To attempt to terrorize the world—first by proclaiming the most frightful details of the most audacious atrocities that could be invented, and then by bloody threats against Ambassadors imprisoned as hostages for submission by their Governments—this was a line of diplomatic strategy too transparently Chinese to be misunderstood. It wilted at the fall of Tien-Tsin, and it will wilt again for good before a resolute force at the gates of Peking.

But as to the preservation of the Chinese Empire—much as it may be preferred, and difficult as it may be to partition it—there are difficulties and dangers in the way of upholding it that seem to me insurmountable. In the first place, it is beyond the wisdom of man at present to imagine where can be found the personnel for a native Government that could be strong enough, or truthful enough, to be trusted to bind in civil order or international comity that monstrous conglomeration of provinces such a nation in size, making an empire such as the strongest despotism of modern or ancient times might well despair of holding, and which, under the new conditions, with the present Manchu dynasty overthrown and punished or at least humiliated, as in any case it must be, would have to be virtually reconquered, reunited, and held together by force under any reformed Government, native or foreign.

In the next place, supposing the Chinese Imperial Government re-established and reformed, there would follow dangers to the peace and rights of the world at large far more formidable than the worst to be apprehended in the partition of China among the powers. The danger that some great power may contend for predominance and perhaps secure it will be the same in the administration of the necessary protectorate of the Imperial Government and of its foreign guests, as in the issue of a struggle for advantage in the partition of the empire. Some power would inevitably come to preponderate, whether in the protectorate or in the partition, and that power—Russia, of course, unless possibly Japan—would be a menace to the rest of the world which the other powers could not, with their eyes open, for a moment permit to be possible. Whatever power, no matter whether native or foreign, should come to the handling of the boundless potentialities of that empire as a fighting machine, just now beginning to be revealed, would irresistibly dominate all Asia and the Pacific, and, like a broom, sweep the other powers back into their home boundaries.

In short, it seems to me that the specimen just given of the proficiency attained in less than ten years by the Chinese in all the enginery and art of modern war and of the overwhelming potentialities of that empire if centralized under an effective rule, proves that for no consideration whatever, and in no way, shape, or manner, can China be permitted to exist as a military and naval empire for another ten years unless the powers shall now throw all prudent forecast to the winds and idly await the hour when it will be too late for all the power of Europe and America combined to curb the gigantic dictator of the East.

Finally, it seems to me that the way is open in the existing political, lingual, and sympathetic divisions of the empire, so to separate and control them through native dependent rulers, such as the Rajahs of India once were, divided into "spheres of influence" between the powers as to safeguard the rights of civilization, personal liberty, and commerce, against the domination of incorrigible, treacherous, and united barbarism.

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT.

New York, Aug. 4, 1900.

TOUCHING APPEAL TO PA.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Times.

A little Hartford girl writes thus from the White Mountains to her father, who remains at home in this city:

Dear Papa: Alice and mamma have written to you, so now its my turn. I guess they told you about our coming here, so I will only tell you that I like it a good deal. There is a black pony in the livery stable that they use as a saddle pony. Now mamma won't give me a cent of the money you gave her, and as everything costs a lot here, I haven't a cent left, and she says she won't give me anything to hire that pony with, and she says I can ask you. Now won't you send me 5 dollars. I know it's a lot of money, but everything costs so much here and I would pay for our rides out of it, and any way you can't do anything here without money. There is a girl here who's father is awful rich. He gave her 20 dollars when he went away. Now write me a nice letter with some money in it. If you can't give me $5, please give me some. If you give me some, I will give some to Alice. You must please come up here and you can stop at the Fabyan. Now the minute you get this write to me and tell me about the money, for I am hard up and there are lots of pretty things. I don't write good, but I haven't any place to write. Goodbye. Your loving daughter, ETHEL.

P. S.—Now remember I can't ride that pretty pony unless I have some money.

A Well-Censored Message.

From London Truth.

Mr. Mackenzie, who was a war correspondent in South Africa, gives an example of how the censorship is exercised there. A correspondent handed in the following telegram:

"Heavy Boer attack. Guns rain shell fire on position. Severe losses both yesterday and to-day."

When the telegram reached the newspaper office to which it was sent it read:

"Heavy rain yesterday and to-day."

Takes No Chances.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

A school teacher down in Harvey County, Kan., in telling why he cannot vote the fusion ticket, says: "It seems to me, after careful pondering, that the favorable things it is impossible to say about the Populist Party are equally inapplicable to the Democratic Party." The man must have been sued for libel once and henceforth proposes to keep on safe ground.

NUGGETS.

Getting Ready to Erupt.

Mount Tacoma shows signs of going over to the Populists.—Indianapolis Press.

Lost Glories.

The average man will pay half a dollar to see a show of fireworks and neglect to look at the sunset.—Somerville Journal.

Accepted Without Hesitation.

When the average man gets back a dollar too much in change he doesn't stop to see whether it is good or not.—Chicago Times Herald.

A Citizen of Large Acquaintance.

"What kind of a man is Tibbins?"

"Oh, he's the kind that would do you a favor so he could feel fixed to ask a favor."—Indianapolis Journal.

Why, Indeed?

Waitress — Roastbeefmuttonroastporkmashedorbrownpotatoesbeetspuddingorpie?

Customer—H'm. Are not those things still in separate dishes?

"Yessir."

"Then why do you announce them as if they had already been made into hash?"—Indianapolis Press.

His Noble Connection.

Cholly—Yaas, Lork Brokeleigh is my bwothah-in-law.

Jasper—Nonsense! You mean Lord Brokeleigh, who married Miss Gotrox?

Cholly—Yaas. You see, she promised to be a sistah to me before she married him.—Catholic Standard and Times.

MISS LUCY.

Isabel Francis Bellows in Boston Transcript.

Miss Lucy was a modern child,
Extremely up to date,
No superstitious trash defiled
Her most superior state.

No fairies hovered round her cot,
No giants barred her way,
Old Santa Claus was quite forgot,
With all deceitful play.

Her food was modulated milk,
With graham bread and rice;
Her underclothing was of silk,
That cost a pretty price.

Her governess from Paris came,
Her nurse was German born;
At English words they cried, "For shame!"
And treated them with scorn.

She never went in car or shop
For fear of catching germs;
She could not near a beggar stop,
On any sort of terms!

And now a very curious thing
I must perforce relate;
And list, ye parents, while I sing
Of poor Miss Lucy's fate.

At twelve years old she went to school,
And there, oh strange to say,
She seemed a little like a fool,
In some mysterious way.

She could not read, she could not spell,
Her tongues were jumbled so;
'Twould weary any one to tell
The things she did not know.

And though no giants crossed her lot,
Or ghosts to cause her fear,
She trembled sore, lest by her cot
A microbe should appear.

At last one very windy day,
While walking with the maid,
In spite of all her silk array
She caught a cold 'tis said.

O poor Miss Lucy! Microbes came
And sat down in a row,
And germs, and things without a name
That all refused to go.

For many a weary day and night
They had their wicked will;
'Till nurse and doctor won the fight
By patient care and skill.

Ah, in the most enlightened schemes
Some difficulties lurk;
So not azoics, it sometimes seems,
To watch how they may work.

ROW IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Socialists and Republicans Denounce the Assassination.

LATTER CALLED "CROCODILES"

President Delivers an Address Eulogizing the Dead King—Victor Will Take the Oath on Saturday.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day reopened, with an immense throng present. The tribunes were draped in black.

The President of the Chamber, Signor Villa, delivered a memorial address eulogizing the late King Humbert. He was frequently applauded.

The address was received amid signs of deep mourning, although its more effective passages were frequently interrupted with cries of "Long live the King."

Signor Saracco, the Premier, associated himself with the words of Signor Villa, who then proceeded to read dispatches addressed to him by Presidents of foreign Chambers, after which he announced that several Deputies had made a number of propositions with the object of rendering special honor to the memory of the late King.

Among these, he said, were proposals that the Chamber should remain draped in black for six months, that the Bureau of the Presidency should present an address to King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, and that the memory of the deceased monarch should be consecrated in an imperishable monument.

Signor Turati, Socialist, in the name of his party, protested against the assassination, declaring that everybody had a right to live, and that political assassination was useless.

This statement caused some sensation, and, when Signor Pantano, in the name of the Republicans, made a similar statement, adding that his group associated itself with the sorrow of the country, the declaration was greeted with cries of "Crocodiles!"

"We do not speculate, like you, on a crime committed," retorted Signor Pantano.

The uproar then became deafening, and it was impossible to hear the further words of the Deputies.

Calm having been restored, Signor Saracco spoke in favor of the various propositions, all of which were adopted unanimously, with the exception of the Socialist vote.

Signor Villa invited the Deputies to take part in the funeral and then announced that the new King would take the oath next Saturday in the Senate before the two Chambers.

The House then rose amid cries of "Long live the King."

The Senate approved propositions identical to those voted in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE ROYAL FUNERAL TRAIN.

MONZA, Aug. 6.—The train carrying the remains of the late King, which will be accompanied by the Duke of Aosta and the Count of Turin, will leave Monza Wednesday afternoon at 4:17.

It will stop two minutes at Milan, five at Genoa, and ten at Pisa, and will arrive in Rome Thursday morning at 7:20.

VICTORIA ON HUMBERT'S DEATH.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The reply of Queen Victoria to the address of Parliament to the Throne moved July 31 with reference to the assassination of King Humbert of Italy thanks Parliament for the address and says:

"I unite with you in the expression of indignation and deep concern at the tidings of the assassination of my illustrious ally, the King of Italy. I have not failed to convey to his successor your sentiments of abhorrence of such a crime and your sympathy with the royal family, Government, and people of that country."

BRESCI ACTS LIKE A MADMAN.

MILAN, Aug. 6.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has abandoned the attitude of calm which he had assumed since the murder was committed and has been giving way to fits of passion.

This has necessitated placing him in a straitjacket for ten hours.

PATERSON ITALIANS MEET.

Deplore the Killing of Humbert and Denounce Anarchists.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 6.—There was a meeting this evening at 84 Market Street of Italian residents of this city, who deplore the killing of King Humbert. Resolutions were adopted expressing sorrow over the death of the King, and these will be forwarded to the Italian royal family. M. Antonio presided. It was decided to hold a memorial meeting next Sunday and a parade.

Several speakers denounced the Anarchists at the meeting to-night, and deplored the disgrace that had been brought upon the city by Bresci's act.

A detective who had been living in an Italian boarding house at Riverside, and pretending to be a workman, has been found out by the Anarchists and compelled to move out.

LANER'S TRUNK OPENED.

The Police Report that It Contained Nothing of Importance.

The trunk of Antonio Laner, who was arrested in Italy on suspicion of being an accomplice of the regicide Bresci, was opened and examined late Sunday night at the bakery of Antonio Aprato, at 7 Cornelia Street, where the trunk was found. The contents were taken to Police Headquarters.

Nothing of importance, according to the police, was found. A number of Anarchist newspapers, a number of ordinary photographs, and several incendiary letters that gave no clues, the police say, are all that was found.

It was hoped by the police that the examination of the trunk would lead to a possible disclosure of the Anarchist plot which is supposed to have been hatched in this country.

LUCHENNI IS PLEASED.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 6.—When the news of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy was announced to Luchenni, the Italian Anarchist, who stabbed and killed the Empress of Austria here Sept. 10, 1898, he manifested great joy, saying there was no doubt that before long all the sovereigns would undergo the same fate, commencing with the new King of Italy.

Luchenni, who is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life, refused to answer any questions on the subject of the assassination of the King of Italy.

SERVICES FOR KING HUMBERT.

Will Probably Be Held in Washington During the Next Few Weeks—President and Cabinet Will Attend.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department has received a cable dispatch from the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Rome saying that he has been informed by the Foreign Office that the funeral of the late King Humbert will take place in Rome on Thursday next.

It is said at the State Department that the occasion calls for no action by the United States Government at this time. In accordance with the usual custom, it is very probable, however, that memorial services in honor of King Humbert will be held in this city in the course of a few weeks, and that the President and the members of his Cabinet will attend the services.

In the event that the United States steamer Scindia, which is now in Italian waters en route to China, should be in an Italian port on the day of the funeral at Rome, she undoubtedly will participate in the national ceremonies at that port to the extent of dressing ship in funeral fashion and firing an appropriate salute. Such action is prescribed by the Naval Regulations, and would be followed by the Scindia without specific instructions from Washington.

MEMORIAL MEETING HERE.

Plans for Demonstration in Honor of the Dead King.

The Committee of One Hundred which was appointed last week by Signor Branchi, Italian Consul General in this city, to make arrangements for a memorial meeting in honor of the memory of the murdered King Humbert, met yesterday afternoon in the Italian Chamber of Commerce, at 35 Broadway. Mr. Branchi presided, and sub-committees were appointed to engage a hall and attend to all the details of the memorial meeting. This will be held on Sunday next, Aug. 12, probably in Madison Square Garden.

Among those who are expected to make addresses at the memorial meeting are Commandatore Franchetti, a member of the Italian Parliament, who arrived in this city a few days ago, and Gen. Franz Sigel.

The General Committee of One Hundred will meet again at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

CUBAN CHALLENGED TO DUEL.

Gen. Wood Asked to Keep Count de Daas and Sueyras Miralles from Fighting.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The Count de Daas of Uruguay and his wife are staying at the Hotel Telegrafo. While in the restaurant his wife complained that she had been insulted by Sueyras Miralles of Havana, although there was probably no intention on the part of Señor Miralles to affront her. The secretary of the Count remonstrated with Miralles and broke his cane over the latter's head.

The Count challenged Miralles to a duel and Gen. Wood has been appealed to to place both men under arrest.

COPYRIGHT ON SPEECHES.

House of Lords Upholds The London Times in Contention that Reporter Can Transfer It.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The House of Lords to-day gave judgment in the case of The Times versus Lane, the question being whether a reporter can copyright speeches, in this case the utterances being those of Lord Rosebery. The judgment reverses the decision of the Court of Appeals, the House of Lords upholding the copyright of The Times. Lord Robertson dissented from the judgment.

The Hon. Sir Ford North, Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Aug. 10, 1899, granted to The London Times an injunction restraining Mr. Lane, a publisher, from reprinting speeches of the Earl of Rosebery admittedly taken from The Times. The Judge held that the reporter had a copyright in his report, and that this copyright had been acquired by The Times.

In November, 1899, this decision, on the appeal of Mr. Lane, was reversed by the Appeal Court, which held that a reporter had no copyright of the report of speeches giving not only ideas, but words in which ideas were expressed. The Times then appealed the case to the House of Lords.

GERMANY'S MANY PRIZES.

Estimated that She Will Get 250 Awards at the Paris Exposition.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Theodor Wolf wires to the Berliner Tageblatt from Paris that Germany will get more first prizes at the exposition than any other foreign nation. He estimates the number at 250.

Germany will be first in industrial arts, with 20 Grand Prix and 100 gold medals.

STATUE TO FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The Kaiser Makes a Notable Speech at the Unveiling in Bielefeld.

BIELEFELD, Prussia, Aug. 6.—At the unveiling of the statue of the "Great Elector" to-day Emperor William delivered a notable speech, dwelling upon the dark days of the Thirty Years' War and the "imperishable service" rendered by Frederick William in building up the country in the hope of establishing a great northern empire, which one day should draw together the German Fatherland.

"This wonderful result," said the Emperor, "has finally been fulfilled, and chiefly because every Hohenzollern Prince has been animated by the consciousness that he was only an earthly governor and had to render an account to a higher King.

"To me it is, perhaps, granted to fulfill a part of the 'Great Elector's' dream. What he could only point to we are now able to take up on a larger scale because we are united in the Fatherland and marching forth in an army consisting of the sons of every hamlet in Germany to support the black, white, and red flag, which shows that the arm of the Kaiser reaches to the remotest parts of the world. Without the 'Great Elector' this would have been impossible.

"If every one takes the same view of the task of the Elector, then I am convinced that great times are still in store for our great German Fatherland."

Congo Apologizes for Rebel Raids.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question put by Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, said the authorities of the Congo Free State admitted that British territory above Albert Nyanza had been raided by Congo troops, and that women and cattle had been carried off. Mr. Brodrick added that the Congo Free State authorities had apologized for the raid and sought to punish the invaders.

American Mountaineer Injured.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Hans Kramer, described as an American tourist, slipped from the Rax Mountain and was not discovered until after thirty hours, when he was found with both legs broken.

Austria and Protestant Clergymen.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Leipsic Tageblatt says the Foreign Office has promised the Protestant League to make representations to the Austrian Government against the expulsion of Protestant clergymen from Austria.

Fierce Cyclone in England.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A cyclone has prevailed throughout the United Kingdom since early last evening. Loss of life on land and sea and the destruction of shipping and other property are reported.

Plague in Hamburg Harbor.

HAMBURG, Aug. 6.—A case of bubonic plague has been discovered on a vessel in the harbor. All possible precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Peruvian Cabinet May Resign.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 6.—Owing to irreconcilable differences, the resignation of the entire Cabinet is expected any moment.

Loubet Entertains the Shah.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—President Loubet gave a dinner last evening at the Elysée Palace in honor of the Shah of Persia.

Submerged Bees Survive.

From The Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus Leader.

Are honey bees amphibious? is a question which J. M. Hobbs of Yankton County, the most extensive beekeeper in South Dakota, is asking. He lives on very low land, and as the result of a recent unprecedented rainfall, a part of his land was for a time under water. Several hives of his bees had been under water several hours when he discovered them. He and an assistant carried the recently submerged hives to dry land. Mr. Hobbs thought there was no doubt about the bees all being dead, and rescued the hives solely for the purpose of recovering and saving the honey. But to his great surprise he discovered on opening the hives after a rain lasting two days and two nights, during which time the hives were entirely submerged for a period of several hours, that his bees were still alive.

PLOT TO SEIZE OOM PAUL.

Was Hatched by British Prisoners on Pretoria Race Course—What Might Have Been.

When, at an early stage of the campaign, "Oom Paul" manifested concern at the growing number of British prisoners then located on the Racecourse in Pretoria he had more reason for his anxiety than he or anybody else supposed. It now appears that his decision to form a new camp for them at Waterval, on the Pietersburg Railway, added to the fact that preoccupation by affairs of State and the general advance of the enemy's forces, then beginning, so engrossed his attention as to preclude him from continuing his visits to the Racecourse, alone averted what would have been the most sensational development of the war—to wit, the capture of the President and of the fort commanding the Pretoria magazines by about 2,000 prisoners.

What the upshot of the contemplated coup d'etât would have been is not easy to conjecture, for the conspirators had no idea that the war would be prolonged beyond a few weeks. It was in December. Buller was on his way to the relief of Ladysmith, Methuen had started to raise the siege of Mafeking, and Gatacre was advancing to invade the Free State from the south. It was argued that in a few weeks the imperial army would be investing the Transvaal capital.

The daring plot originated among the non-commissioned officers, by whom it has now been disclosed, and the details have been made public in the South African newspapers. It was carefully devised and there seems to be little doubt that it could have been successfully carried out. The broad lines of the scheme were as follows:

The President occasionally visited the Racecourse in his state carriage, escorted by half a dozen Zarps. Notice of his coming was generally received by the guards and became known to the prisoners, who hung around to see him. The next time the carriage entered the gates a couple of hundred men were to be loitering about the avenues adjacent to the entrance. Others were to form small groups near the fifty sentries on duty around the course. Parties of a dozen men, each commanded by a non-commissioned officer, were to take care of the tents in which the guards off duty were reading, sleeping, or smoking. Every man was to have some duty assigned to him and to attend strictly to his particular business.

It had been noticed that whenever the President put in an appearance it distracted the attention of the guards, and that some of the detachment in charge of a Maxim which overlooked the Racecourse opposite the gate and about thirty yards from it generally left it and sauntered down to see what was going on.

At a given signal, as the carriage entered the gates, it was to be surrounded and the escort seized. Simultaneously a dash was to be made for the Maxim, the guards on and off duty, of which there were about 200, were to be overpowered and disarmed, and telephone connection with Pretoria was to be broken. It was argued that fear of hitting the President would prevent indiscriminate shooting by Boers who appeared upon the scene.

All this would have been the work of a moment, and within five minutes the force would have been dashing for the fort opposite the Racecourse and less than a mile away. The movement was to be covered by the armed prisoners of war, and would have been materially assisted by the presence of the President, who would have occupied an exposed position while being hauled up the hill in his carriage. Any resistance by the few men in the fort could easily have been overcome, and, once inside, the 2,000 men would have been masters of the situation. The prisoners had learned that many thousands of reserve rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were in the magazine directly below the defenses of the fort, and that the storehouses of the fort were filled with provisions.

With the President a hostage inside, it was agreed that the Boers would be afraid to shell or storm it, and in any case the men were resolved to hold it to the last. Pretoria would have been dominated by the guns of the fort. The authorities were to be informed that so long as the garrison were unmolested they would refrain from any overt act of hostility against the capital. It was intended, however, to co-operate with the British investing army if on its arrival the Transvaal Executive carried out its resolution to defend Pretoria. A strict injunction had been laid down that no personal affront should be offered to President Kruger, and that he should be provided with every comfort and privilege that was not calculated to endanger the enterprise.

STOWE'S TRIP UNOFFICIAL.

Letter From Him Says He Is Taking A Vacation Outing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Assistant Secretary of State Cridler to-day received a private letter from Consul General Stowe, in South Africa, written on July 11, just prior to Mr. Stowe's trip into the Boer country. The latter speaks of a contemplated ten days' vacation, indicating that it will be purely for pleasure and the recreation of his health.

This is the only word received from Mr. Stowe on the subject, and the department has no information concerning the report from South Africa that the railroad train on which Mr. Stowe traveled was wrecked by a large force of Boers. The trip has no official significance whatever, and is made within a period of ten days' leave.

Kitchener After De Wet.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 5, says Gen. Lord Kitchener has narrowed the circle around De Wet and Steyn by driving out the enemy from one of the flank positions which he held.

HOT WEATHER HERE AGAIN.

Temperature Reaches 95—Humidity Increases Discomfort.

"I wouldn't dare tell you anything about the weather. Mr. Emery is the only one who is allowed to do that."

That was the way the observer of the local Weather Bureau greeted a reporter who asked for facts late yesterday afternoon. Then he explained that, as it was Government service, he had to be extremely careful.

The inquirer did not really want to know any hidden secrets. And, after all, the weather is such an open book that "he who runs may read." The trouble is that any one who runs on a day like yesterday is apt to have an exaggerated idea of temperatures. The day was hot enough for persons who used no undue energy. Wilted collars, bad tempers, and the trite commonplaces that make for conversation on such days told the story of the weather.

Thermometers on the street level registered as high as 97 degrees, but the maximum temperature reported at the Weather Bureau was 91 at 4:30 P. M.

Humidity that came near to the point of precipitation added to the discomfort. An occasional breeze was felt in the upper floors of the skyscrapers, but at best it was little more than a listless zephyr.

To the unofficial observer there were suggestions of rain late in the afternoon, but evening came with no shower and no relief. A number of prostrations were reported.

Severe Storm in Seneca Falls.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A small cyclone struck this place about 6 o'clock to-night and did considerable damage. Many large trees were broken off like pipestems. Telegraph wires were also blown down. The electric light company suffered the greatest loss, its poles and wires being blown down all over the village, leaving the streets in total darkness. The thermometer registered between 98 and 100 degrees all day. The storm came on suddenly, and lasted only ten minutes. It was accompanied by hail.

An Inducement.

Agent—Like some awnings, mum? We fit and fix 'em cheap.

Housewife—I don't want awnings. They keep out the sun, and we get little enough sunshine here as it is.

Agent—You need never use 'em, mum. They'll roll up.—New York Weekly.

Something New.

Merchant—What's the matter with your writing this morning—new pen?

Bookkeeper—No, Sir.

"New ink?"

"No, Sir."

"What then?"

"Neuralgia."—New York Weekly.

AMBASSADOR WHITE ON GERMANY'S ATTITUDE

Has No Idea He Thinks of Assisting in Partition of China.

BETTER FEELING FOR AMERICA

Some Distrust of Russia—The Peace Conference. Mr. White Says, Accomplished More than Was Expected.

Andrew D. White, American Ambassador to Germany, arrived in New York yesterday on the Deutschland. He was in excellent health and spirits.

"Just here on a six weeks' vacation," he remarked in answer to a reporter.

"Are you going to Washington?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "there is no one there."

"How do Germans regard the present trouble in China?"

"I am very glad you spoke about that," answered Mr. White. "A lot of nonsense has been published regarding the Emperor's address to the soldiers who were going to China. His remarks have been generally misinterpreted. The idea that he exhorted his men to give their opponents no quarter is absurd. Such a thought he never entertained. The Emperor is a brave and impulsive man, and he did call upon them to be brave and valiant, and to uphold the honor of their country. Nobody understood his speech as an order to give the Chinese no quarter until some Paris papers placed that construction upon it. The first time I ever heard of such an interpretation was when I received a certain Paris paper."

"What is the feeling among Germans with relation to the murder of their envoy to China?"

"Very bitter, indeed," said Mr. White. "Baron von Ketteler was a very superior man. All admired him and his death made a deep impression. The Emperor took the matter very much to heart, as he liked von Ketteler greatly."

"What do you think of the situation in China?"

"Serious, very serious," replied Mr. White, with deliberation. "Of course, efforts for the present will be directed to a suppression of the Boxers. Then China will be required to pay heavy indemnities for the destruction of life and property. The present conflict means the birth of a new era, and the beginning of the opening of China to the civilized world."

"What of the possible partition of China?"

"I don't think," replied Mr. White, "that Germany has any idea of assisting in the partition of that empire. She is not actuated by a desire for territory. This conflict will not terminate in that way. It will end in the allied powers dictating terms to China."

"A cablegram from London says that Russia and Germany are about to declare war against China."

"Well, they have plenty of cause to do so," was Mr. White's reply. "The Chinese invaded Russian territory, and murdered the German Minister to Peking."

FEELING TOWARD AMERICA.

"What is the feeling in Germany with regard to this country?"

"Much better than it ever was before," replied Mr. White. "There has been a marked improvement since the first year of Mr. McKinley's Administration. The Germans were greatly vexed with our tariff legislation, and threatened all sorts of reprisals. They now realize that they were more scared than hurt. The recent reciprocity treaty has accomplished wonders in restoring an era of good feeling in commercial matters. The tariff is scarcely noticed any more, and alliance in the East has brought the two nations in closer touch. To be sure the German people sympathized with Spain, as a small power attacked by a large one, and the Queen Regent aroused their particular sympathy in her struggle against domestic plotters as well as against a superior power, but the Germans are beginning to forget these things. Our Admiral's conduct in China was at first misconstrued, but now the Germans approve of his policy."

"How is Russia regarded in Germany?"

"With some distrust I believe," rejoined Mr. White, "but the fact that she and Germany must stand shoulder to shoulder in China tends to improve matters between the two countries.

EFFECT OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

"The Peace Convention, held at The Hague," continued Mr. White, "was for some time under a cloud. But now people are beginning to agree that the body did more than anybody dared to expect from it. There are many instances where differences between two powers may and will be submitted to the newly formed tribunal, so that the number of wars will be considerably diminished. Should there arise any difficulty between this country and France, with regard to our outlying territories, for instance, the point at issue would in all probability be submitted, and a conflict prevented. The difficulty is that the real scope and object of the Peace Convention were not generally understood. But there is no good reason for disappointment."

"And about the war in South Africa?"

"O, German sympathy is largely with the Boers," Mr. White replied, "but the Germans realise that the Boer cause is hopeless, and hope the Boers will lay down their arms and avoid fruitless bloodshed. The German military attaches are warm in their praise of the valor of the American soldier and sailor."

"Your return at this time, Mr. White," said the reporter, "has caused a report that your name might be considered in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor."

"Oh, no," Mr. White replied, laughingly. "I am all out of that sort of thing."

"Will you take any part in politics while here?"

"I think not. I saw Senator Hanna and Mr. Bliss to-day, and I am going to Oyster Bay to-morrow to see Gov. Roosevelt. But my visit there has no political significance."

"Are the Anarchists doing much in Germany?"

"No. The Anarchists there have been pretty well suppressed. The assassination of King Humbert of Italy was a great mistake. Humbert was a very good man. His son, Victor Emmanuel, is very much his inferior."

Ambassador White left for Yonkers last evening to visit relatives and friends.

GUARDIAN FOR CHAS. H. HOYT.

J. O. Lyford of Concord, N. H., Will Look After the Playwright's Affairs.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Aug. 6.—The appointment of James O. Lyford of Concord, as guardian of Charles H. Hoyt of Charleston, N. H., the playwright, was made by Judge Tenney in the Sullivan County Probate Court to-day. The appointment was as anticipated, and was made at the request of Mr. Hoyt, and was acquiesced in by Frank McKee, business partner of the playwright.

Mr. Lyford will assume management of all the business affairs, and will endeavor to preserve as much as possible of Mr. Hoyt's personal estate, the monetary value of which is a matter of conjecture. At the same time Mr. Hoyt will be left care-free. Mr. Lyford will immediately file a bond of $50,000, and will discharge the trust put upon him until the Probate Court orders otherwise.

George H. Dickinson, who has been looking after Mr. Hoyt as a friend, left for his home, in Atlanta, Ga., this afternoon.

Opera at Manhattan Beach.

The Castle Square Opera Company began a two weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Beach Theatre last night. "Il Trovatore" was the opera given and the same favorites who were in the cast at the American Theatre last month took part. "Martha" will be sung to-night, Wednesday and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinée, while "Il Trovatore" will be given at the other performances. "Faust" and "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung next week.

Republican Night at Pain's

A change for this night only will be made in Pain's Open-Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach in consequence of its being "Republican Night." The Japanese spectacle will be as a kind of introduction to the special fireworks display, which will introduce McKinley, Roosevelt, Platt, and Hanna in a great fire set where they will all appear in red, white, and blue.

WHAT SOCIETY IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This outd[oor] life has again come into prominence and this week will be one of yachting, golfing and tennis, and of various sport[s] in the open. No very large entertainm[ents] in the resorts are to be given at any of dinners at [the] There will be many formal and dinner[s] Newport, and large luncheons Hampton an[d] also at Bar Harbor and South- hope and [the] other places, and the weekly York Yach[t] races. The cruise of the New steam yac[ht] Club will attract nearly all the been at [in] commission which have Newport. The seventy-footers have joine[d] in the cruise, and William K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. [Harry] Payne Whitney, Mr. August Be[lmont] from Glen [Cove] to Newport.

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Mrs. Bi[ll] Cornelius [Vanderbilt] has Switzerlan[d] Mrs. Corn[elius] Aug. 22, a[nd] back abou[t] her daugh[ter] Morris, an[d] bor.

***

Mr. and [Mrs.] the Thous[ands] in the A[diron]dacks, Harbor, [Mr.] to visit [Mrs.] their cam[p] in the Adirondacks this week.

***

Mrs. Ro[bert] Goelet has arrived off Cowes, the Isle of [Wight], in her yacht, the Nahma. She is ent[er]taining a large party on board. The Sulta[n] Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, and the [Count] Caruna, Eugene Higgins, have sailed fro[m] Cronstadt and are en route to St. Peters[burg]. The Aphrodite, with Col. Payne an[d] a party on board, will also be at Cowes [for] the race week.

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Gov. an[d] Mrs. Roosevelt are expected at the Thous[and] Islands for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. [Lambert] Spencer are already settled on t[he] island for the Summer.

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Mr. an[d] Mrs. Frederick Benedict, who are at th[eir] place at Oyster Bay, will go to Newpo[rt] for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic[k] Gaudert have gone to Bar Harbor.

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Mr. an[d] Mrs. Carroll Beckwith will sail to-day o[n] the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. and [Mrs.] W. H. Crocker are booked for the s[ame] ship. Among the other passengers a[re] Comte and Cometess Begon de Lavouzie[lle], the Countess Grace von Rittberg, née [Lath]bone; the Baron and Baroness Rose[nberg] Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ridgeway of Philad[elphia], and Carl von Bergen.

***

As ann[ounced] in THE TIMES of Sunday last, J. [Prentice] Kellogg, son of Mrs. Charles [Lane] Kellogg of this city, and who officiate[d] as best man at the wedding of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia F[air], started yesterday on a trip around the world, in which he will be accompanied by J. L. Davis of St. Louis.

***

The fu[neral] of Mrs. George Barclay Rives (Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare) was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, officiated. After the services at the church the body of Mrs. [Rives] and the members of the Rives and Hare families were taken on the 12:15 train to Tarrytown, a special car having been reserved for them. The burial took place in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery at Tarrytown, as the family preferred a nearer place for the interment than Wappinger's Falls, where the Rives have their family plot, or than Philadelphia, where the Hares have theirs. The Rev. Dr. Huntington also went to Tarrytown to officiate at the grave. Mrs. Rives was a handsome blonde, and as Miss Betty Hare was a favorite among the younger set in society, being here her unaffected manners and happy disposition made her most attractive. She died in London of typhoid fever on July 24—just three months from the date of her wedding, which, like her funeral, occurred in Grace Church, with Dr. Huntington officiating with Bishop Satterlee. [There] was one of the prettiest of the Spring weddings, and the bride was one of the handsomest of the Spring brides. Mrs. J. Montgomery Rives, Mrs. Rives's mother, was hastily summoned to London some three weeks ago to her daughter's death-bed, and arrived in time to see her.

Mr. Rives and his bride were just finishing the[ir] bridal tour, and had intended sailing for home when Mrs. Rives was taken ill. There was for this season of the year, with almost every one out of town, a large attendance at this, one of the saddest of the season's services, and a number of people came in from out of town to attend it. Besides the Hare and Rives families, there were Senator Kean and family of New Jersey, Mr. Robb, Mrs. Livingston Delafield, the Merediths, Blair of Dakota, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, and many others. The floral decorations of the church were extremely simple. At the head of the lectern there was a large wreath of white flowers, with an immense spray of white blossoms lying on the casket, draped in white cloth with a embroidered edge in purple and silver, and covered with wreaths of white roses, with lilies of the valley and maidenhair fern. The music, by the full choir of the church, consisted of the Lord, Let Me Know Mine End"; "I Heard a Voice from Heaven," and the hymns "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Abide With Me."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening, and during the afternoon Hugh K. Norman entertained at the Cham Bake Club.

On the afternoon of Aug. 18 the members of the Bote Klub and the Clam Bake Club will meet on the invitation of Hermann Oelrichs and Center Hitchcock at the Clam Bake Club house. There will be a baseball game between the nines of the two clubs, captained respectively by Hermann Oelrichs and Center Hitchcock. The teams have been selected and the day of practice is set for Friday next.

Quite a number of cottagers have sailed on the various yachts to join the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. The fleet arrives on Thursday, to remain until the following morning, and there will be no end of social functions given during the time. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry sailed this evening on the Electra for New York to join the yacht fleet.

Mr. Morris is the guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Rocky Hill.

Mrs. Inglis at By-the-Sea to-day showed that Mrs. Perry Belmont is recovering very satisfactorily from the effects of her recent operation.

Sunday receptions Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg gave a reception at Hazard's Beach, and in the evening at Bankers a reception at her cottage, Willow Rock.

Among those entertaining at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day were Winthrop Rutherfurd and A. M. Cochran.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor has issued invitations to accompany the race for the Astor cups in the Nourmahal next week.

Mrs. J. Van Alen has gone to Canada for a short fishing trip.

Mrs. A. Nelson Lewis of Philadelphia is visiting Mrs. Rives.

Miss Cottonet of New York is the guest of Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn.

Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. A. Johnson.

Mrs. Williams of Washington is the guest of Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster has returned from New York.

Miss Colson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan.

Mr. and Mrs. Thayer is visiting Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Osgood, Miss B. F. Stevens, Mrs. Greely, Mr. E. C. Husted, St. Louis; Miss M. Webb, Miss M. Crowley, Harold Burney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Bost, New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hammond, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Davies is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Julian T. Davies.

Arrivals at the Stevens villa include P. Conolly, Bradford, Penn.; C. Williams, Jr., and G. Clymer, Washington.

Mr. Thomas Ward of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Perkins.

This evening Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Miss Elsie French and a party of young people drove on Mr. Vanderbilt's four-in-hand to Portsmouth for a dance.

NEW HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 6.—The social season auspiciously began received unexpected encouragement to-night with an announcement of the plans of the Monday Evening Club for the next six weeks. This club is a recent organization, in which Mrs. Burton Harrison is the chief mover. The announcement of the club's programme has dissipated all the dull August, for it promises such a series of entertainments as Bar Harbor has not seen for seasons.

Briefly, the six members of the club, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Miss Furniss, Mrs. J. J. Emery, and Mrs. W. P. Walley, have pledged themselves each to produce a dramatic entertainment this season, one every Monday night. The plays for the series will all be written by Mrs. Harrison, and the costuming and staging will also be under her direction.

The first of the entertainments was given to-night at Sea Urchins, Mrs. Harrison's cottage on Eden Street. The programme consisted of a one-act comedy entitled "His Better Half," a recitation by Alice Barney, and a roaring farce entitled "Angel Ellis; or, Grandmother's Reform."

The characters in the comedietta were well taken by Miss Violet Whelen, Horace D. Stanton, an old Harvard Cercle Francaise actor, and Charles Whelen. The farce was admirably staged and produced one of the merriest evenings of the season. The characters were taken by Mrs. Katherine V. R. Berry, Horace Stanton, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Walter Damrosch, and Conde Nast. Among those present were Osmun Latrove, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Arden Robbins, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Gen. Kasson, Monroe Robinson, Miss Vesta Robinson, Miss Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Bank, Mr. and Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Beatrix Jones, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Frederick Jay, Reginald Johnson, Mrs. W. P. Draper, and Charles T. Howe.

James Stillman, President of the City Bank of New York, arrived in the harbor this morning on the steam yacht Columbia, which he has chartered for a cruise in Eastern waters. Among his guests on board are Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller.

Another arrival is the schooner yacht Saxon from Boston with a yachting party.

Canon Roberts of Canterbury Here.

The Rev. W. Page Roberts, Canon Residentiary of Canterbury, was a passenger on the Atlantic Transport Line's steamship Marquette, which arrived here yesterday from London. He comes to America on a pleasure trip.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Emanuel Lauer.

Emanuel Lauer, a banker, of 18 Wall Street and 53 West Fifty-sixth Street, died on Sunday after a surgical operation at Carlsbad, Germany, in his sixty-seventh year. With him at the end were his wife, who was Miss Nannie Simon; their only son, W. E. Lauer, and two of their daughters, the wives of Albert E. Goodhart of the Stock Exchange firm of P. J. Goodhart & Co., and Philip Lehman of the mercantile firm of Lehman Brothers. Another daughter, the wife of Isidor Wormser, Jr., of the banking firm of I. & S. Wormser, arrived at Carlsbad a few hours after her father's death.

Mr. Lauer belonged to a well-known Jewish family of Cincinnati. He came to New York more than a quarter of a century ago and made a large fortune as a member of the clothing firm of Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co. Five years ago he entered the banking business and devoted his attention to it and his large private interests. His son was admitted to membership in the New York Stock Exchange last year. Mr. Lauer, Sr., was widely known among business men, and his family figured in all important functions of Jewish society. He was a member of the Ohio Society, a Director of the Hamilton Bank, and belonged to the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El. Also surviving him is another daughter, the wife of Albert Nathan, a diamond merchant.

Mr. Lauer's death is generally lamented. When he left New York in June for a tour of pleasure in Europe he was in the best of health. His body will be brought to this city.

Samuel Orvis Church.

Samuel Orvis Church, senior member of the cooperage firm of S. O. Church & Co. of this city, and a prominent citizen of East Orange, died suddenly on Saturday of apoplexy, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., where he had gone a few days before to visit his family, who were spending the Summer there. The body was brought to East Orange yesterday, and the funeral services will be held this afternoon at his late home, 13 Summit Street. Mr. Church was fifty years old, and was born in Jefferson County, N. Y. When twenty years old he came to New York and entered the cooperage stock house of Richard Grant, whom he eventually succeeded as the head of the business.

For seven years Mr. Church had been a resident of East Orange, and was active in religious and charitable work there. He was particularly interested in the Orange Young Men's Christian Association, and was President of the Board of Trustees of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, a Director in the East Orange National Bank, a member of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M., of East Orange, the Arkwright Club of New York, and the Orange Riding and Driving Club. He is survived by a widow and one son.

William Clark.

William Clark of Newark, N. J., President of the William Clark Thread Company, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home, at Watch Hill, R. I. His death was due to heart trouble, following a severe attack of indigestion.

Mr. Clark was considered one of the prominent thread makers of the world. For twelve years he was manager of the Kerr & Clark Thread Company of Paisley, Scotland. In 1865 he came to the United States and settled at Newark as general manager of the Clark Thread Company. He held this position until 1891, when he resigned in order to become President and Treasurer of the William Clark Company, which had established a new plant at Westerly, R. I. He still retained his residence at Newark.

He is survived by two sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Robert K. Clark, is a Director of the American Thread Company, and the other, William Clark, J

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AND
PREFERRED & COMMON STOCK
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company
AND
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.

In accordance with the powers given in the Reorganization Agreement, dated January 29th, 1900, the Reorganization Committee have adopted certain Amendments to and changes in the Plan of Reorganization, and have filed the same with the Metropolitan Trust Company, New York.

Copies of such Amendments and changes can be had upon application to the Secretary of the Committee.

Holders of Bonds or Stock who have not deposited their securities with the Metropolitan Trust Company, at 37 Wall Street, New York, are requested to do so under the Amended Plan on or before SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900; and those who have already deposited their securities, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before August 18th, 1900, upon payment of their pro rata share of the expenses of reorganization as provided by the Agreement.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Certificates of Stock, when deposited, must be duly indorsed in blank and witnessed.

New York, July 25th, 1900.

BRAYTON IVES, Chairman,
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JAS. A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Building.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)

Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32

Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, EDWARD SCHAEFER, E. C. T. DODD, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN B. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, FRANK JAY GOULD, WILLIAM A. CLARK.

THE HOLDERS
OF
NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST and SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that in accordance with the powers given in the Reorganization Agreement dated the 1st day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee have adopted certain amendments and changes in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.

Holders of bonds of the Railroad Company who have not deposited them with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, are requested to do so under the plan as amended, on or before the third day of September, 1900, and those who have already deposited their bonds, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before September third, 1900, as provided by the Agreement, upon the payment of their pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the Reorganization Committee.

New York, August 2, 1900.

STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.

Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors,
141 BROADWAY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 25,627, for three shares of stock of The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, issued to Susanne Ferrier and dated the 28th day of May, 1898, the same having been lost or destroyed.
P. FERRIER,
MARIE FERRIER.
July 16th, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor.)
127 shs. Central New Jersey Land Imp. Co. & $134.50 scrip.
(By order of Wm. B. Davenport, Public Administrator.)
20 shs. German-American Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
105 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1940.
20 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
100 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Pfd.
100 shs. Atlantic & Charlotte Air Line Guar.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Southern Cotton Oil Co.
6 shs. Henry R. Worthington Pfd.
$1,000 Ossining Home Telegraph & Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
32 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
175 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
171 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. Susan Stenglein, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 39th St. & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $80 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,250 Bond & Mtge. Thomas P. Carney & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th St. & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $20 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,100 Bond & Mtge. Frederick Hof & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $401 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, 6 p. c. Interest on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,000 do do do do do
$1,200 do do do do do
$1,200 do do do do do
10 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1988.
10 shs. American Bank Note Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(By order of Executor.)
15 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
84 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each.
15 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each.
31 shares New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., $100 each.
19 shares Bank of America, $100 each.
25 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
19 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each (68 per cent. paid in liquidation.)
(By order of Administrator.)
18 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$10,000 Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R. Co. General Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds, (Trust Company Receipts.)
25 shares Landon Iron Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Readjustment of Affairs
OF
Price, McCormick & Co.

A large majority in amount of the creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co., having deposited their claims with the Trustees under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, the said plan and readjustment agreement is hereby declared effective.

Notice is hereby given that the remaining claims may be deposited up to and including August 18th, 1900, after which date, claims will only be received upon such terms as may be fixed by the Trustees.

Dated New York, August 6, 1900.

JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman;
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.

S. S. CONOVER, Secretary,
14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

QUINCY, OMAHA & KANSAS CITY RY. CO.—On August 13th, 1900, cheques for interest due on March 12th, 1900, on the Guaranty Trust Co.'s certificates of deposit for non-preferred bonds of the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City Ry. Co. will be mailed to the holders of record at closing of books August 6th, 1900. Books for transfer of certificates will reopen on August 14th.
GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 16th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 26th, 1900.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 13th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15.

ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The meeting of fire underwriters to be held at Long Branch on Thursday to act upon the amended report of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five is being discussed in local insurance circles, and a large attendance is anticipated. Opinion as to the outcome of the meeting continues to be divided.

As the result of the action of one large fire insurance company in insuring household goods at the residence of the assured or at a place where they might be taken for repairs where the rate might be several times higher, the Executive Committee of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has promulgated a ruling to the effect that any form of policy covering in whole or in part in two or more locations, whether specifically mentioned or otherwise, is in violation of the rules, unless the premium charge be based upon a specific rate for the risk in question.

A special meeting of the members of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago has been called for Sept. 1 for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the question of the reorganization or reincorporation of the company, the consolidation of the business with that of some other company, or the reinsurance of the business and risks in another company. The call for this meeting has aroused some interest in the East, because the Northwestern is controlled by the interests in control of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, whose recent application for admission to New York was denied by Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department. Chicago advices state that the settlement of the question of the Northwestern's business will probably solve the doubts of Superintendent Hendricks, which led him to refuse a license to the National. The application of the National for admission to this State was one step in the negotiations for the consolidation of the National and the American Union Life Insurance Company of New York, which would require the sanction of the New York State Insurance Department.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 6	176,846
To date this year	73,043,791
Corresponding date last year	110,062,224

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 6	$770,000
To date this year	$316,917,210
Corresponding date last year	$612,349,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Ice	½	Great North. pf.	1½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	National Steel	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	National Tube	1
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	5	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Col. Southern	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Denver & R. G.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	Wis. Central pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Nort. & West. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Pennsylvania	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	2	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Federal Steel	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Iowa Central	½	Wabash pf.	½
Manhattan	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1
K. & D. M. 1st	4½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1½
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1
N. Y., Sus. & West. ref. 5s	1
Va. Mid. gen. stpd.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's stock market was dull, with hardly a single interesting feature. Total transactions fell short of 180,000 shares, and it will probably be an ample estimate to figure the entire transactions of others than room traders at 20,000 shares. Fluctuations, naturally, were insignificant.

Yet there seemed to be a variety of topics of entertaining value to commission brokers sitting idly about their stand-still tickers. Bad Chinese news figured most, but even that had no influence beyond the provocation of conversation.

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Wall Street is waiting. This fact summarizes the Stock Exchange situation. Public interest refuses to awaken. Manipulative arts fall far short of inducing any show of interest, much less of activity.

And it can in no wise be rated as unnatural that conservative folks, both on and off the Stock Exchange, should be disinclined just now to assume new commitments. Of influence in this regard is the continued absence of most important financiers and operators, who seem, moreover, almost uniformly indisposed to make early return. And there never yet has been a time when Wall Street has had wholesome activity—any marked activity upon the side of improvement—without just such leadership as now is conspicuously lacking.

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Money market calculations, crop statistics, all the routine topics of ordinary Wall Street interest, are meanwhile getting academic attention only. Room traders are able to make fractional fluctuations for the present, and able, apparently, to invent phenomenal fables forever—but as for a real stock market, there is none in sight.

THE WAGES BUGABOO.

Wall Street hears much of reports that labor complications are impending, and there seems generally to be suspicion that one group of National politicians is aiming to foment such trouble to further campaigning plans. Business men of experience are not much disturbed by rumors of this sort, however, for the American workingman has seldom played the ready part which the circulating rumors now suggest.

Especially is there representation that difficulties of serious character are developing between workingmen and corporation employers in the iron and steel trade. Some of the big companies—with vast volumes of securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange—are refusing to sign wage scales. And on this account it is urged that grave trade disturbance may soon result. Of course this is not impossible, whatever the lack of probability in it.

One phase there is of this situation, however, that does not disclose what is of much credit to some of the corporations involved. A year ago these same corporations were vying one with another in proclaiming increased wages, and substantial ones, to every class of labor in their employ. Conservative observers looked on askance, unable to figure how it was possible for the "trusts" to begin so quickly the parade of generosity. They were hardly more than combined, hardly more than ready to begin their "concentrated" conduct of business, yet from 10 to 30 per cent. advances in wages became daily announcements from every part of the country where any of the trust incorporations were operating.

Cynics only could offer explanation of the new policy—and that explanation was that Wall Street had to be impressed. Hundreds of millions of new securities were in search of a market. Prosperity, impressed upon the public, could facilitate the distribution of trust capitalizations. Every advance in wages was an advertisement of trust stock attractiveness.

If this ungenerous commentary was justifiable, there was certainly satisfactory response in the stock market buoyancy that rushed industrial quotations high.

But trust stock quotations in 1900 differ much from those of 1899. There has been "distribution," and there are declines. In some Wall Street quarters there are indications which are even construed to signify that some insiders who a year ago were eagerly intent upon booming market values are now upon a different tack, quite willing to help bring about recessions. Can it be that disagreement or hesitation over the signing of a yearly wage scale can have speculative prompting? No business interest—in the employment of labor or in any other relationship—can afford to commit itself to a policy that is insincere, that assumed to play fast and loose in any particular. The effects of that style of gaming are not to be disposed of offhand. It will not be a sufficient excuse—even to cynical Wall Street, which sometimes excuses much—that corporation labor is to be awarded what it asks, what last year was volunteered to it—accorded this after awhile—after speculative trust insiders have been able at low prices to buy back stocks which they unloaded upon the public at the top.

READING PRUDENCE.

Room traders on the Stock Exchange were sure last week that the Reading Railroad Directors were about to increase the dividend on their first preferred stock to a 4 per cent. annual rate, and circumstantial reports were issued claiming almost official authority for the cheering forecast. Yesterday the Directors met. The dividend was declared—and the rate was left just where it was six months ago, on a 3 per cent. basis.

It is not difficult for sensible calculators to find good warrant for the Reading action of yesterday. Lackawanna's recently published statistics are suggestive of something else than profitable activity just now in anthracite. The coal trade is in a better situation now than it has been for years, but just at this juncture there is an easily discernible reaction, and prudent corporation managers are, under such circumstances, certainly on the safe side in postponing dividend increases.

MR. GOULD NOT INFORMED.

To a stockholder, who called for information as to whether or not Missouri Pacific was going to resume dividends this year, Mr. George J. Gould is credited with having said:

"If so, it will be without my knowledge."

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Entertaining tales are being developed on the Stock Exchange curb as to Manhattan Elevated. One feature of the new invention is that traffic agreement papers have already been signed between Manhattan and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Not the slightest foundation exists for such a report or anything approaching it.

ERRATIC UPS AND DOWNS.

Colorado Fuel and Iron first preferred stock jumped up 5 points yesterday on the purchase of a single 100 shares. The first preferred shares of the Pacific Coast Company rose 3½ on another 100 shares. And some other stocks seldom traded in fluctuated a full point or more on insignificant transactions. In this exhibit is an indication of one of the erratic features of a market wherein public interest does not at all show. It gives point, moreover, to the fact that manipulation, under such circumstances, can be one of the easy accomplishments of small-fry "operators."

SUGAR IS LOWER.

Reduction in the price of refined sugar—such an incident as ordinarily would create Wall Street commotion—was announced yesterday without provoking more than a Stock Exchange yawn. Though about 19,000 shares of stock were traded in, with the quotation shrinking 2 points or more from the morning's top figure, there was hardly a ripple of interest outside the circle of room traders who are being permitted to keep the stock market to themselves.

From high sugar trade authorities come suggestions that the present cut is but preliminary to other and larger ones soon to be announced. Wall Street's recent enthusiasm over a complete sugar trade war settlement may be followed, before the Summer is over, by disclosures less cheerful.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

A Wall Street news agency announced yesterday that the advance of about a point in the price of Northern Pacific stock at the opening of the market was due to "a considerable short covering order." At the close of business the early gain had disappeared—signifying somewhat the manner of free and easy guesswork resorted to when explanations are required. The truth about the short interest is that it is probably relatively smaller now than at any time since activity and buoyancy quit the market. Nine out of ten of the professional traders on the Stock Exchange are trying to put prices up, and such short interest as exists has certainly small reflection in the loan crowd of the Stock Exchange.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to reports from Denver, the dividends on Cripple Creek mines for July aggregated $722,105.

Advance of $1.75 per 1,000 pounds in the price of lead ore at Joplin, Mo.

Announcement that a new steel plant will be built at Newport News in connection with the Newport News Shipbuilding Company to cost not less than $1,000,000.

Pittsburg dispatches stating that the iron and steel markets remain unchanged, but a sharp competition for business is bringing prices down at a very fast rate.

Metropolitan Street Railway authorized by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners to issue $7,000,000 new stock for changes in the motive power on a number of its lines.

Surplus of $1,884,675 shown by last week's statement of outside banks, a decrease of $331,925 as compared with the previous week.

Net gain of 2,121 subscribers made by the Erie Telephone system during July.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $86,607,191; balances, $4,858,532; Subtreasury debit balance, $1,444,452.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.88½; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83⅛@4.84⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15 less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 5c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Money, 3@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 136.90; Madrid, 27.80; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 6.76.

To-day is a holiday here; all Exchanges were closed.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day and prices were firm, in spite of some realizations on the less satisfactory news from China. Rio Tintos improved. Kafirs were in good demand and hardened, and De Beers were dull. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 22½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.97½.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Business was depressed on the Boerse to-day, owing to the news from China and the increase in the Russian customs duties. Mining shares were particularly affected. ... change on London, 20 marks 37 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, ... per cent.; for three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 6. ... gold was quoted today at 27.72.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railway gross earnings ... ys reporting yesterday showed increases ... the fourth week in July as compared with the corresponding week ... last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,633
Canadian Pacific	32,000
Central of Georgia	14,617
Chesapeake & Ohio	71,259
Chicago Terminal Transfer	4,032
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	87,395
International & Great Northern	561
Kanawha & Michigan	7,443
Louisville & Nashville	310
Mexican National	10,629
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11,519
Missouri Pacific	112,000
Central Branch	3,000
Rio Grande Southern	2,496
St. Louis & San Francisco	48,523
St. Louis Southwestern	14,785
Southern Railway	64,963
Toledo & Ohio Central	14,886
Toledo, Peoria & Western	3,226
Total increase, 7 roads	$511,217
Increase previously reported	280,453
Total increase, 8 roads	$791,670

The following show decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$14,016
Mexican Central	59,722
Total decrease, 2 roads	$73,738
Decrease previously reported	39,436
Total decrease, 3 roads	$113,174
Net increase	$678,496

ICE TRUST ENJOINED.

Restrained, Pending Trial, from Doing Business in J... in W. Scheer's Name.

Justice Giegerich, ... the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, ...ntinued, pending the trial of the action, ...e temporary injunction granted by Jus... e Dugro, restraining the American Ice ... ompany from doing business in the nar... of John W. Scheer, who had sold his ... wagon and trade to the defendant corpo... ation.

"It is stated," ... Justice Giegerich, "and not denied, ... there was no provision in the contr... of sale that the defendant should hav... the right to use the plaintiff's name.

"After making th... purchase the defendant printed the pla... tiff's name in large letters on other wa... ns, and also issued a large number of ca... is bearing his name. Correspondence wa... carried on in plaintiff's name. Checks ... to his order were indorsed with his nam... and collected by the defendant.

"The defendant ... sists the motion solely on the ground th... no right of property belonging to the pla... tiff has been injured, and relies upon De... Wick vs. Dobson (18 App. Div. 399) and ... er cases, which have held that an injunc... n cannot be issued to restrain the public... on of a libel.

"But this is pla... ly not an action for libel, although som... of the elements of damage enumerated ... in the complaint are similar to those in l... el; such, for instance, as 'bringing the pl... tiff's name into disrepute by making ... appear that plaintiff acquiesces in such ... audulent and wrongful scheme in furt... erance of defendant's monopoly.' The exc... usive use of one's own name, except as ag... inst those having the same name, is a pr... perty right which has long been recognize... in judicial decisions.

"It would seem ... to be a proposition hardly requiring ar... ument that every man is the custodian of ... is own reputation and is entitled to say ... ho shall do business and what business ... all be done under his name."

SING SING'S SEIZED CAR LINE.

People Have to Walk or Hire Hacks—The Village May Be Sued.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The Ossining trolley road is still ... lying idle, and people have to walk up ... e long and steep hill leading from the ... ilroad station to the village or hire hac..., paying 25 cents for each ride. Busines... men are complaining, too, that their trad... is suffering.

The Tax Collect... wants about $2,500, but, although he h... the cars in his possession, he does no... see where the money is coming from. F... sides, this is the harvest season of th... road. The Methodist camp meeting is i... session for ten days, and the road co... ts on clearing about $5,000 out of that, ... t now it is losing $500 a day, and, it is sa... d, will sue the village for this damage to... its business.

Receiver Cockcro... says he will not pay 1 cent of the taxes ... for the reason that he has no money with ... which to pay. Besides, he says, he has sev... ral actions against the Trustees for dama... es done to his motors when the Spring St... eet pavement was laid, the paving bricks ... eing laid so high that the cars bumped o... them and the motors were injured, and t... en he had to stop running on that stree... some days until the pavement was laid ... so that the cars could clear it.

It appears that m... papers were served on the receiver, but ... that the property was seized by the poli... e, and the motormen, conductors, and p... ssengers were hustled off wherever they ... happened to be, to get home as best they ... ould. One man, Harry Marks, who was ... a car with his wife, made the Collecto... hire a hack and send him home, threater... g otherwise to sue for damages.

Many favor letti... g the road go on running without payin... taxes until such time as it shall be a p... ing concern, and then demand payment. ... This is what the receiver asks.

Tax Collector Ac... er this evening posted notices, and served ... one on Receiver Cockcroft, that he wou... sell the seven cars of the road at public ... auction on Aug. 14 at 10 o'clock in the m... rning.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Time for Depositing Claims Against the Firm Extended.

It was reported ... n Wall Street circles yesterday that th... e is considerable dissatisfaction among ... some of the creditors of Price, McCorm... k & Co. in regard to the recently formu... ated readjustment plan, and that some of t... e larger interests have demanded an alte... ation in the plan or else an extension ... the time for depositing claims.

Chairman Canno... of the Trustees under the readjustr... ent agreement stated yesterday afternoo... that a large majority of the creditors o... the firm had availed themselves of the ... an and agreement, and had filed their cla... ns with the Metropolitan Trust Compan... ; also that the amount already deposited ... tisfied the Trustees in announcing the pl... as effective. As they were not anxious ... to exclude any of the creditors from the ... enefits of the readjustment, the Trustees ... have decided to extend the time for depo... iting until Aug. 18, so that all creditors m... y have the opportunity of filing their clai... s.

Mr. Cannon mad... no comment on the alleged dissatisfac... on on the part of certain creditors.

CUT IN SOFT SUGARS.

Reduction of 10 Cents a Hundred in Grades Least in Demand.

A reduction of 10 ... cents per 100 pounds in the prices of soft sugars from No. 9 to 16 and a cut of ... cents for No. 8 were made yesterday by the American and the National Sugar Refining Companies. The cut was met promptly by the Arbuckles.

It was stated in ... he trade that the numbers in which the ... uts were made are least in demand, and ... represent only a small part of the sugar output.

Wheat Yield in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 6.—The Government crop bulletin, issued this afternoon, places the total wheat yield in Manitoba at 11,000,000 bushels, 348,819 acres of wheat having been completely destroyed by winds, drought, &c. The yield of wheat is estimated at 7½ bushels per acre.

The H. L. Judd Company Issues Bonds.

The H. L. Judd Company, dealing in hardware, has mortgaged all its real estate at Wallingford, Conn., in this city, and in Hamilton County, Tenn., to the Union Trust Company of New Haven, Conn., for $262,000. The mortgage will secure an issue of bonds for the amount mentioned, maturing July 1, 1901.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The week in the market for outside securities began with as little show of life as has appeared on any day of late. Nothing in the day's trading gave any promise of improvement in the market so far as activity was concerned, and in the absence of trading, prices moved only slightly. The general firmness of prices, at least among the more substantial issues, seems to give continued proof of the relatively strong position which the outside market has occupied for some weeks past, but from the brokers' point of view, the outside market remains in most unsatisfactory condition. Among issues which have not yet assumed a very firm position in the market, prices are not very well maintained, but elsewhere a good deal of strength appears. Dividend paying stocks seem to be able to hold their own, in spite of the market's extreme dullness. In only two or three stocks did the trading yesterday extend beyond a single hundred shares. The whole market reflected public apathy.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold early in the day at 89, but there was only very small demand for the issue. During the afternoon and at the close, stock was offered at 88¾, with no better bid than 88, which was nearly a point below Saturday's final price. Other copper stocks shared the dullness of the whole market, and among the less prominent copper shares trading was as light as it was in Amalgamated.

AMERICAN BICYCLE bonds were in fairly good request around 70. Sales of $15,000 of the bonds were made at 70½, and at the close 70½ was bid. No sales of either issue of Bicycle stock were reported.

CAST IRON PIPE common sold at a slight advance over last week's figure, at 3½, and this was bid for the stock at the close. There was no transaction in the preferred, which was quoted unchanged at 25 bid.

RUBBER GOODS sold at 26⅝ and 27¼, and closed three-eighths lower for the day, at 26⅜ bid.

COMPRESSED AIR sold to the extent of 100 shares at 32.

CRAMPS' SHIPYARD.—The annual report of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company appeared yesterday. It showed gross earnings for the fiscal year of $7,791,500, an increase over last year of $2,491,569, and the net earnings appeared as $536,262, against $231,250 the year before. The surplus after the payment of dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, was reported as $293,862. The report showed the unfinished work on hand to amount to $12,212,000.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	2¾	3
Consolidated Gas debentures	88	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	105½	106

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22¾	24¼
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	79½	80½
American Chicle	56	60
American Chicle pf.	70	75
American Thread pf.	3	4¾
American Woolen	13½	14
American Woolen pf.	70½	71
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	25	32
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	6¾	7½
Distilling Company of America	5	5½
Distilling Company of America pf.	19¾	20½
Electric Boat	14	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	36
Havana Commercial	8	9
Havana Commercial pf.	38	42
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf.	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Gramophone		32
National Salt	38½	41
National Salt pf.	61	65
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28	28
Otis Elevator

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 6, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15⅝	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¼	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
62	62⅝	465	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ⅝
36¾	37½	100	American Ice Co.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅝
67	70	60	Am. Ice Co. pf.	67	68	67	68	
11⅛	11⅝	220	Am. Linseed Co.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
54	56	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	−1⅛
19½	21	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
36½	36¾	50	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36¾	36½	36½	
88	88½	250	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅝
18	19	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	20	19	19	+ ⅝
83¼	83⅝	2,285	Am. Steel & Wire.	84	84⅝	83¼	83¼	− ⅝
73	74	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73¼	73½	73½	73½	
121½	121⅝	18,385	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123¼	129⅝	121½	121½	−1⅛
116	118	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116⅛	116⅞	115⅝	115⅝	
92¼	93	300	American Tobacco	93¼	98¼	93¼	98¼	+ ¼
45¼	45¾	1,475	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45⅛	45⅝	45½	45½	− ⅛
26⅝	26⅞	11,380	At., T. & S. F.	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅛
70⅝	70⅝	10,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	71	70½	70⅝	− ⅛
74½	74⅝	2,250	Baltimore & Ohio.	75⅛	75¾	74½	74½	− ½
80	81	92	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81¼	81¾	81	81	
57⅝	58	3,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅞	58¼	57½	57½	
7	7⅛	10	Brunswick City	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49	49⅝	100	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	
27⅝	27⅞	1,140	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅜
126⅞	126⅝	4,240	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	127	127⅝	126½	126½	− ⅜
		20	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	
10⅞	11¼	100	Chicago Great West.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
70	70½	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	
111⅜	111⅞	3,450	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	112⅜	112⅝	111⅜	111⅜	− ⅛
171	172½	42	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172½	172½	171½	171½	
106⅜	106⅞	5,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107	107¼	106⅜	106⅜	− ⅛
32½	33	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
33½	35⅝	4,780	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35	36⅜	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
127½	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	125	125	125	125	+ ½
6¼	6⅝	1,340	Colorado Southern	6½	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
42	42⅝	170	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	+1
176¾	177	1,635	Consolidated Gas	177⅜	177⅞	176¼	176¼	−2
24¼	25	110	Con. Tobacco Co.	24½	25⅞	24½	24½	− ¼
76¼	77	370	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77	77	76½	76½	+ ⅛
112	113	100	Delaware & Hudson.	112	112	112	112	− ⅛
176	178	30	Del. Lack & Western.	178	178	178	178	
19	19¼	1,050	Denver & R. G.	19	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼	
12	12½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
32½	33½	100	Erie 1st pf	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	
33	33⅛	2,310	Federal Steel	34	34½	33	33½	− ⅜
66	66½	100	Federal Steel pf.	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅜	
		200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	− ⅜
131	131¼	310	General Electric	132	132	132	132	
53	53⅞	500	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53	53	53	53	+1
99	100¼	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	99¼	99¼	− ¼
153	154	280	Great Northern pf.	152⅞	153¼	152⅞	153¼	+1¼
		10	H. B. Claflin Co.	108	108	108	108	
		25	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63	63	63	
61⅜	62½	480	Illinois Central	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116⅜	− ⅛
116½	116¾	100	Internat. Paper pf.	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	− ⅛
65½	66	100	International Power	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
29	29⅝	100	International Silver	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
⅜	⅝	100	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	− ⅛
10¼	19¼	310	Louisville & Nashville.	71	71	71	71	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	1,280	Manhattan Elevated	91	91⅝	90¼	90¼	
90¼	90¼	2,280	Met. Street Railway	156	156⅜	155	155	−1¼
154⅜	155	720	Mexican Central	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	− ½
12	12⅛	1,430	Minn. & St. Louis.	58⅝	58⅝	56¾	56¼	
58	59¾	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	58	58	58	58	−1⅜
58	60	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.					
9¼	9½	1,750	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	9½	9½	9¼	9½	
30⅞	31	910	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
51	51¼	6,430	Missouri Pacific	51	51⅝	50⅝	51	
38	39	100	Mobile & Ohio.	39	39	39	39	+1⅛
31⅜	31½	240	National Biscuit Co.	31½	31⅛	31½	31¼	+ ¼
19⅝	20	220	National Lead Co.	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ¼
97½	98	150	National Lead Co. pf.	97	97	97	97	
24½	25	820	National Steel	25	25	25	25	+1
84¼	85	20	National Steel pf.	85⅛	85⅛	85¼	85¼	
46¼	46⅝	6,730	National Tube Co.	46	47	46	46½	+1
89⅜	90	2,274	National Tube Co. pf.	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90⅛	+ ⅝
129	130	100	New Jersey Central.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	
128½	129	405	New York Central	129	129	129	129	+ ⅛
21	21¼	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	
33⅞	34	1,360	Norfolk & Western.	33⅞	34	33¾	34	− ⅛
77	78	500	Norfolk & West. pf.	76⅞	77¼	76½	77½	− ½
52⅜	52¼	8,570	Northern Pacific	52⅜	53½	51⅞	52½	
72	72¼	1,310	Northern Pacific pf.	72⅜	72⅝	72½	72½	
52	54	90	Pacific Coast	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
86	90	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+2¼
62	64	30	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	
30½	31½	50	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	
128½	128⅝	2,035	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	129¼	128½	128½	− ½
98⅜	99	710	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅝	99⅝	99	99	
40	40⅜	635	Pressed Steel Car.	40½	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	− ⅛
71	72½	350	Pressed S. C. pf., x d.	71½	71¾	71⅛	71⅝	+ ⅜
183	186	75	Pullman Company	184	184	183	184	
16⅝	17¼	600	Reading	17¼	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
59¼	59¾	11,500	Reading 1st pf.	60½	60⅝	59	59¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	900	Reading 2d pf	29¼	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
10	10½	430	Republic Iron & Steel.	10½	10½	10½	10½	
51¼	52	334	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	52	52	52	52	+1½
6¾	7¼	300	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
9¼	9½	25	St. L. & S. F.	9	9	9	9	
33¼	34	120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	555	St. L. Southw. pf.	27⅜	27⅜	26½	26½	− ½
33⅜	33½	2,260	Southern Pacific	34	34	33½	33½	− ¼
10	11	200	Southern Railway	11	11	10½	10½	
52	52½	120	Southern Railway pf.	52	52	52	52	− ½
70⅜	70½	1,285	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71⅛	71½	70	70	− ⅛
14½	15	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
64	64½	50	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65⅜	65⅝	65⅜	65⅜	
60	60⅛	28,060	Union Pacific	60¼	60⅝	60	60	− ⅛
76½	76⅝	2,300	Union Pacific pf.	76⅝	76⅞	76	76⅛	− ⅜
10¼	10⅜	350	United States Leather.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
68¼	69	110	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	69¼	68½	68¾	+ ⅛
26¾	27¼	300	United States Rubber.	26¼	27	26¼	27	− ¼
92	93	50	U. S. Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	
6¾	7	200	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18	18¼	940	Wabash pf.	18½	18⅝	18	18	− ⅛
79½	80	335	Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79⅞	79½	79½	+ ⅛
94	94½	110	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
45¾	48	15	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45½	45⅝	43⅞	45⅞	
39⅜	39¾	150	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+1½
Sales.		176,846						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1925 1,000 133

Va 6s, def ctfs
15,000 ..... 6⅞
10,000 ..... 6⅞

Adams Exp 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 104
3,000 ..... 104½
4,000 ..... 104⅝

Am C O deb 6s
1,000 101

At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 ..... 101½
1,000 101
5,000 ..... 101⅛
10,000 ..... 101⅛
23,000 ..... 101⅜
13,000 101
11,000 ..... 101⅛
Adjustment 4s
3,000 84
10,000 ..... 83⅞
15,000 84

Atl & C W 1st 6s
10,000 ..... 97½

Balt & Ohio 3½s
3,000 ..... 94⅜

Balt & Ohio 4s
2,000 100
500 ..... 100⅛
16,000 100
15,000 ..... 99⅞

Balt & Ohio, S W
Div, 3½s
5,000 ..... 86⅞
25,000 ..... 86⅝
5,000 ..... 86⅞

B'klyn, Q Co & Sub
con gtd 5s
1,000 98

B'klyn, C T 6s
2,000 104

B'klyn, W & W H
5s, Trust Co
ctfs
1,000 75

Cant of Ga con 5s
10,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91⅝

Cent of Ga 2d inc
4,000 13

Cent of N J gen 5s,
registered
5,000 ..... 121⅞

Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 93⅜
5,000 ..... 93½
1,000 ..... 93⅝

Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 ..... 99⅞

Chi, B & Q, Ill D,
3½s
1,000 108

Chi, M & St P, C
& P W Div 5s
6,000 ..... 118⅝
Gen 4s, Ser A
2,000 ..... 110¼

Chi Term Tr 4s
3,000 ..... 93⅞

Col F & I gen 5s
7,000 ..... 91½

Den & R G con 4s
1,000 98

Det City Gas 5s
10,000 94

East Tenn, Va &
Ga con 1st 5s
1,000 115

Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 88¼

Ill Cent, St L Div,
3½s
2,000 ..... 101½

Keok & D M 1st
6,000 ..... 112¾

Lacl G L of St L
1st 5s
1,000 ..... 106⅞

L S & M So 3½s
7,000 110

Leh & W B gtd
4½s
5,000 ..... 101⅞

Man con 4s
4,000 ..... 101¾

Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 113

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91⅝
Total sales $770,000

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
22,000 67
500 ..... 68⅜

Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ..... 96⅝

Mob & Ohio gen 4s
5,000 ..... 84⅜

N Y C & H R, L
Shore col 3½s
1,000 ..... 96⅛

N Y G, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
1,000 107

N Y, N H & H 4s, con deb ctfs
3,000 101

N Y, S & W 1st refunding 5s
1,000 ..... 108½

Norf & W con 4s
500 ..... 97½
1,000 ..... 97⅞
10,000 ..... 97⅝
3,000 ..... 97⅞

Nor Pac gen 3s
20,000 ..... 65⅝

Nor Pac 4s
6,000 ..... 104⅝
25,000 ..... 104⅛
5,500 ..... 104½
12,000 ..... 104⅜

Ore R & N con 4s
4,000 ..... 102⅜
1,000 103
41,000 ..... 102⅝

Ore Short Line 1st
con 5s
1,000 ..... 112½

Penn gtd 1st 4½s
1,000 ..... 116½

Reading gen 4s
5,000 ..... 87⅛
25,000 ..... 87⅜

Rio G W 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 98¼

St L & I M gen 5s
8,000 ..... 110¼
1,000 ..... 110⅛
4,000 ..... 110¼

St L & I M 4s
1,000 ..... 78⅝
10,000 79
5,000 ..... 79¼

St L S W 1st 4s
1,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¼

St L S W 2d 4s
1,000 59
3,000 ..... 58¾

St P, M & M, Mont
ext 4s
2,000 103

Scioto V & N E 4s
1,000 101

So Pac 4s
6,000 ..... 78⅜
8,000 79

Tenn C, I & R, De
Bardeln C & I
6s
1,000 101

Tex & N O con 5s
6,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 ..... 102½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 111⅝

Union Pac 1st 4s
45,000 ..... 105⅜
20,000 ..... 105⅝
1,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105⅝
16,000 ..... 105⅛

Va Mid gen 5s,
guar stamped
5,000 110

Wab, Det & C Ex 5s
5,000 ..... 109⅜

Wabash deb, Ser B
6,000 ..... 32½
11,000 ..... 33⅜
7,000 ..... 32½
5,000 ..... 32⅝

West Shore gtd 4s
3,000 112

W N Y & P 1st 5s
1,000 119
4,000 ..... 119½

West Un fund &
real est 4½s
1,000 ..... 106½

Wilk & East 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 104½

Wis Cent gen 4s
22,000 88
5,000 ..... 88¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,150	Am. Steel & W.	34¼	34⅝	33¾	33½
12,110	Am. Sugar Ref.	123¾	129⅝	121¾	121⅝
100	Am. Tobacco	98¼	98¼	93	93
580	At., T. & S. F.	27	27⅝	27	27
3,040	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	71	70¼	70⅝
940	Balt. & Ohio	75	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
2,300	Brook. R. T.	57⅞	58½	57¼	57⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
3,830	Chi., Bur. & Q.	127⅞	127⅞	126⅝	126½
1,700	Chi., M. & St. P.	112¾	112⅝	111⅝	111⅜
130	Chi., R. I. & P.	107¼	107½	106⅜	106⅜
40	Col. Fuel & I.	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
40	Cont. Tobacco	24½	24½	24¼	24½
810	Federal Steel	34	34⅝	33	33½
100	Louis. & Nash.	71¾	71⅝	71	71
170	Manhattan	91	91⅝	91	91
20	Mo., K. & T. pf.	30½	31	30¼	31
5,740	Mo. Pacific	51½	51⅝	50¾	50¾
10	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
10	Norf. & West.	34	34	34	34
3,520	North. Pacific.	52⅝	53¼	52	52⅝
20	Pacific Mail	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¼
10	People's Gas	99½	99½	99½	99½
20	Reading	17¼	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
4,940	Reading 1st pf.	60¾	60½	59¾	59¾
20	Reading 2d pf.	20	20	20	20
110	South. Pacific.	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
20	Southern Ry.	11	11	11	11
130	Tenn. C. & I.	71¼	72	70	70
4,730	Union Pacific.	60¾	60⅞	60	60⅜
90	U. S. Leather.	10½	10½	10⅜	10½

46,220

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Balt. & O. 4s.	100	100	100	100

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.04	.06
Alpha Con	.08	.11
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.20	.21
Best & Belcher	.21	.21
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.72	.79
Challenge Con	.28	.31
Chollar	.14	.16
Confidence	.94	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.55
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.18
Gould & Curry	.20	.23
Hale & Norcross	.21	.23
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.17	.18
Occidental Con	.06	.09
Ophir	.70	.70
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.13	.14
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.76	.26
Standard	4.40	4.35
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.16	.14
Union Con	.22	.24
Utah Con	.08	.10
Yellow Jacket	.31	.35
Silver bars	66¾	60¾
Mexican dollars	48¾@49¾	48¾@49¾
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	12½	12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	45¼	45½	45⅝	45⅝
Alamo	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14
Argentum	31½	31½	30½	30½
Anaconda	49	50	48	49
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	14½	19	14½	19
Battle Mountain	28½	29½	28½	29
Blue Bell	12	12¼	11½	12
C. C. Cons	13⅝	14	13⅝	14
C. C. & M	13	13½	13	13½
Columbine Victor	14	14½	14	14½
Dante	12½	13	12⅜	13
Damon	20½	20⅝	20⅝	21
Elkton	163	163½	160½	161
El Paso	45	45¼	43⅝	43⅝
Findlay	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
Golden Fleece	80	85	80	85
Gibson	28	29	28½	28
Gold King	125	130	120	130
Gold Knob	..	..	13⅝	14
Gold Coin	550	..	570	..
Garfield	6	10	6¼	7
Gold Sovereign	..	10	10¼	10¼
Gould	30½	40	39½	40
Hart	15¼	16½	15½	15⅝
Ingham	20	21	20½	22½
Isabella	132	132½	133	133½
Independence	42½	42⅞	42	42½
Jackpot	51	52	51	51½
Keystone	17½	18½	17⅝	18
Lexington	17½	18	17½	17⅝
Mount Rosa	70	75	70	75
Mary Cashen	..	..	18	19
Matos	23	28	23¼	24
Moses Anchor	58	58	55	58
National	10½	10½	10½	10½
Nugget	21¾	23	22¼	23
Ophir	55	55½	55	55½
Orphan	21¼	22	21	22
Pharmacist	14½	14¾	14	14
Pinnacle	20	21	21	22
Portland	342	350	330	340
Rose Nicol	12⅝	13	12⅞	13
Rawlings	30½	35	30½	32½
Coriolanus	21½	22	21½	21⅝
New Haven	5⅞	8⅝	8¾	9⅜
Ida May	32¼	33	32¾	34
Union	40	43	40	40½
Vindicator	145	146	143	146
Work	25¾	28¾	28½	29
Zanobia	14	14½	14½	15

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week July	$46,983	$49,636	$42,072
Month	148,941	157,066	133,857
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,001	6,952	6,568
4th week July	767,000	735,000	600,000
Month	2,442,000	2,367,000	2,024,000
From Jan. 1	16,609,708	15,056,302	13,020,012
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,591	1,524	1,524
4th week July	157,988	143,371	152,282
Month	525,063	428,702	449,625
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
4th week July	407,380	336,130	307,389
Month	1,102,571	1,051,155	961,569
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	547	535
4th week July	94,388	108,355	93,115
Month	313,636	330,202	286,159
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	76
4th week July	33,330	29,207	24,149
Month	115,814	100,080	84,908
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,833	1,838	1,838
4th week July	473,498	386,091	352,031
Month	1,363,213	1,254,797	1,146,053
GREAT NORTHERN—			
Month July	2,263,847	2,266,030	1,848,092
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week July	96,249	95,748	73,481
Month	278,019	273,392	210,400
From Jan. 1	1,991,344	2,032,973	1,656,748
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week July	22,503	15,150	12,709
Month	86,371	44,270	44,068
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
4th week July	687,700	687,300	603,867
Month	2,149,840	2,166,220	1,827,667
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
4th week July	426,409	486,131	350,064
Month	1,322,164	1,374,541	1,000,367
From Jan. 1	11,228,128	7,784,348	7,648,281
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,286	1,286	1,219
4th week July	183,800	173,261	159,139
Month	609,024	536,123	486,940
From Jan. 1	4,609,249	4,011,213	
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
4th week July	326,079	314,560	313,744
Month	944,969	872,013	807,913
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
4th week July	944,000	852,000	788,000
Month	2,418,000	2,156,000	1,993,000
From Jan. 1	16,172,590	14,710,366	14,326,782
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week July	51,000	45,000	45,000
Month	125,000	100,000	102,000
From Jan. 1	731,764	640,551	760,447
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week July	18,974	11,478	15,161
Month	42,540	32,856	39,887
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,386	1,162
4th week July	232,074	184,151	174,180
From July 1	698,454	558,148	511,091
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
4th week July	152,905	158,210	121,403
Month	467,585	428,145	369,200
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,416	6,271	5,654
4th week July	730,437	725,504	715,099
Month	2,471,475	2,279,165	2,117,339
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week July	66,783	51,017	47,085
Month	202,051	158,328	144,280
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	249	248	248
4th week July	30,287	27,061	
Month	102,431	87,000	
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for June—			

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross, earnings	491,145	223,643	267,502
Oper. expenses	247,488	112,061	135,427
Net earnings	243,657	111,581	132,046
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	5,012,134	3,801,998	1,210,106
Oper. expenses	2,888,607	2,441,392	447,214
Net earnings	2,123,527	1,360,578	762,952

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for June—			
Gross	375,611	328,833	49,777
Expenses	300,498	226,522	73,975
Net	75,112	99,310	*14,197
Taxes	19,273	14,333	4,940
Balance	55,838	74,978	19,138
For the fiscal year: Gross, $4,237,742; expenses, $3,182,551; net, $1,104,891; taxes, $197,928, leaving a balance of $906,963.			
*Decrease.			

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY for June—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	5,065,410	4,834,440	260,970
Oper. expenses	3,265,303	2,950,519	314,784
Net earnings	1,820,107	1,873,921	*53,814
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	56,265,408	55,972,807	7,295,811
Oper. expenses	40,922,274	38,062,634	1,859,640
Net earnings	15,343,134	16,907,268	1,437,171

MEXICAN NATIONAL for June—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	682,453	576,999	505,177
Oper. exp.	332,463	308,595	274,310
Balance	349,990	268,403	230,867
Other expenses	206,135	150,116	
Net	141,855	118,287	
Since Jan. 1:			
Gross	4,060,225	3,475,090	3,035,098
Oper. exp.	2,114,350	1,813,481	1,658,482
Balance	1,945,875	1,661,609	1,376,616
Other expenses	1,066,363	852,816	
Net	880,511	808,792	

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
4th week July	83,356	74,098	63,250
Month	247,558	221,524	
From Jan. 1	1,559,744	1,349,082	1,199,717

| ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN

HOT SEASON IN LONDON

Old Sol Forces Many to Discard Conventional Costumes.

A FAMOUS BEAU'S SENSATION

Appears in Piccadilly in White Duck in Contrast to Frocks and Top Hats —Society Very Busy.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—It is a curious Summer in England. July has brought after its first week, which was abnormally cold, a hot wave of unprecedented duration and severity, and the English, who cling to traditions in a way that surprises even Americans who know them and their ways, are sweltering in the cities under the rays of a sun that would be torrid even in New York. English society regulates itself entirely by the calendar, and takes no thought for the thermometer, which in America must be taken into consideration in the regulation of almost all social doings quite as much as the calendar.

It has been the custom for a century for Englishmen to wear long, black frock or cutaway coats and high silk hats during the season, which, as all the world knows, extends from Easter Sunday until Aug. 1. As England is rarely afflicted with a temperature of over 90 degrees this costume, although uncomfortable and inappropriate, has been and is in ordinary Summers bearable, but when the mercury goes above the nineties to remain there for days, and the air is filled with moisture which makes the cities huge Turkish baths, the Englishman in his long, black coat and top hat is the most miserable object in feeling and appearance on the face of the green earth.

FASHION'S DRESS DISAPPEARS.

A week of sweltering weather was, however, too much to stand, and last Monday there were signs of the breaking down of one of the most cherished traditions. The clerks in the city began to appear in flannel and outing suits and straw and Panama hats, and the great Montagu Guest, London's bachelor beau, actually created a sensation by walking along Piccadilly in the afternoon in a suit of white duck. Gradually, during the next few days the black coats and top hats disappeared, and this morning they were in the ratio of 1 to 10 on the men met in the streets, instead of in the former ratio of 10 to 1. A sensation was also created on Tuesday by the appearance of a horse drawing a dray with a sun bonnet on its head, placed there by a considerate driver, and the next morning there were leaders in several papers, gravely advocating the universal adoption of the idea. But it is still the season, and the races and crowded receptions and musicales go on continuously, and are attended by throngs of suffering and perspiring men and women who talk despairingly of the heat, and speak longingly of the woods, the river, and the sea coast, from which custom debars them until the final closing of the season.

In the restaurants and hotels they still serve the long table d'hôtes for luncheon and dinner with their hot soups, three and four meats and heavy pastries, and in the same hotels and restaurants, in the clubs, and at the races, they still drink the heavy stout, porter, and ale, and the heating brandy and soda, while at dinners un-iced champagne, heavy burgundies, and ports are still the favorite beverages. Ice can be had, but only by repeated asking, and then in driblets, while to all appearances the English have never heard of that most refreshing American Summer drink, iced tea, and still quaff their afternoon cups of the liquid steaming hot.

All this is very amusing and astonishing even to the traveled American, who wonders why all his English cousins in this severe hot wave do not succumb to apoplexy or die of sunstroke. He himself is looked upon as a strange creature with his evident freedom from worry, his careful selection of the shady side of the street, his carrying of a raised umbrella and avoidance of the tops of 'buses, (one can't ride inside a 'bus in hot weather, for the windows don't let down,) and especially for the discarding of his waistcoat, and his simple diet of cold meat and eggs and salad, and possibly a glass of lemonade or ginger beer. Your true Englishman may be forced by old Sol, perhaps, to shed his frock coat and top hat, but he never will desert his waistcoat and to go without three meats at dinner and his usual brandy and soda would be to write himself down an allen and a strange person.

LEAVE THEIR CUSTOMS BEHIND.

It is passing strange that when so many Englishmen have lived in the tropic colonies, in India, and even in Canada, where Summer suns burn fiercely, and have there learned rational hot-weather customs and dress, they should not make their experience felt among their countrymen when they come home to live. As a matter of fact, although these wanderers know better, they leave their tropical hot-weather dress and customs behind when they return home, and during great heat are as miserable and as conventional as the rest of their fellows.

Perhaps it is the great heat, or, more likely, the slowness to be roused, which characterizes the Englishman as compared to the American, that makes the seeming apathy of the English press and public at this juncture, and with fresh horrors from China published every day, most remarkable to the American visitor. One hears the Peking massacre and the Chinese question, with its mystery and terror, discussed at the clubs, in the restaurants, and now and then alluded to on the race course and at fashionable functions, but there is no apparent excitement in the air; voices are as softly modulated as ever, and the discussion seems to Americans a languid one. The more important journals devote two to three columns every morning to the latest telegrams and cables from China, which all read exactly alike and most of which have appeared in the evening papers of the day previous, and all have leaders calling in a general way for revenge on the "heathen Chinee," with an undercurrent of alarm lest England should be outwitted by Russia, and an intimated fear that she will involve herself in national complications if she goes too fast. This is all, and there are more columns devoted to the skirmishes that mark the close of the Transvaal war than to cricket matches, of course, to the races, and to a discussion on water boilers in the House of Commons. It is very evident that the great heart of England does not yet beat responsive to the last wails of anguish from the martyrs in Peking.

SOCIETY VERY BUSY.

While the season is almost at an end, there is enough going on within and around London to give the members of the gay world and their American friends and visitors sufficient occupation to fill the hours of daylight and most of those of dark. Polo and automobile races at Ranelagh and Hurlingham, racing at Newmarket, Sandown, and Goodwood; yachting at Cowes, and in town a constant round of dinners, musicales, lawn parties, and receptions, with the opera and theatre, which are crowded, notwithstanding the heat—make the hours fly only too quickly. The closing weeks of the opera season have been made famous by the first production in England and with repetitions of Puccini's new opera of "La Tosca," whose libretto is a clever condensation of Sardou's play, and which the young Italian composer has fitted to music so well and ably as to carry on the great success which he has already won in "La Bohème." The opera, for a wonder in London, was beautifully staged, and is presented by a cast whose performance had much to do with its great success on its first night. Fraulein Ternina surprised even her admirers by the force and intelligence of her acting, and sings divinely in the title rôle, while Scotti as Scarpia and Detucia as Mario have surpassed all their former efforts.

The music of "La Tosca" is of the same order as that of which has brought fame to Mascagni and Leoncavallo, and may best be called Wagnerized Italian. It is quite as much as "Cavalleria" and "I Pagliacci," intensely dramatic, as befits its subject, and throbs all through with the sensuous melody "of cloudless climes and starry skies." There is not a dull moment in the opera, from the opening apostrophe of Maria in the church of St. Andrea to his picture to the final bars which close the tragedy as the heroine flings herself over the battlements. Particularly striking is the chorus at the close of the first act in the church, with the organ rolling and distant cannon booming, and the overture to the last act, with the Shepherd's song and the bells of St. Peter's tolling in the distance, at that weird hour when darkness pales into dawn.

OVATION FOR THE COMPOSER.

The presence of the composer on the first night was an added feature of the performance. So enthusiastic was the large and brilliant audience, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales and other royalties, that the pale and nervous Italian had to be dragged before the curtain to respond to repeated calls, until he was almost exhausted. "La Tosca" has superseded all other operas in interest and importance, and, indeed, there have been so many disappointments over the non-appearance of favorite singers that the public is not to be blamed for being skeptical as to whether they can be sure of hearing an opera produced as billed. The same controversy as to the returning of money to stall holders when a star does not appear as advertised, which raged in New York last Winter, has been waged here, but not with the same results. The London operagoing public is more long suffering than that of New York, and submits to what New York would not endure.

Jean de Reszke, who sang so weakly in the "Meistersinger" a fortnight ago as to give rise to the story that his voice was hopelessly gone, and that he would soon leave the opera stage, surprised and delighted every one a few nights later by his rendering of Lohengrin, which was as charming and artistic as ever, and in which he showed no failure of voice. Since then, however, he has suffered again from illness, and was not able to sing Faust as Windsor this week nor to appear at Covent Garden as billed again in "Faust," last Thursday. His physician, Dr. Holbrook Curtis of New York, who is in attendance on the Duchess of Manchester at Malden-ham, assures M. de Reszke's friends that his voice is as good as ever, and that he will soon be himself again. The general opinion, however, seems to be that while this opinion of Dr. Curtis may be perfectly correct, the tenor's general health is not good, and as he is now fifty-eight years old, there is reason to fear that he will not be long before the public. In addition to reported failing health the great tenor is happily married, has amassed a large fortune, and is anxious to retire. The Queen presented to Miss Suzanne Adams, M. Edouard de Reszke, M. Plançon, Mme. Bauermeister, and other members of the cast who sang "Faust" at Windsor last week, and even M. Grau and his assistant, Mr. Forsyth, tasteful silver souvenirs, of which they are very proud.

POPULAR AMERICAN ACTRESS.

Music continues to be a feature of the London receptions, and the artists chiefly in demand at these private functions are Kubelik, the wonderful boy violinist, and David Bispham. The Princess Adolphe de Wrede of Paris, who sings artistically and prettily if not particularly strongly, and who is a beautiful woman, is also much in demand. Miss Beverley Sitgreaves, a young American actress, has made the drawing room hit of the season by her impersonations of Bernhardt and Duse, which are so lifelike as to be almost startling.

Americans have never been so much in evidence in English society as during the last few weeks of this present season. They are met with everywhere—at Hurlingham and Ranelagh, Newmarket and the other race meetings, and at all the most fashionable functions. Those who reside here and are at all in the gay world were invited to the recent garden party given by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, but even the newcomers who have any acquaintance and introductions are everywhere cordially welcomed. There seems to be an evident desire on the part of the English to be hospitable, and they are seemingly sincere in their protestations of friendship, and openly express their anxiety to know whether the sympathy and moral aid of the United States can be counted on as being with England and Japan for the future. Senator Depew's great speech—the finest effort of his life, it is conceded—delivered on the 4th of July at the great American banquet at the Hotel Cecil, and in which he very tactfully discussed the relations of England and the United States, is everywhere most favorably commented on. The Senator could not have arrived at a more opportune time, and he was certainly inspired by the occasion. His comparison of the American of to-day with the American of even a decade ago as "the man who is no longer provincial, and who has found that although he twists the lion's tail that the caudal appendage of that distinguished beast has remarkable elasticity" appealed directly to the English sense of humor and good fellowship and is still being laughed at.

Another week, especially if the heat continues, and the London season of the present year of grace will be numbered with the past.

J. B. T.

THE NEW FOOTBALL RULES.

Better Play Is Expected to Result by the Four Changes Made.

Cleaner and more sportsmanlike play is expected to result from the latest changes in the rules of college football. The revised rules will be issued within a week or so. The final drafting of the rules has passed through the hands of Walter Camp, Chairman of the Rules Committee, and the rules are now in the hands of the printer. Four radical changes have been made in the playing rules of the great gridiron game, each of which it is thought will bring improvement without affecting the style of play in the least.

Some of the new departures in the rules are known, having already been discussed and agreed upon, but there is one change about which little or nothing was known except to the members of the Rules Committee. It has to do with "unsportsmanlike conduct." Anything that the umpire may construe to be unsportsmanlike conduct may be penalized by a loss of ten yards by the offending side. Unsportsmanlike conduct, it is said, may be done by not only a player or substitute, but by a sympathizer. Just how or why an outsider could be guilty of unsportsmanlike conduct of such a nature that the team should suffer thereby is by no means clear, and a practical illustration of this point will be awaited with interest by football followers. As to the players, the throwing of his headgear by a player at an opponent is cited as coming under the head of unsportsmanlike conduct. Such instances are so rare that the rule seems superfluous. Slugging is unsportsmanlike conduct, but that is already provided for.

After the Harvard-Yale game last year there was much agitation of the rule permitting one side to retain the ball if there was a twenty-yard loss after four ineffectual attempts to advance it five yards. The committee has dealt with this question. It has dealt with it in a manner as simple as it is judicious. The rule hereafter can only be taken advantage of once in a game. Regarding the question of substitutes and "loafers" on the side lines, that nuisance is to be obviated in a measure hereafter. Only five representatives of each team shall have the privilege of moving up and down the side lines. All others shall remain seated. It would have been still better, according to the general opinion, if only five representatives altogether were allowed on the lines. Coaching from the side lines means a ten-yard penalty. The chances are there will be some penalties for infraction of this rule, inasmuch as the restrictions are not sufficiently severe. The committee has provided that the head coach, medical advisor, trainer, and two others be permitted to wander up and down the side lines.

The committee decided that the loss of the ball was too severe a penalty for off-side play, and henceforth the offending team will lose ten yards instead of the ball—if it happens to have the ball. No change was made in the system of scoring. A goal from the field continues to count as much as a touch-down.

Philadelphians Won at Polo.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 6.—The first game in the polo match for the Narragansett Cups was played this afternoon on the field of the Point Judith Country Club between the Myopias of Hamilton, Mass., and the Philadelphia Freebooters. The Freebooters were allowed a handicap of 5, and played a very strong game throughout, winning by a score of 12¾ to 10. The line-up and summaries follow:

MYOPIA.	Handicap.	PHIL. FREEBOOTERS.	Handicap.
C. G. Rice	4	Seward Gary	4
R. G. Shaw, Jr.	8	H. H. Holmes	6
R. Agassiz	9	A. E. Kennedy	6
F. B. Fay	4	C. Wheeler	6
Total	25	Total	20

FIRST PERIOD.

Won by	Time.
1—Myopia, Agassiz	1:47
2—Myopia, Shaw	3:37

SECOND PERIOD.

1—Philadelphia, Holmes	0:19
2—Philadelphia, Holmes	3:19
3—Philadelphia, Wheeler	4:26
4—Philadelphia, Holmes	5:22
5—Philadelphia, Cary	2:43
6—Philadelphia, Cary	0:18
7—Myopia, Agassiz	3:26

One-quarter goal safety against Philadelphia.

THIRD PERIOD.

1—Myopia, Rice	4:10
2—Philadelphia, Holmes	0:25
3—Myopia, Agassiz	4:06
4—Myopia, Rice	0:23
5—Philadelphia, Kennedy	3:19

FOURTH PERIOD.

1—Myopia, Rice	4:03
2—Myopia, Rice	5:25
3—Myopia, Rice	2:02
4—Myopia, Rice	0:59

Total, Philadelphia Freebooters, 12¾; Myopia, 10.

Referee—W. A. Hazard.

SOLDIER'S POINT OF VIEW

Third Cavalry Private Says Filipinos Will Fight Forever.

DOESN'T WANT TO CHASE THEM

Likes Better Special Duty and Office Work—Sergeant Major's Disgrace and Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A prominent citizen of Peekskill received last week from his nephew, Irving Hart of the Third Cavalry, Troop L, now at Vigan, Luzon, in the Philippines, a letter which gave some idea of what the feeling was and prospects were in that section at the time the letter was written, June 1. The letter is in part as follows:

"It has been some time since I wrote you, and so to-night I will take a few minutes off and tell you how I am making it. I suppose you have seen some accounts in the papers of what the Third Cavalry is doing over here. We are doing some fierce fighting, or have been; there does not seem to be much now. I have been in some pretty good fights, but have been lucky, came out on top each time, had some close shaves, but will get credit for it on my discharge. It is about time for the rainy season to begin, and the insurgents are getting desperate, as it is said to be impossible for people to live in the mountains during the time of rain. I do not think, however, that they will give up, for this insurrection will last forever.

"The officers will go up to Japan or Hongkong and the insurgents will allow themselves to be captured by us and kept in the prisons for a month or so and then liberated, and as soon as it is possible they will reorganize again. In this way they are going to try and tire the United States out, in the hope that they will have their independence.

"There are some people here in Vigan that I am personally acquainted with (for I can now speak the Spanish tongue) and they tell me that when Gen. Tineo was in this place with his army they had everything they needed in the shape of munitions of war, cannons, carbines, &c. If this is so, he has the most of them yet, for we have succeeded in capturing but a few of them, although we have killed many men. I was in one battle where we killed 333, but we only got fourteen guns. That is a fair estimate of our work.

LIKES OFFICE WORK BEST.

"I suppose you know that I have but five months more to serve in this enlistment, and I do not know whether it would be for my interest or not to re-enlist, there are so many things in the army that are disagreeable. I will not enumerate them, for you have no doubt a pretty good idea of army life yourself, and this is not God's country by any means, but there is money in re-enlisting. It would mean about $400 difference, but if I was sure of getting a good position in the States the $400 could go to grass. If I were in the States I would re-enlist, but to stop over in this country and work (it is all right if you do not have to work) is a hard thing to contemplate. I have it very easy, too, in this enlistment. I have been in some office or on some special duty ever since I enlisted, and am now working at the Chief Quartermaster's Department. That is the reason I am not a non-commissioned officer. I do not know how to do half of the commands myself, let alone teach them to any one else. I have fought against having the stripes for then I would have to get out with the troop and do some duty, and special duty suits me best.

"AGGIE" RREPORTED DEAD.

"Latest reports at this place are very sensational. It is reported by Major March of the Thirty-third Infantry that he had a severe engagement with the insurgents, and in the fight Aguinaldo was killed. He knows him personally, and the report is credited here; but that will make no difference with the insurrection, for we will have that always. As the natives say, "Una menos, no mas, Esa no importancia," (one less, no more, it is of no importance,) for there are plenty of men to take Aguinaldo's place. Gen. Tineo, Padre Gleippi, Francisco de Remeo are all anxious to fill his shoes, and if you read in the papers that 'Aggie' is dead and that that will end the war, you can laugh and say to yourself, 'I know better.'

PRICKLY HEAT VERY BAD.

"We are having our hottest weather here now, and in about two weeks our rainy season begins. Then I expect it will be fun; rain all the time. Everybody, however, is anxious to have the rain start, for we all have the prickly heat very bad; some so bad that they are in the hospital. I am lucky; I am not bothered much. The men have also what is called the 'dobe itch,' which acts like poison, and also tropical ulcers. I have had three of the latter, but they have disappeared. All these things are supposed to be good for a man, as they take all the bad blood from our system. We also at the present time have one case of smallpox. Four soldiers have died of that complaint at this place. There is a good deal of sickness at the present time, and a good many in the hospital, but the death percentage is very low. The natives say that the past month is the worst in the whole year, and that there will be a decrease in the sick list during the rainy season.

"One of the saddest things that has befallen the Third Cavalry since our arrival on this island was the death of our Sergeant Major, a man who was my friend ever since I enlisted. I worked with him in the office for nearly two years, and many a good turn he did for me. I am also personally acquainted with his family. Perhaps it would interest you to hear how he came to his death and the causes which led up to it, so I will tell you.

SERGEANT MAJOR'S COWARDLY ACT.

"About two months ago he started with a scouting party consisting of about twenty men to the mountains near San Fernando de Union. They were rationed for two days, and their intention was to stop over night and return next day. At about 2 P. M. of the first day out they ran into a band of insurgents. The Sergeant Major and one man turned about and came back to San Fernando, saying that a large band of insurgents was chasing them. The rest of the men, or the most of them, stood their ground and drove the insurgents back. The men coming back reported that the Sergeant Major acted in a cowardly manner and deserted them in a trying moment. One man was captured and cut to pieces by the 'bolo men,' and two horses were lost.

"Every one was anxious to have him tried at the time, but the Colonel of the regiment, Col. Wessells, refused to have him tried. He said it would only add to the disgrace of the regiment; so it was supposed to have been dropped, but the Adjutant General of Manila telegraphed instructions to have the Sergeant Major brought to trial, and accordingly about two weeks ago the trial commenced. Everything was against him, and he could see only a dishonorable discharge from the army and perhaps a term in prison staring him in the face. So the day before yesterday he committed suicide by shooting himself. He had as fine a wife and two children as you could wish to meet, and I feel very sorry for them."

Improvidence of Artists.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The matter of artistic improvidence, is largely one for which the individual and not the public is responsible. Many actors and singers would be comfortably well off for the rest of their lives if they never acted or sang again, and some are wealthy. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Crane, Oliver Doud Byron, Lotta, Maggie Mitchell, Mr. Russell, Adelina Patti, Nilsson, Nordica, Eames, the De Reszkes, Calvé, and numerous others, both on the lyric and dramatic stage, might be mentioned who have saved from their handsome earnings and carefully invested their money with the view of providing for old age, and the number of these thrifty ones continually increases. The same rule holds good on the stage of the theatre that must be followed on the bigger stage of the world, where all the men and women are "merely players." In the "last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history" those who have laid by something out of the earnings of their prosperous days are the fortunate ones. It is the old story of the grasshopper over again. We hear much of the "artistic improvidence," as if improvidence were confined to artists. Perhaps it is more conspicuous in that class because in the days of their popularity their earnings are large. But improvidence is by no means monopolized by actors and singers.

SWIMMING AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Swimmers Distinguish Themselves in the Open Events.

Coffey's Pavilion, at Far Rockaway, was crowded to overflowing yesterday afternoon during the second annual water carnival arranged by the Volunteer Life Savers' Association. A. Reuse and J. Reilly of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club traveled through the water in quick style and won most of the prizes.

The greatest amount of interest was shown in the half-mile swimming race for the local championship. Reilly of the Knickerbockers and Tucker of Columbia University, being Summer residents of the place, were declared eligible to compete, and a pretty race ensued between them. While Reilly maintained the lead throughout, he was never more than a yard in advance of his formidable rival, and the same distance divided the pair at the finish. Summaries:

880-Yard Swim, (Championship Far Rockaway.)—Won by J. Riley, Knickerbocker A. C.; S. Tucker, Columbia College, second.

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by A. Nuss, J. Fox second.

100-Yard Swim, Junior.—Won by B. Meehan, G. Bach second.

65-Yard Swim, Women.—Won by Miss Meehan, New York; Miss Wright, Brooklyn, second.

100-Yard Swim, Senior.—Won by A. Reuss, J. Riley second.

Swimming Under Water.—Won by S. Tucker, J. Dillon second.

880-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by A. Nuss, G. Riley second.

880-Yard Rowing Race.—Won by T. McCahill, J. Goode second.

30-Yard Tub Race.—Won by A. Reuss, A. Meehan second.

Duck Chase.—Won by A. Reuss.

IRVING AS A PIANIST.

Sir Henry Explains How He Came by His Reputation, and How He Lost It.

From The London News.

There was a great muster of cool dresses and hot faces in Queen's Hall. On the platform students of the Royal Academy of Music had mustered, bent on giving pleasure and receiving prizes.

With much grace and many kindly smiles, Sir Henry Irving distributed the awards.

Sir Henry Irving said it had been a great privilege to hear such sweet music so beautifully discoursed. In the course of a somewhat checkered career he had sometimes deceived an audience into believing that he was playing the piano. (Laughter.) A more accomplished person, carefully concealed behind a screen, was actually producing the melody on another piano. The worst of it was that at one time he got quite a reputation as a musician, and he was driven to many subterfuges when, at social gatherings, he was pressed to perform the charming piece with which he delighted audiences at night. (Laughter.) After such a confession some of the students might have conscientious scruples about taking prizes from such an impostor as himself. (Laughter.) But he had at any rate made a clean breast of it at last. The drama owed a great debt to music, and he should like to see at the Lyceum an orchestra of college students, conducted by his old friend, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. At any rate, he should be proud indeed, during the next four nights, to welcome the students as members of his audience. (Cheers.)

The "Bugge" Bible.

Often a printer's error in an old book becomes only superficially amusing. Mr. Strong, in the Temple Magazine for August, gives instances of some of these errors, real and otherwise, in old Bibles. Among them he mentions the "Bugge" Bible. "Judging by actual book sale purchases within the last decade, the 'Bugge' Bible of 1551—which has in Psalm xci., 5, this very curious passage: 'So that thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for anye bugges by nyghte'—is worth no less than £60 a copy. 'Bugge,' by the way, appears to have been the ancient equivalent for 'bogey.'"

Prepared to Fill It.

The Minneapolis Journal says the Chinese are advocating the open grave in China. If so they will probably fill a long-felt want.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:02	Sun sets...7:09	Moon sets...1:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:06	Gov. Isl'd...4:20	H. Gate...6:16
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:32	Gov. Isl'd...5:00	H. Gate...6:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUGUST 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Basil, North Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpool		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maraval, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panama, Bordeaux		
Talisman, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Inagua and Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
California, Naples, &c.		
Haggay, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hildebrand, Northern Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol		
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, Newcastle		
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Queen Mary, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Yucatan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vincenzo Florio, Genoa		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via San Francisco,) and New Zealand, which go via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 11, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 11, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY AUGUST 7.

Advance, Colon, July 31	
Anchoria, Glasgow, July	
Britannia, St. Lucia, July	22.
Brooklyn City, Swansea,	July 23.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

Alastia, Gibraltar, July	
Barbarossa, Bremen, July	24.
Lahn, Bremen, July 31.	
Lampasas, Galveston, Au	1.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug.	

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, July	9.
Georgian, Liverpool, July	7.
Vienna, Liverpool, July	

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Aragonia, Antwerp, July	
Auguste Victoria, Hambu	g, Aug. 2.
El Rio, New Orleans, Au	3.
Fournel, Havre, July 28.	
Olbers, St. Lucia, Aug. 8	
St. Cuthbert, Barry, July	27.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug.	
Macedonia, Shields, July	
Sabine, Galveston, Aug.	
St. Paul, Southampton, A	g. 4.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, Hamburg July 29 and Southampton and mdse. and passengers to the American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:12 P. M. 30th.

SS Manna Hata, Charlton, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS El Cid, Quick, New Orleans July 31, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Frascati, (Br.,) Wilson, Bermuda Aug. 4, in ballast to J. E. Ke[illegible] Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) [illegible]engo, Naples July 22 and Gibraltar 26th, wi[illegible]ndse. and passengers to Hirsel, Feltmann & [illegible] Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Pioneer Point, (Br. [illegible] Gladstone, Leith July 20 and Dundee 24th, [illegible]h mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arriv[illegible] at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

U. S. transport Rawlin[illegible] Bennett, Havana Aug. 2, with passengers and [illegible]listed men to the U. S. Quartermaster's Depa[illegible]ment. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) [illegible]tes, London July 26, with mdse. and passenge[illegible] to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at th[illegible] Bar at 11:55 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Cla[illegible]e, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and passen[illegible]w to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Ba[illegible] at 1:10 P. M.

SS Bushmills, (Br.,) [illegible]y, Alexandria July 9 and Algiers 17th via De[illegible]ware Breakwater Aug. 5, with sugar to order—[illegible]el to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at th[illegible] Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) P[illegible]n, Caleta Buena, &c., May 26, with mdse. to [illegible] R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Rio Grande, John[illegible]ne, Brunswick, Ga., Aug. 3, with mdse. and [illegible]assengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Banan, (Nor.,) Mo[illegible]n, Banes Aug. 1, with fruit to the United Fr[illegible] Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N[illegible] J., Aug. 6, 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh, hazy [illegible]side.

Sailed.

SS Thomas Turnbull, [illegible],) for Philadelphia.

SS Montserrat, (Span[illegible] for Cadiz, &c.

SS Jamestown, for No[illegible]k and Newport News.

SS Seminole, for Bosto[illegible]

Spoken.

Ship Garsdale, (Br.,) [illegible]ing, from New York for Fremantle, was sp[illegible]n June 23 in lat. 10 south, lon. 26 west.

Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) [illegible]u Klampen, from New York for Melbourne, w[illegible] spoken July 9 in lat. 29, lon. 37.

Bark Dundee, (Br.,) [illegible]Hemming, from New York for Hongkong, wa[illegible] spoken July 10 in lat. 30, lon. 38.

Bark Noach VI., (No[illegible] Dykeston, from New York for Gefle, was sp[illegible]en July 30 in lat. 40, lon. 31.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 6—S[illegible] Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Elchel, fr[illegible] New York via Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen [illegible]day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Ca[illegible] Stephens, sld. from Liverpool for New York [illegible]ug. 4.

SS Willkommen, (Ge[illegible] Capt. Schaefer, sld. from Shields for New Y[illegible] Aug. 4.

SS Gallia, (Dan.,) Ca[illegible] Nielsen, from Naples for New York, passed [illegible]raltar yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Ca[illegible] Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS John Fothergill, [illegible]) Capt. Hopper, from New York, arr. at Max[illegible]ester yesterday.

SS Briardale, (Br.,) [illegible]apt. Fothergill, from New York, arr. at Ha[illegible]urg to-day.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) [illegible]pt. Watson, sld. from Hull for New York yes[illegible]rday.

SS European, (Br.,) [illegible]pt. Bertie, sld. hence for New York to-day.

SS Elsie Marie, (Ge[illegible] Capt. Dalldorf, Cuxhaven for New York, [illegible]sed Beachy Head yesterday.

SS Morven, (Br.,) Ca[illegible] Norrie, from Baltimore and New York for M[illegible]is, &c., passed Perim yesterday.

SS Fawnee, (Br.,) [illegible]pt. Carlwright, from Palermo for New York [illegible]assed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS British Prince, [illegible]) Capt. Smith, from Antwerp for New York [illegible]passed the Lizard today.

SS Semplone, (Ital.,) [illegible]pt. Doadero, from New York for Genoa, arr. a[illegible] Naples Aug. 2.

SS Vincenzo, (Ital.,) [illegible]apt. Rizzo, from New York via Malta, arr. a[illegible] Venice Aug. 2.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) [illegible]apt. Dann, from New York, arr. at Antwerp [illegible]esterday.

SS Honiton, (Br.,) Ca[illegible] Serv, sld. from Hamburg for New York Au[illegible]g. 3.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm [illegible], (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, (from Genoa,) s[illegible] from Naples for New York Aug. 3.

SS La Campine, (Dut[illegible]) Capt. Markschlaeger, sld. from Antwerp for [illegible]ew York yesterday.

SS Koenigin Luise, ([illegible]r.,) Capt. Volger, (from Bremen,) sld. from So[illegible]ampton for New York at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br. [illegible] Capt. Robinson, from New York for London, [illegible]assed Prawle Point today.

SS Rotterdam, (Dut[illegible]) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Boulogn[illegible] and Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Ca[illegible] Mills, from New York for Venice, &c., passe[illegible]Sagres to-day.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) [illegible]pt. Bell, from Calcutta and Colombo via Ade[illegible] for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) [illegible]pt. Joubert, from New York, arr. at Marseille[illegible] to-day.

SS Bedouin, (Br.,) C[illegible] Middleton, from New York for Samarang, ar[illegible] Colombo to-day.

SS Peninsular, (Port. [illegible] Capt. Bettencourt, from New York for Lisbon, [illegible]r. at Fayal to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Dullness —Broadway P[illegible] Results.

at Private Contract. Transferred— Auction.

George R. Purvis [illegible]s sold for William J. Tales to Mrs. Jessie [illegible]Hussey the five-story flat 308 West One [illegible]undred and Sixteenth Street, 18.9 by 100.[illegible] taking in part payment the three-story [illegible]welling 76 West One Hundred and Third [illegible] first Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Mandelbaum & Lo[illegible]ine have bought the four-story brownsto[illegible]-front flat 421 West Forty-third Street, [illegible] by 100.5.

Neubeck & Bushe[illegible] have sold for Enoch C. Bell the four-sto[illegible] double flat 242 East One Hundred and [illegible]orty-sixth Street, 25 by 85.

Deeds were recor[illegible]d yesterday transferring the Pell estate [illegible]plot, on the east side of Broadway, 102.6 [illegible]eet south of Forty-second Street, to M[illegible]x and Moses Ottinger and I. S. & M. S. [illegible]rn.

The lease of the bu[illegible]ing at the southwest corner of Fifth Ave[illegible]e and Thirty-seventh Street by the Goele[illegible]state to Davis Collamore & Co. is for a [illegible]erm of ten years and nine months at an [illegible]nual rental of $35,000.

Architect Frederic[illegible]ebling calls attention to an error in a[illegible]earing on Sunday in this column under [illegible]he list of plans for alterations. Plans [illeg

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... 82
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... .44¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .26
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.50
Cotton, middling..... .09¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .06¼
Sugar, granulated..... 6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .44
Beef, family..... 11.25
Beef Hams..... 20.00
Tallow, prime..... .04 7-16
Pork, mess..... 13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .07¾
Lard, prime..... 7.17½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 17.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .20

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 3 spring wheat, 71@72½c; No. 2 red, 70½@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 38¼c; No. 2 yellow, 38¼c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 2 white, 23½@23¾c; No. 3 white, 22¾@23¼c; No. 2 rye, 45¾@47c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.36; prime timothy seed, $3.20; mess pork, per bbl, $11.80@11.85; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.05@7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.60@7.70; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—The cotton market was a comparatively small one. The local trade with the Liverpool market still closed, after Saturday's holiday, was naturally a timid one. The room traders, expecting bearish cables to-day to follow the brilliant crop accounts that have been cabled since Friday, and also expecting a bearish weekly Government report to-day, were inclined to sell whenever moved to trade at all. After opening steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points there was a still further decline of 10@ points. Then followed a sharp reaction of 12@15 points, with the market finally barely steady at 4@8 points net higher. Although premature, the picking returns, as far as they had any value, were most bearish, being exceedingly favorable from the southerly sections of the cotton belt, where picking is said to be actively in progress and quantity and quality very encouraging. These gave the market a weak undertone most of the session. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9½c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 4,000 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile, no business; Savannah quiet at 9¼c; Charleston quiet at 9¼c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk quiet and ¼c lower at 9¼c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis dull and 1-16c lower at 9¼c; St. Louis dull at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.52	8.83	8.50	8.80@8.83
September	8.29	8.59	8.14	8.25@8.28
October	7.95	8.08	7.94	8.05@
November	7.88	7.98	7.85	7.94@7.96
December	7.83	7.95	7.81	7.91@7.92
January	7.84	7.95	7.82	7.92@
February				7.94@7.94
March	7.89	8.01	7.88	7.98@7.99
April	7.93	8.00	7.93	7.99@8.01
May	7.91	7.98	7.91	8.02@8.03

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull side in wheat being a little better represented yesterday than it has been in some time, prices secured a fair advance over Saturday, and closed quite firm at ¾@1¼c net rise, or practically the highest point of the day. Among the influences responsible for this improvement was unfavorable weather news from abroad, being too cold in England and too wet on the Continent for the best interests of the crop. Although English markets were closed, Paris quotations reflected this in the favorable crop news by advancing 35@60 points on wheat and flour, while Budapest closed 3 points higher. Moreover, foreign houses were among the best buyers of the early forenoon here, and it was stated in a private cable that the French Minister of Agriculture estimated that wheat supplies, including reserves, will show a deficiency of 30,000,000 bushels under requirements. New wheat was coming into the Northwest rather freely, Minneapolis getting 68 cars, of which 37 cars graded No. 1 and 33 cars No. 2. Late in the day it was announced that the Manitoba Government report made wheat yield only 10,938,000 bushels, or an average of 7.5 bushels per acre. Late Antwerp cables closed ¼c lower, and Berlin ¾ mark lower. Export business was not important, sales amounting to only 25 loads at all ports. World's shipments were 6,291,000 bushels, compared with 5,995,000 bushels the previous week and 7,359,000 bushels a year ago. The amount on passage decreased 1,200,000 bushels. Late in the afternoon a second sharp advance took place in the market, based on local covering, which lasted up to the close. Visible supply figures increased 1,666,000 bushels. There was in increase of 12,300 bushels in the local stock of No. 2 red and a gain of 124,700 bushels in the total stock of wheat at New York. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84½c, all to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72@72¼c; August, 71½c; September, 72¾c; December, 75¼@75¾c; No. 3 hard, 69@70c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 37c; August, 37c; September, 36¾c; December, 33c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 20½c; August 20¼c; September, 20¾c; October, 21¼c; No. 2 White, 24¼@24½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; new, 79¼c; August, 79¾c; September, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77¾c; new, 77¼c; August, 77¾c; September, 77¼c; December, 78¼c; No. 2 Northern, 76¼c; No. 3 Spring, 75c. Oats, 23½@23¾c. Corn, 33¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Wheat, in Store—No. 1 Northern, August, 74½c; September, 74¾c; December, 76c. On track—No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51@51½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 50c; sample, 40@48c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.80@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.80@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
September	80¾	80¾	80	80½
December	82¾	83¾	81½	82½
Corn—				
September	43¼	43¾	43½	43¼
December	40	40¼	40	40¼
Lard—				
August				$7.12½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
August	74	74¾	74	74½
September	75	75½	74½	75¾
October	75 13-16	76¼	75¾	76½
Corn—				
August	38	38	38	38
September	37 8-16	38	37 5-16	37¾
October	37¼	37¼	37½	
Oats—				
August	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
September	21 5-16	21¼	21 5-16	21¼
October	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Lard—				
September	$6.77½	$6.85	$6.77½	$6.82½
October	6.80	6.87½	6.80	6.85
Ribs—				
September	7.05	7.12½	7.05	7.12½
October				7.10
Pork—				
September	11.70	11.87½	11.70	11.85
October				11.87½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. CUT MEATS—Steady; P. S. Hams, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; Bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7¼c; 160-lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾@7¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking bellies, 10@10¼c; 10-lb, 9c; 12-lb, 8½@8¾c; 14-lb, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 7-16@4½c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Firm, $7.17½; city lard quiet, $6.50; refined lard quiet; South America, $8; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $8.15; compound quiet, city, $6.25@6.37½; Western, $6.25@6.37½. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼@7¾c; city lard, stearine, 8¾c.

COFFEE.—After opening steady, with September unchanged and the rest of the list 5@10 points higher, the market for Brazil coffee futures yesterday ruled exceptionally dull. There was absolutely no public speculative interest, although this is nothing new to say. Even the room traders were half-hearted and held waiting relation to the market. There was a little stir on the opening call, when 8,750 bags changed hands. Only one more lot had changed hands up to 12 M., and for the remainder of the day business continued very slack. The fact that the Havre market took a half holiday after reporting an advance of ¼f, did not help matters any so far as trading was concerned at this point. Taking the foreign news as a whole it rather hindered than helped trade. Hamburg was not unchanged. An advance of 125 reis at Rio was offset by a decline of 100 reis and large receipts at Santos. Receipts at Rio and Santos together made a total of 44,000 bags, a rather lighter run than the movement which has been in progress of late, but still a considerable total, especially in view of the small distribution of spot supplies of Brazil coffee in this country. The market was, finally steady, 5 points higher to 5 points net lower. Total sales, 44,500 bags. Spot Brazilian coffee in the open market ruled dull and heavy, closing nominal on the basis of 9¼@9¾c for No. 7 Rio invoice lots. Cleared Santos Aug. 4, 44,000 bags per steamer Castilian Prince.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				7.70@7.75
September	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.70@7.75
October	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75@7.75
November				7.75@7.80
December	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.85@7.90
January	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.85@7.90
February				7.90@7.95
March	8.00	8.05	8.00	7.95@8.00
April				8.05@8.10
May	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.10@8.15

Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 9600; receipts, 58,000 bags; stock, 578,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged; sales, 2,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady, 1f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; half-holiday; sales, 17,000 bags. January, 51.75; February, 50.; March, 48.25; April, 46.50; May, 45.75; July, 43.75; August, 43.50; September, 43.75; October, 44; November, 4125; December, 41.50. Antwerp—Coffee market (illegible)

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via the Utica and Black River Division for Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via the Utica and Black River Division for Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. R. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, White Mountains, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:15 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Saginaw, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:30 P. M. and 7:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMHOLS.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; arrive 7:30 P. M. and 7:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE. S. W. CUSHMAN.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:50AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

The Waumbek and Cottages,

AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.

Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes accommodations at graded rates.

The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City, via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Send for illustrated booklet.

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Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation. Golf links and all other amusements.

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BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
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LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.

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GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

Select accommodations; well furnished; single or suites; ocean bathing; superior cuisine; orchestra; rates reasonable. Management of Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn. Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks, pine-laden air, pure water, grand scenery, shady walks and drives. Cuisine high class. Long-distance 'phone. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers, $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WALTER J. ROBERTS.—Judgment for $9,989 was entered yesterday against Walter J. Roberts of 44 Broadway in favor of the Rhode Island National Bank of Providence, it being a revival of a judgment obtained against him on Dec. 16, 1897, for $——.

WILLIAM H. MALONE.—Judgment for $——, entered yesterday against William H. Malone in favor of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Penn., on a judgment obtained against him on July 30, 1894, for $4,305 in Denver, Col.

THE SEAVER STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Seaver Storage and Warehouse Company of 133 Franklin Street show liabilities of $13,823 and assets of $8,708, consisting of debts due, $3,000; claims, $700; cash in bank, $3. Of the liabilities, $2,749 is for rent and $5,957 for money loaned by the North Ward National Bank of Newark.

Partner Denied Access to Books.

Jacob Stern of the firm of Stern & Feinberg has filed a schedule in the bankruptcy proceedings brought against his firm. He explains that the debts and assets in the schedule are only estimated, and complains that the firm's books are in the possession of his partner, who declines to give him access to them. The liabilities are $1,466 and the assets $803.76.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOUX, George T.—I. Jules Mayer	$1,574
BROCKNER, Washington—D. Seymour and others, executors, &c.	1,795
BRAWINAN, Ike—Charles Schwartz and another	23
BOLTON, George F.—S. Kirschbaum and others	832
BAILEY, Sarah E.—Twelfth Ward Bank	172
COURTLAND, William A.—L. W. Dinkelspiel	438
FAVILLA, Antonio and John—C. B. Hewitt & Brothers	105
GOWDEY, Sanford S., executor, &c.—William L. Redfield and another	90
GIBLETT, Frank H.—I. Van Gieson	147
KULWINSKY, Max—Eastern Brewing Company	77
KOPPER, Frederick—Thieppe & Rieck	77
LYONS, Theodore L.—Annie J. Leichman	184
LINDE, Herman—J. W. Boughton, costs	13
LOEWEL, Jacob—F. H. Merritt and another	306
MALONE, William H.—Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Penn.	5,874
MURPHY, J. McLeod—J. Battersby	788
MORAN, Owen—A. Storms, costs	23
McGOWN, Henry P., Jr.—D. M. Williams	159
McCORD, Joseph Dana—A. Potter	118
O'LEARY, Dion—William N. Marcy	164
POLK, Maurice—The J. L. Mott Iron Works	860
PROSKEY, Samuel—Catholic University of America	2,129
PALMER, Edwin—M. Hess and another	129
READ, Oscar—C. W. Luyster	110
ROBERTS, Walter J.—Rhode Island National Bank	9,989
SPIEGEL, Max L.—M. Sternberg	63
STUDWELL, George S.—Theodore G. Robertson	155
STUDWELL, George S.—J. T. Whitehead	89
WILLARD, William A. P.—The Electrical Age Publishing Company	75
WHITE, Charles H.—E. G. Black and another	134
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL IRON Works—Dean A. Beckwith, costs	100
THE ISLAND PAPER COMPANY—Kidder Press Company	188

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Vereinigte Strohsloff Fabriken vs. Bertuch.
2—Simon vs. Ingersoll.
3—Mason vs. Dutcher.
4—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Schaugg.
5—Sanford vs. Sanford.
6—Lang vs. Lucky.
7—Arnold vs. Dempsey.
8—Alexander vs. McIntyre.
9—Dundon vs. Dundon.
9—Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank vs. Werner.
10—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
11—Gray vs. Moore.
12—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. McCahill.
13—People ex rel. Anabel vs. Coler.
14—Arnold vs. Dempsey.
15—Ramsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—Sanford vs. Baruch.
17—Brown vs. Emerson.
18—Emmet vs. Seton.
19—Hepner vs. Hepner.
20—Tarmour Chestra Bicur Chelin Villnes Haxedac vs. Baurer.
21—Billings vs. Billings.
22—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ettinger.
23—Fox vs. Van Hagen.
24—Lumley vs. Anartron Chemical Co.
25—Young vs. Young.
26—Batchelder & Lincoln Co. vs. Knopf.
27—Kittel vs. Charlotte Domeyer Provident Savings Life Assur. Society.
28—In re O'Hara.
29—In re Carr.
30—Dalton vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
31—Byrne vs. same.
32—Hayburen vs. same.
33—Wiessberger vs. Wiessberger.
34—Zittel vs. Grout.
35—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Deksel.
36—Clark vs. Dempsey.
37—Dundon vs. Dundon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Plendenis S. C. Ten Eyck, Ann R. Atterbury, Morris Green, John Ostermann, Archie M. Quarries, Albert Hunken, Estes Kefauver, At 11 A. M. Lawrence J. O'Connor.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf in the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—John Best.
2—William H. Smith, John Flynn, Jeremiah Connor.
3—Carris Hartley.
4—Louisa McCafferty.
5—Eddie Cross.
6—John Flynn.
7—Joseph Cohen.
8—Kerlo Drives.
9—Louis Walla.
10—Annie Miller.
11—Harry Adams.
12—William Wiesenberger.
13—William Dougherty, William Henry.
14—Robert M. Norton.
15—Emile Coudlay.
16—James Healey, Peter Ragan. Pleadings.
1—Luke Walsh.
2—John J. Burke.
3—Adolph Lazerowits.
4—Annie Parker. Claude Laid.
5—Morris Weiss.
6—Adam Stuat.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—William Goldberg, Frank Hayes.
2—William McGonigle, Edward Carr.
3—George Hellever.
4—Samuel Kushner, Morris Bloom.
5—Herman Lauraunlie.
6—Morris Lefkowits.
7—Isadore Meltzer.
8—Horace Thomas.
9—Tillie Rankins.
10—Mike Depacca.
11—James Mara.
12—Joseph Dunne, Louis Posiusny.
13—Frederick Shields, Walter Jordan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Schuyler vs. Donnelly—Alfred E. Page. Matter of McLaughlin—Samuel J. Benson. Huckel vs. Hodges—Leopold W. Harburger. Kerr vs. Kerr—Algernon S. Norton. Davis vs. Mander—Zacharias Kurzman. Middlebrook vs. Haviland—Edward Browne. Geissenhalmer vs. Shannon—Augustus Van Wyck.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Jackson vs. Solomon—William T. Emmet. Lewis vs. Olsen—Lawrence Godkin.

SUPREME COURT—Adjourned, J.—Frost vs. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A.M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKET, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route

to

LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKET, 75 CENTS.
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LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. R., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:40 and 10:30 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M. EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 8:00, 8:50, 9:50, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:00, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20, 10:00 P. M. Hammel only. On Saturdays will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

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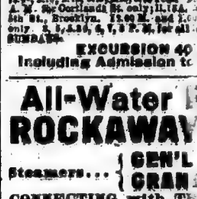

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:15 P. M. Bet. 34th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Bet. 19th St., Brooklyn, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 9:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 34th St. and 19th St., Brooklyn; 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

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Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ABERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 90th St., 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing, 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20. Round Trip, 50c. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 8 P. M. Trip.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

HOTELS.

JUDSON ANNEX.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,212.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL COHEN and BENJAMIN COHEN, individually and as partners in the firm of S. Cohen and Brother, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Cohen and Benjamin Cohen, individually and as partners in the firm of S. Cohen and Brother, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 6th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of ANTHONY MARKERT, JR., individually and as member of the firm known as OVERIN & MARKERT, Bankrupt.—No. 2,316.

To the creditors of Anthony Markert, Jr., individually and as member of the firm known as Overin & Markert, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Anthony Markert, Jr., individually and as member of the firm known as Overin & Markert, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 4th, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. John W. McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MARTIN ECKERDT and KIRBY S. BEAUTH, copartners, lately doing business as Eckhardt & Company, at No. 157 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Martin Eckhardt and Kirby S. Beauth, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1900.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1900.

HENRY J. SWAIN, Assignee.

ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 98 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York for the County of New York, dated June 30th, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Blaurock Carriage Company, a corporation, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Morrison V. B. Weyant, who has been duly appointed the assignee of said Blaurock Carriage Company for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, July 6, 1900.

MORRISON V. B. WEYANT, Assignee.
UNDERWOOD, VAN VOORST, ROEMER & HOFF, Assignee's Attorneys, 27 William Street, New York City.

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THE DEUTSCHLAND'S DELAY

Starboard Machinery Works Badly and the Ship Is Stopped.

Fourth Officer, E. Thiele, Kills Himself at Sea — A Woman's Inquiry About Him.

When the steamship Deutschland was reported off Fire Island Sunday night people had been wondering what was the matter with her for nearly twenty-four hours. To have made good her previous records she should have reached the bar before Saturday midnight.

There had been trouble. In the first place, one of the big starboard pistons became tricky on last Wednesday. Despite all the skill of twenty or thirty engineers it refused to work as it should. Then the engine on that side of the ship was stopped, and it was discovered that the new machinery around the piston had worked with too much friction. So great was the temperature of the unruly part that Capt. Albers decided to bring the vessel to a standstill for a while.

Both engines were therefore stopped, and remained quiet for five hours. After that the ship moved forward again, her port engine working at its best, and her starboard machinery only half active. For twelve hours an eighteen-knot speed was attempted, but after that there was no more trouble.

"Such things frequently happen to new machinery before it is broken in," said the Deutschland's commander yesterday. "But there is absolutely nothing broken or injured about our engines, and all they need is a little adjusting. This ship will make her twenty-three-knot speed yet; you can bank on that. However, we must have one or two more trips in which to get used to her."

After the accident of the overheated piston there was a tragedy aboard the Deutschland. The fourth officer, E. Thiele, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. A passenger happened to stumble on his body in one of the alleyways, and, as far as could be learned, nobody heard the shot's report.

Not much of Herr Thiele is known by his fellow-officers, except that he was little, if any, older than twenty-five years, and that the voyage just over was his third in the company's employ. Among the cabin passengers he is remembered as quiet and gentlemanly in bearing, but neither they nor the officers noticed anything about him that augured suicide.

Capt. Albers denies emphatically that the young officer's act was due to his having received a reprimand for falling asleep on duty, as was reported soon after the ship reached her dock in Hoboken.

"No such thing ever happened," he said yesterday, "nor do I have any idea what was the cause of the deed."

One of the other officers and an employe of the office of the Hamburg-American Line are authorities for the report that Thiele had met with financial reverses on the other side, and had ever since been melancholy. They say that he led a "fast pace" in Hamburg, and fell heavily in debt. His reputation as an efficient officer is testified to by all who knew him in that capacity.

When the Deutschland was docked at Hoboken a well-dressed woman stood on the pier awaiting the ship's arrival. As soon as Chief Officer Schwamberger landed she approached him and asked for news of Fourth Officer Thiele. She was told that Thiele had committed suicide on Aug. 1 and had been buried at sea.

"I feared so," said the woman, "for he sent me a cablegram just before he sailed saying he meant to kill himself before the ship reached port."

Then she broke down and wept bitterly. She refused to give her name or address, but Officer Schwamberger said she had in her hand a telegram addressed "Mrs. A. Martin, 19 Wallace Place." The woman hurried to the ferry and went to New York.

The Deutschland's sailing will not be delayed, but she will leave to-morrow, as scheduled.

BRIDE PAID MARRIAGE FEE.

It Was a Kiss and the Acting Mayor Collected It.

Dr. F. J. Van Urk of Rochester and Leontine Blan of Port Richmond, S. I., were married yesterday in the Mayor's office by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. The bride is the daughter of Dr. Jules Blan, and the witnesses were Drs. Thomas Urk and Lawrence Blan.

After the ceremony, Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said the fees of the office amounted to the first kiss for the Mayor from the bride, which he got.

The bride is a well-known portrait painter, and painted a portrait of Henry George.

DRUGGIST'S TRUNKS SEIZED.

Filled with Sundries of the Trade—The Owner Locked Up.

Special Employe W. H. Theobald of the Collector's Office seized four trunks belonging to Hugo Rosenthal, a druggist of 101 Second Avenue, and passenger on the Deutschland, which arrived yesterday morning.

There was no clothing of any kind in these trunks, they being filled with druggists' sundries of various kinds, among other things about a hundred pounds of phenacetine, thirty pounds of sulphonal, some trional, and twenty-five gross of goods which are prohibited from being imported. Rosenthal was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Ross of Hoboken and held in $3,000 bail and is now locked up.

At the store of Mr. Rosenthal, Second Avenue and East Sixth Street, the clerks refused to say anything about the matter except that Mr. Rosenthal had been abroad for some time and they had expected him to return on the Deutschland.

MAGISTRATE HEALED HIM.

Rheumatic Prisoner Has a Remarkably Quick Cure.

A remarkably quick recovery from rheumatism took place in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. When Antonio Wisinsky, seventy-one years old, was called to face a charge of assault he had to be assisted to a seat before Magistrate Bristow.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the Court.

"Rheumatism," replied Wisinsky, twitching his face as if in pain. "I've got it awful bad."

Wisinsky was charged with assaulting a young man with a penknife. After hearing testimony on both sides, the Magistrate paroled the accused in the custody of his counsel. To the astonishment of the Court, Wisinsky stepped quickly down from the stand, walked briskly out of court, and an instant later was seen running after a passing trolley car on Court Street.

"Gee! but that was a remarkably sudden recovery," remarked a surprised court officer.

CAPT. THURSTON'S DEATH.

Identification of the Man Who Died in Allen Street House.

The body of the man who was found dead at 204 Allen Street Saturday evening was identified yesterday morning by Cram & Co., ships' agents at 38 South Street, as that of Capt. William H. Thurston of Brewer, Me.

Capt. Thurston arrived here from Bangor in command of the two-masted schooner John Douglass on Thursday afternoon. He docked his vessel at Pier 7, Communipaw, and went ashore, expecting to return that night. When he failed to return by yesterday morning Steward Robbins of the Douglass telephoned to Cram & Co. asking for instructions, as the Captain had disappeared. The agents remembered having read of the death of an unidentified man, and from a description learned that he was Capt. Thurston. The owner of the vessel, G. A. Barbour, of Brewer, was informed at once, as was also the Captain's widow.

The sudden death of Capt. Thurston, in connection with the disappearance of a man and a woman named Thomas, in whose room Thurston died, at first led the Eldridge Street police to think they had a murder mystery on their hands. An autopsy held on the body yesterday morning showed that the Captain had died from heart disease.

At the police station it was said that the Thomas couple, when Thurston died in their rooms, became so frightened at the idea of detention that they decided to leave without notice.

FORTUNE TELLER IN PRISON.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, Known as Mme. Zingara, After Twice Escaping, Arrested by the Police.

Elisabeth Fitzgerald, the fortune teller of many aliases, whose title in occult science was Mme. Zingara, seeress and prophetess, is in the Tombs Prison. She was in June, 1898, indicted for extorting money from Mollie E. Burns, a teacher and typewriter, of 110 West Seventeenth Street. Before this she had been arrested on Miss Burns's complaint and bail was furnished by Henry Straus of 1,997 Lexington Avenue. This she forfeited by escaping to the West.

Capt. McClusky followed her up sharply, and she was arrested in Chicago in January last year. She again escaped by forfeiting her own recognizance, but was again captured in Chicago a few days ago, and was brought to this city by Central Office Detective M. J. Murphy. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Judge McMahon, in the General Sessions Court, and was committed to await trial in default of $1,500 bail.

The Central Office detectives say that Mrs. Fitzgerald has had a career of crime. In her life some of her names and pseudonyms, they say, have been Peet, Campbell, Sullivan, Byron, McCluskey, and Bennett. She was born in 1863. Her father was Joseph McMullin, a horseshoer, of Ninth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, who shod the trotters of well-known sportsmen. Her career has extended over several States of this country, Ireland, and Australia.

Her alleged blackmailing of Miss Burns came about under singular circumstances. Mrs. Fitzgerald had a clairvoyant establishment in Harlem. Miss Burns had had a tiff with her mother, who resided at 43 Greenwich Avenue, and lived away from home. She was, early in 1898, taken sick on a car, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, acting the part of a good Samaritan, made her acquaintance. By going to Miss Burns's mother the woman learned enough of her family history to trade on the young girl's dread of notoriety, and she extorted from her on various pretexts $258. Of this sum $140 was to shield her as co-respondent in a divorce suit. Mrs. Fitzgerald, as alleged, levied tribute on various other members of the Burns family, and tried to get money from E. T. Harlow, steward of the Hotel Cecil.

It is claimed by the police that Mrs. Fitzgerald, after appearing at Worcester, Mass., as the wife of E. D. Sullivan, whose body, after his death there in 1896, was, according to her story, stolen, she married Alderman D. F. Fitzgerald and ruined him.

When arrested in Chicago recently her reputed husband was under arrest for cheating at South Bend, Ind., where he was taken. Detainers against Mrs. Fitzgerald are likely to be lodged by the police of several States with the District Attorney.

ACCUSES FORTUNE TELLER.

Woman Declares in Court that Her Home Is Wrecked.

"My life and my home have been wrecked through a fortune teller," said Mrs. Mary Skaylanski of 125 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, where she had obtained a summons against Mrs. Mary Zoff, whom she accused of constantly annoying her. Mrs. Zoff lives at 133 Kent Avenue, and, according to report, she is extremely jealous of her husband.

Some time ago Mrs. Zoff consulted a fortune teller, who told her, it was alleged, that her husband was friendly with other women. The fortune teller gave an alleged description of some of Zoff's acquaintances, and Mrs. Zoff was under the impression that Mrs. Skaylanski was among the number. She sought the woman and heaped all sorts of vituperation upon her. It came to the knowledge of Mrs. Skaylanski's husband, and the latter got into a quarrel with his wife, with the result that she was obliged to leave her house on Saturday night and seek shelter with neighbors. On Sunday she went to court and complained about Mrs. Zoff.

A summons against the woman for annoying Mrs. Skaylanski was issued, returnable yesterday. Mrs. Zoff disregarded the summons, and when the case was called in court yesterday she was not on hand. Mrs. Skaylanski related how she was being annoyed and how miserable her life was. Magistrate Kramer sent peremptory word to Mrs. Zoff to be in court to-day.

EXPLODED IN HIS MOUTH.

Boy Terribly Mutilated While Playing with a Torpedo.

Peter Giglisna, six years old, an Italian boy of 136 Mulberry Street, was playing with a large torpedo in front of 137 Mott Street yesterday morning and was biting at the torpedo with his teeth. While doing so the torpedo exploded and blew the boy's lower jaw to pieces, knocked out all his front teeth, tore away a portion of his upper lip and his tongue.

He fell to the street unconscious, and a policeman sent in a hurry call for an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Muller arrived and took charge of the boy, whom he said would probably die.

SEEKING RECRUITS INLAND.

Navy Official Goes to Albany to Open Office.

The recruiting officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are suffering from ennui these days. Recruits are not coming to the navy, so the navy, or a part of it, in the shape of the tug Fortune, is going after the recruits. The Fortune left the navy yard yesterday afternoon for Albany to carry out a new scheme to boom naval enlistments.

The tug, which is in command of Lieut. Symington, will remain at the capital for two weeks. Lieut. Symington will distribute circulars in Albany and in neighboring towns, calling for men. Advertisements will also be placed in the Albany, Troy, and other newspapers. It is expected that in this way many recruits will be secured.

The Fortune will return to the Brooklyn yard at the end of two weeks, and will then go to New Haven on recruiting duty.

The new plan will be watched with interest by naval officers, and it is expected to prove successful.

CRUSHED IN AN ELEVATOR.

Workingman's Fatal Attempt to Start a Combination Car.

Robert Carmichael, a workingman of 424 West Thirty-fifth Street, was fatally crushed in an elevator at 318 East Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon.

Carmichael worked at 320 East Twenty-third Street. For some unknown reason he went to the factory building next door and got into the combination freight and passenger elevator, which opens from the street. There was no one in charge of the elevator. Carmichael tried to start the elevator and step out into a little side door at the left of the elevator. In doing so his head was caught between the elevator and the door and he was dragged in that position to the top lintel of the door. The elevator then took a downward course and Carmichael's legs got in between the lower lintel and the floor of the car. They were also crushed.

Frederick Hans of 23 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, who was passing, saw his predicament and summoned aid. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital was called and Carmichael was taken there. The doctors say he cannot recover.

MARY TALKED TOO MUCH.

And the Court Extended Her Sentence from Ten Days to Six Months.

A woman talked herself into the penitentiary in Brooklyn yesterday. She was Mary Dillon, age uncertain and address unknown. She was arraigned before Magistrate Teale, in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, charged with intoxication.

"You seem to have been very drunk, Mary," remarked the Court. "I guess I'll send you to jail for ten days."

"I don't give a —— if it's a month," returned Mary, defiantly.

"All right; I'll make it twenty-nine days. We call that a month," remarked the Magistrate.

"What do I care. I ain't goin' to Newport dis Summer," replied Mary, sarcastically. "Make it three months if yer wantes'."

"Three months in the penitentiary it will be, then," said the accommodating Court.

"Why don't yer make it six months while yer at it, yer so generous?" rejoined the talkative prisoner, with what was meant to be a sneer.

"I'll make it six months, and if you talk back any more I'll send you up for a year," declared the Court.

Mary concluded to stop talking, and was led away by a court officer.

FOOTPADS' ASSAULT FATAL.

James Kerrigan, Beaten and Robbed Near Coney Island, Dies in the Kings County Hospital.

James Kerrigan, a well-known cattle dealer living in Harway Avenue, Coney Island, died last night in the Kings County Hospital, from the result of injuries inflicted by footpads. Kerrigan was found unconscious at 6:30 o'clock in the morning by Elliott Amsbroe. He was lying alongside the West End trolley road, in a section known as the West Meadows, about 400 feet north of the bridge spanning Coney Island Creek.

Amsbroe, who was on his way to work at George Vanderveer's hotel, Surf Avenue and West Fifth Street, at once notified the police of the Coney Island Precinct. An examination showed that Kerrigan had been assaulted and robbed. Six contusions were found about the head. The body itself was beaten black and blue. A club, with which the assault was committed, was found near the man. Everything of value, even to the victim's outer clothing, had been taken. Kerrigan was removed to the Kings County Hospital, where he died without regaining consciousness.

The section where Kerrigan was waylaid is known as a particularly dangerous one. A colony of negroes, living in miserable huts in the neighborhood, is blamed by the residents in the vicinity for hold-ups and several murders which have occurred in that locality during the last five years. The police of the Coney Island Precinct are said by the residents to be too few in number to cover their district efficiently.

Last night detectives from the Coney Island Station, with a number of Central Office detectives, were at work among the negro settlers. A notorious negro desperado is suspected of the murder. The police say he was seen prowling about the scene of the crime for several days past until yesterday, when he disappeared.

PATROLMAN CAPTURES A GOOSE.

It Occupies a Cell in the Jersey City Police Station.

A staid and stately goose occupied a cell at the Seventh Street Police Station Sunday night. It was not a prisoner, however, and yesterday the bird was sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals in order that it might be properly cared for.

Patrolman Lenahan was passing through Eighteenth Street Sunday night when he met a man carrying the goose under his arm. He hailed the man, who stopped only long enough to drop the goose and then fled. Lenahan turned his attention to the goose, which had taken refuge in an areaway, and capturing it, carried it to the police station, where it was locked up for safe keeping. If the bird is not claimed by the latter part of November, Lenahan expects to have it served for his Thanksgiving dinner.

FUNERAL OF ROBERT DUNLAP.

Services Held at St. Thomas's Church; Interment at Woodlawn.

The funeral of Robert Dunlap, senior partner of the firm of Robert Dunlap & Co., took place at noon yesterday at St. Thomas's Church, Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. There was a large number of persons present. The head of the main aisle was filled with floral offerings. The body of Mr. Dunlap was brought to this city yesterday morning over the Central Railroad of New Jersey, reaching here about 11 o'clock.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. De Witt L. Pelton, the curate of the church. The Protestant Episcopal burial service was read. A quartet sang a number of hymns. There was no eulogy, and the ceremony was not long or at all pretentious. The coffin was carried out of the church by pall bearers, all friends or business associates of Mr. Dunlap.

The interment took place at Woodlawn. The body was taken to a train at the Grand Central Station after the service, and a few friends besides the members of the family accompanied it.

The members of the Hat Trade Memorial Fund met yesterday in the Broadway Central Hotel to take action in regard to the death of Mr. Dunlap. The meeting had been arranged by L. D. Gallison, editor of The American Hatter, and George J. Ferry, a well-known hat dealer, was Chairman of the meeting.

Resolutions were adopted relative to Mr. Dunlap's death and his standing among the hatmakers and testifying to his worth as a man. Two or three brief addresses were made.

A committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

PRIESTS' WAR ON SALOON.

The Paulist Fathers Will Attempt to Close Baker's Saloon.

The Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulist Fathers' Church, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue, declared yesterday that the Fathers of that order are strongly opposed to the establishment of Baker's saloon, in the place formerly occupied by Frank Campbell, at 313 East Fifty-ninth Street. He said that they will try to have it closed and believes they will succeed.

A protest against the opening of the place, said Father Doyle, was filed with the Police Commissioners on July 12. A reply was received in which the Commissioners declared that an eye would be kept on the saloon, and that under no circumstances would a concert license be issued for it.

Father Doyle spoke against the present liquor tax law, and declared that the old law was a much better one.

"Under the present law," he said, "no one knows when a man is going to open a saloon or where. We knew nothing about Baker having secured a license for the new place."

Father Doyle said yesterday that he had received a letter from Richard Baker, formerly secretary to Excise Commissioner Murray, in which he denied that he had any connection with the new place. Father Doyle said he knew Richard Baker. He also said he had found that the manager of the place was Thomas Maguire, an ex-policeman.

"Maguire was broken seven years ago for an assault on a citizen," said Father Doyle.

The priest asserted that he had discovered that the license for the new saloon is in the name of Joseph Baker, a brother of Richard Baker.

GRAND JURY FOR AUGUST.

Sworn In by Judge McMahon, Part II., General Sessions.

Judge McMahon, in Part II. of General Sessions, yesterday morning swore in the August Grand Jury, which is composed of the following:

MONROE L. SIMON, Vice President, 119 Broad Street, foreman.
CARL CALLMAN, milliner, 594 Broadway.
WILLIAM P. RINCKHOFF, President, 418 East Fifty-third Street.
JOHN J. KAVANAGH, real estate, 1,031 Madison Avenue.
HERMAN WOLFF, Vice President, 31 North Moore Street.
LOUIS S. DAVIDSON, tailor, 21 Beekman Street.
HERMAN L. R. EDGAR, real estate, 31 Nassau Street.
ROBERT W. GIBSON, architect, 54 Broad Street.
FICE MORK, cigars, 348 East Twenty-third Street.
CHAUNCEY H. HATHAWAY, merchant, 182 Front Street.
JACOB W. MICHEL, meat, 40 Avenue B.
O. EDGERTON SCHMIDT, manager, 37 Liberty Street.
MYER THALMESSINGER, Vice President, 135 Grand Street.
JOHN ADLER, meat, 153 East Fiftieth Street.
JULIAN NATHAN, retired, Manhattan Club.
WILLIAM G. ROCKEFELLER, oil, 26 Broadway.
FRED S. SALISBURY, Treasurer, 871 Broadway.
JAMES FAY, plumber, 205 East Fifty-first Street.
JAMES SLATER, hotel, 20 Fifth Avenue.
SAMUEL M. VANDEWATER, real estate, 55 Liberty Street.
SANFORD D. FOOT, Vice President, 102 Reade Street.
LOUIS W. MORRISON, broker, 41 Exchange Place.
FRANK LAZARUS, retired, 264 Fourth Avenue.

Robert McLaughlin Dies of Injuries.

The man whose skull was fractured Sunday at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue died yesterday morning in the Manhattan Hospital. He was identified as Robert McLaughlin, twenty-eight years old, of 329 Third Street, Brooklyn. McLaughlin was a sign painter. He got off the electric car at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to take a car over that road to the Bronx. He fell against the pillar, which was close to the track, and he was picked up unconscious.

NEW YORK POSTAL SERVICE

Committee Recommends $18,000 for Additional Carriers.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS MADE

Free Delivery Service Here Beyond That of Other Cities—Mr. Van Cott and His Assistants Commended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Messrs. Hedges, Edens, and McCoy, Assistant Superintendents of the free-delivery system, appointed by the Postmaster General to investigate the free-delivery service at New York, have submitted their formal report.

Besides recommending the allowance of $18,000 for the employment of additional carriers during the current fiscal year, an allowance for mounting one carrier at Westchester, and the granting of a sufficient auxiliary force to maintain the service during emergencies, the committee makes a number of suggestions looking to a reduction in the office time of the carriers and an improvement of the service in business districts, not by giving more deliveries or collections, but by so arranging the work as to make the first morning delivery in business districts at an early hour.

"Considering the free-delivery service in its entirety," the committee says, "the patrons of the New York office enjoy a higher grade of service than is maintained by the department in any other city. This primateship is justified, in the opinion of the committee, by the vast population, the magnitude of the postal revenues, and the concentration of both population and business within a comparatively small area. These conditions are of the first importance in the upbuilding and maintenance of a system for the rapid and frequent delivery and collection of mails, and so long as the city of New York leads in these several elements, as well as in volume of mail, the committee respectfully subscribes to the view that the present superior service should be maintained; but this service, both as to the number of deliveries and collections, should not be increased except in the case of single routes, and then only after the most careful test showing that the volume or importance of the mail justifies and demands an enlargement of the schedule."

Special attention was given by the committee to a feature of the service which has gained much prominence and has caused the officials of the New York office much thought and trouble, the delivery of mail to apartment houses. In regard to this question, the report says:

"It is the committee's judgment that this class of buildings should be provided with individual letter boxes, placed in the vestibules, as is the custom in other cities. Many of these structures are already thus equipped. There are but few conditions that justify the delivery by carrier of mail at the door of a tenant, separately, when addressed to the same number or house. The practice is becoming less frequent, and in New York districts it is confined to a comparatively few apartment houses, where there are no boxes and no janitors, in which case the carrier has no choice in the matter.

"There is quite a number of apartment houses of the better grade where janitors or elevator boys are always on hand, but no vestibule boxes are in use. In these flats irregularity happens, and indeed is the practice, that the mail is delivered to elevator attendants, and the element of safety is thus absent. This service, however, adjusts itself to local conditions, and, considering the great quantity of mail delivered at these apartments and flats, the complaints received are remarkably few. Efforts should be renewed on the part of the local officials to bring about the equipment of every flat house in the city with individual vestibule boxes. A census of the flat and apartment houses not thus equipped is suggested, and that it be taken by carrier routes and compiled by stations. Such figures would show to what extent the practice of delivering to each tenant is still prevailing in conjunction with the six-trip schedule in those districts."

Some recommendations of a technical nature are made by the committee, looking to the expediting of the first morning delivery in the business sections of the city. The plan suggested has been tried in the congested districts of Boston with good results.

In concluding the committee pays a high tribute to the administration of the service at the New York office by Postmaster Van Cott, and to the efficiency of the Assistant Postmaster, Mr. Morgan, and the other officials. The efficiency of the service is, they state, largely due to the good feeling existing between the letter carriers and their superior officers and the general "esprit du corps" throughout the service.

The efficient and economical management of the service is evident in the following figures, which show that while the gross receipts of the New York office have increased since 1896, 39.45 per cent, the free delivery expenditures have increased but 17 per cent., and the force of carriers but 9 per cent.; also that the percentage of cost of the free delivery service to the gross receipts of the office, which in 1896 was 18.27, is now but 16 per cent.

Year.	Gross Rec'ts.	D. Exp.	Cost.	Carr'rs.
1896..	$7,254,974.19	$1,324,956.41	$18.27	1,389
1897..	7,780,301.93	1,390,913.09	17.88	1,380
1898..	8,424,146.11	1,397,077.02	16.58	1,420
1899..	8,811,547.83	1,474,894.81	16.74	1,433
1900..	9,681,289.58	1,554,000.00	16.00	1,498

*Estimated.

PAYS PART OF LEGACY AS FINE.

Mary McCarthy Rejoices Too Deeply Over Her Good Fortune.

"One dollar, did you say, Judge? Sure, that's aisy wid me now. Oim an heiress, yer know, Judge," nd sixty-year-old Mary McCarthy in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday cheerfully peeled off a one-d lar note from a roll to pay her fine.

Mary, who lives n East New York, had been arraigned on charge of intoxication. She didn't resent e accusation.

"Oi s'pose ol chuck in er few too many," she agree "but thin ol had raison to," yer Honor, o wus that gay over me legacy."

"Your what?" asked the Court, interested.

"Me legacy. see, me sister, Ellen, ther one what arried the contractor in Flushin' and w left a widdy wid slathers of money, die some time ago. She left her forchin, whic was $30,000, ter me, me sister Katie, and me brother Dan, who's wurkin' on ther allway in Jersey. Oi've jest come in fei moine, and we chased ther duck pretty vely last noight."

"The duck?" ked the Court.

"Shure, ther d k—ther can."

"Oh, I see," d the Court smiled as Mary, with a hap grin, stepped down and shuffled out of th room.

TO ABOLISH FREE RENTS.

Bronx Property Owners Organize for Mutual Protection.

The organizatio formed two weeks ago for the purpose taking measures to do away with the ee rent system in flat houses in the Br x met last night in Zeltner's Hall One undred and Seventieth Street and Third venue. A large number of property owne were on hand, including a large delegatio from the Property Owners' Association the Twenty-third Ward. J. C. Davies pre ded, and Edward Polak, Chairman of th Committee on Constitution and By-La s, submitted his drafts for adoption. T meeting agreed on the first clause, nam ng the organization the Property Owner and Agents' Association of the Bronx.

There was a tch, however, when the clause was reach l limiting the association to the following oundaries: One Hundred and Fifty-ninth o One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and from the west side of Webster Aven e to the east side of Boston Avenue. Ma y of the members wanted to know why th association should not include the entire orough of the Bronx. The supporters of t limitation clause said they had the sy pathy and pledges of cooperation of all e prominent owners and agents in the pr scribed district, and could carry forward orough reforms in that section before l unching out.

There were all orts of objections and debates, and final it was decided to lay the entire business ver for two weeks in order to thorough digest and assimilate the cargo of sugges ns unloaded on the meeting.

ANOTHER THIRD RAIL VICTIM.

Small Boy Killed on the Brighton Beach Line of the B. R. T.

The deadly electric "third rail," which is crowding the trolley for the man-killing record in Brooklyn, added another victim to its list yesterday afternoon. Charles Bruswits, seven years old, of 810 Park Avenue, stepped upon the heavily charged rail in the cut of the Brighton Beach line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, at Franklin Avenue, between Sterling Place and Douglass Street, and was almost instantly killed.

The boy, in company with Joseph Goldhammer, ten years old, of 821 Park Avenue, was walking through the cut, Bruswits being a few feet behind his companion. Goldhammer heard a sudden cry from Bruswits, and, looking back, saw the boy fall to the ground. In attempting to cross the track he had stepped on the third rail.

He was unconscious, and young Goldhammer ran up to Douglass Street and informed a policeman of what had happened. An ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital, but the Bruswits boy was dead when the surgeon reached him. The body was removed to the Grand Avenue Police Station.

The scene of the fatality is private property, owned by the company, and is just at the point where the line to Brighton Beach over the Kings County Elevated Railroad from the bridge descends to the surface and into a cut.

RIVAL JUDGES ON BENCH.

City Magistrates Connorton and Healey Both Quarrel at Rockaway.

City Magistrate Connorton went to Far Rockaway on Sunday with Magistrate Smith to visit their colleague Healey in a final attempt to arrange the dispute as to where the Magistrates will sit during the heated time, remained at Far Rockaway all night and opened court yesterday morning. Magistrate Healey arrived at the court at 6:30 A. M., but Magistrate Connorton was already on the bench. Magistrate Healey ordered Clerk Connerty to get him a chair, and after this had been brought he took a seat alongside of Connorton on the bench.

After a few minutes Healey arose and said: "I adjourn this court until to-morrow."

Magistrate Healey has all the records of the court locked up, and as Connorton cannot get possession of them the business of the court is considerably interfered with. After Healey's announcement of the adjournment of the court, Judge Connorton said: "I open this court, and it will remain open all day." Healey and his clerk then took their departure.

Magistrate Connorton not only staid in the courtroom, but as an additional precaution remained on the bench while he was eating his luncheon, for which he had sent out.

He evidently feared that if he ventured to leave the bench there would be danger of Magistrate Healey's taking possession.

Healey and Connorton both want to sit at Far Rockaway during the hot weather. Healey claims that the assignment of Judges for the Summer was unconstitutional. He says the law provides that a Magistrate shall not hold court away from home more than two months, while under the present schedule he will be away from Far Rockaway five months.

Magistrate Connorton says that Judge Smith and himself have been doing Healey's work at Long Island City, and that Healey must look after it himself. Connorton says that he is entitled to his turn at Far Rockaway, and he threatens to bring charges against Healey.

JUNK EATER UNDER X-RAYS.

Doctors Differ as to What They Show in Fasel's Stomach.

John Fasel, the "human ostrich," who was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, on Saturday night, supposed to be suffering from the effects of having swallowed some nails and a piece of bone, was much improved yesterday.

There now seems to be a difference of opinion among the doctors attached to the hospital as to what the X-ray examination made yesterday showed. House Surgeon Casey announced that Fasel's stomach was enormously distended and that there was some foreign body there about 1½ inches long, which might be the section of bone which Fasel swallowed, while in the region of the intestines there seemed to be another foreign body 3 inches long, which it was thought might be one of the nails.

Dr. Klein, who took a picture with the aid of the X-rays, said last night that it did not show anything in Fasel's body, that there was no trace of any foreign substance, and that there were great doubts in his mind as to the truth of Fasel's story of having swallowed nails. Before he will experiment further, he says, he wants to first find the man who saw Fasel swallow the nails.

SMALL PANIC AT FIRE.

A 17-Year-Old Girl Saves Two Children, Whose Mother Ran Away.

A slight fire in the six-story tenement at 147 Madison Street caused a small panic yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Mrs. Reuben Sumazky lives in the rear of the fourth floor of the tenement, with her daughter Bessie, ten years old.

Bessie dropped a penny, and in looking under a sofa for it set the sofa afire with a candle. She ran to the window and screamed "Fire!" and immediately the big tenement was in an uproar.

On the same floor with Mrs. Sumazky, across the hall, lived Mrs. Sarah Levy, with her three children, Bessie, seventeen years old; Herman, three years old, and Harry, five months. Visiting them was Celia Stilofsky, seventeen years old, of 86 Henry Street. Mrs. Levy and Bessie made a rush for the door when the cry of "Fire!" was arted, and got out safely. The hall at th point is very narrow, and when Celia, w the two children, attempted to go by e room in which was the fire, she was able to do so, as the flames were coming t of the transom.

She ran back to the rooms of Mrs. Levy, and, getting o the fire-escape, carried the baby and led e young boy safely down the fire-escape When she reached the first floor she fou that the ladders ended there.

Just after e panic began Policeman Patrick Smith nt in an alarm of fire, and then ran arou d to the rear of the building and caugh the baby that was tossed to him by Cel The little boy was caught in a like man by a tenant.

Celia then j ped to the ground and fell, injuring her n slightly. She, with the two children, as taken to a neighboring drug store, an an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospita was called. It was found that Celia w suffering from only slight contusions an hysteria. The children were not injured.

During the e of the excitement, Morris Levine, who k ps a butcher's shop on the ground floor, an to the rooms of Mrs. Sumazky and t out the fire. The damage was about $2

GASOLINE WAGON ON FIRE.

Burning Flu Flows About Frankfort Street and auses Great Excitement.

A gasoline agon containing about fifteen cans of soline caught fire yesterday morning abo 10 o'clock in front of 200 William Stre and before the fire could be extinguish , damage to the amount of $200 was don Incidentally the accident, which happe in the busiest part of the city, caused eat excitement. About 10 o'clock a co red wagon, drawn by one horse and dri h by John Thompson, turned off Park Ro into Frankfort Street. The wagon conta d gasoline in cans. When in front of e Frankfort Street side of The World B lding flames burst from a can of gas e. Some one shouted to Thompson, a he jumped from the wagon and cut the l rse loose. Men ran up and pulled the fl ing wagon to the corner of William and rankfort Streets.

In front of 0 William Street there is a board fence and here the wagon was stopped.

A policema turned in an alarm and the firemen wer soon at the scene. In the meantime a it a third of the cans had been taken m the wagon and carried up the block The firemen poured water on the flam but they were obliged to proceed with aution to keep from scattering the bur ing fluid. The gasoline ran flaming int the gutter and burned in great pools out the wagon. After three-quarters of hour's work the fire practically burn itself out and the firemen went home.

Something over 1000 pair of shoes from our own stock, "sweetened" by a couple of thousand picked up on the outside.

That's a cold statement of bare facts, but the shoes are deserving of a warm welcome; for among them there's a goodly number of $5 shoes, to say nothing of 100 pair, a few days ago marked $6.

There are $4 shoes, $3.50 shoes, and a few o the kind we would sell at $3, though most dealers would think $3.50 little enough.

Take your pick at $2.25.

At all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

POLICE ON WILD GOOSE CHASE.

Searched for Missing Woman Who Was All the Time at Home.

The guileless Brooklyn police have again been imposed upon by a practical joker. They learned yesterday that they had been hunting for three days for a missing woman who was not missing. While the perspiring bluecoats were sending out general alarms, searching in this place and that, and making inquiry among the woman's friends, she was at home quietly performing her usual household duties and unaware that she had "mysteriously disappeared."

The woman whose whereabouts so puzzled the police is Mrs. Edith Kellerhouse of 1,060 Myrtle Avenue. She was reported as missing to the police of the Vernon Avenue Station on Friday. A detailed description of her was sent to headquarters and the precinct sleuths were sent out to hunt for her. They searched in the highways and in the byways, wherever there was a chance that she might be, everywhere excepting her home.

It was a mystery, and the precinct sleuths were utterly baffled in their efforts to solve it.

Yesterday a policeman was sent around to the woman's home to learn whether the family had heard anything from her. A woman came to the door in answer to the policeman's ring.

"Have you received any word from Mrs. Kellerhouse?" asked the officer.

"Any word from her?" returned the woman, in surprise. "Why, what's the matter with her?"

"She's disappeared, ain't she?" asked the bluecoat.

"Disappeared!" exclaimed the woman. "Why, I'm Mrs. Kellerhouse. I haven't done any disappearing that I know of."

Then she explained that she had been at home all the time she was being hunted for by the police.

The policeman returned to the station and reported. One of the sleuths had just come in and declared that the mystery of Mrs. Kellerhouse's disappearance was deepening. No trace of her could be found. The Sergeant at the desk wiped the perspiration from his brow, sighed wearily, and then went over to the water cooler and drank long and deeply.

NEW BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The Two Warring Central Bodies Effect an Amalgamation.

There is a promise of peace between unions in the building trades that for the past three or four years have been divided into two central bodies frequently at war with each other, and have ordered strikes against each other. These are the Board of Walking Delegates of Building Trades and the Building Trades Council, which yesterday became amalgamated after six months' negotiations. Both were strong bodies numerically, and they inflicted considerable injury upon each other.

Both of these bodies met yesterday afternoon in Central Hall, at 147 West Thirty-second Street, and effected an amalgamation under the name of the United Council of the Building Trades of the Greater New York and Vicinity. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The council will meet once a month and will be the supreme body. A Board of Walking Delegates, selected from the members of the council, will meet weekly or semi-weekly to adjudicate troubles that may arise in the trade, but the board will not have the power to order strikes. That power is vested in the council. The object of amalgamation, say the leaders, is to avoid strikes as much as possible and to compel arbitration.

As the new council is for the surrounding towns, including Jersey City and Hoboken, it will have jurisdiction, it is said, over 75,000 men in the building trades.

German Framers Complain of Italians.

The German journeymen framers are having trouble with a new element that has come into this trade. Formerly German employes had a monopoly in the framing business, and they and their German workmen got along together very well. Of late Italians have been encroaching upon the German master framers, and have managed to get a good deal of that work. The German workmen who have to work for these Italian employers complain that they are not prompt in paying wages. Their union is to hold a meeting to take action against Italian employers who are in arrears to their men.

Line Drawn at Profane Language.

It was rumored in labor circles yesterday that several trades unions will follow the example of the Central Federated Union, which on last Sunday passed a resolution forbidding the use of profane language. If a delegate to that body shall in the future use profane language at a meeting, his union will be requested to withdraw him and send another delegate in his place. Several of the delegates at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union called each other names and indulged in violent language. Afterward they passed the prohibitive resolution.

Plumbers and Steamfitters Meet.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—The

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Rain; southeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,782. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

WEARY WOMAN RESTING FALLS INTO EAST RIVER

Papers Found on Her Tell of Wanderings and Vicissitudes.

HUSBAND RICH GOLD DIGGER

She Was Miss Mary Gill of San Francisco and Married John Truman—Wealth Gone, She Sought the Almshouse.

A woman with snow-white hair and a face furrowed by many wrinkles fell into the East River off Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital to die. Her clothes were of plain black, but scrupulously neat, and in them she carried a bundle of papers that told a tale of ceaseless wandering, of travels over almost every land of the Western Hemisphere, of wealth and want and adventure.

Her name was Mrs. Mary Truman. Early in the afternoon she called at the headquarters of the Society for the Outdoor Poor in East Twenty-sixth Street, and asked for assistance, saying that her home was in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, and that she had arrived in New York on June 30 aboard the steamer Grenada from Trinidad. Her children, she said, lived in Chicago, and she had expected to get some money from them after reaching here.

Superintendent Blair told her that the last boat for the island had gone, so he could not send her to the almshouse there. But he gave her a ticket to the City Lodging House at First Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and promised to give her permanent quarters on the island if she would come back this morning. She went away after thanking him with tears in her eyes.

Being weary with walking about the hot streets, the old woman sat down on the stringpiece of the East Twenty-sixth Street pier to rest for a few minutes. A few minutes later three workmen saw her roll into the water and sink out of sight. One of them, James Melville, was aboard a scow. He jumped in straightway, and the other two, who were on land, followed his example.

Suddenly Mrs. Truman's white hair was seen under the edge of the pier. The men swam toward her, but she sank before they could reach her. Then they dived, came up, and dived again. Melville finally bringing up her limp body after it had sunk for the last time. With difficulty she was revived, but at the hospital no hope of her recovery was entertained, owing to her advanced age and great feebleness.

A ROMANTIC LIFE STORY.

From the papers found in Mrs. Truman's clothes it was learned that she was formerly Miss Mary Gill of San Francisco. When the gold fever of 1849 began to rage around the Golden Gate a young Englishman named John Truman was among the emigrants to California, and his success in the mining region was immediate. He grew rich, and the great oaken chest in his cabin held glittering nuggets. Then he met Miss Gill and married her.

But prosperity did not make Truman content with California, and before long he began to chafe under the rigid toil that was necessary to keep his claim going. So he set out to travel, together with his wife, who was still young enough to rejoice over the thought of adventure in foreign lands. Before they left, however, their claim, situated in Contra Costa County, was sold, and the husband had taken out naturalization papers as a citizen of the United States.

This was about 1868, eighteen years after Mr. Truman had come to California, and probably half that time after his marriage. From San Francisco, laden with a plentiful supply of money, the couple either came to New York or else reached the West Indies by way of Mexico and the Gulf. Which route they took is uncertain, but somehow they got to Port of Spain, Trinidad.

TRAVELS OVER LAND AND SEA.

From the papers it is hard to trace with exactness the adventures of the travelers after that. At one time or another they were in Venezuela, Central America, the Argentine Republic, and other South American countries. All the while the man was prospecting and speculating and trading, while his wife staid by his side and shared his responsibilities.

All their labors seem to have culminated in a gigantic enterprise of some kind or another in Caracas, Venezuela. Into this scheme, whatever it was, they swamped the greater part of their fortune. From the indefinite allusions made to the affair in the papers of Mrs. Truman it appears that a big lawsuit followed and that it has never been settled.

Then they removed from Venezuela to Trinidad. The American Consul at the latter place was urged to aid their cause in the lawsuit, and many letters were interchanged, with the result of enlisting that official's interest. The opposing parties in the suit are mentioned by the names of Vraz, Wilkes, and Brazda.

Meanwhile the little cash that Mr. and Mrs. Truman had held was rapidly disappearing. Yet they made one successful deal in Port of Spain. This was the selling of Mexican dollars, worth $5,000 or more, through the Colonial Bank of Trinidad. The money thus realized lasted for a while, but a checkbook of Mr. Truman, found among the other papers, shows that he drew out of the bank between December, 1891, and October, 1892, the sum of $4,450. From then the path to poverty was short.

THE ALMSHOUSE AT LAST.

Between 1892 and 1897 Mr. Truman made frequent trips to Caracas from his home in Trinidad, where he lived in a cheap apartment. His rent was $5 or $6 per month, showing that the end of his money was close at hand, but a number of receipts show that the rent was promptly paid up to 1897. A year after that, however, he wrote from Venezuela to the Consul in Trinidad and asked for a place in the poorhouse for his wife.

After going from bad to worse, always dreaming of the riches that were to come when the lawsuit should be won, he died on Sept. 27, 1899, in Trinidad. His wife was in Caracas at the time, being provided for at the public expense.

In none of the documents belonging to Mrs. Truman is there any mention of her children, but she told the officials of the hospital that they were in Chicago. It seems probable that they, or somebody else, sent her enough money to pay her passage to this city. Among her papers are two wills, one hers and the other her husband's. Both are worded in the same terms, and each testator leaves all his or her property to the other. The wills are dated June 17, 1876.

EXPERIENCES IN NEW YORK.

Since Mrs. Truman's arrival here she has lived in the boarding house of Mrs. Lake at Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets, having had enough money to last her there for a month. She has a check for baggage at the Cortlandt Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is thought that this may contain more explicit evidence about herself and her relatives.

That the woman's maiden name was Gill has caused some speculation as to whether or not she came from the family of that name which acquired such fabulous wealth in California during the fifties.

At a late hour last night Mrs. Truman was still alive.

AFTERMATH OF THE RIOTS.

People of New Orleans Demand a Police Reorganization, and a Commissioner Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—As a result of the behavior of the police during the recent riots here, it is probable that the entire police system of New Orleans will soon be reorganized. To-day Peter F. Pescud of the Board of Police Commissioners handed Mayor Capdevielle his resignation as a member of that body. This resignation, it is believed, will be followed by others, and the action of Commissioner Pescud is only the beginning of the reorganization generally demanded by the people.

The Grand Jury investigation has so far resulted in the identification of several of the men who took an active part in the race troubles of two weeks ago. The demand for justice has come from all classes, and the authorities appear to be doing everything possible to bring the guilty persons, both white and black, before the courts. To-day one Michael Beri was identified as a member of the mob which killed a negro at the French Market.

Acting Mayor McGowan of the little town of Kenner, who took part in the rioting, will be tried at an early date. A white man named Conrad and another one named John Schwartz have been identified as having been with the mob which killed the negro at the corner of Custom House and Villere Streets. This was the unfortunate black into whose eyes lighted matches were thrust. Eight men held for the attempt to burn a negro church were remanded to jail to-day without bail.

All of the negroes captured in the vicinity of the Saratoga Street dive, where Robert Charles was killed, pleaded not guilty to the indictments against them. They will not be tried for some weeks.

CHICAGO'S NEW MUSIC SCHOOL.

Theodore Thomas May Direct It as Part of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—There is a movement on foot, which, if brought to a successful issue, may result in the establishment of a new local school of music as a department of the Chicago University, with Theodore Thomas as its official head. The plan has been in process of development for a long time, although only recently has it begun to assume any definite form.

The idea originated with Edmund F. Bard, who undertook some three years ago to investigate the matter and see whether the conditions were favorable. Soon after this letter was sent out a proposition was made by President Harper, who also wrote to Mr. Thomas to find out how he felt toward the scheme. Mr. Thomas's reply was, in part, as follows:

"As you say, the time is ripe for such an institution, and I should be proud to see it founded in Chicago. I would be willing to be the Director of such a school, provided the conditions mentioned by you are carried out and time enough is given to develop it properly and wisely."

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Orchestral Association it was decided that at the present time that organization would take no definite action in the matter, deeming it a question of too much moment to be handled with haste. They will therefore await the return of Mr. Thomas.

CLAIM NEW YORK LAND.

Chicago Heirs of Burritt Sheperd Say They Own Site of Rome, N. Y.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—D. A. Sheperd is looking up the death of Burritt Sheperd. He says that he seeks the proof of the death of Burritt Sheperd in order to establish a claim for a tract of valuable land situated in New York State.

The young man, who is a teacher in the public schools here, asserts that Burritt Sheperd was a farmer, and prior to the year 1820 lived on a tract of land near the eastern State line of New York. He also owned the land occupied by the City of Rome, N. Y. In 1819 he left New York State and went West.

There is one son of the pioneer, David Sheperd, now nearly ninety years of age, living near Lawrenceburg. Five great grandchildren live in Chicago or are scattered throughout Illinois.

Not long ago the Government deeds for the New York land were discovered by the Chicago heirs, and their lawyers will undertake to recover the land. They pronounce the papers in perfect form, but declare that proof of Burritt Sheperd's death is necessary.

YOUNG CARTER JOINS THE NAVY

Gives Up Clerkship and Enlists—Father Prominent in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—John Carter, son of H. L. Carter of Philadelphia, the President of the York Haven Paper Mills, joined the navy at the local recruiting station on Saturday against the wishes of his parents. Young Carter, who is twenty years old, was sent to Chicago from Philadelphia six months ago to fill a clerical position in the office of the A. E. Taylor Paper Company, 279 Dearborn Street.

He is the only son, and while at home had all the privileges that his wealthy parents could give him. On Saturday morning he left the office, ostensibly to go on an errand. After several hours he returned and announced that he had enlisted in the navy as a recruit. His parents were notified at once.

A NEW THING IN PICNICS.

Whooping Cough Sufferers Are to Have an Outing to Themselves.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7.—A novelty in the way of Summer outings will be a whooping cough picnic at Piester's Pond, Dutchess County, on Aug. 15.

So many children in the Clinton Corners Sunday School have the whooping cough that if they were to go to some popular resort the alarm would keep every other Sunday school away. So the teachers have decided to take the whole school to Piester's Pond, a quiet place, where the children can cough without disturbing or alarming any other picnickers.

$10 FOR TWO CAR FARES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The Law Department of the city has been asked to decide the matter of the size of a bill a passenger may offer the conductor for his carfare.

A. C. Burnett investigated the matter today and learned that Chicago had no ordinances on the subject.

He alleges that a conductor in charge of an Indiana Avenue car has in his possession a $10 bill that he gave him three weeks ago for two fares, and that after repeated requests he has not secured the return of the change. He was advised to swear out warrants against the conductor.

Pennsylvania Railroad Dining Car Service

is heartily approved by all travelers. Choice delicacies at reasonable rates.—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks neglected.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c; cotton, middling, 9 11-16c; iron, No. 1 foundry, $17; butter, Western creamery, 20c.

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The only way to see both shores of the Hudson is by the Dunlap Day Line steamers. Music.—Adv.

BRYAN AT INDIANAPOLIS

Large and Enthusiastic Crowd Greets Him on Arrival.

BRIEF SPEECH AT KANKAKEE

Tells His Hearers He Is Not Sure Yet He Has Been Nominated—Jones Lost in the Crowd.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois reached this city at 7:20 o'clock this evening. They came on a special train of twelve coaches, all filled with enthusiastic Democrats. To-morrow, in Military Park, shortly after 2 o'clock, Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson will be notified of their nomination by the Democratic Convention at Kansas City.

Large crowds gathered at every station and cheered lustily whether the train stopped or not. Ten cars of the train were occupied by members of the Cook County Democracy. The eleventh was for the use of press representatives. In the last coach were Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson, their families and friends, Chairman Jones of the National Committee and his wife, Gov. and Mrs. Thomas of Colorado, Secretary Walsh and Sergeant at Arms Martin of the National Committee, and many of the leading members of that organization. Samuel Alschuler, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois; Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and Webster Davis, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Interior, were also among the guests.

Conferences between the leaders of the party, who were brought together for the first time since the Kansas City Convention, filled the afternoon. The tone of these conferences was generally very hopeful. Senator Jones expressed himself as especially pleased with the outlook in New York. Webster Davis participated freely in the conversations, and announced his intention to speak during the campaign in several States, including New York. He said he accepted the Democratic platform in toto, but that he would devote himself especially in his speeches to the exploitation of the subject of imperialism.

Mr. Bryan and Mayor Harrison rode on the engine at the invitation of the railroad authorities between Lafayette and Lebanon, Ind.

Brief stops were made at several places on the way, and there were crowds of people at many points at which stops were not made. The faces of the waiting people showed disappointment as the train whizzed by them, but they cheered loudly. The principal stops were made at Kankakee, Ill., and Lafayette, Ind. At each of these places the candidates got a reception which was a reminder of the campaign of 1896.

At Kankakee the first speaking of the tour was indulged in. The streets around the station were jammed. Mayor Harrison introduced Mr. Bryan, saying he believed firmly that the patriotism and good sense of the American people were too great to place in the office of President any man who did not represent the plain people of the country as Jackson and Lincoln had represented them. Mr. Bryan was such a man and he took great pleasure in introducing him.

Mr. Bryan said: "I am a very cautious man, and while I have seen it stated in the papers that I was nominated for the Presidency, I know that you cannot always trust what you see in the papers. [Laughter.] And I am not going to take it for granted that I have been nominated until I am officially notified of it down at Indianapolis. I do not want to make a speech as the Presidential candidate until I am sure that I am nominated. [Laughter and applause.]

"Mr. Stevenson, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, is along, and Gov. Thomas of Colorado, who is to notify him of his nomination, is on the train, and, I believe, has privately informed him that he has been nominated, and therefore he has more reason for speaking as a speech than I have, and I take pleasure in presenting to you your candidate for Vice President, who is, I hope and believe, to be the next Vice President of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson." [Applause.]

Mr. Stevenson also excused himself and introduced Mr. Alschuler, about whose candidacy he said there could be no doubt. Mr. Alschuler made a brief address, expressing his belief in the success of the National ticket and calling upon his hearers to do their duty at the polls.

At Lafayette Mr. Bryan did not speak, except to introduce Gov. Thomas. The Governor assured his hearers that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson will carry every State in the Rocky Mountain region by majorities equal to those of 1896. Nothing on earth remained to do, he said, but for Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Wisconsin to do their duty as they had done before. If they did so, the party would give them a President of the United States "who wore no man's collar and who belonged to the common people." [Applause.] Webster Davis also made a few remarks, exhorting the Democrats of Indiana to earnest effort in behalf of Bryan and Stevenson.

At Lafayette the train was met by the Reception Committee from Indianapolis. The members were introduced, and an extended a hearty welcome to the visitors. The fact that the train was an hour behind schedule time in reaching Indianapolis did not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the crowds that waited. Such was the pressure that it required the utmost energy of Col. Martin, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, to get his party landed in the waiting carriages. The moment Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, was lost in the surging mass and had to be sought for.

When Mr. Bryan's well-known figure was recognized in the marching column a great shout was sent up and cheers followed him constantly until he arrived at the Grand Hotel. The streets were lined so thickly with people that progress was difficult. Finally, at 8 o'clock, the wearied travelers sat down to dinner.

After dinner Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson held a general reception at the Grand Hotel. They shook hands with a large number of persons and chatted for a few moments with many of them. Mrs. Bryan and Mrs. Stevenson were entertained by a committee of ladies.

THE RECEPTION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—William J. Bryan was in Chicago for four hours to-day, on his way to the notification meeting at Indianapolis. He arrived on the Burlington Railroad at 9:30 A. M., accompanied by Mrs. Bryan, their son, Gov. and Mrs. Thomas of Colorado, and Col. John I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Kansas City Convention. The party was met at the Union Station by a local committee, several clubs, and a large number of citizens, who gave them an enthusiastic greeting.

When Mr. Bryan emerged from the train he looked fresh and cool, appearing well-prepared for an arduous day. Clad in light Summer clothing, he was evidently prepared to go through the day with as much comfort as possible for a Presidential candidate entering upon the first work of a campaign.

A committee of citizens who met the party were headed by Mayor Carter Harrison, National Committeemen Gahan, Robert E. Burke, and Frank Wenter, the latter appearing as representative of the German-American clubs of the city. These, with other leaders, were admitted inside the station gates. Their followers sent up a lusty cheer as the National leader came into sight, but, notwithstanding the presence of probably 1,600 people at the station, there was scant ceremony at that point. After a few hearty handshakes Mr. Bryan and his party were escorted to carriages and driven to the Sherman House.

The party made their way through the throng at the station with some difficulty, and Mr. Bryan was frequently compelled during the short walk to stop and shake hands with some especially insistent admirer.

Among the clubs at the station were one or two German-American organizations, the Thurman Club, and the Nebraska Bryan Club of Chicago.

At the Sherman House Mr. Bryan was immediately ushered into a parlor on the ground floor, where he was soon joined by Adlai E. Stevenson. The candidates greeted each other cordially, and, standing side by side, they shook hands with a great number of people. All the visitors were more or less enthusiastic, and most of them promised immense majorities as the result of the coming election. One old gentleman threw his arms around Mr. Bryan's neck and promised him 1,000 votes as the result of his own individual efforts.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the parade was formed to escort the Bryan and Stevenson party to the special train, which was to convey them to Indianapolis. A few minutes later the party left the Sherman House, and, entering the carriages in waiting, took their places in the line of march to the Illinois Central Station, where the special Big Four train awaited them.

Preceding Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson and party was the Cook County Democracy Band, and following the carriages of the Democratic leaders were the members of the Cook County Democracy to the number of 350 and about 200 other local Democratic politicians, who were to accompany the party to Indianapolis. A cheering crowd lined the streets.

At 7:30 P. M. the start for Indianapolis was made amid prolonged cheering from a crowd of several thousand, which had gathered to witness the departure.

BRYAN MEETS ALSCHULER.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 7.—Mr. Bryan passed through this place this morning on his way to Indianapolis. He had just finished breakfast when he was called to the rear platform by the cries of a large crowd. Samuel Alschuler, Democratic nominee for Governor of Illinois, greeted Mr. Bryan, and was invited into his car.

There were demands for a speech, but none was made. Instead, Mr. Bryan took his position on the steps of the rear platform and shook hands with the people as they crowded about. He told them that he desired to save his voice for to-morrow's ordeal, and must, therefore, decline to talk.

"I have passed through Aurora many times," Mr. Bryan said, as he pulled Mr. Alschuler up the steps, "and I have often wondered why you did not have a Governor of your own living here, and I am glad to see that you are about to remedy the defect."

"And we," responded Mr. Alschuler, "have been wondering for several years why you did not occasionally have a President from Nebraska passing through our town."

Mr. Alschuler then introduced a number of friends, and the train soon moved out. As it started there was a cheer for "the next President" from the crowd.

RUSSIAN BEAR CREATES PANIC.

Gets Loose in Reading Station at Atlantic City—Attacks Trainer.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—A panic was caused in the Reading Railroad Station to-day, when a huge Russian bear broke loose from its cage and reigned supreme for half an hour. Every trainhand in sight fled, and the bear, snarling and snapping, rambled rapidly over the passenger platform.

The bear was being loaded into a car for transportation to Camden, when he became enraged. He tore off the entire end of his cage. A score of showmen and train employes repeatedly charged him, but the attacks made him more savage. Jules De Pierre, his trainer, attempted to throw a muzzle over the beast's head. The bear turned on him, and seized his right arm, clawing and biting it viciously.

While the bear was attacking his trainers a squad of men threw a network of chains about him and captured him. The bear's escape drove every passenger from the station, and clerks barricaded themselves in the office. Several trains were delayed until after their regular time for departure.

COW ATE UP HIS $414.

But Mr. Hughey Got It Back Partially Digested, Along with Five Nails.

Special to The New York Times.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Aug. 7.—J. F. Hughey, a resident of Wayne County, while working in a field a few days ago, dropped his pocketbook, containing $414, and a cow chewed it up. Mr. Hughey at once hunted up the owner of the animal and purchased her. He killed the animal and in her stomach found the money, partially digested.

He took the fragments to the Madison County Bank and Cashier Watts will send the remains of the $414 to Washington to have it redeemed. In addition to the money Mr. Hughey found in the cow's stomach five ten-penny nails.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE HEAT.

In Consequence of the Latter, Colorado's Chief Magistrate Moved Out on the Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—Lieut. Gov. Francis Carney of Ouray assumed charge of the Governor's office this morning during the absence of Gov. Thomas in Indianapolis and proceeded to introduce an innovation.

Denver weather is rather warm at present, and Gov. Carney, having just come from Ouray, a mountain town where the temperature is always cool, found that the heat of the capital interfered with his work.

To the astonishment and delight of all he ordered the Gubernatorial chair moved to the lawn in front of the Capitol, and with the aid of the private secretary proceeded to read State correspondence there. The innovation will last as long as the present weather.

RUSIE REMARRIES HIS WIFE.

Secret Wedding at Muncie a Week Ago —Will Stop Playing Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 7.—Amos Rusie, the celebrated ball player, recently with the New York team, was secretly remarried to his wife one week ago to-night at Marion by a Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Rusie, who recently returned from Chautauqua, denied that a reconciliation between herself and husband was possible until to-night, when she admitted the secret wedding.

Rusie has concluded to stop ball playing and is now in Indianapolis preparing to embark in the saloon business in Muncie. With her divorce Mrs. Rusie secured $1,000 alimony, and has completed an elegant house in Muncie, her former home. Rusie has been in Muncie for several days and was not recognized.

TOO MANY FOUNTAIN PENS.

Mayor Objects to Aldermen's Purchases —His Veto Not Sustained.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Board of Aldermen last night received the following veto from Mayor Williamson:

I return you bill of Messrs. Seifert Brothers without my approval on account of an item of $40 for fountain pens. One or more fountain pens have been furnished to each member of the board, with three or four exceptions, and to many of the city officers as well, since September, 1897, and many of these should have been in good condition when this bill was contracted, and therefore so large an expenditure was unnecessary. The records will show that the city has purchased more than fifty fountain pens since the above mentioned date.

Alderman Kalin of the Finance Committee said the committee had been very careful in getting supplies, and had reduced the bill considerably, as compared with that of last year. Many of the Aldermen asked for the pens, and they were purchased.

The bill was passed over the Mayor's veto by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Root Going to Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Root, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, will leave here to-morrow evening to attend the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna on Thursday next, when special military ceremonies will be given in their honor.

THE WESTCOTT EXPRESS offers a quick and reliable system for checking and delivering baggage. Office in New York and Brooklyn.—Adv.

EX-POLICE CHIEF A SUICIDE

E. L. McWilliams Kills Himself in Cosmopolitan Hotel.

After Leaving Jersey City Force He Had for Twenty Years Been an Astor House Detective.

Edward L. McWilliams, ex-Chief of the Jersey City Police force and for more than twenty years employed as a detective at the Astor House, was found dead in Room 198, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, West Broadway and Chambers Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a pistol wound in his left temple.

McWilliams was on duty at the Astor House until a short time before 2 o'clock, when he left, going to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, registered there and left instructions to be called at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour one of the bell boys was sent to the room to awaken him, and after knocking on the door several times and receiving no answer reported the fact to the office. The boy was sent back to the room with a pass key, and, entering the room, found McWilliams in the bed with blood trickling from a pistol wound in his head. Near by on the floor were found a revolver and a box of cartridges. Only one chamber of the pistol had been fired.

McWilliams was well known at the hotel, the Astor House management were informed of the suicide. They notified the police, and the body was taken to the Leonard Street Station.

McWilliams did not leave any clue as to why he took his life, and the fact that he has been in ill health for some time is the only reason that can be assigned for the deed.

Shortly after the body was taken to the police station Mr. W. W. Varrick, President of the Jersey City Board of Health, called at the station and said that he had been treating McWilliams for cancer of the stomach, and that some time ago he had shown him a pistol and said that he intended to take his life, and that he had taken the pistol from him.

McWilliams gained considerable notoriety in 1872, when as Chief of Police of Jersey City he was accused of being an accomplice in the attempt that was made on June 6 in that year to rob the First National Bank of that city.

The attempted robbery was made by three New York burglars named Proctor, Deming, and Fox, who had rented a room in the building adjoining the bank from a Mrs. Mary Beamer, who informed her, telling her that they were artists.

In order to get into the bank the thieves endeavored to effect a hole through the walls of the two buildings, and had about succeeded in doing so, when they were discovered by Mrs. Beamer, who informed President Hamilton Wallis of the Bank and Police Captain Edward McHarvey, McWilliams then being in attendance at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia.

Capt. McHarvey arrested the men. They were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment each.

At the trial Proctor alleged that the Chief was in the plot, and that he had been promised his pro rata of the spoils for his protection.

McWilliams was indicted, and twice tried, the first trial resulting in a disagreement and the second in an acquittal. It was agreed that had he been a party to the conspiracy he would not have left his fellow conspirators exposed to detection by absenting himself from the city at the critical moment.

McWilliams is said to be well connected. It is said that he is a brother of Jefferson McWilliams, President of the Manhattan Delivery Company. None of the relatives could be reached last night.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD LEAF.

A Clever Swindler Has Mulcted Many Firms in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Prospecting for gold leaf, principally on Randolph Street and vicinity, has been the scheme of some cunning swindler, who has not yet been apprehended.

On July 6 a telephone message was received by Joseph Lucas & Co., 55 and 59 North Jefferson Street, asking for a price on gold leaf from the John V. Farwell Company, and ordering eight packages of the leaf. The request and written order afterward sent were made out on one of the order forms used by the firm of John Farwell Company and were countersigned by T. J. Bradley.

The Farwell Company afterward stated that they had no knowledge of such an order, though their order blanks were used. The George E. Watson Company and Fuller & Fuller, both of Randolph Street, were also swindled in the same way.

MAY BOYCOTT THE STATE FAIR.

Painters' Union Place an "Unfairness" on Carpenters May Join.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—An "unfairness" was placed on the State Fair and the members of the Painters' Union No. 31 will be taken from the commission by Painters' union to-night, and similar action will be taken against all exhibitors if the matter is not adjusted before the opening. The union's action was indorsed by the New York State Branch of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, which has been in session here the past two days.

A committee from the State branch conferred with the commission which met here Monday, but without success. The trouble originated two weeks ago, when fifty painters employed at the grounds struck, being alleged that a contractor had violated his agreement with the union. The men were receiving $2 a day, and their schedule called for $2.25. The contractor was receiving $2.50 for each man's services, which should have received $2.75 according to the contract. The work was completed by non-union men.

Secretary-Treasurer W. J. Connelly said last evening that the union would send agents throughout the State to agitate the "unfairness" and distribute posters. The carpenters' district council also has a grievance commission and will probably take similar action.

CANDIDATES STOPPED BY COURT.

Chicago Men Prevented from Conducting Their Own Campaigns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—With the regular Democratic club fighting the candidates it was organized to support, and the candidates themselves restrained by the courts from campaigning in their own behalf, the Democrats of the Twenty-sixth Ward are indulging in a merry war which is, in many features, unique in American politics.

The latest feature of it is an injunction issued by Judge Gibbons forbidding William E. Schlake and Joseph E. Flanagan, respectively for Recorder and County Commissioner, from making speeches, holding meetings, soliciting funds, or in any way representing themselves officers of the Twenty-sixth Ward Club. With them half a dozen of their chief henchmen who had been chosen by them to lead the ward Democracy are enjoined similarly. To-day Judge Clifford, to whom they appealed for relief, refused to hear the injunction proceedings, and they are hunting for a Judge to come home in vacation and dissolve the writ.

The prohibition placed on Schlake, which is said to be the first instance of the use of "government by injunction" to prevent an American candidate from hustling for votes for himself, is the direct result of the quarrel between him and William H. Ehemann and the factions they lead.

President of Wells College Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

AURORA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Dr. William E. Waters, President of Wells College for the past six years, has resigned his position, and will spend the coming academic year in literary work at Cambridge. Dr. Waters leaves the institution in excellent condition.

The Sign of Safety.

The Keystone of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It supports the arch of modern transportation.—Adv.

MINISTERS AGAIN IN GREAT DANGER

Conger Reports They Are Continually Attacked.

HAVE LITTLE AMMUNITION

To Leave Peking, as Chinese Require, Would Be Certain Death.

Greater Part of the American Troops in China Fought at Pei-Tsang—Germans May Be Acting Alone.

A dispatch from Mr. Conger was received last night at the State Department.

It was dated from the Yamen at Tsi-nan-Foo Aug. 7, the Peking date not being given.

The Minister states that the situation is precarious, that imperial troops are firing on the legation daily, and that the Chinese Government insists on the Envoys leaving Peking, which, according to Mr. Conger, would be certain death.

Little ammunition and provisions, Mr. Conger states, remains to the foreigners.

He also confirms the report that two progressive members of the Tsung-li-Yamen have been executed.

The Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking has died from wounds.

Few further details have as yet been received of Sunday's battle at Pei-Tsang.

A dispatch was, however, received from Gen. Chaffee giving the plan of battle the allies meant to follow, and making it certain that the greater part of the American troops were engaged.

The American, British, and Japanese forces, if the plan agreed on was carried out, attacked the Chinese on one side of the Pei-Ho and the French and Russians those on the other side.

The German force is not mentioned by Gen. Chaffee, which is regarded in Washington as significant.

According to a Shanghai dispatch the Chinese retreated, but saved their guns. This report says the allies lost 400 men.

Li-Hung-Chang declares the Chinese must fight if the foreigners advance.

BAD NEWS FROM MR. CONGER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Another cablegram came to the State Department late this afternoon from Minister Conger at Peking—the second that has been received from him since June 12. It is the first which has come direct from the Minister since that date, the other having been received through the Chinese Minister here, Mr. Wu.

To-day's telegram shows that the situation in the Chinese capital is still of a very serious character; that the Ministers are still in danger from the Chinese troops, and that their supplies of ammunition and provisions have been reduced to a very considerable extent.

So important were the statements contained in the dispatch that a conference was held by wire between several of the officials here and the President at Canton, lasting for several hours. At its conclusion the cablegram was made public. It is as follows:

Tsi-nan Yamen, Aug. 7.

Secretary of State:

Still besieged. Situation more precarious.

Chinese Government insisting upon our leaving Peking, which would be certain death.

Rifle firing upon us daily by imperial troops. Have abundant courage, but little ammunition or provisions.

Two progressive Yamen Ministers beheaded.

All connected with legation of the United States well at the present moment.

CONGER.

The cablegram came in the official cipher of the State Department. It is undated, but from the internal evidence furnished by the reference to the beheading of two members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and to the insistence of the Chinese Government on the removal of the Ministers from Peking, State Department officials say the dispatch could not be dated earlier than July 30, and perhaps not later than Aug. 2. It is checked by the telegraph company as having been put on the wires at Tsi-nan, about eighty miles southeast of Peking, on Aug. 7. The dispatch reached the department at 4:20 P. M., but was not made public until late in the evening.

Those who were at the White House in conference with the President included Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department, Secretary Root, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Capt. Michael, the Chief Clerk of the State Department, through whose hands the cablegrams pass, was also present part of the time.

What the result of the conference was the officials declined to say. That it will stimulate the energies of the Government to its utmost endeavor to press forward the advance movement toward Peking is certain, for Mr. Conger's message makes it clear that for the Ministers to leave Peking would result in their death. Secretary Root did not care to make any statement when asked about the situation to-night.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION DEAD.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—The Japanese Consul here received by wire to-day a message to the effect that the foreign Ministers at Peking were safe on Aug. 1, but that they expected a renewal of the attack by the Chinese at any moment.

It was added that only twenty-five cartridges each and six days' provisions were left.

It was also said that the Japanese Secretary had died from his wounds.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT WARNED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, in the House of Commons yesterday, answering a question, said her Majesty's Government had informed the Chinese Government that its members would be held personally responsible if the members of the foreign legations or other foreigners at Peking suffered injury.

Mr. Brodrick added that her Majesty's Government did not think any useful purpose would be served by further communications.

Answering another question, Mr. Brodrick said the Government had no confirmation of the statement attributed to Li-Hung-Chang to the effect that the foreigners had left Peking for Tien-Tsin under escort.

THE BATTLE OF PEI-TSANG.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says:

"It is reported that heavy fighting took place on Sunday east of Pei-Tsang, the allies losing 400, of whom 65 were British.

"The Japanese artillery did splendid service in the face of a galling Chinese cross fire, under which they lost heavily.

"The Chinese were forced to retreat, but saved their guns. Their rear guard was attacked and practically decimated."

Several other dispatches are printed, giving hearsay accounts of Sunday's battle. The Daily Mail's correspondent at Che-Foo, telegraphing Monday, says:

"The fighting lasted seven hours, and the allies, when my report left, were pursuing the Chinese, but owing to the floods progress was difficult. Thus the Chinese will have time to reform and to recover from the effects of battle.

"Only a small garrison, with fourteen guns, remains at Tien-Tsin, where some anxiety is felt because of a report that 15,000 Chinese are said to be moving two days' march to the southeast."

All the correspondents agree in praising the bravery and organization of the Japanese, but none of them gives much additional news about the engagement.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 8, 8 A. M., via Shanghai, Aug. 7.—This morning at daylight 16,000 allies attacked the Chinese at Pei-Tsang and forced the enemy from the trenches.

The Americans who participated were the Ninth and Fourteenth Regiments, Reilly's Battery, and the marines.

A heavy battle is still in progress.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Several papers print a statement that a censorship has been established at Tien-Tsin which suppresses the news because it is unfavorable.

Others assert that the British have established a censorship at Shanghai and will not allow anti-British news to pass.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from Gen. Chaffee:

"Che-Foo, Aug. 7.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Tien-Tsin, 3d. Conference to-day decided battle Sunday. Chinese intrenched east and west through Pei-Tsang. Left of Chinese protected by flooded ground practically unassailable.

"Japanese, English, American forces about 10,000 strong attack Chinese right, west of river, in flank. Other forces, Russian, French, about 4,000 strong, opposite side between river and railroad. Chinese position apparently strong.

"Army reported 30,000 between Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun, or crossing of road over Pei-Ho. Yang-Tsun objective. Our force 2,000 and battery.

"Conemaugh arrived. Sixth Cavalry left at T

wbld that they may be acting independently.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENGAGED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The information that American troops were engaged in the battle at Pei-Tsang makes it certain that, notwithstanding the difficulties which Gen. Chaffee encountered in debarking troops and supplies, at least a part, and a considerable part, of the American force was in the vanguard of the forward movement.

In view of the participation of the American troops, the War and Navy Departments are anxiously expectant of a report of the part taken by them, and of any losses which the Americans may have sustained.

The reference to the Conemaugh in the dispatch received from Gen. Chaffee explains why the Sixth Cavalry was left behind. The allied army was so short of cavalry that the natural course would have been to leave an infantry regiment to guard the city. The Conemaugh carries 260 of the horses belonging to the Sixth Cavalry, and it is understood that not all of the horses which had arrived on the other animal transports have been landed.

Apparently Gen. Chaffee's first care was to get the guns of Reilly's Battery ashore.

ALLIES' PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It was rumored to-day that the dispatch given out as having been sent by Gen. Chaffee on Aug. 3 was in reality a part of his suppressed dispatch giving the plan of campaign in China. This was emphatically denied by all the officials of the War Department who were questioned about it, and it was asserted that the dispatch was entirely new and was received here at 4 o'clock this morning.

It was admitted, however, that the message bore out the predictions made in the suppressed dispatch, and that its statements were no surprise to the department. This fact evidently gives great cheer to the War Department, for it indicates that the campaign is proceeding like clockwork on the exact lines laid down by the commanders in advance.

Gen. Chaffee's announcement that the present objective of the international column is Yang-Tsun is interpreted by the officials at the War Department to mean that this point is to be made the advance base for the operations on Peking.

Yang-Tsun is a town about fifteen miles beyond Pei-Tsang, at the point where the railroad crosses the Pei River from the right on the way to Peking. Once in possession of this point, the international force would have both the railroads and the river in its rear for keeping open communication with Tien-Tsin. At this point the river veers to the right, and from it the column would have to move overland along the line of the railroad.

The Chinese are evidently as much impressed with the strategic advantages of Yang-Tsun as the international commanders themselves, since Gen. Chaffee says in his cable that the enemy is reported 30,000 strong at the crossing of the road over the Pei. Without doubt, after the fight at Pei-Tsang, the Chinese force there, if the report of Admiral Remey that it was forced to retreat proves correct, retired to Yang-Tsun.

The general feeling at the War Department is that unless the Chinese Generals have been completely demoralized by the Pei-Tsang attack, there is very severe fighting ahead for the international forces and that the ground will be disputed all the way to Peking.

JAPANESE MOVEMENT OVERLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Officials of the War Department are not anxious to talk about the Japanese expedition which is said to be marching overland from the northeast toward Peking. There is reason to believe that the plan of campaign adopted by the allied forces included a junction between the troops coming from Tien-Tsin and this mysterious Japanese force, and that there was something about it in the suppressed dispatch received from Gen. Chaffee on Friday. It is practically admitted now that this dispatch contained the plan of campaign.

If so the purpose of this Japanese expedition to effect a junction with the Tien-Tsin army it would strike the Pei-Ho about twelve or fifteen miles from Tien-Tsin.

When the War Department officials are questioned about this expedition from the northeast, they will say nothing except that the Japanese intended to use that route to Peking. The implication is, of course, that the Japanese still consider it so, and are likely to be acting upon that belief, but when the officials are questioned about any reference to the subject in Gen. Chaffee's outline of the plan of campaign they refuse to answer.

POWERS OPPOSE GREAT BRITAIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Foreign Office admits that serious differences have broken out between the powers with reference to the advance on Peking and as to the measures that are being taken in the Yangtse Valley.

Germany's opinion regarding the steps Great Britain has taken in the Yang-tse region has been expressed through the Cologne Gazette. This is disapproval of the steps taken already or contemplated, inasmuch as Germany, with a number of the other powers, is as much interested as Great Britain in keeping the Yang-tse Valley open for commerce. The Foreign Office believes that in this particular all the powers except Great Britain are agreed. It does not believe that the latter would insist upon carrying things with a high hand now that she knows she is opposed by all the other powers.

The Foreign Office is confident that the United States and Japan will side with Germany and the other European powers against Great Britain with reference to her apparent intentions along the Yang-tse-Kiang.

It is stated that the United States Embassy in Berlin has informed the German Foreign Office that the American Government desires, under all conditions, that the Yang-tse be left open for American trade, and that Washington will also oppose all schemes for the division of China, no matter from what power they may proceed. It is understood that this attitude is fully approved by the German Government, since it coincides with the wishes of Germany.

It is further said that Japan on this question has abandoned Great Britain and has already sought and found the friendship of Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, said in the course of an informal talk to-day that he set no store in the cabled reports from foreign capitals that Japan had taken umbrage at Vice Admiral Seymour's trip up the Yang-tse-Kiang and his visits to the Viceroy of Nanking.

It was quite well understood, Mr. Takahira pointed out, that the Yang-tse Valley is the British sphere of influence, and that British interests are extensive throughout that region. Moreover, Mr. Takahira said, the Viceroy of Nanking is a man of enlightened and progressive sentiments, who always has shown great consideration for foreigners, so that his cordial reception of Admiral Seymour is quite natural.

Under these circumstances Mr. Takahira dismisses as quite unfounded the foreign conjectures that the cordial relations between Great Britain and Japan may be strained by this incident, and that it will give occasion for a rapprochement between Russia and Japan. The Minister regards the attitude of Japan as so uniformly harmonious with all the powers interested in the present conflict that there is not likely to be any marked change in the present international relations.

RUSSIAN TROOPS' BRUTALITY.

After Capture of Tien-Tsin They Killed Women and Children, Tossing the Latter on Bayonets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—A story of Russian brutality in China is told by Mrs. E. B. Drew, wife of the British Commissioner of Customs at Tien-Tsin, who arrived from the Orient on the transport Logan. She says:

"During the bombardment we lived most of the time in the cellar of our house. Our house was partially wrecked by big shells. Sleep was out of the question most of the time, and so unstrung were we that only a little food satisfied us. There was ever present the haunting fear of the Chinese triumphing and slaughtering every foreigner and convert.

"Some, probably all of the women, were prepared to act in case the Chinese effected an entrance. But aside from the unpleasant recollection it appears the allied officers were prepared to act. I did not know it at the time, but I learned later that ten or twenty men had been detailed to kill all the foreign women in case the Chinese were the victors."

Mrs. Drew, with much indignation, then spoke of atrocities committed by Russian troops, saying:

"They pillaged, looted, tortured, and murdered right and left. There were many infants and children killed by bayonet thrusts. And many were tossed from bayonet points only to be caught and again tossed, time and again. There is ample evidence of these unspeakable occurrences.

"Out from Tien-Tsin, along the Pei and Yellow Rivers, are numerous little villages. The Russians swept through the villages, destroying life and property. The Russians also drove women and children into the Pei-Ho and Yellow Rivers, where they were drowned.

"There was no attempt at concealing any of the remarkably barbarous conduct. I do not pretend to say how many women and children were butchered by the Russians. I never heard the number estimated, save that a great many had been bayoneted and some shot."

The tales of Russian brutality are confirmed by the Rev. Frank Haynes, a Methodist missionary.

Prof. O. D. Clifford of the Imperial University of Tien-Tsin, who was one of the last to leave the besieged city, says:

"Looting by the allied forces began as soon as they got the upper hand. The Russians led in this and went to extremes. They are naturally cruel and, expecting no mercy, they showed none. I was an eye-witness to eight cold-blooded murders by them. The victims were old and infirm Chinese. The Russians stole everything in sight, looting the houses in the settlement as the Chinese would have done."

LI LOSES HOPE OF PEACE.

Says If the Foreigners Advance the Chinese Must Fight.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—"In case the troops advance, the Chinese must fight. The suggestion that the allies should be allowed to enter Peking in order to escort the Ministers to Tien-Tsin is absolutely impossible."

This is the dictum of Li-Hung-Chang. It was transmitted last evening to William Pritchard Morgan, member of Parliament for Merthyr Tydvil, by his agent at Shanghai. The agent had carried to Earl Li a message from Mr. Morgan urging that the allied troops be allowed to enter the capital, and stating that a settlement could be made at Tien-Tsin, whereby a war of the world against China would be averted; but even the optimistic Li failed to hold out the slightest hope of its feasibility, although he reiterated to Mr. Morgan's agent his declaration that the Ministers had left Peking, fixing the date of their departure as Aug. 2.

The agent makes this comment: "The Consuls are without confirmation."

These messages have been sent to Lord Salisbury, accompanied by a letter by Mr. Morgan, urging that the allies should take no step to endanger the lives of the Ministers.

A message from the Belgian Minister, dated Peking, Aug. 2, seems effectually to dispose of the statements that the Ministers have either left or are intending to leave Peking.

The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chi-Chen, says he has received a telegram from China announcing that a long Imperial edict was issued on Aug. 2 authorizing the immediate and safe conveyance of all Europeans in Peking to Tien-Tsin.

RUSSIANS KILL 3,000 CHINESE?

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Russians who have been fighting around Tsai-Chow are reported, according to a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 6, to have killed 3,000 Chinese.

The Taotai of Niu-Chwang has refused the Russian demand to give up the forts there.

MESSAGE FROM BELGIAN ENVOY.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 7.—M. de Favereau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following message from the Belgian Minister in Peking:

"Peking, Aug. 2.

"We succeeded in defending our legation from June 4 to June 16, with the aid of eight Austrian marines, but were unable to save it. The Austrian, Dutch, and Italian Legations were also burned, and the French Legation is in ruins.

"All foreigners are at the British Legation, where we have been beseiged by Chinese troops since June 20. Up to the present 58 marines have been killed and 70 wounded.

"The attack has ceased since July 17. Provisions are almost exhausted. We hope to be delivered next week. All the Belgians here are well."

Mr. Wu Back in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, arrived here from Cape May, N. J., shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was driven directly to the Chinese Legation. He said no dispatches of public interest had been received in his absence. Consequently he would not call at the State Department to-day.

German Troops May Go Via Siberia.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Berlin dispatches say it is rumored there that an agreement has been reached between the Czar and Emperor William whereby the German troops will be permitted to proceed to China by way of Siberia.

Prohibits Export of Arms to China.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In accordance with the recently passed bill, The Gazette last night proclaimed the prohibition of the export of arms or ammunition to China from yesterday on.

Russia May Send 125,000 More Men.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Sebastopol correspondent of The Daily Graphic asserts that the Russian Government will send 125,000 additional troops from Odessa to the Far East before the end of the year.

Fourth Brigade of Indian Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is now fully confirmed that a fourth brigade of Indian troops has been ordered to China.

Troops Leave Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 7.—The United States transport Sedgwick, with four troops of cavalry and four companies of infantry, sailed for New York to-day. Many of the officers on board are probably on their way to China, notably Major John Van R. Hoff, who, it is reported, will be Chief Surgeon of the United States forces in China. The steamer San Juan sailed last evening with three hundred mules, and the chartered steamer Catania carried a troop of horses.

Russians and Japanese in Conflict.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Shanghai special dispatch says official advices from Tokio announce that armed collisions have occurred between parties of Russians and Japanese outside Taku. This, however, as it comes by way of Shanghai, must await confirmation before being credited.

SING SING TROLLEYS RUNNING.

Tie-Up Ended by a Part Settlement of Town's Tax Claim.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After a conference between the village officials and Receiver Cockcroft of the trolley system the tie-up resulting from Tax Collector Acker's levy was declared at an end and cars began running again this afternoon. Citizens who were apathetic at first, after two and a half days of climbing the hills which hem in this town, have come to appreciate the local transit system as never before, and to-night it seems as if everybody is trying to ride on the cars, while a public jubilee with firecrackers, rockets, colored fires, and other pyrotechnics akin to any Fourth of July celebration, is in progress.

The road owes the town $2,500 for back taxes, but the basis of the settlement was a check from Mr. Cockcroft for $890.98, representing the taxes for last year, the local officials on their part promising that the road would not again be forced to shut down on such short notice, even in the event of another default, but that judgment would be taken for taxes and the matter left in abeyance in the hope that the road might be able to pay.

The shut-down has seriously affected the attendance at the Methodist camp meeting, a mile back from the village, and the storekeepers have noticed a decided falling off in their receipts in consequence.

George Schrady Marries Mrs. Sandow.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Mayor James H. Blessing to-day joined in wedlock George Schrady, a wealthy widower and ranchman of Sioux Falls, S. D., and Mrs. Lillie E. Sandow, a widow of New York City. The marriage is the climax of an old romance.

M'CALLA SAVED MARINES

Admiral Seymour Says All the Credit Is Due to Him.

NO QUARTER FOR CHINAMEN

Defenders of Tien-Tsin Ordered to Shoot "Anything but Foreigners" —Japanese Savagery.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Young Karl Ragsdale, son of Consul Ragsdale at Tien-Tsin, was one of those who came home on the Logan. Although the merest lad, he was in the thickest of the fighting. He was with Capt. McCalla as an aid, and has for the American naval man an admiration that nothing will ever dim.

"McCalla is loved by every American, British, and Japanese soldier who saw him fight," declared Ragsdale. "On the relief march that was headed by Admiral Seymour it was McCalla's generalship that made it possible for that little handful of soldiers to get back to Tien-Tsin. Seymour discussed every move with him and usually took his advice, and when we got back to Tien-Tsin the British Admiral was generous enough to tell all about it.

"That my command pulled out in safety," said he, "is due to Capt. McCalla. The credit is his, not mine, and I shall recommend the Queen that he and his men be recommended by her to the President of the United States.

"McCalla never knew when he was hurt, or when to quit fighting," added Mr. Ragsdale. "When things were at the warmest, and it was evident that the expedition would have to go back, McCalla let go his sword, borrowed a gun from some poor devil who had no further use for it, and stood out in front of his men, shooting Boxers with the rest of them.

"The story that either Admiral Seymour or Capt. McCalla put to death the wounded, or even left them lying at the mercy of the Chinese, is a vile slander that should furnish its own refutation."

Charles McIntosh, the New Yorker who set up the machinery of the woolen mill at Tien-Tsin and who returned on the Logan, also took part in the attempt of Admiral Seymour to reach Peking, and was in most of the fighting around Tien-Tsin. He said:

"We started for Peking on June 10 with 4,000 allied troops. We got up to within forty miles of Peking, but had to retreat the forty-eight miles to Tien-Tsin. We ran back a distance, and then were compelled to desert the trains and make our way a-foot, fighting for an opening. If it hadn't been for the Russian troops none of us would ever have reached Tien-Tsin alive. Those fellows came out toward us fighting like demons and shooting Chinese right and left. I was worn out when we tramped into Tien-Tsin. Capt. McCalla was riding a donkey. He had been shot through the left instep and through the side of the hip; a bullet had gone through his scabbard and another through the brim of his hat. He was grit clear to the core.

"On June 11 the Boxers made their first attack. They were absolutely fanatical in their fearlessness. Boys fifteen and sixteen years of age would march up within 150 yards of machine guns and be mowed down. They had thought they could not be killed. Bodies of dead Chinese became so piled up in the Pei-Ho at one point that boats had to be moved to let seventy or eighty of them float down stream.

"From June 17, when the Chinese imperial troops opened the bombardment of Tien-Tsin from the Viceroy's fort, slaughter became almost a pastime. Our orders were to shoot anything but foreigners that moved. For fifteen days I lay flat on top of the battlemented brick tower of the woolen mill. I staid up there picking away all the time at anything that looked like a Chinese head. When the mill was wrecked we retired to the British concession and continued the fight."

Mr. McIntosh praised the Japanese as the best drilled troops in China. Continuing, he said:

"The Japanese waste no powder when they capture Chinese. They lined up six one day, tied them together, and deliberately disemboweled them. They are getting even for atrocities that were practiced upon their own relations in the China-Japanese war."

MISS CHANLER'S COMPLAINT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Miss Margaret Astor Chanler of New York has forwarded from Manila to the Secretary of War a severe criticism of the army's medical system in the Philippines, alleging that there is a lack of surgeons, lack of nurses, lack of medical supplies, including such articles as sheets, and asking that she be allowed 500 sheets for emergency distribution.

A copy of Miss Chanler's criticism has been forwarded to Mrs. Cowles, a sister of Gov. Roosevelt, and to several officials and individuals of prominence.

Secretary Root referred Miss Chanler's letter to Surgeon General Sternberg, who has been making a thorough inquiry into the various points raised. He has completed and to-day submitted to Mr. Root what is regarded as a complete refutation of the arraignment of the medical service in general and of the specific points made by Miss Chanler.

The correspondence has not been given out, but it is understood to be of rather spirited character. From the standpoint of the medical officials here, Miss Chanler's criticism loses much of its force from the fact that it was written only two days after she arrived at Manila. It is said this shows the lack of that mature judgment and knowledge of fact which long observation would have given.

The records of the War Department have been brought forward to show that many of Miss Chanler's specific charges lack ground. These records are said to disclose repeated telegrams from Gen. Sternberg to the authorities at Manila, asking them to state how many nurses and doctors they required, and to give early notice of their requirements, in order that all needs might be met promptly. It is said that practically the same showing was made as to supplies.

Miss Chanler's specific criticism on the lack of sheets and her appeal for 500 sheets to meet pressing needs is considered unaccountable, in view of the almost lavish provisions which are said to have been made.

Secretary Root's disposition of Miss Chanler's charges has not been made known, as he now has before him the original letter from Manila and Surgeon General Sternberg's rejoinder.

Deserters Shot in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The casualty list received to-day by the War Department from Gen. MacArthur contains the statement that Musician Joseph Corrin and Private Walter J. Mickler of Company B, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, were shot on July 29 while resisting arrest after having deserted.

Transport Sherman Out of Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The transport Sherman, which arrived yesterday from Manila, has been released from Quarantine. Three deaths occurred on the voyage, as follows: Major Thomas Evans, Forty-ninth Infantry; Henry Grosman, private, Thirtieth Infantry, and Herman Sanland, of the Quartermaster's Department. The Sherman brought back the bodies of twenty-three soldiers.

P. G. Gardner of Chicago Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Peter G. Gardner, one of the pioneer insurance men of Chicago and a prominent figure in Grand Army circles, was drowned in Lake Michigan to-day. His body was found near Lake Bluff yesterday morning after his friends had searched for it all night. Mr. Gardner was an excellent swimmer, and it is believed that his death was due to heart disease. He was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1844, and was living there when the civil war broke out. Although only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in one of the Ohio infantry regiments.

Music in Campbell's Old Place.

Despite the fight made by the Paulist Fathers, residents in the vicinity of West Fifty-ninth Street last night heard the strains of music which twelve musicians were producing in the saloon and concert hall at 315 and 317 West Fifty-ninth Street, the place fitted up some months ago by Frank J. Campbell, a nephew of "Billy" McGlory, and now run by Joseph A. Baker, his brother. The music began at 8 o'clock and was still playing at midnight.

EXPLOSION BURNS TWO BOYS.

They Touched a Match to a Carboy to See If It Would "Go Off."

Joseph Everett, a nine-year-old boy, of 153 Washington Street, and Louis Spaldo, who is only seven years old and resides at 157 Washington Street, were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital last night suffering from severe burns about their faces and hands. In addition to the burns, they suffered from a severe shock, the result of having been blown across the street by the impact of an explosion which they themselves had caused in a spirit of playfulness. Incidentally they had caused a panic in the neighborhood where the accident occurred.

While playing about in the vicinity of 161 Liberty Street they discovered two huge carboys which had been placed on the sidewalk in front of that house. The carboys, of the ten-gallon size, had contained some acid used by the lithographic firm of Korff Brothers. A small quantity of the stuff was left at the bottom of the receptacles.

The boys with usual curiosity of the very young, wanted to see whether the stuff would "go off," and one of them applied a match to the mouth of one of the carboys.

The stuff did "go off" with a detonation that could be heard for blocks. At the same time flames shot from the vessel which was shattered into atoms.

Both boys were badly burned about their faces and hands. They were shot across the street, and were picked up there in a stunned condition by Policeman Conroy of the Church Street Station, who hastened to the scene, attracted by the noise of the explosion.

People began to flock to the street, and the scene was one of panic and confusion. After order had been restored, the policeman sent for an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. The little victims of their own playfulness and curiosity were taken there, after their injuries had been attended to by Dr. Page. It was said at the hospital that the boys were badly burned, but that their condition was not serious.

POLICE HAD A HARD FIGHT.

Drink-Crazed Man Threw Bottles at His Wife — Finally Overcome and Taken to Bellevue.

Simon Martin, a saloon keeper of 4 Teasedale Place, has been having delirium tremens since last Saturday. The attack reached a climax last night, causing him to pass an exciting evening.

He diverted himself by throwing beer bottles at his wife's head, and finally rode several miles in an ambulance, with two policemen sitting astride of him.

Early in the afternoon Martin announced that his intestines had turned to wire, which he proposed to sell to the trust. Then he said that ex-Inspector Williams was after him with a club. Imbued with this idea, he went down into his cellar and found some sections of heavy lead pipe, with which he barricaded the front door and all the lower floor windows of his house.

Then Mrs. Martin sent for Dr. Holmes of 1,043 Boston Road, who had been attending her husband of late.

While the servant was gone with the message, Martin chased his wife into the kitchen and kept her dodging bottles for five minutes or so. But his aim was bad, and she went unscathed.

The doctor came. He was followed by two officers from the Morrisania Police Station and a Fordham Hospital ambulance. Martin fought the officers, and swore he would not ride in the ambulance. Then two additional policemen were summoned, and finally, after a tough fight, the unruly patient was thrown bodily into the vehicle and driven to the Harlem Hospital.

There he became worse than ever. A straitjacket was applied, and later he was transferred to Bellevue, having meanwhile been placed under arrest for disorderly conduct in fighting policemen.

HARLEM ABDUCTRESS RETURNS.

Mrs. Mantel Brings Back Peircora Child, Then Disappears Again.

Mrs. Albina Mantel, who disappeared from her husband's home, at 621 Morris Avenue, Sunday, taking with her Kate Peircora, seven years old, and, the police say, $150 of her husband's money, took the child yesterday morning to the corner near the latter's home, gave her a kick, and told her to go back, and then disappeared again.

The Mantel and Peircora families were friendly, and the girl was visiting at the Mantel home Sunday, when Mrs. Mantel took her away. The girl's folks notified the police, but nothing was heard of woman or child till yesterday morning.

The girl walked into her home safe and sound about 9:30 o'clock. She said Mrs. Mantel had taken her to ride on cars here and there, and also on a steamboat. The child, however, had no means of knowing where she was, but she thinks she was in Boston. She said Mrs. Mantel treated her very well.

The girl said that Mrs. Mantel took her to the corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue yesterday morning and asked her if she knew where she was. The girl replied that she did, and Mrs. Mantel, she said, asked her if she knew the way home, and the girl again replied that she did. She said that Mrs. Mantel then gave her a kick and said: "Go home, then."

Mrs. Mantel then disappeared, and the child gladly ran home. The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station have redoubled their efforts to catch the woman.

GLASSBLOWERS WIN.

Wages Higher and to be Paid in Cash—End of Company Store.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—President Hayes of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers' Association announced to-night that the conference between representatives of the blowers and those from the manufacturers, which has been in progress for eight days, ended this evening, and that the agreement signed includes an increase of 7 per cent. on the net list, which restores the prices paid on the old list in force prior to 1893.

There was an advance of 8 per cent. last year. All earnings are to be paid in cash, thus abolishing the company store controlled by all factories in the union throughout the United States and Canada. Apprentices are allowed on the average of one to every ten journeymen instead of one to every fifteen. Machine men are to receive pay on the basis of the average earnings of blowers. The proposition to reduce a day's work from eight and one-half to eight hours was withdrawn. The agreement is to go into effect in September.

Quartermaster General Potter Ill.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Col. Potter, Quartermaster General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, accompanied by his orderly, his wife, and a private nurse, arrived here to-night in a special car over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Col. Potter is seriously ill with Bright's disease and was brought through from the State camp at Mount Gretna. It is said his present attack is in the nature of a relapse brought on by his work at the camp.

A Workman's Marvelous Escape.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Jacob Wolfe, aged sixty-three years, of Darien, while repairing a tank on the roof of the city elevator, was knocked down by the collapse of the tank and rolled to the eaves. The impetus fortunately carried him clear of the dock and he dropped into the river, ninety feet below. His hip was injured, but the doctors say he will recover.

New Jersey State Headquarters.

City Collector Robert Davis of Jersey City yesterday engaged rooms in the Fuller Building, at Montgomery and Hudson Streets, that city, for the use of the Democratic State Committee as campaign headquarters. Mr. Davis said the rooms would be open, daily after Aug. 18. Chairman Gourley will be in charge.

Congressional Nominations.

ARKANSAS.—Fourth District, Charles C. Reid, (Dem.)

IOWA.—Eleventh District, William Malvaney, (Dem.)

MISSOURI.—Twelfth District, James J. Butler, (Dem.)

THE OUTLOOK IN COLORADO

Recent Canvass Shows Growth of Republican Sentiment.

BIG LANDSLIDE PREDICTED

Silver Issue No Longer Dominant—Republican Majority in the State May Be 9,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 7.—Local politicians are in a whirl of excitement over the evident realignment of political forces which is followed by every circumstance that the campaign has so far disclosed. Republicans are encouraged by the results of a recently concluded canvass of the State, which shows that the party will be the beneficiary in another landslide on election day somewhat similar to that which occurred in 1892 and which carried the Commonwealth out of the Republican column. Changes of sentiment are noteworthy among the most influential men every principal city, and Senator Wolcott, who is quietly conducting the Republican campaign preliminary to his Summer home, Wolhurst, ten miles from Denver, is daily receiving assurances from them that the days of Populism, Silver Republicanism, National Silverism, and Democracy, which grew out of the disorganization of the Republican Party in 1892, are practically numbered.

The forces which took exception to Republicanism in 1892 and 1896 have reswore the Democratic ticket of that year and rallied around that which has been nominated by the Populists headed by Davis H. Waite for Governor, because they believed it would serve their purposes better and was more likely of election than the Democratic ticket. Senator Wolcott and a large band of followers warned their friends who left the party that in their craze for the white metal's remonetization through anti-Republican parties they were making a mistake that would be rued. Waite's administration was in bad odor before it was three months old, and Senator Wolcott's prophecies were fulfilled. The Populist vote, which had given Waite for Governor, was 44,242, while that of the Republicans was 38,306, and that of the Democratic ticket 4,000.

Two years later the political world of the Commonwealth thanked and elated no alignment on National party lines but hundreds pronounced the Populist ticket, combined with the Republican machine, and polled 93,000 votes for McIntyre for Governor, against 74,000 for Waite and 8,000 for the Democratic nominee. The results are interesting and valuable in showing the capacity of this population to renounce political partiality itself with and rechances on mining as easily as it takes large amounts on the prospects, or places tables and roulette high cards at faro wheels, plunges more on uncertainties, and bank under guarantees; and is ever ready for taking chances on that which offers its face the quickest returns of whatever may be desired.

TELLER AND WOLCOTT.

Senator Teller, having renounced Republicanism, became the hero of the hour and the lion of the State, and fe desired re-election, and by no other course was his ambition to be gratified. He shed tears for silver, and the public applaude him at one of the greatest receptions that ever occurred in this city in honor any man. Senator Wolcott staid with his party, came home unnoticed, and received the sneers of three-fifths of the voters of the Commonwealth. He was upbraided publicly as a traitor worse than Benedict Arnold to his constituents. Teller organized the Silver Republican Party, and sanctioned also the organization of the National Silver Party, each affording ambitious small fry office seekers opportunities for remunerative employment. They blended with the silver miners for funds with which to maintain their machines consolidate their respective strengths on anti-Republican nominees, and elected them under promises of saving silver and instituting much-needed reforms in State government.

But Wolcott, the undaunted leader of the Republican forces, kept "in the middle of the road." He boldly influenced the nomination of a strong ticket on the St. Louis platform, which counties refused to accept it, and the eatened the lives of Republican speakers who might dare to preach it. Speeches for the ticket were made in less rabid counties under hisses less prejudiced counties with the voices of the well-nigh drowned abandon all such orators, who had to of the campaign. Traces toward the close talkative Republicans be a pronounced and larger towns meaning on the streets of the every walk of life. Wolcott advised that silver would never be remonetized and that the State would never have better government, except through the Republican Party. He warned the people of the dangers of their course from a financial point of view, and received curses in return. His opponents denounced his course and succeeded in the election of a Democratic Republican Governor, who received 78,046 votes, (mostly Republicans on every-thing but silver.) The National and silver People's Party candidate received 61,296 votes, and the Republican candidate received 13,223. The National Republican Electors received 4,000 and the silver Electors 158,000 votes.

These statistics reflect the anarchy prevailing among the Republican wanderers at that time, and the ability of the State's population to change political coat suddenly the next year, in 1897, when the returns on candidates for Supreme Judge showed that 64,947 Republicans voted for their candidate, and only a small percentage of them were noted in the vote for the Democratic candidate, who received 66,838, when nobody was trying to save silver. These are valuable figures for recalling in considering the possibilities of next November, as they show about what the normal relations of the Republican and anti-Republican strengths are numerically to one another when the silver question is eliminated and a fair allowance is made for subsequent accretions by the Republicans.

In 1898 the campaign was made on the silver issue mainly, under the influence of Teller, who warned is followers that State Senatorial candidates elected then would hold over until 1901, and that none must be chosen who would be likely to support Wolcott for re-election. An effective fusion of Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists was accomplished. Wolcott accepted the challenge, and went from town to town in support of his party and his ticket, again warning his constituents that in the election of the fusion forces and the elevation of their demagogic leaders to State control the would make a serious mistake. He was unheeded. The silver slogan carried the demagogues into office with a vote of 94,00 against 51,000 for the Republicans. There has been no party responsibility to the administration of State affairs, which has displeased thousands, of every political shade, because it has been unbusinesslike and vacillating.

REPUBLICANS DROP SILVER.

Dissolution of the fusion elements has marked the past two years on this account, it having been demonstrated in the meantime that Republicans are refusing longer to save the white metal to the advantage of politicians locally who have been using the one issue to advance their selfish interest while manifesting incompetence for administering the laws and making better ones, which are badly needed. The Republicans polled 14,000 votes in this (Arapahoe) County last Fall for Sheriff—more than they polled in the entire State for Governor in 1896—while the fusion vote last Fall in Arapahoe for Sheriff was 18,000 without the Silver Republicans, who had not been included in the alignment, and who polled 5,000. Incompetent State administrations under fusion deals, the "anti-everything" platform of the Democratic Party, this year, high prices for wool and cattle, have all been factors in turning the voters back into the Republican ranks.

A big majority of the most prominent mine owners has announced adherence to the Republican ticket. The most influential cattlemen and the largest flock owners (Mexicans in the southern part of the State, heretofore always Democratic,) are Republicans now because their products have brought them greater returns than for many years. The financial and banking influences are with the Republicans, while heretofore these institutions and their heads have felt that their interests depended more upon the fusionists, who were then certainly in the majority. There is, therefore, disorganization in the anti-Republican forces which cannot be overcome by the leaders. The Populist Party is dead, and the Silver Republican organization will scarcely be in the reckoning this year nor in the field two or four years hence.

Senator Teller is endeavoring to fuse the remnant of this party with the Democrats and the Populists, but he is not likely to succeed. A fusion of the Democrats and Populists may be brought about, but because the Silver Republicans want the Gubernatorial nominee and the Democrats will not concede this demand there is only small possibility of the three parties uniting.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT GROWS.

The preliminary canvass in Arapahoe County (Denver) shows 22,000 Republicans, an increase of 6,000 since the county election ten months ago. Similar accessions are shown by the Republican canvasses at Pueblo, Leadville, Colorado Springs, and the smaller towns throughout the agricultural sections, where especially is the Republican foreign policy indorsed, and the anti-imperialistic cry of the Democrats finds few supporters. Senator Wolcott is enjoying an increased popularity among his recent enemies. The boycott on Republican citizens has been entirely raised, and silverites concede Republicans the right to the pursuit of their own ways. Republicans can discuss the issues of the hour with those who differ with them on the streets without danger of provoking riots and bloodshed.

Localities which would not tolerate Wolcott as a public speaker four years ago will greet him with acclaim during the next three months, for the miners have concluded that free coinage cannot be realized through Bryan's election, and are disappointed in the fact that the theories of the Populists and Silver Republicans and Democrats, forecasting dire calamity to the Nation under the gold standard, have not been sustained by experience. Once disappointed, whether it materially affect them or not, the miners are ready to renounce authors of promises not fulfilled.

More men are employed at better wages in the mines than at any time since 1892. While the silver mines are idle, gold mines have been and are being developed, requiring more men in the aggregate than ever before. These actualities are making Wolcott stronger daily. His campaign is also enjoying the advantage which a spirited contest among five prominent Democratic Senatorial candidates affords. Each of the five rivals is looking more to personal success than to that of his party. Having under consideration the probability that there will be a fusion of the Democrats and the remnant of the Populists, and that but a nominal Silver Republican strength will attach to a ticket nominated by that party after it shall have failed to fuse, the following may be regarded as the probable outcome of the voting as the field stands to-day, foreshadowing a Republican majority of at least 9,000:

Republican strength two years ago	51,000	.....
Fusion strength two years ago	.....	94,000
Silver Republican-Democratic losses to Republican ticket this year, (one-quarter of 1898 fusion vote)	23,500	23,500
Totals	74,500	70,500
Populist losses to Republicans this year, (one-eighth of the vote cast in 1898)	3,900	3,900
Totals	77,500	66,600

These are some of the reasons why Senator Wolcott believes that he will succeed himself in the Upper House. Teller will become a Democrat if his Silver Republican Party, which he cannot longer control, declines to accept the fusion terms the Democrats offer.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Alexander Brown, Baltimore, Md., and John Hartness Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOFFMAN—U. S. Grant, Jr., San Diego, Cal., and Senator Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia.

MARLBOROUGH—Capt. J. H. Tremper, Kingston, N. Y., and B. F. Lamb, Havana, Cuba.

GRAND—T. W. Lewis, United States Army, West Point, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—Capt. G. I. Grammer, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. F. Davies, Berlin, Germany.

FIFTH AVENUE—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Penn., and Secretary E. A. Hitchcock, Washington, D. C.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. Gad Morgan, United States Army; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hartford, Conn., and Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson, N. Y.

VICTORIA—James Elverson and J. Appleton, Philadelphia, Penn.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. George A. Mills, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; Senator T. R. Robinson, Kansas City, Mo., and Judge N. Partee, Roanoke, Va.

GRAND UNION—Viscount de Chateaumereaux, Paris, France, and E. G. Williams, Colon, Colombia.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; George W. Burley, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Victoria.

Lese & Nast, Toledo, Ohio; J. Nast, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. E. Parker, millinery and ribbons; 396 Broadway; Hoffman House.

"Curran's," Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Curran, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Devaughan, J. E., Montezuma, Ga.; O. B. Devaughan, dry goods; J. E. Devaughan, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions; 377 Broadway.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. B. Mull, children's cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Weldon, furnishing goods, underwear; Grand Hotel.

Fivechbaum, A. B., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore,

WEST VIRGINIA MEN VISIT SENATOR HANNA

Sound Money and Good Times the Issues There, Says Elkins.

CALLS MILITARISM AN OLD CRY

The Canteen Question Not an Issue—Gov. Atkinson Has No Doubt of the Outcome in His State.

"The busiest day I have had since I came to New York," remarked Senator Hanna to a TIMES reporter yesterday on the eve of his departure for Long Branch.

"Why," he continued, "I have seen I don't know how many people. But, thank God," he added as he wiped his perspiring brow with a large handkerchief, "I am through with those lithograph people. I decided on the lithographs, and I made such a good decision that I gave orders to three firms. The representative of each went away delighted."

Then Mr. Hanna laughed heartily.

"Yes," he said in response to the reporter, "I have had many callers, and everything seems to be in good shape. But I am not going to sleep, all the same."

Among the callers on Mr. Hanna were D. J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State; Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, E. A. Hitchcock of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior; H. I. Kawalsky of California, and a number of others.

Senator Hanna's mail was remarkably heavy yesterday, and the Senator cast a look of sympathy at Secretary Dover as he opened it.

HANNA NOT A SPEECHMAKER.

"How about those speeches you are to make?" the reporter asked Mr. Hanna.

"Speeches!" he almost shrieked. "I am no speechmaker, and I have no time to make speeches."

"But you have been invited to?"

"Well, let that pass."

The Senator returned to Elberon at 4 o'clock, and so busy was he during the day that he had no chance to go out to lunch. But he was just as jovial as though he had enjoyed terrapin, pâté de fois gras, and truffles

"Now, I am no orator," remarked Secretary Hitchcock, "but I expect to do my share of the work in Missouri."

While Mr. Hitchcock was not at all sanguine that McKinley would get the Electoral vote of Missouri, his manner indicated that he had no doubt that Mr. McKinley would have a majority in the Electoral College.

It leaked out yesterday that at the conference on Monday night there was a very heated controversy between Senator Scott of West Virginia and Mr. Manley of Maine. Neither of the men would talk about it, but Secretary Dover said:

"How did you hear that? Yes, Scott and Manley did differ, but it was over a very trivial matter. Others there egged them on and laughed at them, and in ten minutes the whole affair was forgotten."

But Mr. Dover would not tell what the affair was concerning which Messrs. Scott and Manley differed.

A WEST VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia called at headquarters, and with him were A. B. White, Republican candidate for Governor in that State, and W. O. Dawson, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Republican State Committee of West Virginia. After a conference with Senator Scott concerning speakers they saw Chairman Hanna about the situation in West Virginia. Senator Elkins says that there is to be a hard-fought battle in that State this Fall, but he hopes and expects that it can be carried for President McKinley again.

"On the question of expansion," he said, "we will divide the Democrats. The issues will be along the lines of sound money and good times. But there is a percentage of Democrats who will vote for us on all these three issues. I think that our people can be generally said to be in favor of expansion."

As Senator Elkins was Secretary of War under President Harrison, and made military matters a study, he was asked: "Are the Democrats using the scare of militarism down your way?"

"I suppose they will try it, but it ought not to work among sensible folks. Militarism? Why, that is a favorite cry. All the leaders who have had anything to do with armies or war have been charged with militarism. The scare was used in the times of Lincoln and Grant. But the armies of the civil war were quietly dispersed and the bugaboo of militarism was then dissipated. Lincoln was called a tyrant and Grant was termed a butcher when they were fighting to preserve the Government under which the Democrats live. Look back over the files of the newspapers that were printed in those days, and they fairly teem with the charge that the President was leading us directly to a state of oppression under military servitude. But there has been no such condition in this country yet, and there never will be so long as the Republican Party shall live. There is no danger of our having a large standing army. It is contrary to the genius of this Republic. We don't need it, we don't want it, and, what is more, the people will refuse to be taxed to support it."

THE CANTEEN QUESTION.

"How about the canteen question?" he was asked.

"That will peter out. It is not an issue. It cannot endure. The President has followed the advice of the senior officers in the army, Democrats as well as Republicans, that the canteen was, on the whole, the best thing for the army. Of course, he might have ruthlessly ordered it abolished, but that would be a crazy thing to do, in the face of the deliberate judgment of the officers; and, mind you, these officers are not in politics. You remember when I was Secretary of War I tried to abolish the name of canteen, which has become odious to some people, and to establish clubs for the exchange of opinion as well as the distribution of beer. But there will always be a difference of opinion on the drinking question. They will not keep the canteen question in politics long. No more do I expect they will raise the high license question as a campaign issue in National politics."

THE ISSUES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

G. W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia, yesterday afternoon saw Senator Scott, who defeated him two years ago for the Senate, about campaign speaking. Mr. Atkinson is the first Republican Governor of West Virginia in more than a quarter of a century. He said:

"Imperialism and trusts seem to be the issues in my State this year, but I have no doubt about the outcome. It will be a brisk fight. I do not see, though, how the Democrats can overcome the influence of the new settlers, eight out of ten of whom are Republicans. The Democrats are full of courage, but everything is in our favor. There are no local issues to divide the party in our State."

Four years ago Gov. Atkinson received 2,800 more votes than the McKinley majority over Bryan, which testifies to his popularity in the State. Gov. Atkinson is regarded as an excellent orator and to-day he will be at Lagoon Island, between Albany and Troy, where he will meet ex-Gov. W. L. Stone of Missouri in a joint debate before a labor gathering. On Aug. 27 he begins a two weeks' tour in Maine and then will return to his State to take part in the fight there.

HESS REMAINS AS LEADER.

Accedes to Request of Twenty-fifth District Republicans.

The Republican District Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, at a meeting in the Victoria Hotel Annex last night, refused unanimously to accept the resignation of Charles A. Hess as leader.

Among those present were Gen. F. V. Greene, ex-Judge Hedges, Henry Birrell, and many other prominent workers in the district.

Many speeches were made eulogistic of the services of Mr. Hess. Resolutions offered by Col. H. Lovell Jerome, insisting that Mr. Hess must not resign, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hess wavered, and a committee headed by ex-Assemblyman F. A. Ware was appointed to persuade him. This they did, and Mr. Hess consented to continue in the leadership. The announcement was received with so much applause that passers-by on Broadway stopped to ascertain the cause of the enthusiastic outburst.

ODELL NOT A CANDIDATE

Nixon, Woodruff, Werner, and Rumsey Mentioned for Governor.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., has notified Senator Thomas C. Platt that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

"You have been dissecting me long enough," remarked Mr. Odell to a reporter yesterday, when the latter questioned him on the subject: "Suppose you try your surgical instruments on some one else."

Mr. Odell would not say, however, that he would not accept the nomination if offered him by the convention.

"That is something in the remote future that I do not care to discuss," he said. "But I am in no sense a candidate."

"Who will be the nominee, eliminating you from the list?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, I don't know. That is something difficult to answer."

"How about Andrew D. White?"

"Mr. White is a good man. There are many worse and some better."

"What about S. Fred Nixon?"

"An excellent fellow," Mr. Odell replied; "but I don't want to talk about the Governorship. I believe it would be undignified for me to do so. I have explained my position all along. The people of Newburg, where I am well known, take me seriously. You people down here don't seem to do that."

Gen. F. V. Greene called on Chairman Odell yesterday and they were in close conference for some time. When the General passed out, Mr. Odell was asked:

"Is he your candidate for Governor?"

"I have no candidate," answered Mr. Odell: "but I am assured Gen. Greene would not accept a nomination."

In Republican political circles the belief still prevails that Mr. Odell will be nominated at Saratoga and that he will accept. Gen. Greene and Ambassador Andrew D. White are not generally regarded as Gubernatorial possibilities.

Ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac N. Baker, Jr., returned last night from a visit to Gov. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.

"I saw Ambassador White to-day. I know nothing about his intentions concerning the Governorship. I am satisfied, however, that Mr. Odell is sincere in his declination, and I do not believe he would accept a nomination, even if offered him by the convention. Further, I do not care to say."

With Mr. Odell positively out of the way, shrewd Republicans think that the nomination is likely to fall to one of the following men, named in order of their respective chances:

S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, Speaker of the Assembly.

Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings, Lieutenant Governor.

W. E. Werner of Monroe, Justice of the Supreme Court.

William Rumsey of Steuben, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge Rumsey is placed last on the list by general accord. Some time ago a delegation of his friends presented his name to Senator Platt as an available candidate for Governor.

Senator Platt demurred. In 1889, when Mr. Platt was considered in connection with the Secretaryship of the Treasury, it is alleged he applied through J. Sloat Fassett for Judge Rumsey's indorsement and that Judge Rumsey refused it.

A. D. WHITE AT OYSTER BAY.

Prefers His Post at Berlin to the Governorship, It Is Said.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Gov. Roosevelt was visited to-day by Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, and Frederick T. Hollis. They took luncheon and dinner with the Governor, and spent the afternoon in his company. They started back to New York on the 8:02 train.

Ambassador White refused to talk except to say he was simply here on a friendly visit to the Governor. He declined to discuss the boom started for him for Governor since it became fairly certain that Chairman Odell would not accept the nomination for Governor. Mr. White did not seem to take the talk of his nomination seriously.

From another source it was learned that the Ambassador is anxious to remain at his present post in Germany for some time to come. Having had an important part in the negotiations which led to the signing of the new treaty between this country and Germany, he is anxious that the treaty should be a success and that it should accomplish all that he hopes for it.

Besides this, the necessity of a man well acquainted with officials and methods in Germany being present at the German Court at this time and during the continuance of the troubles in China may induce the Ambassador to cut short his stay in this country and return speedily to his post in Berlin.

These considerations, it was said, would probably make him hesitate before accepting the nomination for Governor. He has become interested in his work in Germany. He looks upon the treaty as bringing the two nations closer together than they ever have been before, and would not like to lay the work down until it is finished. He would resist the nomination, it is believed, unless great pressure was brought to bear upon him.

The Governor will not say whether or not he and Mr. White talked of the possibility of the latter being nominated to succeed him.

Mr. White, when questioned, said: "I simply came down here to visit a personal friend. My visit is not a political one. I had heard nothing of any talk of my being nominated for Governor until I saw it in the papers, and what I saw there is all I know now."

The Governor hopes to have to-morrow to himself. If he does, he will probably start in on the perusal of the papers in the Gardiner case. In regard to the Ice Trust cases, it is almost certain that there will be nothing done concerning them before the early part of September.

WOODRUFF RETURNS HOME.

Has a Conference with Brooklyn Politicians—Sees Senator Platt.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff returned to Brooklyn from the North Woods yesterday. He had luncheon at the Clarendon Hotel, and had a conference there with Silas B. Dutcher, Magistrate Henry Bristow, Walter B. Atterbury, and Jesse D. Frost.

It was understood that the matter discussed was the situation in the Second Congress District, where several candidates are fighting for the Congressional nomination. Magistrate Bristow is seeking the nomination, and the conference yesterday is regarded by his friends as indicating that Mr. Woodruff is favorably disposed toward his candidacy.

Mr. Woodruff went to Manhattan Beach last evening, where he conferred with Senator Platt.

A WOMAN'S DEATH BY FIRE.

Although Suffering from Fatal Burns, She Managed to Place Her Child in Safety Before She Succumbed.

BRYANT'S POND, Me., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Daniel Sparing, twenty years old, died from frightful burns here to-day, but not before she had placed her infant in kind hands.

An oil stove over which Mrs. Sparing was cooking last night exploded and blazing oil was thrown in every direction. Much of it was dashed over the garments of the woman, and in a moment she was on fire from head to foot. No one was there to help her. Her husband was away in the woods at work. She was unable to do anything to extinguish the flames, and they burned until every shred of her clothing was destroyed, and her body was blackened and charred.

Realizing that her injuries were fatal and that she could not reach her husband, the woman took her baby, and, making her way as well as she could, she reached the house of the nearest neighbor, a quarter of a mile away, placed her infant in safe hands, and was cared for herself until she died, at 4 o'clock this morning.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Fifty Cases Under Treatment There—Prevalent in Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Fifty cases of yellow fever are now under treatment in Havana, and the disease is on the increase in Pinar del Rio.

These conditions are said to be largely due to the advent of non-immune Spanish immigrants, now amounting to some 20,000.

COLER ON RAMAPO ISSUE

Blames Roosevelt for Legislature's Failure to Annul Its Charter.

CONCERNS THE WHOLE STATE

Power to Form Great Monopoly—The Controller Thought to be Bound for Jamesport to See McLaughlin.

Controller Coler arrived in New York yesterday afternoon from Liberty, N. Y., where he has been spending a short vacation.

He made a call at his office in the Stewart Building and, after holding short talks with several personal friends, left town again. Controller Coler declined to state his destination, but it was said that he was likely to go to Jamesport, L. I., to see Hugh McLaughlin on personal and political matters.

Controller Coler was seen by a TIMES reporter in his office. He said:

"I am not a candidate for Governor. I sincerely trust, however, that the fight for Governor will be carried on in this State on issues which will insure the success of the Democratic National and State tickets."

"Will you decide to be a candidate and seek the nomination if Ramapo is made the main issue in the campaign?"

"It is not a question of individuals. The issues are greater than any individual. Individualism has entered into this question too much. There are three or four men who could be named for Governor who would truly represent the interests of the people in the Ramapo fight. I do not know what turn affairs will take, but if the Ramapo issue is squarely presented there can be only one outcome in the contest for Governor in this State."

RAMAPO ISSUE A STATE AFFAIR.

"Will you state clearly the Ramapo issue?" he was asked.

"Few people, except those who have made a careful study of the subject, realize what a menace to the State the existence of the Ramapo Water Company is. The schemers back of this company can mortgage nature all over New York State, and the people in every community will have to pay the interest. This company, under a charter granted by the Legislature, has more power than the City of New York. For instance, the Ramapo jobbers can cast their eyes on the Adirondack watershed and, under their charter, file maps of the territory and prevent any city, village, or town from drawing water from the sources claimed by their company.

"The issue is not alone of vital interest to New York City. Here a contract was sought for forty years at $5,000,000 a year. The Ramapo schemers could force every other large city to its knees by filing maps of the watersheds near cities which are increasing in population, and thus prevent the growth of municipal water plants. Every city in the State would be in the grasp of these jobbers.

"The Ramapo Company has not only the right to sell water, but to sell power. By simply filing a map of a large watershed the Ramapo Company secures invaluable rights under its charter. The owners of property on the banks are at its mercy. The company has the right to sell power, and could control the electric lighting of all the cities up State in a few years. The people have considered only one side of the Ramapo Company's charter. When a taxpayer is shown that this company could obtain a monopoly of the electric lighting, the water power, and the water supply of nearly every city, town, and village in the State in a few years, the menace is brought direct to each taxpayer's door."

MR. COLER BLAMES GOV. ROOSEVELT.

"How could the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate make this fight?" Mr. Coler was asked.

"The responsibility for the existence of the Ramapo Company rests on the shoulders of Gov. Roosevelt and the Republican Party. Gov. Roosevelt only gave me the veto power in case an attempt was made to force a contract for water on the City of New York. He dodged the issue by neglecting to favor legislation which would lead to the annulment of the charter obtained for nothing from the Legislature. Gov. Roosevelt passed the Ramapo issue along. He placed it in the hands of the commission appointed to revise the charter. The Charter Commission may recommend the annulment of the Ramapo charter, but what effect would that have with a Governor at Albany who was not opposed to the Ramapo combine? The Ramapo Company has been fostered by Republican politicians."

"Would not the Ramapo Company have to obtain options from the owners of private property along the watersheds?" the Controller was asked.

"In some instances, yes; but in most cases they would obtain control of the water supply of cities, towns, and villages by simply filing a map of the region. The company has the power of condemnation. This right is not vested in the City of New York outside of certain prescribed boundaries. The Legislature has given the Ramapo Company the right to go into Suffolk County and get water. New York, by an act of the Legislature, is prevented from doing this."

"What other powers are vested in this company?" asked the reporter.

"The right to sell water power gives the Ramapo Company the opportunity to mulct the people who want to establish factories in any part of the State. The Merchants' Association has given this matter careful thought, and the business men now appreciate what a menace the existence of the Ramapo Company is to the welfare of the State."

"Do you expect to receive the support of the Kings County delegation if you should decide to be a candidate for Governor?"

"I am not a candidate, and I cannot discuss such matters."

Controller Coler is expected to return to his office to-day to transact routine business.

CROKER'S ALLEGED ATTITUDE.

The alleged opposition of Richard Croker to the naming of Controller Coler for Governor brought forth a sharp statement from a personal friend of the latter yesterday. He said:

"If Mr. Coler starts to seek the nomination for Governor, he will not be dissuaded by the talk of opposition from Richard Croker. The district leaders of Tammany Hall are for Controller Coler. It would add to the strength of a Gubernatorial candidate up State to run as an anti-Tammany candidate."

"Will Hugh McLaughlin stand back of Coler and fight for his nomination?"

"That has not been decided. Mr. McLaughlin admires Controller Coler and knows his strength with the people."

The talk of nominating Controller Coler has led the politicians to consider who would be his successor in the Finance Department of the city in case of his election to the Governorship. Section 97 of the charter gives the Mayor the power to name a successor in case of a vacancy in the office of Controller.

The appointee of the Mayor, according to the charter, shall hold office until the 1st day of January succeeding the election at which a successor shall be elected.

TAMMANY HOTLY DENOUNCED.

Resolutions in Favor of Hill's Leadership Adopted at a Brooklyn Meeting.

Resolutions denouncing Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street, and declaring in favor of the leadership of ex-Senator David B. Hill, were adopted last night at a gathering of members of the Sixteenth Election District (Twenty-eighth Ward) Democratic Association of Brooklyn, held at their regular meeting place in the rear of the barber's shop at 9 Woodbine Street, Williamsburg.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the association, Nathan S. Jonas, who is in the insurance business in Brooklyn, and after an indorsement of the National Democratic candidates the Chair announced that the subject for discussion was: "Which shall Democrats choose—Hill, Coler, and decency, or Tammany Hall, Willoughby Street, and rottenness?"

The Chairman spoke in explanation of the following resolutions, which he offered:

Whereas, Tammany Hall under the leadership of Richard Croker in its conduct of the affairs of our city has been guilty of the grossest contempt of the rights of the people; iniquity and vice stalk openly with heads high in the air, proudly protected by a police partnership and Ice Trust officials, and,

Whereas, The partners in the crime of Tammany Hall, Willoughby Street, and the Kings County syndicate of leaders in their policy of division and alliance and their shameful record for years forfeited the respect of decent Democrats, and,

Whereas, The said Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street, by a corrupt and brutal alliance, have antagonized the up-State Democracy and thrown down the gauntlet to that real leader and statesman, the peer of any in our country, and of whom we should be justly proud, the Hon. David Bennett Hill, the only real leader of Democracy now in the saddle in New York State, and,

Whereas, The Hon. Bird S. Coler, who has earned the respect and esteem of the people by his conduct in office, has publicly proclaimed his allegiance to and belief in the leadership of David B. Hill as opposed to Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street, and,

Whereas, The Democracy of New York City awaits with impatience a deliverance from the present, irksome and corrupt party management and machinery; be it therefore

Resolved, by the Sixteenth Election District, Twenty-eighth Ward, Democratic Association of Brooklyn, That we take the initiative in saying to the Hon. David B. Hill that the Democracy of New York City begs that he will accept the challenge so brutally given, and give his consent and assistance to the formation of a new Democratic organization in New York and Kings, to which we pledge our hearty assistance.

Mr. Jonas explained that he had sent a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Hill, asking his advice, and as Mr. Hill had not yet sent a reply he presumed that they had met with the approval of the ex-Senator.

Mr. Jonas then arraigned the administration of the police force.

"The police have collected tribute money openly," he said, "but the rank and file have not shared in the profits. The highest officials have participated in the profits, and I have courage enough to say it, for I can prove it."

He then pointed out that President York of the Police Board was a resident of Brooklyn, but that the city had not been kept clean.

After the resolutions had been unanimously adopted, the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment Mr. Jonas was asked what the proofs he had mentioned were, but he refused to disclose them.

CROKER'S PICTURE MISSED.

Martin Engel Does Not Find It at State Headquarters.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader of the Eighth District, visited Democratic State Headquarters in the St. James Building yesterday. He gazed around the walls and saw handsome framed pictures of David B. Hill, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, and William J. Bryan.

"Where is Richard Croker's picture?" asked Mr. Engel. "I will not give a dollar and I will not collect a dollar to help the Democratic Party win in New York this Fall unless the picture of Richard Croker is put on the walls of State Headquarters.

Then Martin Engel went outside and told other Tammany men that a slight had been put on Richard Croker by the Democratic campaign managers. A half dozen Tammany followers stormed the Democratic citadel. They threatened to tear down Hill's picture if Croker's was not put up. State Chairman Frank Campbell was out of town. Campaign Manager James K. McGuire was in Syracuse, and Secretary John C. Mason had to bear the full brunt of the Tammany storm.

"There was no slight meant to Mr. Croker," pleaded Secretary Mason to a group of Tammany braves.

"An order was given to a campaign display company to fit the rooms, and I suppose it put up the pictures of David B. Hill and ex-Senator Murphy because these two men were in the United States Senate."

"Well, Mr. Croker's picture has got to go up on the walls," said Martin Engel.

"I will send a small photograph of Mr. Croker to Democratic State Headquarters, and unless an enlarged picture, suitably framed, is put up, I will not give one dollar to help elect the Democratic State candidates."

Secretary Mason bowed before the Tammany leader of "De Ate" District and said that as soon as Chairman McGuire returned to New York a likeness of Richard Croker, life-size, would no doubt adorn the walls of State Headquarters. The Tammany men departed satisfied.

TIM SULLIVAN IN ARCADIA.

He Has the Sixth District Rounded Up and Takes a Vacation.

Timothy D. Sullivan gave his Bowery followers a rude shock last week. The Tammany leader of the famous Sixth District was never known to have a poetic streak in his make-up. His hobbies have been prizefighting, a turn at the roulette wheel, or some milder form of gambling.

"I'm going to Arcadia, the Land of Evangeline," said Timothy Sullivan to his district Captains last week. There was never a greater surprise sprung in Bowery politics.

"I need a rest, and the climate of Nova Scotia, with the ocean voyage, will do me good," said the elder Sullivan. True to his word he sailed last week, but not until he had finished a political canvass of his entire district.

On last Tuesday Senator Sullivan gathered all his lieutenants at the headquarters and gave them instructions. They were to go to every house in the district and make out a list of every voter and also the number of Bryan votes which could be counted. Senator Sullivan said:

"Give me accurate reports. If you are in doubt as to any man, tell me where he lives, and if it is up on the tenth story of a tenement house I will climb up and find out how he is going to vote."

The reports were received Friday night. A close friend of Senator Sullivan said last evening that there was a promise of a large increase in the Bryan vote over 1896. The argument used to persuade foreign-born citizens was that if McKinley was continued in power this country would become a military camp, and that every citizen would have to serve twelve years in the army. On this argument the Sullivan followers claim to have made many votes for Bryan.

The organization of the Italian voters, a majority of whom have been Republicans, was undertaken by Senator Sullivan. The Tammany leader will return next week from his trip to Acadia.

WILL NOT TRAIN WITH GLEASON.

Rival Forces in Queens May Unite Without the ex-Mayor.

The followers of County Clerk Sutphin in Jamaica, of Councilman James Cassidy in Long Island City, and of Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning James F. O'Brien in Newtown say they will not go into any combination with ex-Mayor Gleason for the borough leadership. It is probable they will unite and place a ticket of their own in the field, ignoring the ex-Mayor.

A Sutphin man said yesterday: "We will have nothing more to do with Gleason because he claims and demands everything for himself. At the last primaries we were badly defeated in Long Island City because he refused to enter into any combination with Councilman Cassidy, whose following is certainly as large as his. Gleason's obstinacy prevented the organization of a powerful opposition to Madden, and the result was that we won only in Jamaica. If Councilman Cassidy joins his forces with ours, Gleason's help would be too insignificant to be of any great benefit to us.

"Our present intention is to run tickets at the primaries in Long Island City, Newtown, Jamaica, Flushing, and probably in the Fifth Ward. With O'Brien's help we are confident of carrying Newtown, while we are sure of Jamaica. If we do not win in Flushing we will make headway there. We do not expect to carry Long Island City, but the fight will be hot, and we will give Phil Cronin, the acting Democrat leader, so hot a time in the Fifth Ward if we run a ticket there that he may be defeated on his own battleground. And we can accomplish all this without Gleason's aid."

KINGS DEMOCRATS RATIFY.

Indorse Their National Ticket and Denounce England.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met in the Jefferson Building, on Court Square, last night and took action with regard to the nominations of the Kansas City Convention. Chairman James D. Bell presided.

Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced that the following dates for the holding of primaries and conventions had been decided upon:

Primaries, Aug. 23.
Congressional conventions, Oct. 8.
Senatorial conventions, Oct. 9.
Assembly conventions, Oct. 10.

Resolutions ratifying the nominations of William J. Bryan and Adelai E. Stevenson were adopted.

The resolutions denounced England as an enemy and jealous rival of this country, and declared that the much-talked-of sisterly feeling between the two nations was a mere pretense. The resolutions also denounced imperialism and trusts, and demanded legislation to restrict the power of combinations of capital.

Speeches were made by Commissioner Shea, Assistant District Attorney Martin W. Littleton, ex-Assemblyman Otto Kempner, and others, in support of the resolutions.

TOWNE NOT A CANDIDATE

Announces His Withdrawal from the Populist Ticket.

STEVENSON TO SUCCEED HIM

Towne Says Conditions Have Changed Since He Was Nominated for Vice President at Sioux Falls.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 7.—In a letter to P. M. Ringdal, Chairman, and the members of the Committee of Notification of Candidate for Vice President of the People's Party, Charles A. Towne has declined the nomination tendered him by the Populist National Convention at Sioux Falls. The letter is of considerable length, and sets forth fully Mr. Towne's views in regard to the nomination. The letter, in part, is as follows:

After mature consideration of all the factors involved that concern the welfare of the cause of political reform in this country, and my own duty thereto, I am constrained to inform you in all respect that I must decline the nomination tendered me by the Sioux Falls Convention.

Mr. Towne reviewed at length his nomination at Sioux Falls, and his defeat in the Democratic Convention at Kansas City. He then continued as follows:

This recital clearly develops the situation as it now is. Everybody knows that either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Roosevelt is to be the next Vice President of the United States. I am expected to take a laborious part in the campaign. I shall, of course, advocate the election of Bryan and Stevenson. The Democratic Convention, before which I was a candidate, nominated Bryan and Stevenson. The Silver Republican Party, of which organization I was the official head for nearly four years, has nominated Bryan and Stevenson. In what light should I appear before the American people if, while advocating the election of one ticket, I should be going through the form of running on another? Nobody in the United States would think I had the slightest chance of being elected, and nobody would believe that I considered myself seriously as a candidate unless at the same time he believed me to be absolutely lacking in common sense.

I know the People's Party to be composed of men most exceptionally keen and expert in political judgment. So obvious a shame could not elude their vision. Either they would resent my implied uncomplimentary estimate of them or they would be justified in forming one of me which could result only in injuring the cause which it had been the prossed object of my mistaken folly to advance. Consistency and candor in politics, therefore, my own self-respect, a proper deference to the People's Party, and a sincere regard for the welfare of the cause of political reform in the United States, all counsel that I now respectfully replace in your hands the honorable trust which your great party committed to me in contemplation of a different complexion of affairs than that which has resulted.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to express the profound satisfaction which I feel in contemplating the present attitude of the Democratic Party. In 1896 I was one of those who, keenly feeling the recreancy of the Republican Party, was much in doubt whether the memorable Democratic Convention at Chicago, in adopting its splendid platform and nominating William J. Bryan for the Presidency, was actuated by any impulse or by any purpose. The magnificent achievements at Kansas City have settled all possible doubt on that subject.

The platform adopted not only re-enacts the principles of 1896, but, in language whose force, dignity, and beauty have never been equaled in a similar document, responds to the new issues presented in the growth of the trust monopoly and the imperialistic policy of the Administration, by an appropriate enunciation of those sublime doctrines of human rights and liberty whose profession and observance have been the pecul glory of our country, and are the sure basis of the ultimate happiness of mankind. And as it the duty of carrying the banner of the cause has been committed to that tried and trusted hand whose grasp has never weakened, which no fear can make to falter and no burden can dismay. The leadership of Bryan, which could have redeemed a bad platform, sanctifies a good one. It made memorable an unsuccessful contest. It will crown a victory with imperishable splendor.

It is believed the Populist committee empowered to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Towne's withdrawal will immediately indorse Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President on the ticket with William J. Bryan.

WOULD SUPPRESS ANARCHISTS

Tammany Leader Denounces Them—Mr. Blair Attacks Our China Policy.

The members of the Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District met last evening at 94 Second Avenue, first as members of the Tammany Hall District Committee and then as the club itself, which was addressed by Assemblyman Julius Harburger. He predicted that the Republican majority of 800 and odd votes obtained at the last Presidential election in that district would this year be overcome by a Democratic majority of at least 1,000.

Then Mr. Harburger said "the men who follow the red flag and hold midnight meetings at which they plot against the lives of Kings and rulers ought to have no place in this district or in this country. They ought to be exterminated, and only one flag should float in the United States, the Stars and Stripes.

"The Captain of this district ought to break them up and not allow them to hold their meetings to plot against rulers and against people who are better than they and while I am the Tammany leader of this district I shall do all in my power to suppress them."

George Blair, Superintendent of the Department for the Outdoor Poor, said that the question of unlimited coinage of silver will not be made an issue by the Democrats this year, notwithstanding that sixteen to one had been nailed in as a plank on the party's National platform. They will attack the policy of imperialism and militarism and expansion. If this policy is not checked, said Mr. Blair, the country will be made to support an army of at least 300,000 men. The Philippines, he continued, themselves produce the little the Filipinos need, and as for their products they will cost us less in the open market than if we get them with the aid of an expensive army.

The speaker condemned the Administration for "joining the league of nations to fight China." The only excuse the Administration could give, said Mr. Blair, was the safety of the Minister of the United States, but that, he held, could be secured through wise diplomacy.

SEVENTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Leader James W. Boyle Does Not Produce His Books.

A meeting of the special committee appointed to investigate the finances of the Tammany organization in the Seventh District under Leader James W. Boyle met at 136 Eighth Avenue last evening.

After waiting two hours for Mr. Boyle to produce the books showing how the dues and other receipts of the organization have been spent during the last four years, the committee, made up of Coroner Edward W. Hart, Dr. Thomas Killilea, Francis Sullivan, Peter Sherry, and John H. Little, decided to hear the testimony of witnesses.

Treasurer Kelly of the Boyle organization, told the committee that all money collected by him was paid over to Leader Boyle, and that there were no books or records kept to show how it was spent.

After listening to this testimony it was decided by the followers of Patrick Keahon, who is making the fight for the leadership, to hold a mass meeting on Thursday evening in Greenwich Hall, Hudson and Christopher Streets, to denounce Leader Boyle.

When the notice to produce the books was served on Boyle he said:

"I will send my lawyers to the meeting. The charges against me are absolutely false. They will all be disproved, and the men who make these charges now will be placed in a bad light before the people of the district. I am confident that I will win in the fight for the leadership."

The lawyers for Leader Boyle did not appear last evening. The Keahonites claimed that twenty-three of the twenty-five election district captains had deserted the Boyle standard, and that he would be deposed as district leader in the Fall.

RIVAL SPEAKERS SIDE BY SIDE.

Democrats to Crowd Republican Meeting on Lagoon Island.

Executive Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic Campaign Committee completed arrangements for a peculiar mass meeting before leaving the city last week to look after his political fences in Syracuse.

The Republican campaign managers arranged two weeks ago to hold a large mass meeting of laboring men of Troy and Albany on Lagoon Island, situated between the two cities. Gov. Atkinson of Virginia is to be the chief orator.

When Chairman McGuire heard of these arrangements he obtained permission to erect a speakers' stand directly adjoining that from which Gov. Atkinson will make his address. The Democratic workmen of Troy will be appealed to to attend the mass meeting, and a lively time is expected. Chairman McGuire requested ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri to speak at the meeting, and he consented. Chairman McGuire said before leaving the city that there would be no clash at the meeting.

A PROHIBITION TRAIN.

To Make a Tour of the Country—Emblem an Inverted C

A Prohibition campaign train is to start early in October to tour the country from Maine to California. The engineer is to be a Prohibitionist, and the conductor will be a man who drinks nothing stronger than water. The Silver Lake Quartet will furnish musing during the tour.

The special train will be decorated with Prohibition mottoes, and every city or town which will pay $100 will be visited. John J. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President, and Henry B. Metcalf, candidate for Vice President, will be on the train. In each State visited the Prohibition nominees will make speeches from the rear platform.

The emblem adopted by the Prohibitionists is a picture of an army canteen inverted. Arrangements for the trip were completed at the meeting of the New York County Prohibitionists held last evening at 5 West Eighteenth Street. Dr. B. F. Funk presided.

AFRO-AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Annual Meeting at Indianapolis Aug. 28—May Be Trouble There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A call has been issued for a National Afro-American convention to be held in the Senate Chamber at Indianapolis on Tuesday, Aug. 28. It is the regular annual convention of the Afro-American Council.

In all probability the managers will have hard work keeping politics out of it. The constitution of the council prevents it from engaging in partisan politics, but the convention is called, among other things, "for the purpose of discussing questions affecting the interests of the race," and under that head will come matters which it will be difficult to discuss without partisanship.

It is rumored that trouble will be made by some of the Afro-Americans who are angry with the Administration for its failure to take action on the growth of lynching, and that it will be hard to head off resolutions dealing with that subject. The trouble will probably come up when the report of the Anti-Lynching Committee is received. This committee was appointed at the annual convention of 1899.

The call for the convention is signed by A. Walters, President; T. Thomas Fortune, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Jesse Lawson, Chairman of the Sub-Executive Committee, and R. W. Thompson, Secretary. Mr. Fortune is the man whose bitter speech on lynching, delivered in Brooklyn some time ago, aroused wide-spread comment.

BOY KICKED BY A HORSE.

Animal Attacked Him and Young Golden Narrowly Escaped Death.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 7.—Peter Golden, a thirteen-year-old boy of this village, was at his grandfather's place at Mill Hill yesterday and thought he was big enough to take a horse out to the watering trough, but did not know the animal was vicious. His brother, a deaf mute, was with him.

When Peter entered the stall the horse kicked out his heels, striking the boy a glancing blow in the side. The horse became furious and broke his halter, starting for the boy. Peter clambered up the hay rack into the loft in time to save himself. The deaf mute rushed out of the barn for his grandfather. Peter was found in the loft exhausted and nearly frightened to death. The horse had kicked the boards on the side of the stall into kindling wood, and a thick plank had been split in two by its heels. Peter's side was found to be black and blue. He was brought to his home here and placed under the care of a physician.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES

80-82 4TH AVE.,

DOOR ABOVE TENTH ST.

MEN'S AND BOY'S

CLOTHING

ON

CREDIT.

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Our new quarters will prove adequate to our large business. Our tremendous increase is the outcome of honest values and our NO-EXTRA-CHARGE CREDIT system. It will pay you to learn our methods of doing business.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6.
Write for terms and particulars.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Clearing Sale of Summer Oxfords, 1.98 pair.

They are 3.00, 4.00, and 5.00 Shoes. Russet, Calf, and patent leather.

Yachting Shoes (white canvas) . . . 1.75
Yachting Shoes (white buckskin) . . 3.49
T

The Wanamaker Store

The Artistic and Refined, as well as the Strong and Practical, in this August FURNITURE Sale

The connoisseur can pick out superb pieces, for the most elegant home, or the thrifty housekeeper of modest means can select good furniture as low in price as good taste and real economy will permit. The average saving is a third. Sometimes it is a $60 piece for $45; at another it is a $60 piece for $30. You can save a-half on a great many kinds of furniture; you can save a third on practically every sort of furniture you need. And then you may see some piece that is only reduced a quarter, which you may find better suited to your need or taste. But when you can buy for $45 the identical bedroom suite that you had almost decided to buy for $60, the fifteen dollars seems like a very liberal saving indeed. Yet you may save just double as much by deciding on some other pattern that was worth as much originally, but which we were able to buy to better advantage.

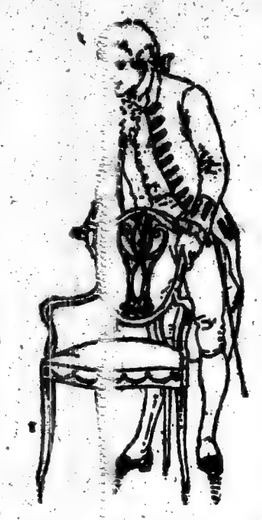

There has never been a previous August Sale when the variety was so great, or the standard of goodness so high; yet never were savings more liberal. It will pay housekeepers to come several hundred miles to share this fine furniture while it costs so little; but if you cannot come, you may safely order by mail. We'll pick out the best that is here for the money, maybe more surely than you would yourself. We have some little catalogues that will give a broader hint than the newspapers; but you must send quickly or they will all be gone.

The sale was planned to last all month; but the selling until now has been twice as great as ever before, and waiting may cause disappointment. If your house is closed, you can pick out what you wish, and we will hold it for you, and deliver it later on. There is no reason for your missing these splendid bargains—unless you come too late.

Parlor Suites—

$18, worth $24—3 pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames with inlaid backs; spring seats; upholstered in velour.

$25, worth $35—3 pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames and inlaid backs; upholstered spring seats, covered in damask.

$35, worth $50—3 pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames with handsome crotch veneered backs; fancy open backs; French legs with claw feet; seats upholstered in figured tapestry.

$40, worth $55—3 pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; imitation mahogany frames and inlaid backs; upholstered spring seats; covered in damask.

Parlor Suites—

$45, worth $60—3 pieces; sofa, arm and side chair; mahogany finish frames; fancy carved backs; curved legs with claw feet; upholstered spring seats; covered in heavy tapestry.

$60, worth $110—2 pieces; sofa and arm chair; mahogany; inlaid lines throughout the frames; seats, sides and backs upholstered in fine silk damask; 3 pillows to match.

$75, worth $120—2 pieces; mahogany, inlaid; upholstered seats, sides and backs, covered in silk damask.

$80, worth $130—3 pieces; overstuffed; deep spring seats and tufted backs; covered in 3 shades of damask.

Parlor Cabinets—

$30, worth $46—Mahogany; swell front, with marqueterie and plain inlaid lines and brass trimmings; full mirror back and glass shelf.

$40, worth $65—Vernis-Martin; shaped top and front; swell ends; full mirror back and glass shelf; 2 open bric-a-brac shelves.

$45, worth $65—Vernis-Martin; shaped top and ends; swell front; French legs; glass shelf; full mirror back; shelf below; handsome brass trimmings.

$65, worth $85—Mahogany; sides have double swell and handsome decoration; brass trimmings; 2 glass shelves.

Also Vernis-Martin cabinets, $85, from $135, and $110 from $160.

Music Cabinets—

$7, worth $11—Mahogany finish; handsomely inlaid front with drawer and door; 3 shelves.

$8.50, worth $13—Mahogany finish; highly polished; large inlaid door with 4 shelves inside.

$10, worth $15—Mahogany finish; inlaid front with drawer, door and shelf below; 3 shelves inside.

$15, worth $24—Mahogany finish; marqueterie inlaid front; large swell shaped door with 5 shelves.

$23, worth $35—Mahogany; shaped top and front; French legs; beautifully inlaid door; brass trimmings; 4 shelves inside.

Music Cabinets—

$18, worth $—Mahogany inlaid; 2 swell front top compartments; plain door; French legs; 3 shelves inside.

$25, worth $—Mahogany, Empire; top shelf; French plate mirror; drawer and large door in front, with 6 shelves inside; handsome brass trimmings.

Couches—

A splendid collection of exhibition couches, made in the most perfect way, finished in the most attractive style—all new, and only one of a kind—at prices ranging from

a $15 Couch at $9 to
a $73 Couch at $45

A handsome group to choose from.

PIANOS

An Offering of Good Pianos Taken in Exchange for the CHICKERING and VOSE

Good pianos are often exchanged for better ones, and better ones for the Chickering and Vose, which are the best in the world. This gives us some midsummer offerings that make this piano store busy when usual piano stores are suffering from midsummer dullness. We also have a number of organs that have been used, and which are offered at striking reductions from their worth.

A Self-playing Organ, worth $400—used but a few weeks; now $275. Still another Self-playing Organ at $180.

Pianos that have been used, at $150, $175, $185 and $210.

Any instrument, new or used, may be bought on the Club plan of small monthly payments, without extra charge, other than the payment of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for the time actually taken.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

Everyone Is Interested in Wanamaker SHOE NEWS

It always relates of one or two important features, both of which are characteristic of this shoe business: The latest styles among the highest class goods the country produces; or the lowest-priced shoes of assured excellence that can be found anywhere.

To-day the announcement concerns bargains only, though some of the offerings partake of both features in combination—fine shoes in wholly new styles at unusually little prices. The bargains are on both floors—the Fifth floor store has loaned some of its space to the Furniture Sale. The Main floor shoe store helps along its up-stairs rival's good work:

$2.50, from $3.90 and $5—

Men's tan and black shoes; enameled leather, box calf, kidskin and Russia calfskin; all in most recent styles; all welted.

At $2.50—Men's low-cut shoes in tan Russia calf; the real swagger style sought for by young men. Value $3.50.

At $2, worth $3.50—

All tan color, in kidskin, lace, and Russia calf, golf cut. Some stylish Oxfords in the lot; all welted.

At $1.50, the $2.50 kind—

Men's shoes; willow calfskin and Russia; good toe shapes; sewed soles; one of the best offerings we made yet. Also some tan kid Southern ties; plain French toe; smooth and easy.

At $1.50 and $1.75—

Boys' and youths' shoes; black wax calf; welted soles; full round toes; stout but neat; sizes 12 to 2, $1.50; 2 to 5½, $1.75; widths C, D and E.

Plenty of children's Oxford ties remaining. Some of patent leather, some of Russia calf and kidskin and of black kid. The saving is a third to half. Sizes 8½ to 10½, $1, from $1.25 and $1.50; 11 to 4, $1.50, from $2 and $2.50.

Main floor.

$1, from $2 and $2.50—

Three hundred pairs of women's black button and lace shoes; some with patent leather tips, others with kid tips; good, serviceable shoes; the wind-up of several small lots.

$1.40, though worth $2.50—

Women's tan kid lace boots; light flexible soles; neat, round toes; nearly all sizes.

Women's Oxfords in tan kid; turned soles at $1.50; excellent values.

Boys' Shoes at $1.25—

Black kidskin lace shoes; mannish shape; stout and dressy; full wide tip toes; sizes 13½ to 5½.

Children's Shoes—

Spring heel shoes; all black box calf; laces; good for hard service; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

Bargains for Babies—

Infants' light-weight black turned sole shoes at 40c, with patent leather tips, wedge heels; sizes 5 to 8. Value $1.

Fifth floor.

First Showing of

Fall WALKING HATS

English and American

This early display of Felt Walking Hats is called for by women who are going away and will need fall hats before they come back; also by women who wish smart felt hats for outing wear right now.

The English Hats are stylish and distinctive—quite an exclusive collection, as there are no two alike in style and coloring. Prices, $6 to $12.

The American hats have their own peculiar merits. Not only do American makers equal the English, but they ship their hats to England. There is quite a variety in styles, shapes and trimmings. Prices, $1.50 to $14.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's *Summer* CLOTHES

Away Down in Price

It is natural for a man to think that he will make his clothes do for the summer now. It will be just as natural for him to wish he hadn't tried to do it three weeks later.

It isn't worth while to try!

Cool, comfortable, smart, good-looking clothes can be bought for so little now that a man can't afford to put up with a suit that isn't comfortable, or one that nears the line of shabbiness after a summer's wear.

We're thinning out stocks of summer goods, and that brings these offerings to-day:

Men's $18 Serge Suits at $12—

Made of fine all-wool navy blue serge, and half-lined with silk. Very handsome suits—made in the way that will keep them handsome.

Also a lot of sack coat suits of excellent black serge; half-lined with serge—dressy and serviceable. Were $15, now **$12 a suit.**

Men's $5 Trousers at $3—

Three hundred pairs of all-wool striped worsted Trousers, in stylish patterns, excellently made. Splendid trousers to buy at such a little price; and *these are all-wool*—remark that!

Also a lot of all-wool Striped Flannel Trousers at $2.50 and $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin UNDERWEAR

New, Cool and Dainty

These are crisp, fresh lots of neat and tasteful undergarments. Light and fluffy petticoats to be worn with any summer dresses; cool and practical night gowns, made full in size and neatly finished—all priced in our usual most reasonable way. These hints of them:

White Petticoats—

50c—Of muslin, with deep ruffle of cambric; with plaits.

85c—Of muslin, with deep ruffle of cambric; with wide hem and clusters of small plaits.

$1—Of muslin, with deep ruffle of cambric; with ruffle of embroidery.

$1.25—Of cambric, with deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; with ruffle of embroidery and cluster of plaits above.

$1.50—Of muslin, with umbrella ruffle of lawn; with ruffle of deep embroidery.

$1.75—Of cambric, with umbrella ruffle of lawn; with three rows of torchon insertion and deep lace edge.

Other styles up to $7.50.

Night Gowns—

38c—Of cambric or muslin, with yoke of small plaits and embroidery insertion; ruffle on neck and sleeves. Only 3 to a buyer.

Night Gowns.—

50c—Of muslin or cambric, with yoke of small plaits; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

75c—Of muslin, with square neck; yoke of small plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery on neck and sleeves.

85c—Of muslin, with V-neck; yoke of small plaits and embroidery insertion; hemstitched ruffle on neck and sleeves.

90c—Of cambric, with V-neck; yoke of small plaits and embroidery insertion; embroidery on neck and sleeves; bow at neck.

$1.25—Of cambric, with Empire neck; shield of embroidery; large revers of embroidery; sleeves, neck and revers, edged with Point de Paris lace; bow at neck.

Other styles up to $7.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Handsome, Imported, Inexpensive

GOLF CAPES

The indispensable garment all year round; but perhaps of greatest service during the fall season which is now closely approaching. But there's no question as to how invaluable they are. More interesting is the word as to where best choosing is offered. That place is right here on our second floor. All that is new and handsome in Scotch rugs and cheviots, made up with the latest ideas of Paris and Berlin makers, has been collected. Handsome plaid designs are numerous. And so are the quiet, plain kinds. And all are well made, tasteful and luxurious. $10 to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

More CARPET News

Some Attractive Price Concessions

The Carpet Stock is being pruned wherever an excess lot can be spared, in order to have it at its lowest when the new goods come. The remnants and slow sellers were hurried away during the July sale; and now we bring out more attractive goods, in full pieces, to buy from as you wish—making one of the best opportunities of the year, just when thousands are buying furniture.

If you are not ready for the carpet yet, you can select what patterns you wish, and we will make it up and lay it any time you wish previous to October First.

These offerings to-day:

Body Brussels—

16 patterns at 85c, worth $1.25 to $1.40.

Tapestry Brussels—

35 patterns, best quality, at 65c, worth 85c.

22 patterns, at 85c, worth 70c.

Linoleums—

We have a few patterns of the best grades of Linoleums, in sufficiently large quantities to fit rooms of large size, which we offer at 60c a square yard, worth $1.

Also a lot of samples in all grades of Linoleums and oil cloths, about one yard square, at 15c and 20c each.

Third floor.

SHEETS and Pillow Cases

A Worthy Quality Priced Unusually Low

The muslin of which these are made sells to-day at 20 per cent. more than we are asking for the finished goods. We bought largely of them, because price, quality of goods, and making were all so satisfactory. We're passing them out to many who think as we do about them.

Pillow Cases—

42x36 in., 12½c each. 42x38½ in., 15c each.

Sheets—

54x90 in., 45c each; 63x90 in., 50c; 81x90 in., 55c; 90x90 in., 60c; 72x99 in., 62c.

Fourth avenue.

The NEW SONGS

And Instrumental Pieces, at 18c

"A careless song, with a little nonsense in it, now and then, does not misbecome a monarch." So thought a famous philosopher over a hundred years ago. There are thousands of philosophers who share that sentiment to-day. The most reserved and dignified unbend a bit upon hearing a well sung ballad, though it be in lightest vein. Here's a little list of the latest ballads, that have met with best success, together with some popular instrumental pieces. This sheet music is all made to sell at 50c a copy, though our price is but 18c.

Vocal—

She's Only Mine. By Heinsman.
Stifle Up the Band. By Ward.
My Yellow Pansy. By Andino.
My Alabama Lady-love. By Lewis.
When You Were Sweet Sixteen. Thornton.
I Can't Forget You Honey. By Nugent.
I Can't Tell Why I Love You But I Do. By Edwards.
The Man in the Moon Might Tell. Shipp.
The Pilot's Last Turn at the Wheel. Carter.
Just My Little Yaller Boy and Me. Carter.
I've Got De Headache Now. By Williams and Walker.
You Needn't Say the Kisses Came From Me. By Carter.
When I Am With You. By Carter.
Just Because She Made Dem Goo-goo Eyes at Me. By Cannon.
You Tell Me Your Dreams and I Will Tell You Mine. By Daniels.
I Left Because I Love You. By Stanford.
Sleep On—Dream On—Lullaby. Reed.

Instrumental—

Rag-Time Reveries. By Carter.
On Duty (march.) By Rosey.
Off to the Races (two-step.) Huntington.
Ace of Spades (march.) By Brymn.
Comedy King (two-step.) By Hirst.

Sheet Music Store, Ninth street.

Children's Washable SKIRTS *Reduced*

Our entire stock of children's Washable Skirts—about a hundred garments in all—will be on sale to-day at

one dollar each

The lowest price was $1.50, others up to $4—that represents the values in to-day's offering. They are made of crash, pique and linen; some made plain, others variously trimmed with insertion. Lengths range from 21 to 36 inches, which means sizes for ages 6 to 14 years.

Mothers of girls of these ages will find these wonderful skirts to buy for a dollar.

Second floor, Broadway.

Two Special Offerings of Women's HANDKERCHIEFS

One is a foreign product—the best all-linen hand-embroidered initial handkerchief that can be produced to sell at the price we have named for it. The other represents the best efforts of an American maker to turn out a pure linen, lace trimmed handkerchief at a low price. We have only small quantities—perhaps enough for just one day's selling:

Women's all-linen, hand-embroidered initial handkerchiefs, 75c a dozen
Women's all-linen, fancy lace trimmed handkerchiefs, $1.50 a dozen

Broadway.

Women's *Summer* SKIRTS

Hundreds of women have need of another summer skirt. To-day's offering makes the cost little for a very stylish and well made skirt. They are made of colored pique and tan and black linen; some plain, others trimmed. Values up to $10; to-day at

$3.50

Second floor, Broadway.

Bags, Purses, Medicine Cases and POCKET-BOOKS

This is a new and very large collection. It is of American goods, though perhaps there's been some copying of the higher-class foreign styles. But there's been no copying of prices. All inexpensive, as will be noted here:

25c—Link purses in plated silver; French gray and oxidized.

45c—Full line of leather chatelaine bags; small and large sizes; wrist bags in velvet.

45c—Combination pocket-books; seal, morocco and alligator; plain and mounted.

50c—Medicine cases; glass bottles for liquids and tablets; various other styles up to $4.25.

65c—Link chatelaine bags; oxidized silver. Larger size at $1.25.

75c—All-cloth cotton shopping bags; leather covered frame; nickel fastening.

75c—Seal and colored morocco combination pocket books; leather lined. Others at 95c, $1.35—Leather telescope cases; celluloid fittings; containing nail, hair and tooth brushes and comb.

With the Leather Goods, Broadway.

Two Low-Priced Lots of Men's Bicycle TROUSERS

There are 200 in one group that are to sell to-day at $2 each; all-wool fancy cheviots, these, some of which sold recently, and reasonably, too, at $3.50—none worth less than $2.50.

Two hundred also in the other lot. They are of worsteds, in small checks. Though very low at $5. To close, they've been repriced—$3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PURSES and *Side Bags* of Silver and Silver Plate

We have a most attractive collection of these ornamental necessities; some of sterling silver, others silver-plated; in many new and effective designs.

Silver-plated Purses, satin French gray and gun metal finishes, 75c to $3.50.

Silver-plated Side Bags, satin French gray and gun metal finishes, $1.50 to $15.

Sterling Silver Side Bags, $7.50 to $62.50.

Sterling Silver Chatelaine Purses, $2 to $12.50.

Sterling Silver Gate Top Purses, $4.50 to $11.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DOMINO'S SONS IN FRONT

ommando First, Olympian Second for a $10,000 Stake.

IR LED ALL THE DISTANCE

nes D. Beat a Strong Favorite in Belving at the Brighton Beach Race Course.

The excellence of the sons and daughters James R. Keene's great horse Domino been an interesting theme to turfmen ce the first of them raced. Never before re colts of one blood so universally good d fast. Hanover's first crop of two-year- is were a sensational lot and more nu- rous than the Dominos, but the Domi- stand out above all others for speed d courage.

After the race for the ten-thousand-dollar ighton Junior Stakes at Brighton Beach sterday horsemen who watched the con- st agreed that James R. Keene's mis- rtune in the death of Domino was the od fortune of other breeders, for, had omino lived and his sons and daughters ntinued as they have begun, the Keenes ould have won all the stakes worth win- ng.

It was the presence of Commando, ac- unted the best two-year-old of the sea- n, in the Brighton Junior, at six furlongs, at caused the withdrawal of three of the ght colts named to run for the rich stake. hose that were left in were after the sec- nd and third money, for no other owner elieved his colt could beat the Keenes' ommando. Unfortunately, the Keenes de- ded to start two horses, and ran Olympian ith Commando. The stable entry was al- ays favorite at 1 to 5, with the preference r Commando, who was ridden by Spencer. he betting on the race was chiefly for he place, and in that speculation Kenil- orth was the choice over Olympian, rid- en by Henry.

The race, from start to finish, was al- ays between the Keene pair. Olympian roke away in front, but had hardly set- led into his stride before Commando took is top weight up to his stable companion, nd after a furlong showed in front. From he time Commando went out the Keene air were in front, clear of the others, and aving the race between them. Commando led on, with Olympian pulling back into econd place, and every jump they took arried them further away from those be- ind, of whom Kenilworth was the most rominent. All Green galloping along a ength behind him. On the stretch All reen moved up on Kenilworth, but never ot an inch closer to the flying sons of omino, out in front. They went on at he same pace that they set at the start, nd, clear of all the others, finished first nd second, Commando, with 125 pounds p, winning, ridden out at the end, not rom fear of anything behind him, but to in from his stable companion, Olympian, who at the weights ran the better horse nd was under a strong pull at the end, ighting against being placed to Commando. Two lengths away All Green finished third, Kenilworth having stopped after running ive furlongs, and let him up into third money. Baron Pepper was last all the time. Commando's race, considering the weight he carried—125 pounds—and cover- ng six furlongs in 1:13 1-5, was impressive, but Olympian's was even more remark- able. At the end it looked as if the latter could have run away from the winner had he been given his head. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attend- ance about the average.

With only four runners in the opening race, a mile selling for mares, Exit started as warm favorite at 6 odds on, and, going to the front at the fall of the flag, made all the running and won, without ever being extended, by three lengths. Bardella took the place from the second choice, Piccola, by a half length after a short brush at the finish.

In the second race, the Chantilly Hurdle Handicap, at one mile and a half, Hardy C. was the choice and winner, after a rather one-sided contest, the first three horses finishing in the order of the betting. Hardy C. went out to the front at the start, and, running under a pull all the way, made all the pace and won by three lengths. Old Tank was second, a similar distance before Sir Hubert. Spurs, with whom F. D. Beard declared to win, was at the head of the stretch when the others finished.

Twelve of the nineteen maiden two-year- olds named to run in the third race, six furlongs, were left in. Belvino, said to be the fastest and best Belvidere colt James Galway ever owned, starting a hot favorite at even money. Apple of My Eye led away, with Belvino, Agnes D., and Cresson following in that order. Agnes D. at once rushed to the front, and leading by a length at the first quarter pole, drew away on the far turn, and at the head of the stretch was three lengths in front, and, rid- den out through the stretch, with Belvino whipping after her, won by a length. Bel- vino was second, four lengths in front of Cresson.

David Garrick, with much the best of the weights, seemed to have found at last a place where he could win, in the fourth race, a mile and a sixteenth, for three- year-olds, and was installed a 5 to 2 on favorite over Knight of Rhodes and Star Chimes. Knight of Rhodes, ridden by Spen- cer, took the track and went on in front, setting a strong pace, while David Garrick, last at the start, took second place and waited there to the turn into the stretch. When the favorite moved after Knight of Rhodes it took some little urging to get him up, but once alongside the Knight, David Garrick had it pretty much all his own way, and, drawing out in the run to the end, he won cleverly by two lengths, Knight of Rhodes beating Star Chimes by six lengths.

Six ran in the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, with Buffoon the choice and Brigade next in favor. Silver Garter and Brigade fought it out after Magic Light stopped, the former lasting in front to within the last few jumps of the post, when Brigade got up and beat him a head. The race was so close, however, that back- ers were in doubt until the numbers were hung up. Buffoon waited in the crowd for the leaders to tire and go back to him, which they failed to do, and Buffoon fin- ished third, three lengths behind Silver Garter.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward; selling; one mile. T. E. Mannix's Exit, by Patton-Dosta, b. f., 4 years, 101 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 10 and out, won easily by three lengths; F. M. Milden, Jr.'s, Bardella, b. m., 5, 101, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a half length from E. R. and J. R. Bradley's Pic- colo, ch. f., 4, 103, (Wedderstrand,) 10 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Lindula also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Chantilly Hurdle Handi- cap; one mile and a half, over six flights of hur- dles. Johnson & Dunlay's Hardy C., by Jim Gray-Counterbreeze, b. g., 5 years, 140 pounds, (Burgess,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by three lengths; J. N. Megargee's Old Tank, b. g., 142, (Barry,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from F. D. Beard's Sir Hubert, ch. g., aged, 132, (Mann,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, (coupled with Spurs,) third. Time—2:48. Spurs, Islington, and Will Scarlet also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; six furlongs. Edward Morrell's Agnes D., by Longford-Flozette, b. f., 105 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length; James Galway's Belvino, br. c., 108, (Spencer,) even and 2 to 5, second by six lengths from Follansbee & Chanler's Cresson, b. c., 108, (Henry,) 3 to 1 and even. Time— 1:14 1-5. Sadie S., Apple of My Eye, Frank Kinney, Henry Clay Rye, Jils Greenwood, Mar- garet Hoffman, Seip, Deluge, and Bounder also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; allow- ances; one mile and a sixteenth. Pierre Lori- lard's David Garrick, by Hanover-Peg Woffing- ton, b. c., 101 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 5 and out, won handily by two lengths; W. C. Eustis's Knight of Rhodes, b. c., 111, (Spencer,) 11 to 5 and out, second by six lengths from G. B. Mor- ris's Star Chimes, br. c., 106, (Devin,) 40 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Only three horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, of $10,000, guaranteed, for two-year-olds; penal- ties and allowances; six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Commando, by Domino-Emma C., b. c., 125 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 5 and out, (coupled with Olympian,) won, ridden out, by a neck; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Olympian, ch. c., 112, (Henry,) 1 to 5 (coupled with Commando) and 7 to 5 separately for place, second by three lengths from C. T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., 112, (Clawson,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time— 1:13 1-5. Baron Pepper and Kenilworth also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. E. R. & J. R. Bradley's Brigade, by Hayden Edwards-Apol, ch. c., 4 years, 116 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; G. B. Morris's Silver Garter, ch. c., 3, 100, (Devin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from G. A. Muller's br. g., Buffoon, aged, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Yo- kago, Magic Light, and Mercer also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, beaten non-winners at this meeting, allowances; one mile. Pincher, 116 pounds; Magic Light, Veloce, Planter, and Candling, 106 each; Borough and Big Gun, 103 each; Smoke and Star Chime, 100 each.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, over the full

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, special weights; six furlongs. The Out- cast, 119 pounds; Godfrey and Prince Florist, 116 each; Ring Leader, Sir Vere de Vere, J. H. Sloan, and Nabaclish, 110 each; Miss Mitchell, 114; Stamp, 109; Domo, Bastile, and Lord Ovel- by, 107 each; Dance, Island Prince, and Epi- gram, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies two years old, al- lowances; five furlongs. Mary McCoy, Candle, Linft, Ondura, and Lady of the Valley, 109 pounds each; Guesswork, Luck, Morningside, Splash, Mesaba, and Animosity, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and up- ward, allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Maximo Gomez and Favonius, 114 pounds each; Elner, The Burlington Route, and Compensa- tion, 111 each; Protus, 108; Queen of Song, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; special weights, allowances; one mile. Waring and King Bramble, 118 pounds each; Watercure, 115; Montanic, 108; J. H. Sloan, Round Up, Radford, and Zeus, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, over the short steeplechase course. The Bachelor, 166 pounds; Arezzo, 150; Cosmopolitan and George Keene, 147 each; Trillion, 143; Perion, 141; Baby Bill, 140; Cousin Jess, 133; Plagiarist and Arquebus, 132 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Five furlongs. Sortie, 113, (Winkfield,) 1; Oscar Tolle, 113, 2; Forkford, 105, 3. Time—1:01 1-5. Six furlongs—John Grigg- by, 100, (T. Knight,) 1; Lucille Bramble, 105, 2; Loyaletta, 102, 3. Time—1:14. One mile and seventy yards—Etta, 93, (J. Waldo,) 1; Plantain, 99, 2; Maharajah, 89, 3. Time—1:46. Seven fur- longs, Riverside Stakes—Scales, 106, (Winkfield,) 1; The Lady, 113, 2; Greenock, 108, 3. Time— 1:27 3-5. One mile and a sixteenth—Dandy Jim, 110, (T. Knight,) 1; Barbara M., 104, 2; Edith Q., 107, 3. Time—1:07 3-5. Mile and seventy yards—John Baker, 102, (Winkfield,) 1; The Lady in Blue, 95, 2; Mint Sauce, 97, 3. Time—1:45.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—At Windsor. Six furlongs, Ahamo, 100, (Hicks,) 1; Waterwick, 105, 2; Flora Daniels, 102, 3. Time—1:15¼. Five furlongs, Baltus, 107, (Vitatoe,) 1; Dolly Wag- ner, 107, 2; Regina Lee, 107, 3. Time—1:02. Seven furlongs, E. G. Fox, 108, (Post,) 1; Vi- olent, 98, 2; J. V. Hayes, 99, 3. Time—1:29. Mile. Ennomia, 110, (Robertson,) 1; May Ella, 98, 2; Beckhart, 90, 3. Time—1:40¼. Mile and an eighth, King Elkwood, 115, (E. Robertson,) 1; Jim Conway, 106, 2; Ellsmere, 103, 3. Time— 1:56¾. Seven furlongs, Prince of India, 103, (J. Martin,) 1; Prince Zeno, 105, 2; Tony Honig, 108, 3. Time—1:28.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs. Our Lizzie, 104, (C. Wilson,) 1; Miss Soak, 109, 2; Matlock, 104, 3. Time—1:14. Five furlongs, Sech Bramble, 107, (Henson,) 1; Tempt, 107, 2; Dream Life, 107, 3. Time—1:03. Six furlongs, Zanone, 108, (Landry,) 1; Foneda, 96, 2; Doublet, 104, 3. Time—1:13. Five and a half furlongs, Militant, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Ter- minula, 111, 2; Donna Sear, 108, 3. Time—1:08¼. Six furlongs, Queen Anne, 95, (Coburn,) 1; Spaldy II, 104, 2; Sauce Boat, 88, 3. Time— 1:15¼. Seven and one-half furlongs, Alfred Var- grave, 112, (Ryan,) 1; Ice Drop, 90, 2; McGrath- iana Prince, 111, 3. Time—1:37½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Seven furlongs. Mrs. Grannan, 110, (Gilmore,) 1; Empyreal, 110, 2; Marcia Dent, 110, 3. Time—1:03⅘. Mile; sell- ing. Elcaney, 112, (Crowhurst,) 1; Barrica, 103, 2; Sprunge, 106, 3. Time—1:43¾. One and a six- teenth miles; selling. Jimp, 110, (J. Woods,) 1; Col. Gay, 106, 2; Marie G. Brown, 90, 3. Time 1:50⅘. Seven furlongs; selling. Loving Cup, 107, (J. T. Woods,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 103, 2; Lord Neville, 106, 3. Time—1:27¾. Five and a half furlongs. Adelante, 110, (Dale,) 1; Merriman, 118, 2; Robert, Jr., 113, 3. Time—1:09¾. Six furlongs. The Barrister, 107, (Gilmore,) 1; Lib- bie, 102, 2; Diana Fonso, 95, 3. Time—1:14¾.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Programme and Conditions for the Meeting at Empire City Track.

Announcement was made yesterday of the classes and purses for Grand Circuit sulky races to be held at the Empire City track on Sept. 10 to 15, inclusive. In all there will be eleven events for trotters and nine for pacers. Among these will be a trotting and a pacing race for amateurs to road wagons, each to be for a prize of a thousand bushels of oats. It is an- nounced that the trotting purses will amount to about $12,000 and those for pacers to about $10,000. The week's pro- gramme is as follows:

FIRST DAY.

2:12 trot	$1,200	2:08 trot. (No. 2)	$1,200
2:30 pace	1,200		

First heat road-wagon trot.

SECOND DAY.

2:09 pace	1,200	2:05 pace	1,200
2:30 trot	1,200		

First heat road-wagon pace.

THIRD DAY.

2:10 trot	1,200	2:11 pace	1,200
2:15 pace	1,200		

Second heat road-wagon trot.

FOURTH DAY.

Free-for-all pace	1,500	2:13 pace	1,200
2:18 trot	1,200		

Second heat road-wagon pace.

FIFTH DAY.

2:14 trot	1,200	2:20 trot	1,200
2:19 pace	1,200		

Third heat road-wagon trot.

SIXTH DAY.

Free-for-all trot	2,000	2:16 trot	1,200
2:08 trot. (No. 3)	800		

Third heat road-wagon pace.

Among the conditions for the races are the following:

No. 1.—Free-for-all trot. Subject to special ar- rangements; conditions to be announced later.

Nos. 2 and 13.—Entrance fee 5 per cent. only, nothing additional from winners. The race terminates with three heats, and each heat is a race in itself; in the first heat, first money is $450, second money $100, and third money $50; in the second and third heats, first money is $250 in each heat and second money $50 in each heat; positions to be drawn for each heat; three horses to start.

Nos. 3.—Same conditions as Nos. 2 and 13, excepting the race terminates with two heats. In the first heat, first money is $350, second money $100, third money $50; in the second heat, first money is $250; second money $50.

No. 12.—Same conditions as Nos. 2 and 13, excepting division of money, which is $400 to first horse, and $100 to second horse in each heat.

Harness Racing Results.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 7.—2:27 Class.—

Purse $300.

Shorty, s. g., (Reynolds)	6	6	3	2	1	1
Helen B., b. m., (Fox)	1	1	2	3	2	2
Listen, b. m., (Smart)	8	3	1	1	3	3
Arus, b. g., (Warren)	2	4	5	4	4	ro
Elwood, b. g., (Wilbur)	5	2	6	9	8	ro
Jay, blk. g., (Proctor)	3	7	8	7	5	ro
Hugh Mack, b. g., (Batchelder)	4	10	4	5	6	ro
Jennie D., blk. m., (Bennett)	9	8	9	8	7	ro
Marse Chan, b. g., (Doble)	11	5	7	8	dr	

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¾; 2:18; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:21; 2:19¾.

2:20 Class—Trot. Purse $300.

Monopole, ch. g., (Mansfield)	5	1	1	1	
Wonderful Wilkes, ch. g., (Lavie)	1	3	3	4	
Moccasin Boy, r. g., (Kendrick)	2	2	2	3	
Goufalen, ch. g., (Proctor)	3	5	4	2	
Glory, b. h., (Williams and Burch)	4	4	5	5	

Time—2:18¾; 2:22¼; 2:26¾; 2:24¾.

2:27 Class—Pace. Purse $300.

Captain Jack, b. g., (Hendricks)	1	1	1		
Nellie Porter, b. m., (Mixon)	2	2	2		
Tamberline, b. g., (Cook)	5	3	3		
Christie, ch. m., (Nay)	3	4	4		
Lorna Doone, b. m., (Chickering and Yeasly)	6	5	5		
Beauregard, ch. g., (Holmes)	4	ds			

Time—2:26¾; 2:29½; 2:24¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—2:24 class; trot- ting; purse $2,000. Three in five.

Joe Watts, ch. g., by Electioneer, (Young)	1	1	1
Iona Electrite, b. m., (Phippen)	2	3	3
King Vasco, b. h., (Cummings)	3	4	2
Annie Burns, gr. m., (Wilson)	4	2	4
Bay Star, b. m., (J. Kinney)	Dis.		

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:17¾.

Horse Review Purse, $5,000, for foals of 1897, three years old; trotting. Three in five.

Mobel, b. h., by Moko, (Benyon)	1	1	1
Major Delmar, b. c., by Delmar, (Baldwin)	2	2	2
Locha, b. f., by Allerton, (McHenry)	8	4	3
Porto Rico, b. h., by Electrite, (Phippen)	3	3	4
Dirigo, blk. c., by Director, (Quinton)	4	6	5
Jim Ackerson, gr. c., by Alcyron, (Rathbourn)	5	5	6
Sir Robbins, b. c., by Stamboul, (Tripp)	6	Dis.	
James B. Duke, ch. g., by Sam Estes, (Horsey)	7	Dis.	
Iva Dee, b. f., by Onward, (Thomas)	Dis.		

*Distanced.

Time—2:20¼; 2:19¾; 2:16¾.

2:10 Class.—Pace; purse $1,200. Three in five.

The Admiral, b. h., by Be Sure, (Payne)	2	1	1
Braid, br. g., by Noblesse, (Gosnell)	1	2	5
Don Riley, b. g., (Hudson)	6	5	2
Tom Calhoun, b. g., (Hayes)	4	3	3
Jennie Mac, br. m., (McEwin)	5	4	4
C. F. W., blk. h., (Willard)	3	6	6
Allie H., ch. m., (Milliken)	Dis.		
Belle Brown, ch. m., (Clarke)	Dis.		

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¼; 2:13¾; 2:12½.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 7.—2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Constenaro won in straight heats. Time—2:17; 2:17; 2:16¾. Joymaker, Prince of Darkness, Lilly Higo, Grey Billie, Regretful Extinct, Newton A., Indiana Girl, and Maud Gentry finished as named.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. Fred Wilton won in straight heats. Time—2:10¾; 2:15; 2:13. Decoration, Plumline, Attors, Jack L., Marvel S., and Duster finished as named.

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.) Alpha W. won second and third heats. Time— 2:09¾; 2:09¾. Lady Pipes won fourth heat in 2:10¼. Parsonette won first heat in 2:10. Mc- Wilton, Prellmont, Flowing Tide, Major Mar- shall, E. J., Balmy L., Princess Dora, and Delta also started.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Aug. 7.—2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000. Contralto won first, sec- ond, and fifth heats and race. Best time—2:12¼. Early Reaper, Miss Lycurgus, Clematis, Spice, Mexican Boy, Pride Wood, Emma Foote, and Harbor Master finished as named.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. Mayor Mus- covite won in straight heats. Best time—2:13¾.

2:45 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Mabel On- ward won in straight heats. Best time—2:12¾.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 7.—2:35 Class.—Trot- ting. Purse $400.

Pet Ravina, blk. m., by Childe Bell, by Orchestra, (Hendrickson)	5	1	1	1	
Peppina, blk. m., (Stevens)	1	3	8	6	
Electric Wilkes, br. h., (Curry)	4	2	2	2	
Darwin, gr. g., (Dikeman)	2	6	3	5	
Bonnie Duchess, ch. m., (Lockwood)	3	8	4	3	
Adore, b. m., (Allen)	6	5	5	4	
Bon Ton, b. g., (MacCormac)	11	4	9	10	
Jeffrey, ch. h., (Murray)	9	10	7	7	
Flora H., b. m., (Walsh)	7	9	6	9	
Medium, b. g., (Baker)	12	7	10	7	
Gordon H., b. g., (Hersping)	10	ds			
Antenor, b. g., (Quinton)	10	ds			
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devide)	Ds				
Byrum, b. g., (Shelley)	Ds				

Time—2:18¼; 2:19¼; 2:17¾; 2:20¼.

2:13 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400. (Unfinished.)

Neil Alcyoner, g. m., by Alcvoner G., by Alcyoner, by Decaulion, (Halstead)	3	1	2
Oscar Kerr, br. g., (McKenney)	6	2	1
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Nichols)	1	4	5
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood)	2	3	6
U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell)	7	2	4
Replica, ch. m., (Smith)	4	5	8
Wyreka, b. m., (Slifer)	5	6	7
Strath Belle, b. m., (Spear)	8	8	9

Time—2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:13; 2:15¼.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—2:16 Class.—Trot- ting; purse $400.

Helen A., b. m., (Van Auken)	1	1	1
Mero, b. m., (Hunt)	2	3	2
Honey Moon, b. m., (Abrams)	3	2	3
Eliat T., ch. s., (Crary)	4	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¾; 2:21¼.

2:39 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.

Superior Lilly, b. m., (Welsh)	1	1	1
Bourbon Sursell, b. s., (Kernan)	2	2	4
Ezela, b. m., (Andrews)	7	3	2
Jim Wood, b. g., (Frame)	5	7	3
Red Princess, b. m., (Van Valkenburg)	3	6	8
T. E. N., b. g., (Green)	4	4	5
Judge Swift, blk. g., (Fryer)	6	5	6
Dolly Keeler, b. m., (Haight)	8	8	7

Time—2:22¼; 2:21¼; 2:19¼.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Birch Bud, b. h., (Green)	1	1	1
Warren B., b. g., (Warner)	8	2	3
Sultana, blk. m., (Ryan)	9	8	2
Little Dan, ch. g., (Lee)	2	9	4
Orphan Boy, br. g., (Morgan)	3	4	8
Dick R. B., g. g., (Fallack)	5	3	6
Cinderella, b. m., (Percy)	4	6	9
George C. Easton, br. g., (Schurtz)	6	5	7
Hector, b. m., (Waite)	7	7	5

Time—2:19¼; 2:22½; 2:22¾.

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Henry P., b. g., (Van Auken)	1	5	1
Hocking Girl, b. m., (Brusie)	8	1	4
Nellie Sharpie, b. m., (Hunter)	2	3	2
Reuben S., b. g., (Ryan)	4	2	3
Spring Boy, b. g., (Titlow)	5	4	5

Time—2:14½; 2:17½; 2:17¼; 2:20¾.

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 7.—2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Coral, b. m., (Bowen)	1	1	1
Cogent, b. h., (Dore)	3	2	3
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	2	3	4
Billy King, ch. h., (Sanborn)	4	4	2
Lonach, b. h., (Connell)	Dis.		

Time—2:21¼; 2:20¾; 2:19¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Ned Wilkes, ch. g., (Cahill)	7	1	3
John T., ch. g., (Dore)	6	8	1
Pace G., b. g., (Barnes)	5	2	2
Little Dick, b. g., (Palmer)	2	7	6
Fred W., ch. g., (Avery)	3	3	4
Ida C., g. m., (Nicholson)	1	4	5
Faith, g. m., (Brady)	4	5	7
Allietta, b. m., (Upton)	8	6	8

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:14½; 2:15½; 2:11¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Tabeta, b. m., (Upton)	1	1	2
Alkalone, blk. h., (Dore)	2	6	1
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neil)	4	2	3
Gulado, b. g., (Evans)	3	4	4
Athway, ch. g., (Isabel)	5	4	5
Seddle L., b. m., (Paige)	6	5	6

Time—2:15½; 2:10¾; 2:11¼; 2:23¾.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Sports.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club Labor Day sports, like the meets of previous years, promises to be the most popular set of games of the year. The programme is an exhaustive one, and includes every event popular to local athletes. All the in- ternational champions will appear at Bay- onne on Labor Day.

The programme consists of 100-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 440- yard run, handicap; pole vault for height, scratch, and throwing the pound hammer, Irish style. The aquatic events are 75- yard swimming race, handicap, and 200- yard, handicap. Two cycling events, at one and two miles, both handicaps, also fig- ure on the programme. In the hammer- throwing event Horgan, the Irish giant, will appear, and he will have as an oppo- nent John Flanagan, the present English and Irish champion and holder of the world's record. Flanagan is now at his home in County Limerick, Ireland, but will leave for America next week. Horgan will also start for this side soon, and he ex- pects to put in a few weeks' hard training before meeting Sheldon in the special com- petition on Labor Day. At this competition he expects to eclipse his own world's record of 48 feet 2 inches for putting the sixteen-pound shot.

Shooting at Live Birds.

Live pigeons fell in good numbers yester- day about the traps at Outwater's grounds, near Rutherford, N. J. It was an all-day shoot. There were four regular handicap events. The shooters making the best aver- ages in these received from $10 down to $2 in added purses. Silas Reuben of the Hud- son Gun Club, Jersey City Heights, and Charles Steffens of the Jeannette Gun Club of this city did the best all-around work. The latter was the winner of the Bergen Handicap at ten birds with a clean score.

The birds were a fast lot, and, with but few exceptions, went sailing in the air the instant the trap was sprung. Hurlingham rules governed, with a fifty-yard boundary and handicap rises. Summaries:

Hackensack Handicap, Seven Live Birds.—Reu- ben, 7; Koegel, 7; Otten, 6; Dr. Davis, 6; Whit- ley, 6; Steffens, 5; Hawes, 5; Nagel, 5.

Hudson Handicap, Seven Live Birds.—Reuben, 7; Steffens, 7; Hall, 7; Koegel, 6; Morfey, 6; Tracy, 6; Piercy, 6; "Count," 6; Otten, 5; Hawes, 5; Capt. Money, 5; Whitley, 5; Dr. Davis, 4; Nagel, 3.

Bergen Handicap, Ten Live Birds.—Steffens, 7; Reuben, 9; Otten, 8; Dr. Davis, 8; Morfey, 8; Demorest, 8; Tracy, 8; Hall, 8; "Count," 8; Hawes, 7; Koegel, 7; Piercy, 7; Capt. Money, 6; Essex Handicap, Seven Live Birds.—Steffens, 7; Koegel, 7; Morfey, 7; Demorest, 7; Reuben, 6; Otten, 6; Piercy, 6; Schoomacher, 6; Capt. Money, 5; Hawes, 4; Hall, 4; Nagel, 4; Whit- ley, 4; "Count," 3.

Extra Sweepstake, Ten Live Birds.—Morfey, 10; Reuben, 9; Capt. Money, 9; Steffens, 8; Piercy, 7; Schoomacher, 7; "Count," 6.

Extra Sweepstake, Five Live Birds.—Koegel, 5; Steffens, 5; Reuben, 4; Otten, 4; Hawes, 4; Marse Chan, b. g., (Doble)....11 5 7 8 dr

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LINCOLN LED SEVENTIES

The Vanderbilt Yacht Was Beaten by Nearly 17 Minutes.

N. Y. Y. C. FLEET ENLARGED

More Pleasure Craft and Racers Joined the Cruise as It Started from Huntington Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 7.—Better sailing weather than that which favored the New York Yacht Club's fleet to-day on the run from Huntington Bay to Morris Cove could not have been desired. From noon until sunset a fresh east to southeast- erly breeze curled the Sound into bunches of whitecaps, and gave the yachts compet- ing in the race twenty-eight miles of rapid windward work.

It was a bigger fleet of racers and a big- ger fleet of accompanying craft than yes- terday. Forty yachts crossed the starting line off Eaton's Point Light at the entrance to Huntington Bay, and all of them fin- ished, even I. M. MacDonough's fifty-one- foot sloop Jessica, which, after snapping both bowsprit and topmast half way on the course, pluckily made Morris Cove under mainsail alone. Another full forty of steam yachts and sailing craft made the run as witnesses of the race. Barring the Jessica's mishap no accident marred the pleasure of the day, and before 6 o'clock this evening the entire fleet lay at anchor in Morris Cove.

Among the forty yachts taking part in the race were again the three seventies—Mine- ola, Rainbow, and Yankee. Many of the older sloops joined the smart new craft, and Commodore Ledyard's flagship Corona was among the racing schooners.

In view of Rainbow's victory of yesterday interest centred largely in the contests of these big sloops, as the Vanderbilt yacht had at last demonstrated that she could race on even terms with her more fortunate sisters. Early developments, however, turned to-day's contest into a walk-away for Mineola. Getting the best of the start, the Belmont boat was well under way before her two competitors had crossed the line. This lead, by standing further out from the Long Island shore in the beat toward her destination than either Rainbow or Yankee, she steadily increased throughout the race. The victory was hers by a margin of nearly 17 minutes over Rainbow and by more than 20 minutes over Yankee.

Syce, in Class L, was again a winner over all the new fifty-ones that have been launched this year, leading Shark, her nearest competitor, by more than seven minutes at the finish. In the schooner classes, Corona won easily from the Bos- ton yacht Constellation, and Quissetta beat her nearest competitor by nearly twenty- four minutes. The busiest race of the day was furnished by the thirty-six-foot sloops, in which Oswald Sanderson's new Her- reshoff boat, the Countess, beat her coun- terpart, F. M. Smith's Effort, by only 1 minute and 57 seconds.

GOOD SAILING WEATHER.

The excellent sailing breeze and clear weather of the afternoon was all the more appreciated after the morning's dismal promise. When the fleet awoke at Hunt- ington Bay, a mist even heavier than that of yesterday hung over everything and the water lay flat and smoky under the haze. These depressing conditions hung on until 11 o'clock. Only the arrival of Mrs. Van Wickle's steam yacht Marjorie and the banging exchange of salutes by the belated yacht and Commodore Ledyard's flagship broke the dullness of the wait for wind. Finally at 11 o'clock a breeze began to rip- ple in toward the yachts from up the Sound. It freshened so rapidly that at twenty minutes past eleven a gun was fired aboard the Corona and the harbor start was signaled by Commodore Ledyard. It was only a short jaunt to the starting line, off Eaton Point. Unlike yesterday, the eleven yachts did not have to wait for the racers. In the brisk easterly wind the sailing craft were out in a jiffy, but a wait of nearly half an hour was caused by a delay in the flagship getting under way. It was just as well, for during the wait the air cleared rapidly, and by noon, when the preparatory gun was fired aboard the Re- gatta Committee's tug, Ed Luckenbach, the mist had almost disappeared.

The cruising trim sloops were first sent away at 12:15. As the course to Morris Cove lay northeast on half east, windward work was promised throughout the race. A big fleet of craft had jockeyed near the line, and Syce, repeating her trick of yes- terday, was over with the flash of the gun. F. L. Ames's Shark her keenest com- petitor throughout the race, was not far behind, and Effort, the eventual winner among the three sixties, crowded close upon the Shark. The others crossed the line well strung out in this order:

Lotawana, Wasp, Astrild, Hussar II., Fredonia, Petrel, Countess, Sayonara, Jes- sica, Ondawa, Klows, Hester, Hebe, Alt- air, Uvira, and Cymbra. Vinita and Xara crossed after the handicap gun. As the big fleet of sloops moved out in a long line of parade, before separating on de- vious tacks, they made a picture that will not soon be forgotten by the several hun- dred witnesses aboard the steam yachts lined up to the leeward of the starting line.

The schooners were next away, their gun handicapping the two belated sloops, at 11:20. Quissetta was first over, from a well-timed approach to the line. Then came Latona, followed by Ingomar, Rusalka, Uncas, Katrina, Gevalia, Indra, Wayward, Kiwassa, Neaera, and Corona. The flag- ship barely crossed before the handicap gun. Hildegarde and Constellation, the latter having aboard her owner Francis Skinner, Jr.,

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THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT speaks to stone-deaf ears when he asks the anti-imperialists if it is wise for a nation to show cowardice. They cannot understand him because they have no conception of the idea present in his mind. Cowardice in the individual they readily comprehend, but it is perfectly evident that the words nation and country have no such meaning for them as they have for the majority of Americans. It is altogether beyond them to understand how a man can love his country. They ridicule patriotism. It has long been the custom of some of those among the chief anti-imperialists who have access to pens, ink, and type to print the word patriotism in quotation marks, as a denotement of their contempt for the sentiment.

That there are such things as national duty, obligation, and self-respect they appear to deny, or if, as an abstract proposition, they admit their existence, the concrete examples about which they express their opinions show that the policies by which they would have the Nation perform its obligations and maintain its self-respect are such as most men would say at once would lead to the repudiation of one and the loss of the other. Whatever may be their views about other nations, they would have this Nation always cowardly, always retreating, shrinking, and contemptible. They violently denounced President CLEVELAND for his Venezuela message, which insured peace in a situation that threatened war. They sneer at the Monroe doctrine, and laboriously analyze it to show that it has no meaning. They are always on the lookout for the "crime of the century," and they find it in every act that conspicuously enhances the greatness of the Nation. The war for the emancipation of Cuba was a crime, and the attempt to maintain order in the Philippines is an infamous crime.

That it should make any earthly difference to this Nation whether other nations respect it or despise it is to them quite incomprehensible. They would have us end the fighting in Luzon by sending word to AGUINALDO that we concede all he demands, independence, nationality, and the retirement of our forces. He would instantly attribute that action to the motive of cowardice. We should have to scuttle then, for the Filipinos would receive with derisive mirth the suggestion that they be kept under the protection of a chicken-hearted nation. European powers would find it hard to treat us with common respect after such a performance. Some one of them we may be sure would presently seize the Philippines and make short work of AGUINALDO, and if any of them coveted the Island of Cuba, certainly no fear of our protest would stand in the way of taking it. The next time a difference arose between our Government and a foreign power, we should be treated with cool insolence. Anybody can bully and browbeat a poltroon. We might dun the Sultan of Turkey till doomsday without getting a piaster. Every diplomatic controversy would go against us, and we should be despoiled on every hand. It is a much more serious matter for a nation to show cowardice than for an individual.

All these propositions will be vehemently denied by every anti-imperialist. First, they will deny that they are incapable of grasping the idea of national cowardice; then that it would be cowardly to scuttle out of the Philippines; and after that they will insist that if a nation submit itself to be guided by the consciences of a few of its "best and wisest" no harm or loss can come to it through the contempt with which its policies may inspire other peoples. We are aware that the charge we make against the anti-imperialists is severe and disagreeable. We wish to be entirely fair with them, but not less regardful of the truth, and the public interest, and their utterances supply the basis for our judgment of them. What must we conclude about their sneers at patriotism, at the glory and greatness of the Nation, at the principles and the policies that augment its glory and greatness if it be not that they are the indications of a mental attitude toward the Nation that is totally unlike the attitude of the majority of intelligent Americans? The honor of his country is dear to every patriotic man, but these men advise dishonor, and are moved to a deeper admiration by Dr. JOHNSON'S brutal definition of patriotism than by the sacrifices and sufferings of an army in the field battling for the existence of their country.

Mr. ROOSEVELT puts them to a deadly test when he asks, "Who is an imperialist? Find him, and then will all unite in punishing him. If no such creature exists, then that term is merely used as an epithet, not a description, and its purpose is to create hatred and warp the judgment, not to influence the reason." Now, this is "horse sense," and the anti-imperialists will pay not the slightest attention to it. Their own unreason excludes common sense. A general maxim of policy from the Declaration of Independence, meaningless when wrenched away from its intended application, is to them all the law and all the gospel, and they deny that the teachings of reason and human experience and consideration of National duty and the public welfare may have co-ordinate authority.

There is no escape from the conclusion that the anti-imperialists have a way of looking upon the duty and destiny of their country that is not the way of the vast majority of the American people.

MR. ODELL'S DECISION.

Chairman ODELL is a sensible man. He has at no time been willing that his name should be used in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor, and now he insists that it shall not be so used. It is reported that he has at length persuaded the Republican leaders to respect his wish, which is an indication that those gentlemen also have some sense—more than they have been credited with by public opinion.

Mr. CLEVELAND once told EDWARD MURPHY that he ought not to aspire to a seat in the United States Senate, that he was not fitted by nature or training for the duties of that high office, and was most unwise to seek it. This was all gospel truth, and such advice as a sincere friend ought to give. Of course Mr. MURPHY never forgave Mr. CLEVELAND, but Mr. ODELL has given evidence that he possesses sense enough to take similar counsel in good part. He is a very efficient and acceptable Chairman of the State Committee, but he is not at all the sort of stuff that famous Governors are made of in this State. He may depend upon it that the men who want to nominate him are altogether careless about his reputation.

The swelling tide of talk about the nomination of Mr. COLER by the Democrats has no doubt helped Mr. ODELL to stiffen his backbone and the leaders to bend theirs before the clear necessities of an interesting political situation. The Republican who is pitted against Mr. COLER must be a very strong man indeed to be sure of his election, even with the great advantage of the powerful McKinley current.

ONE LESSON OF THE BRITISH LOAN.

It is now estimated that at least $40,000,000 has been offered to the Government of Great Britain on the loan that it has placed on our market. The event is entirely without precedent, the only transaction resembling it being the subscription of a modest amount to a Russian loan earlier in the year, mainly by insurance interests able to make use of the securities in their business in Russia. The reasons for so large an offering to Great Britain are somewhat complicated in detail, but the obvious chief reason is that at the present moment that Government is forced to pay considerably higher rates for money than can be obtained on like security in our own country.

In other words, the credit of the United States for the time being is decidedly better than that of Great Britain. This does not mean that there is any greater certainty that our obligations will be paid in the world's money when due. But it does mean that our Government is easier in its finances and that the certainty of payment is fully equal in our case and in that of Great Britain. On these conditions our Government can borrow if it wishes to borrow at about one-half the rate that Great Britain finds it advisable to offer.

How long does any one suppose that such a state of things would continue if Mr. BRYAN were elected? His election would be accepted as a demonstration that the people of the United States had decided to carry out the policy which he advocates and pledges himself to promote, the policy of a nominal double standard and really in practice a single depreciated silver standard. It would be expected that in pursuance of his avowed convictions he would use all the powers and all the influence of his office to shape the operations of the Treasury to accomplish this result. No one would have a right to be surprised if he began by paying the interest on the bonds in silver. If it be said that there would not be enough silver in the Treasury for that purpose, the answer is that if he is elected in November silver will flow to the Treasury as it invariably has the moment there was the least doubt of the strict maintenance of gold payments. Nor is there the slightest probability that our capitalists would be showing the confidence they now feel if they had any fear that Mr. BRYAN'S election was possible.

THE PENSION-MAKING MACHINE.

Clamor against a Commissioner of Pensions upon the ground that he earns a reputation for ability and honesty in complying strictly with the law, and the demand for his unsolicited promotion because he will not consent to or approve designs upon the Treasury in the name of unrequited patriotism, provoke indignation, disgust, and surprise when considered in the light of the array of pension statistics printed in THE TIMES yesterday morning.

More than thirty-five years ago the war of the rebellion ceased. It had been fought by an army in which an aggregate of 2,859,132 men had served for longer or shorter periods, an army that numbered but 980,086 a month before Appomattox and 1,000,000 a month after LEE'S surrender. There are now upon the pension rolls 993,529 names, representing the soldiers of all our wars, and they are receiving $138,412,172 yearly. Since the year 1865 the veterans of the civil and other wars have received in pensions the vast sum of $2,612,829,690—about the amount of the National debt in June, 1865, after the last battle of the war had been fought.

Until 1890 the annual cost of pensions was less than $100,000,000 yearly. New legislation, "liberal" interpretations of the laws, the unchecked industry of promoters of schemes to enlarge old pensions and to facilitate the getting of new ones brought the annual expenditure up to $106,493,000 in 1890 and to $156,806,537 in 1893, in Mr. HARRISON'S Administration and with an extravagant and mistaken head for the Pension Bureau. The wise correction of the errors of that abominable degradation of a responsible office brought the expenditures down again soon after, but not until much mischief had been caused to Mr. HARRISON and a legacy of embarrassment handed down to each of his successors who would not maintain the "high-water mark."

Under President MCKINLEY, with Commissioner EVANS in charge of the Pension Bureau, the average expenditure for the last three years has been $140,489,700. The tendency of the cost of pensions to decrease from natural causes was arrested by the act of 1890 and its amendments, and by the creation of a new class of applicants on account of the war with Spain. There are still pending 437,104 claims, most of which must be for increase of pensions already granted, as it is incredible that out of an army that never exceeded 1,000,000 men at any time, that was dissolved thirty-five years ago, and that now furnishes 993,529 pensioners, there can be nearly 1,500,000 proper subjects for pensions.

Such as the pension roll is and as it is likely to be one must conclude, after consideration of the figures reported from year to year, they have become by operation of a machine contrived to make pensions rather than to prevent them. The law favors the great body of applicants. It is fortunate that it provides safeguards against many weak, greedy, idle, conscienceless scamps, male and female, who are willing to accept the risks incidental to perjury, forgery, and other crimes to reach what should be a roll of honor, and who now and then reach State prisons instead.

This pension machine must run on, naturally at diminishing expense, until 1945, when it is calculated that the last survivor of the war of the rebellion will die. Although the expenditure of $2,600,000,000 looks stupendous, it was estimated a short time ago that it would be more than doubled before the Nation has fulfilled all the promises it made to the soldiers of the Union and has gratified all the expectations of the army of pension claim agents that has fattened upon the fees it has been able to earn or extort.

The importance to a President and the country of the appointment to the head of the Pension Bureau of a man of capacity, character, and conscience is too manifest to need more than mention. The absolute necessity for the recognition of those qualities when found in one man, and the duty to retain and approve the exercise of them, undoubtedly have governed the President in his approval and retention of Commissioner EVANS, in spite of selfishly promoted clamor that is condemned by well-informed men, and by no class so earnestly as by the veterans.

GOLD AND CIRCULATION.

One of the arguments most constantly in use a few years ago by the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage of all silver offered at the mints at the ratio of 16 to 1 was that a gold standard could not be maintained because of the insufficiency of the gold production to meet redemption demands, and that silver must therefore be used to provide money.

If we remember correctly, it was Gen. A. J. WARNER, once a very industrious, persistent, and uncompromising apostle of free silver coinage, who not long ago paved the way to subordination of 16 to 1 at Kansas City by admitting that the increased production of gold had substantially destroyed the force of the leading argument of the silverites and made it convenient for them to divert themselves with some more promising and paramount issue.

Theorists may disagree as to what must be the gold production to justify adherence to a gold standard policy, but some facts contained in a recent report from the Treasury Bureau of Statistics possess a certain value in view of the successful maintenance of the gold standard since Mr. BRYAN made some erroneous predictions four years ago. The gold production of 1899, in the United States, as estimated by the Director of the Mint, was $72,500,000. That was far greater than the largest annual production of any former year, that of 1853, soon after the development of newly-discovered fields, being $65,000,000, and the production of 1898 was $64,000,000.

But the United States gold producers are not alone active. Although our annual average product is twice what it was ten years ago, the world's product in 1899 is estimated at $315,000,000, as compared with $123,000,000 in 1889. A still more interesting and striking presentation of the subject is in the figures showing the gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 to have been $3,129,720,000, while the production between 1851 and 1899 was $6,665,631,000. The modern demand for the precious metal has produced twice as much of it, in the last fifty years, as had been obtained in the preceding 350 years.

The Treasury statement to which we have referred attributes the marked increase in the amount of money in circulation in the United States in part to the rapid production of gold. It finds of all kinds of money in circulation in 1900, $2,062,425,496, or a per capita of $28.50, made up in part of gold or gold certificates to the amount of $815,474,460. There was never so much money in the country, and never before so large a metal backing for the currency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Doubtless there are good and sufficient reasons for the more than leisurely manner in which the work of changing the street car tracks on Forty-second Street is progressing—good and sufficient reasons, that is, from the viewpoint of the contractor who has the job in hand and of the corporation by which he is employed. We all know that when it serves their turn these same people can perform such tasks with a speed that leaves nothing to be desired, but, owing to considerations economic or political, or both, it is delay that now serves their turn, and the progress made is snaillike. At last, however, the Acting Mayor has been moved to call the astonished attention of Commissioner KEATING to the fact that the general public still has a sort of interest in Forty-second Street, and that the interest in question, so far as regards the once busiest part of that busy thoroughfare, has for two years past been reduced close to the vanishing point, and even now shows only the faint, premonitory symptoms of growing again some day to its former size. All this suggests the need of regulating more strictly any necessary interference with pavements and highways, and of including in every permit for such work a plain warning that the convenience of the public is of at least as much importance as that of a corporation. To make this warning effective, of course, it would have to be accompanied with a statement of the penalties that would be imposed for avoidable delay in restoring the street to its normal state. Then in every case would the securing of material be accomplished promptly, and the existing suspicion as to the relation between the dates of elections and the hiring of workmen would be lulled to sleep.

—Justice WILLIAM W. PORTER of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania has just rendered a decision upholding in the strongest language the constitutionality of the State law declaring illegal the business commonly known as "ticket scalping." As this decision, while it stands, secures to the Pennsylvania railways the exclusive sale of their own tickets, they are naturally much pleased with it and are making efforts to give it wide publicity. In doing this they assert that the suppression of "scalping" benefits the public as well as the railways, since it guards travelers against imposition and fraud at the hands of irresponsible ticket dealers. No doubt there is something in this, but the traveling public is the reverse of an unsophisticated one, has much confidence in its own powers of self-protection, and would, we are inclined to believe, be quite willing to continue indefinitely to take the chances incidental to the economies made possible by the existence of outside ticket offices. Be that as it may, acts suppressing "scalpers" have been passed in many States, and, as Justice PORTER notes in his decision, they have generally been upheld by the courts. It seems to be established, therefore, that such laws do not violate any constitutional rights, since, while depriving the holders of unused tickets or parts of tickets of one class of customers, they provide another and more reputable purchaser in the issuing corporation. The Justice quotes with approval the declaration of the Inter-State Commerce Commission that "in whatever aspect ticket scalping may be viewed, it is fraudulent alike in its conception and in its operations," and says that this is a verdict reached by persons with a National opportunity and obligation to obtain accurate information.

—There has been full discussion of the political results likely to follow the disfranchisement of the Southern negroes, but one highly probable consequence has apparently been overlooked. It is obvious, from the care taken in North Carolina and other States not to deprive the illiterate whites of the ballot, that the intrinsic dangers and disadvantages of ignorance are not recognized as of any great importance by the promoters of the new movement. The desire and the intention are to deprive the negro, as such, of the right to vote, and so prevent him from exercising a dominant or even appreciable political influence in State affairs. The excellence of illiteracy as an excuse for this deprivation is fully recognized, however, and the more it gains acceptance in the South and sympathy in the North the stronger will be the tendency, if not actually to perpetuate it, at least to avoid any action calculated to bring about a change of conditions and the consequent necessity for finding or inventing a new explanation. None too much has been done in the past toward educating the Southern negro, though the ability to read and write gave him no special privileges. Certainly no more, and perhaps much less, will be done in the future, when the literate black will again be able to take at the polls a position of equality with his white neighbor. Present indifference will be replaced, at least in part, by a cautiously active opposition to the establishment and conduct of negro schools in the disfranchising States, and the progress of a considerable part of the communities affected will be seriously compromised.

—There is much that is decidedly amusing in this campaign of the Bronx landlords against the abuse of their own generosity by irresponsible and conscienceless tenants. The landlords themselves not only started, but still perpetuate, the habit of which they complain so bitterly. They can abolish it any moment they choose to do so, and that without going to the trouble of forming an organization and entering into solemn promises with each other. The protection they seek is against themselves, and it ought not to be difficult to obtain. Of course tenants will take advantage of free rent as long as they can get it, and, also of course, they will pay rent as soon as life on the sidewalk or in a vacant lot is presented to them as the dire alternative. The truth of the matter is, probably, that would-be purchasers of real estate are no longer as easily impressed as they used to be by the mere fact that a building has its full complement of families on every floor. The old trick of offering a month or two or three of free rent is worn threadbare, and the landlords are really fighting the few members of their fraternity who still cling to it because of their lack of ingenuity to invent another. Naturally, the councils of the association are divided, and meeting after meeting adjourns without any final action. Meanwhile the pseudo-tenants maintain a cynical composure and make hay while the sun shines.

A "NO COAT" MARTYR'S WAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a martyr to the "no coat" cause. Encouraged by THE TIMES, which in most matters to me seems admirably authoritative, I laid aside my coat; and I have been looked upon with disdain by the Head Waiter of one of our most highly decorated and expensive hotels, not to mention my having suffered the necessity of going elsewhere for my luncheon. When this official asked me to draw on my coat, (he was polite, but very freezing, Mr. Editor,) I very cheerfully (and idiotically?) told him I did not care to do that, but would relieve the situation by going elsewhere for my lunch on; and, Sir, they are still in business!

You, Sir, will sympathize with me when you consider the fact that I am fresh from an experience such as I have indicated with a Head Waiter, who is a haughty importation from your own beloved city. But never, Sir, even on Broadway, when I did not tip the waiter, (you will know I am a young man of courage when I assure you, with truth, that I have dared to take a risk such as this,) even on Broadway, under such circumstances, I have never been crushed to earth as to-day in one of the most gilded and expensive of the great hotels of this "dear old Boston."

The Hotel Essex is situated near our great terminal station, (I hope some day to show you our station, Mr. Editor,) and is the resort of various and sundry commercial tourists and merchant princes of the wholesale district of "dear old Boston." (I'm in the publishing line myself.) It is managed by the same management that recently, from the Plaza Hotel, your own city, sent out to Indianapolis that blessed company of white-souled political saints headed by various Mugwumps, now "independents," and it is to this circumstance—to the influence upon the management in New York of the Plaza Hotel of these white-souled ones, and so, by filtration, upon the Head Waiters and other German baronz engaged in the dining room of the "dear old Boston"—that I am to-day suffering so deep a wound. And I ask your sympathy, especially in that it was you, dear Sir, who first suggested to me this deep-dyed deviltry, and then encouraged me in it by various remarks in several departments of your paper, which, believe me, I still highly esteem.

It will not do to point out that I went for my luncheon to the café, separated from a bar only by a screen of greenish oak, with many mirrors and massive brass fixtures, where there sat many great lords of commerce under a cloud of blue smoke which their cigars had generated, and that the officials were not "up" on men and "shirt waists"; all this, Mr. Editor, is far from being balm to my wound; and I can conceive of nothing that will really soothe me except the coming of Willie K. to Boston and dining in one of our great hotels here in his "shirt waist," as he did in his own (?) inn in New York. There is the true emancipator, Mr. Editor! What to me is "imperialism," or "free silver"? I implore Mr. Willie K. to run for President and emancipate men of their coats on hot days. (I hope you know what a Boston hot day is, Mr. Editor,) and THEN "who will haul down the flag?"

But, Mr. Editor, I have not given up. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," or is it "shall"? Certainly in the case of this disciple it is "shall," for I shall persist and persevere, and when I am set out on the sidewalk, as mayhap next time I shall be, I shall let you know.

HARRY DOUGLAS ROBINS.
Boston, Aug. 7, 1900.

THE NEW ORLEANS RACE RIOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been no act of violence in recent years in the South more atrocious and shameful than that of the mob upon the streets of New Orleans a few years ago. The Chinese Boxers, whose deeds have filled the world with apprehension, are far more excusable because they believe that they must rid their country of those who would overthrow it, and in this they are as patriotic as the American Revolutionists were. But what of that mob in a Christian land who threw that old city into a frenzy by its reckless disregard for human life, wantonly killing and maiming twoscore innocent people because one man had committed a crime? They claim that a negro desperado had killed a police officer in the discharge of his duty. Yet there is nothing in the affair to show that Robert Charles, who was sitting peaceably upon his doorstep when interfered with, was a desperate character. The title "desperate negro," "negro murderer," &c., is very easily obtained in the South. To strike back in his own defense, even to save his own life, makes the negro an outlaw, and puts a price upon his head.

But who were the desperadoes? That mob of devilish men and boys who terrorized New Orleans and trampled upon law and order. The conduct of the police officers themselves would make them unfit to perform such duty in a Northern city. Looking over that eventful tragedy I can see but one hero—one man—and that was Robert Charles. If this calm, nervy, deliberate black man, facing certain and ignominious death and yet using his rifle with such deadly effect, is not a hero, then let the names of the martyrs of the Alamo be erased from the page of history. One hundred and fifty negroes like Robert Charles, and armed as he was, would have brought that mob to its senses. When we consider that every peaceable means has been exhausted by the Southern negro to obtain and enjoy his just rights in the South, that brave act of Robert Charles points a new solution of the race problem. The Southern white does not love death so well when it comes to tasting of it himself, and the negro's war record is ample proof that he can die like a man.

David, the shepherd boy, in his lament over Saul and Jonathan, who fell in battle against the tantalizing Philistine, counseled Israel to teach the children the use of the bow. The negro child should be taught that self-defense is as essential, as obligatory, as self-respect, and the use of the rifle as the alphabet. The tyranny of kings in centuries past has bred anarchy and put into the world hordes of fanatics who feel it their duty to kill monarchs, good or bad. Every Southern white, high and low, is, in his own estimation, a monarch who must have a worshipper, and ninety-nine-one-hundredths of all race troubles are due to the negro's refusal to acknowledge the superiority of a being whose conduct and deportment belie the boast.

The Southern whites are hewing out their own sepulchres by fostering and breeding anarchy in the breasts of the oppressed.

We are anxious for China to accept our civilization, but will it improve her morality? Will railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steam engines, &c., and even Christian religion as we practice it make the Celestial any better? The South has all these things—it's full of Gospel, the churches are well attended. Yet these hellraisings are often led by professing Christians—even ministers of the Gospel.

"JACK THORNE."
New York, Aug. 7, 1900.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with much amusement Mr. Breck's communication in this morning's TIMES on "The Consent of the Governed." He says this "means, in a republic, the consent of a majority of the people."

I am glad he makes that statement. He is the first "anti-imperialist" I have heard of doing so, and it greatly simplifies the discussion of the question.

Judging from his would-be sarcastic comments on Mr. Whittemore's letter, Mr. Breck is strong on history and logic. Let us see: He says in reference to the war of the rebellion, "When a minority rises up and endeavors to overthrow a majority by force, as in 1861, the majority has a moral right to resist." As a matter of historical fact, the minority did not rise up and attempt to overthrow the majority by force in 1861. The seceding Southern States simply asserted the doctrine of "States rights," or the right to govern themselves, not to govern a majority of the States or overthrow them by force. In the Philippines, according to all accounts of those best qualified to speak of the facts, there is a minority trying to rule a majority by force. The rebellion there is confined mostly to a portion of the Tagal tribe, numbering not more than one-eighth of the population of the islands. The remaining seven-eighths would unquestionably welcome government by the United States, as did the Porto Ricans, were they not overawed by a well-armed and ferocious minority of robbers and murderers, under the leadership of a bandit, who traitorously sold out his alleged government to Spain, afterward returning to his native land to plunder, pillage, and pose as a patriot.

It follows as a matter of logic that if the United States has a right to whip the rebellious Southern States back into line, it is not only a right but an imperative duty to subdue the treacherous Tagals as a necessary preliminary to giving the Philippines a government that can in any sense be said to be "by the consent of the governed."

WILLIAM GEROW.
Brooklyn, Aug. 6, 1900.

The Logic of the Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who this morning appeals to logic, in re "the consent of the governed," should at least be logical.

If it is essential that "a majority of the Filipino people" should "prefer our sovereignty" to render our course there justifiable, why should not the matter in 1861 have been determined by the majority of the people in the South?

And yet, as was so unmistakably demonstrated in 1898, there is no Southerner now who is not glad that he is a citizen of the United States.

Y.
New York, Aug. 6, 1900.

WHICH IS RIGHT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with Mr. Raymond Cotte in what he says in your paper of Aug. 3 of the importance of a more thorough and extended discussion in the press of "the rudimentary principles of the science of banking," and especially of the scope and effect of the new Currency act of March 14, 1900. I have read many inconsistent and conflicting opinions about this act. For example, President McKinley in his speech to the Notification Committee at Canton, printed in THE TIMES of July 13 says: "The endless chain has been broken, and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us." This is flatly contradictory of the assertion made by the Hon. E. J. Hill, Republican member of Congress from Connecticut, before the New York State Bankers' Association at the Hotel Kaaterskill on June 30. Mr. Hill said: "It is true that they (that is, the greenbacks,) are now specifically redeemable in gold, and the $50,000,000 may at any time be withheld from circulation, but the endless chain is still unbroken, and the provisions of the present law are only calculated to make it run more smoothly."

Now, Mr. Editor, when the doctors disagree in this way, what is the laity going to do for salvation? If this is a specimen of the teachings of those high in office and on the same side in politics, what is going to become of us poor wretches who have no hope of an office of any kind? I am afraid we shall all have to take to the woods.

ELIAL F. HALL.
Jamestown, Aug. 4, 1900.

A DEFINITION OF SOCIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to suggest to your Socialist correspondent the following definition of Socialism: While most men want to work for themselves and out of their abundance help others, the Socialist wants others to work for him, and out of their abundance to help himself.

T. L. L.
New York, Aug. 7, 1900.

ITALIAN KING MISNAMED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent your paragraph, "Vittorio Imanuele," one is naturally led to inquire, How about Napoleon II.? Was there ever, even by the widest allowance of courtesy as a fiction of history, any ground for assuming or recognizing the veritable existence of a ruler entitled to be so named or designated? Was it not rather the clever facetiousness of the late Louis to style himself the third Napoleon?

GEORGE G. HEPBURN.
New York, Aug. 7, 1900.

NUGGETS.

His Turn.

"Now," said the employer, "that you've all had your outings, I think I'll take my inning at an outing."—Philadelphia Record.

The Superior Art.

Dealer's Friend—Ah, truly, painting is a great art.

Dealer—Painting is all right, but selling paintings beats it all hollow as an art.—St. Louis Star.

Chinese Cheapness.

"Nothing," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "is cheaper in China than rice, except human life. The reason of this is that it takes so little of the one to support the other."—Chicago Tribune.

Ready for It.

"If there is to be a war with China you can bet that good old Chicago is amply prepared for it."

"In what way?"

"We have just advanced the price of canned meat 25 cents a dozen cans."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Not Afraid.

"She talked to him just to let him know she wasn't afraid of old bachelors."

"Yes?"

"And he talked to her just to let her know that he wasn't afraid of widows."

"Well?"

"Oh, they're married now."—Chicago Record.

TRUTH-SEEKING.

Alexander Walker in Philadelphia Record.

Think not, O seeker after Truth,
Thy path with roses strewn will be;
That friends shall, smiling, grasp thy hand,
And cheer thee by their sympathy.

That souls as eager as thine own
With joy shall hail Truth thou mayst find
And bid long-cherished error flee,
And loose the chains of creed that bind.

Nay, nerve thy soul to meet rebuffs,
To lonely plod thy weary way;
To bear the scorn and bitter sneers,
And all that tries man's constancy.

Truth is a bird of beauty rare
That ne'er hath been by mortal caught;
And tho' it sings a noble song,
But few can hear its heavenly note.

A dreamer may amid the throng,
Above the clamor faintly hear
A few sweet notes that thrill his soul,
And fill with melody his ear;

And, pausing, may bid others pause
And listen to the wondrous song.
But ah! the din of earth is great,
And all unheeding is the throng.

KERR LIEBKNECHT IS DEAD

Leader of German Socialists Had a Stormy Career.

He Was Editor of the Vorwaerts, and Had Undergone Frequent Arrests and Terms of Exile.

CHARLOTTENBURG, Aug. 7.—Dr. Liebknecht, the well-known member of the Reichstag and one of the leaders of Socialism in Germany, died last night. He was born at Giessen in 1826 and was editor of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ.

Wilhelm Liebknecht was a lifelong Socialist and had suffered much for his principles, having endured many terms of imprisonment and been expelled from more than one country on account of his views. He entered the University of Giessen when fifteen years old with the idea of becoming a lawyer, but his political convictions soon gained the mastery of his career. In 1846 he was charged with taking part in a Polish revolutionary movement and was for this expelled from Austria. He proceeded to Paris, where he joined the workingmen's party in the revolution of 1848.

This struggle over, he returned to Germany and took part in an abortive movement to found a republic, but his plans were detected and he was arrested at Freiburg and lay in prison nine months without a trial. Then he was liberated and went to Switzerland, but in a short time came into conflict with the authorities, who charged him with trying to engraft Socialism upon trades unionism as it existed in the little nation of the Alps.

Swiss officers conducted him to the frontier and turned him over to the French police, who led him to the guillotine and shipped him to England, and he remained in that country for the twelve years following 1850, devoting himself principally to newspaper work. He became the intimate friend of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

On the German Government's proclamation of amnesty in 1862 he returned to the Fatherland, where as a newspaper worker and school teacher he continued to propagate the socialistic doctrines, but in three years he had again given such offense to the ruling powers that he was banished from Berlin and from Prussia.

With Bebel and others, he denounced the Franco-Prussian war as "a fratricidal iniquity," and this brought him to the bar again, on a charge of high treason. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, which he served in the fortress of Hubertusburg. Upon the passage of Prince Bismarck's anti-Socialist law, in 1878, he found himself barred from direct intercourse with his family, and frequently was made a prisoner. One sentiment which he delivered at the Congress of Breslau, and which got him into trouble, ran about as follows:

"Mud has been thrown at us by persons in authority. We occupy too exalted a position for any of that mud to stick. The gauntlet has been thrown down to us. We take it up, and are ready for the fray."

He made a lecturing tour through England in 1896, and upon his return underwent another term of imprisonment for "lese majesté" for failing to rise in his seat when the Emperor entered to open Parliament. For this he served four months. Herr Liebknecht attended the Congress of Socialists in this country in 1888.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Riveguero Ministers Were in Office Less than Eight Months.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 7.—The Cabinet of Dr. Riveguero tendered its resignation this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The retiring Peruvian Cabinet, which came into existence Dec. 15 last and which was partly reorganized in March of this year, was constituted as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Riveguero.
Minister of the Interior—Col. Parra.
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction—Dr. Ezequiel Vega.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Velaunde.
Minister of Public Works—Dr. Carlo Basadre y Ferero.
Minister of War and Marine Pro Tem.—Dr. Basadre.

Recent advices from Lima indicate that the present Cabinet crisis was worked up in order to get rid of Col. Parra, the only member of the Ministry who had presented a report of his department to Congress. He had refused to retire until he had given an account of his acts, unless the whole Cabinet resigned. Riveguero inherited the difficulties with the Peruvian Congress which brought the Galvez Ministry to grief.

Political Amnesty in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 7.—Congress has declared full amnesty for all political offenders.

BRITISH AMBASSADORS RETIRE.

Changes in Embassies at Vienna, Madrid, and Other Points.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In consequence of the retirement of Sir Horace Rumbold from his post as British Ambassador at Vienna and the retirement of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, who has been British Minister at Brussels since 1893, has been appointed British Ambassador at Vienna and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, British Minister and Consul General at Teheran, Persia, has been appointed British Ambassador at Madrid.

Edmund Constantine Phipps, the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, is transferred to Brussels, and Sir Henry Nevill Dering, British Minister to Mexico, has been transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

FOR A NEW GERMAN TREATY.

Recent Agreement Has No "Most Favored Nation" Clause.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Replying to-day to a number of Agrarian attacks, the Government, in several inspired papers, says that the German-American tariff agreement does not provide a "most favored nation" clause for both countries.

The Kreuz Zeitung remarks that this leaves the way open for a regular new German-American commercial treaty.

LIEUT. CORNWALLIS-WEST ILL.

Wife Renounces Title and Will Be Known as Mrs. Cornwallis-West.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lieut. George Cornwallis-West, who married Lady Randolph Churchill, has been placed temporarily on half pay on account of ill-health.

The question as to whether Lady Randolph would retain her title has been settled by her decision to be designated hereafter as Mrs. George Cornwallis-West.

Appointments in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 7.—The following appointments have been officially gazetted at Bogota, capital of Colombia: Vice President J. H. Marroquin, Acting Executive; Quintero Calderon, Minister of War; Gen. Alban, Civil Governor and Military Chief of the Province of Panama; José Emanuel Goenaga, Civil Governor of the Province of Bolivar; Ramon Goenaga, Civil Governor of the Province of Magdalena.

Col. Shaler, Superintendent of Railroads, sailed for New York to-day on a vacation.

Mr. Griscom Dunning the Sultan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It is said at the State Department that the reports from Constantinople that Mr. Griscom, the American Chargé, is renewing the request for a settlement of the American claims, are due to the original instructions from Washington, and not to any recent word to him. These instructions were to the effect that the matter be pressed continually, about every fortnight, in order that there might be no lapse of the negotiations.

Eight American Students Arrested.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Eight Americans, students of the University of Munich, were arrested in the gardens of a brewery at Loewen because they had created disturbances and roughly handled the waiter, who is seriously injured. Thus far the United States Embassy has not intervened.

KRUEGER READY TO YIELD

Wants a Promise as to Disposition to be Made of Him.

STEYN IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Chamberlain Says Canada and Australia Approve His Plans for Annexation of the Boer Country.

PRETORIA, Aug. 6.—It is stated positively that President Krüger is willing and anxious to surrender, provided a satisfactory promise is given as to his ultimate destination.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Aug. 6, as follows:

Harrismith surrendered on Aug. 4. The neighboring country seems to be quiet. Kitchener is with the force south of the Vaal River. He was joined yesterday by a strong detachment of Brabant's Horse and the Canadian regiment.

The Boers attacked the garrison at Elands River at the morning of Aug. 4. Information was sent to Carrington, who was on the way to Elands River. Ian Hamilton, who reached Rustenburg yesterday, reported hearing heavy firing in the direction of Elands River. To-day the firing seems more distant, which looks as if the Elands River garrison had been relieved and was retiring toward Zeerust.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 7.—Railway communication with Natal has been re-established by Gen. MacDonald's capture of Harrismith.

Heavy fighting at Elands River commenced on Sunday and continued Monday. No details are obtainable, but it is believed that Gen. Carrington and Gen. Ian Hamilton relieved the garrison at Rustenberg, which is retiring to Zeerust.

KROONSTAD, Aug. 7.—Mr. Steyn is seriously ill.

ANNEXATION OF BOER COUNTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said he had already made himself acquainted with the views of Canada and Australia in regard to the main points of the South African settlement.

He added that they were completely in accord with her Majesty's Government as to the necessity for the annexation of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal to the British Empire, and the establishment of a Government, supported by a military force, with the ultimate extension of representative self-government.

MR. STOWE WAS IN DANGER.

Twenty-seven Bullets Went Through His Car in Boer Attack.

PRETORIA, Aug. 7.—Additional details regarding the attack on the train bearing Mr. Stowe show that twenty-seven bullets traversed his compartment. Mr. Sharp, an American, accompanying Mr. Stowe, was shot through the foot.

Commandant Theron, whom Mr. Stowe hastily sought, expressed sorrow for the act, maintaining that it was due to a mistake. The Boers placed Mr. Stowe's carriage back on the line.

Theron Loses Thirteen Men.

KROONSTAD, Aug. 7.—Commandant Theron, who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned, last week, near Honigspruit, the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes, has suffered a loss of three killed and ten severely wounded in a rear guard action near Kroonstad, with the Malta Mounted Infantry. The British sustained no losses.

American Killed in Cape Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Chief of Police H. Maynier of Humansdorp, Cape Colony, has written to Chief of Police Gaster of this city, notifying him that Benjamin Morrill of New Orleans had been murdered in that place by a Hottentot, and asking for instructions as to the disposition of his effects. Morrill went to South Africa last Winter on a mule transport.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT.

Session Which Ends To-day Is Severely Criticised.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The morning papers devote long editorials to a review of the session of Parliament, which practically closes to-day. The Times, referring to it as "marked from beginning to end with a moribund, barren character," says:

"Few among keen observers of politics doubt that dissolution will follow prorogation within two or three months. The opposition throughout the session has been paralysed by its numerical weakness and its divisions on vital issues.

"We regret the curious inability of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour to appreciate the drift of public opinion and the latter's irritability, as well as the fatalistic spirit that has permeated their speeches. With the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, who, right or wrong, is always clear, decided and courageous, few of the Ministers have risen above the level of their chiefs."

BRESCI'S GIRL COMPANION.

The Young Woman from Paterson Who Has Been Arrested in Italy.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 7.—Emma Quazzi, the nineteen-year-old girl arrested in Italy in connection with Bresci's crime, lived with her father at 109 Vine Street, this city. She sailed for Italy in May, ostensibly to visit her mother, who is ill. It is believed that she took the same steamer as Bresci, and the suspicion that she accompanied Bresci on the trip across the ocean is in a measure confirmed by a letter written by the girl to her father.

In this letter Emma Quazzi says that she met Gaetano Bresci on the steamer on the way to Havre. She speaks of the fact that Bresci had worked in Paterson, and said it was strange that she had not met him there. According to further statements in the letter, the young girl had been for eight days in close companionship with Bresci at the date of writing.

She sailed on La Gascogne, with her uncle, Piani Federico of Paterson, his wife, Marianne, and his daughter, Carmelina. At Harfleur these relatives left her and, as stated in the letter, Bresci volunteered to escort her to the home of a friend from Paterson, Luigi Brina, now living in Paris. She remained in Paris for some days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brina, while Bresci staid at a hotel nearby.

The girl, after this stay in Paris with Bresci and his friends, went on to Italy to the house near Biela. This is all the father knows of his daughter's trip.

Emma Quazzi, it is thought, must have known of the meeting of Bresci with Quintavalle and Lauer, and probably obtained more or less information. The girl is described as rather tall, with dark hair and eyes, and olive complexion. The father denies that his daughter is an Anarchist. He says she is a Socialist, and that the only paper she read was Il Movimento, not an Anarchic publication.

For months she had planned her trip to Europe, but her father insists that her only purpose in going was to see her mother and brother in Italy. Quazzi says he is sure it was a mere coincidence that brought the girl and Bresci together on the steamer on the way across the Atlantic.

MASS FOR THE DEAD KING.

South Brooklyn Italians Honor Humbert's Memory.

The Italian residents of South Brooklyn paid tribute yesterday to the memory of King Humbert, a solemn requiem mass being sung in the Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, on President Street, near Columbia. Most of the Italian societies of South Brooklyn were represented at the services by delegations. The church was draped with black, with silver and gilt bands.

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Humbert Rocchi; deacon, the Rev. Giuseppe Andriff; sub-deacon, the Rev. Vincenzo Sorrentino. The Rev. Assunto Feitger was master of ceremonies. A eulogy of the dead King was delivered by Father Castaliano.

TROUBLE OVER A PICNIC.

A split is likely to occur in the George Washington Italian Association of Williamsburg. The trouble was brought about Monday night at Union Park, Maspeth, L. I. The conservative element of the association objected to the affair being held until after the funeral of King Humbert.

A large number of the members voiced this sentiment, but they were opposed by other members on the ground that the Italian ruler's death had nothing to do with Italians in America, and particularly where a picnic was concerned. The conservative element sent out word that they would secede from the organization, which has a membership of nearly 1,000.

TRIBUTE TO KING HUMBERT.

Memorial Services to be Held in Catholic Church in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, announces that a memorial funeral service will be held at Washington on Aug. 19 at 11 o'clock in honor of King Humbert. President McKinley has already signified his purpose to come on from Canton and be present at the official ceremony, and members of the Cabinet in the city also will be present. The service will be at St. Matthews Catholic Church, with Cardinal Gibbons as the chief dignitary of the church, officiating. All of the embassies and legations in Washington have received invitations to be present, the foreign representatives being requested to attend in uniform. Most of the Ambassadors and Ministers are out of the city, but they are expected to return or send a member of their staff to represent them at this formal tribute to Italy's dead ruler. It is understood that Lord Pauncefote will not be able to come on from Newport, but will designate Mr. Lowther or another member of his staff to represent the British Government.

In diplomatic quarters the announcement of this service at a Catholic Church occasioned some little surprise in view of the conditions existing between the Church and the temporal authorities at Rome, and the announcement was accepted as a most pleasant augury of the growing good feeling between the Vatican and the Quirinal. In this connection it was recalled that when the assassination of King Humbert was announced to the Pope, he directed that a mass be said for the dead monarch at which the aged pontiff himself was the celebrant.

A distinguished Italian diplomatist, when asked to-day as to the significance of these kindly expressions between the Italian Government and the Church, said:

"The question of the temporal power of the Pope is purely political and governmental, and it in no way affects the spiritual status of any individuals of the Government. King Humbert was a Catholic and Queen Margherita is a most earnest member of the Church. The house from which the King descended at one time produced one of the foremost Cardinals and later a Pope. The royal house at all times takes part in the celebrations of the Church, as this is considered quite apart from the political question involved in the temporal power of the Pope. On that question the Vatican and Quirinal differ, but it is a difference not extending to individuals."

IN HONOR OF KING HUMBERT.

His Son to Meet the Body and Follow on Foot—Bresci's Accomplices.

ROME, Aug. 7.—It is said that King Victor Emmanuel intends to meet the body of the late King at the railway station on its arrival here and to follow it on foot, with the Princes, to the Pantheon.

A Monza telegram to The Tribuna says: "Apparently, Bresci's accomplices were several. After his arrest cries of 'Let him go!' were heard, and while the King's carriage was being driven to the royal villa an unknown man replied to Gen. Ponzio Vaglia, minister of the royal household, who asked where the assassin was, 'There is no assassin.'

"Moreover, cast-off workman's clothing, evidently intended for purposes of disguise, has been found."

The police believe that Bresci's flight was favored by accomplices. Among the persons arrested are François Nincoli Rietia and Salvatore Tiscionne Casert, from Paterson, N. J.

MANY ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Fifty-two Suspects Held in Rome—Bresci's Relatives Among Them.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The brother and brother-in-law of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, have been detained by the police on the charge that they had foreknowledge of the murderer's intention. The former says Bresci frequently practiced with a revolver.

Altogether fifty-two suspected Anarchists have been placed under arrest within the last forty-eight hours.

Condolence from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—The following cable dispatch was received this morning by the Italian Benevolent Society of Richmond from Milan:

"August sovereign sends thanks for condolences. Gen. Ponzio Vaglia, Commanding the Italian Army."

This was in acknowledgment of a cablegram sent by the society to the new sovereign expressing its sorrow and the sorrow of the Italian residents of Richmond at the news of the death of King Humbert. The Prince of Naples Society also sent a cablegram of condolence. A procession and mass in memory of the late King will be held here to-morrow morning.

Scheme to Suppress Anarchists.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Although no plan has yet been adopted for international protection against Anarchists, the German Foreign Office is authority for the statement that it is quite likely a scheme will be devised, and that the preliminary steps have already been taken.

MAY YOHE TO RETURN TO STAGE.

Lady Hope Signs a Thirty Weeks' Contract with Manager Chamberlyn.

A. H. Chamberlyn, sponsor for the Herald Square "Cadet Girl," last night signed a preliminary contract with Lord Francis Hope by which May Yohe, Lady Francis, will appear on the stage for a season of thirty weeks. Lord and Lady Hope sail on the Oceanic to-day, to return a fortnight hence.

It is Mr. Chamberlyn's present purpose to assign to May Yohe the principal female rôle in the new English musical comedy with which he expects to open the Savoy in September. The part is similar to those formerly taken by the actress, a soubrette rôle, in which she appears as both boy and girl.

"I think I've got the Savoy all right this time," said Mr. Chamberlyn. "Last night I made Simon Dessau a tentative offer to buy him out. Later in the day I was assured by Mr. Henderson that he had gotten Dessau out of the way."

There has been considerable controversy as to who was in control of the Savoy. Henderson and Leavitt secured a lease from the owners of the then Schley Music Hall, being backed by Simon Dessau. Since that time Mr. Dessau took possession of the premises, and Mr. Henderson made a tentative arrangement with A. H. Chamberlyn. Mr. Henderson took the matter into the Municipal Court, where Justice Stiner decided that Mr. Dessau had not gained possession of the house through forcible entry and detainer, Mr. Henderson's petition being dismissed.

Since that time Mr. Henderson, in whose name the lease stands, has threatened ejectment proceedings.

John Drew in "Richard Carvel."

John Drew, it has been decided, will play "Richard Carvel" when he begins his annual engagement at the Empire. The production, which is dated for Sept. 11, will require almost an entire company outside of the regular Drew organization.

Proctor's Harlem Theatre Plan.

Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house will open Aug. 20 as a continuous performance place. J. K. Emmet and Lottie Gilson are on the bill.

Maud White to Assist Stuart Robson.

Maud White is to be Stuart Robson's leading female support this season in "Oliver Goldsmith." The Robson organization opens in September, and its tour extends to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Carter as Zaza Again.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will bring "Zaza" back from Europe for a month's engagement at the Criterion Theatre, beginning Oct. 1, after James K. Hackett has been there

HAVOC AT NEW ROCHELLE

Tornado Strikes the Town Doing Great Damage to Property.

Two Buildings Burned—Lightning Strikes Several Points and Kills a Dog—Firemen Away on Excursion.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A tornado struck this city this afternoon, doing great damage in the city and beyond it. The storm centre was about forty feet wide, and swept along the earth for a distance of about four miles.

Fruit trees to-night have on them neither fruit nor leaves. Awnings were torn down and swept through the streets. Signs were ripped from their fastenings and flung about. The air was full of débris, which broke many windows in the path of the storm.

Several buildings were struck by lightning, and two buildings were burned down. A little before 2 o'clock a thunderstorm approached the city from the west, or a little south of that point. When almost over this city another storm swept up out of the southwest, and seemed to rush into the heart of the storm advancing from the west. A moment later it broke upon the city in its full intensity.

Immediately after the wind, which was accompanied by a dash of rain, had passed, the rain fell in torrents, making complete the work begun by the wind. Trees were twisted and torn, and big branches were carried along in the air.

Several men who were running for shelter when the storm broke were knocked down. Others were struck by small pieces of flying débris, but no person appears to have been seriously injured. Windows were broken by being blown in and by being struck by flying missiles.

In the midst of the storm, word was telephoned to the police that lightning had struck the barns on the Livingston Disbrow estate, and that they were burning.

Almost all the city's firemen were out of the city attending the excursion of Relief Engine Company to Rockaway Beach. Those remaining manned the chemical engine and went to the scene. The run was a mile and a half out of the city on North Avenue, and by the time the firemen reached the scene the barn was completely on fire. The men with the chemical engine saved the carriage house and prevented the flames attacking the residence. Mrs. Charles Disbrow, who was alone in the house at the time, said that there was a rush of wind and then a clap of thunder, which stunned her by its noise, and a moment later the barn was on fire. Even if the firemen had been at home they could have done nothing, as there was no hydrant near and only the chemical engine could have been used.

While the firemen were on their way to the Disbrow fire an alarm was sent in for a fire in the house of Mme. Atlas, on the other side of the city, which had been struck by lightning. Mme. Atlas, who has an employment agency at 342 Sixth Avenue, Manhattan, was at her place of business.

The only person in the house was a paperhanger. He says he stopped work when it became too dark to see well and walked out onto the veranda to watch the coming storm. There was a flash of lightning, and in a moment the whole side and rear of the house seemed to break into flames. He rushed in and grabbed a piece of furniture and dragged it out. He went back and secured another, but when he started back again the whole lower floor was on fire.

Two firemen who did not go to the Disbrow fire organized a force of volunteers and took an engine to the second fire, but the building was destroyed before they came upon the scene. As in the other case, they could do little, as there was no hydrant near. The firemen saved W. B. Dickerman's greenhouses from destruction. Martin Hein, the paperhanger, said he did not think three minutes elapsed from the stroke until the fire had the house in its embrace.

Lightning struck the chimney on the home of Andrew L'Eplattenier, on Anderson Street, and ripped it out almost to the cellar. The occupants were shocked, but sustained no injury. The chimney was ripped off from the house of Alexander Jaboarley and a portion of the roof torn out by the bolt. Lightning struck the City Bank Building and set fire to the rear stairs, but the flames were put out by the janitor.

An Irish setter dog standing near an electric pole was killed. The lightning struck a trolley car, and, running out into the pole, leaped from the pole to the dog. Most of the hair was burned off the animal's body.

The loss at the Disbrow farm is said by Charles Disbrow to be $10,000. Mme. Atlas estimates her loss at $5,000. Outside of the loss to crops and on trees, the damage will run into the thousands for signs, awnings, and windows.

Only an ordinary rainstorm struck in Echo Bay. Several yachts dragged their anchors, but none was driven ashore on Glen Island, where the rain fell in torrents. The island escaped the tornado effects. After traveling almost four miles the tornado effect ceased, and only the rain, thunder, and lightning were felt.

THE STORM UP THE STATE.

Much Damage Done to Crops on Monday Night—Train Strikes Tree Blown Across Track.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done in this vicinity last night by a storm which broke without warning and swept across the country west of the city. Big trees were torn up by the roots, fences and grain leveled, buildings unroofed, and two large barns were tipped over.

A large elm tree landed across the New York Central tracks about eight miles out. Cottagers attempted to flag the New York passenger train, then due, by waving signals, but the storm was so dense that the warning could not be seen by the engineer. The cowcatcher struck below the limbs, throwing them upward. They tore off the headlight and small projecting parts of the engine, scraped the side of the train, broke windows, and did other damage.

Wires were torn down and communication much impeded. There were a number of narrow escapes from drowning through people being caught in small boats on the river.

PHELPS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—A severe thunder and lightning storm, accompanied by heavy rain and wind, visited this section at 6 o'clock last evening, following an intensely hot day, with temperature of 98 degrees.

A mile north of the village the storm assumed the form of a tornado, doing much damage to farm property, orchards, and shade trees. Apple trees laden with fruit were uprooted, fences shattered, and several outbuildings demolished. Frank Holbrook, who was driving in a buggy, was picked up and carried twenty feet, nearly being thrown into Canandaigua Outlet.

Much damage is reported on various farms throughout the section.

Lightning Kills a Peddler.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Thomas Jerold, forty-eight years old, was killed by a bolt of lightning shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. Jerold was a peddler, and was coming through Furnace Woods, about four miles from this place, when a heavy thunderstorm came up. He stopped under a tree to protect himself from the rain. While he was there a bolt of lightning struck him. He was well known in Peekskill on account of his eccentric habits. He leaves a wife and family. Coroner C. H. Mason took charge of the body.

Richmond School Board Budget.

The Richmond Borough School Board last night adopted the report of the Finance Committee, asking for a total of $352,525.35 for maintenance of the schools. Of this amount $301,265.35 is for the general fund for salaries, which include those of the Borough and Assistant Superintendents. The special fund, including the salaries of clerks, officers, and employes generally, is $51,260. Besides this the board asks for a special appropriation of $250,000 for the erection of a new high school building at Wall and Jay Streets, St. George, on a site already obtained.

"Human Ostrich" Relieved.

John Fasel, the "Human Ostrich," whose metal-eating proclivities caused his removal to St. Catherine's Hospital, in Williamsburg, on Saturday night, left the institution yesterday and went to his home, 483 Bushwick Avenue. When Fiasel was taken to the hospital he said he had swallowed two wire nails four inches long, two ordinary nails, and a piece of bone two inches long, in a saloon at Bushwick Avenue and Boerum Street. Yesterday morning the obstruction was removed and Fiasel left the hospital in the afternoon.

HOTTEST DAY THIS YEAR

Mercury Touched Record-Breaking Figure of 95 Degrees.

One Death and Several Prostrations—But One Hotter August Day in Twenty-seven Years.

The thousands of sweltering New Yorkers who audibly and forcibly remarked yesterday that it was one of the hottest days they ever experienced were right. The thousands more who sprung the old story about it being the "hottest day this year" were officially correct, according to the Weather Bureau records.

The highest figure reached during the day up in the vicinity of the weather man's den was 95 degrees, which is 1 degree above the hottest day of this year up to this date. The mercury reached 94 degrees on July 2, 17, and 18. The hottest previous August 7 recorded in the annals of the Weather Bureau is 91 degrees, attained in 1896.

In the last twenty-seven years there has been but one August day hotter than yesterday. That hot day was Aug. 16, 1888, when the mercury managed to squeeze its way up to the 96 mark. No other August days in more than a quarter of a century approach these records. Indeed, Weather Forecaster Emerson in a hurried search through his records yesterday afternoon could not at the moment run across any day since that August sizzler in 1888 when the mercury exceeded 95 degrees.

That there was not a wholesale killing by sunstroke yesterday was due to a comparatively low percentage of humidity and the fact that the heat wave has too closely followed a season of cool weather.

Even as it was, heat prostrations were reported from all parts of the city, and the hospital ambulances were kept busy.

The record-breaking heat did not last long. The 95 degrees was a sprint record made by the official mercury and the dizzy height attained was held only for a few moments. The hours from midnight to dawn were unpleasant at 78 degrees, but the breaking of day showed no indications of anything except a regulation hot August day. The temperature even dropped down to 76 degrees at 6 o'clock but jumped nimbly back to 79 at 8 o'clock.

Then began a warming up process that filled the city with dismay, perspiration, and profanity. The official standing of the temperature at 9 o'clock was 83 degrees, and three more degrees were added within the next hour. The reading at 11 o'clock was 88 degrees, and the sun was working full time without the handicap of a single obstructing cloud. A sickly sort of west wind was drifting in, but there evidently were no rain clouds on hand in the direction whence it came, and the breeze itself was simply tantalising and useless. The humidity fortunately kept modestly in the background with a percentage of about 50, which is harmless. The temperature, however, kept right on, as if it would make a killing without any humidity assistance.

At noon the mercury high up above the city streets stood at 91 degrees, and within the next hour had crept to the 93 mark. There was no stop here. The sun seemed to concentrate its rays in one supreme effort and the defeated breeze died completely. The haze wavering in the atmosphere trembled and danced the supreme measure, and at the moment the year's record was broken. It only lasted a moment.

The wind veered suddenly around to the north and came with renewed vigor fifteen minutes later. It had shifted to the east, bringing with it the refreshing breath of the sea. Within a half hour the temperature had tumbled to 91 degrees, and at 3 o'clock it had fallen to 87 degrees.

It climbed back upward at a great rate within the next two hours, but the heat didn't last, and there was a fearful tumble of temperature before 6 o'clock, the thermometer at the hour registering but 80 degrees. At 10 o'clock last night the weary city was sleeping peacefully in a temperature of but 74 degrees.

The weather bureau said that cool weather was not coming, however, for several days. This is a regularly authorized heat wave and had not yet finished its engagement. It may let up a little to-day on account of rain, but it is not completed its work.

One death from the heat was reported during the day. Moses Elias, thirty-six years old, of 2 Chrystie Street, died at his home. Prostrations reported were as follows:

BOWAN, AUGUSTUS, thirty-eight years old, of 1 Bleecker Street; overcome at Park Row and New Chambers Street; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

COURTNEY, JOHN, forty-two years old, of Arthur Avenue, near Pelham Avenue; overcome at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Webster Avenue; taken to Fordham Hospital.

DOWNING, JOHN, forty-eight years old, of 63 Catharine Street; overcome at Goerck and East Houston Streets; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

EDLER, GEORGE, thirty-eight years old, of Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights; was overcome while at work on a new building at 581 West Fifty-fifth Street; taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

DOWLING, MICHAEL, forty-five years old, of 417 First Avenue; overcome in Tryon Row; removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM, thirty years old, of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street; overcome at the foot of East Twenty-fifth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JENKINS, WALLACE, fourteen years old, of 324 East Sixty-fourth Street; overcome at 17 East Tenth Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

KOREN, JOSEPH, twenty-one, of 97 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome in Tompkins Square; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MOORE, ANDREW, of Nineteenth Street and Tenth Avenue; overcome at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Stock Broker Prostrated.

Henry I. Clark, head of the Stock Exchange firm of H. I. Clark & Co. of 18 Wall Street, and an old member of the Exchange, was prostrated by the heat on the floor of the Exchange yesterday. He was attended by Dr. W. B. Hewitt, and was subsequently removed to his office, where his condition was later reported to be much improved.

CHEROKEE CLUB OUTING.

The Cherokee Club, which is the Tammany Hall organization in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, had its outing yesterday at College Point. It was largely attended. The steamboat reached East Ninety-first Street at 9:20 o'clock last night.

Led by Lawrence Delmour and Senator Morris Feather, the 4,000 men and four bands of music and a fife and drum corps marched up First Avenue to Eighty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, Seventy-ninth Street, Avenue A, Seventy-sixth Street, Third Avenue, and Seventy-ninth Street to the clubhouse at 332, 334, and 336 East Seventy-ninth Street.

The paraders were cheered by thousands along the line. Fireworks were burned, and houses were decked with bunting.

Marching in the line were Patrick H. Keahon of the Seventh Assembly District, Coroner Hart, Aldermen McCall, Burrell, and McInerney, and Tax Commissioner Sheehy. P. J. Gorman was the Grand Marshal.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Williams and Walker, in coon songs, and Grace Huntington, in a little comedy, "Checkmate," are featured here this week.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Mrs. Alice J. Shaw and her daughters are a whistling trio popular just now. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew have a play, "When Two Hearts Are Won."

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—"The Editor" is a funny skit here played by Kathryn Osterman. There is, as usual, a vaudeville programme.

EDEN MUSEE.—The wax figures of King Humbert and his assassin here attract especial attention.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—"The Irish Servant Girls," with the Russell brothers, interprets an old theme amusingly. A complete vaudeville bill crowds the resort nightly.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE. Lafayette, the Chinese imitative juggler, presents a number of new feats. "The Messenger Boy" introduces Arthur Dunn and Clara Bell Jerome.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The renovated house is now in the first week of its new season. William Reyman, the "one cycler," and P. J. Keenan, who eats through a rubber tube, are the particular stars.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDEN.—What is practically a new bill is on here this week. Marsella, bird trainer; Josie De Witt, violinist, and Petrouhlo, magician, are some of its attractions.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—In addition to the female minstrels and the burlesque "The Casino Boy," a number of specialty acts have been introduced. They include Simmons and White, the Lane sisters, the World Comedy Four, and Granat, whistler.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—Rehearsals for the peasants' dance in costume, which will be a feature of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's ball at Crossways during the month, are in progress. The first was given at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's villa and the second at Mrs. Elisha Dyer's. There will be two quadrilles, with sixteen women and men in each set.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have both completed arrangements for the balls they will give during the month, and both events will be elaborate functions. The favors to be used are the handsomest ever brought to Newport, having been selected in France and England this year.

Mrs Ogden Mills, who has been giving elaborate dinner parties since her return from abroad, will entertain Friday evening in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has issued 200 cards for a musicale on Thursday evening, Aug. 16. A dinner will precede the musicale.

Mrs. Stella D. Hayes entertained at dinner this evening in honor of her guest, Miss Mary Rhodes of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop entertained at dinner this evening at Friedheim.

Mrs. Astor gave a small dinner party this evening.

Mrs. William M. Kingsland gave a large card party at Pinard Cottage No. 3 this evening.

Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. J. B. Moore, Grosvenor and Mrs. Ross H. Winans entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Mrs. James Kernochan is entertaining as her guest Mrs. Reginald Ronalds.

Mrs. George S. De Forest is arranging for a card party at her cottage during the coming week, and, according to reports, it will be the last of the season.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Miss H. Wheeler, Brooklyn; Miss C. Gray and F. A. Kuhneedt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Pentham, St. Louis; Olney Arnold and Miss Cooper, Pawtucket.

Mrs. John D. Wing of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.

Miss Butterworth of Boston is the guest of Mrs. W. G. Veld.

A. M. Coats entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Golf Club.

John Mayer and his family arrived from Mahwah, N. J. to-day for the remainder of the season.

P. A. Carroll of Maryland is the guest of Royal Phelps arroll.

A. P. Turner of Cooper Cliff, Ontario, is registered at e Stevens Villa.

Samuel F. Pegerstown has as his guest K. H. Douglass of Md.

Mrs. J. Fred ick Tams, who has been the guest of Mrs A. Cass Canfield, has returned to New York.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 7.—The social season is now on in earnest. Dinner parties and luncheons are no longer have the significance they had a week ago, for Mrs. Burton Harrison's theatricals, the Kebo Club's activities, and announcements of grand balls and entertainments in preparation have caused them to fall into insignificance in comparison. Nevertheless a great amount of entertaining is being done at the cottages in preparation for the gayer entertainments of the near future.

Mrs. Albert C. Barney of Washington, who is reputed one of the most charming of hostesses here, held a reception and musicale at Ban-y-Bryn to-night. In originality of execution the plan and delightfulness of the evening remembered will entertain Friday evening is possessed by Miss Alice Barney, who is considerable artistic and histrionic gift, gave several recitations. Mrs. Charles Whelen delighted the guests with on the piano. Miss Little and Miss Hall took part in the impromptu entertainment. The guests included the most prominent society people of this and adjacent resorts.

Mrs. John Emory entertained at dinner to-night at the Turrets. The guests were Mrs. E. Pendleton, Frederick Weeks, Herman G. Dennison, John How, Count Langier-Villiers, William Jay Schieffelin, Pierpont Edwards, Charles Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. De Forrasse Fox.

This morning Mrs. Thomas Scott gave a reception on the piazzas and grounds of her cottage in honor of Baroness von Hengelmuller. Over 100 society people were present.

Another Nest entertainment was given at Canary cottage, Kebo Valley, by the Van Nests are spending the season, as guests, Mrs. Nest Baldwin, Miss Furniss, Mrs. H. Knowlton, Judge Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, and Mr. Charles How.

Mrs. W. I afternoon a cluded Walter Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and Mrs. Dimock, Charles Frey, and U. P. How, John How, Charles Fry, Jr., and Draper Jr.

To-day's festivals included these New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Colgate, at the Louisbourne; Mr. Lawrence Gourlie and Mr. Henry Fuller, at the Newport; Reuben L. Hoyt, at the St. Sauveur; Mrs. J. Woodbury, Mrs. Spofford, James K. Grace, James B. Hammond, and Mrs. C. M. Young, at the Malvern, and Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Jr., at the Cunningham cottage.

Commander Tilley's Daughter to Marry A. R. Hyatt in November.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 7.—The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Williamson Tilley, daughter of Commander B. F. Tilley, United States Navy, to Alfred Randolph Hyatt of this city. The marriage will take place early in November in Washington.

Miss Tilley is spending the Summer at Monterey with her mother. She is an attractive girl, and has been much admired at Annapolis, where the family have been living for several years. She met her fiancé last Summer at Capon Springs. Commander Tilley was some months ago appointed Governor of Tutuila, Samoan Islands, where he is now located. On her maternal side Miss Tilley is connected with the Williamsons and other representative Virginia families.

Mr. Hyatt is a prominent young business man, and is President and General Manager of the Baltimore Badge and Novelty Company. His sisters are Mrs. D. C. Howell of Catonsville, Mrs. W. Newton Smith, and Miss Nora Hyatt. Miss Maud Howell, who made her début two Winters ago, is his niece.

Failed Binghamton Bank to Settle.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Justice George F. Lyons to-day granted an order which permits the bondsmen and Receiver Orris U. Kellogg of the former Broome County National Bank to pay the City of Binghamton $41,000 in settlement of the city's claim of $59,424 against the bank. This order ends the litigation which followed the failure in January, 1896, of the National Broome County, Merchants', and Ross private banks and the closing of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, in which over $2,000,000 of deposits were tied up. It will permit the disbursement of nearly $500,000 in dividends to the depositors.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Ezra B. Lake.

The Rev. Ezra B. Lake, one of the founders of Ocean City, N. J., and Superintendent of the Ocean City Association, died yesterday morning at Ocean City, after a few days' illness of bilious dysentery, supposed to have been brought on by drinking the water at Seaville camp. He was President of the Seaville Camp Meeting Association, and labored arduously for its success. He was born in Pleasantville, Atlantic County, N. J., in 1834. He was a member of the New Jersey Methodist Conference, and served in several charges prior to the founding of Ocean City, in 1879.

He was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Conference in Chicago, and also to the Prohibition National Convention. He was a prominent member of a number of secret organizations. The funeral will take place on Friday, and all business houses will be closed during the services.

Henry D. Oliphant.

Henry D. Oliphant died Monday night at his residence in West Orange, N. J. He was eighty-three years of age. He was for ten years Collector of Taxes in West Orange. He was elected first in 1881, succeeding a man whose unwritten platform had been "Let the people pay the taxes when they are able." The result of carrying this platform into effect had left the township books in rather an unsatisfactory condition. There were thousands of dollars due in unpaid taxes.

Mr. Oliphant at once established a new system of bookkeeping. He soon had the town's affairs running smoothly. Personally he collected thousands of dollars in unpaid taxes. His activity, however, led to his defeat after serving as Collector for ten years.

After his retirement from public office Mr. Oliphant resumed the active practice of his profession of an expert accountant, continuing until three years ago. He was twice married. Two sons by his first wife and Mrs. Oliphant survive him. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at the residence of his brother-in-law, Edward E. Quimby, in Orange.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. CHARLES HUTCHINSON, one of the oldest members of the New York Marine Society, and harbor master of this port from 1865 to 1888, is dead in Syracuse. For more than thirty years Capt. Hutchinson commanded packet ships in the famous Black Ball Line. He died on Monday.

WALTER I. CARTER, for eight years Surveyor of the Port of Patchogue, L. I., died suddenly at his home in that place on Monday. He was a prominent Democrat, and was for several years a member of the Patchogue Town Committee. He held the office of Surveyor of the Port during the two terms of President Cleveland.

ELIAS F. MORROW, a well-known member of the New Jersey bar, died yesterday at his home in Newark, N. J. He had been ill only a week. Mr. Morrow, who was fifty-seven years old, was admitted to the bar in 1872. He had since practiced in Newark. His wife died several years ago, but one son, who is in Princeton, survives him.

EDWARD H. COBURN of 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street died yesterday in Greenwich, Conn., where he and his family were spending the Summer. He was born May 30, 1817, and was one of the pioneer builders of New York City, retiring several years ago. In 1856 he married Martha A. Sterritt, who was drowned at Manchester, Conn., just a year ago. He leaves two daughters and three sons. The funeral will be at Greenwich, and interment in Woodlawn.

JOHN BRANSFORD, a member of the oyster shipping firm of J. Bransford & Sons, died suddenly last evening at Patchogue, L. I., of paralysis of the heart, superinduced by Bright's disease. Mr. Bransford had been ill for three years, but did not take to his bed until last Saturday. He was born at Patchogue forty years ago. He always resided here. For years he was a member of the local Order of Foresters and Shepherds, and was Treasurer of the Foresters for several terms. Both orders will attend the funeral, which will be held from the Methodist Church in Patchogue to-day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A safe rule to follow: Only patronize those places where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S artificial VICHY, SELTERS, and CARBONIC are served and you will be sure to find good liquors.

Muscular pains and all skin irritations yield to the soothing properties of GREVE'S OINTMENT. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Avoid all danger of disease from drinking impure water by adding 20 drops of the genuine imported Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

E. & W. All pure white linen. E. & W. A cool shirt for warm weather.

DIED.

ATKINS.—Entered into rest on his fifty-fifth birthday, John Edwin Atkins.
Funeral from the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Friday, the 10th inst., at half past ten o'clock.
Members of the choirs of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, the Musurgia Society, and Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited. London and Westminster (England) papers please copy.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $6,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
63 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits . . . 25,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 23d St. & Columbus Ave.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
Foreign Exchange. Cable Transfers.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
631 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. PHILADELPHIA, Drexel Build., 5th & Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information, "HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Branch Office 1286 Broadway, Cor. 33d St.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The authorized stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York having been increased to $50,000,000, stockholders of said Company of record August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., will have the privilege of subscribing, at any time before August 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings, for additional stock, at the price of $150 per share, payable in instalments of $50 each, on August 20 and September 5 and 25, 1900, respectively, at The National City Bank of New York, No. 52 Wall Street, New York. The payment of the second and third instalments, or either of them, may be anticipated, in which case interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid for the period anticipated. No subscriptions will be received on holdings of fractional shares.

The said Bank will issue Temporary Negotiable Receipts on payment of such instalments, exchangeable on and after October 2, 1900, for Certificates of new stock. Such stock will not, however, entitle the owner to dividends declared prior to that date.

Subscription forms will be mailed to stockholders, and also may be obtained at the office of the Company, or at The National City Bank.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed August 21, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened August 27, 1900, at 10 A. M.

New York, July 25, 1900.

By order of the Board.

H. E. GAWTRY, President.

C. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
127 shs. Central New Jersey Land Imp. Co. & $134.50 scrip.
(By order of Wm. B. Davenport, Public Administrator.)
20 shs. German-American Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
105 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st 5s, 1949.
20 shs. New Amsterdam Casualty Co.
100 shs. Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. Pfd.
100 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Guar.
5 shs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Southern Cotton Oil Co.
6 shs. Henry R. Worthington Pfd.
$1,000 Gunning Home Telegraph & Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
32 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
$10,000 Equitable Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
175 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery Co., (Hypd.)
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
171 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. Susan Stenglein, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 39th St. & 12th Ave., 25 lots, $80 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,250 Bond & Mtge. Thomas P. Carney & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th St. & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $20 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,100 Bond & Mtge. Frederick Hof & wife, due Instal. Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 12th Ave. B'klyn, $401 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, 6 p. c. Interest on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,000 do do do do do
$1,200 do do do do do
$1,200 do do do do do
10 shs. National City Bank.
50 shs. Home Insurance Co.
12 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$4,000 Jamestown & Chautauqua Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1998.
10 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$10,000 United States Flour Milling Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., (Certfs of Dep.)
100 shs. United States Flour Milling Co. 6 p. c. Pfd., (Ctfs. of Dep.)
200 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric Ry. Co.
By order of Administrator.
7 shs. Assured Home Co. of Penna.
61 shs. National Assured Home Co.,

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1900, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF JANE E. PHILLIPS, ADMINISTRATRIX, ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, dec'd.
$3,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$3,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Income Bds.
$5,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., (New Orleans & Mobile Div.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due July, 1930.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits..$3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

Readjustment of Affairs OF Price, McCormick & Co.
A large majority in amount of the creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. having deposited their claims with the Trustees under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, the said plan and readjustment agreement is hereby declared effective.
Notice is hereby given that the remaining claims may be deposited up to and including August 18th, 1900, after which date claims will only be received upon such terms as may be fixed by the Trustees.
Dated New York, August 6, 1900.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman;
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary,
14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Counsel.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFTS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE
CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA,
At the close of business Aug. 1, 1900.

ASSETS

Loans, Discounts, and Investments	$6,962,370.82
U. S. Bonds (at par)	1,150,000.00
Due from Banks	1,000,481.42
Cash and Reserve	3,847,110.20
	$12,979,912.44

LIABILITIES

Capital	$500,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Net Profits	183,597.50
Circulation	497,350.00
Deposits	11,298,964.94
	$12,979,912.44

CHARLES S. CALWELL, Cashier.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Office of Central Fireworks Co.,
Corner Green & Grand Streets,
Jersey City, N. J., July 20, 1900.
The regular semi-annual dividend (No. 5) of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, both payable on August 10th, 1900, to stockholders of record August 1, 1900.
The Transfer Books of both classes of stock will be closed July 31st, and reopened August 11, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
GEORGE T. EGBERT, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900:
The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway, Aug. 7, 1900.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 70 AND 71.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of 10 cents per share and an extra dividend of 10 cents per share on its capital stock, payable August 15, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from August 8, 1900, to August 18, 1900.
WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. out of the net earnings for the year ending June 30th, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 6th at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared on the Common Stock, payable also August 15th. GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, N. Y., July 23d, 1900.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING CO. OF BODIE,
San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1900.
Dividend No. 98 of 10 cents a share is payable here and at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York, August 23. Books close August 9th.
J. W. PEW, Secretary.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.
Stockholders to Receive 8 Per Cent. Instead of 10—$2,000,000 Reserved for Bayonne Fire Loss.

A dividend of $8 a share on the stock of the Standard Oil Company was announced yesterday, and will be payable on Sept. 15. The books will close Aug. 15. The company is capitalized at $100,000,000, almost all of which is outstanding. The payment of this dividend will consequently require the expenditure of about $8,000,000.

One explanation as to why the dividend is 8 per cent., rather than 10 per cent., is that the sum of $2,000,000 has been set aside to cover the Bayonne fire loss of the first week of July, which is said to be estimated by the company at about $1,500,000.

The company paid a 20-per cent. dividend last March, and one of 10 per cent. in June, making a total of 38 per cent. so far this year, or 5 per cent. more than for the full dividend for any previous fiscal year.

When the new 8-per cent. dividend shall have been paid the company will have paid to its stockholders during the two years then expiring dividends of about $78,000,000 on the $100,000,000 capital, as follows: December, 1898, $7,000,000; March, 1899, $6,000,000; June, 1899, $12,000,000; September, 1899, $5,000,000; December, 1899, $10,000,000; March, 1900; $20,000,000; June, 1900, $10,000,000, and September, 1900, $8,000,000.

Trading in Standard Oil yesterday on the curb was very light. There was a fairly large demand, for the stock at the opening, at an advance of several points over Monday's price, but the stock was held at higher figures, and only one or two sales were reported. The highest sale was at 535, an advance of six points, but offerings were later had below that figure, and at the close the bid had dropped back to 530, showing a net gain for the day of only one point.

The Trouble Over Chicago Quotations.
President Mortimer H. Wagar of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange said yesterday that, while the trouble over the ticker transactions of the Chicago Board of Trade has practically suspended arbitrage business based on the relative differences in New York and Chicago prices, he believed that the New York interests are disposed to submit to the inconvenience and loss in order to assist the Chicago brokers in their efforts to suppress "bucket shopping."

Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund Case.
It has been decided by the legal representatives of the plaintiffs and defendants in the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund case to carry the matter to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and an effort will be made to have the case argued during the October term. Whatever the decision of the court, the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, as both sides are determined to have the legality of the proposed amendment to the fund settled finally.

New Glucose Director.
The stockholders of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, at their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday, elected James B. Vredenburgh Director, to succeed Judge A. Q. Garretson, who was recently appointed to the Supreme Bench, and at that time announced his intention of resigning from the Directorates of all corporations with which he was connected. Charles L. Glass was re-elected a Director for a term of five years.

Soft Sugars Lower.
The American Sugar Refining Company announced yesterday that it was shading the following grades of soft sugars 10 points: Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. Some of the concessions made yesterday in the same grades have been withdrawn.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks neglected.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 7	134,437
To date this year	78,173,228
Corresponding date last year	111,349,001

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 7	$349,000
To date this year	$317,586,210
Corresponding date last year	$613,780,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	¾	U. S. Rubber	2½
Norf. & West. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A.	½	Nat. Lead, pf.	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	2¾	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. I. & L.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	1¼
Chi. & N. W.	½	Nat. Tubs	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Den. & Rio G.	½	Read. 1st pf.	½
Fed. Steel pf.	1	Read. 2d pf.	1½
General Electric	1	Rep. Steel	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & W.	½	Union B. & P. pf.	1¼
L. E. & W. pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, 1. r.	1½	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1
C. & I. Coal Ry. 1st 6			

Bond Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1¾

MARKET CONDITIONS.

If out of the 135,000 shares traded in yesterday 10 per cent. represented transactions for the account of outsiders—and 10 per cent. is probably a liberal estimate—the full regular commissions earned by brokers of the Stock Exchange aggregated about $1,600. There are 1,100 members of the New York Stock Exchange, and the division of commissions would average about one dollar and a half per member. It may with some difficulty be calculated how this proportion per member would figure divided among the 1,100 members and their 2,000 and more partners. Statistics of this sort will certainly not add much to the dreadful Populistic notion that Wall Street is rolling in too much wealth. The truth is that the average commission broker is lucky just now if he is able to earn lunch money.

***

These are particularly hard times with the pools organized early in the Summer, at least a dozen of which are struggling with loads far from profitable. In a variety of the industrials such pool operations resulted two or three months ago in the taking on of rather heavy lines of long stocks which have never since been marketable. Most of these pools, in fact, are burdened with substantial losses. In two or three instances brave fronts are maintained and industrious manipulation pursued to maintain current quotations. But it is not difficult to discover anxiety and unrest in some quarters where much confidence has been affected.

This state of things does not so much show in the railway list, though there—notably Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, and a few others—are some unhappy pools even in the railroad quarter.

What these pools know now, and what readily they could have understood at the very start, is that in so far as the really important men of Wall Street are concerned there is practical unanimity in favor of inaction this Summer. Such leaders not only withhold co-operation, but are in many instances vigorously outspoken against the policy of trying to mark up quotations in the face of elements which so much warrant the making of the season a waiting time.

HELPING ENGLAND OUT.

An official declaration from the British Government in such form as yesterday was presented in the House of Commons is unprecedented, and it bristles with significance. "We are in sore need of gold; our dependence is on America," was the official statement. Surer certification there could not be that the United States has become the creditor nation of the world. Virtually every nation of Europe and Asia is borrowing or getting ready to borrow on extensive scales. Great Britain's offer of bonds is to be followed quickly by a loan in Russia's behalf, and it is well understood in international banking circles that as soon as the gold which is piling up (not as rapidly as was planned) at Paris is transferred to St. Petersburg there will be issues by other Governments—and probably much bigger ones than yet are foreseen.

That in the face of these impending developments there should be here—even here, where the only actual gold surplus of the world is lodged—some apprehensions as to money market prospects is natural enough; and many prudent men of affairs, in the commercial and industrial world as well as in banking circles, are making their own plans quite independent of the popular assurance that funds are to continue extraordinarily cheap. Money at 2 per cent. is abnormal in a wideawake country at any time, and in the face of general and competitive Governmental borrowing throughout most of the world it can be little short of miraculous if such ease have not the quick sequel of sharp advance even to stringency. And it is amply understood, of course, by all men of experience that money market conditions set at naught all forecasts. Nowhere can there be patter application of the homely saying that all signs fail in bad weather. Wall Street on occasions uncomfortably abundant has had to witness the swift change of money a drug to money practically unobtainable. To some extent the "panic" of last December earned just this significance.

Apart from loan market possibilities or probabilities, however, the influencing fact at present is that while the rest of the world must a borrower be, the United States has abundance and to spare. This incites home enthusiasm; and our bankers have new international consequence. It is not so much the anticipation of vanity as formerly it seemed for enthusiasts to prophesy that New York is destined to be the financial capital of the world [illegible] Humanity will dream; and the fina[illegible]al human being making himself mo[illegible]eption. England seeks a loan of $50[illegible]0,000. And, offhand, the United St[illegible]s offers her not only all she asks, b[illegible]several millions more. Is ambitious [illegible]ticipation unwarranted with challeng[illegible]ike that?

When Great Brita[illegible]was last in the market for funds allo[illegible]ent was made to United States bidder[illegible]upon a scale that in some quarters w[illegible]regarded as inconsequential—a fact [illegible]pointed out by an American financier t[illegible]n in London, having relations with in[illegible]ortant British interests. He said:

"Your Government [illegible]akes a mistake in not assigning a large [illegible]part of the loan to the Americans. You [illegible]ould have sought even to induce them [illegible]o have taken the whole amount. They [illegible]ould have done it, and would have do[illegible]it. And it would have added to Briti[illegible]prestige tremendously—would hav[illegible]been construed throughout Europe [illegible]notice—and especially so by England [illegible]enemies—that the United States was a [illegible]riend in more than name, was ready e[illegible]n to finance you; and no sturdier blo[illegible]could be given to those who envy and [illegible]ot against you."

"There is wisdom [illegible]that. You will see it regarded," was [illegible]the answer. The speaker was Willia[illegible]Lidderdale, for a long time Governor [illegible]the Bank of England.

And the sequel is [illegible]ummarized in this morning's London [illegible]patch to THE NEW YORK TIMES that t[illegible]Chancellor of the Exchequer promptly [illegible]awards a full half of the entire loan [illegible]o us—puts United States subscribers [illegible]on exact equality with her own home [illegible]pplicants, and this though British sub[illegible]criptions themselves were in large excess [illegible]f what was sought.

Incidentally, the l[illegible]n is a good investment.

BROOKLYN R[illegible]PID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid T[illegible]nsit's annual report is promised for this [illegible]ek. It may even be made public to-day. [illegible]ome Directors have promised it for to-n[illegible]row. Other insiders aver that they don't [illegible]now when it will be issued. It is due.

No recently issue[illegible] statistics have had closer scrutiny than [illegible]ese Brooklyn Rapid Transit figures will [illegible]eive. It is certainly to be hoped that t[illegible] exhibit will be explicit in detail—end[illegible], once for all, conjectures, suspicion[illegible] and uncertainties. Such a statement c[illegible]tainly should include a clear presentation [illegible]f the items of floating debt, (if there b[illegible]any) and such liens, direct or contingen[illegible]as may be involved in damage judgmen[illegible](if there be any.)

LONDO[illegible] SALES.

People who prete[illegible] to be able to find out how large a pr[illegible]portion of business is done daily upon the [illegible]New York Stock Exchange for foreign [illegible]account quoted 5,000 shares as yesterda[illegible] a figure. Of course this is all the mer[illegible]t guesswork, but in times as dull as the[illegible] even such "information" has attentio[illegible]What is easier to trace as to transact[illegible]s for foreign account is the character of [illegible]e orders—and yesterday, as on recent d[illegible]s, it was not difficult to discern selling m[illegible]e extensive than buying. This was not[illegible]y so in Baltimore and Ohio common stock[illegible], which fell in the first hour of business fr[illegible] 74½ to 73½. Later there was recovery [illegible]ut not till some time after London's orde[illegible] had been executed.

VANDERB[illegible]T RUMORS.

Mysterious hints [illegible] the rounds of cheerful developments s[illegible]n to be disclosed in Canada Southern a[illegible]airs, and similar representations circul[illegible]as to Lake Erie and Western—in both [illegible]which stocks W. K. Vanderbilt is credit[illegible] with having recently very largely increa[illegible]d his personal interest.

THE ONE B[illegible]OYANT STOCK.

Rubber Trust sh[illegible]es jumped up over a couple of points ye[illegible]erday, becoming more active than any oth[illegible] industrial on the list excepting Sugar[illegible]ust. Resumption of dividends is anno[illegible]ced "semi-officially." Rubber stock was [illegible]e only one in the entire list which wen[illegible]p as much as a whole point yesterday.

A CHICAG[illegible] PROGRAMME.

Plans progress l[illegible]king to the consolidation of the Americ[illegible]n Tin Plate, American Steel Hoop, and N[illegible]ional Steel Companies. These were all th[illegible]promotions of Moore Brothers of Chicag[illegible] and a new corporation to absorb the three[illegible] being arranged. This time it is intimate[illegible]there will be only one class of stock, pre[illegible]red shares being eliminated. Bonds are[illegible], however, suggested to the extent of abou[illegible]50 per cent. of the appraised value of [illegible] physical plants controlled.

MIXING MA[illegible] AND WHISKY.

A curious tale [illegible]culating on the Wall Street curb is sugg[illegible]ting the amalgamation of the American [illegible]il Company with the Whisky Trust. Of[illegible]ers of both companies make denials. Th[illegible]tory may not be true.

GUARDIANS OF[illegible] MR. HAVEMEYER.

Sugar Trust qu[illegible]ations wobbled around over a range of [illegible] point yesterday, about 19,000 shares bein[illegible] traded in, and closed with a net change [illegible]f only a single eighth. Midsummer humo[illegible]has nothing more delicious than the g[illegible]ounding wisdom which Stock Exchange r[illegible]m traders disseminate, in and out of Fi[illegible] Eberlin's, as to just what Mr. Haven[illegible]er and Mr. Arbuckle are doing, propos[illegible] to do, have got to do, within the next m[illegible]th or two. One touching the extent of having [illegible]e from the Presidency of the Sugar Trus[illegible]just to make room for somebody who is [illegible]cceptable to Mr. Arbuckle.

WALL ST[illegible]EET TOPICS.

Directors of the [illegible]merican Linseed Company to meet Aug. [illegible]5 to consider the disposition of the year [illegible]surplus of $911,464.

According to [illegible]thern dispatches, the Pennsylvania prop[illegible]es to allow all railroads to use the bridge [illegible]its Wheeling Terminal Company.

Anthracite coal [illegible]roduction in July officially estimated [illegible]3,581,000 tons, as compared with 4,609,0[illegible]tons in June.

Decrease of 15 p[illegible] cent. in July deliveries of grain at Chicag[illegible] over the Western lines, as compared with [illegible]e preceding month.

Increase of $3,4[illegible]324 in exports of general merchandise [illegible]rom the Port of New York for the we[illegible]as compared with the previous week, a[illegible] increase of $6,627,245 as compared wit[illegible]he corresponding week last year.

Unanimous vote[illegible]of the preferred stockholders of the P[illegible]sburg and Western to ratify the sale o[illegible]the stock by the committee to the Ba[illegible]more and Ohio.

Shipments of [illegible]000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-da[illegible] steamer.

MONEY [illegible]D EXCHANGE.

Money on call, [illegible]@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, [illegible]er cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for [illegible]sty days, 4 per cent. for four months, and [illegible]@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercan[illegible] paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to nine[illegible] days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for [illegible]oice four to six months' single names, an[illegible]½ per cent. for others.

Clearing Hous[illegible] statement: Exchanges, $131,550,894; bala[illegible]s, $8,894,546; Sub-Treasury debit balanc[illegible]756,710.

Money on call [illegible]London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discoun[illegible]n open market, 4½@4¼ per cent for shor[illegible] and three months' bills.

Foreign excha[illegible] was slightly easier. Nominal rates w[illegible]$4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual busi[illegible]ness closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½@4.84¾; demand, $4.88¾; cables, $4.89¾; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: France, 5.18¾@5.18⅞; less, 1-16 and 5.15⅝; Reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 94 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40⅜@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago, 5c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 5@10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The stiffening of money on the Stock Exchange here to-day anticipated a possible advance in the bank rate on Thursday. Large gold shipments are expected from New York to-morrow. American securities were dull and irregular. South Africans were higher, and there was livelier trading in them on account of the recent British successes. The Stock Exchange has not yet recovered from the holiday dullness.

Consols for money, 97⅞; for the account, 98⅛. Atchison, 27⅝; Canadian Pacific, 89⅝; St. Paul, 114; Illinois Central, 118⅝; Louisville, 72½; Union Pacific preferred, 77⅛; New York Central, 131⅛; Pennsylvania, 63⅝; Erie, 11⅛; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 33⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 72⅝; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 4⅜.

Bar silver steady at 28⅛d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.00; Madrid, 27.72; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 0.90.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—In sympathy with the dullness in the London market prices were easier at the opening of business on the Bourse here to-day, the possibility of an increase in the English bank rate being discussed. Later the market became firmer, but transactions were quiet throughout the day. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.85.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Dullness prevailed on the Boerse to-day under the influence of heavy offerings of iron and industrial shares. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

The week has been very hot in the States of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and while there was a general lack of rainfall over a large part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, excessively heavy rains fell in portions of the Gulf States and over portions of the central Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys. Rain is very generally needed in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and in the Atlantic Coast States from the Carolinas northward.

Corn, more particularly the late planted, in the States of the Central Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, would be greatly benefited by rain, but the early planted in these sections is generally beyond serious injury from drought. In the lake region and Ohio Valley, and generally in the Atlantic Coast districts, the crop has made good progress, but is beginning to need rain in the Middle Atlantic States.

The general absence of rain has been very favorable to thrashing Winter wheat, which is nearing completion in nearly all districts.

Spring wheat harvest is nearly finished over the southern portion of the Spring wheat region, where some thrashing has been done, and is well advanced in the northern portion. Portions of the Dakotas and Minnesota received very heavy rains during the past week. In South Dakota late Spring wheat experienced very trying temperature conditions, and a larger part of the crop is being cut for fodder than was anticipated.

The week has been favorable for completion of the oat harvest and thrashing, the reports indicating good yields generally, especially in the States of the Ohio Valley.

Over the northern portion of the central and western districts of the cotton belt the condition of cotton has improved, and while an improvement is reported from the Carolinas, the general condition of the crop in Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana is less promising, complaints of rust, shedding, and premature opening being numerous. In Texas the crop is from two to three weeks late, its condition in the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Scarcely any increase in activity showed in the market for outside securities yesterday, though for a few issues there was fairly good demand. The most active issues were found among those not as a rule openly traded in, and on the curb itself the day was as dull as any day of late. Liquidation is seemingly over and prices are under no pressure, but there is no buying in sufficient volume to materially advance prices. For some days past there has been very little to affect outside stocks in news developments, and, in fact, such reports as have come to hand have exercised very little influence on the market.

STANDARD OIL was a prominent issue by reason of an advance of 6 points on the declaration of an eight-dollar dividend, but trading in the stock was excessively light.

RUBBER GOODS was traded in to the extent of 200 or 300 shares at about the previous day's figure. Just before the close, in sympathy with the advance in United States Rubber on the Stock Exchange, Rubber Goods was bid up fractionally to 27¼, at which figure it ended the day. Of late rumor has had it that these two companies are to be consolidated, but no authority appears for the supposition.

SOUTHERN LIGHT AND TRACTION sold at 3⅜, a better price than that which ruled recently. There is fairly good demand for the issue, though on a small scale.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER bonds were fairly active, being traded in to the extent of $25,000 or more. The sales were made at 90 and 90½, most of the bonds changing hands at the lower figure. They closed at 89½ bid.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold at 7¼ and 7½, a fractional advance over the previous day's price.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION.—The recent demand for Illinois Transportation which advanced the price to 1⅝ is said to have been due to advantageous contracts recently made by the company in Chicago. Among others, the company has made a contract to run six omnibuses between one of the large stores in that city and the railroad stations, the company being guaranteed $8 a day per vehicle. It is expected that other similar contracts will be made, and it is believed that the company's revenue from this source will soon be quite large. Progress has also been made in the development of some of the other subsidiary companies of the Electric Vehicle Company, particularly in the New York company, which, it is expected, will soon considerably enlarge its business.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION sold to the extent of 200 shares at 8, an advance of a full point over the best bid at the close on Monday.

AMALGAMATED COPPER and most of the other copper stocks were very dull, and showed practically no change in price.

UNION COPPER sold at 2⅛ and 2¼, closing at 2 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¼
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	2¾	3
Consolidated Gas debentures	87	90
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	105½	106

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	22¾	24¼
American Agricultural Chemical pf	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	79½	80½
American Chicle	59	60
American Chicle pf	70	75
American Hide & Leather bonds	89½	90½
American Thread pf	4	4½
American Woolen	13¾	13⅞
American Woolen pf	70½	71
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	25	32
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	6¾	7½
Distilling Company of America	5	5½
Distilling Company of America pf	19¾	21½
Electric Boat	15	17
Electric Boat pf	30	36
Havana Commercial	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf	38	42
International Pump	19½	20
International Pump pf	66	67
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf	75	80
National Gramophone	15	26
National Salt	38½	41
National Salt pf	61	65
National Sugar pf	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28¼	28⅞
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	98
Rubber Goods Mfg	27¼	27½
Rubber Goods Mfr	76	77½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	530	534

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	88¾
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10½
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅝
California Copper	1	1¼
Central Fireworks	18½	20
Central Fireworks pf	58	60
Chicago & Alton subs	103	103¼
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93½	94⅜
Compressed Air	31	34
Economics Postage	1¼	1⅝
Electric Vehicle	19	22
Electric Vehicle pf	40	70
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	25
General Carriage	5⅜	5¾
Gold Hill Copper	1	1¼
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1⅝
*Markeen Copper	5	
Mexican Nat. Construction pf		12
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	7¾	8¼
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	22	24½
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20½	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	24	25
Storage Power	15	16
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	1/8
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A. 3d ass. pd.	6¼	7½
Union Copper	2	2⅛
United Railways of St. Louis pf	68	69½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84¾	85⅛
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	5	6
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	36	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex div	231½	232½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	105	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	79	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	84½	85½
North Jersey Street Railway	25½	27
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	210	300
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	13
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113¾	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	100	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbian Gas 5s	102	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	55	60
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	103	104
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104½	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	66	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	38	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	306	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	68
N. Y. & F. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & F. R. Gas Co. con	100	106
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
Northern Union 5s	162	163
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	98½	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	88¼	
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	98	99
St. Paul Gas stock	85	87
St. Paul Gas bonds	93	95
Standard Gas, New York	121	125
Standard Gas, New York, pf	141	148
Standard Gas 1st	113	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s, 1951	96½	98
Western Gas	94	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	78	80
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	83½	85½
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	99½	99⅝
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113	113½
Hoboken Ferry	82½	83½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	32½	33½
Union Ferry bonds	94½	

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	56	57
Barney & Smith	8	10
Barney & Smith pf	30	40
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	1¾	2
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	23	30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123	128	20	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	
15¾	15⅝	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15½	
36	37	100	American Ice Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	−⅜
11¼	11½	200	American Linseed Co.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	
54½	55½	20	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	56⅝	56⅞	54½	54½	
3¾	3⅞	100	Am. Malting Co	4	4	4	4	+⅛
19¾	20¼	210	Am. Malting Co. pf.	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	−⅛
88½	89	227	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	−⅛
33¼	33½	1,230	Am. Steel & Wire	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33½	−⅛
73½	73½	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	−⅛
121⅜	121⅝	18,505	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121¼	121⅝	120⅛	121⅝	+⅛
23	23½	300	American Tin Plate	23	23	23	23	+⅛
93	93½	1,110	American Tobacco	93	93½	92½	93½	+⅛
44⅞	45⅛	325	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45	+⅛
26⅜	26⅞	3,080	At., T. & S. F.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+⅛
70⅜	70⅝	7,440	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70	70⅛	−⅛
74½	74⅝	6,560	Baltimore & Ohio	74½	74½	73½	74⅛	
80	80½	585	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80½	80	80	−⅛
56⅝	57⅛	8,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅛	57⅝	56⅜	56⅞	−⅛
48½	49	210	Canada Southern	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
27½	27⅝	1,510	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	−⅛
126½	126⅝	3,150	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126½	126½	126	126⅛	−⅛
63¾	63	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	60	69	69	69	−1
31	34	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32½	32½	31½	31½	−2⅛
21½	22¼	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	22½	22½	−⅛
111¼	111⅜	6,170	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111⅜	−⅛
157½	159	110	Chicago & Northw.	157½	157½	157½	157½	−⅛
105⅜	106⅛	2,800	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	106¼	106⅝	105⅛	106	−⅛
9	11	12	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	
31	33½	15	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	31	31	31	31	
35⅜	35¾	1,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	35½	35⅛	35½	−⅛
6½	6¾	595	Colorado Southern	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
42	42½	400	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41½	42	41½	41⅝	−⅛
174½	175	2,617	Consolidated Gas	176¼	176¼	174⅝	174⅞	−1⅛
24¼	25	1,940	Con. Tobacco Co.	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	+⅛
76½	77	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
18⅝	18⅞	300	Denver & Rio Grande	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
67	67½	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	67½	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
		200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12	12	12	12	−¼
15½	16½	15	Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	
33¼	33¼	1,830	Federal Steel	33	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
65½	65¾	200	Federal Steel pf	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	−1
130½	132	100	General Electric	131	131	131	131	−1
53¾	54	1,280	Glucose Sugar Ref.	53	55	53	53¾	+⅜
61½	62	300	Hocking Valley pf.	62½	62½	62	62	+⅛
116⅞	117⅛	520	Illinois Central	117	117	117	117	+⅛
65	65½	200	International Paper pf	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	−⅛
28⅝	29⅛	200	International Power	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
19	19½	200	Iowa Central	19½	19½	19	19	−⅛
44	45	100	Iowa Central pf.	44	44	44	44	−2
26½	27¼	150	Lake Erie & Western	27	27	27	27	−⅛
92	94	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	93	93	93	93	−1⅛
71½	71⅝	1,650	Louisville & Nashville	70¾	71⅝	70⅞	71¼	+⅛
90½	90¾	1,000	Manhattan Elevated	90½	90½	90	90½	−⅛
153⅜	154	1,000	Met. Street Railway	154½	154½	153¼	153¾	−1⅜
11¾	12	225	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	−⅛
56	56¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	56	56	56	56	−⅛
93½	94¼	110	Minn. & St. L. pf.	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	−⅛
9½	10	1,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9½	9½	9½	9½	−⅛
50⅜	51	2,450	Missouri Pacific	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50⅜	−⅛
31	31½	170	National Biscuit Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	−⅛
19	19¼	150	National Lead Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	−⅛
96	97	512	National Lead Co. pf.	97½	97½	96	96	−1
24	25	230	National Steel	24½	24½	24	24	−1
83½	85	430	National Steel pf.	84½	84½	83½	83½	−1¼
45¾	46½	2,483	National Tube Co.	46½	48⅝	45½	45⅞	−1
89⅝	90	1,305	National Tube Co. pf.	90	90	89½	90	−⅛
129½	130	30	New Jersey Central	129	130¼	129	130¼	
128¼	129	200	New York Central	129	129	129	129	+⅛
11¼	11⅝	150	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
20⅜	21	200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
34½	34¼	600	Norfolk & Western	34	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
77	78	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	78	78	78	78	+⅛
51⅜	51⅞	3,385	Northern Pacific	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51⅜	−⅛
71½	72	20	Northern Pacific pf.	72⅜	72⅜	71⅞	71⅞	
30⅜	31	340	Pacific Mail	31	31	30⅞	31	−⅛
128¼	128¾	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	128⅛	128½	128⅛	128¼	−⅛
98¾	99	150	People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¾	−⅛
40	41	200	Pressed Steel Car	40¾	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+⅛
16¾	16⅞	700	Reading	17	17	16¾	16⅞	−⅛
58½	58⅝	3,410	Reading 1st pf.	59	59	58¾	58⅞	−⅛
28	28½	860	Reading 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28	28	−1¼
192	200	10	Rensa. & Saratoga	193	193	193	193	
9¼	10½	1,030	Republic Iron & Steel	9¾	9⅝	9	9¼	−1¼
50	52	327	Repub. Iron & Steel pf	51½	51½	50⅜	50⅝	−1⅞
9½	9⅝	300	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	+⅛
67	68	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+⅛
33⅞	34¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	+⅛
26½	27	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	
33⅜	33⅝	1,333	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅝	33	33⅛	
10⅞	11	900	Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
52¼	52½	1,050	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52½	+⅛
5	5½	300	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	
70⅜	70½	500	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70	70½	69½	70¼	+⅛
14⅜	14½	200	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	14¼	14½	−⅛
64	64⅜	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	−1¼
59⅜	59⅝	14,415	Union Pacific	60⅛	60⅝	59⅜	59⅝	−⅜
75⅜	75⅞	1,000	Union Pacific pf.	76⅛	76⅛	75⅜	75⅝	−⅛
10¼	10½	400	United States Leather.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−⅛
29½	29¾	11,950	United States Rubber.	29⅝	30	29⅝	29¾	+2⅛
94	95	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	−2
18	18½	900	Wabash pf	18	18	18	18	
79¾	80	10	Western Union Tel.	80½	80½	80½	80½	
8¾	9	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9½	9½	9½	
38½	39¼	60	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
Sales.....		134,437						

	Bid.	Asked.
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	
Cramps' Shipyard	18	
General Chemical	58	60
General Chemical pf	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	118	125
Standard Coupler	49	
Standard Coupler pf	122	
Trenton Potteries	4¾	5½
Trenton Potteries pf	47	50
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	1⅝	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	45	50
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	73¼	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
KANSAS CITY, FORT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	975
4th week July	$143,432	$127,492	$72,861
From Jan. 1	2,029,870	2,437,425	2,473,635
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week July	40,640	28,591	23,831
From Jan. 1	904,169	742,114	647,201
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	876	876	637
Month July	483,200	480,700	299,143
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,127	4,947	4,367
4th week July	383,631	785,972	680,433
Month July	2,869,808	2,420,669	1,840,361
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,820	2,820	2,395
Month July	4,580,047	4,435,407	3,632,249
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,780	1,780	1,789
4th week July	207,993	177,791	
From Jan. 1	4,134,833	3,603,426	
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
4th week July	214,022	210,767	175,603
Month July	885,416	581,133	479,840
From Jan. 1	4,633,503	4,321,160	4,001,140
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER PITTSBURG for the year ended June 30—			
Gross	5,012,135	3,801,060	3,706,104
Expenses	2,888,619	2,441,393	2,366,415
Net	2,123,524	1,360,375	1,339,689
Fixed charges and taxes	1,133,597	863,905	854,515
Net	989,927	493,670	485,174
Extra expenses	115,243	103,719	132,853
Profit	874,683	389,951	352,321
Pref. dividends	240,000	120,000	120,000
Balance	634,683	269,951	232,321
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Mileage	5,218	5,076	142
Gross earnings	42,950,805	38,016,314	4,934,591
Oper. expenses	26,994,014	24,828,714	2,165,300
Net earnings	15,956,791	13,187,600	2,769,191
Other payments	6,425,027	6,572,981	*147,954
Balance	9,531,764	6,614,619	2,917,145
Other income	529,790	543,977	*14,187
Total income	10,061,554	7,158,596	2,902,958
Dividends	3,914,894	3,523,270	391,124
Surplus	6,147,100	3,635,326	2,511,834
App. for real estate and equip.	4,542,041		4,542,041
Net surplus	1,605,119	3,635,326	*2,030,207

*Decrease.

The construction charges of the company during the year amounted to $15,311,805, including the cost of new railways purchased. The item in the income account of $4,542,041 was charged to income account by a special appropriation of the Board of Directors. The balance was charged to cost of property.

GILA VALLEY GLOBE & NORTHERN for June—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$37,803	$34,466	$2,337
Oper. expenses	23,351	10,126	13,225
Earn. over op. ex.	13,952	24,340	*10,388
Betterments	1,452	124	1,328
Net earnings	12,500	24,216	*11,716
Interest chgs. for month	6,314	6,314	
Surplus	6,186	17,902	*11,716

*Decrease.

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for the six months ending June 30—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	2,703,779	2,321,186	2,770,919
Oper. exp.	1,886,448	1,628,335	1,926,032
Net	822,331	694,851	844,887
Other income	13,337	7,347	
Total income	835,668	702,198	
Charges	751,767	706,501	
Surplus	143,901	*4,303	
For the fiscal year—			
Gross	5,784,344	4,769,949	4,595,085
Oper. exp.	3,941,313	3,804,715	3,189,337
Net	1,843,031	1,405,234	1,405,748
Other income	25,503	11,737	
Total income	1,868,534	1,416,971	1,405,748
Charges	1,482,946	1,409,259	1,248,004
Surplus	385,589	67,745	157,744

*Deficit.

KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross	1,703,433	1,433,294	1,389,168
Oper. exp.	1,172,456	1,059,373	1,036,659
Net	530,977	373,921	362,509
Other income	43,250	29,932	31,243
Total income	573,227	403,853	393,757
Charges	198,446	197,744	198,085
Surplus	376,781	200,109	195,672

SYRACUSE RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY for the year ended June 30—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	139,978	123,371	16,604
Oper. exp.	79,848	73,852	5,996
Net	60,427	50,450	9,938
Total net	61,736	51,479	10,256
Surplus	61,736	*1,067	8,809

*Deficit.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
170	Am. Steel & Wire	33¾	33½	33¼	33⅜
10	Am. S. & W. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
16,070	Am. Sugar Ref.	121½	121⅞	120½	121⅞
300	Am. Tobacco	93	93	92½	92⅜
280	A., T. & S. F.	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅞
1,550	A., T. & S.F. pf.	70¾	70⅞	69½	70⅜
1,320	Balt. & Ohio.	74½	74½	73⅝	74⅛
5,730	B'klyn R. T.	57⅜	57⅝	56½	57
30	Ches. & Ohio	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
3,380	C., B. & Q.	126½	126½	126¼	126⅜
2,080	C., M. & St. P.	111½	111¾	111⅜	111⅝
370	C., R. I. & P.	106½	106½	106	106
180	Cont. Tobacco	25	25	24⅞	24⅞
210	Federal Steel	33⅛	33½	32⅝	33½
170	Louis. & Nash.	70⅞	70⅞	70½	70⅝
100	Manhattan	90½	90⅝	90½	90⅝
1,450	Mo. Pacific	50⅞	50⅞	50⅜	50⅝
50	N. Y. O. & W.	21½	21½	21½	21½
830	Northern Pacific	51⅞	52	51⅛	52
50	Pacific Mail	30⅝	31	30¾	30⅞
30	People's Gas	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅜
60	Reading	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞
2,850	Reading 1st pf.	59½	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞
50	Republic Steel	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
180	Southern Pacific	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
60	Tenn. C. & I.	69¾	69¾	69½	69⅝
3,270	Union Pacific	60⅛	60⅞	59½	59¾
120	Union Pacific pf.	76	76	75⅝	76
140	U. S. Leather	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
120	U. S. Rubber	27⅞	29¼	27⅞	29⅛
41,620					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	L. I. Unified 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½
6,000	N. & W. con. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
$9,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. fs.	103½	104½
2s, c., w. fs.	103½	104½
2s, r., 1891	100	
3s, r., 1918	109¼	109⅜
3s, c., 1918	109¼	109⅜
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	115	115½
4s, c., 1907	115	115½
4s, r., 1925	132½	134½
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113⅜
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113⅜
D. C. 3-65s	122	

	Bid.	Asked.
Alle. & W.	115	
Alb. & Sus.	103	
Am. C. & F. pf.	62	62¾
Am. Coal	150	200
Am. C. Oil	33½	34½
Am. C. Oil pf.	88½	90¼
Am. Tel.	25	25½
Am. Exp.	155	158
A. I. Co. pf.	67	70
A. S. & Ref.	36½	37
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1½
A. S. H. Co.	18	19
A. S. H

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

Brooklyn Motorman Became Ill—Passengers Jumped from Runaway Car.

Passengers were endangered in a collision between two Brooklyn trolley cars at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street last night, which was brought about by the collapse of Motorman Henry Walsh of Car 370 of the Smith Street line, who was himself the only person seriously hurt. His car was coming in from Coney Island with perhaps a dozen passengers aboard, and was descending the steep hill in Ninth Street, when he sank back upon the forward seat, as though unconscious, while the car began to move with constantly increasing speed.

Almost every one on the car jumped to the street as it sped down the hill. Many fell and received slight cuts and bruises, but all were able to leave for home without medical attendance, and their names were not obtained by the police. Meantime, Car 68 of the Fifth Avenue line, also bound for the bridge, was rapidly approaching the crossing of the two thoroughfares, the motorman all unconscious of the danger which was bearing down upon him until he had seen the runaway, and then it was too late to stop.

He put on his power and tried to get out of the way and nearly succeeded, but the descending car struck the rear platform with great force, and both came to a full stop with a crash which was heard for blocks.

Both were somewhat damaged, and Walsh was found still lying where he had fallen. He was carried to a saloon by Guy Hewes of 536 Fifth Avenue, a bystander, who had witnessed the accident. He was removed to Seney Hospital in an ambulance, where he was found to be suffering from heat prostration and from an incised wound of the abdomen, which, the officials of the road say, was inflicted by the brake crank spinning around when he released his hold upon it. He is not dangerously hurt.

He says he received a severe electric shock as he fell. By a lucky chance he turned off the current as he fell and the speed of the car was much less at the time of the crash than if it had not been propelled by gravity alone. On his last outward trip to Coney Island Walsh complained to the starter at the Smith Street barns that he was unwell and in no condition to work longer, and the starter promised him that he would be relieved if he would make that one more run.

THE MUTUAL LIFE PAYS UP.

Mrs. Hillmon-Smith's Claim Settled After a Delay of Twenty-one Years and After Six Trials in Court.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 7.—After six trials in the United States Circuit Court and a delay of twenty-one years and four months, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to-day settled its case with Mrs. Sallie E. Hillmon-Smith in this city by paying her $22,000 in cash, the amount with interest decreed by a jury to be due her on a policy held by Hillmon when he disappeared in 1879.

The Mutual Life of New York is the second of the three original insurance companies to settle. The Connecticut Mutual is still holding out, with a judgment of $11,054 against it.

BIG FIRE IN BLUEFIELDS.

Flames Do Much Damage in the Nicaragua Port.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—A cablegram was received to-day from Bluefields, Nicaragua, giving details of the most destructive fire that ever occurred in that port. The flames started last night and cut a swath through the heart of the town, creating a loss estimated at $175,000.

Bluefields has no fire department and the buildings, for the most part wooden, were at the mercy of the flames. The fire started in the low, flat warehouse of Samuel Weil & Co., a New Orleans concern, which was destroyed, entailing a loss of about $40,000. The store, wharf, and big lumber pile of J. A. Belanger & Co. went next, with a loss of $40,000. Mr. Belanger is the British Consul at Bluefields, and is from Toronto, Ontario.

Leaping across the street, the Metropolitan Hotel, of forty rooms, the property of Warren Brown of Bangor, was destroyed. The new offices of the United Fruit Company and M. S. Lane's drug house were also burned.

STORMY TIMES IN AMBULANCE.

Two Religious Fanatics and a Rheumatic in the Same Vehicle.

An ambulance plying between Harlem and Bellevue Hospitals last night had a stormy passage according to Dr. Slevin of the former institution. In the vehicle were, besides the doctor and the driver, two religious maniacs and one victim of chronic rheumatism.

"Can't you stop this jolting?" cried the rheumatic.

"Rock of Ages—" the first religious maniac began to sing. She was a woman.

"Shut your mouth," responded he of the sore limbs.

Then the second religious maniac spoke. He was a man.

"Doctor," he said, "I'm not a maniac at all. Let me out of this d—d wagon."

"Stop! Stop!" shrieked the woman. "Profanity, blasphemy, perfidy! Remove thyself, son of Satan."

Then there was a hubbub. The chronic rheumatic recovered the use of his legs long enough to kick everybody else. Meanwhile the two religious maniacs buffeted each other about the faces, the woman singing hymns and quoting Scripture, while the man swore loudly that he never would have been a religious fanatic if he had known what it would bring him to. The doctor in desperation begged the driver to hurry.

The names of the three patients were: Religious maniacs, Frank Palmer of Astoria and Mrs. Mary Didier of 634 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; chronic rheumatic, John McGreevy of 607 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Palmer was caught preaching and singing to a crowd of hoodlums in upper Third Avenue; Mrs. Didier was taken from her home because she tried to make the rest of her family go to church, and McGreevy was captured by the routine hospital methods.

Another Trial of Wind-Splitting Train.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Adams's "wind-splitting" train made a trial run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railway to-day between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and broke all records for speed between those points. When about half way between Baltimore and Philadelphia the train had gained so much time on the regular train that it encountered a "block" signal, and was compelled to slow up. It made the run in one hour and forty-one minutes, and gained eighteen minutes on the regular train, which preceded it.

$10,000 Horse Dies in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—His Excellency, the crack three-year-old, owned by C. H. Smith, died to-day at Washington Park from a ruptured blood vessel. Mr. Smith paid $10,000 for the colt during the Louisville meeting last Spring.

Republic Iron Company Cuts Wages.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 7.—To-day the Republic Iron Company posted notices in their extensive nut and bolt works in this city to the effect that the wages of skilled laborers will be reduced 15 per cent., as the selling price of iron has dropped back to 87½ cents per hundred in Pittsburg. This is the only department of the big Republic Mills here now at work.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:08	Sun sets	7:07
Moon sets	2:25		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:10	Gov. Isl'd	5:32
H. Gate	7:28		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:30	Gov. Isl'd	5:57
H. Gate	7:53		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) AUGUST 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Basil, Northern Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
British Prince, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
California, Naples, &c.		
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol		
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marengo, Newcastle		
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown	12:30 P. M. *2:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Queen Mary, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Barbadoes	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago, Santiago de Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Yucatan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vincenso Florio, Genoa		

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Origen, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 11, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 11, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. [Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY,) AUGUST 8.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, July 28.
Anchoria, Glasgow, July 29.
Barbarossa, Bremen, July 24.
Britannia, St. Lucia, July 22.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 30.
Lahn, Bremen, July 31.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 1.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 29.
Vienna, Liverpool, July 26.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Aragonia, Antwerp, July 27.
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 2.
El Rio, New Orleans, Aug. 3.
Fournel, Havre, July 28.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Aug. 4.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Aug. 3.
St. Cuthbert, Barry, July 27.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Macedonia, Shields, July 28.
Sabine, Galveston, Aug. 4.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 4.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

Drummond, Gibraltar, July 29.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 2.

Arrived.

SS Therese, (Nor.,) Havnaes, Guanaco, July 29, with asphalt to the New York and Bermudez Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Porto Rico, Smith, San Lorenzo Aug. 2, with fruit to Bartram Bros.—vessel to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10. P. M.

SS Cuthbert, (Br.,) Pugh, Barry July 27, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Falco, (Nor.,) Hansen, Tilf Cove, N. F., July 31, with copper ore to the American Metal Refining Co.—vessel to Henry T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban license,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., July 24, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:10 P. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad July 30 and Grenada 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, (Br.,) Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Syracuse, (Ger.,) Behrmann, Santos July 20 and Barbados 31st, in ballast and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Bodo, (Nor.,) Johannessen, Bocas del Toro July 29, with fruit to John A. McDonald. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Petersen, Cape Haitl, &c., July 28, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kelloch. Arrived at the Bar at 10:40 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon July 31, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:44 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., July 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Aug. 1 and Key West 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Rotterdam July 26 and Boulogne 27th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool July 27, with mdse. and passengers to F. Leyland & Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Mexico, Downs, Havana Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:24 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 7, 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Comanche, for Charleston, &c.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Panama, (Fr.,) for Bordeaux.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS Maraval, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Buenaventura, for Newport News.
SS Katahdin, for Newport News.

Spoken.

Ship Helga, (Br.,) Ball, from New York for Tsintau, (China,) was spoken July 17 in lat. 13, lon. 20.

Bark Alcede, (Br.,) Coutts, from Boulogne for New York, was spoken July 19 in lat. 42, lon. 44.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne at 7 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 6:20 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Allx, sld. from Havre for New York at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Bergenhuus, (Nor.,) Capt. Svendsen, from New York for Yokohama, arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Rokeby, (Br.,) Capt. Jobson, from Baltimore and New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Nordfarer, (Dan.,) Capt. Brunnich, from New York via Adelaide, arr. at Sydney, N. S. W., previous to to-day.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, from New York via Adelaide, arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.

SS Richmond Castle, (Br.,) Capt. Clancarthy, from New York via Singapore, Manila, &c., arr. at Kobe yesterday.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Bahia and Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Aug. 4.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York via Gibraltar for Venice, arr. at Palermo Aug. 4.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Caledonia, (Br.,) Capt. McLean, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Hilgiien, (Br.,) Capt. Pulford, from New York via St. Michael's for China and Japan, arr. at Alexandria yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogeman, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York to-day.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Lucas, from New York for London, passed Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Sempione, (Ital.,) Capt. Dodero, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Aug. 4.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampher, sld. from Calcutta for New York, July 12.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 3:10 P. M. to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—False Reports Regarding a Seventh Avenue Block Front—Results at Auction.

David Stewart has sold for the Faye estate to Max Marx the plot on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 50 by 100. Mr. Marx has resold the lots, through W. A. Darling, to Alexander Cameron.

Israel Steinhart, owner of the vacant block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, says that there is no truth in the report that it has been sold.

Isaac K. Cohn & Co. have sold for Mrs. M. Clark to V. Simpson the four-story dwelling 137 West Forty-third Street, 20.6 by 100.11. It is understood that the purchaser holds options on the adjoining parcels, Nos. 139 and 141, and that the entire plot, having a frontage of sixty feet, is to be the site of a ten-story apartment hotel.

Max Lippmann has sold, for about $30,000, the six-story brick flat 30 Ridge Street, 29 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

4 to 12 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 150 by 100.11, five three-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff W. H. Busk..... 38,000

248 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.10, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company 17,500

1,511 and 1,548 Bryant Street, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, each 25 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Ida M. Murphy and Emily H. Spofford..... 6,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 46 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 343 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,386.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 147 East Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,169.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Division Street, northwest corner of Allen Street, for a four-story brick storage house, 86 by 110.7 and irregular; Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $28,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, for a four-story brick storage house, 49 by 100; Manhattan Railway Company, owner and architect; cost, $28,000.

Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, for a four-story brick storage house, 49.10 by 78.6; Manhattan Railway Company, owner and architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 25 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 20 by 32; Joseph Diamond, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,600.

One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 44; Joseph Diamond, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 5 First Street, to a five-story brick factory; F. Lewis, premises, owner; O. Reismann, architect; cost, $500.

No. 36 West Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick stable; West Presbyterian Church, owner; S. O. Goldstone, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 221 and 223 East Twenty-seventh Street, to a two-story brick church and school; Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, owner; James E. Ware & Son of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $750.

No. 13 East Forty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Marianna B. Lewis, premises, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 104 and 106 West Thirty-fourth Street, to two four-story brick restaurant buildings; Newbold T. Lawrence of 71 Liberty Street, owner; J. A. Elliott of 61 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

ATTORNEY ST, 88 to 92, 68x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Levy, (mtg $44,000, R S $18)..... $1

CHARLES ST, 127, 25x51.9x29x41.8; Hugh McCulloch and another, executors, &c., to James Keese..... 5,000

ELDRIDGE ST, 113, 25x100; Barnett Levy to Rosie Rubenstein, (mtg $25,000, R S $8)..... 1

GERMAN PLACE, 774, s e corner of 158th St, 25x86.2; Agnes Noble to Johanna A. Koster..... 27,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 340 ft s of 156th St, new line, runs s 25 x w 73.5 x n w 7.6 x n 24.9 x e 77.9; Frank G. Coryell to John Schwalbenberg, ½ part, (mtg $4,700, R S 25 cents)..... 100

KELLY ST, e s, 184.11 ft s of 167th St, 17x100; Edward A. Ford, referee, to William Hauser, (R S $3.50, mtg $3,000) 400

KELLY ST, 1,542, 17x100; William Hauser to Charles P. Kelly and another, (mtg $3,000, R S $5.50)..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, at s s of 169th St, runs e 110.4; s 85x e 25x s 25x w 102.4 to road x n 110; John R. Vanderveort to Union Surety and Guaranty Company, (R S $8)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,080, 17.2x72.10; Collins Building and Construction Company to Mary L. Evans, (mtg $39,425, R S $10)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 93d St, 16.5x70; Collins Building and Construction Company to Mary L. Evans, (mtg $20,230, R S $10)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 96th St, 55.8x95; Sam Glass to Richard Sentner, (all liens)..... 1

MATILDA ST, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Matilda St, e s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Annie R. Wells to John W. Brown, (R S $1.50)..... 1

NEREID AV, n w corner of Fulton St, 200 x100; Joanna L. Van Wyck to John W. Brown, (R S $3)..... 1

PLOT beginning 78.11 ft n of 143d St and 200 ft w of 8th Av, runs n 21x w 75.5 to e s of Bradhurst Av x s 21.1x e 77.6; William J. Huston to Thomas B. Carpenter, (R S $0)..... 1

RIDGE ST, s s, 23.1x100.5x22.3x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Nellie Sturman, (mtg $15,000, R S $8.50)..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 75 ft s of 145th St, 50x100; Louisa A. Finck to William J. Huston, (mtg $3,000, R S $4). 1

SUBURBAN ST, n s, 296.8 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; James Allen to Catherine A. Conway, (mtg $1,700, R S $2.50)..... 1

SUBURBAN ST, n s, 296.8 ft e of Marion Av, 50x100; Catherine A. Conway to James and Ella L. Allen, (all liens, R S $2.50)..... 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 47, 48, 89, and 90, map of the land of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x180 to Crestline Av; also Lots 36, 37, 100 and 101, map of the land of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x180 to Crestline Av; Max Marx to Percival J. H. Whittaker, (mtg $4,500, R S $10)..... 1,000

1ST AV, e s, 24.6 ft n of 1st St, 32.6x70; George Becker to Barbara Becker, (mtg $20,000, R S $29)..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 37th St, 37x80; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee, to Isaac Metzger..... 30,300

6TH AV, e s, 62.11 ft s of 46th St, 18.9x75; Franklin B. Lord, referee, to A. Mercer Pell..... 25,350

11TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.8; Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 12,850

37TH ST, 108 East, 25x98.9; Maria Hall to Horace W. Carpenter..... Nominal

39TH ST, 93 ft w of 3d Av, 19x94.4; 19.2x91.8; 39th St, n s, 109 ft w of 3d Av, 27.3x98.2x27.6x94.4; Henry Hirsch to Frederick Blum, (mtg $50,000, R S $5)..... 1

43D ST, n s, 424.6 ft n w of 6th Av, 20.6x100.5; Mabel Clarke to Maria S. Simpson, (R S $30)..... 1

52D ST, 249 East, 25x100.5; Mary Kelly, by guardian, to Mary J. Murphy, ½ part 17,700

52D ST, 249 East, 25x100.5; Michael F. O'Brien to Mary J. Murphy, ½ part..... 2,880

73D ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; Annie Eichenberg to Samuel J. Feldheim, (R S $3)..... 1

77TH ST, e s, 301 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Annie Johnson to Rosa L. Barzaghi, quitclaim..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 301 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Mary C. Down to Roca L. Barzaghi..... 26,000

82D ST, 120, e s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; George C. Stroup to Henrietta P. Stroup, (mtg $20,000, R S $30)..... 1

86TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Avenue A, 28x102.2; Emeline B. Philbrick to John G. and Christina Goebel..... 15,500

86TH ST, s s, 279 ft e of Avenue A, 28x102.2; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Emeline B. Philbrick..... 12,000

94TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of Central Park West, 16.8x100.8; Julia L. Butterfield, trustee, to Edward M. Ehlers..... 22,000

103D ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.11; Henry Hirsch to Frederick Blum, (mtg $18,000, R S $2)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 230 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Edrick Church to Henry M. Denton, (mtg $30,000, R S $9)..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 316.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; John B. Mazziatta to Caroline Mazziatta, all title, &c., to ½ part, (mtg $5,000, R S $1)..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to George W. Martin, (R S $12.50)..... 100

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 44x99.11; Moses J. Stroock, referee, to Isaac Metzger, (mtg $17,000, R S $10)..... 10,000

128TH ST, 117 East, 16x99.11; Ellis M. J. McMurray to Michael McFarland..... 10,500

136TH ST, 149 West, 16x99.11; John H. Leith and Charles Glenn to Hyman Levy, (mtg $12,500, R S $1)..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; John J. Bell, individually and as trustee, to Hyman Levy, (mtg $12,500, R S $13.50)..... 1

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; William E. Lord to William P. Carroll..... 26,000

138TH ST, s s, 127 ft e of Lenox Av, 48x99.11; Frederick Schildwachter to John D. Hassinger, (mtg $11,000, R S $7)..... 1

146TH ST, 734 East, 25x100; John D. Hassinger to Frederick Schildwachter, (mtg $15,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

152D ST, 566 West, 16.6x99.11; Ward Wheeler to Charles F. Hovey..... 14,250

170TH ST, n s, 161.8 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.9x100; William F. Getgood to John J. Halloran, (mtg $2,000, R S $3)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FORSYTH ST, 190; Marks Levin to Esther Golomb, 5 years..... $2,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 116th St, (store, &c.;) Robert S. Lloyd to William Huetlier, 10 years..... 2,400

MAIDEN LANE, 40, (two floors;) Ettie P. Bartlett to Arthur Walmsley and another, 5 years..... 760

1ST AV, 2,233, (basement;) Yetta Nestler to Carolina F. Pagano, 2 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

BARZAGHI, Rose L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 77th St, s s, 301 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... $10,000

BOPP, T. Harrison, to Sidney H. Stuart; 453 West 148th St, 1 year..... 2,000

BRENNAN, Michael, and wife to Eliza Billett; 11th Av, s s, Lot 807, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 1,000

BROWN, Dillon, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 57th St, 40 East, 5 years... 42,500

BROWN, John W., to Joanna L. Van Wyck; Nereid Av, n w corner of Fulton St, 5 years..... 1,000

BROWN, John W., to Joanna L. Van Wyck; Nereid Av, n s, 100 ft w of Fulton St, 5 years..... 1,000

BROWN, John W., to Annie V. R. Wells; Matilda St, e s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 600

BROWN, John W., to Annie V. R. Wells; Matilda St, e s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 850

CARPENTER, Thomas B., to William J. Hueston; plot begins 200 ft w of 8th Av and 78.11 ft n of 143d St, runs n 21x w 75.5 to Bradhurst Av, e s, x s 21.1x e 77.6, 3 years..... 5,000

CARROLL, William P., to William B. Lord; 136th St, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, and four adjoining lots, 1 year, 4 mortgages, each..... 15,500

CORSE, John, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 94th St, 178 West, 3 years..... 10,500

CURRIE, Martha, to Julius and Joseph G. Wallach; 80th St, 148 West, 5 years. 12,000

EHLERS, Edward M. P., to Julia L. Butterfield, trustee, &c.; 94th St, n s, 209 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years..... 22,000

FLAGG, George W., to Thomas J. Evers; Tinton Av, e s, 24.6 ft n of 163th St, widened, ½ year..... 5,000

FRANKE, Josefine, to Ettie Franke; 114th St, s s, 280.6 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years... 9,000

GOEBEL, John G., and wife to Emeline E. Philbrick; 88th St, s s, 270 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 14,500

GRECO, Stefano, to Philip S. Saitta; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, demand.. 3,500

HAMILL, Mary, to William K. McCullagh; 325 West 43d St, 3 years..... 2,000

HORR, Minnie, to Jessie McGuffog; Courtland Av, e s, 106.6 ft n of 148th St, 1 year..... 600

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner to Moses Esberg; 101st St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year..... 1,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Isaac Greenfield and another; 88 to 92 Attorney St, 3 years... 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees; 11th St, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 10,000

MARTIN, George W., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 10,461

MARTIN, George W., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 113th St, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 6 months..... 1,678

MAYER, Adolph, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 241 and 248 West Broadway, 5 years..... 60,000

MAYER, Adolph, to Maria E. Herrick; 241 and 248 West Broadway, 2 months.. 6,000

McDONALD, Clark H., to James Rossell; 140th St, 311 to 317 West, leasehold, 2 years..... 5,000

MURPHY, Mary J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 52d St, 249 East, 3 years..... 10,500

PIFFARD, Helen H., to Gottfried Brickelmaier and another; 35th St, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, secures performance of contract..... 6,000

REIS, Jacob, and another to Ella A. Green; 635 East 137th St, 2 years..... 2,500

ROGERS, James, to Hamilton Bank; 12th Av, n e corner of 134th St; 134th St, n s, 300 ft e of 12th Av; 12th Av, s e corner of 132d St, secures notes..... 13,000

RUBENSTEIN, Rosie, to Barnett Levy; Eldridge St, 143, 5 years..... 4,000

SCHWALBENBERG, John, to Frank G. Coryell; Jackson Av, w s, 340 ft s of 156th St, new line, demand..... 700

SIMPSON, Maria S., to Mary E. Heyes; 438 St, 137 West, 3 years..... 25,000

SPULARD, Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, e s, 25.4 ft s of 47th St, 5 years..... 6,000

STURMAN, Nellie, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 83 Ridge St, 3 years..... 4,500

THE SCANDINAVIAN LUTHERAN Evangelical Immanuel's Congregation of New York to Frank G. Coryell; Lot 228, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years.. 500

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to Mary E. Fairbrother; Webster Av, w s, 111.5 ft s of 170th St, 5 years..... 4,000

WHITTAKER, Percival J. H., to United States Savings Bank; Webster Av, w s, 83.7 ft n of 170th St, 3 years..... 4,000

WILMURT, Thomas A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 88 Grove St, 3 years.... 3,000

ZIMMERMAN, Jacob A., to Harlem Savings Bank; Webster Av, s e corner of 179th St, 1 year..... 31,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HIBBARD, Charles S., to Joseph Putzel. Nominal
HIBBARD, Charles S., to Joseph Putzel. Nominal
HIRSH, Louis, to William M. Ritter.... $500
SAITTA, Philip S., to Rudolph F. Rabe. Nominal
SCOTT, William H., individually and as executor, &c., to Mott D. Cannon..Nominal
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Cecilia De Nottbeck..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x100; H. E. Stevens & Son against Mahala Dickinson and Clarence A. Lent, owners; Dickinson & Lent, contractors. $2,197

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 350 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Franz V. Rundquist against George T. and Ernst W. Moran, owners; Louis H. Henderson, contractor..... 80

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1x irregular; the Allgnum Company against Joseph A. Stell, owner and contractor..... 1,318

LEXINGTON AV, 1,465 to 1,469; Morris Wiederna against Samuel Glass, Thomas Adelson, and Moses A. Slone, owners and contractors..... 2,000

PEROT ST, n s, 115 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 100x100; Daniel Mangin against A. A. Yeandle, owner and contractor; E. Trenbolm, contractor..... 18

POWELL PLACE, s w corner of Riverview Terrace, 25x98; Philip Weber & Brother against John J. Crilly, owner and contractor..... 181

3D AV, e s, 380.10 ft n of 174th St, 100x95; Arthur Wriedt against Charles Wagner, Jr., owner; Albert E. Smith, contractor..... 50

7TH AV, e s, from 138th to 139th St, 200x 375; Charles Hardware Company against Peter Muller, owner and contractor..... 3,129

7TH AV, 2,361 and 2,375; Kirchhof & Brown against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor..... 2,000

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 187.8x190.10 to 139th St; Kirchhof & Brown against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor..... 752

138TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 187.8x

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.09 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09½
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K. prime	.44
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—No. 3 wheat, 72@75c; No. 2 red, 74½@78½c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 2 oats, 23@23¼c; No. 2 white, 28½@29½c; No. 3 white, 25¾@24½c; No. 2 rye, 49½c; good feeding barley, 34@36c; fair to choice malting, 36@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.34; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.34; prime timothy seed, $3.20; mess pork, per barrel, $11.35@$11.90; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@$6.85; short ribs sides, (loose), $7.05@$7.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.05@$7.70; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.23½; sugar unchanged; clover, contract grade, new, $9; old, $8.40.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures started barely steady in tone, with prices 1@3 points higher on near months and 2@4 points lower on far months, this being a fair response to an irregular turn of the English market. Bear supremacy soon asserted itself after the call, and, under fairly active selling for both accounts, prices crumbled quite sharply. The late cables from abroad were unfriendly, nearly all information from the cotton territory was optimistic concerning the crop development, while from consuming centres the news was pessimistic in the extreme.

The official telegraphic summary from Washington proved to be quite a surprise in that it showed less promising conditions in Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana, with shedding, rust, and premature opening complained of. The crop in Texas was reported two to three weeks late, with rapid growth, shedding, and insect damage reported in the southern portion of the State. Elsewhere the crop was reported generally improved. Prices advanced rapidly and extensively, with the Winter months showing the greater degree of strength. As against 7.99 in the morning, October advanced to 8.17 before a reaction set in; January advanced from 7.85 to 8.05. At the best figures of the day the market showed a net rise of 11@14 points. Europe bought on the call, sold later in the morning, then once more became buyer in the day. The South and the room trade sold during the forenoon, but subsequently turned for cover. Wire houses were active buyers on the upturn. The market was finally steady in tone, with prices 9@12 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 8-16c higher, on the basis of 9 11-16c for middling upland and 9 15-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 5,974 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet and nominal at 9¼c; Mobile, no business; Savannah, quiet at 9⅝c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk nominal at 9½c; Baltimore, nominal at 9¾c; Memphis, dull at 9¼c; Augusta, quiet at 9⅝c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.63	8.73	8.57	8.70@8.72
September	8.20	8.37	8.18	8.35@8.36
October	8.04	8.17	7.99	8.16@8.17
November	7.92	8.07	7.88	8.06@8.08
December	7.89	8.05	7.85	8.03@8.09
January	7.89	8.05	7.85	8.04@
February	7.97	8.05	7.97	8.05@8.06
March	7.96	8.10	7.91	8.07@8.09
April	7.96	8.13	7.96	8.12@8.13
May	7.98	8.14	7.97	8.14@8.16
June	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.16@8.18

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export nil; American, 2,000 bales; receipts, 9,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 5 7-16d; futures opened steady; 1-64d lower; 1:45 P. M., dull, 1½@2 1-2-64d lower; closed barely steady at 4 to 6 points net lower. December-January, 4.24s; January-February, 4.22b; February-March, 4.20½b; March-April, 4.19½; April-May, 4.19s; August, 5.09¼b; August-September, 4.88; September-October, 4.40½b; October-November, 4.31¼b; November-December, 4.26@4.27. Manchester—Yarns move slowly; cloths some business at low prices.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The wool trade here is quiet, although the demand continues slowly but steadily to improve. Reports from mill centres indicate that stocks of wool are getting low, and there is a disposition among manufacturers to enter the market. Prices are practically unchanged. Quotations as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—X and above, 27c; XX and XXX and above, 29c; delaine, 30@31c; No. 1 combing and clothing, 30@31c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—X Michigan, 23c; No. 1 Michigan combing and clothing, 29@30c; No. 2 Michigan combing and clothing, 29@30c; ¼-blood washed, 28@29c; coarse and braid washed, 26@28c; fine delaine, 28@29c; unwashed ¼-blood, 22@24c. Texas Wools—12 months, 18@19c; scoured, 52@53c; 8 to 8 months, Spring, 16@18c; scoured, 46@47c; Fall, 13@14c; scoured, 40@42c. Territory, Scoured Basis—Montana and Wyoming fine medium and fine, 17@18c; scoured, 50c; staple, 52@53c; No. 2 fine medium, 19@20c; scoured, 46@47c; Utah, fine medium and fine, 16@17c; scoured, 50c; No. 2 medium, 18@20c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 16@17c. Oregon Wools—Eastern choice greasy, 16@17c; average, 14@15c; scoured fine medium and fine, 48@50c; Valley No. 1, 20@22c; No. 2, 21@22c. California Wools —Northern Spring choice, 18@19c; average, 16@17c; scoured, 50@52c; middle country Spring, 14@16c; scoured, 45@57c; Southern free, 12@13c; Southern defective Spring, 11@12c; free Northern Fall, 14@15c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	81¼	83⅛	80 13-16	81½
December	83	83 5-16	82¾	83½
Corn—				
September	43¼	43 15-16	43½	43⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August				75½
September	76⅛	76¾	75¾	76¾
October	77⅛	77⅞	76¾	77
Corn—				
August	38⅜	38⅝	38⅛	38⅞
September	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	38½
October	37⅛	38	37⅜	37⅝
Oats—				
August	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
September	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
October	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The feature of export interest was a large sale, together with corn, falling off in the Southwest movement, put wheat prices on a higher level, last figures showing ⅝@¾c advance over the previous night. The export trade, all told, amounted to 117 loads. This being forecasted early in the day, when foreign houses were active buyers of futures in the local market, the opening here and at the West also was considerably stronger on the basis of 81½c for September. A sharp advance in English markets also contributed to early firmness, although speculation proved to be on too small a scale for much improvement, and throughout the entire forenoon prices moved within ½c range. There was considerable realizing and a little weakness at midday, but as afternoon reports confirmed the export rumors the market turned strong again in the last hour and left off at almost the best point of the session. The Liverpool market closed ⅝@1¼d higher, as compared with that Friday, while London closed ⅝@1¼d above Saturday's figures. Berlin was partly ¼ mark higher, Budapest 6 points up, Paris markets 5 points higher to 15 points lower, and Antwerp partly ½c higher. The arrivals at Winter wheat points for the day amounted to 554,900 bushels, compared with 375,000 bushels last year. At Kansas City, where cash wheat was quoted ½@1c higher than the previous night, it was said that the Northwest was not taking as much wheat as it did last week, most of the grain going to Chicago and the Middle States.

Weather conditions in the Northwest were unfavorable, owing to showers in the harvest districts, with more rain predicted for Tuesday night. The Government weekly crop report said that Spring wheat harvesting is about completed over the southern portion of the Spring wheat belt, while plowing for Autumn sowing has made favorable progress all over the country except in Missouri, where the ground is too dry. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 82¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¼c, all to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 44¾c; elevator, 45¾c, delivered, and 45¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 26c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28c; track, mixed, 26@27½c; track, white, 27½@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 56¾c, and No. 2 Western, 56c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 51@52c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 44@45c, and malting, 50@56c, both cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72¾c; August, 72¾c; September, 72⅝@73c; December, 75⅞c; No. 3 hard, 69@70c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37¼c; August, 37¼c; September, 37½c; December, 33¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 20¼c; September, 21@21½c; May, 22½c; No. 2 white, 25c.

DULUTH, Aug. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80¼c; August, 80¼c; September, 80c; December, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 78½c; August, 78½c; September, 78c; December, 78½c; No. 2 Northern, 77c; No. 3 Spring, 73½c. Oats—24@24¼c. Corn—36¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, August, 75¾c; September, 75¾c; December, 76¾@76¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 77½c; No. 1 Northern, 75@75½c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c—No. 1, 51½c. Barley—No. 2, 50c; sample, 30@45c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Spring bran, spot, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50; latter white; middling, $16@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—Flour—First patents, $4.15; second patents, $3.95.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS —$20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅜c; pigs, 7¾@7¼c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 10@10¼c; 10 lb, 9@9¼c; 12 lb, 9⅜@9¾c; 14 lb, 9¼@9½c; pickled shoulders, 7½@7¾c; pickled hams, 10@10½c. LARD—Choice, 7.15@7.20; prime country, 6¾@6¾c.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

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TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq. A, *A la carte*; T, *Table d'hote*; D, *Dinner*; L, *Lunch*.

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Cafe Boulevard 2d Av., Cor. 10th St. Celebrated Hungarian Gypsy Band. **The Hungarian Rest.** A la carte. Table d'hote

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Glen Island IDEAL DAY RESORT. A la carte. Famous Rhode Island Clambake.

Cable's Restaurant Midland Beach (S. I.) Shore dinners. Fine Restaur't. A.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of the copartnership composed of Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, Walter H. Price, and Ralph G. M. Stuart-Wortley, doing business under the firm name of Price, McCormick & Company, will sell at public auction, through Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on August 22d, 1900, the following described personal property of the assigned estate, namely:

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPT.

$10,052.10 Standard Ice Mfg. Co. for $5,000 bonds, $5,000 Preferred Stock of Company, and $52.10 interest.

STOCKS.

Shares.
1608 American Writing Paper Co.
8106 American Writing Paper Co. Preferred.
15225 Gold Coin Co.
20 Consolidated Gas Co., New Jersey.
41 3-5 Denver Union Water Co.
9 2-5 Denver Union Water Co. Preferred.
13 Denver & South Western.
150 Denver & South Western Preferred.
451 Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
1544 Howard National Bank, Boston.*
1250 Market National Bank, Boston.*
*(Including all the right, title, and interest of said copartnership in and under a certain syndicate agreement between Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the subscribers thereto, dated Sept. 26th, 1898, for the liquidation of certain nine National Banks of Boston and the formation of a new National Bank.)
5 Live Stock Co. of America.
400 Michigan Grape Sugar Co.
7 New England Transportation Co.
33 North American Trust Co.
100 Ohio So. R'way Co. (Certificate of Deposit.)
1531⅛ Philadelphia Co.
10 Phoenix National Bank, New York.
400 Riker Motor Vehicle Co.
200 Riker Motor Vehicle Co. Preferred.
1014 279-1,000 Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.
713 525-1,000 Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. Preferred.
8 Spring Garden Ins. Co., Philadelphia.
100 Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 Syracuse Gas Co.
$2,000 Hiland Sub-School.
859 U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
20 Trust Co. of America.

BONDS.

$38,000 American Writing Paper Co. 5%.
$700 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5% 20-Year Gold, due 1914.
$1,000 New England Gas & Coke Co. 5%.

New York, August 7th, 1900.
WILLIAM J. CURTIS,
45 Wall Street,
Manhattan, New York.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Trust Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 25th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. OLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy28-1aw11wW

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:30 P. M. for D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C. for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S.
N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ, Lv. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE S. W. CUSHMAN Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:50 A.M. 7:30 PM; arr. 7 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD FARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Bright girl to keep pay roll in factory; must write good hand and have had experience. Apply before 11 A. M. The H. B. Kursheedt Apron Company, 10-14 Bleecker St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Competent bookkeeper as office assistant; give age, experience, &c.; salary to start, $12 per week with advancement to capable man. Address Y. Z., Box 127 Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of first appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—German; competent in all branches; city or country; references. 192 Amsterdam Av., care of O'Hara.

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NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 631 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young single man; just disengaged; first-class references. Call or address J. F., 9 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERING.—All kinds of furniture, carpet laying, mattresses made over; slip covers made. Drasuer, 130 West 19th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,825.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN NEUBRUNN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nathan Neubrunn of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan Neubrunn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, at No. 68 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 7th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD SMOKE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,503.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Moses J. Sneudaira, the Trustee, at public auction by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, at No. 23 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of August, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Linings, skirtings, skirts, machines, fixtures, &c., pertaining to the manufacture of cloaks and suits.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
No. 40 Exchange Place,
New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PRIMO M. SUAREZ, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Primo M. Suarez of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Primo M. Suarez was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 7, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bailey, Notman, Foltis & Wyndgere, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW V. B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. 17-1awGmW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 27 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 62 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900. JOHN W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their places of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. my2-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

107 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1,902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred and fifteen (115) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue, and through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of the block; thence westwardly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 107 West 117th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,875.18, with interest from 18th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $345.50, with interest the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $2388.54-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 31, 1900.
ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
au1-2aw5wW&F&au22

105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant ninety-five (95) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, and through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West 117th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,875.18, with interest from the 18th day of July, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $346.05, with interest from the 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $238.54-100 and interest.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
au1-2aw5wW&F&au22

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CHINESE QUESTION.
The condition of Affairs in CHINA adds great interest to a ROUND THE WORLD tour this year. The whole of JAPAN and the various places in CHINA usually visited by tourists will be most attractive in consequence of the special conditions prevailing.
COOK'S ANNUAL PARTIES (28th Season) leave San Francisco SEPT. 7th, OCT. the 17TH, NOV. the 3D, and VANCOUVER SEPT. the 10TH for a Grand Tour of the World. Parties are limited in number, and the first two are almost completed. For descriptive matter and all information make prompt application.
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every

ITALIAN SHOT BY FOREMAN

He Seeks Revenge for Being Expelled from a Pier.

His Employer the Better Shot—The Man Not an Anarchist or Member of the Mafia.

Domenico Pace, an Italian, foreman of a gang of roustabouts, saved his own life yesterday by shooting Giovanni Corillo at the bulkhead of Pier 13, at Grand Street, Jersey City. Corillo is at the City Hospital. Dr. Varick, who has his case in charge, says that his left lung was traversed by a pistol bullet, and that the wound is a fatal one.

The circumstances of the shooting were out of the ordinary. Pace is thirty-six years old, was born at Palermo, Italy; was a deep-water sailor in the Mediterranean, and to Africa and England, and in 1882 came to America, and was for some time on a three-masted schooner in the general trade from New York to Key West. In 1892 he became a foreman for a stevedore, and after changing employer several times entered the service of Brady & Gloe, boss stevedores. Pace lives, with his wife and three children, at 1,324 Sixty-second Street, South Brooklyn. His employers praise him as sober and trustworthy. Those who know him say that he is fearless. He is short and spare, but sinewy.

Corillo is a Sicilian and a 'longshoreman. He has a wife and children, but neglects them for gambling, his favorite game being "trisette." Suggestions that he belonged to the Mafia or an Anarchist group were ridiculed by his friends. "No one would trust him to that extent," said one of these. Corillo moved recently from Brooklyn to 93½ Greene Street, Jersey City, at dead of night because of trouble with creditors.

The steamship Archimedes of the Italian Line from Naples, with a general cargo, docked at Pier 13, Jersey City, and on Monday Pace superintended her unloading with three gangs of 'longshoremen. Corillo, who had never been a docile subordinate, was in No. 1 gang. In the gangs there were half a dozen Sicilians, like himself. No trouble came until Monday night.

The police of Jersey City had the excursion of their Mutual Aid Association on Monday. It landed at the end of Pier 13 at 10 o'clock at night. The excursionists, in going ashore, passed Pace's gangs. Pace happened to be standing on the dock near Corillo, and heard him pass some abominable remarks about several women excursionists, and reproved him. Corillo's vocabulary was turned on Pace, who ordered him off the dock, and when he made a pass at him with a cotton-hook Pace seized him by the collar and ran him off the dock. While being ejected Corillo cursed and threatened revenge. Later in the night two 'longshoremen, who had left the dock to get a drink, reported that Corillo was at the entrance, armed with a revolver, with which he said he was going to take Pace's life.

Pace went to breakfast at 5:30 A. M. yesterday and bought a revolver. "I believed," he said when he spoke of the circumstance, "that my family had need for me, and that I was right in taking this precaution." He returned to the dock at 6:15 o'clock. Just at its entrance, at the bulkhead, he came on Corillo in the act of diving in his hip pocket for his revolver. Pace's weapon was the first drawn. He, however, fired in the air, but Corillo advanced with his weapon drawn, and Pace's next shot struck him in the left side, and he threw his weapon into the slip and staggered toward Montgomery Street. Pace fired a third shot immediately after the second. It missed Corillo and slightly wounded in the left wrist John Tratie of 75 Colegate Street. He and Corillo were taken to the City Hospital. Tratie refused to remain, and is among the half dozen witnesses of the shooting which Chief Murphy will produce when it is necessary.

Pace was arrested on the charge of Archimedes by Chamberlain Martin Hayes. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and was held to await the result of Corillo's injuries, by Judge Hoos. He said that he regretted that on Monday night, when a policeman offered to arrest Corillo for disorderly conduct, he had not deprived him of his liberty.

Chief Murphy, when shown some published statements that the shooting came on Anarchistic associations, said:

"Bosh! Nothing of the sort. Corillo was not an Anarchist—only a bad fellow who could not put up with rebuke. That's all there is in it."

COUNCIL'S JAPANESE GUEST.

Chikaharu Shibutani Smiles at Tammany Methods of Legislating.

Chikaharu Shibutani, a member of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce of Osaka, Japan, was an interested listener at the meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday. Mr. Shibutani is on the way to the Paris Exposition as a representative of the Department of Agriculture, and is charged with the duty of making investigations respecting the commercial conditions both in this country and in Europe.

From a place on the rostrum the gentleman from Japan watched the Tammany Hall method of conducting a meeting. Mr. Shibutani smiled often.

Councilman Goodwin presided in the absence of President Guggenheimer and Vice President Oakley. The first outbreak came when Councilman Murray demanded a roll call on a routine resolution.

"Sit down," shouted Chairman Goodwin, banging his gavel.

"I won't," retorted Councilman Murray. He didn't.

"I demand a roll call," yelled Councilman Murray.

"Proceed with the business," said Chairman Goodwin.

Mr. Shibutani's small eyes danced with glee. Then for half an hour the fun continued. All sorts of political clubs were given permission to parade and shoot off fireworks. After each resolution of this kind was read, Councilman Murray would jump up and yell "Mr. Chairman."

No attention was paid by Chairman Goodwin to these outbreaks except to rule Councilman Murray out of order fifty times. Then the Council adjourned for two weeks.

Building Department Report.

The report of the Building Department for the quarter ending June 30, published yesterday, shows that plans and specifications for new buildings filed during the quarter amounted to 1,786, the estimated cost of which was $25,008,497, of which $19,008,497 were in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Plans for alterations to buildings numbering 2,170 were filed, the estimated cost of which was $3,081,015. The report shows a decrease in building operations since last year, when, for the corresponding quarter, the estimated cost of new buildings and alterations for which plans were filed was $48,243,627.

REMARRIED AFTER MANY YEARS.

Mrs. Forsburg, Widow, Again the Bride of Her First Husband.

Mayer S. Rich, fifty-four years old, and Mrs. Caroline L. Forsburg, forty-nine years old, both of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., were married in Hoboken on Monday night by Justice William F. Rusch. After the ceremony the couple told an interesting story.

Twenty years ago they met and were married. The bride's name was Caroline Cohen. Scarcely had the honeymoon ended than they began to quarrel. Their love soon died, and they separated. Shortly after Mrs. Rich secured a divorce, on the ground of desertion, and married John Forsburg. She lived happily with him until five years ago, when he died.

Early this Summer Mrs. Rich went to Hasbrouck Heights. There she met Mr. Rich, who is engaged in business in that town. The embers of the old love were rekindled and they decided to remarry.

Complaint Against Lawyers Dismissed.

The case of Attorneys E. T. Allen and Anthony Darmstadt of the Borough of Queens, accused of taking a $100 fee from Mary Spieles in the Special Sessions Court last week, was brought up in that court yesterday by District Attorney Merrill. The woman had confessed to having stolen the money. Mr. Merrill said that Allen had abused the confidence of the court in taking the money when counsel had been assigned by the court, and also in taking money that he knew had been stolen. The two lawyers said that the money in question had been drawn by the woman from the bank. The court held that the case would have to go to the Appellate Division, and the complaint was dismissed.

GEN. MILES "KEPT MOVING."

Had Stopped to Observe Barge Office Immigrants, but Was "Hustled" Away.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles knows what it feels like to be an immigrant, unless he has forgotten his five minutes' experience in front of the New York Barge Office yesterday afternoon.

The General had just reached the city and had his eyes set on Governors Island, whither he was going to visit his daughter, Mrs. Capt. Reber. When he alighted from the elevated train at the Battery station there were about eight minutes to wait before the next boat for the island was due to leave.

A big crowd of people attracted the interest of the Commander in Chief. It was the usual mob of immigrants, tramps, baggagemen, and idlers that surround the Bureau of Immigration, and their general appearance of dirt and disorder no doubt furnished a new sensation to a stranger. So the General leisurely sauntered along the sidewalk until he was squarely opposite the main entrance of the Barge Office. There he halted, looked around critically, and stroked his mustache.

"Git away wid ye!" shrieked the doorkeeper, who is paid to howl at people who come to a standstill on the sidewalk.

But Gen. Miles did not hear, or, if he did, he was evidently not inclined to heed. In fact, he did not seem to notice that everybody else within a radius of twenty yards was being kept on the move or else driven out into the middle of the street by three big policemen.

"Who-o-op!" yelled one of these officers.

His eye was on the General, and he came forward as if to eject him from his position.

"Git him off," cried the doorkeeper, pointing toward the distinguished intruder.

But just then two Italians had a "scrap." A crowd burst through the ropes that separated the walk from the cobblestones, and it seemed as if they were about to overwhelm the head of the army. He beat a hasty retreat to the Ship News Office, where he stood in the door and graciously allowed himself to be interviewed by some reporters who were stationed there.

"Just in town on a pleasure trip," he said: "Thought I'd take a look at the immigrants while waiting for my boat."

With that he walked toward the Governors Island landing.

JAMES B. BURKE ROCHE MISSING.

Irish Member of Parliament Not Heard from Since May 24.

Considerable concern is expressed at the Holland House as to the whereabouts of James Boothby Burke Roche, member of Parliament for East Kerry, who has not been seen there since the Queen's Birthday anniversary banquet held in the hotel May 24, although his friends express the belief that he will reappear some time with a perfectly reasonable explanation of his absence. Mr. Roche is about fifty years old and the second son of Baron Termoy of Ireland. He had extensive interests in this country, both business and social, for he married a daughter of Frank Work of this city, and has been a nonresident member of the Knickerbocker, Union, and other prominent clubs.

It was his custom to come to this country at frequent intervals; in fact, he seldom remained in England a year at a time, and was an often-noted figure in upper Broadway because of his great stature, his long, sweeping mustache, and his typically British bearing.

He arrived this year in April, and, according to his usual custom, took the room at the Holland House from which he went away without notice, leaving his effects practicaly undisturbed. Twelve letters and three telegrams have since arrived for him, but no word, directly or indirectly, from Mr. Roche himself. His room was kept as he had left it until the end of June, when very reluctantly his belongings were put away in the baggage depository and the room put to other uses.

Friends of Mr. Roche base their hopes of seeing him again in a measure upon the fact that on Aug. 19, 1879, he was reported killed by Indians while hunting on the Yellowstone River, in a telegram sent to the Brevoort House from Denver, Col., by A. Sumner, a noted Indian scout, who had piloted many sportsmen's parties through the Big Horn region.

Mrs. Roche secured a divorce from her husband four years ago.

FRANK EHRET SEEKS DIVORCE.

His Wife Was Ada Dare, an Actress—They Were Secretly Married.

Proceedings for an absolute divorce have been instituted by Frank Ehret, son of George Ehret, the brewer, against his wife, who, prior to her marriage to him, was Ada Dare, a burlesque actress. They separated a month ago. Ex-Judge Abram J. Dittenhoefer is Mr. Ehret's counsel, while Howe & Hummel will appear for Mrs. Ehret to oppose the granting of a decree.

Mrs. Ehret visited her attorneys yesterday and had a long consultation with them, after which it was announced that within a few days a motion would be made for allmony and counsel fees.

Both the defendant and the person named as co-respondent strenuously deny any wrongdoing.

The Ehrets were secretly married Aug. 11, 1898, but kept the fact a secret until Sept. 11, when they were spending their honeymoon at a Chicago hotel. The bride had been married before, being the divorced wife of a circus clown named Dare. After her separation from him she called herself Mrs. Frances M. Roux, and it was under this name that she was wedded to Mr. Ehret.

TRUANT GIRL A SUICIDE.

Fearing a Whipping from Her Mother, She Drank Poison.

Johanna Ross, fifteen years old, of 721 Walnut Street, West Hoboken, drank carbolic acid yesterday morning and died. She feared a whipping for having gone to an excursion without receiving her mother's permission.

The girl had for some time been in the habit of attending picnics, despite the efforts of her father and mother to prevent her. On Monday she went on the excursion of Ellsworth Post, G. A. R., of West Hoboken, to Roton Point. She did not reach home until 10 o'clock at night, and yesterday morning her mother took her to task for her action, and promised to punish her.

A little later groans were heard in the girl's room, and on investigation she was found writhing in agony from a dose of carbolic acid. She died within a short period.

ANOTHER ACCUSER OF DUNLAP.

Discharged Clerk Says Alleged Usurer Ruined Him.

Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, received another letter from a man claiming to be a victim of the Local Credit Company of 73 West Eleventh Street, operated by John L. Dunlap, who is now awaiting a hearing on the charges of loaning money at usurious rates of interest.

The letter was dated Aug. 6, and in part was as follows:

I have been a salesman for twenty-five years in one house, and lost my position through Dunlap. I have a large family and he exposed me to my firm. I borrowed $20 of him and could never get through paying him. It cost me nearly six times the amount, and when I told him I was all clear he said he would expose me if I did not pay his notary, collecting, and lawyer's fees. I was employed in the largest retail store in Broadway. He put shame on me and my children. Any time you wish I will be there to prosecute this man.

The writer signed himself "L. F. A." and gave his address as Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Magistrate Pool said he would try to locate the writer of the letter and have him in court when Dunlap is brought up to-day.

Fell from Third-Story Window.

Mrs. Sarah Grossman of 67 Mangin Street in hanging bedclothing on a line between her house and the next one yesterday morning leaned too heavily on the line as she leaned out of the window, and, the line breaking, she was precipitated to the flagging, three stories below, where she was instantly killed. Two of her children were in the room with her when she fell. The children shrieked when they saw their mother fall, and the woman's cry, uttered as she fell, was heard all through the house.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

ROUGHS ALARM RESIDENTS

Hold Up Residents in a Lonely Section of Jersey City.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts to Rob Passers-by—A Gang Operates in an Unlighted Highway.

The inhabitants of a row of houses situated on Newark Avenue, near the Hackensack River, Jersey City, are afraid to go out at night on account of a gang of roughs who loiter about the corner of West Side and Newark Avenues and hold up people who pass there after dark. In the last few weeks the thieves have grown more daring, and have attempted to break into the houses. There are few buildings along West Newark Avenue from the river to Summit Avenue. The Pennsylvania Railroad tracks run along an embankment on one side of the street, casting a deep shadow on the unlighted highway.

Charles France, a plumber, who lives at 936 Newark Avenue, is one of the latest victims of the gang. He was held up at Newark and West Side Avenues on Friday, and although he escaped without losing any of his property, he received a big gash across his left hand in his struggle with four men.

"One of them," he said, "ordered me to give him all the money I had about me, and when I started to run he seized me by the collar. I got out a knife which I had in my pocket and made a lunge at one of the men, but another of them caught me by the wrist. In the struggle I cut myself severely across the hand, thinking I was stabbing one of the men. I finally broke away from them and ran home."

Mr. France says that on Sunday night a man made an attempt to break into his house. He scared the burglar off, but a pug dog and several valuable plants were stolen from the yard.

Mrs. Tracy, who also lives at 996 Newark Avenue, was held up on Sunday night. A friend named Peter Toohey visited Mr. Tracy on Sunday night, and when he left the house, after 11 o'clock, to return to New York, Mrs. Tracy showed him the way to the cars. At the corner they were surrounded by four men, who ordered Toohey to give up all the money he had.

Toohey started to obey, but Mrs. Tracy said, "Don't give him a cent; just smash him in the jaw." Mrs. Tracy dragged her companion away from the highwaymen. As soon as Toohey found himself at liberty he took to his heels.

"I was afraid to go back alone," said Mrs. Tracy, "and so I went up to Summit Avenue to look for a policeman. I couldn't find one there, and I asked the switchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad to see me home, but he wouldn't do it. I stood up there for over an hour, afraid to go home. Then a man came along who wasn't afraid to go down to my house with me, and I got home unmolested."

Jacob Dehl, who owns the row of houses, says that his tenants are beginning to move away on account of the thieves.

Chief of Police Murphy says that nobody has complained to him about highwaymen on Newark Avenue.

"It's known to be a pretty tough place," he said, "and it would require a regiment to police it properly."

STEALING IMPROVED HIS NERVES.

Hoboken Prisoner Said He Always Felt Better After Taking Things.

Peter Simmerling of Middletown, Conn., was arraigned in Recorder Stanton's court in Hoboken yesterday charged with stealing $39 worth of goods from his boarding house, in Hoboken, and pawning it. It was alleged that last week he stole a lady's gold watchchain, a watch, a pocketknife, and bracelet, two Columbian half dollars, and a shirt stud, as well as a baby carriage.

When arraigned Simmerling admitted the theft, but said: "I did not mean to steal, but my nervous disposition is such that I cannot help it. My wife is in Europe. I have been an inmate of an insane asylum, and since I have been released I cannot help taking things. I don't mean to do wrong, but I have an inclination to take things, and unless I do I become nervous. I find that, although I am haunted with fear that I shall do wrong, my nerves are better after I have stolen. I cannot explain it at all."

"My nervous disposition," replied the Recorder, "impels me in a most irresistible manner to send you to jail in default of $500 bail. If you can furnish the bail you need not be nervous about being put where you may not like things as well as the institution you were in. Your case, as you put it, is so peculiar that I think the Grand Jury should have the benefit of its recital. People with nervous dispositions such as yours, one that prompts them to steal, are dangerous, in my estimation. The Grand Jury will diagnose your case and probably give a trial jury a chance to hold a consultation thereon."

Not having the bonds the nervous man went to the county jail to await the pleasure of the Grand Jury.

MARY WAS TIRED OF TURKEY.

Haled Husband to Court for Not Providing Corned Beef and Cabbage.

Because her husband, George Moody of 345 West Thirty-seventh Street, brought only turkeys, oranges, peaches, and other fruits home to his wife, Mary, she had him haled to the West Side Police Court yesterday, charged with failing to provide proper support for her.

George and Mary are both colored. George is over six feet high, of pencil-like proportions. Mary weighs 200 pounds, and appears to have lived on the fat of the land.

"What does your husband bring home to eat?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"Turkeys, oranges, peaches, and such," said Mary.

"Yes, Judge; I take home turkey two or three times a week," George owned up. The husband added that he is a cook in a railroad restaurant.

"Can't you live on turkey?" asked the Magistrate. "I find turkey rather hard to get."

"I'se tired o' such truck, Judge. I laik cornbeef and cabbage better," said Mary.

"What a strange appetite," averred Magistrate Cornell.

Upon promising to pay his wife $3 per week, George was allowed to go.

CAR CONDUCTOR STABBED.

Belief that Motive of Unknown Assailant Was Robbery.

William Merry, a car conductor, while returning to his home at 1,385 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, after his day's work, was accosted on Gates Avenue, near Knickerbocker Avenue, by an unknown man, who asked him to direct him to Central Avenue. While Merry was pointing in the direction, the man whipped out a pocket knife and plunged the blade in his back. Merry fell to the sidewalk and his assailant fled.

A policeman found Merry unconscious from loss of blood and a call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Daly found that the knife wound had just grazed Merry's right lung. He was taken to his home at his own request, where his condition is regarded as serious.

Merry told the police that it was his belief that his assailant attacked him for the purpose of robbery. He gave the police a description of the man and they are looking for him.

WANTS TO GO TO JAIL AT ONCE.

Loughlin Discontinues Appeal Proceedings So as to Begin His Sentence.

William Loughlin, who was convicted recently of violating the lottery laws and sentenced to two months in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, has given up his fight for a certificate of reasonable doubt. He appeared personally before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court yesterday, and stated that he wished to discontinue all proceedings in order to go to jail and serve his sentence. His request was granted, and an order directing Sheriff Grell to take Loughlin to prison made out.

Through his counsel, James Oliver, Loughlin carried his case to the Supreme Court after his conviction on July 2, and a stay of proceedings was granted by Justice Dugro. The application for a certificate of reasonable doubt was argued before Justice Bischoff some time ago. His decision is pending.

Rather than take chances of a long delay in the matter of appeals, Loughlin decided that he would rather go to jail at once and serve his time.

SHOCKED BY ELECTRIC RAIL.

Workman in Third Avenue Railroad Underground Trench Terribly Burned.

Frederick Gross, thirty-five years old, an employe at the Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street power house of the Third Avenue electric road, was terribly shocked by electricity yesterday. It is thought the man sustained at least 1,000 volts. He fell against a "channel" rail.

Gross is an ironworker stationed at the curve for repairing purposes. He had, very often, to get down into the trench at one of the curves where the track from the power house meets the track on which north-bound cars run, and he was in this trench yesterday when he met with the accident.

While at work here he heard the signal given for the near approach of a north-bound car, and he tried to get out of the way. In some manner he tripped and his back fell against the channel rail running through the trench. Nearly all the electrical power coming from the power houses through the rail all along the route to feed hundreds of cars and the voltage was very great at this point.

Gross's clothing was burned through instantly and the rail charged with electricity burned right through his flesh in the back. The man tumbled down and his hands and back again came into contact with the rail. Each contact left a black, burning mark on his flesh.

Before the car had reached that point it was seen that something had happened to Gross, and the motorman was signalled to stop his car. Workmen descended half way into the trench with their hands protected by rubber gloves and they dragged the unconscious man out. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

"HOPPY" LENNON'S CAREER ENDED

Leader of the "Riverside Roustabouts" Drowned in the Hudson.

The "Riverside Roustabouts," as the gang which loafs along the water front on the upper west side is known to the police, are mourning the death of their leader, "Hoppy" Lennon, who met an untimely end in the river Monday night. "Hoppy" was sleeping on the dock at the foot of West Forty-eighth Street, and, losing his balance, fell into the river. His head must have struck a pile, as his body did not rise. It was recovered with drag hooks yesterday morning by Policemen Heckler and Murray of the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

"Hoppy" Lennon was a well-known character along the upper west side, and his name has appeared many times on the blotters of every station house between Sixty-eighth and Twentieth Streets. When only seven years old, "Hoppy" while stealing a ride on a New York Central freight train, fell underneath the wheels and had his left leg cut off just above the knee. Ever afterward he was known as "Hoppy" Lennon.

When "Hoppy" grew up he became as expert a runner on his one leg and crutch as the police with their two legs, and many were the chases they had to prove this. "Hoppy" often swam the Hudson opposite Forty-sixth Street, carrying his crutch in his hand, for the reward of a glass of beer.

GROUNDING OF THE McPHERSON.

Steamer Alene Brings Details of Accident to Army Transport.

The Atlas Line steamer Alene, Capt. Long, which arrived yesterday morning from West India ports, brought additional details of the grounding of the United States transport McPherson, from Santiago for New York, at Fortune Island. Capt. Long reported that while calling at Fortune Island on Aug. 3 at daylight he sighted the McPherson ashore. After landing the native laborers, Capt. Long immediately proceeded to the assistance of the transport. He learned that she went ashore at daylight on the day previous. From what could be learned on board, it appears the McPherson was proceeding at full speed and more than two miles out of her course when she went ashore. The second officer was in charge on the bridge at the time of the accident.

Capt. Byrne, on finding the transport hard and fast, made every preparation to lighten and float the vessel. Her troops, consisting of over 400 men, were landed on the island. A considerable quantity of stores was also transferred to the shore. Kedge anchors were put overboard. The steamer then attempted to back off into deep water, but without success. The Alene made fast to the transport at 11 A. M. and hauled steadily until 5 P. M., but failed to float her.

Cable reports from Nassau state that the transport was floated on Aug. 5, uninjured, and proceeded.

THREE ALLEGED THIEVES HELD.

Police Think They Have Park Slope Burglars—One an ex-Convict.

Townsend Johnson of 88 Division Avenue, Williamsburg; Albert W. Wade of Chicago, and Edward Hamend, who said his home was at 540 Driggs Avenue, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court on suspicion of larceny. Magistrate Kreamer committed the prisoners to jail in default of bail pending an investigation by the police.

The men were arrested on Monday night after they had pawned a quantity of valuable silverware at Roebling and Grand Streets. At the Bedford Avenue Police Station the prisoners at first refused to give any information as to how they came in possession of the silverware, but Hamend weakened and said it had been stolen from an unoccupied house at Nostrand Avenue and Bergen Street. Hamend added that he and his colleagues were concerned in other robberies.

In the arrest of the three men the police believe that they have the thieves who have been working so successfully robbing Park Slope residences in Brooklyn.

Johnson served twelve years in Sing Sing Prison, having been concerned in setting fire to Palmer's Cooperage at Wythe Avenue and North Fifth Street, Williamsburg, about fifteen years ago. The plant was destroyed, and the watchman, John Deery, lost his life.

BURGLARS IN FLATBUSH.

They Light Up a House and Enter an Occupied Bedroom.

Burglars have again become active in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. The residence of Walter Moore, a broker, at 630 Flatbush Avenue, was entered by thieves yesterday morning.

Although six persons were asleep in the house, the thieves lighted the gas in the library and dining room and gathered together a lot of booty without disturbing the family. The robbers carried off about $200 worth of silverware and clothing.

It was learned yesterday that the residence of Thmas M. Hewitt at 211 Lincoln Road was entered on Monday morning. In the sleeping room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt the burglar stole $4 and a bunch of keys out of Mr. Hewitt's trousers pocket, and a gold bracelet and a gold watch from a bureau. Mrs. Hewitt's baby cried and the mother, awaking, caught sight of the burglar as he was leaving the house. The man hurried down the street, disappearing in the darkness.

Magistrates Decide to Agree.

The controversy between City Magistrates Connorton and Healy of Queens Borough, as to who should hold court in Long Island City during the month of August has been amicably settled. They had a conference yesterday morning, and it was decided that Mr. Healy should hold court in Long Island City and that Mr. Connorton should remain in Far Rockaway. The papers of the Far Rockaway Court, which had been locked up by Mr. Healy, were handed over to Mr. Connorton, and the business of the court proceeded as usual. Magistrate Healy went at once to Long Island City and opened court there.

No Bubonic Plague in London.

Health Officer A. H. Doty has received the following cable from Dr. Murphy of the London County Council in relation to the existence of bubonic plague in that city: "None in London; two occurred last in native crew from the East in the hospital at the mouth of the Thames."

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MEN EA ER TO VOTE

Rush of Wo d-Be Citizens After Nece ary Papers.

Naturalization Office Besieged by Impatient For ners Who Wish to Cast Their ots in November.

The Broadw corridor on the third floor of the st. Office Building was crowded from ly yesterday morning to late in the af noon with men in most all walks of lif Many nationalities were represented, bu Russian and Polish Hebrews, Germa and Swedes predominated.

The crowd w caused by the fact that yesterday was e last day on which application papers for the final citizenship certificates co be made out so that the new citize may legally vote at the coming election To-day is the last day on which all t se having their applications papers an who have been passed by a United Sta Commissioner will be sworn in in t United States District Court and au rised to vote next November.

The crowd w so great that it took all of United Stat Marshal Henkel's deputies who were ot otherwise engaged busy to keep them the lines. Several times the lines were roken and rushes were made for the commissioner's room, but in every case der was restored by the Deputy Marsha

One young m who misbehaved himself tried to kick rshal Henkel. The Marshal picked hi up, carried him to an elevator, and thr him in. As the elevator was about to ascend the man made a kick in the di tion of the Marshal and declared, "I w have the law on you." As the eleva descended the Marshal leaned over th railing and shouted, "I am the law."

United State Commissioner Alexander, who presided, sed about 150 would-be citizens and that he had rejected more. He sai that they were the most ignorant lot o men who had ever come before him. M ny answers to the questions were very musing, and in two cases men were disc ered holding written answers to the estions in their hats so they could re them off. They were summarily put t.

The intense h in the corridor and the closeness of atmosphere, where so many were cr ded for hours, was too much for one l ge German. He had been in line for a ut two hours, when he fainted. He w taken into the waiting rcom and revi d by a liberal use of ice water.

DRESSMAK R SUES COUNTESS.

Charges that She Retained Dresses Sent Approval—The e Settled.

Countess Pet di Moise, wife of Count G. B. di Moia a physician living at 234 West Forty-se d Street, appeared in the West Side Poli Court yesterday, charged by Miss Elisab h R. Dinsmore, a milliner of 510 Fifth Av ue, with retaining and refusing to pay or return dresses and wearing appar obtained from Miss Dinsmore more on appro , and amounting in value to $701.68.

Witnesses te fied that Miss Dinsmore had repeatedly nt in vain for the dresses. Over the telep ne, Miss Dinsmore stated, the Countess ld her that "the doctor does not like o be annoyed with bills. Neither do I. o not send him a bill before the 1st of ugust. He is perfectly responsible." T dresses were returned after some day

Miss Dinsmor expressed a desire to withdraw the com esses and agree to pay for a $175 dress. I cannot do that, Judge. I have worn ll the gowns," said the Countess.

Miss Dinsmo said that she would take the dresses b , even if she had worn them, and wou be glad to get them. This arrangement w s agreed to by the Countess, and the pa y left court.

Countess di M ise's attorney, Mr. Joseph, stated that th Countess had simply contracted debts hich her husband refused to settle, but w uld in the near future.

STRANGE BE S ATTACKS A WOMAN.

Insect Relaxe its Tentacles Only When Chloroformed.

A bug of a range species, with tentacles that grip l like the jaws of a bulldog, caused a t of excitement yesterday in the househ l of J. D. Wallace, at 15 Willoughby A ue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Wallac discovered the bug on her left leg. She ed to brush it off, but the insect clung the flesh and could not be dislodged. e bug lay motionless, with two of its ten cles piercing deep into the flesh.

Mrs. Wallac became alarmed and called other member of the household. Their efforts to loo n the grip of the strange bug caused M Wallace such pain that they were obl d to desist.

Osmar Klop h, a druggist at Myrtle Avenue and C berland Street, was sent for, and a ph ician of the neighborhood was also summ ned.

Mr. Klopsch overed the bug with absorbent cotton oaked in a solution of chloroform. The i d of the insect slowly relaxed, and it ally rolled over dead.

The physicia when he arrived examined the bug, but w s unable to tell its species. The bug was s htly smaller than a potato bug, of a brow sh color, and with a rounded shell. It d, six tentacles, equipped with claws sh ed like ice tongs.

It was inte ed to preserve the insect for further e mination, but a bottle in which it had en placed was carried off by some one a d it could not be found.

HENRY CH NCEY'S WILL VALID.

Justice Rus ll Decides Remainder After Two ives Goes to Charity.

Justice Rus ll, in the Supreme Court, yesterday he that the will of Henry Chauncey, Jr. was properly executed and should stand. The probate of the will was opposed by t father of the testator and his sister, wh maintained that the instrument was v d, as extending over two lives.

The testato ied on Sept. 21, 1897, four months after e execution of his will. On July 10, 1897, e made a trust deed, by which he de ited in the United States Trust Compa a one-third interest in the property own d by him at 51 Walker Street, and s me other property, the income of which was to be paid him for life. On his death he fund was to be divided between his aughters or in accordance with the prov ions of his will.

By his will e testator gave the greater portion of his roperty to Henry Chauncey, his father, an Lucy Chauncey, his sister, for life. The tate was left in remainder for the main nance of poor children on vacations.

Felix ushing's Bequests.

RIVERHEA , L. I., Aug. 7.—The will of Felix Cushing of Bay Shore has been admitted to pro te by Surrogate Petty. To the widow, Ge rude W. Cushing, are given the dwelling ouse, land, and outbuildings on Clinton A enue, Bay Shore, also another residen and all the fees and revenue from es tes, with stock, carriages, and implemen s. To his son, Samuel T., is left the P spect House at Bay Shore, with land an outbuildings. To his sons, Samuel and illiam A., are left a house and lot at 9 Alexander Avenue, New York; to Sam el Cushing is left the testator's seat i the Consolidated Stock Exchange, and o his son, Percy M., are given a watch and chain.

EX-SENA OR WORTH ROBBED.

He Loses a Watch and Charm at the Brighton Beach Track.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth is mourning the loss of his watch and chain and a diamond-studded watch charm, which were presented to im by the members of the State Legislature, and which cost $1,100. The valuables were stolen from Mr. Worth by a pickpocket while he was attending the races at righton Beach on Saturday. When the theft was committed Mr. Worth was pushing his way through the crowd at the entrance to the race course. He kept his hand on a big roll of bills in his pocket, but neglected to protect his watch.

MYSTERY OF MISSING BATHER.

Charles Murphy, an Undertaker, Disappears from Bath Beach Pavilion.

The Bath Beach police are trying to clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Charles Murphy, an undertaker of 47 Madison Street, Manhattan, who is believed to have been drowned Monday afternoon. Murphy went in bathing about 5 o'clock from the bathing pavilion of William Shields, and the last seen of him was when he dived into the water. He was not missed until later in the evening, when the proprietor made an examination of the bathing house to satisfy himself that every one was out before locking up for the night. He then found Murphy's clothing, gold watch, and $5 in money in the compartment he had occupied.

It was noon yesterday before the matter was reported to the police, who at once communicated with Mrs. Murphy, who came to the beach and helped them with the search, the only practical result of which up to last night was that Detective Mulvey, who has the matter in charge, found a woman who said she was sailing off Shields's place at about the time Murphy went in swimming, and saw a man closely answering his description swimming about 100 feet off the shore. He was progressing easily and in no distress whatever, so no attention was paid to him. Mrs. Murphy assured the police that her husband was in comfortable circumstances; that their home life had been happy, and she knew of no reason why he should have wished to commit suicide.

Murphy was a member of the Seymour Club of New York, which has a Summer place in De Bruyne's Lane, Bath Beach, where he was stopping.

EMBRACED BY LIVE WIRE.

Thrilling Experience of Woman Passenger on Brooklyn Trolley.

A peculiar trolley accident occurred on the Flatbush Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system yesterday afternoon. The victim was Mrs. Eliza Pearsall, fifty-five years old, of Oak Road, Flatlands.

Mrs. Pearsall was returning home on a car bound for Flatbush from the Bridge.

As the car was traveling down the grade near the Willink entrance to Prospect Park the trolley pole slipped from the wire and tore down several of the cross wires, and the trolley wire broke and fell with them. The wires twisted and spluttered about the car and one of them coiled itself about Mrs. Pearsall, and she leaped to her feet with a scream. She either jumped or was dragged from the car by the wire and landed on her head on the pavement. She was picked up unconscious, and removed in an ambulance to the Seney Hospital. There it was found that she had been painfully burned about the shoulders and neck by the live wire, and that she had also sustained an injury to her head. At the hospital last night it was said that Mrs. Pearsall would probably recover.

POSTMASTER VAN COTT JUBILANT.

Increased Allowance for Letter Carriers Comes as a Windfall.

The favorable report from Washington regarding the postal service of this city, and recommending the allowance of $18,000 for the employment of additional carriers during the current fiscal year, was received by Postmaster Van Cott yesterday. The Postmaster said that he was more than pleased by the report made to the Postmaster General by Messrs. Hedges, Edens, and McCoy, Assistant Superintendents of the free-delivery system.

The Postmaster said that he would put on forty more letter carriers on Oct. 1. He would not put them on now, as it was the dull business season, and this would result in a saving that could be used to better advantage later on. The report he considered very complimentary in every way to his department, and agreed thoroughly regarding the recommendations that it would save time if all flat and apartment houses were supplied with individual letter boxes in the vestibules. He said that he could not compel this, but he would make such representations to the owners of such houses and to the proper city authorities that he thought might result in all houses of the kind in question having the boxes.

CONEY ISLAND RAIDED AGAIN.

This Time It Is the Health Board—Many Buildings Ordered Vacated.

Brooklyn's Health Department authorities have joined hands with the police in their avowed purpose to purify Coney Island, and yesterday Inspector Tighe went through the walks adjoining the Bowery, where before nightfall they had affixed placards to thirty-five buildings, ordering the occupants to move out before Saturday because they had not complied with the order of Commissioner Black that proper plumbing be installed. Among the buildings affected are hotels, a couple of theatres, Turkish smoking parlors and shows, and one restaurant.

Howls of distress went up from the dispossessed, for they had just paid their rent, and had hoped by some means to delay the issuing of the mandate until September, when the season would be at its close. It will be impossible for them to make the improvements required in time to do any business before the crowds depart, as there is no system of sewers at the West End. Nearly all of the places have been under the surveillance of the police, as resorts for disorderly characters. Seven notices were posted in Tilyou's Walk, fourteen in Kensington Walk, five in Buschman's, five in Van Bergen's, and four in Schweickert's Walk, and at the close of his busy day Inspector Tighe said that before the week is out he would close up fifty other places.

Coney Island Prisoners Discharged.

Eleven sorrowful men, mostly young, and six women were arraigned before Magistrate Voorhies, in the Coney Island Police Court, yesterday. They had all been captured in a raid which the police made on one of the shows Monday evening, and all were promptly discharged, after being locked up all night. The proprietors of the place had escaped. The raid was made on the complaint of Julius Diebecker of 244 West Forty-first Street, Manhattan, who told the police that he had been robbed of $39 by a gambling game in the place.

Two Long Branch Cottages Burned.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 7.—Fire destroyed one cottage and wrecked another here early this morning. The fire started, it is thought, in the bakery kept by Mrs. F. Kauffman, which was destroyed. The flames spread from the extension to the cottage and destroyed it. Adjoining the Kauffman cottage was one occupied for the Summer by W. Long and family of New York. This took fire from the Kauffman buildings, and was badly wrecked before the firemen could conquer the flames. The loss to Mrs. Kauffman is about $5,000. The other cottage was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; southerly winds.

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BRYAN AND STEVENSON FORMALLY NOTIFIED

Ceremony at Indianapolis to Complete Nominations.

BOTH READ THEIR SPEECHES

Large Crowd in Attendance—Regarded as the Formal Opening of Democratic Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson were to-day in this city officially and formally notified of their nomination by the Democrats at their recent Kansas City Convention to the offices respectively of President and Vice President of the United States. The ceremony was made the occasion of a demonstration with which the Democrats may be fairly said to have begun their National campaign.

The notification occurred in the Military Park, a beautifully shaded tract of land in the centre of the city. The park contains probably thirty acres of ground, and it was well covered with people. In the vicinity of the speakers' stand the crowd was very dense, and the entire park was well filled. Probably a majority of them were residents of Indianapolis, but many were from other portions of Indiana, while many also came from distant States. There was a general gathering of the members of the Democratic National Committee. The occasion was, therefore, regarded as of National importance.

The ceremony was preceded by a parade through the principal streets of the city, which was participated in by a number of visiting and local Democratic clubs. These acted as an escort to the notification party, and the cavalcade was an imposing one. The meeting began a few minutes after 3 o'clock and concluded at 5:40 P. M. Five speeches were made, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis adding a welcoming address, to the notification speeches of Representative Richardson and Gov. Thomas, and responses were made by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson.

The weather was hot, but toward the close of the ceremonies a slight breeze alleviated to some extent the suffering occasioned by the high temperature. At one time it appeared as if actual suffocation might be the result of the terrible crowding in front of the stand where the ceremonies occurred, but beyond a few fainting attacks and much personal discomfort no evil resulted.

The platform on which the speeches were made were elevated about six feet above the park lawn, and upon it sat the candidates and their families and the members of the National Committee and of the two Notification Committees, as well as a few invited guests. Mr. Bryan sat near the centre of the stage, just to the left of Chairman Jones, who presided. Mrs. Bryan and William, Jr., occupied adjoining chairs. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson also sat near by, as did Mrs. Senator Jones, Congressman Richardson, and Gov. and Mrs. Thomas.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER.

The meeting was called to order in a brief speech of welcome by Mayor Taggart of this city, who introduced Senator Jones. The latter made no speech upon taking the chair, but confined his remarks to the simple introduction of the speakers to the audience. Congressman James D. Richardson of Tennessee, to whose lot, as permanent Chairman of the National Convention, fell the duty of notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination, made the first of the notification addresses.

Probably no man ever made an important speech under greater difficulties. The sun was throwing its rays directly upon many of his auditors, and, besides, they were present to hear Mr. Bryan. In this crowd, where a hand once down could not be raised, and once raised could not be lowered, were old men, frail women, and small children. Soon the mass began to sway back and forth through the efforts of those in the rear to get nearer the speakers. There were a few screams, more groans, and it became necessary to get some of the feebler people out of the crush. There were loud cries of "Cut it short!" "Give Bryan a chance!" "We can't stand it here!" and other signs of impatience.

RICHARDSON'S SPEECH.

For a time Mr. Richardson did not appear perturbed by this clamor, but when there appeared to be real danger of serious results he brought his remarks to a somewhat precipitate close, speaking for only about fifteen minutes. Mr. Richardson's speech in part was as follows:

"Mr. Bryan: On the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of this Republic there assembled in Kansas City the most intensely American convention that ever came together in its history. These delegates all realized that the Republic is in peril. They felt that the duty was theirs to take such action as would rescue the State from the gulf of imperialism in which it had been plunged, and thus preserve for themselves and posterity unimpaired the priceless blessings of free government and civil liberty. You see before you to-day a committee of delegates from that convention, whose duty it is to convey to you in formal manner the notification that the august assembly I have mentioned chose you as the candidate for President and adopted a platform of principles upon which the campaign we are now inaugurating shall be conducted.

"Four years ago you led the party in the most brilliant contest it has ever experienced. You then failed to win the goal, the Presidency, but you did more; you won the respect and admiration of your political foes and the ardent love and devotion of your followers. That contest was made by you against stupendous odds, in the face of a hostile press, and with unhappy division in your ranks. I congratulate you and the country that all these unfortuitous conditions do not confront you to-day.

"The platform which I hand you is a new Declaration of Independence. You will see it takes no step backward upon any issue or party creed heretofore promulgated. It solemnly affirms that the question of imperialism is the paramount issue of this campaign. This declaration did not make it so, but only gave recognition to an admitted fact. The Republicans have made it the issue which in this campaign overtops all others. They may well endeavor to run away from it, as they are doing, but they cannot escape it.

WHAT IMPERIALISM IS.

"Imperialism consists in levying upon the people and collecting from them unequal taxes. It consists in levying taxes on one territory of the United States and not levying the same on other portions thereof. When those in power proceed as they have done by recent acts of Congress, to construct a tariff wall against one territory and thus exclude its products from other territories and States of the Union, seek to dodge as they may, they exercise imperial power. No King or Emperor can do more. In the great battle upon us we will make the fight thickest and hottest upon this monster imperialism, which always feeds upon the life blood of liberty. The cause you represent, Sir, is humanity. The highest duty of humanity is to help others to be free.

"The platform also declares unceasing warfare in Nation, State, and city against trusts and private monopolies in very form. This declaration means that the laws now on the statute books against this growing evil must be enforced by honest and competent officials, and that there shall be enacted other laws efficient enough to completely govern and control all trusts and monopolies.

A SECRET BRITISH ALLIANCE.

"Our platform quotes, with hearty approval, the following words of Thomas Jefferson: 'Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.' These words were not idle or meaningless when first uttered, nor are they now. The Republican Party has not kept and is not keeping peace with the nations. It has entered into an entangling alliance which threatens to involve us and which will in the end inevitably lead us to bloody wars. They have as a part of their policy made an alliance with Great Britain which at present, for prudential reasons only, they seek to conceal, but the fact is apparent.

"I need not tell you that we will follow wherever you lead, knowing that there never was and cannot be a sublimer duty than that of defending and encouraging freedom at home and championing it abroad. In this unparalleled contest we pledge you the earnest, zealous, unbought, unfaltering, enthusiastic support of 7,000,000 voters of the Republic as you go forth to battle, and, as the Constitution of our beloved land should follow its flag, so this undismayed and unconquerable band of patriots will follow you as you bear their flag to victory in November."

BRYAN TAKES THE PLATFORM.

There was an immediate change of deportment on the part of the crowd when Mr. Bryan arose. He was introduced at 3:30 by Chairman Jones. A light breeze sprang up, bringing some relief to the overheated mass of humanity. After one burst of applause the crowd quieted down, and remained well behaved throughout the delivery of the speech. There were occasional cries of "Louder!" when Mr. Bryan first began to speak, but these were offset by huzzahs for the speaker. After a few contests of this kind the auditors made no further signs except to applaud the points of the speech.

Mr. Bryan read his speech, departing not from his manuscript except in a word of explanation at the beginning of his address. He was sitting immediately to the left of Senator Jones when he was presented by that gentleman. He arose promptly and was immediately recognized by the entire assemblage.

Mr. Bryan never appeared to better advantage. His face was slightly flushed, but his eye was clear and calm, and his voice was never more completely at his command. He was dressed in a black sack coat, which was loosely buttoned about the waist. A white shirt front and white necktie gave an appearance of coolness which comported well with the speaker's personal bearing. His voice was far reaching, and that he was heard at a great distance was made evident by the fact that people far out in the crowd listened apparently as intently as did those who sat on the platform.

APPLAUSE FOR THE SPEAKER.

No part of the address received the earnest commendation that was bestowed upon the peroration. This called out an outburst that was both tumultuous and prolonged. Mr. Bryan spoke a few words in introducing his speech, all of which, except the peroration, was read from manuscript. The closing sentences were repeated from memory in a most effective manner. The extemporaneous introduction was as follows:

"I feel that I owe an apology or explanation to the people who are to listen for the fact that I must read what I am going to say. It would be more pleasant to me and more agreeable to you to speak without notes, but I want to address that larger constituency which we reach through the newspapers, for it is a thousand times as numerous as any crowd that could assemble here, and therefore, in order that I may speak to all throughout the land, I have committed to writing what I desire to say, and will ask for your indulgence while I read my speech."

GOV. THOMAS'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bryan concluded at 4:40 o'clock, and was promptly followed by Gov. S. C. Thomas of Colorado, who introduced Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Thomas spoke only ten minutes. He received very general attention and was given frequent and generous applause. His address was in part as follows:

"For the second time you have been chosen by the National Democracy as its Vice Presidential candidate. From the moment that your name was presented by the great State of Illinois no doubt existed as to the result. To the underlying principles of Democracy you had ever been steadfastly loyal. The campaign of 1900 is no holiday affair. Like that of Jefferson, it involves the great question whether the people or the classes shall rule, whether the principles of this immortal declaration are transient or fundamental.

"It holds before the public the gold and silver of the Constitution, the freedom and the welfare of the citizen at home, the duty of the Nation toward feeble communities struggling for liberty and independence in distant lands. Democracy is everywhere the aggressor. It demands the restoration of the bimetallic coinage of the Constitution. It denounces the surrender of private corporations of the sovereign power of note issue. It protests against a currency system based and grounded upon the National debt. It would interpose the mandate of the law between monopoly and the people. It realizes that the trust and the Constitution cannot both endure, and has highly resolved that the Constitution shall live."

STEVENSON APPLAUDED.

Mr. Stevenson was apparently slightly nervous as the time approached for him to take the stand, but he soon gained confidence after he began to speak. Mr. Bryan led the liberal applause which greeted the appearance of his fellow-candidate as he advanced to the front, and many points of the speech were liberally punctuated by a repetition of applause as the speech proceeded. He read from his manuscript, but held the majority of his audience to the end.

Mr. Stevenson closed, amid liberal applause, at 5:40 o'clock. Senator Jones then declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson decided to-night to postpone their departure from Indianapolis for Chicago until to-morrow at 11:30 A. M.

The full text of Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson's speeches will be found on Pages 8 and 9.

MR. BRYAN ON HIS PROSPECTS.

Says Democrats Control the Large Cities and Are in Much Better Position Than in 1896.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—At night a mass meeting was held at Tomlinson Hall, which was presided over by Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago and addressed by Mr. Bryan and Webster Davis. The meeting was not called to order until 8:30 o'clock, but the hall, which is a large one, was filled an hour before that time. Mr. Bryan was received with vociferous applause as he entered.

In opening the meeting Mayor Harrison made a brief speech congratulating the Democracy "upon the promise, yes, the assurance, of success of our ticket at the polls in November." He said the people had gotten "tired of Mark Hanna and his

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Newport Excursion Sunday. See advertising column.

MOLINEUX EXPERTS' BILLS ARE ATTACKED

Controller Calls Them Exorbitant and Refuses Payment.

DEMANDS OF PROF. WITTHAUS

For Examining Exhibits and Chemical Work, $18,000—Charge for Three Days in Court $1,850.

Controller Coler has held up the bills of the experts for work done on the Molineux murder trial. He says that they are exorbitant. If the experts want pay promptly for their services the bills will have to be scaled down, according to Controller Coler, or suits will have to be brought against New York County for the money.

The Controller hopes to have the bills reduced to what he regards reasonable figures, so that he will be justified in making payments without court proceedings.

The pruning fork has already been used on some of the bills. A voucher which caused Controller Coler to open his eyes in amazement reached him a few days ago from the District Attorney's office. The bill first went to the subordinates of the Finance Department, but Chief Clerk McKinney brought it to the notice of the head of the Finance Department.

"These bills are exorbitant," said the Controller when his attention was first called to the matter.

"It is the worst set of bills I have seen since taking office. An investigation should be made at once. I do not intend to pay these bills unless the courts decide that these experts are entitled to the amounts charged."

One bill which caused Controller Coler to protest was that of Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, toxicologist. For work done in examining exhibits and making chemical analyses Prof. Witthaus charged the County of New York $18,000. Prof. Witthaus also put in a bill for $1,850 for appearing in court three days and testifying against Molineux.

Prof. Witthaus charged over $6,000 for making a chemical analysis and doing the work connected with the evidence produced in court to show what poison killed Mrs. Adams, and how the poison was administered. The bills are not itemized, and the charges are made in bulk for chemical and other expert work.

The bill of $1,850 for three days' service in court as a witness was contested by Controller Coler at once. After some negotiation Prof. Witthaus agreed to accept $1,050 for service as a witness, but refused to deduct any sum from his other bills. Controller Coler said he was pleased with the reduction of $800 in the bills, but that further reductions would have to be made.

District Attorney Gardiner was not at his office yesterday when a TIMES reporter called. An Assistant District Attorney, who has done some work in the Molineux case, said last evening:

"It is difficult to get the best experts in New York cheap. Prof. Witthaus is an acknowledged authority in his line. He is famous all over the country, and District Attorney Gardiner would not have been justified in engaging cheaper and less reliable men to work on such an important case. The whole prosecution revolved around the work of Prof. Witthaus. I have not examined the bills, but if they have been approved by Col. Gardiner I am convinced that they are not exorbitant."

When Controller Coler was seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday he refused at first to discuss the bills in the Molineux case. Then he said:

"I have not completed my investigation of the matter quite yet. You can say, however, that the bills will not be paid by me. The experts will have to seek redress in the courts. If one expert claims $18,000 from the county for work done on this case, just think what the amount will be when the bills of all the experts are footed up. It is true that Prof. Witthaus charged $1,850 for appearing in court and testifying against Molineux. That is good pay—$617 a day for answering questions. A man could get very rich if there were enough murder trials, and he could pile up bills in the same manner as has been done in this case."

"Will you make all these bills public?" was asked.

"I will look over the bills carefully today, and will then make all the details public."

"Can you tell the full amount of the claims made by experts?"

"I have not compiled the charges yet. The matter is being carefully investigated now."

"Are the bills of the handwriting experts as high in proportion as those of Prof. Witthaus?" was asked.

"I will not answer that question now. I consider that the bills are exorbitant, and should not be paid."

Prof. Witthaus has served as toxicologist in the University of Vermont, and also the New York University. He resides in the Pierrepont apartment house, 45 West Thirty-second Street.

A TIMES reporter tried yesterday afternoon and evening to find Prof. Witthaus. He left his home early in the afternoon, and up to a late hour last night had not returned.

Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre could not be found last evening.

RAN DOWN AN ALDERMAN.

Charles Lambert Seriously Injured in a Collision at Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Charles Lambert, Alderman of the Second Ward, was run down at 6 o'clock this evening by Harry Teetlebaum, a cigar merchant of this city, on Cherry Street. Mr. Lambert was riding his bicycle through Cherry Street from Main Street, while Mr. Teetlebaum was driving a horse in the opposite direction. Teetlebaum drove "worm fashion," which resulted in a collision, Lambert falling under the horse's feet. The horse trampled upon Mr. Lambert and drew the wagon over him also.

When picked up Mr. Lambert was unconscious, and remained so for over an hour. It is thought his skull is fractured and that he is hurt internally. Teetlebaum may be arrested.

Over 1,000 Seahorses at a Birth.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—An interesting scientific event occurred here last night in a small aquarium on one of the exhibition piers. A fine specimen of the seahorse was captured in the pound net. It was put in a jar aquarium. During last night the creature gave birth to over 1,000 baby seahorses. The young seahorses are perfect in shape and lively; but very small. To-day crowds of visitors and guests from the hotels and cottages visited the pier to view the new arrivals.

Antiquities from New Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Dr. Robert D. Sheppard, Treasurer and business manager of Northwestern University, to-day received a letter from Dr. George L. Cole, discoverer of some ruins in Pajarito Cañon, New Mexico. The letter was written on July 31, and said in part: "We have here in Santa Fé all the heavy material—the metates, pestles, polishing stones, &c., and they are all packed to send to the university. The pottery, axes, knives, pipes, and bone instruments I shall take to Los Angeles to place on exhibition for a time."

Faster than Ever to California.

Two magnificently appointed trains leaving Chicago for California, daily: 8:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. respectively, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Service and equipment unexcelled. Sleeping car reservation, etc., Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway. —Adv.

TRAIN ROBBER TURNS CAPTOR.

Runs One of His Pals Down, but Is Shot to Death Trying to Arrest Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 8.—The Wells-Fargo Express Company yesterday captured a train robber by putting another train robber on his trail. The captured man is "Bill" Taylor, one of the four men who held up the Santa Fé train in October, 1898, and killed the fireman. The captor was "Bud" Newman, a member of the same gang, who since turned State's evidence. Newman lost his life in the capture.

Early yesterday morning Newman set out on the road from Sonora into Edwards County hot on the trail of Taylor. Forty miles from Sonora the two men met. Newman was trailing Taylor's horse over a hill while Taylor lay in ambush. Taylor opened fire as soon as Newman came within range. Newman returned the fire, wounding Taylor in the groin. Newman was mortally wounded and did not long survive. Newman's guide who is thought to have been a confederate of Taylor and who led Newman into a trap, fled as the firing commenced. Officers soon afterward placed the wounded train robber in the Sutton jail. Newman's remains will be shipped to his father's ranch near Comstock for interment.

About a year ago, after the efforts of the State Rangers and Wells-Fargo guards failed to catch Taylor, who was then the only one of the four Santa Fé robbers still at large, Capt. F. J. Dodge of the Wells-Fargo secret service got "Bud" Newman to turn State's evidence and take the trail after Taylor.

CARS WRECKED IN DALLAS.

Dynamite Placed on the Street Railway Tracks—Strikers Deny Any Knowledge of It.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 8.—Dynamite or other explosives were placed on the tracks of the Consolidated Electric Street Railway system to-night. There were two explosions, but no persons were hurt. The windows of the cars were jarred out by the shock and other damage done, and the ground wires disarranged, so that the electric current could not be utilized for a long time. The cars on the entire system were stalled. The strikers and their friends disclaim any responsibility for the explosions.

Chief of Police Price, who was on the first car, at once started an investigation, but no arrests have yet been made. Strikers and citizens to-day circulated petitions for signatures asking the City Council to compel the street railway companies to put conductors and fenders on their cars.

Hundreds of persons signed the petition and those promoting the movement declared they will present the names of fifteen thousand signers to the City Council. The strikers declare interested persons are causing the explosions in order to work up sympathy for the company and deter citizens from signing the petitions.

PRICE ON GLASS ADVANCED.

Hollow Ware Men Mark Up Product Ten Per Cent.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 8.—Representatives of the Glass Manufacturing Association, representing the hollow ware glass factories of the entire country, to-day determined to raise the price on all kinds of hollow glass, making an increase of 10 per cent. on their entire outputs for the season which opens on Sept. 1.

The manufacturers' representatives recently agreed with the blowers' committee to give the glassmen an increase of 7 per cent. in wages. This action restored the glassblowers' wages to the same scale paid before the passage of the Wilson tariff bill.

The manufacturers then felt obliged to raise the price of their manufactured goods, which action was taken to-day. About forty representatives of the glass manufacturers are here.

FIGHT OVER WIRE COMPANY.

Stockholders Seek Control of Joliet Concern—Rival Cuts Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 8.—The controversy among stockholders over control of the Joliet Wire Company, an anti-trust wire-fence plant, is now in full swing before Judge Dibell, the question under consideration being a motion to dissolve the original injunction. Thomas Critty, J. H. Hamlin, and Ward B. Sawyer, Chicago attorneys, presented arguments to-day. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow. The Court's ruling will decide which set of Directors will have control of the property until the main issues are settled.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the officials of the American Steel and Wire Company that there has been no cut in wages, the men insist that a reduction is gradually being put in force, men working on tonnage being compelled to do more work in order to make the same wages, which in effect amounts to a cut.

It is said some of the men under this new plan find their wages cut 55 cents a day.

NEW YORKERS HURT IN RUNAWAY

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Hoge and Mrs. Hart Injured in York Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 8.—One of the worst runaways at York for many seasons occurred late yesterday afternoon, and came very near having serious results.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Hogé and the latter's sister, Mrs. H. E. Hart of New York, were driving through York Harbor about 5 o'clock. When in front of the Hotel Albracca the carriage pole broke, and the horses became frightened and dashed down the road. They had gone but a short distance, when the carriage was overturned and the occupants thrown out.

Mrs. Hoge struck on her head and shoulders and received a bad scalp wound. Mrs. Hart struck on her face and forehead, breaking her nose, and causing severe nasal hemorrhages. Mr. Hoge received a bad gash on the forehead and was otherwise bruised. The driver escaped injury.

The injured were taken to a neighboring cottage and Drs. Hawkes and Allen made them as comfortable as possible until they could be taken to their rooms at Passaconaway Inn. Mrs. Hart, it is feared, sustained internal injuries.

Woman Trustee of Rhinebeck School.

Special to The New York Times.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Miss Helen Reed, a graduate of Vassar College, class of '86, and daughter of Thomas Reed, who died here last year, was to-day, by a large vote, unanimously elected Trustee of the Rhinebeck High School. This is the first occasion in this county of a woman being elected as a member of the Board of Education.

Camper Drowned Near Monroe, N. Y.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Charles W. Wyman, aged twenty-six years, of Nyack, was drowned at Mombasha Lake, four miles from Monroe, N. Y., last evening. He was in a party of campers, one of whom was the young woman Wyman was to have wed next week.

Americans Get British Contract.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Town Council of Southend, Essex, has accepted the tender of a Philadelphia and London firm to build electric tramways at a contract price of £87,500.

Four Tracks on Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is a model in construction and automatic protections.—Adv.

TRAGEDY ON HOTEL PIAZZA

Joseph Rabiner Kills His Brother-in-Law at Rockaway.

ALSO SHOOTS HIS FATHER

Homicide Then Turns Weapon on Himself, Inflicting Fatal Wound—Money Had Been Refused.

Joseph Rabiner of 49 East Third Street, this city, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Isaac Stein of 330 East Seventy-seventh Street, on the piazza of the Holland House, Rockaway Beach, last evening. He also shot his father, Jacob Rabiner of 317 East Seventy-ninth Street. Then he turned the weapon on himself. It is believed that he will die.

The tragedy was the outcome of a family quarrel about money. The elder Rabiner, with members of his family, not including the homicide, and Mr. Stein and his family, were staying at the Holland House for the Summer.

Young Rabiner, it is said, has been writing to his father for money and making threats to the effect that he would do something desperate if it were not forthcoming.

He went to Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon, reaching Holland Station about 5 o'clock, and immediately hunted up his relatives, who were sitting on the veranda of their hotel. He renewed his demands for money. The father refused his request on the ground that he had exceeded an allowance given him, and must wait until the time came for another payment.

KILLED FOR INTERFERING.

There was an angry interchange of words between the father and son, and then the son made a motion as if to attack the father. Stein sprang up and stepped between the father and son. As he did so Joseph took a step back and, drawing a revolver, fired. The muzzle was but a few inches from Stein's head, and the bullet crashed through his brain. He fell with a groan, and was dead a moment later when his body was raised from the floor.

As Stein fell Joseph Rabiner stepped closer to his father and, pointing the revolver at the latter, again fired. The elder man was in the act of rising. The bullet entered his neck, and another fired immediately afterward grazed his cheek. As the father fell backward and upon the body of his son-in-law the son fired a fourth shot. This was directed at his own left breast, and then a fifth into his mouth. He too fell, and the three lay together.

The greatest excitement prevailed. The women on the veranda had begun to scream with the first display of the revolver. By the time the shooting was over most of them were either hysterical or unconscious. Several men also fainted. Others rushed forward to stop the firing.

ALL THE POLICE CALLED.

The police were telephoned for, and Capt. Kreuscher, with the entire reserve squad and as many men as he could call in from patrol, hurried to the Holland House. When the alarm was turned in there was uncertainty as to what had happened, and it was well it was so, for all the policemen who reached the hotel were needed to hold the crowd in check.

During the excitement thieves entered a number of the rooms in the hotel, and it is said secured considerable booty.

Meanwhile the wounded father and son were lifted from the piazza floor and carried into rooms in the hotel. Doctors were summoned, but could do little, and advised the removal of both to a hospital. The doctor who examined Stein said death must have come instantly.

The doctors who examined the wounded men said it seemed impossible that the son could live, but there was a chance for the father.

The wounded men were placed upon a train and taken from Rockaway to Long Island City. There an ambulance was in waiting when the train arrived, and the men were hurried to St. John's Hospital. The house surgeon had been notified from Rockaway of the seriousness of the case, and he had summoned to his aid several of the visiting physicians.

KILLING WAS PREMEDITATED.

The man who did the shooting was perfectly conscious when carried from the veranda to the room in the hotel. While lying there waiting to be removed to St. John's he was seen by Capt. Kreuscher. He recognized the Captain, and said that the shooting was premeditated. He had drawn up a paper stating the trouble between him and his father, and reciting what he claimed to be the wrongs he had suffered at the hands of his father. It also asked that his aunt, Mrs. S. Benson of 114 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, be notified of what he had done. The pistol appears to be new, and it is surmised that the young man purchased it on his way to Rockaway Beach.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

The father was the first of the injured men to be taken into the operating room at St. John's Hospital. The doctors found the wounds were not as serious as had been supposed. The first bullet had entered the muscles over the shoulder and passed into the neck. The second wound, the one in the cheek, was even less serious, as it was superficial.

The murderer's wound is fatal. He is bleeding internally and the lung on the left side is perforated. The young man was told he must die. He said he knew it and was glad of it.

He then made an ante-mortem statement in which he said he was suffering from consumption. He was dependent upon his father for his living. He had been placed in St. Joseph's Hospital by his father. He entered that institution in February, but did not like it and left. He informed his father of his intention to leave. His father then made an allowance of $8 a week. He found he could not live on this sum and asked his father for more. On Friday last, when he made the request, he received no decided answer. He then made up his mind to kill himself and made preparations to shoot himself, but decided to wait and make one more appeal for more money. He went to Rockaway and received a decided refusal. He then began to shoot and was beside himself with anger. He did not mean to shoot his brother-in-law, who had gotten in the way as he fired. He was sorry he shot his brother-in-law and also sorry he had shot his father, but was glad he had shot himself and was glad the doctors told him he must die. He hoped he would not linger long.

A note given by the murderer to the Police Captain, and addressed to the father, read:

I wish to inform you that I am a very sick man, and had four hemorrhages last week. I must be taken care of, and I will not go to a hospital. You are all at Rockaway Beach enjoying yourselves, unconscious and ignorant of how I am.

YOUNG MAN'S AUNT TALKS.

Mrs. Benson said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that she had received a telegram from the young man at the hospital begging her to come to him. Shortly after, her nephew, who lives with her, and Solomon Lewison, who accompanied Joseph to Rockaway, returned and told her the story of the shooting.

"Joseph," she said, "is twenty-eight years old. He is in the last stages of consumption. All he wanted was that his father should permit him to go home to die, but this Mr. Rabiner would not do it seems. Joseph had breakfast here this morning, as usual, and told me he was going to see his father again, and make one more attempt to be taken home. I persuaded him to wait until Mr. Lewison came.

"Joseph's father had no more care for his son than for a dog. He turned Joseph into the street to-die. There is another son whom the father turned out, and I do not know where he is. Mr. Rabiner is wealthy, but the whole trouble was caused by his second wife, to whom he was married thirteen years ago.

"Two years ago, for the sake of appearances, Rabiner sent Joseph to Denver and allowed him but $6 a week to live on. The boy wrote back that he could not live on $6 a week, and then what did his father do but stop payments to him altogether. Joseph finally got back to New York by appealing to a charity society.

"He said to me this morning: 'I do not think my father will give me a place in the house to die in, but I am going to try. Even a place in the cellar would do, if I could get no other place.' He seemed fairly cheerful, too, when he left here. I do not think he intended to shoot Stein. He did not have any ill will against him that I know of except perhaps that Stein would not take him in, holding that Joseph's father was wealthy and ought to take care of him. The old man ought to have been killed instead of Stein. Joseph left a six-page letter, and I can tell you it was not particularly eulogistic of his father."

MUIR GLACIER NOT DESTROYED.

Recent Upheaval in That Region Has Only Enhanced Its Beauty.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—"The tales of the complete destruction of the great Muir glacier in Alaska are absolutely without foundation," said A. O. Hewitt, who returned to Minneapolis yesterday from the Territory.

"There can be no doubt that an earthquake or an upheaval of some sort did visit the glacier, for huge icebergs have been torn from it and are now banked up in the sound about it, making navigation impossible within four or five miles of the deposit. The glacier was distinctly visible through our glasses, and it appears to be fully as large as ever, with the main portion intact. This is the fourth trip I have made to the Muir, and were there any great change in its magnitude or shape I would notice it at once.

"From an artistic standpoint the shaking up has improved the glacier. Heretofore the ice itself has invariably been hidden beneath the snowlike deposit, but now the mass stands out like an enormous diamond, reflecting every shade of the seas and heavens from its brilliant sides. It will require more than an earthquake to interfere with the domestic economy of the great Muir glacier."

THE SHIRTWAIST IN CHICAGO.

Learned Professors Lecture on It and Say It Is Here to Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The shirtwaist is rapidly taking possession of the campus at the University of Chicago. Prof. A. C. Miller was the pioneer among the faculty in abolishing the coat. He even advised his classes to adopt the same garb.

Prof. Charles Zeublin of the Department of Sociology gave official sanction to the innovation in a lecture to his class on "The Structure of Society." He predicted that the masculine shirtwaist has come to stay, in spite of the jibes and jeers of the ignorant and prejudiced sticklers for conventionalities.

Verdict for the Male Shirtwaist.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Justice Wallace today ruled that the new shirtwaist for men deserves as much consideration as any other garment. Yum Yum, a Chinese laundryman at 260 Thirty-fifth Street, was charged with talking disrespectfully to Edward Kline, 3,438 South Park Avenue, and with disdainfully throwing the ashes from his cigarette on Mr. Kline's shirtwaist. After a lengthy argument by the opposing lawyers, Justice Wallace fined Yum Yum $5 and costs.

$2,600 FOR A CALF.

Chicago Established a Record in Sale of Short-Horn Cattle.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Chicago established a record-breaking price on short horn cattle at the stock yards to-day, when Mayflower V., a red heifer calf, brought $2,600, said to be the highest price ever paid for a short horn calf in the history of the live stock world. The mother of Mayflower brought $2,050. Other sales, sixty in number, aggregated $67,550. Some of the highest-priced cattle were purchased by the following persons:

Mayflower V., by Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee, Neb., $2,600; Mayflower IV., by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., $2,050; Cornelia, by C. L. Girlbaugh, Osborns, $1,275; Fair Duchess, by F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Ia., $1,150.

DR. HARPER'S DENIAL.

Says He Has Not Considered Plan of Living on 15 Cents a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Dr. Harper, who returned to-day from celebrating his silver wedding anniversary in Ohio, denied that the idea of living on 15 cents a day had been seriously considered in his household.

"But," said Dr. Harper, "I don't say that I will not try it."

"Do you think it is advisable for married students to live and go to the university on $300 a year?" the President was asked.

"I cannot say," was the reply. "I have not doubt that this has been done in many cases."

BIRMINGHAM MACHINISTS STRIKE

Ten Foundries Affected and Several Forced to Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—The Birmingham machinists who work at the foundries and machine shops went out on a strike this morning upon the refusal of the proprietors to advance wages from $3 to $3.25 a day. The ultimatum was presented to the employers at noon, and the demand was promptly turned down on the ground that they could not afford to give an advance.

The strike affects the ten leading foundries of the city. The Hardie-Tymes Machine and Foundry Company closed down at once, and great inconvenience has been caused the Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company, the Dimmick Pipe Works and other leading plants. The railroad shop machinists are not affected by the strike. Both sides are standing firm.

J. E. Madden Attacked by Stable Hand.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—John E. Madden, the Kentucky horse owner and breeder, narrowly escaped serious injury this evening at the hands of a discharged negro stable hand, who atacked him with a bowie knife. Madden warded off the blow, which was directed at his heart, with his left arm, the knife striking a glancing blow on the hand, cutting it open. He grappled with his assailant, and, after throwing him with much force to the ground, knocked him senseless with a pitchfork. An officer was summoned and the negro was carried off to jail and held on a charge of felonious assault.

Receiver for Page Wire Fence Company

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to The Free Press from Adrian, Mich., says:

"The Page Wire Fence Company went into the hands of a receiver to-day, both at Monessen, Penn., where it has a plant, and in this city. The Union Trust Company of Pittsburg was named receiver for the Monessen plant and Leslie R. Robertson for the Adrian plant. It is understood that the assets exceed the liabilities by over $600,000. The heavy expense incurred when the Page Company undertook the erection of a steel rolling and wire mill about a year ago is said to be responsible for the receivership.

Great Trunk with Many Branches.

Pennsylvania Railroad System, the short line to the West, reaching all the leading cities.—Adv.

SHARP DEMAND SENT TO CHINA

Strict Compliance with President's Terms Required.

RESULT OF CONGER DISPATCH

Cabinet Officials Consult with Mr. McKinley Over Telephone—More Troops May Be Ordered from Philippines.

The United States Government regards the situation in China as extremely grave.

As the result of the cablegram from Mr. Conger received on Tuesday a communication has been sent to the Chinese imperial authorities in which, it is understood, a sharp demand for compliance with the requirements previously formulated by President McKinley is made.

State Department officials refuse to divulge the exact terms of the message. It was sent after consultation by telephone between the Cabinet officers and the President.

The Spanish Minister to China telegraphs that the situation of the envoys is "most painful and perilous."

A dispatch, dated Aug. 3, has been received from the British Minister. He says that the rifle fire continues, but cannon fire ceased on July 16.

The Chinese Minister has communicated to the State Department an imperial edict permitting cipher dispatches to the Ministers.

It is reported that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed Commander in Chief of the allied forces.

The German War Office will only admit that von Waldersee is to command the German troops.

Owing to the difficulties which the Russians are experiencing in Manchuria and the prospect of a revolt against the French in Indo-China; it is thought that neither power will be able to send reinforcements to the army operating against Peking.

The American troops were not engaged in last Sunday's battle at Pei-Tsang. They occupied a rear position, and reached the city when the engagement was over.

A dispatch from Che-Foo says the road to Peking is supposed to be open.

British troops are, by permission of the Viceroy of Nanking, to occupy the foreign settlements at Shanghai.

ALARM IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese situation is considered very grave by the authorities in Washington. The receipt of the message from Minister Conger last night, which indicated a continuation of the firing upon the members of legations and the Chinese Government's insistence that the Ministers should leave Peking, which Mr. Conger considered would mean certain death, have brought matters to an acute stage.

It is not believed by the

given to him in person in the course of a call he made at Mr. Adee's office.

Mr. Adee to-night declined positively to make any statement as to the nature of the communication, but promised that it would be made public at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. This fact Mr. Adee announced after he had spent an hour and a half at the White House in further telegraphic or telephonic conference with the President.

It can, however, be stated that no ultimatum has been sent to China. It is not the wish of the United States Government to send any if it can possibly be avoided. Aside from all other reasons for wishing to avoid formal war, there is one which has arisen since the receipt of Minister Conger's telegram of yesterday.

If war formally existed we should hand to Minister Wu his passports, and China would do the same to Minister Conger. The latter might refuse to go, but there is little doubt that China could force him out or crush him. Passports would mean nothing, nor would a safe conduct. He would be killed before he reached the seacoast. By going to war with China we should furnish her with what she now lacks, an excuse for getting Mr. Conger out of Peking. We should be playing into her hands.

An ultimatum, of course, means war, unless the nation to which it is addressed yields to the propositions advanced in the ultimatum. Just now there is a disposition to call everything which the United States sends China an ultimatum. Some of the communications we have sent to China are stern and severe, but they are not ultimata. There is reason to believe that the communication sent to China to-day is one of the sternest yet sent.

The message, according to the best information obtainable, informs the Chinese Government that the removal of the restrictions upon communication with our Minister, evidenced by the receipt of Mr. Conger's message and the transmission of the edict of Aug. 5, is gratifying, but is not an entire compliance with the original demands of the President in his reply to the appeal for mediation. The President in that communication to the Emperor of China laid down three conditions precedent to any action looking to negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties between China and the powers. These conditions, in the President's own words, were as follows:

"I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's Government to give public assurance whether the foreign Ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition.

"Second—To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective Governments, and to remove all dangers to their lives and liberty.

"Third—To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations and the protection of foreigners, and the restoration of order."

These three demands were practically reiterated in the dispatch which Secretary Hay sent to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai on Aug. 1, for submission to Li-Hung-Chang. The authorities consider that the opening of communication with Minister Conger only partially complies with the President's demands. With the legationers still under fire, the Chinese Government cannot be said to have removed "all dangers to their lives and liberty," and, moreover, so far as known here, the imperial authorities of China have made no efforts to communicate and co-operate with the relief expedition. The demand upon the Chinese Government is for square-toed compliance with these conditions.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

While there is some discussion of the possibility of an extra session of Congress to deal with the whole situation, it is probable that nothing will be done until additional information is received from China. It is stated that President McKinley will not return to Washington until next week, when he will be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley. As to the possibility of an extra session it was said to-day by a prominent official that were Congress in session now it could not get additional troops to China in time to participate in the entrance into Peking.

The critical situation also gave rise to a number of rumors of renewed military activity. It can be stated on the authority of the Secretary of War that no actual steps have been taken, but it is understood that, acting on a precautionary message addressed to him some time ago, Gen. MacArthur has so arranged matters in Luzon as to have a considerable body of troops on which he can draw in an emergency should there be a sudden and imperative need to send them to reinforce the international column in China.

GERMAN TO COMMAND ALLIES?

It Is Reported that Field Marshal von Waldersee Has Been Chosen—His Wife an American.

COLOGNE, Aug. 8.—The Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent states that Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been appointed Commander in Chief of the allied troops in China.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Post says Field Marshal Count von Waldersee starts for China in a fortnight.

The Foreign Office said this evening that Count von Waldersee's appointment was only to the command of the German forces in China and that the question as to whether he would command all the international forces had not been settled.

Nevertheless, all the evening papers, including the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, publish the statement that von Waldersee has been appointed commander in chief of the combined forces. It is understood that Emperor William has arranged the matter personally with the other powers.

The appointment makes an excellent impression. The British Ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, has expressed his satisfaction in the most emphatic terms.

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Germany has confidence that Count von Waldersee will perform the extraordinary task he has undertaken in such a way as to justify the appointment and to convince the powers that they could not have intrusted the cause to better hands."

The Berliner Post observes:

"Count von Waldersee's experience on the General Staff of the German Army is a guarantee that he is fully equal to all the duties devolving upon him in this most difficult of all positions."

The Lokal Anzeiger remarks:

"The appointment means an extraordinary international vote of confidence for Germany, and it imposes upon German policy, and Count von Waldersee himself, extraordinary responsibility.

"The earnestness with which Emperor William and the Imperial Government have handled the China question from the beginning is a guarantee that Germany will completely meet this new obligation."

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Doubtless the appointment had come to be regarded by the other powers as the most feasible solution of the problem, inasmuch as the jealousy of Russia toward Great Britain and Japan, and that of Great Britain toward France and Russia, must have made an appointment from any of these nations impossible. It is not probable that the United States aspired to the leadership."

The Kreuz Zeitung considers the appointment "an unmistakable proof of the pre-eminent importance attached by Germany to further developments in China." It believes that the intrusting of the post of Commander-in-Chief to Count von Waldersee is "an expression of the great confidence the powers have in the unselfish efforts of the German Government."

Count von Waldersee arrived at Cassel this afternoon to consult with Emperor William.

HAMBURG, Aug. 8.—The Boersenhalle asserts that the Czar of Russia has cabled to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee of the German Army an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the Field Marshal's appointment as Commander in Chief of the international forces in China.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The report of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of the international forces meets with general approval.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who is referred to as having been appointed Commander in Chief of the international forces in China, was born in 1832, entered the army in 1850, and served with distinction through the war with Austria of 1866 and through the Franco-German War of 1870-71. In 1882 von Waldersee became Quartermaster General and acted as Deputy Chief of the General Staff on behalf of the aged Field Marshal Count von Moltke, on whose resignation he succeeded to the position of Chief of the General Staff.

When Prince Bismarck retired from the Chancellorship, about eleven years ago, it was reported that von Waldersee would be his successor, and the Count's name has since been freely used whenever there has been a prospective vacancy in that high office.

The wife of Field Marshal von Waldersee is an American, and report has it that her father was a wholesale grocer in New York in war times. As Mary Esther Lee, she went to Europe and married morganatically the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein in 1864. She was then considered the handsomest and most accomplished woman in Paris. The Prince was over seventy years of age at the time and Miss Lee was twenty-six years old. Six months after the marriage the Prince died, leaving her a fortune estimated at $4,000,000.

Afterward the Emperor of Austria created the young widow a Princess in her own right under the title of Princess von Noer. Two years later she married Count von Waldersee, who is six years older than his wife.

During the short reign of Emperor Frederick Countess von Waldersee acquired great influence at the German Court, and has since retained very high standing in Berlin.

WU DEFENDS HIS GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—After a brief respite from work at the seashore the Chinese Minister was again busy to-day at the legation. He made an early visit to the State Department, delivering the edict of Aug. 2, which had been delayed en route. This was turned over to Acting Secretary Adee and the text of the edict made public.

Minister Wu showed the utmost concern over the seriousness of the situation. As to the message from Minister Conger, he said:

"It is not for me to discuss the Conger telegram, as it speaks for itself. But at such a moment I hope a distorted and exaggerated interpretation will not be placed on the message. Its seriousness I do not question, but I ask the public to take what it says and not draw inferences as to its meaning. It is dated at the Tsi-Nan Yamen, which is the yamen of the Governor of Shan-Tung. It is forwarded direct from the Governor to the State Department, showing the efforts our officials are making to get messages through between Washington and Peking. Again, it is in cipher, which shows that there is free communication, despite all the statements and criticisms that this free communication was cut off.

"Mr. Conger's statement that the Chinese Government 'insists upon our leaving Peking' disposes of another story that the Government was holding the Ministers as hostages. On the contrary, it urges them to go, and offers an escort to conduct them. Whether it is safe or not is a matter of individual judgment, and Mr. Conger appears to regard it as unsafe. But I do not care to go further into the details of the message, as I do not wish to be in the position of an apologist."

WORD FROM MINISTERS.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Spanish Minister in Peking, Senor B. J. de Cologan, telegraphs that the Spanish Legation has suffered "slight damage," adding that the situation is "most painful and perilous."

He confirms what is already known regarding the attitude of the Chinese Government.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office here has received an undated cipher dispatch bearing the signature of the Italian Minister at Peking, in which the Minister, the Marquis Salvago Raggi, says that the legations of Belgium, Austria, and Italy have been evacuated, the members of the legation, missionaries, and foreigners, to the number of 700, seeking refuge in the British Legation.

The Catholic missions in the North City, it is further announced, hold out, defended by thirty French and ten Italian marines.

The British Legation, when the dispatch was sent, was provisioned for two weeks.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from Herr Buelow, First Secretary of the German Legation at Peking, dated from Tsi-Nan:

"Since July 21 the situation has been unchanged. There have been neither attacks by the troops en masse upon us, nor shell fire, only desultory rifle fire. The health of the members of the legation is comparatively good. The wounded are progressing."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail announces the reception there of official dispatches from the Italian Minister in Peking asserting that he left Peking on July 31—presumably for Tien-Tsin.

This, however, is so utterly at variance with the action and intentions of the other Ministers heard from that it seems almost incredible. If true, it opens up an interesting field of speculation concerning the fate of the Italian representative.

The Chinese Legation believes that the members of the foreign legations have not yet left Peking, but that they will do so, and declares that the edict ordering the escort would not have been issued had not the Ministers signified their willingness to accept such escort.

MESSAGE FROM BRITISH ENVOY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons yesterday the Right Hon. William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, read a telegram from Sir Claude M. MacDonald, British Minister to China, received in cipher at the Foreign Office yesterday morning. The dispatch was in reply to a Government message, and bore date of Peking, Aug. 3. It was as follows:

"I have to-day received your cipher telegram, forwarded to me by the Chinese Minister. The shell and cannon fire ceased on July 16, but the rifle fire has continued, from the Chinese positions held by Government troops and Boxers, intermittently ever since. The casualties since then have been slight. Except one private of marines, all the wounded are doing well. The rest of the British in the legation are well, including the whole garrison.

"The total of killed is 60, and of wounded 110. We have strengthened our fortifications. We have over 200 women and children refugees in the legation. The Chinese Government has refused transmission to telegrams in cipher until now."

CIPHER MESSAGES ALLOWED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Minister Wu this morning received an edict, under date of Aug. 5, in which the Chinese Government permits the powers to hold open and free communication with their Ministers.

This includes the sending of cipher messages.

ORDERS ESCORT FOR ENVOYS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese Minister visited the State Department today and transmitted to this Government the following edict:

An imperial edict of the 8th day of the Seventh Moon, (Aug. 2, 1900,) transmitted by Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi, and Director General Sheng, under date of Aug. 4, 1900, to Minister Yang, at St. Petersburg, and retransmitted by the latter, under date of Aug. 7, and received by Minister Wu on the evening of the last-named date. It is as follows:

Li-Hung-Chang and Liu-Kun-Yi, in response to their joint memorial proposing the sending of the foreign Ministers to Tien-Tsin, received on the 8th inst. (Aug. 2) the following imperial edict:

"Throughout the disturbances recently caused by our subjects on account of Christian missions, which have resulted in a conflict of forces, it has been found necessary to afford protection to all the foreign Ministers in Peking. On repeated occasions the Tsung-li-Yamen sent notes inquiring after their welfare. And as Peking has not yet been restored to order, and precautionary measures may not secure absolute safety, the foreign Ministers are being consulted as to the proposed plan of detailing troops to escort them safely to Tien-Tsin for temporary shelter, so that they may be free from apprehensive anxiety or fear.

"We hereby command Yung-Lu to appoint, as a preliminary step, trustworthy high civil and military officials who, together with reliable and efficient troops, shall, at such time as the foreign Ministers may agree upon for leaving Peking, escort and protect them throughout their journey. Should lawless characters manifest evil designs upon the Ministers, or attempt to rob them or in any way create trouble, they (the high officials) shall at once repress them without fail.

"If the foreign Ministers, before leaving Peking, should desire to communicate with their respective Governments, and if their telegraphic messages should be in plain language, the Tsung-li-Yamen shall at once attend to them without the least delay, thus manifesting the utmost friendliness of the imperial Government. Respect this."

AMERICANS NOT PRESENT

Did Not Take Part in the Battle of Pei-Tsang.

Arrived Too Late to Join the Other Troops in the Attack—No Dissension Among the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Two dispatches received to-day from Gen. Chaffee about the battle of Pei-Tsang serve to explain why the casualties were almost entirely Russian and Japanese, as reported in Commander Tausig's dispatch giving the first news of the battle.

Chaffee's first dispatch, sent through Admiral Remey, gave all the credit to the Japanese, and said that the fight was over before the Americans arrived. The second, sent by Chaffee to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, explains that the Americans were unable to get in the line, probably owing to the cramped nature of the battle ground. Probably the same state of things existed on the other side, where the Russians, and not the French, bore the brunt of the fighting.

There is some disposition to comment favorably on Gen. Chaffee's frank dispatch giving the credit to the Japanese, as distinguished from Admiral Seymour's report to the British Government. Seymour speaks of the "allies," gives no credit to any one nation, and does not intimate that the Japanese and Russians played the most important part. These facts were known to him, for the first report sent by Taussig came from the British vessel Fame, and showed that the Russians and Japanese must have borne the brunt of the fighting.

The officials of the American Government are not responsible for the talk about dissension among the allies at Tien-Tsin. They have declared in the plainest terms to everybody who has asked them that there is no such dissension, and they certainly know. Nevertheless the discredited correspondents at Shanghai continue to send in such reports, and for some reason American newspapers give them prominence. It can be stated on the highest authority that there is no dissension.

The reason why the Germans were left in Tien-Tsin when the advance on Pei-Tsang began was, it is understood here, the same reason which led to the Sixth Cavalry being left there. Somebody had to guard the city. Besides, it was impossible to take all the allies along, and the event proved that too many went to Pei-Tsang even as it was. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch to-day refers to the cramped nature of the battleground. There was evidently not enough room for the British and Americans to get in the fight, and the same was probably true of the French on the other side of the river. If any more troops had been taken along, they would have been in the way.

The Germans, it is understood here, were left behind to guard the city, together with the Sixth Cavalry and other troops. There are only about 800 Germans at Tien-Tsin, and it would be ridiculous to insist that they should be in every fight that takes place as the campaign goes on.

It is not believed that the allies confronted an overwhelming force at Pei-Tsang. They probably confronted a force the strength of which had been ascertained by the scouting party of Japanese which advanced near to Pei-Tsang a few days before the battle. It is true that an army of 30,000 Chinese has been spoken of in the dispatches, but there is nothing to indicate that this army was concentrated at Pei-Tsang.

On the contrary, Gen. Chaffee in his dispatch announcing that a battle had been decided upon, said that the Chinese army was reported to be 30,000 strong "between Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun." This estimate evidently referred to the forces at Pei-Tsang and at all the other points where the Chinese have troops or fortifications for fifteen miles up the Pei-Ho.

The two dispatches about the battle received to-day were as follows:

"Che-Foo.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Aug. 5.—Pei-Tsang handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops, supported by English and Americans. Japanese loss considerable; English slight; Americans none. Ground very limited.

"In the morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in line.

"We will cross Pei-Ho to left bank tomorrow morning and move on Yang-Tsun.

"Consul at Che-Foo furnished copy dispatch from Tsung-li-Yamen on July 30, which he has cabled. CHAFFEE."

"Che-Foo, Aug. 8.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

"Taku, Aug. 6.—Chaffee reports Japanese took Pei-Tsang morning 5th. Engagement over before Americans arrived. Movement probably continued to Yang-Tsun. Inform Secretary of War. "REMEY."

ROAD TO PEKING OPEN?

CHE-FOO, Aug. 7.—During the engagement on Sunday which preceded the occupation of Pei-Tsang by the allies, the Russians lost 500 killed and the British 50. The Japanese also lost heavily.

The road to Peking is supposed to be open.

CHINESE IN FULL RETREAT.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The British Consul at Tien-Tsin, under date of Aug. 6, announces that the Chinese have been expelled from Pei-Tsang and that they are in full retreat.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons yesterday, read the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce at Taku, filed at Che-Foo Aug. 6:

"The allies, about 12,000 strong, attacked the Chinese intrenched position at Hsiku, about two miles outside Tien-Tsin, early this morning. The Chinese were driven out and retired northward, pursued by the allies, who occupied Pei-Tsang. Transports followed up the troops.

"By road and river the advance upon Peking has been begun."

This dispatch does not give the date of leaving Tien-Tsin.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The commander of the Austrian gunboat Zenta, now in Chinese waters, cables that Pei-Tsang was captured by the allied forces on Aug. 5 and that the Chinese troops fled. He adds that there were no casualties among the sixty men from the Zenta who were engaged.

NEW CABLES TO NORTH CHINA.

The Commercial Cable Company issued the following notice yesterday:

"We are advised that the Great Northern Telegraph Company announces they are laying a reliable cable from Taku to Che-Foo and that the Eastern Company will lay a cable between Che-Foo and Shanghai. The rates will be the same as those of the Chinese land lines. The opening of these lines will be advised by telegraph."

The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company sent out a similar notice.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has sent a cipher cable message to Minister Conger, responsive to his message made public last night, and intended to test the assertion of the Chinese edict that free cipher communication would be allowed.

The dispatch advises Mr. Conger of the approach of the relief column, and exhorts him to be of good cheer. It was sent direct to Minister Conger at Peking, and a duplicate of it to Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. Mr. Goodnow was directed to spare no pains or expense to get the message to the Minister.

Hands of France and Russia Full.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Russians' hard fighting on the Siberian frontier, the difficulties of their position in the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and the prospect of a revolt against France in Indo-China will probably prevent either power from sending reinforcements to the allies operating against Peking.

Hence the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Japan will have to carry out the military programme without any more troops from Russia or France.

Dispatch from Goodnow Not Given Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The only message received to-day from China by the State Department was from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai. It was turned over to Secretary Root, who declines to make its contents public. It was said at the State Department that the message related to military matters of minor detail.

BRITISH TO OCCUPY SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—Vice Admiral Seymour has arranged with the Viceroy of Nanking for a British occupation of the foreign settlements at Shanghai.

HONGKONG, Aug. 8.—Two detachments of Indian troops here have been notified to prepare to proceed to Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News, wiring yesterday, says:

"United States Consul Gen. Goodnow strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 8,000 troops, on the ground that such an act would not be warranted by the circumstances and would be likely to create trouble. M. Besaure, the French Consul, agrees to the arrangement, but says that if the British land forces the French will do likewise. The Austrians also will land men.

"My personal opinion is that the landing of troops here at the present moment would be a grave mistake."

TRANS-SIBERIAN ROAD DAMAGED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—War Office telegrams received here from Eastern Siberia show that the Chinese have half destroyed the railroad in several places, interrupting the passage of through trains. Repairs are proceeding.

The Cossacks now guard 2,000 versts of the frontier railroads.

Korea Friendly to the Allies.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Yokohama advices say dispatches received from Seoul affirm that a Korean Cabinet will be organized to unite the factions, and that the Korean King is sending presents of rice, flour, and cigars to the allies at Tien-Tsin.

The Chinese "News" Factories.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon American criticism of the character of Chinese "news" printed in some London dailies, admits that the charges are only too true, and that the practices of certain papers in this respect are opposed to the best traditions of British journalism. It joins in the American protest against trashy sensationalism.

FUGITIVES FROM CHINA ARRIVE.

Missionaries and Others Land at Victoria—Stories of Atrocities.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—Among the passengers on the Empress of Japan, which arrived from the Orient to-day, were twenty-nine missionaries who were fugitives from North China. Many of them had narrow escapes. One of the number, a Miss Hawes, was in the compound at Wein-Shan when it was rushed by the Boxers. In company with several others, she escaped over a rear wall by means of a ladder.

The Rev. Jonathan Lee and Mrs. Lee and Corp. J. Kennedy and Private Scott, who are among the Empress's passengers, were present at the siege of Tien-Tsin. Mr. Lee sustained a wound during the firing.

Stories of shocking atrocities are related by Kennedy and Scott. Among them is a tale of the slaughter of 200 helpless coolies, who were going up the Pei-Ho on a lighter under an engagement to do transporting for British concerns.

Another harrowing story is related in connection with the fate of a party of British under command of Capt. Bates, which was cut off from Admiral Seymour's column. According to the account, the Captain and his men were killed by Lin-Chee. It is said that the victims were hacked in pieces and the reeking flesh of the first slain forced into the mouths of those not yet put to the sword.

The passengers bring a report of the suicide of Mrs. Westwater, a woman missionary and wife of Dr. A. MacDonald Westwater of Liao-Yang, Manchuria, who took her own life at Arima while suffering from mental depression caused by exciting experiences through which she passed while at Niu-Chwang.

Brooke and Humphreys Visit Kimball.

Major Gen. Brooke of the Department of the East, and Gen. Charles S. Humphreys, formerly Chief Quartermaster in Cuba, and who has been detailed as Chief Quartermaster in China, called yesterday on the Assistant Quartermaster General, Col. Kimball, in the Army Building and were closeted with him for some time. Col. Kimball said the visit was a purely social one and had no political significance.

MR. CHOATE TO ARBITRATE.

To Decide on British Claim Against China for the Sinking of the Kow-Ching in 1894.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—United States Ambassador Choate has been appointed arbitrator between the British and Chinese Governments in the case of the sinking of the British ship Kow-Ching at the time of the Chino-Japanese war.

The appointment of Mr. Choate was announced in the House of Commons by William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a complaint by Alexander Ure, Liberal, who urged that a settlement should speedily be made for the benefit of the British owners of the Kow-Ching.

Mr. Brodrick explained that the case had hung fire so long because the Chinese Government maintained that Japan was responsible. Great Britain, he said, took a different view, but she was not going to send a fleet for the sake of a dispute involving a few thousand pounds.

He then announced that Mr. Choate, "a jurist of great repute and a man of absolute impartiality," had been suggested by the Chinese Government and had undertaken to act as arbitrator.

The Kow-Ching, which was chartered to carry Chinese troops, was sunk by a Japanese warship just previous to the declaration of hostilities. Many of the sailors were killed.

FIRE IN PARROTT MINE.

Two Hundred Miners in the Shaft Rescued Through Adjoining Mine.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 8.—The shaft-house of the Parrot mine was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $100,000, with insurance of about $80,000. The fire started in the carpenter shop of the mine, and the flames were soon communicated to the shaft-house adjoining.

The mine is 1,600 feet deep and 200 men were underground. They were rescued through levels of an adjoining mine. The shaft, it is feared, was badly damaged, although this cannot be learned definitely for a day or two.

The property is owned by the Parrott Copper and Silver Mining Company, which is one of the corporations controlled by the Amalgamated Copper Company.

WOMAN USES A KNIFE.

Slashes Face of Man With Whom She Quarreled in the Street.

A man and a woman were observed walking through West Thirty-second Street from Ninth Avenue last night, both talking in an excited manner. At Eighth Avenue they stopped, and their loud tones attracted a crowd.

The woman, seeing this, quickly drew a knife from under her shawl and, with a well-aimed blow, drew it across the man's face. He screamed and started to run.

The woman would have attacked him a second time but for the arrival of Policeman Rosenberg. He arrested her. She said her name was Rosa Theresa, and that she was twenty years old. She gave 448 West Twenty-eighth Street as her address. The man said he was Jean Mars of 302 West Thirty-second Street. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. Neither man nor woman would say what they had quarreled about.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON FORMALLY NOTIFIED

Continued from Page 1.

band of freebooters," and were turning to the Democratic Party for relief. Mr. Harrison also condemned the operations of the trusts as the great and growing evil of the day, threatening the very existence of American institutions. He denounced "imperialism and militarism as repugnant to all who believe in a republican form of government." In conclusion he said he was the seventh son of a seventh daughter, and that he prophesied the election of Mr. Bryan.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

He then introduced Mr. Bryan, whose speech was important because it outlined his ideas of the advantages enjoyed by the Democrats in the present campaign over those of 1896. When the applause which greeted Mr. Bryan had subsided he said:

"I am obliged to Mayor Harrison for his kind prophecy. He is the President of a Democratic club in Chicago that has celebrated Jackson's birthday during each year since 1896. I have been present at each meeting of the club, and he, as President of the club, has nominated me for President on four successive occasions. He has got so into the habit that if you do not elect me this time you are going to embarrass Mayor Harrison very greatly. [Laughter and applause.]

"But speaking of Mayors, I want to say that we are in a much better position this year than we were in 1896, because of the fact that we have control of the city governments of many if not most of the large cities of this country. Mayor Harrison presides over the city second in size in the United States. I had a suspicion that there were some repeaters in Chicago in 1896. Indeed, I suspected that some of the Republicans up there were following the idea expressed by a gentleman after the election. He was told that there was some repeating. He said: 'Well, I suppose it was twice as honest to vote twice for honest money as to vote once for it.' [Laughter.]

CONTROLS THE LARGE CITIES.

"We have control of the government of the largest city in Indiana. [Applause.] I am glad that we have that much in this campaign, for while we do not want any unlawful votes cast on our side we are glad to be in position to prevent their being cast on the other side. We have control of the City Governments of New York City and Buffalo, two of the largest cities of the State of New York. We have control of the City Government of Jersey City; we have Baltimore; we have Cleveland, and in Toledo, although the Mayor does not call himself a Democrat, I know he won't let any Republicans cheat in that city. [Laughter.]

"We have control of Louisville, Ky.; we have control of Kansas City, we have control of Denver, and we have control of San Francisco. It is a great advantage to have control of the machinery in these great cities. We have an advantage in this campaign—a wonderful advantage—over the campaign of 1896, because then the papers were full of announcements of Democrats who were leaving the party, and now it requires an expert mathematician to stand at the door and count them as they come back. (Laughter and applause.)

VOTERS COMING BACK.

"We have with us this year all we had in 1896; we have with us a large majority of the Gold Democrats who were not in our favor in 1896. I knew they would come back because I knew that the most of those that went away went because they did not realize the magnitude of the struggle in which we were engaged—the beginning of the struggle between democracy and plutocracy. I believed that a great majority would came back, and I insisted that when they got ready to come back, I wanted them to know where the old house was and not have it moved around so that they could not find it when they did come back. [Laughter.]

INIQUITIES OF THE TRUSTS.

"This year we have coming to us the people who now see the dangerous tendencies of the Republican Party, although they did not see those tendencies in 1896. We pointed out in 1896 that if the Republican Party won it would have to give the trusts a chance to get back out of the people the money they had contributed to the campaign fund.

"It was strange that the people did not see it, but those who could not see it then now know that if you want to extinguish a trust you have got to take the extinguisher out of the hands of the trust. People who did not feel the iniquity of the trusts have felt it since.

"All through this land everywhere people are coming with us this year because they see that with the success of the Republican Party, with the present tendency toward the concentration of wealth, it is only a question of time when the individual will disappear. Hence the mothers and the fathers are thinking for their boys, and I challenge the Republican Party to meet us on this trust question. I challenge to condemn the young men to perpetual clerkships under monopolies in this country. [Great applause.]

REPUBLICANS AFRAID OF SILVER.

"I believe that on the old questions we are stronger this year than we were in 1896. I believe if there were no new questions we would be able to wage a successful contest against the Republican Party. It is on the defensive on every question before the American people. It pretends it wants to discuss the money question. I promise you that before the campaign is over the Republican leaders will be as much afraid of the silver question as they are of imperialism. [Great applause and cheers.] There is no question upon which they dare to state their position and invite the judgment of the American people. [Great applause.]

"Why, this Republican Party is not willing to take the people into its confidence on any single question before the American people. It claims credit for everything that happens for its administration for everything that it does in this country. [Applause.] It has claimed credit for large crops; it has claimed credit as the discovery of gold in Alaska; it has claimed credit for the famine in India; it has claimed credit for the activity in business and mortgaging the future of the country and spending the money.

"It has claimed credit for things for which it is not responsible, and yet it does not assume the responsibility for those things which it has brought upon the American people. I repeat that in this campaign it will be on the defensive on every question, and it will run from one issue to the other and not be willing to stand and abide judgment on any question." [Applause.]

MORE ABOUT IMPERIALISM.

"And, my friends, not satisfied with taking a step toward an English financial system that it did not dare to proclaim in 1896, it has taken a step toward an English colonial system that is not dared now to defend. [Applause.] Its policy upon imperialism is to-day driving more out of the Republican Party who have been Republicans from the birth of that party. And if you go through the country you will find that various questions elements of this population, and those upon every question we are bringing the people out of the Republican Party, and Republican Party is not able to justify itself on any of these questions. [Applause.] It has alarmed the people who were in other countries and know something of the dangers of militarism. [Applause.] It has alarmed the people who were born in this country and who were nurtured in belief that the Declaration of Independence was a sacred document. [Applause.]

NO OCCASION FOR IMPERIALISM.

"The Republican Party to-day dares not defend its policy in the Philippine Islands. The Republican Party to-day is responsible for every drop of blood drawn from an American soldier in the Philippine Islands, or drawn by an American soldier. [Long and continued applause.] There never was any occasion for war in the Philippine Islands. [Applause.] There never was war in the Philippine Islands and cheering.] There never was war in the Philippine Islands if the Republican Party had dealt with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Republican Party refused to recognize the binding force of the Declaration of Independence in its dealings with the Filipinos, and that Republican Party that has placed the dollar above the man in its domestic legislation, places the dollar of trade above human rights in dealing with the Filipinos. [Applause.] A year and a half has elapsed since the war broke out in the Philippine Islands. We have 65,000 soldiers there now, and the Republican Party could stop that war at any time, but has not had time to deal with the Philippine question. [Great applause, and cheers.]

"It had time to make one more step toward the gold standard, and it had time to turn over the paper money of this country to the National banks, to let trusts grow and thrive and fatten on the people. But it has not time to stop and make peace instead of war in the Philippine Islands. [Great applause and cheering.]

WAR OF CONQUEST DOES NOT PAY.

"And why not? Because it wants to make money out of a colonial policy; because the same influence which dominated it in its domestic policies now dominates it in its foreign policy. And when the Republicans come into the campaign to defend the Philippine policy, you dare them to defend it on the ground that it will pay. If they say it pays to sacrifice our soldiers and kill other people in order to gain trade, tell them that you are not willing to trade one American boy for all the trade of the Orient. [Enthusiastic cheering and applause.]

"Let me suggest an argument that will close the mouth of every man who says a war of conquest will pay. Whenever a Republican stands before an audience and tells that audience that a war of conquest will pay, that we can afford to purchase trade with blood, you tell him to go and buy it with his own blood and not send others there to shed their blood. [Great applause and cheers.]

PRAISES WEBSTER DAVIS.

"But, my friends, you are going to listen to-night to one who has left the Republican Party because he was not willing to indorse its foreign policy; one who has left the Republican Party rather than be silent when he believed that sympathy ought to be expressed for those who were fighting the same kind of battle that our forefathers fought a century and a quarter ago.

"If I wanted to write a scathing condemnation of the Republican Administration I would say if was the first Administration this Nation ever had that a man had to go out of it if he should say he desired to see a republic live. [Great applause.] The first time when it became necessary for a man to sever his connection with the Administration in order to express his sympathy with those who were struggling for the right to govern themselves. [Renewed applause and cheers.]

"If Republican policies prevail we are going to have a different idea of government from that taught in our schools heretofore. To-day Republicans tell us that we are going to be good to the Filipinos, that we are going to give them such a measure of liberty as they are able to enjoy, that we are going to measure their capacity and fill their little cups full of liberty for them. We insist that liberty is not the gift of human government, but is the gift of God himself. [Wild and enthusiastic cheering.] And when the Republicans tell us that they are going to give to the Filipinos a large measure of liberty we reply to them that when God created the Filipinos he gave them their right to liberty, and what God has joined together let no man put asunder." [Enthusiastic cheering and applause.]

Mr. Bryan was followed by Webster Davis, who was received with applause second only to that accorded to Mr. Bryan. He confined himself largely to an attack upon the attitude of the Administration toward the Boer war. He repeated his charge that there was a secret alliance between the Government of Great Britain and the United States.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE CONVENTION.

Pope to be Asked to Bless the Union—Archbishop Martinelli's Indorsement.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America began here to-day, and will continue until Friday. About 800 delegates are in attendance from nearly every State in the Union.

Previous to the business session solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at the Cathedral by Archbishop Ryan. The sermon was preached by Mgr. T. J. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

The first regular session was held in Horticultural Hall. J. Washington Logue of this city, First Vice President, presided in the absence of Right Rev. Michael Tierney, President.

A communication was received from Archbishop Martinelli, Papal Delegate, placing the stamp of his approval on the work of the union.

The convention decided to send a cablegram to the Pope, giving a summary of the work of the union during the thirty years of its existence, and asking the Papal benediction.

The report of the President, Bishop Tierney of Hartford, was read by the Secretary. It recommended action on the proposed federation of Catholic societies, the alleged desecration of churches in the Philippines, the Cuban marriage question, and the Indian school problem. The report stated that the total abstinence cause had made great progress during the last year.

In the report of Third Vice President Mrs. L. M. Lake of St. Louis attention was called to what was said to be the alarming increase of drunkenness among women. Several authorities were quoted on the subject, and the tendency was declared to be one fraught with woe to future generations, and the subject one deserving of the most careful consideration. The Secretary's report showed that 54 societies had been added to the union during the past year. The net increase in membership was 778 and the total membership is now 21,121.

To-night there was a mass meeting in the Academy of Music, at which Archbishop Ryan presided. Addresses were made by clergymen and laymen prominent in the temperance cause.

The People's Co-operative Ice Co.

INCORPORATORS.

CHARLES J. FERRIN, Jr., Merchant.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.
W. B. M. JORDAN, H. B. Claflin Company.
Capt. E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. Army, Retired.
IRA BLISS STEWART, Attorney.
JOHN KING, Steel Manufacturer.
Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, Director North American Trust Company.
EDWARD C. RICE, Treas. N. Y. Produce Exchange, Director Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
CHARLES M. PRESTON, Ex-Supt. State Banking Department, Pres. The Securities Co., etc.
HENRY HALL, Publisher.
HENRY A. ROGERS, Railway Supplies, Director Seventh National Bank, Member Board of Education.
EDWARD N. GIBBS, Treas. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., Director City Trust Co., Director N. Y. Security and Trust Co., etc.

A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT,

for Pure and Cheaper Ice.

IT ASKS the support and practical co-operation of all public-spirited citizens.

Cut out, sign and mail the following contract to the office *874 Broadway*, cor. 18th St., where further information can be obtained by personal call or letter. Telephone Call 3306 18th St.

In consideration of the delivery of Ice by The People's Co-operative Ice Company, the undersigned hereby agrees to purchase from The People's Co-operative Ice Company at thirty cents per hundred-weight all their requirements of Ice for (specify number of years) 1—2—3—4—5 years from January 1st, 1901.

Signature.....

Business Address, Residence Address,

Contracts to date from January 1st will be mailed by the Company in exchange for this coupon, although the Company will be in a position to deliver Ice in October to those desiring it.

The capital stock is non-assessable and is offered in shares of $5.00 each to enable all classes to become part owners.

The 8 per cent. preferred stock is offered for subscription generally to the public.

Application for preferred Stock by those contracting with the Company MAY BE MADE NOW by mail or by personal call at the Company's office. Subscription Books

BOYLE THREATENS A SUIT

Fight in Seventh District May Disclose Tammany Methods.

KEAHON PAID COMMISSIONS

Stopped When Croker's Friend Said Boyle's Influence Was Worthless —Leader and His Opponent Explain.

James W. Boyle, Tammany leader of the Seventh District, threatened last evening to bring a suit against his opponent for the leadership, Patrick Keahon.

If the case ever comes to trial every detail of the system of Tammany pull with the big corporations of New York will be exposed, it is declared.

The facts show that ex-Alderman Keahon was in the trucking business. He has one hundred and twenty-five horses and trucks of every description. Four years ago Leader James W. Boyle, as he admits, agreed to use his influence to obtain contracts with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and other corporations to induce these corporations to give Truckman Keahon plenty of work.

Leader Boyle was to receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts under a verbal contract and Truckman Keahon was to receive 90 per cent.

The political and business co-partnership between Leader Boyle and Mr. Keahon continued amicably up to Jan. 1, 1900.

Leader Boyle acknowledged last evening that about $120,000 worth of work was done, on which he received his commission of $12,000, in checks and notes, all of which have been paid.

The first break came when ex-Alderman Keahon met a close friend of Richard Croker last Fall. They talked about the trucking business, and it came out that Leader Boyle was getting 10 per cent. of the proceeds for his influence.

"What are you giving him your good money for?" this friend said. "He never got you a single contract. He has not done anything to earn the money, and you are a 'mark' to be giving up your money so easily."

"I understood that it was all right," said Mr. Keahon, as reported.

"All right!" cried the friend. "Richard Croker got you those contracts personally. They came to you because you were an Alderman of the district, and were entitled to whatever help he could give you. Don't you pay Jim Boyle another cent."

Ex-Alderman Keahon took this advice. After the break came on political matters, ex-Alderman Keahon sought the leadership of the district. He received the support of many of the election district Captains, and they claim that Leader Boyle will be defeated easily by the Keahonites.

James W. Boyle was seen by a TIMES reporter at his headquarters, on Fourteenth Street, last evening. He said:

"I secured for Mr. Keahon an appointment as process server in the District Attorney's office at $1,200 a year not so very many years ago. Since then I have helped him in every way, and now he owns a big establishment on Tenth Avenue and a palace on the Hudson River. All this he got in a few years, and not a small part was gained through friendship with me.

"In 1893 Mr. Keahon was elected Alderman. I was the leader of the district and gave him the nomination. In 1895 Mr. Keahon was defeated by Mr. Hackett, Republican, by over 1,100 votes. Mr. Keahon wanted a banquet tendered to him when he was not so very old in politics, and his followers wanted to present him with a gold watch and diamonds. Mr. Keahon was never used to gold watches and diamonds, and I advised against any such display. The night before the banquet I agreed to attend. It was a twenty-dollar-a-plate affair, and Mr. Keahon got his watch and diamonds. I advised against any such display of wealth."

"Did you use your political influence to secure Mr. Keahon trucking work from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company?" was asked.

"It was a purely business transaction. There was no politics in it whatever. He agreed to pay me 10 per cent. on certain contracts, and he kept his agreement up to Jan. 1, 1900, as his books will show."

"What amount was paid to you by Keahon?"

"I can't tell. His books will show that. I have had my lawyer write to Mr. Keahon, demanding the amount of money due me under the agreement since Jan. 1, 1900. If the amount is not paid I will start a suit."

"Did you use your political influence to secure the contracts with the Metropolitan Company?"

"Purely a business matter. You can see that Mr. Keahon made out very well when he received 90 per cent. of the amount."

"What other corporation did you induce to give work to Mr. Keahon?"

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Consolidated Gas Company under our agreement. There was other work I secured for him on which he paid me no commission. I got the Wilson Line to give him work, and also many other corporations. He always paid me my commission, and never 'welched' until this year. I will defeat Mr. Keahon for the leadership, and will sue for money due me."

The followers of the ex-Alderman tell a different story. They say that Leader Boyle got a big commission for political pull which he never exerted, and that he was not the cause of Mr. Keahon securing any contracts.

Ex-Alderman Keahon was seen by a TIMES reporter last evening. He said:

"I do not care to talk about the matter. I acknowledge that Mr. Boyle got some thousands of my money, but I got off cheap. I have some left yet."

"Did Mr. Boyle claim to use political pull to get contracts for you?"

"It would not be right to talk about the matter now. My books will show the amounts paid to Mr. Boyle."

"Do you intend to pay him any more money?"

"Not a cent. There are many other things besides this one which will come out in due time. Mr. Boyle has done very well in the Seventh District. Some men who are much poorer than I am can tell stories of how they paid money for favors which should have been done by any political leader without collecting a cent."

A mass meeting of the Keahonites will be held to-night in Greenwich Hall. Leader Boyle will be denounced for not producing the books of the Tammany district organization showing how funds have been spent during the last four years.

SHEEHAN-TAMMANY FIGHT.

Mr. Sheehan Says He Will Win If Election Law Prevails.

The contest between the Sheehanites and the anti-Sheehanites for the control of the Ninth Assembly District was opened last evening. The Horatio Seymour Club, an organization which is opposed to John C. Sheehan, decided to hold a mass meeting on Aug. 14 to ratify the National platform and indorse the candidates. Speeches will be made by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, John M. Quinn, formerly of Montana, and ex-Judge Edward Browne. The meeting will be held at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Pequot Club, the Sheehan organization, threatened last night to have a counter demonstration on the same evening at the same place.

John C. Sheehan said yesterday:

"I am making a quiet canvass of the district, and, unless the primary election laws are violated in a wholesale manner, I will win at the primaries to be held Aug. 28."

Councilman Goodwin and Thomas Smith claim that they will defeat Sheehan two to one in the primaries.

FACTION CONTESTS SETTLED.

Arrangements for Election of New Democratic Committeemen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—The subcommittee of the National Committee having in charge the contests between delegates to the late National Convention at Kansas City from the District of Columbia, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory, Senator J. K. Jones presiding, took up the subject at the Grand Hotel this morning and settled the disputes.

As to the disagreement between the Slater and Norris factions from the District of Columbia, the whole matter was referred back to the District for the election of a new Central Committee under a plan to be submitted by the sub-committee to the General Committee for approval at some subsequent meeting. A new National Committeeman will be elected according to the new rules proposed by the National Committee, which will obviate all grounds for future disagreement.

The Oklahoma contest was referred back in the same way.

The Indian Territory dispute was settled by allowing both delegations to participate in the naming of a National Committeeman.

EXPLAINS CROKER REFERENCE.

Mr. Coler Says He Made No Direct Attack on Tammany Leader in Magazine.

The friends of Richard Croker who could be found in the city yesterday were wrought up over what they consider a personal attack on the head of Tammany Hall by Controller Coler.

A monthly magazine article written by Controller Coler contains the following statement:

When in the course of a public investigation some months ago a prominent political leader said: "I am working for my own pocket all the time" he told in a terse phrase of unvarnished truth the exact condition of modern politics in the great cities of the United States. Such men do not believe there is any personal dishonesty or impropriety in making money indirectly out of politics, and unfortunately that view of the matter is largely sustained in public opinion.

With an unscrupulous and corrupt political party in absolute control of every department of government in a great city like New York every inhabitant, from the millionaire banker or manufacturer to the penniless bootblack or newsboy, can be forced to recognize the power of commercialism in politics.

Controller Coler said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"I have made no direct attack on Richard Croker. The article written by me was purely an academic one. I did not attack any particular machine. I attacked the Republican machine as much as I did any other. I think the remedy suggested by me of the State inspection of the books of corporations and publicity in the details would remedy many evils which now exist in our body politic."

TO SUCCEED MR. DALY.

Hudson County Politicians Suggest Candidates—Mr. Davis's Statement.

Hudson County politicians are already beginning to ask who is to succeed William D. Daly as Representative of the Seventh District of New Jersey, which includes all of the county except Bayonne. An informal meeting of the leaders was held yesterday in Jersey City, at which these names were presented: George T. Derts, Allan L. McDermott, Henry Puster, Robert S. Hudspeth, and James J. Murphy of Jersey City, and Leon Abbett, James F. Minturn, Alexander C. Young, and Elijah T. Paxton of Hoboken.

No decision was reached and Robert Davis said no decision would be made for some time. He said that several conferences would probably be held to discuss the merits of the various aspirants named, but that the matter would not be finally settled until the primaries are held, which will not be until about the middle of October.

WESTCHESTER DEMOCRATS MEET.

County Committee Indorses Bryan and Attacks the Administration.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Democratic County Committee of Westchester County held a meeting here to-day. Ex-State Senator Charles P. McClelland presided. Most of the towns were represented. The committee decided upon Sept. 20 as the date for holding the County Convention to nominate candidates for Surrogate, Sheriff, and Coroner. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations of William Jennings Bryan for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President, and arraigning the Republican Administration "for its un-American policy of imperialism, its shameless support of unholy combinations of capital and trusts, and its corrupt conduct of the late war with Spain."

Crawford Up Again for Congress.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8.—W. T. Crawford was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth District to-day by acclamation. Crawford received the certificate of election in 1898, but was unseated after a contest by Richmond Pearson, Republican. It is probable Pearson will be renominated by the Republicans at a convention to be held at Waynesville, Wednesday next.

John L. Burnett Renominated.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—The Democratic convention of the Seventh Congressional District to-day renominated John L. Burnett of Gadsden for Congress. Mr. Burnett will be opposed by ex-Congressman M. W. Howard, whom he defeated in 1898.

NEW ICE COMPANY FORMED.

Expects to Sell Product at 30 Cents a Hundred Pounds.

The articles of incorporation of the People's Co-operative Ice Company, a new concern of this city, which, according to its promoters, will soon become a formidable opponent of the Ice Trust, were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday. The company will harvest and manufacture ice, and expects to sell it at thirty cents a hundred pounds.

Among the incorporators of the company are Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., produce merchant of New York, Rochester, and Detroit; Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, W. B. M. Jordan of the H. B. Claflin Company, Henry Hall, publisher; Capt. E. E. Zalinski, United States Army, retired; Gen. Wager Swayne, Edward C. Rice, Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, and Charles M. Preston, ex-Superintendent of the State Banking Department.

The new company is the result of an idea of Mr. Ferrin, who has been of the opinion for a long time that there was room for another large company in the ice business. It was at first proposed to launch the new company with $1,000,000 capital, but it was finally decided to start with a capital of $200,000. It is expected that the customers of the company will invest in small blocks of the stock, on which 8 per cent. cumulative dividends are promised.

The company has completed contracts which give it control of the entire ice crop in a large district in the Pocono Mountains, in Pennsylvania, and is making arrangements to secure docking facilities in this city. If it is a success the capital stock will be raised to $1,000,000.

Mr. Ferrin said yesterday that he was sure that the new company would be a success.

FOOL MOTORMEN WITH A DUMMY.

Amsterdam Avenue Boys Have Fun With Street Car Employes.

A dummy, dressed in a black cutaway coat, striped trousers, derby hat and lace shoes, was the means by which a crowd of boys had considerable fun with two motormen and a cigar dealer on Amsterdam Avenue last night.

The dummy was first placed on the south-bound tracks at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. Car 276 was the first to come along. When the motorman got within seeing distance of where the dummy was laid he quickly applied the brakes and jumped from the platform to pull the apparently sleeping man from the tracks. As he was about to catch hold of the dummy the boys pulled a rope to which the obstacle was attached and then ran away. The car was crowded with passengers, and amid their laughter the motorman continued on his journey.

About fifteen minutes later the boys returned to the same corner and placed the dummy on the north-bound track and then hid behind some trees. Emil Heidenreich, a cigar manufacturer living at 183 Amsterdam Avenue, was the first citizen to see the dummy lying on the track. At about the same time Car 214 was coming south and was near the corner. Heidenreich ran out into the street and signaled the motorman to stop, calling out that there was a man on the track. The car was stopped, and then Heidenreich and the policeman turned their attention to the man, as they thought.

The motorman, apparently aware that a trick was being played, hooked the clothing, and, although the boys pulled on the attached rope, held on to the dummy until the arrival of a policeman. The boys ran at the sight of the policeman, and disappeared in the direction of West End Avenue.

PLATT AND WORTH AGREE

Reported Reconciliation Helps the Brooklyn Leader.

No Obstacle Now to His Nomination for Congress—Woodruff Confers with Senator Platt.

Senator Platt and ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn are said to have buried the hatchet, which was first flourished between them when Worth broke from the State leader to support Seth Low in the last Mayoralty campaign.

A report to this effect was discussed with much interest in Brooklyn Republican circles yesterday, and it was very generally credited. It is now believed that as a result of this reconciliation there will be no serious obstacle to Mr. Worth in his effort to get the nomination for Congress in the Fifth District.

The report of a reconciliation between Messrs. Platt and Worth was strengthened by a statement made during the day by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff visited Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach on Tuesday night, and had a long talk with him relative to Republican affairs in Kings County, and also, it is said, with regard to the Gubernatorial situation. Yesterday Mr. Woodruff had a long conference with Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury, respectively Chairmen of the County Executive and General Committees. Mr. Woodruff was asked after the conference if he intended to take a hand in the fight for the nomination in the Fifth Congress District. He replied that he had no intention of interfering. The strongest candidate would be allowed to win.

"I have noticed with pleasure," he continued, "that Mr. Worth has repeatedly said in his published interviews that his fight was not against the organization, State or County; that it was not directed against me. He incidentally made some complimentary remarks about me that I could scarce help appreciating. I do not see, therefore, any reason why I should interfere with the action of the leaders and the people of that district."

Mr. Woodruff was asked if he expected to be nominated for Governor, and if he had discussed the Gubernatorial and Congressional situations with Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach.

"I am not a candidate for any nomination," he replied. "My talk with Senator Platt was with regard to the general situation. I cannot discuss what was said."

Although Mr. Woodruff would not admit that he had talked with Senator Platt about the Gubernatorial nomination, it was generally believed yesterday that the matter had been discussed. Mr. Platt is said to have informed Mr. Woodruff that the race was an open one, and that the fortunate candidate must succeed in obtaining the support of a majority of the State leaders.

MR. HANNA AFTER FUNDS.

Goes to Boston with Treasurer Bliss, Where He Will Meet Business Men —Warning to Republicans.

Yesterday was a busy day at Republican National headquarters. Senator M. A. Hanna and Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss intended to leave by train for Boston at 3 o'clock, but so great was the pressure of business that they did not depart from 1 Madison Avenue until 5 o'clock, when they were driven to the Fall River Line pier.

"Yes, I am going to Boston," remarked Senator Hanna to a TIMES reporter.

"Will you be away long?"

"Two days," he replied. "You can spare me that long, can't you?"

The purpose of his trip East Senator Hanna did not disclose, but there was a pretty general belief that he intends to interest manufacturers and merchants in Boston and vicinity in the campaign. He wants their interest to take the form of furnishing the sinews of war, and Treasurer Bliss went along to receive the money. Messrs. Hanna and Bliss will meet many politicians and business men at luncheon to-day.

Perry S. Heath left for Chicago yesterday, and will remain there in charge of the literary bureau until the close of the campaign. Before his departure he expressed a belief that Senator Hanna would make several speeches during the campaign. Senator Hanna was non-committal on the subject. He expects to go to the Chicago headquarters the early part of next month.

There were many callers at headquarters yesterday. Among them were ex-Gov. Cheney of New Hampshire, Gen. James S. Clarkson, Col. Charles Moore of Brooklyn, ex-Gov. Brown of Rhode Island, H. H. Hanna of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, National Committeeman Tams Bixby of Minnesota, Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica, and Collis P. Huntington.

Mr. Huntington would not discuss the object of his visit to Senator Hanna. After his departure there was a report that he had left so large a check that Messrs. Hanna and Bliss were overjoyed. Neither would admit that Mr. Huntington had made a contribution.

Private Secretary Dover, when asked about the size of the alleged check, replied laughingly, "It was about two by four and a half inches and was full of ciphers."

Frederick Sargent of Chicago, who called on Mr. Hanna yesterday, said:

"I have no sentimental affiliation with any political party. I vote as my business judgment directs. The business men I have met in the past month are almost unanimous for McKinley. But this very confidence is an element of weakness. Thousands of men in the Middle West are so taken up with business and prosperity that they are not taking the interest in this election which the gravity of the issues warrant.

"I believe that the election of Bryan would result in a panic which would mean immense losses. Business men should participate actively in the campaign to insure Republican success. There is no question about Illinois. We will give McKinley a splendid majority."

Republican Campaign Buttons.

The Republican National Committee has formally adopted the official buttons for the campaign. They have selected three sizes. The largest is an inch and a quarter in diameter and contains the portrait of Mr. McKinley in the upper half and a representation of a full dinner pail in the lower. There is to be the inscription, "Count me for" above the portrait of Mr. McKinley, and below it the words "And a full" above the representation of the dinner pail. The two smaller buttons contain portraits, one of them that of Mr. McKinley and the other of McKinley and Roosevelt.

HANGED HIMSELF IN CELL.

Suicide of Jansen, Accused of Counterfeiting With Ganzer.

Paul Jansen, who was arrested in Rutherford, N. J., three weeks ago charged with counterfeiting, in collusion with his brother-in-law, Richard Ganzer, who was arrested while passing the counterfeit money, hanged himself in his cell in the Hudson County jail last night. He tore his coat into strips, which he twisted into a rope. This he fastened to the bars of his cell door, then, tying the end about his neck, he threw his weight on the cord and slowly strangled to death. His feet rested on the floor, but he was dead when found. The body was sent to the morgue.

Jansen was thirty-nine years old. When arrested he was taken before United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine, who held him and Ganzer to await the action of the United States Grand Jury. In the house occupied by Ganzer and Jansen the officers found $7,000 in counterfeit money and a press.

Street Cars Collide Near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 8.—A head-end collision of two electric cars on the Syracuse, Lakeside and Baldwinsville Railway just outside of this city at 9:45 o'clock to-night resulted in the injury of nine passengers. Newton Parsons, a motorman, had his left leg broken, and William McMahon, a passenger, had his left arm broken. Other passengers suffered slight injuries.

MURPHY'S BODY NOT FOUND.

Relatives Quite Sure the Undertaker Was Drowned at Bath Beach.

The relatives and friends of Patrick Charles Murphy, the undertaker at 49 Madison Street, who has been missing since Sunday afternoon, when he went to take a swim at Bath Beach, feel sure that he was drowned. The waters along the beach were carefully searched yesterday, and a diver who was employed to search for the body did not cease working until darkness set in.

Mr. Murphy's brother said last evening that the diver told him that the undertow where the man is believed to have been drowned is very swift and would have carried the body out very rapidly. From his knowledge of the workings of the currents in that locality the diver calculated that the body will be washed into the cove at Fort Hamilton. Boats will be sent there to-day in the hope of finding the body.

Mr. Murphy, who was Vice President of the Seymour Club, the Democratic organization in the Second Assembly District, went to the club's house at Bath Beach on Sunday and hurried off to take a bath before eating. He hired a suit at Shields's bathing pavilion. His friends at the clubhouse waited a long time for him, and then, becoming alarmed, went to look for him. They found his clothes and $85 and a watch and chain which Mr. Murphy had left in the bathing house.

The police say that the beach was full of bathers at the time, and that Murphy had been seen swimming out to a raft and talking to the Captain of a yacht near by. They think that he may have gone on board the yacht and that he will turn up again.

DIES ON ELEVATED STATION.

Mrs. Phoebe Scherdt Suddenly Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Mrs. Phoebe Scherdt of 686 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street died in the elevated railroad station at Ninth Street and Third Avenue last evening while on her way home. The woman had been sick for some time. Yesterday she felt somewhat better and made several calls on friends, some of them being in Brooklyn. The last call she made was on a friend in Eighth Street, this city.

On her way up the stairs to the station she was taken suddenly ill. She was carried into the waiting room, but died before an ambulance could be summoned. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

WIFE BEATER QUOTES BIBLE.

Says It Sustains His Action—His Wife Agrees with Him.

TRENTON, Mo., Aug. 8.—Edward Spencer, a prominent farmer, was found guilty in a justice court of beating his wife, and was sentenced to jail and to pay a fine. The prosecution was forced by Spencer's neighbors, who declared if the law did not interfere they would.

Spencer argued his own case, quoting Scripture to sustain his actions. Mrs. Spencer admitted she believed according to the Bible her husband was in duty bound to whip her, but pleaded he had gone beyond the limit. On one occasion, she said, Spencer whipped her because she could not see a squirrel in a tree and on another case because she would not wash a buggy.

Spencer says he will carry the case to the higher courts.

GRABBED JEWELS AND RAN.

Chase for Barber Who Tried to Rob Storekeeper.

Thomas Neilson, a barber living at 237 West Thirty-seventh Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night charged with grand larceny.

Neilson entered Landau's jewelry store at Seventy-first Street and Columbus Avenue last evening and asked to be shown some diamond rings. He then asked for diamond studs and two trays were placed on the counter. Neilson then grabbed a handful of the jewelry, securing two rings and one stud, valued at $350. He then ran out of the store, followed by the clerk, Joseph Haugh of 122 Second Avenue and Landau.

Haugh caught Neilson at Sixty-ninth Street, but the latter managed to break away. At sixty-eighth Street he was caught by another man, who held him until Haugh and Landau arrived. Policeman Toomey then took charge of Neilson and locked him up. The stolen articles were found in his possession. Neilson refused to say anything to Acting Captain Kear.

ARTIST COMMITS SUICIDE.

Huebner Was Despondent Because He Could Not Collect $4.50.

Carl Huebner, a German crayon artist, committed suicide yesterday because he was told that he could not collect the sum of $4.50 due him as a sick benefit from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund until next Saturday.

Huebner was taken sick at the home of his friend, Morris Marcus of 101 East Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was thought at first that he would recover, but where he died an hour later.

Huebner, according to Marcus, was shot and robbed in Bronx Park last week while engaged in painting a picture, and went to Gouverneur Hospital for treatment. On Monday evening he called on John Ellich of 107 First Avenue, Secretary of his lodge, to collect his sick benefit, but Ellich told him that he had violated the rules of the lodge in disobeying the doctor's orders by being out later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the money could not be paid until the trustees had passed on this violation.

This seems to have preyed on Huebner's mind for he wrote a letter to another friend in which he complained of the treatment he had received at the hands of Ellich and said that he would have to kill himself. The man to whom this letter was addressed is a Mr. Moser of 86 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, who is said to have been Huebner's partner and to whom the death benefit of $250 is made payable. Moser called on Ellich within an hour after his friend's death to collect the money. Ellich said that Moser told him he had offered to loan Huebner $2,000 if he needed it, but that Huebner had refused the offer.

Huebner lived with a brother-in-law of Moser's at 732 Fifth Street.

SEEKS TO RECOVER $200,000 TAX.

That Amount of War Revenue Paid on Bequests Made Ten Years Ago.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Suit was brought to-day in the United States Circuit Court by the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities against Penrose A. McClain, Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, to recover $200,000 inheritance tax collected under the War Revenue Act. The money was paid by the Pennsylvania Company as trustee of the estate of the late Isaiah V. Williamson, who died in 1889, leaving an estate valued at $15,000,000.

Mr. Williamson was eccentric, and by the terms of his will the bequests did not become operative until ten years after his demise. In the meantime the war revenue act was passed, and one of the provisions compelled the payment of an inheritance tax on estates adjudicated subsequent to June 13, 1898. As Mr. Williamson's bequests were not available until 1899, the Pennsylvania Company was required to pay the tax.

The suit is to determine whether the Government has the right to collect the tax from the estate of a person who died so many years before the war revenue act became a law.

THE ARION EXCURSION.

To Visit the Orpheus Musical Society of Boston.

During the annual Fall excursion of the Arion Society the two hundred-odd members who will take part will be entertained by the Orpheus Musical Society of Boston.

Accompanied by a band of twenty pieces the Arion Society will go on a special train by way of New London and Newport, where short stops will be made. The party will reach Boston on Saturday, Sept. 1, which is the eve of the anniversary of the battle of Sedan.

There will be a reception the same evening at the Hotel Brunswick, and the next morning the members will drive through Boston and its suburbs. In the afternoon they will take a ride on chartered cars. In the evening the Arion singers will give a concert. On Monday the Arion members will leave Boston for Narragansett Pier, where they will spend the afternoon, arriving in New York the same evening.

ODELL STILL A FAVORITE

Nomination for Governor May Be Forced on Him.

Congressman Payne Would Not Take Candidacy If It Is Declared, the Place—Other Names Named.

Speculation with Republican nominee active yesterday i Despite Chairman "I believe Odell convention hall wi him and his legs that he will be named for Governo There were man the most substant Congressman Sere The Congressman he sailed he told was not a candida office. He prefers Committee on Wa On this point Fred S. Gibbs rem "Now that Mr. I believe if Mr. vass for the nom But he does not w he would take Committee on W great power, and the Finance Com the financial poli Congressman Oneida, who was the last Republic posed of the boom "I am not a c Fifth Avenue Ho "I have seen," mentioned for th sanctioned it, no abundance of ave who is chosen, State will give a jority. I am sor has seen fit to wi make an excellen Mr. Sherman w be nominated, bu Congressman Payne Andrew D. Whi ny, also withdre him.

"I am opposed he said. "It is have no intentio the nomination would be droppe Appraiser Wilb a boom for Thon Orange County. manufacturer an with State politi "He is a good Mr. Wakeman, State, and is inde independent vote Concerning Mr. Bradley, Chairman Odell remarked:

"He is a good tion Republican, of his boom."

There was co Supreme Court Jus Monroe. One of thority for the assertion that Justice Werner would be pla torial nomination Friends of Ch legations made paper, which pr State Chairman as the agent of big corporations at Al fortune through he had influenc be interested in On this subje leaving for New "The story is paper than that have published will not believe am no agent have I been. now the slightes Mr. Odell ex would be amic putes in Kings Counties. The New York to-d

Speculation with regard to the probable Republican nominee for Governor was very active yesterday in political circles.

Despite Chairman Odell's positive statement that his name will not go before the convention the tre of opinion is strong that he will certa y be nominated, and forced to accept his arty's call.

On this point Ad am Gruber said:

"I believe Odell ill be carried into the convention hall wi his hands tied behind him and his legs und. I do not know that he will be ged, but he will be named for Governo all the same."

There were man booms floating about, the most substant of which was that of Congressman Sere E. Payne of Cayuga. The Congressman in Europe, and before he sailed he told TIMES reporter that he was not a candida and did not want the office. He prefers o be Chairman of the Committee on Wa and Means.

On this point ational Committeeman Fred S. Gibbs rem ked:

"Now that Mr. ell is not a candidate I believe if Mr. ne would make a canvass for the nom ation he could get it. But he does not w it, and I do not think he would take Committee on W As Chairman of the great power, and and Means he wields the Finance Com with Senator Allison of the financial poli tee, practically directs Congressman mes S. Sherman of Oneida, who was ermanent Chairman of the last Republic State Convention, disposed of the boom arted in his interest.

"I am not a c didate," he said at the Fifth Avenue Ho yesterday.

"I have seen," continued, "my name mentioned for th honor, but I have not sanctioned it, no will I. There is an abundance of ave able timber. No matter who is chosen, am confident that the State will give a adsome Republican majority. I am sor to see that Mr. Odell has seen fit to wi draw finally. He would make an excellen overnor."

Mr. Sherman w d not predict who would be nominated, bu he did not think Congressman Payne ould be the man.

Andrew D. Whi Ambassador to Germany, also withdre the boom started for him.

"I am opposed the use of my name," he said. "It is ntirely unauthorized. I have no intentio of seeking or accepting the nomination. wish the use of my name would be droppe "

Appraiser Wilb F. Wakeman launched a boom for Thon H. Bradley of Walden, Orange County. e is a wealthy cutlery manufacturer an has long been identified with State politi

"He is a good organization man," said Mr. Wakeman, is very popular up the State, and is inde ndent enough to get the independent vote

Concerning Mr. Bradley, Chairman Odell remarked:

"He is a good an and a good organization Republican, ut I do not think much of his boom."

There was co derable talk about Supreme Court Jus e William E. Werner of Monroe. One of is closest friends is authority for the assertion that Justice Werner would be pla ed to accept a Gubernatorial nomination

Friends of Ch man Odell resent the allegations made ainst him in a morning paper, which pr tically charged that the State Chairman as the agent of big corporations at Al ny and had amassed a fortune through the results of legislation he had influenc He was also alleged to be interested in he Ramapo Company.

On this subje Mr. Odell said before leaving for New urg yesterday:

"The story is tissue of lies. No other paper than that which it appeared would have published Those who know me will not believe he statements made. I am no agent r any corporation, nor have I been. ver have had nor have I now the slightes interest in Ramapo."

Mr. Odell ex sed a belief that there would be amic le adjustments of disputes in Kings Suffolk, and Richmond Counties. The hairman will return to New York to-d

TO EDUCATE NEGRO VOTERS.

Purposes of Their State Association—Ex-Consul Smith on Disenfranchisement.

In State Conv tion last night at Jefferson Hall, Broo lyn, the newly-organized New York Sta Association of Colored Voters made pu lic its platform.

Henry C. Smi , ex-United States Consul at Santos, Bras , presided. It was stated that branches ave been established in forty-seven citi and villages in the State. Thirty-nine dep ies, the heads of branches, were present. he local branch numbering, it was said, sev ral hundred members, was represented by W. H. Cook.

Mr. Smith sa that the organization had no grievance against any political party. It had determi d upon an active campaign for the rights recognition of the negro voters. Its ob ct was to educate them, to encourage t m to amass money, to help them stand at east of the white man in the affairs of e Nation, to give them the right to vote i North and South, and the full right to ma e a living. It was opposed to rich negroes who despised the race and negroes who h g around the polls on election day, waiti for a few dollars, and to all who did no respect the negro woman. In brief, the ject, Mr. Smith said, was to teach the n ro to respect his race and to make the w te man respect him.

"If this is a Democratic platform," said Mr. Smith, "n ke the most of it. If it is Republican, ma e the most of it. We will study the polit al question in secret meeting, like the G mans, the Irish, and other races.

"There is a ood deal of talk," continued Mr. Smith "about the disenfranchising of the neg o. The truth is, the Mississippi Consti tion of 1892 and those of the Carolinas later date, prevented the illiterate negr from voting, but at the same time pro d to be among the best of laws for his enefit. There were thousands of negro in those States who would not go to sc ol, but believed in good times. In les than twelve months after the adoption f these constitutions you could not find a negro over fifteen years of age who co ld not read and write. Go South now a you will find beautiful homes and a somewhat educated people, where before here was nothing but poverty, idleness and ignorance."

WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Nominates Ticket—Platform Advocates Nominations by Popular Vote.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8.—The following ticket was nominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention to-day:

Governor—ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Madison.
Lieutenant Governor—JESSE STONE, Watertown.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM H. FROEHLICH, Jackson.
State Treasurer—JAMES O. DAVIDSON, Soldiers' Grove.
Attorney General—EMMETT R. HICKS, Oshkosh.
State Superintendent—LORENZO D. HARVEY, Milwaukee.
Railroad Commissioner—GRAHAM L. RICE, West Superior.
Insurance Commissioner—EMIL GILSOHANN, Milwaukee.

Mr. La Follette, thrice a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, was successful to-day for the first time. His name was the only one presented to the convention to head the ticket, all other candidates, five in number, having withdrawn several weeks before the date of the convention. The remainder of the ticket is made up of present State officers.

Aside from the indorsement of the National and State administrations, the principal plank of the platform advocates the abolishment of caucuses and State conventions, and the nomination of tickets by means of a popular vote. The plank devoted to this subject is as follows:

The great reformation effected in our general elections through the Australian ballot inspired us with confidence to apply the same method in making nominations so that every voter may exercise his sovereign right of choice by direct vote without the intervention or interference of any political agency. We therefore demand that caucuses and conventions for the nomination of candidates for offices be abolished by legislative enactment, and that all candidates for State, legislative, Congressional, and County offices be nominated at primary elections upon the same day by direct vote under the Australian ballot.

A separate resolution expresses regret at the announced determination of United States Senator Spooner to retire.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. 59TH & 60TH STS.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Our Great Furniture Sale.

Our furniture department offers many articles this week at about half their regular value. This is a strong statement not lightly made, and we invite the most skeptical, economical and careful buyers to verify it.

These goods have not been bought in the usual way, but have been brought together through persistent search for the very best values.

In many instances these stocks were bought at practically our own prices from manufacturers to whom ready cash was a necessity. They include goods from the

NATIONAL PARLOR SUIT CO.,

whose entire made-up stock we are selling at almost

HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Five Piece Parlor Suit. Frames mahoganized and inlaid with genuine marqueterie; tufted backs, covering of satin damask, full spring edge seats; guaranteed value $25.00, sale price, 15.98

$175.00 $150.00 $125.00 $100.00 $80.00 $60.00 $40.00 $30.00 — Parlor Suits for — $125.00 $110.00 85.00 65.00 50.00 35.00 25.00 18.00

Also a lot of odd Sofas, Arm Chairs and Fancy Chairs of all kinds at prices half and less.

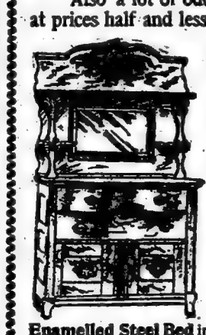

Enamelled Steel Bed in all sizes; has extended foot, brass rails, mounts and ten heavy brass spindles; guaranteed value $9.50; sale price, 6.98

This handsome Sideboard in solid golden oak is finely finished and well constructed; has pretty carvings, large French plate mirror and serpentine shape top drawers; guaranteed value $20.00; sale price, 13.98

This very elegant Morris Chair in highly polished quartered golden oak or mahogany finish is beautifully carved and has dolphin heads cut in feet; fitted with cushions of Belgian velours, finely made and stitched; guaranteed value $12.00; sale price, 8.50

This is absolutely the finest chair sold in New York at the price.

Fourth Floor.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Cut Prices for Carpets.

We guarantee these prices the lowest for equal quality ever named in this market.

For this week these carpets will be Made and Lined Free. During this sale thrifty housekeepers at present absent from the city will find it profitable to come to the city and purchase carpets now for fall use.

Lot 1 is an elegant assortment of Tapestry Brussels, large and small designs; dining-room, hall and chamber effects, a serviceable carpet, made and lined, for this sale, 47

The above price includes our famous and good wear-mottle hall and stair Tapestry Brussels.

Lot 2 is an extra quality of Tapestry Brussels, in all the latest shades and colorings, suitable for parlor, dining-room or library, a splendid opportunity, made and lined, for this sale, 57

We will be glad to allow customers to select carpets now, and will hold them for delivery on any date desired up to October 1st.

Lot 3 is a double extra quality Tapestry Brussels, high-class designs, artistic colorings and new shadings; suitable to adorn the finest parlor, made and lined, for this sale, 67

Granite Carpets, making and lining extra, one yard wide, reversible, are beyond question the best value ever offered for, per yard, this sale, 25

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Mattresses.

Hair Mattresses, with black horse hair filling, all sizes, weight 40 lbs., best ticking, made up in one or two parts, for 8.75

We will sell these only to those who bring this advertisement with them.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th St.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Down Quilts.

Extra fine quality, 6x6 ft., pretty designs of finest sateens, guaranteed not to shed down; regularly $5.00, for this sale, each, 3.50

Size 6x6 ft., of choicest French sateen, filled with extra quality down, beautiful designs; these also are guaranteed; regularly $6.50, for this sale, 4.50

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th St.

SWITCHMAN'S WOUND FATAL.

Dunn, His Alleged Murderer, Says He Is "Too Fly to Admit Anything."

Louis Berger, the switchman on the New York Central Railroad, who was found unconscious with a fractured skull early Tuesday morning, near his post of duty at Seventy-third Street and Twelfth Avenue, died at 11 o'clock yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital without having recovered consciousness.

Walter Dunn of 448 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was arrested Tuesday evening on suspicion of having struck the switchman the blow that killed him, was taken before Coroner Hart after Berger's death, and was committed to the Tombs on a charge of homicide. Detectives of the West Sixty-

Golf SKIRTS

The demand grows and grows. Watch as you go along the streets, and you won't wonder that so many thousands of short skirts are being sold. Cool, light in weight, free from the drag and the lifting—was ever the turn of fashion more welcome? Little wonder that the golf skirt didn't have to knock twice at the door of popularity.

We are replenishing our stock constantly. The variety is broad, the skirts the best made in the various grades, and the prices uniformly low.

Here are very popular Golf Skirts made of double-faced cloth in an Oxford mixture; finished with rows of stitching around the bottom. Price, $6.

But there is a multitude of other styles, ranging in price from $4.50 to $17.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black GRENADINES

At Reduced Prices

This announcement is about the fine all-silk and silk-and-wool Black Grenadines that are worn for evening gowns all year 'round. Then these are in the neat, refined patterns that are always wanted. We have no apology for selling them, except that we must turn our attention to the new goods coming.

Women who share these will save about a third on the cost and have goods just as handsome as will be bought at full prices later on.

At $1, from $1.50—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Striped Gauze Grenadine.
At $1.25, from $2—All-silk Chenille looped striped Grenadine.
At $1.25, from $1.75—All-silk Chenille striped Gauze Grenadine. All-silk Plaid Gauze Grenadine.
$1.50, from $2—Silk-and-wool Repp striped Grenadine.
At $1.75, from $2.75—All-silk Figured Grenadine. Silk-and-wool Bengaline corded plain Grenadine.
At $2, from $3.50—All-silk Novelty Polka-dot Gauze Grenadine.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Reduced Prices on Women's Bathing SUITS

Various attractive styles—the best liked in the collection, in fact—have run somewhat low in quantity. They will not be replenished, and to close out the small remaining lots they are newly priced this morning. This is a good opportunity for late vacations, as well as for those whose costumes have grown somewhat shabby.

$2—Of navy blue twilled flannel; trimmed with white braid; were $3.
$3—Of navy blue twilled flannel; large round collar; shield and collar trimmed with rows of white braid; were $4.
$4—Of navy blue twilled flannel; fine, soft quality; sailor collar, shield and tie of white duck; trimmed with rows of navy blue braid; were $5.
$5—Of black and Admiral blue mohair; wide collar, sleeves and shield of white mohair; trimmed with rows of dark colored braid; were $6.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Both Stores Are Offering Exceptional SHOE VALUES

On the Main floor, the special advantages are for men. And these lines are mostly regular goods at reduced prices—recent, approved styles. The lots are not large, but there will be excellent choosing perhaps all of to-day.

$2.50, from $3.90 and $5—

Men's tan and black shoes; enameled leather, box calf, kidskin and Russian calfskin; all in most recent styles; all welted.
At $2.50—Men's low-cut shoes in tan Russia calf; the real swagger style sought for by young men. Value, $3.50.

At $1.50, the $2.50 kind—

Men's shoes; willow calfskin and Russia; good toe shapes; sewed soles; one of the best offerings we made yet. Also some tan kid Southern ties; plain French toe; smooth and easy.

Main floor.

Up on the Fifth floor, women and children have numerous attractive offerings awaiting them. Chief among them are these two,—good supplies of both:

$1, from $2 and $2.50—

Women's black button and lace shoes; some with patent leather tips, others with kid tips; good, serviceable shoes; the wind-up of several small lots.

Children's Shoes—

Spring heel shoes; all black box calf; lace; good for hard service; sizes 8½ to 10½, $1; 11 to 2, $1.20.

Fifth floor.

Speedway BICYCLES

Men's 22-inch Frames Only

The best bicycle offering made this year is past history, except for this fragmentary lot of men's wheels with 22 inch frames. If you can ride this size, and have use for a bicycle, you'll come promptly to-day, before the good fortune is gone. An excellent $35 bicycle, for

$12.50

Basement.

Ice Cream FREEZERS

The Wanamaker

Is the Best We Know

This is a machine, with all inside parts coated with pure block tin. It has a revolving whip dasher that beats up the cream while in process of freezing, thereby producing an extremely light and palatable ice cream. It also possesses an automatic scraper, with which the interior is constantly kept perfectly clean. Seven sizes, at these prices:

2 qts., $1.85.	4 qts., $2.45.	8 qts., $3.85.
3 qts., $2.10.	6 qts., $3.15.	10 qts., $4.25.
	14 qts., $7.25.	

Basement.

From the Logs in the Lumber Camp To the FURNITURE *on Our Floors*

is a *Long Road* and a Wonderful Transition

But there has been Continued Care and Painstaking Labor all the Way

First, the best logs are culled out; then more care is used in sawing and seasoning the lumber. The factories from which we buy furniture for this August Sale, as for any other time, do not touch any knotty, badly grained, or poorly seasoned lumber. They won't waste skilled handicraft on poor material. Our furniture buyers know what kind of lumber each manufacturer uses, and they know what kind of workmen they employ. No price temptation is great enough to get us to touch any risky furniture. We buy only from factories that are as particular as we are; and our regular orders to first-class factories are so great that we can obtain special lots of the same splendid furniture—made between times—to sell for almost as little as the trashy sorts cost in other stores.

This August Sale offers

The Largest Stock We Ever Had
The Best Furniture We Ever Had
And Savings that Were Never Greater

The handsome styles indicate their superior character.

The high polish on all the pieces proves their careful finishing.

They are bargains beyond criticism—that beautify the home, and save large sums for the housekeeper without leaving the least taint of cheapness about the appearance of the home.

It is a sale that holds back nothing of beauty, newness and good taste because of the bargain offerings.

The homes that are newly furnished, or better furnished, from this August Sale will be as handsomely furnished as any homes where the furniture cost a half more bought in the regular way.

But these lots are limited. The selling has already been enormous. There will be bargains all month, but each day lessens some of the variety. No need to wait because you are not ready to receive the goods. You can pick out what you wish—get the benefit of the low prices, and have the furniture delivered when you wish. These added price-hints to-day:

Fancy Tables—

$3, worth $6—Quartered golden oak; 24-inch square top; fancy shaped shelf below.
$7.50, worth $13—Quartered golden oak; 36-inch round top with fancy edge; shelf below.
$9.50, worth $15—Golden oak and mahogany finish card table; 36-inch round top with drop sides and small drawer in each end.
$15, worth $23—Mahogany; inlaid; brass trimmings; 27-inch round top; fancy shaped shelf below.
$20, worth $28—Quartered golden oak library table; 24x50-inch shaped top; shelf below.

Fancy Tables—

$25, worth $45—Mahogany table with beautifully inlaid top, sides and legs; 18x30-inch top.
Also a lot of odd tables, one of a kind, at a saving of a third on regular prices.

Chairs and Rockers—

$5.75, worth $8.50—Quartered golden oak arm chair; highly polished; shaped wood seat and spindled back.
$6.50, worth $10—Golden oak arm rocker; shaped wood seat and carved back.
$7.75, worth $12—Golden oak and mahogany finish arm rocker; saddle seats and spindled backs.
$9, worth $16—Mahogany hall chair; highly polished; wood seat and carved back.

Bookcases—

$10, worth $16—Mahogany finish; piano polish; large glass door; 4 shelves inside.
$12, worth $18—Golden oak; polished finish; carved moulding at top and sides; 1 door and 4 shelves inside.
$15, worth $25—Mahogany finish; hand polished; 2 glass doors.
$17, worth $25—Mahogany; highly polished; glass door with 4 shelves inside and large drawer in base.
$23, worth $35—Mahogany finish; piano polish; 3 glass doors with 4 shelves in each section.
$27, worth $42—Mahogany; highly polished; carved top and sides; 2 large glass doors with 4 shelves in each section.

Women's Desks—

$8.75, worth $14—Quartered golden oak open desk; swell front and French legs; large drawer in front; pigeon holes and small drawers on top.
$9, worth $15—Mahogany finish desk; plain front and French legs; large drop lid and drawer in front; pigeon holes and drawer inside.
$10, worth $16—Mahogany open desk; fancy top with 4 pigeon holes and 2 small drawers; swell front and carved legs; large drawer.
$13.50, worth $22—Mahogany desk; semi-quartered inlaid front; swell shaped drawer and French legs; large drop lid with pigeon holes and small drawers inside.

Men's and Women's *Excellent*

Low-priced HOSIERY

Just a single grade for each is mentioned here. They are simply specimen values such as are procurable in this Hosiery Store almost any time.

Men's fast black cotton half hose, with fronts neatly embroidered with colored silk, at 25c a pair—they're fully worth 38c.

Women's narrow ribbed lisle thread stockings, in fast black, cadet and navy blue and tan shades, all with various sized white polka dots, at 35c a pair or 3 pairs for $1. They would be very reasonably priced at 50c a pair.

Broadway.

Summer PETTICOATS

Three Attractive, Inexpensive Styles

We have been selling a great many of each of these. The closing of the various lots is now not far away. All are very good values.

Some of striped gingham, with 9-in. ruffle, are 50c each. Some of "Neva Lining"—a new material that looks like silk, and wears much better—with deep umbrella ruffle, at 65c. And some of fine Mercerized batiste, with knife plaiting and 9-in. ruffle, at $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Summer CORSETS

The Lillian and the L. R.

The former, the best imported corset that we know of. It is shown in a score of models. These two, however, are the styles in greatest demand just now. And like all the other styles of Lillian they are very moderately priced for imported corsets.

At $2.25—Of double net; extra long waist; all whalebone.
At $3—Of fine batiste; extra long waist; lace and ribbon trimming.
This L. R. corset is of double net, in both short and medium waists. An excellent value at $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Half Prices on Children's Pique REEFERS

These are only in sizes for 3 and 4 year-olds. The styles, however, are just as pretty as any we've shown this summer. One group is of reefers in pink and light blue pique, trimmed with embroidery insertion, at 75c—they have been $1.50. The other lot is of all $2.50 values, though the price is but $1.25—these, too, in pink and light blue pique, tastefully trimmed.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Chinese and Japanese MATTINGS *Reduced*

The "open door" in China is shut. It won't open out or in. The supply of Chinese Mattings for the future is extremely doubtful. Japanese Mattings, without Chinese competition, will likely go up in price. All conditions point to higher prices; yet we have our summer clearance just as usual, and to-day offer all the patterns of which we have only one or two rolls, at

A Third Below Their Value

All are this year's importation, and in good condition. Sold only by the roll of forty yards, at these new prices:

$18 Mattings for $12 a roll.
$14 Mattings for $9.25 a roll.
$12 Mattings for $9 a roll.
$10 Mattings for $6.50 a roll.
$9 Mattings for $6 a roll.
$7 Mattings for $4.50 a roll.

Housekeepers who wish to profit by this opportunity must be prompt, for the lot will be quickly sold.

Third floor.

Children's DRESSES

These are very pretty little dresses of white lawn, for little ones 2 to 4 years of age. They are made with neatly plaited waist, a ruffle forming yoke, and trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; the skirt cut full. Price, $1.65.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Platino Print PICTURES

A counter on the Main floor holds an attractive collection of pictures at unusually little prices to-day. They are platino prints in passe-partout framing on gray and brown mounts; also matted in the same colors. Prices range from 7x9-in. pictures at 10c, to 13x16 in. pictures at 45c. All worth a third more.

Also the friese of the Prophets in the same style, without margin, 4x22 in., at 25c.

Summer CLOTHES for Boys

At Unusually *Little Cost*

There are still many weeks of wear-time for these suits for boys; but the selling must be done quickly, before the weeks grow less.

There are few lively boys that have not taken the smartness out of their summer clothes before this, and our present clean-up of stock brings the opportunity to dress up the boys, new and fresh again, at wonderfully little cost. There are four lots in to-day's offering.

Three hundred *Washable Sailor Suits*—the last from a busy season's selling. They are made of striped Galatea, brown linen, white duck and seersucker—in smart, nicely-made, boyish styles, that sold for $2.25 to $3. To-day, choice for—

$1.50 a suit

Suits with sailor collar, for boys of 3 to 10 years—excellent suits for early fall wear. Made of all-wool cheviots, blue serges and fancy worsteds. Sold earlier in the season at $5.50 to $9; now at

$3 a suit

Boys' Washable Knee Trousers that have been selling at 35c and 40c; now at 25c.

About two hundred suits with long trousers, for boys of 15 to 19 years; made of fancy cheviots, blue serge and blue cheviot. Former prices were $8.50 to $12; now at

$7 a suit

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Paris Notes

. . . from the office of . . .

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, JULY 27, 1900.

Now that the great heat has swept down with burning blast upon the city, Paris is emptying fast, as far as true Parisians are concerned. Yet in spite of the tremendous heat and the absence of so many social leaders, this is by no means the "saison morte" of ordinary years. The Exhibition has brought great animation to Paris, but never has there been seen such a collection of "frumps" as the feminine portion of the ordinary Exhibition crowd. For one decently clothed woman, one sees quite two hundred whose get-up, at ordinary times, would make the Parisienne gasp; but, of course, this is to be accounted for by the fact that most of the visitors now in Paris are Germans, and German women, as every one knows, have not much notion of "chic."

There seems to be a veritable craze for crins, straw lace and rustic straws of a deep straw tone, trimmed with black velvet ribbon bows and La France or tea-roses. In fact, with the exception of the toque, which is so gracefully adapted to the present style of the coiffure, down on one side and up on the other, projecting in front up or down over the fluffy waving mass of hair, and one of the favorite adornments of which is black taffetas, the popular thing of the hour is black velvet ribbon for all brimmed shapes, for all the flat plateaux tilted over the comb, and wherever the trimming is flowers, whether these be roses, or the new and very white or pink chestnut blossoms. It is a reminiscence of Watteau, naturally suggested by the flowered materials which we affect for our summer gowns. Black velvet ribbon, narrow in this case, is also the great trimming for these same gowns, to which they give character.

Just now there is really absolutely nothing but linen and muslin worn. The most elegant of toilettes are made of linen, with insertions of Cluny upon the bolero bodice opening over the daintiest of lawn chemisettes. The muslin dresses are all flounces and Valenciennes lace. The favorite linens are the "toiles nationales" a sort of granite cord and the favorite shades are sky blue, white or gray. A very charming style is what is called the "Mimi" bodice and skirt, stitched from top to bottom with thin pipings at about half an inch distance one from the other. Beyond this, the only trimming is a Valenciennes and muslin collar and inner vest just visible at the throat, and the same arrangement of plaits and insertions to the wrist, to give an effect of an under bodice, which happily for comfort and coolness, does not exist. The muslin dresses are worn at dinner in the fashionable restaurants overlooking the Seine, below the "Street of Nations" in the Exhibition, and have entirely superseded foulard or China silk. The other night at the Spanish Restaurant, there were no less than thirty-seven muslin gowns, not two of which were in any way alike.

The flowered lawns have been made very attractive this year, though they have not been as popular as the flowered muslins. Very few foulards are being worn, and those that are seen are of a very brilliant texture. One very shining creation, which attracted quite a deal of attention at the races recently, was in a bright shade of red, with the tiniest of white specks. It was nothing very new in design, to be sure, but excellent in general effect. The skirt was made with a broad box plait in the front, and the popular double box plait in the back. A broad band of guipure, forming a faint zig-zag, was inlaid some six or seven inches from the bottom of the skirt. Upon this band were applications, emphasizing the design of the lace, in red velvet cosmos ribbon. A blouse of the same lace, with the same applications of red velvet ribbon, was worn under a very short bolero of the foulard, open in front, square and vague, trimmed all around and about the low cut neck, with guipure which had been partly embroidered over with black silk. The hat worn with this gown was large, of blue straw lace, trimmed with a mass of white jasmine in their dark green leaves, and a black velvet ribbon knotted in smart bows.

Without a note of black velvet it would seem that no gown or hat can be considered complete. The Parisian firms are said to be sending immense orders for black ribbon velvet to the manufacturers, and it is more than probable that the popular fancy for this particular note of decoration is not quickly to die out. Pure white straw looks very well with black velvet trimmings. A very striking hat of this description has just been finished by a leading modiste; it is of fine single white straw, with a wreath of foliage only around the crown and black velvet binding the edge of the brim, uplifted at the side to accommodate a bow of palest blue soft satin ribbon.

We are witnessing a lively war of sleeves. The tight-fitting sleeve, modeling the arm from shoulder to wrist, made heroic defence for its aesthetic principles with the lace sleeve last spring, but the puff from elbow to wrist, which we call here the "bas de manche," brought in other puffs—puffs from shoulder to wrist, and a return to the puff at shoulder and the elbow, with 4 long intervening space of lingerie plaits, feather stitching, embroidered vignettes, and a thousand and one attempts to elaborate the sleeve, which makes some fashion prophets say that the flat sleeve has lived and will not reappear in the coming season; but it is a little early to say what the autumn will bring us.

Children's DRESSES

Much Under Value

We offer to-day about fifty cool and dainty little dresses, at a price that should take them away in a jiffy. Made of lawn, percale and fine gingham; all prettily made, and trimmed—some with embroidery, others with pique collars. Most are in 6 and 8-year sizes. Worth $2.50 to $5; to-day at

$2 each

Second floor.

Corn Graters, Pea Shellers and Mudge CANNERS

Three excellent labor-saving devices held in high esteem among housekeepers generally. The Mudge Canner is an especially valuable utensil in this, the preserving season. It offers the safest, simplest, cleanest and most economical method of putting up all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

1 cylinder, $2.25 to $3.75. 3 cylinders, $3.75.
2 cylinders, $3.75 to $6. 4 cylinders, $4.50 to $9.
One adjustable Jar Holder with book of recipes with every canner.

These new Corn Graters remove the corn thoroughly from the cob. They have teeth that dig up the deepest and sweetest part of the kernels, which is left on the cob by other graters. They are very useful in the making of the various dishes in which corn is the chief ingredient. 12c and 15c.

Pea Shellers that do the work quickly, satisfactorily. $1.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

HELIOBAS WON BY A HEAD

The Last Jump Gave Him the Handicap at Brighton Beach.

VOTER FIRST IN FAST TIME

Veteran Campaigner Galloped Away from Firearm in the Race for the Jamaica Stakes.

A crowd of about 4,000 at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday witnessed the close of the seaside track's Summer meeting and the last racing about New York until the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting opens. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the sport interesting throughout, with the additional pleasing feature that the public continued to pick the winners, three favorites and three heavily-backed second choices being successful.

The stake feature of the card, the Jamaica, proved a one-sided affair, as far as a contest was concerned, but the crowd nevertheless was stirred to enthusiasm by the performance of James R. Keene's veteran campaigner Voter, who without being forced, showed a remarkable flight of speed. His only opponent, Firearm, was never near him after the start, but Voter, with 138 pounds up, felt like running and Spencer permitted him to run. At every stride he went further away from Firearm, and, pulled up at the end, he broke the track record for seven furlongs and ran within a fraction of a second of the world's record on a circular track by finishing in 1:25 4-5. Firearm was in an ugly temper at the post, and the starter's helpers called the bull whip into play, with the result that a blow of the lash seemed to fame the Rayon d'Or gelding before the start was made.

The best finish of the afternoon was for the handicap at six furlongs, fifth on the programme. In this Heliobas, the post favorite, worked his way through the crowd on the last turn, after seeming out of the race, and closing with a splendid burst of speed on the stretch, were down Musette, then in front, and won by a short head on the post, Musette finishing second, clear of the others. Rikki Tikki Tavi, Lady Uncas, and Belle of Lexington, the first three for half a mile, all stopped at the end, Belle of Lexington just lasting long enough to get third place.

Another stirring contest was that of the selling platers in the last event of the day and meeting. Rare Perfume and Prestidigitator alternated in front to the head of the stretch, where Golden Sceptre and Aisike went up and fought it out, Aisike finally winning from Golden Sceptre by a half length for W. C. Daly. Lacochee, out of the race for nearly seven furlongs, closed fast at the end, and was third. Bullman, who had the mount on Lacochee, rode a singularly stupid race, and even when he had a chance at the end, pulled in behind Aisike and Golden Sceptre.

The Western colt Flaunt started a slight favorite over a field of six. Smoke had a shade the best of the start, and, making all the running, won handily by two lengths. Candling was second and Big Gun third to the turn into the stretch, where Flaunt went on and was second, two lengths before Big Gun.

All the jumpers named for the second race, a steeplechase over the full course, answered the call to the post, with Governor Budd a strong favorite. Governor Budd made the running to the last jump, Mars Chan then taking the lead. On the flat Mars Chon, hard ridden, won by three lengths. Governor Budd, swerving all over the track, lasted long enough to beat Count Navarro three lengths for second place. Sir Roderick refused two jumps in the race but finished. Quicksilver and Fiffeld fell and Day, who rode Fiffield, was so stunned that he was removed from the field in an ambulance.

Fourteen non-winning two-year-olds ran in third race, six furlongs, selling, with Roehampton and Operator the choices. Operator led away, but Roehampton rushed past him in the first half dozen jumps, and led by a length. Operator second, and Balloon third, into the stretch. On the straight Spencer brought Operator up with a rush in the last half furlong, Operator catching Roehampton close on the post and winning by a neck. Balloon, four lengths away, was third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; allowances; one mile—W. Showalter's Smoke, by Order-Alfalfa, (J. Hill) 101 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won handily by two lengths; Thomas H. Ryan's Flaunt, b. c., 106, (Devin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from McFadden & Allen's Big Gun, br. g., 103, (J. Slack,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Candling, Pincher, and Magic Light also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; selling; the full steeplechase course—Mr. Chamblett's Mars Chan, by Circassian-Unknown, ch. g., aged, 143 pounds, (Heider,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, won all out, by three lengths; W. L. Oliver's Gov. Budd, b. g., aged, 143, (Speedy,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by three lengths from B. Aaron's Count Navarro, b. g., 5, 143, (Barry,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—5:12. Quicksilver, Sir Roderick, and Fiffield also ran. Quicksilver and Fiffeld fell. Sir Roderick refused twice, but finished.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; selling; six furlongs—Hardy B. Durham's Operator, by Victory-Thanks, blk. c., 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 13 to 5 and even, won ridden out by a neck; J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., 110, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from H. K. Vingut's Balloon, ch. f., 107, (Booker,) 6 to 1 and 1 to 5, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Humboldt, Frank Hall, Mateo, Queen Quality, Lady Padden, Warranted, Phlima Paxton, Plumed Knight, Ginki, Ziegfeld, and Albert Edward also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jamaica Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; seven furlongs—James R. Keene's Voter, by Hart's Balsam-Mavourneen, ch. h., 6 years, 138 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 10 and out, won in a gallop by eight lengths; J. Bodin's Firearm, b. g., 5, 130, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and out. Time—1:25 4-5. Only two horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs—E. L. Graves's Heliobas, by Farandole-Bowden Lass, ch. c., 4 years, 132 pounds, (Clawson,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won ridden out and whipping by a head; S. Ferguson's Musette, ch. f., 3, 109, (Vedderstrand,) 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by two lengths from Lewis Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 3, 118, (Henry,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Modrine, Rikki Tikki Tani, Lady Uncas, Imparitial, and Tillie Simmons also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth—W. C. Daly's Aisike, by Flatlands-Lucky Clover, b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, (Brennan,) 5 to 2 and even, won handily by a half length; Lewis Elmore's Golden Scepter, ch. g., 97, (Henry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from A. M. Hunter's Lacochee, ch. g., 4, 103, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Ellen B., Flax Spinner, Tinge, Midwood, Rare Perfume, and Prestidigitator also ran.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The largest crowd of the meeting witnessed the running off the programme of five over-night events this afternoon. The day was overcast, and rain fell at frequent intervals on a heavy track.

Only one race resulted in a close contest, the first, in which a field of nine maiden three-year-olds and upward went to the post. Bastile was a slight favorite over Duoro, with Ringleader next in demand. The finish was between these three, Ringleader gaining the decision by a head, while Duoro was only a neck in front of Bastile.

Lady of the Valley, the even money favorite for the five furlong dash for two-year-old fillies, was beaten by the 20 to 1 shot Splash.

Maximo Gomez, the odds on favorite for the mile and three-sixteenths condition race, was forced to succumb to the superior speed of Queen of Song. Maximo Gomez pulled up quite lame.

Old Trillion won the steeplechase handily from Cousin Jess. Arezzo, Plagarist, and Perion fell. O. W. Timberman, owner of the horse Roundup, and Quick and Hogan, owners of J. H. Sloane, were each fined $100 by the Stewards for failing to have their jockeys report to the clerk of the scales in the fourth race. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs—Ringleader, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won by a head; Duoro, 107, (Boland,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a neck; Bastile, 107, (Littlefield,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:07¼. J. H. Sloane, Daniel, Sir Vere Devere, Godfrey, Epigram, and Lord Ogleby also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for two-year-old fillies; five furlongs—Splash, 102 pounds, (Mitchell,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, won by six lengths; Lady of the Valley, 109, (McCue,) even and 2 to 5, second by a head; Mary McCoy, 109, (Turner,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:03¾. Ondurdis, Luck, Sinfi, Mezoba, and Animosity also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$500 added, for four-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sevenths—Queen of Song, 106 pounds, (Burns,) 17 to 10 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Maximo Gomez, 114, (Mitchell,) 11 to 20 to out, second by two lengths; Compensation, 111, (Boyle,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—2:04¾. The Burlington Route and Elmer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds; one mile—Waring, 118 pounds, (Turner,) 11 to 20 and out, won by two lengths; Radford, 102, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by six lengths; Water Cure, 113, (Littlefield,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:43¾. See Us also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added, handicap steeplechase over short course; about two miles—Trillion, 143 pounds, (Brasil,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Cousin Jess, 132, (Monahan,) 21 to 5 and 8 to 5, second by a length; Babyhill, 140, (Dayton,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 10, third. Time—4:19¼. Cosmopolitan, Arquebus, George Keene, Perion, Arezzo, and Plagarist also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs—Carbuncle, 115 pounds; Fleuron, 111; Nabaclish, 109; MacFlecknoe, 107; Unsightly, 106; Fonsolee, Bicor, and Mordeline, 103 each; Cupidity, 102; Tourney, 100; Nemo and Ortrud, 98 each; Allaire and Betsy Jane II., 93 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs—Farmer Bennett, 114 pounds; Scurry, 111; Gold Heels, 110; Tom Embry, Meddle, Drogheda, Bellario, Luke Ward, and Far Rockaway, 107 each; Androchus, 104; Suzon, 101.

THIRD RACE.—The Beverwych Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile—Beaubelebert, 129 pounds; Bannockburn, 117; Rockton, 108; Mortimas, 107; Charentus, 106; David Garrick, 103; Mr. Jersey, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs—Boomerack, 110 pounds; Cherries, Tammany Chief, Ginger, Millionaire, Salve, Infallible, and Queen Carnival, 107 each; The Jade, The Brother, King's Favorite, and Historian, 104 each; Juniper and Goddess of Night, 101 each; Moranis, 99; Miss Daniels, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile—Myrth, 111 pounds; Remp, Flames, and Koenig, 104 each; Orion and Stamp, 103 each; Osceola, 58.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile—Natural Gas, 102, (Lynch,) 1; Rel del Cella, 106, 2; Tootsie Green, 115, 3. Time—0:55. Six furlongs—Rosa Diah, 100, (Buchanan,) 1; Emma R., 96, 2; Minyon, 102, 3. Time—1:13 4-5. Steeplechase, short course—Globe II., 160, (Eggerson,) 1; Passe Partout, 138, 2; Viking, 130, 3. Time—3:34, (track record.) One mile—The Unknown, 100, (Lally,) 1; Mitten, 95, 2; Deponan, 97, 3. Time—1:41 1-5. One mile and twenty yards—Hansford, 90, (Talley,) 1; Little Land, 106, 2; Leando, 107, 3. Time—1:43 2-5. One mile and an eighth—Ben Chance, 97, (J. Waldo,) 1; Macy, 114, 2; Barton, 111, 3. Time—1:55 4-5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—Six furlongs—Iris, 105, (J. Woods,) 1; Diggs, 110, 2; Ruby Riley, 105, 3. Time—1:16. Five and a half furlongs—Wild Pirate, 113, (J. Woods,) 1; Obia, 110, 2; Wall, 106, 3. Time—1:08¾. Mile and three-sixteenths—Bridgeton, 103, (J. Woods,) 1; Oris, 90, 2; Ransom, 103, 3. Time—2:02. Mile and a sixteenth—Malay, 104, (J. Woods,) 1; Laureate, 105, 2; Haviland, 94, 3. Time—1:47¾. First Autumn Special; mile and a sixteenth—Pinochle, 115, (Van Dusen,) 1; Ohent, 101, 2; Go to Bed, 115, 3. Time—1:49. Six furlongs—Apple Jack, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Grantor, 106, 2; Eli Kollar, 100, 3. Time—1:14. Six furlongs—Necklace, 117, (Gilmore,) 1; John McElroy, 107, 2; Ostra, 105, 3. Time—1:15.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs—George Lebar, 100, (Irvin,) 1; Mattlock, 96, 2; Salvado, 103, 3. Time—1:14½. Five furlongs—Bard of Avon, 97, (L. Thompson,) 1; Gray Dally, 99, 2; Compass, 107, 3. Time—1:01½. Six furlongs—Tortuga, 108, (A. Weber,) 1; Intent, 102, 2; Crinkle, 106, 3. Time—1:14¼. Six and one-half furlongs—Momentum, 105, (Landry,) 1; Nimrod, 112, 2; Miss Al Farrow, 102, 3. Time—1:21½. Mile—Lady of the West, 101, (A. Weber,) 1; Hungarian, 103, 2; Baffled, 90, 3. Time—1:42. Mile and an eighth, over five hurdles—Free Advice, 159, (Glover,) 1; Miss Soak, 145, 2; Gengis Kahn, 137, 3. Time—2:04.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—At Windsor. Five furlongs—Quibo, 103, (J. Martin,) 1; Pine Chip, 103, 2; Dr. Grace, 103, 3. Time—1:03¾. One mile—Waterwick, 107, (J. Martin,) 1; Miss Hudson, 105, 2; Royal O., 98, 3. Time—1:43¾. Five furlongs—Queen Victoria, 105, (Silvers,) 1; Horse, 108, 2; Willard J., 100, 3. Time—1:03½. Mile and a sixteenth—Prince Zeno, 105, (Vitatoe,) 1; King Elkwood, 103, 2; Fantasy, 105, 3. Time—1:48½. Six furlongs—Innovator, 102, (Miller,) 1; Expelled, 105, 2; Triune, 105, 3. Time—1:15. Seven furlongs—Northumberland, 110, (Miller,) 1; Flop, 102, 2; Acusahla, 102, 3. Time—1:29.

Harness Racing Results.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—2:06 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500. Three in five.

Ace, b. h., by Delmarch, (McEwin)..	5	3	1	1 1
Free Bond, b. g., by Simon, (Miller and McDonald).....	1	2	3	2 4
Choral, b. m., (J. Kinney).....	2	5	6	3 3
Eyelet, g. m., (B. Kenney).....	3	6	5	4 2
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy).....	3	1	2	dr.

Time—2:14; 2:06¼; 2:10; 2:10; 2:14.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,200. Three in five.

James Shevlin, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, (Dickerson).....	3	2	1	1 1
Emma Winter, b. f., by Directum, (J. Kinney).....	1	1	3	3 2
Major Greer, s. h., (Wallace).....	2	3	2	2 3
Hilda, blk. m., (Wilson).....	5	4	4	4 4
Cantonian, b. g., (Johns).....	4	dis.		

Time—2:21¼; 2:17½; 2:16¼; 2:16½; 2:20¼.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; Iroquois Hotel purse, $1,000. Three in five.

Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot, (McHenry).	1	1	1	
Connor, blk. g., (McDonald).....	2	4	3	
Harry O., blk. g., (Bogash).....	6	3	2	
Riley B., blk. c., (Erwin).....	5	2	4	
Clinton B., b. g., (J. Kinney).....	3	5	5	
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Moffett).....	4	dr.		

Time—2:06½; 2:05¾; 2:07½.

Three-Year-Old Pacers, Foals of 1897.—Horse Review Subscription; purse $1,000. Three in five.

Onoto, b. f., by Online, (Meredith).....	1	1	1
Baroness Evelyn, blk. f., (Trout).....	2	dis.	

Time—2:20½; 2:16¾; 2:16.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 8.—Second day of Great Western Circuit meeting. Tommy Britton, driven by George West, against his own record of 2:08, turned the mile in 2:07¾, on a track that was from one to two seconds slow. By quarters: 0:30¾; 1:02; 1:33¾; 2:07¾. Results:

Unfinished 2:12 Class.—Pacing. Alpha W. took deciding heat and race. Personette, Flowing Tide, Freilmont, Lady Pipes, Major Marshall, Eulinly Jr., and McWilton finished as named.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $500. Chain Shot won first, second, and fourth heats and race. Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15½. Dan Wilkes took third heat in 2:13¾. Liege and Barolite finished as named.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $500. Black Heart won third, fourth and fifth heats and race. Time—2:12¼; 2:12¾; 2:12¾. Jim Ramey won second heat in 2:11¾. Seneca See won first heat in 2:11½. Carmelita, Tattler Burns, Fay Highwood, Miss Evelyn, and Tombstone as named.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000. Cornelia Bell won second, third, and fourth heats and race. Time—2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:18¾. Aggie Medium won first heat in 2:12¼. Alverda Aiken, Ansella, Humboldt Maid, Gunsaulus, Aragon K., Black Robert, and Hopper Grass as named.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—2:13 Class; Pacing, unfinished from Tuesday.—Purse, $400.

Oscar L., ch. g., by Alcantara, by Ben Franklin, (McKenney).....	6	7	2	1	1
Neil Alcyon, g. g., (Halstead).....	3	1	1	2	3
Merritt Wilkes, b. g., (Nichols).....	1	4	5	5	4
U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell).....	7	2	4	4	2
Wyreka, b. m., (Sliter).....	2	6	7	6	5
Strathbelle, ch. m., (Spear).....	8	8	6	8	6
Star Pugh, ch. g., (Lockwood).....	2	3	3	6	dr
Replica, ch. m., (Smith).....	4	5	8	7	dr
Time—2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:13; 2:15½; 2:12¼; 2:13½.					

2:49 Class; Pacing.—Purse, $400.

Robert B., b. g., by Princeps, (Spear).....	6	2	1	1	1
Stella Wilkes, b. m., (Williams).....	1	1	8	2	4
T. H. Brady, (b. g., (Nichols).....	3	3	5	4	2
Merry Pat, br. g., (Cockwood).....	2	9	9	3	3
Martha D., b. m., (Smith).....	4	4	4	6	5
Silver Bar, br. g., (Stevens).....	7	6	6	7	6
Island Boy, br. g., (Davis).....	5	7	2	5	dr
Lilly Direct, blk. m., (Brady).....	8	8	7	dr	
Joe Johnson, b. g., (Howell).....	9	5	3	dis	
Marlow, b. g., (Johnson).....	10	10	dr		

Time—2:16¾; 2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:16¾; 2:19¼.

2:22 Class; Trotting.—Purse, $400.

Lady Norvetta, br. m., by Norval, (Downe).....	9	6	1	1	1
Lee, b. m., (Van Blarcom).....	1	1	3	8	8
All Right, ch. g., (Spear).....	2	2	4	4	4
Wilrissa, br. m., (Guyer).....	6	4	2	2	3
Little Maud, b. m., (Herrington)...	8	5	6	3	5
Erie, blk. g., (Walker).....	5	11	11	6	4
Lottie C., ch. m., (Hendrickson)....	7	10	12	9	6
Del Bar, b. g., (Smith).....	12	12	10	10	7
Simmore, b. h., (Winings).....	3	3	5	5	dr
Nellie May, blk. m., (Coyne).....	10	9	7	7	dr
Clausby, b. m., (Snyder).....	4	7	8	dr	
May Alcyone, blk. h., (Devy).....	11	8	9	dr	

Time—2:10¼; 2:16½; 2:17; 2:17¾; 2:19¾.

INDEPENDENCE, Iowa, Aug. 8.—2:19 pace; purse $1,000—Dunton Oh So won first, second, and sixth heats and the race. Best time, 2:08. Reno M. won the third heat in 2:10¼. Oak Grove won the fourth and fifth heats. Best time, 2:11. Country Girl, Lou Vaughn, Kassel, Vesper, Tommy Wilton, Lady Goldfield, Noble Lee, and Louise Middleton also started.

2:24 trot; purse $500—Marie Cameron won in straight heats; Spinx Lassie, Red Caffrey, and Charity Ball as named. Best time, 2:13¼.

2:15 pace; purse $500—Baritude won the second, third, and fourth heats. Best time, 2:10¾. Admiral Dewey won the first heat in 2:12½. Duchess, Celesti R., Rushwood McKinley, and Dr. Pettit finished as named.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—2:30 Pace.—Purse $400. (Unfinished.) Completed to-morrow. Positions as follows:

Chenille, ch. m., (Murphy).....	1	1	
Jim McLaughlin, gr. g., (Kelly).....	2	2	
Annie B., s. m., (Scott).....	3	3	
Early, b. g., (Hatch).....	4	4	
Marguerite, s. m., (Smith).....	5	5	
Fallella, b. m., (Falk).....	6	6	

Time—0:52¼; 0:52.

2:26 trot; purse $400.

Nacy D., ch. m., (Hunt).....	8	1	1	1
Lord Lynton, ch. s., (Tuller).....	1	2	4	7
Albertina, blk. m., (Burtis).....	2	3	2	3
Le Barr, b. g., (Slack).....	4	4	3	2
Nellie B., b. m., (Russell).....	7	5	6	4
Lee Wilton, br. g., (Adams).....	6	7	5	6
Tammenine, b. m., (Warner).....	6	6	7	5
Adjuster, b. g., (Green).....	dis.			

Time—2:25¼; 2:23½; 2:24½.

2:19 pace; purse $400.

Cartridge, b. g., (Van Auken).....	1	1	1	
Rose H., r. m., (Percy).....	2	3	4	
Lucie Posey, ch. m., (Slack).....	3	2	5	
May View, br. m., (Abrams).....	6	5	2	
Landon C., blk. g., (Miller).....	4	4	3	
Bessie Orr, b. m., (Dow).....	5	6	dis	
Artie, br. g., (Benner).....	dis.			

Time—2:19, 2:19¼, 2:20.

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Suspension of the Rider Jenkins at Brighton Beach Continued Indefinitely.

The Board of Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting yesterday morning in the rooms of the club with August Belmont, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller present, Mr. Belmont presiding. James Galway was appointed The Jockey Club's steward for the Autumn meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which opens on Aug. 25.

The suspension of Jockey C. Jenkins by the Stewards of the Brighton Beach meeting on Monday, after investigation of his riding of Tower of Candles, was continued indefinitely. On the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association the following horses were restored to good standing and made eligible to run in steeplechases and hurdle races: Ben Bolt, Lady Linden, Jimmy James, Musketeer, Hopeful, and Bookie.

The meeting also granted a license to Jockey R. Williams for the remainder of the racing season and authorized the Treasurer of the club to pay the burial expenses of the late trainer Clark Shaw and the exercise boy "Tony" Brown, who was killed recently in a race track accident.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Brushes Were Scarce, but Good Horses Stepped Fast in Many Trials.

There were not a great many brushes on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but good horses were out, and what bouts of speed there were were all interesting. The weather was just suited to brisk going, and most of the light-harness fliers moved with a relish. The big bay mare Dundess (2:23¾) and the bay gelding Oscar, (2:20½,) driven by their respective owners, Henry and Bernard Zahn, were in the thick of several smart encounters and won every one in which they started.

Oscar and Christopher Hackett's speedy chestnut, King Tom, footed down the half-mile course in an exciting engagement. Oscar went like a streak all the way, while King Tom broke once. In the sprint for the finish mark the honors looked to be even, but as they swept past the finish Oscar had about a head the better of it.

"Come up and go down again," said Mr. Hackett to Mr. Zahn after the brush.

"No," was the reply. "I've been down three times, and that's enough for to-day, I think."

Oscar previously had won brushes from W. G. Leland's Diablo and the bay pacer Piney, (2:12¼,) whom Capt. McDonald was driving. The Oscar-Piney brush was spirited, Piney breaking near the finish. There was also a good brush between Piney and Dundess. Piney went nicely in this dispute, but Dundess's slashing stride carried her to victory. Dundess came down at a clipping pace with Hugh Riley's trotter, Commodore Porter, (2:13.) The mare was leading apparently as they came to the stone wall, when the Commodore broke, and his driver pulled up, leaving Dundess to finish the journey unaccompanied.

George Coleman had the bay trotter Baylight (2:33¾) covering ground in effective fashion and sent him against the watch once, with Commodore Porter alongside. Baylight went the first quarter in 0:33¾ and the half in 1:08½. Dr. Fuller, with his reliable little mare, Carrie L., (2:27¼,) had a brush with Mr. Robertson, driving Flash, (2:21¾.) Carrie made a great finish, nipping Flash, and winning out on the wire.

Peter Manee with the brown trotter Chris Lang, James Kennedy with the pacer N. T. B., (2:23,) and W. G. Bird with Davis Boy (2:19¼) finished in the order named in a three-cornered stepping match. Later N. T. B. beat Commodore Porter and Davis Boy. Commodore Porter was the first horse until he broke, fifty yards from the terminus of the tilt, and N. T. B., who was well into his stride, shot to the fore.

Among the others on the course were William Jr. driving with Nigger Boy, (2:20¾;) C. H. Munger, behind Motion; Patrick Kennedy, with the black pacer Ambidexter, (2:11¾;) Thomas Lynch, with Dark Secret; I. B. Cockroft, with Amherst Boy, (2:24¾;) P. B. Utley, with Lalla Cossack; Henry Hyde, with Nerva; Mr. Sackert, with Paul, and C. R. Jarvis, with High Ball and Mamie Taylor.

KEENES LEAD WINNING OWNERS.

Firm's Horses Earned $26,632 in Public Money at Brighton Beach.

The racing firm of James R. and Foxhall P. Keene leads the list of winning owners at the Brighton Beach meeting, as the firm has led at earlier meetings, and the promise at present is that the Keenes will lead the winning owners for the year. At Brighton horses running in the firm name won $10,888, while horses running for James R. Keene individually, chiefly Voter and Commando, won $15,749 more, making the total for the Keenes $26,632.

Perry Belmont is second on the Brighton list, the winnings of the great colt Ethelbert being chiefly responsible for the $12,615 to his owner's credit. A. L. Aste, whose colt Jack Point won the Brighton Handicap, is third, with $11,586. The Pepper stable is next, with $6,210, and F. D. Beard, whose colt Prince of Melbourne was his best winner, follows, with $5,834. Fifty-one owners or stables won more than $1,000 each of added and stake money, the leaders, aside from those named, being C. Littlefield, Jr., $5,333; S. C. Hildreth, $5,120; W. J. Barrick, $4,522; W. C. Daly, $4,344; M. Murphy, $4,124; Pierre Lorillard, $4,115; Mrs. S. C. Hildreth, $4,028; W. Lakeland, $3,939; F. M. Taylor, $3,681; Harness & Brossman, $3,354; C. T. Patterson, $3,106; E. L. Granes, $3,580; G. B. Morris, $3,109, and W. I. Kilpatrick, $3,067.

L. Reiff Rode Two Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—At the second day's racing of the Brighton August meeting today the Sussex Plate (handicap,) for three-year-olds and upward, six furlongs, was won by J. A. Drake's chestnut horse Royal Flush, by Favo, out of Flush, ridden by L. Reiff.

The Ovingdean Plate was won by Tovaros, on which L. Reiff also had the mount.

Mixed Foursomes on Newport Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—The finals in the match for the trophies offered by William H. Sands in the mixed foursomes were not reached this afternoon as was anticipated, and to-morrow the end of the match will be brought to a close.

In to-day's semi-finals Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll and William H. Sands beat Miss Beatrice Mills and Master Harold Sands 4 up and 3 to play.

In to-morrow's finals Mrs. Carroll and Mr. Sands will meet A. M. Coats and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

The entries for the trophy offered for the ladies' tournament by Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., for Friday afternoon include Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Busk, Miss Gladys, and Miss Madeleine Goddard.

Starbuck, Cycle Racer, Badly Injured.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Frank Starbuck, the bicycle rider, is in Johns Hopkins Hospital here, suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg, as the result of a motor cycle accident at the Coliseum cycle-racing track last night. The physicians say that the reports that the limb will have to be amputated are totally unwarranted, unless blood poisoning or some other complication sets in, which they regard as wholly improbable.

Starbuck, together with W. J. Wilkinson, a local rider, was racing with Charles Miller and Joseph Judge, when their machines collided, and Starbuck's motor was forced against a post on the edge of the track. Wilkinson was thrown over the rail and severely injured, while Starbuck's leg was jammed between the machine and the rail and badly fractured and torn. Mrs. Starbuck has been sent for, although the physicians say the injured rider is in no immediate danger.

Amateur Cyclers Matched to Race.

Another attractive programme has been prepared by the American Cycle Racing Association for its fifth series of race meets, to be held Sunday on the new half-mile cycle course at Guttenberg. One of the special features will be a match between George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, and George Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, for the Great New York championship at one mile, best two in three heats. Other events will be: Half-mile novice, half-mile open, one-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap, special lap race. Entries close to-day with Frank Borland, St. Paul's Building.

Cyclists Spill, Race Declared Off.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The twenty-five-mile motor paced bicycle race between Nelson, Stinson, and Pierce at Charles River Park, Cambridge, to-night ended in a grand mix-up in the second lap of the fifth mile. Nelson was in the lead at the time of the accident, which caused the race to be declared off.

VIRGINIA LED THE FLEET

Vanderbilt Yacht Won Her First Race in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise.

FAVORED BY THE WIND

Breeze That Promised Brisk Windward Work Faded Into Light Airs—The Yankee in Hard Luck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 8.—When the fleet of the New York Yacht Club left Morris Cove early yesterday morning for the thirty-nine-mile run to this port, there was every prospect that the yachts were going to have a brisk windward work in the clipping easterly breeze that curled down the Sound. Before the boats had been away three hours, however, the breeze had faded into light airs, and all the yachts save those that with happy forethought had gone over to the Long Island shore, were almost becalmed before they caught the new southeasterly breeze that later in the afternoon gathered in sufficient force to send home at a merry clip the fleet that had chosen the southern side of the Sound.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, seventy-footer, Virginia, in her first race of the cruise, she having joined the fleet only last night at New Haven, won glory for herself and her amateur skipper, by leading the fleet over the finish line off Sarah's Ledge, and beating Mineola, her nearest competitor, by nearly twenty-two minutes. It was greater luck or greater wisdom in choosing the Long Island shore early in the race that was responsible for the Virginia's fine victory. Conversely it was the Mineola's and Rainbow's choice of the Connecticut shore in their beat to windward to New London that placed them so far behind the leader.

YANKEE'S BAD LUCK.

It was bad luck, though not wholly pure and simple, which caused Yankee, the most popular boat of the quartet, to finish an hour and three-quarters behind Virginia. Choosing the north shore during the early part of the race, then standing out for the Long Island side of the Sound, when he saw Virginia catch the breeze shortly after 1 o'clock. Skipper Iselin ran his boat into a soft spot, where she lay helpless for more than an hour. This put her out of the race.

In the remaining classes the results were also in almost every instance affected by the choice of North or South shore, while the same little fluke which spoiled Yankee's race also put some of the smaller boats out of the contest. In the 51-foot class F. L. Ames's Shark was winner for the first time this season, the Altair and Syce having lost much ground in the shift of wind. Quissetta led the fleet of schooners, beating Constellation by more than 20 minutes, and Corona by nearly 40 minutes. By this remarkable work she had won a leg on the Commodore's Cup.

Astrilde, the Hanan boys' British built cutter, beat Vice Commodore Robinson's Hester, which is a full class larger, by one minute and a few seconds, while her victory over Isolde, which F. M. Hoyt was at last induced to race, was much greater. In the shift of wind and succession of soft spots, many of the smaller boats and some of the older ones became so belated that they did not finish until long after 8 o'clock to-night, beyond which no time has been taken by the Regatta Committee.

There was no tedious wait for a breeze this morning. When those aboard the fleet awoke after the previous night of festivity as guests of the Pequot Association, a brisk easterly wind sent choppy seas rolling toward Morris Cove, and gave assurance of an early start. Overhead the sky was leaden enough, but the mists that depressed the fleet on the two previous days of the cruise were happily absent. The air instead was clear, and with the fresh breeze chirruping over the shady water a cool run to New London was anticipated that in prospect was more pleasant than the too bright sunshine of yesterday.

MADE A PRETTY FLEET.

Many of the less speedy sailing craft were alert to take advantage of the promising conditions and had permission from the Commodore to set out an hour or two before the harbor start, which was signaled from the flagship shortly after 9 o'clock. The steam yachts, too, left early, and by the time all of the racing fleet had reached the starting line the cove was clear. Even at the starting line the usual large number of spectators' yachts was missing. Only a few of the fleet of the mere cruisers, either steam or sail, waited for the signals that sent away their fleet sisters, although several small craft flying the burgee of the New Haven Yacht Club sailed out to see the famous racers off.

Aboard the Regatta Committee's tugboat, Edward Luckenbach, which lay at the leeward end of the starting line, a mile to the east of Ludington Rock, the preparatory signal was set at 9:40 o'clock. Ten minutes later the bang of the gun and the hoisting of a red ball gave the start for sloops and yawls in cruising trim. They made a pretty fleet as they skimmed about in the choppy sea, though not so numerous as yesterday. Syce, as usual, was nearest the line at the signal, crossing on the starboard tack almost with the gun. Altair, Hester, Iselde, Shark, and Lotowana were

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SECOND-HAND VIEWS ON THE "PAR-AMOUNT ISSUE."

The bosom of WILLIAM J. BRYAN must be stirred by an angry resentment against Senator HOAR and Mr. CARL SCHURZ for their impudence in having said and much better said long before him all the things to which he now gives belated utterance in his long and dreary speech of acceptance. It has been a pleasure to read the arguments of anti-imperialism as they were presented by abler and highly trained intellects. In Mr. BRYAN'S revision these arguments leave upon the mind a sense of that unspeakable weariness that wise nature has set as a penalty upon commonplace and platitude. The precepts of common morality as they are set forth in the language of the authors of the King James version of the Scriptures possess a deathless interest and freshness that predispose all who are not lost in sin to accept and obey them. But if W. J. BRYAN had written the Ten Commandments in the mood that held his mind when he composed this speech we feel sure that they never would have attracted much attention in this world. In short, to adopt and adapt Dr. JOHNSON'S celebrated judgment of Lycidas, nobody would ever read this speech clear through if he did not know it was BRYAN'S.

In pursuance of the trick and pretense that imperialism is the paramount issue of the campaign Mr. BRYAN devotes his long speech exclusively to that topic. In order that the voters of the country may know what to expect of him he announces a definite programme of action:

> If elected I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose—first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba.

That will do very well for the imperialism issue, but what the voters want to know from you, Mr. BRYAN, is whether you would recommend to that extraordinary session of Congress the repeal of the act of March 14, 1900, establishing the gold standard, and the enactment of a law opening the United States mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? You may utter twenty times ten thousand words about the turpitude of our attempt to maintain civil order in the Philippines, and you probably will before the campaign is half over, but you will not meet the just expectations of the American people until you tell them whether you still hold and intend to put in practice your well-known opinion that the free coinage of silver will cure every commercial ill caused by the crime of 1873 and make us a happy and prosperous people. In your speech at Madison Square Garden on Aug. 12, 1896, you said:

> We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural laws.

Do you still believe and maintain that the opening of the mints to free coinage, instead of flooding the country with a debased and unstable currency of silver and paper, would raise the price of silver all over the world to its coinage value? And if you are elected President do you intend to try the experiment?

In that Madison Square Garden speech you advocated the payment of Government bonds in silver:

> The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations from the Government as well as to contracts between individuals. * * * It is impossible to justify the policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it.

Again, in your speech at Buffalo on Aug. 27 you said:

> My friends, there is no way of taking the Government out of the clutches of those who have been bleeding it except for the Government to resume its legal rights and use its silver or its gold wherever it pleases whenever it has a dollar to pay.

In the opinion of the great majority of the American people, Mr. BRYAN, an honest debt due from a solvent debtor should be paid in full. Four years ago you contended that all debts, public and private, should be made, at the option of the debtor, payable in coin demonstrably worth one-half its face value. That is repudiation. If you are elected President do you intend to instruct your Secretary of the Treasury to repudiate any part of the just debts of the Government?

Your platform in 1896 demanded the free coinage of silver without limit. That platform is reiterated by the platform on which you are making your present canvass; and the demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was expressly repeated at Kansas City. Do you intend to stand by your platforms or to disclaim and repudiate them? Do you stand by your principles, the only principles in which you have exhibited a real interest, the principles you have made yourself famous by advocating, or do you abandon them? Dare you abandon them and thereby forfeit the support of the Populists, without whose votes you could not carry any Northern State.

Your anti-imperialism is perfunctory. The subject does not interest you. You show it by the dreadful dullness of your speech devoted to the subject. On free silver you are eloquent and catch the attention of the country, even if you do not catch its votes. Do you suppose the people of the Union are going to be hoodwinked by the "paramount issue" lie and let you go through the campaign without telling them with exactness just what you intend to do about silver if you are elected President? You might persuade Congress to set the Philippines adrift, sell Porto Rico to the highest bidder, and invite Spain to resume sovereignty of Cuba, and though the dishonor and disgrace of the transaction would be deep, the effect of it upon the standing of this Government, upon its credit, and upon the business of the country would be infinitesimal compared with the immeasurable disaster that would befall us if you should pay one United States bond of $100 in silver against the wish of its holder.

There is the issue that is in the minds of the people. The great majority of them take no interest in the twin bogies of imperialism and militarism. All of them who have property and are not cheats and swindlers take the gravest interest in the maintenance of a currency of established value. This is a gold standard country. You are known to be a silver standard candidate. You have never recanted your incendiary views; you have recently reasserted them. If you do not wish to be set down as a mere vulgar dodger and trimmer you will have to talk about silver in this campaign and talk about it pretty constantly. Even your new friends the anti-imperialists will distrust you thoroughly if you show such facility in laying aside old opinions and taking up new that happen to be of the moment. What would become of your anti-imperialism if a new paramount issue should arise, say the disfranchisement of the blacks in the South or the packing of the Supreme Court in favor of the income tax or the enactment into law of the free riot principles of DEBS?

JONES'S STRANGE ADVISERS.

In appointing an Advisory Committee Chairman JONES has made the not discreditable admission that the National Democratic Committee and its Chairman expect to need nudging from time to time, to be told of things that ought not to have been done as well as of those that should have been done and have been overlooked.

Mr. JONES has named nine of these advisers, only one of whom, ex-Senator N. C. BLANCHARD of Louisiana, hails from a Democratic State. An effort to explain this avoidance of Democratic States by assuming that there is no occasion to seek advice concerning States securely Democratic would provoke inquiry as to why Mr. BLANCHARD was appointed from Louisiana. Is that State suspected of insecurity?

From Senator H. M. TELLER of Colorado, a Silver Republican and expansionist, Mr. JONES may expect to be advised that Colorado has dropped free silver and that its days of experimentation with financial fads, ill-assorted fusions, and freak candidates are over, and that heroic efforts must be made to prevent a reunion of the Republicans and the capture of the State of Colorado by McKINLEY.

Just what advice ex-Senator DUBOIS, a Silver Republican from Idaho, can give that Mr. JONES will take is matter for conjecture. At Kansas City DUBOIS and TELLER advised him not to fail to indorse the nomination of TOWNE for Vice President, and insisted tearfully that should he reject this counsel BRYAN would lose every "silver State." JONES rejected the advice, and since then Idaho has rejected DUBOIS'S advice that he be made the Fusion candidate for the Senate. Senator WILLIAM V. ALLEN of Nebraska, Populist, may advise Mr. JONES that he fatally erred in not following the advice of DUBOIS and TELLER.

It is fair to assume that D. C. TILLOTSON, named from the Republican State of Kansas, will notify Mr. JONES that nothing but providential calamity in the Sunflower State will arrest the rush of Populists back to the Republican Party, and so expose the paucity of numbers of the Democratic remnant that is willing to take chances again with BRYAN. Gen. WEAVER, Populist, of Iowa, who ran as a Populist candidate for President in 1892, ought to be able to advise how a Populist can overcome Iowa's aversion for unsound money and a Republican plurality of something like 60,000 on a full vote.

We venture to assert that what JOHN T. MCGRAW of West Virginia will advise Mr. JONES will have been anticipated by Senator SCOTT and Senator ELKINS. It may be good Democratic advice, but MCGRAW is only one of a group of nine in which the ablest, most ingenious, persistent, and naturally least sympathetic members are Republicans, and the most aggressive and fanciful are Populists, and the Democrats may be overborne by these abhorrent forces.

Several of these gentlemen, if they speak the truth, will be compelled to advise Mr. JONES that in the States they represent he is "up against" a very tough job.

TOWNE'S NEEDLESS PROLIXITY.

Mr. TOWNE'S letter of declination is wordy and wandering. He should study the art of compression, and learn to say just what he means. His talk about the "anomalous and delicate circumstances in the Presidential election" is rubbish, and when he speaks of candor he verges upon hypocrisy.

This is what Mr. TOWNE should have written to the Chairman of the People's Party committee who long ago notified him of his nomination for the Vice Presidency at Sioux Falls: "I decline your nomination because I am superfluous. The Bryanized Democracy is a good enough Populist Party for you and for me. Let us support its candidates, both of them, and drop the silly pretense that we have any distinctive principles not expressed in the Kansas City platform. W. J. BRYAN is of us and with us. STEVENSON is anything you want. Let us give them joyful support."

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ON "THE RACE PROBLEM."

Probably there is no one in the country who can speak with more authority on the subject of the education of the colored race, what it has done and what it may reasonably be expected to do, than Mr. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama. In the latest number of The North American Review he makes a most temperate and carefully considered reply to an article by Prof. STRATON of Macon, Ga., in which the latter held that education cannot be relied on to solve the race problem. Mr. WASHINGTON, on the contrary, thinks not only that it is the only means we have for the solution of that problem, but that, if it be of the right kind, be continued long enough, and be extended to the whites as well as to the blacks of the South, it will produce a fairly satisfactory solution.

His initial proposition is as follows: "Any one who has the daily opportunity of studying the negro at first hand cannot but gain the impression that there are indisputable evidences that the negro throughout the country is settling down to a hard, common sense view of life; that he is fast learning that a race, like an individual, must pay for everything it gets—the price of beginning at the bottom of the social scale and gradually working up by natural processes to the highest civilization." In estimating what advance the negro has so far made it is absolutely necessary to take into account the point from which he started. Now, this point, as Mr. WASHINGTON says, was not only at the bottom of the social scale, but it was far below any level ever held by the white race with whom the negro's lot was cast. Thirty-five years ago, at the close of the civil war, the negroes of the South were without property, without the discipline of the need and the chance to earn a livelihood, and practically without family life or home associations and influences. It cannot be denied that these were enormous drawbacks to the acquirement of the qualities, moral, social, and industrial, which we associate with even the least fortunate classes of our own race.

Mr. WASHINGTON thinks, and justly, that in estimating the actual progress and the possibilities of his people, there must be taken into account the results where there has been opportunity for a fairly complete education of "hand, head, and heart." To the question, What has been the tendency where such opportunity has been had? he answers:

> This question I answer from my own experience of nineteen years in the heart of the South, and from my daily contact with whites and blacks. In the first place, the social barrier prevents most white people from coming into real contact with the higher and better side of the negro's social life. The negro loafer, drunkard, and gambler can be seen without social contact. The higher life cannot be seen without social contact. As I write these lines I am in the home of a negro friend, where in the matter of cleanliness, sweetness, attractiveness, modern conveniences, and other evidences of intelligence, morality, and culture the home would compare favorably with that of any white family in the neighborhood; and yet this negro home is unknown outside of the little town where it exists. To really know the life of this family one would have to become a part of it for days, as I have been. One of the most encouraging changes that have taken place in the moral life of the negro race in the past thirty years is the creation of a growing public sentiment which draws a line between the good and bad, the clean and unclean. This change is fast taking place in every part of the country. It is one that cannot be accurately measured by any table of statistics. To be able to appreciate it fully one must himself be a part of the social life of the race. The significance of it is all the more important when it is remembered that only a few years ago the colored woman who sustained immoral relations with some white man was envied and looked upon as a social leader. There are now few communities in the South where such a woman is recognized in the social life of the best colored people. This change is yet far from complete, but the tendency is strongly in this direction, and is growing and broadening. In a few more years the moral life of the negro will be greatly strengthened by that education which comes from the force of public opinion.

This is logical enough. If the negroes, beginning where they had to begin one generation ago have in any considerable number of cases reached the level described by Mr. WASHINGTON, it will not do to say that as a race they are congenitally incapable of real progress. For the race as a whole there exists one capital advantage, the need the South has of their labor. And this points the way to the general solution of what we call the race problem. It is through the education that will make their labor most effective and therefore the most valuable. Such education involves systematic instruction and training in industry of the sorts most in demand, and like training at the same time in the fundamental branches of study, and, as far as possible, in morals. And it must not be forgotten that the race problem is a problem of two races, not of one only, and that its solution demands the extension of the same saving influences of education to both races. Much is being done in this direction. Compared with all that is to be done it does not seem adequate; but it has the supreme merit that it has pointed the way, that it has splendidly justified itself in the eyes of all competent observers, and that there is no limit to its development if the means are provided.

ENGEL'S "TOUCHING" LOYALTY.

In a double sense MARTIN ENGEL, the leader of the Tammany organization in the Eighth District, made a touching exhibition of personal devotion on Tuesday. ENGEL, like CROKER, is a "leader" who leads his followers to admit first that the "Boss" is great, and next that his greatness cannot be questioned, or admission of it avoided, without penalty.

It was very thoughtless on the part of the Democratic State Committee to assemble a gallery of portraits of distinguished Democrats, to include the portraits of BRYAN, MURPHY, and HILL in the collection and to omit CROKER. There are portraits of CROKER to be found in this town, various in their attribution to the "Boss" of beauty or benignancy. They are as common in district headquarters as horseshoes over the doorways of the mildly superstitious or as ikons in the homes of orthodox and devout Russians.

If it was safe to omit CROKER'S portrait from the parlor of a Tammany district headquarters before ENGEL reminded the State Committee of its ribald irreverence, it will not be so hereafter. The threat of infuriated Tammany men to tear down BRYAN, MURPHY, and even HILL, if CROKER'S portrait was not at once associated with that constellation of political stars, will reach the sensibilities of every Tammany worker and heeler, and everybody knows how hard they are to reach.

But the touchingest appeal made by Mr. ENGEL was to the hope of success dependent upon the raising of funds suggested by that candid district potentate. "I will not give a dollar to help the Democratic Party win in New York this Fall unless the picture of RICHARD CROKER is put on the walls of State headquarters." No dollars, no victory; no picture, no dollars. A good suggestion for all concerned. If you do not show a portrait of CROKER, you do not desire Democratic success, and are not prepared to give dollars to win it. Or you may be indifferent, and to escape other penalties, put up a picture of CROKER to give the impression that you have subscribed. There may be certain of the very devoted who will give liberally for the privilege of seeing that large portrait of the "Boss" that Mr. ENGEL frightened the State Committee into ordering for display at Democratic State headquarters.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When we saw, the other day, that our neighbor The Tribune had ventured to deny several assertions made by Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Boston, and to charge him with unfair attempts to make party capital out of a war appropriation for which both parties voted unanimously, we could not help feeling that our neighbor had committed a serious mistake. For really that is no way to deal with what, to coin an entirely respectful name, we will call Pan-Gamalielism. It violates the fundamental rule of a game invented by the Pan-Gamalielites and of a game which ought therefore to be played in exactest accord with their regulations. The rule is that all definitions of the terms used in political discussion shall be determined by Mr. BRADFORD and his friends, and that whatever they do is necessarily right and whatever they say is necessarily true. This principle The Tribune willfully, yes, impiously, ignored by its denials and accusations, and it has only itself to thank now that Mr. BRADFORD has held it up to the world's horrified attention in a long letter to The Evening Post. And even The Post has shown itself in a measure unworthy of the high honor of serving as lash for the Bostonian whip, since it placed over the letter the absurd and disrespectful caption of "GAMALIEL BRADFORD'S Reasons." That headline is shocking in two respects—it presents the venerable name without the slightest of honorific introductions, and it intimates as clearly as falsely that Mr. BRADFORD on occasion can descend to the level of ratiocination. Of course he never reasons or gives reasons. That is the business of "patriots" and "Americans." Pan-Gamalielites only assert and expect the rest to be silence. Why is it that New York papers won't learn the rules of the game and observe them?

—It has been considerably more than some time since we have been asked to solve a harder problem than one just submitted to us by a correspondent who signs his letter "F. E.". "On the editorial page of your Tuesday's issue," he writes, "you use the expression 'blood and treasure' in speaking of the cost of war. I claim that said expression is more elegant than 'blood and money,' and I have backed my opinion with a wager. Will you kindly decide for us?" Now, isn't that a cruel task to impose upon us in weather so hot as this, and at a time when we have three wars on our hands, to say nothing of a Presidential campaign? It does not worry us because of the wager; if that were all, we could instantly repudiate all responsibility for the bets of our readers and forget the whole matter. But the question is so intrinsically puzzling that, once raised, the impulse to struggle with it is almost irresistible. The expression "blood and treasure" has both the merits and the defects of extreme age. On the one hand, innumerable writers, including many good ones, have found it sufficiently "elegant" to serve their ends, and, on the other, that very fact reduces it to the rank of a "cliché," and the employment of "clichés" is generally held to be a mark of inelegance. Certainly "blood and money" would have been of superior simplicity and directness, and those are excellent qualities in writing, as elsewhere. They are not the only excellent qualities, however, and if ever we want to say "blood and treasure" again we shall probably do it without a moment's hesitation. "F. E." must get somebody else to settle his wager.

—Thoughtful consideration is deserved by the recent conduct of Mr. J. CHRISTIAN HERRMANN. As already recounted in our local columns, Mr. J. CHRISTIAN HERRMANN is a resident of Union Hill. He was born in Germany, and he has been in this country for ten years. These are circumstances that give warrant for crediting him with the average amount of natural and acquired intelligence, and they ought to justify the assumption that he has the ordinary understanding of his duties as a human being, together with the ordinary inclination to fulfill those duties. Nevertheless, Mr J. CHRISTIAN HERRMANN of Union Hill has somehow or other become the victim of the silly delusion that efforts will soon be made to draft him into the United States Army, and, to guard himself against what he evidently regards as a dreadful possibility, he has betaken himself to a notary public and signed and sworn to a statement that he never was, is not, and never intends to be an American citizen. This remarkable document means of getting through the German Consul in New York and the Burgomaster of his native village passport from the German Government which will forever free him from the personality of enrollment under the American flag. CHRISTIAN HERRMANN has taken a lot of useless trouble. Why doesn't he simply get out of the country for which he is not willing to fight if occasion arises? His room, we assure him, will be more highly prized than his company, and Germany or any other nation that wants him will be welcome to him. But will any nation want a man who asks everything and takes laborious care to avoid giving anything in return—a man who insists on enjoying the privileges and protections of a good citizen, and repudiates the most important of a good citizen's obligations? As a phenomenon, Mr. J. CHRISTIAN HERRMANN of Union Hill is interesting but as an individual he is not admirable. To be quite frank, he seems to be compounded of the most obnoxious forms of stupidity and selfishness, and the sooner he begins to read up on steamship sailing the better pleased all real Americans, hether of native or foreign birth, will

—Chance has ought to the attention of The Worcester asg.) Gazette an advertisement in a n Francisco paper, announcing that s. So-and-So, widow of Surgeon So-and , United States Navy, has decided to ke into her home a few "paying guests." With these words for a text, The Gaze remarks: "This would indicate that M So-and-So had decided to take boarde There is certainly no disgrace in doi so. One would naturally prefer to have o s home to one's self, but if it is necessar to earn money there can be no harm in ing boarders. The shabby-genteelity that ttempts to transform the taking of board into the receiving of a few 'paying gu s' is, on the other hand, a good deal of disgrace." Really, that seems to us to making a good deal of fuss about next nothing. How does the critic of the w w's language know that her euphemism us not rather to save the feelings of othe than to emphasize her own social emi ue? There are people to whom the app ation of "boarders" is objectionable, n though they do find boarding conve nt or necessary, and perhaps it was to uard the sensibilities of such people the she did. Then, the lady used the words possible, despit gain, it is not quite imdearer sex, the current slanders of a sense of hum Mrs. So-and-So possesses ment the turn and gave her advertisetion of its abs has with a full appreciait was a decid ity. If that is the case, of cheerf ly admirable demonstrawithout its tryi ess in a situation not deserves comm features, and her phrase In brief, why dation, not denunciation. when it costs n be charitable, especially thing a "disgr hing, and why call someworst only an e" that is at the very weakness? An sily pardonable form of bad for a wom anyhow, it isn't half so guests" when n to talk about "paying it is for a new e means "boarders" as would indicate aper man to write "this dicates." There when he means "this inhow!

—Again it reported, and this time with much p tiveness, that President Krueger has pressed his willingness to surrender, that , to stop the war, on condition that his personal preferences in regard to a place residence will be respected ed by the Brit Isn't that an exhibition of ruthless sel hness rather remarkable in a man who s been so often described as illimitably ous and patriotic? If, in the first place he fought, or, to be acurate, persua l others to fight, simply for liberty an ndependence, his present object is curiou y at odds with the former ones. Oom Pau in effect, now says, "Unless you promi not to send me to St. Helena I will keep up the useless and expensive killing of ers and Britons for an indefinite length time." He might at least have the grace o demand, as the price of peace, the reti of CRONJE and his men. They, too, disl St. Helena as a place of residence.

LIVING ON F TEEN CENTS A DAY I

To the Editor of *e New York Times:*

There is a gr t deal of nonsense current in the mornin apers in regard to an experiment in liv on 15 cents a day, which it is alleged t President Harper of the University of C cago is making. The story has not been v ified and is probably sensational, but t one of a student and her husband at the niversity who lived on 30 cents a day f a year or more is in evidence.

That any one hould doubt its feasibility, as if it was s ething wonderful and unusual, is amu g. Thousands of people rise in Chicag and New York and other American cities every day who never think of spending m than that sum for what they may eat ring the day. In England and on the Co ent they can be numbered by the million and throughout the world there are mill s upon millions. In England, German France, Spain, and Italy large families and much larger than the average Ame an family, are raised, clothed, house and fed on less than $5 a week, and the contentment and happiness of the people greater than in dissatisfied America. ow little it costs the contented Chinam Japanese, and innumerable millions of dia for their daily rations should be know to every one.

A man in N York City who is obliged to or desirous f living economically can easily live well on 15 cents a day. A cup of coffee and rolls for breakfast will cost but 5 cents. This is all that the wealthiest and so-called upper classes, as well as the middle and poorer, ever eat in the morning in France, Germany, and other Continental countries. The American breakfast is wholly unknown there and so is the American dyspepsia.

At noon a 5 cent glass of beer carries with it a good and substantial lunch at a hundred and one first-class cafés in this city. At night 5 cents will buy a large dish of beans (with bread) or other substantial dishes at any of the popular low-priced restaurants. Who wants anything better than this for his daily menu except a pampered aristocrat or a bloated employe of a "trust"? Though a man may once have lived at the Waldorf, where cents are of no account, or are not counted, he can, when reverses have come, live in a far more healthful way on 15 cents a day, and be happier, too, if he will exercise a little common sense and not be so big a fool as to hanker after and think it absolutely necessary for the enjoyment of life that he should have a filet de boeuf with mushrooms every day and a Henry Clay Partaga or a La Española afterward.

If any one thinks the experiment of living on 15 cents a day would be dangerous, let him read that good old book "The Life of Louis Cornaro," a man who, after a life of dissipation, had become a physical wreck at forty, and being given up by the physicians as beyond hope, determined that he would live in spite of their dicta, and adopting a sensible diet lived to be one hundred, and lived a life of usefulness, enjoyment, and happiness that few attain.

That most all men who have the means to "live well," as it is termed, "dig their graves with their teeth," is a fact beyond question. That the great majority of the human race do not spend 15 cents a day for their food supply, and that they live longer and far more contented and happier lives than the food stuffers is a fact that is not but should be fully as well known, and President Harper's experiment, or the report thereof, should not raise a ripple of surprise or comment except among the pampered aristocrats or ignorant, "whose belly is their god."

J. F. M.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read the remarks on the civil war contained in the two answers to my late short communication to THE TIMES I feel like gathering these fellow-beings round my knee, soothing their perturbed spirits, and, after stilling their thirst for mere controversy, giving them to drink from the pure waters of fact. Both Mr. Gerow and "Y." forget that for over half a century previous to 1861 both the North and South lived in amity and in common veneration of the great principles of their immortal fathers, and that then, in 1861, the South, surely the minority in point of numbers, refused to be governed by the majority of the voters of the land, and forcibly rebelled with a view to overthrowing the Government and tearing the country asunder. If it be logic to compare our just treatment of the South in refusing to allow a minority to destroy that unity founded and defended by North and South alike with the forcing our authority upon the Philippines, then indeed am I ignorant of that science.

I had hoped, Mr. Editor, that my former communication would elicit proofs, or at least attempts at proofs, that the majority of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were really in favor of living under our sovereignty. We ask proofs—facts—real enlightenment. Please believe that most of those who profess the ideas expressed in my letter, the "Anti-Imperialists," are by no means of the narrow Winslow-Atkinson type, but sane, patriotic Americans, who love the flag and what it stands for, and would preserve the good, pure name of our country. Because some fool compares Aguinaldo with Washington is no reason for flying into a passion with all who differ from you and seeing in the Filipino leader the traitorous bandit so unjustly described by Mr. Gerow. It is precisely the intemperate blusterings of such correspondents, whose ranting and unsubstantiated assertion is no duty for proved facts, and who claim to have a monopoly of the Stars and Stripes that disgust the sincere seeker after truth, who distrusts the "imperialistic" policy of Mr. McKinley, the forgetter of his "plain duty."

This is driving many of us into the camp of Mr. Bryan, for we have no fear of 16 to 1, as much as we may disapprove of it. We are rich and could stand even another financial crisis, but we cannot stand a subversion of the glorious principles of liberty upon which this country has stood for over a century, the admiration and envy of mankind, the foundation stone of which is the "consent of the governed."

EDWARD BRECK.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

A TICKET-SCALPING ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be interesting to learn just what reasons Justice Porter of Pennsylvania assigns as justification for his decision against the business of "ticket scalping," and, also, why legislation against this business is needed or desired, by whom it is desired, and for whom it is desired. These matters involve the whole philosophy of ticket scalping, and the antagonism toward that business by the transportation companies. In making these suggestions the writer expressly disavows any other interest in the matter, apart from a desire to see justice done and to dispose of the product of his labor in the market where it will procure the most advantageous return; in other words, he believes in buying transportation at the cheapest place. Furthermore, business morality concedes that transportation companies can fix their own charges at rates satisfactory to them, consistent with a wise business policy and the laws which the State has enacted covering their phase of the subject.

In buying a ticket the traveler purchases an order on a railroad or steamboat company to be redeemed by a specific service from that company. If that ticket is sold with the explicit understanding that none but the purchaser can ride on it, and a contract to this end is formally and legally made, a violation of this contract implies recourse through the civil courts. Few, if any tickets, however, are sold under these conditions, if I am not mistaken. In any event, special legislation appears to be unnecessary, and if enacted is "class legislation."

The usual form of ticket must be considered the property of the purchaser with all the rights that inure to such possession. If he uses but a portion of his ticket or does not use it at all, the whole ticket or its unused portion can be disposed of in the manner best suiting its owner. If he wants to sell it to a ticket seller, or scalper, why should any law prevent him from doing so? It is very plain that the traveling public and the scalpers look on anti-scalping laws as a pernicious disregard of their rights. Such laws, therefore, are primarily, if not altogether, passed for the benefit of the railroad companies in defiance of the rights and wishes of others.

The question now arises as to what the transportation companies believe will be effected by such laws. Ask them, and you are told that anti-scalping laws are a benefit to the public because they guard against fraud. But there were laws against fraud long before there were any ticket scalpers, and these laws still remain. Then, why the necessity of another law covering the same ground? If some ticket scalpers counterfeit railroad tickets and do other fraudulent things against the welfare of the people, there is already a remedy in law for these misdeeds without special legislation against a legitimate ticket brokerage business which is a benefit to the people.

If, as THE TIMES said on Wednesday, laws against scalping violate no Constitutional rights because the transportation companies will redeem unused tickets or portions of tickets, why did not these companies offer such redemption as soon as the class of scalpers came into being? Had this been done—assuming, of course, that redemption was made at an equitable price and did not involve a tiresome journey through a Circumlocution Office and the hands of a regiment of transportation Tite Barnacles—ticket scalping would now be almost unknown. The companies did not do this, for it is a matter of record that several efforts were made to pass anti-scalping laws that contained no honest provision for such redemption. Now, if redemption is made a process simple and accessible and absolutely fair, there will be little or no ticket scalping, for the reason that the business would be unprofitable. Hence, transportation companies have really appealed to the law to do a thing which they could well have done themselves without legislation, and which they must do now with legislation. This paternal legislation is, therefore, absurd and unjust, and if honestly enforced, must nullify itself, so far as its proposed effect is concerned. If the railroads make this redemption of tickets a red-tape-bound job, involving loss and delay to the owner of the ticket, the chances are that it will fall into the hands of a scalper, and be presented for redemption by the latter, who, of course, will make something on the transaction. This would be the "irony of fate" with a vengeance, and, indeed, a result that even much more class legislation could not prevent.

The public should clamor for the earliest repeal of all anti-scalping laws, should insist on equitable rates of fare, should oppose all pooling of rates, freight or passenger; should make stringent provisions in new charters of railroads, and in every way should make the State more thoroughly control these enormous engines of transportation. The vast power of these big combinations must be curbed for the general good.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 8.

"THE WORLD'S DEMOCRACY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "hospitality" of your columns is so catholic that I venture to hope that it will not "draw the line" on the wrong side of this inadequate effort to suggest to your readers how importantly desirable it is that (as soon as may be) "evolution may become conscious" in the department of civic organization, so that a fruitful beginning shall be made of the real democratization of civilized society, (internationally no less than within national groups,) a beginning of the development of a "world's democracy," built up of groups within groups of "town meetings."

"Back to the 'town meeting'!" must be our cry—a modern, "gentile" version, as it were, of the ancient Jewish summons: "To your tents, oh Israel!" The local group of neighbors who know each other personally, and so can "size each other up"; the little town meeting, in the sessions of which, frequent and convenient, any member may exercise individual initiative, submit his motions and his notions, and make his protests, meet face to face the rival would-be holder of his "proxy" in politics—this, I say, must be the unit "cell" of our social tissues, the brick of all our civic building, the root-bed of all governmental authority, the cradle of all rulers, the primary school from which all must "graduate" who are to be promoted into higher grades of political "functioning."

And then—why, then, "federate" all the way up! Federate town meetings into boroughs, boroughs into counties, counties into provinces, provinces into nations, and, yes! and nations into "The Federation of the World," the commonwealth of civilized mankind, "the World's Democracy." To stop short of that is to leave the keystone out of the arch, to build on the quicksands, to dwell by the crater of Vesuvius. If, internationally, lynch law and anarchy are to run riot, unexorcised by "law," sense, morality, or religion, then our local, intranational weavings of industry and order and progress must ever, from time to time, be torn into shreds by the scythes of the war chariots; our delicate (provincial?) shoots and seedlings of love and freedom and civilization be "scalded dead" by the overboilings of the noisome witches' cauldron of "policy," "diplomacy," and war! Commerce and literature, the locomotive, and the telegraph have wiped out once for all what little reality there ever was in the lines which divided "nations." The "common people" have a "common" interest in peace and liberty, and co-operation. In Carlyle's words: "Have these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is—none!" They can organize, if they choose, and, organized, they can have popular self-government in every sphere. The "Parliament of Man," the crowning capstone of the glorious pyramid of organized society, can be put and kept in place if all is but "broad-based upon the people's will," and the great mass is not a mere heap, but a structure of orderly layer upon layer—"town meetings at the base; then "borough" organizations, each co-ordinating a number of the primary groups; then "counties," then "provinces," then "nations," and then the cosmopolitan "Government," the flower and climax of all.

A voluntary "order," or brotherhood, can and should be founded to develop experimentally a truly democratic "polity," and to marshal and discipline men for the coming official "World's Democracy." Incidentally, this unofficial Respublica in Imperia might carry on a system of "mutual assurance" against destitution. If any reader is interested I beg him or her to "cut this out" for future reference, as the subject may be further developed.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

THE LONDON CROWDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding Mr. Rosenberg's assertion in yesterday's TIMES that Englishmen could not stand our "crowded and pestilential" street cars, I beg humbly to say that for dampness, muddiness, foulness, sourness, murkiness, darkness, and pestilentialness generally the London underground is ne plus ultra.

The crowding, too, is terrific. Woe be to the unfortunate who trips and falls on the slippery, muddy stairways in the wild rush of the going-home hours. Even when the peculiar coachlike car is filled and the door closed, some hurrying 'Arry will project himself through the side window like Harlequin in the pantomime, and land struggling and kicking in your lap, from which he descends to the floor, and there stays, to every one's great discomfort.

Then the passenger boats on the Thames. New York never saw or sees anything like them—packed like a box of clothespins, with people roosting on the pilothouse (if so they call it) and sitting on the outer edge of the boat, with feet overhanging the water, like a continuous tasseled fringe around the boat's entire circumference.

Friend R. need not worry about the Englishmen. When they can stand the foulness of the underground, its crowding, and that of the Thames boats, they can stand anything in that line in our town.

Were London shaped like New York, long and narrow, like an ox tongue, with two-thirds of its population always going or coming in the same way at the same time, the conditions would be much worse, because the London crowd is much rougher than the New York ditto.

A. C.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Bargain Figures.

"Please send me a check," she wrote; "I want to get a few bargains."
And he, away up in the north woods, sent her a check for $19.99.—Chicago News.

Old Friends Are Best.

Snarley—Old friends are the best.
Yow—They are if they don't get rich before you do.—Syracuse Herald.

How He Got Out.

Custodian—So you changed your mind about taking that flat as soon as you went inside?
Portly—Change nothing. Wasn't room in there even to change my mind; I just backed out.—Denver News.

Unavailable Knowledge.

"A Chinese laundryman once taught my wife to say 'how d'ye do' and 'good-bye' in Chinese."
"Well—she's an accomplished lady."
"Yes; but she can't remember which is which."—Detroit Free Press.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

[With Apologies to Bret Harte.]

T. W. H. Crosland in London Outlook.

Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain,
That the tiniest spark
Of form don't remain
In the heathen Chinee, his false bosom,
Which fact I would rise to explain.

They called him Ah Sin;
He had sunk in the slough
Right up to his chin,
Which was dreadful, you know—
We sent railways and moral instruction
And battleships all in a row.

We said, "Sinny, your civilisation's effete,
Look up, man, and give the reformers a treat,
Let the world see that if you are yellow,
You've got a white heart."—Which was neat.

Also, "Open your door
Whenever we tap,
We are dying to pour
Cheap goods on your lap,
And you might lend us all a few ports like,
To show you're a well-meaning chap."

Then Ah Sin look'd quite gay,
And proffered his hand—
"The game that you play
I do well understand;
I love all you wise foreign people"—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO THE PARLIAMENT

Great Britain and Allies Will Visit Punishment on China.

PRAISE FOR COLONIAL TROOPS

Specific Mention of America Causes Some Comment—Scant Reference to Famine and Plague.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Parliament adjourned to-day after the Appropriation bill had been passed by both houses.

The Queen's speech at the proroguing of Parliament, after stating that the relations with the powers of Europe and America continue friendly, and a reference to the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia, refers to the war in South Africa, which, it says, "has placed in the strongest light the heroism and high military qualities of the troops brought together under my banner from this country, from Canada, Australasia, and my South African possessions." The speech then says:

"Believing the continued independence of the Republics to be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Free State as a first step to the union of the races under an institution which may in time be developed so as to secure equal rights and privileges in South Africa."

Referring to China, the speech from the throne says:

"The British and other legations at Peking have been unexpectedly attacked by an insurgent mob, and it is feared many of their inmates have been murdered.

"How far the Chinese authorities are accomplices in this atrocious crime and whether the British Minister and his family are among the victims are matters still in some uncertainty. The utmost efforts will be made by myself and my allies to visit with worthy punishment the authors of this unexampled crime."

After a reference to the Ashanti rising, the speech devotes a few words to the distress caused by the famine and plague in India, and thanks the Commons for their liberality wherewith they responded to the unusual financial demands due to the war, and adds that the satisfactory progress of the campaign gives fair ground for hoping that the excessive requirements of military expenditure will soon be abated.

The speech closes with the usual references to the session's legislation.

The closing hours of the session in the House of Commons were enlivened by the sharp replies of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to his political critics.

An innovation in the Queen's speech which caused some comment was the mentioning of America specifically. The speeches from the throne usually allude to the powers generally or to the European powers.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Bristol this evening, declared that he was quite ignorant of the date when Parliament would be dissolved. Referring to the growth of the British Empire, he said:

"There has also been a great growth of prosperity and trade. Putting aside the war expenditure, our revenues would have shown a surplus of £1,000,000 over the ordinary expenditure of the present year."

BRITISH GARRISON CAPTURED.

Eland's River Force Taken by Delarey —Methuen and De Wet in Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Lord Roberts fears that the Eland's River garrison has been captured, after ten days' resistance. The War Office has received from him the following dispatch:

"Pretoria, Aug. 7.—Delarey, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach toward Rustenberg, and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden-Powell, hurried off to Eland's River. Hamilton reported that firing in the Eland's River direction ceased yesterday, and that Lieut. Col. Hoare's garrison had evidently been captured.

"Hamilton left Rustenberg this morning, bringing Baden-Powell's force with him.

"De Wet commenced crossing the Vaal River yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come into contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning."

GEN. WARREN RELIEVED.

Gen. Forestier-Walker Assumes Command of the Troops in the Colony.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the War Office:

"As Warren has pacified the Western districts of Cape Colony I am allowing him to return home and am placing the whole of the troops in the colony under Forestier-Walker."

Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Warren, the former commander of the Fifth Division of the South African Field Force, was severely criticised by Lord Roberts. The official Gazette of London, April 17, contained a dispatch received at the War Office from Lord Roberts, dated Feb. 13, submitting Gen. Buller's dispatches describing the Spion Kop and other operations against the Boers in Natal from Jan. 17 to Jan. 24. Lord Roberts dealt severely with Gen. Warren and others, even Gen. Buller not escaping criticism.

BOER ENVOYS IN BERLIN.

Want Germany and Russia to Arrange a Measure of Transvaal Independence.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Boer delegation and Dr. Leyds arrived here to-day. They will be received to-morrow at the Foreign Office by Herr von der Emthal, Count von Buelow's representative.

It is understood that the purpose of their visit to Berlin and also to St. Petersburg, where they will go next, is to induce Germany and Russia, when peace comes, to try to get some measure of independence for the Boers.

VOLCANIC EXPLOSION IN JAPAN.

Sulphur Factory with Eighty Employes Was Annihilated.

YOKOHAMA, July 22.—While there has been a notable absence of earthquakes for the last fortnight, a fierce volcanic eruption has taken place in the vicinity of that which ten years ago hurled the greater part of Mount Bandaisan into the air.

Asuma Yama was the scene of an awful explosion last week. A sulphur factory, employing about 100 hands, was suddenly annihilated by a subterranean explosion. Only twenty of the hands escaped. The fall of débris covered them two feet deep.

Peru's New Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 8.—President Romana has accepted the resignation of the Rivaguero Cabinet, tendered yesterday afternoon, and has named Dr. Rivaguero President of the new Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The balance of the Cabinet is as follows: Minister of the Interior—Enrique Coronel Zegarra; Minister of War—Dr. Carvajal; Minister of Public Works—José Granda; Minister of Finance—Rafael Quiros; Minister of Justice—Pedro Carlos Olaeches.

Minister Thomas Dines Naval Officers.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 8.—The United States Minister, W. W. Thomas, gave a State dinner this evening in honor of the officers of the United States ship Lancaster and the United States training ship Essex.

Lamsdorff Permanent Foreign Minister.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Count Lamsdorff, who was recently placed at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed permanent Foreign Minis-

THE "LITTLE MINISTER" SUIT.

Original Withdrawn, but Another Will Be Brought on Same Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The motion for an injunction against James Barrie and Charles Frohman came up to-day and was dismissed on motion of the complainant, Millard R. Powers, the lawyer who filed the petition, voluntarily withdrew it.

A new suit, however, will be filed containing the same charges and praying for the same relief. The complainant in this second suit will be John Arthur Fraser, who secured from the Publishers' Plate Renting Company the right of dramatization of the novel, "The Little Minister," and has made a dramatization of his own.

William Wegener in Grand Opera.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—William Wegener, who was for a number of years the tenor soloist at Sinai Temple, will be heard this Fall and Winter in grand opera. He has signed with the Savage-Grau Opera Company, and will leave soon to join them in New York. Mr. Wegener has a repertoire which comprises all of the standard operas and many lighter works.

Keith May Open Another House.

It was announced yesterday that B. F. Keith, the vaudeville man, is to build another house in New York on a site not yet determined, and an uptown house in Philadelphia. Mr. Keith recently purchased the Baldwin mansion on Chestnut Street, near Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, where a vaudeville theatre catering to downtown patrons is to be erected. The carrying out of present plans will give Mr. Keith three houses in Philadelphia and two in New York.

A Three-Act Curtain Raiser.

"Ib and Little Christina" will open the Madison Square Theatre Sept. 10. While it is a curtain-raiser to "The Husbands of Leontine," which is to be produced during the same period, it is not a one-act play. Although only fifty minutes in length, it has three acts. Three actors and three children appear in the play. Holbrook Blinn takes the main rôle. "Ib and Little Christina" was played some time ago in the Prince of Wales Theatre, London.

DROWNING OF EXCURSIONIST.

Boy Falls from the Angler's Deck and Is Lost.

A nine-year-old boy was drowned off the fishing steamboat Angler in the bay yesterday morning. Charles H. Schnitzler of 206 Avenue B took his wife and son Charles on a fishing excursion on the Angler. There were a good many people on board, and the Schnitzlers went on the hurricane deck, sat over the port paddle box, and began talking over the pleasant time that they would have when the fishing grounds were reached.

As the steamboat was passing Fort Wadsworth she gave a heavy roll to port. The passengers held on to the rails, but young Charles, who was standing near the rail, fell into the water, and was quickly left behind.

The passengers set up a shout of "Boy overboard!" the women screamed, and some of them became hysterical. The mother was about to jump into the sea after her boy, and the father had to exert all his strength to prevent her from doing so. His effort of the mother may have caused the boy's death, as the father himself was prevented from jumping after his son.

The screaming of the passengers attracted the attention of a yacht which was beating off Fort Hamilton, and those on board lowered a boat, but before it could reach the boy he sank.

NO THREAT AGAINST CROKER.

Denies Report that Anarchist Had Sent Him a Letter.

The few members of the Democratic Club who gathered to talk midsummer politics were excited last evening over a rumor that Richard Croker's life had been threatened by an Anarchist. The telephone between New York and Saratoga was kept busy for a short time. Richard Croker denied to several members that he had received any such threatening letter.

Richard Croker, who is a guest of Fire Commissioner Scannell at Chateau Ophelia, was asked by a TIMES correspondent as to the story. He said:

"Nothing in it. No truth in the story."

The statement that Mr. Croker had received such a letter was said to have been made by his son, Herbert Croker, in this city.

LIFE LOST IN PRIZEFIGHT.

Baldwin, Principal, and Others Under Arrest in Queens—Victim, Miller, a Richmond Hill Man.

Victor Baldwin, twenty-three years of age, was arrested late last night by the police of the Jamaica Precinct in Queens, on a charge of having been an active participant in a prize fight in which his adversary lost his life. The fight is alleged to have occurred in Richmond Hill. The dead man is Ralph Miller, nineteen years old. He lived on Broad Street, in Richmond Hill. His adversary, the man now under arrest, is a resident of Jamaica.

The fight is alleged to have been with lightweight gloves, and is said to have occurred in the barn on the premises of Mrs. Arthur Cooney at 16 Spruce Street late last night. The police claim the battle was witnessed by a number of young men from the two places and that the fighters represented the rival villages.

The men, as nearly as can be learned, entered the ring about 10 o'clock. The names of their seconds and the terms on which they fought have not been brought out. They had been fighting some time, and it is alleged that Miller was getting the best of the battle when he received a blow behind the right ear which sent him down and out.

Water was thrown into his face and other efforts were made to revive him, but they were fruitless, and the men sent for Dr. J. Edgar Todd of Tolchester Avenue, Richmond Hill. Miller was still alive when the doctor reached him at about 11 o'clock, but he died while he was trying to revive him.

The police were at once notified by Dr. Todd and they started in to round up all who were present. Baldwin, scared and sweating, was one of the first found. He had not tried to escape. Within a couple of hours the police gathered in five others who are alleged to have been present. They are held on allegations of aiding and abetting and encouraging a prizefight.

The prisoners are John Cleff, seventeen years old, of Broad Street, Richmond Hill; William Milligan, twenty-one years old, of 68 Tolchester Avenue; Walter Dunn, fifteen years old, of Bueford Street, Morris Park; John White, twenty years old, of Gould Street, and Eugene McHale, twenty years old, of Lefferts Street, Richmond Hill.

Corner Rouff removed the body of the dead youth to his morgue at Ozone Park early this morning. He will begin the inquiry this morning.

The exact cause of death is unknown as yet. It is believed that concussion of the brain caused by the blow behind the ear was fatal.

STEAMER LOST IN MID-PACIFIC?

The Doric Passed Vessel but Failed to Find Her After Long Search.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The steamer Empress of Japan brings a report that the Doric on her arrival at Yokohama reported that on July 14 she passed a steamer in midocean, saw her lights, and heard a whistle, and afterward lost sight of her.

Soon a piece of wreckage, painted black and white, was discovered. The Doric put back and circled around for eight hours, but could find no trace of the vessel.

GOVERNOR GOES A-FISHING.

His Sons Accompany Him—To Do Their Own Messwork.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has gone bluefishing. This morning he and his sons Teddy and Kermit started. They took along blankets and provisions for a day and a half on the water.

The provisions taken were such as indicated that they intended to do their own cooking and spend their time partly on shore. The provisions were loaded into a sailboat which the Governor had chartered, and at 10 o'clock they sailed away. They will be back about noon to-morrow.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HUMBERT'S FUNERAL

Train Bearing the Body of the King Leaves Monza.

ROME'S MOURNING EMBLEMS

Delegations from 900 Cities and 150,000 Strangers Have Arrived for the Obsequies.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The funeral train bearing the body of King Humbert left Monza at 4:28 P. M., accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, and the Duke of Oporto. A large crowd witnessed its departure in silence.

The weather at Monza was threatening in the early part of the day, but it cleared up in time for the ceremony, which was witnessed by an immense crowd, including many veterans, whose breasts were covered with medals won in the war of independence, as well as several Garibaldians in red shirts.

All the bells were tolled as the cuirassiers escorted the coffin from the royal villa to the train on a gun carriage. Upon the coffin, which was covered with red velvet, were the helmet and sword of the dead King and an Italian flag.

At 4:45 P. M. the train reached Milan, where all the authorities and an immense throng had assembled at the railway station.

The widowed Queen and Princess Maria Pia arrived here at 9 o'clock this evening. In accordance with the former's desire there was no reception at the station. The royal party proceeded at once to the Quirinal, escorted by cuirassiers, the spectators along the route baring their heads respectfully.

Telegrams from the various cities and towns through which the funeral train has passed say that the authorities and populace displayed signs of the deepest sorrow and loyalty.

The decoration of Rome is almost completed, and already the scene is extraordinary. Nine hundred municipalities have sent delegations to attend the funeral ceremonies. No fewer than 150,000 foreigners have arrived. Funeral wreaths are so numerous that it is impossible to find room for more on the ground floor of the Quirinal.

King Victor Emmanual III. and Queen Helena arrived here this morning. They were received by the Ministers, the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, many Senators and Deputies, and all the civil and military authorities. The sovereigns went immediately to the Quirinal. During their passage through the streets the crowds present uncovered their heads.

The Archbishop of Genoa, who represents the Pope at the funeral of King Humbert to-morrow, was received by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, to-day.

At the funeral services the King, Victor Emmanuel III., will be at the head of the Italian Princes and foreign representatives who will accompany the remains from the station to the Pantheon.

Giovanni Turno, who expressed approval of the assassination of King Humbert, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

King Victor Emmanuel received the foreign Princes this afternoon and will receive the Ministers for the first time on Sunday for the signing of decrees.

It is understood that he will take the oath at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The Duke of Sparta and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria have arrived to attend the funeral.

Mourning in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Emperor William has ordered that the bells of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church be tolled during the obsequies of King Humbert, and that all flags be at half mast.

Humbert Memorial Service.

At a meeting of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, held at 35 Broadway yesterday afternoon, at which the Italian Consul, Chevalier Branchi, presided, it was decided to hold the King Humbert memorial service at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Baron Franchetti, a member of the Italian Parliament, who is in the city, will deliver the funeral oration in Italian, and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will deliver the oration in English.

WOULD CLEAR NEW JERSEY.

Gov. Voorhees Says Anarchist Plot Was Hatched in New York If in This Country at All.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—Gov. Voorhees came to this city this morning, and went at once to the office of Prosecutor Eugene Emley, and Chief of Police Graul was sent for. The three men were in conference for a long time.

Later the Governor refused to say whether or not he was making an investigation of the doings of the Anarchists in this city at the instance of the State Department. He said he was trying to find out just what was in the many rumors afloat about Anarchists in Paterson.

"The Chief of Police tells me," the Governor said, "that there are no Anarchists in Paterson, and I believe him. The city is peaceful, and I can see no trouble. There is one thing that I want to say, and that is the plot to kill King Humbert was not hatched in New Jersey. I am sure it was made up in New York, if plotted in this country at all."

RICHMOND ANARCHIST ARRESTED.

Alleged that He Threatened to Throw a Bomb in the Cathedral.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—Alexander Brasce, an Italian marble cutter, thirty years of age, is a prisoner at the Second Police Station on the charge of being a suspicious character. Detectives arrested the man this morning on the complaint of a committee of prominent Italians, who declared that Brasce was an Anarchist, and that he had made a threat to throw a bomb into the Cathedral to-morrow while the memorial services for King Humbert were being held. Brasce can hardly make himself understood, but to a reporter he tried to make it plain to-day that he was not an Anarchist.

The gentlemen who have the services in charge were informed yesterday that an Anarchist was in the city and that he had been making threats. It was said that he had declared he knew the monarch was to die, and that he knew the date and time in advance. It was also charged that Brasce had asserted that a bomb would be thrown into the Cathedral to-morrow and that another would be thrown into the parade.

Later it was said that Brasce had been at the Anarchist meeting in Paterson, N. J., at the time of the drawing of lots to kill the King. It is also charged that Brasce has been trying to organize an Anarchist band here.

The man bears a striking resemblance to the pictures printed of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, and the similarity of the names has led many of the local Italians to think that the two men are brothers.

Anarchists Active in Belgium.

ANTWERP, Aug. 8.—Autographic Anarchistic placards have been found posted on the walls of public edifices here, notably on the palace of the King and on the prison, announcing that the Anarchist propaganda continues. The Journal says many Anarchists from London, on their way to Paris, have passed through this city, shadowed by English detectives.

Anarchist Gets Two Years.

ROME, Aug. 9.—For insulting the Mayor of Pesaro and crying "Long live Anarchy!" Phillippe Ricci has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Anarchists Arrested in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—An Italian Anarchist named Martili has been arrested at Homburg. Other arrests have been made at Leipsic and Heidelberg.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was very much richer in social events than Tuesday. The tennis tournament is one of the coups of the Southampton season. There are numerous house parties and dinners there in consequence. The Malvern hop and the dinners preceding it at Bar Harbor are mentioned elsewhere. The New York Yacht Club cruise has, of course, taken many away from Newport, but that place is by no means deserted, and there was quite a list of entertainments given from morning until late in the evening.

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Mrs. Astor's second large dinner at Beechwood last evening, where the guests were the younger set, was in honor of her granddaughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen, who was "introduced" last Saturday at the garden party given by her father, James J. Van Alen, at Wakehurst. Covers were laid for twenty-six, and after the dinner some thirty more young people, who had been invited to the small dance which followed the dinner, came in, and there was informal dancing. The decorations of the dinner table were American Beauty roses. The dinner to be given on Wednesday, Aug. 15, by Mrs. Astor, will be for her young married friends.

***

Mrs. Robert Hoe is entertaining parties of the young friends of her daughter and sons—Miss Ruth and Arthur and Robert Hoe, Jr.—at the Hoe camp on the Upper St. Regis in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson, who have been at Arodosia camp, are now at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Hutton are at Lake Placid.

***

Mrs. Jules Reynal's dinner at Southampton last evening was a very pretty affair, similar in numbers and in decorations to the one of the preceding Wednesday. Among other recent dinner givers have been Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Frank L. Pendleton, and Mrs. James L. Breese. Mrs. Thomas Barber, who is at the Claverack, has her mother, Mrs. Howard Townsend, stopping with her. Mrs. Joseph Marie and the Misses Marie are now at Southhampton. Miss Cecil Boardman and her brother Sewall have returned from Shelter Island to Southampton, where Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman is spending the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, (Miss Margaretta Corning Stone,) who were married at Morristown, N. J., on June 6 last, and who went abroad on their bridal tour, returned some days since and are now visiting Mrs. Spedden's stepmother, Mrs. George F. Stone, at the latter's country home, Fair Oaks. Mrs. Luther Kountze left Morristown several days ago to visit Mrs. Heber R. Bishop at Newport.

***

The engagement is announced of the Rev. Henry Ransom of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Rekah Toland, daughter of Mrs. George Toland. Miss Toland's mother was a daughter of the late Admiral Turner, United States Navy, and a Philadelphian. She is a cousin of Mrs. Edward King (Miss Mary A. Le Roy) of Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston are in Switzerland and will not return at the earliest until the latter part of September. Carroll Beckwith, the well-known portrait painter, and Mrs. Beckwith sailed this week for Europe and will be absent until Autumn.

***

Although the Whitneys have not thus far this Summer spent any time at their place on October Mountain at Lenox, it is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will spend some time there in the late Autumn. The big game there, the elk and buffalo, are doing well, while the partridge, woodcock, and other game birds are said to have greatly increased in numbers, so that the shooting for which Mr. Whitney may invite a house party promises to be fine.

***

It is now said at Lenox that President McKinley will not be able to spend any time at the John Sloane's this Fall, and that it is hardly likely, owing to the new complications in China, that he will even get to Poland Springs.

***

On the Teutonic there arrived yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Prince Iwakwra, Joshua Wilbour, United States Consul at Dublin; the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, Capt. H. Hiraoka, Col. R. G. Lowe, Capt. Tremayne, Mrs. Seth Barton French and her mother, Mrs. Walter Fearn; Miss Marion Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Kerens, the Misses Norrie, Mrs. E. E. Poor and family, H. Walters Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Van Buren.

Miss H. E. Rives Arrives.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, an authoress and a cousin of Amelie Rives, now the Princess Troubetskoy arrived here yesterday on the Teutonic. Miss Rives went abroad some months ago and has been the guest of Mrs. James Brown Potter at her house at St. John's Wood, London.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—To-morrow afternoon Miss Leary will hold her second reception of the month at her cottage.

Next Saturday evening Mrs. Fish will give a dinner and musicale, and a musicale and luncheon Sunday.

This afternoon Lispenard Stewart entertained at White Lodge for the buds of the season.

Mrs. C. Albert Stevens entertained at her cottage at dinner this evening.

Others entertaining at dinner were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Josephine Johnson, and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained at dinner at the Clambake Club.

Mrs. Stella D. Hayes gave a large luncheon at her cottage on Narragansett Avenue this afternoon.

J. A. Bostwick will arrive here shortly and pass the remainder of the season with his mother, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick. Mr. Bostwick will bring his fast motor vehicle, which he had built in Paris, and when the racer arrives he and Mr. Vanderbilt will have a brush.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Carroll of Baltimore are registered at the Casino.

James J. Van Alen will return from his fishing trip in Canada on the 14th, and will give two large dinners during that week.

The steam yacht Nourmahal returned from New York. A large number of guests will go out on her to witness the Astor Cup races next Monday.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a dinner-dance on the evening of Aug. 15. The same night Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones will give a dinner-dance at her cottage.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at dinner to-day. The guests were seated at a large round table, which was decorated in a novel style by the use of an electrical floral device and natural flowers. Large yellow roses and iris flowers of Japan were used, in which were tiny electric light bulbs, so arranged in connection with a large mirror as to produce the effect of an illuminated flower garden.

Mrs. Slater had a large number of guests this evening at dinner, after which music was enjoyed on the terrace.

Atherton Blight entertained fourteen guests at dinner this evening. Pink flowers were freely used throughout the various rooms of the cottage, as well as on the dinner table.

This evening Mrs. Astor gave her second dinner of the season at Beechwood in honor of her grandaughters, the Misses Van Alen, daughters of James J. Van Alen. The dinner was a brilliant one, and the floral display was artistically executed.

The party consisted of Mrs. Astor, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Sarah Van Alen, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Nora Bell, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Angelica Gerry, Miss Audrey Paungefote, Miss Thayer, Gerard Lowther, Robert L. Gerry, Augustus Hay Jr., W. A. M. Burden, Worthington Whitehouse, William Woodward, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Henry Clews, Jr., Herman Norman, and George Griswold II.

Arrivals at the Hotel Aquidneck include Miss Mary Spiers, Miss Julia Randolph, Boston; John Yale, N. M. Plonsky, and Harry Ehret, New York; Mrs. Robert Durall and Walter Durall, Baltimore.

A dance was held at the Miantenck Golf Club this evening.

F. N. Frederick of New York is at the Des Fosses Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Shipley and family of Philadelphia are at the New Cliffe Hotel for the season.

Harry Cleveland is here for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will pass a portion of t season at their cottage on Ochre Point.

Mr. E. De D e of Texas is the guest of Commodore E. . Morgan.

The Rev. an Mrs. H. P. Mendes of New York are visit here.

Capt. Lewis agley, R. N., is registered at the Aquidn .

Barton Wil of Philadelphia has arrived for the t ainder of the season.

BAR HARB R'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARB , Aug. 8.—A mist straggled down from G n Mountain this morning, and by 10 o'cl the town was enveloped in an impenet ble fog. Despite the gloom and the cold, ciety continued the active pace set last eek. Neither at the Malvern hop nor t numerous dinner parties and reception was any diminution of enthusiasm over he prospects of the season apparent.

Mr. and Mr A. Bleecker Banks entertained at dinn to-night in honor of Bishop and Mrs. Do of Albany, who are spending the seaso at Northeast Harbor. Red roses formed e decorations on the table. The guests w e Mr and Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. Wilmerding, maun Latrove, Miss Furniss, Gen. Kasson, rs. Hobson, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

The Malve hop proved a more than usually attra ive social function, both in number of ests and the presence of young men. dance was preceded by many small d ner parties. Mrs. De Grasse Fox entertai ed the following guests: James Ross dd, Miss Baird, Herman G. Dennison, M Fox, Mr. Adams, Miss Wright, Ard Robbins, Henry Lane Eno, Mr. and Mrs. illiam Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. S. garee Wright, Mrs. Frederick Jr., Mr. E. Emery, and Mr. and Mrs. Tarn ght.

At dinner, a London entertained a party Tarn, Miss ng whom were the Misses Barney, Edw doe Barney, Miss Natalie man, Victor d Winslow, Dr. W. C. Cush-

Others wh Cushman, and Mr. Falls. are Mrs. W. entertained at the Malvern ter, and Bliss, Mrs. Frederick Fos- Mrs. Alexa Gunther. held a recep er Van Rent of New York afternoon, co on at Canary Cottage this ous and no inuing her series of numerhere. All the entertainments to society were present prominent society people here

Definite n s of the September visit of the North A antic Squadron coincidently with the vis of Admiral Bedford's British fleet arrived fleet at Portland. The news is contained in a letter from Lieut. Commander W. A. Marshall, n at Portland. The letter promises th presence of four vessels at Bar Harbor om Sept. 2 for several days. Admiral Bed rd's fleet will arrive Sept. 4 and remain week.

To-day's a ivals include the following: Mr. and Mr Irving Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Straw dge, W. W. Justice, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Mrs. Prescott Allen of Philadelphia; George E. P t. John Tobin, Williston S. How, James 3. Henkins, L. H. Bigelow, Mrs. Bigelo R. G. Bigelow, F. E. Blanchard, G. W Blanchard, Francis Delafield, Mr. and Mr D. H. Mimas, Mrs. Richardson of New ork; Dr. G. A. Leland and Dr. George ven of Boston, A. C. Martin of Atlanta, r. and Mrs. E. J. Booth of Burlington, t. and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Byk of Bro lyn.

BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Many Well known Persons Passengers on the Atlantic Liners.

The steam up New York of the American Line th sailed yesterday for Southampton car d 152 first-class and 249 second-class ca n passengers and 161 steerage passengers. n the first cabin are Lieut. and Mrs. P. Goodrich, the Very Rev. James McD mott, Dean of the Diocese of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. Decatur N. Van Devanter. the second cabin there is a negro min el troupe in charge of Max Rose Manz a. It is going to the Paris Exposition.

The stea hip Kensington of the Red Star Line, ich sailed yesterday for Antwerp, had ong other passengers Charles Dulelann, E ian Consul at San Francisco; Victor Koc Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Ottis, and Mrs. Grace Runyon.

Among th passengers that sailed yesterday by t steamer Oceanic was Gen. George Mc e Smith, who was accompanled by Col. utnam Bradlee Strong. They expect to b away until the middle of September, as will return by the steamer Majestic. he General said that he and Col. Strong were going on a pleasure trip. They will main for some time in London, and then t go to visit the Paris Exposition.

The Rev. W. Pace Roberts, Canon Residentiary o Canterbury and Vicar of St. Mary's, V s Street, London, also sailed yesterday the Oceanic. He had come over three ys ago on the Atlantic Transport Line s amer Marquette simply for a ocean voyage.

Col. John J. McCook and his two daughters sailed esterday by the Oceanic. They will make tour of Scotland, visit the Paris Exp tion, and return in October.

SENATOR GAVE BRIDE AWAY.

Mr. Scott Kindly Obliges a West Virginia Couple.

Senator . B. Scott of West Virginia left the publican headquarters yesterday for lu heon earlier than was his custom. Th e were many calls for him. When he eturned he was radiant, and some one asked, "What is the news, Senator?"

"I hav been to a wedding," he answered. he parties were from my native town West Virginia, and insisted that I sh d go with them to the Church of the A nsion. I gave the bride, Miss Martha J e Bailey, away. The bridegroom, Jo Mitchell Birch, is a fine fellow. Clev and appointed him Consul at Nagasaki, apan, and he did so well that Harrison tained him. He was a Democrat, but ow he is a Republican and an expansionist. He will do us a great deal of good. he bride? Well, she was attended b another friend of mine, Miss Mabel He ard, from the same town. The sponsor es not have much to do, you know, bu he always has the privilege of kissing the bride, does he not?"

Then the Senator smiled.

Stor —McCormick Betrothal.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAG , Aug. 8.—The engagement has been anno nced of Miss Mary Grigsby McCormick, aughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. McCor ick, to Hubert Stone. The announcem t was made at York Harbor, Me., wh e Miss McCormick and her mother s e spending the Summer. Miss McCormi is one of the most popular of the North Side young women. Mr. Stone is the so of Melville E. Stone, and is at the head f the publishing company of H. S. Stone Co.

FIRECRACKER VICTIM FOUND.

While Delirious from the Accident He Wandered Away.

George ahn, who disappeared from his home in East New York Avenue near Atlantic, rooklyn, July 6, was found wandering in he woods near Canarsie by two men yes day and was taken to his home. He could ot tell where he had been in the meantim and his condition was such that he was t to the Flatbush Hospital for treatment.

A pecu r accident befell Mahn on July 4. He was s anding at Atlantic and Alabama Avenues when some one threw a lighted giant fir cracker at him, and it exploded in his face His right eye was badly hurt, and he as otherwise injured about the face and head. Mahn was delirious for two days af being taken home, and on the afternoo of the second day he left the house i more than half-dressed, while his mot was out. Up to the time of his accident e had been employed by the Kings C nty Elevated Railroad.

BICYCLIST'S FATAL ACCIDENT.

SCHE CTADY, Aug. 8.—Robert Gibbs, aged ni een years, residing at Rotterdam Junction this county, while riding a bicycle alo the canal bank last evening, struck chicken.

The c ision caused his wheel to upset, and Gib was un le to swim, and was drowned.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Cyrus Hamlin.

The v. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin died yesterday in Portland, Me. He was born in Waterf d, Me., in 1811, and was graduated at Bow in in 1834, and at the Congregational heological Seminary, Bangor, Me., in 1837. He was a missionary of the American B rd in Turkey from 1837 to 1860, when he became President of Robert College, Constantinople, which he succeeded in organizing after a seven-years' contest with the Turkish authorities. Finally he obtained an Imperial edict that committed the college to the care of the United States.

In order to give employment to persecuted Armenians who had been expelled from their guilds, Dr. Hamlin introduced the making of bread with hop yeast into Constantinople. At the beginning of the Crimean war there arose a great demand for this bread, and at its close he had cleared $35,000, which he applied to the building of churches and schoolhouses.

He resigned the Presidency of Robert College in 1876, was Professor of Dogmatic Theology in Bangor Seminary from 1877 to 1890, President of Middlebury College from 1890 to 1895, when he resigned and went to reside in Lexington, Mass. Harvard conferred on him the degree of D. D. in 1861, and the University of the City of New York that of LL. D. in 1870.

His writings, which are mostly in Armenian and are published in Constantinople, include a translation of "Upham's Mental Philosophy," "Papists and Protestants," "Arithmetic for Armenians," "Cholera and Its Treatment," and a Turkish translation and critique on the writings of Archbishop Matteos.

Dr. Hamlin was known chiefly as an educator. It was said of him that he had sixteen professions, every one of which was subordinate to the one great missionary and educational purpose of building Robert College in Constantinople. To him is ascribed the honor of preparing the institution for the literary and scientific culture of the youths of all nationalities in Turkey.

George D. Sweetser.

George D. Sweetser of the firm of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., died Tuesday evening at the Hotel Majestic, where he had resided for some years. Mr. Sweetser was seventy-four years of age. He was born in Athol, Mass. As a young man he went to Worcester, Mass., to engage as a salesman in a dry goods business. From Worcester he moved to Brooklyn, where he engaged in the retail business for himself. In the year 1868, with J. Howard Sweetser, he formed the firm of Sweetser & Co., to engage in the wholesale dry goods business in this city.

In 1883 Messrs. Sweetser & Co. associated with them William A. Pembrook, under the firm name of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., in which firm Mr. Sweetser continued, with the addition of various other partners from time to time, up to the time of his death, the present firm being composed of George D. Sweetser, J. Howard Sweetser, Joseph H. Bumsted, George L. Putnam, Howard P. Sweetser, and Theodore K. Pembrook.

Mr. Sweetser's wife died in 1897. His cousin, J. Howard Sweetser, and a sister survive him. The funeral will be at 2 P. M. to-day from the Broadway Tabernacle, of which church he was a member for many years.

Walter Russell Johnston.

Walter Russell Johnston, for more than forty years organist of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, died at his home, 163 West Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday morning, of heart disease. Although he had never received any regular musical training, Mr. Johnston was considered one of the most proficient musicians in this city.

His musical career began when he was only eight years of age, at which time he played in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. At the age of twelve years he performed in Tremont Temple, Boston, afterward becoming the organist of St. Paul's, which latter position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Johnston was the composer of over 100 pieces of music, besides being the author of many songs. He was born in Leith, Scotland, and is survived by his wife, who was Miss Arsella R. Dupignac of this city.

The funeral services will be at St. Paul's Church Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

Eugene Thomson.

Eugene Thomson, a well-known retired Wall Street broker, died at Etretat, France, on Monday last. Mr. Thomson, accompanied by his wife, went abroad in May, to remain until Autumn. The excessive heat in Paris two weeks ago caused Mr. and Mrs. Thomson to leave that city, and they went to Etretat, a watering place about fourteen miles from Havre.

They had been in Etretat only five days when Mr. Thomson was taken ill.

Mr. Thomson was born in this city Feb. 8, 1835. As a young man he was one of the pioneers to California, but, being attacked by fever, he was compelled to return to New York. He was one of the first persons who ever made the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

On his return to this city he entered the brokerage and banking business, and for twenty-five years was a well-known figure in Wall Street circles. He retired in 1889.

He was a member of the Union League Club and also a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. Thomson before her marriage was Miss Jane E. Taylor.

John Simpson Africa.

John Simpson Africa, President of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, and formerly Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, died yesterday afternoon at his home at Huntingdon, Penn., of valvular affection of the heart. He was born in Huntingdon Sept. 15, 1832, and was educated as a surveyor and civil engineer. In 1858

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Devotes Himself Exclusively to Issue of Imperialism.

NOT ONE WORD FOR SILVER

Pledges Himself, If Elected, to Call Extra Session of Congress to Give Filipinos Independence.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—W. J. Bryan's speech, in response to the address of Chairman Richardson notifying him of his nomination for President by the Democratic Convention at Kansas City, was devoted entirely to imperialism and its effects. No mention was made of silver. The full text of the speech is as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee:

I shall, at an early day, and in a more formal manner, accept the nomination which you tender, and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us, and upon the question which is declared to be of paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a predominating influence in the affairs of the Government, but I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican Party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

In 1859 Lincoln said that the Republican Party believed in the man and the dollar, but that in case of conflict it believed in the man before the dollar. This is the proper relation which should exist between the two. Man, the handiwork of God, comes first; money, the handiwork of man, is of inferior importance. Man is the master; money the servant, but upon all important questions to-day Republican legislation tends to make money the master and man the servant.

NO WAR ON WEALTH.

The maxim of Jefferson, "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and the doctrine of Lincoln that this should be a Government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," are being disregarded and the instrumentalities of government are being used to advance the interests of those who are in a position to secure favors from the Government.

The Democratic Party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth; it has no desire to discourage industry, economy, and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil, when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most secure when human rights are respected. Democracy strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits.

No one has a right to expect from society more than a fair compensation for the service which he renders to society. If he secures more, it is at the expense of some one else. It is no injustice to him to prevent his doing injustice to another. To him who would, either through class legislation or in the absence of necessary legislation, trespass upon the rights of another, the Democratic Party says, "Thou shalt not."

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

Against us are arrayed a comparatively small, but politically and financially powerful, number who really profit by Republican policies; but with them are associated a large number who, because of their attachment to their party name, are giving their support to doctrines antagonistic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate bimetallism now try to convince themselves that the gold standard is good; Republicans who were formerly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving National banks control of the Nation's paper money; Republicans who used to boast that the Republican Party was paying off the National debt are now looking for reasons to support a perpetual and increasing debt; Republicans who formerly abhorred a trust now beguile themselves with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more obscure; Republicans who, in times past, congratulated the country upon the small expense of our standing army are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; Republicans who gloried in our independence when the Nation was less powerful now look with favor upon a foreign alliance; Republicans who three years ago condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has already blinded many to present dangers is certain; how large a portion of the Republican Party can be drawn over to the new policies remains to be seen.

For a time Republican leaders were inclined to deny to opponents the right to criticise the Philippine policy of the Administration, but upon investigation they found that both Lincoln and Clay asserted and exercised the right to criticise a President during the progress of the Mexican war.

MENACE OF IMPERIALISM.

Instead of meeting the issue boldly and submitting a clear and positive plan for dealing with the Philippine question, the Republican Convention adopted a platform, the larger part of which was devoted to boasting and self-congratulation.

In attempting to press economic questions upon the country to the exclusion of those which involve the very structure of our Government, the Republican leaders give new evidence of their abandonment of the earlier ideals of the party and of their complete subserviency to pecuniary considerations.

But they shall not be permitted to evade the stupendous and far-reaching issue which they have deliberately brought into the arena of politics. When the President, supported by a practically unanimous vote of the House and Senate, entered upon a war with Spain for the purpose of aiding the struggling patriots of Cuba, the country, without regard to party, applauded. Although the Democrats recognized that the Administration would necessarily gain a political advantage from the conduct of a war which, in the very nature of the case, must soon end in a complete victory, they vied with the Republicans in the support which they gave to the President. When the war was over and the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, opposition at once manifested itself. When the President finally laid before the Senate a treaty which recognized the independence of Cuba but provided for the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States, the menace of imperialism became so apparent that many preferred to reject the treaty and risk the ills that might follow rather than take the chance of correcting the errors of the treaty by the independent action of this country.

HIS ATTITUDE ON THE TREATY.

I was among the number of those who believed it better to ratify the treaty and end the war, release the volunteers, remove the excuse for war expenditures, and then give to the Filipinos the independence which might be forced from Spain by a new treaty.

In view of the criticism which my action aroused in some quarters, I take this occasion to restate the reasons given at that time. I thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation. Lincoln embodied an argument in the question, when he asked, "Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws?" I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected. With the treaty ratified, a clean-cut issue is presented between a government by consent and a government by force, and imperialists must bear the responsibility for all that happens until the question is settled. If the treaty had been rejected, the opponents of imperialism would have been held responsible for any international complications which might have arisen before the ratification of another treaty. But whatever differences of opinion may have existed as to the best method of opposing the colonial policy, there never was any difference as to the great importance of the question, and there is no difference now as to the course to be pursued.

HOW TO DEAL WITH FILIPINOS.

The title of Spain being extinguished, we were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles. The Bacon resolution, introduced a month before hostilities broke out at Manila, promised independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that it was promised to the Cubans. I supported this resolution, and believe that its adoption prior to the breaking out of hostilities would have prevented bloodshed, and that its adoption at any subsequent time would have ended hostilities.

If the treaty had been rejected, considerable time would have necessarily elapsed before a new treaty could have been agreed upon and ratified, and during that time the question would have been agitating the public mind. If the Bacon resolution had been adopted by the Senate and carried out by the President, either at the time of the ratification of the treaty or at any time afterward, it would have taken the question of imperialism out of politics and left the American people free to deal with their domestic problems. But the resolution was defeated by the vote of the Republican Vice President, and from that time to this a Republican Congress has refused to take any action whatever in the matter.

When hostilities broke out at Manila, Republican speakers and Republican editors at once sought to lay the blame upon those who had delayed the ratification of the treaty, and, during the progress of the war, the same Republicans have accused the opponents of imperialism of giving encouragement to the Filipinos. This is a cowardly evasion of responsibility.

RIGHT OF FILIPINOS TO RESIST.

If it is right for the United States to hold the Philippine Islands permanently and imitate European empires in the government of colonies, the Republican Party ought to state its position and defend it, but it must expect the subject races to protest against such a policy and to resist to the extent of their ability. The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Our whole history has been an encouragement not only to the Filipinos, but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipinos hate foreign domination, let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, "Give me liberty or give me death," he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson; of all the statesmen of history, none has used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellows in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the Colonists must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations has run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washington, let them censure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defense of popular government when the present advocates of force and conquest are forgotten.

Some one has said that a truth once spoken can never be recalled. It is true. It goes on and on, and no one can set a limit to its ever-widening influence. But if it were possible to obliterate every word written or spoken in defense of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, a war of conquest would still leave its legacy of perpetual hatred, for it was God Himself who placed in every human heart the love of liberty. He never made a race of people so low in the scale of civilization or intelligence that it would welcome a foreign master.

Lincoln said that the safety of this Nation was not in its fleets, its armies, or its forts, but in the spirit which prizes liberty and the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere, and he warned his countrymen that they could not destroy this spirit without planting the seeds of despotism at their own doors.

EFFECTS OF IMPERIALISM.

Those who would have this Nation enter upon a career of empire must consider not only the effect of imperialism on the Filipinos, but they must also calculate its effect upon our own Nation. We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Philippines without weakening that principle here.

Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism. Heretofore this Nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty. While our sphere of activity has been limited to the Western Hemisphere, our sympathies have not been bounded by the seas. We have felt it due to ourselves and to the world, as well as to those who were struggling for the right to govern themselves, to proclaim the interest which our people have, from the date of their own independence, felt in every contest between human rights and arbitrary power. Three-quarters of a century ago, when our Nation was small, the struggles of Greece aroused our people, and Webster and Clay gave eloquent expression to the universal desire for Grecian independence. In 1898, all parties manifested a lively interest in the success of the Cubans, but now, when a war is in progress in South Africa, which must result in the extension of the monarchical idea or in the triumph of a republic, the advocates of imperialism in this country dare not say a word in behalf of the Boers. Sympathy for the Boers does not arise from any unfriendliness toward England; the American people are not unfriendly toward the people of any nation. This sympathy is due to the fact that, as stated in our platform, we believe in the principle of self-government and reject, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy. If this Nation surrenders its belief in the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will lose the prestige and influence which it has enjoyed among the nations as an exponent of popular government.

IMPERIALISM AND EXPANSION.

Our opponents, conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to confuse imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim Jefferson as a supporter of their policy. Jefferson spoke so freely and used language with such precision that no one can be ignorant of his views. On one occasion he declared: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest." And again he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our Government."

The forcible annexation of territory to be governed by arbitrary power differs as much from the acquisition of territory to be built up into States as a monarchy differs from a democracy. The Democratic Party does not oppose expansion when expansion enlarges the area of the Republic and incorporates land which can be settled by American citizens, or adds to our population people who are willing to become citizens and are capable of discharging their duties as such. The acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, Florida, Texas, and other tracts which have been secured from time to time, enlarged the Republic, and the Constitution followed the flag into the new territory. It is now proposed to seize upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country, and to force upon the people a government for which there is no warrant in our Constitution or our laws. Even the argument that this earth belongs to those who desire to cultivate it and have the physical power to acquire it cannot be invoked to justify the appropriation of the Philippine Islands by the United States. If the islands were uninhabited, American citizens would not be willing to go there and till the soil. The white race will not live so near the equator. Other nations have tried to colonize in the same latitude. The Netherlands have controlled Java for 300 years, and yet to-day there are less than 60,000 people of European birth scattered among 25,000,000 natives. After a century and a half of English domination in India, less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of the people of India are of English birth, and it requires an army of 70,000 British soldiers to take care of the tax collectors. Spain has asserted title to the Philippine Islands for three centuries, and yet when our fleet entered Manila Bay there were less than 10,000 Spaniards residing in the Philippines.

MEANS LARGE STANDING ARMY.

A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few task masters, and a few office holders, and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives.

If we have an imperial policy we must have a large standing army as its natural and necessary complement. The spirit which will justify the forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands will justify the seizure of other islands and the domination of other people, and with wars of conquest we can expect a certain, if not rapid, growth of our military establishment. That a large permanent increase in our regular army is intended by the Republican leaders is not a mere matter of conjecture, but a matter of fact. In his message of Dec. 5, 1898 the President asked for authority to increase the standing army to 100,000. In 1898 the army contained about 25,000 men.

Within two years the President asked for four times that money and a Republican House of Representatives complied with the request after the Spanish treaty had been signed and no country was at war with the United States. If such an army is demanded when an imperial policy is contemplated, but not openly avowed, what may be expected if the people encourage the Republican Party by indorsing its policy at the polls? A large standing army is not only a pecuniary burden to the people and, if accompanied by compulsory service, a constant source of irritation, but it is ever a menace to a republican form of Government. The army is the personification of force, and militarism will inevitably change the ideals of the people and turn the thoughts of our young men from the arts of peace to the science of war. The Government which relies for its defense upon its citizens is more likely to be just than one which has at call a large body of professional soldiers. A small standing army and a well equipped and well disciplined State militia are sufficient in ordinary times, and in an emergency the Nation should in the future as in the past place its dependence upon the volunteers who come from all occupations at their country's call and return to productive labor when their services are no longer required—men who fight when the country needs fighters and work when the country needs workers.

STATUS OF FILIPINOS.

The Republican platform assumes that the Philippine Islands will be retained under American sovereignty, and we have a right to demand of the Republican leaders a discussion of the future status of the Filipino. Is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are we to bring into the body politic eight or ten million Asiatics, so different from us in race and history that amalgamation is impossible? Are they to share with us in making the laws and shaping the destiny of this Nation? No Republican of prominence has been bold enough to advocate such a proposition. The Foraker resolution, adopted by the Senate immediately after the ratification of the treaty, expressly negatives this idea. The Democratic platform describes the situation when it says that the Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization. Who will dispute it? And what is the alternative? If the Filipino is not to be a citizen, shall we make him a subject? On that question the Democratic platform speaks with emphasis. It declares that the Filipino cannot be a subject without endangering our form of Government. A republic can have no subjects. A subject is possible only in a Government resting upon force; he is unknown in a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. The Republican platform says that "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them (the Filipinos) by law." This is a strange doctrine for a Government which owes its very existence to the men who offered their lives as a protest against government without consent and taxation without representation. In what respect does the position of the Republican Party differ from the position taken by the English Government in 1776? Did not the English Government promise a good government to the Colonists? What King ever promised a bad government to his people? Did not the English Government promise that the Colonists should have the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and English duties? Did not the Spanish Government promise to give to the Cubans the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and Spanish duties? The whole difference between a monarchy and a republic may be summed up in one sentence. In a monarchy the King gives to the people what he believes to be a good Government; in a republic the people secure for themselves what they believe to be a good Government. The Republican Party has accepted the European idea and planted itself upon ground taken by George III. and by every ruler who distrusts the capacity of the people for self-government or denies them a voice in their own affairs.

PRESIDENT'S WILL THE ONLY LAW.

The Republican platform promises that some measure of self-government is to be given to the Filipinos by law; but even this pledge is not fulfilled. Nearly sixteen months elapsed after the ratification of the treaty before the adjournment of Congress last June, and yet no law was passed dealing with the Philippine situation. The will of the President has been the only law in the Philippine Islands wherever the American authority extends. Why does the Republican Party hesitate to legislate upon the Philippine question? Because a law would disclose the radical departure from history and precedent contemplated by those who control the Republican Party. The storm of protest which greeted the Porto Rican Bill was an indication of what may be expected when the American people are brought face to face with legislation upon this subject. If the Porto Ricans, who welcome annexation, are to be denied the guarantees of our Constitution, what is to be the lot of the Filipinos, who resisted our authority? If secret influences could compel a disregard of our plain duty toward friendly people, living near our shores, what treatment will those same influences provide for unfriendly people 7,000 miles away? If, in this country, where the people have the right to vote, Republican leaders dare not take the side of the people against the great monopolies which have grown up within the last few years, how can they be trusted to protect the Filipinos from the corporations which are waiting to exploit the islands?

In the sunlight of full citizenship to be enjoyed by the people of the United States, and the twilight of semi-citizenship endured by the people of Porto Rico, while the thick darkness of perpetual vassalage covers the Philippines? The Porto Rico tariff law asserts the doctrine that the operation of the Constitution is confined to the forty-five States. The Democratic Party disputes this doctrine and denounces it as repugnant to both the letter and spirit of our organic law. There is no place in our system of government for the deposit of arbitrary and irresponsible power. That the leaders of a great party should claim for any President or Congress the right to treat millions of people as mere "possessions" and deal with them unrestrained by the Constitution or the Bill of Rights shows how far we have already departed from the ancient landmarks, and indicates what may be expected if this Nation deliberately enters upon a career of empire. The Territorial form of government is temporary and preparatory, and the chief security a citizen of a Territory has is found in the fact that he enjoys the same constitutional guarantees, and is subject to the same general laws as a citizen of a State. Take away this security and his rights will be violated and his interests sacrificed at the demand of those who have political influence. This is the evil of the colonial system, no matter by what nation it is applied.

TITLE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

What is our title to the Philippine Islands? Do we hold them by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them, or did we take them? Did we purchase the people? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Will the Republicans say that inanimate earth has value, and when that earth is molded by the Divine Hand and stamped with the likeness of the Creator it becomes a thing and passes with the soil? If governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, it is impossible to secure title to people either by force or by purchase. We could extinguish Spain's title by treaty, but if we hold title we must hold it by some method consistent with our ideas of government. When we made allies of the Filipinos and armed them to fight against Spain we disputed Spain's title. If we buy Spain's title we are not innocent purchasers. But even if we had not disputed Spain's title, she could transfer no greater title than she had, and her title was based on force alone. We cannot defend such a title, but, as Spain gave us a quit-claim deed, we can honorably turn the property over to the party in possession. Whether any American official gave the Filipinos formal assurance of independence is not material. There can be no doubt that we accepted and utilized the services of the Filipinos, and that when we did so we had full knowledge that they were fighting for their own independence, and I submit that history furnishes no example of turpitude baser than ours, if we now substitute our yoke for the Spanish yoke.

FILIPINOS SHOULD BE FREE.

Let us consider briefly the reasons which have been given in support of an imperialistic policy. Some say that it is our duty to hold the Philippine Islands. But duty is not an argument, it is a conclusion. To ascertain what our duty is, in any emergency, we must apply well-settled and generally accepted principles. It is our duty to avoid stealing, no matter whether the thing to be stolen is of great or little value. It is our duty to avoid killing a human being, no matter where the human being lives or to what race or class he belongs. Every one recognizes the obligation imposed upon individuals to observe both the human and the moral law, but as some deny the application of those laws to nations, it may not be out of place to quote the opinion of others. Jefferson, than whom there is no higher political authority, said:

"I know of but one code of morality for men, whether acting singly or collectively."

Franklin, whose learning, wisdom, and virtue are a part of the priceless legacy bequeathed to us from the Revolutionary days, expressed the same idea in even stronger language when he said:

"Justice is as strictly due between neighbor nations as between neighbor citizens. A highwayman is as much a robber when he plunders in a gang as when singly, and the nation that makes an unjust war is only a great gang."

Men may dare to do in crowds what they would not dare to do as individuals, but the moral character of an act is not determined by the number of those who join in it. Force can defend a right, but force has never yet created a right. If it was true, as declared in the resolutions of intervention, that the Cubans "are and of right ought to be free and independent," (language taken from the Declaration of Independence,) it is equally true that the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent." The right of the Cubans to freedom was not based upon their proximity to the United States, nor upon the language which they spoke, nor yet upon the race or races to which they belonged. Congress by a practically unanimous vote declared that the principles enunciated at Philadelphia in 1776 were still alive and applicable to the Cubans.

CUBANS AND FILIPINOS.

Who will draw a line between the natural rights of the Cubans and the Filipinos? Who will say that the former have a right to liberty and that the latter have no rights which we are bound to respect? And if the Filipinos "are and of right ought to be free and independent," what right have we to force our Government upon them without their consent? Before our duty can be ascertained, their rights must be determined, and when their rights are once determined, it is as much our duty to respect those rights as it was the duty of Spain to respect the rights of the people of Cuba, or the duty of England to respect the rights of the American colonists. Rights never conflict; duties never clash. Can it be our duty to usurp political rights which belong to others? Can it be our duty to kill those who, following the example of our forefathers, love liberty well enough to fight for it?

Some poet has described the terror which overcame a soldier who, in the midst of battle, discovered that he had slain his brother. It is written: "All ye are brethren." Let us hope for the coming of the day when human life—which, when once destroyed cannot be restored—will be so sacred that it will never be taken except when necessary to punish a crime already committed, or to prevent a crime about to be committed.

NO AMERICAN OBLIGATION.

If it is said that we have assumed before the world obligations which make it necessary for us permanently to maintain a Government in the Philippine Islands, I reply, first, that the highest obligation of this Nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nation, or to all nations combined, can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of doctrines against which our whole National life has been a protest. And, second, that our obligations to the Filipinos, who inhabit the islands, are greater than any obligation which we can owe to foreigners who have a temporary residence in the Philippines or desire to trade there.

It is argued by some that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government and that therefore we owe it to the world to take control of them. Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the Navy Department, declared the Filipinos more capable of self-government than the Cubans, and said that he based his opinion upon a knowledge of both races. But I rest my case upon the relative advancement of the Filipinos. Henry Clay, in defending the rights of the people of South America to self-government, said:

"It is the doctrine of thrones that man is too ignorant to govern himself. Their partisans assert his incapacity in reference to all nations; if they cannot command universal assent to the proposition it is then remanded to particular nations; and our pride and our presumption too often make converts of us. I contend that it is to arraign the disposition of Providence Himself to suppose that He has created beings incapable of governing themselves, and to be trampled on by Kings. Self-government is the natural government of man."

SELF-GOVERNMENT FEASIBLE.

Clay was right. There are degrees of proficiency in the art of self-government, but it is a reflection upon the Creator to say that He denied to any people the capacity of self-government. Once admit that some people are capable of self-government and that others are not, and that the capable people have a right to seize upon and govern the incapable, and you make force—brute force—the only foundation of government and invite the reign of the despot. I am not willing to believe that an all-wise and an all-loving God created the Filipinos, and then left them thousands of years helpless, until the islands attracted the attention of European nations.

Republicans ask, "Shall we haul down the flag that floats over our dead in the Philippines?" The same question might have been asked when the American flag floated over Chapultepec and waved over the dead who fell there; but the tourist who visits the City of Mexico finds there a National cemetery, owned by the United States and cared for by an American citizen. Our flag still floats over our dead, but when the treaty with Mexico was signed American authority withdrew to the Rio Grande, and I venture the opinion that during the last fifty years the people of Mexico have made more progress under the stimulus of independence and self-government than they would have made under a carpetbag Government held in place by bayonets. The United States and Mexico, friendly republics, are each stronger and happier than they would have been had the former been cursed and the latter crushed by an imperialistic policy disguised as "benevolent assimilation."

CANNOT REPEAL MORAL LAW.

"Can we not govern colonies?" we are asked. The question is not what we can do, but what we ought to do. This Nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it must accept responsibility for what it does. If the Constitution stands in the way, the people can amend the Constitution. I repeat, the Nation can do whatever it desires to do, but it cannot avoid the natural and legitimate results of its own conduct. The young man upon reaching his majority can do what he pleases. He can disregard the teachings of his parents; he can trample upon all that he has been taught to consider sacred; he can disobey the laws of the State, the laws of society, and the laws of God; he can stamp failure upon his life and make his very existence a curse to his fellowmen, and he can bring his father and mother in sorrow to the grave; but he cannot annul the sentence, "The wages of sin is death." And so with this Nation. It is of age, and it can do what it pleases. It can spurn the traditions of the past; it can repudiate the principles upon which the Nation rests; it can employ force instead of reason; it can substitute might for right; it can conquer weaker people; it can exploit their lands, appropriate their property, and kill their people; but it cannot repeal the moral law or escape the punishment decreed for the violation of human rights.

Would we tread in the paths of tyranny,
Nor reckon the tyrant's cost?
Who taketh another's liberty,
His freedom is also lost.
Would we win as the strong has ever won,
Make ready to pay the debt,
For the God who reigned over Babylon
Is the God who is reigning yet.

Some argue that American rule in the Philippine Islands will result in the better education of the Filipinos. Be not deceived. If we expect to maintain a colonial policy, we shall not find it to our advantage to educate the people. The educated Filipinos are now in revolt against us, and the most ignorant ones have made the least resistance to our domination. If we are to govern them without their consent and give them no voice in determining the taxes which they must pay, we dare not educate them lest they learn to read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States and mock us for our inconsistency.

ARGUMENTS FOR IMPERIALISM.

The principal arguments, however, advanced by those who enter upon a defense of imperialism are:

First—That we must improve the present opportunity to become a world power and enter into international politics.

Second—That our commercial interests in the Philippine Islands and in the Orient make it necessary for us to hold the islands permanently.

Third—That the spread of the Christian religion will be facilitated by a colonial policy.

Fourth—That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the Nation has taken.

The first argument is addressed to the Nation's pride and the second to the Nation's pocketbook. The third is intended for the church member and the fourth for the partisan.

It is a sufficient answer to the first argument to say that for [illegible] years this Nation has [illegible] For ten decades it has [illegible] influence in the world [illegible] been a world power; [illegible] to affect the politics [illegible] than all the other n[illegible] combined. Because o[illegible] dependence was from [illegible] been promulgated; be[illegible] 1776 fought for liberty [illegible] for it; because our Co[illegible] ed, other Constitution[illegible] The growth of the pri[illegible] ment, planted on Am[illegible] the overshadowing p[illegible] nineteenth century. I[illegible] tion conspicuous amo[illegible] given it a place in his[illegible] nation has ever enjoye[illegible] able to check the or[illegible] idea that this Nation[illegible] shall cast aside the o[illegible] truth to seize again th[illegible] warfare. I would not[illegible] of this Republic for [illegible] empires that have ri[illegible] time began.

THE COMMERCI[illegible] ARGUMENT.

The permanent Cha[illegible]n of the last Re[illegible]vention presented [illegible] publican National C[illegible] in all its baldness [illegible] the pecuniary argume[illegible] when he said:

"We make no hyp[illegible]itical pretenses of being interested in t[illegible] Philippines solely on account of others. [illegible]While we regard the welfare of these peo[illegible] as a sacred trust, we regard the welfa[illegible] of the American people first. We see [illegible] duty to ourselves as well as to others[illegible] We believe in trade expansion. By ever[illegible] legitimate means within the province [illegible] Government and Constitution we mea[illegible] to stimulate the expansion of our trade [illegible] nd open new markets."

This is the comme[illegible]al argument. It is based upon the theo[illegible] that war can be rightly waged for pec[illegible]iary advantage and that it was profitable [illegible] purchase trade by force and violence. [illegible]anklin denies both of these propositions [illegible] When Lord Howe asserted that the acts [illegible] Parliament, which brought on the Revol[illegible]ion, were necessary to prevent American trade from passing into foreign channels. [illegible]rade from passing "To me it seems [illegible]ranklin replied: taining nor retaining [illegible] neither the ob[illegible]ject of any trade, how valuable soever, is an [illegible]ject which men may justly spill each [illegible]n other's blood; that the true and sure me[illegible]s of extending and securing commerce [illegible] the goodness and cheapness of comm[illegible]ties, and that the profits of no trade [illegible] ever be equal to the expense of compe[illegible]ng it and holding it by fleets and armies [illegible] consider this war against us, therefore, [illegible]s both unjust and unwise."

I place the phil[illegible]ophy of Franklin against the sordid d[illegible]trine of those who would put a price [illegible]on the life of an American soldier and [illegible]stify a war of conquest upon the groun[illegible]that it will pay. The Democratic Party is [illegible]favor of the expansion of trade. If we [illegible]d extend our trade by every legitimate [illegible]d peaceful means; but it is not willing [illegible] make merchandise of human blood.

TRADE MUST B[illegible] VOLUNTARY.

But a war of conqu[illegible]t is as unwise as it is unrighteous. A [illegible]or and coaling sta[illegible]tion in the Philippine[illegible] would answer every trade and military [illegible]essity, and such a concession could hav[illegible]been secured at any time without difficul[illegible]

It is not necessary [illegible]own people in order to trade with them. [illegible]We carry on trade to-day with every p[illegible] of the world, and our commerce has e[illegible]anded more rapidly than the commerce [illegible] any European empire. We do not ow[illegible]Japan of China, but we trade with their [illegible]ople. We have not absorbed the republ[illegible] of Central and South America, but [illegible]e trade with them. It has not been nec[illegible]ry to have any political connections wi[illegible] Canada or the nations of Europe in [illegible]to trade with them. Trade cannot [illegible]e permanently profitable unless it is vo[illegible]ntary. When trade is secured by force [illegible] cost of securing it and retaining it must [illegible]e taken out of the profits, and the pr[illegible]s are never large enough to cover the [illegible]. We would never be [illegible]ffended but for the fact that the expens[illegible]is borne by all the people, while the pro[illegible]s are enjoyed by the few.

Imperialism would [illegible]e profitable to the army contractors; [illegible] would be profitable to the shipowners, [illegible]o would carry live soldiers to the Phili[illegible]nes and bring dead soldiers back; it w[illegible]d be profitable to those who would [illegible] upon the franchises, and it would [illegible]e profitable to officials whose sal[illegible]es would be fixed here and paid over t[illegible]re; but to the farmer, to the laboring [illegible]n, and to the vast majority of those e[illegible]aged in other occupations it would bri[illegible] expenditure without return and risk with[illegible]t reward.

COST TO FARMER[illegible] AND LABORERS.

Farmers and laborin[illegible]men have, as a rule, small incomes, and [illegible]nder systems which place the tax upon c[illegible]sumption pay more than their fair shar[illegible] of the expenses of government. Thus [illegible]e very people who receive least benefit [illegible]om imperialism will be injured most by [illegible]e military burdens which accompany it.

In addition to the [illegible]evils which he and the farmer share in [illegible]mmon, the laboring man will be the first [illegible] to suffer if Oriental subjects seek work [illegible] the United States; the first to suffer [illegible] American capital leave our shores to [illegible]ploy Oriental labor in the Philippines to [illegible] supply the trade of China and Japan; th[illegible] first to suffer from the violence which [illegible] military spirit arouses, and the first [illegible] to suffer when the methods of imperiali[illegible]n are applied to our own Government.

It is not strange, t[illegible]erefore, that the labor organizations ha[illegible]been quick to note the approach of thes[illegible] dangers and prompt to protest against bo[illegible] militarism and imperialism.

The pecuniary arg[illegible]ment, though more effective with certain [illegible]classes, is not likely to be used so often[illegible] presented with so much enthusiasm as the religious argument. If what has been ter[illegible]ed the "gunpowder gospel" were urged [illegible]gainst the Filipinos only it would be a su[illegible]icient answer to say that a majority of t[illegible]e Filipinos are now members of one bra[illegible]h of the Christian Church, but the prin[illegible]iple involved is one of much wider appli[illegible]tion and challenges serious consideration.

THE RELIGIOU[illegible] ARGUMENT.

The religious argum[illegible]nt varies in positiveness from a passive [illegible]elief that Providence delivered the Filipin[illegible] into our hands, for their good and our g[illegible]ry, to the exultation of the minister who [illegible]said that we ought to "thrash the nat[illegible]es [Filipinos] until they understood wh[illegible] we are," and that "every bullet sent, e[illegible]ery cannon shot and every flag waved me[illegible]s righteousness."

We cannot approv[illegible] of this doctrine in one place unless we [illegible]e willing to apply it everywhere. If there [illegible]s poison in the blood of the hand it will [illegible]ultimately reach the heart. It is equall[illegible] true that forcible Christianity, if plante[illegible] under the American flag in the far-awa[illegible] Orient, will sooner or later be transpl[illegible]nted upon American soil. If true Christi[illegible]nity consists in carrying out in our dai[illegible] lives the teachings of Christ, who will [illegible]y that we are commanded to civilize [illegible] with dynamite and proselyte with the s[illegible]ord? He who would declare the Divine [illegible] must prove his authority either by Hol[illegible] Writ or by evidence of a special dispens[illegible]tion. The command "Go ye into all the [illegible]orld and preach the Gospel to every creat[illegible]re" has no Gatling-gun attachment. Wh[illegible]n Jesus visited a village of Samaria and [illegible]he people refused to receive Him, some [illegible]f the disciples suggested that fire sh[illegible]uld be called down from heaven to aven[illegible]e the insult, but the Master rebuked them [illegible]and said, "Ye know not what manner of [illegible]spirit ye are of; for the Son of Man is [illegible]ot come to destroy men's lives, but to [illegible]ve them." Suppose He had said, "We [illegible]ll thrash them until they understand wh[illegible] we are," how different would have [illegible]een the history of Christianity! Compe[illegible], if you will, the swaggering, bullying [illegible]e, brutal doctrine of imperialism with [illegible]olden Rule and the commandment, "Tho[illegible] shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Love, not force, w[illegible] the weapon of the Nazarene; sacrifice f[illegible] others, not the exploitation of them, [illegible]was His method of reaching the human [illegible]eart. A missionary recently told me that [illegible]the Stars and Stripes once saved his life [illegible]ecause his assailant recognized our flag [illegible] a flag that had no blood upon it. Let [illegible]be known that our missionaries are see[illegible]ing souls instead of sovereignty; let it be [illegible]nown that instead of being the advance [illegible]uard of conquering armies, they are go[illegible] forth to help and to uplift, having thei[illegible] loins girt about with truth and their feet [illegible]od with the preparation of the Gospel [illegible] Peace, wearing the breastplate of righ[illegible]usness, and carrying the sword of the Spir[illegible]; let it be known that they are the citizen[illegible] of a Nation which respects the rights o[illegible] the citizens of other nations as carefull[illegible] as it protects the rights of its own citi[illegible]ens, and the welcome given to our mission[illegible]ies will be more cordial than the welcom[illegible] extended to the missionaries of any oth[illegible]r nation.

The argument mad[illegible] by some, that it was unfortunate for the [illegible]ation that it had anything to do with t[illegible]e Philippine Islands, but that the naval v[illegible]tory at Manila made the permanent acqui[illegible]ition of those islands necessary, is also un[illegible]ound. We won a naval victory at Santiago, [illegible]ut that did not compel us to hold Cu[illegible]. The shedding of American blood in [illegible]he Philippine Islands does not make it im[illegible]rative that we should retain possession fo[illegible]ever. American blood was shed at San Ju[illegible]n Hill and El Caney, and yet the Presid[illegible]nt has promised the Cubans independenc[illegible] The fact that the American flag float[illegible] over Manila does not compel us to exercise perpetual sovereignty over the islands; that flag waves over Havana to-day, but the President has promised to haul it down when the flag of the Cuban Republic is ready to rise in its place. Better a thousand times that our flag in the Orient give way to a flag representing the idea of self-government than that the flag of this Republic should become the flag of an empire.

PLEDGES FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE.

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform, and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. A European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain, we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose the only alternative, namely, to give them their independence and guard them against molestation from without.

DESTINY OF THIS COUNTRY.

When our opponents are unable to defend their position by argument they fall back upon the assertion that it is destiny, and insist that we must submit to it, no matter how much it violates moral precepts and our principles of government. This is a complacent philosophy. It obliterates the distinction between right and wrong, and makes individuals and nations the helpless victims of circumstances.

Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate, who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some plausible excuse for supporting it. Washington said that the destiny of the republican form of Government was deeply, if not finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people. How different Washington's definition of destiny from the Republican definition! The Republicans say that this Nation is in the hands of destiny; Washington believed that not only the destiny of our own Nation, but the destiny of the republican form of government throughout the world was intrusted to American hands. Washington was right. The destiny of this Republic is in the hands of its own people, upon the success of the experiment here rests the hope of humanity. No exterior force can disturb this Republic, and no foreign influence should be permitted to change its course. What the future has in store for this Nation no one has authority to declare, but each individual has his own idea of the Nation's mission, and he owes it to his country as well as to himself to contribute as best he may to the fulfillment of that mission.

NO MENTION OF SILVER.

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the consequence of a permanent policy departing from the settled governmental policy of more than a century. The success of the imperialistic policy foreshadows the empire. Shall the closing hours of the century witness the American people abandoning the sure pathway in which past generations have formed prosperity and happiness, and embarking upon that of aggression and conquest, against which we are warned by the wrecks that lie along the entire pathway of history? Standing out against the new policy of conquest, with all that it involves of European complication, are the warnings of the founders of the Republic. Out of fashion as it may appear, I quote the last words of Washington to the oncoming generations of his countrymen: "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible." It was the author of the Declaration of Independence who said: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe." Is it not well to ponder these warnings before permanently embarking upon an untried pathway beset with foreign jealousies, complications, and antagonisms?

ADVOCATES WISE EXPANSION.

The Democratic Party has ever been the advocate of wise territorial expansion. It was in control of the Government during forty years of the first half of the present century. During that period new States were admitted into the Federal Union, and our western border extended beyond the Mississippi. Out of the Louisiana country—acquired under the first Democratic Administration—have been carved fourteen magnificent States. Under a later Democratic Administration—and as the result of the treaty which terminated our war with Mexico—we acquired California and neighboring States and Territories, thus bringing under our flag, to remain forever, the vast expanse stretching to the Pacific Ocean.

The policy of aggressive expansion—of subjugation of distant islands—pursued by the present Administration finds no precedent in the peaceable cession of the Louisiana country by Napoleon, that of Florida by Spain, nor that, yet later, of the vast Western area by Mexico. The territory acquired under Democratic administration was, with favorable climatic conditions, the fit abode for men of our own race. At the time of annexation it passed under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon, who carried with him our language and our laws. It was territorially contiguous to our own, and acquired with the declared intention—when the conditions and population would justify—of carving it into States. The result: Millions of American homes, our National wealth increased beyond the dream of avarice, and the United States chief among the nations of the earth.

ANNEXATION OF DISTANT LANDS.

Can it be that the new policy of forcible annexation of distant islands finds precedent in the historic events I have mentioned? The answer is found in the bare statement of facts. The territory acquired under Democratic administration is contiguous—the Philippine Islands 9,000 miles distant. The acquisition of territory upon our own continent added little to the National expense—to maintain permanent sovereignty over the distant islands necessitates immense expenditures upon our army and navy. More than that, it contemplates methods of administration that pertain, not to the republic, but to the empire. Can it be doubted that the attempt to stifle the spirit of liberty abroad will imperil popular government at home?

What is proposed by the party in power for the government of these islands? If it be intended to establish there our political institutions, what then becomes of the Monroe doctrine? This vital international policy, announced by the President of the United States seventy-seven years ago, was: "We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." This was supplemented by a disclaimer, in substance, upon our part of any intention to force our institutions upon the nations of Europe, or their dependencies. The Monroe doctrine is wholesome and enduring. It is the faith of Americans of every creed and party—is of the very warp and woof of our political being. It was promulgated at the critical moment when the "Holy Alliance" was attempting to stifle the republican spirit and re-establish the despotism of Spain upon her revolted colonies in South America and in Mexico. The essence of the doctrine, as then understood by the world, was, while it forbid the establishment of despotic Governments upon the American Continents, we recognize the corresponding obligation to refrain from any attempt to force our political system upon any part of the Old World. This has been our settled rule of faith and practice for more than three-quarters of a century. Its promulgation defeated the purpose of the "Holy Alliance" and destroyed forever the power of Spain upon this continent. Under it Louis Napoleon, a third of a century ago, was compelled to withdraw the French Army from Mexico and leave the ill-starred Maximilian to his fate. Under it the empire established by foreign bayonets disappeared, and the republic was restored. Are we now to say we still recognize the binding force of this doctrine upon other nations, but not upon our own?

GOVERNMENT BY FORCE.

If ultimate Statehood for these remote islands—and others yet to be conquered—be displayed, how then are they to be held and governed? The only alternative is by force—by the power of the army and of the navy—and this not for a day, or for a year, but for time. What then becomes of the bedrock principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"? If they are to be held permanently as conquered provinces it will be not only outside of the Constitution, but in direct antagonism to the letter and spirit of our Declaration of Independence. It is no less true now than in the days of our Revolution, that "Government by arbitrary power is still despotism." The attempt then, either to give these people American citizenship or to hold them as subjects, is to us fraught alike with peril. Should there be an immediate declaration by our Government of its purpose toward them? They should be given unmistakable assurance of independence. Protection by our Government should not now be withheld against outside interference. The same protection should be theirs, heretofore extended to the little States of Central and South America. Under existing conditions there should be no hesitation upon our part in giving them protection against the cupidity or aggressive spirit of other nations. All this, not to the end of subjugation or of conquest upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and of the ultimate establishment of a stable Government fashioned by their own hands.

IMPERIALISM MEANS EMPIRE.

'Against this policy' stands imperialism. In American politics the word is new—fortunately the policy is new. We are today becoming familiar with its meaning, with its forebodings—and the end is not yet. It means a permanent departure from all the traditions of the past, from the high ideals of the founders of the Republic. It abrogates the holding of our great court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of the Government—the Constitution but its form and letter. Imperialism knows nothing of limitations of power. Its rule is outside the Constitution. It means the establishment by the American Republic of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold alien peoples as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in government. It means the empire.

As a necessary corrollary to imperialism will come the immense standing army. The dread hand of militarism will be felt in the New World, as it is in the Old. The strong arm of power will be substituted for the peaceable agencies which for more than a century have made our people contented and happy. It was Jefferson who said: "A well-disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war." True at the beginning of the century with a few millions of population, no less true at the close, as we stand in the forefront of the nations with a population of 80,000,000. The result of our recent conflict with Spain gives emphasis to the prophetic words of Jefferson. Existing conditions in Continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by sad object lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace. Shall we still give heed to the warning of the great sage of the Revolution, or enter upon a new century with European monarchies as our model? Without a large standing army, but relying upon the patriotism and courage of American manhood, we were victorious in the second war with Great Britain, with Mexico, in the great civil strife, and with Spain. In the light of history, can it be possible that the American people will consent to the permanent establishment of a large standing army and its consequent continuing and ever-increasing burden of taxation?

COST OF BEING A WORLD POWER.

We are told that our Republic is now to become "a world power." In the highest sense—with the Declaration of Independence as its corner-stone—it has been in all its past a world power. It has been this lofty ideal as all liberty-loving people, the model for all builders of republics for more than a century. In the sense used by imperialists the expression is one of terrible significance. It necessitates the methods and requirements of monarchies. It means the creation and maintenance by our Republic of standing armies equal to those of the world powers of Europe. At no less cost can we hold place as a world power. Study existing conditions in European nations, and know what all this means to us. It means taxation to the verge of despair. It means, as has been truly said, "that every laborer must carry an armed soldier upon his back as he goes to his daily toil." All history teaches that the cornerstone of imperialism is the force of the standing army.

We stand 100 years from the hour when the political forces were gathering which were to result in the election of the first Democratic President. The anniversary of the masterful day in our history was wisely chosen for the assembling in convention of the representatives of the historic party whose founder was Jefferson, and whose platform is the Declaration of Independence. In the great struggle now upon us we invoke the co-operation of all who revere the memory of our fathers, and to whom this declaration is not unmeaning parchment, but the enduring chart of our liberties. Upon the supreme issue now in the forefront—and to the end that republican government be perpetuated—we appeal to the sober judgment and patriotism of the American people.

POLICE STATION A NURSERY.

Doorman Kerrigan a Sort of Professional Foster Mother—Residents Begin to Object.

The tenants of the houses immediately surrounding the Madison Street Police Station have a complaint to make against that abode of the law, but don't exactly know whom to complain to. The police admit that they are guilty of maintaining a public nuisance and that the station house is a fit objective for an anti-noise crusade, but say they are powerless in the matter.

The cause of the trouble is an unprecedented influx of lost babies which began three months ago and is becoming heavier every day. Doorman Kerrigan is charged by the other members of the force with originating the whole trouble. A little boy walked into the station house three months ago with an infant which he said he had found on the street. There is no matron at the Madison Street Station and Kerrigan undertook the duties of nurse with a vengeance. He bought a bottle of milk and filled the infant full of it, and put it snugly to sleep on a pile of stolen clothing captured from a Rutgers Street burglar. When the infant woke up and yelled, Kerrigan daudled it on his knee and was found thus by the frantic mother of the babe a few hours later.

Kerrigan's fame as a nurse traveled throughout the neighborhood, and pretty soon two more lost babies were brought in, and were tenderly cared for by Kerrigan until late at night when their mothers claimed them. Soon there were three or four infants per day brought in to enliven the grim precincts of the station house. Kerrigan struggled with the problem manfully but was soon overwhelmed, and two or three reserves helped him out.

As the daily infantile influx grew the station house resources became taxed for beds and playthings. The night duty men began to complain of loss of sleep. A dozen babies crawling around the floor caused the outgoing and incoming patrol to step about gingerly to keep from stepping on them. Things went from bad to worse until recently an average of twenty to twenty-five infants per day have been in one way or another thrust in upon the overwrought police force. There are infants of almost every age, size, sex, color, and condition of lung power.

It is claimed that this deluge of extreme youth is partly the result of a feud between a section of Jewish and Irish residents in Henry, Cherry, and Jefferson Streets, in which the factions of either side as a method of retaliation or revenge for wrongs send a boy out in the street to capture a baby of the opposite side, which is immediately unloaded on the Madison Street police. The infant is reclaimed hours later at the station house. Several small boys have stolen into the police station and deposited a baby in front of the Sergeant's desk and ran out. That helpless officer can only groan and call Kerrigan.

The weary policemen are beginning to suspect that the busy mothers of the neighborhood are making a convenient day nursery of the station house, but are helpless. The babies are always reclaimed by 11 o'clock at night, but from 8 o'clock in the morning to that hour the station house resounds with infantile yells. It is no uncommon thing, it is said, to see a policeman sneaking into restaurants and buying milk, and Kerrigan goes about with rubber rings and rattles sticking out of his pocket. Acting Capt. Hammond performs his office duty with cotton in his ears.

Three warrants have been chewed up in four weeks, and the keys to a tier of cells were carried off by one retrieved baby. The neighbors say they cannot sleep before 11 o'clock at night, especially nowadays, during the teething season. There were twenty-one babies on hand at the station house yesterday, and the policemen say they cannot abide this thing much longer.

POWERS'S STAR WITNESS.

Surveyor Testifies Bullet Could Not Follow Course Alleged.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 8.—In the trial of ex-Secretary of State Powers on the charge of complicity in the Goebel shooting the defense to-day produced one of its principal witnesses in Surveyor Coolman, who has a chart of the Capitol grounds at Frankfort.

Coolman said he had worked for many leading railroads of the country. He made a survey of the Capitol grounds in Frankfort and had made a chart, which he presented. He explained various distances in the grounds and stated that a shot fired from the sill of the window of the Secretary of State's office to the hole in the hackberry tree would drop 13-16 inch per foot in its passage.

He understood that the bullet in passing through Gov. Goebel's body dropped 1 7-16 inches, and at this rate it would have dropped after leaving the body so as to strike the basin fountain instead of the hackberry tree. A bullet fired from the sill of the Secretary of State's office which dropped 1 7-16 inches to the foot would never have reached the spot where Goebel was supposed to be standing.

He stated further that a line drawn through Goebel's body from the point of exit to the point of entrance and continued to the Executive Building in a straight line would have struck it 8¼ feet above the sill of the window referred to.

Both sides took up a large amount of time again to-day in an effort to impeach and contradict witnesses who have already testified.

AMBULANCE CAUSES PANIC.

Its Sudden Stop Before Concert Hall Alarms the Patrons.

The stopping of a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance in front of Frank J. Campbell's old concert hall, at 315 and 317 West Fifty-ninth Street last night created considerable excitement among the patrons, and many of them rushed into the street, thinking that the police had descended upon them with a patrol wagon.

The ambulance had been summoned to attend a sick boy who had been found by Policeman Kolb lying on the steps in front of 308 West Fifty-ninth Street. The street in front of that address has been torn up, and the ambulance had to be stopped in front of the concert hall. One of the men who happened to be in the place saw the vehicle stop, and, thinking it was a patrol wagon, shouted, "Here is the patrol wagon."

A moment later there was a rush for the door, and about thirty men and women found their way to the street before they realized they had been misled.

The boy was attended by Dr. Hooker, who said he was in need of food. The boy was taken to the hospital, where he said he was James Flynn, eleven years old, of 547 West Fifty-seventh Street. The boy is large for his age, and is known among the newsboys who gather at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue as "Big Jim."

The boy's mother said last night that he had run away from home. He returned home last Saturday night after an absence of several days, and was properly cared for. Flynn remained at home until Tuesday morning, when he again disappeared, and has not been home since.

Arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Pierre Arleare of 356 Garfield Avenue, Brooklyn and James Gatchel of 906 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, were descriptions given of themselves by two men arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night by Detective James Kennedy, employed there. Kennedy found them on the sixth floor and they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves. They were held as suspicious persons.

GIRL'S STORY OF CRUELTY

Kidnapped and Beaten by Foster Parents, She Says.

REMOVED FROM SHERIFF'S CARE

Brought Here from Watkins, N. Y., by the Woman Who Adopted Her—Gerry Agents Interfere.

A fair-haired, blue-eyed girl of sixteen years, wearing a white dress that had been soiled and torn, was brought into the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning by Agent Pisarra of the Gerry Society, and With tears streaming down her pretty face that had been bruised and scratched, she said that she was Fannie Frazier of Watkins, N. Y., and that she had been kidnapped from the Sheriff at that place by her foster father and mother and forcibly brought to New York. She said she had committed to the care of the Sheriff to save her from the inhuman treatment to which she had been subjected at home.

After the girl had been kidnapped, she said, she had been beaten and pounded in the carriage and on the train until she was half dead from pain and fright. The sobbing girl bared her arms and showed a number of marks and bruises. Her body was covered with bruises, she said, but a large number of them were from former beatings.

According to the girl's story, a large part of which had been substantiated, the Gerry Society agents said, nearly her whole life has been one long season of misery, caused by the man and woman whom in her infancy she had been taught to call father and mother.

Agent Pisarra of the Gerry Society first heard of the case late Tuesday night, when he received a telegram from Watkins signed by E. M. W. Nye, Justice of the Peace, Waldo F. Bishop, attorney, and William Ringer, constable. The telegram was as follows:

One McWilliams, a discharged gardener of Col. John McGee of this village, with his wife, a tall, black-eyed woman, has just forcibly kidnapped and taken Fannie Frazier, their adopted daughter, from the jail at this place, where she had been sent for safekeeping, they having cruelly abused and pounded her, as is well known in this village. Parties took the Lehigh Valley train leaving Burdett Station at 11:14 o'clock to-night and due in Jersey City at 7:38 A. M. to-morrow. Girl sixteen years old, young looking for age, blue eyes, fair hair, and wears white dress. She was cruelly abused and pounded in closed hack on way to station in Burdett. All foregoing facts can be readily proved on investigation.

A few moments later two similar telegrams came.

Agent Pisarra was on hand when the train arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning, and at once recognized the girl and the woman. The former was taken in charge, and the latter sullenly followed the agent and the girl to the Gerry Society rooms, and later to the Tombs Police Court.

THE GIRL TELLS OF CRUELTY.

The girl was so dazed and frightened when she faced Magistrate Mayo that it was with difficulty she told her pitiful story. She was born in Jamaica, L. I., she said, but her father died when she was little. She does not remember her parents, and never knew their fostering care. She was brought to the Protestant Episcopal Home, in West Fifty-ninth Street, where she lived until she was seven or eight years old, when Mrs. Elizabeth McWilliams took her away, telling her that she was her mother. They lived in New London, Conn., for some time. Then her so-called mother brought her back to New York and placed her in Mrs. Smyth's Home for Girls, in West Eleventh Street, where she remained until last March, when Mrs. McWilliams came for her and took her to Watkins, where she lived with the woman and her husband, James McWilliams, until May 26, when she was turned out of the house and told she would have to make her own living.

She had been treated so cruelly at home she said that she welcomed the streets as a relief, and with a light heart sought employment. She was strong and willing, and soon got a place as a servant, but her foster-mother found her within three weeks and threatened her employer with legal proceedings if he did not discharge her. She went back home and the woman she called mother and was beaten and bruised until at last she was again turned out on the streets. Again she obtained work, and once more Mrs. McWilliams found her and had her discharged. This went on for weeks, until five days ago her adopted mother, tired of following her about, had her arrested, charged with being wayward and incorrigible.

She was kept in prison five days, she said, before her case was heard. She was examined before Justice of the Peace Nye, at Watkins, on Tuesday, and there was nothing to show that she was not an honest and good girl. The Justice learned from the testimony that she had been inhumanly treated at home, and committed her to the custody of the Sheriff until a suitable home could be provided for her. She was not locked up, but was received in the Sheriff's own house.

TAKEN FROM THE SHERIFF'S HOUSE.

The same night, about 9 o'clock, Mrs. McWilliams came to the door to talk to her. When the girl refused to go home with her Mrs. McWilliams seized her and dragged her down the steps and into the street. There was a hack waiting there, and McWilliams and another man assisted the woman in forcing the girl into it. The hack was then driven three miles to Burdett's Station, the girl, according to her story, being beaten frequently during the trip.

At the station Mrs. McWilliams and the girl were put on board the train and came to New York.

While the girl, with voice choked by sobs, was telling this story in court, Mrs. McWilliams, a tall woman dressed in black, listened with apparent indifference. She had little to say to the Magistrate. She wanted to put her daughter into a Dominican Home, she said, but the girl objected because she was a Protestant.

The woman did not offer any denial of the charge that she had abused the girl.

Magistrate Mayo adjourned the case until to-morrow and committed the girl to the care of the Gerry Society.

Mrs. McWilliams left court, saying she would be back on Friday to hear more "fairy tales." No one knows where she went.

The Gerry Society will endeavor to find McWilliams and the other men engaged in the abduction.

BRYAN'S DEFEAT WILL SETTLE IT.

Thus Confidently Writes a Kansas Soldier in the Philippines.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, aide to Gen. Funston, writes to The Iola (Kan.) Register, giving some account of the work of pacifying the insurgents. He thinks that the defeat of Mr. Bryan will finally settle the Philippine trouble, for the insurgent bands are borne up with the belief that Bryan would remove the soldiers and allow the local chiefs to rule the land. Along the line of removing the soldiers, Mr. Mitchell says:

"Take, for instance, this town of San Isidro, one of the best towns in Luzon, situated on the Rio Grande de Pampanga River, well built, the capital of Nueva Ecija Province, surrounded by a rich country, well garrisoned, military prison here, and more favored in numerous ways than almost any other town off the railroad. The Presidente, or what we would call Mayor, except that he has much more power, has been President of the town under the Spaniards and insurgents, and is now holding the same office under our rule. He is well educated, intelligent, and as foxy as can be, seems perfectly loyal to us, furnishes reliable information about the movements of the enemy, and helps us in many ways, and undoubtedly wants the war to end. His life has been threatened time and time again, and he never sleeps in the same house two nights in succession, for fear of assassination. If we were to take the troops out of here what do you suppose would become of him and the other people who have been friendly to us? I will tell you. There would be a wholesale massacre within twenty-four hours, and every person who had been friendly to us, their families and property would be the sufferers, and the flag of our little brown brothers would wave over the ruins of destruction and homes of the enthusiasts."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Prince Iwahura, Tokio, Japan; H. F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, Wis.

SAVOY.—J. R. de Lamar, Paris, France.

NETHERLAND.—J. Ambrose Butler and Walter J. Dunham, Buffalo, N. Y.

VICTORIA.—Ex-Gov. William O. Bradley, Lexington, Ky.

IMPERIAL.—The Hon. J. B. Cochran, Indianapolis, Ind.

MAJESTIC.—George Seeberger, Quincy.

PLAZA.—L. McGee, Quebec, Ontario; Charles L. Patterson, Wilmington, Del.

HOFFMAN.—W. J. Dempsey, New Orleans, La.; William Michael Byrne, Wilmington, Del.

MURRAY HILL.—Arthur E. Wall, Montreal, Ontario; G. Bedell Moore, San Antonio, Texas.

HOLLAND HOUSE.—C. A. Molson, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MANHATTAN.—William R. Holmes, Pittsburg, Penn.; P. C. Lounsburg, Richfield, Conn.; Senator George R. Malby, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; L. M. Gray, San Francisco, Cal.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Col. W. J. Youngs, Oyster Bay, L. I.; Joshua Wilbour, United States Consul, Dublin, Ireland.

ALBEMARLE.—Louis E. Laflin, Chicago.

HERALD SQUARE.—Charles M. Plum, San Francisco, Cal.; H. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. A. Clairmont, domestics and linens; W. A. Galloway, crepes and mourning goods; 621 Broadway.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; D. L. Giff, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. T. Aitken, gloves and perfumery; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Smith, ladies' and infants' wear, gloves, notions, and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; V. Le Beau, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Voight, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, notions and furnishing goods; W. Lemke, notions; G. Mangold, dry goods; W. Williams, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Boos, children's cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. W. Fettis, gloves, parasols, laces, and embroideries; 52 Franklin Street; Criterion Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. J. Bamber, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; C. Rosenberg, laces and embroideries; Hotel Cadillac.

Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Marks, woolens; 727 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Morrisey, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheimer, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Stevens, silks; Mme. Renaud, millinery; Miss L. Englehart, ribbons; Hoffman House.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Marx, F., Birmingham, Ala., notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Johnson toilet articles; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Vendome.

Higgins, M. M., Rochester, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Weil, Raphael & Co., San Francisco; A. Kullman, art novelties, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Baer, Singer & Co., St. Louis; M. A. Singer, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore; M. Holzman, piece goods; B. Holzman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wolf & Marx, San Antonio, Texas; G. Marx, notions, fancy goods, and laces, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldstein & Davis, Taylor, Texas; L. H. Goldstein, notions and clothing; Continental Hotel.

Goldstein & Migal, Waco, Texas; L. Migal, cloaks and suits, 60 Lispenard Street; Continental Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam & Co., Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, 52 Franklin Street; Westminster Hotel.

Siegel Clothing Company, Butte, Mont.; E. Siegel, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Summerfield Clothing Company, Memphis, Tenn.; A. I. Summerfield, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffiths, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Rice, skirts; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

McDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle, Wash.; J. C. Murray, dress goods and silks; 487 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss Spangenberg, hosiery and gloves; 372 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; J. T. Sasson, notions and furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Famous, The, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Black, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; J. A. Witt, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; C. H. Lovin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets; S. Y. Pierce, jewelry; 490 Broome Street.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; G. P. Sanborn, cloaks and suits; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Taylor Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; T. R. Robinson, dress goods; 497 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; P. M. Runkle, linings; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rogowski, William, Chatham, N. Y.; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shrum, J. H., Columbus, Ohio; millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Newstatter, cloaks and suits; 837 Broadway.

Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; E. Davison, domestics, cloaks and suits; 837 Broadway.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blumenthal & Co., Maumee, Ind.; D. H. Blumenthal, dry goods, 35 Nassau Street.

Adlespurger, E. J., Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. W. L. Miller, millinery; 145 Lexington Avenue; Miss Ida Cole, millinery; 145 Lexington Avenue.

Peck, E. J., Joliet, Ill.; V. E. Lane, jewelry; 100 Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

Dreyfus Clothing Company, Marshall, Texas; S. Dreyfus, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Oransky, H., & Co., Esthmille, Iowa; H. Oransky, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mallinson, S. S., Longview, Texas; general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Matthews Brothers, Waxehoch, Texas; S. C. Mathews, clothier; Hotel St. Denis.

Vetter, John A., Louisville, Ky.; haberdasher; Hotel St. Denis.

Anderson, E. D., Chicago; woolens; Hotel St. Denis.

Darcy, John, Dayton, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Independent Stove Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. V. Crane, stoves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Grathof, M. J., & Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Grathof, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Voss, Z. Pope, Minneapolis, Minn.; millinery; 146 Lexington Avenue.

Straus, H., Louisville, Ky.; A. J. Stine, dry goods; 483 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; Kyti Lumnis, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Thickilled, E. Bas, The, & Sons Company, Franklin, Ohio; C. F. Thickilled, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel

Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; James P. Martin, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Studebaker Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Haily, carriages; St. Cloud Hotel.

Nichols & Shinnock, Quincy, Ill.; C. S. Nichols, furnishers; St. Cloud Hotel.

Rucker & Richards, Georgetown, Ky.; William E. Richards, hardware; J. K. Hunelly, books; Grand Hotel.

Miss Rose De Allen, Sharpsburg, Ky., dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Chapman & Walker, Wichita, Kan.; D. V. Walker, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Lodis & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; John J. Corkers, dry goods; St. Albans.

Linn & Scrugs Dry Goods Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. F. Nachbour, dry goods; Vendome.

Ostheimer, Isaac, Erie, Penn., clothier; Belvedere.

Standard Embossing Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. E. Church, Jr., embossers; Stuyvesant.

Bloch, Henry, Crockett, Texas; Henry Bloch, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stern, A., Louisville, Ky.; William W. Stern, dry goods; Netherland.

Ottens, August, Hot Springs, Ark.; August Ottem, books and stationery; Rossmore.

Harrison, J. S., Barnesville, Ohio; E. G. Harrison, dry goods, cloaks, and millinery; St. Denis.

Linn & Scrugs Dry Goods Company, Decatur, Ill.; G. O. McKenzie, dry goods; Vendome.

Sabbert, H. P., Cincinnati, Ohio, furniture; Colonnade.

United States Wall Paper Company, Cincinnati Ohio; Elmer Cloright, wall paper; Herald Square Hotel.

Mittenthal, P. N., Vernon, Texas; dry goods; 350 Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Weiss S., Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Louis Weiss, wholesale jewelry; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levy, M., & Brother, Las Vegas, N. M.; Henry Levy, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

The Fair, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Schombers, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Green & Green, Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Jenkins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hedge-Hennsy Dry Goods Company, Evansville, Ind.; William A. Draddy, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jones, E. J., St. Paul, Minn.; dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Levi-Zukowski Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo; I. Levis, wholesale millinery; Hotel Plaza; A. A. Tucker, wholesale millinery; Arlington Hotel.

Falk, W. J., Hastings, Neb.; clothing; Hotel Grenoble.

Skinner, J. R., Massillon, Ohio; merchant; 52 West Eighty-second Street.

Martinle, T. S., Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. S. M. Kahn, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Schuster, E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Albert Friedman, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Robbins, C. H. D., Company, Columbus, Ohio; C. H. D. Robbins, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Baker, George R., Chicago, Ill.; drugs; Herald Square Hotel.

Marks, M., Cheyenne, Wyo.; clothing; 20 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Gem Lit Jobbing Company, Dayton, Ohio; S. Mayrile, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bailey, W. R., Covington, Tenn.; general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Strughull, dry goods; Jefferson Hotel.

A SKILL L AK'S DAMAGE

Part of ex-Inspector Williams's House Water Soaked.

DINING ROOM BADLY WRECKED

A Negro Servant's Presentiment Leads to the Discovery of the Ruin—Loss Estimated at $15,000.

Ex-Police Inspector Alexander Williams, who has been spending the Summer with his family at Cos Cob, Conn., made the discovery yesterday that the rear portion of the lower two floors of his home at 8 West Ninety-fifth Street, which had been newly painted and decorated in the Spring, and had been closed up for the Summer, had been badly damaged by a small stream of water which had been flowing from a small leak in the bath room. The leak, which Mr. Williams says caused nearly $15,000 damage, was in a short nickel-plated brass pipe through which water is conveyed to the washstand in the bathroom, which is on the third floor.

Last Spring when the house was decorated and painted, this pipe was taken out and examined. The nickel plating on it was slightly tarnished and Mr. Williams wanted the pipe replaced by a new one, but the plumber who examined it said that the brass of the pipe was in good condition and put it back again after it had been replated. When the house was boarded up for the Summer early in July no one thought of turning the water off.

No one went near the house after it was closed up, and nobody had any idea that there was anything wrong in it except an old negro servant who is taking charge of the house next door, at 6 West Ninety-fifth Street. All last week she insisted that there was something wrong inside the Williams house.

"I dunno what it is," she said. "It ain't burglars nor nuffin' like that, but somehow I feel as if the cellin's in there was a cavin' in. I cain't explain it. It's jes' a presentiment."

The old negress became so worried about the house next door that she called on Charles W. Ridgeway, the lawyer, who lives at 4 West Ninety-fifth Street, last Saturday and told him about her presentiment.

Mr. Ridgeway, after taking a look at the boarded-up doors and windows of the house, told her not to worry herself any more about it, and dismissed the subject from his mind. He gave it more serious consideration, however, when she came back to him on Tuesday and told him that there was water trickling through the cellar wall from the Williams house. At the same time the people who lived on the other side discovered that water was oozing into their cellar.

Mr. Ridgeway reported the matter to the West One Hundredth Street Station, and two policemen were sent around to examine the house. They decided that they had no right to force their way in, and sent a telegram to Mr. Williams, at Cos Cob.

He came to the city yesterday morning and found all the rear rooms on the two lower floors in ruins. The ceiling of the dining room, which is situated below the bathroom, had fallen in and the floor was covered with laths, plaster, and water. The tapestries on the walls were soaking wet and had fallen down in portions, while almost all the furniture in the room had been disfigured by the falling plaster. Beneath the dining room are the kitchen and laundry. The ceilings in these rooms had also fallen in and the floor was covered with debris. Streams of water were trickling down the walls and oozing through the floor to the cellar, in which the water was nearly a foot deep.

Plumbers found the leak without any difficulty. The opening in the pipe was about an inch long and the water was running through it in a steady stream. The plumbers could give no explanation for the opening. It looked as if the pipe had been subjected to a severe pressure from above and had gradually opened under it, but there was no pressure whatever on the pipe except that of the water inside.

It is impossible for me to figure out at present just what it will cost me to repair the damage," said Mr. Williams, "but I don't think that it will fall much short of $1,500. I had had the dining room refurnished last Spring with expensive Louis Quatorze furniture, and had a new hardwood floor laid. The floor is completely ruined, and most of the furniture is spoiled, too. The dining room table was saved in a peculiar way. It was covered with cloth, so that whatever plaster struck it didn't do it any harm, but it was placed right under a chandelier from which the water was dripping in a steady stream, and would have been ruined had it not been for a big cut-glass vase which had been placed on it. This vase was made for holding long-stemmed roses, and will hold almost a gallon of water. By good luck it was placed right underneath the chandelier, and all the water fell into it. It was full to the brim, however, when the water was turned off.

Mr. Williams says that the leak probably opened about ten days ago.

"If it had lasted a day longer the family portraits on the dining room walls, which I wouldn't sell at any price, would have been ruined," he said.

Several plumbers who were questioned yesterday as to the cause for the opening of the pipe in the ex-Inspector's house said that it could not be accounted for.

"It is one of the remarkable things about a brass pipe," said one of them. "These pipes are formed by being drawn through a die at a very high pressure. Nobody knows just what chemical changes go on in the brass during that process, but it is a fact that the pipes sometimes open without any apparent cause. It is a rare occurrence, however. No precautions which we can take will prevent it. It does not seem to be the effect of either heat or cold or any special pressure on the pipe. Sometimes when the pipes are lying in a store they open that way of their own accord. The older a pipe is the less liable it is to occur. It seems very much like the process of seasoning wood."

JANITOR LOCKED THEM IN.

William Unger, a dealer in trimmings and silk stuffs, occupies offices on the top floor of the building at 245 West Broadway. With his office boy, Joseph Weiss, he was working late last night. When they came down stairs together they found the janitor had locked the building.

Mr. Unger called loudly for help, and succeeded in attracting the attention of Patrolmen Rappold and Pross of the Leonard Street Station.

At the main entrance is a shaft, which extends the entire height of the building and is used for the hauling of freight to the different floors. In it is suspended a tackle, and doors connect with it from the different lofts of the building. The policemen drew the attention of the prisoners to this, and advised them to climb down on the ropes from their loft on the fifth floor. The office boy slid down, but the older man was less enthusiastic over this means of escape.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS.
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 22 W. 38D ST., cp. Waldorf-Astoria. 202 FIFTH AV. cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.
New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
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48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
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Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
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1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Our new book entitled "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," which is something entirely different in scope from anything previously issued, is now ready for distribution to persons interested in the markets.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Asst Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almerin H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, jr.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.
In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 55, 100, 104, 138, 251, 469, 599, 636, 685, 770, 882, 936, 1001, 2445, 2858, 2763, 3055, 3126, 3400, 3707, 3991.
and will be redeemed by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of August, 1900, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 10, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1900, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF JANE E. PHILLIPS, ADMINISTRATRIX, ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, dec'd.
$3,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$3,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Income Bds.
$5,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., (New Orleans & Mobile Div.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due July, 1930.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,628.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P
H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas.
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company in New Jersey, No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 30th, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 22d, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Chicago, Ill., August 6, 1900.
Public notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day, August 6th, 1900, declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, payable on August 31st, 1900, to the holders of said stock of record at the close of business, three o'clock P. M., August 15th, 1900.
For the purpose of the payment of said dividend, the Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 15th until ten o'clock A. M. September 1st, 1900.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 30, 1900.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on and after August 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on July 26, 1900.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on August 10, 1900.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, July 10, 1900.

New York, July 17, 1900.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock and One (1) Per Cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the OMAHA WATER COMPANY will be paid by the undersigned on August 10th, 1900, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned August 1, 1900.
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Agent.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, Aug. 7, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors of the NILES-BEMENT-POND CO. the fourth quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company will be paid Aug. 20th.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 21st. CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable on August 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 10th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. on August 15th, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Quincy Mining Company,
New York, July 21, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.
A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE will be payable August 15th next, to registered holders 24th inst.
Transfer books will be closed July 24th in the afternoon and opened August 1st.
WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. F 2,700, for 50 shares Com. Stock Republic Iron and Steel. Liberal reward will be paid for return same. SMITHERS & REIMER, 45 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Sept., 1900, coupon from $1,000 N. Y. & Erie R'd 2d ext. 5, bond No. 2,717. Payment stopped. Return to BLODGET, MERRITT & CO., 15 Wall St.

BRONX'S SCANT WATER SUPPLY

Occupants of flat houses and other residences in the Bronx, who have long complained of the scarcity of water and who of late have been subjected to considerable hardship by the scant supply, are not promised even temporary relief for nearly another year and perhaps longer.

Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton said yesterday that he sees no means of relief for the afflicted section until the plan for laying an additional forty-eight-inch main can be carried out. This main will run, according to the engineer's plans, from the Aqueduct through Mosholu Parkway, Bronx Park, and the Southern Boulevard to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and will afford, when completed, an improvement of service and relief from low pressure and scant supply until the Jerome Park Reservoir and the proposed high-service pumping station at Jerome Park are completed. The forty-eight-inch main will go around the Jerome Park Reservoir, and will take about eight months to build from the time the money becomes available.

The dilatory action of the City Council is causing the delay in beginning construction on the main. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment over two weeks ago authorized the use of $385,000 for the pumping station and $285,000 for the forty-eight-inch main, but since then the appropriations have been blocked.

Chief Engineer Birdsall yesterday complained of the indifference of the Council, saying:

"The public has no idea of the red tape we have to go through with in order to get this money. There is no excuse for it, and the delays are not only vexatious, but an imposition on those people in the Bronx who cannot get an adequate supply of water."

NEW EQUITABLE DIRECTOR.

Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the Society.

Mr. Snyder was private secretary to Daniel Manning when the latter was Secretary of the Treasury, and later became Chief Clerk of the United States Treasurer's office and then Deputy Controller of the Currency. In 1890 he became a Director and Vice President of the Western National Bank, succeeding to the Presidency of that institution in January, 1899.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Dutchess Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in Connecticut.

The Georgia Home Insurance Company has applied for admission to Kentucky.

J. E. Hyneman & Co. have been appointed Philadelphia agents of the American Insurance Company of Newark.

Medbury & Sutton have been appointed special agents of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco for Ohio and Michigan.

The meeting of fire underwriters to consider the amended report of the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five will be held at Long Branch to-day.

The recent notices of several reinsurance companies of their intention to cancel treaties with a number of the larger fire insurance companies on account of the unfavorable returns of the last year and a half have had the effect of tightening the local insurance market and have given rise to reports that cancellations of other reinsurance treaties are pending. These reports, however, lack authoritative confirmation.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Spengler Optical Company of Geneva; capital, $1,500. Directors—Dr. J. G. Spengler, V. L. Stone, and F. A. Spengler of Geneva.

Mackay Press of New York City; capital, $2,500. Directors—A. F. Mackay, W. B. Frenner, and Edward St. John, New York City.

Franklinville Telephone Company of Franklinville; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. R. Randall, R. S. Litchfield, and G. W. G. Ferris, Franklinville.

F. W. Kimmerle Silk Mill of New York City; capital, $90,000. Directors—F. W. Kimmerle and M. C. Kimmerle, Ridgewood Heights; A. L. Kaiser, Brooklyn.

Silver Creek Supply Company of Silver Creek, to deal in general merchandise; capital, $3,000. Directors—C. G. Carr, C. C. Fairchild, and C. M. Homan, Silver Creek.

Empire Credit Company of Albany, to loan money on personal property; capital, $3,000. Directors—Oscar C. MacKinzie, Willis J. Curtis, and Edward F. McAvoy, Albany.

Joseph Elfenhein Company of New York City, to manufacture ladies' and misses' cloaks and suits; capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Elfenhein, Richard Stein, and S. A. Smith, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks very dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 8	114,320
To date this year	73,292,548
Corresponding date last year	111,586,074

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 8	$874,000
To date this year	$318,440,210
Corresponding date last year	$614,753,300

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Col. So. 2d pf	½	Nat. Tube	½
Con. Tobacco	1¼	Pennsylvania	½
Con. Tob. pf	¾	Pullman Co	4½
General Electric	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Iowa Central pf	1½
Am. Linseed pf	½	Long Island	3½
Anaconda Copper	½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Canadian Pacific	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. Y. Central	½
Great North. pf	1½	Rep. Steel pf	¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1½	Tol., Peo. & West. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Northern Ohio 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Gold begins to go abroad in volume larger than generally has been anticipated even by bankers who have been advised of the certainty that a large proportion of the new British loan was to be taken here and paid for in shipments of American metal. There is as yet, however, no appreciable effect upon money market conditions. The banking community and the general public as well are impressed with the cheerful theory that any gold we now send abroad we can readily spare, this view rating gold exports as merely a loan likelier to be temporary than permanent—just one more exemplification of the fact that this is the creditor nation of the world.

Some conservative calculators take into consideration the slowness with which some of our crops are going abroad—there being the handicap of restricted vessel tonnage. This slackness in commercial exports deprives us of foreign credits, which, whether remitted here or kept on balance abroad, count effectively in home money market conditions. And it is in view of this phase of the situation that some important authorities are advising prudence for the present upon the part of borrowers.

***

So much of a market as the Stock Exchange boasted yesterday—less than 115,000 shares making up the total of the day's business—was practically featureless. Brooklyn Rapid Transit fell a point or more and recovered fractionally. The annual report was not forthcoming, official suggestion being to the effect that it would not be issued till some time next week. Curiously enough, the intimation of delay had the effect of stiffening the market for the stock somewhat.

***

Some of the professional pessimists of the Stock Exchange affect to be depressed over the apprehension that Mr. Bryan's acceptance speech is to be followed by a political scare; and they lay stress upon the fact that Mr. Hanna and his allies seem disposed to help such a scare along. But so far it has been wholly impossible to induce any Wall Street consideration of things political. Generally the feeling obtains that the Administration will have a walk-over. But, of course, Wall Street has been known to change its views, even on things political—and if Mr. Hanna is to make an excursion for funds there may be a spasm or two.

CURIOUS CRITICISM.

Associated Press dispatches announce that the British Government is criticised in London for having awarded half or more of the new Government loan to the United States. One English newspaper is quoted as saying:

"The people are so angry that they have not time to consider to what humiliation we have been brought in having to appeal at all to foreign money markets for assistance."

Talk of such sort is grotesque. If "the people are so angry" over failing to have an opportunity to get their Government bonds a point or two under par, they can obtain ample relief from their humiliation by hurrying to their bankers or to the London Stock Exchange, where they can absorb consols by the wagon-load—consols which have been going begging at a discount for months past. The probability is that the British "people" are misrepresented in the declaration that they feel aggrieved over their latest loan's award. Clear-minded Englishmen certainly can have no difficulty in perceiving tremendous advantage in what has been accomplished.

Quibblers presuming to insinuate that some vast unwarranted benefit has been obtained by American capital can express their suspicions with but bad grace. Here is a local item (published in New York yesterday) which gives point to protests that wholesome-minded men are sure to make against this silly London outcry:

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports contributions of $2,910.32 received yesterday, making a total to date of $198,758.16.

In that little paragraph alone is sufficient testimony as to whether the United States practices grab-game policies toward Great Britain. British subjects are overtaken by famine, and in answer to their appeals for help a volunteer Wall Street committee raises 200,000 American dollars for India's relief. And that $200,000 represents more than the difference in interest to American subscribers for a whole year between this new loan's subscription price and the open market figure for consols—consols the highest of all high-class British investments.

TAKING COPPER FROM BOSTON.

An approaching and important development will show in the transfer to New York from Boston of the market for copper stocks. Hitherto Boston has had practically a monopoly of activity in such securities. The creation of the Amalgamated Company and the listing of Anaconda upon the Stock Exchange have so far been unattended by satisfactory results either for interested financiers or for their followers. A scant market has existed at any time for either of the stocks. It may really be that this experience is helping along the movement to make New York the natural copper market, some interests most largely concerned holding to the view that it will be difficult to make one or two isolated properties popular here while the group as a whole has its market headquarters elsewhere.

To Standard Oil influences will probably be due the success—if success it proves—of making the transfer from Boston to Wall Street.

TRADERS WITH RECORDS.

Manipulation of Rubber Trust shares was continued yesterday, the quotation being lifted smartly in the morning and let off in the afternoon. The "semi-official" announcement of the resumption of dividends was repudiated officially. For what goes on in Rubber Trust stock market operations a recently organized pool is responsible—including in its members some of the free-and-easy gambling fraternity that "worked" Leather Trust common from 6 to 40 a year ago, and which later came to grief on the bear side of Third Avenue Street Railway stock. Two or three of the group are credited with having retained some of the profits made in selling out Leather Trust stock at the top, but their friends still have wounds to exhibit.

INSIDERS NOT OVERWORKED.

A Wall Street news agency announced yesterday that one of the conspicuous stocks was being helped by "inside buying." The official record of total transactions for that stock in the whole day's trading reached the grand aggregate of 300 shares.

THE BOND MARKET TEST.

"Well, whatever may be the dullness or lack of vigor in the stock market, there is a good market for bonds," was remarked yesterday by one of the hustling brokers of the outside market. And he added: "I know what I am talking about, because I have been executing orders to sell all this week."

SUGAR'S MANIPULATORS.

The pool engaged in keeping Sugar Trust stock conspicuous—nearly 15,000 shares being traded in yesterday—does not include a single Sugar Trust insider. One Stock Exchange firm has a half interest, and about half a dozen room traders are the partners.

EXPLANATORY.

Missouri Pacific being fairly strong yesterday, permitted the wits of the Stock Exchange to issue a bulletin explaining that the firmness was due to the fact that Russell Sage had either turned bear or lost his voice.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

The distribution of dividends by metal mining companies in this country reporting to The Engineering and Mining Journal in July amounted to $3,555,051, showing a slight falling off from June. In the seven months ended July 31 the total payment to stockholders was $23,954,376, which is nearly equal to the gold production of the entire State of Colorado in 1899. According to States the distribution of these dividends was as follows: Montana, $8,416,325; Michigan, $4,399,000; Colorado, $4,546,689; Arizona, $1,667,085; Utah, $1,372,700; California, $1,190,575; South Dakota, $750,000; Idaho, $676,068; Missouri-Kansas, $481,936; Alaska, $349,000; Washington, $105,000.

PRETTY SURE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is no "dream." New York is as sure to be the "financial centre of the world" as you are sure to keep on publishing what is "fit to print." W. W. GREGORY.

A WALL STREET CODE.

The extensive use of cipher codes by this Government in the war with Spain, and since that event by other Governments on account of the South African and Chinese complications, has led to a largely increased demand for code books from the general public, and now the International Cable Directory Company issues a pocket edition for the use of travelers. Though only about an inch thick, it contains over 800 pages and nearly 175,000 words and phrases, and by its use almost any form of message can be constructed and a saving effected in telegraphic tolls. The phrases relating to financial and market affairs are especially comprehensive.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

"The only effective remedies to restore the iron industry to a normal and sound condition are now being automatically applied, and will do more to inspire confidence than all palliatives. These are an extremely sharp reduction in the production of pig iron, and quite an active export movement, with the prospect that the latter will expand considerably, since the margin now is very satisfactory." So says The Iron Age, which in its issue to-day adds:

"As bearing on the first point, our reports from blast furnace owners show that furnaces have been blown out wholesale during July, making a staggering reduction in the active producing capacity on Aug. 1. At that date 240 furnaces of all kinds were in blast, with a weekly capacity of 244,426 tons, against 284 furnaces on July 1, with a weekly capacity of 283,413 tons. This is restriction of production in earnest, and it should soon put the pig iron market in better shape, particularly when it is considered that the movement has not yet exhausted itself. In fact, in an informal manner the furnace owners of the Central West have decided to bank a number of stacks on Sept. 1 which are now running.

"The furnaces which have been blown out in the past month are scattered all over the country. In some instances the proprietors of the furnaces blown out state that their action is taken for the purpose of making repairs, but in such times as these repairs are not usually done under pressure, and it may be assumed that after the repairs are completed such furnaces will not be blown in unless their product is needed. Meanwhile, other furnaces are to be blown out as soon as stock now in hand is used.

"It is true that the August report shows a further accumulation of stocks, but the rate of reduction of output in the last month represents about 170,000 tons per month, or about double the recent monthly rate of accumulation of metal.

"In the meantime the closing down of so many rolling mills on account of labor difficulties and for other causes must lead to a steady depletion of stocks of finished goods, so that in that direction, too, the situation is becoming intrinsically sounder.

"Then we are finding relief in our export trade. Very considerable quantities of steel billets, tinplate, and sheet bars, skelp, wire rods, and finished articles have been shipped, and have been contracted for shipment, at prices which net rather better than for the home market, in spite of the fact that they are very much lower than those ruling in the British open markets. In other words, there is the prospect that considerable additional business may be put through, although freight rates are high and show a stiffening tendency. Costs abroad are on a high level, through scarce fuel, high labor, and costly ores.

"Prices here are to some extent unbalanced, finished products being relatively much lower than the cruder or semi-finished forms, a condition of affairs which practically rules out those who do not control the materials from the ground up. If the demand must call upon them for product, the raw material must decline or the finished product must advance."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of $78,228 in Boston & Albany's surplus for the quarter ended June 30.

Statement of the British Board of Trade for the month of July showing increases of £328,000 in imports and £1,354,600 in exports.

Stockholders of the Madison Gas and Electric Company to hold a special meeting on Aug. 22 for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue $100,000 of debenture scrip.

Forty new coal mines being opened in Marion, Harrison, and Lafayette Counties, West Va.

Preliminary arrangements began for the shipment to Europe through Southern ports of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory wheat.

Unanimous vote of the stockholders of the New York Telephone Company to increase the capital stock from $16,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Smallest day's business in stocks since July 19, 1898.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

122 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company and $117 scrip, $100 each, 5¼.
5 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company and $17.50 scrip, $100 each, 6.
39 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 12½.
106 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 270.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due February, 1949, interest February and August, 92¾.
5 shares Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 52½.
6 shares Henry R. Worthington, preferred, $100 each, 105¼.
100 shares Southern Cotton Oil Company, $50 each, $51 per share.
20 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 337½.
171 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 97.
12 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 268¼.
10 shares American Bank Note Company, $51½ per share.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $118,680,078; balances, $7,650,599; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $351,889.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.88¼; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15 less 1-16@5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—par. Boston—5@8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 5@10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was quiet, with a hardening of gilt-edged securities which was attributed to the success of the Government loan. There was not much doing in Americans, which were steady and dull. Industrials, generally, were firmer. The market altogether had a more hopeful tone, owing to the prospective gold imports.

Consols for money 98⅛; for the account, 98⅝; Atchison, 27⅜; Canadian Pacific, 89¼; St. Paul, 114; Illinois Central, 119¼; Louisville, 72¾; Union Pacific preferred, 77¼. New York Central, 1½; Erie, 11⅛; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 33; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Anaconda, 8⅞; Rand Mines, 40.

Bar silver quiet at 29 per ounce.

Money 3½@3¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

The amount of £2,000. Gold premium taken into the Bank of England balance to-day was 136.80; Madrid, 27.8 ums: Buenos Ayres, 6.90. Lisbon, 37.00; Rome,

Spanish 4s closed at 70⅞.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Business was extremely quiet on the Bourse to-day and in consequence prices sagged somewhat. Only rentes had strength and they were in good demand. Money and mines were dull and easier in view of the approaching settlement in London. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 22½c. for the account. Exchange on London 25f. 17c. for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 71.80.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Business on the Boerse to-day was influenced unfavorably by the political uncertainty. The continental sales of industrials are depressing everything, the declines in coal and iron shares being especially noticeable. Exchange on London, marks 51½ prennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

REFUSE GRANT QUOTATIONS.

Telegraph Companies Unite In Appeal from Court Order.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies will jointly appeal to the Federal Court for a dissolution of the permanent injunction granted yesterday by Judge Henry of Kansas City to the Christie Street Commission Company and the Grain Brokerage Company of Kansas City, which restrains the telegraph companies from refusing to furnish them with market quotations of the Chicago Board of Trade. A conference of the attorneys of the two telegraph companies was held to-day and it was resolved to join hands in the fight.

Meanwhile, both companies, according to the telegraph officials, will ignore that part of the injunction which compels them to furnish the quotations, on the ground that to do so would compel them to break the State laws. neither company now furnishes ticker service of the Chicago markets, the only quotations could be obtained by telegraph companies, who could be by stealing private information messages passing over their wires, thus directly violating the criminal code.

MORE MONEY IN TELEPHONES.

The New York Company Increases Its Stock—Wall Street's Impression.

The stockholders of the New York Telephone Company meeting called by directors of the company yesterday, at a special meeting, and were given of the thirteen Directors of the company, voted to authorize an increase in the capital stock from $16,000,000 to $30,000,000. Of the 160,000 shares, all except thirty-three were represented at the meeting, and were voted in favor of the increase.

After the meeting officers of the company declined to say anything as to the reason for the increase.

The news of the action was taken in Wall Street circles to indicate preparation either for fighting the independent telephone interests or the possible absorption of such outside interests as were deemed desirable if seemed obtainable.

E. E. POOR'S BODY ARRIVES.

Taken to His Home in Hackensack on a Special Train.

Mrs. Edward E. Poor and her son and daughter-in-law arrived here yesterday on the Teutonic, bringing with her the body of her husband, who died in Liverpool. The body was taken to his late home in Hackensack, N. J., on a special train on the Erie Railroad.

Mr. Poor, after signing as President of the Park National Bank, sailed for Liverpool on July 14 for a complete rest. He was taken ill on his arrival at Liverpool and died after a short illness on July 29.

Gold Received From Cuba.

The United States Assay Office yesterday received $1,400,000 in gold from Cuba in the course of Government transactions. An amount of more than $30,000 was also received from the Mondike.

English Imports and Exports.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The statement of the Board of Trade for the month of July shows increases for the month of July £328,000 in imports and £1,354,600 in exports.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market for outside securities the trading, with the exception of a single stock, was as dull as on any day since extreme dullness became the daily condition. The one stock actively traded in was Rubber Goods, which supplied probably more than half of the whole day's business. In some issues considerable improvement in price appeared, in spite of the market's inactivity, but none of the advances appeared to have special significance. The declaration of the Standard Oil dividend on Tuesday led yesterday to considerable inquiry for that stock, but trading in the issue was again very light. Outside buying seems to be at the minimum, and those more directly interested in curb stocks are not now engaged to any extent in the market. Left to itself, the market has become very monotonous, and the general strength which prices are showing is the one feature worthy of note.

RUBBER GOODS common was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares, an amount much in excess of that credited to any other issue. On these transactions the stock advanced from 27 to 28, and, after some fluctuations, closed at 27½ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. In the preferred stock, which was extremely dull, a more notable advance occurred. This issue closed at 77½ bid, a gain of 1¼ points. Insiders seemed to be buyers of the stock, though others appeared to be to a fairly large extent purchasers of the stock. The general reason for the demand seemed to be the good reports had in regard to the company's earnings, which are said to be very satisfactory.

STANDARD OIL, so far as reported, was traded in to the extent of only twenty shares, which sold at 533½ and 533. These prices represented an advance of 3 or 4 points over Tuesday's closing bid, and at the end of the day the stock showed a net gain of 2 points, closing at 532 bid. A number of buying orders appeared in the market, but somewhat below the price at which the stock was held.

BRITISH WAR LOAN 3s.—There was some demand on the curb for the new war loan bonds, but, so far as reported, no transactions were made. A premium of ⅝ was bid for $10,000 of the bonds, and they were offered within a small fraction of that figure.

NATIONAL SALT sold at 40, an advance of 1½ points over the best bid of the previous day. Trading was limited to 200 shares. There was also better demand for the preferred stock, which was bid up from 61 to 63⅝ without sales.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE has within the last few days been offered down from about 40 to 25, with no better bid apearing than 15. The dividend expected at the beginning of this month was passed, and this seems to be the direct cause of the decline in the stock, though friends of the company say this action was taken in carrying out a plan to extend the company's manufacturing facilities.

NILES-BEMENT-POND.—The statement of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, issued yesterday, showed net earnings for the six months ended June 30 of $625,717. From this amount there was paid in dividends $210,000, being two quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the common stock. In addition there was set aside the sum of $40,361 for depreciation, leaving a surplus of $369,356 for the six months, making a total surplus of $800,000.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay. State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	2¾	3
Consolidated Gas debentures	87	90
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	105½	105½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	23	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	76
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	79½	80½
American Chicle	56	60
American Chicle pf.	70	75
American Hide & Leather bonds	89½	90½
American Thread pf.	4	4¾
American Woolen	12¾	13½
American Woolen pf.	70½	71
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	28	32
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	6¾	7½
Distilling Company of America	4½	4¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	19½	20½
Electric Boat	14	17
Electric Boat pf.	39	36
Havana Commercial	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	37	40
International Pump	19½	20
International Pump pf.	66	67
International Silver pf.	35	37
National Enameling & Stamping	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Gramophone	15	25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	15¾	50	Am. C. & F. Co....	15¾	15¾	15¼	15¼	.....
61	66	15	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	65½	65½	65½	65½	.....
93½	94½	110	American Cotton Oil..	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
38	37	100	American Ice Co.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
54	55¼	525	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	54¼	54¼	54	54	— ¼
19¼	20¾	150	Am. Malting Co. pf..	20	20	20	20	.....
36½	36¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
88½	89¾	410	Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	88	88½	88	88½	+ ½
18¾	19	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co..	19	19	19	19	.....
33¾	33¼	470	Am. Steel & Wire....	33	33¾	33	33¾	+ ¼
121¾	121¾	14,010	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	121½	122	121	121½	+ ¼
23¾	25	320	American Tin Plate..	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
93½	93¾	2,865	American Tobacco ...	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	+ ¼
44¼	44¾	235	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¼
28¾	28½	3,150	At., T. & S. F.....	28¾	27	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
70	70¼	4,945	At., T. & S. F. pf....	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	— ⅛
74¼	74¾	1,710	Baltimore & Ohio....	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	+ ¼
80	81	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
55¾	56	16,980	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56¼	56¾	55¾	56	— ⅛
86¾	87¼	400	Canadian Pacific	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
27¾	27½	140	Chesapeake & Ohio...	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
126½	126¾	2,750	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	126¾	126¾	126¼	126¼	— ⅜
21¼	22¼	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	.....
111¼	111¾	2,225	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ¼
157½	158	50	Chicago & Northw...	158½	158½	158½	158½	.....
106¾	106¾	2,940	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ¼
58¾	59½	100	C., C., C. & St. L....	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
85¾	85½	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	85¼	85½	85	85	— ½
6½	6¾	10	Colorado Southern	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
41¾	42¾	35	Col. Southern 1st pf..	41½	41½	41	41	.....
16	17	185	Col. Southern 2d pf...	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	.....
174½	175	360	Consolidated Gas	174½	175	174½	175	+ ¼
25¾	26	2,010	Con. Tobacco Co.....	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ¼
77	77¼	950	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	77	77¼	77	77¼	+ ¼
111	113¼	125	Delaware & Hudson..	113	113	113	113	.....
176	178	45	Del., Lack. & West...	177	177	177	177	.....
10¾	11	10	Erie	11	11	11	11	.....
32½	33	220	Erie 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
83	83¼	1,050	Federal Steel	83	83½	82¾	83	— ¼
		200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	.....
131	132½	150	General Electric	132¼	132½	132¼	132½	+ ½
53¼	54	450	Glucose Sugar Ref...	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
152	153½	600	Great Northern pf....	152	152	151½	151½	— ¾
61¼	62	100	Hocking Valley pf....	62	62	62	62	.....
116¾	117	300	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
22¾	22½	100	International Paper..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
29¾	29¾	100	International Power..	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
19	19½	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	.....
42	44	100	Iowa Central pf.....	42¼	42½	42¼	42½	— ½
60	66	200	Long Island	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¾
71	71½	100	Louisville & Nashville.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¼
89¾	90¾	660	Manhattan Elevated..	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
153	153¾	2,950	Met. Street Railway ..	153	153¾	151¼	153	— ¾
11¾	12	10	Mexican Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
3¼	3⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
56	56¾	100	Minn. & St. Louis...	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
30	30¾	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30¾	30¾	30	30	— ¼
50¾	51¼	3,600	Missouri Pacific	50½	51¾	50¾	50¾	.....
31½	31½	600	National Biscuit Co..	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
95¾	96	600	National Lead Co. pf.	95¾	96¼	95¾	95¾	— ¼
83¼	84½	114	National Steel pf....	83½	83¾	83½	83½	— ¼
45¾	46¼	2,095	National Tube Co....	45½	46	45¾	46	+ ¼
90	90¼	1,314	National Tube Co. pf.	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
123¾	123¾	515	New York Central ...	123½	123¾	123¼	123¾	+ ¼
11¾	11½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
21	21	650	N. Y., Ont. & West...	20¾	21	20¾	21	.....
32¾	34	320	Norfolk & Western...	34½	34¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
77	78	524	Norfolk & West. pf...	77	78	77	78	.....
15	15¾	200	North American	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	.....
51¼	51¾	2,950	Northern Pacific	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
31	31¼	100	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	.....
123¾	123¾	380	Pennsylvania R. R....	123½	129	123¾	123¾	+ ¼
98¾	98¾	1,250	People's Gas, Chicago	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ¼
1¾	2	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans..	2	2	2	2	.....
40	41	310	Pressed Steel Car....	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	— ¼
71	72	60	Pressed Steel Car pf..	72½	72½	72¾	72¾	.....
184½	188	1,825	Pullman Company	185	187¾	185	187¾	+ 1¾
58¾	58¾	1,610	Reading 1st pf.....	58½	58¾	58½	58¾	.....
28	28½	900	Reading 2d pf.....	27¾	28	27¾	28	.....
9¼	10¼	100	Republic Iron & Steel.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
50½	51	538	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	50¼	50¾	50	50	— ⅜
9¾	9¾	100	St. L. & San Fran....	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
83¾	84¼	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼
65	68	100	Sloss Sheffield pf....	65	65	65	65	.....
83½	83¾	1,018	Southern Pacific	83½	83¾	83¼	83¾	+ ½
10¾	11	210	Southern Railway	10¾	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
52¼	52¾	300	Southern Railway pf..	52	52	52	52	— ¼
5	5¾	20	Standard R. & T.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
69¾	70	925	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	70¼	70¼	69¾	70	— ⅜
14¾	14¾	110	Texas Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
64	64¼	40	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	66½	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
59¾	59½	8,892	Union Pacific	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
75¾	75¾	950	Union Pacific pf	76	76	75¾	75¾	.....
10¼	10¾	335	United States Leather	10¼	10¾	10	10¾	.....
29	29½	11,240	United States Rubber.	29½	30¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
79¾	80	370	Western Union Tel....	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	— ¼
23¾	23¾	300	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	— ¼
13	14	100	Wisconsin Central ..	14	14	14	14	— ¼
Sales.....		114,320						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.1908	104½	104¾
2s, c., w. is.1908	104¾	104¾
2s, r., 1891..100		
4s, r., 1925..107	129½	
4s, c., 1925..107	129½	
5s, r., 1918, sus.1064	74	
4s, r., 1907..114	115½	
4s, c., 1907..114	115½	
4s, r., 1925..132	132½	
4s, c., 1925..132	132½	
5s, r., 1904..112	113½	
5s, c., 1904..112	113½	
D. C. 3-65s..120		
Adams Exp.125	129	
Alb. & Sus.104		
Alb. & W..116		
Am. Coal ..160	200	
Am. C. Oil pf.	90¼	80½
Am. D. Tel. 32	38½	
Am. Exp....158		
A. L. Co. pf. 67	70	
Am. L. Co.... 11¼	11½	
Am. M. Co.... 2½	4½	
Am. Sp. M. 1¼	1½	
A. S. H. Co. pf..... 66	67	
Co. pf.... 73	74	
A. S. R. pf.116	117	
A. T. & C. 90	95	
A. T. P. pf. 76	79	
Am. Teb. pf.126	128	
Ann Arbor....	18	
Am. Sh. pf. 40¼	43	
B. A. L. pf.106		
B. Un. Gas.165	170	
Bruns. City.. 7	7¾	
B., R. & P. 60	71	
B., R. & P. pf..... 104	120	
B., C. R. & N..... 124		
Can. So.... 48½	49	
Cap. Tract..	103½	
C. & A. 110....	95	
C. & E. Ill. pf..... 120	125	
C. G. W.... 10¾	11	
C. G. W. pf....		
A.... 66¾	69	
C. G. W. pf....		
B..... 81	84	
C. G. W. 5. 85½	86	
C. I. & L. pf..... 51	54	
C. M. & St. P. pf..... 170	172	
C. St. P. M. & Om.....108	113	
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf..160	180	
C. T. & T. 10¾	11	
C. T. & T. pf..... 33	54	
C. C. C. & St. L. pf..105	107	
C. L. & W. 30	30	
C. L. & W. pf..... 64	68	
Cleve. & P. 182		
C. F. & I.....		
pf..... 187½	130	
C. & H. C. & I..... 12½	15	
Com. Cable..160	170	
Consol. Coal. 42		
D. & R. G. 18½	19¾	
D. & R. G. pf..... 67	67½	
D. & W. Fu. D..... 13	13	
D. S. S. & A..... 3¾	4¾	
A. pf..... 12		
Eighth ..378	425	
Erie 2d pf..154	17	
Ev. & T. H. 42½	45	
Ev. & T. H. pf..... 80	85	
F. Steel pf. 65½	66	
Ft. W. & R. G..... 17	20	
Glue. S. pf.. 99¼	100½	
H. B. Claflin.102		
Rock. Val... 84	85½	
Homestake.. 70	75	
Ill. C., L. 1.100		
Int. Silver .. 4	6	
Joliet & Chi.178		
K. C., F. & G.....	15½	16½
Kan. & M.. 14½	16½	
K. & D. M. pf.....	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.....	14½	15¾
King. & P.. 3	10	
Lacl. Gas.. 74		
Lacl. G. pf. 98	100	
L. E. & W. 26½	27½	
L. E. & W. pf..... 92	94	
Lake Shore..209		
Leh. C. R.160		
M. C. R. pf.106		
Man. Beach. 12	18	
Md. Coal pf. 65	80	
M. W. & St. L. pf..... 80	81¼	
M. & St. L. pf..... 79	80½	
Mich. Cent..106		
M. & St. L. pf..... 93¼	94½	
M. St. P. & S. S. M. 18	20	
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 58½	60	
Mo., K. & T. 9½	10½	
Mob. & Ohio 33	39	
Mor. & Es.186	189	
N. C. & St. L..... 45		
Nat. Bis. pf. 86	89½	
Nat. Lead.. 19½	19¾	
N. Cent. Coal 33	35	
N. J. Cent.128¾	130	
N. Y. A. Br.131	136	
N. Y. & N. H..... 210	215	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. 70	79	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 28	34	
N. Y., L. E. & W..... 132	135	
Nor. Pac. pf. 71¼	71¾	
O. & L. Gas. 25	33	
Ont. Mining. 6	7	
Pac. Coast.. 52	54	
P. C. 1st pf. 86	90	
P. C. 2d pf. 62	64	
Penn. Coal..400		
Peo. & East. 5	7½	
Pere. Marq.. 22	23½	
Pere. M. pf. 55	58	
P., C., C. & St. L.....	53	
P. C. C. & St. L. pf..... 78	81	
P., Ft. W. & C..... 182		
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.....		
P. & W. pf. 212½	214½	
Quicksil's pf. 7½	8	
Reading 16¾	17	
Rens. & Sar.190	200	
R. W. & O..182		
Rio G. W....	50½	
R. G. W. pf....	90	
St. J. & G. I. 6½	7¼	
St. J. & G. I. pf..... 21½	42½	
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..... 42	43½	
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..... 14½	15½	
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..... 67	68	
St. L. S. W. 10¼	10¾	
St. L. S. W. pf..... 28¼	28½	
Sil. b. ctfs. 81	82½	
Sixth Av...200	225	
Sloss Shef... 19½	20	
Tex. P. L. T. 14½	15	
Third Av....109	111	
Tol. & O. C. 38		
Tol. & O. C. pf..... 45		
T. P. & W. 9		
T. C. R. T. 60		
U. S. Ex. P.. 11¾	12	
U. S. Exp.... 45	47	
U. S. F. M.... ½		
U. S. L. pf.. 68½	69¼	
U. S. R. pf. 93	94	
U. S. R.....160		
U. S. R. pf.....160		
Wabash 2¾	3	
Wabash pf.. 17¾	18¾	
W.-F. Exp..122	129	
W. & L. E.. 8½	9	
W. & L. E. 1st pf..... 46¼	46	
Wis. C. pf... 38	39½	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
240	Am. Steel & W..	33½	33½	33	33½
3,910	Am. Sugar Ref..	121½	121½	121	121½
390	Am. Tobacco	92½	93½	92	93½
260	At., T. & S. F..	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
940	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70¾	69¾	70¾
730	Balt. & Ohio....	73½	74¼	73¾	74¼
11,000	Brook. Rap. Tr..	55¾	56¾	55¾	56
3,070	Chi., B. & Q....	126¾	126¾	125¾	126¼
1,450	Chi., M. & St. P.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
290	Chi., R. I. & P..	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼
270	Cont. Tobacco ..	24½	25¾	24½	25¾
380	Federal Steel ...	22¾	23¾	22½	23¾
80	Louis. & Nash..	70¾	71¼	70¾	71¼
70	Manhattan	90	90¼	90	90¼
100	Met. Street	157½	157½	157½	157½
30	M., K. & T. pf..	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
5,220	Mo. Pacific	50¾	51¾	50¾	50¾
280	Northern Pacific	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¼
90	Nor. Pacific pf..	72	72	72	72
60	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31
390	People's Gas	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾
400	Reading 1st pf..	58¾	58¾	58½	58¾
10	Republic Steel ..	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Southern Pac....	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
20	Southern Ry....	10¾	11	10¾	11
20	Southern Ry. pf.	52½	52½	52	52
20	Stand. R. & T....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
250	Tenn. Coal	70¼	70¼	70	70
1,960	Union Pacific ..	59¾	59¾	59¼	59½
40	U. S. Leather..	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
250	U. S. Rubber....	29¾	30¼	29	29
34,610					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	Southern Ry. 5s..	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
2,000	Union Pacific 4s.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
$6,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup.	2,500	106½	
U S 4s, coup. 1907	500	114¾	
U S 5s, coup. 1908	10,000	128¾	
U S 5s, coup.	12,000	111¾	
U S of Mex S F 5s	2,000	86½	
Va 6s, def ctfs	18,000	6	
	5,000	6¼	
Adams Exp 4s	560	104¾	
	5,000	20 104	
At, T & S F gen 4s	2,000	101¼	
	1,000	101	
	53,000	A 101	
	6,000	101¼	
	1,000	101	
	Adjustment 4s		
	1,000	84	
	2,000	83¾	
	11,000	84	
	2,000	84¼	
Aus & N W 1st 5s	9,050	97¾	
Balt & Ohio 5½s	4,000	94¾	
Balt & Ohio 4s	5,000	100	
	500	100¼	
	3,000	100	
	500	100¼	
	2,000	100	
Balt & Ohio, P J & M Div 5½s	18,000	95½	
Balt & Ohio, S W Div, 6½s	5,000	96¾	
	22,000	96¾	
B'klyn R T 5s	2,000	103½	
B'klyn, W & W H 5s, Trust Co ctfs	5,000	77¼	
	2,000	78	
B, C R & N 1st	1,500	106½	
Cent of Ga con 5s	13,000	91¼	
Cent of Ga 1st inc	26,000	45	
Cent Pac gld 4s	20,000	98¾	
Ches & O gen 4½s	7,000	99¾	
C, M & St P C & P W Div, 5s	1,000	119	
	So Minn Div 6s	3,000	118
C & N W con 7s	2,000	140	
Gold 7s, registered	1,000	140	
	5,000	139	
C, R I & P gen 4s	2,000	105¾	
	7,000	107	
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	6,000	98½	
Col Mid 1st 4s	2,000	75	
	5,000	74½	
Col So 1st 4s	2,000	105¾	
	2,000	83	
Den & R G con 4s	2,000	93¾	
D & R G con 4½s	5,000	107	
Det, M & M 4s	10,000	80	
East T, Va & Ga con 1st 5s	12,000	116	
Erie 1st ext 4s	2,000	99	
Erie 1st con 4s	2,000	97½	
Total sales.....			$674,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$146,547,620
Gold	72,178,978
Silver	15,901,884
United States notes	26,511,450
Treasury notes of 1890	483,163
National banknotes	8,860,983
Total receipts this day	1,967,756
Total receipts this month	15,706,688
Total receipts this year	63,661,849
Total expenditures this day	1,610,000
Total expenditures this month	15,240,000
Total expenditures this year	69,219,953
Deposits in National banks	99,886,189
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	336,491
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	877,976
Customs	1,069,899
Miscellaneous	27,380

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,962,179
Silver dollars	480,328,969
Silver dollars of 1890	5,067,982
Silver bullion of 1890	68,910,088
United States notes	2,690,000
Total	$784,949,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$388,962,179
Silver certificates outstanding	420,328,969
Treasury notes outstanding	72,975,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,690,000
Total	$784,949,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$46,603,458
Gold certificates	25,575,520
Silver coin and bullion	7,673,543
Silver certificates	8,226,541
United States notes	26,511,450
Other assets	16,975,548
Total in Treasury	$131,563,157
Deposits in National banks	99,886,189
Total	$231,404,297
Current liabilities	$4,856,677
Available cash balance	$146,547,620

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
4th week July	$600,216	$594,633	.....
From Jan. 1	13,886,924	11,876,747	.....
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Month July	547,789	494,807	549,581
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	343	343	365
4th week July	102,703	93,540	83,567
Month	310,062	304,004	471,594
BOSTON & ALBANY, for quarter ending July 30—			
Gross	2,471,983	2,404,598	2,203,879
Exp. and taxes	1,778,869	1,642,985	1,507,843
Net	693,114	761,613	700,034
Int. and rent	103,995	103,995	.....
Balance	584,605	657,883	.....
Dividends	500,000	500,000	.....
Surplus	84,600	157,883	.....
Fiscal year—			
Gross	9,956,127	9,825,035	9,241,569
Oper. expenses	6,582,966	6,977,663	6,795,001
Net	3,478,171	2,847,373	2,446,568
Charges	949,482	416,996	416,996
Balance	2,528,688	2,231,586	2,030,572
Dividends	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus	528,688	231,586	30,588
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS, for the month of June—			
Gross	392,224	363,868	318,381
Oper. expenses	244,595	216,492	202,739
Net	147,629	147,370	106,592
Other income	2,615	20,410	.....
Total net	150,953	165,862	.....
Fixed charges	116,066	129,165	130,212
Surplus	34,855	43,117	.....
For the fiscal year—			
Gross	5,145,897	4,551,600	4,221,468
Oper. expenses	3,658,021	3,492,009	3,619,632
Net	1,339,876	1,088,950	1,601,806
Other income	214,599	196,689	167,380
Total	1,554,784	1,285,639	1,769,086
Charges	1,514,392	1,514,276	1,527,331
Surplus	990,573	787,363	241,755
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN, for the month of June—			
Gross	425,277	403,884	315,734
Oper. expenses and taxes	308,459	266,357	202,123
Balance	116,818	136,976	83,611
For the fiscal year—			
Gross	4,963,463	4,846,163	4,001,881
Oper. expenses and taxes	3,414,917	2,970,110	2,801,642
Balance	1,548,585	1,376,023	1,199,739
Fixed charges	689,541	639,638	797,278
Surplus	858,024	686,364	402,461

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, and the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.07
Andes	.11	.11
Belcher	.18	.20
Best & Belcher	.20	.21
Bullion	.04	.04
Caledonia	.72	.74
Challenge Con.	.22	.23
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.94	.97
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.17
Gould & Curry	.17	.18
Hale & Norcross	.24	.23
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con.	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.17	.16
Occidental Con.	.07	.06
Ophir	.70	.69
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.14	.14
Savage	.13	.13
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.24	.25
Standard	4.50	4.45
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.14	.16
Union Con.	.22	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.31	.33
Silver bars	60¾	61¼
Mexican dollars	48¾	49¼
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44½	44¾	45¼	45¾
Alamo	12¾	14	13½	14
Argentum	28	28¾	30¼	30¾
Anaconda	48¼	50	49	50
Anchoria	90	100	90	100
Banker	19	19¼	19	19¼
Battle Mountain	29¼	29¾	29½	29½
Blue Bell	11¾	12	11¾	12¾
C. C. Cons.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
C. C. & M.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
Columbine Victor	14¾	15	14	14¾
Dante	12¾	13¾	13¾	14¾
Damon	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Elkton	163	164½	164½	165½
El Paso	45¼	45¾	45	45¾
Findlay	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Golden Fleece	30	35	30	35
Gibson	27	30	28	29½
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13¾	14	13¾	14
Gold Coin	580	750	550	.....
Garfield	6	10	5¾	10
Gold Sovereign	10	10¼	10	10¼
Gould	40	40¾	40	40¾
Hart	16	16¼	15¾	15¾
Ingham	20	20¾	20¼	20¾
Isabella	130½	130¾	130	130¾
Independence	42½	43	42	42¾
Jackpot	50	50¾	50	50¾
Keystone	17¾	18	17¾	18
Lexington	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¾
Mount Rose	68	70	70	75
Matoa	36½	37	36½	37
Mary Cashen	18	18¾	19	20
Moon Anchor	53	57	55	57
National	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
Nugget	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
Ophir	52	53	52	54½
Orphan	20	21	21	21½

GAYNOR CONSPIRACY CASE.

Testimony and Photographs to Show that Carter Favored Defendants.

The hearing in the proceedings for the removal of John F., William T., and E. H. Gaynor, and Benjamin D. Greene, accused of conspiring to defraud the Government, to the jurisdiction of the Georgia Federal courts, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Shields. The defendants, as the Atlantic Construction Company, were indicted in Georgia for complicity in the frauds in the Savannah Harbor improvement work for which Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the United States Engineer Corps was dismissed the service and sentenced to five years in prison.

Albert J. Twiggs, a contractor of Augusta, Ga., testified that some contracts on the Savannah River were awarded to him by Capt. Carter, but that he was so hampered that he was unable to carry them out. The work was given to the Gaynor Company, and the restrictions that had hampered him were withdrawn. After that he agreed to let the Gaynors get the contracts in consideration of $500. That was in 1892.

In 1893, Mr. Twiggs testified, John Gaynor offered him $1,000 not to bid for a certain contract. He refused, and underbid the contracting company $400, and obtained the contract. The witness said that Capt. Carter declined to accept work from him, although he had personally accepted exactly similar work from the Gaynors, built under like specifications and by the same workmen.

Photographs showing work done in the Savannah River were offered to show that Capt. Carter had discriminated, accepting imperfect work from the Gaynors while rejecting perfect work from Twiggs and other contractors.

The United States District Attorney, Marion Erwin, promised to have the Government's side of the case all in within two days.

DYED FEET BETRAY THIEVES.

Boys Ransack a Dyeing Establishment and Dip Their Feet in Vats.

Red and dark green dyes on the feet of two eleven-year-old boys, Eugene Kelly and Ernest Wichern, cleared up a robbery which had taken place in the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Mrs. Mary Schubert of 138 to 139 Middleton Street, and led to the arrest of the boys. Young Kelly's parents live at 112 Middleton Street, and Wichern at 122 Middleton Street.

After Mrs. Schubert had closed up her place on Saturday afternoon the youthful prisoners entered and ransacked the drawers, securing a watch, a knife, and some worsted goods. The boys then took red and green colors from a shelf and put them in some vats in which there were dress goods. Then they dipped their feet into the vats, Kelly's feet being dyed red and his companion's green. The goods in the vats were destroyed.

Detectives yesterday morning came across Kelly near his home, the color still showing on his feet, and he made a confession. Wichern was arrested later, and when the young prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Lemon in the Lee Avenue Police Court they were paroled in the custody of their parents on account of their youth.

LARGE BATCH OF NEW CITIZENS.

Final Papers for 350—One Applicant Is Ejected.

Three hundred and fifty new citizens who may vote at the coming election received their certificates of naturalization in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday. They were sworn in in batches of four.

Yesterday was the last day that a certificate could be obtained that would give the holder the right to vote at the coming election. It was said by the court attendants that about 60 per cent. more certificates were issued yesterday than on the last day for obtaining naturalization before the election of 1896. This was attributed to the fact that there is practically no naturalization being done in Brooklyn this year, and that the State courts are closed.

One young man was escorted out of the building at the order of United States Commissioner Alexander. The applicant had been before the Commissioner Tuesday with witnesses who had sworn that they had known him all his life. He did not answer the necessary questions properly, and was told to return yesterday. When he appeared the Commissioner asked him the names of his witnesses. He said that he had forgotten, and the Commissioner tore up his application papers, and, calling a Deputy Marshal, told him to take the young man out of the building. The Commissioner explained that he did not have the applicant arrested, as there was a chance that his only fault was downright stupidity.

A Slight Wound Results in Death.

George Fuller, who was a bricklayer living in a furnished room at 506 East Eighty-fifth Street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from blood poisoning. On the evening of July 18 Fuller and several friends were swimming in the East River at Eighty-fourth Street, when Fuller struck his left shin bone against a sharp stone, causing an abrasion of the skin. Three days later the man went to the hospital and the physicians found that blood poisoning had set in. He lingered until yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business Confined to Dwellings and Vacant Property—Auction Sales and Other Items.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for the Riverside Building Company to a Dr. Weber, for $38,000, the dwelling 307 West Ninety-second Street, one of a row of five now in course of construction.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for W. W. Ladd, Jr., to a client, for $25,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 46 East Eighty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 55 by 100.8.

Myer Hellman has sold the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, between Eighth and Bradhurst Avenues, 225 by 99.11.

It is reported that Jacob M. Wimple has sold to Solomon M. Schnatzkin the six-story apartment house known as the Amaganett, 742 and 744 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 60 by 100.

Margaret A. Carson has sold through Peter Axelrad to M. Cohen the three-story dwelling, 102 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 15 by 64.11.

W. L. Bush has bought, for about $12,000, the three-story brick dwelling, 875 West Thirty-second Street, 19 by 97.11.

Up to the close of business yesterday at the County Clerk's office there had been filed since Aug. 3 twenty-nine claims, aggregating $151,119, against the twenty flats on Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, recently erected by Dorothea Weibel. Adam Happel filed liens against the property yesterday amounting to $27,000.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have advanced $15,000 to John V. Signell in the shape of a building loan on the property at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, 75.8 by 125.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Samuel Goldsticker.

46 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 343 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isabella L. Beekman.....$12,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Hamilton Odell, referee, 325 to 337 Pearl Street, northwest side, 135.5 feet northeast of Ferry Street, running through to 82 to 90 Cliff Street, 170.9 by 162.9 by 130.9 by 170.9, five-story brick and iron front buildings; 79 and 81 Cliff Street, northwest side, 74.10 feet northeast of Ferry Street, 54 by 24.6 by 51 by 34.8, together with 83 Cliff Street, northwest side, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 91.6 and irregular, five-story brick building; also, all printing presses and other apparatus contained in said premises, together with all rights to publish certain periodicals and to use the name of Harper & Brother.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, 315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,795; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 288 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 150.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,905.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 191 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 113.7 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 31.9 by 71.11 by 87 by 88.6, five-story brick flat; 193 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 88.9 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.10 by 75.11 and irregular, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment; on No. 191, $24,040; on No. 193, $19,342.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, for a four-story and cellar brick asylum building, 100 by 56; New York Infant Asylum of 21 East Forty-first Street, owner; James B. Lord of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 71 Mercer Street, for a six-story brick factory, 24.10 by 95; Robert Smith of 2,492 Eighth Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 328 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Andrew Klein of 219 East Fifty-second Street, owner; L. Brown, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 141 Suffolk Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and bath; Rubin Ressler of 103 Lewis Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $2,000.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 250 feet north of Juliana Street, to a two-and-a-half story frame dwelling and store; Herman Knewitz, premises, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $700.

No. 26 Broadway and 78 to 79 New Street, to a fifteen-story brick office building; Standard Oil Company, premises, owner; G. K. Thompson of 66 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, to a six-story brick flat, with stores; James N. Smith, owner; G. T. Coleman, Park Row Building, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a two and one-half stofy frame dwelling; Charlotte H. Hanlon, premises, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $75.

No. 235 Avenue A, to a four-story store and tenement; A. J. Hildebrandt, owner; cost, $10.

No. 12 West Thirty-third Street, to a five and three-story brick studio and store; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 332 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Paul F. Brandt of 703 Eighth Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, north side, 206.3 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two and one-half story brick and frame dwelling; John J. Halloran of 241 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner and architect; cost, $1,400.

Nos. 22 and 24 Catharine Slip, to a four-story brick mission building; Mrs. D. W. Bishop of 13 Madison Avenue, owner; W. F. Wadsworth, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 855 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story-and-basement brick dwelling; Simon Borg of 4 East Sixty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Duncan, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 1,120 and 1,122 Washington Avenue, to four-story and three-story frame dwellings; Edward Baker of 688 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $300.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration", has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 139th St, 25x100; Annie Jacobs to Thomas F. Roys, all liens, (R S $2).....
ARTHUR AV, e s, 319 ft n of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 100x125, ½ part; Fairmount Place, s w corner of Marmion Av, 75.10x87.2, all; Hoffman St, n w s of Lot 102, map of Powell farm, 50x100, all; Frank J. Butler to Mary E. Butler, all liens, (R S $2.50).....
BRYANT ST, w s, 50 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Frederic Kropp, referee, to Ida M. Murphy.....
BRYANT ST, w s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Frederic Kropp, referee, to Emily H. Spafford.....
COLE, or 194th St, n s, 141 ft w of Decatur Av, 24x100x23x100; John St, n s, 100 ft e of Marion Av, 87x94x82x94; Frank J. Burton to Mary E. Butler, all title, all lien, (R S $1.50).....
COLUMBUS AV, 807, e s, 25x75; Nathan Stern to Emil Haas.....
EAGLE AV, 699, w s, 21.6x99.4x21.6x99.3; Louis Brandt to Theresa Fuld, (mtg $5,500, R S $1.50).....
GERMAN PLACE, e s, 199.2 ft s of Rae St, new line, 75x65; Louis Lubecker to John S. Ames.....
HORTON AV, s e corner of Main St, 204x75.5x202x82.5; Main St, e s, 100 ft n of East St, 100x200; Prospect St, n s, adjoining lands of Samuel Dayton, 35x110; Prospect St, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, 40x110; Jennie M. Darling to Annie Weyer.....
MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 158th St, runs e 101.10 to Railroad Av West x s w 27.9 x w 89.2 to avenue x n 25 to beginning; Michael J. Broderick to Joseph McBride, (R S $2.50, mtg $6,500).....
MORRIS AV, widened, e s, 53.5 ft n of 150th St, 25x70.3; Ernest B. Wintersmith to Vincenzo Laporta.....
PARCEL 8, damage map acquiring title to Valentine Av, from 198th to 204th St, 80 x100, assigns award; Bertha Kieser to Philip Thorn .....
PEARL ST, 59, n s, 23.6x112.2x17.9x112.1; Elizabeth J. Harvie to John E. Thrall, (R S $30).....
PENFOLD AV, e s, 135 ft s of Suburban Place, 19x128.9x19.5x130.9; Charles F. Willie to Joseph Newman .....
PITT ST, 54 and 56, 48x100.4; First Hungarian Congregation Brith Solam, known as the Erster Ungarische Congregation Brith Sholom, to Congregation Agudath Achim M'Krakau.....
SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, runs n 250x e 100x n 30 to 3d St x e 90x s 280 to 2d St x w —; Seton St, n w corner of 2d St, runs n 250x w 100x n 30 to 3d St x w 90x s 280 to 2d St x w 180; Furman V. Gaines and another to Bertha A. Budde, (mtg $5,000, R S 50 cents).....
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 134th St, 24.6x100; Charles P. Faber to Joseph Friedman, (mtg $14,500, R S $5.50).....
TIFFANY ST, e s, 250 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Bronx Realty Company to Mary Gray, (R S $3).....
WEST ½ of Lot 496, map of Wakefield, 50 x114; Ottilia Kitchelt to Adelaide Burlando .....
2D AV, w s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Annie Franke to Fredericka Lemien, (R S $1).....
2D AV, w s, 350 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; Fredericks, Lemien to Herman Franke and wife, (R S $1).....
3D AV, e s, at centre line of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25x100.92x25x100; Richard Allen to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S 50 cents).....
6TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Av B., 80x108, Unionport; Catharine McMahon to Rosanna Stapleton, (R S 50c).....
7TH ST, s s, 156 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, map of Wakefield; Adelaide Burlando to Angelo Justo .....
7TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av, 25x114, map of Wakefield; Angelo Justo to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $2,000, R S 50 cents).....
11TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Louis Lippmann, (mtg $10,000, R S $4).....
13TH ST, 622 East, 25x108.3; Frank J. Butler to Mary E. Butler, (R S $3).....
12TH ST, 423 West, 24.11x92; S. Edson Gage and others to Robert H. E. Elliott.
31ST ST, 320 East, 22.6x98.9; Charles P. Kelly and another to William Hauser, (mtg $9,500, R S $12).....
60TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution.....
60TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution.....
77TH ST, 164 East, 25x—x22.5x102.2; Therese Schiff to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, (R S $18) .....
82D ST, n s, 291.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 33.4x102.2; Blair S. Williams to Paul F. Williams and another, 2-3 part, (mtg $29,000) .....
142D ST, n s, 280 ft w of Boulevard, 14.6x 99.10; John G. H. Meyers, referee, to ... Jules Mayer.....
147TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft w of Broadway, 25.6x99.11; Carl Neuendorfer to Annie F. Raymond, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.50).....
150TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Henry G. Cooper to Antonio D. Andre, re-recorded, (mtg $3,000, R S $2).....
158TH ST, n s, 361.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, runs n 26.6 x w 88.7 to Park Av, x s w 29.11 to street, x e 97.7; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Walter Seaman, (mtg $19,618, R S $2).....

Recorded Leases.

BOWERY, 27 and 29, and 35 and 37 Bayard St; Edward D. Farrell to John O. Regan, 5 years .....
2D AV, s e corner 95th St; Jonas Weil & another to Michael Fay, 4½ months....

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 30th St, s s, 121 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years.....
AMES, John S., to Moses Heilmann; German Place, e s, 199.2 ft s of Rae St, new line, 1 month.....
AMES, John S., to Eleanor P. Wentworth; German Place, e s, 199.2 ft s of Rae St, new line, 5 years.....
ARCHAMBAULT, Frank A., to Jacob Ruppert; 112 to 116 West 18th St, saloon lease, demand.....
BALZ, Jacob, to Philip Sugarman; Jackson St, 5, and 113 East 14th St, assigns rents to secure.....
BAUM, David, and Moses Aronson to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 30 Prince St, 3 years.....
BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to Paul M. Warburg; 77th St, 164 East, 5 years..
CASSIDY, James E., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 8th Av, s e corner of 111th St, demand .....
CASSIDY, James H., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, demand .....
DEAN, Margaret, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Prospect Av, s e corner Dawson St, saloon lease, demand.....
DIVVER, Cathrine, to Katharina Gass; Avenue C, s e corner of 12th St, Unionport, 3 years.....
EHLERS, Charles F., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Monroe Av, w s, 200 ft n of 174th St, 1 year.....
FAY, Michael, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2d Av, 1,838, saloon lease, demand.....
FITZPATRICK, John R., and Edward J. Flynn to Everett P. Wheeler; 19th St, 270 West, demand.....
GRAY, Mary, to Leslie R. Palmer; Tiffany St, e s, 250 ft n of 165th St, 2 months .....
HALLOCK, James W., to Stephen H. Van Nostrand; Chisholm St, e s, 41.6 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years.....
HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Isaac M. Bernstein; 321 to 325 Madison St, n e corner of Gouverneur St, demand.....
HORNE, Louther S., to Isabella Brady; Stebbins Av, w s, 32.5 ft s of 165th St, 3 years .....
HORNE, Louther S., to Maude A. Deeley; Stebbins Av, s w corner of 165th St, 3 years .....
HORNE, Louther S., to Maude A. Deeley; 165th St, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years .....
HORNE, Louther S., to Phineas and Leopold Sondheim, trustees; 165th St, s s, 103.3 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years.....
JUSTO, Angelo, to Adelaide Burlando; 7th St, s s, 155 ft w of 4th Av; Bronx, 1 year .....
KELLY, Charles P., and John F. Keegan to William Hauser; 1,542 Kelly St, 1 year .....
KUCHER, Joseph, to the New York Savings Bank; 60th St, s s, 220 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years.....
LANCIANO, Carmine D., to Henry Raabe & Sons; 112th St, s s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year.....
LAPORTA, Vincenzo, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Morris Av, widened, e s, 68.5 ft n of 150th St, instalments .....
LEADER, Bessie and Isaac, and others to Catharine W. Loney; Monroe St, 146, 5 years.....
LINK, Charles W., and Viola E. Cooke, to Sarah E. Cooke; Manhattan Av, 541 and 543; also Bleecker St, 283 and 287, 1 year .....
LIPPMANN, Louis, to Pincus Nowenfeld and another; 11th St, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year .....
MORSCHE, Ernest W., to Frederick Tolman; 540 East 17th St, 5 years.....
REGAN, John O., to Jacob Ruppert; 27 and 29 Bowery and 35 and 37 Bayard St, saloon lease, demand.....
ROYS, Thomas F., to George Street, Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft n of 189th St, 1 year .....
SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Magdalena Endholz; 3d Av, 3,315, 3 years.....
SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to Magdalena Endholz; German Place, e s, 50.1 ft n of 157th St, 3 years.....
SIGNELL, John V., to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; Central Park West, n w corner 92d St, due Nov. 1, 1900.....
SINGER, Rachel; Lambert Suydam; 134 Rivington St, 5 years.....
THORN, Philip, to Lillian C. Quinn; Parcel 8, damage map, acquiring title to Valentine Av from 198th to 204th St, 1 year .....
THRALL, John E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Pearl St, 59, 1 year.....
TURNER, Harry, and another, to the United States Life Insurance Company; 92d St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years .....
TURNER, Harry, and another, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 92d St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 7½ years.
WILKINS, Augustus R., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Manhattan Av, w s, 18.5 ft n of 122d St, 1 year.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUSSE, Agnes S. O. M. C., executrix, &c., to Catherine McManus .....
CONDIT, William L., and others, trustees, to Josephine C. Christman .....
HEIDELSHEIMER, Mary S., to Louis Yankauer .....
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Matilda Ludlam, executrix, &c.
SCHELL, Edward P., and others, executors, &c., to Edward P. Schell and others, trustees .....
SCHREINER, John, to Robert Boyd.....
WIEMANN, Frederick, to Herman Watjen .....

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 60th St, —x—; Frederick W. Randel against John Appleby, owner; T. A. Kneale & Co., contractor .....
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 115th St, 110.6x100.11x87.6x104; Andrew Mills against Jacob D. Buttler, owner; Homer J. Beadel, contractor.....
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 114th St, —x—; Arthur Brounet against John H. Lieth and Charles Glenn, owners and contractors .....
7TH AV, e s, extends from 138th to 139th St, 200x178; Adam Happel against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor.....
7TH AV, e s, extends from 138th to 139th St, 200x178; The Ficken Paint and Oil Company against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor .....
107TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Pleasant Av, 30x100; Gabriel Valente against John H. Meyer, owner and contractor.....
116TH ST, 115 East; New York Moulding Manufacturing Company against Rosaline Finkle, owner; Alex. J. Finkle, contractor .....
138TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 260x99.11; Arnold Pfenning against Dorothea Weibel and Marie Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor.....
138TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 200x187; Adam Happel against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor.....
138TH ST, s s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x200 to 139th St; Adam Happel against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor.....
149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100x100; William Gerard against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors .....
169TH ST, s s, 91 ft w of Washington Av, 50x100; Jerry Altieri against John Fox, owner and contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAP. 713, LAWS OF 1900.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 92d St, 75.8x125; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with John V. Signell, 3 payments.....
11TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Louis Lippman, 7 payments..

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 90 and 92; Max Muller against Bernard Isaacs and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, P. Hellinger.
DUANE ST, 213 and 215, and 190 West St; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr. and another, against Franklin Bien, trustee, &c., and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. P. and R. K. Prentice.
TURNPIKE ROAD, Westchester Av, s s, — ft w of Av D, 67x313.10 to 14th St, x 67x311.10, being Lot 334 map of Unionport; Peter Doelger against Annie M. Singer and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, U. & M.
45TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 17x100.5; also 149th St, n s, 150 e of Amsterdam Av, 94x102.2x73.3x96.11; James N. Howard, by guardian, against Frederick S. Howard, individually and as executor, and others; (action to recover ½ part, &c;) attorney, E. N. Anable.
46TH ST, 212 West; William R. Willcox, trustee, &c., against John A. Van Suan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. S. Ransom.
119TH ST, s s, 98 ft w of Pleasant Av, or Av A., 28x 100.11; Winthrop W. Thompson, trustee, against Jacob C. Goetz and another; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.
142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mattie C. Reynolds, guardian, &c., against Caroline Lion and another; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Sage.
149TH ST, 528 West; Max S. & Jacob Griffenhagen against Gerard P. Brouwer, —Ancher and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.09 12-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09¼
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.44
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.15
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 2 red, 75@77c; No. 2 corn, 39c; No. 2 white oats, 23¾@24¼c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24¼c; No. 2 rye, 49¾c; fair to choice malting barley, 37@43c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.32; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.32½; prime timothy seed, $3.20@3.25; mess pork, per barrel, $11.75@11.80; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.10@7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.65@7.70; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.23½; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, old, $8.40; new, $9.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed considerable irregularity and excitement all day yesterday, with speculation heavy. The opening call was favorably influenced by local Southern, and foreign buying orders, which caused an advance of 1@5 points. Public speculative interest on the bull side was not satisfactory, however, and a local bear raid soon disposed of the early improvement. During the afternoon the feature of the trading was furnished by the shorts, who lost no opportunity to cover. There was a lack of new speculative buying, however. Some of the traders here, basing their views on private cables, predicted a bullish Liverpool opening to-morrow, following a reconsideration of yesterday's weekly crop report from Washington. The Government report, due next Friday, was also feared, and as the market has thus sustained a considerable decline, conservative shorts preferred to place themselves in a position for an unprejudiced view of the situation upon the appearance of the bureau report for August, one of the most important statements of the season. Closed very steady at a net advance of 9@11 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations 3-16c higher on the basis of 9 1-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 3,417 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and nominal at 9¼c; Mobile, no business; Savannah nominal at 9¾c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk quiet at 9¾c; Baltimore nominal at 9 11-16@ 1-16c up; Memphis dull at 9¼c; Augusta quiet at 9¾c; St. Louis quiet at 9¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.75	8.85	8.66	8.81@8.83
September	8.36	8.47	8.29	8.47@8.46
October	8.20	8.29	8.12	8.27@8.29
November	8.06	8.16	8.05	8.17@8.18
December	8.06	8.15	7.90	8.14@8.15
January	8.06	8.15	7.96	8.14@8.15
February	8.09	8.16	8.09	8.16@8.18
March	8.10	8.17	8.05	8.19@8.21
April	8.14	8.14	8.14	8.21@8.23
May	8.12	8.19	8.12	8.23@8.25
June	8.15	8.21	8.15	8.25@8.27

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—5 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Increased demand, but business only moderate; prices higher; American middling fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5 25-32d; middling, 5 9-16d; low middling, 5 7-16d; good ordinary, 5 5-16d; ordinary, 5 1-16d; ordinary, 5¼d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,500 bales American. Receipts, 26,000 bales, including 22,000 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 19-64@5 20-64d; August and September, 5 3-64@5 4-64d buyers; September and October, 4 49-64@4 50-64d sellers; October and November, 4 39-64@4 40-64d sellers; November and December, 4 34-64@4 35-64d sellers; December and January, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers; January and February, 4 29-64@4 30-64d buyers; February and March, 4 28-64d sellers; March and April, 4 27-64d sellers; April and May, 4 26-64d buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	80⅝	81	80½	80⅝
December	82⅝	82 15-16	82½	82⅝
Corn—				
September	43⅜	43⅜	43 1-16	43⅛
December	40½	40½	40	40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	...	...	...	74⅜
September	75⅞	76	75¼	75⅝
October	76½	76⅝	76¼	76⅛
Corn—				
August	...	...	...	37⅛
September	38⅜	38⅝	37⅝	37⅜
October	37⅜	37⅝	37	37⅛
Oats—				
August	...	...	...	21¼
September	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21½
October	22⅛	22⅛	22	22

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was another very dull day in wheat circles, with lulls showing a lack of confidence yesterday because Liverpool cables made no response whatever to firmness on this side late Tuesday, and also as the result of small shipboard clearances. Although export business was reported at 90 loads, bears remained in control of the market practically all day, and last prices were ½@⅝c net lower. Undoubtedly the extreme dullness of speculation also exerted considerable effect on the market in a depressing way. Practically the only demand came from shorts and a little on foreign account early in the day, the latter interest also selling. Wheat receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Toledo amounted to 1,017,000 bu, compared with 397,000 bu on the same day last year. With seaboard clearances so light and these heavy arrivals pressing on the market, friends of wheat found little encouragement to offer any support. Improved weather conditions were given in explanation of the opening decline of ½@¾d in English markets, but as bad weather continued in France and Paris was up 20 to 25 points, the former worked up a little before the close and left off only ½@¾d net lower. Liverpool was three points lower and Berlin ¾ mark lower. A cable to the Exchange reported the condition of British wheat at 90.8, compared with 89.5 last year. There were showers again in Northwest sections, but liberal receipts of new wheat at Minneapolis, including 67 cars of Spring and 59 cars of Winter, made the Northwest markets rather weak early in the day. Spring wheat receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 246 cars, compared with 236 cars last week and 121 cars a year ago. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82¼c, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 87¼c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 86¾c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 84⅝c, and No. 1 Northern Chicago, 81⅞c, all to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—Close—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 72¼c; August, 72c; September, 72⅜c; October, 73¾c; December, 75¼c; No. 2 hard, 70@70¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37c; August, 37c; September, 36⅝c; December and year, 33¼c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 20¼c; August, 20¼c; September, 21c; December, 22½c; No. 2 white, 24½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; August, 79¼c; September, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77⅞c; August, 77¾c; September, 77¾c; December, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 76¼c; No. 3 Spring, 72¾c. Oats not quoted. Corn, 38¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 76@76¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75½c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 49@50c; sample, 35@47½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Close—Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, September, 74¼@74¾c; December, 76c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The usual amount of trade in small lots was accomplished at old prices, but no disposition to buy considerable amounts or to show any confidence in the market whatever. The close was barely steady. Spring patents, $4.10@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.60@$3.75; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@ $3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet; quoted: Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.65; CORNMEAL—Easy; quoted: Kiln dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; quoted: Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@89c.

FEED—Steady; quoted: Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.85@$16; Spring bran, bulk, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@ $18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $20.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@ $13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Dull at $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS —Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7¼c; 150-lb, 7¼c; pigs, 7¾@7½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firmer; smoking bellies, 10¼c; 10-lb, 9@9½c; 12-lb, 8¾@8¾c; 14-lb, 7¾@7¾c; pickled shoulders dull; 6½@6¾c; pickled hams quiet; 10@10½c. TALLOW—

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:05 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S. N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE. E. W. CUSHMAN —Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30 AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

YOUR VACATION

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AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.
Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.
DAVID R. PLUMER, Manager.
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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
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QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. Opens June 20th. 1,200 Feet Elevation. Golf links and all other amusements.
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BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
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DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
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WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on beach; hot and cold sea water baths. R. K. LETCHWORTH.

SUMMONSES.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNIE HOWELL, plaintiff, against HARRY HOWELL, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 1st, 1900.
VINCENT VICTORY,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To Harry Howell, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of June, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of July, 1900.
VINCENT VICTORY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy12-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THE ALBANY CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION against GERTRUDE PARKER, John L. Hamilton, Thomas L. Hamilton, Alexander H. Hamilton, Elias Solomon, Samuel Heller, Max Kaufman, Alexander Boehm, Michael Levine, Abraham Boehm, Ida Boehm, Lewis Coon and Amalie Coon.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Albany, June 26, 1900.
JOHN A. DELEHANTY,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office address and Post Office address, The Commercial Bank Building, Albany, N. Y.

To Gertrude Gertrude Parker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 9th day of July, 1900.
[illegible]
Attorney for Plaintiff.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE STAR COMPANY, The Morning Journal Association, and William R. Hearst, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900.
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.
CHAS. J. PATTERSON
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City.
au9-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE EVENING JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY and WILLIAM R. HEARST, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Evening Journal Publishing Company and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900.
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.
CHAS. J. PATTERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City.
au9-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, CITY AND County of New York.—JAMES CREMINS, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. HUTTON, Defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1900.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. Hutton, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3rd day of July, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of July, 1900, the original complaint having been filed on the 4th day of June, 1900.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2824.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BAILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William J. Bailey of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1900, the said William J. Bailey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, August 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,586.—In the matter of PATRICK BRENNAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Brennan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, August 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,586.—In the matter of PATRICK BRENNAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Brennan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, August 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,516.—In the matter of MOES M. DYKES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Moes M. Dykes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,516.—In the matter of GEORGE W. FALK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Falk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,516.—In the matter of GEORGE W. FALK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Falk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 8, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PETER DI CRISTINA HUBER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Di Cristina Huber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Fred Court Maston of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Fred Court Maston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 8th, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. HAHN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,162.

Notice is hereby given that Robert M. Hahn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 1st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DRETER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELISABETH McCABE, Bankrupt.—No. 2,573.

To the creditors of Elisabeth McCabe of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Elisabeth McCabe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DRETER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 8th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANDREW F. MOUNT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the property of said bankrupt, consisting of stock in trade, machinery, tools, etc., of the appraised value of $894.17, will be sold at public auction by Chas. Jacobs & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 23 and 24 Lispenard Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 16th day of August, 1900, at 12 M. And all sales for less than 75 per centum of the amount of the appraised value are subject to the approval of the Court. RICHARD MOYNAN.
HARRY LEVOR, 320 Broadway, Attorney for Trustee.
CHAS. JACOBS & CO., Auctioneers, 23-24 Lispenard Street, New York City.

P. S.—The above sale will be adjourned to 100 and 111 Leonard Street, New York City, at the same hour as above mentioned.

NO. 2468.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON ROBBINS and ABRAHAM MALLIS, individually and as members of the firm of Mallis & Robbins, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Simon Robbins and Abraham Mallis of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Robbins and Abraham Mallis were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1900.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. Hutton, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3rd day of July, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of July, 1900, the original complaint having been filed on the 4th day of June, 1900.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2824.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BAILEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William J. Bailey of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1900, the said William J. Bailey was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, August 8, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX GOLDSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line fifty-four feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street fifty-four feet to the point of beginning, together with the buildings erected thereon. The westerly line of said premises running partly through a party wall.

The said premises will be sold subject to a certain party wall agreement affecting the westerly wall of the most westerly building erected upon the aforesaid premises made between Max Gohaef and Max Goldstein, dated April 27th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 48 of Section 6 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28th, 1899.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1900.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

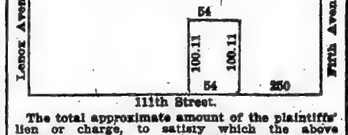

111th Street.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $48,806.84, with interest from July 24th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $385.26, and interest thereon from August 2d, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $294.67 and interest.

Dated New York, August 3d, 1900.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
au6-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land late belonging to Nathaniel Hawxhurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McCLELLAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

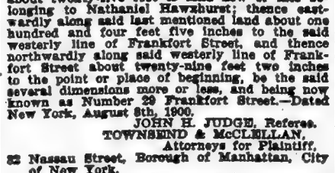

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.89, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 27, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $256.38 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
au8-law6wTh&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB KUNZENMANN, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE KUNZENMANN, wife of the plaintiff; Joseph Kunzenmann and Susan Kunzenmann, his wife; Ellen Gough and Alexander Gough, her husband; Louisa A. Birkler and Louis Birkler, her husband; Julia E. M. O'Hagan and Henry O'Hagan, her husband; Michael Volz and Lillie Volz, his wife; Peter Volz and Catharine Volz, his wife; Ferdinand Volz and Mary Volz, his wife, and Otto Volz, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this Court, dated the 29th day of July, 1900, and entered on the 31st day of July, 1900, and thereafter duly amended by order made and entered on the 18th day of June, 1900, and again duly amended by order made June 23d, 1900, and entered June 25th, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of the said orders had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 12th day of September, 1900, at my office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due to him, by reason thereof.

The property described in the complaint in the above-entitled action is as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward (late Eleventh Ward) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the centre of a party wall between the buildings on the said northerly side of Eleventh Street and the buildings numbered as Nos. 331 and 333 East Eleventh Street, and distant westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, through the centre of said party wall, and at right angles to Eleventh Street, or nearly so, forty (40) feet; thence northeasterly along a fence twenty-five (25) feet and two and one-half (2½) inches; thence still northerly, but more easterly than last bearing, three (3) feet eight (8) inches; thence northeasterly in said line of fence thirty-nine (39) feet six (6) inches to a point on the face of a brick building and centre of a party wall; thence northerly through the centre of said party wall twenty-five (25) feet; and thence continuing said last mentioned line one (1) foot, more or less, beyond said brick building; thence westerly and parallel with said brick building forty-three (43) feet and eight (8) inches; thence still westerly, but more northerly, thirty-three (33) feet eleven (11) inches, to the centre of a party wall; thence southwardly to the rear wall of the house now known by the street number 327, sixty-nine (69) feet and ten (10) inches; thence southerly along the west side of said wall of said building, and at right angles to Eleventh Street or nearly so, thirty-four (34) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of Eleventh Street seventy-one (71) feet three and one-quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street Numbers 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street; less premises conveyed by deed dated June 17th, 1884, to Henry W. Erichs, and recorded in Liber of Conveyances 1818, Page 126.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Thirteenth Street seventy-seven (77) feet three (3) inches; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with said Thirteenth Street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches to the westerly side of the Second Avenue; and thence southwesterly along the westerly side of the Second Avenue twenty-six (26) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with the use in common of the wall of the northerly side of said lot as a party wall for the building on the lot next northerly adjoining, as well as the building on the lot hereby conveyed.

Being the premises known by the street Number 213 Second Avenue.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet and ten (10) inches; and thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. The northerly and the southerly lines running through the centre of party walls.

Being the premises now known by the street Number 176 Second Avenue.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.
CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 189 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy25-law1wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GEORGE CALL and DANIEL W. McKEEMAN, composing the firm of George Call and Company, plaintiffs, against ANTONETTA ALTIERI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 14th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smyth & Sons, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet and seven (7) inches southerly from the point or corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, and running thence westerly and parallel to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and part of the way through a party wall erected partly on the lot hereby conveyed and partly on the lot next adjoining on the southerly side thereof, seventy-five (75) feet, to the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, and thence northerly along said westerly side of Pleasant Avenue sixteen (16) feet and eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 21, 1900.

CHARLES DUSSLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 88 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number being 353 Pleasant Avenue:

119th Street.

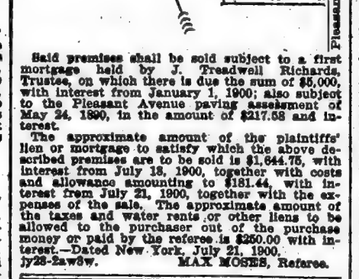

Said premises shall be sold subject to a first mortgage held by J. Treadwell Richards, Trustee, on which there is due the sum of $5,000, with interest from January 1, 1900; also subject to the Pleasant Avenue paving assessment of May 24, 1900, in the amount of $217.58 and interest.

The approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or mortgage to satisfy which the above described premises are to be sold is $1,644.75, with interest from July 1st, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $181.44, with interest from July 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and water rents or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $250.00 with interest.—Dated New York, July 21, 1900.

MAX MOSES, Referee.
jy28-2aw3w.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned, as general assignee for the benefit of creditors of the copartnership composed of Theodore H. Price, William G. McCormick, Walter H. Price, and Ralph C. M. Wortley, doing business under the firm name of Price, McCormick & Company, will sell at public auction, through Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on August 22d, 1900, the following described personal property of the assigned estate, namely:

SUBSCRIPTION RECEIPT.

$10,032.10 Standard Ice Mfg. Co. for $5,000 bonds, $5,000 Preferred Stock of Company, and $52.10 interest.

STOCKS.

Shares.
100 American Writing Paper Co.
3106 American Writing Paper Co. Preferred.
1525 Gold Coin Mines Co.
20 Consolidated Gas Co., New Jersey.
41 3-5 Denver Union Water Co.
9 2-5 Denver Union Water Co. Preferred.
15 Denver & South Western.
150 Denver & South Western Preferred.
451 Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
1544 Howard National Bank, Boston.*
1260 Market National Bank, Boston.*
*(Including all the right, title, and interest of said copartnership in and under a certain syndicate agreement between Kidder, Peabody & Co. and the subscribers thereto, dated Sept. 26th, 1898, for the liquidation of certain nine National Banks of Boston and the formation of a new National Bank.)
5 Live Stock Co. of America.
400 Michigan Grape Sugar Co.
7 New England Transportation Co.
82 North American Trust Co.
100 Ohio So. R'way Co. (Certificate of Deposit.)
1831½ Philadelphia Co.
10 Phoenix National Bank, New York.
400 Riker Motor Vehicle Co.
200 Riker Motor Vehicle Co. Preferred.
1014 279-1,000 Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.
713 525-1,000 Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. Preferred.
5 Spring Garden Ins. Co., Philadelphia.
100 Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 Syracuse Gas Co.
$3,000 Hiland Sub-School.
859 U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.
20 Trust Co. of America.

BONDS.

$35,000 American Writing Paper Co. 5%.
$700 Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5% 20-Year Gold, due 1914.
$1,000 New England Gas & Coke Co. 5%. New York, August 7th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. CURTIS,
45 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HONorable Frederick Smyth, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEODORE H. PRICE, WILLIAM G. McCORMICK, WALTER H. PRICE, and RALPH C. M. WORTLEY, as copartners, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm

SAVE A CHURCH FROM FIRE

Two Young Men Carry Blazing Varnish from St. Cecilia's.

The Buildings of a Harlem Parish and a Large Public School Narrowly Escape Destruction.

Through the bravery and presence of mind of two young men, property to the value of at least $500,000, including one of the largest public school buildings up town, was probably saved from destruction by fire yesterday. On the corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Lexington Avenue stands Public School No. 72, while adjoining it on One Hundred and Sixth Street is St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church, one of the finest edifices in Harlem, a parochial school building, a sisters' house, and the parish house running through to One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Shortly before noon yesterday, Emil Lehman and Harry Tighe, two young men in the employ of Father Phalan, pastor of the church, were varnishing the woodwork of the Sunday school room, which is in the basement of the church. Running out of varnish, they went to a small lobby between the Sunday school room and an open court in the rear of the church, where a quantity of painter's supplies was stored, to refill their pails. Among these supplies was a barrel of turpentine, a quantity of oil, and other inflammable materials. Lehman carried a three-gallon pail and Tighe a five-gallon bucket.

So dark was it in the lobby that it was necessary to light a candle in order to distinguish the cans. The candle was placed on the floor, and the two young men had just about completed the filling of their pails when the varnish caught fire from the flame of the candle and instantly there was a flash, a puff of dense black smoke, and both pails of varnish began to burn furiously.

Lehman and Tighe, with much presence of mind, realized that if the burning pails of varnish were left where they were the entire structure would go up in smoke. The distance from the lobby to the open court was about thirty feet, and the lobby was filled with thick smoke; but without an instant's hesitation the young men seized the pails containing the burning varnish and, holding them as far away from their bodies as possible, dashed through the lobby and out into the open court with them.

Placing the blazing vessels safely on the pavement without even spilling a drop of the burning fluid, the two fell back almost exhausted in the arms of those who had rushed from the parish house. Both had inhaled some of the stifling smoke, and their hands, arms, and faces were badly burned. Their eyebrows were entirely burned off, and their hair was badly singed.

The thick, black smoke was seen rising in the rear of the church and an alarm was turned in, but when the firemen arrived they found nothing to do, and let the two pails of varnish burn out. The firemen were enthusiastic in their praises of the two young men's bravery, and said that had the blazing varnish been allowed to remain in the lobby where the paints were stored, they would have had a bad fire to contend with, and one that would have probably resulted disastrously for the church and school buildings.

A physician who was called in to attend Lehman and Tighe found the skin peeling off their hands, arms, and faces. Their injuries are painful but not serious.

FIRE IN ITALIAN TENEMENT.

The Men Seek Their Own Safety—Police Rescue Women and Children.

Policeman Junker of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, while on East Ninety-sixth Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, heard three shots, followed by cries of "Police!" "Fire!" and "Murder!" He found that the tenement 205 East Ninety-seventh Street, inhabited by Italians, was on fire. Some one had fired the shots to attract attention.

The building is a five-story structure, sheltering about 100 persons. The fire escapes were crowded with men, women, and children, and various articles of household furniture were being thrown from the windows when Junker reached the building. He sent in an alarm and rapped for assistance. Policemen Ball and Brady responded.

The fire was in the cellar of the house and smoke filled the hallways. The Italian men paid no attention to the women, but forced their own way out, leaving their wives and children to save themselves the best way they could. The policemen made their way into the house on the first floor and encountered a barricade of trunks and mattresses, the property of Sebastian de Palerino, a peddler, who lives on that floor. He and his wife were trying to get the articles into the street. The policemen scattered the trunks and got de Palerino and his wife out and then went to the assistance of the women and children. They brought down six women and eight children by way of the fire escapes. The rest managed to get down themselves.

The firemen confined the blaze to the cellar. The flames caused $200 worth of damage there and in the apartment of Angelo Ciesone, who lived directly above. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained.

While the firemen were at work Mrs. de Palerino knelt in the street and prayed for the restoration of $100 she had lost. The money represented the savings of years.

POLICEMAN RESCUES A FAMILY.

Carries a Woman from the Third Story of a Burning Brooklyn House.

A number of lives were imperiled by a fire which occurred early yesterday morning in the three three-story frame houses at 77, 79, and 81 Sands Street, Brooklyn. Roundsman William H. Dailey of the Fulton Street Police Station saw smoke coming from the laundry of Hop Sing, on the ground floor of 81 Sands Street, and sent in an alarm of fire. Returning he forced open the doors of the houses and awakened the tenants.

The fire was making rapid headway, and Dailey had to assist a number of the tenants to the street. He found Dominico Barello, his wife, and their five children asleep on the second floor of 81 Sands Street, and, arousing them, helped them out of the building. The policeman then went up to the top floor, where he found Mrs. William Occo, whom he carried down to the street.

A second alarm was sent in, the fire proving a stubborn one. The flames spread through the three buildings, and all were partially destroyed. The total loss on the buildings and the belongings of the tenants was about $10,000.

MOTHER SEES CHILD KILLED.

Brooklyn Trolley's Latest Victim Four-Year-Old Lillie Brucker.

The latest name to be added to the Brooklyn trolley's death list is that of four-year-old Lillie Brucker of 447 Bergen Street, near Flatbush Avenue. The child was run down in front of her own home, and before the eyes of her mother, who was looking out of a window. The frenzied mother and a number of her neighbors tried to get at the motorman of the car, and he had some difficulty in keeping out of their clutches.

Little Lillie was playing on the sidewalk when a playmate, Celia Freedman, five years old, who lives across the street, called to her. Lillie started to cross the street to join her little friend, and failed to notice the approach of Car 2,428 of the Bergen Street line. The car, which was in charge of Motorman John Bannon, was almost upon the child before she looked up and saw it. Her mother, in the window, screamed a warning to her, and with a cry of terror the little one tried to toddle out of the way. But her baby limbs could not carry her fast enough. The motorman tugged desperately at the brake in an effort to stop the car, but the attempt was vain. The child was bowled over and disappeared under the car. Her body became wedged under the rear truck and was dragged along for several feet.

Mrs. Brucker ran out of the house and a crowd quickly gathered.

The motorman was being threatened with assault when a policeman hurried to the scene and protected him.

When the child was taken out from under the car it was found that her right leg had been cut off at the thigh and her left leg severed at the knee. She was removed to the Seney Hospital in an ambulance, and died soon after her arrival there. The motorman was arrested and taken to the Bergen Street Station.

THE CONEY ISLAND MURDER.

Six Arrests Made—The First Identification Wrong—Brutality of the Crime.

Detectives from the Brooklyn Central Office have arrested six men and locked them up in the Coney Island Station on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder of the man who was found unconscious and dying Monday morning along the West End trolley road near the bridge over Coney Island Creek.

The man died in Kings County Hospital without having recovered consciousness. He was then supposed to be James Kerrigan, a cattle dealer living in Harway Avenue, Coney Island, but the detectives found that he was William Kerrigan, a coachman and butler formerly employed in the Boston Athletic Club, Boston, Mass. No James Kerrigan lives in Harway Avenue.

The prisoners who were arrested last night by Detectives Edward Murphy, Edward Rorke, James Raleigh, and Edward Harrington, are Benjamin Tuns, forty-five years old, First Avenue, Coney Island; Philip Smithson, thirty-six, West Third Street, Coney Island; James Begley, 52 Mermaid Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Coney Island; John Sutton, forty, 147 North Fourth Street, Brooklyn; James Allen, forty-five, 213 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and Samuel Coates, Surf Avenue, Coney Island.

So far as the police have the story, Kerrigan went to Coney Island two weeks ago and found employment in Conterno's "Battles of Our Nation," then playing at Henderson's Music Hall in the Bowery. Afterward he was employed by Henderson as a dishwasher in his restaurant, and on July 31 was discharged for intoxication, and from that time until his body was identified yesterday by Charles Miller, an employe of Henderson, nothing is known of his movements.

Two of the prisoners, Tunz and Smithson, were seen going away from near where the body was found, on the morning of the assault, by Charles Larbig of the fishing station at Coney Island Creek. Tunz told the police that they were near the spot at about midnight and Smithson put the time at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The police regard Kerrigan's death as a murder, but they have yet to find the motive of the crime, unless Kerrigan had a little money and was murdered for it. A club and two cobble stones appear to have been the instruments of murder. The hospital doctors say that after Kerrigan had been cut in various parts of the body by the club, his murderers took a sharp end of the weapon, inserted it in the wounds, and used the cobble stones to drive it in deeper.

The police say that they expect to make other arrests soon. The spot where Kerrigan was attacked has been the scene of several murders within the past five years. It is a lonely place, and up to the time of the last assault had not been patrolled by the Coney Island police, owing to the scarcity of men in the precinct.

THREE BROTHERS STARVING.

Want in a Poor Brooklyn Home Reported by Neighbors.

Frederick, James, and George Bohen, brothers, fifteen, thirteen, and eleven years old respectively, were found yesterday in a scantily furnished room at 38 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, suffering for want of food. The father of the boys died six years ago, and Mrs. Bohen married again. A year ago the stepfather of the boys, a cooper named Geiser, deserted the family.

Mrs. Bohen kept a home as long as she was able. A month ago the woman was removed to the Flatbush Hospital, where she is dying of consumption. The boys, after the mother had been taken ill, struggled hard to get along, and were helped by neighbors who are poor themselves. These finally notified the police of the Clymer Street Station of the condition of the boys, and a policeman took them to the station house. There they were furnished with food and then arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Magistrate Lemon sent the eldest boy to a hospital for treatment for an affection of the eyes from which he was suffering. The others were sent to the Parkville Training School.

ACTOR-SOLDIER VIOLENT.

Suffering from Acute Mania, the Result of Typhoid Fever.

Charles Harris, an actor living at the Tinton House, 230 West Thirty-ninth Street, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, in which he contracted typhoid fever, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from acute mania, the result of prolonged illness. Harris served through the Cuban campaign and was in the battle of San Juan Hill.

Harris is a native of Covington, Ky., where his family lives. He is a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. He was educated in the Lexington High School and afterward he entered the theatrical profession. When the war began he went to Kentucky to join the National Guard, but as he heard they might not see active duty he joined the Sixth United States Infantry, which was at Fort Thomas.

Harris went to Montauk Point with his command and there contracted typhoid fever. He had never recovered sufficiently to resume work on the stage. Harris's mind began to show signs of weakness and yesterday morning he became violent and two policemen had to be called in to hold him until he could be taken to Bellevue.

HELD FOR EXTORTION.

Complainant Accepts Money and a Ring and Is Arrested.

Matthew J. Murphy of 410 West Fifty-first Street was held by Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Police Court yesterday in $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of extortion preferred by Mrs. Joseph Lawson of the same address.

Murphy had Lawson arrested Sunday, alleging that he had stolen $9.22 from his rooms and failed to appear at the adjourned hearing Tuesday. Detective Gibson was sent to see Murphy, who said that Mrs. Lawson had asked him to withdraw the charge and had offered to make good the amount he claimed to have lost, giving a ring valued at $35 as security. Magistrate Cornell then ordered a complaint of extortion to be made against Murphy.

Mrs. Lawson, at Murphy's hearing, said: "I went to find out what he had had my husband arrested for. He said for stealing $9. 'I am going to have him sent to the island,' he said. I told him he knew Joe did not steal the money and offered to make good the amount he claimed to have lost if he would not press the charge. I gave him $2 and my engagement ring as security for the rest. My husband never took a cent of his money, and he knows it."

"I believe you, Madam," said Magistrate Cornell, after several tenants in the house where Murphy lived had testified as to his character in the neighborhood and the fact that his room door was often open all night and that young men were nearly always there, "and I think the charge against your husband was trumped up by this man, who I am convinced is a thoroughly disreputable person. I shall hold him in $1,000 for trial."

New Infant Asylum Building.

The Board of Managers of the New York Infant Asylum filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for the four-story brick structure to be erected for that institution at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-first Street. The building will cover a plot 56 by 100 feet in size, and will be so constructed that three stories may be added to it if more room is required at any future time. The estimate of Architect James Brown Lord places the cost of the building at $100,000.

Three Stonecutters Injured.

A scaffolding on the second floor of the new building at 39 East Fifty-seventh Street collapsed yesterday afternoon, and threw three stonecutters to the sidewalk. The injured men were Henry Rayman, John Custer, and Hugo Brookhaven. Rayman's collarbone was fractured and his face badly bruised. He was taken to the Flower Hospital. Custer's face was cut and two or three of his ribs fractured. He was taken to the same hospital. Brookhaven escaped with a few bruises.

For Charity Fund, $5.

The following letter, inclosing $5, was received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

352 Bath Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.

Dear Treasurer: I had a soda water stand for the benefit of your "Fresh Aid Fund." Please find inclosed $5 for your worthy charity. Your friend. EMANUEL K. HARRIS.

The money has been turned over to the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild.

NEELY TO BE EXTRADITED

Judge Lacombe on the Prisoner's Alleged Guilt.

Holds that Government Has Shown Evidence Warranting Trial Under Cuban Penal Code.

Charles F. W. Neely, charged with embezzling funds intrusted to him as Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Cuban Postal Department, will be extradited to Cuba to stand trial in Havana. It is probable that the order in extradition for Neely will be signed on Aug. 13. The decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. In default of $50,000 bail, Neely has been in Ludlow Street Jail since May 15, pending the settlement of the question of his extradition.

Early in the hearing for the extradition proceedings, began in the latter part of June, Neely's counsel, John D. Lindsay, objected to the proposed removal of his client on the ground that the act of June 6, 1900, under which the proceedings were conducted, was unconstitutional. Counsel argued that his client could not be handed over to the authorities in Cuba until the Judge had assured himself that the trial in the island court would be conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Judge Lacombe subsequently decided that the act was constitutional, and that the prisoner could lawfully be extradited.

In the opinion handed down yesterday Judge Lacombe says, in part:

"The evidence shows probable cause to believe that the prisoner is guilty of an offense defined in the act of June 6, 1900, and which is also a violation of the criminal laws in force in Cuba, and upon such evidence he will be held for extradition.

"Two obstacles to his extradition now exist. He has been held to bail in this court upon a criminal charge of bringing into this district Government funds embezzled in another district. He has also been arrested in a civil action brought in this court to recover $45,000, which, it is alleged, he has converted. When both of these proceedings shall have been discontinued the order in extradition will be signed. This may be done on Aug. 13 at 11 o'clock A. M."

Judge Lacombe begins his decision by disposing of Mr. Lindsay's argument that an impartial trial could not be secured for the prisoner in Cuba. His decision on this point he bases on the act of June 6, 1900, which provides that there shall be no order of extradition before "the Judge shall be satisfied that the accused will have a speedy and fair trial."

The statute, however, the court decides, was not passed in the language recommended by the Judiciary Committee. Therefore the court did not consider itself called upon to enter upon such investigation. The sole duty of the court, it is held, is to establish whether or not, upon the evidence submitted, the prisoner is guilty of the charge.

Turning, then, to the evidence submitted by the Government, the court discusses the entire period of the prisoner's incumbency, touching particularly the six weeks from Jan. 1, 1900, to Feb. 10, 1900, during which time the evidence is more compact and specific than it is for the other months. The methods of conducting the bureau are discussed at length.

Judge Lacombe then cites the uncontradicted statements of Marshall, a bureau employe, whose testimony, even under cross-examination, established that $14,000 or thereabout was lost, stolen, or embezzled from the bureau.

The opinion then sets forth the improbability, considering the prisoner's wide jurisdiction in the bureau, that any one else except Neely could have made away with the $14,000 right under the prisoner's hands.

"In the opinion of this court," the opinion says, "the Government has abundantly shown that there is probable cause to believe that Neely is guilty of the offense of 'embezzlement or criminal malversation of the public funds,' he being at the time a 'public officer' or 'employe' or 'depositary.' Such an offense is obnoxious to the Penal Code in force in Cuba, Article 401 of which provides that the 'public employe who, by reason of his office, has in his charge public funds or property and who should take (or consent that others should take) any part therefrom, shall be punished, &c.'

"There is no merit in the contention that this article applies only to persons in the public employ of Spain. Spain having withdrawn from the island, its successor has become the 'public' to which the Code, remaining unrepealed, now refers."

ASTONISHED AT DECISION.

Chief Lamb Says Cubans Never Expected to See Neely Again—Rumors About Other Departments.

B. Franklin Lamb, chief of the Box Department of Posts of Havana, Cuba, who arrived here last Tuesday morning on the steamship Mexico, was found at the Hotel Marlborough last night. Mr. Lamb said that he was here on his annual leave of absence. His wife, he said, and other passengers of the Mexico were still detained at Quarantine for observation, but he had been allowed to come up to the city because he was an immune, having had the fever soon after he went to Cuba two years ago.

Mr. Lamb said that he intended to go to Washington on Saturday and later hoped to visit his home in Indianapolis. When questioned regarding Cuban postal affairs Mr. Lamb said that he must refuse to say anything regarding departmental matters. If he should be requested to make any statements to superiors in Washington and they saw fit to make public what he said then, well and good. He did not expect to make any formal report, however.

Mr. Lamb expressed himself as astonished when informed that Judge Lacombe had rendered an opinion in the Neely case that would result in the latter being extradited to Cuba. He said that there was a good many people in Cuba who never expected to see Neely there again.

Mr. Lamb spoke in the highest praise of M. C. Fosner, Acting Director General of Posts in Cuba, and said that he was doing everything in his power to perfect the running of the department as rapidly as possible.

When pressed to say something in regard to the charges against Neely and the arrest of Major Rathbone, he refused to say anything officially. He said, however, that he had in a general way heard some people, natives as well as Americans, express themselves as believing that the arrest of Major Rathbone was persecution.

Mr. Lamb reiterated his declaration that he would say nothing regarding departmental matters, but he did say that if rumors that he had heard regarding certain other departments in Cuba were true, and could be proved and became public, the postal troubles would never be heard of again, as they would be insignificant in comparison.

CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Burnett Sees Secretary Root and Attorney General Griggs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Attorney General, Secretary Root, and United States Attorney Burnett of New York had a conference to-day at the Department of Justice on the Neely case. A telephone message had been receivd from Nw York announcing that Judge Lacombe had decided to grant the extradition of Neely, to take effect probably on Aug. 13.

The Government looks for an application to the court for a writ of habeas corpus and the conference to-day was for the purpose of advising with United States Attorney Burnett in the preparation of his case against granting the writ. The Government confidently believes that Neely will be returned to Cuba for trial.

Needs $1,500 for Seaside Trips.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in its work of giving free outings to the seaside, needs $1,500 to meet expenses to the end of the season. So far this year over 1,000 mothers and sick babies have had an average stay of two weeks at Sea Breeze, and nearly 10,000 women and children have been taken on the day parties, of which there are five each week. It is the desire of the Board of Managers of the association to keep the home open as late in the season as possible, and for that reason the extra money is needed. Robert Shaw Minturn, the Treasurer, will receive contributions at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

Good shoe fortune is still smiling upon the "I'll do it to-morrows," and the "Oh, pshaw! I forgot to go and get a pair."

There's still good picking for feet of all dimensions.

As to the bargain part, when a man can get a shoe that has been sold by a factory to a wholesaler for more than we ask at retail, there can hardly be much question, can there?

$2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

JAPANESE PRINCE ARRIVES.

A Yokohama Banker Thinks the Chinese Trouble Will Not Last Long.

The steamship Teutonic, which reached her pier late yesterday afternoon, brought a number of prominent Japanese. One of the first to come ashore after the big liner came up to her pier was his Excellency Prince Iwakura of Japan, who has been traveling in England and on the Continent in the suite of Prince Asigurawa. He is returning to his native country by way of Vancouver.

"I have seen many things of interest while on the Continent," he said, "and I was especially interested in the fine art collections I have seen in the galleries abroad. I am now on my way home."

When asked as to the situation in the East, the Prince said that he could not discuss that question. He added: "I have heard nothing from there for some days."

Accompanyng Prince Iwakura was his secretary, Toyonosuki Toki. They left the pier to go to the Japanese Consulate.

Another Japanese official on the vessel was Capt. H. Hiraoka of the Japanese General Army staff. The Captain has been Japan's representative with the English Army in the Transvaal. He is also returning to Japan by way of Vancouver.

"There is nothing that I care to say," he said in response to an inquiry. "I will not talk of what I have seen while with the English Army, for I am to make a report to my Government."

Nagatane Soma of the Yokohama Specie Bank was also a passenger on the Teutonic. He is returning to Yokohama after having been in the United States and England looking after the business of his bank. As to the situation in China, he said:

"I do not think that the trouble out there will last for a very great time longer. Japan and Russia will probably take the most prominent part in affairs out there, for they are nearer and can get the men there in a short time. The great obstacle there is the difficulty of transportation."

CITY MARSHAL HITS A MAN.

He Is Hit in Turn and Then Is Arraigned in Police Court.

William Lee, a City Marshal, of 986 Second Avenue, went to the store of Rudolph S. Goldstein, a cloak dealer at 1,562 First Avenue, yesterday afternoon to levy on the store. Goldstein trying to interfere, Lee hit him over the head with a club, and he had to be taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Alexander J. Goldstein, a brother of the injured man, then hit Lee on the head with a club.

Policeman Wilbur of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station came along and took the two men to the station house. They were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, and Magistrate Meade paroled them until Thursday morning.

ANGEL OF THE TRANSPORTS ILL.

Mrs. George R. Sullivan in Critical Condition at Her Home.

Mrs. George R. Sullivan, who is known in army and navy circles as the "Angel of the Transports," is critically ill at her home, 4 East Forty-third Street, suffering from a complication of diseases, the result of her almost ceaseless works of mercy to sick United States sailors and soldiers.

At the beginning of the Spanish-American War Mrs. Sullivan became a nurse in the army, laboring in the Southern camps, where the value of her services was recognized by the Government, which allowed her unusual privileges in the carrying on of her work. Mrs. Sullivan, out of her income, provided many of the necessary delicacies for the sick soldiers until several wealthy people came to her assistance. After her work in the South she went to Montauk Point to aid in nursing the fever-stricken soldiers at that camp.

When this duty was performed she returned to this city, and quarters were provided for her in the Army Building, where her duties consisted principally in looking after the sick and discharged men who came to New York on the transports, seeing that the sick received attention, and assisting the discharged men to get employment, and in many cases providing the penniless with transportation to their homes.

Mrs. Sullivan is the widow of Dr. George R. Sullivan, an army surgeon, who died six years ago.

At her home yesterday it was said that though she is a very sick woman, it is believed that she will recover.

TRADES WORKERS AT WAR.

Irishmen Resent Appearance of New Men to Take Their Places.

Complications arose yesterday over a misunderstanding at the building in course of erection at 526 Tenth Avenue. Mixed up in the trouble were divers Irishmen, Italians, and negroes, flying bricks, many epithets, and a policeman.

Irish bricklayers, mortar mixers, and various helpers included nearly all the workmen employed on the building on Monday. The sun was too hot for them, and the "can" made many journeys to the corner saloons. By early afternoon most of the bricklayers and mortar men found the difference between a brick and the mortar wherewith to lay it a matter of supreme indifference. At 6 P. M., when the night whistle blew, Foreman O'Keefe discharged all of them.

Yesterday morning, when the Irish laborers returned, sober and forgetful of the day before, they found their places filled with negroes and Italians. Then there was trouble. The Irish began it.

"At thim, bhoys," shouted Patrick McManus, posing a brick in the air, and the brick shot forth into a crowd of Italian mortar mixers, striking Antonio Gastel, drawing blood. Presently the air was filled with bricks. The negroes and Italians rallied in force.

"Police!" suddenly shouted Foreman O'Keefe. "I'm struck."

Another shower of bricks from the Irish side, which seemed to be getting the best of it, brought forth shouts for help. The cry was taken up by bystanders, of whom nearly one thousand gathered in three minutes' time, and Policeman Warnfelder ran into the crowd with drawn club.

Joseph Quigley and McManus were arrested and were held by Magistrate Cornell in $300 bonds to keep the peace. Foreman O'Keefe and Gastel had their hurts dressed. There were several others among the attacked who will carry bruises about for several days.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF MEN'S NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS.

Entire remaining stock of Imported and Domestic fancy Madras, Botony Flannel and white Oxford Negligée Shirts,— broken assortments.

Self neckbands, attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18.

55 cents;

Former prices 95 cents, $1.45, and $2.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway & 11th St.

BEER OBTAINED IN A PARK

Lessee of a Booth in Mount Morris Park Accused.

He Says He Gave It Away and Does Not Sell the Beverage—Report Made to Park Board.

That beer was being obtained at the refreshment booth in Mount Morris Park was the discovery made a day or so ago by Foreman Bacon, who is in charge of the park. A report to this effect has been made to the Park Board, and action is expected at to-day's meeting. The booth, which is leased for the season by Nathaniel J. Feldman, is near the One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Madison Avenue entrance to the park.

Mr. Bacon's suspicions, it is said, were aroused by the crowds at the booth seeking liquid refreshments, especially on Tuesday nights, when a concert was being given. He watched the place and, it is alleged, caught one of the park laborers coming out of the little room back of the booth, which is under the music stand, and, detecting the odor of beer, drew from the man the admission that he had just had a bottle of beer, and that his fellow-laborers were in the habit of getting it there.

Foreman Bacon yesterday admitted that there had been some trouble at the refreshment booth over beer, and that he had made a report to the Park Board on the subject. The contents of that report Mr. Bacon refused to disclose.

Mr. Feldman, when seen, was highly indignant over the matter. He said:

"This is a case of persecution on the part of Foreman Bacon, who, for some reason or other, seems to have a grudge against me, and takes every opportunity of showing it. I have been charged with selling beer at the booth. That is a lie, and a piece of sheer trickery. I have always kept beer at this booth for the use of my family and myself, and on one occasion gave away a couple of bottles. But I never received or asked any payment for the beer. I am not quite such a fool as all that, for the reason that at one time I was an Excise Inspector in this city, and know the law too well to be caught as easily as all that. I intend to sift this matter to the very bottom, for I have a strong suspicion as to who is the author of this attempt to injure me."

When asked if he had ever dispensed any beer to park laborers, Mr. Feldman admitted that he had, but denied that he received any money for it. He explained that he was sitting in the room in the rear of the booth on a very warm day, drinking a bottle of beer, when a laborer walked in, and he offered him a bottle, which he accepted.

Information on the subject was refused at the Arsenal yesterday.

BIG GUN FOR PROSPECT PARK.

Fort Hamilton Authorities Instructed to Turn It Over.

Park Commissioner Brower of Brooklyn has been informed by Lieut. Douglas of the Ordnance Department at Fort Hamilton that the authorities there have been ordered by the War Department to turn over to the Commissioner the big 20-inch Rodman gun at the fort.

Congressman Cayton has been trying for some time to secure the gun, and have it placed in Prospect Park. It will be mounted at the plaza entrance to the park, facing the circle.

The gun is one of the largest that has ever been cast in one piece in this country. It is of an old type and is of no use at the fort.

THE REV. C. M. SHELDON HERE.

He Returns from the Christian Endeavor Convention in London.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., returned to this country on the steamship Teutonic, which arrived here yesterday. Mr. Sheldon has been in London attending the meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society. His wife accompanied him. Mr. Sheldon when seen by a reporter, said:

"There is nothing I care to say now. Later I may have something to say from the lecture platform. I have been in London attending the meeting of the Christian Endeavorers. To my plans, I am on an eight months' leave and I will not return West for some months. I am going to visit the Eastern States, attending State meetings of the Endeavorers. I shall make my headquarters in Boston."

"Do you think that any paper will be published in England on the same lines as you edited the Topeka Capitol?" he was asked.

"Not at present," he replied, "though something may be done later."

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

Conference Today Between Workers and Employers.

The cigarmakers' long strikes, which have lasted for nearly five months, may be settled with a day or two, for a conference between committees of the strikers and of the manufacturers will be held to-day at Delmonico's. The firms that are affected by the strikes are Wertheim & Schiffer; Hirschorn & Co.; Hirschorn & Smith, E. M. Schwarz & Co., Levy & Foster & Co., the Hilson Company, and Hene & Co.

The workers in the factory of Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer struck, and then several firms shut down their works. The Cigarmakers' International Union took the part of the strikers and assumed charge of the strike. About 5,000 persons were affected.

STRIKE STOPS STREET WORK.

Pavers and Rammers Much Expected of Them, They Say.

Walking Delegate McCloskey of the pavers and rammers yesterday ordered a strike of 200 men employed by the Trinidad Asphalt Company, the Amsterdam Asphalt Company, and the Asphalt Company, for an alleged violation of the union rules. The strike causes considerable inconvenience in several streets in laying the work, and consequently making it more difficult for trucks and carriages to pass. The work of paving was stopped in Twelfth Street, near Fourth Avenue; on a long stretch in Amsterdam Avenue, in East and West Twenty-second Street, and in Twenty-ninth Street, and in Twenty-eighth Street.

Under the union rules paving forty-five square yards of granite or laying forty-five yards of asphalt constitutes a day's task of eight hours. Then men said that the foreman wants them to pave from eighty to ninety square yards in a day. McCloskey said that it was impossible for a man to do that amount of work for a day or two, but if continued at that rate it would break down and cripple the strongest man. Another grievance was that, too few rammers were allowed each paving gang.

BRINGS FIVE MOTOR VEHICLES.

Albert C. Bostwick Returns with a Racing Machine.

Albert C. Bostwick arrived here yesterday on the Teutonic, bringing with him five motor vehicles, four of which he purchased while abroad. He has with him a motor vehicle which he took abroad and a machine which he purchased from the Chevalier de Kneff at a cost, it is said, of $12,000. Mr. Bostwick has made 116 kilos on it at an average speed of forty-five miles an hour. He also brings back three motor voiturettes.

He denied yesterday that he was returning with the express intention of racing W. K. Vanderbilt. He admitted, however, that his twelve-thousand-dollar machine was the one on which he pinned his faith, and he was willing to enter it in any cup race with a fair prospect of coming off a victor. Mr. Bostwick also brought back two French poodle dogs.

B. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. ... from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Continuation of Two Sales.

Manufacturers' Samples of Furniture on Third and Fourth Floors of the Annex.

China and Glassware on the Second Floor and in the Basement of Main Building.

The public started the foregoing sales yesterday—started them well. We expedited matters by advertising the bargains, and having them arranged handily for your easy choosing each sale complements the other, and both are of the utmost personal importance to all who have need of the goods involved in the movements.

We were right in thinking that you would pass the chaotic ebullitions that teemed in the papers, and turn with relief to the quiet, convincing statements we printed concerning the best values ever offered in merchandise of equal quality.

Yesterday's crowds justified our expectations—and the bargains justified your. Come again to-day. No gaps in the ranks. The vacant places created by "sold tickets" were filled over-night.

Children's Wash Dresses at $1.89.

$3.91 and $4.23 are the two prices from which these Dresses have been reduced. Quite a come down, don't you think? They are made of good percales, lawns and madrases, nicely trimmed in many styles. Sizes range from 4 to 14 years. You've never been offered better value at $1.89.

A Group of Wash Goods Reduced from 12c., 14c., 16c. and 18c. To 8c. Per Yard.

Here's a handsome chance to reinforce your Summer wardrobe with dresses, shirts and skirts. Appropriate materials for each garment at an average of half our regular low prices. This is one of the "late-in-the-season" bargains that thrifty women secure and lay away for use early in the next season.

12c.—Fancy Cambrics, 36 in.; figures and stripes.
16c.—Crash Skirtings, 28 in.; effective stripes.
14c.—Mercerized Zephyrs, 30 in.; many color combinations.
18c.—Burlap Skirting, 32 in.; black and mixtures.

Choice 8c. Choice.

Men's Clothing—In Annex.

Men are as keen for bargains as women. Every clothier and every sociologist will vouch for that fact. The response to our Men's Clothing advertising is as quick and great as that commanded by our announcements of Women's Suits at under-prices. The money-saving instinct is universal and commendable. Our appreciation of that characteristic inspired us to make "money-saving" a basic principle of the store. See the result.

Men's $10.00 Serge Suits at $6.94.

Men's Suits, made of blue serge that will stay blue—the best dye—lined with fine quality of mohair serge—thoroughly and honestly tailored—all-wool, of course. Would be exceptionally tempting at $10.00; we make the price $6.94.

Two hundred pair Men's Worsted Trousers, stylish stripes and checks, well made and trimmed, worth $4.50; our price $2.98.

Men's White Duck Trousers, heavy grade, lapped and reinforced seams, nobby for warm weather wear, worth $1.50; our price $1.09.

Men's Bathing Suits—Annex.

You may hire a Bathing Suit for 25c. We'll sell you one for 49c.—or 76c. Made of plain blue Maco yarn; full regular sizes. If you want better qualities, we have them at prices relatively as low.

Men's Two-piece Worsted Bathing Suits, plain blue, well-finished, $1.81.

Men's Two-piece Worsted Bathing Suits, shirts and trunks attractively striped, $2.97.

Men's Two-piece Worsted Bathing Suits, bottom of shirts and trunks finished with fancy silk stripes, $3.91.

Boys' Bathing Suits.

Boys' Two-piece Cotton Bathing Suits, blue and fancy stripes, fast colors, 68c. Blue Flannel, trimmed with white braid, $1.21. Worsted, plain colors, hand-finished, $1.57.

THREATENED BY BIG CROWD.

Police Draw Clubs and Revolvers to Protect Sweatshop Owner, in Peril from Enraged Italians.

Joseph Lutz, the owner of a sweatshop at North Second and North Seventh Streets, Brooklyn, had a narrow escape from being killed last night by a crowd of angry Italians. His life was saved by the appearance of several policemen, who were compelled to draw their revolvers and threaten the Italians to prevent an assault.

Lutz employs many people, and yesterday afternoon, while the hands were at work, they were annoyed by Italian boys who climbed upon a high stoop on the North Second Street side of the shop and threw stones and other missiles at them. Several times the boys were driven off, only to return. Last evening they again returned. Lutz then ran to the stoop after the boys had again stoned the hands. Among the boys was Carmino Landrea, nine years old, of 209 Union Avenue. In the excitement of the boys to get away Landrea fell from the stoop and in the fall his left arm was broken.

When the accident became known among the Italians living in the colony, they swarmed to the sweatshop. Young Landrea declared that Lutz had thrown him off the stoop. This statement caused the crowd to become greatly excited and they vowed vengeance. Lutz barricaded his door and word was sent to the Bedford Avenue Police Station. Several policemen were hurried to the scene. When the officers reached there they found several of the Italians trying to batter in the door of the shop and howling for vengeance. Some of them had revolvers and others stilettos. The policemen drew their clubs and revolvers in order to drive the crowd back. Lutz was then taken from the building and escorted by the police to the station house for protection.

A mob of fully 1,000 followed, still shouting for vengeance and demanding the arrest of Lutz. He was kept in the station house until 9 o'clock, before he was taken to his home in the hope that the crowd would disperse to their homes. A policeman was detailed to watch the sweatshop during the night to prevent any attempt to assault Lutz.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH To-Day
3:30 P.M.—Fanciulli's 71st Reg. Band
Evenings at 8, Except Sunday. | PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA.
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. AT 9
(TO-NIGHT and Saturday evening.)
IL TROVATORE.
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinée, MARTHA.
Next Week—Faust and Bohemian Girl.
Aug. 20—Frank Daniels in "The Ameer."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway & 35th St.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!
And the Public Has Made | THE | A Gigantic Success
CADET GIRL

Continuous Performance PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c VAUDEVILLE
5th AVE. 23d ST. PALACE.
Mr. & Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw & Daughters, Edmund Day & Co. Others
Williams & Walker, Grace Huntington & Co., Carrie Behr, Three Gardner Bros. Kathryn Osterman & Co., Jennie Yeamans, Young & Sells, Moving Pcs., &c.

KEITH'S The Great Lafayette, Arthur Dunn & Clara Belle Jerome. Buoman & Adele. Clarice Vance. Mlle. Christina and Liliputian Dogs.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

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HOAR CRITICISES BRYAN

Says His Pledge to Call Congress Is Ridiculous Nonsense.

HIS ANTI-IMPERIALISM A MASK

Massachusetts Senator Says It Is Used Merely to Cover What Bryan Has at Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 9.—In an interview to-night on Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance, Senator Hoar said: "Mr. Bryan has put his case with great power and with great dexterity. Many good men the first time they read it, will be much impressed by it, but they will like it less after more careful consideration. His defense of his course in procuring the ratification of the treaty by which the Philippine Islands were acquired from Spain is exceedingly weak and lame. It will not bear examination for a moment. The Senate was the strong fortress, the West Point of the opponents of imperialism.

"I myself, in my humble way, did everything in my power to prevent the ratification of the treaty. I do not understand that any opponent of imperialism charges me with failing to do my full duty as a Senator, both by vote and speech. I did it at the cost of what was as dear to me as my life—the approval and sympathy of men who had been my friends and political companions for more than thirty years. Everything I tried to do was brought to naught by the action taken by Mr. Bryan, an action taken against the remonstrance of the wisest leaders in his own party.

"He is not to get the reward of his conduct if I can help it. I do not give him my confidence in this matter. He says that if he is elected he will call an extra session at once and propose to Congress to give up the Philippines to their own people. He must know very well that this talk is the idlest and most ridiculous nonsense. He knows he could not expect either house of Congress to do this thing until the people of the Philippine Islands have abandoned their opposition and have re-established an orderly government under our protection.

"He knows that if there should be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives equal to his wildest hopes, and if the Republican majority in the Senate should be reduced or wiped out altogether, so that there will be a tie—which is, I suppose, beyond his most sanguine expectations—there are still earnest and pledged imperialists enough in the Democratic Party to prevent any such action.

"No, the anti-imperialism of Mr. Bryan and that of his party is but a mask—it is a mask to cover the things they have had most at heart from the beginning. It is a mask to cover their purpose to establish the free coinage of silver, a mask to cover their purpose to bring in free trade, a mask to cover their purpose to overthrow the banking system, a mask to cover an attack upon the Supreme Court, and a purpose to reorganize it if they can get the opportunity."

HANNA ON BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Thinks It Was Put Forth as a Feeler—Says If Bryan's Friends Are Satisfied with It, He Is.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Senator Hanna of Ohio, manager of the Republican campaign, when asked his opinion to-day of Mr. Bryan's speech, remarked:

"I have read it through from beginning to end. I don't suppose Mr. Bryan cares much what I think of his utterances, but if his friends are satisfied with his speech, I certainly am."

In reply to a question as to the German vote, Senator Hanna continued: "I certainly don't anticipate that such statements and arguments as are used will have much effect upon the Germans. I would not insult their intelligence by supposing that they would be influenced to take such a view of the future of the Republic, because of the policies of the Administration, as the Democrats would have them take."

Mr. Hanna added that the speech might serve a purpose in stimulating the people to read the history of their country and ascertain whether some of the great men whom Bryan had quoted really held such views as he had ascribed to them.

"I think," said the Senator, "that that speech was put forth as a feeler and was devoted to the line it took in order chiefly that Mr. Bryan might see whether the country took the bait."

OTHER VIEWS ON THE SPEECH.

Representative Men Here Say What They Think of the Democratic Candidate's Oration.

Comments of representative men on the speech delivered by Mr. Bryan at Indianapolis yesterday, follows:

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.—I have not had time to read the speech, but I intend to do so at my earliest opportunity. I understand that while Mr. Bryan did not enter into any discussion of the money question in his speech at Indianapolis, he promised that later he would, in a letter, discuss all the issues of the campaign, and while I am not in sympathy with Mr. Bryan and have no confidence in him, still I believe he should be permitted to use his own time and discuss the questions of the campaign at any time he sees fit. There is no particular need of haste.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM—I have not read the speech, and I do not propose to slander any moments' leisure, as Shakespeare puts it, in reading stuff such as that

J. EDWARD SIMMONS—I am not prepared at this time to discuss the matter, but will have something to say later in the campaign.

CHAIRMAN B. B. ODELL—I see that Mr. Bryan says nothing about silver at 16 to 1 concerning which he was so insistent at Kansas City. The balance is a surplus of words.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL, ex-Governor of Ohio—An excellent address full of logical conclusions. Those who read it carefully may be convinced against their will.

GEORGE E. GREEN, ex-Mayor of Binghampton—It is a Bryan speech. That covers it.

SENATOR N. B. SCOTT of West Virginia—One feature impressed me. That was his solicitude for the Cubans and the Filipinos. While he has not a word for the poor blacks in this country, who are guaranteed the rights of citizenship by the Constitution. While the Democrats are disfranchising negroes by the thousand they are clamoring for the liberty of the Filipino. Why does Mr. Bryan ignore his pet hobby of 16 to 1?

CONTROLLER BIRD S. COLER—Every young man should read the speech of William J. Bryan before making up his mind how to vote this year. It is a masterly effort. The issues are plainly stated. It would pay every citizen to peruse the written speech before taking sides in this campaign.

LAWRENCE DELMOUR, Tammany Leader—The speech made by Mr. Bryan is a vote-getter. It will be a splendid campaign document, and the Tammany Hall leaders should see that their district Captains are made familiar with his arguments so as to convince wavering citizens as to the right way to vote.

DEPUTY CONTROLLER MICHAEL T. DALY—There could be no plainer statement of the great issues of the campaign than that made by Mr. Bryan. His promise to convene Congress, if elected, and give the people of the Philippines a form of self-government will win thousands of votes of people who believe in liberty, independence, and equality.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks very dull. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 29c; cotton, middling, 9 13-16c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $17; butter, Western creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Newport Excursion on Sunday, See advertising column.—Adv.

W. K. VANDERBILT INTERVIEWED.

Says, in London, that McKinley's Election Is a Moral Certainty.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Daily Express publishes this morning an interview with William K. Vanderbilt, and represents him as saying that Mr. McKinley's re-election to the Presidency is a moral certainty.

TO IMPROVE IMMIGRATION.

Washington Officials in Canada Attempting to Effect Joint Methods of Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9.—The Hon. H. A. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, Washington; T. V. Powderly, United States Immigration Commissioner, and C. S. Hamlin of Boston are in the city for the purpose of conferring with the local steamship and railway companies on the matter of providing for a more searching examination of immigrants destined for the United States, but landing at Canadian ports.

The first conference was held at the Windsor this morning, and it is said that the United States officials expressed a desire that the Canadian steamship lines would adopt the system of examination provided by an act of Congress passed during the Cleveland Administration, and which is in operation in the United States to-day. This, they claim, is more satisfactory than that in operation in Canada, inasmuch as it prevents a certain class of immigrants from entering the United States.

The trouble that confronts the United States immigration officials is the difficulty of keeping out undesirable immigrants, who, after living in Canada for a short time, cross the border and take up their homes in the Western States. If some way could be devised to prevent these people from entering Canada, the United States officials believe it would be better in the end for both countries.

Mr. Powderly, at the close of this morning's session, stated that to-day's conference with the railway and steamship officials was not the primary cause of their visit to Montreal, and nothing of an international character had been discussed.

Messrs. Taylor, Powderly, and Hamlin will visit Quebec before they return to Washington. At Quebec they will inspect the facilities which there exist for the proper examination of immigrants.

J. C. PHILLIPS NEARLY DROWNED

He Tried to Save a Helpless Friend and Was Himself Overcome.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—J. Campbell Phillips, the artist, had a narrow escape from drowning to-day while saving a friend. Mr. Phillips, who has been spending a few weeks with E. M. Friedlander at his cottage on Greenwood Lake, making sketches of the surrounding country, went out rowing this morning with Mr. Friedlander and Joseph Levy of Galveston, Texas. All three were in their bathing suits, and after a short row Mr. Levy jumped overboard. He sank immediately and Mr. Phillips, seeing that he was helpless from cramps, jumped into the water and brought him to the surface.

He had grabbed his rescuer so tightly around the neck and arms that Phillips was obliged to free himself, when Levy immediately sank again. Phillips again dived for him, bringing him to the surface, this time holding him by the shoulders. Meanwhile Phillips was rapidly becoming exhausted, and Mr. Friedlander finally succeeded in getting both on board the boat. Mr. Phillips lost consciousness after being taken ashore, but later recovered, and he and Levy are little the worse for their experience.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTUMN PLANS.

Will Return to Washington Next Week —The Trip to Chicago.

CANTON, Aug. 9.—When President McKinley leaves for Washington next week it will be for an absence of several weeks from his Canton home. Mrs. McKinley expects to accompany him. They probably will start from Canton next Thursday. On Saturday a reception will be tendered 1,400 Cuban school teachers visiting in the United States. On Sunday the President and Cabinet will attend memorial services for the late King of Italy.

President and Mrs. McKinley probably will remain in Washington the greater part of the week, and will go direct from the capital to Chicago to attend the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. From Chicago they will return to Canton, and probably remain here until the second week in September, when they will go to Somerset, Penn., to attend the wedding of Mabel McKinley, the President's niece, to Dr. Herman Baer. Beyond that the plans have not been definitely arranged, but it is probable the President will be in Canton at least a part of the time and on election day.

Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland will visit the McKinleys before their departure for Washington.

Costly Suit Over a Hog.

Special to The New York Times.

SCOTTSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—A great crowd of North Allen County farmers are here to-day to testify in the Moore-Erwin hog trial that has attracted so much attention. Some weeks ago a dispute arose between Trig Moore and Will Erwin, two prosperous farmers, regarding a hog, the value of which was $10. The suit was instituted and first tried in the Magistrate's court at Gainesville, and decided in favor of Moore. An appeal was made to the Quarterly Court, in which the trial is now in progress. This is the third trial. Each side is represented by twenty-six witnesses, and the cost of the suit, if settled now, would be over $300, exclusive of attorney's fees.

Maniac With a Practical Turn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Aug. 9.—An unknown colored woman entered the home of Mrs. Dent Smith, East Spring Street, near Sixth, yesterday morning, and, without saying a word, she picked up a broom and swept every room in the house, changing the furniture about and moving the pictures on the walls to other positions. When the work was completed the woman informed Mrs. Smith that she would return Saturday. Mrs. Smith had never seen her strange visitor before, and she could not account for her actions, but she believes that she has had an adventure with a crazy woman.

Freight Wreck on New York Central.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 9.—Traffic on the New York Central to-night is hindered by a freight wreck at Hoffman's, about ten miles from here. No one was injured.

Be Sure to See Niagara.
So of course you should take the New York Central, from Grand Central Station, the centre of the metropolis of America.—Adv.

GERMAN-AMERICANS' ANTI-BRYAN APPEAL

Declare Silver Leader's Election Would Discredit America.

APPROVE GOVERNMENT POLICY

Address to Voters Adopted at a Big Meeting of McKinley and Roosevelt League.

The German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League held a very largely attended meeting at 102 East Fourteenth Street last night. Standing room only was the rule.

Arthur Von Briesen presided, and made a long speech. He was followed by others. At the close of the meeting it was decided to issue an address to German-Americans. The address says in part:

"The greater and more powerful a country, the more important it is that its Government be in safe hands and controlled by sound principles. Never before were the United States as powerful as now. Never before did we occupy as commanding a position toward other powers as we do now, a position which is due mainly to our remarkable industrial and commercial development. The general prosperity of the people has reached unknown proportions. It is our principal duty to maintain these acquisitions, namely, our prosperity, our industrial development, and our commanding position in relation to other powers.

"This duty requires us to give to the country at the next election the best and most capable leaders. Above all, we have to see to it that our National honor is held high. Proved probity, strict righteousness, and the greatest wisdom must be found in the men into whose hands we propose to place the reins of Government for the next four years.

AGAINST DISHONEST PRINCIPLE.

"German honesty is one of the qualities which we have brought into our adopted country; men of German descent will never permit dishonest principle to prevail in the conduct of their Government.

"It is easy to see that the principles for which William Jennings Bryan mainly stands are not honest, and that it would discredit the United States if through Bryan's election they would prevail.

"Bryan insisted that the silver question should again be made prominent. Four years ago this question was decided by our votes; the judgment which we pronounced in 1896 we certainly will not reverse in 1900. The silverites by the 16 to 1 plank desire to obtain legal support for the proposition that the mints of the United States shall be required to give to the owner of silver a full dollar in return for half a dollar, thus enriching that owner. If they should succeed in this the result would be the destruction of the credit of the country, a diminished purchasing value of our money, and our absolute dishonor.

"Four years ago Bryan said in one of his speeches that the maintenance of honest money would ruin the people and would expose them first to poverty and then to crime, but the years which have passed since his first defeat have proved the incorrectness of his judgment. Through honest mony and honest financial management our prosperity grew as never before. Bryan's election would cause the loss of all that for which we stood successfully four years ago, all that to which we mainly owe our present favored position.

"Bryan also says that he desires to combat trusts. What a contradiction—as though the intended silver grab would not be the most gigantic trust ever created. The trust plank in the Democratic platform is a catch phrase for captivating the upwary. Should Bryan be defeated, however, all corrupt trusts will be proceeded against with energy, for such is the proclamation in the platform which Messrs. McKinley and Roosevelt have accepted and which contains a distinct plank to that effect.

ON AMERICAN FAIR PLAY.

"Imperialism is the next catchword. Are we to abandon Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines? The sound common sense of the American people and their desire for fair play are a guarantee that the inhabitants of the countries recently acquired by us will be given the earliest opportunity to govern themselves.

"Hence we will do our utmost to prevent the election of Bryan to the office of President of the United States. To him these words of the poet aptly apply:

His honor rooted in dishonor stood,
And faith, unfaithful, kept him falsely true.

"We propose to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Our present President, William McKinley, has proved that even under the most difficult conditions he could lead us to victory, power, and prosperity. He honestly performed the duties of his exalted office. He is entitled to re-election. Under his government a great war was commenced and victoriously terminated, while at the same time the country prospered in all directions. Never before in the history of the world did any country prosper while engaged in warfare with a powerful nation. President McKinley represents in his person the ability, strict integrity, and simple citizenship which since Lincoln's time we have sought and found in our President.

"Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the office of Vice President against his wish by rousing acclamation. The Government of the State of New York, which for two years has been in his hands, enables us to judge of him as an Executive officer in high place. He succeeded in bringing his State, so far as honesty of administration is concerned, to the front rank; to make it a model for other States. The services which he rendered to the entire country in matters relating to civil service, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and on the field of battle, have justly endeared him to the hearts of the people. His frankness, his straightforwardness, his ability, and tireless activity, bespeak for him a great future. It will be an honor to the country to place him, its most representative citizen, in the office of which is next to the highest within the gift of the people.

"Fellow-citizens: Rally and assist us in our effort to serve our great and beloved adopted country best by giving it an honest and able Administration. Let our battle cry be: Down with Bryan and his imperialistic silver trust!"

NAMES OF THE SIGNERS.

The address is signed by several hundred persons, including Arthur von Briesen, Charles A. Schieren, Paul Goepel, Gustav H. Schwab, Dr. G. Scholer, Jacob H. Schiff, Ludwig F. Thoma, and George H. Engelhardt.

A delegation of German-American citizens from Brooklyn put in an appearance at the session of the Executive Committee of the league yesterday, reporting a widespread interest for the Republican ticket in that borough, and that the work of organization will be taken up at once.

Among the men who have given assurances of conducting the work of organization are the following: Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Jacob Hew, Charles Naeher, Henry Batterman, John C. Schuman, Dr. W. F. Schildge, and I. Hacker.

PLAGUE IN HAMBURG.

Confirmation of One Case Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Marine Hospital Service has received the following cablegram from Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Greene, officially announcing the existence of the plague at Hamburg:

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Confirmed case plague removed from steamer in Hamburg. Origin South America. J. B. GREENE.

Over the Delectable Mountain.
The through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad cross the picturesque Alleghenies at their prettiest part.—Adv.

CHICAGO'S ELASTIC POPULATION.

School Supervisor Counts 1,987,000, Government Finds But 1,695,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Chicago has a population of 1,987,000, according to the school census report which will be issued to-morrow. Supervisor Griffin says there are 2,000,000 people in Chicago, but 13,000 of them escaped his enumerators.

Merriam, who supervised the Federal count, says Chicago has about 1,695,000 persons. Between this and Supervisor Griffin's count is a loss of one, and possibly two, Congressmen.

"The big cities, where the Democratic vote is, are to be disfranchised for ten years by the Hanna administration," said an official connected with the school enumeration. "I learn that Chicago, New York, Boston, and Baltimore are each to be deprived of a Congressman."

CHILD SAVES HIS OWN LIFE.

Loses Balance in High Window, but Holds Fast to Sill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Clarence Fiske, the six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Fiske of New York, climbed to the sill of a sixth-story window at the Hotel Savoy to-day, lost his balance, and only saved himself from being dashed to death by seizing, as he fell, the sill with both hands.

The lad was alone in the sitting room of his parents' apartments at the time, and it was some minutes before any one could tell where his cries for help came from. Mrs. Fiske fainted when she learned of her son's narrow escape. A crowd on the boardwalk in front of the hotel saw the accident and expected to see the lad let go his hold and be dashed to pieces. He kept hold with great pluck and smiled when he was pulled in through the window.

BUMBLE BEES ATTACK FUNERAL

Put Mourners to Flight and Make Things Lively for a While.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9.—As the hearse containing the body of James Bracken, formerly of New Albany, was driven into the rural cemetery near Bradford, Harrison County, Ind., one of the horses attached to it trod on a huge nest of bumble bees. For a minute there was a lively time. The angry bees swarmed from the nest and attacked everything and everybody in sight. They stung the driver of the hearse until he was blinded and he fled. They attacked the pall bearers around the vehicle and drove them away. The widow and the mourners in the carriages following were victims of the insects' activity. The attending minister was stung by two of the bees and many of the attending friends were promptly driven from the inclosure.

The horses attached to the hearse were the first to feel the vengeance of the bees, and were stung so badly that they ran away, but were caught just as the hearse and coffin were about to be overturned. After a vigorous fight that lasted a half hour the bees were driven away and the funeral proceeded.

HOUSES ARE GIVEN AWAY.

Railroad Company Had to Clear Land —New Orleans Men Profited.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—The unique spectacle of houses being given away has been witnessed in the upper districts of New Orleans for some days past, and has caused a boom in the house movers' trade never before known here. The streets for squares have been blocked with houses for days, and the real estate men have reaped increased profits from the sale of vacant lots to put them on.

This unprecedented upheaval in the natural order of things was brought about by the desire of the Illinois Central Railroad to open up a new right of way it had secured through the heart of a thickly settled section of the city, and the failure of the real estate men to sell off the houses within a specified time, the railroad having had to pay for them to secure the ground. Finding that purchasers at reasonable prices were scarce, the railroad company let down the bars and sold the houses off at ridiculously low figures. Money was no object to the railroad company in the transaction, and neat cottages were sold for $10 on condition that they be moved within three days. One handsome frame residence brought $250. The new owner moved it a short distance, and has since refused $4,000 for his bargain.

A church, the Church of the Nativity, of which the Rev. Father John F. Prim is the rector, was in the way and shared the same fate. To further hasten the clearance sale, the railroad announced that all remaining houses on the right of way would be given free of charge, and the bargain counter crush increased. One of the unfortunate ones succeeded in transporting his house 2,000 feet, and had it within a few yards of its destination when the supports gave way and it collapsed. Many small fortunes were made by the more fortunate ones.

STEAMER PALESTRO WRECKED.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Aug. 9.—The following wreck report is received from Weather Bureau Observer Dosher at Hatteras, N. C.:

"The British steamer Palestro, Capt. Armstrong, from Pensacola for Liverpool via Newport News, for coal, stranded at 7 o'clock this morning on Diamond Shoals. Six men have just landed at Cape Hatteras in their own boat, and the remainder of the crew, (twenty-four men,) are alongside the ship in boats. The crews of the Cape Hatteras and Creeds Hill Life Saving Stations have gone to the assistance of the ship. A dense smoke has prevailed in this locality all day, until this afternoon about 2 o'clock, when it lifted, and the ship was discovered by the life saving crews.

"The second mate, who came ashore in the ship's boat, reports thirteen feet of water in the main hold, and thinks it doubtful if the ship can be saved."

A later report from the same source states that the remainder of the crew, twenty-four men, of the stranded steamship, were safely landed at Cape Hatteras to-night by the life savers, and the entire crew of thirty men are now being cared for at the Cape Hatteras Station. At 6 o'clock this evening the ship had twenty-seven feet of water in her hold, and was fast settling. Her position and condition are such that nothing can be done toward saving either the ship or cargo, and both will prove a total loss.

The Palestro, Capt. Armstrong, is a steel vessel of 1,566 tons register, and was built in Sunderland, England, in December, 1890, by Thompson & Sons for the Atlantic and Eastern Steamship Company. She was originally the Palentino, but was recently rechristened. She was 294 feet long, 39 feet in beam, and 19 feet deep, and fitted with the latest pattern three-cylinder triple expansion engines.

EXCURSION STEAMER DISABLED.

Five hundred persons from Newark, N. J., had trouble in getting home from Midland Beach last night. They started from Newark on the steamboat William Story, and the boat left again for Newark in the evening. When inside the Narrows the crankpin broke, and Capt. Cameron decided it would be unsafe to proceed. He therefore landed his passengers at the long dock at Stapleton.

Then it developed that more than half of the women and children did not have enough money to take them home. When those who had money had departed, the rest were refunded enough money to enable them to get home by trolley. Then there was a great scene in Stapleton, as the cars running from South Beach were jammed, and when they reached Stapleton the Newarkers could not get on. It took several hours before the crowd of Newarkers finally got clear of Stapleton and well started for home.

PLOT TO CAPTURE ROBERTS

All the British Officers in Pretoria We[re] to be Killed.

Ringleaders Have Been Ten of the Jailed— art of Johannesburg Conspiracy.

LONDON, [Aug.] 10.—The Daily News has the following [dis]patch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 9:

"A plot to [shoot] all the British officers and to make [Lord] Roberts a prisoner has been opportunely discovered. Ten of the ringleaders [are] arrested and are now in jail.

"Probably [the] plot was part of a conspiracy of [which] the attempted rising at Johannesburg was the first indication."

PRETORIA, Aug. 9.—Everything was prepared in the [plot] to make Lord Roberts a prisoner and [shoot] the British officers, and the conspiracy was only discovered at the last moment. The conspirators numbered about fifteen.

They had planned to set fire to the houses in the extreme western parts of the city, hoping that the troops would be concentrated there. The plan was that then the conspirators were forcibly to enter all houses occupied by British officers, these having been previously marked, and to kill the occupants.

All the Boer sympathizers were acquainted with the [plot], and several had been told off to secure the person of Lord Roberts and to hurry him with to the nearest commando. Horses had been obtained for this purpose.

The British learned the names of the ringleaders, who were put under arrest. The affair has created a tremendous sensation.

DE WET CROSSES THE VAAL.

Methuen Engages Part of His Forces— The Captured Eland's River Garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The following report, dated Pretoria, Aug. 8, has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Kitchener was informed yesterday by an escaped British prisoner that De Wet's wagons had crossed the Vaal. Afterward I heard the guns and of guns, which I think must have been Methuen's, as I directed him to take up a position between Potchefstroom and Lindique, where he could intercept the enemy, who crossed the river at De Wet's Drift. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with cavalry and mounted infantry.

"Hunter reports that he made 4,140 prisoners in the Lichtenburg-Lichtenhelem-Harrismith district, a majority of whom are now en route for Cape Town. Three guns and 4,000 horses were captured, and 10 wagon loads of ammunition, 106,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed.

"The garrison of Eland's River, which I fear has been captured, consisted of about 300 bushmen and Rhodesians. I had hoped that Carrington had been in time to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delarey, learning of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, hurried westward and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived.

"Methuen telegraphs that he engaged a part of De Wet's force yesterday near Benterskroon. He drove the enemy off of a succession of hills, which they held obstinately. Our casualties were seven men killed or wounded, including four officers."

BOERS WILL FIGHT ON.

So Says One of the Envoys in Berlin— The Visit There Unofficial.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office, referring to the presence of the Boer envoys and of Dr. Leyds in Berlin, said that the delegation was here in an unofficial capacity only, and that it was not likely that any power would endeavor to secure peace terms for the Boers in the final settlement.

Dr. Leyds and the delegation, however, had a conference this morning with Herr von Derenthall, Privy Councillor, who is representing Count von Bülow during the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on his yacht.

Later in the day Abram Fischer of the delegation said, in the presence of Dr. Leyds:

"The burghers of the South African Republic do not intend to give up the fight. They will continue guerrilla warfare, splitting up in small bands; and they will undisturb the British bases, inflicting as aggregate more damage in this way than they could inflict in a big war."

CANADIANS ARE DISGUSTED.

Next Time They Say, They Will Stay at Home and Mind Their Business.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Various complaints are published in the morning papers from Canadians invalided to England from South Africa regarding the lack of arrangements for their comfort and the delay in sending them home. The Morning Leader says:

"The Canadian invalids who sailed from Liverpool for Montreal yesterday by the Allan line steamer Parisian expressed their disappointment at the neglect of the military authorities in Liverpool. They said that, having experienced the life of the British soldier under British officers, they had resolved to stay at home and mind their own business in the future. Moreover, they promised to lay the facts before the Canadian ministers on board the Parisian."

Capt. Welby Dies of His Wounds.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sir Redvers Buller reports the death from wounds of Capt. Welby of the Eighteenth Hussars, well known for his explorations in China and Thibet. Last year he explored parts of Abyssinia.

LEWIS E. WESTBROOK REAPPEARS

Missing Ticket Agent Turns Up at Port Jervis—Cannot Explain Absence.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Lewis E. Westbrook, a ticket agent in New York for the Grand Trunk Railroad, who mysteriously disappeared from his home in Westfield, N. J., July 9, turned up in this village yesterday at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Jennie Dorr. For four weeks the ticket agent has wandered around, and he remembers nothing of his wanderings, until he came to his senses and found himself in Port Jervis. He then made his way to his aunt's home.

Mr. Westbrook's father, George Westbrook of Allenville, and his wife, of New York, were notified, and they arrived here last evening. The meeting of the relatives and Westbrook was very affectionate. But when they realized his pitiable mental condition they were almost crushed with grief. With great effort the deranged man slowly recovered his lost memory, but was unable to recall a single circumstance during the four weeks of his disappearance. His friends think that a few weeks of rest and quietness will restore his mind, and he has, therefore, been taken to a sanitarium to overwork. His derangement is attributed to overwork.

Charleston to be Big Cotton Port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—The Southern Railway has allowed the announcement to be made that Charleston is to be made a port of "concentration and substitution for cotton." This change will affect the season about to open by putting Charleston in place on an equal footing with other Atlantic ports.

MALATESTA INTERVIEWED.

His Cynical Observations Concerning the Police of Various Countries —Future of Italy.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Malatesta, the Anarchist, who is considered by The Tribuna of Rome the leader of the regicide conspiracy, was interviewed in London yesterday. He is represented as having said:

"Signor Sarraco (the Italian Premier) is our best friend. He pays the detectives such small salaries that we can buy them cheaply. A few francs and a handful of cigarettes, and you can buy an Italian detective.

"The Spanish police are the cheapest; the Italians come next, and then the Russian, American, French, and English, in that order. The German detectives are the dearest because they are the most stupid.

"With all the arrests, they have not arrested any real revolutionist. We shall shortly establish in Italy economic equality and social brotherhood. Then the whole world will follow the example of Italy."

TORE DIAMOND FROM HER EAR.

Bold Thief Secures Valuable Jewel on a Street Car.

A diamond earring worth $450 was torn from the ear of Miss Bessie Krulowitz on a Canal Street car at the corner of Ludlow Street early last evening. The thief escaped.

The car stopped at Ludlow Street to take on a passenger. It seemed hardly possible to get another person on the car. But the passenger was finally wedged in, and the conductor reached up to give the signal. Just then one of the women passengers gave a shriek. She sat in the middle of the car. The passengers looked at her and thought she had a fit. She seemed to be trying to dive backward out of the window.

"My diamond!" she cried. "He's got my $450 diamond." Just then the woman's head bounced up as if it had been suddenly released and the passengers saw that her left ear was torn and bleeding. In the gathering dusk they saw a man running down Ludlow Street.

The situation then dawned on the people in the car. A thief had reached in through the open window and caught hold of a 4-carat diamond earring in the woman's ear. So cleverly did he work and keep out of view that he managed to get away.

The woman went to the Eldridge Street Station. She gave her name and said she lived at 1,032 Madison Avenue. She showed the mate of the stolen diamond to the police. The pair had cost her $900, she said. She was unable to give a description of the bold thief, but the detectives are looking for him.

MANAGER JOHN MARBLE SHOT.

Wounded in a Quarrel by Harry Collins of "The Milk White Flag" Company.

John Marble, a theatrical manager, was shot in the abdomen last night by Harry Collins, a musician in Frank Guldner's Vigilant saloon, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street. The shooting was done about 11 o'clock. Marble was taken to the New York Hospital. The wound is a dangerous one. Collins was arrested. Marble is about fifty-three years old. Collins is not more than half that age. Marble lives at the Hotel Aulic. Collins would not give his address.

Both men were connected with "The Milk-White Flag" Company—Marble as manager and Collins as a member of the band used in the play. Marble has managed the production for the past two seasons, and previous to that was with Matthews & Bulger. He is well known in theatrical circles.

According to the men in the saloon at the time of the shooting, Marble, Collins, and Jim and Harry Peake, two singers, were at a table having drinks together. After some time Marble and Collins began to harp on an old quarrel. Jim Peake told Collins to "shut up," and Collins turned his abuse on him. Just then Collins drew a revolver from his pocket and fired. Marble rose from the table and staggered over to the bar. Leaning against it, he said quietly:

"I guess I'm shot. There's something loose in me." Blood trickled down his trousers leg. He was led to a chair, and a few minutes later a policeman sent for an ambulance.

After the shooting Collins ran into Broadway, and back into the Thirty-ninth Street entrance of the saloon. He tried to escape through the kitchen, but was caught and held by one of the Peake brothers. A policeman then took him in charge.

Several hundred persons were attracted by the shooting and there was much excitement. There were many theatrical men in the crowd and all seemed to know both Marble and Collins. Many followed the prisoner to the station. Collins acted there as if he were drugged or drunk. He was unable or unwilling to answer questions and seemed unable to realize what he had done.

Dr. Kenyon of the New York Hospital responded to the call for an ambulance. He hastily examined the wound in Marble's abdomen and temporarily stanched the flow of blood. The man was perfectly calm. He declined to get into the ambulance until they got him a cigar. When it was lighted he began to puff away and said:

"Well, I'm ready. Let us go and see what's been doing."

A policeman got into the ambulance and tried to get the injured man to tell what had caused the shooting. The only thing Marble would say was:

"Oh, to —— with him." He repeated this in reply to every inquiry.

The surgeons at the hospital at once operated on the patient, and removed the bullet. They managed to stop the hemorrhage. The great danger now is from blood poisoning.

Some of the witnesses procured by the police were Frank Stoddard, W. N. Nichols, and Frank Durnell, all theatrical men.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt is to speak in Newark in the latter part of October, probably at the Kreuger Auditorium.

Gov. Roosevelt will come here after his return from his Western trip, and the County Committee will probably be able to announce the exact date before very long. There will be no parade or public reception, according to present plans.

Millionaire's Son Short of Money.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 9.—Scott McKeown, the son of a millionaire manufacturer of Philadelphia, after spending $500,000 in two years, is in difficulties. To-day his luxurious home at 2,316 Feguroa Street, was attached for unpaid bills amounting to $35,000. He stated that he has funds to meet his liabilities, but they were all tied up. McKeown married Miss Dorothy Studebaker, a niece of the Indiana wagonmaker, some months ago, and celebrated his marriage by throwing twenty-dollar pieces around the barroom of the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Gertrude Barnett, the eight-year-old daughter of Morris Barnett of 23 North Delaware Avenue, was run down, mangled, and killed this evening by a trolley car at Atlantic and State Avenues. She waited for a westbound car to pass, and then starting to run across behind it, was hit by a neast-bound car. Her skull was crushed and her body cut up. The accident was witnessed by a large crowd. James C. Madden, the conductor, and Bart Hallahan, the motorman, were arrested but released upon their own recognisances.

Complete and Readily Accessible.
The West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Reached by cabs or cars.—Adv.

50,000 ALLIES TO ADVANCE AUG. 15

Real Movement on Peking to Begin on that Date.

ALLIES OCCUPY YANG-TSUN

That Place to Form Base for the Movement Next Week.

Gen. Chaffee Reports Capture, and Says American Casualties Were Sixty—French Envoy Reports 800 Foreigners in Peking.

Gen. Chaffee reports the capture and occupation by the allies of Yang-Tsun, about eighteen miles from Tien-Tsin.

Dispatches from Gen. Terauchi, second in command of the Japanese staff, indicate that Yang-Tsun will be the base for the real advance, which will take place next week.

The same dispatches state that the international forces on Aug. 15 will number 50,000 men.

Col. Scriven of the Signal Service reports the capture of Yang-Tsun and adds "wire up." This is taken to mean that communication is open to that place.

A dispatch from the French Ambassador at Peking states that there are 800 foreigners and 3,000 native Christians there. He says the envoys cannot leave without them.

The text of the American demand on China was made public in Washington. It urges the co-operation of China with the relief force.

Li-Hung-Chang, in a private dispatch to a friend, describes the situation as desperate and says he is without hope.

The powers have agreed to the appointment of Count von Waldersee as Commander in Chief of the allied forces. He will leave at once for China, going via the United States.

ALLIES CAPTURE YANG-TSUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The capture of Yang-Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces, was the supreme news of importance received to-day on the Chinese situation. The first word of this capture, effected last Monday, came in a brief dispatch to the Signal Office at the War Department from Col. Scriven, the signal officer at Che-Foo, saying:

Che-Foo, Aug. 9.

Aug. 6.—Yang-Tsun captured to-day. Wire up. Need own transportation. All well. SCRIVEN.

Half an hour after this message a cablegram came from Gen. Chaffee, giving additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at the cost of about sixty casualties among the American troops. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, which was sent via Che-Foo, is as follows:

Yang-Tsun, Aug. 6.

Yang-Tsun occupied to-day. Wounded, Second Lieut. Frank R. Long, Nin

...ese staff, sent to the War Office of ...pan and transmitted to the legation ...re, stating that the international army ...ould total 50,000 men on Aug. 15, at ...hich time the real advance on Peking ...ould begin.

Gen. Terauchi's dispatch stated that on ...e 4th, when it was forwarded, the ad...ance had not yet begun. This was at first ...comprehensible, in view of the fact that ...ghting has actually occurred. But the ...ter statement that the international ...rce would total 50,000 men on the 15th ap...ars to make clear Gen. Terauchi's mean...g and to reconcile it with Gen. Chaffee's ...spatches.

The present movement of some 16,000 men ...outless is viewed in the light of a re...onnoissance in force, the main movement ...f the army of 50,000 to follow on the 15th. ...his makes clear the meaning of Gen. ...haffee's dispatch that Yang-Tsun was the ...bjective point.

The War Department here has been con...iderably puzzled over this statement of an ...bjective point so far short of Peking. It ...would appear, however, from Gen. Terau...chi's dispatch that the first force of 16,000 ...men, having opened up communications to ...Yang-Tsun, brought forward supplies and ...established this advanced base, the way ...would then be clear for the advance of the ...larger force on the 15th.

The capture of Yang-Tsun is, therefore, an important strategic part of the fast-maturing military plans. The place is at the junction of the Pei-Ho and the railroad leading to Peking. Its capture will insure to the international troops, it is hoped, two routes of transportation to Peking. It is 17.8 miles from Tien-Tsin.

Col. Scriven's statement "wire up" contains much meaning, as it is accepted as showing that there is direct telegraphic communication with the army in the field. Aside from the assurance this gives of speedy transmission of news from the front, it gives the additional assurance that the line of communication is intact back to the first base of operations.

The capture of Yang-Tsun on the day following the battle of Pei-Tsang is regarded as a highly successful military achievement, especially in view of the fact that it was looked upon as a stronghold whose capture might give the foreigners considerable trouble.

PURPOSE OF PRESENT FIGHTING.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—A high official of the German Foreign Office, discussing the military situation in China, to-day said:

"Judging from all the information received, I am inclined to think that the advance on Peking is not already in progress. Probably the purpose of the Pei-Tsang fight was to secure a part of the advance line, including Yang-Tsun. There was probably also the other consideration of protecting the hinterland of Tien-Tsin."

Lieut. Gen. Becher, in the Lokal Anzeiger, declares that the allied forces thus far in China are not sufficient to capture and hold Peking in the present circumstances, taking into account the climate, the condition of the roads, and the inundations.

The Chinese Minister in Berlin, Lu Hai Houan, has received a dispatch substantially identical with the alleged Chinese imperial edict ordering the safe conduct of the members of the foreign legations to Tien-Tsin. This he has forwarded to the Foreign Office, where it is regarded, however, as another Chinese ruse.

COMMUNICATION NOW FREE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department made public the following cablegram from Consul Fowler at Chee-Foo, which reached the department at 11 o'clock to-night:

"Che-Foo, Aug. 9.

"Morning, Aug. 8. Telegraphed the Governor yesterday protesting against limiting correspondence with Conger and requesting the Governor to forward the protest to Peking. Governor telegraphs the following:

"'Received note from Tsung-li-Yamen dated 6th. Yamen just received edict permitting Ministers to have peaceful secret telegraphic communications with their countries. All Ministers at Peking have telegrams for transmission to their Governments. It is proposed, after dispatching same, to send originals to Consuls for verification.' FOWLER."

EIGHT MESSAGES FROM PEKING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, said to-night he had received information from China that eight foreign legations in Peking had sent cipher messages to their respective Governments.

This was permitted in accordance with the imperial edict of the 5th of August, "allowing all the foreign Ministers free communication with their respective Governments in cipher."

A cipher telegram, intended for the Spanish Government, was inadvertently sent to Minister Wu here, who, discovering the mistake, immediately had it transmitted to Madrid.

SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Secretary Root regards the situation both from military and diplomatic points of view as much improved. The promise of cipher communication with the Ministers in Peking, together with the advance of the international forces toward Peking, is believed to be significant.

It is believed that the resistance by the Chinese has not been, and will not be, as great as anticipated by some authorities, who said that the Chinese force consisted of the best of their army.

The movement on Yang-Tsun is in accordance with information contained in the dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, which was not made public, and also in a dispatch which was made public after Pei-Tsang had been taken.

It is the expectation of the officials of the War Department that the present reconnoissance in force will continue, although nothing is said as coming from Gen. Chaffee to that effect.

MINISTERS URGED TO LEAVE.

French Ambassador Reports 800 Foreigners and 3,000 Native Christians Must Go with Them.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch, which reached here in cipher from M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, via Shanghai, to-day, Aug. 9, the Peking date not being given:

"The Diplomatic Corps has just been informed by the Chinese Government that the powers have repeatedly demanded our departure from Peking under escort, and beg us to arrange our departure and fix a date. We responded to the Tsung-li-Yamen that we could not leave our posts without instructions from our Governments, to whom we leave the question.

"I should inform you that should we not depart from Peking the foreign forces coming to our rescue should be of sufficient number to insure the safety and convoy of 800 foreigners, of whom 200 are women and children, and 50 wounded, and more than 3,000 native Christians, whom we cannot leave to be massacred. In any case, a Chinese escort should not be considered.

"I hope that my cipher No. 1, dated Aug. 8, has been transmitted."

The dispatch referred to by M. Pichon has not yet reached the French Foreign Office.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The Foreign Office has received the following from Dr. A. von Rosthorn, Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian legation at Peking, dated Aug. 4:

"The Austro-Hungarian legation, with the archives, was burned June 21. Since June 20 we, with the French detachment, have been defending the French legation, which has been bombarded by cannon and rifle fire. Part of their building was destroyed by mines. We deplore the losses of Capt. Thomann and three sailors, killed, and Boyneburg and two sailors, severely wounded.

"Since July 16 the Chinese attacks have not been severe. The Chinese Government wishes to induce us to leave for Tien-Tsin under safe conduct, but until now we have not fallen in with this offer."

Food Sent Legations July 28.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A news agency dispatch from Che-Foo, dated Sunday, Aug. 5, says a messenger from Peking reports that the Dowager Empress sent four cartloads of food to the legations on July 28.

Odd Message from Hart.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai has received a routine message from Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Imperial Customs, showing that the latter is still conducting the business of imperial customs—a rather curious condition of affairs when taken in conjunction with the words "Happily still alive," which he included in the dispatch which was dated Peking, July 27.

TEXT OF AMERICAN DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The State Department at 10 o'clock this morning made public the text of the note addressed to the Chinese Government, which was last night delivered by Acting Secretary Adee to Minister Wu for immediate transmission to the authorities at Peking.

The text of the note is as follows:

"We are availing ourselves of the opportunity offered by the imperial edict of Aug. 5, allowing to the Foreign Ministers free communication with their respective Governments in cipher, and have sent a communication to Minister Conger, to which we await an answer.

"We are already advised by him, in a brief dispatch received Aug. 7, that imperial troops are firing daily upon the Ministers in Peking. We demand the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by imperial troops upon the legations, and urge the exercise of every power and energy of the Imperial Government for the protection of the legations and all foreigners therein.

"We are also advised by the same dispatch from Minister Conger that in his opinion, for the Foreign Ministers to leave Peking as proposed in the edict of Aug. 2 would be certain death. In view of the fact that the imperial troops are now firing upon the legations, and in view of the doubt expressed by the Imperial Government in its edict of Aug. 2 as to its power to restore order and secure absolute safety in Peking, it is evident that this apprehension is well founded, for if your Government cannot protect our Minister in Peking it will presumptively be unable to protect him upon a journey from Peking to the coast.

"We therefore urge upon the Imperial Government that it shall adopt the course suggested in the third clause of the letter of the President to his Majesty the Emperor of China, of July 23, 1900, and enter into communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order. Such action on the part of the Imperial Government would be a satisfactory demonstration of its friendliness and desire to attain these ends.

"ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary.

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 8, 1900."

Minister Wu worked assiduously on the message during to-day, translating it first from English to Chinese, and then from Chinese into the cipher code of China. Owing to the gravity of the document, this work required scrupulous exactness and time. It was not completed when Mr. Wu sent the message to his Government. He accompanied it with an explanatory statement in which he gave the reasons why, in his opinion, a compliance with the representations of the United States would be for the best interest of all. He expects it will take several days for the memorandum to reach the imperial authorities.

The various foreign representatives in the city showed keen interest in this latest move by the United States and called at the State Department to inquire concerning it. They were furnished copies of the demand, and in an informal manner expressed their approval of what had been done. This action by the United States was taken solely on its own responsibility, without consulting other powers as to the advisability of the demand.

The use of the word "demand" in the American note thoroughly indicates the urgency of the message. In the technical language of diplomacy it differs from an ultimatum, which usually fixes a date or sets a time within which there must be compliance, a lack of compliance within the stated time being a ground for war. While a demand is less specific as to time of compliance, it none the less asserts a positive right which the Government will enforce if the right be not conceded.

Owing to the difficulties of communication with Peking it is expected that some days must elapse before an answer can be received, and there is a disposition to grant all reasonable time for this transmission.

LI-HUNG-CHANG HOPELESS.

Private Dispatch Received in Washington Says He Is in Despair Over Present Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—An important dispatch has been received in diplomatic quarters in Washington, forwarded from the Foreign Office of one of the powers taking part in the international movement, and giving with much detail a conversation by Li-Hung-Chang, in which he expresses his despair over the condition of the Chinese Government and his fears that the anti-foreign element has gained complete ascendency at Peking.

The conversation was with the Consul of the power receiving the dispatch, and as he is an intimate friend of long standing with Earl Li, the latter spoke unreservedly of the deplorable condition of affairs among his own people. The dispatch as received in Washington is quite lengthy, and quotes Li-Hung-Chang as saying that he is satisfied if the conservative or progressive element, to which he belongs no longer, has any influence at Peking.

The ascendency of Li Ping Heng, the intense anti-foreign leader, is referred to, and it is stated that it was due to his proposition that the two conservative members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were beheaded. The names of the beheaded Ministers are given in the dispatch as Yuen Chang and Hsie Chin Chang. This last event appeared particularly to depress Li-Hung-Chang, who regarded it as establishing that the progressive element, favorable to the foreigners, could expect no mercy. He even expressed the belief that he would be among those to suffer.

He stated that, although summoned to Peking, he had asked for twenty days' delay on the ground that he was not able to travel.

The substance of the foregoing dispatch has been communicated to the State Department. It is not strictly official, as the conversation was, to a certain extent, confidential, but it none the less is considered as throwing light on the situation from the standpoint of the noted Chinese statesman.

PRINCE TUAN'S PEDIGREE SHADY.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 9.—According to reports brought here by the Empress of Japan, many Chinese now aver that Prince Tuan, the rebel leader, is not a member of the imperial clan at all. He is supposed to be the son of the fifth Prince Tuan, but it is known to many in Peking that he is a suppositious son, his mother being a nurse in Prince Tuan's family.

By collusion with Prince Tuan's wife the child who is now Prince Tuan was introduced as the Princess's son. Though a Manchu, he is thus not really of imperial descent, if this story be true.

BRITISH LANDING IN SHANGHAI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, announcing that a considerable British detachment of troops had been landed for the protection of the foreign settlement at Shanghai.

No protest has been made by the American Consul General, but he says the merchants of Shanghai disapprove of the action of Admiral Seymour, fearing it will incite the anti-foreign Chinese.

The Government at Washington has taken no action in the nature of a protest, and it is stated officially that no such action will be taken. On the contrary, the United States Government recognizes the right of any power to protect its citizens or their interests when they are supposed to be in jeopardy.

As indicative of this policy, it is stated in the highest official quarters that if the United States citizens at Amoy, China, were reported to be in danger, this Government would maintain the right to promptly send an armed force for their protection. This right of protection claimed by the United States is conceded to be open to all powers alike.

At the same time the State Department recognizes that there is a question of wisdom involved in this particular landing of troops. As to whether this Government would express any doubt upon the wisdom of the movement the officials decline positively to say.

STUBBORN FIGHT AT TIEN-TSIN.

Chinese Bodies Were Breast High in the Stockades—Gallantry of a Japanese.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 9.—Accounts of the battle of Tien-Tsin, in Chinese papers, show that the Chinese made a determined resistance and fought from house to house, making the last stand in a fort at the northeast corner of the native city. They had a battery in the ruins of the Western Arsenal, which sent a well-directed fire into the attackers, who divided into two columns, the first composed of British, Japanese, and Americans, and the second of Germans, Russians, and French, with a flying column of Japanese.

The first column took the Western Arsenal after three hours' fighting, in which there was a heavy loss in killed, Chinese bodies being breast high in stockades. The second column took the battery near the railway embankment with the bayonet in the face of a heavy fire, and after destroying the guns took a mud fort to the northeast of the city, despite a perfect hail of lead.

Meantime the Japanese flying column got to the city gate and placed explosives. They failed to explode and a Japanese, seizing a torch, rushed forward and fired the fuse. He was blown to pieces, as well as the gate. The Japanese then entered the city. The other allies could not move in till morning, owing to the heavy fire. The British made for the western front, when they entered the city, capturing a steamer and a hundred junks.

The Japanese captured the Treasury and a million taels of silver, which was given to the Americans. The Russians took eight guns. They were repulsed when they attacked the fort where the last stand was made, but were going to try again in the morning, but the Japanese forestalled them.

EUROPEANS IN CHINESE RANKS?

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 9.—According to news received by the Empress of Japan, one European who was serving the Chinese was killed in the recent fighting at Tien-Tsin, and two men, supposed to be Frenchmen, have been taken prisoners by the allied forces.

Another remarkable story is to the effect that a number of Russian ex-officers and privates from Siberia had joined the ranks of the Boxers, and that, having reason to suspect the fidelity of their Chinese transport coolies, the Russians had killed 200 of the Chinese, and then loaded their bodies into a junk, which they set on fire and sent drifting down the Pei-Ho. The story is published with a number of corroborative details in a number of Oriental papers.

MISSIONARIES ARRIVE IN JAPAN.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, received a cablegram yesterday from the Rev. William H. Lacy, which was sent from Kobe, Japan. The cable simply announced the safe arrivals at Kobe of various members of the Methodist Mission at Foo-Chow. Besides Mr. Lacy and his wife, the following were named as having arrived at Kobe: The Rev. and Mrs. James Simester, Mrs. Julia W. Plum, Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, and Miss Isabella Longstreet. All of these are from Foo-Chow.

A telegram was received yesterday at the offices of the Christian and Missionary Alliance from Mr. Adee, the Assistant Secretary of State. He said that the State Department had been informed by the Swedish Minister that a party of destitute Swedish missionaries from Kalgan, in Northern China, had escaped to the Russian lines. There were eleven adults and six children. They claimed to be connected with the Alliance, and they applied for 5,000 rubles. The Swedish Minister wished to know to what extent they should be given assistance, and Mr. Adee accordingly asked for information.

Mr. Martin, the Acting Secretary of the Alliance, forwarded the telegram to the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, the President, who is at Old Orchard Beach, in Maine. Mr. Martin said that the money would undoubtedly be sent.

Priests Killed in Southeast Pe-chi-Li.

LYONS, Aug. 9.—The Catholic Journal announces new massacres and a disaster to the mission in the southeast of the Province of Pe-chi-Li. It says that five priests have been killed.

Siberian Railway Open to Lake Baikal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Official reports announce that the Siberian Railway is now open for traffic from Tcheliabinsk to Lake Baikal, a distance of 3,047 versts, and also from Myosovaya to Sryetensk, a distance of 1,034 versts. A force of Cossacks which was sent to clear the Chinese from the right bank of the Aigun captured a Chinese General, five officers, and fifty-eight soldiers.

Army Transports Reach Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Two army transports, the Indiana and the Thomas, have arrived at Nagasaki. The Indiana will take a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry and other supplies now aboard the Sumner and proceed to Taku, the Sumner going on to Manila. The Thomas sailed some days ago from Manila for San Francisco. She has aboard siege guns and Maxim guns, which Gen. MacArthur is sending to Gen. Chaffee. These will be put aboard the Indiana to be carried to Taku.

Remittances to Troops in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Post Office Department announces the completion of arrangements whereby remittances may be made to the troops operating in China, or those who will hereafter be sent to that locality. A money order office has been established at Military Postal Station No. 1, China. Its location is at present undecided, but intending remitters may safely purchase money orders drawn as above. For this service the domestic rate is charged, namely, 30 cents for $100.

NOTED FEMALE CROOK ARRESTED

Fannie McPherson, Taken in Boston, Is Known in Many Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Fannie McPherson, a young woman who has been engaged in confidence work in various Eastern cities, was arrested to-night in the South Station. The matron saw her hovering about the cash drawer in the restaurant, and, recognizing her likeness to published portraits, called a policeman. The young woman belongs in Worcester, where she comes of a highly respectable family living on Austin Street.

Her right name is Euphemie MacPherson, and she was well known in Worcester up to the time of her running away, about three years ago. Her misdeeds there caused disgrace to her family, who have practically disowned her. Three years ago she started her evil doings by hiring fashionable turnouts and driving them off for an afternoon, leaving them to be called for by the owner, without remuneration. She was finally sent to Lancaster, on complaint of her parents, who said she was a stubborn child.

When the discovery was made in Worcester that she was the one who had obtained so many teams from various stable keepers, the young woman disappeared. She said that she ran away with a man named Charles Webb. She went to New York and was soon engaged in operating among the hotels. She eluded capture for some time, but was finally arrested and sentenced to two years for larceny in the Hotel Gerard. She was released from custody last May. At that time she said that her father endeavored to have her return home and take charge of the home and reform. This offer she accepted, but was later sent by her parents to Boston, where she made her home.

About a month ago the attention of the Boston police was called to her operations here. Complaints commenced to pour in regarding a young woman who was swindling dry goods stores, jewelry houses, and livery stables. The picture by which she was identified as the New York Fannie MacPherson came from Capt. McClusky, who forwarded it just in time to be of service.

THE POWERS AGREE ON COUNT VON WALDERSEE

Commander in Chief of Allied Forces to Visit America.

HE DISCUSSES HIS MISSION

Says He Realizes the Extreme Delicacy of His Position—The Countess Comes Here with Him.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, recently appointed to the supreme command of the German forces in China and looked upon in some quarters as likely to be chosen as commander in chief of the international troops, was interviewed this evening by a correspondent shortly after his arrival in Berlin.

"My appointment," said Gen. von Waldersee, "is due entirely to the initiative of Emperor William. I shall start for China, going probably by way of San Francisco, in a short time.

"I am fully aware of the great difficulties I shall have to meet in China and of the extreme delicacy of my position there, but I can only say that I shall do my best to prove myself worthy of the honor and of the confidence placed in me by the Kaiser.

"Countess von Waldersee will accompany me to the United States."

This evening the Field Marshal held conferences at the offices of the General Staff and the Minister of War.

It is understood that Emperor William some weeks ago broached the subject of the chief command to Count von Waldersee personally, basing his proposal upon the condition that all the other powers should acquiesce in the appointment.

As to this latter point diplomatic negotiations have been going on during the last few days. Emperor Nicholas, with whom the Count is an especial favorite, immediately consented, France following somewhat reluctantly. Austria-Hungary and Italy quickly consented; the acquiescence of the United States and Great Britain was next received, and the assent of Japan came last.

The German Foreign Office told a correspondent this evening that the consent of the other powers had been virtually secured to the selection of Count von Waldersee as commander in chief.

ATTITUDE OF THIS COUNTRY.

Von Waldersee Favored, but His Powers Must Be Defined Before His Appointment Is Sanctioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The statement from Berlin that all the powers have agreed to the appointment of Count von Waldersee as the Commander in Chief of the allied forces does not apply to the present operations. It is well understood among the powers that there is to be no Commander in Chief for the advance on Peking. The allied commanders consult daily, and when they determine on a movement a single officer is placed in charge for that particular occasion. Gen. Chaffee's instructions were to consent to nothing further than this.

Peking will be reached by the allies before Waldersee leaves Germany, and he will not reach China before some time in October. The German proposition that he be selected for the supreme command, had, therefore, nothing to do with the advance on Peking. Germany, however, expects that the rescue of the Ministers will not terminate the trouble in China. After the Ministers are rescued the real business of restoring order in China will begin. Germany expects that the work will last for many months, and it is for that work that she wants Waldersee made Commander in Chief. The proposition made by Germany relates entirely to the future, after Peking has been entered, and has nothing whatever to do with the campaign now under way. For that campaign there will be no Commander in Chief.

This Government has not consented outright to the appointment of Waldersee as supreme commander in future movements. It, however, has not rejected the appointment. It has simply postponed its answer until after the entry into Peking. The Administration has two reasons for this course: First, that it is impossible to tell what the situation in China will be after Peking is entered and Waldersee arrives; second, that the limitations which are to be placed on the power of the Commander in Chief have not yet been discussed. Before this Government consents to the appointment of Waldersee it will insist on having his powers clearly defined.

It is understood that this country will favor the appointment of Waldersee, provided his powers have been defined in a satisfactory way. The mention of Waldersee's name has given the greatest satisfaction to the American Government, and it is acknowledged that if any Commander in Chief is to be chosen at all he will be the best man for the place.

A member of the Cabinet said to-day that there was no question as to the acquiescence of this Government in the selection of Field Marshal Waldersee as the Commander in Chief of the allied forces in the Chinese campaign. The appointment, it was suggested, doubtless meant that the Berlin Government proposed largely to augment its forces in China in the near future. The same official added that in all probability the allied forces would be in possession of the Chinese capital before Count Waldersee could land in China.

FRENCH PRESS MUCH PLEASED.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Count von Waldersee's appointment is wonderfully well received by the French press, which was furious at the suggestion of a British Generalissimo.

This willingness to have a German officer, who fought against France in 1871, command French soldiers to-day shows how completely Alsace-Lorraine has been forgotten and how nearly the difference with Germany has been healed. The event is important for this reason.

120,000 GERMANS VOLUNTEER.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The number of volunteers from the army reserves who have signified their willingness to go to China is said to be 120,000. From this number it is understood that a corps, not exceeding 20,000, will be formed.

A part of the corps will leave within a fortnight, or as soon as the Cabinet meeting, called for to-morrow, shall have given consent to the project.

30,000 MEN FROM INDIA.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.—Excluding the Fourth Brigade, the strength of the forces proceeding to China is 448 British officers, 1,084 non-commissioned and native officers, 18,970 men, 11,850 followers, 1,150 drivers, 2,620 horses, 4,800 ponies and mules, 12 guns, 14 Maxims, and 1,800 imperial service troops.

It is expected that the entire force will have sailed before the middle of next month.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BOYS RESCUE COMRADE

Courageous and Persistent. They Dive Again and Again.

Another Foils Their Efforts in His Terror—Fox and "Yellow," the Life Savers.

William Hogan, twelve years old, of 228 East Eighty-third Street, was drowned while bathing in the East River off Seventy-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. Leo Drillick, fourteen years old, of 314 East Eighty-third Street, narrowly escaped the same fate. His rescue was accomplished by Andrew Fox, fifteen years old, of 309 East Seventy-fifth Street, and a boy about fourteen years old who is known only as "Yellow," and who is reputed to be quite as much at home in the water as on shore.

Hogan was not a good swimmer. In diving from the pier he came up further out than he intended, and was caught by the strong current which makes an incircle there. The boy was swiftly carried out. Drillick saw him drifting away and instantly went to the rescue. He dove and brought Hogan up, about fifty feet out. The drowning lad caught Drillick about the legs and both sank together.

The cries of the boys brought many other boys to the scene. Fox and "Yellow" instantly sprang into the water and struck out toward the drowning boys.

Fox managed to seize Drillick as the two boys came to the surface clasped in tight embrace, and "Yellow" caught Hogan. Fox started toward shore with Drillick. Hogan seized "Yellow" by the arms and both went under. "Yellow" managed to shake off the boy. When he came to the surface and saw that Hogan had not risen the brave lad at once dived again to try and find him.

He was under so long that several hundred persons then on the pier had begun to think that he, too, had gone down for the last time. But "Yellow" managed to come up, and with what little strength he had left he struck out for the pier. On the way in he found Fox struggling with Drillick about ten feet from shore. Fox finally gave Drillick a blow in the face to stop his struggles, and Drillick again went down again. "Yellow" managed to bring Drillick to the surface and beside the pier. He then helped Fox and Hogan to the pier.

A rope was let down to them, and Hogan was fastened about the unconscious boy. A score of willing hands attempted to haul, but their eagerness was too great for the strength of the boy. In getting the boy over the pier he sank below the rope, and it parted, and once more he was recovered. At once more he was recovered.

A policeman had by this time secured a ladder and a man went down on this and carried the three lads up. Drs. Frissell and Stewart responded to the urgent call sent to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance and took Drillick there. He was in a very dangerous condition. They thought, however, he could be restored. Stimulants were given to Fox and "Yellow," and after a little rest they were able to go home. They were much grieved to think they had not saved Hogan, whose body was lost.

ANOTHER BOY DROWNED IN RIVER.

About an hour before the drowning of William Hogan in the East River yesterday another boy about ten years old got into the current off Seventy-fifth Street and was lost. His name was not known. Two small boys made a courageous effort to save him, but they were smaller than he they had also they could do to get back to the pier themselves. The drowned lad's clothing was found on the pier. It consisted of black knickerbockers, a blue and white calico waist, and cotton underwear.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Mrs. Antonio Faukner, of 429 East Seventy-third Street, went to the East Sixtieth Street Station House and asked the Sergeant in charge to send out a general alarm for her son Ledy, who left his home during the afternoon, and had not returned. The Sergeant took the description of the boy's clothing and with the clothing found on the pier at Seventy-fifth Street.

The Sergeant led the woman into the back room where the clothing had been placed and showed it to her. At the sight of the waist she burst into tears, and said it belonged to her boy.

At a late hour the body had not been recovered.

TWO RESCUED FROM RIVER.

The shouts of Edward Sherlock, seventy-six years old, a veteran of three wars, who lives at 2,295 Second Avenue, probably saved Florence Albright, twelve years old, of 2,456 Second Avenue, and Minnie Wilker, twenty-two years old, of 2,364 First Avenue, from drowning in the East River at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street last night.

Sherlock had gone to the river-bank for an airing. He saw the woman and girl sitting on the pier. Suddenly he heard screams, and looking toward the river saw them struggling in the water. He called for help, and Harbor Policeman Bernard P. McMahon and Morrison F. Cagney ran in the direction of the cries.

The policemen jumped into a launch and started toward the women. The Albrecht girl was about to sink when one of the policemen caught her and pulled her into the boat.

Both women were taken to the sub-station at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and given stimulants. They refused medical attendance and went home. The women fell into the water accidentally, having gotten too near the edge of the pier.

DROWNED IN GREEN POND.

NEWARK, N. J. Aug. 9.—Marianus De Waal, seventeen years old, a son of A. E. De Waal of Chestnut Street, Nutley, was drowned at Green Pond, Morris County, yesterday afternoon by the swamping of a rowboat, and three others were endangered. Dr. George B. Philhower, De Waal, Mrs. Philhower, and Edmund J. Guthrie went over board. The physician's wife was rescued by Guthrie, who managed to grab the side of the overturned boat and cling to it, holding Mrs. Philhower until assistance came.

De Waal and Guthrie were members of a party in camp on the shore of Green Pond. Dr. and Mrs. Philhower drove to the camp from Nutley yesterday, in company with Joseph Stirratt and the latter's daughter, Miss Lottie Stirratt.

The young men invited Dr. and Mrs. Philhower to go rowing. The four set out. Young De Waal and Guthrie got together in the stern of the boat. Mrs. Philhower was in the bow, and Guthrie was rowing. The boat was about 500 feet from the shore when the occupants suddenly noticed that it was beginning to fill, and then the craft tipped over to one side, throwing all into the water.

Guthrie, who could swim, grabbed Mrs. Philhower with one arm around the waist, and, reaching the overturned boat, held on. De Waal could not swim and seemed to lose his head as he struck the water. He fell against the physician and threw both arms around the doctor's waist and held him fast. They went under. Dr. Philhower loosened his hold, and De Waal was lost sight of. The latter can swim a little, and on coming to the surface made his way, although nearly exhausted, to the boat, which was bottom up ten feet away. De Waal's body was found later.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE RESCUED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Mary A. Tomlinson, proprietor of the Union Cotage on Arkansas Avenue, attempted to commit suicide at midnight last night. She was seen to jump into a street dress and ran to a depth when Detective Barry and Marshal Fort plunged into the water after her. When they reached her the woman tried to fight them off, and after they had seized her she struggled desperately and tried to release herself from their grasp.

They kept a firm hold on her, however, and finally succeeded in getting her ashore. In one of her pockets $200 was found. There is no known cause for the woman's seeking to take her life, and it is supposed that she was suffering from a temporary attack of insanity.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THESE ARE SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THE

AUGUST NUMBER OF

THE SMART SET

A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS

OUT TO-DAY

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THE SMART SET, 1135 Broadway, New York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Have you secured space in the September number of THE SMART SET? Forms close on the 25th inst. Nothing in magazine history equals the success of this brilliant publication.

WOULD MARRY CHINAMAN.

Mother of Florence Marks Expects to be on Hand.

The three brothers of Florence Margaret Marks, who, up to Wednesday, had been living with her parents at 31 Varick Street, Brooklyn, are looking for Charles Chong Glow, a Chinaman who formerly worked in a laundry kept by Wing Sing at 1,041 Flushing Avenue. Florence ran away from home on Wednesday, and yesterday afternoon she appeared in company with the Chinaman at the office of Mark Alter, a lawyer of 115 West Tenth Street, with the announcement that she wished to be married.

Alter finally promised to see that an Alderman was at his office to perform the marriage ceremony this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Marks and their three sons heard that Maggie was with the Chinaman late last night. Mrs. Marks and her sons also promised to appear when the ceremony is to be performed this morning and Mrs. Marks says that she will kill the Chinaman on sight.

"She is the eldest of six girls," she said, "and has three older brothers. She was always good and obedient, and went school regularly. I was a little suspicious, though, a few weeks ago, when a friend told me that she was in the habit of going to see the Chinamen at the Sunday school of the Washington Church Mission, at Tompkins Avenue and Kosciusko Street.

"I was away from home Monday, and she got permission from her brother to attend a ball that night, promising to return early. She didn't come home that night or the next, and we were hunting all over for her. We were almost crazy with anxiety about her when I met her the next morning walking up Central Avenue. I took her home, took all her good clothes away from her, and locked her up. She told me that she had spent the night with some friends, because it was too late to come home after the ball on Monday night. I kept her locked up in the house all day, and when I came home at night found her all dressed up with a parcel of her clothes in her hand. She dashed past me as I opened the door and ran out on the street. I ran after her as fast as I could, but she was too quick for me, and soon got out of my sight. The whole family has been looking for her ever since, and we are half crazy with anxiety about her."

Mrs. Marks's neighbors say that Maggie was a well-behaved little girl, and was very well educated. The Marks are well-to-do, and are people of refinement and education.

Charles Chong Glow, according to those who know him, is about thirty years old and rather handsome for a Chinaman. He affected American dress and manners, and was a constant attendant at the Sunday school.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—John F. Lee, St. Louis; L. N. Branswig, New Orleans.

EMPIRE—Dr. J. M. Crutchfield, Macon, Ga.; W. L. Carroway, Atlanta.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. E. Thayer, Richmond; John A. Hall, Springfield.

GRAND—W. B. Pratt, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Judge Alexander Hamilton, Albany.

HOLLAND—Vincent Kerens, St. Louis; Theodore L. Hays, Minneapolis; L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Judge D. A. Newmark, Chicago; Roy Bond, Wheeling, West Va.; R. E. Fisk, Helena, Mont.

MANHATTAN—Joseph H. De Grange, New Orleans; Jeremiah F. Chase, Rochester; E. Coykendall, Rondout.

MURRAY HILL—J. N. Newton, Frankfort, Ky.

MARLBOROUGH—Benjamin Chapin, Chicago.

PLAZA—Henry A. Francis, Pittsfield; A. N. Spicer, Pittsburg.

UNION SQUARE—Prof. D. O. Hagemann, Bonn, Germany.

VICTORIA—J. N. Neel, Macon, Ga.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—H. H. Mayberry, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. P. M. Ramsay, West Virginia; Z. Funahashi, Tokio, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. J. Sherman, domestics; 835 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, domestics and linens; 45 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goldsmith, L., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, dress goods and silks; 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. R. Thompson, carpets; 648 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hengerer, William, & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Haskett & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Adams, dress goods and silks; Hotel Normandie.

Callender, McAusian & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. O'Brien, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Weinberg Bros, Baltimore, Md.; J. Weinberg, cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Cortis, ginghams; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wheatley, G. D., America, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Heenan, D., & Co., Streator, Ill.; F. B. Stevenson, dry goods; W. L. Sennotte, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Manderson Clothing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Manderson, woolens; Hoffman House.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; J. H. Holt, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Sugarmen, corsets; L. A. Davidson, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Victor, D. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Victor, trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

McDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, and jewelry; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss F. Diggs, ladies' under

AN ADDRESS TO DEMOCRATS

Mr. Bryan Urges the Formation of Clubs Everywhere.

WANTS ONE GREAT CIVIC ARMY

Every Citizen Should Be a Politician This Year, He Says—Must Be as Active as Republicans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—An address to the Democrats of the United States, signed by Mr. Bryan and others, was issued to-night. It urges the formation of Democratic clubs and is as follows:

To the Democrats of the United States:

The Democratic Party and its friends must meet the forces of corruption and intimidation in politics this year by thorough organization. A Democratic club or society should be organized in every city, town, village, and precinct in the United States. Democrats and all who are in sympathy with the principles set forth by the Kansas City platform are urgently requested to join Democratic clubs, or, if none exists, to assist in organizing one.

This work of uniting the forces of law and liberty into one great systematized civic army should be carried on simultaneously in every part of the country and without delay. The friends of government according to the hitherto unchallenged American theory of political equality everywhere under our flag cannot afford to be less zealous or less active than the advocates of an American colonial empire, supported by rifles.

No patriotic citizen can ignore the attacks which are being made upon the very foundations of our present irreproachable form of Government. This year every citizen should be a politician. Clubs and societies should at once communicate with the "Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, 1,370 Broadway, New York City," so that the united membership may work systematically in defense of the Republic as the fathers made it. All Democratic committees, State and local, are requested to aid the National Association of Democratic Clubs in this work.

W. J. Bryan, Adlai E. Stevenson, James K. Jones, William R. Hearst.

POPULISTS WANT STEVENSON.

National Executive Committee Said to Favor Him for Vice Presidency.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The Populist National Executive Committee held two sessions here to-day, but, contrary to expectations, Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, the Chairman of the National Committee, was not present, and no one seemed to know whether he would come to Chicago for the meeting. Harry Tracey of Texas was the only other member of the committee who was not present.

The committee discussed informally the withdrawal of Charles A. Towne, Populist candidate for Vice President, but the members did not fix upon a date for the calling together of the entire National Committee. The Executive Committee has no power to fill the vacancy. This must be done by the National Committee, and it is apparently expected that it will meet before long and select Adlai E. Stevenson as the Populist candidate for Vice President. There seemed to be a good deal of apprehension among the members of the committee in regard to the attitude of Senator Butler on the Vice Presidential situation. There has been a strong rumor to the effect that the North Carolina Populist would take the bit between his teeth and insist that a Populist be named for Vice President on the Populist ticket. It is said that a majority of the committee take the other view of the situation, and believe that Mr. Bryan will be able to win over Senator Butler in case the latter takes an antagonistic stand regarding the selection of Mr. Stevenson. J. G. Johnson, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, was in conference for a short time with the Populists.

Mr. Bryan Back in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—W. J. Bryan, his wife and son, the Stevenson party, Gov. and Mrs. Thomas of Colorado, and Col. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the National Committee, arrived in this city at 4:30 P. M. to-day. Mr. Bryan and party were driven to the Auditorium Hotel, where Mr. Bryan will remain for several days for the purpose of consultation with Chairman Jones and members of the National Committee regarding the conduct of the campaign. When Mr. Bryan leaves here he will go to his home in Lincoln, where he will remain during the balance of the month.

STEWART OUT OF THE RACE.

Mazet's Successful Opponent Will Not Consent to Run.

Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart, who last year defeated Robert Mazet in the Nineteenth District, has positively declined to stand for a re-election and will take no active part in the present campaign. Last year Mr. Stewart was nominated by the Citizens' Union and was indorsed by Tammany Hall. Overtures have been made to him to run again as a Citizens' Union candidate, and he has been told that Tammany would again support him, but after a talk with his friends he has decided to keep out of the race this year.

There has been much talk of running Mr. Stewart as a candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District, now represented by William Astor Chanler, but when this was brought to his attention he told his friends that he would not become a candidate for any office, and intended to return to private life and devote his time to business.

STEUBEN MEN INDORSE HILL.

They Pass Eulogistic Resolutions—County Ticket Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Aug. 9.—George B. Walsh of Corning was nominated to-day for member of Assembly by the Democratic Convention for the First District of Steuben. Delegates to the Democratic State Convention were chosen as follows: James P. Boyle of Corning, Henry Frey of Urbana, and Amos Jewett of Hornby. The County Convention nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, W. P. Goff of Canisteo; Surrogate, H. V. Pratt of Wayland; Treasurer, G. H. Brewster of Addison; Coroners, Dr. F. H. Spaulding of Cohocton, and Dr. C. S. Smith of Campbell.

The following resolutions were adopted:

After an interchange of ideas by the representatives of the party from the different parts of the State, we believe that a wise selection of candidates for our State ticket will aid materially in placing the Empire State in the Democratic column.

We feel gratified and honored by the deference and respect shown to our distinguished fellow-citizen and former neighbor, David B. Hill, by the delegates at the Kansas City Convention by their expressions of approval of him as a man and a statesman. No citizen can place before the people in the State or the Union the issues of this campaign more clearly and understandingly; his counsel is invaluable; his efforts this Fall will contribute largely to the success of our ticket; therefore, on behalf of the Democracy of Steuben County we extend to him a cordial invitation to make at least one speech here during this campaign.

Resolutions indorsing Bryan and Stevenson were adopted also.

GORMAN OUT OF POLITICS.

Maryland ex-Senator Refuses Even to Discuss the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Arthur Pue Gorman, former United States Senator from Maryland, is at the Hesperus, Magnolia. The ex-Senator asserts to his callers that he is out of politics, and that he does not care to discuss the political situation, except in the way of incidental personal conversation. When it was suggested to him that he had been quoted as saying that McKinley would be re-elected, but that the likelihood was of a Democratic House, Mr. Gorman replied:

"I have made no predictions and expressed no opinions. It is too early yet to form any judgment as to the campaign."

Questioned as to his personal position, Mr. Gorman said simply: "I never have broken away from my party. There never has been any question as to what ticket I should vote."

LEADER BOYLE DENOUNCED.

Keahonites Meet and Hear a Condemnatory Report.

The Seventh Assembly District was a hotbed of factional strife among the Tammany Hall followers last evening.

The supporters of ex-Alderman Patrick H. Keahon held a meeting in the basement of Greenwich Hall, at Christopher and Hudson Streets, at which Tammany Leader James W. Boyle was denounced. A crowd attended the meeting. It was called to hear the report of a committee appointed to ascertain how Leader Boyle had handled the funds which have poured into the coffers of the organization during the last four years. John P. Hilly presided. Francis Sullivan said in a speech opening the meeting:

"Mr. Boyle has broken faith, and the confidence reposed in him by his most loyal supporters. We are not fighting Tammany Hall. We are fighting against a man who has disorganized our General Committee, who has neglected to pay the debts of the organization, and refuses to account for the funds in his possession, legally and morally belonging to the organization.

"We want the electors of this district to deal a stinging blow in the face of such a man as Boyle. It is high time that the copyright on the phrase, 'How much is there in it?' expired."

Lawyer James E. Duross said that if Mr. Boyle were put out of politics there would be a gain of 1,500 in the Democratic vote of the Seventh District. He said that it was a mistake to suppose that Richard Croker would support the methods adopted by Leader Boyle.

The report of the committee appointed to examine into the finances of the organization was read. It showed that the Financial Secretary, John G. Kelly, received all the dues and turned them over to the Treasurer. It was alleged that Leader Boyle never made a report of the receipts and expenditures of the organization.

Thomas E. Gorman, who was Treasurer of the organization under Leader Boyle, claimed in his testimony before the Investigating Committee that he turned all the funds over to Mr. Boyle and that there had never been an accounting. He said that his position was merely a nominal one.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Gorman testified that there were 194 members of the General Committee of the district who paid $22 a year dues, and 434 members of the Auxiliary General Committee who also paid $22 dues. The total receipts from dues amounted to $13,816 a year.

The committee reported that it had learned that the expenses of conducting the organization does not exceed $500 per annum.

This report was signed by Francis Sullivan, Dr. Thomas R. Killilea, Peter Sherry, Coroner Edward Hart, and John Little.

There was plenty of excitement after the reading of this document. Lawyer Sullivan spoke of the demand which had been made on Leader Boyle for the books. He was interrupted by a man who shouted:

"Boyle ought to be in h—l."

Lawyer Sullivan said that Boyle had gone to several city departments and had men discharged from positions because they favored Patrick H. Keahon.

"All these men have been reinstated," yelled the speaker, "and Lawrence Delmour has tied Mr. Boyle's hands."

"We will tie his feet," yelled the man who had before spoken.

"Let him go and sell oysters!" shouted another Keahonite.

"Stand by Keahon and Croker!" was the shout of the crowd.

Thomas Scanlon tried to talk of National issues. He was interrupted by shouts of

"Down with Boyle!"

After other speakers had talked of the factional fight a committee was appointed to secure permanent headquarters for the Keahonites

The followers of Leader Boyle also had a lively meeting at the headquarters on Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Free tickets to the number of 5,000 were distributed for the picnic which James W. Boyle gives annually to the women and children of the district.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, who is a member of the district organization, spoke of the advantage of picnics in general to women and children. Leader Boyle, who presided, said:

"The fight against me is being led by a few office holders. Hereafter the office holders in this district will have no more favors shown them, and every election district will have a share of the patronage."

Dr. Killilea, who has been a Keahonite, and who signed the report criticising Leader Boyle's handling of the finances, announced a change of heart. He said that he had come back to the regular organization and would in future have no further dealings with the Keahonites.

The Keahonites have arranged to attend the picnic which is given annually by Mr. Boyle. It will occur on Aug. 28, and some of the Tammany men said there was likely to be a clash between the factions on account of the bitter struggle for the leadership.

NO POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

National Civil Service Commission Warns Heads of All Public Departments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Civil Service Commission, following its usual practice, has requested the various heads of departments to issue an order warning against political assessments in order that employes may be fully informed of their rights in making or withholding political contributions, and also warning officials against violation of the penal provisions of the law.

The law provides that employes are under no obligation whatever by reason of their being in the public service to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe or contribute.

The commission announces that it is its duty to see that the provisions of the law are strictly enforced, and that it will employ every legitimate and available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate them. It requests that any person having knowledge of any violation of the law will lay the facts before it, when it will at once take action.

DELAY IN GARDINER CASE.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Not Consult with Attorney General on the Wilcox Report Till Next Week.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 9.—The Gardiner case is once more delayed. It was the plan of the Governor to have Attorney General Davies here to-morrow for a consultation and an examination of the Wilcox report, but to-day, after returning from his fishing trip with his sons, the Governor sent Mr. Davies word not to come.

The Governor leaves here on the early morning train for New York. He may be back at noon or may not come until evening. He says he will take the first train back that he can catch. He has no definite plans for Saturday, but he said he would not have Mr. Davies down unless he changed his mind. His present idea is to have the Attorney General here some day next week, which one he has not decided upon.

Congressional Nominations.

ILLINOIS—Ninth District, Hiram Brooks, (Dem.)

WEST VIRGINIA—Second District, Thomas B. Davis, (Dem.)

WISCONSIN—Fifth District, Charles H. Weise, (Dem.).

MICHIGAN—Third Congressional District, Stephen D. Williams, (Dem.); Tenth District, George D. Jackson, (Dem.).

Penalty.

"I see that somebody was badly injured in a game of golf the other day."

"What was the matter? Did he insist on calling his brassie a 'stick'?"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Quite Pretty.

He—I thought it was a very pretty opera, didn't you?

She—Yes; I thought it was prettiest where they all wore pink.—Philadelphia Record.

HILL-COLER CONFERENCE

Ex-Senator's Visit Here Starts Many Rumors of Alliances.

Controller's Friends Say Confidently That He Will Run for Governor—McLaughlin Favors Him.

David B. Hill spent a few hours in New Work yesterday en route for Albany. He came to the city from Normandie-by-the-Sea, and the politicians were not aware of his presence until he had lunched at the Hoffman House and started on his way home.

His arrival was as quiet as his departure, but the political work done during the few hours' stay in New Fork set the politicians talking.

His first work was a long conference with Controller Coler. Controller Coler was telephoned for by Mr. Hill, and he entered the Hoffman House from the Twenty-sixth Street entrance before 10 o'clock. Controller Coler after talking an hour left the hotel, and the rumor was started at once that Mr. Coler had decided to come out in the open and fight for the nomination for Governor.

The political minds saw at once an alliance between Mr. Hill and Controller Coler, with the assistance of Hugh McLaughlin, to dominate the State Convention.

The fact that Controller Coler had practically made an attack on Richard Croker's methods of conducting Tammany Hall affairs also led the politicians to believe that the fight was on.

Ex-Senator Hill was seen by a TIMES reporter after the conference. It was not generally known at the time that Controller Coler had held his talk with Mr. Hill.

"Did you have a conference with Controller Coler about the Gubernatorial situation?" was asked.

"Controller Coler? Well, now, you must excuse me. I talked with a few friends. That is all."

"Did Controller Coler call on you?"

"You must excuse me from talking now."

"Will you make a statement about Bryan's notification speech?"

"Not just now," and Mr. Hill departed.

Controller Coler was more communicative. He said:

"Yes, it is true that I had a talk with Senator Hill this morning. I make it a custom to call on Mr. Hill when he is in town."

"Did you talk about politics?"

"They say Mr. Hill knows something about politics. I have heard it said he is a politician."

"Will you stand for the nomination for Governor now that you have held your consultation with Mr. Hill?"

"I am tired talking about the Gubernatorial matter. I have stated often enough that I am not a candidate."

Ex-Senator Hill said, before departing for Albany, that he had finished his vacation and that he was now going to take an active part in the campaign. He was asked where he would make his first speech, and he replied:

"I have not decided that yet."

Mr. Hill's custom is to open his campaign work by a speech in Brooklyn, at which Hugh McLaughlin has always been an interested listener. It was said that he would follow his custom this year.

The friends of Controller Coler declared yesterday that it would not be long before he would be out in the open in the Gubernatorial fight. They say that Hugh McLaughlin is willing to stand back of his friend, even if Richard Croker is not exactly satisfied with his nomination.

The friends of Controller Coler also claimed yesterday that the Tammany Hall district leaders and the rank and file of the organization were ready to support him for Governor, and that they were not backward in informing Mr. Croker of the strength of the Brooklynite.

Ex-Sheriff Dunn said yesterday:

"I think that Mr. Coler is a very strong man with the people. I do not know whether he is seeking the nomination, but he would be a hard man to beat if selected by the leaders to run."

There are many other Tammany leaders, including Lawrence Delmour, who think the same way. The opponents of Controller Coler in Tammany Hall are Senator Thomas F. Grady and Corporation Counsel Whalen. The Coler followers claim that Senator Grady's fight against Coler is purely a personal one, caused by his failure to force the head of the Finance Department to pass certain claims in which the Senator was interested.

Corporation Counsel Whalen is also said to be working hard against Controller Coler. The fight between these two officials over administrative matters has been carried on in the courts for two years. Mayor Van Wyck is credited with being a hearty friend of Controller Coler.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN'S REPLY.

Reads Coler on Commercialism, Then Talks of Peconic Bay Fishing—Controller May Visit Him.

JAMESPORT, L. I., Aug. 9.—Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn spends most of his time fishing here and the rest of it sitting on the porch of the Great Peconic Hotel. He was in the latter place this afternoon when approached upon the subject of Controller Coler's article on Commercialism in Politics. He said he had not read the article and had not an idea of what it contained.

A copy was shown to him and he read the article carefully. When he had read it once he went back and went over parts of it a second time. Then he looked up with a twinkle in his eye and said:

"The fishing in Great Peconic Bay seems to be improving year by year. Some good catches have been made here in the last few weeks. One day last week one party brought in several weak fish weighing four and five pounds each. If the fishermen at the east end of the bay were compelled to remove those pound nets of theirs a few hours each week, South Jamesport and vicinity would be a great place for fishermen; as great as it used to be years ago."

"Do you think Mr. Coler has injured his chances for the nomination for Governor by that article?" was asked.

Mr. McLaughlin again went off into a discussion of the merits of the bay as a fishing ground, and also related some experiments he had made recently with bait. He would not touch upon the Coler matter at all.

Bridge Commissioner Shea and daughter, who are at Shelter Island, came over to-day and visited the Brooklyn leader. Commissioner Shea denied that his visit had any political significance. David B. Hill is expected down in a week or so for a few days' stay, and it is also said that it is likely that Controller Coler will be here next week.

OLD MAN WHIPS SON-IN-LAW.

Wife-Beater Is in Hospital and Will Probably Die.

Mary O'Brien, twenty-nine years old, of 510 Second Avenue, called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon and asked for protection from her husband, Lawrence J. O'Brien, who was released from the penitentiary last January, having served six years for picking pockets. She has been living with her father, Timothy Carroll, at the number given. She says her husband has called there frequently and demanded money. When she had none for him yesterday he beat her.

Last night the husband met her in the street in front of her home, knocked her down, and was kicking her when the woman's father came along. Carroll is fifty-five years old. He sprang upon the brutal ex-convict, and with a blow squarely on the jaw knocked him down.

When a policeman finally pulled the old man away the son-in-law lay on the walk with a broken leg and fractured skull.

"Do you think he will die?" the old man asked the ambulance surgeon. Being assured that his son-in-law stood more than an even chance of doing so, the old man seemed much pleased.

"'Tis the best day's work I ever done," he said, exultingly.

The policemen locked the old man up, but they made no secret of the fact that their sympathy was his without reserve.

O'Brien was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. MANLEY'S UNEASINESS.

Fears Overconfidence in the Republican Ranks—Hears Views of Anti-Bryan Democrats.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine was yesterday in control at Republican National headquarters. Mr. Manley is a hard worker, and while he is sanguine of the success of the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket, he frequently manifests a little uneasiness about the result in November.

Yesterday he expressed fears of a silver majority in the United States Senate in the near future, on the lines laid down in the statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday.

Mr. Manley expresses the belief that overconfidence in the election of the Republican ticket is very dangerous. This opinion seems to be shared by men from all parts of the country who called at headquarters yesterday.

O. S. Carleton of Dallas, Texas, was born and reared in Alabama, and his family has been Democratic since Thomas Jefferson's time. He expressed his sentiments thus:

"I know Mr. Bryan very well. I've hunted and fished with him, and he is a good fellow, but he may be wrong. I don't like free silver; I don't like a high tariff. What can I do? I've got the courage to break all my family traditions and vote the Republican ticket if I think McKinley is right. Of course, McKinley will be elected. A change of Administration at this time would be disastrous."

Park Moore of Waco, Texas, engaged in the cotton-growing industry, listened to Mr. Carleton, and said:

"I am a Democrat, but not a Bryan Democrat, and Texas has thousands of such. If cotton is 10 cents a pound and wheat 90 cents a bushel, Bryan cannot go down South and preach poverty to the people. Four years ago cotton was 5 cents a pound. Bryan said that if silver went down, cotton and wheat would go down. Well, they haven't, and that's one of the reasons I am not a Bryan Democrat."

Similar views were expressed by Hamilton Cook of Dallas, Texas; John M. Fuller of St. Louis, and C. E. Brown of Cincinnati.

COGGESHALL'S WATERLOO.

Oneida Senator Turned Down in the County Convention—Garry A. Willard Nominated.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, who has represented the Oneida district in the State Senate for eighteen years continuously, was turned down in the Republican County Convention at Rome to-day, after one of the most interesting political contests ever witnessed. Garry A. Willard of Booneville, former County Clerk, who was backed by Congressman Sherman, was nominated on the third ballot for State Senator over Col. William Cary Sanger of Sangerfield, who is now in Europe studying Continental army systems for Secretary Root.

Mr. Willard publishes The Boonville Herald, and is an energetic delegate getter. He started after the nomination about six months ago, with Congressman Sherman behind him. Senator Coggeshall sought a renomination, but Senator Platt interfered and ordered Coggeshall turned down. Then James J. Dwyer, ex-canal contractor and a friend of State Committeeman Wheeler, entered the field, backed by Wheeler. Attorney General Davies, for political reasons, favored Coggeshall, and Judge Scripture, the Rome "boss," came out for Assemblyman Louis M. Martin. Then Col. Sanger's name was injected into the fight by parties who feared Coggeshall. Col. Sanger is strong in Oneida County, and the suggestion met with favor. Friends pushed his canvass without any word from him on the subject. When the convention met to-day the slate read Sanger for Senator. He was supported by Wheeler and Scripture. The latter, however, did not control all the delegates he supposed he could.

A Rome candidate for Sheriff, by sending Rome delegates to Willard, nominated him on the third ballot, by a vote of 50 to 48. Col. Sanger and Senator Coggeshall reside in the same town, and Coggeshall placed Sanger in nomination. Willard's nomination was brought about through the assistance of Attorney General Davies and Congressman Sherman.

The other nominations were: Surrogate—Frederick M. Calder, Utica; Sheriff—Lincoln E. Brownell, Bridgewater; County Clerk—Joseph Porter, Rome; Superintendent of the Poor—D. Clinton Smith, Lee; Coroner—Dr. M. Hibbard, Rome. Mr. Forster, the nominee for County Clerk, has been a candidate for the office for fifteen years.

MANLEY'S NEW POCKETBOOK.

Gift of Sound Money League Man—Executive Committee's Visit.

The Executive Committee of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, Vice President John Black presiding. Representatives from nearly every State in the Union were present. It is probable that the league will again use the Studebaker premises at Broadway and Prince Street, where noonday meetings will be conducted on the same lines as in 1896.

The committee afterward visited the Republican National Headquarters, where they were greeted by Joseph H. Manley, who is a member of the Advisory Board of the league. One of the visitors was Julius Langfeld, and of the twenty-seven who constituted the visiting committee, eleven have generally acted with the Democratic Party.

When the committee entered Mr. Manley's room he had his pocketbook on his desk. Without the contents it would have been anything but a bargain at 15 cents.

Mr. Langfeld manufactures pocketbooks, and he handed Mr. Manley one of the handsomest ever seen. He had similar gifts for Messrs. Hanna, Scott, Bliss, and Gibbs, but they were not there.

When the package was handed to Mr. Manley, Mr. Black eyed the worn-out article so long carried by Mr. Manley, and remarked:

"Say, Langfeld, you could not have done that better if you and Manley had rehearsed for a week."

TROUBLES IN 25TH DISTRICT.

Mr. Hess Consents to Serve Out His Term as Leader.

The trouble in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District was the subject of discussion at a meeting of members of the Republican County Executive Committee yesterday.

Charles A. Hess wants to retire from the leadership because of business affairs, but he has consented to serve out his term, at the unanimously expressed wish of the District Committee.

Alderman Herbert Parsons and Henry Birrell, who are considered in connection with the succession, were at the meeting by invitation. Mr. Parsons wanted representation in the coming conventions, but the committee decided in favor of Mr. Hess, who will name the delegates to the different conventions.

WORTH TO BE NOMINATED.

Republican Leaders Confirm Report of Amicable Agreement.

Jacob Worth will be the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fifth District. Chairman Odell last night confirmed the report, printed in THE TIMES yesterday, that an amicable adjustment had been reached, and that the Brooklyn leader would again take the field.

Walter B. Atterbury of the Kings County Executive Committee and Senator D. F. Davis corroborated Mr. Odell.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Worth would have been nominated, in any event. The machine leaders, therefore, have given their consent.

NIXON AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Chautauqua Assemblyman Willing to Accept the Candidacy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, for several terms Speaker of the Assembly, was asked to-day if he was a candidate for Governor, and replied that he had never announced himself as a candidate and was not putting forth any effort to secure the nomination. He would accept if nominated, but if not he would support the nominee. Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, he said, had been instructed for him, and he believed Allegany would instruct for him. Mr. Nixon has been renominated for the Assembly.

Justice John Woodward of the Brooklyn Appellate Division, who is in the city, when asked if he was a candidate, replied:

"No; Mr. Nixon of my county is a candidate for that place, and I trust may receive the nomination."

DELEGATES FROM OSWEGO.

Senator Stranahan Heads the List—Delegates Instructed for Him.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The First Assembly Republican Convention held here this afternoon named these delegates to the State Convention:

Senator N. N. Stranahan, George B. Sloan, John T. Mott, T. D. Lewis, P. D. Cullinan, C. B. Benson, George Coville. George B. Sloan heads the Congressional delegation, which was instructed for Col. A. D. Shaw for Congress. Senatorial delegates were named by Senator Stranahan and instructed for him.

Thomas D. Lewis of Volney was renominated for the Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS LEADERS WARNED.

Senator Hanna Says State Is a Hotbed of Anti-Imperialism.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Chairman Mark Hanna and Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the Republican National Committee had a conference here to-day with a number of Massachusetts Republicans regarding the conduct of the Presidential campaign. Among those in attendance were George Von L. Moyer, Massachusetts member of the National Committee; Senators Hoar and Lodge, Chairman A. H. Teotting of the State Committee, James P. Stearns, President of the largest bank in Boston; Frank G. Webster of Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Congressman William Lovering. The conference lasted for nearly three hours. It is said that Senator Hanna strongly urged the Massachusetts Republicans to head off the anti-imperialist movement in this State.

"Outside of this State," said the Senator, "the movement has little weight, but in Masschusetts it has found a hotbed." He urged a vigorous campaign, and told the gentlemen present that if a victory is to be won, they must get out and fight.

It is said that the question of raising campaign funds was discussed, but not at length. Senator Hanna and Mr. Bliss left by the Fall River boat train for New York.

Mantle Leaves Silver Republicans.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 9.—Ex-United States Senator Lee Mantle, Chairman of the State Committee of the Silver Republicans, has written a letter formally renouncing his allegiance to that party, and going back to the Republican Party. Mr. Mantle says in effect that the silver question is dead, and adds: "To my mind the paramount issue to-day is the issue of maintaining the honor and dignity of the Nation and the supremacy of its flag wherever it is rightfully floating."

TWO WAITERS FOUND DEAD.

Police Suspect that Murderer May Have Turned on Gas.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—George Welsh and "Doc" Roberts, young colored waiters employed at the Hotel Imperial, Maryland Avenue, near the beach, were found asphyxiated by gas this morning.

William Charter, another waiter, smelled gas and traced it to a room the door of which he found locked on the inside. The window of the room was closed and Charter broke it and entered. Welsh was lying dead on the floor, face down, and Roberts was lying dead across a cot. The gas was turned on full force.

No cause is known why either of the young men should have been impelled to take his life. The police believe that they came to their death either through an accident or that they were the victims of a murderer. In connection with the murder theory, it is thought that the murderer might have entered the room by the window when both men were asleep, and after turning on the gas escaped, closing the window behind him.

WANTED TO LYNCH A NEGRO.

Crowd in Madison Square Tried to Tear Prisoner from the Police.

Several hundred men took part in the arrest of a negro in Madison Square last night. Vigorous swinging of night sticks by Policemen Eugene O'Sullivan and several other patrolmen saved the negro from injury. Several of the men went home with headaches and two or three had considerable scalp wounds.

Policeman O'Sullivan, at the Twenty-third Street end, was told that three negroes on the Twenty-sixth Street end of the square were disorderly. He and two other policemen started, and the negroes saw them coming and ran.

O'Sullivan chased one under the Dewey Arch and into the square near the fountain. Twice the policeman slipped and fell, tearing his uniform. He got his man near the fountain. Many excited men who had joined in the pursuit surrounded the policeman and his prisoner and some cried "Lynch him."

The negro clung to O'Sullivan and begged for protection. The policeman swung his night stick and knocked several men down. The crowd gave way, but several men managed to land blows on the negro's face, and blood flowed from several cuts which they inflicted. Policemen reinforced the besieged men, however, and O'Sullivan got his prisoner to the station. Several hundred men followed the policemen and their prisoner up Broadway, some shouting from time to time, "Lynch him."

The negro described himself as William Jackson, twenty years old, a porter, of 225 West Eighteenth Street. He was locked up as a disorderly person.

The crowd did not know why the negro had been chased, but somebody started the story that he had assaulted a white child. This accounted for the mob's fury.

Standing Room Only

is the sign at the grocers since the appearance of the

Uneeda Quartet

Now made complete by the addition of the latest Uneeda Product—

Uneeda Milk Biscuit

So crisp and flaky they melt in your mouth. Try some on a hot day in a bowl of cold milk if you want a really enjoyable lunch. Packed in the same wonderful package that keeps all Uneeda products so fresh and good.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Uneeda Biscuit
Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
Uneeda Graham Wafer
Uneeda Milk Biscuit

HOTTEST AUG. 9 ON RECORD.

One Death and Several Prostrations Reported—Mercury Reached 95 Degrees.

No relief was experienced yesterday from the torrid heat to which New Yorkers have been subjected for the past few days. Forecaster Emery's prediction that the heat would remain has been fully verified, and residents of this city will willingly, if not cheerfully, testify that the man who has charge of the weather predictions has in this instance, if in no other, been absolutely correct.

According to the record of the Weather Bureau, the temperature reached 95 degrees yesterday afternoon, which was two degrees higher than any previous Weather Bureau record for an Aug. 9. On the street level it was some degrees higher; some people were willing to testify that it reached fully from five to ten degrees more than Mr. Emery's thermometer showed. However, the street thermometers did not show such a difference, but perhaps people are permitted to exaggerate somewhat when discussing the heat.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning 70 degrees greeted the early morning risers, and the rays of the sun, even at that hour, convinced everybody that another day of equator-like weather was in store. Hour by hour the temperature climbed upward, and while the humidity was not so great as it had been the day before people still suffered greatly.

After 5 o'clock the mercury dropped, but not to such an extent that it afforded any relief to anybody. While but one death was reported up to midnight, there were some prostrations, and the excessive heat killed off many horses.

The weather sharps hold out no prospect of relief from the heat wave, and are unwilling to make any predictions as to the length of its duration.

The following prostrations were reported:

SEERY, JOHN, 35 years old, of Fortieth Street and Second Avenue; overcome at Thirty-third Street and First Avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARTIN, WILLIAM H., 22 years old, of 69 West Forty-sixth Street; overcome on elevated train at Fulton Street Station. Taken into the United States Hotel.

PERRY, HENRY F., sixty-one years old, of Thirty-eighth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 3 Ann Street; taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

MURRAY, WILLIAM, thirty-eight years old, of 534 Second Avenue; overcome in front of 1,201 First Avenue; taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

MURPHY, ELIZABETH, fifty-six years old, of 79 Lexington Avenue; overcome in front of 67 Bowery; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The only death reported was that of Gussie Goldstein, thirty-one years old, of 327 East Third Street, who died at her home.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

John Houck Dead and His Little Daughter Shocked.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 9.—During a severe storm yesterday John Houck, a farmer, living near Belvidere, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Houck was in a field at the time.

His little daughter, who was with him, was badly shocked by the lightning. The horses he was driving were killed.

SUNSTROKE'S PECULIAR EFFECT.

Young Girl's Condition Baffles Skill of New Jersey Doctors.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 9.—Maude Dennis, sixteen years of age, of Bloomsbury, was overcome by the heat on Monday, and since then has remained in an unconscious condition. Three physicians have been working on her from the time she was stricken.

The body is rigid and her features drawn. Her fingers and toes are curled as though she had suffered a stroke of paralysis. The case is attracting a great deal of attention among medical men.

MADE DUMB BY THE HEAT.

Overcome with Aphasia While Trying to Hail a Car.

Charles R. Hoe of 124 Orient Avenue, Jersey City, while trying to hail a car at Broadway and Ann Street last night, suddenly found himself unable to speak. He tried then to attract the attention of a policeman, who sent in an ambulance call to the Hudson Street Hospital.

While waiting for the ambulance to arrive the man worked his jaws in frantic and persistent efforts to speak, but without result. He was able to communicate his name, address, and the cause of his distress to the officer in writing.

At the hospital it was said last night that the man was improving. His case has been diagnosed as aphasia, and is thought to have been caused by the intense heat yesterday.

YONKERS MAN CRAZED BY HEAT.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Charles Glenolin of 73 Jefferson Street, while crazed by the heat this evening, made four attempts to end his life. He was first seen wading out into the water near the Glenwood Station.

The fact that he had his clothing on, even his hat, attracted attention to him. He was called to, but paid no attention. He went beyond his depth, but a party of bathers went after him and pulled him ashore. He said he simply went into the water to get cooled off.

He sat down on the shore, and a little later jumped into the river again. When he saw he was headed off he turned about and walked back. Shortly afterward he again went into the river, this time getting into deep water, but seemed unable to sink, although he tried to get his head under. He was hauled ashore by the same persons who had aided him before, and under threats of a beating if he entered the water again, started away.

He walked to the station, and, seeing a train approaching, lay down on the rails. A. P. Lonergan saw the act, and, running up, pulled the man aside, but only just in time, as the footstep on the cowcatcher broke the skin on the man's neck as he was pulled aside. He was then locked up, and was examined by Dr. A. C. Benedict, who pronounced him insane from the heat.

As he was being led away, Mr. Glenolin drew from an inside pocket a rabbit's foot, and remarked that it was no wonder he could not end his life, for he had that thing with him. He said he had carried it two years. He became violent later, and gave the police much trouble.

HOT WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

Record Broken with 95 Degrees—Four Deaths.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Hot-weather records for this city were broken to-day, the mercury reaching 95 degrees in the Auditorium tower at 3 o'clock. At the street level, where brick walls and sidewalks were given a chance to radiate, it was two degrees warmer than in the tower.

There were four deaths due to heat and twenty-nine prostrations, three of which are expected to prove fatal. The four deaths to-day make a total of seventeen due directly to the heat. It is estimated that over one hundred deaths of people already ill have been hastened by the weather of this week.

For the week the mortality list has mounted with great rapidity. There were 465 deaths last week, and at the present ratio of increase there will be 690 this week. The ratio of deaths, according to the Coroner, will increase steadily as long as the hot weather continues.

The prolonged heat is having a serious effect on business. All of those who can leave the city for points along the lake shore and woods are going, and many have materially curtailed their hours of labor. This is especially true in the large office buildings. Gangs of laborers all over the city lay off during the afternoon.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Though the temperature did not exceed 86 degrees to-day, the heat was depressing. There were four cases of prostration.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9.—There were four prostrations from the heat in Detroit to-day, but no deaths. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees, making the fifth successive day that the temperature has been 90 or above during the afternoon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—Two more deaths to-day resulted from the intense heat. The thermometer registered 90.

Heat Made Her Insane.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Hannah C. Goss, a school teacher, aged thirty years, went into a store here to-day to take refuge from the heat. She suddenly became insane and was so violent that it required the combined efforts of four men to hold her. She fought so vigorously that her clothing was torn to shreds.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

ROUGH STRAW SAILORS
95c. AND 1.20.
Just half price and the smartest straw hat you ever saw.
STRAW ALPINES, 95c. and 1.20.
Rough Mackinaw Sailors, 49c.
Better style than the usual $1.00 hat.

Musical Instruments.
J. HOWARD FOOTE,
31 CORTLANDT STREET.
COMPLETE LINE OF GUITARS, BANJOS, MANDOLINS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, ETC.
Wholesale and Retail.
U. S. Agent for genuine COURTOIS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

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SHIRTS · COLLARS · CUFFS
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THE NEW

The Wanamaker Store

The August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Vast Offerings of Fine Furniture

The Sort that *It's Safe to Save On*

The Wanamaker Store

More Furniture than Ever Before in August.

Finer Furniture than Was Ever Offered in a Sale Before.

Bigger Savings on More Kinds of Furniture than Ever Before.

These are some of the reasons why this August selling has jumped to double any previous August selling. Home furnishers who came to buy two pieces have bought four, when tempted by the unexpected variety, the unexampled goodness, the unprecedented prices.

This is the sort of furniture which, when bought, is an investment for life, usually. And there is no place more worthy of an expenditure for its betterment and beautifying than the home. It gives comfort; it gives satisfaction; it gives respect from friends and neighbors—it is always a substantial accumulation of property. When bought at such reductions as are offered during this sale, it is the best investment that the owner of a home can make.

There are savings of a quarter to a half, on furniture for every part of the home. To-day's suggestive list is only a fragment of the story.

China Closets—

$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak; swell ends; straight front; 3 shelves inside; mirror back of top shelf.

$22, worth $35—Imitation mahogany corner china closet; carved top and rope twist columns at sides; glass door and 4 large shelves inside.

$28, worth $38—Golden oak; swell ends and straight front; 4 large shelves and mirror back of top shelf.

$38, worth $55—Golden oak; plain front and swell ends; 3 glass shelves; full mirror back.

Side Tables—

$9, worth $14—Golden oak; swell front, with large drawer and shelf below.

$10, worth $15—Quartered oak; plain front, with large drawer and 2 shelves below.

$15, worth $23—Golden oak; French plate mirror and shelf in top; swell front; 2 small drawers and shelf below.

Dining Chairs—

$2, worth $2.75—Quartered oak; box cane seats; slat backs.

$2.75, worth $3.50—Quartered oak; box leather seats; slat backs.

Dining Tables—

$34, worth $45—Quartered golden oak; 48-inch round top; heavy center pedestal leg with carved feet; 8 ft. long extended.

$36, worth $48—Mahogany; 54-inch round top; large rope twist legs; 8 ft. long extended.

$40, worth $60—Quartered golden oak; 54-inch square top; carved rim and heavy carved legs; 8 ft. long extended.

$40, worth $60—Mahogany, inlaid; 54-inch round top; heavy center pedestal and curved legs; 10 ft. long extended.

Also plenty of lower priced grades. Some at $8, from $12, and $12, from $18.

Sideboards—

$20, worth $30—Quartered golden oak; 1 large and 2 small shelves in top; large beveled plate mirror; 1 long and 2 short drawers and double cupboard in base.

$28, worth $40—Quartered golden oak; large French beveled mirror; 1 large and 2 small shelves; shaped front; large double cupboard, 1 long and 2 short drawers.

$58, worth $75—Golden oak; canopy top; large shaped French mirror; bracket shelves; double cupboard, 1 long and 2 short drawers in base.

$60, worth $90—Golden oak; carved top and front; 1 large and 2 small shelves; large French plate mirror; 1 long and 2 short drawers and 3 cupboards in base.

$45, worth $65—Mahogany; large French plate mirror and shelf in top; 2 large, 2 small drawers and 2 cupboards in base.

Light, Cool Bedspreads and Summer Blankets

These Allendale spreads are in the old-fashioned style—the kind in vogue in grandmother's early days. However, they're still attractive and extremely light in weight. Besides, they're inexpensive. Some at 90c each, others at $1, at $1.10, and at $1.25.

These pique spreads are also very neat and durable, too. Easy to wash, and have that cool look. $1.10 to $1.75.

Blankets of wool and wool-and-cotton, specially made for the cool nights during the summer season. Warm enough, yet not burdensome—not much heavier than a sheet. Various grades of these all moderately priced:

For single beds at $3, $4, $4.50 and $5.50 a pair.
For three-quarter beds at $3.75, $5, $5.50 and $6.50 a pair.
For full size beds at $4.50, $6, $6.50 and $7.50 a pair.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Two Good Offerings of Women's Dressing SACQUES

More of those popular Kimono Sacques have just arrived. They are attractively made, light, cool, garments, in delicate colorings, with deep white bordered yoke and white bands on sleeves. 50c.

A lot of French nainsook sacques are reduced to-day. Neat stripes in pink and blue. Very tastefully made up. Were $2.25, now $1.50. Not many of these.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's DRESSES
Little Above *Half Price*

These are very dainty, and quite dressy Guimpe Dresses, of cashmere, in light and dark shades; made in girlish styles, and prettily trimmed with braid or ribbon velvet. Sizes for girls of four, six and eight years. Price has been $7.50; to-day choose for

four dollars

Second floor, Broadway.

Under-price UMBRELLAS
For Sun or Rain

The parasol that can serve equally well in a thunderstorm, is the safest to carry in August. To day we have some of these good-looking, practical and well-made sun or rain shedders to offer at quite liberal concessions in price.

At $1.85—26-inch twilled all-silk Umbrellas in black, navy blue, garnet, green or brown, with natural wood handles. Regular price, $2.50.

At $1.85—Men's 28-inch Union taffeta Umbrellas, with natural wood handles, plain or silver-trimmed, or horn handles. Worth $2.50.

At $3—26-inch extra quality all-silk Umbrellas, in black, navy blue and garnet, with fancy handles, silver caps and hooks; ivory or pearl handles. Regular value, $4.

Main aisle.

What Will You Sell Your Eyes For?

Oh, they're not for sale! Well, there are probably some people who would sell their eyes for fifty thousand dollars apiece—not many though. Isn't it wonderful how careless people are about their eyes which they would value so highly if they were to lose them; and how careful they are about diamonds worth a few hundreds or a few thousands of dollars?

There are thousands of eyes losing both beauty and strength because of neglect. Eyes that glasses would correct perfectly, are causing constant headaches, making reading a pain instead of pleasure, making eyes squint that should be steady and bright.

The getting of glasses is a simple and inexpensive matter. Our Optical examining room is secluded, and it requires only fifteen minutes of your time when in the store. Our specialist will fit your eyes perfectly, if you need glasses, and the cost is small.

Spectacles, or Eye Glasses; gold filled, $1.50; solid gold, $3.50.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Plaid-Back GOLF CLOTHS
A New Shipment to Sell at Half Their Value

It was not intended that these should be offered before September. Though we had enough of the first lot to last until then. But there's been a most lively demand—much greater than was expected—and the preference, of course, was for ours at half price. There's a scarcity of the dark gray and blue mixed Oxfords—not here, but in the market generally. This fresh lot contains plenty of them as well as of the brown mixtures.

All have neat plaid backs in subdued colorings; all 54 inch wide; all of $2 quality, though price is but $1 a yard.

Quite *Important* SHOE NEWS
For Men, Women and Children

If we allowed half-price for all the old shoes that are scuffed and worn by the summer's wear, what a rush and hurry it would make in the Shoe store. But we are doing more than that to-day. Here are shoes fine, or stout, well made and stylish—for men, women and children, at half-price—some for a little more than half. The old shoes serve between times, and you have the bright new shoes for more particular wear; and the cost wonderfully little. Just how little the list that follows tells:

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1—
Tan and black kidskin of fine grade; stylish and durable. They sell in regular way at $1.50 to $2.

Women's $3 Tan Boots at $1.40—
Less than half-price for boots, with four months' wearing-time ahead; laced, with medium toes and heels; flexible soles; most all sizes.

Boys' $2 Shoes for $1.25—
Black kidskin laced shoes, with stout solid-leather soles and heels; sizes 13 to 5½, in broad widths.

Fifth floor.

Down in the Main Shoe store are these:

Men's tan and brown calf and kid shoes; lace and Oxford. These include the balance of every tan shoe from our regular stock, as well as the surplus from one of the best known factories, and are marked at $1.50, $2 and $2.50. This is little more than half their usual selling price.

Women's tan kid and Russia calfskin lace boots; the balance of our best selling lines in nearly every size and width. Have been reduced from $3.50 to $2.30 a pair. All made on this season's best lasts with welted soles of oak tanned leather.

Children's low shoes, with spring heels; black kidskin and patent leather; tan and brown calf and kidskin. Our regular lines, mostly made on the hygienic lasts that will not crowd growing feet. No matter what the former price was—choose now any pair among sizes 8 to 10½ for $1; or 11 to 4 for $1.50.

Men's $2 Yacht Shoes, $1—
White canvas Oxfords, with thick, smooth rubber soles, sewed on; made on stylish last, and suitable for tennis, golf, boating or fishing.

Main floor.

UNDERWEAR and Hosiery *Under Price*

This is an offering of cool and well made summer Underwear for men and women, and Stockings for women. They are popular sorts that have sold down to small quantities, in most cases; and which we shall close out quickly at to-day's prices:

Men's Shirts and Drawers—
At 50c, from 75c and $1—Blue, lavender, tan and plain balbriggan. Blue, pink and lavender balbriggan with white stripes; and open-mesh black cotton, with white mercerized vertical stripes. Only five hundred pieces in all. Not all sizes in each style but all sizes in the lot.

Ninth street aisle.

Women's Stockings—
At 12½c a pair, worth 20c—Fast black cotton, plain with ribbed tops; sizes 9 and 9½ only. Fast black cotton, plain with unbleached feet; sizes 9 and 9½ only. Also regular-made fast black cotton, plain; sizes 8 to 9½. All have double heels and toes.

Women's Underwear—
12½c each, were 18c and 25c—Swiss cotton vests, Richelieu ribbed; in white, pink and sky-blue; all low necks; sleeveless; silk tape through neck and armholes. Also fine ribbed white cotton vests, low neck, sleeveless, fancy lace trimmed.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Attractive Offerings of CLOTHES for Boys

Dress the boys smartly and comfortably for the rest of the summer. It costs less than it's worth. Then if you have expectations (and what parent has not) that the boy will need new clothes for fall, it may mean the saving of several dollars on a suit, if you select from these offered to-day. All are of the high character, in both looks and quality, that particular parents like to see on their boys.

Our summer clean-up of stock makes the little prices.

Boys' Sailor and Middy Suits—
$3.50 to $5 Suits at $2.50
$6.50 to $9 Suits at $5

Boys' Double-breasted Jacket Suits—just the suits for early fall wear—
$6.50 to $10 Suits at $5

Knee Trousers of all wool blue serge and cheviot; sizes for 3 to 16 years. **$1 kind at 75c**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cool CLOTHES for Men

Some men don't know that there are more comfortable clothes than those they wear. Some men won't wear the comfortable clothes when they do know about them, because they don't fit in with their ideas of looks and propriety. The shirt-waist man is envied far more than he is mathematized; but he is not allowed to have peace with his comfort, because tailors make coats as well as styles—and they're going to keep men in coats as long as they can.

And after all, *if the coat is right*, the uncriticised man with a coat on, is perhaps cooler than the man without a coat who is being talked about.

Here are suits that are right, for the hottest weather that comes—cool, easy, and beyond criticism in appearance:

Men's double-breasted skeleton coats and trousers, in such a variety of beautiful designs as no merchant tailor can show you. Cream effects with hair-lines of delicate tints—mostly imported. Prices, for coats and trousers, $18 and $20.

Men's cream flannel coats, single-breasted, at $9; Trousers to match, at $6.

White duck trousers, made with double-stitched seams—will stand the hard rub of the laundry, at $3.

Men's outing flannel coats and trousers in quantity, now also reduced. Some lots that are reduced in price. Coats are double-breasted, made in skeleton style without lining. Were $15; now $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SUMMER SHIRTS
The Two Best Bargains of the Season

First about this miscellaneous lot of three-for-one shirts—35c each, or 3 for $1. And that's equivalent to three shirts for the value of one. The lowest previous price in this collection was 60—that was for a good dollar shirt. The other values in the lot run up to $1.50. Good styles, all of them, an choice at 35c, or three for one dollar.

Then about the high-class cheviot and madras shirts at $1 each. They are in neat, steful stripes in various colorings, late styles; with attached or detached cuffs. Shirts of fine quality that sell mo rately enough regularly at $1.50 and $2. All sizes.

Men's Furnishing Ninth street.

Men's NECKWEAR
The Half-Dollar Kind at 25c

It's a big store this Men's Furnishing Goods occupies, but it's often too small. Now they're at work there trying to provide room for the soon expected fall neckwear. Some stocks must be closed. Marked for immediate eviction are these splendid Foulard border squares and batwing ties. They are the season's best sellers. Shown to-day in a good variety of colorings—plenty of the favored navy blue and white combinations. The price has been 50c each. Choice at 25c.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

PETTICOATS, $1

An exceptionally good quality at the price. They are of black batiste—an excellent grade. The skirts are liberally cut, well and neatly made, and have full 9-in. knife-plaited ruffle. $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cream SQUARES
The New Candy

These are generous blocks of savory sweetmeats, with a snap of newness that the candy eater will enjoy. The rich sugar cream is mixed with chopped pineapple, or chopped French fruit, which make a delicious composition. Ready to-day, at

20c a pound

Also chocolate-covered nougat and marshmallows and assorted chocolates, at 20c a pound.

Basement

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GRAND ARRAY OF YACHTS

New York Yacht Club's Big Representation in Newport Harbor.

RAINBOW LED THE FLEET

Her Large Margin Over the Other Seventy-Footers in the Race from New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—When the last belated members of the New York Yacht Club's fleet, now on its fifty-fifth annual cruise, reached this port to-night after a tedious run from New London, there was gathered in Newport Harbor the largest and most magnificent fleet of pleasure craft ever assembled in American or any other waters. A conservative estimate gave the number of yachts as 200, and an actual count would doubtless be in excess of that number. The fleet that left Glen Cove Monday has been increased at every port, and to-day new recruits came from all directions. There are nearly 100 steam yachts alone, and the wealth represented by the assembled fleet is almost beyond calculation. A score of the large steam craft such as ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair alone represents a cost of nearly $10,000,000. Aboard the yachts, which occupy almost every available bit of space in the harbor, are more than 3,000 seamen and attendants, in addition to the owners and their guests. It is a magnificent spectacle, and the most remarkable exhibition of private wealth that even Newport has ever given.

RAINBOW'S SECOND VICTORM.

In the forty-mile run from New London to-day Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow led the fleet and won from her sister seventy-footers by margins varying from nearly fifty minutes to two hours. This fact tells the story of the day. There was a succession of shifting winds, in which the yachts that chose to work along the Rhode Island shore were tremendously favored over those which sought the Long Island shore early in the race. In the former group were Rainbow and Mineola, but even the North Shore fleet split in catching the new shifts, and Mineola finished nearly fifty minutes after Rainbow, whose slight advantage at the start grew at every turn in the air. Yankee and Virginia, which were in the fleet, did not finish until two hours after the other boats. H. F. Lippitt's schooner Quissetta and H. S. Redmond's fifty-one-footer Syce were also members of the northern fleet and consequently finished ahead of the other yachts in their respective classes.

The two hundred or more yachts that lie in the harbor to-night are brilliantly illuminated, and many gay parties are being entertained aboard. The fleet will sail tomorrow morning for Vineyard Haven, returning to Newport Saturday.

START FROM NEW LONDON.

When the harbor was signaled by Commodore Ledyard, aboard the Corona, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, the Thames was well clearing of the immense fleet of steam yachts that arrived yesterday, and many of the sailing craft that did not intend to take part in the race also left for Newport early in the morning. The yachts were ordered under way at 10 o'clock, and in the northerly breeze that blew directly out from the river, it was but a very short time before the fleet of racers had reached the starting line off Sarah's Ledge. There were thirty odd racers and as many more of the cruising yachts which did not share the early start of the larger portion of the fleet at the starting grounds.

There was a short wait for the flagship Corona to catch up with the squadron, then at 10:25 the starting gun was fired aboard the Regatta Committee's tug, Edward Luckenbach, which lay at the windward end of the line. Ten minutes later a second gun sent the sloops and yawls away. The light northeasterly sea breeze gave the racers a run to Race Rock, four miles from the mouth of the river, before they took up the easterly course toward Point Judith. As they approached the line, spinnaker booms were dropped to port, and on several of the yachts spinnakers were broken out even before the line was reached. All carried big balloon headsails.

For the first time since the cruise began, H. S. Redmond's alert fifty-one-footer Syce failed to lead the fleet across the line. It was Rear Commodore Robinson's British-built cutter Hester which this time pushed over ahead of the fleet. F. M. Hoyt's Isolde was close behind the Hester. Then followed in close order Wasp, Syce, Sayonara, Effort, Distae, Iotawna, Petrel, Kiowa, Altair, Astrild, and Shark. Cymbria, Vinita, and Uvira were handicapped. With the exception of Altair and Shark, the entire fleet made straight for Race Rock with spinnakers to port and the big balloon jibes bellying full even in the light breeze. Immediately after crossing the line Altair and Shark got into an amusing luffing match, which soon made them both head back up the river. This nonsense was soon abandoned, however, and they joined the other yachts which, well scattered on a horizontal line, stood up like tents as they moved out toward the Rock.

The sloops' handicap gun also sent away the schooners. Quissetta repeated her usual trick of leading all the two-stickers across the line with her big ballon jib and main topmast staysail. Mr. Lippett's popular racer was a snowy picture as she set off after the fleet of sloops. Behind her came Latona, Wayward, Rusalka, and Corona. Then after an interval during which the handicap gun barked aboard the Luckenbach, came Constellation, Hildegarde, Katrina, Ingomar, Mayflower, and Indra.

SEVENTIES GIVEN THE WORD.

In the meantime the seventies had been jockeying about in pairs. Shortly before their starting gun Mineola and Rainbow were a few hundred yards ahead of the line off the leeward end, while Virginia and Yankee were at a considerably greater distance behind the line. The first two turned close behind the leeward stakeboat just as the gun was fired, and crossed a few seconds after the signal. Rainbow leading Mineola by half a minute, although Capt. Wringe had, as usual, the advantage of windward position. Virginia and Yankee were still some distance behind the line. Both broke out spinnakers as they approached, but Virginia crossed nearly a minute after the two leading boats, and Yankee was handicapped about 30 seconds. All but the Duryea boat had broken out big balloon jibtopsails before reaching the line. She crossed under small head sails. As the fleet made for Race Rock the wind gradually dropped, and it was very light indeed as the first yachts drew close to this mark. Isolde was then in the lead at 11:15, while Quissetta was close under her lee. Then came Hester, Sayonara, Sistne, Astride, Petrel, Syce, and Corona. The remainder of the fleet stretched back toward the harbor for nearly a mile, and the seventies, with Rainbow still in the lead, had not yet overtaken the earlier starters.

THE TIDE TROUBLESOME.

Just after passing Race Rock the strong ebb tide, joined with the dropping breeze, made a deal of trouble for the fleet, and it looked for a while as if fouls by the wholesale were inevitable. The leaders here struck an almost absolute calm, and the ebbing tide pushed them slowly sternward until they had backed into the midst of the rapidly bunching fleet. Spinnakers had by this time been taken in, and an effort was made by some of the fleet to get out to the southward of the rock, where a little air appeared to be stirring. It was tedious work that for a time seemed almost impossible to accomplish. The Corona finally worked her way out ahead of the fleet, and after half an hour nearly all had escaped from the troublous spot. Then the fleet separated, some standing well out into the Sound to look for a southerly breeze, while the majority stuck to the north shore. In the former division were Quissetta, Rainbow, Mineola, Constellation, Altair, Effort, and a dozen or so of the remaining schooners and sloops.

The two seventies were at this time far behind the leaders in the northern division, and Rainbow had a considerable advantage over Mineola. In the southern fleet, well toward the head of the bunch was Virginia, with Yankee an eighth of a mile astern. For a time it looked as though the yachts which had stood out into the Sound had chosen the wiser course, but half an hour after leaving Race Rock those which persisted in the tedious crawl along the north shore began to feel a fresher northerly breeze. Rainbow, Gevalia, and two or three others which by this time were leading the division, caught the new air first, and Rainbow went off like a race horse. Off Watch Hill she was leading Mineola by more than two miles, and was rapidly spinning to the lead of the entire fleet. In the meantime the others of the north shore fleet that had not yet run into the northerly air lay in a flat calm. Constellation had taken down her head sails and anchored. It was nearly half an hour before they caught the breeze, and at just about this time another shift began. Far off toward the Long Island shore spinnakers were set by the yachts to catch a new southwesterly breeze, and for a time it looked as though the advantage was going to turn from the northern to the southern division of the fleet.

THE WIND SHIFTS.

At 1:30 Rainbow and the yachts along the north shore began to slacken their speed, and on the failing northerly breeze their sails finally dropped. For a few moments Rainbow lay in doldrums; then the southerly wind struck there, and she jibed and headed off rapidly. During the change in the breeze Mineola had lessened Rainbow's lead by nearly a mile, but with her sails full off the new air the Vanderbilt boat again pushed far ahead. The southwesterly wind held all the way to Point Judith, seven miles from the finish line off Brenton's Reef Lightship. Contrary to first appearances, it was the north shore yachts that gained the greatest advantage. They drew away so rapidly that when the leaders reached the point the southern fleet could barely be made out far back on the hazy horizon. Rainbow jibed around the whistling buoy off Point Judith at 3:33, setting her spinnaker to port. Eighteen minutes later Quissetta, which had led the fleet of schooners throughout the run, jibed around the buoy, and twenty minutes after Rainbow, Mineola reached the whistler. Unlike her predecessors, she did not jibe, but stood off from the Rainbow's course and set her spinnaker to starboard.

The leaders had not been long on the seven-mile run home from the point when the southwesterly wind began to fade away and the occasional easterly breaths made it look for a time as though Mineola and Quissetta, from their position further off the Narragansett shore, might after all beat Rainbow home. All took in their spinnakers, and Rainbow lay almost becalmed for a tedious while. The last remnants of the southwest breeze, however, served to push Rainbow for enough ahead to overcome the disadvantage of the inward position. Close on the wind as was possible, with balloon headsails set, Rainbow crossed the finish line at 5:26:12 o'clock, victor over her sister seventies for the second time since the beginning of the cruise. Mineola did not get home until 49 minutes and 40 seconds had elapsed, while the other seventies were literally hours behind. Quissetta beat Mineola home, crossing the line at 5:38:26. The other yachts that finished before 8 o'clock were Syce at 6:34:53, Wasp at 7:09:41, Mayflower at 7:29, Hester at 7:29:01, Yankee at 7:46:39, Virginia at 7:51:17, and Isolde at 7:52:20.

It was far into the night before all of the yachts reached home. As they came in from Point Judith over the moonlit sea the belated racers witnessed a picture of the rarest beauty. Not a cloud flecked the twinkling purple of the sky, and the full moon cast a haze of light over the long, smooth roll of the sea. Two long beams of yellow light undulated over the water from the lightship; these marked the widely separated yachts. Their sails rose tall and black against the sky line, and from each twinkled the red and green lights marking port and starboard bows.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Oswald Sanderson's fin keel sloop Anoato:., N. Y. Y. C., and E. M. Wiley's keel sloop Cygnet have been overhauled and repainted and launched from the Jacob yard, and the keel sloop Metahka has been hauled out at the same yard to have her rudder adjusted and other minor difficulties remedied.

Alfred Peat's keel sloop Enpronzi has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Woods yard to have her boom and gaff lengthened and sails altered. A small extension is also being fitted on the forehead part of the keel near the body of the boat, to enable her to take a better hold in the water. George Ehret's steam yacht Comet has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Robertson yard to receive a new coat of paint.

William Simonson's fin keel yawl Aura has been hauled out at the Byles yards, to have her bottom smoothed and repainted.

Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop Navahoe, which has been lying out of commission in the harbor since the opening of the season, has been hauled out on the railway at the Hawkins yard, to be smoothed and otherwise attended to. The Navahoe will not go into commission this season.

YACHT NOTES OF INTEREST.

A new Board of Trustees has been elected by the Wahneta Boat Club of Flushing, L. I., as follows: J. H. Smith, James H. Connell, James H. Walsh, John T. Rogers, John J. Egan, John D. Logan, T. F. Tuohy, F. H. Judd, Sr., and R. W. Carman. The annual clambake of the club will be held Sept. 18.

A ladies' regatta will be held by the Hudson River Yacht Club on Sunday off the clubhouse, at Ninety-second Street and North River. The racing will be confined to the smaller catboats of the fleet, with the fair sailors handling the tiller and sheet ropes unassisted. The course will be triangular, with the outer marks opposite Woodcliff and Edgewater. Useful prizes are offered the winning boats.

Harmony prevailed at the annual meeting of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club. There was no opposition to the ticket placed in the field a month ago by the Nominating Committee. The following officers were unanimously chosen to serve for the ensuing year: Commodore—Theodore W. Sheridan; Vice Commodore—Charles E. Silkworth; Treasurer—Charles S. Dunning; Secretary—C. Sackett Chellborg; Trustees, (Three Years)—Charles E. Berner and Jesse T. Rhinehart.

The annual cruise of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will begin to-morrow. The rendezvous of the club has been fixed at College Point, at the Knickerbocker Yacht Club anchorage. The regular programme is as follows: Aug. 1, Rendezvous for the cruise at the Knickerbocker Yacht Club House at College Point, L. I.; 15, Proceed to Black Rock, visiting the Bridgeport Yacht Club; run to morris Cove, where the members will be the guests of the Pequot Association; 16, Run to Port Jefferson, L. I.; 17, Proceed to Northport and visit the Northport Yacht Club; prizes will be offered for port to port runs.

Weather permitting, Rye will be in gala attire to-night. This picturesque village has been in a fever of excitement over the affair planned by the members of the American Yacht Club, the proceeds of which go to the Village Improvement Association. This afternoon the children will hold a carnival with many attractions. The central point of interest with the grown folks this evening will be the clubhouse and grounds of the yacht club. While every residence is expected to be festooned with lighted lanterns of varied colors, the scene about the yachtsmen's rendezvous is to be exceptionally brilliant. A band concert, amateur vaudeville, and dancing will tend to make things pleasant for all who attend.

The ninth annual regatta of the Hempstead Harbor Yacht Club is to be sailed to-morrow over the club course. If conditions are favorable the preparatory signal will be given at 12 o'clock. The race will be sailed under the rules of the Yacht Racing Union of the Long Island Sound, and will be opened to yachts of any recognized club. Written entries will be received by Ward Dickson, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, Glen Cove, L. I. Prizes are offered in the following classes where two or more boats start in a class: 30 and 20 foot classes of cabin sloops and catboats; 25, 21, and 18 foot classes of open sloops and catboats; 21-foot raceabout class; 16-foot special class of open sloops and of catboats in one class. The start for the 30-foot classes will be at 12:05, with five-minute preparatory signal, the others following at five-minute intervals.

GERMAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

MUNICH, Aug. 9.—The players met in the fourteenth round of the international chess tournament to-day, when the following results were announced:

Halprin and Pillsbury drew, Showalter worsted Jakob, Burn defeated Berger, Marco vanquished Bardeleben, Schlechter beat Gottschall, Maroczy downed Billecard, and Wolf lost to Janowski. The game between Cohn and Popiel was drawn. The score:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Bardeleben	2	11	Janowski	7½	0½
Berger	7	6	Marco	10	4
Billecard	3	11	Maroczy	11½	2½
Burn	9½	4½	Pillsbury	11½	2½
Cohn	7	7	Popiel	6½	7½
Gottschall	5½	8½	Schlechter	10½	2½
Halprin	4	9	Showalter	6½	7½
Jakob	1½	12½	Wolf	6½	7½

Newport Polo Tournament Drawings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 9.—The drawings for the Newport polo tournament, which will occur on the new grounds of the Westchester Polo Club, are as follows:

Newport Cups—Aug. 18, Point Judith Country Club versus Philadelphia Freebooters; Aug. 20, finals, Country Club of Westchester versus winners of Aug. 18.

Westchester Polo Club Cups—Aug. 22, Myopia versus Philadelphia Freebooters; Aug. 23, Country Club of Westchester versus Point Judith Country Club; Aug. 25, final, winners of Aug. 22 versus winners of Aug. 23.

The following teams have declared to enter for the "flat event" at Newport: Myopia, Philadelphia, Freebooters, and Country Club of Westchester, for which drawings will be made to suit the convenience of the teams to be played between Aug. 27 and Aug. 31.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Timely Batting Won for Them Against Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—New Yorks played excellent all-around baseball to-day in the game against Cincinnati, and their batting at opportune times enabled them to win. The home team played a faultless game in the field, but Scott was the stumbling block to victory. On the other hand, Mercer was steady and had the ball under control at all times. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	2	3	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	2	1	0
Crawford, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	5	0	0
St'nfeldt, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0	Smith, rf.	2	2	1	1	0
Corc'n, ss.	0	0	4	2	0	H'rman, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	Davis, ss.	1	2	2	5	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	2	0	4	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1
Peitz, c.	0	0	2	2	0	H'rman, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Scott, p.	0	0	0	7	0	Mercer, p.	0	1	1	5	0
Total	2	7	27	20	0	Total	5	12	27	20	1

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	—5

Earned runs—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—McBride, Van Haltren, and Selbach. Three-base hits—Smith, Hickman, and Davis. Stolen bases—Barrett and Van Haltren. Double plays—Smith to Doyle; Van Haltren to Bowerman. First base on balls—Scott, 1. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Mercer, 1. Passed ball—Bowerman. Wild pitch—Mercer. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

BROOKLYN, 7; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—"Cy" Young was batted all over the field in to-day's baseball game with Brooklyn, and the home team never had a chance. Donlin led St. Louis at the bat with a double, tripple, and home run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	2	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	1	2	15	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	5	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Keister, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	2	1	5	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	4	0	Cross, 3b.	1	0	0	4	0
Donlin, lb.	2	3	7	0	1	Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2
Criger, c.	0	0	2	5	2	Farrell, c.	1	2	4	2	0
Young, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Kitson, p.	1	2	0	1	1
*Robinson	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	9	27	15	5	Total	7	16	27	14	1

*Batted for Young in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Donlin, Kitson. Home run—Donlin. Double play—Cross, Farrell, and Jennings. Stolen bases—Donovan, Dahlen, Jennings. Three-base hits—Donlin, Criger. Hit by pitcher—Heidrick. Base on balls—Off Kitson, 1; off Young, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT FITTSBURG.

			H.	E.
Boston	0	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	3	9 2
Pittsburg	2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	8 3

Batteries—Dineen, Sullivan, and Clarke; Leever and O'Connor.

AT CHICAGO.

			R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1 0 0 1 1 2 0	5	11	3
Philadelphia	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	5	0

Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Fraser and Murphy.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	54	31	.635	Boston	43	44	.494
Philadelphia	46	40	.535	St. Louis	37	46	.446
Pittsburg	47	41	.534	Cincinnati	39	49	.443
Chicago	44	43	.506	New York	33	49	.402

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Cleveland, 0.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 7; Chicago, 6.
At Minneapolis—Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 6.
Milwaukee, 8; Minneapolis, 1, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 11; Cortland, 1.
At Albany—Elmira, 9; Albany, 1.
At Troy—Rome, 9; Troy, 8, (11 innings.)
At Schenectady—Binghamton, 5; Schenectady, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 1; Syracuse, 0.
At Hartford—Hartford, 9; Montreal, 4.
At Springfield—Springfield, 5; Toronto, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Rochester, 2.

Clergymen on the Diamond.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 9.—The priests of the Newark Diocese played a game of baseball with those of the New York Diocese on the Seton Hall College grounds this afternoon. The general public was not admitted, so only a few witnessed the contest. Most of the clergymen were young, and had played ball during their college days. The score:

Newark	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	—	7	
New York	0	0	2	1	0	9	—12			

FEW SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Royal Rene and Trump Braved the Heat and Furnished Some Good Sport.

Walter Kilpatrick, with his good black horse Royal Rene, (2:20,) was one of the horsemen who braved the heat yesterday and went up on the Speedway. Another who did likewise was C. R. Jarvis, behind Trump, a big brown, wide-gaited trotter. Royal Rene and Trump stepped over the course together in interesting competition. Mr. Kilpatrick's stepper outfooted Trump, but the latter, in response to Mr. Jarvis's vigorous driving, slashed along well when he kept his feet. His tendency to break was a big handicap to him.

Tramp also came part of the way in a speed test between Royal Rene and Thomas Lynch's Dark Secret. The pace was rapid in this encounter. Royal Rene moved with precision—fast and level—while Dark Secret was unsteady, and thus lost ground, which she was unable to make up after settling to her proper stride.

Capt. McDonald had a clean-limbed five-year-old trotter on the course, Coxey by name, and bred in old Virginia, who showed an attractive style, both neat and speedy. Coxey and Dark Secret came down in a smart brush, both close together. Coxey traveled cleverly under Capt. McDonald's guidance, and appeared to have the better of Dark Secret as they finished, Dark Secret again losing ground by breaking.

Dr. Fuller, with has pacer Carrie L., (2:27¼,) had a short and spirited tilt with Coxey. Carrie wabbled a bit once, but caught instantly, and made the trotter hustle. A. B. Gwathmey, with Lonia McGregor and Belton, Jr., Dr. Randell, with Arracus, (2:20;) Mrs. Flagge, with Highland Lassie, (2:13½;) M. A. McIlhargy, driving Melba; Mr. McLean, behind the bay trotter Ben Mc, (2:18¼;) William Hoegg, with Palo Alto Sprite; Henry Hyde, with the chestnut pacer Nerva, and Mr. McGinn, with Budget, were others on the course.

Cycle Race Won by Caldwell.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—Harry Caldwell of New Hampshire defeated Burns Pierce in a twenty-mile motor paced race on the Coliseum track this evening in 34:50 3-5, winning by 240 yards. Watson Coleman of this city lowered the track record to 1:34 in a motor paced exhibition mile. The winners of the other events follow: Mile handicap, amateur, won by R. W. Farley of New Haven; time, 2:04. Two-mile motor cycle race, won by Derossiers and Ruden of Fall River; time, 3:12 1-5.

BRIDGE STREET BATHS CLOSED.

Brooklyn Health Department Acts on Complaint of Unsanitary Condition.

The public baths at the foot of Bridge Street, Brooklyn, which have been complained of as unsanitary to the Health authorities, were closed up yesterday. Dr. Black of the Health Department, who has made a partial inspection of the baths, ordered them closed up, early yesterday morning pending a thorough investigation, which will be made as to the condition of the baths.

Dr. Jewett, who was detailed as special Inspector of the trouble, is busy examining the physicians who treated the cases of sore eyes at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, which were attributed to the unsanitary condition of the Bridge Street baths.

Police Officer Mcdann spent yesterday in a boat examining the condition of the water about the baths. He found nothing unsanitary in the condition of the water front, he said, as all the sewers which opened in it were old and dry, and had not been used, except to drain off the rain water, in many years.

Freight Train Kills an Old Man.

Clement Neumann, seventy-six years old, who lives near Unionport Road, in Grand Avenue, was instantly killed yesterday by being crushed between two freight cars of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The accident occurred just south of the Van Nest Station. Neumann was attempting to cross the railroad tracks between two of the cars, when the train started.

TENNIS CUP STAYS HERE

Englishmen Beaten in Deciding Matches at Longwood.

AMERICAN TEAM'S FAST PLAY

The Foreigners Altogether Were Puzzled by the Style Shown by Davis and Ward.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Dwight F. Davis and Holcombe Ward, American tennis champions in doubles, defeated the English pair, E. D. Black and H. R. Barrett, this evening in the International Tennis Tournament at Longwood in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. This was the third consecutive victory of the American team. Only two more matches remain to be played, though the tournament has already been won by the Americans. The Davis International Challenge Bowl will remain here another year, and the competition for it will again take place in this country next season. Although the match was decided in three sets, it was one of the prettiest and pluckiest tennis contests ever seen in this country. The Englishmen were in the end simply overwhelmed by a style of play with which they were entirely unfamiliar.

No one could have wished for a better exhibition of scientific all-round tennis. Both teams smashed and lobbed frequently, and the volleying at the net was often sensational. At least one lesson should be learned from the Englishmen's visit in regard to the conduct of a match. It is customary in England to play a short match without resting between sets, and never to take more than one or two, however long the struggle. Yesterday the Englishmen remained on the courts during the intervals, while the American players went indoors for a rub-down. But by agreement to-day no rests were to be taken until after the third set, and the rapidity of the matches added greatly to the interest of the contest.

Twice in the match Black and Barrett struck a pace equal to any part of their opponents' game. In the first set they took the first game with ease, and the third after a plucky struggle. The fifth was deuce, and went to the Englishmen, also, making the games 3—2 in their favor. Ward and Davis evened the score in the next by a long deuce game, the last of the match, and finished the set with a brilliant spurt of three straight games, each at fifteen. The second set was easier for the Americans. In the third, with the games 3—1 for Ward and Davis, the visitors put on tremendous speed, and won two out of three hard-fought deuce games, making the score three-all. The next to the last game of the match they won at love. In the course of the match Ward secured 14 earned points, Davis 25, Barret 7, and Black 10. Werd allowed his opponents 35 unearned points, Davis 30, Barrett 35, and Black 31. The summary of the match follows:

FIRST SET.

Ward and Davis.	2	4	3	4	3	10	2	4	4	—40—6	
Black and Barrett	4	0	5	0	5	8	4	1	1	—29—4	

SECOND SET.

Ward and Davis.	5	6	2	4	0	4	0	4	2	4—31—6	
Black and Barrett	3	4	4	0	4	2	4	0	4	0—25—4	

THIRD SET.

Ward and Davis.	4	4	0	4	3	5	5	4	0	4—33—6	
Black and Barrett	2	2	4	2	5	3	7	2	4	1—32—4	

Although the Englishmen have lost the cup for this year they are determined to win in the final matches in singles to-morrow. Gore will play Davis, while Black meets Champion Whitman. The sentiment here is that Whitman is almost a sure winner and that Davis has an even chance. Whether the Englishmen win or lose, they will make a great effort to retrieve themselves in the all-comers at Newport next week.

TENNIS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

"Bob" Wrenn Defeated by Stevens of the Hoboken Cricket Club.

SAUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Two sensational matches were played here this morning on the courts of the Meadow Club in the semi-final round of the Long Island lawn tennis championship tournament. Richard Stevens of the Hoboken Cricket Club won a decisive victory over the former holder of the National championship title, "Bob" Wrenn, in three hotly-contested sets.

In the afternoon the semi-final round of the championship doubles was started. The opening match was between the Pacific Coast champions, the Hardy brothers, and Ollie Campbell, paired with Bob Huntington. The two veterans set out at a hot pace, and foreed the Californians to run for the swift drives that they sent deep into their court. The first set went to Campbell and Huntington by an easy score, and they appeared to have the match well in hand.

The work of the coast players has greatly improved since they came here, however, and they are now nearly at their true form. In the second set the Hardys steadied a bit, and soon changed the complexion of the match. Both of the Pacific Coast champions use an effective cut stroke that the Easterners find difficult in returning, because of the low and erratic bound of the ball. The Hardys played this stroke to perfection in the latter part of their match against Campbell and Huntington, with the result that they took the second set at 6—2, and the third at 6—1.

All of the events have now reached the final round and the matches will be played to-morrow. In the singles W. A. Larned meets Richard Stevens. The Hardy brothers and John A. Allen and W. J. Clothier face each other in the doubles, while in the consolation singles the Yale man, Allen, is pitted against the Californian, Samuel Hardy.

To-morrow evening a tennis cotillion will be given at the Meadow Club in honor of the visiting players and guests. On Saturday the English experts, A. W. Gore and E. D. Black, will play against a team selected from the crack players gathered here. The score:

Gentlemen's Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—C. A. Caswell defeated George L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—2, 6—2; Richard Stevens defeated R. D. Wrenn, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—John A. Allen and W. J. Clothier defeated R. D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; Hume Hardy and Samuel Hardy defeated Ollie Campbell and R. P. Huntington, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Consolation Singles.—First Round—John A. Allen defeated Frederick B. Alexander, 6—2, 6—1. Semi-Final Round—John A. Allen defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., 6—2, 6—3; Samuel Hardy defeated R. D. Little, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

Cunha to Enter Stanford University.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Albert H. Cunha, the big centre of Yale's football eleven last year and catcher on the 'Varsity baseball team, will enter Stanford University this Fall, graduating with the class of 1901. Cunha's father, who is a wealthy merchant of Honolulu, has written for him to come home, and after a stay of a month in the islands he will return and enter Stanford.

Stanford men are rejoicing over Cunha's anouncement, as they hope to administer a crushing defeat to California University on the gridiron field.

Sailor Cricketers Won.

The cricket team of the steamship Campania put up a good game against the veterans of the Manhattan Cricket Club yesterday at Prospect Park, and succeeded in scoring a victory by 43 runs. E. Watson hit hard for 48 before he was finally disposed of, while Hodgson added 22 in good style, and F. Cass contributed 12. For the Manhattans, the only double-figure scorers were G. Fitzgibbons, with 13, and J. Dean, with 12. J. Wilkinson bowled in splendid form for the Campanias, and captured 6 wickets for 17 runs, while S. C. Hosford secured 5 for 31 for the Manhattans. The totals were: Manhattan Veterans, 55; Steamship Campania, 98.

Fell from Steamer and Not Missed.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 9.—Much comment was occasioned here upon reading a Rochester (N. Y.) dispatch reporting the drowning of Charles Marshall, who fell from the steamer North King, and the failure of the Captain to make an effort to save him. It seems, however, that the steamer was five miles away from where the accident occurred before any report was made to the Captain. The porter of the steamer heard a splash, but thought it was a chair falling overboard, and did not mention the occurrence. When Marshall was missed it was too late to turn back.

KINLEY MACK W[on] [the] Suburban and Winner Beat

[Mc]N BEVERWYCK

[Br]ooklyn Handicap Good Field.

SARATOGA, N. Y., [Aug.] 9.—Kinley Mack won the Beverwyck [Han]dicap from a good field this afternoon, [and] the victory was in a sense a fluke, for [Ethel]bert, the best horse, was almost [stan]ding at the post and at the end was [beat]en by only a head. When the flag fell [Wit]h the Brighton Cup winner many lengths [in] the rear of the rest of the field, a storm [hi]sses expressed the disapproval of the [spec]tators.

The race was run [on] a track exactly suiting Kinley Mack, it [hav]ing dried out just enough to make th[e] track dead. There were six starters—[Pa]rentus, Mr. Jersey, Rockton, and Mac[k], comprising the rest of the field. [Eth]elbert opened up at even money, but la[ter] of support sent his price to 2⅛ to 1 at p[ar]t time. Kinley Mack opened at 15 to 1 a[nd] was played down to 10 to 1, while Mac[k] price was 4 to 1, w[hose] opening to 1, Rockton clos[ed] backed down to 2⅛ Charentus and Mr. [Jer]sey at the same price. and 3 to 1 respectively. [They] were at 10 to 1 a fast one, and th[e pace] The pace was not make up his big [lead] helped Ethelbert to break he would ha[ve] and, with an even mas secured third. [Ken]dall, with an even The mile was run in [1:]41. won easily, Marti- After the race th[e] Stewards summoned ney, a length away. Caldwell before th[em] and told him that unless he secured [a] starting gate of his own they would [not] st on his using the Clark barrier to-[day]. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 selling; five furlongs; [Fon]soleo, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 [and] 1 to 1, won by a neck, Cupidity, 102, (Shaw,) [to] 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length; [Mo]lecknoe, 107, (Turner,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, [Ti]me—1:09⅘. Ortrud, Carbuncle, Unsightly, [Bet]sey Jane II., Bicar, Mordelmo, Allaire, and [Mu]rsley also ran.

SECOND RACE.—[Fo]r two-year-olds; six furlongs. Bellaire, 10[8] pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won by a [ne]ck; Far Rockaway, 107, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, [se]cond by three-quarters of a length; Go[ld] Heels, 110, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, [th]ird. Time—1:14⅘. Androclus, Luke Ward, Mi[ss] Embry, Drogheda, and Farmer E[ast] also ran.

THIRD RACE.—[Th]e Everwyck Handicap, for three-year-olds and [upw]ard; value to winner, $8,500; to the third, $500. [On]e mile. Kinley M[ack], 128 pounds, (McCue,) [ca]me by a head; Ethelbert, [12]9, (Turner,) 5 to 1 and even, second by [a] quarters, 107, (Bullman,) [to] 1 and 4 to 5, won by a [le]ngth, third. Time—1:41

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THE GERMAN "COMMANDER IN CHIEF."

Our Government is guided by the clear sense and prudence that have marked its conduct from the beginning of the trouble in China, when it postpones any action on the proposition to appoint the German General, Count WALDERSEE, Commander in Chief of the forces co-operating in China.

It is obvious that the proposition can have no bearing on the advance to Peking. The date even of the departure of Count WALDERSEE from Berlin is not yet fixed, and he cannot reach the scene of operations before the 1st of October at the earliest. By that time the united forces of the powers should have entered Peking, unless they meet with more resistance than has been expected, or unless the action of the Chinese Government should justify a change of plan. What the policy of the powers may be after that date is a matter that cannot be determined in advance. Certainly, whatever the European Governments may elect to do, it would be entirely unjustifiable for the President to agree that the military force of the United States sent to China for the work arising out of the situation of the Ministers at Peking, should be placed under the control of a foreign commander for other work that cannot at present even be plausibly conjectured, much less clearly defined.

Moreover, our Government has invited the co-operation of the Government of China with the allied forces "for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners, and the restoration of order." It has declared that "such action on the part of the Imperial Government would be a satisfactory demonstration of its friendliness and desire to attain these ends." Of course this declaration relates to active, effective, and substantial "co-operation," and not to any merely formal and possibly deceptive co-operation. The real nature of the action of the Chinese Government will be judged by its actual fruits. But if it shall turn out that the present Government of China, or any de facto Government there, does secure the safety of the envoys, assumes responsibility for the past, promises security for the future, and is willing to enter into co-operation with the powers to maintain the treaty rights of foreigners, then our Government will need to have a perfectly free hand. It is now far too early to select a Commander in Chief for operations as to which the United States may have its own views and in which it may not see its way clear to share at all.

CONTROLLER COLER'S ESSAY.

Mr. COLER describes his article in the current number of The Independent as "academic." It is so in a sense that perhaps he did not intend to imply, as we shall presently point out. But that it is without very decided significance with regard to certain personalities in New York politics is an absurd suggestion. It may be, as Mr. COLER intimates, intended to cut as deeply into the vitals of Mr. PLATT as into those of Mr. CROKER, but that fact will not assuage the smart for either of its victims, and least of all will it tend to render indifferent to its wounds the man to whom attention is directly called at the outset of the article.

"When," says Mr. COLER, in the opening sentence of his article, "in the course of a public investigation some months ago, a prominent political leader said: 'I am working for my own pocket all the time,' he told in a terse phrase of unvarnished truth the exact condition of modern politics in the great cities of the United States." Mr. COLER might just as well have used the name of RICHARD CROKER as the roundabout description of that gentleman which he did use. No one at all familiar with the matter under discussion had any doubt who was meant. And dull as Mr. CROKER is in some directions, he certainly had no doubt.

Again, Mr. COLER says:

> Place a thoroughly organised party or faction in absolute control of every department of a great city like New York and that power can be used to enrich favored corporations and individuals and to crush any and every legitimate business that refuses to engage in questionable transactions with the representatives of the man whose word is the law. The spirit of commercialism is so intrenched in politics that however much we may quibble, explain, and deny, the fact remains that when individual or corporate interests seek the favor or protection of Government they do not go to the men whose votes make laws, or to those whose decisions interpret legislation; they go to the man or men whose orders make and unmake office holders.

This may describe the conditions existing in other cities as well as in our own. It probably does. But that it points plainly to Tammany and to the Boss of Tammany, the Boss of Tammany knows. If he had any question as to it, the following summary of his own theory of politics as he has avowed it under oath would settle the question.

> There are men in New York, and others in almost every large city in the country, receiving large incomes from the business of selling political favors who would resent as gross libel a suggestion that they were dishonest. They have simply engaged in the business of politics, and are making out of it what they can. With the trade of such men it is not an easy matter to say where business ends and blackmail begins.

And when Mr. CROKER turns from the portions of the article peculiarly pertinent to his own case, and sees the following which applies more directly to the gentleman controlling the machine at Albany, it may give him some relief that he is not the only one exposed, but it does not change the fact of his own exposure:

> The ordinary lobbyist of other days lingers useless and unemployed on the stage of public affairs. To-day the business between corporations and corrupt politicians is transacted directly by the men who have legislation to sell and those who have the money, or stock, with which to buy. If the ownership of every share of stock of the corporations of any great State of the Union could be exposed there would follow a political revolution in that State.

Mr. COLER'S article, then, is not "academic" through indefiniteness as to the chief persons referred to. We think that it is somewhat so in the remedy he suggests. He says:

> This political comercialism is so widespread that heroic action is necessary if we would save our system of government from a condition under which there will be one law for the corporation and another for the individual. The remedy is publicity and State inspection of the books, accounts, and business of every chartered company. An aroused public opinion will administer that remedy until the body politic is purged.

This remedy is very well so far as it goes. It does not seem to us to go nearly so far as its author appears to think. Back of all the power the Bosses get from the sale of political favors lies the power they get from the blind partisanship of the great body of each party. Their money and the corrupt use they make of their influence enable them in great degree to control the machinery of their respective parties, but that would be of little avail to them if they could not rely on the acceptance of machine dictation by the mass of the party. This is the tap root of the evil, and no really valuable reform can be had until it is reached and cut.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

Four years ago, in the so-called Democratic Convention at Chicago, Senator BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN of South Carolina, in offering a resolution to denounce the Administration of President CLEVELAND, made an attempt to convert the convention to his view that the campaign about to begin was a sectional one, in which the South and the West were to be combined by a common sentiment against the North and the East, to overthrow those sections and make their financial opinions odious, and to destroy their domination in future National financial legislation and operations.

TILLMAN has learned something since that day, when he was deservedly hissed and hooted in a convention otherwise none too sane or sensible, and the merited rebuke administered by Senator J. K. JONES possibly convinced him that sectionalism is as hopeless an issue as secession to divide the country. But he was still a man of impulse at Kansas City. Restored to favor after a civilizing ordeal of four years of service in the Senate, he helped to prepare a platform exposing his party to the charge of gross inconsistency or insincerity.

To TILLMAN was assigned the task of reading the platform. He does not lack dramatic sense, and he has a large voice. With prodigious volume and vehemence he rolled forth the references, in the opening phrases to "the inalienable rights" of man guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. As a sweet morsel he mouthed the language of the declaration that Governments must "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." "Any other government," he shouted, with sonorous intensity, "is tyranny, and to impose upon any people a government of force is to sustain the methods of imperialism." The case of the Porto Ricans was described as appealing "with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity."

These sentiments were prepared and emitted by Mr. TILLMAN for application solely to the question of imperialism and the conduct of the Administration in endeavoring to deal with the new problems that vex the country. But they seem to have a more interesting meaning, as applied to certain Southern States, than they would as interpreted only to denounce and embarrass the Administration in its effort to establish free governments in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

Alabama's population in 1890 was 1,513,017. There were, upon the common calculation of one voter in five, 302,203 voters in that State in 1896. Alabama gave to all candidates for President 196,658 votes, BRYAN receiving 130,307. Louisiana's population in 1890 was 1,118,587. The State was entitled in 1898 to at least 223,000 votes. It cast 102,046, and BRYAN had 77,000 of these. Mississippi had 1,289,600 population in 1890, and presumably 257,820 males of voting age. In 1896 there were cast for President in Mississippi 70,545 votes, BRYAN getting 63,859. North Carolina was reported in 1890, in the census of that year, as having 1,617,947 population. The State cast 331,210 votes in the Presidential contest of 1896, or a little more than the reasonable ratio for 1890. South Carolina, with a reported population in 1890 of 1,151,149, and with not less than 230,000 voters, cast for all candidates in 1896, 68,907 votes, and 58,798 of them went to Mr. TILLMAN'S man BRYAN.

What became of the 600,000 votes that appear to have been missing from the election returns of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina? Were these 600,000 voters to be governed, in case Mr. BRYAN was chosen or defeated, without their consent, thus subjecting them to the "tyranny" referred to by the Democratic platform? Have those missing voters been since found and required to give their consent to the election of Representatives in Congress, in order that they should not be taxed without National representation fairly secured; or has their consent been obtained to new restrictions of the suffrage? Has there been shown any tendency in any of those States to exchange "the methods of imperialism for those of a republic?"

How have Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina qualified themselves to reproach the Administration for imperialism? Have not three of those States formally and completely and the two others by progressive steps undertaken to deprive some 600,000 of "the governed" of the opportunity to give or withhold that consent guaranteed as a right according to the Democratic application of the Declaration of Independence, and secured by the Constitution?

Why waste hypocritical platform sentiment on the people of Porto Rico because they have "a government without their consent and taxation without representation" when 600,000 voters in four States, all Democratic States, are deprived of the right to consent, and about 1,000,000 altogether, if we consider Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee, are in like manner subjected to "tyranny." Mr. TILLMAN'S platform also declares its opposition to "militarism," for the reason that "it means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the standing army that has always been fatal to free institutions." What apology does Senator TILLMAN offer to the standing army of 1,000,000 voters disfranchised in Southern States? Were "intimidation and oppression at home" practiced to bring about that result, peculiar only to one section of the country? Does not the condition of these silenced voters "appeal with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity"?

THE WANING WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Apparently the situation in South Africa has resolved itself into a series of military enigmas of indefinite duration—but only apparently. The news that the British line of communication has been ruptured at some point or other is quickly followed by other advices noting the re-establishment of the cordon and the defeat of the Boers engaged. But it must not be forgotten that events like the attack of 1,500 Boers upon the line between Bethlehem and Ficksburg the other day, followed by the repulse of the attacking party near Lindley, or the investment of the British post at Elands River and the capture of 300 men there of more recent date, are merely more or less expected contingencies, and are entirely isolated from the main plan of campaign which Lord ROBERTS has in hand. This consists of two movements—a march eastward from Pretoria north of the Delagoa Bay Railway, and the spreading of a cordon southward around the Orange River Colony. There the indomitable DE WET has long been avoiding direct encounter. The news printed this morning that he had crossed the Vaal indicates a desperate attempt on his part to break the cordon on the north. Apparently a pitched battle cannot be avoided, as KITCHENER is close behind him and METHUEN has been ordered to intercept him on the line between Potchefstroom and Lindigul.

The importance of PRINSLOO'S surrender the other day is scarcely diminished by the news that his outlying posts refused to come in at once, on the ground that they were not directly under the command of that Boer General. Being not so easily accessible to the main body operating under Gen. HUNTER, they doubtless thought that by a brief period of procrastination they could secure more favorable terms than those accepted by their comrades on the firing line. That many soon after came in and gave themselves up shows that they were mistaken. Out of 5,000 Boers, 4,140 have now actually surrendered. It will be recalled that the same thing happened when the Spanish General in command of Santiago surrendered to Gen. SHAFTER. It was several days before the Spaniards outside the city, in other parts of the district, could be made to recognise the terms of the capitulation. But they all came in in time, just as the Boers in the vicinity of Naauwpoort are coming in.

The fact that in the reports of recent conflicts the number of the Boers engaged has been considerably less than those which fought in the early battles of the war has been taken in some quarters to mean that the Boers, who thus keep up the fight in bodies ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 men, are actually resorting to guerrilla warfare. But a careful scrutiny of the advices from South Africa will reveal that the alternative recently presented to the Boer has been to surrender or to attempt flight through two or more lines of retreat. Undoubtedly it is part of Lord ROBERTS'S plan, when unable to secure the surrender of the enemy, to break up his lines and prevent him from concentrating. This seems to be the most rational explanation of the diminished numbers of the various bodies of Boers still in the field.

A perusal of the dispatches from the seat of war for the last two months or more will show that Lord ROBERTS has been making slow but steady headway at most of the innumerable points covered by his lines. We now hear that Gen. WARREN is returning to England, having "pacified the western district of Cape Colony," so the Boers may expect no further support, either physical or moral, from that quarter. All things considered, therefore, the news that President KRUEGER" is willing and anxious to surrender, provided a satisfactory promise is given as to his ultimate destination," deserves all the credit that is usually accorded a perfectly logical and moral conclusion.

But, aside from the operations of the military there have of late been two powerful forces at work to bring the war to an almost immediate end. On the occasion of PRINSLOO'S surrender we spoke of the desire of the Boers to secure terms that would permit them to return to their homes and begin their farming or grazing life with the full advantages of the season. That this influence, now that they must realize that their cause is lost, has been strong within them there can be no doubt. But quite as potent, on the other hand, is the desire of the British Government to bring the war to a close so that the gold mines may be put in full operation. The recent war loan, which has been largely floated in this country, reveals that the growing scarcity of gold in England is likely to be followed with deplorable results to many national industries unless curbed within a reasonable time. This, taken in connection with the desirability of holding the Parliamentary elections as soon as the formal close of the war is announced, has undoubtedly exerted a powerful influence upon Lord ROBERTS. His victories, although small, are frequent. The terms suggested by the surrendering Boers are equally eloquent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is much, and we are inclined to think full, justification for the disbelief expressed by Mr. H. W. PALMER in the letter published yesterday as to the sincerity of the railways in claiming that the suppression of "ticket scalping" is desirable, as protecting the public from fraud. As our correspondent shrewdly noted, the public has never realized that the outside ticket offices were a danger to it, and absolutely all of the demand for laws declaring this particular form of business a punishable offense has come from the railways. There has never been a trace of popular demand for such laws, and never a trace of popular gratitude for their passage. The companies have been moved simply and wholly by a desire to protect their own interests, and that, as a matter of fact, is all they have accomplished. There are, of course, scalpers and scalpers. Some of them have entered into conspiracies, as often as not with railway officials themselves, to defraud travelers or the railway companies or both, but there are also scalpers of indisputable honesty and responsibility. Great care has always been used to describe the wicked scalpers and to say nothing about the good ones when demanding legislative action against the whole fraternity, and the statutes enacted in several States are the result of this selection. This, however, is not to say that the laws are bad, in the sense of being unconstitutional. And it is our opinion, too, that Mr. PALMER was wrong in laying stress on the failure of the roads, except under compulsion, to redeem unused tickets. To do so at all is a divergence from general business principles. Hotel keepers are not expected to buy back the uneaten remainders of the dinners they sell, and it is but rarely, and then only as a favor, that money once received is returned to the purchaser who repents of his bargain or who finds that he has bought more than he wants.

—Premature as it would undoubtedly be to express at this time any decided opinion as to the justice or the injustice of cutting down the fees claimed by the medical and other experts who testified in the Molineux trial, it will be only fair to call attention to certain facts and customs bearing on the point raised by the Controller. The expert is a man whose capital consists of knowledge and reputation. When he takes the witness chair he does so with the unpleasant certainty that the lawyers opposed to the side that employs him will exercise all of their own large ingenuity, combined with that of rival experts, to discredit his knowledge, to destroy his reputation, and so to deprive him of his capital, and with it of much or all of his ability to make a living. Everybody knows from observation, if not from experience, the severity of the cross-examinations to which these witnesses are subjected, lasting for days, and often for weeks, and it is not remarkable that they demand, as recompense for these dangers and sufferings, fees many times larger than they would expect for work done in a classroom or an office. As for the bills rendered in this particular case, while they are undoubtedly of somewhat startling proportions, and while they evidently demand the Controller's most rigid scrutiny, yet it would not be safe to pronounce them excessive until after they had been compared with the amounts commonly paid to experts—lawyers, engineers, chemists, geologists, and the like—by practical business men with large property interests and in need of the best possible information. Those amounts are often of enormous size—enormous, that is, in the eyes of people who have never such services. [illegible] are extortionate, [illegible] perts continuous perhaps. But h[illegible] or appointed? [illegible] that the official [illegible] same relation [illegible] that Messrs. Ho[illegible] architecture?

—There was [illegible] whose daily tas[illegible] umn, more or le[illegible] graphs for a ne[illegible] doubtless as pe[illegible] quired, early in [illegible] no paragraph s[illegible] "the." What [illegible] sumably, was th[illegible] them with that [illegible] monotony of ap[illegible] extreme of exce[illegible] of absolute ab[illegible] perance people [illegible] discover by look[illegible] paper, it "comes [illegible] "the" much, w[illegible] other word in [illegible] subject, and t[illegible] servance—of a r[illegible] means the talki[illegible] old fellow in qu[illegible] years and years [illegible] ing himself if it [illegible] it suddenly oc[illegible] those years no[illegible] to say n[illegible] peculiarity of his [illegible] him more time [illegible] other. Which [illegible] reflected on it. [illegible] perated him we[illegible] subsequent investi[illegible] body begins w[illegible] in writing, both [illegible] to do so in con[illegible] matter even to [illegible] entirely absent. [illegible] phenomenon, a[illegible] sideration of i[illegible]

—By an exe[illegible] tive memory [illegible] has developed [illegible] papers The Pi[illegible] is able to recall[illegible] STEVENSON fig[illegible] rector in two [illegible] tions that rece[illegible] crash in [illegible] claim," remark[illegible] suavely, "any [illegible] capital in this [illegible] pared to say, [illegible] that Mr. STEV[illegible] duck' in this [illegible] illustration of [illegible] names or infl[illegible] ages to sway [illegible] no time to inv[illegible] victims would [illegible] ly and possibly [illegible] burg is [illegible] building and [illegible] since several [illegible] are in grev[illegible] of people the [illegible] harsh experie[illegible] regard to Mr. [illegible] contributor of hi[illegible] of similar org[illegible] And anyhow, [illegible] whatever its [illegible] doctrine when [illegible] zen should le[illegible] scheme concer[illegible] knows nothin[illegible] name he shou[illegible] abettor, if not [illegible] public opinion [illegible] against the us[illegible] public enterpr[illegible]e."

BROOKLY[illegible] ELEVATED CROWDS.

To the Editor o[illegible] The New York Times:

May I offer [illegible] at the treat[illegible] the patrons of [illegible] I was comin[illegible] Kings Count[illegible] there began [illegible] way the pass[illegible] reason for th[illegible] four cars the[illegible] track two of [illegible] sengers to r[illegible] cars. But it [illegible] gers refused [illegible] this sidetrac[illegible] Utica and B[illegible] way this ros[illegible] gruntling th[illegible] ing" Socialis[illegible] ple are very [illegible] want to be [illegible] porations dep[illegible] leges.

Let a pers[illegible] purpose, say, [illegible] via the Brook[illegible] he run again[illegible] a jam? All t[illegible] train on the [illegible] the people g[illegible] they get on—[illegible] or feasible. [illegible] dows and ave[illegible] of the last c[illegible] tion—and all [illegible] nizance of [illegible] pretended to [illegible] only a blind. [illegible] Why do th[illegible] tering their [illegible] continued? [illegible] apparent: Th[illegible] with human [illegible] they couldn' [illegible] sengers goin[illegible] number of [illegible] ing the cars, [illegible] packed when [illegible] done, as I s[illegible] the people.

J. M.

Brooklyn, [illegible]g. 9, 1900.

THE TOM[illegible] OF THE PROPHETS.

To the Editor [illegible] The New York Times:

When I re[illegible] Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis I [illegible]ould not but think of the words of S[illegible]ipture, Matthew xxiii., 29: "Woe unto [illegible] you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; [illegible]cause ye build the tombs of the prophets [illegible]nd garnish the sepulchres of the righteou[illegible]"

Mr. Bryan [illegible]s constantly casting bouquets on the gra[illegible]s of Jefferson and Lincoln, and yet he [illegible]nores the example of Jefferson, and fr[illegible] his youth has kept as far away as pos[illegible]ble from the doctrines of Lincoln. The [illegible]ct is that Jefferson was the great leade[illegible] of American expansion and was for this [illegible]eason a target for the abuse of politician[illegible] of the Bryan type. He acquired the L[illegible]ouisiana Purchase in 1803 amid a storm of [illegible]otests that did not die away until after [illegible]812. By act of Congress of 1804 the ne[illegible] domain was divided into two parts, the o[illegible]e called the Territory of Orleans, includ[illegible]g about the area of the present State of [illegible]ouisiana, the other called the District of [illegible] Louisiana. A Government was provided for [illegible]he Territory of Orleans. Mr. Jefferson [illegible]s authorised by that act to appoint, and [illegible]he did appoint, every officer for that T[illegible]erritory, executive, legislative, and judicial. [illegible]He appointed a Governor and Council, wh[illegible] together formed the Legislature and pas[illegible]d some excellent laws, which are still in [illegible]force. Was Mr. Jefferson an autocrat, a [illegible]surper, an imperialist? Some of his conte[illegible]poraries said he was and used language c[illegible]pared with which the utterances of Mr[illegible] Bryan seem tame.

And so of [illegible]fr. Lincoln. We all remember the tempest [illegible]f abuse that raged about his head during [illegible]he last three years of his life. He was fre[illegible]y denounced as a despot and a tyrant bec[illegible]use he exercised the powers vested in h[illegible] by the Constitution and recognized by [illegible]e Supreme Court of the United States, not[illegible]ly in the case of New Mexico. And he was [illegible]assassinated by a crank whose crazy passi[illegible]s had been inflamed by this reckless de[illegible]nciation. When Wilkes Booth shouted "[illegible]e temper tyrannis!" he was simply repe[illegible]ting the lesson he had learned from the de[illegible]nagogues of that day.

OBSERVER.

New Orle[illegible]s, Aug. 7, 1900.

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

To the Edito[illegible] of The New York Times:

Mr. Brya[illegible]s speech is like the pipe dream of the pau[illegible]r with a million. Both would do lots of [illegible]ings if things were only different. Im[illegible]erialism does not in any sense of the wor[illegible] exist, and he knows it. The whole fab[illegible] of his speech rests on a speck smal[illegible] than the gray matter in his brain. Many doubts as to his ability and trustworthiness have been raised, but they can no longer be disputed. He is a faki[illegible] without the usual daring of his class. His catch-penny silver talk has gone and left him hopelessly floating on an uncertain sea. He has deserted his Populistic friend and the Western miner, and his chance of carrying a State north of the Mason and Dixon line is almost nil.

A. McK.

New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

DELAY AT THE TICKET OFFICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I address you with reference to an inconvenience suffered by me on several occasions while in the station at Atlantic City. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, usually par excellence in efficiency of organization, strange to say provides very inadequate accommodation for their travelers at that point. During the Summer season hundreds of thousands of passengers are carried to and from Atlantic City, but the company has not increased its force at the ticket office window. The consequence is that persons are very frequently obliged to miss trains by being compelled to wait in line to purchase their tickets. I stood in a long line one day last week for fifteen minutes while a ticket was negotiated for and sold to San Francisco. They have but one man selling tickets, whereas two or three, and more at times, are absolutely necessary. Many persons are complaining, and I think it a duty to call the matter to the attention of the Pennsylvania Company through your columns, which appear to be open for reasonable criticism.

B. T.

New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. E. Ellwell is to be congratulated for his letter on the Tivoli arrests, published in THE TIMES of the 7th inst.

THE TIMES is also to be congratulated for publishing it, and it is hoped will indorse his views and write editorially for even-handed justice, not the kind that cannot see in the male sex the same vice that it sees so plainly in the female.

When police raids are made on such resorts as the Tivoli, the men arrested or found therein at such times should receive the same punishment of publicity, fines, and imprisonment that is meted out to the women, and when that is done there will be fewer places running in open violation of law and decency. The male frequenter is not worthy of any consideration that is denied the female inmate. Both are equally guilty of vice and immorality, and both should receive the same punishment.

When men see and acknowledge that woman is the spiritual and finer half of man and can see that their mothers, wives, and sisters are as much the creation of God as man, for is it not said, "Male and female created He them," and will accord to them their full and perfect political equality of suffrage, the two working together as one would purify and elevate the government of our cities, and that in time the lower animal and brutal instincts of men would be raised to the cleanness and purity of a regenerated humanity.

Let our political parties in their coming State conventions declare for full political equality for women, and then unite with the women in demanding the suppression, absolute and entire, of the Tivolis, and the same punishment to offenders of both sexes when found guilty of the same immorality.

Ultimately, man and woman united will redeem the world; it never will be done by man alone.

Vis unita fortior.

F. WASHBOURNE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 8, 1900.

DEFINES IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please allow me to say to Mr. Roosevelt that imperialists are those who uphold the policy of the Administration, which, if carried to its logical conclusion, will end in imperialism.

Both he and THE TIMES know that all the "antis" ask is that the Filipinos shall be treated as we have promised to treat the Cubans, which is but simple justice.

A proclamation to that effect made by the President to-day would prevent a third ticket and insure his election.

T. M'G.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

TREATY OF PARIS EFFECTIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Consent of the Governed" controverry now going on in your columns prompts me to remind some of your numerous correspondents who have undertaken to apply that doctrine to the Philippine question that the American government of the islands is built upon the Treaty of Paris and doesn't need anybody's consent. The treaty effected the absolute cession of Philippine soil to this country and made the same United States territory.

We are told that the Philippine people do not consent to be governed from Washington. The answer to this, supposing it is true, is that it wouldn't make a particle of difference if they did, for they have nothing whatever to say about it.

The political destinies of the country are not in their hands, and their consent or protest is neither here nor there. One of your correspondents came near setting the North River afire the other day with an inflammable mass of Jebon's logic mixed with some of his own. The accident happened while he was in the act of annihilating Mr. Whittemore, another of your correspondents, for drawing a parallel between the attempt of certain inhabitants of American territory in 1861 to resist the lawful Government of the United States, and that of certain other inhabitants of American territory in 1898 to do the same thing. Owing to the unforeseen results Mr. Whittemore escaped. I don't know whatever saved the river. The episode should teach all inexpert Antis the danger of attempting the difficult stunt of compounding their own product with the work of the masters.

It will do no good to blackguard an American President for maintaining order with American troops in American territory. That will accomplish nothing but scandal, such as delights the souls of the smarlers, the expatriated world-philanthropists whose motto is "any country but my own, right or wrong," who are ready on all occasions to howl "infamy" and "whitewash," but whom a Niagara of kalsomine wouldn't whiten.

It makes no difference what Thomas Jefferson wrote. The Treaty of Paris is the law of the land. Whether it ought to be or not is a question about which honest men may differ. But so long as it stands the President's duty is plain.

HOWARD M. CANNON.

West Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 8, 1900.

NUGGETS.

One or the Other.

"What is an international episide, Pa?"

"Well, it is either a wedding or a war."—Indianapolis Journal.

Dickens's Charm.

"Do you enjoy reading Dickens?"

"Very much," answered Miss Cayenne. "His works contain so many odd and villainous characters to whom it is a pleasure to compare those we dislike."—Washington Star.

The Day.

"Where did you Sunday, old man?"

"I didn't Sunday; I Sabbathed."

"Eh?"

"Went to church morning and evening."—Detroit Journal.

A Boon.

"Miss Jinks is such a restful girl to talk to."

"Is she?"

"Yes; she didn't even know this was Presidential election year until I told her."—Chicago Record.

ALONE.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

When a million hearts are throbbing
With the self-same pain you know;
When a million souls are mourning
With as poignant, bitter woe;
When the world is full of trouble,
Just as hopeless as your own,
You are not alone, my brother,
In your grief you're not alone.

When a billion hearts are leaping
With a joy akin to thine;
When a billion souls are basking
In the glorious, glad sunshine—
In the radiant, rosy beauty
Glancing from the great white throne,
You are not alone, my brother,
In your joy you're not alone.

When ten thousand hearts are longing
To impart their meed of cheer;
When ten thousand tongues are waiting
To breathe comfort in your ear;
Every joy and grief and passion
You have ever felt or known
Lives in other hearts, my brother—
Never say again "alone."

AMERICA'S PARIS EXHIBITS

French Discrimination Charged at the Present Exposition.

Col. Lowe of Texas Says There Is Lack of Concentration—Interest in The New York Times Edition.

Col. R. G. Lowe, Vice President of the Galveston and Dallas (Texas) News Publishing Company, is at the Hotel Imperial.

"You have been abroad, I understand," said a TIMES reporter to Col. Lowe yesterday.

"Yes," replied the Colonel. "I have just returned. I fished in Scotland, and saw the exposition in Paris."

"Well, what of the exhibition?"

"My main purpose in going there," answered Col. Lowe, "was to see about the American exhibit. I gathered the idea from what I heard that it is indifferent. The fact is it is scattered at about sixty different points."

"Who is to blame for this?"

"The French," the Colonel promptly answered. "I have no good word for them. The disposition of the French Government and the French people to get the best they can out of the exposition—which I presume is perfectly natural—was carried out to the letter. The French were behind in their work, and did all they could to delay other nations. Strange as it may seem, this was particularly the case with regard to the American exhibit, the French railroad companies being unable or unwilling to forward exhibits collected at Rouen. I should say that outside of the industrial and educational features the dollar stands prominent with all peoples, but the French, so far as I could observe, are past masters in that direction.

"However, the United States has no reason to feel aggrieved at the exhibit which this country makes as a whole. True, the main building, being obscured largely by the Turkish structure, leaves an unfavorable impression in that regard, but still the United States edifice is a beautiful structure and commands admiration very generally.

"The American exhibit, had the French administration given it an equal chance with their own, would have shown to much greater advantage. The exhibit, distributed over sixty sections, and while each section is creditable in itself, still the general effect is destroyed by lack of concentration. The management of the American exhibit has done wonders to achieve results in the face of discrimination."

"What struck you as the most attractive feature of the exhibition?"

"Well, I should say," replied Col. Lowe, "that the Publishers' Building, with its record of visitors and the enterprise displayed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, in publishing a handsome edition daily, is the finest illustration of American enterprise, and it is the best educational work that I noted in the entire display. How THE TIMES can afford to go to the expense of getting out a regular daily edition filled with live matter and expensive telegraphic news is something THE TIMES management can best answer.

"The work of getting out a daily newspaper, including composition, stereotyping, pressework, and other features incidental to a great daily, is conducted directly within the compass allowed to the Publishing Building, and more people were interested in observing the process than I saw in any other section. Certainly THE TIMES deserves great credit for the energy manifested in this enterprise, and its Paris issues are eagerly bought up by all Americans and English-speaking people."

"You were in Great Britain?"

"Yes. I spent some time in London," said Col. Lowe, "and I may say that I had some opportunity of observing Paris during the celebration on July 14, the great fête day. Paris looked gay and delightful with Chinese lanterns and frivolity. I compared it with the solidity and strength of London, and I was not favorably impressed with the French. They seemed to regard this as the last opportunity they will have of securing money. The hotel keepers and cab drivers were especially notorious in this direction.

"The French have no use for any one speaking the English language, and make no efforts to conceal their hatred of the tongue. While this does not apply to Americans, still the great majority of the French people do not understand the difference. Hence the American, speaking his native language, gets what is intended for the Englishman proper. The English, on the contrary, are especially friendly to the United States. The English are seeking a friend, and they know the United States is about the best they could possibly secure. This may be selfishness, but it is a selfishness that will assert itself in the final unification of the two peoples.

"I observe that America has taken about one-half of the English war loan. The award was a wise action on the part of the English Government. There are millions of idle money in England anxious for investment in their own securities, and there was no occasion to come to America for a dollar. Yet those having the disposition of the loan have seen fit to have the United States interested in the stability and success of British institutions.

"Everywhere in Great Britain you will find the warmest friendship for the United States. English statesmen know the value of assisting in the work of making this country a friendly nation, which the disposition of its war loan demonstrates."

"What about the Chinese situation as it is viewed abroad?"

"Really, I paid no great attention to that," remarked Col. Lowe. "I saw that England followed the lead of Secretary Hay in opposing the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. The situation, however, furnishes a problem that the future alone can solve. No nation, or combination of nations, can govern China with its hundreds of millions of inhabitants, and I am satisfied that the powers recognise the lead taken by the United States to maintain the solidification of the empire under its native rulers."

Col. Lowe, who goes to Saranac Lake today, declined to discuss politics.

A LOVING CUP FOR HARVARD.

Cuban Teachers Will Present the Testimonial for Courtesies Received.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 9.—The Cuban teachers as a body, who have been trying to devise some suitable means of expressing their thanks to Harvard, and to all people who have helped them, have adopted plans. A loving cup, to be presented to the university, and the National concert which will be given next Thursday evening, will partly serve the purpose. To-day, however, neatly printed cards were handed about by the Cubans to the guides, instructors, and all other Americans in Cambridge who have been friendly to them in any way, bearing the following words:

"The Cuban teachers, who, through the efforts of Mr. Frye, have been enabled to attend the course of instruction in the Harvard Summer School, cannot find words to express their gratitude toward the American people, and in particular toward all the officers of the university. They also thank the commercial establishments in general for the kind way in which they have been treated.

"Hurrah for the American people!

"Hurrah for Harvard University!

"Hurrah for the American Government!

"Hurrah for Mr. Frye, President Eliot, the Professors of Geography, and the Instructors of English. The people of Cuba will never forget them."

EXPECTS NO WRIT FOR NEELY.

Gen. Burnett Says the Government Desires His Return to Cuba.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, United States District Attorney, returned to his office in the Post Office Building yesterday morning, after having been in Washington yesterday. Gen. Burnett had a conference with Secretary of War Root and Attorney General Griggs as to the future action to be taken by the Government in the Neely case. He had, he said, received no intimation that a writ of habeas corpus would be applied for.

Gen. Burnett then said:

"The Government is honestly and earnestly desirous of assuring by every legal means in its power the return of Neely to Havana, in order that he may be tried there for the crimes with which he is charged. All the department heads who, through the administration of Cuban affairs, have anything whatever to do with the Neely case are united in their desire to bring about this end."

Preparing to Meet British Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Farquhar will arrive at Bar Harbor Sept. 2 with the North Atlantic Squadron to meet Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford of the British Royal Navy, with the squadron under his command.

KING HUMBERT'S FUNERAL

Rome Mourns as the Cortege Passes Through Her Streets.

ONE PANIC MARRED THE MARCH

King Victor Followed His Father's Body on Foot—An Imposing Scene at the Mass in the Pantheon.

ROME, Aug. 9.—After an imposing ceremonial that was withal as simple as was possible under the circumstances, the body of King Humbert of Italy was to-day deposited in the Pantheon here, after having been borne through miles of lanes formed by his sorrowing countrymen.

The casket containing the body, carried on a gun carriage, draped with the national colors and those of the House of Savoy, was preceded by the General Aide de Camp, who carried the King's sword. Immediately behind the gun carriage walked the present King, Victor Emmanuel III., who bore himself with much dignity.

The casket was surrounded by those who were closest to King Humbert in affairs of State and the councils of the nation. The entire route of the funeral procession was heavily draped in emblems of mourning. Nothing marred the funereal aspect of the procession, except on one occasion, when the crowds surging forward created a panic and some thirty persons were trampled upon and more or less bruised.

CRUSH CAUSES A SCARE.

This crush occurred in the Via Serpenti, and as the crowds surged forward the Princes and foreign representatives surrounding the King drew their swords to protect him.

Not knowing the cause of the disturbances among the people they surrounded him, and instinctively Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, the Duke of Aosta, and the Count of Turin placed their hands upon the hilts of their swords. The commotion, however, was of only a short duration.

It is literally true that Rome did not sleep last night. People from the provinces poured into the capital to witness the ceremony until the sidewalks were so crowded that circulation was practically impossible.

It was a weird sight; for, in addition to the funeral decorations, the electric lights and other illuminating apparatus, covered with black bunting, gave everything a peculiarly sombre hue.

At dawn the people began to seek various points of vantage in order to witness the cortège, while an immense crowd gathered in the plaza before the railway station, it being estimated that no fewer than 100,000 persons assembled there. During the ceremony all business was suspended.

The funeral train, which left Monza at 4:28 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, and the Duke of Oporto, arrived here at 6:30 A. M. to-day, and immediately after that hour the funeral procession began to form.

After the train entered the station ten non-commissioned officers of Cuirassiers carried the casket containing the body from the funeral train to the large hall of the railroad station, which had been transformed into a chapel, hung with sable draperies with gold ornamentation. The First Chaplain of the Court, assisted by a number of priests, pronounced the absolution, and the cortège started for the Pantheon, where rests the body of King Victor Emmanuel II.

THE POPULACE UNCOVERS.

The sun was showing through a haze, but the weather was not hot. The immense space surrounding the railroad station was entirely filled with people, and as the casket was borne into the open air a touching and imposing spectacle was witnessed. All those present uncovered, and remained bareheaded while the procession was in view.

After the casket had been placed on a gun carriage, King Victor Emmanuel III. took his place at the head of the Princes who followed the remains. Behind his Majesty were the Duke of Aosta, the Cunt of Turin, the Duke of Genoa, the Duke of Oporto, Prince Ferdinand of Genoa, and other royal visitors. Following them were the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Special Envoys.

Preceding the cortege, which was most imposing in its magnificence, was a battery of artillery, a band of music, and then a battalion from each division of the Italian Army and Marine Corps; many army and navy officers, representatives of the scientific and educational institutions, the Mayors and municipal officers of Rome and Turin, deputations from all the departmental bureaus of the Government, and, behind these, were the more important State bodies, including the Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and Deputies, who made a striking group.

Just ahead of the casket were about 100 priests and 100 friars, including the Court Chaplains.

The gun carriage bearing the casket was drawn by six horses and was surrounded by officers and functionaries of the civil and military houses of the royal Princes and of the late King, and was immediately preceded by the late King's First General Aide-de-Camp, Avogadro dee Contes di Quinto, on horseback, bearing the sword of the late King.

As the body of the dead monarch was borne along toward the Pantheon, many of those present in the crowded streets showed by their emotion and the tears streaming down their faces the true worth at which he was held.

SURROUNDED BY HIS MINISTERS.

On the right side of the casket walked the President of the Council of Ministers, Signor Saracco; the First Vice President of the Senate, and the Chevalier Annuncio. On the left of the casket were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis Visconti Venosta; the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Villa, and ex-Premier Crispi.

Behind the casket was the Master of Ceremonies of the Court, bearing the Iron Crown, and following him was the late King Humbert's beautiful bay war horse, which was a very great favorite with the deceased. The horse was covered with long black draping.

The Iron Crown, which was carried behind the casket, is the celebrated Iron Crown of Lombardy, constructed of iron and gold for the King of the Lombards in 591. This is the crown which Napoleon Bonaparte first joined to that of France at Milan in 1805. It was used at the coronation of Charlemagne.

Bringing up the rear of the cortège were the flags of the army, with an honorary escort, several municipal and provincial deputations, and, finally, a squadron of cavalry.

When the head of the procession reached the Pantheon an enormous crowd occupied every available foot of space. All the adjacent streets and windows, balconies, and terraces in the vicinity were also filled with spectators. Not a whisper of conversation interrupted the solemnity of the scene, the multitude remaining in respectful silence with uncovered heads.

ROME IN MOURNING.

As was the case in the square before the railroad station, the streets through which the procession passed were draped with black, and along the route poles were erected covered with cypress branches and with stringings of palms entwined with black bunting stretching across the streets. Innumerable flags were displayed at half-mast, and the funeral decorations which hung from the windows were so universal throughout the city that it may be said that the entire City of Rome was in mourning.

The procession marched in perfect order and at a slow pace. The groups of officers in full uniform gave great brilliancy to the cortège. No less than 650 Senators and Deputies took part in the procession, many Radicals and Republicans being among the number.

During the march flowers were thrown from the windows on the passing casket. The whole portico of the Pantheon, where the procession arrived at 9:15 o'clock, formed a veritable flower bed of wreaths and flowers there deposited.

At some points attempts were made to acclaim the new King, but such loyal exclamations and applause were repressed, as the solemn silence which prevailed along nearly the whole route more clearly expressed the profound grief of the people.

THE SCENE IN THE PANTHEON.

The exterior decorations of the Pantheon were very simple. Under the immense portico had been erected two large altars upon which lamps burned. On the steps of the altars were placed the wreaths of bronze and flowers for which no place could be found on the catafalque. Under the central arch, opposite the main doorway, a large Latin cross was suspended from the arched roof, while black drapings and cypress wreaths surrounded the funeral inscription in the interior of the temple, and produced an effect as grand as it was impressive.

The catafalque, seven meters high, was placed on a pedestal one meter high. On this a number of wreaths were deposited. The upper part was covered with lilac velvet trimmed with gold and ornamented with palms. There were placed the wreaths of the Princes and other high personages.

Over the catafalque was erected a gorgeous canopy with an iron cupola supported by sixteen artistic, slender columns. In the cupola were one hundred lighted lamps, and around the catafalque were forty-eight wax tapers suspended by artistic iron chains.

When the casket reached the Pantheon ten non-commissioned officers of Cuirassiers lifted it from the gun carriage and carried it into the church, where it was received by Monsignor, the Count of Reggio, Archbishop of Genoa, in his pontifical robes, surrounded by the cathedral functionaries. The casket was then raised to the top of the catafalque surmounted by the iron crown, and on it were placed the helmet and sword of the dead King.

GRIEF FOR THE DEAD KING.

At that moment, so touching was the beautiful scene that the emotion of those present was plainly audible within the stilled church. Tears dimmed many eyes and sobs could be heard throughout the hall.

An hour before the funeral procession Queen Helena, the Dowager Queen Margherita, the former Queen Maria Pia of Portugal, as well as some of the royal Princes, reached the Pantheon in carriages.

The new King and the Italian Princes, on the arrival, took up positions on the right side of the church, the Queens and Princesses stationing themselves on the left.

The royalties and their suites, the foreign missions, the Cabinet Ministers, the members of Parliament, the officers of State, the Diplomatic Corps, the army and navy officials, and a few invited guests, were the only persons allowed inside the edifice.

THE MASS AND MUSIC.

There was the usual funeral liturgy, which was chanted, and then absolution was again bestowed. As the Archbishop, assisted by all the clergy, blessed the corpse, he bowed, and inclined as he passed before the King and Queen.

After the absolution and the celebration of mass, the large Roman orchestra, assisted by a choir of 180 voices, under Mascagni, rendered a selection from the old Italian masters. The effect was beautiful and the execution was perfect.

The members of the royal family and the foreign Princes left the Pantheon at 11 o'clock and returned to the Quirinal.

The crush in the Via de Serpenti was caused by the shying of an Alpine officer's horse, frightened by the fall of a chair from a balcony. The crowd fled in all directions, but as soon as the cause of the panic was known calm was restored and the cortège proceeded.

A categorical denial is given to the report that the crush was caused by a protest against the municipal flag.

One hundred Deputies, representing all parties, met this afternoon on the Monte Citorio and decided to establish charitable institutions for consumptives in all parts of Italy, under the patronage of Humbert I.

SERVICES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In almost every city of France special services were held to-day in memory of King Humbert.

The memorial ceremonies in Paris were very imposing. They took place at the Church of St. Clotilde, and were attended by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, many of the high French officials, and the United States National Commissioners to the Exposition.

The church was beautifully draped, a catafalque being erected, around which were torches and a hundred tapers.

ELIZABETH ITALIANS PARADE.

Various Societies Honor the Dead King Humbert.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 9.—The Italian societies of this city held a parade to-day in memory of the late King Humbert. The paraders formed at Mai's Hall, on John Street, and marched through the principal streets of the city. The Newark Brass Band headed the line. Then followed an open barouche, drawn by four horses. On the back seat was a portrait of the murdered King, the frame of which was heavily draped in mourning.

American and Italian flags, also draped, were on each side of the picture. Following the barouche came the members of the St. Anthony Society and of other Italian organizations of the city. A few Italians from Newark were also in the line. Altogether there were only about 125 men in the parade.

The procession marched to the Italian Church, on Smith Street, where high mass was celebrated by Father Francesco Commarato.

After the mass the paraders went to Turn Halle, where a number of speeches were delivered.

RICHMOND'S MEMORIAL SERVICES.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 9.—Elaborate memorial services were held by the Italian colony here this morning in memory of King Humbert. An imposing pageant, embracing the various Italian societies, city officials, and almost the entire Italian population, headed by a band of sixteen pieces, marched through the principal streets to the Cathedral, where at 11 o'clock high mass was celebrated by Bishop Van De Vyver.

Black badges, with an inscription and the name of the late King, were worn by the hundreds of Italians who took part in the procession, and in the line was a heavily draped caisson, representing the carriage upon which the King was carried to his grave. On this caisson was a representation of the casket, which was borne into the cathedral by six pall bearers and rested before the chancel while mass was being celebrated.

The caisson was drawn by six white horses, with footmen clad in garbs of mourning. Just following it marched the Prince of Naples Society in a body, and closing the procession was a long line of carriages, in which rode the families of members of the society and representatives of the city Government.

Local Italians Mourn for Humbert.

The Italians in this city yesterday marked the occasion of King Humbert's funeral by having large Italian flags hung at half mast, with pieces of crape attached. This was noticeable especially in the east and west side colonies and in Little Italy, in Harlem.

COLONY AT CUXHAVEN.

Hamburg-American Line Will Sail from There When Work Is Complete.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company, under agreement with the Hamburg Senate, is creating a large colony for workmen and erecting buildings in Cuxhaven, while the Senate is constructing immense new docks for the line there.

The total expense will be about 3,000,000 marks. When the work is completed the company's steamers will all depart from and arrive at Cuxhaven.

Colombia's New Cabinet.

PANAMA, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Bogota, capital of Colombia, says that Acting President Marroquin has appointed the following Cabinet: Minister of Government—Quintero Calderon; Minister of the Interior—Senor Molina; Minister of Finance—Senor Gutirrez; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Martinez Silva; Minister of War—Senor Pinzon; Minister of Education—Senor Abadia.

Troops and Kurds Massacre Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9.—Advices received from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, say that 200 men, women, and children have been massacred in the Armenian village of Spaghank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha, the Commandant of Bitlis. He is also said to have ordered the village to be burned.

Not a Free Port After 1900.

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 9.—Chairman Bythell of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, at a meeting to-day informed the shareholders that Manchester, after the year 1900, would cease to be a free port, that ship dues would be levied on a moderate scale, and that shipowners would be obliged to pay for berths for their ships.

American Delagoa Claims.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—It is understood that the question of the American Delagoa Bay Railroad claims is on the point of settlement, though it is not actually settled. The parties interested have arrived at a practical agreement, but there are still some matters of detail to be adjusted.

SORRY HE KILLED STEIN

Joseph Rabiner, the Homicide, Regrets His Deed.

BITTER AGAINST THE FATHER

Declares in Letter to Newspapers that He Was Neglected, Though a Consumptive—The Aunt's Story.

Joseph Rabiner, the young man who, in attempting to kill his father, shot and killed his brother-in-law, Isaac Stein, has a very slight chance of recovery from the wounds he inflicted on himself after the homocide at the Holland House, Rockaway Beach, late Wednesday afternoon. The father, Jacob Rabiner, received two superficial wounds, and within a few days he will be discharged from the hospital.

Father and son occupy beds in adjoining wards at St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

The young man, while seriously injured, is perfectly conscious, and his constant plaint is, "Oh, why did I shoot Ike? He was a good friend of mine. If he was only alive, it would be all right. I am glad that I am going to die, but I did not want Ike to go, too. He did not deserve it. It was an accident."

Young Rabiner knew that he was slowly dying from consumption, and, after pleading with his father for help, determined to kill himself. With that end in view he purchased a revolver last week. After making this purchase he began to prepare a letter giving a history of his troubles. This letter, twelve pages in length, he completed Wednesday a short time before he started for Rockaway. Just as he was about to go on board the Thirty-fourth Street ferry he deposited the letter in a mail box. It was addressed in a general way to the newspapers of New York City. This letter outlined his plan to take his own if his father did not listen to his appeal for relief.

THE RABINER FORTUNE.

Jacob Rabiner, the father, is a Russian by birth. He came to New York about thirty-five years ago. He was then twenty years old. He had been here a few years when he married Charlotte Prager. Shortly after their marriage Mr. Rabiner opened a small fancy goods store at Grand and Madison Streets. Three children were born to the couple. Joseph, the young man who is in the hospital, is the oldest, his twenty-eighth birthday having just past. Lena, the widow of the murdered Isaac Stein, was the second child, and Gabriel, a son, who has not been living at home for several years, was the youngest.

While Mr. Rabiner prospered in his business, it was really his wife who made his fortune. She, at the solicitation of some neighbors, invested one dollar in a lottery which was popular some fifteen years ago. This dollar investment returned $15,000, a portion of the capital prize. With this money Mr. Rabiner branched out into real estate dealings, which have increased his wealth many fold. A short time after their good fortune Mrs. Rabiner died. It was not much more than a year after her death that he took a second wife.

Mrs. Sarah Benson, a sister of the first wife, furnishes many of the facts concerning the family history. The second Mrs. Rabiner, when seen yesterday, verified many of these facts.

The first trouble in the new household resulted, it is said, in Gabriel, the youngest child of the first wife, leaving home. He is to-day a wanderer about the city. He was last seen a few weeks ago, sleeping in one of the small parks. Joseph, the other son, remained at home, even after three children had been born to his stepmother. Up to two years ago he was employed in a large wholesale hat house. It was at that time that the seeds of consumption began to develop. Then he was living with his father and stepmother in their house at Fifty-third Street and Third Avenue. He became so ill that he could not work. A year ago last Winter his father sent him to Denver.

THE AUNT'S STORY.

The day he returned home he went to his father who did not at first recognize or speak to him. Finally the father, according to Mrs. Benson, said:

"Is not New York big enough without your coming here? I don't want you here."

But he permitted the son to remain at the house. The young man staid there until last Winter, when Mrs. Rabiner, Joseph's aunt says, complained that she did not like to hear the young man coughing, and that he annoyed her. In fact, she said that she became ill owing to the sight of young Rabiner about the house. It was at this time that the father sent his son to St. Joseph's Hospital. At this hospital patients are compelled to remain indoors. The young man was restless under the confinement, so at the end of a week he left the hospital. After this his father decided to make him an allowance of $6 a week, the young man to board and care for himself.

Joseph rented a small hallroom at 49 East Third Street. His clothing was not of the best, and by last June he was almost in rags. His twenty-eighth birthday was only a few weeks ago. Isaac Stein, his brother-in-lay, who has always been his friend, purchased a new outfit of clothing for him.

Within the past few weeks the inroads of the disease became greater, and the young man became more despondent. Last Friday, about noon, he went to the home of his aunt, Mrs. Benson. He was pale and worn out. He said to his aunt: "I am about done for. I had three hemorrhages on my way here, and people on the street wanted to call an ambulance. I would not let them."

After he had partially recovered from the attack he said to his aunt: "Please telegraph to Rockaway for my father and Lena, (Mrs. Stein,) and tell them to come to me. I think I am done for."

Mrs. Benson sent the telegram, but no answer came to it until next day, when the sister, Lena, came to the house. It is reported that Joseph said to her:

"Lena, don't you think father will give me a little room at home, so that I can go there and die? If he would you would come and cook for me, wouldn't you?" The sister agreed to this, but expressed a doubt about the father letting the son in.

DETERMINED TO KILL HIMSELF.

From that time on the young man began to plan his own death. He commenced to write the story of his life and worked on it all day Monday and Tuesday, and up to the time of his departure for Rockaway Beach Wednesday afternoon. Several of his relatives had seen it, and they say that in addition to giving the facts as related above it also told of his father's life in Russia, as well as his treatment of the young man's mother. It also went into details as to the medical treatment furnished him. He declared that his father would not get prescriptions filled and would neglect him in other ways.

The second Mrs. Rabiner was at her home, 317 East Seventy-ninth Street, last night. When seen by a reporter from THE NEW YORK TIMES she said: "My husband spent hundreds of dollars on his son. He always did all he could for him. For months he has been allowing the young man $6 a week. The reason we would not let him stay here was because he made me sick with his coughing."

Mrs. Benson positively declares that Joseph was terribly neglected. "It is a pity," she said last night, "that he killed Mr. Stein, who was a good friend of his, but he gave his father no more than he deserved. No! only was Joseph left to die, but Gabriel, the other son, was turned away from the house when he was still a child."

Joseph, in an ante-mortem statement made to the police yesterday, said: "I was dying of consumption, anyway, and my father left me to shift for myself on $6 a week. It was not enough to secure for me the attendance that I needed. Last Friday I bought the revolver, because I had made up my mind to commit suicide, but one thing or another led me to postpone the carrying out of my intention. I went to Rockaway yesterday to have a last talk with my father. When we walked away from the hotel together he told me he would not give me another cent, or as much as a pair of socks, beyond the $6 a week. He made me so angry that I pulled the revolver and fired before I knew what I was about. I am sorry that I killed my brother-in-law, as he was a friend of mine, and often tried to plead with my father in my behalf."

Canal Company's Appeal Ineffective.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 9.—The representatives of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company have been unsuccessful in their efforts to get an extension of time for depositing with the Government of Nicaragua $500,000 gold, and beginning the construction of a railroad and canal across the country.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was not very brisk yesterday at the different resorts. There was a little entertaining, but nothing of a kind out of the ordinary. Newport always has its round of luncheons and dinners, and just now it is interested in golf, which until the advent of Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been sadly neglected. Tennis is in full swing at Southampton, where this evening one of the events of the season will take place, the annual tennis ball at the Meadow Club.

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Richfield Springs is having quite a gay little time to itself. There are hops twice a week, and there have been minstrel entertainments and a kirmess for charity, and other diversions. J. Lee Taller is one of the first movers in all the equine amusements and there have been polo practicing and coaching nearly every day. Miss Marie Sterling is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Lee Taller. The Misses Sartoris have gone to Virginia for a two weeks' visit.

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Saratoga has had a week of racing and of golf, and some notable entertainments have been given. In fact, Saratoga seems to be gayer this year than it has been for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, and Henry Clews have been among the visitors. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland have been there since the beginning of the racing season.

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It seems that at the Isle of Wight the Americans are doing all the entertaining. The Court is in deep mourning for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and there are no dances of any kind. Mrs. Robert Goelet has been there on the Nahma, but she is not entertaining, except in a very quiet way, on account of the death of her sister, Miss Warren, about a fortnight ago.

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Trouville has golf and polo and all sorts of amusements. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Ridgeway, William K. Vanderbilt, and Winfield S. Hoyt have been among the visitors there this week. Mr. Vanderbilt has returned to Paris.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who have been in the Engadine, are coming very shortly to America. They will be at their Newport place by Sept. 1. Miss Twombly makes her début this Winter.

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Miss Elsie French will shortly leave Newport to visit Lenox, where she will be entertained by Miss Evelyn Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane. Alfred Vanderbilt will also visit Lenox. Neither Alfred Vanderbilt nor Miss French has been going out very much in society this Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will occupy October Mountain, near Lenox, very early in the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Manice of 20 East Forty-first Street are at their country house at Southampton, L. I., for the Summer.

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M. de Garets, who was well known in New York society last Winter, is at Cape Noma, where he went early last Spring.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer will go for a short season to the White Mountains. On her return she will go abroad.

***

Miss Caroline King Duer is at Lenox and will remain there at the hotel for a few weeks.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare have returned to Lenox from this city. They were here on Monday for the funeral of Mrs. George Barclay Rives, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mcntgomery Hare. They are at Curtis's Hotel.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—After quite an absence from Newport, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse returned to his villa, East Bourne Lodge, to-day, from his home in England, accompanied by his son, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., and Sheldon Whitehouse. Mr. Whitehouse, Jr., recently returned from an Abyssinian expedition. Their stay will be for six week, and during that period a number of social functions will be given at East Bourne Lodge.

H. De Groucer of El Paso, Texas, is registered at the Casino.

On the evening of Mrs. Fish's ball at Crossways the ladies and gentlemen who are to take part in the peasant dance will be entertained at dinner at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's villa, wearing their fancy costumes. After dinner they will drive to the ball and upon their arrival will begin the dance. It was intended by Mrs. Fish at the outset to have the fancy dance in the stable, but this plan was changed a few days ago.

Mrs. Fish has cards out for another large dinner for Saturday evening.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will entertain to-morrow evening, as will Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will entertain to-morrow evening at dinner in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote.

Monday evening Mrs. George B. Scott is giving a large dinner to be followed by a musicale with artists such as Signor Campanari, the tenor; Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, the 'cello soloist, and others.

Miss Leary gave her second at home this afternoon, preceded by a luncheon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Harris Phelps of Paris.

Mrs. J. Wysong entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

Thomas F. Cushing entertained at dinner this evening, as did Miss Josephine Johnson. Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson gave a dinner at Gooseberry Island.

Capt. George A. Converse, United States Navy, is registered at the Hotel Aquidneck.

W. Storrs Wells has sailed for Europe to join his family there.

The Marquis de Gandara of Spain is registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Edward T. Buckley, Miss May S. Buckley, Miss Margaret S. Buckley, Miss Isabel W. Harrison, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ezekiel, Cincinnati; James E. McShaw, Baltimore; A. J. Fay, Lowell; H. H. Hosford, Lynn.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave the first of a series of social functions at the Thaw villa, known as Beach Mound, this evening, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Thaw's friends among the yacht fleet. Covers were laid for sixteen guests.

In a private letter received from Mrs. Potter Palmer recently it was stated that the family would most likely return to Newport for the month of September from Europe.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 9.—Mrs. W. P. Walley held a reception and musicale at Bournemouth, her Eden Street cottage, this afternoon. The guests were many, and the event a pleasureable one. Among those who contributed to the musical features was Myron Whitney.

A novel entertainment for Bar Harbor was a christening at Mrs. Samuel Slater's cottage, Bowling Green, this afternoon. Four of Mrs. Slater's children, Esther, Horatio Nelson, William Morris Hunt, and Ray, were christened by Bishop Doane of Albany, who is visiting Mrs. Slater. Many friends were present to witness the ceremony. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers. Light refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, among the most delightful entertainers here, had another dinner party at Llangollen to-night. The guests included the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Thorndike, Mrs. Derby, Mrs. Van Nest, and Mrs. Thorp.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright entertained a number of ladies at dinner at her cottage. The guests were Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Fox, Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mrs. John B. Porter, and Mrs. Condon.

J. L. Ketterlinus entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Shapley, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Miss Eugine, Mr. Biddle, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. Boltz, and Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie.

Other dinner parties were given at Dr. Robert Amory's and the Kebo Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Baker of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy at Kenarden Lodge. Mr. Baker is President of the Manhattan Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy Tod, who have been visiting Mr. Kennedy, have returned to their country home, Lunes Arden, near Stamford, Con.

To-day's arr... C. G. Peters, ... Miss Richards... N. Baldwin, ... B. Post and ... nardsville, N.... William J. H... rille of Philad... ter of Morris... of Boston.

...ls include Mr. and Mrs. ...rs. George H. Richardson, ..., Miss Stevens, and George ... New York; Mrs. George ...s Harriette Post of Ber...; Mrs. Charles W. Potts, ...gins, the Rev. J. P. Morphia; Miss Fitz John Porter, and Miss A. Manning ...wn,

Barnett—Payne.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The wedding of M... Lavinia Payne, daughter of James P. ... yne, a New York business man, and Hov...rd J. Barnett of Reading, Penn., was c...ebrated here yesterday at the residence ... the bride's parents. The Rev. S. T. G...ham of Trinity Episcopal Church officiated. The young couple left immediately a...er the ceremony for a tour of the Norther... States.

COMPLAINT BY ALLEGED THIEF.

Appears to Prosecute and Is Himself Arrested.

An unusual spectacle was witnessed yesterday afternoon in Jefferson Market Court when James ... radley of 558 West Twenty-seventh Street, who had complained to the police that h... had been the victim of a highway robbery on Wednesday afternoon, was arrested in court, charged with complicity in the robbery of a store at 221 Ninth Avenue. The story told by the detectives was a strange one.

On Wednesday night Bradley went into the West Twentieth Street Station House and said that he had been held up and robbed of all his money on Twenty-sixth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues. Detectives were assigned to the case and after working several hours, came to the conclusion that Bradley's story was but partly true. Detective McKeogh yesterday, however, arrested Dennis Sullivan of 514 West Twenty-seventh Street on suspicion of being one of Bradley's assailants.

Later, in Jefferson Market Court, the detectives told Magistrate Pool that they believed that Bradley had a hand in the robbery of the Ninth Avenue store, and that the difficulty probably grew out of a quarrel between the supposed burglars over the division of the spoils. Bradley was placed under arrest on a charge of larceny and remanded until to-day. Sullivan was held on the charge of assault.

PANDEMONIUM IN PRISON.

Inmates of White Plains Jail Resent Being Locked In.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Because the prisoners in the county jail abused the privilege of being let out of their cells into the exercising space, by tampering with the locks of the cells, plugging them up with pieces of wood so that they could not be locked, that privilege was taken away from them to-day and they were kept locked in their cells, except with an exercise hour in the morning and another in the afternoon.

They resented this by keeping up a constant yelling, so that the entire neighborhood was alarmed and thought some one was being murdered.

The people living in the streets around the jail will take some action if the prisoners carry out their threat to continue the nuisance as long as they are locked up. Their yelling could be heard several blocks away.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

Blow from Intruder's Knife Severs Farmer's Watch Chain.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 9.—Peter Winters, a Harmony Township farmer, is lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted at his home last night by a burglar. Winters was preparing to retire when he encountered a stranger in his bedroom. The fellow struck Winters on the head with a blackjack, but the blow only staggered the farmer.

For nearly an hour a life-and-death struggle ensued, the burglar finally drawing a dirk knife from his pocket and slashing Winters across the abdomen. The farmer fell unconscious, and was found in a precarious condition at midnight by members of his family who had just returned from a party.

Winters wore a heavy watch chain, and the burglar's knife struck and severed it, thereby preventing the blade from causing probably instant death.

Law Student Suspected of Theft.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—Joseph D. Rodgers of 7 Lee Place, Paterson, who says he is a law student, is in custody here on suspicion of being the daring thief who stole $475 from the ticket office of the Central Railroad in broad daylight last week. He denies the charge. Rogers was arrested by Policeman Corrigan, who saw the thief escape, and he feels sure he has the right man. Baggagemaster Stevens, who also caught a glimpse of the man, thinks Rodgers looks like him. Samuel Kopham, who caught the thief by the coat as he was jumping a fence into Maple Place and was kicked in the face by him, says he is positive Rodgers is not the thief.

Templars of Honor Elect Officers.

At yesterday's session of the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Temple of Honor and Temperance, at the Victoria Hotel, the following officers were chosen, to serve for two years: Most Worthy Templar—George C. Gates of Rhode Island; Most Worthy Vice Templar Jesse K. Starr of New York; Recorder—Dr. C. S. Woodruff of Dover, N. J.; Treasurer—D. I. Robinson of Massachusetts; Chaplain—H. D. Williams of New Jersey; Usher—Henry Pearce of Wisconsin; Guardian—C. E. Boswell of Connecticut.

San Salvador's ex-President Bankrupt.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 9.—Don Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of San Salvador, appeared before Justice of the Peace John Stetson, in response to a citation on an order of examination, requiring him to answer questions as to his property possessions, a judgment for $63 having been found against him. He stated that he had absolutely nothing with which the judgment might be satisfied, except the hope of realizing $1,000,000 or more, now that he has received word of his restoration to citizenship in San Salvador. The citation was accordingly dismissed.

Statue of Gen. Josiah Porter.

The Park Department yesterday approved an application from Capt. David Wilson of the Second Battery asking for permission to erect a monument on the parade ground of Van Cortlandt Park to the memory of Gen. Josiah Porter, late Adjutant General of the National Guard of the State of New York. It is understood that the monument will be of bronze and will be nine feet high. It will stand on a pedestal of granite ten feet high and is being erected by the National Guard of the State.

License Revoked for Selling Beer.

The charge of beer selling in Mount Morris Park, which was reported by Foreman Charles Bacon of that park, was brought up before the Park Department yesterday. It was asserted by Foreman Bacon that Nathaniel J. Feldman, who has a booth for the sale of soda water in Mount Morris Park, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Madison Avenue, had sold park laborers beer in bottles. The Park Board decided to revoke Feldman's license.

Inhaled Gas and Died.

Frederick Wendt of 190 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, registered at the North River Hotel, Barclay and West Streets, Wednesday evening. He was assigned to Room 26. A watchman in the hotel smelled gas coming from the room yesterday morning. The door was forced open and Wendt was found dead in bed, both hands holding a gas tube between his lips. The tube was attached to the gas jet, which was turned on full blast. His body was identified by relatives, who say they do not know why he took his life.

President Reprieves Condemned Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The President has granted reprieves until Oct. 5 in the cases of Thomas and William Haldeman, convicted in Arizona of murder and sentenced to be hanged at Tombstone next Friday. The reprieves were based on the requests of Gov. Sayers of Texas, Representative Bailey, and other prominent Texans who represent that recently discovered evidence tends to show the innocence of the accused.

MR. GLEASON DONS WAIST.

But a Waiter Refuses to Serve the Coatless ex-Mayor with Breakfast.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City is the latest convert to the man's shirt waist. He came over to Manhattan a few nights ago and saw several young men sporting the cool garment, and, being pleased and taken by them, the ex-Mayor hied himself back to the centre of the city the next morning and ordered a dozen. Yesterday he made his first appearance in the new garment. Early in the morning, clad in low-cut yellow shoes, light-striped trousers, a rough-straw hat, and a pure white silk shirt waist, he strode into Miller's Hotel for breakfast.

He took his usual seat and waited. Henry Mitchell, the colored waiter, who has waited on him for a half score years, approached him hesitatingly, and managed to tell him that it was against the rules to serve gentlemen without coats.

"What," roared the old-time Mayor, "not serve me? I've eaten right here in this dining room since Feb. 9, 1860. I have eaten in here with my coat on, with it off, in my shirt sleeves, without coat or vest, and even in my undershirt. Why, Henry, I've eaten here in my pajamas. Henry, you're ancient. I am not in my shirt. This is a shirt waist. You're ancient. Go over to the fashionable part of the city, and you will not find a coat worn."

Henry was still sorry, very, very sorry, but rules were rules, and his Honor would understand the rules, and shirts were shirts, and the rules said coats, and Henry was sorry, but—

Finally Mr. Gleason said:

"Well, Henry, for your sake I'll put on the coat if you'll go and get it, but you're ancient."

Henry got the coat and served the meal, but as soon as breakfast was over Mr. Gleason took off the coat, and all day went around in the new shirt waist. It was a pure white one, but last night, when asked if all of his new garments of the same cut were of that modest color, the former Mayor winked and said:

"Wait, my boy, wait till you see them." And Long Island City waits.

MR. DAMROSCH DOFFS COAT.

Triumph for the Shirtwaist Man at a Musical Rehearsal.

It was a night of triumph for the shirtwaist man at Maennerchor Hall last night. When the thousand singers of the People's Choral Union were packed into the hall the temperature was somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred in the shade of the gallery. They were there to rehearse the oratorio of "The Messiah," which is to be given at the auditorium of the Summer School of Theology at Ocean Grove this evening. Leader Frank Damrosch appeared on the stage wearing a black coat, to look at which made everybody warmer still. Mr. Damrosch would bravely pull up his coat sleeves before starting the beating for each chorus, but the swing of the baton would soon have the hot cuffs around his wrists, which annoyed the sopranos and altos, to whom the leader's comfort is more than the music.

When the rehearsal had reached the chorus, "My yoke is easy and my burden light." Mr. Damrosch tugged despairingly at his sleeves, as much as to say, "This burden is anything but light." A soprano in a middle seat, noticing his distress, said, sotto voce, "Why doesn't he take it off?" The idea was caught up by the other feminine singers, and presently a suppressed chorus to that effect was buzzing around the room. The noise disconcerted Mr. Damrosch, who looked at the women inquiringly.

President John McDonough let his powerful voice loose to say:

"They want you to take off that coat, Mr. Damrosch."

"Oh, now," said the leader, "that would never—"

He never got any further, for there arose such a chorus of insistence from the sopranos, sustained by the deep tones of the 300 altos, that Mr. Damrosch could do nothing but bow to it and retire from the stage, reappearing from the wings a moment later minus the coat, to an accompaniment of vigorous handclapping approval. Mr. Damrosch, as if he had expected such a denouement, had on the latest style masculine shirtwaist, and as he finished the rehearsal without perturbation of spirit and looked quite cool the ladies all agreed that his attire looked "perf

FINANCIAL.

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270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,300,000.00.
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59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
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Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, — Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, — Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, — William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., — James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, — James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, — Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, — Hugh J. Grant
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. — H. W. Reighley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	$302.94
Isaac Brown, August 21, 1884	77.79
Estate Catherine O'Neill, Feb., 1886	55.59
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	84.84
Ed. E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	63.61
Estate Michael Boylan, May 4, 1895	54.93

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1900.

NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 25,627, for three shares of stock of The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, issued to Susanne Perrier and dated the 25th day of May, 1898, the same having been lost or destroyed. P. PERRIER, MARIE PERRIER.
July 10th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000.), due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
223	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
Trustee.

THE HOLDERS OF NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST and SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that in accordance with the powers given in the Reorganization Agreement dated the 1st day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee have adopted certain amendments and changes in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.

Holders of bonds of the Railroad Company who have not deposited them with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, are requested to do so under the plan as amended, on or before the third day of September, 1900, and those who have already deposited their bonds, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before September third, 1900, as provided by the Agreement, upon the payment of their pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the Reorganization Committee.

New York, August 2, 1900.
STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY. SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following thirty (30) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

45	401	720	1013	1336	1488 1704
129	430	743	1052	1339	1516 1705
151	437	753	1171	1442	1614 1731
218	593	923	1245	1449	1680 1890
208	653				

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1900.
A. W. MORRISS,
for Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
with Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1900.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal.) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900. The Board also declared from the net earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, two per cent. thereof payable on September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900, and the remaining two per cent. on March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at such date as the Board of Directors may direct the books shall be closed for the payment thereof. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 5, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock and common stock trust certificates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 5, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, J. Kennedy Tod, Abraham Wolff, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.

There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
Chicago, Ill., August 6, 1900.

Public notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day, August 6th, 1900, declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company, payable on August 31st, 1900, to the holders of said stock of record at the close of business, three o'clock P. M., August 15th, 1900.

For the purpose of the payment of said dividend, the Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M., August 15th until ten o'clock A. M. September 1st, 1900.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Secretary.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

188th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company,
Chartered 1799.
New York, July 20, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Friday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1st, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10th. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1900, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, and by ORDER OF JANE E. PHILLIPS, ADMINISTRATRIX, ESTATE OF GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, dec'd,
$3,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$3,000 International & Great Northern R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 8 p. c. Income Bds.
$5,000 Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., (New Orleans & Mobile Div.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., due July, 1930.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice to Stockholders.
American Air Power Company,
621 Broadway, New York, August 1st, 1900.

The meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company heretofore called for August 1st, A. D. 1900, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of passing on and directing the method of winding up the Company under the statute in such case made and provided; and the measures and proceedings to be taken therefor and connected therewith, and of voting upon any other matters which should come before such meeting, has been adjourned by the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders present at such meeting to August 30th, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.

D. C. MOOREHEAD, President.
H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

Office of
The Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.,
451 and 453 Greenwich St., N. Y.
New York, July 28th, 1900.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Twisted Wire Box Strap Co., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 451 and 453 Greenwich St., New York City, on Monday, August 13th, 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M. Polls open from 2 to 3 P. M. Transfer books close from Aug. 1st to Aug. 15.

ALBERT F. HOCHSTADTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS AGREE.

Fifty-eight Companies Sign Agreement at Long Branch to Work for Higher Insurance Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 9.—Representatives of many of the leading fire insurance companies of the United States held an important conference at the West End Hotel this afternoon. Five sections of the agreement of 1900 affecting fire insurance companies in operation in the country were adopted.

E. C. Irvin, President of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, presided at the conference to-day. The purport of the five sections adopted to-day follows:

First—That the undersigned fire insurance companies doing business in the United States agree to constitute and appoint a Committee of Supervision whose duty it shall be to consider the condition of the fire insurance business in the various States, the expenses of the business and the adjustment of the rates.

Second—That this Committee of Supervision shall consist of thirty, to be selected by ballot at the meeting of the companies at which this agreement is adopted. This committee shall have power to appoint its own officers and to employ such assistants as are required for the proper prosecution of the work; the expenses of said committee will be met by pro rata assessments on the fire premiums of the subscribers.

Third—This committee shall consist of officers and managers of companies fairly representative of all classes of subscribers transacting a general business throughout the United States.

Fourth—The committee shall immediately endeavor, through local boards, to secure an adjustment of the rates upon such classes of hazards and for such localities as the experience of the underwriters during the last five years has shown to be inequitable.

Fifth—It is understood that whenever, in the judgment of the committee, a sufficient number of companies have signed the agreement to render it effective, the signers shall be called together to decide upon the appointment of the committee of thirty.

These sections were signed by fifty-eight representatives of fire insurance companies of the United States, all of whom were present at the afternoon conference.

The delegates were entertained this evening at a clambake given at Green Gables Pleasure Bay. The host was E. V. Walton, President of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company of New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

President E. C. Jameson of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company was quoted in insurance circles yesterday as saying that steps would be taken to increase the capital stock of the company to $600,000 before next January.

The embezzlements and defalcations in this country, during the month of June, as collated in the Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $536,157, and were distributed as follows: Federal and State, $31,708; Municipal, $82,479; transportation companies, $1,974; benevolent associations, $2,344; savings and building and loan associations, $36,963; court trusts, $74,209; commercial corporations and firms, $296,627, and miscellaneous, $9,853.

Vice President Whitney of the American Union Life Insurance Company said yesterday that the impairment of the company's capital, shown by the recent examination of the New York Insurance Department, will be made up, and that the consolidation plan, checked by the Slaven injunction and the refusal of the department to admit the National Life of the United States to this State is expected ultimately to go through. At the local offices of the State Insurance Department it was stated that the impairment was not regarded as at all serious enough to justify a receivership, and that it would undoubtedly be made up.

WASTE OF WATER IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Aubrey Attributes Present Scarcity to Failure to Enforce Water Meter Law.

Secretary A. J. Aubrey of the Brooklyn League, who has been making an investigation during the past few weeks into the causes of the scarcity of water in Brooklyn, says that at least half of the Brooklyn water supply goes to waste. This waste, he says, is mainly due to the fact that the Water Department of Brooklyn has made no attempt to enforce the law regarding the use of water meters in stores, workshops, and places where water is furnished for business consumption. Mr. Aubrey says that there ought to be at least 25,000 water meters in use in Brooklyn, while at present there are only 3,200.

"The meter law has simply been ignored in Brooklyn," said Mr. Aubrey yesterday. "I have made a close personal investigation into the waste at hotels, saloons, and factories. The greatest waste is in the saloons. In nearly every saloon one or more water taps are left running all the time. Besides this continual waste, enormous quantities of water are wasted every day to keep up the pressure for the beer pumps. If saloon keepers were compelled to put in water meters, and then forced to pay for every gallon of water used, the waste would be immediately stopped. One hundred and fourteen gallons of water are furnished per capita daily in Brooklyn, and just half of this enormous supply is going to waste."

The present law provides that the Commissioner of Water Supply shall cause water meters to be placed in all stores, workshops, factories, hotels, public edifices, wharves, ferryhouses, stables, and in all places where water is furnished for business consumption. It is also provided that, in the case of refusal or neglect on the part of the proprietor of any such place to put in the water meter, it shall be put in by the Water Department and the expense charged to the proprietor. In case the proprietor refuses to pay the expense or neglects to pay the water rates according to the measurements of the meter, the supply of water shall be immediately stopped.

$50,000 Sent to New Orleans.

The United States Sub-Treasury telegraphed $50,000 in gold certificates to New Orleans yesterday, presumably to assist the movement of the cotton crop.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks very dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 9	88,541
To date this year	73,381,089
Corresponding date last year	112,096,667

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 9	$735,000
To date this year	$319,175,210
Corresponding date last year	$616,551,300

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1¼ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Nat. Tube pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Buff., R. & P.	4	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	⅝	P. & W. pf. ctfs.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Rep. Steel	1½
Great North. pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Lake Erie & W.	½	Rio Grande West	4½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Ohio & Ind. Gas	1
Anaconda Copper	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
General Electric	¾	U. S. Rubber	1¾
National Lead	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1⅝
N. J. Central	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn, Q. Co. & Sub. 5s	1	Long Island gen. 4s	1½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1	L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	2	Det., M. & M. l. g.	1
		3½s	

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Quotations generally advanced upon the Stock Exchange yesterday. But there was no attending increase in activity. The Stock Exchange tape stood almost still during most of the day. Such business as was transacted was easily traceable to the operations of room traders, who still have the market to themselves. In some instances the manipulative processes of these gentlemen were flagrant. Not only is it true that the general public is contributing only an insignificant fraction of current business, but there seems to be indications that a very large proportion of transactions recorded by the traders themselves are trades only in appearance. What is known as "washing" may not, after all, be a lost Stock Exchange art.

***

Yesterday's total transactions did not reach even 90,000 shares, and about one-fifth of this was in Sugar Trust. No other stock was traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares, and only one other reached beyond 5,000. Clearer evidence of the public's absence could hardly be disclosed. And the same exhibit makes it equally apparent that no important financial leaders are in the market.

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Money market conditions do not change, and bankers make forecasts that are not discouraging. It is difficult to get any high authority to go on record with predictions that current ease in funds can be depended upon to continue, but it is not the disposition of the banking community to count upon anything like an immediate upward movement of consequence in loan rates.

Next week's shipments of gold, which are likely to be larger than yet forecast, may bring the first signs of hardening money market tendencies.

NEW MEN IN THE ICE TRUST.

New capital is coming into the Ice Trust. A financial interest has been acquired by Wall Street interests not hitherto in any way related to the property. It is intimated that the Board of Directors may be on this account reorganized.

The new interests are not in politics, but have been able to acquire stock at concessions from some politicians who were overloaded. Intimations are made that a change in policy is to be adopted for the consuming public, that there will be a tendency toward liberality instead of the past game of grabbing.

AN UNJUST SUSPICION.

Some of the buying of iron and steel stocks is on orders from Europe, a fact which gives rise to rumors that John W. Gates and James R. Keene have joined hands for a bull campaign in the industrial list. The probability is that Wall Street is making wild guesses. Such buying orders as appear in the iron and steel stocks with which Mr. Gates and his allies are identified are much likelier to be transactions to cover shorts than anything like an accumulation of stock. Mr. Gates, by the way, is to resume his old position in the American Steel and Wire management upon his return.

ONE MORE DATE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs received attention yesterday (though trading in the stock was small) incidental to reports that very material changes are to take place in the management. Some such reports met with prompt official denials, but as to others, there was evasion. The company's annual report is now scheduled, according to Wall Street gossip, to appear after the close of business to-morrow.

CORN CROP ALL RIGHT.

Current crop reports from almost every growing district are satisfactory. Most of the estimates made by Western railroads point to a yield much beyond what their earlier estimates quoted. This means much for Southwestern traffic.

MANIPULATORS SET BACK.

The pool in Rubber Trust stock did not enjoy good fortune yesterday, for, while most of the market was strong, many industrials rising, Rubber fell about 2 points. Official information as to the rubber company's affairs suggests favorable conditions, progress being made in trade developments, and traders are not hesitant in declaring their confidence in the property's future, but there is no official sympathy with the manipulation tactics recently pursued in the stock market.

A FORECAST OF BONDS.

Lead Trust shares had conspicuousness yesterday, because of persistent offerings of the preferred stock "seller 60" some points below recent quotations. Current reports had it that a substantial issue of new bonds is to be floated. The official statement is that nothing new or surprising has taken place in the company's affairs. The preferred stock, which yesterday was most under pressure, is among the best distributed of Wall Street's industrial issues.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis cuts no Wall Street figure. It was difficult to find many brokers who would admit that they had even taken pains to read the newspaper reports of it. Some bearish expectations had been based upon the belief that the Democratic candidate would say something which would start a scare.

"But,"—so ran a Stock Exchange report—"instead of dynamite, he gave us a psalm."

STEEL TRADE CONFERENCE.

Representatives of several of the leading companies in the steel trade met in conference in this city yesterday. At the local offices of the companies no information was forthcoming, beyond a mere statement that the conference was called to discuss general trade conditions, and that the Carnegie Steel Company and the American Bridge Company were chiefly concerned.

A report from Chicago to the effect that a 55-cent cut per day has been made in the sales department of the Joliet mills of the American Steel and Wire Company was widely circulated in the financial district. Local representatives of the American Steel and Wire Company stated that they had no advices in regard to any such matter.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but advance in that of the Bank of Bengal from 3 to 4 per cent.

Gain of 151 subscribers by the Mexican Telephone Company since March 1.

Denial by officials of both companies of the reported transfer of the Kansas Pacific Division of the Union Pacific to the Chicago and Alton.

President Hill of the Great Northern credited with the statement that all obstacles in the way of the company's proposed improvement of terminal facilities in Seattle have been removed.

Order granted by the courts staying the proceedings under which the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis was to have been sold.

Decrease of 5.43 per cent. in Milwaukee Gas Light Company's net earnings for July, but increase of 14.97 per cent. since Jan. 1; increase of 14 per cent. Grand Rapids Gas Light Company's net earnings for July, and increase of 9.94 per cent. since Jan. 1.

Smallest day's business in stocks since Jan. 28, 1897.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $107,422,147; balances, $5,729,250; Sub-Treasury, debit balance, $896,708.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¼ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝; reichsmarks, 9 5-16@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 15-16@40⅝ and 40⅝@40.5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—40@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c premium; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The financial uncertainties caused an all-around dullness on the Stock Exchange here to-day. American securities were cheaper and below parity. This rather unusual feature was explained by brokers as being probably due to the New York gold export and the lessening of confidence owing to American political possibilities. Chinese bonds were harder on the advance of the allied forces toward Pekin.

Consols for money, 97 11-16; for the account, 97 15-16; Atchison, 27½; Canadian Pacific, 89¼; St. Paul, 113¾; Illinois Central, 119¼; Louisville, 72½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¾; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8⅝; Erie, first preferred, 32¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 75; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8¾; Rand Mines, 39⅝.

Bar silver steady, 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 3¼ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £22,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.90; Madrid, 28.00; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 0.92½.

American eagles are quoted to-day at 76s 5d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Dulness prevailed in the earlier dealings on the Bourse to-day as a result of the lack of encouraging advices from London. Later, the market somewhat improved on hearing that the rate of the Bank of England would not be raised. In the absence of transactions, however, the market became dull again. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 71.75.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 77,525,000f; treasury accounts current increased 11,050,000f; gold in hand increased 22,900,000f; bills discounted decreased 166,200,000f; silver in hand increased 2,825,000f.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Further realizations in industrials on the Bourse to-day caused a depression in the market, earlier dealings, but later the market became somewhat firm, owing to the American gold exports and the advance of the allies on Pekin. On the Street, after the official hours, iron and gold shares recovered. Exchange on London 20 marks 50pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Calcutta Discount Rate Raised.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was raised from 3 to 4 per cent to-day.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 9. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £321,000; circulation, decreased £284,000; bullion, decreased £604,545; other securities, decreased, £1,545,000; other deposits, decreased, £2,052,000; public deposits, increased, £185,000; notes reserve, decreased £139,000; government securities, decreased £4,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week it was 36.10 per cent. Last week it was 35.30 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

LABOR AGITATORS DENOUNCED.

Anthracite Coal Operator's Association In August Letter Talks About Colliery Owners' Position.

Advance proofs of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association have been issued, and the letter in part contains the following:

A strong effort has been made within the past six months to disturb and destroy the harmonious understanding which has hitherto existed between the miners of Wyoming and Lackawanna region and their employers. Labor agitators have been organizing lodges, promising advances in wages, arranging local misunderstanding, real or fancied, to inflame the minds of the men.

To the agitator no oppression of his salary is unfair but the suppression of his salar antagonism to the established customs and ignore business usages. His efforts are to arouse develop the tendency of the natural result is to toward riot and other lawless element There is a mistake of the peace. men have rights which prevalent that workmen have rights which their employers cannot claim or exercise. has possibly never occurred to the miners organization that if, under the law, it has the right to refuse to work, it of its members to refuse any work in a colliery against which it claims a grievance, there is equal justice if all the owners of collieries should unite, organize, and refuse to accept as workmen any of their employees' organization labor.

If, and it is possible, that such a course may be followed, the various owners should decide not to take in their employment any man from a colliery on strike, the men would have reason to carefully consider the situation before placing themselves in a position where, through their own act, they work is before them in plenty, they refuse to accept it, and demand charity on which to live, for their own organization has never furnished support.

These organizations are wholly irresponsible bodies, quite without power to enforce any of their claims, and workmen who pay their membership fees and simply being mulcted, accepting promises for place of performance, for there has never been a case in these regions where the organization ordered a strike and was ever able to secure for them any of the demands they made.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities was again yesterday very limited, and, apart from the transactions in two or three issues, the day's business showed little of any interest. A good deal of attention was drawn to the new British war loan bonds, which were actively traded in. In other sections of the market only a few sales were recorded, and changes in price were generally insignificant. The market remained firm, but though some advances were recorded, they were principally due to traders' buying. The part the public is taking in the outside market at present is negligible. Stocks continue to be firmly held, and offerings even at prices considerably above the present level seem light, but there is little or nothing to carry quotations up, though seemingly a very little buying would suffice to bring about many sharp advances.

BRITISH WAR LOAN 5s were traded in actively throughout the day, and £80,000 or more of the bonds changed hands. The opening sale was made at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent., and most of the transactions subsequently made were at this figure, though a fairly large amount of the bonds sold at a premium of three-eighths. The trading in this issue, belonging to a class of securities little dealt in in this market, attracted a good deal of interest, and it was the one feature of the market that relieved the usual monotony. Private sales at a higher premium than those recorded on the curb were reported, and bids for small amounts of the bonds carried premiums of 1 per cent or more. Most of the trading yesterday was in lots of £10,000.

STANDARD OIL was more active than on any of the earlier days of the week, and at the close showed a further net gain of 2 points. About 100 shares changed hands at prices ranging between 535 and 536, the last sale being at the higher figure.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL was very dull, with quotations for both the common and preferred stocks practically unchanged. The committee of Directors appointed some time ago to draw up a plan for the readjustment of the company's floating debt has not yet finished its work, and it is now said that it may be a number of weeks before its final report is handed to the Directors.

UNION COPPER was the only one of the copper stocks that showed any activity. About 500 shares of this issue sold at 2⅛.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was dull and strong. It advanced to 87⅞ bid, and closed at that figure.

PRISMATIC LIGHT reappeared on the curb at a much lower figure than ruled when the stock was formerly actively traded in. The conditions which surrounded the stock at that time seem still to prevail. It was offered yesterday at 4 without a bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 4½, a considerable decline from the last previous sale. The preferred was firm, at 19½ bid.

NATIONAL SALT preferred sold at 64½, and closed at 64 bid, a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1¾
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	2¾	3
Consolidated Gas debentures	87½	90
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	105⅝	105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 9, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
125	128	12	Adams Express	125	125	123	125	
15⅝	16	386	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
61	63	110	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	
33¾	34	275	American Cotton Oil	34	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
150	158	97	American Express	156½	157½	156¼	157½	+ 1½
35¼	36	160	American Ice Co.	36	36	36	36	− ⅛
20¾	23	820	Am. Malting Co. pf.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+1
36¼	36¾	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	− ¼
88	88½	150	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	− ⅛
33¼	33⅜	1,640	Am. Steel & Wire	33½	33½	33	33	− ⅛
122¾	122⅝	15,980	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	122⅝	121½	122⅝	+ ⅝
116	117	75	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117⅛	117	117⅛	
22	24	500	American Tin Plate	23¾	23¾	22⅝	22⅝	
93⅝	93½	500	American Tobacco	93⅞	93¾	93⅜	93⅝	− ⅛
43¾	44	750	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	− ⅛
20¾	20⅞	2,800	At., T. & S.	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅛
70¾	70⅝	3,010	At. T. & S. F. pf.	70	70⅝	69⅞	70⅝	+ ⅛
74½	74⅝	1,030	Baltimore & Ohio	74	74⅝	74	74½	
80½	80⅝	121	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	
56¼	56⅝	4,800	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅝	56⅝	53¾	56¼	+ ⅛
67		100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	70	70	70	70	+4
48½	49¼	400	Canada Southern	49	49	48¾	49	+ ⅜
86½	87	100	Canadian Pacific	87	87	87	87	
27⅝	27¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	− ⅛
126¼	126⅝	2,100	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¾	126⅝	125¾	126¼	− ⅛
10⅞	11⅛	55	Chicago Great West.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
69⅝	69¾	35	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	69¼	69½	69½	69½	
111¾	111⅝	1,250	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	111⅝	111¾	111¼	111⅝	− ⅛
170	172	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	170½	170½	170½	170½	
160⅜	161½	2,300	Chicago & Northw.	158½	161⅝	158¾	161⅜	+3⅛
		20	Chi. & Northw. pf.	199	199	199	199	
106	106¾	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	− ⅛
58⅜	59¼	210	C., C., C. & St. L.	58¾	59⅛	58¾	58⅝	
105	107	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	107	107	107	
34⅜	35¼	90	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34⅜	35¼	34⅝	35¼	
173¼	176	1,300	Consolidated Gas	175	176¾	174⅞	175¾	+ ⅝
25⅜	25⅝	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co.	25¼	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	− ⅛
77⅜	77½	500	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77½	77¾	77¼	77¾	
180	181	100	Denver & R. G.	182	182	181	181½	− ¼
66½	66¾	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	67	67	67	67	
		200	Detroit City Gas	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ⅛
33	33¼	1,210	Federal Steel	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
65½	66¼	100	Federal Steel pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
		200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
131¾		250	General Electric	131½	131½	131½	131½	− ⅛
101	101 –	15	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	
152	152½	140	Great Northern pf.	152	152	152	152	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
116⅜	117	720	Illinois Central	116½	117	116½	117	+ ⅛
22¾	22⅞	100	International Paper	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20	20½	200	International Power	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
19	20	100	Iowa Central	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
42	45	25	Iowa Central pf.	42	42	42	42	
28	30	330	Lake Erie & West.	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	94	94	94	94	
60	65	20	Long Island	60	60	60	60	
71¾	72	1,570	Louisville & Nashville	70⅜	71½	70⅜	71½	+ ⅝
90¼	90⅜	1,500	Manhattan Elevated	89⅝	90½	89⅞	90½	+ ⅛
153¾	154¼	300	Met. Street Railway	153	154	153	154	+1
98⅜	94½	500	Minn. & St. L. pf.	94	94	93¾	93¾	
58½	61	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	59½	59½	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
30	30¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30	30	30	30	
51¼	51¾	2,200	Missouri Pacific	50⅞	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	
30¾	31	135	National Biscuit Co.	31	31	31	31	− ⅛
88½	89½	21	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	88	88	
18	18½	1,530	National Lead Co.	19	19	18	18	−1⅛
94⅜	95	953	National Lead Co. pf.	95	95	94½	94⅝	− ⅜
24	25	15	National Steel	25	25	23	25	
46¾	46⅝	3,735	National Tube Co.	46	46¼	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
90¾	91½	2,250	National Tube Co. pf.	90½	91½	90½	91½	+1
129	129½	200	New Jersey Central	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	− ⅛
128⅝	129½	990	New York Central	128⅝	129	128¾	129	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	1,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¾	21	20¾	20⅞	− ⅛
33⅝	33¾	200	Norfolk & Western	33½	33½	33½	33½	− ⅛
78	78⅛	16	Norfolk & West. pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	
15	15¼	100	North American	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞	
51⅝	51¾	1,170	Northern Pacific	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	− ⅛
71⅜	72¼	740	Northern Pacific pf.	72	72	72	72	− ⅛
25	30	135	Ohio & Ind. Gas	25	25	25	25	−1
30⅞	31¼	20	Pacific Mail	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	
128½	128¾	1,240	Pennsylvania R. R.	128¼	128⅝	128¼	128½	− ⅛
98⅝	99	300	People's Gas, Chicago.	98½	99	98½	99	+ ⅜
1⅞	2	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
78	81	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	81	81	81	+1
24	25	100	P. & W. pf., 25c. pd.	24½	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
40¼	41	250	Pressed Steel Car	40½	40¾	40¼	40¼	
71¼	73	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	73	73	+1⅜
186	187	517	Pullman Company	186½	187¾	186½	187½	− ⅜
58½	58⅝	300	Reading 1st pf.	58½	59	58½	59	+ ⅛
28	28¼	100	Reading 2d pf.	28½	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
10¼	10½	950	Republic Iron & Steel.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+1⅛
51	52	250	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	+1⅛
	63	800	Rio Grande West.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+4½
6¾	7¼	28	St. J. & G. I.	6½	6½	6½	6½	
66	60	40	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	67½	67	67½	
33¾	34½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	− ⅛
10½	10⅝	100	St. Louis Southw.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	27	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	33¾	2,060	Southern Pacific	33¾	33⅝	33¼	33½	− ⅛
10⅜	10⅞	300	Southern Railway	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
51½	51⅝	1,570	Southern Railway pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	− ⅛
70	70½	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¾	− ⅛
10¾	11	150	Union Bag & Paper Co	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
59¾	59¼	8,885	Union Pacific	59¾	59¾	59	59¼	+ ⅛
75⅞	76	342	Union Pacific pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
45	47	15	United States Express	47	47	47	47	
		63	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	1½	1½	1½	1½	
10¼	10⅝	50	United States Leather.	10	10	10	10	
28⅞	28	1,710	United States Rubber.	28¾	28¾	27½	27⅝	−1⅜
92	95	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	93½	93½	93¼	93½	
6¾	7	100	Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
79¼	79⅜	20	Western Union Tel.	79¼	80	79¼	80	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
85¼	39½	100	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	−1⅝
Sales.....		88,700						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
110.	Am. Steel & W.	33½	33½	33½	33⅜
9,410.	Am. Sugar Ref.	121⅞	122⅞	121½	122⅝
180.	Am. Tobacco	93	93½	93	93½
190.	A., T. & S. F.	26½	27	26½	27
710.	A., T. & S. F. pf.	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70¼
200.	Balt. & Ohio.	74	74⅜	74	74⅛
3,670.	Brooklyn R. T.	55⅜	56½	55⅜	56⅝
1,090.	C., B. & Q.	125¾	126⅝	125¾	126¼
3,400.	C., M. & St. P.	111⅝	111¾	111⅛	111⅜
30.	C., R., I. & P.	106½	106½	106½	106½
90.	Cont. Tobacco	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
190.	Federal Steel	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33⅛
50.	Louis. & Nash.	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	71⅛
780.	Manhattan	89⅝	91	89⅝	90⅜
20.	M., K. & T. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
180.	Mo. Pacific	50⅜	51¼	50⅜	51¼
100.	North. Pacific	51¾	51⅞	51¾	51⅞
60.	People's Gas	98⅝	99	98⅝	98⅞
120.	Reading 1st pf.	58⅜	59	58⅜	58⅞
20.	Southern Pac.	33½	33¾	33½	33¾
10.	Southern Ry. pf.	82	82	82	82
20.	Tenn. Coal & I.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
1,160.	Union Pacific	59½	59⅝	59	59⅜
10.	U. S. Leather.	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼
20.	U. S. Rubber.	28¼	28¼	28	28
19,930					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000.	Norf. & W. Con.	97½	97½	97½	97½
3,000.	Wis. Cent., 4s.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
$23,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	103½	104½	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
2s, c., w. is.	103½	104½	K. C., P. & G.	15½	16½
2s, r., 1891..100		..	Kan. & M.	14½	16½
3s, r., 1918..109		109½	K. & T. M.	3½	4
3s, c., 1918..109		109½	K. & T. M. pf.	14½	15¾
3s, r., 1918, ann.	105½	106½	Lacl. Gas.	73	75
4s, r., 1907..114¾		115½	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
4s, c., 1907..114¾		115½	Lake Shore.	209	..
4s, r., 1925..132		132½	Mahk. C. R.	160	..
4s, c., 1925..132		132½	M. C. R. pf.	110	..
5s, r., 1904..112¾		113½	Man. B'ach.	13	16
5s, c., 1904..112¾		113½	Md. Coal pf.	65	80
D. C. 3-65s.	122	..	M. W. S. El.		
Alle. & W.	115	..	Chi.	30	31½
Alb. & Sus.	195	200	M. W. S. El. pf.		
Am. Coal.	150	200	Chi.	79	80½
Am. C. Oil pf.	88½	90½	Mex. Cent.	11⅝	12
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3⅝
A. I. Co. pf.	67	69	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. L. Co.	10⅜	11½	M. & St. L.	59	56½
Am. L. Co. pf.	54	54⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	18	20
Am. M. Co.	4	4½	Mo., K. & T.	9½	10½
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1½	Mob. & Ohio	38	39
A. S. H. Co.	18½	19	Mor. & Es.	165	189
A. S. H. Co. pf.	66	67	N., C. & St. L.	45	..
A. S. & W. Co. pf.	73½	74½	N. S. Co. pf.	83½	85
A. T. & C.	90	95	N. Cent. Coal	33	35
A. T. P. pf.	70	73½	N. Y. A. B.	135	140
Atl. Tow. pf.	123	133	N. Y. & N. H.	210	215
Ann Arbor.	15	18	N. Y. C. & St. L.	11¾	11½
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	43	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	90	84
B. Un. G.	165	172	N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	7	7¾
Bruns. City.	7	7¾	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
B., R. & P. pf.	109	120	N. Y., L. & W.	132	135
B., C. R. & N.	124	..	Ont. Mining.	6	7
Cag. Tract.	..	103½	Pac. Coast.	52	54
C. G. W. pf.	31	34	P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
C. G. W. 2d pf.	83¾	85	P. C. 2d pf.	63	64
C., I. & L.	21	22½	Penn. Coal.	410	..
C., I. & L. pf.	51	54	Peo. & East.	5	7½
C., St. P., M. & O.	108	112	Pere. Marq.	22	23½
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	175	Pere M. pf.	53	58
C., T. & T.	9½	11	C. & C.	182	..
C., T. & T. pf.	32	34	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	20	30	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	..
C., L. & W. pf.	64	68	Quicksilver pf.	2½	5
Cleve. & P.	182	..	Reading.	16⅝	17
C. F. & I. pf.	127½	130	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
Col. South.	6½	6⅞	R., W. & O.	32	..
C. & 1st pf.	41	42	R. G. W. pf.	..	..
C. & 2d pf.	16	17	St. J. & G. I.	6	6¾
C. & H. C. & I.	13½	15	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	61½	62½
Com. Cable.	160	175	Sixth Av.	200	225
Consol. Coal.	45	..	Gloss Shef.	19¼	20
Del. & Hud.	112	113¾	Gloss. S. pf.	65	66
D., L. & W.	176	178	S. R. & T.	5	5¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15	Texas Pac.	14½	14¾
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	..	Tex. P. L. T.	14½	15
Eighth Av.	375	425	Third Av.	109	111
Erie.	11	11	Tol. & O. C. pf.	46	..
Erie 1st pf.	32	32¾	Tol. & O. C.	9	..
Erie 2d pf.	15	17	T. C. R. T.	9	..
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45	C. B. & P. div.	58½	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84	C. S. F. M.	4	..
Gluc. Sug.	53½	54	C. U. F. M.	46¾	60¾
Stock. Val.	33½	35	C. & E. R.	160	..
Homestake.	70	..	Wabash pf.	17¾	18
Ill. C., L.	100	..	W., F. Exp.	123	128
Int. P. Co.	65	66¼	W. & L. E.	8¾	9
pf.	6	8	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46½	48
Iowa Cent.	13	14	Wis. Cent.	13	14

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	589	589	589
4th week July	$89,049	$84,613	$58,002
Month	244,427	238,438	178,925
From Jan. 1	1,486,713	1,274,220	1,028,790
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
1st week Aug	697,147	762,238	624,759
From July 1	3,917,473	4,146,766	3,160,030
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	224
4th week July	28,325	23,465	
Month	84,785	72,195	
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	644	642	651
4th week July	88,120	85,199	96,300
Month	326,520	305,999	278,200
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
1st week Aug	103,276	114,105	93,624
From July 1	554,440	599,948	523,029

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the quarter ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	138,034	183,066	45,032
Operating ex	87,889	118,404	26,515
Net earnings	50,145	64,662	16,517
Charges	41,378	47,146	5,768
Net income	8,766	19,515	10,749

LEHIGH & HUDSON RIVER for the quarter ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	113,729	110,729	3,000
Operating ex	59,315	56,708	3,107
Net earnings	53,914	54,021	*107
Other income	1,632	2,083	*451
Total income	55,540	56,104	*558
Charges	55,235	36,439	*1,254
Net income	20,311	19,615	696

*Decrease.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for the quarter ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	1,172,268	1,175,944	876,833
Operating ex	826,218	761,111	657,850
Net earnings	346,050	414,833	218,983
Other income	67,295	70,738	17,515
Total income	413,345	485,571	236,498
Charges	261,479	344,993	221,489
Surplus	151,866	140,578	15,000

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY'S income account for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	16,707,635	15,063,568	3,644,067
Expenses	15,581,250	12,218,533	3,362,728
Net earnings	3,125,876	2,845,035	280,841
Charges	842,302	596,595	245,707
Balance	2,283,574	2,248,440	35,134
Dividends	1,344,402	1,786,206	*441,804
Surplus	939,172	462,234	476,938

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet for the fiscal year ended June 30, compares as follows:

Assets—	1900.	1899.
Mill plants	$40,153,339	$39,706,757
Woodlands	4,403,172	3,886,468
Securities	4,462,455	4,364,793
Land rights and water powers	97,497	185,864
Patents	6,000	6,000
Furniture and fixtures	45,845	35,461
Sinking funds	19,500	..
Cash	244,175	501,228
Accounts and notes received	3,309,583	3,904,947
Inventories, advances for wood operations	3,228,244	3,417,493
Total	$55,864,805	$55,929,452
Liabilities—		
Common stock	$17,442,800	$17,442,850
Preferred stock	22,406,700	22,406,585
First mortgage bonds	9,860,617	9,986,122
Divisional mort. bonds	3,238,500	3,281,500
Accounts payable	697,291	1,683,411
Accrued interest, taxes, and water rents	405,897	379,156
Surplus	1,809,999	870,828
Total	$55,864,805	$55,929,452

MEXICAN TELEPHONE COMPANY for June—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	15,113	12,788	2,325
Operating ex	7,793	6,879	914
Net earnings	7,320	5,909	1,411
Gross, 4 months	59,716	50,290	9,411
Net, 4 months	25,787	21,845	3,942

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for June—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	298,279	296,113	406,025
Operating ex	235,612	222,342	290,921
Net earnings	62,666	73,770	115,701
Reserve fund	29,116	29,115	29,116
Balance	33,551	44,655	86,586
Gross, 2 months	636,122	600,050	721,805
Net, 2 months	151,040	139,354	200,208
Balance, 2 months	92,810	81,124	141,978

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	$4,436
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix	4,830
Western N. Y. & Penn	2,921
Total increase, 3 roads	$12,187
Increase previously reported	976,221
Total increase, 38 roads	$988,408
Decrease, 11 roads, previously reported	113,174
Net increase	$875,234

For the first week in August, St. Paul reported a decrease of $65,151, and Wisconsin Central $10,822.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s	
1,500	104
At., T. & S. F. gen 4s	
5,000	101¼
3,000	101¼
16,000	101½
Adjustment 4s	
5,000	85¼
Balt. & Ohio 3½s	
9,000	94½
Balt. & Ohio 4s	
10,000	100
1,000	99½
Balt. & Ohio, S. W. Div. 3½s	
11,000	88½
9,000	88½
Beech Ck 1st 4s	
1,000	109¼
B'klyn, Q Co & S con gtd 5s	
9,000	99
B'klyn Un Gas 5s	
10,000	115½
B, C R & N 1st coll trust 5s	
25,000	117
Cent of Ga con 5s	
8,000	91½
2,000	91½
4,000	91¼
Cent of N J gen 5s, registered	
18,000	122
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
23,000	95⅜
1,000	95¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
4,000	117
4,000	116⅜
4,000	117¼
Ches & O gen 4½s	
1,000	90¾
Chi, B & Q, Ill Div. 3½s	
1,000	102⅜
10,000	102⅜
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	
1,000	110
Chi, I & L ref 5s	
2,000	102
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A	
2,000	110¼
Chi, M & St P & P & D Div, 5s	
2,000	109¼
Chi & N W gen 3½s	
5,000	100½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
16,000	107
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	
1,000	98½
Col Ind & I gen 5s	
5,000	91¾
3,000	91½
Col Mid 1st 4s	
1,000	75
Col Mid 1st 3-4s	
3,000	75
Col & South 1st 4s	
2,000	83
3,000	82¾
Det, M & M 1 g 3½s	
2,000	20½
3,000	29
Erst Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s	
2,000	116½
7,000	116
Erie 1st con 4s	
7,000	82
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s	
3,000	107½
Ft W & D C 1st	
3,000	71½
Gal, H & S An 2d 7s	
2,000	104½
Gal, H & San An, Mex & P Div, 5s	
5,000	99
5,000	99¼
Gen Elec deb 5s	
3,000	116¾
Ga Pac 1st 6s	
3,000	121½
Hock V 1st 4½s	
3,000	100¼
Lacl G L of St L 1st 5s	
4,000	107
500	106½
Lch & W B gtd 4½s	
4,000	101½
Long Island gen 4s	
1,000	101
Total sales	$735,000

Louis & Nash coll trust 4s	
1,000	86¾
4,000	86⅝
Louis & Nash unif 4s	
13,000	86½
4,000	86¾
L. N. & A. G 1st	
2,000	115
Mex Cent 1st inc	
10,000	26
Mex Int con 4s	
10,000	86
M., O. & W ext 5s	
5,000	104
Mil & North con 6s	
2,000	120
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
5,000	93
Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
500	85½
Mob, O, Mont Div, 5s	
1,000	106½
N Y C & H R gen 3½s	
7,000	109¼
6,000	109½
Lake S col 3½s	
20,000	96½
N Y, O & W ref 4s	
4,000	106
Norf & W con 6s	
1,000	97½
500	97½
22,000	97¾
10,000	97¾
18,000	97½
10,000	97¾
2,000	97¾
3,000	97¾
500	97¾
500	97¾
10,000	97¾
1,000	97¾
Nor Pac gen 3s	
10,000	65½
5,000	65½
11,000	65¾
Nor Pac 4s	
20,000	104
Ore S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	112¼
Peo & East 1st 4s	
1,000	87½
Reading gen 4s	
5,000	87¾
16,000	87½
4,000	87¾
Rio G W 1st 4s	
2,000	98¼
2,000	98¼
St L & I M gen 5s	
16,000	110¼
St L & I M 4s	
2,000	78½
12,000	78½
500	78½
1,000	79
St L & S W 1st 4s	
3,000	108⅜
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
3,000	112
Tol, Peo & W 1st 4s	
3,000	82
Union Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	105¼
5,000	105⅜
Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	116½
Wab deb, Ser B	
20,000	32¼
W N Y & P gen 5-6s	
3,000	93¾
West Un fund & real est 4½s	
2,000	106⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	88¼
3,000	88½
1,000	88½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .13, 200

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little of Interest at Private Contract—The Day's Results at Auction—Other Items.

Max Cohn has purchased the plot 242 and 244 Clinton Street, 40 by 72, and will erect thereon a seven-story store and loft building.

The plot 75 by 90.11 at the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street will be improved by a seven-story apartment house at a cost of $150,000. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by the owner, Isaac Mayer, through Architect John Hauser.

Architect Ernest Flagg has submitted plans for alterations costing $12,000 to the buildings at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, recently leased to Davis, Collamore & Co.

The Auction Room.

Aside from the foreclosure sale of the Harper & Brothers' property, details of which will be found in another column, yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

288 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 150.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma Meltzer.....$14,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

191 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 113.7 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 31.8 by 71.11 by 27 by 88.6, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, United States Fire Insurance Company..... 23,000

198 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 88.9 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 24.8 by 75.11 and irregular, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the same plaintiff, United States Fire Insurance Company..... 19,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Vincent Victory, referee, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Walnut Avenue, 125 by 100, one-story frame buildings and sheds. Due on judgment, $3,338.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 106 to 112 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $25,785.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 4,171 Third Avenue, west side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 88.8 by 26 by 97.9, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,322.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 383 and 385 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 83.9 by 60, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 510 West Fifty-first Street, for a five-story, brick flat, with stores, 25 by 88; Charles Engelhardt of 830 Gerard Avenue, owner; R. Graff of 830 Gerard Avenue, architect; cost, $21,000.

Cauldwell Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 90; Ann Lally of 639 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 200; Marcus Nathan of 173 Broadway, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $42,000.

No. 4 East Twentieth Street, for a five-story-and-basement brick store and lofts, 25 by 79; E. Roosevelt & Son of 33 Wall Street, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $18,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 35; Mary J. Kingston of 761 Ferris Street, owner; C. A. Milliner of 262 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 310 and 312 West Fourth Street, for a five-story-and-basement brick flat, with stores, 36.1 by 44.3 and irregular; Jacob M. Wimple of 204 East Seventy-second Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 75 by 95.11; Isaac Mayer of 59 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $150,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 55; J. W. Cooper of 2,030 Bathgate Avenue, owner and contractor; cost, $22,000.

Anthony Avenue, southwest corner of Mount Hope Place, for a one-story frame automobile storage house, 14.8 by 22.2; Elizabeth M. Shuttleworth, premises, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $100.

Third Avenue, east side, 229.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 101.11; Salvatore P. Coniglio of 1,574 Park Avenue, owner; E. L. Angell, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 143 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick store and offices; E. P. Needham estate, premises, owner; cost, $115.

No. 1,927 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Emma M. Crowell, premises, owner; cost, $500.

Nos. 194 and 196 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a two and one story brick shop; J. D. Wendel estate, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 306 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick workroom and stores; E. H. Belcher of 38 Ferry Street, owner; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $300.

Forest Avenue, east side, 184 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles F. Seelig of 888 Forest Avenue, owner; William Warner, architect; cost, $1,800.

Willis Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; J. George Sauer, premises, owner; Samuel J. Best, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 1,194 and 1,196 Duane Street, to a five-story brick loft building; Stevens Baker of 41 Wall Street, owner; J. O'D. Whitenack, architect; cost, $400.

No. 1,474 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; B. C. Wandell estate of 159 East Eighty-third Street, owner; H. Anderson, architect; cost, $300.

Columbus Avenue, west side, north of Sixty-third Street, to two five-story brick flats; J. Reckendorfer estate, owner; Small & Schumann, architects; cost, $45.

No. 111 Lexington Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., owner; William S. Miller, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,255 Broadway, to a four-story brick hotel; N. L. Niles estate of 140 Broadway, owner; Charles E. Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $650.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, to brick and stone store building; estate of Robert Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; Ernest Flagg, architect; cost, $12,000.

HARPER PROPERTY SOLD.

Bought by Chairman Orr of Reorganization Committee for $1,100,000.

The entire property of Harper & Brothers, including realty, plant, and right to use the firm name, was sold under foreclosure yesterday for $1,100,000. This, the only bid made for the property, came from Adrian H. Joline, who acted as the representative of Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the Committee on Reorganization. This committee represents all but about $12,000 of the outstanding liabilities of the Harper concern, and is acting under a plan which contemplates some satisfactory arrangement with the bondholders.

The amount due on judgment against the firm was $3,446,200, the difference between this sum and the amount of the bid being represented by liens on personal property, unsold stock, &c.

The Morton Trust Company was plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings, which were purely formal in their character, and were instituted solely to get the business out of the receiver's hands.

The real estate sold under yesterday's offering included 325 to 327 Pearl Street, 82 to 90 Cliff Street, and 79 to 83 Cliff Street. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. The other members of the Committee on Reorganization are William A. Nash, William M. Laffan, Stephen Baker, and Augustin H. Smith.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Aug. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 102.2x100; Thomas Ellison, referee, to [illegible], (R S $21.50, mtg $11,000)..$21,500

ANDERSON AV, part of Lot 12, map of Anderson farm; Frederick C. Withers and others to George W. Collier, (R S (50 cents).....

ANDERSON AV, part of Lot 12, map of Anderson farm; Eliza M. Kerfoot to George W. Collier, (R S 50 cents).....

ANDERSON AV, part of Lot 12, map of Anderson farm; Margaret C. Withers to George W. Collier, (R S 50 cents).....

AVENUE B, 105, 107, 109, and 184 7th St; Caesar Caspar and wife to Jacob Rose, ¼ part, (R S $1.50).....

AVENUE B, 105, 107, 109, and 184 7th St; William Cohen and others to Abraham Siegel, ¾ part, all liens, (R S $49.50).....

BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; David Klein to Ferdinand Sauer.....17,000

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; John H. Storer to William H. Reed, ½ part, (mtg $230,000, R S $16)...

CANAL ST, 389, 21.3x77.2x21.7x77; Albert T. Stephens to Esther A. Rader and Emma L. Spear, all title, (all liens, R S $3).....

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 107th St, 25.3x100; Herman Heilberg to Simon Levy, (mtg $40,967, R S $15).....100

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x133.1x50.8x141; Walter Seaman to Philip Euler, (R S $2, mtg $16,000).....

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x133.1x50.8x141; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to Walter Seaman, R S 50 cents, mtg $25,800).....200

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, at former 142d St, runs w 110.1 ft to centre old King's Bridge Road x n 30 to centre of 142d St x e 107.2 to avenue x s 30.5; Nathaniel Marshall to Mary Lovell. (R S $1).

FREDERICK ST, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.6; Philip Stacom to Maria A. Wilson, (R S $2, mtg $25,000).....

LOI 55, Block A, map of Mapes estate, Willis Fewers to Herman Schulz.....600

MOORE ST, 30, 32, and 34; A. H. Mead to John E. Thrall, (R S $36).....Omitted

PARK AV, e s, 140 ft s of 171st St, 60x150; Janet C. Macdonald to Julia E. Baese, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,800).....

RIVERSIDE TERRACE, w s, 98 ft s of Powell Place, 25x120.6x25.2x122.3; Janet C. Macdonald to Julia E. Baese, (R S $3.50, mtg $3,250).....

WEBSTER AV, w s, Lots 36, 37, 100, 101, map of William E. M. Zborowski, 50x180 to Crestline Av; Webster Av, w s, Lots 47, 48, 89, and 90, same map, 50x180 to Crestline Av; Percival H. Whittaker to Max Marx, (R S $8).....1,000

22D ST, 359 West, 25x98.9; Viola Flannery to Mabel Suydam, (R S $30).....

23D ST, 359 West, 25x98.9; Claribel and Arthur Spiess to Viola Flannery, (R S $1).....

23D ST, 359 West, 25x98.9; Amelia Nasell to Viola Flannery, (R S $1).....

36TH ST, n s, 335 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9, ½ part; Edward A. Thompson to Josephine O. Thompson.....

58TH ST, n s, 136.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Emma J. V. Coe to John H. Murphy, quitclaim, (R S $5).....

58TH ST, n s, 136.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles H. Coe to John H. Murphy, quitclaim.....5,000

58TH ST, n s, 136.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Thomas H. Coe to John H. Murphy, quitclaim.....5,000

80TH ST, n s, 56 ft w of West End Av, 44x102.2; Herbert S. S. Harde to Viola Flannery, (mtg $80,000, R S $30).....100

87TH ST, 354 West, 27x100.8; Carl Lafrentz to Julia Archele, (R S $11, mtg $5,000).....100

102D ST, n s, 150 e of 10th Av, 25x96; Cora L. Dinwiddie to Jesse Dinwiddie and another, trustees, (R S $1, mtg $17,500).....7,000

104TH ST, 53 East, 25x100.11; Bessie Hochstadter to Pauline Reiss.....21,200

109TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; John E. Brodsky, referee, to Cornelius Graney and John W. Kenny.....54,000

122D ST, 224 West, 33.4x100.11; Gabriel Valente and another to Catarina Garaventi, (all liens, R S $1).....1

123D ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 37.6x100.11; Virginia Brugnelli to Mary M. Mullane, (mtg $23,000, R S $12).....100

128TH ST, n s, 110.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; E. P. Cannon and others to H. H. Mott, (mtg $5,000, R S $6).....100

133D ST, 540 West, 17.6x99.11; 133d St, 542 West, 17.6x99.11; Marcus B. Bookstaver, executor and trustee, to Central Trust Company, trustee.....1

178TH ST, s w s, 167.1 ft n w of Boulevard and Concourse, 50x94.1x50x94.4; Robert I. Lomas, Jr., to Louis Eickwort, (R S $4.50).....100

Recorded Leases.

5TH AV, 125; E. B. Chilton and another to Herman Bergdorf, 2 years.....

19TH ST, 427 East; A. S. Fraser to Margherita Santoro, 3 years.....$3,600 1,200

45TH ST, 137 and 139 West; Wroxeter Realty Company to Roland W. Macurdy, 10 years.....11,000

174TH ST, 772 East; Diederich Pohndorf to Philip Lehrbach, 5 years.....$300 336

Recorded Mortgages.

AICHELE, Julia, to Carl Lafrentz and wife; 87th St, 354 East, 1 year..... $5,000

ALTIERI, Antonetta and Pietro, to Saul Bernstein; 109th St, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 325

ANGER, George F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Houston St, s w corner of Ludlow St, 1 year..... 7,000

BOROWSKY, Samuel, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Henry St, 274 and 276, 1 year..... 20,000

BRASCH, Samuel, to Otto E. Reimer; Goerck St, 5 to 9, ½ year..... 2,500

CHAMBERLIN, Edwin C., to Francis P. Pace; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 4,000

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to City Mortgage Company; 150th St, s s, 95.3 e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 12,500

D'ANDRE, Antonio, to City Mortgage Company; 150th St, s s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 12,500

FRENCH, Chauncey S., to Henry E. and Caroline H. Meeker; South St, 36 and 20, with wharfage rights, &c., installments..... 809

GRANEY, Cornelius, and John Kenny to Henry Herrmann; 109th St, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 3,500

HARDE, Herbert S. S., to Dudley S. Harde; 80th St, n s, 56 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to Anna M. Schmitt; 7th Av, s w corner of 114th St, 2 years.. 25,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to New York Savings Bank; 7th Av, s w corner of 114th St, 5 years..... 175,000

HOEFLER, Hugo F., to John W. Haaren; 7th Av, s w corner of 114th St, demand. 25,000

HOLE, Eliza, to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 211 and 282, new map of New York City Private Park, 24th Ward, installments..... 1,000

HOW, Elizabeth P., to Mary B. Mead; Lots 140 and 139, and parallel strip 5x97.8 in depth of Lot 138, amended map, Bronxwood Park, 3 years..... 3,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Lambert Suydam; Avenue D, n w corner of 5th St, 2 years. 8,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to John J. and Martin J. Keogh, trustees; Avenue D, n w corner of 5th St, rerecorded, 5 years.... 39,000

JORDAN, John, to United States Savings Bank; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, 3 years..... 50,000

KAUFOLD, Louise, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Cherry St, 276, 3 years... 25,000

LALLY, Ann, to Catherine A. Lavelle; Cauldwell Av, w s, 100 ft s of 156th St, ½ year..... 28,000

LEVY, Simon, to Mary L. Heidelsheimer; Columbus Av, e s, 75.8 ft n of 107th St, 3 years..... 23,000

MARVIN, Alfred H., to American Mortgage Company; 117th St, 5 to 11 East, (four mortgages, 3 years, each..... 18,500

MARVIN, Alfred H., to American Mortgage Company; 117th St, 5 to 11 East, 3 years, (four mortgages,) each..... 2,500

NEWMAN, Kliner, to Henry Dilg; 13th St, n s, Lot 351, map of Unionport, 5 years..... 4,000

REED, Ralph L., to Harry B. Baldwin; 62d St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 16,000

REISS, Pauline, to Bettie Hochstadter; 104th St, 53 East, 3 years..... 3,000

SAUER, Ferdinand, to David Klein; Bradhurst Av, e s, 50 ft s of 148th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SAUL, Charles R., to Frederick Zittel; 90th St, 178 and 180 West, 1 year..... 5,000

SAUL, Charles R. to Greenwich Savings Bank; 90th St, 178 and 180 West, 3 years 40,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, to New York Security and Trust Company; Avenue B, s e corner of 7th St, 5 years..... 56,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, to New York Security and Trust Company; Avenue B, e s, 32.8 ft s of 7th St, 5 years..... 34,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Avenue B, s e corner of 7th St, 1 year..... 5,000

SIEGEL, Abraham, to Henrietta Kahn; Avenue B, s e corner of 7th St, 2 years. 15,000

STETLER, George F., to Addison Ely; 2,703 8th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SULLIVAN, Michael J., to Childe H. Childs and another; 946 Water St, leasehold, demand.....500

THOESEN, Josephine, to Katie Ramme; 85th St, s s, 180 e of 3d Av, 2 years... 2,000

VANDER BEEK, Rebecca E., to Frank W. G. Maack and others, executors, &c.; 103d St, 71 West, 3 years..... 5,000

VOGEL, John, and wife to Joseph Philipps; 178th St, n s, 119.10 ft e of Daly Av, 1 year..... 6,000

WINTERBOTTOM, James, to Bowery Savings Bank; 106 Sullivan St, 5 years.. 5,000

ZIMMERMANN, Gustav, to Jacob Ruppert; 81st St, 405 East, saloon lease, demand..... 2,195

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALDWIN, Harry B., to Patrick S. Tracy.....Nominal

BELL, William R., to Harry North....Nominal

BOOKSTAVER, Marcus B., trustee, &c., to Central Trust Company, trustee, &c., (three assignments).....Nominal

BOOKSTAVER, Marcus B., as executor, &c., to Central Trust Company, trustee, &c., (seven assignments).....Nominal

FALIHEE, John, and Harry Spencer to Edward Herrmann.....$1,500

HAWTHORNE, Robert, executor, &c., to Alvina D. Trask.....Nominal

PETERS, George W., and Edward B. Fellows to Adelaide Van Iderstine..... 1,000

PETERS, George W., and Edward B. Fellows to Adelaide Van Iderstine..... 950

STEER, Edwin F., trustee, to Noah C. Rogers.....3,500

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany of New York to Helene Mex..... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 98th St, 100x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor.....$104

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 20x100; Joseph Balaban and another against Willie B. Reeves, owner and contractor.. 80

FOREST AV, 951; Isaak Glassman and another against James Harrison, owner; Hyman Seidel, contractor..... 600

ROBBINS AV, n s, 125 ft e of 150th St, 25x100; Adolf Klaber against Winter & Harries, owners; H. Haffer, contractor.. 19

ROBBINS AV, e s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 25x100; Adolf Klaber against Winter & Harries, owners; M. Schmeckenbecher, contractor..... 100

11TH ST, 323 to 327 West; John Best against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; Joseph F. and Andrew T. Doyle, contractors... 323

192ND ST, 31 and 33 West; Rafael H. Gerste against William Christie and James Dooley, owners; Thomas Hogan, contractor..... 409

71ST ST, 342 West; Commonwealth Roofing Company against Kate C. Brown, owner and contractor..... 257

118TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Tony Malene & Brother against C. M. Silverman, owner and contractor.... 150

125TH ST, s s, between Amsterdam Av and Boulevard, 100x100; John Madden against United Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor..... 350

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

150TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 50x100; the City Mortgage Company with Antonio D'Andre, payments..$25,000

Lis Pendens.

CONCORD AV, w s, 250 ft n of Division Av, 20x100; Fanny C. Lyon and others, trustees, against John D. Halloran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) atteorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

11TH AV, s s, Lot 597, map of village of Wakefield; Eliza Hiller against Michael and Ada J. Brennan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

11TH ST, 434 East; Joseph E. Kneisel against Maria Gundlach and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Steiner.

23TH ST, s s, 75.7 ft e of 7th Av, 27x70.8x27.10x71.3; Julia D. Elsworth against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney A. M. Clute.

31ST, s s, 237.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Peter Cook against Herman H. Kipp and others, (partition;) attorney, F. L. Drescher.

53TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah C. Goodhue against Leander S. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

78TH ST, s s, 99.9 ft e of 2d Av, 25.3x102.2; the American Savings Bank against John E. Hoffmire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

125TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.11; also 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11, 2 actions; Henry J. Braker against Anthony Clinchy and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlin.

126TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 60x99.11; Jacob Schattman and others against Israel Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

163D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jackson Av, 50x86.4, 2 actions; Walter Seaman against Howard Martin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red..... .82¾
Corn. No. 2 mixed..... .45½
Oats, No. 2 mixed..... .26
Flour, Minnesota patents..... $4.30
Cotton, middling..... .09 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .09@.09¼
Sugar, granulated..... 6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .43
Beef, family..... 11.25
Beef hams..... 20.00
Tallow, prime..... .04 7-16
Pork, mess..... 13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .07½
Lard, prime..... 7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry..... 17.00
Butter, Western creamery..... .20

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@74c; No. 2 red, 77¾@79½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24¼c; good feeding barley, 34½@35c; fair to choice malting, 36@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.32; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.32; prime timothy seed, $3.20@3.25; Mess pork, per bbl, $11.70@11.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.75@6.77½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.05@7.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.60@7.70; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.40.

COTTON.—Fluctuations in cotton yesterday were numerous and quite extensive. Trading was not active so far as opening new accounts was concerned; but a very considerable business was done in the way of winding up old ones. After opening steady at an advance of 8 points to a decline of 1 point, following fairly favorable Liverpool cables and some foreign support, the market gave way under local pressure supplemented by southern selling orders, which were quite numerous throughout the session. The opening advance was lost before noon. Again the market became firmer; prices advanced 9@11 points from the lowest, on a very active demand from the short interest. Still later prices broke 9@12 points. Throughout the session a nervous feeling prevailed. The market was finally barely steady with August 20 points higher, and other months 3@4 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9 13-16c for middling upland and 10 1-16c for middling Gulf. Sales were 67 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9½c; Mobile, no business; Savannah nominal at 9⅝c; Charleston quiet at 9½c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk steady at 9½c; Baltimore nominal at 9 13-16c; up; Augusta quiet at 9¾c, ⅛c up; St. Louis steady at 9½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.89	9.03	8.85	9.01@9.05
September	8.50	8.55	8.43	8.44@8.45
October	8.28	8.34	8.23	8.24@8.25
November	8.10	8.22	8.13	8.13@8.14
December	8.15	8.20	8.10	8.10@8.11
January	8.15	8.20	8.10	8.10@8.11
February	...	...	...	8.12@8.14
March	8.20	8.25	8.17	8.15@8.17
April	8.23	8.23	8.23	8.17@8.19
May	8.26	8.26	8.24	8.19@8.21
June	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.21@8.23

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Spot Cotton—Small business; prices higher; American middling, fair, 8 3-32d; good middling, 5 25-32d; middling, 5⅜d; low middling, 5½d; good ordinary, 5⅜d; ordinary, 5 3-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 3,400 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 3,800 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 26-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 8-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 53-64@4 54-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 43-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 32-64@4 33-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, value; April and May, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	81½	81 5-16	80 15-16	81½
December	83⅛	83¼	83	83⅛
Corn—				
September	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛
December	40⅝	41	40⅝	41

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	75⅞
September	76	76½	75⅞	76⅝
October	77	77	76⅞	77
Corn—				
August	...	...	...	38⅞
September	38	38⅝	38	38⅝
October	38⅛	38⅜	37⅞	38
Oats—				
August	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
September	21⅞	22¼	21⅜	22⅛
October	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—English cables provided the principal bull factor in wheat yesterday, showing an early advance of ⅝@¾d where weakness had been expected, and closing about ½@¾d net higher. On the Liverpool curb prices, according to private cables, had advanced ⅛@⅜d more, owing to continued wet weather. Stimulated by this news the local market held quite firm throughout the entire session, although at midday and in the afternoon not always at the top figures. Receipts of wheat at Winter wheat points were only 81,000 bushels in excess of last week, and almost as much wheat was shipped out as received. Kansas City, for instance, had 225,000 bushels, and shipped 214,000 bushels. Northwest receipts amounted to 213 cars, compared with 235 cars last week, and 156 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, aflcat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 82¼c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85⅛c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 82⅜c, all to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 72½c; August, 72½c; September, 72¾c; December, 75⅝c; No. 2 hard, 70@70½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 37¾c; August, 37½c; December, 34⅜c; year, 34⅜c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 20½c; August, 20⅜c; September, 21⅝c; May, 24c; No. 2 white, 24¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—Close: Wheat, in Store—No. 1 Northern, August and September, 75½c; December, 76⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾@75¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51½@53½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49@50c; sample, 39@46c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.45; Winter straights, $3.60@3.75; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $10@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@89c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.85@$16; spring bran, bulk, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17, nominal; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17.50. BEEF HAMS—Neglected; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firmer; bacons, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 10¼c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders steady; 6½@6¾c; pickled hams dull; 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 7-16@4½c; country, 4¼@4½c. LARD—Easy; $7.10; city lard quiet; $6.50; refined lard easy; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound, 5¾@6c. STEARINE—Steady; olec, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess dull, 64s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 70s. Lard—American refined, in pails, dull, 36s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 36s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 37s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, dull, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, dull, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, dull, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 38s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 40s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s. Cheese—American, finest white, firm, 48s 6d; do colored, firm, 49s.

COFFEE.—After the market for Brazil coffee futures opened steady yesterday with September 10 points and other positions unchanged to 5 points higher, there was an easier feeling. The early improvement followed an advance of ¾@1 franc at Havre, an advance of ¾@1 pfennig at Hamburg, and sustained prices at Rio and Santos for coffee, while the exchange rate of Rio was 7-16d higher, making the figure 10 7-16d. The market soon became easier. It was apparent that at current prices the speculative public was not interested in the article, and trading soon became entirely local, with a disposition to liquidate long accounts. This soon led to a lower level of prices. From the opening figures there was a decline of 5@20 points. Trading showed up pretty well. On the opening call there were sales of 4,000 bags; by 12 M. 15,000 bags, and for the entire session 39,250 bags, with the market finally barely steady in tone and prices net 5 to 20 points lower, as compared with the final figures of the previous day. A drawback to speculative activity was the large volume of receipts at Rio and Santos; at least large as compared with the present distribution of supplies, while the bears claim that consumers are pretty well stocked up, and the outlook is good for fuller receipts. In the open market for spot coffee there was very little disposition to trade, and the market was quiet and nominal on the basis of 9@9¼c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Cleared, Santos, Aug. 8, steamer Ragusa, 18,000 bags. Late yesterday there were sales of some 20,000 bags spot coffee on firm offers from Brazil, against which local buyers sold futures. At the close Rio 7's were offered at 9¼c, with 9c bid.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	7.75@7.80
September	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75@7.80
October	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.80@7.85
November	8.10	8.10	7.95	7.85@7.90
December	8.15	8.15	8.00	8.00@8.05
January	...	...	...	8.00@8.05
February	...	...	...	8.05@8.10
March	8.35	8.35	8.15	8.10@8.15
April	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.15@8.20
May	8.40	8.40	8.25	8.20@8.25

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 7¾00; receipts, 34,000 bags; stock, 595,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfennig up; at 2:30 P. M., ¾@1 pfennig net higher, uncertain; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Opened barely steady; 1f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., March declined ¼f, other months unchanged; total sales, 31,000 bags. January, 53.25; February, 53.50; March, 53.50; April, 54.00; May, 54.25; June, 54.25; July, 54.25; August, 52.25; September, 52.25; October, 52.50; November, 52.75; December, 53.00. Rio—Barely steady; No. 7 Rio, 8¾75; Exchange, 10 7-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 168,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 13-16c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined cases, New York, $9.35; cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, 32@33c, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35c; off Summer yellow, 4

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Tangemann.
1—De Jonge vs. Bendheim.
2—Davis vs. Hines.
2—Courtade vs. Courtade.
3—Morgan vs. Morgan.
3—Conner vs. Stephens.
4—Michel vs. Ellanger.
4—Brown vs. McBean.
5—Pattberg vs. Pattberg.
10—Borck vs. Jenkins.
11—Young vs. Young.
12—Badger vs. Sullivan.
13—Asten vs. Livingston.
14—In re Falk.
15—Gibbins vs. Hervey.
16—Standard Adv. Co. vs. New Cigarette & Tobacco Co.
17—People ex rel. Lentilhon vs. Coler.
18—Sommer vs. Sommer
19—Bogert vs. Huerstel.
20—Carlson vs. Johnson.
21—Ed. Thompson Co. vs. Cohen.
22—Willets vs. Smith.
23—Hunter vs. Batterson.
24—India Rubber Co. vs. Am. Bicycle Co.
25—Union Dime Sav. Bk. vs. Brown.
26—Mooney vs. Lasperes.
27—Metzger vs. Jenkins.
28—Herrmann vs. Spitzer.
29—Asch vs. Asch.
30—Golden vs. Stinss.
31—Giallorenzi vs. L'Araldo Italiano Pub. Co.
32—Hopper vs. Hopper.
33—Mauser vs. City of New York.
34—In re Rosenszweig.
35—Theiss vs. Theiss.
36—Leary vs. Knox.
37—Heffernan vs. same.
38—Bottler vs. same.
39—Daly vs. same.
40—Duane vs. same.
41—Kerr vs. same.
42—Harrigan vs. same.
43—Gillon vs. same.
44—Murray vs. same.
45—Hanftman vs. same.
46—McGuire vs. same.
47—Miles vs. same.
48—Northrop vs. same.
49—Patterson vs. same.
50—Regan vs. same.
51—Ryan vs. same.
52—Young vs. same.
53—Maas vs. same.
54—Lsonard vs. same.
55—Colonial Dames of Am. vs. Nat. Assn. of Colonial Dames of Am.
56—Same vs. Colonial Dames of State of New York.
57—Marx vs. Weiss.
58—Sandford vs. Barnell.
59—Jacobs vs. Slevlin.
60—Terry vs. McCafferty.
61—Anderson vs. Anderson.
62—Shannon vs. Graham
62—Flanagan vs. Graham.
64—Haas vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
65—O'Connell vs. same.
66—Thompson vs. Thompson.
67—Kelly vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary A. Carroll,	Catharine Guilfoyle,
Machadoor Melkoman,	John Reisert.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—John J. Burke.	8—Francis McGuire.
2—Annie Bedford, Augusta Sinclair.	9—Joseph Ballings, Karl Schmidt.
3—Mary Girard.	10—Bernard Duffy.
4—Charles Hunter.	11—Joseph McMahon.
5—Louis Walla.	12—Edward J. Hall, (2.)
6—Walter Burgess.	13—Timothy Leach, Joseph Morrisey.
7—Jacob Goldstein.	14—Thomas Klingman.
8—William Willis.	15—Walter Monahan.
Pleadings.	16—Daisy Thompson.
1—Isaac Nicalson.	17—Herman Schaeffer.
2—Edward G. Dempsey	18—John Smith.
3—Dominick Divito.	19—Patrick Jones, (3.)
4—John Caldwell.	20—Daniel Devine.
5—George McIntyre.	21—Isidore Goodman.
6—John Reilly.	22—John Shea, Patrick Mahonsy.
7—John Moore, Lawrence Carney, Harold Silbiger.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Abraham Levy.	8—Michael Goldberg.
2—Percy White.	9—Mary Murtha.
3—John Brannl.	10—Adam Staat.
4—Morris Lefkowits.	11—William E. Gray, George Greenwald.
5—Anton Schmidt.	12—George Hellerer.
6—Jeremiah Curtin.	
7—James Connors.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—William Young vs. Sampson Q. Mingle—Frank J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Dillon C. Willoughby—Albert H. Matthews.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—James T. Gallagan vs. Samuel A. Robinson—Samuel ... Boyle.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in New York vs. Kapelansky; Townsend vs. same—Henry W. Bookstaver. American Mortgage Company vs. Havens—John Bottomley. Bussy vs. Schnugg—Emanuel C. Cahn. People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank—John Duffy.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—German Savings Bank vs. Darragh, (No. 4)—Charles A. Becker. Kinney vs. Kinney—John S. Sheppard, Jr. City and Suburban Homes Company vs. Morris—Selah B. Strong.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ARMAND D. SCHUYLER, Plaintiff, against PHILIP W. SCHUYLER, Defendant.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 15th, 1900.

EDWIN J. CRANDALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Philip W. Schuyler, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of July, 1900, and filed with original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1900.

EDWIN J. CRANDALL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy13-1aw6wF&au24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANTONIO MUSICA, plaintiff, against GEORGE CAPIZZUTO, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York Co.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

—Dated June 27, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant George Capizzuto: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2d day of July, 1900.—Dated July 2d, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 58 Pine St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy6-1aw6wF&au10

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SANTO DE RIENZO, plaintiff, against ITALIA DE RIENZO, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18th, 1900.

PIERRE M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 192 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Italia De Rienzo, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 11th, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIERRE M. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 192 Broadway, New York, Borough of Manhattan. jy13-1aw7wF tau.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 54 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD, ARMOUR and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 54 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my26-law6wF

New York, August 9th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEEHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 23d day of May, 1896, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plot numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1900, made by Therese Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1899, at six per cent., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1900, in Liber 18, page 190, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Therese Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

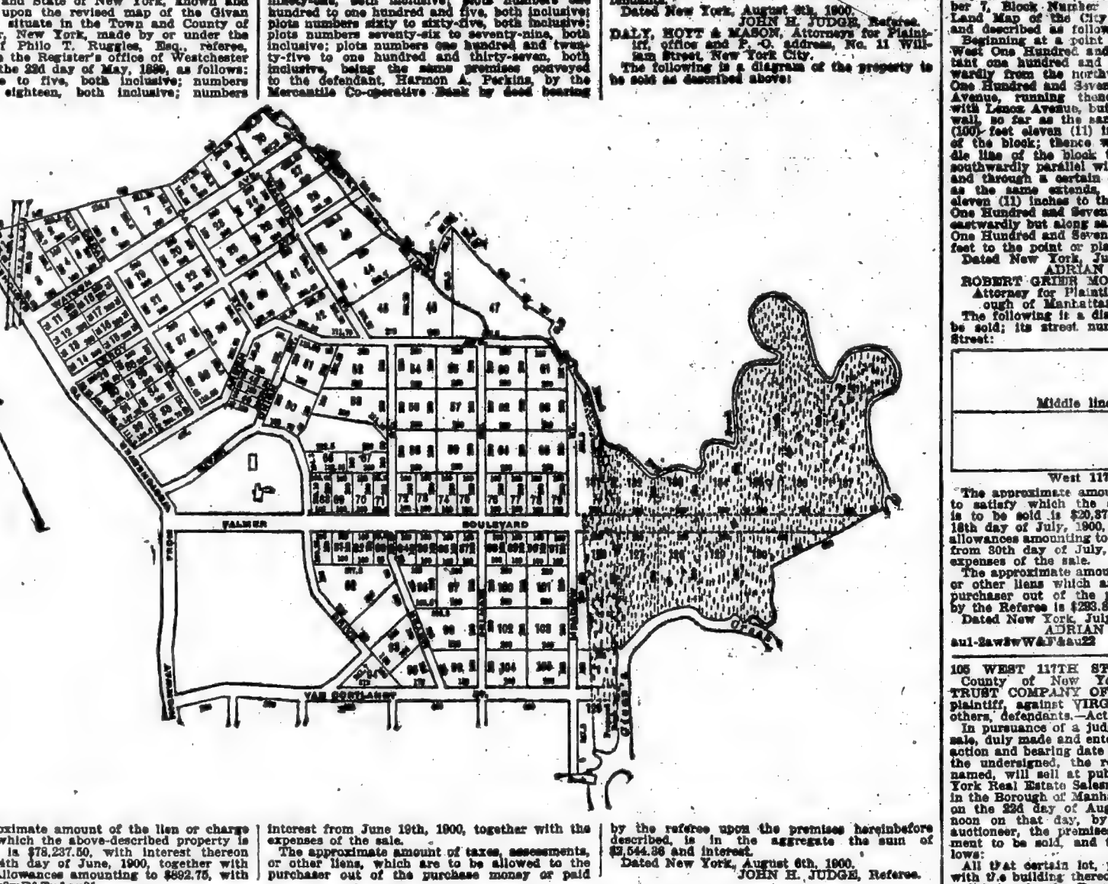

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $892.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $283.84-100 and interest.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

au10-2aw2wF&Tu&au31.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WALTER A. PEASE, Jr., and LAWRENCE B. ELLIMAN, plaintiffs, against KATHARINE H. RYLE, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 25th, 1900.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 37-39 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Katharine H. Ryle: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of June, 1900, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, June 22d, 1900.

HONE & BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office Address, 37-39 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je22-1aw6wF&au10

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BEAUDET, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George E. Beaudet of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said George E. Beaudet was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Aug. 9th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIGMUND MANN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sigmund Mann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

jy20-2aw6wF&Sa&au10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB F. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 54 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my25-1aw6mF.

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE S. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-1aw6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. 216-1aw6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 122-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1900.

JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

New York, August 9th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against LAURA STREIFLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and located in Section Eleven, on Block two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, on the land map of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Third Avenue, distant thirty feet and two-hundredths of a foot northerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Avenue and 176th Street; thence running northerly and along the said westerly line of Third Avenue twenty-six feet and two-hundredths of a foot; thence westerly, and on a line parallel with the northerly line of 176th Street and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-seven feet and eighty-five hundredths of a foot; thence southerly, and on a line parallel with the easterly line of Bathgate Avenue, twenty-six feet to a point distant thirty feet northerly from the northerly line of 176th Street, and thence easterly, and again on a line parallel with the northerly line of 176th Street, and part of the way through another party wall, ninety-eight feet and eighty-five-hundredths of a foot to the said westerly line of Third Avenue at the point or place of beginning. Be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

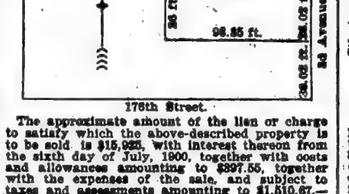

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,982, with interest thereon from the sixth day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $397.55, together with the expenses of the sale, and subject to taxes and assessments amounting to $1,510.67.—Dated New York, July 19th, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 54 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB F. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 54 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y. my25-1aw6mF.

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE S. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-1aw6mF

ODELL, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ODELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of February, 1900.

GEORGE W. ODELL, RALPH S. TOWNSEND, Executors.

HERMAN A. HEYDT, Atty. for Executors, 11 Pine St., New York City. 216-1aw6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 26th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 122-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1900.

JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

New York, August 9th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-seventh Street opposite the centre of a party wall, which point is distant one hundred and five feet ten inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue, partly through the centre of the said party wall seventy feet two inches; thence westerly and nearly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street twenty-seven feet eight inches; thence southerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall seventy feet two inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly twenty-eight feet four inches to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises conveyed by James Curry to the party of the first part by deed bearing date the first day of November, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of November, 1872, in Liber 1,336 of Conveyances, Page 396.

Together with the appurtenances and also all the estate and rights therein which the said mortgagors had at the time of the delivery and recording of said mortgage.

Diagram of said property: Street No. 161 West 27th Street:

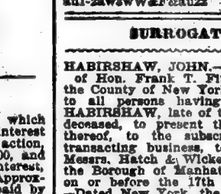

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $11,288.75, with interest thereon from May 24th, 1900; expenses of action, $541.93, with interest from June 15th, 1900, and expenses of sale, on account of which interest, costs, &c., there has been paid $830. Approximate amount of the taxes, etc., to be paid by referee, $2,982.31 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of July, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee. J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au2-2aw3wW&F&au23

540 WEST 153D STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CAECILIE ETTINGER, plaintiff, against MARY A. CANNON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 153d Street, distant 550 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of 153d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 99.11 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block between 152d and 153d streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 25 feet; thence northerly again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue 99 feet and 11 inches to the southerly side of 153d Street and thence easterly along said southerly side of 153d Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 540 West 153d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

BLOCH & ETTINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 540 West 153d St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,855.09, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $218.75, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $293.84 and interest, for 1900 if a lien on or before the day of sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $21,000, with interest thereon from May 1, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, August 2, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee. au2-1aw3wW&F&au30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FREDRICKS, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. FREDRICKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of McCrea, Somerville & Taylor Nos. 90-98 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of August next.

Dated N. Y., February 6th, 1900.

SUSAN E. O. FREDRICKS, ADAM CHLWELLER, Administrators.

McCREA, SOMERVILLE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administrators, 90-98 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

107 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1,902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred and fifteen (115) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence eastwardly and along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 107 West 117th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,375.18, with interest from the 18th day of July, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.05, with interest from the 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $293.84 and interest.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee. au1-2aw3wW&F&au22

105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant ninety-five (95) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence eastwardly and along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West 117th Street.

MOLINEUX EXPERTS' CHARGES OVER $50,000

Col. Gardiner Considers Prof. Witthaus's Claims Excessive.

SCHEDULE OF UNPAID BILLS

Controller Objects to Paying $50 a Day for Handwriting Testimony—City Employe's Demand.

Controller Coler made public yesterday the bills of the handwriting and chemical experts for work on the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

The total amount of the claims is $50,476.84. Of this sum, claims amounting to $8,687.17 have been paid after reductions were made by Controller Coler of $1,800.

The bill of Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus is for $18,550, the largest claim made by any of the experts, and Controller Coler said yesterday that suit would have to be brought before he would pay this bill.

District Attorney Gardiner in writing to Controller Coler about the matter said that he considered the charge of Prof. Witthaus excessive. Assistant District Attorney Osborne differed with his chief. In a letter he said that it was absolutely necessary to have Prof. Witthaus at his side during the trial to formulate technical questions. He writes that the amount of the experts' claims for services could not be determined in advance.

"Dr. Witthaus performed the services charged for in his bill and I think it is a proper charge against the county," writes Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

The itemized bill of Prof. Witthaus states in full his services in the Molineux trial. A charge of $200 is made for consultations with the District Attorney on May 11 and Dec. 5, prior to the trial.

A charge of $450 is made for attendance before the Grand Jury on three days.

For attendance as a witness before the Court of General Sessions for thirteen days Prof. Witthaus charges $1,300.

The bill shows that Prof. Witthaus charged $100 for attendance as a witness and $150 a day for "attendance and testimony as an expert."

"In the matter of the death of Henry C. Barnet," Prof. Witthaus charges $100 for a consultation with District Attorney Gardiner on Feb. 7, 1900.

A claim of $250 is made for attendance as a toxicological expert at the exhumation of the body of Henry C. Barnet.

For a complete analysis of the viscera of Henry C. Barnet a charge of $6,500 is made.

A quantitative and qualitative analysis of Kutnow powder to ascertain what caused the death of Henry C. Barnet adds $1,000 to the bill.

The total amount for work done in the matter of the death of Henry C. Barnet is $7,850.

A complete analysis of the stomach of Katherine J. Adams cost $6,500. A charge of $500 is made for an analysis of bromo seltzer and another $500 is charged for analyzing the contests of a spoon. The analysis of the tumbler which figured in the case cost $250. For attendance as a witness at the inquest over the body of Mrs. Adams before Coroner Hart $200 is charged.

The schedule of unpaid claims in the Molineux case follows:

Thomas W. Cantwell, handwriting	$450.00
Evan Styles Fotter, physician	2,450.00
John F. Tyrrell, handwriting	1,600.00
R. Dewitt Mann, handwriting	1,100.00
William F. Hagan, handwriting	1,289.15
Albert S. Osborn, handwriting	1,268.87
Daniel T. Ames, handwriting	1,700.00
Henry L. Tolman, handwriting	1,150.00
A. Campbell White, physician	1,200.00
A. Campbell White, physician	200.00
Dr. Persifer Frazer, handwriting	2,181.40
George F. Laidlaw, physician	800.00
J. H. Yocum, chemist	800.00
E. J. Lederle, chemical expert	3,100.00
Henry W. Frauenthal, physician	700.00
Dr. R. A. Witthaus, chemist	18,550.00
Josephine Lacy, detective	300.00
Thiel Detective Service Company	3,481.25

Controller Coler was inclined yesterday to dispute the claim of E. J. Lederle for $3,100. Mr. Lederle is a bacteriologist in the employ of the Health Department at a salary of $2,000 a year.

Controller Coler will make an investigation, and if he decides that, as a salaried employe of the city, Mr. Lederle is not entitled to the money, it will not be paid.

The Controller also discovered yesterday that charges had been made against the county by persons who were not subpoenaed as experts in the Molineux trial, but simply as witnesses. One of Controller Coler's auditors claimed that these men could only be paid the usual fee for witnesses, and were not ehtitled to charge for expert work.

If the Molineux claims are to be settled in full this year, a special bond issue will have to be authorized. The contingent fund, from which payments for such services are made, is now reduced to $15,000.

The handwriting experts brought from out of town charge $50 a day for their services, while those who reside in New York charged $25. Controller Coler has offered to pay the out-of-town experts $25, and also their railroad fares and hotel bills while on the case. This offer has been refused in many instances.

QUESTIONS OLCOTT'S BILL.

Controller Thinks His Charges in Dean Case Are Excessive.

Ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott of the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, is likely to have trouble in collecting his bill for $15,000 for services rendered in connection with the E. S. Dean swindle. Controller Coler deems the amount excessive, and has intimated that Mr. Olcott will have to compromise or sue for collection.

Mr. Olcott said yesterday afternoon that he had just been in conference with Auditor Lyon of the Finance Department, and inferred from what the Auditor had told him that there would be no trouble in securing payment for his services.

"Mr. Lyon," added Mr. Olcott, "did not say anything to indicate that the bill would be 'held up' when I had explained the items. Quite the contrary. At any rate, the bill is cheap at the price. It is for my services in connection with the Dean case for one and a half years as special District Attorney. I was appointed in 1890. My charges included the trial of thirty-five days of James D. Kellogg, who was sentenced to seven and a half years' imprisonment, and for a vast amount of work, clerk hire, and other expenses."

GOSS PRESS COMPANY'S SUIT.

Action Brought for Alleged Infringement of Patents Dismissed.

Judge Bradford of the United States Circuit Court yesterday decided in favor of the defendants in the patent case of the Goss Printing Press Company of Chicago against Walter Scott & Co. of Plainfield, N. J.

This decision, which is said to be one of the most important patent decisions rendered in recent years, was brought on the Joseph L. Firm patents Nos. 410,271, 415,321, and 529,680 for supposed infringement on what is known as the "straight line" or "straight run" multi-roll web presses. The complaint was dismissed, with costs.

HELD ON CHARGE OF LARCENY.

Case Offered to Teach Art of Ivorytype Painting in One Lesson.

Three Central Office detectives yesterday arrested George W. Case of 12 West Twenty-second Street, where they claim he has been doing a business of $200 a day by means of advertisements in the newspapers, by which he offers fine positions to people who will learn the profession of ivorytype painting. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day on a charge of larceny.

The detectives said Case advertised in the newspapers that women could make several dollars a day through his business. A newspaper received a letter recently from a man signing himself Alexander Zwart of 122 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, who said that Case offered all who called on him a forty-minute lesson in ivorytype painting for $2, the art to be taught in one lesson. The man stated that $4.30 would then be charged for materials, and a deposit of $2 required. He said Case declared he would give the applicant 50 cents for every picture painted.

BOY TAKES MONEY FROM SAFE.

Sons of Jersey City ex-Alderman Under Arrest—Wanted to Find Mysterious Island.

John Burns, sixteen years old, a son of ex-Alderman James Burns of Jersey City, and Henry Burns, John's brother, were arrested at the Salvation Army lodging house, 161 Pavonia Avenue, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. John was charged with stealing $945 from Oscar Kreig, his employer, and Henry was said to be his accomplice.

Kreig is a collector for the Lion Brewing Company. His office is at Grove and First Streets. Burns, who is a bright boy, had been intrusted with the combination of the safe, and when he opened the office he also opened the safe and took the money. Then he locked the office door and disappeared, taking Henry with him. John Shaw, another boy, was to have gone with them, they said, but Shaw satisfied Chief Murphy that he knew nothing about the robbery, and he was not arrested.

Kreig knew nothing of the robbery until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, when he found the office closed. He went to Burns's house, at 211 Bay Street, to get the keys, supposing the boy was sick. When he was told that John had gone to the office at 7 o'clock he hurried back and forced the office door. He found the safe door closed, but not locked. The money was gone. He at once notified the police, but the boys could not be traced until the hour named, when a man who knew them saw them going into the Salvation Army building, and notified Capt. Kelly. John had $621.92 left.

When the boys were taken before Chief Murphy John said he had been reading a story that told of a mysterious island near Cuba. He wanted to find it, and took the money with the idea of buying a naphtha launch. When he left Jersey City with his brother he said they went to Passaic, where he had told Shaw to meet them. They rambled about the town awhile and then went to Paterson. There Henry became frightened and tried and urged his brother to return to Jersey City and give up the money. John said he meant to do this had he not been arrested. He said he did not know how much money he took from the safe, because he had not counted it. He said he had only spent 75 or 80 cents, and with that exception the money was intact.

Chief Murphy is inclined to believe this statement. He thinks Kreig was mistaken as to the amount he placed in the safe. The boys are held for further examination.

STOPPED RUNAWAY HORSE.

Policeman Byron Saves Many Children from Being Hurt.

Policeman Thomas Byron stopped a runaway horse in Rutherfurd Place, outside of Stuyvesant Park, yesterday morning, saving a number of children playing in the street from serious injury. He was dragged some feet by the horse before he could stop it. He was cut and bruised and his uniform was torn. He went to Bellevue Hospital to be treated.

Many children were in the street outside the park when Byron saw a horse attached to a grocery wagon turn the corner at Sixteenth Street and dash along without a driver. Byron ran into the street and caught the bridle of the horse. He was knocked off his feet and dragged along the pavement before the animal was subdued.

DUNLAP CASE IN COURT.

Clerk Testifies Against Money Lender in Action Alleging Usury.

The examination of John L. Dunlap, the head of the Local Credit Company of 73 West Eleventh Street, was begun in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Pool. Dunlap is charged with usury, the complaining witness being Charles Winters, a clerk for Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, a silk house at 476 Broome Street.

Winters took the stand and said that on July 2, 1898, he went to Dunlap's headquarters, but did not see him and returned the next day. Dunlap then drew up the first papers in the loan, which was to be for $30. Winters said that he signed six or seven papers and that after all the fees which Dunlap said should be taken, had been taken, he received $25.04 for his loan of $30.

Since that time, by a system of payments which Dunlap insisted upon, Winters has paid $140, including charges and interest, and still owes the loan. The system of paying was so arranged, Winters said, that he renewed the loan every month, but did not catch up at all on the payments.

The case will be resumed this morning.

OWNER OF THE PEKIN SUES.

Asks for Receiver for Tenderloin Resort—His Partners Defendants.

Frank D. Ames has begun a suit in the Supreme Court to compel Doble R. Harley and W. T. Ames to render him an accounting of the business done in the Thirty-fifth Street resort known as the "Pekin," and also asks that a receiver be appointed for the business, pending a settlement of the action.

In his complaint Ames says that he holds the lease of the place for ten years from November, 1899, at an annual rental of $4,000. In October last Ames says that he and the defendants entered into an agreement to run the place as a hotel and restaurant. Harley was to act as manager. The profits were to be divided into three equal parts, each of the defendants and the plaintiff taking one.

Ames says that the business has been unprofitable, and that the contract has not been carried out. He also asserts that Harley has failed to give him an accounting.

Since the resort started, it is asserted by the plaintiff that the business has lost over $2,500. The plaintiff claims that he is anxious to withdraw from the partnership, and therefore wants the affairs of the resort wound up.

PRIEST ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Father Diana of Phillipsburg, N. J., Held in $200 Bail.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 9.—Father Diana, the priest in charge of the Catholic church at Alpha, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, preferred by six members of the parish.

Father Diana arrived at Alpha last Fall, and at once started to raise funds for building a church by circulating a subscription paper, on which was the statement that if the people would subscribe a certain sum he would advance the amount raised and they could pay him at some time in the future. The money was pledged by the people, and the priest advanced a like sum.

On attempting to collect the amounts subscribed the trouble began. Some refused to pay at all. Suit was then brought against the men, and the whole affair wound up to-day by the priest being arrested on a charge of forgery, preferred by six of the signers of the paper, who allege that Diana forged the names of some and changed the figures of the amounts subscribed by others. Diana has been held in $200 bail for trial.

Bishop McFaul of this diocese of the Catholic Church is said to have declared that Diana is not a member of the Church and that he had no right to hold services, never having been ordained.

Long Branch Steamer Breaks Down.

The iron steamboat Cygnus, while on her way to Long Branch, by way of Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, broke her steering gear and had to be towed back to New York by the tug Baltic. Only about a dozen passengers were aboard. They were transferred to the steamer Perseus, but a crowd that was waiting at Long Branch to return home on the Cygnus was delayed for several hours, until accommodation could be arranged for them on other boats.

The Damage to Mr. Williams's House.

Through a typographical error in yesterday morning's TIMES the loss caused by a leak in the water pipes in ex-Police Inspector Williams's house at 8 West Ninety-fifth Street was given as $15,000. The loss caused by the leaking water was $1,500 instead of $15,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TRYING OUT THE CHORUS

Girls with Awe Tread the Stage Nordica Graced.

THE "MUSIC TEACHER VICTIMS"

Scenes at the Metropolitan While the Management Tests English Opera Company Aspirants.

They were there because they thought they could sing, all of them; they were there because they really could sing, some of them; they were there, others of them, purely and merely from force of habit. And the strangest part about it all was that nobody, either in the management or among those ambitious to gain a foothold even in the rear row on the Metropolitan stage by qualifying for a chorus position with the English Opera Company, was disappointed.

Those who couldn't sing went away with a swishing of skirts which said quite plainly to the discerning, even though their wearer was silent, "Yes, George was quite right. It's all a matter of influence." Those who could and did sing had considerable difficulty in finding their way out of the back stage maze of dressing rooms, so blinding is the fifteen dollar ambition of the chorus girl who knows that it is only a matter of a few years before she forsakes the composite body, whose sole function in opera is to appear at intervals with ejaculations more or less musical of "oh, oh, oh, woe, woe, woe," for the front centre of the stage. And those who came from habit alone only departed with that habit more firmly fixed.

TRYING-OUT PROCESS.

They had up at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday what they call "trying-out" day. Since the announcement has been printed that Henry M. Savage would have a season of English opera there, applications for the chorus have come in numbers from city and country. Yesterday fresh student and experienced chorus girl had their first trial.

There was everything about the house, closed for the Summer, to make fearful anybody except the force of habit contingent. In the front there was no audience to encourage or even mildly tolerate.

"If only the seats didn't have those frightful covers over them I might imagine 'em peopled with the friends or patrons of song, or, at least, their shades, but those covers, ugh!" shuddered one girl.

Down over the boxes long curtains hung. It was an intemperate imagination that could penetrate their folds. The stage had been set to leave only a small area to the front, in whose centre a piano stood near a single incandescent lamp, the only light in the place. At the piano sat one whose long hair and big spectacles seemed to enable him to read any of the many and various compositions designated by the applicants as "Showing my voice at its very best, if you please, professor."

SHOWING THEIR VOICES.

Something of the chill reception of the dark house to ambitious singers was realized by those who had come to be "tried out." They stood very close together, breathing hard, off at the right wing in the group that extended from the portion of the stage in view around into the darkness.

"Now, then, we'll begin," announced from somewhere in the rear of the house a voice that startled the applicants.

A woman who once perhaps weighed something less than 200 pounds, and who once had been forty years old, shuffled out from the group at the side to the piano. She wanted, oh, ever so much, to sing "The Angel's Prayer," but the pianist's dictate confined her to the scale. The pianist struck a key. Two notes came. Then a complete silence.

"Yes, yes," the pianist said, encouragingly, which dug out two more higher and flatter.

"Now, then," his fingers wandering higher up on the scale.

The woman's voice evaporated into a titter.

She didn't wait to learn what the management thought, but turned to Mr. Savage's representative, standing out in the auditorium:

"Wouldn't you like to hear me sing a song now?" she asked.

"QUITE ENOUGH," THE REPLY.

"No, madame, that's quite enough," she was told.

She passed out through the waiting group, which didn't smile at her, but opened a way quite respectfully, for they were all musicians in training.

A tall, angular young woman, a thin blonde, dressed from head to foot in yellow, swept as calmly as her figure permitted to the stage centre. She had just arrived in town from Selma, Ill., having come on specially for the "trying-out" process. She went back to Selma immediately afterward.

At the piano the girl in yellow laid down a score determinedly.

"Play that, please," came in metallic tones.

"Ah, but the scale, madame," the pianist reminded her.

"Play that," she repeated.

As the pianist with a shrug of the shoulders complied, there came from the yellow dress a sound, harsh and penetrating. It told something about a yearning desire to say something that was in the heart.

"And she came from Selma, too," softly remarked Mr. Savage's representative to an observer, as the last notes swayed the box coverings.

"You can send your offer to my hotel," the girl in yellow told the pianist, as she left her address.

CARRIES NO SCORE.

The next was a little girl in a plain Summer gown. She didn't carry any score, either, as timidly and modestly she moved toward the piano. Shyly she bent over the pianist, whispering something. His face beamed as his fingers flew deftly over the keyboard for the prelude. Then the little girl began to sing. It wasn't anything very difficult—just one of those simple little English ballads. When the richness of the girl's contralto had died away there came from the crowd of waiting candidates a quick and hearty applause.

The pianist struck into the opening of "The Palms." Blushing still more, the little girl sang. At the last deep-drawn note she spread her arms apart in a comprehensive gesture of farewell.

"Hold on a minute; I want to see you," cried Manager Kingsberry.

Then the little girl went away very happy, thanking everybody for being so kind.

"That girl's a real find for us," said Mr. Kingsberry later. "She's been in concert work for several years. In fact, if I were to tell you her name you'd recognize her. But she's never had any experience in opera, and so commences willingly at the bottom."

VICTIMS OF TEACHERS.

One by one the crowd of girls was decreased. Some were really good, but the great majority were what the Metropolitan people characterize as "music teacher victims."

"You see, it's this way," they say. "Those girls are gotten hold of by shoddy musical people, who tell them they've got a great future. 'Only take my lessons, and you'll be great,' they tell them. You see the result."

The girl approached the Metropolitan structure itself with proper awe. Back of the drop screening those being "tried out," several of them paused for a bit of mutual encouragement.

"Girls," exclaimed one in a voice of sad awe.

"Yes," came five responses in similar tones.

"Girls, do you realize that we're now on the same stage that Nordica, Eames, Melba, and Calvé have been on?"

The five realized it in a depressed sort of way.

"Come on, girls, let's look at Nordica's dressing room."

A little later the six stood in line, each with a bit of plaster from the Nordica room tightly gripped in nervous hands.

Not all of the "triers on," however, were girls. In the background during the whole process stood a patient fringe of men who didn't grumble at the delay imposed upon them by incompetent women. They simply waited, and when their turn came they were disposed of quickly. The majority were satisfactory, but there were several peculiar exceptions.

A GERMAN'S DILEMMA.

A young German seemed able to sing any German, French, or Italian composition ever written. At the conclusion of a satisfactory test, the pianist asked if he sang in English.

"Was is das?" he demanded.

"Too bad, but you won't do; all our work will be in English," were the words translated for him.

The last of all to come to the piano was an old man, apparently not far from seventy. He has been with the chorus of the Gray German organizations, the Ellis Opera Company, and the Covent Garden forces for years. A trembling series of "ahs," which so exhausted the singer that he had to pause for breath formed his sole knowledge of English song. After his first attempt they let him try again out of kindness. At his second scale he broke down in a last note of tremulous tenor sadness.

"I have but lately from Hamburg come, and not for a year have sung," he said, "let me yet again try another day."

So they told him he could come again.

DERELICT AND RED TAPE.

A Menace to East River Traffic, but Police and Army Officials Have No Power.

A submerged derelict in the East River, probably the remains of some barge or deserted scow, is furnishing food for thought to a great many people. That such wreckage exists has been declared by a tug Captain, who reported the matter to the harbor police at Pier A North River.

After consultations and debates and hesitation the police emphatically affirmed that they could not interfere with the derelict, which, according to the tug Captain's statement, was floating under the surface of the water. Their authority, they said, extended not one inch below that surface. Yet they overstepped their prerogative to the extent of bringing the matter to the attention of Major Ruffner, whose office is in the Army Building.

Major Ruffner is Chief Engineer of the Division of United States Engineers to whose care is intrusted the East River. He, however, cannot go derelict hunting until he gets a special permit from the Secretary of War, including an appropriation for the chartering of a tug. The latter is rendered necessary because the Engineer Corps owns no water craft, nor does the duty of capturing submerged and moving wrecks present itself often enough to warrant the purchase of an East River navy for that purpose.

There is in the Army Building an official known as the Supervisor of the Harbor, but his fixed business is to maintain boats to watch the garbage dumpers along the river fronts. Hence he flatly refuses to chase derelicts, which, he says, is outside of his lawful authority.

And, while the people talk the derelict is traveling whither it wills. Possibly it is now chasing seaward through the Narrows; or it may be lying in wait for harbor tugs in the shadows of the Brooklyn Bridge. In case it goes as far out to sea as three miles, Major Ruffner's correspondence with the Secretary of War will have to begin all over again, for the power of the Engineer Corps does not extend that far, and the War Department, if it wants the wreck destroyed, will have to detail a cruiser to do the job.

Meanwhile both the police and Major Ruffner, the Supervisor of the Harbor, and everybody else who has considered the subject, are wondering whether or not there is a derelict in the East River.

BOYS BROKE INTO DAIRY STORE.

Promised to Send Eggs to "Central" by Telephone If He Was Good.

Magistrate Mayo, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday committed three boys to the care of the Gerry society, in $500 bail each, for further examination on a charge of breaking into the egg, butter, and cheese store of S. S. Long & Brother, at 84 Dey Street, on Tuesday night. The boys were James McLaughlin of 126 West Street, Frank Muller of 74 Dey Street, and William Whelan of 137 Washington Street.

They made a confession, saying that the only things they appropriated to their own use were a few pencils and some other small articles in the office. They also had a short conversation over the telephone with "Central," promising the operator that if he would be good they would send him two dozen eggs by telephone right away.

HAD MAGISTRATE'S SYMPATHY.

Woman Arraigned for Stealing Bread Pleads Extreme Poverty.

"It will be a long time before I hold a woman for stealing a loaf of bread," remarked Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning.

The cause of this assertion on the part of the Magistrate was the case of Walter Verk, who drives a bread wagon for William A. Cushman of 2,165 Eighth Avenue against Emma Hodgins, janitress of 1,831 Seventh Avenue, who was charged by Verk with the theft of two loaves of bread from his wagon at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The woman testified that her husband had been ill and out of work for some time, and that she had two children, who had had nothing to eat for two days, and that when she saw the wagon she could not resist the temptation to take the bread, and that she intended to pay for it when she got the money.

The Magistrate advised Verk not to press the suit, but he was unwilling to let the matter drop, and as a sort of compromise the case was adjourned until this morning in order to give Verk a chance, as he said, to consult his lawyer.

QUEENS FATAL PRIZEFIGHT.

Baldwin Held on Charge of Homicide—Cause of Miller's Death.

Victor Baldwin, the young man whose opponent, Ralph Miller, was killed in a boxing match in a barn at Richmond Hill, L. I., Wednesday night, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Connorton at Far Rockaway on a charge of homicide. He was held without bail, at the request of District Attorney Merrill, who said that he wished to make an investigation. Examination was adjourned until Monday.

Four young men, who were arrested as aids and abettors of the fight, were also arraigned, and held in $1,000 as witnesses. They are: John Van Cleft, age 17; William Mulligan, age 21; Walter Dunn, age 17, and Eugene McHale, age 20, all of Richmond Hill.

The doctor found that Miller's death was largely the result of the shock caused to Miller's nervous system. Miller was eighteen years old, and was a strongly built young man. He was 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighed 162 pounds. He was employed in a manufactory of golf sticks and tennis bats in this city. Miller and Baldwin were both members of the Hobson Athletic Club.

Young men who were present deny that there was anything unusual about the fight, and assert that it was merely a friendly sparring contest. They deny the reports circulated that the young men had quarreled over a girl and had decided to settle the matter in the ring.

Admits Robbing the Gould Residence.

Charles W. Blair, alias Thomas Ashton, twenty-eight years old, who gave his address as 400 West Forty-first Street and who was arrested some time ago on a charge of robbing the Gould residence, 720 Fifth Avenue, of $1,000 worth of jewelry, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. He was remanded back to the Tombs until Aug. 16. Blair was held on the affidavit of Mrs. Jean V. Miller, the housekeeper, who alleged that on May 20 the prisoner had been employed there as a man of general work and that he had stolen the missing goods.

Needle Destroys Girl's Eye.

Maggie McEntee, a sixteen-year-old girl, who lives at Wallabout Street and Lee Avenue, Brooklyn, lost the sight of one of her eyes yesterday while at work in the bagging factory of Walter & Bell, at Hewes Street and Wythe Avenue. The girl was working at a machine when a fixture slipped and struck the needle, which broke, and the point flew into her eye. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Archer extracted the point of the needle with difficulty. The sight was found to be gone.

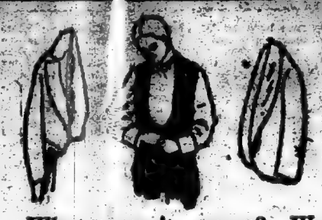

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Neat and Quiet Styles in ODD TROUSERS, checks and stripes in cheviots and worsteds, and bargains worth talking about, for They are $4 & $5, and the were priced from $5.50 to $8. They are $7 & [illegible] sorts than any other. Choose for yourself. You will like the styles; they are tasteful and effective. As for the goods and the making, they are our own. Enough said, when that's said.

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CASINO SQUARE OPERA CO. AT 9 MARTINETTI ALSO AT SAT. MAT. SATURDAY EVENING. IL TROVATORE Next W[illegible] Aug. 2[illegible] —FAUST and BOHEMIAN GIRL. Frank Daniels in "THE AMEER."

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Broadway & 35th St. Evgs. at 15. Mat. Sat. at 2. NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS! And the Public Has Spoken THE CADET GIRL A Gigantic Success

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Casino Roof! To-night! (In Theatre if rain) CASINO MLLE. ALMA, the New Sensation! 9:30. THE CAUTY MINSTRELS! 8:30 to 9:20. Beauty INO BOY! 9:50 to 11:05. & Dance! 11:05 to Mdnt. 50c. to all!

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Tucked and emb'y trim—4 to 14 years—value 79 cents..... .39

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Advance styles for coming season—Fine Wool Camel's Hair Cheviot—new flare gored skirt—double stitched seams—taffeta lined Jacket—value $18.98.....12.98

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Cheviots and English Mixtures—Eton and Fly Front Jackets—Taffeta or satin lined—value $14.00....6.98

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good body Muslin—flounce with 2 or 3 insertings of fancy lace—or deep ruffle of emb'y—12 styles..... .98

LADIES' CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS
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A "BIG" CORSET SPECIAL
Batiste and Figured Pique—long and French shape—lace and ribbon finish top and bottom—all sizes—regularly .59..... .29

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12-yd. pieces—insertings and edgings—100 patterns to select from—regularly 25 cents..... .19

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Fine fancy Emb'd—Scalloped and Hemstitched—worth 25 to 39 cts..... .17

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3½-inch Corded Fancies—all colors and White—also 3-inch Plain and Corded edge Taffetas—value .19..... .12½

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Short Sleeves—silk stitched—sizes to 3 years—were .29..... .19

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Lawn and Nainsook—tucked and emb'd yokes—lace and emb'y trim—full skirt—deep hem—value .69..... .47

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BOYS' VESTEE SUITS
Buy now for Fall—Fall styles at Half Fall Prices—This is a fact—come and verify it—Here are the prices:
6.98 Suits—3 to 7 years..... 3.49
4.98 Suits—3 to 7 years..... 2.49
2.98 Suits—3 to 6 years..... 1.49
All new—First-class styles.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
Friday is a great Knee Pant day.
TO-DAY
35 cent Washable..... .19
50 cent All Wool..... .29
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The above are in sizes up to 15 years. Make, Shape, Cut the Best.

BOYS' WASHABLE SAILOR SUITS
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500 pieces of the most desirable and staple goods for present and coming season wear—comprising Poplins—Serges—Tailor Cloths—Whipcords—Cashmeres—Jacquards—
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Satin Figured Stripes, Hemstitch and warp printed effects—also plain colors—in openwork effects—value .59. .39

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Rose, Violet, Gray, etc., also Thirty styles in Blue-and-White—were 59 and 69 cents..... .39

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Ruffled Fancy Muslin Curtains—1 to 3 pair lots—were 1.49 to 2.98..... .98
100 pair Irish Point Lace Curtains—showy borders—were 3.98..... 2.49
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Ingrains—30x60 inches..... .29
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MARBLEIZED TABLE OIL CLOTHS
1¼ yards wide—regularly .27..... .19

BRASS EXTENSION RODS
24 inch, extend to 44—complete with screw bracket..... .3

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Full colored—full size—complete with pillow, valance and spreaders..... .98

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Extra Heavy—32 inch—were 9..... 6½

TURKISH TOWELS
Cream and white—47 inch—were .17.. .12½

SHEER WHITE DIMITIES
32 inch—were 12½ cents..... 8½

IMPORTED DOTTED SWISSES
30 inch—were 17 cents..... 9½

SILKOLINE SOFA CUSHIONS
18 inch—floral designs—Light and Medium—double ruffle—value .39..... .27

CANVAS COVERED DRESS TRUNKS
32 inch—heavy malleable iron clamps—two sole leather outside straps..... 3.49

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60 sheets and 50 envelopes—4 colors—linen and satin finish—value 31 cents. .18

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Florida Water and Bay Rum—8-oz. bottles—regularly .24—special... .13
Petroleum Jelly—4 oz. Screw top jar. 3
Talcum Powder—½ lb. jar—3 odors—were Nine cents..... 6

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,785. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

FIELD OPEN SAYS PLATT

Intimates that Odell May Be Nominee for Governor.

HE REFERS TO GOV. ROOSEVELT

The Senator Declares that He Opposes Men Who Consider Themselves Better than Their Party.

Senator Platt was interviewed at Manhattan Beach last night and while he would not express a preference for the Governorship, he said:

"So far there seems to be no situation and the field is open to every one. Congressman Payne and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff seem to be the most prominent candidates talked about at present, but we have not given up all idea of Mr. Odell being nominated for Governor, although Mr. Odell has determined not to be a candidate, and his determination is well known to all leaders of the party throughout the State.

The convention when it meets may demand Mr. Odell's nomination and force him to accept. There seems to be a strong sentiment in the organization for Mr. Odell.

"Have you any preferences among the candidates?" Mr. Platt was asked.

EXPRESSES NO PREFERENCE.

"I have not expressed any yet," said the Senator.

"Do you expect to dictate the nomination?"

"I do not," said Senator Platt. "The Republicans who are sent as the accredited representatives of Republican constituencies will nominate the man they think best. They will decide who it is that is the proper candidate for the head of the State ticket.

"Various candidates have been mentioned for the nomination. Gov. Roosevelt has suggested ex-Judge Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals. Gov. Roosevelt and his friends have been suggesting a number of candidates.

"I think the convention will nominate as its candidate a man who has been active in the Republican organization, a man who has served his party within the organization. I don't think that because a man has been active in the party and has worked for its success, that that fact should be a bar to seeking political preferment or high office.

SAYS HE MIGHT "KICK."

"I am opposed to the nomination of a man who considers himself better than the party. I might kick against the nomination of a man for the office of Governor who is not recognized as an organization man."

"Who will be the Republican nominee for Governor?" a TIMES reporter asked National Committeeman F. S. Gibbs, yesterday.

"I don't know, but I might make a guess," he answered.

"What would be your guess?"

"Odell," was his reply. "I know he says he does not want it, and I believe he is sincere in his statement, but every one whom I have seen who has anything to do with making candidates wants Odell nominated. That remark is true as applied to all parts of the State. I should not be surprised if the convention insisted on nominating him."

Nevertheless, Mr. Odell persists in his declaration that he will not be the nominee, and some of his closest friends have within the last forty-eight hours changed their minds and really believe that some other than Mr. Odell will be named.

MR. WOODRUFF'S POSITION.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was a caller at State headquarters yesterday, and had a long talk with Chairman Odell.

"Are you a candidate for Governor?" a TIMES reporter asked him.

"I am not," he answered.

"Are you in a receptive mood? That seems to be a popular question just now."

"We will not talk about that," he said.

"What about Walter B. Atterbury's statement that the Kings County delegation will be for you first, last, and all the time?"

"I suppose the Kings County delegates would be for me if I was a candidate, but I am not. I shall not lift a finger to get the nomination. I know that Dady, Atterbury, and others of my friends have been urging my name, but I shall do nothing myself, nor will I permit my friends to make a canvass in my behalf."

"Would you accept the nomination if it were tendered to you?"

"How could any man refuse it?" he rejoined.

"Well, with you it will have to be a case of the office seeking the man?"

"Yes," was his answer

"How about the squabbles over in Brooklyn?"

"Everything has been settled satisfactorily. The political condition there is as smooth as the surface of a mill pond on which oil has been poured. There is not a ripple of discontent. Jacob Worth will be nominated for Congress, and Senator D. F. Davis will be renominated. I hope that Abram C. De Graw, who is one of my warmest friends, will be renominated for the Assembly."

At State headquarters there was a good deal of talk about Congressman Sereno E. Payne in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Payne, as has been stated, is in Europe, and is not expected in New York until after the meeting of the convention at Saratoga, on Sept. 4. His nomination, it is believed, would be acceptable to all shades of Republicans.

GOVERNOR'S FRIENDS' CHOICE.

Another Gubernatorial candidate appeared on the political horizon yesterday afternoon. He is Col. William Cary Sanger of Sangerfield, Oneida County, and it is said that friends of Gov. Roosevelt are responsible for the use of his name. Col. Sanger is in Europe. His name was presented at the Oneida Senatorial Convention on Thursday without his consent. He served four terms in the Assembly. Gov. Roosevelt was inclined to appoint him Adjutant General, but Col. Sanger did not want the place. In political circles it is openly intimated that Col. Sanger's candidacy would not receive the approval of Senator Platt.

Outside of Odell, Woodruff, and Payne, however, the only persons seriously considered as possible nominees for the Governorship are S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, and Justice William E. Werner of the Supreme Court. Each of these has many friends.

FIRST HONORS FOR PRINCETON.

Receives Grand Prize for College Exhibits at Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Prof. William Libbey of the university has received a letter from Princeton's agent at the Paris Exposition notifying him that the jury of award granted Princeton University the Grand Prix, which is the highest award given in the College Department. The exhibit was on exhibition in the university library before being sent to Paris. It was prepared by President Patton, Prof. Libbey, Prof. Andrew West, and M. Taylor Pyne, the committee appointed for the purpose.

The exhibition comprised thirty-one education charts, a handsome water-color picture of Nassau Hall, books by Princeton men illustrating Princeton life, large pictures of all the campus buildings, relics from the art museums, and numerous other things of peculiar interest.

Nineteen of the charts were devoted to "organization and education," containing a copy of the college charter, granted in 1748, and a list of the graduate and undergraduate courses. The other twelve exhibited the property of the university, and showed maps of the campus illustrating its growth in area. The first map was the campus as it appeared in 1756, the next showed its growth in 1760, when there were but two halls, the old chapel, east and west colleges, and the two recitation halls on it.

The last chart portrayed the campus as it is in 1900, embracing all the lands from Nassau Street to the canal, with thirty-five buildings.

TESTIMONIAL TO HOBSON.

Friends at His Home Will Give Him a Silver Service.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ala., Aug. 10.—In anticipation of the return of Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson of Merrimac fame his friends are arranging a reception and presentation of a testimonial at his home, in this city, to take place probably early in September.

The testimonial to Mr. Hobson will be in the form of an elaborate silver service, consisting of a handsome waiter and five pieces, decorated with etchings illustrating the sinking of the Merrimac in Santiago Bay, June 3, 1898.

SUBMARINE BOAT LAUNCHED.

Mystery Surrounding Building of Torpedo Vessel at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Aug. 10.—A submarine torpedo boat, regarding which there has been considerable mystery, was launched at 10:30 this evening from Wart Island, Stamford Harbor. The boat has been in course of construction for about fifteen months, and great secrecy has been observed respecting it by the builders. It was finished on Wednesday, but no details regarding its construction can be procured.

In a general way it bears a resemblance to the Holland boat. The man who has superintended the construction gives his name as J. C. Carter, and he is said to represent a New York firm. An attempt was made to launch the craft last night. Several shots were fired from the island at parties approaching in boats.

PRIEST MIXES IN POLITICS.

Father Treiss of Pike County Says He Is Exercising His Citizen Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Aug. 10.—The nomination for Representative on the Democratic ticket in Pike County is being hotly contested by Michael J. Lynn of Tafton and Joseph B. Westbrook of Dingman's. A nomination on the Democratic ticket in Pike County is equivalent to an election, and each aspirant is struggling hard for success at the primaries to-morrow evening.

Among Lynn's warmest supporters is the Rev. Joseph Treiss, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of Matamoras. Some time ago he issued a circular, printed in German, asking for votes for Lynn. One of the circulars fell into the hands of Westbrook. He had a translation of it printed in the leading Democratic organ published at Milford, and in Westbrook's translation was the sentence, "Vote for Lynn and the flow of German beer will never give out."

Westbrook made a long reply to the circular, in which he said it was a strange proceeding for a priest to participate in politics in this manner. When Father Treiss read Westbrook's letter he was greatly vexed. In the same paper yesterday appeared his reply. The clergyman claimed that the translation was incorrect, and he says he does not understand how his profession interferes with the exercise of his rights as an American citizen.

He says that for the past ten years every candidate has solicited his support, and wonders if Westbrook and his friends would consider it such bad taste if the circular was issued in Westbrook's behalf instead of Lynn's. The affair has created much interest throughout the county, and people are anxiously awaiting the result of the primaries to-morrow evening.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Largest Ever Grown in Any State—Corn in Bad Condition.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 10.—The condition of Kansas corn crop is given officially as 54 per cent. This estimate is based on returns from every school in Kansas dated Aug. 4. Since then the corn has suffered from the continued dry and hot weather, so that "half a crop" is the best that can be reasonably expected. By the same official report, issued by the State Board of Agriculture, the total wheat yield is reported officially as 78,081,000 bushels. This is the largest crop of wheat ever grown in any year by any American State.

MYSTERIOUS CHICAGO DEATHS.

Last of Series in a Family, That of Broker Herrick, to be Investigated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug 10.—Edward P. Herrick, senior member of the firm of Edward P. Herrick & Co., brokers, while sitting on his porch last night fell from his chair and died. Deputy Coroner Bach went to the house to hold an inquest, but decided to postpone the inquiry until next Friday morning.

Mr. Herrick had been a sufferer from heart disease many years, and was in the habit of taking a drug to secure relief from acute attacks. Deputy Coroner Bach found a bottle of this medicine, and took it away to have it analyzed. The Coroner's physician, after making an examination of the body, was not convinced that death resulted from heart disease. He removed the stomach, and will have its contents analyzed.

Mr. Herrick's second wife was formerly Mrs. Magdalena Symburner, who came into the family in March, 1899, as a servant. In August of that year the first wife died. A niece, Mrs. Cornelia Tontine, went to stay with the family after the death of Mrs. Herrick, and she was taken ill and died Aug. 11. The next month Mrs Edward T. Herrick, a daughter-in-law, became alarmingly ill. She was removed and recovered.

After this it was noticed that the elder Mr. Herrick was very affectionate to Mrs. Symburner. Last Winter he announced that he would marry her, and he did so on Feb. 28. The children and other relatives became estranged from Mr. Herrick and had no intercourse with the second Mrs. Herrick.

The widow says she cannot account for her husband's death.

For a Nerve Tonic

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. H. M. Harlow, Augusta, Me., says: "One of the best remedies in all cases in which the system requires an acid and a nerve tonic."—Adv.

TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks firm. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26¼c; iron, No. 1, foundry, $16.75; butter, Western, creamery, 20c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

The Northern Gateway. The most beautiful point of N. Y. is most from the Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

BREEZE GIVES NO RELIEF

A Sultry Day with a Hot Wind from the Southwest.

CONTINUANCE OF WARM WAVE

People Swelter While the Official Thermometer, High Above the Streets, Does Not Go Higher than 94.

Although yesterday's temperature did not break any records it kept the official thermometer above 90 all afternoon. The breeze that was blowing for the greater part of the afternoon did not make the heat endurable. At times it blew as hard as twelve miles an hour, but it came from the southwest and was hot and stifling.

The maximum temperature for the day was reached at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the thermometer of the United States Weather Bureau, on the top of the American Surety Building, registered 94 degrees. The crowds of sweltering people in the streets did not know what the official temperature was, and on consulting the thermometers hanging in the doors of stores down town found that they registered from 95 to 105 degrees, and considered it the hottest day in the year.

At no time yesterday was there a particularly large percentage of humidity in the air, but the heat, coming as it did after a long period of debilitating heat, taxed the strength and patience of the people of New York.

There was little relief from the heat after sunset on Thursday night, and it was not until 3 o'clock yesterday morning that the thermometer dropped below 80 degrees. Just after sunrise it registered a little over 75 degrees, and the people who could not sleep or were getting up to go to business at that hour began to think that the hot wave was over, but as soon as the sun had risen fairly above the horizon it was evident that the day would be intensely hot.

A BREEZE BRINGS NO RELIEF.

At noon the thermometer registered 92 degrees, and truck horses panted and staggered as they drew their burdens over the softening asphalt pavement. When the breeze came in the afternoon it was very warm and stifling, having lost its coolness and freshness in its passage over stretches of sunbaked country.

"Say, fellers," said one of the idlers in City Hall Park languidly, fanning himself with an old newspaper, "wouldn't this breeze be great if it came some time about next Christmas. It's a pity we couldn't bottle it. We wouldn't need no radiators then."

The official thermometer remained at 92 degrees for three hours, and then went up. Everybody began looking about for indication of a thunderstorm, but there was not a cloud in the sky. While the weather was warm all evening, there was some relief from the heat of the afternoon, and the low percentage of humidity in the air made the heat bearable.

NO HEAT RECORDS BROKEN.

An examination of the books at the Weather Bureau showed that in spite of the recent hot wave, the heat average for the first ten days of August has not broken the record this year. The average heat for the past ten days was 75.9 degrees. In 1896 the average heat for the first ten days of August was 78.2 degrees, and in 1898 it was 1 degree higher than this year. The following table gives the average temperature of the first ten days in August for each year since 1893:

	'94.	'95.	'96.	'97.	'98.	'99.	1900.
Aug. 1	76	84	68	72	76	74	76
Aug. 2	77	68	73	74	78	77	76
Aug. 3	78	70	74	75	77	76	72
Aug. 4	70	70	77	76	78	75	72
Aug. 5	69	72	80	66	73	80	67
Aug. 6	73	76	82	70	76	78	69
Aug. 7	76	76	80	73	76	78	78
Aug. 8	78	76	82	72	80	69	80
Aug. 9	80	78	82	70	76	70	75
Aug. 10	70	78	84	70	69	71	85
Average	74.5	72.7	78.2	71.8	75.9	74.0	74.9

In spite of the small percentage of humidity in the air yesterday, there were a number of heat prostrations and deaths due to the heat. The following are the lists of the deaths and prostrations reported:

DEATHS.

FORD, WILLIAM, one year old; at his home, 43 Middagh Street, Brooklyn.

HASKETT, Anna, fifty-three years; at her home, 96 Hope Street, Brooklyn.

HADIGAN, MRS. MARY, fifty years; at her home, 364 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT, CATHERINE, twenty-five years; at her mome, 158 Prospect Street, Brooklyn.

PETERSON, JULIA, colored, sixty-five years, of Brooklyn Avenue and Fulton Street; at 171 State Street, Brooklyn.

VAHLET, ALEXANDER, thirty-five years, third cook in the Engineers' Club, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, stricken there last night and died soon afterward at the New York Hospital. He lived at 166 West Twenty-fifth Street.

UNKNOWN MAN, believed to have been a tramp known as Jonas, died in front of 146 Essex Street. He was about forty years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, and weighed about 160 pounds. The body was sent to the Morgue.

PROSTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, PETER, seventeen years, of 240 Columbia Street Brooklyn; Long Island College Hospital.

BETTERICH, ALEXANDER, forty years, of 73 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn; at the American Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg.

BIRMINGHAM, PATRICK, of 406 East Sixty-third Street; overcome at 3 Hudson Street; taken home.

BLOCH, ISIDORE, thirty-two years, of 168 Orchard Street; at Essex and Hester Streets; Gouverneur Hospital.

CORNELIUS, FREDERICK, thirty-nine years, of 149 Central Avenue, Brooklyn; at Grand and Berry Streets, Brooklyn; Eastern District Hospital.

DEAN, JAMES, forty years, of York Street, near Bridge Street, Brooklyn; at Cumberland Street and Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

DIETZEN, JOHN J., seventy-six years, of Union Hill, N. J.; at Mott and Grand Streets; taken home.

DONNELLY, FRANK, forty-four years, of 307 East Twenty-third Street, at Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue; Bellevue.

GORMAN, PATRICK, twenty-eight years, of 620 East Seventeenth Street; at Fifteenth Street and Avenue B; Bellevue.

MASTERSON, MARY, of Far Rockaway; at Bush Street, near Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.

McPADDIN, JAMES, forty-one years, of Morristown, N. J.; at 310 Greenwich Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

MERRILL, W. E., forty-three years, of 801 Sixth Avenue; at 25 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

MILLER, MARY, thirty-four years, of 1,339 Tremont Avenue; at her home; Fordham Hospital.

MOONSHINER, JOSEPH, thirty years, of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street; at 737 Broadway; Bellevue.

MURPHY, WILLIAM, seventy-one years, no home; at 158 East Twenty-fifth Street; Bellevue.

NOLAN, STEPHEN, twenty-seven years, of 10 South Street; at his residence; Hudson Street Hospital.

ORAM, WILLIAM, sixty-six years, of 634 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; at 630 Classon Avenue; St. Mary's Hospital.

PROUT, MAMIE, twenty-five years, of 157 Broadway, Brooklyn; at 25 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

REMINE, PAUL, fifty years, of 518 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; at 64 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn; St. John's Hospital.

ROBERTSON, OWEN, thirty-five years, of 120 West Ninety-seventh Street; at 305 Hudson street; taken home.

ROSS, FRANCES, fifteen years, of 53 Catharine Street, at 104 John Street; went home.

SAFNEY, JOHN, forty years, at his home, Baltic and Bronx Streets, Brooklyn; Seney Hospital.

STORMBOLT, ANNIE, eighteen years, of 32 Warren Street, Jersey City; in a restaurant at 37 Bowery; Gouverneur Hospital.

WEEKS, JACOB, forty-six years, of 360 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; at 360 Myrtle Avenue; Long Island College Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA'S DEADLY HEAT.

Five Deaths and Twenty Prostrations from the High Temperature.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The intense heat to-day resulted in five deaths and twenty prostrations.

The maximum temperature was reached at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Government thermometer on top of the Post Office Building, registered 97 degrees. The minimum was 80 degrees at 3:40 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock the mercury had the 80 mark, and by 10 o'clock had jumped to 92. At noon three additional degrees were noted, and at 2 o'clock 96 degrees were registered. The mean temperature was 88, 12 above normal. The average of the past four days was higher than any similar period on record.

The local forecast official says thunderstorms may be expected at any time, but that they will afford only temporary relief. Many large factories throughout the city are working on half time, the heat of the afternoons being too great for the employes to endure.

Five Deaths in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.—Instead of going lower, the thermometer jumped up a point to-day, reaching 97 on the Government instrument. Five deaths and six prostrations are the result of the hot wave.

Fierce Heat Drives Man Insane.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The fierce heat to-day drove George Richards, employed by a local brewery, insane. He became violent and was removed to his home, where his condition is critical. Mrs. Linnie Boone, employed in a laundry, was overcome by the heat and was taken to the hospital. Physicians declare that the extreme weather is responsible for the deaths of fifteen infants.

Heat Kills Nine in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Nine deaths and fifteen prostrations resulted from the excessive heat here to-day. The temperature was above 90 degrees the greater part of the day, and for one hour during the afternoon touched 95 degrees.

Year's Hottest Day in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—To-day was the hottest of the year in Louisville. The maximum temperature was 100.7. The highest temperature this Summer before to-day was 97. There were several prostrations.

Prostrations in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10.—There were four prostrations from heat to-day, one of which proved fatal. This was the hottest day of the present heated term.

Two Deaths in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—Two deaths due to the heat were reported to-day. The mercury registered 93 degrees.

DRY ROT DAMAGES GRAPE CROP.

Large Sections of the Lake Shore Belt Badly Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Present indications point to heavy losses this year to growers on what is known as the Lake Shore grape belt, extending through Western New York and Pennsylvania and Northeastern Ohio. The mysterious rot which so affected the yield last year, and the year before, and baffled the experts, has again made its appearance. On a few farms this year where vines have been sprayed there has been less damage done.

The grape industry at this time of year throughout more than 200 miles of this territory is a most important one, and even a partial failure of the crops affects hundreds of people. It is a notable fact that sections of the belt which were undisturbed by the rot last year are this season badly affected. As there has been no wet and damp weather this year in the vicinity of the grape belt, the theory that the damp weather caused the rot cannot hold water. It now looks as if at least two-thirds the yield, especially in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, is doomed. Vines in Western New York escaped last year.

The affection is noticeable in the cluster in the form of a dry rot, the grapes slowly dropping to the ground. W. F. Hewins, who is well acquainted with the industry all along Lake Erie, in an interview today, stated that he had observed that in many places where the fruit was not damaged last season it will amount to very little this year, in fact, in some places it will not pay to gather the crop at all.

FIRE DESTROYS DINARD HOTEL.

Many Americans Among the Sufferers, but No One Is Injured.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Hotel des Terrasses, at Dinard, was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Many Americans are among the sufferers, although no one was injured.

The Casino, adjoining the hotel, was saved.

Among the Americans who were staying at the hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Payne, Mr. Musgrave, and Mr. and Miss Grenn, all of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Herr of Washington.

One American lady was saved by putting a ladder across from the Casino roof to a window of the hotel.

DEWEY DENIES INTERVIEW.

Admiral Repudiates Alleged Remarks Regarding China and Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Admiral Dewey said to-day, speaking of a published story of an interview with him in relation to Philippine and Chinese affairs:

"My attention has been drawn to the article as published in The Brooklyn Eagle. I made use of no words saying or intimating that 'whatever show of resistance to our authority there is at the present time in the Philippines will be kept up until after our election in November. The insurrection is kept alive by the leaders, who hold out to the soldiers the hope of Bryan's election.' Neither did I say or intimate that in my opinion a state of war exists between this country and China. These statements attributed to me are absolutely incorrect."

JUMPED FROM FLYING TRAIN.

Farmer and His Wife Unaccustomed to Travel Take a Fatal Leap.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 10.—Washington Turner, a young farmer residing near Anniston, boarded the Southern Railway train at that place bound for McFall, twelve miles away, where he was reared. With him were his wife and baby. They had never ridden on a railroad train before, and as the cars sped along at a fast rate of speed they watched anxiously for their destination.

Half a mile from McFall the whistle blew, and, recognizing their whereabouts, Turner and his wife hurriedly left their seats, and, proceeding to the platform of the coach, made a leap for the ground, the wife clutching her baby in her arms. As the train had not slackened its speed, Turner was killed almost instantly, and his wife so badly injured that she died. The baby has a broken leg.

The only explanation advanced for the conduct of the couple is that they were unacquainted with traveling on a train, and, fearing that it would not stop, jumped from it.

FARMER HAS ODD AFFLICTION.

Rode on Train for First Time, and Then Became Deaf and Dumb.

Special to The New York Times.

TAWAS CITY, Mich., Aug. 10.—A. M. Fairchild of Mabel, one of the most prominent farmers of this section, returned to his home from a neighboring village yesterday, having ridden on a train for the first time.

Since then his actions have been very strange and he has become completely deaf and dumb. Mr. Fairchild is seventy-three years of age. His brain is affected by a strange malady and his recovery is doubtful. No one can explain the affliction.

"OVERSEE[R] OF ZION" HERE

Dr. Dowie, D[owie] Bound ne Healing Teacher, or Holy Land.

CLAIMS 5[0]00 FOLLOWERS

He Has Foun[d] ated $2,000 In an d a Sect and Accumu[lated] 0 Worth of Property Near Chicago.

Dr. John Alex[ander] Earth of the C[hristian] Zion," arrived Chicago. The Dowie is overs[eer] of Lake Michi[gan], Chicago, but there yet, bec[ause] pleted. The he[adquarters] Chicago, where[as] and grown des[ires] cago churches, a large propor[tion] it out. Starti[ng] present, accord[ing] 50,000 active [members] lated property [valued] at $2,000,000.

The foundati[on] of the order is based on belief in Divi[ne] healing, and among the commandments [laid] are a total ab[stinence] from drugs of any kind, tobacco, quors, swine flesh, theatres, and hors[e] races. Dr. Dowie's followers are chiefly [among] workingmen, and their enthusiasm for [Dowie] left Chicago was exemplified when he crowd about t[he] Thursday morning. The bye was so [great] station to bid him goodstopped for an[other] sat that all traffic was walled and th[rong] our. Men wept and women the streets. [The] throng burst into song in Dr. Dawie h[as] hundred times [been] arrested more than a able to carry [on] Chicago, but has been opposition, an[d] his teachings despite all ganization is [he] claims now that his or- a year. [growing] at the rate of 20,000

ON HIS WA[Y] TO THE HOLY LAND.

He is now [going] on a trip through the Holy Land, ac[com]panied by his family and a number of [his] lieutenants, and will sail this morning [from] the Hamburg-American Line steamshi[p] Graf Waldersee.

The party a[rrived] at the Grand Central Station yester[day] afternoon in a private car, which Dr. [Dowie] at his disposal by the Michigan Central Railroad. The [party] seer," Mrs. D[owie], besides the "OverMiss Esther [Dowie], H. A. Gladstone Dowenson and wif[e], Deacon Samuel Stevwho is going a[s] the Rev. Henry E. Coutel, a private secr[etary], a Zion missionary to Paris; an expert ste[nog]rapher, a financial secretary, maids. A truc[k] valet, and two carried the fifty-one pieces of baggage of [the] party to the steamer.

Dr. Dowie, [with] his long, flowing locks and white bea[rd] looked like a patriarch of old, but he wo[re] a suit of light gray tweed, with a fedora [hat] and russet shoes, and in his shirt [front] was a handsome pearl stud.

Two open b[uggies] coaches were ordered at the station, and t[he] party drove to the Murray Hill Hotel, fif[teen] yards away from the station. At 7 [o'clock] the party took open carriages and [drove] to the steamer in Hoboken.

DR. D[OWIE'S] TEACHINGS.

After Dr. D[owie] had held a reception in the dining sa[loon], during which his lieutenants brough[t] together the officers of the ship for prese[ntation] to him, he noticed a group of repor[ters] and the secre[taries] were trying to hustle out of the w[ay] and consented to give a history of his [organization].

"I was bor[n] in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847," said Dr[.] Dowie, "and went to Australia with my [parents] in 1860. I went into the grocery [business] at an early age at Sydney, and [in] 1887 began to study for the ministry. [I] returned to Scotland and studied in the [University] of Edinburgh University. Returning to Au[stralia] in 1872 I was ordained a minister in [the] Congregational Church. I held pastor[ates] about Sydney for years, but at last b[roke] away from the Church, having taken [up] the subject of Divine healing.

"I had seen [in] the Gospel that salvation was only a [portion] of that Gospel; that Christ clearly [revealed] the will of God to be the redemption [of] the spirit, soul, and body, therefore He [taught] salvation from sin, healing from [sickness], and holiness of life. Two of the se[ven] gifts from the Holy Spirit at Pentecost [mentioned] in First Corinthians are the gift [of] healing and the working of miracles. [I believed] that these two gifts had been forg[otten] by the Church, because faith in them [I] had never been exercised. had faith, an[d] When I saw that the sick were not bei[ng] healed by the medical and surgical scho[ols], whose methods were constantly chang[ing], I began to see a better way. I had h[eard] one of my old professors say that the s[cience] of medicine was purely empirical.

"I rememb[er] that when a boy of seventeen I was [practically] dying, stomach all wrong, every[thing] wrong, doctor couldn't help me, I fi[nally] turned to the Scriptures and found th[e] Divine healing was taught from Genesis [to] Revelation. I asked God to hel men, a[nd] He healed me instantly.

HE AP[PLIES] HIS DOCTRINE.

"This mad[e] an impression on me, and while in Sydn[ey] an epidemic of fever broke out, and ma[ny] of my congregation were sick and dyi[ng]. If Christ healed people ages ago, I [saw] no reason why I should not do so, so [I] went about laying on hands and saved th[ousands] from dying. I then boldly preach[ed] that God was a healer of His people, a[nd] if they repented and found salvation the[y] would be healed.

"I moved t[o] Melbourne after leaving the Church, and [be]gan the ministry of healing, and tens of [thousands] flocked to me. I built the Fre[e] Christian Tabernacle in Melbourne, cap[able] of seating 3,000 persons, and every da[y] thousands were turned away. I also held [many] open-air meetings, and after collide[d] with the unsympathetic police I was [im]prisoned, once for five days and [once] for thirty-five days, but my followers [be]came so numerous that to escape their [op]portunities for me to found a worldwide [Ch]urch, I decided to travel for a time to av[oid] them.

"Meantime [I] had organized the International Divine Healing Association, with branches in [all] parts of the world. Myself and family [arr]ived in San Francisco in June, 1888, an[d] immediately began preaching divine he[aling] there.

HIS [WORK IN CHICAGO.

"In 1890 [I] moved to Chicago, where I thought I c[ould] get an interesting fight with the dev[il]. I continued preaching divine healing [and] thousands came to me. I founded [tab]ernacles and sanitariums, where [sick] could lie while being healed. In [1895] the Board of Health had an ordinance [was] passed declaring our healing homes to be [hos]pitals, and requiring them to be license[d]. I claimed that they were not hospital[s] and refused to even apply for licenses. [For] a whole year I was perpetually [be]ing arrested 102 times. I fought the matter [up] to the upper courts, and finally [was] completely smashed [by] ordinance.

"This att[racted] more attention to Divine healing, and [I] determined then to found the Christia[n] Catholic Church in Zion. This was done in [February], 1896, with 450 members.

"By the w[ord] 'Zion' we mean the Kingdom of God [which] is greater than the Church. Th[e] work progressed, and many thousands [were] wonderfully healed. We have now [eight] tabernacles in Chicago, with a comb[ined] seating capacity of 9,000. We have e[st]ablished also Zion College, a sort of mini[ature] clerical trade school. We have the Zion P[ub]lishing and Printing House, where sixty [per]sons are employed. We publish a weekl[y] paper called Leaves of Healing, which h[as] a circulation of 40,000. We also publish [a] monthly magazine and a fortnightly [pa]per.

"We hav[e] branch churches in nearly

Faster Two magn[ificent] Chicago for [10:30] A. M. and [4:30] P. M. Library, Observation and Dining Cars. Service unexcelled. Ticket Offices, 461 Broadway, 1323 Broadway.—Adv.

Eyes to California. [Re]cently appointed trains leaving [Ch]icago daily, 8:30 P. M. and [10:]30 A. M., respectively, Via Chicago, Union [Pa]cific and Southern Pacific Lines. Service and [eq]uipment unsurpassed. Inquire, [etc.]—Adv.

Read in day Sunday, on beautiful L. I. Sound; [ma]il, steel, Mr. Charles W. Chapin. See ad.—Adv.

every State in the Union, and in Canada, and have ministers in England, Austria, France, Germany, China, Japan, Australia, and South Africa.

"In Chicago we have what are known as 'Zion Seventies,' or voluntary missionaries who go out in pairs healing the sick and bringing people into Zion. There are 1,000 members in this work to-day, and they can visit 400,000 people a week.

CO-OPERATION A FEATURE.

"I have taught my people that it is a good thing for Christians to co-oporate, and we already have three flourishing co-operative institutions in Chicago. They are the Zion City Bank, the Zion Land and Investment Company, and the Zion Lace Industries, which is a big factory for making all sorts of fabrics.

"I have just bought 6,500 acres of land on Lake Michigan, midway between Chicago and Milwaukee, where is being founded Zion City. I consecrated the site for the temple there on July 14 in the presence of 20,000 people.

"For the Chicago headquarters of our business I bought a seven-story building a week ago, paying $50,000 for it. I have left everything in good hands there, and after visiting Great Britain, Europe, North Africa, and the Holy Land, will return next February. I am not going to ride into Palestine on an ass as was stated in the newspapers."

Speaking of the method of raising "Zion" funds, Dr. Dowie said it was done on the tithe system. Each member gives a tenth part of his income.

"Yes, all of the goods of Zion are in my name," he said, "but I would like to be called simply a trustee. In my will my wife is to get a certain part of this as a dowry. All the rest will revert to Zion.

HOLDS $2,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

"I figured up not long ago that of the million dollars collected in the last eight or nine years I kept only $25,000. I suppose now that $2,000,000 would cover the value of all the possessions of Zion which I hold."

Dr. Dowie said that his sect was entirely opposed to the methods of the Christian Scientists, who, he declared, had a worthless theory.

"Ours is Divine healing," he said. "We recognize the existence of disease, but can cure any and all complaints through Divine faith. We have cured many cancers and other diseases which doctors say are incurable. It's the most simple thing in the world. God does it, if a Christian will but trust Him."

Dr. Dowie would not go any further into his methods, but insisted that no Zionist would take medicine under any circumstances. He then retired to his stateroom on the promenade deck and received a number of men and women who said they belonged to Zion.

ANTI-CLERICAL ORDINANCE.

Three French Towns Forbid Ecclesiastical Dress in Streets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Socialistic Town Councils of Lyons, Marseilles, and Reims have forbidden priests to appear in the streets in ecclesiastical dress, and have ordered all crucifixes to be removed from schools and courts. The order is causing excitement, and is likely to cause much bad feeling. The letter of the law is on the side of the Councils, as priests are not theoretically allowed to wear ecclesiastical dress in public.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONVENTION

Boston to be Represented by Thirty Delegates in Indianapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Credentials have been issued by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Imperialist League to over 500 delegates to the convention which is to be held in Indianapolis beginning next Wednesday. Of this number of delegates, Boston and vicinity is to be represented by thirty.

One party, composed of former Governor G. S. Boutwell, Gamaliel Bradford, David Green Haskins, Jr., Charles R. Codman, Henry R. Cabot, and Erving Winslow, will leave Boston for Indianapolis on Monday morning.

G. A. R. MAY LOSE $10,000.

Chicago May Be Restrained from Contributing to Encampment Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—It is doubtful if the Executive Committee in charge of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be able to secure the $10,000 voted by the City Council toward the expenses of the encampment. An application is now pending for an injunction restraining the city from paying over the money.

Col. W. R. Harper, Chairman of the Executive Committee, called at the Controller's office to-day and asked that a voucher for $5,000 be issued, as the committee needed the money. The matter was laid before Acting Mayor Walker, who said he doubted if the city would be able to make any defense against the application for an injunction.

NEBRASKA SUES UNION PACIFIC.

Railroad May Be Forced into Bankruptcy by the State's Action.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—The private office of John N. Baldwin, assistant general attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad, was to-day turned into a tribunal wherein referees

Peking a dispatch identical with that received yesterday by the French Foreign Office from the French Minister at Peking, telling of the attempts made by the Chinese to secure the foreign Ministers' acceptance of a Chinese escort to Tien-Tsin.

Baroness von Ketteler's Safety.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The State Department to-day made public the following: "At the instance of friends of Baroness von Ketteler, the State Department recently telegraphed to the embassy at Berlin inquiring whether any news of her condition had reached the German Government. The Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Jackson, telegraphs to-day, Aug. 10, that no special advices have been received regarding Baroness von Ketteler, but that it is assumed that she was well on the 4th instant, as the health of the members of the German Legation at Peking was on that date reported good."

12,000 CHINESE FROM SOUTH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—It is reported that 12,000 Chinese troops are marching from the provinces of Hu-Nan and Hu-Pe toward Peking and Tien-Tsin.

LYDDITE ROUTED CHINESE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Dispatches printed this morning give further details of the taking of Yang-Tsun. According to The Daily Mail's correspondent, the attack was led by the Americans and British. The Chinese position consisted of seven lines of intrenchments. The enemy fell back from one to another, until, driven from the last line, they fled toward Peking, completely demoralized.

The Chinese say they retreated because the British "poured poison into their troops." This refers to the lyddite shells, which the Chinese then experienced for the first time.

The correspondent adds that the British casualties were 200 and the American 250, but this latter estimate, is will be noticed, is four times that in Gen. Chaffee's report.

Li-Hung-Chang personally commanded 15,000 Chinese at Yang-Tsung.

ADVANCE PERHAPS BEGUN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American officials were rather surprised by the report to the Japanese Government that the real advance on Peking would not begin until Aug. 15, and are not certain of its correctness.

Nothing has been received from Gen. Chaffee to indicate that the allies intended to halt for a week at Yang-Tsun, or that the present movement is not the real advance. The officials have been under the impression that the advance has been begun, as only yesterday they were discussing the next move of the allies, and were quite confident that the advance would continue after perhaps a couple of days' rest at Yang-Tsun. According to their figures, the allied force at Tien-Tsin and Yang-Tsun will amount to between 40,000 and 50,000 by Aug. 15. They had expected, however, that the small force now advancing on Peking would be sufficient for the work.

No additional dispatches were received to-day bearing on the military situation, either from Gen. Chaffee or Admiral Remey, and the last information leaves the International forces at Yang-Tsun last Monday night.

STRENGTH OF THE ALLIES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The semi-official Militair Wochenblatt says:

"According to present orders from the powers the middle of August will see, altogether, 40,500 available troops, with 162 guns, in the Province of Pe-chi-Li. By the end of September there will be 78,000, with 280 guns, not including the troops at Shanghai, Canton, and Nanking. Russia now has 37,000, with 104 guns, concentrating in Manchuria, and 105,000 more, with 138 guns, now forming for invasion.

"Altogether, 230,000 men, with 500 guns, will be in China within six weeks, and 117 war vessels, exclusive of twenty-one torpedo boats, are now watching the Chinese coast, of which seventy are in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li."

The Mysterious Separate Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Correspondents at Yokohama again send the statement that a Russo-Japanese force is moving on Peking from the North. The movements and number of this force are, it is further asserted, kept secret in order to prevent accurate intelligence from reaching Peking.

WALDERSEE'S APPOINTMENT.

Accepted by United States—He Will Not Travel to China Via America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—It is authoritatively stated that the United States Government will accept Count von Waldersee as the commander of the international forces in China if the necessity exists at the time of his arrival in that country for an international army to continue operations.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Count Hacke, called at the State Department to-day and briefly discussed Chinese matters. The German authorities are gratified at the favorable manner in which the appointment of Count von Waldersee has been received in this country.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Dispatches received here from Berlin say that Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel III. have telegraphed to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee congratulating him on his appointment to the chief command of the allied troops in China.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Count von Waldersee, in an interview to-day, said:

"I am busy making preparations for my departure and have been conferring at length with the Minister of War and with the chief of the General Staff. A list of the officers composing my staff was submitted to Emperor William, who approved it. Some thirty German officers will accompany me.

"Yielding to potent reasons, I gave up the idea of going to China by way of San Francisco. I shall start from Genoa on Aug. 21, sailing by the Sachsen, and expect to arrive at Shanghai on Sept. 22. There I shall establish preliminary headquarters and complete my staff from the contingents of the other powers. One reason for this change is that I can be better reached by telegraph while on the way.

"I am very glad to hear that my appointment has been received in the United States with approval. You see (this was added smilingly) I am half an American myself."

It is announced that Major Gen. von Schwartzkopf, commander of the First East Asiatic Brigade, has been appointed the Field Marshal's chief of staff.

KAISER'S POLICY CRITICISED.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The new German attitude regarding China does not meet with general approval, even within the Conservative and Centrist Parties. Several of the leading organs express grave doubts as to whether Germany should take the lead in China, where her interests are not so large as those of Great Britain and France.

The Schlesische Zeitung asks if the game is worth the candle; The Cologne Gazette calls it a leap in the dark, and the National Zeitung remarks that Germany does not need to work for prestige, but ought to be content to walk in the rank and file with other powers. The Centrist Germania and the Cologne Volkszeitung deprecate the "present hurrah temper of a certain part of the nation." The Vossische Zeitung says:

"It is absolutely necessary to have not only harmonious forces, but also harmonious diplomacy to win against China."

Gen. von Hanneken, in the Lokal Anzeiger, recommends an understanding with Great Britain.

MORE GERMAN TROOPS.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—It is said that news regarding the preparations for further shipments of troops to China will be officially withheld, so as not to betray the plan of campaign. As a result, reports are very contradictory. However, a number of facts go to show that Germany is preparing further large shipments of troops.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired article, admits that 5,000 additional troops will soon leave Germany.

MANY RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

Charbin and Niu-Chwang Captured—Chinese Routed Beyond the Amur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—It is officially announced that the Russian troops captured Charbin on Aug. 8.

The Admiralty has received the following dispatch from Admiral Alexieff:

"Niu-Chwang, Aug. 5.

"The Chinese town of Niu-Chwang, on the Gulf of Liao-Tung, was captured Aug. 4, two warships taking part in the bombardment. The inhabitants were disarmed."

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Grodekoff:

"Khabarovsk, Aug. 9.

"Gen. Rennenkampf, on Aug. 7, overtook and defeated the enemy beyond the Amur River, capturing two guns. The battle was continued as far as Jgest. On the evening of Aug. 7 the Chinese assumed the offensive on both our flanks. They were driven back with great loss. Rennenkampf has been reinforced with infantry, artillery, and cavalry.

"The railroad north of Tashi-Tsao is in the hands of the Chinese, who destroyed the station at Hai-Cheng on Aug. 6 and damaged the line. Hai-Cheng was recaptured after an obstinate fight.

"The mountain floods interfere with the reconstruction of the line."

Other official reports say that three separate Russian columns succeeded in surrounding a large Chinese force at Hai-Chau, and that, seeing the Russians advancing from all sides, the Chinese fled in an easterly direction, leaving a dozen obsolete guns behind them. The Russians pursued the Chinese for thirty-five versts, until they were exhausted and compelled to abandon the pursuit.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The French Consul at Shanghai says 3,000 Annamite troops will arrive here next week for the protection of the French settlement.

The Chinese merchants of Shanghai have petitioned the foreign Consul there to prevent the landing of troops, declaring that it will create a panic among the Chinese.

A Chinese official at Shanghai says seventeen pirates and brigands were beheaded at Canton on Aug. 8.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram from Shanghai, which, it is understood, gives notice of the intention of Admiral Seymour to land troops there for the defense of the city.

The Shanghai newspapers, according to the dispatch, while acquiescing in the landing of British troops, deprecate the idea that the example should be followed by other powers.

The United States now has two warships at Shanghai to safeguard American interests—the gunboats Castine and Princeton. The latter arrived at Shanghai to-day.

AMERICAN POLICY INDORSED.

Japan's Attitude to China Same as That of This Country—Terms of a Dispatch to Conger Kept Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The note signed by Acting Secretary of State Adee and given to Minister Wu for transmission to his Government has been submitted by the United States to the other powers.

So far the only reply received is from Japan, which indorses the policy of the United States, and takes the same attitude toward China. There is not much doubt that the other powers will follow suit.

In the light of the latest dispatch from Minister Conger, received by the State Department through Minister Wu to-day, the attitude of the Administration is that there is but one thing to be done in the present circumstances, namely, to press on to the relief of those besieged in Peking. This was made known after extended communications between Washington and the President at Canton, Ohio.

The Conger dispatch was accepted as showing conclusive justification for the imperative demand of the United States sent to the Chinese Government on Wednesday night, insisting that the imperial troops co-operate with the international forces in the rescue of the Ministers. Until this condition, as well as that for the cessation of the bombardment, is fully conceded by China, there is no other course open but to press steadily onward in the mission of relief.

The dispatch from Mr. Conger was received before daylight at the Chinese Legation, and as soon as the official day opened Minister Wu presented it to Acting Secretary Adee at the State Department. It was in the American cipher, and was found to be identical with the notes of other Ministers at Peking, with the additional information that seven members of the American guard had been killed and sixteen wounded.

The discussion with the President led to the determination to reply to the Conger message at once, and accordingly Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee conferred on the terms of this reply. The text was ready by 8 o'clock, and it was forwarded late in the day. It was announced officially and positively that this message would not be made public, either in whole or in substance. It was made plain, however, that the message was sufficiently guarded as not to further increase the jeopardy of Mr Conger in case the Chinese have access to the American cipher. As to the terms of the message, they are believed to make plain that this Government will not advise, much less direct, that Mr. Conger leave Peking under Chinese escort, when the Minister has advised Washington that this would mean certain death.

Moreover, the reply doubtless lets the Minister know that there is an unaccountable error in the statement of the Chinese Government, as conveyed to him through the Tsung-li-Yamen, that the foreign Governments had urged repeatedly that the Ministers be sent out of Peking under suitable escort. This clause, contained in Mr. Conger's latest dispatch, clearly shows that the Chinese Government is leading him to believe that it is the wish of Washington that he leave Peking under a Chinese escort, whereas the United States Government has never entertaind for a moment the idea of having the Minister set out on the dangerous pilgrimage from Peking to the coast.

There is no probability that the attention of the Chinese Government will be directed to its apparent double dealing as indicated by the Conger dispatch. It was officially stated at the close of the day that no further representations have been made to the Chinese Government since the Adee note of Aug. 8, and that none will be made until the Chinese Government has given some indication of the attitude it will assume in complying with or denying the demands of the United States.

While the State Department is continuing to dispatch messages to Minister Conger upon the assurance of the Chinese Government that communication is uninterrupted, it is doing so with comparatively small hope of their delivery. This assertion was borne out to-night when Secretary Root said that there was no convincing evidence in possession of this Government that any of its dispatches had reached Minister Conger. This indicates that the Minister has not given a direct and satisfactory answer to any of the queries that have been addressed to him by the Department of State.

The dispatches of Ministers Conger and Pichon indicate that the envoys are in ignorance of the progress made by the allied army. The officials here will not say whether they have informed Mr. Conger of the capture of Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun or not. The most that they will say is that they are availing themselves of the opportunities offered by the alleged free communication.

The Administration is convinced that no attacks are now being made on the legations, and the officials speak as if they expected that the attacks would not be renewed. This is partly owing to the terror with which the rapid advance of the allies has apparently inspired the Chinese. The omission of any mention in Mr. Conger's dispatch of firing on the legations is taken to mean that there is none. One official said to-day that he believed the rifle firing referred to in a former dispatch had been desultory and had not amounted to much.

The Administration is not troubled over the warning of Mr. Conger and Mr. Pichon that the allied force must be strong enough to save several thousand persons from massacre. "If the allies get into Peking," said an official of the War Department, "there will not be much trouble on that score."

MR. CARNEGIE'S WARNING.

Opposes America Acting in Conjunction with Other Powers—United States the Natural Mediator.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Andrew Carnegie has given out the following statement regarding the situation in the Far East and the relation of the United States to future developments there:

"The refusal of the United States to participate in the attack on the Taku forts makes the Washington Government the natural mediator between China and the European powers and Japan; but America's position may easily be forfeited by agreeing to joint action. The release of Minister Conger and a demand for compensation for injuries incurred are duties incumbent upon the Government; but the United States, in my opinion, should take no steps in conjunction with European powers. I take this view because each of those powers has separate interests at heart.

"Great Britain is going to land troops to protect Shanghai because she looks upon the Yang-tse Valley as her special province. Russia keeps her chief forces in Manchuria. France is in another region, and Germany in a fourth. The first aim of each of these powers is to safeguard her prospective remains; and, if the United States should be drawn into joint action with them, the Washington Government may even find itself pledged to go forward into a campaign against China, which would be hopeless, or may ultimately see the powers at war with each other. To enter upon a contest with 400,000,000 Chinamen might prove as disastrous to the United States as a war against a combination of European powers.

"The American has been the only Government which has been right with regard to the safety of the legations. From every point of view President McKinley and Secretary Hay must be credited with having placed our country in a higher and better position than that occupied by any other country.

"Probably Great Britain is committing a serious error in taking care of its special department in Shanghai.

"President McKinley has only to continue in the course upon which he has started to give the United States a most commanding position, as the only nation disposed to give the Government of China a fair trial and not to condemn it until proved guilty.

"Our policy is clear. European nations attack China and quarrel about the division of Chinese territory. We remain friendly and await events. We have quite enough foreign territory already."

APPROVE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Montana Methodists Favor Widening of American Influence.

HELENA, Mon., Aug. 10.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Montana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session here:

"Whereas, Our country has been passing through a great crisis in its history and in its destiny and requires steadfast loyalty of our people; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we appreciate the great courage and spirit of our Nation, under the leadership of the President, his counselors and Congress, the unsurpassed bravery and ability of our army and navy, and loyalty of our people, and further commend the onward sweep of our Nation in its world-wide leadership, and are proud of our flag.

"We rejoice that our domain widens and the beneficent institutions of our glorious country are carried to the uttermost parts of the earth, which we approve."

SENATOR TILLMAN'S VIEWS.

Says President Should Have Convened Congress Before Sending Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 10.—Senator Tillman to-day gave his views on the China question. He is unalterably opposed, he says, to missionaries going to China. He favors convening Congress at this crisis, and will support an alliance with Great Britain and Japan to prevent partition. He said:

"Since the downfall of Napoleon Europe has not faced such a serious situation. It is a great pity the United States is compelled to mix up in it, but we are necessarily forced to protect our Ambassador and, as far as possible, to protect the missionaries who have ventured into the interior.

"Public opinion is universally in favor of going that far, but President McKinley has already transcended his Constitutional authority, and should have called Congress together as soon as the situation became acute. If he can invade China with one regiment without the authority of Congress, there is no limit to his use of troops. A brigade, a division, an army corps, can be sent there by Executive order with just as much authority, and the power vested in Congress to declare war will have been usurped to all practical purposes by the President. No doubt the President would have convened Congress but for the fact that we have an election on hand; but that is no excuse for ignoring his oath of office and overriding the Constitution.

"The policy to be pursued in the event of the capture of Peking by the allied forces is one which should cause as much concern as the usurpation of power by the President. The partition of China ought not to be thought of for a moment; certainly the American people do not want any share of the country. Our interest is to preserve trade relations and an equality of duties with our competitors in manufactures.

"I would support a policy looking to the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and to that end would be willing to see Great Britain, Japan, and the United States form an offensive and defensive alliance to guarantee the integrity of the Chinese Empire, with equal opportunities of trade with all Christendom.

"In regard to the missionaries, I am utterly opposed to efforts to force the Chinese to admit them and protect them. We do not admit the Chinese, even to work, and the idea of their sending missionaries here to preach is as preposterous to us as our sending missionaries to them. If the Christian religion cannot conquer an entrance to the Chinese people on its merits, through persuasion, I see no warrant for forcing Christianity on them at the point of the bayonet. Christianity is the religion of love, and not of force."

GEN. HUMPHREY TO SAIL AUG. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, who has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Chinese expeditionary force, was at the War Department to-day in consultation with Secretary Root and Quartermaster Gen. Ludington. It is deemed imperatively necessary that Gen. Humphrey should reach China at the earliest possible moment, and he left here to-night for San Francisco, where he will sail on the transport Warren on Aug. 15.

The difficulties attending the transportation of supplies for an expeditionary force operating so far from its base make it necessary in the opinion of the War Department that an exceptionally experienced Quartermaster should be on the ground as soon as possible. Gen. Humphrey was selected for this service because of his broad experience, and the great success which attended his efforts in the past. In addition to much experience in the West, Gen. Humphrey was Chief Quartermaster for Gen. Shafter throughout the Santiago campaign, and for almost two years has been Chief Quartermaster at Havana.

More Teams from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Orders have been issued for additional teams to be sent from Manila to China in order to increase the available transportation necessary for the movement of Gen. Chaffee's army. These teams can be procured much sooner from Manila than from this country.

Forbids Export of Arms to China.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The official Reichsanzeiger this evening publishes a proclamation forbidding the export of arms or war material to China or to ports adjacent to Chinese territory.

LETTERS FROM MISSIONARIES.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur S. Lloyd, General Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, has received a letter from Frederick R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai and the Lower Yang-tse Valley, dated July 6, in which Dr. Graves says that up to that day the exodus from Shanghai had continued steadily. At that time the imperial decree for extermination of all foreigners had become known, but had not been executed because the Yang-tse Viceroys had stood out against it. The Bishop says that the popular disturbance was so deep-seated that the Viceroys would not guarantee safety, and therefore he had ordered all the women to Shanghai, from where they are to be sent to Japan, although they have expressed no fear and are sorry to go.

One-fourth of the boys in the college had left and the disorganization and fear among them was so great that the college had to be dissolved. The Bishop believes that the South will be involved in the uprising and that a period of the deepest unsettlement will follow. Work in the country would have to be stopped. To meet in the city would be to make the people a mark for their prosecutors, so that cessation of Shanghai all the churches would suffer.

If the missions are burned, says the letter, they will be a total loss, as insurance companies, owing to destruction by fire or riot, and their wills apparently no Government from whom any indemnity can be claimed. Bishop Graves adds that hereafter the Board must be its own insurance. He says that the men would remain to protect the property as long as there was a chance of doing so. The letter concludes:

We ask your prayers and the prayers of the church. Have in mind that when all is settled there will be a chance of greater work than we have ever dreamed of, and tell young men and women to stand ready to step in and do it.

A letter has also been received from John McKim, Bishop of Tokio, announcing the arrival of the women and children in Japan July 16, and that they are being cared for at St. Luke's Hospital, which is at last doing some good, and that they are not sorry that it is there.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received three letters yesterday from the Rev. W. O. Elterich at Che-Foo, written the latter part of June and the first part of July. According to the letters the Chinese gunboat Hai Chi, which protected the foreigners at Tengchowfu, was prevented by the Captain of the Oregon from being seized by a Russian gunboat. The Hai Chi was protected because of services rendered to the American commander, as well as to the missionaries.

SHIPWRECKED IN SALT LAKE.

Party of Omaha Residents Forced to Go 36 Hours Without Water.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 10.—Four Omaha residents reached Saltair Pavilion to-night, after being shipwrecked on Antelope Island and forced to go thirty-six hours without water. The party was composed of John Hobrecker, Mrs. Hobrecker, his sister-in-law, W. L. Eastman, and Frank Heep.

They started on Sunday in Mr. Hobrecker's yacht with water and provisions enough to last them until Monday afternoon. On the way the boom broke and the wind carried the yacht, practically helpless, into the bay. Then the yacht was carried on the rocks. They worked until Wednesday afternoon before they could get the boat off the rocks and fixed up enough so that they dared venture out.

DROWNING LEADS TO ARRESTS.

Body of a Servant Girl Taken from Sea at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 10.—A woman's body was found in the ocean at the foot of Chelsea Avenue at 5 o'clock this morning. She was identified as a Slav servant girl employed in the Chelsea boarding house. Her first name was Mary, but her second name was not known. She was hired at an intelligence office at 315 East Seventy-third Street, New York.

The laundress of the boarding house said that the woman had left the house early to take a bath. The police, however, assert that she was seen on the beach at 1 o'clock the night before in the company of a man. This man was arrested, but the police refused to give his name. In the afternoon a second arrest was made, but in this case, also, the name of the man was refused.

The body was first dragged out of the water by Ernest Kupfer. As he had some urgent business to attend to he left it lying on the beach, and the tide came up and dragged it back into the water. A little later two men passed by, saw the body, hauled it ashore, and notified the Coroner, who postponed the inquest to give the police time to clear up the matter.

Home-Seekers Rates to the West.

A proposition has been submitted by General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island, which will probably be adopted by the lines in the Western Passenger Association authorizing a rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip from Chicago to all points in homeseekers' territory, including Colorado and common points, and Utah. Tickets are to be on sale from Aug. 28 to Sept. 1. This, in connection with reduced rates from the East to Chicago, on account of the Grand Army meeting, will be practically making a one-way fare for the round trip from all Eastern territory to Colorado and Utah points, as well as for all points in homeseekers' territory.

Glass Factories to Start Up Sept. 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 10.—The officials of the American Window Glass Company announce that all the factories in the country controlled by that combine will be started up Sept. 1, with the exception of the Ihmsen plant, in this city, which will be closed down indefinitely. This afternoon President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association issued the call for the general conference at Detroit on Aug. 14. This is the first time in the history of the Amalgamated Association that the general conference committee has been asked to settle wage disputes.

Three Persons Charged with Murder.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Aug. 10.—William O'Dell, a farmer; Elizabeth O'Dell, who is said to be his wife, and Delia Colson, a young girl, who has been living with them, are under arrest at Whitingham on a complaint sworn out by State's Attorney H. B. Barber of Brattleborough charging them with the murder of Luke Risley, who bought a farm last February, and the O'Dells and the girl lived with him. In July, soon after drawing his pension of $70, he disappeared, and no satisfactory explanation of his absence has been given. When questioned by the officers, the O'Dells told conflicting stories.

Labor Street Car Company Launched.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the Recorder's office this afternoon by the Labor Union Street Railway Company. Its capital stock is placed at $5,000, and its officers are named as follows: President—Thomas B. Edwards; Vice President—Simeon O. Collins; Secretary—William D. Benson; Treasurer—John A. Roof. A mass meeting of the local union labor organizations will be held Saturday night, at which the project will be formally launched.

Blood Poisoning from Insect Bite.

William Hagner, three years old, whose parents reside in Morgan Street, near Bergen line Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., is in a critical condition from the bite of an insect. He was bitten on the back of the left hand. The next day his hand began to swell and Dr. Walscheid was called. He found the child suffering from blood poisoning. The lad continued to grow worse until last night, when Dr. Walscheid had very little hope of his recovery. It is not known by what insect the boy was bitten.

Standard Oil Fights Assessment.

Lawyer Alvan N. Johnson, for the Standard Oil Company, yesterday obtained from Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a writ of certiorari to review the assessments on the company's real estate in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, Brooklyn. The property, it is alleged, is assessed 15 per cent. higher than other property of like character. The total valuation is $1,125,000.

Carriers Liable for Loss.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Controller of the Treasury, in a decision to-day, holds that a common carrier receiving goods for shipment, although not accompanied by a bill of lading or shipping directions, is liable for their loss as such common carrier, provided there was no unreasonable delay by the shipper in furnishing the necessary shipping directions.

May Build Shipyard in Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 10.—An Eastern syndicate has had an industrial expert and engineer here this week, gathering data as to the eligibility of Pensacola as a site for a ship building plant. The expert is greatly pleased and thinks his syndicate will establish ship yards here this Fall.

Water Improvements for Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—At the Water Board meeting last night it was voted to issue $124,000 worth of bonds to cover the proposed cost of improvements to the water system, including a new intake pipe, additional machinery, new pumping station, and new buildings.

Yellow Fever Mortality at Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Fifty-two cases of yellow fever are now under treatment in Havana. Of the victims eighteen are Americans. Thus far the mortality rate has been about 33 per cent. of those attacked.

TO TRY FOES OF SMITH

Gloucester Command Takes Action Against His Assailants.

SEVEN MAY BE EXPELLED

Court-Martial to Convene To-night—Friends of ex-Seventy-first Officer Defend Him.

Seven of the fighting men on from the warship Gloucester have been called upon by Capt. John F. Dwyer, Jr., Gloucester Command, No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, to appear for trial by drumhead court-martial to-night because of the uncomfortable quarter of an hour which they gave Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith at the last regular meeting of the organization a week ago to-night, when he entered with others to be mustered into the ranks as a new member. "Coward, coward," they called him over and over again, and the meeting broke up in disorder as the police reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station came upon the scene.

The list of defendants is headed by Roundsman Meehan of the Harbor Police, who founded the organization as the gallant ship lay in Boston Bay after her work off Santiago. Another is Peter Keller, who captured Admiral Cervera at the close of the great day, and the others are Paul Hopf of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, Harry G. Pond, 142 East Ninety-seventh Street; Daniel Schwam, 40 West Thirty-eighth Street; Frederick Hoffman, 456 West Forty-fourth Street, and W. Wild, 1,427 Crotona Avenue. The principal complaint against them is that they made public the proceedings at the meeting, and the penalty is expulsion.

A majority of the accused men held a long conference to discuss the situation at the home of Mr. Keller, 2,388 First Avenue, last night, but not one would say a word about what their defense, if they make any, will be when the court convenes at the home of Dr. Adrian D. Williams, First Lieutenant of the command, at 644 Macon Street, Brooklyn. They, with others, however, have already filed charges with Gen. Keifer, head of the Spanish War Veterans, accusing Capt. Dwyer and Comrade Henry Hauck of irregularities in connection with the election of Lieut. Col. Smith.

On the morning after the trouble published accounts of the mustering-in ceremonies given out by the friends of Lieut. Col. Smith described the proceedings as a love feast, with an exchange of speeches denunciatory of Gov. Roosevelt. When the Gloucester's men read this their wrath was even more thoroughly aroused, for the Governor, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, won a high place in their affections. They held their peace, however, for several days, and then the true story was disclosed.

Edward M. Powers of 336 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, a Trustee of Gloucester Command, closes a long written statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"Col. Smith has the sympathy of all the members of Gloucester Command, and they all believe in his innocence and will do all in their power to defend him against the vile accusations which are made against him, and I believe that the members of the court-martial that tries Col. Smith should all be tried for cowardice themselves."

Comrade Powers declares that the men are to be expelled and states that when Lieut. Col. Smith was proposed for membership they were loudest in his praise, and, as a matter of courtesy to him, Meehan, then the head of the organization, suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges under which he has suffered, and that on election night early in June only white ballots were found in the box.

TRAIN ROBBERS IS KILLED.

One of Those Who Robbed the Union Pacific Train on Sunday Shot and the Other Burned to Death.

GOODLAND, Kan., Aug. 10.—Two men, who on Sunday last robbed a Union Pacific train in Colorado and killed a passenger, were surrounded in a ranch house near here to-day. During the fight which followed, one of the robbers was killed, and the other was burned to death. Two possemen—J. B. Riggs, owner of the Commercial Hotel of Goodland, and George Cullins—were severely wounded. Another of the pursuing party, name unknown, was wounded slightly.

The Union Pacific train was robbed between Limon Junction and Hugo, Col., ninety miles east of Denver, last Sunday morning, and many passengers were relieved of their money and valuables. W. J. Fay, who resisted, was killed by one of the robbers. At Hugo the robbers dropped off the train and escaped. Wednesday, it is learned, they went to the ranch of D. E. Bartholomew, three miles out from Goodland, and 100 miles overland and asked for food and lodging for a few days. They said they did not want to go to town, as their clothes were ragged.

Last night a boy who met them sent to Goodland to get the Denver papers reported the circumstances. From the boy's description the men were believed to be the Hugo robbers. To-day a posse consisting of Sheriff Walker, J. B. Riggs, George Cullins, E. C. Biddison, and several others, heavily armed, went over to the Bartholomew ranch.

Walker and Riggs dismounted and proceeded to the house. One of the robbers caught sight of them, and gave the alarm. When Walker a moment later began kicking on the door he was met by a volley of shots from inside. The remaining members of the posse quickly lined up around the house, and for ten minutes bullets whistled at a lively rate. The robbers returned the fire and Riggs fell, hit in the breast and back. Finally one of the robbers jumped through a window, and made off in the smoke. Before he had gone half a dozen steps he was killed.

Sheriff Walker meantime had forced his way toward the house, and was intent on getting inside. In the smoke and confusion Cullins got in the way of Walker's gun, and was shot in the back and seriously wounded. While the posse were removing Cullins the remaining robber made his way to a sod kitchen near by, and barricaded the door.

The robbers was armed with a rifle, and every attempt to approach the house drew his fire. About 4 o'clock some men crawled through a corn field unobserved to a shed near the house. With great accuracy they threw two railroad fuses upon the roof of the shack. In a few minutes it was in flames. The robber made no sign, and he met death in the flames.

Both bodies were brought here to-night. Their identity as the men who did the job near Hugo was thoroughly established. On the body of the one shot in the morning was found a watch, two masks, a lady's watchchain and charm. A large roll of bills and two valises were burned.

Riggs and Cullins, the wounded possemen, will recover.

LEAPED TO DEATH FROM WINDOW

Rosary in Hand, a Hospital Patient Is Killed.

Holding a rosary in her hand, and counting the beads slowly, a woman stood at a window on the third floor of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, early last evening. A group of children in the street stopped their play to watch her. The woman stopped counting the beads suddenly, and then plunged forward out of the window. Whether she fell or jumped is not known.

She landed on the stone flagging inside the iron fence, and lay there motionless. The children stood for a moment horror-stricken. Then they ran to the hospital entrance and told the attendants. The woman was picked up and carried inside the building, where an examination showed that she was dead. She had apparently been killed instantly.

The hospital attendants were not disposed to give out much information about the woman. They said that her name was Annie Bolten and that she was thirty-five years old. She went to the hospital three weeks ago to undergo a surgical operation, it was said, and was convalescing in the surgical ward on the third floor.

Inquiry by the police of the Amity Street Station failed to develop any further particulars except that the woman came from Setauket, L. I.

Would-Be Suicide Arrested.

MIDDLETOWN, Aug. 10.—Frank Herrick of this city, who has been unsuccessful in two attempts to commit suicide, both through shooting and gas asphyxiation, was to-day arrested and must stand trial for the act.

FIRE THREATENED LIVES.

A Brooklyn Apartment House Destroyed —Several Tenants Rescued.

The lives of several persons were imperiled yesterday by a fire which destroyed the three-story apartment house at 158 Bayard Street, Brooklyn. The fire started in the apartment of Mrs. Conrad Weir, on the ground floor of the building.

Mrs. Weir lived there with her two sons, Frederick and George, seven and five years old respectively. The woman goes out to work, and the children are left alone during the day. On several occasions neighbors, it is alleged, caught the boys playing with matches and lighting paper. They complained to Mrs. Weir of the danger and warned her to put a stop to this practice.

While the boys were in the apartments yesterday a fire occurred in the kitchen, and the flames spread rapidly through the rooms. The boys escaped to the street. Mrs. Mary Armstrong lived on the second floor and Mrs. Peter Smith, with her two children, on the third. When they found the hall filled with dense smoke, Mrs. Smith became too terrified to escape with her children.

Thomas Fuchs and John Riegel, neighbors, climbed the fire escape and rescued them. Mrs. Armstrong was also rescued. Two fox terriers belonging to Mrs. Armstrong were left in the apartments during the excitement, and were suffocated.

The fire spread to the buildings 156 and 160 Bayard Street, but the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. The loss on the building at 158 is placed at $5,000. The sons of Mrs. Weir told the police that they were in a front room when the fire started.

FOUND A MOTOR VEHICLE.

Policeman Tried to Drive It with Ill-Success.

The West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station wants the owner of an expensive motor vehicle found last night at Broadway and Seventy-first Street to call and get his machine. Policeman Newman found the vehicle. He essayed to pilot it to the station, and had a narrow escape from reaching the Morgue.

The usual crowd gathered, with many kinds of advice, when Newman got in the machine. He just turned a wheel and pulled a lever. The machine leaped about two feet into the air. Then it backed, and after making three rings started for a house stoop. Newman was hanging on for life, but had presence of mind enough to turn the little wheel back and readjust the dangerous lever.

He then got the patrol wagon, and the lost vehicle was towed to a livery stable without killing anybody.

CHILD ASLEEP IN DANCE HALL.

Parents Say She Ran Away and that She Is a Bad Girl.

Mary Ellen Nolan, a thirteen-year-old girl, was found fast asleep in a Coney Island dance hall on Thursday night and told the police that her mother had taken her there and deserted her.

Investigation showed that she ran away from her home at 217 West Nineteenth Street after her mother had given her some money to go out and purchase provisions. Her father, who is a painter, says he does not know what to do with her, for she has been engaged in all manner of pranks since her tenth year.

Just at present Mary is under guard at the headquarters of the Brooklyn Children's Society.

STRIKE LEADS TO A SHOOTING.

One of the Cigarmakers Wounded in the Leg in a Dispute.

Frank Morsidio and Henry Goldstein, cigarmakers, quarreled in front of the latter's home, at 305 East Thirty-ninth Street, last night, and Morsidio shot Goldstein in the leg with a pistol. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the wound was declared not to be dangerous.

Goldstein has been active in the cigarmakers' strike, and Morsidio has a brother who refused to give up his place in Hilson's cigar factory, at Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue. This was the cause of the quarrel. Morsidio says Goldstein threatened his life, and that the shooting was in self-defense. Goldstein declares that he only threatened to administer a "licking."

Lieut. Macfarland Returns Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Lieut. Horace G. Macfarland, United States Navy, has returned to this city from Manila on the Dixie, thus completing his third voyage around the world. He is the guest of his brother, District Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland. Lieut. Macfarland served with distinction in the naval campaign during the Spanish war, and then went on the Oregon to the Philippines. Later he had an independent command in the captured Spanish gunboat Samar, and was sent to break up the insurgent communications between the Southern Islands of the archipelago. In this cruise he captured or destroyed thirty-seven vessels, and received high commendation from Admiral Watson and other officers.

Gov. Wood's Trip Through Cuba.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Gen. Wood returned here from Matanzas last night. He has been in that city in consultation with the Civil Governor on political questions bearing on the forthcoming elections. Gen. Wood will leave here to-morrow with Secretaries Lacoste and Tamayo, on a tour throughout the island, his purpose being to point out to the inhabitants of the various sections the advisability of sending their most capable men to the convention, irrespective of party.

Plans for Cuban Teachers' Tour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Mr. C. C. Mann of Harvard College, who has charge of the arrangements connected with the visit of the Cuban teachers to this country, had a conference here to-day with Edward F. Naulty, Chairman of a committee of Philadelphia citizens, in regard to entertaining the teachers in that city. It was arranged that after their visit to Washington next week, the teachers should be taken to New York and then sail on the transports for Philadelphia, spending Aug. 22 and 23 there as the guests of the city.

To Entertain Cuban Teachers.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer was informed yesterday that the Cuban school teachers would be in this city on Aug. 21. The Acting Mayor said he would be pleased to receive the teachers at the City Hall and show them the courtesies of the city. The Acting Mayor will make a speech in Central Park to the teachers, and they will be entertained at a dinner to be served in the Park.

Lineman Killed at Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 10.—James Cleary of Brooklyn, a lineman employed

GRUBER'S DISTRICT PICNIC

People of the Twenty-first at Oscawanna Island.

The Leader Has His Picture Taken with a Baby in Each Arm—Incidents of the Day.

Over 5,500 people, men, women, and children, attended the fifth annual family excursion of the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District yesterday. The excursion was to Oscawanna Island, up the Hudson. Abraham Gruber, the leader of the district, was the central figure of the big party, and received many ovations.

The excursion was scheduled to leave Ninety-third Street at 9 o'clock. The iron steamboats Cygnus and Taurus and the excursion boat Chancellor lay at the pier, and families began to arrive early, mothers bearing children in their arms, fathers carrying lunch baskets, and little fellows towing on behind, a steady stream of happy, laughing humanity, bound for a day's outing.

"Mister," said an urchin to a committeeman, "me mudder says t'ree years ago when she was on dis picnic she got did out o' her music by gettin' on de wrong boat, an' she wants to know is it dis boat or de udder two boats what de ban' will play on." The answer sent him away rejoicing, and a moment later, when a dozen men of the Ninth Regiment Band came aboard with their horns and drums, a yell of delight came from the passengers.

The Chancellor was loaded long before 9 o'clock and was sent on ahead. There was some delay before the Cygnus and the Taurus, after making way for the Chancellor, could refasten to the pier. Meanwhile the crowd became dense, and the heat was suffocating. Except for a girl who fainted the people stood it well, and remained good-natured.

On the pier there were barrels of cement lying on their sides, four high. It remained for a gray-haired woman of about seventy years to climb up, run across the barrels, and get in line ahead of a thousand or more people. A number of others tried to follow her, but the police drove them back.

"Wait till one day when you're seventy, young fellow, and we'll give you a chance, too," said one of the policemen.

"Abe" Gruber, smiling and vigorously working a paper fan, was one of the last to get aboard. "I tell you," he said, "this day among these people is for me the day of the year. Look at them—look at them! Isn't it beautiful?"

When the band struck up, the first bars played were drowned in a cheer, and then hundreds of voices fell in with the popular air.

Then a ten-year-old boy on an upper deck spied "Abe" sitting on the deck below. "There's Mr. Gruber," he cried, and instantly there was a cheer, followed by calls for the leader. Thereafter he was much in evidence, going from place to place, and there were many cries of "Gruber!" "Gruber!"

Before the boats got to Yonkers the fresh, bracing river air had whetted the people's appetites, and lunch boxes were unpacked. Much interest was manifested in what was supposed to be a race between the two steamers. The Taurus left her somewhat slower rival and overtook the Chancellor, at which there was great rejoicing aboard the Taurus. As the boats drew up at the landing at Oscawanna Island the strip was entirely deserted. Twenty minutes later a townful of people had captured the place.

With the exception of a little diversion furnished by a youth the landing was uneventful. The young man, however, saw, or thought he saw, a way of jumping ashore without making use of the gangplank. He jumped between the pier and the boat. He was a good swimmer, and was promptly fished out by a deckhand with a boathook.

Once ashore the passengers flocked to shady nooks and groves, and again the baskets were opened. Later there were dancing and baseball and outdoor games.

A photographer was pressed into service, and the crowd began to yell that "Abe" must have his picture taken. The members of the organization had already been drawn up and Mr. Gruber had taken his place in the centre of the group when a young negro woman, who was standing by holding a coal-black pickaninny, asked if Mr. Gruber would not hold her baby for the picture.

"I'll hold any good Republican baby," he said, "and what's more, I would like another Republican baby to hold in the other arm, a white one." A strapping white baby was then procured, and the little leader, holding the two youngsters in his arms, took his place and looked cheerful. But there was a slight hitch. The negro baby developed belligerent traits, and playfully uppercut the white chap in the eye and laughed. Thereupon the white one half-hooked, reaching the wind. Things looked serious when the referee, both arms full, pushed his head in between to avoid further trouble, and received well-aimed blows from tiny fists. The youngsters were subdued by their mothers, and the picture was taken.

Until nearly 4 o'clock the excursionists romped around the island. At 7 o'clock the last of the three steamers tied up at the pier at Ninety-third Street. It was a weary, happy crowd which descended the gangplank.

At the grounds addresses suitable to the occasion and conspicuously free from politics were made by Alderman Armatage Mathews, William F. Bennett, Chairman of the district's Campaign Committee, and Abraham Gruber.

MR. HANNA IS SATISFIED.

Says His Observations in Boston Indicate that New England People Are Awakening.

Those in attendance at Republican National Headquarters yesterday were doing their best to keep cool.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival and he seemed the only one who disregarded the heat. He had a huge pile of correspondence to look at and he went to work at once.

"Deuced hot, isn't it?" he remarked to a TIMES reporter. "But I must go through this mass," pointing to a pile of letters.

"How about your Eastern trip, Senator?"

"Barring the weather it was very pleasant," he answered. "I went to Boston on the invitation of local leaders to meet some prominent Republicans."

"You met them, of course?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "and I am pleased to note that our friends there are alive to the necessities of the campaign. I am convinced, from what I saw, that the people of New England are awakening and will soon be fully as enthusiastic as those in the West. Mr. Bryan's reply to the Notification Committee has aroused the people to the real dangers of Bryanism. I am confident that the party will keep moving in the East."

"Did you note much of an anti-imperialistic or anti-expansion sentiment in Boston?"

"I did not," he answered confidently. "Did you meet Thomas B. Reed?"

Senator Hanna smiled, and then leaning over, whispered:

"Confidentially, I did not. I lunched with Senator Hoar and twenty-five or thirty other prominent Republicans. I expressed to Senator Hoar my satisfaction with the published statement of his position."

Senator Hanna said he was well pleased with the results of his trip, but he was dumb when asked whether Treasurer Bliss and he had collected any funds in Boston.

"We'll get paid off to-morrow," remarked an employe when told of the question asked of Senator Hanna.

Word was received from Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia that in his joint debate with Thomas Carmody of Penn Yann, Penn., at Lagoon Island, between Albany and Troy, on Thursday, the verdict was in favor of the Republican side. He also wrote that the outlook was very encouraging for a big majority for McKinley in Albany and Rensselaer.

Senator J. B. Foraker, with his left hand in a sling, was a caller at National Headquarters. The Senator is staying at Spring Lake. He will deliver an address at the meeting of the New Jersey State Republican League at Jersey City on Sept. 13. Senator Foraker will open the campaign in Ohio on Sept. 8 and will speak at Baltimore three days later.

J. Stewart Corey of Newark, N. J., who has just returned from a tour of the West, called on Senator Hanna yesterday and said:

"I did not meet a single business man, Democrat or Republican, who did not desire the election of McKinley. I suppose there are Bryan business men, but my experience did not unearth them. The business men of the East and West do not want a change of Administration now. They do not dare to change! I found that Eastern people wanted expansion for their manufactures, and Western men wanted expansion to market their surplus crops. All business is bound to be affected disastrously by unsettled conditions, provided Mr. Bryan is elected.

"Take our own business. A tightening of the money market would result from the election of the Democratic ticket and many of the merchants with whom we deal would become timid and buy sparsely, while in turn their local trade, for the same reason, would buy less freely, and therefore our factories would have to discontinue producing."

Senator Hanna, just before leaving for Long Branch, declined to say whether he would make any speeches during the campaign. The question seemed to annoy him.

Call to New Jersey Clubs.

President F. F. Meyer of the State Republican League has issued the call for a convention of the Republican clubs of New Jersey, which will take place at Columbia Hall, Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 13, 1900. The business portion of the meeting will include the election of officers for the coming year, and revision of the constitution. The officers to be elected at this convention are a President, one Vice President from each Congressional District, and one Executive Committeeman from each county.

SULLIVAN COUNTY DELEGATES.

Representatives to the State and Senatorial Conventions Elected.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Sullivan County Republican Convention met here to-day and elected delegates to State and Senatorial Conventions, without a contest. Delegates to the State Convention elected were George McLaughlin, Conrad Metzger, Mercein Skinner, A. P. Dubois, Edward Boisland, and John P. Ross, Jr. Senator William L. Thornton of Monticello, who is a candidate for a second term, was given the privilege to name his own delegates by the convention, and named Edward R. Dusenberry, James F. Curlett, Jay Davidson, Edward Lefever, and George Carlisle. The only resolution offered before the convention was unanimously adopted, and was as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Sullivan County take great pleasure in indorsing the proposition to nominate B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor, the long-time leader of the Republican Party in the Seventeenth Congressional District and the efficient Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the delegates appointed by this convention to represent this county in the State Convention, are requested to use their best efforts in promoting his nomination.

Westchester Committee Meeting.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Republican County Committee held its first meeting to-day, at which nearly every one of the twenty-two towns of the county of Westchester was represented. The organization was effected by the re-election of ex-Congressman William L. Ward of Rye, Chairman, and John J. Brown of White Plains, Secretary.

Roosevelt's Campaign Opens Sept. 20.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Aug. 10.—The Republican State Committee has announced that Gov. Roosevelt will open the campaign in the West on Sept. 20 in this city. This will be his only speech in Iowa.

ACTING MAYOR TO APPOINT.

Mr. Guggenheimer Will Choose Successor to Commissioner Simis.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will to-day announce the appointment of a Commissioner of Charities for the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Adolph Simis.

This will be the first time in years that an Acting Mayor has had the honor of appointing a high public official. The unwritten law has been for the Acting Mayor to defer all action on appointments until the return of the chief executive.

It was said yesterday that the new appointee will be a man who has been recommended by the Democratic organization of Brooklyn. The salary attached to the place is $7,500.

THREW REVENUE INSPECTOR OUT.

Proprietor of a Hotel and His Bartender Held in $1,500 Bail.

Sigmund Klousner and Harry Unger, the proprietor and bartender of a café at 8 Stanton Street, were held in $1,500 bail each yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of not complying with the revenue law and of interfering with a revenue officer in the discharge of his duty.

Revenue Officer Edward J. Conway, who made the complaint against them, says that they not only threw him out of their place, but added insult to injury by calling six women to help them do it.

"I went into the café," he said to see if the internal revenue laws were being complied with. I found six quart bottles of champagne on which there were no revenue stamps, and about a thousand packages of cigarettes and little cigars with uncanceled stamps on them. I grabbed the wine and started for the door, but the two prisoners grabbed me. I could have licked them easy, but they called for help, and six big brunette women came running down the stairs. They slung me all around the store, while the men passed the wine away from me. Then they all grabbed hold of me at once and threw me out."

LOST A BET AND SHOT AT WINNER.

Prizefight Almost Leads to Murder in Broadway Saloon.

Axel Tiemen, a Swede, living at 306 West Eightieth Street, made an attempt last night to shoot his brother-in-law, Axel Lundgren, of 1 West Eighty-ninth Street, in a saloon at Broadway and Eightieth Street. Tiemen is the Superintendent of a row of flats in West Eightieth Street. Lundgren has charge of the flat house 1 West Eighty-ninth Street. Both went to the saloon to hear the news of the prizefight. Tiemen heard the first three rounds and decided that Ruhlin would win anyhow.

"Ruhlin's no good. Fitz will win. I bet you $8," said his brother-in-law. Tiemen at once covered the money. The bet had hardly been arranged when the bulletin came that Fitzsimmons had won. Tiemen began to protest that he had been swindled, but the stakeholder promptly gave the $16 to Lundgren.

Tiemen swore he would have revenge and pulled a revolver from his pocket and pointed it at his brother-in-law. A man near him struck his arm and the bullet lodged in a door panel. The saloon was jammed with men, and there was a wild scramble for the open air. Lundgren managed to get out, but as he went through the door Tiemen fired two more shots. His aim was wild, and the bullets lodged above the fugitive's head.

Roundsman Robert McNaught arrested the man with the revolver. He was locked up on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

Suspected of Stealing Worth's Watch.

George Harrigan, whose residence is on the Bowery, Coney Island, was locked up in the Coney Island Police Station yesterday by Detective Matthews, on suspicion of having stolen the twelve-hundred-dollar gold watch which Jacob Worth, the Brooklyn political leader, lost on his way to the Brighton Beach race track on Saturday. The police heard that a man answering Harrigan's description had been trying to sell a watch similar to the one lost by Mr. Worth. Many pawn tickets were found in his pockets, but nothing to indicate that he had stolen Mr. Worth's watch.

Life Savers Exhibition Drill.

A free exhibition drill by officers and members of the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of Inland Waters for the Department of New York will be given to-morrow morning at Page's Dock, Sheepshead Bay. Commander Paul A. Ferry and Capt. John H. Dunn of the organization, assisted by some of the members, will give a variety of exercises showing what can be done by expert swimmers in the water.

"Divine Healer" Got 32,000 Letters.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10—Postmaster Hibbard to-day announced that the last piece of mail directed to Francis Truth, the "Divine Healer," had been sent back to the writers. The total number of letters was 32,000.

NO ALLY OF MR. COLER

Ex-Mayor Strong Denies Rumor Which Startles Republicans.

If the Controller Should Become a Mayoralty Candidate It Would Be Another Matter.

A rumor was started yesterday by some politicians gathered at Democratic State Headquarters in the St. James Building, that William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York, had declared to a friend that he would support Controller Coler for Governor if nominated against a Platt machine candidate.

It was not long before the report spread to the camp of the Republican politicians in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The rumor created quite a scare among the machine Republicans. It was said that Mr. Strong was at this early date firing the first gun in the Independents' campaign for Mayor of the Greater New York, which will be fought next year.

Ex-Mayor Strong's friends have been very active in local politics of late. They are quietly holding conferences on the local situation, and it was said yesterday that they would take a very important part in the Mayoralty campaign.

A TIMES reporter saw ex-Mayor Strong in his office.

"Is there any truth in the report that you have declared for Controller Coler for Governor against a Platt machine candidate?" was asked.

After chuckling for half a minute Mr. Strong said:

"No. I did not say that. I would not support Controller Coler for Governor. I am a machine man of the hide-bound type on National and State politics. I am against the bosses, however, and I guess the people of New York know that by this time."

"Would you support Controller Coler for Mayor of the Greater New York on an independent ticket?"

"That is another matter. That is a different proposition. I am against the bosses, both Republican and Democratic. If Controller Coler was named for Mayor—but that campaign is too far off. I want to see a man of independent principles elected Mayor."

"Some of your friends think that you should again be a candidate?"

"I am too old. No, it must be a younger man. It ought to be a man of high principles who would not be dictated to by the bosses. I follow the machine in National and State politics, but in local affairs there should be no politics."

"Do you want to be quoted as to Controller Coler's record now?"

"No, not now. There will be talking enough about the Mayoralty next year. It is too early to talk now."

"Ex-Mayor Strong said that the campaign for the election of McKinley and Roosevelt was progressing well. He was confident of Republican success at the polls this Fall.

MAYOR McGUIRE FOR COLER.

Comes Out Boldly for the Controller for Governor.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Mayor James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, declared to-day that he is not a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and that he favors the nomination of Controller Bird S. Coler. Heretofore the Mayor has said that he favored the nomination of "a man of the type of Coler," and not making a specific declaration in favor of New York's Controller.

"You may say that I am not a candidate," said the Mayor to-day, "and that I am in favor of the nomination of Bird S. Coler. I believe that Coler would attract the great body of independent voters in the State, which, taken with the votes which would be cast for any Democratic candidate, would easily insure his election. Coler has proved himself to be a clean man in politics, and, although a party man, he has the independence which attracts independent votes. With Coler the Democratic State ticket would win in this Fall's campaign."

SENATOR GRADY'S DEFEAT.

Ex-Congressman Southwick's Railroad Ticket Wins Victory for Him in Joint Debate.

Senator Thomas F. Grady had his colors lowered in a joint debate with ex-Congressman George M. Southwick, who claimed to be a countryman whose wits had not been sharpened in New York City politics. The debate occurred on Wednesday last at Sandy Hill, a race track and pleasure park near Troy.

"The Republican Party gives everything to the rich man," said Senator Grady, "and lets the poor man hunt for bread. The rich railroads of the State give everything to the rich people. Men of wealth get passes while the poor man has to pay his fare."

Then Senator Grady turned on his opponent, Mr. Southwick. Pointing at him, Senator Grady shouted:

"My rich friend here no doubt traveled on a railroad pass when he came to this place. He will return to his home on a railroad pass, while you poor workingmen will have to pay fare."

Cheers greeted this sally. Ex-Congressman Southwick then quietly held up a paid return ticket on the railroad and showed it to the crowd.

The laugh was turned on Senator Grady, and the crowd cheered ex-Congressman Southwick. He was declared the winner of the joint debate. Tammany's orator was crestfallen. He said to a friend:

"That's my luck. I was told by a close friend of Mr. Southwick's that he always traveled on a railroad pass. I tackled him, and he beat me on what I thought was sure ground."

While on the way to the railroad station the two orators met. Senator Grady said:

"Mr. Southwick, I was informed that you always traveled on a railroad pass in this part of the country."

"So I do," replied Mr. Southwick, "but I happened to leave it home on the bureau to-day."

NORMAN MACK ON COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bryan Promises to Make Several Speeches in New York State.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—William J. Bryan will make no such extended speechmaking tour of the country this campaign as he did four years ago. He will make several speeches, but they will be all in connection with some special occasion and not a part of a general swinging around the circle. That much was determined during the talks which Mr. Bryan had with the members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee to-day.

The membership of the committee was revised so as to give New York State representation on it. Committeeman Head of Tennessee withdrew, giving as a reason that he had not time to attend to its duties, and Norman E. Mack, National Committeeman from New York, was named in the place of Mr. Head on the Executive Committee.

Speaking of his own plans for the campaign, so far as they were determined on to-day, Mr. Bryan said: "No regular programme of speeches by me will be mapped out, and no especial itinerary arranged. I shall make a few speeches during the campaign; the times and dates will be announced from time to time as they are determined upon. Just now there is no announcement of any kind to make, because no date has been as yet fixed or any arrangement made. When it is settled that I am to appear at any particular place, the announcement will be made. Then there will be nothing further to give out until another time and place is determined upon. Every speech will be independent of all others."

Asked if this was meant to include the outing of the Irish societies here on next Wednesday and that of the trades unions on Labor Day, Mr. Bryan said: "Yes, it is not yet decided whether I shall appear at either or both of these occasions."

In response to a question as to his formal letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination, Mr. Bryan replied: "I cannot say now when that letter will be ready; it certainly is not written yet."

Mr. Bryan expects to remain here until Monday at least, and perhaps longer. Then he will go to Lincoln.

LEADERS GO TO SARATOGA.

The Largest Gathering in Years Expected at the Democratic State Committee Meeting.

The politicians around the Democratic State headquarters drifted into a state of somnolency yesterday. They were expecting Chairman James K. McGuire to appear and set the wheels of the political machine moving. Instead Mr. McGuire sent word to Secretary John A. Mason from Syracuse that he would not come to New York until Monday.

An exodus of Tammany Hall politicians began yesterday for Saratoga. Before Monday the Tammany Hall colony at Saratoga will include nearly every district leader and all the lights of the organization.

State Chairman Campbell sent word to headquarters yesterday that at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, which will be held next Thursday, there will be the largest gathering of Democrats held in New York State in years.

There was talk of the Hill-Croker feud, but the politicians in New York did not seem to be informed of the plans of the leaders.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri arrived in New York yesterday. It was said that the ex-Governor would open National headquarters in New York under the direction of Senator Jones.

Secretary James Kerr of the National Democratic Congressional Committee visited State headquarters yesterday. He said that the outlook in New York State for electing a larger number of Democratic Congressmen this year was very bright.

COMMANDER SHAW'S DENIAL.

Says Grand Army Is No Adjunct of Republican Party.

Commander A. D. Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic was a caller at the Republican State headquarters yesterday. He denied the Democratic reports that the organization was being used as an adjunct to the Republican Party.

"But," he said, "I find there are more Republicans than Democrats in the Grand Army in this section of the country."

Commander Shaw expressed his approval of a Pension Court of Appeals, believing it would settle the muddle of new pensions.

Assemblyman S. S. Slater, another caller, expressed a belief that he would be nominated for the Senate to succeed Senator John Ford.

Chairman Odell repudiated the statement published in an afternoon paper yesterday that a poll of the State had shown nearly 500,000 straight Republican votes above the Harlem. This would be in excess of the vote of 1896, when Mr. McKinley carried the State by more than 250,000.

"We are making a poll," said Chairman Odell, "but it probably will not be completed before Sept. 1. We do not take so rosy a view of the situation as the gentleman who printed the estimate."

MAYOR DIEHL FOR MACKEY.

Is Opposed to Entering the Lists for Governor Himself.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A Saratoga dispatch published here to-day to the effect that Richard Croker was seriously considering Mayor Diehl of this city for Governor, was shown to the Mayor, who glanced over it, and with a chuckle, said:

"I am against Diehl, and am for Mackey for Governor. I am perfectly satisfied to be Mayor during the Pan-American Exposition."

"Would you decline the nomination?" was asked.

"Well, now, that is different," replied the Mayor. "There is a difference between entering a strife for the nomination and having it offered to you. However, I repeat that I am against Diehl, and am still for Mackey."

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Waco Convention Renominates J. D. Sayers for Governor.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 10.—A full State ticket was named by the Democratic Convention to-day, as follows:

Governor—JOSEPH D. SAYERS.
Lieutenant Governor—J. N. BROWNING.
Attorney General—THOMAS S. SMITH.
Land Commissioner—CHARLES REGAN.
Controller—R. M. LOVE.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. KENDALL.
Chief Justice Supreme Court—R. S. GAINES.
Associate Justice—A. L. WILLIAMS and JOHN N. HENDERSON.
Treasurer—JOHN W. ROBBINS.
Railroad Commissioner—L. J. STOREY.

The convention was one of the most interesting Texas political gatherings held in many years. Nomination of State officers was in nearly every instance by acclamation, the only contest of interest being that for Railroad Commissioner, between L. J. Storey, the present incumbent, and E. P. Curtis. Storey won on the first ballot. James Wells was elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee for the ensuing four years.

WITHDRAW CANDIDATES.

Populists Return to the Original Basis of Settlement Agreed for Idaho.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A number of the leaders of the different parties opposing the present Administration held a conference at Democratic headquarters to-day. The principal subject of discussion was the entanglement in Idaho, and upon this a tentative agreement was reached.

According to this understanding the Populists will withdraw their Electoral candidates and return to the original basis of settlement agreed upon for that State before the various parties held their conventions. The agreement was accepted by all present, but its promulgation was postponed until Senator Heitfeld can be consulted concerning it.

Mr. Bryan was frequently called into the conference. Senators Blanchard and Jones were among the Democrats present. Senator Dubois represented the Silver Republicans, while Senator Allen of Nebraska, J. B. Weaver of Iowa, W. E. Smith of Illinois, and Congressman Breidenthal of Kansas represented the People's Party.

Iowa Social Democrats Nominate.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Aug. 10.—Social Democrats met here to-day, perfected their State organization, placed a State ticket in nomination, and elected Congressional nominees in four districts.

Declines Nomination to Congress.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 10.—To-night George D. Jackson declined to accept the Congressional nomination unanimously given him yesterday by the Democrats of the Tenth District.

MR. VAN COTT ON ASSESSMENTS.

Federal Clerks as Party Men May Be Asked to Contribute.

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican county organization, when asked concerning the claim of the Civil Service Reform Association that Federal employes should not contribute to campaign funds, said yesterday:

"While I have no opinion to express on the propriety or policy of asking contributions from Federal employes for political purposes, I have no doubt that it is no violation of the law to make such a request, if it is made to them as members of the party and not as employes. I have no practical concern in the matter whether the contributions are made to Republican or Democratic committees. It is only a common sense proposition that a citizen should not be debarred from affording financial aid to a party whose principles he has at heart simply because he holds a Government position."

George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, when told of the Postmaster's statement, remarked:

"The vital point is not where the solicitations are made, but who makes them. If any Federal office holder is a member of a committee which requests Federal employes to contribute to a campaign fund that committeeman violates the law, no matter where the request is delivered."

Populist Committee to Meet Aug. 27.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Executive Committee of the Populist Party to-day decided to call a meeting of the National Committee of that party, to be held in this city on Aug. 27, at that meeting the question of filling the vacancy on the Presidential ticket occasioned by Mr. Towne's declination of the nomination for the Vice Presidency will be disposed of.

Nominated for Congress.

MICHIGAN—Fifth District, William R. Knight, (Rep.)
TENNESSEE—Fourth District, John P. Gore, (Rep.)

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Southern Classification Committee Adjourns After a Three Days' Meeting.

The Southern Classification Committee, with jurisdiction over the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, which has been meeting at the Oriental Hotel for the last three days, adjourned yesterday, to meet again in September. A great many complaints and objections from shippers and other interested parties against the present classification No. 27 were heard, and a few changes have been decided upon. But it does not appear that any of the demands for which, among others, the Merchants' Association of this city has been agitating, have been granted, or that much of real importance was accomplished.

"The numerous and unreasonable advances in classification," said a shipper yesterday, "which were made by this committee in February and June last, were made simply in imitation of similar changes made by the trunk lines and other freight associations, but while the latter have recognized the unwisdom of these advances, and abandoned the theory on which they were made, the Southern lines are turning a deaf ear to the protests against these prohibitory rates."

The State authorities, however, have now taken the matter in hand, and the Railroad Commissioners of Georgia, Mississippi, and North and South Carolina have refused to accept the new classification. In the case of Mississippi the action was taken only yesterday. The other Southern States, it is expected, will take similar action, and as this has the effect of making the new classification (No. 27) illegal, the shippers will have gained their point in spite of the railroads.

Special Trains to G. A. R. Encampment.

A special train of the West Shore Railroad will carry the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and his staff to the thirty-fourth annual National Encampment of that organization, which will be held at Chicago from Aug. 27 to Aug. 31. A special car will carry Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant and her daughter. The Woman's Relief Corps will also be carried by this train, which will leave at 9 o'clock Sunday, Aug. 26. Another special train will leave on Saturday, Aug. 25, via the West Shore Railroad, at 10 o'clock, carrying Col. N. P. Pond, commander of the Department of New York, and his staff. Both trains will run in connection with the Wabash, and tickets will be sold at the rate of one fare for the round trip, good to return until Sept. 30.

To Start on the Oregon Railroad.

ASHLAND, Aug. 10.—In a series of conferences just concluded here between the officers of the corporations known as the Oregon Railroad Company and the Midland Construction Company of Chicago, a decision was reached to begin the construction of the road at an early date. Leaving the Oregon and California Southern Pacific line just north of the Klamath River, it traverses a heavy timber belt north of that stream, and by fairly direct route reaches Klamath Falls, in the Oregon Lake region, at a distance of eighty-three miles.

The engineer's estimate for the construction of the road is $2,151,000. It is bonded for $3,000,000.

Southern Pacific Booklet.

The passenger department of the Southern Pacific Company has published a booklet, "Pacific Coast Theatrical Guide and Booking Sheet," for the benefit of theatrical agents and managers, to show how a tour of the Pacific Coast can be made without the loss of a single night, to avoid unnecessary journeyings, to know the towns, their newspapers, hotels, and theatres, and such information in detail as will be of interest to the profession.

JUDGMENT AGAINST REDSKINS.

Costs of Suits Brought by Them to Recover Wampum Belts.

ALBANY, Aug. 10. — In the County Clerk's office to-day a judgment was filed against Say Ha Que, Hos Hay Qua, Sho Heh Dohan, Hoan Wengo Wenbe, Ho Do Oh Go Ah, Ha Ja Ah Gwysha, the Onondaga Nation, and the University of the State of New York.

The judgment is in favor of John Boyd Thacher for $157.43, the costs of the action brought by the men with the names and the university to recover the wampum belts.

HELD FOR STEALING BREAD.

The Magistrate Finds that the Woman Earns a Salary.

For stealing two loaves of bread Mrs. Emma Hodgkins, a janitress of 1,831 Seventh Avenue, was held in $100 bail yesterday morning by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court. The woman had been arrested on Thursday on complaint of William Cushman, a baker, but she was paroled until yesterday, Magistrate Zeller stating that he could not hold a woman who stole because she was hungry.

The Magistrate, however, made a personal investigation, and found that Mrs. Hodgkins not only lived rent free as janitress, but also received a salary of $25 a month.

POWERS'S DEFENSE CLOSED.

Many Believe that the Trial Will End in Disagreement.

GEORGETOWN, Aug. 10.—In the case of Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State, charged with being an accessory before the fact in the Goebel assassination, the defense rested upon. Several witnesses in rebuttal were introduced by the prosecution.

The jury will be taken to Frankfort either on Monday or Tuesday to view the scene of the tragedy. There are few who believe the trial will result in a conviction, but many anticipate disagreement.

The Commonwealth expects to conclude its rebuttal proof by to-morrow night.

MR. McKINLEY BUSY AT CANTON.

CANTON, Aug. 10.—President McKinley's stay at his home in this city assumed even less of a vacation air when telephone connection was permanently established between the White House and the President's library. Secretary Cortelyou has been provided with an additional stenographer from Washington, and his work, which begins early, extends late into the night.

The President puts in about the same hours. He personally considers all of the Chinese news, and gives personal attention to all affairs of State referred here, except the matter of the most common routine. The President, however, is keeping well, and experienced much benefit from his sojourn here. Mrs. McKinley is also the better from living in her own home, free from the restrictions and formalities of official residence.

Injured by Falling from Car.

An unknown woman, about forty years old, fell from a north-bound Lexington Avenue car, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets last night. She sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and was taken to Flower Hospital unconscious. It is thought she will die. The woman wore a black and white shirt waist and black skirt.

Messenger Boy Falls Five Stories.

Alexander Miller, fifteen years old, of 398 Third Avenue, an American District Telegraph messenger boy, fell from the fifth floor of that number into the airshaft last night. He was found at the bottom of the shaft unconscious. His skull, right thigh, and several ribs were fractured. He was taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Nettie R. Craven Again Beaten.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven has again suffered defeat in her battle for the millions of the late Senator James G. Fair. A decision rendered by Judge Troutt holds that she is not the widow of Fair and is not entitled to any allowance from his estate. Judge Troutt declared the deeds and the alleged will conveying property to Mrs. Craven much of the late Senator were forgeries.

KNEW EIGHT GENERATIONS.

Funeral of Mrs. Brand, Who Leaves Many Descendants.

The funeral of Mrs. Harriet W. Brand, who died on Thursday, and who had been personally acquainted with eight generations of her own family, took place yesterday at her residence, at 122 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brand was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Harris Holley, the founder and the first President of Transylvania University of Lexington, Ky., and was born at New Haven, Conn., on Dec. 13, 1808.

Her great-grandmother was alive when she was a little girl, and a great-great-granddaughter of hers was born in Brooklyn last Winter. Her husband, William Brand, died in 1845, leaving her with twelve children, four of whom were sons. The four sons—William, Horace, John, and G. Charlton—served as officers in the Confederate Army during the civil war, three of them—William, Horace, and John—dying from wounds they received in action. Mrs. Brand leaves fifty descendants. Her body was removed to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:06	Sun sets	7:04	Moon rises	7:16

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	7:44	Gov. Isl'd	8:10	H. Gate	10:06
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:01	Gov. Isl'd	8:28	H. Gate	10:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Altai, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Andes, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Caracas, La Guayra	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 13.

Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Belvernon, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince, Pernambuco	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syracuse, Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 18 and up to Sept. 1, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 1, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east. A portion of the mail is due in New York on the morning of Monday, August 12, the balance on the morning of Aug. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 11.

Aragonia, Antwerp, July 27.
Britannia, St. Lucia, July 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, July 29.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Fourmel, Havre, July 28.
Macedonia, Shields, July 28.
Norman Prince, Rotterdam, July 28.
Orizaba, Havana, Aug. 7.
San Juan, San Juan, Aug. 6.
St. Paul, Southampton, Aug. 4.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

Colorado, Hull, July 31.
Drummond, Gibraltar, July 20.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 7.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 2.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 2.

MONDAY, AUG. 13.

Astoria, Glasgow, Aug. 2.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 8.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 4.
Dominic, Para, Aug. 1.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Aug. 7.
Finance, Colon, Aug.

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes To-day at 12 O'clock

"Three to Make Ready, and Four to Go"

The hours count out quickly on Saturday morning. Nine---ten ---eleven---twelve---and the store closes for the day. But you are as anxious to get away in a hurry, as we are to serve you quickly. If your time is limited you find prompt service at Wanamaker's always, and Saturday morning, in particular.

An Interesting Talk About LINENS

In the Philadelphia North American of yesterday, Marion Harland writes on the subject of Linens, as follows:

"I would not give much for the housewifery tastes of a woman whose linen room or closet or shelf is not to her a garden of delights.

"She may, after the pretty fashion of a former day, lay bundles of lavender among the sheets, or scatter rose leaves among towels, or insinuate bags of orris (which should be written "iris") root between pillow cases. Or she may prefer the pure fragrance, delicate and sweet, of clean, well-laundered linen. The "delight" is there to sight, as to olfactories.

"The young housekeeper should have a bountiful store of napery, sheets, pillow cases, etc., whatever her trousseau may be. And the major part of the outfit should be genuine linen—linen of flax—even threaded, smoothly woven, excellent in quality, goodly in finish.

"Cotton sheets are comfortable in winter, and cambric sheets are daintily light in summer time. Your maids are content with cotton sheets all the year 'round, never having known any other. No one who is familiar with the cool deliciousness of fair linen sheets on hot nights, is willing to forego the luxury when it can be had.

"Linen pillow cases are so nearly one of the necessaries of life, at any season, that I am justified in insisting upon a liberal supply as an essential part of the furniture of the shelves or closet. Cotton is heating to the head, harsh to the cheek, no matter how fine and how neatly ironed. Hemstitched pillow cases for pillows and bolsters, can be bought ready-made and laundered, at extremely low rates."

This is how low the "genuine linen of flax" sorts can be bought in this store:

Hemstitched Linen sheets, German, grass-bleached—
72x90 inches at $1.50 each. 90x96 inches at $2 each.
Hemstitched Pillow Cases of same linen—
22x36 inches at 45c each. Finer grades, same size, at 62½c and 75c each.
Hemstitched Bolster Cases, 22x72 inches, at $1 and $1.25 each.

Right now is the fortunate time to buy linens. The scarcity of flax is real, and likely to continue some time; and all linens are up in prices; and will cost more when present stocks are gone.

Fourth avenue.

WHITE WAISTS

Attractive Styles Specially Low-priced

These two new styles have just arrived here—came to us at an unusually little price. And so they'll go to their admirers. One is made with entire front and back covered with clusters of very fine plaits. The other has two rows of fine insertion in front, and fine plaits in back. Both have laundered collars. Both are of fine white lawn. Both at the same price—

one dollar

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Half Prices on Women's LINEN DUSTERS

The traveling garments of this season have been made much more elaborately than ever before. And there were no more attractive styles shown anywhere than are these little remaining lots. They are of excellent linen, in tan and blue, some trimmed with braid, some with fish net. The prices until to-day were $24 and $28. They have been reduced to $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Reduced Prices on Reduced Lots of Women's BATHING SUITS

Numerous lines are sadly depleted, and it's too late to replenish them, especially as we have still an unsurpassed assortment outside of them. These small quantities had much better be in other possession at once. We can use the room they occupy, to excellent advantage. There are flannel suits in this grouping at $2 to $4, that are fairly worth a half more. And mohair suits at $3 to $6, that were reasonably priced at $3.75 to $8. India silk suits, that were excellent values at $22.50, now $18.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pretty, Low-priced Colored Shirt WAISTS

These are placed on the counters for the first time this morning. Few should be there at noon. They are of lawn and percale, white grounds with attractive colored figures or stripes in pink, blue and black. The regular price of these garments is $1. This lot only shall go at 65c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' BATHING SUITS

Reduced a Third to a Half

We have almost a hundred and fifty Bathing Suits for girls, in very pretty styles, which are offered this morning at quite tempting prices, which should take them away in a jiffy.

The first group is of blue flannel suits, variously trimmed with braid, in all sizes for girls of 2 to 14 years. Have been $3 and $4; to-day at **$2 a suit.**

The other group is suits of navy blue or black mohair, with collar and trimming of embroidered mohair, and braid. Sizes for 6 to 16 years. Value $5; now at **$3 a suit.**

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

The August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

Perhaps you have other plans for to-day that will interfere with coming here to see this wonderful collection of fine Furniture, and the striking August prices. At least you have a few moments to think about it, and plan for next week. No owner of a home can afford to let such a vital movement in home furnishing pass by without giving it consideration.

The Wanamaker August Trade Sales have made an evolution in home furnishing. Not only have they made the furnishing of a home cost hundreds of dollars less for the same goods, than formerly, but by bringing good furniture within the reach of thousands where only hundreds bought before, the movement has been educative.

Homes have been better furnished—comfort and refinement are more widespread—elegance is no longer exclusive.

But why should *you* be interested in this sale? A few of the reasons are these:

The Good to the Very Finest Furniture is Here.
The Variety is Magnificent and Satisfying.
There is no Trashy or Gaudy Furniture Here.
Every Piece is Skillfully Made and Well Finished.
You Can Have Confidence in the Quality.
You Can Depend on the Valuation.

Yet with quality assured, with style and finish the newest and of the highest character, you can buy on an average of

A Third Below the Value

Sometimes it's only a quarter off—other times you only pay a half.

This sale is worth more than thinking about—your own profit demands prompt and decisive action, if other homes are not to be more beautiful than yours, even with a less expenditure of money than you will perhaps make later on.

These prices to think about. All other kinds of Furniture at reductions equally great.

Bookcases—

$11, worth $17—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; 1 large door and 4 shelves.
$12, worth $18—Flemish oak; carved top and sides; 1 door and 4 shelves.
$15, worth $25—Mahogany finish; piano polish; 2 glass doors and 4 large shelves.
$17, worth $26—Mahogany; polished finish; 1 large door, 4 shelves and drawer below.
$25, worth $38—Mahogany; polished finish; 2 large doors and 4 shelves inside; 2 drawers below.
$28, worth $45—Flemish oak; carved top and sides; 3 glass doors and 4 shelves in each section.
$32, worth $50—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; carved top and sides; rope twist columns; 3 large doors with 4 shelves in each section.

Music Cabinets—

$6.75, worth $10.50 — Mahogany finish; straight front and carved legs; inlaid door and 3 shelves inside.
$18, worth $28—Mahogany; polished finish; shaped front with 2 drawers and large door; 3 shelves; handsomely inlaid front.

Music Cabinets—

$8, worth $12—Mahogany finish; highly polished; swelled front and French legs; inlaid door with 5 shelves inside.
$12, worth $18.50—Mahogany; piano polish; shaped inlaid door and French legs; 3 shelves.
$15, worth $25—Mahogany; highly polished; handsomely inlaid front with drawer and large door; 3 shelves.
$23, worth $35—Mahogany; highly polished; handsome inlaying and brass trimmings; 3 shelves.

Women's Desks—

$7.50, worth $12—Mahogany finish, inlaid; highly polished; 7 pigeon holes and drawer inside; large outside drawer.
$8, worth $12 — Golden quartered oak; polished finish; large drop lid and drawer in front; 6 pigeon holes and drawer inside.
$9, worth $15—Mahogany, inlaid; straight front and carved legs; large drawer in front and small drawer and pigeon holes inside.
$10, worth $16—Mahogany; swell front, with large drawer and French legs; pigeon holes and small drawers in top.

Morris Chairs—

$1.75, worth $2.50—Oak frame; wide arms; cushions — these frames at $1.50 and $5.50.
$8.50, worth $12 — Golden oak and mahogany finish; high polished; spring seats; cushions of various colored velour.
$9.50, worth $14 — Golden oak and mahogany; polished ish; shaped arms and curved legs; spring seats; velour cushions.
$12, worth $18 — Golden oak; highly polished; wide arms, rved legs, carved feet; deep spring seats; velour cushions.

Chairs and Rockers—

$3, worth $4—Quartered golden oak desk chairs; highly olished; saddle seats; French legs; fan back.
$4, worth $5.50—Quartered golden oak desk chairs; polished ish; saddle seats; banister back.
$3.25, worth $4.50—Golden oak rockers; highly polished; od or cobbler seats.
$6.50, worth $10—Quartered golden oak arm rocker; polished finish; shaped wood seat; carved banister back.
$7.75, worth $12—Imitation mahogany; Flemish oak rockers; saddle seats; spindled back; carved top.

SHOES of Many Sorts *Savings on All*

Men, women, boys and girls—bargains in shoes for all. Good shoes of almost every summer sort, selling now for so little that it isn't worth while to try to make the old shoes finish the season out. Good looks, comfort and service, and wonderfully little to pay for the shoes.

Women's Oxford Shoes at $1—
Tan and black kidskin of fine grades; stylish and durable. They sell in regular way at $1.50 to $2.

Women's $3 Tan Boots at $1.40
Less than half-price for boots, with four months' wearing-time ahead; laced, with medium toes and heels; flexible soles; most all sizes.

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.25—
Black kidskin laced shoes, with stout solid-leather soles and heels; sizes 13 to 5½ in broad widths. Fifth floor.

Down in the Main Shoe store are these:
Men's tan and brown calf and kid shoes; lace and Oxford. These include the balance of every tan shoe from our regular stock, as well as the surplus from one of the best known factories, and are marked at **$1.50, $2, and $2.50.** This is little more than half their usual selling price.

Women's tan kid and Russia calfskin lace boots; the balance of our best selling lines in nearly every size and width. Have been reduced from $3.50 to **$2.30** a pair. All made on this season's best lasts with welted soles of oak tanned leather.

Children's low shoes, with spring heels; black kidskin and patent leather; tan and brown calf and kidskin. Our regular lines, mostly made on the full hygienic lasts that will not crowd growing toes. No matter what the former price was—choose now any pair among sizes 8½ to 10½ for $1; or 11 to 4 for $1.50.

Men's $2 Yachting Shoes, $1—
White canvas Oxfords, with thick, smooth rubber soles, sewed on; made on stylish last, and suitable for tennis, golf, boating or fishing.

Main floor.

Men's SHIRTS and *Collars*

There is a large variety of handsome shirts still in this stock. There are also many bargain lots to tempt men economically inclined. One of the best offerings of fine shirts made this season, is still available this morning. They are handsomely-made madras and cheviot shirts, with attached or detached cuffs; in refined styles—shirts that sell regularly at $1.50 and $2, and the best shirts selling at those prices. While this lot lasts, choose for

one dollar each

The very particular man may think he wants to pay more than a dollar for his shirts; but he can't get better for two dollars than most of these offered to-day for one.

Two-for-a-Quarter Collars

Better than any other collars selling for a quarter apiece. That is the plain truth, as many a puzzled manufacturer knows. The styles are the most correct; the materials are the best used in any collars, linen on both sides of standing collars, and on the outside of all turndown collars; the collar-making is of the highest character, and the variety of shapes is very broad. 2 for 25c.

Broadway and Ninth.

Men's CLOTHING

Closing Several Seasonable Lots

We'll make short shrift on these, though it is a short day. The values offered are all exceptionally good. The clothing is the sort that's wanted now.

Here are some blue serge suits, half-lined with silk. $18 was the very moderate price. Now it's $12.

Some worsted trousers, in stylish patterns, at $3, though at $5—their former price—they were already bargains.

Striped flannel trousers that should be bringing $5 at least. Price $2.50 and $3.50, because the lots are small.

Bicycle trousers—$5 kinds at $3.50; and $2.50 to $3 kinds at $2.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SOAPS and *Brushes*

A counter on the Tenth street aisle holds an interesting collection of these Toilet Articles at very low prices.

The Wanamaker Cleanser Soap is a boon to those who get their hands soiled by outdoor sport, and want an effectual cleanser that does not roughen the skin. Cyclists, golfers, tennis and base-ball players will like it. 10c a cake.

Pure white Castile Soap, 4 pounds to a bar, 30c a bar.
Bay Rum Soap, 3 cakes in a box, for 10c.
Oatmeal Soap, large cakes, 10c.
French and Japanese Tooth Brushes, 4 rows of bristles, extra good value, 10c and 15c.
Hair Brushes, with assorted wood backs; 7 to 9 rows of bristles, 25c.

Tenth street aisle.

Who's Your Candidate?

Perhaps you admire your favorite for President enough to wish to have a good enlarged photograph of him. Political clubs are interested, of course.

We have enlargements of what are considered the best pictures ever taken of both *William McKinley* and *William Jennings Bryan*. Each shows the candidate at his best. They are valuable for character study. Splendidly printed, and handsomely mounted. Two sizes.

20x24 inches at $3. 22x27 inches at $4.50.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Cream *Fruit* Squares

A new and delicious candy just from our factory. 20c a pound.

Basement.

The Final Word Concerning Women's Summer DRESSES and SKIRTS

Though they are really the handsomest styles shown this season, their prices are radically reduced. There shall be no dallying with these lingerers. So, if there's a need existing for either dress or separate skirt, to finish out the summer, or a wish for ownership of either, the price shall not stand in the way, nor will this offering be else than most satisfactory, as regards qualities and attractiveness.

The dresses are mostly of figured dimities, in various colorings, made up tastefully. A fair proportion in the lot are imported dresses. Values up to $40. The price is $15.

The skirts are of tan khaki, and blue and red Mercerized linen. Many are $6 qualities, none is worth less than $4.50. Choice at $1.5

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MINEOLA GOT THE RACE

Virginia Was First but Was Disqualified by the Judges.

YACHTS IN A BRISK BREEZE

Cruising Fleet of the New York Club Had a Fine and Fast Run from Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 10.—It is worth noting that the squadron run of the New York Yacht Club from Newport to-day was an interesting test of the yachts in a strong wind and run to sea. There were no flukes, as in yesterday's contest, and the battle was fought out with the conditions alike for all. The Virginia of the "Seventies," sailed by her owner, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., finished first in her class, but was disqualified for going inside the middle ground in violation of the instructions governing the race. She beat the Mineola, the second boat to reach the finish line, nearly 2 minutes, but the Mineola is adjudged the winner. The Rainbow takes second place, and the Yankee the third. When Mr. Vanderbilt was told of the committee's decision, he smiled and remarked, "That's tough." There were also disqualified for the same reason the sloops Wasp and Sistae, the yawl Petrel, and the schooners Latona and Katrina.

A battle royal was had by the big schooners. Of the larger of the type, the Constellation never forfeited the lead she obtained early in the race. The other winners were the Hester, the Sayonara, the Shark, the Kiowa, the Corona, the Quissetta, and the Wayward. The sloop Sistae lost her bowsprit and topmast at the finish line. The breeze at the end of the race had increased, and was typical of the locality.

In a fresh south-southwesterly breeze that gave the racers one of the smartest and most spectacular starts of the season, the fleet, now on its fifty-fifth annual cruise, sailed from Newport, bound to Vineyard Haven. In striking contrast was to-day's brisk run with that from New London to Newport yesterday, when the rear guard of the fleet drifted in near midnight, and the hindmost yachts even later, and that contrast made the day all the more pleasurable. It was in every way the most satisfactory day of the cruise. Nevertheless there were several hours early in the day when it looked as though the run to Vineyard Haven would have to be postponed. Morning broke clear as a bell over Newport harbor where lay the two hundred or more pleasure craft that are now included in the cruising fleet, but scarcely a breath of air was stirring, and as the sun rose higher the heat was intense.

YACHTS OFF IN A BRISK BREEZE.

With yesterday's experience fresh in mind the yachtsmen hesitated about venturing upon the run if a late start was to be necessary. Accordingly a meeting of fleet Captains to consider the advisability of postponing the run if the start could not be made at a reasonable hour was ordered by Commodore Ledyard at 9 o'clock, but before a majority of the yacht owners could reach the club station in answer to the call a breeze rippled into the harbor. It freshened so rapidly that at 10:30 a gun boomed aboard the flagship Corona, and the harbor start was signaled. In the meantime many of the steam yachts and sailing craft that did not intend to compete in the race had left the harbor, and by the time the racing fleet reached the starting line off Brenton's Reef Lightship seventy-five or more of the cruisers were well away on the first stretch toward Vineyard Sound. The course to Vineyard Haven from Brenton's Reef Lightship to the buoy off West Chop Light, which marked one end of the finish line, measured just 37 miles. The first stretch toward the Vineyard Haven lightship was 17¼ miles south-southeast. Then came an east-northeasterly leg to the Middle Ground Buoy, and a third leg, due east, to the finish line.

The racing fleet to-day was the smallest of the cruise, only twenty-five yachts competing. These, however, were the pick of the entire cruising squadron. All four of the seventies were out. The three British-built cutters Hester, Astrild, and Isolde were matched against each other. Shark, Syce, and Sistae filled the fifty-one-foot class, and nine schooners, including Quissetta, Corona, Hildegarde, Constellation, and the old cup defender Mayflower, crossed the line. The preparatory signal was fired aboard the Regatta Committee's tug Edward Luckenbach at 20 minutes before noon. Ten minutes later the sloops were sent away. There were twelve starters in this division, and in the brisk southwest breeze that gave them a beam reach with booms to port on the first leg toward the Vineyard Sound Lightship, they came down upon the line at a clipping gait, more closely bunched than at any previous start during the cruise, and on yesterday Rear Commodore Robinson's Hester was the first to reach the line, crossing only 13 seconds after the gun. Four seconds later Sayonara was over. Then came F. L. Ames's Shark at 11:50:30, Syce at 11:50:44, Effort at 11:51:03, Petrel at 11:51:28, Kiowa at 11:51:33, Wasp at 11:51:37, Sistae at 11:51:51, Isolde at 11:52:17, Astrild at 11:52:33, and Awa at 11:53:28.

Well heeled over and with large jib topsails drawing, the fleet reached rapidly away. Hester drew ahead at the start, but Astrild, Isolde, and the fifty-ones soon drew up to within fighting distance for the lead. Sistae attempted to carry a balloon jib, but at only a short distance over the line lost her jib sheet and decided to follow the example of the remainder of the fleet and carry medium-sized head sails. The schooners got away at 11:55. For the first time during the cruise Quissetta failed to cross the line first, Latona pushing over at the windward end 15 seconds after the gun and 2 seconds ahead of the Lippitt boat. Then came Corona, at 11:55:38; Hildegarde, at 11:56:01; Constellation, at 11:56:04; Indra, at 11:56:33; Wayward, at 11:57:33; Mayflower, at 11:57:55, and Katrina, at 11:58:18. For the first time during the cruise the entire schooner fleet escaped handicap.

THE START OF THE SCHOONERS.

Hildegarde and Constellation had a spectacular fight for the windward end of the line at the start. With their enormous spread of working canvas the two big schooners both made for the stern of the committee boat. Hildegarde was to windward, but until they drew together, it was a toss-up as to which would reach the line first. Their converging angles would have brought them beams on under the stern of the committee boat had not Constellation made way just when a collision seemed inevitable. Hildegarde then switched over the line like a comet, barely escaping a foul of the committee boat. Not five feet of water separated the two schooners. Capt. "Nate" Watson, aboard the Constellation, was furious at having to give way, and at once sent a protest flag aloft. Two minutes after the start, his boat, nevertheless, had gained the weather position with a comfortable lead over the Hildegarde.

For the seventies the starting gun boomed at 12:05. With their big clubtopsails set and large jibtopsails ready to be broken out, the four had come about a few hundred yards behind the line just before the signal, laying their course toward the Vineyard Sound Lightship. Yankee was over twelve seconds after the gun, but near the leeward end of the line. Rainbow crossed to windward of the Yankee, four seconds later. Mineola and Virginia had luffed toward the windward end of the line, and crossed almost abreast. Mineola's official starting time was 12:05:54, while Virginia, with the windward position, crossed two seconds later. For ten minutes after crossing the line there was no apparent change in the relative position of the four. They ripped through the water heeled at identical angles, and from a stern view seemed separated horizontally at regular intervals of 200 yards or more. Virginia had the extreme windward position. Then came Mineola, Rainbow, and Yankee, in the order named. At this point the Virginia and Mineola got into a brief luffing, which took them some distance off their course to the south of the fleet. They soon put back, however, losing several seconds by their diversion. At the Vineyard Sound Lightship, seventeen miles from the start, the seventies had drawn well to the fore of the racing fleet, which had outstripped many of the steam craft with which they started on even terms. As they turned at the lightship Yankee led the four, being timed unofficially at 1:34 o'clock. Rainbow turned second, at 1:35:45. Then came Mineola, at 1:36:43, and Virginia last, at 1:37:05. Their elapsed times on the seventeen-mile reach were: Yankee, 1:28:12; Rainbow, 1:30:29; Mineola, 1:30:49; Virginia, 1:31:09. After rounding the lightship, sheets were eased and the free reach down Vineyard Sound to the middle ground developed, under the slightly hauling wind an hour later, into a run with spinnakers set to starboard. Yankee was first of the seventies to get out her ballooners. From the middle-ground buoy to the finish line the yachts sped at a racehorse gait, finishing early, the best day's run of the cruise.

SLOOPS, CLASS I.

	Start.	Finish.	El'p's'd Time.	Cor't'd Time.
Hester	10:40:39	7:29:01	8:49:21	8:49:22
Astrid	10:44:45	Did not finish.		
Isolde	10:40:55	7:52:20	9:11:35	9:11:35

SLOOPS, CLASS J.

Wasp	10:41:10	7:09:41	8:28:31	8:28:31
Sayonara	10:41:21	Did not finish.		
Petrel	10:42:08	8:47:00	.....	.....

SLOOPS, CLASS K.

Shark	10:44:45	8:22:20	.....	.....
Altair	10:44:20	8:35:38	.....	.....
Sistae	10:41:38	Did not finish.		
Syce	10:41:30	6:34:53	7:53:23	7:53:23
Lotowana	10:41:47	Did not finish.		
Ondawa	10:45:00	Did not finish.		
Uriva	10:45:00	Did not finish.		

SLOOPS, CLASS L.

Effort	10:41:12	8:59:00	.....	.....
Kiowa	10:44:05	9:02:35	.....	.....
Cymbra	10:45:18	Did not finish.		
Hildegarde	10:50:00	8:24:23	.....	.....
Constellation	10:50:00	Did not finish.		

SCHOONERS, CLASS B.

Corona	10:48:23	Did not finish.		
Mayflower	10:50:00	7:29:00	8:39:00	8:34:58

After the race were finished, it was learned that the Vineyard Sound Lightship was passed with the Rainbow the leader, then the Yankee, the Virginia, and the Mineola. The impression also gained during the race that the Virginia had passed to the northward of the middle ground was also wrong.

The Yankee lost her position by going too far to the northward.

The muster of yachts in the Haven to-night is larger than for many years past.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S RACES.

SLOOPS, CLASS I—60 TO 70 FEET.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	El'p'd Time.	Cor't'd Time.
Hester	11:50:13	4:07:30	4:17:17	4:17:17
Astrid	11:52:23	4:21:44	4:29:21	4:29:21
Isolde	11:52:17	4:21:18	4:29:01	4:29:01

SLOOPS, CLASS J—51 TO 60 FEET.

Wasp	11:51:37	Disqualified.		
Sayonara	11:50.17	4:43:12	4:52:55	4:57:28
Petrel	11:51:28	Disqualified.		

SLOOPS, CLASS K—41 TO 51 FEET.

Shark	11:50:40	4:29:08	4:38:24	4:38:24
Sistae	11:51:51	disqualified.		
Syce	11:50:44	4:32:18	4:41:34	4:41:34
Awa	11:53:28	5:07:25	5:03:57	5:03:57

SLOOPS, CLASS M—UNDER 36 FEET.

Effort	11:29:03	5:11:23	5:20:20	5:20:20
Kiowa	11:31:33	5:02:59	5:11:26	5:11:26

SCHOONERS, CLASS A—OVER 95 FEET.

Hildegarde	11:56:01	3:50:52	3:54:51	3:54:51
Constellation	11:56:04	3:45:02	3:49:24	3:49:03

SCHOONERS, CLASS B—85 TO 90 FEET.

Corona	11:55:38	3:46:59	3:51:21	3:51:21
Mayflower	11:57:55	4:03:50	4:06:55	4:03:16

SCHOONERS, CLASS D, 65 TO 75 FEET.

Quissetta	11:55:17	4:05:25	4:10:08	4:10:08
Katrina	11:58:18	Disqualified.		
Latona	11:55:15	Disqualified.		

SCHOONERS, CLASS F, UNDER 65 FEET.

Wayward	11:57:33	4:26:57	4:29:24	4:29:24
Indra	11:56:53	4:41:13	4:44:20	4:44:20
Uncas	12:00:00	4:46:23	4:46:23	4:46:23

SPECIAL CLASS, 70 FOOTERS.

Virginia	12:05:56	3:49:00	3:43:04	Disq'd.
Yankee	12:05:12	3:59:50	3:54:38	3:54:38
Mineola	12:05:54	3:50:53	3:44:59	3:44:59
Rainbow	12:05:16	3:50:21	3:45:05	3:45:05

The winners are: Sloops, Class I, 60 to 70 feet—Hester beats Isolde 11 minutes 44 seconds; Astrild, 12 minutes 4 seconds. Sloops, Class J, 51 to 60 feet—Sayonara wins; Wasp and Petrel went wrong course. Sloops, Class K, 43 to 51 feet—Shark beats Syce 3 minutes 10 seconds; Awa, 25 minutes 33 seconds. Sloops, Class M, not over 36 feet—Kiowa beat Effort 8 minutes 54 seconds. Schooners, Class A, over 90 feet—Constellation beat Hildegarde 5 minutes 48 seconds. Schooners, Class B, 85 to 90 feet—Corona beat Mayflower 11 minutes 55 seconds. Schooners, Class D, 65 to 75 feet—Quissetta won. Corrected time—4:10:08. Katrina and Latona went wrong course. Schooners, Class F, not over 65 feet—Wayward beat Indra 14 minutes 56 seconds; Uncas 18 minutes 59 seconds. Sloops, special class, 70-footers—Mineola beat Rainbow 6 seconds; Yankee, 9 minutes 39 seconds. Virginia finished 1 minute 21 seconds ahead of Rainbow, but she was disqualified for passing to the southward of Middle Ground Shoal, in Vineyard Sound, as were Katrina, Latona, Wasp, Petrel, and Sistae.

Penataquit-Corinthian Races.

The Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club announces its fourth annual regatta to be sailed off Bay Shore, L. I., next Saturday. The classification—according to racing length—will be as follows:

Sloops.—Class L, not over 46 feet and over 36 feet racing length, crew 11 persons; Class M, not over 36 feet and over 30 feet racing length, crew 9 persons; Class N, not over 30 feet and over 25 feet racing length, crew 5 persons; Class P, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet racing length, crew 4 persons; Class Q, not over 21 feet racing length, crew 3 persons.

Catboats.—Class S, not over 60 feet and over 25 feet racing length, crew 5 persons; Class T, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet racing length, crew 4 persons; Class V, not over 21 feet and over 18 feet racing length, crew 3 persons; Class W, not over 18 feet racing length, crew 2 persons.

Open yachts shall not compete against cabin yachts, except in Classes Q, V, and W, and any yacht in Classes L, M, N, P, S, and T must sail with cabin curtains securely tied down.

First and second prizes are offered in each class where three yachts start with the intention of completing the course, and in any class where five yachts complete the course, a third prize will be given. Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club winner's flags will also be awarded to winning yachts in all classes. The "Queen of the Bay" Cup, now held by the Constance, will be awarded to the yacht covering the course in the best corrected time.

Canadian Yacht Club's Challenge.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 10.—At a meeting of the Sailing Committee of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club last night it was decided to issue a challenge to the Rochester Yacht Club to sail either the Beaver or Minota against their representative for the Fisher Cup. The owners of the Minota and Beaver announced their willingness to help the club in every way possible. The trial races will commence on or about Aug. 18.

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL.

Yesterday was an idle day for the baseball clubs of the National League. No games being played by any of the teams, there was no change in the standing of the clubs. With four games scheduled for to-day, however, shifting of positions by the clubs in the rear division is not unlikely.

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Brooklyn	54	31	.635	Boston	43	44	.494
Philadelphia	46	40	.535	St. Louis	37	48	.446
Pittsburg	47	41	.534	Cincinnati	39	49	.443
Chicago	44	48	.506	New York	33	49	.402

American League Games.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Cleveland, 6, (first game;) Indianapolis, 10; Cleveland, 4, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 3.
At Detroit—Detroit, 7; Buffalo, 3.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Chicago, 11.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 9; Syracuse, 2.
At Springfield—Springfield, 3; Montreal, 11.
At Worcester—Worcester, 1; Rochester, 4.
At Hartford—Hartford, 7; Toronto, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy 12; Elmira, 11.
At Utica—Utica, 8; Binghamton, 1.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 4; Cortland, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 3; Rome, 1.

Knickerbocker Cricketers Won.

The Kearny Cricket Club visited Bayonne yesterday for a game with the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. They were given an unmerciful leather chase, and defeated by no less than 148 runs and 3 wickets to spare. F. W. T. Stiles and Tyers made a prolonged stand before the fall of the Knickerbockers' second wicket, and both of them eventually retired with 55 and 66 to their respective credits. P. Rothwell and W. Whitaker also batted well for the winners, while Archie Gunn excelled with the ball and captured seven wickets at a low cost. For Kearny, H. Holden was the only double-figure scorer. The totals were: Kearny Cricket Club, 62; Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 210 for 7 wickets.

L. A. W. Meet at New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 10.—The second day of the League of American Wheelmen meet passed off with as marked success as the first one. The weather was very hot, but most of the morning runs were made as scheduled. The main feature of the morning was the coasting match on the Fairhaven Road. J. W. Bragdon of Boston won the chain-wheel contest. In the coaster-brake contest Harry Richardson of this city won.

Velodrome Racing at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—The velodrome races here last night were attended by 4,000 people. Major Taylor won the mile professional race in 2:03 3-5. The mile handicap for amateurs was won by T. P. Davis of Hartford. Major Taylor won the mile handicap for professionals, and W. S. Fenn of Waterbury won the Australian pursuit race.

FITZSIMMONS WON FIGHT

Scenes of Wild Disorder in Madison Square Garden.

RUHLIN WAS KNOCKED OUT

The Akron Pugilist, Bruised and Bleeding, Succumbed to Fearful Drubbing in the Sixth Round.

In the great Madison Square Garden, consecrated as the home of prize fighting in the city by virtue of a lease to the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, about 9,000 coatless, hatless, and perspiring men and boys saw Robert Fitzsimmons knock out "Gus" Ruhlin in the sixth round of what was to have been a twenty-five round fight last night.

More people have been crowded into Madison Square Garden than were there last night, but they have probably been better repaid on former occasions, for the little good work done in the ring last night was so overshadowed by what was lamentably bad that much of the real interest was lost. Hisses were frequently heard, prompted by the breaches of the rules as they were transgressed repeatedly.

Ruhlin so palpably fouled his opponent during the interval between the first and second round that had the sponsor for fair sparring, the Marquis of Queensberry, seen the exhibition, he would probably have tabooed the game from the long list of sports of which he was patron. Any fair-minded referee would have disqualified Ruhlin for his unwarranted act, but boxing must not have any set back, at least from the fight promoters or their employes, for the next few weeks, after which the law which prohibits fighting in this State will go into effect.

When the immense gathering, arrayed in varied hued shirts, espied the fighters, Fitzsimmons and Ruhlin, coming toward the ring they greeted them lustily, first one, then the other. Those that yelled for "Fitz" did the same for "Gus." A few minutes after they groaned and derided the latter because he could not knock the little red head from the hunched shoulders of the freckled Australian, and there was no sympathy for the man who was pushed and beaten around and forced to the floor from sheer exhaustion more than once, and finally fell insensible at the feet of his conqueror, vanquished and completely out. The whole transaction, including stops, lasted just 22 minutes and 10 seconds. He was carried to his corner by his seconds, among whom was the voluble Corbett, and revived. These were his friends for the time being at least, and they probably told him he was good yet; prizefighters' seconds invariably do this. Then he was taken from the ring probably wiser and respectful of the shifty, though inelegant, methods of old Fitzsimmons, who knows how to punch hard and toe horses.

Ruhlin hails from Akron, Ohio, known as one of the "sportiest" villages west of the Alleghanies, and the inhabitants who know the giant pugilist personally are probably satisfied that he figured at all in the fight against the man who was older, lighter in weight, and smaller in stature, though no match for the beady-eyed Fitzsimmons in prize-ring tactics and shiftiness of foot.

The fight, on the whole, was unsatisfactory, and the wild scenes enacted after the encounter would have done more credit to those of unenlightened races. Men fought and pushed each other without any apparent reason, and the police were in the thick of it with clubs and oaths, though they were comparatively gentle, and for once were not affected by the intense heat and forced to do things which would have been better left alone.

As the bell rang announcing the close of the fight and Ruhlin pitched head first to the floor of the stage, Deputy Chief McLaughlin and Inspector Thompson went into the ring to see if the Western man was killed, for in that event it would have been necessary to make an arrest.

INTEREST IN THE FIGHT.

The fight created widespread interest not only among the so-called sporting class, but men in many walks of life who like to see a good fight, a blow hard and cleanly delivered and gamely taken, were there. They were from as far West as Denver. Chicago was represented by Judge Gibbons, "Tom" Hanlon, "Smiler" Corbett, M. D. Madden, E. F. Hutchinson, James P. Monahan, John T. Railly, George Reedy, H. Everett, H. K. Fisher, W. J. Casey, and J. C. Long. From other cities were Edward Gebhardt, "Al" Herford, Hugo Bernstein, George Mann, John Farrett, Jr., George Parrott, "Eddie" Hirsh, "Joe" Waldorf, "Billy" Hinton, Frank Rammel, and C. Gumbinner. Philadelphia patrons of sport were on hand in the persons of Judge Westcott, Thomas J. Ryan, Select Councilman Hugh Black, Deputy Collector James Wilkes, Thomas Potter, and "Bert" Winslow. While the old fighters in and around New York, and those who still think they have a chance for the championship, were noticed around the ring.

Fitzsimmons conceded about thirty-two pounds to Ruhlin, and this in itself was a serious handicap. But, as the result showed, Fitzsimmons was equal to the task he had set himself, and won out with that terrible solar plexus blow, which whenever it landed shook Ruhlin from head to foot.

From the word "go" the men started in with hurricanelike force. Both were wild at times, but Fitzsimmons was always the quicker to steady himself. Ruhlin clinched a good deal, and for three or four rounds was the aggressor. He landed some hard straight lefts on Fitzsimmons's face and swung his right to the body and head with fearful force. Several of these blows staggered "Fitz," but none of them landed on the mark, as the Australian was too shifty. At times both missed wildly with either hand, but many of Ruhlin's were dodged in the cleverest manner by the wily "Bob."

Fitzsimmons forced Ruhlin to break ground, and in hot mix-ups the Ohio man was always the first to ease up and take refuge in a clinch. Time and time again Fitzsimmons forced Ruhlin to the ropes, putting his left across the chest, sending the ex-champion back to the ropes. Fitzsimmons broke ground and came to the centre quickly. He fell short with his left and right blows at Ruhlin's body. Then he hooked his left to Ruhlin's chin. The Ohio man came back with a left and right to the chin. Fitzsimmons missed with left and right swings to the head, then bored in, but in a mix-up Ruhlin beat him off to the ropes with left and right to face. Ruhlin went at the Australian with both hands to the head, cutting Fitzsimmons's left eye. Fitzsimmons slipped to the floor. As he got up, Ruhlin, who did not hear the bell, swung on his face. Fitzsimmons's seconds claimed a foul, but it was not allowed.

ROUND 2.—Ruhlin was the aggressor. The ex-champion ducked a left swing and the men exchanged rights and lefts on the face, and a fast exchange followed. Fitzsimmons hooked his left to the nose, bringing blood, and another rapid mix-up followed. The Australian bored in, but Ruhlin met him with a left to the face. Both were fighting wildly. Fitzsimmons sent a hard left to the body, and followed with his left and right to the body, which made Ruhlin waver as he clinched. Ruhlin sent a left to the face, and repeated the blow. Fitzsimmons shot his left on to the ear and brought his right up to the body. A left blow knocked Ruhlin off his feet. The Australian sent his left to the face, and then hard into the body over the heart, and again drove Ruhlin to the floor. Ruhlin took the count. Neither man heard the bell, and each was so excited that he did not know which was his corner.

ROUND 3.—Ruhlin came out slowly, but rushed in and exchanged blows on the body. Fitzsimmons missed a left swing to the head, but followed with a right on the jaw, then hooked a left to the head. An exchange of lefts to the face followed. Ruhlin kept on striking until Fitzsimmons suddenly side-stepped and swung his right to the head. Both men were wild, missing several swings. The ex-champion was the steadier, and drove a hard right to the body, but Ruhlin countered with a left to the face. Both stood still glaring at each other for a few seconds. Then Fitzsimmons sent a hard left to the chest, and Ruhlin clinched, and held on until ordered to break by the referee. At the close of the round Fitzsimmons sent left and right to the face. Both men were tired when they went to their corners, but Fitzsimmons seemed the fresher.

ROUND 4.—Fitzsimmons was first up, but Ruhlin met him with a right on the chest, and the ex-champion swung left and right to the head, as they came to a clinch on the ropes. Ruhlin tried a left to the head, but it fell short, and he clinched. When the men broke away, Ruhlin landed with left and right to the head, and then planted another left on the head. Fitzsimmons missed a left swing, and the Ohio man got his right to the body. Ruhlin sent three lefts to the face, and then landed a left and right that shook the ex-champion to his toes. Clinches were frequent, and both men were very tired, while work on both sides was wild. After a clinch Fitzsimmons landed a left on Ruhlin's solar plexus, and forced his opponent to the floor, where he took the count. Ruhlin got up very weak and dazed, but knew enough to hold out his left. Fitzsimmons missed a swing for the head just as the gong rang.

ROUND 5.—Fitzsimmons came out the fresher. Ruhlin tried a left swing, but the Australian dodged and sent a left swing to the face as they clinched. Then Fitzsimmons landed a hard blow with his left hand over the heart, and crowded in on his adversary. They exchanged lefts and rights on the body, both countered with lefts on the body, and then they clinched. Fitzsimmons then put a hard left on the body, landed left and right on the head, and sent the Ohioan reeling around the ring. Both were bleeding from mouth and nose when the round ended with Fitzsimmons landing heavily on Ruhlin's face with both hands, the Ohio man being on the ropes when the bell rang.

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Ruhlin was knocked out by a right-handed blow on the jaw.

GOLF AT MONMOUTH BEACH.

Cups and Prizes for Team and Individual Matches by Club Members.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., Aug. 10.—Capt. F. W. Sanger of the Monmouth Beach Golf Club to-day presented a cup to be played for over the Monmouth links. Eight players who qualify will play off the first round, match play, before Aug. 25. The semi-finals and finals will be played on the latter date. H. B. Vanderhoef has presented four medals, two for a mixed foursome competition and two for a men's foursome. The four best teams to qualify for the mixed foursome will play off at match play, handicap, between Aug. 20 and 25. The men's foursome competition will be decided on Saturday, Sept. 1. Each team must be so made up that the sum of the handicaps of its members shall equal or exceed 18.

The President's cup for ladies is another attraction. As eight ladies did not qualify in a former competition for the cup the committee has made new conditions, as follows: Handicap, medal, match play, four best scores to qualify, to play match play. Competition in August and September, and must be won twice by same party to be their property. Qualifying round, medal play, Thursday, Aug. 16, 18 holes. Semi-finals, match play, Friday, Aug. 17, 18 holes. Finals, match play, Saturday, 10 A. M., 8 holes.

Col. William Barbour has presented two cups to be competed for, one for ladies, one for gentlemen. The conditions are that these cups must be played for in July and August of each season until won, and that they must be won twice by the same person before becoming their absolute property. A souvenir cup will be presented to the winner, with the name engraved on the same. Date for play, Aug. 25, qualifying rounds, 18 holes, first eight to qualify, who shall play off on or before Aug. 30. The four winners shall play off at match play, Sept. 1; 18 holes in the morning, 18 holes in the afternoon; no handicaps.

Golf on the Newport Club Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—In the ladies' handicap golf match, limited to seventeen strokes, played on the Newport Golf Club links this afternoon, Miss Beatrice Mills, who has developed into a very strong player among the lady golfers, won by a score of 97 gross, 4 handicap, 93 net. Others playing were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Busk, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Miss Louise Potter, and Miss Terry. The trophy was offered by Mrs. Hunnewell.

To-morrow afternoon the regular weekly handicap for the gentlemen members and season subscribers will be played for two classes. The entries thus far include Fred P. Sands, C. D. Busk, William H. Sands, and C. G. Treat in Class A, and Richard Stockton, Bayard Stockton, Jr., and R. H. I. Goddard in Class B.

Southern Golfers' Tournament.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 10.—Clarence Angier of Atlanta, by defeating Cowan Rogers of Knoxville and L. D. T. Quinby of Atlanta in singles to-day in the Southeastern States tennis tournament, qualified to meet the present champion of the Southeastern States, T. Coleman Ward of Birmingham. Clarence Angier and Samuel Williams of Atlanta won over Elliott and Logan of New Orleans in doubles, and became eligible to meet Ward and Brown of Birmingham to contest for the championship in doubles, which the latter now holds. The final matches will be played on the courts of the Atlanta Athletic Club to-morrow.

Ladies' Golf Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 10.—The ladies' handicaps for the Draper Cup continued to-day, resulting in victory for Miss Willing over Miss Kinkle, one up, and Miss McLane over Miss Robinson, one up, after playing off a tie. The final match will be held to-morrow morning.

THE FIGHT IN DETAIL.

After Six Rough Rounds Fitzsimmons Beat Ruhlin Into Unconsciousness.

From the start to finish of the fight there was scarcely an atom of time that some action was not indulged in, and while the fighting was rough and rather one-sided after the first few rounds, the end was decisive and the referee's decision in favor of Fitzsimmons was superfluous.

ROUND 1.—The rivals met in the centre of the ring, both feinting. Fitzsimmons landed a light right-handed blow on the ear, and Ruhlin countered with a light right on Fitzsimmons's chest. Ruhlin rushed in, putting his left across the chest, sending the ex-champion back to the ropes. Fitzsimmons broke ground and came to the centre quickly. He fell short with his left and right blows at Ruhlin's body. Then he hooked his left to Ruhlin's chin. The Ohio man came back with a left and right to the chin. Fitzsimmons missed with left and right swings to the head, then bored in, but in a mix-up Ruhlin beat him off to the ropes with left and right to face. Ruhlin went at the Australian with both hands to the head, cutting Fitzsimmons's left eye. Fitzsimmons slipped to the floor. As he got up, Ruhlin, who did not hear the bell, swung on his face. Fitzsimmons's seconds claimed a foul, but it was not allowed.

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Ruhlin was knocked out by a right-handed blow on the jaw.

WHEN THE END CAME.

With a volley of lefts and rights to the head and neck, and a fearful left on the solar plexus, the Australian sent Ruhlin in a heap to the floor. This was the beginning of the end that soon followed. Ruhlin, after taking nine seconds of the count, arose to his feet, groggy from the effects of the solar plexus blow. Fitz knew he had his man and was ready for him. As soon as Ruhlin got up "Fitz" rushed, sending two lefts to the face and then shot his right with fearful force to the point of Ruhlin's jaw. "Gus" pitched forward as if struck with an axe, and fell on his face to the floor, where he was counted out. Fitzsimmons left the ring five minutes after he had delivered the winning punch, but it took Ruhlin twelve minutes to come around sufficiently to enable him to walk to his dressing room.

BONNIBERT WON THE STAKES.

Fleischmann's Colt Beat Alard Scheck and The Parader at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Showery weather prevailed this afternoon, but the rainfall was so slight that the track was not affected. The r was excellent, and the starting pro ot and good, the Clark g

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE PERILS OF A PROPHET.

While it was quite safe for Mr. BRYAN to assume, as he faced the Indianapolis audience that gathered to hear his verbal acceptance of the Kansas City nomination, that few who heard him could remember distinctly the characteristics of his speech of acceptance four years ago, he certainly could not have hoped that comparison would not be invited with his performance in Madison Square Garden, in this city, on Aug. 12, 1896, when he set forth what he then considered to be the reasons that should lead the people "in the enemies' country" to prefer BRYAN to MCKINLEY.

Possibly because Mr. BRYAN was more confident in 1896 than he is in 1900, after having once given reasons only to have them rejected with himself, his later speech is not only remarkable for its lack of buoyancy but for the changed condition of the mind of the candidate it reveals. Four years ago Mr. BRYAN spoke almost exclusively to support the proposition that the prosperity of the country depended upon the immediate adoption of his sixteen-to-one policy. His talk about free silver coinage filled six columns of THE TIMES. His speech at Indianapolis occupies five and a half of our columns, and there is not one word about the sixteen-to-one plank inserted at Kansas City after it had been found to be repugnant to two-thirds of the delegates to the convention.

At Madison Square Garden Mr. BRYAN began his address with a distinctly apologetic assurance to an apprehensive country that the Chicago platform did not offer a menace to society and the security of the public. Either because he assumes that he is now regarded as having abandoned the peculiar, mistaken, and dangerous views then held by him, and is now considered not to be the shifty and unsafe leader he then was, he has not thought it worth while to advocate the views then advanced by him touching the imposition of an income tax, and he has overlooked the fact that the taxes that were then burdensome should now be made to appear much more onerous, if his speech of 1896 was a correct, symmetrical, and consistent whole.

Let us not forget, as we suppose Mr. BRYAN would not have us to forget, that he did not think, four years ago, that he had begun his speech of acceptance until he had reached "the paramount question of the campaign—the money question." As one reads the page of Mr. BRYAN's talk on money, as it looked to him in 1896, it is difficult to understand how he could ever have permitted this to become anything but the paramount issue unless his oracular outgivings had suffered by exposure to time and circumstance. Take a few gems from the speech of 1896:

> The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for a day in any nation in the world.
>
> Its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters on that issue So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.
>
> The farmers have opposed the gold standard because they have felt its effects. * * * The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard.
>
> Wage-earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of a dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar.

Mark how false a prophet this was! All of his gloomy predictions unfulfilled; the gold standard tried and approved at home and abroad, strengthened by affirmative legislation and justified by increased prosperity and improved National credit, have not its friends been fully rewarded for the "risk" they cheerfully accepted in asking for the verdict of the voters in 1896? Prices have not fallen, but risen. Hard times have fled away. The farmers in South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming have fled from the party and policy they blindly supported four years ago, and perhaps the wage-earners everywhere and the farmers of Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska will in November help to emphasize the verdict of 1896.

Some of these sentences, or all of them put together, helped to kill off Mr. BRYAN as a candidate four years ago. It cannot be less important in 1900 that the country shall have a sound financial policy and system than in 1896. If BRYAN was so wrong in 1896 about what he then admitted to be "the paramount issue," may he not soon be proved to be as much in error about his new "paramount" as he was when he delivered the words, which we then considered and now consider to have been his political death sentence:

> "The restoration of bimetallism in the United States will take away from gold just so much of its purchasing power as was added to it by the demonetization of silver by the United States."

THE PROSPECT IN CHINA.

In some ways the week closes with encouraging indications as to the immediate future in China. It is now known that the edict permitting the Ministers to communicate with their Governments in cipher is being carried out. Though the communications are not yet prompt or full, our own Government has heard from Mr. CONGER, and he reports the condition of things no worse than when last heard from. The dispatch from Mr. CONGER is identical with one sent by each of the envoys. On the other hand, there is a report from Shanghai that LI-HUNG-CHANG has been authorized by the Imperial Government to negotiate with the powers for "peace," and though this is not as yet confirmed, it is not at all unlikely that some such step may be taken at any time.

The ugly feature in the situation revealed by the Ministers' dispatch is that the Chinese Government has clearly been lying to the envoys, telling them that their Governments desired them to leave Peking under Chinese escort, which the Ministers refused to do, and which they unite in saying would be wholly unsafe. There could hardly have been any motive for this trick except the wish to get the Ministers out of the capital, and in case of their murder, which was only too certain, to put the responsibility on the escort. Still it is fair to infer that the Chinese authorities must have known that the facts would be reported by the Ministers as soon as communication was restored, and the permission of communication is evidence that the Government is beginning to realize its position and is preparing to yield.

Mr. CONGER's call for a relief force strong enough to convoy all the foreigners and the native Christians—and all the other Ministers concur in the call—imposes a serious task on the powers and makes it imperative that the advance on Peking should be as rapid and as vigorous as possible. The recent proceedings of the Chinese Government may be only a ruse to secure delay. Whether it is or not, there can be no excuse for any delay that can be avoided. There can be no pause in the work of the powers until the plan defined by the heroic Ministers from their place of imprisonment is fully carried out, and they, with the foreigners and the native Christians, are actually safe. Even when this is accomplished the powers will have to face the question what is to be done with a Government which was either too treacherous or too weak to discharge the plainest and most sacred obligations of a Government toward the representatives of other nations and toward those having definite rights under clear treaties.

"PRACTICAL" VIEW OF MR. COLER.

Senator GRADY is said to have remarked of the possible candidacy of Mr. COLER for the Governorship:

> There is nothing in the Controller's record, either as a lobbyist at Washington or dealing in blurred bonds or as a hold-up Controller, that would make him popular except with those who wish him nominated to knock him down.

It is hardly fair to say that this reflects the feelings of Mr. RICHARD CROKER, for the emotions of that gentleman are far too complex to be reflected, except under explicit instruction, by so simple-minded and direct-spoken a person as Mr. GRADY. It is not merely that Mr. CROKER is generally a reticent man. "He has a fine command of language," says Mr. Dooley; "he seldom lets anny escape." It is that Mr. CROKER is superior to the ordinary animosity and resentment of the gentlemen who surround him and are useful to him. He does not allow these or any other sentiments to interfere with the pursuit of his interests, political or personal. Whether he will consent to the nomination of Mr. COLER, or whether he will, if the nomination is made, seek Mr. COLER's defeat, are questions which he will decide mainly by the effect he thinks his course will have on those interests.

It remains extremely hard to imagine, nevertheless, Mr. CROKER sincerely working for the nomination or election of a man so honest and so capable in many ways as Mr. COLER has shown himself to be. He does not probably believe the charges insinuated by Senator GRADY, and if he did believe them, he would have little trouble in ignoring them. It is not such things that weigh with him. It is exactly the opposite sort. He knows that Mr. COLER has proved himself an upright, vigilant, firm and able Controller; that he has blocked the dirty games of some of the Tammany men; that he has exposed and condemned the methods of Tammany in public and in private; that he has shown the utmost aversion to the motives by which Tammany, from top to bottom, is animated. He can hardly wish for such a man in the chair of the Governor. If he appeared to consent to his nomination, no one would have a right to be surprised if Tammany should secretly try to prevent his election.

FORTY-SECOND STREET AS AN OBJECT LESSON.

The work of changing the Forty-second Street surface railroad into an electric line, which has been in hand for a year and is not yet finished, has occasioned great public inconvenience and annoyed to a serious degree those living or doing business along the route of this destructive improvement. It will probably be several weeks, and perhaps several months, before the work is finished from river to river. At nearly all the important avenues a great deal yet remains to be done, and it will be gratifying to all in interest if it is completed and the permanent pavement restored before Winter sets in. Meanwhile, the portions of that ever-busy street devoted to business are scarcely passable for wagons or carriages. Those whose places of business front on Forty-second Street have suffered heavy loss for a long time. A few days of such interruption is tolerable, but weeks and months of it stretch the patience of the citizen beyond its safe elastic limit.

The cause of the delay in finishing the work is not negligence on the part of the contractors. Under the present management there has been none. It is due to the great number of buried pipes which have to be moved to accommodate the cable way and its manholes. At any of the avenue crossings the network of interlaced pipes awaiting readjustment as soon as the delicate and difficult work can be accomplished is an instructive object lesson, and the intelligent citizen with such interest in public improvements and corporate encroachments as every householder and taxpayer should have, cannot employ a few minutes more usefully than in carefully noting what may be seen at any important avenue crossing within the next few days—say Third, Sixth, or Seventh Avenue or Broadway. At the junction of Forty-second Street and First Avenue he will have an excellent opportunity to see the north-and-south trunk lines of the gas and water systems. At this point a ledge of rock comes very close to the surface, and as blasting is impossible in close proximity to water and gas mains, the rock has to be picked away, and the work is necessarily slow and tedious.

The conditions encountered in the prosecution of this work emphasize the importance of a comprehensive and practicable plan of disposing of the underground pipes of New York in a systematic and orderly way. Up to the present time they have been run wherever the engineers of the city, or of the companies working under permits from the Department of Public Works, have found room to lay them. How they were laid at all will puzzle the citizen without experience in such matters. The engineer who has to do with pipes in New York needs to be a man of expedients. What may be called the pipe stratum of our local geological formation is a horizontal layer two and a half feet under the street surface and from two to five feet in thickness. The least depth at which mains can be laid is determined by the depth of frost penetration and by the necessity for protecting them from fracture or disintegration due to the pressure and jar of rolling loads above them. They must also be deep enough to escape injury from superficial depressions pounded into the pavement by the wheels of heavy vehicles and by the operations of the pavers. On the other hand, every inch of depth beyond the least at which the risk of fracture is minimized not only increases the first cost of laying, but very much increases the expense of maintenance and repairs. The leakage of neglected mains quickly attains serious proportions. Both gas and water mains need to be looked after all the time, and every cubic yard of excavation necessary to uncover them means added expense in alterations, tapping, and repairs. In view of these considerations the engineer goes as low as he must, but keeps as near the surface as he can, with the result that all pipes are as nearly on one level as possible. The complication of interweaving which this involves must be seen to be appreciated. Unfortunately the work in Forty-second Street, so far as the readjustment of mains is concerned, is not permanent. The immense cost and the incalculable public inconvenience must all be repeated at some time in the not remote future. Necessarily, it has been done hastily and in many cases by makeshift expedients to avoid too much interruption of gas and water service. Any form of pavement put down over these shifted mains will have to be broken for frequent repairs during the next year or two. They will be fractured here and there by unexpected strains and made leaky by causes which cannot very well be guarded against. It is not risking very much to predict that it will be five years before Forty-second Street will be in a condition to remain for many days at a time an uninterrupted highway from river to river. Old cast iron mains in new positions are a very troublesome responsibility for the engineer.

The facts to which we have called attention emphasize the importance of beginning the reform of the underground main system of New York by the construction of adequate pipe galleries in connection with the great tunnel system now in hand. Not only should provision be made for the pipes now in the ground, but the plan should anticipate the city's growth, and, as far as possible, its future needs for at least a quarter of a century. Along the route of the rapid-transit tunnel there will not remain much room for haphazard pipe laying and still less for promiscuous longitudinal and transverse excavations. The work should not need to be done twice, and its first cost is of much less consequence than that it should be done thoroughly and with intelligent foresight. If it does not solve the problem of safe and accessible conduits, unobstructed highways, and undisturbed pavements, it will show that the City of New York is incapable of dealing intelligently with the great problems of its own growth and development.

BARON RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

The death of Baron RUSSELL will be mourned most sincerely, in this country, where his fame was only less established than in England, and where he had many warm friends and admirers. He was only sixty-seven, and that, for a hard-worked English lawyer and statesman, is an age at which death seems sadly premature. And he was so full of vitality, so keenly interested in a great variety of things, so resolute and cheerful in dealing with the gravest problems of the present and future, that his country and English-speaking men the world over may well feel a sense of bitter disappointment in his death.

The distinction in his career that occurs the most promptly to the mind is that he was the first Roman Catholic to hold the place of Lord Chief Justice in the United Kingdom. This is the more noteworthy because he was not in the smallest degree perfunctory in his religious beliefs, but, though a man of the world and of affairs, extremely sincere and earnest. He was also associated in politics with precisely that form of Irish Catholicism that arouses in the minds of the English the most strenuous aversion. He was a Gladstonian Home Ruler and a vigorous and witty advocate of his political preferences. But he proved himself a very great lawyer, a politician of the higher type, with keen interest in the broader questions of politics and society, and an essentially constructive and conservative habit of mind.

Of his public service that which is recognized with the most sympathy and admiration in this country was his earnest advocacy of the principle of arbitration. As to this he took an attitude more closely allied to that of American thinkers than has been usual with the public men of his country. His address on the subject before the American Bar Association in 1896 was one of the strongest and most eloquent and effective arguments known to the literature of the discussion, and had much to do with the zeal shown by our representatives at the conference at The Hague last year. It is not too much to say that his death will be regarded in the United States as that of a fellow-citizen in the unorganized republic of the English-speaking peoples, whose cardinal principle is ordered freedom.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Some irritation seems to have been created in England by the amount of attention attracted and of discussion created in manufacturing circles here by the air-cushioned "spinning ring," a recent product of American ingenuity which is confidently expected to work marked changes in our textile industries. Preparations have already been made for exploiting on a large scale this innovation in the method of spinning cotton and other fibres, but certain English mill men refuse to become excited over it, and show considerable emotion in declaring that there are people besides Americans who can invent things. A correspondent of The London Standard, for instance, protests that the new spinning ring is nothing but an improvement in a detail of the old machines, and therefore of no startling importance, and then he goes on to vaunt an invention, made in England recently, which involves "the introduction of an entirely new principle in the process of spinning." He doesn't tell exactly what it is, but says: "Its employment will dispense with all machinery between the operations of carding and spinning, thus doing away at one sweep with drawers, slubbers, intermediates, and jack machines. The enormous saving in machinery, floor space, and handling of the fibre in order to produce yarn, which is involved in so radical a change in process, will create a revolution in the cotton industry. The high rate of speed and consequent increase in output with which the American invention is credited are more than equaled by the new English process, while the simplicity of the whole operation is almost startling." The conclusion is just a little amusing: "It is said that with the time comes the man. In these days it is equally true to say that with the time comes the machine. And the time is ripe for the machine which can and will place our English cotton industry once more firmly upon its legs and give to English spinners the pre-eminence to which their energy and enterprise give them the right." Have the English spinners in the recent past been unjustly deprived of any of their rights?

—A cartoon in yesterday's Herald depicted an unattractive-looking infant, lying in a wicker basket at the edge of a sedgy river, where it had evidently been abandoned by a portly but furtive individual seen making his hasty way through the rushes toward dry land. The baby was labeled "Free Silver," and the man with the name of the Presidential candidate to whom he bore a resemblance quite sufficient for a caricaturist's purposes. The picture excited an instant smile, and therefore it served what was perhaps the artist's only end. He should have remembered, however, that most of us are familiar with an ancient story about a baby who was left among the bulrushes in just this way, and that in consequence the cartoon, for all reflective observers, will seem to suggest, not that the poor child is soon to drown or starve to death, but that he is destined for a great and glorious and beneficent career after the King's daughter comes and rescues him. Now, presumably it wasn't the artist's wish, and certainly it wasn't The Herald's, to make any such suggestion as that in regard to the present effort to put the free silver issue out of sight and hearing. Hence we are sadly forced to pronounce the picture a failure and a mistake. If the Populists or their candidate were at all adroit they could easily draw from it lessons and prophecies favorable to their own campaign, and thus would they have been supplied with ammunition by the enemy. This teaches that humorists, like other folks, cannot be too careful what they do.

—In May last Senator WILLIAM E. MASON of Illinois found or made an excuse for delivering before his more or less attentive colleagues an oration filled with impassioned eulogies of American champagne. The bill under consideration at the time was that to prevent the manufacture of adulterated foods, and the Senator not only expressed his own personal affection for sparkling wines of native vintage, but he read long excerpts from testimony taken by a Senate committee, in which the officers of various American wine companies had minutely detailed the excellences of their wares, and had pronounced them fully equal to anything produced in Europe. Now, we have nothing but the kindest of feelings for the American winegrowers, and would not for the world intimate any distrust of their sworn statements, but we would like to know just how it is that they have been able to send all over the country, and under Senator MASON's frank, thousands of copies of this speech, printed as well as carried at Government expense, and forming one of the most valuable advertisements ever devised. And others are wondering, too. A reader into whose hands a copy of the speech has fallen writes to us as follows: "If United States Senators are to become competitors of the newspapers as advertising mediums, it seems to me only reasonable and fair that they should publicly announce their terms per page in their proposed speeches, so that every business man can have a fair show. No one branch of trade should have a monopoly of advertising through Senatorial eloquence." Senator MASON, it must be remembered, is a most scrupulous person—as regards the treatment of Filipinos. He ought, therefore, to shudder at the very thought of misusing his postal privileges.

—Having in the past on not infrequent occasions been forced, much against our will, to lecture The Boston Transcript about one thing and another, and as it has always taken our kindly admonitions with patience and respect, it is only common fairness for us to record our admiring recognition of the sharpness of sight and the elevation of taste that have enabled The Transcript to discover and reprehend the following words in a long letter which we published last Tuesday from an occasional London correspondent: "A sensation was also created by the appearance of a horse drawing a dray with a sunbonnet on its head." As our Down East neighbor well says to the Londoners, "that must have seemed unnecessary consideration for the dray." Whether the correspondent, when he gets home, will stand by his assertion or not we are unprepared to state. Possibly enough, in the confusion of mind which weather of unwonted torridity has produced among the inhabitants of England's capital, they really are putting sunbonnets on drays instead of on horses and themselves. It must be confessed, however, that the report, on the face of it, was one that should have awakened our suspicion. We are not very sorry that it didn't, since the dear Transcript was provided with the material for a smile, to say nothing of an opportunity for getting even. And, anyhow, the concept of a sunbonneted dray is intrinsically funny, and it would have been a pity if some too accurate and cautious blue pencil had destroyed it. The Transcript is content, and we are content, and as nobody will care one way or the other, everything is all right.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of combination of capital or trusts on the one side and the combination of labor on the other we hear a great deal said about rights and very little said about duties. Now wherever there are rights there must of necessity be duties. If there was no capital there could be no recompense for labor. If the men with capital would just stop and think and then do by their employes just as they would like to be done by under similar circumstances, they would be doing their duty, and would have reason to expect that their rights should be respected. The consolidation of capital for carrying on any business where it is too expensive for any one individual to engage in alone is a benefit to the workmen employed and to the buyers of the articles produced if sold at a reasonable profit. But when a combination of capital is formed for the purpose of driving the small competitor out of business and increasing the cost of the articles produced a wrong has been done to both the small competitor and to those buying the articles produced. Now, on the other hand, take the combination of labor. To a certain extent the unions are all right, for no one can blame a person for wishing to obtain as large a wage or salary as his work will bring him, but when he insists upon receiving more than his employer is able or willing to pay, if they cannot come to an amicable agreement it is his privilege to leave his employer and obtain a better wage somewhere else if he can do so.

But when a man or body of men insist upon a certain wage, and that an employer shall not engage another person or persons to do the same work at a reduced wage, they are trespassing upon their employer's rights and going beyond their own rights. If every man, or body of men, would just stop and think, and put themselves in their employers' places for a short time, they would see the other side of the question. Just let them ask themselves this question: "If I were employing men, would I be willing for the men to dictate to me what I could or could not do?" I do not hesitate to say that the answer would invariably be, No! Right here let the employe ask himself: "What is my duty to my employer, also to my family and myself?" Then, again, suppose men are employed who do not belong to the union? What right have labor unions to say that they shall not be employed?

It is the privilege of every man to belong to the union or not, as he prefers, and you have no right to interfere with him or with his work. We frequently hear of men who have been employed by the same firm for years who are perfectly satisfied with their employers and their wages, who are ordered on a strike by the walking delegate because some other men are dissatisfied or have a grievance. Now, every one must admit this is injustice to the men, and also to their employer. Now, will or can any workman tell me where the right was in this case? These walking delegates, who order strikes, are not the men who go into the mines, workshops, or fields and earn their bread. No! Rather they live by the sweat of other men and by the penury and want they bring to other people. It seems strange that the laboring people are willing to listen to their dictations, when they must see the evils that follow in their train.

Can any workmen say in truth that any good result ever came of a strike? Much misery, suffering, riots, and bloodshed we know have come of strikes. No doubt there are employers who are hard to work for, who will pay only the smallest wage possible, and who are hard to please, but, if so, it is your privilege to leave all such. Then, again, take two workmen who are equally proficient in their work. One may be able to do twice as much and equally well in a given period as the other, and in that case he should receive twice as much. The same with a common laborer; one man, through physical disability or lack of ambition, may not be able to accomplish more than one-half what another man can accomplish, and therefore should receive only half as much pay. There is therefore no just rule to apply the same wage for all in the same class.

Let the employer stop and put himself in the employe's place, then do by him as in like circumstances he would like to be done by; also let the laborer put himself in the place of his employer or the other laborer's place, then do by them as under similar circumstances he would like to have them do by him. If all would do this we should hear of no more strikes or rioting such as we have been having in various sections for some time. Just put yourself in the other man's place and see what a difference it will make in your decision. Look at the question from both sides before you decide. Then do your duty, and see to it that you do not interfere with another person's rights. M. M. R.

New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

VERTICAL SYSTEM OF WRITING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest the articles published in your paper at different periods on the question of vertical penmanship in our public schools and beg to add a few remarks on the subject.

When this new system was first introduced here the improvements on the old style were at once noticeable, both in the legibility and swiftness of the writing, for, when written correctly, it is without shading or flourishes and is pleasing to read.

The pupil is apt to find it rather difficult in the beginning, but if pursued diligently it will not only be found to be easier and quicker, but healthful as well, as the position of the writer depends greatly on the exactness with which the letters are formed.

A writer of the new system is required to sit perfectly erect, and not as some do who use only their wrist for support and not the elbow, which is proper.

There is no good excuse why this system should not be continued, as it is much favored in business and is free of careless habits acquired by some writers of the slanting hand. How much more neat and legible a letter is when written in the vertical hand. It is attractive, and to a pupil who has had the correct instructions it is quicker and occupies less space.

It was some time before the new style met with favorable results, and now, when it has become an established study in our schools and has been proved successful, why should it be abolished? I trust you may find space for these few lines, as the subject is one which needs the careful consideration of parents whose children attend the public schools of this city.

HORACE G. SETTLE.

New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant reader of your esteemed paper I had the pleasure of learning the views of Col. R. G. Lowe regarding Paris and American exhibits, through to-day's issue.

While I am pleased to know the impressions of an American, I feel bound to mildly protest against the charge that the French have discriminated against the Americans.

It is true that the American exhibits are widely scattered, but this is an unavoidable circumstance. The various exhibits are, of course, located in their respective departments, with similar exhibits of the other nations, including France as well.

On the whole, I believe the Americans, if anything, were favored in the location of their different exhibits, for on entering the different departments in nearly every instance one would immediately observe the American exhibit in some prominent position.

To prove this I call attention to the exhibits of machinery, textiles, fruits, &c., and the marine exhibit. The exhibit of statuary has one of the best locations in the Grand Palace.

During my short stay of two weeks in Paris I was treated, without a single exception, with the greatest courtesy, and at different times officials showed the greatest attention to me in answering inquiries and explaining various things.

CHARLES W. WEAVER.

Brooklyn, Aug. 10, 1900.

Like Stevenson's "Dynamiter."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you remember the incident of the Gladstone bag in Robert Louis Stevenson's "Dynamiter." In the bag was an infernal machine with clockwork attachment. A social reformer wanted to blow up a statue of Shakespeare, and also to destroy some old pensioners, as well as a few babies who were out for an airing in their perambulators. An unusual number of policemen near the statue frustrated this benevolent project. The reformer's efforts to get rid of the bag before the inevitable explosion and to save his valuable life are described in Robert Louis's own incomparable fashion.

Poor Bryan is in a plight like the dynamiter. His infernal machine is labeled "16 to 1." He finds the National honor jealously guarded and he understands that he and those near him will be blown sky-high in November unless he can put the bag down in some dark corner and run away. But the hope is vain. The American people are not such fools as Mr. Bryan wishes they were. They will make him keep his hold on the bag, while the pitiless clockwork ticks and the end comes nearer and nearer.

JOSEPH ELDRIDGE ESRAY.

Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 9, 1900.

Bryan's View of Liberty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In that pyrotechnic display of redhot phrases which Mr. Bryan shot off before his audience at last night's meeting in Indianapolis he gave the crowd the chance to cheer at one very brilliant exhibition of mental illumination. He said, "We insist that liberty is not the gift of human government, but is the gift of God Himself," and the crowd is said to have responded with "wild and enthusiastic cheering." Bryan and his crowd should see this wonderful gift of God exemplified in the cannibals of the Pacific Ocean tribes and should put themselves in a passive state, so as to allow these liberty-possessed creatures to exercise their divinely given prerogatives. Bryan then might cry out, as they began to prepare the feast of fat things, in the words he used last evening, but applied by him in a different way, "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." J. H. B.

New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Succumbed to the Lull.

"We didn't have much to do yesterday."

"Well."

"Had to let our office boy go home in the middle of the afternoon—he said he was worn out."—Indianapolis Journal.

Too Busy to be Lonesome.

"You must be lonely, Smith, while your folks are away in the country."

"I have no time; I must hustle to pay the bills."—Boston Courier.

A Consistent Candidate.

To man his special train Prohibition Presidential Candidate Woolley wants a crew of Prohibitionists, and, if possible, an engine that does not smoke.—Chicago Record.

Corrected.

First Pedestrian—Say, you jabbed me in the eye with your umbrella.

Second Pedestrian—Oh, no, I didn't. This is a borrowed umbrella.—Chicago News.

The Disaster Forecaster.

"Pa, what is a political croaker?"

"Well, he's a man who believes the country will go to the dogs if he doesn't soon get into a good, fat office."—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN IT'S HOT.

S. E. Kaiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

When it's hot, mighty hot,
Don't believe it if your neighbor says it's not
Very hot;
Always keep your old thermometer located at a spot
Where you'll not
Fail to notice that it's hot,
And be sure your every thought
Shall be centred on some subject that is hot.
That is boiling, seething hot—
Hot, hot, hot, hot, hot!
Take your coat off and your collar off and swat
Any man who tries to tell you that it's not half as hot
Here as where the happy, happy Hottentot
And a lot
Of your other fellow-creatures have to squat
In the shadows of the palms, where ice is never, never brought—
Where a cold is never caught—
Fan yourself and keep a-going on the trot—
Keep complaining that it's hot,
Keep declaring that it's rot
To imagine that it's not
Beastly hot.
Hot, hot, hot, hot, hot, hot, hot, hot—
Always fume and fret and bother when it's hot.

BARON RUSSELL IS DEAD

England's Lord Chief Justice Passes Away After a Brief Illness.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER

First Irish Catholic Who Ever Held the Post—His Many Famous Cases—Lord Alverstone May Succeed Him.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, died this morning as the result of an operation performed yesterday by Dr. Treves.

Lord Russell had been suffering for a fortnight from gastric trouble. The fact of his illness was not generally known until it was announced that at a consultation held yesterday between Drs. Sir William Henry Broadbent, Frederick Treves, Stephen Mackenzie, and Samuel Herbert Habershon it was decided that an operation was imperatively necessary. It was afterward said that the patient had stood the operation well, and that his strength was maintained.

At 6 o'clock last evening, however, Lord Russell took a turn for the worse, and became unconscious. He passed away peacefully at 8 o'clock this morning.

The War Office telegraphed the news of the Chief Justice's death to his youngest son, Bertrand Joseph, who is at present serving as a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery in South Africa. Charles Russell, another son of the deceased, is now in Canada.

The funeral will take place at Epsom on Tuesday next.

The courts generally suspended business to-day, and the Judges and other distinguished lawyers eulogized the deceased Chief Justice.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, will, with the Queen's approval, select the successor of Lord Russell. Lord Alverstone, better known as Sir Richard Webster, the former Attorney General and now Master of the Rolls, will, it is generally thought, be appointed Lord Chief Justice of England.

Charles Arthur Russell, Baron of Killowen and Lord Chief Justice of England, was at the time of his death probably the most celebrated barrister of Great Britain, and was without doubt the best known in America of all English lawyers. For twenty-two years before he became Lord Chief Justice of England he wore the silk gown of a Queen's Counselor, and his eloquence won him success and fame, which reached wherever the English tongue is spoken.

The most celebrated cases that have come before the English bar within the last quarter of a century have brought forth his efforts. He was one of the paradoxes of public life in Great Britain. He was an Irishman and was Lord Chief Justice of England, a post that no other Irishman ever held. He was a Roman Catholic, yet Lord Chief Justice, as no other Roman Catholic had been since the Reformation. He was an Ulsterman, yet an inveterate Home Ruler. Esteemed as a just Judge, he won his reputation as the most impassioned pleader at the English bar. His associates at the bar have called him the best cross-examiner in the world.

But, after all, it was said by those who knew him best that the qualities which he brought to the discharge of his duties as an advocate, as Attorney General, as a member of Parliament, as head of the permanent judiciary, and a Lord of Appeal were rather those of the keen-witted man of the world than a student of black letter books. Common sense was his great gift.

Lord Russell was born in 1833 in Newry, in the County of Ulster, Ireland, and under the shadow of the Killowen hills, which were recalled by his latest title. His father was Arthur Russell of Newry and Seafield House, Rastrena. His mother was a Belfast woman. She was strictly devoted to the Catholic Church, and of her five children three daughters became Sisters of Mercy, and Lord Russell's only brother is a Jesuit priest in Dublin.

Young Russell was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He made no special mark there, and returned to Ulster with no higher ambition apparently than to become a country attorney. He was articled to a solicitor in Dundalk, and after he had been put on the roll went to Belfast to practice. He finally betook himself to Lincoln's Inn, in London, where he was called to the bar in 1859. The year before his removal to London he married Miss Ellen Mulholland of Belfast, a writer and a poet. Russell became Queen's Counsel in 1872, and shortly after was chosen a bencher of his inn.

His earlier practice was on the Northern Circuit, with Liverpool as its centre, and he was long a leader there before the law courts in London acknowledged his primacy. A Liberal from his youth, Russell stood for Parliament in 1880, and was returned from Dundalk, which he represented until 1885, and was during that time one of the most active of Parnell's colleagues. In the session of 1886 he represented Hackney.

Then Mr. Gladstone's administration made him Attorney General, and the Queen knighted him. Again, in 1892, under the Gladstone administration he was appointed Attorney General, and, contrary to custom, he gave up his private practice, estimated to be worth $150,000 a year. He was then probably at the zenith of his forensic power if not of his fame, and in the popular estimation he was in the Law Courts the first man of his time.

He was a many-sided man, and each side was attractive. There were clients who swore by him for his commercial ability; others for his extensive range of common law jurisprudence; others for his all-round oratorical ability; but above all for the audacity of the scholar and jurist who knew his racing calendar by heart, went to Epsom Downs, and dearly loved a rubber at whist. For many years no great case was tried in England in which he did not appear for one side or the other. He was the most terrible of all the cross-examiners of his time.

His most spectacular case was when he appeared as leading counsel for Charles Stewart Parnell and the Irish members before the famous Parnell Commission. His exposure of the forgeries which had been sold to The London Times was a sensational demonstration of his powers at their best. Another of his notable exploits was his successful defense of Lady Colin Campbell in a famous divorce suit. The last great case, in which the life and death of his client was at stake, was that of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, at Liverpool.

The defendant, an American-born woman, the daughter of Baroness von Rogues, was accused of poisoning her husband. The case attracted attention all over the world, and the famous advocate brought into play all his marvelous gifts of pleading. He lost this case, however. Mrs. Maybrick was sentenced to be hanged, but her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and she is still in jail.

In 1893 Lord Russell was counsel for the British Government in the Bering Sea case before the arbitration tribunal in Paris. For his services he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Lord Russell's latest honors came to him in 1894. Upon the death of Lord Rowen, early in that year, he was appointed a Lord of Appeal in ordinary and a life peerage was conferred upon him. Then, in July of that year, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice, to succeed Lord Coleridge. Lord Russell was well known in America, which he visited once in 1883 with Lord Coleridge, and again in 1896 as a guest of the Law Association.

LORD RUSSELL'S AMBITION.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—"By a little irony of Lord Russell's successful life," says The Daily Chronicle, "his last association with public affairs was in the nature of a disappointment. The banquet given by the English bar to the Americans a fortnight ago was the occasion. Wearied as he often was with speaking, the American bar was a subject on which he wanted to deliver himself, and the speech he would have liked to make the American bar was equally anxious to hear.

"Lord Halsbury, as his senior, had, however, to receive the first invitation, and Lord Halsbury accepted it. Lord Russell did not attend the banquet, as it turned out, for he had already begun to feel out of sorts.

"Had he been the chief spokesman on that occasion, he would have made an effort, and his last speech would have been a delightful tribute to the great transatlantic bar, 700 of whose Judges he boasted of having met, and whose lady members he said, appeared to make charming jurors."

Tributes to Lord Russell.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The morning papers, without regard to politics, unite in paying glowing tributes to Lord Russell's brilliant ability as an advocate, his impartiality as a Judge, and, perhaps [illegible] these, to his great [illegible]

LESS FREEDOM FOR BOERS

To be More Harshly Treated as Result of Pretoria Plot.

Great Indignation Among British Troops —Suspected Burghers Conducted Across the Border.

PRETORIA, Aug. 10.—Those engaged in the plot to make a prisoner of Lord Roberts and shoot all the British officers, discovered yesterday, included a number of the townspeople, who were in communication with the enemy. It was arranged that the capture and killing should take place on the evening of Tuesday last.

Intense indignation prevails throughout the British Army, and the general opinion is that the leniency of the British invited such a conspiracy. It is considered that no measure for the repression of such plots can be too strong.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the Boer plot to make a prisoner of Lord Roberts and shoot all the British officers possible included the recapture of Pretoria and the shooting of Lord Roberts, and it was hoped to induce the burghers to rise en masse.

A number of suspected accomplices of the conspirators have been conducted across the border. The British authorities are awakening to the danger of allowing Boer sympathisers to remain in Pretoria, and the issue of passes to the burghers has been stopped.

The plot is the theme of many editorials this morning. All the papers decry the idea of treating the Boers too leniently.

"Examples, and stern examples," says The Daily Mail, "are necessary. Although we may not agree with Sheridan's fierce maxim, 'Nothing should be left an enemy but eyes to weep with,' yet this was the conclusion of a not inhuman officer who thoroughly understood war."

RUMORS OF STEYN'S SUICIDE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—It is persistently rumored in Lorenzo Marques, according to a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated yesterday, that Mr. Steyn has committed suicide.

DE WET INTERCEPTED?

PRETORIA, Aug. 10.—It is said that Lord Methuen has arrested Gen. De Wet's march.

KRUEGER NOT TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—According to the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Express, President Krüger, in the course of an interview last Wednesday, said that the report that he intended to surrender was without foundation. He declared that the war would last a long time yet.

"A Boer bulletin," continues the correspondent, "announces a big battle between Lydenburg and Middleburg, in which the British had 500 killed and wounded. It also announces the recapture by the burghers of Heilbron, Devilliersdorp, and Frankfort."

Boer reports by way of Lorenzo Marques have lately proved worthy of little credence.

PRETORIA, Aug. 10.—All the Boers in the field credit a rumor circulated by their leaders that Lord Roberts is dying. Roberts, however, is now in excellent health, is displaying wonderful energy, and rides daily long distances.

IRISH LEAGUE PROTESTS.

Asks the President to Interfere on Behalf of Boer Prisoners.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Irish League of this city at the headquarters, 47 West Forty-second Street, a great deal of indignation was expressed over the news that 233 Boer prisoners, including 22 Irish-American citizens, captured by Lord Roberts, had been deported to the Island of Ceylon. A letter expressing this indignation was sent to President McKinley.

The letter states that such action on the part of Great Britain is in violation of the laws of war, which require that prisoners of war shall receive such treatment as will not menace their health, and points out that the climate of Ceylon is notoriously fatal to white men. The letter demands immediate action on the part of this Government, and that compensation be insisted on for this alleged outrage on American citizens, whose capture is declared voided by this violation of law.

SULTAN ORDERS SHIPS IN KIEL.

Negotiates for Construction of Six Cruisers by German Firm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—As a result of the recent trip to the United States of Rear Admiral Ahmod Pasha of the Turkish Navy, the Sultan has issued an irade ordering the Minister of Marine, Hassan Pasha, to negotiate for the construction of six cruisers at the Germania Works, Kiel.

GERMANY REQUIRES PASSPORTS.

Assassination of King Humbert Leads to Stringent Rules.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—The United States Embassy in Berlin points out that, since the assassination of King Humbert, the Berlin police have been enforcing the passport requirements very rigidly, and that Americans now coming here should bring passports.

Yesterday and to-day, many foreigners, including some Americans, had to go to Police Headquarters and identify themselves.

CRUISERS DESTROY FISHING NETS.

Victims Angry and Appeal to the Colonial Government.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis, flagship of the fishery squadron, which arrived here yesterday from a month's cruise along the French Shore, reports that she seized and destroyed a number of fishing nets belonging to settlers in that part of the coast. The French cruiser Ixly pursued a similar course.

The matter has been made the subject of representations by the victims to the Colonial Government. They have appealed for redress. Strong feeling has been aroused in the colony by this treatment of British subjects, especially in view of England's vigorous action in behalf of those who are virtually Uitlanders.

HAVRE STRIKE IS ENDED.

Stokers Accept Compromise—L'Aquitaine to Return to the Port.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—A settlement of the strike of maritime stokers, which had assumed large proportions and threatened to involve not only the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, but also other shipping companies, was effected to-day.

Through the efforts of Vice Admiral Bayle, acting as intermediary, the strokers were induced to accept a compromise, and the strike ended at noon. As the result of his intervention an increase in the pay of the strikers was agreed to by the company principally interested, and as soon as the announcement was made, work was begun on all the lines.

L'Aquitaine, which had been ordered to land her passengers at Cherbourg, will return to Havre.

Lock-Out for Paris Cab Drivers.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Compagnie Générale has decided upon a lockout, and consequently 3,500 cab drivers are without vehicles this morning. This decision means a heavy loss to the company, but it was considered the only way of bringing the strikers to terms.

Librarian Putnam in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the United States Congress, is here arranging connections for an exchange

CROWDS IN THE PANTHEON.

They View the Casket Containing King Humbert's Body—Victor Receives Diplomats.

ROME, Aug. 10.—All day long an immense crowd surged through the Pantheon, where lay the casket containing the body of the late King Humbert. So great was the crush that the assistance of troops was necessary to regulate the movements of the throng.

Upon the initiative of the Woman's Society, of which Queen Helena is President, many hundreds of women marched to the Quirinal to pay a tribute of respect and devotion to the Queen Dowager.

This afternoon King Victor Emmanuel received the heads of the Diplomatic Corps, including the representative of the United States.

Alleged Anarchist Strikes Witness.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—Alexander Bracchi, the alleged Anarchist, who was arrested here on suspicion and upon complaint that he had threatened to blow up St. Peter's Cathedral during the Italian demonstration in honor of King Humbert, created a sensation in the police court this morning by springing upon and striking A. Jocobini, the first witness against him. This incident practically ended the examination, as the police Justice sentenced Bracchi to jail in default of $1,000 security.

DJEVAD PASHA DEAD.

Was Grand Vizier of Turkey and Adjutant to Osman Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.—Djevad Pasha, formerly Grand Vizier, is dead.

Djevad Pasha was promoted in 1891 from the Governorship of Crete to the position of Grand Vizier, or Chief Adviser of the Sultan. He was succeeded in 1895 by Kiamil Pasha, who was in turn succeeded the same year by Khalil Rifaat Pasha, the present Grand Vizier. Djevad was a graduate of the Pancaldi Military School, and first distinguished himself as Adjutant to Osman Pasha during the war between Russia and Turkey, after which he served on the Balkan States and Railroad Commission and was Diplomatic Agent at Belgrade and Montenegro. His next promotion was to the Governorship of Crete. He was the author of "A Military History of the Ottoman Empire."

Sympathy for German Socialists.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—To-day the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, prints sympathetic dispatches in connection with the death of the Socialist leader, Dr. Liebknecht, from Socialists in New York, Cincinnati, Springfield, and Terre Haute. The annual report of the Socialist Party, just published, shows that 250,000 marks went from German Socialists to Danish strikers alone last year.

More Rebel Defeats in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 10.—The Colombian Government forces, it is semi-officially announced, have occupied Ocana, in the Department of Magdalena. Gen. Uribe of the insurgent forces has been defeated at La Cruz, and is now surrounded at Negra Grande by Gens. Tobar, Hoyos, and Martine.

Arrested for Insulting Servia's Queen.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—For insulting the new Queen of Servia, Gen. Belimarkowitch, who was one of the Regents during the minority of King Alexander, has been placed under arrest.

THE MANCHESTER BETROTHAL.

Friends of Miss Zimmerman Do Not Think She Will Wed the Duke.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—Friends of Miss Helena Zimmerman still profess skepticism as to the probability of her marriage to the Duke of Manchester. Manchester came over with a satellite named Johnson, and through her aunt, Effie Evans, Miss Zimmerman met both men. For a time the Duke paid court to Miss Zimmerman. Some one told him her father owned all kinds of railroads and Manchester gave Miss Zimmerman many presents. In course of time, when Miss Zimmerman was going home, Johnson received an invitation to spend a fortnight in Cincinnati. He left rather suddenly, and there were rumors that he is no longer persona grata at the Zimmerman home.

When he reached New York Johnson had his engagement to Miss Zimmerman announced. This, of course, was promptly denied on all hands, and the last that people on this side heard of Johnson was when they read his name in the passenger list of a steamer bound for England. There came by cable a story of how Manchester challenged him to fight a duel after he returned, but it never got beyond the challenge stage.

PISTOL USED IN ARGUMENT.

Dominie Lara, a young Italian barber, with a shop at 754 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, and Angelo Bulicio, who keeps a coal and wood store underneath the barber's shop, last night sat and discussed the relative merits of the dead King Humbert and the new King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy. Lara said that King Victor would never make as good a King as his father. Bulicio took the opposite view.

The discussion grew heated, and Bulicio used a revolver to enforce his argument. The first shot went through Lara's hat, and the second shot went wild. Then Lara drew out a razor, but Policeman Darmody came along in time to prevent bloodshed. Both men were locked up on counter-charges of assault.

INVENTOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—An Italian, who gave his name as "Prof." Figuccia of Felucca, Italy, caused some excitement at the White House to-day by exhibiting a brass projectile which he wished to present to the President.

He came during the forenoon, accompanied by a negro, who bore a large satchel. When stopped at the front door by Usher Mitchell, he presented a slip of paper bearing this inscription: "Prof. Figuccia presents this projectile to the President of the United States."

He took out of the satchel a very heavy brass projectile and a long wire, and explained that the pushing of the wire through a hole which had been bored in the end of the projectile's nose would cause a big explosion.

The visitor could speak no English, and made known his mission by signs. After some questioning, it was concluded that the Italian was an inventor seeking official recognition of his device, and he was directed to the Italian Embassy.

Later the Secret Service was notified.

JUSTICE WEARS SHIRTWAIST.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 10.—The shirtwaist has reached the Supreme Court bench in Camden County. The innovation was made by Justice Garrison, who appeared in court this morning and took his seat on the bench attired in a shirtwaist of the approved pattern and without a coat.

The costume of the Justice, although most attractive to the eye, caused rather a shock to the court attachés, who, however, out of respect for the bench, appeared not to notice that there was anything out of the ordinary in his dress.

Justice Garrison is one of the best known Justices on the Supreme Court bench. He is very dignified, and people who know him well were astonished when they heard that he had worn the shirtwaist as a part of his court attire. To a friend who was bold enough to ask him why he had adopted the garment he said it was because he thought it very comfortable and sensible in hot weather. He had expected, he said, that some comment would be made, but he thought he could stand that in consideration of the comfort he derived from wearing the shirtwaist.

Sheriff Sell has also become a convert to the new article of dress, and has appeared in it. This morning he appeared without a coat in the court.

Shirtwaists at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—To-day was the second warmest day of the season, the thermometer reading 90 degrees in the shade at noon and 111 in the sun. There was very little driving on the avenue during the day, but this evening the Ocean Drive was crowded with fashionable traps. The women paraded without hats, and the

KAT BOTE KLUB'S SCOPE

Rules and "Buy" Laws of Newport's Burlesque Institution.

Kat But No Bote on the Programme—Spurs for the Admiral—The Klub's Anthem.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—The permanency of the élite burlesquing institution known as the Newport Kat Bote Klub, and its plan, scope and capacity for music, are established in the publication of its constitution and "buy" laws and list of officers. At a recent meeting of the klub at the Newport Reading Room the publication of its rules and tenets was authorized, and schemes by which the klub will assert itself during the rest of the season were deeply and beautifully laid.

The official programme of the katboters bears its escutcheon, a terribly dilapidated, yowling grimalkin. The "kat" partly masks a rising sun, which gives in relief the top of an intervening nail-studded fence. But as "in the days that we went gypsying," "nothing like a cup of tea was ever to be seen," so never a "bote" appears on the device. This suggests that its designers are generous enough to leave something to the imagination.

"Constitution is robust, and that is all there is to it," is the primary announcement, which may be lauded as satisfactorily comprehensive. It introduces the "buy" laws and selling rules as follows:

"The officers of the klub shall consist of an Admiral and other officers of various degrees of importance, as per annexed schedule, and the duties of such officers shall be, briefly, as follows:

Officer.	Duty.
Admiral	Nothing
Commodore and other officers	Help the Admiral
Lord High Chief Steward	Everything

A rule promulgated further on gives the officers of the highest rank the privilege of wearing spurs.

The sailing rules of the klub are fascinating when read between the lines. As to "measurement" they establish that:

"The 'load liquor line' of each member shall be plainly marked either by brass tacks or otherwise, and shall be arrived at by dividing the immersed (interior) surface by the probable thirst, and multiplying the result by the usual number of opportunities of gratifying such thirst."

In regard to "lighthouses" it is provided that:

"It shall be the duty of the Navigator, or officer of the Cold Deck to proclaim the approach to every lighthouse, so that the officer may be prepared to take an observation through a glass upon passing same. And, should it appear that they are unnecessarily far apart the Navigator, with the assistance and advice of the Lord High Chief Steward, may designate points upon which it would seem that lighthouses should have existed, and the mode of procedure shall be the same as above stated."

In relation to "uniform," these rules were adopted:

"Shall consist of a kilt, a Tam o'Shanter, and a life preserver. Officers of Highest Rank may wear Spurs."

The officers of the klub are: Admiral—N. James De Blois; Commodore—F. H. Paine; Vice Commodore—Royal Phelps Carroll; Rear Commodore—Capt. Mason. The flagship is the Carrie and the fleet consists of these craft: Myrtle, Turtle, Annie Steele, Zigzuer, Hautie Leiper, Thirsty Maud, Karelina Kate, Bumboat, Tidy Adelaide, Dirty Jane, Scoot, Ben Vadis, Quo Hur, Ino Hur, Casket, Careen.

The other "officers of various degrees of importance, as per annexed schedule," are:

Fleet Captain	W. R. Hunter
Fleet Surgeon	S. S. Burt
Secretary of the Navy	William Coster
Lord High Chief Justice	Hon. W. W. Douglas
Judge Advocate	Max Agassis
Lord High Steward and Treasurer	Hermann Oelrichs
Artist	Samuel Powel, Jr.
Navigator	Edward H. Bulkley
Sky Pilot	Hugh Norman
Undertaker	Woodbury Kane
Sergeant at Arms	John Whipple
Boatswain	W. S. Andrews
Pilot	John O'Connor
Cabin Boy	Winthrop Astor Chanler
Powder Monkey	P. E. Gerstion
Ablebodied Seaman	Nelson Howard
Swab	David H. King, Jr.
Captain with a Cold Deck	Prescott Lawrence
Whistling Buoy	L. L. Lorillard
Pump	Rivers Peterson
Veterinary	Roland King
Stowaway	Capt. L. Niles
Ballast	Isaac Townsend
Fog Horn	D. B. Fearing
Bar Tender	L. G. Jones
Wee, Wee (Carpenter)	H. P. Eldridge
Chips, (Carpenter)	Herman Duryea
Coal Heaver	E. J. Berwind
Anchor Chain	John S. Tooker
Photographer in Chief	Harper Pennington
Chief Engineer	Bradford Norman
Lee Scuppers	C. L. Robinson
Ticker	Elisha Dyer
Dry Dock	Major Lockwood
Automobilliosine	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.
Mother Carey's Chicken	H. W. Cary
Flag Lieutenant	Perry W. Crandall
War Balloon	Capt. Bill Emory
Coroner	George B. De Forest
Corkscrew	Robert Sedgwick
Embalmer	Dr. Knapp
Vaccinator	Dr. Hopkins
Conchologist	Cenci Hitchcock
Farmer	Benjamin Weaver
Mumm's Brute	Ernest Staples
Spouter	Sidney Woollett
Pumpernickelplater	Hon. C. H. Truax
Katerwauler	Reginald De Koven
Snooperkatz	Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch
Deep Sea Diver	Reginald Norman
Main-Truck	I. De Forest Danielson

The "Anthem of the Klub" follows:

O rub-a-dub-bub
For the Kat Bote Klub!
The Russians are all afloat!
From the Lord High Steward,
Who's drifting to leeward,
To the man who kept the goat!

O misery me!
'Tis a sight to see
Those Johnnies sail east and west!
They are Admirals all,
Both the big and the small,
Save the man who dropped his chest!

There goes the "Myrtle,"
And here the "Turtle"
And now comes the "Thirsty Maud":
They will never be sunk
While the owners keep drunk,
And so let us praise the Lord!

O misery me!
What sailors these be—
These men from Arkansa's Springs!
They talk very tall,
But in case of a squall
There's a corner in angels' wings!

So they sailed away
On a Summer's day,
And the price of beer went high,
For when they came back—
O alas! and alack!
Only a hiccup passed by!

Louie Freear Gets £800 Damages.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A jury in the London Sheriff's Court to-day gave Louie Freear, the actress, £800 damages against George Lederer, the English manager of Sire Brothers and the Greater New York Amusement Company for breach of contract. She was discharged, it appeared, before the termination of her agreement because she refused to sing on the Magnolia Grove (New York theatre) Roof Garden.

Gives Up Horses for the Stage.

Sarah Maddern, well known in Saratoga racing circles, has given up her horses for the stage. From a horsewoman to the gentle virtues of Amelia in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" is something of a step, but it has been taken. Sarah Maddern will be Amelia in Charles Coghlan's dramatization of "Vanity Fair." Mr. Coghlan's daughter, Gertrude Coghlan, is the Becky Sharp.

New Programme at the Beach.

Next week there will be an entire change in the special acts introduced in the Japanese spectacle in Pain's Open-Air Theatre, at Manhattan Beach. The three Holloways will make their first appearance here and introduce new acts on the wire, and also in the famous ladder-balancing act. Souvenirs will be given on Thursday evening to every lady attending the entertainment in Pain's amphitheatre.

Condition of the Rabiners.

Joseph Rabiner, the man who shot and killed his brother-in-law and wounded his father and himself on Wednesday evening at Rockaway, is still alive. The bullet has been extracted. House Surgeon McKenna says that the father is doing well, and is

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The general exodus from town is hardly a topic which needs be but referred to, but to-day, owing to various attractions, as well as the hot weather, every one who can go away for over Sunday will do so. Southampton has offered special attractions in the tennis ball which took place last evening and a number of informal dances scheduled for this evening; there was a dance at East Hampton last evening, and this evening there will be another at the Seawanhaka Club at Oyster Bay. Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt will be present at this last entertainment, as will also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeldt, and a number of the cottagers who live in the vicinity.

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The engagement has just been announced of Miss Elisabeth Kilsyth Livingston, the niece of Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, to Charles James Welch of the firm of Welch & Co. of San Francisco and New York. Miss Livingston is a very handsome young woman, quite well known in New York society. She recently has joined the Roman Catholic Church. She was one of the young ladies who assisted Miss Leary in getting her May dance last Spring. There is no date set for the wedding.

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This time it is claimed that Miss Helen Zimmerman is engaged to the Duke of Manchester on the authority of Mrs. Ysnaga, the grandmother of the Duke. The engagement has been announced and denied a great many times, and only very recently Miss Zimmerman herself, who has been at Narragansett Pier, stated that there was absolutely not a word of truth in the report. So all this has to be taken with much salt.

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This evening there will be the dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor. This affair always winds up the week, and it is the rendezvous for the social forces.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith will come back from Europe within a fortnight and go to Newport for a short visit. Mrs. J. Frederick Tams is at present at Tuxedo after a visit to Mrs. A. Cass Canfield at the same place.

***

James J. Van Alen will return from his fishing trip to Canada next week. He will give two large dinners in the course of the next fortnight. During the first week of September he will give a ball at Wakehurst for Miss Sara Van Alen.

***

Among those booked for Europe this morning are Mr. and Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, Jr., L. C. Richards, Pierce C. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seigel, Fred A. Guenther, and Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Woodbury on the Graf Waldersee. Mrs. George R. Carrington, Judge and Mrs. Aahman are booked as sailing for Rotterdam.

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Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney, who are at Bar Harbor, recently took a tally-ho party to Jordan's Pond and entertained them at a luncheon there. A few days ago Philip Livingston, assisted by Miss Furniss and others stopping at the Louisberg, gave a musical and dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the hotel's employes. After the performance there was a hop, at which many of the cottagers danced. There are any quantity of recitals and lectures now being given at Bar Harbor, and at Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson's cottage, Llangollem, next Monday there will be given the first of a series of lectures in French. Monday's lecture will be "L'Imperatrice Eugénie," by Prof. A. Wisner. Yesterday morning a lecture was given at the cottage of Miss French of Boston in Albert Meadow on "Manila under Spanish Rule" for the benefit of the Bar Harbor Hospital. Next Friday afternoon there will be a matinée musicale at Mrs. A. C. Barney's cottage, Ban-y-Bryn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—This evening Mrs. Ogden Mills gave another large, brilliant dinner in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote, to thirty guests. During the dinner Bussell's Hungarian Band played on the veranda, and after the dinner there was dancing.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman gave a delightful dinner this evening at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained a party of twelve ladies at luncheon this afternoon. Bright pink Japanese lilies, with fancy ferns, formed the table decorations, artistically arranged in silver pieces.

Mrs. George A. Huhn also entertained at luncheon.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. T. M. Davis, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll entertained at dinner this evening.

Others entertaining at luncheon to-day included Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Mrs. George W. Wales, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

Col. John Jacob Astor has cards out for a breakfast on the Nourmahal for Monday, and his guests will witness the Astor Cup races.

Reginald De Koven has been elected "Katwauler" of the Newport Kat Bote Klub, and to-day he completed an anthem for the klub, which will be heard for the first time in public at the Osirichs-Hitchcock clambake.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet will begin her series of large dinner parties on Tuesday evening next.

Mrs. Eaton, daughter of Mrs. F. O. French, is expected to sail from England and join her mother here, at Harbor View, during the early part of October.

Mrs. George S. Scott has completed her programme for the musicale for Monday evening next, for which several hundred cards have been sent out. Prior to the musicale a dinner for twenty-four young people will be given. The artists to be heard are Signor Campanari, Miss Estelle Harris, Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, and J. Hazard Wilson.

Clarence W. Dolan gave a luncheon at the clambake club this afternoon.

On the afternoon of Aug. 23 Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan will give a clambake and vaudeville show at the Clambake Club in honor of her husband's birthday. The affair will be one of the largest out-door events of the season, and 200 cards have been issued. The bake will be spread under a large tent, and the dancing will be on the field.

Luncheons were given at the golf club by Mr. A. Cass Canfield and Frederick P. Sands.

John R. Livermore entertained at the golf club to-day in honor of Marquis de la Sanders, of Spain.

Franklin R. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Mrs. W. D. Hatch of New York is registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

Mrs. William Pollock of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John J. Wysong, at Greystone.

James De Wolf Cutting of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay of New York are spending August as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews at The Rocks.

The schooner yacht Azalea, with Commodore D. W. Kohn of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, arrived this afternoon. His guests were Col. F. G. Agens, Samuel Jacoby, J. Adelsdorfer, and Julius Adelsdorfer.

Prescott Lawrence and H. F. Eldridge have offered a special prize at the Horse Show for the best pair of horses over fifteen hands two inches.

George P. Messerve offers under Class 89 a special prize for the best pony under saddle. As Newport has an unusually large number of ponies this season this will be one of the best filled classes.

Mrs. Baldwin entertained at dinner this afternoon, her guests being Mrs. Astor, Mrs. David King, Mrs. William Jay, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. Samuel F. Barger.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at luncheon on the Electra this morning.

Late registers at the New Cliffs Hotel include F. Vaughn Gasquet, New Orleans; D. Savage, F. C. Henderson, F. B. Jones, R. E. Hockstadter, Mrs. H. W. Hanan, Miss R. Lemefrank, New York.

Arrivals at the Stevens villa include E. Johnson, Miss Ella Johnson, New Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Walsh, Augusta, Me.

This evening the participants in the peasant dance to be given at Mrs. Fish's ball met at the cottage of Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., for rehearsal, which was preceded by a dinner.

Mrs. William M. Kingsland entertained at dinner this evening at Pinard Cottage in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, Jr., having as her guests Major and Mrs. Theodore A. Gilmer, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

Douglass, Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. George S. Scott, John W. Ellis, [illegible] Mrs. Frederic Pearson.

This afternoon Miss Webster, granddaughter of G[illegible] Webster, called at Fort Adams, and on behalf of the ladies of Newport presented each member of Light Battery C, 5th Artillery, detailed for service in Cuba, with a pipe and plenty of tobacco for the journey. Capt. Stone, who commanded the battery thanked Miss Webster on behalf of his men.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 10.—One of the unique features of the season will be an entertainment for the benefit of the Town Hospital in Mount Desert Hall, Aug. 29. The entertainment is under the general charge of Mrs. A. C. Barney, whose talents for arranging such affairs is as well known here as in Washington, her Winter home. The greater part of the entertainment will consist of a dramatisation of "Alice in Wonderland," with music, dancing, and tableaux. Decorative programmes authorized will be prepared for sale as souvenirs. Considerable income is also expected from the sale of posters, each artist here having volunteered to prepare several. Those who are assisting Mrs. Barney in the preparation of the p[illegible] are Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mrs. [illegible] B. Mears, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. [illegible] L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Sorenus Rodick, Miss K. V. R. Beekman, Miss E. B. Rodick, and Mrs. Reinold[illegible].

Those who entertained to-day were Mrs. Thomas Scott Stone, at a dinner party at Devil-stone, and Mrs. Carpenter, who held an afternoon reception and musicale.

At Winter Harbor Mrs. Spencer Irwin entertained a luncheon a party of forty friends from neighboring resorts.

Arrivals to-day at the Malvern include John A. Hartford, Jr., Mrs. H. R. Knapp, Mrs. E. Knapp of New York; Miss Lily Violett[illegible] New Orleans.

At Lynam[illegible] Mrs. H. C. Wright, Philadelphia; Will[illegible] on Hough, New York.

At the St. [illegible] Sauveur—Miss M. G. Fuller, Boston; Mrs. [illegible] W. Lurman and Miss F. S. Lurman, Ba[illegible]more.

At The Lo[illegible]burg—Mrs. Sidney W. Haywood of Wa[illegible]ford, Mass.; Miss H. B. Hereford, London; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hood of Bos[illegible], and Mrs. Willis G. Hall of Philadelphia.

At The Ne[illegible]ort—Miss H. M. Weed of Jamaica Plain[illegible] C. W. Babcock of New York, George E. [illegible]er and Miss Clara L. Rider, Newton, Ma[illegible] and Miss Stella C. Cotton of Cambridg[illegible] Mass.

TO MARRY IN PRIVATE CHAPEL.

Wedding of [illegible] Keller to Be Set for Wednesday.

A wedding of much interest will take place on Wednesday morning next at the residence of Major John D. Kelley, 218 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, when his daughter, Miss H[illegible]n M. P. Kelley, will be married to Alexander M. Sullivan of Dublin, Ireland, a n[illegible]hew of ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin. The ceremony will be performed in the private chapel in the Kelley residence, where an altar has been erected by special dispensation of the Pope. The nuptial ma[illegible] will be celebrated by Cardinal Gibbons, who is a relative of Mrs. Kelley, and the couple will be married by Bishop Benjamin J. Kelley of Savannah, Ga., who is the uncle of Miss Kelley.

After the ceremony the bridal couple will sail for Du[illegible]n, where they will reside.

AN OPEN AIR "AS YOU LIKE IT."

Successful Performance of the Comedy at Point Judith Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 10.—On the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club this afternoon beneath a clear blue sky, with a natural stage on the green lawn and [illegible]h tall pine trees for a background, Shakespeare's "As You Like It" was produced before a large and fashionable assem[illegible], practically all of the cottage colony being in attendance.

Maurice Barrymore played Orlando to the Rosalind of Miss Mary Shaw, while Celia was portrayed by Miss Georgia Welles, and Phebe charmingly played by Miss Leslie Bingham. Miss Ada Gilman made a capital Audrey. Ernest Elton played Touchstone, and Sheridan Block, Jacques.

Among those who occupied stage boxes were Mrs. [illegible] G. Dun and party of New York, Dr. [illegible] J. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence of S[illegible] Louis, Mrs. J. D. Leary, D. G. Reed, and Dr. Bert A. Burns and party from New York.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Edward Com[illegible] of Philadelphia, P. S. Randolph, Mrs. and Mrs. Samuel Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harrison [illegible]lles of Philadelphia, Mrs. Jefferds, Mis[illegible] Marguerite Jetfords of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hostetter of Pittsburg, [illegible]rs. C. H. Pope of New York, Mr. and [illegible]. Jasper Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. Erlo Dahlgren [illegible] of New York, Mrs. Herbert Jerome D[illegible]s, Mr and Mrs. Robert Adams, Miss S. E[illegible]dams, Dr. Reuling, Mrs. Reuling, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. W. D. McInnis of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. C. H. Turner, Mr. Will Thornton [illegible] St. Louis, Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Starring [illegible] New York, Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Pitkin, M[illegible] Marguerite Pitkin, Miss Ethel Condermarin [illegible] of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. John J. T[illegible]cle of St. Joseph, Md.; Ernest Willinson, [illegible] M. Hopkins of Washington, Mrs. Jose[illegible] R. Dilworth of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]mes Hackett of New York, Mrs. Henry Breevoort Kane of New York [illegible]r. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker of [illegible]iladelphia, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Culbertson [illegible] of Louisville, Ky.

NAVEL FETE AT RYE.

Entertainment for Village Improvement Association Yacht Club Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—All fashionable Rye [illegible] out to-day to attend a fête given for the Village Improvement Association on the grounds of the American Yacht Club at Milton Point. This innovation on [illegible] part of the club was granted at the re[illegible]est of the women, who managed the affai[illegible] and nearly a thousand persons from Rye [illegible]nd the neighboring villages of Mamaron[illegible], Port Chester, and Greenwich attended. [illegible]Booths were presided over by the smart se[illegible] where candy, flowers, cake, cream, a[illegible] fancy articles were for sale. A band pla[illegible]d and the children had a carnival and [illegible]onkey rides in the afternoon, while th[illegible] elders engaged in a putting match. [illegible]nateur vaudeville occupied the early pa[illegible] of the evening, followed by a dance. [illegible]ht hundred tickets were sold at $1.50 eac[illegible] The proceeds go to the Village Improvement Association.

Those [illegible]sent as patronesses and taking active pa[illegible] at the booths to-day were Mrs. William [illegible] Porter Allen, Mrs. William H. Beers, [illegible]s. William B. Browning, Mrs. Douglas [illegible] Birnie, Mrs. William W. Casewell, Mr[illegible] Catlin, Mrs. Henry Licenter, Mrs. Ed[illegible]ard P. Cowles, Mrs. David S. Cowles, [illegible]rs. Arthur J. Cumnock, Mrs. Clarence [illegible] Day, Mrs. George S. Dearborn, Mrs. He[illegible]ert H. Dean, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, [illegible] Archibald Duffie, Mrs. W. K. Bond Es[illegible]rson, Mrs. Erving, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Mr[illegible] Charles Gould, Mrs. Christopher M. Grec[illegible] John A. Lawrence, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Arthur L. Lesher, Mr[illegible] William H. Macy, Jr., Mrs. James Y[illegible] MacBride, Mrs. Mulford Martin, Miss Ma[illegible]ews, Mrs. Stewart B. Mathews, Mrs. Pe[illegible] Morgan, Mrs. T. R. Musgrave, Mrs. Ed[illegible]und Nash, Mrs. W. G. Nichols, Mrs. Ge[illegible]e C. Park, Mrs. H. J. Park, Mrs. J. F. P[illegible] Mrs. William H. Parsons, Jr., Mrs. Jo[illegible] H. Pool, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Jo[illegible] J. Riker, Miss Sackett, Mrs. Cornelius [illegible]V. V. Sewell, Miss Schell, Mrs. A. Gutr[illegible] Mrs. F. W. Sherman, Mrs. Herman, Mrs. Thomas T. Sherman, Mrs. Jol[illegible] J. Sutton, Mrs. Warner M. Van Norden, [illegible]rs. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Mrs. Richard [illegible] Wainwright, Mrs. Stuyvesant Wainwr[illegible]t, and Mrs. Augustus Wiggin.

Among [illegible] gentlemen present were Charles P. Cowe[illegible] G. Steward Schenck, Reginald L. P. Sh[illegible]man, the Rev. Douglas P. Birnie, Henry V[illegible] Cooper, George S. Dearborn, Arthur C[illegible]Gwynne, Robert F. Matthews, Marcellus [illegible]C. Parsons, B. Lambert Sackett, Cornelius [illegible]V. V. Sewell, Stuyvesant Wainwright, [illegible]rank H. Wiggin.

Coal Found in Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 10.—The steamer [illegible] Cutch, from Skagway, brought seventy [illegible]assengers to-day. They report discove[illegible]s of extensive coal beds near the Dalton [illegible]all, not far from White House.

Fire on Alexandria Bay Islands.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A dispatch from A[illegible]exandria Bay says that the buildings on [illeg

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,200,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 2780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor Estate of Mary Adams Bulkley, decd.)

225 shs. National Bank of the Republic.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
148 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
$78 shs. New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Boonsville R. R. & Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$2,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 5s, 1941.
$5,000 Greenbrier & New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Mtge. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Chesapeake, Dry Dock & Constn. Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Chic. Railway & Elevator-Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6s, Sk'g. Fd. Bonds, 1943.
$2,000 Newport News Light & Water Co. 1st 5s, 1942.
$1,000 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. 1st 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Illinois Central R. R., (St. Louis Div.,) 3 p. c. Bds., 1961.
$2,000 New York Central, Lake Shore Coll. 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
$1,000 American Thread Co. 1st 4s, 1919.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
2 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
1 sh. Attica & Chenango R. R. Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 sh. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
2 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1 sh. Atlantic Trust Co.
2 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
1 sh. Low Moor Iron Co.
1 sh. International Ocean Tel. Co.
1 sh. Continental Insurance Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Pullman Company.
1 sh. Portland Gas Co.
2 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
1 sh. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
126 shs. Central Mining Co.
30 shs. Calumet & Chicago Canal Co.
100 shs. Southern Atlantic Tel. Co.
70 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
140 shs. Hocking Valley Rway Co. Prefd.
42 shs. Hocking Valley Rway Co. common.
60 shs. Union Pacific R. R. common.
2 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Prefd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Natl. City Bank of B'klyn.
14 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
8 shs. Continental National Bank.
31 shs. American Bank Note Co.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
80 shs. Nassau Bank.
$1,000 Ossining Home Telegraph & Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$1,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge Bd., 1949.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS. $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Perry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt, Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon, Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre, Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doger, William H. Guilshenen,
William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt, Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence,
Jas. Ross Curran.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

1900. Fish, Catherine B., estate of, unknown $67.84
1884. Coles, Catharine S., trustee, unknown 92.46
1893. Luyster Isaac, unknown 68.12

DIVIDENDS.
68. Div. 2 shrs. Jenkins, Margaret, unknown $280.00
94. Div. 2 shrs. Keefe, Thomas, unknown 401.50
111. Div. 10 shrs. Moss, Henry, unknown. 2,811.07
139. Div. 1 shr. Murphy, Johanna, unknown 207.40

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1900. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 23, 43, 81, 96, 130, 133, 140, 157, 220, 325, 371, 374, 379, 391, 425, 432, 457, 469, 475, 629, 650, 747, 809, 844, 856, 933, 937, 1021, 1069, 1040, 1159, 1200, 1207, 1248, 1310, 1359, 1492, 1551, 1564, 1571, 1597, 1610, 1611, 1665, 1722, 1733, 1737 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Corn Above the Mean of the August Averages—Tobacco Unfavorable.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The August report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the following averages of condition upon Aug. 1:

Corn, 87.5; Spring wheat, 86.4; oats, 85.0; barley, 71.6; Spring rye, 76.0; buckwheat, 87.9 potatoes, 88.2; timothy hay, 79.9.

The average condition of corn declined 2 points during July, and on Aug. 1 it was 2.4 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, but 0.5 point higher than on Aug. 1, 1898, and 1.3 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows:

Ohio and Indiana, 98; Illinois, 96; Iowa, 105; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 73, and Nebraska, 85. During July there was an improvement of 8 points in Ohio, 9 in Indiana, 4 in Illinois, and 3 in Iowa. On the other hand, there was a decline of 2 points in Missouri, 8 in Nebraska, and 22 in Kansas.

The average condition of Spring wheat improved 1.2 points during July, but on Aug. 1 it was 27.2 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 40.1 points lower than on Aug. 27 1898, and 7.8 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years.

The conditions in the principal States are as follows: Minnesota, 58; North Dakota, 25; South Dakota, 49; Nebraska, 64; Iowa, 91. During July there was an improvement of 10 points in Minnesota, 5 points in South Dakota, and 1 point in Iowa. On the other hand, there was a decline of 5 points in North Dakota, and of 2 points in Nebraska.

The average condition of oats declined 0.5 point during July, and on Aug. 1 it was 5.8 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, but 0.8 point higher than on Aug. 1, 1898, and 2.7 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: New York, 85; Pennsylvania, 82; Ohio, 93; Michigan, 95; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 97; Wisconsin, 77; Minnesota, 57; Iowa, 90; Missouri, 100; Kansas, 87, and Nebraska, 78. During July there was an improvement of 2 points in Ohio and Michigan, of 9 points in Wisconsin, 8 in Minnesota, and 1 in Illinois. There was a decline of 3 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Indiana and Kansas, 1 in Iowa, and 12 in Nebraska, while New York and Missouri report no change.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 6.8 per cent., as compared with 6.8 per cent. of the crop of 1898 in farmers' hands one year ago and 6.4 per cent. of the crop of 1897 in farmers' hands two years ago.

The average condition of barley declined 4.7 points during July, and on Aug. 1 was 22 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 7.7 points lower than on Aug. 1, 1898, and 13.7e points below the mean of the August averages of the last ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: California, 75; Iowa, 87; Minnesota, 60; Wisconsin, 70; North Dakota, 43; South Dakota, 57; Kansas, 79; New York, 80. During July there was an improvement of 6 points in South Dakota and a decline of 7 points in California, 5 in Iowa, 3 in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North Dakota, 10 in Kansas, and 2 in New York.

The average condition of Spring rye improved 6.3 points during July, but on Aug. 1 it was 13 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 17.7 points lower than on Aug. 1, 1898, and 10.8 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: Wisconsin, 77; Iowa, 87; Nebraska, 74, and Minnesota, 64. During July there was an improvement of 13 points in Wisconsin and 21 points in Minnesota, and a decline of 3 points in Iowa and 5 points in Nebraska.

Preliminary returns indicate a decrease of about 32,000 acres or 4.8 per cent. in the acreage in buckwheat as compared with last year. Of this shrinkage 22,000 acres represent the reduction in New York and Pennsylvania, which together produce about two-thirds of the total buckwheat crop of the country. The average condition of buckwheat is 5.3 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, and 2.9 points below the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: New York, 91; Pennsylvania, 81; Wisconsin, 94; Maine, 89; Michigan, 92; West Virginia, 94; Iowa, 84, and Minnesota, 80.

The average condition of potatoes declined 3.1 points during July. On Aug. 1 it was 4.5 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, but 4.3 points higher than on Aug. 1, 1898, and 2.2 points above the mean of the August averages for the last ten years. The conditions in the principal States are as follows: New York, 86; Pennsylvania, 80; Ohio, 87; Michigan, 95; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin and Iowa, 91; Minnesota, 79; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 86, and Nebraska, 81. During July there was an improvement of 3 points in Michigan, 7 in Wisconsin, and 14 in Minnesota. On the other hand, there was a decline of 3 points in New York and Kansas, of 12 points in Pennsylvania, 5 in Ohio, 1 in Illinois, 6 in Iowa, 2 in Missouri, and 10 in Nebraska, the condition in Indiana remaining unchanged.

Of the thirteen principal sweet potato producing States, five report an improvement during July and six a decline, 2 condition remaining unchanged in the other States.

Preliminary returns indicate a reduction of 5.3 per cent. in the hay acreage. Of the fourteen States mowing 1,000,000 acres or upward last year, all except California report a reduced acreage. The condition of timothy hay is 6.6 points lower than at the corresponding date last year, 19.4 points lower than on Aug. 1, 1898, and 7.5 points below the mean of the August average for the last nine years.

The report as to the production of clover are on the whole unfavorable, the percentages in the principal States, as compared with a full crop, being as follows: New York, 47; Pennsylvania, 55; Kentucky, 75; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 64; Illinois, 66; Wisconsin, 42; Ohio, 55, and Iowa 78. In point of quality the crop compares unfavorably with that of last year, as also with the ten-year averages, in all but some two or three of the principal clover-producing States.

During July the changes in the condition of the tobacco crop were almost wholly unfavorable, Virginia reporting a decline of 20 points, North Carolina 10 points, Pennsylvania 6 points, Missouri 4 points, Maryland and Tennessee 2 points, and Kentucky 1 point. In Ohio the crop about held its own, and in Wisconsin there was an improvement of 10 points.

The condition of sugar cane in Louisiana is within 3 points of the normal; is 22 points higher than on Aug. 1, last year, and 5 points above the ten-year average. Similarly favorable conditions are reported from all the other States that contribute to the sugar crop, with the exception of Mississippi, the product of which is inconsiderable.

The condition of sorghum is in the main favorable, Kansas being the only important State in which the condition falls below that of Aug. 1, 1899, or the mean of the average of the last ten years.

Statistician Brown of the New York Produce Exchange gave out some figures based on the monthly crop report yesterday. These figures indicate a total wheat yield of 513,977,000 bushels, against last month's indications of 510,356,000. Last year's actual harvest was 547,303,840. Winter wheat conditions are not shown, but Spring wheat shows a yield of about 180,230,000 bushels, an increase from last month's indications. The corn yield indicates about 2,190,750,000 bushels, a decrease of about 50,000,000 bushels.

Big Street Railway Mortgage.

A general mortgage for $2,500,000 was filed yesterday by the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company in favor of the Hamilton Trust Company as trustee. The mortgage is given to secure an issue of 4 per cent. gold bonds maturing in fifty years, and affects all the transferable company's franchises, property, rights, &c., including all its railroad routes in New York and Westchester Counties.

Colorado Fuel and Iron Dividend.

The Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 5. In February of this year 8 per cent. was declared, and in April 8 per cent. The remaining cumulative dividends due on the stock now amount to 12 per cent.

Stock Exchange Seat Sold.

The sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange for $35,000 was reported yesterday. The purchaser's name was not disclosed. The amount is $6,500 below the record price.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 10	109,089
To date this year	73,480,758
Corresponding date last year	112,491,954

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 10	$614,500
To date this year	$319,789,710
Corresponding date last year	$317,854,350

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	2¾	Cent. Tob. pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Federal Steel	½
Balt. & Ohio	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. & N. W.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	½
C. & N. W. pf.	2½	Penn. Coal & Iron	1
C., C. & St. L.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Nat. Lead	½	Pullman Co.	2½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st 1½

There were no declines.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

To-day's bank statement will be awaited with more than ordinary interest, though it is uncertain to what extent the week's gold exports may be included. From this time forward, however, the showing must become more manifest and doubtless more influential.

Involved in this is the matter of local money market rates. If interest charges are to stiffen, the responsible influence will largely be attributed in Wall Street to the effect of the gold movement.

It is not a matter of agreement in banking circles, though, that we are to have any early tightening of loan rates. Enough branches of business are quiet to make demands upon the banks very much less than was the record of a year ago. It is not improbable, however, that shipments West and South to facilitate crop movements will make a heavier drain. But experienced bankers seem nowhere to find any present reason for worrying over the money market outlook. Prudent business men keep always in view, none the less, the fact that money market changes are matters not ordinarily of slow growth—when they come, they come in a hurry.

***

In yesterday's stock market total transactions fell below 110,000 shares, and of this total close to one-third was in Sugar Trust, which rose a couple of points, closing at the top. One short account of 10,000 shares was said to have been covered "at the market." Standard Oil selling of the stock seemed, at the advance, to be evident, though nowhere did there appear to be any effort to keep quotations down. The new pool in Sugar Trust stock has accumulated now a large holding. Some interested brokers predict that the stock's quotation can be much further advanced. The chief adverse fact to be contended with is that commission house business is at a standstill, that the public is not buying stocks—that if the pool is to unload it must be upon other professional speculators. Ordinarily this is not regarded as an attractive speculative situation.

***

Foreign transactions in the New York market amounted yesterday to practically nothing. The same record was made in orders from out-of-town correspondents. Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago seem speculatively to be even faster asleep than is Wall Street itself.

TRADE IN VACATION TIME.

The commercial agencies, in their weekly review of trade conditions, agree in attributing the quietude to the severity of Summer weather. The vacation season, they point out, causes inactivity, buying in every branch of business being cautious, and consequently narrow.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Despite the hot wave, however, a more cheerful feeling is perceptible in general trade, and the booking of Fall orders for dry goods, clothing, and hardware at leading Western centres and heavy engagements in iron and steel products, though at low prices, are of encouraging proportions.

Bank clearings are still receding, mainly, however, because of phenomenally dull speculation, affecting comparisons with recent weeks and years, and, on the other hand, railway earnings, though showing smaller proportionate gains than of late, are encouraging, because marking good gains over exceptionally favorable July returns a year ago. Prices are not showing the precipitate declines noted some time ago, and among the really encouraging features is the advance in wheat, mainly based on improved export inquiry. Wool is rather firmer than of late because of the better inquiry, though it must be admitted this steadiness is somewhat at the expense of new business. Cotton goods partake of the strength of the raw material, due to talk of a possible bullish crop report, and where weakness is still perceptible, as in brown cottons, print cloths, and wide sheetings, the natural corrective of decreased production is being increasingly sought.

An immense business in steel products is reported booked at Pittsburg and Chicago, and steel bars are really firmer, with an advance of $1 per ton announced by Western manufacturers, who have sold their output up to the close of the year. Much of this business has, of course, been done at very low rates, considering that the nominal price of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg is little in excess of $16. Pig iron is still rather neglected, but inquiry for this material is really better at the South, largely on export account, and furnace shut-downs are so numerous as to indicate an adequate realization of the fact that the root of the evil is in the output of the crude material. Current production is claimed to be the lightest for more than a year past, and further announcements of shut-downs are scheduled as far ahead as Sept. 1. A significant feature of the trade is the strength of structural material, this being testified to by the refusal of the so-called "steel-beam combination" to reduce quotations, which are really well up to the highest recorded. A large quantity of material is reported needed for railroad renewals, but steel rails are also nominally unchanged at $35 per ton.

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Dun's Review says:

Progress has been made toward a more stable position of business, with a few more heavy contracts in hand, the ground already gained; but for a proper interpretation of the week's results one must look beyond Wall Street operations, where, more than in any other quarter, the vacation season is leaving its impress.

Working forces are smaller and will soon be further reduced, probably for three weeks, by the closing down of cotton mills in New England, which has been delayed longer than expected; but our strength is evidenced to the world by the oversubscription here of the new British loan of £10,000,000 on abcut a 3¾ per cent. basis, of which over half is allotted to American applicants.

Cotton fell so sharply that some recovery occurred in an oversold speculative market, and spot sold at 10 cents when the official report appeared, notwithstanding many indications of further reduction in consumption. Wheat advanced about a cent, helped by poor foreign crop reports. The domestic outlook is fairly cheerful, and farmers have marketed freely receipts at interior cities aggregating 5,287,581 bushels, against 3,918,216 last year, and 2,446,417 in 1898. Exports from Atlantic ports were only 1,720,963 bushels wheat, flour included, against 3,503,544 last year, although purchases on foreign account were large and promise an increased movement hereafter. Corn gained nearly two cents with the aid of dry weather reports, and is 8 cents above the price at this time last year. Both receipts and exports for the week fell more than a million bushels below the same week in 1899.

Improvement is slow in boots and shoes, with only a small percentage of Eastern shops at work. Stocks decrease slowly, and new contracts are few. A small increase over last week in shipments from Boston was unimportant compared with the decrease of 38,000 cases from last year. The textile markets have been free from such features as marked recent revisions of prices, but business is of fair volume. Loss of the Chinese market has put coarse brown cottons in a bad position, other grades being less seriously affected. The recent reduction in price of wide sheetings brought out more business. In woolen goods reorders are not up to expectations, and some serges sell lower. Manufacturers show more interest in the wool market, taking fair quantities and seeking fewer concessions. The tone is firmer, though prices are unchanged.

Exchanges at the chief cities outside New York have been for the week only 2 per cent. smaller than last year and 25 per cent. larger than in 1898. New York's returns are 22.7 per cent. below 1899 and 8.1 per cent. below 1898. Doubtless much of the decrease is due to exceptional activity a year ago in new industrial organization.

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

The following table of railroad earnings will be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

4th Week July.	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. South..	$46,983	.....	$2,053
Ann Arbor	42,357	$2,457	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitt..	153,942	97,274	.....
Bur., Ced. Rap. & N.	107,385	.....	16,497
Canadian Pacific	767,000	32,000	.....
Central of Georgia..	157,988	14,617	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio..	407,390	71,200	.....
Chic., East Illinois.	118,106	13,106	.....
Chic. Great Western.	163,516	24,133	.....
Chic., Ind. & Louis..	94,339	.....	14,016
C., M. & St. P.....	1,110,024	84,478	.....
Chic. Term. Trans...	33,330	4,033	.....
C., C., C. & St. L...	473,437	57,395	.....
Peoria & Eastern...	57,048	6,025	.....
Clev., Lorain & W..	51,208	1,507	.....
Col., Sandusky & H..	32,387	9,357	.....
Denver & Rio Grande	306,300	69,100	.....
Det., So. Sh. & Atl..	89,049	4,436	.....
Evans. & Indianap..	8,277	.....	1,883
Evans. & Terre H....	37,389	.....	1,108
Ft. W. & Rio G.....	8,500	.....	313
Georgia	38,781	4,839	.....
Grand Trunk—			
D., G. H. & M....	600,216	5,683	.....
Hocking Valley	86,122	13,310	.....
Int. & Great North..	96,249	501	.....
Iowa Central	55,122	.....	5,520
Kanawha & Mich...	22,593	7,443	.....
K. C., Ft. S. & M...	143,432	15,940	.....
K. C., M. & B.....	40,640	12,049	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	54,450	800	.....
Louis., Hen. & St. L.	19,924	4,239	.....
Louis. & Nash.....	687,700	901	.....
Mexican Central	426,409	.....	59,722
Mexican National ..	183,890	10,029	.....
Minn. & St. Louis...	77,632	.....	466
M., St. P. & Ste.M.	108,892	.....	15,412
Mo., Kan. & Tex....	326,080	11,619	.....
Mo. Pac. & Iron M..	944,000	112,000	.....
Central Branch	51,000	8,000	.....
Mob., Jack. & K. C..	2,731	1,650	.....
N. Y., O. & W.....	173,697	19,193	.....
Norfolk & West.....	380,256	63,611	.....
Northern Pac.....	893,631	107,659	.....
Ohio River	30,890	5,355	.....
Peo., Dec. & Ev....	23,161	.....	2,449
Pere Marquette	207,993	30,202	.....
Pitt., Bes. & L. E..	75,024	5,019	.....
Rio Grande South...	13,974	2,496	.....
Rio Grande West....	145,800	7,100	.....
St. J. & Grand Isl..	35,755	.....	6,854
St. L. & San Fran..	232,075	45,523	.....
St. Louis Southwest..	152,985	14,788	.....
S. F. & P. Phoenix..	28,325	4,830	.....
Southern Railway ...	790,467	64,963	.....
Texas & Pacific	214,623	3,855	.....
Tol. & Ohio Cent....	66,783	14,866	.....
Tol., Peo. & West...	20,257	2,226	.....
Wabash	462,217	15,972	.....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	114,100	.....	4,900
Wheel. & Lake Erie..	47,479	.....	953
Clev., Can. & So...	24,950	4,780	.....
Wisconsin Central...	139,382	.....	16,881
Total (63 roads)...	$12,506,522	$1,116,598	$152,576
Net inc. (8.35 p. c.).	.....	964,022	.....

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD.

About $3,250,000 in gold will go to London by the Campania to-day, making a total shipment of about $8,552,000 worth of American gold to Great Britain and France this week. Of this amount, $2,700,000 was sent on account of the British war bonds and $1,802,000 was shipped to France. Further gold payments for the American allotment of the British war bonds are anticipated as likely next week.

The shipments going to-day are the following: National City Bank, $1,500,000; Miller, Schall & Co., $750,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $300,000, and Brown Brothers & Co., $500,000. Of this amount, $500,000 is sent in coin, and the remainder in bullion.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Postponement of the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Diamond Match Company owing to the absence of many members of the board.

Agricultural Bureau report on cotton indicating the general average condition of the crop on Aug. 1 at 76, against 75.8 last month and 84 last year.

President Purdy of the Rock Island quoted as saying that there is some improvement in the movement of grain over his road, but otherwise the volume of business shows but little change from last week.

Shipments of 338,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Declaration of a further payment of 8 per cent. on account of back dividends on Colorado Fuel and Iron preferred stock, leaving 16 per cent. of accrued dividends yet due.

Control of Lancaster Caramel Company secured by the American Caramel Company by a payment said to be $1,000,000.

Increase of $108,332 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $167,430, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $112,112,635; balances, $7,970,790; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $486,028.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4¼ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was again easier. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87@$4.87¼; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15¾; reichsmarks, 94¼@94 9-16 and 95½@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40¾ and 40¾@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centers: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount @2½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 10 ... ties opened better, then eased off, and clo... Consols for money, ... count, 96 1-16; Atchi... Pacific, 80¾; St. Pa... tral, 119½; Louisville, ... preferred, 77⅝; New ... Erie, 11¼; Pennsylva... 8½; Erie first preferr... cific preferred, 73¼; ... Anaconda, 8⅜; Rand ... Bar silver quiet, 28... Money, 3½ per cen... the open market ... three months' bills, 4 ... Spanish 4s, 70⅞.

Gold premiums are ... lows: Buenos Ayres, ... Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, ...

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—... Bourse to-day, being ... ter Chinese news, a ... in all departments pr... dealings. Later the t... but prices were wel... close, when the mar... Rio Tintos showed re... speculators. South A... tinued quiet but firm. ... Three per cent. ren... account. Exchange ... for checks.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—Business on the Boerse to-day was du... lings, but during the ... it became somewhat ... lished by The Iron... situation of the Am... Large repurchases w... effected and the ... market became bris... partly in sym... pathy with the ad... ces received from abroad.

Exchange on Londo... 20 marks 50½ pfen... nigs for checks.

Discount rates: Sho... bills, 3 per cent.; ... three months' bills, 4 ... per cent.

GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. ...—The monthly report of the statistician of t... Department of Agriculture shows the aver... condition of cotton on Aug. 1 to have bee... 76, as compared with 75.8 on July 1, 1900; 84 ... Aug. 1, 1899; 91.2 on Aug. 1, 1898, and 85.... the mean of August averages of the last ten ... years.

There was an improve... nt of condition during July amounting to 5 ... ats in Texas and Arkansas, 8 points in G... rgia, 10 in Missouri, and 1 in Tennessee. ... the other hand, there was a decline of 9 poi... in North Carolina, 8 in South Carolina and ... dian Territory, 4 in Mississippi, Louisiana, ... Florida, 3 in Alabama, 2 in Oklahoma, ... 13 in Virginia.

The impairment of ... dition is due in the main to drought and ... he continued lack of proper cultivation, but ... are extensive sections where heavy an... continuous rains have wrought serious injury. ... the growing crop. While the condition ... Texas is now 2 points above the State's ten-y... average, every other State still reports a co... ition below such averages, Arkansas being 2 ... points, North Carolina and Tennessee 8, ... Georgia 11, South Carolina and Virginia ... Florida 15, Alabama 21, and Mississippi 26 ... points below their respective ten-year averag...

The averages of the ... different States on Aug. 1 were as follows: ... Virginia, 77; North C... olina, 80; South Carolina, 74; Georgia, 77; ... rida, 74; Alabama, 67; Mississippi, 90; Louisi... 77; Texas, 83; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, ... Missouri, 84; Oklahoma, 80; Indian Territ... 91.

The condition has been som... abandonment of land planted to cotton, but ... be area abandoned is somewhat less than was ... generally expected one month ago, and the dep... tment will not at present change its acreage ... figures.

SHARP ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The cotton market ... after a dull morning's trading, under... a sharp advance of from 14 to 22 poi... s shortly after noon yesterday, when the ... Government report was announced, sho... ing that the average crop condition for A... ust is 76 per cent.

Short interests wer... feverish and almost panicky. Prices clim... ed up by leaps and bounds, October d... veries jumping 20 points in a few mi... tes. August cotton closed at 9.15 bid, a... et gain of 14 points, and October cotton ... 8.46, a net gain of 22 points. The mar... was steady at the close. Spot cotton ... quiet with quotations 8.16 cents hig... on the basis of 10 cents for middling ... land and 10¼ cents for middling Gulf.

During the sharp a... vance at noon, there was general buying ... abroad and for the South. The Exchang... floor was crowded, and men who had n... been seen there for years were on the ... exchange during the afternoon.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Decrease Shown of 557,799 Bales Compared with Last Year.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible a... 278,427 bales, against 2,836,226 last year. Of t... tle total of American cotton is 768,427, again... 2,115,226 last year, and of all other kinds, inc... ding Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 510,000, again... 721,000 last year.

The total world's ... ible supply of cotton shows a decrease com... ared with last year of 1,557,799.

Of the world's visible ... upply as above there are now afloat and held i... Great Britain and Continental Europe 798,00... bales, against 1,744,000 last year; in Egypt 5... 000, against 60,000 last year; in India 270,000, ... against 447,000 last year, and in the United Stat... 154,000, against 575,000 last year.

THE NEW BRITISH BONDS.

**London Financial Papers Criticise Hicks-Beach—Say New York Has Become

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Completé Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 10, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅞	16	400	Am. C. & F. Co.....	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	1,650	American Ice Co.....	35½	35¾	34⅞	34⅞	- ⅛
21	23	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
36¾	37	710	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
18½	19	100	Am. Steel & Wire.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	- ⅛
33⅞	33⅞	2,080	Am. Steel & Wire.....	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
124½	125	34,235	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	123	125	122⅝	125	+2⅝
93¼	93½	925	American Tobacco	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅜	....
44	44⅜	310	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	27	2,150	At., T. & S. F.....	27	27	26⅝	26⅞	....
70⅜	70¼	8,100	At., T. & S. F. pf....	70¼	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+ ⅛
74⅜	74⅞	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio.....	74½	74⅝	74⅛	74⅜	+ ⅛
80½	81	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	....
57⅛	57⅜	7,485	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56½	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	900	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	- ⅛
128¼	128⅜	5,450	Chi. Bur. & Quincy...	126¼	126⅝	125⅞	126⅜	+ ⅛
....	97	100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	95	95	95	95	....
31	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	- ⅛
83½	85	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	83½	84½	83¼	84½	- ⅛
111¼	111⅝	5,550	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	111½	111⅝	111	111⅝	....
170	171½	75	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171	171	....
163	163¼	2,850	Chicago & Northw....	161	163	160¾	163	+1⅛
....	....	110	Chi. & Northw. pf....	190¾	190¾	190¾	190¾	+2½
106	106¼	820	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	106	106⅜	106	106⅛	....
112	113	110	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½	+ ¼
57½	58¼	100	Cin., C., C. & St. L., x d.	59	59	59	59	+1¾
....	....	60	Consolidated Gas.....	175½	175⅝	175½	175⅝	....
170⅜	171½	110	Con. Gas, ex rights..	170½	170½	170½	170½	....
....	....	2,077	Con. Gas, rights.....	4	4¼	4	4⅛	....
25⅜	25⅝	1,630	Con. Tobacco Co.....	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	....
77⅜	78	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅛
66⅜	67	100	Denver & R. G. pf....	67	67	67	67	....
10⅝	11	50	Erie	11	11	11	11	....
33⅜	33⅝	200	Federal Steel.....	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
66	66½	32	Federal Steel pf.....	66⅜	66⅜	65⅝	65⅝	....
....	....	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	+ ⅛
....	....	100	General Electric	131⅜	131⅜	131⅛	131⅜	+ ⅛
53¾	54	35	Glucose Sugar Ref...	54½	54½	54¼	54½	....
152	153	200	Great Northern pf...	152	152	152	152	....
....	....	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108	108	108	108	....
116⅜	117⅛	100	Illinois Central	117	117	117	117	....
28⅞	29¼	100	International Power..	29	29	29	29	- ⅛
71¼	71½	1,500	Louisville & Nashville	71	71¼	70⅞	71¼	+ ⅛
90½	90⅝	900	Manhattan Elevated...	90¼	90¾	90¼	90⅝	+ ⅛
154½	155	100	Met. Street Railway ..	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	154⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	100	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	....
56	56⅛	200	Minn. & St. Louis....	56	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅛
94	94½	220	Minn. & St. L. pf....	94	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
30¼	31	20	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	51¾	1,900	Missouri Pacific	50¾	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	31½	100	National Biscuit Co..	31	31	31	31	....
85	88½	170	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf....	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾	+2⅜
17¼	17⅝	1,980	National Lead Co....	18¾	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	- ⅛
90	91	750	National Lead Co. pf.	94	94	90¾	90¾	-4½
....	....	100	National Steel	25	25	25	25	+1
46½	46⅝	8,670	National Tube	46¾	46⅞	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅜
91	91¼	873	National Tube Co. pf.	91½	91½	91	91¼	....
134	140	100	New York Air Brake..	136½	136½	136½	136½	+ ⅛
129¼	129⅝	324	New York Central	129	129¼	129	129½	+ ⅛
20⅜	21	500	N. Y., Ont. & West...	21	21	20⅜	20⅜	- ⅛
83½	84	50	Norfolk & Western..	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	....
51½	51⅝	1,900	Northern Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
71	71¼	452	Nor. Pacific pf., ex d.	71⅛	71⅜	71⅛	71¼	+ ⅛
30¼	31¼	100	Pacific Mail	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	- ⅛
128½	128⅝	344	Pennsylvania R. R....	128½	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	+ ⅛
99½	99½	200	People's Gas, Chicago.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	2	550	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	- ⅛
40	41	150	Pressed Steel Car....	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
185	188	125	Pullman Company	185	185	185	185	-2½
58⅜	58⅞	430	Reading 1st pf	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	- ⅛
28	28½	500	Reading 2d pf.....	28	28	28	28	- ⅛
10½	10⅝	825	Republic Iron & Steel.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	9⅞	100	St. L. & San Fran....	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	....
10⅜	10⅝	500	St. Louis Southw	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	33½	1,050	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅛
10⅞	11	800	Southern Railway	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
51⅜	52¼	550	Southern Railway pf..	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	+1
70¼	70⅝	475	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70½	....
15	16	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	15	15	15	15	....
10½	11	210	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	10⅜	11	10⅜	11	....
59½	59⅝	4,691	Union Pacific	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
75⅞	76⅛	1,416	Union Pacific pf.....	76	76¼	76	76	....
45	45	15	United States Express.	47	47	47	47	....
10¼	10¾	125	United States Leather.	10½	10¾	10¼	10¾	....
28	28¼	420	U. S. Rubber	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
92½	94½	15	U. S. Rubber pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	....
17⅜	18	200	Wabash pf	18	18	18	18	....
122	128	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	125	125	125	125	....
Sales.....		109,069						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	103½	104½	K. C., P. & G.	....	....
2s, c., w. is.	103½	104½	G.	15½	16½
2s, r., 1891..100		....	Kan. & M..	14½	16½
4s, r., 1925..108½		109½	K. & T. pf.	24	26
3s, c., 1918..108½		109½	K. & D. M.	....	....
3s, r., 1918..108½		109½	pf.	14½	15½
4s, r., 1907..114½		115½	King. & P.	3	10
4s, c., 1907..114½		115½	K. Ics., Chi..	....	....
4s, r., 1925..131⅝		132⅝	K. I., C. pf.	....	51
4s, c., 1925..131⅝		132⅝	Lacl. Gas pf.	73	75
5s, r., 1904..112⅝		113⅝	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
5s, c., 1904..112⅝		113⅝	L. E. & W.	27⅜	29½
D. C. 3-65s..122		....	pf.	94	95
Adams Exp.	134	128	Lake Shore.	200	....
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Long Island.	60	65
Alle. & W.	115	..	Man. Beach.	12	16
A. C. & F.	....	....	Md. Coal pf.	65	80
pf.	61	63	M. W. S. El.	....	....
Am. Coal.	150	200	Chi.	30	31½
Am. C. Oil.	33⅜	34	M. W. S. El.	....	....
Am. C. Oil	....	....	Chi., pf..	78½	80⅜
pf.	88½	90½	Mex. N. ctfs.	3¼	3⅝
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	Mich. Cent.	106	....
Am. Exp.	186	188	M., St. P. &	....	....
A. I. Co. pf.	67	80	S. S. M.	18	20
Am. Lin. Co.	11⅜	11⅝	M., St. P. &	....	....
Am. L. Co.	....	....	S. S. M. pf.	58½	61
pf.	54½	55	Mo., K. & T.	9½	10
Am. M. Co..	4	4½	Mob. & Ohio	38	39
A. S. & R.	....	....	Mor. & Ess.	186	189
pf.	86¼	89	N. C. & St.	....	....
Am. Sp. M.	1¾	2	L.	45	..
A. S. H. Co.	....	....	N. Cent. Coal	33	35
pf.	66	67	N. J. Cent.	129	129½
A. S. & W.	....	....	N. Y. & N.	....	....
Co. pf....	73	74	H.	210	215
A. S. R. pf.	116	117	N. Y. C. &	....	....
Am. T. P.	22⅝	23½	St. L.	11¼	11⅝
A. T. P. pf.	76	78½	N. Y. C. &	....	....
A. T. & C.	90	95	St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
Am. Tob. pf.	128	133	N. Y. C. &	....	....
Ann Arbor..	15	18	St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
Ann Arbor pf.	41	43	N. Y., L. &	....	....
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	W.	132	135
B. Un. Gas.	185	170	N. & W. pf.,	....	....
Bruns. City..	7	7⅜	ex div.....	75	76
B., R. & P.	67⅛	70	North Am...	15⅛	15⅛
B., R. & P.	....	....	O. & Ind. G.	25	33
pf.	109	120	Ont. Mining.	....	....
B., C. R. &	....	....	Pac. Coast..	52	53
N.	124	..	P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
Can. South..	48⅜	49½	P. C. 2d pf..	62	64
Can. Pacific	87	87½	Penn. Coal..	410	....
Cap. Tract..	..	103½	Peo. & East.	....	....
C., R. & I.	....	....	Pere Marq.	23	25½
pf.	120	125	Pere M. pf.	55	58
C. G. W....	11	11¾	P., C. &	....	....
C. G. W. pf..	....	....	St. L.....	50	55
A.	08½	09	P., C. &	....	....
C., L. & L..	21	23	St. L. pf.	80½	81
C., L. & L.	....	....	P., Ft. W. &	....	....
pf.	51	54	C.	182	....
C., St. P., M.	....	....	P., Ft. W. &	....	....
& Om. pf.	160	175	C. pf.	182	....
C. T. & T.	9½	11	P. & W. pf.	24	25
C. T. & T.	....	....	P. S. C. pf.	71½	73
pf.	32	34	Quicksil'r pf.	7½	8
C., C., C. &	....	....	Reading	16⅞	17
St. L. pf.	104½	107	R. I. & S.	....	....
C., L. & W.	20	30	pf.	51	53
C., L. & W.	....	....	Rens. & Sar.	190	200
pf.	64	66	R., W. & O.	132¼	....
C. & P., ex	....	....	Rio G. W.	....	63
div.	122	....	R. G. W. pf.	....	90
C. F. & I.	35½	35⅝	St. J. & G. I.	6⅜	7¼
C. F. & I.	....	....	St. J. & G. I.	....	....
pf.	127½	130	1st pf.	42	43
Col. South..	6⅜	6¾	St. J. & G. I.	....	....
C. S. 1st pf.	41½	42½	2d pf.....	14½	15½
C. S. 2d pf.	16	17	St. L. & San	....	....
C. & H. C.	....	....	F. 1st pf..	68	69
& I.	13½	15	St. L. & S.	....	....
Com. Cable.	160	180	F. 2d pf...	33⅜	34½
Consol. Coal.	42	..	St. L. S. W.	....	....
Del. & Hud.	172	178	pf.	26½	26⅞
D., L. & W.	176	178	St. L. Sou.	6½	8⅝
D. & R. G.	18¾	19	Sixth Av..	200	225
D. M. & Ft.	....	....	Sloss Shef..	18½	20
D.	18¼	15	Sloss. S. pf.	65	66
D., S. S. &	....	....	S. R. & F..	5	8½
A.	3¾	4¾	Texas Pac..	14	15
D., S. S. &	....	....	Third Av..	109	111
A. pf.	12	..	Tol. & O. C.	23	..
Eighth Av..	376	425	Tol. & O. C.	....	....
Erie 1st pf..	32¾	32⅝	pf.	48	..
Erie 2d pf..	15¾	18	U. P., W.	8	..
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45	T. C. R. T.	58½	..
Ev. & T. H.	....	....	U. B. & P.	....	....
pf.	80	84	pf.	64	64½
Ft. W. & R.	....	....	Silver bars	60¾	61
G.	15½	17	Mexican dollars	48⅝@48¾	48⅝@48¾
Glue. S. pf..	98	100½	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.10
Hock. Val..	33¼	36	Telegraph	.10	.12½
Hock. V. pf.	62⅜	62½	Wabash pf.	64	7
Homestake..	70	..	W. U. Tel..	79½	80
Ill. C., l. l.	101	..	W. & L. E.	8¾	9
Int. P. Co..	22	23	W. & L. E.	....	....
Int. P. Co.	....	....	1st pf.....	46½	48
pf.	65	66	W., St. L. &	....	....
Int. Silver..	4	5	P. pf.....	23¾	23¾
Iowa Cent..	18⅝	19½	Wis. Cent..	14	14½
Iowa C. pf..	42	45	Wis. C. pf.	38½	39½
Joliet & Chi.	178	..			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
230	Am. Steel & W.	35⅜	34	33½	33⅝
20,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	123	125	122⅝	125
20,400	Am. Sugar Ref.	123	125	122⅝	125
290	Am. Tobacco....	93½	93⅝	93¼	93½
10	Anaconda Copper.	43½	43⅝	43½	43½
70	At., T. & S. F....	27	27	27	27
1,060	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝
580	Balt. & Ohio....	74⅛	74⅜	74⅛	74⅜
6,360	Brook. Rap. Tr.	58⅜	57⅝	56⅝	57½
4,245	Chi., B. & Q....	128⅜	129⅛	128⅛	129⅛
2,190	Chi., M. & St. P.	111⅞	111⅞	111⅜	111⅝
210	Chi., R. I. & P..	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
440	Federal Steel..	33⅜	33½	32⅝	33⅛
40	Louis. & Nash..	71⅜	71½	71⅜	71⅜
70	Manhattan	90⅛	90¼	90⅛	90⅜
10	Mo., K. & T. pf..	30	30	30	30
630	Mo. Pacific.....	50⅜	51	50⅜	51
10	Nat. Lead.....	18	18	18	18
300	N. Y., O. & W....	31	31	31	31
1,000	Northern Pac....	51⅜	51⅝	51	51⅝
170	People's Gas....	99	99¾	99	99¾
40	Read. 1st pf....	59⅜	59⅜	58⅝	59⅜
60	Southern Pacific.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
70	Tenn. C. & I....	70⅜	70⅝	70⅜	70⅝
2,280	Union Pac.....	59⅝	59⅝	58⅞	59⅜
40	U. S. Leather....	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
30	Wabash pf.....	18	18	18	18
41,035					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	Northern Pac. 4s	104	104	104	104
3,000	Southern Ry. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½
$6,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup	
1,000.....108½	
U S 4s, coup, 1925	
8,000.....131⅜	
At, T & S F gen 4s	
2,000.....101¼	
500.....101	
5,000.....101⅛	
1,000.....101¼	
36,000.....101	
Adjustment 4s	
30,000@30F.....85⅞	
6,000.....84	
Atc & N W 1st 5s	
7,000.....93⅜	
3,000.....93	
Balt & Ohio 3½s	
5,000.....94½	
10,000.....94⅝	
Balt & Ohio 4s	
35,000.....100	
Balt & Ohio, S W	
Div. 3½s	
2,000.....50%	
20,000.....86⅝	
10,000.....86⅝	
Can South 1st 5s	
1,000.....106	
Cent of Ga con 5s	
3,000.....92	
Cent of Ga 2d inc	
7,000.....13½	
Cent of N J gen 5s	
82,000@30F.....121½	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
7,500.....98⅛	
Ches & O gen 4½s	
1,000.....99⅝	
C, B & Q conv 5s	
1,000.....126	
C, B & Q con 7s	
3,000.....110⅜	
C & E Ill gen 5s	
4,000.....115¼	
C & N W gold 7s	
2,000.....109	
Col & S 1st 4s	
2,000.....82⅜	
2,000.....82½	
Den & R G con 4s	
1,000.....98	
Det, M & M 1 g 3½s	
10,000.....29	
Erie 1st con 4s	
4,000.....87	
Ill Cent 4s, 1952	
10,000@20F.....90¼	
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	
2,000.....106½	
Louis & N gen 6s	
4,000@30F.....118	
Mex Cent 1st inc	
20,000.....25¾	
Mid, N J, 1st 6s	
1,000.....119	
Total sales.....	$614,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week Aug....	$29,008	$27,488	$23,827
From July 1....	153,175	147,878	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
1st week Aug....	80,975	74,570	51,115
From July 1....	460,189	399,352	245,095
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,996	3,671	3,775
Month, July	2,538,975	2,381,790	2,052,074
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
1st week Aug....	58,764	53,906	48,725
From Jan. 1....	2,650,108	2,091,178	1,905,483
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	543	509	509
1st week Aug....	43,003	43,244	37,456
From July 1....	208,212	240,167	172,842
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	584	550
4th week July....	145,800	138,700	104,100
Month	289,900	334,900	209,400
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,357	3,326	2,336
1st week Aug....	315,936	298,465	265,788
From July 1....	1,666,038	1,562,050	1,344,977
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE	1st week Aug.—		
Mileage	247	247	247
W. & L. E. Div..	41,800	34,650	31,331
C. C. & S. Div...	22,476	14,340	.....
Total	64,276	48,990	.....
From July 1—			
W. & L. E. Div..	187,310	182,714	144,497
C. C. & S. Div...	96,892	79,894	.....
Total	284,202	262,608	.....
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Month July	296,428	321,463	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for June—			
Gross	2,771,759	2,328,795	2,137,584
Oper. exp.....	2,129,052	1,691,019	1,540,843
Net	642,707	636,876	596,741
Prop. ex. to gross.	76⅞	73⅛	70⅝
Gross, 12 mos....	32,011,726	28,114,690	27,317,620
Oper. exp.....	22,869,395	19,542,262	18,455,470
Net, 12 mos.....	9,742,572	8,552,428	8,862,350

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE reports for the year ended June 30, actual results as follows—

Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,988
Gross	27,742,879	23,750,410	21,999,652
Oper. exp.....	18,903,406	15,731,587	14,921,750
Net	9,138,978	8,027,868	7,074,022
Prop. ex. to gross	67	66¼	67⅞
Other income....	650,044	540,645	590,776
Total income....	9,789,017	8,568,513	7,665,698
Total charges....	6,180,733	5,944,643	6,000,797
Balance	3,619,234	2,626,900	1,682,901
Dividends	2,112,000	1,848,000	.....
Surplus	1,507,234	778,900	.....

MACON & BIRMINGHAM for June—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings...	7,028	6,280	748
Op. expenses.....	4,258	3,558	700
Net deficit.....	6,730	4,738	1,992
Gross, 12 months.	79,904	65,597	14,308
Deficit, 12 months	7,820	9,414	*1,593

*Decrease.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for June—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings...	486,222	441,639	549,530
Op. expenses.....	274,328	298,091	329,641
Net earnings.....	211,899	143,548	219,889
Pro. exp. to gross	56	67⅝	60
Charges	150,122	152,120	130,334
Surplus	61,777	*8,582	89,555
Gross, 12 months.	6,487,317	6,081,786	.....
Net, 12 months..	2,246,783	1,982,059	.....
Surplus, 12 mos..	562,461	386,882	.....

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings...	1,558,983	1,529,302	1,412,847
Op. expenses.....	1,199,786	1,200,467	1,161,075
Net earnings.....	383,917	328,835	251,772
Pro. exp. to gross	75	78¼	82¼
Other income.....	13,089	2,451	1,284
Total increase...	397,006	331,286	253,056
Charges	302,452	302,060	302,715
Surplus	94,553	29,206	*49,659
Gross, 6 months..	3,313,731	3,162,868	2,962,205
Net, 6 months...	757,520	641,126	507,610
Total inc., 6 mos.	771,890	644,664	510,119
Surplus, 6 mos...	168,268	42,387	*92,397

*Deficit.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN preliminary report for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings...	4,963,483	4,346,163	3,914,635
Op. expenses.....	3,297,628	2,835,861	2,801,642
Net earnings.....	1,665,855	1,510,302	1,112,992
For. exp. to gross	66	65¼	70
Other income.....	273,807	167,918	82,950
Total income.....	1,939,547	1,678,220	1,195,942
Charges	1,098,522	991,856	795,542
Net income	841,025	686,364	400,400

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Average mileage operated	6,306	5,377	4,827
Gross earnings...	31,200,870	25,353,686	21,095,838
Op. ex. and taxes.	21,831,447	17,356,355	14,501,864
Net earnings	9,369,423	7,997,331	6,593,974
Inc. other sources.	318,805	328,470	348,378
Total	9,688,228	8,325,801	6,942,352
Int. and rentals..	9,755,443	6,207,353	5,862,767
Other deductions from income ..	15,535	24,028	72,571
Total	6,770,977	6,231,381	5,935,338
Applicable to dividends	2,917,251	2,094,519	1,007,013
Dividend on preferred stock, 1½ per cent., paid in April, 1900..	900,000	.....	.....
Balance	2,017,251	.....	.....
Reserve for dividend 1½ per cent., payable in October, 1900	900,000	.....	.....
Surplus carried to credit of profit and loss	1,117,251	.....	.....

Figures for 1900 are still subject to final audit and approval by certified accountants.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for the quarter ending June 30—

Gross earnings ..	986,784	838,711	732,204
Op. expenses	781,806	584,983	542,915
Net	154,988	253,788	189,289
Prop. ex. to gross.	64	69⅝	74¼
Other income	29,326	12,963	5,827
Total income	184,264	266,738	195,716
Charges	225,842	356,944	236,276
Deficit	41,578	*29,749	41,160

*Surplus.

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for June—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings ..	317,162	304,055	13,107
Op. expenses	301,298	262,036	39,262
Net	15,864	42,019	*26,155
Gross, 12 months.	5,300,280	4,576,350	724,540
Net, 12 months..	1,905,176	1,267,384	647,643

*Decrease.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The action of the fifty-eight fire insurance companies which approved the amended report of the Committee of Twenty-five at Long Branch on Thursday, was the chief subject of discussion in local fire insurance circles yesterday. The chief comment made was that the action of 58 companies out of a total of about 165 companies can scarcely be regarded as more than tentative in its force. The opinion of several British officials was that it was not to be expected that all of the companies would agree on a plan to get back from the public in one year's time a premium income sufficient to offset the fire losses of an abnormally heavy year.

Attorney Atwood of counsel for Mrs. Sallie Hillmon-Smith of Kansas, in the celebrated Hillmon suit against the New York Life Insurance Company, which settled its share of the claim some time ago; the Mutual Life, which paid its judgment this week, and the Connecticut Mutual, which has been fighting a judgment of about $11,000, is quoted in St. Louis as saying that Mrs. Hillmon-Smith has secured a writ of execution against 800 acres of land owned by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company in Le

COURTRIGHT'S WILL CONTESTED.

Eccentric Hackman's Bequest to Second Wife Causes Trouble.

Proceedings have been begun to set aside the will of Robert Courtright, the eccentric Fordham hackman who died on June 23 at his residence, 2,726 Marion Avenue, at the age of seventy-six. Courtright's career was a checkered one. It was said before his death that he was worth millions, and that his favorite pastime was to count his gold, which he kept in bags hid away in his home, at night.

The millions, however, dwindled down to about $68,000 when the will was examined, and it was discovered that he had left nearly the whole of this snug little fortune to his second wife. The wife was a servant when he married her, about five years ago. This is what has caused all the trouble. The relatives of the testator find that, according to the will, the second wife, whom they never recognized, receives $35,000; her brother, in Germany, whom her husband had never seen, $1,000; the Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church, $3,000, and Miss Florella Thompson of Yonkers, N. Y., a niece of Courtright, $1,000.

Courtright was formerly a well-known and prosperous business man of Bridgeport, Conn. About twenty years ago he and his first wife had some trouble, and she obtained a divorce from him. He left Bridgeport and settled in Fordham, where he lived up to the time of his death. He had several sons and daughters by his first wife, and they have begun the proceedings to have the will set aside. His second wife was Adelphina Klhen.

GIFT FOR MR. STARIN.

An Album to be Presented by G. A. R. Men at Glen Island.

A delegation of about 150 Grand Army men representing the various Grand Army of the Republic posts in Greater New York, will go to Glen Island Monday afternoon on the Sea Gull. There they will present John H. Starin with a beautifully engrossed album in recognition of his generosity in tendering the Grand Army of the Republic a picnic this Summer, as he has done for the past twenty years.

The Chairman of the committee in charge of the affair is Commander Robert S. Heifferty of Farragut Post No. 75. It is expected that the presentation will be made by Col. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Among others who will participate are Col. M. J. Cummings, National Inspector of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gen. E. J. Atkinson, Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. James Owens, Col. David S. Brown, Col. Samuel McFarlan and Col. John Statts. After the presentation the delegation will be entertained by Mr. Starin.

ROBBED FARMER WHILE HE SLEPT

Prominent Woman of Oswego County, N. Y., Held by the Grand Jury.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Emma Pierce, a prominent resident of Granby, this county, was held for the Grand Jury to-day for robbing Hiram Reed, a wealthy Sterling farmer, of $50 while the latter was asleep at the Eagle Hotel here two weeks ago.

The prominence of the parties has created great interest in the case.

TO RELEASE MILITARY PRISONERS

Step Necessary Owing to Overcrowding of the Alcatraz Island Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—The military prison on Alcatraz Island has been overcrowded for some time past, and the constant arrival of soldiers with long sentences to serve has caused to be issued an order directing the Commandant to release 5 per cent. of the prisoners who have served any great portion of their sentences. The Commandant is directed to liberate five men each day, in order to prevent the discharge in this city of so many men, many of whom are desperate characters.

Total Abstinence Convention Ends.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The last day's session of the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was devoted principally to the adoption of various resolutions and the election of officers. Hartford, Conn., was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. The following officers were elected: President—The Rev. D. F. McGillecoddy, Worcester, Mass.; First Vice President—J. Washington Logue, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—The Hon. J. Walter Gibbons, Chicago; Third Vice President—Leonora M. Lake, St. Louis; General Treasurer—The Rev. John Curren, Scranton; General Secretary—The Rev. A. P. Doyle, New York.

Heavy Damage to Apple Crop.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A well-known local business firm, which is an extensive handler of fruit products, is authority for the statement that very heavy damage is being done to the apple crop in Western New York by reason of the extreme hot weather now prevailing. A conservative estimate places the damage at fully 20 to 25 per cent., and the loss will be enormous if the present dry and hot weather continues much longer.

Alaska Census Supervisors Missing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Apprehension is felt at the Census Office for the safety of Charles M. Robinson and W. G. Pine-Coffin, the census supervisors for Alaska, who, with several others, left Rampart City, Alaska, on June 1 for St. Michael, and have not since been heard from. The party went in small boats, and should have arrived at St. Michael by June 15. Up to July 20 no tidings of them had reached St. Michael.

Railroad Man Shot at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—John B. Kendall, well known in local railroad circles, was shot and seriously wounded last night by Thrasher Hall of the firm of Hall & Carroll, insurance adjusters. The shooting occurred in Kendall's house, in Lindell Boulevard, in the fashionable west end of town. Three shots in all were fired, but only one took effect, that in the right breast. Hall accused Kendall of circulating stories coupling his name with that of a woman.

Child Killed by Ice Cream.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 10.—Alice Minnie Lindstrom, aged six, gave a birthday party on Monday afternoon and ate some ice cream. Yesterday she died from the effects of eating the cream. Other members of the family were taken ill, but will recover.

Man Drowned at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10.—John Darcy, nineteen years old, was drowned in the Hudson here this noon. He could not swim, and while wading along the beach stepped into a deep hole. The body was recovered. Darcy came here from Ireland a few months ago.

Syrian Admits Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Ondie Herro, a Syrian, has been arrested here on the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry from a firm in this city, where Herro was employed as salesman. The young man confessed his guilt.

Drowned Near Watertown, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Louis E. Denslow, aged thirteen, was drowned in Black River here at 6:30 this morning while bathing. The body was recovered.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business only.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Rebecca Liebich, Vincenza M. Ferroin.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Sarah J. Flanagan vs. William Van Wyck Graham et al.; Gertrude E. Shannon vs. same—Samuel Schumacher, Elizabeth Myers vs. William H. Breeder et al.—William J. Lynch.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Schwarz vs. Cavinato—Wilbur Larremore. Horst vs. Johnson—Richard F. Goldsborough.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Borck vs. Jenkins, (2 cases)—James R. Torrance. Terry vs. McCaffrey—Henry Kropf. De Jonge vs. Bendheim—David B. Daly. Mooney vs. Lasperges, (4 cases)—Daniel F. Cohalan.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Apartment Houses Sold on Upper Broadway and West End Avenue—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Ernest Tribelhorn has sold for Spencer C. Judson, to an estate, the seven-story apartment house 2,790 and 2,792 Broadway, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, 51.6 by 105.4 by 50.4 by 93.9.

It is reported that Charles Lowen has sold to an investor the new seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street, 36 by 102.2.

Post & Reese have sold for William Maas the three-story brownstone front dwelling 65 East Sixty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 102.2.

M. Bargebuhr has sold for Henry Engel, to a Mrs. Beekman, for $26,500, the five-story double flat 10 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for John S. Nicholson the three-story dwelling 311 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 55 by 102.2.

R. H. Jones has sold for Louis Eickwort, to T. Carroll, the two-story frame dwelling 2,135 Hughes Avenue.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Samuel Uhlfelder, the five-story flat 211 East Sixty-ninth Street, for $30,000, and the two five-story tenements 402 and 406 East Twenty-fourth Street, for $30,000 each. The same brokers have also sold for Lanowitz & Fine, for $85,000, the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of West Houston Street and Hancock Place, 36 by 100; also, for John Van Dolsen, the two six-story flats 164 and 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; also, to an investor, the two-story dwelling 1,637 Bathgate Avenue, on a plot 50 by 114.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Walnut Avenue, 125 by 100, one-story frame buildings and sheds; foreclosure sale, to Iram Fobes $4,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

106 to 112 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff 56,518

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

4,171 Third Avenue, west side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 26 by 98.8 by 26 by 97.9, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 15,700

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue A, northwest corner of Tenth Street, for a five-story and basement brick clubhouse, 70.11 by 56.1; the Boys' Club of 125 St. Mark's Place, owner; P. H. Ohm of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nos. 348 and 350 East Fifteenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 41.3 by 85.3; Nathan Silverson, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $48,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of John Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 22 by 63; Philip and William Ebling of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $13,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for a four-story and cellar brick store, 50 by 77 by 30 by 71; L. E. Levy of 1,167 Broadway, Brooklyn, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

No. 46 West Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick flat, with store; estate of Elizabeth F. Floyd of 51 Liberty Street, owner; R. W. Andruss of 257 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $350.

No. 54 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; John A. McCall, premises, owner; Jacob Winter, architect; cost, $500.

No. 112 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Herbert Parsons of 30 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $446.

No. 454 West Thirty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick police station; city, owner; cost, $400.

No. 108 Mercer Street and 537 and 539 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Wemple estate of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, owner; Baker, Smith & Co., architects; cost, $700.

No. 931 Broadway, to a three-story brick store and offices; George H. Castor, Fifth Avenue Hotel, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Aug. 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 161st St, 24.11x100; Edward F. O'Sullivan to Denis Fenton, (R S $11.50) $50

AVENUE A, 1,004 ft s, 25x100; Charles Danewitz and wife to Henry Acker..... 10

AVENUE B, now Cauldwell Av, w s, 150 ft s of 161th St, 100x100; Moritz Rosen to Mary Rosen, (R S $9.50, mtg $13,500). 1

AVENUE D, n w corner of 5th St, 58.9x82; Morris Jacobson to Rebecca Cohn, (mtg $8,000, R S $1) 100

BATHGATE AV, 1,678, 27x87.7; Frederick Schuhmann to Christian F. Teller..... 16,000

BATHGATE AV, e s, 92.10 ft n of 181st St, 20x100; John J. O'Brien to Peter J. Meehan and wife, (mtg $5,000, R S $2). 1

BOONE ST, w s of Lot 354, amended map, Sec. B, Vyse estate; Emma Schuman to Rebecca Edwards and another..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 77.6 ft n e of 169th St, 27x97; Boston Road, s e s, 185.6 ft n e of 169th St, 54.6x97; Henry Acker to Charles Danewitz and wife, (R S $16, mtg $49,500)..... 1

BRYANT ST, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; George Stolz to Matilda Fraser, (mtg $2,500, R S $1)..... Exchange

LENOX AV, 286 and 288, e s, 43.11x95x irregular; William Berrian to Amalie Berrian, (R S $45, mtg $20,000)..... 1

MONROE ST, 206 and 208, 50.1x89.6x irregular; Sarah Casper to Morris Jacobson, (mtg $33,000, R S $4.50)..... 100

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 75 ft s of Madison St, 25x92; Joseph Podbrusky and another to Bernhard Mayer and another, (R S $7.50, mtg $27,500)..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lots 140 and 141, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate; Morris Park Av, n w corner of Bronxdale Av, 50.9x48.9x irregular; Woodruff Av, n e s, Lot 12, map of A. P. Woodruff; Woodruff Av, or 176th St, n s, 95 ft w of Southern Boulevard; Pelham Road, w s, 26.3 ft s of Libby St, 78.8x 63.4x irregular; Mary M. Kerker and others to Frederick A. Kerker, Jr..... 1

OLIVER ST, 88, e s, 29x50.8x irregular; Eliza Dean to Catharine Jackson, (R S $8) 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.4x 100; Hyman Sonn and others to David Pollack and another, (R S $57, mtg $14,000) 100

POST AV, n e corner of Emerson St, 100x 110; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 4,400

RUTGERS PLACE, 10, s s, 25.9x127.7x 25.9x128.2; Jonas Weil and another to Joseph Podbrusky and another, (R S $20, mtg $35,000)..... 1

SPRING ST, s e corner of Greene St, 63.6 x51; Louis L. Seaman and others to Clarence J. Shearn, (all liens, R S $100). 1

8TH ST, 385 to 389 East, 60x93.11; Rebecca Cohn to Morris Jacobson, (mtg $32,500, R S $4.50)..... 100

11TH AV, n w corner of 172d St, 94.6x 100; Samuel L. Lederer to Gertrude L. S. Sills, (R S $22)..... 100

20TH ST, n e s, 467. ft n w of 7th Av, 26.8x74.3; Charles Shapiro to Sigfried Wittner, (R S $4, mtg $9,000)..... 1

24TH ST, 45 West, 20.10x98.9; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to William E. Thorn, trustee 30,000

35TH ST, s s, 365 ft e of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Rosina Schortemeier and another to David McAdam..... 13,500

58TH ST, n s, 136.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8 x100.5; Ella L. Coe to John H. Murphy 5,000

65TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Isidore Gartner to Thomas B. Kent..... 39,000

94TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 75x100.8; Frederick C. Kronmeyer to Le Grand K. Pettit, (mtg $27,500, R S $2)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 105 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Henry C. Henderson, referee, to Margaretta R. Welsh, executrix..... 15,000

109TH ST, n s, 138.2 ft w of 4th Av, 29.4 x100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Abraham Goldschmidt and another.. 17,000

109TH ST, s s, 109.4 ft w of Park Av, 29.10x100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Abraham Goldschmidt and another..... 4,500

109TH ST, 305 to 309 East, 97x100.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel D. Tomback, (R S $4, mtg $14,000). 1

115TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x58.1 x36x85.4; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Rocco D'Onofrio 12,000

115TH ST, 46 West, 18x100.11; William J. A. McKim, referee, to Isabella L. Beekman 12,000

118TH ST, 77 West, 20x100.11; Mary A. McLaughlin to William E. McNiece, all liens, (R S $3)..... 1

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to New York Life Insurance Company 17,500

134TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; George A. Crowe to Elisabeth C. Murphy, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

142D ST, n s, 396 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; Peter O'Rourke to William Ash, (R S $2, mtg $8,850)..... 1

142D ST, n s, 396 ft w of Broadway, 15x 99.10; Jay S. Heisler and wife to Peter O'Rourke 1

148TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; George A. Crowe to Elisabeth C. Murphy, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

SUFFOLK ST, 109; William Rosenstreter to Harris Goldman and another, 3 years. $2,858

47TH ST, 47 West; Elizabeth R. Dinsmore to Alfred E. Marling, 5 years. 2,650-2,700

129TH ST, 111 East; Catherine Dolan to Timothy McLafferty, 3 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to Peter Bauer; Avenue A, 1,664, 1 year..... $5,000

AXELROD, Rachel, to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America; 121st St, 34th West, 3 years..... 10,500

BACHMANN, Nathan L., to Katie Haik; 85th St, s s, 146.8 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

BACHMANN, Nathan L., to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 85th St, s s, 146.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BERKELEY, Thomas, to the Rector, &c., St. Batholomew's Church; 50th St, s w corner of Park Av, 5 years..... 75,000

BOWNE, Benjamin P., to Alexander Haiden; 130th St, n s, 289.6 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,400

BRODBECK, John J., to Peter Gauss; Avenue A, 1,020, 2 years..... 2,750

COHEN, Abraham and Harris, to John D. Bliss; Avenue D, n e corner of 6th St, 5 years..... 35,000

COHN, Rebecca, to Morris Jacobson; Avenue D, 59 to 63, secures notes..... 8,210

CONABEER, John S., to American Mortgage Company; 125th St, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 20,000

CONABEER, John S., to American Mortgage Company; 128th St, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 1½ years..... 3,500

DONGERIO, Rocco, to Thomas C. Stephens; 115th St, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 10,000

DOOLEY, George P., to William R. Bell, Jr.; 104th St, s s, 260.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 1½ years..... 4,500

EDWARDS, Rebecca, and William J. Kerr, to Emma Schuman; Lot 354, amended map Vyse estate, Section B, 3 years..... 2,500

EICKWORT, Louis, to Julia Meade; 178th St, s w s, 192.1 ft n w of Concourse, 3 years..... 4,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to James Flynn; 178th St, s w s, 167.1 ft n w of Concourse, 3 years..... 4,000

EICKWORT, Louis, to Mary J. Price; Hughes, now Jefferson, Av, n w corner of 181st St, 1 year..... 2,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Park Mortgage Company; Post Av, n e corner of Emerson St, 3 years..... 3,500

FARRELL, Charlotta J., to Sarah Smithnall; Catharine St, n w s, n e ¼ of Lot 291 and s w ½ of Lot 290, map of Washingtonville, 2 years..... 2,400

FENTON, Denis, to Adolph G. Mummel; Amsterdam Av, w s, 25 ft s of 161st St, 5 years..... 5,000

FREDRICKSEN, Caroline and Frederick O., to Patrick J. Owens; Trinity Av, s e s, 525 ft s w of 161st St; Trinity Av, s e s, 550 ft s w of 161st St, demand. 1,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Bartet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Cherry St, 250 to 254, and Rutgers St, 64 and 66, 1 year..... 30,000

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to Anna C. Patterson; Eagle Av, n e corner of 161st St, 9 months..... 500

HEIDTMANN, Ernst, to Alexander W. Fraser; Eagle Av, e s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 3 months..... 1,500

HERCHE, Albert W., to Eureka Cooperative Savings and Loan Association; 18th St, n s, Lot 46, map 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, installments 1,200

HORNE, Louther S., to Harry S. Houpt; 165th St, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 2,750

JACKSON, Catherine, to Frank P. Kendall; Oliver St, 88, 1 year..... 4,500

KANNER, Osias, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; West Broadway, 349, 5 years..... 35,000

KARST, John D., Jr., to Jacob Korn; 37th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 12,000

KARST, John D., Jr., to German Savings Bank; 37th St, 309 and 311 West, 1 year, 2 mortgages..... 22,500

KENT, Thomas B., to Isidore and Julia M. Gartner; 65th St, s s, 280 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 30,000

KERKER, Frederick A., to Oscar L. Kerker; Woodruff Av, part of Lot 12, map of the lots of Augustus P. Woodruff; also Woodruff Av, or 176th St, n s, 95 ft w of the Southern Boulevard, 1 year 3,000

KING, William H., to Theresa Jakob; Hughes Av, s e s, 200 ft s w of Columbine St, 3 years..... 3,000

LEVY, Anna and Louis, to Charles Griffen and others, trustees, &c.; 112th St, s s, 211.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 25,000

LOUGHRAN, Alice, and others to Morton Trust Company; West End Av, n e corner of 91st St, 3 years..... 20,000

MATTHES, Frederick and George R. Smith; 2d St, 62, 1224, St, 117 West; Spring St, 331, and Washington St, 409, ¼ part of all, 5 years..... 6,000

McADAM, David, to Henry Burden, trustee; 35th St, s s, 365 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

McLAFFERTY, Timothy, and John J. Dooling to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 129th St, 111 East, saloon lease, demand 1,200

MILES, John, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 200th St, n s, 80.3 ft e of Decatur Av, 1 year..... 10,000

NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER AND Connecticut Traction Company to the Hamilton Trust Company, trustee; all franchises, plant, rolling stock, &c., and through the 23d and 24th Wards, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, &c., secures bonds, 50 years..... 2,500,000

O'ROURKE, Peter, to Charles T. Dotter; 142d St, n s, 395 ft w of Broadway, 5 years..... 7,000

O'ROURKE, Peter, to Peter Alexander and Mark Ash; 142d St, n s, 395 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 1,850

PODBRUSKY, Joseph, and Samuel Zartetzky, to Bernhard Mayer and another; Rutgers Place, 10, installments..... 12,500

POLLACK, David, and Abraham Glickman to Hyman Sonn and others; Park Ave, n w corner of 98th St, ½ year..... 50,000

POLLACK, David, and Abraham Glickman to Hyman Sonn and others; Park Av, n w corner of 98th St, ½ year..... 21,000

ROHAN, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 93d St, 126, 1 year 600

SHEARN, Clarence J. and Eva P., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Spring St, s e corner of Greene St, 5 years..... 60,000

TIMMINS, John J., to Margaret T. Martin; 117th St, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 109th St, 305 to 309 East, 1 year..... 25,000

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 109th St, 305 to 309 East, 1 year..... 4,500

VOLPE, Agnesa and Dominico, to Warren S. Burt; Hester St, 192. 1 year..... 2,000

VOLPE, Agnesa and Dominico, to Isabel E. Coxe; Hester St, s s, 50 ft e of Baxter St, 3 years..... 20,000

WALLACH, Eleonora, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 114th St, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WALLACH, Eleonora, to the Greenwich Saving Bank; 114th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

WILKINS, Henry and Meta, to Laura W. Wainwright; 95th St, s s, 84.6 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 8,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to New York Security and Trust Company. $22,435

BELL, William R., Jr., to Isaac M. Bernstein 4,500

KOLB, C. Gotlob, to German Savings Bank 13,000

OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to Leon Ottinger ..... Nom.

POTTER, Frederick G., to Melusine Brose 2,750

SCHROEDER, Charles H., and another to Max Monfried 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Metropolitan Trust Company... 5,000

VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to Conrad Emberger 1,000

VAN WYCK, Joanna L., to Conrad Emberger 1,000

WELLS, Annie V. R., to Conrad Emberger 650

WELLS, Annie V. R., to Conrad Emberger 600

Mechanics' Liens.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson St, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Peter J. Quist, owner; L. H. Henderson, contractor..... $305

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Church E. Gates & Co., against Gustav and Ernest W. Moren, owners; L. H. Henderson, contractor.. 427

CLINTON AV, e s, corner of 176th St, 140x165; Clifford L. Miller against Leonoldo Lizzio, owner; Nene Guiders, contractor 200

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 100x100; Didrik Sakariasen against William E. Brookers and Charles Schroeder, owners and contractors..... 192

LEXINGTON AV, 1,465 to 1,469; Timothy W. Lester against Samuel Glass and Thomas Adelson, owners and contractors; Moses A. Slome, owner..... 280

MANHATTAN AV, e s, extends from 117th to 118th St, 200x120x—x70; Michael O'Dwyer against William G. Van Ripe and others, owners and contractors 711

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678; Ebert & Co. against Vincent Bonagur, owner; Gaetano di Giovanni, contractor..... 92

2D AV, w corner of 62d St, 100x175; Ravensley & Jackson against Max Hart, owner and contractor..... 1,800

3D AV, 3,212; Sebastiano Botto against Abraham Schneider, owner; Salvatore P. Coniglio, contractor..... 1,200

62D ST, 340 to 348 East; Isaac Haft against Isaac Goodstein, owner; Montgomery Box and Door Company, Buffalo, N. Y., contractor..... 559

62D ST, 348 East; Isaac Haft against Isaac Goodstein, owner; Montgomery Box and Door Company, Buffalo, N. Y., contractor..... 135

118TH ST, 408 to 414 West; Isaac Haft against James Brown, owner; Montgomery Box and Door Company, contractor.. 436

118TH ST, 537 and 539 East; The Robinson Stoneware Company against Walter E. Taylor, owner; Louis Seffler, contractor 112

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100.4x 100; Hyman Sonn and others with David Pollack and Abraham Glickman, 14 payments $31,000

109TH ST, 305 to 309 East; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with Samuel D. Tomback, 10 payments..... 25,000

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, w s, 27 ft s of 130 St, 81.4x182.9 x85.10x145; Stephen H. Olin, as general guardian, against Jewett H. and Ellen Shafer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Phelps.

WEBSTER AV, 1,397 and 1,399; Charles A. Christman against Bernard Schmalscher and others, (two actions foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

1ST AV, w s, 19.8 ft s of 115th St, 18.9x90, with strip 0.1½x90 adjoining on n s; Ferdinand Ehrlich against Jacob and Yetta Nestler, (action to set aside transfer, &c.;) attorney, S. Levi.

19TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Irving Place, 24x79; Martha E. Egbert against James S. Greves and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

24TH ST, s w s, 36 ft s e of 10th Av, 18x80; Henry W. Freeman, individually and as executor, against Thomas A. Brown and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Boston & Allen.

29TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; also 31st St, n s, 380 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9; 31st St, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 20x98.9, and 184th St, s s, 220 ft e of 11th Av, 75x74.1x71.5; Anne Cain against Mary A. McNally, (action to establish trust, &c.;) attorney, J. O'Neill.

92D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 40x100.8; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Andrew J. Kerwin, jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STADLER & FALK.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph J. Corn permanent receiver for Stadler & Falk, (corporation,) tailors, of 585 Fifth Avenue. He was appointed temporary receiver in January last. The liabilities were $26,980 and assets $10,000.

JOHNSTON & EDWARDS.—Judgment for $6,316 was obtained here yesterday against Christopher Johnston and James Edwards, doing business as Johnston & Edwards, grocers, at 1,519 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in favor of Arbuckle Brothers on a demand note of Johnston & Edwards to the order of Johnston Brothers, who indorsed it and delivered it to Arbuckle Brothers. The note was dated Dec. 28, 1897.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MYRON LEON LYONS.—Myron Leon Lyons, residing at 35 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,672 and no assets. He was formerly of Lyons & Jayson, who did business as the New Britain Home Furnishing House, at New Britain, Conn.

HOBERT E. RIDER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Hobert E. Rider of 156 Broadway by the following creditors: Joseph B. Losey of Somerville, N. J., $500; Alvah A. Clark of Somerville, $341, and Albert E. Park of Plainfield, $350. They allege that he is insolvent and on Aug. 2 admitted his inability to pay his debts.

HERMAN J. MULLER.—Herman J. Muller, residing at 168 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Nicholas Muller's Son & Co., manufacturers of art metal goods at 234 West Twenty-sixth Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 22, 1896.

JOHN W. LOVELL.—John W. Lovell, sales agent at 83 Chambers Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $64,477 and no assets except a lot in Woodlawn Cemetery, $300, which is exempt. The debts were contracted principally from 1890 to 1892. Many of them are in judgment and are for borrowed money, merchandise, rent, and indorsements of notes of various companies and individuals. He has been identified with the book trade for the past twenty-five years, and was one of the organizers of the United States Book Company some years ago.

MRS. FANNIE ASCH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Mrs. Fannie Asch, proprietor of the Gerson Millinery Company at 783 and 785 Broadway, by Platzek & Stroock, for the following creditors: Steinfelder & Rosenblatt, $7; S. Zelmer & Feldstein, $2,037, and Spingarn Bros. & Fishers, $139. It was alleged that on Aug. 9 she admitted in writing her inability to pay her debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. She recently offered to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar, but some of the creditors held out for more. The liabilities are about $29,000.

LEOPOLD GASSNER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Leopold Gassner, importer of furs and skins at 151 Mercer Street, by House, Grossman & Vorhaus for the following creditors: Mayers & Tigner, $6,515; Otto Erler of Germany, represented by Heinrich Eulenstein, $2,878, and Vorhaus & Stempel, $2,000, all for merchandise sold to him this year. They allege that he is insolvent and has within the last few days transferred and removed a large portion of his assets to certain creditors to give them a preference; also, that within the past four months he has transferred a large amount of property in payment of antecedent indebtedness. On Thursday a number of creditors took away a large part of the stock in payment of their claims. Mr. Gassner began business in 1890 as Gassner Brothers, who continued for three years, and in December, 1894, he formed the firm of Gassner & Steckler, who gave up a year later. Mr. Gassner then did business in his wife's name until July, 1898, when he resumed his own name. In February last his statement showed liabilities $32,000 and assets $47,000. The liabilities now are reported to be over $30,000, which is largely in excess of the assets.

HUGH W. ADAMS'S SCHEDULES.

The Commission Pig Iron Merchant Shows Liabilities $385,534.

Schedules of Hugh W. Adams, doing business as Hugh W. Adams & Co., commission pig iron merchants at 15 Beekman Street, were filed yesterday by William G. McAdoo, the assignee. They show total liabilities of $385,534, of which there are direct $154,498, and contingent $231,036; nominal assets, $280,838, and actual assets, $70,762. The contingent liabilities are indorsements of notes of various persons, among them being the Randolph Iron Company of Brooklyn, James R. Floyd's Sons, and O. E. A. Wiessner.

Among the assets are accounts receivable, nominal $151,112, actual $45,015; bills receivable, nominal $17,710; actual $5,104; stocks of various corporations, nominal $80,000, actual none; cash in bank, nominal $8,789, actual $7,471; equity in real estate, $8,000. There is due him from the Randolph Iron Company $56,972, the actual value of which is put in, at 25 cents on the dollar, at $14,243. James R. Floyd's Sons owe him $42,325, which, put in at 50 cents on the dollar, amounts to $21,262.

The principal creditors are the Phenix Bank, $43,000, partly secured; Caroline B. Adams, $32,402; Reading Iron Company, $43,237; Matthew Addy & Co., Cincinnati, $12,755, and W. H. Ainey, Allentown, Penn., $6,840.

OLD GOLD LEAF FIRM ASSIGNS.

One of the Partners Ill Recently; the Other Has Typhoid Fever.

Michael Schultz, Jr., and Edward Schultz, composing the firm of M. Schultz & Brother, manufacturers of gold leaf at 152 East Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday to Michael Schultz, their father. Both partners reside in Jersey City.

The business is an old one, having been established over forty years ago by their father, who turned it over to the sons in 1884. Louis F. Doyle, their attorney, said that the father retired from business in 1884 and the firm was continued by the sons, who did a conservative business for a number of years, but of late have made some bad debts, profits have been very much diminished, they have extended some long credits, and have been running behind in consequence. Michael Schultz, Jr., was recently very ill, and at the present time Edward is confined to his house by typhoid fever. The latter was in charge of the finances of the firm, and it is therefore impossible to give a full statement until the inventory is made.

The liabilities are considerable for discounted notes and for merchandise, some of the notes being indorsed by their father, to whom they are also largely indebted for borrowed money. Mr. Doyle estimated the liabilities in round numbers at $50,000 to $60,000. The assets cannot be estimated until the inventory is made.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report.

Bradstreet's reports 172 failures in the United States during the week, against 170 for the previous week, and 156, 157, 214, and 258 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 31, New England 22, Southern 12, Western 97, North-western 17, Pacific 8.

Canada had 20, against 20 for the previous week. About 80 per cent. of [illegible]

number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENO, Vincenzo D.—G. Rossano and another $48

BOYD, Robert—D

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES

Episcopal Clergy Discuss Probability of a Bishop Coadjutor.

Believed that Bishop Potter Will Broach Subject at Next Diocesan Convention—Eligible Names Mentioned.

Considerable discussion is going on at present among the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese concerning the election of an assistant, or Bishop Coadjutor, for Bishop Potter. Bishop Potter has been in orders for forty-three years, and despite his sixty-odd years is yet remarkably active, but it is pointed out that the labors of this diocese are far too heavy for one man to direct.

Bishop Potter refuses to discuss the matter, but from the prevailing talk it is believed that he will broach the subject at the next Diocesan Convention, which meets six weeks hence.

Many names for Bishop Coadjutor outside of Manhattan have been mentioned, but the two whose names are received with most favor are the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, and the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, both of Manhattan. Of these two names, that of Mr. Grant is most often heard. Mr. Grant was one of the strongest supporters of Bishop Potter in the Briggs controversy. He is Secretary of the Committee on Increased Responsibilities of the Church in the new possessions, and as such accompanied Bishop Potter on his recent trip around the world. The Rev. Mr. Grosvenor accompanied Bishop Potter to the Lambeth Conference three years ago, and like Mr. Grant, is considered one of the leaders of the Episcopal Church in the State.

Catholic societies of the city are making preparations for the Cuban teachers, who are expected to remain in the city over tomorrow, to attend mass, and it is expected that the Protestant churches of New York will invite those of that faith in the party to attend worship at their churches. Of the 1,400 teachers who have been instructed and entertained at Harvard, about 100 are Protestants, chiefly Baptists. Among these is Dr. Leopoldo Ruiz Tamayo, head of a private school in Santiago, President of the Santiago Teachers' Association, a Christian Endeavorer, and a member of the new Baptist Church in Santiago; another is Dr. José Martinez Cabrera of Cardenas, where he is the head of a boys' school and a practicing lawyer. There is also Miss Diaz, a teacher in the Havana public schools and a sister of Dr. A. J. Diaz, pastor of a Baptist church in Havana that has 2,000 members.

A fairly extended canvass has been made among the Cuban teachers during the past two or three days on the subject of annexation. Without exception all declared in favor of free Cuba, and added that they want religious liberty as sincerely as they desire political liberty.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London will preach to-morrow in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves is pastor. This will be the last opportunity of hearing Dr. Morgan during his present stay in this country, as he sails for England on Aug. 22.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 19, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Man Born Blind.—John ix., 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see.—John ix., 25.

Soon after giving the instruction which we considered last week, Jesus apparently went up to Jerusalem with His disciples to attend "The Feast of Tabernacles," (John vii., 2,) which was celebrated in our October. Some think that it was while attending this feast He met and healed this blind man. Others think, with apparently more reason, that it was some two months later, when He again visited Jerusalem to attend "The Feast of Dedication," (John x., 22,) in our December. For our present study, however, it is not necessary to trouble ourselves much about the exact chronology.

The incident is told only by St. John, and he tells it in connection with the utter inability of the people to comprehend the teaching of Jesus concerning His relation to the Father. (John viii.) It may just as appropriately be considered by us in connection with the disciples' inability to comprehend His teaching concerning their relations to each other, which has so recently been brought before us. For the disciples and the people were as blind to both of these relationships as spiritual truths, as this man was to the glory of the heavens and to the beauty of the landscape. Like him, they were "born blind." As we have seen, Jesus was now touching the eyes of His disciples—as He did those of the blind man of Bethsaida—over and over again, that they might see clearly. And men everywhere to-day need, as much as they, the same repeated touchings of Divine grace.

For if their eyes were truly opened—as were the eyes of the man now brought before us—the relation of man to man, which we considered last week, would be wonderfully changed and improved. Man would then be brought somewhat into the condition in which he was originally created. Then he "walked with God," and his physical, moral, and spiritual eyes were all perfectly clear and strong. Then he was not dazzled by the effulgence of God's glory—he was not rebellious against His will—and he was not afraid in His presence. But the moment he sinned all this was lost. He could not look upon God, but went and "hid" himself. And having lost his sight toward God, immediately he could not see that his best interests were bound up in one bundle with the interests of his brother. Instead, he became jealous of him—his hand was turned against him—as cruelly as that of "The Unmerciful Debtor" against his fellow-servant—and he rose up and slew him.

MAN COULD NOT HELP HIM.

The sad physical condition of this man whose case we are now to consider sets forth in a very striking way this spiritually fallen condition of all men. He "was blind from his birth." (Verse 1.) At this time, however, he was a grown man—"of age." (Verse 21.) But no efforts of his own, or child of others, had in those years been at all able to change that original condition. So he had never seen the bright sun, or the clear sky, or the green earth. He had never even seen the faces of his own father and mother. It was impossible for him, therefore, to have any correct idea of any of these, or of many other things with which his life was very closely connected. From day to day, during all of these years, he was in a deeper darkness than that of night, and was dependent upon those who passed by the place where he "sat and begged." (Verse 8.)

And those who passed by did not, and could not, give him any real help. Perhaps occasionally some "good Samaritan" dropped a few pence into his hand, but that would only satisfy for a little while his craving for food or clothing—it left him in just as much darkness as before. In fact, if he had been loaded with wealth and honors his original condition would not have been changed an iota. But more than that, the passers-by doubtless soon became so accustomed to his condition that they grew indifferent, if not callous, concerning it. And when he was restored, it does not appear that there were many among his friends and acquaintances to greet him with gladness and rejoicing. His neighbors were in doubt concerning him, some saying "this is he," and some only "he is like him." Even his own father and mother, apparently, took so little interest in his restoration to sight that they were more afraid of what men might think and do than they were glad at the great change which had come over him. They were so accustomed to his old condition of blindness that they did not know how to understand his new condition of sight.

In all this what a striking illustration is he of "the natural man" in a Godless world—of one "in whom the god of this world hath blinded the mind." (Second Corinthians, iv., 4.) He "receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." (First Corinthians, ii., 14.) He sits "in darkness and in the shadow of death." (Psalms, cvii., 10.) "The light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God," shines upon him and all about him, and yet he takes no interest in it except to rejoice in its warmth, as the dog basks in the sunshine.

SINFUL MEN BORN BLIND.

And whilst he is indifferent himself, none of his companions in the world are concerned for his spiritual blindness. If he is sick, or meets with misfortune, they may pity the sufferings and trials of his body, but they have no sympathy for the darkness of his soul. And if, by the grace of God, he is turned from darkness to light, and his eyes are opened to "see the King in His beauty," (Isaiah xxxiii., 17,) none of them rejoice, or are glad at the great change. They only wonder, and question, and sometimes persecute. Even "they of his own household" (Matthew x., 36,) are often against him. This is the natural condition of men. They are sinful—"born blind."

This condition, however, is not necessarily painful as men count pain. There is no evidence that this man endured any physical suffering. Neither is there any evidence that he was not measurably happy and contented. He had never known any other condition, and so had nothing with which to compare the one he was in. He was cut off, to be sure, from very much that those who could see every day enjoyed, but having never enjoyed them himself, it was impossible for him to realize the full extent of his loss.

This is always the case with the blind. They cannot know by any experience of their own, of much that others greatly enjoy. In fact, if the blind always lived with the blind, and heard of nothing more than the blind could tell them, it is quite likely that they would be perfectly satisfied with their blindness. For we find that when any considerable number of such people are together—as in an asylum—as a rule they are the gayest of the gay. They go from place to place without much difficulty. They talk, and laugh, and sing among themselves with intense satisfaction and enjoyment, and if it were not for even the dim revelations given them by those who see, they would, probably, have no idea at all that it was any deprivation to be blind.

Deprived of sight, their own senses are more acute and bring to them much of the pleasure which the eye brings to those who can see. Things that are near they see with the hand, the nose, and the mouth; and things that are distant, by the ear. For, as the eye takes the place of the ear with the deaf, so the ear takes the place of the eye with the blind. So the blind can enjoy experimentally everything that they can touch, or taste, or smell, or hear. But nothing else. They have no sense which will enable them to apprehend the glories of the day or night, the color of flowers, of sunsets and rainbows, the movements of planets, suns, and stars, the face of nature, or even the faces of their dearest friends. This is their marked characteristic. The range of their vision is very limited. As the apostle puts the figure when applying it to the spiritually blind, they "cannot see afar off" (II. Peter, i., 9.) They can measure almost the whole of the diameter of the world in which they live by two outstretched arms.

How aptly all this describes the case of the men of this world! Their whole being is absorbed in those things which appeal to their merely physical senses—those things which they can touch, or taste, or smell, or hear. But they have no conception of God's grace to the sinner, of the blessedness of forgiveness, of the privileges of prayer and praise, or of God's "exceeding great and precious promises." (II. Peter, i., 4.) These things must be learned by other organs than those which are merely sensuous. And unless those who have seen the great "Light" themselves testify of Christ and His grace, those who sit in darkness will never desire anything better than time and sense can give.

In the popular mind, the condition of the blind man now brought before us, was connected in some way with sin. Even Jesus' Disciples had the idea that sin and sorrow were somehow as directly and as intimately related to each other as parent and child. Their question, however, was probably nothing more than the popular formula for expressing something which no one really attempted to explain. It was, in fact, the blind way in which men—from the time of Job and his friends—have always looked at the sorrows of the world, as being the results of personal conduct, rather than of a general condition.

THE LORD'S ANSWER.

Our Lord's answer was intended to dispel this illusion. It said, in effect, The blindness of this man is not due to any personal sin, such as men would condemn of either himself or of his parents. It is rather due to the fact that "all have sinned and come short of the glory of God." (Romans, iii., 23.) He, therefore, deals with men both in "goodness and severity." (Romans, xi., 22.) that His works "should be made manifest" in every case to lead them to recognize Him. (Romans, ii., 4.) For as the Patriarch Job says, "All these things worketh God oftentimes with man, to bring back his soul from the pit, to be enlightened with the light of the living." (Job, xxxiii., 29, 30.) To meet this sinful condition He has even sent Me "in the likeness of sin and for sin," (Romans, viii., 3,) and I must work the works of Him that sent Me while it is day." (v. 4.) This work I am now doing, for "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me, and to finish His work." (John, iv., 34.) Soon this work will be completed. Then "the night cometh when no man can work." (v. 4.) But "as long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." (v. 5.)

Although our Lord was thus not ready to unfold the mysteries of God's government to satisfy the idle curiosity of even His own Disciples, He was ready at once to minister to the necessities of this blind beggar, and the man was ready to receive His gracious gift. During all the long years in which he had sat in darkness his ears had often caught words from passers-by, which told of a world all unknown to him, and as he heard their footfalls it was not difficult to recognize that their walk was very different from his. There was an elasticity, a freedom, and a confidence in it of which he knew nothing at all. He must often have pondered on this difference between him and those who could see.

So now when this unknown and unseen Stranger stood at his side, touched his blind eyes (not to be moistened by His own lips, and bade him "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam," there was no question of doubt and fear in his mind, but only thoughts of faith, and hope, and joy. No one had ever offered him such help as this before. No one had ever spoken with such sympathy, or with such assurance. So, without hesitation, he went and washed. And the cure was as prompt as the obedience and as perfect as the faith. He came back from that washing with his eyes opened, a dweller in a new world, a changed man.

FAITH MADE HIM WHOLE.

He was so changed that many of his nearest and oldest neighbors did not know him. When he went out that morning from their midst his eyes were dull and vacant, his head was bowed down, as with stick in hand he carefully felt his way, and his step was slow and uncertain. But now his eyes were bright and clear, his head was erect, his stick was a staff to lean upon, and every step was firm and quick and sure. No wonder that men marked the change, and inquired of one another whether or not their eyes deceived them.

But the man himself knew that he was the same man, and yet he knew that he was a very different man. The outward world and his relation to it were all new. His perceptions were new. His judgment was new. His conduct was new. His experiences were all new. His view of his old life in darkness was all changed. Once he had been satisfied with it, but now how miserable, and contracted and gloomy and unsatisfying it all appeared! How different from the new life which now opened before him!

And there was no doubt in his mind concerning this great change. It was not a matter of reason, but of experience. He knew that it had come to him through a personal contact with "a man that is called Jesus." (v. 11.) In his blindness he had never sought this "man." But now this "man" had sought him, or at least He had "passed by" where he "sat and begged." He had stood at his very side, and he had heard His speak of "sin" and of "God," and say of Himself, "I am the Light of the world." He had felt His hand touching his sightless eyes, and when He said "Go, wash," he had simply believed and obeyed. Who this "man" was he did not know. But he did know that He must be "of God," for the great light which had shined into his soul would not have come from any other source. So when Jesus revealed Himself more perfectly to him as "The Son of God," he was ready with a full heart to say, "Lord, I believe," and to worship Him. (vv. 35-38.)

The story is a parable of Christian experience. For "if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold! all things are become new." (2 Cor., 5, 17.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

When is this incident supposed to have occurred, and by whom is it told?

What is the appropriateness of considering it now, and what is said of the need of divine illumination?

What is said of this man's condition, and of its effect upon his neighbors?

How does his physical condition illustrate the spiritual condition of men?

What is said of the condition of the blind as regards pain and enjoyment?

What is their marked characteristic, and how does it illustrate spiritual conditions?

What is the popular idea concerning this man's blindness, and how did Jesus answer His Disciples' questions?

What had prepared this man for the coming of Jesus to him, and what did Jesus do?

What did the man do, and what was the effect upon him, and upon his neighbors?

What is said of this man's conviction in regard to the great change in his condition, and of what is this story a parable?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street. Rev. Malthie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor. Service Sunday, August 12th, at 11 A. M. Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 56th St. Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Andrew V. V. Raymond, D. D., President Union College, will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low mass, (communion,) 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, (plain,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30; EVENSONG, 5 o'clock.

DR. BROUGHTON AT GOSPEL TENT 56th St., Broadway, Sunday, 4 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. by Rev. C. Schenck.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 12th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D., of London, England, is expected to officiate.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Ave.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

JUDSON MEMORIAL WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30. Service every night.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av. Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister. Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Whole Armor of God," and 8 P. M., subject, "The Living Christ."

FIFTH AVE. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av. Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister. Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Rev. R. Harmon Potter will preach at 11 A. M. Church open all Summer.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. T. S. Bond 11; Dr. Belcher 8, on "Samson's Unlawful Alliances." Meetings every night. JANE STREET, Between 8th and Greenwich Ave—Dr. Belcher 11; Rev. T. S. Bond 8. Pleasant hour, 4 P. M.; special music. PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St.—Rev. Harry Markland 11; Rev. Geo. Mayer 8. A. M. E. ZION CHURCH, 137 TEMPLE. Special Concert Saturday evening; celebrated entertainer will be present.

People's Church Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. 61st St., near 3d Av. Services, 11 and 8.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH, WEST 84TH St., Near Central Park West.—Service at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector. Strangers welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching 11 A. M.; sermon by President McCormick of Hackettstown Seminary. No evening service. Church open all Summer.

UNION SERVICES, PARK AND SCOTCH Presbyterian Churches, at Park Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Avenue. Rev. E. B. Rossiter, D. D., preaches at eleven. Union prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M.; Rev. William B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL, THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J. REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1900. Registration day for applicants for admission on September 12th. Examinations for admission on the 13th and 14th of September. Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF DR. J. SACHS. SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 35 West 59th St., REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1900. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Special Commercial Department. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 West 59th St. REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1900. Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE. Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Grand Boulevard & 131st St., New York. Courses leading to the Degrees of B. A. & B. S. Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical Courses, Commercial Departments. For Catalogue, address BRO. ARLRED, Director.

Morse and Rogers School for Boys. (J. H. MORSE'S.) 423 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK. Reopens October 1st. English, Classical, and Mathematical, with primary department. Summer address, Cotuit, Mass.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY. Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS. 109 West 54th St. 43 East 58th St. KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY and HIGH SCHOOL. KINDERGARTEN NORMAL DEPARTMENT. J. F. Reigart, Supt. Percival Chubb, Prin. High School.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Seminary and preparatory for young men, women, boys, girls. Classical and scientific courses. Music, Art, Elocution, Military Drill. Location ideal. Address J. O. SPENCER, Ph.D., Principal, Claverack, N. Y.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS Removed to 26 East 56th St.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 36th Street, Central Park, New York City. Thorough instruction in English, Foreign Languages, Art. Prepares for colleges.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK. The Peebles and Thompson School, Boarding and Day School for Girls. 30, 32, 34 East 57th Street.

NEW YORK, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. OPENING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, on the Hudson. Miss C. FULLER, Principal.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR Girls, 607 5th Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

New York University Law School Sixty-sixth year opens Oct. 1, 1900. Day Classes with sessions from 8:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 7:30 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 11 West 25th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in two years; LL.M. in three years. Send for catalogue. ANDREW G. CHACE, Dean.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE. NEW YORK CENTRAL. Trains leave Grand Central Station: 7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica. 7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica. For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 8:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:15 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y. PAUL SMITH'S. PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M. LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM, 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE. HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

BERMUDA. "Got $37.50 and nine days' holiday and don't know what to do with it!" We can tell you. Join one of our excursions to Bermuda—smooth seas, splendid steamer, delightful weather, most interesting scenery. Nothing more enjoyable or beneficial for health or pleasure was ever offered to the public. Parties leave Aug. 16, 30, and Sept. 13. If this will not suit you we have hundreds of other tours—to Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, Colorado, the Great "Show" at Paris, or a tour of the World. For the individual traveler going it alone we have tickets everywhere under the sun, always at cheapest rates. THOS. COOK & SON. Two New York Offices: Down Town, cor. Broadway & Warren; Up Town, cor. Broadway & 28th St.; both equally well equipped for business. Similar Offices at Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN T. CREGEN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Benjamin T. Cregen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 9, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD W. CURTIS, Bankrupt.—No. 1,067. Notice is hereby given that Edward W. Curtis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 8, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated Aug. 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES W. DEWES, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Charles W. Dewes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 6, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the, Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BELLE STOKES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Belle Stokes, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. LANE, bankrupt. In the matter of the creditors of the City of Monroe Wrought Iron Range Company, a corporation doing business in the City of Monroe, County of Monroe, State of New York, and elsewhere, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said John P. Lane was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy. August 10th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BENEDICT SCHWARE, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Benedict Schware, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 6, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy. Dated Aug. 10, 1900.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

CAREY, CATHARINE. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transaction, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next. Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. JOSEPH A. CAREY, MELIA CAREY, JOSEPH A. CAREY, Executors. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 1-lawsm8

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next. Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES S. PYLE, WILLIAM V. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHENCK, CAROLINE. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 45 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next. Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1900. FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHUMACHER, MARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lewis Goebel, his attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Building, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1900. WILLIAM ASTHEIMER, Executor. LEWIS GOEBEL, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J. In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER J. WORMSER, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Nassau Street, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York the 3d day of May, 1900. ISIDOR WORMSER, Jr., LOUIS W. WORMSER, Executors. myf-law6mSat

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA Hawaii and Philippine Islands. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO. Between San Francisco, YOKOHAMA, KOBE (KOBE), NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG. Steamers leave San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong. GAELIC.....Aug. 15 CHINA.....Sept. 6 HONG KONG MARU.Aug. 29 DORIC.....Sept. 15 For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, N. Y. City. Wash. Bldg., and 2 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE. For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M. H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND the WORLD. TWENTY-NINTH YEAR. The first party this season leaves SAN FRANCISCO per S. S. "CHINA" SEPT. 6 for a 6 months' tour. The number of members being limited, IMMEDIATE APPLICATION IS NECESSARY. Later departures Oct. 17, Nov.

CAPT. CARTER GOT $450,000

Father-in-Law Says He Received the Bonds from Mr. Greene.

DECLINED TO COMMIT PERJURY

Mr. Westcott's Explanation of His Power of Attorney—The ex-Captain's Savannah Loans.

The hearing in the proceedings to secure the removal of John F., W. T., and E. H. Gaynor and Benjamin D. Greene, accused of conspiracy to defraud the Government, to the jurisdiction of the Georgia courts was continued before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

The prosecution sprang a surprise by calling to the witness stand Robert F. Westcott, ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter's father-in-law. During Carter's court-martial and prior thereto, Carter alleged that many of the bonds and securities in his possession and which he hypothecated for various sums of money had been placed in his hands by Mr. Westcott, and also said he had a power of attorney from his father-in-law. Every effort was made to get Mr. Westcott to testify to the falsity or truth of Carter's statements, but he kept himself out of the board's jurisdiction by sailing for Europe.

The appearance of Mr. Westcott was admitted a surprise. "We were not prepared for this," said Mr. Kellogg of counsel for the defense, "and find ourselves much embarrassed. We were prepared to cross-examine Capt. Gillette, but not Mr. Westcott."

Mr. Westcott told of Capt. Benjamin D. Greene meeting him at the Hoffman House and handing him a package of bonds and asking that he take them and care for them.

"Carter told me about the board of inquiry, and that he expected to be arrested," said Mr. Westcott, "and asked me if I would receive those bonds from Greene. I demurred, and said I did not want to do that. He insisted on my doing so, and I finally assented. Then Greene met me at the Hoffman House, Oct. 11, 1897, and gave me the bonds. I deposited them in the New York Safety Deposit Company, at 142 Broadway."

DECLINED TO COMMIT PERJURY.

The witness then went on to tell of Carter's having asked him to go before the board of inquiry and testify that the large amounts of money Carter was spending were received from him.

"But I told him," said Mr. Westcott, "that I could not do that—that I could not swear to a lie."

Mr. Kellogg objected strenuously to answers made by Mr. Westcott, and in reply to questions put by Mr. Erwin the witness said:

"Well, I don't just know how to answer that question I am in a peculiar position here and can't protect myself."

"I'll protect you," responded Commissioner Shields.

"You don't need any more protection," shouted Mr. Kellogg. He pointed to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary Elihu Root's law partner and Mr. Westcott's personal counsel, who was sitting in the courtroom.

"There sits the Secretary of War's assistant to protect you," he continued.

"What do you mean, Sir?" queried Mr. Stimson sharply, as he rose and advanced toward Kellogg. "What do you mean by such an assertion? I am not Secretary Root's assistant. I am his law partner, and this witness was my personal client. He was not the client of the firm."

Commissioner Shields ordered Mr. Kellogg to sit down, but the dispute between Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Stimson continued until Commissioner Shields said: "Some one bring me a Deputy Marshal and I'll stop all quarreling."

RECEIVED THE BONDS FOR CARTER.

It was then brought out, bit by bit, that previous to the sessions of the board of inquiry both Capt. Carter and Benjamin D. Greene had gone to Mr. Westcott, who was known to have large sums of money, and had asked him to take the bonds and securities. This was done, it is claimed by counsel for the prosecution, because it was known that Carter had large sums of money on deposit that he could not well have made from his salary. Consequently Mr. Westcott was asked to become a member of the Atlantic Contracting Company, to account for his having bonds and securities. This he refused to do, but took the bonds and placed them in Carter's safe deposit vault. Then, in order that nothing would be thought of Carter's large personal bank account, powers of attorney were shown from Westcott which give Carter entire control of all Westcott's business affairs. The bonds and securities that were handed Westcott, to the amount of $450,000, never appeared in the board of inquiry proceedings.

Mr. Westcott identified a number of checks drawn by him in favor of Benjamin D. Greene, aggregating $40,000.

"Why did you pay these sums to Mr. Greene?" the witness was asked.

"I paid them at the request of Capt. Carter," was the reply. "He paid me back in various sums at different times."

A question was put to Mr. Westcott regarding a telegram sent to him by Capt. Carter in September, 1894, calling him to New York.

"He sent for me to come to New York," said Mr. Westcott. "I met him here, and he told me he had $100,000 in cash he wanted me to take care of for him, as he had to leave the city for Savannah on business. I took the money and agreed to take care of it. Later I paid the amount back to Capt. Carter in different ways—I don't recall now just how or when. I know that I paid him."

CARTER'S SAVANNAH LOANS.

It was also brought out that different men in Savannah, Ga., have loans of large amounts of money which purported to come from Mr. Westcott, but which Mr. Westcott stated on the stand that he knew nothing about. Checks for three of these loans were put in evidence. Mr. Westcott identified the signature, "O. M. Carter, attorney," as that of his son-in-law, but said he knew nothing of the transaction.

It was brought out that loans of this nature had been made to Savannah business men, as follows: To Bierne Gordon, $10,000; to John Lyons, a groceryman, $15,000, and to Mattthew Cunningham, $10,000.

Testimony was also given relative to a partnership existing between Mr. Westcott and Capt. Carter some four years ago on a contract on which several fine residences were built in Orange, N. J. The prosecution contends that before the end of inquiry it was claimed that the money for these contracts was Mr. Westcott's, but they claim now to be able to show that half of it belonged to Capt. Carter.

Mr. Kellogg stated that he was unprepared to cross-examine Mr. Westcott at this time. He therefore requested the Court that the cross-examination be postponed until a later date.

An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

NEELY'S EXTRADITION DELAYED.

Held Here Pending Appeal—The Act of June 6 Attacked.

John D. Lindsay, counsel for Charles F. W. Neely, against whom there have been proceedings for extradition to Cuba for stealing Cuban postal funds, said yesterday that, while Judge Wallace on Friday had denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus for Neely, he had allowed an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and issued an order directing the Marshal to keep Neely here pending the appeal. The Supreme Court will not meet until next October, when the appeal will be argued.

Later Judge Wallace's formal orders were filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court here. The application for the writ of habeas corpus which was denied was made on the ground that the act of Congress of June 6 is unconstitutional in that there is no authority in the Constitution for its enactment; that it seeks to aid the President of the United States and the Military Governor appointed by him in the maintenance in foreign territory in time of peace of an unlawful and unauthorized military jurisdiction; that it seeks to give legal countenance and support to an unwarranted and unjustifiable invasion by the United States military forces of the territory of a friendly foreign power, and the wrongful usurpation of the functions of sovereignty belonging to such foreign nation; that it seeks to subject American citizens who are civilians and not in the military service to martial rule in time of peace, and that the said act of Congress conferred no jurisdiction on the Circuit Judge to entertain the extradition proceedings or issue warrants.

THE CASE OF FANNIE FRAZIER.

Her Brother Testifies for Her—Gerry Society's Investigation.

Fannie Frazier, the sixteen-year-old adopted daughter of Mrs. James McWilliams, who was brought here by her mother on Tuesday night, and, who, it is alleged, has been abducted and ill-treated, was brought before Magistrate Mayo in the Centre Street Court again yesterday afternoon.

Her brother Robert, nineteen years old, an employe on the tug White Ash, had read his sister's story, and came to court to testify for her. He said the last time he saw her was three years ago, and at that time Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams, Fannie, and himself lived at Mount Vernon. He said that he was forced to run away owing to ill-treatment. Mrs. McWilliams denied this, and said that the boy was incorrigible, and that he was sent to the Juvenile Asylum on Ward's Island, and that he was also in an institution at Sparkhill, N. Y.

Mrs. McWilliams said that Sheriff Talbott of Watkins, to whose care Fannie was committed, assisted her taking the girl away.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society said that he had found that Mrs. McWilliams compelled Fannie to sleep in the cellar, and that on rainy nights she was put out of the house. She had the girl arrested on the charge of vagrancy, he said, but withdrew the charge, and the girl was then committed to the care of Sheriff Talbott for five days.

Mr. Jenkins said that his agents had learned that the woman, with the connivance of the Sheriff, had got the girl away, and offered a number of affidavits to prove his assertions. One of the affidavits was signed by Mrs. Jennie Robbins of Watkins, who said that she had employed the girl, and had reason to believe that she was cruelly treated because her life was insured.

Mrs. McWilliams said the girl was incorrigible, and would not go to school.

"You made it so unpleasant with the teachers that I could not stand it," interrupted Jennie.

Magistrate Mayo took the papers in the case for examination, and recommitted the girl to the Gerry society until next Tuesday morning.

FAVORABLE TO COL. GARDINER.

Gov. Roosevelt Indicates that He Will Soon Decide the Case—Message to Attorney General.

Gov. Roosevelt was in town yesterday, but he did not visit either National or State headquarters. He called on his physician, and soon thereafter returned to Oyster Bay.

While here the Governor was questioned concerning his possible decision in the matter of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. While he was disinclined to talk about the matter, and said very little, his remarks indicated that he would make a decision very shortly, and that it will be favorable to the accused official.

It is reported that the Governor has telegraphed Attorney General Davies that if he wants to make an argument before a decision is reached, he must do so at once.

Gov. Roosevelt has been invited to attend the annual entertainment of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, which will be held in this city next Tuesday. The order has a membership of 22,000.

UNCONSCIOUS MAN IN ROWBOAT.

He Had Been In a Fight in Jersey City—Picked Up by the Patrol.

A New York Central tug reported to the harbor police at Pier A, North River, yesterday morning that a rowboat containing an unconscious man was drifting about the Upper Bay. Capt. Smith went out in the Patrol to investigate, and found the boat and its occupant off the Jersey flats.

The man was over six feet tall, and on his head and face were many cuts and bruises. He was resuscitated, and said that he was Edward Keller, Captain of the barge James Hughes. According to his story, he had had a quarrel with some Jersey City toughs on Thursday night, and they had laid in wait for him. There had been a brisk fight, his assailants punshing him pretty severely. Though bleeding profusely, he managed to reach his rowboat, thinking he would be able to get to the barge at its anchorage off Ellis Island. He recalls nothing more, apparently having collapsed from loss of blood.

DERELICT DESTROYS ITSELF.

Police, Army Officers, and Inspectors Breathe Sighs of Relief.

After the harbor police, the engineers, and the harbor Inspectors had been wondering for twenty-four hours whose duty it was to chase wrecks that happened to get loose in the East River, it was at last discovered that the derelict reported on Thursday had decided to break itself to pieces on the reefs of Blackwell's Island.

So everybody indulged in sighs of relief and thought what a considerate wreck this wreck had proved itself. The only trouble caused was a little worry over at Pier A and in the Army Building, and those who worried, being averse to work in hot weather, hope that there will be no more East River derelicts during their terms of office.

The wreck in question, by the way, consists of one end of a scow. No doubt it is broken into a hundred pieces by this time, for late yesterday afternoon only a couple of planks remained to tell its history.

ALLEGED MOONSHINER ARRESTED

Believed to be Ringleader of the Mount Vernon Gang.

Hyman Gluckstein, who is accused of being the ringleader of one, if not more, gangs of moonshiners, was arrested at 84 Columbia Street early yesterday morning. Gluckstein's arrest was made on an affidavit that connects him with the men who were arrested in Mount Vernon on June 22. The men arrested at that time are Joseph Goldstein and Louis Freyman. Morris Steppe, who was supposed to have evaded the officers at that time, was arrested later.

The affidavit on which Gluckstein was arrested was made by Joseph Goldstein. Goldstein states that he is an expressman, and was employed about April 1 last by Gluckstein to take goods to Mount Vernon. That Gluckstein at that time lived at 151 Suffolk Street, and that he had never met him before that time. On several other occasions later he carried more packages to the house 746 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Goldstein states that on the day of his arrest he went to the Mount Vernon house with a load of boxes. With him was Gluckstein and Freyman. The affidavit goes on to state that when they arrived at the house a young woman drove by in a buggy. She said something to Gluckstein that the others did not understand, and then Gluckstein jumped into the buggy and drove off. An hour later Goldstein says that he was arrested with Freyman.

Goldstein further stated that while he was in Ludlow Street Jail the young woman called on him, and that she said she was very sorry they could do nothing to help him, and he had better keep his mouth closed." Goldstein also stated that there was a woman in the house at Mount Vernon who seemed to stay there and keep house.

Gluckstein was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $1,500 bail.

Col. Frank G. Thompson, Chief of the Internal Revenue Agents here, said that he had arrested Gluckstein in January, 1898, at 85 Norfolk Street, where he had a hundred-gallon still in active operation.

Collins Held Without Bail.

Harry Collins of "The Milk White Flag" Company was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on the charge of shooting John Marble, the stage manager of the company, last night in the Vigilant Hotel, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway. Collins said that he did not know anything of the shooting until he was told of it on the way to the station house. Marble's injuries are said not to be fatal. Collins was held without bail until next Tuesday.

Bear for Central Park Menagerie.

A male cub bear was received yesterday morning at Central Park Menagerie, the gift of Miss Stella Mills of 625 West One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Miss Mills received the bear a few days ago from friends in Denver, but as she had no way to care for bruin she sent him to the menagerie.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

MAGGIE MARK NOT FOUND

She and Chinese Sweetheart Still in Hiding.

Chinese Laundry in Brooklyn Said to be a Sort of Matrimonial Bureau—Wing Sing Is the Proprietor.

Mrs. Mark, the mother of sixteen-year-old Florence Margaret Mark, who eloped with Charlie Chong Glow, a Chinaman, devoted the entire day yesterday in the search for her daughter. The eloping couple failed to appear at the law office of Mark Alter at 115 West Tenth Street, as they had arranged to do. The mother of the girl remained at the law office until late in the afternoon. Then, satisfied that the couple had been warned, she left.

"If I should find that she has married that Chinaman I would kill her," said Mrs. Mark last night. Her husband and sons expressed the same sentiments.

It is said in the vicinity of the girl's home in Brooklyn that a laundry conducted by Wing Sing at 1,041 Flushing Avenue has been the headquarters of Chinamen seeking American wives.

The eloping couple had been warned, and as a result did not show up at the lawyer's office yesterday. The self-confessed "tipster" was another Chinaman, who says his name is "Louis F. Saint," but who is known in Chinatown as Louie Sing. Both he and Chong Glow are wealthy men according to Chinese standards.

Florence Margaret Mark so far appears to be the first and only victim of a general campaign for securing American wives. She has been taken from her own home, but so far as could be learned last night she has not yet married the Chinaman. The couple are supposed to be in the apartments of Louie Sing at 17 Mott Street.

Wing Sing established a laundry on Flushing Avenue, near Irving Avenue, some time ago. He soon obtained a good trade. At this time Charlie Chong Glow was a man who had retired from the business of a merchant in Chinatown. He came to the laundry ostensibly to work. As a matter of fact Wing Sing admits that Charlie was only a visitor. About this time Louie Sing also put in an appearance.

The Mark girl was a weekly visitor at the laundry. She met Charlie. The story of Lillie Kraus of Irving and Flatbush Avenues, a girl of the same age as Maggie Mark, can best explain the situation and what led up to it. Maggie and Lillie were great friends. Lillie's story is as follows:

"Maggie often went to the laundry for her folks. She met Charlie there about three or four months ago. Charlie began to like her, and he gave her a new gold watch. After that he gave her three gold rings. One of these rings she said was an engagement ring.

"Charlie also gave her several dresses. She often told me that she loved Charlie and would marry him. She introduced me to him at the laundry, and at the same time I met Louie Sing. He wanted to be friendly with me, but I would not allow him. It was about six weeks ago that Maggie went away from home with Charlie. At the same time Louie Sing wanted me to go with him. I did not see Maggie again until last Monday, when she came back home. She told me then that she had been living at a laundry at Eastern Parkway and Chestnut Street. Charlie was still at the Flushing Avenue laundry, and he was busy making arrangements for their wedding. Even on last Wednesday, both she and Charlie wanted me to go with them and marry Louie, but I refused. That night the two, Charlie and Maggie, were in Prospect Park. Maggie told me that after she and Charlie were married they would go to Georgia to live."

Louie Sing, otherwise Louis F. Saint, is Secretary of the Chinese Benevolent Society, with offices at 135 West Tenth Street. He is also in business at 17 Mott Street.

"Did you know Maggie Mark or Lillie Kraus?" he was asked yesterday afternoon.

"I do not know Lillie Kraus, and the only time I ever saw the other girl was when she and Charlie came to me Thursday, and said they wanted to get married."

At the laundry where Charlie lived, in Williamsburg, a different story was told by Wing Sing, the proprietor.

"Did you know Charlie Chong Glow?" Wing was asked.

"Yes; he work here."

"Did Louie Sing ever come here to see him?"

"He come much. He and Charlie great friends."

"Did he and Charlie meet any young girls here?"

"Yes. The girls see Charlie. One he will marry. Sing wanted to marry one, too. Sing got another wife now."

Louie Sing was found last night in his apartments at 17 Mott Street, but he refused to talk to the reporter.

His trouble and that of Charlie and Maggie will come to-day. The parents of the young girl have decided to go to the police court and have warrants issued for all concerned in the case. These warrants will be placed in the hands of Central Office detectives with a request that they search Chinatown. "We do not want our daughter back home now," said both Mr. and Mrs. Mark last night. "We want to put her in some home where she can remain until she is of age. We would rather see her dead than married to that Chinaman. If we could get hold of him we would kill him."

TRIED TO BURN A HOTEL.

Catherine Miller of Staten Island Admits Her Guilt.

An attempt to burn the old Vanderbilt Hotel, opposite Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, S. I., was made at midnight Thursday. The incendiary is under arrest and admits her guilt.

Thomas McCormack, the proprietor, late on Thursday night went to South Beach. He took the last trolley car back home. Early yesterday morning Mr. McCormack alighted from the trolley car in front of the hotel and noticed that the buildings back of the house were reflecting a bright light. He went to the rear and found that a barrel of shavings which stood against the hotel side at the rear had been saturated with oil and set on fire. The contents of the barrel were blazing freely. He kicked the barrel aside and put out the fire.

The police on questioning McCormack learned that he had recently discharged a servant. This was Catherine Miller. Fire Marshal Lestrange accused the woman and found her. He accused her of setting fire to the building, and she admitted her guilt. Marshal Lestrange took her before Magistrate Croak and had her committed to the county jail for the Grand Jury.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.

Thieves Secure 600 Pounds of Opium at 437 Water Street.

Detectives of the Madison Street Station are investigating a burglary which took place some time Thursday night, when 600 pounds of opium, valued at $2,500, was stolen from the United States bonded warehouse at 437 Water Street. One suspect has been arrested.

The big warehouse is owned by Lorents, Son & Gerrish. In the cellar was stored, among other merchandise, 600 pounds of opium. The whole lot was missing yesterday morning when the warehouse was opened at 8 o'clock. It was found that the door leading from the cellar to the street had been broken open. The arrangement of locks is rather intricate, and only one familiar with the premises would be able to force them.

In addition to the ordinary locks, there is a Government lock on the outside. This lock had disappeared altogether, and yet there was no sign that force had been used on the door itself, which the detectives say would have been necessary in order to reach and break open the latter. The detectives have not as yet been able to solve this part of the robbery.

The last one to leave the premises on Thursday night was Joseph Bosch, who is employed by the proprietors as a general utility man. It is his duty to lock the warehouse. This morning he did not come to work.

The matter was reported to the Madison Street Station yesterday morning. Detectives Devaney, Baxter, and Malachi were at once detailed on the case. After investigating the matter, they arrested Bosch last night at his home, 1,345 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn.

Bosch denies being concerned in the burglary.

EX-FIRE CHIEF'S CRIME.

John Hogan Tries to Kill His Wife and Himself—Friends Call Him Insane.

John Hogan, a former Battalion Chief of the Jersey City Fire Department, yesterday attempted to kill his wife by cutting her throat, and then cut his own throat. The scene of the crime was 98 Danforth Street, where Hogan, his wife, and his wife's mother, Mrs. Simonson, boarded with Mrs. John McNeil. The weapon used was an ordinary pocketknife, the largest blade of which had been ground down to a keen edge.

Hogan attacked his wife in their room about noon. Her screams alarmed the household, and Mrs. McNeil, her niece, and Mrs. Simonson ran to the room. They found Mrs. Hogan on the floor. Her husband knelt beside her, still attacking her with the knife. The three women threw Hogan aside and then carried Mrs. Hogan to another room. Policeman Bose responded to an alarm, and Mrs. Hogan was sent to the City Hospital in an ambulance.

When Bose went to Hogan's room to place him under arrest he found the man lying on the floor with his throat cut. His wound was much more severe than that of his wife. He was taken to the hospital, also.

Hogan is fifty-two years old. His wife is thirty-eight. They have been married about five years, she being his second wife. He has always been extremely jealous. Two years ago he tried to kill her with a chair, and later he assaulted her while they were on a visit to Newport, R. I. Three weeks ago she asked the police to arrest him for threatening her life, but the matter was compromised, as the previous troubles had been.

Hogan's friends claim that he is insane. He was thrown from his gig while going to a fire four years ago. He fell on his head, and was so badly injured that he was confined to the hospital for two months. His physician says that he has been subject to temporary attacks of insanity ever since then.

Mrs. Hogan was slightly improved last night and will recover. Hogan was still alive, but his condition was extremely critical. There was little hope of saving his life.

EBB IN TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL.

The Aller's Passengers on the Campania—Westward Bookings Heavy.

That the ebb tide of eastward transatlantic travel for this Summer has been reached is indicated by the fact that the North German Lloyd steamship Aller's passengers have been transferred to the Cunard liner Campania. Both vessels sail to-day, the former carrying only freight.

It was said at the various steamship offices yesterday that travel from Europe to America would be so heavy within the next few weeks that bookings from Paris, London, Liverpool, and other ports across the water would be hard to get.

ELEVATOR BOY FOUND DEAD.

His Body at the Bottom of the Shaft, the Car at the Top.

The body of William McLaughlin, eighteen years old, who lived at 214 East Sixty-fifth Street, was found yesterday afternoon lying at the bottom of the elevator shaft in the Blenheim, a seven-story apartment house at 2,491 Broadway. He had been employed as the elevator boy in the place for three weeks.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Peter McDwyer, the janitor, called to McLaughlin to bring the elevator down to the first floor, it being at the time at the top of the building. Receiving no reply, McDwyer climbed to the top floor. He found the elevator empty and started down with it. At the fifth floor he discovered that the grating about the shaft was bulged out considerably and became suspicious that something had happened. He continued down to the first floor, where he summoned his wife and Dr. Z. A. Haas, who occupied apartments on that floor. A search was made and Dr. Haas found the body. He said the boy had been dead half an hour. The body was taken to the police station and then to the boy's home.

It is supposed that the boy's head got caught between the grating and the elevator and that he was crushed to death and then fell to the bottom of the shaft.

A CUSTOMS INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

Thomas H. Brown Falls from a Window—Body Found by Janitor.

Thomas H. Brown, since 1876 an Inspector of the Custom House, fell from the third-story window of his home, 109 East Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday morning, and was killed. It is supposed that he had gone to sleep in the window, where he sought relief from the excessive heat.

Brown lived with his wife, two daughters, a son, and his mother. All of them were out of town. No one saw him fall, and his body was discovered by John Gannon, janitor of the house, who reported the matter to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. An examination of the body led to the belief that death had been instantaneous.

Brown served as a special detective in connection with the examination of passengers' baggage. His "pal" was "Tim" Donohue, and they had their office in the Bureau of Immigration. They were rarely seen except in each other's company, and when an ocean liner arrived they would go up to her pier, eying everybody who landed and brushing against people to see if coat pockets contained smuggled goods.

In the civil war Brown served in the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry from Nov. 2, 1864, to July 14, 1865. Since his work began as a customs detective he has been prominent in many celebrated smuggling cases. Among them were those of Mr. Scragg, the St. Louis churchman whose secretary had $20,000 worth of diamonds, and Herr Hinderberger, the German merchant whose alleged attempt to slip in with a lot of jewelry was one of the sensations of 1897.

VISITOR WRECKS A FLAT.

Breaks Up the Furniture and Pictures and Claims Ownership.

Policeman Bloss of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was standing at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-third Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when Howard Mills, clad only in pajamas, ran out of 106 West Eighty-third Street, and, hurrying up to him, said:

"A man is cutting up all our furniture. He pulled me out of bed, kicked me, and turned the bed over on top of me."

Going into the flat, the policeman found Frederick Perrins of 249 West Eightieth Street sitting on the parlor floor, with a knife in his hand. The furniture, pictures, books, and bric-a-brac had been cut to pieces. Only the piano and carpet had escaped destruction.

"Well, you've made a good job of it," said Policeman Bloss.

"I've got a right to; it's mine. What are you going to do about it?" said Perrins.

Mrs. Susan Mills came in from the fire escape, and claimed the furniture belonged to her. Policeman Bloss locked Perrins up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

In the West Side Court yesterday Mrs. Mills charged Perrins with malicious mischief. She said that Perrins, with a friend named Hunter, came to her flat early in the evening, and about 1:30 Perrins said he would go and get some sandwiches, telling Mrs. Mills to entertain Hunter with cards until he returned.

"I had just spread the cards out on the couch, your Honor," said Mrs. Mills, when this man rushed in and said, "Well, that settles it!" and threatened to kill me and began to break the furniture."

The case hinged on the ownership of the property, and upon Mrs. Mills's claim that she could produce a bill of sale for the furniture, Magistrate Cornell adjourned the case until Monday.

New House for the Boys' Club.

The Boys' Club, now occupying the building 125 St. Mark's Place, is to have a new house at the northeast corner of Avenue A and Tenth Street. The plans, filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect P. H. Ohm, provide for a five-story structure of ornamental brick and stone, costing $75,000. The building will contain a gymnasium, carpenter shop, and lecture and music rooms. It is also the plan to maintain there an employment bureau. Harry S. Brooks is Secretary of the club.

Fireman Ahearn's New Position.

Deputy Chief of the Fire Department Thomas J. Ahearn was assigned to the command of the Sappers and Miners' Corps of the Fire Department yesterday. He is now in command of [illegible] Division.

Only a half day to-day for business; a half for pleasure.

But for that first half day it'll be our business to give you pleasure.

Tidbits for everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

CITY'S SUMMER HARVEST

Buyers of the Country Spend Many Millions Here.

Over $12,000,000 Left with New York Merchants, Hotel Men, and Theatrical Managers.

Dry goods and other merchants of the city are just now busy with an influx of merchants and small jobbers from the Southern and Western States, and have before them the prospect of a heavy Fall trade. Through the efforts of the Merchants' Association these buyers are enabled to come to New York to make their purchases for a round trip of one and one-third fares, not only to do their buying, but to visit the points of interest in this city and the nearby resorts.

It is estimated that so far 2,000 men, many with their families, are already here for business, and that at least that many more will arrive by early September. For the past two or three years these Summer jaunts have been popular with out-of-town buyers, and merchants here have felt the improved conditions in the increase of trade.

Several merchants said yesterday that the number of out-of-town buyers in New York at this season is greater than ever, a curious fact of their coming being that the further away from New York the merchant lives, the earlier he arrives. Those living nearer New York come later. The reason given for this is that the more remote buyers arrive sooner in order to complete their purchases and have the goods shipped to their destination in ample time to catch the earliest of the local Fall trade.

An estimate of the amount of money spent by these visitors in New York affords pleasant food for reflection for the business man, who, with his assistants, is just now buried neck deep in trade. It has been estimated that the out-of-town buyer spends easily in purchases the sum of $3,000, and that, accordingly, 4,000 buyers in this month and early in September will leave $12,000,000 with New York merchants as reminders of their visit. The smaller merchants generally divide up their purchases, spending, say, $1,000 at one place, $500 at another, and so on.

What each man spends for himself and family for hotel bills and places of amusement is largely a matter of conjecture. The most astute merchant does not attempt to figure that out, neither do hotel men; and as for the theatrical men and the innumerable restaurants and other places about town and the near-by vicinity, the money expended shows only in the aggregate of increased receipts, and no attempt is made to specify these expenditures, because it would be impossible to ascertain just how much comes from the out-of-town visitors.

One evidence of a heavy August business is in the satisfied looks of the hotel proprietors, who report "something doing" these hot days, and in spots a good deal of it. As to estimate of each individual expenditure as $75 for board and sight-seeing, some merchants even spending $200 and others considerably over that. Thus, averaging $75 for each individual for incidentals, outside of railroad fare, the aggregate will amount to $300,000, making a total expenditure of some $12,300,000 for about a month.

So far this month barely 1,000 merchants have registered at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, but according to Mr. Mead of that organization, this by no means implies that there are only that number of out-of-town buyers here at present. Mr. Mead holds quite the contrary to be true, and explains by saying that for various reasons many merchants do not register until they are ready to go home, and some do not register at all.

The reduced rates to the merchants this year are sold in three series. The first dates are from Aug. 4 to 8 inclusive and embrace only Central Passenger Association territory, but merchants living outside this territory may buy tickets to some point touching it and then take the benefit of the reduced rate from there to New York. The territory in the first excursion series, and in the second series, from Aug. 23 to 29 inclusive, comprises points west of but not including Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington, and Gauley Bridge, West Va.; north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, and south of a line from St. Louis to Chicago. Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago are included in Central Passenger territory.

The Trunk Line Association territory, the dates for which are Aug. 25 to 29 inclusive and Sept. 1 to 4 inclusive, is as follows: The terminal and junction points, and lines east thereof, to New England line; Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Tonawanda, Black Rock, Buffalo, East Buffalo, Buffalo Junction, Dunkirk, and Salamanca, N. Y.; Erie, Pittsburg, and Allegheny, Penn.; Bellaire, Ohio; Wheeling, Parkersburg, Huntington, and Gauley Bridge, West Va. (New York and Harlem Railroad not included.)

PETER BLAKE'S PRECAUTION.

His Fire Rope Coil His Daughter Thought Burglars Prepared.

Peter Blake, a wealthy Brooklyn contractor, left his home, 548 Bedford Avenue, some time ago to spend a few weeks at Saratoga. He took with him all the members of his family, with the exception of one daughter, whom he left with the servants in charge of the Bedford Avenue house.

Before leaving, Mr. Blake thought of the safety of those he left behind. His great fear was of fire, so, without saying a word to any one, he secured a coil of rope. He tied one end to the leg of a bed on the second floor front room and then placed the coil near the window.

Miss Blake on Sunday night went to the room for some writing materials, and discovered the rope. Her first impression was that burglars had been in the house and placed the rope where it was so as to effect their escape. Her screams brought the servants, and they aroused the neighbors. The police of the Clymer Street Station were notified, and a thorough search of the house was made. A policeman was then detailed to watch the house each night.

Miss Blake meanwhile wrote to her father and told him of the incident and her belief that burglars had brought the rope to the house. Yesterday the police received a letter from Mr. Blake, in which he explained the matter and said it was due to his carelessness in not informing his daughter and the servants about the coil of rope and its purpose.

Miss Blake also received a letter from her father informing her of his precaution, as he had the police. The detailed policeman was then taken off duty at the house, and last night the inmates slept soundly. Mr. Blake's home is situated in the aristocratic section of the Nineteenth Ward.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August

Saturday here is full Holiday.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

MAN WITH ALIASES HELD.

Blackwell, Arrested Here, Accused of Being One of a Gang of Gold Brick Swindlers.

James Blackwell, who has four aliases—Stanley, Saunders, Cameron, and Fisher—was yesterday taken to the Centre Street Police Court as a member of a notorious and successful gold brick gang. He is wanted in Springfield, Mass., and Police Inspector Boyle of that city asked that he be held pending the arrival of requisition papers. The request was granted.

The other members of the gang are Frank Smith, alias Lockwood, and Cameron Bostetter, alias White, alias "Red" Adams, alias Big Charlie. Smith alone is said to have cleared $110,500 in seven years. He was arrested in Hogansburg, N. Y., about a week ago.

Inspector Boyle told the Court that early in April David Leonard, a farmer, of Feeding Meadows, near Springfield, was approached by Smith as he was coming out of church. Smith claimed acquaintance, and later called at Leonard's house, and told the farmer that an Indian in the woods three miles distant had two gold bricks, of the value of which he was ignorant.

Leonard at once took the bait, and on the following day drove out with Smith to see the Indian, who produced the bricks. Borings were made in Leonard's presence, the shavings were carefully wrapped up in paper, and Smith, Leonard, and the Indian drove into Springfield to have the borings assayed. They stopped in front of a jeweler's store, and Smith went in, but immediately returned, saying the jeweler was very busy, and had referred them to a United States assayer, who was in the hotel opposite.

At the hotel the men met Blackwell, who claimed to be the assayer, and after examining the borings pronounced them to be nearly pure gold, and offered to buy the bricks or the borings. This put Leonard on his mettle. The Indian and Smith wanted $5,000 for the bricks, and Leonard had beaten the couple down to $4,000 in the event of the bricks proving to be genuine gold. After the supposed test he insisted on having his bricks, paid down the $4,000, and took them along rejoicing. When he found that he had been swindled he reported the matter to Police Inspector Boyle.

The gang next turned up in Dallas, Texas, where they tried a similar game, and then they were heard from at Danville, Quebec, where they nearly succeeded in swindling Lorin Gordon and W. J. Gordon, father and son, proprietors of the Gordon House in that place. They had already gone to the bank to draw the money for the bricks, but the manager of the bank, a friend of the Gordons, suspected a swindle and telephoned to Chief of Police Carrington. The swindlers fled, but several of them were arrested, and in the pocket of one of them was found a letter to one of his victims advising him to keep quiet over the swindle practiced on him, lest he should be ridiculed.

Blackwell, who was shadowed, came here, and took a flat at 70 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. Central Office Detective Foye tried several times to enter, but Blackwell's wife always came to the door, and refused to allow any one to enter whom she did not know. Foye managed to get into the hall and got another detective to ring the bell. When the woman opened the door of the flat Foye pushed in and arrested his man.

POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer Insists Upon Municipal Assembly Session to Appropriate Funds for Them.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer took up another project yesterday. He is anxious to see the children who have attended the Summer schools and playgrounds this year have their usual outings afloat. For several years the city has appropriated a small sum so that those poor children could have a few excursions. The appropriation this year has been hung up in the Municipal Assembly.

A call for a special meeting of the Municipal Assembly will be issued to-day. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and President Woods of the Board of Aldermen will make an extra effort to get every member of the Board of Aldermen and the Council to attend.

The session will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 14, and the specific purpose of the meeting is to appropriate $1,500 for the school children's excursions. There are bond issues for millions being held up in both houses of the Municipal Assembly, but the leaders have decided that this $1,500 appropriation must be passed first.

The appropriation provides tugs and barges to take the children on excursions around the harbor.

No attention was paid to this matter by the local legislators until two days ago. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer then said to one of the Tammany leaders:

"There are thousands of poor children who attend the Summer schools. We gave these poor children excursions last year, and so much good was accomplished that this appropriation should be passed at once."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer consulted with Councilman Goodwin about the matter. Orders were then sent out to get every member to attend, as a four-fifths vote will be necessary to pass the resolution.

NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Commissioner Keller's Plans for Bellevue University Building.

Commissioner John W. Keller yesterday said that he was going to convert the Bellevue University Building, now used by the Cornell Medical College, into a maternity hospital, doing away with the old Maternity Hospital at Bellevue Hospital.

There will be a dispensary on the ground floor, a maternity hospital on the first and second floors, and a dormitory for the Bellevue Hospital servants on the top floor. The Cornell Medical College will move into its new building soon, and the change will then be made.

Promotion by Mandamus.

By the consent of counsel for the Civil Service Commissioners, writs of mandamus were issued by Justice Giegerich yesterday to compel the Commissioners to certify to the appointment as Roundsmen of Lawrence E. Patterson, Samuel F. Harrigan, John P. Leary, and Michael W. Maguire. The men were patrolmen promoted without civil service examination for gallantry. About a month ago, in a similar case, Justice O'Gorman decided that the Police Board had the power to promote for gallantry independently of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Cygnus Not Long Branch Steamer.

In referring to the fact that the steamer C

AUG 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
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Topics of the Week.

Recently Lord Carlisle gave permission to a London publisher to present many hitherto inaccessible letters written by George Selwyn. In consequence of this G. P. Putnam's Sons announce "George Selwyn, His Letters and Life," edited by E. S. Roscoe and Helen Clergue. The book will be presented some time in September. Lord Carlisle's generosity did not end with the permission to transcribe the letters, but he has also rendered valuable assistance in the arrangement of the letters and in directing the general scope of the "Life." Aside from the fact that Selwyn was regarded as the first humorist of his time, little was known about him, for scarcely any letters that he wrote had until recently been found. In the Fifteenth Report of the Historical Manuscript Commission there were printed, among a mass of other material, more than 200 letters from his untiring pen, which had been preserved at Castle Howard. The correspondence vividly illustrates an important period of English history.

Ever since it was known that Mr. Andrew Lang, by the personal permission of Queen Victoria, has had access to the Stuart papers in Windsor Castle, the results of his researches have been eagerly awaited. He now presents some of them in the form of a profusely illustrated volume prepared by Goupil et Cie. of Paris, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish in this country under the title of "Prince Charles Edward." It is uniform in style with "Mary Stuart," "Queen Elizabeth," &c., and is to be presented in two editions, one of which will be upon Japanese paper, limited to 350 copies. The work will be royal quarto in form, and will have for frontispiece a finely colored portrait in monochrome. In all, there will be twenty-nine full-page engravings and photogravures, and twelve smaller ones. The édition de luxe will contain a duplicate set of all the illustrations and an additional copy of the frontispiece.

written upon entirely different lines from those followed by this author's former work, "Love Affairs of an Old Maid" and "As Seen by Me." In fact, it may be said to be Miss Bell's first genuine novel. The scene of the tale opens with the fire in the Bazar de la Charité, in Paris, and then shifts to America—to Arizona, to Chicago, to New York. It is said that much-traveled persons will recognize the scenery in the various cities with which the drama is staged.

A posthumous novel by the late David D. Wells, author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant" and "His Lordship's Leopard," is in press at J. F. Taylor & Co.'s, to be published in a few weeks under the title of "Parlous Times." Owing to its motif it might be called a diplomatic romance, for in it the author has made full use of his impressions gathered when Second Secretary of the United States Embassy in London. The plot is said to be strongly dramatic, while the characters are interesting and full of life. The story opens in South America, but London and an old castle in the South of England form the setting of most of the scenes. As might be expected of the work of this author, the plot unrolls itself with a rush, and there is a plenty of incidents and flashes of that humor which defies the conventions of history and customs.

The late William Cotton Oswell, the hunter and explorer whom Livingstone declared to be "the best friend we had in Africa," is to have a biography written by W. Edward Oswell. It will be published in the Autumn by Doubleday, Page & Co., and contains letters from Oswell written from Rugby in Arnold's days, and contemporary reminiscences of his school fellow by the late Judge Hughes, ("Tom Brown.") The Crimea, where Oswell carried secret service for Lord Raglan and helped the surgeons in the field, is vividly described, as are also the incidents of sport and adventure of five expeditions into Africa between the years 1844 and 1851. Dr. Francis Galton has written an introduction to the work.

The Rev. Albert Lee, whose romances, "The Key of the Holy House" and "The Gentleman Pensioner," have gained a wide popularity, has just finished reading the proofs of a new romance of the Dutch Republic entitled "King Stork of the Netherlands," which is to be published in a few weeks by D. Appleton & Co. The novel is described as a peculiarly striking tale of adventure, intrigue, and battle. The author's well-known command of Dutch history should impart a peculiar value to this historical romance.

"The Jew in London: A Study of Racial Character and Present Day Conditions," will shortly be presented in London by Fisher Unwin. The work contains two essays treating the subject respectively from a Christian and a Jewish point of view, and are prepared for the Toynbee Trustees by Mr. C. Russell and Mr. H. S. Lewis. The volume is completed by an introduction by Canon Barnett, a preface by James Bryce, and an important map specially made for it. The book is primarily an attempt to describe the Jewish community in London, and especially that large part of it which consists of alien immigrants from Eastern Europe—Germany, Poland, and Russia. An analysis is given of Jewish social, industrial, and religious life, and the conflicting opinions on the chief controverted points find expression.

A new volume of short stories from the pen of Frank R. Stockton is being prepared for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be entitled "Afield and Afloat," and will be the first volume of brief fiction that Mr. Stockton has published since "A Story Teller's Pack," issued about three years ago. It will contain a selection from the stories written during this time and will make a full and varied volume in the author's perhaps most popular field.

The late Dr. José Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere" is about to be brought out in translation by McClure, Phillips & Co., under the title of "An Eagle's Flight," which the translator in his preface calls "a poet's story of his people's loves, faults, aspirations, and wrongs." Dr. Rizal, it may be recalled, was a Filipino, who lived in his native island only a few weeks, aside from his boyhood, most of his life being spent in Europe. In Madrid, while only twenty-one years of age, he won the degrees of Ph. D. and M. D. In Germany he took another degree, doing his work in preparing for it in, for him, a hitherto unknown language. In Austria he achieved fame as an oculist. In France, Italy, and England he was well-known as a sculptor, and in Paris and Berlin he rapidly established a reputation for real literary distinction in his articles about the Philippines under the Spanish rule. He was arrested by the Spanish [illegible]

A FORGOTTEN HERO.

Matthew [illegible]von, "The Hampden of Congress," Ma[illegible] to Live Again—Striking Pictures of His Times.*

Mr. McL[illegible]chlin has done a signal service to historical literat[illegible] in his volume, "Matthew Lyon, the Hampden [illegible] Congress." His is the kind of patient, scholarly r[illegible]earch that never receives remuneration in monetary [illegible]e. Its lofty motive and abiding service must be its [illegible]wn exceeding great reward. The author tells us of [illegible]ars of work, and then of more years of searching [illegible] a publisher, and finding none. Fortunately Col. [illegible]chen of New York City, a lineal descendant of the [illegible]o of the book, heard of it, and we imagine that a[illegible] its perusal something more than mere family pri[illegible]mpelled him to stand sponsor for it before a criti[illegible] public.

The val[illegible] of these pages does not lie alone in the revival of [illegible]ame that had fallen into decay beneath Time's eff[illegible]g fingers. For while occupying a large place in th[illegible]olitical firmament of his day, Matthew Lyon, who[illegible] heroic figure, now blazing in triumph, now marre[illegible]y defeat, cannot but interest us, was not a genius of [illegible]e first magnitude, but a man of the people, lifted [illegible]to prominence by the stormy times in which his [illegible]was cast. His native force of character, his indom[illegible]ble will, his fine sense of justice, and withal his [illegible]ish pugnacity, caused him to forge for himself a [illegible]ce, and that a large one, in the days of the Revolu[illegible]n and in the young life of the new Republic.

The aut[illegible]is to be commended for two things, and that strong[illegible] He does not attempt to paint an idealized portra[illegible] We have in his pages the hero just as he was. He i[illegible]o miracle or prodigy of good manners, not to be accou[illegible]ed for by heredity or environment. But a man neithe[illegible]too great nor good for the niche he filled in his day [illegible]d the men he lived with. Too many of the biogra[illegible]es that have come trooping into our office for the las[illegible]ear or two have so sought to gloss over and elimi[illegible]e the ragged edges that the folks their subjects l[illegible]d with every day would not recognise their aesth[illegible]c and dilettante appearance if they should come face [illegible] face with them on the street or at the corner gr[illegible]y store.

For the[illegible]de lights that he throws on his hero, and that are i[illegible]emselves matters of deep historical interest, he de[illegible]ves great praise. His work is not only biography [illegible]is a picture of the times. And here, too, men are [illegible]nted just as they were. Careful study, much sift[illegible] of conflicting materials, and individual conclusion[illegible]nd opinions mark the book. It carries on its face th[illegible]ppearance of trustworthiness and intrinsic value. H[illegible] and there are passages of beauty and power, cha[illegible]cter delineations that exhibit rare strength of analysi[illegible]nd constructive power.

Matthe[illegible]was an Irish lad, born in the County Wicklow in Ju[illegible]1750. He came over to this country and was sold [illegible] a bondsman. A part of the purchase money wa[illegible]wo young bulls. That was an admirable trait of th[illegible]haracter of the young Celt that he never forgot the[illegible] whence he was digged. He gloried in his Irish orig[illegible]and was never ashamed of his humble beginning. [illegible]y the bulls that redamed me" was his favorite ex[illegible]sion in the days of his prosperity.

To the[illegible] who think that the Celt has obtained a wee bit to[illegible]uch prominence in the politics of the land it may be[illegible]called that he was on hand early and assisted at[illegible]birth of the new Government very liberally. Th[illegible]thor well says in the opening of his pref-ace: "Ne[illegible]her American has illustrated more thoroughly s[illegible]Matthew Lyon the excellency of democratic ins[illegible]tions in affording to every man of distacter and [illegible]nts a fair field for honorable distinction." There we[illegible]many Irish emigrants of those days who took com[illegible]dable pride in their Irish descent. Among the pion[illegible]patriots of the Republic were a host of notables [illegible]he early times.

With [illegible]a racy passages as the following does the author o[illegible]ionally enliven his pages: "If Mr. Calhoun alw[illegible]took pride in his Celtic origin, Gen. Jackson was [illegible]behind him in devotion to the Celtic race. When he[illegible]as President nearly all his personal attendants [illegible]re natives of Ireland. He would reason with the[illegible]advise and exhort them as though they were me[illegible]rs of his own family." The author calls from Th[illegible]s D. McGhee the following anecdote, well worth re[illegible]ing as showing the kind heart of the great President[illegible]d the prevalence of thoroughly democratic principle[illegible]

Many [illegible]tances of the General's [illegible]ne's leave been reli[illegible]to us by living witnesses of the facts. We have pe[illegible]t a most kind and [illegible]ic letter from the [illegible]ral to Mr. [illegible] Washing[illegible]on the desk of his [illegible]. It is a most fraternal and [illegible] of greeting, and is [illegible]ried i[illegible]ny.

AUG

Young Lyon lived, according to his own account of it, some ten years in Connecticut, serving as handyman two masters. His career even thus early in his history affords an instructive lesson to struggling young men. It is worthy of emulation.

"Notwithstanding," says the author, "the poverty and struggles of his boyhood, Matthew Lyon's career in Connecticut was an honorable one. Commencing as a Redemptioner, and buying his freedom before the expiration of his term of service, he so conducted himself that every incident of his life there shows a certain law of development as its characteristic mark." At about the age of twenty-one young Lyon married a niece of Ethan Allen. Struck by the Green Mountain fever, in company with Thomas Chittenden, destined to be the first Governor of Vermont, he took up his residence on the Hampshire Grants. The author glances at the fierce conflicts that waged around these grants—the bitter quarrels and pitched battles between the New Yorkers and the Green Mountain boys; the subsidence of the struggle swallowed up in the larger and more momentous issues of the Revolution only to be revived again; the birth of the little State of Vermont out of the throes of the Revolution; the stress of battle, storm, and night.

In the claim of larger interests our prominent historians have dismissed with a few lines the fortunes of the Hampshire Grants. Heartily do we reciprocate the wish of Mr. McLaughlin that the historian of this romantic episode in the history of our country would speedily arise to tell the story in a manner befitting its importance. Its fleeting events are sandaled with a dignity that proved insoluble from the glory and perpetuity of our National life. There are rich mines that yet wait the diligent search of the student of history and social progress.

Lyon fought in Ethan Allen's storming party at Ticonderoga. Sent into the depth of the wilderness under superior officers to maintain a hazardous and uncertain post, he is forced to report to Gen. Gates the untenable nature of the place. The stubborn and willful commander cashiers him, with others. Restored by Schuyler, he has honorable and very difficult positions to fill. Perhaps his most important service to his country at this time was the rescue of St. Clair's army from the clutches of Burgoyne. The clever way in which he led the retreating army out of the jaws of destruction and the grasp of an overconfident enemy placed him in high favor with the American Generals.

On the election of Thomas Chittenden to the Governorship of the State, Lyon was chosen to fill his place in the Legislature. He took his seat in 1779. In Vermont's fierce struggle for existence against New York, New Hampshire, and even Massachusetts, Lyon rendered important service to the young State, occupying a number of important positions. What he did he did well. His conduct so commended him to his fellow-citizens that he was in due time elected to Congress.

His democratic spirit, his boldness, his emphatic way of expressing his views, brought him into many collisions. He opposed the custom of Congress that had grown up of that body going together to make their obeisance to the President at the White House. His denunciation and ridicule broke it up, but made President Adams his enemy. The President dearly loved ostentation. He was a born aristocrat.

Lyon was the hero of the first fight in Congress. The Federalist Griswold was the aggressor. Lyon was so unfortunate, under peculiarly aggravating circumstances, as to spit in Griswold's face. Afterward Griswold approached him from the rear and, without warning, began to belabor him over the head with his stout hickory stick. Lyon at last secured the tongs, and much damage was imminent on both sides, only prevented by the interference of members. The book is enriched with a copy of an old cartoon representing the scene. It is a fine specimen, laughable in spite of the disgraceful attendants. The picture bears this legend:

> He in a trice struck Lyon thrice
> Upon his head, enraged, Sir,
> Who seized the tongs to ease his wrongs,
> And Griswold thus engaged, Sir.

That fight cost the country a goodly sum in debates, committees, and bitter party strife. Out of its animosities was born the alien and sedition law, whose first victim was Lyon, who languished in consequence in a Vermont prison. In October, 1789, he published the first number of a magazine called "The Scourge of Aristocracy."

To this was directly due his indictment under the sedition law. While the author [illegible] Lyon, Jefferson has left the record a contrary opinion. Certain it is, however, he was its early victim. But persecution only increased his popularity more and more. Vermont returned him to Congress with such a magnificent and overwhelming ovation as few other men, if any, in the country have ever enjoyed. The whole triumph was enough to turn the head of a less strong and well-meaning man. The controversies that raged between the Federalist and Democratic camps afford food for abundant reflection, as delineated by the author.

The pessimist who decries present political and social degeneracy will find these pages good reading. He who shivers at the "intrusive personality" in our journalism and "offensive partisanship" may have his eyes opened. Not that we do not know that those halcyon days of the Republic to which some are so fond of recurring, were quite as fraught with selfishness, corruption, and meanness as the most rabid outbursts of to-day. Indeed, as our author reveals, the tearing away of all privacy, and even decency, the venomous invective in journalism, and the downright mud slinging and blackguardism would not be tolerated for an instant to-day.

The portrait which Mr. Hamilton draws of Alexander Hamilton is a specimen of fine writing, and illustrates very much of the spirit of those times, when esprit de corps and patriotism too often degenerated into mere self-seeking.

He says: "Hamilton, wonderful man that he was, surpassed by no one in his day as a statesman but by Jefferson, and equaled by no one since as a political economist but by Calhoun, Alexander Hamilton was yet an intriguing politician whose limitations were greatly increased by inordinate ambition and a despotic and sometimes unscrupulous temper. Strange was the drift of events by which he became the only Federalist in the United States who advocated the choice of Jefferson as President, and that, too, in the self-same year in which he had opposed his election on the ground that he was "an atheist in religion and a fanatic in politics." But it was the New York politician, bent on a party triumph over his hated rival at any cost, who wrote that disreputable letter. He threw off the habits of a trickster and rose to the stature of a patriot a few months later, when he advised the Federalist marplots in Congress to save their party from annihilation and themselves from disgrace by voting for Jefferson and against the Catiline Burr for President.

Not one of them had the sense to take Hamilton's advice. Alexander Hamilton stood alone in his party in this regard. The one exception, he deserves great credit for what he did, "But," adds the author, "the chief credit for that great service belongs to Matthew Lyon, as the ungarbled facts of history abundantly establish." The opinion of Dr. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, on Vermont and Vermonters, as quoted in the biography, is entertaining. Dr. Dwight's leaden theology and weightier poems have all sunk into the stream of oblivion, but his little book of "Travels in New England and New York" ought to be reprinted, as an American classic. The good Connecticut doctor illustrates and reflects in his own person the feelings prevailing in Connecticut regarding the sister State to the northward. To quote from a page in our author's volume: "The doctor's Puritan zeal bridles up at any comparison between Connecticut and Vermont. 'I shall further be told, perhaps,' exclaims the good Timothy, like some haughty old Athenian waving away from the Parthenon the garish maidens of Chios and Rhodes, 'that the inhabitants of Vermont are, in a great proportion, either such as were originally citizens of Connecticut or children of those citizens.' But the school master is ready with his distinction. The men who originated the policy were a very different class of human beings from those who formed the system of Connecticut. They are growing up in Vermont in spite of these founders."

Col. Lyon removed from Vermont to Kentucky and founded the town of Eddyville in that State. He was twice returned to Congress from Kentucky. His was a useful, busy life. As a pioneer he deserves great praise for the impetus he gave toward the betterment of many of the early movements in the Republic. Yet, considered in himself alone, as Timothy Dwight's sermons and poems are forgotten, so we may have been contented to have his life and deeds slumber 'neath the Lethean wave. Not a star of the first magnitude to shine on in spite of let or hindrance, through the fires of his own genius throughout the centuries, he still, because of the fascination of incident and historical setting in which the author has placed his picture, makes us glad of his resurrection.

If the critic can but succeed in awakening an interest in the book from students of history, his mission will be accomplished. For its contents will win for it golden opinions on the part of those who have a right to judge. The future writer on the period of which it treats will find it a treasure house.

FRANCIS E. MARSTEN.

BROWNING AGAIN.

Mr. Waugh's Biography of the Poet in the Westminster Series.

The initial number of the Westminster Biographies is a life of Browning, by Arthur Waugh. The mechanical details of this little volume leave nothing to be desired. Made on the plan of the famous Biographies in connection with Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., the typography and ornament equal that of the famous issues; the workmanship, it may be said, as is often the case in well-printed books, not quite reaching the high standard of the composition. The cover, both in color and in design, is even better than is that of the first series, while the engraved title page and border to the portrait is also more artistic.

In his preface Mr. Waugh says that this brief life of Browning is a miniature, and not a panel portrait, so that while many of the qualities which a larger canvas might present are not possible, he has sought within the limitations of a miniature to produce at least clearness and color. This result he has admirably accomplished, and within a space of 150 small pages has succeeded in presenting a clear, delicately drawn and colored picture of a great writer—"a picture not only of the man, but of his surroundings, and to indicate concisely but definitely the relation in which Browning stood to the literary movements of his time." It is, perhaps, because this latter attempt has been successfully accomplished that this short life assumes so individual an aspect.

Mr. Waugh tells us the fact that Browning was born in May, 1812, means nothing to us, tastes and fashions passing so quickly that one needs more than a mere mention of figures to carry us back nearly ninety years. Books being fortunately of longer life than fashions, a knowledge of the literary atmosphere of the past carries us back to another age, a different London, a remote Camberwell, which was full of gardens, trees, flowers, and the songs of birds. At about the time of Browning's birth "Pride and Prejudice," after twenty years of wanderings among booksellers and publishers, made its first appearance; Crabbe's "Tales in Verse," and the "Rejected Addresses" of the Smiths had just appeared, and Samuel Rogers's "Poems" were to be found in every drawing room. Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Sir Walter Scott were between forty and fifty, and Lamb was thirty-seven years of age. Thirteen numbers of The Quarterly Review had been published, "The Curse of Kehama" being a comparatively new book. Among those whose names were to be great, Tennyson was not yet three years old, Thackeray but a few months, and Dickens even younger, while Elisabeth Barrett was just entering her seventh year.

Browning's grandfather, Robert Browning, who was over sixty at the time of the poet's birth, held a position of some authority in the Bank of England, where he had been for forty-three years. His son, Robert, the poet's father, was the only son of the first wife; his second, who was the mother of a large family, was somewhat of a hard ruler at home, and preventing her stepson from enjoying any privileges likely to be denied to her own children. She not only kept him from going to the university, but probably had much to do with his father's unwillingness to allow his son to become an artist. Sent into the bank, this second Robert married Miss Wiedemann in 1811, and settled in Camberwell, where a year later the third and great Robert Browning made his appearance.

Mr. Waugh says that the traditions of a hard boyhood are apt to descend from father to son, but a kinder or more thoughtful father has rarely existed than Browning's, Mrs. Orr telling us that the child's early inclination for poetry was fostered by the father's influence. The latter had a gift for verse making, was an excellent reader, and fond of reading aloud to his children, the whole being a fine training for a poetical temperament.

Mr. Waugh contrasts the early surroundings of Tennyson and Browning as responsible in a great measure for the different after manifestations of their genius. Both boys were alike in finding their mothers a kind and homely influence. Browning's mother was musical, and from her the boy derived a love of music which was always a strong influence in his life, his spiritual aspirations as well being taken entirely from her, his whole home life being so happy that when he first went to school as a weekly boarder, the separation was almost more than he could bear. But while Tennyson was roaming about Holywell Glen, reading his classics in the open air, Browning was trudging to and from London University, through crowded city streets, with Dulwich wood for his wildest country. Mr. Waugh thinks the natural consequences of these conditions fostered in the one a love pre-eminently akin to nature, and in the other a sympathy peculiarly human: "The first associations of Tennyson were leaves and brooks, but from the beginning Browning's life was centred among men and women."

The books the boy Browning especially loved were those he found at home, including a seventeenth century Quarles's Emblems, the "Letters of Junius," Voltaire, Milton, and Byron. As was also the case with Tennyson, he fell very much under the influence of the latter, his early verses, like the "Poems by Two Brothers," being full of Byronic imitations. Mr. Waugh

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*THE WESTMINSTER BIOGRAPHIES. Robert Browning. By Arthur Waugh. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1900. 75 cents.

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ural, unassuming talk was replete with fruit of abundant encyclopedic information, out of which Browning could discuss tides and shoals with a sailor, shares and bubbles with a city magnate, and Greek with Gladstone, he would discuss Shakespeare and Latin verses, but he knew all about the price of Pornic butter for the thrifty housewife. In all such changes of standpoint he was never patronizing or pretty. Whatever the topic, he discussed it with intellectual vigor, and the simplest stinct felt at her ease with him in-

Mr. ugh's book can be confidently recommended as giving not only all the essential facts connected with Browning's life but what is much more important. It presents in a marvelously clear way, when the limitations of space are considered, the man's characteristics. Mr. Waugh's insight and appreciation of Browning's work is more than equaled by his understanding of the man's character, as, for instance,

His rest friends were always women, at every pressing crisis in his life, a woman was his confidante. At one time it Miss Haworth, at another Miss Milford, and in his darkest hour of all, Miss Haworth, at another Miss Blagdon; while he found in his own w a friend whose sympathy rendered him confidences needless for the space fifteen years of absolute communion. The strongest and most masculine character will always be found to seek the complementary qualities of womanhood for which a weakly or effeminate nature can find substitutes in itself. The most completely 'manly' men have always understood women best. This was precisely so with Browning. His letters to his women friends are full of sympathy, tenderness and insight—qualities in the absence which anything like sincerity of interc is impossible between the sexes. He never made the mistake of writing or talking down to a woman. He had been favored to share the aspirations of one man of spiritual force, and knew well a through "the silent silver lights and darks dreamed of" which are revealed in most women's hearts for the man who can find the keys to the gate.

If the succeeding volumes in the Westminster series commence to equal in interest r. Waugh's sketch of "miniature" Browning, the man who may be fortunate enough to own a long row of these delightful little red volumes is much to be [illegible]ed.

"AN AMIABLE CHILD."

Further Facts in the History of the Little Grave at Riverside.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Since writing my former letter, I have obtained a little more light on the subject of the little grave of St. Claire Pollock, in Riverside Park. As the matter will probably continue to excite interest and inquiry from time to time, as it always has done, perhaps it is best to put on record all that is positively known about it.

The lady from whom I obtained my more recent information is a grandniece of Gulian C. Verplanck, whose name is known to all loyal New Yorkers. From authentic papers, letters, and deeds still in her possession it appears that at the time of the little child's death, when his father owned the land wherein the grave was made, Mr. Verplanck owned an adjoining tract. The region was then called Strawberry Hill. I was incorrect in trusting to the newspaper authority (the statement was made editorially by The Sun) which said that Mr. George Pollock, the child's father, lived at the time on Whitehall Street. He may have lived there previously, but he afterward, it seems, built himself a house on his Strawberry Hill property, adjoining Mr. Verplanck's, and was living there at the date of the child's death, which there seems no reason to ascribe to drowning. Soon after the loss of his child (poor Mr. Pollock's troubles seem to have come upon him in battalions) he failed in business, sold out his property in New York, and returned to his native country, England. Thence, under date of Jan. 18, 1800, not three years after the death of "the amiable child," he wrote to his former neighbor and valued friend, Mrs. Verplanck. I quote from a copy of his letter:)

There is a small inclosure near your boundary fence within which lie the remains of a favorite child, covered by a marble monument. I had intended that space as the future cemetery of my family. * * * The surrounding ground will fall into the hands of I know not whom, whose prejudice or better taste may remove the monument and lay the inclosure open. You will confer a peculiar and interesting favor upon me by allowing me to convey the inclosure to you, so that you will consider it as a part of your own estate, keeping it, however, always inclosed and sacred. There is a white marble funeral urn, prepared to place on the monument, which Mr. Darley will put up, and which will not lessen its beauty. * * * I have long considered those grounds as of my own creation, having selected them when wild, and brought the place to its present form. Having so long and so delightfully resided there, I feel an interest in it that I cannot get rid of but with time.

It would appear from Mr. Pollock's statement in this letter that he resided for a "long" time on his Strawberry Hill property, and it was dear to him for this reason, as well as because it held the grave of his child.

It appears, from deeds in possession of my informant, that when Mr. Pollock's business troubles culminated, a part of this property was sold to Mr. Verplanck; that Mr. Verplanck died before the bargain was formally concluded, and that his executors—Mrs. Verplanck and her brother, Judge John Johnston of Hyde Park—completed the purchase, which did not originally include the little grave, the space occupied by that being given to Mrs. Verplanck afterward. It would seem that she deserved the faith placed in her by her old neighbor, and took care to protect the grave as long as she lived, or as long as the land remained in her possession. It would seem, too, that she must have made some stipulation about its protection in after time; otherwise, it would hardly seem possible that the monument could have so well sustained the chances of more than a hundred years.

My informant thinks that the present iron railing around the grave was erected by the city authorities when the land was purchased for the Drive; but it seems evident that there was some sort of protection about it in 1800, since Mr. Pollock's letter speaks of the tomb as a "small enclosure."

I have been told that at the time when the land passed into the possession of the city the house formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Pollock was, or had been recently, owned and occupied by a Mr. Tiemann. For this I cannot vouch, but it could easily be ascertained from the city records. I believe my account of "the amiable child" and his paternity (I wish I knew something about his mother) to be perfectly authentic; and I hope it will set at rest the uneasy solicitude that many a mother's heart has felt while studying the century-old monument which covers the grave of little St. Claire Pollock.

ELIZABETH AKERS.

Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1900.

Other Versions.

"A. L. L." New York, writes: "Elizabeth Akers seems to be right in doubting the account given of 'the amiable child' by Kathryn Jarboe. The story of the drowning of little St. Claire and the statement that 'Lord Claire' owned property in 1797 on the Hudson cannot be substantiated. In the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the present yellow fever prevailed in New York during the Summer. Many residents moved out to Bloomingdale during the Summer months. Mr. Pollock probably moved, with his family, from New York to a house which stood on or near the present site of Claremont. Little St. Claire, dying out there, his body was not taken to Trinity Churchyard on account of yellow fever making the city a dangerous place to visit, but was interred in his father's grounds."

FRANCIS J. WARD, New York, writes on this subject: "Ellet's 'History of Harlem' (Page 444 and 445) contains a short history of the property known then as Vandewater Heights, which would include

an Irish linen importer, and member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, in 1796 purchased the property from Nicholas De Peyster. (See Liber 57, Conveyances, New York Register's Office, Page 266.) At a later date he purchased some adjoining property from De Peyster and one William Moleno. (See Liber 64, Conveyances, Page 265, and Liber 57, Conveyances, Page 273, New York Register's Office.).

"Pollock, in 1795, sold a portion of the ground to Gulian Verplanck, and in 1800 Pollock sold another portion to Cornelia Verplanck, widow of Gulian Verplanck. In both of these deeds the burial plot was excepted. Michael Hogan (a native of County Clare, Ireland, who gave the property the name of Claremont, in honor of his native county) purchased the property in 1806 from the executors of the estate of Gulian Verplanck. Hogan in 1821 conveyed the property to Joel Post, to whose heirs the property belonged when it was taken by the city for a public park.

"The Pollock family at that time (1797) in America consisted of three brothers, Carlisle, (after whom Carlisle Street, this city, is named,) Hugh, and George, the father of 'the amiable child,' and the owner of the property, Joseph Pollock, another brother, remaining in Ireland. George and Carlisle Pollock married two sisters, Catherine and Sophia Yates, whose brother was in partnership with George Pollock. The Pollock family were a patriotic Irish family. Their uncle, Oliver Pollock, who preceded them to this country, played a very important part in the American Revolutionary War. (See Pollock Genealogies, by Hayden, Page 6.) The Sinclairs, from whom the middle name of the child is derived, likewise were imbued with revolutionary tendencies of the day. A daughter of the famous Irish patriot, Thomas Addis Emmet, married one of the McEver family of this city. They occupied the property for a number of years as a country residence. The grandson of Thomas Addis Emmet, the famous Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of this city, has told the writer that, as a child, he has often heard the story of the tragic fate of 'the amiable child,' who was drowned while on a fishing excursion with his father to the famous 'Fishing Rock,' that still is known to exist opposite the lonely grave."

The Big Word Mania Among Scientists.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Vance's article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 21 on "The Big-Word Mania Among Scientists" furnished me with considerable amusement, but not of the nature intended by the author. The article revealed an utter lack of the "scientific spirit" on the part of Mr. Vance, and gave me the impression that he had merely looked over a number of scientific works, with the only purpose of picking out "big words" and parading them so as to impress the reader with his wide scientific reading.

Scientific terms are generalizations. They express great ideas in single words; they are necessary to economize time, to give clear ideas, and to further progress. A characteristic of scientific terms is that they are exact; they give definite and precise conceptions. Mr. Vance does not seem to appreciate these facts.

The article opens thus:

Herbert Spencer, in his "First Principles," the first volume of his masterly synthetic philosophy, says that "Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation."

The above quotation is cited as an instance of "big-wordiness" on the part of a scientist. May I ask in what manner Spencer's manner of statement could be improved? Is it, in fact, possible to express an idea more clearly than Spencer does here? May I ask what Anglo-Saxon words Mr. Vance would substitute for Mr. Spencer's words? Shall we say "all-the-sameness" for homogeneity, and "all-not-the-sameness" for heterogeneity? The article continues:

Mr. Spencer's language is perhaps very scholarly and all that, but for any one to understand what he means it is necessary to read the first 400 pages of his book.

This statement is untrue. The entire first part of the "First Principles," viz., "The Unknowable," can be omitted and yet just as clear an understanding be obtained of Spencer's meaning. Even were Mr. Vance's assertion correct, would it be at all remarkable?

In the one work by Romanes which I have read, viz., "Darwin and After Darwin," I must say that I found therein no attempt to "revel in big words," nor do I see that the illustrations given by Mr. Vance show "words that are simply staggering."

Toward the end of the article the writer quotes Max Nordau as saying: "The leading characteristics of the hysterical are the disproportionate impressionability of their psychic centres," and criticises this as an instance of big-wordiness. If I remember rightly, this statement occurs in the third or fourth chapter of Nordau's book, after the author has some foundation to build upon; but even if this is not so, Nordau's statement is perfectly clear and I can see no manner of improving it. A man who does not know what a "psychic centre" is, should not read "Degeneration," and certainly every intelligent individual of fair general knowledge understands the meaning of "disproportionate impressionability."

In conclusion, let me give Mr. Vance a few words of advice: (1) Let him find out what science is and thus endeavor to gain something of the "scientific spirit"; (2) let him learn from the scientists he quotes something of exactness of expression; (3) in criticising a scientific work let him not "select at random" statements from a book on a subject like "Evolution"

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Interpretation of the Sonnets.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While our friend F. C. Hunt is "at out at the storm," I would suggest that he send to the Howard Publishing Company, Caxton Building, Detroit, Mich., and get a copy of "Francis Bacon's Cipher Story" with which to while away the time.

The cipher story relates that Francis Bacon was the eldest son of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Queen Elizabeth by a secret marriage. He was thus both Prince and subject and neither Prince nor subject. Queen Elizabeth turned him over while an infant to Lady Anne, wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who had been at one time one of the Queen's maids of honor, and he was reared as her child. Robert Dudley was no mean poet and writer of sonnets, and Queen Elizabeth has always been known as a mentally gifted and very accomplished woman.

At the age of seventeen Francis Bacon showed his mother, the Queen, his first draft of the tragedy of "Hamlet," and brought down upon his head the vials of her wrathful indignation that a Prince of the house of Tudor should consort with players and with plays. Thereupon she packed him off to the Court of France with the Ambassador, Sir Amyas Paulet. He remained in France three years, and was then suddenly called back to England by the death of his foster father, Sir Nicholas Bacon, as the story goes and as history relates it.

France at this time was in a terrible state of ferment. While there Bacon witnessed the massacre of St. Bartholomew. He was alternately in Paris, at the Court of the Catholic King, Charles IX., and again at the Court of the Huguenot King, Henry of Navarre, afterward Henry IV. of France. Henry had married on the eve of St. Bartholomew, for State reasons, Marguerite of Valois, the sister of Charles IX. Henry was notoriously licentious, and altogether wholly unfit to have the keeping of a woman of twenty-five years of age, described as follows: "When very young, she became famous for her beauty, her learning, and the looseness of her conduct."

The French King soon got his sister into Paris, and kept her, as a sort of State prisoner, away from her husband. Henry wanted his pretty plaything, albeit she was a human soul, and he cast about for some way to abduct her out of Paris. He finally hit on Bacon, and a plan was soon concocted by which Bacon went to the Court of Charles for the purpose of bringing Henry's wife to the Huguenot camp.

The portrait of Bacon at about this period represents him as a very handsome youth, full of enthusiasm, and of his brilliant intelligence there can be no question. He met a woman famous for her beauty, her learning, and intelligence. Her characteristics are matters of history. He was eighteen and she twenty-six. What did they do? Why, they plunged hopelessly, desperately into the abyss of love at first sight. They plighted their troth, and vowed that they were eternally each other's in the most sublime love poetry in the English language, the impassioned lines of Romeo and Juliet and Troilus and Cressida. Then he was ordered home to England.

Now, it is not becoming that an agnostic should assert or affirm anything, especially such an insane delusion as the proposition that Francis Bacon wrote the Shakespearean sonnets; but let us suppose that this cipher story is true, and that Francis Bacon did write the sonnets and all the rest. What follows?

How was Marguerite of Valois, daughter of Henry II. and Catherine de Médici, sister of the King of France and wife of Henry of Navarre, hopelessly in love at the age of twenty-six with the son of a virgin Queen by her subject husband, a social and political hermaphrodite? Suppose the royal mother and brother and husband had found it out! Their heads would have paid the forfeit.

Is it, then, any subject of wonder that history relates that while in France, young as he was, Bacon invented a system of cipher writing of remarkable complexity; that he practiced cipher writing all his life; that he wrote the most abstruse work on cryptography (cipher writing) now extant, and that he is the reputed original inventor of the cipher codes now in use in the diplomatic correspondence between the Governments of the modern world? This paragraph is history, not cipher story.

The first sixteen sonnets are apparently addressed to a male friend, urging him to leave a child to represent him to posterity—in other words, to marry. This was a doubly hedged method of urging Marguerite to keep her promises. Although the pronoun in these sonnets is masculine, the atmosphere that envelops them is feminine. These are followed by three others that are neutral, the transparent masculine mask is dropped.

In the twentieth sonnet he proclaims:

A Woman's face with natures owne hand painted,
Haste thou the Master Mistres of my passion,
A womans gentle hart but not acquainted
With shifting change as is false women's fashion,
And eye more bright then theirs, lesse false in rowling;
Gilding the object where-upon it gazeth
A man in hew all Hews in his controwling,
Which steals mens eyes and womens soules amaseth,
And for a woman wert thou first created,
Till nature as she wrought thee fell a dotinge,
And by addition me of thee defeated,
By adding one thing to my purpose nothing.
But since she prickt thee out for womens pleasure,
Mine be thy love and thy loves use their treasure.

Friend Hunt thinks this sonnet is allusive. If the cipher story is true, this sonnet is not painted with conception, but by nature's own hand. He then believed this woman of transcendent beauty absolutely true (to him). She was a man in intellectual love (forma) and controlling all other Hews (forms) by stealing men's eyes and amazing women's souls. She was created for a woman, that is, to love and be loved; but nature (desire) fell to doting on her, and by addition of a husband defeated the lover of his possession, by adding to the woman that which was nothing to the lover. But since nature (desire) had prickt her out for the usual fate of women, the lover, being sure of her love, possessed it, and, inspired by it, was making such a use of it as thereby it became a treasure to women.

If the cipher story is true, these sonnets were written over a long series of years. At times they were written singly and with only a remote connection, casting side lights. At other times they were written in groups, or at such short intervals as permitted an idea to continue from one to another. As an illustration of a side light see sonnet XXV.

Let those who are in favor with their stars,
Of public honor and proud titles boast,
Whilst I, whom fortune of such triumph bars,
Unlook'd for joy in that I honor most.
. . . . . .
Then happy I, that love and am belov'd,
Where I may not remove, nor be remov'd.

In sonnets XXVII. and XXVIII. he dreams of her as far removed from him. "How far I toil, still farther off from thee."

If the cipher story is true the consecutive numbering and arrangement of the sonnets is in harmony with the development of the motive. Sonnet XXXVI., beginning:

Let me confess that we two must be twain,
Although our undivided loves are one,

shows that the years are moving and that he is beginning to realize that marriage is impossible, but his confidence is still unbroken and his devotion unabated. Yet read on and notice how the doubt creeps in, excusing first her and then himself; accusing first one and then the other. He chides her "beauty and her straying youth." He is a long distance from her—"large lengths of miles." As the years roll on and passion cools conscience is awakened. He begins Sonnet CLI. with:

Love is too young to know what conscience is,

a poetical statement of a great psychological fact that has darkened thousands of lives of both men and women. If the cipher story is true, Sonnet CLII. contains a statement of all the moral questions involved in it.

These sonnets were first printed in 1609. Marguerite was divorced from Henry in 1600. She did not marry Bacon, although he was still a bachelor. In 1605 Bacon married Alice Barnham, an Alderman's daughter. Marguerite died in 1615. History pictures her precisely as the sonnets represent the one to whom they are addressed, as "beautiful, intellectual, inconstant, loose."

I do not intend, like our friend Hunt, to get in out of the storm. I like a storm. Storms clear the atmosphere.

"The storm and darkness, ye are wondrous strong," about this question of what these sonnets mean.

AGNOSTIC.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The recent discussion on the "Interpretation of a Sonnet" has prompted me to offer the following extract from the comedy of "Twelfth Night; or, What You Will," as pertaining to the twentieth sonnet, and the master's mistress mentioned therein.

On the 274th page of the first folio of 1623, or the twentieth page of the comedy, as corresponding to the twentieth sonnet, the Duke to Viola:

Your Master quits you, and for your service done him,
So much against the mettle of your sex,
So far beneath your soft and tender breeding;
And since you called me Master for so long,
Here is my hand, you shall from this time be
Your Master's Mistriss.

This address to Viola will explain the ninth line of the twentieth sonnet, viz.:

And for a woman wert thou first created.

I will conclude for the present by repeating a sentence from "Fair, Kind, and True" that will apply to the twentieth and all the sonnets of Shakespeare:

The true meaning of the Sonnets is to define and relate the history of the Plays and other facts connected with the personal history of the Poet—told in the Esoteric or Acroamatic method of delivery, which to-day exists in these Poems, infolded in the outside or common meaning.

JOHN DUGGAN.

Dunmore, Penn., Aug. 6, 1900.

Mr. John Malone and Dr. Owen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As my calling is that of actor, I did not think it strange, some four or five years ago, that I was asked by Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit and a shrewd middle-aged gentleman, who was presented as the business representative of the publishers of Dr. Owen's books, to read a play called "The Earl of Essex," with a view to playing a part therein. It was said by both these gentlemen that a theatre and company would be engaged in New York and a fine production of the drama given. Would I read the play and give my opinion of it? I did so. It purported to be a part of the story of Francis Bacon, found out from Shakespeare and other authors of his time by a mechanical contrivance invented by Dr. Owen. I did not think it good as a play, and so told my two waiting patrons.

The doctor asked if I would play a part in it.

"Certainly."

For several days I was talked at by the two for an opinion favorable to the claims of Detroit and Dr. Owen. One afternoon at The Players Dr. Owen became decidedly urgent, so that I said to him: "Doctor, you have read medicine and know, I presume, something of insanity. If you continue to talk upon this subject, you must know as what consultation I shall come." His eyes instantly dropped, and I heard nothing more from him.

The business man who was present and taking part occasionally in urging upon me the wonders of their work called me aside and unfolded a carefully worded proposition that I should accept a check for a substantial sum in exchange for a letter giving a favorable opinion of the Owen cipher theory. I gently and firmly declined, and was soon happily rid of my insistent acquaintances. I did not play in "The Earl of Essex." It was not produced. I beg to add this experience to the notice given this subject in your issue of July 21 last.

JOHN MALONE.

Paradise Valley, Monroe County, Penn., July 25, 1900.

Shakespeare as an Orator.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Apropos of the interesting article about Shakespeare printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 21 last, permit me to point out a master faculty of Shakespeare, which deserves notice. Besides being a genial delineator of character and great literary painter of nature, Shakespeare was also an orator. He never had occasion to deliver any oration in Parliament, and may have never exercised his oratorical powers, but he possessed nevertheless the qualities of a great orator, and understood this art to perfection. This proposition is satisfactorily established by his plays. For the purpose of illustration take Mark Antony's speech in the play "Julius Caesar."

In the first place, let us see under what circumstances the speech is delivered. Caesar is killed. He was stabbed by Cassius, Brutus, and others. The Romans hear of his death, and the conspirators, fearing the rage of the infuriated citizens, propose to address them. Brutus is chosen to speak. The people have confidence in him, and he succeeds in making them believe that Caesar was a tyrant; that he would have overthrown the Roman Republic and made himself its ruler—in short, after Brutus's address the citizens justify the death of Caesar and are grateful to Brutus and the conspirators for wiping out of the world a man like Caesar.

Imagine now, when the people curse the name of Caesar and rejoice that a tyrant is dead, a friend of Caesar wants to address them. Will they ever listen to him? In this position was Mark Antony; and the triumph over them is the triumph of his oratorical powers. Mark Antony rises and speaks; he calls aloud; he wants to get their attention. He says: "Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears." They look at him. Should he say but a single word in favor of Caesar or against Brutus they would tear him into pieces. Antony is aware of this. What must he do? He must show that he is indifferent; that he will not speak as a friend of Caesar. He says:

"I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him." Now they will listen to him, because he shows no favor to Caesar. Antony goes on:

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.
So let it be with Caesar."

Notice, if you please, that Antony still hides his object from them. He gives them no hint of desiring to speak in favor of Caesar, and thus he wins them to listen to him. Now watch the next step. They listen; what should he do? Gently he begins to enumerate Caesar's good deeds. He speaks of the wars he won, of the countries he conquered, of the ransoms he brought to Rome. The citizens know all this to be true. They cannot shout against it; it is the truth. Silent, therefore, they listen to what else he has to say. Antony has the mass already bound to hear. What is his next step? Then he brings out the point that Caesar did not want the crown, for he refused to take it when it was presented to him. Thus he shows that Caesar was not ambitious, and there was no fear of his becoming King. Antony, having succeeded so far, then exclaims:

"You all did love him once, not without a cause.
What withholds you now to mourn for him?"
And himself plunges into tears.

The amazed Romans listen to it all; they know all to be so; they did once shout for Caesar; he did conquer nations. One of them, referring to Mark Antony, says, "Methinks there is much reason in his sayings." Antony has already made them think that he is right, and, having accomplished this, the rest will go smoothly. He takes advantage of the occasion. He tells them of the will of Caesar; he makes them eager to see the will; they shout for the will. Antony now again seizes the advantage. He keeps them in suspense about the will, and at first uncovers to them the body of Caesar; he points out the wounds. What is the effect of all this? It makes the citizens mad; they begin to realize that Caesar has done much for Rome; that he even left by will some money for each Roman, and yet they see that all this kindness was repaid by being killed. The result is that the citizens swear to avenge the death of their benefactor; they would tear asunder the murderers of Caesar; they burst forth in the exclamations:

"Revenge! About! Seek! Burn! Fire!
Kill! Slay! Let not a traitor live!"

This is the climax. Antony has triumphed. They are all in an uproar. He [illegible] they rush madly; they set fire; they are going to tear and burn. This, then, is the result attained. In the beginning they were cursing Caesar; now they exalt him and seek to avenge his death. When Antony began to speak they would not listen; he could not say a disparaging word. Now they are ready to burn the conspirators.

The aim of the orator is to persuade, and, judging from the speech put in the mouth of Antony, we must say that Shakespeare possessed the qualities of a truly great orator.

I. N. TUCKMAN.

Some Discrepancies in "Henry IV."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While cherishing the deepest reverence for the superb genius of the immortal bard of Avon, all Baconian heresies to the contrary notwithstanding, it is still allowable to note anachronisms in his works where they involve popular ideas of history.

Overlooking the poetic privileges of eminent dramatists and historical novelists, many persons, indeed most persons, accept historical data from their works without questioning their accuracy. Popular history is taken more frequently from the teachings of the stage than from the authentic records of the archives.

For instance, in Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," Part I., Scene 3, when Harry Percy Hotspur offers his famous, but for so impetuous a soldier rather diffusively verbose, excuse for not surrendering the prisoners which he took at the battle of Holmedon to the King's messenger, he avers that the "popinjay" Lord who bore that message talked "so like a waiting gentlewoman of guns and drums and wounds, God save the mark!" and asserted "that it was great pity, so it was, that villainous saltpetre should be digged out of the bowels of the earth, which many a good tall fellow had destroyed so cowardly, and but for these vile guns he would himself have been a soldier.

Now, the battle of Holmedon, or Holmedon Hill, occurred on Sept. 14, 1402, and there were no guns or gunpowder in use in England at that date. Certainly when Shakespeare wrote, a century and a half later, in 1598, the villainous saltpetre was in full vogue, and the author fell into the trap of pleading, as lawyers would say, nunc pro tunc—now for then.

The old chronicles of the battle of Holmedon record that Earl Douglas at the head of 10,000 Scots had ravaged the western borders of England as far as Newcastle, and was returning booty-laden, when he encountered Henry Percy, and the Earl of March in command of an English army posted on Holmedon Hill, which is in Northumberland, in the vicinity of the renowned "Flodden Field." These English leaders had 7,000 bowmen in their force who employed disastrously on the Scots, "who stood long up like deer in the park to be slaughtered," and were irretrievably defeated when they came to close quarters. Earl Douglas was wounded in five places and taken prisoner, with several Barons and knights. Hollinshead records the prisoners taken there thus: "Amongst others were these: Mordacke, Earl of Fife, son to the Governor; Archembald, Earl Douglas; Thomas, Earl of Murray; Robert Earl of Angus, and some say the Earls of Athol and Monteith with 500 others of meaner degrees."

The defeated and captured Scots were adherents of the recently deposed monarch, Richard II., as against the usurping Bolingbroke, who had become Henry IV., and who would naturally desire to obtain possession of these prisoners.

No gun or gunpowder was in use in that engagement. Crossbow and battleaxe, long spear and claymore were the weapons then in use. Neither were there any guns or gunpowder in use at the subsequent battle of Shrewsbury, in the Percy rebellion, 1403, when Hotspur is supposed to have been killed by Henry, Prince of Wales, who became Henry V., and where Jack Falstaff swore he fought for a long hour by the Shrewsbury clock.

It is not also be remembered in this connection that Holmedon in Northumberland was at least 300 miles from London, yet Hotspur says that "when the fight was done, and he was breathless and faint, leaning upon his sword, there came a certain lord, neat and trimly dressed, fresh as a bridegroom," &c., and "demanded my prisoners in your Majesty's behalf."

Here the poet wielded the potent wand of his brilliant fancy, and in the free exercise of the royal privilege of his genius, annihilated time and space." Manifestly it was impossible that any royal messenger could reach the battlefield of Holmedon from London, where King Henry IV. then held his Court, on the very day of the battle, nor for several days thereafter, in those days of tardy travel, nor could the King have anticipated that battle or that Hotspur would have prisoners to surrender.

It is a flight of poetic invention, as also the humorous description of the messenger with his chin new reaped and perfumed like a "milliner," but I must avoid being hypercritical of the great master's work.

I venture to hope that these few discursive notes on "Henry IV.," Part I., may prove interesting to Shakespearean students and commentators wheresoever the language of the great bard is spoken, and even where his works are known only by translation into foreign tongues.

JOSEPH B. ECCLESHINE.

New York, Aug. 6, 1900.

AUG

THEODORE O'HARA.

His "Bivouac of the Dead"—The Correct Version and the Incorrect Ones.

The purpose of this article is to protest most earnestly against the cruel and monstrous alterations and mutilations of this great poem, as they occur in a volume issued from the press a little over a year ago, and edited by Mr. George W. Rauch of Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Rauch claims that Col. O'Hara himself authorized these alterations, which statement, to one familiar with the poem as it first appeared, seems incredible. If it were so, then O'Hara acted under a delusion, and did what no man has a right to do—deface the beauty of his own work or mar its perfection. The "Bivouac of the Dead" was a God-given inspiration; it was the inspiration of a lifetime, a perfect creation, a complete harmony—as when "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy."

It was first published in The Frankfort Yeoman in 1850, and was inscribed: "Lines Written at the Tomb of the Kentuckians Who Fell at Buena Vista, Buried in the Cemetery at Frankfort." Since that time it has been published and republished in parts or in whole—sometimes called "Kentucky's Dead"—but has now acquired the permanent and beautiful title of "The Bivouac of the Dead." Its fame is world-wide, and it has been appropriated by the whole world wherever the English language is spoken.

Many different versions of it have appeared, but not one so unjust as the one given in Mr. Rauch's book. The worst of it is, that this motley version, in which the sublime and strong verses of the poet have been displaced by the weak and even ludicrous substitutes of Mr. Rauch's choosing, the connection between the parts broken and the harmony entirely destroyed, has been accepted by many as the true one. Various authors and poets of note have commended Mr. Rauch's work, a publication in the Southern History Association even stating of it that "the most widely quoted martial elegy in the English language has at last received fitting treatment, and been authoritatively fixed in form and word for future readers." Which reminds one of Caesar Borgia's exclamation, "Defend me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies myself!"

Mr. Hall Caine is accused of "national bias," because he "will not admit that 'The Bivouac' is the equal of British lyrics of a like kind, though he warmly applauds the work of Mr. Rauch." Having seen only Mr. Rauch's version, Mr. Hall Caine required no "national bias" to influence his decision.

In truth, there is no British or American lyric equal to O'Hara's, nor is there one like it. It stands out alone, perfect in its beauty, its grandeur, its harmony, its sublime pathos, its exquisite and mournful tenderness, its glory of immortal light. It is in words what the great "Siegfried" funeral march is in music.

The version given below is copied from The Louisville Courier-Journal, which paper published it as a part of the funeral ceremonies of the day, when Col. O'Hara, Gen. Cary W. Fry, and Adjt. George M. Cardwell, whose bodies had been brought home for burial by order of the Legislature, were reinterred in the beautiful cemetery at Frankfort, in the Autumn of 1874. The poem was read by Major Henry L. Stanton, himself a poet, and there can be no doubt as to its being the true version of this noble lyric.

Mr. Rauch's first desecration of it occurs in that exquisite fourth line of the first verse, which has a special significance and peculiar beauty, not only as denoting those noble and gallant spirits whom the poet knew and loved, but conveying in its full meaning both the sadness and the grandeur of their death. The substitute for this noble and touching line, according to Mr. Rauch's version, is:

"The brave and daring few."

What destruction of the pathos, the sublimity, the tragedy, which belong to the original!

There are many other changes which mar not only the melody, but the meaning, of the verse, such as "steed" for "troop," "trumpet" in place of "bugle," both of which are untrue to the reality of a cavalry charge, which is usually made with a "troop" of horse, while the bugle call is the one used, as I am informed, for cavalry.

But Mr. Rauch seems to have reserved the fifth, sixth, and seventh verses for the extremest exercise of his extraordinary talent and taste in amending that which was already perfect; lighting his little lamp the better to show the light of the sun to an admiring world.

It would seem not enough that he should characterize as "dread," only, that fiercest of all nature's forces, the "northern hurricane"; but he must stigmatize the "great plateau"—as merely "broad"—which would indicate only width—while "great plateau" expresses all the illimitable grandeur of those vast plains where earth and sky seem to meet—where you realise infinity and eternity—like the ocean in immensity, like the sky in infinity, like the desert in solemn grandeur.

But Mr. Rauch says he objects to "descriptive parts." So he chooses to make these lines as non-descriptive as possible of what they were obviously intended to describe. His pencil, however, reaches its climax in the suppression of the four last lines of the fifth verse, and the substitution of the following, which by comparison is the merest doggerel:

Our heroes felt the shock and leapt
To meet it on the plains,
And long the pitying sky hath wept
Above our gallant slain.

Shade of O'Hara! "Our heroes felt the shock and leapt!"

"Leapt!" And this is to be called poetry! And such desecration is to be permitted! And this travesty of the grandest lyric of all the ages is to be accepted as O'Hara's work, "authoritatively fixed in form and word for future readers."

"Fixed," indeed! This poor, weak, ludicrous absurdity, this libel which smacks of the rhyming dictionary, is enough to make Theodore O'Hara rise from his grave and his sheeted corpse pursue with avenging wrath the iconoclast who would so deface his great work and elevate this wretched absurdity upon its ruins. Ten thousand Rauchs could never make me (nor any other friend of O'Hara) believe that he would, in his right mind, have ever authorized such stuff as this to take the place of his own beautiful inspiration. Had he, in a moment of delirium, done this thing—and he could never have done it otherwise—it would have become the duty of his friends to protect his great creation and preserve it intact, in all its integrity and perfection.

As O'Hara wrote them, those first four lines of the fifth verse give the most vivid impression of the foe as they sweep down the mountain pass in all the fierce grandeur of battle array, marching with proud step to their martial music, sure of conquest, eager for the fight, burning with hatred and revenge; while the last four express with equal vividness the stern resolve of the handful of men awaiting them to conquer or to die. Is there anything "weak" in these lines? And shall they be banished at Mr. Rauch's dictum, and because he has not enough vim to appreciate their strength and nobility, when they so forcibly describe one of the grandest phases of that hard-won victory?

Next, this great expunger suppresses the sixth verse entirely. In the original, the asterisks denote the break in point of time. Months have passed and we have before us "Angostura's plain," represented most delicately and vividly; the utter desolation of the scene, its solitude, its silence; where once the din and shout had pierced the air, where the dreadful thunder of the cannonade had leaped from peak to peak of those solemn heights around, in hollow reverberation, their echoes now resound only to the "raven's scream" or "shepherd's pensive lay." Could word painting be more exquisite than is this picture? But Mr. Rauch says it must be expunged because it is "descriptive." Descriptive of what? Of the battlefield which gave burial to our dead heroes for months, until they were brought by loving hands to their own beloved native land.

This description has no charm, however, for Mr. Rauch—nor does he like the allusion to "Angostura," as it is "local." Why did not Gen. Taylor have sufficient consideration for Mr. Rauch's poetic taste to have fought his great battle on a plain without a name, where Mr. Rauch's gymnasts could have "leapt" without interference or comment?

The omission of this beautiful sixth verse, which brings to the mind's eye so vividly the solemn heights "that frowned o'er that dread fray," is one of the most important of the breaks in that continuity which, in the correct version, is complete, and which is essential to the harmony of the whole.

O'Hara's poem goes on:

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground.

The Indian name for Kentucky was "Kantuckee," which signified "Dark and Bloody Ground." This name was given it because the various Indian tribes had, from time immemorial, fought for its possession year by year, each claiming it as their own hunting ground, so enchanting was this fair land, with its mighty forests abounding with game of every description, its stretches of blue grass carpeted with wild flowers, even in February, and its innumerable springs of clear, cool water, "where the beautiful creatures came to drink."

There is a poetry, an intangible and delicate tenderness in the recall of this old legend, which was based on the marvelous loveliness of the country so highly prized by its first inhabitants—equally lovely, too, and more prized by, those "sons" who gave their lives for her honor and glory. There is an appropriateness and a beauty in thus connecting the present with the shadowy past that could not be improved on. But Mr. Rauch puts it

Sons of our consecrated ground.

Now, to what "ground" does this very tame allusion apply? It is designed, says Mr. Rauch, to "divest the poem of any local or provincial character." But, if not sons of Kentucky, what land can claim the motherhood of her heroes? If of Kentucky, then what part of it contains "our consecrated ground"?

In the olden days the altars of the churches were held to be "consecrated ground," and no warrior, or outlaw, even, however bold or reckless, would dare attack or harm his bitterest foe, once within those sacred precincts. But the application of such a term, in that sense, to our dear old Kentucky is a stretch of imagination which is not even poetical—only ludicrous. To please Mr. Rauch, however, Kentucky's heroes, her beloved dead, must be left homeless, orphaned, of their State, exiles of her name, sons of "Newhere"!

I have endeavored to show the deep and damnable wrong and outrage of the alterations and mutilations in Mr. Rauch's version in one universal protest against their continuance and acceptance.

This protest was born of a keen sense of loss, a deep and indignant sense of injustice, an intense desire to restore to the world, as to the dead author's fame, perfect work which has been so defaced and so desecrated in the presentation offered on the public as the true one by Mr. Rauch, and would have been published a year ago but for the hope, from information received, of finding a copy of the lyric, given by Col. O'Hara himself to an intimate friend, for purpose of publication about the year 1859, as nearly as can be ascertained. By a curious irony of fate the files of the paper of the date supposed to contain the poem have been destroyed, nor could it be found in any of the files remaining.

I was well acquainted with the events that gave rise to this inspired poem, and had heard from the lips of the survivors the most thrilling descriptions of the great battle of Buena Vista, where 2,000 Mexicans were defeated by 5,000 Americans. Santa Anna summoned Gen. Taylor to surrender. "Gen. Taylor never surrenders," was the proud reply, and he conquered instead, but his victory was bought with the blood of many of the best and bravest, among them young Henry Clay, eldest son and idol of the Great Commoner, who fell fighting on the mountain side, pierced by the swords of a dozen Mexicans, far in advance of his command. When his men saw him fall they rushed to him through overwhelming numbers, and bore his body back out of reach of the enemy. When in the evening following he was brought home for burial, with others who fell on that same bloody day, the deepest feelings were aroused—enthusiasm for our victory, grief for our dead, and sympathy with their kindred.

When O'Hara returned later he absorbed all this emotion, this storm of grief and love, and of pride. His comrades and friends had fought as patriots, had died as heroes, and they were now immortalized as

That brave and fallen few

in that immortal lyric, the noblest ever penned, for the preservation of which fact, this protest is entered.

SUSAN BULLITT DIXON.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1, 1900.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunt
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn, no screaming fife,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust;
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banner trained in dust
Is now their martial shroud—
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud forms by battle gashed
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past—
Nor War's wild note, nor Glory's peal
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that never more may feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane
That sweeps his great plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe—
Who heard the thunder of the fray
Break o'er the field beneath,
Knew well the watchword of that day
Was "Victory or Death!"

* * * * * * *

Full many a Norther's breath hath swept
O'er Angostura's plain,
And long the pitying sky has wept
Above its moldered slain.
The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,
Or Shepherd's pensive lay,
Alone now wake each solemn height
That frowned o'er that dread fray.

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground!
Ye must not slumber there,
Where stranger steps and tongues resound
Along the heedless air.
Your own proud land's heroic soil
Shall be your fitter grave;
She claims from War his richest spoil—
The ashes of her brave.

Thus 'neath their parent turf they rest
Far from the gory field;
Born to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield.
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by
The heroes' sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave;
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceless stone
In deathless song shall tell,
When many a vanished year hath flown,
The story how ye fell.

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AUG

Volume I. of Andrew Lang's History, Beginning with the Roman Conquest.

The first volume of Andrew Lang's "History of Scotland" covers the period between the Roman occupation and the death of Cardinal Beaton, in 1546, and includes not only a record of events of historical importance, but also sketches of social life and manners from a very early period. The author long ago gained a reputation for thoroughness, and this has been greatly enhanced by the exhaustive study which we now have before us for notice. The histories of Scotland prepared by Hume Brown, Robertson, and Tytler have been followed in many places, while in others new facts have been incorporated, and in all departments of the work we find ample evidence of scholarly industry. The authorities have been marshaled, examined, and compared, and, in numerous notes appended to each chapter, elaborate references are made to the many sources of information utilized in preparing this volume.

Every person who has attempted the production of an elaborate sketch of Scotch history has found his path beset with many difficulties, chief among these being the discrepancies in the records. These differences have given rise to many errors, which successive historians have laid bare, and it is interesting to note that Mr. Lang, in the course of his researches and extensive comparisons, has discovered a number of errors in the earlier histories. These are not so numerous as to demand further consideration by us, but are mentioned as additional proof of the thoroughness of Mr. Lang's work and the value of the resultant product. The author has introduced the element of personal character and adventure, as vouched for by contemporary chroniclers or contemporary letters and documents. These adventures, no less than the almost impersonal movements and tendencies of forces and ideas, deserve a place in history.

As Mr. Lang says: "No general history, perhaps, can ever be so written as to satisfy specialists in genealogy, ethnology, anthropology, law, sphragistic, archaeology, heraldry, numismatics, philology, affairs ecclesiastical and military, and all the other themes involved in the narrative of the development of a nation." This being true, a so-called popular history will be viewed with disdain by the representatives of these different sciences, and on many points the historian is likely "to displease many and content few." The history of Scotland, if impartially written, calls for condemnation of men and methods in many instances where opinions have been concealed in deference to tradition. In other cases it calls for a proper recognition of the strong resistance of some men to popular measures. Mr. Lang's work is impartial, if nothing else. He has given at length the story of the many treacheries of the house of Douglas, often so unworthy of the gallant and loyal companion of Bruce. Equally frank has been his treatment of the crimes of the many politicians concerned in the Reformation.

The Roman occupation of Scotland is only to be reckoned among the influences which created Scotland by the laws established and her form of Christianity. This absence of material influence is accounted for by the appearance of a people who came to Scotland after the Roman eagles had fled, who, though as English as the population of Lincolnshire or Yorkshire, were destined to be called by the name of certain Irish Celts—"Scots." Of the races who inhabited Scotland before the Roman eagles crossed the Tweed or Tay, we have no evidence but that of tradition; of archaeology working among the tombs; and of etymology dealing with old names of places or tribes. Scholars have fixed the places in history of the Picts, Celts, Caledonians, Scots, and Britons, and out of the mass of Roman accounts of these early peoples Mr. Lang has prepared a concise and interesting story of Scotland before the advent of the Romans and during their occupation.

The making of Scotland was full of difficulty, largely due to the national differences in the contending elements. It required years of contest to decide which of the three factors, English, Scots, Picts or Northmen, was to dominate the others. Finally a dynasty founded in Pictland by a Scot consolidated Scotland, only to hand it over to a dynasty half English in blood and wholly Anglo-Norman in creed, language, sentiment, and education. Kenneth MacAlpine established a dynasty at Scone in 844 which existed through great strife until the advent of the dynasty of Malcolm Canmore in 1058, who succeeded Macbeth, the usurper, who had slain Duncan at Bathgowanan. Malcolm was slain at Alnwick in 1093, while invading England at the head of an army. The succession was contested by his brother, Donald Ban, and his son, Duncan, who had been held in England as a hostage by William the Conqueror since 1072. Within four years the crown had passed to Eadgar, with whose reign ended the Celtic line in Scotland, and upon the accession of David I., the last surviving son of Malcolm, in 1124, the Anglo-Norman and English dominance was established.

With the new order of things came the introduction of feudalism and Norman ideas. Then followed years of bloody contests with Celtic claimants to the throne. There, with the wars with the English and Northmen, fill the years which precede the appearance, in 1290, of a Bruce and a Wallace to die in 1305, untried by the same brutal method and for the same crime. Like the limbs of Montrose, the limbs of Wallace were scattered to every shire. Things had scarcely passed the bones bare before Scotland was again in arms, which also did not lay down till the task of Wallace was accomplished. We know little of the mighty heroic, indomitable hero. He dares at his bear-like Jeanne d'Arc; like her, he wins a great victory; like her, he receives a sword from a saint; like her, his limbs were scattered by the English; like her, he arouses a people; he falls into obscurity; he is betrayed and slain. The rest is mainly legend. He seems ruthless and strong, like some sudden avenging Judge of Israel; not gentle and winning, like the Maid, but he shares her immortality. For the scattered members, long ago irrecoverable, of the hero no stately grave has been built, as for the relics of the great Marquis of Montrose. But the whole of a country's soil, as Pericles said, is her brave men's common sepulchre. Wallace has left his name on crag and cairn.

Like a wild flower,
All over his dear country.

The succeeding sixty-five years of Scotch history includes the bloody wars of Bruce and his successors. Bannockburn was won, and for a time Scotland resumed her independent position, but in order to maintain her independence she was compelled to carry on continuous warfare with the King of England, who never relaxed his claim of sovereignty over the Scotch.

James I., the ablest but not the most scrupulous of the Stewarts, was crowned King of Scotland on May 21, 1424. Like his predecessors, his career was a stormy one, and from the hour of his death, when he was hacked to pieces in a drain, the history of Scotland revolved in one sad circle. This circle of calamity revolves through the reigns of James II., James III., James IV., Mary, and James VI. Till the Scotch people, partly from weariness of the Church, partly from distrust of French ambition, began to look to England for an ally, there is no reason, no considerable idea, behind the series of revolutions. The crushing defeat of James IV. by the English at Flodden was in one sense a decisive battle. Not for more than a century did a Scottish army dare to venture far across the border, and with the death of James IV. ended the brief European success of Scotland. The country accepted her defeat with a grief equaled by her resolution, and never gave over her struggle for independence.

Our space does not permit us to follow the course of events during the beginning of the Reformation in Scotland, or the four years that follow the death of James V. in 1542. The author ends this volume with an account of the tragic end of Cardinal Beaton. His death closed the chapter of united resistance to England and alliance with France.

This work is distinctly a history for the student or painstaking reader. To fully understand the story here related, it is necessary to refer to the hundreds of notes which follow the various chapters. While the book will attract a large number of scholarly readers, it will scarcely pass into the list of popular histories. If the succeeding portions of the work maintain the high standard set in this volume, the completed work will rank as the most succinct, thorough, and accurate history of Scotland that has yet appeared.

*A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND FROM THE ROMAN OCCUPATION. By Andrew Lang. Volume I., 8vo., xxvi.-509 pages. With frontispiece, maps, genealogical tables, and appendix. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $3.00.

"Bequeathed."

"Bequeathed" is a story of English country life. Gilbert Wykeham meets and loves Ethel Mildmay. She is not an up-to-date girl who golfs and rows and plays tennis, but one of those sweet, old-fashioned Dresdenlike creatures who always present the mental picture of delicate white gowns and blue ribbons. The marriage is a pronounced success, but the joy is only of a year's duration, and the mother's dying sigh is drowned in the first feeble wail of little Letice.

Gilbert then makes the great mistake of his life. He desecrates the memory of that first love as well as wrongs the woman whom he chooses to fill the place that never can be filled. His second marriage is not a particularly happy one. Mrs. Wykeham No. 2 is the antithesis in every respect of her predecessor. Gilbert's motto seems to be "Live and let live," and so the slow years take their flight and we follow the quiet, indolent life of the master of Woodsford until that last sad day when he dies as cheerlessly and noiselessly as he lived.

Letice's life flows along nearly as even lines as her father's. Still the picture closes "with the sweet mad jingle of the marriage bell," like a flash of bright sunlight suddenly illuminating a path—cool, shady, and sequestered.

"To Have and to Hold" was published about Feb. 15 last, and has now passed the quarter-million mark.

*BEQUEATHED. A Novel. By Beatrice Whitby. 12mo. Pp. 335. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

The collections which the late Lady Wallace has bequeathed to the English government, whose value is so large as to be only approximately calculable, and which represent the rare art taste of four generations of a family of art collectors, make up the most notable gift ever made by a private individual to a Government or people. Long and careful study of the collections also confirms the general opinion that rarely, if ever, have any private collectors amassed so many treasures, which in almost every instance are unique and representative examples of their kind.

The Wallace collections were made chiefly by the third and fourth Marquesses of Hertford. They were, however, largely added to, and in many essential respects reorganized by the late Sir Richard Wallace, to whom they had passed by bequest. It was Sir Richard who made the collection of European armor, unique of its kind in England. While the English public knew of the existence of the collection, and it has been generally familiar to privileged art lovers, collectors, and connoisseurs for many years, its full extent and beauty were not known until, after much consultation and red tape, the committee and Trustees appointed by the English Government to take charge of the treasures, finally decided to display its treasures in Hertford House. To do this Hertford House itself had to be partially reconstructed, and this reconstruction included the building on the site of the stables of a series of four large galleries to contain the European and Oriental armories, and also the building on the first floor of a top-lighted gallery, which now contains French pictures, bric-a-brac, and furniture of the eighteenth century.

This French section is in some ways the most important of the collection. The Sèvres porcelain is perhaps the finest in some of its single examples in the world, and is only rivaled by that of the Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. The collection of French snuffboxes of the eighteenth century is exceptionally fine, the miniatures comprise some examples which are renowned in history, the collection of French furniture of all kinds, of clocks, garnitures, candelabra, candlesticks, vases, and ornamental objects of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries stand alone, while the pictures by Watteau, Lancret, Pater, Fragonard, Boucher, and Nattier, those great exponents of French decorative art, are rarely fine. In fact, no single collection in the world, whether public or private, affords such opportunities for the study of the decorative art of France of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Time will not permit any detailed description even of the pictures in this remarkable collection, which has excited connoisseurs and collectors the world over. Next to the examples of the French school of decorative painting, the most interesting and important canvases are those representing the early English and Dutch school, with particularly fine examples of the French painters, Decamps, Delacroix, Corot, and Meissonier. The Spanish school, which is chiefly represented by six portraits by Velasquez and eight examples of Murillo, is not as well represented as other schools and artists. The portraits by Velasquez, which comprise two of Don Baltasar Carlos in infancy, and one of a Spanish lady, "La Femme a l'Eventail," are somewhat muddy in color and are not distinctly representative, while the several paintings ascribed to the great master are of doubtful authenticity. Of the Murillos, there are three fine examples—"The Holy Family," "The Annunciation," and "The Charity of St. Thomas." These have his graceful and finely balanced composition and deep and rich color.

The Italian pictures, which are few, are of fine quality. They include important examples of Bernardino Luini, Andrea Del Sarto, Titian, Domenichino, and especially a remarkable and splendid series by Canaletto and his pupil, Francesco Guardi. This series alone would make the collection worth visiting. The Titians are the well known "Rape of Europa," a replica, the original being in Mrs. Gardiner's collection in Boston, and the "Perseus and Andromeda" from the Orleans gallery.

But while the Spanish and Italian pictures are worthy of study, it is when one comes to the early Flemish, Dutch, and English pictures that one stands silent in admiration. Here are no less than eleven Rubenses, including the famous "Rainbow Landscape," and one of the best of his "Holy Families," and seven Van Dycks, the most notable of which are the portraits of Philippe le Roy and his wife, the portrait of an Italian nobleman painted in the so-called Genoese manner, and the artist as the "Shepherd Paris," which is particularly interesting and shows the direct influence of Titian on Van Dyck's work. In the Flemish section are also represented de Vos, Jacob Jordaens, Gonzales Coques, Peter Neefs, Teniers, Van Ostade, de Vos de Steenwyck, de Hooch, Terborch, Metsu, Wouwerman, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Paul Potter, and Cuyp are all superior. The Wouwermans and Cuyps are particularly

the early English school canvasses ve is perhaps the best Gainsborough trait of Mrs. Robinson as Perdita ever olicly exhibited. The collection is especially rich in Reynoldses, having no less n twelve examples, of which the best the lovely portraits of Mrs. Hoare, with infant son; Mrs. Braddyll, St. John Baptist, Nellie O'Brien, and "The awberry Girl," first exhibited at the yal Academy in 1778, and of which nolds himself said it was "one of the f dozen original things which no man r exceeded in his life's work." There is y one, but a splendid example, of Romy, "Portrait of Mrs. Robinson as Per-a," and three of Sir Thomas Lawrence, which the portrait of Lady Blessington, familiar through reproductions, and ich brings him into rank with Reynolds d Gainsborough, and the portrait of King orge IV., notable for its splendid pose, e expression, and rich color. The Turners are only drawings, all good. The Bonntons are a revelation, even to those who ought they knew the work of the gifted ung painter who "died ere his time." Of e Bonningtons, there are ten oils, only ree characteristic coast and river scenes d the rest figure pieces, remarkable in awing and color, and some twenty-five ater colors.

The collection comprises the finest Corot, Macbeth and the Witches," I have ever en, and which shows the possession by e great French master of a knowledge of e drawing of the figure it is not generly known he possessed. There are also steen Meissoniers, all superior, and inuding "The Dutch Burghers," a very rly work, supposed to be the artist's first ture. The Delacroixs include the draatic and well-known "Execution of Mao Faliero," which shows him at his best the leader of the romantic painters, and Faust and Mephistopheles." There are so sixteen examples of Decamps in oil d thirteen water colors, which are also velations. Decamps, in the minds of most llectors, is associated with interiors and gures strongly drawn, sombre and rich in lor. Here he is shown as a painter of ndscape and filled with feeling for nature. is "Miraculous Draught of Fishes," with s lovely glow of color, and his dramatic t repellant "Punishment of the Hooks," e perhaps the best of his canvases own. The one Rousseau, "A Glade in e Forest of Fontainebleau," is characteric, if not superior. The Dupré is an early d not important example, and Dias has ly two examples, little figure pieces. The o Troyons are only fairly important.

A great charm of the collection is its admirable arrangement, the cleanliness of the ooms and galleries, and the quiet order hich prevails. The catalogues are not parcularly good, but will be improved later n. The admission to the collection is free, xcept on Saturday afternoon, when a fee f sixpence is charged. England and London are to be congratulated on the acquiition of the Wallace collection.

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY.

OME: ITS RISE AND FALL. A textbook for high schools and colleges. By Philip Van Ness Myers. 12mo. Pp. xl.-554. Boston: Ginn & Co.

UBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, 1777, 1795, 1801, 1804. Volume II. Published by the State of New York. 8vo. Pp. xliii.-878. New York and Albany: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, State Printers.

ARLY BABYLONIAN HISTORY DOWN TO THE END OF THE FOURTH DYNASTY OF UR. To which is appended an account of the E. A. Hoffman collection of Babylonian tablets in the General Theological Seminary, New York. By the Rev. Hugo Radau. 8vo. Pp. xix.-462. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch.

FICTION.

HE MYSTERY OF MADELINE LE BLANC. By Max Ehrmann. 12mo. Pp. 107. Cambridge, Mass.: The Co-operative Publishing Company.

ATHER ANTHONY. A Romance of To-day. By Robert Buchanan. 12mo. Pp. 261. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

WHOM THE WINDS CARRY. By Cora Sewell. 12mo. Pp. 271. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. 50 cents. (Paper.)

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MISCELLANEOUS.

OURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Containing Proceedings of the American Association. No. XXXVII. Papers Read in the Departments of Education, &c. 8vo. Pp., xxxix.-256. New York: Published for American Social Science Association by G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Paper.)

ORNELL STUDIES IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY. Edited by Charles Edwin Bennett and George Prentice Bristol. Vol. XI. Index in Xenophontis Memorabilia. Confecerunt Catharina Maria Gloth, Maria Francisca Kellogg. Vol. XII. A Study of the Greek Paean, with Appendixes containing the Hymns found at Delphi and the other extant fragments of Paeans. By Arthur Fairbanks. 8vo. Pp. viii.-166. Published for Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., by the Macmillan Company, New York.

HE PRINCIPLES OF CHESS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By James Mason. 12mo. Pp. viii.-327. London: Horace Cox.

HE ECONOMICS OF MODERN COOKERY or A Younger Sister Cookery Book. By M. E. Mallock. 12mo. Pp. viii.-373. London and New York: The Macmillan Company.

1900

ART AND ARTISTS.

Now that we are studying China, some short allusions to Chinese art as much as anything else might explain what is the mental status of the Chinaman. M. Paléologue is certainly, of all Europeans, the one who has most carefully studied Chinese art. The Chinese are by no means to be disdained as landscape painters. There was a school of the T'ang dynasty that produced excellent work. There was the fullest appreciation of light and shade. In their figure painting the Chinese are far behind European art. Mr. Dyer Ball, in his "Things Chinese," writes that "figures are nearly always represented full face; and the heads are often stuck on at a forward angle of 45 degrees to the rest of the body, this being the scholar's habitual attitude, one indicative of much study. What the Chinese delineator considers of prime importance is the representation of the status occupied by the subject, as his rank in the official service, or grade in the literary corps, or social position." A distinguished personage, so that his robes are accurate, is all that is deemed necessary. The likeness of the individual is of secondary importance. It is the facility of the Chinese artist which is so remarkable. The reason for this is supposedly the difficulties the Chinaman must overcome before he can learn how to write. The eye and the hand are educated early in life. The Chinese are great lovers of their own pictures. All classes delight in them. "Even the poorer people adorn their humble dwellings with cheaper specimens of pictorial art, and scarcely a boat of any pretensions on the Canton River but is ornamented with a few pictures, while the sellers of sketches in black and white find a ready sale for their wares in the streets."

If the appreciation of art is general in China, there is this limitation: The Chinaman cannot understand any art not Chinese. He even disdains Japanese work, which is so immensely in advance of his own. Say what you may, conventionality has much to do with art. We have adopted certain poses as indicative of particular mental conditions. These are not understandable by the Chinese. They are as incomprehensible as would be Chinese figures of speech to us. We at once accept a bust—the head, the shoulders of a man or a woman satisfy us. Now a bust is something horrible to a Chinaman. To him it means mutilation—a man or a woman simply cut in two. The Chinaman punishes the culprit by severing his head from his body. The bust is then to him a record of such decapitation. It is a part of Chinese belief that after death the body is not reunited, and so the headless man goes into his future under the same precise physical conditions as when he left this earth. It is on this account that no Chinese coins ever have impressed on them the heads of their rulers. A Chinaman, should he see the portrait of a King or a Queen which only shows the head, would consider it as a sacrilege. At the bottom of all things Chinese lies ancestral worship. And as far as the painting of the human figure goes, this creed has its influence in their art work. We question very much whether we have ever had authentic portraits of the "Son of Heaven." As to the infamous Dowager Mother, all the pictures of her are to be deemed as imaginative ones.

Who questions that The Edinburgh Review is correct when it makes the statement that the main current of modern art is French? This same critic, when looking at the American section in the Paris Exhibition, insists that it is French, and he adds: "We seem to be among the very same motives and the very same style." The Daily Chronicle of London by no means agrees with The Edinburgh Review. The London art critic writes "that a number of American painters who live in Paris and London are very obviously influenced by the French studios in which they studied, but if there is one striking feature in the American collection it is the independence, the originality, of the Americans who stay at home, more especially the landscape painters, beginning with the late George Inness, two of whose pictures have been fortunately included. Indeed, this originality is so marked that it looks almost as if, when the 'new movement' does begin, its impulse will be less French than American." The critic of The Daily Chronicle could not be more complimentary in regard to American painters.

It may be, nay, it is, likely that the difference between the art of to-day and of the Greek period is best understood in this way, that the Greek sought repose, whereas we are eager to portray action. That trait is not singular to the Greek, but belongs to some of the Orientals also. As Maurice expressed it: "Rest is not so much the attribute of Buddha as his essence." That repose strikes us to-day when we look at an Egyptian figure. The calm dignity of the divinity was in opposition to the feverish action of man. It behooved the Assyrian god to be calm. He was never agitated. It was humanity alone that gave way to passion. The serenity of the god made him to be looked on with awe. But it was not to remain so forever. When the Greek conceived a god with something of human attributes the artistic treatment of his subject underwent a change. A certain cold severity was lost; that is, in a certain measure. The Greek became sensuous far in advance of the Roman. Accordingly art changed, for as surely as to-day the thermometer records temperatures so does art invariably follow the peculiar line of current human thought. [illegible]

art? There are some learned ones who believe that Greece was splendid in art some 427 years before the Christian era. Its best period was short, so it is thought—only about sixty-five years. We question whether any such hard and fast lines can be drawn around Greek art. Nevertheless, though it may not be understandable, there are culminations in art. The zenith is reached. Then there is a halt, and we turn face and creep slowly downward. Might it not be that there is a limitation to human aspirations? It seems depressing to think that what man has done once he may never repeat. But lives there a sculptor who could make now a Venus of Milo? Overspeculation on a topic of this character brings about something akin to a feeling of sadness. For some great purpose of His own the world to-day is more utilitarian than artistic. Fortunately for us the beautiful of that chaste past with its dignity and repose still remains for us to admire, though it is but sparse and fragmentary.

This same authority calls attention to the passing over of Miss Cecilia Beaux in England. The lady having been for some time in London and Oxford, her presence was in a measure ignored. The reason probably was that Miss Beaux was taken for a Frenchwoman. We can, however, hardly credit the assertion that the lady was treated in a discourteous manner by the Academy. Miss Beaux was the only woman who won the gold medal in Paris, and that is a great distinction. We fancy that the overlooking of Miss Beaux was simply an accident.

In The Strand for this month there is to be found a singularly interesting account of Mr. George Henry Boughton, the well-known artist. Though under the hypnotic influences of an interviewer, the painter, who is a littérateur of much merit, shows that he can talk as well as he can write. Mr. Boughton was two years old when he was taken to the United States. When he was five his delight was to draw Indians and elephants on his slate. Slate pencil marks being fugitive, the boy engraved the animals on the slate with his knife, and his reward was a sound thrashing from his schoolmaster. It was a hard fight from the very beginning of Mr. Boughton's career. He was studying in England when he painted a snow scene. It was freezing cold while he was at work at this picture. He was often at the point of giving it up. But he hung on. Finally it was finished, and it was sent to New York to the National Academy of Design. The young artist followed his picture to New York. We quote Mr. Boughton's words: "As soon as I arrived I met a friend, who said to me, 'You're in luck. Your picture has been sold to R. L. Stuart, the great sugar manufacturer.' That picture had been skied, but the President, Mr. Durand, saw it and said, 'That is too good a thing to be put up there.'" Mr. Boughton gives some reminiscences of Du Maurier. "One night at the club Du Maurier was speaking about different men's advice, and he said, 'If I had a difficulty with a piece of work and wanted advice about it, I wouldn't go to Ruskin if he lived next door, but I'd rather take the most expensive cab and go off to Millais and Leighton, even if they were miles off.' That is typical of the painter's view of Millais, Leighton, and Ruskin." When Millais was painting the picture known as "Winter Fuel," he said to Mr. Boughton: "People think lightly of men who devote themselves to painting children, but a man who can paint a baby can do anything, children are so delicate and so subtle in every way."

The tinted statue certainly belongs to the past. Somehow we have no liking for it to-day. The uniform color of the marble suffices us. In The Art Amateur for this month attention is called to a figure of M. Barrias's. It is called "Nature Unveiling." It is in tinted marble, for the flesh parts are onyx, with variegated red marble for the drapery. The latter is bound in a zone of lapis-lazuli, clasped with a scarab in malachite. In the exhibition M. Ferrary also shows his composite work. He has many figures, where marble and bronze are united. Is there any suggestion of warmth when the sculptor tinges the lips of his Hebe with a pink?

What is the life of a picture? A good many years ago a member of the commission who was to study the question of the preservation of pictures, and that member was Disraeli, said: "Are you aware that there was a commission appointed by the French Government during the time of Napoleon to inquire into the duration of pictures, and that they reported to the Emperor Napoleon that no picture would last above 500 years?" In The Nineteenth Century the matter of covering a picture with glass is discussed. At first it was universally decried. It was called clapping "a window in front of nature." In 1850 Mr. William Russell advised that the most valuable pictures, the property of the nation, should be covered with glass. Certain scientific men were totally opposed to the use of glass. It was declared that the confined air would become superheated with even an ordinary rise of temperature, and that the paint would crack and the varnish scale off. Artists were at first against glass, believing that the details of a picture would be in a measure lost. Faraday was the strongest advocate of glass. In the Dresden Gallery the use of glass, it was shown, had been found advantageous. Finally the glazing of the English national pictures was decided upon, and there are to-day something like 1,200 pictures under glass. It is likely that the [illegible] world, as far as the preservation [illegible] picture goes. It is not so much the [illegible] ness as the presence of soot.

Taking the illustrated magazines for [illegible] month, in their alphabetical order, [illegible] Century, in a pictorial sense, is of [illegible] excellence. Here is John Constable's [illegible] Cornfield" or "Country Lane," engraved by Timothy Cole. How careful is the [illegible] and at the same time how strong it is! It is less line than point engraving, a kind of stipple, but it is the whites that rather than the blacks. Wonderfully is the distance conceived. Remember ways the difficulty of reducing an oil-sized picture to the narrow limits of a page of a magazine. If Constable had a peculiarity, it was mellowness, and his interpreter, Mr. Cole, has caught that peculiarity. In portraiture, Mr. Henry Wolf's engraving of John S. Sargent's three-quarter length of Miss M. Carey Thomas is again notable work. There is a [illegible] magisterial look, belonging to the president of Bryn Mawr College, which the graver has cleverly carried out. The drawery shows the ability of a true artist in handling of it. The picture permits appreciation of Mr. Sargent's method. Joseph Pennell, as the illustrator of Walter Besant's "The Riverside of London" finds a subject precisely [illegible] to his talent. "The Water Gate of London," engraved by Mr. William Miller a half-tone of Mr. Pennell's, is full strongest effects. Phil May's "A Row in the East End" expresses the peculiarities of quarrelsome London. worthy of notice that there are more one who imitate Phil May's manner in United States. As illustrative of an up in a story, Mr. A. I. Keller's sketch most impressive one, and capitally graved by Mr. C. W. Chadwick. In Century's American Artists Series Mr. W. Gedney Bunce's "San Giorgio" graved by Mr. Henry Wolf. The engr is in marked contrast with the portra Mr. Sargent's. The versatility of the graver is there manifest.

In Harper's the illustrations follow directly the drift of the stories. Mr. Loeb's sketch of a woman overcome emotion is a most excellent piece of In an article entitled "English and American Elections," Mr. Clifford Carleton lows out with great cleverness the characteristics of the two different people. casual observer is inclined, to forget much careful study is necessary in illustrations of this kind. Very strong and are Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen's pictures to Jacob's story. Mr. W. T. Smedley illustrator to two stories in the number notice. A capital print is one of A. B. Frost's. It is a wayside blacksmith shop, and the colored smith and a mule talking. How neatly the lights and are thrown in! For precise catching the humor of Mr. Frank R. Stockton, Orson Lowell is to be commended. sketches are precisely assorted to the morous character of the text.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson in Scribner shows himself to be as able a littérateur an artist. The topic is the coyote, and scenes in the West are cleverly dr There always are surprises, and Mr. Fairfield Parrish's illustrations to "The Duchess at Prayer" cause precisely a feeling. The somewhat precise me of this clever artist is shown in the Villa, but the figure work has nothing the conventional sort. It is very pow work, with the strongest effects of and shade. The fallen figure at the the stairs seems to be photographic in line and make-up. In "My Love" Mr. Howard Chandler Christy shows appreciation of the dress and the the well-bred people of to-day.

In all three of the leading magazines this month there are colored illustrati It is questionable whether as artistic forts they are to be considered success The limit of the magazine page does seem to assert itself to the colored pic Pretty generally effects are monoton If a strong color be used, then ther likely to be garishness. Certainly ambition of the art directors of the m zines is a most laudable one, but we afraid that from natural causes, which for the present insurmountable, the ored print in the magazine is both and money uselessly expended.

Eight Etruscan sarcophagi are now their way from Italy to California. will be set up in the new Museum of sical Art and Archaeology which Phoebe A. Hearst is organizing for the versity of California. With the sarcop there are many objects taken from Etrurian tombs. At present the researc of Dr. George R. Reisner in Egypt attracting much attention. It is Hearst who has provided Dr. Reisner the necessary funds. Many remark finds have already been made. These to have their place in the Egyptian Department of the Museum of the Universit California.

A very valuable collection has been to the British public by Constantine Ionides of Brighton, England. There two conditions attached to the bequ One is that the collection shall be together in the Victoria and Albert seum, and be known as the "Constantine Ionides Collection"; the other requires that "nothing shall be hidden." Mr. nides seems to have been the most cat of collectors; that is to say, he liked ev thing. He brought together the beau of all times, and the collection is so what of an olla-podrida. There are be prints, gems, pictures, carvings, cary Greek vases, and rare specimens of ceramic art. It was all the same to Ionides whether the artist was of past or the present. There are Pous and Rossetti; also many fine D pictures and representative works of French school of the last century. T are, too, pictures by Delacroix, Degas, Diaz. Mr. Ionides was a Greek who resided in England for many years.

Mr. Onslow Ford, R. A., is to mak portrait-in-relief of Ruskin. Its place be in Westminster Abbey, in the P Corner, immediately above the bust o Walter Scott. The cost of this meri is to be borne by his personal friends Mr. Ruskin, without ANY appeal to the

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Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1900

AUG

TO PROMOTE THE READING OF BETTER BOOKS.

Elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW is printed an official statement recently issued by the American Publishers' Association as an explanation of the purposes for which that association has been formed. As the public already understands, the membership comprises the largest and best-known book publishing houses in this city and Boston, and the officers and directors embrace some of the most familiar and influential names now connected with those houses. Rumors have been in circulation regarding the purposes of the association which need correction, and in this official statement an attempt is made to set matters right.

What the association hopes to accomplish is to regulate the cutting of prices on popular books which has come about through the selling of them as "leaders," this having resulted in the cutting of prices on the more solid books to such an extent that it has become impossible for retail booksellers to handle them at a profit. The unfortunate result has been that it is almost impossible to find a good assortment of such books in a retail shop. This condition has been especially apparent in the smaller establishments, and we personally know of a recent case where a book published at $1.25 net cost its buyer $1.35 when ordered through a small shop. When questioned as to why a book should cost more than its advertised cost price, the dealer's answer was that he was so charged by the great news company through whom the book was obtained.

The association hopes through a reasonable regulation of prices so to further the interests of good literature that all shops will be enabled to offer their customers a wide range of choice, which will include not only the last new novel, but the best works in all departments of literature. The association feels that in America, in which country is to be found the largest book-buying and book-loving public in existence, the most important element in furthering an interest in and taste for good books is to bring them as prominently and easily to the notice of book buyers as the most ephemeral Summer novel of the day, which usually constitutes the largest portion of the stock of the small bookseller all over the country.

The true bibliophile usually knows exactly what he wants, who published the book, and where it may be found; but he belongs to the small minority which needs no special encouragement, and yet even this type of book-lover wishes carefully to examine a volume before purchasing it. Booksellers generally can do a great deal to stimulate the interest of a book-loving public in an increasingly better class of works in a thousand and one ways, both by offering good books and through the employment of clerks with an intelligent, enthusiastic knowledge of the subject.

They can do much by presenting the claims of the best old books, in satisfactory editions, as well as the latest new volumes of good biography, essays, travel, or poetry, and while far from wishing to cry down new books, we should like especially to emphasize the claims of the older authors. In reading new books there is, of course, a great pleasure, but the old volumes are like old friends—we know just what to expect from them, and so are seldom disappointed in their contents. Many new books we all read with a certain pleasure, it is true, but not sufficiently great pleasure to induce us to read them again. The old good books are only another illustration of the survival of the fittest.

Not only do we have the pleasure of sharing the author's thoughts, but the added delight of remembering past readings, and as we turn the volume's pages its authors become to us old friends and we go familiar with his every thoughts, the other we are not with our friends in the flesh) through the self-revelation of good biography or letters we approach the book knowing just what the author hoped and tried to put into it, how well he and his friends were pleased with the result, and how far he was able to put himself, his best self, into the volume; often reading between the lines the thing he has not quite succeeded in saying, the volume thus becoming almost a living, breathing spirit.

But this topic of the love of reading and the charm of old books is taking us far from our starting point, which was the pointing out of the great importance of the work undertaken by the American Publishers' Association in thus attempting to improve the grade of the class of books to be found in bookshops generally, either in department stores or in the regular trade, by a wise regulation of sales prices. Thus not only will be furthered the best interests of literature, but, what is equally important, the whole tone of the bookselling business ought thus to be correspondingly raised. This should result favorably not only to buyers and sellers of books, but to the best type of author as well.

A POINT IN STYLE.

Our esteemed contemporary The Evening Post quotes from a correspondent of The (London) Academy the following anecdote of the inimitable Beaumarchais, in support of the opinion that "there are many roads to style; no royal one":

Beaumarchais was censured because he made his personages utter too few fine thoughts, and put too few poetical phrases into their mouths. He answered that this was not his fault. He must confess that during the whole time he was writing he was engaged in the most lively conversation with his dramatis personæ; that while seated at his writing table he was exclaiming: "Figaro, prends garde, le Compte sait tout"; "Ah, Comtesse, quelle imprudence, vite! sauve toi, petit page!" And then he wrote down the answers—nothing more.

Of course it is open to any one who holds to what The Post calls "the Flaubert-Pater view," to assert that Beaumarchais is not a model of "style," and we recall some reflections to that effect in one of the recent French reviews, in which the writer maintained that Beaumarchais won his great fame despite the most egregious faults of expression. All the same, "Le Mariage de Figaro" is accepted as the most brilliant comedy of the eighteenth century in France, and not merely its characters but its phrases dwell securely in the mind of the average cultivated Frenchman in a way that English-speaking men retain no comedy in English since Shakespeare. As for Figaro himself, even the sway of Falstaff is hardly so supreme with the people of whom he was born. It is pertinent also to remember that the fame of Beaumarchais was firmly established before any of his plays, which were of most unequal success and from the modern point of view of unequal merit had secured a hearing. And this fame was due to work that was not in intention literary at all. It began with the pamphlet in which the young watchmaker pleaded his right to priority in an invention pertaining to his trade. It was this that enlisted the interest and admiration of the wealthy Duverney and led to their association in business. When a dispute arose over Duverney's estate, on which Beaumarchais had a large claim, that ingenious and inexhaustible writer kept Paris on the qui vive for more than two years with the series of "mémoires" in which he attacked his enemies and defended his rights.

In fact, Beaumarchais was never a professional writer in the strict sense of the title. He was a speculator, trader, courtier, adventurer, politician, and played each of these varied and disparate parts with as much zest as he showed in writing for the stage, and even with more. His imagination was of the vivid and daring sort, and perhaps no one of his time had a keener insight into the possibilities of the swift changes going on in the society about him; but he was more interested in the dawning opportunities of trade than in the intellectual evolution of his time. He contributed his share to the ferment, and aided, partly unconsciously, doubtless, the disintegration that preceded the Revolution. It is a fact that cannot be ignored that the work which has a vitality [illegible] its own, and which will [illegible] when all the rest of [illegible] shall be dust and ashes, is [illegible] that which was done [illegible] to the spirit of the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1900

open the way for its preparation. Should such co-operative cataloguing, plans for which have been under discussion for the last half century, be realized at this time, it would fittingly mark the close of a period rich in progress in librarianship and bibliography, and showing great promise of future achievements.

Co-operative cataloguing for libraries, Mr. Josephson says, to be successfully carried into execution must be done according to rules, which of necessity should be formulated as a compromise between the existing rules of the various libraries doing the work. A bibliography, on the other hand, must be exact, following scientific principles undeviatingly.

In the meantime we may add that, while thoroughly recognizing the importance of good bibliography, the English Bibliographical Society, which has many Americans in its ranks, has suggested many times that it would be glad not only to hear from its American members, not one of whom has during the entire period of its existence offered a paper to be read at its meetings or contributed a monograph on some bibliographical subject, the expense of the publication of which would be borne by the society.

A PLEA FOR MRS. RADCLIFFE.

Special attention should be called to a charming paper by Andrew Lang in the July Cornhill. Mr. Lang's subject is Mrs. Radcliffe's novels. In the course of his paper he dilates most interestingly upon these stories, and, wondering if people still read Mrs. Radcliffe, or if he "is the only wanderer in her windy corridors, listening timidly to groans and hollow voices, and shielding the flame of a lamp which, I fear, will presently flicker out and leave me in darkness."

All people, Mr. Lang says, know the name of "The Mysteries of Udolpho," but have they really penetrated into the chill galleries of the Castle of Udolpho, or shuddered for Vivaldi before the sable-clad and masked inquisition? That Mrs. Radcliffe has been very popular within the memory of some of us is best proved by the fact that the thick, double-columned volume, belonging to a public library, in which Mr. Lang has read these novels, is dirty, dog-eared, and greasy enough to have delighted Lamb, although Mr. Lang has been obliged to use a paper knife to many another volume from the same library.

Mrs. Radcliffe is, in a literary sense, the daughter of Horace Walpole, who, at a time when romance seemed entirely dead, published the "Castle of Otranto," in 1764. Anne Ward, who was born in the same year, married William Radcliffe in 1787, and two years later published a book inspired by Walpole, "The Castles of Athlin and Dungayne," which is said to be impossible to read. But in 1790, on the publication of "A Sicilian Romance," Mrs. Radcliffe is said to have found both herself and her public. Mr. Lang adds: "After reading with breathless haste through 'A Sicilian Romance' and 'The Romance of the Forest' in a single day, it would ill become me to speak lightly of Mrs. Radcliffe. Like Catherine Morland, I love this lady's tender yet terrific fancy."

Personally we owe an introduction to Mrs. Radcliffe to Catherine Morland herself, and were fortunate enough to be able to read these stories in old editions. It may not be thought hypercritical to add how much the yellowed pages, old-fashioned printing, and calf bindings add to the delights of such reading. In his article, Mr. Lang not only gives a résumé of the parts of the several tales, but what is far more interesting, teaches not only Mrs. Radcliffe's own development, but also her influence upon later writers. For we find Mr. Lang making the assertion, and bringing strong proof in its support, that four of our modern authors are deeply indebted to Mrs. Radcliffe, her disciples being Miss Austen, Byron, Miss Brontë, and Robert Louis Stevenson. We think Miss Austen's indebtedness to Mrs. Radcliffe is fully paid, through the latter's introduction to many of the present generation in the pages of Miss Austen's novel. For it is hardly possible to close the volume containing "Northanger Abbey" without a well-formed resolution to enjoy the shuddering delights of Mrs. Radcliffe's romances on our own account.

Mr. Lang states his grounds for thinking "A Sicilian Romance," outside the breathless interest of its own plot, has for us a threefold attraction, as containing the germ of "Northanger Abbey," the germ of "Jane Eyre," and the germ of Byron! That Byron's gloomy, scowling adventurers, with their mysterious past, are repetitions in verse of Mrs. Radcliffe's Schedoni, Mr. Lang thinks entirely self-evident; this view being in accordance with that taken by Sir Walter Scott, who, in discussing Schedoni, adds in a note parallel passages from Byron's "Giaour."

In the Marquis Mazzini and his son, characters in "A Sicilian Romance," Miss Austen is thought to have found the models for General Tilney and his son Henry. The Marquis Mazzini's wife, supposed to be dead, is concealed about the premises, like the first Mrs. Rochester, her movements and those of her attendants producing the mystery which makes the reader suspect the place haunted. Miss Austen has adopted the place entirely, and Mr. Lang points out the close resemblance between the two stories. The story is far different. The broken turret stair in "Kidnapped," which so nearly ends David Balfour's visit to his uncle's house of Shaws, will be found foreshadowed in the adventures of young Ferdinand Mazzini, while vainly trying to investigate the mysterious lights which wander about the supposedly uninhabited parts of the castle:

> Ferdinand began the ascent. He had not proceeded very far when the stones of a step which his foot had just quitted gave way, and, dragging with them those adjoining, formed a chasm in the staircase that terrified even Ferdinand, who was left tottering on the suspended half of the steps, in momentary expectation of falling to the bottom with the stone on which he rested. In the terror which this occasioned, he attempted to save himself by catching at a kind of beam which suspended over the stairs, when the lamp dropped from his hand, and he was left in total darkness. * * * Can anything be more "amazing horror," above all, as there are mysterious figures in and about the tower? Mrs. Radcliffe's lamps always fail, or are blown out, in the nick of time. * * * Ferdinand hung on to the beam for an hour, when the ladies came with a light and he scrambled back to solid earth. * * * We also remark the futility of locking up an inconvenient wife, fabled to be defunct, in one's own country house. Had Mr. Rochester studied "A Sicilian Romance" he would have shunned an obsolete system, inconvenient at best, and apt in the long run to be disastrous.

The "Romance of the Forest" was published in 1791, and for some reason seems to be by far the best known of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels. At the time of its publication it was the most thrilling story of modern English fiction, Sir Walter Scott telling us that every reader felt the force of the tale—from a reading of which he is supposed to have borrowed an incident in "The Betrothed," where the heroine faces the spectre attached to her ancient family, boldly entering the haunted chamber.

"The Mysteries of Udolpho" came next, really Mrs. Radcliffe's most celebrated work, and the one whose title is known to all readers; but Mr. Lang, at least, does not consider this book her masterpiece. The great question in this book, which neither Mr. Lang nor we ourselves choose to answer is—What did the black veil conceal? As Emily, the heroine of the story, lifted this mysterious veil she saw what it concealed was no picture, but before she could leave the chamber she dropped senseless to the floor. When she came to herself "horrors occupied her mind." If any of our readers wish to know what Emily really saw they had best seek it in the pages of the book itself, where, even if disappointed when the awful curtain is finally drawn, they will have had "amazing horrid" anticipations for several hundred pages.

But the crowning event of Mrs. Radcliffe's career was the appearance of "The Italian," which was published in 1797. Mr. Lang thinks this novel, which we unfortunately have never happened to read, is of the greatest excellence, its prelude, the dark and vaulted gateway, being not unworthy of Hawthorne, who, Lang suspects, may have studied Mrs. Radcliffe to some purpose. Mr. Lang in closing this most fascinating article adds:

> Why Mrs. Radcliffe, having reached such a pitch of success, never again published a novel remains more mysterious than any of her mysteries. Scott justly remarks that her censors attacked her "by showing that she does not possess the excellences proper to a style of composition totally different from that which she has attempted." * * * Tales that fascinated Scott, Fox, and Sheridan, which possess charm for the learned and unlearned, the grave and gay, the gentleman and clown, do not deserve to be dismissed with a sneer by people who have never read them. Following Horace Walpole in some degree, Mrs. Radcliffe paved the way for Scott, Byron, Maturin, Lewis, and Charlotte Brontë just as Miss Burney filled the gap between Smollett and Miss Austen. Mrs. Radcliffe, in short, kept the Lamp of Romance burning much more steadily than the lamps which, in her novels, are always blown out in the moment of excited apprehension by the night wind walking in the dank corridors of haunted abbeys.

How the McKee Library Will Be Sold.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Of the very large number of letters received both from the country and abroad, making inquiries regarding the forthcoming sale of the library of the late Thomas J. McKee, a great proportion of them refer to the notices which have appeared in your SATURDAY REVIEW columns, and this leads me to request the privilege of a bit more of your valuable space to make a general reply to these queries.

The McKee Library comprises a half dozen collections in one, and in its dispersion an attempt will be made to keep these collections separate, both in the interest of bibliography and simplicity. The divisions (sales) will be as follows:

1. American Literature in Prose and Poetry, and American Plays. This will include first editions of all the noted American authors, together with probably the finest collection of early American poetry in private hands. The same may also be said of the collection of early historical and Revolutionary plays. The early magazines, including the American, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, will also prove a feature of this sale. It is not yet decided as to whether the notable collection of American Bibles, &c., will be disposed of in this or the final sale.

2. The Drama, English and American, in its histories, biographies, controversies, &c. A remarkable collection, covering the ground more thoroughly than that of any other gathered in this country. It contains about fifty English items not mentioned in Lowe's "Bibliography of English Theatrical Literature."

3. English Plays, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries. This will undoubtedly make the finest and most extensive collection of its kind ever offered at auction.

4. Fine Bindings, Illustrated Books, and Extra Illustrated Books. This will include many of the finest bindings of the last century, and a number of the most elaborately extra illustrated books ever made.

5. English Authors in first editions; Americana; Early Printed Books; Miscellaneous. This last sale will indeed be "a feast of good things," comprising, as it will, the Burns, Shelleys, Keats, Tennysons, Lambs, Hallams, Ruskins, the Aldines, Elzevirs, &c., to say nothing of the very choice items in early American History.

The first sale is scheduled to take place in late November or early December, at 34 West Thirtieth Street, New York.

The extensive and choice collections of prints, autograph letters, manuscripts, and playbills, will be sold at a later period. This will comprise many notable works of the Daly order, prepared for extra illustration, among them being the elaborate copy of Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," "Life of Edmund Kean," "Life of David Garrick," "Memorial of Dr. Alexander Anderson, the First American Wood Engraver"; the exceedingly choice "Memorial of John Howard Payne," and manuscripts in Edgar Allan Poe's own handwriting of his celebrated poem "Eulalume," &c.

JOHN ANDERSON, JR.

New York, Aug. 8, 1900.

No Real David Harum.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have recently read a letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, signed by Mr. Arthur T. Vance, in which the writer very confidently asserts that the late David Hannum of Homer, N. Y., is the "original" of David Harum. I had thought this point settled long ago by the explicit denial of a similar statement, written by Mr. Westcott's sister, Mrs. A. K. Muzzey, of this city, whose letter is quoted by Mr. Vance. Although the matter is not one of supreme importance, it may not be out of place here to add a few lines in support of Mrs. Muzzey's words.

There are no "originals" to any of the characters of Mr. Westcott's novel. They are all drawn from life, doubtless, in the sense that they are lifelike, but they are not portraits; and this fact the author asserted over and over again with much earnestness.

"I should not dare to put real people, just as I see them, into my book," he once characterically said, "they'd spoil it."

There are a dozen David Harums to be found in central New York to-day, any one of whom, except for the similarity of name, might more rightly be considered David Harum's prototype than Hannum. Those who have lived in Syracuse during the past twenty years will not easily forget Lew Smith, a far more original humorist than Hannum; or Andrew Smith, his brother; or Ad Loomis, or Ezra Downer, or John Cortright, and so on up to twenty or more. All these men have been horse traders, speculators, money lenders, and any one of them more closely resembles David Harum than does Hannum. The latter was a man whose commercial reputation during the last years of his life was not remarkably clean; the others have all been citizens of the strictest probity. But whatever resemblance David Harum may bear to some real person, let me say again that he is not, nor was he intended to be, a portrait. He is rather a type, standing for a certain class that is to be found (allowing for different environments) in every part of this country. I seriously doubt if the book would ever have attained its extraordinary popularity had its protagonist been a copy of a real and narrow-minded man. Alaska, Texas, Maine, New Zealand even, have found their own originals of David Harum. For the novelist has held the mirror up to nature with so much art that many think they see their own faces therein reflected.

Neither is Homer the Homeville of the book, though there are undoubtedly several points of resemblance between them. But then there are many more between Homeville and Skaneateles, and still more with Canenovia. Many of the residents or visitors at the latter village long ago identified themselves with characters in the book; and I have recently received word that a woman living in Port Washington, Wisconsin, has joyfully announced that she is Mary Blake, simply because she was born to that surname. One is reminded of Eugene Field's description of the reception once given to James Russell Lowell in Chicago, and the eagerness with which one portly matron claimed relationship with Mr. Lowell, on the ground that her "maiden name was Biglow."

FORBES HEERMAN

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1900.

New Material for the Novelist.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Not yet need literary Alexanders sigh vain for more worlds to conquer—least of all need the multitudinous army of scribblers despair. Literature, it seems no more than civilization, does sometimes "get rid on a powder-cart," surely in the few years Pegasus has followed fast in the wake of war's juggernaut car. Simultaneously with the war correspondent the photographer has the story teller been in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. Latterly the Transvaal has become a happy hunting ground for Cupid's archery. Now it appears another field is about to be given the pertinacity of fiction, i. e., the Celestial kingdom—the land of queues and joss sticks.

With the dread rumors in our ears of Oriental disquiet, we can discern [illegible] if we consider the effect the present conflict will have on our current literature. So this sympathy being taken for granted—now a glance at the possible aesthetic influence of this contretemps with the Celestials.

As the mutual benefit society of writers and readers is ever on the scent for that life-spice, variety, and that prime seasoning, novelty, is there not a strong chance that the scene of the short story will now begin to change from Cavite and Bloemfontein to Canton, from San Juan and Pretoria to Hongkong and Peking, from plazas and Morro Castles and veldts to "veivety meadows of rice" or fields fragrant with tea flowers? Doubtless soon shall we see the pig-tailed mandarins enter the columns of romance, rivals of the Rough Riders and the heroes of Ladysmith and Magersfontein, while the languishing senorita, who has been dividing honors with the "perfect Gibson Girl" and other favorite types, will begin sharing her popularity with some Oriental damsel, ivory-skinned and almond-eyed. Perhaps for our delectation the harrowing tale of Hofi and So Shy or the Wicked Husband will be rejuvenated, and most probably a Confucius cult will come upon us.

In the close contact with American institutions that, judging from the present outlook, will shortly ensue, one sees a menace to many time-honored customs of the Celestials; for instance, in the giving of the children in marriage. All matrimonial arrangements for the aspirants to wedlock are made by the parents and professional agents. From this fact cannot the fertile brain of the fiction maker evolve an interesting romance of some reactionary Romeo and Juliet Lee spurred by tales of American youths and maidens' independence, to an elopement, to an evasion, or better still, a tragic endurance of parental tyranny?

O Solomon, and ye other sphinxes after fresh forms of inspiration! By the banks of Hoanho and the shadow of the Great Wall there is always something new under the sun of day; we now let the talk to progress and hence to-day's [illegible]

Nature's Garden is the only book about wild flowers which tells the translator after found the wonderful fairy in the perpetuation of the species. Without much mistrust from wonderful flowers examine diligently your bookseller or in vain send it on approval. Price $3.00.

The Voice of the People by Miss Glasgow is growing in popularity. 17th thousand just off press. A strong work about which one looks because it has a first figure as hero and friend. Mr. Dow left in Virginia truthfully. Price 1.50

Doubleday, Page & Co.

—THE—

TRIBUNE PRIMER

By Eugene Field

Although this was Field's first book (Denver 1882) and contains some of his wittiest sayings, it is not included in any of his collected works. Hon. Champ Clark sold a copy of the first edition in Washington recently for $125.

We offer an EDITION DE LUXE, limited to 250 numbered copies, printed in rubricated style at the famous Barta Press, bound in boards, uncut deckle edges. The type has been distributed.

Until further notice price $1.00.

☞The price will be raised when half the edition is sold.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO., Boston, Mass.

The new romance—first chapters in August Century.

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE"

"It is dramatic, well conceived, and well connected. There is singleness of interest, there is lightness of touch and facility of expression."—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

AUG

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, July 20.—Possibly because of the extreme heat, the Omar Khayyam discussion continues in a languid sort of way. Some one has just demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the Rubaiyat was not written until 100 years after Omar's death, and that, although it is in substance a Persian poem, it is not entitled to be called the work of Omar Khayyam. Some one else insists that there never was any such person as Omar, and that the Rubaiyat is purely the work of Fitzgerald. On the other hand are those who hold that Fitzgerald was utterly incapable of writing the Rubaiyat, and that its real author was some one who has not yet been named. If the weather were cooler we should probably have a series of quarrels growing out of this dispute, but in the present state of the thermometer no one can afford to run the risk of apoplexy which a heated quarrel would entail.

For my own part I am of the opinion that the Rubaiyat was written by Lord Bacon in the intervals between his other literary labors. He may have written a Shakespeare play in the morning, a philosophical treatise in the afternoon, a play of Ben Jonson's or Marlowe's in the early evening, and a few dozen quatrains of the Rubaiyat at night. Lord Bacon was, of course, a busy and hard-working man, or he never could have accomplished so much, but then again, a man who was capable of writing all the plays attributed to Shakespeare, Jonson, and Marlowe, besides his other works, would surely have been able to knock off such a little thing as the Rubaiyat at odd moments.

***

Books on China multiply, but just at present they are mainly books of information instead of novels. "The Yellow Peril," of which I spoke last week, is far and away the most popular of all the stories dealing with China. Although, as I think I said, it is scarcely entitled to be called literature, it is a book which is having a tremendous sale, and it ought to find a ready market in America. Its success shows not only that the people take a vast interest in the quarrel between China and all Europe, but that it is still the novel of adventure which appeals to the largest public.

***

Miss Annie Wakeman, whose name in private life is Mrs. L. A. Lathrop, has written a remarkable book, entitled "The Autobiography of a Charwoman." The book is realism at its best. The charwoman tells her own story in her own dialect, and a very interesting story it is. But it is more than interesting; it is art of a very high type. The character of the charwoman as developed in her half-humorous, half-pathetic story, is wonderfully clear and sharp. A better piece of portrait painting has not been done in prose for a long time.

Mr. Pett Ridge's "Son of the State" and "Mord Emly" were admirable in their way, and Mr. Clarence Rook's "Hooligan Nights" were distinctly clever. But Miss Wakeman's charwoman is above and beyond them. It is just possible that the dialect in which the book is written may interfere with its popularity in America, but it will certainly be warmly appreciated by all capable American critics.

***

Sir George Newnes's new venture, The Traveller, looks well. For one thing, the photographs with which it is illustrated are well done. It too often happens that a magazine article illustrated with snapshot photographs taken by the author is very badly illustrated. During the war in South Africa the illustrated papers seem to have been conducted on the principle that any photograph from the seat of war, no matter how bad it might be, was better than no photograph whatever. The consequence was that even our best illustrated papers teemed with smudgy photographs, many of which were out of focus, and scarcely intelligible. The Traveller has begun its career by printed photographs that are good and attractive, and so long as it continues in this path the chances are that it will gain its deserved reward.

***

Lately I have had occasion to read several books written by persons whose names gave no indication of sex. What is a man to do when writing notices of such books? Is he to credit them arbitrarily to men or women, just as the fancy may take him, or is he to speak of the author, whenever he has occasion to mention him or her, as "Mr. or Mrs. or Miss" So and So?

The question was lately referred to a critic who is generally thought to be a cynic, though, in point of fact, he is one of the most generous and kind-hearted men living.

"What do you do when you find a book written by some one who apparently has no sex?" he was asked.

"If," was the reply, "the book is a silly one, I speak of the author as a woman. If it is merely stupid, I assume that he is a man."

"And what do you do if it is a clever book?" continued the questioner.

"Then I shirk the matter of the writer's sex altogether and hint that, while I know whether the author is a man or a woman, I respect his or her wishes by refusing to reveal the secret."

I hardly think that this plan of procedure is a thoroughly good one. Certainly it is not a safe rule to assume that if a book is silly it is necessarily written by a woman. In silliness, as in many other things, a man can far surpass a woman. I have read silly books written by women, but one silliest man ever made to compete with the silliness of certain books written by men, "Jane Eyre" or "St. Elmo" perhaps will, and admit that it was extremely silly. But compare it for a moment with some "Kim" of somebody or something written by a man, and you will see the vast superiority of the male when competing with the female in silliness. Neither is it safe to say that because a book is stupid it must be written by a man. There have been stupid books which were written by women, though it is probable that they are greatly in the minority.

There ought to be an unwritten law among publishers prescribing that every book shall bear on its title page conclusive evidence of the sex of the author. This would put an end to the mistake so often made by the critic of attributing a woman's book to a man and a man's book to a woman, for in spite of what most critics believe, the sex of an author does not invariably reveal itself in the author's work. It is easy when we know that a book is written by a woman to find in it evidences of the fact, but we do not so readily perceive these evidences so long as the author's sex is still a secret. Any one who read a book by Charlotte Brontë or Mary Ann Evans, after it was known that the writers were women, could easily find conclusive proofs of the fact. But how many discriminating critics insisted in the beginning that Currer Bell was a man and that George Eliot was also a man? If men and women when they write books would only mention their sex—and possibly their age, condition, and religious belief—on the title page a world of annoyance would be saved.

***

"For Britain's Soldiers" is the title of the volume of short stories by various writers which has been edited by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne and published by Methuen & Co. The proceeds of the books are to be given to the war fund, and, of course, every one hopes that it will have a very large sale. Among the writers are Sir Walter Besant, Rudyard Kipling, Morley Roberts, and S. C. Crockett. It is certainly a capital collection of short stories, and it would be invidious to suggest that one of them is better than any other. The book is to be on sale for only three months, and it is believed that long before the expiration of that time it will have gone to a premium.

***

If any one takes any interest in Paris, now that Peking absorbs so much attention, such person should read Mr. J. F. Macdonald's "Paris of the Parisians." It is an admirable picture of the Parisian, his wife and children and friends, as they are in reality, and not in the prejudices of foreigners. It is more than doubtful if a foreigner ever thoroughly understands men and women of another nationality. Of course every one admits this to be true in the case of a European or an American and an Oriental, but it is true, though perhaps in a lesser degree, of the English-speaking races and the Latin races, who, although the term is sometimes a convenient one, are for the most Latin in no possible sense. You can never look into the eyes of an Italian or a Frenchman and feel sure that you see to the depths of his soul.

Between us is a barrier through which neither sight nor thought can ever pierce. Consequently, when an Englishman or an American attempts to tell us precisely what a Frenchman or an Italian is, he is sure to commit errors. Mr. Macdonald is no more infallible than other men, but he comes nearer to understanding Frenchmen and Frenchwomen than almost any other English writer. His book is a thoroughly delightful one, and the thousands of Anglo-Saxons who visit the Paris Exhibition this Summer ought to buy it, if they have sufficient money left after paying their hotel bills.

***

There are quantities of new books promised for the Autumn season, but it remains to be seen if they will be published. If we are to have a long and bloody war in China the book trade will suffer even more than it suffered during the early months of the Boer war, and authors will be unwilling to risk the publication of their books in such a discouraging time.

***

I hear that Mr. Robert Barr, who by the by is now hiding in Scotland in order to finish a novel without interruption, will not finish Stephen Crane's book, but that it will be finished by Crane's widow. Mr. Barr could have done the work admirably. But I fancy he has too much work on hand of his own just now to undertake any new burden.

W. L. ALDEN.

Miss Runkle's Romance and Miss Runkle

Already has the August number of The Century gone out of print, a result attributed to the popular interest in Miss Runkle's historical romance, "The Helmet of Navarre," which begins in this number. Inquiries having reached the editor of the magazine as to the identity of the author, the following statement is made: "Miss Bertha Runkle is the only child of Mrs. L. G. Runkle, a well-known New York journalist, and one of the editors of the "Library of the World's Best Literature." The present work is a maiden effort at fiction-writing. She was born in New Jersey a few and twenty-years ago, never went to kindergarten as a child, nor to college as a young woman, has traveled little, and has never been in France—which possibly accounts for her laying there the scene of her romance."

SAYINGS OF SA'DI.

Aphorisms Freshly Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold from "The Rose Garden."

Sir Edwin Arnold writes us and forwarded to The London Daily Telegraph: "In the leisure of these Summer days at the Isle of Lapri I have been enabled to complete my translation of the Gulistan, "The Rose Garden," of which the first volume was published a year ago. In the second part—or in the first—there are four Babs, or "Gateways," each of them opening visions of wisdom and learning and knowledge of the world, for all of which the ancient Shaikh of Persia is so justly famous. Certainly I myself owe to him delightful hours, which I would fain share with others, and have accordingly sent to the typewriters, in preparation for press, my now complete version of this old book, which, hardly known here, is so popular throughout Asia. Perhaps the few short extracts from the Eighth and Last Bab, which I here append, may give examples of the sententiousness and shrewdness of the Persian sage, and illustrate his manner of inlaying verses—rubayat, bayt, kita, the rest—in his soft and easy prose."

Impart not every secret which thou possessest to thy best friend, nor tell him everywhere all thou knowest, because how is it certain he shall never become an enemy? Neither do to an enemy all the mischief in thy power, since some day he may change into a friend. What thou desirest to remain hidden confide it to no one, however deserving of trust, because who is likely to be more true in concealment than myself?

Silence is wiser than to say
The secrets of the soul alway
In foolish faith. Ah, stop instead
The water at the fountain head!

When 'tis full stream no force, alack!
Can keep the running River back;
Best utter nought to private ear
Which all th' assembly may not hear.

In company of two enemies speak with such heed that, if afterward they become friends, thou mayest not be brought to shame.

Between two quarrelers strife is like fire
Which wordy interference makes burn higher;
Should these join hand hereafter, he who prated
By both alike is scouted and is hated;
Where thus men do dispute to blow the torch
Is but to make a flame one's self to scorch,

Nay! in way of speaking, speak not! whisper even to thy friend
Lest the lurking foeman hear and turn it to an evil end;
Doubt the deaf wall where thou leanest! let its stone ears nothing know;
There may be an ear behind them shall catch that will work thee woe.

To accept counsel from an enemy is ineptitude; to listen to him is allowable, but so that you may go contrary, for this, truly, is reasonable.

Take heed when he who hates thee saith, "Do so!"
Else smite on knee of sorrow hand of woe;
Straight as an arrow may his road appear;
Turn from it! Choose another, far or near!

When thou perceivest that among the counsellors of thine enemy there hath befallen contention, be well pleased. But if they be all of one mind, prepare thine own heart for trouble.

Yea! sit at ease with friends! laugh and be glad
When those ye fear with mutual strife go mad;
But when ye mark their concord, string thy bow!
And let thine archers to the ramparts go!

Ten men will peacefully eat at one table, but two dogs will fight over a whole carcass. The covetous person goeth hungered with all the world to himself, and the contented heart findeth enough in a single cake.

With one small loaf his narrow maw contentedly a man can fill,
Yet all the wealth of all the world leaves the sick eyesight empty still.

If all nights were "Nights of Power," then would the Shab-i-Kadir itself become unregarded.

If all the stones were rubies red, rubies of Badakshan,
Rubies and pebbles men would sell at the same price per pan.

A man of sense, falling among the ignorant, must not indulge the hope of any credit from them. It is not marvelous if the brutal overpower the enlightened by their clamor, since a common rock can crush a jewel!

What wonder if the Bulbul's song sink low,
Shut in the same cage with a croaking crow?

If an honest man be affronted by some worthless fellow, let him not be grieved or disparaged.

A worthless clod a golden cup may break;
Gold's not less gold, nor clay of nobler make.

If a wise man cometh into company of the uninstructed and findeth sensible discourse of no avail, let him not be amazed, because the voice of the "barbat" cannot overpower the clamor of the drum, and the fragrance of ambergris must be lost in the heavy smell of garlic. The fool stiffens his neck out of pride at having silenced the wise man; but know ye not that the music of Shiraz is deadened by the ghazi's drum? If a jewel falleth into the dust, it still remains precious; and mud, if it mounts to the sky, is the same base mud. Ability without training is sad to see, and training without ability is but lost labor. Ashes are only dust, albeit of high relationship, fire

OLD GLORY.

flight of the sullen darkness, from the
hs that the dawn wrought red,
ars of the blazoned cloudlets, ere the
lows of night were fled;
blue of the circling heavens, and the
supernal fire,
fame to the world's wide places, and
lled the heart's desire
and be forever 'neath thy flowing folds
t free,
of white from the snow-crowned heights
yielded their smiles to thee.
in skies of night the starry host have
ded their beauties where
ll shine at all hours and seasons in the
ls of the upper air;
e shall deny them greeting, in the
the dead days won,
e gleaming twilight fickle and arduous
noonday sun:
their unfading beauty, pervade each
iant zone,
e lands of glowing tropic to the seas
ese waters moan
fretful flows of the ages, around the
hless poles,
g the arctic splendors that revel where
st controls
es of the sunless Winters, spread o'er
ice-bound realm,
wisdom is won of peril, where heroes
at the helm
ship defying danger, alone in the
mbrous thralls,
nature guardeth forever, with triple and
mant walls,
in the crystal castles that sever the
ing seas,
y not thy colors ever nor conquer their
rmonies:
they of spheres unnumbered, the suns
the refluent deep,
visions of fair, far spaces—thy colors
clasp and keep,
brighter than jeweled sceptre, we send
with eagle's flight
world's benighted nations—the flower of
love of light!

CARL GRANDISON.

N. Y., July 17, 1900.

e Open Shelf," a little brochure published quarterly under the auspices of the
and Public Library, contains descriptio
of the works placed upon the library
s during the preceding three months,
ther information of particular interest
the patrons of this library, but also
ithout some attraction to book lovers
ge.

1900

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG

Robert Louis Stevenson's "Ticonderoga."

ROBERT J. McWILLIAMS, New York, writes: "Four or five years ago Scribner's Magazine for Christmas contained a poem by Robert Louis Stevenson entitled, 'Ticonderoga; or, the Naming of the Name.' It occurred to me at the time I read the poem that I had previously read or heard a similar story or legend. Did Robert Louis Stevenson tell where he got his ideas in relation to the poem?

"I doubt whether the legend is original with him, and would like to know if any of your readers can throw any light upon its origin.

"The fulfillment of the pledge to protect his brother's slayer instead of obeying the commands and dictates of the dead is the weird story whose origin I am trying to learn."

Interpretation of Foreign Quotations

D. C. BARKER, Montreal, in view of the vast number of people who are unfamiliar with the classics and are acquainted with no language other than their own, makes the following suggestion: "That when quotations occur in books, magazines, and newspapers, say, in Latin, the meaning in English be given. One would also wish to see modern French quotations so translated for the benefit of the thousand and one who, out of a thousand and two, are ignorant of the meaning and would be only too glad of the interpretation. I am sure your public are of this opinion also."

"Friendless" is Grateful.

"FRIENDLESS," writing from Haines Falls, N. Y., says: "As I read the correspondence which was started by my letter of appeal for 'intellectual companionship,' I felt more and more satisfaction at having made the effort, through your paper, to reach congenial souls. Although my object is not yet attained—that is, I do not yet know of any place or any way in which the awful loneliness of my life during the Winter is to be relieved—still, I know now of others in the great city who sympathize and would be willing to fraternize, if only some way existed for bringing us together. I heartily thank all those who have given the names and locations of certain churches. Unfortunately, all are situated so far from me that they would not serve the purpose. Nevertheless, to quote Sarah A. Stewart, 'such a sublime aspiration is surely not to be discouraged by the difficulties in the way of perfect fulfillment.'

"I still aspire and am not discouraged, though friendless."

The Fluency of Some Writers.

WILLIAM P. LA SEER, New York, writes: "When Charles James Fox said: 'Easy writing makes damned hard reading,' he hit the mark squarely—if the expression may be used—and what applied to the past will apply to the present as well as the future. A certain class of twentieth century writers are said to be able to dash off as many as 6,000 words per day—and by that I mean 6,000 words suitable for publication; but though the statement may be paradoxical it is extremely dubious. Other writers, on the contrary, take the utmost care to revise, reconstruct, and rewrite their day's work before being half satisfied with it, and even then they seldom turn out more than 500 polished words. Stephen Crane was an excellent example of the first class of writers; Robert Louis Stevenson of the latter. In Rudyard Kipling we have a happy medium. It is said that he often completely rewrites a story as many as six times before he allows it to appear in print, but, for that matter, there are myriads of less noted writers who do likewise. Thomas Macaulay—one of the greatest masters of pure English—when writing his famous essays, felt well repaid if he produced one or two small paragraphs a day—approximately 100 words."

Verses to a Wife Who Never Existed

"B. H.," Kittery Point, Me., referring to the mention in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4 of the Rev. Charles Wolfe and his famous lines on "The Burial of Sir John Moore," writes: "His fame rests on verses which are by no means his best. Probably not one in a thousand of those familiar with the lines named above have ever read his touching verses 'On the Death of My Wife,' which begins:

If I had thought thou couldst have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot, while by thy side,
That thou couldst mortal be.

"This tender, heartbroken tribute will move almost any one to tears. One thinks what must have been the anguish of that bereaved soul, reaching out in longing for its lost mate. But pity is tempered by a sense of disappointment, if not of indignation, when it is learned that the author never had a wife. This is art in a double sense."

Book Illustrations.

"J. G. W.," Washington, D. C., takes issue with Messrs. Gyle and Earle on the subject of book illustrations, and says: "The illustration of books on history, geography, and science is usually in the nature of photography, and it is only in story books that we find examples of an illustrator's creative power.

"I take it for granted that these correspondents include good work in their condemnation, since the elimination of bad work in picturemaking, as well as in literature, is an entirely different question.

"Some of our best artists are numbered among the illustrators of fiction. That they always fail to interpret the true spirit of the writer may well be questioned; but be that as it may, their followers, or followers by a delight to the eye, have not

dren are not their only patrons who enjoy an illustrated story book for other reasons than as an antidote to 'idleness of thought.'

"Perhaps the artist fails to picture the mental image produced in my mind by an author's words; but how about some other person's idea of the same passage?

"Not many among us would say that we can appreciate all the 'inward spirit of the writer' may be trying to express.

"Personally, if Pickwick's humorous appeal to me, or all I see of Ethel Newcome's witchery, does not appear in the picture before me, I have a secret satisfaction in my own individual discovery and possession.

"While granting that there are many failures to produce a sympathetic union of author, artist, and reader, who cannot overlook twenty failures for one such happy combination of book and pictures as that of 'Cranford' and its inimitable illustrations?"

Tennyson and Omar.

ARTHUR UPSON, Chester, England, writes: "Rereading to-day the dedicatory lines of Tennyson's 'The Palace of Art,' I was struck with the strange similarity of the last few verses to the eighty-fourth stanza of Omar, Fits Gerald's fourth edition. Tennyson's lines are:

Not for this
Was common clay ta'en from the common earth,
Molded by God, and tempered with the tears
Of angels to the perfect shape of man.

"Fits Gerald sings:

Said one among them—Surely not in vain
My substance of the common earth was ta'en
And to this figure molded to be broke
Or trampled back to shapeless earth again.

"I should be glad to know if any of your readers have every marked the parallelism."

Original Verses in Books.

SAMUEL M. GAINES, Brookland, D. C., writes: "Mr. Charles Grayden says: 'I would like to know how many lovers of books are given to writing original or other verses and comments in their books.' This query discloses an inclination which I have often indulged in connection with favorite books and authors. The temptation to thus give expression to a sentiment or suggestion inspired by our library intimates is one which, I think, should not be restrained, for I quite agree with Mr. Grayden that such comment gives to a book the emphasis of personal interest.

Among the friends of my den, Virgil, Shelley, Horace, and others have received impromptu marks of regard, and I take the liberty of sending to you the verses written in my copy of Shelley:

PERCY B. SHELLEY.

Although I ne'er beheld thy face,
Nor e'er its like shall find,
Thy features' ev'ry tender grace
Is mirrored in my mind.

My soul doth hold acquaintance here
And converse sweet with thine,
The while I breathe thy atmosphere
And feel thy sway divine.

For here thou'rt bodied forth in form
Which time nor malice mars,
And liv'st in light, through calm and storm,
Immortal as the stars.

The Paramount Issue.

FLOYD GUNDERMAN, Union Hill, writes: "Evidently R. N. Stephens, when he wrote 'An Enemy to the King,' forgot that an individual by the name of Dumas had written several good historical novels, also. Perhaps it isn't the author's fault if he gets out of his 'sphere of influence,' for it's '16 to 1' that popular demand guides his pen. Therefore, historical novels are, and must be, (from a Democratic standpoint,) 'the paramount issue.'

"However, to any one who has read Dumas's romance, covering the same period of French history as Mr. Stephens's book does, the difference in style, in incident, color, and lucidness will be markedly obvious. Mr. Stephens has adopted the wrong platform."

The Coinage of Words.

A. S. TOWNES, Greenville, S. C., writes: "The 'New English Dictionary' published by the Philological Society of England and edited by Dr. James A. H. Murray, is beyond all comparison the most scholarly and consequently the most satisfactory of all the English dictionaries. According to it, 'Fad's' earliest appearance in print is in 'Hughes's Life of Bishop Fraser,' published in 1854. The etymology of the word is unknown, but its origin is in current English dialects (chiefly midland.) Kenneth W. Millican of Yonkers, N. Y., is sustained by Dr. Murray in declaring that the word is not 'the latest fashionable slang.'

"But the close of the present century is undoubtedly prolific in the birth of new words—witness 'legationers' in connection with the foreign legations besieged in Peking; also, the many strange words now made familiar to all English-speaking people by war in South Africa. Look out too, now, for an immense immigration of strange words brought about by the Chinese trouble. As the exciting events of the present pass away into history, most of the new words now appearing in the columns of the daily papers will disappear and be forgotten. But some will come to stay, because we need them.

"Sir Walter Scott, in the Waverley Novels, brought into the language many new words—words that when he used them were merely dialect forms, but are now, that is, a number of them, classed as proper literary words.

"The word 'impotent,' as used by the Romans in their invasion of an impotent memorial, which has been rightly punished by THE SATURDAY REVIEW, means ponent authority,' &c.—quite a di meaning from its use by the Italian utive Committee as above quoted."

Music and the Poets.

To The New York Times Saturday Revie

In a letter on "A. Lang and Mu THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4, Cunninghame Moffet, he tries to pro "most poets and literary men hate

It is well that music, "heavenly and spirit of the "greatest of the soars high above all human critic her bright wings would surely dro lose half their lustre at such base

Let me quote the sayings of som and literary men on the subject, t whom—Shelley, Tennyson, and Sc Moffet says "disliked music."

Shelley, it would seem, could n felt a very great dislike for the ar he wrote that ode to "Music," beg

I pant for the music which is divin
My heart in its thirst is a dying
Pour forth the sound like enchante
Loosen the notes in a silver sho
Like an Herbless plain for the gen
I gasp, I faint, till they wake again

Or in that fragment where he calls
"Silver key of the fountain of tear
And although I cannot find any d tinct poem of Tennyson's addres music, he must at some time hav under her sweet influence, for he s the choric song of the "Lotos Eate

Music that gentler on the spirit
Than tir'd eyelids upon tired ey

And surely all his poetry brea the harmony of her spell.

Sir Walter Scott's poems, too, are the spirit of song, and he realis power of the melancholy with whi highest music floods the human sou he makes one of his characters say

No song ever went to the heart
Whose arrow was not feathered wi ness.

Mme. de Staël thought to give tecture highest praise when she c "frozen music." Richter says, "M stores childhood," and another arti said, "He that hath music in his s be most in love with the loveliest."

It seems to me that a lack of a tion of music is by far rather the ex than the rule in the literary worl poet nature especially is most sus to its influence. We know that speare, prince of dramatists, calls "the food of love" and regards it longing chiefly to celestial realms, ting that on this earth we catch b echoes of its beauty, for in speakin "Music of the Spheres" he says:

Such harmony is in immortal souls.
But whilst this muddy vesture of d
Doth grossly close it in we cannot

Both musicians and poets, it is tru shudder at the perversion of that ar is a heavenly gift, and sympathi the "musical sufferings of John K in Longfellow's "Hyperion," wh obliged to hear so many lamenta cords evoked in music's name. matter how often she may be m preted, to those who understand the ing of her language music rema same—perfect, majestic, unalterable

In that most charming of musical "Charles Auchester," the idea is ex thus:

Music is—and is eternal; we can one moment to its eternity, nor by aptitude diminish the proper glory art.

And in its very transitoriness, earthliness, its unconsciousness of lie its greatest power.

For "music is builded of breath and dies with the vibrating air; t permanent, it is also the highest arts."

CONSTA
Chatham, N. J., Aug. 8, 1900.

Ignorance of Musical Hist

To The New York Times Saturday R

A few more words on the sub of your recent editorial article, Men and Music," will not, I hope, of place. It again may be stated literary men are acquainted with sophy of music and the history of velopment. How few of them, happened to be hearing an overt Cherubini and one by Goldmark, or phony by Haydn and one by Tsch sky or Dvorak, would know the listening to compositions as diffe period of development as Spenser's is from Browning's? Then again will not comprehend any form in and consequently anything but swee dies is a burden to their untrained The necessity of this knowledge o in the tone art has been pointed o new volume by Prof. Raymond, "The rerative Significance of Form."

Jersey City, Aug. 7, 1900.

Authors as Publishers.

To The New York Times Saturday Revie

In an article on "Publishers' Tru THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 28 authors have made it profitable to their "own books." If my memor at fault I think you err in this st have been in the book business fift and I have yet to hear—with one exceptions—the name of an author made it profitable to publish his books."

Why have not authors made it pr I answer, for the best of reasons, t authors and not publishers, hor men. It is one thing to know how a book, but quite another thing t how to make and sell that book. come a successful book writer one p vote his time to learning how to s books that to hopes will sell and to a successful book publisher one m ple that is learning the art of kno

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By LUCRETIA P. HALE.
The Last of the Peterkins.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

We have it on the authority of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, the American literary executor of John Ruskin, that there will be no "authorized biography" of Ruskin. Prof. Norton returned on Saturday last to England a few weeks only, that he divided "the estimates of any distinctive literary results." Apparently there has been little found in Brantwood or elsewhere that the intimates of the late art critic think worthy of preservation for public eyes. The biographer, supposing one were to come forth, would have to compete not only with "Præterita," John Ruskin's autobiography, but also with Mr. Collingwood's "Life." Whether certain persons possessing specimens of Ruskin's broad and varied correspondence will make any attempt to piece together these autobiographic fragments or whether any litterateur will have the temerity to defy Ruskin's literary executors remains to be seen.

Julian Ralph, who is now at his home in Kensington, West London, although still suffering from the injuries received in South Africa, is glorying in the fact that his misfortunes give him plenty of time for literary work. At present he is engaged upon the collection of all his later war letters for a second volume, which will probably be called "Scenes and Stories of War." He is also writing a novel, which will deal with what women are doing and can do in America; and, finally, he has in preparation a book for those who wish to enter journalism, which will bear the title "The Delightful Art of Writing for the Papers." Mr. Ralph recently wrote to a friend in this city:

> I am quite as proud of having received the M. A. degree from Middlebury College as of anything that has ever happened to me. The civil war, which broke up my father's fortune, rendered it impossible for me to go to college, and for a college to grant me one of its honors is a delight, and would be a supreme one were I quite certain that a lifetime devoted to the study of English and to conscientious work of a modest character entitled me to it.

Literature of London having once and for all settled the fact that Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" drew its title from that phrase in the Scripture, "And Esau said to Jacob, Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage," proceeds to explain the motto, "After the red pottage the exceeding bitter cry," which "is not very obscure either." We are told that "Esau's lapse led to Jacob's inheritance, and it was when Esau heard the words of his father, that the blessing had already been given to his younger brother, that 'he cried with a great and exceeding bitter cry.'" With these two facts nailed, Literature adds that, whether a motto actually exists in the form given it by Miss Cholmondeley or not, is of no account at all.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, the well-known author and naval expert, is just putting the finishing touches to his history of the war in South Africa, which will be published in September by P. F. Collier & Son. It will treat in a comprehensive and scholarly way the events from the beginning of hostilities to the fall of Pretoria. From a pictorial standpoint it will be an édition de luxe, as it will contain over 600 pictures, many of them equal in size to a page of Collier's Weekly.

Throughout Poland next November ceremonies will be held in honor of the author of "Quo Vadis." In Warsaw the fête will be marked by the presence of the novelist himself. Subscriptions are now being collected for the presentation of a Jubilee gift to Henryk Sienkiewicz. It is sanguinely expected that sufficient money will be subscribed to purchase a country estate for "the darling of the Polish Nation" on Polish soil. Apropos of "Quo Vadis," the increased sale of the French translation of that work in Paris can only be accounted for on the ground that it is reflective. The novel first appeared as a serial in La Revue Blanche and Le Mercure de France, while in book form it is included in a bulky volume of 645 pages. The form and manner of presentation are not such as to recommend the book to the French, but it comes out so well advertised with reports of the prodigious figures representing the sales in other languages—1,000,000 copies in the United States, 40,000 in Italy, 150,000 in Germany—that the bookshops on the boulevards are noting a run on the book. French religious reviews have also taken up the subject and there is now a report that the original French translation made by two Poles is to be superseded by another translation, the work of a well-known French man of letters, which will be presented in a more attractive volume. We also learn from French sources that the subscription in Poland has been so successful that the committee having the matter in charge have decided to purchase for the author the domain of Oblegorek at Kielce, where the novelist spent his childhood, and which later passed out of his family through the reverses of fortune.

The Roycroft Press edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," originally issued at $5 a copy, was recently sold at Bangs's for $12.50, which fact the Roycroft people use in announcing their edition of Dante Rossetti's sonnet-sequence, "The House of Life." This is issued in an edition of 925 copies, on Roycroft hand-made paper, at $5 per copy; each of the 102 sonnets beginning with a specially designed large initial, hand illuminated throughout, the volume being bound in boards, with leather backs and corners. The Press does not consider this volume

Mr. Henry Bradshaw, to whom English bibliography owes a debt it can scarcely hope to pay, is not half so well known in America as he deserves. G. W. Prothero, at one time Fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge—Mr. Bradshaw's college—and now editor of the Quarterly Review, is the author of a most interesting memoir of Henry Bradshaw, which was published some years ago. This book cannot help being found of the greatest interest by all people of bookish tastes. Indeed, such was the condition of the Cambridge University Library, and accurate bibliographical knowledge generally, that not only was Mr. Bradshaw able to accomplish great results in his chosen field, but to alter many existing conditions in other libraries, and so aid in making book knowledge the exact science it should be, that he is often called the father of English bibliography. In a paper on the present condition of this science, read before the Bibliographical Society some time ago, and reprinted in its Transactions, we find its writer, Mr. Henry B. Wheatly, saying of Mr. Bradshaw: "At present, bibliography, at its best, can only be designated as a descriptive science, but we ought to acknowledge its capability in the hands of genius of rising to the highest level. The late Mr. Bradshaw was the only man I have ever known who gave evidence of the possession of this power. His knowledge was so full and accurate, that by a process of reasoning he was able to indicate where certain unique manuscripts were to be found, although unknown to their own custodians. His remarkable induction in respect to the order of Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales,' which has exerted so wide an influence on the study of one great poet, was the result of pure scientific reasoning."

Picking up the other day Katherine Abbott's "Trolley Trips About Fascinating Washington," we were very much surprised at the great literary merit of the little volume, which is, of course, primarily a guide book. The charm of the illustrations is very great, while the text is not only written con amore, but shows an extremely thorough acquaintance with the Colonial history, biography, literature, and political happenings of not only Washington, but of Alexandria, Georgetown, the Potomac Valley, and, in fact, of the whole surrounding country. The book is full of the most fascinating little bits of biographical and bibliographical lore, so written as to make you feel quite certain Miss Abbott could tell you countless things of interest, were she so disposed, or not hampered by the limitations of space. The little book will be found well worth reading by those even to whom its practical information offers no inducement. It is to be hoped that Miss Abbott, or some one equally capable, may do for other cities what she has done for Washington and a few other localities.

Richard Le Gallienne has just issued a new book entitled "The Beautiful Lie of Rome," which is published in wrappers at a shilling net. It is hardly possible that this little book will be found of sufficient literary merit to be entitled to rank among its author's best work, and it is most regrettable that a writer who can do work showing the certainty and delicacy of touch and charm of style to be found in Le Gallienne's lately published "Travels in England," and in many of his earlier books, should so often publish work which goes far toward lowering his reputation.

The latest Quaritch catalogue, issued in June, is devoted to special subjects only, coins, witchcraft, mythology, &c., while more than a third of its space will be found to be taken up by books on English bibliography, literary history, and works on book binding and printing, which is a strong indication of the rapidly growing popular interest in these latter subjects. This section contains, among other interesting books, the late Bernard Quaritch's own Dictionary of English Book Collectors, which includes some foreign collectors whose libraries are either incorporated in English collections or whose books are chiefly to be found in England. The dictionary is published in parts, sewed, bearing date 1892-3, each part containing numerous portraits, fac similes of book plates, letters, &c., and are published at a shilling and sixpence each. Among the collectors dealt with—a fascinating mixture of ancient and modern—will be found Thomas Cranmer, Mary Queen of Scots, Earl of Sunderland, Henry Huth, Earl Spencer, Mrs. Rylands, William Beckford, Earl of Jersey, J. R. McCulloch, Gladstone, Edward FitzGerald, Duke of Roxburghe, Buckle, Sir Richard Burton, and many others, including some not so well known, but whose collections were of special interest. Not only the charm of the subject and the beauty and interest of the books described, but also Mr. Quaritch's love of books and great bibliographical knowledge make the dictionary of the strongest possible interest, a true bibliographical treasure, although only thirteen parts have appeared. This section of the Quaritch catalogue, or, as he preferred to call them, rought lists, includes priced catalogues of great sales, bibliographies on all sorts of possible subjects, a very

Mr. George P. Smith of 4 East Forty-second Street, well known as one of the largest buyers at all the great book sales, announces the publication of a new monthly, The Literary Collector, to which he invites subscriptions. There would seem to be a practically unoccupied field for a publication of this sort, and those who remember the little monthly issued by Messrs. Bowden & Smith, who made up the firm of "Mitchell's" a few years ago, which, while shortlived, was of great interest, will be attracted by the present announcement. The first number of this new venture will be issued on Oct. 1, and the yearly subscription therefor will be $1. While no list of contributors has been announced, its publisher says that the little monthly will be entirely devoted to the interests of collectors of books and autographs, will contain the latest news in all departments, as well as articles by well-known specialists in their several fields. It will be, it is said, not only entirely unbiased in criticism, but unusually generous in praise where praise is due. It is hoped to make the journal so interesting to collectors in general that in a short time it will be found practically indispensable. The collecting habit is so constantly increasing in our city that if Mr. Smith's promises can be satisfactorily carried into execution, there ought to be a sufficiently large public ready to welcome the appearance of his new venture.

Although this portion of the book can hardly be said to have been neglected by reviewers, the opening chapter of Mr. James Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law" does not seem to have attracted quite the special attention it deserves. It is certainly one of the strongest, most perfect bits of poetical prose ever written. Had Mr. Allen done nothing else this would certainly have entitled him to a high place in the estimation of the most critical portion of the public. Indeed, such is the charm of this chapter, this idyll of hemp, that more than one reader has already expressed a desire to have it republished in separate form, with its accompanying illustrations, which for once really thoroughly accord with the spirit of the poem, as this chapter may well be called. As is so often the case with Mr. Allen's best work, his words are so carefully chosen, his artistry so perfect, and his sentences and paragraphs so thoroughly co-related, that the charm of the whole cannot be adequately shown in quotation. Suffice it to say that each new reading of this strongest of all introductions, which consists of only about twenty pages, reveals new beauties and fresher charms in all directions. It would only be necessary to glance over this portion of Mr. Allen's book to win for it many readers, even were it the work of a new writer and not that of a man from whom we have learned to expect the most finished work. The name of the English edition of this novel is said to be "The Increasing Purpose"—("Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,")—which would in any case be a much more satisfactory title than "The Reign of Law," and one which would seem to better indicate the scope of the story. The book has been widely read, having gone into several editions, even although but lately published; but if it be still unknown to any of our readers, it can be most heartily recommended as one of the best and strongest books of the season.

The noteworthy exhibition of caricatures and posters dealing with the Franco-German war, arranged by the Print Department of the New York Public Library for the Summer months, has attracted more attention than might have been expected. Even during the hottest days there have been visitors to the exhibition, and there has been a noticeable sprinkling of Germans and Frenchmen. To the latter these satirical pictorial comments would be of interest because, though directed against German and French alike, they are all drawn by French artists, so that the sting of censure for French faults is softened by the knowledge that it represents, at the worst, a vigorous, perhaps even violent, self-condemnation. Translations accompanying these prints and official posters serve to heighten their usefulness and interest. The exhibit will be open to the public until the beginning or middle of September, at the Lenox Building. The remarkable little collection of Japanese pictures of the Japanese-Chinese war also continues to attract much attention at the Astor Building. The exhibitions, which are arranged from time to time by the Print Department in the buildings of the Public Library, are designed to meet varied interests and to appeal to an increasing public.

George Bernard Shaw lately unbosomed himself as follows to a London reporter who had come to visit him at his home in Adelphi Terrace. He said:

> These chambers constitute the real centre of my domesticity, because my wife lives here. My official residence, qualifying me as a vestryman, is in Fitzroy Square; my mother lives there. I live nowhere. . . . I have no more home instinct than a milk can at a railway station.

[illegible] survival Tricky enemy has been [illegible] London publishers that the Messrs. [illegible] were making extraordinary efforts to [illegible] Gen. Cronje write his war reminiscences, together with his impressions as a prisoner at St. Helena. The publishers have, however, been obliged to compromise on [illegible] Schiel, the well-known German officer of the Boer army, who is now in exile with Cronje. The Colonel's memoirs are now well in hand, and will be published in London some time in October. It will be remembered that he was captured at Elandsfontein, in the first stage of the war, and was evidently written his book in the leisure moments snatched from his fruitless attempts to devise some means of escape. He was a Lieutenant of Prussian Hussars about thirty years, and quitted the service to seek employment in South Africa. The Transvaal Government engaged his services shortly after the London Convention was signed, and subsequently sent him to Berlin to learn there the latest gunnery improvements, buy artillery, and draw plans for forts. The results of that mission have been severely felt by the English in the present campaign.

[illegible] Murray, who is publishing in London Mrs. Edith Wharton's latest novel, which was brought out in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "The Touchstone," gives an interesting account of the difficulties which were encountered in naming it. It seems that while it was passing through Mr. Murray's press with the American title attached, the publisher discovered that there was already a novel by that name in British circulation. He therefore decided to change the title and wrote at once to Mrs. Wharton, who was then traveling in Italy, asking her permission to call her book "The Touch of a Vanished Hand." After a month a reply came by telegraph, asking him to adopt another title which unfortunately had also been forestalled. "Meanwhile," says Mr. Murray, "the sheets had all been printed off when I was informed that a novel was published in 1839 called 'The Touch of a Vanished Hand.' In telegraphing the author gave me no address, and as a decision had to be made without further delay, I have ventured to give the book the title which it now bears—'A Gift from the Grave'—and hope that no other claimant will now arise."

We learn from an American tourist in the English lake district that the Ruskin exhibition at Coniston now offers a fresh place of pilgrimage for literary foreigners sojourning in the United Kingdom. Both the artistic and literary sides of Ruskin's career are represented there, and all the relics are trustworthily dated. Among the books are his first published writing in London's Magazine of Natural History, 1829; his first published poem, 1835; his Newdigate prize poem; first editions of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," "The Stones of Venice," "Modern Painters," "Time and Tide," and "Elements of Drawing"; and there are also the manuscripts of some of his unpublished writings, a Greek Psalter of 1396, which Ruskin annotated; the original manuscript of Sir Walter Scott's "The Black Dwarf," and a presentation copy of the first edition of Rogers's "Italy."

We understand that G. P. Putnam's Sons are to be the publishers of Dr. William Barry's "The Papal Monarchy," of which we recently gave an outline in these columns. The doctor has also just put the finishing touches to his new novel, "The Wizard's Knot," which is a story of the time just before and during the great famine in Ireland, the scene being laid in the southwest angle of Cork and Kerry. It may interest some to recall at this time that in Dr. Barry's "Arden Massiter" there is to be found a graphic picture of Rome before the Pope lost his temporal power. The riotous overturning of a Ministry is one of the incidents of the story, and readers intimate with recent Italian history do not hesitate to identify some of the leading characters with priests and politicians of more than national repute.

According to The Religio-Philosophical Journal, literary aspirants who become discouraged by the stereotyped form in which manuscripts are said to be rejected should straightway send their rejected material to a Chinese publisher who, on refusing a contribution, cannot possibly stir up malice in the author's heart. This is the way in which a publisher rejects a manuscript in China:

> Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon! Look upon thy Slave, who rolls at thy feet, and kisses the earth before thee, and demands of thy charity permission to speak and live. We have read thy Manuscript with delight. By the bones of our Ancestors we swear that never have we encountered such a Masterpiece. Should we print it, Your Majesty the Emperor would order us to take it as a criterion, and never again to print anything which was not equal to it. As that would not be possible before a Thousand Years, all trembling we return thy Manuscript, and beg of thee Ten Thousand Pardons. See! my hand is at thy feet, and I am thy Slave.

AUG

1900

FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

An Analysis and a Forecast by Henry James.*

Beginnings, as we all know, are usually small things, but continuations are not always strikingly great ones, and the place occupied in the world by the prolonged prose fable has become, in our time, among the incidents of literature, the most surprising example to be named of swift and extravagant growth, a development beyond the measure of very early appearance. It is a form that has had a fortune so little to have been foretold at its cradle. The germ of the comprehensive epic was more recognizable in the first barbaric chant than that of the novel, as we know it today, in the first anecdote retailed to amuse. It arrived, in truth, the novel, late at self-consciousness; but it has done its utmost ever since to make up for lost opportunities.

The flood at present swells and swells, threatening the whole field of letters, as would often seem, with submersion. It plays, in what may be called the passive consciousness of many persons, a part that directly marches with the rapid increase of the multitude able to possess itself in one way and another of the book. The book, in the Anglo-Saxon world, is everywhere, and it is in the form of the voluminous prose fable that we see it penetrate easiest and furthest. Penetration appears really to be directly aided by mere mass and bulk. There is an immense public, if public be the name, inarticulate but abysmally absorbent, for which, at its hours of ease, the printed volume has no other association. This public—the public that subscribes, borrows, lends, that picks up in one way and another, sometimes even by purchase—grows and grows each year, and nothing is thus more apparent than that, of all the recruits it brings to the book, the most numerous by far are those that it brings to the "story."

This number has gained, in our time, an augmentation from three sources in particular, the first of which, indeed, is perhaps but a comprehensive name for the two others. The diffusion of the rudiments, the multiplication of common schools, has had more and more the effect of making readers of women and of the very young. Nothing is so striking in a survey of this field, and nothing to be so much borne in mind, as that the larger part of the great multitude that sustains the teller and the publisher of tales is constituted by boys and girls; by girls in especial, if we apply the term to the later stages of the life of the innumerable women who, under modern arrangements, increasingly fail to marry—fail, apparently, even largely to desire to. It is not too much to say of many of these that they live in a great measure by the immediate aid of the novel—confining the question, for the moment, to the fact of consumption alone.

The literature, as it may be called for convenience, of children, is an industry that occupies by itself a very considerable quarter of the scene. Great fortunes, if not great reputations, are made we learn by writing for schoolboys, and the period during which they consume the compound artfully prepared for them appears—as they begin earlier and continue later—to add to itself at both ends. This helps to account for the fact that public libraries, especially those that are private and money-making enterprises, put into circulation more volumes of "stories" than of all other things together of which volumes can be made. The published statistics are extraordinary and of the sort to engender many kinds of uneasiness. The sort of taste that used to be called "good" has nothing to do with the matter; we are so demonstrably in presence of millions for whom taste is but an obscure, confused, immediate instinct. In the flare of railway bookstalls, in the shop fronts of most booksellers, especially the provincial; in the advertisements of the weekly newspapers, and in fifty places besides, this testimony to the general preference triumphs, yielding a good-natured corner at most to a bunch of treatises on athletics or sport, or a patch of theology, old and new. • • • •

The novel is, of all pictures, the most comprehensive and the most elastic. It will stretch anywhere—it will take in absolutely anything. All it needs is a subject and a painter. But for its subject, magnificently, it has the whole human consciousness. And if we are pushed a step further backward and asked why the representation should be required when the object represented is itself mostly so accessible, the answer to that appears to be that man combines with his eternal desire for more experience an infinite cunning as to getting his experience as cheaply as possible. He will steal it whenever he can. He likes to live the life of others, yet is well aware of the points at which it may too intolerantly resemble his own. The vivid fable, more than anything else, gives him this satisfaction on easy terms; gives him knowledge abundant, yet vicarious. It enables him to select, to take, and to leave; so that to feel he can afford to neglect it he must have a rare faculty or great opportunities for the extension of experience—by thought, by emotion, by energy—at first hand.

Yet it is doubtless not this cause alone that contributes to the contemporary deluge; other circumstances operate, and one of them is probably, in truth, if looked into, something of an abatement of the great fortune we have been called upon to admire. The high prosperity of fiction has marched, very directly, with another "sign of the times"—the demoralization, the vulgarization of literature in general, the increasing familiarity of all such methods of communication, the making itself supremely felt, as it were, of the presence of the ladies and the children—by whom I mean, in other words, the reader, irreflective and uncritical. If the novel, in fine, has found itself, socially speaking, at such a rate the book par excellence, so, on the other hand, the book, has in the same degree found itself a thing of small ceremony. • • • •

So, as regards the tangible type, the end is that, in its undefended, its positively exposed, state, we continue to accept it, conscious even of a peculiar beauty in an appeal made from a footing so precarious. It throws itself wholly on our generosity, and very often indeed gives us, by the reception it meets, a useful measure of the quality of the delicacy of our minds. There is, to my sense, no work of literary, or of any other, art that any human being is under the smallest positive obligation to "like." There is no woman—no matter of what loveliness—in the presence of whom it is anything but a man's unchallengeably own affair that he is "in love" or out of it.

It is not a question of manners; vast is the margin left to individual freedom; and the trap set by the artist occupies no different ground—Robert Louis Stevenson has admirably expressed the analogy—from the offer of her charms by the lady. There only remain infatuations that we envy and emulate. When we do respond to the appeal, when we are caught in the trap, we are held and played upon; so that how in the world can there not be a future, however late in the day, for a contrivance possessed of this precious secret? The more we think of it the more we feel that the prose picture can never be at the end of its tether until it looses its sense of what it can do. It can do simply everything, and that is its strength and its life. Its plasticity, its elasticity, are infinite; there is no color, no extension it may not take from the nature of its subject or the temper of its craftsman. It has the extraordinary advantage—a piece of luck scarcely credible—that, while capable of giving an impression of the highest perfection and the rarest finish, it moves in a luxurious independence of rules and restrictions.

Think as we may, there is nothing we can mention as a consideration outside itself with which it must square, nothing we can name as one of its peculiar obligations or interdictions. It must, of course, hold our attention and reward it, it must not appeal on false pretenses; but these necessities, with which, obviously, disgust and displeasure interfere, are not peculiar to it—all works of art have them in common. For the rest it has so clear a field that, if it perishes, it will surely be by its fault, by its superficiality, in order to figure the dramatic stroke of its revival under the touch of a life-giving master. The temperament of the artist can do so much for it that our desire for some exemplary felicity fairly demands even the vision of that supreme proof. If we were to linger on this vision long enough, we should doubtless, in fact, be brought to wondering—and still for very loyalty to the form itself—whether our own prospective conditions may not before too long appear to many critics to call for some such happy coup on the part of a great artist yet to come.

A community addicted to reflection and fond of ideas will try experiments with the "story" that will be left untried in a community mainly devoted to traveling and shooting, to pushing trade and playing football. There are many judges doubtless who hold that experiments—queer and uncanny things at best—are not necessary to it, that its face has been, once for all, turned in one way, and that it has only to go straight before it. If that is what it is actually doing in England and America the main thing to say about its future would appear to be that this future will in very truth more and more define itself as negligible. For all the while the immense variety of life will stretch away to right and to left, and all the while there may be on such lines perpetuations of its great mistake of failing of intelligence. That mistake will be ever for the admirable art, the only one really inexcusable, because of being a mistake about, as we may say, its own soul. The form of novel that is stupid on the general question of its freedom is the single form that may, à priori, be unhesitatingly pronounced wrong.

The most interesting thing to-day, therefore, among ourselves, is the degree in which we may count on seeing a sense of that freedom cultivated and bearing fruit. What sense is this, indeed, but one of the most attaching elements in the great drama of our wide-English-speaking life? As the novel is at any moment the most immediate and, as it were, admirably treacherous picture of actual manners—indirectly as well as directly, and by what it does not touch as well as what it does—so its present situation, where we are most concerned with it, is exactly a reflection of our social changes and chances, of the signs and portents that lay most traps for most observers, and make up in general what is most "amusing" in the spectacle we offer. Nothing, I may say, for instance, strikes me more as meeting this description than the predicament finally arrived at, for the fictive energy, in consequence of our long and most respectable tradition of making it defer supremely, in treatment, say, of a delicate case to the interpretence of the young. The particular treat the coming novelist who shall prefer not simply to beg the question will have here to unite may represent generally the essence of this outlook.

By what it shall double to do in respect to the "young" the great prose fable will from any serious point of view pronounce

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chosen—it has, mainly, always obeyed an unreasoning instinct of avoidance in which there has often been much that was felicitous. While society was frank, was free about the accidents and incidents of the human constitution, the novel took the same robust ease as society. The young men then were so very young that they were not table high. But they began to grow, and from the moment their little chins rested on the mahogany, Richardson and Fielding began to go under it. There came into being a mistrust of any but the most guarded treatment of the great relation between men and women, the constant world-renewal which was the conspicuous sign that whatever the prose picture of life was prepared to take upon itself, it was not prepared to take upon itself not to be superficial. Its position became very much: "There are other things, don't you know? For heaven's sake, let that one pass!" And to this wonderful propriety of letting it pass the business has been for these so many years—with the consequence we see to-day—largely devoted.

The consequences are of many sorts, not a few altogether charming. One of them has been that there is an immense omission in our fiction—which, though many critics will always judge that it has vitiated the whole, others will continue to speak of it as signifying but a trifle. One can only talk for one's self, and of the English and American novelists of whom I am fond I am not so superlatively fond that I prefer to take them as they are. I cannot so much as imagine Dickens and Scott without the "lovemaking" left, as the phrase is, out. They were, to my perception, absolutely right—from the moment their attention to it could absolutely be perfunctory—practically not to deal with it. In all their work it is, in spite of the number of pleasant sketches of affection gratified or crossed, the element that matters least. Why not therefore assume, it will accordingly be asked, that discriminations, which have served their purpose so well in the past, will continue not less successfully to meet the case? What will you have better than Scott and Dickens?

Nothing certainly can be, it may at least as promptly be replied, and I can imagine no more comfortable prospect than jogging along perpetually with a renewal of such blessings. The difficulty lies in the fact that two of the great conditions have changed. The novel is older and so are the young. It would seem that everything the young can possibly do for us in the matter has been successfully done. They have kept cut one thing after the other, yet there is still a certain completeness we lack, and the curious thing is that it appears to be they themselves who are making the discovery. "You have kindly taken," they seem to say to the fiction-mongers, "our education off the hands of our parents and pastors, and that, doubtless has been very convenient for them, and left them free to amuse themselves.

"But what, all the while, pray, if it's a question of attention, have you done with your own? These are directions in which your scent, fractionally untrained, and in which, can it be as vain as it appears to reply to you for information?" The great [illegible] has, for a good while now, settled down into the way of doing. There are too many sources of interest neglected—whole categories of manners, whole crepuscular classes and provinces, museums of character and condition unvisited; while it is, on the other hand, mistakenly taken for granted that safety lies in all the loose and thin material that keeps reappearing in forms at once ready made and sadly the worse for wear. The simple themselves may finally turn against our simplifications, so that we need not after all be more royalist than the king, or more childish than children. It is certain that there is no real health for any art—I am not speaking, of course, of any mere industry—that does not move a step in advance of its furthest follower.

It would be curious—really a great comedy—if the renewal were to spring just from the satiety of the very readers for whom the sacrifices have hitherto been supposed to be made. It bears on this that as nothing is more salient in English life to-day, to fresh eyes, than the revolution taking place in the position and outlook of women—and taking place much more deeply in the quiet than even the noise on the surface demonstrates—so we may very well yet see the female elbow itself, kept in increasing activity by the play of the pen, smash with final resonance the window all this time most superstitiously closed. The particular draught that has been most deprecated will in that case take care of the question of freshness. It is the opinion of some observers that when women do obtain a free hand they will not repay their long debt to the precautionary attitude of men by unlimited consideration for the natural delicacy of the latter.

To admit, then, that the great anodyne can ever totally fail to work is to imply, in short, that this will only be by some grave fault in some high quarter. Man rejoices in an incomparable faculty for presently mutilating and disfiguring any plaything that has helped create for him the illusion of leisure; nevertheless, so long as life retains its power of projecting itself into his imagination, he will find the novel work of the impression better than anything he knows. Anything better for the purpose has yet to be discovered. He will give it up only when life itself too thoroughly disagrees with him. Even then, indeed, may fiction not find a second wind, or a fiftieth, in the very portrayal of that collapse? Till the world is an unpeopled voyage there will be an image in the mirror.

What need more immediately concern us, therefore, is the care of seeing that the images shall continue various and vivid. There is much frankly to be said for those who, in spite of all brave pleas, feel it to be considerably menaced, for very little reflection will help to show us how the prospect strikes them. They see the whole business too divorced on the one side from observation and perception, and on the other from the art and taste. They get too little of the first hand impression, the effort to penetrate—that effort for which the French have the admirable expression to feuilleter—and still less, if possible, of any science of composition, any architecture, distribution, proportion. It is not a trifle, though indeed it is the connotation of an edged force, that "mystery" should be so many of the sharper eyes, have disappeared from the craft, and a facile flatness be in place of it, in acclaimed possession. But these are of the worst, even for each of the disconcerted signs that the novelist, not that the novel, has dressed. So long as there is a subject to be treated, so long as there is a method to be practised, so long will the shrewd vitality of the race assert its relation with the form. Only the very newest, to-day, are not, [illegible]

Gen. Cox, who died the other day, left his war memoirs in such shape that the publishers through Charles Scribner's Sons declare that there is nothing to hinder their earlier publication in two volumes, with maps and illustrations, as had originally been arranged between author and publisher. The work will be entitled "Military Reminiscences of the Civil War." The late Jacob D. Cox was formerly Major General commanding the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was the officer on whom Sherman most relied. Since the war Mr. Cox achieved fame as a jurist and military critic. He wrote in the preface to his forthcoming work a few days before his death:

My aim in this book has been to reproduce my own experiences in our civil war in such a way as to help the reader understand just how the duties and problems of that great conflict presented themselves successively to one man who had an active part in it from the beginning to the end. In my military service I was so conscious of the benefit it was to me to get the personal view of men who had served in our own or other wars, as distinguished from the general or formal history, that I formed the purpose soon after peace was restored to write such a narrative of my own army life. My relations to many prominent officers and civilians were such as to give opportunities for intimate knowledge of their personal qualities as well as their public conduct. It has seemed to me that it might be useful to share with others what I thus learned, and to throw what light I could upon the events and the men of that time.

The Huxley Memoirs Almost Ready.

The sheets of the American edition of "The Life and Letters of Thomas H. Huxley," (two volumes,) edited by his son Leonard Huxley, are now passing through the press of D. Appleton & Co. We are informed that one of the many important features of the work which will be considerably emphasized is the exposition of Huxley's attitude toward religion, which is made clear in these pages; especial attention is also paid to a notable correspondence with Charles Kingsley. Owing to the particular relationship, not only between England and America, but of America's earlier relations to Huxley, a special introduction has been prepared by Leonard Huxley for the American edition. It will be recalled that Huxley's "Lay Sermons" found an eager audience in the United States even before they were appreciated in England, and when, a few years later, Prof. Huxley came to lecture in the United States, his reception here was most cordial and was never forgotten by him. "His own interest," writes Mr. Leonard Huxley, "in the present problems of the country (the United States) and the possibilities of its future, was always keen, not merely as touching the development of a vast political force—one of the dominant factors of the near future—but far more as touching the character of its approaching greatness. Huge territories and vast resources were of small interest to him in comparison with the use to which they should be put. None felt more vividly than he that the true greatness of a nation would depend upon the spirit of the principles it adopted, upon the character of the individuals who make up the nation and shape the channels in which the currents of its being will hereafter flow."

The Creator of M. Lecoq.

It is now a well-known fact that most of the material from which those famous writers of French detective stories, Fortuné du Boisgobey and Gaboriau, drew their inspiration was gathered from the archives of the French Police Department. Most everybody at one time or another has read their curious and wonderful tales, and when conditions permit are apt to find relaxation in reading them again. The interest therefore will be considerable when it is learned that an illustrated edition of Gaboriau's novels in six volumes, especially translated, is being prepared by Charles Scribner's Sons. Most of these novels have a deeper meaning than is gathered by the mere panorama of sensations. They describe the never-ending war that society is making upon the under world of Paris—the endless warfare waged between law and crime. But whether this impresses us or not, the solitary and authoritative figure of M. Lecoq is a burr that is not easily rubbed from the memory. The books and their illustrators are as follows: "Monsieur Lecoq" and "The Honor of the Name," illustrated by Bayard Jones; "File No. 113," by W. Glackens; "Other People's Money," by Victor Perard; "The Widow Lerouge," by Louise L. Heustis, and "The Mystery of Orcival," illustrated by Jules Guerin.

An Italian on English Local Government

For several months past it has been noticed by the readers of Italian newspapers that with the beginning of their sympathy with the British in the South African war a general broadening influence has been exercised upon the non-Clerical press, which has in it many elements of progress and of education. We now have from the press of Bocca of Rome a two-volume work by Signor Pietro Bertolini, formerly Italian Under Secretary of State for Finance, and until recently Under Secretary of State for the Interior. It is entitled "Il Governo Locale Inglese e le sue Relazioni con la Vita Nazionale," (English Local Government and its Relations to National Life.) This work, although representing the labors of an Italian, is probably the most complete account of the development of local Government in England from the Saxon period to the Local Government Act, in 1894, which exists in any foreign language, if not indeed in the English language itself. The author begins by a minute description of the feudal system, the evolution of local authorities, the growth of rates, the development of the functions of Justices of the Peace, and of the manifold organs of local Government. Historians in particular will be interested in that part of the Italian's work which deals with the incidental criticisms and in all the cautious generalizations which Signor Bertolini scatters throughout his pages. His method is severely historical except where, for instance, he incidentally notes the influence of the popular constitution of Anglo-Saxon courts of justice in developing

In English Shires.

Owing to the fact that over ten thousand copies of "The Century Book of Gardening" have been sold in England the appearance in this country from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. should have an interest for many. As everybody knows, who is at all interested in the subject of amateur gardening, the English country gentleman has a distinct gardening of his own, which has no more resemblance to the conventions of Italian gardening than it has to the "artistic disorder" of the average American front yard. This book, which is published in England by the proprietors of that well-known paper Country Life, will be brought out here under the editorship of E. T. Cook. The illustrations include pictures of practically every English plant in cultivation, and the text goes fully into the care and development of all floral and horticultural life of the garden.

Items of the Day.

Miss Sally Pratt McLean Greene's "Vesty of the Basins" will shortly be brought out in an elaborate illustrated edition by Harper & Brothers. The pictures are reproductions of photographs taken by Clifton Johnson, who, following the directions of the author, went over the scenes of the novel in Maine a few weeks ago.

"In Hostile Red," J. L. Altsheler's romantic historical novel, will be published in a few weeks by Doubleday, Page & Co. Although a romance of the Monmouth campaign, the principal scenes are laid in Philadelphia, into which city intrude two young American officers in the uniform of their British enemies. The chief interest centres about the beautiful daughter of John Desmond, who, although having a patriot for a father, is herself believed to be a Tory of the deepest dye.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr's "Trinity Bells," published a few months ago in this city by J. F. Taylor & Co., is to be brought out in the coming Autumn in London by Fisher Unwin.

"A Princess of Arcady" is a new novel by Arthur Henry, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation. The tale begins with the career of two children on a little Canadian island, and ends with a love scene in an old-fashioned garden now surrounded by a great city. The book is said to resemble somewhat "Paul and Virginia."

"A Kentucky Cardinal" and "Aftermath," James Lane Allen's novels, will shortly be issued in a one-volume edition by the Macmillan Company with illustrations by Hugh Thompson.

"Church Folks," by Dr. John Watson, (Ian Maclaren,) is in press at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s. It deals with the relations between minister and congregation, the proper and objectionable ways of raising money, and the thousand "burning" questions which are always arising, all of which are viewed in the light of the doctor's broad experience.

"A Critical Examination of Irish History: Being a Replacement of the False by the True, from the Elizabethan Conquest to the Legislative Union of 1800," is a volume in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. The author is T. Dunbar Ingram, LL. D.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "A History of Greece, to the Death of Alexander the Great," by J. B. Bury of Edinburgh, with maps and plans; also Volumes III. and IV. in the Temple Classics, which include "The Golden Legend; or, Lives of the Saints," Englished by William Caxton and edited by F. S. Ellis. This series, it will be recalled, is under the editorship of Israel Gollancz; each volume has for frontispiece an etching or photogravure portrait.

"North Carolina Mountain Sketches," by Mary Nelson Carter, is in preparation at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s. It is a record of the friendly visits paid by a woman to some of the poor whites in that State and is said to be filled with graphic descriptions and kindly, sympathetic humor.

A reproduction of the portrait of Admiral Dewey painted by Vilma Parlaghy occupies the title page of the current issue of The Little Chronicle, Chicago's weekly newspaper for boys and girls. The same issue contains a life sketch of the late King Humbert of Italy, with portraits. Apropos of the Chinese situation, there is an article on the education of the young Emperor. There is also a sketch of Miss Louise Truax, the great-grandniece of Ethan Allen, who has actually whistled her way into London society.

The August number of The American Methodist Magazine contains a literary article of impressions, "Back to Ireland," by Samuel Henry Pye. There are also "Tennyson and Immortality," by William H. Mosley, and "Robinson Crusoe's Island." The last is an attempt to present Juan Fernandez as a modern dwelling place.

"Folly Corner," Mrs. Dudley's strong Sussex tale, has just been sent to press by Henry Holt & Co. for its third time.

Harper & Brothers have had their permanent catalogue entirely reset, and it will shortly be reprinted from new plates and in an entirely new and attractive style hitherto unattempted in this form of publication.

Apropos of the awakened interest in China, there is a color book about little Chinese children to be published next month by R. H. Russell, under the title of "The Moon Babies." Miss Helen Hyde has made pictures for the book, while Miss

In other words the necessity for amateur abilities than their present plant affords. P. F. Collier & Son, the publishers of Collier's Weekly, have decided to add a monthly publication to their list. It will be published on the 15th of each month, and a part of thirteen lots running through from Little West Twelfth to West Thirteenth Street between Washington Street and Ninth Avenue.

The educational ideas suggested in "The School and Society," by Dr. John Dewey, are not theoretical by any means. Dr. Dewey has been carrying out his own suggestions in the work of the Elementary School of the University of Chicago, practicing what he preaches, and the results have been particularly gratifying. McClure, Phillips & Co. have just issued a third edition of this helpful volume.

"In Cupid's Court" will shortly be issued with R. H. Russell's imprint. Miss Ina Russelle Warren has collected a number of lyrics and love poems by ancient and modern poets, and, under Mr. Russell's care, they are being put in dainty book form, with cupids running rife in borders and full-page reproductions of pictures of Cupid as seen by the eyes of Titian, Raphael, Guercino, and Franceschini.

Morley Roberts's latest book, "The Fugitives," which is now being serialized in the newspapers, will be issued in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co. next week. It is a novel of the South African war, one of the few stories of that background that has been deemed worthy a reading on this side of the Atlantic.

The Homiletic Review for August has an article by Dr. H. K. Carroll, late Special United States Commissioner to Porto Rico, and now Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society. The article is entitled "The Outlook of Christendom at the Close of the Century." The author is very optimistic and lays particular emphasis upon the development of Christian charity.

R. C. Bowman of The Minneapolis Tribune, who is well known to the readers of comic periodicals as a cartoonist, is about to publish through Alfred Bartlett of Boston a little volume of humorous verse called "Freckles and Tan." Mr. Bowman's illustrations will accompany the text.

Additional tales about the "Stickit Minister" by S. R. Crockett are in preparation by Doubleday, Page & Co. in a volume which will be entitled "The Stickit Minister's Wooing." It may be recalled that it was through this character that Mr. Crockett first won public attention some seven years ago. Since then he has shown his talents in many and varied fields. In the forthcoming volume he returns to his original field. There are fifteen stories in all, some of which have never before appeared.

"Memories" is a volume of verse by Edward Robertson Taylor of Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco. The volume includes twenty sonnets, in which an attempt has been made to portray some of the poet's boyhood experiences. The text appears upon rubricated pages, and is privately printed by the author.

"A Private Chivalry," a new novel by Francis Lynde, will be published next week by D. Appleton & Co.

The August number of The Outlook, which is also the thirteenth annual educational number, has an article by Sylvester Baxter on "The Cuban Teachers at Harvard." The illustrations include several photographs made expressly for this purpose. Mr. Hamilton W. Mable also has an article on the University of Virginia, while Dr. Lyman Abbott, the editor in chief, has written an educational article called "The Two Paths."

A. L. Stonecypher of Omaha announces that in the Autumn he will issue the third edition of Charles Curtis Hanford's "In Cloisters Dim," with many new poems added. It will be profusely illustrated with halftones and handsomely bound, making, it is supposed, a very desirable gift book.

"Napoleon III. at the Height of His Power," by Imbert de Saint-Amand, has been translated for Charles Scribner's Sons by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin, and will shortly be published with a series of interesting portraits. This volume is particularly interesting at this time not only because it is the fifth in the series which M. de Saint-Amand has devoted to the reign of Louis Napoleon, but it represents the author in all his fullness of court chronicler almost on the eve of his death.

Foreign booksellers in town report receiving a number of excellent maps of China and of China and Japan. They come from Phillips of London, Bacon of London, and Rand & McNally.

Brentano's has received the following books from Paris: Barney's "Quelques Portraits, Sonnets de Femmes," Dr. Cabanes's "Curiosités de la Médicine," Gyp's "Journal d'une Qui s'en Fiche" and "Martinette," Henry Kistemaecker's "La Femme Inconnue," Comtesse de Norville's "Les Coulisses de la Beauté," Pouvillon's "Le Voeu d'Etre Chaste," Marcel Prévost's "Lea," (second part of "Vierges Fortes.")

Gen. Gaspard Reynaud, who is in charge of the Service de propulsion du Materiel Aerien, has contributed to the August number of Bird-Lore an important article describing his experience in creating this branch of the French service, which throws considerable light on certain little understood phases of bird migration.

Leonard Merrick, author of "The Actor-Manager," has written a new novel entitled "The Worldlings" for Doubleday, Page & Co. The tale has to do with a fraudulent assumption of the character of a dead man by his friend and the latter's return to England from South Africa in his new role, and the complications that speedily followed as a consequence of the deception. It will strongly remind theatregoers of "John Needham's Double," presented here a few years ago by Mr. Willard.

"Italian Cities," a two-volume work by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield, is in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons. The books contain a series of essays which have already signalized these authors as most stimulating and authoritative writers on topics connected with Italian art, but the majority of the studies are entirely new and the result of recent travels and research. The first volume will include the art of Ravenna, Sienna, the Florentine artists, in Florence with Romola; while Volume II. will have Assisi, Mantua, Perugia, Parma, and Raphael in Rome.

"Pine Knot," the new romance of Kentucky mountain life, by Dr. William E. Barton, author of "A Hero in Homespun," is just entering upon a second edition, although published only a fortnight since by D. Appleton & Co.

Calmann Lévy of Paris is publishing the third volume of the monumental work of the late Léon Say, "Les Finances de la France sous la Troisième République." The volume deals with the period from 1883 to 1896, with the increase of expenditure and the financial difficulties of France. There is a chapter on the proposed income tax and one on the renewal of the privileges of the Bank.

Items From Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Were any evidence needed that Americans have but lately begun to be interested in their own history, to know that their country has a history, it might be found in the dates and contents of the papers gathered in Volume VIII. of Dr. Edward Everett Hale's works, as "Addresses and Essays on Subjects of History, Education, and Government."

He has always been interested in education—says, in truth, that a New England minister must touch the business of education every day of his life, if honest in his work, but he has served only a few days as School Committee. He has, however, been a member of the council of Alpha Delta Phi, and for three years President of the United Fraternity; he was for thirty-four years a Trustee of Antioch, fourteen years an Overseer of Harvard, and for many years a member of the Council of Chautauqua, and for many more Chaplain at Harvard College. These experiences, he says, have shown him "the danger most apparent in our magnificent public school system." He says:

I am afraid that the normal schools are, to a certain extent, responsible for it. It is that in schools and in colleges we go to work as if instruction were our prime object. In truth, education is the prime object. * * * We found schools and colleges that we may well and wisely train girls, to be women and boys to be men. We found them, first, for education, and their work in instruction should be secondary. * * * In speaking in Washington, March 8, 1836, a dark day in the history of this country, I said: "Any full view of the right of all God's children refuses to limit to any 'upper class' the delights of science, the full range of literature, and all which we call liberal education."

The dates of these educational papers cover nearly the half century of Dr. Hale's professional work, but the historical papers have been written during the latter half of the period, with the exception of one bearing date of 1869. They are intensely assertive of the perfections of the United States, with the exception of Virginia, for which State and her sons who have been Presidents Dr. Hale has but little love. In a footnote to a passage stating that no Englishman has ever understood the American form of government Dr. Hale says that this was written before Mr. Bryce's book appeared.

In a remarkable article on "Amusements for Poor and Rich," written in 1857, and anticipating everything thus far done by the city or State, Dr. Hale describes the football then played on the Common, declaring that it made him heartsick. He says:

The noble game, which should be the type of manly effort in life, has become a diddling piece of finesse and stratagem; the competition of milksops afraid they should be hurt; of grown-up babies, who never will be men. And this is what we are gaining in our intellectual culture. This is the real sequel to the fourth part of our patent, double-refined, progressive courses of popular education. "In 1900 we are well beyond this state of things," he adds in a footnote.

It is in this paper that he calls Goethe "a man-devil lacking a heart." What would happen to the maker of such a phrase to-day?

The publishers, Little, Brown & Co., have given this volume a frontispiece in photogravure, showing Dr. Hale at his desk in his workroom, with evidences of his multifarious employments visible in many devices for keeping their results in orderly separation.

1900

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"G. A. H.," New York City: "Will you kindly oblige a reader by giving him some information on the following point: In conversation with a friend I used the remark, 'The' the mills of the gods grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding fine.' I was told my quotation was inaccurate, it should be 'Tho' the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.' The latter is quoted as from Longfellow, but I claim that originally the couplet is from a Latin writer and as stated by me. Kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW if I am correct, and if so, where it is to be found in the original, or is it a case of a once good memory gone wrong?"

Longfellow, in his "Retribution," has these lines:

"Though the mills of God grind slowly,
yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience stands He waiting,
with exactness grinds he all."

This line is to be found, however, in "Jacula Prudentum," by George Herbert, (1593-1633:)

"God's mills grind slow but sure."

Harry T. Jones, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is a good book on poultry raising for a beginner in that line?"

L. Wright's "Practical Poultry Keeper," Cassell, $2.

Effingham Maynard, Jr., 20 East Nineteenth Street, New York City: "I have been trying to find the author of a poem entitled 'The Siege of Belgrade,' beginning

'An Austrian army awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.'

If you can inform me of any volume in which I can find this poem I shall be very much indebted to you."

This famous alliterative poem is said to have been written by Alaric A. Watts, and will be found on Page 38 of William S. Walsh's invaluable "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

F. A. Le Huntte, 422 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City: "Mrs. Elma Stuart, Nevada, Mo., asks who is the author of the poem containing this verse:

'Oh, brother man, fold to thy heart thy brother,
Where pity dwells the peace of God is there;
To worship kindly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.'"

The poem is by Whittier, and is entitled "Worship."

Harry G. Cowen, Ocean Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.: "Where are the offices of The Cornhhl Magazine?"

15 Waterloo Place, S. W., London.

"Curious," Pennington, N. J.: "Who is Bertillon, inventor of the identification system used by the police?"

Alphonse Bertillon, anthropologist, head of identification department in the Préfecture of Police of the Seine, was born in Paris in 1853. He founded his system of mensuration in 1880. He has written these books: "Ethnographie Moderne, les Races Sauvages," 1883; "L'Anthropométrie Judiciare à Paris en 1890, 1800; "La Photographie Judiciaire," 1890; "De la Reconstitutio; du Signalement Anthropométrique au Moyen des Vêtements," 1892; "Identification Anthropométrique," 1893; "La Comparison des Ecritures et l'Identification Graphique," 1897.

"L. W. D.," 126 Sixth Street, Union Course, L. I.: "Will you kindly publish, in THE REVIEW, a complete list of the works of Washington Irving and James Fenimore Cooper?"

Washington Irving's earliest original work was "Salmagundi," written with his brother William, and with James Kirke Paulding. "Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York" is his best work, and the one by which he will be longest remembered. His other works are as follows: "The Sketch Book," "Bracebridge Hall," "Tales of a Traveller," "Life and Voyages of Columbus," "The Conquest of Grunada," "The Companions of Columbus," "The Alhambra," "Crayon Miscellanies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Capt. Bonneville," "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," "Mahomet and His Successors," "Wolfert's Roost," "Life of Washington," and "Spanish Papers." Cooper's Writings are "Precaution," "The Spy," "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln; or, The Leaguer of Boston"; "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish," "The Water Witch," "The Bravo," "The Heidenmauer," "The Headsman," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," (sequel to "Homeward Bour l.") "The Pathfinder," "Mercedes of Castile," "The Deerslayer," "The Two Admirals," "The Wing-and-Wing," "Wyandotte," "Afloat and Ashore," "Miles Wallingford," (sequel to "Afloat and Ashore,") "Satanstoe," "The Chainbearer," "The Redskins," (continuation of "Satanstoe" and "The Chainbearer,") "The Crater," "Jack Tier," "The Oak Openings," "The Sea Lions," and "The Ways of the Hour."

Laurence Payson, Camden, N. J.: "Please select from the mass of Browning literature the two best books for a young collector who possesses most of the poet's minor works in first editions, and is also deeply interested in the poet and his poetry."

George Willis Cooke's "Guide Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2,) is a valuable work, containing full notes to Browning's writings, with bibliographical matter, explanations of historical allusions, &c., and a bibliography of the best things said about the poet. The most valuable of all aids to the collector and lover of Browning will be found in the first volume of Nicoll & Wise's "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century," (Dodd, Mead & Co., $3,) which contains a bibliographical account of the first editions of the poet's works, of his contributions to periodical literature, Browningiana, &c.

"C. T.," New Rochelle, N. Y.: "Where can I find a poem entitled 'You Kissed Me,' said to have been written in 1867 by Miss Celia Gardener, a Southerner under twenty years of age? I have heard that Whittier said that it is one of the best poems written in America. The first four lines are as follows:

"'You kissed me: My head dropped low on your breast,
With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest;
While holy emotions my tongue dared not speak
Flashed up in a flame from my heart to my cheek.'"

Ten of Celia E. Gardner's works are published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York City, at $1.50 each. Four of these are written entirely in verse—"Stolen Waters," "Broken Dreams," "Companionship," and "A Twice-Told Story."

hardly believe that Whittier considered this production a good poem, as it is simply erotic verse of a commonplace character.

"M. E. H.," Leicester, Mass.: "Will you kindly tell me if Mrs. Mary J. Holmes is still living and if she has recently (or ever) written a book called 'Mrs. Hallam's Homestead,' or 'Mrs. Hallam's Companion'? I am anxious to read it, as the scene is laid in this little town, where I spend my Summers. The booksellers here do not seem to be able to secure it."

Mrs. Holmes is still living, and resides at Brockport, N. Y. "Mrs. Hallam's Companion" is published by the G. W. Dillingham Company, West Twenty-third Street, New York City, at $1.50.

"Mrs. W. B. H.," North Adams, Mass: "Your article on the republication of Richard Jefferies's 'Field Play,' by 'The Bibelot,' so interested me that I write to ask if you will publish a list of Jefferies's books. Kindly also inform me if there is an American edition of Edmund Fitzgerald's 'Letters.'"

Eleven of Jefferies's works can be had from Charles Scribner's Sons, at the following prices: "The Amateur Poacher," $2; "Amaryllis at the Fair," (his last novel,) $3; "Bevis; the Story of a Boy," $1; "The Dewy Morn," $1.50; "The Gamekeeper at Home; Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life," $2; "Hodge and His Masters," $3; "The Life of the Fields," $1; "Nature Near London," $1; "The Open Air," $1; "Roundabout a Great Estate," $2, and "Wild Life in a Southern Country," $2.40. In addition, Jefferies wrote the following books: "A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts," "Jack Brass, Emperor of England"; "The Scarlet Shawl," "Restless Human Hearts," "World's End," "Greene Ferne Farm," "Wood Magic," "The Story of My Heart; My Autobiography"; "Red Deer," "After London; or, Wild England"; "The Dove's Nest and Other Tales," (by Jefferies and Joseph Hatton,) "Field and Hedgerow," (Jefferies's last essays,) and "The Toilers of the Field." The Macmillan Company publishes at $8, in three volumes, the "Literary Remains and Letters of Edward Fitzgerald." The "Letters" alone are published by it in two volumes at $3, and Fitzgerald's "Letters to Fanny Kemble" at $1.50.

"Student," Portland, Me.: "What is the best edition of John Dryden's poetry?"

The edition, edited, with a valuable introduction, by W. D. Christie, Macmillan Company, $1.75.

"L. B. N.," New Haven, Conn.: "I read with much interest, 'X. Y. Z.'s' reply to 'D. M. C.' in reference to the phrase 'running emptins.' I have often heard from old New England housewives the phrase in connection with the making of yeast. The jar of yeast, or 'emptins,' was as much a part of the pantry stores fifty or sixty years ago as the flour or the bread. The woman whose yeast jar was not kept ready for use was a poor housekeeper. I well remember when a little girl hearing the word emptins instead of yeast. Lowell's line means to me that the material is so poor there is no use trying to make it 'light,' or to leaven it for use."

"H. H. S.," Fordham, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me of some good works on landscape gardening?"

S. T. Maynard's "Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration," John Wiley & Sons, $1.50; F. A. Waugh's "Landscape Gardening," Orange Judd, 50 cents; L. H. Bailey's "Garden Making," Macmillan Company, $1; W. D. Drury's "Home Gardening," Charles Scribner's Sons, 40 cents.

Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord, N. H.: "A borrower at this library has requested me to ask why Mr. Davis, author of 'A Friend of Caesar,' says, 'Overhead Orion and Arcturus were glittering in that hazy splendor which belongs to the heavens on a Summer's night.' Our borrower says Orion is seen only in the Winter, in spite of Mr. Davis being a Harvard man."

Harold S. Earl, 40 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City: "Who originated the phrase 'the great unwashed,' and where does this line occur: 'We should marry to please ourselves, not others'?"

"The great unwashed" is attributed to Lord Brougham. Isaac Bickerstaff, in the third act of "The Maid of the Mill," makes Lord Ainsworth say:

"We should marry to please ourselves; not other people."

"M. E. W. S.," New York: "Will you help me in a bit of grammar? 'You and he and I are expected.' Some say you should say 'is expected.' I say 'all' should be understood, and therefore it should reconcile the difficulty, as 'all are expected.' What is your ideal English grammar, final court of appeal, and French Academy of the English language?"

"You and he and I are expected" is correct. Any English grammar teaches that where two or more nouns or pronouns form the subject of the sentence the predicate must take the plural form.

Miss A. L. Smith, 341 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City: "Please give me sketches of the lives of Kate Field, Asa Gray, and Miss Jameson, with a list of the latter's works."

Kate Field was born in St. Louis in 1838, the daughter of Joseph M. Field, an actor and dramatist. She was educated in Massachusetts, and then studied music in Italy. For some years she was a European correspondent for The New York Tribune and other journals. She lectured throughout the United States on Mormonism and other topics of the day. In 1889 she established a weekly paper at Washington entitled "Kate Field's Washington." She died at Honolulu May 19, 1896. Asa Gray was born at Paris, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810. At the age of seventeen he began to be interested in botany. He took the degree of M. D. at the College of Medicine and Surgery, Fairfield, N. Y., but, instead of practicing, he devoted himself to his favorite pursuits—collecting, studying, writing, and lecturing. In 1842 he became Fisher Professor of Natural History at Harvard, and held that chair until 1873, when he resigned its active duties, but remained in charge of the herbarium, which he had given to the university in 1866. He died Jan. 30, 1888. Anna Jameson was born in Dublin May 17, 1794, the eldest daughter of an Irish miniature painter named Murphy. Her father moved his family to England in 1798, and they lived at Whitehaven and Newcastle-on-Tyne successively until 1803, when they removed to London. At the age of sixteen Miss Murphy became a governess. In 1821 she traveled on the Continent with a pupil, making her first visit to Italy, and "The Diary of an Ennuyée" was one of the results. She was married to Robert Jameson in 1825, but the union proved an unhappy one, and they lived knowledged authority on sacred art. She was also deeply interested in philanthropic movements. She died at Ealing March 17, 1860. Her publications: "The Diary of an Ennuyée," "Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets," "Memoirs of Celebrated Female Sovereigns," "Characteristics of Women," letterpress to "Beauties of the Court of King Charles II.," (illustrated by her father;) "Visits and Sketches," "The Romance of Biography," "Sketches of Germany," "Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada," "Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters," "Memoirs and Essays," "Sacred and Legendary Art," "Legends of the Monastic Orders," "Legends of the Madonna," "A Commonplace Book," "Sisters of Charity," "The Communion of Labor," and "The "History of Our Lord." "A Lady's Diary" was the first title of "The Diary of an Ennuyée." Mrs. Jameson also translated several German works. She was one of Goethe's friends.

JOHN PATTERSON, New York: "Please inform me date on which review of Tolstoi's 'Resurrection' appeared in your paper; also, kindly give me meaning of the term 'willy-nilly.'"

A notice of "The Resurrection" appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of March 24. "Willy-nilly," interpreted, means vacillating; undecided.

Thomas H. Grosvenor, Lakeville, Minn.: "Will you kindly inform me whether 'The Tale of Chloe' is one of George Meredith's novels? I recently bought a copy in paper. The Century Cyclopedia does not give this title among his works, nor do I find it in the advertisements of the Scribner Edition. I would like to know also where I can find a good 'appreciation' of the novelist."

George Meredith's "Tale of Chloe; An Episode in the History of Beau Beamish," was reprinted, without authority, by the John W. Lovell Company in New York in 1890, from The New Quarterly Review. It is not one of Meredith's important works. One of the best appreciations of the novelist will be found in W. E. Henley's "Views and Reviews," Charles Scribner's Sons.

C. S. Campbell, Owego, N. Y.: "Please tell Cornelia E. Clark, Dumont, N. J., that 'Whimpy, Little Whimpy,' is by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and will be found in her 'Rhymes and Jingles.' W., New York City, who asks after a poem called 'Farrhasius,' will find it in N. P. Willis's works. The concluding lines, which your correspondent asks for, are:

"'If beyond
The grave there is no heaven in whose wide air
The spirit may find room, and in the love
Of whose bright habitants the lavish heart
May spend itself—what thrice-mock'd fools are we.'"

"History," New York City: "Will you be kind enough to recommend a concise history of the world, in, say, about three or four volumes?"

The Appletons publish at $3.50 W. C. Taylor's "Manual of Ancient and Modern History," two volumes in one. Carl Ploetz's "Epitome of Ancient, Mediaeval, and Modern History," translated from the German, with additions by W. H. Tillinghast of Harvard, is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $3, and is a useful book of reference. The best introduction for the general reader is E. A. Freeman's "General Sketch of History," Holt, $1.10, and an admirable summary is George P. Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History," American Book Company, $2.40.

Wanted and to Exchange.

Walter G. Muirhold, 308 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.: "I want Volume VI., No. 1, (December, 1897,) and Volume VIII., No. 4, (March, 1899,) of the 'Philistine'; also Volumes I., II., and III., bound or unbound. State condition and price."

John Skinner, 44 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.: "Some time ago I made a collection of Napoleon material books, illustrations, autograph letters, &c., for the purpose of extra illustrating his life. I have never completed the work, and would be pleased to find through your paper a purchaser for the lot or single items, as the case may be. I can send a list to any one who may be a purchaser."

Egbert P. Lincoln, 512 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.: "Wanted, to purchase complete set of Saturday Evening Post from July 1, 1899, to Feb. 17, 1900, inclusive. Must be in good condition."

John F. McCabe, 405 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to purchase a copy of 'Clarissa Harlowe,' Leslie Stephen edition preferred, though any complete edition would be acceptable."

Mrs. Mary H. Lamson, Howell House, West Hampton Beach, L. I., N. Y.: "I wish to purchase several numbers of the booklet from which you are printing chapters in Saturday's issue, 'Things That Make a Man,' by Robert J. Spoor."

Mrs. James Gilfillan, St. Paul, Minn.: "I have for sale 'Compositions in Outline,' by Felix O. C. Darley, from Sylvester Judd's 'Margaret,' published by Redfield, 1856."

Edmund M. Chapman, 179 East Ninety-third Street, New York City: "Edmund F. Davis, who inquires about a copy of the original unexpurgated edition of Burton's 'Arabian Nights,' can be accommodated if he will write to me."

Converse Cleaves, 123 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I wish to secure the first fifteen numbers of the current volume of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART."

Harry G. Cowen, Ocean Avenue, Long Branch, N. J.: "I want to purchase a well-illustrated set of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' as issued in three volumes by Bentley, London, in 1862."

M. Hart, 1,672 Madison Avenue, New York City: "For exchange, rare engravings of coin and His Cabinet, engraved about 1686 by H. Ritchie, after painting by B. F. Carpenter, size, 30 by 40 inches. I will exchange for coins, stamps, curios, old books, or anything, forty-three parts of J. G. Shea's 'Child's History of the United States,' (complete in forty-four parts,) with about fifty steel engravings of generals and Captains, published in 1875. Also contains about two hundred full-page wood cuts of battlefields, &c. Copy of 'Lincoln's Obsequies,' published by the City of New York in 1865, with leaf inscribed 'Presented to Michael J. Dowling by William M. Tweed, 1865.' Memoirs of Andrew Jackson, Hartford, 1818. Also have about 10,000 United States stamps to exchange for stamps, coins, and curios."

Miss Grace Blanchard, City Librarian, Public Library, Concord, N. H.: "I would like to secure a copy of Grace Greenwood's 'Story of Our Path.'"

Nelson G. Wiershelmer, 81 Holland Place, Buffalo, N. Y.: "I want to secure Volume 6 of 'Queries,' published at Buffalo; also the first volume of Irving's 'Life of Washington,' New York, Putnam, 1859. I will sell or exchange Volumes 1, 3, and 6 of 'American Printer,' published by E. H. McClure, Buffalo."

Harold Childs, Barnstable, Mass.: "I would like to purchase the following: Miller's Drake's) 'History of Roxbury, Mass.,' Chamberlain's 'Panther's Many Speaking Signs,' poems by Lydia Marie Child, [illegible] Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of 'American Printer,' [illegible]

The following good books for Summer reading, are just published by G. W. Dillingham Co.

Mrs. HAROLD STAGG. By ROBERT GRANT. Author of "Unleavened Bread," etc. This is a book that will be welcomed by the many readers of the popular novel, "Unleavened Bread." It is a charming story.
Illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, $1.25.

CLARE DUVAL. By CLEMENT WILKES. The story of Clare Duval briefly told is a marriage without love, a few years of prosperity, and then disaster, when a young and beautiful woman is left to shift for herself. It is a story of real life, of real people. There is a vein of pathos running through the story to move the most hardened cynic—a pathos beyond the power of many a brilliant writer to produce.
Cloth bound, $1.50.

WHOM THE WINDS CARRY. By CORA SEWELL. This book is a beautiful study of humanity, in which the men and women are drawn with a master hand. A passionate moral impulse breathes throughout its pages, giving it unusual force. Its perusal cannot fail to give a deeper insight into the complexities of the human soul. The author has a keen insight into the forces that mould social life.
Paper covers, .50.

FATHER ANTHONY. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. "One of the most touching and dramatic stories ever written in connection with Irish life. It is a heart-stirring story; and it is the most attractive because Mr. Buchanan writes of Irish life from personal knowledge, and describes places and people with which and with whom he has had a long familiarity. The book can be heartily commended to all classes of readers."—*London Weekly Sun.*
Ten editions have been sold in London.
Cloth bound, $1.50.

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1900

Publishers Take Steps to Inform the Public to Read More Serious Ones.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the recently organized American Publishers' Association, an organization representing the largest houses in this city and Boston, the Secretary was instructed to make to booksellers and booksellers the declaration which follows as the purposes of the association:

"The American Publishers' Association is said by more than one daily paper to have been organized for the purpose of curtailing authors' royalties. It seems necessary, notwithstanding the obvious fallacy of such a report to the initiated, to deny it officially. The conditions of publishing at the present day make it impossible for such a combination for such a purpose to be effected, and the question of authors' royalties has not been and will not be considered by the association.

"Other newspapers have stated that the association intends to antagonize the department store interests. Such a course would indeed be fatal to most if not all publishers of popular books at the present day. No publisher of miscellaneous books could afford to neglect this very large and growing channel for the distribution of his products.

"The American Publishers' Association was organized for the purpose of remedying certain trade abuses which have told with peculiar hardship upon the retail dealers in books. It is, however, hoped that the proposed working of the association may also be of benefit to literature and books of the more serious sorts, which have been, owing to the trade abuses which are to be remedied, much neglected by booksellers, to the detriment not only of the trade itself, but the author and the public as well.

"The cutting of prices of the more popular books, resulting from the selling of these books as 'leaders' by the trade, has also brought about the cutting of prices on the more solid classes of books to an extent which prevents the retailers from selling them at a profit, and it has therefore become a rare thing to find a good assortment of the more serious literature at the retail booksellers', to the great inconvenience of the purchasing public. This is, in the opinion of most observers, an entirely unnecessary state of things, as the purchasers of the better classes of books are and always have been willing to pay a fair price for what they need, their great desire being to have afforded them an opportunity of examining these books of the better class, which, under the existing state of things, do not form any part of the ordinary bookseller's stock in trade.

"It is believed that the reasonable regulation of prices as proposed by the association on certain classes of books will result in these works forming a more important part of the stock of the book store, to the great convenience of the public desirous of becoming acquainted with the best literature that the publishers have to offer.

"The leaders in the association may be trusted to recognize the fact that the movement must and ought to fail of success unless its rules and reforms result in an advantage to the public over the present system, and as business men their aim will naturally be to cater to the wants of those interested in literature in the best possible manner, which they believe lies in the direction of building up prosperous book stores, whether in department stores or elsewhere, in every important centre in the United States, where the output of the publishers, not only of novels, but of the more serious books as well, may be examined and purchased by a book-buying and book-loving public, such as is to be found, they believe, in greater proportion to the population in this country than elsewhere in the civilized world."

Why Gen. Sherman Declined the Nomination in 1884.

The following letter, hitherto unpublished, from Gen. W. T. Sherman to United States Senator J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, is printed in the current issue of The North American Review:

No. 912 Garrison Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
June 10, 1884.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis.

My Dear Sir: This morning's mail brought me your letter of the 8th, and, though packing my trunk for a trip to Southwest Missouri—Carthage, Joplin, &c.—in fulfillment of a promise made my old soldiers two months ago, I think I had better answer you.

The law compelled my retirement from the command of the army because I was sixty-four years of age. I favored the law, because the average man of sixty-four or sixty-five is usually incapacitated for military service, which demands not only mental strength, but physical. I had seen so many good officers cling to their commissions long after it was plain to all except themselves that their day had passed—conspicuously so Scott, Bonneville, &c.—that I really wanted to retire while I had sense enough, and before I could be subjected to the hints and flings that Sherman, naturally eccentric, was becoming old and obstructive. If too old to command an army of 25,000 men, of course I was too old to be the President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Therefore I notified my own brother, and all who were entitled to my confidence, that I must not be used by any political convention for its purpose and convenience.

During the convention at Chicago I was notified by men high in authority that, in case there should be a deadlock as between the two strong candidates, Arthur and Blaine, my name would surely be used, whether I consented or not.

I may be eccentric, but I think I am not a fool, an ass, to be used by others at their will, and I simply confided to a friend, in position to act, that they had better not make too free use of my name, as I had old-fashioned ideas of freedom and the right of every man to shape his own destiny. I know Blaine well, and have since he was a boy of ten years of age. He is intensely ambitious, and of course at this time calls for. He has been heavily aided not only by his immediate family, but by brothers, sisters, cousins, and aunts, and he has been to them a most beneficent power, as I knew. Had he taken his station by his Congressional salary his brothers and sisters would have been dependent on others, and he was forced to embark in private enterprises. He favored, rightly, the building of the great transcontinental roads, Congress aiding by the grant of alternate sections out far ten miles, doubling the price of the remainder, just as you or I or any honest owner would gladly do to increase the value of the general estate. I don't know that Blaine made any profit thereby, but I hope he did. This clamor against the Pacific Railroad grants is to me the veriest demagogy, for in 1865 I would have freely given all of Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada, yea, been willing to throw in New Mexico, to any corporation which would have guaranteed to build one Pacific road; now we have four. And they add more strength to the Union of this Nation than all the politics of both Republican and Democratic parties in the last fifty years.

Logan was a good soldier, and Blaine and Logan are fair candidates for the Republicans. Now let the Democrats put out a ticket of their best representative men.

And then fight it out.

It doesn't make much difference which wins—neither can do any good. The real question is, Which can do the least harm?

Our people insist on being governed by parties full of virtuous professions, but slack of performance; and the time is opportune for a full and fair fight as between them. I am not entitled to a vote, and therefore disqualified from expressing my opinion, but I surely do account myself happy and fortunate in escaping so easily a danger I dreaded. With respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Maryland Settlers.*

Mary Burke Emory, a descendant of one of the old Colonial families of Maryland, has prepared a book on the Colonial families of her native State, with accounts of many of their descendants, which, although local in its application, will be found of general interest by people who are attracted toward Colonial history.

In her preface Mrs. Emory says her book has been written, not from any hope of fame or literary rank, but that she might be able to buy back a portion of her old home, Bloomfield, lost to her through the mismanagement of others; or, at least, if it is not possible to recover her ancestral acres, to purchase a quiet home in which to spend the remaining portion of her life. Mrs. Emory is one of the oldest graduates of St. Mary's Hall, the first church school for girls established in the United States. This school was founded over sixty years ago by the first Bishop Doane, father of Bishop W. C. Doane of Albany; Mrs. Emory, then Mary Burke, being a member of the class of 1846. There seems to be an unusually strong bond of union between the St. Mary's girls, who hold a reunion every five years, and who have given Mrs. Emory the money necessary for the publication of her book, copies of which, at $2.50 per volume, may be obtained from the office of The Baltimore Sun.

The book is illustrated with reproductions from photographs of fascinating old Colonial homes throughout Maryland, and particularly on the famous old Eastern Shore, as well as from portraits of various members of the families described.

Mrs. Emory's quaint style is a reminder in itself of the olden times of which she is writing. She tells us she cannot boast of using the pen of a Felicia Hemans or a Hannah More, nor does she feel she has a right to associate herself "with others who may even enjoy more celebrity than the two beautiful writers I have named." Her own style, it may be said, is very much of the Felicia Hemans school, but the book will be found a perfect mine of Colonial stories, which, while possessing the strongest interest for the direct descendants of the families of whom she writes, are yet of considerable general interest, and told in simple, familiar style, while the accounts of the St. Mary's of her day and of its founder, Bishop Doane, must be of unusual interest for many.

Mrs. Emory claims that there is no country richer in historical interest than her own Maryland. Among the families she elects to describe—usually from long personal knowledge and connection, it may be said—are the Wrights, in all their various ramifications; the Harris family of "Bloomingdale," and especially "Miss Sallie," once the belle of Queen Anne's County, and a local poet; the Spencers, the Blakes of Blakeford; while one of the old Colonial homes whose people she pictures for us is equally pleasing, both from its look of comfort and its name, "Peace and Plenty." The Cox, Emory, and Boardley of Boardley Island families are also described, as are the Davidsons, one of the ancestors of the latter family living in a lovely old Colonial house, which bore the name "My Lord's Gift."

Mrs. Emory's style is shown by the following extract, which is a good example of the spirit in which her work has been done; the book being a labor of love, as

*COLONIAL FAMILIES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. By One of the Oldest Graduates of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J. Mrs. Mary Burke Emory, Queens Town, Queen Anne County, Md. Baltimore: Press of The Sun Printing Office. 1900. $2.50.

Free Soil and Border Ruffian Days.*

The scene of this unpretentious tale is laid partly in Missouri and partly in Kansas in the days when the friends of freedom and the advocates of slavery were in hot contest over the new territory. The Jay-Hawkers, from whom the book gets its name, were bands of "free soil" men who raided Missouri horses for the purpose of carrying slaves into Kansas and freedom. Though their motives were high enough and their methods were sanctified by the martyrdom of John Brown, whose soul marched on in the acts of those who came after him, there were many results which he would have been the first to deplore. The incident which is the cornerstone of this story's plot is an act of cold murder into which a young Northern abolitionist is forced by conditions with which his inexperience is unable to cope. It demonstrates the blundering inadequacy of guerrilla warfare and the folly of using undisciplined forces, whatever their aim.

The thread of the story is not one to hold the reader's interest to an absorbing degree, but the picture of life in that troubled region at the commencement of the war is carefully drawn and more impressive than the average historical account. The secondary heroine—old "Aunt Monia"—is obviously the product of a mind familiar with the Southern negro on all his numerous sides. Her intimate intercourse with "de Lo'd" and familiarity with the divine plan is particularly well rendered, and she stands within her limitations as real a figure as Mrs. Stowe's Aunt Dinah. Despite the annoying lack of literary art in the composition, this kind of book ought to receive a cordial welcome if only for the one reason that its species will soon be obsolete. It is astonishing to observe how few of the accounts of our civil conflict preserve local features and present a vivid mental picture of conditions of life in the widely differing portions of the Union. The old negro is dying out, the old ways of life in which he played so prominent a part are utterly vanished from the face of the earth, and the name that during the early sixties had so keen a significance—Jay-Hawker, bushwhacker, Knight of the Golden Circle, and the rest—are practically forgotten even by the soldiers who failed to come into immediate contact with the more unruly element. In the story at hand the local color is the chief attraction and covers a variety of artistic sins, such as eight repetitions of the word "sleepy" or one of its synonyms on the first page.

*"THE JAY-HAWKERS. A Story of Free Soil and Border Ruffian Days. By Adelaide F. Oman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1900. $1.25.

A Champion of Kipling.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was pleased with the article "Kipling Again," signed "May Harris," in your issue of Saturday, Aug. 4. Not often does one find such insight into Kipling by men and one never looks for it in women. In my time I have known but three women who knew or cared much for Kipling.

Much of the recent criticism on him strikes me as silly. We do not expect such a feminine specimen as Richard Le Gallienne to have any sympathy with Kipling's work, but when the editor of The Bookman comes out and announces in strident tones that Kipling has done his best work, it seems time to protest.

Mr. Peck evidently expects a great work from Mr. Kipling's hands at frequent and regular intervals. He admits the beauty of his early work, and this very admission gives him a lever with which to damn his later work. I give a few extracts from The Bookman:

The laborious and very uninspired Mr. Kipling of "Stalky & Co.," "The White Man's Burden," and of the hysterical letters about the South African war.

The last vestige of hope for the series of great novels of modern life which it was predicted that Mr. Kipling would write is rapidly vanishing. Mr. Kipling may go on as he has been doing, turning out and selling meaningless fiction and insincere verses until he is accepted as the impotent mediocrity his recent work would seem to stamp him.

And again:

There is Mr. Kipling, whose wretched fizzling out is the most painful and pathetic of all. The affluent and rather cocky Kipling of to-day—the Kipling of "The Day's Work," of "The White Man's Burden," is—well, he is being found out.

This would be humorous if it were not so ridiculous. A great many people consider "The Day's Work" a collection of good short stories, and as for "The White Man's Burden," I fail to find anything impotent or insincere in it.

It seems to me that the standard by which Mr. Kipling is judged is very much more severe than that applied to the ordinary writer. I have read most of the letters from South Africa and do not see any-

...study the heavier vol-
...on the subject will find in

...t Crisis in China

...dy book which covers the
...ese situation there, its causes
...its results. These are some
...e subjects included:

"...ina and the Powers,"
by Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., C. B., M. P.

"...utual Helpfulness Between ...na and the United States,"
by His Excellency Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the U. S.

"...he American Policy in China,"
by the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P.

"...he Powers and the Partition ...China,"
by Rev. Gilbert Reid, D. D., Pres. International Institute of China, Peking; and others equally notable.

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...g hysterical about them. The July Mc...re contained a story in his best vein. ...am mortally afraid it is as Miss Harris ...s: "Next to the pleasure of exalting, ...populace finds keenest delight in tear... an idol from its pedestal so that an...er may be set up."

...there, then, no secure abiding place for ...author who has done (and may yet do) ...t excellent work? Is he expected to ...n out masterpieces at stated intervals? ...The hearts of not a few, Kipling will ...l his place for years to come. I have ...m for them all—Stevenson, Barrie, ...ckeray, Dickens, Dumas—but no one of ...m has ever given me the pleasure Kip... has. I turn from "The Lang Men o' ...ut" to "The Mark of the Beast." I ...moved by the pathos of "Without Ben... of Clergy," and as for Mulvaney, gris..., old in war, I sometimes wish I could ...n in his "wan big drink a month."

...love them all, and no books in my ...ary are more often referred to than ... Kipling's. As for his poetry, I read and ...ead "The Bell Buoy," "The Feet of the ...ung Men," "L'Envoi," "Ode to Wolcott ...distier," and I take off my hat to the ...n who wrote "The Sestina of the Tramp ...yal."

...like a book, this bloomin' world,
...hich you can read and care for just so ...long,
...t presently you feel that you will die
...less you get the peace you're readin' done
...d turn another, likely not so good,
...t what you're after is to turn 'em all.

...sometimes lose my patience with the ...n (his name is legion) who has a slight ...attering of English literature, and whose ...quaintance with Mr. Kipling is limited to ...The Absent-Minded Beggar." This is he ...o oratorically pronounces judgment and ...ys "Kipling is no good." Personally I ...nt to thank you and Mr. Alden in his ...ndon letter for the fair treatment you ...ve accorded Mr. Kipling.

RIVERSIDE.

New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

Roosevelt in Campaign Dress.

...P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation ... new issue, in two editions, of Gov. ...osevelt's works, one edition being in ...th and the other in paper. The set, ...hich contains fifteen volumes, will be ...lled American Ideals Edition. It will ...t only include those works by Mr. Roose...it published by the Putnams, but also ...me of his books which have been pre...nted through other houses. Thus, be...es the "Wilderness Hunter," "Amer...an Ideals," "Hunting Trips of a Ranch...an," "Winning of the West," and "The ...ar of 1812," there will also appear "The ...ough Riders." In an essay entitled, "The ...ice Presidency and the Campaign of ...96," which is presented in "American ...eals," appears this passage, which now ...s peculiar interest:

The Vice President is an office unique ... his character and functions, or to speak ...re properly, in his want of functions ...hile he remains Vice President, and his ...ssibility of at any moment ceasing to ...e a functionless official and becoming ...e head of the whole Nation. There is ...o corresponding position in any consti...utional Government. Perhaps the near...st analogue is the heir apparent in a ...onarchy. Neither the French President ...or the British Prime Minister has a sub...titute ready at any moment to take his ...lace, but exercising scarcely any author...y until his place is taken. The history ...f such an office is interesting, and the ...ersonality of the incumbent for the time ...eing may, at any moment, become of vast ...mportance.

Charles Scribner's Sons have issued a ...eat brochure, "being a selected list of ...tandard works in all departments of re...icious literature, at special prices, and upon ...asy terms of payment."

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; cooler; northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,785. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1900.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR

Highest Average Temperature, with 95 1-10 as the Maximum.

THE HEAT CAUSES 30 DEATHS

Many Prostrations Reported—A Wind from the West in the Afternoon Brings Relief.

The hot wave under which the city has been groaning ever since last Tuesday reached its climax in the hottest day of the year yesterday. Forecaster Emery says that the hot wave has spent itself and that it was only the sting in its tail that struck the city yesterday.

Although at no time yesterday did the thermometer of the United States Weather Bureau on the top of the American Surety Building register more than 95 1-10 degrees, a tenth above the highest point reached last Tuesday, when the year's heat record was broken, the maximum heat was reached much earlier in the day and continued much longer than on Tuesday, so that the average temperature for the day was the highest so far for the year.

The humidity, however, which is accountable for so much of the suffering during a hot wave, was not sufficient to aggravate the weather conditions. At 8 o'clock in the morning there was only 62 per cent. of moisture in the air, and as the sun went up the humidity gradually decreased until at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the thermometer was at its highest, there was only 35 per cent. of humidity.

A stiff breeze from the west during the afternoon, which was somewhat cooler than the southwest wind of Friday, helped the low humidity to make the temperature bearable.

People who had lived in the West said that the climatic conditions in the city yesterday were similar to those of Minnesota and the Dakotas, where a very high temperature seldom brings a great deal of inconvenience with it on account of the extreme dryness of the air.

However, the long continuance of the fierce heat had told on the strength and vitality of the people who were subjected to it yesterday, and heat prostrations and deaths from the heat were many.

SUFFERING IN THE EAST SIDE.

As is usual during a hot wave, the people living in the crowded tenement house districts on the east side and the children were the worst sufferers. The horses and ambulance surgeons at Bellevue and Gouverneur Hospital were kept busy carrying victims of the heat to their hospitals, and the wards for children in all the hospitals in the city are crowded far beyond their capacity.

Dr. A. B. Cannon, Superintendent of the Bellevue Dispensary, said yesterday that he has never been kept so busy as during the last few days attending to little children suffering from complaints caused by the heat. For the last four days there has been an average of sixty-one children, ranging from five months to two years of age, treated at the dispensary each day. The officials of the Outdoor Poor Department are also kept busy sending sick children to the hospitals on Randall's Island.

All Friday night the thermometer stood above 80 degrees, and there was not the vestige of a breeze blowing. The big, hot tenement houses were deserted, their swarms of tenants having betaken themselves to the roofs, the fire escapes, or the streets for relief from the heat. The policeman on post had to pick their steps carefully along the moonlit streets, for the side walks were covered with sleeping figures.

SLIGHT FALL IN TEMPERATURE.

At 6 o'clock there was a slight relief, for the temperature dropped suddenly to 78 degrees. The relief was only temporary, however, for soon the pavements and buildings began to absorb the heat of the sun and the mercury began to climb up again. At 11 o'clock it registered 90 degrees, and at 2 o'clock it had been forced up to 95 degrees, the maximum temperature of the day being reached at 3:15 P. M., when the record for the year was made, it being 95 1-10.

Soon after the zephyr, which had been just fluttering the flags on the public buildings all morning, strengthened into a good, stiff breeze, coming straight from the west at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. This lowered the temperature a little, and at 4 o'clock the thermometer registered 95 degrees, at 6 o'clock the mercury was at 93, and kept dropping slowly for the rest of the evening.

All yesterday afternoon the lower portion of the city presented almost as deserted an appearance as if it was Sunday. There were crowds of people under the trees at Battery Park, Bowling Green, and City Hall Park. All the car lines in the city were carrying many passengers.

DEATHS.

The following deaths were reported yesterday:

BROWN, HARRY, twenty years; at his home, 498 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

BYRNES, JOHN, fifty-six years, of 59 Union Street, Brooklyn; at his home.

DORIA, JOHN, twenty-five years old, of 2,015 Second Avenue; found dead in bed.

DAVIS, JOHN, twenty-five years, of 2,015 Second Avenue.

FALK, LEVY, fifty-seven years old, who kept a stationery store at 1,249 Union Avenue; died in his store.

GRIFFEN, ELLEN, forty-seven years old, at her home, 242 East Eighty-seventh Street.

HALL, JOHN, thirty-five years; at 266 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn.

HARDIGAN, MARY, fifty years, 234 Hicks Street, Brooklyn; at her home.

HARTMAN, CONRAD, fifty-five years, a laborer, employed by the Dock Department, overcome while at work at Rockaway; died on a train on the way to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

HUSSEY, PATRICK, thirty-seven years, died at his home, 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

JELTY, JAMES F., one year; at 8 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn.

LENAN, ——, one year; at 341 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LEVI, JOSEPH, fifty-five years old, at his home, 225 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; found dead in bed.

LUCY, JAMES, thirty-five years, of 153 East Forty-third Street; prostrated at his home; died in ambulance.

MAHONEY, PATRICK, fifty-two years, of 95 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; at his home.

MONTOOSE, FRANK, seventy years, of 327 East Seventy-fifth Street; fell from a chair last evening and died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon.

PARNET, ALEXANDIRA, thirty-five years, a cook, of 166 West Twenty-fifth Street; died at New York Hospital.

PRETZ, ANNIE, eighteen months, of 552 West Fifty-fifth Street; at her home.

REMINE, PAUL, fifty years, of 518 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome on Friday night; died yesterday in St. John's Hospital.

ROPP, FLORENCE, thirty-eight years old; at her residence, 244 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

SHANLEY, MARY, thirty-eight years, of 2 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; at her home.

SCHMIDT, WILLIAM, nine months; of 73 Avenue A.

TONYES, HENRY, sixty-five years; of 521 East Fifteenth Street.

UNKNOWN MAN, prostrated at Tenth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street; died at New York Hospital.

VANDOWSCI, JOHN, twenty-eight years; at his home, New Lots Road and Wyona Street, Brooklyn.

WHALEN, JOHN, thirty-five years, of 407 West Thirteenth Street; at his home.

WOLF, MAX, sixteen years; at 670 Broadway, Brooklyn.

ZELLER, JOHN, thirty-five years, found dead in bed at his home, 616 Ninth Avenue.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Willis Avenue; died in Harlem Hospital; fifty-five years, five feet seven inches in height, weighs 115 pounds; has gray hair; dressed in a blue wrapper.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, at Two Hundred and First and Decatur Streets; was about fifty years old; beside her was found a pocketbook which was empty, and an attempt to remove a diamond ring from her finger had been made; the finger being considerably lacerated; died at Fordham Hospital without recovering consciousness.

PROSTRATIONS.

BRADLEY, J., thirty-eight years old, of 422 West Forty-second Street; at Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

BRICK, NICHOLAS, twenty-seven years old, of 457 West Eighteenth Street; overcome at residence; New York Hospital.

BREEN, JAMES, sixty-five years old; at home, 780 Greenwich Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

BAUMBACH, FRANK, thirty-two years, a cook on the steamship Monmouth; at 91 West Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

BUTLER, JEREMIAH, a patrolman of the Bridge Squad; overcome while on duty at the Manhattan entrance to the bridge; Hudson Street Hospital.

CULLINS, THOMAS, fifty years old, of 113 Monroe Street; at 120 Broadway; Hudson Street Hospital.

CROWLEY, KATE, thirty-one years old, of 8 Hague Street; at 54 Roosevelt Street; taken home.

DONOVAN, DANIEL, thirty-eight years old, of 180 Elizabeth Street, Brooklyn; at South Second Street, near Kent Avenue.

DAIRMONT, WILLIAM, thirty-nine years old, of 1,002 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; went home.

DOVENY, TIMOTHY, forty years old, of 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; at 133 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Harlem Hospital.

DWYER, MARY, thirty-five years old; in Tompkins Square Park; went home.

FOLEY, MARY, seventy-two years old, of Meadow Brook; at Pitkins Avenue and Osborne Street, Brooklyn; St. Mary's Hospital.

FREUREDIFF, GUSTAVE, twenty-three years, of 629 East Twelfth Street, Manhattan; at 257 Huron Street, Brooklyn; went home.

FISHER, ADAM, forty years, of 32 Moore Street, Brooklyn; at his home.

GUION, HENRY, fifty-four years, of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; at Second Avenue and Fifth Street; Fordham Hospital.

GLEASON, JOHN, forty years, cook on the steamship Anchoria; at Twenty-fourth Street, North River; overcome on board; New York Hospital.

GAFFNEY, JOHN, forty years, of Bond and Baltic Streets, Brooklyn; Seney Hospital.

GANITTY, OWEN, thirty-eight years, of 124 St. Mark's Avenue, Clifton, S. I.; at Broadway and Cedar Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

GARRIGAN, MICHAEL, thirty years, at 9 Morton Street; St. Vincent's Hospital.

HARRINGTON,, DARCY, dock builder, twenty-three years, at residence, Dart Street, King's Bridge; Fordham Hospital.

HENEBERGER, JOHN, forty years, of 89 First Avenue, a clerk in General Post Office; Hudson Street Hospital.

HEIN, CARL, fifty-two years, a journalist, living at 97 Third Avenue; at his residence; Bellevue.

HIGGINS, WILLIAM, forty years, of 290 Tenth Avenue; at his home; New York Hospital.

HOHN, MARY, three years, of 135 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; at her home.

JONES, MAURICE, nineteen years, of 301 East Eighty-second Street; at Houston Street and the Bowery; St. Vincent's Hospital.

KELLY, JOHN, twenty-one years, of 225 Washington Street, Jersey City; at Pier 15 North River; St. Vincent's Hospital.

KELLY, GEORGE T., twenty-two years, of 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, gateman at elevated station Barclay and Greenwich Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

KENT, PATRICK, patrolman of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station; overcome while on duty; Presbyterian Hospital.

LANDWEHR, FRED, 943 One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue; taken home.

LINDERMAN, JOHN, fifty-one years, of Franklin Avenue, Guttenberg, at 218 West Thirty-third Street; New York Hospital.

MATTIS, LEWIS, twenty-six years; at Vanderwater and Frankfort Streets; went home.

MARTANDO, ANTONIO, thirty-six years; at his home, 328 West Forty-ninth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

MARCANA, JOSEPH, forty-six years, of 6 Baxter Street, at Broadway and Leonard Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

McDONALD, JOHN, twenty-nine years, of 1,997 Third Avenue, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

McNICHOL, LIZZIE, eighteen years, of 1,027 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; at her home; St. Mary's Hospital.

MOHLER, PETER, forty years, of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, Long Island City; at 297 Cherry Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

MONCAPPALO, ANTONIO, thirty-three years, of 415 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, at Ninety-fourth Street and Riverside Drive; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

MONROE, JOHN, thirty-three years, of 94 Park Row, at Mott and Worth Streets; taken home.

MINDERMAN, JOHN, fifty-one years, of 80 Franklin Street, Guttenberg, N. J., in front of 218 West Thirty-first Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

NORRIS, THOMAS, fifty years, of 848 First Avenue; at 780 Madison Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

PREMIANO, ANGELO, forty years; at home, 115 Mulberry Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

PETERSON, GEORGE, fourteen months, of 207 West Sixty-sixth Street; at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

QUINN, BERNARD, fifty-one years, of 461 East Sixty-third Street, at 402 East Thirty-seventh Street; Bellevue Hospital.

RANDALL, FANNIE, thirty-two years old, a newsdealer of 207 Fifth Street, at her home; Bellevue Hospital.

RIZZION, JOHN, forty-two years, of 106 West Fourteenth Street; New York Hospital.

SAULS, MARY, thirty-two years, of 521 First Avenue.

SCHERMACK PETER, twenty years, of 60 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn; at his home.

SCHAEFER, ANNIE, forty-four years, of 334 Third Avenue, in Vernon Avenue, Long Island City; St. John's Hospital; condition critical.

STRING, WILLIAM, forty-five years, a chemist, living at Sherman's Hotel, Bowery, near Spring Street, at 174 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

SCHOTKIN, MAX, twenty years, 178 Orchard Street, at 74 Suffolk Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

SCHAUART, CHRISTOPHER, thirty years, of 132 Lewis Street, at 61 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

SARAN, ALBERT, thirty-eight years, of 153 Bowery, at 1,583 Second Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

WALTON, RICHARD, on tugboat William Scott at Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Peter's Hospital.

WERNER, WILLIAM, twenty-four years, of 520 Robbins Avenue, at Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

WESTPHALEN, LOUIS, thirty years, of Anthony Avenue and Two Hundred and First Street, in front of 28 West Thirty-third Street; New York Hospital.

WILLIS, ETTA, twenty-one years, of 42 West Ninety-eighth Street; at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue; J. Hood Wright Hospital.

WORTH, MARY, thirty-five years, of 214 Hudson Street, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, fifty-five years, on Broadway, Williamsburg; Eastern District Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, fifty years, at Eastern Parkway and Underhill Avenue; Seney Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, twenty-five years, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and complexion, black clothing, at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue; Roosevelt.

UNKNOWN MAN, about twenty-one years, in front of 235 East Fifty-ninth Street; Presbyterian Hospital. Wore black coat and trousers; 5 feet 8 inches in height; dark complexion and hair.

UNKNOWN MAN, about twenty-five years, 5 feet 8 inches in height, with dark sack suit, at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

WESTERN UNION MAN INSANE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 11.—The arrest and commitment to an insane asylum of William A. Oridge, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company here, caused a sensation this morning. Mr. Oridge is very well known here, having been in the service of the telegraph company for thirty-five years. He entered the employment of the company as a boy and worked his way up to the managership.

Mr. Oridge has been in failing health for two years. Three weeks ago he went to the General Hospital here, and after remaining two weeks left the hospital and went to visit a sister at Bayonne for a day or two. He returned here last Monday. The day before yesterday he bought a revolver. Then he went home and told his wife that he intended to kill her and himself. She managed to get the revolver from him.

Papers were made out this morning for his commitment to the asylum at Morris Plains. Detective McGrail and Policeman O'Reilly went to his house with the intention of taking him to the asylum, but he resisted them violently and finally managed to escape from them. He went to his office, where he gave a messenger boy $1.50 to go to his house and get his revolver. The assistant manager stopped the boy, and soon afterward Mr. Oridge left the office.

He had not gone far when he was met by McGrail and O'Reilly, who had been looking for him, and was arrested by the two officers, who took him to the asylum at Morris Plains. It is believed that the intense heat of the last few days has assisted in bringing about Mr. Oridge's mental disorder.

PHILADELPHIA GETS A RECORD.

The Government Thermometer Registers 100.6, Highest Ever Reached in August.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The temperature to-day broke all records for August when, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Government thermometer on top of the Post Office Building registered 100.6 degrees. This was within 1 degree of the highest temperature ever officially recorded here. On Sept. 7, 1881, the maximum temperature was 101.5 degrees.

At 8 o'clock this morning 87 degrees were noted. The noon temperature was 97, and at 8 o'clock to-night it stood at 92. The minimum, 81, was observed at 3 o'clock this morning, and the average for the day was 94.

The local forecast office has no record of a hot spell so protracted as the present. The week has been one of intense heat and excessive humidity, resulting in numerous fatalities and scores of prostrations.

The observer at this station said to-night that there were no indications of relief. Showers are likely to occur to-morrow, but their effect on the temperature will be only temporary.

WASHINGTON LEADS THE COUNTRY.

Mercury in Weather Bureau Thermometer Climbs to 101 Degrees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Washington was the hottest city in the United States to-day. For the first time since August 13, 1881, the official thermometer at the Weather Bureau registered 101, and the private street thermometers reached several degrees higher. The eleven days of the present month have been warmer than the first half of August, 1896, when the terrific heat made a record here in the number of fatalities.

The city sweltered all day, and the sporadic breezes seemed to help the situation but little. Fortunately, however, the humidity was unusually low, which doubtless averted a long list of prostrations. The Government departments, in accordance with the usual custom, closed an hour earlier than usual, while the Census Bureau as well as many private establishments gave a half holiday to all employes.

The Weather Bureau forecasters to-night hold out hope for cooler weather in this section by Monday.

BALTIMORE DEATH RATE INCREASES

Intense Heat Interferes with Business —No Relief Promised.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The records of the Weather Bureau in this city show no instance of so protracted a hot spell as has visited Baltimore during the present week. The temperature has reached 100 degrees every day since Monday, and at no time, either during the day or night, has it fallen below 80 degrees within that time. The death rate, especially among young children, has increased alarmingly, and there have been nine fatal cases of heat prostration during the period mentioned, five of which have occurred within the past twenty-four hours. Business is consequently almost at a standstill.

The local forecaster holds out no hope of any improvement in the near future, but says cooler weather may come on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

CHICAGO'S RECORD OF DEATH.

Heat Ends 11 Lives—21 Prostrations—Men Forced to Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Chicago has now been baked on both sides and in the middle for eight days. Yesterday there were 9 deaths and 16 prostrations. To-day the record is 11 deaths and 21 prostrations.

After five days of suffering from the heat the mind of Ignatz Lazarski apparently gave way to-day, and he is reported to have attempted to kill his wife. The man is the proprietor of a butcher's shop. When his wife entered the store to-day he ran toward her, crying, "Now I've caught the robber! The store was crowded at the time, and there was a panic among the customers. Officer Fred Miller thrust himself between the man and his wife, and when Lazarski attempted to pass knocked a knife from his hand with his club. The butcher proved a match for several men, and it took ten to overcome him.

On account of the fierce heat 400 men employed by the Pullman Car Works quit work to-day. All of the men were employed near furnaces and hot metal in the blacksmith and machine shops and the foundry. They went to work bravely at the usual hour to-day, but after suffering for an hour and a half, a hasty consultation was held. Then a meeting of the shop committee of foremen and workmen was held and the conclusion was quickly reached to end the day's work then and there.

There are 700 other employes of the blacksmith and machine shops and foundry who work at a distance from the furnace. They remained at their posts, but if the 400 who quit to-day remain out for two days on account of heat, lack of material will, it is declared, throw the 700 men out of work temporarily.

COOLER IN THE WEST.

Storm Brings Relief to St. Paul—Milwaukee Expects Rain.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 11.—It appeared likely to-day that the hot wave in the Northwest, which has lasted eight days, has been broken. The mercury early to-day was down to 66. A heavy rain and electrical storm last night materially improved conditions. For eight days the daily maximum exceeded 90 degrees, while the minimum temperature for the same period was 70. While there were no deaths or prostrations from heat in St. Paul, a few cases have been reported in the State. Out-of-door work, however, was almost at a standstill.

Temperatures dropped from 2 to 14 degrees in the Northwest during the night, and Dakota points reported from 10 to 30 degrees fall the previous twenty-four hours.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—The mercury in this city took a decided slump to-day, dropping 9 degrees from yesterday's maximum record. At 11 o'clock the thermometers registered 84 degrees. Rain is predicted, and the hot wave is believed to have passed. No prostrations were reported.

Heat Causes Insanity and Death.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 11.—Capt. William Gutzeit of this city was sunstruck near here to-day, and, becoming crazed, started to run across a field and ran into a barbed-wire fence, in which he became entangled and was horribly mutilated. He finally extricated himself, and with the blood streaming from a score of wounds, began running again, and in a few minutes fell dead.

Heat Forces Shipyard Men to Quit Work

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 11.—The 800 men employed in Lewis Nixon's shipyard quit work this morning on account of the intense heat. A number of steel vessels are under construction and the heat radiating from them has been intolerable. The men were unable to endure the ordeal any longer and told Superintendent Ackerman so this morning. Most of the factories and industrial establishments along the water at Elizabethport followed the example of the shipyard men and took a holiday in order to get relief from the heat.

England Complains of the Cold.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—While people in the United States are enduring severe heat waves the weather in this country has been extraordinarily cold, the thermometer registering 60 degrees and lower. The cold, prolonged rains and gale have nearly spoiled country life and sport. London is

Continued on Page 2.

SISTERS DROWN, BUT MOTHER IS RESCUED

She with a Friend Vainly Tries to Save Them.

PERILS OF OAK POINT BEACH

Girls Swept from Shelving Rock by the Swell of a Big Sound Steamboat.

Freda Benjamin, eighteen years of age, and her sister Clara, twelve, daughters of Herman Benjamin of 690 Union Avenue, the Bronx, were drowned at the Oak Point bath at the foot of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, at 6:30 o'clock last evening. Their mother, Mrs. Ida Benjamin, and Dr. Cohen, who lives at the same address, narrowly escaped the same fate while they were trying to rescue the girls.

The timely arrival of James Murphy, a life saver at the beach, and Frank Newman, who jumped off the pier which juts into the water just north of the bathing beach and swam to them as they were going down, saved their lives.

The beach at this point is of peculiar formation, and in consequence several lives have been lost. It is quite shallow at low tide and extends to a wading distance of about 100 feet. Here the rocks shelve off sheer to a depth of fully 20 feet, and a few feet further out shelve again to a depth of 90 feet.

The pier is about seventy-five feet north of where most of the patrons of the bath go in the water, and at low tide the diving depth is not more than three or four feet. At this point the steamboats bound up the Sound come quite close to shore, and many bathers find it quite a favorite pastime in the evening to wade out as far as they can and catch the swell of the boats as they pass.

This was what led the little party, and especially the girls, to wade out as far as they could go last night.

THE TIDE WAS LOW.

The tide was unusually low when the two families arrived at the beach, late in the afternoon.

Of the Benjamin family there were the two girls and their mother; and of the Cohens the doctor and his wife, Mrs. Cohen's mother, and her two-year-old child. All went in bathing except the child and its grandmother. They sat on the beach to watch the fun.

All had determined to remain in the water until one or more of the big Sound steamboats should pass out on its regular night trip.

The little party, separated by short distances, had waded out almost to the end of the shelving rock, none apparently knowing or thinking of his or her close proximity to the greater depth, nor of the slowly in-creeping tide, then welling in from the Sound, and each moment gathering force and increasing to a strong current, which, around Oak Point, runs at mill-race speed when the tide is full.

Presently one of the big Sound vessels passed, and the sisters shouted in glee as the swell from the screw bore toward them. The girls waded out just a few feet further to meet it, totally unconscious that a few steps would bring them to the shelving rock.

Their mother and Dr. Cohen were then but a few feet away. The swell reached and washed them from their feet over the rock. Both girls screamed as they came up and found that they had no footing.

MOTHER TO THE RESCUE.

Mrs. Benjamin echoed their fears, and in another instant, with a lunge forward, grabbed both. She was also washed away by the undertow, and Dr. Cohen, seeing their peril, plunged forward and endeavored to save all three. The task was too much for him, and the four sank together.

"Look!" suddenly shouted Murphy from the pier, "there's some people drowning!"

His cry attracted Newman's attention and as by a common impulse both men sprang into the then shallow water at the pier and made for the drowning party, seventy-five feet away. Both men reached them about the same time and with strong effort, as the tide was now running in with considerable force, dragged Mrs. Benjamin and Dr. Cohen to shallow water. The effort to save the girls had been too much for the mother and partly from fright and partly from the water she had swallowed she was borne to land unconscious. Dr. Cohen was almost in as bad a plight.

THE GIRLS SWEPT AWAY.

The men had made an effort to save the girls, but before they could reach the spot Mrs. Benjamin had been compelled to loose her hold, and they went down, coming up several feet away, each second the incoming tide sweeping them further from shore. They could make no outcry, for both were past the point of appealing for aid.

But, in the meantime, several men on the pier had seen the commotion, and were preparing to go to the rescue. Some had to run from quite a distance back on the pier. They saw Murphy and Newman bear Dr. Cohen and Mrs. Benjamin to safety, but out in the Sound they saw, too, the heads of the helpless girls bobbing up and down in the water.

Not an instant was wasted by these would-be rescuers, and, diving from the pier, taking care not to go down too straight, they swam out for the helpless, drowning girls before them. But they could not reach them in time. The tide was now running fairly strong, and to breast it, even half clad as they were, for 200 feet or more was a task that defeated their efforts, stout swimmers as they were. When they reached the spot where they had last seen the heads, the girls had disappeared. The men swam about for a few minutes and then returned to the shore.

MRS. BENJAMIN'S GRIEF.

While this was going on efforts were being made to revive Mrs. Benjamin. Dr. Cohen, who at first could render no aid, pulled himself together when he saw Mrs. Benjamin's plight, and with Murphy and Newman, set about restoring her. Slowly they brought her back to life. Mrs. Benjamin opened her eyes and looked about her.

"Freda and Clara, where are they? Did you save them?" she asked, looking at the little group standing near her.

No one answered, and then Mrs. Benjamin, seeing Mrs. Cohen and her mother sobbing a few feet away, understood. She became hysterical and for a time her friends had all they could do to restrain her. The shock had almost overcome Dr. Cohen and his wife and they were nearly as grief-stricken as the mother. Soon after all were driven home in carriages.

The search for the bodies of the young women was continued to late last night. Policeman Fulka sent out a call, which brought several policemen to the spot and a number of boats were sent out. Fully 100 persons had gathered, and they, together with Murphy, Newman, and M. H. Seixas, assisted in the search. Judging from the current in this part of the Sound, it is thought that the bodies may possibly be washed ashore either at Barette Point or Classon's Point.

FELL FROM PIER AND SANK.

Many Attempt to Rescue Little William McNamara in Vain.

William McNamara, a ten-year-old boy whose home was at 524 West Thirty-ninth Street, fell into the North River yesterday afternoon from a pier at the foot of West Fortieth Street, where he had been playing with some other children. Many people saw him go overboard. Some jumped into rowboats, and others got boathooks to fish him out, but he sank immediately, and did not come to the surface again.

Policeman Kuhne of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, who was on the pier, jumped into the river and dived repeatedly for the boy, but without result. A search for the body was made with grappling irons, and it was recovered in a few hours.

Drowned at Bathing Beach.

Edward Faust, a clerk, of 56 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, went swimming yesterday afternoon at the Washington Heights Bathing Beach, foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. He could not swim well, and he went out into too deep water, and becoming exhausted, was drowned before help reached him. He went in with Leo Kraut of 2,177 Third Avenue. Several men saw his peril, and swam out toward him. He was almost in midstream, and they could not reach him in time, and he sank. They secured his body.

Drowns in Jerome Park Pond.

Michael Levis, a Hungarian laborer living in Boston Road, near Independent Street, while swimming in a pond in Jerome Park, near Mosholu Parkway, last evening was drowned. The body was not recovered.

ALL ARMOR BIDS REJECTED.

New Proposals to be Asked For—Contractors Must Come to Reasonable Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department this afternoon decided to reject all bids for armor plate presented to the department yesterday. It is stated at the department that this does not mean that the alternative plan of erecting a Government armor-plate factory will be adopted, although the Secretary of the Navy has at his disposal $3,000,000 with which to start such a plant in case satisfactory terms cannot be made with the private manufacturers. It is stated to-day that new advertisements will be issued as speedily as possible, and the contractors will be given another chance to put their bids into such shape as will be acceptable to the Government.

The reasons assigned for the rejection of bids is the demand from all the bidders for too large a proportion of the entire amount of armor plate. The lowest bidder—the Midvale Steel Company—was not satisfied to accept less than 20,000 tons of the 36,000 to be contracted for. At the rate of delivery proposed by the Midvale Company, the Government could not have gottten its armor to complete the ships now in course of construction within a reasonable time.

The other bidders, the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies, were much higher in their figures, and insisted on having the whole amount of armor divided between them on equal terms. It is said that the conditions of secrecy insisted on by these two companies regarding the manufacture of Krupp armor would not have been necessarily fatal objections.

The action of the Government in promptly rejecting the bids is taken to indicate a determination to bring the contractors to reasonable terms. On the other hand, it is said by some officials in the department that the Government probably will be willing to make considerable concessions before adopting the serious alternative of establishing a plant of its own. It probably will take two weeks to prepare for the reception of new bids.

THE [illegible]DVALE'S POSITION.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—James F. Sullivan, Vice President of the Midvale Steel Works, who was present in Washington with the representatives of other companies when the bids for armor plate were opened, returned to Philadelphia to-day. In an interview he said:

"I think that the steel works is a great institution at does much to advance the industrial interests of this city, and every citizen should give it moral support. Our plant has done it has manufactured ordnance and projectiles satisfactorily. We have made several Santiago Bay played havoc with Cermanufacturing on that memorable day in armor plate equal to any. and I believe that we can cannot be made now all these for, but we can make which the Government asks bids to be in a position to manufacture it if necessary. It is needed. It means a new industry for Philadelphia that will put millions of dollars into business channels. It will be within our power to fulfill every contract we make with the Government just as we have served it for years in preceding ordnance."

The Midvale Company will make no secret of its manufacture of armor plate, and naval officers, under direction of the Government, will be placed on duty in the plant will be permitted to investigate everything they desire.

NEWPORT'S FORTIFICATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Ten years ago the harbor of Newport contained a worn-out fort known as Fort Adams, a scanty plant known as the training station and the torpedo station, with an old-time building used for manufacturing guncotton on a small scale and an experimental factory for smokeless powder. In the West Passage to Narragansett Bay there was another worn out fort, on Dutch Island, with guns long since dismounted.

Of late years the army and navy officials have kept their eyes upon Newport and Narragansett Bay as an important strategic point. Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean are taken into consideration, and Newport to-day is one of the best-fortified cities on the New England Coast, and work, according to an army officer, has only begun.

While the army has been busy in fortification work the navy officials have not been idle, at the training station there is a barracks almost completed for the accommodation of 1,000 naval apprentices. At Coasters' Harbor Island, where this barracks is situated, may be found drill halls, sail loft, parade grounds, modern hospitals, a station ship—the old Constellation—the modern cruising training ship Vandalia, the U. S. sailing boat Bancroft, and other vessels used for the training of boys.

On a high bluff at the same place stands the Naval War College, while a few miles up the bay from the training station is the Portsmouth Training Station, where about eighty acres of land was recently purchased by the Navy Department for a coaling and supply station. This can be reached by vessels of large draught.

A large appropriation will be expended at the station to make it one of the most complete coaling stations in America, and it is expected that there will be a dry dock at the same place at some future time, as enough land has been secured for the purpose. The torpedo station has a plant and a large factory built on the most modern lines for the manufacture of guncotton and an experimental station for smokeless powder.

There is also the torpedo-boat flotilla, the torpedo school, and testing station, which is almost daily being increased.

SUBMARINE BOAT CAPSIZES.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11.—The submarine torpedo boat which has been in course of construction at Ware Island, at the entrance of the canal harbor, for the past seven months, was launched last night after much difficulty. The boat glided gracefully into the water, but as soon as it was afloat it rocked from side to side, and finally turned completely over, and in that position remained this morning on the mud flats at low tide.

The boat has been constructed under the supervision of the United States Government inventor, L. C. Carter, who, it is said, is the original inventor of submarine vessels. The greatest secrecy has been maintained concerning Carter's actions, and every effort has been made to keep the movements and objects of the occupants of Ware Island a profound secret. Last night watchers waited patiently from 9 o'clock until 11, and were about to give up in despair, when one of them saw the boat move, glide into the water, and gracefully turn upside down.

There is not the least sign of an inhabitant on the island to-day, and a ferocious dog guards the island from trespassers.

Another Trial of the Holland.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—This morning the submarine boat Holland was for the first time handled independently by her naval crew, although the crew, under the charge of Capt. Cauldwell, although the latter was aboard. The craft made ten dives, one being at a depth of fifteen feet with a run of half a mile.

MME. WU IN SINKING YACHT.

Wife of the Chinese Minister and Guests Saved from Drowning—Brought Ashore in Rowboats.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mme. Wu, wife of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to this country, attracted even more attention than usual to-day. She was out sailing in a small yacht with her son, her two nephews, and several guests. The yacht sprung a leak and the whole party barely escaped drowning.

They had hired the yacht for the afternoon, and went aboard soon after 1 o'clock. Mme. Wu, dressed in her gorgeous robes of purple and gold, sat in the stern, and beside her was her son, Choa-Chu. The others were Wu-Hsueh-Lien and Fung-Shao-Chee, her nephews; Mrs. A. Nessmith, Miss Nessmith, and Mme. Bernaude Hall. As the yacht, which was called the Martha, sailed away from the landing a lively chatter in Chinese was wafted toward the curious crowds of spectators on shore.

For a while all went well. The weather was perfect, the sea like glass. But when the little sailboat began to took small against the horizon unmistakable signals of distress were seen waving from her bow. She had sprung a leak, and her Captain, assisted by his two or three men, was excitedly making signs toward shore.

One towboat, then another, and finally half a dozen pulled off. Meanwhile the news spread and people came running to the water's edge from all directions. For the next few minutes the excitement was intense, and there was good reason for it, for the yacht was almost submerged when the small boats arrived.

Mme. Wu and her companions were taken off with all speed. As they left the yacht a big wave covered the entire deck, wetting their feet and fringing the costly Oriental robe with salt water. Ten minutes later the yacht had settled until only its rigging was visible above the smooth sea.

None of the party was any the worse for their experience.

DIES WHILE DRINKING BEER.

Stranger Enters Red Bank Saloon and Soon Expires.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 11.—An unknown man got off the New York train at Little Silver this afternoon and inquired for a saloon. He was directed to one near the station, and, after purchasing two bottles of beer, he went into a back room to drink it. He uncorked a bottle and was about to put it to his lips when he fell dead.

He was about sixty-five years old, and was said to have been on his way to Oscar S. Blauss, at Rumson, to engage as coachman. A letter in his pocket was addressed to "Robert, 628 Park Avenue, New York."

ARTIFICIAL PEARL GROWING.

Japanese Native Makes a Success in Cultivating the Gems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Consul Marshal Halstead sends from Birmingham, July 16, 1900, a clipping from The London Daily Mail embodying a dispatch from a correspondent at Tokio, Japan, as follows:

"Artificial pearl growing is a new industry lately started by Kokichi Mikimoto, in Miye Prefecture. The extent of his success in this enterprise may be calculated by the following incident:

"Taking advantage of the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess at Ise on June 25, Mr. Mikimoto submitted, through Mr. Ogura, Prefectural Governor, twenty-seven pearls of various sizes, the products of his pearl bed, for the inspection of their Highnesses.

"The Crown Prince was, it is said, so highly pleased with the beautiful gems that he bought up the whole twenty-seven, which were priced from 5 to 100 yen ($2.49 to $49.80) each."

SCHWEIMLER ARRESTED.

Clerk Who Robbed Frank McKee in Sea Gate Caught in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAG

was questioned yesterday whether the army at Yang-Tsun was large enough to escort the 3,000 Chinese Christians and 800 foreigners out of Peking, and that he replied that any force which was large enough to get into Peking would take them out.

Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee were in conference almost continuously during the day, and there were frequent communications with the President. The last telephone talk held by Secretary Root with the President lasted for an hour and a quarter, and at the close Mr. Root's face was flushed and happy, and he looked like a man from whose shoulders a great load had been lifted.

RUSSIANS MAY LEAVE PEKING.

Envoy and His Staff Receive Permission from the Czar to Accept Chinese Safe Conduct to Tien-Tsin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—The Official Messenger of to-day publishes the following:

"The Foreign Office received a telegram to-day direct from M. de Giers (the Russian Minister at Peking.) The dispatch was evidently taken by special courier to Tsi-Nan, the capital of Shan-Tung, and was thence telegraphed on Aug. 7 by the local Yamen.

"M. de Giers announces that the siege of the legations continues, the besieged still having some provisions left. The Chinese Government proposes to transmit the Ministers' messages, and that they leave Peking. As the Ministers had not sufficient guarantee they replied that they must receive the permission of their Governments before leaving the city."

The Messenger then announces that the Czar's approval has been given for M. de Giers to start for Tien-Tsin with his entire staff and the Marine Guard, on condition that the existing Government at Peking and the Emperor afford them sure guarantee that the journey can be undertaken without danger. At the same time M. de Giers is instructed to call attention to the heavy responsibility the Chinese Government will incur should the slightest harm come to any of the party.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Russian Government's permission to M. de Giers and his staff to leave Peking under Chinese guarantees, while the United States and other Governments tell their Ministers to hold out till relieved, is the subject of much comment in London, where supposed Russian designs are closely scrutinized.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg attributes to Russia the intention to fill Manchuria with troops and not to let go of that territory when the present ebullition is over. The Russian War Office expects to have 142,000 men and 242 guns in Siberia by the end of September.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The action of the Russian Government in authorizing M. de Giers to start from Peking for Tien-Tsin under Chinese escort causes much surprise in official circles here, as it is diametrically opposed to the course of the other Governments, although there is no disposition to question the good faith which has inspired it.

The officials say that its only effect is to leave M. de Giers acting independently and upon his own discretion. If he determines to leave Peking with a Chinese guard, and succeeds in getting through to Tien-Tsin, it at least will have demonstrated that this course is less hazardous than has been supposed.

The position of the United States authorities is unchanged, however, in declining to entertain the idea of allowing Minister Conger to leave Peking under Chinese escort.

ANOTHER CONGER MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following dispatch, communicating an additional message from Mr. Conger, was made public this morning by the State Department:

"Canton, Aug. 11.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Conger, date Aug. 10, Tsi-nan, answering my message, says that the legations are under siege by the imperial soldiery. The situation is desperate. The losses of the legations are 60 killed and about 100 wounded. There is some sickness, nevertheless the general health continues good. He concludes: 'Whatever may be the outcome, we will hold on indefinitely.'

"McWADE."

It is believed that the date assigned to this dispatch by Consul McWade refers to the file date when the message left Tsi-nan-Foo, and does not fix the time when it left Peking by courier.

While the State Department does not attempt to fix a date upon which the message left Peking, the officials are inclined to believe that it was one of the messages smuggled out of Peking before the imperial edict was issued removing the restriction upon the transmission of cipher messages. The date of the edict was Aug. 5.

There is little that is new in the message. The concluding sentence saying that the legationers are prepared to hold on indefinitely, no matter what the outcome may be, is considered gratifying intelligence, because it indicates that the besieged Ministers are not growing faint-hearted and will stand out to the end.

ENVOYS AGAIN ATTACKED?

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Minister of Marine, M. de Lanessan, has received from Admiral Courrejolles two dispatches confirming the news of the battles of Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun.

One of the dispatches, dated Taku, Aug. 6, mentions a rumor that the legations at Peking have suffered a renewed attack.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has forwarded two cipher messages to M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, felicitating him on his attitude, and asking him to expedite any unreceived messages.

THREAT BY A CHINESE ENVOY.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The march of the allies on Peking, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain said yesterday, will probably endanger the lives of the foreigners at the capital.

He added that telegrams had already been received showing that trouble had arisen in this connection.

VICEROYS APPEAL TO AMERICA.

Ask This Country to Prevent Landing of Foreign Troops at Shanghai—Request to be Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The influential Southern Viceroys of China, including Li-Hung-Chang, have united in a communication to Washington, asking that the United States use its good offices with the powers toward seeing that foreign forces are not landed at Shanghai.

The message was presented to the State Department to-day by Minister Wu, who received it from China last night. It develops the fact for the first time that an agreement was made about one month ago under which the protection of the City of Shanghai is placed in the care of the foreign authorities. It is pointed out that this protection can be exercised best by united action of all the Governments without the landing of troops by any one or more of them, and as an evidence that this protection is ample at present it is stated that twenty foreign warships are in the offing.

It is understood that the actual landing of troops has not yet taken place, but that a British force for this purpose is now en route from India.

It is stated officially to-night that this Government will pay no attention whatever to the appeal from the Viceroys. The Government has decided that it would be entirely out of its province to interfere with the British programme in Southern China, which is being carried forward by Admiral Seymour with full knowledge of local conditions. Consequently the appeal will be ignored.

It is possible that the communication from Minister Wu may be turned over to the British Government for its information, on the general friendly principle that has been adopted by the powers of keeping each other informed of the various developments in the situation. Even this step, however, has not been decided on yet, and will be left to the judgment of the President.

In connection with the proposed landing of Admiral Seymour's forces, it may be said that the report of Japan's opposition to this move is without any official confirmation here. Japan has up to date displayed no jealousy of Great Britain in the Chinese campaign. Japan herself, it has been announced semi-officially, has no colonial ambitions.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Chinese Minister, Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Luh, in an interview yesterday, said the Ministers of the powers in declining to leave Peking had undoubtedly complicated the situation, adding that if the allies pushed on to the capital it might have the effect of involving the Southern Provinces in great trouble.

Only that day, the Minister continued, he had received information that the proposed landing of Indian troops at Shanghai had already caused grave apprehension, and that there would be an exodus of Chinese merchants. If these troops were landed, he pointed out, others of course would follow and great conflicts would result.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 10, says the British Consul General, replying to protests of Chinese merchants against the landing of troops, explains that this is merely a precautionary measure, due to the fact that the disturbances north are spreading and coming daily nearer to Shanghai.

He also says Kiang-Tsu is already in a state of revolt, and that at Ta-Tung there has been serious rioting, the telegraph station being burned.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Several papers, among them being the Hamburg Correspondent, counsel the immediate seizure of the right to the Yang-tse shore by Germany, in order to neutralize Great Britain's attempts there.

OUTBREAK NEAR SWATOW.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The American Baptist Missionary Union of this city to-day received a cablegram from Swatow, China, reading:

"Ung-Kung and four chapels were wrecked. Consuls acting. Scotts, Wilkinson, China, Japan. Foster, Speecher, sent families Victoria, Tacoma. Groesbeck."

This message is from the Rev. A. F. Groesbeck, in charge of the Baptist Mission at Ung-Kung, about seventy miles north of Swatow. It announces that his mission has been destroyed by the Chinese, together with four out stations. This is the first intimation received of actual violence in that section of China.

According to the dispatch, Mrs. Anna K. Scott, M. D.; Miss Mary K. Scott and Miss Edith Wilkinson of Swatow sailed from Hongkong on Aug. 7 on the steamer China for Japan, and that the Rev. J. H. Foster of Swatow and the Rev. Jacob Speicher of Kat-Yang had sent their families to America by the steamer Victoria, sailing from Hongkong on Aug. 7 for Tacoma.

SITUATION IN SZE-CHUEN.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The French Consul at Chung-King, wiring under the date of Aug. 5, says:

"Many missions have been destroyed and some Christians killed, but the missionaries are safe. All is calm at Chung-King. The Mandarins are doing all possible to repress troubles, and I believe they will succeed.

"I am negotiating with Viceroy Tcheli relative to the protection of missionaries, who, instead of assembling at one place, should retire to the walled cities of their respective districts."

THE TAKING OF YANG-TSUN.

Remey Sends Messages from Chaffee and the British Commander—Next Move of Allies Undecided.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following cablegram was received to-day at the Navy Department:

Che-Foo, Aug. 10.

Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

Taku, Aug. 7.—Chaffee telegraphs from front: Sixth, Yang-Tsun occupied. Casualties about 60 my command; 2 marines wounded. Many prostrated by heat and fatigue. Next move yet unknown.

General commanding English at front telegraphs:

"Marched from Pei-Tsang nine miles toward Yang-Tsun, when formed from [for?] attack, with the Americans on right, Russians on left. After rapid advance of three miles under hot rifle and shell fire, our troops carried first line of defense. Casualties, about 50 killed or death from sunstroke." REMEY.

This cablegram contains few details not already known. Gen. Gaselee's statement shows that the Chinese occupied trenches and that the foreign forces were compelled to assault them. Presumably after forming their line the allies were obliged to charge over a stretch of territory three miles in extent directly into the teeth of the Chinese rifle and shell fire.

Knowledge of the intense heat which prevails in that section of China at this season of the year gives the officials of the War Department a full realization of the arduous work which such a charge involved, and the news that there were many prostrations and deaths from sunstroke creates little surprise.

Perhaps the most important statement in the dispatch is the one to the effect that the next move of the allies was unknown. Whether Admiral Remey makes this statement on his own account or whether he intends it to be understood that the statement was included in Gen. Chaffee's telegram from the front, neither the officials at the War nor Navy Department are certain from the wording of the cablegram. The general belief, however, is that it is Gen. Chaffee's own statement. It is known that the commanders of the allied forces when they arranged for the advance from Tien-Tsin, had agreed to make Yang-Tsun the objective. This statement was contained in Gen. Chaffee's dispatch outlining the plan of the advance movement.

It is presumed, therefore, that, having carried out successfully the plan for the movement as far as Yang-Tsun, the commanders of the allies will have to go into consultation again to decide upon the further course of the advance from that point to Peking.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—A Tien-Tsin dispatch, dated Aug. 7, received here to-day, says that after the capture of Pei-Tsang the German, Austrian, and Italian forces returned to Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The only news last night relative to the advance on Peking was contained in a belated Tokio dispatch of Aug. 9, according to which, after the capture of Yang-Tsun on Aug. 6, it was arranged that two battalions of Japanese infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of mounted artillery, and a company of engineers should march on Aug. 7 in advance of the main body of allies and occupy Tsai-Tsun, five miles north of Yang-Tsun.

VON WALDERSEE'S APPOINTMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have now approved the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China, the United States and Japan unreservedly and Great Britain conditionally on all the other powers agreeing to the appointment.

This condition has practically been fulfilled.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Official dispatches report further small Russian successes on the Siberian frontier. The Chinese have evacuated the country round Charbin as far as Sintehempe, Ashekho, and Chulantehen.

The capture of Charbin was very timely, the situation being still grave, as, owing to the repeated attacks which had to be repelled, there was danger of the ammunition becoming exhausted. Gen. Sakharoff has ordered the fortification of Charbin.

The Nashville Sails for Niu-Chwang.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department has been informed that the gunboat Nashville has sailed from Taku for Niu-Chwang. The district around that city is in a disturbed condition, and there have been several collisions between the Russians and Chinese. While the department here has no information on the subject, it is presumed that Admiral Remey ordered the Nashville to that point as a precautionary measure. In his report to the Navy Department he stated that the Nashville, after a brief stay at Niu-Chwang, would return to Che-Foo.

Siberian Cable Interrupted.

The French Cable Company issued a notice yesterday to the effect that the Siberian land lines are interrupted between Khabarovsk and Vladivostock and that traffic is accepted only at the sender's risk.

SAILING DATES OF TRANSPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The transports Aztec and Strathgyle will sail for Taku next Tuesday with over 1,200 cavalry horses.

The transport Warren, carrying troops for China, will sail on Aug. 16, and the Logan will leave Sept. 1. The Sherman will be ready for sea by Aug. 20, but may not leave on that date.

The Rosecrans will sail in the latter part of the month with the men of two light batteries, their horses and equipments going on the Frederika. The Belgian King will sail about the same time, carrying a siege battery of five guns, now on the way from Fort Riley.

All vessels will proceed to Nagasaki, where transfers will be made to other transports. Arrangements have been made between this country and Japan so that the troops and animals in transit may be landed at Nagasaki, if necessary.

The Algoa, the biggest freight steamer on the Pacific, has been chartered by the Government for use as a transport. The steamer is now on her way to this port from Hongkong. Upon her arrival she will be fitted up for the reception of troops now rapidly gathering here for service in China.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR KOREA.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Yokohama dispatch says that the Korean Government has consented to the dispatch of Japanese troops to Korea for the purpose of providing for the emergencies growing out of the Chinese trouble.

Another dispatch credits the Emperor of Korea with giving permission for the laying of a cable between Taku and Chemulpo.

Tuan Ready to Leave Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Shanghai rumor is to the effect that Prince Tuan and his followers are preparing to leave Peking in case the allies should succeed in getting near the capital.

RED CROSS ASSOCIATION MEETS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Board of Control of the National Red Cross Association held a meeting to-day, at which Miss Clara Barton, President of the association, presided. The work which the association would probably be called upon to do in case of declared war between China and the nations was discussed.

In the event of conditions becoming such as to justify the Red Cross in taking up its legitimate work in China, it is very likely that it will do so in co-operation with the Red Cross of Japan. The only nations which have not acceded to the Geneva treaty of the Red Cross are China and Mexico, so that should the Red Cross undertake its work in a war between the nations and China it would have to do so, so far as China is concerned, by a special understanding with that country.

Japan, however, being a neighbor of China, and the Red Cross of Japan being one of the richest and strongest, it is thought that the American Red Cross Association could do better work in co-operation with the Red Cross of Japan than by acting independently.

Of course it is not known as yet just what the Red Cross of Japan would do in answer to such a proposition, but it is highly probable that efficient co-operation between the two national associations could be effected. By unanimous action of the board this matter was placed in the hands of the President of the association to take such steps as, in her judgment, circumstances may warrant.

The Relief Due at Taku.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Quartermaster General received word this morning that the hospital ship Relief left Kobe on Aug. 8 for Taku. The officials are satisfied that she has reached the Chinese port by this time. The Relief took the men who were wounded in the engagement at Tien-Tsin and those who had succumbed to the rigor of the Chinese campaign prior to that event to Nagasaki, where the United States maintains an excellent hospital. Similar disposition will be made of other sick and wounded soldiers in China, in order to relieve the field hospitals to be established in that country as much as possible.

WANTS A STANDING ARMY.

Gen. Wheeler Tells Chicago Students the Way to Preserve Peace Is to Prepare for War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler made a strong plea for a standing army in his convocation address at the University of Chicago. He declared that the most certain way to avoid the desolation and the horrors of war was to be constantly ready with men and arms for every emergency; that the only security for peace was to be always prepared and ready to engage in war. At the close of the address Gen. Wheeler was cheered by the students, many of whom are from the Southern States, and when the university band struck up "Dixie" the enthusiasm rose to a high pitch.

Gen. Wheeler's topic was "Our Pacific Possessions." He briefly traced the history and development of the islands recently acquired by the United States, and gave the results of his own observations as to the resources and possibilities of our new dependencies. He said the destiny of the human race was to be guided in the future largely by the Government of the United States.

"I was glad to learn," said Gen. Wheeler, "that there are men here studying with the view of permanently following their profession as teachers in the islands of the Pacific. They will find there bright, anxious pupils. There is much in the people of the Pacific Islands to be commended.

"My observations among these people and those of China forcibly impressed upon me the importance of all institutions of learning devoting a full measure of effort to instilling a spirit of chivalry and patriotic devotion.

"The enjoyment of peace is a blessed boon to humanity, but the history of the world, from its earliest periods, teaches that the only security for peace is to be always prepared and ready to engage in war. That nation whose people are ready to respond to a call to arms with men and resources for any emergency is the one that shall most certainly be able to avoid the desolation and horrors of war. It is largely for this reason that we encourage a martial spirit, the greatest, in fact, the only firm barrier against aggression.

"It matters little how great its wealth, its excellence in literature, and science, and art, a nation unprepared and indisposed to battle in its defense forfeits the respect of the world.

"We are now a great world power, and the destiny of the human race is in the future to be largely guided by the influence exerted by this Government. This should be impressed upon the rising generation, and the memory of the flag of our country floating over the schoolhouse, and songs breathing patriotic devotion within its walls, should be indelibly connected with the first impressions of the youth of our land."

REPAIRS ON THE OREGON.

Will Be Temporary Because This Government So Desires.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Japanese Government has not informed this Government that her dock at Kure could not be used by the Oregon long enough to make permanent repairs, as published this morning. But this Government, knowing the great value of the dock at Kure, felt that it would be an imposition to monopolize so valuable an adjunct of the Japanese Navy just at this time, and therefore has decided that the Oregon shall be only temporarily repaired.

The word "temporary" conveys perhaps a false impression, inasmuch as the repairs which she will undergo will be complete as far as they go. The repairs to the injuries to her hull will be complete when she leaves the Kure dock, but the work of repairing the interior fittings to her injured compartments will be postponed until some convenient time in the future.

It is said at the Navy Department that when she leaves the Kure dock the Oregon can resume active service and remain in commission as long as may be deemed necessary.

The Rev. Cyrus Hamlin Buried.

LEXINGTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—Funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the founder and former President of Robert College, Constantinople, were held in the Congregational Church this afternoon. The casket lay at the foot of the chancel, surrounded by a profusion of beautiful flowers, chief among which was a cross, on the ribbon of which were the words: "From the Armenians," and "Gratitude." At the conclusion of the services at the church the casket was borne to Dr. Hamlin's late home, where an Armenian service was held, conducted by Prof. Melcon, after which, according to the Armenian custom, the casket was carried for interment to the cemetery near the house by the pallbearers, who were Armenians.

FIRE THREATENS FACTORY

Robert Gair's Stable and Carpenter's Shop Destroyed.

His Lithographic Plant and a Chemical Factory Saved—The Origin of the Blaze a Mystery.

A fire of mysterious origin started at 7:40 o'clock last night in the one-story stable, storage house, and carpenter shop, 100 by 185 feet, of Robert Gair, lithographer and paper box manufacturer, on the northeast corner of Plymouth and Washington Streets, Brooklyn. The flames destroyed from $20,000 to $30,000 worth of property before they were extinguished. Sixteen horses were with difficulty taken from the stable, five or six of them having a narrow escape from being cut off by the flames.

Owing to the inflammable nature of the stock in the surrounding buildings, the fire at first looked like an unusually dangerous one. Four alarms were turned in in rapid succession, soon after the first firemen arrived on the ground, bringing a large force of firemen and their apparatus and the fireboat Seth Low.

Deputy Chief Dale recognized the dangerous nature of the blaze. The building, which was of wood and corrugated iron, adjoined the seven-story Gair Factory, containing the label department and filled with manufactured stock and paper and many valuable printing presses and lithographing materials. There were windows on each floor opening toward the stable. On the north side of the burning building is the brick chemical factory of Dodge & Olcott, facing on Plymouth Street, and across Washington Street stands another seven-story building owned by Robert Gair, and filled with valuable stock and materials.

The fire was discovered by Policeman Gorman of the Fulton Street Station, who was standing on the opposite corner. He saw a thin band of flame curling from the roof. As he was turning in an alarm, the engineer of the factory, M. Swanson, also discovered the fire and ran across the street to get the horses out. He was assisted by Gorman and several of the employes who live near by. Within five minutes the flames were bursting from all sides of the building. It looked then as if the label factory adjoining would go, as the flames were then reaching up and lapping the window casings up to the third story. Streams from the Seth Low were turned on the building, and with the efforts of the firemen within the big building itself the danger in that direction was averted.

Attention at the same time was directed to the chemical factory, which was saved with a slight scorching. Within half an hour the fire was under control.

The firemen were utterly unable to account for the origin of the fire. The engineer, Swanson, said that it was part of his duty to visit the stable every two hours. He said he went through it at 6:55 o'clock, and at that time there was no suspicion of fire. There were no lights in the building, and there had been no fire there during the afternoon. The building contained a small dynamo for electric lighting, but it had not been in use for some time.

During the fire a theory was put forth by some of the employes of Robert Gair that it might have been started by sympathizers of some of the printers who went on strike last May. Mr. Gair became alarmed at some threats he had heard, it was said, and he secured policemen to watch the building at night. They had been on guard ever since.

The police said they knew nothing of the story, and Chief Dale said he had not heard of it and did not seem to be much impressed by it. He said, however, that a rigid investigation would be made. He placed the loss at $20,000. This included the building, a considerable amount of paper stock, the carpenter shop, containing some woodworking machinery, several trucks, and a coach belonging to Mr. Gair.

Turbotville, Penn., Nearly Destroyed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Aug. 11.—The village of Turbotville, in Northumberland County, was almost wiped out of existence this afternoon by fire. The flames were first discovered in a stable, and before they were under control sixteen dwellings, eighteen barns, two stores, and a lumber yard were destroyed. The water supply gave out soon after the fire began, and the flames were finally stayed by a row of brick houses. The loss is estimated at $60,000, partially covered by insurance. The losers are mostly poor families.

Asbury Park Fire Does $75,000 Damage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Fire started this morning in the lumber yard of Charles Lewis, at Spring Lake, and before the flames were extinguished the entire yard was consumed, and three adjoining houses were also destroyed. These belonged to R. D. Davidson, F. K. Newman, and Mrs. May Clayton. The residence of John Taylor was badly damaged. It is supposed that a spark from a passing locomotive caused the fire. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

BELIEVE SHE WAS MURDERED.

Long Branch Authorities Do Not Think Servant Girl a Suicide.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 11.—Three arrests have now been made in connection with the finding of the body of a woman in the ocean at Chelsea Avenue yesterday morning. Richard and Thomas Kennedy are the names of two of the men. The name of the third man is withheld. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon and the jury returned a verdict that it was not a case of suicide; that the woman came to her death at the hands of parties unknown.

The police say that one of the prisoners was seen with the woman a few hours before the body was found. The authorities are endeavoring to trace the movements of the woman and men under arrest on the night before the body was found. The woman was known at the Chelsea boarding house as Mary.

STATE LAWS IN EFFECT SEPT. 1.

The Repeal of the Horton Law and Punishment for Kidnappers the Most Prominent.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—On Sept. 1 a number of new laws will go into effect, having passed the recent Legislature and secured the approval of the Governor, prominent among which is the law repealing the Horton law, which permits prizefighting in the State.

All amendments to the Penal Code go into effect Sept. 1 instead of immediately after they have been signed by the Governor. One of the amendments to the Penal Code which is of a very important nature is punishing kidnapping by imprisonment for life. At present the maximum sentence is seventeen years, and in each instance where a kidnapper has been sentenced regrets have been expressed by the Court that the sentence could not be made more severe. After Sept. 1 the only punishment that can be meted out is imprisonment for life, as the Court cannot use its own discretion or discriminate in favor of any person found guilty of this crime.

After Sept. 1 all firms who are not incorporated and do business under a name will have to file a certificate with the County Clerk, showing who is the responsible party in the firm.

Another new law will be that making it a misdemeanor to publish any notes, letters, or parts of messages, found on the person of an individual who has attempted to take his life, or has taken his life, without the permission of the Coroner, except when given as testimony at a trial or an inquest.

After Sept. 1 it will also be unlawful to issue trading stamps or other devices to draw trade or custom. It is likely that the Court of Appeals will be called upon to settle the constitutionality of this law.

Board Will Inquire into Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A board of officers, to consist of Surgeon Majors William C. Gorgas, Damaso T. Laine, and Marlborough C. Wyeth, has convened in the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Division of Cuba for the purpose of examining into the present outbreak of yellow fever among the troops stationed at Pinar del Rio Barracks, determining why it was not properly diagnosed, and proper measures taken to avoid the spread of the contagion, and to what extent, if any, the Post Surgeon should be held responsible therefor, and to submit such recommendations as it may deem pertinent. The board is authorized to proceed to Pinar del Rio, if it deems it necessary for the proper discharge of the duty assigned it.

SMITH'S F ES SUSPENDED

Court-Martia held by the Gloucester Command.

DEFENDANT DO NOT ATTEND

Men Who Are esciplined Hold a Meeting and D ounce Those Who y Them.

Suspensions r ing from five years down to six months w s imposed upon the fighting men from t warship Gloucester who violently interr ted the mustering in of Lieut. Col. Clin n H. Smith as a member of Gloucester mand No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, week ago, at a court-martial held at residence of Dr. Adrian D. Williams, 6 Macon Street, Brooklyn, last night. No one of the accused was present. They d a meeting of their own at 2,386 First A nue while the court was in session.

Trustee Powe of the command, who is on the side of ut. Col. Smith, had said that the men ould be expelled, but it was explained t t a sentence of expulsion would have to e passed upon by the higher officers the order. He also declared that the were to be tried for betraying the sec s of the organization in telling about row after stories had been published the effect that all had gone peacefully with nothing of a more exciting nature an a mutual exchange of congratulations d words denunciatory of Gov. Roosevelt.

THE MEN OURT-MARTIALED.

There was, h ever, nothing of this kind in the charges given out by Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer a r the adjournment of the court. The me tried were ex-Capt. Patrick A. Meehan n Acting Sergeant of the harbor police; P ister G. Pond, Peter Keller, the captor Cervera; Daniel Schwam, Paul Hopf, an Frederick Hoffman, and the charges ag st them were "refusing to obey the law l commands of the Captain, outrageou and cowardly attacking the honor of a d y elected comrade, (meaning Lieut. Col. smith, whom they greeted with cries of ward, Coward,' as soon as he entered the oom,) and attempting to create a riot an break up a meeting."

In addition all this, Pond was called upon to face a large of refusing to turn over the books d papers of the command to his successo of office and misappropriation of the funds of the command. Keller was also called pon to answer to another alleged offense a meeting on July 21 of using "profan language" to the officers of the command being Roundsm the Captain at that time said, then de n Meehan, who, it was against the att ded Lieut. Col. Smith han was also s of his shipmates. Meed Lieut. Col. S rged with having assaulted him. ith.

THE PE ALTIES IMPOSED.

Pond got five years, Meehan and Keller three years ea , Schwam one year, and the others six onths each. The members of the court w e Dr. Williams, the First Lieutenant; Ch les Torrey, Second Lieutenant, and the djutant, William A. Coakley. A young woman stenographer was employed to m e a record of the proceedings, and a fo al plea of "not guilty" was put in ehalf of the defendants; and after it we all over Capt. Dwyer, who is the pilot of e police steamboat Patrol, and who in the ar with Spain was an Ensign on the Pa her, approved the findings of the court.

All present r nted a suggestion of their opponents that politics had entered into the case, but Dr. illiams asserted that the men had said: You might as well hang a picture of Hry over the chair."

It was in ac dance with an agreement at a secret me ing held at the First Avenue address F. ay night that none of the accused men peared to defend himself. They were all gathered there last night with the exce on of Schwam, who was said to be co ned to his bed with heat prostration. ar Roundsman Meehan, who was detained his official duties. They sat about the ble in Keller's rooms and discussed mea for baffling their opponents.

REPRI L SUGGESTIONS.

Pond sugges that they arraign Capt. Dwyer before United States Commissioner for hav used one-cent stamps for sending out t notices of the court-martial. This wa defamatory matter, and it was clearly ag nst the postal laws to send it unsealed, h maintained. The idea met with considers favor.

Another pro sition was to apply for an annulment of e charter and start again as the Wain ght Command, which, it was held, wo d be equally significant. This scheme, r. Pond, said, had the indorsement of orps Commander Bernard A. Raymond, t the situation was summed up by Comrad Keller in the following language:

"We never cognize those officers now in Gloucester ommand because they were illegally elect We, the Gloucester boys, don't claim t be anything whatever, but we all saw go fighting. We never associated with se people. We think ourselves more t n they are, and that is the reason why didn't face the court-martial. The Gl ester boys are for Roosevelt, first, la and forever. They don't recognize Col. Smith as a member of the command. W will go up to the meeting next Saturda night, and if Col. Smith shows up the l be a real fight."

EXPLAINS ALLEGED SHORTAGE.

Pond explai the alleged shortage in his accounts by ying that he had withheld money receiv until his accounts were straightened it upon the advice of his comrades. undsman Meehan is the founder of the rganization, having brought his shipmates ogether for the purpose on the decks of e gallant little warship as she lay in B ton Harbor soon after her glorious work ff Santiago.

Members o the Gloucester Command have kept Go Roosevelt informed as to the progress the strife, and have a letter from him the contents of which they refuse to divu e.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORE ST—Rain; cooler; northwesterly winds.

Yesterday m ed the completion of the sixth day of the he wave in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake re on, and the Middle Atlantic States. In the Middle Mississippi Valley and the upper lake egion unusually high temperatures prevailed from the 4th to the 11th inclusive, a perio of eight days. The heated term in the last-na d region was broken by showers and thund storms yesterday afternoon, in Central Illinois Missouri, Indiana, and eastward to the Atlanti high temperature continues.

The maximu temperatures yesterday in Virginia, the Dist t of Columbia, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylva a, and New Jersey were the highest this f registered, a maximum of 101 degrees, being recorded in Washington, D. C.; 100 degrees at Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Philadelphia, and a maximum of 98 degrees at Atlantic City.

Local rains nd thunderstorms occurred in Eastern Kans Nebraska, Iowa, Northern Illinois, and Mich an. Heavy rains have fallen on the Texas coas elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Local rains d thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and o-morrow from the Ohio Valley northeastward New England. Lower temperatures will p ail in New England, Eastern New York, and he Ohio Valley, and more moderate temperatu will obtain in the Middle and South Atlanti States. On the New England Coast the wi will be fresh northwesterly. On the Middle an South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly resh southwesterly.

The record temperature for the twenty-four hours ed at midnight, taken from THE NEW RK TIMES'S thermometer and from the therm ter of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	72	80	82
6 A. M.	68	78	82
9 A. M.	67	87	90
12 M.	68	92	92
3 P. M.	76	95	96
6 P. M.	73	93	93
9 P. M.	70	86	88
12 P. M.	67	83	85

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; of the Weather Bureau is 288 feet above the sea level.

Average te eratures yesterday were as follows:

Printing Hou Square	88½
Weather Bur	87
Corresponding ate 1899	70½
Corresponding ate for last twenty years	74

The maxim temperature yesterday was 95.1 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 6 A. M. The barometer registered 29.93 at 8 A. M. and 29.88 at 8 P. M. The humidity at A. M. was 62 and at 8 P. M. it was 90.

BEST & CO
UP-TO-DATE BAZAAR

All Wool Extra Pants $1.29

Sizes 3 to 16 years.

These goods are made of fine foreign worsteds and cheviots; they have the style and finish that our tailors give to all our Boys' Clothing, and at regular price would cost from $2.50 to $4.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR

Continued from Page 1.

empty of the leisure class, and with few exceptions the Ministers, diplomats, and financiers have gone to the countryside with the several thousand idlers preparatory to the beginning of the shooting season next week.

SUICIDES IN AUBURN.

Prison Authorities Think the Intense Heat Is Responsible.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Two suicides and one attempt that failed is the record of Auburn Prison for this week, and the authorities attribute the suicidal mania that prevails in the institution to the excessive heat.

William Gleason hung himself in his cell Wednesday night, and died. This morning Caroline Hart, an inmate of the women's prison, who was serving nine years for manslaughter, committed suicide in her cell by hanging. Fred Varney of Onondaga, under sentence of five years for burglary, was found hanging by his bed-strap in his cell at 8 o'clock this morning. When cut down he was unconscious, but by hard work his life was saved.

LINEMAN OVERCOME ON A POLE.

He Is Lowered by Fellow-Workmen, but Dies in a Few Minutes.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Peter McAvoy, a Western Union lineman, was overcome by the heat while at work on the top of a pole on Elm Street this morning. Several men saw his peril and lowered him to the ground with ropes. McAvoy died shortly after he was taken down.

Henry Abbott of Arlington, passing along Elm Street, looked up and saw McAvoy hanging head downward among a lot of wires at the crossp[ieces on the pole. Abbott ran to Foreman O'Connor of the gang, and told him of McAvoy's peril.

Two of the other linemen went to the pole as quickly as possible, and placed ropes about the man and lowered him to the ground. His feet had been held by the wires, which prevented him from falling.

Dr. Smith was called, and everything possible was done, but the man died in less than five minutes. It was first thought that McAvoy had been shocked by electricity, but Dr. Smith said there was no evidence of it, and that heat was the cause of his death.

FIREWORKS IN TRUNK EXPLODE.

Ignited, It Is Supposed, by the Heat of the Room—A Man Injured.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A peculiar explosion occurred here to-day, causing serious injuries to one person. A trunk containing fireworks was standing in the baggage room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, when the fireworks suddenly exploded, bursting the trunk and shooting in all directions. The only person near the trunk at the time was Robert Bonham, who was severely injured. Most of his clothes were torn from his body, and he was badly burned about the face and head.

The explosion set fire to the baggage room, but only slight damage was done, as the flames were quickly extinguished by the railroad men. The trunk was standing near a window, and the burning rays of the sun streaming down upon it are supposed to have caused the explosion.

A Mail Delivery Omitted in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The weather to-day caused much suffering in this city. There was one death from the heat and many prostrations were reported. Postmaster Hays to-day issued an order relieving the letter carriers from making the first mail delivery in the afternoon. This will be the rule until the hot spell is over. The temperature this afternoon was 97, three degrees higher than yesterday.

Free Ice for Syracuse's Poor.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 11.—The mortality among infants and the aged in this city has been very heavy during the last week on account of the excessive heat. The deaths of twenty-one children under one year of age and twelve persons over sixty-five years have been reported, and physicians have many cases of heat prostrations. Two persons have become insane by the heat. To-day The Herald arranged for the distribution of 50,000 pounds of ice free to the poor, and under its auspices the suffering families will be supplied to-morrow.

Prostrations in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 11.—At 8 o'clock this morning Rochester had completed a six-day period of the hottest weather ever recorded. Yesterday a temperature of 94 degrees was reached, while the humidity was at 62. The average temperature of the week was 94 5-8. One death was reported this morning. Charles F. Oehlbeck dropped dead at his work in a chair factory. There have been numerous other reports of cases of sunstroke and heat prostration.

No Relief in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The weather of the past seven days has broken all previous records within the past thirty years. On all the days the temperature has hovered about 90 degrees, but never exceeded that figure. To-day several persons were affected by the heat, but none very seriously.

Lake Breeze Keeps Buffalo Cool.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The highest temperature registered by the Government thermometer during the week was 81 degrees, a stiff breeze from the lake keeping the temperature down. At 8 o'clock this morning the temperature was 78, with a twenty-six mile breeze from the lake.

Over 97 in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 11.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the official thermometer at the United States Weather Bureau here registered 97 4-10 degrees, the highest temperature recorded on any August day since the Weather Bureau was established here twenty-eight years ago. The absence of excessive humidity and the pres

MR. COLER TO FIGHT FOR THE NOMINATION

Defies the Followers of Croker in Tammany Hall.

REPLIES TO ATTACKS OF FOES

Kings County and ex-Senator Hill Back Him—Coming Battle in the Convention.

Controller Coler is out in the open and says he intends to fight for the nomination for Governor.

The decision was made yesterday. In a public announcement Controller Coler said that if a few of the followers of Richard Croker wanted a political fight he would take up the gauntlet at once.

A personal attack which Controller Coler claims was inspired by Andrew Freedman and Corporation Counsel Whalen led to the open breach between the factions in New York politics.

Controller Coler stated positively to friends yesterday that Richard Croker's wishes in the matter of the nomination would not be consulted.

"I know that the honest leaders of Tammany Hall, and there are many of them, are in favor of naming me for Governor," said Controller Coler to a friend. "The rank and file of the organization in New York City will support the Democratic candidate for Governor even if he were nominated against the wish of Richard Croker."

WHAT MR. COLER SAYS.

Controller Coler said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"No man can say in advance whether he would accept the nomination of a political convention. It all depends on the circumstances, and it is impossible to conceive in advance what may happen. No man—no young man, at least—could say sincerely that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination to run for Governor. Any man would like to be Governor of New York State under the right circumstances."

"Do you care whether Richard Croker favors your candidacy?"

"That would not enter into the matter. The rank and file of any organization is decent; of course, any candidate must have their support, but I don't care what the leaders do. I'd rather Senator Grady should be against me."

"Is there a clique in Tammany Hall unfriendly to you?"

"All I want to say is that I am tired of all this persecution. If they are trying to drive me into a fight, I won't run away. If certain politicians are seeking a battle they will be accommodated, notwithstanding I am a very peaceful young man. If a fight is forced on me I will meet it.

"The latest charges which have been inspired by a few men in Tammany Hall against me are as malicious as they are false."

"Will you make the statement that you will, under certain circumstances, accept the nomination?" was asked.

WILL NOT REFUSE A FIGHT.

"Any young man—or old man, for that matter—who says he will not accept the nomination for Governor of New York belittles himself and belittles the office. It seems to have come to a question of whether a young man can stay in politics, and that being the case, why, I am not the man to refuse a fight. You can interpret the meaning of that yourself."

Then Controller Coler took up the matter of the latest charges which have been made against him by several Tammany men. They are in substance that he showed favoritism in banking the funds of the city, and that he discriminated in favor of the City Trust Company. The charge is also made that Controller Coler held stock in the United States Guaranty Company in the name of a dummy, and after disposing of the stock he started a war on the company.

"I am surprised," he said, "that any reputable newspaper could be gulled into publishing such a story. The charges are untrue and malicious. Those charges have been rung for months in a little, disreputable sheet that carries its own reputation. The records of this office are open to prove that the charges are rot.

ANSWER TO THE CHARGES.

"The official records speak for themselves, so far as the charges of favoritism to the City Trust Company are concerned. The bank statements in my office show that this company has done less business with the city than nearly any other bank or trust company. As to my holding stock secretly, that is unqualifiedly false. I do hold some stock in the City Trust Company, and I hold it openly and in my own name."

"Will you make a fight for the nomination in the convention?" was asked.

"What I have stated fully explains that matter. I have nothing further to say just now."

Bridge Commissioner Shea, who has for some time been the spokesman of Hugh McLaughlin on matters relating to the Brooklyn organization, announced yesterday that if Controller Coler was a candidate his name would be presented to the convention by Kings County.

He said to a TIMES reporter:

"Mr. Coler has never told me that he was a candidate, and has often told me he was not. The Kings County leaders have been somewhat embarrassed by the fact that Controller Coler has continually declared he was not a candidate for the Governorship, and would not take it. At the same time there were reasons for thinking he would make the run."

"Will Controller Coler be the candidate of Hugh McLaughlin before the convention?"

HAS KINGS BEHIND HIM.

"I can say this: If Mr. Coler declares to the leaders of the Kings County organization that he is a candidate, his name will be presented by this county for the Governorship. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe he will take the nomination. I also believe he is the best candidate we can name at all odds. I believe he should be nominated, and, if nominated, he will be the next Governor of New York."

"Do the district leaders of Brooklyn want Controller Coler nominated?"

"There is a good deal of sentiment for him. There is every reason why we should be for a home candidate. I know of no obligation on the part of Kings County to be for any one else."

There were many personal friends of Richard Croker who said yesterday that when the Tammany leader understood the situation he would also favor the nomination of Controller Coler. They claimed that Andrew Freedman, Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Senator Grady are in a cabal, and for personal reasons they do not want to see Controller Coler named.

SENATOR GRADY'S OPPOSITION.

The reason given by the friends of Controller Coler for the opposition of Senator Grady was told to a TIMES reporter yesterday. Soon after Mr. Coler's election Senator Grady, through his law office, sent word to numbers of contractors having claims against the city that if they wanted their bills rushed through the Controller's office, for a payment of 10 per cent. commission, he would undertake the task.

A large number of city contractors were ready to accept Senator Grady's offer. A claim of a bridge building firm was being held up because bonds could not be issued on account of the debt limit. Senator Grady undertook to get this claim, which amounted to over $30,000, through promptly. He went to Controller Coler's office and said that he wanted the bill rushed.

"It will be reached in turn," said Controller Coler.

"I want to see it put through in a hurry," replied Senator Grady.

Controller Coler was then aware of the 10 per cent. arrangement which Senator Grady was making with city contractors. He said:

"I want you to understand now, Senator Grady, that you are not running this office. Your clients will be treated the same as any other contractor of the city. It is not necessary for any contractor to pay 10 per cent. of his claims to you to get bills through this office, and you might just as well know it now."

USED MR. CROKER'S NAME.

Senator Grady was surprised. He said that Richard Croker was interested in seeing the claim paid promptly.

"It does not make any difference. If I can accommodate any man, including Richard Croker, I will do it, but a hold-up of city contractors will not be tolerated by this office."

Controller Coler was careful to inform every contractor having claims against the city that no 10 per cent. arrangement with politicians was necessary to have their bills paid.

Corporation Counsel Whalen and Controller Coler have been bitter personal enemies over matters of administration for two years. Controller Coler fought the plan of Corporation Counsel Whalen in confessing judgment to large claims against the city without consulting other officials.

Mayor Van Wyck sided with Controller Coler and signed a bill which took this power away from the Corporation Counsel.

Andrew Freedman's bonding company had some trouble with Controller Coler two months ago. A contractor failed to carry out his contract and Freedman's company was on the bond. Controller Coler decided not to accept any more bonds of the Freedman company until a settlement of the city's claims for violation of a contract was made. Mr. Freedman importuned Controller Coler to change his mind, but without effect.

THE CONTESTING FACTIONS.

In the battle which will probably occur at the Democratic State Convention for the Gubernatorial nomination there will be a queer lining up of the factions.

David B. Hill will swing into line for Controller Coler with all the up-State delegations he can control. All the anti-Tammany Democrats are expected to flock to the Coler standard, because Richard Croker forced the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck two years ago. He ran as Croker's candidate and was defeated.

The trans-Harlem Democrats in many counties claim that the only way to win this year is for an anti-Tammany candidate to be named, and they count on Richard Croker swinging into line after the work of the convention is done.

The sixty-three votes of Kings County will probably decide who will be the nominee. Tammany men claim that James Shevlin and Senator Patrick H. McCarren have made an iron-clad agreement to deliver the Kings County delegation, bound hand and foot, to Croker. Whether Hugh McLaughlin will allow them to carry out this agreement remains to be seen.

THE TAMMANY COMBINE.

The Tammany combine, which Richard Croker's friends claim will be invincible and will give him the chance to dominate the State Convention, will, it is said, consist of the delegates from New York, Kings, Erie, and Albany Counties. If this combination holds together, and Croker's friends claim it will, he will be dictator at Saratoga and will name whoever pleases him.

In this event the Gubernatorial nomination may fall to Senator Mackey of Buffalo. Richard Croker made Senator Mackey a stalking-horse candidate a month ago. The Tammany men claim that his strength has grown to such an extent that he will be Tammany's choice before the convention and will be nominated.

TAMMANY NOT SURPRISED.

Croker's Followers, However, Refuse to Discuss Coler's Candidacy.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Ex-Police Commissioner James Martin and Richard Croker have evidently forgotten all past differences, as they attended the races together this afternoon and appeared to relish each other's society to the highest degree. In view of his inevitable struggle with David Bennett Hill in the Democratic State Convention, Croker appears to be busily engaged harmonizing all possible elements, and is credited with making considerable progress in that direction. Croker's political patronage lever enables him to exert great power.

When Mayor J. K. McGuire of Syracuse officially announced that he was not to be considered as a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and that he declared in favor of Bird S. Coler, the Tammany contingent believed that Coler would come to the front as an aspirant for the position. So not the least surprise was exhibited to-day when Coler's candidacy was regularly announced. In fact, the Tammany men did not care to talk about Coler, possibly fearing that they might in some manner commit themselves.

Among the Tammanyites who surrounded Mr. Croker at his political headquarters in the Grand Union Hotel are Mayor Van Wyck, ex-Judge Van Wyck, Senator P. H. McCarren, James Shevlin, John F. Carroll, and Corporation Counsel John Whalen. The Tammany ranks will receive heavy accessions early next week. Ex-Senator David Bennett Hill and many of his adherents are expected on the scene on Monday or Tuesday, when the war of politics will begin in earnest. While the State Committee does not meet till Thursday, there will be lots of politics in evidence from now on.

SENATOR BUTLER'S ATTITUDE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee returned from Chicago to-day. He said, in reference to a statement that Chairman Butler will bolt the ticket:

"Senator Butler, Chairman of the National Committee, will maintain an office at Washington, I presume. By the way, the talk of lack of harmony between Mr. Butler and the remainder of the committee has been very much exaggerated.

"I have received a letter from Mr. Butler in which he expresses himself in accord with the manner in which the committee has operated. Mr. Butler intends to support the ticket, as he would have done in any event. As far as the committee is concerned, with the exception of a very little difference in regard to policy, everything is harmonious."

SINGLE-TAX MEN FOR BRYAN.

Believers in Henry George's Theories Form Campaign Committee.

The followers of Henry George declared in a circular issued yesterday for Bryan and Stevenson. The Bryan and Stevenson Single Tax Campaign Committee was organized, of which Henry George, Jr., was made President. The circular quotes the words of Henry George used in the campaign of 1896. He said that the very life of the Republic was at stake, and that every citizen should make the political battle for human rights and individual liberty.

The single tax men declare that since 1896 the march of events has proved that Henry George's words were pregnant with prophecy. They declare that there has been a contemptuous disregard of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. The Idaho bull pen horrors are condemned, and the "upen fostering of rings, trusts, and monopolies by the Republican Party" is stated as the reason why single taxers should make an earnest effort to elect Bryan and Stevenson.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:10 A. M.—235 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Dominio Lerero; damage, $50.

4:30 A. M.—88 Hester Street; Jacob Miller; damage slight.

9 A. M.—40 East Ninety-eighth Street; Aaron Hause; damage, $15.

9:10 A. M.—413 West Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

10:55 A. M.—2,504 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

327 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Joseph Patena; damage, $25.

2:50 P. M.—1,008 Second Avenue; Rasselo Diana; damage, $10.

2:50 P. M.—701 One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; P. J. Cooney; damage slight.

4 P. M.—1,507 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $150.

3:40 P. M.—523 Second Avenue; M. Rosenbaum; damage, $1,500.

8 P. M.—187 Second Avenue; I. Leavy; damage, $25.

8:15 P. M.—128 West Twenty-seventh Street; Patrick Kelly; damage slight.

9:25 P. M.—409 East Nineteth Street; D. Koch; damage, $25.

8:40 P. M.—855 Second Avenue; Julius Witcover; damage, $10.

8:50 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue; "L" Road; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—440 West Twenty-eighth Street; Thomas Walsh; damage, $25.

10:13 P. M.—210 East Fourteenth Street; Otto Carcedo; damage, $15.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—P. Wagstaff, Calcutta; C. Gordon Leeds-Blake, Philadelphia; Potter Palmer, Chicago.

HOLLAND.—A. J. Drexel-Biddle, Philadelphia.

NORMANDIE.—N. G. Cambridge, Sydney, N. S. W.; A. M. Hopkins, Kansas City.

GRAND.—Commander W. C. Herbert, United States Navy; Joseph Morgan, Philadelphia.

HERALD SQUARE.—J. L. Kinsella, Manchester, England.

SAVOY.—Baron and Baroness Franchetti, Rome, Italy; H. M. Wharton, Philadelphia.

NETHERLAND.—A. F. Xavier, Brazilian Consul General to the United States.

MANHATTAN.—Dr. Coleman Sellers, Philadelphia.

PARK AVENUE.—Dr. B. F. Van Meter, United States Army.

GRAND UNION.—T. S. Manplainto, Treasurer of the Bank of Trinidad, Martinique.

FIFTH AVENUE.—C. S. Baring-Gould, England.

HOFFMAN.—James Potter, Philadelphia.

VICTORIA.—J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to the United States, Washington.

ODELL'S BOOM STARTS AFRESH

Politicians Regard Senator Platt's Words as Significant—Prediction of a Buttonmaker.

Senator Platt's remarks on the Gubernatorial situation started anew yesterday the boom for Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., for Governor. It was conceded by the politicians that Mr. Odell was still in the running and that his friends among the machine politicians would make him the candidate, whether he wanted the nomination or not.

Mr. Odell came up from Manhattan Beach early yesterday, after holding conferences with Senator Platt. He said:

"The situation is not different from what it was several days ago. I don't care to talk about the Republican nomination. There are a large number of candidates, and the Republican Convention will do the right thing when it comes to nominating a candidate."

A political humorist who gathers thousands of dollars each year by making campaign buttons, banners, and pictures of candidates is sure that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be named for Governor. Mr. Bimberg, called by his friends "Buttons Bim," became famous at Philadelphia after a short interview with Mr. Hanna.

"Who is going to be the candidate for Vice President?" asked Mr. Hanna, facetiously.

"If it isn't Roosevelt there will be a dent in the Delaware River caused by 'Bim' committing suicide," was the reply.

Bimberg had laid in thousands of Roosevelt buttons, which would have been useless unless Gov. Roosevelt was named for Vice President. Mr. Bimberg said yesterday:

"I am a shrewd fellow. I have had thousands of buttons prepared with pictures of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Governor. He is going to be the candidate. Mark what 'Bim' says. I will tell you more news. I have had a new set of campaign buttons made up. They will contain the names of McKinley and Roosevelt, with the picture of Timothy L. Woodruff below the National candidates. I have the pictures of Bryan and Stevenson with the picture of Controller Coler. It is sure. Don't let these politicians lead the people astray. That is the programme. Why, I have 50,000 buttons all ready."

Senator Nathaniel Elsberg arrived from Europe yesterday. He will take an active part in the campaign.

HUNT FOR BIG SPEAKERS.

Campaign Managers Chasing Senator Depew by Cable—Gov. Roosevelt's Town Lists Await His Approval.

The Republican National campaign managers are having their own troubles these days. A hunt for prominent speakers is being carried out, so that itineraries can be made up before Sept. 1. A number of prominent Republican orators are now in Europe. Joseph H. Manley said yesterday that he had used the cable chasing Senator Chauncey M. Depew all over Europe. He does not know when or where Senator Depew will speak.

Gov. Roosevelt is to make a visit to National headquarters on Tuesday next. He will arrange with Secretary Scott as to the itinerary of his speaking tour. Three lists of towns have been arranged for Gov. Roosevelt to choose from, and if he desires he can select parts of the three or make up a tour of his own.

Among the callers at headquarters yesterday was Winthrop Murray Crane of Massachusetts. Mr. Crane said he was assured of the success of the Republican ticket in Massachusetts.

On Tuesday next a number of politicians from the Middle West will visit headquarters. It is expected that the Advisory Committee, to consist of eighteen members, will be announced next week. The campaign managers are aiming to name prominent men on the Advisory Committee from States in which there will be hard contests this Fall.

IN MAINE 700 SPEECHES.

Arrangements for the Republican campaign in Maine were practically completed at National headquarters yesterday. There will be about 700 speeches delivered by orators from every section of the country. The speaking part of the campaign will take place during the three weeks from Aug. 20 to Sept. 8. Joseph H. Manley of Maine, who has charge of the campaign, said yesterday:

"Four years ago the Democrats cast the smallest vote which had been cast in Maine during the past twenty-five years. This year they are making a more aggressive fight. They are using the old still-hunt tactics, employing men to visit every voting precinct in the State, rallying their men to the polls. They hope to increase their vote largely by these means. The Republican leaders understand the methods which the Democrats are using, thoroughly. We mean to arouse the people of Maine, and hope to increase the Republican vote this year."

ROOSEVELT IN BRYAN'S STATE.

Governor Is Slated to Speak in Nebraska—Will Make West Field of Campaign Operations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Theodore Roosevelt will invade Bryan's home State during the Fall campaign. A trip through Nebraska is planned to follow a month's speech-making tour embracing the Northwest and the Pacific slope. Announcement to that effect was made to-day by Secretary Perry S. Heath of the Republican National Committee, who returned from the East to-day after conference with Senator Hanna, Gov. Roosevelt, and National Republican leaders. The big tour of the West promises to break all the records of stumping trips in the annals of Presidential campaigning.

From Labor Day, when Gov. Roosevelt will make his first big speech of the campaign in Chicago, until the end of September the Rough Rider will spend his time west of the Mississippi River.

All of the month of October will be occupied in hard campaigning in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, with the exception of a few days in West Virginia, which the Republican managers think will be made sure as a result of a few Roosevelt speeches. Two or three days at the end of October will be spent in New York, according to the announcement, and that small period of time will be practically all the East will see of Roosevelt during the campaign.

Depew and Lodge May Speak in Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 11.—It is announced that Senators Depew and Lodge will probably be present at the opening of the Republican campaign in this city on Sept. 8, and will speak with Senator Foraker. Gov. Nash will preside.

The Chippecowe Club of Cleveland and the Americus Club of Pittsburg will attend. Col. Caleb Wick has consented to permit the use of his large lawn on Wick Avenue for the meeting.

PROSTRATED WOMAN ROBBED.

Found with Her Ring Finger Lacerated —Dies in Fordham Hospital.

An unknown woman, well-dressed and of refined appearance, was found unconscious from the heat near the road at Two Hundred and First Street and Decatur Avenue last night. She died in the Fordham Hospital at 12:30 o'clock.

Some ghoul found the woman unconscious and evidently stole one or more rings from the third finger of the left hand, as that finger had been terribly lacerated by a blunt knife. The woman's pocketbook lay alongside her empty.

Policeman Innes of the Bronx Park Station found the woman. She was lying near the road unconscious, and bleeding from the wounded finger. Her clothing was disordered, as if it had been hastily searched by the thief for the pocket, and the woman's face was florid, suggesting to Innes that she had been overheated.

Innes hastily dragged the body into the road and sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance.

Dr. Theoford, the ambulance surgeon, examined the woman. It was at first thought that she had been beaten, but he said, after he had made an examination, that she was suffering from heat prostration. He found no signs that the woman had been beaten or injured bodily in any way.

He took her to the hospital hurriedly, an dthe treatment for sunstroke was applied. The woman lingered till half an hour after midnight, when she died without having returned to consciousness.

The woman's pocketbook had a tiny gold watch imbedded in one of the corners, and the book was made of fine leather. It contained nothing, not even a small coin.

The woman was about fifty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed not less than 190 pounds.

Capt. Fitzpatrick of the Bronx Park Station sent Detectives Berry and Bergen to investigate the case.

BRYAN TO GO STUMPING

Extensive Tour Mapped Out for the Democratic Candidate.

Understood He Will Travel Almost as Much as During the Campaign of 1896.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—W. J. Bryan's visit to Chicago has practically resulted in an understanding that he will travel almost as much during the present campaign as he did in 1896. The first inclination on his part was to avoid the making of many speeches this year, but there has been such general pressure that it is understood he is now inclined to yield and to visit many parts of the country.

No positive promises for participation in the campaign have been made for other States than New York, but the probabilities are that he will go from that State to Maryland, where there appears to be great anxiety for his appearance. After that time he is likely to make a quite general tour of the North Mississippi Valley States, including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. No authorized statement has been given out to this effect, but there is no doubt that this is the present tendency—that, indeed, the plan is practically decided upon. In New York it is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak only in the larger cities.

The Silver Republicans originally expected to notify Mr. Bryan of their nomination at the same time that the Populists make their notification at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 23, but this purpose has been changed. Their notification will come later, and the probabilities are that it will be made at St. Paul or Minneapolis. T. M. Patterson of Denver will make the speech notifying Mr. Bryan of the Populist nomination at Topeka. There will be no notification to a Vice Presidential candidate, as in view of Mr. Towne's declination the Populists at present have no candidate for that office.

Mr. Bryan said to-day that he will remain in Chicago until after next Wednesday. He will probably make a brief speech at a picnic of the Irish societies to be given on that date.

HOUSE MAY BE DEMOCRATIC.

Congressman Overstreet Fears the Democrats Will Overcome the Republican Majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Congressman Overstreet of this district, Secretary of the National Congressional Bureau of the Republicans at Chicago, left to-night for Chicago. In speaking of the probable complexion of the next House, he said:

"In 1898 we had a majority of 13 in the House. By contests decided in our favor, our majority was increased, but we cannot now depend on the districts they came from. We had three Congressmen from North Carolina, but, of course, since the disfranchisement of the negroes, we shall not get a representative from that State.

"In 1898 he had two from Kentucky, but one was by the narrow majority of 10. We are not counting on that as certain. The other district in Kentucky gave us a large majority, and they cannot count us out of it. We had one Representative from Texas, from the Galveston district, but it is always close there, and the Presidential election may change the result this time.

"This makes a total of five that we are almost sure to lose from what we now have, leaving us a bare majority of three. We are making estimates on a majority of three now, but the odds this time are really in favor of the Democrats. They have to begin with, 122 Representatives from the Southern States, that always give a solid Congressional delegation for them.

"In some Northern states they have forty per cent. of the Congressmen. In New York they had 18 in the last House, or sixty per cent. of the delegation. So, on the face of the outlook, their chances for carrying the House are better than ours, but I am sure we shall defeat them and have a majority again.

"We are going about the campaign in a practical way. In 1898 we sized up the situation, and found that we would lose thirty districts east of the Missouri River, so went to work in districts that had been doubtful, and were successful in carrying enough of them to give us a lead. We expect to get the same results again and to redeem many of the districts that went against us in 1898."

Prohibitionists Name a Ticket.

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 11.—The Prohibitionist State Executive Committee has placed in the field a full ticket, headed by D. Carleton for Governor.

Heptasoph Organization Disbands.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The local organization of the Independent Order of Heptasophs at Port Jervis has disbanded owing to heavy assessments levied upon the members by the Supreme Conclave. The assessments have been made double the amount they were when the order was first instituted.

MR. PEGNAM'S METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My newsdealer can vouch for the assertion that I am a daily reader of your paper. I scan its pages carefully, yet somehow I missed reading in the issue of July 6 the letter of W. H. Lewiston. It was handed to me to-day, citing the difference between Mr. J. T. Oakley, the Tammany leader, and Mr. J. F. Pegnam, the Republican leader, both of the Fourth District, Manhattan. As to Mr. Oakley, socially, I must admit I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, but politically I have met the gentleman in the alleys, stores, on housetops, and even on the piers, working hard for his party, on election day. As to Mr. Pegnam, well, now you hit me, politically. What Mr. Lewiston says as to his ability or success in procuring places for Democrats who were turned down by the Democratic leader for good and sufficient reasons, and who but recently joined the Republican ranks, is true, too true.

Let me cite a few instances: P. Gilday, on the scales; Peter Kehoe, scales; Louis Gadt and H. Haylor, increase of salary, and others whose names I cannot call to mind now. Such actions on the part of Mr. Pegnam ought not to surprise Mr. Lewiston. It does not surprise the old line Republicans of the district. Mr. Pegnam, Chairman; Mr. O'Neill, Treasurer, and Mr. Ricketts, Director, were County Democrats—"Grace faction"—not long ago. Mr. John Lantrey, the present Secretary, was a member of the Tammany Club a short time ago. He paid his dues to the Treasurer of that club, who informed me of the fact. Further, in the Fall of 1899 a candidate for the Assembly and Alderman was to be nominated.

A candidate, well known, and who had received the indorsement of the Labor Party, Citizens' Union, Independent Republicans, and Independent Democrats for Assembly, and who each sent a committee of five to confer with the Pegnam Republican Club and demand the nomination of their candidate as the one to beat Tammany. Did he get it? Nay, nay. Pegnam said, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and saw that the Assembly and Aldermanic nominations were given to Democrats. But the most disreputable part of it is that the candidate for Assembly had moved into the district but a few days prior to the last day of registration, and it came out after they had been nominated that both nominees had made a demand on the Democratic Club for these nominations, but were refused and, I suppose, were told to see Pegnam. How well they succeded! They knew their man—"Similia similibus."

Why, my innocent Mr. Lewiston, our friend, Mr. Oakley, has no need of hustling daily, for old-time Republicans are well aware of the fact that the Republican Club is spoken of as an adjunct to Tammany Hall. All disgruntled Democrats are welcomed with open arms, as he is perfectly well aware of that fact, while life-long Republicans are barred out.

Pardon me for using so much valuable space, but one thing more. We want a change in affairs, and certain true blue Republicans of the district intend to see that the right men are put on guard on next election day, that the full vote cast for McKinley and Roosevelt be counted and credit given, as Gen. F. V. Greene, Chairman of the County Committee, informs me by letter that he expects that every Republican will do his duty on that day. Thanking you for the courtesy in publishing this, I am L. A. HAUSER.

New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

MR. VREELAND'S CLAMBAKE.

He Entertains Metropolitan Railway Employes at His Brewster Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 11.—President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to-day gave an outing and clambake to a large number of employes of the system, of which he is the head. The country home of President Vreeland is near Brewster. The party from New York was met at the station by Mr. Vreeland, ex-Assemblyman Ad[illegible], Postmaster L. A. Shove, and other prominent citizens. Carriages were in waiting, and they were driven to the clubhouse of the Tonetta Outing Club, which is situated on the shores of Lake Tonetta, and of which club Mr. Vreeland is an active member.

At 1 o'clock a Rhode Island clambake, prepared by an expert caterer, was given. President Vreeland made a short address of welcome, speaking with feeling of the stanch support his employes had always given him. Some of the employes responded, assuring him of the esteem in which he was held by every man on the great railroad system. Then the thousands of clams, chickens, corn, bluefish, and other good things had disappeared, a few hours were spent in fishing. Then the carriages were driven to Rest Awhile, Mr. Vreeland's home. Here an informal reception was tendered the guests by Mrs. Vreeland, assisted by several of the society women of the village. The lawn was brilliantly lighted and luncheon was served. The guests returned by a special train, leaving Brewster about 9 o'clock.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SANDWICH, Mass., Aug. 11.—The roof of the main building of the Old Cape Cod Glass Works was burned to-day. The factory contains considerable machinery, which was damaged by water. The loss is $10,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—An explosion in Barnard's paint store, at the corner of Main and Aqueduct Streets, this morning, started a fire in the heart of the business portion of the city. The firemen managed to confine it to the eastern part of the Arcade. No definite estimate of the total loss has yet been made up, but insurance men say it may reach $75,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:0	Sun sets	7:02
Moon rises	7:49		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	8:30	Gov. Isl'd	8:57
H. Gate	10:53		
P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	8:50	Gov. Isl'd	9:15
H. Gate	11:11		

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, AUG. 13.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribi,	Charleston	.....	8:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.

Advance,	Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin,	Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Anchoria,	Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Belvernon,	Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Eastern Prince,	Pernambuco	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Rio,	New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c		12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn,	Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Syrakusa,	Pernambuco	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.

Antilla,	Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aragonia,	Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Mexico,	Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Herrmann,	Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prima,	Progreso and Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine,	Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul,	Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic,	Queenstown	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

Arrived.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Aug. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Orizaba, Leighton, Campeachy, &c., July 28, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:00 A. M.

SS Catanian, (Ger.,) Bode, Rio Janeiro, &c., July 22, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Usigovich, Venice, &c., July 5, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Arcadia, (Ger.,) Jansen, Antwerp July 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Braithwaite, Rio de Janeiro, &c., July 13, with coffee and passengers to Busk & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnson, Guantanamo, &c., July 26, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:03 A. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:04 A. M.

SS Coya, (Br.,) Thomas, Iquique, &c., May 5, with mdse. to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:55 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, to the Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

U. S. transport Sedgwick, from Porto Rico, with the Eleventh Infantry and a battalion of the Fifth Cavalry was sighted off the Highlands at 2 P. M. coming in.

SS San Juan, Sampson, San Juan Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cometa, (Mex.,) Hathaway, Frentera Aug. 2, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Mackay-Bennett, Schenck, Halifax Aug. 6, to the Commercial Cable Co. Arrived off Rockaway Aug. 8, where she has been working.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans Aug. 6, with mdse. to J. S. Van Sickle.

Sailed.

SS Curityba, for Matanzas.

SS Laureldene, (Br.,) for Baltimore.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.

SS Saginaw, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.

SS Proteus, for New Orleans.

SS Jan Pieter Dutch,) for Antwerp.

SS Berwen, (Nor.,) for Key West. Anchored in Quarantine.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) for Manchester.

SS Graf Waldersee, (Br.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) for Hull.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) for Southampton.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.

SS Porto Rico, for San Juan.

SS Allai, (Br.,) for Kingston.

SS Caracas, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.

SS Alvena, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.

SS Mexico, for Havana.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) for Marseilles.

SS Jefferson, for Norfolk, &c.

SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.

SS El Cid, for New Orleans.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) for Havana, &c.

SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

BUSH BLUFF LIGHT VESSEL VIRGINIA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 1, 1900, Bush Bluff Light Vessel, moored off Bush Bluff Shoal, easterly side of the Elizabeth River, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs, and during her absence the station will be marked by a gas-lighted buoy showing a fixed white light during periods of 3 seconds separated by eclipses of 3 seconds' duration.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 110, No. 538, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys Fifth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 65.

DIAMOND SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL, NORTH CAROLINA.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 1, 1900, Light Vessel No. 69 will be placed on the station, about 6¾ miles east-southeasterly from the easterly point of the Outer Diamond Shoal and about 14¾ miles S. E. ¾ E. from Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, and Light Vessel No. 71, now marking the station, will be withdrawn. Light Vessel No. 69 will show lights and sound a fog signal having the same characteristic as those on Light Vessel No. 71, and her general appearance will be the same as that of the latter vessel, excepting that she will bear the number 69 instead of 71 on each bow.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 128, No. 654, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys Fifth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 107.

HORN ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the light at this station, at the easterly end of Horn Island, westerly side of the Horn Island Pass, entrance from the Gulf of Mexico into Mississippi Sound, will show fixed white until about Nov. 1, 1900, when the former characteristic of the light (fixed white varied by a red flash every minute) will be resumed.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 103 of 1900, and Bulletin No. 111, Par. 13.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 184, No. 1,025, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 15.

ROCKLAND BREAKWATER LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that as soon as practicable the two fixed red lens-lantern lights on Rockland Breakwater, northerly side of the entrance to Rockland Harbor, West Penobscot Bay, will be moved to and exhibited, without change in height, from a pyramidal, wooden, framed structure on the breakwater, about 25 feet northerly from the present location of the lights. The lights will, as heretofore, be exhibited one vertically above the other.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 24, No. 35, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1900," Page 73.

By Cable.

LONDON, A

AUGUST'S SEASIDE FETE

New Jersey Farmers Observe Big Salt Water Day.

Monmouth and Ocean Counties Pour Out Their Population—Games, a Bath and Feast.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 11.—"Big Salt Water Day" was celebrated to-day at Wreck Pond by the farmers of Monmouth and Ocean Counties. The pond, called "Wrack Pond" by the Grangers, is situated between Sea Girt and Spring Lake, and on the second Saturday in August of every year, as far back as the oldest farmer can remember, they have made that romantic spot their Mecca.

The farmers began to arrive soon after sunrise. Before 6 o'clock the roads, dusty and slow, were black with vehicles. Some of the excursionists had left their homes before bedtime the night previous in order to travel the fifty miles that lay before them. A new element of pleasure was added to the general enjoyment of all the participants by the appearance of motor vehicles.

When the rendezvous had been reached, the farmers unhitched their horses, tied them to trees in the surrounding woodland, and prepared to enjoy their annual picnic by the sea. Neighbor Jones's right hand was then eagerly grasped by Neighbor Smith's honest right.

The wagons had been drawn up in line along the beach, the right of the line resting on Sea Girt and the left extending nearly to Spring Lake. A fair estimate of the number of vehicles thus strung along the sea's border would be one thousand.

After breakfast the Grangers turned their attention to pleasure, which they found in many forms, and for which they paid in many of their hard-earned dollars. About noon the scene in front of the wagon line resembled every what the liveliest part of a midway at a modern county fair. Crooks and fakirs were on hand in numbers.

Every device known to gamblers in their business was in operation on the beach. They returned home with their pockets loaded down with money. There were innocent-looking sweatboards, red and black wheels, roulette wheels, dice boards, automatic poker machines and envelope schemes. Crap shooters had their sport, too, as did thimbleriggers and three-card monte men. They were not interrupted in their harvest.

The local politicians took occasion to reach the pond in the course of the day, in order to argue with the farmers, and, incidentally, to fix things for the coming Fall campaign. This year's political visit was the most important since 1896, on account of the Presidential election.

The law of Wreck Pond is that all who celebrate salt-water day must take a dip in the sea. That law was strictly adhered to to-day. The absence of bathhouses deterred no one. Instead of bathhouses the wagons along the line did service as shelters. When the signal for the bath was given the sea became instantly alive with bathers.

A short rest followed the bath, after which feasting began in real earnest. The menu was such as the visitors who board at seashore hotels never did see. There were spring chicken, turkey, squash, roast beef, every known kind of vegetable, and last, but not least, pies as luscious as ever were baked. Other indispensables were apple and blackberry brandies and hard cider. These were passed around, and discussions on their quality, as compared with last year's stock, were swapped from board to board.

Not until dusk did the merriment cease. Preparations were then made for the home journey; good-bys were exchanged by the women and lovers; brown jugs were tapped once more by the men; and, with the waving of flags and singing of patriotic songs, the weary, but happy farmers turned their horses' noses toward home.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT CROP.

Big Decrease in Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Herschel V. Jones, a reliable crop authority, in his annual report in The Journal, says of the Spring wheat crop of the Northwest:

"The States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota have raised approximately 136,000,000 bushels of wheat. This is about 67,000,000 less than the three States raised in 1899.

"Conditions since the crop was sown in April have been unusual. Two months ago the situation was very discouraging, and the prospect was for a yield of wheat of not much over 100,000,000 bushels, but heavy rains about July 1 turned the unfavorable prospect toward improvement, and the result is a yield of wheat that is very satisfactory when all the conditions are considered.

"Minnesota has raised about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, against 95,000,000 last year.

North Dakota, the land of hard wheat, is humbled before the world; she has failed to produce her 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. For twenty years this great State has been known as "The Bread Basket." The rich soil of the Red River Valley has produced lavishly, but this year the record is broken, simply because there was for one year an almost entire lack of rainfall. The estimate is that out of 4,800,000 acres, 1,800,000 acres will not be cut. This leaves a harvest of 3,000,000 acres only. The State has produced about a one-third crop.

South Dakota's wheat crop will average around eight bushels an acre. Half of the State north of a line from Brookings to Huron will average conservatively about five bushels, half south will average ten to fourteen. South Dakota has a crop of excellent quality, taking the whole area. The summary for the three States is as follows:

State	Acreage.	Estimated Yield.
Minnesota	6,000,000	80,000,000
North Dakota	4,800,000	24,000,000
South Dakota	3,800,000	32,000,000
Total	14,600,000	136,000,000

PIG IRON TRADE DULL.

July Was the Worst Month for Years—Operators Despondent.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 11.—The month of July was the dullest experienced in the Southern iron trade in several years. There was absolutely no demand for Southern pig iron at prevailing prices, and shipments reached the bottom level. Total shipments of pig iron from Alabama and Tennessee were only 67,000 tons, less than half what they were in July, 1899. Cast-iron pipe shipments were only 7,000 tons, against 19,000 tons last year. Ten thousand tons of pig iron were exported, against 15,000 tons the preceding July, and only 600 tons of cast-iron pipe were exported, against 900 the preceding July.

The Southern operators are particularly despondent about the prospects of the export trade, the merchant marine of the world being well occupied in Chinese, Philippine, and South African waters. All indications are that such another month will not be experienced for years to come, if ever.

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Woman Thrown Out and Young Man Dragged Some Distance.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Charles L. Maire and Joseph Maire, Jr., son of Mrs. Joseph Maire, were injured in a runaway accident last night. Young Maire removed the bridle from the horse while giving it water; the horse became frightened and ran away, completely demolishing the wagon.

Mrs. Maire was thrown out and hurt internally. Young Maire, who grabbed the animal and tried to stop it, was dragged some distance, and received a broken wrist.

Newark Aids Chicago Strikers.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The International convention of plumbers and gas fitters at Newark, N. J., to-day appropriated $1,500 for the Chicago strikers. The convention also ordered an additional assessment of 25 cents a week on each member, making a fund of $2,750 for the same purpose.

CANADA'S COMING ELECTION.

Indications Point to Victory for the Government by a Reduced Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—Evidence is fast accumulating that a dissolution of the Dominion Parliament will take place at no distant date. October has been fixed upon by certain newspapers as the proper month in which to hold a general election, and there is much to be said in its favor. But the date, or even the month, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier will appeal to the people has not yet been decided upon. One thing is now undisputed, and that is that there will be a general election before another session.

In the early part of last week there was a conference between the Premier, Clifford Sifton, and James Sutherland, and some of the leading supporters of the party in the city of Montreal. Later in the week a similar meeting was held in Toronto, and on Monday next a meeting of the Dominion Election Committee will be held at the Government Buildings in Toronto, to talk over the whole situation and proceed with all the necessary arrangements for the campaign. The date of the contest, however, will not be fixed until Sir Louis Davies, A. G. Blair, and W. S. Fielding return from Europe. They will certainly be here before the end of the month, but they will likely want to have a day or two in their provinces to consult with their friends and obtain their views as to the best time for the election.

Many influential persons, some of them high in the Liberal Party, are yet of the opinion that there is no real necessity for an election in the present year; that all the conditions of the country would justify the Government in putting off the worry and turmoil of a contest for another year, and that there should be another session of Parliament. It is true the present Parliament is not yet four years and two months old, while its life is five years, but, on the other hand, it has had five sessions, and naturally it has reached the period of its existence when it can gracefully die.

There is an implied promise that no election will take place until the electoral lists are printed. This has not yet been fully accomplished. The work was delayed owing to the length of the Parliamentary session, and some weeks will yet elapse before all the lists are ready. But there will not be delay sufficient to materially affect the time, should it be determined to have the election this year. Indeed, there is a probability that the people of Canada and those of the United States will be carrying on their general election at the same time.

As to the result of the elections, it may be early to prognosticate, but a conservative estimate made is that the maritime provinces will give a majority to the Government over whatever possible losses it may meet in the western provinces. If that be so the only question remaining is whether Quebec will give to the Government a majority that it will be impossible for the Conservatives to overcome in Ontario. Independent thinking people believe that this will be the case, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will get another five years' lease of power by a reduced majority.

A SIX-MASTED SCHOONER.

Largest Vessel of Its Kind in the World to be Launched Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 11.—In the shipyard of H. M. Bean, at Camden, on Penobscot Bay, next Tuesday, a great event in the history of shipbuilding will take place. It will be the launching of a six-masted schooner, the first vessel of her kind ever built. This remarkable vessel has been named the George W. Wells, and she is the largest schooner that has yet been built.

The building of this giant craft has been watched with intense interest, and the launching will be a great event for the pretty little town of Camden.

When it was announced that Capt. John G. Crowley of Taunton, Mass., was to build a six-masted schooner people laughed at the idea. They said that the limit in the size of schooners had been reached when the five-masters John B. Prescott and Nathaniel T. Palmer were launched in 1899. But Capt. Crowley paid no attention to what people said and told him. He gave the order for the six-master to Builder Hollis M. Bean, and at 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning the George W. Wells will make her maiden dip into the waters of Penobscot Bay. The keel for this great vessel was laid last April, and so rapidly has the work on her progressed that she is practically finished as to hull.

The George W. Wells is, on the keel, 302 feet 11 inches long, 345 feet long on top, 46 feet 6 inches beam, and 23 feet deep. She has two full decks, with a poop four feet deep extending from the taffrail to the forward hatch, and a set of beams in the lower hold forward, braced with hanging and fore-and-aft knees. Her frame is white oak throughout and all her planking and ceiling is hard pine. The garboards are eight inches thick, and other planking six inches. Her ceiling to the lower deck beams is twelve and fourteen inches thick, and between decks 10 by 14 and 12 by 14 inches.

One of the remarkable features of the construction of this craft is her keelson, which is 18 feet high aft, running up to a height of 17 feet forward. In ordinary vessels a man can easily climb over the keelson, but in the Wells it extends up to the lower deck beams, which are belted to it, and acts as a great backbone to strengthen the vessel. This keelson is built of hard pine timbers 14 inches square, and is fastened with fifty tons of 1⅛-inch iron bolts. The ceiling is fastened with 1⅛ and 1¼ inch iron, and the planking with 1⅛ inch locust treenails and iron and copper butt bolts.

According to the views of men in the shipping world, there seems to be no reason why this monster vessel will not be a great moneymaker. Carrying at least 5,000 tons of coal on a draught of only twenty-four feet, and with only fourteen men all told for crew, her owner claims that she can beat the barges at coal carrying, even when freights are low. A full-rigged ship of equal size would at least carry thirty-one men all told.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN CUBA.

Bishop Wants Same Allowance as Under Spanish Rule.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Señors Llorente, Giberga, and Tamayo met the Bishop of Havana and Gen. Wood at the Palace last night and discussed the question of Church property. This committee of judges finally declined to undertake an investigation, and resigned, refusing any further participation in the matter of determining the disposition of the income from Church property. They said the matter was one for the Cuban people or the Military Government to decide. Gen. Wood will appoint another committee of five, who will investigate the claims of the Church. It is expected Señor Tamayo will serve upon this committee.

After seizing all of the Church property in 1842, the Spanish Government allowed the Church $400,000 annually. This revenue to the Church was stopped on the occasion of the American occupation of the island, and the money now goes into the island fund. The Bishop of Havana is seeking a restitution of this money.

Cuban Tax Law Inoperative.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The new tax law which went into effect Thursday, and which affects corporations and banks, &c., has caused much dissatisfaction in banking and insurance circles. Owing to errors in the translation from Spanish to English the law appears arbitrary and severe, whereas the alterations from the old law are merely nominal, except in the case of insurance and fidelity companies who pay 4 per cent. on gross premiums, an increase of 2 per cent. An order was issued to-day suspending the operation of the new tax law pending a more explicit translation. Señor Cancio is authority for the statement, however, that no material alteration of the text of the law will be made.

Actor Rescued from Drowning.

John E. Kellerd, the actor, and Miss Bessie Clarke had a narrow escape from drowning in Merriwold Lake, Sullivan County, on Thursday. Mr. Kellerd is spending the Summer as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Klein. While swimming in the lake Mr. Kellerd undertook to take Miss Clarke, who cannot swim, into deep water. The young lady lost her hold and held tightly to Mr. Kellerd in a way that dragged him below the surface and held them there. Friends in a boat hastened to their rescue. One of the party dived below and managed to unfasten the grasp of the girl. She was rowed ashore. Mr. Kellerd insisted upon swimming ashore unaided. Miss Clarke is the seventeen-year-old niece of J. I. C. Clarke, the playright.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN OHIO

Culprits Murder Express Messenger and Get Little of Value.

Mystery Surrounds Crime Committed on a Pennsylvania Road Passenger Train.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A daring murder and robbery was committed on the Pennsylvania passenger train No. 8, which arrived here from St. Louis at 11:40 o'clock last night. Charles Lane, Adams Express messenger, formerly of St. Louis, but recently a resident of Columbus, was shot and killed shortly before the train reached the Union Station in this city and the "local" safe was robbed of all the money and valuables which it contained.

The robbers escaped, and as they were not seen by any person, so far as now known, the affair is shrouded in mystery. How much booty the robbers secured is purely a matter of speculation. The safe robbed contained only packages of money and valuables collected after the train left St. Louis, and the officials of the express company insist that the sum was not large. All the money forwarded from St. Louis and points west was in a sealed safe, which was not disturbed by the robbers.

The crime was not discovered until the train pulled into the Union Station here. When Extra Messenger Sheldon of the Adams Transfer Office at the station went to the car he was surprised to find the side door, which is usually opened by the messenger as the train pulls into the station, closed. Pushing the door back, Sheldon was startled by the sight of Lane's body lying face downward in a pool of blood between the stove and the side of the car in the forward end. The body was found to have been riddled with bullets, and there were evidences that a desperate struggle had taken place. No less than eight bullet wounds were found on the body. The bullets extracted were of .38 calibre.

The robbers had taken the key of the local safe from the messenger's pocket, opened the safe and looted it of everything of probable value. The key was left sticking in the safe door. The messenger's revolver, with two chambers emptied, was found in the safe, where it had probably been laid by the robbers after being wrenched from his hand.

The murder was probably committed just after the train left Milford Centre, twenty-eight miles west of Columbus, where it is believed the robbers boarded the train. Conductor Taylor saw and talked with Messenger Lane there. When the body was discovered here it was cold and the blood clotted.

The robbers had no difficulty in getting into the car after boarding the train, as the end door had been left open on account of the heat. The train made only two stops between Milford Centre and Columbus, one at Plain City and the other at Marble Cliff, the latter five miles out of the city. At the latter place the train was flagged to take on a passenger, an old man. The police were first inclined to the belief that the robbers boarded the train at Marble Cliff, but the express officials do not entertain that theory. They think it more likely that the robbers got off there, as the train slowed up coming into the city.

Lane, the murdered messenger, was twenty-eight years old and leaves a wife and child.

The entire local detective force, detectives from both the East and the West, all the railroad and the express officials, as well as the Police Departments within fifty miles, are using their utmost endeavors to capture the men, of whom there are supposed to have been two. Every suspicious character is being picked up, but, thus far, it is not thought the right persons have been secured.

The only bit of light thrown on the affair is by John Fletcher, baggage master on the train, who occupied the car directly in the rear of the one in which the murder occurred. Fletcher made the following statement:

"After we left Urbana everything went well until we reached Capell, where we made a stop. I heard talking there. The speakers first appeared to be coming along beside the train, there being two or three of them. One man stepped on a piece of rotten wood, which attracted my attention just before the train got under way. We stopped at Plain City and Milford, and I heard no unusual sounds. After we left Plain City I thought I would wash up and tried the door of the express car, but found that it would only move about an inch. I concluded that Lane had freight against it. We stopped at Marble Cliff, and there I saw two men running toward the train. One was an old man and the other a young fellow. Both were dressed in dark clothes."

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Local officials of the Adams Express Company claim to be in possession of no facts concerning the robbery of the Pennsylvania Express near Columbus, Ohio, last night and the murder of Messenger Lane. They state that the safe opened was a local one not likely to contain a large sum and that the losses probably will not be known until shippers make their claims.

TO ABOLISH GOLD ROYALTY.

Dominion Government Will Establish Assay Office in Dawson.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—It is officially announced that the Government has determined to abolish in its entirety the obnoxious 10 per cent. royalty, and to establish at Dawson a Government Assay Office, where the gold will be taken from the miners at its exact worth, certificates being issued which the banks will cash at full face value. A small export duty will be imposed upon the gold itself.

Two members of the Dominion Parliament are to be elected from Dawson in October.

NOME'S NECESSITIES.

Gen. Randall Makes a Report to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Randall, commanding the Department of Alaska, has made the following report upon the conditions and necessities at Nome:

"At present there are about 15,000 persons in and about Nome. It is estimated there will be 1,000 destitute here at the close of navigation. I request authorization to send all destitute persons out of the country by any vessel available in case army transports are not here.

"A post site has been selected at the mouth of Nome River, three and one-half miles east of Nome. The work of construction now is progressing rapidly. He recommends that the post be named "Davis," in honor of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, who commanded the first troops in Alaska. He also reports that he has chartered the tugboat Meteor and collected the destitute natives between Sin Rock and Top Kuk, and encamped them on the beach east of the Nome River. The commanding officer of that camp has been directed to furnish subsistence and medical assistance. Reports indicate that the natives all along the coast are dying of measles and pneumonia. Smallpox has been checked, no new cases having been reported in twelve days.

All the recommendations and actions of Gen. Randall above noted have received the approval of the Secretary of War.

To Lay the Alaska Cable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—The steamer Orizaba, belonging to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, has been chartered by the Government to take and lay the military cable which it is proposed shall connect St. Michaels, Unalaklik, and Nome, in Alaska. The cable, which is now on its way west, is 200 miles in length and weighs a ton to the mile. The Orizaba will leave for the North with the cable about Aug. 25, and actual work will begin about the middle of September. The cable when laid will be under Government control.

Telegraph Lines to Dawson.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—H. L. Gilchin, in charge of the supplies of the public works in the Yukon, in an interview said that the telegraph system between Atlin and the outside world will be completed and in operation by Oct. 1, and that by the same time the line which the Dominion Government is to extend from Dawson to Fort Cudahy, on the international boundary beyond Yukon territory and Alaska on the Yukon, will be ready for use. The latter is about fifty miles long.

Oppose Chilkoot Pass Railway.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The Provincial Government has announced that it will oppose granting a charter for a railway through Chilkoot Pass, as the country is in dispute between Canada and the United States, and the line would parallel the White Pass Railway.

OBSERVE OLD HOME WEEK.

Secretary Long Participates in the Exercises at His Birthplace in Maine.

BUCKFIELD, Me., Aug. 11.—This town observed Old Home Week to-day. The exercises consisted mainly in short addresses by citizens of the town and those who had been citizens. They were held in "The Old Church on the Hill," which has been a landmark for more than a generation, and which is now used as a Town House.

The return of natives and former residents of the town was general. The social features of the occasion seemed to centre about the presence here of Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who was born here, and who has retained the Long homestead as a Summer residence. He was the principal speaker at the public exercises this afternoon. The day's proceedings were entirely informal. The forenoon was given up to the renewal of old acquaintances, and the public exercises were held in the afternoon. The programme, besides the addresses, included solos and duets by visitors and a poem by Clara Marcelle Greene.

Secretary Long's address was impromptu. He devoted his talk mainly to reminiscences, and made no reference to National affairs. The Secretary contributed a large share to the success of the day by entering heartily into the spirit of the occasion. He went about town in his farm attire, and had a cheery word for every one.

After the address of the Secretary responses were called for from citizens of the town by birth and citizens of the town by adoption.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., Aug. 11.—The opening celebration of Old Home Week in New Hampshire, as well as the case last year, was held to-day in Rollinsford, the native place of Gov. Frank W. Rollins, who originated the Old Home Week idea, with hundreds participating in the exercises. The Governor, accompanied by members of his staff and distinguished citizens from different sections of the State, was among those present. The programme included a basket picnic, with a dinner for the invited guests, followed by speechmaking.

GERMANY'S MEAT BILL.

Prohibitory Enactment Becomes Operative Oct. 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The main provisions of the meat law recently enacted by the German Government, effecting, among other things, the absolute prohibition of American canned meats and sausages, will take effect Oct. 1 next. Official announcement has reached the Department of Agriculture through the State Department of the publication in the Berlin Reichsanzeiger of an imperial proclamation fixing that as the date when the prohibition of what has heretofore been an important trade will be effective. The most important feature of the new law is Paragraph 1, of Section 12, which is as follows:

The importation through the Custom Houses of meats in air-tight sealed cans or other similar vessels, of sausages and other mixtures made from finely cut meat, is prohibited.

Section 26, Paragraphs 1 and 2, the penal clause, imposing a penalty for violation of the new provisions to the extent of imprisonment for six months or a fine of 1,500 marks, or both, and Section 28 setting forth that the confiscation of the meat is to be understood in addition to the penalty, also become effective Oct. 1.

Embargo on European Cattle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Official advices to the Department of Agriculture report that the foot and mouth disease is very prevalent among live stock throughout almost all of Europe except Norway, Sweden, and Holland, and importation of animals from European countries, principally Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland, is being prohibited by this Government. A special permit from the Secretary of Agriculture is required for the entry of all these animals subject to contagious disease, and applications for permits from the countries where the disease is prevalent are being refused by the department.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Lawrence B. Simonds, Eighth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and join his company.

The orders of July 5 to Major William E. Rochester, Jr., Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, are revoked.

Transfers in the First Artillery: First Lieut. William R. Smith, from Battery M to Battery C; First Lieut. Johnson Hagood, from Battery C to Battery M.

A board of officers is appointed to meet on Aug. 20, at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for the examination of such persons designated for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Lieut.-Col. Frank G. Smith, Sixth Artillery; Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon: First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. William P. Pence, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, recorder.

The retirement from active service Aug. 10 of Lieut. Col. John H. Calef, Third Artillery, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will, upon his arrival in New York City, repair to Washington for conference with the Quartermaster General.

Major Henry A. Greene, Fourteenth Infantry, is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Adjutant General in the office of the Adjutant General.

Capt. James A. Nash, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having arrived in San Francisco, and having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on account of physical disability, to take effect Aug. 20.

Transfers are made in the Second Infantry as follows: First Lieut. Frank D. Ely, from Company G to Company C; First Lieut. Paul H. McCook, from Company C to Company G.

Navy.

Lieut. C. F. Snow is detached from the Dixie Aug. 16 and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. H. J. Ziegemeier is ordered to the Naval Academy Aug. 28.

Lieut. W. C. P. Muir's order of Aug. 8 is modified: he is to report for duty on the Indiana Aug. 13.

Ensign T. L. Johnson is detached from the torpedo station Aug. 15 and ordered to the Dixie Aug. 16 as watch and division officer.

Assistant Paymaster W. B. Rogers's order detaching him from the League Island Navy Yard and ordering him to the Bancroft is revoked.

Assistant Paymaster H. E. Stevens is ordered to duty on the Bancroft Aug. 14.

Lieut. F. K. Hill is detached from the Indiana, Aug. 14, and ordered to the Dixie, Aug. 16, in charge of engineer department.

Lieut. William C. Herbert is detached from the Dixie, Aug. 16, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign F. N. Freeman is detached from the Kearsarge, Aug. 14, and ordered to the Dixie, Aug. 16.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Shearman is ordered to duty as executive and navigator of the Bancroft, Aug. 16.

Lieut. Commander F. A. Wilner is detached from the Bancroft, Aug. 16, and ordered to the Dixie as executive, Aug. 18.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Bull is detached from the Dixie, on reporting of relief, and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers is detached from the Dixie and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. McC. Luby is detached from the Dixie, Aug. 16, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign F. L. Pinney is detached from the Torpedo Station, Aug. 15, and ordered to the Dixie, Aug. 16, as watch and division officer.

Changes of officers, Asiatic Station:

Lieut. R. H. Jackson is ordered to the Nashville.

Assistant Surgeon E. Davis is ordered to the Yorktown.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan is ordered to the Monocacy for additional duty with the marine regiment.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Kennedy is ordered to the Monocacy for additional duty with the marine regiment.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. A. Lung is ordered to the Monocacy for additional duty with the marine regiment.

First Lieut. C. H. Lyman, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Buffalo and ordered to duty with the marine guard on the Monocacy.

Lieut. W. H. Allderdice is detached from the Monadnock and ordered to the Glacier.

Naval Cadet J. T. Beckner is ordered to the Brooklyn from the Yokohama Hospital.

Commander W. H. Everett is detached from the command of the Glacier and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., (condemned by medical survey.)

Ensign A. Kautz is detached from the Villalobos and ordered to the Celtic.

Ensign I. F. Landis is detached from the Celtic and ordered to the Villalobos.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Roper is detached from the Newark and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The training ships Lancaster and Essex have sailed from Stockholm, the former for Antwerp, and the latter for Copenhagen.

The Massachusetts and Kentucky have sailed from Portland for Booth Bay Harbor.

The Alexander has sailed from Norfolk for Lamberts Point.

The Chesapeake has arrived at Portland.

The Dolphin has arrived at Castine.

The Texas will sail to-morrow from Bath, Me., for Portland.

RUINS OF PANAMA CANAL

$225,000,000 More Necessary to Complete Waterway's Construction.

MILES OF ROTTING MACHINERY

Only About One-third of the Work Done —Appalling Waste of Millions of Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 11.—"The most woeful and reckless waste of wealth in these modern days is that of the costly machinery, enormous dredges, steamboats, locomotives, railroad tracks, and cars on the Isthmus of Panama," said ex-State Senator Leonard E. Perkins the other day.

The Senator has been in Colon and Panama for several weeks this season and he has had the opportunity to learn many things about the great projected canal of De Lesseps and the French investors across the isthmus. "Fully $50,000,000 that came out of the proverbial stockings of the French peasantry," he continued, "lies rotting and rusting in the mud and muck of the isthmus. It is appalling to see the prodigality, the shameful waste of French money everywhere apparent along the route of the proposed canal from Colon to Panama City.

"The work on the Panama Canal, under the management of the de Lesseps company, was abandoned in 1889, with the collapse of the company's fortunes. Five years of labor and some $135,000,000 had been actually spent upon the proposed canal, besides about $130,000,000 more which had been wasted. The great army of superintendents, sub-superintendents, engineers, machinists, contractors, and the negro laborers from Jamaica and Yucatan quit work as soon as the news of the fall of the de Lesseps company reached the Isthmus. In 1894 the 145,000 French investors in the Panama Canal bonds secured a reorganization after long agitation. A new company was formed to rescue as much capital as possible from the ruins of the de Lesseps fiasco, preserve the canal excavation, and to save and sell the abandoned machinery. The Colombian Government, at Bogota, granted what was substantially an extension of seventy years to the life of the canal concessions. In October, 1894, the Panama Canal stockholders, representing 724,000 shares of the old or de Lesseps stock, met in Paris, and upon a favorable report by competent engineers of the new reorganized company subscribed $4,0000,000 for reopening work on the canal. The sum of $8,400,000 more was realized to the new Panama Canal Company by the disgorgements of the men who had grown suddenly rich in the old canal company. Thus M. Eiffel of tower fame alone disgorged to the new company about $2,000,000.

NEEDS $225,000,000 MORE.

"In January 1, 1895, the work on the Panama Canal, under the practical and praiseworthy administration of Emil Mange of Paris, began anew, and it has continued till this time. About $6,000,000 has been spent by the new company, and a large amount of work has been done with it. But while some of the civil engineers down there say that the canal may be finished and put in running order for about $93,000,000, others say it will take over $160,000,000 to accomplish that result, and several eminent American engineers have told me that the canal will never be finished for less than $225,000,000 more, and perhaps not for that sum. The reason of this wide difference in opinion is as to how the fierce and erratic Chagres River is to be successfully bridled, and the feasibility of the great and expensive lock system, which all the Panama engineers now say is the only practical way of conducting the big ditch. Then, too, the harbor project at the Panama Bay or Pacific end of the canal is beset with so many difficulties in the way of filling with that no two engineers think exactly alike concerning the same. There are at least four plans except that all agree it will take over $60,000,000 to make a good harbor from the mouth of the canal.

"The greater part of the work on the canal under the auspices of the new company has been done on the great cut through the Culebra Cut and in the dredging at the Pacific Ocean end of the most wonderful ditch. The Culebra cut is one of the most wonderful excavations in the world. It involves the removal of tens of millions of yards of earth and gravel. The cut, when it is finished, is to be eight miles long and a mile across at the top, with a 300 feet deep in some places, but the average depth of cut will probably be 200 feet. One must see the great mountain of earth that has to be slowly eaten away with scooping machines, shovels, and bins to realise what an enormous excavation is going on there. About one-sixth of this particular excavation appears to be done. For over three years the scene at the Culebra cut has been very busy one. Sometimes 6000 negro laborers from Jamaica have been employed there, but during the last year over 1,500 laborers have been kept at the work. There is a din of steam scoops, locomotive whistles, rumbling wheels on the dirt trains, and the creaking and crunching of dozens of iron buckets and immoth contrivances, of huge proportions for raising earth from the bottom of the dirt cars above.

"The terrific boring and drilling of the Chagres River is going on with the Panama Canal, and twice across the canal, has been a most formidable problem for all the Panama engineers, both in the employ of the old and the new companies. The Chagres is a perfect type of erratic river in the tropics. Ordinarily it is a lazy, shallow, muddy stream, about 200 feet wide and 2 feet deep, but it flows southwest through the Chagres valley to the Pacific, but when it rains several times a day for a few hours until its width is a half mile and its depth twenty and thirty feet. Then, like a titanic monster springing from its bondage, it sweeps all before it, carrying away dams and filling excavations that have cost months of labor and fortunes to construct. The consensus of opinion among the engineers on the canal is that a very large lock of granite construction where the Chagres joins the canal will be the only practical—although highly expensive—way of controlling the erratic river for all time.

ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK DONE.

"I think it safe to say that one-third of the work on the canal is done. About eighteen miles of the canal have been finished. Eight miles near Colon have been done, and with a little dredging of the debris will be ready for use. The Chagres River, with the Panama Bay side where there are at least two-thirds finished. The new company pays 80 cents a day (about 35 cents in American money) to Jamaica negro laborers. They are the best workers the company can get. They resist the deadly fevers of the Isthmus and are fairly industrious.

"The waste, pitiful waste of millions of dollars by the De Lesseps Canal Company is evidence from Colon (formerly Aspinwall, named after the late William H. Aspinwall, president) to Panama Bay. The route of the canal is southwest from Colon, and for every mile of the way is rotting and rusting machinery, locomotives, cars. The ruin of the waste of millions of dollars may be seen in Colon and Panama. The fine mansions there of M. de Lesseps himself and of his two sons have been disintegrating for years. They are decaying monuments of human folly. The winds are burst out in some places, the wood is nearly all peeled off, and the plaster in the big and banquet halls, where the most extravagant feasts used to be held at the offices of dilapidated, and ball-hot, miasmatic. There are the bay coast over which the Chagres is changing, and Colon Harbor. It was built and steamfortune is useless.

"Along the shore are over 1,000 iron car wheels in the mud, where they were placed when landed from English ships in 1888, and now rusted and worthless parts of steam engines and locomotives. A dozen years ago they and the contractors' cars were ordered by some contractor never to use on the canal, and were never nearer the canal than Colon Harbor. The contractors who grew enormously rich in a few years from their contracts with the old Panama Canal Company sold millions of dollars worth of machinery that could never be used. Why, the shovel contract alone to a Sheffield (England) syndicate made over $100,000 clear profit each for several men in one year. In the workyards and in the abandoned shops of the old canal company one may see dozens of powerful locomotives, once costing over $15,000 each, now rusted and useless, a mile of construction or gravel cars, huge derricks, sixty feet high, and steel cranes, drums, and stacks of parts of machinery lying everywhere in stupendous but disheartening array.

MILES OF ROTTING MATERIAL.

"In the interior of the isthmus, along the route of the canal, every mile is the same scene of rotting, disintegrating, rusting material. It seems incredible, but from Colon to Panama City there are at least 500 miles of steel rails lying in the soft earth and among the rank vegetation. These rails were not only used in the construction of a main track and a tangle of sidings and spurs, for the carrying of supplies and material to the 18,000 men employed on the canal, but they were bought in far greater quantities than were needed. Steel rails from England are piled a yard high in some spots, just as they were abandoned when the Panama collapse came. Near Caliente station there are eleven great steel scoops, seven cranes, (built in England,) two Belgian derricks, and spools of over half a mile of the finest steel cables, all sinking deeper and deeper in the soft, yielding earth. None of these has ever been used, and to-day this property, which cost the French fully $300,000, is practically worthless. One great cause of the financial disaster which bore de Lesseps to his grave, caused France to bow her head in shame, and scattered distress in thousands of homes, was that there was too much plant—more machinery than could be used.

"No, I have little faith in the future of the Panama Canal. Personally, I believe the great ditch can never be finished for less than $200,000,000 more. No one can have an adequate idea until he has seen it thoroughly what a stupendous problem the canal is, with its controlling of the Chagres, the eating away of the Culebra Mountain, (over 1,500 feet high,) and the checking of inflow of mud into the artificial harbor where the western mouth of the canal is to be. No engineer down there believes that it will ever be finished. M. Mange has never talked heartily to me on the subject of finishing the canal work, and I can see that the men in charge of the work wonder what day they will have orders from Paris to quit work. For six months, it has seemed to me, the work on the canal has progressed with two things in view—one to have the Colombian Government assured that the concession was being kept in good faith, and the other to show the company's Inspectors and examiners from Paris that the money was being economically and wisely spent in the canal construction. Not one of the engineers on the canal ever spoke to me sanguinely of the time when the waterway would be open. A few shrugged their shoulders and looked pictures of ignorance whenever I asked them if they believed the Panama Canal would ever be opened for use."

MEN DINE IN SHIRTWAISTS.

Innovation in Morristown Society Circles—Women Wear Evening Dress.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 11.—A shirt waist dinner was given here last night at the house of Alexander H. Tiers. It was the beginning of a movement in favor of the new garment. The guests numbered twenty-six and included several women. Among the men were several who are prominent in financial and legal circles.

The women wore evening dress and the men shirt waists and black trousers. The new costume was voted a decided benefit in the way of comfort, and its general adoption by the fashionable colony here seems to be assured.

A Police Justice in a Shirtwaist.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 11.—Police Justice Lawless of Harrison appeared in court to-day and transacted business without a coat. He is the first man to appear in Harrison in a shirtwaist. News of the appearance of Judge Lawless soon spread, and in a short time a crowd gathered in the court room. He said he felt cool and would continue to appear in that attire during the warm weather.

Fell Four Stories to Sidewalk.

Lena Plesha, nine years old, was sitting on the fire-escape on the fourth floor of her home, at 428 East Eleventh Street, last night. While playing on the fire-escape she forgot the opening and fell through, falling to the sidewalk. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital by a policeman, and the child was taken there. It was found that she had a fractured leg and arm, general contusions of the body, and probably a fractured skull. Her condition is serious.

"Buck" Skinner Released from Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John J. Skinner, who killed Foreman Kennedy in the grain handlers' riot in Buffalo, was to-day released from the Elmira Reformatory after serving eight months, during which time he had been continually in the hospital suffering from consumption.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d AVE. 59th & 60th STS.

Man

ENGLEWOOD BUNCHED HITS

Beat N. Y. A. C. Team in a Well-Played Baseball Game.

SECOND PLACE FOR VICTORS

Sharp Fielding on Travers Island Diamond by Both Sides in Amateur League Contest—Score 4 to 2.

All of the scoring in the baseball game between the New York Athletic Club and the Englewood Field Club teams yesterday afternoon was done in the first three innings. After that, owing to good pitching and sharp fielding there was a string of zeros. The game was played at Travers Island, and practically was a contest for second place in the Amateur League race. It was Englewood's last game of the amateur championship season, and the Jerseymen celebrated it with a clever victory over their Mercury Foot hosts. The score was 4 to 2. The New Yorks did not have their strongest nine in the field, and this may have handicapped them, although the understudies did well enough.

The game was well played. It was close, and there was much smart fielding and ginger in abundance. Although Travers Island was cooler than the city, it wasn't suggestive of Greenland by any means; yet the play did not become listless at any time. The Englewoods excelled their rivals in batting; that superiority was the principal factor in their victory. A. Vorhis had such admirable command of his delivery that only one base on balls did he give, and he scattered the five New York hits through four different innings. Cuming caught him in fine style. On the other hand, the Englewoods grouped six of their nine hits into two successive sessions with the stick.

Each side scored in the opening inning. For Englewood Tannehill, the first batter, waited for four balls. B. Vorhis's sacrifice put his clubmate on second. Lambert made a good stop of Tierney's grounder, but Cobb missed the throw, which was a trifle low and wide, and Tannehill scooted home. The New York Athletic Club tally was recorded after two were out. Batch, who lands on the ball hard when he meets it fairly, drove a swift smash to right. Andrews would have caught the ball but for a tree in right field. As it was the ball went through the leaves and over the carriage road, giving Batch a home run.

Each side registered a run in the second inning. Prosser made the rounds on his two-bagger, a wild pitch, and Humphrey's single Cobb scored for the home team on a force, a passed ball, Hobby's sacrifice, and Lambert's safe drive. A shrewd play was made by Powell in this inning. His error allowed Dougherty to reach first, but he atoned for it a moment later by catching Humphrey napping at second.

Englewood's second inning was rather remarkable. It is rare indeed that a two-bagger and two singles are made in succession without a score from them, but such was the case. Tierney put the ball up on the terrace for two bases, and Cuming followed with a single to left. Tierney could have scored on Cuming's rap, but thought Powell would get the ball and hugged second instead of advancing. Then Vorhis singled, advancing the base runners a corner each, and filling the bases. Coe hit to the pitcher, and Tierney was forced at the plate. Prosser scored Cuming and Vorhis with a clean single. Humphrey's grounder to Lambert gave the latter a chance to make a fine play. Lambert gathered the ball on the run, touched Coe, who was forced off second, and threw to Hobby, who doubled up Prosser.

The Englewoods made a two-bagger and a single in the eighth inning, but failed to reach the plate. Cuming made the two-bagger, and the next two batsmen were retired quickly. Prosser cracked a hot grass cutter to Powell. It was too difficult a drive to be handled in time to stop the batter at first, but Powell made a beautiful throw to the plate and nipped Cuming, who tried to tally from second on the hit. The New Yorks missed a fine chance to tie the score in their half of the eighth. Powell singled, stole second, and pre-empted third on a passed ball. Batch struck, but Van Vleck took first on four balls. Cowan made a bid for the needed single, but Tierney ran in and took the ball, and then Kelly gave Prosser an easy fly. The score:

ENGLEWOOD F. C.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Tannehill, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	0	Lambert, 3b.	0	1	2	4	1	0
B. Vorhis, 2b.	0	0	1	3	3	0	Powell, ss.	0	0	2	3	3	1
Tierney, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	0	Batch, p.	1	1	0	4	0	0
Cuming, c.	1	1	2	6	0	0	V. Vleck, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	0
A. Vorhis, p.	1	2	1	5	1	0	Cowan, c.	0	0	7	4	0	0
Coe, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0	0	Kelly, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prosser, 1b.	1	3	13	0	2	0	Cobb, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	0
Humph'y, ss.	0	0	1	1	3	1	Hobby, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1	0
Dough'ty, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Andrews, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	4	9	27	13	2		Total	2	5	27	16	4	

Englewood F. C.	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
New York A. C.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Earned runs—Englewood F. C., 2; New York A. C., 1. Two-base hits—Kelly, Tierney, Cuming, and Prosser. Home run—Batch. Sacrifice hits—Hobby and B. Vorhis. First base on balls—Off Batch, 1; off Vorhis, 1. First base on errors—Englewood F. C., 3; New York A. C., 2. Struck out—By Batch, 7; by Vorhis, 5. Stolen bases—Powell, Van Vleck, and Tannehill. Double play—Lambert and Hobby. Left on bases—Englewood F. C., 6; New York A. C., 7. Wild pitch—Batch. Passed balls—Cuming, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By A. Vorhis, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Beecroft.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Bunched Hits in First Two Innings Won the Game for New York.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Hawley was in great form in to-day's baseball game with Cincinnati, and shut the local team out without scoring. Four singles, a double, and a triple in the first two innings netted New York but one run, yet that was sufficient to win the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	V. Halt'n, cf.	0	0	6	0	0	0
Crawford, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Steinf'dt, 3b.	0	0	5	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1	0	Smith, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	4	2	0	0	Hickman, 3b.	1	1	3	5	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	1	3	5	0	Grady, c.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	5	0	Hawley, p.	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	0	3	27	16	1		Total	1	9	27	11	0	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned run—New York. Two-base hit—Gleason. Three-base hit—Hickman. Double play—Gleason to Doyle. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 1; off Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 3; by Hawley, 1. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BROOKLYN, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Hughey, the St. Louis pitcher, had Brooklyn completely at his mercy in to-day's baseball game. St. Louis hit the ball hard. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	3	2	4	0		Jones, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	
Burkett, lf.	2	2	3	0	1		Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	1	
H'drick, cf.	0	0	3	4	0		Jennings, 1b.	1	2	12	0	1	
Donlin, rf.	0	0	3	1	0		Kelley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	0	0	1	4	9		Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	2	1	
Keister, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0		Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	5	1	
McGann, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0		Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	1	1	
Robinson, c.	1	2	3	1	0		McGuire, c.	0	1	5	1	0	
Hughey, p.	2	3	0	1	0		Kennedy, p.	0	0	1	0	0	
							Shekard	0	0	0	0	0	
							Howell, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	8	14	27	12	1		Total	1	8	27	11	4	

*Batted for Kennedy in seventh.

St. Louis	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 4. Two-base hit—Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Heidrick, McGraw, and Donlin. Stolen base—Daly. Three-base hit—McGuire. Base on balls—Off Kennedy, 4; off Howell, 1; off Hughey, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 1; by Kennedy, 4; by Hughey, 1. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0

Batteries—Donahue and Murphy; Taylor and Donahue.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	1	0	0
Boston	0	1	0

Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor; Lewis and Clarke.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	54	32	.628	Boston	42	45	.483
Philadelphia	47	40	.540	St. Louis	38	46	.452
Pittsburg	48	41	.539	Cincinnati	39	50	.438
Chicago	44	44	.500	New York	34	49	.410

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cincinnati.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Buffalo, 1. Detroit, 5; Buffalo, 4, (second game.)
At Minneapolis—Chicago, 5; Minneapolis, 1.
At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 4; Indianapolis, 2; Cleveland, 6; Indianapolis, 4, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Troy, 16; Elmira, 11.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 7; Cortland, 1. Cortland, 6; Schenectady, 1, (second game.)
At Albany—Rome, 9; Albany, 7.
At Utica—Binghamton, 2; Utica, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Toronto, 4; Hartford, 2, (10 innings.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Rochester, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 5; Syracuse, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Montreal, 6, (12 innings.)

CHARENTUS' KEARNEY HANDICAP

The Winner Won This Race in Straight Heats—Mr. Jersey Second.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Charentus won the Kearney Handicap heat race at six furlongs this afternoon in two straight heats. In the first heat he had to be ridden out to beat the early pacemaker, Mr. Jersey, a head, but in the second Charentus's superior condition and staying powers enabled him to assume command at the end of the first three furlongs, and he won the heat and race easily by a length and a half. Mr. Jersey hung on gamely and finished second, half a length in front of Gonfalon, who ran disappointingly. Sanders finished third in the first heat, but went to the post the second time sore.

The last race resulted in a close finish between the California colt Advance Guard, who was making his first appearance on an Eastern track this season, and Mayor Gilroy, the verdict being Advance Guard by a nose. Mayor Gilroy should have won, but he swerved a trifle a sixteenth from the finish, and this lost him the race.

Prejudice was beaten a length in the mile and furlong selling race by Compensation. R. Murphy, who rode Prejudice, was set down by the Stewards for a week for incompetency. The track was fast and the weather very hot. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added; for two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Edgefield, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Farmer Bennet, 108, (Burns,) 14 to 5 and even; second by two lengths; Snark, 104, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:08¾. Quizy Salvelata, Juniper, Miss Daniels, Denman Thompson, Cogswell, and Boomerack also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and furlong. Compensation, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and even, won by a length; Prejudice, 90, (R. Murphy,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths; Precursor, 103, (Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:53½. Proud Beggar and Bangor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Kearney Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; heats, best two out of three; $1,000 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third; six furlongs. First heat—Charentus, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, won by a head; Mr. Jersey, 103, (O'Connor,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by three-quarters of a length; Sanders, 126, (Turner,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, third; Gonfalon, 108, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, fourth. Time—1:13¼. Second heat—Charentus, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and out, won by one and a half lengths; Mr. Jersey, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by half a length; Gonfalon, 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:13⅗. Sanders also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added; handicap; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Far Rockaway, 114 pounds, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won by half a length; Gold Heels, 112, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, second by five lengths; In Shot, 106, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:13¼. Scurry, Luke Ward, and Sandpiper also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$500 added; for three-year-olds; one mile. Advance Guard, 119 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 1 and even, won by a nose; Mayor Gilroy, 112, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and even, second by four lengths; Waring, 112, (Turner,) 9 to 10 and out, third. Time—1:40. Maribert also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Six furlongs—Sim W., 112, (T. Knight,) 1; Miss Shanley, 99, 2; Carl C., 107, 3. Time—1:15 2-5. Nine-sixteenths of a mile—Miss Bennett, 121, (Buchanan,) 1; Money Muss, 108, 2; Fairy Day, 108, 3. Time—0:54. Mile and a sixteenth—Bangle, 112, (Buchanan,) 1; Wax, 99, 2; Nobleman, 100, 3. Time—1:50 1-5. One mile; the Fort Dearborn Stakes—Pink Coat, 104, (T. Knight,) 1; Eva Rice, 99, 2. Time—1:41 3-5. Six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 92, (J. Waldo,) 1; Boney Boy, 106, 2; Georgie, 106, 3. Time—1:14 2-5. Mile and a hundred yards—Branch, 101, (Rose,) 1; Blue Lick, 104, 2; Papa Harry, 108, 3. Time—1:47 1-5. One mile—Dagmar, 102, (Rose,) 1; Dandy H., 103, 2; Walkenshaw, 115, 3. Time—1:44.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—One mile and three-sixteenths—Gilbert, 100, (J. Woods,) 1; Joe Grady, 104, 2; Sadie Levy, 102, 3. Time—2:04. One mile and an eighth, selling—Celtic Bard, 105, (Gilmore,) 1; Bridgeton, 105, 2; Kitty Clyde, 92, 3. Time—1:55⅘. Six furlongs—Graves, 110, (Vandusen,) 1; Veloce, 110, 2; W. B. Gates, 107, 3. Time—1:15⅘. Missouri Selling Stakes, two-year-olds, six furlongs—Wall, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Sward, 96, 2; Adelante, 100, 3. Time—1:15¾. One mile and one-sixteenth—Haviland, 94, (E. Mathews,) 1; Ohnel, 102, 2; Pinochle, 117, 3. Time—1:48. Mile—Banish, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Triaditza, 91, 2; Malay, 105, 3. Time—1:42¾. Mile—Libbie, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Two Annies, 91, 2; Eugenia S., 102, 3. Time—1:42¾.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs—Springwells, 100, (C. Wilson,) 1; Rakatan, 102, 2; Doublet, 98, 3. Time—1:12¾. Five furlongs—Gray Daily, 103, (J. Daly,) 1; The Copper, 100, 2; Bill Massie, 105, 3. Time—1:02. One mile—McGrathiana Prince, 100, (Landry,) 1; Kitty Regent, 98, 2; Lady of the West, 100, 3. Time—1:41. The Oakland Handicap; one and one-eighth miles. Bell Punch, 105, (Coburn,) 1; Free Lance, 110, 2; Chopin, 110, 3. Time—1:54. Five furlongs—Compass, 102, (Landry,) 1; Lizzie A., 102, 2; Donna Seay, 102, 3. Time—1:01¼. Six furlongs—Quaver, 108, (Castro,) 1; Fairy Dell, 84, 2; Crinkle, 100, 3. Time—1:14½.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—At Windsor. Six and a half furlongs—Miss Redwood, 107, (Taylor,) 1; Rideau, 109, 2; Acushla, 107, 3. Time—1:22. Six furlongs—Benckart, 103, (Hicks,) 1; Dolly Wagner, 103, 2; Horsa, 100, 3. Time—1:16. One mile and a quarter—Miss Soak, 103, (Miller,) 1; Outburst, 100, 2; Prince Zeno, 108, 3. Time—2:10. Six furlongs—Innovator, 106, (Miller,) 1; Beguile, 116, 2; Expelled, 104, 3. Time—1:15. Steeplechase, short course—Lord Farandole, 153, (A. Johnson,) 1; Nicholas, 127, 2; Zufallig, 152, 3. Time—2:53. Mile and twenty yards—Clara Woolsey, 98, (Hicks,) 1; May Ella, 89, 2; Little Reggie, 110, 3. Time—1:43¼.

CRESCEUS BEAT TOMMY BRITTON.

Fast Trotting Stallion Established a New Track Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Before a slim crowd this afternoon at the Washington Park race track Cresceus demonstrated his claim to the title of the fastest trotting stallion in the country by beating Tommy Britton in straight heats. A slight rain made the track lightning fast, and in the first heat a local record was broken, Cresceus reeling off the mile in 2:06½. The next heat was a second slower.

Cresceus simply played with the Chicago horse, beating him as far as he wanted to.

The 2:25 trot was won in straight heats by Mr. Middlemay.

C. K. G. Billings trotted his wonderful little mare Lucille to wagon and lowered her record of 2:09¾ half a second, making the distance in 2:09¼, the fastest amateur record heretofore being 2:09¾. The mare was paced by a runner driven by George West and was loudly cheered for her performance. Summaries:

2:25 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Mr. Middlemay	1	1	1
Red June	2	2	4
Flash Lightning	3	4	2
Cleora	4	3	3
Annie Trevilian	5	5	5
Indiana Girl	6	6	6

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:18.

Match Race.—Purse $1,000.

Cresceus	1	1
Tommy Britton	2	2

Time—2:08½; 2:07¾.

PARKWAY HARNESS MEETING.

$5,000 in Prizes at Races to be Held in October.

Evidently there will be lively times hereabout this Fall in light harness racing. Following the announcement of the Road Drivers' Association and Grand Circuit meets at the Empire City track in September comes announcement of a meeting to be given by the Parkway Driving Club in October. This last-named meet will, according to plans, be the most important ever held at the Parkway track. Purses amounting to $5,000 will be distributed. The entries close on Sept. 29 with the Secretary, whose address is P. O. Box 233, Brooklyn. The programme:

OCTOBER 9—2:35 class, trotting, $300; 2:17 class, pacing, $400; 2:14 class, trotting, $500.

OCTOBER 10—2:35 class, pacing, $300; 2:22 class, trotting, $400; 2:21 class, pacing, $400.

OCTOBER 11—2:27 class, trotting, $300; 2:14 class, pacing, $500; 2:10 class, trotting, $600.

OCTOBER 12—2:18 class, trotting, $400; free-for all class, pacing, $600; 2:28 class, pacing, $500.

Local horsemen will also be interested in the harness races in connection with the New York State Fair at Syracuse, Aug. 27 to Sept. 1. The following amateur events are announced for four-wheeled wagons, amateurs to drive: Aug. 27, silver cup for city championship trotters; Aug. 28, silver cup for 2:16 class trotters; Aug. 29, silver cup for free-for-all pacers; Aug. 30, silver cup for free-for-all trotters. The entries close on Tuesday next.

BAYONNE SPEEDWAY TROTTERS

Amateur Drivers Contest on the Jersey Course in Half-Mile Heat Races.

The postponed trotting matinée of the Hudson County Road Drivers' Association took place yesterday afternoon over the new Bayonne Speedway. All the races were decided in straightaway half-mile heats. The finish was opposite the Arlington Hotel, at Boulevard and Fifty-second Street, Bayonne. A grand stand was erected beneath the shade of two spreading elm trees, and with the breezes from Newark Bay, it proved a cool and comfortable spot for the 1,500 spectators, who applauded the amateur drivers each time they came speeding down the course behind their respective steeds to the finish.

Boulevard Commissioner Lewis, who was seated in his carriage watching the work of his mare, Queen Bess, in the 2:40 class, trotting, had a narrow escape from death by his horse becoming frightened at the applause of the crowd and running away at top speed. A courageous young fellow just happened to check the runaway horse as he was heading for a steep embankment.

Aside from this thrilling incident there was nothing to mar the two trotting events that furnished no end of excitement on account of their close finishes. Summaries:

2:40 class, trotting; half-mile heats.

D. Lewis's br. m. Queen Bess, (Jones)	1	1
W. Birdsall's b. g. Flyaway, (Smith)	2	2
S. Well's blk. s. Major, (Tuttle)	3	3

Time—1:22, 1:24.

2:30 class, trotting; half-mile heats.

J. P. Smith's g. h. Dave, (Smith)	1	1
Y. E. Smith's b. m. Emily R., (Smith)	2	2
Dr. Farrell's br. h. Colonel, (Farrell)	3	3

Time—1:18, 1:16.

L. Reiff Rode Four Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—At the second day's racing of the Haydock Park August meeting to-day the Legh Park Plate, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by the Jeannie colt, ridden by L. Reiff. The Friday Selling Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, was won by King Thorpe, also ridden by L. Reiff. The Newton Cup, a handicap for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter, was won by King's Courier, L. Reiff having the mount.

The Wigan Plate, for two-year-olds and upward, six furlongs, was won by the Melanite filly, guided by Rigby.

The Grand Stand Welter Handicap Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs, was won by Queen of the Rivers, with Rigby up.

L. Reiff won the Two-Year-Old Plate on Elands Laagte.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—At the second day's racing of the Lewes Summer meeting today the Lewes Handicap, one mile and a half, was won by Santos. Spectrum, ridden by J. Reiff, came in second.

Harness Racing at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11.—2:15 Pace.—Purse $300. (Postponed from yesterday.)

Minnie Russell, br. m., by Happy Russell, (Gracy)	1	2	1
Gagnaut, r. g., (Johnson)	2	3	2
Martha Marshall, b. m., (Smart)	3	1	dr

Time—2:15½; 2:15; 2:16¼; 2:17¼.

2:30 Pace.—Purse $300.

Daisy Bell, ch. m., by Red Bell, (Johnson)	2	2	1	1
Amokin, blk. g., by Ambassador, (Maxfield)	1	1	4	2
Lacota Bell, b. m., (Wilber)	3	3	2	4
Dewey, blk. g., (Cook)	4	4	3	3

Time—2:17½; 2:22½; 2:26¼; 2:24½; 2:27¼.

Other Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11.—2:21 pace, purse $300, (postponed from yesterday:)

Minnie Russell, br. m., by Happy Russell, (Gracy)	1	2	1
Gagnaut, r. g., (Johnson)	2	5	2
Martha Marshall, b. m., (Smart)	3	1	ds

Time—2:15½; 2:15; 2:16¼; 2:17¼.

2:30 pace, purse $300;

Daisy Bell, c. m., by Red Bell, (Johnson)	2	2	1	1
Amokin, blk. g., by Ambassador, (Maxfield)	1	1	4	2
Lacota Bell, b. m., (Wilber)	3	3	4	4
Dewey, blk. g., (Cook)	4	4	3	3

Time—2:17½; 2:22½; 2:26¼; 2:24½; 2:27¼.

ENGLISH TENNIS PLAYER WON.

Expert Stevens of Hoboken Badly Beaten at His Own Style of Play.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The revival of the famous Long Island lawn tennis championship tournament was brought to a close this afternoon on the courts of the Meadow Club with the series of English-American matches. There was a larger gathering of spectators than on any previous day of the meeting and the event was made a gala occasion. Two matches were played in the singles and one in the doubles. A. W. Gore, the English expert, won his contest over Richard Stevens in the singles, but the Americans captured the other two matches, W. A. Larned winning over E. D. Black in singles and "Bob" Wrenn and Ollie E. Campbell gaining a victory in the doubles over Gore and Black, who were paired for this event.

Stevens, the best line player in this country, went down hard before the fast play of Gore, the English crack at this style of game. The American could not stand against the powerful force of the Englishman's long, hard drives. Gore hits the ball harder than any player seen in this country. He puts a body swing behind each of his stroke that shoots the ball over the net very fast. In the two sets of the match Stevens was only able to earn 9 of his points. On the other hand, Gore earned 20 points of his score by clever placing and passes. Stevens was completely outclassed at his own game, and was decisively beaten.

Larned, the veteran American, performed brilliantly against Black, and was easily at the top of his game. He defeated the English crack in straight sets, and though the play was close in the last set Larned pulled out because of his superior style and accuracy.

The team work of Gore and Black in the doubles was very ragged. They are not used to playing together, and their poor showing against Wrenn and Campbell is due to this. The Englishmen volleyed well at the net, and in nearly every game the points went to deuce and vantage. The smashing of Bob Wrenn and Campbell's clever passes along the alley of the opposing court were well done and proved the undoing of the Britons. The summary:

English-American Singles.—A. W. Gore beat Richard Stevens, 6—1, 6—1; W. A. Larned beat E. D. Black, 6—1, 6—3.

English-American Doubles.—R. D. Wrenn and Ollie Campbell beat A. W. Gore and E. D. Black, 6—4, 6—4.

HOBOKEN OARSMEN RACE.

A large number of oarsmen and their friends were on hand yesterday about the boathouse and floats of the Bloomingdale Boat Club, at One Hundred and Second Street and Hudson River. They had come to witness the twenty-seventh annual regatta of the club, which was marked with fine oarsmanship.

Everybody was on tiptoe and greatly excited as the three rival crews in the invitation four-oared barge race came down the mile straightaway course at a rapid pace. They were the Actives, Valencias, and Atlantics, all of Hoboken. The crews were so evenly matched that a blanket could almost have covered them at the finish. The Actives maintained the lead throughout, and won by a few feet. The Valencias were second by a like distance over the Atlantics. Summary:

Double Gig.—Won by W. Dyer, bow; M. O'Keefe, stroke, and W. McDonough, coxswain; second, C. Lang, Jr., bow; F. Kunkel, stroke, and A. Unteed, coxswain.

Four-Oared Barge.—Won by single men, with Albert Breul, bow; C. Leyton, 2; D. Boyle, 3; F. Raefle, stroke; W. McDonough, coxswain; second, married men, with F. Taylor, bow; C. Zink, 2; J. Unger, 3; A. Trostler, stroke, and C. Bersch, coxswain.

Open Quarter-mile Swim.—Won by C. J. Van Praag, Hudson B. C.; second, F. Kissel, Bloomingdale B. C.; third, W. Senior, Bloomingdale B. C.

Four-Oared Barge.—Won by Whites, with D. Boyle, bow; W. Holden, 2; W. Dyer, 3; Kunkel, stroke; A. Unteed, coxswain; second, Reds, with F. Steuhl, bow; W. Murray, 2; A. Pieper, 3; M. O'Keefe, stroke, and H. L. Sells, coxswain.

Four-Oared Barge, Open.—Won by Active B. C. of Hoboken, with E. Meekin, bow; C. Lindstrom, 2; F. Russ, 3; J. Sinclair, stroke; L. Hulse, coxswain; Valencia B. C., second, with J. Lambert, bow; J. Waring, 2; L. J. Stursberg, 3; W. Stehle, stroke; O. Erk, coxswain; Atlantic B. C., third.

100-Yard Swim, Junior.—Won by W. Dyer; C. Layton, second.

100-Yard Swim, Senior.—Won by A. Pieper; second, F. Conklin; third, L. D. Urben.

Eight-Oared Barge.—Won by "Wandering Willies," with A. McDonough, bow; A. Beuel, 2; D. Boyle, 3; W. Holden, 4; H. Stemme, 5; J. Schmache, 6; J. Unger, 7; W. Koch, stroke; W. McDonough, coxswain. "Willies Off the Yacht," second, with W. Murray, bow; C. Layton, 2; F. Taylor, 3; A. Pieper, 4; W. Dyer, 5; F. Kunkel, 6; C. Lang, Jr., 7; M. O'Keefe, stroke; C. Bersch, coxswain.

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MINEOLA WINS SPECIAL CUP

August Belmont's Yacht Again Outsails Sister Seventies.

THIRD TIME IN A WEEK

Final Run of the N. Y. Y. C. Cruise—Vice Commodore's Trophy for Schooners Goes to Quissetta.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—In a brisk south-southwesterly breeze, that was free from the least suspicion of flukiness, August Belmont's Mineola led the fleet of the New York Yacht Club on the final cruise run from Vineyard Haven to Newport today, winning for the third time within the week from her sister seventies, and taking thereby the special cup offered by H. F. Lippitt to the seventy-footer winning the greatest number of squadron runs in the present cruise. The Vice Commodore's Cup, which is awarded the schooner winning the largest number of runs, was won by Mr. Lippitt's Quissetta, unless a protest filed by Commodore Ledyard, on the ground that Quissetta forced the Corona to come about in to-day's race, when the latter had the right of way, is allowed by the Regatta Committee.

The return of the fleet from Vineyard Haven to Newport to-day was as brisk and pleasurable as Friday's run, and furnished equally keen racing. The south-southwesterly wind reversed the sailing conditions of yesterday by making the first twenty miles of the course from the staring point and Vineyard Sound Lightship a beat to windward, and the last seventeen miles a close reach. Not only the qualities of the boats, but those of the skippers accordingly were thoroughly tested in the last two days, and there are few who witnessed the contests unwilling to admit that Mineola was entitled to her victory.

FLEET UNDER WAY EARLY.

The fleet was early under way this morning. Had it not been necessary to wait for the turn to the westward of the strong tide in Vineyard Sound the start would have been a record-breaker, for there was plenty of breeze even at sunrise. As it was, Commodore Ledyard, aboard the flagship Corona, signaled the harbor start at 9 o'clock, and it was not long before the fleet of fifty or more steam yachts and sailing craft that did not intend to race had taken up the twenty-mile beat toward the Vineyard Sound Lightship.

The preparatory gun was fired at 9:35, and ten minutes later the sloops, in cruising trim, were sent away. H. S. Redmond's fifty-one footer Syce once more turned her old trick of crossing the line first only fourteen seconds after the gun. Then came Awa, Shark, Sayonara, Wasp, Effort, and Astrild, all within the first minute. The yawl Petrel and the two cutters, Isolde and Hester, then followed at short intervals. There were no handicaps.

All crossed the line on the port tack, and held that course until after passing the easterly middle ground bound buoy, then they took a short hitch to the south,, and once more stood off on port tacks toward the main land. At the end of ten minutes the fleet was well bunched, Astrild, Isolde, and Hester having pulled up to the fore with Syce and Shark.

LATONA FIRST TO CROSS.

The schooners were started at ten minutes before 10. There were nine in the fleet, including Quissetta and Corona, each of which had won two legs on the Vice Commodore's Cup and were to meet for the decisive contest to-day. Latona was the first of the schooners to cross the line, just twenty-two seconds after the gun. Then came Quissetta and Corona, the former sizing the windward position and crossing fourteen seconds ahead of her rival for the series trophy. The remaining schooners got away at brief and almost uniform intervals. Constellation followed first after Corona and led Katrina, Uncas, Hildegarde, Indra, Mayflower, and Wayward. The schooner fleet also escaped handicap, and all followed the sloops on the port tack until passing outside the middle ground shoal.

At 10 o'clock the seventies were sent away. All were behind the line at the time, and sped for the start close hauled on the port tack, with foam curling over their lee rails. All carried large club top sails and small headsails. Rainbow had the weather berth, and was slightly in the lead of Virginia crossing fifteen seconds after the gun. Then came Virginia, twenty-six seconds later, hurtling out to windward as she cleared the line. Mineola was nearly a minute behind the first two boats, while Yankee, who had been unaccountably slower than the others in reaching the line, was handicapped twenty-one seconds.

Like the other sloops and the schooners the seventies held to their port tack until well off the middle ground. Then Rainbow

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Date of General Election Depends on Events Abroad.

THE CHINESE MISUNDERSTOOD

Pacific Methods Will Probably Have to be Used with Them.

Only Diplomatic Successes in Chinese Crisis Have So Far Been on the Part of the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug. 11.—We have got rid of our Parliament, and are not exactly sorry. As it grows older its popularity does not increase, and if it is allowed to die no one will weep. The members have departed convinced that the dissolution will take place early in October, and not a few of the stalwarts—what may be called the "Rump opposition"—have taken their farewell of St. Stephen's, never expecting to go there again.

Predictions and anticipations notwithstanding, I am not sure that we are to have an election in October. It seems that, powerful and determined as Mr. Chamberlain is, there are influences at work that may prove strong enough to balk his design. It does not all depend upon what he considers good electioneering tactics, but to some extent upon Gen. Botha, not to mention De Wet, and on the course of events in China.

Unless something approaching pacification in South Africa has taken place between now and the supposed date of the general election I cannot see how a dissolution would serve the purpose of Mr. Chamberlain or of the Government as a whole. To enter upon a hustings campaign with war or wars going on could not fail to be a dangerous step, and might produce results no one had calculated upon.

The temper of the country is changing; of that there is no longer doubt; but how far militarism has ceased to be a popular creed so to say, I could not venture to estimate. Its roots lie deeper than anything disclosed by the recent outbreak of passionate sentiment in favor of the war in South Africa. The real origin may be said to lie in our dominance over India.

That has been the nursery of the sentiment of dominance among the educated classes of the British people for at least a century now, and in our generation there has been a steady and careful nurture of this sentiment in favor of the military caste.

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REAL CAUSE OF "LITTLE WARS."

I remember asking an eminent retired Indian General some years ago why we had these constant troubles on the northwest frontier. He was competent to answer the question, because he himself had for more than a decade commanded the troops on that frontier, and had passed his term of command successfully without a single row.

What do you suppose his answer was—that the machinations of Russia obliged us continually to equip expeditions against distant border tribes; that Afghanistan was a perennial source of danger to us, necessitating the subjugation of this or the other tributary horde under the control of the Ameer; that the native cussedness of these tribes and their proneness to fits of fanaticism, stimulated by this or the other mad Mullah, sucked us into their mountain fastnesses to slay or be slain?

None of these risks was mentioned by the officer in question. His answer was: "Stop giving titles and decorations and you will have no more trouble," and he spoke the truth. Under Queen Victoria the fashion has developed to a degree unexampled in our history of rewarding men for bravery on the slightest pretext, or on none. Intrigue, family influence, and official favoritism come into play; new orders of merit or valor have been invented, and as the result a spirit of emulation has been created which demands adventures that it may have a chance to claim the baubles as its reward. Hence the diligent propaganda of military prowess in so much of our press, by which a fictitious popularity of the soldier has been brought into existence.

But how far this superficial sentiment really affects such political reflective faculty as our democracy may have evolved I cannot guess. Crowds line the streets for military shows, and sing barrack-room ballads at their holiday outings. Khaki, in other words, is in various guises popular after a fashion, but I think a comparatively small dose of adversity would sweep this popularity out of sight as easily as a new fashion in dress.

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THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

We are beginning to take a certain interest in Chinese affairs, although not in the least understanding them yet. That is to say, the mass of us have no particular conception of John Chinaman beyond what we have gathered from burlesques and comic operas.

The interesting question of the moment is whether those besieged Europeans are to get away with their lives. Some difference of opinion exists as to whether they could be intrusted to the Chinese for safe conduct and be brought to the coast without the necessity of a relief force going forward to fetch them away. There is, however, no disposition to cavil against the movements of this force, and its progress toward the capital will be eagerly followed.

So far as the telegrams have spoken the allied force seems to have been successful, but what we fear is that its numbers are insufficient to enable it to reach Peking and at the same time protect its line of communications, especially at this season, when the country to be marched through is in many parts under water.

I myself cling to the suspicion that diplomacy and coaxing, with the promise perhaps of rewards to those who undertook the operation, might have brought out those Europeans safely under Chinese protection. The French Minister, however, seems to have told his Government that there are 3,000 native Christians under the protection of the Embassies who would certainly be massacred if left behind, and the presence of these converts may have determined some among the whites to refuse the offer of the mandarins to conduct them to safety.

It is a pity, because I still fear the effects of an advance of European, American, and Japanese troops toward the capital.

We here do not sufficiently recognize that there are two currents of thought and tendency operating in the minds of the Chinese, and influencing the character and action of the prominent men in the Empire.

On the one hand we have a considerable body of mandarins, headed by the Yangtse Viceroys, who are anxious to see their country developed, not as a country subject to Europeans, but independently, and free to accept or reject whatever elements and aids European civilization may offer.

On the other hand we have the reactionary mandarins, behind whom, unquestionably the masses of the people stand—men hostile to every change, and hostile, consequently, to all agents of such change, especially to native converts to Christianity, whom the mandarins and people suspect of being traitors and ready to sell the Empire to the foreigners.

To dash in between these opposing camps, so to say, and solve the difficulties by sword and gun appears to me a course fraught with danger.

Already the Yang-tse Viceroys are appealing for help to enable them to secure armies in their own interests because they are afraid of uprisings among their subjects, who have caught the contagion that is spreading all over the country. The more they lean toward pacific ways and seek to advance the interests of the millions over whom they rule the more are the Viceroys suspected by the reactionary multitude.

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CHINESE EASILY BRIBED.

Would it not have been wise, therefore, to attempt, even were it by bribery—a common enough course in China—to bring away all those besieged in Peking without first sending an army to demonstrate what strong force the white man's civilization can display at need? I think £500,000 judiciously disbursed among the Chinese Generals and civil officers, with a certain largess to the rabble of soldiery and Boxer leaders, would probably have done the business for us efficiently and far more swiftly than we can hope to do it now.

It seems a vain hope to put forward views of this kind at present. We have accepted an eminent German Field Marshal as leader of the United armies, so that a campaign is certain, but you must not think me too much a pessimist if I venture to doubt whether it will be a campaign destined speedily to end our troubles in the Celestial Empire.

Up to now, I am bound to add, any success that diplomacy has had has been yours. Your Government reopened communication with the imprisoned Envoys, and it is now, I gather, endeavoring to persuade such authorities as China possesses to enter into communication with the allies in order to arrange terms and ways for effecting the delivery of the Ministers and their dependents.

You took the Chinaman at his word, instead of treating him in every instance and in the lump as a hopeless liar. I only wish Mr. Hay had been allowed to continue as he began, and feel sure that had there been no bombardment of the Taku forts and other fierce military onslaughts every Christian might have been out of Peking before now and safe behind the guns of the European ships of war.

We shall have to fall back upon the pacific method, and perhaps on the bribery system, when the war is over, and it will not be so cheap then as it might have been at the start.

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THE HOUNDING OF "ANARCHISTS."

All classes in this country have united to pay tribute to the memory of the murdered King of Italy and lay wreaths of sympathy on his grave. Events of this kind stir the heart and prompt people to more demonstrativeness than they usually display, but, discounting this, there is unquestionably a deep sympathy between Great Britain and Italy, which finds expression, here at least, among men of all classes, from the dignified Court and the Bank of England, which sent a resolution of condolence to the widowed Queen, down to the common workingman assembled at his club.

I am thankful to say, however, that thus far the abominable crime by which the King met his death has not induced us to enter upon the Anarchist hunt now vigorously prosecuted nearly all over the Continent.

It was to be expected that the Italian police and kindred bodies in other continental States would at once jump to the conclusion that the crime was the consequence of a deep ramifying plot. Evidence of this has not so far been produced, but on the assertion of irresponsible people and agents arrests are being made not only in Italy but in France and Belgium, which may and probably are in most instances acts of gross injustice. No one can doubt that Italy is full of Anarchism of a bestial kind, but to confound the groups of reckless men, who may be loosely banded together for the purpose of perpetrating crimes, with the idealists, socialists and radical reformers generally who permeate Italian society with ideas the very reverse of bloodthirsty is not merely a blunder but a political crime.

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VINDICTIVE MEASURES IN ITALY.

The young King is thought to have begun well in proclaiming that he will in all things uphold liberty as founded by his grandfather in a united Italy, but the effect of his pleasant words is already being obliterated by the violence with which the agents of the bureaucracy are acting throughout the country. Unless the King is powerful enough to put a stop to this senseless persecution, which indiscriminately attacks the just and unjust, one of the early tasks of his reign may be to wage a life and death conflict with the revolutionary forces which an indiscreet and vindictive policy is doing its best to rouse into malignant activity.

It seems we have our conspirators here—members of Parliament denounced as traitors by the Colonial Secretary. The thing is a bad joke and a poor electioneering squib, for the men who wrote to Krüger before the war began were mostly persons of the vaguely benevolent kind who prefer peace to bloodshed at all times, and I am assured that there was not a treasonable word in all their communications.

The report about the army contracts scandal is out, and proves not merely a damp squib, but a squib soaked with water. Nobody is satisfied with it, because for some the whitewash is not thick enough to cover the black spots of Joseph's brethren, and because from the other point of view these brethren and the other contractors in peculiar relations with the Government have not been painted all black.

A. J. W.

End of a Famous Excursion Boat.

From The Chicago Tribune.

All that remains of the excursion steamer Chief Justice Waite will go to fill up the basin adjoining Lake Front Park. The vessel is partly submerged where it has been since last September, when it went down during an especially stormy night. Only the lower deck and hull are left. For twenty-seven years it was one of the best steamers on the lakes. Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court, whose home was in Toledo, presented to the boat a flag, and many of Toledo's best people attended the christening. After an honorable career of a score of years the Waite fell into bad company. It was purchased by men who conducted gambling on board and catered to the sporting element. The boat became a floating Monte Carlo and scenes were enacted paralleling the doings aboard Mississippi River steamers in the palmy days of gambling on that great waterway. Fancy liquors were served to passengers free if they played or at fancy prices if they did not play. The gambling fixtures and furnishings were of the best. Finally, the shore authorities arrested the proprietors and confiscated the gambling paraphernalia.

INDIA FAMINE DECREASING

The Coming of the Monsoon Mitigates the Distress.

CHOLERA IS STILL RAGING

Little of the Disease in the Relief Camps—The People Are Broken and Bankrupt.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, July 12.—The famine returns at last show some signs of decrease. The grand totol of people on relief is still in excess of 5,500,000, but there has been a distinct drop during the last few weeks. This is directly due to the fact that the monsoon rains have at last put in an appearance. For several weeks past the greatest anxiety has been felt in official circles regarding the progress of the monsoon. It had become long overdue. Ordinarily it should have established itself as far north as Bombay on the western coast by, say, June 10. But this year it had barely arrived at Colombo by that date, and it took another fortnight to slowly move up the coast to Bombay.

Even when it had reached that port, and had given good rain to the low-lying tracts bordering on the seacoast, it showed no disposition to work its way inland. In fact, it is only within the last week that the moisture-laden currents have penetrated into the Central Provinces and given good rain there. In Kathiawar, Gujerat, Rajputana, and the southern Punjab, all districts which have suffered most acutely from the prolonged drought, there has as yet been no real relief. A few isolated showers have fallen here and there, but the monsoon proper has not as yet fully established itself in any of these districts.

Needless to say that the delay in its coming causes the gravest anxiety. It is in these districts, indeed, that the loss of cattle, owing to want of fodder and of water, has been so immense. In many places not 5 per cent. remain. The few that still survive are being kept alive with the greatest difficulty, and if the rain does not come soon these, too, must follow the others.

As to the prospects of the future, it is too early as yet to speak with any confidence. Much depends on the character of the monsoon. Yet some things are certain, and may be set forth now without further hesitation. Even if the rain this year and next year be of an ideal character, yet grave distress will continue to exist for very many months to come. The people who have for months past been existing at the Government famine works are now slowly going back to their own village lands. As soon as the rain softens the sun-baked ground the plowing and other agricultural operations will begin. But, owing to the absence of cattle for the plow, much excellent land must remain out of cultivation this year, and next, too.

PEOPLE BROKEN AND BANKRUPT.

The people, in fact, are broken and bankrupt to a very large extent. No self-respecting Hindu will come and work at relief camps, or ask for doles or allowances, until he is at the end of his resources. It is not until he has sold off the contents of his house, pledged his credit to the utmost, and strained every effort to keep himself going that he presents himself at the Government camps. Consequently the peasants who now go back to their villages, weakened in body and broken in spirit, are little better than paupers.

For some months to come they must subsist on the Government dole of food. They get their seed grain from the same source, and for clothes during the cold season and any other necessaries of life they must depend on the various charitable funds which have been doing such an immense amount of good of late. If the harvest now about to be sown should turn out to be a good one, it will benefit them little. The great majority of native agriculturists are heavily in the books of the local money lender, who takes the whole or the greater portion of the crop.

If the people are to recover from their present state of destitution and poverty nothing but a succession of good seasons and the most tender treatment by the Government will suffice. As to the good seasons, it is of course impossible to speak. The Government, however, will probably act generously toward the famine-stricken peasant. Large remissions of land revenue will be made wherever necessary, and loans, free of interest, and in some cases becoming free gifts, will be made. Meanwhile the various charitable funds are being employed with excellent effect, but it will be understood that among so many millions all the charitable funds together go but a little way.

The sum total of all such funds will probably not reach £1,000,000. What is that, either among the 5,500,000 actually on famine relief or among the close on 100,000,000 who have suffered more or less acutely on account of the famine? Moreover, all the money it would be possible to make available would not buy back for the peasant the cattle which he has lost and without which he is unable satisfactorily to carry out the various agricultural operations. Millions of cattle have died. There are but a few thousands available from other, non-famine, provinces to take their place.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC STILL RAGING.

The great epidemic of cholera, which a few weeks since was carrying off the people of Gujerat at the rate of 4,000 a week, has now practically ceased. But that in the Central Provinces, to which I made reference a fortnight ago, still exists. The latest published returns show that the epidemic still rages in sixteen out of the eighteen districts and that the number of deaths is very high indeed. For the last two weeks for which official returns are available it is shown that more than 10,000 cases and close on 9,000 deaths took place. This outbreak of cholera is remarkable in one way, in that the mortality is taking place chiefly among the people in their own homes, and not in the Government famine relief camps. In this it differs from the other great outbreak, in Gujerat, where the opposite conditions prevailed.

The epidemic is directly due to the long drought. The streams have ceased to run, mere stagnant pools here and there taking their place. Wells and tanks are to a large extent dried up, and the little remaining water in them is consequently very foul. When it is remembered that the Indian peasant washes his clothes, his body, and his cooking pots in the water tank from which he takes his drinking water, and that his cattle lie in and befoul this same water during the greater portion of the day, it may perhaps be readily imagined how foul and microbe-laden this water becomes. At any rate, the epidemic of cholera which has now for some weeks been devastating the Central Provinces has been found to be directly due to these evil-smelling ponds, in which the little remaining water is held in the jungle districts.

THE FAMINE IN REMOTE DISTRICTS.

Meanwhile appalling reports continue to come in from the remoter districts, chiefly in native territory, of the famine-stricken area. In the native State of Bundi, for instance, situated in the middle of Rajputana, it is said that the distress is awful. All crops have completely failed, 90 per cent. of the cattle have perished, and the roads are blocked with carts laden with hides and white with the skeletons of men who have died by the way. Meanwhile, though the whole of the adult population is well-nigh starving, the arrangements for relief measures are poor in the extreme. The utter lack of organization is most marked, and in strong contrast to what is being done elsewhere.

During the most acute period of the famine there is not the slightest doubt that hundreds of people perished of starvation in this small State alone. It is said that it was no uncommon sight to find a score of dead bodies on the roadside in the mornings. Corpses lay for days unburied or unburned, the jackals and crows slowly picking them clean. It is only now that British officers have arrived on the scene and taken the management of relief measures out of the hands of the effete native ruler that things are beginning to improve.

Among the Bhils of Southwestern Rajputana the mortality has also been immense. Some authorities say that more than half of the whole population has perished. The Bhils are an aboriginal, jungle people, who live mostly on forest produce, only cultivating sufficient corn for their own immediate wants. But the great drought of last year resulted in there being no forest produce, and no crops either. It is known now that the people began to perish in some of the remoter districts as long ago as December last. But it was in native territory, and it was long before the sufferings of this primitive people became known to the outside world of India.

The missionaries, several of whom have worked in this particular district for years, did their best to keep the people alive. But they were sadly handicapped. They lacked funds, in the first place, and, in the second, there was the great difficulty of importing food to a country where there was no railway within eighty miles and in which roads were unknown. Thousands of people had died of starvation or prolonged want, and then the cholera came. The terrible disease found the people in a very low physical condition, and they were consequently carried off like flies. How many thousands perished from one cause or another from first to last it will probably be impossible ever to say. But it is certain that very many thousands did die and that the Bhils, as a body, have received a blow which it will take them a full generation to recover from.

THE WAR IN COLOMBIA.

Rev. Joseph Norwood Writes that Foreigners Are Badly Treated by the "Insiders."

A letter has been received by the American Bible Society from the Rev. Joseph Norwood, its agent, in the Republic of Colombia. The letter tells of the suffering of the natives and the persecution of the foreigners, by the dominant forces now engaged in the civil war that is raging in that country. The letter is from Bucaramauga, and is dated June 20, and after stating the impossibility of carrying on his work, owing to the fact that the party in power is opposed to him, Mr. Norwood tells of a terrific battle near Bucaramanga which was visible from his house. The fight began May 11 and lasted, he says, with few intermissions in all its fury until 8 P. M. of May 25.

The losses were appalling, the "outsiders" losing in killed, wounded, and captured 1,400 men out of a force of 8,000 actually engaged, while the loss of the insiders reached a total of 2,000 killed, 3,000 wounded, and 900 captured, out of a force of 15,000 fighting men. Both parties claimed the victory, but Mr. Norwood says the real cause of the cessation of the battle was the fact that both sides ran out of ammunition. But from the letter it appears that the "insiders" were the real victors, for the "outsiders" withdrew, though in perfect order, leaving the field in charge of the enemy.

From the outset the "insiders" have been bitter enemies of the foreigners, claiming that they are enemies of the Government, and have in consequence been waging an incessant warfare against all persons of foreign birth.

Dr. S. B. Harris, a medical missionary, who is with Mr. Norwood in Bucaramauga, the letter says, was forced to dismount from his mule in one of the public streets of the city, and the mule and equipment were taken form him, while Dr. Harris was imprisoned for several hours with soldiers and criminals.

Dr. Heins also suffered other indignities, though he had not given the slightest cause for complaint his house being entered on the 11th of June and several articles of property taken from him. Mr. Norwood says that personally he has been treated badly. The "outsiders," he says, respect the foreigners, and give proper vouchers when they take anything contraband from them. Speaking of the condition of the poorer classes, he says:

"The poverty, hunger, and suffering of the poor ever since the first battle have been indescribable, and have grown worse and worse, until the situation is heartrending. Many are dying of absolute hunger, though willing to work if they could, and many more are so anaemic that they are running into dropsy. Should the war continue three months longar, the condition of the poor will be as bad as it was in any part of Cuba during her war with Spain. The conscription of nearly every male from eleven or twelve to sixty years of age, and the confiscation of every living thing, from the chicken to the family cow or ox, are impoverishing, and orders for searching all houses, under pretext of looking for arms, mules or saddles, give the soldiers the opportunity to take off with them, in many cases, the last extra skirt that the poor women have, the last mouthful of food that they have procured for their already hungry and starving children, and even the common earthenware of the household, not leaving even the bowls and soup plates made of gourds.

Mr. Norwood says that he, with his wife and Dr. Harris, do all they can to aid the sick and wounded, and in feeding the more helpless of the hungry, and have spent about $6,400 in Colombian currency ($900 gold) in this work.

Speaking of his own experiences and hardships, he says in conclusion:

If it had been possible to get letters through to the United States, we would have been calling upon our Christian friends to help us, but as that has been impossible, we have had to do the best we could, shut in from the outside world, as we are, and cut off from all fountains of supply except what is produced in this immediate neighborhood. We have spent days without seeing a piece of bread, eating only yuca and apio roots used for bread by the poor) and a little rice. Meat is worth 50 cents per pound, and frequently there is not enough in market for one-tenth of the population, and some days not any.

THE TRAINMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Elevated Railroad Guard Tells of the Annoyances of Night Runs.

"Yes, we trainmen on the elevated road come in for considerable abuse at the hands of the public, but I wish some of our critics could exchange places with us for a while and see what they think of this job."

The speaker was an old gray-haired conductor who for many years has had a night run on the road. His listener was a man who felt indebted to him for the many nights he had aroused him from a short nap just before his station was reached, thus preventing him from going through to the end of the line. Continuing, the veteran said:

"It has been many a long year since I began to pull a bell cord on the elevated, and during the time I have been here I have seen many things. We have our hardest time during the warm weather, because then we have to handle the crowds from Coney Island and other near-by beaches. They begin coming soon after nightfall, and they continue until long after midnight. Take the crowd that comes from Coney Island—that is about the worst that falls to our lot. The majority of them are in various degrees of intoxication and are hard to look after, because we have to see to it that they do they live up to the rules and regulations of the road, but we must try and avoid trouble.

"This is not always such an easy task, either, and our trouble is not always confined to the men. The women, or rather some of them, often cause us more trouble than do their male companions. Take for instance a case that I had on my hands the other night. A young fellow and his girl got on my train at City Hall. He had more than his lawful share of the beverages that intoxicate, and she was taking care of him. Looking into the car in which they were seated, I noticed that the chap was smoking a cigarette, which, you know, is not permitted on the elevated trains in Manhattan. I went in and told him to throw away the cigarette, and as I turned away he made a motion as if to comply.

"A little later I saw that he was still smoking the little paper roll, and I again spoke to him, not so gently this time, either. This seemed to arouse his ire, and he told me to go to a place where it is believed the temperature goes higher than it has been around here lately. I told him he would have to stop smoking or he would be put off at the next station. His companion then broke in and told me in exceedingly choice language that no guard who ever wore a uniform could put her friend off. Well, to make a long story short, I had to summon assistance, and we had a nice time ejecting that pair at the next station. The woman showed resistance, and the last I heard from her she was standing on the station platform paying her respects, or disrespects, to the road employes in general.

"Another class from which we experience considerable difficulty is composed of men who have lingered long in taking 'just another,' and who promptly go to sleep as soon as they become seated in the car, and never wake up until the train has passed the station at which they wanted to get off. Many of them go through to the end of the line. When they are awakened some of them are in anything but good humor and evince a disposition to fight. In the majority of cases persuasion accomplishes all that is necessary, but now and then it becomes necessary to use force, and in a few cases we have to cause an arrest.

"Take it all in all, there are many vocations in life preferable to the one I am in. For a man to be successful as a trainman on the elevated road, particularly if he has a night run, he must possess diplomacy and be slow to anger; otherwise, he is likely to get into serious difficulty before he has been on the road long."

Boston Negroes Enter a Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The negroes of Boston have called a meeting Aug. 16 to protest against the steps taken in several Southern States looking to the disfranchisement of the negro.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE SITUATION IN SERVIA.—According to advices from Vienna the resignation of ex-King Milan Commander in Chief of the Servian Army, and his departure from Belgrade in a huff, was not occasioned by his son's marriage to Mme. Draga Maschin, but was due to the fact that the Czar of Russia congratulated King Alexander on the nuptial event. It is recognised in Belgrade that affairs are now likely to favor Russian influence and that Russian tactics and officers will shortly return to dominate the Servian Army as was the case before the return of the exiled ex-King to Belgrade. The fact that the new cabinet consists exclusively of experienced officials, mostly departmental chiefs, free from political and party ties, is considered satisfactory. None of the new Ministers has a political past, and with the exception of the Minister of War, they are practically unknown outside of Servia. Everything, it is believed, favors a most cordial rapprochement between Russia and Servia.

Although the Belgrade press of the opposition has not so far attributed to political motives the congratulations of Emperor Nicholas, the Government organs make the simple explanation that the congratulations were purely a personal expression of good will, the godfather of King Alexander being a member of the Russian imperial family.

The rumors that ex-King Milan with some of his former Ministers might attempt to depose the young King and reascend the throne himself, and defy Russia, are now entirely discredited, owing to the news from Paris which states that the former King of Servia has returned to his old life on the boulevards. Neither is it apprehended that the new Queen of Servia will attempt to play a political rôle, and already her marriage is popular in Belgrade, where it is pointed out that such an abstinence could hardly have been expected from a Montenegrin Princess, whom King Alexander had formerly been urged to marry by his old Prime Minister, M. Simitch. It now turns out that his attachment to Draga Maschin has been of long standing.

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CEYLON AND THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—As reported in cable dispatch from Pretoria published Friday morning, the Boers of Gen. Prinsloo's command, who recently surrendered, will not be sent to join Gen. Cronje at St. Helena, but will be dispatched at once to Ceylon. A few weeks ago Sir West Ridgway, the Governor of Ceylon, received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, saying that it would send a batch from Lord Roberts, was very unlikely that he Ceylon. Although that Boer prisoners at all to the Commander in Chief of the British forces in South Africa deemed that the war would be at an end, the preparations for the prisoners already ordered by the War Office, were continued. For over three months a camp for the accommodation of over 4,000 prisoners and their guard, in the Dirjatalana Valley, has been in preparation. This will be called Happy Valley Camp, and is formed at imperial expense, and when unoccupied by prisoners of war will be utilized as a military sanitarium for troops invalided, not only from the local garrisons, but from Hongkong, Singapore, Aden, and even some parts of India. The climate at Happy Valley Camp is said to be one of the healthiest in the island, the altitude being about 4,000 feet above sea level, and there are good railway communications and an excellent water supply. It is expected that the Boers of Prinsloo's command will be guarded by a regiment of Yorkshires from Madras.

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CLIMATIC AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN NORTH CHINA.—M. Lanessan, the French Minister of Marine, has published through his bureau a brochure containing notes on China which it is expected will be carefully studied by the French officers destined for the district between Tien-Tsin and Peking. According to M. Lanessan's publication, the seasons there are well defined, the rains commencing in June and ending in October. This is the period of southerly winds and high temperatures. In November, December and January it is very cold, and the winds are northerly, with storms of snow or frozen dust. Floods occur in the rainy season, but Thick dust lies along the ground in the Winter. Potable water is rare. The natives drink tea as a rule. French marines, and as out there drink distilled water, and as the columns for Peking cannot be supplied with it, they are to drink tea and use pocket filters on the march.

The Lapeyre filter, with permanganate of potash, which destroys microbes, is supplied to the troops. Wells are to be disinfected with permanganate of potash, five to 10 grammes per liter of water. It is used with carbon and fine sand as a filter. Soldiers are warned to avoid Chinese alcohol, especially that made from sorghum, which is worst the darker it is, and also against pork and river fish. The diseases to guard against in the hot months are sunstroke, congestion of the liver, intermittent fever, and diarrhoea or cholera, and in the cold months diseases of the chest or throat and rheumatism. The men should be revaccinated for smallpox.

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THE COMMAND OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.—It is confidently expected in London military circles that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum will shortly be released from acting as Chief of Staff to Lord Roberts and be appointed Commander in Chief in India. According to the prevailing custom, the post is given alternately to an Indian and a British officer. The late Commander in Chief, Sir William Lockhart, was an Indian officer and therefore the coveted command now naturally falls to a British officer.

For the last six months Sir Arthur Power Palmer has been Acting Commander in Chief, and the Calcutta Bombay press are loud in their petitions that he should have the appointment, but he is an Indian officer, and the authorities in Downing Street are said to be averse to altering the rule of appointment.

It is believed that any ill-feeling that may exist will be overcome by the appointment of Sir Arthur to an important command in China. It is believed that the appointment of Lord Kitchener to India would be very popular there, as they have great admiration for the hero of Omdurman. He is also said to enjoy, not only the confidence of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, but also his intimate friendship.

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UGANDA AS A BRITISH COLONY.—Sir Henry Johnston, at the head of the British protectorate of Uganda has just issued a report concerning the industrial possibilities of that territory. He affirms that a large portion is absolutely healthful, "as healthful for Europeans as the best parts of North and South Africa." Roughly speaking, malaria may be considered non-existent wherever the elevation of the land is about 5,500 feet, and "as the climate at these altitudes leaves nothing to be desired the British settler would have every prospect of good health and long years."

Sir Henry says that there is a great opportunity for the development of English capital in that region as the resources of the country are so varied and inexhaustible. Everything, in fact, can be raised there, while there are magnificent forests of ebony, rosewood, and india rubber trees. The chief obstacle to the developing of these natural advantages lies in the fact of the intolerable indolence of the natives, whose only support of life is the banana, which grows abundantly with very little cultivation. Sir Henry, however, suggests the importation of Indian artisans to work the timber resources of the colony.

It should be remembered that Uganda is in the direct line of communication between the British colonies in South Africa and Egypt, and is therefore, included in Cecil Rhodes's famous "Cape to Cairo" scheme.

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THE CAPE COLONY TREASON BILL.—Owing to the friction between the civil and military courts in Cape Colony concerning recent cases of high treason, inspired by the Boer war, a bill has been introduced in the Cape Parliament which, it is believed by both Afrikanders and Englishmen, will place the whole matter upon an equitable footing. At any rate, it tends toward diminishing the functions of military courts.

The new bill indemnifies the Governor, the military, and all authorized persons from the consequences of acts done under martial law, and provides for the payment of compensation to persons who have sustained loss directly due to the rebels during the period of military occupation. The bill also states that the trial and subsequent punishment of all persons accused of treason shall be decided by a special court, to consist of two Judges from the Cape Supreme Court, and, if necessary, one barrister. The measure further authorizes the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the cases of persons accused of treason, who are not brought before the special court, and empowers the Commissioners to disenfranchise all guilty persons of less than five years' residence to vote at any election or hold any public office. There are fifty-two clauses in the bill.

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For further particulars send to the company's offices, 374 Broadway, corner 18th Street, for circulars.

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CHAS. J. FERRIN, Jr., EDWARD C. RICE, CHARLES M. PRESTON, IRA BLISS STEWART, Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, HENRY HALL, J. B. M. JORDON, Capt. E. L. ZALINSKI, CORNELIUS VAN COTT, HENRY A. ROGERS, EDWARD N. GIBBS, JOHN KING.

Its objects are, first, reasonable profit.
Second, to supply pure ice at moderate prices.
Third, to conserve the public health by supplying ice free from contamination.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—To-day Newport passed through its third warmest day of the season with the thermometer registering 91 degrees.

All the cottagers flocked either to Bailey's or Hasard's Beach for the forenoon. Shirtwaists have come for the season, as was demonstrated here to-day, not only on the streets of the business portion of the city, but on the avenue.

Late this afternoon the fleet of the New York Yacht Club returned from Vineyard Haven, and this evening the yachts of the fleet were prettily illuminated. Quite a number of the yachtsmen entertained at dinner on board or joined the many social functions ashore.

The rumors and the denials regarding the engagement of Miss Helen Zimmerman to the Duke of Manchester probably will now end, for it became known here to-day that Miss Zimmerman has already placed an order with a fashionable dressmaker here for her trousseau.

Quite a number of the cottagers who are now abroad will return within the next two or three weeks, including Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her two children, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who are also abroad, have retained their box for the horse show, and it is said they have decided to return for a part of September and October.

Miss Caroline Grosvenor has offered a handsome trophy for the half-raters to contest for on Thursday of next week.

This evening large dinners were given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, James T. Woodward, Mrs. R. H. C. Goddard, and Mrs. William Schermerhorn.

Heathe Gregory, the basso, who was introduced by Miss Leary, has decided to give a recital at the Casino on Aug. 29, at the solicitation of a number of the cottagers who have heard him sing. The patronesses are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Leary, Miss Gammell, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. C. C. Perkins, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Jr., and Mrs. Reginald De Koven.

The annual meeting of the Casino Corporation will be held Monday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

Nathaniel Thayer has given a special prize for the coming Newport Horse Show for gig horses, and already a number of entries have been made.

Mrs. Reginald De Koven and her daughter have arrived for the remainder of the season.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. B. W. F. Deweld, Fort Wayne; Miss Henneberry and Theodore Henneberry, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lindsey, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Holmes, Wave Crest; Miss L. C. Haines, Brickingham Park; Miss Vincent, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Morse, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner this evening, the guests being all men. Mrs. Mills was the only lady present. This is the first time in the social history of Newport that such a function has been given, and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable. Bridge whist followed the dinner.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard deserted the flagship Corona this evening for his cottage, The Moorings, where he entertained a number of his yachting friends at dinner.

Mrs. A. M. Coats entertained at dinner and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., gave a children's party this afternoon.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was here to-day in attendance at a session of the War College. He returned to Washington to-night.

O. D. Munn of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

H. B. Parsons of New York, who will wed Miss Mae Titus next month, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus.

Mrs. T. W. Frederic and Mrs. Charles L. Wrinberg of New York are registered at the Desfossez cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Herbert G. Hone, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Herrick were registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The United Kingdom is overflowing with prominent Americans, who dominated Cowes and are in evidence at every important race meeting, and many of whom are members of house parties at historic English or Scotch places.

Mrs. W. K. Nixon of Chicago is paying a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle at Clumber.

Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and W. C. Whitney have both been in London this week.

Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen go to Bombay in October to visit the Northcotes. They will then make an extensive tour of India, returning to England via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, of which Lord Mount-Stephen was at one time President.

Reginald Ward has returned here from the Continent.

F. R. Burnham, the American scout, is visiting Rider Haggard in Norfolk.

The west-bound transatlantic travel is rapidly increasing, though the reports of the American hot wave have caused a number of cancellations. The Cunard liner Lucania and the American liner St. Louis are both filled to their capacity, however. The former includes among her passengers "Tod" Sloan, whose hopes to ride the Suburban winner.

Archbishop Corrigan sailed for New York on the St. Louis, accompanied by Bishops Fitzmaurice of Erie and Dorca of Mexico. After a round of pleasant visits in Great Britain Archbishop Corrigan was the guest of Cardinal Vaughan for some time, and was present at a celebration at Stonyhurst College previous to his departure for Ireland, where he divided his last week's stay between the home of Archbishop Walsh, in Dublin, and the charming country place of an American millionaire, Thomas Kelly, at Celbridge, near Dublin.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBO

VICTOR EMMANUEL TAKES FORMAL OATH

Monarch Says He Ascends the Throne Without Fear.

Pays Tributes to His Ancestors in an Address to His Subjects.

ROME, Aug. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel III. took the formal Constitutional oath to-day before Parliament. The Senate Chamber was hung with mourning draperies, the benches and tribunes being covered with black furnishings, bordered with silver. The chamber was filled with Senators and Deputies, Royal Missions, high officials of the State, and the Diplomatic Corps.

The booming of cannon announced the departure of the royal party from the Quirinal. All along the route the very large crowds assembled gave the new King an ovation. He was received on the steps of the Senate by the committees of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, in a pavilion especially erected and handsomely decorated. When the cortège entered the Senate Chamber, the King being accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin, and the Duke of Genoa, the Deputies and Senators arose, and then began a long and exciting scene of enthusiasm. His Majesty later took the oath and delivered an address.

During the ceremony of taking the oath the King stood erect, as did those who assisted in the function, including the Queens and the Princesses. He pronounced the words in a loud voice, saying:

"In the presence of God and before the nation I swear to loyally respect the statutes, to exercise the royal authority only in pursuance of the laws and in conformity with them, to render to each subject, according to his rights, full and entire justice, and to conduct myself under all circumstances as having only in view the interest, prosperity, and honor of the nation."

As soon as his Majesty had concluded, all present broke out into loud acclamations, the ovation lasting several minutes, while cries of "Viva il Re!" resounded throughout the hall. The King next signed the parchments containing the oath, and the Senators arose in a body and took the oath, crying together, "(Io giuro!" (I swear.) The Deputies were sworn in the same manner. The entire ceremony, concluding with the oaths of allegiance of the Senators and Deputies, was touching and imposing.

The King then read his address, the full text of which is as follows:

"My first thought is for my people—a thought of love and gratitude. The people who wept at the casket of the King whom they loved are brought in close touch with me, and they have demonstrated the racial foundation which a liberal monarchy has in the country. From these manifestations of sorrow I draw the most favorable auspices for my reign. The noble and pious sentiment which sprang spontaneously from the soul of the nation at the news of the tragic event tells me that in the hearts of Italians there still vibrates the voice of patriotism, which inspired at all times worthy miracles. I am proud of the power I am assuming. When the people have written such a page as that in the book of history they have the right to hold their heads aloft and aspire to a more noble ideal. It is with high heart and seeking a nobler ideal that I consecrate myself to my country with all the ardor and strength of which I feel myself capable, with all the strength the examples and traditions of my house give me. The word of the magnanimous Charles Albert, who granted liberty, is sacred, just as are those of my grandfather, who achieved the union of Italy, and of my father, who, in August of 1870, in all the acts of his life, showed he was a worthy heir of the virtues of the father of his country. In his work my father had the assistance of my august and venerated mother. It is she who engraved on my heart and spirit the sentiment of my duty as a Prince, and as an Italian. So in my work I shall be aided by my wife, who, born of a strong race, will consecrate herself entirely to the country of her choice.

"Of the friendship of all the powers we have had eloquent proof in their participation in our mourning, of their Princes and illustrious representatives, and I wish to express my profound gratitude to all.

"Italy has always been an efficient instrument in concord, and will be so during my reign in the common aim of preserving peace. But external peace is not alone sufficient. We must have internal peace and concord and the good will of all men to develop our intellectual forces and economic energies. It is necessary to raise the young generations in the culture of the country, and with honesty and labor. It is this sentiment which inspires our armies on land and sea, who come from the people and who are a pledge of the fraternity which binds the whole Italian family in unity and love of country. It is necessary to concentrate ourselves and to defend ourselves by the wisdom of our laws and their strict application. The monarchy and Parliament should proceed united in this beneficial task.

"I mount the throne without fear, and quietly, with knowledge of my rights and duty as King. Oh, Italy! My faith, the confidence in me that I have in the destiny of the country! No human force is capable of destroying what my fathers have shaped with so much abnegation. But we must awake and apply all our strength to preserve intact the great victories of unity and liberty. I shall never be lacking in confidence in our liberal institutions, and never default in initiative energy when action should be taken to defend vigorously the glorious institutions of our country and the precious heritages of our ancestors.

"Reared in love of religion and of country, I take God as witness of my promise that from to-day I will work always with all my heart for the greatness and prosperity of my country."

The King spoke in a strong voice, and his words greatly touched every one present, many persons being in tears. But he completely controlled his own emotion. He made a splendid impression by his ease of manner and strength of voice. His address was frequently interrupted by applause, which first broke out when he spoke of the manifestations of sorrow proving the strength of the liberal monarchy, and again when he referred to the army coming from the people, acting as a treaty of union between the people and the house of Savoy. But the outburst was frantic when his Majesty rendered the tribute of gratitude to his mother.

When the sovereigns re-entered the Quirinal the crowd outside cheered them so loudly that they were twice forced to appear on the balcony.

An imposing cortège consisting of a hundred societies from the capital and other parts of Italy, followed by large crowds, proceeded to the Quirinal this evening. Along the line of march the windows were illuminated brilliantly. The King and Queen appeared on the balcony, thanking the crowd for its remarkable manifestations of loyalty.

Proof of Anarchist Plot.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Tribuna is authority for the statement that some very important documents throwing complete light on the recent plots of the Anarchists and implicating Bresci, Quintavelli, and others, have been seized.

Humbert to be Buried To-day.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The burial of the body of King Humbert will take place at the Pantheon at midnight Sunday. The interment will be strictly private.

PUNISHING ASHANTI REBELS.

British Force Wins Several Victories—Kumassi Fort Reinforced.

BAKWAI, Aug. 11.—A column of 700 men, under Col. Burroughs, has returned from Kumassi, having reinforced and rerationed the fort for two months. The force attacked and destroyed three old stockades after a desperate bayonet charge, in which four officers and thirty-four native soldiers were wounded and three killed.

On the night of Aug. 7 Col. Borroughs attacked an Ashanti war camp near Kumassi, surprising the camp and bayonetting the enemy. Great numbers were slain without a gun being fired. Lieutenant was killed and two men wounded.

Other flying columns are going out, and it is believed that the punishment inflicted will not soon be forgotten, though several defeats are still needed to clear the country south of Kumassi of the rebels.

M. Lockroy to Study German Navy.

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BERLIN, Aug. 11.—To M. Lockroy, the former French Minister of Marine, has been accorded an unusual mark of imperial favor. He has received permission to visit Germany and investigate its navy organization and especially the manner in which the navy increase is carried out.

THE PLOT AGAINST ROBERTS.

He Says It Was Clumsily Conceived—Reports Many Skirmishes with Boers.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Lord Roberts wires to the War Office from Pretoria, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"A plot to carry me off has been discovered. It was clumsily conceived. The ringleaders and all concerned are now under arrest.

"Johannesberg reports that a patrol from the waterworks was attacked Aug. 7.

"Buller occupied Amerspoort the evening of Aug. 7. The enemy retired before his force, about six miles before Amerspoort was reached. The casualties were twenty men wounded.

"Buller was on the north bank of Reitspruit Aug. 9, on his way to Ermelo.

"Rundle arrested at Harrismith, Commandant Marais, three Field Cornets, and thirty armed burghers and a British subject of Natal, named Marais; a Boer spy, Erasmus, and a former member of the Free State Intelligence Bureau.

"Hunter reports that 130 burghers, with upward of a million rounds of ammunition, surrended Aug. 8, and Aug. 9 Cloet, a member of the Volksraad, was a prisoner with Hunter.

"Kitchener engaged De Wet's rearguard yesterday near Lindeque, within hearing of Methuen's guns six miles northwest."

Germans Expelled from Pretoria.

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BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Vossische-Zeitung prints a private letter from Pretoria, dated July 10, in which it is related how the British issued orders expelling forthwith a number of peaceable German residents of Pretoria and elsewhere, giving them but a few hours in which to regulate their private affairs. But, finally, on the strenuous objections of the German Consul, the expulsion orders were rescinded.

PARIS NUISANCES SUPPRESSED.

Rules for Cab Drivers—Street Sale of Indecent Literature Stopped.

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PARIS, Aug. 11.—M. Lepine, the Paris Prefect of Police, has taken sternly in hand two of the most annoying evils to which strangers in Paris are bound to submit—trickery and overcharging on the part of the cab drivers and the pestering of promenaders on the boulevards by persons bent upon the sale of transparent cards, salacious literature, and other articles the sale of which would mean immediate imprisonment in any city in the United States.

So vigorously has the latter class been assailed by the police that many innocent newsboys have been arrested; but the result of M. Lepine's efforts has been very noticeable on the boulevards the last two nights.

For the regulation of the cab service the Prefect has issued a long series of rules compelling cabmen to notify passengers of the exact amount of their fare before starting, prohibiting the favorite pastime of the drivers—that of smoking while on duty—compelling them to accept passengers, and in many other ways restricting the rights to annoy of "his highness, the monarch of transportation facilities."

It is undoubtedly due to the arbitrary action of the cabmen during the exposition that their strike is receiving no sympathy, and, though they have decided to continue it, the bottom of it has dropped out and transportation is scarcely impeded.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

Count Lamsdorff Well Acquainted with Desires of Other Countries.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—Count Lamsdorff, the Czar's new Foreign Minister, is reputed among diplomatic negotiators as being one of the easiest and at the same time most difficult men to deal with, because he so readily apprehends what the other side wants and why it wants it. His power of projecting himself into the aspirations and necessities of other countries is so unusual that he sometimes amazes Ambassadors by pointing out how a change in their designs would be popular at home.

This gift of entering into the life of other countries has long been cultivated. For twenty years Count Lamsdorff has been occupying important junior, sequestered positions in Russia's Chancellery, and has been systematically reading translations of newspapers cuttings—not merely editorials on foreign subjects, but whole Parliamentary debates and the speeches of leaders of all parties.

Unlike most Russian statesmen he believes in newspapers, and it is understood that it was he who, with the late Count Muravieff's consent, suggested to Count Cassini the propriety of giving out those long and interesting interviews that have been the subject of considerable comment among the diplomats at Washington.

LORD RUSSELL'S LIBERALITY.

It Caused the Formation of a Syndicate to Straighten Out His Affairs.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The late Baron Russell of Killowen was one of the most engaging and lovable personalities in English public life. His generosity to his friends, indeed to anybody who he became aware was in difficulties, swallowed, while he was a practicing barrister, £20,000 a year and involved him in debts that threatened to destroy his peace of mind and injure his professional future.

"What you want to do," said one of his friends, "is to syndicate yourself and let a managing director conduct your practice and finance your immense moneymaking possibilities." This was actually done. A committee of friends paid off all his debts, received all his income, gave him a large allowance, and brought system into his accounts until he not only was free from debt, but had substantial investments in the funds.

English Anti-High Church Campaign.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—An advertisement is running in the daily papers, signed by Lords Portsmouth, Kinnaird, Wimborne, and Grimthorpe, appealing to the public for £20,000 to pay the expenses of organising the electorate "so as to influence the general election" to prevent the Episcopal Church reverting to the principles and practices of the Church of Rome. "Mass and auricular confession," says the advertisement, "are openly advocated and forced on Protestant children in churches under shelter of the Episcopal veto." Seven Parliamentary agents are at work, and canvassing is going on in nearly every constituency in England. Already £10,100 has been subscribed.

Low Prices for Royal Academy Works.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—While most persons are complaining that the prices of everything are going up, the artists are dismayed by the low prices their works are bringing this year. There is a long array of canvases in the Royal Academy show from which artists have tasted company for as little as 10 guineas each, and many other works, deemed of merit sufficient for the Royal Academy went for 75 and 80 guineas. The highest price recorded was for Frederick Verner's "Bison," 1,250 guineas.

Great Floods in New South Wales.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—News brought from Australia by the steamer Aorangi is to the effect that terrible floods have occurred in New South Wales during July, as a result of which some hundreds of people were rendered homeless, while the property loss was enormous. People had to flee for their lives from the floods, while the result of years of toil were swept away in a few hours. Hawkesbury and the Napean Valley suffered most. Appeals are being made for aid throughout Australia.

Wrexham Church Being Restored.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The ancient church of Wrexham, in the churchyard of which the body of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University, is buried, is in the hands of the restorer. Its tower was the pattern the architect of the House of Parliament used in designing the Victoria Tower. Many Americans make pilgrimages to Yale's tomb, and £3,000 of the £8,000 required to restore the church is understood to have been contributed by Yale graduates.

Peru's President Installed.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11.—At La Paz to-day President Pandoes was installed by Congress. His message was loudly applauded.

KING OF SERVIA'S ROMANCE

Grave Political Consequences May Follow His Marriage.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR RUSSIA

Austrian Influences Were All Against It, Likewise the Army, but the People Were with the King.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, July 28.—The youthful King of Servia's love affair, to all appearance, will be attended by serious consequences for Servia and the Obrenovitch dynasty. Servia belongs to Austria's sphere of interest; a great party in the former always hold to Austria, but the majority of the people sympathize with Russia. The King is twenty-four; the bride, Mme. Draga Maschin, is a widow of about forty, and has a son sixteen years old. She is no beauty, but a very fascinating woman, of a dark, very dark complexion. In addition she has unusual mental gifts and uncommon refinement. She is a bewitching talker, and while she is talking she becomes a beauty.

Five years ago King Alexander first met her when visiting his mother at Biarritz, and the relations between them have lasted since that first meeting. Mme. Maschin was not only lady in waiting, but also an intimate friend of Queen Nathalie, who seemed to favor her relations with her son. Soon afterward Mme. Maschin moved to Belgrade. Her circumstances were not brilliant, but the little mansion which was prepared for her near the Royal Konak is a bijou of elegant splendor. There she was accustomed to receive the best Belgrade society and the King.

Three months ago she gave a fancy dress ball, at which the King was present. There was also confetti throwing, in which King Alexander took part very energetically. He threw only at Mme. Maschin and was very much annoyed when anybody else in the company ventured to throw at her. He even, when he had no confetti in his hand, stooped down and picked some up from the floor. The diplomatists present turned up their noses at this curious behavior on the part of the King, which for a long while was the talk of the town. His relations with her have been notorious, but nothing was less expected than that they would result in a marriage.

A diplomatist, who knows the Belgrade Court life well, and who is cognizant of Mme. Maschin's past, expressed himself on the event as follows: "I think I may assume that the King's determination to marry Mme. Maschin was come to only recently. Mme. Maschin has completely captivated King Alexander; he is altogether under her influence, otherwise we could not explain his conduct. The Servian Nation has never attached particular importance to King Alexander's marrying a Princess; the nation would with joy have seen him take to wife a lady from a good commoner's house; but Mme. Maschin—no! The King still is a slender young man, looking younger than he actually is, quite unlike his father, ex-King Milan, who has a robust frame. But his arbitrary will, his decision, cunning, and love of adventure Alexander has inherited from his father.

When Alexander was only eighteen years old he carried out his first coup d'état. He had not yet attained his majority, and so was under the guardianship of the three Regents. Suddenly he threw the Regents overboard, seized the command of the army, and proclaimed himself King. He has acted similarly also in this case. Doubtless he was aware that his intention to marry Mme. Maschin would meet with insurmountable difficulties, and so he created a fait accompli. Not only the whole Court, but also his own Ministers, his Council of State, and his father were completely taken by surprise. One fine morning on the walls of Belgrade was found posted a long-winded proclamation of the King to his people, drawn up by himself, in which he said he would not marry a Princess; that she whom he selected was a daughter of the Servian people, and would bring happiness to her husband, as did his grandfather's wife Julia Hrenovitch (Alexander,) with his wife Draga, would set his people an example of a good marriage and a moral family life.

The Cabinet was perplexed at this startling proclamation. There was a stormy sitting. Not only the Ministry, but also the Council of State, declared against the proposed marriage; the President of the Skuptshina, and the Metropolitan, the head of the Servian Church, implored the King not to persist in his infatuation. All in vain. Hardest hit was his father. He learned of the event from a newspaper telegram he read at Carlsbad, where he was undergoing a cure. His only son is his only object of affection. He had tasted all the pleasures of life, and when he could proceed no further in his enjoyment, one day he summoned the Ministers and the Court dignitaries, knelt down before his child, and laid the crown at his feet. And now it is that son who gives him the hardest, perhaps the last blow.

For ex-King Milan the event means a fall, for it is not merely a love affair, but is also of great political significance, and it could not have taken place if King Alexander had not had very powerful helpers. The Czar of Russia was the first to congratulate King Alexander on his engagement. Though Milan was not King, yet as Commander in Chief he held the most powerful position in the army. He was an avowed partisan of Austria-Hungary, and the upholder of her influence in Servia, and Austria constantly showed her gratitude to him; she could not have had a better promoter of her interests than he who had complete control of the army.

Ten minutes after the receipt of the news the ex-King wired to his son his resignation as Commander in Chief of the Army. He saw that his part was played out, but thought a last effort must be made, and immediately he started for Belgrade. But on arriving at Vienna on his way he had a conference with the Servian Ambassador and with Austrian partisans. And the information the ex-King obtained during a several hours' conversation was to the effect that his resignation was readily accepted and that his return to Belgrade was not desirable, which in diplomatists' language means that he must not go to the Servian capital and that the King had made all necessary arrangements to prevent the King-father from entering the country. Milan's part seems over, and probably he will never go back to Belgrade.

There is no doubt that Russia and the Russian party have now gained the upper hand in Servia. Ex-Queen Nathalie, who is a Russian and the divorced wife of the King's father, will now return to Servia from her exile. However all the ruling classes are against this marriage; in favor of it are only the lower classes of the people, that is to say: the bulk of the nation is in favor of Russia, but the military party and the army are in favor of Austria and unconditional adherents of the ex-King, and just this is the dangerous feature in the situation. The army and the officers are against the marriage, and this is why the King's romance is expected soon to be followed by grave consequences.

DR. JOHANNES HORWITZ.

Rabies Increasing in Paris.

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PARIS, Aug. 11.—The annual report on the subject of hydrophobia, which has just been presented to the Council of Public Hygiene by Prof. Poust, shows by statistics that the number of mad dogs in Paris and the Department of the Seine is steadily increasing. The Pasteur Institute treated 204 persons who had been bitten by rabid animals between Jan. 1 and June 8, 1900. The report cites the results of cases treated by inoculation and by other means. Among those mentioned is that of an apprentice who, in repulsing a mad dog, got some saliva on his hand. This he raised to his eye, into which some dust had been blown, and the virus was thus communicated to the blood, resulting in the death of the man a fortnight later.

The Shah Leaves Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The official visit of the Shah of Persia to Paris ended this morning. Accompanied by President Loubet and M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, his Majesty rode to the railroad station, surrounded by an escort of cavalry, and started for Ostend, where he arrived at 5 o'clock to-night. He was received by the military authorities, his arrival being absolutely without incident.

Steamship Firemen Strike.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 11.—The firemen of the Transatlantic Steamship Company have decided to strike, beginning to-morrow. It is feared the movement will spread to other lines.

Extradition Treaty with Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Cabinet has approved the extradition convention between Spain and the United States.

FOOD AT THE EXPOSITION

Marvelous Exhibits to Delight the Gourmet's Eye.

RIVERS OF FAMOUS WINES

Things to Eat that Have Made France Famous—America's Splendid Showing.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31.—As a demonstration of the national force and of the most characteristic products of France that vast section of the old Machinery Hall devoted to the foods exhibits has a unique and grandiose interest. The heart of France is in her agriculture. She is par excellence—in Europe—the land flowing with milk and honey. The late Marquis de Morès used to say that she was a Canaan to which the covetous eyes of all foreigners were directed, and, Old Testament history repeating itself, as all history does, for that reason alone she was destined to become the ultimate prey of the Hebrews. There is no doubt, however, that the sober strength of France lies in her agricultural populations. On her system of land tenure is based her political constitution. It is with her farmers that the last word rests which day. The bonhomie, the courtesy, the hospitality of France, her rude gayety are reflections from her laughing fields with their canopy of blue sky, their sparkling rivers and canals. The national emblem is the barndoor fowl. The best of wines and brandies from the choicest of grapes, the whitest of bread, the richest of butter, the most succulent meat have constituted in France a secular diet from which it would have been impossible for other than a highly civilized and cultivated race to be evolved—a race endowed with the most delicate taste in all matters appertaining to the beautiful conduct of life. By their food shall ye know them. Heine said that the dames des Halles talked and walked like Duchesses. He had been brought up upon sauerkraut and beer, and perhaps exaggerated. But there is no doubt that the mere association with the very choicest kinds of food has a civilizing effect—witness the admirable address and cultivated perceptions of our chefs and maitres d'hôtels. No man can be a perfect artist whose taste in foods is depraved. Indeed, I know of one eminent littérateur who might pass for a genius were it not that a passion for Irish stew, occasionally breaking forth, causes the mask upon his monstrous features to fall away and reveals the degeneracy which lurks behind it. He had a friend, by the way—an ex-Major—who when residing in London fell so completely under the influence of an old and very corrupt Wiltshire cheese which had haunted the house for years that finally he betrayed not only his country, (which he had never betrayed before,) but all his friends. These are two examples among many others which might be cited.

The Frenchman's sensitiveness in all artistic matters, his wit and his fluent eloquence, his high courage and chivalry toward women have been fostered by exquisite viands and unrivaled wines. To produce a beautiful flower you must feed the plant well and richly.

Even more comprehensively is this sound lesson taught at the annual agricultural shows, which take place in Paris; but though the scope of the exhibition could not include "fat beasts"—les animaux gras—and thus one very important alimentary industry is unrepresented, it is a notable fact that a greater effort has been made to give an imposing and picturesque framework to this food department than to almost any other section.

And there is a rollicking, naïve rudeness, a rustic gayety, a semi-humorous effort to excite your wonder, in the general decorative effect which are highly characteristic. Those fantastic mills, spreading their gray wings to the very topmost heights of the roof; that ruddy and colossal worship of ancient times—a Thermopylæ—loaded with the first chocolate; those gabled houses trellised with vines, that towering tenement of a dream—a milkmaid's dream—with its Brobdingnagian pots and pans of burnished copper hanging in clusters from walls decorated in colored bas relief by weird Jean Veber at his weirdest; a castle of cheese with battlements of butter—all those monsters seemed to have stepped from the fairy frames of Grimm and Perrault. They suggest the palaces of sweetstuffs and forests of gingerbread in Grimm. Theirs is the true atmosphere of country-side imaginings—the fairy tale whispered to the awestruck little peasants by the aged gra'mère when the fields are asleep.

SOME STRIKING DECORATIONS.

From the gallery you may look down on a series of miniature villages, from which rise up amid red roofs the dome of Saumur, the semi-Oriental towers of Hérault, the steeples of Brittany, the arched top of the Porte Narbonnaise at Carcassonne, the pinnacles of Gironde encircling the statue of a winged youth crowning the whole. And surrounding these weather-stained walls are the rich and fantastic glories of modern Champagne. A vast building of rococco architecture, with mural designs of becoming frothiness, (a colossal bottle upheld by nymphs, but nymphs, be it said, of very academic proportions,) contains a reproduction of a champagne factory in which real workmen manipulate the wine, cork it, wire it, and label it. It includes also a magnificent buffet, where Moët is on draught served by all that is sleekest and most bepiushed in French lackeydom. Near it a rival champagne is embowered in a garden of giant paper flowers, hanging clusters of wistaria, white peonies, a little gray and wearied with the dust from the floor below, whence rise the strains of Tzigane music, the hum of machinery. Here is France striking the attitude in which she admires herself most, drinking to the splenetic foreigner with the foaming glass of the wine she is known best by held high in hand, beckoning him to refresh his phlegmatic soul at its sparkling fountain. That is France, indeed!

And all around lies the brave army of her Bordeaux and Burgundies and countless other local wines, of her cognacs and armagnacs and marcs. A splendid panorama of the Gironde shows you St. Emilion and Listrac, Fronsac, Margaux, Pessac, Leognan, and Pomerol. Here are the delicate sparkling crus of Saumur, the rougher products of Savoie, Chateau d'Abain from Poitou, full bodied with a fine bouquet, Thézée, a sound tisane, the wines of King René, those delicate Angevin sorts, whose perfume is as delicate as that of the Angevin rose; the pink wines from Nancy, the delicious vin gris de Lorraine which looks so innocent and flies so easily to the head, rivaling in this respect the vins rosés of the Hérault; the Mombazillec, with a gout de terroir almost Burgundian, and countless more. The Pavilion of the Charentes introduces you to all that is best and oldest among cognacs, coeval, some of them, with that old farmhouse next to it, in which the peasant life of France before the Revolution is exactly reproduced, with its wooden utensils for eating the sanjo, (milk soup,) its blue-coated parish beadle, its rough, rickety plows, its primitive smithy, on the door of which hangs the horseshoe for luck, beside the luckless owl with a nail through its breast.

You may compare all this ancient bric-à-brac with the newest agricultural implements, the latest machinery, the churning barrels which turn head over heels automatically, bottles that cork and uncork themselves, a "baratte" which makes butter in a minute on your own breakfast table, and thousands of other mechanical tools too numerous to mention or remember, which make up a confused picture of red and blue spokes, twisted into every conceivable shape, with here and there splashes of polished woodwork, interspersed with gilt letters, and overhung with tricolor flags. You may marvel, too, at the gigantic machinery required to produce a slab of chocolate, and glance amusedly over the brilliant showcases of Paris bonbons, that typical product of the French capital.

A RIOT OF BONBONS.

The bonbon plays a great and a very serious role in the social arrangements of rious rôle in the social arrangements of the year at christenings and marriages. Here are gigantic bouquets of lilac, the blossoms of which are all dragées, but so closely imitated from nature as to be quite deceptive. Here is an explosive shell of bonbons which burst at M. Loubet's feet when he visited the section and caused the President to say facetiously that a few such bombs were needed in China. And here is a veritable garden of flowers preserved in sugar, roses and violets, mint and yellow broom, carnations, vervain and acacia. Their delicate tints will haunt you in spite of the deep Rembrandt-like browns, yellows, and blacks surrounding them in the showcases, where are piled up Gargantuan pasties of foie gras, tons of truffles glittering like black diamonds, glass columns of oil and vinegar, where you may listen to the "symphony of the cheeses," to the deep toned 'cello-like harmonies of broad hams and robust bacon.

The only other food section which is worthy of careful notice is that of the United States. England, of course, sends some of her specialties in the way of sauces and jams, but she has not put forth a really representative effort. America, on the contrary, has a most brilliant show. A whole afternoon may be amusingly and instructively spent in pulling the bell handles which cause all those delightful little models of harvesting machines to respond to the electric motor. I am not in a position to pass an opinion on the very extensive display of American wines. If the contents of the bottles are as well imitated as the labels and general get-up, they ought to be remarkably good. California apparently produces every kind of wine, from heavy Muscat to delicate Johannesburg and dry champagne. Virginia brandy also makes a brave show. One is tempted to fall into a bad pun about what America can't can. Of course it is not at this exhibition that her canned fruits and the rest need to establish their reputation. In the manufacture of bonbons America competes easily with France, and her Billy Budgets and licorice jawbreakers would, if put on the market, doubtless commend themselves to the Parisian tooth.

R. S.

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

To be Announced Next Saturday Amid Much Ceremony—First of a Series of Fetes Given.

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PARIS, Aug. 11.—Next Saturday the official announcement of the awards of the Exposition juries will be made. The occasion will be an imposing one. The ceremonies will take place in the Salle des Fêtes, and the President of the Republic, his Cabinet, and other functionaries will be present. The General Commission of each country is expected to march to the place assigned, preceded by its national flag, guards, staff, &c. A fine musical programme has been arranged. At the same time decorations will be bestowed upon some members of the Foreign Commission.

So great pressure has been brought to bear by holding recently concessions that the authorities have finally agreed to a scaling of the prices originally fixed.

A committee also has been appointed, consisting of the Commissioner General and Directors of the Exposition, the managers of four of the leading papers, and the managers of the Opéra, the Opéra Comique, the Comédie Française, and the Théâtre du Chatelet, for the purpose of arranging a series of fêtes. The first of these took place on Friday night last, taking the form of a Venetian fête. The Seine was alive with brightly illuminated boats, carrying bands of music, living tableaux, and fireworks. One hundred and fifty craft participated. The affair was very successful.

A VERSATILE LITTLE COMMUNITY.

One Small Room in Which Many Men Transact Business.

"The busiest corner in New York" has become a set phrase used to describe some scene or incident happening at any one of at least a hundred intersections of streets. No one corner can actually claim the title of "the busiest," yet there is one corner that can justly be said to have the greatest variety of business ventures in the smallest space of any corner in the city. This is the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. The building at this corner is about twenty feet deep on Fifty-fourth Street, with about the same number of feet frontage on Eighth Avenue.

If any person in the neighborhood desires to move in a hurry he can go to this corner and find "moving vans and baggage wagons always on hand." If the landlord of the house should object to the tenant moving on account of a little difference as to rent he can go to the same corner and arrange with a "City Marshal, who promptly attends to landlord and tenant cases," if the tenant believes that he has a good defense to any claim for rent he can, after arranging for the removal of his furniture, retain a "counselor at law" in the same corner building.

However, if the landlord and tenant are in perfect harmony and the tenant desires to continue in the same flat he is occupying, and the landlord is willing to make some repairs, he can arrange with the "carpenter and builder," who is located in the room next to the "City Marshal," and if the repairs are arranged for and the tenant may desire to have his "mattresses renovated on short notice," this can be done at the same place. Some of the tenant's furniture may be a little worn. If so, he can find a "cabinetmaker and upholsterer" at the same place.

In the little basement under this office the tenant can make contracts to have his morning paper delivered, arrange for his coffee in the morning and his coal and kindling wood for the Winter, buy what fruit he needs, or have his shoes polished.

WHERE FERRY EMPLOYES SLEEP.

Swing Hammocks in the Women's Cabin—Life Preserver Beds.

A belated passenger of one of the big North River ferryboats, at 2 A. M., a few days ago, was surprised to notice upon entering the women's cabin that he was inside a fully furnished sleeping barracks. Two or three hammocks, laden with blankets and pillows were swinging from one wall to the other, while the floor was covered with beds made with piles of life preservers.

"What's the fare for?" the passenger inquired of the deckhand.

"Oh, we sleep here, you know. This is the boat's last trip, and as there won't be many people go over we've just made as soon as we get across."

The passenger sighed with relief, for at first he had thought they were going to make him sleep away the night alongside the Jersey shore, or else send him in search of another boat. A little later, however, he began to wish that the former had been the case, for the second deckhand came in with a load of sandwiches and beer bottles and a pack of cards.

These he seated under one of the beds, remarking to the passenger that the cabin was "not used solely for sleeping purposes at all."

"Every time we have," he said, "we do the best of it. But if we were found out, the game would be up."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sarah Floyd-Jones.

Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones died on Friday night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She was born eighty-four years ago in this city and was the daughter of the late Gen. Henry Floyd-Jones. Her mother was formerly Miss Watts of Charleston.

During the last three years Miss Floyd-Jones has been a little into society. Her Winters in Europe years have been spent at the Fifth Avenue hue, but her home was in South Oyster Bay, or Massapequa, L. I. There, for half a century, she was a leading figure in social and literary life.

The immediate relatives who survive her are two brothers and one sister. The brothers are Edward Floyd-Jones, ex-State Senator from Queens County, and Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, a retired army officer. Her sister is Mrs. John D. Jones. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, of the law firm of Carter & Ledyard, is a nephew, formerly Miss Louise Conda R. Floyd-Jones, survives her.

Miss Floyd-Jones belonged to the Episcopal Church, and was a member of the Church Charity Organization of Long Island, located at Albany and Hicks and Clinton and Dekalb Streets, Brooklyn, she had long been a leading member.

Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Oyster Bay, to-morrow morning, beginning as soon as the train leaving the Long Island Thirty-fourth Street station at 10:50 reaches Massapequa. A special car for the friends of the family will be attached to the train.

Floyd and Jones families, before the combination of name was effected, have been prominent in this State for more than a century. Richard Floyd, a native of Wales, was the founder of the former family in this country in 1654, and before his death, in 1690, he had been a Colonel of militia and a Judge of the Suffolk County Court. Then there were three more Floyds, the last of whom married Arabella Jones in 1758.

She was a daughter of Judge David Jones of Fort Neck. Her brother, Judge Thomas Jones, left property to her male issue on condition that the Floyd and Jones names be joined so David Richard Floyd, only son of Richard and Arabella Floyd, became David Richard Floyd-Jones. His name was made legal by a legislative enactment of 1788.

Major General Henry Floyd-Jones, father of Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones, was the son of David Richard Floyd-Jones. He died in 1802 at the age of seventy years, having at various times held the offices of Assemblyman, State Senator, and member of the Court of Errors of Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties.

An uncle of Miss Sarah Floyd-Jones was Brig. Gen. Thomas Floyd-Jones, who died in 1851. His son, David Richard Floyd-Jones, was a lawyer of prominence. He was Lieutenant Governor from 1863 to 1864, having previously been Secretary of State and State Senator.

Edgar E. Duryea.

Edgar E. Duryea, the millionaire starch manufacturer, died suddenly at his residence, Glen Cove, L. I., Friday night. He had been sick three months, but his death was not expected. Friday afternoon Mr. Duryea complained of feeling worse, but it was not thought that it was anything more than the heat. He retired early Friday evening. About 11 o'clock the family was aroused by a servant, who said Mr. Duryea was sinking fast. Physicians were summoned, but before they arrived Mr. Duryea expired. The family physician said that death was due to cancer of the stomach.

Mr. Duryea was born in Oswego, N. Y., sixty-five years ago. He went to Glen Cove when a boy, and some years later started the Glen Cove Starch Company. From this small concern sprang the extensive plant which was absorbed by the National Starch Company four years ago. Mr. Duryea was instrumental in forming the new company, and held a large block of stock. His wealth was estimated at $3,000,000. Mr. Duryea was a widower. He is survived by a son, Walter Duryea, and three daughters—Mrs. Thalberg and Mrs. Spriggs of Manhattan, and Mrs. Townsend Cook of Oyster Bay.

The son came into great prominence about a year ago by breaking his neck while bathing at Oyster Bay. A surgical operation was performed, and he is now in the Adirondacks recuperating.

Santiago Perez.

Advices received yesterday announced the death in Paris of ex-President Santiago Perez of the Republic of Colombia and former Colombian Minister at Washington. The cause of death was Bright's disease. He was seventy years of age.

Señor Climaco Calderon, the present Minister from Colombia at Washington and his wife, who is a daughter of Señor Perez, were present at the deathbed. Señor Perez was a leading member of the Liberal Party, now in revolution against the Conservative Government. He was President of Colombia from 1873 to 1875. He then became his country's Minister to the United States and remained here four years. He was well known as an authority on international law and as an orator. It is said that as a Spanish writer he had no equal in South America.

About eight years ago, on account of his political affiliations, Señor Perez was exiled from his native country by ex-President Caro, known as "the Bandit President." All of his vast estate was confiscated by the Conservative Government, and he went to Paris broken in fortune and in spirit.

His life in the French capital was not in accordance with the lavish manner of existence usually enjoyed by former Presidents of South American countries. In fact, he lived and died there in very poor circumstances.

Dr. Hermann A. Loos.

Dr. Hermann Andreas Loos, who died of yellow fever on the steamship Chile on July 17, was a graduate of the College of the City of New York and received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia University last June.

For several years Dr. Loos had been a teacher in the New York City day schools, the New York evening schools, and during the past two Winters an instructor in chemistry in the East Side Evening High School.

From 1899 to 1900 he was a fellow of chemistry at Columbia University, and an assistant in analytical chemistry shortly before his departure for South America, where he had been appointed assayer and chemist to the Copper Corporation, Limited, of Chile. He was on his way to Valparaiso, Chile, when stricken with the fever, which he is supposed to have contracted in Panama early in July, where the fever was raging then.

Dr. Loos was a Fellow of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, a member of the American Chemical Society, and a member and one of the founders of the Columbia University Chemical Society.

Prof. Charles Scott Venable.

Charles Scott Venable, for the past five years Professor Emeritus of Mathematics at the University of Virginia, died yesterday at his home at Charlottesville, Va.

Charles Scott Venable was born in Prince Edward County, Va., April 19, 1827. He received an academic education at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., and the University of Virginia, graduating from the former institution in 1842 and the latter in 1848. He continued his studies at Berlin in 1852 and at Bonn in 1854.

Prior to 1861 he held professorships in the Universities of South Carolina and Georgia and in Hampden-Sidney College. During the civil war he was a Lieutenant Colonel and Aide de Camp on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

In 1865 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, and from 1870 to 1873 was Chairman of the Faculty.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH C. G

FOOTBALL AT PRINCETON

University Field Put in Fine Condition for Early Practice.

PROSPECTS FOR THE TEAM

Langdon Lea or "Alex" Moffatt Will Act in Capacity of Head Coach—Only Four Old Players.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 11.—One of the chief topics of interest in Princeton at the present time is football, and attention has been turned in this direction, preparations having been made for welcoming back Old Nassau's gridiron veterans. The university field has been put in fine condition for the early season practice, and everything is now ready for the preliminary work to begin. As the season closes a week earlier than last year, Capt. Peil will come in a week before the university opens to look over the candidates and make any further preparations. He will be here on Sept. 13, and has announced that practice will begin on the 17th.

The prospects of a strong team this Fall are quite discouraging, since all the old players who composed the Tigers' line last year are out of college, with the exception of Capt. Peil, at left tackle. The fact that so many good substituted from last year are in the university sheds a ray of light on the solution of the line problem. Although the Captain and coaches will have to work hard to turn these men into shape, belief is entertained among Princetonians that this can be done. The best candidates for the vacant positions in the line are G. Poe, 1902, and H. Little, 1901, left end; Mills, 1902, left guard; Monroe, a big 300-pound freshman, Wright, 1902, Hale, 1902, and Losey, 1902, centre; Dana, 1903, and De Witt, 1904, of Lawrenceville School, right guard; Duer, seminary, Sheffield, 1902, and Gardner, 1901, right tackle; Roper, 1902, and Kelly, 1901, right end. Most of this material was given good trials last Fall, and there should be some fine players turned out from among them this season. The entering class may also bring in a good man or two to help fill in the gaps.

The positions back of the line will be filled equally as well as they were last Fall. Reiter will play right half again; McCord will look after the other side, and for the quarter back place there are three very clever candidates. Hutchinson, who played last year, Duncan of the '98 eleven, and Young of the Seminary, formerly quarter on the Cornell team. The position of full back appears to lie between Hodgman, 1903, and Mattis, 1901. The former is a heavy line hitter, but is quite weak as yet in punting. Mattis is the better man in punting, but not as effective at striking the line. The experience of this Fall will, however, doubtless make a noticeable improvement in them both.

Capt. Peil has not announced his policy as to the number of coaches he will have to assist him in rounding the men into condition, but from what can be learned there will be a head coach and seven or eight transient coaches. Langdon Lea is spoken of for the main position again. Should he not be able to accept the work will probably fall to Alexander Moffatt. Among those who will be here at different times during the season to help in the work are Balliett, Harry Brown, Howard Brokaw, Fred Smith, Arthur Poe, "Billy" Barnard, Edwards, Holt, and Janeway.

Princeton's policy has always been to have no Summer practice, but to start the practice early in the Fall, and to keep up a systematic line of training from the start to the finish. It is hoped that still greater enthusiasm will be manifested among the students this year, since the team starts out with an apparent handicap, but four of her old players being left. As the Yale game is to be played here on Nov. 17 a great demonstration is expected to take place during the last week's practice.

ON THE LOCAL CREASES.

Livingston Field Club Won from Manhattan by a Margin of 47 Runs.

Notwithstanding the torrid weather of yesterday, local cricketers were as busy as usual, and several interesting contests of both the Metropolitan District Cricket League and New York Cricket Association were brought off.

The chief game of the day took place at Prospect Park, where the Livingston Field Club, leader in the race for the pennant this year, played its return game with the Manhattans. The heat must have had an effect upon the batsmen, for the scoring of both sides was unexpectedly low. M. R. Cobb and H. E. Jackson made a good stand for the Livingston's first wicket, with scores of 25 and 20 respectively, but then the wickets fell quickly until W. S. R. Ogilby came in and hit vigorously for 32, not out. For Manhattan, W. Adam obtained top score with a good inning of 18, but J. Adam and F. J. Prendergast were the only other double figure scorers, and the Livingstons won by 47 runs. M. R. Cobb bowled finely for the winners and captured five wickets for 18 runs. The totals were: Livingston F. C., 125; Manhattan C. C., 78.

The Brooklyn and Kings County Clubs had a closely contested game in the association series, and after an exciting finish Kings County won by the narrow margin of 8 runs. G. Barnes bowled effectively for the winners at a critical time, while J. Stanton batted vigorously for 24, and F. E. Fisher and C. T. Toddings added double figures. For Brooklyn, E. H. Smith secured top score with 18, while A. Withers added 16 and A. S. Durrant and G. C. Boxill 14 each. The totals were: Kings County, 88; Brooklyn, 80.

The Nelson Lodge team had also an association game at Prospect Park, and rather surprised Team B of Paterson by scoring an easy victory by 39 runs. E. A. Skyne and T. W. Harris bowled effectively for Nelson Lodge. The former took five wickets for 24 runs, and the latter three for 15. W. Kelland made top score of the game for Nelson Lodge with a good innings of 20, while T. B. Caudell added 13 and T. Newman 10, not out. For Paterson, A. Brown played well for 15, but the only other double figure scorer was F. Ashton, with 13, not out. The totals were: Nelson Lodge, 85; Paterson Team B, 46.

The Columbia Oval Club played Team B of Brooklyn at Prospect Park, and succeeded in gaining the victory on the first innings by the narrow margin of nine runs. The Brooklyns made a great effort to win by playing a second innings, and would have succeeded had there been five minutes more for play. The totals were: Columbia Oval, 54 and 21; Brooklyn Team B, 45 and 25, for 3 wickets.

The New York Club could muster only seven men for its league game at Bayonne with the Knickerbocker A. C., and, as a consequence, suffered defeat by 72 runs. A. Gunn hit vigorously for the Knickerbockers for 33, while good innings were also played by A. V. Clarke for 42, and F. F. Kelly for 36. The latter obtained all 6 of the New York wickets which fell, for 32 runs. J. E. Roberts hit vigorously for New York for 27, not out, and made a prolonged stand for the last wicket with H. S. Sandall, who contributed 22. The totals were: Knickerbocker A. C., 166; New York, 94.

Southern Tennis Championship.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 11.—Clarence V. Angier, Jr., of Atlanta, won the championship in tennis of the Southeastern States and of Georgia, and the Agassiz trophy in a challenge match to-day against T. Coleman Ward of Birmingham, who formerly held these honors. The match was marked for its brilliant playing throughout. The score was 10—8, 2—6, 7—5, 6—8.

Two hours and forty-five minutes were required for the contest. This practically closed the Southeastern States tennis tournament. The championship in doubles will be played next Monday by Angier and Williams of Atlanta, and Brown and Ward of Birmingham.

Mr. Angier will enter the tournament at Newport next week for the National championship.

AMERICAN YACHTS AT COWES.

Sir Thomas Lipton Was Not Proposed for Membership in Royal Yacht Squadron.

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LONDON, Aug. 11.—The "American Colony," as the fleet of white yachts flying the Stars and Stripes at Cowes is called, alone saved the historic yachting week from being a dismal failure. The Prince of Wales himself did all possible during the last two days to enliven the situation; but a Prince in mourning, just home from the funeral of his brother, is not the liveliest merry-maker, and Cowes hopes to wait many years before it sees a duller season.

"By all means the smartest steam yachts here," said Sir Thomas Lipton to a representative of The Associated Press at Cowes, "and many of the handsomest sailing craft are flying the American colors. Last year France seemed to lead; but she is almost entirely absent this week, and the Americans are easily entitled to first place." Many members of the Royal Yacht Squadron are equally enthusiastic in their praise of the American display. No visitors to this exclusive place are more warmly greeted than are the owners of American boats. Imposing as was the Nahma, as she floated directly off the clubhouse, a Chicago gentleman's yacht was scarcely less conspicuous. This was the Utowana, owned by Allison V. Armour, whose crew of Lascars with red fezzes and red and blue jerseys are the most conspicuous picture of the waterside. Then there is the Josephine, with P. A. B. Widener's party, including the Elkinses, Knights, and other Philadelphians. J. A. Hinckley, of New York has had one of the merriest parties of the week on board the Calanthe.

Sir Thomas Lipton's name was not proposed for membership at the Royal Yacht Squadron meeting on Monday. The explanation furnished among those in a position to pronounce an opinion on the subject is that the understanding got abroad that if not the Prince of Wales himself, other notable persons were attempting to rush Sir Thomas through. It only needed a breath of this kind before balloting to settle the fate of any presumptive candidate, for this most exclusive club does not like even its royal members to appear to have too much control, even though the members may not have the slightest personal objection to a candidate. When this condition of affairs was discovered Sir Thomas Lipton's name, naturally, was not presented.

NONPAREILS' ROWING REGATTA.

Heat Not Sufficiently Fierce to Prevent Some Spirited Racing.

The intense heat had no terrors for the hardy oarsmen of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, who held their twenty-second annual club regatta yesterday afternoon. Almost every man entered in the various races faced the starter. The balcony of the clubhouse was well filled with ladies when the first event, the first heat of the junior single gigs, was started at 3 o'clock. W. Spiegel just managed to beat C. Arendt in this event, and R. W. Weed, Jr., was an easy winner of the second heat. In the finals Weed rowed right away from Spiegel and crossed the line a good two lengths in the lead. Weed was also an easy victor in the novice gig race. Capt. Canavan was delighted with the showing made by Weed, and predicts for him a successful aquatic career.

The junior double gig race went to Raymond and Kroll, by a length over P. H. Moore and E. L. Simpson. Raymond and Kroll also took the intermediate double gig event, defeating W. H. La Forge and J. W. Alexander by two lengths.

Five crews started in the four-oared gig event. After a heart-breaking race, the crew captained by "Fred" Gaisel, an all-round athlete of the Seventh Regiment, won by a length. The event of the day, however, was the eight-oared shell race, in which four crews started. For half a mile the boats were close together. Then the eight captained by J. Canavan spurted and finally won by a length and a half over the crew of E. A. Nicola. The course rowed over was about five-eighths of a mile, extending from the Madison Avenue Bridge to the Union Boat Club. Summaries:

Junior Single Gig.—Won by R. W. Weed, Jr.; W. Spiegel, second. Time—4:20.
Novice Gig.—Won by R. W. Weed, Jr.; G. A. Pearse, second. Time—4:10.
Junior Double Gig.—Won by H. Raymond and A. Kroll; P. H. Moore and E. L. Simpson, second. Time—4:25.
Intermediate Double Gig.—Won by H. Raymond and W. Kroll; W. H. La Forge and J. W. Alexander, second. Time—4:30.
Four-Oared Gig Race.—Won by crew composed of F. Gaisel, 1; H. Maurus, 2; E. Simpson, 3; C. Arendt, 4; R. Fellows, coxswain. Crew composed of J. Canavan, 1; M. Naughton, 2; H. Klenen, 3; J. Eagen, 4; E. C. Adlum, coxswain, second. Time—4:40.
Eight-Oared Shell Race.—Won by crew composed of J. Canavan, 1; A. B. Kroll, 2; P. H. Moore, 3; C. Fleck, 4; J. Hunken, 5; H. Raymond, 6; C. Nash, 7; J. M. Eagan, 8; C. H. Alexander, coxswain. Crew composed of E. A. Nicola, 1; C. H. Beck, 2; M. Naughton, 3; F. Dearnbecker, 4; G. C. Schneider, 5; J. Myers, Jr., 6; W. Tierney, 7; J. Skerrett, 8, and H. Schneider, coxswain, second. Time—4:47.

DIOCESAN UNION GAMES.

Northern New Jersey Athletes Contest in Field and Track Events.

With the mercury at a great height, athletes representing the several societies embracing the Diocesan Union of Northern New Jersey vied with each other on track and field yesterday at Shooting Park, in Newark. A large crowd lined the oval in the centre of the park.

The Institutes of Newark won the banner for scoring the most points. Summaries:

One Mile Run, Handicap—Won by T. J. Vogelius, St. Peter's, Jersey City, 30 yards; William Reiley, Holy Name, Belleville, 20 yards, second; J. Brandon, Holy Name, Belleville, 75 yards, third. Time—4:42 1-5.
Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap—Won by Joseph McEntyre, Entre Nous, Paterson, 5 feet 6 inches, with 38 feet; second, Frank A. Sullivan, Institute, Newark, 4 feet 6 inches, with 37 feet 5 inches; third, Edward Gorman, Holy Name Society, Belleville, 3 feet, with 37 feet.
Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by Thomas Pruor, Institute, Newark, 6 inches, with 5 feet 9½ inches; second, Edward J. Kern, Institute, Newark, 2 inches, with 5 feet 7½ inches; third, James H. Reiley, Institute, Newark, scratch, with 5 feet 6½ inches.
One-Mile Team Relay Race, Scratch—Won by Institute, Newark; C. Y. M. A., Harrison, second; Entre Nous, Paterson, third. Time—4:47 2-5.

Paret Won Tennis Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 11.—This was the closing day of the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament, and the title, and with it the permanent possession of the Cochran Challenge Cup passed into the hands of J. Parmly Paret of New York. When he and H. H. Hackett, the Yale champion, came together to-day it was certain that one or the other would carry off the throphy for good, for each had won it twice before, and this was the final struggle. Paret was far the steadier, and his defense finally forced Hackett's attack to break down. The New Yorker's physical condition was much better than that of last year's winner of the title, and he outlasted Hackett, the latter losing much of his speed and some of his steadiness after the second set. Summaries:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—J. P. Paret, challenger, beat H. H. Hackett, holder, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.
Championship Doubles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett and A. J. Williston beat J. P. Paret and J. C. Davidson, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4.
Handicap Singles.—Semi-Final Round—F. Alsop, (half 30,) beat P. W. Whittemore, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 6—4. Final Round—A. S. Black, (half 15,) beat F. Alsop, (half 30,) 6—2, 8—6.

GERMAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury, Schlechter, and Maroczy to Play Off Tie for First Place.

MUNICH, Aug. 11.—Late last night, in the international chess tournament in this city, Halprin resigned his adjourned game against Schlechter, and as this player, like Pillsbury and Maroczy, had thus won twelve points, a tie match was ordered by the committee, each man to play two games with the other men, the contest to begin to-morrow.

This morning Bardeleben beat Berger in the unfinished game from the thirteenth round, while Showalter defeated Billecard, and not vice versa, as reported yesterday. The prizes were therefore divided as follows:

First, second, and third prizes, tie between Maroczy, Pillsbury, and Schlechter; fourth prize, Burn; fifth prize, Marco; sixth prize, Cohn; seventh and eighth prizes, divided between Berger, Janowski, Showalter and Wolf.

Maroczy also received the first Rothschild prize for the greatest number of won games, and Pillsbury and Schlechter divided the second prize donated by Rothschild.

The final record is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	Name.	Won.	Lost.
Bardeleben.	3	12	Janowski..	7½	7½
Berger.	7½	7½	Marco.	10	5
Billecard..	3	12	Maroczy..	13	3
Burn..	10½	4½	Pillsbury..	12	5
Cohn..	8	7	Popiel..	8½	8½
Gottschall.	6½	8½	Schlechter.	12	3
Halprin..	5	10	Showalter.	7½	7½
Jakob..	1½	12½	Wolf..	7½	7½

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

Brooklyn.

Thousands of Yards of New Carpets and Rugs
A Quarter to a Third Underpriced.

This is a sale extraordinary in more than one respect, a sale that will be memorable in Carpet history.
More than 100,000 yards are concerned in it.
They are the newest Carpets and Rugs in existence at the present time.
They are priced from a quarter to a third less than they ought to be now—more than that under what they will cost later.
How did we do it? That's another story.

In the first place we bought these Carpets months ago, long before they were made. Prices were lower, then. In the second place we bought such great quantities that low prices then were made lower to get our trade. In the third place we have taken a big slice off our usual profit to make this opening Carpet sale of the new season the biggest and best in our history.

This isn't a clear-up sale, remember. Other people are advertising big bargains that are clear-ups—we had such a sale ourselves a bit ago to make room for these very Carpets. Every yard we speak of is fresh, new patterned, well made—nobody but the best makers can make Carpets for us. Buy now and you save a quarter to a third. Buy later when these stocks are gone and you will pay regular prices. It rests with you—we've done our part.

2,800 yards of all wool filling Ingrain Carpet in ten patterns; value 50c a yard, at 39c
5,500 yards of the best quality all wool Ingrain Carpet, such makes as the Hartford, Fernbrook, and Lowell Mills; 33 patterns; worth 65c. to 85c. a yard, at ..... 49c., 55c., and 59c
15,000 yards of Alex. Smith's Sons' all wool surface Tapestry Carpets, one of the best modcrate priced Carpets made; 18 patterns, suitable for rooms, halls or stairs; value 60c. and 65c. a yard, at ..... 45c. and 49c. a yard
2,750 yards of extra quality mottled Tapestry Carpet; value 70c. a yard, at 50c
1,500 yards of extra quality mottled Velvet Carpet; value $1.00 a yard, at 65c
15,000 yards of the celebrated Alex. Smith's Sons' most desirable and beautiful Axminsters and Velvet Carpets; 32 patterns, suitable for every use; value $1.00 to $1.35 a yard, at ..... 75c., 85c. and 95c. a yard
5,000 yards of the best five frame Body Brussels Carpets from the Hartford, Whittal, Amsterdam and Lowell Mills; 15 patterns; value $1.10 to $1.35 a yard, at ..... 85c., 95c. and $1.05 a yard
7,000 yards of the splendid Bigelow and Savonnerie Axminster and Wilton Velvet Carpets in all the variations between the most dainty and the dark, rich Oriental designs and colorings; value $1.50 and $1.65 a yard, at ..... $1.05, $1.15 and $1.25
3,500 yards of Royal Wilton Carpets from one of the best makers in the world; the best and most beautiful Carpeting made; 16 exquisite patterns; value $2.50 to $3.00 a yard, at ..... $1.75 a yard

The Rugs.

These are the best Smyrna Rugs made, representing all of the best makers in a wide variety of new and beautiful Oriental designs and color combinations, and prices for them are exceptionally low.

18x36 in..... 95c 30x60 in..... $2.55
21x46 in..... $1.45 36x72 in..... $3.70
26x54 in..... $2.10 4x7 ft..... $6.10
Square sizes:
30x33 in..... $1.65 36x40 in..... $2.20
48x54 in..... $3.95
Carpet sizes:
6x6 ft..... $9.35 9x9 ft..... $23.00
Carpet sizes:
5x8 ft..... $10.35 9x12 ft..... 23.50
6x9 ft..... $13.75 9x12 ft..... $26.50
7½x10½ ft.. $17.25 9x15 ft..... $36.50
7½x10½ ft.. $20.20 10½x13½ ft. $38.25
Hall Runners:
2½x9 ft..... $5.35 3x12 ft..... $8.35
3x9 ft..... $6.55 2½x15 ft..... $8.90
Hall Runners:
2½x12 ft..... $ 15 3x15 ft..... $10.10
A fresh, new lot of Axminster Rugs at less than the present wholesale cost. Worth seeing—the prices and the Rugs themselves will do the rest.
18x36 in..... 85c
27x54 in..... $1.95
36x72 in..... $3.25
4½x6½ feet..... $5.65
4½x6½ feet, one piece..... $6.85
6x9 ft., one piece..... $14.75
8¼x10½ ft $16.25
9x12 ft..... $18.75 and $21.25
Carpet Rugs in considerable variety at considerably less than the cost of the goods.

Third floor.

Upholsterings a Third Off.

Some more, some less; but the average is a third. In many cases prices are below what the identical Upholsteries would cost us to-day. Such prices make necessities of the home beautifiers that ordinarily might be called luxuries. They make it worth your while to come in from seashore or mountain to buy.

There is wide choice among fresh and handsome stocks, too wide to tell about in detail. Here are some price hints:

Tapestries. 50 inch silk and cotton Gobelin Tapestry, most desirable for dining room or library furniture and general wear; pretty shades of red, cream and green; value $3.25 a yard, at $2.19
Figured Tapestry, suitable for wall coverings or portieres; excellent designs in delicate shades of Nile green, blue, cream and gold ..... 59c. a yard
A pair of portieres made up now from these Tapestries will cost you just half of the usual price.

Tapestry Remnants. Short lengths left after a busy season in the Upholstery Store. They are most desirable patterns in pieces ¾ to 3 yards long. Half priced.

Tapestry Portieres. Portieres of heavy armure weave, 50 inches wide and 3 yards long; corded edge; good colors and designs; value $9.00 a pair, at $5.98
100 pairs of Oriental striped Portieres, fringed top and bottom; 50 inches wide and 3 yards long; value $6.50 a pair, at $4.98
100 pairs of Tapestry Portieres in armure weave; fringed top and bottom; colors rose, green, tobacco, and red; value $4.50 a pair, at $2.79

Lace Curtains. These are fresh arrivals, new patterned and handsome and priced much below what they must be later. Curtains of imitation Arabian Point, many of them copies of the most expensive real lace—perfect copies, too; $5.75, $7.00, $8.00, $9.50, and $10.50 a pair.
Curtains of white Irish Point, freshly arrived from the best makers of St. Gall, $3.00, $4.00, $5.48, and $7.48.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, special value at $1.24, $1.69, $2.48, and $4.98 a pair.
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains specially low priced at $14.98, $21.50, and $27.50 a pair.

Window Shades. Several hundred more of the sort that went with the telling last week. They are of hand-made cambrics and opaques, 3x6, with fixtures complete and with fringe; colors, ecru, olive, white, sage, and green; value 75c. and $1.00, at 34c

Curtain Poles of brass, two to six of a kind; value $2.00, at 98c
Wooden Curtain Poles with fixtures complete; 5 feet x 1⅛ inches; oak and cherry finish; value 35c., at 15c

Utility Boxes. They fill a long-felt need, as the promptness with which the previous lot disappeared showed. $1.59, $1.98, and $2.29

Sofa Pillows filled with mixed down and covered with Oriental figured prints; value $2.25 each, at $1.35

Sash Curtain Material. White Madras, 40 inches wide; value 40c. a yard, at ..... 19c. a yard
Fish Nets, 40 inches wide ..... 19c. a yard

Third floor, front.

Clothing and Walking Skirts

Low Priced and Handsome.

Notice how many women wear these Skirts almost everywhere out of doors. Paris and London say the short skirt will soon be used for everything but house or carriage wear.

Two sorts we will speak of—very low priced both of them:
Of dark gray Oxfords and brown handsome plaid back materials; several rows of stitching around the bottom, $3.98 and $5.25.
Of heavy white pique, well hung and finished, $1.95.

Second floor, front.

Prices Reduced for

Children's Summer Dresses

Dainty wear for the little folks for the rest of the summertime at prices that might perhaps not be expected when the Summer was over. We don't propose that these Dresses, Skirts and Waists shall wait a bit longer, though, and the new prices are bound to make them say quick good-byes.

The Dresses are of white lawn, made with a yoke effect and prettily trimmed with embroidery and insertion. They have full skirts and hems and sizes are 4 to 14 years. Price has been $2.69. Now choose 98c
The Shirt Waists are of excellent precales, lawns, and ginghams, in plain and striped patterns. Sizes are 10 to 16 years and price has been $1.49. Now they are ..... 69c. apiece
The Skirts are of the washable sort made of denim, duck, linen, and pique, in attractive models and lengths to fit misses and children. Very little priced at ..... 69c. and 89c

Second floor.

Black Silk Waists.

Handsome and Little Priced.

This is a style that belongs to the aristocracy of silk Waists—a Waist fine enough for any occasion. The material is an excellent black taffeta silk and the front, back, and sleeves are tucked in clusters, with a row of hemstitching between each two clusters. There are straps trimmed with buttons down the front and the collar is detachable. It is a much underpriced Waist at $4.98

Second floor.

Children's Sailor Suits.

Such Suits cost $5.00 at the beginning of the season. To be sure we have sold them for less than that since then; but never for anything approaching their price to you to-morrow. They are made of fine pique, elaborately trimmed. Natty, jaunty Suits, with full skirts and deep hems, of course. As good $5.00 value now as they were to begin with. Only the 4 and 6 year sizes, that's why they are marked now at $1.69

Second floor.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham & Flushing Ave., BROOKLYN.

SPECIALS!

Ladies' Suit Dept.

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Suits, Waists, Skirts and Wrappers. We continue our Suit Sale this week, all high-class Fashionable Suits made of Imported Venetian, Covert, Broadcloth and Homespuns.

50 Ladies' Suits, ready to wear, worth from $8 to $12.00, selling at $5.00.
63 Ladies' Suits, ready to wear, worth from $14.50 to $19.98, selling at $7.50.
55 Ladies' Suits, ready to wear, worth from $20.00 to $25.00, selling at $10.00.
125 Ladies' Silk Mohair Dress Skirts, ready to wear, worth $5.00, selling at $1.98.
375 Ladies' Taffeta Silk Shirt Waists, goods new and fresh from the manufacturer, worth $5.00 to $9.00, selling at $3.98.
100 Ladies' Plaid Back Rainy-Day Skirts, neatly stitched, pleated back, worth $5.50, selling at $3.98.

Wrappers at 83c.

1,000 Ladies' English Percale and French Lawn Wrappers, also House Dresses, neat patterns, selling at 83c.; worth $1.50.

Boys' Clothing!

Closing Prices for Summer Clothing! Also Early Fall Specials!

Washable Suits, white collars, were $1.50; sale price, 49c.
Washable Suits, 1,000 samples, worth $2.00; sale price, 59c.
Washable Knee Pants, genuine crash, worth 49c.; sale price, 19c.
Washable Knee Pants, duck, worth 25c.; sale price, 2 for 25c.
Blue, guaranteed fast colors, indigo, Boys' Waists, worth 35c.; sale at 19c.
Knee Pants, 100 dozen, all new styles, all wool, special, at 39c.
Sailor Suits, (see our window display,) $3.50 suits, at $1.98.
School Suits, strictly all wool, worth $3.50; Monday, at $1.98.

Young Men's Trousers at $1.00.

For young men 18 to 20 years, an excellent chance to buy a pair of Business Trousers, worth $2.00, at one-half price, $1.00.

Sailor Suits at $1.00.

About 100 Sailor Suits, sizes only from 3 to 7 years; these are all-wool suits, suitable to wear now and for school; they have sold at $2.50; considering the sizes we have left, choice at $1.00.

Clothing Dept.—Second Floor.

Shoe Department.

The Largest Assortment, Newest Styles and Economy of Prices.

Fine Footwear at Special Cut Prices for Monday.

Ladies' Hand Turn Oxford Fine Glacé Kid, three assortments of toes, widths A to EE, sizes 2½ to 8, $3.00 quality, at $1.95.
Ladies' Hand Welt Shoes, button and lace, all the latest toes, in fine glacé kid and cloth tops, widths A to E, sizes 2½ to 7, $3.50 and $4.00 quality, at $2.79.
Ladies' Comfort Shoes, in lace and Congress, hand turn soles, sizes 5 to 8, $1.75 value, at $1.25.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 613 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

ENGLAND'S GOLF CHAMPION.

J. H. Taylor Arrives Here and Will Play Exhibition Matches Throughout the Country.

J. H. Taylor, champion golf player, arrived here last night on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. He was met at the pier by G. H. Cann, coach of the Pittsburg Golf Club, and a partner of Mr. Taylor in the business of making golf sticks. Mr. Cann is supposed to have been arranging games for his partner in this country.

"I am in for the game anywhere and with anybody," said the champion to a reporter. "But I have made no arrangements to meet Vardon or any one else. It is certain, however, that we shall come together, and also that I shall meet other American players."

For the next few days Mr. Taylor will be at the Broadway Central Hotel. He has with him an extensive collection of golf sticks and other implements of the game.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

Ladies' Tournament to Start Next Week—Play in Weekly Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The ladies' golf tournament for members and subscribers which is to be played next week over the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club links is for the Boardman Cup and three special prizes offered by the club. On Monday the play will be at eighteen holes, medal play, the first sixteen to qualify; on Tuesday and Wednesday the play will be at eighteen holes, match play, handicap, handicaps to be taken from the eighteen holes medal play; on Thursday the semi-finals are to be played, and on Friday the finals at eighteen holes match play, handicap.

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the lady champion for 1896-7-8, is entered and should prove a good winner if her handicap is not too great. Miss Hoyt is averaging about 91 for eighteen holes. Another promising player and a new aspirant for golf honors is Miss Julia Clark. Miss Clark plays a very fine long game and handles her irons like a veteran. The course is in very fine condition, the putting greens being in better shape than ever before this season.

Owing to the hot weather there were very few starters in the weekly handicap of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. Ten started, but only five handed in cards. The best gross score was made by H. Russell. His card was:

Out ..... 4 4 5 4 4 6 6 7 8—48
In ..... 5 5 4 6 5 6 5 5 3 4—43—91

The best net score was made by A. B. Boardman, it being 82, with a handicap of 10. Summary:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. B. Boardman	92	10	82
H. Russell	91	8	83
J. Collins	92	7	85
F. L. Wellman	94	7	87
W. A. Putnam	103	12	91

Others who played, but did not hand in cards, were N. Edgar, C. S. Brown, Alex. Morten, H. Page, and D. Nicoll. Play for the challenge cup was won by C. T. Richardson with 83.

GOLF FOR OTSEGO CUP.

Compton Beat Clark in Final Match by 2 Up and 1 to Play.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The two matches in the mixed foursomes for the Cooperstown Cup left over from yesterday afternoon on account of the men competing for the Otsego Cup were played this morning at nine holes, and resulted in Stephen C. Clark and Miss Patterson beating A. Coppell and Miss Bowers by 3 up and 1 to play, and G. Hyde Clarke and Mrs. Ryerson beating A. D. Compton and Mrs. Browning by 3 up and 2 to play. The semi-finals were not played, owing to the illness of the Patterson sisters, who lost by default. The finals at 18 holes were then played between G. Fox Tiffany and Miss Compton, and G. Hyde Clarke and Mrs. Ryerson, the latter winning by 1 up in 18 holes. The final match for the Otsego Cup, between A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, and Stephen C. Clark, Otsego, was won by Compton by 2 up and 1 to play. The summaries for the day's play:

Otsego Cup.—Final Round—A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, beat Stephen C. Clark, Otsego, by 2 up and 1 to play.
Cooperstown Cups.—Finish of First Round—Stephen C. Clark and Miss Patterson beat A. Coppell and Miss Bowers by 3 up and 1 to play; G. Hyde Clarke and Mrs. Ryerson beat A. D. Compton and Miss Browning by 3 up and 2 to play.
Semi-Final Rounds—G. Fox Tiffany and Miss Compton won by default from F. Johnston and Miss H. Patterson; G. Hyde Clarke and Mrs. Ryerson won by default from Stephen C. Clark and Miss Patterson.
Final Round—G. Hyde Clarke and Mrs. Ryerson beat G. Fox Tiffany and Miss Compton by 1 up.

BOGEY HANDICAP.

	Hd'cp.	Downs.
A. Holmes, Tuxedo	3	3
C. E. Woodman, Otsego	24	4
W. Scott O'Connor, Harbor Hill	15	5
Devereaux Emmett, Garden City	6	5
D. C. Pell, Otsego	20	6
J. P. Browning, Otsego	12	6
A. Ryerson, Otsego	12	6
F. B. Barrett, Englewood	15	6
F. W. Johnston, Otsego	18	6
L. J. Arnold, Otsego	20	6
H. Boyer, Otsego	13	6
Stephen C. Clark, Otsego	6	7
R. Starkweather, Otsego	15	8
Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill	10	9
P. C. Brown, Otsego	14	9
B. J. Savage, Albany Country Club	14	10
W. C. Johnston, Otsego	16	10
A. B. Cox, Otsego	18	10
W. Constable, Jr., Otsego	24	10
W. J. Johnston, Otsego	18	13

Class Handicaps at Ardsley.

In spite of the heat a goodly number of Ardsley golfers were on the links yesterday. In the Class A handicap for men, L. M. Greer was the winner, while E. B. Alvord won in Class B. The women's putting match resulted in a clever victory for Miss I. G. Williamson. Scores:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
L. M. Greer	94	9	85
A. E. Barron	94	7	87
H. Whitney	105	13	92
H. J. Haydel	106	9	97

CLASS B.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
E. B. Alvord	94	8	82
F. G. Goodman	110	20	90

Women's Putting Match.—Miss I. G. Williamson, 38; Mrs. Edgar, 41; Miss Ferris, 46; Mrs. Eugene Griffin, 47.

O'Brien Wins at Deal Beach.

Deal Beach golfers enjoyed an interesting tournament yesterday, in which match and medal play were combined. The forenoon was devoted to a qualifying round at medal play, in which the two best became eligible for the subsequent round at match play. H. J. Steele and M. J. O'Brien were the lucky competitors, and in the final round O'Brien won by 1 up. Scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. J. Steele	102	18	84
Morgan J. O'Brien	100	12	88
M. J. O'Brien	112	24	88
A. M. Hudnut	98	10	88
H. Croker	98	0	98
C. H. Murphey	93	0	93
A. Rogers	108	14	94
F. H. Hammett	110	12	98

Final Round, Match Play.—M. J. O'Brien beat H. J. Steele, 1 up.

Fairfield Defeats Apawamis.

The Fairfield County golf team visited the Apawamis links, in Rye, yesterday and defeated the home team by a score of 28 to 6. Summary:

FAIRFIELD.		APAWAMIS.	
F. C. Hilliard	0	W. S. Ford	2
E. B. Curtis	6	J. A. Peck	0
J. W. Curtis	2	J. B. Elmendorf	0
J. S. Gillespie	4	R. Furrmann	0
Sidney Douglas	7	M. Ballou	0
C. E. Martin	5	R. F. Matthew	0
G. A. Phelps	0	V. M. Delano	4
P. D. Hooper	1	F. H. Wiggin	0
F. M. Freeman	3	H. A. Sherman	0
Total	28	Total	6

Golf Handicap at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—Despite the terrible heat this afternoon the attendance of the members and subscribers at the Newport Golf Club was very large, and the players competing in the weekly handicap match were closely followed by many interested spectators.

In Class A A. Canfield won by a score of 91 gross, 15 handicap, net 76. Others playing in the same class were C. D. Busk, Arthur T. Kemp, Fred P. Sands, William H. Sands, C. G. Treat, United States Navy; W. W. Finley, W. P. Thompson, Rev. Roderick Terry, Roderick Terry, Jr., William Gammell, J. Ellis Hoffman, H. Mortimer Brooks, H. P. Young, United States Army; F. A. Metcalf, and P. A. Carroll.

In Class B H. Sedgwick won by a score of 101 gross, 18 handicap, 83 net. Others who played in the class were Miss Terry, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Hamilton W. Cary, Hon. Lisa penard Stewart, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Gladys Brooks, Edwin Post, Richard Stockton, Bayard Stockton, and R. H. Goddard.

CHICAGO CYCLIST WON.

McEachern of Canada Beaten in a Thirty-Mile Motor Paced Race at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—"Johnny" Nelson of Chicago to-day defeated "Archie" McEachern of Canada in a thirty-mile motor-paced bicycle race at the Woodside Park track. Nelson broke every record from one to thirty miles with the exception of those for one, two, and twenty-five miles.

Much of the interest

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Street.

F. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Street.

SEMI-ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE.

MONDAY MORNING, 8 O'CLOCK, the greatest Furniture Sale will commence. The kind of furniture that every one can buy, the reliable kind that lasts. We have collected the best things in the market, including 3,000 SAMPLES FROM THE NEW YORK FURNITURE EXPOSITION, which has just closed, so that the Furniture we offer is new, up-to-date, latest style and finish, at

25% to 50% Less Than Usual Prices.

Every piece in our immense stock is not reduced 25% to 50%, but with few exceptions the entire stock is marked down for this sale. You can enjoy the advantages of these very low prices and we will store free until Oct. 1. Mail Orders will receive prompt attention, and will deliver free all purchases amounting to $5.00 or over, to any Railroad Station in New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

BEDDING.

5,000 pounds white live geese Feathers, to be made to your order in beds, bolsters or pillows, $1.00 kind, at, per pound..65c
1,000 Pillows, ready-made, in various sizes and quantities.
20x28 size, 85c. kind.....65c
20x28 size, $1.25 kind.....85c
22x28 size, $2.00 kind.....98c
22x28 size, $2.50 kind.....$1.25
22x28 size, $3.00 kind.....$1.35
24x30 size, $3.50 kind.....$1.95
24x30 size, $4.00 kind.....$2.35

5,000 pounds Black S. A. Hair, No 2, enough for about 150 Mattresses, made up to your order in best tickings to be selected:
4 ft. 6 in. size, 40 lbs., $20.00 kind..$14.00
4 ft. size, 35 lbs., $18.00 kind.....$12.00
3 ft. 6 in. size, 30 lbs., $17.00 kind...$10.00
3 ft. size, 25 lbs., $15.00 kind.....$8.00

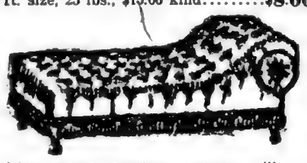

100 tufted Couches, buttons will not come out, covered in best velours, assorted colors fringe all around and covered under back of head with velour; we guarantee this Couch for one year from sale, only $8.75

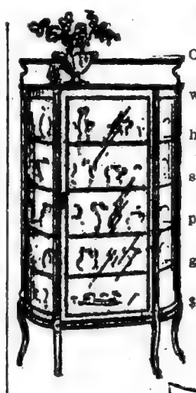

Bent End China Closets, 36 inches wide, 65 inches high, all quarter sawed oak and polished, adjustable grooved shelves, $20.00 kind,

$13.75.

1,000 of these fine piano polished all quarter sawed oak Dining Chairs; cannot be finished better, only

$1.85.

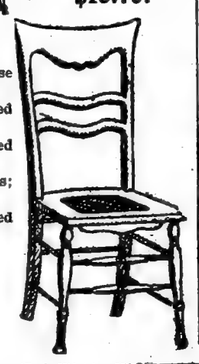

BEDDING.

We are leaders in good mattresses at low prices, with greater reductions for this sale. You can save 50 to 100 per cent. on your bedding. To insure perfect cleanliness to our patrons we never exchange beds, springs or mattresses.
Excelsior soft top Mattresses, size 3 feet, $2.25 kind, **$1.50**; 3 feet 6 inch size, $2.50 kind, **$1.75**; 4 feet size, $2.75 kind, **$2.00**; 4 ft. 6 in. size, $3.00 kind...**$2.25**
Excelsior soft top and bottom Mattresses, extra heavy ticking, 3 ft. size, $3.50 kind, **$2.50**; 3 ft. 6 in. size, $4.00 kind, **$2.75**; 4 ft. size, $4.50 kind, **$3.00**; 4 ft. 6 size, $5.00 kind.....**$3.25**
500 pure cotton Mattresses, made in layers, will not mat, lump or pack as cotton usually does, very soft and comfortable, covered in fancy tickings. The Mattress has stood the test of years. We have sold thousands without having a complaint from any. Size 4 ft. 6x4 ft., **$5.50**; size 3 ft. 6x3 ft.....**$5.00**
No. 19, woven wire and hardwood frame, 3 feet x 3 feet 6 size, $1.75 kind....98c
No. 9, all steel pipe and woven wire, $4.00 kind **$2.98**

Solid Oak Sideboard, 45 inches wide, 76 inches high, 14x24 French bevel plate glass, swell top, $16.00 kind.

$10.85.

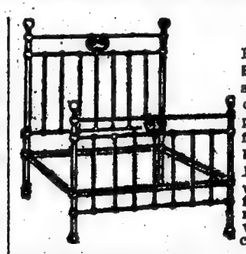

300 White Enamel and Brass Bedsteads, heavy one inch posts, heavy fillings, large brass rail head and foot with large full brass mounts and vases, brass centre scrolls, adjustable castors, 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 in., value $7.00, sale price.....**$4.98**

2,000 woven wire, steel and wood frame springs in our warehouse ready for immediate delivery at the following prices:
Sandman, extra heavy wood frame and woven wire, $5.00 kind.....**$3.00**
No. 10, woven wire and wood frame, $4.00 kind **$2.50**
No. 8, woven wire and wood frame, $3.00 kind **$1.85**

500 Morris Reclining Chairs, assorted styles, very best make, quarter sawed oak and mahogany finish frames, piano polished, spring seats, fitted with best velour hair cushions, some have sold as high as $18.00, none less than $10.00, only one of each style, all to go at one price ....

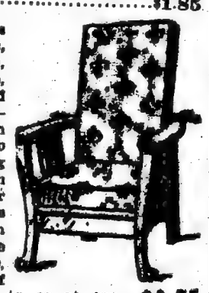

$8.75

1,000 of these fine polished Rockers, quarter sawed oak or mahogany finish, leather or saddle seats; the price is considerably below cost, but this is our usual custom at these semi-annual sales. This is the greatest value ever offered at

$1.95.

3,000 Parlor and Library Tables, purchased for this sale at a saving of 50 to 100 per cent.
This style solid mahogany or quarter sawed golden oak, piano polished, shaped top and rim, 24 inches square, French legs, at.... **$3.98**

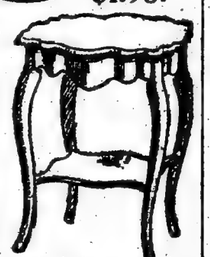

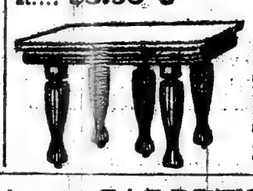

Extension Tables, made of quarter sawed oak, polish finish, large fluted legs, $12.00 kind.

$8.95.

$12.00 Desks, $8.75.

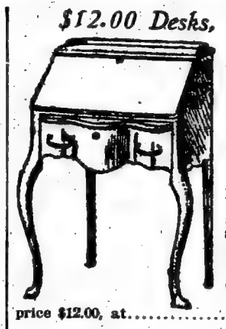

200 of this style Ladies' Desk, must be seen to be appreciated, a finely made piece of furniture, solid mahogany or French quarter sawed oak, piano polished and finished inside and out; French legs and serpentine drawer, usual price $12.00, at..... **$8.75**

50 of this style Desk-shaped Folding Bed, made of solid oak heavily carved front, strong woven wire spring, with spiral support, $16.00 kind, $10.75; $18.00 kind, with mirror.....**$13.98**
Acme all steel pipe and woven wire, $4.50 kind **$3.50**
No. 50, extra heavy pipe and woven wire, with steel rod and springs on sides, $6.00 kind **$4.00**

25 of this style Parlor Suit, 5 upholstered pieces in silk damask, spring edge, ruffled front, tufted back, piano polished inlaid frames, made up in the best manner; have sold for $35.00; sale price

$36.75.

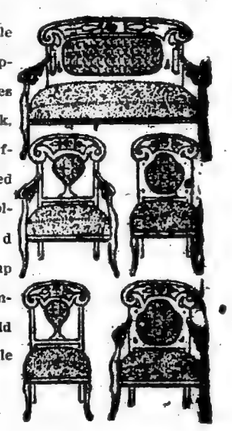

100 other style Suits to select from that were from $18.00 to $200.00, now **$9.98** to **$140.00.**

50 Gold Corner Chairs, will not tarnish, seats upholstered in all colors satin damask, $6.00 kind,

$3.85.

A SHOE BARGAIN.

850 Pairs of Women's $2.50 & $3.00 Shoes, at $1.35 a Pair

850 pairs of Women's Fine Black Vici Kid Button and Lace—as good and desirable a lot of Shoes as ever were made—but because the maker had an August cleaning of his stock rooms, you can buy them at most one-half their regular retail value. Soles are hand turned and McKay sewed, perfectly flexible, easy, soft and very comfortable; round, opera and coin toes, with patent leather tips. This is an exceptionally fine lot of Shoes. The style, fit, wear of them are of the best, every pair guaranteed same as regular stock, $2.50 and $3.00 would be a fair price for any pair of them, sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C and D, at . . . . . **$1.35 a Pair**

August Sale of Black Taffeta.

We will place on sale Monday the greatest Black Taffeta offering of the season. This is our regular 89c. grade of Taffeta, but taking advantage of the market at the present time, and by closing out the entire line of this particular make, we bought them at such a low figure we are going to give you the opportunity of getting this grade at the low price of **69c**

MUSIC.

Specials for Monday in Music and Musical Instruments
What is Home Without Love.....15c
Policy Sam 19c
Strike Up the Band 15c
Sing Me a Song of Sunny South.....19c
When We Were Sweet Sixteen.....19c
My Lady Lu.....19c
Pliny, Come Kiss Your Baby.....19c
I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I Do 15c
McKinley and Rooseveit March.....19c
Autumn Bird Waltz 19c
I Wonder if She's Waiting.....19c
In Good Old New York Town.....19c
My Yellow Pansy 19c
Always 19c
Wait 15c
She Rests by Suwanee River.....19c
Fatal Rose of Red 19c
Peace Forever March 19c
My Jersey Lily 15c
Sousa Girl 19c
Runaway Girl, Music 28c
Green Above the Red 19c
She Is an Allright Girl 15c
All the Geisha Music 40c
I've Got a White Man Working for Me.19c
Believe 19c
Cavalleria Rusticana 8c
Il Trovatore 8c
Orange Blossom Waltz 8c
Holy City ....37c Flower Song 8c
Also a full line of Violins, case and bow, in complete sets, for.....$3.98 to $25.00
And our special 21-rib highly polished rosewood Mandolins, aluminum trimmings, used by professionals and teachers, reduced from $15.00 to $6.25 for Monday; also, Canvas Cases, from $1.25 to $2.98.
Guitars, Banjos and Zithers, at unusually low prices.

WHITE GOODS.

Fancy white Piques, per yard.....10c
Fancy colored Piques, per yard.....8c
Dotted Swiss .....12½c. and 15c
40-inch plain Lawn,
8c., 10c., 12½c. and 15c
Mercerized Dimities, colored stripes.12½c
English Long Cloths, 12 yards in piece, per piece .....98c. and $1.15

BOOKS.

Episcopal Hymnals on India paper, Persian calf, large and small sizes never having been sold for less than $1.50 to $3.00, our price 39c
2,000 paper Novels by popular authors, such books as Diana Carew, by Mrs. Forrester; A Lost Wife, by Mrs. Cameron; Beyond Recall, by Adeline Sergeant; The Word and the Well, James Payne; Oliver's Bride, by Mrs. Oliphant; A Finless Secret, by Rita; Belinda, by Rhoda Broughton, etc., our price.....6c
A large assortment of children's juvenile books for boys, George A. Henty's, each 24c

LATEST FICTION.

The Redemption of David Carson, by Charles Frederick Goss.
A Friend of Caesar, by William L. Davis.
Boy, a sketch, by Marie Correlli.
Unleavened Bread, by Robert Grant.
The Reign of Law, James Lane Allen; all published for $1.50, our price 98c.

Edison Phonographs and Records.

We have a full line of these goods at the regular standing prices. These goods are shipped to us direct from Edison's factory at Orange, N. J., at 50c.; special sale of Columbia Records at 31c. on Monday.
We mention a few of our choice selections:
Auction Sale of Household Furniture.
Auction Sale of Pawnbrokers' Goods.
Salvation Army Patrol.
The "Blazing Rag" Concert Hall.
Dog Fight.
Blue and Gray March.
Blue and Gray Song.
Bird With a Broken Wing.
Love Is a Tyrant.
Ghost of a Coon.
When I Think of You.
Fletcher's Improvement attached to Edison's reproducer $3.00
Mail orders promptly attended to.

Engraving Department.

Special for Monday only, Visiting Cards, engraved plate, and 50 cards.....69c
Orders taken for Rubber Stamps of all descriptions.

ENAMEL WARE.

Tea Kettles, 4 quart, 42c.; 5 quart....50c
Tea and Coffee Pots, 1 quart, 21c.; 2 quart, 35c
Berlin Sauce Pans, 4 quart, 26c.; 6 quart, 32c.; 8 quart.....39c

JAPANNED WARE.

Water Buckets.....38c
Cuspidors.....7c. and 9c
Pitcher and Basins, all colors.....47c

IRON WARE.

Porcelain lined Cooking or Preserving Pots: 3 qt., 23c.; 4 qt., 33c.; 5 qt., 37c.; 6 qt., 42c.; 8 qt., 50c.; 10 qt., 54c.; 12 qt., 59c

STOVES.

2 burner Gas Stove.....79c
2 burner Oil Stove.....59c
3 burner Oil Stove.....98c
Ovens for Gas and Oil Stoves, the Monarch, asbestos lined, oven is the best made, $1.98

WOODEN WARE.

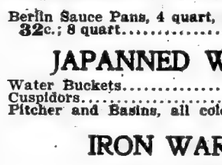

Lawn Settees, 81c
Clothes Wringers, $1.38
Stoop Seats, 5c
Hanging Coffee Mills.41c

CHINA.

Midsummer is the time to get Bargains and this is the time we give them. In this line we will have a few leaders.
One of them is our regular $30.00 French china Dinner Set, 101 pieces, assorted decorations, for this sale.....$19.98
German china Dinner Sets, others sell them for $22.00; our price.....$17.50
American porcelain Dinner Sets, assorted decorations, $10.00 kind.....$7.89
German china Dinner Sets, of this kind we have only two sets, they are slightly imperfect, have been $17.00; for this sale, $10.98
Having the largest and best selected stock of china Chocolate Pots in the city, we are able to give our patrons some special prices on the same.
Decorated German china Chocolate Pots, 48c
Decorated German china Chocolate Pots.69c
Decorated china Chocolate Pots.....98c
Decorated china Chocolate Pots....$1.48
Decorated china Chocolate Pots....$1.98
Decorated china Chocolate Pots....$2.48

Extra Bargains in Fans and Frames.

We have gone through our stock and have made sweeping reductions in this stock. The list that follows merely hints at the value of the sale. Some of the attractions follow:
Special lot of 1,000 Japanese Folding Fans, were 7c.; for this sale.....2c
200 dozen black silk Folding Fans, were 48c.; Monday.....25c
Assorted lot of Japanese Fans,
Were 34c.; marked.....17c
Were 39c.; marked.....19c
Were 20c.; marked.....10c
Gilt and bronze Florentine Photo Frames at 24c., 48c. and 98c
Main Aisle, front.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Lawn and percale Waists, assorted colors, including black and white, French back.. 48c and 68c
White Lawn Waists, tucks, and embroidery, tucked back, special.....68c
Fine white lawn Waists, lace and embroidery, fine tucked back, soft cuffs, all sizes 97c.
Extra quality white lawn Waists, allover tucked, also lace and embroidery, French back, dress sleeves, special, $1.25 and $1.48
Choice assortment of fine white lawn Waists, with the finest of laces and embroidery, exclusive styles, marked at special prices.....$2.98, $3.98 and $4.98

UNDERWEAR.

Muslin Night Gowns, embroidered insertion, tuck and ruffle, also tucked yoke and deep ruffle .....38c.
Muslin Gowns, plain lace and embroidery, assorted styles, special....48c. and 58c.
Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, V shape, square and Empire styles, neatly trimmed with lace and embroidery, extra values, 98c.
Cambric Corset Covers, six rows of lace across front, also straight effect, lace on neck and sleeves, special.....48c
White Lawn Dressing Sacques, several styles, with lace ruffles....$1.48, $1.98

INFANTS' WEAR.

Infants' Slips, pleated front, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.....15c
Cambric and Nainsook Slips, cambric ruffle and embroidery on neck and sleeves, 25c, 38c and 48c
Children's white and colored Dresses, usual style, special 48c
Children's Kilt Suits, one-piece, deep collar, braid and embroidery trimmed, marked special prices to close, 98c, $1.48 and $1.98

COLORED SKIRTS.

Black and colored Merserette Skirts, deep accordion ruffles and frills, value $1.48; special for Monday only 97c
Colored and black glacé and Italian cloth Skirts, greatly reduced.
Colored taffeta silk Skirt, special prices from $4.95, $6.95, $7.95
Percale, etc.....59c and 97c

WRAPPERS.

Cambric Wrappers, in medium colors, yoke neatly trimmed, full flounce skirt, sizes 34 to 46.....64c
Assorted lot of cambric and lawn Wrappers, both light and dark colors, variety of styles to select from, all sizes, special, 98c and $1.19

Great Reductions in Linens.

54-inch full bleached Irish Damask, per yard 25c
60-inch Cream Scotch Damask, per yard, 29c
66-inch Cream Satin Damask, per yard.45c
66-inch full bleached Satin Damask, per yard 50c
72-inch full bleached Satin Damask, per yard 75c
18-inch cream satin damask Napkins, very fine quality, each 10c
20-inch cream satin Damask Napkins, very fine quality, each 12½c
Fringed Lunch Cloths, 2¼ yards long, each, $1.15
18-inch fringed Doylies all linen, dozen, 25c
Fringed and hemmed Tray Cloths, with openwork centre, each.....8c
Linen Crash Suitings,
8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c yard
Brown Dress Linings, per yard,
12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c

Stationery Department.

Closing out the remainder of our fine quality Writing Paper, per quire, 4c; a package 4c
Letter size double sheet, per quire.....4c
Some odds and ends of Fancy Envelopes, per package.....2c
Sale in centre aisle, near Stationery Dept.
Mourning Writing Paper, all width borders, regular price 25c., special for Monday, only, per box 19c
Cabinet box Writing Paper, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes 19c
Cabinet box Writing Paper, 120 sheets and 120 envelopes 39c
Pen Knives, up from.....25c

CARPETS.

A pleasing outlook for those who secure a new floor covering this week.
Some Remarkable Values in Popular Goods.
You will find patterns suitable for your parlor, library, dining room, sleeping rooms, and halls and stairs, the variety and styles of patterns shown, make a selection sure.
Alexander Smith's Axminsters, real value from $1.10 to $1.20, for.....79c
Velvets, an ideal carpet for wearing, as to patterns and colors they are the best, value $1.10, for.....79c
Lowell Body Brussels, with fifty years of use to recommend them, and not a word against them, regular value $1.35, for $1.04
Bigelow Axminsters, known the world over for their superior quality, regular $1.65, for $1.25
Tapestry Brussels, the best quality, value 90c., for 60c

LINOLEUM.

The housekeepers' friend; they are warm and noiseless, far superior to the old style of oilcloths in wearing qualities and patterns. A trial will please you. We show a very superior line of these goods, either domestic or foreign.
Some special offerings for, a yard....45c
Oilcloths, in large variety, for, a yard.25c

STRAW MATTINGS.

In Japanese cotton warps and China Goods, real value $6.00, $8.00, and $14.00, for roll 40 yards, at $4.50, $7.25, and $9.85

JAPANESE RUGS.

In blue and white, green and white, and Oriental effects, at very low values:
6x9, at.....$4.50
7.6x10.6, at.....$6.75
9x12, at.....$9.50

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

2d floor.
Cotton Blankets, a pair, 55c., 85c., $1.00, and $1.25
Crochet Counterpanes, each, 55c., 75c., 85c., 98c., and $1.25
Summer Comfortables, each, 98c., $1.25, and $1.50

LACES.

Torchon Laces, Edging, and Insertion, one-half value, for Monday, per yard.....5c
Ladies' taffeta Silk Ties, hemstitched and corded, all shades, regular price 48c. each, for Monday, each.....35c
Ladies' Swiss rever Collars, lace edge and insertion, regular prices 50c. and 69c. each, each.....25c. and 35c.

EMBROIDERIES.

Edgings and Insertion, assorted widths and designs, formerly sold from 8c. to 12c. per yard, Monday, per yard.....6c
Edgings and Insertion, assorted widths and designs, formerly sold from 12½c. to 18c. per yard, Monday, per yard.....10c
Nottingham Lace and Embroidery Allovers, special, 39c., 48c., 59c. per yard, One-half original price.

WASH GOODS.

During the next two weeks we shall close out large quantities of Summer fabrics to make room for Fall goods. Therefore, you can buy some of the most desirable materials of the season at price of very inferior goods. The following are only a few sample values:
Basket Crepes, worth 6c.....3½c
Yard wide Percales, worth 9c.....4½c
Dotted Swiss Checks, worth 12½c.....6½c
Good quality Ducks, worth 10c.....6½c
Full assortment figured Lawns, worth 12½c. 9½c
Imported novelties, mercerized Stripes, worth 25c. 10½c
Fine English Satines and Foulards, worth 39c. 19c
All wool domestic Challies, worth 40c. 24c
Best French Challies, polka dots, worth 60c. 39c

DOMESTICS.

36-inch Unbleached Muslin.....5c
36-inch Bleached Muslin.....6c
Ready-made sheets,

2½x4	2½x2½	2½x3½
45c.	49c.	54c. each

Pillow Cases, 45x36, each.....9c

CUSTOM TAILORING

High-grade Suits to Order, $12.98.

These are regular $18.00 and $20.00 Suitings, and will positively cost you either of these prices after September 1. To keep our tailors busy the balance of this month we make this special offer: 40 different materials to select from, in pure wool cassimeres, tweeds, worsteds, cheviots and serges, half of which is **Fall Weight.** You get the same high-class tailoring as if you paid the regular prices, for a short time the price will be **$12.98**

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING.

3 GOOD PANTS CHANCES.

Men's fine Worsted Pants, **$2.50**, a good variety of handsome patterns, made in up-to-date style; been selling at $4.00 and $4.50, now **$2.50**
Men's Bicycle Pants, **$1.98**, cut in newest half riding and golf styles, in all-wool popular checks and mixtures. $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 kinds, all at one price . **$1.98**

Bicycle Pants at 40c.—We have about 150 more of these well made Granit Covert Pants, in a serviceable shade of tan, sizes principally 30, 31 and 3 waist; a few larger.

$10.00 Suits at **$5.65**
$15.00 Suits at **$9.45**

There is still good picking left in thes elines, although hundreds have early taken advantage of the offer, not an undesirable garment in the lot, **first comers have bigger variety to choose from,** both Men's and Youth's Suits at these prices.

This Is the Weather That Tells What a Refrigerator Is Worth.

When you buy a Mackinaw you save Ice, you will have no insects living in your Refrigerator and everything keeps fresh and ice cold. The Mackinaw Refrigerator is the cheapest Refrigerator in the market.

CLOCKS.

The demand for our G. W. Nickel Wide-awake and full bell Alarm Clock has been so great that we have been compelled to order in another large quantity, for which our space is limited, therefore to make room we offer them once more at the special price of, each..... 69c
We guarantee all Clocks sold by us, and keep the best makes and latest styles. Repairing a speciality by experienced hands.

Upholstery Dept.

An Eventful Sale of Summer Furnishings, Furniture Coverings, etc., etc.

50-inch Tapestries for furniture covering, 40c., 65c., 85c. and $1.10.
6-4 Table Covers, worth $1.35, marked to 69c.
Window Shades, mounted on spring rollers, ready to hang, at 23c. each.
New Silkolines, marked 8c.
Striped Scrims, for curtains, marked to 5c., 7c. and 10c.
Adjustable Window Screens, best Clinton steel wire, price to close out, each 14c
Closing price for SCREEN DOORS, each 59c

Awnings put up complete on best galvanized iron frames, for $2.88 each.
We call attention to our facilities for making WINDOW SHADES, AWNINGS, SLIP COVERS.
Also, Re-upholstering Furniture—for which we carry large and varied assortments of the most desirable fabrics.
Orders placed now can be executed more promptly than in the height of the season. Lace Curtains cleaned at a moderate cost and stored free for the Summer.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Gents' white and colored Shirts, odds and ends 25c
Gents' colored percale Shirts, neck bands, with one pair cuffs.....59c
Gents' white unlaundered Shirts, 39c., 55c., 75c., $1.00
Gents' Night Shirts, trimmed and plain, 39c., 49c., 75c.
Gents' fancy Sox.....25c., 35c., 50c
Gents' colored Teck Scarfs, Four-in-Hands and Imperials.....25c

Ladies' and Children's Furnishings.

Ladies' black seamless Stockings.....12½c
Ladies' black Stockings, full regular made, double sole and high spliced heels, 19c., 25c., 35c. and up
Children's black Hose..12½c., 19c., 25c
Ladies' ribbed Vests.....12½c., 15c., 25c
Children's ribbed Vests.....25c

LAND-LUBBERS AT SEA

Naval Officer Tells of His Experience With the Militia.

Amateur Sailors Did Some Funny Things, but "Old Aleck" Thought They Were All Right.

"Speaking of naval militiamen," remarked a well-known naval officer the other day, "reminds me of the fun the officers and men of the regular service had only a few years ago with the members of this now trained and useful branch of the National defense. The seasoned auxiliary sailors of to-day were then taking their very first lessons in the business of the sea, and the incidents accruing during a practice cruise of a naval battalion on a regular man-of-war furnished material to make a regular smile even to this day.

"I suppose the militiamen themselves, in the light of present experience, must remember, with a great deal of mirth at their own expense, some of their doings when they were rank landsmen. I was attached to the San Francisco when she took the Boston Naval Militia on a week's cruise in 1893—the first they ever made. We transferred the greater part of our regular crew to the receiving ship in order to make room for the new-comers, leaving only the petty officers and a small company of able seamen besides the engineer's force on board.

"Well, it was a Noah's ark of a cruise we had, although the amateurs did their very best. Many of the members were wealthy young men of leisure and there were many professional men of high standing. They came on board, however, prepared to 'rough it' with a vengeance and to live exactly the life of a sailor. Now, a sailor in the navy lives pretty much as a man on shore in the same walk of life. He eats from clean tableware, sleeps under a plentiful supply of bedding, and even has little luxuries as other men. But these tars remembered the sailors of fifty years ago and each tar came aboard with but one small tin dish, a tin cup, and a formidable clasp knife. All their food was dumped into the tin plate and the amateur salt helped himself with his fingers, while the regular men-o'-wars-men at near-by tables dined in state, with knives, forks, cups, saucers, and, in fact, all the comforts of home.

The new-comers had the regulation canvas hammocks, but, thinking that the regulation sailor man scorned the use of mattress or covering, brought none, and almost froze during the cool, gusty nights at sea.

"They stood watches manfully, as nearly like seamen as possible, but some of the 'breaks' made in miscalling names, &c., almost doubled us up, but we did not dare smile openly. For instance, a lookout at the masthead is there for spying out lights, passing craft, and reporting his observations by singing out to the officer of the deck on the bridge below. The usual cry is 'Light ho!' or 'Sail ho!' as the case may be. The reply is a query from the officer: 'Where away?' To this the lookout replies 'Three points off the starboard bow,' 'A point forard of the port beam,' 'Dead ahead,' &c.

HOW THEY STOOD WATCH.

"My first watch on the bridge was from 8 P. M. to midnight, and the lookout sent aloft to the masthead was a well-known Boston dentist. As soon as he got aloft he startled me by singing out lustily, 'Two ships ho, and three light ho's, Sir!' 'Where away?' I shouted back as soon as I could master myself.

"'One light is nearly behind us, Sir,' he yelled. 'The other two are in close proximity over toward what I should think was in the direction of Boston. One, I suspect, is the rising moon. Will tell you about the ship ho later.'

"But the funniest incident occurred at the very outset of the cruise. Among the old salts left on board was a grizzled old sailmaker's mate named Aleck Foley, who had an inherent detestation of anything amateurish. When the student tars tumbled aboard, looking mighty clean and slick and innocent in their new uniforms, and eager for their first cruise on a real man-o'-war, 'Old Aleck' was disgusted on general principles and crawled, goferlike, down into his little sailroom below on the berth deck.

"When the forward berth deck had become jammed with struggling, shouting lawyers, dentists, physicians, and professors 'rigged out' in sailor men's clothes, Mike O'Toole, the bo'sun's mate, after taking good care that no officers were about, blew his whistle and roared out: 'A-a-a-ll h-a-a-a-nds lay f-o-r-r-a-r-d and pass yer whisky bottles into the sailmaker's mate for safe keepin'. Men, step lively there.'

"In obedience to this authoritative summons, there was immediate and excited inquiry set on foot by scores of the new arrivals as to where the sailmaker's mate's room was, and a rush was made for it.

"OLD ALECK" LIKED IT.

"'Old Aleck,' being busy at the time whipping a set of hammock clews down in his little cubbyhole, had not heard the summons, and when a man appeared at the little hatch above his head and handed down a leather-covered flask to him, he was surprised, but gratified. He accepted it with awkward thanks. He was more surprised when another hand was extended down to him, bearing a flask labeled 'Old Bourbon, '82.' This was quickly followed by pints, half pints, quarts, silver-topped flasks, leather-covered flasks, and tin flasks of rum, gin, brandy, bourbon, rye, and cordials of various brands and ages, all of which were accepted in the spirit in which they were tendered and no questions asked. The deluge of intoxicants swept down through that hatch for an hour, and before it ended 'Old Aleck' was caught in the tide and overwhelmed and carried off his feet by it.

"The mistake was not discovered by the innocent ones until the next day, and was not discovered by 'Old Aleck' for forty-eight hours, for when he was found by the Master at Arms he was peacefully sleeping on a pile of old hammock bags, literally covered with liquor. He was simply lectured, as the fault was not altogether his own, but for several years he maintained that the members of the Boston Naval Reserves were 'a fairly decent lot of fellows,' which was as near as he ever came to a compliment."

THE DEMAND FOR HORSES.

German Government Can Get Military Mounts If It Will Pay the Prices —Raising Good Breeds.

The reported presence in New York of a party of German horse buyers, said to represent the German Government and to be here investigating the possibilities of the American horse market as a source of supply for the German Army, loosed the tongue of the old-time horse dealer.

"The German Army Commissioners won't have any trouble in finding horses fit for military service," he said, "but whether the German Government will pay the prices such horses command is another question. Then, too, it is doubtful whether the German agents can secure such horses in numbers large enough to make it worth while. As a matter of fact, the United States Army, which pays fairly liberal prices for good horses, had trouble in getting horses of the proper sort for cavalry remounts, and has been forced to lower the old standard of weight, size, and quality, simply because the army regulations will not permit the payment of the present market prices for the horses that fill all the requirements of the army standard.

"There has not been a time in years when really good, serviceable horses were worth as much as they now are. The higher prices are due directly to the cause that at first, it was feared, would ruin the business of the breeders of ordinary horses. The substitution of machinery for horse power in cities and the cutting off of the demand for horses by street car lines warned these breeders some years ago. The result was that the breeders of the commoner class of animals got out of the business.

"The breeders who held on at once went to raising higher-class stock, big horses for draught purposes, and good blood for pleasure driving and saddle work. Except in the Far West and South no great numbers of the old-style horses for common every-day use are bred. It was the pick of these that furnished the army with remounts in former days. I have seen consignments to street car lines in this city in which the average ran so high that a good half would have been accepted by the United States Army of to-day. Only four years ago I got a shipment of 100 such horses from Montana, all sound, well-grown young animals. It was months before I could unload them on buyers, and the result of the deal was that, when I averaged it up all around, I quit a loser on every horse sold. If I had the same lot of horses to-day I could sell them at a good profit, in spite of the trolley lines and automobiles. The reason of the scarcity is that the scare caused by the general introduction of the trolley drove so many former breeders to give up raising horses that the supply now is not equal to the demand. Of course, there are plenty of no-account, under-sized horses of the 'plug' variety, but that type of animal is now worth less than it ever was before.

"The breeding of really useful and good-quality horses is growing again, however, and it won't be long before the United States Army can pick and choose its horses, as in former days. If the German Army needs American horses and premises a market for them, it will not take American breeders long to answer the demand. If they can find a market, horse breeders will supply it. As a rule, the American horse traders are live, wide-awake men, and the changed conditions of the last few years did not catch many of them unawares. The wars that came up found horses scarce, simply because nothing of the kind was anticipated. The demand, of course, could not be supplied on a moment's notice, but if the market continues to hold good, the breeders will be ready to supply it before long."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Arrangements have been completed for a practice march of the Second Regiment of Separate Companies, whose headquarters are at Troy; the Tenth Battalion of Albany, and the Third Signal Corps, also of the latter city. These commands will commence the march as a brigade next Saturday, fully provided with field equipment. Col. James H. Lloyd will be in command of the brigade. The Tenth Battalion will leave its home station Saturday, Aug. 18, and proceed to Averill Park, stopping en route at Mammoth Spring, near Blooming Grove, and pitch camp for the night. The march will be resumed on the morning of the 19th, the command reporting at Averill Park not later than 4 P. M. of that day. The Third Signal Corps will leave its home station in time to report at West Sandlake not later than 4 P. M., Aug. 18. The field, staff, non-commissioned staff, and the several companies of the Second Regiment will leave their home stations in time to rendezvous at Troy not later than 8:30 A. M., Aug. 18. The members of the Second Regiment and Signal Corps will provide themselves with sufficient food for the noonday meal Aug. 18, as rations will not be issued until arrival at West Sandlake, the issue of traveling rations for one meal being impracticable.

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The column will start at 9:30 A. M., and will be conducted as prescribed for marches. Commanding officers will be held strictly responsible for any breaches of discipline in their respective battalions and companies. The column, it is ordered, must be kept well closed up. Straggling and leaving the ranks without permission will not be permitted. On arriving at West Sandlake, camp will be pitched on the fair grounds, and the regular routine of service will be observed, beginning at mess call for supper. Sunday morning, Aug. 19, camp will be broken, and the march resumed to Averill Park, where camp will be established, remaining until Friday morning, Aug. 24, when camp will be broken for the return home. The Second Regiment and Third Signal Corps will proceed to the Springer Farm and go into camp. The Tenth Battalion will be detached and proceed to its home station, pitching camp at least once before arriving home. On Saturday, Aug. 25, the Third Signal Corps will be detached and proceed to its home station. The Second Regiment will proceed to Troy and the several companies will embark for their home stations.

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The early morning drills on Monday and Tuesday will be by battalion in close order; Wednesday and Thursday, by battalion in extended order. The forenoon drills will be in the evolutions of the regiment. Outpost duty will be performed by battalion, as follows: Monday, Aug. 20, the First Battalion, Second Regiment, Major Yates. Tuesday, Aug. 21, the Second Battalion, Second Regiment, Major Dunspaugh. Wednesday, Aug. 22, the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, Major Davis. Thursday, Aug. 23, the Tenth Battalion, Major Hyatt. Schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers will be held daily while at Averill Park, (except Sunday.) Lieut. Col. James W. Lester is detailed as instructor of the guard, and also as field officer's court. Arrangements have been made for special mail service, whereby all mail for the several commands will be promptly distributed. No extra or superfluous baggage will be carried and one wagon will be allowed each company.

The camp at Averill Park will be designated "Camp Oliver," in honor of Brig. Gen. R. S. Oliver, Fourth Brigade.

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Commanding officers of troops practicing at Creedmoor on supplementary practice days should take prompt measures to prevent the indiscriminate firing of ball cartridges from the car windows of trains returning from Queens to New York City. Only a few days since there was the most disgraceful exhibition in this respect by a number of men belonging to regiments in Manhattan and Brooklyn, who acted like undisciplined hoodlums rather than soldiers. These men had received a liberal supply of cartridges on the range for practice, and retained those not used at the end of the day's shooting. Shortly after the train left Queens an indiscriminate fusillade commenced into the woods and fields from the car windows. That some persons were not killed is due rather to good luck than to the precaution taken by the men shooting. The cartridges fired were forty-five calibre, which will kill at something like a mile and three-quarters. There should be a rigid rule that no man should be allowed to carry home unexploded ammunition, as otherwise the most disastrous results are likely to follow. The ammunition is dealt out to the men by officers of their respective organizations, and these should be held responsible. There is no excuse for such a disgraceful exhibition, especially among men who are supposed to be under discipline. There are many new recruits in the Guard, and this makes it all the more necessary that they should be looked after, and some one in authority should be present in each car to preserve order.

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The Eighth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments will send a company to represent their organizations in the military tournament at Long Branch, to be held the latter part of August, the details of which are in charge of Assistant Adjt. O'Danahue of the Fifth Brigade.

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Col. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment has appointed Corp. George Symons, Company E, Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant. Sergt. Symons served in the volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American war, and for his soldierly appearance was appointed orderly on the staff of Gen. J. H. Wilson at Matanzas, Cuba. He has an excellent record of service. The regiment has qualified up to Aug. 4 588 marksmen and 20 sharpshooters at Creedmoor. The committee of Company E in charge of the outing to be held at City Island next month are F. Allen, D. Shearer, George Magee, J. Van Epps, J. Dix, J. Plone, and J. Clabby. The committee will arrange to secure a supply of tents from the Quartermaster's Department, and the company, aside from having a good time, will devote a portion of the outing to drill in extended order and other military duties. Second Lieut. T. H. Williamson of Company D has resigned, much to the regret of his comrades; he has served some seven years in the Twelfth and during the Spanish-American war was a Lieutenant in the volunteer regiment. He was prominent in military athletics and was Secretary of the regimental athletic association. Hospital Steward Goodall is fast filling the corps to the maximum of twenty-five members; there the still a few vacancies for those who take an interest in the medical service and want to acquire a thorough knowledge of how to give first aid to the injured, a knowledge that is useful in all walks of life.

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The honor of firing the President's and Governor's salutes at the coming military tournament at Long Branch will be given to the Second Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson. The battery will leave the city on Friday, Aug. 24, and return on Sunday, the 26th. In connection with the other military exercises the battery will give its celebrated mechanical drill, which gives a realistic picture of war. Major Wilson will be in command.

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Capt. John C. Hegarty of the Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, now doing duty in the Philippines, has been appointed Chief Commissary Officer on the staff of Gen. Wheaton, Department of Northern Luzon. Capt. Hegarty used to be a Lieutenant in Company A, Ninth Regiment, of this city, and was very popular in the organization.

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Capt. Beekman of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, has called an election for next Tuesday evening for a First Lieutenant, made vacant by his being advanced to the Captaincy. The only candidate is Second Lieut. Eben. Capt. Beekman reports a large number of recruits and excellent prospects for a membership of eighty or more before the end of the year. Company I, which is the champion company in the regiment in athletics, expects to enter a number of men in the games to be held in connection with the tournament. At headquarters night gathering of officers pleasant recollections are "swapped" of Lieut. Col. Shiba, one of the Japanese officers cooped up in Peking, who was a military attaché at Santiago, and made the acquaintance of many of the New York volunteers. Company H will give an outing and entertainment at Unionport, N. Y., on Sept. 1, to raise funds for the redecorating and furnishing of the company room. There will be bowling, shooting, and other prize contests. The committee on the entertainment, which will partake of the nature of a reunion of the active and former members of the company, is composed of E. H. Madlenger, Chairman; F. Depew, S. B. Bard, A. Siebecker, R. Saunders, and E. W. Stanton. Companies F, I, and K have received an invitation to attend the Long Branch tournament on Aug. 25, and will be largely represented there, as the Captains decided on Monday night to take down all the men possible. Capt. Wells of Company F, Senior Captain of the regiment, will be in command of the detachment.

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By the absence of Col. Morris at Lake George, on a vacation, and illness of Lieut. Col. Rand, the Ninth Regiment is at present in command of Major Japha. Recruiting is quite brisk in the various companies, those leading in that respect the last few days being Companies E and F. Since the election of Capt. Mackin, the latter company has made excellent progress in getting in new and excellent material. Extensive decorations are being made to the rooms of Col. Morris, the Majors' rooms, and the headquarters of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, in the armory. The reception room is also being touched up. James F. Madden has been selected for First Lieutenant of Company F, vice Mackin, promoted. Corporal Piskors, who was promoted Sergeant before going to camp, has received his warrant and entered upon the duties of his position. Capt. O'Donnell of Company A is away on his vacation. Capt. Warner S. Young of Company H has received his honorable discharge. The regimental staff feels very proud of the record of Battalion Adjutant Thiery at Creedmore, where he has qualified as sharpshooter.

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All the officers and men of the Twenty-second Regiment have been invited to visit Manhattan Beach on Aug. 24, upon the invitation of Mr. Pain of fireworks fame. The regimental team is practicing at Creedmoor on Wednesdays, and the members attending have done some very good work. Lieut. Col. Treadwell, who has been enjoying a vacation at Manchester, Vt., is expected home in a few days. The Lieutenant Colonel is quite an expert golf player, and much of his vacation has been taken up with this sport. Lieut. Cohen of Company H has invited the company to Far Rockaway, next Sunday, as his guests.

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Lieut. Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was tendered an enthusiastic reception by his brother officers last Monday night as a mark of esteem before his departure for Europe on the Oceanic last Wednesday. A dinner was given him at the Sinclair House, where he was the recipient of many compliments for the interest he has displayed in the affairs of the regiment. In return, Col. Strong thanked the officers of the regiment for their support, and for the work they had accomplished toward the advancement of the regiment. Among the speakers were Col. Duffy, Chaplain Daly, Major Devlin, Major Lynch, and Capt. Delaney. The other officers present were Capt. Oswald and Lieut. O'Connor, Capt. Glenn, Capt. Duffy, Capt. Gilfoyle, Lieut. McSherry, Capt. Reville, Lieut. McGuire, Capt. Galvin, Lieut. Woods, Lieut. Cummings, Capt. Sullivan, Lieut. Miscal, and Capt. Harran. A number of the officers were also present at the departure of the Oceanic to give the Lieutenant Colonel a parting send-off, as well as Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, who is also journeying with Col. Strong. Gen. Smith was also visited by members of his staff on the Oceanic before he sailed.

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The following members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment qualified as sharpshooters at Creedmoor last Saturday: J. Boyle, P. Finnegan, P. Reilly, and A. Stoll. The regiment will send a company to participate in the tournament at Long Branch Aug 26. It is now considered certain that work will begin on the excavations for the new armory in October next, and engineers are already taking soundings in connection with the foundations of the building.

TALES OF THE GAMING TABLE.

How Two Smart Young Men at Long Branch Got Free Lunches and Then Were Made to Pay.

This is the season for semi-tragic stories of big winnings and losses at the Long Branch gambling clubs, but the best that the American Monte Carlo has been able to provide so far are tales of quite another character. One of these concerns two very smart young men from New York. These knowing Summer visitors were only occasional players at the start. Then they arranged a scheme and became nightly visitors at the clubs where the best suppers were served. They invariably made a few bets when the roulette wheel was spinning its liveliest and there was a crowd about, and then strolled away, after having supped on the best that the house could furnish.

The exposé came one night when there was a big play. The schemers seemingly took the opportunity to impress the spectators. Each had a big pile of checks bet, the ball rattled around, jumped from one compartment of the wheel to another, and as it finally settled the club employe conducting the game called out: "Double O and in the green."

The smart young men looked at each other anxiously, backed away, and dejectedly departed. After they had gone the gambler in charge laughed and said: "I have been watching those chaps for a long time and waiting for this chance. Know what they've been doing? Playing against each other, to make a stand off; what one lost the other won, and all the time they've been eating and drinking here as if the house belonged to them. One would back red, the other black, and each eat a two or three dollar luncheon on every visit for nothing until to-night. Each had $50 down when the O turned up to make them pay their board. I guess we are just about even."

Another player at one of the most famous clubs had an unusual experience hardly less amusing to spectators. He had dined exceedingly well when he strolled into the gaming room and signified a desire to try his fortune at the roulette wheel. A friend expostulated with him, but the first man would play. His friend, a wealthy New York business man, sought the proprietor and protesting vigorously said that if the intoxicated man were permitted to play he would see that payment was stopped on the check the companion must pay with. As both visitors were liberal patrons, and the gambler did not wish to offend either, he finally pleased both by making an express agreement with the friend that the play should be for "fun," but without the intoxicated gamester's knowledge. The roulette wheel was idle for want of players just then, and the compromise arrangement worked perfectly.

The intoxicated man plunged into a game that had it been for anything but "fun" would have made material for the club's press agent. The value of checks could not be made too high for him, and he had difficulty in getting them down fast enough and in quantities large enough to suit him. Winning and losing he went through all the emotions that gambling can excite, and then settled into a steady winning streak. He finally was sobered by the excitement and anxiety. He was conscious that he had lost checks representing many thousands of dollars, and the hope that luck would turn spurred him to keep at the game. His friend stolidly watched him until he grew tired, and then informed the frenzied loser that the gambling which had so unstrung him was only a joke. Instead of being relieved, the gamester flew into a rage at the friend who had "made a monkey" of him. He made no protest, however, against being free from his supposed gambling debt, though he departed in high anger. The friend regretted loudly that he had served him.

The clubhouse proprietor did not voice his regrets until his patrons were gone. Then he remarked that he wished very much that the meddlesome friend and self-appointed guardian had been somewhere else that night.

Valuable Gifts to Mrs. Brown Potter.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Brown Potter appears to be a lucky woman. Not only has Lady Meux presented to her a play by Belasco, but Belasco himself gave her as a parting gift the Australian rights to "Madam Butterfly," a very suitable gift, as Mrs. Potter is considering an offer from James Williamson to star in Australia in 1901. The Belasco play was written especially for her and will be produced in London.

Litigation Over "La Loie's" Theatre.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Loie Fuller's theatre, which she erected at the exposition, has got into the courts. Miss Fuller claims that she paid an architect $40,000, of which she is unable to get an accounting. Payments have been suspended, and the court has appointed a receiver, who will remain in charge until a settlement is made.

Miss Marny's Engagement.

Elsa Marny, a new contralto engaged by Henry W. Savage for his season of English opera at the Metropolitan, has been a

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
THE GREAT LAFAYETTE. KATHRYN OSTERMAN; first time, "THE KICKAPOO." RENO AND RICHARDS. GEO. C. DAVIS. JOHN AND ETTA GILROY. CLARICE VANCE. MLLE. CHRISTINE'S DOGS AND MONKEYS. BIOGRAPH.
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W. REYMAN, lone cycler, whose ride from Moscow to Vladivostok startled the world; Needling, skeleton; Crammer, rubber neck man; Drastro, aerialist; Ragano, magician; Englehardt & Rosa, lady sharpshooters.
THEATRE Robbins & Turneman, Morton & Morton; Dashington & Bryan, Baker Bros., Sisters Floyd, Robinson & Sheldon, Dan Anderson, Edna Murillo, Annette Wilsey, and Alonzo Lang.
SUNDAY CONCERTS. SPECIAL BILL.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band. 8:30
Evenings at 8. Except Sunday. EVENINGS AT 9. Matinees Wed. day & Saturday at 4.
CASTLE SQ. ARE OPERA CO. Prices, $1.00, 75c. 50c. Wed. Mat., 25 & 50c. Mon., Tues. & at. Evgs. & Wed. Mat.
F UST.
Tues., Wed. & lday Evgs. & Sat. Mat.
BOHER IAN GIRL. Mon., Aug. 20. FRA DANIELS' Opera Co. IN "TH AMEER."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. and B'way. 8:15 to midnight.
TO-NIGHT MAG SPECIAL SUNDAY FOR EVERY RES 16 Numbers b TO-MORROW EVENING AND ALL WEEK.
VENETIAN TERRACE ROOF GARDEN AND AERIAL CIRCUS ly protected from weather. FICENT PE TO PERFORMANCE. PRICES, 50c. SEAT, European Celebrities. 3 Yoscarys, Marzella, Josie itt, Ollie Young & Bro., or Falk, Johnstone Bros., Healy, Bros. Le Moyne, Thurston, and others.

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NEW TO NIGHT Imp se All-Star C ONCERT T PROGRAMME. 50c. rved seat to all. EVE, in a beautiful ghtfully cool and protected. plete p'f'm'nce every ev'g. ense Array of Artists. wded All the Time! S "THE" ROOF.

HERALD SQUA THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2.
COOLEST RESORT IN TOWN. THE ADET IRL. A POSITIVE HIT
Shirt waist men elcomed with open arms.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
MONDAY, AUG. 20TH.
ANDREW MACK The first time in New York of the Irish Play, THE REBEL.
Regular Matinées. Popular Prices.
Seats on sale Wednesday, Aug. 15th.

ST. NICHOLAS RDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av.
KALTENBORN orchestral Concerts, 50
TO-NIGHT. Spec very Eve., 8:15. 50c. Men.
COOLE Program, with Soloists.
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Casino! THIS SUND. NGT! All Seats 50c. (In Theatre if Stormy.)
Casino Beauty Mnstrls! At 8:30 Same
Mlle. Alma, the New Sensa'n! At 9:20 Huge Bill
The Burlsq. The Casino Boy! At 9:50 Tmrrw Ngt.
The Beauty Ollo! 11 to mid. & Evry Ngt!
Tmrw Ngt—Fatty Stewart & Orig. Shirt Waist Man

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Sensation D ma—"FABIO ROMANI."

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ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
KING HUMBERT
Lying in State.
Also GAETANO BRESCI, the Assassin.
This Afternoon and Evening
Neapolitan Troubadours & Orchestra.

Continuous Performance PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
5th Ave. { John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Morris' Ponies, Jas. R. Glenroy, Oriskany Trio
23d St. { MR. & MRS. DREW, Midgley & Carlisle, Mlle. Emmy's Dogs, Bruno & Russell.
Palace { WILLIAMS & WALKER, Johnson Riano & Bentley, Cooke & Clinton, Mov. Pict.
125th { Will open Monday, Aug. 20, with Continuous Refined Vaudeville, 2 to 10:45.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—A concert hall of comfortable temperature, and wax figures that won't melt are the attractions here. King Humbert and Bresci are the newest of the collection.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDEN.—A new bill is very popular here. The principals are Josie de Witt, Eleanor Falk, Ollie Young and brother, Bartho, and Le Moyne brothers.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—For the second week in the curio hall of this resort will be seen the Marshalls, hypnotists; Needling, the human skeleton; Crammer, "the rubber neck," and the Englehardt women sharpshooters. A vaudeville bill is given in the theatre.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.—The new bill here is featured with the three Livingstons, acrobats. Others are Scott and Wilson, Walz and Ardell, Linton and McIntyre, Al Raymond, and Bettina Gerard.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Judged by box-office standards, "The Cadet Girl" is a big success. Despite the warm weather the theatre is filled nightly. Four new songs and choruses will be added to-morrow evening, to be sung by Christie MacDonald, Adele Ritchie, and Toby Claude.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—The female minstrels and the burlesque, "The Casino Boy," are still the chief attractions. Mlle. Alma's plastic poses after the style of living pictures are apparently a great attraction. She has been retained. Another departure along similar lines is the engagement of "S. W. M. of Baltimore," alleged to be the original shirt-waist man.

NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—A number of changes have been made for the coming week. Master Joe Santley, a boy soprano, is first. The Morello troupe, Zeno, Cari, and Zeno, and the Rooneys are others. The principal performers retained are Everhardt, the hoop roller; Ezra Kendall, Cornille, Nellie O'Neill, and Nat Wills.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Katheryn Osterman has a new one-act comedy to be produced at this house, "The Kickapoo." Lafayette, Clarice Nance, and Mlle. Christina, mistress of dogs and monkeys, continue from the old bill. New attractions are Morton and Elliott, Campbell and Dare, musical comedians; the Armstrong brothers in travesties, Klein and Clifton, eccentric dancers, and the Doharty sisters, soubrettes.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—"When Two Hearts Are Won," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew and Gertie Carlisle and Sager Midgley in "After School," are the comedy element at this house. The programme has Mlle. Emmy and her Lilliputian fox terriers; Chris Bruno and Mable Russell, exponents of the cakewalk; Cecilian Four, lady vocalists; Chester Blodgett, trick cyclist; Mlle Carrie, musical bells; Manjonita and Eugene, singers and dancers.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—John C. Rice and Sallie Cohan have a farce, "The Kleptomaniacs," this week. Leon Morris's performing ponies are a special feature, and others are the Oriskany Trio, novelty acrobats; Three Gardner Brothers, musical act; Carrie Behr, eccentric comedienne; Callahan and Mack, Irish comedians; Barry and Halvers, farcical sketch; Colville and MacBride, and Flo Perry, juvenile artiste.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Williams and Walker present their newest act, which includes the humorous Zulu specialty, "The Wedding of King Booloolum and Queen Razzerina." Others are Cooke and Clinton, the female rifle experts; Johnson, Riano, and Bentley, "The Farmer and the Two Monkeys"; Maude Amber, singer; Harry and Sadie Fields, the East Side Hebrews; Joe Conlan, character comedian; Gypzena and Roma, demon act, and Clifford and Dixon, talking and singing comedians.

CASTLE SQUARE AT MANHATTAN.

The last week of the Castle Square Opera Company's Manhattan Beach engagement begins to-morrow night with "Faust," which is also the opera for Thursday and Saturday nights and a matinée Wednesday. The principals are Mr. Sheehan, Faust; Mr. Clarke, Mephistopheles; Mr. Pruette, Valentine, and Miss Barri and Miss Cameron, Marguerite. On the other evenings and at a Saturday matinée "The Bohemian Girl" will be revived, with this cast of principals: Mr. Roberts, Thaddeus; Mr. Lind, Arnheim; Mr. Campbell, Florestine; Miss Norwood, Arline; Queen of the Gypsies, Miss Broadfoot, and Vuda, Miss Cylva.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Langham, FIFTH AVE. and 52d St., New York. A FAMILY HOTEL. WILL RE EN OCTOBER 1st. Situated in the OF THE FIRST CLASS. of New York's most select and desirable part dest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnishe CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements r the comfort and satisfaction of guests as rfect as careful and experienced management an insure. C. E. UTTFARCKEN, Manager.

WHERE TO DINE WELL.
TRAVELLER'S INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, A la carte; T, T d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.
Holland House 7TH AVE., cor. 30TH ST. A la carte. Standard of excellence.
PABST HOTEL WOODMANSTE 42D ST. & BROADWAY. A INN Westchester, N.Y. A.
Terrace Garden 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 22d Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.
Cafe Boulevard The Hungaria 2d Av., Cor. 10th St. Celebrated Hungarian Gypsy Band. Rest. A la carte. Table d'hote
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"Ye Old Tavern" 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Glen Island IDE Far DAY RESORT. A la carte. s Rhode Island Clambake.
Cable's Restaurant Midland Beach (S. I.) Shore dinners. Fine Restaur't. A.
Hotel Crescent t. George, S. I. Starting oint of Midland cars. A.
Hotel St. George St. George, Staten Ild. Fine table d'hote dinner, 50c.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HAVE YOU $200 ness which will $300 TO INVEST IN BUSI- say you $25 or more every week? B. U. Box 81 Times.

singer since he she was a mem ing Germany, ing French, G positions. Miss Marchesi. Reh pany for the pr in October. "F st," "Tannhäuser," and "Mignon"—begi early in September.

"The Reb" Opens Aug. 20.

Andrew Mack Music Aug. 20 described as bes redcoats, brave dens," good pri covered towers, opens the Academy of h "The Rebel," which is the usual admixture of peasant lads, pretty "colleens," landlord villains, ivy-and green lights.

YOUNG MEN TALK SHOP.

Each Is Enamored with His Own Business or Profession, and Torments Everybody Else by Talking About It.

The four sat a lower Broadway lunch room. In the two minutes that were allowed them for their midday meal much had to be accomplished. Besides eating as much unwholesome food as the time allowed, each thought it necessary to outdo the rest in conversation.

One was a rail clerk, the third a bad clerk, another a bank fast an embryo law office clerk, and the newspaper man. Their talk was technical. None understood what the others mean and each wondered how his companions could be interested in such "rot." Doubtless the conversation was no more technical than that of the other "$10 per" novices in the room. Probably it was a fair sample of lower Broadway table talk at noon.

"Yes, it's a eat place, that office of mine," said the road employe, with the air of a man who owns miles of steel track and hundreds puffing steam engines. "The General Pas- tern Passenger and Traffic Superintende said to me this morning; 'Go over to the office of the Great Southeastern, Oklaho and Kalamazoo, and tell Chief Superinten ary Baggage Transferrer Smith to send a triple-quadruple check pass over the B ck and Tan Division.' I did it. I'll tell y "

"Right you a reporter, who interrupted the young chair and swall been fidgeting in his anxiety to take ing pile in lumps in his turn at talking. "But you don't know hat life is. Just think of writing a story a flare head and having it ripped up th there's but a stick left, all because some oreign potentate dies late at night and the legraph desk has to borrow space from a ne night city editor. There are complicatio in that office of mine—dark, complicat s. Why, even the assistant managin editor sometimes—"

"Tame! Take a look into my bank if you want to s some excitement," cried the prospective anker. "Wouldn't you like to be the oucher clerk? I should. Then there's t Second Vice President's third assistant s nographer. Gee! I'd like his job. He ca tell a counterfeit bill as far off as he n see it, and can write more words in minute than he can think in an hour. A but my time's u the assistant cashier—

He arose from he table. The others followed. As the walked toward the door the law clerk poke enthusiastically of briefs, and hab s corpuses, and criminal negligence, and arties of the first part. After that they separated, each wondering why all the pe ld not want to seek some lonely corner o he earth and commit suicide.

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENS SCHOOL,
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 17TH, 1900.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 12th.
Examinations for admission on the 13th and 14th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 1900.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.
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Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

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Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.
Grand Boulevard & 131st St., New York.
Courses leading to the Degrees of B. A. & B. S.
Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, General Scientific, Pedagogical Courses, Commercial Department.
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Morse and Rogers School for Boys.
(J. H. MORSE'S.)
423 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Reopens October 1st. English, Classical, and Mathematical, with primary department. Summer address, Cotuit, Mass.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic Boarding School; thorough academic, commercial, and Summer course; open all year; terms moderate; military drill, camping out for older students. Address Bro. August, West Chester, N. Y.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL.
Bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, languages; Regents; High School, day and evening. New building especially constructed. 248 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Seminary and preparatory for young men, women, boys, girls. Classical and scientific cour

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings the Forerunners of Early Fall Business.

MARKET GENERALLY LIFELESS

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Auction Room Transactions—List of Offerings for the Coming Week.

Business of a smaller amount and of poorer quality combined to make the last week even more lifeless than any other this Summer so far, and those who are looking for any redeeming feature in the situation find it only by that reasoning—not very logical, to be sure—which leads to the conclusion that the volume of dealing must show an increase from now on because there is hardly an opportunity for further decrease.

The sale of dwellings has always been a sort of an advance guard for a reviving market, and in this particular last week, with several transactions of this character, both east of Central Park and in the Riverside section, was not without its grain of comfort. Residential renting in both these districts is also well under way on a scale which makes the outlook for the Fall market more encouraging.

The trading of equities is furnishing its usual amount of the Summer business, and probably not a few of last week's "sales," if the whole truth could be learned, would turn out to be deals of that sort.

Three transactions affecting new apartment houses were substantial contributions to the reports of the last few days. The properties are the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street, 2,790 and 2,792 Broadway, near One Hundred and Seventh Street, and 742 and 744 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. These structures are sold by their respective builders, and the sales are significant as showing a continuing investment demand for this class of property.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Mitchell A. Cass Levy has sold to the city for $31,000 the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue. A fire-engine house will be erected on the lots. Kohler & Co. acted as brokers in the deal.

J. C. Brunkman has bought the five-story flat, 351 West Forty-fifth Street.

Frank C. J. Becker has bought from Henry Kroger the five-story flat, 357 West Forty-fifth Street.

Ferdinand Kramer, in conjunction with Louis Roon, has sold for $75,000 the five-story modern tenements, 715, 717, and 719 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; also, for $45,000, a plot, 750 by 100, in the Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon.

Broker M. F. Kerby reports the following sales: For Charles Bjorkren to a Mr. Laird the two-family house on the south side of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, east of Tapes Avenue, for $5,000; also, for a Dr. Becker to an investor, a plot of nineteen lots, including a corner on the east side of Webster Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for $62,000; also, for George Bechmann, the four frame flats at the southeast corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for $42,000.

Mary A. Sinnott has sold to C. Sexton the four-story tenement, 552 West Forty-fourth Street.

The Auction Room.

About all that the salesroom did during the week was to sustain its reputation as being one of the hottest places in the city and the crowd, so-called, consisted of a corporal's guard of perspiring plaintiffs and their attorneys, who mopped their brows while the legal notices were being read, and delayed only long enough to take the properties on a single bid. Even the legal sales were of unusually small proportions, the week's entire business, exclusive of the sale of the Harper property, amounting to little over $300,000. The Harper event, although there had been rumors that outside competition was expected, developed into a purely formal proceeding, and the property was struck down according to the arranged plan to Alexander E. Orr, representing the Reorganization Committee, for $1,100,000.

A referee's notice just published is of interest as marking another chapter in the career of a property which has been almost constantly in litigation for several years. The large tract in the former town of Westchester known as the Givan homestead will be sold under foreclosure on Aug. 31 to satisfy a lien of about $78,000. Samuel D. Collins is a plaintiff in the action, and Harmon A. Perkins and Jennie J. Neihut, defendants. In addition to this, there is another action, now pending in the Supreme Court, to foreclose a mortgage of $90,000 on the same property made by Theresa Lynch on Jan. 16, 1899.

There were recorded last week 227 mortgages for $2,541,154, of which 59, for $474,750, were at 5 per cent.; 116, for $936,104, were at more, and 52, for $1,130,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 299 mortgages for $3,838,973, of which 102, for $803,774, were at 5 per cent.; 129, for $1,743,799, were at more, and 68, for $1,291,400, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 13.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 1,115 Washington Avenue, west side, 268.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 16 by 94, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,280.

On the premises, at 11 A. M., by the referee, Henry C. Henderson, Second Street, Wakefield, north side, 106 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 33.4 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,100.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, southwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, runs west 92 to the east side of Walton Avenue, by south 75 by east 32.11 by south 25.3 by east 82 to the Grand Boulevard by north 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,193.

TUESDAY, AUG. 14.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 629 Eagle Avenue, west side, 72.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 94.10 by 25 by 97.10, three-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,704.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Griffin, referee, 442 College Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 55, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,296; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 333 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 67.7 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,825; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 756 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,870.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 28.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,718.

On the premises at noon, by Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Lots 392, 393, 394, 395, and 400, on the mortgage map of the Arden property at Eastchester, being on Sycamore Street, (proposed,) near Albany Avenue, (proposed,) each 100 by 100. Due on judgment, on each, $267.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 627 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,269, subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 306 to 314 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 102.2, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $41,160; subject to other mortgages for $108,000.

THURSDAY, AUG. 16.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 733 Forest Avenue, west side, 137.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 97.8, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,624.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Harding, referee, 258 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 198.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 75.8, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,381.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 836 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,440.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, 744 Third Avenue, west side, 30.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 85 feet east of Park Avenue, 35 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,435.

FRIDAY, AUG. 17.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of Sheriff, Sherman Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Emerson Street, two lots, each 25 by 150; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on Oct. 4, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 174 Madison Avenue, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 87.9; Isaac Grossmann of 318 Cherry Street, owner; Michael Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

Freeman Street, north side, 57.6 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for two three-story brick dwellings, 17 by 80 and 13 by 35; E. H. Hammond of 1,038 Freeman Street, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 70.6 feet north of Freeman Street, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 38; E. H. Hammond, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

Eighty-first Street, south side, 63 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick dwelling, 32 by 74.2; J. C. Lyons of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Westchester Avenue, southeast corner of Third Avenue, for a one and two-story brick store and lofts, 50 by 90 by 80; Richard Seigman of 45 West Forty-second Street, owner; A. Arctander of 362 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Webster Avenue, east side, 36 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Elizabeth Coughlin, owner; F. E. Albrecht of 2,509 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Tenth Street, south side, 325 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a one and one-half-story frame dwelling; Emil Leske, premises, owner; William T. Mapes, architect; cost, $1,200.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a one-story frame office and stable; J. Sergeant Cram of 32 Liberty Street, owner; J. F. Cleary of 11 William Street, architect; cost, $250.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of St. Paul's Place, to a two-story brick church; St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, owner; H. B. Mulliken of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Nos. 306 and 308 West Forty-second Street, to two five-story brick flats, with stores; Childs & Vogel of 308 West Forty-second Street, owners; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Westchester Avenue, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Richard Seigman of 45 West Forty-second Street, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Aug. 11.

CLINTON AV, w s, Lot 18, map of Mount Hope, 50x95; Anna L. Davenport to Lawrence M. Davenport, re-recorded.... $1,250

INTERIOR LOT, 102.5 ft s of 50th St and 158.3 ft e of 11th Av, runs e 15 x s 10.1 x n w 18.1; Horace Porter and others, trustees, to William Arnold..... 150

MORRIS AV, 632, e s, 18x70.3x17.11x 70.3; Henry D. Stringer to Lemuel T. Nelson, (R S $2, mtg $6,600)..... 1

MORRIS AV, 632, e s, 18x70.3x17.11x 70.3; Lemuel T. Nelson to Harry Overington, (R S $2, mtg $6,600)..... 1

VALENTINE AV, 2,065, w s, 74.5 ft s of 180th St, 25x100.7x25x100.10; Joseph E. Butterworth to George Russwurm and another, (R S $2, mtg $4,000)..... 1

VANDERBILT AV WEST, w s, 138 ft n of 176th St, 23x100; Joseph L. Riedinger, individually and as executor, to Frank W. Hard..... 3,500

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 25x100; Osias Kanner to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, 349, 25x100; Osias Kanner to Joseph L. Buttenweiser, (R S $15, mtg $35,000)..... 10

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x90; Margaret Fagan to George Wolf, (R S $1, mtg $22,000)..... 100

29TH ST, n s, 259.10 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5x98.9; William Rintelen to Harry Overington, (R S $7.) 1-3 part..... 1

40TH ST, 217 West, 25x98.9; Austin B. Fletcher and wife to Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 50x102.2; William Prager to Walter J. Cohn, (R S $17.50, mtg $25,000)..... 1

76TH ST, 154 to 190 East, 100x102.2; Thomas T. Sherman, guardian, to William Prager..... 75,000

85TH ST, 67 East, 24.6x102.2; Gertrude L. S. Sills to Samuel L. Lederer, (R S $10, mtg $20,000)..... 1

117TH ST, 277 West, 25x100.11; May Disken to Patrick Cassidy, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

138D ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Harcourt Bull, referee, to George Schwegenbauser, (R S $1, mtg $28,762)..... 10,750

140TH ST, 555 East, 25x100; George Young and wife to John A. Brandt, (R S $1, mtg $6,000)..... 1

147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Prospect St, 50x100; William Rintelen to Harry Overington, (R S $2,) 1-3 part..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; Walter E. Taylor to Joseph E. Gallagher, (R S 50 cents, mtg $23,150)..... 1

153D ST, s s, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.2x104.11; Robert Batton to Margaret Anderson, (R S $1, mtg $7,100)... 1

Recorded Leases.

SHERIFF ST, 13, w s, 24.6x100; Benjamin Yates to William Gardner and another, 9 years, 9 months, and 10 days.. $2,124

4TH ST, 197 East; Elise Lotze to Frank Papp, 3 years..... 1,380

7TH AV, 922, n w corner of 58th St, 25x55; Ann Duffy to James Brennan, 6 years..... 2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

COHN, Walter J., and wife to Moses Kinzler; 26th St, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, due Feb. 10, 1901..... ....

HORNE, Louther S., to Charles H. Darmstadt; 165th St, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 1 year..... $1,575

KILPATRICK, James, to Berry E. Simons and Jacob Moersfelder? 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av, 1 month..... 2,000

LEVY, Annie and Louis, to Catherine Neumann; 112th St, 164 and 166 East, 3 years..... 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Charles E. Scott; 92d St, 308 East, 3 years..... 18,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William H. Macy, Jr.; 92d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 18,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William M. Kingsland; 92d St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 18,000

SCHWEPPENHAUSER, George, to D. S. Harde; 133d St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 9,902

SILLS, Gertrude L. S., to Samuel L. Lederer; 11th Av, n w corner of 172d St, 5 years..... 8,000

SPIEGEL, Henriette, to Ruben Rubenstein; 9th Av, 454, ½ year..... 2,000

TAYLOR, Walter E., to John Y. McDonald; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 650

THULANDER, Christine, to Viola Flannery; 171st St, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Avenue, 25x100, 3 years.. 750

TRENHOLM, William L., to George H. Robinson; 73d St, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHN, Bella, to Lillian Weber..... $2,500

GALLAGHER, Joseph E., to Herbert Lloyd..... 500

GESSELL, Peter S., to Twelfth Ward Bank..... 1

O'DONOHUE, Philip F., and another, executors, to Augusta A. Roby..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Daniel Edgar..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Daniel Edgar..... 4,200

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 125 ft n of Dawson St, 75x96.6x—x64.7; Samuel Marcantonio against Pistro Ansalone, owner and contractor..... $54

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 100.9x77; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. against Aquila W. Wanmaker, owner; Metropolitan Improvement Company, contractor..... 3,550

CLINTON ST, 234 to 238, and 150 Monroe St; Harris G. Packman against Avraham J. Roginsky and David Perlman, owners and contractors..... 1,325

LIND AV, e s, 300 ft s of Union, or 167th St, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against James A. Ferguson, owner; Westchester Plumbing and Heating Company, contractor..... 259

MADISON AV, n w corner of 117th St, 100x210; the Central Union Gas Company against Myer Heilman, owner and contractor..... 283

McGRAW AV, s e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; F. Harbeck and another against Henry Berwin, owner and contractor..... 215

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554 ft s of 156th St, 110x100; William L. Dals against Frank Metzger, owner; Vincent Bonagur, contractor..... 125

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678; Bonanus Santi and others against Vincent Bonague, owner; Gaetano De Giovanni, contractor..... 74

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678; Dominico Corti against Vincent Bonague, owner; Gaetano De Giovanni, contractor..... 64

TEMPSON PLACE, e s, 184 ft s of 149th St, 50x100; East River Iron Works against Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor; J. Rusciano, contractor..... 25

8D AV, 2,073; Jasper D. Sage against Matilda E. Smith, owner and contractor; Katherine Kesler, contractor..... 60

7TH AV, w s, extends from 125th to 126th St, 199.10x125; the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Esther Hecht and others, owners and contractors..... 411

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 125x100; Orrin D. Person against Tessie Adamo, owner and contractor..... 1,000

114TH ST, 534 to 554 West, 250x100; August R. Reithey against Carrie S. Kennedy, owner; David T. Kennedy, contractor..... 255

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mt. Morris Av, 50x100; McMann & Taylor against Etta Blinn, owner; John Spence, contractor. 300

124TH ST, 546 to 552 West; George H. Toop against Anthony Clinchy, owner and contractor..... 2,437

168TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Tinton Av, 25x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against John Doe, owner; Westchester Plumbing and Heating Company, contractor..... 261

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x100; William B. Ewing against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.

EAGLE AV, w s, 43.9 ft n of 161st St, 56.3x100; Martense B. Story, trustee, &c., against Henry S. Dederick, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Dutcher.

LENOX AV, 344; Susan M. Tuthill against George G. Woods and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. Lowenstein.

48TH ST, n s, 97 ft w of 1st Av, 28x100.5; also, King's Bridge Road, widened, w s, 177.4 ft s of 192d St, or Primrose St, 50.9x94.1x irregular, and Fordham, or High Bridge Road, n s, 129.11 ft e of Valentine Av, 129.7x135.2x 53.11x100; Theresa Schwab against J. Clarence Briggs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Werthelmer & Duffy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN ADEL.—Judge Schuchman of the City Court has appointed Samuel H. Byers receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Adel, on the application of the American Ice Company, which obtained a judgment against him for $49 on April 30.

EDWARD L. DESVERNINE.—Judgment for $8,631 has been obtained by default against Edward L. Desvernine in favor of Earl W. Hance on an assigned claim of the Interoceanic Railway Company of Mexico for breach of a contract to make good an account of Thomas S. Gore for freight for transportation of coal on the railroad.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS C. FULLER.—Louis C. Fuller of 1 Union Square has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $70,546 and no assets. The liabilities are principally on notes and accommodation paper, also as an underwriter of the Lloyds of New York City. There is a judgment for $20,000 against him and W. J. Arkell in favor of Wilbur B. Cushman and others, obtained on Dec. 1, 1898. Mr. Fuller was formerly President of a bank and several corporations.

BYRON C. HOWELL.—Byron C. Howell of 10 Barclay Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $177,530 and no assets. The debts were principally contracted in 1891 as an indorser on the notes of the North American Dredging and Improvement Company, of which he was one of the organizers. Of the liabilities $151,139 are secured. The Third National Bank appears in the schedules as a creditor for $130,500, secured for $55,300, consisting of $30,000 first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, New Orleans and Ocean Canal and Transportation Company; $141,000 first mortgage bonds North American Dredging and Improvement Company, and $150,000 of stock of the same company. Among the other creditors are the First National Bank of Canandaigua, $7,600 secured; Western National Bank, $5,000; Sixth National Bank, $5,000.

Receiver for Gold Hill Copper Co.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 11.—At the instance of the stockholders of the Gold Hill Copper Company United States Circuit Judge Simonton at Flat Rock has granted a receivership appointing Capt. W. Murdoch Wiley of this city receiver. The Sheriff is enjoined against executing any of the judgments obtained against the company. The concern is a New Jersey corporation, hence its right of resort to the United States courts. President Newman is in New York.

Agricultural Implement Makers Fail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—The W. B. Holton Manufacturing Company, makers of agricultural implements, have filed a deed of assignment, Robert B. Keith was made trustee. The officers of the company can make no accurate estimate of the assets or liabilities, but say all claims can be paid in full.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSTIN, Florence S., and T. Harry Knox —Henry Topping..... $413

BACH, Michael—C. W. Thayer..... 173

BRANDT, Lewis—James Lawler, costs.... 38

COLLINS, Charles W.—John Wilson..... 145

CUMMINGS, Ralph E.—E. F. Higgins..... 63

CHURCH, Eloise I.—K. C. Welling..... 120

DESVERNINE, Edward L.—E. W. Hance. 8,631

ELBERSON, Joseph W.—D. P. Wilme Do. 238

ETIENNE, Diogenes W.—Consolidated Gas Company..... 86

FINKLE, Rosaline—Max Cooper..... 415

GROSZ, Albert H.—R. Wolff..... 77

GRANT, Floyd—William C. Page..... 208

HARLICHS, William D.—The Shaefer Company..... 690

GOLDBERG, Abraham—C. A. McDonnell and another..... 74

HIGGINS, Samuel K.—William E. Finn.. 3,234

HUGHES, Bernard K.—J. & A. Freiberg. 260

HORNE, Louther S.—H. W. Bell..... 562

JACKSON, Henry H.—Max Cooper..... 415

LEWINSKY, John C.—A. Plant and another..... 108

MERRITT, William J.—Little & O'Conner. 3,269

McLEAN, Andrew—City of New York.... 374

O'CONNOR, James F.—Ellen M. Snyder, administratrix..... 143

ROMAN, Charles—F. M. Jaeger and another..... 248

WIESENBROCK, Frank W. A.—J. A. Clayton..... 118

WHITON, Louis C.—C. G. Kidder and another..... 248

THE F. D. ANTHONY COMPANY—R. G. Dun and another..... 173

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—Alicia Jungbluth, administrator, &c..... 800

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—John Ambrose, administrator, &c..... 400

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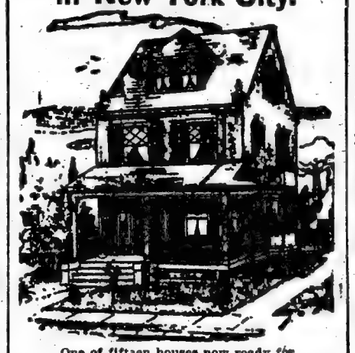

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SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Central Station:

7:30 P. M. ... with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. ... for Cars via Utica. Saranac Lake, Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, For Fulton Chain, Lake Placid, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PLE'S LINE STEAMADIRONDACK AND ... from Pier 32, Canal St., day, connecting at Albany ...50 A. M. over D. & H., ...ongs, Schroon Lake, Blue ...ts, Saranac, and Lake ... over Adirondack Division ...hain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Saranac, Lake Placamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER ... DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 ... M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sunday to Saratoga ... Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hot... Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S. ...ITH'S, N. Y. PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S. N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. ... and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7 ... A. M.

LAKE PLACID ...ACID, N. Y. RUISSEAUMONT ...T.E. KRUMBHOLZ,—Central Station, ... Lve. New York, Grand ...ive 7:35 P. M. ... 50 M., 7:30 P. M.; ar... A. M. LAKE PLACID ...OUSE.—G. W. CUSHMAN A. M., 7:30 P. M. ...—Leave N. Y. 7:50 ... at 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC ... LAKE, N. Y. EDGEWOOD ... Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; ...arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE ... SSAWEPIE. HOTEL CHILD... OLD, CHILDWOLD ... PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. ... LAND. Leave New York, Grand Central S... tion, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:3... P. M. and 6 A. M.

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"Frisco Slim" Caught by Detectives in Brooklyn.

Wanted for a Daring Bank Robbery in Strasburg, Va.—The "Yeggman's Methods."

Assistant Superintendent John W. Rogers of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Post Office Inspector Joseph E. Jacobs, and Defectives Flay and Becker of Capt. McClusky's staff yesterday arrested in Brooklyn John Butler, alias "Frisco Slim," alias Emerson Palm, a notorious tramp burglar.

Butler is a tall, powerful man, twenty-five years old, with black hair and beard. One thumb is missing. He says he lost it by having it caught in machinery, but the police say they have heard a story that the thumb was blown off by a premature blast in blowing open a safe.

Butler was locked up at Police Headquarters. He gave his address as 62 Middagh Street, Brooklyn. He was out walking with is little son when he was arrested. The Pinkerton detectives were watching his house, which was searched after his arrest and a revolver and a slouch hat were found.

Butler is accused of having been concerned in the burglary of the safe of the Massanuttten Bank, Strasburg, Va., on April 27, when about $4,000 was secured. The burglary was a daring one. The first explosion aroused several citizens, whom the burglars kept at bay until they had completed their task and secured the money. Then they walked leisurely through the town, shooting at people who opened their windows to ascertain what was the matter.

For some time previous to this burglary those concerned in it had lived in a camp in the woods on a farm near the town, but the farmers, thinking they were fishermen, paid little attention to them.

From among the photographs of tramp burglars "Frisco Slim" and Edward Carney, alias "Hutch," were positively identified as being two of the men seen about the bank at the time of the burglary. The Pinkertons traced "Frisco Slim" to Baltimore, where he had been living quietly with his wife and child, and from there to where they had moved to Brooklyn, and where he was arrested yesterday.

Assistant Superintendent Dougherty of Pinkerton's, with Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and James, on May 9 arrested Edward Carney, alias "Hutch," alias "Elizabeth Whitey," for the burglary of a Post Office at Rockaway, N. J., but as he could not be positively identified for that crime, he was discharged, and immediately rearrested by Detective Sergeant Browne of Capt. McClusky's staff, and on May 27 was taken to Strasburg, Va., where he has been fully identified as participating in the bank burglary with "Frisco Slim," and he is now awaiting trial.

"Frisco Slim," the detectives say, has been a source of great annoyance and a menace to the banks and Post Offices of the country for the past three years, and the Post Office Department is highly elated over his capture.

"Frisco Slim" is known as the "King" of the "yeggmen," or tramp burglars. He always is able to have a large number of the most experienced "tramp" burglars around him, and his word is law with them. He has associated with such well-known characters as "Mass. Joe," "Providence Slim," "Frank Avery," alias "Big Frank," "St. Paul Tip," "Topeka Joe," Rapley, "Michigan Red," "Chi. Jack," "Harry Deggler," alias "Jersey Harry," "Chicago Irish," "Shenandoah Red," "Denver Harry," "Frisco Charlie," "Brooklyn Johnny," "New York Al," Sylvester Collins, alias "Dashing Billy."

"Frisco Slim" belongs to a new type of burglar which has sprung up in the United States within the past few years, and whose operations are not alone confined to safe burglary, but to "hold-ups," "house burglary, and what is termed "fence railing," and are known to the police of the country as "yeggmen." Bands of five or six of these "yeggmen" operate together, one or two members of the band understanding the use of nitro-glycerine and other high explosives which they use to rob safes, and the other members carry out such work as is allotted to them, such as watching on the outside of the bank with orders to shoot or "tie up" any one who attempts to interfere with their plans, while others are inside the bank holding the watchman prisoner.

The "yeggman" carries no tools with him, but in a rubber bag fastened around his waist he usually has a supply of nitro-glycerine, ready to mix, and sometimes in his coat pocket a bar of common soap, and he trusts to be able to get a crowbar and sledge and chisel to aid him in getting into the bank. These men are desperate and will not stop at murder in order to carry out their plans.

STRANGER GOT WOMAN'S BONDS.

Stole Them While Bargaining with Her in Real Estate Deal.

Mrs. Rosa Volliner of Washington Avenue, Mariner's Harbor, reported to the Richmond Borough police Friday night that ten French Government bonds, valued at $2,000, had been stolen from her house that afternoon by a man who said his name was Brown.

Mrs. Volliner owns considerable real estate, and has an interest in a large farm at Graniteville. Last week a stranger called at her house and said that he would like to purchase her interest in the farm.

Mrs. Volliner made an appointment with the man in Manhattan for Thursday, but the would-be purchaser did not appear. On Friday afternoon he called at Mrs. Volliner's home. This time he said that he was going abroad on Aug. 15, and as he had large business interests would like to engage her as manager, as he considered her a good business woman, and said that he would pay her $25 a week. He represented that he dealt in stocks, and showed a number of bonds and other documents.

Mrs. Volliner said that she had some bonds, but did not understand the nature of them very clearly. The stranger saw the securities, and he then made a proposition to purchase the house in which Mrs. Volliner lived, and suggested that they go out and look over the property.

They went out in the front yard, and the stranger said that he would pace the property, in order to get the measurement. The property adjoins the woods in the rear, and when the stranger reached the woods he jumped the rear fence, waved his hand to Mrs. Volliner, and disappeared. Mrs. Volliner suspected something was wrong, and ran back for her bonds, but they were gone.

The man is described as being about fifty years old, evidently a German, with light hair, mustache, and pointed beard. He wore a gray suit and light derby hat.

MR. GOETTING COMMISSIONER.

Appointed Charities Department Head in Brooklyn by Acting Mayor.

The appointment of Adolph H. Goetting as Commissioner of Charities for the Borough of Brooklyn was announced yesterday by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. The salary is $7,500. This is the first appointment that Mr. Guggenheimer has made as Acting Mayor.

Bridge Commissioner Shea appeared at the Mayor's office with Mr. Goetting. He was sworn in promptly. The appointment was recommended by the McLaughlin organization.

Comissioner of Charities Goetting is fifty-two years of age. He was born at Coblentz and came to this country in 1858. He served as a Police Justice in Brooklyn for two terms, and also served two years as a Municipal Court Judge. He lives in the Nineteenth Assembly District.

The appointment of Mr. Goetting was urged by Bridge Commissioner Shea to Hugh McLaughlin.

Troops Arrive from Porto Rico.

A battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, destined temporarily for Governors Island, and one squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, bound for Fort Ethan Allen, reached here yesterday on the transport Sedgwick from San Juan.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, cure it with PAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

GUNTHER HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

Man Who Stabbed Zimmerman Must Answer to Charge of Murder.

John J. Gunther, who stabbed Adam Zimmerman, a German tailor, in the left breast on Friday night on the stoop of his home, 234 Troutman Street, Williamsburg, which caused his death two hours later in St. Catharine's Hospital, was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court and remanded without bail for examination on a charge of murder. Before taking Zimmerman's life Gunther had tried to kill his own wife because the woman had refused to permit her nine-year-old daughter Jennie to get him a third pail of beer. Mrs. Gunther saved her life by locking herself in a bedroom. Gunther then left his rooms on the second floor with the can to go to the saloon for the beer himself. He was in an ugly mood, and as he passed through the lower hallway he met Mrs. Zimmerman, and as he passed the woman he muttered an oath and threatened to stab her. Mrs. Zimmerman, fearing the threat, hurried to her apartments. Zimmerman was sitting on the front stoop of the house talking with Jacob Haubold and his wife, also tenants of the house. As Gunther passed the three he was heard to mutter: "I'll kill you all yet."

No attention was paid to the remarks. After having the pail filled with beer from a neighboring saloon, Gunther returned to the house. As he approached the stoop he drew a knife with a blade 4 inches long, and without a word of warning drove the blade into Zimmerman's left side just above the heart. Zimmerman, who was seated when he received the wound, jumped to his feet, only to receive two more wounds in the breast and another in the left arm. He then fell unconscious on the pavement.

The screams of Mrs. Haubold and her husband aroused the neighborhood, and a call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Allen responded. After the stabbing the homicide made no effort to escape, but coolly walked up the stoop to his apartments and, after hiding the knife, sat down at the kitchen table and drank the beer. His wife was still locked in a bedroom. When the ambulance surgeon arrived he found that Zimmerman was dying, and hurried with him to the hospital. Roundsman Bonner arrested Gunther while he was still drinking the beer. He was taken to the hospital, where Zimmerman identified him just before he died.

"Yes," said Gunther to the dying man, "I stabbed you. I done it. I tell the truth." The homicide then turned to Police Captain Gaus, who had him in charge, and said:

"He was a good fellow, Captain; but it is better that he be out of the way, because he's got a bad wife."

Gunther was taken from the hospital and locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Station. He is a hodcarrier and has ten children.

Zimmerman was, it is said, a quiet and inoffensive man. He leaves a wife and two small children. Zimmerman was thirty-six years old, and his slayer forty years old.

ACTOR EDWARD MARBLE DEAD.

Had a Successful Stage Career, Beginning in 1862.

Edward Marble, a well-known actor, playwright, and manager, died at his home, 141 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, after a lingering illness. He was born in Buffalo in 1846, and was a son of Danford Marble, a celebrated comedian of the early forties. His grandfather on his mother's side was William Warren, a prominent actor in his day.

Mr. Marble made his first appearance on the stage at the theatre of his uncle, John B. Rice, in Chicago, playing a juvenile part. His career as an actor, however, actually began in 1862, when he appeared in small parts at McVickar's Theatre, in Chicago. From there he went to Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. He also played in the Walnut Street Theatre, that city, when it was under the management of Edwin Booth and John S. Clarke.

Mr. Marble next went to San Francisco, where he appeared at the California Theatre in various plays with John McCullough and Lawrence Barrett. He spent four years on the Pacific Coast, and, returning, went out with Salisbury's Troubadours.

In 1877 he was engaged as leading man by Lotta, and afterward played with Edward A. Sothern. He next joined the Madison Square company.

In 1884 he became identified with minstrelsy, appearing with Thatcher, Primrose & West. When this minstrel firm was dissolved Mr. Marble joined George Thatcher's minstrels as stage director. He wrote for Thatcher the minstrel farce-comedy "Tuxedo," which had a long and successful run. Mr. Marble wrote a number of successful songs. Among the comedies written by him were "Patchwork," "Spot Cash," and "Monte Carlo."

Mr. Marble's health began to fail him about a year ago, and he retired from the stage. He was a cousin of Joseph Jefferson, and leaves a daughter.

The funeral will be held at St. Stephen's Church, Bond and Butler Streets, on Monday morning. The burial will be at Baltimore.

CROWDS SEE CHILD KILLED.

Fatal Accident at Point Where Firemen Spray Overheated Horses.

The firemen were standing outside of the quarters of Engine Company No. 25, on Fifth Street, near First Avenue, yesterday afternoon, playing the hose on the overheated horses of the wagons and trucks that went by in accordance with a recent order of the Fire Department, when Sigmund Gravvelt, three and a half years old, of 338 Fifth Street, climbed on the rear wheel of one of the trucks, and as the cold water hit the horse, which balked, the boy by the wagon pitching forward was thrown under the wheel. He was crushed to death. Hundreds of men, women, and children were standing or sitting about and witnessed the accident.

Many trucks and other vehicles pass through Fifth Street, and because of the terrific heat of the afternoon nearly all the drivers took advantage of the opportunity to give their horses a shower bath. There were a dozen trucks in line when Henry Dittmar of 177 Avenue B got his turn. As the truck was stopped, the little boy climbed on the wheel. Just then the firemen turned the water on the horse, and the sudden shock made the animal give a spring forward. The child was thrown off the wheel and his head fell right under it. The movement of the wagon was far enough forward to cause the wheel to pass over the boy's head, crushing the skull.

There were shouts of pity from many of the women and men, and the children near ran in fright. The rest crowded about while the child's body was taken to the sidewalk.

The Fifth Street Police Station is at the corner and a Sergeant telephoned immediately for an ambulance. It arrived in a very few minutes, but the surgeon said the boy must have been instantly killed. They arrested Dittmar, who, however, was bailed by a friend.

BRIDE BECOMES A WIDOW.

Waltham Man Married Two Weeks Dies of Tuberculosis.

Harris Eaton Doran died in Bellevue Hospital on Thursday from tuberculosis. His death is mourned by a bride of two weeks.

Doran came to this city from Waltham, Mass., three months ago to secure employment at his trade as a plumber and steamfitter. He secured a room at 152 East Twenty-seventh Street, and two weeks ago married a woman from his native town. Last Saturday Doran secured a position. On Tuesday he was removed to the hospital. His father, who is said to be a well-to-do manufacturer of plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies in Waltham, came to this city yesterday and claimed the body.

The widow accompanied her father-in-law and her husband's body to Waltham.

TARGET PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR

High Scores Made by Members of the National Guard.

The second supplementary target practice of the First, Second, and Third Brigades of the National Guard of New York was held at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather conditions were fair, and a large number of officers and men qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters.

All of the scores as a general rule were good, those of Lieuts. K. S. Martin of the Second Naval Battalion, James Eben of the Seventy-first Regiment, and H. E. Evans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, each of whom made a score of 47, and Private D. C. Meyer of the Seventh Regiment, whose score was 46, being the highest.

J. L. FARWELL A BANKRUPT

Son Says Church Forced His Father to the Wall.

Schedule Filed in Order that All Creditors May Be Treated Alike—Liabilities, $466,734.15.

John L. Farwell, for many years a banker in Claremont, N. H., who now resides with his son-in-law, Dr. H. B. Pettingill, at 74 West Forty-sixth Street, in this city, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. The schedules showed liabilities of $466,734.15 and other amounts unknown, and assets, $2,387 in real estate and unliquidated claims. Mr. Farwell has a lot of other assets, the value of which was marked unknown. Back of the petition, there is an interesting story, which was told to a TIMES reporter last night by John L. Farwell, Jr., a son of the petitioner. He said:

"My father's action was forced upon him by the only unfriendly creditor he had, the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Hampshire. His petition was not made for the purpose of escaping from his just indebtedness, but the Church forced him to the step. Father for many years was a successful banker, and he always took a great interest in Church affairs in Claremont. It is lamentable that his labors in behalf of the Church, extending over a period of nearly forty years, should meet with this sort of reward.

"Father, I believe, originated the plan of relieving the parishes in a Church diocese of taxation for the support of its Bishop by raising a fund and investing it, applying the income to the support of the Bishop. Father not only originated this plan in the New Hampshire Diocese, but he was instrumental in raising the greater portion of the money. He was at that time interested in loaning money on bond and mortgage to Western farmers, and it was on his advice that the fund money was largely invested in farm mortgages. He did not, however, guarantee the mortgages, although at this time the Church is trying to hold him personally responsible.

"Some of the mortgages turned out to be bad investments and money was lost. The business with the farmers was done through agents, and some of these agents made away with several thousands of dollars, but the fact that they were not honest did not become known for two or three years. These agents wrote to father and told him that because of the failure of crops most of the farmers would be unable to pay the interest on their mortgages. In such cases father extended the time. This ran along for nearly four years, and then father took a trip to the West and found that the interest had been paid to the agents, who had pocketed it. In this way much money was lost.

"Some time ago some of the younger Trustees of the Bishop's Fund, who perhaps are not familiar with what father had done for the Church, notified him that they would hold him responsible for the loss of money belonging to the fund. In this action they were not upheld by the Bishop himself, and a few of the older Trustees. Father warned them that if they began to force him he would treat all his creditors alike and apply for a discharge in bankruptcy proceedings. They persisted and the result was the filing of the petition this morning."

Among Mr. Farwell's assets are nine blocks of land in Minneapolis, mortgaged to secure notes aggregating $120,000, which notes are pledged to various creditors; forty acres of land in Hennepin County, Minn., mortgaged to secure notes for $80,000; lots in Metcalf & Farwell's addition in Lincoln, Neb., mortgaged for $10,000; interest in land in ten different counties in Nebraska, notes of various persons, ten shares of the Claremont National Bank, $1,150, pledged for a loan of $1,000; 170 shares in the Sugar River Paper Mill Company, 8,288 shares in mining property, 200 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad common stock, pledged; claim against the Bailey Lumber Company of Rapid City, S. D.; a pew in Trinity Church in Claremont, N. H.; a claim against the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Hampshire for $2,000, money advanced for the support of the Bishop in 1893, 1894, and 1895.

Most of the debts were contracted in 1896, while Mr. Farwell was a resident of Claremont. Some years ago he was reputed a millionaire, but a large part of his property was in Western lands. Of the liabilities, $119,919 is secured, $33,852 unsecured, and $312,963 notes, &c. He disputes his liability as guarantor of the collection of mortgages to the amount of $291,200.

Among the creditors mentioned in the schedules are Mary O. Bean of Ogdensburg, N. Y., $60,273, part of which is secured; Cheshire Provident Institution of Keene, N. H., $10,000, secured; Esther A. Clark of Claremont, N. H., $10,000, secured; Charles Minzesheimer & Co., New York, $10,373, secured; the Rev. Francis Chase, Scarsdale, N. Y., $1,300, claim for an investment of money, and the Right Rev. W. W. Niles of Concord, N. H., $400, balance of account for stock sold.

Young Mr. Farwell said that his father had been living here for two years, and expected to return to business after he is released by the courts.

UNCONSCIOUS IN STOCKROOM.

Man Found There When Business Place Was Opened.

An emaciated man, who was afterward identified as Isaac Meadow, twenty-eight years old, and having no home, was found yesterday in the business place of the Union Coat and Silk Company, on the second floor of 50-52 Howard Street, unconscious from the effects of carbolic acid poisoning. He was lying on a table in one corner of the stockroom, with three handsome silk sacques rolled up to serve as a pillow.

The man was found by Peter J. Kuhn and Roy Ramdolph, shipping clerks, who opened the store yesterday morning, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

How the man got into the store is not known, but it is supposed that he was locked in when the place was closed Friday night. It appeared that he had tried to get out of a window, which was found open with a lock and some screws lying near by.

He left a card, on which was some Hebrew writing. It was partly translated, and read that the man had been "trying for three years to make an honest living at coatmaking, but had not succeeded."

FLYING CLUB STOPS OFFENDER.

Wheelman Who Runs Down Child Bowled Over by Official Weapon.

Patrolman Driscoll of the Morrisania Station, who weighs 214 pounds, last night by throwing his club between the spokes of the rear wheel of a bicycle ridden by Francolin Castanzo of 862 Forest Avenue, succeeded in arresting the rider for running into and seriously injuring Christopher Rast, three years old, of 830 Van Courtlandt Avenue.

The child was crossing One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near his home, when Castanzo, who was going north on the avenue, struck him and then proceeded on his journey without waiting to find out if he had injured him. Several persons who witnessed the accident started after Castanzo. Driscoll heard the yells of the crowd and threw his club at the rear wheel. Castanzo was thrown headlong from his bicycle and was cut about the face.

In the meantime a call had been sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Thedford, the surgeon, dressed Castanzo's wounds. The child sustained a scalp wound, internal injuries, and several contusions. His condition is serious.

CORBETT'S SON WANTS INQUIRY.

Thinks His Father, a Veteran, Died of Poison.

George V. Corbett of 115 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, visited the Coroners' office in that borough yesterday and requested that an inquiry be made into the cause of the death of his father, John Corbett, Past Commander of Winchester Post, G. A. R., which occurred at the Flatbush Hospital on Wednesday. Acute mania is given as the cause of Mr. Corbett's death in the doctor's certificate, but the son alleges his belief that his father died from the effect of poison. So far as can be ascertained, however, there is no specific ground for his suspicion.

Coroner Burger said that he would make the desired inquiry.

Mr. Corbett was well known in the New Utrecht section of Brooklyn. He lived on Avenue Q, Bensonhurst, and was employed by the Chicago Lumber Company as a measurer. He was buried on Friday in Evergreens Cemetery.

Stern Brothers

to-morrow will close out balance of their

Summer Suits and Skirts

Colored Lawns and Figured Dimities, at $10.50 & $12.50

White Pique Skirts, with Insertion, Reduced from $4.75 at $3.50

Colored Duck, Reduced from $3.75 at $2.50

Summer Sale of Metal Bedsteads

Brass $35.00, 36.50, 40.00, 42.00

Reduced from $50.00, 55.00, 57.50 & 60.00

White Enamel brass trimmings
Reduced from $9.00 to $6.75
" " $18.00 to $9.75

Brass Cribs $31.50
Reduced from $50.00

Also Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters and Spring Underbeds.

Misses' Dep't

Balance of Misses' and Children's Cotton Shirt Waists, sizes 6 to 18 yrs., Heretofore 95c to $1.75 at 48c

Silk Waists of Hemstitched Taffeta, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore $4.95 to $6.50 at $2.95

Girls' Scotch Zephyr Dresses also Outing Suits of Pique, sizes 6 to 16 yrs., Heretofore $3.75 to $5.50 at $1.98

Misses' Golf Skirts, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., of English Reversible Cloth, Heretofore $7.50 at $4.95

Glove Dep't

Women's 2-Clasp Washable Chamois Gloves, white only, Special value 48c

Women's 3-Clasp Glace Gloves, 1 Row embroidered overseam, Tan, Mode, Red, Pearl, White and Black 95c

New Shipment of Women's 2-Clasp Lorraine Glace Pique white only, Special value $1.00

West Twenty-third Street

DOG AMBULANCE RUN DOWN.

Many Animals Liberated by Trolley Collision, and Middle Village Farmers Arm Themselves.

An ambulance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals containing thirty dogs was struck by a trolley car of the Middle Village Line yesterday afternoon at Middle Village, Queens County, and the dogs were liberated. Some of the animals were so badly injured by the accident that they had to be shot. Those that escaped ran wildly through the village, causing great excitement among the residents.

A report that a lot of rabid dogs were running about the roads caused the farmers and residents to arm themselves, and many started to pursue them. The majority of the animals made good their escape.

The ambulance was in charge of Michael Martin of 946 Gates Avenue, his assistant being John Stover of 114 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn. Martin was driving his horses down Forest Avenue and turned into the village. As he was crossing the trolley track the ambulance was struck by the car with such force that both Martin and Stover were thrown to the ground. The force of the collision caused the doors of the vehicle to spring open, liberating the dogs, who sprang to the street and ran wildly in all directions. Six of the dogs were found to have broken legs and were shot. Martin and Stover were also rendered unconscious.

An ambulance was called from St. Catharine's Hospital and Dr. Allen responded. When he arrived he found both were suffering from shock. Martin also sustained probable internal injuries, while Stover had a severe wound on the left knee and contusions of the right ear and jaw. After their injuries had been dressed they were removed to their homes at their own request. The ambulance was badly damaged; the horses escaped injury.

CAR JUMPS FROM THE TRACK.

Passengers Thrown and Injured by the Sudden Stopping.

Many passengers on the north-bound Columbus Avenue cable car No. 799, in charge of Conductor William Johnson and Gripman John Nusslein, were violently shaken up, and some were thrown to the street, last evening in front of the car stables, at Seventh Avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, by the car jumping the track at a misplaced switch. The car stopped so suddenly that several of the occupants were thrown to the pavement and more or less injured. The injured are:

WOODWARD, MAE, 23 West Sixty-third Street.
OSTRACH, Mrs. A., 100 St. Nicholas Avenue.
LUMBERT, Mrs. O. M., and two children; residence refused.
ROBINSON, LUCY, of 155 West Fifth Street.
BLOM, REBECCA, 64 West One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Miss Woodward and Miss Blom went to their homes in a motor vehicle. They were bruised, but not seriously. The others thrown to the street were attended by the ambulance surgeon, and then went to their homes.

TURNED HOSE ON STREET CARS.

Sidewalk Joker Causes Excitement in West Broadway.

As a Sixth Avenue trolley car was going down West Broadway yesterday afternoon a man on the sidewalk turned a hose squarely upon its twenty or more passengers. The car was going slowly, so everybody on board, from the motorman to the hindmost passenger, got a share of the water.

At first there was a rush to get off, because the women, who were at least twice as numerous as the men, jumped to their feet yelling lustily. Some of them wore silk dresses, which fact doubtless accounted for the strength of their shrieks. All of them, no matter what the texture of their clothing, were well soaked and thoroughly enraged.

Some of the men, wet to the skin and trying to outdo each other in the art of swearing, started to alight and have the man with the hose arrested. But they forgot their rage in listening to their feminine companions, to whom the accident was evidently much more serious.

The joker quickly disappeared.

Drowned Boy's Body Found.

The body of Frank Biando, nine years old, of 2,055 First Avenue, was found in the East River last night by Frank Russell of 177 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Patrick Mahr of 435 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. The body floated into the One Hundred and Ninth Street dock, but the clothing could not be found. The boy's father identified the body. He said he did not know where the boy had gone in to swim.

Guncotton Warehouse Blown Up.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J., Aug. 11.—A terrific explosion occurred shortly after 10 o'clock to-night at the works of the Laflin & Rand Powder Company here. The report was heard many miles away, and it was at first thought that the entire plant had been blown up. There was no one at work at the time. Several of the workmen went out to the buildings and found that the guncotton house, a small structure, 12 by 20, had been blown up. No other building was damaged.

A Black Silk Opportunity at John Daniell Sons & Sons

The weaves mentioned below are strictly reliable and largely under present market values.

Black Dress Taffeta, (Strong and Brilliant,)
36 inches wide, at 95c., value $1.25 yard.
19 " " " 55c., " 70c. "

Black Satin Duchesse, Heavy, Soft and Lustrous,
19½ inches wide, at 58c., value 80c. yard.
24 " " " 85c., " $1.25 "

Black Paillet de Soie, the new weave,
21-inch, at 95c., value $1.25 yard.

Black Silk Crepe de Chene,
24-inch, at 75c., value $1.10 yard.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

IRISHMEN FIGHT ITALIANS.

Pitched Battle with Bricks Between Masons and Hodcarriers on Rutgers Street.

Stanton and Rutgers Streets were the scene of a free fight yesterday afternoon between Italian and Irish laborers. As the result of the fight, one Irishman and two Italians, all three suffering from various wounds, are locked up in the Madison Street Police Station, and about twenty other Italians and Irishmen are nursing cuts and bruises. One Irishman, whose name is unknown, has lost a portion of his nose, which was bitten off.

Thomas Coney, a truck driver, who lives in Hoboken, is said to have started the fight. Goldstein & Schwartz, east side contractors, are building an apartment house at Rutgers and Madison Streets. Coney drove up with a cartload of bricks at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, just as a gang of ten Italian hodcarriers were at work removing a pile of bricks which had been unloaded on the car tracks.

"Git out of me way, yez Guineas," shouted Coney.

"Wait," shouted one of the Italians; "we getta da brick to the sidewalk first."

Coney paid no attention to this, but jumped from his cart and started to take out the tailboard.

Several of the hodcarriers gathered around him and asked him to wait.

"G'wan, yez dagoes," he shouted. "What do you think I am? Do you think I want to get sunstruck?"

The answer to this question was a large brick, which whizzed past Coney's head and knocked his clay pipe out of his mouth. He dodged around behind his cart and began to throw bricks himself. There are about twenty Italians employed on the building, and as many more Irish bricklayers. The Italians stopped work to go to the assistance of their countrymen, while the Irishmen hurried out and, gathering around Coney's cart, began to throw bricks at the hod carriers.

Alexander Sweidler, who keeps a drug store opposite the building on which the men were working, was awakened from a doze into which he had fallen by a shower of bricks which flew in the open door of his store and created great havoc among the bottles of medicine inside. He rushed out and lowered the awnings in front of his store just in time to save his plate-glass windows. Meanwhile the Irishmen were apparently having the best of the fight. They drove the Italians up Rutgers Street to Henry Street, and penned them in a corner there near St. Teresa's Catholic Church.

The Italians made a rush, however, and the combatants were soon fighting hand to hand all over the street. One Italian caught an Irish bricklayer by the hair, and, seizing his nose between his teeth, bit off a portion of it, while the Irishmen pounded their opponents with pieces of bricks, barrel staves, or any other weapons they could lay their hands on.

Schwartz, the contractor, arrived on the scene at this time, and tried to stop the fight, telling the combatants that the bricks were worth seven cents apiece and too expensive to be used as weapons.

He didn't stay long, however, for he was hit on the head with a brick himself, and hurried off to the Madison Street Police Station. When he returned with three detectives there was a fierce hand to hand fight going on about Cooney's wagon.

The detectives made a rush and captured three prisoners, the rest of the crowd scattering and bombarding the detectives with bricks from a distance. None of the bricks struck the detectives, however, but took effect on the prisoners themselves, who howled with pain and begged their friends to desist.

The prisoners, who were so badly lacerated that they were scarcely recognizable, were Thomas Cooney himself, Frank Nutger, an Italian living at 357 Elizabeth Street, and Nicholas Moscatty, also an Italian of the same address. They were locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct, and will be arranged in the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

TRAMPS' VICTIM RESCUED.

Detectives Save Driver Thrown Into the Harlem Because He Refused Drink Money.

John Donohue, a driver of 2,449 Second Avenue, walked down to the pier at the foot of the Second Avenue bridge on the Manhattan side of the Harlem River late yesterday afternoon, and two tramps asked him for money for beer. He refused, and they threw him into the river. He was rescued by Detectives Buckridge and Burns of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, Burns holding Buckridge by the legs. He went home after being attended. The tramps, John Henry and Patrick Mackly, were arrested.

Donohue was accosted by the two men as soon as he stepped on the pier, and when they asked him for money to buy "booze," as they termed it, he said he would not give it to them. They became angry and told him it would be better for him to give them something, but he refused, and tried to retreat as they assumed a threatening attitude.

The two men seized him, and in a jiffy had lifted him off the ground and thrown him into the water. They tried to flee, and he floundered about and shouted for help.

The detectives were eating in a restaurant near by, and they ran to the pier. Donohue was floating very close to the piles, and Burns held Buckridge by the legs, while the latter lowered himself so that he could reach Donohue. He seized the man by the coat and held him above water till some other men came to his aid, and they pulled Donohue up on the pier. An ambulance was summoned and he was treated.

Policeman Harding, on the post, had seen the tramps trying to get away, and he arrested them. They will be arraigned in Harlem Court this morning.

NEGRO GIRL STOLE CHILD.

Said in Court that She "Jes Tooked a Fancy to Her."

While Florence Lacey, three years old, was playing in front of her home, at 791 Seventh Avenue, on Friday afternoon, a negro girl passed by and took the child away with her. Several people saw this, but not knowing whether or not the child was in charge of the negro they said nothing.

Florence's family soon missed her and began a search. Until late at night it was fruitless, but at last they received word that the little girl was at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. About the same time James McGarry, one of those who had seen Florence carried off, saw a negro girl on the street and asked an officer to arrest her as the child's kidnapper.

In the West Side Court yesterday the alleged kidnapper gave her name as Irene Buckle. She admitted taking the child, and said she "jes tooked a fancy to her." It developed later that she had taken her prize to 14 West Sixty-fifth Street, where she was employed as a domestic.

Her employers then opened communication with the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and meanwhile Irene was lodged in the station in West Forty-seventh Street. When the case had been heard in court she was held under $500 bail, though the Magistrate would have discharged her if the child's family had not insisted on her incarceration.

ATHLETE AND A FUGITIVE

Police Fail to Find Dietrick, Who Assaulted a Tailor.

Victim's Friends and Physicians Say He Is Dangerously Injured and Accuse the Authorities.

Louis Seidenstein, a tailor, the victim of an assault committed upon him Aug. 2 by Frank Dietrick, son of George Dietrick, a builder of 1,127 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, is lying dangerously ill, from concussion of the brain, at his home, 123 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn. Dietrick has been in hiding, and although his father says he will produce him at the proper time the police of the Stagg Street Station say they are looking for the young man. The police and Seidenstein's family say that Mr. Dietrick has offered to compromise the case, but Mrs. Seidenstein has refused to consider a tender of $1,000, and wants her husband's assailant punished. It is agreed by both sides that the assault was committed and that Dietrick disappeared immediately afterward.

Young Mr. Dietrick, who is an athlete and about twenty-two years of age, has been attentive to a daughter of Mrs. Reiss of 131 Debevoise Street. When he was there on the evening of Aug. 2 trouble arose between a little son of Mrs. Reiss and the three-year-old daughter of Seidenstein. The latter had been sent for beer, and when she was near home the Reiss boy slapped her. Seidenstein remonstrated with the Reiss family, and was knocked down by Dietrick, and lay on the pavement as if dead. He was borne to his flat, on the third floor of 123, and physicians worked over him for nearly two hours before they succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

The story told by Mrs. Seidenstein, who heard it from her neighbors, is that Dietrick attacked her husband with metal knuckles and struck him repeatedly, inflicting wounds on his head and body.

I. V. Schavrein, a lawyer, of 61 Park Row, who represents Mrs. Seidenstein, said yesterday that the police have acted strangely in the case and do not seem to want to arrest Dietrick. The lawyer told the story of the assault, and said Dietrick attacked the tailor at the instigation of Mrs. Reiss.

"She told Dietrick to kill him," said the lawyer, "and, as he wanted to keep in her favor he put on a pair of knuckles and beat my client almost to death. If Seidenstein recovers he will probably lose his mind. I went to the District Attorney's office, and one of his assistants told me that the boy's father has a great pull with the police. Dietrick has already offered to pay $1,000 for what his son has done, but my clients won't accept."

Mrs. Reiss and her daughter indignantly denied that Mrs. Reiss had urged Dietrick to attack Seidenstein.

Sergt. Williams of the Stagg Street Station, in speaking of the case, said he had two men out looking for Dietrick. He believed the young man to be in the country, miles away from Brooklyn.

"Seidenstein isn't hurt nearly so bad as his family make out," he declared. "Coroner Delap went there, and did not discover that the man is badly hurt. These people are simply trying to get money out of Dietrick's father, and are playing for a big stake. Why, the District Attorney has just notified us that Dietrick cannot be arrested without a warrant."

The Seidensteins have had several doctors since the assault, Dr. Lauri of 249 Hewes Street being now in attendance. He was out of the city yesterday, but Dr. A. H. Wade, who first attended the tailor, said that the patient was suffering from concussion of the brain, and that, in his opinion, Seidenstein was dangerously injured, and that three or four days ago, when he left him, there was danger of death.

MAN STARVING TO DEATH.

Found Lying in Washington Square—Unable to Find Work.

Robert Ralston, who for the past five months has been trying to earn a living in New York at his trade of broommaking, was found lying on the pavement in Washington Square last night in a half-conscious condition.

When taken to Bellevue Hospital it was found that he was suffering from starvation. He is in a ward there in a critical condition, and is unable to take any solid food as yet.

A policeman found the man lying on the pavement in Washington Square last night, holding an old stick in his hand. The old black coat which he wore was torn and dirty, and his shoes were falling apart. The policeman, thinking that the man was drunk, put him on his feet and ordered him to move on. Ralston tried to obey him, but he was too weak to go far, and after staggering along a few paces, fell on his face.

The policeman, after trying to arouse the man, decided that he was exhausted from the heat and called an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. The man had partly recovered consciousness when the ambulance arrived, and protested against being taken to the hospital.

He lay for over an hour in the reception room at the hospital until the doctors, who were busy attending to men who had been overcome by the heat, had time to examine him. Dr. Egerton saw that the man was dying for lack of food. He was put in a ward and small quantities of food were given to him, and he ate ravenously.

Ralston said that he had arrived in New York five months ago from Brunswick, Ohio.

"I'm a broommaker by trade," he said, "and when I found that business was dull there, I scraped up the little money I had saved and came to this city, thinking that there might be a better chance for me here. I took a room at the Mills Hotel, and have been tramping the streets ever since looking for work. My money is all gone, and I have no friends here, but I have a brother in Mullinsville, Kan., who would help me if he knew of my condition."

Edward Jones, the Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was paying a visit to the hospital last night, and heard Ralston's story. He promised the man that he would take care of him as soon as he left the hospital.

Twelve Injured in Trolley Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11.—Twelve persons were more or less seriously injured to-day in an electric car accident on the Brockton and Taunton Road near East Providence, just this side of the Massachusetts line. The car was under good headway when a flange on the wheel broke, and, leaving the rails, the car plunged into a large tree about ninety feet away. All the injured persons were conveyed to their homes. It is thought that no deaths will result. The motorman of the car, who remained at his place, was not injured.

WARRANT FOR DEAD MAN

Janitor Accused of Misappropriation Had Hanged Himself.

Owner and Coroner Officer Found Frantic Widow and Curious

Sunday
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Sunday. 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

LOWER BRONX HOMES MENACED BY SEWAGE

Residents Exasperated Afresh by White Plains Works.

A TIDE-WATER SEWER NEEDED

Scramble of Politicians Declared to be Responsible for the Failure to Build It.

The nuisance and menace arising from the running of from 200,000 to 450,000 gallons daily of liquid sewage after inadequate chemical treatment at the White Plains Sewage Disposal Works into the Bronx River just above Hartsdale and below the Leggo Dam are greater now than in any Summer since the present system of disposing of White Plains sewage went into operation. Villa residents and property owners of the Lower Bronx Valley are exasperated to an acute degree, the more so because there does not appear to be any remedy for the evil which offends the nose, disfigures a stream that should beautify the country through which it flows, renders its waters unfit for any domestic purpose, and deters those who might build beside it or invest in real estate in its neighborhood.

Those directly interested in abating the nuisance lost a suit to enjoin the Village of White Plains from continuing it after litigation that dragged along nine months in 1897 and 1898. A remedy for the evil, that of a trunk sewer from White Plains to Long Island Sound, was presented to the Legislature of this State and the scheme was advanced to a stage where its consummation appeared assured. The plan failed through the rivalry of politicians and a scramble for patronage, and it has been charged that J. Irving Burns, who was Senator from the Twenty-second District, was responsible for the failure of the plan.

APPEAL FROM DECISION.

The appeal from the decision of Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court in the suit for an injunction against the Village of White Plains in the matter of its sewage effluent will be argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court next October. This may result in relief next Summer. It is likely that the plan to construct a trunk sewer to the Sound will be revived at the coming session of the Legislature.

At present the only intervention that could come would be that of the State Board of Health. As it has steadfastly approved of the system by which White Plains disposes of its sewage at the expense of those who live on the Bronx below the Disposal Works, it is not likely to interfere. The nuisance has cost property owners at Hartsdale, Scarsdale, Yonkers Park, Tuckahoe, Bronxville, and Mount Vernon hundreds of thousands of dollars. Were it abated property would at once increase in value 300 per cent. at many points.

The White Plains Village authorities stand on the result of the injunction suit, and insist that their rights are protected by legislative enactments and the authority of the State Board of Health. They further contend that the chemicals used at the Disposal Works so purify the liquid sewage that goes into the Bronx at the Leggo Dam that it is not only innocuous but a boon.

BRONX ONCE PURE.

It is not long since the Bronx River was a sparkling stream of potable water from its source to below Bronxville. Even in recent years trout and black bass have been caught in it from Kensico to Woodlawn. Now the purity of its waters where they are shielded from pollution is evidenced by the delightful lake at Kensico only three miles north of White Plains. The water in this sheet is drunk by the people of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards and furnishes excellent sport with small-mouthed black bass, a fish that cannot exist where there is sewage pollution.

It is also true that from below the dam at Kensico to where the effluent of the Disposal Works enters the Bronx there are hundreds of sources of pollution from manufactories, stables, and dwellings. In the Spring, Autumn, and Winter low temperature and high water dispose of these pollutions to a certain extent, but in the Summer this section of the Bronx will always be more or less foul until the sources of contamination are interfered with. This will be done, say those who are incensed over the discharge from the Disposal Works, when White Plains sewage is properly disposed of.

MANY MILES FOULED.

The White Plains sewage nuisance practically fouls twenty-odd miles of Bronx from Hartsdale to tidewater. Even at William's Bridge, where the Bronx began to be foul thirty years ago through its use to carry away sewage, the taint of the Hartsdale iniquity is detected, and in the Bronx Park the little river is shunned by those whose sense of smell is delicate. At Bronxville and Mount Vernon the same conditions exist, although through aeration, sedimentation, and dilution by scores of little trout and spring water streams the Bronx, where there are no bathers in the pools, is fairly clear, and aquatic vegetation flourishes.

It has been remarked, however, that aqua fauna such as fish, turtles, mussels, frogs, and insects have either disappeared or are found only where little streams enter the river, and what a vile-smelling scum is on the bottom of the Bronx and on the sedges and brush that fringe it. Its waters cannot be used for any domestic purpose, and cattle rarely overcome their repugnance to it and drink it.

Above Bronxville the conditions at present are more serious. The stream is lower than usual because of lack of rain and the high temperature. What water there is has an odd, opaque, metallic appearance. It is scummy where the stream is sluggish, and where there is a rift its pollution is evidenced in bubbles. It reeks of sewage, and all vegetation in the water and at its borders is killed. No trace of fish, reptile, or insect is found in the waters.

STATION MASTER'S COMPLAINT.

These conditions are aggravated as Hartsdale is approached. "Smell?" said Station Master W. C. Eppes yesterday, when inquiry about the nuisance was made. "Go to the Fisher Street Bridge. You can hang your hat on it. It's worse than it has ever been. If you'll stand there five minutes at 5 o'clock this evening I'll give you a dollar."

The generic sewage odor from the stream could then be detected at the railroad station 200 feet from it, and people who crossed the bridge held their noses.

At the source of pollution, less than a quarter of a mile north of the station, the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES found the outlet pipe below the Leggo Dam and raceway. It is two feet in diameter, and was pouring into the Bronx a stream of ivory colored fluid which reeked of sewage, ammonia, and chlorine. The odor was so pungent and vile as to bring on a violent attack of retching. A hundred yards below the Bronx was the hue of buttermilk from bank to bank.

Above Leggo Dam a test was made of the bed of the stream by raking it with a pole. This produced bubbles of gas where there was mud, and a smell of sewage and decayed vegetable matter, but not one-tenth as bad as that of the water below the discharge pipe of the Disposal Works.

THE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The Disposal Works were found in the charge of two men—John Cain, the engineer, and Thomas McCarthy, a general workman. They explained that the system of treating the sewage was the Powers method, and that it was practically automatic. There was little taint about the works. At the tank where the sewage is received, treated, and the solids separated from the fluids there was a faint odor, but into the tank was pouring quicklime and perchloride of iron solution and chlorine gas was introduced at another stage of the process of disinfection.

There appeared to be no hitch in the general scheme of germ destruction, circulation, filtering, and siphoning, and the solids taken from the sewage were inodorous. But at the last tank where the outlet pipe takes up what is to be led to the Bronx was the same prostrating odor as that found below the Leggo Dam. Engineer Cain shook his head and said that something must be wrong somewhere, as he had not found this tank so foul at any time since the plant went into operation, nine years ago. Told of the condition of affairs at the Leggo Dam, he remarked: "Oh, that can't be. You don't smell right. What you smell is chlorine and ammonia. Why, what goes out of here is so charged with chemicals that it kills what would create a nuisance in the Bronx. This comes in between Kensico and the Leggo Dam. There's no end of pollution from houses in White Plains and lots of stuff from factories, the Union Trolley Works, the electrical system works, and the gas works. What comes from the Disposal Works does good instead of harm."

WHAT TRUSTEES SAY.

The Board of Trustees of the Village of White Plains has control of the Disposal Works. Its President is Samuel C. Miller, candidate for Sheriff to succeed William V. Molloy, and the Committee on Drains, Sewers, and Public Cisterns consists of John T. Rehill, editor of The Argus; Charles P. Sherwood, a hardware dealer, and David Verplanck, a lawyer. None of these officials discussed fully the situation. One said that the suit to enjoin the village from putting the effluent of the Disposal Works in the Bronx was very properly dismissed. The works were put into operation under the provisions of the laws of the State and the approval of the State Board of Health. It was proved that the water above the Leggo Dam was contaminated by sewage and not that below the outlet of the Disposal Works. The case for the village was conducted by H. T. Dykman, its attorney. Experts for the village, some eminent bacteriologists, came from Boston and all over the United States. The Powers system had proved as satisfactory as at Coney Island and the Soldiers' Home at Bath.

This Trustee admitted that with a trunk sewer system extending to Long Island Sound the Bronx would revert to its original condition of purity, except as to surface drainage polluting it. "The scheme was killed," he added, "by Burns and Fairchild and the scramble for patronage. The injunction suit was brought in the interests of a real estate clique."

TRUNK SEWER PLAN.

Another Trustee said that the trunk sewer plan was the only one by which the complaints about the condition of the Bronx could be brought to an end, and he had no doubt that at the coming session of the Legislature the scheme could be revived with fair prospects of success. "It would," he added, "have gone through three years ago but for the factional Republican differences here and the scramble for patronage which led Mayor Strong to veto the bill.

"The plan—that of Judge W. H. Robertson and Welcome G. Hitchcock—was to run the trunk sewer through the Bronx Valley so as to use the Bronx for flushing purposes. A commission was created by the Legislature to determine on the necessity of such a sewer. It was authorized to secure surveys and appoint a competent engineer. The commission consisted of Mayor W. L. Strong, Fordham Morris, Louis J. Haffen, J. Van Orden, F. M. Carpenter, James Wood, J. G. Peene, Edson Lewis, and C. G. Wilson. The building of the sewer, which would have cost $2,000,000, was recommended, and a bill authorizing its construction was passed.

"But Mayor Strong was so convinced that the scheme had got within the purview of politics that he vetoed it, and the matter has been dead ever since. As to the appeal from the decision in the injunction case, it will be strenuously fought by the village. I cannot understand why the people at Hartsdale are up in arms again. Something must be wrong at the works, and this evil will be looked after. Properly run they should create no nuisance."

HISTORY OF THE SUIT.

The suit to enjoin the Village of White Plains from continuing a nuisance created by its Disposal Works was an action in equity in the Supreme Court brought in 1897 after the local Board of Health at Hartsdale had agitated the question without taking action. It was begun before Justice Keogh at White Plains in October, 1897, and decision against the plaintiffs was given in July, 1898. The plaintiffs were originally the venerable Charles Butler of Hartsdale, who died in December, 1898, in his ninety-sixth year, and Welcome G. Hitchcock. Emily Ogden Butler was substituted for her father. The court decided:

First—That the evidence in this case does not prove that the discharge of the effluent from the defendant's works has produced sickness, and that the testimony as to its probable future effect is wholly inconclusive.

Second—That such discharge does produce at times a foul and offensive odor over the lands of the plaintiffs.

Third—That the waters of the Bronx River are made unfit for domestic and agricultural uses by other pollutions before they receive the effluent from the defendant's works; that such effluent adds to the discoloration and pollution of the waters of the stream.

Fourth—That the plaintiffs have an adequate remedy at law for the damage which it is claimed they have suffered. A judgment in favor of the defendant in accordance with this decision will be signed.

Among the larger interests involved in the appeal against the decision of Judge Keogh are the Butler estate of 600 acres at Hartsdale, the Scarsdale estate—the Hitchcock property originally—at Scarsdale, and those of John E. Morse, Frederick Van Wyck, Gordon Macdonald, Gilbert W. Dobbs, Thomas A. Leggo, George Ullman, Samuel Stark, W. C. Eppes, Benjamin L. Townsend, A. P. Townsend, Benjamin Shaw, and Daniel Torrence.

REAL ESTATE MEN AT ODDS.

A Bronx "Free-Rent Abolition" Organization Causes Ill-Feeling.

There is a serious split between the real estate dealers and property owners of the Borough of the Bronx over the organization formed two weeks ago by the men doing business and holding property between One Hunred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Streets, for the purpose of abolishing the free-rent system in flat houses. Had the organization included the entire borough there would undoubtedly have been no feeling expressed, but as it stands now, those outside of the proscribed territory are very bitter in their denunciation of the scheme, and as one property owner expressed it, "those on the inside want to build a Chinese wall around themselves and throw over it all the bad tenants with the aid of a black list."

The last meeting of the organization broke up in a squabble over the limitation clause, and from the present outlook the organization will die a quiet and unnoticed death, as many old real estate men say that the scheme is not practicable, for the reason that the members will not stand by their pledges, and that the black list is a dangerous thing to fool with. Others regard the organization, which as near as can be learned, has about eighteen members, with suspicion, and say that it was brought into existence through the efforts of a certain building syndicate to further their own ends.

Charles M. Kaeppel, senior member of the firm of Kaeppel & Co., which does about the largest real estate business in the Bronx, when interviewed yesterday regarding the new organization, said:

"It is most deplorable that any credence should be placed in the exaggerated statements made regarding tenants receiving two months or more rent free, free coal, moving expenses paid, &c., by the owners of property. In all my experience I have never heard of such amazing liberality on the part of owners, and those that are back of this alleged organization are making a great hue and cry about nothing and leading people to believe that the condition of affairs in this district is something terrible, when it is just the reverse.

"I am a stanch believer in Bronx real estate, both as to its income producing and enhancing valuation qualities. There is a question in my mind whether the gentlemen of the association are not trying to create 'a bear raid,' in order to alarm the capitalist who invests his money on bond and mortgage and the investors, of whom thousands yearly purchase property in the Bronx, in preference to any other borough in Greater New York."

William G. Soper of the same firm says that the organization is unnecessary and that plenty of good tenants can be obtained if a little care is exercised in investigating references.

James Ghames of the real estate firm of Ghames & Losere said yesterday that the people who are doing the most shouting are the very ones who have caused all the trouble and that many of them do not own half a dozen bricks in some of the buildings.

James L. Wells, the real estate auctioneer, and others are against the movement and say the exposures that have been made, true or untrue, are bad for the district, from a real estate point of view.

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Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; also with hemstitched front, stiff or soft cuffs,

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PUBLIC WASTES IN THE BRONX.

Two Barren Spots That Could Easily Be Made to Bloom.

In the lower end of the Borough of the Bronx are two triangular public places the condition of which is anything but creditable to the city authorities. One of these is at College and Morris Avenues and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and the other is at Morris Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets. The former is a barren waste denuded of grass, and in which two scrawny trees serve as hitching posts for trucks which are stored there by the grace of squatter sovereignty. The upper one is a veritable public dump, and displays a unique design of landscape gardening which would attract widespread attention were it exhibited in Central Park, where, it is safe to say, it will never be duplicated. In a luxuriant growth of grass, to which the lawn mower is as much a stranger as scissors to a "hobo's" hair, are deftly displayed in delightful disregard of symmetry of design or geometry of proportion, stones, tin cans, tin pans, tin wash boilers, rusty sheets of tin, bedsteads, bed springs, refuse plaster, coal, and carpet.

Public spirited citizens in the neighborhood say that at a trifling cost these small parks could be made things of beauty by the simple sodding or sowing with grass seed and the planting of trees along the curb, and that if parks in remote and undeveloped sections of the borough can be taken care of there is no reason why those in the built up section should not be made presentable.

Many months ago a resolution requesting this was passed by the North Side Board of Trade and forwarded to Park Commissioner August Moebus.

CHATHAM SQUARE HAS A SHOCK

New Building Going Up, the First in Thirty-five Years—Points in the Locality's History.

A new building is actually being constructed in Chatham Square, and the residents are wildly wrought up over the matter. Whatever advancement has been observable in this interesting district in recent years has not been in the building line, and the new structure will be the first erected on the Square proper in about thirty-five years. A straggling crowd lingers all day on the sidewalk in front of the open space at 7 and 8 and observes with mingled feelings the laying of the foundations of the new structure, wondering what will happen next.

The building operations are viewed differently by two elements of the neighboring population. The members of the progressive, or expansion faction, see in it the beginning of a general movement of the wholesale and jobbing trade toward Chatham Square, and say that now that the ice is broken this natural centre of the mercantile interests of this city must inevitably become a maelstrom of traffic surrounded by great warehouses and skyscrapers. These optimists assert that the present style of Chatham Square clothing emporium and low-priced caravansary must go along with the five-cent barber shop and five-cent whiskies that have graced this historic Square for ages.

There is on the other hand a conservative element that views the building of a new house on Chatham Square as a sort of desecration, and they shake their heads sadly with the laying of almost every new brick.

"We have gotten along very well for more than a quarter of a century in these old buildings," said a prominent professor of tattooing sadly, while discussing the situation yesterday. "We were right down among the people where our trade could reach us easily and everybody was satisfied. I don't want to have a studio away up in the twenty-fifth story of a skyscraper. I'd lose my trade, sure. It will run a large part of the liquor trade away from here not to mention hotels and restaurants. I don't see why those wholesale houses don't stick to Broadway and leave Chatham Square alone. They'll invade the Bowery next, I suppose."

The new building with the revolutionary possibilities clustering about it, will be finished within five months, according to the builders and owners, Messrs. P. Herter & Sons. It will face fifty feet on the west side of the square, between Mott and Doyer Streets, extending back 132 feet, and will tower eight stories above the sidewalk. It will furthermore have elevators in it—the first ever installed on Chatham Square. This imposing structure will, according to one Chatham Square resident, make the surrounding buildings look like "28 cents" and will ceaselessly cry aloud for company until some rapacious builders shall start other mammoth structures.

The newest building facing the square at present is the Koster & Bial building, at Park Row and Worth Street. This structure was erected seventeen years ago, and is fully five stories in height. This building is an affair of but yesterday, however, compared to the venerable structures facing it. The Koster & Bial building, furthermore, bears a Park Row number, and therefore is excluded from the real Chatham Square contingent. The newest building on the square proper is that at the corner of Oliver Street, which was put up, according to tradition, just thirty-five years ago. The building which was torn down to make way for the structure now being built was sixty-five years old. It was a three-story structure erected by a man named Norton, a clothier, who sold out to Peter and Joshua Barnum in 1845, who made of it one of the leading clothing stores of the city. The rear part of the lower story was made into great galleries, where the élite of the city came to sample and purchase Prince Alberts, full dress suits, and other distinguishing raiment. The Barnums saw the gradual desertion of Chatham Square by the better element, but stuck on, gradually lowering the styles and quality of their goods to meet the changed demands, but still making money. The old men died, and their sons took up the business.

As the years went on the Barnum show windows began to display suitings "marked down," &c., lower and lower, until a few years ago they went out of business, and the old building was doomed. As late as the thirties, fortys, and early fifties all the houses in the vicinity were patronized by people of means and taste. Many white-haired men who catered to the trade then are there to-day, doing business in the same old stands. Most of them are gone, however, and the present tenants of the building never heard of them.

In the building below the new structure facing the square was the emporium of All, the first big icecream dealer of New York. The place was floored with marble, had a big fountain in the centre, and was a famous resort of belles and beaux on Summer evenings, when our fathers were callow youths. Mr. All passed away with the passing of time, the building was later a restaurant, still later an anatomical museum, and a few years ago was torn down by the Board of Health. The site is now used for storing old wagons.

On the east corner of the Bowery, where it debouches on the Square, is the old hardware house of Seymour & Co., which was built in 1812. The house is now occupied by Seymour's successors, White, Van Glahn & Co., who still have the ledgers of the old concern balanced in 1816, in which a wood saw, now worth $2, was then sold at 30 shillings, or about $7, etc. Next door to this, on the East Broadway side, is old Congress Hall, built a hundred years ago, once the Post Office, but later kept as a saloon by the notorious "Reddy the Blacksmith," and whence scores of noted burglars and murderers were taken by the police. The venerable building was later kept as a hotel by the pretended Sir Roger Tichborne, and is now occupied as a saloon, a Chinese laundry, and an oyster and clam emporium.

Around on Catharine Street John White keeps a bakery. In 1840 White exchanged a lot on Broadway and Walker Street and gave $5,000 besides for his present property on Catharine Street.

Getting back to the new Chatham Square building one of the anti-expansionists pointed to the house adjoining it on the north. "That was once a famous hotel," he said, "but it had to pass, and there's no use wishing it back; but progress hasn't gone from Chatham Square yet.

"Look at that sign over the door now," he said.

The sign reads: "Great Scott!' Look at this great sale. No fake. No humbug $10,000 worth of clothing, gents' furnishings, trunks, &c., to be sold at one-third value for 30 days only. No offer refused, as we need the money."

Claims Docks Are Valued Too Highly.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has asked the Hoboken Commissioners of Appeals to reduce the valuation of their dock property in that city from $148,000 to $100,000. The company's officials said they regarded the sum fixed as excessive. The board notified Emil L. Boas, the Superintendent, that it would sit to-morrow night to hear argument in the matter.

Receivers' Final Acounts.

Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, receivers of the Madison Square Bank, appointed in 1893, have made application to the Supreme Court to have their final accounts in the bank's affairs passed upon. The last account rendered by the receivers and passed upon was in 1898. The receivers also ask the Court to pass upon the bill of their counsel, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, for $7,144.36.

No Levy Made Against R. S. Goldstein.

Rudolph S. Goldstein of 1,562 First Avenue says that the statement that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 9 to the effect that a levy had been made on his store by City Marshal William Lee of 966 Second Avenue was a mistake, and that the levy was made on a person not connected in any way with his business.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Great Sale of **Handkerchiefs** "Seconds"

AT ONE-HALF USUAL PRICES.

3,000 dozen, technically called "seconds," practically equal in value and fineness to our own first-class regular stock

About one in every twenty shows a visible dropped or thickened thread—defects enough in the eyes of scrupulous manufacturers to cause their rejection from perfect assortments. Direct from Belfast—made by Ireland's greatest manufacturers, representing an entire season's aggregate.

These trifling, isolated imperfections condemned 36,000 fine, fresh Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs to the class of "seconds," and now place them upon our special sale counters at the following absurdly low prices:

Women's Plain All Linen Hemstitched,
6c 9c 12½c 15c 19c

Men's Plain All Linen Hemstitched,
9c 12½c 15c 19c

Precisely Half existing Prices on our own regular goods.

PRE-EMINENT WAIST BARGAINS.

Store Soiled White Lawn Shirt Waists, various embroideries and hem-stitched 75c to $1.00 sorts, at 48c

White and Colored, full $1.00 value Shirt Waists, a well assorted offering of the favorite styles, closing at 69c

LADIES' NECKWEAR—Current Styles, Clean, Attractive.

Lawn Barbes, lace trimmed 23c
Silk Barbes, hemestitched, corded neckband 35c
Organdy Stocks and Bows, fancy tuck stitched 25c
Organdy Lace Trimmed Collars, with revers 39c

Nottingham Lace All Overs—*Reduced to* 35c

Lace Remnants . . . . . 12½c and 25c

After the phenomenal last week selling the only course open was further price reduction and regrouping. At the above special prices are 25c to 50c Valenciennes, Point de Paris, Torchon, Venise, Applique, Chantilly and Lierre Edges and Insertions. Lengths are assorted, and with the fresh accessions from broken up higher cost lines the bargains are intensified.

COSTLIEST WASH SKIRTS IN 3 LOTS.

Another upset to the past price scale. Beginning with to-morrow,
Last week's $10.50 Skirts are this week's $5.50 bargains.
Last week's $7.50 Skirts are this week's $5.00 bargains.
Last week's $5.00 Skirts are this week's $3.50 bargains.

All kinds of Novelties in Piques, Linens and Denims—fancy strappings and braidings—new style insertions and all the other exclusive trimming incidentals.

BATHING SUIT INCENTIVES.

Ladies'—black and navy brilliantine Water Suits, deep white sailor collar, trimmed with black braid, braid trimming on belt and skirt hem. Every detail on a very high order 3.50

Misses' regular $2.95 Suits cut to $1.95—a reduction due to broken sizes. In blue and black mohair, fancy braided collars in red and white effects 1.95

A DRIVE IN LADIES' FANCY HOSIERY.

Black and Colored All-Over Lace, also vertical stripe, black boot and other novelty styles in fine cotton. It is 50c. to 85c. Hosiery; clearing up at 35c

Winding Up 85c. SILK FRONT SHIRTS . . 59c

Cut on our own custom models, they give unrestricted fullness, accurate lines and the fit we are famous for. No man who values coolness, shirt ease and good style can find them in such measure without paying 85c. regularly.

19th St. Sixth Avenue. 20th St.

MRS. ASTOR'S EXCEPTIONS.

Answer to Referee's Report in the Suit Will Trustees.

Mrs. Caroline W. Astor has filed with the County Clerk exceptions to the report of Referee William M. Hoes, in the suit brought against her by James R. Roosevelt, H. H. Ely, as trustees of the will of William Astor, and of the trust in respect to the residuary estate of William Astor created for the benefit of John Jacob Astor and the remainder men.

The exceptions are long drawn out and most complicated. Mrs. Astor excepts to the findings of the referee and to his rulings in sustaining objections made by John Jacob Astor to her rights and interests in the trust, especially relating to an annuity of $5,000 created for her.

Mrs. Astor also objects to the discharge of the trustees from further liability relative to the $5,000 annuity. Parsons, Shepard & Ogden are Mrs. Astor's attorneys.

Charity Organization Asks for Aid.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $100 for a German widow who has five children between the ages of twelve years and fourteen months to support. She is industrious, but cannot supply both food and rent for so many, and should be assisted until the oldest girl can work. She has been in the same house almost five years. The society asks also for $100 to help another widow who has six children between the ages of twelve years and ten months. She has lived seven years in her present rooms, and will need help for at least two years, to enable her to keep her family together.

Richardson Estate Suit Discontinued.

The suit brought against Emily Emmett by J. Jaffray Butler, as temporary administrator of the estate of Joseph Richardson of "Spy House" fame, has been discontinued. In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Russell ordered a judgment for $9,900.50 entered in behalf of the defendant. For the purposes of the suit when it was begun, Emma J. Richardson and Benjamin Nicol were substituted as plaintiffs for Mr. Butler. The suit was for the recovery of a portion of the proceeds of a sale of certain stock left by Joseph Richardson. The proceeds are in the hands of the Atlantic Trust Company.

Benefit for Hoboken Fire Sufferers.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has accepted an invitation to make an address at the benefit for the wives and families of the victims of the Hoboken steamship fire, to be held at Fort Wendel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on Saturday. The entertainment will consist of a drill and evening parade of the First Battalion, N. G. N. Y.; choral singing by various German societies, and an exhibition of weight lifting, pyramid building, and wrestling by the German-American Athletic Club. The music will be furnished by the Fifth Battery Band.

Accused Lawyer Exonerated.

Jacob Lorsch of Peekskill, N. Y., who was arrested a week ago and arraigned on a charge of having defrauded Louis Lilienthal, a jeweler at 306 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, out of $2,000 worth of diamonds, was exonerated in Centre Street Court yesterday morning by Magistrate May. The Magistrate said there was no cause for the arrest of Lawyer Lorsch, whom he honorably discharged.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

Annual
August Sale of Blankets
Begins To-Morrow

Every August we have a Sale of Blankets
AT SPECIAL PRICES.

"Special" means *far below value.*

There are TWO REASONS for These August Offerings

FIRST....Because our wish for SALES in August is greater than desire for profit

Hence—CUT PRICES!

SECOND....After orders are booked large mills would rather sacrifice balance of output than carry goods—they want clear space for Spring manufactures....Being known as LARGE CASH BUYERS offers are made us that others never hear of, and as result

THESE AUGUST SALES.

AMONG MILLS REPRESENTED are:

American Woolen Co.,
St. Mary's Woolen Mfg. Co.,
The Stockton Woolen Mills (California),
Columbian Blanket Mills,
Diamond Valley Co.,
Eureka Mfg. Co.,
Eldorado Woolen Co.,
and others of Equal Reputation.

Below are prices—
We cannot show qualities in a newspaper.
If you see goods, you'll surely buy.

Fine White Californias.
Ten-quarter—"Special"..... 2.98
Eleven-quarter—"Special"..... 3.98
Eleven-quarter—fine close weave—Stripe and Broche borders—wide silk binding—value $7.00..... 4.98
Twelve-quarter—warm, yet light—value $8.00..... 5.98
Extra fine, close nap, value $12.00..... 8.98

High Grade Blankets.
Strictly all wool—magnificent qualities.
Eleven-quarter..... 8.98
Twelve-quarter..... 9.98

White Wool Blankets.
Ten-quarter size—two special qualities.
1.39 pair.....Autumn price 1.98
2.79 pair.....Autumn price 3.79

White Wool Blankets.
Eleven-quarter size—Two special qualities
Medium Heavy..... 1.98
Extra Heavy..... 2.98
Incomparable values.

Fine Scarlet Blankets.
strictly all wool—best cochineal dye—
QUALITY 125—10-4.....3.98
QUALITY 120—11-4.....4.98
QUALITY 105—12-4. } 5.98
A very great special at }

Fine Gray Blankets.
Wool filled—Ten-quarter.....1.39
Eleven-quarter.....1.79
California—pink, blue, brown or red borders—10-4.....2.98
11-4.....3.98
Silver Gray Australian—11-4, All wool.....5.98

The following White Cotton Blankets are fleeced to look and feel like wool, and are elsewhere called "wool."
WE WILL SELL
Ten-quarter at 55 cts. pair
Eleven-quarter at 89 cts. pair

Cut out any part or all of this list—ask specifically for styles as quoted. You will find all as advertised.

NOTE—Included among above are many odd cases of various sizes and qualities bought at such concessions that we can and do sell below the prices we have since been asked for equal qualities in large quantities by manufacturers.

To Keep Busy in August
Extraordinary Attractions
Are Necessary.

Here's for business—Cost what it may.

Ladies' White Waists.
This has been a phenomenal season, yet we have now in middle of August, as great a stock as any other house showed at beginning of Summer, and have still twenty clerks busy all day selling.....From time to time reductions have been made, but to-morrow we begin the

SEASON'S CLEARANCE SALE

in which we will offer fully ten thousand White Waists of Lawn, Linen, Lace Stripes and Allovers, in all this season's varieties of tucks, hemstitchings, and trimmings, (also Sailor Collar Waists,)

AT THESE EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS:

were 2.25 now .98 | were 3.39 now 1.98
were 2.69 now 1.37 | were 5.49 now 2.98

There are six weeks of Summer weather still before us—plenty of time for wear—very little to pay!

Ladies' Suit Department.

Everything Reduced.

If you want a Travelling Dress, an Afternoon Gown, a Golf Skirt, a Silk or Wool Waist, a Wrapper, a Cape or Jacket—anything for city or country, morning, afternoon, or evening—we can supply your need, at prices that will more than meet expectations.

Everything Reduced.

Tailor made Suits—were.....$12.00 to $45.00 | Now 6.98 to 27.98
Fancy Lawn, Dimity, and Organdy Dresses—were..... $5.00 to $39.00 | Now 2.39 to 27.98
White Organdy Dresses—were..... $6.00 to $35.00 | Now 3.98 to 24.98
Wash Dress Skirts—were..... .98 to $12.98 | Now .49 to 5.98
Golf Skirts—Double face Cloths, were....$4.50 to $8.98 | Now 2.69 to 5.98
Silk Waists—were..... $5.98 | Now 2.98
Wash Wrappers—were..... .98 to $3.98 | Now .59 to 1.98
Golf and Dress Capes—were..... $5.98 to $34.98 | Now 3.98 to 18.98
Silk Etons—were.....$16.98 to $30.00 | Now 8.98 to 14.98
Cloth Etons and Jackets—were..... $6.98 to $13.98 | Now 3.98 to 8.98

Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose.

Lace Stripe and Richelieu Rib—Fast Black—Double Soles—French Toe—full regular—
were splendid value at .29..... .19

Wash Dress Fabrics

Our great stock representing thousands upon thousands of yards of Ginghams, Lawns, Sateens, Organdies, Dimities, Percales, etc.—all clean, up-to-date goods, is now reduced as follows:

35 cent Ginghams..... 17 cents
19 cent Ginghams..... 8½ cents
15 cent Crashes..... 9½ cents
15 cent Crepons..... 8½ cents
24 cent Sateens..... 15 cents
39 cent Batistes..... 19 cents
19 cent Dimities..... 11 cents
15 cent Dimities..... 5½ cents
12½ cent Ducks..... 7½ cents
8 cent Cambrics..... 3½ cents

Silks Greatly Reduced

Lack of space prevents details.
Come and see them.
Values of most convincing kinds.

	were	now
Blue-and-White Fig'd Indias	.59	.39
Blue-and-White Fig'd Foulards	.69	.39
White figured Indias and Foulards—colored grounds	.59	.39
Fancy Striped Taffetas	.69	.49
Plain White and Black Taffetas—hemstitched effects	.69	.49
Heavy Corded Wash Silks—plaids and stripes	.45	.29
Fancy Black Satin Stripe Grenadines	1.50	.98
Fine Bl'k Taffetas—all silk	.69	.49
Fancy fig'd Foulards—Best colorings	.98	.69

Housekeeping Muslins

Unmistakable Bargains.
Thrifty Housekeepers will be here.

Five Bales Brown Sheetings—
Mill lengths—2 to 15 yards—
5-4 wholesale value .12½..... .7
9-4 wholesale value .22½..... .13
11-4 wholesale value .27 } .15
10-4 wholesale value .25 }

Eight Bales—
Yard wide Unbleached Muslins—
Mill lengths—2 to 10 yards—wholesale value 6 cents..... .4½
Double width Sheetings—(one of the best makes)
9-4 Brown—wholesale value .22½..... .15½
10-4 Brown—wholesale value .25..... .17½
10-4 Bleached—wholesale value .27½..... .19½

It may seem strange that we choose to sell below wholesale prices, but the loss is ours and ours alone.

READY-MADE SHEETS for single Beds—63x90—special..... .31
HEMSTITCHED SHEETS 72x90—former price .61..... .49

Some Happenings in Good Society

The season has reached its zenith. At all the watering places it is quite gay and at many of them from this week there will be a diminuendo instead of a crescendo. Narragansett has only a fortnight or more, and the year is pretty well over at Bar Harbor in September. Newport prolongs its season. It takes a long time to reach it, and then each year it seems to be growing shorter. The first dance of the season was that given for young people by Mrs. Astor last Wednesday, and it is now well into August. This coming week will be characterized by small dances, and the same multitude of dinners and informal entertainments. The following seven days have been called ball week, and this will probably wind up the season. There is never very much going on in the Horse Show week except dinners and affairs of that kind. September will have its weddings and its ædieux.

⁂

The scarcity of men which has been felt everywhere was accentuated this past week by the cruise of the New York Yacht Club. Newport was almost deprived of men for two days. Bar Harbor is contenting itself with very young men at the dances and a multitude of luncheons and entertainments where the fair sex is much in the majority. Southampton, of course, has its coterie and tennis and golf have attracted there quite a masculine element. But the greater number of these only remain from Friday to Monday, and the rest of the week schoolboys and juniors are to be depended upon for the small dances which have been given.

⁂

There is to be one ball at Bar Harbor and one ball at Southampton. To change an old proverb and twist it to suit the situation, it might be said that one ball does not make a Summer, and even Newport, with three dances in one week, has grown absolutely exhausted at the prospect, and Mrs. Goelet has been asked to postpone her cotillion until the week after Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dance. This seems very odd, when one recalls the past history of Newport with a much smaller population than at present.

⁂

What the secret of this Summer apathy can be no one has been able to solve. It has been suggested that Newport is so expensive, what with this new craze for bridge whist and the fees to the servants, and the clubs a man has to join, that the average New Yorker not a multi-millionaire shrinks from attempting even a Friday to Monday visit. But men who are very wealthy and who live for this sort of thing seem to be as indifferent as those who have a real reason for avoiding Newport and the other very fashionable resorts. There was James Van Alen, who only this week, after ten days passed at Newport, deliberately left the place and went to Canada on a fishing trip. It is unmistakably an off season.

⁂

The subjects under discussion during the week have had more or less social interest. The death of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha and the assassination of the King of Italy have presented questions of diplomatic etiquette which are a bit novel. It was thought by many that Lord and Lady Pauncefote would not be able to accept any invitations during the term of Court mourning for the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha. This Prince remained, whatever his later appointments were, like the boatswain in "Pinafore," an Englishman. As a son of the Queen his death was one to be observed with mourning as much as the Prince of Wales or the Duke of Connaught. Lord and Lady Pauncefote, however, are not at Newport in an official capacity. They are taking their vacation. The business of the British Legation is really, in an official sense, transacted at Washington. Should the Duke have died during the Winter Lord and Lady Pauncefote would not have taken part in many of the entertainments of the season during the period of official mourning. There have been some Englishmen, plus loyale que la Reine elle même, who have been shocked at what they consider a want of feeling, if not of tact, on the part of the Pauncefotes in accepting so many invitations during this period, and several mild protests have been made. It is true, as stated elsewhere, that so strict has been the observance in England that Cowes week was utterly spoiled, and no British subject dared to give a dance or a dinner, and that all the entertaining was done by the Americans, whose yachts were anchored in the Solent.

⁂

The official mourning for the King of Italy has been most strictly observed. There was an element in the tragedy which would have made any other course impossible. The Baron and Baroness Fava, who had been at Seabright, have refused all invitations. The Prince and Princess Brancaccio, who are at Lenox, have not been out since the news of the death of the King reached them, and this rigid etiquette has been followed by even the most humble of the attachés to the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

⁂

The week, which now that the season is at its height, gives indication of its character, shows that out-of-door life has been the fad of the Summer. In this respect American society does not ape the modish world of London. The women and men here each year depart more and more from the formalities of fashionable life in warm weather. Yachting has been the favorite diversion, and tennis has made a great bound into popular favor. Except at Southampton golf has been more or less neglected. The automobile is the new idea, and it shares with yachting the first place. Neither of these diversions can become very popular with the masses, owing to their expense. Wheeling has utterly gone out of fashion, and it is a very rare thing to see a woman or a man of position these days riding a bike. Yet only three years ago it was an absolute craze, and among the earlier disciples of the wheel was Col. John Jacob Astor, who would take long trips from Rhinecliff. Now he does all this by automobile, and a number of men are coming in from Southampton, from Morristown, and from points in New Jersey and on Long Island and in Westchester in their automobiles. They pass the day in town, and are steamed or gasolined or electrified out in the evening to their country homes.

⁂

The tendency for outdoor entertainments can be seen by the first resolution of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to have her ball in her barn. The piazza dinners, although not an absolute novelty, have multiplied, and life in the country everywhere seems to take to the piazza, which is furnished like a small drawing room.

⁂

Newport has never been converted to the table d'hôte idea, one which prevails at Bar Harbor and Southampton and other watering places. Even the Casino dinners on Sunday evenings preceding the concert are not very popular with society, and have so far, notwithstanding glowing accounts, proved failures. At Bar Harbor they are extremely popular, and at Southampton they have been adopted with enthusiasm.

⁂

Sea bathing has not been as popular this year at Newport, and even the glories of the beach at Narragansett have been somewhat dimmed. Narragansett life is centred at the Casino, and although the trite comparison between that place and Trouville and the tiresome allusions to those everlasting Japanese umbrellas and potted hydrangeas are trying to one's patience, it is a rendezvous for all that is amusing at the Pier, and that sometimes means a great deal—and all that is noteworthy at Newport. Dinners in public are much more popular with Newport cottagers when given at Narragansett than in their own village casino.

⁂

The social week in England has been one of absolute failure. The death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha plunged the Court into mourning. The Emperor of Germany did not come to England. The Prince of Wales went to Marienbad after the yacht races and staid on board of his yacht while at Cowes. The Duke of York did not put in an appearance, and the Queen herself in habiliaments of deep woe for her son drove in unfrequented roads near Osborne. No English hostess dare given even a dinner. There were a few American yachts in the Solent. Mrs. Robert Goelet represented New York society, but she, owing to a recent death in her family, did not entertain. Mr. and Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia left before the week was over and sailed for Southampton. They are coming home.

⁂

The very warm weather has converted London and even England to many American customs. A number of the houses belonging to the London middle classes were thrown open and people sat out on the steps. The one place in the city to buy ice cream soda was splendidly patronized. The top hat and frock coat were discarded, and at Goodwood and the last race meetings the Prince and all the men of fashion appeared in gray morning suits, white duck, and panama hats.

⁂

The audiences were brilliant at the last performances at the Covent Garden Opera. This was before the death of the Duke. At one of the very last the Princess of Wales was present in the royal box. The Duke of Marlborough appeared after his arrival from South Africa with his Duchess, who wore pale blue, with a big knot of pink Malmaisons. Lady Charles Beresford sat with her sister-in-law, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, and Lady Grey Egerton was with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

⁂

Reginal Ronalds has been paying his mother, Mrs. Ronalds, a visit at her house, 7 Cadogan Place. He is said to be still suffering with fever, and has been quite ill in London. He has gone to Scotland for some shooting and to recruit.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are due this week at Dunacton, their Scottish moor. As Clarence Mackay has taken Ben Alden for the shooting, which is twenty-five miles away, he has arranged a system of motor cars to go from one place to the other. This innovation is looked upon with much curiosity and awe in England.

⁂

The London prints still teem with descriptions of the wedding of Lady Randolph Churchill to George Cornwallis West. There was not a royalty present at the ceremony, nor again at the wedding breakfast, nor did any of the royal family, not even the Prince of Wales, send a wedding present. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West were also absent. The Duke of Marlborough, who gave the bride away, was resplendent in blue serge and a pink shirt. Owing to the desperate illness of some one in Wilton Place, the street in front of the church was strewn with straw, and there was a melancholy note in the proceedings. Of Americans who were present, there were many, including Ambassador Choate, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. Blow, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Harcourt, Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, Miss Emilie Yznaga, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. Van Andre. Neither Mrs. Bradley Martin nor her daughter Lady Craven was among the guests. London society was adequately represented, and the Churchill family were present en masse. The Duchess of Marlborough was present also and wore gray, with a great bunch of pink Malmaisons.

⁂

Goodwood was stupid. The death of the King of Italy following so close on that of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha threw a gloom over the assemblage. Muslin and linen gowns, with elaborate headgear, were worn by the women, and the now familiar panama hat and country suits by the men.

⁂

Homburg promises to be quite gay. There are a number of Americans assembled there. Mrs. Parkinson Sharp is the last acquisition. Mrs. Arthur Paget is to be there next week. Mr. and Mrs. George West, as they are now styled, are to go there for a short while, and it is rumored that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit at his favorite spa after his return from Marienbad. Frederick Diodati Thompson, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Griswold Grey, and Mr. and Mrs. Low Harriman are among some of the Americans who are there at present.

⁂

William K. Vanderbilt has been at Trouville, and has gone to Paris. He is travelling from place to place and very quickly. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who were at San Moritz, are returning this week en route for New York. Mrs. Elliott Shepard has been at Luzerne, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children have been visitors there also. Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller have arrived at St. Moritz.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who are also in the Engadine, have written to Newport to have their house ready for them. They will be on this side of the water early in September. Lady Cunard has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett at their Paris house.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, who have just been entertaining the Prince of Wales, are very popular in the South of England. Highcliffe, their place, was immortalized in "Two Noble Lives" as having been the favorite home of the artistic Lady Waterford, a sister of Lady Canning, and one of the most notable great ladies in the earlier Victorian era. The castle is a splendid place, overlooking the Solent. Cavendish Bentinck is the tenant of Major Stuart Worthley, to whom Lady Waterford left the estate. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck's two daughters, says an English contemporary, aged respectively seventeen and nineteen, have much American charm of manner and help their mother very gracefully to do the honors of their delightful house in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall.

⁂

Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, has been entertaining at Deepdene, her country residence, and has had there several hundred children from the London charity in which she is interested. Mrs. Adair has moved into her new house in Curzon Street, and gave there a few days ago a large musicale as a house warming. The house is a very wonderful one for London, the hall being immensely wide, with a large and fine marble staircase in the rear. The music room is also exceptionally beautiful, and was handsomely decorated for the house warming with palms and plants.

⁂

The wedding of Miss Amy Howe Johnson, the daughter of the late Dr. Johnson of Salem, Mass., and Clifford Brigham, the son of the late Judge Brigham of the same place, will be celebrated at Salem in the beginning of October. The engagement was announced last Spring. Miss Johnson has many friends in New York, where she has visited on several occasions. She is the sister of Philip Johnson of the Calumet Club.

⁂

Mrs. Sidney Harris and her daughter Katherine are passing the Summer at the Inn, Mecox Bay, near Water Mill, L. I.

⁂

Among those at Dinard this Summer are Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Van Duser Reed and the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Chezelles, Mrs. Ogden Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

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To-morrow evening at Bar Harbor the Monday Evening Club will have its second meeting at the Kebo Valley Golf Club. Miss Charlotte Pendleton will be the hostess. It is to be a Japanese fête, with Japanese costumes, lanterns, and dances, in which the young people will be the actors. The whole affair has been gotten up and managed by Miss Pendleton. The first meeting, on last Monday, as told in THE TIMES, was held at Sea Urchins, the cottage of Mrs. Burton Harrison, and went with a successful swing from start to finish. There were two little plays, written by Mrs. Harrison; a recitation of modern French poetry by Miss Alice Barney, a pupil of Mounet-Sully, while Walter Damrosch accompanied the burlesque from behind the scenes most amusingly, assisted by a volunteer orchestra. The third entertainment, scheduled for the 20th, will probably be held at Mrs. J. J. Emery's cottage, The Turrets, and will doubtless be a musicale. The hostesses of these Monday Evening Club affairs are Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. Barney, Miss Furniss, and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, and every Monday evening during the entire season some one of these women will entertain the club.

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Yesterday at Bar Harbor Mrs. Montgomery Sears gave a musicale with artists, and Mrs. Jesup, Mrs. Edward Coles, and others gave dinners. Mrs. Walley of Boston gave a musicale on Friday, and yesterday Mrs. Carpenter had Miss Beatrice Herford give some of her charming monologues at an afternoon tea. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson has given a number of handsome dinners, and Miss Gurnee, who gave a handsome luncheon yesterday, recently gave a charming luncheon to thirty guests.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Mary Crocker,) whose picturesque country wedding was celebrated at Tuxedo on June 7, and who sailed for Europe on the Fuerst Bismarck on June 28, are now in Southern Norway, where, together with Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice, they have leased a famous salmon fishery, and are having great sport in the gentle art that Izaak Walton loved so well.

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The wedding of Herbert E. Parsons and Miss Elsie Clews will be celebrated on Saturday, Sept. 1, at Newport. The wedding will not be a large affair.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The Misses Leila A. and Elsie C. Tiemann of New Rochelle sailed Wednesday on the Kensington for Antwerp.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Schell sailed on the Oceanic Wednesday, to be absent abroad for two months or more.

Alfred Baldwin Sloane, the composer, and Mrs. Sloane are at the Hotel Netherwood, Netherwood, N. J., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Faber.

Col. James H. Morgan, Secretary General of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, United States, and his family are occupying their country place, The Towers, near Guilford, East River, Conn., and will spend the Summer there.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Specht of West Eighty-eighth Street are entertaining numerous house parties at Hazlehurst, their country place, on Skaneateles Lake. Most of these parties are made up of the young friends of their children, Miss Louise and Harry M. Specht.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Dr. Antonio Fanoni of 110 West Eleventh Street and Miss Bessie Taylor of 40 West Twenty-first Street, New York. Miss Taylor is a daughter of Dr. Robert W. Taylor. Dr. Fanoni was graduated from the University of Naples in the class of '93. The wedding will be celebrated in October.

A correspondent at Quogue writes that "the kirmess was and is the only thing talked of. Even on the beach no one walked, and all were doing fancy steps in the water." It was held on Friday and Saturday, with a matinée yesterday afternoon, and was conducted by Miss Stewart, who had charge of the brilliant kirmess given in this city by the Society of Decorative Art at the Astoria last Winter. The leader of the kirmess was Mrs. Orison B. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Tift, Miss Van Bosskirck, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. McLean, Miss Howell, Miss Sands, Mrs. Rees, and Miss Herrick.

NEWRORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The yachts are here and the men have returned. In the beginning of the week every one who could went to the meeting of the fleet; consequently, the week has not been very gay, and the entertainments, except in one notable instance, have been dinners and luncheons and bridge whist parties. Mrs. Astor gave the first dance of the season on Wednesday. It was preceded by a young people's dinner of twenty-six covers. About one hundred more were asked to come in and dance. Next week Mrs. Astor gives a young married people's dinner, and there is to be an impromptu dance afterward.

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The entertainments for next week are many, but most of them are small affairs. Mrs. Ogden Goelet gives a dinner dance on Tuesday for young people. Mrs. Ogden Mills has cards out for a dinner on Wednesday, to be followed by a dance. Mrs. George B. De Forest will have a large bridge whist party. There will also be the musicale next Thursday to be given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and the Kat Bote clambake entertainment. There will be many small affairs, and such hostesses as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Henry Clews are constantly giving something. Another event for Monday will be a large musicale at the residence of Mrs. George S. Scott.

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There have been a great many absurd stories published about the peculiar features of the dance which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to give on Aug. 22 at The Crossways. Most of these are entirely without foundation. There will be a peasants' quadrille of three sets, illustrative of a harvest dance, and during this effective lights will be thrown upon those taking part. The dancers will wear the peasant costume. There will be several dinners before the dance—one at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's—and the guests will afterward go to The Crossways.

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There is the same worry about men, even with the yacht contingent, and it was hoped that the arrival of the British North Atlantic Squadron would alleviate this. All the dances were arranged for that week, but now comes the news that the squadron will not visit Newport, and this has thrown several hostesses in some consternation.

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Golf has had quite a revival, and the games played for trophies at the club have had much vogue. Among those who have participated have been Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the Misses Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Potter, Mrs. Blighth, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. Sands, Lispenard Stewart, and Victor Sorchan.

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There will be much entertaining on board of the yachts during their stay in port. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., sailed in the Rainbow and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., came on with the Virginia. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has not been in very good health, and has been out very little recently.

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On the avenue recently there was quite a parade of the engaged couples. Alfred Vanderbilt was driving with Miss French, and he was almost immediately followed by Miss Gammell and T. Shaw Safe, and just a little behind them were young Parsons and Miss Elsie Clews.

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Bellevue Avenue will be almost crowded with mechanics during the coming week, as work will begin on three villas, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who purchased the Keene estate, will have the foundations laid for her cottage; the new house for Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells will be started, and already some progress is being made on the villa to be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller.

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Mrs. Clarence Dolan's clambake will be a very elaborate affair. It will take place on the 23d. The bake will be served in a large tent, and while the clams and "fixings" are being discussed, a brass band will play popular tunes. There will be sports for women with prizes, races and other contests for the men, all modeled after a country fair, and every one is prepared to have great fun.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will visit Miss Leary, who is also expecting Mrs. Yznaga as a guest. Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse have been welcomed back to Newport this week, and Eastbourne Lodge looks itself again.

NARRAGANSETT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug 11.—Mid-August always means the height of the season at the Pier, and this year is no exception to the rule. Polo is, of course, the most alluring of the many attractions, and the relative merits of the respective teams and the individual players are subjects for discussion in the evening between dances. The number of attractive young women that one sees at a polo game this season is quite remarkable, and renders the intermission between the periods of the game of almost equal interest to the game itself. August is always a busy month with Pierites who wish to be in everything, and one's book of social engagements is filled to each half hour. The morning bathing hours attract throngs of people—those who come to bathe and those who come to watch others bathe—and between the two classes the morning slips by very pleasantly. The afternoon exodus to the Point Judith Country Club is like a coaching parade, and equals an event of that sort in the variety of the various traps, from the break and coach to the natty, smart automobile. Then later there is the dinner party at cottage or Casino, and the subsequent dance, which closes a long and eventful day. One of the pleasant entertainment features of the Pier has been the concerts at the Mathewson, under the direction of Mr. Purdon Robinson of New York. These concerts occur semi-weekly, and have enlisted the services of well-known singers. At present the quartet consists of Miss Jenny Corpéa, soprano; Miss Pauline Swift, contralto; Mr. Charles H. Bates, tenor, and Mr. Purdon Robinson, baritone. The programmes are made up for the most part of English glees and ballads, and are rendered by these artists in a most enjoyable manner.

The big event of the week was the open-air production on Friday of "As You Like It," with a cast of professional players including Maurice Barrymore as Orlando and Miss Mary Shaw, who essayed the rôle of fair Rosalind. The part of Celia was charmingly taken by Miss Georgia Welle of New York.

The stage was set on the grounds of the Country Club, just east of the clubhouse, and with the tall pine trees of the Country Club lawn for a background. Society turned out in large numbers, and many from Newport and Jamestown were in attendance. Among those who occupied boxes at the Shakespearean drama were Mrs. R. G. Dun of New York, Mrs. J. D. Leary of New York, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Lawrence and family of St. Louis, and J. A. Jackson of New York.

A large number of the theatrical profession also came on from New York to witness the performance. The play was produced by Messrs. B. A. Burns of Narragansett and H. J. Berry of Chicago. It is the first large notable outdoor performance of a theatrical character which has ever taken place at Narragansett.

The annual children's lawn festival at the Mathewson was one of the pretty events of the week. This lawn fête took place on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Oscar Duryea, master of ceremonies at the Mathewson, and was a notable success.

LENOX.

LENOX, Aug. 11.—It has been the liveliest week in August that Lenox has had in some years. Very few of the cottagers are away at the seashore and a comparatively small number will go away this season. The Anson Stokes family will soon return to Lenox from their shooting box in the Adirondacks near Paul Smith's. The families of Mr. William D. Sloane and Mr. John Sloane will be away about two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup will soon return from Bar Harbor. The younger set are planning for a number of entertainments. It was learned this week that they have practically decided to have the tub parade the first week in September. The predominating outdoor sport for the remainder of the season will be golf, with matches every Saturday. Picnics are very popular these hot August days. Mr. Girard Foster took a party of young people over to Stevens Glen this week, where they had a jolly time. About a dozen of the young people went over to Queechy Lake on Tuesday. This lake is just over the border in New York and is considered equal to the Adirondack lakes in environment and romantic scenery. Mrs. R. S. Dana and her son, David T. Dana, will go to Southampton next week to remain about ten days. While there they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who will be at Bonie Brae later in the season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are expected to arrive soon at October Mountain. Mr. William C. Whitney will spend the month of October at this retired place. Mr. Thomas E. Stillman and family have returned from Europe, where they have been spending several months. They visited the Paris Exposition and traveled considerably on the Continent. They are now at the Bacon Cottage, where they will remain the rest of the season. The Misses Stillman are very prominent in outdoor sports and initiated the famous night coon hunts. They will be in the tub parade and golf tournament.

Malcolm Sloane won the handicap golf tournament last Saturday. He is one of the quickest and most persistent players of the Lenox Club. Francis Jacques, Samuel Frothingham, and David T. Dana will find him considerable of a rival before the season is over. Considerable interest has been taken in golf this week and mixed foursome matches have been inaugurated. The grounds are in excellent condition, but there has been less playing the latter part of the week on account of the hot weather.

One of the largest entertainments of the week was given by Mrs. F. K. Sturgis Monday night. It was in the form of a card party for the women. Among those present were Mrs. Eames, Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Miss Wharton, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. J. F. Schenck, and Mrs. George W. Folsom.

A large dinner party was given by Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams on Friday night. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, John E. Parsons, the Misses Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Miss Wharton, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom. Mrs. Eames, who is spending a few weeks in Lenox, was the guest of honor. William H. Bradford and his friend Mr. Reynolds of New York are taking a trip to the Adirondacks on Mr. Bradford's automobile. They went up through Vermont and crossed over into the lake region. They may go as far as Montreal. This is one of the longest automobile trips that any of the Lenox cottagers have taken. Albert R. Shattuck has some new automobiles to take the place of those that were burned in the recent fire.

Chambers Wood is the guest of Mr. John Sloane, Jr., at Wyndhurst. Miss Moore is the guest of her brother, C. De R. Moore, at the Struthers cottage. Mr. J. H. Hammond has returned to Silmere and will remain as the guest of the Sloanes for a few weeks. Mr. G. Herman Kinnicutt is the guest of D. F. C. Kinnicutt, and will remain here for some time. He is quite an enthusiastic golfer. Schuyler Schieffelin is the guest of Newbold Morris. Edward Sheldon is visiting Mr. Harold Godwin. Mrs. H. D. Cooper is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Woods of Pittsburg are spending a week at the hotel. Harry P. Taylor is back from a trip to the Adirondacks, will be at Edgecombe for the next month. John Shepard of Providence is the guest of John E. Alexandre. Miss Caroline King Duer has arrived in Lenox and will remain at the hotel for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Hare, D. M. Hare, and M. S. Hare have returned to Lenox from New York, and are at the Curtis Hotel for the present. Mr. Gilbert Combs of Freehold, N. J., is paying a visit to Lenox. He attended school here a half century ago, and has been a frequent visitor since that time.

Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn gave a dinner on Thursday evening. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jameson Cotting, Miss Folsom, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, Miss Haven, and Miss Bacon. Mrs. J. F. Schenck gave a tea on Friday afternoon. Mrs. W. B. Bacon assisted in receiving. Mrs. George W. Folsom gave a dinner of a dozen covers Saturday evening.

Mrs. Struthers and the Misses Struthers will spend the month of August at the seashore, sailing in the Autumn for a trip to Europe.

Prof. Albert Wisner has gone to Bar Harbor for the month of August, but will return to Lenox in September.

Mrs. Giraud Foster has returned from Bar Harbor, where she was the guest of Mrs. Van Nest, her sister-in-law.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—The season is at last here. Not the season those of gloomy forecast would have had us believe, but the active, gay season which society has been working for and hoping for against belief and against criticism. The present week has contained an extraordinary amount of social doings, but promises to be surpassed in gayety and unconscious activity by those which follow.

The Monday Evening Club's announcement for the season was the principal social event of the week. But it was immediately hailed with such delight and has been followed by so many entertainments of another character that it has almost been hidden from the importance which it merits.

The Monday Evening Club made its first public presentation last Monday at Sea Urchins, the cottage of Mrs. Burton Harrison. Over 100 invited guests, consisting of the most prominent society people here, witnessed the entertainment, and gave its promoters and those who took part in it unbounded praise. A one-act comedietta entitled "His Better Half" was the curtain raiser to a long and delightful performance. "His Better Half" is the product of Mrs. Harrison's pen. Its chief characters were taken by Mr. Charles Whelen and his sister, Miss Violet Whelen, and Mr. Horace Stanton. Miss Alice Barney followed the scene with a recitation. Then came the more serious effort of the evening, which was not serious at all in subject and treatment, a society farce called "Angel Eifie; or, Grandmother's Reform." The chief characters in this play were taken by Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mr. Conde Nast, Mrs. Katherine W. E. Berry, Mr. Walter Damrosch, and Mr. Horace Stanton. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Pendleton, Count and Countess Langier-Villars, Moncure Robinson, Miss Vesta Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Gen. Kawson, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Arden Robbins, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Osmun La Trove, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mears, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Beatrix Jones, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. W. F. Draper, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Coles, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Reginald Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks.

One of the merriest parties of the season went on a tally-ho ride to Northeast Harbor last Friday as guests of Mr. R. H. Williams. All the party consisted of New Yorkers. Reaching Northeast Harbor shortly before noon, the party took lunch at the Kimball House, and returned after a visit with friends at that resort late in the afternoon. The party included Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. William W. Hoffman, Mr. F. B. Hoffman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. George Forsyth, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Miss Edith Poor, Mrs. R. H. Williams, and R. H. Williams, Jr. Other tally-ho parties are expected to be announced soon, as the roads on the island are now in excellent condition and a number of tally-hos are owned here. Among those who own that style of conveyance in Bar Harbor are Gen. Edward C. Morrell, Mr. J. L. Ketteltilnus, and J. C. Mercer Biddle.

One of the most pleasant of the smaller social gatherings here this season was the dinner party of twelve given by Mrs. Samuel Slater Thursday evening in honor of her cousin, Miss Doane of Newark, N. J., a cousin of Bishop Doane of Albany, who spends his Summers at Northeast Harbor. Mrs. Slater's guests were Mgr. Doane, Bishop and Mrs. William Lawrence, Miss Gregerson, Mr. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. George Harris, Mr. John How, and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon.

Others who entertained Thursday were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cheney Train, at Aloha, West Street; Mrs. Eugene J. Beales at luncheon, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Eno at their cottage, Westover.

Mrs. Beale's luncheon was one of the happiest affairs of the week. The luncheon was in honor of Mrs. Beale's sister, Miss Agostini. At the table were Miss Fox, Miss Agostini, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Van Rennsselaer, Miss Davis, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Seely, Miss McLean, and Mrs. Joy. The Enos entertained the same afternoon at a reception on the lawn of Westover. Over 100 of the most popular people here were present. A novel feature was a musical programme rendered by Miss Henriette Cady, a talented pianist, assisted by Mr. Myron Whitney. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Count and Countess Langier-Villars, Mrs. W. P. Walley, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tilton Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Dr. and Mrs. F. Stewart Smith, the Livingstons, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Miss Fox, the Misses Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mr. and Mrs. George Forsyth, Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, Mr. Walter G. Ladd, Llewellyn Barry, and Mr. Reginald Johnson.

Last Wednesday with the weekly hop at the Malvern the palm garden was opened for the first time this season. Miss Sylvia Fox was the first to entertain amid its delightful surroundings. Miss Fox had as guests Miss Biddle, Miss McIlvaine, Miss Brown, Miss Hollins, Mrs. Robbins, Miss Cochran, Mr. R. K. Thorndike, Mr. James Ross Todd, Mr. Wright, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Reginald Johnson. A background of palms stood around the walls, and in the centre of the space thus formed stood a table with decorations of delicately hued sweetpeas, pink and white. The same evening other dinners were given at the Malvern by Mrs. Thomas Leaming and Miss Dehon.

Two new houses are already being planned for next season, and with the encouraging prospects of the realization of the Casino this resort seems destined to continue its magical influence over society folk. Mr. John C. Livingston of New York, who at present occupies the Mercer cottage on Otis Road, will build this Fall near Chatwold on land reserved by Mrs. Livingston when she sold the Pulitzers the Chatwold estate. The plans provide for a Colonial residence with a long piazza stretching the whole length of the south side. George S. Robbins of New York will also build this Fall in another quarter of the resort on the corner of Eden Street and Cromwell's Harbor Road. His plans are for a Colonial structure of considerable size, the situation of the house being enhanced by a series of natural terraces on the east and south sides.

At the Malvern this morning Miss Henriette Cady gave a piano recital, and will give a second entertainment Aug. 18 at Westover, the cottage of Mrs. Henry L. Eno. The patronesses for the two occasions are Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Mrs. Miles R. Carpenter, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Josiah J. Emery, Mrs. Henry L. Eno, Mrs. George Harris, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. M. A. Leeds, Mrs. Morris K. Longstreth, Mrs. T. B. Musgrave, Mrs. John Markoe, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. C. N. Shepard, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. John Van Biber, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. H. G. Ball, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. Philip Livingston, and Baroness Hengelmueller.

At the Louisburg last Friday a series of entertainments gave society a chance to see how active the hotel residents of this resort can be. In the morning a recital was given by Charles Williams, a Harvard graduate, who rendered a number of selections with decided talent. The most original entertainment given here this season, however, preceded the ball in the evening. It was in the nature of a high school exhibition, consisting of recitations by prominent society young people, piano recitals, vocal selections, and other features. The whole affair was planned and arranged by the society ladies who are at the hotel, and the proceeds went to the college students who are serving in the hotel in various capacities. Mrs. Lindley Chapin made a great hit with her recitations in costume. A number of French songs were sung by Mrs. Charles Whelen. On the programme was also a piano solo by Walter Shuebruk, a Harvard boy who rowed in the 'Varsity shell this Spring; a flute solo by Conde Nast, a song by Mr. Deacon, a French dialogue by Miss Berry and Mr. Stanton, and songs and recitations by Mrs. Whelen and Mrs. Chapin. Philip Livingston acted as master of ceremonies, and the following young men served as ushers: William W. Hoffman, Jr., Mr. Deacon, F. B. Hoffman, Jr., R. H. Williams, Jr., H. W. Poor, and Conde Nast.

The first Louisburg ball followed later in the evening, and showed an inclination on the part of society to turn back to dancing again as an amusement. Those present included Mrs. Seth W. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nonoross, Miss H. W. Chase, Miss Parsons, Dr. James Paul, R. H. Williams and family, Miss Berry, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mr. Albert C. Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Miss Sylvia Fox, Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. Carl Grossman, Mrs. Charles Whelen, Miss Whelen, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Miss Lawson, Miss Manlikhuysen, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, the Misses Porter, Miss Dennison, Mr. Douglas Cochran, Mr. G. H. Cochran, Mrs. Sam Slater, Mgr. Doane, Miss Cady, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. Frederick Ross Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burrill, Mr. Rufus E. Shapley, Miss Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. George Sheldon, Mr. John W. Simpson, Mrs. and the Misses Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Williams, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Miss Poor, Miss Susan M. Ladd, Miss May Ladd, and Mr. Harry C. Ladd.

On Tuesday this week society seemed fairly to have understood the lateness of the passing Summer and started in earnest to make up for lost time. In the morning Mrs. Thomas Scollstone in honor of Baroness von Hengelmueller. All Bar Harbor society was there. In the evening there were a number of dinner parties and a musicale at the Barneys' cottage. Mrs. J. J. Emery entertained at the Turrets to a party of twelve. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mr. Hart Wright, Mr. J. Pierpont Edwards, Count Langier-Villars, Miss Fox, Miss Agostini, Miss Schieffelin, Mrs. Jay Whelen, Mrs. John How, Mr. Herman G. Dennison, Mr. Frederick Weeks, and Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison.

Another Van Nest function was given at the Canary Cottage, where Mrs. Van Nest and her beautiful daughter are spending the season. The present were Mr. Van Nest Baldwin, Miss Furniss, Mrs. H. D. Knowlton, Judge Ingra

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

The occupation of the Porto Rican women, so the girl found, is in passing the time as comfortably as possible in doing absolutely nothing, if gossip can be called nothing, for her leisure gives her ample time for that. And the girl herself formed the subject of some of the gossip she found. She did not often go out alone, but when she did, that was such an unheard-of thing for a young woman that it was made much of at first, and that she should take a walk at any time with only an American man for an escort was even more dreadful. But after a time, when the interested gossipers found that it was only with one man, upon whom she seemed to have some proprietary right, that the girl walked, and that she seemed to be a very nice sort of a girl, they stopped talking and accepted her cordially as she was.

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And the walks in the evening were so delightful. All the people gathered on the plaza and the island seemed nearer the sky to the girl than the country from which she had come. There were such wonderful numbers of stars and the moon shone so brightly that not a street light was lighted on moonlight nights, and the country was so beautiful with the beautiful palm trees growing luxuriantly that the girl passes the geenhouses with their poor little cultivated palms in disgust since she has returned to America.

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The heart of the lover of old things and the sentiments which they represent is sometimes grieved by the iconoclasm of others. There was a man recently who purchased one of those charming old sconces for Honuca lights, with the little oil wells and candlesticks at either side. Then after his purchase the man had a bright idea. Why not attach the sconce to the gas pipes. No sooner thought than done; the pipe was attached, and now all the charm and beauty of the quaint little Honuca lights which have been burned from time immemorial with oil and candles for the Jewish feast has been lost. The sconce might exactly as well be something of modern manufacture. All idea even of decorative effect is gone.

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It was at that Adamless Eden, the Margaret Louisa. There are all sorts and conditions of nice women, young, old, and middle aged, married and single, but probably more often single, and the greater number of them self-supporting in one way or another, who go to the Margaret Louisa for luncheon and dinner. There are dressmakers, milliners, and stenographers, and there are also many artists and writers, trained nurses, and other professions, more than one can mention in a breath, but nice looking women almost without exception, well dressed and well bred. So it was impossible to classify the three women who were talking over a late luncheon one day last week.

"There is nothing like a good-sized family," said the eldest woman, whose hair was snow white and made her look older than she probably was. "To be married and have no children is a misfortune. Don't you think so?" she added after a pause to the small woman who sat at her right.

The small woman was dressed in a pretty little muslin gown. She was preparing herself for a dinner at Travers Island that night, eating a hearty luncheon not to disgrace her host with too big an appetite, she said. She finished one egg and called for another before she answered.

"Yes," she said hesitatingly, and then, brightening up, "but it's lots easier to be an old maid."

"Oh, no," said the youngest of the three, deprecatingly, "think of the respect that is always given a married woman."

"But think of the unmarried woman who has all her own money to spend," returned the little lady in muslin, defending her theory. "She has lots more clothes than most of the married women I know and liberty to do as she pleases."

"No," said the white-haired woman decidedly, "there is nothing more miserable than to grow to middle age and be called 'Miss.'"

"Very well," said the little lady lightly, "then all you have to do is to call yourself 'Mrs.'"

The debate was growing interesting, but just then the maid appeared with the little lady's second egg, and the conversation turned to a deep consideration of whether it should be melon, ice cream, or Washington pie for dessert. It was enough to show, however, that the Margaret Louisa Eyes are not all Adamless from principle.

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A window garden in the smallest room on record is to be seen by New York people who travel along South Street by the east side belt line cars. There is a tiny little restaurant, the Sailor's Restaurant, tucked in between two buildings. It is one of those queer little buildings which are found here and there in New York, built to fit a little, odd space. This building is a trifle wider than the door which admits to it, and above is the room outside the window of which is the garden. The little building is only two stories high and the blinds of this window when they are open trespass upon the neighboring buildings at each side. But the place has a home look. There is a lace curtain covering the window in the first place and then in the box outside there is a goodly collection of plants. There is a large rubber plant four feet or more high, a green cornstalk, looking fresh and healthy, which has outgrown the rubber plant; a large oleander on the other side of the window, and other small plants. South Street, with the docks and vessels on the opposite side, does not suggest homes, and this pleasant little window looks like a domestic oasis in a business desert.

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The old books which have descended to the ten-cent shelf of the second-hand booksellers are often interesting to show the changes that have taken place in the last half century. One of these that a woman picked up the other day was "The Autobiography of an Actress"—the history of the stage experience of a New York woman, Anna Cora Mowatt. Mrs. Mowatt made her début on the stage in 1845, and in view of the innumerable rehearsals of a theatrical company now it is interesting to hear Mrs. Mowatt tell of its being necessary the day before her début to have a rehearsal for the first and only time with the company. The preliminary preparations were not neglected, however. Mrs. Mowatt tells of taking fencing lessons to gain firmness of position and freedom of limb, using dumbbells to overcome weakness of the arms and chest; exercising her voice four hours a day to increase its power, and wearing a voluminous train many hours a day to learn the "management of queenly or classic robes."

It was a few years before this that Mrs. Mowatt had become a public reader. That was in the days when the advanced woman was unknown and women of social standing did not appear for the entertainment of the public. To read in public was an extraordinary thing to do, and a writer to The Ladies' Companion, a "lady of high literary standing," severely denounced Mrs. Mowatt's forwardness and suggested that if she felt obliged to take such a step she should read only to audiences of her own sex.

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Housekeepers traveling up the Hudson these hot days pass the icehouses with a feeling of envy. The ice is all scraped before it is packed for transportation and around the houses are small mountains of ice large enough to make good sledding for the small boy. With the high prices that are charged in the city for ice, to see all this valuable commodity, enough to freeze gallons of ices and cool barrels full of iced drinks, thrown away is aggravating.

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A clever literary man in his vacation wanderings this Summer discovered the woman's club, and he found that it was good. There were two clubs, both in small towns, each with a membership limited to twenty-five to keep them within manageable size for study, but with the possibility of sharing their pleasures and profits with others who are invited in upon occasion. One club that was discovered was the Woman's Club of Unadilla, N. Y., which was organized only this year, but which already hires rooms in which it holds its meetings, in a public building in the village. The other club is the Columbian of Markesan, Wis., which takes its name from the year in which it was organized, and which meets around at its members' houses. But both clubs, which initiated the literary man as far as possible into their inner workings, he found practical and worth while, the programmes making a sufficient but not too great a demand upon their members as club programmes are sometimes said to do. Both clubs, as clubs in small towns frequently do, meet throughout the Summer and have outside speakers when they are fortunate enough to obtain them. One of these was the literary man, who spoke in the interest of a study of the classic literature.

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The children of the vacation school swimming branches have been doing finely this Summer. It is a treat to visit the baths when the signs "Ladies' Day" hang out—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—and watch the children. They form a more or less uncertain class to deal with, though there are usually enough of the same children who attend regularly to make a good showing when the time comes for the examinations. This is at the end of six weeks' instruction when, after due notification, that the children may all be on hand, the "professor" appears and the children show what they have learned. Their names are taken if they can pass a satisfactory examination, and later they receive swimming certificates from the Board of Education. Those certificates are great things to have, the children think, and they will work hard to secure them. A swimming lesson in a public bath is an indefinite thing. The children may get around as early as 9 in the morning and then they stay until 12:30, when the teacher, whose hours are 8:30 to 12:30, leaves. All of that time they are swimming and diving and duckling, being criticised and praised by the teachers. The littlest ones are in the stretches of water at the sides called the baby baths, and there they stay splashing by themselves when alone and working as hard as the older girls when the teacher is with them. When they have learned to swim in the baby bath they are graduated to the bigger one, which is 4 feet deep. Some of the children have learned to swim this year and others have learned to swim properly. Since the public baths have been opened, the children in the vicinity have accustomed themselves to the water, and there is nothing which will give so much confidence to a novice as to see the queer motions which can by no means be called swimming, but by means of which the children keep themselves up and manage to make progress around the tank. But to obtain a certificate they must swim once around the bath well, and this knowledge the teachers impart. They are taught to swim with the breast stroke, with the side stroke, on their backs, to jump, dive, and to save life—swim with another girl resting on their shoulders or holding her head, and swimming on their backs using their feet only. That last is the most difficult, the children are many of them so small. But the jumping, diving, and swimming they do wonderfully well, and many of them are really beautiful swimmers, as graceful as they are expert. There is a land drill that they go through before they go into the water, first the swimming motions with the hands, and then, holding on to the railing, take the motions with one leg, a difficult gymnastic exercise. A satisfactory method of teaching employed this year is a strip of canvas about half a yard wide, which is suspended in the water along one end of the tank, supported by ropes. The beginners lean across this, four at a time, under the teacher's eye, and practice the leg motions until they have them fairly well. Then they are called back again from time to time until they are perfect. They are nice looking children, most of them, and they look fresh, clean, and healthy when they come out of the baths. A last year's graduate of the Corlears Hook baths is this year one of the swimming teachers, which speaks well for the instruction given, for the teachers have to pass a thorough examination.

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It may be the golf widows who have brought about the popularity of croquet. The great attraction of golf is, as its virtues are enumerated, that it can be played by every one, young and old, but at the same time there are many women who do not appreciate it, and they have taken up croquet in despair. A husband who has the craze is useless as a companion. It is claimed that the next best thing a golf widow can do if she cannot fill her lonely hours with croquet is to assume a devout interest in her husband's game, a sufficiently self-sacrificing interest to admire with a respectful awe which makes her a good listener to verbally repeated triumphs, and in this dutiful attitude she can be happy in her husband's society which she obtains at intervals by the sacrifice.

If she takes to croquet it can be made a sufficiently scientific game to give it a sustaining interest for any one who wishes to be interested. The up-to-date croquet set is a good one. The balls are of gutta percha, the mallets are of hard wood, with very short handles, 12 inches for what is called the professional player, but of the more graceful length of 18 to 24 inches for players who make the game less of a business. The arches are high and narrow, 3½ and 4 inches in width, and with good grounds there is a chance for good playing. The game of roque, the scientific daughter of croquet, necessitates a good ground. The National Roque Association is composed of men, and perhaps women will not care as much for the game, with its brass-bound mallets with their hard and soft rubber heads, and set rules. There are some fine croquet grounds and a croquet devotee in England, the Countess of Cavan, who, with her daughter, Lady Ellen Lambert, is a fine player, has three special lawns for it on her grounds, the greatest number on a single estate and the best lawns for the purpose in England. There is a new game, golf croquet, which has the features of both croquet and golf. It has golf methods of counting, croquet wickets, and a croquet mallet with one beveled-edge end to lift or loft the ball. The balls are small, 2⅝ inches, light, and tough, so that they may be easily lifted. The mallets have longer handles than in croquet.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Silk underwear, or that with a large proportion of silk, can be obtained at reasonable prices, and many women prefer it to any other. There is nothing which fits more closely and makes less bulk. But silk underwear to last must be washed with care. Only tepid water should be used and castile or some other good white soap. In addition to this, a little ammonia can be used if the silk is of an ecru shade, or borax if it is white, for the ammonia is apt to give a yellow tinge. A teaspoonful of borax dissolved in a pint of boiling water will be enough for two pailfuls of strong tepid soapsuds. The silk garments may stand in this for twenty minutes and then rubbed gently in the hands. They should be rinsed in two waters, put through the wringer, and hung to dry. When about half dry they should be brought in and wrapped tightly and smoothly in a sheet. After standing an hour they may be ironed with a cool iron and with paper, white or brown, between the iron and the silk. Neither borax nor ammonia should be used on anything which has colored embroidery. Embroidery should be ironed on flannel on the wrong side, with a cloth over it. Pretty, durable underwear can be made at home of India or Pongee silk.

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Washing dark cambrics, mercerized cottons, sateens, or any similar material in starch will give them the appearance of newness. It is a method not generally known, but is worth the trouble with garments which one desires to look particularly well. For the first water in which the garment is washed there should be two and one-half quarts of starch to eight quarts of water, and the second one pint of starch to eight quarts of water, and rinsing should be done in cold water, the other being merely warm. Hang wrong side out to dry, sprinkle, and iron on the wrong side. If the garment is much soiled, a larger proportion of starch should be used. For the starch use half a cup of rice or of cornstarch to a pint of cold water. Stirring carefully, pour on this three quarts of boiling water and cook for five minutes. Next add three quarts of cold water and strain through a cheese cloth. For flour starch make in the same way, using a cupful of flour.

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Soap should never be rubbed on colored goods, and they should be washed in tepid water in strong suds. They should be rinsed in two waters, containing a good solution of salt to prevent the colors from running. A cupful of vinegar in the last rinsing water of blue garments which have faded will help to restore the color. They should be dried quickly in the shade after having been starched in starch which has been allowed to cool. It should be thin and carefully strained. This is to prevent large patches of starch from appearing on the garments. They should not be allowed to stand long after sprinkling before ironing. This is for garments washed in the ordinary way.

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If mattings were properly treated they would last much longer than they do in ordinary households. The less water put on them the better. They should be brushed carefully with a hairbrush and then wiped off with a damp cloth to remove any dust which has settled. When water is spilled on a matting it should be wiped as dry as possible and the windows left open that the air may circulate and dry it entirely. If the day is damp the moisture can be ironed out by placing a cloth over the damp spot. Grease or oil can be removed with fuller's earth, which is made into a thin paste with water, spread thickly over the spot, and allowed to stand for two or three days. When it is brushed off it will be found that the stain has been removed.

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Grease spots on marble will yield also to treatment with fuller's earth. It should be made into a paste with a strong solution of salsoda and allowed to stand twenty-four hours. A second treatment will remove the stain if the first does not.

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This is the season of the year when the full delights of the hardwood floor are appreciated. It is cool in Summer as well as warm in Winter; it does not collect dust, and at the same time, if it is properly prepared, need seldom be wet, and where there is no moisture there is no bacteria. The floors require less care in the end than a carpet, though it is to be doubted if the light gown dragging over a hardwood floor does not suffer more from the contact than it would with a carpet. But that is another story. A hardwood floor must be brushed up daily with a long hairbrush and wiped as well with the long-handled mop—the yacht mop which comes for the purpose. That is for a room in constant use. Where there is little use the mop will be sufficient. For the room in constant use a weekly treatment with the weighted brush is required to polish the floors where spots are removed with turpentine or an encaustic, as the floor is waxed or oiled. Twice or even once a year will be sufficient to thoroughly clean and polish a floor properly treated weekly.

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The piazza floor is one which needs careful attention. Oil for anything subject to the elements is the best, and clear boiled linseed oil should be put on while very hot with a brush. There should be three coats given on successive days, and when it is dry the piazza can be rubbed smooth with clean pieces of carpet. It is only necessary after this first treatment to give another coating of oil when the boards begin to look shabby. A good outside varnish will further protect the floor. In oiling and varnishing the floor, soft slippers should be worn to prevent unsightly scratches.

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Odds and ends of carpet should be saved for use on floors, and old soft felt hats are invaluable for many purposes of cleaning and polishing and for pads on furniture where a castor or the plain wood would mar a floor. Felt can be obtained at the painter's for these purposes, but old felt hats are as good or better, and felt is expensive. The felt pads for furniture can be put in place by the home worker with but little trouble. The felt is cut to fit the feet of the different pieces of furniture, a thin layer of glue is spread over, and the felt pressed on. On the light pieces of furniture an extra weight must be added and allowed to remain until the glue has dried; the others will hold the felt in place with their own weight.

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The housekeeper who wishes to make old soft-wood floors presentable can stain them with a dark walnut stain, then shellac them, and the floor will, with a few rugs, present a most attractive appearance and wear for a year or more unless in a living room, where they see hard service. In addition to the hair brush, wiping over with a coarse cloth wet in a little kerosene will keep these floors looking fresh and clean. With a cloth tied over a broom the kerosene can be put on with but little trouble.

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Rugs of Japanese matting are inexpensive, clean, and light, used in bedrooms over bare floors, in bathrooms, or in any rooms where the floor is laid with the matting and where they may be placed in parts of the room where hard wear is given to the floor covering. They are easily made by raveling the ends of pieces of matting, overcasting, and leaving a fringe.

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It is but little trouble to oil a floor, if it is properly done, and it will preserve the color of the wood. Boiled linseed oil, the same as used for piazza floors, is best, but not as much of the oil is required, and it is combined with one-third turpentine. The mixture can be kept hot in a dish of hot water and away from the fire on account of the turpentine. The first application can be of the clear oil if it is thought best with a new floor to have it saturated. Oil is put on with a brush, and after standing for an hour or so, rubbed with a woolen cloth, rubbing it the way of the grain. It is easier to put the cloth over a weighted brush. The floor is polished in the same manner if the turpentine is used, and in both cases it must be rubbed perfectly smooth, or it will collect dust. The weighted brush used for all polishing costs $5, but does not wear out in an ordinary lifetime. Other floors, painted, or oilcloths and linoleums, when treated in this way, will wear much longer.

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Floors should always be perfectly clean and smooth for either oiling or waxing, or the result will not be satisfactory. A fine floor needs no preparation, but an open-grained wood requires filling. After dusting and cleaning all spots with turpentine, the wax preparation, which is bought ready prepared, is rubbed over the floor with a flannel cloth, then polished with the weighted brush, and again with a cloth over the brush to give it a fine lustre.

THE NEW QUEEN OF ITALY

Reminiscences of the Beautiful Elena of Montenegro.

HER MARRIAGE TO KING VICTOR

Said to Have Been in Love With the Present Emperor of Russia—Her Fondness for the Chase and Out-door Sports.

A glamour of romance has always surrounded the Slavic Princess who is so early destined to share a throne made vacant by an assassin. Elena, third surviving daughter of the reigning Montenegrin Prince, was born in 1873, and as Danilo, the heir apparent, had arrived two years before, the advent of a daughter was not so depressing a circumstance, and Elena was welcomed more cordially than her elder sisters, who preceded the heir.

The first twelve years of Elena's life were spent in her native place, the little Montenegrin capital, Cettinje, in her father's plain white wooden residence, generally dignified by the name of "palace." Cettinje, with its one long street and low frame houses, reminded a recent traveler of mining towns in the Rockies of Colorado. Nestled amid the black, barren mountains it is, even at this late day of ubiquitous "improvements," only reached by a rough trip in the diligence.

Starting from the sea port Cattaro, which hides at the base of steep heights at the head of the bay, the road begins with a nearly perpendicular course, skirts the edge of precipices along an interminable series of sharp zig-zags, describing short curves, and finally climbs over the mountain shoulder to descend on the other side and end upon the plateau before the doors of Cettinje.

This road is a triumph of engineering skill, and its completion in 1880 was one of the great events in Elena's childhood. Before that time it was a matter of peril and hardship to cross these rugged heights; the armies attempting it won few victories and failed of conquest, retiring repeatedly throughout 600 years of persistent effort, driven back by the double resistance of mountains and mountaineers. Refugees from tyranny frequently found asylum here, and individuals, urged by special errands, from time to time penetrated the mountain fastness and made their way to the "Eagle's Nest," as Cettinje is called.

CHILDHOOD OF THE PRINCESS.

A Swiss governess, Mlle. Neukot, was secured for the little Elena, and daily lessons in French, German, and other branches, besides training in domestic accomplishments, trained the young Princess to habits of industry and application. Prince Nicolas always exercised a personal supervision over the education of his children while they were at home, and stimulated their interest in study. He himself has a genuine poetic gift, and his father, Prince Mirko, the famous warrior, known as the "Sword of Crnagora," delighted in writing songs when resting from his favorite occupation of fighting the Turks.

Both Elena and her younger brother, Mirko, have inherited this taste. We hear of her in St. Petersburg publishing graceful Slavic verse and melodious French lines in the Russian review Nadalia, and sometimes adopting the fantastic pseudonym "Blue Butterfly," or "Azurin."

The Montenegrin dialect is the purest of all the numerous Slavic idioms and the feeling for poetry is keen among the Montenegrins, especially for heroic verse celebrating deeds of valor and triumphs of war in Slavic history. They delight in chanting old Slavonian ballads in accompaniment to their national dances.

THE BETROTHAL OF DANILO.

A most picturesque and primitive scene was witnessed a year ago by an American tourist in Cettinje, when the reigning Prince and Princess appeared with other members of the family on the palace balcony, while the younger son, Mirko, read the announcement of the betrothal of the heir apparent, Danilo, to the Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The wild applause and congratulation of the assembled citizens soon rang into song, and as their voices hymned an old ballad they stepped to the lively measures of the "Kola," a favorite national dance, while others sped and turned in the odd "eagle dances."

The brilliant costumes, tunics of white and gold, red embroidered vests, green jackets and gay plaid sashes, the crimson scarfs and shining cartridge boxes of the chiefs, the jingling coins on the red caps of the maidens, combined to make a kaleidoscopic spectacle of semi-Oriental aspect and charm, which reached a climax when a great vat of wine was opened and Prince Nicolas drank the first toast to the betrothed pair, followed by all the people present pressing forward to drain a cup with acclaim of lifelong happiness to Prince and bride and the entire Petrovics family.

Amid such scenes of Homeric simplicity, Elena's childhood caught no forecast of the more artificial life and pomp of royal circumstance awaiting her a few years later. Nevertheless, the patriarchal Court of this Slavic eyrie had its code and traditional order, which the Princess Milena enforced with a faithfulness admitting no derogation of the dignity accordant with the household of a ruler.

HER MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

The exceptional character of Milena has not only had a molding influence upon her children, but is felt throughout the principality. In 1868 Nicolas appointed her regent during his Winter visit to Russia, and her wisdom and administrative tact won the approval of even the most conservative of the old chiefs, who were inclined to regard a woman in power as an anomaly and a ruinous innovation. She subsequently held the regency during every episode of the Prince's absence, until Danilo, the heir, was mature enough for such responsibilities.

In former times it was a common saying that Slavic women were born only to toil and to suffer. This no longer applies to Montenegro since the reforms of the progressive Nicolas, who has led his people on the upward road to improvement for thirty-nine years. The school for young girls established in his reign, under the auspices of the Czarina, called the Jenski Crnogorski Institute, is promoting intelligence and cultivation among women beyond all precedent in Montenegrin history.

In 1885 Elena took leave of her home and traveled to St. Petersburg, where she was placed in the Smolna Institute, the famous seminary for girls, under the special patronage of the Empress. Her four elder sisters had been sent there in turn and it may well have become familiar to her thoughts as a family resort, full of happy girlish associations and sad memories also, for there her fair young sister, Maria, fell ill and died.

The accounts of Elena's schooldays include mention of her excelling skill in water color painting and pen and ink drawing. Her dexterity with a pen was so exquisite as to achieve effects suggestive of fine etching. Her taste for out-of-door sports was remarked as "quite English," and her triumphs in tennis are still unforgotten.

AT THE RUSSIAN COURT.

The Montenegrin Princesses were all persona grata at the Russian Court and they participated in its gayeties and splendid ceremonial under the guardianship of the imperial family. In 1889 the Princess Militza became the wife of the Grand Duke Pietro Nicolaievitch, nephew of Alexander III., and has since resided in Peterhof. In the same year were celebrated the nuptials of the Princess Stania with Duke George of Leuchtenberg, (also an imperial Highness, and accorded the rank of a Grand Duke), so that the bond between Russia and Montenegro is doubly strengthened.

The Princess Anna wedded Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg in 1897. Zorka, the eldest of the sisters, died shortly after her union with Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, pretender to the throne of Servia. Her death may have saved the Montenegrins from complicating with the bitter feuds that are continually distracting the disorderly little Servian Kingdom.

The story of the Princess Elena at Petersburg has yet to be written, and rumor still holds the place of history. There is a legend, not authenticated, but often credited, that her heart was touched by the attractions of the young Czarovitch, now Nicolas [illegible] bestowed upon her a Russian education with a view to her possible union with the heir to the [illegible] covite throne. Many holders fancy they detect a shade of melancholy on her face, and interpret it as confirming the truth of this fleeting romance.

A MADONNA-LIKE FACE.

She is thought to resemble the Byzantine Madonnas of ancient icons, and, like her compatriots, her regularity and straightness of feature and height and slenderness of figure suggesting Greek ancestry, notably differing from the Servian women, who are of low stature and heavy proportions, with the square face and short nose characteristic of modern Slavs. After the downfall of the Servian Empire in 1389, the flower of the Servian aristocracy took refuge in the Black Mountain. Here, too, followed for safety at various times Greek refugees, and their intermarriage with the Servian highlanders is supposed to have produced the present superior type of Montenegrin.

Elena has a delicate, dreamy beauty and finely chiseled features. As we look upon her, whether strolling amid palace gardens, or receiving at Court function, or driving in state, or watching a performance of music or drama, we note most frequently an expression of initiative languor and seeming lack of initiative.

Nothing could afford a greater contrast than her present abstracted, half wistful, half abstracted, beside the vivacious and brilliant Queen Marghe[illegible]ta, who summons her, as it were, from moment to moment, to smile, to speak, to [illegible]ge to more responsiveness toward her surroundings.

Elena's [illegible]bsent air also contrasts with the commanding grace and stronger physiognomy of her mother, the Princess Milena. As we sometimes see them, sitting beside each other, we recognize the filia pulchra, mater pulchrior, and understand what an inspiration the elder is said to have been to her artist and painter.

SHE LOVES THE CHASE.

If the new Queen has seemed sometimes listless and not [illegible]n social functions on the hunting transformation. Her dark eyes then glow with unsuspected enthusiasm. She loves a spirited horse and hard-won quarry. Firm in her saddle, following the hounds she dashes across country, when big game is the prize of the day. None are more fearless or more sure of aim. Like her sister Danilo, she inherits a passion for the chase from a long line of hunting ancestors.

The hunting and fighting tastes of the Petrovicz family are directly parallel with those of the Savoyard dynasty. The Savoy Princes, holding their mountain-guarded domain against powerful neighbors through ages of valiant resistance, suggest a poetic affinity with the unsubdued Montenegrins, who have defied Turkish hordes and baffled Turkish pretension until the Black Mountain country is accorded a place among the nations.

But the patricians of immemorial Italian lineage indulge in much whispered grumbling over the Montenegrin marriage. To them it seems an alliance too modest for the House of Savoy, with its eight centuries of record. The Petrovicz have reigned only 20 years of sovereignty, still, as history goes, that is a fair beginning and a precedent for persistence.

With the [illegible]ts universal popular. Every one knows riage has been the story of Prince Victor Emmanuel's first meeting with Elena at Venice and his immediate determination to make her his wife. They met again in St. Petersburg, and he became more enamored than ever. In a few months the marriage was arranged, and the eager lover had found his way to Cettinje to see his bride and sign the marriage contract.

Elena consented to renounce her membership in the Greek Church, and was formally received into the Roman Catholic communion at Florence shortly before her wedding, which occurred Oct. 24, 1896. That was a gala day in Cettinje, bright with soft Autumn sunshine, and astir with thousands of visitors from all Italy.

THE BETROTHAL CEREMONIES.

The Piazza [illegible]elle Terme, with its encircling seats [illegible]embled a vast amphitheatre, packed with spectators on every round. Everywhere [illegible]eaths and banners and decorations [illegible]ned the "festa." A beautiful double-[illegible]ned façade was improvised for the Church of St. Mary of the Angels. The Pope [illegible]ed the use of any one of the great [illegible]cas for the marriage ceremony, but [illegible]a Maria degli Angeli is Government property, as it is a portion of that vast public monument, the Baths of Diocletian, and so beyond the pale of Papal interference. [illegible] this classic ground Old Rome and New Italy make a tryst of undying memories; and ever-renewing activities; an appropriate spot for the nuptials of the prospective sovereign.

The bride, with her diamond tiara and white satin robe, brocaded with silver marguerites, was very fair to see, and her modest, dignified bearing won general admiration. Since their marriage the Prince and Princess have resided in the old Bourbon palace at Naples. Recently King Humbert ordered the erection of a new residence for them in Rome. He little dreamed that it would never be needed and that his own place in the Quirinal was so soon to be resigned.

Humbert, the preux chevalier, without fear and without reproach, and Margherita, adorable as woman and Queen, leave places difficult to fill. Their successors are different in temperament and in promise, but with sterling qualities acquired both by inheritance and cultivation.

Those who best know the new King and Queen believe them well fitted to meet the need of the hour and to win fresh laurels in promoting the weal of the Italian people.

M. S.

SMOOTHING THE WAY TO PARIS.

Letters and Advice Furnished by the Young Woman's Christian Association.

A number of young women visitors to the Paris Exposition are having their paths smoothed as far as board and lodging is concerned by the Young Woman's Christian Association of this city. About seventy-five have left New York so far with transfer cards from the association to a French Young Woman's Christian Association Home at 18 Rue de Milan. A large proportion of them are teachers.

The travelers whom the association is assisting have come from all parts of the country. One is a teacher in Ohio, who is going to visit her former home in Germany; one from California is going to visit her old home in Denmark; a young woman from Seattle, Washington, has started for Paris, and there is one from Kansas City. One nurse whom the association has sent to the Paris home expects to take a course in the French hospitals. The association gives its beneficiaries what it calls a transfer card, addressed to the association which the traveler is to visit, recommending her to its care, and sends at the same time a personal letter. As it is responsible for any travelers it introduces in this way, and the letter prevents errors. It has affiliations with associations in other large cities abroad.

The work comes under the head of what is known as the Travelers' Aid Department of the International Board. Miss Doheny, the Chaplain of the association, who has been in the work twenty-five years, is at its head in New York.

There are two homes in Paris to which the association sends these travelers—one 7 Avenue Wagram and the other 18 Rue de Milan. It is to the latter the recent travelers to Paris have been sent, as it is a home for teachers, artists, and governesses. It is called the Washington House, was the gift of an American woman, and was opened in 18[illegible].

It was an appeal for money for this house, which is mortgaged for $37,000, which Mrs. Ada Leigh Lewis, wife of the Archbishop of Ontario, made to the New York public in an interesting meeting at Sherry's in March. As Miss Leigh, a young English girl, Mrs. Lewis was instrumental in founding a home for English-speaking girls in Paris twenty-seven years ago. That home has developed until there are now four houses, including the two mentioned, and a church in the suburbs. Many prominent people in England and America have become interested and have contributed toward the homes.

One of the difficulties of young women going to Paris alone is that they know nothing about living there. By taking advantage of the Washington House into which they are introduced by the association, they are pleasantly situated and become fully informed concerning everything it is necessary they should know before making a change. They can be met at the station if it is necessary. The board is from $7 to $10.

Mme. Shen a Mother.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Mme. Shen, wife of the First Secretary of the Chinese Legation, presented her husband with an eight-pound boy to-day at their country home at Chevy Chase, Md., just outside of Washington.

THOMSON'S

"Glove-Fitting" Corsets

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Turn them over and see how they're made.

All seams run around the body.

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A SWEET PEA BI-CENTENARY.

The Talk of Celebrating One In England—Florist's Talk About "Painted Lady" Flower.

"I see they talk of celebrating the bicentenary of the sweet pea in England this Summer," said a florist, "and that considerable talk is being made in London about its being actually the national flower. I believe the sweet pea first appeared in England in the Summer of 1700, but no one is actually sure of the exact day or month. Botanists did not pay much attention to this little hardy Italian annual when it first appeared, and it has only been in the last ten years that the sweet pea has attracted general attention. Then florists and botanists began to recognize its worth, and the plant has been cultivated more extensively than most of the native products.

"Of course, we imported the sweet peas when they began to attract attention in England, and the history of the plant in the past ten years in this country has been marvelous. It has eclipsed all other plants as the fashionable Summer flower, and more sweet peas are raised for their flowers than ordinary field peas for the table. That seems strange at first, but you must remember that every garden has its patch or row of sweet peas, while only very few gardens raise for the table. Then the florists plant thousands of acres with sweet peas. They can be raised so reasonably that they are the most profitable flower, and though the price is small, they yield a good margin of profit to the acre. Tons of these flowers are shipped to cities in early Summer and Spring, and their first appearance is hailed by all true lovers of pretty products of the gardens and fields.

"The reason for the great popularity of the sweet pea is not far to seek. The plant is one of the most graceful and pretty we have, and the blossoms have been more susceptible of improvement in colors than any I know of. You can raise every imaginable color in sweet pea blossoms, and you can actually match any dress you like. Not only are all the colors of the rainbow found in the blossoms, but shades, hues, and combinations that completely bewilder one. Owing to its exquisite color shading the sweet pea was early called the 'painted lady,' but that hardly suggests anything more than that paint has been freely lavished upon it.

"American horticulturists have been the most enthusiastic and successful in improving the sweet pea, and they have produced to-day nearly 500 different varieties, each distinguished from the other almost entirely by the coloring of the flowers. There has been no special attempt to change the natural characteristics of the flowers except in the colorings and shadings. The florists have reveled in making new combinations of shades that were never before seen in nature. No flower has ever shown the same tendency to change its colorings so readily as the sweet pea, and for this reason it has been popular with professional and amateur growers. One can mix the seeds and cross the plants and be assured of producing a new plant.

"There are so many sweet pea enthusiasts in this country that societies have been formed all over the country, and the results of the season's experiments with this favorite flowers are reported in the Fall and Winter at the regular meetings. A good deal of valuable sweet pea lore is thus gathered every year, and professional florists profit not a little by the experiences collected in this way by the thousands of amateurs in the United States. I doubt if there is any cultivated flower that has a larger following than the sweet pea, certainly not a Summer flower."

WORK OF THE LITTLE MOTHERS.

Cooking Classes and Sewing Schools—Money Needed for Outings.

Hot weather brings no cessation in the work of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, and the cooking classes are still carried on, while after each class the little mothers prepare in their own homes grain, soup, and vegetables according to the instructions received, economy, cleanliness, and order being inculcated, as well as the variety which creates health. Latest reports show an attendance for the cooking classes of 316, for the sewing classes of 1,206, and for housework instruction of 163.

Six hundred or more of these juvenile unpaid workers have enjoyed a day's pleasure at the Holiday House, at Bartow, many of them remaining there a full week, but there are 1,500 on the list, and money is needed. The greatest expense is railroad tickets, and next to that is the cost of the food supplied.

Three little girls—one tiny and fragile—who had risen early to perform their morning household tasks, were too late at the rendezvous of the outgoing party a few days ago. After a brief period of tearful consternation, the children started out to walk from Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Station at Mott Haven. "We thought the man would give us tickets," they explained, on reaching Holiday House in the afternoon, "because he'd know we're 'little mothers.'" And he did.

A smiling Italian woman said: "We learna cooke Americano. My child she teacha me, so now my man he no get seck; he wurruck all day." The promoters of such results desire to extend their work.

Clothing, food, and flowers are still distributed weekly at Happy Day House, 304 East Twenty-first Street. H. A. Groesbeck, 151 East Twenty-fifth Street, is the Treasurer of the organization and will receive contributions.

BRIDAL TOUR INTERRUPTED.

Couple Needed License to Drive a Motor Vehicle.

A bride and bridegroom from Connecticut with a reputation of being up to date came to town yesterday on their wedding tour in a steam motor vehicle, bound for Sheepshead Bay. But when they reached this city they learned a few things which they had not known before, and one of them was that a license is necessary to run such a vehicle in this city. As neither the bridegroom nor the bride fancied the idea of being arrested on their wedding trip, they proceeded to Police Headquarters and applied for a license to Sergt. Mangin of the Bureau of Steam Boiler Inspection. The Sergeant proceeded to examine the bridegroom as to his capability as a steam engineer of two years' experience, but in this respect the young man was deficient.

"I used to run a toy steam engine when I was a boy," he said, "but I haven't done much in that line since because I had to pay atten—"

"Oh, Charley!" interrupted the bride, blushing.

"Well, anyhow," he continued, "I ran this automobile all the way from Connecticut and I think I could get to Sheepshead Bay without running over a trolley car if you'll just give me the license."

The Sergeant, however, could not be moved by wit or beauty.

"Sorry," he said, "I can't do it. Besides, your steam boiler has not been inspected, and Chief Devery has three men specially detailed to prevent violations of this law, which requires both an engineer's license and a certificate of inspection of the steam boiler."

At this point the bridegroom's Yankee ingenuity came to his rescue. Remembering that horses are not yet exterminated, he went down the street and hired an old express wagon. To this he hitched his horseless carriage, the driver whipped up the steed, and the son of old Hatrack, proud of being the distinguished means of proving again the superiority of the "git up there" over the "auto," shambled down the street to Sheepshead Bay.

THE WOMEN WERE CRUEL

Petty Conduct Made a Fellow-Boarder's Life Miserable.

Persecution Was Instigated by Purse-Proud Visitor Who Had a Past—Then the Facts Came Out.

"It was one of the shabbiest things I ever did in my life," said the young Brooklyn matron, sitting on the piazza of the seaside cottage, to the little coterie of women around her, "and I shall never know just how it happened. The notice in one of the papers recently—not such an uncommon piece of news—of an absolute divorce obtained by a man whose name I had never before heard from a woman whom I knew for a few weeks two Summers ago in a farmhouse up in the State, brought it freshly to mind.

"It was before I was married, and I was spending a few weeks in this place, which our family knew very well. There were two families there besides myself and a little woman who had come from one of the poorer neighborhoods of New York. She was not a woman one would expect to meet on a Summer vacation, but she was an amiable, quiet little woman, and we none of us saw anything particularly objectionable about her until more guests arrived, when we all with no exception sent her to Coventry after the fashion of disagreeable school girls, though with far more cruelty

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

This is the time of the year at which a man is either purchasing his first gun or making up his mind just what kind of a shooting iron he ean buy that will be superior to the weapon with which he shot last season. To the man who is already a possessor of a shotgun the problem is a comparatively simple one; he either knows what he wants or fancies he does, which, after all, is much the same thing. To the man, however, who is making his first purchase in this line the situation is somewhat different; he has to choose between hammer and hammerless guns or a single-barrel repeater. Between the hammer and hammerless models, the merits of the latter are so much greater that, except for the consideration of price, there is small reason for losing time in making up one's mind to choose the latter pattern. A hammerless gun is not only safer to carry in the field, but is much more quickly operated than the gun provided with outside hammers. Its safety lies in the fact that the great temptation to be ready for an unexpected shot causes many men to carry their hammer guns at full cock rather than spend the time in a critical moment of raising the hammers in a position to fire. The hammerless gun, in which the dropping of the barrels, when the cartridges are inserted, brings the plungers in position to fire, usually carries an automatic safety, which locks the plungers so that no amount of pressure on the trigger will set them off, unless a tiny bolt, situated on the grip, within easy reach of the thumb, be pushed forward, unlocking the firing mechanism. This is so quickly done as the gun is brought to the shoulder that there is no perceptible delay, and one always has the weapon ready for business and yet safe. Many trap shooters, however, and some hunters, adjust the safety in such a manner that it is inoperative, and the gun is always ready for business if the sheils are in it. It is much to be doubted, however, if the slight increase in speed which it allows when in the hunting field compensates for the additional danger attending the weapon carried in this state. While the cheap Belgium double-barrel gun with outside hammers may be purchased for $10, it is scarcely advisable to go quite so low as this in price. Fifteen dollars, however, will purchase a foreign-made gun of a grade which would have cost from $25 to $30 only a few years ago. An American-made hammer gun can be had for as low as $18, while the hammerless may be bought for as low as $20. During the last few years a new type of shotgun, the repeater, has found considerable favor with the sportsmen in this country. They are single-barrel affairs, with the magazine located in a tube under the shot barrel, corresponding in position to the magazine of the repeating rifle. They are operated by a movable fore end, that is, the portion of the stock lying underneath the barrel which is gripped by one's left hand when firing. The first patterns of repeating shotguns which were put on the market were rather clumsy affairs, which could not be taken apart, and were therefore rather uncomfortable articles to carry around with one. The later patterns, however, have been reduced in weight to about seven pounds, and are fitted with an arrangement which allows them to be taken apart, similar to the double-barrel shotgun, which makes them about equally convenient for transportation. A "take-down" shotgun of this pattern may be had for a few cents less than $20, and, while very plain in their appearance, are close, hard shooters and very durable. They naturally handle somewhat differently, however, from the double-barrel guns, but after one becomes accustomed to their action they are undoubtedly very successful as game destroyers. A single-barrel shotgun of 12, 16, or 20 gauge of good workmanship and accurate may be had as low as $5. It is a good plan in purchasing a boy's first gun to give him one of these, as he has no second barrel to rely on in case of a miss with his first shot and he is apt to contract the habit of doing much cleaner and neater work than he would if he started out with the double-barrel.

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A mistake which many a novice makes in selecting his first gun is in spending all the money at his disposal on the gun itself, forgetting or not realizing the necessity of the many accessories needed to keep the gun at its best. Among these may be mentioned a gun case, a set of cleaning tools, and some receptacle for carrying ammunition. In regard to a gun case, the one which will probably give the best satisfaction all around is one made of canvas shaped to carry the barrels in one pocket and gun stock in another, and with two pockets on the side, one for carrying cleaning rod and tools, and one sufficiently large to accommodate at least twenty-five shells. A case of this style may be had for $1.75, and after reaching the hunting field may, if no other convenient place offers, be folded up and put in a shooting coat pocket, or if on salt water be deposited in the boat, a great advantage over the far handsomer stiff leather cases, the price of which ranges from $3.50 to $12, or even $20.

There is nothing that will keep a gun in such a good condition as chamois covers for the barrels and the stock. These fit closely and cover the gun when stored away in the gun case and not in use. There are many gun cleaners in the market, but the best form consists of a jointed cleaning rod in three parts, on which may be screwed a wool swab, a steel wire scratch brush, and a wiper. The rod part of this may be left at home and a cord with a weight to drop through the barrels substituted for it in the field. When it comes to carrying cartridges a novice usually selects a shell belt with loops. This has a very businesslike appearance about it and appeals to the tyro's heart, but a belt loaded down with a couple of dozen twelve-gauge cartridges is apt to be a pretty uncomfortable affair before the day's sport is ended. A canvas shooting vest, fitted with loops, would be an extremely convenient way of carrying them were it not for the fact that the position of the cartridges themselves transforms the garment into a species of a straitjacket, which makes it very inconvenient to lean forward or stoop. Either a waterproof canvas bag swung over the shoulder by a strap or a shooting coat with plenty of pockets in which the ammunition may be distributed evenly will be found the two more comfortable ways of carrying one's cartridges. One of these cartridge-carrying bags, holding fifty rounds of ammunition, may be had for 50 cents, while a well-made shooting coat of canvas, with inside pockets for game and a number of outside pockets for cartridges, may be had for $1.50.

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The sportsman of to-day generally carries a gun of much less weight than the shooter of fifteen years or so ago. Nowadays a 10-gauge gun, with 28 or 30 inch barrels, will run in weight from about 5¾ to 7 pounds, a 12-gauge will run from 6½ to 8, while a 10 gauge, which was formerly so popular for field shooting, although now but little used except for ducks, will run from 7¾ to 10½. It is possible now to get a really first-class hammerless shotgun with Damascus barrels for $35. With such a weapon as good shooting may be done as with one costing ten times the amount, the difference in price between a thirty-five-dollar and a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar gun being mainly in the fineness of the material which forms the barrels, the extra quality of the woodwork, and the amount of labor expended on engraving and in the ornamentation of the arm. If one expects to get the best results from his gun as much care should be taken to insure a fit as if it were a suit of clothes. A man with a short neck usually requires what is called a straight stock, while a long-necked individual needs a gun with more drop. The amount of drop which a gun has is measured by laying a straight edge along the rib between the two barrels and letting it project over the stock and measuring from it to the bump at the fore part of the stock, which is called the comb, to the top of the butt plate, which is termed the heel. Charles Lancaster, the celebrated English gunmaker, invented some years ago a gun in which the stock was so arranged that the drop could be either increased or decreased at will, so that if the customer ordered a weapon from him he would use this "try gun," which could be loaded and fired the same as an ordinary arm, adjusting the drop at comb and heel until the gun came up rightly and good results were obtained at the target. When the customer was satisfied with the amount of drop of the try gun it served as a pattern of the new weapon about to be ordered.

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The bluefish, that has been creating such a flurry among the fishermen on the Jersey coast, is probably the most voracious salt water fish that swims. Compared to him, the shark is a quiet, inoffensive, easy-going individual, who is satisfied with a square meal or two per diem. If the size of the bluefish equaled that of the shark it would be only a question of a very short time before there would be nothing but bluefish left in the ocean. The bluefish is nothing more or less than an animated meat grinder, endowed with intelligence to find out material for pulverizing. Its life is one continued process of mastication, at which it works overtime with a cheerful disregard of what constitutes an eight-hour day. If its victim is small enough to swallow, it at once proceeds to surround it, but if too large for this plan of operation, he proceeds to bite off as much as he can chew, and then starts on something else, leaving the mangled remains behind him for subsequent interment at the convenience of the family of the late lamented. Seriously, however, the bluefish is probably, next to the striped bass, the gamest sea fish of our waters. Bluefish weighing ten pounds are not uncommon; in fact, they have been seen off the coast of Nantucket weighing twenty-two pounds, while the traditions of ancient fishermen tell of monsters reaching as high as forty or fifty pounds. While the bluefish will subsist on a worm and crab diet if necessity demands, its preference is for a juicy moss bunker or menhaden, which he follows and destroys in great quantities. While the most popular way of catching the blue terror is by trolling from sailboats, a more sportsmanlike and satisfactory method is by the process known as chumming—that is, grinding up menhaden in a meat chopper, letting the chopped-up fish drift overboard with the tide. A school of bluefish, on striking the oil from this chum, will follow it up to the boat, when rare sport will be had, as a bluefish weighing from five to eight pounds will fight like the veritable demon, and the angler may well beware of his powerful jaws, which are apt to badly lacerate the hands of the unwary.

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For an outer who wants an easy, noiseless shoe with a soft sole that will not scratch a boat's deck, there is surely no form of footwear superior to the low-cut Indian moccasin made of oiled moose hide. This is probably the ugliest article of footwear that has ever been gotten out, but the great comfort and utility cause one to forget its hideous appearance while rejoicing in the light leather, that will remain soft and pliable even after being wet, and if properly made they are waterproof under all ordinary conditions. They are noiseless and extremely comfortable, and will outwear many pairs of the canvas-bodied rubber-sole sneaker, the sole of which begins to take its departure after having been touched by salt water. A pair of moccasins, which may be had for from $1.50 to $3, will last an outer for an entire season, and one season's use will convince a man that nothing else will ever fill the bill so well.

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The peculiarity of rubber in rotting after having been exposed to salt water has annoyed many whose raincoats, camp blankets, and clothing bags made of this material have been extremely shortlived. Oilskins and oiled canvas or cloth have in many cases been substituted for rubber, but are usually annoyingly sticky and generally heavy and uncomfortable. There is a new article which has lately been made which is entirely waterproof and withstands the ravages of brine and the effects of the heat and sun in a way that is extremely surprising to those who have tried it. It is composed of two layers of eight-ounce brown canvas, between which is a waterproof material which contains no rubber. Coats, clothing bags, and sheeting made of this material resemble ordinary brown canvas in appearance, and, while somewhat heavier than similar articles made of rubber, are much lighter than oilskins and entirely free from the stickiness which renders the use of the latter so uncomfortable.

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When purchasing a fishing rod, it is a good idea always to ascertain by what method the ferrules are fastened. If they are held in place by rivets, it is a good plan to let the rod severely alone, as there is probably no more unsatisfactory way of holding the rod and ferrule together. The ferrules are apt to become shaky, and, in case of the rivet falling out through the shrinking of the wood, one's rod is very apt to fly apart at a critical moment, possibly losing part of the ferrule in the accident. A ferrule fastened by cement is far more apt to stay in its place, and should one wish to remove it, a little heat applied by a gas fixture, alcohol lamp, or even a match, will enable one to get it off quite easily. The ferrule cement which is sold by tackle dealers, and which becomes soft under the application of heat, is a mighty good article to carry in one's kit, not only for the mending and repairing of rods, but for the holding in place of bicycle handles and their tips, which seem to be perpetually possessed with a roving disposition, always coming off at the wrong moment. For such uses it is far superior to the ordinary rubber cement sold by cycle repairers.

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There is probably nothing that forms the equipment of a small fishing boat that will add as much comfort in regard to its cost as one of the folding galvanized anchors, weighing from four to six pounds and costing from $1.35 to $1.50. These are in the form of a regulation anchor, but by the withdrawal of a couple of pins both the flukes and the crossbars fold close to the shank, and are held in place by the reinsertion of the pins into a different set of apertures provided for that purpose. While they may not hold quite as well as the mushroom anchor, they do not bring to the surface the enormous amount of juicy black mud that is so often obtained when the latter implement is withdrawn from its resting place. Being easily folded up, it stows away very compactly, and there is no danger of the interior finish of the boat being injured by scratches or bruises from the sharp points of the flukes. It is surprising, also, the amount of holding power which one of these small affairs posesses, when contrasted with the weight of the rock or section of railroad track which usually serves the purpose in the average fishing boat.

E. T. KEYSER.

VARIOUS BILLIARD STROKES.

How They Differ and How They Are Used by Their Expert Sponsors.

Different billiard players use different strokes, a statement which in itself is not startlingly new, but wherein these strokes differ is a matter on which many devotees of the game are not so well posted. The Schaefer stroke and the Ives stroke and the Daly stroke represent three different and distinct styles of handling the cue, while among the crack amateurs, such as Foss, McCreery, Poggenburg, Mullin, and others, there also, to the expert eye, is a noticeable difference in cue manipulation. A veteran who has seen them all play, with the insight of the professional, delivered an interesting discourse on the subject of strokes the other day, and brought out some points of which probably few outside of close observers of the game are aware.

"Schaefer, in my opinion, has the greatest stroke of them all," said he. "He plays the wrist stroke more than anybody, the hand swinging free and supple from the wrist, and making comparatively little use of the arm. Yet he has great power in his stroke, and can send the ball as far as much bigger men and men who make use of the forearm. Jake, too, plays with his body relaxed, not set and braced, like some experts, and he can get into more impossible positions than anybody I know. He's a regular contortionist at the billiard table, and is a marvelous player from any position. No man ever had his command of the cue.

"Schaefer plays with his elbow close to his side, with his hand turned outward. Daly uses the wrist movement a good deal, but with him the hand is turned inward. Vignaux, the Frenchman, and Dudley Kavanagh have a stroke very much alike, and 'Billy' Sexton had the same kind of stroke. The wrist hangs straight down, yet is free and pliable, and there is a long, clean swing with the forearm. It is a stroke for accuracy, and one in which there are few miscues. However, Schaefer, with his wrist stroke, has the greatest accuracy. John Roberts, the English champion, has this swinging stroke, while Garnier has a stroke more like Schaefer's, but with more swing.

"The stroke used by Sexton, Vignaux, Kavanagh, and Roberts is a sweeping, horizontal stroke, with the wrist working free, altogether different from Slosson's stroke. Slosson has the queerest stroke for a champion of any of them. Still, he makes the billiards, and that's what counts. He is the only champion not a wrist player. His is nearly all a forearm stroke. He grips the butt of the cue tightly, with his wrist rigid. He must have a wonderfully supple elbow joint with the stroke he uses. Fournil, like Garnier and Schaefer, turns the wrist out.

"Ives had a swinging stroke, but with no curve to the wrist and not as much swing as some of the other experts. Still his wrist was very free. Schaefer, as we all know, has a very delicate touch, yet it is but little more so than Ives's was. Ives was a great fellow to brace himself for a shot. He would fix his feet and body just so before shooting. He was the most careful fellow for that I ever saw. Daly likes to get set solid before shooting, and, like Schaefer, gets his body against the table a good deal, but without the limpness that Jake has. A noticeable point about the playing of Roberts is that he is the pink of neatness at the table. He is very dignified. You never see him in all sorts of queer positions like Schaefer.

"Among the amateurs, Foss, Poggenburg, and Mullin have very good strokes. Mullin, I think, has the best for results. It's a half-arm stroke, with free wrist and a close bridge. This point about bridges is an important one, more so than most amateurs realize. A great many amateurs have the bridge hand too far from the end of the cue, and this is injurious to accuracy. Naturally, the cue will wabble more, and it is harder to hit the cue ball in the exact spot desired than otherwise. A long bridge looks showy, but has no other merit. Another thing that amateurs fail to appreciate is the importance of having a close enough grip on the cue with the bridge hand. Why, I've seen Ives wear away his cue where his bridge hand fingers clutched it.

"The professional realizes that the element of risk must be eliminated as much as possible, and therefore studies these things out and pays more attention to them than the amateur. That's why the professional always plays the dead draw shot. There is less risk of miscuing and not controlling the ball by hitting it as near to the centre as possible. The professional has the trick of striking the cue ball in the exact spot aimed at down to a nicety. As a general thing, he doesn't go near to the top of a ball for a follow shot like the amateur. It depends largely on the nature of the shot.

"Among the expert amateurs, I think, as I have said, that Mullin has the most effective stroke. Stark is a graceful player, but uses too long a bridge and swings too much. Foss's bridge is a bit too long, but nevertheless he has accuracy. McCreery has a short, jerky stroke. He wastes but little time in fiddling, and seems to shoot without aiming. He probably is a player of very quick perception. Poggenburg has a claen-cut stroke, like Sexton had. De Oro, the pool champion, has a free wrist stroke which is a good stroke, but uses a rather long bridge."

AMATEUR SWIMMING RACES.

Atlantic A. A. A. U. Championships to be Held on the Schuylkill River.

The seventh annual swimming championships of the Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will be given under the auspices of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia at Lafayette, Penn., on Sept. 1. Flat Rock Dam on the Schuylkill River will be the scene of the contests. The programme will be made up of the following events: 100-yard championship, straightaway; half-mile championship, 110-yard course; 100-yard novice and 220-yard handicap. The championship events are only open to registered athletes who reside in the Atlantic Association District. Entries close on Aug. 27 with James H. Sterrett, Chairman of the National Swimming Association, whose address is P. O. Box 448, Philadelphia. Mr. Sterrett expects that several of the New York and Knickerbocker Athletic Club cracks will, as usual, take part in the handicap. He has already been assured of the entry of Fred Wenck and Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club. Champion E. F. Schaeffer is also a member of the New York Athletic Club, but attends the University of Pennsylvania, and therefore resides in Philadelphia most of the year. It is questionable whether he will be permitted to compete in the championship events, owing to the fact that he represents the New York Athletic Club in the National championships. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cracks, George Van Cleaf, Dan Reuss, L. Handley, and Harry Reeder, will also probably compete at Lafayette. The Knickerbockers are generally represented in this annual contest. The Pastime and New West Side Athletic Clubs have several good swimmers eligible for the novice 100-yard race. Swimming has been very quiet for the past month, but there promises to be a big revival of this sterling sport during September, when both the Knickerbocker and New York Athletic Clubs will schedule several scratch and handicap events.

HINTS TO WHEELMEN.

"Remember one thing," says a veteran cyclist, "and that is, if you have any regard for your clothing, that there is no such thing as an unleakable oilcan. Don't carry an oilcan in your pocket."

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"I don't think I'll carry chainless wheels in stock any more," a dealer remarked to a manufacturer the other day. "What's the matter?" was the response. "Well, you see, I fix bicycles as well as sell them, and aim to make as much out of my repair department as from sales. The objection to chainless wheels is that they scarcely ever get out of repair."

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The motor bicycle is just now attracting the attention of wheelmen very largely, and the prediction has been made that in another year all the leading manufacturers will be making them.

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A New Haven man with an ingenious turn of mind has rigged up an attachment to his bicycle by which the turning of the pedals sharpens scissors. An emery wheel, grooved wheel, knife, and leather band figure in the combination. Out in Denver another man, also gifted with gray matter of a similar quality, grinds coffee with motive power provided by a bicycle. At this rate they will soon be churning butter, or even milking cows, by the aid of the silent steed.

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M. L. Hurley, a crack basket ball player, has developed into a fast amateur cyclist. That fact in itself is not so interesting as is the matter of his diet. He has oatmeal and rolls for breakfast, consommé soup, rolls, and green peas for dinner, and the same for supper as dinner, with the addition of chocolate ice cream. The reason given by Hurley for this unusual bill of fare is not because he likes it, but because he lacks appetite when he works hard.

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The new bicycle track at Worcester, Mass., will cost $6,000, and it is thought it will be ready by Aug. 16.

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The present frivolous agitation about the shirt-waist man contains no particular interest for the cyclist. Shirt-waist men among cycle riders have existed for several years.

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It is a mistake to discard a bicycle saddle after a few trials upon the idea that it does not suit. No new saddle will suit at first. It requires to become molded to the rider's form, and no amount of adjusting will bring out its capabilities until it has had a chance to become so molded. On the other hand, no saddle will ever be perfectly comfortable unless it is properly adjusted. Nowadays practically all saddles have fore and aft adjustments as well as up and down, and a rider should experiment with the different positions until he is able to form some idea which is the best for him. The slightest change will frequently mean all the difference between the extremes of comfort and discomfort. Nor should the reach be overlooked. A half or quarter inch too high or too low will spoil what would otherwise be almost an ideal mount.

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The daredevil ride of Albert Champion on his motor bicycle at Boston recently, and the wonderfully fast time that he made, have opened the eyes of the public to the possibility of the motor as a speed-producer. There was not a spectator at the track who did not wonder how Champion steered his bicycle and kept his balance at the rate of speed he was going. A mile in 1:26 2-5 by electric light, in a heavy wind, and on the low-banked track, was taking life and limb into danger. The motor bicycle is a novel piece of mechanism. The frame is that of an ordinary bicycle with tandem fittings, tubing, rims, forks, and tires. The wheel has a coaster brake, and attached to the side of the rear wheel is a one-inch steel grooved band twenty-six inches in diameter. Over this runs a one-inch leather belt to a six-inch band from the shaft of the motor. An idler arrangement fastened to a long steel rod, which sets in ratchets on the top frame bar tightens the belt or throws the motor on and out of gear with the rear wheel at the rider's option. This, in connection with the coaster brake, enable the rider in going through a crowded thoroughfare or on slippery pavements to ease up on the belt, throw the motor out, and with his coaster brake and pedals proceed as slowly and cautiously as on an ordinary wheel. The oil tank, carburetyr, and spark coil are set within the diamond frame in such a compact manner that they do not interfere with the rider pedaling or make the wheel look freakish.

REVOLVER SHOOTING POPULAR.

Contests Arranged for Naval Militia Marksmen — Championships at Sea Girt.

Revolver shooting has received a stimulus since the victory of the Americans over the French in the international match by cable. Previous to that time there were few places in this city where the sport was indulged in. One was the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Conlin's, on Sixth Avenue. But now the practice has spread and if the popularity of the pastime continues it will exceed the interest displayed here in rifle shooting shortly after the Americans defeated the Britons on the Creedmoor ranges for the Palma trophy.

Our amateur "jackies" have developed such a lively interest in the discharge of this style of weapon that it was considered feasible at the last meeting of the Inter-State Naval Militia to hold a team revolver contest for naval militiamen. Each battalion or division will be allowed to enter a team of six men, each man to shoot two strings of five shots each at fifty yards and two strings of five shots each at seventy-five yards. Teams of less than six men will be scored as though six men shoot—that is, the absent man or men will be scored zero. Regulation 38-calibre navy revolvers to be used. Each team to supply its own. Regulation full-charge ammunition to be used, to be supplied by the association. Creedmoor (New York State) regulation target and methods of scoring to be used. Shooting to be off-hand, no rest of any kind to be employed. Each string of five shots is to be fired in thirty seconds. After shooting has commenced no man on any team can be replaced by another man. Firing will commence at 2:30 P. M. sharp, and each team will be allowed twelve minutes for practice at each range. The entrance fee is $2 per man. A prize will be given the team making the greatest aggregate score, and first and second prizes for the best individual scores. If more than four teams are entered, first and second team prizes will be given, and first, second, and third individual prizes.

While no date has yet been fixed for the contest, it will probably be decided the latter part of this month at the West Point ranges, in order that the men making the best showing will be encouraged to take part in the revolver championship at Sea Girt, which occurs the first week in September. Every inducement is being offered for the contest at Willets Point. The committee in charge will place the training ship New Hampshire at the disposal of all visiting Naval Militia teams and their friends, and it is safe to assert that they will not want for food or comfort on board the flagship of former naval battles. The New Hampshire is now moored in the Sound off Whitestone, and in close touch with Willets Point. The match will be made all the more interesting by the selection of Capt. Hamilton, United States Army; Col. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, N. G. N. Y., and Dr. Sayre, Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., to serve as judges.

The United States Revolver Association was also quick to recognize the increasing interest in this style of shooting, and affiliated with the New Jersey State Rifle Association in arranging a series of revolver championships to be decided at Sea Girt during the week of the National rifle tournament, which extends from Aug. 31 to Sept. 8.

The committee in charge of the revolver contests are Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, C. S. Richmond, and Sumner Paine. They have arranged three contests, and in each the first prize will be a silver cup and a gold medal, the second prize a silver medal, and the third prize a bronze medal. Match A will be for the revolver championship, distance fifty yards, fifty shots on the standard pistol target, eight-inch bull's-eye, any revolver not to exceed two and three-quarters pounds in weight; maximum length of barrel, exclusive of chamber, eight inches; trigger pull not to be less than two and one-half pounds; sights must be strictly open and in front of hammer; any ammunition. When the score is begun it must be finished on the same day or it will be void, and the score must also be completed in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, $5; no re-entries allowed. Match B will be for the military revolver championship, twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five yards, five consecutive strings of five shots each at each range at the United States standard target; each string at each range must be shot within the time limit of fifteen seconds, taking time from the first shot; military revolver with plain, open sights, and not less than a four-pound trigger pull; ammunition must be the full-charge service cartridge; entrance fee, $5; no re-entry. Match C will be for the pistol championship, distance fifty yards, fifty shots on same target as Match A, length of barrel not to exceed ten inches; trigger pull not less than two pounds; sights, open; ammunition, any; score must be finished in one hour or less from the time of firing the first shot; entrance fee, $5; no re-entry.

That the revolver championship will prove an interesting feature of the big tournament this year is assured by entries received to date from Battery A, Light Artillery, Massachusetts; Squadron A, New York; Governor's Horse Guards, Atlanta, Ga.; Essex and Monmouth Troops, New Jersey; Second Regiment, District of Columbia; Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, and Troop A, Maryland. Many more entries are expected, as revolver shooting is now being practiced by military and naval bodies, who will send in the names of their best shots when the respective contests among the members are ended.

In the Naval Militia match it will be noticed that the time limit is somewhat similar to the conditions in Match B at the National championships. Both call for rapid fire, and it seems evident that the sailor lads are concentrating their efforts to make some kind of a showing at this style of shooting when the championships age at hand.

PARLOR GOLF IN ENGLAND.

New Game Permits Practice Indoors and Is Growing in Favor.

Parlor golf is the latest fad in England. It is an ideal game for the armchair golfer and for the dyed-in-the-wool enthusiast. It enables the latter to continue practice after dark, and time need only be lost from the links for eating and sleeping.

The entire eighteen holes may be played in a room of ordinary size and drives of 200 yards have been made. Champion Taylor, who is now on his way to America, and Baird, another English crack, recently played a match game of parlor golf. Baird won, making the round in eighty strokes. Both extol the game and say that it is good practice for the outdoor sport. The teeing ground is usually an ordinary mat over a green Turkish carpet. The length of the drive is recorded by a machine, to which the golf ball is attached by a string. The player strikes the ball and the force of the drive is recorded. The chief defects are that there are no bunkers, and slicing or pulling has no effect on a drive.

Dog Owner Recovers Damages.

There was decided in the Georgia courts the other day a case of much interest to dog fanciers and owners. An Alabama man expressed a valuable pointer from Birmingham to Hickory, Tenn. This was in October, 1897. The run ordinarily is about twenty-four hours, but, owing to a delay, the dog did not reach her destination for fifty-four hours. Upon removing the dog from her crate it was found that she had developed uraemic poisoning, from which she subsequently died.

Suit was brought against the express company for the full value of the dog, it being charged in the complaint that she did not receive proper attention from the express company; that she had not been removed from her crate while in transit; that the failure to do so resulted in the ailment that brought on her death. A jury first found in favor of the plaintiff, and the verdict has been affirmed by the court of last resort.

FAST TRACKS AID HORSES

Well-Kept Course at Brighton Helped to Break Records.

EFFECT OF TIDE ON RACING

Water Under the Speedway Said to Make It Springy and Assist the Racers.

One of the most sensational features of the recent Brighton Beach race meeting was the time recorded in races day after day. The making of new track records was a matter of common occurrence, and beyond that some new world's records were established, the most notable of these being Voter's mile in 1:38, the best time ever made on a circular track, and Ethelbert's two miles and a quarter in 3:49 1-5.

As remarkable as the fast time was the fact that horses of all classes ran fast enough to all but equal records that have stood for years. At first horsemen marveled; later they grew accustomed to the new state of affairs, and ceased to wonder at anything except the means employed by Track Superintendent James Clare to keep the course in condition for such things. There was more or less gossip about the remarkable time made, however, and various theories were offered in explanation. The first one, put forward by horsemen who have trained over the Brighton track for years was, that the course was less than a mile around. One horse-owner who has had horses working over the course since the season opened went so far as to say that when he wanted a horse to gallop a mile he ordered his exercise boy to stay out in the middle of the track all the way, and he approximated that he got a mile in that way. These stories President William Engeman refuted by the simple means of showing a civil engineer's certificate to the effect that the Brighton track was a mile and a few inches over, measured as close to the rail as a horse could possibly run.

Other horsemen advanced the theory that the condition of the tide contributed to fast time. They argued that when the tide was up the surface of the course was only a few inches above the water mark, and that the water coming up under the track made it springy and fast, the well-kept condition of the bed aiding in this. In proof of this they pointed out that at high tide the infield became swampy, salt water showing above the grass in places.

Superintendent Clare does not dispute the statement that the tide has helped to make his track fast, but as far as he is concerned he relies much more on his own methods of working and preparing the mile oval. His especial hobby in the preparation of the course is to keep it always covered with fresh earth, with a view to preserving its springy quality. Earth that has been on a race track for a length of time, and has been harrowed and harrowed, he believes, becomes dead and loses its natural elasticity. Acting under that idea, he sees to it that the Brighton course always has a fresh covering of earth, laid on thinly, and rolled and raked until the track's surface is well mixed in with the new material. He also strives to keep a soft cushion of loam, sand, and clay over a hard foundation, and this season he has succeeded so well that the track has been perfect all the season. A hard track is most trying on horses with bad feet and legs, but at Brighton this Summer the break-downs have been singularly infrequent, and when they have occurred the sufferers have always been unsound horses that a strong gallop might cripple anywhere. No better instance of the safety of the course could be called forth than that of a race for non-winners, run on July 18. In the field of eighteen horses half that number were confirmed cripples, horses that, figuratively speaking, would have been on ice for the rest of the season. Yet not one of the eighteen broke down from racing, while a good proportion of them ran and won afterward.

In the old days the Brighton track was a slow one, a swamp forming part of the course on the paddock turn, where horses had to run ankle-deep in soft mud and water. That has been remedied by filling in the swampy spot, and the track by the sea has been one of the fastest in the country, though never before as fast as this season. Superintendent Clare made all the improvements, and that his work was well done has been attested by the results. Never was faster track in the country than Brighton, and that it is not altogether dependent on the tide was proved again and again at the recent meeting by fast time made at low tide.

One thing that the Brighton racing has proved is that the horses of to-day are faster than those of the old-time turf, and can go as far as their predecessors. The fast, hard tracks may help them some as to speed, but the improvement in the course is not entirely responsible for the greater speed. Fast horses have run at Brighton many times, but it was not until the meeting just ended that any horse in a race over a circular track has traveled a mile in 1:38, as did Voter. As for stamina, no horse has ever run a cup course, two miles and a quarter, as fast as did Ethelbert when he beat Imp.

Old turfmen still argue that the horses of the present time are not as good, fast, and game as the old-time racers, but it is a fact that horses of the present time have beaten all records made by the old-timers at all the distances that make popular races. Away back in 1855, when Lexington and Lecompte, two of the greatest four-mile runners of the time, a critic in trying to prove Lecompte's superiority wrote: "Lecompte has run his mile in 1:47½, and four miles in 7:26. If ever he runs a single four-mile heat in his present condition and loses the time will be made in less than 7:20. If Lexington can now beat Lecompte he must be something more than a horse." Yet Lexington ran against time and covered four miles at New Orleans in 7:19¾, carrying 103 pounds. Later Fellowcraft beat that. Then Ten Broeck ran still faster, the latter's record standing until three years ago, when the tiny mare, Lucretia Borgia, beat the old record by running four miles in 7:11.

As in the long-distance races so it has been in the races at distances from one mile up. So many horses have run miles faster than Ten Broeck that the 1:39¾ that stood for so many years is a forgotten figure. In races over cup courses Ethelbert eclipsed a comparatively new record when he ran his marvelous race at Brighton Beach last week ago. Buckwa had previously beaten the time made in the sensational dead heat between Preakness and Spendthrift at Saratoga back in 1875. The record would probably have been beaten many times had races at the distance been run with anything like frequency. As it is, very few of the old records stand, except those at unusual distances. The faster tracks of to-day may have helped to do this, but there is no getting around the fact that the horses of to-day have still more to do with the results.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

William Northrup has again come into possession of the bay gelding Schuyler, by Repetition.

H. S. Armour's team, Erin G. and Bancroft, have joined the colony of New York fliers at Saratoga.

Eight of the eighteen first money winners at the Detroit meeting are lineal descendants in the male line from George Wilkes.

Mr. Thompson has been jogging Henry S. (2:15) at the Empire City track, and expects to have him face the starter again at Readville on Thursday.

Fred S. Wedgewood (2:23¼) and Indian Jim, by Prodigal, the horses belonging to Fred Gerken, are in Trainer Sullivan's charge at Charter Oak Park.

Arthur C. Benson, says The Trotter and Pacer, has been engaged as presiding judge for the R. D. A. meet at the Empire City track on Sept. 8.

J. W. Cornish's trotter, David B., (2:09¼,) was improving slowly at last accounts. Mr. Cornish the other day offered $2,500 for a pacer, and he does not particularly fancy pacers, either.

W. C. Allen, Secretary of the Parkway Driving Club, is in favor of Saturday matinées, and says that as soon as he can get the officers of the club together he will try to carry out the project.

The meeting at Charter Oak Park will be held Sept. 3 to 8, and among the horses nominated for the 2:12 trot are Boralma, Town Lady, Elbert, Kate McCracken, Lelah S., Dainty Daffo, and Idolita.

As a result of the new dirt on the North Speedway and diligent work, the lower end of the handsome course seems to be much improved and presents an additionally attractive appearance.

Sultana (2:08¼,) the once noted daughter of Electioneer, is beginning to loom up as a great brood mare. She is the dam of Athway, (2:18¼,) and the grandam of Miss Della Fox, 3 years, (2:14¼.)

An exchange says that it is reported that Eastern people have offered George Ketchum $50,000 for Prosecus, provided the horse wins the $5,000 stake at Columbus and the $20,000 stake at Readville.

In the nomenclature of thoroughbreds the stage was made use of for the horse Flickaroon, but the trotting horsemen are not a bit behindhand. From Canada comes a pacer, John Storm, (2:19¼,) by Mr. John, and they think he is pretty good, too.

Dr. Nolden is now the sole owner of the bay pacer Whistle, (2:20,) having bought the interest of Dr. Frasier. Dr. Nelden has bought a light speed wagon and is now prepared to step down the Harlem half-mile with the best of them.

Another fast green trotter by the California sire, Nutwood Wilkes, (2:16¼,) has come to the front. He is the bay gelding Bob Ingersoll, who won the 2:40 class at Vallejo, Cal., last month. He is out of a daughter of Albert W. (2:20,) the latter a son of Electioneer.

The heat of last weak caused a big falling off in Speedway patronage. Among those noticed on the course was H. S. Alward, driving the black stallion Leamington Wilkes, by Messenger Wilkes. T. G. Hoyt's good-looking team of bays, Omicron and Waldo H., also appeared during the week.

The bay gelding Santon, (2:19¾,) belonging to A. B. Appleby, has been taken to Spottswood, N. J. David McNeice's Major has been sent over to Jersey to eat grass, and Dr. Farnsworth's chestnut mare Ventura, (2:14¼,) has been sent to New London. Ventura will be back in the Fall for Speedway work.

At the Kingwood stables is a beer stein from Paris, presented by J. L. Dodge, Jr., "to be contested for by horses of the Kingwood stables on the Speedway until won twice by the same horse." The following unique conditions govern the contests: "Mr. Grote to drive his own horse; Mr. Schlosser not to use a whip; Dr. Baker not allowed to enter a horse who has shown a quarter better than 30 seconds. No excuse allowed for loose boots. No skips allowed Daylight."

With a prospect of the organization of the National Road Drivers' Association of America and the readiness with which inter-city races may be arranged upon a less expensive plan than at present suggested under the direction of the National Association of Road Drivers, the inter-city races will become not only practical, but of incalculable benefit to the breeder, and arouse an interest among amateur reinsmen throughout the country. Such an organization would prove a power for good in the obtaining of good roadways and the protection of the road driver and maintenance of his rights, as also in the promotion of causes beneficial to its members.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dr. and Mrs. Gill drove over to the Brooklyn Speedway the other day, the former with the gray pacer Anheuser, (2:24¾,) and Mrs. Gill with the fast pacer Jack, (2:12½.) They were not known by the amateur reinsmen over there and before they left had created mild consternation. Although Jack was hooked to a runabout, and Mrs. Gill had a boy on the seat with her, she sent Jack down ahead of the fastest steppers on the road. They were puzzled to know who the lady was that drove such a rapid mover and drove him so well, and Mrs. Gill was the observed of all observers. Dr. Gill reports that the footing on the Brooklyn Speedway is first class.

FOOTBALL DEVICES.

Safety Goal Posts and an Automatic Punter Suggested by Old Players.

The ingenuity of the inventor has never found much of a field in football, but mechanical devices intended to improve the game have been studied out lately. One of these, originated in the mind of a Harvard graduate named Manley, and its name—safety goal posts—best describes it. At present the goal posts are right on the goal lines, and being there a player stands a chance of colliding with the uprights as he tries to take the ball over the line. Moreover, in the memorable Harvard-Yale game last year it was asserted that when Harvard had the ball close to Yale's line the Yale men got a brace against the goal posts, and thus held the Harvard men for downs.

In Mr. Manley's scheme the uprights are placed ten feet behind the goal line. The crossbar, however, is directly over the goal line, being placed on extensions which project from the top of the posts to points just over the touchdown boundary line. As yet the new plan is not provided for in the rules, but it is said it will be used on a number of fields the coming season.

Another device, conceived by a New York follower of football and an old player, has to do with kicking. Its object is to give players practice in catching the ball, and the amount of muffing that has been seen in big games the last few years would seem to indicate that the scheme would be timely. Yale was lamentably weak in handling punts year before last, as was Pennsylvania last Fall. The New Yorker's idea is to have a machine patterned after a trap for throwing clay pigeons. The throwing-arm could be ad

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

We Two.

We two make home of any place we go;
We two find joy in any kind of weather;
Or if the earth is clothed in bloom or snow,
If Summer days invite or bleak winds blow,
What matters it, if we two are together?
We two, we two, we make our world, our weather.

We two make banquets of the plainest fare;
In every cup we find the thrill of pleasure;
We hide with wreaths the furrowed brow of care,
And win to smiles the set lips of despair.
For us life always moves with lilting measure;
We two, we two, we make our joy, our pleasure.

We two find youth renewed with every dawn,
Each day holds something of an unknown glory.
We waste no thought on grief or pleasure gone;
Tricked out like hope, time leads us on and on,
And thrums upon his harp new song or story.
We two, we two, we find the paths of glory,

We two make heaven here on this little earth;
We do not need to wait for realms eternal,
We know the use of tears, know sorrow's worth,
And pain for us is always love's rebirth.
Our paths lead closely by the paths supernal;
We two, we two, we live in love eternal.
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX in The Century.

The Conquest of China.

From The Spectator.

We do not believe that the Chinese Empire can be conquered as a whole, or governed as a whole, even by Europe acting as a syndicate, whether the effort is made through an International Council or through a nominal Emperor whom a Council of Ambassadors is to guide. That Europe, after an effort, the magnitude of which is just beginning to dawn upon her statesmen, will with Japanese assistance wade through seas of blood to Peking we have little or no doubt. Water always yields to the swimmer if he is only strong enough, but when Peking is taken the conquests of the swarming empire is only just begun. Peking is not Paris, nor has it any such influence that its occupation or even destruction should signify to China that all is lost. Chinamen are not Europeans to forget that Peking is of yesterday. The blood-stained rulers who have passed on Europe so terrible an insult will not remain in the capital to receive their sentences. They will fly, carrying with them their troops, and wherever they settle there will be for all political purposes the effective capital of China, the power to which four hundred millions of people without nerves will look for impulse and direction. Every province will arm, irregular armies as good as that which defended Tien-Tsin will arise by the dozen—the absurd illusion that a race of cowards built the most durable empire in Asia is gone already—and Europe will find that to hold China securely and trade with it in peace she must provide a garrison of 400,000 men.

The cost of such an effort will be ruinous to every Treasury except that of Great Britain—or, if she joins in it, America—and the profit of it will be absolutely nil. The powers, if they work through a Council, cannot raise more than enough revenue to pay and supply and feed their armies, and no native Emperor, if they work through him, will consent to such a waste of his revenues; while if they leave him to govern as he can with his own forces, they simply enable him to strengthen himself until he can throw off the mask and once more set Europe at defiance, an enterprise which to the ruler of China can never seem simply mad. Why should it when he knows that he can hurl a fourth of mankind, not upon Europe, but upon that small section of her population which Europe can afford to send over 14,000 miles of ocean to be consumed in an endless battle for an object which when attained is worthless? We do not believe Europe will make the effort.

The Water Greater New York Uses.

Cromwell Childe in The Junior Munsey.

In 1882 the storage capacity from Croton Dam, (Croton Lake and Reservoir,) the natural ponds of the system, and the old reservoirs was 9,500,000,000 gallons, Croton Lake holding in reserve but half a billion of this. Now four new reservoirs, Sodom and Bog Brook, Titicus, Carmel, and Amawalk, hold for future needs at any hour 32,000,000,000 gallons more. The storage reservoir in Central Park has in reserve over a billion, and the Bronx system reservoirs 3,500,000,000 more, stored up not against a rainy day, but against a succession of dry ones.

The new Croton Dam, the Cornell Dam, as it is officially called, will store marvelously in addition. A stone wall 294 feet high closes one end of a narrow valley. The water will come against this, and back up the valley, submerging lowland after lowland into one gigantic lake, ingulfing old Croton Lake, covering over the old dam. All the rivers of the Croton system will flow into it, and both the old and the new aqueducts will be its outlets. It will "back water" up among the hills sixteen miles from its dam, wiping out the sites of three old villages, and will increase the storage capacity two-thirds, bringing it to 70,000,000,000 gallons, adding itself 30,000,000,000.

With these resources and these greatly increased opportunities of storing up a huge reserve of water against evil times of drought it may be an occasion of surprise that the near future will certainly need additions on a larger scale than ever before. The explanation is to be found in a few illuminative figures. The demands of New York for water have increased beyond all anticipation and calculation. In 1880 the city was using 160,000,000 gallons a day; in the Winter of 1899-1900 it used, according to official records, 2[illegible],000,000 gallons. This Summer the consumption will largely increase. The hour when New York will call for 300,000,000 gallons a day is near at hand; in fact, it is said it will be reached in a year or a little more.

A Boy, a True Hero.

From "A Prisoner Among the Filipinos," by Lieut. Commander James C. Gillmore, U. S. N.

There was blood everywhere—on men, oars, thwarts, guns. Still, those of us who survived, and who were able to handle a rifle, managed to return the enemy's fire. The worst was we could not see the smoke from the insurgents' rifles, so warily did they cling to their ambush in the thick undergrowth. I remember most vividly the fierce desire I had at that moment to get back at the foe—to see some of them fall and bite the dust and writhe in pain, as our men were doing. For a short time the fighting instinct crowded out of my mind pity and fear.

Having no other weapon than a revolver, useless at that range, I reached for a rifle dropped by one of the dead. It had been hit in the lock, and the clip was jammed in.

Venville, one of our apprentice boys, attempted to fix it. A bullet went through the flesh of his neck.

"Mr. Gillmore, I am hit," he said. But he continued working at the rifle. A second shot plowed through the boy's breast and came out in his armpit. "I am hit again, Mr. Gillmore!"

He was still trying to pull out the jammed clip when a ball cut a furrow in the left side of his head.

"Mr. Gillmore, they have hit me again!"

He wiped the blood from his brow and eyes with his coat sleeve, and then returned to his task as calmly as if it were only a mosquito that had stung him. It was not three minutes till a ball crashed into his ankle, inflicting a painful hurt. There was just a slight quiver in the lad's voice as he looked up to me and said:

"Mr. Gillmore, I am hit once more. But I have fixed the gun, Sir."

This beardless boy of seventeen had never been under fire before.

Queen Victoria's Family Circle.

The Late Mrs. Oliphant in The Critic.

Often, while at Windsor, the Queen begins the day by a drive in her donkey chair through the beautiful Home Park to Frogmore, where she breakfasts in the open air or in a tent, enjoying the freshness of the morning and the sweetness of the woods and the lawns; though there is rarely absent a significant dispatch box, containing the Queen's daily work, that continual supply of State papers, which, important as they are, are far from being light reading. After this little preface of the open air, which she always loves, her Majesty returns to a close morning's work with her secretaries, when all important public business is gone over. Before the hour of luncheon she goes out again to take a drive. The luncheon midday meal is the most cheerful, the most expansive moment of the day, and the Queen is surrounded chiefly by her own children and grandchildren, and family matters are often the principal subject of discussion and consultation. So abundant a family has no doubt many difficulties, as it has also many pleasant things to be talked over. In all that has been made visible to the public of the Queen's private diary and papers, and in the published letters of the Princess Alice, the crowd of Christian names (sometimes meaning the highest personages in Europe) is quite amusing. They seem to throng upon each other till the spectator can scarcely see through the crowd to the pleasant group at table, all telling the latest news of these friends and relatives, speculating what they will do next, laughing at a characteristic trait of this majesty or that. The same thing occurs, no doubt, in every large family; but few families are so large or have so many widely extending ties as that of the Queen.

Italian Problems.

From The Forum.

The budget is the mirror which reflects not only the financial, but also the social and political conditions of a country. Therefore, for a clear appreciation of the existing evils we must cast a glance at this important register of the public weal. After a series of unpardonable errors, (to use Signor Villari's words,) the deficit in 1888-9 was computed at 470,000,000 lire. By a long-applied series of economies, and by dint of prodigious feats of financial gymnastics, successive Governments have contrived an equilibrium. "And yet we are more discontented than ever!" exclaims Signor Villari. Consequently, the realization of this acme of administrative bliss has not proved the panacea for the social and political maladies undermining the State. Nor has it perceptibly ameliorated the general economic conditions, except in certain local and special instances, which, although individually important, are of small significance in the mass. The reasons for this are obvious. Economies alone, however sweeping, could not accomplish this much-heralded equilibrium. It was necessary to devise fresh taxes or to increase the burden of those in force. Italians now enjoy the unenviable distinction of being the most heavily taxed nation in Europe. The interest on the perpetual debts alone amounts to 490,000,000 lire. Signor Fortimato, the deputy, estimates the budget at 1,600,000,000 lire, out of which 800,000,000 lire are devoured by the interest on the public debt in its various forms, including pensions. Deduct another 160,000,000 lire reserved for the payment of redemptions, and 600,000 lire remain for the expenses of the Government, including the army, navy, public works, prisons, public security, &c. This is not only meagre, but absolutely insufficient. While declining to discuss the bearings of the greatly hampered financial resources upon the general efficiency of the army and navy, Prof. Villari asserts that the medical clinics and laboratories, as well as the schools, all stand in more or less need of essentials, while there is not a public library in the kingdom which can afford to keep abreast of the times. Even the State archives are in many instances allowed to mold and decay in damp vaults for want of funds to provide suitable storage.

Finland and Russia.

From The Contemporary Review.

We have our idea—the Anglo-Saxon idea. Russia has hers—the Pan-Slavonic idea. One Russia, one faith, one law, one tongue, one army. Shall a miserable Finland and her paper Constitution stand between Russia and her unity? "Are we not to be allowed"—cries the Procurator of the Holy Synod—"by suspending the privileges of Finland to unify the 'Russian Army'?" Ideas of this kind are likely to prove more tyrannous than dynasties, and he would indeed be a bold man who was prepared to catalogue the crimes certain to be committed in their name.

It is as silly to argue with ideas as with ghosts. As a matter of birth and breeding Russians are at least as much Finns as Slavs, and, oddly enough, the Slavonic language, or Little Russian, is strictly prohibited by edicts in favor of Finno-Russian. It is as if we here in England were to be overswept by the Celtic idea, and pretend to be all Celts, and at the same time to forbid the printing of a single book in Welsh or Gaelic. But ethnographers and Lavengroes, though they may, sitting over their maps and grammars, chuckle at the folly of the crowd they hear bellowing outside, possessed of but one idea, and that an ethnographical absurdity, are powerless to check the contagion; the fever, after all, is in the blood, and whether it is Kings or nations who grow mad, it is the madness that matters, not the wild words uttered in delirium.

If the Constitution of Finland is to be torn into shreds, if the sworn faith of two Alexanders and two Nicholases is to be treated as of no account, if an ancient language is to be proscribed, and happiness and self-respect forever banished from a nation, it will be in obedience to an idea—the great Pan-Slavonic idea.

Interference, of course, is out of the question. Who is there to interfere? Odd things are happening everywhere. It is best not to think of what is going on in Schleswig-Holstein at the present moment in obedience to another idea—the great Germanic idea. Why be Danes?—become Germans! Why be Finns?—become Russians! Why be Dutch in South Africa?—become English! Russia, Germany, England, these are great names, they palpitate with great ideas, they have vast destinies before them, and millions of armed men in their pay, all awaiting Armageddon. How absurd to be a Finn! What is the Finnish idea?

She Is My Love.

(In the measure of the original Irish Gaelic Love Song.)

She is my love beyond all thought,
Though she hath wrought my deepest dole;
Yet dearer for the cruel pain
Than one who fain would make me whole.

She is my glittering gem of gems,
Who yet contemns my fortune bright;
Whose cheek but glows with redder scorn
Since mine has worn a stricken white.

She is my sun and moon and star,
Who yet so far and cold doth keep,
She would not even o'er my bier
One tender tear of pity weep.

Into my heart unsought she came,
A wasting flame, a haunting care;
Into my heart of hearts, ah! why?
And left a sigh forever there.
—ARCHIBALD GRAVES in The Spectator.

The Responsibility of Missionaries.

Dr. G. B. Smyth, President of the Anglo-Chinese College at Foo-Chow, in The North American.

Two lessons, at least, may be learned from this, (the bitterness of the prejudice) —namely, the tremendous responsibility which our missionary societies incur in sending missionaries to China, and the solemn obligation under which such responsibility puts them to send to that distant, difficult, and dangerous field only the choicest men and women they can find. There is no service for which the selection of candidates should be so carefully made. The ordinary qualifications are not sufficient. Zeal alone will not do. Besides the passion for humanity, of which every missionary should be possessed, he should have in addition the great virtues of intellectual sympathy, the power of appreciating another's position, the ability to see the truth where it exists, and tact which is unfailing. With such qualities as these, the missionaries may hope in time to overcome prejudice, make their position clear, and win an acceptance for the great message which they preach. In that message only is China's salvation, for in it alone are the promise and the power to effect the moral regeneration which is her supreme need."

How the Chinese Are Armed.

From Leslie's Weekly.

A large part of the success of Chinese armies in times past has been due to their ability to strike terror to the hearts of their enemies, so every corps has its regiment of "Terror Strikers," dressed in the most preposterous of costumes and drilled in outlandish poses, acrobatic feats, and facial grimaces.

Another peculiar part of a Chinese soldier's equipment is his lantern. It is not to be supposed that they could see their way by night unless each carried a light, and in one of the recent attacks on Tien-Tsin the Chinese forces advanced, each soldier carrying his lantern. The allies waited until the Chinese were within easy distance and then opened on them with a rapid-fire gun, whereupon the Chinese fled, leaving their lanterns on the field.

Still others of the Chinese forces are armed with their ancient gingals, the first of firearms invented, loaded with powder and shot, and touched off at the vent with a stick of lighted incense. These old guns have been in use among the Chinese for upward of 1,500 years.

But alongside of these same regiments are others using almost every known kind of modern arms and drilled in the tactis of all the great military powers. Over fifteen makes of modern rifles and muskets are known to be in use in the Chinese armies, and great demoralization has frequently occurred by the dealing out of ammunition for one kind of gun to a regiment that used another.

In the main, however, the Chinese have been apt pupils, and whether trained by Russians, Germans, French, or English officers, they have come to use their weapons, whether they be small arms or artillery, with deadly effect. The bombardment of Tien-Tsin has shown such accuracy of gun fire that it has been suggested that the guns were directed by Europeans, but as the rifle fire of the Chinese regiments has been no less deadly and accurate, it is more probable that it has all been done by Chinese, who have thus surprised the world by showing that they have learned its methods of fighting and henceforth must be counted as factors in world conflicts.

The Night Storm.

The distant stars in all the sky are bright,
The gentle winds sing songs of peace tonight.
And earth in quiet peacefulness is dressed;
When, lo, from out the distant west
The rumbling voice of thunder deep
Proclaims the storm god; lightnings leap
From the dark horizon, playing
O'er the western trees that, swaying
Wildly, tell the storm god's power:
Over all the heavens tower
The great gray clouds; and rapidly
The stars are blotted from the sky;
While rains incessant beat
The ground like tiny feet,
And the thunder
Breaks asunder
All the quiet of the night;
And the forked lightnings bright
Turn to day
The misty way
Of the gray clouds' dripping path.
Then the wild storm's aftermath
Follows gently and, behold,
The stars are shining as of old.
The trees are by soft winds caressed
And earth in peacefulness is dressed.
—The International Magazine.

Nicholas II., Emperor of Russia.

From Good Words.

Nicholas II. is a man of much more than average intelligence, quick of apprehension, keen in investigating, fertile in distinctions, but somewhat slow in reaching definite conclusions, and slower still in drawing practical consequences from them. The two qualities which have heretofore stood him in best stead are his power of observation and his splendid memory. He can take a man's measure in a twinkling, and store it away in his memory for years. His mind, one of his professors told me, is wax to receive and granite to retain impressions. Most people exclaim, when confronted with a face that is not wholly strange: "I have surely seen that face before, somewhere." But the Czar remarks: "That is X—, whom I met in such a place eight years ago. He had lost two his front teeth then. They both seem to have sprouted up somehow in the interval."

It is just the same when he reads, and in his boyhood he was always a devourer of books. He learned foreign languages consequently without apparent difficulty. His knowledge of English is such as to enable him to pass as a native Briton, he speaks French with the fluency of a diplomatist and the accent of a Parisian, but his German is that of a Russian born and bred during the period when German and the Germans were exceedingly unpopular in Muscovy. He is acquainted with the language, but cannot wield it with anything like the same ease as French. Hence he seldom tries. Danish, strange to say, he can hardly be said to know at all. Before he came to the throne he read with avidity the Russian, French, and English classics, learning whole pages by heart and occasionally making little excursions into the by-ways of these literatures.

Plato on the Art of Writing.

From The Spectator.

Plato asserted with truth that the invention of the art of writing had produced one evil effect—it had immensely weakened human memory. What he would have said to-day at the sight of a file of The Times or a pocket memorandum we may easily guess. Probably never was individual memory weaker than now. We all note down our engagements, and we know that there are so many encyclopaedias and works of reference that we need not trouble to keep any fact in our memory. The well-informed man to-day is he who knows where to go for his authorities, not he who has all the knowledge at first hand. The volume of knowledge, especially in natural science, is so enormous that it would be impossible for any one person to master it. Holmes, in his "Poet at the Breakfast Table," in his humorous portrayal of the "Scarabee" has provided an object lesson in the ultra-specialism of our time. Mankind at large may be master of the wide field of human knowledge, but mankind as an individual can never explore more than a corner of this huge domain. In this sense Tennyson was right when he said that "the individual withers and the world is more and more." Two facts are, then, obvious: First, Plato was right when he declared that human invention had weakened the memory, and, secondly, the sphere of modern knowledge could not have been conquered and held by man without such artificial contrivance.

Sportsmen's Finds.

From Forest and Stream.

While Alexander Lewis and his two sons were hunting in the vicinity of Temple, Ind., the dogs treed something in a hollow tree. The hunters came up, got their guns ready, and found the unknown animal to be an infant but two or three days old, and still alive. The child had evidently been abandoned to its fate. Mr. Lewis carried the little one to his home, and there is every prospect that it will be successfully reared.

In Yazoo County, Miss., a party of hunters killed a deer that had a human skul! impaled on a prong of its horn, supposed to be that of a negro. The prong had entered the cavity occupied in life by the eye, and had grown up around the bone, showing the skull had not been put on recently. There are various conjectures as to how it got there, but the most prevalent opinion is that the animal was wounded and brought to bay by the negro and had killed the latter in the conflict which ensued, the prong entering the eye and piercing the brain. The body of the deer showed signs of wounds. He was abcut as large as a two-year-old calf.

Norwegians Past and Present.

From Good Words.

The hills along the fjords descended sheer into the deep water. There was practically very little ground for grazing or for growing, but, wherever there was a ragged patch of uneven or sloping greenery, there was a farm, and at the level of the water there was always a boat. Very lonely and very far apart were these desolate farms; and it was clear why men who could not find sustenance from the land embarked on the sea and became rovers, pirates, sea-robbers, and marauders. In histories, all Scandinavian pirates are termed "Danes"; but the ancestors of our honest Norwegian friends furnished a large contingent of these so-called Danes. In Norway the imagination is always impressed and depressed by the terrors of the cruel Winters, and how can these widely separated little homesteads provide food or mix in human intercourse, or obtain medical assistance in case of need? One shudders to think how great the sufferings of these isolated farmers, their wives and children, may sometimes be. Can it be that they abandon such inhospitable dwellings until the circling year brings round the blessing and the warmth of Summer? In Summer, communication is always possible by water, and a doctor could occasionally bring them health and help—but in Winter! We heard some sad stories of Winter misery and want. Now, the Norwegian has abandoned piracy, and is a sea rover only as an emigrant. He goes muchly to America.

The English Soldier and His Religion.

From The Quiver.

On one occasion a man intimated his desire to "change his religion," and was duly confronted with the Colonel. "Now," said the Colonel, "I hear you want to change your religion. What are your reasons? Have you conscientious convictions in regard to the matter?" The man intimated that he had. "And," continued the Colonel, "to what denomination do you wish to be transferred?" Said the ease-seeking Tommy, "I disremember the name, Sir; but it's them as parades for church half an hour later than the others." Possibly he may have had some special reason for his desire. A regimental wag once said to a Chaplain friend of mine, "We call your men the 'cold dinner lot,' Sir." "Why?" said my friend. "Because you preach so jolly long, Sir, that their dinner's always cold before they get back to barracks." "Indeed," said the Chaplain, "and what may you be?" "Oh, I'm a 'doorstep' man." "Whatever is that?" asked the bewildered parson. "Well, Sir, my lot goes to early service, and the breakfast bread is as hard as a stone when we get back." So there may have been something, after all, that more than meets the common comprehension in the desire of Tommy to parade for church half an hour later.

Atkins has a high respect for his Chaplain when the Chaplain is "a good 'un"; or, in other words, when he is a manly fellow, kindly, tactful, and what he professes to be. Tommy does not like the namby-pamby clerics, or "sky-pilots," as he sometimes terms his spiritual guides; and anything like sham is quickly detected and held in abhorrence by him. For cowardice, physical or moral, especially in leadership, he has only detestation and contempt. In church he is, for the most part, attentive and devout. He dearly loves a hearty sing; and, given a hymn which calls up memories of early days, and a tune that he knows and likes, you'll hear lusty singing that will astonish you, if you are not used to it. Where the regimental band takes part in the service the music at a parade service is something to be remembered.

The Friend of Animals.

From The Contemporary Review.

When Appollo gave Orpheus his lyre, he gave him his gift "to soothe the savage breast." In the splendid Pompeian fresco showing a nature-peace, the bay-crowned, central figure is said to be Orpheus, though its godlike proportions suggest the divinity himself. At any rate, nothing can be finer as the conception of an inspired musician; the whole body sings, not only the mouth. A lion and a tiger sit on either side; below, a stag and a wild boar listen attentively, and a little hare capers near the stream. In the upper section there are other wild boars sporting round an elephant, while oxen play with a tiger; an anticipation of the ox and tiger in Rembrandt's "Garden of Eden."

The power of Orpheus to subdue wild beasts was one reason why the early Christians took him as a type of Christ. Of all the prophecies which were believed to refer to the Messiah none so captivated the popular mind as those which could be interpreted as referring to his recognition by animals. The four Gospels which became the canon of the Church threw no light on the subject, but the gap was filled up by the uncanonical books; one might think that they were written principally for the purpose of dwelling on this theme, so frequently do they return to it. In the first place, they bring upon the scene those dear objects of our childhood's affection, the ass and the ox of the stable of Bethlehem. Surely many of us cherish the impression that ass and ox rest on most orthodox testimony; an idea which is certainly general in Catholic countries, though, the other day I heard of a French priest who was heartless enough to declare that they were purely imaginary. "Alas," as Voltaire said, "people run after truth!" As a matter of fact, it appears evident that the ass and the ox were introduced to fulfill the prophecy of Isaiah: "The ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's manger, but Israel knoweth me not." But there arose what was thought a difficulty; the apocryphal Gospels in harmony with the earliest traditions place the birth of Christ, not in a stable, but in the grotto which is still shown to travelers. To reconcile this with the legend of the ass and ox and also with the narrative of St. Luke, it was supposed that the holy family moved from the grotto to a stable a few days after the child was born. This is a curious case of finding a difficulty where there was none, for it is very likely that the caves near the great Khan of Bethlehem were used as stables. In every primitive country shepherds shelter themselves and their flocks in holes in rocks; I remember the "uncanny" effect of a light flickering in the depths of a Phoenician tomb near Cagliari; it was almost disappointing to hear that it was only a shepherd's fire.

The Royal Arms.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The only arms the British public knows are the Royal Arms, appearing as they do on official paper, in many churches, on writs, summonses, &c., and over the shop fronts of certain tradesmen—in fact, so misused and vulgarized is the royal escutcheon that it must be regarded by the bulk of the populace as a trade mark. This last certainly ought not to be; but matters armorial are become so chaotic in this kingdom that veritable trade marks, registered as such, are in many instances true coats of arms, certainly not granted by the Earl Marshal. It would not be difficult to name brands of hair wash, beer, &c., bottles of which are decorated with a complete achievement of arms, crest, supporters, and motto, all complete! A well-known brand of brandy sports three mallets on a shield, with a martlet as a crest, and the bottles are also adorned with three mullets. This perversion of use is nothing less than an injustice to those owners and rightful bearers of arms who pay their annual tax for the privilege of using an honor that they are entitled to bear either by descent or grant. If armorial bearings are of any honor or importance their use ought to be rigidly controlled; if not, then the tax ought to be abolished. At the present time a tax is imposed and no security given in return that misuse of arms will be prevented.

Occasionally the impudent appropriation of the royal arms has been the object of a prosecution. In 1838 the Treasury summoned a bailiff at Lambeth for using the Queen's arms on a notice to quit; the case being the first of its sort, a nominal penalty only was inflicted. As far back as July, 1893, the London Reform Union obtained a similar conviction. A most remarkable instance occurred, or rather came to light, in May, 1899. A man was sent to jail and hard labor for keeping a disorderly house under the guise of a massage establishment; this scoundrel had actually had the effrontery to print the royal arms and "by appointment" on one side of his advertisement cards, with the Prince of Wales's arms on the reverse! The royal arms appear on certain well-known newspapers; it is not generally known by what right, if any.

Fate's Tablet.

You must have known her had you seen her face,
That moment turned away, as by she passed;
It must have told you, that confiding grace,
Of one could not but love you to the last.

And had you heard her voice you must have known,
She little talked and softly all that day:
Something, perhaps, was on the June wind blown
To her could not but love you aye and aye.

You did not see her, and you did not hear,
She saw not, heard not, you as by she passed
And it was once more written, year to year
Two shall go, seeking, seeking to the last.
—JOHN VANCE CHENEY, in Harper's Bazar.

A Horse's Blinders.

From Our Animal Friends.

A horse's blinders are usually concave on the inside. True, the surface usually is a dead black, but not absolutely so, so that a glimmer of light may be reflected from them. By constant cleansing this dead surface is made more or less smooth, if not actually glossy and shiny. Moreover, the blinders are usually set at an angle, so that, as a result of the law of reflection, rays of light concentrated by the convex surface are reflected into the eyes—not directly in the axis of vision, but more or less transversely or obliquely, the result being even more injurious. As a result of this reflection the vision is weakened, if not destroyed.

Moreover, the mirror-like blinders not only reflect sunlight, but they reflect objects as well, so that a "blinded" horse sees not only objects directly ahead of him, but has a more or less blurred vision of other objects, intermixing with and confusing the image of objects directly before him, and as a consequence he is rendered uncertain in his movements and is easily scared. No further proof of this is needed than the fact that a nervous horse, with a reputation for shying and running away, often becomes tractable if the blinders are removed, because he can then see distinctly what before he could only see indinctly and confusedly.

"Dorp."

From Notes and Queries.

I have recently come across the following line in Chapman's "Iliads," (Book xi., V. 587:)

"All the dorp boors with terror fled. Our prey was rich and great,"

where Nestor is addressing Patroclus in the "Ah mihi praeteritos," &c., vein. This is the only instance which I know of "dcrp" being used as an English word. It is given in my 1755 edition of Bailey's "Dictionary," but not in my 1727 edition, or in my 1[illegible] Johnson. It is not in my Richardson. Chapman, of course, by "dorp boors" means villagers. We are now only familiar with "dorp" owing to the Boer rebellion; and Chapman's words might with all propriety be used in describing the recent disappearance from Kroonstad of the Transvaalers before Lord Roberts:

All the dorp boors with terror fled.

On the Links.

She is surpassing fair, and so
I linger still her face to see,
And oft I sigh for well I know
She dreams of golf and not of me.
I seek to babble and be gay;
Her eye from mine no rapture drinks;
I cannot lure her thoughts away;
Her mind is ever on the links.

I brought a book; 'twas leathern bound;
I'd ever slighted it before;
Its pages yellow, yet profound,
Were filled with zoologic lore.
"What creature, pray, do you like best?"
Quoth I. (My voice to pathos sinks.)
She smiles and says, "More than the rest,
I think I should prefer the lynx."

An hour we wandered through the grove;
I said that I'd her caddie be
If she would but consent to rove
A little while that way with me.
The birds sing loud. "What birds," I cry,
"Are sweetest to your ear?" The minx
Without a pause gives me reply:
"My favorite birds are bob-o-links."

And then I turned to literature,
My heart awoke to cynic glee,
For on that topic I was sure
Her thoughts be mine must guided be.
"What books most please your gentle taste?"
Her steadfast eye she never winks.
I'm vanquished. I retire in haste.
She simply answers, "Maeterlinck's."
—PHILANDER JOHNSON in The Smart Set.

English and American Bruisers.

Andrew Lang in Longman's.

Owen Swift was unlucky enough to cause two deaths in the ring, from which he withdrew. I regret to add that he "became a hanger-on and loafer," and "gave himself absurd airs." Even Jem Burn had to be corrected by Bendigo for neglecting the morals of his pretty niece. Bendigo was of a respectable Notts family of dissenting manufacturers, named Thompson. "If Bendigo hit Ben Caunt below the belt, Caunt tried to disable Bendigo with his knee, so it was six of one and half a dozen of the other." "When sober," Bendigo was agreeable. Surely the bruisers of England do not shine as moralists or sportsmen. A fight of Caunt and Ward was a "farce." Orme was so ungentlemanly as to "put out his tongue at Nat Langham, as he lay on the ground." Johnny Broome was mixed up in the famous Brighton scandal." No, the bruisers of England were little better, as moral characters, than the Scottish nobles of the Reformation. I do not know a more severe comparison, but it is richly deserved. Both these unwholesome sets of people could show great physical courage: an admirable virtue, but, by itself, not sufficient to extenuate debauchery, dishonesty, and positive bad manners. I congratulate America on the circumstance that her bruisers appear, as a rule, to have been of African or Hibernian origin.

The Religious Side of the Boers.

From The Cornhill.

No sketch of the Boer character could be complete without some reference to the religious side of it—the side most difficult of comprehension to an ordinary English mind. The psalm-singing Boer, with a text on his lips while he aims a treacherous blow in the dark, is to us the very embodiment of cant and hypocrisy. Yet, after all, the Boer is nothing if not religious; and when the remark has been made to me, as it has been frequently, that his religion must be all humbug, I have not hesitated to reply that, on the contrary, I believe it to be, for the most part, sincere. He does undoubtedly believe that his cause is a sacred one, and that the Lord is fighting on his side. "What!" exclaimed a profane Englishman, on hearing this sentiment expressed, "have you commandeered the Almighty, too?" The phrase was not inapt. The Boer has commandeered the Almighty, and is by this time greatly disappointed that the Almighty has not performed what was expected of Him. "If we do not win in this war," said a sturdy old Boer, "I will throw my Bible in the fire and never read it again." He only voiced the feelings of many of his comrades, and I have no doubt that in some cases the threat will be carried out.

When I was staying in Hanover, a thoroughly Dutch town, not long ago, it was somewhat aggravating to the English minority to see the whole Dutch population streaming to church every evening of the week to return thanks for Boer victories and to pray for more. It is a colonial town, and these were British subjects; and their stentorian voices, drawling through the long, monotonous hymns, had an irritating effect on their fellow-subjects who were really British. At that time, however, there were only about 150 soldiers in the camp at Hanover Road, and the Boer residents had the courage of their opinions.

Christian Converts in China.

From "Things Chinese." By J. Dyer Ball.

As to the character of the converts—are the native Christians genuine? Unfortunately some false professors, who joined merely for the dollars which they hope to obtain, have given a bad name to native Christians among certain classes of people. It ought to be remembered that it is the very hypocrites among them who obtrude themselves on public notice, and they thus push themselves into prominence for that object, while the genuine ones are content to occupy the humble position they already fill. The centuries of heathenism, in which the Chinese have been steeped, must also be taken into account in judging of those just come out of it—a wild flower transplanted into a garden does not produce the beautiful flowers of the cultivated species that grows at its side, but care and labor have to be expended, and the skill of the gardener exercised to develop its best characteristics; so we can scarcely expect one transplanted out of all the debasing concomitants of idolatry to be on a par in all respects with (in fact sometimes they are expected to be superior to) those who have been surrounded by centuries of Christian influence in our more highly favored Western lands.

Brahms the Musician.

From The London Chronicle.

Vienna, a city where music is always appreciated, gave Brahms a welcome, and there the creative years of his life were happily spent. It was in 1868 that he wrote the "Deutsches Requiem," which made his name familiar all over Europe, and which was played in almost every church throughout the Fatherland when services in memory of the soldiers slain in the Franco-German war were held a year or two later. Personally Brahms was a delightful man, with a keen sense of humor, and the courage of his opinions.

He never married, and when, as often happened, the ladies of his acquaintance used to twit him on his lonely life, his invariable reply was: "It is my misfortune to be unmarried—Thank God!" His dislike of flattery was quite as pronounced as his love of independence. Once, dining, as was his custom in the Summer, in the open air at a restaurant in Vienna, with some friends, he asked the head waiter to bring forth the best wine. Presently, with a low bow, he returned. "Here," he exclaimed, "is a wine that surpasses all others—as much as the music of Brahms does that of all other composers." For a moment, the master was taken aback, then he said archly: "Well, then, take it away, and bring us a bottle of Bach!"

The Bishop Ditched.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"I remember once driving across the country with Bishop ——, while discussing the nature of the soul. That is, the Bishop was discussing; I was only prompting by a question now and then. We were on the rear seat of a wagon, with the driver on the front seat. It was a very dark night. In the middle of the Bishop's exposition the wagon took a wild plunge, there was a crash, and over we went into the muddy ditch. 'I beg your pardon, gents,' said the driver, who had retained control of the horses, as we scrambled to our feet. 'I was so interested in hearing the little man discussin' my immortal soul, which I hardly ever knowed that I had one before, that I clean forgot where we was, and drove you plump into the ditch.'"

Billingsgate.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

Most of the old port of Billingsgate has now been filled up, and a convenient quay stands in its place. A new market has also been erected in place of the old sheds. With these improvements, it is said to be now the finest fish market in the world. Without going around the whole world to prove the superiority of Billingsgate, one would submit that it is really a very fine market indeed. Formerly it was graced by the presence of the fishwomen, those ladies, celebrated in verse and in prose, who contributed a new noun to the language. The word "billingsgate" conveys the impression of ready speech and mother wit, both speech and wit unrestrained; of rolling torrents of invective, of a rare invention in abuse, and of a give and take of charge and repartee as quick and as dexterous as the play of single stick between two masters of defense.

The fishwomen of the market enjoyed the reputation of being more skilled in this language than any other class in London. The carmen, the brewers' draymen, the watermen, the fellowship porters, were acknowledged as masters of billingsgate—in fact, they all practiced daily; but none, it was recognized, none, in fullness and richness of detail, in decoration, in invention, could rise to the heights reached by the fishwomen of the market. They were also as strong physically as men, even men of their own class: they could wrestle and throw most men. If a visitor offended one of them, she ducked him in the river. They all smoked pipes like men, and they drank rum and beer like men. They were a picturesque part of the market, presiding over their stalls. Alas! the market knows them no more. The fishwoman has been banished from the place. She lingers still in the dried-fish market opposite, but she is changed. She has lost her old superiority of language; she no longer drinks or smokes or exchanges repartee. She is sad and silent. Alas! we have our little day, and it is too soon over.

A Haunted Apple Tree.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

It is probable that to the town of Douglass, Mass., alone belongs the reputation of having a haunted apple tree. The tradition of the town is that a foul murder was committed in the orchard many years ago, and that since then it has been haunted by the spirit of the victim. As the story goes, a peddler whose custom it was to sell goods from house to house from a pack lay down to rest at midday under a tree in the orchard, and before the day was ended he was found with a cruel gash in the neck from which his life blood had ebbed away. Suspicion rested on the owner of the orchard, and he was said to have been constantly followed by the spirit of the victim. In an attempt to escape from its dreaded presence he moved away. Then the apparition became a terror to all who had occasion to pass over the road at night. So potent was its influence—standing, as it had a habit of doing, under the apple tree, with one hand at its throat and the other extended as though seeking aid, and uttering shrill cries that could be heard half a mile away—that the location of the highway was changed, and it is now a long distance from the orchard. The old trees still bear fruit, and the apples from the one beneath which the peddler was killed are said to be streaked with red, resembling blood, the streaks extending from skin to core.

Woman in Morocco.

From The Cornhill.

Woman in Morocco is no more than a domesticated animal, but then students of social evolution assure us that she was once on that footing, purchased and fed, that she might do the work of the house and bear the race, in what are now civilized communities. It is the utter misconception of the romance of marriage that has raised her to a throne that she often shows herself wholly unable to grace. They manage these things differently in Morocco. The grave old pacha pays a good price to her parents for Fatma, and Fatma by that same token he keeps within doors, carrying the key of her apartments in his sash, or intrusting it to a slave answerable with his head. Fatma is pampered as long as she is young, and may even be treated with kindness in middle age. She can eat sweet cakes and drink green tea or sherbet, and deck her comely form in shoddy jewelry, and she can ride to the bath, closely veiled, and get a passing glimpse of the outer world, of which, on marriage, she took leave like any Christian novice taking the veil. And the good Si' Elarbi, her lord, is secure in his household, and would chuckle mightily could he but read of the matters that daily take up the time of Nazarene courts of divorce.

Divorce, forsooth! A good old scimitar, with damascene blade, hangs between two silent timepieces in his inner hall—somewhat dull and blunt, and demanding perchance a second stroke to make doubly sure; yet would it divorce a thoughtless wife more rapidly, more effectively, than the grave deliberations of a whole mosque full of sapient fellow-citizens. And Fatma has seen the old scimitar, and thinks it looks best where it hangs, and is circumspect in her glances, particularly when, in the narrow market way, her mouse-colored mule brushes the glossy black charger of the blue-eyed Nazarene riding even then to visit her owner and wondering whether that undulating form on muleback is set off by a pretty face.

Robert E. Lee at West Point.

Robert E. Lee, Jr., in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The 1st of September, 1852, Col. Lee was appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. My memory as to our move from Baltimore is very dim. The family went to Arlington, and remained until our new home at West Point was gotten ready—some time that Winter.

My recollections of my father at West Point are fuller and more distinct. He lived in the house which is still occupied by

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THE CASE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Recent public statements by Gov. ROOSEVELT indicate pretty plainly that he is not likely to remove District Attorney GARDINER on the facts brought out in the hearings before Commissioner WILCOX. We have already expressed the opinion, judging by the testimony as published in the daily press from time to time, that such action on the part of the Governor would not disappoint the public mind. Some of our friends have seen in the expression of this opinion evidence that THE TIMES does not fairly estimate the peculiar character of the District Attorney, and is inclined to aid in protecting him from the consequences of his own shortcomings. The inference is strained and unreasonable, and we are quite sure that the District Attorney himself does not at all feel like adopting it.

Our conclusion from the testimony so far as we have been able to follow it is that it shows Mr. GARDINER to be singularly unfit for election to his office, but that it does not prove him guilty of such specific misconduct as would justify the Governor in removing him from an office to which the people elected him. Indeed, it would not be an extreme statement that the unfitness of Mr. GARDINER for the office was about as well known before his election as it is now. It made no difference with the voters who supported him directly, nor with the partisan machine nominally opposed to him whose tactics in 1897 made possible the success of the entire Tammany ticket. We doubt if the facts brought out in the recent investigation, had they then been before the public, would have made any serious difference. The motto of Tammany in that campaign was openly "To hell with reform." It was furnished in that lurid form by Mr. GARDINER. The only explanation of his frankness and of the brutal vulgarity of his expression—not usual with him—that was offered at the time was that he was in a state of physical excitement and said what in more sober moments he would not have said. It was not denied, so far as we are aware, that he meant what he said. Certainly his conduct of his office does not indicate that he has rejected or neglected the policy implied in the words he used. Yet his use of the words, the notorious fidelity of Tammany to the idea expressed, and the certainty that he would live up to that idea, did not prevent his election. It is our judgment that in these circumstances something more than unfitness for his office must be shown to warrant the Governor in reversing the decision of the voters, however bad and wrong that decision has been proved to be.

But though the Governor may be bound by his duty to take no action in the case of the District Attorney, that will not relieve Mr. GARDINER from responsibility for the manner in which he has administered the great powers of his office, nor will it relieve the voters of the county from responsibility when they have another chance to elect a District Attorney. We have no hesitation in saying that the degree of freedom from pursuit enjoyed in this county by violators of the laws of various sorts, the impunity with which crime and corruption are practiced, and the obvious impotence of the authorities to deal honestly with corruption and crime, are due to the lack in the District Attorney of the qualities demanded by his office. We are persuaded that a man of real ability, courage, fidelity to honor, and of a sensitive and active conscience as District Attorney could and would completely change the administration of criminal law in the County of New York. That that administration is what it is is a disgrace to the people of the county, and it is especially a deep disgrace to the incumbent of the District Attorney's office. The people can, if they choose, retrieve their disgrace at the polls, but that of Mr. GARDINER would seem to be indelible.

HOUSE METERS AND WATER WASTE.

The people of New York are, it would seem, constitutionally optimistic. No fact is better attested than that, with our present available water supply, we cannot continue our present daily rate of use and waste without finding ourselves confronted by a very formidable water famine in 1905. Obviously, one of two duties devolves upon those responsible for the welfare of New York—either to reduce the waste or to set about increasing the supply. In neglecting both we exemplify the temperament of the optimist who has been defined as one who, of two evils, chooses neither.

One of the instructive conclusions reached by Mr. JOHN R. FREEMAN and presented in his report to Controller COLER, on the water supply of New York, is that "more than half, and probably two-thirds, of the total supply is wasted through leakage." The remedy for this, which commends itself to the Water Works Engineer, is to build new reservoirs and fill them from newly acquired watersheds. In discussing this pronounced professional characteristic, the late Col. GEORGE E. WARING said: "Only one way seems to suggest itself to our Water Works Engineers for meeting an impending shortage. That is, to go further and further afield and to draw on remote watersheds, at whatever cost. Water must be as free as air, and the people must be allowed to use it and waste it at their own sweet will, no matter what it costs to supply them. Every attempt to check this tendency is frowned down, often by the very men who should be the first and most zealous in regulating use and in preventing waste." We have a curious and interesting illustration of the truth of this caustic criticism in the report referred to, which, while admitting a leakage in distribution of 50 to 66 2-3 per cent., recommends immediate provision for an increased supply, so that from 150 to 200 gallons per head per day may be available to meet the requirements of a consumption which calls for 45 to 50 gallons.

The present enormous waste of water in New York may be divided under two general heads—that which occurs under ground and that which occurs above ground. The best data now available warrant the conclusion that of the 116 gallons per head per day charged to consumption in New York, the actual use for all purposes, including lavish and wasteful use, is about 45 gallons per head per day. This leaves 71 gallons to be accounted for. Of these it is probable that 8 gallons represent the waste which cannot be stopped except at a cost greater than the resulting saving would be worth. This gives a total of 53 gallons per head per day as the maximum requirement of the city—about 45 per cent. of the present daily use and waste—and leaves 63 gallons per head per day as representing a practicable economy which could be effected without public inconvenience. It is evident to those who realize the condition of the underground piping of New York, that to materially reduce the leakage under our streets will take time and involve large expense. From 8 to 10 gallons per head per day must, perhaps, be allowed for leaks which cannot be found and corrected. There is, however, a daily waste of about 65 gallons per head which is needless and curable, and as this represents more than the total daily use, the conclusion is inevitable that if this waste was found and stopped the amount of water now available would be sufficient for all the needs of a population more than twice as large as that now supplied.

The first step in the direction of water waste reform is to create a wholesome and intelligent public sentiment in favor of the water meter for every service pipe. When the opposition to the water meter is analyzed, it ceases to command respect. From the average householder no opposition to the water meter need be expected, since he can easily be made to understand that he is now paying a water tax adjusted to cover a water waste to which he contributes very little. If he purchased water by measure his annual saving would be from 25 to 40 per cent. of his present tax. From the owners of tenements and apartment houses and from the landlord class identified with cheap and badly piped dwellings comes the only serious opposition to the water meter as a check upon domestic waste. Last Winter a real estate agent managing a large number of west side dwellings distributed notices to tenants, of which the following is a copy:

NOTICE TO TENANTS.—To avoid trouble, expense, and inconvenience by the water pipes of this house freezing and bursting, you are notified that if you let the water run continually day and night about half force, you will not be annoyed by frozen or burst pipes, or liable for the expense of fixing them. The owner will not be responsible for any loss or damage caused by failure to comply with this notice, and will make no repairs rendered necessary by the negligence of tenants.

The habit of wastefulness thus encouraged and already well established can be corrected only by the water meter. Its use should not be optional, nor should any exceptions to the rule requiring it be permitted. The significant fact is that of 224,000,000 gallons of Croton disposed of daily in one way or another, 126,000,000 gallons are wasted without in any way contributing to the public convenience or health, and that this 56 per cent. of the total daily supply represents needless and curable waste. From this it follows that if we stop this waste by means which are entirely practicable we shall more than double the supply now available for proper and necessary uses.

BETTER MAKE UP AND DIVIDE.

The sum of twenty thousand dollars is awaiting in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a determination as to whether it shall go to one person or be divided between two persons. The two persons are man and wife. Fourteen years ago the wife was injured in a railway accident in Kentucky. She, living in Indiana, and her husband, living in Washington, employed a lawyer to prosecute an action for damages in the District of Columbia, and made a contract with their attorney by which it was agreed that he should have one-third of any amount recovered from the railroad company.

This jointly injured husband and wife —the husband being injured only by legal association—had employed a very efficient adviser, for he secured a judgment for $30,000 and prevailed upon the higher courts to which it was appealed to affirm the award. The attorney appropriated his $10,000, and then, being in a comfortable and generous frame of mind, consulted the husband and wife to be instructed about the disposition of the $20,000 remaining.

But the husband and wife are not prepared to divide. Evidently, from some of the circumstances in the case, as recently unfolded to the public gaze, they entertain divergent opinions as to who earned this money, and each appears determined to spend some of the money in litigation to prove that each shall have all or none. The wife, who suffered the injuries so expensive to the railroad company, insists that as she sustained the harm she should receive all the $20,000 remaining of the money awarded for damages. The husband, who evidently begins to feel a keen sense of personal injury, protests that as the law of the District of Columbia provides that the husband shall receive the money secured by judgment when suit is brought jointly by the husband and wife to recover, he should have the $20,000 and not a cent less.

The lawyer, having pocketed his share of the $30,000, finds other embarrassments in the future of the case besides the unhappy estrangement of the jointly injured and rewarded couple. He admits that in thirty-two years of practice in the District of Columbia he has always heard the dispute as to whether a husband is entitled to take the money awarded in a suit brought jointly. He dared not give the $20,000 to the wife and invite prosecution by the jointly injured husband. He could not hand it over to the husband without provoking the wrath and legal pursuit that the really injured wife would visit upon him.

This jointly injured but disjointed husband and wife may prefer litigation to reconciliation and divison, but their lawyer in the damage suit makes it plain that they may easily find ways of getting that $20,000 out of bank without getting it into the pockets of either. The injury was inflicted in Kentucky. The injured wife lives in Indiana. Her jointly injured husband lives in Washington. There is suggestion enough. If the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia declines to make a division, and the jointly injured refuse to be reconciled, the $20,000 may find its way into the pockets of lawyers in Indiana or Kentucky who would agree with husband or wife for a reasonable compensation to keep up the contest until the award was exhausted.

RHINOTECHNICS.

The wavering, childish character of men and women is displayed in many ways, but in none more clearly than by their longing for senses they do not possess, although the sad fact is apparent that they have never put such senses as GOD has given them to their fullest use. Not content with as many as they can count on one hand, they are yearning for a sixth before they have learned to employ the five to the utmost capacity inherent in them.

That the sense of touch be exercised to any useful degree it seems necessary for blindness to set in. Our sense of hearing, it is true, is cultivated by the way of music in spite of barrel organ and the gramophone; but the sense of taste is still in a rudimentary condition, owing to the dearness and scarcity of real French cooks. Surely the most neglected of the five, however, is the sense of smell. That is now employed merely for the detection of evil odors, while the positive pleasure to be obtained through inhaling fragrances is hardly considered; indeed, perfumes about the person are more and more falling into disrepute as "bad form," owing to the harrowing suspicion they arouse concerning the use of soap.

Smell has at last obtained a champion, however, in the person of Cavalliere Dottore PISELLI of Florence, a compatriot of LOMBROSO; who knows? perhaps a disciple! He and his wife, the Signora RITA PISELLI, have burst upon the transalpine world with a complete novelty, the Arte Rhinotika, or Rhinotechnika, the art or science of the nose. This consists in the art of employing one's sense of smell in strict analogy with one's sense of hearing; it teaches us to use our noses in enjoying perfumes, fragrances, and ordinary garden smells just as we use our ears when listening to the songs of the birds or the strains of orchestral music. That is the gist of Rhinotechnics, all else is merely the mechanical way to obtain this enjoyment, the means to an end, the drill and orchestration; also the question of the place, the odoritorium, if that word be permitted.

Signor PISELLI and his wife give what may be called odoriferous concerts, that is to say, performances in a hall wherein odors either singly or in combination are projected over the audience like the waves of sound from an orchestra. The science being new, it cannot be expected that the appliances have reached the perfection they may attain hereafter. Thus the mechanical difficulty of removing quickly one odor from the air in order to make room for a second by means of electric fans causes delay, so that the number of ideas that can be presented in one hour through odors is necessarily limited. Allowance has to be made, also, for the low state of education of the ordinary human nose. Probably every one has met persons with exceptionally "sharp" noses, but in general the Indo-European or Aryan nose lacks discrimination, being little exercised. Hence the smells and perfumes at one of Signor PISELLI's nose-concerts only represent simple strains of music in succession, like the notes of birds which have no complicated song. Some very easily caught theme, like a trip into the country, with return to town, involving lovemaking, and closing with the suggestion of a wedding through the perfumes in church—orange blossoms, incense, and so forth—is all that these performers attempt. But it can easily be seen that the suggestions from perfumes and smells are nearer to us, more obvious and easy to learn than the sounds of music; only we have been accustomed to attribute emotions and thoughts to certain strains of music for thousands of generations past, and it comes easy to us, while the less difficult speech of odors has no such ancestry and is not yet fortified by conventions, which are the strong point in all the other arts.

Like all great discoveries, that made by Signor PISELLI is a simple one and has plenty of analogues; it begins in a quiet way without any great clamor for recognition and merely sets out to offer another enjoyment to mankind, or such fraction of mankind as may be induced to follow certain obvious trains of thought through the suggestions called up by odors. We sit spellbound for hours listening to music which may give a different emotion to, or start a different line of thought in, each one of the audience. Is not the time coming when we shall do the same for the sake of odors? We support with equanimity many a harsh discordant note because WAGNER insisted; why shall we not come to smell many a vile intentional smell because a maestro di rhinotechnica wishes to convey thereby some idea which no sweet odor could? In a nose-opera, for instance, sulphur would naturally stand for Mephisto, the fragrance of mignonette for Gretchen, a bookish smell for Faust, gunpowder for Valentine, lyddite for hell. Different nationalities can be readily recognized by the odors of their favorite food or drink; thus the smell of kümmel would mean a Russian, of lager a German, of absinthe or red wine a Frenchman. The Provençal needs but a whiff of garlic to bring him to mind, the Irishman a smell of boiled potatoes, the Welshman a fragrance of leek, the Scot of whisky, the Englishman the scent of bitter beer. Talk about the language of flowers and the tales told by precious stones! How much wider and more expressive will be that gentle speech addressed to man's noblest feature, the nose, seat of a lofty but neglected sense, whose importance may be judged from the fact that it lies close to the brain!

Meantime rhinotechnic is a distinct step forward along the path of human happiness. Doubtless we shall have some Edison inventing a cheap portable machine for the scattering of odors in drawing rooms and the cabins of the humble—if any still exist—a machine that will sketch for the nose some gay or pathetic play in perfumes and scents, while an electric fan keeps the air in movement and the drama going. On the other hand, we must remember that there is a loss for every gain. Our noses having been educated by rhinotechnics, to what appalling troubles may we not be hastening in a city full of gas mains, garbage barrels, Platt Republicans, elevated railways, asphalt pavements, yellow journals, hot rubber tires, (and necks,) and Tammany Hall? Could truly refined and cultured rhinotechnicians pass through Little Italy or the Polish east side without danger of syncope? Bergen Point or Barren Island would kill them like flies. But we should be brave. Perhaps the education of this neglected sense will make co-existence with these plagues impossible, and a rhinotechnical as well as musical and artistic townsfolk will rise and drive them out.

GENERAL NOTES.

A Chinese company has built a temple in San Francisco, and it will be soon dedicated with much pomp and ceremony. The new temple is of brick, cost $20,000, and is one of the handsomest in the city. The god of war is the principal image within it. This god, which stands about three feet high, is made of wood, and elaborately garnished with gold.

* * *

Women as bank Presidents are not numerous, but Mrs. Anthony Meinhardt is President of a bank in Burlington, Wis. Her son is Vice President, and her daughter Cashier. Mrs. E. S. Tome, widow of Jacob Tome, is President of the Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit, Md.

* * *

A prisoner's gold watch left in the safe in a Chicago police station has mysteriously disappeared, and three desk Sergeants are in great trouble in consequence. Two other members of the police force of the city are under indictment on the charge of robbery.

* * *

The navy recruiting office in Chicago last week sent forty-five apprentices to Mare Island, Cal., and forty landsmen to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The recruits are boys, nearly all of whom came from west of the Mississippi. Evidently it is the spirit of adventure, as well as patriotism, that allures them from the prairies and mountains to the sea.

* * *

The Pittston (Penn.) Gazette having completed on the 2d inst. a half century of honorable and praiseworthy work in its special field, celebrated the event by a large, illustrated "jubilee number," containing many articles, portraits, &c., of much interest to all familiar with the town, its people, or the paper.

* * *

Ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, who completed his seventy-sixth year on Thursday, 9th inst., has been Governor of the State, Mayor of Baltimore, and United States Senator, and is now, even at his advanced age, City Solicitor of Baltimore, and most efficient in the discharge of his duties. Just at present he is enjoying a few days of relaxation on the New England coast.

* * *

Gov. Benton McMillin of Tennessee wanted to go to Indianapolis to hear the Bryan speeches of notification and acceptance, but was compelled to stay at home to perform the dreary work of signing with his own hand the commissions of 3,000 or 4,000 Justices of the Peace chosen at the recent election.

* * *

Some people in Minnesota have been detected in raising wolves for the bounty offered by the State, and Auditor Dunn has refused to audit claims in several instances until he has been able to investigate their justice.

FREE SHIPS AND GOLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reports emanating from London indicate that Great Britain may possibly place an export duty upon coal. Should such prove to be, in her opinion, the correct solution for reducing the price to the consumer at home, it nevertheless indicates that by such act she will not feel the loss occasioned by a decrease in her exports of 55,000,000 tons, and all owing to the fact that her liberal navigation laws and the free-ship policy will, as the following explanation indicates, still permit her to be a gainer of gold. Should the United Kingdom by such legislation retard her exports, and we, the United States, were to receive the benefit, we would as a consequence become the exporters of 55,000,000 tons of coal in each twelve months, at an average rate of $2.25 per ton, or, in the aggregate, an exportation amounting to $123,750,000. Who would carry this coal? Not the United States; for under the flag of our mercantile marine we have not a cargo steamer capable of such service that would bring a remuneration to the owner. Statistics indicate that the British flag carries on the average of full cargoes of grain to her own country and that of the Continents 80 per cent. Calculating from a most conservative standpoint, the average rate of freight upon the above mentioned coal would be in amount $4.50 per ton, or a valuation in freight amounting to $247,500,000, by which, as stated, Great Britain would enjoy 80 per cent. of the carrying of same under her flag, which indicates a gain in gold to that country of $198,000,000; in fact, nearly one and a half times more than the value of the coal to be exported from this country, after deducting the sums expended by the British Captains for disbursements at United States ports.

It is indeed astounding when we consider the vital importance that the subject of the free ship bears to our international transactions in estimating our prosperity from the calculations of exports and imports. This is a serious question, and one which I can assure you is gradually awakening in the American mind the importance of prompt action at the next session of Congress, irrespective of political parties, for the prompt repeal of the present iniquitous navigation laws and permission to the American people to buy their ships in the cheapest market.

This country enjoys in its possession many men of brains who are willing to rise above a particular party for interests which indicate a result that would be for the benefit of all. Bearing this in mind, cannot we select such an element to appear before Congress with a blackboard, chalk, and an axe, in the endeavor to engage their attention in legislation in the interests of the free ship? For it is beyond doubt a subject that yields to no other in pressing importance. We have had brought to our notice what was considered our plain duty upon another subject. Can we not hope to be more successful in this? We will as a consequence have to combat the subsidy hunters, but once the American mind is aroused to the importance of that which we have in hand no clique would be able to withstand the pressure. The American, as a rule, is easy going, but when he turns he turns all over, and there are many today who are disappointed owing to the non-materialization of gold from the results of our excess of exports, and who will not permit a protective tariff to obstruct the purchase of the ship in the cheapest market when to them is forcibly demonstrated the loss of arterial blood to this country by gold paid for freights.

The amount of coal which was exported by steamships from the port of Baltimore from Jan. 1 to and including July was in amount 2,484 tons; and of coke 26,698 tons; which in combined value represented $501,182. No steamship flying the American flag has a representation in this list. The amount of freight paid thereon was $698,310.50. Of these steamships fifty-two sailed under the British flag, fifteen the flag of Norway, two of Austria, two of Germany, and one each of the Netherlands, Danish, and Italian flags. Surely this presents to the gaze of those who are not initiated into this subject a striking example of the benefits that would accrue to this Nation if we were permitted to fly the flag. For the sum mentioned above, paid to the foreign shipowner for the freight, would have under proper legislation remained within the territorial jurisdiction of this country, and not, as an invisible transaction, have found its way to the United Kingdom, and to a slight extent, the Continent.

This country at the present time, through its arbitrary influences, finds itself confronted with two problems of stupendous magnitude. One the undoubted relief through the free ship, the other an equanimity that is almost ridiculous regarding which we look upon the export of the precious metal. This was predicted by those not thoroughly in accord with legislation concerning the currency bill, and many prophecies were made that gold exports would result therefrom. We have lowered our rates of interest to a degree that has stimulated speculation and permitted the withdrawal of foreign capital, "which always leaves us in gold," to other countries where rates of interest were of a more remunerative character. The contribution made by financial institutions in this country to the last British loan does not in any manner indicate that this country is in a position, and will not be for some years to come, that would justify the purchasing abroad of securities. The elimination of the word "coin" and the substitution therefor of the word "gold" upon the obligations of the Government has increased our responsibility to redeem the pledges as made, and under such conditions we should be the gainer and not the loser of that powerful predominant factor—gold. And it might be well, by way of warning, to say that a continuance of such loans abroad upon the part—for it is only upon the part of our large institutions, will retard a contraction of the currency upon the part of the National banks after the movement of the crops.

As a yet undeveloped country in comparison to our magnitude, it is still necessary that we retain what gold is in our possession as the most important asset upon which to found our present and future currency acts, and the question naturally arises, How shall we regain the gold we are now losing? The only reasonable supposition which is at present presented to the mind will be by the advance in the rates of interest to a degree that will again attract foreign capital. How this can be accomplished, if under the last Currency act we continue to increase our circulation in National banknotes—which, by the way, will not settle international balances—is a knotty question that only can be settled by what, up to the present time, it is consistent to designate as an experiment. The greatest factor that this country could possess with which to be an extractor of gold from the world at large is the free ship, and, irrespective of from what point it is argued, it undoubtedly presents to our attention as being the most vital question before the American people. All of the gold now going abroad is not in payments to the British loan for the amount subscribed by the United States. Great Britain has been engaged in a profitable triangular transaction by way of Australia to San Francisco. The time from the first to the latter point is twenty-three days. They have therefore been shipping gold, depositing same with the United States Government at San Francisco, and having it paid to their agents in New York City on the day of deposit at San Francisco, thus saving the expense and interest in transit across the American continent. And gold that we have of late been shipping to London can be traced to the transaction as described. And such when completed indicates an arrival in London by a saving of ten days, than though the direct route from Sydney to London had been adopted.

Gold goes abroad this week to Paris. Is this a contribution to the British loan? Not at all; it is in payment for gold expended by the American tourist at the exposition. We must not lose sight of the fact that the exposition of 1889 showed a gain to France in gold of $70,000,000. Nothing but hard work will gain the attention of the American mind to the free ship, as the last year indicates that the magnificent growth of our commerce has not called its attention to the present humiliating condition. The closing of the Government's fiscal year June 30 indicates that we exported and imported by steam and sail $2,089,296,414. Of this amount there was carried under the American flag $195,002,204, indicating a further decline below that of 1898, which year was the most humiliating in the history of the American mercantile marine. Well and truly has the present Commissioner of Navigation, in mentioning the law that prohibits registry of ships purchased in the cheapest market, stated as follows: "It serves no useful purpose, absolutely none. On the contrary, it has put American enterprise under alien flags and alien laws, given to our commercial rivals control of the established lines of communication by sea between the United States and the Old World, crushed the traditional American maritime spirit, humbled National pride, and dwarfed our mercantile growth. The age alone of the law is no adequate defense of a statute which to-day fails under every test to which it may be subjected." G. WEAVER LOPER.
Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1900.

A COURTEOUS INQUIRER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read your editorial of to-day, under the caption of "The Consent of the Governed," I am constrained to ask the astute and logical writer of the same to please explain to the public the process of reasoning by which he establishes a parallel between the conditions in certain Southern States, where there is at least Constitutional government, in which people of education and property have a voice, and the condition in Porto Rico and the Philippines, where, under imperialism, even the people of property and education have no voice in the Government under which they must live.

Also, if THE TIMES is not too moribund to think lucidly, will you kindly tell us why you condemn a restricted suffrage in Democratic States, and say nothing about it in a Republican State, like Rhode Island? Also, why not say something about the tens of thousands of women taxpayers in this country who have no voice in the Government.

Even assuming that the course of imperialism, lately espoused by THE TIMES, is a worthy one, do you expect to advance it by such twaddle as the editorial in question? R. F. WOODWARD.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

MR. BRYAN'S AMMUNITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While you and other Republican editors are so fiercely lamenting the fact of the omission of 16 to 1 from the late notification speech of Mr. Bryan, will you kindly inform me if a hunter would be justified in wasting his ammunition on chipmunks when he had a grizzly in sight?
EDWARD M. LEES.
Westport, Conn., Aug. 9, 1900.

A TROUBLED READER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago THE TIMES, in an editorial, emphatically denied that it had been bought over by Republican interests, a charge made by a Southern paper. An admission of the truth of this charge would probably have been the last action to be expected.

But to any one who has followed its editorials during the last few months, grave doubts must arise as to its complete innocence of the accusation. Where is that spirit of independence and truth, and where the self-respect that has for so many years characterized the paper, and made it a model of conservative journalism? In its place I find, day after day, editorials reeking with ridicule or else personal abuse of a candidate who stands for principles which THE TIMES for the first time in its history finds itself unable to indorse. With almost equal frequency appear editorials containing, if not absolutely false statements, a perversion of the truth and disingenuous arguments which no respectable paper would tolerate.

In this morning's paper I find an editorial, "The Consent of the Governed," containing an argument which must either brand its writer with puerile ignorance or an intentional attempt to mislead.

Under the head of "The Consent of the Governed," he points out that a considerable number of the voting population in some of the Southern States (and his figures are merely the result of calculation and not of knowledge) did not vote in 1896, and therefore had no part in electing the officials who govern them, and he then loudly shouts, Is not this government without consent? It is idle to attempt to answer such nonsense, but it is a serious matter for a journal, with a reputation for fairness to sustain, to indulge in such fallacies.

One can respect an opponent with whom one does not agree, but only when he is fair, frank, and honest in his dealings and arguments.

The charge I make is a serious one, but is made in a spirit of sadness rather than of anger. If it is untrue, I trust you will prove it so, and as your columns have been open to critics in the past, I crave a like consideration. CLIFFORD E. DUNN.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

MR. BRYAN'S REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Popocratic nominee for President places his speech of acceptance unmistakably in the "high school commencement oration" class, by the declaration that his solution of the Philippine question is an easy one.

Your high school graduate, sixteen years of age, always has a remedy for evils which affect the body politic, and it is invariably so simple, so practical, and so very easy to operate that he is not a little surprised at the stupidity of our statesmen in not immediately applying it.

Mr. Bryan states that if elected he will "recommend an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands."

Surely, Mr. Bryan, you cannot mean that what you propose could by any possibility be done first. According to your highly elaborated theories, this Nation has no right to establish any form of government, stable or otherwise, in the Philippine Islands or elsewhere, without first obtaining the "consent of the governed." And how do you propose to gain this consent?

Presumably, your first move would be to obtain the consent of your dear friend Aguinaldo, of "gold-whistle" fame, who would probably not offer objection to a "stable form of government," conditioning only that it be in his hands—a virtual dictatorship, a sort of Tagalog Tammany Hall, with Aguinaldo the Richard Croker of the organization.

But suppose one or more of the numerous other tribes in the islands should object to Tagalog supremacy and would offer armed resistance? Then, when, in order to secure the consent of the disaffected, you propose a different form of "stable government," suppose the wily Aguinaldo should again revolt?

You would then be absolutely powerless and helpless; the only course open would be that of "scuttle," and your supposed "easy" solution would be proved as fallacious and impracticable as the brilliant scheme of increasing our monetary circulation by cutting our dollars in half.

"Our authority must be equal to our responsibility." Ponder that saying well, Mr. Bryan, before you assume that the settlement of this question is an easy task.
GNUOY KROY ODDOR.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

THE CROWD AT THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I used to wonder years ago why the cars were not brought over the bridge, and now that this has been accomplished to the satisfaction of everybody I think we ought to do something to better the present good state of affairs by doing away with the delay caused by the dense crowding at the terminals.

It occurs to me, Mr. Editor, that if the company would go to a little expense and buy a few of the houses adjoining the side where the cars come into New York they could arrange to have the passengers get on and off there, say from a platform, so as not to interfere with the people going on foot to the bridge or with those searching for a particular car.

This would prevent the crowding, the inconvenience, and the accident that is sure to come some day. As illustrating my plan, I beg to call attention to the way things are managed by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City. L. L.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

STATEN ISLAND SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can nothing be done to relieve the north shore of Staten Island, or, perhaps more properly, Richmond Borough, of the smoke abomination that is so rapidly depopulating this once beautiful residential portion of this charming island gem? Is it possible there is no means within the laws of the land to prevent such corporations as the Standard Oil Company from maintaining such nuisances as those now existing on Constable Hook, the smoke and vile odors from which are ruining millions of dollars' worth of property located opposite in Richmond Borough? When the recent fire occurred at the Standard Oil works the people of Richmond with one accord prayed for the total destruction of this obnoxious plant, and curses heaped upon this octopus trust by those who have seen their beautiful homes ruined and their property depreciate in value will require more donations to Chicago Baptist Colleges to overcome than even John Rockefeller can "make good."

But there is quite another source of smoke which is damaging property in Richmond, and this is the soft coal consumed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it does seem as though the authorities of Greater New York might find a means to abate this nuisance without much trouble, and it is hoped that the influence of THE TIMES will be lent in this cause.

When the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad was proposed the consent of residents along its route was obtained upon the assurance that it would be strictly for passenger service; but, "given the inch," they have taken the "ell," and to-day great groaning engines, overburdened by long trains of heavy freight cars, snort, wheeze, and puff clouds of black smoke upward, whence it descends upon our houses, to the total destruction of paint, causing our property to look as though it was located in Pittsburg instead of on the shores of the Kill von Kull.

If THE TIMES will champion the cause of us poor, miserable smoked islanders it will not only earn our everlasting gratitude, but we will all unite and sing aloud its praise as we journey over New York Bay.
NORTH SHORE.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

THE TIVOLI ARRESTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. Washbourne, in to-day's letter headed "Even-Handed Justice," advocates gross injustice.

I am a man residing in a Western town, coming frequently to New York to buy goods. My lonesome evenings here I pass by going to theatres, roof gardens, or to other places of decent amusement. The night of the Tivoli raid I happened by chance to be in that place. I did not go there for any immoral purpose. I was passing outside, and, seeing the beautiful illumination of the resort, I stepped in without having the least idea that this establishment had a doubtful reputation. I dare say that the majority of the men present were there accidentally, just like myself. Would it be right to lock these people up? I think they would be perfectly entitled to sue the city for damages. I consider the treatment we did receive was unjust enough, and in my Western town the public would be highly indignant if the police would try to inflict such an insult upon well-behaved citizens.

If the Tivoli was a bad place and conducted in a way contrary to the law, it was the plain duty of the police to arrest the manager and to shut up the establishment. Instead of this, quite a good many absolutely innocent people were put into a disgraceful situation. A free citizen of this country has certainly a perfect right to enter a place of amusement conducted openly and largely advertised by brilliant illumination under the very nose of the police.

It is likely, however, that most of the women taken by the police knew the character of the place, and went there expressly with evil intentions. Ladies who are strangers in the city will not go out evenings alone and enter places of amusement, without having taken some information about them. If Mr. F. W. will think this matter over, he will see that the different treatment of the male prisoners was fully justified. E. STEIN.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Net Results.

Father—You have spent a fortune on the races, and what have you realized?
Son—That I am an idiot.—Brooklyn Life.

Forewarning.

What we now see approaching is the well-brushed but old excuse, to be used when a poor theatrical production fails to make money. It's our old friend, "What can you expect in Presidential year?"—Boston Journal.

Kansas Prosperity.

"I see that Kansas has purchased 2,000 new pianos this year."

"While dad is taking up old notes Sis is hammering out new ones!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Curiosities of Fate.

Watts—A man can't really be a gentleman on less than $10,000 a year.

Potts—And when he has that much he doesn't have to be a gentleman.—Indianapolis Press.

Got His Money's Worth.

Foyer—You seemed to enjoy the vaudeville show hugely last evening.

Lobby—It was terrible.

Foyer—But you laughed as though you'd die.

Lobby—Yes; I couldn't help thinking how funny it was that I should sit there and be tortured.—Boston Transcript.

DANCE OF THE DRAGON.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

The balefires lit his yellow eyes,
His flaming nostrils spread,
Above the city's ancient walls
He reared his horrid head;
His leaping tongue, through gory lips,
Shot out through fangs of white—
The Dragon of the East went forth
To Death's wild dance last night!

Scaled with the lies of ancient power,
Clawed with the hate of years,
Beaked with the Asiatic dower
Of crime-corroded years:
Dragging his form above the dead
That marked his murderous way,
He danced the awful tune that rings
Through cycles of Cathay!

Gleaming and glaring, huge and warm,
The lanterns lit his path
Down the long lanes of dead that lay
Under his stroke of wrath.
Fierce, with the wine of blood debauched,
Drunk for the season's kill,
The earth beneath his hoof-beat broke
Into a thunder thrill!

Play up, the heathen tunes of death!
Play up, the Dragon's dance!
The alien peoples in his path
Shall wither at his glance!
Sweep of his mighty tail and swing
Of jaws that feed on gore—
But hark! along the Tien-Tsin wall
That cannon-throated roar!

On to the dance the allies rush,
Till dance shall turn to dread,
And the ensaffroned demon stretch
His length beside the dead!
Beat the bright music of the brave
That rush to seal his fate,
Whose bleared eyes tremble at the light
That breaks around his gate!

Whose talons quiver in distress,
Whose huge lips bite the dust,
Whose century-cinctured scales fall off
Before the swordsman's thrust;
Whose Dance of Death is nearly o'er,
Whose pathway shall be swept
Of women and of babes, foul slain
Where'er his hoofs have stept!

Out of the night he makes his own,
Out of the dance he weaves
Around the suppliant form that kneels
'Neath his huge fangs and grieves,
Nations shall mold the higher good,
Pierce with their contrite ray
The yellow shadow of thy life—
Thou Dragon of Cathay!

The Paris Fair as an American Sees It.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

I.

PARIS, July 27.—In one way Paris is the worst city in the world in which to hold a World's Fair. And that is because, of all cities in the world, Paris is the most strictly a permanent exposition in itself. There is no other community so ostensible, so to speak, none other in which the corporate desire to put one's self in evidence, to expose one's self, is so strong. And, as all the world knows, there is none in which the impulse to exposition has been followed with anything at all approaching to the same striking and magnificent result of a city always en fête, always hospitably displaying itself for the pleasure and the admiration of itself and of its visitors. And great Paris gets its living by its charms as much as little Newport. All the ugly industrial necessities which belong to a great city, instead of being thrust on the sense, are pushed to one side and kept in their place, and the metropolis is always "dressed for company."

There is no other city which pretends to rival Paris as a holiday place, "an elegant city of pleasure," as Taine calls it in comparison with grim and workaday London, and much less which even aspires to outdo Paris. But when Paris undertakes to give a World's Fair she aspires to outdo herself. The great charm of the Chicago Fair was that, in the Court of Honor, it gave for one Summer, in huge tents pitched by the lakeside, and gave as a theatrical illusion, the same sense of systematic pomp and ordered magnificence that Paris gives, with the additional conviction of reality and duration, all the days and all the years. To have built for this exposition a series of palaces like those of the Court of Honor would have been to gild refined gold and to paint the lily.

Besides, there was no place for such a show. The Chicagoans were fortunate in finding a marsh five miles from the town on which their palatial camp could be pitched, and most skillful in the use they made of their advantage, and part of the charm of the illusion they produced was that the fair was five thousand miles away from Chicago instead of only five. But there is no ground available within twenty miles of Paris that can be treated at will for the creation of a landscape with architecture. The fair had to be held in the heart of Paris, upon the ground available in the two open spaces of the Champ de Mars and the Esplanade des Invalides, the former four times as ample as the latter; the two about a mile apart upon the left bank of the Seine, which swings outward between them in a bold convex curve. Opposite the Champ de Mars, on the right bank, is the park of the Trocadéro, the waterfront of which has been utilized for an outcrop of the Exposition. Between these two terminal spaces is divided the main body of the Exposition, while they are connected, and a certain unity given to a scheme which at first seemed to preclude the possibility of unity, by the roofing over of the quays on either bank and the establishment, above the continuous arcade which offers a grateful shade in these broiling days, and is lined with cafés and restaurants, of the motley architecture of the Street of Nations, the row of National pavilions, and the long palace of the Army and Navy, confronted, on the opposite bank, by the great conservatories of the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture, the reproduction of "Old Paris," and side shows too many to mention.

Opposite the Esplanade is the triangle of park, of which the base has been employed as the site of the two permanent buildings which are to remain as the monuments of the Exposition, the Great and the Little Palace of the Fine Arts. A lane, if we may call that a lane which is in fact an avenue of 100 feet wide or more, leads along the quay, to the entrance avenue between these two palaces, from the so-called grand entrance on the Place de la Concorde. One does not see the necessity (for the main entrance to the Exposition at this end is obviously between the two palaces) in the avenue which is prolonged by the Pont Alexandre III. The "Porte Monumentale" is, as to the general plan of the fair, but a postern after all, and it seems to exist as an excuse for the amazing portal of the arch surmounted by the figure of the draped Parisienne on top, "a dinner bell on a horseshoe," which, executed in metal, seems the bad dream of a delirious railroad engineer. "A la gare, comme a la gare."

Doubtless it is highly Parisian to seek to make a sensation by exhibiting the statue of a woman fully clad. The exception is in fact striking, and attains its primary purpose. It was equally sensational at Chicago to exhibit in the fountain the same young lady undraped and sitting in a photographer's chair as Columbia. The same model, we flatter ourselves, will not serve for both typifications. But, clothed, and even excessively clothed for this weather, as she is in her opera-cloak, the Parisienne is equally a Phryne, inviting and welcoming all the world, and unfairly influencing the critics.

VIEW FROM THE SEINE.

But of the detail there will be time enough to talk hereafter. What the amateur is first concerned about is to get the best general sense of the exposition. At Chicago that was undoubtedly the entrance to the Court of Honor from the lake, and whoever made his first visit otherwise than by steamer made the mistake of going in by the side door, which could never thereafter be wholly retrieved. As clearly the first view of this fair should be collected from the water front. The steamers which ply the Seine at intervals of two minutes all day long and take passengers for 2 sous offer a transit as available for inspection as a gondola, and they have the advantage of giving a water view of the most beautiful series of bridges in the world, or at least of the longest series of beautiful bridges. The New Yorker who shoots them, remembering the crossings of the Harlem, must own to himself that this is one of the matters they order better in France. There is scarcely an ugly one in the whole series from Charenton to Auteuil. One can restrain his admiration of the sculptured effigies of French soldiers of the Crimean time which are supposed to adorn the piers of the Pont de l'Alma. There is a distinct infelicity in the execution of the conception of that engineer who conceived the notion of carrying upon corbeled iron arches the sidewalks of a roadway supported on arches of masonry. And one observes that the national passion for symmetry has so far prevailed over the sense of practicality as to furnish the stone bridge with ice breakers on both sides. I am unable to participate in the general admiration for the new bridge, the Alexandre III. It is aggressively modern, one of the few single spans that cross the Seine, and the low sweep of the arch itself, which makes less impression of flatness in fact than in the photograph, has much of grace. But the vertical posts of the spandrils, crowned with capitals, and without any visible diagonal bracing, by no means make the impression of a construction forced to decorate itself, and there is a distinct and offensive incongruity in the flanged and riveted steel columns, surmounted with meaningless and confusing capitals of cut stone, that may be seen from beneath, while the bloated festoons of flowers in cast metal that descend between the ports of the spandrils are positively vulgar in effect. The Pont Mirabeau, far down at Passy, which few casual visitors ever see, the work of the same engineer who produced the later and more pretentious performance, remains the most thoroughly studied and the most successful example of artistic engineering in an unmistakably modern bridge.

TRIP DOWN THE RIVER.

The judicious sightseer will take a downbound boat, say, at the Pont Royal, the landing of the Louvre, and descend along the right bank, keeping his eyes fixed on the left. The first object that meets them he will take to be one of the palaces of the exposition. It is, in fact, the new Orleans Station, and architecturally it is better than they. With its impressive arcade, its studied disposition, and its pure and refined detail, it is one of the best things in recent French architecture and very worthily continues the best tradition of the Beaux Arts. The exposition does not begin until he has passed the Pont de la Concorde, and is about to shoot the new Alexandre III. The beginning is marked by a huge erection in staff, cream colored to simulate Caen stone instead of the staring white of Chicago, rather unhappily substituted for the "old ivory" tint which was there first applied. And this is distinctly more modern, more fantastic, more freakish even, than the palaces of Chicago, with the unmeaning riots of what are technically "allerons" and vernacularly curlecues, over the corners of pavilions and the profuse and nondescript decoration. And after this mass begins the Street of the Nations, the row of national pavilions which have been more described and more illustrated at home than any other feature of the show. It is a very motley assemblage, some things evidently very good, some very bad, as we glance at them in passing, reserving consideration of their goodness or badness, but always gay and festive. The gayety is promoted by the two brightly painted wooden bridges framed with imitations of huge oars and decorated with marine motives that adjoin two of the grim and gray permanent bridges. And as we approach the Pont d'Iena and the ordered shapes of the principal group of cream-colored palaces, it is as if the riparian buildings of the Lagoon had been injected into the pompous formality of the Court of Honor. But, like their counterparting palaces at the upper end, these are far freer and more freakish than the temporary architecture of Chicago or than the permanent architecture of Paris.

The opposite bank is also lined with motley pavilions, interspersed with very free and easy palaces. At the end of them the New Yorker recognizes with satisfaction the tower of the Madison Square Garden, though this version of the Giralda is warmly and variously colored, against the warm red which is its ground tint, and the polychromy does it no harm.

There is about a mile and a quarter of all this, and it expresses unmistakably the fact of a transient fair in the heart of a continuing city. One does not see what better, indeed what other, the projectors of the fair could have done than what they have done to cover the available spaces at the terminals with the main exhibition, to unite them by a string of obviously temporary and obviously festal erections along the river shore, and to reserve at the chief entrance the two more serious buildings, more serious in design as they are more durable in material, the Great and the Little Palaces of Fine Arts, which are to remain as the monuments of the Exposition. But at the "loss of view" up the river, or beyond it, one feels or fancies the old lady, our dear old lady, Our Lady of Paris, raising more acutely her steep ogival eyebrows, as who should say that in eight centuries she had seen many things, but nothing so completely "out of line" as this.

OUTDOES CHICAGO'S FAIR.

There is one effect which all visitors to Chicago must remember—the effect of the electric illuminations of the White City at night. This is repeated with an immense addition of emphasis and effect at the Champ de Mars end of the Paris Exposition. Let the visitor take his station, say at 9, in front of the Trocadero, and facing the Pont d'Iena, looking through the arch of the Eiffel Tower to the corona of the Electricity Building. The big mass of the Trocadero hulks impressively behind you, losing the detail which by daylight makes it only a railroad station "to the ne plus ultra," but at night it leaves very impressive in bulk and outline. What strikes first the Occidental visitor who has seen nothing of the sort since Chicago is how immensely better the decorative illumination is managed here than there, how much more clearly the outlines of the buildings are given, what charming patterns the sparks are made to reveal. Pencils of light cut the shadows in all directions, and great swaths of sheen are ever and anon wheeled across the dark by the huge searchlights of the French Lighthouse Department, planted at the river's edge. Under the lower arch of the Eiffel Tower burn the myriad lights of the Palace of Electricity. And how magnificently the Eiffel Tower now justifies itself! From its Alpine summit shoot its own thin dazzling rays. Its own lights illumine the tracery of its lower stages, and touch what by day is a hot and garish gamboge into

Sacred shadow and glimmer of gold and red.

There it stands, a Phryne become a Pharos, repeating from its giddy height to all nations the invitation of the Parisienne over the horseshoe at the misnamed Grand Portal the welcome of Paris to all the world.

NOTEWORTHY BUILDINGS.

The two "serious" buildings of the Exposition are the Great and the Little Palaces of the Fine Arts, which confront each other across the new avenue formed by the prolongation on the right bank of the Seine of the Bridge Alexandre III. The triangle across which, and parallel with its base, the new avenue has been laid out, was part of the Champs Elysées, and was occupied by a number of detached buildings, of which the Palais de l'Industrie was the most important, which were demolished to make room for the new erections. It was a costly business, but the thriftiest of capitals knows when to be prodigal. One sees all over Paris the evidences of a willingness, even before Haussmann and even since, to demolish buildings in order to make an imposing avenue, or even to open a vista to a striking monument. Certainly the vista opened here was worth the cost and trouble. Along the new broad avenue one looks from the Avenue des Champs Elysées almost a mile down the vista, which is closed by the long low olive-colored front of the Invalides, with the parcel-gilt dome of Mansard soaring above and behind it. The mere vista was worth opening, independently of the manner in which the avenue was to be lined.

It is not obvious why this simple and noble scheme should have been complicated and marred by the erection of the pretentious and grotesque cupola which calls itself the Porte Monumentale, but which is in fact a side door opening upon a lane leading along the Seine from the Place de la Concorde to the bridge head. It was a heavy burden the projector of it assumed in undertaking to be gay at all costs and hazards. Nobody would think of calling the form of the erection beautiful, nor can it any more be called logical, which is the least we can ask of decorative engineering, and in which kind the Eiffel Tower is such a masterpiece of exposition. For the huge double arch is of the form called "Florentine," round within and pointed without, with the point converted into a pedestal for the very much dressed Parisienne.

The result of the arrangement is that the arch is thickest at the top and thinnest at the springing in defiance of nature and mechanics, and makes the impression of an ultra-ugliness. Neither is the color much more successful than the form. The designer had no model for his form, unless its uncouthness may be intended as a delicate compliment to Russia, the uglier churches of which it undoubtedly resembles. The peacock supplied the motive for the color decoration, but the blues and greens do not combine to the intended sheen—except, indeed, by the electric light at night, when the surface is effective, and one partly perceives a use for the tall candlesticks of obelisks which flank it, and which are lit up throughout their height, as well as giving light from their summits, with an undoubtedly decorative effect. But by daylight the whole erection becomes nothing but the memory of a bad dream.

ARCHITECTURAL SHORTCOMINGS.

To return to the real entrance. The two palaces are, as I have said, the two permanent and memorial buildings of the Exposition. They differ in plan and arrangement as well as in size, and not less in merit, for few spectators will dispute that the smaller is the better. It is of about 400 feet of frontage, while the larger overlaps it at each end by 150 feet, making its own length about 700 feet. This the architect has divided into a centre, a pompous pavilion of entrance, and two wings, consisting each of an Ionic colonnade. The columns of the central portion are Ionic also, of an Ionic in each case Romanized by setting the volutes diagonally, and then Frenchified by hanging lilies from the capitals and by carved decorations at the swelling waist of the shaft. Comparing the effect of these sophistications with that, say, of the pure Ionic of the Fine Arts Building at Chicago, one entirely sympathizes with the complaint of the late Thomas Jefferson, when he was procuring designs in Paris for the capital of Virginia, that the French architect insisted upon substituting the Ionic of the Italian Renaissance for "the more noble capital of antiquity."

But a much more questionable thing than this is the difference in scale of the order at the centre and that of the wings. The columns of the centre must be half as large again in every dimension as those of the wings, and the exaggeration is unfortunate. Moreover, they do not form a colonnade, being grouped by twos, two pairs in the centre and one at each end, with the terminal column subdued to a pilaster. The variation in scale is certainly not successful. The portico is strongly framed between powerful piers, questionably converted into pavilions by the insertion in each of a tall window, and crowned with a bristling group of statuary, which, whatever may be its merits as statuary, is highly satisfactory as "load," and effectively silhouetted. Behind this portico rises the round gable of the skylight, surmounted by a group in bronze, and effectively crowns the feature.

One wonders (one is always wondering when he considers this building critically) why the architect should not have repeated this gable at the ends instead of terminating his main roof with curvilinear hips, which, seeing that the whole roof is of glass, irresistibly, and unnecessarily, suggest a conservatory rather than a monument. The wings are much better, and one of the best points about them is the massive and solid pier at each end by which the colonnade is effectually framed. The colonnade consists in each wing of fourteen columns of French Ionic, of about the scale, I should say, of the Corinthian order of the Capitol at Washington. They are equally spaced, but the continuity of the row is interrupted, and the effect of series marred, by the introduction in the balustrade, over every second pair, of a pair of vases, apparently without reason, and certainly without rhyme. The architect has striven mightily to account for these objects by placing a statue, at the base of the order, between each pair, and by dividing with reference to them the frieze, upon a ground of Pompeian red, which occupies the upper half of the wall behind, above the range of arched windows, plain even to dullness. Or perhaps it is the vases which are introduced to account for the statues, which it would have been so easy to interpose at regular intervals, and for the division of the frieze, which it would have been so easy to make continuous or to divide into compartments following the division of the colonnade.

If the worst came to the worst, it would have been so easy to omit the vases altogether. Nothing is more injurious to the effect of a classic or of a pseudo-classic monument than the appearance of caprice. It is true that the designer gets his compensation for his unbroken skylight in the ample and unbroken light with which his rotunda is flooded, and that practically his building seems to answer its special purpose very well. And, indeed, the defects we have been noting do not prevent the Grand Palais des Beaux Arts from being a pompous and imposing pile, though they do prevent it from attaining to complete artistic success.

LITTLE PALACE A SUCCESS.

The Little Palace is devoted to a retrospective exhibition of French objects of art, excluding statuary and painting. To house these, of course, calls for a much smaller building than is needed to accommodate the current art, in sculpture and painting, of France alone, to say nothing of the visitors. The Little Palace, little of 400 feet front, is a beautiful success, marred only, as it seems to me, by the treatment of the centre, which contains the main entrance. This is a tall arched canopy, standing free, of the kind so common in the Italian Renaissance, though I recall no Italian example on so large a scale. It is a stilted semi-circular arch, of two orders, with square arrises and unmodeled, as seems to be inevitable in modern French work, each standing upon a classic column, and projected so as to be without visible means of lateral support.

AN ARCHITECT'S TRIUMPH.

Since the thrust of an arch is an obvious mechanical fact, and the abutment as integral a part of the construction as the arch itself, the omission to supply it here, or even to compensate for the want of it, in the Italian fashion, by a visible tie at the springing, is a grievous fault, which gives to the frontal a most injurious air of weakness. Apart from this, the entrance is as good as the rest, and that is saying quite enough. The floating figures at the angles are as effective architecturally as they are beautiful sculpturally in the freest and most modern manner of French sculpture. The curtain walls between the central and the terminal pavilions are occupied by colonnades virtually of the same Galliciseolonic as those of the Grand Palace, and of nearly the same scale, but far more successfully managed. These are very little disengaged from the wall behind them; the bases of the balustrades are set, one over each column, so as to punctuate the arrangement. In each pair occurs a single opening, a simple but exquisitely modeled window, covered by a corbeled lintel, and over each window is a panel sculptured in low relief and framed between the columns. The terminal pier is developed into a pavilion, against the face of which pairs of tall columns carry an opened pediment. The centre and the ends are effectively crowned with rounded roofs hung with black slate, and discreetly touched with gold. The work is everywhere studied and artistic, the result a dainty palace, which takes its place at once among the architectural attractions of a city so rich in them. Without doubt the author, M. Girault, has carried off the chief architectural honors of the exposition.

There is very much more official architecture of the fair than these two serious and durable works, but it appears it must wait for another letter. M. G.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

"CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one questions the beauty of the theory of Rousseau and Jefferson that just government rests upon the consent of the governed. It is a most beautiful and high-sounding phrase which cannot be taken literally, or as descriptive of actual conditions.

Its only practical and real meaning is this: Whenever the governed are oppressed by the power that governs they have the right to withdraw their implied or tacit consent and resort to that action which, if successful, is called revolution; if unsuccessful, rebellion.

Our first war with England succeeded, and is known as the American Revolution. The attempt to disrupt the Union failed, and is called the Great Rebellion. In both cases the insurgents justified themselves by an appeal to the Rousseau-Jefferson doctrine of "the right to make a revolution."

The Declaration of Independence was the first great public instrument in which this theory was distinctly stated. And the people behind it backed it with a successful appeal to the "supreme arbitrament of the sword." In view of our two great National insurrections, no one seriously attacks the right of revolution, which is simply the natural right to fight against oppression; that is the very spirit of the famous Declaration.

But, to take it literally—that is, as meaning that any person or group of persons may refuse their consent to be governed and take their own way against the established government—is sheer nonsense. As a practical fact no government exists, or can exist, that is not based upon power of enforcement. Any other condition would be anarchy.

Government is needful chiefly because the ignorant and the wicked can be kept under law and order only by force. The Sermon on the Mount is naught to them; for the wisdom and justice of law they care not; its strong arm they fear, and therefore heed. Until all are wise and good, the courts, the police, the army, and the jails will be needed to enforce the laws upon those who refuse their consent to be governed. The principle is the same whether the policeman arrests and jails a thief or burglar, or the army quells a mob in Chicago or an insurrection in Luzon.

Those have the worst opinion of the law who most dread its halter. The law-obeying citizen is not much given to hysterical cries about "consent of the governed." Little is said about it except by those who contemplate law breaking or those who seek to capture votes.

The sole object and effect of such harangues as the nine-thousand-word speech of Mr. Bryan is to stir up the people to believe in the literal meaning of the phrase about which his unparalleled verbosity circulates, so that they may vote for him. Ignoring the fact that the only States which will give him Electoral votes have unconstitutionally disfranchised 10,000,000, he assails his own National Government which is suppressing an insurrection, for the hypocritical reason that they are governed against their consent. Ignoring the fact that he aided the ratification of the treaty with Spain, he and his sympathizers are in practical effect the chief aiders and abettors of the rebellion in the Philippines. Whether he resists the United States Government as a soldier under Aguinaldo, in Luzon, or as a cyclonic stump speaker against the Executive, and the actions of the army and navy, the principle is the same. In either event "aid and comfort" are given to a public enemy.

If this be not constructive treason, it is so near to it that it should inspire with deep disgust every citizen who loves the honor and glory of our army and navy, and who would hide his head in shame if insurrection should triumph through the help of a candidate for the Presidency.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.
New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

MR. BRYAN AND IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that Mr. Bryan feels so very sure of the gold Democratic voters, which, as far as I can observe, is a mere dream. Why should the gold Democrats abandon their opposition and vote for the candidate who now, as then, lives and dies for 16 to 1? Mr. Bryan apparently ignores the silver issue for policy's sake, although he was the principal factor in insisting on 16 to 1 being embraced in the party's platform, in spite of the opposition of the wiser element of the convention.

Mr. Bryan sees fit to attack the so-called imperialism. Let me say to him that, if an independent vote on the absolute retention of the Philippines were held to-day, 85 per cent. of the Western and Southern votes would be cast in its favor.

On my travels last April through Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Georgia, I met all classes of people and I discovered only the one opinion, "We must keep what we have got and abandon nothing." If Mr. Bryan and his supporters rely on the German-American voters, of which I have the honor to be one, they will be sadly disappointed. This class of our citizens is too intelligent to be carried away by such a ghost as "imperialism," knowing too well that there is not the slightest foundation for it. They know too well that we were in honor bound to stay at the Philippines to prevent murder and civil war, as the withdrawal of our army and navy would have meant death to every priest and monk in the islands, besides that of every Spaniard there, and, finally, civil war among the various tribes, all of which are opposed to each other.

In my humble mind I am satisfied that this Administration, if not interfered with, will settle this Philippine question to the satisfaction of all concerned and for the great benefit and fame of this country. When we properly consider the political situation of the country, we must in fairness admit that we never before in its history occupied such a prominent if not leading position among the nations, politically and financially, as at the present time, and it would be a sad mistake and misfortune to change the present Administration for a candidate with such untenable principles as Mr. Bryan represents. The country at large is undoubtedly prosperous and the working classes never had so much money in the savings banks as at the present time.

While I reluctantly voted in 1896 for the Republican candidates, I will do so now without hesitation, as I firmly believe that such is by far the best for the country, and I shall recommend this cheerfully to the voters of my district.

OSCAR O. FRIEDLAENDER.
Twenty-fourth Assembly District, New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have observed with regret your tergiversation while on political questions. I have, on the other hand, seen with pleasure that you threw open your columns to correspondents who differed with you. May I, therefore, request that you will give me an opportunity in a short space to combat some of the false premises and incorrect reasoning in your article of to-day on "The Race Problem." The first sentence of your article is absolutely untrue, viz.: that Booker T. Washington can speak with more authority on the subject of the education of the colored race, what it has done and what it may reasonably be expected to do, than probably any one else.

I deny this for two reasons. In the first place, he is a negro himself, and is incapable of looking at the question in a philosophical spirit, free from prejudice. In the second place, he is a teacher, and with him doubtless the wish is father to the thought—that his institute is destined to work marvelous changes in developing the intellectual and moral stature of its pupils, and so acting as a leaven among the heap of colored people in the South.

As a matter of fact, the negro, left to the instruction of teachers of his own race, has uniformly retrograded. Having always taken a deep interest, however, in the welfare of the colored people, I did indulge the hope that Booker T. Washington's endeavor to lift up his people might be attended with success. At the same time I recognise fully that it is the height of folly to ignore the facts of science and the experience of those who know the negro from actual contact, and instead of studying the problem objectively to draw generalizations from "facts" derived from your inner consciousness, as you do, Mr. Editor, if you will pardon for speaking so plainly. What are the facts of anthropology? For the sake of anthropology, only the most important need be mentioned. The negro occupies, according to anthropologists, the lowest position in the evolutionary scale, and affords the best material for the comparative study of the highest anthropoids and the human species (Keane.)

Leaving out of the question the many points in which the negro approaches the quadrumana, as regard as of more the cranial structures close much earlier in the negro than in other races. In consequence of this is prevented from further skull, the ossification, and therefore mental inferiority of the brain is a necessary consequence. Due to this, of elevating the negro to the highest degree of culture is as futile as the attempt as that of transforming his physical type. If you had read carefully the luminous exposition of this theme by Professor Barringer of the University of Virginia, who studies the subject from the standpoint of biology, you would have gained an insight into this truth that the study of the black man's phylogeny (racial history) conclusively shows why it is that when not permanently influenced by enforced correction he tends to degradation. In consequence of the beneficent influence of slavery, of the whole, the negro was continuously improved, and for the negro who was a slave I have the greatest affection. As to the modern negro, my observation, which has been extensive, tends to show that he is steadily retrograding.

As to the report, I agree with Prof. Barringer that the only way is to educate him at the hands of well-chosen white teachers "who will teach him to expect to obey and to work." In order to do this you must start with the black demonstrated scientific fact that the black man is mentally and morally inferior to the white, and can only be elevated by the influence of the superior race. Your argument conclusively shows that you cast the shadows of your prejudice forward and fail accordingly to see the fair face of truth through the darkness. GEORGE TUCKER HARRISON.
New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

THE CASE OF MAJOR SMITH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be regretted that the case of Major Smith has been complicated by dragging into it of such irrelevant matter as the conduct of the Rough Riders at San Juan. The recent argument in the Supreme Court actually presented only one question—namely, whether or not the proceedings and minutes of the Board of Examination recommended Major Smith's dismissal were subject to review by the Supreme Court. The decision is inconclusive and indefinite. It starts out by gravely laying down the self-evident proposition that the Governor had the power to appoint the Board of Examination. That was, or should have been, conceded. As a further exercise for the decision the court holds that the approval by the Governor of the board's findings was a function peculiarly sacred to the Gubernatorial office, with which the courts cannot interfere. Is it possible that the court does not know that the approval by the Governor of the findings in court-martial is also necessary, and yet the courts from this fact does not preclude the court cannot review those findings? The court cannot surely, have considered that it was called upon to review the Governor's act of approval, and yet the decision would seem to indicate such an opinion. The question before the court was not as to the acts of the Governor, but as to the acts of approval, a quasi judicial body which received his approval. If his Excellency's approval is necessary to sanctify the findings of his Boards of Examination in military matters, the same principle, affecting mantle should cover the acts of our Governor, every other board peculiar to the Governor must render invicit. All they will now need is fit to commit. approval to sanctify and render any outrage they may see

The Governor may order any officer of the National Guard before such a board. The only question is, the board having been appointed and possessed of its functions, whether the officer "examined" has the right to know with what he is charged, and by what kind of evidence his dismissal is recommended. On this point the decision takes a view which I believe is seriously open to criticism, and demands a review by a higher court. The language of the court is as follows:

"The proceedings of the court did not, as claimed, partake of the character of a judicial inquiry, but were had in aid of the Commander in Chief, to enable him to understanding exercise his discretion in determining the fitness of an officer to hold his commission."

This is a law of the law that the ordinary construction of Section 64 of the Military Code does not seem to warrant. The section says that such a Board of Examination "is hereby invested with the powers of courts of inquiry and courts martial," and shall record and return the testimony taken and a record of its proceedings. Now it is a well-known fact that the proceedings of a court martial may be reviewed by the Supreme Court, and it does not seem credible that the Legislature contemplated creating in a Board of Examination an irresponsible star-chamber body, whose proceedings may be kept secret not only from the victim, but from the courts of the land. Such a construction of the law is vicious, unjust, and dangerous to liberty.

It is certainly not pleasant to contemplate that when the citizen soldier dons the uniform of the State he loses his rights as a citizen. One of the fundamental, inalienable, and most cherished of those rights is that a man should not be compelled to suffer loss of either property or reputation without a hearing. Major Smith has been made to suffer the loss of name and reputation at the hands of this star-chamber Board of Examination without a hearing, and without being permitted to know either the charge or the evidence against him. That act alone, without going into the merits of the case at all, should draw forth the sympathy of every citizen and every citizen soldier, and make him feel solicitous about republican institutions.

Boards of this character, of the nature and power of the Court of Examination is upheld by the courts it is about time that they should be abolished. They are a relic of barbarism and feudal militarism. When an officer commits a military offense, where a conviction may be obtained by ordinary methods, he is sent before a court martial, which is a straightforward American proceeding. But if the officer can way of offense, but is simply persona non grata to his superiors, who are at their wits' ends to how to get rid of him, they simply "set the screws" as I heard an officer figuratively express it. The Board of Examination is a hybrid body constituted one part military, one part lynch law, and one part common (very common) law, is then appointed. It is the torture chamber of the National Guard. It is to be hoped that the Court of Appeals will not take the view of the Special Term, and make it the star chamber as well.

CAPTAIN N. G. N. Y.
New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

LONDON CROWDS DEFENDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having perused Mr. Rosenberg's letter in your issue of the 7th, and the answer of "A. C." in to-day's issue, I cannot help expressing my pleasure that the "explosion" which your first-named correspondent awaits has been of such a mild "firecracker" nature.

I have passed some twenty years of my life in London, but apparently have still to learn some facts concerning its inhabitants and its institutions which have hitherto unfortunately escaped by notice. Thanks, however, to "A. C."—from whose letter I would assume that he or she had taken the train on a sunny bank holiday from Blackfriars to Putney and returned via the Thames—I can still be enlightened.

"Woe to the unfortunate who trips and falls on the slippery, muddy stairways."

This sentiment I heartily indorse, and commend its pathetic sentiments. I certainly agree that woe be to any one who trips and falls on a slippery, muddy stairway, but I must honestly acknowledge my incapacity to understanding why, more sympathy is due to an individual who meets with such misfortune in London than in New York or Port Said. "A. C.," however, may be arguing from a profound psychological depth far beyond the grasp of my simple mind, in which case my ignorance must be pardoned.

Further on we read that the crowds are "sitting on the outer edge of the boat, with feet overhanging the water, like a continuous tasseled fringe around the boat's entire circumference." This your correspondent likens to a box of packed clothespins, a simile as obviously appropriate as it is literally inspiring—apart from the doubtful authenticity of the incident.

Somewhat later we learn that 'Arry enters a car via the window, which, firstly, would not be permitted, and, secondly, comes very near being a physical impossibility; having done this, he sprawls into your lap, which is the last place he could sprawl into, considering existing arrangements and respecting the laws of gravitation; having accomplished this, he descends to the floor, where he naturally enough remains; having, therefore, attained three impossibilities, he commits one probability, (of staying on the floor,) for which we can hardly blame him, considering the luxury of such a position, which, I presume, needs no explanation.

I also would say that I have at various times found myself in crowds in most of the European countries, but in none so rough as the election day crowd.

Our "Friend R.," presumably Mr. Rosenberg, does not appear to worry about Englishmen; I can hardly blame him for such an attitude, considering the feeble onslaughts on their institutions, which are supposed to enlighten a credulous public.

A. H. SEIFERT.
Brooklyn, Aug. 9, 1900.

"INTEMPERATE BLUSTERING."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his latest communication Mr. Breck makes several slight mistakes in referring to those who have the temerity to differ from him on the Philippine question. Speaking for myself, I have no time or "thirst for mere controversy," or to make "ranting and unsubstantiated assertions do duty for proved facts." As to "intemperate blustering," the anti-imperialists have a monopoly of that on the frequent occasions when they hysterically declaim about the "Constitution," the "Star-Spangled Banner," the "Declaration of Independence," the "consent of the governed," the "great principles of our immortal fathers," &c. They speak in terms of fulsome eulogy of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, and their grand and glorious Administrations. At the same time they mournfully and inconsistently lament that we have "fallen from our high estate" in these days of "imperialism and McKinleyism."

I say inconsistently, because, judged by the same standard, Jefferson, Jackson, and other of our Presidents were just as imperialistic as McKinley is alleged to be, and were as roundly abused and condemned by the "antis" of those days. Even Lincoln was denounced as a tyrant by the "Copperheads"—I beg pardon—the "anti-imperialists" of 1861.

Many of the speeches made in opposition to the acquisition of territory early in the century when read now sound strangely familiar. That Mr. Breck may not think I am making "unsubstantiated assertions" I would refer, for example, to the Hon. Josiah Quincy's speech in the House of Representatives, opposing the "Louisiana Purchase." I will not take space to quote from it, but in the light of the present it is highly edifying.

It all goes to show that the "antis" we have ever with us, always "again the Government," always "pointing with pride" to the past, "viewing with alarm" the present, and presaging dire perils in the future.

I would like to ask if our illustrious fathers were morally right in acquiring by purchase or conquest the vast territory west of the Mississippi, with its alien inhabitants, bitterly opposed to being "governed without their consent," why, in the name of consistency and common sense, are we not now morally right in acquiring and holding the Philippines?

This is a question the anti-imperialists persistently dodge. I hold that if we were right then, we are right now; if we are wrong now we were wrong then and have been "ab initio." WM. GEROW.
Brooklyn, Aug. 10, 1900.

TICKET SCALPING AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While sensible of THE TIMES's courtesy in publishing and commenting on my communication in defense of ticket scalping, I would like to add that it was far from my intention to give the impression that railroads should redeem unused tickets or portions of tickets. The principle I championed was the right of the owner of a ticket to dispose of it to the best advantage. Now, a law against scalping does violence to that right, particularly if it carries with it no provision for the redemption of tickets. If my memory serves me right, several bills without this provision have failed to pass the Legislatures of some of our States, and a similar law in this State was declared unconstitutional, chiefly on the same ground.

If unused tickets are not to be redeemed, and are not transferrable by gift or sale from the original purchaser, then the railroad company in the case is taking money from the purchaser for which it makes no return—the amount corresponding to the value of the unused ticket. In that case the owner of the ticket incurs a loss which he cannot legally recover. If, on the other hand, he is allowed to dispose of his unused ticket in the manner best suiting him, the next purchaser of it will probably get it cheaper than if it were purchased direct from the railroad company. Thus the first and second owners of the ticket have gained a mutual advantage by the transaction, and as the railroad company received its price from the original purchaser, it would seem to be rank injustice for the railroad company to refuse to honor the ticket when presented by its new owner. But if the company will redeem the ticket at a fair rate from the first purchaser, the loss and injustice may be minimized. This may be wise policy on the part of the company, but is it not against the rights of others and public policy for the transportation companies to infringe on the rights of personal liberty and personal property through the aid of a class law? And, mark you, that law provides that the companies shall do a thing which, had they been honestly willing to do without legislation, the necessity for that law would hardly have existed.

The analogy between the disposal of an uneaten portion of a hotel dinner and the unused railroad ticket bears out my contention fully. If I purchase a dinner, that dinner is mine. I may eat it, or put it in a basket and give it or sell it to any one whom I can arrange with to take it. Such a proceeding as the latter would appear "demd horrid," as Mr. Mantalini would say, and would be unusual, but I should at the same time be within my rights, and should consider it an outrage if the hotel keeper should object, and then refuse to refund me compensation for the dinner or the uneaten portion. Even did he want to refund the value of the uneaten dinner, I do not see why I should be compelled to dispose of my property in a way not satisfactory to me, and really in violation of my rights in the matter. H. W. PALMER.
Brooklyn, Aug. 10, 1900.

LET PEACE PREVAIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let peace prevail. This motto should be adopted by the Democratic Party in New York, and the quarrel between Messrs. Hill and Croker for the State leadership should be at once adjusted, as nothing tends to demoralize an army, whether engaged on the battlefield or at the ballot box, so much as disputes between its leaders. The present campaign is one of vital importance to all Democrats in New York State, as apart from the election of a President by the Nation at large, we have the opportunity of choosing a Governor and State Legislature from among those of our party who may be considered worthy. That the Democrats can carry this State is the opinion of a number of prominent men who voted against their own party in 1896, but we can only defeat the enemy by working together.

No battle was ever yet won when the Generals or leaders quarreled among themselves. That the breach between Messrs. Hill and Croker has not been healed is a source of disappointment to many, and leads people to doubt whether Mr. Croker is sincere in his wish to see New York carried by Mr. Bryan. There is no question that Mr. Croker will try to roll up a big majority for the National ticket in Manhattan, as it will give him a basis on which to estimate Tammany's strength in the Mayoralty campaign of 1901, but his continued opposition to Mr. Hill must work harm to the party in general as tending to weaken the up-State Democrats, who look upon Mr. Hill as their leader, and who would not accept Mr. Croker's dictatorship. "United we stand, divided we fall," is an old but ever true maxim, and there is no doubt that if the Democratic Party is united at the polls on the 6th of November it will sweep the State and carry all before it.

Much has been written in the daily press about the opposition of Mr. Croker to the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor, but I think Mr. Croker is too good a General to allow any personal feeling to interfere with a nomination that would be so acceptable to all Democrats. Mr. Coler is as much the logical candidate for Governor as Mr. Bryan was for President at Kansas City. The fearless manner in which he has protected the treasury of this great city has gained him a host of friends and supporters, and I am confident that our fellow-Democrats up the State would rejoice at the nomination of a man who would give them an honest government, who would rule them without fear or favor, and who would own no man as master. Mr. Coler is not an office seeker, but it is time that the office of Governor should seek the man, and if Messrs. Croker and Hill will adopt the motto at the head of this letter there is no doubt that the vote of this State will be once more on the right side, and that after it is canvassed it will show that a Democratic Governor and State Legislature have been elected, and that the Electoral votes for President and Vice President have been cast for Bryan and Stevenson.

Keep up the good work that you are doing, Mr. Editor, in giving your valuable support to bring about the nomination of Mr. Coler, and I am sure that the honest government that will be obtained by his election will more than compensate you for your disappointment when the Electoral vote is cast for Bryan and Stevenson instead of, as you would wish it, for McKinley and Roosevelt.

WALTER H. LEWISSON.
New York, Aug. 9, 1900.

JUSTICE WERNER FOR GOVERNOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In selecting a candidate for office there are always two things to

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Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Percival Knauth, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK:

The authorized stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York having been increased to $80,000,000, stockholders of said Company of record August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., will have the privilege of subscribing, at any time before August 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings, for additional stock, at the price of $150 per share, payable in instalments of $50 each, on August 20 and September 5 and 25, 1900, respectively, at The National City Bank of New York, No. 52 Wall Street, New York. The payment of the second and third instalments, or either of them, may be anticipated, in which case interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid for the period anticipated. No subscriptions will be received on holdings of fractional shares.

The said Bank will issue Temporary Negotiable Receipts on payment of such instalments, exchangeable on and after October 2, 1900, for Certificates of new stock. Such stock will not, however, entitle the owner to dividends declared prior to that date.

Subscription forms will be mailed to stockholders, and also may be obtained at the office of the Company, or at The National City Bank.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened August 21, 1900, at 10 A. M.

New York, July 25, 1900.
By order of the Board.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Co.

Referring to our advertisement of June 23, 1900, we have to announce that substantially all of the bonds of each of the issues therein mentioned, except Second Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, have been acquired or deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization.

The Managers have decided to extend the time for further deposits of bonds without penalty until and including AUGUST 15, 1900, after which date deposits of bonds, if accepted at all, will be received only upon such terms as the Managers may prescribe.

Dated New York July 17, 1900.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds
Dated August 16, 1897.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, } Trustees

GOLD ORE FREE.
To further increase the circulation of the leading Western mining paper we will send a copy of The Official Mining Directory, which gives a disinterested description of the property and capitalization of over four hundred mining companies in Colorado, and our 16-page weekly paper 15 weeks on trial, for 25 cents. Stamps taken.
We will give a cabinet box of gold, silver, lead, and copper ores and concentrates free with paper one year for $1.00.
We have saved our readers many thousands of dollars by preventing them from investing in fake companies, and it will be money in your pocket to subscribe. Address
WESTERN MINER AND FINANCIER,
Denver, Colorado.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

AMERICAN UNION LIFE WINS.

Insurance Company Not Enjoined from Consolidating with the National.

The application of William H. Mackey for the continuance of a temporary injunction restraining the American Union Life Insurance Company from entering into a contract by which certain of the business of the company was to be transferred to the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, has been denied, with costs, by Justice Bischoff of the New York Supreme Court, on the ground that the plaintiff did not show that the American Union, in accepting the proposition of the National, did so to the injury of the plaintiff.

The consolidation plan of the American Union cannot, however, be perfected until the New York State Insurance Department, which recently refused a New York license to the National, shall approve the plan. Steps are now being taken with reference to making up the technical impairment in the capital stock of the American Union, and the management of that company asserts that the consolidation will ultimately be consummated.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The August meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held Wednesday.

The Colonial Insurance Company of New York has been formally admitted to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

The action of the fire insurance companies at Long Branch in approving the plan for advancing rates is regarded as tentative by local underwriters until it is seen how many of the large general agency companies add their signatures to the fifty-eight names already appended to the plan for a supervising committee of thirty to map out specific plans for higher rates. Of the companies which held aloof from the scheme presented by the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five to the companies on June 21, the Germania Insurance Company, it is pointed out, ratified the Long Branch plan, and a letter was read from the Continental approving the movement for an advance in rates. The Williamsburg City, which voted against the June plan, and the Northwestern National of Milwaukee, the Western non-boarder, were, however, unrepresented. The Philadelphia companies, with the exception of the Franklin, approved the plan.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street is having a holiday, though hardly one which is much enjoyed. Many of the traders of the Stock Exchange have struggled to make this Summer season a business time, but have failed utterly. Two elements necessary to activity are absent—those financiers who are strongest and the public, which is seldom ready to follow other leadership. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is daily at his desk, but developments of consequence go on record to show that it is not to immediate stock market conditions that he is addressing energy. It is to Mr. Morgan that thanks are due for new prestige coming to the United States in international finance. His plan and his execution have been the record breaking influence in inducing the Government of Great Britain to make terms for American gold—pledging awards even in advance of the opening of subscriptions at London for the new fifty-million-dollar war loan. Among the Morgan achievements this, if not chiefest, seems at this time to have widest influence.

A howl goes up in England over the way the Chancellor of Great Britain's Exchequer makes quiet terms in advance with Mr. Morgan, but the outcry will last but briefly, can amount to nothing. Calm consideration of what has been accomplished must in the end award approval for the course that has been pursued. Critical Englishmen have to account with a series of facts new in international finance. The truth is—and there can be no excuse for attempts to gloss it—that British Government loans have not been clamored for by British investors—consols dropping months ago below par and remaining there despite any manner of announcement that the Transvaal war has been won. And the protestation that Britons should have been permitted to take the latest loan entire, that they should not have had imposed upon them the humiliation of coming to America for accommodation, smacks much of insincerity. It is no new exhibit, however, for bidders in any market to become clamorous—after a sale. At any rate, tests of the British disposition are in all probability close enough at hand, for it is not doubted in international banking circles that the $50,000,000 just borrowed is to be followed by issues enormously greater.

Great Britain, however, is not to be alone as an international borrower. Russia probably will be next on the list, preliminary work in that behalf showing in gold accumulation at Paris. In other loans it is improbable that America will find much investment attractiveness, whatever may be interest terms. In so far as immediate relations go, Russia and most of the other nations can sell bonds by wholesale without direct consequences here, but indirect consequences cannot be avoided, may even become important. If Europe and Asia are to get into a scramble for gold, it is to the United States that appeal must be made. We have surpluses so tremendous that we can meet extraordinary demands. It is not wisdom, though, to view such demands in carelessness. If we are to send large amounts of gold abroad—and by sending it make even clearer our situation as the creditor nation of the world—there may develop some discomfort. Certain it is that such lines cannot be gayly traversed without effect upon home money market conditions. Two per cent. money is not the natural attendant of gold shipments of magnitude.

Yesterday's bank statement, beginning to reflect the movement of gold abroad, presents a variety of suggestions. Though relatively but a small proportion of the gold shipped figures in the weekly statement there are inroads into surpluses, and bankers of experience say frankly that it is not wise for business interests to ignore indications in that quarter. As yet, and for some weeks to come, perhaps, shrinkage means uneasiness as to home money market conditions; but evidently it is not the general belief of the banking community that 1 and 2 per cent. funds are likely to go begging here for the rest of the year. And some of the foremost bankers of Wall Street are unequivocal in advising customers to safeguard themselves with time loans which are now down certainly to a figure that can hardly be expected to dwindle much.

In urging cautiousness as to money market calculations, conservative bankers point out what they rate as positive danger in another matter. Veterans in Wall Street are not pleased with some conspicuous manipulative tactics pursued recently upon the Stock Exchange. Though there is absolutely no trace of the public in any department of the market, though financiers who are of most consequence do more than abstain from activity, personally advising quietude, a group of relatively unimportant traders raise more or less hubbub. In a few instances they have been able to bid up quotations. To do this of course they have had to buy some substantial lines of stocks, of which there is boasting after a fashion which does not command approbation from stronger men who are conservative. It brings a shudder rather than applause when, for example, two or three young men of scant experience, whatever their resources, are toasted for their "courage" in carrying in a narrow market like this a line of 200,000 shares. Some of the credited 200,000 shares are Union Pacific common and Baltimore and Ohio common, which are not yet far enough away from recent reorganizations to have found a fixed place in the market; and also conspicuous in the list are Sugar Trust and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which have occupied a hundred market places. Courageous enough, indeed, are young men ready in a vacation market to assume responsibilities so vast.

Reports collated by the commercial agencies show that general business throughout the country stays inactive, though there are indications that the worst phases of reaction are ending. This is as has been forecast right along by those men of experience and financial consequence who throughout the Summer have advised and still advise Wall Street friends to make this Summer a waiting time. Some such outspoken counselors have been accused of speculative bearishness, but the record shows the justness of their judgment. Such authorities have not at all been doubtful of the coming in due season of such business improvement as will more than make good any inroads upon prosperity that current reaction has seemed to make. What their good sense has discerned is that in Wall Street, as everywhere else, there is a time for waiting, a time for patience, as well as a time for hustling, seeking immediate profit.

"A man who can't wait never has much to wait for," so Jay Gould used to be fond of saying.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 11	63,817
To date this year	73,554,860
Corresponding date last year	112,694,151

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 11	$526,000
To date this year	$320,315,210
Corresponding date last year	$818,376,850

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	1¾	General Electric	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Pennsylvania	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3½	Pullman Co.	1½
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Rep. Steel	½
Federal Steel	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Nat. Lead	1¾	Nat. Lead pf.	7¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s 1

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks yesterday showed an increase in loans of $4,348,300 and an increase in deposits of $2,926,900. The legal reserve decreased $1,018,925, reducing the surplus to $28,125,950. There was an increase in circulation of $705,600.

The most significant items were the increase in loans and the lack of any effect of the gold exports for the week. The increased loans represent an increase in business, and the belief that the present short supply of stocks is not due to investment alone led to the opinion that part of the loan increase should be attributed to the hypothecation of securities, although there was no proof that the loans were not made largely for mercantile purposes.

The lack of any effect of the large gold shipments is due partly to the fact that yesterday's consignments were not paid for until the statement was made up, and partly to the increase in deposits offsetting the midweek exports.

The actual decrease in reserve was $287,200, which, with the $731,725 required to be held against the increase in deposits, makes an aggregate decrease of $1,018,925.

Last week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$808,046,200	$746,685,300	$659,401,200
Deposits	897,409,400	849,918,400	760,754,600
Circulation	27,411,300	13,902,700	14,281,100
Specie	177,029,800	171,933,600	166,224,400
Legal tenders	75,448,500	54,911,400	57,076,100
Total res.	$252,478,300	$226,875,000	$223,300,500
Reserve req'd	224,352,350	212,479,625	190,188,050
Surplus res.	$28,125,950	$14,395,375	$33,111,850

THE MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

Wall Street at the present moment has taken a doubtful attitude toward the outlook for the money market, and bankers and brokers are hesitant in regard to the course which developments may take. Representatives of over thirty brokerage houses and banking institutions were unwilling to be quoted as to their opinion of the general conditions and prospect of money or the effect on the market of the new British 3 per cent. war loan.

The general view of the international money situation expressed by many of the bankers and brokers who declined to talk for publication was that an intelligent opinion of the money market and the British bonds could scarcely be framed before the real condition of affairs in China becomes known to the outside world. Such a knowledge of the Far Eastern complications is hardly expected before the first part of September, and in the meantime there is a general belief that the present hesitancy to talk and the present easy money rates are rather more than less likely to continue.

Should the true state of the trouble in China turn out to be as mild as is sometimes intimated, brokers are free to say that the British bonds would quickly go to a premium, consols would advance, and the money market would have an easy outlook. If, however, the Chinese situation should prove to be as black as painted, then more bond issues, they say, must be expected, and securities would go lower.

The large allotment of bonds to the United States made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is regarded in Wall Street as a shrewd move to keep the London market for British bonds in a condition to absorb later issues, should the news from China necessitate large expenditures for military operations, it being said that every issue now placed abroad conserves just so much the home market for British bonds, and it is pointed out that if the envoys should not be rescued from their position in Peking and if foreign missionaries and traders in the interior should lose their lives the task of the powers, when the immense population and the physical conditions of the Chinese Empire are considered, might call for unparalleled expenditure. Consequently, bankers and brokers just now exhibit great hesitancy to talk.

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Maurice F. Muhleman of the United States Sub-Treasury, whose views always command attention, said that the above reasons given by Wall Street operators for their hesitancy to talk about the money market commend themselves as a quite likely explanation of present conditions.

"The gold which is going abroad now," he said, "is for the purchase of securities, the defrayal of the expenses of the globe-trotters, and the payment of purchases made abroad. The globe-trotters' expenses amount to a good deal at this time of the year.

"It is a good thing that we can send money abroad now, and our ability to do so is due to there being no demand from the interior for gold. There is no present movement of gold to the West, and it looks now as if easy money will continue right up to September.

"The Government disbursements, owing to the bond call maturing on the 18th and the pensions this month not yet paid, continue heavy, and will exceeed Government receipts by more than enough to offset the present exportation of gold.

"When we are sending money abroad at a time when we are not owing money for our securities, we would appear to be buying securities—perhaps buying back our own securities, but whether the latter is actually going on it is impossible to say just now."

RESERVES ABROAD AND HERE.

Apropos of the statement made in the House of Commons on Tuesday last by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to criticisms of his allotment of half the British war loan of $50,000,000 to United States investors, that the reserve of the Bank of England stood, at the lowest point for years—making urgent the necessity for immediate relief—it is interesting to note that last Thursday's report of the board showed a still further shrinkage in reserve, bringing the amount held down to £17,620,500, as against £17,941,500 in the previous week. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, however, rose to 36⅛ from 35%.

A lower percentage than these latter figures was recorded on March 29, 1899, when the proportion was 33⅛, but the actual reserve at that time stood at £19,677,695. With this exception no lower percentage has been reached since Jan. 3, 1893, when the figures were 35¼. The week following, however, there was a jump to 42. The lowest percentage recorded within the past ten years, and for even a much longer period, was on Jan. 1, 1890, when the reserve stood at 23 3-16, and the actual figures were £9,300,000.

The highest point in the reserve reached within a decade or more was on Feb. 26, 1896, when the proportion was 63%, and the actual reserve stood at £40,700,000. The best percentage of the present year was 46 9-16, on Feb. 7, and the low figures, those already given. In 1899 the highest point was 52⅛, on Oct. 4, and the lowest 33⅛, on March 28; in 1898 highest, 54⅜, on Nov. 22, and 37¼, on April 4; in 1897, highest, 51½, on Aug. 22, and lowest 43 9-16, on Oct. 4.

The following compilation shows the highest and lowest figures of the actual reserve for the past ten years:

1900.		
High, March 21		£24,950,000
Low, Aug. 9		17,620,000
1899.		
High, Feb. 21		24,640,000
Low, July 4		15,010,000
1898.		
High, June 20		27,960,000
Low, April 4		18,850,000
1897.		
High, March 21		30,640,000
Low, Dec. 27		19,900,000
1896.		
High, Feb. 19		40,700,000
Low, Dec. 23		24,000,000
1895.		
High, Dec. 11		35,900,000
Low, Jan. 2		24,000,000
1894.		
High, Aug. 29		31,300,000
Low, Jan. 3		15,600,000
1893.		
High, Feb. 22		19,200,000
Low, March 17		13,300,000
1892.		
High, Jan. 6		13,000,000
Low, June 21		18,300,000
1891.		
High, June 17		19,400,000
Low, May 4		12,200,000
1890.		
High, Dec. 10		17,000,000
Low, Jan. 1		9,300,000

During the same period the highest and lowest holdings of gold coin and bullion by the bank were as follows:

1900.	
High, Feb. 28	£35,972,000
Low, Aug. 9	30,428,900
1899.	
High, Sept. 6	35,945,400
Low, Dec. 27	29,342,300
1898.	
High, June 27	38,535,000
Low, Dec. 17	29,388,000
1897.	
High, March 25	40,046,000
Low, Dec. 27	30,453,000
1896.	
High, June 24	49,200,000
Low, Dec. 23	33,800,000
1895.	
High, Dec. 11	44,700,000
Low, June 2	33,100,000
1894.	
High, Oct. 3	26,400,000
Low, Feb. 21	23,900,000
1893.	
High, June 28	30,100,000
Low, May 17	23,500,000
1892.	
High, Sept. 21	27,900,000
Low, Jan. 6	22,500,000
1891.	
High, July 1	28,300,000
Low, May 6	20,800,000
1890.	
High, March 26	24,300,000
Low, Oct. 8	19,400,000

The highest amount held during the ten years was on June 24, 1896, £49,200,000, and the lowest amount, £19,400,000, on Oct. 8, 1890.

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In this connection interest attaches to an exhibit of the highest and lowest points of the surplus reserves of the New York Clearing House banks during the same period.

1900.	
High, Feb. 3	$30,871,275
Low, March 17	2,688,425
1899.	
High, May 27	49,933,725
Low, Nov. 11	2,788,950
1898.	
High, Jan. 29	62,206,250
Low, Sept. 17	4,240,400
1897.	
High, Jan. 30	59,148,250
Low, Dec. 24	11,523,450
1896.	
High, Feb. 8	40,162,425
Low, Sept. 17	8,228,550
1895.	
High, Jan. 26	45,880,450
Low, March 30	13,418,450
1894.	
High, Feb. 8	111,623,000
Low, Dec. 8	32,902,650
1893.	
High, Dec. 30	80,815,150
Low, Aug. 12	16,545,375
1892.	
High, Jan. 30	36,020,900
Low, Oct. 15	539,050
1891.	
High, Jan. 24	24,089,775
Low, Oct. 3	3,102,750
1890.	
High, Jan. 25	15,081,650
Low, Sept. 13	3,306,925

The position of the two countries has changed materially within the last five years. In 1895 President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle were criticised for selling abroad the United States Government bonds issued to replenish the Treasury's depleted reserve, then down to $63,000,000. Now, with our gold balances, the position is reversed, and because Great Britain has its assistance through difficulties the shafts of criticism are hurled at the head of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, just as they were five years ago at our own Executive.

READY TO RECOVER LOSSES.

For more than a month now the gas companies of New York have been selling their product at the full legal price and have been putting into execution plans formed at the time of their consolidation to reduce the cost of manufacture. The restoration of rates was practically the last step in the settlement of the gas war, which for more than a year had been waged at great loss to all the companies, and which in the end forced all of the independents into the hands of the Consolidated Company.

The result of this forced merger is being watched with much interest by all holders of local gas shares. That in the end the consolidation will prove to have been the best solution of the competition between the several companies, but more particularly between the New Amsterdam and the Consolidated, is perhaps the general opinion, but there is much question as to how soon the merger will begin to show its justification in increased earnings.

No doubt can exist that the fierce competition of long duration, but culminating early in 1899 in a sharp cutting of rates in turn by each of the companies, cost all the gas manufacturing properties very heavy loss. Now, how long a time will be needed to recuperate from these losses? Judging merely by the opinion of owners of local gas stocks, as that opinion is reflected in present market values, the working out of the solution will require much effort and no short time.

What is of primary importance, however, is that the position of the several gas companies which have now been practically merged in one company is vastly more advantageous than it was a year ago. Even apart from the assurance that the price of gas can now be maintained at the legal rate, the advantages that will be directly derived from consolidation are admitted to be large.

The Consolidated Gas Company is now in a position in due course to dispose of much valuable real estate in New York City and to profit materially by the facilities offered by the tunnel owned by the New Amsterdam Company. Throughout the gas war the interests allied with the New Amsterdam Company insisted that its control of a tunnel under the East River gave that company a distinct advantage that would count as soon as rates could be put back at the old level, and this assertion was not denied by opposing interests, but the New Amsterdam Company was unable to hold out against its stronger competitor. The consolidated companies are now in a position to profit to the full by the advantages which will accrue from the Long Island plant connecting with the New Amsterdam Company's tunnel.

Other minor economies of manufacture and administration must eventually add considerably to the profits of the city's gas industry, and these profits will accrue, almost exclusively to the stockholders of the Consolidated Company. Another improvement in the position of the controlling company arose out of its acquisition of the New York Gas and Electric Heat, Light, and Power Company, which may be considered coincident with the settlement of the gas war, though it preceded it somewhat and was scarcely due directly to the gas war itself. Thus controlling the electric lighting as well as the gas lighting of the city, the Consolidated Company has in its field a practical monopoly and may be expected to profit largely by the advantages afforded by its position.

It is true that a largely increased capitalization has resulted from these acquisitions by the Consolidated Company, requiring largely increased profits to enable the payment of dividends to even the holders of old Consolidated stock, and it is this fact that forms the basis for present estimates of Consolidated Gas dividend probabilities. The company has assumed the payment of interest on bonds issued to take over non-dividend-paying stocks which will require a considerable sum notwithstanding the fact that the price paid for the New Amsterdam stock was far less than half its nominal value. On the other hand, the stock of the Standard Gas Company was acquired at substantial premiums.

In carrying out the various steps in the consolidation of the several local lighting companies the Consolidated Gas Company has arranged to increase its capital stock by approximately $30,000,000, and the bonds on the property controlled by the company, which at the beginning of 1899 stood at $2,158,000, now amount to over $55,000,000. These figures give some idea of the importance of the position assumed by the Consolidated Gas Company and the financial obligations it has undertaken. Below is given in detail the proposed increase in the company's stock and a list of the bonds of the several companies, control of which has been acquired by the Consolidated Gas Company. The table is based on the full amount of the capital stocks of the several companies, though in some instances not all the stock was purchased.

STOCK

Standard Gas common, $5,000,000 purchased at 133	$6,650,000
Standard Gas preferred, $3,721,100 purchased at 153	5,693,383
New Amsterdam Gas common, $12,000,000 purchased at 26	3,120,000
New Amsterdam Gas preferred, $9,000,000 purchased at 50	4,500,000
	$19,963,383
Premium on Consolidated Gas stock, approximately	7,600,000
New Consolidated Gas stock to be issued for other stocks, about	$12,363,383
Consolidated Gas stock issued to take over stock of New York Gas and Electric Heat, Light and Power Company	15,517,200
Consolidated Gas stock previously outstanding	39,078,000
Total	$66,958,583

BONDS.

	Principal.	Annual Interest.
Consolidated Gas bonds	$2,158,000	$114,480
New Amsterdam Gas bonds	29,750,000	1,037,500
New York Heat, Light and Power bonds	31,091,000	1,469,550
Standard Gas bonds	1,362,000	68,100
Total	$55,961,000	$2,689,630

UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING.

The time for turning over assents of the bondholders of the United States Flour Milling Company in accordance with the reorganization plan expired yesterday. Secretary Ballou of the Reorganization Committee said that the success of the plan was assured, as over four-fifths of the interests involved had assented, and there was no evidence of opposition to the reorganization of the company.

The plan comprehends a new company to be founded under the New Jersey laws with a capital of $17,250,000, and which will probably be known as the Standard Flour Company. This company will embrace the three mills in the upper part of the State which were in the original company, and eight mills in Wisconsin and five in Minnesota.

It is claimed that 95 per cent. of the capital stock represented in the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company, as well as 98 per cent. of the capital stock of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company of Minneapolis have given their consent to the plan.

NATIONAL LEAD DECLINES.

National Lead preferred sold yesterday from 90 down to 88, about 700 shares being traded in, so that the issue showed a decline of about 1 point for each hundred shares dealt in. The total decline for the week was 14 points on sales of about 3,700 shares.

This decline led to a revival of the talk of a possible bond issue, which has been constantly denied by officials of the company.

Vice President Stevens was quoted in Wall Street circles yesterday as saying that, at the meeting of National Lead Directors next Thursday, the regular dividend on the preferred will unquestionably be declared. The preferred stock has paid 7 per cent. for years past.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼ per cent., nominal.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $111,413,669; balances, $6,644,981; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $502,950.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅛ less 1-16, and 5.15⅛; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount @2½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Consols for money, 98⅛; for the account, 98⅜c; Atchison, 27⅜; Canadian Pacific, 89⅝; St. Paul, 114⅜; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 73; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8½; Erie first preferred, 33; Northern Pacific preferred, 73½; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8¾; Rand Mines, 40¼.

Bar silver quiet; 28d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills, 4⅛ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 28; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.90.

Gold bars in the open market are quoted at 77s 9½d@77s 10d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—On the Bourse to-day business was fairly active, the feature being the buoyancy of Rio Tintos, which were largely bought for London. The advance in Rio Tintos stimulated other buying. During the afternoon business was quiet, but nevertheless the tone was favorable.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London 25f 18c for checks.

Spanish 4s, 71.95.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet at the opening, but was soon brisker on a more favorable view of the situation of the American iron market, causing a material advance in coal and iron. The improvement was not fully maintained, prices yielding again at the close on realizations.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months bills, 4⅛ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The ticker had many protracted intervals of silence to-day in Boston. Quotations were few and far between, fluctuations were confined to half a dozen stocks, and trades were in small, odd lots for the greater part. Sugar led in activity, if it can be called that. In all, 2,888 shares and $2,000 bonds made up the two hours' business, one-half of the stock

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was the smallest yet recorded. Only a few issues were dealt in at all, and none to a greater extent than 200 or 300 shares. The new English bonds showed larger transactions than any other issue, but even in these there were only two transactions, aggregating £20,000. There were practically no changes in price other than nominal ones, for the reason that trading was not sufficiently active to lead to either advances or declines. Saturday has of late been very dull, but yesterday's business was smaller than usual. There was practically nothing in the market to attract any attention, and traders as well as others were inactive.

ENGLISH WAR LOAN 3s sold at premiums of three-eighths and one-half of 1 per cent., which marked a slight recovery from the previous day's closing price. Trading, however, was limited to £20,000, an amount not more than a quarter of the first day's trading.

RUBBER Goods common sold at 26¾ and closed at 26⅝ bid, a decline of three-eighths of a point. No trading in the preferred stock was reported.

AMERICAN CHICLE was inquired for, but there were no transactions. It is said that the company is making a most satisfactory showing.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at an advance of half a point at 88¾, but at the close the best bid was 87¾, which showed no change from Friday's price.

STANDARD OIL sold at 534 and closed unchanged at 534 bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of 100 shares at 4⅞. It closed at 4¾ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1½
Brooklyn Gas and Electric	2¾	3
Consolidated Gas debentures	87½	90
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	105½	106

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	23	24
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75½	76
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	79½	80½
American Chicle	56	60
American Chicle pf	70	75
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	90
American Thread pf	4	4¾
American Woolen	13	13½
American Woolen pf	69	70
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	33
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7	8
Distilling Company of America	4¾	4⅞
Distilling Company of America pf	19¼	20
Electric Boat	14	17
Electric Boat pf	30	36
Havana Commercial	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf	37	40
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf	66	67
International Silver pf	37	45
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf	75	80
National Graphophone	15	25
National Salt	39	41
National Salt pf	64	65½
National Sugar pf	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28¼	29
Otis Elevator pf	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf	91	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg	26⅝	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77	78
Standard Oil of New Jersey	534	535

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87⅝	88¼
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10½
British Columbia Copper	11⅛	11½
California Copper	1	1¼
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf	58	60
Chicago & Alton bonds	102¼	103½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94½
Compressed Air	31	34
Economic Postage	1	1½
Electric Vehicle	18	22
Electric Vehicle pf	60	70
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	4⅝	5¼
Illinois Transportation	1½	1⅝
Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican Nat. Construction pf		12
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	7½	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	91
St. Louis Transit	20¾	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf	24	25
Storage Power	14	16
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Tel. & Tel. & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6½	7¼
Union Copper	2	2¾
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66	67
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	85¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	5	6
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	39	41

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf	93	98
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	84½	85½
North Jersey Street Railway	25½	27
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1906	113¼	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	106½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	51
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	102	102½
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	90
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	53	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	98½	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)		38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	53	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	82
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas (Solvay) 1st cons. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92¼	92¾
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4½	6
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	28	35
Continental Tobacco debentures	100	101
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf	100½	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	119	120
Standard Coupler	40	
Standard Coupler pf	122	
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	45	
Union Typewriter 1st	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel	105	108
Iron Steamboat	1⅝	2½
Iron Steamboat bonds	45	50
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retsof	22	30
Retsof bonds	71½	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,470,315. The imports of specie amounted to $116,916 and the exports of specie to $3,879,264.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 11, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
34⅞	35	100	American Ice Co	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	.....
22½	25	300	Am. Malting Co. pf	21	22½	21	22½	+1¼
36	36¾	90	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	.....
88	89	228	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	.....
68	67	40	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	.....
33⅝	34	500	Am. Steel & Wire	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
73½	74	90	Am. Steel & Wire pf	73½	74½	73½	74½	.....
125¼	125⅝	15,810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	125	126	125	125¼	+¼
85	85½	7,140	American Tobacco	83½	85⅛	83½	85	+1⅝
44⅛	44½	100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44	44	44	+⅛
26⅞	27	3,315	At., Top. & Santa Fe.	27	27	27	27	+⅛
70⅜	70⅝	1,000	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+¼
74½	74⅝	800	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅜	74⅞	74⅜	74⅝	.....
80¼	81	25	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
57⅝	57⅞	3,355	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+ ⅜
27½	27⅝	815	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅞	.....
126⅜	126½	1,310	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126½	126⅝	126¼	126⅜	.....
111½	111⅝	600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	.....
162½	163½	100	Chicago & Northwest.	163¼	163½	163¼	163¼	+ ½
		40	Chi. & Northwest. pf.	192½	193½	192½	193½	.....
114½	115	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	115½	115½	115½	115½	+3¼
103	107	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
170	171½	1,200	Consolidated Gas	170⅜	170⅝	170	170½	.....
4¼	4⅝	8,567	Consol. Gas rights	4⅜	4⅜	4	4¼	− ⅛
26	26¾	2,880	Continental Tob. Co.	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅛
78¼	78½	250	Continental T. Co. pf.	77⅝	78	77⅝	78	+ ¼
12	...	200	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	12	12	12	12	.....
33⅞	34	425	Federal Steel	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
132	133½	100	General Electric	132½	132¾	132½	132¾	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	840	Illinois Central	117⅛	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	+ ¼
71¼	71⅝	100	Louisville & Nashville	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½	.....
90¼	90⅝	300	Manhattan Elevated	90⅛	90⅜	90½	90⅜	− ⅛
56½	56½	100	Minneapolis & St. L.	56¼	56½	56¼	56½	.....
51¾	51½	1,400	Missouri Pacific	51⅜	51½	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	16½	2,700	National Lead Co.	17	17	15⅞	16⅛	−1⅜
88	89	741	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	83	83	−7¼
46¾	46⅞	825	National Tube	46¾	46¾	46½	46⅝	− ⅛
90⅞	91½	320	National Tube pf.	91¼	91¼	91	91	− ⅛
129	129½	200	New York Central	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅛
21	21¼	300	N. Y. Ont. & Western	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	300	Norfolk & Western	34	34	34	34	+ ½
51⅝	51⅞	150	Northern Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	.....
71⅛	71½	75	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	.....
30½	31	350	Pacific Mail	31½	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
128¾	129	432	Pennsylvania Railroad	128¾	129	128⅝	129	+ ⅜
99¼	99⅝	100	People's Gas, Chicago	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
22	23½	100	Pere Marquette	22	22	22	22	.....
40	41	100	Pressed Steel Car	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	− ¼
186	188	125	Pullman Company	186½	186½	186½	186½	+1½
16⅝	17	100	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	.....
58⅝	59	300	Reading 1st pf.	59	59	59	59	+ ¼
28⅜	28½	100	Reading 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
10⅜	11	200	Republic Iron & Steel	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
52	55	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53	53	53	+1⅝
6⅞	7¼	115	St. Jo. & Grand Island	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
26¼	27	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
33⅜	33⅝	735	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ¼
51⅞	52	10	Southern Railway pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	.....
70⅝	70¾	300	Tennessee Coal & Iron	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	.....
59¼	59⅝	2,100	Union Pacific	59½	59½	59¼	59¼	− ¼
124	130	85	Union Pacific pf.	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
13	14	100	United States Rubber	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
			Wells-Fargo Express	127	128	127	128	.....
			Wisconsin Central	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Sales		63,817						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Ch'l'f'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$14,903,000	$3,137,000	$1,410,000	$15,601,000	50,000
2,050,000	2,203,000	Bk. Man. Co.	19,916,000	6,820,000	2,963,000	26,440,000	.....
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	13,284,300	3,269,200	1,676,300	16,552,800	.....
2,000,000	2,292,000	Mechanics' Nat.	12,450,000	3,126,000	347,000	12,924,000	.....
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bank of America	21,837,400	4,541,300	2,120,100	25,290,100	.....
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix Nat.	4,736,000	1,264,000	223,000	5,159,000	38,000
10,000,000	5,278,600	National City	97,582,000	36,883,000	5,586,000	122,281,000	3,953,600
300,000	6,964,000	Chemical Nat.	24,232,000	4,744,400	3,261,700	25,391,100	.....
600,000	228,500	Mer. Exch. Nat.	4,765,000	873,900	533,800	5,427,700	30,100
1,000,000	1,850,000	Gallatin Nat.	8,027,900	908,400	905,300	7,295,500	981,800
300,000	89,400	Nat. B. & Drov.	1,075,900	195,900	62,900	1,006,400	43,000
400,000	114,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,234,000	191,000	204,000	2,316,000	.....
200,000	176,300	Greenwich	947,200	102,500	180,300	872,900	.....
600,000	506,600	Leath. Mfs. Nat.	3,727,500	661,100	198,600	3,403,000	404,500
300,000	223,600	Seventh Nat.	3,344,600	543,700	370,400	4,445,700	299,700
1,200,000	536,000	Bk. State N. Y.	4,395,200	297,600	419,900	3,958,700	.....
5,000,000	2,848,900	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,676,000	3,349,000	2,025,000	21,444,000	4,564,000
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. Com'ce.	64,500,500	6,562,900	6,045,900	53,778,100	7,056,100
1,000,000	1,047,800	Nat. Broadway	6,686,700	941,300	398,800	5,820,000	200,000
1,000,000	1,232,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,191,000	2,544,300	1,464,900	14,059,300	1,000,000
422,700	492,900	Pacific	4,184,800	669,900	209,000	3,290,600	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	N. Bk. Republic	20,161,500	4,295,800	1,456,400	22,768,100	1,041,400
450,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat.	6,106,200	674,500	947,500	6,253,700	50,000
200,000	325,200	People's	2,193,500	99,800	594,900	2,873,200	.....
1,000,000	859,500	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	13,005,900	2,357,800	1,068,000	14,250,800	678,400
13,000,000	16,014,100	Hanover Nat.	43,492,300	11,575,200	2,861,100	49,963,200	1,575,400
500,000	467,000	Irving Nat.	4,250,000	779,900	593,800	4,773,000	184,900
600,000	420,500	Nat. Citizens'	3,095,700	443,400	206,900	3,096,800	195,700
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,644,900	434,500	269,400	3,058,000	.....
900,000	1,020,000	Mark. & F. Nat.	6,416,700	1,309,500	647,300	6,923,700	183,400
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,923,000	1,018,400	307,900	4,083,200	50,000
1,400,000	1,840,100	Corn Exchange	18,980,900	2,911,000	2,876,000	22,253,200	.....
1,000,000	510,600	Continental Nat.	4,887,100	948,300	549,300	5,910,000	321,600
300,000	408,500	Oriental	2,002,400	189,800	291,600	1,920,000	.....
1,500,000	6,150,100	Imp. & Tr. Nat.	24,803,000	8,319,000	1,862,000	28,423,000	47,200
2,000,000	3,306,200	Nat. Park	46,464,000	8,938,000	5,789,000	56,922,000	49,400
250,000	162,900	East River Nat.	1,244,100	199,700	137,300	1,320,200	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth National	23,528,200	4,626,100	2,090,300	25,388,900	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central Nat.	11,426,000	3,608,000	1,135,000	15,820,000	60,000
300,000	709,000	Second National	8,889,000	1,745,000	679,000	9,571,000	282,000
750,000	162,800	Ninth Nat.	2,311,100	831,000	329,000	2,757,300	40,900
500,000	9,117,000	First Nat.	39,289,100	6,732,900	1,791,400	38,268,100	492,200
300,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	2,970,200	559,900	307,700	3,159,400	256,500
250,000	708,800	Bowery	3,154,000	350,000	346,000	3,291,000	.....
200,000	375,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,083,400	765,100	382,300	4,030,700	50,000
750,000	350,100	German-Am.	8,541,600	698,500	251,000	3,475,900	.....
1,000,000	1,094,600	Chase Nat.	38,249,000	8,662,200	3,986,300	47,090,100	800,000
100,000	1,287,000	Fifth Avenue	8,597,300	2,286,500	304,400	9,863,800	.....
200,000	614,700	German Exch.	2,545,400	188,500	730,500	3,040,100	.....
200,000	902,000	Germania	3,077,300	402,100	550,500	4,405,800	.....
300,000	890,100	Lincoln Nat.	9,555,900	1,466,500	1,269,700	10,877,300	246,700
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield Nat.	6,084,500	1,333,500	308,800	6,900,100	48,000
200,000	359,100	Fifth Nat.	2,084,400	508,800	140,000	2,212,100	170,200
300,000	963,800	Bk. of the Met.	6,631,300	1,137,500	541,900	7,121,400	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side	2,516,000	417,000	355,000	2,921,000	.....
500,000	748,700	Seaboard Nat.	11,424,000	1,762,000	2,099,000	14,189,000	494,000
2,100,000	1,696,400	Western Nat.	30,868,000	9,723,500	2,565,700	45,403,100	50,000
300,000	528,300	First Nat., Brkln.	4,061,000	857,000	352,000	4,724,000	75,000
500,000	535,800	Liberty Nat.	6,049,400	1,510,100	375,000	6,372,100	498,000
1,000,000	374,900	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	3,750,500	491,600	333,300	3,463,400	.....
250,000	411,000	Bk. of New Am.	3,022,300	363,200	1,146,900	5,910,800	.....
350,000	231,800	Astor Nat.	3,971,000	753,000	281,000	4,227,000	300,000
500,000	302,100	Hide & L. Nat.	2,464,500	421,300	79,300	1,771,700	380,000
62,800,000	75,730,900	Total, Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,304,100	Total, State Bks.					
74,222,700	91,035,000	Total	808,046,200	177,029,800	75,448,500	897,409,400	27,411,300

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, June 29, 1900; 19 State banks, May 31, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 11 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association; but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,224,822.00	$19,458.00	$100,922	$329,680.00	$106,000.00	$1,485,442.00
Columbia	300,000	1,811,000.00	100,000.00	78,000	141,000.00	.....	2,134,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,052,672.57	63,347.27	51,823	860,032.76	.....	1,389,852.70
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,211,800.00	52,700.00	48,700	804,000.00	.....	1,517,500.00
Gansevoort	200,000	983,075.85	4,936.41	44,517	25,612.41	.....	710,027.63
Hamilton	200,000	1,398,000.00	90,500.00	90,000	226,000.00	.....	1,537,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	.....	.....	101,000.00	128,000	238,100.00	.....	2,356,300.00
19th Ward	100,000	1,194,158.00	15,866.00	116,392	198,800.00	.....	1,580,517.00
Plaza	100,000	1,835,000.	85,000.00	105,000	175,000.00	.....	1,860,000.00
Riverside	100,000	956,809.70	9,811.26	65,327	63,270,21	130,926.00	930,602.50
State	100,000	2,044,000.00	198,000.00	99,000	105,000.00	.....	3,246,000.00
Twelfth Ward	100,000	1,124,100.00	18,600.00	135,100	117,300.00	.....	1,061,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,168,433.46	50,328.33	218,359	249,510.05	.....	2,485,567.99
Yorkville	100,000	1,565,300.00	90,500.00	122,400	122,300.00	.....	1,894,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,100,891.00	13,153.00	93,073	190,054.00	.....	1,277,200.00
Broadway	100,000	1,364,720.46	9,726.17	114,837	277,842.39	.....	1,553,349.63
Eighth Ward	100,000	302,600.00	15,000.00	25,400	42,200.00	.....	295,300.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	604,200.00	31,700.00	23,700	44,500.00	.....	617,700.00
Mfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,443,500.00	208,400.00	198,300	627,700.00	.....	3,160,300.00
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	905,604.13	12,140.00	69,239	77,794.29	.....	940,811.95
Merchants'	100,000	428,088.32	4,760.00	48,892	37,920.79	.....	419,775.72
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,706,000.00	220,000.00	330,000	920,000.00	693,000.00	4,408,000.00
National City	300,000	2,531,000.00	142,600.00	274,000	388,000.00	.....	2,987,000.00
North Side	100,000	979,478.17	13,958.11	58,322	66,909.27	.....	1,491,385.90
People's	100,000	866,100.00	37,000.00	46,100	180,800.00	82,800.00	970,700.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	558,334.00	15,044.00	28,666	59,390.00	13,500.00	559,649.00
17th Ward	100,000	450,899.00	36,141	55,282.00	218,200.00	.....	435,170.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,100,300.00	104,100.00	10,000	218,200.00	224,300.00	987,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	484,293.00	8,239.00	33,633	78,990.00	3,472.00	517,491.00
Union	100,000	617,176.00	26,800.00	48,000	64,880.00	.....	659,795.00
Wallabout	100,000	643,900.00	42,600.00	16,600	65,200.00	.....	737,600.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	589,060.00	14,960.00	20,478	73,540.00	.....	663,320.00
First National	100,000	661,520.00	37,393.00	20,000	201,651.00	77,122.00	752,437.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,523,800.00	204,800.00	187,000	557,300.00	.....	6,058,600.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,947,853.00	97,609.00	77,328	250,787.00	.....	1,723,218.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,261,900.00	58,100.00	21,900	120,600.00	357,500.00	964,300.00
Third National	200,000	961,562.83	30,314.47	50,170	136,043.11	.....	915,478.61
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	1,982,200.00	113,600.00	22,000	157,700.00	457,700.00	1,398,800.00
Second Nat.	125,000	758,470.00	63,100.00	45,800	68,600.00	100,000.00	856,500.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Va 6s, def ctfs 5,000 ..... 6⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s 500 ..... 101½
111,000 101
Balt & Ohio 4s 5,000 100
Balt & Ohio 3½s 2,000 ..... 94⅝
Balt & Ohio, S W Div. 3½s 20,000 ..... 86⅞
2,000 ..... 86⅞
5,000 ..... 86⅞
Cent. of Ga con 5s 3,000 92
Cent of N J gen 5s 25,000 s20F 121½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 1,000 82
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 99⅞
Chi., R. I. & Q. III Div. 3½s 1,000 ..... 102⅜
Neb Ext 4s 1,000 111
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s 2,000 116
Galv, H & S An, Mex & P Div. 5s 10,000 ..... 90½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 10,000 ..... 100⅜
Louis & Nash unif 4s 3,000 ..... 98¼
Mo, K. & T 2d 4s 23,000 ..... 66½
10,000 ..

IN SUN-BAKED CHICAGO

Streets and Restaurants Deserted, None Venturing to Go Out.

PREPARING TO HONOR G. A. R.

Clairvoyants to be Taxed—Fagin Up to Date—Money Wasted on the Sanitary Canal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—When the Grand Army of the Republic comes to Chicago in a few days it will find an Avenue of Fame provided for it. Thirty arches, each decorated in honor of a hero, will mark the line of march. Those to be so honored are Lincoln, Scott, Frémont, Logan, Thomas, Farragut, Sheridan, Grant, Porter, Sherman, McPherson, Weitzel, Ransom, Shields, Curtiss, Slocum, Hayes, Lyons, Garfield, Rosecrans, Hancock, Hecker, Hooker, Foote, McDowell, Meade, Burnside, McClellan, Dahlgren, and Oglesby.

President William E. Harper of the University of Chicago, in addressing the students at Cobb Chapel, said:

"Twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the colleges now chartered are doing little if any higher work than that of the academy. An institution with only a thousand books in its library, with a scientific apparatus which has cost less than a thousand dollars, with a building worth less than forty thousand dollars, and with a total income of six of eight thousand cannot do college work. Such institutions will, in the course of the educational development, come to occupy a more honest position before the world. Strong academies are needed side by side with the high schools. Many colleges will become junior colleges—that is, colleges doing the first and second years of college work, with this work associating that of the preparatory department or academy, making no pretense of giving a college education. The time is coming when colleges will be established for particular purposes; a college, for example, for the study of science or for the study of literature or for the study of historical subjects—a policy in striking contrast with the present plan. There will come to be a federation of colleges, and through this federation each of the interested colleges will be able to strengthen its Faculty. Such association will open up new possibilities for the small college and will secure for it privileges which are to-day beyond its reach."

A memorial mass was held for King Humbert in the Italian chapel on Wednesday, with Consul Count Rozwadowski and the Countess as chief mourners. A number of Italian societies were represented. Twelve policemen were sent to form a cordon about the chapel to prevent interference by Anarchists, but Count Rozwadowski sent word that no trouble was apprehended, and the police left.

CHICAGO AND THE CENSUS.

The Federal census shows 1,697,000 persons in this city, showing a gain of 54 per cent. in the last twenty years. The Two Million Club, an organization for the encouragement of the attainment of this town to a chronicle of two million souls, complains that the census was slack, but Supervisor Gilbert claims not. He has confidence in his canvassers, has hunted down ever complaint made, to find each one without good foundation, he says. One thousand one hundred and ninety-six canvassers were on the rolls in the enumeration of Cook County. A year was spent in preparation, and so much work was involved that it has been figured it would have taken one man forty-five years to have completed it. The average citizen will not, however, complain of the smallness of these figures. He will feel that Chicago has had a task almost beyond her ability to keep pace with her growth. She cannot attempt to properly assimilate the tide of foreigners who pour into her limits. To provide schools enough is in itself a Herculean task; to supply employment for all is impossible, and the heavy burden of caring for the indigent taxes her powers. Many judicious persons believe that the best interests of the city are for a less rapid increase during the next decade.

There is a report that $30,000 was wasted in the making of the lock on the sanitary canal, this sum being spent for unnecessary labor. The trustees of the canal, it is said, sent all sorts of men to the foremen with mandatory instructions that they be set to work. The cost of the lock was $76,790, much of this being paid out for night shifts whose work was far from arduous. It is said they were put there to receive wages, not to work. Ward heelers and strikers, it is said, were sent to the engineers to be employed as skilled masons and carpenters, and to receive the wages of skilled men.

This may be said to be a case in point. The crowds of men in this overgrown town who can find no work, or who take work under false pretenses, are necessarily enormous. They use their political influence, of course, as a lever to their small prosperities, at the expense of the taxpayer and to the detriment of the construction of public works.

SPELL OF TORRID HEAT.

One thousand horses were prostrated by heat on the streets of Chicago one day during this week—and that not the hottest day of this torrid period. It has been years since the thermometer kept for so many days above ninety. The restaurants have been all but deserted at the noon hour, it being too hot to venture out on the streets. The gangs of workmen are being laid off in mid-afternoon, and in mills and factories the unrecorded prostrations are innumerable. The weather has been particularly severe upon the young and the very old, who have died in impressive numbers during the last week from feebleness. The sanitariums by the lake for children are crowded past their capacity. The bathing resorts are frequented by thousands, and the white sails of the yachting club shine by sunlight and moonlight upon the oily waters of the lake.

The prospect of an open wage market came before the Carpenters and Builders' Association this week, and formed a topic of discussion because of its bearing on the present struggle between the Building Contractors' Council and the Building Trades Council. The contractors are awakening to the fact that it is an easy matter to find workmen willing to accept employment at reduced wages, and workmen are on the lookout for jobs, irrespective of the scale established by their unions. The time has almost come when the individual need of the men and their families transcends their loyalty to their unions.

It appears to be impossible in these days to live without paying for the privilege of exercising talents or natural industry. The prophet business—which has hitherto been untaxable—is now to be subjected to a heavy fine of privilege, if a certain ordinance passes. In other words, clairvoyants will be required to obtain annual licenses at a cost of $800. Looking into the future thus becomes expensive, but, so far as known, there is no prohibitive tax upon gazing into the past. Retrospection, and even introspection, have no penalties, save of a psychological nature, attached to them.

Chicago has discovered a thief teacher in its midst—in fact, it has two of them, a man and a woman. Their unhappy charges who have been under their direction while acquiring their nefarious knowledge have been sent to correctional institutions.

R. B. P.

Chicago Officials Accused.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Formal charges of incompetency, neglect of duty, and unlawful and dishonest collusion with contractors for street paving on the part of the members of the Municipal Board of Local Improvements were filed with the Civil Service Commission to-day by Alderman Frank T. Fowler. Members of the Merit Board agreed to call an official investigation.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Three Men Killed and Two Injured in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—Three men were killed and two were injured by an explosion at the plant of the Portland Gas Light Company here to-day. One man who attempted to rescue a victim of the accident also was seriously burned.

The explosion occurred in the boiler house. Those who might be able to give the cause were killed. The officials think the boiler burst. The building was wrecked, and the sound of the explosion was heard miles away. Glass was broken in every direction, and it is estimated that the total damage will amount to $10,000.

PASSENGERS THE VICTIMS.

Wall, Who Approached Campania Voyagers on the Pier, Arrested—Police Call Him a Bunko Man.

Detectives Leeson and Moody yesterday arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters a man who gave the name of John Wall and who, the detectives assert, has been bunkoing passengers sailing on ocean liners. A number of complaints have been received from passengers who have lost money through different games and who were unable to remain here pending prosecution of the charges.

The detectives were on the Cunard pier yesterday afternoon about an hour before the Campania sailed, at 3 o'clock. About the same time Charles Larsen, a Swede from Brooklyn, came down the pier carrying his valises with him. He went on board the Campania, deposited his baggage, and for some reason left the ship and walked up to the street entrance of the pier. Here he was approached by Wall, who engaged him in conversation. Wall when he heard that Larsen was to sail said that he was delighted to hear this, for he himself was about to take passage on the Campania.

"Of course, not knowing any one on the steamship, I anticipated having rather a lonesome time. I am glad, however, that I met you, for now I will know some one on board," said Wall.

Larsen said that he would also appreciate company, and then Wall invited him to run up with him to his hotel while waiting for the vessel to sail.

"I have left my wife and children up there," said Wall, "and I am going back for them. It's not very far, and I should like to have you walk up with me."

Larsen consented, and together they walked from the pier to the vicinity of Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. Moody and Leeson, who had, they declare, recognized Wall as a confidence man, followed. When Wall and his new-found friend reached Fourteenth Street the former said that he had a few bills to pay before he went to his hotel and asked Larsen to oblige him with a loan. Larsen became suspicious, and even refused to take a check for a fair amount drawn on the Union National Bank of Troy, N. Y.

Wall, seeing that he could get no money from Larsen, walked away and entered a saloon. He was then arrested by the detectives. As he had taken no money from Larsen, he could not be charged with swindling, so he was taken to headquarters as a suspicious person. He tore up the check which he had offered the Brooklyn man. The detectives found in his possession a bunch of blank Union National Bank checks.

PINIONED UNDER A HORSE.

Animal Fell Into Excavation on Top of Two Laborers.

Cornelius Boshea of 735 Seventh Avenue and Owen Connorty of 839 East Fifty-ninth Street were pinioned under a horse in an excavation in front of 424 Columbus Avenue yesterday afternoon. The men were compelled to remain in the hole until the animal could be lifted out by a derrick. Both were badly injured.

Boshea and Connorty are employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. They were at work in the hole, which was eight feet wide and ten feet deep, when the horse, attached to a light wagon and driven by Alexander Lesser of 1,688 Avenue A, got too near the opening and fell in upon the workers.

About 200 men employed in the vicinity were summoned, and efforts were made to get the animal and men to the surface. In the meantime a derrick had been sent for, and after about twenty minutes' work the horse was lifted out. The men, who in the meantime had to remain in the hole, were then lifted out, placed in an ambulance, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital by Dr. Funk. Boshea had sustained several contusions of the body and Connorty's leg was fractured.

BROKER ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

Charge Involves Sale of Typewriter—A Woman's Accusation.

Frederick H. McKeag, thirty-eight years old, a broker, with offices in Room 715 of the Bennett Building, was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday morning on the charge of grand larceny.

McKeag was arrested at his home, 50 Clinton Street, Port Richmond, S. I., Friday night by Central Office Detectives Price and McCafferty. He was arrested on a warrant issued two days ago by Magistrate Mayo in Centre Street Court for Bryant McLean, a merchant of 299 Broadway.

Mr. McLean alleges that on July 25 McKeag sold him a typewriter for $45 which he said was his. About a week later representatives of the United Typewriter and Supply Company went to McLean's store and took the typewriter, saying that it was theirs. Since then Mr. McLean has been unable, he says, to get the return of the $45, and had McKeag arrested.

McKeag pleaded not guilty in court before Magistrate Mayo and was held in $1,000 bail for further examination. In default of the bail he was taken to the Tombs.

In court yesterday morning was a young woman who gave her name as Miss Anna T. Dugan of 108 Clarkson Street. She said that about a month ago she answered an advertisement for a stenographer and typewriter guaranteeing $10 a week salary. The advertisement was inserted by McKeag. McKeag told her that she must deposit $100 with him to protect him, and that he would give her $15 a week salary. Since that time, nearly a month ago, she has not received a cent, she says. Her story will be investigated at the next hearing of McKeag.

Some time ago McKeag, the detectives said, mortgaged his furniture in his office. The detectives said that the furniture was purchased from an installment house. The firm learned of the transaction, and Friday night went to McKeag's office and took the furniture.

KEPT NEGROES FROM VOTING.

Mississippian and South Carolinian Tell How They Did It in 1876.

"Well, suppose we didn't have any Constitutional amendment," remarked a venerable Mississippi Democrat in the corridors of the Hoffman House a few evenings ago. "It would make no difference practically, for there are plenty of other ways to keep the nigger at home on election days. Why, in 18—, when my old friend Tim —— was Chairman of the State Committee, he made arangements with the managers of several circuses to admit them on their registration certificates, stipulating to redeem them at 50 cents each after the performances."

"Did they bite?" interrupted an interested listener.

"Bite? Well, I guess they did. We took in nearly 3,000 certificates in Vicksburg alone, and the percentage was correspondingly large all over the State, the only trouble being the redeeming of them. We thought once a special session of the Legislature would have to be called to appropriate the money, but we managed to pull through and we have had no trouble since. As for the amendment, it is simply a safeguard for the future, nothing more, that is all, I assure you."

"That was a very plausible scheme, I admit," remarked a venerable South Carolinian, standing near, "but we beat you all to pieces in my State in '76, and we didn't spend any hard-earned cash in doing so either."

"How's that?" inquired the first speaker.

"That's what I'm about to tell you. We simply let them come to the polls, then the Election Supervisors swore them in."

"I don't see anything smart in any such foolishness as that. They all voted then, did they?" interrupted the Mississippian.

"Won't you let me finish? Of course they didn't vote, for they were not entitled to vote after we finished swearing them in."

"Why weren't they?" again interrupted the gentleman from Mississippi.

"Simply because," answered the South Carolinian, "We administered the following oath: 'Do you solemnly swear before Almighty God that you have voted at several other precincts in this county, and that you are not entitled to vote at this election.' The nigger always answered 'Yes, Sah,' and the election manager simply said: 'Stand aside, that's all.' It beats your method all hollow, now don't it?"

"I guess it does," meekly answered the white-haired Mississippian.

Answer to Correspondent.

S. G. M.—Respectable old men who are unable to work may find homes at the following institutions:

Chapin Home, East Sixty-sixth Street.
St. Luke's Home, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.
Home for Incurables, Fordham, (if sick.)
Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 207 East Seventieth Street.

SUBSCRIBER.—So far as we know there has been no call for women nurses to go to China.

THE FIRST SUNDAY TRAIN.

It Carried Milk from Orange County, and from It an Enormous Traffic Has Grown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The first railroad train to run regularly on Sunday in this country followed the establishment of the pioneer milk store in New York City. That store was at 193 Reade Street, and was opened in the Spring of 1842, as is recorded in an Orange County newspaper of Feb. 13, 1843, as follows:

"Mr. Selleck, in the Spring of 1842, established a depot with a refrigerator at 193 Reade Street, New York, for the sale of Orange County milk. He could not supply the demand. People discharged their milkmen and sent to him for Orange County milk. Women and children with pails, ladies and gentlemen in carriages flocked to the place inquiring if they could rely upon being regularly supplied. His orders called for the delivery of milk all over the city, and it was found that the milk would be almost churned to butter before it could be carried thus a mile or more, and Mr. Selleck has had to establish more depots for its distribution."

Thaddeus Selleck was a contractor on the work of building the New York and Erie Railroad through this part of Orange County in 1841. He was from New York. The quality of the milk produced in the region was a revelation to him. The main public supply of milk in the city at that time came from the cows kept in the brewery and distillery stables on Long Island. In those days, also, truckmen in the city kept a cow or two in their stables, which were fed on brewery and distillery refuse. There were, to be sure, farmers on Long Island and in Westchester County who supplied certain families and hotels with milk, but the most of the supply came from the swill milk dairies. So the fresh and pure milk of the Orange County farms was a revelation to Contractor Selleck, and he conceived the idea of carrying milk from this region to New York by means of the railroad, then soon to be opened between Goshen and Piermont, from which latter point communication was to be extended to New York by boats on the Hudson River.

The railroad was thus opened in September, 1841, and Selleck was appointed station agent at Chester. He talked up his idea with the farmers hereabout, and urged its importance upon them, but Orange County farmers were then manufacturing a famous brand of butter from their milk, and regarded the notion of shipping milk by rail and boat fifty or sixty miles to market as wild in the extreme. At last, however, Selleck succeeded in convincing Philo Gregory, who was in business in New York, but lived in Chester, that the scheme might be practical, and Gregory agreed to undertake the shipment of milk to New York on condition that Selleck would provide a depot for it and introduce the milk to consumers. Selleck opened the depot at 193 Reade Street.

The exact date of the initial shipment of milk to Selleck is not known, but it was early in the Spring of 1842, and was made from Chester. There were 240 quarts of it, and it was forwarded in churns. Selleck had distributed printed circulars about the city announcing that on a certain day he would have for sale at his depot milk fresh from the heart of the Orange County dairy country. The milk arrived at its destination in good condition, the weather being cool, and the result was as set forth in the above quotation from the old Orange County newspaper.

The demand for the milk in the city was more than Gregory could supply to Selleck, and it was not long before the farmers generally began shipping their milk to New York instead of making butter, and the present enormous business of milk transportation by rail was begun.

There were no trains or boats on the Erie on Sunday when the shipping of milk began. In fact, there was but one passenger train and a freight train on the road on week days.

When Mr. Selleck began his agitation for a Sunday train it met with great opposition, particularly from the ministers and their congregations. Special meetings were held at Goshen, Chester, and other milk-shipping centres, where prayerful protest was made against such an ungodly innovation as a railroad train on Sunday, and at which church members who were milk shippers were threatened with dismissal from church communion if they should acquiesce in the demands of the New York milk consumers, in case the railroad company should so far defy the religious sentiment as to place a train at their disposal on Sunday, and ship their milk on that day.

The question remained in heated discussion from the Spring of 1843 until August of that year, when New York City had begun to boycott Orange County milk to such an extent, although to its own inconvenience and discomfort, that the railroad company, while not announcing the fact officially, notified its two conductors that, beginning with the first Sunday in August, the train carrying the milk must be run Sunday evenings. The railroad had then got as far as Middletown. On no railroad in the country had any train been regularly run on Sunday up to that time.

The clergymen and church people denounced this one as something too awful to contemplate, and one worthy Goshen divine declared from his pulpit that "the curse of God would surely fall upon all concerned in it or who patronized it. All manner of dire misfortune was prophesied in behalf of the railroad company as a judgment upon it for its impious act. It looked very much from the start that these prophecies were to be fulfilled, for on the very first trip of that original Sunday train the locomotive was thrown from the track near Sloatsburg by a misplaced plank at a highway crossing, and it plunged into a pond at the side of the track, dragging with it the two cars carrying the milk, and all were submerged.

No lives were lost, but the locomotive and the cars lay sunk in the pond twenty-four hours before they could be removed, and the first Sunday shipment of milk to New York never reached its destination. The Sunday train was persisted in, however. A great many farmers who could not at first reconcile their religious convictions with doing business on Sunday refused to ship their milk for a time, but as they saw a good thing passing along without their getting a share of it, and as Selleck at last notified them that if they could not ship milk on Sunday they need not ship any of the rest of their milk, these farmers compromised with their consciences in some way and became Sunday shippers just like their worldly minded neighbors.

They were promptly denied church relations with their churches, and as familiarity with the Sunday train gradually seemed to take its "curse" off, the opposition to it relaxed, and it at last ceased to offend the Church element, and all the excommunicated farmers were finally taken back into the fold.

Selleck, having established many milk depots in New York as branches of the pioneer depot in Reade Street, in 1844 sold his business to the Orange County Milk Association, which controls largely the sale of milk in New York to this day. The original shipment of 240 quarts of Orange County milk, for which the railroad company received $1.20 as freight charges, has grown to a daily consignment, over the Erie alone, of nearly 300,000 quarts, from which the railroad company receives not less than $1,000 a day.

Thaddeus Selleck's idea has resulted in the building of five railroads in Orange County, at a cost of $4,000,000, to meet the demands of the milk traffic alone, and has returned to the county a revenue of not less than $60,000,000. And from his idea the vast railroad traffic in milk the country over has grown.

YOUNG WOMEN'S MIDDAY RESORT.

Down-Town Clerks Gather in Trinity Churchyard for Brief Recreation.

Trinity churchyard, that garden spot in the midst of New York's financial centre, is a favorite place during the luncheon hour these warm days for the young business women who are employed in the near-by office buildings. Released for an hour from typewriting machines and ledgers they partake of hasty and often indigestible meals, and for the balance of the time many of them can be found seated in the shady spots in the old burying ground.

Although the roar of Broadway and the rumble of elevated trains is on either side of the yard, yet there seems to be a feeling of rest there which serves to relieve the mind of the cares of the busy world, and the young women who gather in the cemetery for a midday diversion seem to have found that out, although a stroll among them the other day revealed that in the main the subjects of conversation did not differ from those which are to be heard in almost any feminine gathering, the prevailing styles in gowns and bonnets occupying the chief attention of the fair talkers.

Now and then a man enters the yard, but he is made to feel that he is an intruder and has no right there. That is, he feels that way if he pays any attention to the more or less scornful glances with which he is greeted by the young women, who appear to be possessed of the idea that theirs is an exclusive right to the yard during the noontime

HAVANA IN THE SUMMER

The Residents Do Not Need Any Sympathy from the North.

It Has Been Cool in the City and the Resorts in the Suburbs Are Well Patronized.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 7.—We are now in midsummer, and, although we are told that the worst month is yet to come, that September is a time of heat and storms, we do not look forward to it with dread, for, so far, no one has suffered with heat. We are assured by Cubans that this is the warmest Summer Cuba has had "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant." If so, then Cuba deserves a high place among Summer resorts. While those in the United States are pitying us for having to spend the heated months here, we, in our tropical houses, with cool, tiled floors, high ceilings, and large doors and windows, through which the breeze sweeps during the day as well as night, are pitying them, and wishing that those doomed to remain in the States during the Summer, especially if they are crowded in hotels at Summer resorts, could join us here. A sunstroke is never heard of, and it is with surprise that the majority of Cubans learn that in our country many persons die from the heat.

It rains, or threatens to do so, almost every afternoon, and if one plans any outdoor affair, successful execution of which depends on clear skies, he invariably adds, "if it does not rain." Strange as it may seem in a country where one-half of every year is called "the rainy season," the people are much afraid of going out in the rain, and a passing shower prevents them from keeping engagements.

Where there is as much rain as there is here—almost eight feet a year—it would seem natural for the women to have appropriate clothing for disagreeable days, but they have not. I have never seen but one or two of them wearing rainy day skirts, and I am sure that the costume is not in favor here. They go out in rain and mud—if they have to do so—with the trailing skirts, which the modern American woman discarded some time ago.

Havana is far from being deserted by its fashionable people, although a great many of them have gone to Summer resorts in the States, to the Paris Exposition, or to travel elsewhere abroad. We are told on every side that there is very little wealth among the Cubans, but the fact that so many can spend their Summers abroad does not go to prove this. Other Cubans who have not left the island have moved to their Summer homes in the suburbs—principally in Quemados, where Gen. Lee's headquarters are and where there has been so much yellow fever this year. To Cubans the presence of this fever, so much dreaded by Americans, has no terrors, as they well know that the chances of their taking it are very slight.

Other Cubans spend the warm months at the Playa de Marianoa. At this point there is a cove which has a sandy beach, one of the very few about Havana. Here there is surf bathing, and the scene presented when the bathers are in the water and scattered about the beach is not very different from that at our own bathing beaches. Occasionally sharks wander into this cove, but generally speaking, it is safe from this danger, which threatens those reckless enough to attempt bathing in the open sea about Havana.

The Playa of Marianoa is really that of Quemados also, for these two towns are built together, and it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins. At the clubhouse at the Playa there are matinées on two Sundays afternoons of the month, when the younger members of Havana society dance for several hours. Winter and Summer the Cubans dance, the only difference being that the ballroom is transferred to the suburbs during the Summer. These matinées are the chief event of the Cuban social world. A few Americans attend them, but the great majority of guests are Cubans. At other times, sometimes on Sunday afternoons, often on Saturday nights, there are balls in the Vedado Club. This clubhouse can be almost converted into a pavilion, for on almost every side doors and windows can be thrown open to make it so.

The weekly hops at Columbia Barracks during the past Winter were one of the chief features of the social life of the American colony. Cubans attended very few of them. In the Spring, however, when the American ladies began to return to the States, Cuban ladies began to go to them, and at the last ones given the list of guests included many names familiar to Cuban society. The probability is that very few hops will be given there during the remainder of the Summer. There have only been a few during the past few months, on account of the yellow fever fright at Quemados, a mile from the barracks. The barracks themselves seem almost deserted, and do not resemble the gay post of a few months ago. The deserted barracks and officers' quarters, with their tightly closed windows and doors, make one think of the abandoned army posts on the frontier, one of the dreariest of sights.

The Americans left here are not at a loss for means of entertainment. When they can think of nothing else to do, they have a moonlight picnic at Morro, Cabana, or Principe, and eat supper in one of these historic old castles. If they wish to spend a day or a long afternoon, they drive to Vento Springs, the source of the water supply of Havana. These springs are well up in the hills, seven or eight miles from the city, and are beautifully situated.

A favorite way of spending the long Sundays or evenings is in a sail on the Gulf in one of the numerous launches or sailboats, owned by individuals or by the Government. If it is an all-day ride, there is a picnic dinner, either on board or at some point on land a number of miles from town. If in the evening there is a light luncheon on board perhaps, or it may be that the party waits until it comes on shore, and then goes to the "Dos Hermanos" for a late supper. This restaurant has a tank in which there are live fish, and through the glass sides the customer indicates to an attendant the fish he wishes cooked. It is a favorite place for "after-the-theatre" suppers.

If the sail is at night, the boat is very apt to be overtaken by one of the launches in the Revenue Service, and asked to give evidence that there are no contraband goods on board. These launches do police duty about the entrance to the harbor, and glide over the waters quietly and without lights. Very few evenings pass that there are not several sailing parties out.

Altogether, Havana in Summer is not an unpleasant place to be, and almost all Americans here agree that it would be hard to find a spot, even in our own United States, where a more comfortable Summer could be passed.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

COLORED BOY SHOT IN THE HEAD.

Wound from Friend's Pistol Fatal—Said to Have Been an Accident.

Henry Young, an eighteen-year-old colored boy, employed as a night watchman by Mendel & Son, scrap-iron dealers at 608 and 610 West Twenty-fifth Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Cussick of the West Twentieth Street Station, charged with the murder of Frank Davis, a colored boy about eighteen years old. He was held without bail for examination to-morrow.

Young and William Thomas, another colored boy, were night watchmen together. They slept in a shanty in the rear. With them lived Frank Davis, the murdered boy. Young and Thomas yesterday morning were fixing a heavy gate that had been broken down, Davis was a spectator, and in some way a bullet entered the back of the head by Young. It fell to the ground, unconscious, and a large crowd gathered. Policeman Cussick called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, where Davis died a few minutes later. Both Young and Thomas were arrested, the latter being wanted as a witness.

Young declared that the shooting was accidental. He said he took his revolver out of his pocket, fearing it would be accidentally discharged. He made some remark to Thomas, who told Davis that he should not make such remarks, and at that time Young's revolver went off, the bullet hitting Davis.

Mr. Mendel, the employer of the two boys, said he had purchased the revolver for Young, as he thought he needed it for protection against tramps and burglars. He spoke highly of the two lads.

Young was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed. Thomas was in court as a witness, but was not detained.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door at all places reached by the express companies, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at the Railroad Station if you live beyond the limits of the express companies.
Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

Thousands of Yards of Carpets.

Our Great Semi-Annual Opening.

The Best Price Concessions Ever Given.

"Nations grow, men advance, peoples move forward," and so the progress of this store. The most careful people have already learned to watch for our "twice-a-year" carpet and rug happenings. The present sale is really without a precedent in value-giving advantages. Your knowledge of our great achievements in the past will enable you to emphasize by contrast its enlarged force and benefits. Our preparations have been ceaseless and most effective, the immense growth of our business the past year brought with it even greater and more incomparable purchasing influence; our increased knowledge of your needs will simplify your choosing. But, at best, our telling of this great sale must be but a broken narrative.

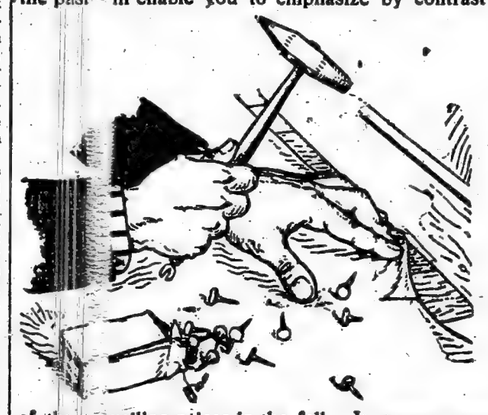

What Does It Mean to You?

It means a convenient time to purchase and be first to arrange for fall and winter before the rush of the season.

It means time to look around and get reliable information of the market.

It means first to see new carpets, new colors, new designs, new ideas for fall and winter.

It means

Buying at a Half and a Third.

of the prevailing prices in the fall. It means a saving on every room you carpet of from $15.00 up to perhaps $100.00.

It means no worry about disposition of goods you purchase, for we will hold carpets for you if you don't want them laid at once.

It means easy choosing, for our department is better arranged than ever—large, light, pleasant and convenient.

It means one of those opportunities that can only happen through the largest and most comprehensive merchandising methods.

19c. for 25c. Reversible Stair Carpets.
29c. for 39c. Extra Heavy Ingrain.
39c. for 50c. Extra Super Ingrain.
39c. and 50c. for 65c. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels.
73c. yard for $1.10 Wilton Velvets.
77c. and 98c. for $1.10 and $1.35 Smith's Axminsters.
89c. for $1.25 and $1.35 Body Brussels.
$1.07, $1.17, $1.29 for $1.50 to $1.75 Bigelow Savonnierie Axminsters.
$1.13 yard for $1.50 extra quality Wilton Velvets.
$1.59 yard for $2.00 and $2.75 Royal Wiltons.
500 Carpets in popular sizes at Half Prices.
12½c. yard for 25c. Japanese and Chinese Mattings.
15c. for 30c. Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings.
17½c. for 35c. Japanese Cotton Warp and Extra Heavy Jointless Chinese Mattings.

And the Rugs Included, too.

Extra heavy Axminster Rugs, 3x6 feet, $4.75, instead of $5.50.
Woven reversible Smyrna Rugs, rich Oriental designs.
1 ft. 9 in. x 3 ft. 6, $1.10 instead of $1.45
2 " 2 " 4 " 2, 1.29 " 1.50
3 " 6 " 4 " 8, 1.57 " 1.90
2 " 0 " 5 " 7, 2.29 " 2.75
9 " 0 " 12" 0, 14.95 " 22.50

The well-known Smith's Axminster Rugs:
6.0x 9.0, $11.50 instead of $16.75
8.3x10.6, 16.35 " 19.75
9.0x12.0, 18.95 " 22.95
12.0x15.0, 28.75 " 35.00
Rangpur Reversible Jute Smyrna Rugs in effects of twice their price, to-morrow.
6.0x9.0, $4.95 instead of $6.75.
7.6x10.6, 7.45 instead of 9.50
9.0x12.0, 9.95 " 13.50
Best quality Royal Wiltons, 9x12 feet, $28.75 instead of $35.00.
Orientals, one bale, 100 Rugs.
Extra heavy silk Kazaks and Guenjies, about 4x8 feet, $18.75.
Any one in this lot worth from $25.00 to $30.00.

Cheapest Curtains Ever Offered.

A sale that will dominate anything ever done, in fact, the cheapest lot of Lace Curtains ever offered in America.

5,000 Pairs of Nottinghams,

the entire surplus stock of the largest makers—a few of them slightly imperfect, no real hurt and hard to discover except by an expert. It was because of the imperfect ones that we got the whole lot at the most extraordinary prices ever known. There are one to six pairs of a kind. The prices are almost audacious. Think of 29c. a pair for Lace Curtains, to say nothing of the other prices.

First Lot at 29c. a Pair. Third Lot at 79c. a Pair.
Second Lot at 49c. a Pair. Fourth Lot at 98c. a Pair.
Fifth Lot at $1.50 a Pair.

Then, in addition, there are 400 single Curtains that are just the thing for narrow windows or for sashes, and the price is only 15c. and 25c. a curtain.

DIED ON THE SIDEWALK.

William Hagey Loses His Life After a Day's Work.

William Hagey, a construction boss employed by Slaughton & Co. on their contract job in West Forty-second Street, died early yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of 1,731 Second Avenue. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon found last evening that death was due to a fracture of the neck and cerebral hemorrhage due to a fall or a blow. Peter Huthman, a helper in J. W. O'Reilly's undertaker's shop, 1,729 Second Avenue, held as a suspect in the East Eighty-sixth Street Station House.

Hagey has always been employed on railroad work and had an excellent reputation. He was paid off twice a month, and on each occasion "until he was good-natured," as his wife stated it. But he always brought a liberal share of his wages home and was not quarrelsome. He was a little "overtaken" Thursday night, but Friday morning when he started for work, he was sober, and bade his wife and daughter an affectionate good-bye. He worked all day, and on leaving his section went to have a beer with companions. He had then $2. At 2 A. M. yesterday he was seen staggering in Second Avenue between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets. Stories that he became involved in a dispute and that he shouted "Oh, Joe!" and "Oh, John!" before being knocked down were not substantiated.

It is reasonably certain, however, that he fell heavily in front of 1,731 Second Avenue. Huthman, who lives at 1,727 Second Avenue, says he was getting some air, and ran to Hagey, who was unknown to him, and with the assistance of a stranger put him on a chair. An ambulance surgeon said that Hagey was dead. Policeman Dryfuss, Peters's command arrested Huthman, but better warrant than gossip that he had said that the dead man had had a "row" and his deal." Huthman is peaceable, and his employer vouches for him. He was remanded by City Magistrate Zeller until to-morrow.

When Hagey's clothes were searched 1 cent was all that was left of the money he had when he started on his convivial round. The autopsy found no external evidence of violence.

NEW TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER.

The Bailey to be Taken on Trial Trip August 25.

A trial trip will be given the new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, built for the United States Navy by the Gas Engine and Power Company at Morris Heights, N. Y., on Aug. 25. It is expected that the new boat will attain a speed of at least 33 knots an hour. The Bailey is the first vessel of her type to be built in the vicinity of New York, and is one of three torpedo boat destroyers for which provision was made by Congress about three years ago. The sum appropriated for each boat was $250,000.

In advertising for bids the Navy Department stipulated that a speed of 30 knots per hour would be exacted in the official trial trip. The details of the design were left to the discretion of the builders, and the principal features are as follows:

Length, 205 feet; beam, 19 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches; displacement on trial trip, 235 tons; displacement when in commission, 285 tons.

The armament will be a powerful one for a boat of this size. It embraces four six-pounder rapid-fire guns and two eighteen-inch torpedo discharge tubes. The latter are for Whitehead torpedoes. The six-pounder guns are mounted two on the main deck—one on each side amidships—and two on platforms supported by the conning towers. The deck guns have an arc of fire from abaft on the bow to right astern. The guns on top of the conning towers have an almost all-around fire.

By far the most interseting feature of the Bailey is her motive power. The Bailey is supplied with engines capable of developing 5,000 horse power. This power is more than one-half the power employed on the Cunard steamer Umbria. The latter is a vessel of some 8,000 tons displacement, while the Bailey when on her trial trip will displace but 235 tons. The Bailey's engines are of the four-cylinder triple-expansion type. The diameters in inches for the high, intermediate, and low pressure cylinders, respectively, are 20, 30½, and 32; the common stroke is eighteen inches.

The development of 5,000 horse power is expected when the engines are making about 400 revolutions per minute. Steam will be furnished by four Seabury water tube boilers, each of which is equipped with two furnaces. The working pressure will be 250 pounds to the square inch. As arranged, there are two fire rooms. Each boiler will have its own funnel, making four in all.

In the crew space forward there are folding berths for thirty-three men. Of this number, eight are for machinists. The officers' bunks are Pullman car berths, fitted into the sides of the boat aft in the wardroom.

The Bailey, like the Dupont and Porter, will be able to engage with battleships after the fashion of torpedo boats. When thus engaged she will have recourse to her torpedo tubes. However, the principal duty of the new craft will be to drive off and annihilate with gun fire the torpedo boat tormentors of battleships and cruisers. Speed alone will enable the Bailey to do this, and this speed she is expected, by reason of her size, to maintain in a high sea. She is essentially a sea-going vessel, her bunker capacity being sufficient to enable her to steam at least 3,000 knots at an economical speed.

TWO GIRLS FALL TO DEATH.

One Rolls Off a Fire Escape, the Other Drops from Window.

Margaret Fleming, thirteen years old, of 333 West Fifty-seventh Street, was killed by a fall from the fire escape at the rear of the fourth floor of her home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The girl, because of the heat, was sleeping on the fire escape, when she rolled through the opening, falling to the yard. Her parents were awakened by the fall, and called an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Clark took the child to Bellevue Hospital, but she died just as she was entering the gate.

Annie Pillentrend, six years old, of 554 West Fiftieth Street, fell from a third-story window yesterday, and was injured so seriously that she died a short time later at Roosevelt Hospital, where she had been taken.

Girl Falls Three Stories.

Mary Trainor, twelve years old, fell from the third-story window in the rear of 24 North Washington Square yesterday morning, and was seriously injured. She may die. Mary, who lives at Laurel Hill, L. I., was visiting her aunt, Mary Trainor, the housekeeper for John H. Davis, a banker, at that address. She got up about 1:30 o'clock, and fell out of the window. An ambulance was called from St. Vincent's Hospital. It was found at the hospital that she had a deep scalp wound, a fractured arm, and severe internal injuries.

Woman Charged with Poisoning.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 11.—Meyer Shapero, a tailor, 75 King Street East, and Fanny Hilpert, a Russian, were arrested last night on a charge of murdering Morris Goldstein, who conducted a second-hand store on Queen Street, West. The woman lived with Goldstein as his wife, while Shapero was a boarder in the house. At noon yesterday Goldstein was found dead on the floor of his store, and when a doctor was summoned he found that he had died from carbolic acid poisoning. The police allege that the woman administered the poison to Goldstein to get rid of him.

SAILED ON THE CAMPANIA.

Governor of British Honduras Among the Liner's Passengers.

Sir David Wilson, Governor of British Honduras, sailed on the Campania yesterday. He is going to London to try to interest English capitalists in building railroads in Honduras. Other passengers on the vessel were H. Roper Barrett, the English tennis player; the Baroness de Longueuil, Judge William A. Vincent, Leopold Wormser, Major A. Mc

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; light east to south winds.

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BIG STORM KILLS DEADLY HEAT WAVE

Relief Comes at the Price of Human Life.

WIND VELOCITY, 76 MILES

Death by Lightning and in Other Forms Follows.

Tree Shelter Nearly Proves Fatal to Seven Children — Queens Borough Suffers — Panic Among Excursionists — Yachts and Other Craft in Peril—Squall Causes Tragic Drownings — Alarm in the City—Deaths and Prostrations.

A break came yesterday in the record-breaking heat wave that had been smothering New York with its blighting breath for six days and nights. The break came with a suddenness almost unprecedented in the records and recollections of men who spend their lives in studying the mysterious workings of the elements. It came with the rush of a hurricane out of the northwest that swept across the city and its environs at the rate of 76 miles an hour, carrying before it a pall of dust, for a time enveloping everything in semi-darkness.

Following quickly in the wake of the swirling cloud of débris swept from the parched streets came a flying column of storm clouds, their approach heralded by volleys of thunder, and their advance guard illumined by vivid streaks of lightning. The wind tore loose bricks and tiles from housetops, gathered a great harvest of signs and light woodwork and scattered its sweepings, along the streets. It smashed windows by slamming the shutters, stripped banners and awnings from their fastenings and flinging them high in the air dropped them in far distant points.

STORM BRINGS DEATH.

In some of the districts contiguous to Manhattan the fury of the storm was even greater. Trees were uprooted, houses and barns were blown down, and many people were injured. The havoc wrought by the lightning was more disastrous than that by the wind, several persons losing their lives. In Queens there were a number of fatalities and the damage wrought was great. Two adults and seven children were more or less injured by lightning in the Bronx.

Trains and trolley cars were delayed on almost every line in the vicinity of the city, and in many instances there was panic among the passengers. At the near-by seaside resorts the damage was severe among the flimsy structures, and there were dangerous rushes of excursionists to places of shelter. At North Beach there was a panic among terror-stricken women and children. Excursion steamboats in the river, crowded with passengers seeking relief from the heat, were driven swiftly downstream, or, if inbound, reached their piers with great effort and could not dock until the wind subsided.

In New Jersey towns near by the storm was especially severe, and much damage was done. Several persons were struck by lightning, and in one instance the victim was killed.

The first squall struck and capsized a sloop in which were a father, son, and daughter. The father and daughter were lost, the young man striving vainly to save them.

RELIEF HAD COME.

In the city itself the passengers on elevated and surface cars, the pedestrians in the streets, and even the inmates of houses, were terrified by the violence of the storm. But the wind spent itself, and then came torrents of refreshing rain. The long, desolating period of heat was ended, for a time at least.

Within eight minutes the mercury fell from 95 degrees, the highest temperature registered on Aug. 12 in thirty years, to 70 degrees, a drop of 5 degrees, or about 4 degrees a minute. The almost instantaneous shifting of the wind from southwest to northwest at the beginning of the storm, its sudden acceleration from a puny zephyr to a howling gale, and the mercurial panic were, according to Weather Forecaster Emery, the most remarkable in his records.

At the time of the sudden onslaught of wind and rain the temperature was bounding upward at a rate which, in the opinion of the weather forecaster, would have taken it far beyond any figures so far recorded this year and bidding fair to break all heat records in this city. At 1:37 o'clock in the afternoon the official thermometer reached 95 degrees, or one-tenth of a degree lower than the highest point of the day before, which broke the year's record.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The maximum temperature on the immediately preceding hot days had been reached between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and, taking this fact as a basis for his calculations, the weather man figured that had the temperature received a fair field for two hours more the silvery column would have ascended to fully 98 degrees, if not higher. It is believed now that the terrible affliction of heat that has caused ever-increasing misery, prostration, and death has spent its force.

And relief came just in time. Saturday night had been the hottest of the season, with an average temperature from sunset to sunrise of 80 degrees. At midnight Saturday night the thermometer in the Weather Bureau, far up above the houses where the people live, registered 82 degrees. Down below in the streets the thermometers showed a much higher reading, and the thousands of wide-open bedroom windows yawned vainly for a passing breeze. Even during the midnight hours the ambulances were rumbling on the streets, and a number of heat victims were taken from their beds. The official temperature at 1 A. M. was the same as that at midnight—82 degrees. At 2 o'clock it had, from some unknown cause, dropped a degree, and continued to go downward to 70 degrees, which was reached at 6 o'clock.

PUNY BREEZE FRUITLESS.

At long intervals a puny breeze floated in from the northwest, but its fleeting breath was only tantalizing to the people tossing sleeplessly on their pillows. With the rising of the sun in a cloudless sky the tortures of another season of daylight began with the mercury steadily climbing. The figure at 9 o'clock was 82, and within the next hour there was a rise of 5 degrees.

Long before that hour the rush from the city by every excursion boat and train running to supposed cooler places than Manhattan had begun. As early as 7 o'clock the great hegira was in full swing. Most of those who could do so had left the city Saturday, but there yet remained a vast army of people to whom Sunday is the only day of rest. The great east side sent out its throngs of humanity, exhausted by days of toil in steaming factory rooms and nights spent on fire-escapes, on housetops, and on streets and piers. All who had 10 cents joined in the rush to the trolley cars and excursion boat piers.

RUSH OF EXCURSIONISTS.

The transportation companies had put forth every available means at their command to handle the rush, but with all these preparations there were many long waits and many exciting scuffles and jams at different points of embarkation. There was a large crowd at the little dock at Battery Park as early as 6:30 A. M. They crowded the first boat for the Fishing Banks, which left at 6:40. Six other boats left for the Fishing Banks at intervals later, and all were crowded to their fullest capacity.

Boats for Rockaway, Midland Beach, and South Beach leave the same dock, and by 10 o'clock it was necessary to take unusual precautions for the safety of would-be passengers, and extra police were called into service. Old employes there said they had never seen so large a crowd before. Several early boats returning from Midland Beach and South Beach found such crowds waiting on the dock and in the park to take them that the few passengers on board who wanted to get off were unable to push their way through. In several cases the gates for the Rockaway boats had to be shut before all the intending passengers were on board.

IRON STEAMBOATS' CROWDS.

Similar conditions prevailed at most of the other excursion docks and piers. At Pier 1, where the iron steamboats leave for Coney Island and Rockaway, the largest morning's business of the year, if not of any year, was done. The dock mate said that 14,650 passengers had gone aboard the steamboats there before noon. The Staten Island ferries did what was said to be their largest Sunday morning business. The Glen Island boats were scarcely able to accommodate the throngs that surged about their dock.

Probably the greatest crowd assembled in any part of the city, however, was at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge. Throughout the forenoon there were scenes of indescribable confusion about the outgoing trolley and bridge cars bound for Coney Island and the other Long Island seaside resorts. A large extra force of bridge policemen was on hand to keep order, but at times the throngs broke out of all semblance of order and small-sized riots came in quick succession. Hats were broken, clothing was torn, and women and children were jammed and bruised in the fights to get aboard the cars, which were filled far beyond the limit set by the companies. Had the storm not interposed in the early afternoon and sent many thousands back to their homes, the police say they are satisfied that there might have been very serious trouble at the bridge.

IN THE CITY PARKS.

Even in the early morning the many thousands of unfortunates who could not flee from the overheated city poured out of the houses in the crowded districts and scattered in the parks and squares and on the water fronts, seeking for some spot where relief might be found. Central Park was overrun by a silent sweltering crowd, but its parched foliage and withered grass were but little better than the delusive shade of the protected side of a street. There was but little more relief along the river front, for no refreshing breeze was loitering there.

There still remained the water, however, and about every pier along both sides of each river for miles were untold hundreds of bathers. If the police tried to prevent this their efforts were useless. On the East River and the shores of the sound as far up as Glen Island the waters were alive with human beings.

The temperature kept soaring upward until at noon it registered 91 degrees, and the sickly humid breeze that scarcely caused the flutter of a leaf in the drooping trees had swung gradually around to the southwest, whence it has come during all the hottest periods of the past week. People were giving up the struggle all over the city, and were being picked up here and there and borne away in ambulances.

HOSPITAL PREPARATIONS.

Every hospital in the city had constantly prepared big vats filled with cracked ice for the immersion of heat patients, and white-jacketed surgeons worked about these vats all the forenoon.

Among the comparatively few horses employed on the streets, there was great mortality, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had in use all its ambulances.

By 1 o'clock the silvery acrobat in the official thermometer had climbed to the 92 mark. Thirty-seven minutes later three degrees had been added to the record, and Forecaster Emery, who is not usually at his office on Sunday, went there to note the breaking of heat records.

Then came a change as sudden as if some unseen hand had shifted a giant lever. The wind swung around from the southwest to the northwest. There was a boom of distant thunder, and from over the hills of New Jersey there came a great yellow mountain of dust that shut out the whole western sky. It rolled over the North River, and in an instant it had crossed the river and, breaking on the west side of Manhattan, spread itself over the streets with a hissing sound, enveloping the houses like thick smoke.

RAN FOR THEIR LIVES.

For a few moments it was impossible to see the length of a block. Women pedestrians were forced to run for their very lives into sheltering doorways and in some instances it was difficult for men to keep their feet in the blinding whirl of dust. West-bound cross-town cars were forced to come to a standstill because the motormen and drivers could not see ahead. Then there was increased darkness, and the storm was at its height.

Accidents more or less serious were happening all over the city. The flagpole of the Fifteenth Precinct Station House was struck by lightning and torn to splinters. The immense Bryan and Stevenson banner which hung over One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street from the window of the Kanawha Club met the storm and became its property. The portrait of Mr. Stevenson was ripped from the netting and carried northward over the Harlem River. The large eagle was torn from its moorings simultaneously and flapped exultingly over a high building near by.

Lightning struck a giant elm tree in East River Park and ripped a silver twenty feet long and a foot wide from it. There is a tradition that Washington stood under this tree directing his men to throw up fortifications around Harlem Hook in Revolutionary days. Under the same tree Washington Irving used to sit and plan his stories.

SHOCKED IN BRIDGE CAR.

Alma Purcell, twenty years old, of 99 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, received a shock while coming over the Brooklyn Bridge in a trolley car during the storm. The passengers told of a deafening crash, and a flash, and then of seeing Miss Purcell sink forward in her seat. The young woman was taken from the car at the end of the bridge and an ambulance surgeon said she probably swooned from fright as there were no marks about her. She was taken home.

The temperature went to 69 degrees at 3 o'clock. It rallied, however, and went back up to 70 degrees at 5 o'clock, but could not hold its position, dropping to 74 at 6 o'clock, while a vigorous breeze swept a refreshing drizzle of rain through the streets.

The great heat of the past week has exacted a heavy toll in lives from the city's population. Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroner's Office said last night that not less than 125 deaths had been caused by the heat during that time.

DEATHS.

The record of deaths and prostrations for yesterday is as follows:

BINE, MORRIS, forty years old, at his home, at 22d Seventh Street.

BOLAND, MARGARET, forty-five years old, of 240 East Eighty-fifth Street; stricken at the corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

BROWN, WILHELM, fifty-five years old, of 5 First Avenue, at his home.

CARCIRO, ISAAC, twenty-three years old, of 95 Rutgers Street; in the Presbyterian Hospital.

ANDERSON, Mrs. ANNIE, fifty years; died at her home, 423 Park Avenue, Brooklyn.

COOGAN, TERENCE, forty-two years old, of 410 East Twentieth Street.

CONNOR, JOHN twenty-two years; 100 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

COOPER, HENRY, forty years, an insurance agent, of 1,557 Lexington Avenue; Harlem Hospital.

CORBETT, WILLIAM, forty-three years; 230 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

DUNNING, GEORGE, fifty-one years, 371 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

EARLY, JEREMIAH, one month, at 628 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

FARRELL, JOHN, forty-five years, of 1,838 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; at Seney Hospital.

FORSYTHE, JEREMIAH, twenty-nine years, a blacksmith's helper; was found dead in the shop where he was employed at Wyckoff Avenue and Worth Street, Brooklyn.

BRANDENBERG, WILLIAM, twenty-nine years, a messenger, of 2,244 Fifth Avenue; died in Harlem Hospital.

GIBBONS, JOHN, forty years, at his home, 303 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

HAYES, THOMAS, thirty years old, of 844 Eleventh Avenue, at his home.

KELLY, THOMAS, sixty-five years old, of 41 Bowery; died at that place.

KEARNS, EDWARD, thirty years, at 186 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

KANE, FREDERICK, forty years, 1,557 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

LYONS, PATRICK, forty-five years old, of 75 Gouverneur Street, at his home.

McCARTHY, JOHN, forty years old, of 799 Washington Street, at his home.

MORLEY, GEORGE, age unknown, 1,683 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; died in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn.

MOONEY, MICHAEL, thirty-five years old, of 488 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, at his home.

MORIARTY, BRIDGET, forty-five years old, homeless; died suddenly in the saloon at 9 Bowery.

O'HALLORAN, JOHN, twenty-six years old, 256 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

PRAYER, JOHN, thirty-five years old, of 91 Avenue D, found dead on the roof of the Raines law hotel at that place.

PILLSKY, POLESTEL, two years old, 34 McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

REARDON, JAMES, forty years, at his home, 70 Diamond Street, Brooklyn.

SHANNON, JOHN J., six months old, at the home of his parents, 420 West Seventeenth Street.

SCOTT, —, 7 St. Mark's Place; died in New York Hospital.

WILSON, —, (child,) 717 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

WESTLAND, SIMON, thirty-eight years, of 1,773 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; at St. Mary's Hospital.

ZANINSKY, —, (child,) 183 Greene Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

PROSTRATIONS.

BAER, GUSTAVE, forty-two years, 72 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; demented by heat and removed from home to Harlem Hospital.

BISCH, FRANK, forty-two years old, of 159 Chrystie Street, in front of 20 Delancey Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

GOTTSCHALL, Mrs. FANNIE, fifty-two years, of 1,626 Park Avenue; taken to Harlem Hospital prostrated and demented from the heat.

HEARN, MARY, twenty-two years old, of 245 West Twenty-fifth Street, in front of 370 Seventh Avenue; Roosevelt Hospital.

HOFFMAN, LEWIS, twenty-one years old, of 165 East Ninetieth Street, Manhattan; at Rockaway Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn; St. Mary's Hospital.

KELLY, Patrolman JOHN H., of the Central Park Squad, West Drive and Sixty-sixth Street.

LARKIN, MICHAEL, twenty-three years old, of 43 Jewell Street, Brooklyn; at Jewell Street and Nassau Avenue; Eastern District Hospital.

McCONNELL, ALEXANDER, forty-six years old, of 220 East Ninety-ninth Street, at 330 East Ninety-third Street; Presbyterian Hospital.

McCUE, MICHAEL, thirty-two years old, of 139 Dupont Street, Brooklyn; at Dupont Street and Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Catharine's Hospital.

McDONALD, HENRY, forty-four years old, of Orange, N. J.; in the Culver station, Coney Island; Kings County Hospital.

MURPHY, THOMAS, fifty years old; at 135 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn; Norwegian Hospital.

QUINN, ANDREW, thirty-five years old, of 1,187 First Avenue, at Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

ROWLAND, DANIEL, fifty-two years old, of 956 Amsterdam Avenue, in front of 208 Eighth Avenue; New York Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about forty years old, found unconscious at Broadway and Eighteenth Street; New York Hospital.

WESSEL, KATE, thirty years old, of 177 Clinton Street, overcome at her home; Bellevue Hospital.

WHITMAN, SELIG, patrolman, known as "Ajax, the Strong Man"; overcome at 211 Delancey Street while attending a fire; taken to his home.

UNKNOWN MAN, prisoner in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station for intoxication; to Bellevue Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, thirty-eight years old; fell before 2 Astor Place; St. Vincent's Hospital.

STORM IN THE HARBOR.

Passengers on Crowded Excursion Boats Frightened, but No Loss of Life Reported.

While yesterday afternoon's brief windstorm was chasing clouds of dust through the streets there was a great scurrying of boats on the rivers and in the harbor. Small and large craft made haste to find berths in shore, and hundreds of excursionists who were not used to the water thought the black sky above and the still blacker sea beneath augured their quick destruction.

Owing to the perfect weather of the forenoon the water was dotted with catboats and other little sailing craft from the Battery to the Narrows. When the squall came up, giving not a moment's warning and bringing with it an avalanche of cold air that felt as if it might have but recently arrived from the Arctic Ocean, the white sails of these little boats flew taut in the wind, and their owners sought shelter with all speed. That many of them were not swamped is a wonder, for the storm, according to numbers of boatmen around the Battery and the river fronts, was one of the most violent that ever came across the harbor.

MANY MINOR ACCIDENTS.

There were many accidents of more or less importance on the water, however. On the Battery landing 200 people stood waiting for an excursion boat when the storm arose. One of them, an old woman, fainted at the first peal of thunder, and a second, thinking her neighbor dead, also fainted. Ice and soda water from a fountain in the vicinity restored both of them.

The John Sylvester, a Midland Beach sidewheeler, was caught by the squall off Quarantine, and her 450 passengers were panic-stricken. So high were the waves that they swept over the boat's decks from stem to stern.

About the same number of people were out for a day's fishing on the steamboat Angler. The anchor had just been hauled in and all was ready for the homeward trip when the storm made its appearance. They were just ten miles south of Seabright at the time, and the Captain decided that the safest thing to do was to run before the wind. This was done successfully.

NEW HAVEN PEOPLE ALARMED.

On the steamboat Cepheus 1,900 New Haven people were on their way to Coney Island. The sudden change of weather caused such a panic among them that a landing was made at Pier 1 North River, and 700 of them left the boat, declaring that they would stay in the city until their more adventurous companions should return from the day's excursion. When the

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FIFTEEN KILLED AT A GRADE CROSSING

Train Crashes Into an Omnibus Containing 25 Persons.

ONLY THREE ESCAPED INJURY

Dead and Injured Residents of Slatington and Walnutport, Penn.—Had Attended a Funeral.

SLATINGTON, Penn., Aug. 12.—Fifteen persons were killed and seven seriously injured to-night in a grade-crossing accident three miles east of this city, when a passenger train on the Lehigh and New England Railroad crashed into an omnibus containing twenty-five persons. All the dead and injured were in the omnibus, and only three escaped uninjured. The victims of the disaster are all residents of Slatington and Walnutport.

The accident occurred about 5 o'clock. The omnibus, driven by a man named Peters, was returning to Slatington from a funeral which the occupants had been attending at Cherrysville. The coach belonged to Henry Bittner of Slatington, and the dead and injured were nearly all relatives of Sophia Schoeffer, at whose obsequies they had been present.

The train was a special, and consisted of an engine and one car. At the point at which the collision occurred there is a sharp curve in the road. The omnibus came along at a good rate of speed, the occupants unconscious of any impending danger. As the omnibus swung around the curve the engine came in sight. It was too late to stop either the omnibus or the train, and as the driver of the former whipped up the four horses to cross the track ahead of the train the cowcatcher of the locomotive crashed into the middle of the omnibus, and the occupants were thrown in all directions. The dead were killed outright. Physicians and a special train were sent for, and the injured were taken to South Bethlehem.

No watchman is employed where the accident occurred to warn teams or pedestrians, and those living in the vicinity state that it is impossible to hear an approaching train.

A peculiar feature of the accident was that the horses drawing the omnibus escaped unhurt.

WRECK ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Reported that Forty Persons Were Injured Near Iowa Station, La.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Lake Charles, La., says:

"The west-bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific Road due here at 5 P. M. was wrecked four miles east of this city, at Iowa Station, this evening. It is rumored that several persons were killed and many injured. The trucks of the engine left the track and the entire train was ditched except the sleeper.

"There is no telegraph office at Iowa Station and details are lacking. Arrangements have been made to bring the dead and injured to this city over the Kansas City, Watkins and Gulf Road, which crosses the Southern Pacific near Iowa Station. It is rumored that the list of injured will amount to forty."

THE NEW MINERS' UNION.

Reasons for Its Formation—Topics to be Discussed at the Miners' Convention in Hazleton To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 12.—The meeting of the United Mine Workers at Hazleton to-morrow, when delegates representing all the miners in the anthracite region will meet to decide if the union should fight the operators in their effort to obtain recognition, will have another subject to discuss. It is the defection of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company miners from the ranks of the union. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men are going to organize a union of their own, and their preliminary arrangements are already under way, despite the fact that most of them are members of the United Mine Workers.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men say that the United Mine Workers have been unable to obtain recognition, and that the organization is useless without it. The operators, they contend, have refused to recognize any but their own employes, and they mean to take advantage of this promise by organizing a union composed exclusively of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men. A union will be formed at each colliery, and all will be combined under one head. In this manner the officials will be enabled to discuss any grievances with a committee from the colliery where they exist. The men say, too, that they are organizing to prevent strikes, and not to encourage them.

Benjamin James, a member of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers' Association, who was the chief organizer in this region, in speaking on what subjects will come before the convention, said:

"I do not believe that the question of a general strike will come up for consideration. We in this region are opposed to strikes when it is possible to adjust the difficulties by arbitration. The question of the semi-monthly pay, however, will be discussed, as will the 'pluck-me-store' system. We believe that every man who earns a dollar should have the right to spend it as he pleases.

"The dockage system will also be discussed very thoroughly, and definite action taken. The present system is most unjust and obnoxious. Then the powder question, one of the biggest of the bunch, is to be talked over, and something done. We want to get a uniform rate, and a low one. The powder at its highest price costs no more than $1 a keg by the carload, and yet in the Wyoming, Lehigh, and Lackawanna regions the operators compel the miners to pay $2.75 a keg. In the Panther Creek Valley they pay $2.25, but the Philadelphia and Reading sells it for $1.50 a keg. The miner is being shamefully robbed by these high rates.

"We are also going to insist on a stricter observance of the mine laws, of which there are now many gross violations.

"Regarding recognition by the operators, the only objection they have advanced in the past for refusing to meet the officials of the United Mine Workers is that they are not employes of any company, and should not interfere. The miners, on the other hand, contend that the officials are their agents, authorized to present their claims, and secure an adjustment."

However sanguine Mr. James may be of conciliating the operators, there remains a perfect understanding between the operators that the union shall not be recognized, and that if the union fights, the operators will combine their resources and resist to the last.

Thrown from Carriage and May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, Aug. 12.—As a result of being thrown from his carriage on Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, yesterday afternoon, Joseph Gordon of 33 Main Street, this city, is lying at the point of death at the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair. The physicians at the hospital say that Mr. Gordon's skull is fractured and that his recovery is doubtful.

TORPEDO BOAT GOES DOWN

The Framee Sunk in Collision with Battleship Brennus.

Of Her Crew of 64 Officers and 56 Men 14 Were Saved—Accident Occurred at French Manoeuvres.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—During the manoeuvres of the French fleet off Cape St. Vincent last night a collision occurred between the first-class battleship Brennus, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Fournier, commander of the fleet, and the torpedo boat destroyer Framee.

The Framee sank immediately. The accident was due to the fact that the Framee turned to the right when ordered to the left.

Details thus far received are very meagre. Of the crew, consisting of four officers and fifty-six men, fourteen were saved.

The losses include three officers—Capt. Mauduit du Plessix, the Second Lieutenant, and the chief engineer.

Admiral Fournier, in a dispatch from Cadiz, says that at the time of the accident the Brennus was steaming ahead of the Framee on the left. The flagship and the torpedo boat destroyer were exchanging luminous signals, when the latter approached too near the Brennus.

The Captain of the Framee ordered his helmsman to steer twenty degrees to the left, while he increased speed. The man misunderstood or badly executed the order, steering to the right, which brought the destroyer under the ram of the Brennus and her frame was cut in twain.

The Framee, which was of 313 tons displacement, was a recent addition to the French Navy.

The battleship Brennus was built at Lorient, and was launched Oct. 17, 1891. She is a steel ship of 11,395 metric tons displacement, 361 feet in length, 67 feet beam, a draught of 26 feet 3 inches, and an indicated horse power of 14,000. She carries a complement of 696 officers and men, and cost approximately $4,500,000.

The torpedo boat destroyer Framee was built at Bordeaux. She was 185.9 feet in length, beam 19.8 feet, a draught of 9.11 feet, a displacement of 319 tons, and an indicated horsepower of 5,700. On her trial trip the maximum speed the Framee acquired was 26 knots. Her armament consisted of four 6-pounders and two torpedo tubes.

BIG FIRE AT ASBURY PARK.

Opera House and Five Cottages Destroyed—W. A. Brady's Scenery and Properties Lost.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—One of the most severe fires ever experienced here started this morning, and before it was out had destroyed the Park Opera House and five cottages. The loss, it is estimated, will amount to about $30,000 to residents of this place. Besides this the fire destroyed all the scenery and other properties of William A. Brady's "A Stranger in a Strange Land" Company. Lewis Morrison's "Faust" troupe, which was rehearsing in the Opera House, lost most of its effects.

The fire started by the explosion of an oil stove in the cottage of Harry Wallace, on Emery Street, between Bangs and Summerfield Avenues, and covered most of the block before it was mastered. It created great excitement, as it was feared the flames could not be confined to the block, and that they would spread beyond control. The entire Fire Department was called to the spot, and the firemen from Ocean Grove lent aid. Fortunately there was little wind blowing at the time, and by heroic work on the part of the firemen the flames were finally gotten under control.

The cottage of the Rev. Mr. Kidder was destroyed in the course of the fire, and so rapidly did it spread that there was not even time to save the valuable library which the cottage contained. The Gibson House and two cottages adjoining, all belonging to Thomas Gibson, went down before the tons of water poured into the fire succeeded in quenching the flames.

The scenery for the "Stranger in a Strange Land" reached the opera house last night, as did the entire lot of trunks of the members of the company. The play was to be put on to-morrow night. Nothing was saved.

The principal losses will fall on John Cassalle of Newark, owner of the Opera House, which was valued at about $17,000, and who had an insurance to the extent of $2,000.

Among the members of the "Faust" company were Charles Taylor and wife and George Trimble and wife. Frank Norman, a member of the "Stranger" company, lost $300 worth of effects. The upper part of the Opera House was tenanted by a number of poor families, and they barely escaped with their lives.

Founder James A. Bradley, who this morning worked as hard as any other fireman, has offered the use of Educational Hall to Manager Morris of the Opera House to fill the engagements he has made.

During the fire George Houghton, Milan Ross, and Charles Ward, members of the Fire Department, were severely injured.

It was by far the worst fire this city has ever seen, and but for the splendid work of the firemen would have been even more serious than it was.

EYRE-CRAGIN CANAL RIGHTS.

Report of Their Forfeiture — No Confirmation in Washington.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to The Times-Herald from Managua, Nicaragua, says the Eyre-Cragin syndicate's canal concession was forfeited to-day because of the non-payment of money due.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The State Department has no information whatever about the dispatch from Managua to the effect that the concession of the Eyre-Cragin syndicate has been forfeited. Its officials are unable either to affirm or deny the report.

The concessions to the Maritime Canal Company and the Eyre-Cragin syndicate were the only things which stood in the way of direct dealing between the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua about the Nicaragua Canal. The concession of the Maritime Canal Company was forfeited less than a fortnight ago. It was then doubted whether the Nicaraguan Government had taken this action because it wanted to open direct negotiations with the United States or was working in the interest of some other concession. The forfeiture of the Eyre-Cragin concession, should it turn out to be true, would seem to indicate that the Nicaraguan Government is anxious to deal directly with the United States.

The first announcement of the existence of an Eyre-Cragin syndicate was made on Oct. 27, 1898, when a dispatch from Managua stated that President Zelaya had granted to Edward Cragin, Edward Eyre, and Frank S. Warburn the right to build a trans-isthmian canal. The concession was to take effect on the expiration of the original concession to the Maritime Canal Company, which would be on Oct. 10, 1899. In the agreement of the new syndicate, of which W. R. Grace of this city was the real head, it was stipulated that the Nicaraguan Government should make no claim to any portion of the canal's profits within 199 years, and that after that period the Government should take half the net receipts. Meanwhile free importation of necessary building supplies was to be granted to the company.

Since the promulgation of the concession to the Eyre-Cragin syndicate there has been a continued rivalry between it and the Maritime Canal company. From statements made at various times by officials at Washington it has seemed that the United States Government has favorable to the latter corporation.

KRUEGER HELPING OUT BRYAN?

Pretoria Report Says He Is Contributing Over £500,000.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—John Stuart, Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post, sends the following to that paper:

"The Boers say that President Krüger is contributing to the election expenses of Mr. Bryan between half and three-quarters of a million sterling.

"They also say that Webster Davis, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Interior of the United States, has received £25,000 toward the expenses of the American campaign."

BATHED HER LEGS IN INK.

Instead of Relieving Scalds It Sets Up Blood Poisoning and the Victim May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 12.—Mrs. Frank Pollock of this city was severely scalded on Friday night by a tub of boiling water falling over her legs, and one of a group of sympathizing neighbors suggested that ink was a good thing to relieve the pain. Mrs. Ruspan was the adviser, and she applied the writing fluid to Mrs. Pollock's legs. The result is that the suffering woman may die of blood poisoning.

Mrs. Pollock's limbs were bathed in black ink and bandaged, but the pain increased to such an extent that last night a physician was called in and implored to relieve the woman from her suffering. Horrified at the treatment she had received, he examined the burns and found them much aggravated and black from the ink and blood poisoning. The unfortunate woman is somewhat improved to-day, and Mrs. Ruspan is wondering what was the matter with her remedy.

PASTOR STORMS HIS CHURCH.

Polish Women at Wilmington Throw Red Pepper at Father Gluez's Police Posse.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 12.—The trouble in the congregation of St. Hedwig's Polish Roman Catholic Church over the Rev. John Gluez, the pastor, reached a climax to-day, when a squad of police, under Sergt. Tucker, had to take the building by storm, after being assailed by half a hundred infuriated women, who threw red pepper into the eyes of the police.

The faction opposing Father Gluez vowed that he should not enter the church to-day, but he obtained a police posse and marched to the building.

His opponents were inside in large force, and they put their women in front. In the vestibule Sergeant Tucker, an old-time football player, formed his men into a flying wedge, with the priest in the centre, and they forced their way up stairs. Then the women turned on the police and deluged them with red pepper, temporarily blinding many. One policeman was knocked down and stamped on by men and women.

Another squad of officers was sent for, and after much difficulty the trouble was quieted and under police protection the priest celebrated mass.

INJURED ON WAY TO CHURCH.

Three Brooklyn Women Thrown from Wagon and One Fatally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—By the upsetting of a wagon on the road near Red Hook, Dutchess County, to-day, three Brooklyn women were terribly hurt, and one of them will probably die. Mrs. Flannagan, sixty years old, had both arms broken, and her daughter, a young woman, suffered concussion of the brain. Mrs. Kearney's hips were both broken.

They were being driven to church. In front of Rokeby, the home of the Chanlers, the wagon was in some way upset. There were five persons in the wagon and all struggled desperately to extricate themselves from the wreck. The horses did not run away.

A farmer named Rosenthal happened along and helped the injured persons out of their plight. Dr. H. G. Cookingham of Red Hook attended them. He immediately sent Mrs. Kearney to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, on the train from the nearest station at 6 o'clock. He deemed this necessary in order to have her injuries, one of which is a compound fracture, attended to, hoping to save her life. The other injured ones are at the home of James Leary, where they boarded.

WANT A NEW CHICAGO CENSUS.

Citizens Declare the Recent Count Was 500,000 Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—A movement is on foot to have a new Federal census made on the ground that the recent count conducted by Superintendent Gilbert was inaccurate and not worthy of being regarded as a true statement of the population of Chicago. This determination was prompted by the fact that the school census of the city gives the population as considerably in excess of 2,000,000, which figures are practically the same as furnished by the compilers of the Directories. The Federal figures are said to show a population of about 1,500,000, and this difference is attributed to the carelessness of the enumerators.

Prominent Chicagoans, headed by Mayor Harrison, are said to be engaged in the effort to bring about a new count for the purpose of showing the world that Chicago has passed the 2,000,000 mark. Mayor Harrison maintains that a recount would be the only just course to pursue on the part of the United States authorities.

CRABBERS AGAIN AT WAR.

Maryland Boy Killed by Virginians—More Trouble Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

CRISFIELD, Md., Aug. 12.—The crabbers of Smith's Isaland and Tangier Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, are again at war. The Virginia police have taken a hand. One life has been sacrificed, and it is feared that there will be more bloodshed. Smith's Island is in Maryland and Tangier Island is in Virginia. During the last twenty years disputes have periodically arisen and blood has been shed over the territorial rights of the waters bordering on these islands.

This time the victim was Sydney Evans, the sixteen-year-old son of Capt. Mitchell Evans. The young man left his home on Smith's Island last evening to net crabs. While at the mouth of Tyler's Creek he fell in with a batteau commanded by the mate of the Virginia Oyster Police schooner Pocomoke. Parties who were near by say that some one in the Virginia boat hailed the boy. A rifle shot was fired and the boy fell in the bottom of the boat with a bullet through his brain. Young Evans's boat, with his dead body lying inside, was then taken in tow by the Virginia authorities and carried to Tangier Island.

The shooting has created intense excitement and indignation, and the Maryland crabbers are arming for revenge.

RACINE BANKS MAY COMBINE.

The First National and the Union National Likely to Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 12.—For the last few days Directors and heavy stockholders of the First National and Union National Banks of this city have been holding conferences as to the advisability of consolidating the two banking institutions and the Union National closing up its affairs. Directors of each bank say the deal will not be closed until the Controller of the Currency has given his permission to the so-called consolidation.

The First National Bank is the third largest in the State having a capital of $150,000 and a surplus of an equal amount. The Union National Bank was incorporated in 1881 with a capital stock of $410,000.

CHINA UNABLE TO OBTAIN ARMISTICE

America Rejects Proposal in Latest Imperial Edict.

MESSAGE FROM SIR R. HART

He Is Apparently Confident the Envoys Will Be Rescued.

Advance on Peking Not So Difficult as Supposed, as the Attempt to Flood the Country Failed.

The United States has rejected the Chinese Government's proposal for an armistice until Li-Hung-Chang can arrange terms for the settlement of the trouble.

The attempt of the Chinese to flood the country between Tien-Tsin and Peking failed.

Sir Robert Hart, in a dispatch from Peking dated Aug. 5, says the situation of the foreigners is unsafe, and inconvenient for the Chinese Government.

Sheng expresses fears for the safety of the envoys when the defeated Chinese troops return to Peking.

The Russians, who captured Niu-Chwang on Aug. 4, are reported to have evacuated the town.

The French Foreign Office is said to have received a dispatch announcing the massacre of 7,000 Christians at Paoting-Foo.

EDICT PROPOSES ARMISTICE.

Latest Effort of Chinese Government to Stay Allies' Advance Has No Effect on the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Indications of the desire of China for a peaceful settlement of her present difficulties have been multiplying for several days. Official evidence of that desire was presented to the Department of State to-day. It was in the form of an edict promulgated by the Emperor, Kwang-Su, appointing Li-Hung-Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers for an "immediate cessation of hostilities," pending a solution of the problems which have grown out of the anti-foreign uprising in the empire.

Minister Wu was an early caller at the Department of State. Shortly after 9 o'clock he made an engagement with Acting Secretary of State Adee to meet him at the department at 10:30. Promptly at that hour the Minister's automobile stopped at the west entrance to the department, and Mr. Wu hurried to Secretary Adee's office. He presented to Mr. Adee a copy of the imperial

of the foreigners, or, at any rate, anxious to get them safely out of Peking, while Sir Robert Hart evidently expects that they will get out sooner or later."

Sheng, Director General of Railroads and Telegraphs, according to a Shanghai dispatch to The Standard, expresses grave fears for the safety of the members of the legations when the defeated Chinese troops return to the Capital.

Commenting upon the various propositions made by China to the powers, The Daily News well expresses the predominating British opinion as follows:

"What the Chinese authorities say in effect is this: Stop your advance on Peking and we will give your Ministers a safe conduct to Tien-Tsin. If you do not at once instruct them to leave Peking we cannot answer for the consequences.

"To this abominable and not very thickly veiled threat there can be only one answer; and M. Delcassé has given it in very cogent terms. The Ministers cannot leave except under absolutely convincing guarantees of safety. In the speedy advance of the allies lies the only real hope of saving the Ministers."

In the same vein The Daily Telegraph says:

"American statesmen take up what seems the only logical attitude when they tell Mr. Conger that they have never for a moment entertained the idea of his placing himself at the mercy of a Chinese official pledge."

The Daily Mail publishes an interview with the Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh, and quotes him as urging the foreign Ministers to leave Peking. "Some people say," remarked Sir Chih Chen, "that the Europeans are still besieged. It is not so. When you are besieged you are not allowed communication with the outside world; but here you are receiving messages, cipher messages, from Sir Claude MacDonald."

CONGER WILL "HOLD ON."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department officials awaited anxiously to-day for additional news from Gen. Chaffee. One dispatch was received from him, transmitting a message he had received from Minister Conger. Evidently the message had been long delayed in reaching him, and his own dispatch was dated four days ago. The cablegram was as follows:

"TOLT-SUN, 8th.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"'Message received to-day:

"'Peking, Aug. 4.—We will hold on until your arrival. Hope it will be soon. Send such information as you can. Conger.'

"CHAFFEE."

It is assumed at the War Department that the dispatch of Gen. Chaffee was dated at Yang-Tsun, and that an error was made in transmission. While the message of Minister Conger contains nothing new, it was encouraging to the officials to have renewed assurances of his ability and determination to "hold on" until relief reaches him. That Gen. Chaffee will communicate to the besieged Minister tidings of hope and good cheer, if the opportunity be afforded him, officials here are certain.

YAMEN COMPLAINS OF ENVOYS.

In Message to French Government Objects to Their Tardiness in Leaving Peking — Delcasse's Reply.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Tsung-li-Yamen forwarded through the Chinese Minister in Paris, Yu-Keng, a message to the French Government complaining of the "tardiness of the foreign Ministers in Peking in replying to the offer of the Chinese Government to conduct them under escort." The message proceeded to say that the Tsung-li-Yamen declined to be responsible for any casualties which might follow these delays, and insisted that the European Governments order their representatives to leave Peking.

To this communication, M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent the following reply:

"No order to depart from Peking will be given to our Minister so long as the route is unsafe. If a casualty occurs the responsibility will be entirely with the Chinese Government. Its strict duty is to protect foreign Ministers even more than its own.

"If it be true that the Chinese Government has great difficulty in defending the envoys, and in defending itself against rebels, it should order its troops to stand aside before the allied forces. This would render free the road from Tien-Tsin to the capital, and would accomplish the work of protection, which is incumbered.

"The Chinese Government should understand that the only means of proving the sincerity of its designs, and of limiting its responsibilities is a cessation of the placing of obstacles in the way of such an arrangement."

ITALIANS STILL IN PEKING.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Italian Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the Italian Minister in Peking, Marquis Raggi, dated Aug. 5:

"Shots exchanged between the defenders of the legation and the Chinese. One killed and two wounded.

"We have no news from the allies since July 30. We hope they will not delay advance to Peking."

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The reception of the message from the Italian Minister in Peking effectually disposes of the report that he had started for Tien-Tsin.

MESSAGE FROM FRENCH ENVOY.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The French Foreign Office received this morning from M. Pichon, French Minister at Peking, what is evidently the delayed dispatch which he referred to in the previous message received from him, published here last Thursday, as "my cipher No. 1, dated Aug. 3." It is as follows:

"From June 20 to July 17 Chinese troops besieged, fired upon, and bombarded us. Four legations have been burned, and that of France three-quarters destroyed. We still hold out, thanks to the heroic defense of the Franco-Austrian detachment. Our loss is sixteen. The general loss is sixty more and 110 wounded.

"All the missions in Peking have been burned save the Pei-Tang Mission, which is standing, but its condition is uncertain. Despite anguish and privations, the personnel of the legation are in good health.

"The bombardment ceased on July 17. Offensive works, Chinese barricades, and, intermittently, shot continue, without victims.

"The Government is attempting indirectly to negotiate with us for our departure, but we cannot leave without some protection other than that of the Government.

"Our forces, ammunition, and provisions are almost exhausted. The interrupted attacks may recommence, and place us at the mercy of the Chinese Government.

"On July 19 I received a telegram, to which I was not allowed to reply in cipher."

According to advices from the French colony in Peking to Admiral Courrejoles, eight marines, one cadet, and one customs employe have been killed.

WALDERSEE'S APPOINTMENT.

Correspondence Between Germany and United States—Kaiser's Telegram to the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Department of State to-night made public the correspondence with the German Government and the Emperor relative to the selection of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as chief commander of the co-operating foreign forces in China.

The first official intimation on the subject was received through the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, whose telegram was to the following effect:

"Embassy of the United States, Berlin, Aug. 7, 1900.

"Secretary of State, Washington.

"Advised of the declared willingness of the Emperor of Russia that the Russian forces in the Province of Pe-chi-Li be put under chief command of Field Marshal von Waldersee.

"A preference for the German Commander in Chief has also been expressed by the Japanese Government.

"The Government of Germany states its desire to be given early information in regard to the views of the United States Government respecting the chief command, and also to be advised of the manner in which the United States would be disposed to join the forces under United States command in Pe-chi-Li to the army operating there under Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

"JACKSON, Chargé."

This was followed on Aug. 9 by another telegram from Mr. Jackson reporting that Italy and Austria had also accepted Count von Waldersee as the chief commander over the co-operating forces, and that no replies had as yet been received from other Governments.

On Aug. 10 Mr. Jackson telegraphed that Great Britain had accepted the Field Marshal for commander on condition that he should be generally accepted by the powers. As a necessary detail of the understanding the German Emperor made the suggestion that one or more military officers of each co-operating nationality should be attached to the headquarters of Count von Waldersee in order to carry on communication with the respective national contingents.

On the night of Aug. 10 the following memorandum in response to the foregoing dispatches was telegraphed to Mr. Jackson for communication to the German Foreign Office:

"The Government of the United States will be much gratified to secure the command of so distinguished and experienced an officer as Count von Waldersee for any combined military operations in which the American troops take part after the arrival of that officer in China to attain the purposes declared by this Government in the circular note delivered to the powers under date of July 3.

"The General commanding the American forces in China has already been authorized to agree with other commanders as to a common official direction of the various forces in their combined operations, preserving the integrity of his American division as a separate organization. A copy of this communication will be transmitted to him.

"As a considerable time must elapse before Count Von Waldersee can reach China, and conditions are rapidly changing, it would seem desirable to leave questions of method to be determined in view of the conditions which may then exist. The suggestion of his Majesty the German Emperor, that one or more military officers of each nationality should be attached to the headquarters of Count Von Waldersee to maintain communication with the national contingent, meets the approval of this government."

The communication of this memorandum having been made as directed, the President received last night (Saturday) the following congratulatory telegram from the German Emperor:

"Homburg Schloss, Aug. 11, 1900.

"His Excellency the President of the United States:

"I received with pleasure the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilization under one Commander in Chief. The brave army of your country, which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe will be irresistible.

"Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence of the United States placed in the leadership of Count von Waldersee. WILHELM II."

To this telegram the President cabled the following acknowledgment to-day:

"Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.

"His Imperial Majesty, Wilhelm II., Homburg Schloss, Germany:

"I am gratified to receive your Majesty's message of good will in relation to the selection of Count von Waldersee, and, like you, I see in our common effort to discharge a common duty of humanity an additional recognition of the kindly ties and mutual interests that exist between this country and Germany.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Von Waldersee May Go to Rome.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, will go on a special mission to Rome before sailing for China to assume the command of the international forces.

THE COUNTRY NOT FLOODED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Austrian naval commander in Chinese waters reports to Vienna that the allies decided to rest for three days after the taking of Yang-Tsun.

A dispatch to a news agency from Tien-Tsin says:

"Junks and stones block the river beyond the advanced posts of the allies for a considerable distance, but the dryness continues, and the country is in good marching order, subsidiary dikes having made the enemy's damming ineffective.

"It is believed that some 500 have been added to the expedition by the increase in the numbers of the British Naval Brigade."

7,000 CHRISTIANS KILLED?

M. Delcasse Said to Have Received News of an Awful Massacre at Pao-ting-Foo.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Patrie publishes the following:

"The Procureur General of the Congregation of the Lazarist Mission, Mgr. Bettembourg, informs us that he has been advised by M. Delcassé that, according to a dispatch from the French Consul General at Shanghai, received yesterday, 7,000 Christians have been massacred at Pao-ting-Foo, east of Peking. No other details are at hand."

If such startling news has been received by the Foreign Office it has been kept secret, as the usual news channels have not been made acquainted with anything of the kind.

According to dispatches received to-day from Vice Admiral Courrejoles, French naval commander in Chinese waters, native Christians and missionaries on the line to Hankow, 500 kilometers from Peking, are in great danger, the point being entirely outside the sphere of the allies' operations.

THE SWATOW OUTBREAK.

HONGKONG, Aug. 11.—United States Consul General Wildman has received a telegram from the American Baptist Mission at Swatow, Province of Quang-Tung, saying that three more chapels have been demolished, and that there has been much looting of mission property.

The dispatch also says that an attempt was made on the life of the preacher there, and that the officials are taking no action in the matter.

The troubles are attributed to the "Vegetarian Society," probably an offshoot of the notorious Triads, though some believe the "Vegetarians" are connected with the Boxers.

NIU-CHWANG EVACUATED.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Vice Admiral Courrejoles sends word that he has received bad news regarding Niu-Chwang, captured by the Russians on Aug. 4.

The Admiral says he is advised that the place has since been evacuated.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Grodekoff reports to the Russian War Office the occupation of Santchan and the passes across the Chingau Mountains. Orders have been issued for the formation of two additional Siberian army corps.

LOUBET ADDRESSES TROOPS.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. André, Minister of War, and M. de Lanessan, Minister of Marine, arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock, and proceeded immediately to the reviewing ground, where he inspected the expeditionary corps for China. There was much enthusiasm, with cries of "Vive Loubet!" "Vive la République!" and "Vive l'armée!" The cheering was continuous.

After the review, M. Loubet, taking his position on the reviewing stand to present flags to the corps, said:

"In the name of the republic I deliver to you the flags of the expeditionary corps. They are confided to your loyalty and patriotism, which I guarantee. 'Honor and Fatherland' is your motto. Soon you will inscribe upon their folds the name of a campaign rendered necessary by the violation of our rights, the disregard of our legitimate interests, and the brutal assault made upon those who represent in China civilization and progress.

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers! Let these flags be to you a sacred gift. They recall the lofty mission of France, a mission confided to your courage, to exact from a country where the essential laws of civilized countries have been odiously violated the chastisement of the guilty and to impose some vivid indemnities for the past, with necessary guarantees for the future. They tell you that the heritage of honor, the care of which your elders confided to you, cannot grow less at your hands, and that, in this international army which is formed for the defense of civilization, those bearing the French uniform must not yield in discipline, endurance, or courage to any.

"They will also recall to you your families, your children, and firesides, and all the affections which a soldier leaves without hesitation when the service of his country claims him. They will be the symbol of your country in your very midst, of your country attentive to your sufferings and watchful of the dangers from which I wish you may soon be relieved.

"We will await with impatience, but not with alarm, the return which will permit us to share with you and your comrades of the fleet, under Admiral Pottier, our satisfaction and gratitude."

At a luncheon following the ceremony, M. Loubet, replying to the toast to his health, said:

"I came here, as I went to Cherbourg, in order to dispel the criminal equivocation which party spirit attempts to create, and which it wishes to perpetuate by trying to dig a ditch between the army and the nation.

"This monstrous effort will fail. It has already failed. I am certain of it. Is not the army a part of the nation itself? When military service is completed, will not the army return to their own firesides? The army and the nation make only one, and are inspired with the same devotion to France and the republic."

PROMINENT REFORMER KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Cheng-Yin-Huan, the Cantonese, who was the special Ambassador of China at Queen Victoria's jubilee, and who is now in banishment at Ili, has been ordered, according to a Shanghai dispatch, to commit suicide, an imperial edict having been issued to that effect.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, referring to the fate of Cheng-Huan, says he has already been executed, and that no reason is given for this barbarous act.

The same correspondent understands that Li-Shan, Vice President of the Board of Revenue, has been imprisoned on a charge of rendering assistance to the members of the foreign legations.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CHINA.

In a Sermon at Southampton He Eulogizes Missionaries, but Says the Heathen Must Be Forgiven.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 12.—The Sunday tranquillity of this Summer resort was broken to-day by the announcement that Cardinal Gibbons would preach a sermon in the Church of the Sacred Heart, of which the Rev. Dr. Kerby, an old friend of Cardinal Gibbons, is the pastor. The hour set for the commencement of the mass was 10:30 A. M. For fully an hour previous to that time there was a steady procession of vehicles to the handsome little church, which occupies a commanding site on a hill-top overlooking the Sound, while many who are staying near the church journeyed on foot.

At the time of the commencement of the services, despite the intense heat which prevailed, the church was crowded and nearly 200 were compelled to stand outside of the edifice. Cardinal Gibbons, after the consecration, ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon on the Gospel of the day, taking for the text St. Luke, xviii., 9-14. After dwelling upon the fruits of the Gospel, he alluded to the Chinese trouble. He said:

"The noble stand that the missionaries and their native converts have taken for the cause of Christianity in China are equal to the tortures and sacrifices made by the followers of Christ in the early centuries. This is evidence, despite the assertion of a number of modern-day theorists, that Christianity is not declining.

"Our Government is pursuing the proper course, and although the massacres in China are deplorable in this enlightened age, we must forgive the heathen, for they know not what they do."

At the conclusion of the services Cardinal Gibbons was besieged by people of all classes in the sacristy, to whom he extended a welcome. He was also the recipient of a number of invitations. He will leave here on Tuesday to attend the wedding of his niece, Miss Kelly of Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, but will return immediately after the ceremony and remain here for the remainder of the month.

The Cardinal has been the guest of Father Kerby for a number of years, and although he comes here solely for his health he is much sought after by the prominent residents here of all creeds.

FIELD BATTERY OFF TO CHINA.

Battery C of the Seventh Artillery, which has been ordered to China, arrived here yesterday on the Fall River Line steamboat Nashua, and will start for San Francisco to-day by way of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, spending the night on the steamboat at the foot of Murray Street.

Lieut. Johnson is in command of the battery. There are 65 men, 95 horses, and 6 field pieces. Each of the soldiers before leaving Fort Adams received a pound of tobacco and a new brierwood pipe, presented by Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster.

This makes the third battery of the Seventh Artillery to start for the Orient. One of the other two is equipped with heavy siege guns, the second being equipped, like this one, with field pieces.

On the transport Sedgwick, which arrived from Porto Rico on Friday, were 900 soldiers, who will cause considerable changes in some of the Department of the East's garrisons. These men were landed yesterday at Pier 22, Brooklyn, and consisted of four companies of the Eleventh Infantry, under Major A. L. Meyers, and a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, under the charge of Col. W. A. Rafferty.

The cavalrymen went to Fort Myer, Va., leaving by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the afternoon. Companies A, B, and C of the Eleventh Infantry were taken to Governors Island, where they are to take the places left vacant by two batteries of the Fifth Artillery, who will return to their old posts, at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. Company D of the Eleventh Infantry will start to-day for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

POLICE TO WEAR SHIRT WAISTS

The Garment to Form Regular Part of Camden Force's Uniform.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 12.—The ninety-nine policemen of this city are at liberty, beginning to-morrow morning, to appear without coat or vest while on duty, provided they are attired in a shirt waist. Makeshifts for the new garment will not be accepted, but the regular cut shirt waist will hereafter form a part of the uniform of the police.

The order was issued this afternoon by Mayor Hatch. Later a shirt waist of uniform color and cut is to be adopted, and then the men will wear them regularly during the hot weather.

The Mayor is himself a wearer of the garment and has been transacting business and going about daily in one for several weeks. He says he sees no reason why the policemen should be obliged to swelter in their heavy blouses in the prevailing weather.

TWO NEGROES MURDER WHITES

Capt. Wade of Sylvania, Ga., Who Headed a Pursuing Posse, Mortally Wounded—More Trouble Feared.

SYLVANIA, Ga., Aug. 12.—R. F. Harrington and Milton Means were driving home last night when their wagon collided with a buggy in which were two negroes named Alexander. A quarrel ensued when the negroes drew pistols and shot Harrington and Means dead.

The news quickly spread, and Capt. Jesse L. Wade, brother of Senator U. C. Wade, organized a posse to capture the murderers. As the posse approached the house of the Alexanders a number of shots in rapid succession were fired from the house, and Capt. Wade fell mortally wounded.

The posse withdrew and went for Sheriff Thompson. The Sheriff with a reinforced posse is now in pursuit.

In the section where the tragedy occurred the black population considerably outnumbers the white, and it is stated that the colored neighbors of the Alexanders will assist them in resisting the Sheriff.

WRECK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 12.—To-night at 7 o'clock at Deep Run, four miles above this city, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, a south-bound coal train jumped the track over a steep embankment. Two men were killed and two others badly injured.

Engineer Mike McGreavy of Norwalk, Ohio, jumped, alighting on his head, fracturing the skull. He died three hours later. An unknown man boarded the train at Warrenton and was killed.

Fireman G. E. Turner of Steubenville jumped and received two bad cuts at the neck and shoulder. His condition is serious. Israel Wolfe of Steubenville, front brakeman, jumped and received internal injuries.

BIG STORM KILLS DEADLY HEAT WAVE

Continued from Page 1.

boat was brought alongside the pier she "heeled" so much on account of the rough water that a gangplank could not be lowered, and the 700 had to climb down on rope ladders.

For three-quarters of an hour the General Slocum, from Rockaway Beach, and the three Iron Steamboats Taurus, Cygnus, and Pegasus, were delayed at their landings by the storm. The last two are Coney Island boats, while the Taurus goes to Long Branch. On all of them were the usual Sunday throngs of pleasure seekers, many of whom were overcome with terror.

At night the harbor police said that no casualties had been reported to them.

STORM AT THE BEACHES.

Great Rush for Cover at Coney Island—Brooklyn People Alarmed—Car Menaced by Lightning.

Many Brooklyn people and excursionists at the beaches were thrown into a panic by the storm yesterday. When it broke there were thousands of pleasure-seekers at Coney Island, Bergen Beach, Bath Beach, and other resorts along the shore, and there were wild scrambles on the part of the crowds to get under cover.

At the time most of the cars bound for shore resorts were crowded with people. Great clouds of dust were blown about the cars and the flashes of lightning added to the fears of the passengers.

THE PASSENGERS ALARMED.

A car of the Fifth Avenue Line, bound south, had reached Eighty-sixth Street when the storm broke. As it neared the turn of the tracks into Eighty-sixth Street, a bolt of lightning descended near the car. The crash and the vivid flashes of electricity which accompanied it, threw the passengers on the car into a state of great excitement and several jumped to the street. The motorman of the car was slightly stunned, but recovered almost immediately.

Lightning struck the trolley wire at Bergen Street and Boerum Place just as a car of the Bergen Street line was rounding the curve at that point. A woman passenger on the car was shocked, but she remained on the car.

A large tree was blown down by the wind in front of 1,220 Pacific Street. A funeral on its way to Evergreens Cemetery was passing at the time, and the tree narrowly missed falling upon one of the carriages. The horses attached to the carriage plunged and reared, and the procession was thrown into confusion. The frightened horses were quieted, however, and the funeral proceeded.

WORK OF THE LIGHTNING.

A large plate-glass window in a store at 1,253 Bedford Avenue was blown in by the wind, and a telegraph pole near by was struck by lightning. Lightning also shattered a flagpole in front of 1,246 Fulton Street. A frame house on Sixth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, was struck by a bolt, but was only slightly damaged.

The heavy downpour of rain flooded the streets in the Flatbush section, where sewer connections are few. The water formed in ponds at some of the street corners, and pedestrians were forced to go blocks out of their way to get to their destinations.

The ferry service between Bergen Beach and Canarsie was suspended for a short time as the result of the high wind. It forced so much of the water out of the cove between the two resorts that the ferry boats were unable to cross for about an hour. Two of the boats got stuck in the mud, but were floated easily.

YACHTING PARTY'S PERIL.

Oriental Hotel Guests Startled by Sight of Capsized Boat — Yacht and Tug to the Rescue.

During the height of the storm hundreds of persons, who had sought shelter on the plazza of the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, saw a yacht capsize a short distance off shore. There were several persons in it, and they were thrown into the water.

The yacht Eailson was sailing near the overturned craft, and immediately steered in her direction. On this boat were Austin Corbin, Mrs. Corbin, Joseph P. Greaven, manager of the Oriental, and Mrs. George S. Edgell. Before they reached the capsized boat, however, a tug came along and rescued the people, and the Eailson put for a safer place.

A little later the drifting, overturned boat was picked up and towed in the direction of Rockaway, the neither her name nor that of the tug which rescued her passengers was learned at the hotel.

FOUR STRUCK, ONE DEAD.

Mother, Two Daughters, and Friend Lightning's Victims — Survivors Cannot Live, It Is Feared.

TENAFLY, N. J., Aug. 12.—One woman was killed and three others were so severely injured by a single bolt in the storm to-day, that they will probably die. When the storm came up Mrs. Nouth and her two daughters, Lizzie and Nellie, and a woman friend, were sitting under a grape arbor back of the house. When the storm was upon them they jumped up and ran for the house. As they were running a bolt struck them and killed Miss Lizzie Nouth.

Nellie Nouth was frightfully burned about the body and face, and her mother was also burned in about the same manner. The visitor, whose name has not been learned, was burned as were the mother and daughter, and also had her nose cut off by the flash of fire. The three injured women are said to be in immediate danger of death.

STRUCK IN BATHHOUSE.

The Lightning Kills One Excursionist, Paralyses a Boy, and Renders Others Unconscious.

Edward E. Benner, a boss plumber, living at 217 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday afternoon by lightning at Bay Shore, L. I., where he had gone to spend the day in company with two of his employes, Charles and Alvin Rang, of 675 Broadway, Brooklyn. The news reached Brooklyn last night when the Rang brothers returned home.

The three men rode to Bay Shore yesterday morning on their wheels. They went in bathing there and had just finished dressing after coming from the water when the storm struck the place. The men sought refuge in a bathing pavilion in which there were several other persons. According to the story told by one of the Rang brothers a bolt of lightning hit the house, rendering the inmates unconscious.

Alvin Rang says that when he returned to consciousness he saw Benner on the floor, while near him was a boy whose name he did not know. This boy, he said, had been paralyzed in both legs by the lightning.

The others, with the exception of Benner soon revived. All efforts to revive him failed, and when two physicians who had been summoned arrived they found that the man was dead. No marks were found on the body. Benner was thirty years old and had a wife and two children.

BRYAN'S PICTURE TORN OUT.

Republicans See an Omen in Accident at Kings Headquarters.

One curious freak of the wind in yesterday's severe storm occurred at the Kings County Democratic Headquarters, in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square, Brooklyn.

A large transparency bearing the portraits of Bryan and Stevenson hangs before the clubrooms, and during the height of the storm the wind ripped out both of the pictures, which were in the centre of the transparency, leaving a big hole where they had been, but doing no other damage to the transparency. Many Republicans, after the storm had passed, smiled when they saw this destruction, and seemed to see in it a happy omen.

DEATH IN STORM IN QUEENS BOROUGH

Lightning, Electric Wires, and Fire Destroy Lives.

BOY WRAPPED IN FATAL COIL

Farmer Burned While He Tries to Rescue Stock—Panic Among North Beach Excursionists.

The storm of yesterday afternoon seemed to centre over the northeastern section of Queens Borough, and much damage was done. Several lives were lost as a direct result of the storm. Some were struck by lightning, while others were killed by electric wires being blown down.

In the Woodside section it hailed for fifteen minutes, some of the stones were very large. The wind blew at a high velocity for a few minutes. A dozen electric poles on Jackson Avenue, Woodside, were blown down, blocking the street and tearing out the entire wire service of a large part of the borough.

In Flushing the storm was particularly severe. Three lives were lost in that village alone. The lightning was very brilliant and in all around Flushing struck fully a score of trees and other objects.

FATAL PLACE OF REFUGE.

When the storm came up Thomas Dunn, sixteen years old, of 66 Lincoln Street, Flushing, took refuge under a big tree close to the Central Junction House. A minute after he reached it the tree was struck by lightning. The bolt passed down the tree to the base and killed the boy. He was badly burned and his body turned livid and then blue. Part of the clothing was torn off.

About the same time a bolt hit the big barn of Francis Valentine on the Fresh Meadow Road. In the barn at the time was Clarence Weeks, farmhand employed on the place. He is supposed to have been killed by the bolt, as nothing was seen of him after the bolt struck the barn.

Mr. Valentine ran to the barn and into the stable. The building had taken fire and was burning fiercely. There were twelve cows, and these Mr. Valentine tried to save. He drove out eight of them, but all were so severely burned they will have to be shot. Mr. Valentine did not escape from the barn and was burned to death. The body was found after the fire was out close to the stall where he had failed to get. The loss will be about $3,000. The body of Weeks was not found.

THE SECTION CUT OFF.

All the trolley wires and electric light wires were broken in many places and the entire section was cut off from communication for hours. The repair gangs had the trolley and electric light wires in shape for use late in the afternoon. The telephone and telegraph wires were badly damaged and they will not be wholly replaced before to-day.

The trolley roads were washed out in numerous places and travel was impossible until the track had been reballasted. Trees were blown in many places, and streets were closed until they could be cut away.

A horse belonging to Robert Hepburn of North Hempstead took refuge under a tree. The tree was struck by lightning and the horse killed.

Fannie Byrnes, seventeen years old, of 53 Duffield Street, Brooklyn, was in the act of alighting from a Brooklyn Heights trolley car on Grand Street, Newtown, when the highly charged wire crossing the street broke, and it fell upon her. It struck her shoulders, and she put up her hand so as to push it aside and her hand and neck were badly burned by it. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, and it is uncertain whether she will recover or not.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

A fatal accident occurred in Corona. Chauncey Lamont, sixteen years old, of 397 Ewing Street, Brooklyn, was walking on Union Avenue in Corona, with his father when they were overtaken by the storm. They started to run for shelter. As they ran an electric wire broke and caught the boy, wrapping him in its coils. He was roasted to death in a minute. His body was later removed to the Morgue.

Angelina Rossi, thirty years old, was running from the storm near her home on Corona Avenue, Corona, when an electric wire fell in front of her. To save her face she grasped it with both hands, and was hurled unconscious to the street. She was revived after being taken home. Both hands were seared as if burned with a red-hot iron. She is in a serious state owing to the shock.

The storm interfered with the trains of the Long Island Railroad running to Flushing and on the Oyster Bay branch. There were numerous washouts, and in the cuts the water rose so that it almost reached the floor-boxes of the engines, and the trains had to be run with the utmost caution. In the whole northern part of the borough the streets were flooded, and in many places deep ruts were cut in the macadam. The water in some places was too great volume to be carried off by the usual channels and backed into cellars and flooded low-lying lands.

PANIC ON THE BEACH.

The flashes of lightning were almost continuous, and the thunder deafening. At North Beach a big crowd had already gathered, despite the early hour in the afternoon at which the storm struck. It created great excitement, and the visitors huddled in the recesses for shelter. Many sought shelter under the covers of the dancing pavilions and similar places, and the wind soon drove the rain into these and soaked those who had not been fortunate enough to find shelter in the hotels. Many of the excursionists were in a bad plight after the storm passed as there was very little chance to get dry clothing.

The storm made the operation of the trolley lines slow and difficult. The boats were crowded and most of the unfortunates returned to Manhattan by that means.

NINE STRUCK IN THE BRONX.

Father, Mother, Children, and Little Friends Narrowly Escape with Life in the Storm.

Two adults and seven children, composing a picnic party, were struck by lightning yesterday afternoon while seeking shelter under a tree in the High Bridge woods from the terrific thunderstorm which struck the Bronx about 2 o'clock and did a full sway for over an hour, doing a large amount of damage.

Following immediately upon the bolt which struck the party there was a blinding flash that set fire to a frame dwelling within a couple of blocks of the scene of the first accident, while a third bolt splintered the huge telegraph pole in front of the High Bridge Police Station, and burned out many of the wires, which fell to the street.

VIOLENCE OF THE STORM.

The storm was by far the worst that has been experienced north of the Harlem River this Summer. It rose very suddenly, and seemed to centre above High Bridge, where the most damage was done. Thousands of pleasure seekers from the lower part of the city, who had come to spend the day in the parks, were caught and drenched, and many presented a sorry-looking sight as they journeyed homeward wet and covered with mud.

The adults and children who were injured, like the others, had started out for a day's outing. They were Joseph Brown, thirty years old, a tailor living at 127 Goerck Street; his wife, Lena, thirty years of age; his three children, Rosa, aged ten; Etta, aged eight; Louis, aged four; Martha, aged two; Adolph, aged six months, and Bertha Silverman, aged eleven, of 131 Goerck Street; and Bertha Lufcowits, aged eleven, of 127 Goerck Street, two friends of the family. After a ride up the Third Avenue surface road the party took the Union trolley car at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street for High Bridge. Reaching their destination shortly before 2 o'clock, they started in search of a pleasant spot to eat their luncheon.

On Linden Avenue, near Birch Street, is a small patch of woods, which caught the children's fancy, and picking out a huge oak tree near the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, under which there were several large flat stones, the party encamped. Spreading a cloth on the stones, they proceeded to open their baskets and boxes and enjoy the feast. Suddenly and without the slightest warning, the storm burst. It was preceded by a cloud of blinding dust and wind that scattered baskets and boxes in all directions.

CHILDREN PANIC-STRICKEN.

The children began to scream with fright, but the father soon gathered them under the tree and told them to keep together. Following the wind was a downpour of rain that drenched the picnickers in an instant. Finding that the tree afforded no shelter from the rain Brown decided to make a dash for a house on Ogden Avenue.

He had given the frightened children instructions to follow him when there was a flash of lightning, followed immediately by an ear-splitting clap of thunder. The lightning had practically grazed the tree, leaving only a rip in the bark, and then, leaping from it, struck the entire party, throwing them upon the ground and burning all more or less severely except the two youngest children.

All were rendered unconscious, and they were found in this condition by Policeman Peter J. Hunt of the High Bridge Police Station, who lives at 1,282 Ogden Avenue. He was on his way back to the station house from dinner, and was taking a short cut, hoping to avoid the storm. Picking up two of the children he carried them to his own home, and then summoned his neighbors, who carried the rest of the party to the home of John Olsen, near One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

BABY LITTLE HARMED.

An urgent call was then sent to Fordham Hospital, and restoratives were applied. The clothing of all was more or less torn and ripped. On the arrival of Dr. Thedford with the ambulance it was found that the father had a bad burn on the right leg and a portion of his right shoe was torn off. Mrs. Brown was burned about the left side and her skirt was torn into shreds. The baby, Emit, whom she carried in her arms, was but little injured. Rosa, Etta, and Louis were burned about the body, long streaks being plainly discernible on the legs of the two girls. Their clothing was torn and Etta's hair slightly singed.

Bertha Lefcowitz and Bertha Silverman were more seriously burned than the others, and much difficulty was experienced in reviving them. Their clothes were torn into ribbons and their shoes ripped apart.

It was finally decided to take the entire party to the hospital, but as only one ambulance could be secured the patrol wagon of the High Bridge Police Station was called into service. All were put to bed on arriving at the hospital and their burns dressed. Mrs. Brown suffered much from shock, and at times was out of her mind. The entire force of the hospital worked over the party, and at a late hour last night all were reported out of danger and resting as well as could be expected.

DAMAGE IN THE BRONX.

The bolt which followed the one that struck the party set fire to the cupola of the three-story and basement frame cottage at the corner of Lind Avenue and Devoe Street, owned by A. L. Casey. An alarm of fire was rung—but before the apparatus arrived and extinguished the flames it did about $500 worth of damage.

The wires in the High Bridge Police Station were damaged, while a huge silver poplar tree near the Bronx entrance to Washington Bridge was struck and split to the ground as though a huge wedge had been used. The storm did much damage to telegraph wires, while chimneys and fences were leveled to the ground.

A catboat about sixteen feet long was seen drifting up the Harlem River. It had evidently broken from its moorings, as its sail was all clewed up and everything snug aboard.

HOTEL FLAGPOLE STRUCK.

Gilsey House Guests Alarmed — Fragment Falls in Broadway.

Lightning struck the tall flagpole running through the clock tower on top of the Gilsey House during the storm yesterday, sending fifteen feet of the big pole crashing into Broadway and badly frightening the occupants of the tower suite of rooms and other guests of the hotel. Fortunately the bolt did no damage to the hotel.

Many of the guests, thinking the hotel was on fire, ran down into the office, where they were quieted by Chief Clerk Moore and Proprietor Roesele. Among those occupying tower rooms, and to whom the crash accompanying the lightning flash sounded especially loud, was Al Smith, the well-known sporting man, who has occupied a room on the seventh floor, immediately beneath the clock tower, for twenty-five years. Mr. Smith ran down into the office, thinking the roof was falling in. Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, occupying a tower suite on the parlor floor, were also much alarmed.

The clock in the tower was uninjured, and did not even stop running. After the rain ceased the fragment of the pole still standing was removed by the hotel carpenter.

A large crowd gathered in Broadway and watched the broken pole and the place where the lightning struck. Some of the circuits on which were the wires of the hotel were cut out by the lightning, but were quickly repaired.

BIG DOG AIDED LITTLE MAID.

When Her Umbrella Blew Away, He Gallantly Went to the Rescue.

This is a story of a little maid, the rainstorm of yesterday, the dust-storm that preceded it, and a big black dog, that might have been a monster, but proved himself to be just about the nicest kind of a big black dog that the little maid ever fell in with.

The clouds were gathering when the child, whose years were seven, hove in sight in West Seventy-ninth Street, near the corner of Eighth Avenue. She was dressed in her best Sunday frock, a white garment with some red ribbons attached, red stockings, and a wide-brimmed hat simply trimmed in red surmounting golden hair and eyes as blue as the sky that the clouds just then hid from sight. She carried an umbrella quite as large as her small self.

The little maid had just left Amsterdam Avenue when the wind began to blow smartly and the dust took a turn in the landscape. With some difficulty she raised her huge umbrella, not noticing the big dog which aimlessly walked back and forth on the corner, with his tongue hanging out. The umbrella wobbled painfully as the wind, growing fresher with every blast, began to play pranks with all things movable, driving the dust before it in huge volumes.

Along it sped, roaring, and then came the catastrophe. The little maid was blown over, and the umbrella, soaring into the air, sailed into the street fifty feet away, landed, rolled, scurried, and brought up against a pile of paving blocks now littering the street.

Never a whimper came from the child. She just gathered herself up and made for the umbrella post haste. The big black dog, however, was there before her by a good hundred feet. The brute, with a bark of "I've got it," grasped the handle in his teeth, but the unwieldy object dancing and swirling in the wind made his progress toward the child slow. In the middle of the street the child, never mindful of the dust, stopped to laugh. Up came the big dog. He dropped the umbrella, put his paw on the covering, looked up into the little girl's face, wagged his tail and barked again, as much as to say, "Here it is. You're quite welcome."

The rain now came down in torrents. The child seized the umbrella, and reaching the sidewalk, ran up the street toward Columbus Avenue as fast as her small legs would carry her. The dog went along, too, running by her side and barking, and the two disappeared around the corner.

BOLTS LEAVE THEIR MARK.

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DROWNED IN HELL GATE

Squall Capsizes Sloop, and Father and Daughter Sink.

A SON SAVED BY TUG CAPTAIN

Lost Excursionists Might Have Been Rescued by Tow—The Mother's Ominous Dream.

While returning home from a crabbing expedition at Fort Schuyler yesterday Herman Meyer, a machinist, of 438 East Eighty-fifth Street, and his daughter Agatha, aged twenty-two, were drowned by the overturning of Mr. Meyer's sloop, which was caught in a squall while passing through Hell Gate. Mr. Meyer's son, Emil, eighteen years old, the other occupant of the boat, managed to keep afloat, and was picked up by a tugboat several hundred yards away.

The party started out at 6 o'clock yesterday morning for a day's outing, leaving the city from the foot of East Ninety-first Street. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Meyer noticed that clouds were forming rapidly, and thought it best to return to the city. As they reached Hell Gate the storm seemed to be coming up rapidly, and preparations were made to take in sail. The boat is a fourteen-foot sloop, and carries a jib and mainsail. Just as the men had succeeded in housing the sails and were preparing to row for the Manhattan shore, and when nearly through the Gate, the squall struck them. The force of the current, combined with that of the wind, caused the craft to overturn suddenly.

THEY SINK TOGETHER.

Miss Meyer floundered helplessly in the water some distance from her father and brother, screaming for help. Neither of the men could swim well, but Mr. Meyer's first thought was to save his daughter. By the time he reached her he was nearly exhausted. His daughter clutched at him and both went down together. The son made a brave attempt to reach them and succeeded. Father and daughter grabbed him. Young Meyer was so exhausted then that his efforts were useless. All went down, and when they came up the boy found himself some distance away, being carried with the current, running down stream with considerable force. He turned only to see his father and sister sink for the last time.

Just then a towboat, which the son thinks had the word "Boston" on it, was passing through the Gate headed the Sound. The boat was not more than 150 feet from where the three were struggling for their lives, and the crew stood idly watching them, making no effort whatever to put out a boat or even throw life lines. The Captain, instead, blew his whistle, and the boat passed on. The boy was too exhausted to shout for help, having all he could do to keep afloat.

Young Meyer was picked up off Blackwell's Island, opposite East Eighty-sixth Street, by the Captain of the tugboat Emmet J. Kennedy, who saw the boat overturn. He started to the rescue, but could not reach Mr. Meyer and his daughter in time. Emil Meyer was just about to sink when rescued. He was put ashore and taken to the Yorkville Baths. Alexander Meffert, swimming instructor at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and one of the proprietors of the bathhouse, attended to him, giving him brandy and afterward some dry clothes.

As soon as the young man had recovered sufficiently to speak he inveighed bitterly against the Captain of the towboat, saying that he could have easily saved his father and sister, if he had made the slightest effort. Soon afterward he was taken home and informed his mother of the catastrophe.

MOTHER'S FATEFUL DREAM.

The news of her loss completely prostrated Mrs. Meyer, and a physician was kept in constant attendance by her side. Her reason is said to be in danger. The shock comes with crushing force to the mother, for she had a presentiment of the catastrophe. She urged her husband not to go out yesterday. She dreamed Saturday night that her husband and son had been killed in a railroad accident, and was so impressed by the dream that she implored him to stay at home. He said he would go just to prove that dreams are fancies and not worthy of credence.

Capt. Samuel McGarigle of the Cygnet Boat Club, near by, when he heard of the occurrence, got some of the clubmen, all members of the Life-Saving Corps, together, and they went out in small boats to search for the bodies, but could not find them. Soon the news spread, and other boats started out from the shore and took part in an unsuccessful search. About 100 persons at ex-Assemblyman Meyer's pavilion at the foot of East Eighty-fourth Street witnessed the drowning from the distance, but could do nothing. Many who saw the towboat go on her course without stopping were bitter in their denunciation of her Captain. Efforts were made to ascertain his name, but these were unsuccessful.

The overturned boat was picked up by some fishermen and towed to Astoria.

THREE DROWNED BOYS FOUND.

Their Bodies Picked Up at Different Points in the Bay.

The bodies of three drowned boys were picked up yesterday afternoon off the Brooklyn water front. Two of the boys had apparently met death while in bathing.

Capt. Yarrington of the sloop yacht Clair found one of the bodies near Romer Shoals. It was that of a boy about eleven years old. The clothing consisted of dark-blue knickerbockers, black stockings, lace shoes, woolen underwear, white shirtwaist, and brown plaid jacket. The body was taken to Ulmer Park.

The body of a drowned boy was picked up in Buttermilk Channel by the crew of the tugboat De Witt C. Ivins. The boy was about fifteen years old, and wore a pair of yellow swimming trunks. The body was taken to the foot of Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn.

The third body was found floating in the bay at Dyker Beach, Brooklyn. It was nude, and had been in the water apparently about a week.

Policeman Just Escapes Drowning.

Policeman Daniel McCaffrey of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station had a narrow escape from drowning in the Harlem River yesterday morning. McCaffrey, who is an expert swimmer, went to the Harlem Rowing Club's boathouse to enjoy a swim. He was about in midstream when he threw up his hands, as he had often done in fun. The spectators thought he was jesting until he sank. Then Thaddeus Neggesmith, eighteen years old, of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and a son of Policeman Neggesmith, plunged after him. Several others followed and they reached McCaffrey as he was about to go down for the last time and brought him to shore unconscious. McCaffrey soon recovered and was able to leave for home. He said he had been taken with cramps.

TWO NEWARK BOYS DROWNED.

One Was Lost While Bathing, the Other Fell in Morris Canal.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—There were two drowning accidents here between last night and this morning, both victims being boys. One lost his life while bathing in the Passaic River, and the other fell from a stringpiece into the deep lock of the Morris Canal. Both were dead when taken from the water.

One of the victims was Charles Oskoss, ten years old, of 173 Howard Street. He was seized with cramp while bathing off the Traction Company dock and sank in sight of a younger brother, who was too frightened to give an alarm until some time afterward. The body was recovered several hours later.

The other victim was Nicholas Cincince, seven years old, of 101 Commerce Street. While walking on a stringpiece of the deep lock at the foot of South Canal Street this morning he fell in, and the suction at once took him to the bottom. The lock gatekeeper drew off the water as quickly as possible, and when the body came in sight Alfonso Tomasso brought it to the towpath. Dr. Roth had been summoned, and was in waiting. He resorted to every means to resuscitate the boy but in vain.

LONG SWIM CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Washington Cockle's Overexertion in Bathing Brought on Fatal Illness.

Washington Cockle, for many years prominent in Pelham Manor, where he was Treasurer of the village and a School Trustee, died suddenly at that place yesterday from overexertion while swimming. He had suffered somewhat from a weakness of the heart, but it was not thought to be serious.

While bathing at Glen Island yesterday he swam out to some rocks at a considerable distance from the shore, and upon reaching them was seized with a sudden weakness. He told friends who were with him that he feared that the swim had been more than he should have attempted, and almost as he spoke, he became more faint. He was helped back to the beach, where he soon died.

Mr. Cockle was the manager of the Fidelity Manufacturing Company of this city. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Isla Secor, a son, who bears his name, and two young daughters.

DROWNED IN SWIMMING LESSON.

Pinpner Broke from His Instructor and Sank in Harlem River.

E. Pinpner, the eighteen-year-old son of the Rev. Morris Pinpner, a Jewish rabbi, living at 18 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Hudson River, opposite One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, despite the efforts of his companion, Edward D. Doyle of 43 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to save him. Doyle was assisting and teaching Pinpner to swim. Doyle turned his head for a moment, and when he looked around Pinpner was lying on his back with his mouth full of water, which he endeavored to expel. Doyle started to pull him ashore, but the boy broke away and sank.

Doyle again took hold of him and got him within 40 feet of the shore. Here Pinpner threw his arm around Doyle and pulled him under water. Doyle freed himself and made an effort to again get hold of Pinpner, but could not find him. To the life saver stationed at the Hudson Baths Doyle reported Pinpner's sinking. The life saver only laughed:

"Go on," he said. "He's at the pie counter."

His body was recovered after some time had elapsed, and Dr. Gundecker worked over the body, with no effect. The boy's mother called at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station and identified the body. Her husband, she said, was away from home.

Saved a Drowning Swimmer.

Martin Finnegan of Bay Street, Clifton, Staten Island, went bathing last evening near the Clifton Boat Club house. James Ashbold, also of Bay Street, Clifton, was swimming at the same point. Finnegan was taken with cramp and sank. Ashbold went to his rescue, and reached him after he had become unconscious. Finnegan was taken ashore, and Dr. W. A. Thomas called. After an hour's work respiration was induced, and the young man was in a fair way to recover.

Raft Tipped Over, Youth Drowned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—Alexander Dupre, twenty years old, was drowned this afternoon at Lake Quinsigamond. He was out about fifteen feet from the shore on a raft watching his companions dive off when it tipped over. He was unable to swim, and was thrown into the water so far from the raft that he could not reach it. His companions became frightened and he drowned before assistance could reach him. The body was recovered.

Bank Clerk Drowned Near Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—Fred H. Ulrich, a clerk in the State Bank, in this city, was drowned in the Connecticut River just below Colt's Dike, about noon to-day. He was in swimming, and was seen to throw up his hands and disappear. Two men jumped after him, but he had sunk. The body has not been recovered. The young man was twenty years old.

Drowned While Rescuing a Girl.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 12.—Miss Alma Osborne and Melville M. Wood, a school teacher, were drowned last night. Mr. Wood attempted to rescue Miss Osborne, who had fallen in a sinkhole while wading in White River. The bodies have not been recovered.

FIREMAN HAD SPURIOUS COIN.

Cigar Dealer Caused His Arrest After He Had Passed a Counterfeit.

Thomas Ryan, a fireman of 1,263 Third Avenue, was arrested last night, charged with passing counterfeit money by Isaac Cohen, who keeps a cigar store at 243 East Seventy-seventh Street. Ryan, Cohen said, bought a package of cigarettes from him yesterday morning and tendered a fifty cent piece, which later was found to be counterfeit.

Last night when Ryan again entered Cohen's place, asked for cigarettes, and put a counterfeit fifty-cent piece on the counter, Cohen called a policeman. On the way to the station Ryan threw away five fifty-cent pieces. They were picked up by the policeman. They are said to be counterfeits.

WOMAN SAID SHE WAS SHOT.

Patrolman Beacroft, standing at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue last night, heard half a dozen pistol shots. Hurrying down the avenue, at Fifty-seventh Street he met a woman who was bleeding from several cuts on the face. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she said she was Mrs. Annie Radigan, who lived with her husband at 620 West Fifty-seventh Street. She said that in the afternoon a young woman named Lottie and a man named Sweeney had called at her house. She quarreled with them and put them out.

In the night, she said the man Sweeney returned to her house, called her to the door, and fired two shots at her, which both struck her in the face. She then, according to her story, got her husband's revolver and fired several shots at the man as he ran away. The physicians who examined the wounds on the woman's face said she had not been shot, but had been bit, apparently, with a club.

Detectives arrested on suspicion Walter McDermott of 410 West Fifty-ninth Street. He is charged with disorderly conduct.

Women to Drill at G. A. R. Encampment

The annual encampment of Mansfield Post, No. 35, the largest branch of the Grand Army of the Republic in the Empire State, will be held to-day and to-morrow at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I. The encampment will be unique in many ways, and is given to illustrate to the younger generation the scenes of camp life. Bean soup and army rations will be served each day at 3 P. M., and after sunset camp fires will be lighted. The Mansfield Columbian Guard, composed of 150 young women, will give an exhibition drill at 8:30 P. M. each day.

To Amend Civil and Criminal Codes.

The special committee appointed by the Assembly to amend the Civil and Criminal Codes will meet at the Brighton Beach Hotel on Wednesday, and will be in session for two days. The members are A. J. Rodenbeck of Monroe, Joseph I. Green, E. H. Fallows, and N. Taylor Phillips of New York, and James T. Rogers of Broome. It is the intention of the committee to simplify the codes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:35 A. M.—174 Sixth Avenue; G. A. Gibbs; damage, $10.

5:35 A. M.—63 Orchard Street; Edward Ridley; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—98 Division Street; M. Henry; damage, $5.

9:30 A. M.—2,735 Eighth Avenue; Francis Schugg; damage, $5.

11:55 A. M.—Foot of Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

12:15 P. M.—11 Delancey Street; W. Knot and others; damage, $3,500.

12:15 P. M.—103 Orchard Street; A. Raphist; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—431 East Seventy-sixth Street; John Budt; damage slight.

2:10 P. M.—Lind Avenue and Devoe Street; A. Casey; damage, $500.

5 P. M.—112 East Forty-first Street; Edison & Co.; damage slight.

6:15 P. M.—Pier 15, North River; Red Star dock; damage, $50.

8:15 P. M.—2,354 Third Avenue; William Rocier; damage, $300.

STATE DEMOCRATS UNITED

Chairman Campbell Gives a Roseate Hue to the Outlook.

MR. McGUIRE MAKES FRIENDS

Approves Nomination of Bird S. Coler—Convention to be Held at Saratoga or Albany.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who arrived in town late last night, places a very roseate hue on the Democratic outlook in the State.

"Since I was last here," said Mr. Campbell to a TIMES reporter at the Hoffman House, "I have been in many sections of the State. Everywhere I find the Democrats united, and that very many so-called gold Democrats and independents who voted against Bryan in 1896 will support him this year. The Democrats up the State are very much encouraged."

"What about the statement that John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is fighting ex-Senator Hill?"

"Rot! The worst kind of rot," replied Mr. Campbell, with warmth. "Mr. Stanchfield is Mr. Hill's old law partner, and he and the people of Chemung are with Hill. The people up our way don't look upon Mr. Hill as a resident of Albany. They all refer to him as "Dave" Hill of Elmira. Stanchfield and Chemung are for Hill all the time. Don't make any mistake about that."

"Where will the State Convention be held?"

"I do not know," was Mr. Campbell's answer. "In my opinion it will be at Saratoga or Albany. Norman E. Mack's recent statement indicates that Buffalo does not expect it."

"Who will be the nominee for Governor?"

"That I do not know," answered Mr. Campbell, "but my honest belief is that it will be some man on whom all classes and factions can unite, and one who will command the independent vote. I think the outlook warrants such a choice, and that the prospects of success, under such circumstances, are much better than many are willing to admit."

"Do you mean by that that Mr. Coler is to be the nominee?"

RIGHT KIND OF CANDIDATE.

"I am not mentioning any names. The kind of candidate," Mr. Campbell said, "we want is one who will appeal to the party as a whole, and to the independents as well."

"What makes you so enthusiastic about the outlook?"

"I judge from what I see and hear," was Mr. Campbell's reply. "Why, the convention in our County of Steuben was he most enthusiastic in years. The representation of the young element was most marked. I really believe we will elect our nominee for the Assembly, William Charles, in the Second Steuben District. He is a veteran of the Spanish war, and very popular."

"When do you leave for Saratoga?"

"To-morrow or Tuesday," he replied, "but there are some matters here that I want to look after. Some people have an idea that we are not doing much."

"We are doing much more," interjected Secretary John A. Mason, "than the reporters know or will know."

"What has become of Chairman McGuire?"

"Don't worry about him," rejoined Mr. Campbell, with a smile. "He is hustling, and he never hustles in vain."

MAYOR M'GUIRE'S POLITICAL WORK.

"I am from Syracuse," remarked a member of the party, "and I know something of McGuire's political work. He's a hustler of hustlers. You know how hot it was last week. That did not bother McGuire. He was walking along, and saw some men digging a trench. Learning the names of two men, Republicans, he said to one of them, an Italian:

"'Hot work, isn't it, Antonio?'

"'It is, Sir,' replied Mike Doherty, the other man.

"'Let me try it?' said the Mayor. And the next moment Mr. McGuire was swinging the pick in the excavation. Then learning of two disaffected Democrats, father and son, McGuire found the latter, and walked to his home with him at the dinner hour. At the house he met the father. They talked until the elder man excused himself to join his family at table.

"'I have not had my dinner yet,' said McGuire with a smile.

"'Sure, Mr. Mayor, you would not partake of our humble meal?'

"'And why not?' asked McGuire. Then he joined the family at dinner, and before he left he was declared to be one of the greatest men on earth. That is the kind of work McGuire is doing, and it counts."

"Have you taken any poll of the State?" the reporter asked Chairman Campbell.

"We are taking one," he answered, "and the result thus far has been very encouraging."

While Mr. Campbell would not say so, the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor would be most agreeable to him.

VAN WYCK FOR STANCHFIELD?

Supposed to be a Plan to Get the Latter in Line for Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—Judge Augustus Van Wyck is credited with favoring John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for Governor on the Democratic State ticket. They stumped the State together in a former campaign. Stanchfield was formerly a law partner of ex-Gov. Hill, and the mention of his name at present is thought by many to be for the purpose of winning Stanchfield over to the Tammany Hall faction.

Whatever there is in the suggestion favoring Stanchfield, it is already apparent that there is a perceptible diminution in the booms for Mayor Conrad Diehl and Senator William F. Mackey, both of Buffalo, for the Governorship, although some assert that they will be revived. Mr. Hill is due here on Tuesday, and A. P. Gorman of Maryland on the following day. They will stop at the United States Hotel, while the Grand Union Hotel is the headquarters of a majority of the Democrats.

Richard Croker was seated on the front piazza of the latter hotel this evening, and received much attention from numerous friends and strangers. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo is expected here at midnight or early to-morrow morning. Mr. Croker does not seem to be disturbed by the statement that Kings County will hold the controlling power in the Democratic State Convention and will favor the nomination of Bird S. Coler.

There is a rumor that Kings County will fall in line with Tammany Hall at the proper time, but it is not substantiated.

Seymour Club Has Meeting To-morrow.

The Horatio Seymour Tammany Club, the anti-Sheehan organization in the Ninth District, will have a Bryan and Stevenson ratification meeting to-morrow night. The speakers will be Commissioner John W. Keller, John M. Quinn, formerly of Montana, and Ira Edgar Rider. The presiding officer will be ex-Judge Edward Browne, the former law partner of John C. Sheehan. The Seymour Club's headquarters are very near the Pequod Club, the Sheehan organization, and a lively time is expected. Each faction is confident of success at the primaries on Aug. 28. The Sheehanites were defeated by a narrow margin in March.

John M. Garman in Town.

John M. Garman of Wilkesbarre, Penn., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was one of the Delegates at Large to the Kansas City Convention, and a former Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committe. As a member of the Clover Club of Philadelphia, Mr. Garman has earned a great reputation as a post prandial speaker. Being a personal friend and great admirer of William Jennings Bryan, Mr. Garman will be heard in this city in advocacy of the election of the Nebraskan. It is quite probable, too, that Mr. Garman, who is largely interested in gold mining in South America, will shortly make his home in New York.

Hurled Bottles Through Windows.

Gustave Baer of 72 East One Hundred and Tenth Street became demented through the heat yesterday. He was discovered hurling empty bottles into the windows of other tenants. Three policemen held the man at bay until Dr. Mooney arrived from the Harlem Hospital. He then induced the patient to go with him with little difficulty.

PLATT ON THE COLER BOOM

Doubts that the Controller Will Get the Nomination.

NO ALLIANCE WITH CROKER

Republican Gubernatorial Nomination Still an Open Field—Chairman Odell Named for Governor.

Still an open field for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination. That was the opinion expressed by Senator Thomas C. Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday.

A reporter for THE TIMES handed the Senator a letter from F. G. Robinson, published in these columns yesterday, favoring the nomination of Supreme Court Justice William E. Werner of Monroe.

"Judge Werner is a very good man," said Senator Platt, "but I don't think he will be nominated for Governor."

"What do you think of the Bird S. Coler boom?"

"The Coler boom," replied the Senator, with a smile, "is booming, and Coler is booming it. But I hardly think Mr. Coler will be the Democratic nominee."

"But a poll in a daily paper, Senator, shows that Mr. Coler has a majority of the delegates."

"Perhaps so," remarked Senator Platt, "but I don't think Mr. Coler will get the nomination if Mr. Croker can prevent it. Coler's popularity among up-State politicians is well known," continued Mr. Platt, with a broad grin, "but I do not consider that an indication that Mr. Coler will be named for Governor."

"But Mr. Coler seems to be very strong in the counties affected by the Ramapo watershed."

"So!" rejoined Senator Platt. "Yet Ramapo will not be an issue in the State campaign unless Coler makes it one. In my opinion National questions will be the dominant issues."

"There is much talk, Senator, that you and Mr. Croker are in frequent consultation."

"That sort of talk makes me laugh," the Senator replied. "The fact is I have not seen Mr. Croker in three years. I am afraid there would be a good deal of trouble in arranging an alliance between us."

"What do you think of the alleged candidacy of Col. W. Cary Sanger on his military record?"

"That makes no impression on me," replied Senator Platt. "War records won't avail much this year, except in the case of Gov. Roosevelt."

"Do you think Mr. Odell will be named for Governor?"

"On that point I have nothing to say," was Senator Platt's answer. "It is an open field and several gentlemen have been named as excellent candidates for Governor. I suppose the convention will decide the matter, and the decision no doubt will be in the best interests of the Republican Party. And now I am going to dinner."

And with that remark the Senator, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, walked away.

The only callers of prominence on Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday were F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks; Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and J. T. Smith, Chairman of the Ulster County Republican Committee.

Mr. Van Cott was very reticent.

Mr. Kilburn had the idea that some other than Mr. Odell will be the Republican nominee for Governor.

Mr. Smith wants Odell named, but he would not say anything concerning his conversation with Senator Platt.

Chairman Odell is in Newburg, but the many Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night could not divest themselves of the idea that he would be the nominee for Governor.

DEMOCRATS INDORSE COLER.

Controller Considered Strongest Man that Could Be Put Forward to Get Tammany's Support.

The Coler boom has alarmed the Republicans. The latter fear his nomination more than that of any other Democrat in the State.

Controller Coler's tacit admission that he will run if the nomination is tendered him was the subject of discussion yesterday in Democratic as well as Republican circles.

"Mr. Coler is a very strong man," said Chamberlain Patrick Keenan at Brighton Beach. "If he is nominated Tammany Hall will support him to a man. Tammany does not knife candidates, and all reports that it does or will are malicious."

"Coler is the strongest man we can name," said Assemblyman P. H. Roche. "He will give the Republican nominee a hard run for the money."

"Coler!" remarked Senator W. J. La Roche of Kings, the original Mackey man. "Why, he won't be in it. Senator W. F. Mackey of Erie will be nominated and will win."

"You are talking through your hat, Senator," remarked a Tammanyite who heard the remark. "Any Irish Roman Catholic candidate for Governor will be beaten 200,000 in this State, and you know it."

At the beaches and at political resorts in New York about all the Democratic sentiment is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Coler. And to this is added the declaration that if he is not the Gubernatorial nominee this year that he will certainly be named for Mayor of Greater New York next year.

Senator Grady's opposition to Coler is regarded as an element of strength to the latter, and friends of the Controller are pleased that he has taken issue with the "silver-tongued orator" of Tammany Hall.

FIGHT OVER NOMINATION.

Joseph P. Hennessy to Oppose the Return of Senator Mitchell.

There is every prospect of a lively fight over the Tammany nomination for State Senator in the Twenty-first District, at present represented by Senator Richard H. Mitchell, who is anxious to return to Albany for another term.

His opponent is Joseph P. Hennessy, who has been private secretary to Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx. Mr. Hennessy has resigned his position in order that in the event of his nomination there shall be no question as to his eligibility under the law, which prohibits the nomination for office of persons who have been in the employ of the city within 100 days of election.

This Senate District is made up of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, and both candidates are residents of the Thirty-fifth, the delegates of which outnumber those from the Thirty-fourth. President Haffen is the leader of the upper district, and Mr. Hennessy's friends claim that he is favorably disposed toward the candidacy of his ex-secretary. Senator Mitchell's friends are inclined to make a fight, however, and say that if the race is an open one between the two men, Mr. Mitchell will win. Park Commissioner August Moebus, leader of the upper half of the Thirty-fourth District, is favorable to Senator Mitchell.

Some of the Tammany men in the Thirty-fourth District say that a fight in the convention between the two men may possibly result in a deadlock. In that event they hope to be able to nominate a man from their district.

The fight between Hennessy and Mitchell is the outcome of the old fight between the forces led by President Haffen and the late Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney. Senator Mitchell was Mr. McCartney's chief lieutenant. Some of Mitchell's friends assert that if President Haffen supports Hennessy in the present contest it will result in a movement to depose President Haffen from the leadership.

Michael J. Garvin has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hennessy.

Blas Trujillo Commits Suicide.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 12.—Blas Trujillo, one of the most prominent cigar manufacturers in this city, committed suicide late Saturday evening. He was found dead in his private office, with a revolver lying near him, and a terrible wound in his head. He had been ill of late, and this, it is thought, led to the deed.

Everybody's Applauding the Uneeda Quartet

Four Great Acts! By A. Good Baker.
An enjoyable feast of good things at popular prices. Don't miss them.

needa Biscuit
Uneeda
Jinjer Wayfer
Uneeda
Graham Wafer
Uneeda
Milk Biscuit

Every member of the **Uneeda Quartet** is packed in the wonderful airtight package that keeps them fresh and good until you eat them. Ask your grocer for the biscuit your appetite demands.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The climax of **Uneeda** goodness is reached in
Uneeda Milk Biscuit
The baby of the great **Uneeda** family. Try them in milk for a hot weather luncheon.

TO APPEAL TO PENSIONERS.

Republicans Will Issue Literature Showing What the Party Has Done for the Soldier.

The Republican National Committee purposes to appeal to pensioners for their support, and is about to flood the country with literature telling how much the party has done for the old soldier and sailor compared with what was done for them under the two Cleveland Administrations.

According to the document already prepared the Government for the year ended June 30, 1900, and out in pensions nearly a quarter of the entire revenue receipts. The exact figures were $138,462,172.54.

On June 30 last there were 993,529 pensioners on the roll, 2,010 more than there were the year before. And the number of claims still pending was 437,104, many of which had been pending for a long time, the claimants having no title under any law because of too short service or for some other equally sufficient reason.

In the last year 86,971 duplicates were filed—that is, duplicates of claims already on file. This was done by the energetic claim agents soliciting business with promises of better facilities than the other attorneys who had just filed like claims. This, of course, adds largely to the volume of business, increases the number of pending claims, and makes so many more rejections, but no more allowances.

In addition to this there were 5,498 claims filed by those having claims pending under the other law. Also, there were 4,497 claims filed by those already pensioned under the one or the other law. All these claims must be handled and every one of them causes a delay to the legitimate claimants and makes the number of rejections seem to be that much larger.

The total amount paid for pensions for account of the army and navy from 1866 to June 30, 1900, was $2,528,373,147.18.

Total amount paid for pensions during President Grant's first Administration, (four years)	$116,136,275
Grant's second Administration	114,385,357
Hayes's Administration	145,322,489
Average for years 1869 to 1881	31,321,176
Paid during McKinley's Administration:	
First year	$144,851,879.80
Second year	138,355,052.95
Third year	139,462,172.54

Gov. Roosevelt's Plans.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt leaves here in the morning at 8:10 o'clock for New York. It is undetermined at what hour he will return. He has no special plans for his visit to New York beyond a visit to his physician. The Governor has received no word from Attorney General Davies relative to the date when he will come here for a consultation relative to the Gardiner case. Thursday evening Gov. Roosevelt will open the fair here for the benefit of St. Dominick's Catholic Church.

PANIC AT A TENEMENT FIRE.

Blaze in Delancey Street Causes Alarm, but All Escape.

Fire started from some unknown cause about noon yesterday in the cloak and suit establishment of William Knot, on the ground floor of the five-story tenement house at 211 Delancey Street. The blaze was discovered by Patrolman William Schreiber of the Delancey Street Station. Schreiber sent in an alarm, and alarmed the inmates. He entered the hallway, and found three children—Nathan Millberg, nine years old, and his sisters, Annie, six years old, and Fannie, five years old—half choked by smoke. They soon revived when taken to the fresh air. One of the tenants, Mrs. Yetta Fuchs, with an infant child in her arms, jumped from the fire-escape on the first floor to the ground and injured her left leg. The child was unhurt. The other tenants in the building escaped by the stairs or by the roof.

The fire was confined chiefly to the fire-escapes, which were littered with the feather beds of the occupants. The flames were quickly extinguished. The principal losers by the fire are William Knot, cloaks and suits, $1,500, and Louis Dornfeld, groceries, $1,000.

BIG FIRE IN GLENS FALLS.

Hotels and Business Houses Destroyed —The Estimated Loss, $140,000.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A destructive fire occurred early this morning and resulted in a loss of $140,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the workroom of Heffron & Linehan, shirt manufacturers, and spread from there to the building occupied by the Glens Falls Electric and Gas Company and D. Robertson & Company. The Central House, the Park Hotel, and the McGregor Park Music Hall were then attacked by the flames. A carpenter and blacksmith shop and several barns and outbuildings were completely destroyed.

The hotels were crowded with guests, who are here to attend the Grand Circuit meeting, which opens to-morrow, but there was no loss of life.

As the electric plant destroyed supplied the town with street lighting, the city will be in darkness until some temporary arrangement can be made. Nearly 300 operatives and employes will be thrown out of employment.

The estimated losses are: Glens Falls Electricity and Gas Company, $35,000; A. S. Rugge, $30,000; Heffron & Linehan, $10,000; D. L. Robertson & Co., $35,000; Park Hotel, $10,000; Central House, $15,000; McGregor Park, $5,000.

Fire on Board a Red Star Liner.

A small fire started last night on board the Red Star Line steamship Aragonia, 5,000 tons, which makes regular trips between this port and Antwerp. The fire was put out before it had done much damage. The Aragonia arrived on Saturday, and, as usual, the steerage had to undergo a thorough cleaning out. This included the washing of the mattress covers used by the passengers. Accordingly, the straw was taken out and the covers sent ashore, the straw being stored in the steerages. Last night the watchman saw smoke, and it was found that the straw in the starboard compartment was burning fiercely.

Ex-Chief Hogan Dies from His Injuries.

Ex-Battalion Fire Chief John Hogan of Jersey City, who cut his wife's throat and his own on Friday, died at the City Hospital at 8 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Mrs. Hogan will not be told of her husband's death until she has fully recovered.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA

Bryan and Roosevelt Both Popular Candidates.

The Anti-Imperialistic Issue Cuts a Small Figure—Apathy as to Free Silver—Thurston's Position.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 12.—The political situation in Nebraska can best be described as chaotic. Neither Republicans nor Fusionists are confident, and both parties are looking longingly to the National Committees to learn what is to be done for the State. The Republicans believe that if a barrel of money were furnished the State Committee and a liberal assignment of speakers of National reputation made by the National Committee, two United States Senators could be saved from the State, the entire State ticket elected, and the majority of Bryan cut down to an exceedingly small figure. Few are sanguine enough to believe that Bryan Electors can be defeated. The personality of the Democratic candidate for President is strong in the State, and while many of his followers have been estranged from the parties he represents, yet it is believed that the Democratic Electoral vote will lead the State ticket by several thousand.

Besides the Presidential Electors, Nebraska this Fall elects six Congressmen and members of the State Legislature, which will choose two United States Senators. Of two of the Congressmen there is no doubt—they will be Republicans. Congressmen Burkett and Mercer will be returned. Congressmen Stark, Sutherland, Robinson, and Neville will have to fight for re-election, and the Republicans hope to overcome their majorities. The Republicans will be pleased to get three out of the six Congressmen, that meaning a gain of one.

Two years ago the Republicans by hard work carried the State for legislative candidates. That body was composed of a safe working majority for the Republicans. Senator Hayward was elected, but died before taking his seat. Gov. Poynter appointed Senator Allen, (Fusionist,) whom Hayward had succeeded.

Gov. Poynter is unpopular with the Fusionists, and while he was renominated after a fight that threatened to disrupt the fusion plan, his candidacy has been accepted by a majority of the party leaders. They do not desire to wreck their party and do injury to Bryan by fighting the State ticket, although it is believed many of them will refrain from voting for a Gubernatorial candidate or vote for C. H. Deitrich, the Republican nominee.

Chairman Edmiston of the State Populist Committee, and also Vice Chairman of the National Committee, is unpopular at home, and his management of the campaign has driven active workers of other years out of the field. His connection with the questionable recount of ballots cast for an amendment to the Constitution four years ago cannot be forgotten by the better class of Populists who have withdrawn and organized a Middle-of-the-Road party. They have nominated a full set of State officers, and will make the campaign on issues outlined in the Omaha platform. Conservative estimates of votes to be polled by this organization ranges from 3,000 to 8,000. Gov. Poynter was elected by less than 3,000 majority two years ago, when the Middle-of-the-Road people were in line for him.

The recent removal of the State Republican headquarters to Omaha is not regarded as an act of good policy by Republicans over the State, who see in it a chance for the State Committee to become involved in the quarrel between Senator Thurston and Edward Rosewater of The Omaha Bee. Two years ago Mr. Thurston made the statement that he would retire from office at the expiration of his term of office. He is now showing signs of a desire to again enter the political arena, and Mr. Rosewater insists that he keep his promise. Rosewater was turned down at the State Convention, but he is carrying the fight into the campaign, demanding that no candidate for the Legislature be nominated who favors Thurston. Mr. Thurston's recent appearance before the Supreme Court as an attorney for the Standard Oil Company, which is now being prosecuted under the anti-trust law of the State, has made him very unpopular with the voters. Mr. Rosewater is far from popular, owing to his having bolted the ticket in Nebraska on many occasions. Republicans have little sympathy for either faction, but the fight, if it should involve the State Committee, will have serious consequences.

The nomination of Gov. Roosevelt as Mr. McKinley's running mate added much to the prospect of Republican success in Nebraska. The State has not quit worshipping the First Nebraska Regiment, which did good service in the Philippines, and the military spirit is responsible largely for the enthusiasm which Roosevelt's candidacy has brought to the surface. The anti-imperialistic issue is cutting little figure in Nebraska, and never has the State been more apathetic on the subject of free silver.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

Republican Harmony May Increase McKinley's Pulrality—Democrats to Make a Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12.—It is not thought probable, from the conditions suggested by an early preliminary survey of the Ohio political situation, that the President's State will register a result materially different from that of four years ago, when it went Republican by 51,109 over Mr. Bryan as the Democratic candidate, and 48,494 over Mr. Bryan as the candidate on both the Democratic and Populistic tickets.

The Republican Party seems to be at this moment much stronger than it has been since 1889, the year Mr. Foraker was nominated for a third term as Governor. His defeat and the consequent charge of treachery created a feud that only terminated a few months ago, when Senator Foraker and his lieutenants laid down their arms on terms insisted upon by the Administration faction. Senators Hanna and Foraker since the campaign of last year have appeared together as a strong team and have a great many shut outs to their credit. There is no longer a semblance of factionalism except that attempted to be engendered by H. M. Daugherty, who was defeated in the latest contest for Governor and let the sun go down on his wrath. Mr. Daugherty may be brought into camp by Mr. Hanna if he is needed. Mr. Daugherty has just won by a narrow margin a contest for supremacy in his own county, but the case involves technicalities which will result in its being referred to State Chairman Dick, who is being urged to turn down Mr. Daugherty. A County Executive Committee elected by the enemies of Mr. Daugherty has organized and is clamoring for recognition. It is probable that Gen. Dick will suggest a compromise of some sort that will bring both factions into line, as he is a celebrated harmonizer.

There is a rumor that Chairman Dick has a long-distance call on the Senatorship, and that the selection of Senator Foraker as principal orator at the Youngstown opening was an attempt to emphasize the loudly-heralded harmony conditions. This imputation of bad faith is not credited among Republicans for the reason that it embraces the President, who is responsible for Senator Foraker's selection. There is no reason to doubt that Senator Foraker, who is on good terms with the powers, will be the unanimous choice of the party to succeed himself. A good feeling that can only come from a perfect understanding exists in the party since petty differences were adjusted. The ranks will be full when the spellbinders are lined up this Fall, and it is confidently predicted that the President will receive a

The Wanamaker Store

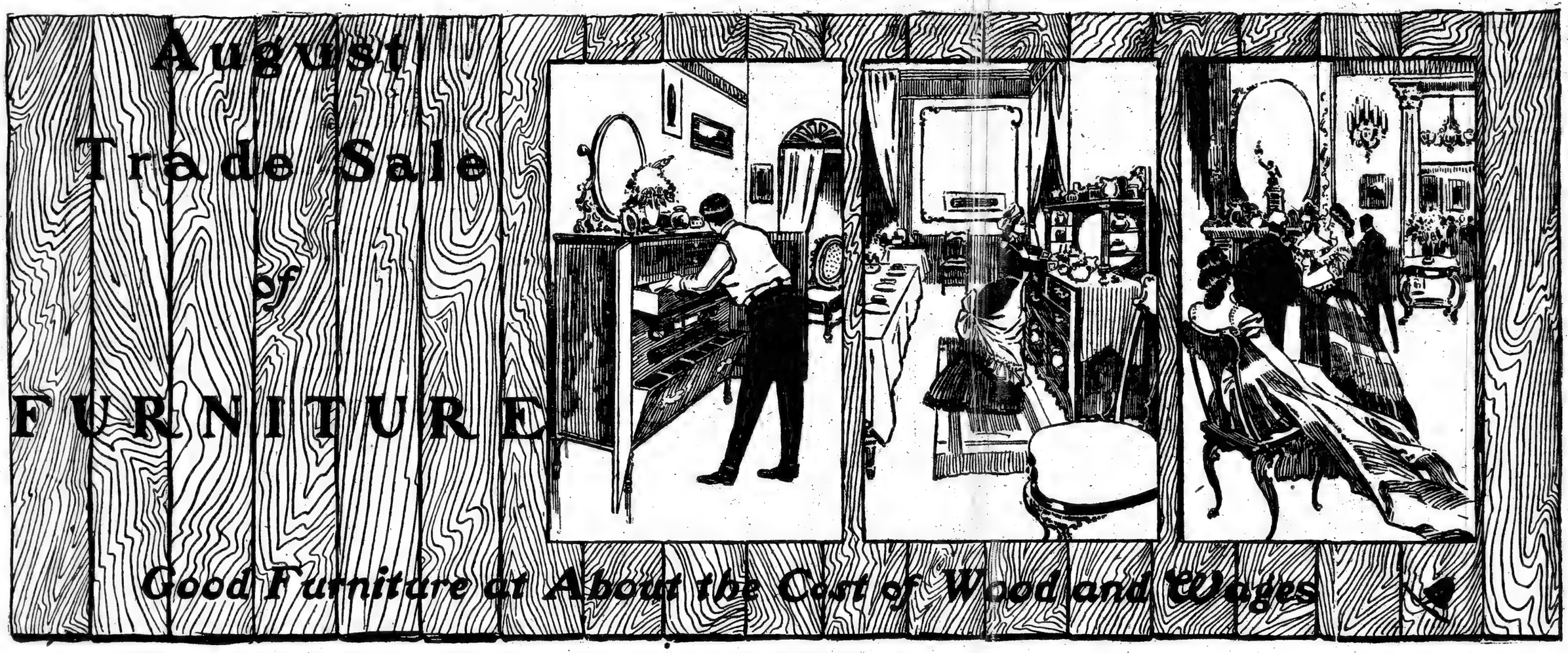

The Wanamaker Store

Why do you suppose this Furniture Store is busy day after day during this hot August weather?

First and foremost it is because people believe that the Furniture we tell about is here; that it is as good as we say it is; and at the full savings that we specify. That's because we keep our promises, and tell only facts about goods—having a store big enough and powerful enough to bring about facts that are stranger than the ordinary store's fiction.

Another reason for the throngs of people coming during August is because people know what a cool, comfortable place this Furniture Store is. Thank A. T. Stewart for the brains that, three decades ago, laid out a store that would be light all over on dull days, and breezy all through when other stores were sweltering.

The Splendid Variety is Worth a Day's Discomfort to See—

The Enormous Savings are Worth a Day's Discomfort to Share—

This Sale would be Worth all your pains in even an ordinary store—

But there is no discomfort here, on this cool, breezy Fourth floor. Both display and savings may be enjoyed to the full. And if you are not ready to bother yet with the goods at your home, we will deliver it when you are ready. It suits us to show and sell the Furniture in August—we'll make everything else suit you if you go a little out of the way to select what you want now.

You get the best and the finest Furniture that is to be had, with a magnificent variety to select from; yet you buy it at

A Quarter, a Third or a Half Under Value

Do you wonder why we are so busy these August days?—or do you wonder still more why all furniture is not bought in August?

Bureaus—

$16, worth $24—Quartered golden oak; shaped top and front with 2 short and 2 long drawers; large oval French plate mirror.

$18.50, worth $25—Mahogany finish; shaped top and front and French legs; carved standards with large fancy shaped French mirror; 2 large and 2 small drawers.

$20, worth $29—Mahogany; shaped top and serpentine front; 2 short and 2 long drawers; fancy standards and large shaped beveled mirror.

Bureaus—

$25, worth $40—Mahogany; shaped top and serpentine front with 2 large and 2 small drawers; curved standards and large oval French mirror.

$30, worth $45—Mahogany; full swell front with 2 long and 2 short drawers; carved standards and extra large French plate mirror.

$35, worth $55—Mahogany; shaped front and French legs; 2 large and 2 small drawers; carved standards and large beveled plate mirror.

$38, worth $55—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top and front with 2 large and 2 small drawers; extra large French mirror.

Chiffonniers—

$5, worth $7—Golden oak; 32 in. wide; straight front with 5 long drawers.

$6.50, worth $9—Golden oak; shaped top and front with 5 long drawers; 33 in. wide.

$15, worth $23—Golden quartered oak; shaped top and front with 5 long drawers; large oval beveled mirror.

$20, worth $30—Bird's-eye maple; shaped front and French legs; fancy standards and beveled plate mirror.

$23, worth $32—Curly birch; shaped top and serpentine front with 4 large and 2 small drawers; carved standards and fancy shaped beveled mirror.

Chiffonniers—

$25, worth $40—Bird's-eye maple; swell front with 5 long drawers; plain standards and oval French plate mirror.

$28, worth $40—Mahogany; shaped top and serpentine front with 3 long and 2 short drawers and hat-box; fancy standards and shaped French mirror.

Toilet Tables—

$10, worth $15—Mahogany finish; swell front and curved legs; fancy standards and oval French plate mirror.

$12, worth $18.50—Quartered golden oak; swell front with one drawer and shelf below; curved standards and oval French mirror.

Toilet Tables—

$14, worth $20—Golden oak; shaped top and front; French legs; large drawer; carved standards and large fancy shaped beveled mirror.

$17, worth $25—Curly birch; serpentine front; French legs; 2 small drawers; fancy standards and large French plate mirror.

$21, worth $30—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top and serpentine front with 2 small drawers; large French plate mirror.

$26, worth $38—Mahogany; swell front with 1 long and 2 short drawers; plain standards and large beveled plate mirror.

Parlor Suites—

$30, worth $45—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; upholstered spring seats, covered in figured tapestry; backs inlaid with pearl and fancy woods.

$38, worth $55—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; highly polished frames; spring seats covered in figured damask; fancy shaped backs.

$45, worth $60—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; polished frames; carved backs; spring seats upholstered in figured tapestry.

$53, worth $78—Mahogany finish, inlaid, 5-piece suite; spring seats and tufted backs, covered in figured damask.

Parlor Suites—

$83, worth $115—Mahogany finish, inlaid, 5 pieces; spring seats and tufted backs; upholstered in silk damask.

$70, worth $98—Mahogany; 3 pieces; carved backs; upholstered spring seats, covered in figured tapestry.

Brass Beds—

$15, worth $20—All-brass; swell foot boards; 1-in. posts; ⅜-in. brass tube filling.

$25, worth $35—Brass; swell foot boards, with goose-neck at top and bottom; 1⅛-inch posts; ¾-inch filling.

$38, worth $50—Brass; swell foot boards, with goose-neck at top and bottom; high head boards; 1⅛-in. posts; ¾-in. filling.

A *Clean-up* Sale of Cotton Dress Goods

All the cool and dainty summer dress fabrics must be sold quickly now. Perhaps you have vacation dresses yet to make; or perhaps you are shrewd enough to pick out several pretty dress patterns to make up next season. Thousands of well-dressed women profit by this same suggestion. Figures and fabrics change little, and you can have a dress made up in the newest style.

Here are fabrics and patterns that have been admired and broadly sold; and only small lots now remain for this stirring distribution to-day:

At 6¼c, from 12½c—
Printed Batistes and Dimities, in a variety of designs of figures and stripes; printed mostly on white grounds.

At 8c, from 12½c—
Printed Dotted Swiss Muslin; attractive designs in figures and stripes on navy blue and white grounds.

At 10c, from 15c—
Fine Printed Dimities; designs in figures, buds and stripes; printed mostly on white grounds.

At 12½c, from 45c—
Woven designs in striped piques, in combinations of colors with white.

At 12½c, from 16c—
Fine Printed Sateens, in Foulard designs of white on dark grounds.

At 18c, from 37½c and 40c—
French Printed Organdie Raye and Lisse, in floral and conventional designs on colored grounds.

At 8c, for 15c Quality—
Half linen Crash Suiting, in natural linen coloring.

Tenth street aisle.

Plaid HOMESPUNS

30c a Yard Instead of 50c

How long will this little lot of a thousand yards last? They will make smart skirts for women, and most attractive suits for girls—for earliest fall wear. And it isn't a day too early to buy them to have them made in time.

The goods are all-wool and of the most popular weave of the day—"Homespuns," in gray, blue and brown, crossed by narrow stripes of white and darker shades of self-colored grounds, or black, forming attractive broken plaids. 30c, instead of 50c a yard.

A Noteworthy Offering of Jewelry and Toilet Articles

Two tempting counters are covered to-day with the most wanted pieces of summer jewelry, in sterling silver and gold-plate; with a mingling of pretty Toilet Accessories in sterling silver. They are decorative and useful things, such as all women want; and the prices are extremely small. Two groups:

At 25c—Links, Brooches, Hat Pins, Cuff Pins, Scarf Pins, Scarf Clasps, Bracelets, Purses, Hooks, Files, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Rolling Blotters, Erasers, Tooth Powder Bottles, Tooth Brush Bottles, Salve Jars. Many worth double.

At 50c—Lorgnette Chains, Hat Pins, Bracelets, Scarf Clasps, Hair Clasps, Studs, Purses, Inkstands, Salve Jars, Lavender Salts Bottles, Vinaigrettes, Hooks, Files, Shoe Horns. Values up to $1.

Tenth street aisle.

Last Summer Offering of CARPETS and *Mattings*

The new carpets are already knocking at our doors. The little lots on hand must get out of the way quickly. They are marked at prices that put them in bargain-step with the splendid furniture on the floor above. This August is to prove a month of large economies and splendid investments for housekeepers who take advantage of Wanamaker offerings. On carpets alone you save a quarter to a third of their value. These are the prices:

Axminsters at 95c a yard, worth $1.20.
Wilton Velvets at $1 a yard, worth $1.40.
Other Velvets at 85c a yard, worth $1.
Best Tapestry Brussels at 65c a yard, worth 85c.
Good Tapestry Brussels at 55c a yard, worth 70c.
A few patterns of Linoleum, best grade, at 60c a sq. yd., worth $1.

Straw Mattings—
The balance of our one and two-roll lots, in quite a variety of prices and patterns, at
A Third Off Former Prices

We'll make the carpets and deliver or lay them at any time you wish, before October First.

Third floor.

Some *Price Concessions* on BATH TOWELS

Every house, hotel and boarding house needs unusual supplies of Bath Towels this month. We found a manufacturer who had a big lot of splendid towels that he was willing to sell under-price.

They are full-bleached Cotton Turkish Bath Towels of excellent quality—well made, thick and thirsty; now offered at these prices.

20x48 in., at 10c each; $1.15 a doz. 21x49 in., at 15c each; $1.75 a doz.
21x47 in., at 12½c each; $1.45 a doz. 22x50 in., at 17c each; $1.95 a doz.
30x60 in., at 25c each; $3 a doz.

Our regular prices for these same towels are from $1.50 to $4.50 a dozen.

Fourth avenue.

Reduced Prices on Women's HANDKERCHIEFS

Some are of very sheer linen, some of medium weight; some are pure white, some are colored; some in fairly good supply, some only in little lots. All are neatly initialed, all are pure linen. And all are now half priced:

25c qualities at 12½c. 50c qualities at 25c.

Broadway.

Children's Pique Coats and Boys' DRESSES

All reduced in price—those of the pique coats cut squarely in half. And they're very pretty, clean little coats, in latest, most tasteful styles. Some of pink and blue pique, trimmed with two ruffles of embroidery, are $1.35—they were $2.75. Some of white pique, with trimming of insertion and embroidery, are $3.35—they were $6.75. Both styles are for 2 and 3-year-olds.

The boys' dresses are of percale, with white pique collar and cuffs; 3 and 4-year sizes. Price, $1.10—were reasonable enough at $1.35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black SILK MULLS

Quarter Their Regular Price

It is true that the finish and shading of these goods do not quite equal the foreign product. You may not detect the difference, but we have. These were dyed in this city. It was our risk. It shall be our loss. And our mourning over them shall be brief. They are of a quality for which you willingly pay 60c a yard. Except for the defect mentioned, and which no one but an expert will ever notice, they would be 60c here. Instead, they're now marked at 15c, so that distribution of them may be quick as possible.

Broadway.

Interesting Sale of Vases and Jardinieres

The showing is on the Main aisle this morning. A doubly tempting display it is, both as to the attractiveness of the wares, and the remarkably little prices asked for them. These Japanese vases, in a vast assortment of styles, were originally $1.50 to $3—they were the regular *wholesale* prices, though we sold many of them in our Japanese store at those prices. All that now remain are now priced at half their wholesale cost, 75c to $1.50. Numerous other sorts of vases are greatly reduced.

Sinji Jardinieres, that were very reasonably priced at 50c each, are now but 35c.

Main Aisle.

Repaired GLOVES

We never let you keep a pair of imperfect gloves. Little imperfections crop out in the best of gloves; but when found we give you a new pair, and have the burst seam, or whatever the hurt may be, repaired. Of course we never sell them for perfect gloves, though for looks and service they are practically the same.

The accumulation to-day includes kid and suede gloves in black and white; in sorts sold regularly at 75c, $1 and $1.50. To-day at

fifty cents a pair

Tenth street.

Men's SUITS *Made to Order*

To-day's offering from the Tailoring store brings a splendid opportunity for the carefully dressed man to save five to fifteen dollars on his early fall suit. These fine cheviots and worsteds are just such stuffs as will be picked out next month at the full prices. To-day you may choose from seventy-five distinct patterns that sold for $25 to $35, and have them up to your measure for

$20 a suit

This is partly to clean up stock, and partly to show you how well we can make clothes.

If you want Trousers only, you may choose from our entire stock of fine worsted Trousering, of values up to $12.50 at

$6.50

Made to your measure.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Greatly Reduced Prices in Various Colored SHIRT WAISTS

About forty styles are gathered into this cleaning up of little lots. Pretty late styles, all of them. Some are of imported gingham, some of fine madras; then there are the lawns and dimities and mercerized linens and domestic ginghams—all the usual shirt waist materials are fairly represented. They are shown in solid colors, in neat stripes and attractive figures. In the extensive collection only a few lots are complete in sizes—they are mostly broken lots. But your size is here in one or another attractive style. And the saving will be as is noted here.

75c to $1 qualities, now 50c. $1.50 to $2.75 qualities, now $1. $3 to $5.50 qualities, now $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

NOTIONS

Excellent Kinds Only All Low-priced

Though of the same high character for which all our notions are always known, this lot has been secured to sell at lower-than-usual prices. Not for to-day only, and then put back to regular prices, but until the supply is all sold. There's a pretty big lot of them. Our special offerings of notions require large quantities:

Fancy Colored Hat Pins, 5c each
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, fancy colors, 10c
Cotton Tape, 1c roll
Hair Pins, 1c paper; 10c dozen
Tomato Pin Cushions, 5c and 10c each
Needle Books, 5c each
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 4c
English Pin Books, 3c each
Tape Measures, 60 in., 2c each
Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c pair
Mourning Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 2c
Spool Cotton, 15c dozen spools
Hair Pin Cabinets, 1c, 4c and 8c each
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c dozen
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c each
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, 5c a pair
Linen Corset Laces, 5 yards long, 5c each
Safety Pins, 1c dozen
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c
Black Sewing Silk, 100-yard spool, 3c
Knee Protectors, 20c a pair
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c each
Cotton Skirt Binding, 5-yd. piece, 8c

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YEAR'S RICHEST STAKES

The Futurity and Champion Set for Early in Sheepshead Meeting.

ADVANTAGES OF SARATOGA

Horses Sorely Tried by Early Campaign Regain Freshness by Their Stay at the Springs.

The richest stakes of the American turf, two races that together have a value greater than half a dozen Suburban Handicaps, will be run for at the Sheepshead Bay race track in the first seven days of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting. These are the thirteenth Futurity, for two-year-olds, to be run on Saturday, Aug. 25, the first day of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, and the first Annual Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, to be run on the Saturday following. With two such events close at hand, it is not surprising that trainers with horses engaged in either of them are making the most of the time left in keying their charges up to the proper pitch. It is largely on this account that so many of the prominent stables have made the trip to Saratoga this Summer, for at Saratoga horses jaded by the trials of the Spring and early Summer campaign pick up and regain freshness and strength better than anywhere else in the East, and the advantages to be gained by even a short stay at the Springs more than make up for the necessary trip by rail to and from Saratoga. So general has been the movement to Saratoga this season that it looks as if the field for the Futurity will be made up almost entirely of horses from "Horse Haven."

The Futurity this year has a value of $36,870 from entrance and added money alone, aside from the $250 starting fee that each running horse must pay, and it is almost a certainty that the gross worth of the race will be $40,000, as, with only thirteen runners, the value of the stakes will be increased to more than that amount and there is every promise that the field will number more than thirteen starters.

ELIGIBLE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The list of two-year-olds eligible for the contest over the famous Futurity course, which is 170 feet short of six furlongs, is a long one, and includes about all the best of the colts and fillies of the year. James R. Keene's Commando is the one conspicuous two-year-old not engaged in the race, a fact that probably is as pleasing to the owners of others in the race as it is a source of regret to Mr. Keene. The Keene entry, in the firm name of J. R. and F. P. Keene and in the names of the individual members of the firm, is a strong one, however, and turfmen generally regard the claims of that racing concern as the first to be considered. Though Commando is not in the race, two other fast representatives of the great Domino will represent the Keenes' stable, namely, the filly Ruffling Cap and Bells, and the splendid colt Olympian, the latter getting in with a double allowance of ten pounds as a maiden, and three pounds more as the produce of a sire none of whose produce had won at the time entries closed in 1898. Thus Olympian will carry but 109 pounds, and already horsemen are wondering if it will be possible to beat the colt that had to be pulled back to Commando, in the same race at the ten-thousand-dollar Brighton Junior Stakes. Aside from these two, the Keenes also have the fleet Tommy Atkins in the race, and it is accepted as a fact that all three will be sent to the post.

Next in prominence to the Keenes' entry is that of W. C. Whitney, with the good colt Prince Charles, the wonderfully fast colt Ballyhoo Bey, whose trials in the early Spring gave promise that the colt would be one of the best of the year, and the winner Elkhorn. The Whitney horses are receiving a special preparation for the race at Saratoga, and from reports of his trials, Ballyhoo Bey appears to be the one his stable chiefly relies on. The Fleischmann, with Blues and Irritable, will make a bid for the great prize, while others that at present appear to be among the probable starters are M. Murphy's Tower of Candles, Gramer & Grinstaff's Galveno, C. T. Littlefield, Jr.'s, splendid filly Sweet Lavender, J. E. Madden's Longshoreman, G. B. Morris's Golden Age, Bedeck, and Kenilworth, C. T. Patterson's All Green, S. Sanford & Son's Chuctanundra, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, The Parader and Lady of the Valley.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

The Champion Stakes, over an old-fashioned cup course, two miles and a quarter, on the occasion of this its first running, will be confined to three and four year olds, but at that it has all the best among those eligible. The value of this race is $25,000 guaranteed. Chief among the four-year-olds that are picked to as sure to start are Perry Belmont's sterling performer Ethelbert and his rival of the early Spring, W. C. Whitney's Jean Beraud. Both of these have earned penalties, and each will carry 7 pounds, in addition to the 130 pounds of the race's conditions, for four-year-olds. Of the most famous three-year-olds in the race, F. D. Beard's Prince of Melbourne, winner of the Realization Stakes; Belmel & Farrel's Ildrim, winner of the Belmont, and A. Featherstone's Mesmerist, the crack two-year-old of last season, have incurred the extreme penalty of 7 pounds, added to the weight, 116 pounds, provided for three-year-olds. Others of the prominent three-year-olds in the race are Brigadier, Missionary, Toddy, David Garrick, Mayor Gilroy, and Kalleshandra. It is not likely that a large field will run for the race, but with the pick of those named, and five or six runners, the first Champion ought to make a great race. On the same day will be run the Great Eastern Handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds.

Stakes will be run for on four days this week at Saratoga. The McGrathiana, for two-year-olds, is the feature of to-day's card. To-morrow the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, two miles, over eight flights of hurdles, will be run. On Thursday the Mumm Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, and on Saturday the Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap, over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half, are to be the chief events.

CLOSING OF VARIOUS STAKES.

An important closing of stakes will take place to-morrow and Wednesday. Three extra stake fixtures for the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting, the Woodcock and the Oriole for two-year-olds and the Inaugural Steeplechase, will be closed to-morrow. On Wednesday the Fall meeting fixtures of the Westchester Racing Association and the Brooklyn Jockey Club, together with a number of big events for 1901 and 1902, will be closed. The Westchester Stakes for the Fall meeting of 1900 are the Hurricane, Rancho del Paso, Silver Brook, and Castleton, for two-year-olds; the Hunter, Belle Meade, Fairview, McGrathiana, Dixiana, and Ramapo for three-year-olds, the New Rochelle for three-year-olds and upward, and Autumn Highweight Handicaps, for two-year-olds and upward. Supplementary entries for the Nursery Handicap, Champagne Stakes, and White Plains Handicap, for two-year-olds; the Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds, and the Municipal, Morris Park, and Manhattan Handicaps, and the ten-thousand-dollar Champion Steeplechase, the Autumn Hurdle, and October Steeplechase Handicaps will also close then. The same date is set for the closing of the Fashion, Juvenile, Eclipse, and Nursery of 1901, the Withers, Ladies', and Belmont of 1902, and foal entries for the Belmont of 1903.

The Brooklyn Stakes for the coming Fall meeting, to be closed the same day, are the Oriental and Occidental Handicap and the First and Second Specials, for all ages; six stakes for two-year-olds, five for three-year-olds, two for three-year-olds and upward, and two for jumpers. Also on that day will close the Great American, Tremont, Expectation, Hudson and Criterion for two-year-olds, of 1901; the Junior Champion for the Fall meeting of 1901, and the Brooklyn Derby, Carleton, and Gazelle Stakes, for 1902. In all, the stakes to close to-morrow and Wednesday represent an aggregate, in guarantees and added money of $168,000 for stakes at the three tracks.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; special weights and allowances; five furlongs. Patente, 137 pounds; Lieber Karl, 119; MacFlecknoe, 118; His Royal Highness, 115; Sandy Hook, 113; Montanic, 112; Lady Hasbeen, Epigram, Terrorist, Beauty Book, and Lady Contrary, 110 each; Shiftless and Miss Mitchell, 108 each; Drogheda, 106; Sevilla, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Bannockburn, 126 pounds; The Bachelor, 120; Advance Guard, 119; David Garrick, 118; Gonzalon, 116; Favonius, 113; Peaceful and First Whip, 109 each; King Hramble, 108; Lord Baltimore, 107.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for fillies and geldings, two years old; five furlongs. Sweet Lavender, Lady Schorr, and Tower of Candles, 119 each; Scurry and Lady of the Valley, 118 each; Queen Pepper and Juniper, 109 each; Minor Daly and Tammany Chief, 105 each; Julia Hanover, Scotch Bush, Inshot, and Princess Pepper, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Trillo, Dogtown, and Survivor, 109 pounds each; Exit, 108; Elsie Barnes, 106; Stamp and Althea, 104 each; Harry McCoun and Midsummer, 103 each; Orion, Rochester, and Uncle Bill, 101 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five furlongs. Piederich, Mark Lane, Cornelion, Punctual, Musketeer, Beau Ormonde, Rivenoak, Colonel Ballantyne, Sandpiper, Birch Tree, Armor, and Bluff, 112 pounds each; Queen's Lady, Great American, Guesswork, and Scotch Bush, 109 each.

Fast Horse Orimar Broken Down.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Orimar, owned by J. T. Stewart, and ranked as the fastest horse on Western tracks, has broken down and will be retired for the season. He won fame at the close of the Washington Park meeting here by equaling the world's record of 1:38 for a mile on a circular track, made this season by Voter at Brighton Beach

FEW SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

On Account of the Heat the Turnout Was Small, but Several Fast Pacers Furnished Sport.

The regular Sunday collection of Speedway horses failed to gather to any extent yesterday. Many of the light-harness contingent came to the conclusion that, inasmuch as there would be other Sundays when there would be less simmering and stewing on the Speedway, it would be just as well to skip one Sunday and allow their fast steppers to remain in the stalls. However, while it was hot on the drive, it was not as torrid as might have been supposed. There was a relieving breeze from the river which made things bearable, if one did not stand on the asphalt, which was a pretty warm place on account of reflecting the heat.

But there were few spectators on either the walk next to the river or under the bluff on the other side of the road. Those who did come to see the brushes perched up on the stone steps under the shade of Washington Bridge, where they allowed the breeze to play around their perspiring brows, and watched what few brushes there were from a distance.

There were three races yesterday between a couple of well-known pacers that helped by their spiritedness to make up for the scarcity of the sport. These two "side-wheelers" were the gray gelding Anheuser, (2:24¾,) driven by Mrs. Gill. Dr. Gill secured Anheuser for the purpose of giving Mrs. Gill and Jack a sharp tussle, and yesterday the bay and the gray had several exceedingly interesting tilts. Mrs. Gill can get a whole lot of speed out of Jack, and she needed it yesterday to outfoot Anheuser, whom Dr. Gill had moving in fine style. The big "beer horse" displayed more steadiness than he had before shown on the Speedway, and had speed in addition, so that Jack knew he was in a brush.

In the first trot between Jack and Anheuser they came around the turn side by side apparently, each with a full, free motion, and with a seeming relish for the contest. The honors looked to be even as they reached the quarter post, but here Mrs. Gill thought it was time to go out. She shook Jack up a bit, and the big fellow lost no time in relegating Anheuser to the rear position. Dr. Gill urged the gray, and he hung on gallantly. Jack maintained his lead of a little more than a length to the end of the brush.

The next race was from the quarter post to the bridge, less than half a mile. Anheuser started away ahead of Jack, but the latter showed his bulldog qualities by going up with a rush, and catching up just in time to poke his nose in front at the finish. The last brush was the best of the three. The start was even, and the finish nearly so. Both horses were on their mettle, and the pace was fast. It was head-and-head going up the incline for the bridge and either's race. But Jack was not to be denied. He would not be beaten. The other horse was equally determined, but failed to keep alongside, and Jack was first by a head.

Henry Zahn, with his fast bay mare Dundess, (2:23¼,) had one tilt, and won it handily. George Huber's Prince Altara was pitted against Dundess. I. N. McGirhan, behind the bay gelding Elvol, also engaged Prince Altara once, and came down in the front position. Alexander Newburger had his two, Smilax (2:21¼) and the roan trotter Newburger (2:15¼) come down together. Mr. Newburger drove Smilax, and Elmer Stevens piloted Newburger. Both traveled with even stride, but Newburger had the greater speed, and finished ahead of Smilax.

Mr. Robertson, with his gray mare Flash (2:21¼;) Bernard Zahn, with the winner of many a Speedway brush, the bay gelding, Oscar, (2:20½;) L. G. Dodge, Jr., and George Coleman in a high-wheeled rig behind the trotter Baylight, (2:33¾;) R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy, (2:25½;) Charles W. Kendall, with McIvor; George Sipp, with his black trotter Lady in Town, Christopher Hackett, with King Tom, and M. J. Leonard, with King Egbert, (2:09¾,) were seen on the course.

HAVERFORD'S CRICKET TEAM.

Batting of Americans Compared Well with Their English Opponents.

The Haverford College cricket team brought its tour of the public schools of England to a conclusion at Cambridge University last week. That the American collegians could make such a splendid showing against their more experienced and expert opponents is a matter for congratulation for the cricketers of this country, who feel highly elated at the success of the small band of Quakers who represented the growth of the game here.

The batting of the Haverfordians surpassed that of their opponents in the majority of the games played. Their weakness lay in bowling; for, although several of the men are quite good trundlers, there was no one who rose above the mediocre good bowler. F. C. Sharpless, R. H. Patton, W. W. Justice, and L. W. De Motte all did excellent work at times, but they were equally helpless when any prolonged stand ensued, and all they could do was to keep pegging away until the proverbial road had its turn.

Of the drawn matches it is safe to say that had time allowed Haverford would have won the games with Hailebury and Shrewsbury. In the match with Marlborough the Quakers gained an advantage of 57 runs in the first innings, and may be considered to have had the best of the game. The Charterhouse game was rather in favor of the home team, while the games with Eton, Oxford, and Cambridge would undoubtedly have been lost.

The visitors gained much in prestige by the hollow style in which they won their opening game against Malvern and their next match against Cheltenham, and their success in these matches caused unusual interest to be taken in all their subsequent matches. The following is a synopsis of the tour and batting averages of the players:

English Cricketers Not Coming Here.

The Secretary of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia is in receipt of a communication from S. H. Wood, the Captain of the Derbyshire Cricket Club, announcing the abandonment of the tour which a team under his captaincy was to have made here this Autumn. Considerable disappointment has been expressed, both in this city and in Philadelphia over the fact that the trip has been declared off. The team was to have played in New York on Labor Day and no doubt would have proved a great attraction for the votaries of the game in this vicinity.

It is understood that several of the best players of those who had originally promised to come backed out at the last moment, and that Mr. Wood did not think it wise to bring out any other than a first-class eleven.

In lieu of the matches with foreign teams which are annually played in Philadelphia the Associated Cricket Clubs are now endeavoring to arrange a game with the Canadians to take place about the middle of September, and also to change the date of the inter-city game with New York scheduled to be played on Labor Day to a date later in the month. It is expected that these games would draw out considerable interest and that they would in a measure take the place of the annual international series.

King's Sons Athletic Contests.

The King's Sons Athletic Association, connected with the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, brought their all-around handicap competition to a close Saturday afternoon at the West Side Driving Park. J. Wilson secured first prize for the season, with 38 points. The points made by the remaining athletes are as follows: O. Arnheiter, 31; W. Williams, 23; J. Murphy, 21; G. W. Irving, 11; A. W. Hazlett, 9; F. A. Keller, 8; D. D. Baxter, 7; J. Stewart, 6; H. A. Knopp, 4; E. A. Hemphill, 2.

SAIL FOR ASTOR CUPS

Races for These Coveted Trophies Take Place To-day Off Newport.

GOLD BOWL AND SILVER URN

New York Yacht Club Entries for the Contests in the Classes for Schooners and Sloops.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—Aboard the many craft of the New York Yacht Club's fleet, which lies at anchor in Newport Harbor, and wherever yachtsmen have gathered to-day, the races for the Astor Cups, which will be sailed to-morrow, have furnished the principal topic of conversation. These trophies, which were first offered two years ago by John Jacob Astor to succeed the cups which the late Ogden Goelet had offered annually during the sixteen years before his death, are perhaps the most coveted in the possession of the club. Like the Goelet Cups, they are two in number, one for schooners sailing all in one class with full time allowance, and the other for sloops all in one class. The schooners' trophy this year is a magnificent shallow gold bowl set upon a stand, and is valued at $1,000. The cup for sloops is a large, heavily chased silver urn valued at $500.

Together they are perhaps as handsome trophies as any offered for club competition in America, but it is the tradition which the Goelet Cups races gathered and handed down to the Astor trophies that makes competition for their possession so keen among yachtsmen. The Goelet Cup always brought out the speediest boats on this side of the Atlantic. Past winners in the sloop division include the old defenders of America's cup, Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, and Vigilant, while Columbia was last year winner of the Astor Cup for single stickers. The competitors this year are worthy successors of such company, although none of the old cup defenders will appear. In the sloop division there will be the four new Herreshoff seventies, Mineola, Rainbow, Virginia, and Yankee. Rear Commodore Robinson's British built cutter Hester, the Watson cutter Astrild, owned by A. G. and H. W. Hanan; F. M. Hoyt's Fife cutter Isolde; the two new Herreshoff fifty-ones Altair and Shark, and the old champion fifty-one footer Syce. It is not likely that this will be enlarged, although entries will be received up to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LIST OF THE RACERS.

The following unofficial table shows the racing lengths and time allowances of the various competitors, the seventies being the scratch boats:

Number. Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length.	Time Allowance.
H7..Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	76.74	....
H5..Mineola, August Belmont.	76.75	....
H11..Yankee, Whitney & Duryea.	76.36	....
H6..Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt.	76.34	....
H12..Hester, C. L. F. Robinson.	*69.50	*7:54
I5..Astrild, Hanan Brothers.	61.29	18:37
I6..Isolde, F. M. Hoyt.	*61.29	*18:37
K58..Altair, Cord Meyer.	51.00	35:27
K61..Shark, F. L. Ames.	51.00	35:27
K34..Syce, H. S. Redmond.	50.80	35:48

*Yachts not yet officially measured.

Just what figure these time allowances will cut in to-morrow's race will depend upon the weather conditions, and any attempt to pick the winner from among the lot without reckoning upon the sailing condition would be futile. In a steady wind, brisk but not heavy enough to reduce the seventies to working canvas, the new Herreshoff quartet would probably have the fight to themselves, but which of the four would get the best of it past races can give no tips.

The boats have grown steadily more even in ability. They have become better seasoned, and skippers and crews of each have grown more accustomed to their charges. In very light winds the five fifty-ones, with their large allowance, might easily drift to victory. Altair and Shark, of this class, are as evenly matched as the seventies, while Syce is doubly handicapped over the other two by her older model and a severe thought apparently not serious shaking up she received in striking a rock off Rocky Point during the run from Vineyard Haven to Newport yesterday.

In a heavy wind the two British-built cutters Astrild and Isolde are generally believed able to finish within the time allowance given them by the more tender seventies, while in a blow that would amount to almost a gale Rear Commodore Robinson's Hester would probably ride easily to victory, while all her competitors would be forced to stagger under a diminished spread of sail. From the weather outlook to-night any of the conditions save the gale of wind that would give delight to the partisans of Hester may prevail to-morrow.

ONLY TWO SCHOONERS ENTERED.

Only two schooners have been entered for to-morrow's race, namely, Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's Corona and H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta, the clear superiority of these two over any of the fleet of single-stickers now racing having apparently scared away the other available competitors. Of the five races for the Vice Commodore Cup last week, Quissetta and Corona each won two, while that of Saturday still remains undecided because of Corona's protest. To-morrow's race ought therefore to be a hard fight from start to finish. This table shows the Corona's length 93.57 feet, while that of Quissetta is only 73.59 feet. The flagship will have to allow Quissetta, according to official figures, 17 minutes 42 seconds. This is a list of past winners of the Goelet and Astor Cups:

Goelet Cups. Year.	Schooners.	Sloops.
1882	Montauk.	Fannie.
1883	Montauk.	Gracie.
1884	Grayling.	Bedouin.
1885	Puritan.	Puritan.
1886	Grayling.	Mayflower.
1887	Sachem.	Volunteer.
1888	Sachem.	Volunteer.
1889	Sea Fox.	Titania.
1890	Merlin.	Volunteer.
1891	Volunteer.	Gloriana.
1892	Merlin.	Harpoon.
1893	Lasca.	Colonia.
1894	Emerald.	Navahoe.
1895	Emerald.	Vigilant.
1896	Colonia.	Queen Mab.
1897	Colonia.	Navahoe.
Astor Cups.		
1898	No race on account of	Spanish war.
1899	Amorita.	Columbia.

The races will be started from off Brenton's Reef Lightship at 10:30 A. M., and will be sailed over the club courses Nos. 4 or 5, known, respectively, as the "Block Island" and "Sow and Pigs" courses. Each is thirty-eight miles long. Course 4 consists of a thirteen-and-one-half-mile leg from Brenton's Reef Lightship to a stakeboat off Sandy Point, on Block Island; then an eighteen-mile leg to a stakeboat off Sakonnet Point, and then a six-and-one-half-mile leg home.

Course 5 is also triangular. It consists of a 17¼-mile leg to the Vineyard Sound Lightship, a 4½-mile leg to the Hen and Chickens Lightship, and finally a 16¾-mile stretch home.

James Stillman arrived here to-day from Bar Harbor aboard the large steam yacht Columbia, which he recently chartered from J. H. Ladew. William Rockefeller was one of his guests. The Columbia will return to Bar Harbor after the races.

Greenville Yacht Club Cruise.

A day's cruise to Avoca Villa, on Gravesend Bay, was much enjoyed yesterday by the members and friends of the Greenville Yacht Club, who got aboard the club fleet anchored on New York Bay off the Greenville shore at an early hour in the morning, and were safely moored at their point of destination when the thunderstorm came up in the afternoon. The sloop Louisa L., Commodore Leach, served as the flagship, and led the fleet down the bay at a pretty lively gait, considering the light winds. In the fleet were sloops, steam and naphtha launches, and cabin and open catboats. At Avoca Villa dinner was served, followed by an entertainment. The fleet returned without mishap to its anchorage at a seasonable hour last evening.

Moriches Yacht Club Regatta.

Over a triangular course of ten miles, with a stiff wind blowing, the Melody, owned by the Growtag brothers, Harry and William, won from a fleet of ten boats in the open regatta of the Moriches Yacht Club, sailed on the Sound off Centre Moriches, L. I. The Dodo, John McAleenan, finished second, and the Harmony, which came next, was the only one of the remaining boats to finish, the remainder having either quit or being compelled to stop on account of accidents to the rigging.

Shinnecock Y. C. Regatta.

The Shinnecock Yacht Club has announced an open regatta for Saturday, on the Sound, off Good Ground, L. I. Five of the classes will be confined to open catboats owned by the members. They range from 20 to 17 feet in racing length. The open classes are three in number and the racing length the same as in the others. The boat making the fastest time over the course in the open race will receive the Queen of the Bay Cup valued at $50. Entries close Thursday, with Dr. George Malvern Eddy, Secretary of the Regatta Committee, at the clubhouse.

Yacht Ivanhoe Went Aground.

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 12.—Schooner yacht Ivanhoe, from Boston for Newport, in attempting to go around Monomoy Point through Light House Channel, went ashore on Monomoy Beach. Assistance was given by the Monomoy life-saving crew and the craft was floated at high water. She proceeded to Newport, although leaking some.

CYCLISTS' LONG RIDE.

Continuous Double Century Run Participated in by 250 Riders of the Wheel.

Century runs have an attraction for the seasoned wheelman that even the scorching heat of the last few days cannot shrivel up, and so there were all told 250 riders to start in the double century run which left Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening. Of this number twenty of the long-distance pedalers were women. The journey was called a "combination moonlight and double century run." It was promoted by the New York State Division, Century Road Club of America, the only affair of its kind to take place this year. The riding by moonlight was pleasant enough, but the second part of the run yesterday was more trying, first heat, then rain putting the sticktoitiveness of the riders to the test.

The route of the moonlight run was from Bedford Rest to Valley Stream, to Amityville, then back to Valley Stream for midnight luncheon; thence the riders went around the "triangle," through Hempstead and Freeport, then by way of Richmond Hill and Coney Island to Bedford Rest. The start was made at 7 P. M., and all who finished before 9 A. M. qualified for medals. All had finished by 5:30 A. M. There were three divisions in the moonlight run, two regular divisions, and a division for big wheels, such as tandems, quads, &c.

Those who started in the moonlight run had the privilege of participating in the second run, which left Bedford Rest at 6:30 A. M. yesterday. There were 140 starters in this section of the run, and 85 of them finished. They came in straggling, and more than one brought with him evidence of having been worsted in the bout with the rain. The Amityville-Rockaway course was chosen for the second run, and dinner was taken at Rockaway. It was while attending to the wants of the inner man that the rain came, hence the cyclists did not get as wet as otherwise would have been the case.

Five women riders did the double century. The chief pacemakers were D. M. Adee and Charles P. Staubach. They were assisted by S. E. Belcher, A. Jacobson, William H. Lange, P. A. Dyer, C. E. Nylander, and H. J. Wehrmann. J. H. Satterfield paced the special division.

The bright moon lighted up the way of the night riders so well that that part of the run was particularly enjoyable. The pace was rapid enough for the riders to leave humidity and mosquitoes behind. The wheeling proved a pretty sight as they whirled along past silent country residences and through leafy roads with lanterns aglow, like so many mounted fireflies.

Cycle Races at Hills Grove.

HILLS GROVE, R. I., Aug. 12.—Aside from the expected big event the card of bicycle races this afternoon provided good sport.

The fifteen-mile motor-paced race between Bolting and Munroe was called off owing to the bursting of a tire on the former's motor. Summaries:

Two-lap Race—Won by Benjamin Wilcox, Providence; time, 1:20 1-5.

One-mile Handicap—Won by C. R. Baxter, Fall River, 50 yards; E. J. Caldwell, Hartford, (scratch,) second; time, 2:07 1-5.

Two-mile Tandem, (handicap)—Won by Logan and McKinnon, Boston, 50 yards; time, 4:07 4-5.

Accidents to Coasting Cyclists.

Fisher's Hill, a steep incline near Union Hill, N. J., has lately become a favorite place for cycle coasting, but having high embankments of jagged rocks on either side, cyclists take desperate chances in pursuing their favorite pastime. Only a few days ago Joseph Hauk of Fairview and Michael Lynch of North Bergen were victims of their folly. As they descended the hill at lightning pace their wheels happened to collide. Hauk landed in a ditch, and escaped with a bruised knee. Lynch was not so fortunate. He went tumbling down the rocky embankment, and when picked up unconscious was found to have an ear torn off, besides other injuries.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn's Strong Finish Enabled Them to Defeat St. Louis by One Run.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Brooklyn solved Jones's pitching in the ninth inning of to-day's baseball game here and won out in a fighting finish. Jones pitched in good form until this time. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	0	3	4	0	
Burkett, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Heidrick, cf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Donlin, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss.	0	1	4	4	4	
Keister, 2b.	0	2	3	1	1	
McGann, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	
Criger, c.	0	0	2	3	2	
Jones, p.	0	0	1	0	0	
Totals	2	5*	25	12	2	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	1	0	
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	
Kelly, lf.	0	2	3	0	1	
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	7	0	
Cross, 3b.	0	2	4	3	1	
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	
Farrell, c.	0	0	3	1	0	
McGin'ty, p.	0	1	0	1	2	
†McGuire	0	1	1	0	0	
Totals	3	8	12	27	14	2

*One out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for McGinnity in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—McGuire, Kelly. Three-base hit—Keister. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Stolen bases—Keister. Hit by pitcher—McGann. Base on balls—Off Jones, 6; off McGinnity, 4. Struck out—Jones, 1. Umpire Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	13	2
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3

Batteries—Tannehill and Schriver; Griffith and Donahue.

Rain Stopped the New York Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Rain stopped the baseball game to-day in the last half of the fifth inning, after one man was out with the score 2 to 1 in favor of New York. Newton and Carrick were the opposing pitchers.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	55	32	.632	Boston	43	45	.489
Pittsburg	49	41	.544	St. Louis	38	47	.447
Philadelphia	47	40	.540	Cincinnati	39	50	.438
Chicago	44	45	.494	New York	34	49	.410

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cincinnati.
Boston in Chicago.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 7; Kansas City, 0.
Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 1, (second game.)
At Minneapolis—Chicago, 9; Minneapolis, 0.
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Buffalo, 1. Detroit, 7; Buffalo, 2, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 7; Cortland, 4.
At Troy—Troy, 15; Elmira, 5.
At Utica—Utica, 2; Rome, 0.

Eastern League Game.

At Providence—Providence, 11; Syracuse, 9.

Motive.

Her conduct betokened the extremely advanced woman.

"She does these things under the impulse of the zeitgeist!" we observed, with much satisfaction.

She heard us and smiled sadly.

"No, she said, "I do them to amuse the baby!"

Oh, what could be more humiliating, more positively disheartening, than this, pray!—Detroit Journal.

LOCAL OARSMEN TRAINING

Harlem River Alive with Crews Practicing for the Regattas.

THE TITUS-RUMOHR RACE

Sheepshead Bay Club Entry for This Event Is Expected to Furnish a Surprise for Many.

Very few oarsmen were on the Harlem River yesterday morning. The terrible heat of the past few days had enervated them, and they thought it best to take things easy. After the shower in the afternoon, however, the cool atmosphere acted like a tonic, and the boys started in to make up for lost time.

Nearly every man in training for the Hoboken and Middle States regattas managed to put in some good work. From present indications the Harlem River clubs will not have a single junior eight in the Hoboken regatta on Saturday. There are plenty of entries, however, for the other races. Both the Atalanta and Wyanoke Clubs will enter a crew in the junior fours-oared gig event. Several entries will be made in the senior and double gig races.

Mehrhoff of the Nassau Club is the choice of the Bohemians for the senior single gigs. He won the intermediate single race at the Passaic regatta in such hollow style that his supporters cannot figure how he can be beaten on Saturday. Budre, the Bohemian crack, is another Harlem favorite. His brilliant victory, in which he graduated to the senior class, at the Passaic meeting has made him a dangerous opponent for Mehrhoff. The veteran sculler Wm. Mulcaire of the Dauntless Club is also entered. He will use his favorite "skin gig," which is rated the fastest single gig in the metropolitan district. Mulcaire is in rare poor condition. But for this fact his great ability, in conjunction with his light boat, which is supposed to give him the advantage of about two lengths, would make him a prohibitive favorite for the race. The sharps, therefore, pick Mehrhoff to win, with Budre as the runner up.

SENIOR DOUBLE CREWS.

Two good pairs will represent the Harlem River clubs in the senior doubles. They are "Joe" Maher and Harry Vought of the Harlem Boat Club and Mehrhoff and J. R. Crawford of the Nassaus. The latter pair gave the fast Vesper double, Hedley and Juvenal, a hard race recently. Despite this fact the Harlem Boat Club will back its double to beat the Nassaus.

The Bohemian senior eight is preparing every day for the Middle States regatta. During the past week Coach Van Vliet had to lighten the work of the "Bohos," for the heat greatly affected them. They seemed to lack snap yesterday, and unless they show great improvement this week, Davy Roach's Bauble is likely to be their favorite. The Dauntless men will begin strict training to-day. They are not taking pains to conceal their opinion that they will give the Bohemians a good beating. The latter are somewhat afraid of "Davy's" plucky crew. The race of the day at the "Middle States" is expected to be for the senior four-oared shells, an event that has never filled so well as for this regatta. The Institutes of Newark will enter the crew that the Vesper four had all it could do to defeat by a third of a length at the National regatta. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will enter a quartet made up from the best of the disbanded senior eight.

Capt. Mackay of the Nassau Club has been unable to organize a senior eight, but he has enough candidates to make up an excellent four. Among them are several who rowed in the boat that won the intermediate event at the National regatta. The Harlem Club will have a crew, probably made up of Maher, Rooney, Hoffman, and Scannell. There is some talk of Rumohr rowing in this crew. The Union Boat Club's four, which is in active training, is composed of M. Cornell, L. Connell, Farrelly, and Rogers. The pair-oared event J. Binzen and W. Goeffert will uphold the colors of the Metropolitan Boat Club. McCahy and Karka will represent the Atalantas, Hoffman and Crawford the Nonparells, and the Union Boat Club will also make an entry. The Nonpareil Club will have a likely looking junior double in Raywood and Krall, who distinguished themselves at the club regatta on Saturday. This will also enter a centipede crew, and possibly a junior four. The Hudson Boat Club will be represented in the junior four gig.

UNKNOWN SENIOR SCULLER.

Titus, the New Orleans expert, and Rumohr of the Harlem Boat Club are expected to furnish an exciting race in the senior singles.

Judge Tighe of the Sheepshead Bay Club says that he has an unknown who is bound to distinguish himself. There is considerable speculation over the identity of this individual, for the Judge has not the reputation of talking idly. Some of the wise contingent believe the unknown to be Maguire, the famous Boston amateur, who is rated by some to be as good as Ten Eyck.

The Lone Star Club held a senior gig race, open to members only, on Saturday. J. Katz, with a handicap of 15 seconds, proved the winner; L. Solomon, with 20 seconds, was second, and E. Kellner, scratch, finished third.

The predicted exodus of the clubs from the lower to the upper part of the Harlem River has already begun in earnest. The Metropolitan Club, which for twenty years has had its headquarters at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, is now in quest of a new site opposite the Speedway. The following committee has been appointed to secure a new location for the club: M. J. Kelleher, J. P. Binzen, W. Gifford, and E. Barrett.

Barry Football Team Not for Paris.

Much disappointment is expressed over the failure of the Barry football team to visit Paris after all arrangements were made for the trip. This is the team that won the Gaelic football championship at the World's Fair in Chicago. The abandonment of the trip is owing to the serious illness in the family of William J. Barry of Jersey City, who had been busy for the last two months enlisting the best players from all the Gaelic teams about the metropolis for the trip. In a recent letter from the Assistant Director of Sports at the Paris Exposition he stated that all arrangements were perfected for the visit of the Barry team. Mr. De Garmendia, who has charge of the Gaelic football championship at the exposition, was a member of the New Jersey Athletic Club baseball team the season it won the amateur championship. While the Barrys would have had to contend against the strongest Gaelic teams on the other side, the American team's admirers were certain that no foreign aggregation of kickers could have defeated them.

Labor Day Games at Celtic Park.

A carnival of sports will be conducted by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., on Labor Day. The programme of athletic events is as follows: Seventy-five-yard dash, novice, scratch; 100-yard dash, handicap; 300-

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THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

The first and most natural interpretation of the appointment of LI-HUNG-CHANG as Envoy Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the foreign powers in China for a "suspension of hostilities" is that the Chinese Government is beginning to realize the extent and nature of the resentment it has aroused by its violation of treaty obligations as to the safety of the foreign representatives in its capital, and wishes to ward off the just consequences of its conduct. There is some comfort in the adoption of this attitude by the Chinese Government instead of the attitude of defiance which it at first seemed inclined to take, and which it did take up to a certain point. But beyond this very moderate degree of encouragement there is little satisfaction to be derived from this latest move of the Chinese, and the situation remains one of the gravest difficulty and of serious peril.

It will be seen plainly enough from the text of the edict communicated to our Government by Minister WU that all the Chinese Emperor, or whoever it is that speaks in his name, proposes is that the powers shall cease "hostilities," that is, that they shall pause in the advance on Pekin where they are. There is absolutely nothing in the edict as to the prime and substantive purpose of the advance, namely, the safety of the foreign envoys and of the others to whom China by solemn treaties is bound to furnish safety. Now, whatever may be the ultimate policy of the powers, or of any one or more of them, the one distinct object of the combined operations of their forces on Chinese soil is precisely the one just described. The operations they have undertaken for this end are not necessarily "hostilities" at all. If the Chinese Government in good faith desires to discharge its obligations, and has been prevented by an insurrection that it cannot control, then the advance of the armies of the powers, so far from being hostile, is essentially friendly. Why, if this is the real wish of the Chinese Government, should it try to stop that advance? And, above all, why should it seek to stop it without giving or offering the slightest suggestion of how the end sought by the powers, and righteously and inevitably sought, shall be attained?

It is but a few days since the Government of the United States made the following demands on the Government of China: That the Chinese Government give assurance that the foreign Ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition; that the Ministers be placed in free communication with their Governments, firing upon the legations cease, and all dangers to their lives and liberty be removed; that the imperial authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition, so that the legationers may be liberated, foreigners protected, and order restored.

Here is defined a line of action that no one can misunderstand, and that the most astute Chinese diplomat cannot be allowed to twist. It requires that the safety of the envoys be assured, that foreigners be protected, and that order be restored. These things are not matters for negotiation, but for action. The only need there is of a Chinese Envoy Plenipotentiary in the premises is to convey to the powers satisfactory proof that the demands have been met. The very first proof of that sort is free, prompt, and complete means of communication with the Ministers. That does not exist. Such communication as there is is uncertain and untrustworthy. We cannot believe that our Minister is safe and that the Chinese Government is willing and able to defend his safety until he himself says to his Government that these are the facts. He does not say so, either because he is not permitted to, or because the Chinese Government cannot secure to him that plain, essential right. In either case it is sheer impudence for the Chinese Government to ask our Government to cease its efforts to procure for the envoys and the foreigners in Peking the safety which China either will not or can not provide.

Our Government has throughout this trouble acted in the most prudent and at the same time in the most friendly manner toward the Government of China. It went to the very verge of safety in limiting its demands to those above recited. An answer to the latest proposition of the Chinese Government has been promptly sent, and though its terms will not be made known until later, there can be little doubt as to what they will be. Our Government cannot possibly abate a jot or tittle of the requirements it has formulated. They are, as the Chinese authorities know perfectly well, inspired by no selfish motive and by no motive that is not openly avowed or cannot completely be justified. We seek no advantage. We ask simply for the fulfillment of obligations that the rulers of China have assumed and clearly understand. To secure the fulfillment of these obligations American troops have been sent to China, and American blood has been shed. It is impossible that we should cease our efforts to attain and maintain our rights on the naked request of the Chinese Government to open "negotiations." Because the President has been candid and just and merciful in a most trying situation, the Chinese authorities must not infer that he is a gullible imbecile.

MUST THE SENATE BE REPUBLICAN?

When the Congress last adjourned, the Senate, consisting then of 86 members—vacancies existing in the representation of Delaware, Montana, Pennsylvania, and Utah—held a clear majority of 15 Republicans. That lead will be retained, substantially, until March 4, 1901. Then there will be some changes.

Thirty States will have new Senators or old Senators beginning new terms on March 4, 1901. Of the 30 whose terms are nearing expiration, 17 are Republicans, 11 Democrats, 1 Populist, and 1 Silver. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas will be represented by Democrats—North Carolina being regained. That will be holding on to all the present Democratic strength in the body.

The Republican expectation is that Kansas, New Hampshire, Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, New Jersey, Wyoming, and Rhode Island—12 States in all—will be surely represented by Republican Senators. This would give 5 less Republican Senators to the class whose terms are to begin March 4 than will go out on that date. But the Republicans hope to get a Senator from Montana, and one each from Illinois, West Virginia, Delaware, Idaho, and Nebraska. If they get all they expect they will have 18 Senators where they now count 17.

But there are some reasons for admitting that there are chances—some of them dubious—for the Democrats. The factional fight in Delaware may result in the election of a Legislature that will choose ADDICKS as a Republican and a Democrat, or possibly two Democrats. The liberality of W. A. CLARK in Montana may produce a Legislature that will elect CLARK and another Democrat, instead of CLARK and CARTER, Republican, as has been suggested as not an impossible assortment. The Republican majority in the West Virginia Legislature was only 1 on joint ballot in the last session. The Democrats hope to overcome that small lead and defeat Senator ELKINS, who seeks re-election.

In the last Legislature of Idaho there was a Democratic-Populist majority of 4 votes. The Republicans, in the absence of fusion, hope to capture the Legislature and the Senator. They may fail. Nebraska has a Legislature now with a Republican majority on joint ballot of 22. BRYAN hopes to carry the State by so large a majority as to sweep away this legislative majority and assure the election of two Senators for the opposition, one of whom may be a Democrat, but both of whom would be willing to vote to repeal the gold standard law. Illinois has a Legislature with 26 Republican majority. An unexpected lukewarmness or active opposition in November may justify Democratic classification of Illinois as a hopeful State for that party. Colorado is not certain to choose a successor to Senator WOLCOTT opposed to the Republicans, a distinct Republican revival being in progress in that State.

Just to present the uttermost hope of the Democrats, they may be able to hold their own in the new class of 30 Senators, and add to those assured 11 a Senator from each of the States of Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, and West Virginia. These 7 added to their assured strength would give them—in combination with other opponents of the Republicans in the Senate—42 votes, thus reducing the Republican majority to 6 in a full Senate.

But there are still other chances that the Democrats are aware of. They are remote and difficult of realization, but still not impossible, and very reasonable if the country is entertaining as good an opinion of the Democratic policies as Mr. BRYAN and Mr. JONES believe it does. They are not without hope of gaining Wyoming, and they are fighting for South Dakota. In Wyoming they must overcome a joint ballot majority of 39, and in South Dakota the present Legislature has 42 more Republicans than Fusionists.

A tidal wave for BRYAN and Bryanism will be necessary to wipe out the apparently secure but not impregnable Republican majority in the Senate. The Republicans have the burden upon them to hold on and to gain. The opportunities for Democratic losses are few. The tidal wave that would convert Wyoming, West Virginia, and Illinois might also sweep New Jersey back into the Democratic Senatorial column. Do the Democrats see any indications of the approach of a tidal wave?

SYMPATHY WASTED ON CARTER.

A year ago, when the Federal authorities were endeavoring to bring to a close the long-drawn-out case against Capt. O. M. CARTER, the engineer officer who had been court-martialed and sentenced to heavy fine, imprisonment, and dismissal from the United States Army, the defense exerted every legal privilege and exhausted every means at command to prevent the President from approving the findings of the court-martial, and afterward to overturn the decisions reached by the tribunals to which the case was carried. Supporting all the efforts of counsel were many undoubtedly sincere friends of Capt. CARTER, and by constant appeals to the public through the newspapers many persons of high social, professional, and political standing undertook to secure reversal of public opinion, and a retrial, or at least lenient punishment, on the ground that CARTER had been unfairly tried, that he was absolutely innocent, and that if sent to prison he would be unjustly punished.

The testimony of Mr. ROBERT F. WESTCOTT before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, in relation to the effort to bring to trial the contractors employed by CARTER on the work so conducted by him as to subject him to trial for embezzlement, seems to have removed all excuse for sympathy with the degraded officer who is now in Leavenworth Military Prison. It is altogether incompatible with any theory of CARTER'S innocence or honesty. The man who deliberately proposed to his father-in-law to represent himself as the owner of bonds and money manifestly procured by CARTER'S dishonest management of a Government trust, and simply to hide his ill-gotten wealth, would have no compunctions of conscience about robbing the Government. As the large sums of money invested by CARTER invariably appear to have come to him through his contractors, the ability of that officer to contrive, carry on, conceal until the arrival of his successor at Savannah, and defend to the last extremity, challenges amazement and regret, but not admiration or sympathy.

It is natural that the attorneys for the contractors were astonished and indignant because of Mr. WESTCOTT'S acknowledgment of the criminal conduct of CARTER. It is evident that Mr. WESTCOTT has strengthened the Government in its prosecution of the contractors, from whom it is expected to secure restitution of money that was shown on the Carter trial to have been paid for work improperly performed or not done at all. If Mr. WESTCOTT is proceeding upon the assumption that the contractors led CARTER into the commission of crime and then abandoned him to his fate, that is a matter about which he is entitled to have an opinion. It may be right or wrong, but in what he has contributed to the history of this celebrated case he certainly has justified the court-martial finding and sentence, the approval of the verdict and penalty by the President, and the later affirmations of the courts to which CARTER appealed as an innocent man about to be unjustly punished.

QUALIFIED VOTERS.

From time to time it has been the fate of New York readers of newspapers published elsewhere to be advised of the somewhat too catholic practices permitted here in the conversion of aliens into qualified voters. And occasionally, but not often, when the matter has been looked into critically, it has been found that there was at least ground for the complaint that some aliens had reached the dignity of full citizenship quite as soon after their arrival as prudence and an exact compliance with law would permit.

But there are other States less careful than the State of New York in this matter of qualifying persons for the voting privilege. An alien may protect himself here, in some ways, by procuring his "first papers," but the declaration of intention does not give him the ballot. Until he has resided here five years, has procured his naturalization papers ninety days before an election at which he proposes to vote, and has become a citizen of the United States, he may not vote. Other States are less cautious, but may be more critical when they are older.

In a number of States, besides prescribing that to vote a person shall be a citizen of the United States, it is permitted to an alien who has resided in the State a prescribed term and declared his intention to become a citizen in conformity with the laws of the United States that he may vote without having acquired United States citizenship. In Alabama the would-be voter who is an alien must have legally declared his intention to become a citizen; in Arkansas, having been in the State a year and declared his intention, the alien may vote; in Colorado he may vote if he has declared his intention four months prior to an election at which he desires to vote; a year's residence and a declaration of intention six months before an election qualify the alien in Indiana for suffrage; in Kansas a declaration qualifies; so it does in Louisiana, after a year's residence, and in Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Texas.

The immigrant who is really anxious to vote early after his arrival can reach the polls legitimately much sooner in either of the States named than in this State, which insists that he shall first be a citizen of the United States. It is so in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. Massachusetts formerly required residence for two years after naturalization before permitting the naturalized citizen to vote.

There are citizens and voters, but while all citizens of the United States may be voters, all voters are not citizens of the United States. Different States provide different ways for reaching the polls. Our way may not be as gratifying to the alien as the Colorado way, that admits him to the polling booth in four months, but we have found it to be safer to require the probationary term of residence provided by law to make a citizen of the United States.

THE ANTHRACITE MINERS.

As will be seen by our Wilkesbarre dispatch this morning, the labor situation in the anthracite region is by no means a simple one. One of the most interesting and important features of it is that the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western mines are not in harmony with the United Mine Workers, a general organization which includes the soft-coal miners and is made up for the most part of them. The operators in this anthracite region have firmly refused so far to recognize the Miners' Union, or to deal with its officers and committees, on the ground that they were not employés of theirs. The local miners now appear to think that they can make better terms by forming a union of their own which the operators will recognize, and with which the latter will confer. Probably they are right in this. And in any case the interests of the anthracite miners are not the same as those of the soft-coal miners, and they have not in the past been efficiently served by the United Mine Workers. It is likely also that a more limited and compact union would be better able to prevent and less tempted to promote strikes.

The situation, however, for the anthracite miners is not a promising one. For various reasons the demand for labor in that region does not keep up with the supply. It is not at all unlikely that the operators would regard a strike at this time with no regret, if they did not actually welcome or incite it. For many years the most natural method of adjusting prices in the anthracite market seems to have been a suspension of mining, and a strike attains this object with no open responsibility on the part of the operators. This also explains in some degree the continued existence of evils in the relations of the miners and operators in that region which have been gradually put in the way of reform in other districts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While denying with just a trace of resentment our mild intimation that The Electrical Review would be more profitably employed in suggesting a better form for automobiles than it was in denouncing the "Chinese" conservatism of those who are making machines that look "like a horse vehicle without a horse," our not less esteemed than scientific contemporary frankly admits that it will be no easy task to design a type of self-propelled carriage that shall be at once convenient, beautiful, and free from the artistic faults of mimicry and concealment of structural facts. After recalling the length of time it took the builders of railway cars to forget the peculiarities of stage coaches, and after calling attention to the circumstance that the trolley car is still only a magnified and glorified street car, The Electrical Review expresses the confident belief that some day a stroke of genius or the slower method of evolution will give us an automobile that does not seem incomplete without a horse in front of it. "The man who undertakes to make the design," we are told, "must absolutely lay aside preconceived ideas and prejudices. He must forget carriages and vehicles of all sorts, and, starting from the few simple data necessary, must devise a structure fitted to its purpose and beautiful to the eye. For this man there is much chance of reward." No doubt. But, meanwhile, why not regard the present shape of automobiles as fortunate, in that it makes them much less likely to alarm horses? Those animals are still numerous enough to make it worth while to take their timidities and prejudices into account. Moreover, is not the critic himself a bit "Chinese" in his inability to see a four-wheeled vehicle of a certain size and shape without conjuring up a horse to go with it? Really, there's no need to do so, and there are lots of people who already have separated the two concepts for good and all.

—Impelled by the curious and unique necessity which compels the self-styled "Christian Scientists" to make constant denials that their high priestess is either dead or dying, they have just persuaded—"persuaded" is a good, safe word—The Boston Post to publish a long article in which Mrs. EDDY is described as trotting agilely from room to room and from floor to floor in her Concord home, and is quoted as assuring the interviewer that her health is as perfect as her philosophy—price, by mail, $3.18. The article is evidently written by, or under the orders of, a firm believer in "mother" and her theories, and as evidence, therefore, it is worth very much less than the paper on which it is printed. Admitting that the reporter saw and heard all he says he saw and heard, what does it prove? Nobody with an acquaintance [illegible] Christian Scientists" [illegible] one follower of [illegible] mently and perh[illegible] in perfect health [illegible] of a serious or [illegible] Mrs. EDDY'S ph[illegible] have no knowle[illegible] dead we are p[illegible] but when a pe[illegible] possibility of i[illegible] munity from it, [illegible] thing except [illegible] dentally, the a[illegible] speaks of the "[illegible] that falls ove[illegible] Doesn't that i[illegible] follicles are in [illegible] concluding his [illegible] Boston Post say[illegible] tains more tha[illegible] EDDY'S doctrine[illegible] es in the little [illegible] send out statem[illegible] tian Science," [illegible] gravely adds, "[illegible] taken with a v[illegible] Mecca of the S[illegible] this undesirable[illegible] There's a dread[illegible] us tremble a li[illegible]

—Though do[illegible] stories, of all anecdotes about animals, [illegible] ease us best, there is no reason for ign[illegible] ing the merits of a fox story, and one [illegible] the latter sort that we find in The B[illegible] vides, if nothi[illegible] else, good material on which to exer[illegible] one's credulity. And these are days [illegible] en a well-trained credulity is a valuab[illegible] possession, making polit[illegible] rable and otherwise add[illegible] ical oratory en[illegible] f life. According to The ing to the joys[illegible] a hunter and naturalist Sun's informan[illegible] cott City, Md., was hunting who lives at E[illegible] sing along the Patapsco ing and natur[illegible] day when he saw a fox River the othe[illegible] e water and slowly backing at the edge of [illegible] way that excited the ob- ing into it in [illegible] wonderment. The little server's specia[illegible] a its mouth a mysterious animal carried [illegible] and the backing process bit of somethi[illegible] ll this something was all was continued [illegible] ve the water. Then the that showed a [illegible] ped to dry land and ran fox suddenly l[illegible] oods, while the object he away into the [illegible] ed down the stream. The had carried flo[illegible] alist rowed after it, overhunter and nat[illegible] t put of the water, and took it, fished [illegible] found that it w[illegible] a furry bit of fresh rabbit skin, alive [illegible] ith—fleas! It is said that the wildwood [illegible] mundrum thus presented was too much [illegible] r the hunter and naturalist, but some[illegible] dy else in Ellicott City has an old bo[illegible] on zoology in which the mystery is solv[illegible]. This book declares that when the fox [illegible] ds his uninvited companions too nume[illegible] s or too troublesome, he simply backs s[illegible] wly into a stream of water with a portion [illegible] the pelt of a rabbit in his mouth, after t[illegible] fox has made a meal off the rabbit. T[illegible] water drives the fleas first up the fo[illegible] legs and then toward his head, and final[illegible] out on the piece of rabbit fur, and then [illegible] e fox drops the fur and his pests are d[illegible] e for. It can at least be said in behalf [illegible] f this yarn that it is as hard to disprov[illegible] as it is to prove, and that is more than c[illegible] be said for a good many yarns.

—When one [illegible] eflects on how the trial of ex-Capt. OBER[illegible] M. CARTER would have been expedited [illegible] had the testimony given last week by [illegible] his father-in-law in the Gaynor-Greene [illegible] ase been then obtainable the impulse is [illegible] rong to wonder when lawmakers will [illegible] ognize the advantage it would be in th[illegible] administration of justice if unwilling wit[illegible] ses were not able to escape the nece[illegible] ity of telling what they knew by putt[illegible] themselves beyond the line, State or [illegible] tional, bounding the jurisdiction of the [illegible] rial court. Some day or other civilized [illegible] eoples are going to agree on a method o[illegible] procedure by which something analogou[illegible] to the present extradition laws can be a[illegible] lled to witnesses. In the Molineux case [illegible] ere was repeated illustration of the inc[illegible] venience and absurdity of the existing s[illegible] uation. Men and women who would ha[illegible] been compelled to testify if they had be[illegible] or remained on this side of the Hudson [illegible] river had only to take the ferry and they [illegible] ere as dead, so far as the purposes of th[illegible] law were concerned, unless, indeed, a[illegible] happened to one of them, they could be [illegible] icked into making the return trip. The[illegible] will be many obstacles in the way of the [illegible] uggested innovation, and it would be easy [illegible] ough to offer objections to it, but the pro[illegible] lety of securing important testimony whe[illegible] ver it may be is obvious.

NEW YORK [illegible] ERSUS NEW ORLEANS

To the Editor of [illegible] New York Times:

Several days [illegible] go there appeared in your columns a let[illegible] r signed, if remembrance serves, "Jack [illegible] horne," presumably relating to the rece[illegible] race riot in New Orleans. That letter wa[illegible] intemperate, and after the fashion of all [illegible] temperance removed itself from the plane [illegible] f serious consideration. It, moreover, con[illegible] ned at least one statement —a statement [illegible] mplied cowardice where no statement, [illegible] mplied or otherwise, could be more abso[illegible] tely without truth—which might have se[illegible] ed to go far to remove the writer of that [illegible] tter also from the plane of worthy conside[illegible] ation.

Paradoxical [illegible] it may appear, the only force of the le[illegible] r in question lay in its unoriginality; in [illegible] e general acceptance which it evidenced—i[illegible] t so wide now, since more enlightenment [illegible] as come, as at one time—of the sentime[illegible] t it strove to express. To this more or le[illegible] s general sentiment regarding race feelin[illegible] in the South, and the misunderstanding [illegible] engenders, there comes today in your p[illegible] er a thoughtful lesson.

We there re[illegible] under the heading "Want- ed to Lynch a [illegible] egro," that only so far ago as last night, [illegible] d only so far away as Madison Square, t[illegible] s city, a crowd of "several hundred men [illegible] tried to tear a prisoner from the poli[illegible] " amid cries of "Lynch him!" That [illegible] a negro clung to the policeman, entreatin[illegible] protection from this crowd, which had alr[illegible] dy drawn his blood and inflicted many [illegible] ows in his face. He was presumably as [illegible] uch alarmed for his safety, and it would [illegible] em not without reason, as though her h[illegible] been in New Orleans, Charleston, or [illegible] ny other section dominated by the white [illegible] an. And, finally, we read that "the cr[illegible] d did not know why the negro had [illegible] chased, but somebody started the st[illegible] y that he had assaulted a white child. [illegible] is accounted for the mob's fury."

Was it only [illegible] tropical heat of these past few days that [illegible] ade that crowd, or mob, so much to resem[illegible] e a Southern crowd or mob, or was it the [illegible] en slighter evidence than is generally disc[illegible] ssed which this New York crowd had, n[illegible] ely "the story started by somebody tha[illegible] he had assaulted a white child," that c[illegible] used these men to don so easily the sav[illegible] ery which is not excusable even in the So[illegible] herners?

Neither was [illegible] his mob so original a mob. New York has [illegible] een its like before, and also other cities w[illegible] in the pale.

But would [illegible] not be rather an original process for t[illegible] "Jack Thornes" and his like to ponder [illegible] hese things—and quietly; if so it be that [illegible] ey be given to such intellectual indulg[illegible] ces?

ROBERT ADGER BOWEN.

New York, A[illegible] g. 10, 1900.

STRIKES AS A REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where from [illegible] has the American laborer gotten his pr[illegible] perous state, his independence, but fro[illegible] strikes? What has made the American [illegible] aborer a man, a citizen to be relied on i[illegible] an emergency, but strikes? It is well eno[illegible] gh to say to another man if you are not [illegible] atisfied go somewhere else, but "just put [illegible] ourself in the other man's place" and se[illegible] where you will land. Very likely in the [illegible] nshouse. Your correspondent. "M. M. [illegible] " says, "Let the employer stop," &c. M[illegible] t employers are so busy that they hav[illegible] not time to put themselves in their emp[illegible] es' place. Strikes are organized to a[illegible] w just such sort of people that they ar[illegible] wrong, to persuade them to do right. [illegible] a definition of strikes was never bloodl[illegible]. Does "M. M. R." think higher wages and better conditions cause misery and suffering?

In regard to sympathy strikes, if the strikers see that they can succeed only by ordering out men who can shut a place up, why not allow them to do it, and therefore better their condition?

Every association must have a head. Can a[illegible] about 1,000 strikers go up to their employers and all begin at once to tell their grievances? No; they must choose a representative, and should it make any difference to us as long as his followers are satisfied? Does your correspondent not think that it is possible for trusts to raise the wages of their men, or is he of the opinion that "combinations of capital" are too poor to pay decent wages?

Why is it that all over the Continent unions are being organized and strikes fought out? Because European laborers see that the American men are men in the true sense of the word, while they are virtually slaves.

S. L. FIBEL.

New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

The Paris Fair as an American Sees It.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 30.—The national buildings ought to be one of the chief attractions of a universal exposition, and commonly they are. Unfortunately, the current architecture of every Continental capital is modeled upon that of Paris, and one no more looks for nationality in architecture than in costume. It is only in countries outside the pale of European civilization that there is any national architecture of the present. In the countries within it, one must fall back for local variations upon the architecture of the past. Unhappy, as we shall presently see, is the architect of a country which has no historical architecture, when he is called upon to devise something individual and distinctive to represent it in an international show like the Street of Nations. The street is really a quai, strung for perhaps a third of a mile along the left bank of the Seine and for the time annulling to that extent the Quai d'Orsay.

The pavilion of Italy, now of course closed, is the first in order of these national buildings "in partibus." It is also the largest and most costly, and architecturally it is one of the best and quite the most impressive. The designer has pillaged the picturesque Gothic of North Italy for the detail of a festal building of which the general form recalls St. Mark's at Venice, the tracery of the openings and the diapering of the panels the Doge's Palace, and which also contains reminiscences of Sienna and Orvieto. These things the architect has managed to combine into a real unity, so that it is not until after close inspection that one sees from how many sources the parts have been derived.

The color treatment is especially successful, converting the fronts into mosaics of which pale red and warm gray are the chief constituent tones. There is also a broad band of actual mosaic, from the factory of the contemporary revivalists of the art in Italy, girdling the front above the first story and adding to its decorated and festal aspect. It is a rich, harmonious, and effective pile, and the treatment of the substructure heightens its effectiveness. The continuous covered walk which runs along the river bank is roofed with a platform which forms the apparent base of the buildings, and the architect of each building has had the treatment of the supporting arcade, or colonnade, intrusted to him, wherewith to carry down his architecture. Nobody will dispute that the architect of the Italian building has come out best of all from this particular task. He has devised for his river front a series of segmental arches, apparently in stone, probably in fact of cement, projecting into corbels to support the platform, carried upon stout columns of not more than two diameters, all capitally proportioned, modeled, and adjusted. This unpretending feature is really one of the architectural successes of the exposition.

Next to Italy comes Turkey. One has to own that the current Oriental architecture becomes rather tiresome when seen in such quantities as one finds of it here, unless it be redeemed by some special grace of mass or detail, as not seldom happens. But it does not happen in the Turkish pavilion, which seems but a big pot boiler, of which the designer became as weary as he is in danger of making the inspector of his work. It is unmistakably Turkish, with its big unmolded arch and its dome and its minaret, and that is about all there is to be said of it.

AMERICAN PAVILION A FAILURE.

Next comes the pavilion of our own beloved land, which has been so much talked about, and so little in a complimentary strain. It must be owned that the thing is a failure, though the failure does not really impeach the competency of the architect. It was almost foredoomed to failure. To begin with, the allotment of space was not adequate to a building as large as this needed to be for its practical uses. The actual building calls for a plot at least twice as big, to avoid elbowing its neighbors in a manner equally injurious to them and to itself. The manner in which it is hemmed in would deprive it of its due effect if it were a good deal better than it is.

And then there is that vexing question of a national expression in a nation which has not yet attained such an expression in architecture, and which seems at present to be further from it than ever. I have heard it suggested here that we ought to have had a skyscraper, about the nationality of which it is true that there could have been no doubt, but which would evidently have been quite irrelevant to the practical requirements of the case.

A glorified and artisticized log cabin, such as Idaho honored herself by contributing to the State buildings at Chicago, might have offered itself as a solution of the problem. Or, in default of that, we might have had a piece of Richardsonian Romanesque, about the nationality of which there could also be no question, and which is the nearest we have come to a national expression in building which is also an artistic expression. The omission to try this solution is the more striking since one of the architects of our pavilion is also, I believe, a pupil of Richardson. The structure is supposed to be a kind of epitome of the Capitol at Washington, and by making believe very hard, like Dick Swiveller's Marchioness, one can perceive the resemblance. But to epitomize the Capitol on an area of possibly seventy feet square, and in a building virtually cubical, was a task probably beyond the power of any architect, and certainly beyond the power of the architect who was misguided into attempting it. The quadriga over the portal would make its effect if there were more space in which it could be detached, but it suffers from the huddle, like the whole building. The statue of Washington, effective in spite of the imputation to George of an attitude which he would have blushed all over to assume, is well seen from the river, but only from the river. You cannot "get it" on shore. The permanent erection, in the quarter of the Arch, is much better placed, in spite of the criticism of my cabman, which seems to be that of everybody, that the statue is "mal tourné."

But when we have duly condemned the exterior it is only just to add that nothing could be better fitted than the interior for its use as a resort for wandering Americans, where they may sing the songs of the Lord in a strange land, and where, let one wandering American gratefully testify, nothing can exceed the consideration and kindness with which they are received and assisted.

THE SUCCESSFUL BUILDINGS.

Next to Italy, perhaps in some respects some of them surpassing Italy, the successes of the street are the buildings of Germany, Hungary, Norway, Great Britain, Belgium, and Greece. Next to the United States its chief failures are the buildings of Austria and Spain. There is some authentic detail of the Spanish Renaissance on the front of the Spanish Building, but it is not attractively reproduced or placed, and the building, as a whole, is characterless and dull. The real Spanish architectural exhibit is the reproduction in the private building of "Andalusia" of the Giralda at Seville, which is a very jolly performance. The Austrian chateau is simply stupid, and does no sort of justice to the abilities of the present generation of architects in Vienna.

The prevalence of Germany is the chief feature of the whole exposition, except as regards the hostess, just as it was the chief feature of the Columbian Fair at Chicago, and just as the industrial progress of Germany is the most obvious "world fact" of the last decade of the century. The German Building is the tallest in the competition, and the most spacious after the Italian. It is very much the same sort of thing they gave us at Chicago, an example of the indigenous German Renaissance, as resolutely gay and festive as any of the French temporary palaces, with the substitution of more heartiness as a compensation for less elegance. It is a solid construction like the earlier, and like that faced with white plaster, which is painted in spots with rough but undeniably jolly decorations. It is a really representative pavilion.

So much cannot be said of the Hungarian Building, which comes between Bosnia and Great Britain. Indeed, it could not be, for, excepting what has been done at Budapest within the past generation, Hungary is as far as ourselves from having attained a national architecture. Hawthorne said that we ought to live in tents, and certainly we could not expect gypsies to be great builders. The architect of the Hungarian Building has nevertheless managed to produce one of the most artistic buildings of the row. He has frankly borrowed his architecture from Bavaria, and especially from Nuremberg, and has adjoined the apse of St. Lorenz, I believe it is, to a flank of wall decorated and punctuated with enriched reproductions of the oriels of the famous Nassauer Haus. Whence he derived the tower I know not, apparently from his inner consciousness. It is not very good, but all the rest is very good, indeed, an exemplary piece of compilation, and the back of it, in heavy Romanesque, is as good in its way as the lightsome Gothic of the front.

Belgium has contented herself with the reproduction of one of the Flemish town halls, that of Oudenarde, I believe, the exact prototype is, and whether or not the reproduction be exact, the effect of it is excellent and the local color unquestionable.

Great Britain is pretty certain to be represented with good taste at a World's Fair. Certainly that was the case with the half-timbered cottage in Philadelphia and with the brick cottage at Chicago. It is equally the case with the quiet and intensely English Jacobean country house that represents her here. Evidently such a house needs a frame of grass and trees to be well seen. But without these advantages the gray brick mansion distinguishes itself by pietude and good breeding, and is a pleasant object to behold.

One would have expected of Greece a piece of the Acropolis, but Greece has been content to remind the spectator of her history during the Christian era. This she has very charmingly done with a reproduction of a Byzantine-domed church of the best type and period, successful in form and outline, and equally successful in the surface decoration which accrues from building its walls and its cupola of alternate bands of dark blue and pale red.

Sweden and Norway, as usual, insist upon a separate representation. Inevitably they are both represented by timber constructions, of which that of Sweden is the bigger, but that of Norway much the better. This plain clapboarded cottage, painted dark red, and with its construction cleverly indicated without being forced upon the sense, is one of the very best things here. It might well supply hints for the designer of a shore or a hill cottage at home. And, indeed, there is much that is useful for edification to the modern architect in the Street of Nations, while the mere wayfaring man cannot fail to find it amusing. If he be an American, he will be chagrined to find that his own country is the worst represented of all, and that the unfounded and unsuccessful pretentiousness of our National pavilion comes nearer to positive vulgarity than any one of its competitors.

M. S.

NUGGETS.

As We Talk.

It's funny that when a man is "bested" he is also "worsted."—Philadelphia Record.

No Anxiety.

The Man—What do you think your father will say when he hears you have broken a neighbor's window?

The Boy—That's all right. Dad's a glazier.—Chicago News.

He Didn't.

Defeated Candidate—You encouraged me to run for the office. You know you did. You said you thought I wouldn't make a bad Alderman.

Trusty Henchman—Well, the returns seem to show that I was right.—Boston Christian Register.

The Signed Petition.

"What was that petition he was circulating?" asked the inquisitive man. "I don't know," replied the extremely polite man. "Why, you signed it when he asked you to." "Of course I signed it, but he didn't ask me to read it, you know."—Philadelphia Record.

THE CHILD'S FAITH.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

O little one, O little one,
What joys belong to thee;
You bask contented in the sun,
Your shouts are shouts of glee!
You breathe the air, you see the sky,
You watch the clouds go floating by,
You count the stars, nor question why
Nor how they came to be.

O little one, you kneel to pray,
Believing you are blessed;
Your faith you keep all through the day—
The sweetest faith, the best!
For you no groping in the gloom,
No dread of ending at the tomb—
For you no doubting—only room
For gladness in your breast.

The Paris Edition of The Times.

Paris Letter to Dayton (Ohio) Press.

The publishing house is one of the most interesting places on the exposition grounds and one of the most beautiful. It was designed by Mr. Simms, and stands out in its quaint and beautiful architecture, a magnificent contrast when compared with the surrounding erections. Within this building THE NEW YORK TIMES is published each day on one of the mammoth four-roller Goss newspaper presses. Near the press are placed the linotype or printing machines, where the printers get up the "stuff." These machines are great wonders to the foreigners, and an interested audience always gazes as the printer works. They say it takes an "old-timer" at the machine under such an arduous gaze. To the rear of the building is the stereotyping room where the plates are finished for the press. When the big Goss rollers start to pound out the papers at 3:30 P. M. a large crowd gathers and the people never seem to tire of watching the wonderful piece of mechanism as it prints, folds, and counts the papers rapidly.

TO DEAD KING'S MEMORY

New York Italians Honor the Virtues of Humbert.

BARON FAVA IS REPRESENTED

Address of Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, Who Is Not Present, Read by His Secretary.

Italian residents of this city gathered in great force at the Carnegie Music Hall yesterday afternoon to do honor to the memory of King Humbert at a meeting held under the auspices of the Italian United Societies.

Nearly all the great Italian organizations attended in uniform with colors, and the flags were lifted to the platform, where they hung, a wealth of rich color, though heavy streamers of crape drooping from the tip of every staff bore ample witness to the mournful character of the occasion. The back of the platform was heavily draped with black, and at the centre was a handsome three-quarter length portrait of the dead monarch.

Chevalier G. Branchi, Consul General of Italy, presided over the exercises, which were to commence at 2 o'clock, but at that hour there was but a small company in the hall, and without the lightning was flashing and the rain was at its heaviest downpour, so, without formal announcement the opening of the meeting was postponed for nearly an hour. As the fury of the storm abated the inflowing current of humanity increased, and before the first strains of the "Royal Italian March," the first number on the programme, was heard, the great auditorium was crowded, the front seats being occupied by decorated veterans of Italian wars.

Though the storm had already brought a coolness to the steaming streets, it did not permeate the interior of the hall, which was still as hot as the great wave of heat had made it, and the audience sat and swelered in their heavy uniforms or the almost as heavy black frock coat worn for the most part by the civilian contingent.

All present rose and cheered as the march was rendered by Prof. Avitabile's orchestra of fifty-seven pieces, and at the close the Duke de Carignani, First Secretary to the Italian Embassy, who was present as the representative of Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, made a brief address, in the course of which he said that the Ambassador suffered with the whole Italian people in sympathy with their widowed Queen.

The "Stabat Mater," overture, was then rendered by the orchestra, and then Baron L. Franchetti, member of the Italian Parliament, who is traveling in this country with his wife, spoke, referring first to the bond of union between Italy and the United States, which, he said, had become even stronger through the sympathy expressed in the national loss. He described the progress made by Italy during the reign of King Humbert, and assured his hearers that King Victor Emmanuel III. would throw no obstacles in the way of its continuance. He said that Anarchists had no place in the civilized world.

"Wherever you meet them, fight them," he said. "Never look for them in front. To the right, to the left, or behind you, is where the sneaking Anarchist is."

After more melancholy music, Consul Branchi spoke the first English heard at the meeting. He explained that Randolph Guggenheimer, Acting Mayor of New York, who was announced as the next speaker, could not be present, and that the address he had prepared would be read by his secretary, Jocelyn Johnstone.

Mr. Johnstone then stepped forward and was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause. It continued for almost a minute, but when the uproar had subsided the private secretary had still not quite recovered from his surprise. He explained that Mr. Guggenheimer was detained at Long Branch by a temporary illness, and was again applauded.

He then said that before proceeding with Mr. Guggenheimer's address he would say a few words in his capacity of a plain American citizen.

"The people of this country, with all the depth of their American nature," he said, "extend their sympathy to the widowed Queen Margherita of Italy. A great and good King has been done to death in the state of the fact that he was a Constitutional monarch." [Applause.]

Mr. Johnstone said that the time is almost at hand when organized national Governments will be obliged to use every agency of oppression to subdue such intellectual perverts as had just struck down the man who all his life had boasted that he would rather be the friend and brother of the Italian people than the King of Italy itself.

Mr. Guggenheimer's paper was in part as follows:

"The pleasure which I would otherwise have felt at meeting and addressing so large an audience of my Italian fellow-citizens is altogether overshadowed by the sense of sorrow which I feel in common with you at this memorial service. The highest testimony which can be borne to the character of a European monarch is such an assemblage as this. I have no words in my vocabulary strong enough to characterize those who attempt to right social wrongs by assassination. I can hardly believe they are responsible agents."

He described King Humbert as "a faithful husband and father, friend of the Italian nation, and the unwearied advocate of such reforms as would relieve all things ameliorate the condition of his people."

When Mr. Johnstone finished reading the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," while all stood. A baritone solo by A. Franceschetti and an "Ave Maria" by Signora G. Ciaparelli Viafora followed, and the meeting closed after Consul Branchi had read a cable message to be sent to Queen Margherita, expressing sympathy in her bereavement and pledging the continued loyalty of Italian subjects in this city to the new King and the royal house of Savoy.

Among those on the platform were Gustavo Tosti, Count Francesco Prat, G. Rosati, representative of the Italian Minister of Agriculture; Dr. Egisto Rossi of the Department of Italian Emigration, Chevalier Fugazy, President of the Italian Benevolent Society; P. P. Cambria, President of the United Italian Societies; C. Raimondi, A. Vincentini, and A. Quatrocelli, Vice Presidents of the same body; Coroner Zucca, and Cesaro Conti.

MEMORIAL IN ORANGE.

Italians Have a Parade and Attend a Solemn High Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—The Italians of this city held a parade this morning in honor of the deceased King Humbert. There were about 500 men in line, led by the Rev. Thomas Merzon, pastor of the Italian Catholic Church of Orange. A hearse was improvised from a coach that was drawn by four white horses draped in black. The coach itself was draped in black and contained a large portrait of the dead King.

Solemn high mass was celebrated by Father Merzon after the parade. Those in charge were Antonio Coster, Joseph Federici, Michael Zarrillo, and John Ponzini.

HOBOKEN HONORS THE KING.

Local Italians Propose International Congress to Kill Anarchy.

About 1,000 Italians of Hoboken marched through the principal streets of that city yesterday in honor of King Humbert. The procession was headed by a hearse draped in mourning and drawn by four gray horses. In the hearse was a coffin wrapped in an Italian flag. After the hearse came a float on which was a miniature castle made to represent the palace of the King. The castle was also draped in mourning. Behind it marched about fifty members of the St. Vincenzo Martire Society in the uniform of Italian soldiers and carrying rifles. Six other Italian societies were in line. The procession ended at a hall at Third and Adams Streets, where speeches eulogizing the King were made.

The following resolution was introduced by Health Inspector Antonio Grinnelli, and was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to negotiate with the European powers to the end that an international congress may be called together with a view to checking anarchy wherever it may be found to exist, and to bringing to speedy justice all Anarchists who either preach or practice violence."

Italian Demonstration in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—A heavy thunderstorm which broke over the city this afternoon somewhat marred the Italian demonstration in memory of the death of King Humbert. Thousands of Italians had intended to take part in the parade, but owing to the storm many of them did not appear. The memorial exercises in the churches and St. Patrick's Cathedral were carried out according to programme and were very impressive. The exercises at Roseville Park also took place. Speeches in English and Italian eulogistic of the dead King were made.

Stabbed for Insult to King Humbert.

John Sheperd, known as "English Jack," and who lives at the City Lodging House, Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, and Domenico Lungi of Elm and Spring Streets, quarreled last night at Bleecker Street and the Bowery. Lungi drew a stiletto and stabbed Sheperd four times in the abdomen and twice in the arms. The Italian was arrested by Central Office Detective Butler in East Houston Street. He resisted and had to be knocked down. Sheperd was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Lungi said he stabbed Sheperd because the Englishman insulted the memory of King Humbert.

BRITISH SOLDIERS STARVED.

Terrible Indictment of War Office Methods—Rundle's Men So Weak They Can Hardly March.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A. G. Hales, representative in South Africa of The Daily News, is the latest war correspondent to attack the methods and red tape of the British War Office. He says:

"Let me tell you how our army in Africa is treated by the incompetent people in the good City of London. I pledge my word as a man and a journalist, that every written word is true. I will add nothing, nor detract from, nor set down aught in malice. If my statements are proved false, then let me scourged with the tongue and pen of scorn from every decent Briton's home and hearth forever after, for he who lies about his country at such an hour as this is of all traitors the vilest.

"I will deal now particularly with the men who are acting under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle. This good soldier and courteous gentleman has to hold a frontage line from Winburg, via Senekal, almost to the borders of Basutoland. His whole front, extending nearly 100 miles, is constantly threatened by an active, dashing, determined enemy, an enemy who knows the country far better than an English fox-hunting squire knows the ground he hunts over season after season. To hold this vast line intact Gen. Rundle has to march from point to point as his scouts warn him of the movements of the tireless foe.

"Gen. Rundle's task is a colossal one, and any sane man would think that gigantic efforts would be made to keep him amply supplied with food for his soldiers. But such is not the case. The men are absolutely starving. Many of the infantry-men are so weak that they can barely stagger along under the weight of their soldierly equipment. They are worn to shadows, and move with weary, listless footsteps on the march. People high up in authority may deny this, but he who denies it sullies the truth.

"This is what the soldiers get to eat, what they have been getting to eat for a long time past, and what they are likely to get for a long time to come, unless England rouses herself and bites to the bone in regard to the people who are responsible for it:

"One pound of raw flour, which the soldiers have to cook after a hard day's march, is served out to each man every alternate day. The following day he gets one pound of biscuits. In this country there is no fuel, excepting a little dung dried by the sun. If a soldier is lucky enough to pick up a little he can go to the nearest water, of which there is plenty, mix his cake without yeast or baking powder, and make some sort of a wretched mouthful. He gets one pound of raw fresh meat daily, which nine times out of ten he cannot cook, and there his supplies end.

"What has become of the rations of rum, of sugar, of tea, of cocoa, of groceries generally? Ask at the snug little railway siding's where the goods are stacked—and forgotten. Ask in the big stores in Cape Town and other seaport towns. Ask in your own country, where countless thousands of pounds' worth of foodstuff lie rotting in the warehouses, bound up and tied down with red tape bandages.

"Ask—yes, ask; but don't stop at asking—for somebody high up in power. Don't let some wretched underling be made the scapegoat of this criminal state of affairs, for the taint of this shameful thing rests upon you, upon every Briton whose home, privileges and prosperity are being safeguarded by these famishing men.

"The folk in authority will probably tell you that Gen. Rundle and his splendid fellows are so isolated that food cannot be obtained for them. I say that is false, for recently I, in company with another correspondent, left Gen. Rundle's camp without an escort. We made our way in the saddle, taking our two Cape carts with us, to Winburg Railway Station; leaving our horseflesh there, we took train for East London. Then back to the junction, and trained it down to Cape Town, where we remained for forty-eight hours, and then made our way back to Winburg, and from Winburg we came without escort to rejoin Gen. Rundle at Hammonia.

"If two war correspondents could traverse that country and get through with Winter supplies for themselves, why cannot the transport people manage to do the same? These transport people affect to look with contempt upon a war correspondent and his opinions on things military; but if we could not manage transport business better than they do most of us would willingly stand up and allow ourselves to be shot.

"Our men on the fields of war are famishing, while millions' worth of food lies rotting on our wharves and in our cities—food that ought, with ordinary management, to be within easy reach of our fighting Generals. Britain asks of Rundle the fulfillment of a task that would tax the energies and abilities of the first General in Europe, and with a stout heart he faces the work in front of him, faces it with men whose knees knock under them when they march, with hands that shake when they shoulder their rifles—shake, but not with fear; tremble, but not from wounds, but from weakness, from poverty of blood and muscle, brought about by continual hunger.

"Are those men fit to storm a kopje? Are they fit to tramp the whole night through, to make a forced march, to turn a position, and then fight as their fathers fought next day?

"I tell you, no. And yours be the shame if the empire's flag be lowered—not theirs, but yours. For you—what do you do? You stand in your music halls and shout the choruses of songs full of sentiments of pride for your soldier, full of praise for his patience, his pluck, and his devotion to duty; and you let him go hungry, so hungry that I have often seen him quarrel with a nigger for a handful of raw mealies on the march."

DE WET'S FORCES IN FLIGHT.

Kitchener and Methuen After Them—Another Mafeking Siege Expected.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The War Office today received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Aug. 11.—The enemy is fleeing in front of Kitchener's and Methuen's forces. Early this morning he was trying to cross the railway at Wolverdeen Station, where he was engaged by Smith-Dorrien.

"Methuen on Aug. 9 fought a rear-guard action near Buffelshock. He captured six wagons and two ambulances."

In spite of the fact that Gen. Christian de Wet is in full flight, South African telegrams announce a hurried exodus of civilians from Mafeking, and that Lord Edward Cecil is preparing to stand another siege.

It has been decided, according to a dispatch to The Times from Ottoshoop, dated Saturday, to concentrate Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington's force at Mafeking.

James G. Stowe, United States Consul General at Cape Town, has left Johannesburg for that city. He received an enthusiastic send-off.

Colombian Rebels Fighting Again.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 12.—There was heavy fighting last week south of Carthagena, Colombia, according to mail advices from Colon to-day. The rebels lost heavily and retreated. Letters from Colon say the rebels were rallying, and that an attack by them was feared there at an early date. The writers describe the suffering of the people as very great. One says that a disorder resembling bubonic plague has developed at Panama.

METZ NOT TO BE CELEBRATED.

Germany Anxious Not to Offend France—A Franco-German Alliance?

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The German authorities in Alsace-Lorraine have given orders that the anniversary of Metz is not to be celebrated this year. This is done in order not to offend French susceptibilities. It shows the current of feeling in Germany.

President Loubet's speech of farewell to the French soldiers going to China, with its reference to "cordial co-operation," shows similar feeling in France. The readiness with which French soldiers have been placed under a German commander is an evidence of this willingness to let bygones be bygones.

All the popular resentment of the French is now against Great Britain. Hatred of Germany is dead. Alsace-Lorraine is hers for good.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung, according to a special dispatch from Vienna, dated yesterday, says that the improvement in the relations between France and Germany is continuous, and is being closely watched in diplomatic circles in Vienna.

From an authoritative source the paper learns that "this improvement will shortly become manifest to all the world in the shape of a military alliance between the two countries."

SHIP FIREMENS' STRIKE.

Try to Block Transport Polynesian, but She Sails for China.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 12.—The strike of the firemen of the Transatlantic Steamship Company, which began this morning, seriously interfered with the arrangements for the departure of the transports, only one, the Polynesian, getting away. The stokers of the others left the vessels.

This afternoon the strikers tried to prevent the Polynesian leaving the harbor by blocking the harbor entrance with a number of barges. Ten strikers entered by the scuttles and threatened the Polynesian's firemen with death. They were immediately placed under arrest.

It was only with great difficulty that the company's tugs succeeded in driving the barges toward the quays, where fifty strikers were arrested.

At 5 o'clock Gen. Boyron, Commander in Chief of the French troops in China, went on board the Polynesian, which sailed at 6:30 amid the enthusiasm of the spectators. M. de Lanessan was appealed to for mediation, as in the case of the Havre strike, and, after a conference, he decided to act as intermediary.

KING VICTOR RECEIVES DEPUTIES.

Thanks Them for Their Acknowledgement of Devotion to the Throne.

ROME, Aug. 12.—To-day King Victor Emmanuel III. received 600 members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who desired to acknowledge their devotion to the throne and to the person of the monarch.

His Majesty thanked them in his own name and that of Queen Helena, for the part they had taken in the funeral of King Humbert and in his own elevation to the throne.

ELEPHANTIASIS IN MOSQUITOS.

Insects Are of Nigeria Variety—They Also Carry Malaria Germs.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Reports received from Nigeria, where the scientific expedition recently sent out by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is operating, show that the parasite which causes elephantiasis has been discovered in mosquitos.

The leaders of the expedition believe that the experiments which are now being carried on to stamp out malaria by preventing mosquito inoculation can be applied to elephantiasis, which is so prevalent among natives of tropical countries.

TRAIN WRECK IN ITALY.

Six Persons Killed in Collision Near Rome—King Goes to the Scene.

ROME, Aug. 13.—A train bearing many notable persons who had been attending the recent ceremonies here collided with another a few miles outside the city. Six persons were killed outright, and several others fatally injured.

The King and Queen went immediately to the scene of the accident.

The names of the victims have not yet been ascertained, but it is understood that Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Pierre of Russia are safe.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 12.—A merry party of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's guests took a midnight bath at Bailey's Beach last night after having left Mrs. Fish's hospitable board at Crossways. The party was led by Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and Miss Emily Hoffman.

The terrible heat spell which has oppressed Newport since last Thursday was broken this afternoon. There were several heavy showers in the morning, but the remainder of the day was pleasant, and the people came from nearby points in large numbers to spend the day.

To-morrow morning the annual races for the Astor cups will be sailed, and many of the cottagers will join the fleet for the occasion. The Nourmahal, Corsair, Corona, Electra, and the Vixen will take out many guests.

August Belmont is registered at the La Forge cottage.

Among those who will take part in Mrs. Fish's peasant dance are Norman Whitehouse, Miss Greta Pomeroy, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. William Jay, L. Bouguire, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Henry Clews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss May Goelet, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, and W. G. Max-Muller. Harry Cohn will lead in one of the quadrilles, and Mr. Dyer the other.

The tennis trophies have been placed on exhibition at the Casino entrance, and they are the handsomest yet offered for such events.

Saturday evening, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Miss Elsie French, Robert L. Gerry, and a party of young people, drove around the Ocean Drive on coach, with Mr. Vanderbilt at the whip. After the drive the young people were entertained at dinner at Sea Verge by Mr. Gerry.

The Casino held another large gathering this evening. Many of the cottagers entertained at dinner, and the grill rooms were crowded.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a delightful musical luncheon this afternoon at Crossways. There were many guests, and during the afternoon Heathe Gregory, the basso, gave a song recital, with Miss Bernardine Kleckhoefer as his accompanist.

This evening Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard entertained at dinner at her cottage, the Moorings, in honor of the officers and a number of the members of the New York Yacht Club.

Mrs. G. G. Haven gave her first social function of the season this afternoon at her cottage, on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane gave a luncheon at Pinard Cottage No. 5, and Mrs. John J. Wysong gave a pink luncheon.

Mrs. Almeric H. Paget entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote. In the table decorations 300 yellow orchids were used.

William H. Sands entertained at dinner this evening. Others entertaining included Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

C. W. De Lyon Nichols has arrived here.

Luncheons were given at the Newport Golf Club to-day by Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Capt. Richmond P. Davis, United States Army, and Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt.

McBRIDE TO COACH YALE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—It was stated to-day that Malcolm L. McBride, Captain of the Yale football team of 1899, would be head coach of the Yale eleven next Fall. His chief adviser in the work of developing Yale's team will be Walter Camp. McBride's assistants in the coaching will be Frank A. Hinkey, Captain in 1894 and 1895; Frank Butterworth, the famous full back of his day, and W. T. Bull, '88.

Mr. Camp does not expect to take any active part in the coaching. He will, however, keep in closer touch with game than he has for the past five seasons, and will resume his old rule of chief adviser to the team.

This is the most formidable array of coaches that Yale has ever selected.

TRAIN ROBBER CONFESSES

C. R. H. Ferrell Killed Messenger Lane and Robbed Ohio Train.

Murderer Was a Discharged Employe of the Adams Express Company and a Friend of His Victim.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Charles R. H. Ferrell, a former employe of the Adams Express Company, was arrested this afternoon in this city, and has confessed to the killing of Messenger Charles Lane and the robbery of the "local" safe of the Adams Express Company on the Pennsylvania east-bound train, which arrived in this city at midnight Friday. One thousand dollars of the money which he had stolen was recovered.

Ferrell was to have been married Thursday next to Miss Lillian Costlow, daughter of Patrick Costlow, an engineer on the Pennsylvania line. He had been discharged from the employ of the Adams Express Company about three months ago, and had not since been able to secure employment. He confessed that the motive of the robbery was to secure money, of which he felt in great need on account of his approaching marriage. The money recovered he had given to Miss Costlow to keep for him, saying that it was money he had saved from his earnings.

He was at the home of his affianced and in her company when placed under arrest.

Ferrell is but twenty-one years of age, and has a splendid physique, being six feet in height, with dark hair and an attractive face. When the officers took him into custody he assumed a nonchalant demeanor, but when he found that he could no longer deceive the officers he made a full confession. After his statement had been taken by Chief of Police Tyler, and he was led to a cell in the police station, he was in a state of nervous collapse, and orders were given that he be watched closely to prevent him doing himself bodily injury.

The confession of Ferrell disclosed a premeditated and cold-blooded crime that seemed almost impossible of belief. He said that he had become desperate because of his inability to secure employment, and a realization of the fact that he must have money to defray the expenses of his approaching marriage. The robbery had been carefully planned, and it included the murder of Express Messenger Lane. He had no accomplices and no confidants. He knew Lane well. In fact, they were friends, and he relied upon Lane's confidence to help him execute the crime.

He knew that considerable money was always carried by the messenger on Pennsylvania Train No. 8 between St. Louis and Columbus, and that he was certain to secure a large sum if he robbed the "local" safe on that train. Having provided himself with a Smith & Wesson six-shooter, 38 calibre, he went to Urbana Friday morning and waited for No. 8. When the train arrived there Ferrell went at once to the express car, and told Lane that he was out of money, and asked permission to ride to Columbus with him. Lane consented, never for a moment suspecting the treachery of his pretended friend. For a short time after the train left Urbana they chatted pleasantly. Lane sat in a chair in the end of the car with his back slightly turned.

When Ferrell had finally nerved himself for the crime he drew his revolver and stepped up behind Lane unobserved and fired three shots in rapid succession into the messenger's back. Lane rolled off the chair to the floor, and Ferrell quickly fired the remaining shots at the prostrate body. Lane was unconscious, but Ferrell, fearing that the wounds already inflicted would not cause death, took Lane's revolver and fired two more bullets into the body.

Ferrell then took the key to the safe from the pocket of the dead messenger, opened the safe, and placed Lane's revolver where he could reach it easily in case he was detected and needed it to defend himself. After he had taken out all the sacks containing the money packages, money orders, and way bills, he placed them in a small satchel and waited until the car arrived at Plain City, when he slipped off the train. He walked about for a few minutes to regain his composure, and then inquired for the hotel, which he found after a short time, a belated citizen directing him to the place.

He secured a room and retired for the night without registering, a fact of which the landlord was no doubt glad at the time, as he was half asleep. Once in his room Ferrell proceeded to go through the packages and take out all the cash. The remainder he tied up in a bundle. The question of how to get rid of the débris of his plunder then confronted him, and he concluded to get rid of the bundle by expressing it to a fictitious address in some distant city, knowing that it would remain there for a year at least before it would be opened, if it was not intercepted. The next morning he expressed the package to C. W. Coyler, Lockport, N. Y., bought a ticket, and took the train for Columbus at 6:30 o'clock. When he arrived in the city he went at once to his boarding place, on the north side of the city, and changed his clothes. Ferrell said he was much disturbed by the talk about the murder and robbery which he heard upon every hand, but he kept up his nerve. During the day he paid a number of bills that he owed out of the money which he had stolen, and bought some clothes and other things which he needed. Saturday night he went to see Miss Costlow, and arranged to call again this afternoon.

It was at Plain City last Saturday night that City Detectives O'Neil and Dundon obtained the clue that led to Ferrell's apprehension. They found out from the hotel proprietor that a man who had forgotten to register had staid at the house over night and had gone away on the early morning train to Columbus. The detectives at once searched the room, and were rewarded in finding Lane's revolver, which had been secreted in the bed. They also found several way bills that had been overlooked by Ferrell in his hurry and excitement while making up the express package. After learning of the latter the detectives at once telephoned to Columbus and had it intercepted. The package was opened and the stolen sacks, containing the money, orders, checks, and other things which Ferrell desired to get rid of, were found.

Chief of Detectives Kelly and Detectives O'Neil and Dundon became convinced that the robber was an ex-employe of the Adams Express Company. Suspicion soon rested on Ferrell, and information secured in regard to his movements during the last three days was considered sufficient to warrant his arrest. The detectives first went to his boarding house, and were informed that he was probably at the home of his sweetheart on the east side. They at once went to the Costlow residence, where they found Ferrell.

He excused himself to the young woman and accompanied the detectives to the city prison, where he confessed. Several times he broke down, and when he was finally led to a cell he was in a state of collapse. As soon as it was learned that Ferrell had given the money to his sweetheart, Inspector Barron went to the house and secured it. The young woman was prostrated by the disclosures.

CONSUL GRAVENHORST DEAD.

He Represented the Netherlands in This City for Many Years.

William M. B. Gravenhorst, Consul in New York for the Netherlands, died on Saturday at his home, 867 Macon Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. He was born in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, in 1836. His father was President of the Colonial Court of the Dutch Dest Indies. Mr. Gravenhorst was educated and obtained a legal diploma at The Hague. He then returned to his home and took a position in the Colonial Court. He later became Governor of Aruba, one of the Dutch colonies. He came to New York years ago as Vice Consul for the Netherlands, and succeeded to the Consulship two years ago.

Mr. Gravenhorst did some exploring some years ago with his brother, J. Waters Gravenhorst. President Guyman Blanco of Venezuela decorated him with the Order of Bolivar, and he also received a membership in the Order of Oak and Crown from the King of Holland. He had been in the service of the Netherlands continuously for forty years. Twenty years ago he received a gold medal in acknowledgment of his services.

Mr. Gravenhorst was known in New York as an authority on Dutch law, and was frequently consulted in that relation. He is survived by seven children.

Franz Betz, Wagnerian Singer, Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Franz Betz, the Wagnerian singer, died in Berlin to-day.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE STATE OF BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.—London shipping merchants predict that unless there is a speedy settlement of the affairs in China both British export and import trade will be considerably diminished within a very short time. At present between six-tenths and seven-tenths of China's foreign trade is in British hands, mostly consisting of manufactured goods; at the same time the English enjoy a very large portion of the carrying trade, even those vessels owned by Chinese merchants being commanded by British officers. The situation is said to be such that a diminution of the trade with China will be severely felt in many English industries. China tea is, however, of comparatively little importance in the English market since the plant has been cultivated extensively in India and Ceylon. English imports of raw silk from China have likewise diminished in the last few years, while importations of Chinese drugs, porcelains, and drugs have greatly increased. Continued hostilities in China, it is believed, will practically wipe out these staple commodities, while there will be absolutely no market in China for English manufactured articles.

Strange as it may seem, the fur trade with Northern Asia is also likely to be affected, and the prices of furs in London are even now advancing. It is a fact not generally known that most of the furs gathered in North Manchuria, and even in China, Mongolia, in Thibet and Siberia are transported through Tien-Tsin in large quantities. Most of the pure white and cream curling wool that reaches the Thibet lambskin reaches the civilized countries of the West through this port of China.

TO MAKE ENGLISH SCHOOL CHILDREN CONVERSANT WITH CANADA.—A unique scheme has been devised by the Canadian Government for the encouragement of the study of the history, geography, and resources of Canada in the schools of the United Kingdom. With this object in view the Ottawa administration has prepared two books, one an atlas and one other a historical reader about Canada, which will be supplied gratis to such schools in England as desire them.

In order to stimulate in English boys and girls an interest in the Dominion, a bronze medal for competition will go to each school which avails itself of the use of the books. The medal will be given to the boy or girl who proves the most proficient in the subjects when the schools close for the Christmas holidays. An examination will be held about the time specified, and the best two papers in each school are to be forwarded to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the High Commissioner for Canada, who will decide to whom the medal is to be awarded.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ICE IN LONDON.—The prevalence of the hot wave in London has caused the press of the British metropolis to realize what a small quantity of ice is actually annually consumed by Londoners. Within the last few weeks, however, the demand has been so great, inspired, as it has been, by stories in the newspapers, that the usual supply hardly suffices. Englishmen who have been in America write particular papers deploring plenty of ice long letters to their as they do in all the cities of the United States. A writer in The Chronicle says: "Who of, say, New York hotel life, does not attach such a sweltering moment as this recall the soothing and grateful mixture served by the white-aproned tender,' whether it be a 'fizz,' a 'Manhattan,' a 'prairie,' an 'alligator's tooth,' or a whisky highball.' Only hearers in the course of grateful preparation take anything swish of the pounded ice, and it comes the heated palate as an arctic solace. It is, perhaps, only to be expected that Americans should possess this developed taste, for her climatic conditions foster and encourage it."

The great bulk of ice in London goes to the hotels, the butchers and fish dealer, and others who require a low temperature for the preservation of food. The rest is apportioned among clubs and households, as it is said, "the elect" of London's population, even though the thermometer be up in the nineties and the humidity at a correspondingly swelter, or, rather, are satisfied, to exist without any ice.

As another writer remarked, "Why should we continue to be contented with the hawk ice about the man or the vendor of the encouragement of bilious-looking, sun-scorched liquors?" melted so fast, and Even at London prices no iced drinks are prostrated by the served.

This Summer an attempt was made to hawk ice about the streets of London, but was so slight, the ice melted so fast, and so many horses were prostrated by the heat that the scheme was given up. Altogether, it is said, London consumes yearly about 250,000 tons of ice, most of it coming from the Norwegian lakes, the balance being home manufactured by artificial methods. There are some twenty ice firms in competition in London, and the price is uniform. Ice by the quantity costs there from 25s. to 26s. a ton, while it is retailed at one pound for a penny, or seven pounds for sixpence, or 12 cents.

REPORTED RUPTURE BETWEEN THE FRENCH GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA AND THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—The Nationalist organs of Paris are attacking the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet on account of its alleged carelessness in respect to the recent, advice of M. Paul Doumer, the Governor of French Indo-China in regard to existing affairs in China.

The latest number of Le Gaulois to arrive in this city says that five months ago M. Doumer insisted that steps should be taken for the protection of the colony in the face of the serious complexion which matters in China were beginning to assume. He gave point to his demand by adding that he himself had been the object of a Boxer attack, from which he had narrowly escaped with his life. The Government, however, made no reply. A little later the correspondence of M. and Mme. Doumer was regularly intercepted, so that they were obliged to intrust their letters to their friends in transit to the hands of trusty messengers, who undertook to deliver them personally. Newspapers likewise failed to reach them, so that M. Doumer was obliged to rely upon Gen. Archinard for regular news of current events.

At length it is said that M. Doumer, exasperated by the indifference of his Government, addressed a telegram to the Ministry, urging for the last time the necessity for troops, guns, and ammunition, winding up the message with a sentence so stinging that it is considered prudent to withhold it.

THE DEMOLITION OF THE FAMOUS "OLD BAILEY."—Old Bailey, which has figured in English romance and history for several centuries, and which is one of the few remaining bonds between modern and ancient London, is being demolished. For more than 600 years it has been a warning to poor debtors and evildoers.

In 1856 John Cambridge, fishmonger and Chamberlain of London, secured the grant of a site upon Holundsditch between Ludgate and Newgat for a court of justice. Such was the foundation of the Old Bailey. The Court House was entirely rebuilt in 1773, but was destroyed seven years later in the "No Popery" riots, as readers of "Barnaby Rudge" will recall. The place was rebuilt and enlarged in 1809 by the addition of the site of the old Surgeons' Hall, and this is the building which will soon pass away. It has been called the most desolate looking structure in London, and is for all English-speaking people, if not for the civilized world, intricately interwoven with crime and its punishment.

Among the political offenders sentenced at the Old Bailey were the twenty-one regicides arraigned in 1660, twelve of whom were executed, while seven were committed to life imprisonment. The court was invaded by jail fever during the sessions of May, 1750. The fever obtained such a hold in the neighboring prison that it forced a way into the court, causing the death of the Judge of Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Abney, Baron Clark, the Lord Mayor, and several members of the bar and of the jury.

The building which is to take the place of the Old Bailey will be, it is said, one of the architectural features of London. It is designed after the arrangement of the Four Courts of Dublin, and will bear a striking resemblance to the New York Criminal Court Building.

Binghamton Man a Suicide.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 12.—George Mitchell, aged sixty-three years, of Norwich, retired from business, was found dead this afternoon seated by a table in his bedroom. He had shot himself behind the right ear, the ball coming to the surface over the left eye. Dr. Henry Mitchell of Asbury Park is a brother. Dementia is given as the cause of the act.

FILIPINOS SURRENDER.

Col. Grassa, His Officers, and 169 Rebel Privates Lay Down Their Arms Near Tayug.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The War Department received to-day the following dispatch from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, dated Aug. 12:

"Col. Grassa, Aug. 1, in vicinity of Tayug, surrendered command to Col. Freeman, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, consisting of 1 Major, 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 169 men, 101 rifles, and 50 bolos."

CONDITIONS IN MINDANAO.

Some Pacific Communities, but Others Which Take Every Opportunity of Attacking Americans.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CEBU, P. I., June 20.—A recent visit along the northern coast of the Island of Mindanao, and an overnight's run to the southward, developed some interesting facts connected with the American army of occupation and the disposition of the people in that section of the Philippines.

Col. Godwin of the Fortieth Regiment of Volunteers is in charge of North Mindanao, which forms a portion of the command of Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, whose headquarters are at Zamboanga, in Southwestern Mindanao, some two hundred miles or so away.

Mindanao is a most peculiarly shaped island, having deeply indented bays and long headlands projecting out into the fathomless depths of the Sulu Sea, which make the distances very much greater than they would be were the contour of the island more regular.

At Surigao, which is the most northeasterly of the hemp ports of the island at which there are American troops, everything seems serene and in really excellent running condition.

As to taxes, collections, and so forth, the natives hardly know what to make of American methods, and wonder what los buenos Americanos will do next. There is a personal identification certificate that each one is required to have, and for which the individual has to pay a fee. For this cedula, as it is called, the Spanish used to ask exorbitant prices when other revenues were not coming in with sufficient rapidity, sometimes demanding as much as $5 per individual. Our price is only about 25 cents, and does not vary. This strikes the poor people as something wonderful, and small though the matter be, it has won us many friends, for they see we are honest and consistent, and not disposed to squeeze them.

The old adage about "one man's meat being another man's poison," applies, however, to the Philippines, for at the capital of the province, Cagayan, where Col. Godwin has established headquarters, the people are very bitterly opposed to us. About a week ago a force of 100 of our soldiers was sent out, by order of Major Case, commanding the post, to break up an armed forced of the insurgents who had been causing trouble in the neighborhood. This same party, or, at least, a party imbued with the same revengeful spirit, was a portion of the force that attacked Cagayan at night some six weeks or so ago.

Our soldiers found the enemy admirably intrenched in an almost impregnable position on the high bank of a stream some fifteen or twenty miles from Cagayan. The jungle was so dense on the flanks of the position as to be practically impenetrable, while the front approach was by a narrow path which almost necessitated single file, and was commanded by the rifles of the insurgents for a considerable distance. Consequently with the force at hand it was not possible to advance further without making a road.

The American casualties in the reconnoissance were eight killed, one badly wounded and captured, and another missing. This speaks for itself, and shows how warm the action was.

In addition to depending on their firearms, knives, bows and arrows, and whatever else goes toward making up a complete outfit for the Filipinos, the path approaching the fortified trenches had many bamboo traps of a style in quite general use for the killing of large game in the islands. These traps are made out of stout bamboos, which are bent over and secured in that position by a thong so arranged that any one striking it will trip the pin holding the bamboo in place, and allow the latter to fly straight with great force. An arrow, a lance, or some such dangerous implement is attached to this bamboo gun in such a way that when the latter straightens itself it projects the pointed implement with such force as to send it right through a man's body. A number of these traps were sprung, and one or two of the command were badly injured by the lance heads striking them in the legs.

A more satisfactory community, one in which the Moro element prevails, is at the town of Iligan, where Major Craighill commands. Here things are going as perhaps the greater part of our friends at home think they will soon be going in all parts of the Philippines. One can go about the streets here and even have a look at the villages near by without having to bother about an armed escort. Provision teams can go from dock to storehouse without half a dozen soldiers with rifles to protect them. It really seems as though the Moros were our true friends, and that we could depend on them should we require their services.

Just across Iligan Bay is the settlement of Misanus, where Major MacNamee commands with two companies of the Fortieth Infantry. Here the situation is bad. A short time ago a detachment of forty men was sent out to occupy a village about a dozen miles away, and while waiting for other arrangements to be perfected occupied the convent next the church. After a while a few natives went strolling into the plaza, or public square, which one usually finds in front of the churches, then came a few more, and these were followed by other squads, all of whom were apparently unarmed. Suddenly

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BONDS FOR SALE.—The Sewer and Water Commission of the Village of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., will sell at Room 12, Town Hall, at public auction on Wednesday, August 15th, 11 o'clock A. M., $25,000 4 per cent. Village Sewer and Water bonds, average 4 years interest, payable semi-annually March and September.
H. F. THOMAS,
Clerk Sewer and Water Commission.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.
The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900. The Board also declared from the net earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, two per cent. thereof payable on September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900, and the remaining two per cent. on March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at such date as the Board of Directors may direct the books shall be closed for the payment thereof. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 5, 1900.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock and common stock trust certificates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 5, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
William Salomon, J. Kennedy Tod, Abraham Wolff, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Colorado, August 10, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 11 and 12.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1898; such dividend to be payable September 5th, 1900, in cash, to Stockholders of record August 16th, 1900. Transfer books to be closed from August 16th, 1900, to September 5th, 1900, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable on August 15th, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 10th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. on August 15th, 1900.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 36 Wall St., New York, July 11th, 1900.
A dividend of three per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 15th next, to stockholders of record August 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co.
The semi-annual dividend, due Sept. 1, 1900, on the preferred capital stock of the Fort Wayne and Jackson R. R. Co. will be payable on and after that date at the office of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. The transfer books will be closed from August 18th to September 3, 1900.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Treasurer.

Quincy Mining Company,
New York, July 21, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 84.
A dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE will be payable August 15th next, to registered holders 24th inst.
Transfer books will be closed July 24th in the afternoon and opened August 1st.
WM. R. TODD, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company in New Jersey, No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 30th, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 22d, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street's temper and stock market developments from this time on will depend largely, probably, upon the course of the money market. Not only the European nations, but European business interests, are finding financial accommodation less readily than they would like. British 3 per cent. bonds are under par, while United States 2 per cents. are offered only at a premium, and United States 3 per cents. are ten or a dozen points above British consols. And the English situation is much more favorable than the average elsewhere in Europe. Only here is there money in abundance; only here are loan rates at figures which do not pinch.

With a world-wide demand for funds, with a hurry and scurry to accumulate gold, effects cannot fail to be felt here.

***

Yet while the scramble for gold is imminent and may be even at its height in the next few months, money in vast volume is offered by American banks at from 3 to 4 per cent. for a period covering all the rest of this year, practically, indeed, for twelve months to come. In that fact appears evidence of the view that the bankers take. They are not only without nervousness, they seem to count with confidence upon escape from the conditions already troublesome abroad.

One thing which bankers offering time money take into account is an expectation that South African gold mines are soon to be busy again, and that their output will be forthwith largely increased.

***

Conservative veterans upon the Stock Exchange are hardly, however, anticipating anything like activity in the security market pending the continuance of Chinese hostilities and Presidential election doubts. So far as Wall Street itself is concerned, nobody in the Stock Exchange district seems to regard Mr. Bryan's campaign as a matter of seriousness; it is the popular notion there that the Administration will "win in a walk." Such optimism fails to infuse activity into the stock market, say the professional explainers, because the general public is, as yet, less confident than in Wall Street. Commission houses, practically doing no business whatever, are attributing the dullness to the public's hesitancy as to campaign prospects. And this hesitancy, with its consequent influence in Wall Street, is, argue the brokers, largely because Mr. Hanna and his colleagues are deeming it good policy to preach "overconfidence."

WHY BRITISH BONDS ATTRACT.

Critics in Wall Street circles who have looked at the superficial evidences of prevailing conditions, have said that the British war bond issue, floated at terms equal to an investment of 3 11-16 or 3¾ per cent. would not attract. That this is not the case is shown by the action of several of the large American life insurance companies in subscribing to the loan.

At the offices of one of the insurance companies it was pointed out that the readiness of these institutions to subscribe to the British loan is in itself evidence of the wisdom of the step taken some time ago by a number of companies, when they placed their reserve on a 3 per cent. basis, on the ground that the money-earning ability of money no longer justified adherence to the 3½ per cent. reserve. Consequently it is maintained that subscriptions to the British bonds are desirable.

Some of the companies anticipated the announcement that small subscribers would receive bonds to the full amount of their subscriptions, and that large bidders would receive from 50 to 60 per cent. of their applications, and made small applications in the names of various individuals, as well as a large application on account of the company itself.

Life insurance officials say that the subscriptions to the British war bonds represent new investments made with cash on hand, and in no wise necessitate the previous sale of other securities, so that no comparative estimate of opinion as to the value of the bonds and of securities now held by the life insurance companies will be afforded.

Should the international money market become stringent on account of the trouble in China, life insurance men say that the life companies would undoubtedly appear in the field as bidders for new bond issues of other foreign Governments, just as they have been allotted part of the British war bonds and recently gave material assistance in the floating of a Russian loan.

SILVER PLATE COMBINE.

Two Companies in Winsted, Conn., Secede from the Trust.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 12. — The Strong Manufacturing Company and the Morgan Silver Plate Company of Winsted will not be represented in the combine known as the American Silver and Casket Company, which was organized last Spring under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of $500,000, and which included eight companies engaged in the business.

The property of the several companies was about to be appraised and transferred through the North American Trust Company to the new organization. The cause of this sudden shake-up is due largely, it is understood, to the ill-health of Harvey Roberts, the Treasurer, who was to have charge of the financial end of the combine.

Curtailing Hard Coal Output.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—The Public Ledger, in its coal article to-morrow, will say: "The anthracite coal trade continues to be without animation or special feature. The radical curtailment of output the companies are enforcing is shown by the July report, wherein the production for the month was reduced to 3,581,000 tons, which is 1,127,000 tons less than in June, and 608,000 tons less than in July, 1899. The coal managers are thus endeavoring to keep down to market requirements, but are still exceeding the demand and accumulating stocks. They expect, however, a better ordering of coal at the end of August, when the Fall demand usually begins."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Business on the Stock Exchange throughout last week was of a quiet character. The market showed no changes. Speculative and investment business was restricted to the smallest dimensions. The receipt of American gold produced a favorable effect, especially upon most of the gilt-edged securities. Consols closed ¼ better. The premium on the new exchequers, however, went down to ⅝.

American railway shares were steady, but neglected, and, indeed, almost stagnant until the latter part of the week, when they were slightly more active. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul rose ⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred ⅝; New York Central and Hudson River, ½, and most others, ¼.

Mining shares were very dull. The settlement disclosed an exceptionally small speculative account. Changes in prices were nominal, but the tendency was downward, Rands closing at 40 3-16.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 12.—Owing to the proximity of the holidays business during the last fortnight was generally quiet and limited, but toward the end more favorable monsoon news led to an increase in the Indian demand, and to a fair business with Calcutta and Bombay on the basis of new crop futures, while more was turned down owing to unacceptable limits. China is quite dead for the purposes of new business, and the other markets, together with the home trade, have been very quiet, the aggregate sales not equaling even the reduced output.

Yarns have not been mending. They closed nominally ⅛c. higher on the week, but sellers were numerous and willingly accepted an advance of 1-16c. The smallness of spot trade shows a determination to resist bull manipulators to the utmost.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The Boerse last week had a very bad experience, industrials falling heavily until Thursday, when the lowest quotations of the year were reached. Friday and yesterday showed a partial recovery, but the week closed with many standard iron and coal shares more than ten points down. Cement shares fell heavily and textiles considerably.

The week's back-set was caused by increasing evidence in many lines that the boom is over. A disturbing effect was produced by the publication of reports by iron and other companies showing reduced dividends, one iron company paying nothing, as against 12 per cent. in 1899. The iron market continues to weaken. In Silesia old iron scored a new fall of 10 marks. The piping syndicate in the Rhine country has made a second reduction in prices to meet American competition.

In the building trades business is growing duller. The brick syndicate in Westphalia has voted to reduce the output. Large numbers of American buyers of knit goods are in Chemnitz, but they are unable to get their orders filled in the quantities and qualities desired. Manufacturers of textile machinery, however, report that their exhibits at the Paris Exposition are bringing increased orders.

The Portland cement industry is in a bad way. The home demand and exports are declining. Efforts are now on foot to form a syndicate.

In West Germany the cotton spinners have reduced the price of yarn 2 pfennigs.

The money market has grown easier through the arrival of American gold in London. The non-increase of the Bank of England's discount rate caused a decline in foreign exchange here, which is now within the gold point. Private discount continued high in sympathy with London, but call money remains abundant at 3 per cent. The statement of the Reichsbank, showing twenty-seven millions gold and thirty millions untaxed note reserve above last year's figures, had a good effect upon the market, which is now growing confident regarding the money situation next Autumn.

The German copper producers are agitating for a duty of 6 marks per 200-weight on the raw article. All the Saxon Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies have petitioned for lower freight rates on coal, with a view of facilitating imports.

The commercial papers point out that Germany's imports of ironwares have nearly doubled since 1898, and altogether through the increase from the United States, the imports from other countries remaining stationary. The total imports of ironwares for the first six months of 1900 were valued at 115,000,000 marks, as against 87,000,000 marks during the corresponding period of last year. It is argued consequently, that the present duty of 15 marks is not sufficient to protect against American competition.

The Vulkan Shipbuilding Company, at Bremen, will increase its capital by 1,000,000 marks.

BANK OF SPAIN'S REPORT.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following:
Gold in hand, no change.
Silver in hand decreased 2,581,000 pesetas.
Notes in circulation increased 3,440,000 pesetas.
Gold was quoted yesterday at 28.35.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of dividends declared by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company will be found in another column.

Smuggling in the Yukon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 12.—According to advices brought by the steamer Danube, Canadians are doing the chief trade of the lower Yukon. It is reported that they are shipping goods freely from Dawson, and as there are no United States officers on the boundary they do not have to pay duty. It has been decided by the people of Skagway to tax foreign ships landing there.

STABBED UNDER BRIDGE ARCH.

John Murphy of 524 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was seriously stabbed last night, under an arch of Brooklyn Bridge, by a man who gave his name to the police as John H. Hills of 74 Jay Street. Hills said he was attacked by Murphy and two other men, who demanded money, but the police do not fully credit his story.

Before Hills was arrested some boys who were playing ball in Frankfort Street saw him running with a knife in his hand, from which blood dripped. Suspecting something wrong, one of the boys struck him a blow with a bat and Hills fell to the street.

About this time Policeman Doyle heard the commotion. He ran to the arch, rapping for assistance on the way, and found Murphy lying in a pool of blood and still bleeding profusely.

Policeman Brophy then appeared, and seeing that Murphy was in danger of bleeding to death, improvised a tourniquet which served until a surgeon from Hudson Street Hospital reached the spot. The surgeon praied the policeman for his presence of mind and said otherwise, Murphy might have bled to death.

Hills when arrested said that he used the knife in self-defense. The police believe that the stabbing was the outcome of a quarrel.

VENDETTA MAY FOLLOW MURDER.

James Stefeno, a young Italian from Croton Lake, was stabbed to death in the presence of his older brother in front of a saloon at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. His assailant escaped after a hot chase through the woods near High Bridge, and Angelo Stefeno, the brother, refuses to have him arrested or even to tell the police the name of the murderer, saying that it is his place to avenge the crime.

"I know a him, an' I get-a him. Maybe not now, but some day I get-a him," is all the police can get of the brother to say, although they have made him a prisoner.

There is an Italian settlement on Washington Heights, near One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, to which Italians flock from all parts of the surrounding country on Sundays and holidays to visit their friends and relatives. The Stefenos came from Croton yesterday morning, the man by whose hand one of them was so soon to die being their companion.

First they called on Luigi Francesco, a denizen of the little colony, and then the trio made a tour of the saloons of the neighborhood, until they reached the scene of the murder. They were drinking in the place, when, according to the proprietor, one of them made a disparaging remark about the new King of Italy. Passion ran so high at this point that the saloon keeper ordered them out of the place.

"If you want to fight go out on the sidewalk," he said.

Outside the quarrel was at once resumed, when the unknown man drew a knife and sent it twice into the younger Stefone's left side. The young man fell with a groan. A great crowd came running up, but his assailant was off like a deer, with Policeman Taggert and Angelo Stefone close upon him, but he got into the forest.

Then they returned to where the young man was lying, and had him taken to the J Hood Wright Hospital, where he died inside of five hours without recovering consciousness from the moment of the fatal stroke.

Then the police seized Angelo on a charge of disorderly conduct, and they hope when arraigned in court this morning after a night in a cell he will have changed his mind about starting his vendetta.

MABEL BOUTON INSANE.

Mabel Bouton, an actress at one time with the Della Fox Opera Company and a sister of Madeleine Bouton, also an actress, was taken last night to the Bellevue Hospital insane pavilion from the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Bouton formerly lived at 5 East Twenty-seventh Street. She was taken to the hospital three weeks ago, suffering from a hallucination that she was the victim of persecution. The physicians at Bellevue say she is violent at times, but has intervals during which she is quite rational. The cause given for Miss Bouton's insanity is that she had been worrying over the condition of her mother, who is ill at Salt Lake City.

Miss Bouton last night tried to jump from a window at the Presbyterian Hospital. It was then decided to remove her to Bellevue.

$42,058 FOR MISSIONS.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 12.—The sum of $42,058 was raised to-day for foreign missions at the Christian Alliance camp meeting. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York, the President, reviewed the Alliance missionary work in China, Japan, India, Africa, and South America, and spoke of the exceptional opportunities for missionary work in Cuba and the Philippines.

Of the $42,058 raised, $32,651 was pledged in the forenoon. The aggregate of cash received during the day was less than $1,000. The largest pledge was $6,000. The only articles of jewelry contributed were a ring and a locket.

APPROPRIATIONS $710,150,862.

Details of the Money Allotted at Last Session of Congress—5,069 New Offices Created.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, &c., required by law to be prepared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House has been completed for the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Thomas P. Cleaves and James C. Courts, chief clerks, respectively, of the committees. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of $710,150,862.88. The details by bills are as follows:

Agricultural	$4,023,500.00
Army	114,220,095.55
Diplomatic	1,117,168.76
District of Columbia	7,577,393.31
Fortifications	7,383,628.00
Indian	8,817,889.24
Legislative	24,175,652.53
Military Academy	674,306.67
Naval	65,140,916.67
Pension	145,245,230.00
Post Office	113,658,238.75
River and Harbor	650,000.00
Sundry Civil	65,319,915.45
Deficiency appropriations	15,688,330.61
Miscellaneous appropriations	3,802,301.34
Permanent appropriations	132,712,220.00
Grand total	$710,150,862.88

In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for increase of the naval establishment and for various public works throughout the country requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of $38,440,374. These contracts cover two new battleships, three armored cruisers, three protected cruisers, and five submarine torpedo boats, to cost, including armor and armament, $43,194,094; increased cost of two dry docks, construction of two additional dry docks, and for permanent improvement and enlargement of certain navy yards and the naval academy, $9,840,850; public buildings heretofore authorized in various cities, including the new Government Printing Office, light houses and tenders, and for the extension of the Government Hospital for the Insane, $146,500; and for school buildings and sewers in the District of Columbia, $230,500.

The new offices and employments specifically authorized aggregate 5,069 in number, at an actual cost of $4,537,673.77, and those abolished or omitted number 2,799, at an annual cost of $1,944,658, a net increase of 2,270 at a cost of $2,593,015.77. Of this net increase 1,3[illegible] are additional clerks in Post Offices and assistant Postmasters, whose annual compensation amounts to $1,553,500. This is the second fiscal year in which Congress has specifically provided for this character of personal services, and while the increase is apparent, it is not ratably greater than in previous years.

Of the remaining 983 new offices, with $1,039,515.77 annual pay, 23 are for Congress, 97 for the Library of Congress, 63 for the Treasury Department, 29 for government in the territories, including Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico; 23 for the Navy Department, 50 for the Department of Justice, 12 for the Department of Agriculture, 129, including 45 school teachers, 15 policemen, and 34 firemen, for the District of Columbia; 75 lighthouse keepers, 17 for the Fish Commission, 22 for the Census Office, 13 for the Diplomatic and Consular Service, 132, including 100 hospital stewards, for the military establishment, 117, including 100 additional cadets, for the Military Academy; 50, including 20 additional assistant surgeons, for the naval establishment, and 15 inspectors for the postal service.

The number of salaries or compensations increased is 487, at an annual cost of $135,188.17, and the number reduced is eight, in the total annual sum of $1,658.40, a net increase of $133,529.75, at a cost for the year of $5,000, which number 300, at a cost of $1,533, supervisors of the census, whose employment terminates with the taking of the twelfth census; 8, at a cost of $1,533, in the Library of Congress; 12, at a cost of $8,158.40, are in the Treasury Department; 39, at a cost of $1,990, are in the Post Office Department; 39, at a cost of $5,240, for the government of the District of Columbia; 9, at a cost of $900, are in the Fish Commission; 19, at a cost of $15,960, in the Diplomatic and Consular Service; 30, at a cost of $2,432, are in the Navy Department. The remaining 52 are in various other branches of the public service, and involve annual increases of $100 and upward.

A comparison of the total appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress of $710,150,862.88, with those of the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress for 1899, $674,981,022.29, shows an increase of $35,169,840.59. Of this amount, appropriations for fortifications, $2,473,720; the navy, $17,940,401; postal service, $8,024,100; sundry civil expenses, river and harbor contract work, and for the census, the Indian, agricultural, diplomatic, and other branches of the service, $2,664,903.99, and permanent appropriations, including interest and sinking funds for the public debt, $34,034,000.

Further, there appears reductions of $9,831,841.36 because of the passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill, and $9,317,583.06 in deficiencies, and $24,942,288.90 in miscellaneous appropriations, making a net increase as above stated of $35,169,840.59.

The total amount of contracts authorized, in addition to the appropriations, made $18,606,900.13 is less than was authorized at the last session of the previous Congress.

RIOT AT EXCURSION BARGE.

The Columbia Leitrim Association had an outing yesterday at Forest Grove on the Hudson. The association went up on two barges, one from Thirty-fourth Street and one from West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The barge which took on the Harlem members lay at the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the down-town contingent could arrive at intending to have both barges towed up together for greater companionship.

While the barge lay alongside of the pier a steamer with the Daniel Valetti Association, coming from down-town to take aboard the residents of Italians, came alongside and James Clements of the Irishmen's barge. The sons of Erin at once took exception to this and a score of fights were at once started. The Italians drew knives and several of them were promptly locked down and thrown into the river.

The storm broke while the fighting was at its worst and the rain came down in such torrents that the hundreds of people on the steamer were drenched. They ran in and on the sheltered side of the steamer and it threatened to turn turtle.

Hundreds fought to get on the barge, where they were met by a phalanx of enraged men, women, and children, regardless of age or sex. Then policemen on duty at the pier clubbed their way into the scrambling, hissing, shrieking mob, and after the own Irishmen and Italians finally, managed to restore order.

They then commanded the people on the barge to dance a gangway so the Italians could board the steamer, and this was done. The storm finally blew over, and the steamer pulled out. Strangely enough the fight seemed to make friends of the two nationalities, each having proved its prowess, and the two parties cheered each other as they proceeded up the Hudson side. The police did not report at their station, because none of the injured given or taken was serious enough for medical aid.

CLUBBED HIS SOLDIER ENEMY.

Barherri[illegible]eat Loring, and Then Gave Police[illegible]ceman a Long Chase.

Frank [illegible]ring, an enlisted man of the United States Regular Engineers, stationed at West Point, and whose command is under orders for China service, was assaulted [illegible] night at the corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Lexington Avenue, and severely clubbed by Louis Barherri, 120 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Loring had secured a two days' leave of absence from his command and came to New York to see his parents and sweetheart before his departure for the Orient.

Some time ago, before Loring enlisted in the army, and while he was living in Harlem, bad blood was known to exist between Loring and Barherri. Loring was returning when assaulted. Loring put up a good fight, and was getting the better of his opponent when Barherri drew a club and struck him across the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound.

Loring reported the case to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and Sergt. Reels detailed Policeman Minogue to arrest Barherri. Minogue found the man at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Park Avenue. Barherri broke away from him and down Lexington Avenue, pursued by the policeman. Minogue, in the hope of stopping his man, threw his club at him, but it missed its mark, and it was only after Policeman Murphy joined in the chase that Barherri was captured near the Harlem River. The prisoner was held on a charge of felonious assault.

Loring was sent to Harlem Hospital.

ALUMINUM WORKS DESTROYED.

Pittsburg Reduction Company's Works Wrecked by a Tornado.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—Word has just been received here that at New Kensington, Penn., to-day almost the entire plant of the Pittsburg Reduction Company's aluminum works was destroyed by a tornado. The loss is estimated at ont less than $100,000, and it will entail the closing down of the works for an indefinite period. Frank Johnson, engineer, was caught by the falling walls, and was probably fatally injured.

The company's plant covers almost ten acres of ground on the banks of the Allegheny River, and is exposed to a long sweep of wind. The storm began at 2 o'clock, and kept increasing in violence until a few minutes before 3 o'clock, when the accident happened. The furnaces and nearly all the contents of the building are a total wreck. The rolling department and the office buildings were uninjured. The storm also did considerable damage at the Pennsylvania plant of the American Tin Plate Company, which is idle at the present time.

E. F. Henderson a Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Erasmus F. Henderson, President of Sam Henderson's Sons & Co.'s insurance agency, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head. Despondency over the death of his wife is believed to have unbalanced his mind.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Justice John Davis, Washington, and Alexander R. Lawton, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert Swan, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—G. M. Rogers, Denver, and William N. Cott, Columbus, Ohio.

GRAND—D. W. Beddo, Dallas, Texas.

HERALD SQUARE—Charles C. Belden, Omaha.

HOFFMAN—G. Anderson, Chicago, and Frank Campbell, Bath, N. Y.

HOLLAND—Edward C. Perkins, Boston; A. W. Greer, Chicago; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn., and Fletcher Collins, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—John S. Wright, Rochester, and Davis C. Chapman, Knoxville.

MANHATTAN—James S. Middleton, Atlanta; N. E. Noordin, Bombay, India, and B. F. Laleaca, Shanghai, China.

MARLBOROUGH—G. A. Nushat, Galveston, Texas.

MURRAY HILL—Schuyler Van Vechten, Albany.

NETHERLAND—Irving F. Cragin, Buffalo.

PARK AVENUE—H. V. Reeves, Alameda, Cal.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. McCullum, Toronto; I. W. Bonbright, Colorado Springs; F. H. Bushnell, San Francisco, and J. O. Wynne, Atlanta.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Church, A. M. Co., The, Troy, N. Y.; J. W. Ryan, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Keely Company, The, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Donnelly, notions and cloaks; 486 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Mistrot Brothers, Galveston, Texas; G. A. Mistret, notions, furnishing goods, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Hayden Bros.,

ROOF FELL AND HURT TWO MEN

Sudden Collapse of Stable Buried Employés Under Bricks and Timber.

The roof and front wall of a two-story brick building at the corner of Shinbone Alley and Elm Street caved in at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and two men who were sitting on a truck just in front of the building were badly injured by falling bricks and timbers. The building was occupied as a stable by S. Seligman, a truckman, at the corner of Barrow and Hudson Streets. Eight horses were stabled there, six owned by Seligman and the others by a man who boards them there. Without warning the roof of the stable collapsed and forced out the wall on the front of the second story.

At the time of the accident Frederick Arnold, foreman of the stable, and James McCormick, an employe, were sitting on a truck in front of the place. Before either of them could get out of the way an avalanche of bricks and timbers came down on them, pinning them down in the truck and half covering them. The crash of the falling roof and wall alarmed the neighborhood, and in a few moments a large crowd had gathered.

Among those first on the scene were Gillie and George Montgomery, brothers, of 52 East Houston Street, and Hugh Gerrity and John Decker of 62 East Houston Street. These young men turned in with a will and soon extricated the injured men from the bricks and beams that held them down. Although the accident happened less than a block from Police Headquarters, the injured men had been freed from their perilous positions before the first policeman arrived. Capt. Albertson, who was on duty at the Central Office, called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital and notified the Fire Department. Arnold and McCormick were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, suffering from internal injuries. It is not believed, however, that their hurts will prove serious. Another stable employe, called "Jack," received a cut over the eye from a falling brick, but was far enough from the building to escape other injury. None of the horses was hurt, as the roof did not fall through the flooring of the second story.

Welcome to Bishop McDonnell.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the demonstration welcoming home by the Catholics of Brooklyn Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of that diocese upon his return from abroad on Saturday next. The reception will be under the charge of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies, and has been sanctioned by Vicar General McNamara, acting Bishop. A large steamer has been chartered to meet the Bishop down the bay. He will be taken from the American liner St. Paul and conveyed to a Brooklyn dock and escorted to the episcopal residence on Greene Avenue, where a reception will be held.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re E. 180th St.	33—Baraker vs. Clinchy.
2—In re E. 162d St.	34—Bruggeman vs. Orvis.
3—In re Tiffany St.	
4—In re public place at 165th St.	35—In re Spireling.
5—Gescheidt vs. Geschelit.	36—Shire vs. Drachman.
6—Chevra Ohev Schalom vs. Krinker.	37—Lentilhon vs. Coler.
7—Schapiro vs. Schapiro.	38—Brown vs. McBean.
8—Hahlo vs. Levy.	39—Anderson vs. Anderson.
9—Galpen vs. same.	40—Moritz vs. McKeon.
10—Cohen vs. same.	41—Keggel vs. Keggel.
11—Levy vs. same.	42—Grell vs. Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
12—Lewis vs. same.	43—Bonner vs. Smith.
13—In re 42d St. school site.	44—Stegman vs. Ruehl.
14—McCabe vs. Curtis.	45—Hopkins vs. Hopkins
15—Van Ardsdaff vs. Old Dom. S. S. Co.	46—Matter of Sugarman.
16—Comrick vs. White.	47—Ugna vs. Polk.
17—Lindheim vs. Stitt.	48—In re O'Neill.
18—Equit. Life Assur. Soc. vs. Strauss.	49—Hoffman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
19—Santer vs. Hogan.	50—Blumenthal vs. Craige.
20—Flaherty vs. Polk Co. Nat. Bank.	51—In re Industrial Association.
21—Trunk vs. Scoville.	52—Goldmick vs. Pfortner.
22—Mulvey vs. de Noielle.	53—Ward vs. Johnson.
23—Lyman vs. Murphy.	54—In re Goldberg.
24—Middlebrook vs. Floyd.	55—Ernsting vs. Ericson.
25—In re Spireling.	56—Bixby vs. Bixby.
26—Morgan vs. Morgan.	57—Sichel vs. Holmes.
27—Hettenit vs. Fitzpatrick.	58—Moritz vs. Brinley.
28—Kaufman vs. Sommer.	59—Thompson vs. Thompson.
29—Mead vs. Bonnoir.	60—State Trust Co. vs. McCormick Mfg. Co.
30—Cole vs. Starr.	61—Sternlicht vs. Ed. Thompson Co.
31—Fries vs. Comstock.	62—Edelstein vs. Edelstein.
32—Rose vs. Walker.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

Pleadings.	
1—William H. Sunlight.	9—Harry Adams.
2—Mark Andronja.	10—Nathan Musher.
3—Louisa McCafferty.	11—Joseph Leo.
4—James O'Brien.	
5—Harry Bloom.	
6—James Mann.	1—Joseph McMahon.
7—Nellie Attridge.	2—Charles Bruno.
8—Charles Yueger.	3—Edward C. Dempsey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—George Wilson.	10—E. Jeremiah Curtin.
2—Theodore Franklin.	6—Joseph Wales.
3—John Wilson.	7—Thomas W. Williams.
4—Peter Kish. John Mihok.	8—Edward Fay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—American Ice Company vs. John Aled—Samuel H. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Brandt vs. Reeves—Edward L. Patterson, Ryder vs. McKenna—Edward C. Parish. Davis vs. Van Choate Electric Company—James J. Nealis.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:35, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:45, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave, Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursion Routes to the Sea
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
New York and Rockaway Beach Ry
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A.M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!
GLEN ISLAND
A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village. Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 2:30, 3:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M. Daily, Brooklyn, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:45 A. M. for East 23d St. and 5th St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains: 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.
8:40 A.M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, CO., PAUL SMITH HOTEL
N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T.E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G.W. CUSHMAN.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

BERMUDA.
"Got $37.50 and nine days' holiday and don't know what to do with it!" We can tell you. Join one of our excursions to Bermuda—smooth seas, splendid steamer, delightful weather, most interesting scenery. Nothing more enjoyable or beneficial for health or pleasure was ever offered to the public. Parties leave Aug. 16, 30, and Sept. 13.
If this will not suit you we have hundreds of other tours—to Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, Colorado, the Great "Show" at Paris, or a tour of the World.
For the individual traveler going it alone we have tickets everywhere under the sun, always at cheapest rates.
THOS. COOK & SON.
Two New York Offices:
Down Town, cor. Broadway & Warren; Up Town, cor. Broadway & 28th St., both equally well equipped for business. Similar Offices at Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco.

EXCURSIONS.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
ONE DOLLAR EXCURSION
TO MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND THE SWITCH-BACK GRAVITY RAILROAD, $1
CHILDREN UNDER 12, 75 CENTS.
Switchback Tickets 50c. and 25c. Additional.
ON SUNDAY, AUG. 19.
Special train leaves New York from Liberty St. at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry at 8:25 A. M.

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St., 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing, 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M.
Round Trip. 50c
Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M.

BOARDERS WANTED.
39 WEST 32D, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6th Av.—Reduced rates; parlor dining rooms; transients taken.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers, $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

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2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium. Shower baths, scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS. **GRAND VIEW HOTEL.**
Select accommodations; well furnished; single or suites; ocean bathing; superior cuisine; orchestra; rates reasonable. Management of Hotel Richmond, Washington, D. C.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT M. S. PUTNAM, plaintiff, against LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Mary S. Putnam, John Risley Putnam, and Israel Putnam, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1900.

STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Mary S. Putnam and Israel Putnam, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 14th day of July, 1900.—Dated New York, July 14th, 1900.

STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy16-law7wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLOTTE L. JONES, plaintiff, against HENRY D. GARRETT, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 11th July, 1900.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry D. Garrett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1900.

Dated New York, 11th July, 1900.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
jy28-law6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELLA HORWITZ, plaintiff, against ISIDORE HORWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the original of which complaint was there filed on June 13th, 1900. FRANK B. COLTON, action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 12th, 1900.

FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 41 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Isidore Horwitz, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,720.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY CHARLES BABCOCK, Jr., and EDWIN S. BABCOCK, individually and as partners in the firm of H. C. Babcock, Jr., & Brother, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Charles Babcock, Jr., and Edwin B. Babcock, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated Aug. 9, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 9, 1900.

NO. 2,737.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES T. MARTIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James T. Martin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 7, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PERCIVAL J. BERNHARD and ELIZABETH BERNHARD, individually and as members of the firm of Joseph Bernhard & Son, Bankrupts.—No. 2,744.

Notice is hereby given that Percival J. Bernhard and Elizabeth Bernhard, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 8, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE D. SMITH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George D. Smith, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. J. J. TOWNSEND, acting for NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

NO. 2,502.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CATHERINE W. ARNHEIM, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Catherine W. Arnheim, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 3d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 11, 1900.

NO. 2746.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EDWARD D. ROPES, Jr., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward D. Ropes, Jr., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

NO. 2,729.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. CASEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Casey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 22d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED MARKS, Bankrupt.—No. 2,831.

To the creditors of Alfred Marks of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Alfred Marks was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 6th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-law6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next. Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-law6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bowaren, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.
BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased; to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.

MARION E. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap23-law6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

AGNES FUNCK HART, PATRICK A. HART, Administrators.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6mM

MAGOUGH, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS E. McEVOY, an heir and next of kin of MARY MAGOUGH, also known as MARY M. GOUGH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, William Whalen of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date February 23, 1900, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary Magough, also known as Mary M. Gough, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of August, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony thereof we have caused the [L. S.] seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JAMES F. FOGERTY, Attorney for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., (Manhattan,) N. Y. City. jy2-aw7wM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-law6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES W. SCHUMACHER, H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-law6mM.

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS CYTRYN and PHILIP WEINRIB, individually and as partners under the firm name of Cytryn & Weinrib, bankrupts.—No. 3829.

To the creditors of Elias Cytryn and Philip Weinrib, individually and as partners under the firm name of Cytryn & Weinrib, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Elias Cytryn and Philip Weinrib, individually and as partners under the firm name of Cytryn & Weinrib, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 6, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. FERRELL, Bankrupt.—No. 1,945.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. Lawrence C. Fish, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 148 West 27th Street, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day; a general description of said property is as follows:

Steam and gas fitting tools, implements, machinery, stock in trade, and office furniture.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated August 9th, 1900.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL. A QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 52 North River.
Etruria...Aug. 16, Noon. Umbria & Sept. 1, 10 AM
Servia....Aug. 21, 2 P M. Campania, Sept. 8, 2 PM
Lucania...Aug. 25, 2 P M. Etruria, Sept. 15, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Teutonic..Aug. 15, Noon. Oceanic..Sept. 5, 2 P M.
Cymric...Aug. 21, Noon. Teutonic..Sept. 12, Noon
Germanic..Aug. 22, Noon. Germanic..Sept. 19, Noon
Majestic..Aug. 28, Noon. Cymric..Sept. 25, 6 A M
For passage, freight and general information apply to HITE STAR LINE, Pier 48 North River, Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow a Londonderry.
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ZIONISTS HOLD A FESTIVAL

Celebration of London Congress Opening Fills Cooper Union.

ANTI-SEMITICISM DENOUNCED

Dr. Stephen Wise Compares the Persecutions of the Jews with the Deeds of Chinese Boxers.

Three thousand or more men and women completely filled Cooper Union last night, drawn thither by the exercises of the Zionist festival held under the auspices of the "Lovers of Zion," the oldest Zion organization in the United States, in honor of the Fourth Zion Congress, which opens in London to-day under the leadership of Dr. Herzel, and at which will also officiate Dr. Max Nordau and Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University.

The meeting at Cooper Union was opened by Dr. M. Mintz, who presided. Dr. Mintz was one of the earliest settlers in Palestine at the time of the Russo-Jewish exodus, and is one of the foremost promoters in the movement to colonize that land. Dr. Mintz spoke in Yiddish, and his address evoked much enthusiasm among his hearers, nearly all of whom live on the east side. The other speakers of the evening also delivered their talks in Yiddish with the exception of Dr. Stephen Wise, minister of the Madison Avenue Synagogue of this city, who will shortly leave for his future charge in Portland, Oregon. The musical programme was a feature of the evening. It comprised several songs by a choir from the Halevy Singing Society under the direction of J. Margulies and instrumental pieces by the band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum.

Dr. Wise followed Dr. Mintz. In the course of his address he said:

"If it be true, as has been said by a noted writer, that the eves are conquered first in battle, it is truer still that the eyes must be first to conquer before the victory can be achieved. The eyes of the Zionist hosts foresee the great victory before them when they behold this large assemblage here to-night, the great gathering of Zionist leaders in London, the saddening picture of the Roumanian Jews driven from their long-time home by their merciless persecutors, and finally the fields of Palestine awaiting the magic touch of the Jewish husbandmen which shall restore Zion to its native splendor. This vision will be fulfilled. Zionism is destined to realize the Judean ideals even as it has already idealized the realities of Israel's sorrowful existence.

ANTI-SEMITICISM ARRAIGNED.

"We Americans are justly incensed at the infamous conduct of the Chinese Boxers. What has the world to say touching the European Boxers, the anti-Semites? The Boxers of Peking have called down upon their heads the execration of all Christendom. Why is Christendom silent in the face of the Boxerism of so-called Christians who are pursuing to the death the brothers in the spirit and in the flesh of the Founder of Christianity because these have the courage to remain true to themselves and their high religious ideals and scorn to purchase peace at the cost of conviction and self-respect?

"Observe, if you will, how nearly parallel are the atrocities of European anti-Semitism and the ferocities of Chinese Boxerism. 'Foreign devils' is the cry of the Boxers leveled against all non-Chinese residents of the Celestial Kingdom. 'Foreign devils' is the miserable excuse, when excuse they deign to offer, of the anti-Semites who would drive the Jews from European lands. Boxers accuse European Christians of ritual murder; European Christians lay the crime of ritual murder at the door of the Jews.

"I appeal in the name of Judaism and in the name of the true Christian faith to Christendom to put an end to anti-Semitic Boxerism; to call a halt to Roumania's diabolical system of repression; and above all to help the scattered remnants of Israel to found a home of their own in the land of their fathers.

ZION THE ONLY FATHERLAND.

"Touching the Roumanian refugees, the cry has gone up in some European circles, especially German and English, 'The Roumanian Jews must suffer repatriation.' Repatriation means a return to fatherland. Is Roumania, with its hellish persecution, to be looked upon as the fatherland of the Jews?"

Interruptions of many "noes" came from the audience.

"Is Russia?" asked Dr. Wise.

"No."

"Is Galatia?"

"No," in louder chorus.

"No," went on Dr. Wise. "What is?"

"Zion! Palestine!" cried the three thousand voices in a roar that was heard far into the street.

"Zion, yes!" went on Dr. Wise. "We Zionists cry repatriation, the repatriation of the homeless in Israel's true home, the fatherland, Zion."

Dr. Wise was followed by the Rev. Mr. J. Seff, who has been officially delegated by the Executive Zionist Committee of Vienna to undertake a Zionist propaganda tour in this country. Others who spoke were the Rev. Dr. Krauskopf, the Rev. Mr. Smulewitz, A. Drucker, and the Rev. Dr. Levin.

A message of congratulation was received from the Zionist Congress, to which fitting reply was made. A collection was taken at the close of the meeeting, for the benefit of the Roumanian immigrants, which netted over $100.

YOUTH SHOT AT RYE BEACH.

Watchman Opens Fire and Large Bullet Enters Boy's Leg.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Clarence de Hart, son of Dr. Henry G. V. de Hart of this village, was shot in the right leg this morning at Beck's Rye Beach on the Sound. The shooting was done by a watchman at Beck's Hotel.

The de Hart boy, with Donald Faile, Jacob Lambrecht, J. Ambrose Goodwin, and Howard Miller, all well-known boys and members of good families, have been camping at Oakland. They were out on Saturday night, and not wishing to stop to cook anything, stopped at Beck's Hotel to try to get some sandwiches. They say they were mistaken for a crowd of drunken men which had been annoying the hotel inmates during the evening. The boys were ordered away, and after a little parley started. They say that after they had gone fifty feet from the hotel the watchman opened fire at them. The bullet was a 38-calibre one, and entered the leg, but did not break the bone.

The boys claim they were refused the use of the telephone to summon aid for their companion, and had to carry him to their camp and attend to his injury as best they could. Then one of them walked until he found a telephone, and called up Dr. de Hart, who drove at once to the camp. He extracted the bullet this morning, and then brought the boy home. The injury is not likely to be serious. Dr. de Hart said to-night he would take steps to have the watchman arrested.

Stoop Collapses, Injuring Two Women.

Mrs. Marie Hornberger, forty-eight years old, and her eighteen-year-old daughter Mary, were seriously injured yesterday by the collapse of a stoop leading into the yard of their home, 915 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg. Both women were precipitated to the basement area, a distance of ten feet, and were rendered unconscious. The noise of the breaking of timbers and the screams of the two women brought neighbors to their assistance. Mrs. Hornberger was found to have sustained severe contusions on the face and body, and probable internal injuries, while her daughter was badly bruised about the body and received an ugly scalp wound.

Fell Six Stories Down Airshaft.

Andrew Brown, nine years old, of 82 Amsterdam Avenue, a six-story tenement, went up on the roof of his house after the storm yesterday to keep cool. A number of other children living in the house were there. Brown mounted the coping and was running races with the children on the roof when he lost his balance and fell six stories down the airshaft to the ground. The screams of the children on the roof attracted the attention of Policemen McCormack and Barlow, who broke open the cellar door and picked the lad up unconscious. Dr. Funk of Roosevelt Hospital said young Brown was internally injured. He was taken to the hospital.

RAIDED, MEN DISCHARGED.

Court Flouts Detectives' Evidence Against Alleged Gamblers.

Conrad Mulier of 160 Second Street was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of keeping a gambling place. With him were arraigned nine men who were arrested at the same time. The evidence given by the police was of such a nature that Magistrate Brann became angry and refused to entertain the charges against the prisoners.

Saturday evening a man giving the name of Peter Young went to the Fifth Street Station and told Capt. Diamond that gambling was going on in the rear room of the saloon of Conrad Muller in 160 Second Street. Detectives Bissert and Boumoil went to the place and arrested the nine men. Then they arrested Muller as the proprietor of the place. Most of the men arrested are bakers, Muller's place being the headquarters for men in that trade in the lower east side.

Lawyer Otto Rosalsky appeared for the prisoners. He said that Young was intoxicated when he complained to Capt. Diamond and had since decided that he saw no gambling.

Magistrate Brann turned to Detective Bissert and asked, "Did you see any gambling?"

"We went into the rear room," said Bissert, "and there saw a lot of men sitting around a table playing cards. There was some change on the table. There—"

"Stop shuffling," suddenly interrupted Magistrate Brann. "Do you know these men as common gamblers?"

"I didn't see them gamble," answered Bissert.

"For all you know, then," said Magistrate Brann, "after arresting these men, they might have been playing pinochle for beer."

Lawyer Rosalsky pointed to Young and said: "Your Honor, this man is a squealer. He is a high-class reformer—I mean informer."

"Don't make fun of the reformers, Mr. Rosalsky," said Magistrate Brann. "Weren't you something of the kind three years ago when you were connected with the District Attorney's office? Now, Mr. Detective, did you see these men gambling?"

"I saw them sitting around a table," said Bissert again. "There were cards and money on the table."

At this point Magistrate Brann became emphatic. He said:

"That is enough. Take a record of the names of these men. They are all discharged."

NEGROES WOUND A POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Thorpe Injured While Resisting Rescue of a Prisoner.

Patrolman Robert J. Thorpe of the West Fortieth Street Police Station was dangerously wounded at 2 o'clock yesterday morning on Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, by negro men and women, who rescued a woman prisoner whom Thorpe was taking to the police station. Thorpe, who was in plain clothes, had arrested May Enoch, colored, of 241 West Forty-first Street, for loitering, and passed near the woman's home on his way to the police station. On the Eighth Avenue corner a negro man, said by the police to be Arthur Harris, who passes as the Enoch woman's husband, stopped the policeman and demanded the woman's release.

A crowd of negroes quickly gathered and surrounded the policeman, who thereupon attempted to arrest Harris. The man resisted, and a struggle followed. One of the negroes in the crowd suddenly struck Thorpe on the head from behind and knocked him down. The crowd then closed in on him, and Thorpe was kicked and beaten into unconsciousness before other policemen, answering his calls for help, arrived.

Detective Duane and Policemen Flynn, Walton, and Winnifield, who were near by, ran to the rescue, and found Thorpe on the sidewalk, bleeding from three stab wounds in the abdomen, and a severe scalp wound, his left arm broken, and his face and head terribly battered and bruised. The negroes fled at the approach of the policemen, but bystanders directed them to the house in which the Enoch woman had taken refuge, and she was recaptured while the rescuers were waiting for an ambulance, called from Roosevelt Hospital. Thorpe was taken to the hospital, where it was said he was dangerously wounded. The police are still searching for Harris, who, it is alleged, stabbed Thorpe after he had been knocked down. The Enoch woman, in the West Side Court yesterday morning, was held in $500 bail to await the result of Thorpe's injuries. Harris is said to have come from Washington, where he was known unfavorably to the police. He has been in New York but a few weeks.

Policeman Thorpe became unconscious last night, and the hospital surgeons were compelled to perform an operation on him. Late last night it was feared he would not live until morning.

HOT BATTLE AT A MUSICALE.

Neighbor Objecting to Reveiries Engages Six Men in Combat.

Seven men, all more or less battered and bruised, stood before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, as the outcome of a musicale given in the tenement 19 Mangin Street Saturday night, which interfered with the slumbers of Michael Gallagher, the complaining witness.

Gallagher is a driver on the Grand Street horse car line, and goes to work at 5 o'clock in the morning. Tenants in the same house formed the party, which met on his floor, and, according to his story, he sent his wife, when he thought the music had been kept up long enough, to ask them to wind up the entertainment, and they called her names and sent her away. The prisoners were Robert Bonmert, Solomon Bonmert, Alexander Schmitt, Paul Skulsky, Louis Wittig, and Morris Berkowitz. They said that they were singing in an effort to forget the heat when Gallagher dashed into the room and began knocking them down one after the other, and they had only fought in self-defense.

"It was an unfair fight. Six to one," remarked the Magistrate.

"They'd have been no match for me if they hadn't had clubs," said Gallagher, "but I left my trade mark on some of them. Oh, but it was a fine sight to see McGee pushing his way through them when they had me down and saving me from being murdered."

McGee, who lives in the same house with all the others; his wife, and several more tenants corroborated the testimony about the late music, and the Magistrate fined the prisoners $3 apiece.

BEAT WIFE TO CURE INSOMNIA.

Man Sentenced to the Workhouse on a Novel Complaint.

George Hertlein of 18 Eldridge Street is likely to suffer from insomnia for the next six months. He was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Police Court upon his wife's complaint yesterday.

"He says he can't go to sleep unless he hits me every night," she testified, "and for the last year hardly a day has passed but what I was assaulted." She said she was sure of a beating whenever she refused him money for drink.

Although the prisoner protested that his wife brought her trouble upon herself by disturbing him when he was quiet, he was sentenced to the workhouse for the term stated.

SWITCHBACK CAR DERAILED.

Members of Knickerbocker Athletic Club Hurt at Midland Beach.

E. H. Collins and Frank Hunter, members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, were injured on Saturday night by the derailing of a car on the scenic switchback road at Midland Beach while going through the tunnel. The car jumped the track, putting out the lights and leaving the place in utter darkness. All the passengers were considerably jolted, and the dresses of several women were ruined. Mr. Collins, who was not seriously hurt, was taken to Cable's Hotel. He was able to leave the hotel yesterday, and went to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Bergen Point, where he is living. Mr. Hunter was only slightly bruised. After the accident the road was shut down for the night.

Wagon Ran Down Woman Cyclist.

Annie Fraser, twenty-nine years old, of 709 Park Avenue, riding through One Hundred and Twentieth Street toward Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, was run over by a wagon owned by the Reid Ice Cream Company. Her left leg was fractured. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The driver of the wagon escaped. Miss Fraser says the truck was going in the same direction that she was, and as they approached the avenue the driver turned his horses abruptly and drove over her.

TO FIX CITY LABOR RATE

Central Federated Union Appeals to Mayor and Controller.

Meeting Adopts Resolutions Calling on the Municipal Government to Accept Union Scale.

Much of the time of the Central Federated Union was taken up yesterday with a discussion of the prevailing rate of wages question, which has engaged much attention at the hands of the city authorities for some time. The "prevailing rate of wages" is usually construed by labor organizations to mean the union rate, and in some instances unions have been formed in order to establish a "prevailing rate" and to bring claims against the city for work done since the law has been in force.

The matter was brought up by Delegate Hanna of the Bluestone Cutters' Union, who introduced a long preamble and resolutions urging the city authorities to insist on all back claims being paid under the "prevailing rate." The preamble said that the courts had recognized the validity of the law by awarding claims to the amount of $30,000 for the difference between the amounts actually paid for municipal work and the "prevailing rate" since the enactment of the law. The payment of these claims had been stopped without any apparent reason, said the preamble, and men had died and others had left the service of the city with claims unpaid.

The resolutions provided for a committee from the Central Federated Union to visit Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler and bring the matter to their attention and hand them copies of the preamble and resolutions.

A letter was read from Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply in regard to a complaint made by the firemen employed in the Brooklyn branch of his department that they were not receiving the "prevailing rate" of $76 per month. Commissioner Dalton said that he had recommended to the firemen that they confer with the Deputy Commissioner for Brooklyn. A letter was also received from John D. Creamer, Secretary of the Department of Highways, in reference to a complaint received from the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers' Union, which Mr. Creamer said would receive attention.

Delegate Timothy Healey of the Eccentric Firemen's Union said that the Brooklyn firemen had received no attention from Commissioner Dalton.

"He sent them to Deputy Commissioner Moffet in Brooklyn," he said, "but that was only a pretense. Moffet referred them back to Dalton."

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted, and a committee was named to visit the Mayor and the Controller.

Delegate Healey said that the dock builders had organized a union with 700 members under the auspices of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, and that the new union would soon join the Central Federated Union. The new organization had established a "prevailing rate" of 37½ cents an hour, and wanted the Central Federated Union to indorse its action. Chairman James P. Archibald refused to entertain a motion to this effect, and thereby aroused Healey's anger.

"What!" he fiercely demanded, "will this body refuse to assist a struggling union?"

"We must draw the line somewhere," answered the Chairman. "We are not here just to indorse everything brought in. The dock builders do not belong to this body."

"But they will belong to it," replied Healey.

Chairman Archibald continued obdurate, however, and several delegates took part in the discussion which followed. An appeal was taken from the Chairman's decision, but he was sustained.

STONE WORKERS' STRIKE ENDS.

Building of the New Hall of Records Will Be Resumed.

Announcement was made yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union that the troubles between Contractor John Pierce and the Granite Cutters' Union had been settled and that the granite cutters will now return to work on the Hall of Records and the new City Prison. Delegate William J. O'Brien said that an agreement had been signed on Saturday.

The troubles between Contractor Pierce and the granite cutters were referred to arbitration, which proved successful. The other trades which went out on a sympathetic strike returned to work pending the settlement of the claims of the granite cutters. This agreement also settles the strike against Sub-Contractor John Hines, of Brooklyn and other jobs for which Mr. Pierce has contracts.

Regarding the complaint that the granite cutters' artistic taste had been offended by the coat of arms over the doors of the new City Prison, Delegate O'Brien said:

"It has been agreed that the carved sailor will be braced up and made to change places with the Indian; also that the bird in the design which looks more like a killilou bird than an eagle will be altered so as to look something like the 'bird of freedom.'"

JEWISH ACTORS MAY STRIKE.

Central Labor Union Called On to Enforce Labor Agreement.

Delegate Gold of the Hebrew Actors' Union yesterday lodged with the Central Federated Union a complaint against one of the Bowery theatres, which he charged was attempting to evade the agreement entered into some time ago between the theatres in which the members of the union are employed and the union itself. This agreement provided that the performers be paid stated salaries instead of on the co-operative plan, which formerly was the custom.

Until recently the actors received a share of the profits according to their prominence and professional drawing ability. This plan did not meet with favor, and led to many strikes. Finally an agreement was made by which the theatres adopted the salary system, and since then there has been no trouble.

Yesterday Delegate Gold said that one of the theatres was trying to evade the payment of salaries to some of the performers. The Central Federated Union decided to instruct members of the Theatrical Protective Union of Stage Carpenters and the Carl Lamm Club of Musicians to refuse to work in the theatre in question until the matter is remedied.

OPPOSE CHINESE SAILORS.

Central Labor Body Will Protest Against Their Manning Transports.

It was decided yesterday by the Central Federated Union to write to Secretary of War Root and protest against the employment of Chinese sailors on the army transports which are conveying United States troops across the Pacific Ocean for service in the Philippines and in China. The matter was brought up by Delegate August Gildermeister of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, who charged that the transport Hancock recently left San Francisco with a crew of Chinese sailors.

Mr. Gildermeister said that the manning of the transports by Chinamen at this time could not fail to be attended with grave danger because of the fact that China was practically engaged in a warfare against the Christian nations of the world. The Chinese employed on the transports, he said, were aware of the condition of affairs existing in China, and he feared that a Chinese crew, its members being fatalists, might scuttle a transport in order to drown American troops even though they themselves should be destroyed.

Tailors Ready for a Strike.

It was said yesterday that no action toward a general strike of the Brotherhood of Tailors in this neighborhood will be taken until after the National convention of the United Garment Workers, which begins to-day in Detroit. The coat tailors claim that they are paid by the day and that the bosses have gradually been increasing the number of coats which a tailor is required to turn out in order to constitute a day's work. The leaders up to this time have prevented the men from striking, but at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Tailors it was reported that 1,000 tailors living in Brownsville are prepared to strike some day this week. In case of a general strike it will affect about 12,000 tailors in the boroughs of this city.

In a "clean up" is the most natural place to find wash suits. But our "clean ups" are sorter peculiar. All the washing we do is to wash out high prices and put on low ones.

Here are several hundred wash suits for boys from 3 to 10 years, with half a hundred kilt suits for tiny boys.

Were $1.25 to $7. To-day $1. All at our 32d Street store.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

NOTES OF THE LABOR UNIONS.

One of the shortest strikes on record was reported yesterday to the Central Federated Union by Delegate Grossman of the Cloakmakers' Union, who told of a strike in the establishment of Peller Brothers. The cloakmakers demanded a new salary schedule, which at first was refused, and the cloakmakers stopped work. Before evening of the same day the firm gave in, and the next morning the employes returned to work.

The Compressed-Air Workers' Union and the Foundation Workers' Union have settled all their differences, and have united. The name of the first-named organization has been retained, and it will become affiliated with the Central Federated Union. At the last meeting of the union it was decided to make an effort to induce all the men employed in caissons on foundations to join the union, and a series of open-air meetings will be held with this object in view.

The Central Federated Union yesterday took up the case of the Amalgamated Painters' Society, an English-speaking organization, and the German Painters' Union. Delegate Sonderman of the latter organization said that he had received a letter from George C. Flint & Co., contractors, for the new Cornell Medical College Building, regarding the recent strike. This letter declared that the members of the Amalgamated Painters' Society had admitted that they had no grievance, and that their object in striking was to try and oust the members of the German Painters' Society, who were employed on the building.

Delegate Sanderman said that some of the unions which had struck because of sympathy with the Amalgamated Painter's Society were members of the Central Federated Union. Resolutions were passed denouncing the action of these unions, and warning them not to again meddle in the affairs of bona fide labor organizations.

GIRL A SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

Parted from Her Betrothed by Her Mother, Bertha Koss Took Acid.

Because her mother forbade her receiving the attentions of the man to whom she was betrothed, Bertha Koss, twenty-one years old, took her life early yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid at her home, 111 North Fourth Street, Williamsburg. The man to whom she had pledged her love is Frank Howard, twenty-six years old, who lives in Manhattan.

The young woman's mother is a widow. Until a few weeks ago the family lived at 704 East Fifth Street, Manhattan. Bertha was employed by a Mr. Katz, a furrier, at 157 Eighth Street, Manhattan, while Howard is an employe of a glassware house at Broadway and Eighth Street. Two months ago the couple became acquainted, and Howard called upon the young woman at her home. He spoke of marriage, but Mrs. Koss objected, as Howard is of the Christian faith, while her family is Jewish. Howard volunteered to accept the Jewish faith, but Mrs. Koss and her son George refused to believe that he could have any serious convictions if he were ready to change his religion on such short notice. Howard was dismissed and the young woman was forbidden to meet him.

Despite this, the couple met clandestinely, and talked of a secret wedding. On Saturday Mrs. Koss, by her son learned of these meetings, and when Bertha returned home, reproached her bitterly. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning George Koss, the brother, found his sister writhing in agony in his bedroom. On a table was an empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid. A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, but when Dr. Halpin reached the house the girl was dead.

Mrs. Koss does not know where Howard lives, and says he knows nothing as yet of the death of her daughter.

DOG DAN DYING OF BROKEN HEART

Dead Boy's Inseparable Companion Inconsolable for Playmate's Loss.

"Poor Dan, he's grievin' hisself to death since Eddie's been dead," said a little sprite of a girl on Madison Street to another little girl yesterday afternoon.

"Why, Dan, he ain't nothin' but a dog," rejoined her companion.

"I know he ain't, but he loved Eddie, and he won't play any more, or eat, either, since Eddie's been dead."

A gentleman standing near, overhearing the conversation, became interested, and questioning the little women concerning Eddie and Dan, heard the following tale of the love that existed between little Edward Colonan of 85 Madison Street, whose father, Edward H. Colonan, is a policeman attached to the Oak Street Police Station, and Dan, a Newfoundland dog that belonged to the boy:

"You see, said the little girl, "Eddie, he and Dan went everywhere together, an' if innybody hit Eddie Dan 'ud bark, an' if you didn't stop he'd bite, but when you was good, Dan was jus' as playful an' good as he could be, too. But Sunday Eddie got sick, an' though the doctor came an' tried to git him well, he couldn't do it, an' Eddie he died the same evenin'.

"When Eddie was dead, Dan he knowed it like everybody else, an' then he went to the bed where Eddie wus, an' he jus' moaned and moaned, an' wouldn't leave, and when the folks offered him good things to eat he wouldn't touch 'em, but jus' kep' walkin' round and round, an' looking pitiful.

"When the hearse come an' took Eddie off, Dan he followed as far as he could, an' then he cum back home, and goin' to Eddie's room, went to the bed an' kep' up his moanin' and grievin', an' he ain't ouched innything to eat yet, an' is jus' grievin' hisself to death."

Boilermakers' Strike Successful.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Boston and Albany Railroad boilermakers at the West Springfield and Rensselaer shops who struck eight weeks ago for 10 per cent. increase, time and a half for overtime, Sundays and holidays, were today granted the time and a half, with a 4 per cent. increase in wages. The request of the men that non-union men be removed from the shops was acceded to by the officials. The sixty-two strikers will return to work to-morrow morning.

Young Man Stabbed by His Father.

George Werner, twenty-seven years old, of 35 Frankfort Street, Astoria, was stabbed last night by his father, John Werner. The two men became engaged in a quarrel, and words led to blows, during which George Werner was stabbed in the left side. After the stabbing the elder Werner disappeared. The police were notified, but have not succeeded in capturing the father. George Werner's wound is not considered serious.

Golf Cloths at ½ Price,

(25 different styles).

A special lot of 75 pieces *Plaid Back Cloths,* for shopping and rainy-day skirts, will be put on sale Monday morning at

$1.00

a yard,
54 and 56 inches wide, made to retail at $2.00 a yard.

Venetians,

(12 different shades), 54 inches wide, for street and bicycle costumes, at

58 cts.

a yard,
Quality that retails at 75c. to 85c. a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

HOLDS DR. VROOM RESPONSIBLE.

Husband of Woman Killed by Motor Carriage Asks for an Indictment.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 12.—John McGuire, a conductor on the Erie Railroad, will, he says, appear before the Grand Jury next month and ask for the indictment of Dr. Vroom of Ridgewood in connection with the death of Mrs. McGuire a short time ago. Mrs. McGuire sustained injuries in a collision between a horse drawing a wagon driven by her and Dr. Vroom's motor carriage. Mr. McGuire has entered a civil action for $25,000 damages, but also, he says, will push the case in the criminal courts.

He alleges it was Dr. Vroom's inability to manage his motor carriage that caused the trouble. He says his wife had driven her rig into the gutter to allow the doctor's vehicle to pass, but that the doctor was not able to turn, and dashed straight at Mrs. McGuire's wagon. Mr. McGuire claims to have evidence to show that both before and after the accident the motor has run into trees and upon the sidewalks, owing to the inability of its operator to control it. He says the doctor has no license to run the machine on the public highways.

Dr. Vroom is one of the Coroners of the county, a successful physician, and a man very highly thought of in Ridgewood and vicinity. He has found the motor carriage a great help to him in attending to his widely scattered country practice.

DIED ON PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

Wife of Mexican Minister of Railroads Succumbs While Traveling.

Mme. Elise L. Camacho, twenty-seven years old, of 38 San Fernando Street, City of Mexico, wife of the Mexican Minister of Railroads, died of heart disease in the Pullman Palace Car Murcia of the Chicago limited train of the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon.

Conductor V. H. Merritt, who had charge of the train, says she was stricken just after leaving New Brunswick. He could find no physician on the train, and he and a man and a maid servant who accompanied Mme. Camacho gave her such aid as was possible. Mme. Camacho was still alive at Newark. When the train reached Jersey City, at 5 o'clock, Dr. Hat was called. He said she was dead and ordered the body removed to the Morgue, where it will be cared for until Señor Camacho or the Mexican Consul in New York can be communicated with.

Mme. Camacho's servant said her mistress had been at Hot Springs, Ark., and was advised by physicians to seek a Northern climate, and was on her way to New York for that purpose.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received Saturday:

Mrs. Amelia Bellwig, Ephrata, Washington	$10.00
Henderson & Co., [illegible]	10.00
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn.	14.00
Through Mr. A. L. McLean, Thomson, Georgia	16.87
Through Arizona Central Bank, Flagstaff, Ariz.	79.70
Mount Hope Congregational Church, Detroit, Mich.	16.15
Miss M. J. [illegible]erson, Asbury, West Va.	10.00
Duryea Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn	28.00
Citizens of [illegible]ford, Penn.	68.37
Christian Endeavor Society, United Brethren Church, Akron, Ohio	15.00
Chatfield Bohemian and Cummingsville Sunday Schools, Chatfield, Minn.	10.00
Citizens of [illegible]ington, Tenn.	22.25
S. H. Burns, Albany, Texas	10.00
Baptist Church, Lebanon Junction, Ky.	12.30
Through Mohawk Trust Company [illegible]stown	11.00
M. E. Stillman, Lenox, Mass.	50.00
Through Iola County Bank, Mineral Point, Wis.	62.30
Women's Missionary Association of the United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, Ohio	1,000.00
Through United States Express Company.	8.15
Through the Pacific Express Company	4.00
Through Northern Pacific Express Company.	7.00
Through Southern Express Company	24.75
Through American Express Company	3.00
Through Adams Express Company	38.56
Fifty contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	140.39
Previously acknowledged	203,198.47
Total to date	$204,940.87

George Hannigan Not Held.

George Hannigan, who was arrested at Coney Island on Friday on suspicion of being implicated in the theft of a gold watch worth $1,200 from ex-Register Jacob Worth of Brooklyn at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, was discharged from custody this morning, no one appearing to prosecute him. Peculiar methods have been followed in dealing with this case. The prisoner was placed in a cell, but on Saturday while Magistrate Voorhees was absent from the courtroom the detectives quietly removed Hannigan from the building, and started for New York with him to explore the pawnshops of Manhattan. Detective Robert Pinkerton is said to have received a pawn ticket by special messenger, showing that the watch had been pawned for $80.

Locomotive Dislocates Man's Knee.

Joseph Cullen of 22 Minetta Lane sat on the edge of the platform of the Brooklyn Elevated railroad station at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday, while waiting for a train. As the train came into the station Gillen failed to get up, and continued to swing his feet. As the engine passed him it struck his right knee, dislocating it, and almost threw him from the platform. He was attended by Ambulance Surgeon Bodkin of St. Catharine's Hospital, and taken to his home.

Trolley Car Wrecks a Mail Wagon.

A United States mail wagon was wrecked and the horse killed in a collision with a Brooklyn trolley car yesterday afternoon. The wagon, No. 232, was crossing Fulton Street at South Oxford Street, when it was run into by Car No. 104 of the Putnam Avenue line, and struck. The wagon was overturned and the driver escaped injury.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Clearance Sale

Chinese and Japanese Mattings,

Japanese Cotton Rugs,

India Moodj Rugs.

All of the above are offered at prices below cost of importation, to make room for Autumn goods now arriving.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MURDER IN CHINATOWN

Feud Between Secret Societies Results in Deadly Conflict.

Exciting Chase of the Assassin—Capture of Accomplices All Armed with Formidable Weapons.

There was war in Chinatown last night. The contestants were members of the Hep Sing Tung on the one side, and of the Mongolian Masonic Order on the other. As a result of their first pitched battle, Loang Kin lies dead in the Hudson Street Hospital, while his murderer, Goo Wing Chung, is a prisoner in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

In the cells there are also confined five other Chinamen. From them and from the murderer himself were taken deadly weapons of various kinds, some of them being implements that the police say they never saw before. Every man in the lot was armed to the teeth. That they were prepared for crime was fully proved, and Chinatown, with all its tragedies, has never, according to the police, yielded up a more desperate gang of villains.

A big tenement house at 9 Pell Street was the scene of the murder. It is a gloomy, grayish building of five stories, filled with countless holes called rooms and reeking with sickly odors. On the first floor a narrow hallway leads from the street to a rear courtyard. In the hall is a dingy stairway, the steps half decayed and the banister railing on the verge of falling to pieces. The court is about fifteen feet square and in paved with big flagstones.

On the farther side of this court is the front door of another swarming tenement. Above the open space so many clothes lines and other nondescript obstructions cut off the light that the place looks more like an underground cavern than the back yard of a city house.

HOW THE FIGHT STARTED.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock that the fight started. How it began, or which of the contestants belonged to which secret society, could not be learned last night, nor is it likely that it ever will be. In the narrow hallway were certainly six and probably twice or three times that number. Their angry chatter grew louder and louder, and the hoards of Mongolians in the street began to flock toward the doorway.

Thomas Herlihy of 3 Peck Slip was passing at the time. He heard the noise, scented trouble, and, having an adventurous spirit, pushed his way inside the door. As he did so, he saw a confused bunch of Chinamen struggling in the dim light at the further end of the passage. Then two pistol shots rang out, and one of the combatants disengaging himself from the rest darted for the door.

All but one of the others vanished into the back courtyard. That one lay still on the floor and a pool of blood slowly formed itself around his body. The man who ran toward the door brushed past Herlihy, who immediately gave chase.

The fugitive, who held a 41-calibre Colt revolver in his hand, sped across the asphalt roadway and into the door of 9 Pell Street. There Herlihy caught him by the sleeve, but his hold relaxed as he received a blow in the face from the butt of the Chinaman's revolver. Yet he continued the chase and succeeded in cornering his quarry on the second floor landing.

MURDERER IS TRAPPED.

Just then John Phillips, a negro who lives in the house, came down the steps from the third floor. He had seen the murderer from his front window, and came to head him off. Between Herlihy and Phillips the fugitive was trapped, so he dashed into the first door on the second floor and slammed it after him. A second later it was locked on the inside.

Phillips hastened down to the street and ran for a policeman. He found a patrolman, who sent the news to the Elizabeth Street Station, and in ten minutes a patrol wagon and a squad of policemen were in charge of the neighborhood. Going to the room indicated by Phillips, they broke in the door and found the Chinaman.

His name was found to be Goo Wing Chung. They found his revolver, one of its barrels empty, hidden under a lounge in the corner of the room, and then took him to the station. There Herlihy and Phillips positively identified him as the murderer, whereupon he was locked up, and they were sent to the House of Detention to be held as witnesses. Goo, when confronted with the charge of murder, never moved a muscle. As he was being led away a smile played over his face.

Meanwhile an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital had been driven to 9 Pell Street, and Dr. Page took charge of the man, who lay wounded on the hall floor. He had a big hole in his left side, and died immediately after reaching the hospital. It was learned that he was Loang Kin, a laundryman of 1,431 Amsterdam Avenue.

OTHER CHINAMEN ARRESTED.

Meanwhile several policemen and detectives were searching the neighborhood. In the dark courtyard, behind the house in which the tragedy occurred they arrested Sin-Que and Mock Wing Tung. Charles Lee and two others were caught in an adjoining court, into which they had gotten by scaling a high board fence. All of the prisoners were taken to the station and locked up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Mock Wing Tung had a bludgeon of solid iron, eighteen inches long and weighing five pounds. Around its handle was wound a quantity of twine, so that the holder might have a good purchase. He also had in his clothes a 38-calibre bulldog pistol, and a vicious-looking bowie knife.

Sin Que was found to have two revolvers, one Colt's 41-calibre and one 38-calibre bulldog. Besides these he had knives and a pocketful of well-rounded stones. Charles Lee carried a long dagger, sharp as a razor, but he had no firearms. The lack of these, however, was atoned for by a bludgeon similar to that of Mock Wing Tung.

Though the other two prisoners bore less formidable weapons, they were not ill equipped, for their supply of knives and slingshots was evidently used to being kept in good trim. One of them had an implement formed of a pear-shaped piece of iron suspended to a circular cord. The cord was to go around the wrist while the iron pear went against an enemy's skull. The thing weighed several pounds.

NATIVES OF CHINATOWN.

All the prisoners followed Goo's example in their indifferent attitude when being charged by the Sergeant. None of them spoke English, if they were able to do so, nor did they seem to care whether they were to be locked up or not. Goo was found to be a laundryman, living at 149 East Twenty-second Street. The rest were natives of Chinatown, if their statements were correct.

Detectives Finley, Touwsma, and Menchen, who arrested Goo, were investigating the case late in the night, assisted by several uniformed policemen. One of the latter said that they knew the various secret organizations of the quarter were in a perpetual state of feud, but that no such array of armed criminals had ever been caught together in this red-handed fashion.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY 3:30 P. M.—Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band. Evenings at 8 PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. Except Sunday.

AT CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. Prices: $1.00, 75c., 50c. Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c. To-Nght., Thurs. &

AUG 1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Found.	1	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Am. Malt. pf.	2¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Nat. Steel	1
Am. Tobacco	2	Nat. Tube	1
Chi. & Northwest	5½	Nat. Tube pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1¾
C., C., C. & I.	1½	Pullman Co.	3½
Continental Tobacco	1⅝	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Glucose Sugar Ref.	2⅛		

Stocks Declined.

American Ice	1⅜	Nat. Lead	2⅞
Anaconda Copper	1⅜	Nat. Lead pf.	14
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1¼
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅜	Read. 1st pf.	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	3½	Read. 2d pf.	1
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½	Union Bag & P. pf.	1¼
Met. Street Ry.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, t. r.	3	K. & D. M. 1st	4¼
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	4	Long Is. gen. 4s	1½
Chi. L. & L. ref. 5s.	1	L., N. A. & Chi. 6s.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s.	1
Col. F. & I. 5s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 4s	1
Ind., I. & Ia. ref. 5s.	1½	Pol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1	North. Ohio 1st	1½
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent., 3½s	1	Va. Mid. gen., stpd.	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Cordell Zinc and Lead Mining Company—Dividend payable Aug. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company—Annual meeting.
Twisted Wire Box Strap Company—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.
Pittsburg Brewing Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

American Cereal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.
American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Cordell Zinc Lead Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis and Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroads—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated of Chicago—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Carbon Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable.
New England Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable.
Pullman Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Shelby Steel Tube Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable Sept. 15 to holders of record to date.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.
United States Envelope Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Aug. 18.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 11	687,915
Same week last year	2,108,620
To date this year	73,554,860
Corresponding date last year	112,694,151
Bonds for the week	$4,163,000
Same week last year	$8,375,350
To date this year	$320,315,210
Corresponding date last year	$618,376,850

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE NEW EXCHEQUER BONDS

Anger at Their Sale in This City Has Given Place to Thankfulness Over Prospect of Gold Imports—Market, However, Likely to be Pinched for Metal—Stock Exchange Still Idle.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Aug. 12.—Our market has, on the whole, taken the sale of British Exchequer bonds in New York with equanimity. At first a howl of wrath arose from the Stock Exchange, whose hungry, desperately hungry members had meditated in their brief holiday over the prospect of making a little by the issue to help recoup them for their losses in "Khakis." So great preparations were made to send lists of applications and to get up another monster demonstration by the help of which the bonds could be held at a premium until the market had sold its anticipated allotments. There was likewise the half crown per cent. commission, not to be sneezed at in these times.

But the cup never reached the lip. The bank shut its doors in the faces of banker and broker alike, even the £18,000,000 of Continental applications collected by the diligence of the Rothschilds getting tossed aside with the others. No wonder cursing was the fashion.

It soon subsided, because thankfulness over the prospect of gold imports mastered every other feeling, such has been our dread of being caught short of this vital commodity before November. The dread, however, remains. Discount has flinched about one-eighth of 1 per cent., but can go no further down yet because the war loan installment paid on Thursday swept away more credits than the market had available. Consequently it has been obliged to resort to the Bank daily for assistance, and the Bank refuses to make short advances under 4½ per cent. Banks generally hold out for 4 per cent. on paper bought by them from brokers, and this rigidity prevents the said brokers from themselves working much at 4 per cent.

Behind all this there still lies the dread about gold. "What are £5,000,000 to our probable necessities?" the croakers cry, and I sympathise with them. The Bank return is eloquent of pinchedness to an extent well calculated to keep the market in a cautious mood. This last week ended with the market perhaps a shade more comfortable in mind, and discount rates again showing a disposition to go back. It is impossible to forecast the future, so completely are ups and downs dependent upon the action of the Treasury. Yesterday morning the market was able to pay back to the Bank all short loans falling due, because the Treasury had disbursed freely. This week the Treasury may be holding its purse strings closed, and then credits will harden again.

But money is becoming dearer in Germany, and foreign bankers assure me that the struggle for credit enough to sustain the markets and to carry on the innumerable enterprises to which Germans have committed themselves must once more become intense within the empire before many weeks are over.

Thus our market is like a shuttle driven to and fro, but I cannot abandon the conviction that in spite of your help timely and valuable as it is, we have rough times ahead.

Our stock markets are still doing nothing, and putting their best face on it.

The premium on exchequer bonds dipped on Friday to 5 per cent., because it was alleged that your people were selling or trying to sell. I do not think there is any scope for a premium up or for much speculation in these bonds. They are not, properly speaking, a stock security at all, being repayable in three years. Bankers here who have obtained a few look upon them as long-dated bills, money for which will be sure at maturity, with a 2 per cent. bonus. They ought to be a good investment as things are, and I hope your brokers will keep what they have bought. We do not want the bonds back, not because we doubt their quality at all, but because we are pressed on all hands to find means for other purposes. Wars apart, all the our railways and municipalities wanted with colonial and Indian demands added would have been cheerfully found, but we do not know to what we are committed, with China and South and West Africa pulling upon us, and we need all the help we can get.

The Government admits in its latest balance sheet a deficit of £50,000,000, and I suspect it to be nearly double that amount.

A. J. W.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

National Salt pf.	1½	Standard Oil	8
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	1	Virginia I. C. & C. 5s	3

Declines.

Am. Woolen pf.	1½	National Gramophone	20

Trading in the market for outside securities last week developed practically no change in the conditions prevailing in that market. Generally speaking, prices remained firm, while the amount of business was probably even smaller than during recent weeks. It was only at intervals that any interest in the market was aroused, and it was generally confined to one or two issues. No general interest in the market is indicated, and during the past week, as for some time past, the public remained away from the market. Selling orders, however, were almost as few as buying orders, and so the continued strength of the market on very light transactions was possible. There is every reason to believe that any large amount of buying orders coming into the market would force prices up much above the present level, so little is the pressure on the market, but that buyers are likely to appear there is no indication.

Much of the trading for some time past has been done quietly and for the most part in issues of long standing. The demand for the newer issues, the ones which last year supplied three-fourths of all the business, has dwindled to almost nothing—the public is waiting now for these issues to show their value.

On Thursday the monotony of the trading was somewhat relieved by the initial transactions in the new English war bonds. The rather novel experience of active trading in a foreign Government bond in this market attracted a good deal of attention, and the progress of the trading was watched with much interest. On Thursday and Friday the transactions in these bonds amounted to a fairly large sum, and supplied probably half of the business done on those days. The first sales in the bonds were at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent., which was the highest price recorded on the curb. Private sales at a premium of as much as 1 per cent. were reported, but there were not many transactions at this figure. Later the premium fell to one-quarter by reason of rather free offerings of the bonds. That any large amount of these bonds were bought speculatively does not seem probable, and so the market for them may not prove very active, but nevertheless much interest attaches to the initial trading in them. By far the largest part of the issue has probably gone into the hands of investors who intend to hold them and not to profit by a small premium.

Of the more active stocks one of the most prominent during the week was Rubber Goods, which on one or two days was actively traded in at a considerable advance over the first prices of the week. There seemed to be fairly good demand for the issue by insiders, as well as by others, and the price reflected the buying orders that appeared in the market. The company's earnings are said to be excellent. The common stock, the more active of the two issues, sold up to 28 in the middle of the week, an advance of 1 point. Later the price reacted. The advance of over a point in the preferred stock was better maintained, and that issue ended the week with a net advance over the previous Saturday's quotation. Of late the rumor of a consolidation of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the United States Rubber Company has been revived, but seemingly without any foundation. Insiders say there is no truth in these reports.

The copper stocks were as a whole firm, but none of them showed much activity. The increased demand for these shares in the Boston market has not been reflected in this market except to a small extent by a hardening of quotations. In other departments the market presented very little of interest. In the industrials quotations were in a few instances materially advanced, but these gains were not the result of news. A decline of 20 points occurred in National Gramophone, which was offered down without sales. The loss was due to the recent passing of the quarterly dividend.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	180	..
Astor	500	..
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	175	190
Chase	500	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	3950	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City	330	345
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	280	290
Continental	120	145
Corn Exchange	350	..
East River	145	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	3450	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	170	175
Gallatin	400	415
Gansevoort	80	..
German Exchange	265	285
Garfield	1700	..

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 11, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 11. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 11. Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 11, 867,915.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Aug. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Aug. 11, '99.
126 July 20.	114 January 6.	125	126		Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900	2	SA	125	125	125	125		25
18 February 7.	12¾ January 25.	15¾	16	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1	Q	15¼	16	15¼	16	11¾	3,075
67¾ April 2.	57¾ June 25.	61	63	− ¾	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	Q	63	63	63	63	57¾	350
87¾ April 7.	80 June 28.	82½	84	− ½	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '99.	2	A	82½	84	82½	82½	82	325
129 May 2.	122 January 18.	126	128		American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900	2	SA	126	127½	126½	127½	118	97
27¾ April 6.	17½ June 25.	24¾	25	− 1⅝	American Ice Company	23,000,100	May 15, 1900	1½	Q	25¾	25¾	23¾	23¾	...	2,200
19¾ February 4.	9½ June 25.	11	13		American Ice Company pf.	12,440,000	May 15, 1900	1½	Q	13	13	13	13	17	25
13¾ February 2.	5¾ June 25.	11¾	11¾		American Linseed Company	18,000,000									

STOCKS

Range for Calendar Year 1900 — Highest — Lowest

	Highest	Lowest
American Malting Company, preferred	15¼ January 4	5 June 16
American Smelting & Refining Company	57¾ January 4	15¾ June 16
American Smelting & Refining Company, preferred	97 January 4	45 June 16
American Steel & Wire Company	57¾ January 4	25 June 16
American Steel & Wire Company, preferred	97 January 4	70 June 16
American Sugar Refining Company	141¾ January 4	104 June 16
American Sugar Refining Company, preferred	118 January 4	108 June 16
American Tobacco Company	135 January 4	85 June 16
American Tobacco Company, preferred	143 January 4	100 June 16
Anaconda Copper Mining Company	50¾ January 4	25 June 16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	67¾ January 4	45 June 16
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, preferred	97 January 4	75 June 16
Baltimore & Ohio	108 January 4	70 June 16
Baltimore & Ohio, preferred	97 January 4	70 June 16
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67¾ January 4	37¾ June 16
Brunswick City	5 January 4	2 June 16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
Canada Southern	90 January 4	70 June 16
Canadian Pacific	97¾ January 4	75 June 16
Chesapeake & Ohio	42¾ January 4	20 June 16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	150 January 4	115 June 16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, preferred	150 January 4	115 June 16
Chicago Great Western	20¾ January 4	12 June 16
Chicago Great Western, preferred A	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
Chicago Great Western, preferred B	51¾ January 4	30 June 16
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, preferred	97 January 4	70 June 16
Chicago & Northwestern	174¾ January 4	115 June 16
Chicago & Northwestern, preferred	192¾ January 4	140 June 16
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	114 January 4	90 June 16
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	150¾ January 4	115 June 16
Chicago Terminal Transfer	10¾ January 4	5 June 16
Chicago Terminal Transfer, preferred	30 January 4	15 June 16
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	82 January 4	60 June 16
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, pf.	97 January 4	70 June 16
Colorado Fuel & Iron	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
Colorado Fuel & Iron, preferred	97 January 4	70 June 16
Colorado Southern	34¾ January 4	20 June 16
Colorado Southern, first preferred	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
Colorado Southern, second preferred	34¾ January 4	20 June 16
Consolidated Gas	170 January 4	137 June 16
Consolidated Tobacco Company	21¼ May 21	10 June 16
Continental Tobacco Company, preferred	70 May 12	37¾ June 16
Delaware & Hudson	113¾ January 4	90 June 16
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	193 January 4	150 June 16
Denver & Rio Grande	39¾ January 4	15 June 16
Denver & Rio Grande, preferred	84¾ January 4	60 June 16
Detroit, South Shore & Atlantic	13 January 4	5 June 16
Detroit, South Shore & Atlantic, preferred	34 January 4	15 June 16
Erie	37¾ January 4	25 June 16
Erie, first preferred	57¾ January 4	40 June 16
Erie, second preferred	45 January 4	30 June 16
Federal Steel	51¼ January 4	30 June 16
Federal Steel, preferred	84 January 4	66¾ June 16
Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County	154¾ January 4	125 June 16
General Electric Company	203 January 4	151 June 16
Glucose Sugar Refining Company	152 January 4	123 June 16
Great Northern, preferred	192 June 25	152 June 16
H. B. Claflin & Co.	69¾ June 25	62¾ June 16
Hocking Valley	84¾ June 25	60 June 16
Hocking Valley, preferred	96 June 25	84¾ June 16
Illinois Central	117¾ January 4	98 June 16
International Paper Company	21¾ January 4	8 June 16
International Paper Company, preferred	85 January 4	60 June 16
International Power Company	29¾ January 4	12 June 16
International Silver Company	45 January 4	15¾ June 16
Iowa Central	25¾ January 4	15¾ June 16
Iowa Central, preferred	54¾ January 4	45¾ June 16
Lake Erie & Western	25¾ January 4	15 June 16
Lake Erie & Western, preferred	71¾ January 4	65 June 16
Louisville & Nashville	90¾ January 4	71¾ June 16
Manhattan Elevated	90¾ January 4	85 June 16
Mexican Central	15¾ January 4	12 June 16
Mexican National certificates	11¾ January 4	8 June 16
Minneapolis & St. Louis	68 January 4	50 June 16
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	94 January 4	68 June 16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	61 January 4	40¼ June 16
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, preferred	87½ January 4	61¾ June 16
Mobile & Ohio	51¼ January 4	30 June 16
National Biscuit Co.	97¾ January 4	85 June 16
National Biscuit Co., preferred	120 January 4	98 June 16
National Lead Company	24¾ January 4	16¾ June 16
National Lead Company, preferred	114 January 4	86 June 16
National Steel Company	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
National Steel Company, preferred	97 January 4	70 June 16
National Tube Company	114 January 4	84¼ June 16
National Tube Company, preferred	154 January 4	118 June 16
New Jersey Central	139¾ January 4	114 June 16
New York Central	129¾ January 4	114 June 16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	34 January 4	11 June 16
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, pf.	78 January 4	45 June 16
New York, Ontario & Western	25¾ January 4	14¾ June 16
Norfolk & Western	74¾ January 4	54 June 16
Norfolk & Western, preferred	78 January 4	70 June 16
Northern Pacific	77¾ January 4	57¾ June 16
Northern Pacific, preferred	77¾ January 4	71¾ June 16
Ohio & Indiana Ref. & Ill. Gas Co.	33 January 4	25 June 16
Pacific Coast	57¾ January 4	30 June 16
Pacific Coast, first preferred	87½ January 4	67½ June 16
Pacific Coast second preferred	61¾ January 4	40 June 16
Pacific Mail	42¾ January 4	28 June 16
Pennsylvania	139¾ January 4	129¾ June 16
People's Gas Company, Chicago	99¾ January 4	96 June 16
Pere Marquette	24¾ January 4	14 June 16
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	24¾ January 4	20 June 16
Pittsburg & Western	20 January 4	10 June 16
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis, preferred	87½ January 4	67½ June 16
Pittsburg Steel Car Co., com. pf., 5% non-cum.	41 January 4	23 June 16
Pressed Steel Car preferred	114 January 4	103 June 16
Pullman Company	196 January 4	158 June 16
Reading	58 January 4	39¾ June 16
Reading, first preferred	89¾ January 4	69¾ June 16
Reading, second preferred	86 January 4	64 June 16
Rensselaer & Saratoga	200 January 4	190 June 16
Republic Iron & Steel	111 January 4	65 June 16
Rio Grande Western	52 January 4	40¾ June 16
St. Joseph & Grand Island	8¾ June 25	6¾ June 16
St. Louis & San Francisco, 1st preferred	84¾ June 25	60 June 16
St. Louis & San Francisco, 2d preferred	81¼ June 25	60 June 16
St. Louis & San Francisco, 4th preferred	73¾ June 25	50 June 16
St. Louis Southwestern	23¾ June 25	14¾ June 16
St. Louis Southwestern, preferred	60¾ June 25	40¾ June 16
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. preferred	104 June 25	87 June 16
Southern Railway	30¾ June 25	17 June 16
Southern Railway, preferred	104¾ June 25	85 June 16
Standard Rope & Twine	4¾ January 4	2 June 16
Tennessee Coal & Iron	70¾ January 4	45 June 16
Texas Pacific	15¾ January 4	12¼ June 16
Texas Pacific & Land Trust	17 January 4	15 June 16
Union Bag & Paper Company	10 June 18	6¾ June 16
Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	66¾ May 9	44¾ June 16
Union Pacific	46 January 4	39¾ June 16
Union Pacific, preferred	94 January 4	78¾ June 16
United States Express Company	40 February 21	30 June 16
United States Flour Milling, preferred	4 March 23	1¼ June 16
United States Leather	15¾ January 4	6¾ June 16
United States Leather, preferred	77 January 4	45 June 16
United States Rubber	104¾ January 3	84 June 16
United States Rubber, preferred	104¾ January 3	90 June 16
Wabash	27¾ April 27	17¾ March 13
Wabash, preferred	44 April 27	27 July 25
Wells-Fargo Express	244 April 27	175 February 21
Western Maryland	27¾ March 23	17¾ June 16
Western Union Telegraph	94¾ March 2	74 June 16
Wheeling & Lake Erie	34 March 28	17 June 16
Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	70 March 28	45 June 16
Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	45 March 28	23¾ June 16
Wisconsin Central	37 April 2	23¾ June 16
Wisconsin Central, preferred	104¾ January 3	85 June 16

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of full shares, including extra dividend of ½. A—Annual. S.A.—Semi-annual. Q.—Quarterly. M.—Monthly. All stocks in this table par $100, with these exceptions: Detroit City Gas, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg & Western preferred; Long Island; the Readings, and American Tobacco, each of which is $50 par.

| | Dec. 15, '00 | Dec. 8, '00 | Dec. 1, '00 | Nov. 24, '00 | Nov. 17, '00 | Nov. 10, '00 | Nov. 3, '00 | Oct. 27, '00 | Oct. 20, '00 | Oct. 13, '00 | Oct. 6, '00 | Sept. 29, '00 | Sept. 22, '00 | Sept. 15, '00 | Sept. 8, '00 | Sept. 1, '00 | Aug. 25, '00 | Aug. 18, '00 | Aug. 11, '00 | Aug. 4, '00 | July 28, '00 | July 21, '00 | July 14, '00 | July 7, '00 | June 30, '00 | June 23, '00 | June 16, '00 | June 9, '00 | June 2, '00 | May 26, '00 | May 19, '00 | May 12, '00 | May 5, '00 | Apr. 28, '00 | Apr. 21, '00 | Apr. 14, '00 | Apr. 7, '00 | Mar. 31, '00 | Mar. 24, '00 | Mar. 17, '00 | Mar. 10, '00 | Mar. 3, '00 | Feb. 24, '00 | Feb. 17, '00 | Feb. 10, '00 | Feb. 3, '00 | Jan. 27, '00 | Jan. 20, '00 | Jan. 13, '00 | Jan. 6, '00 | Dec. 30, '99 | Dec. 23, '99 | Dec. 16, '99 | Dec. 9, '99 | Dec. 2, '99 | Nov. 25, '99 | Nov. 18, '99 | Nov. 11, '99 | Nov. 4, '99 | Oct. 28, '99 | Oct. 21, '99 | Oct. 14, '99 | Oct. 7, '99 | Sept. 30, '99 | Sept. 23, '99 | Sept. 16, '99 | Sept. 9, '99 | Sept. 2, '99 | Aug. 26, '99 | Aug. 19, '99 | Aug. 12, '99 | Aug. 5, '99 | July 29, '99 | July 22, '99 | July 15, '99 | July 8, '99 | July 1, '99 | June 24, '99 | June 17, '99 | June 10, '99 | June 3, '99 | May 27, '99 | May 20, '99 | May 13, '99 | May 6, '99 | Apr. 29, '99 | Apr. 22, '99 | Apr. 15, '99 | Apr. 8, '99 | Apr. 1, '99 | Mar. 25, '99 | Mar. 18, '99 | Mar. 11, '99 | Mar. 4, '99 | Feb. 25, '99 | Feb. 18, '99 | Feb. 11, '99 | Feb. 4, '99 | Jan. 28, '99 | Jan. 21, '99 | Jan. 14, '99 | Jan. 7, '99 | Dec. 31, '98 | Dec. 24, '98 | Dec. 17, '98 | Dec. 10, '98 | Dec. 3, '98 | Nov. 26, '98 | Nov. 19, '98 | Nov. 12, '98 | Nov. 5, '98 | Oct. 29, '98 | Oct. 22, '98 | Oct. 15, '98 | Oct. 8, '98 | Oct. 1, '98 | Sept. 24, '98 | Sept. 17, '98 | Sept. 10, '98 | Sept. 3, '98 | Aug. 27, '98 | Aug. 20, '98 | Aug. 13, '98 | Aug. 6, '98 | July 30, '98 | July 23, '98 | July 16, '98 | July 9, '98 | July 2, '98 | June 25, '98 | June 18, '98 | June 11, '98 | June 4, '98 | May 28, '98 | May 21, '98 | May 14, '98 | May 7, '98 | Apr. 30, '98 | Apr. 23, '98 | Apr. 16, '98 | Apr. 9, '98 | Apr. 2, '98 | Mar. 26, '98 | Mar. 19, '98 | Mar. 12, '98 | Mar. 5, '98 | Feb. 26, '98 | Feb. 19, '98 | Feb. 12, '98 | Feb. 5, '98 | Jan. 29, '98 | Jan. 22, '98 | Jan. 15, '98 | Jan. 8, '98 | Jan. 1, '98 | Dec. 25, '97 | Dec. 18, '97 | Dec. 11, '97 | Dec. 4, '97 | Nov. 27, '97 | Nov. 20, '97 | Nov. 13, '97 | Nov. 6, '97 | Oct. 30, '97 | Oct. 23, '97 | Oct. 16, '97 | Oct. 9, '97 | Oct. 2, '97 | Sept. 25, '97 | Sept. 18, '97 | Sept. 11, '97 | Sept. 4, '97 | Aug. 28, '97 | Aug. 21, '97 | Aug. 14, '97 | Aug. 7, '97 | July 31, '97 | July 24, '97 | July 17, '97 | July 10, '97 | July 3, '97 | June 26, '97 | June 19, '97 | June 12, '97 | June 5, '97 | May 29, '97 | May 22, '97 | May 15, '97 | May 8, '97 | May 1, '97 | Apr. 24, '97 | Apr. 17, '97 | Apr. 10, '97 | Apr. 3, '97 | Mar. 27, '97 | Mar. 20, '97 | Mar. 13, '97 | Mar. 6, '97 | Feb. 27, '97 | Feb. 20, '97 | Feb. 13, '97 | Feb. 6, '97 | Jan. 30, '97 | Jan. 23, '97 | Jan. 16, '97 | Jan. 9, '97 | Jan. 2, '97 | Dec. 26, '96 | Dec. 19, '96 | Dec. 12, '96 | Dec. 5, '96 | Nov. 28, '96 | Nov. 21, '96 | Nov. 14, '96 | Nov. 7, '96 | Oct. 31, '96 | Oct. 24, '96 | Oct. 17, '96 | Oct. 10, '96 | Oct. 3, '96 | Sept. 26, '96 | Sept. 19, '96 | Sept. 12, '96 | Sept. 5, '96 | Aug. 29, '96 | Aug. 22, '96 | Aug. 15, '96 | Aug. 8, '96 | Aug. 1, '96 | July 25, '96 | July 18, '96 | July 11, '96 | July 4, '96 | June 27, '96 | June 20, '96 | June 13, '96 | June 6, '96 | May 30, '96 | May 23, '96 | May 16, '96 | May 9, '96 | May 2, '96 | Apr. 25, '96 | Apr. 18, '96 | Apr. 11, '96 | Apr. 4, '96 | Mar. 28, '96 | Mar. 21, '96 | Mar. 14, '96 | Mar. 7, '96 | Feb. 29, '96 | Feb. 22, '96 | Feb. 15, '96 | Feb. 8, '96 | Feb. 1, '96 | Jan. 25, '96 | Jan. 18, '96 | Jan. 11, '96 | Jan. 4, '96 | Dec. 28, '95 | Dec. 21, '95 | Dec. 14, '95 | Dec. 7, '95 | Nov. 30, '95 | Nov. 23, '95 | Nov. 16, '95 | Nov. 9, '95 | Nov. 2, '95 | Oct. 26, '95 | Oct. 19, '95 | Oct. 12, '95 | Oct. 5, '95 | Sept. 28, '95 | Sept. 21, '95 | Sept. 14, '95 | Sept. 7, '95 | Aug. 31, '95 | Aug. 24, '95 | Aug. 17, '95 | Aug. 10, '95 | Aug. 3, '95 | July 27, '95 | July 20, '95 | July 13, '95 | July 6, '95 | June 29, '95 | June 22, '95 | June 15, '95 | June 8, '95 | June 1, '95 | May 25, '95 | May 18, '95 | May 11, '95 | May 4, '95 | Apr. 27, '95 | Apr. 20, '95 | Apr. 13, '95 | Apr. 6, '95 | Mar. 30, '95 | Mar. 23, '95 | Mar. 16, '95 | Mar. 9, '95 | Mar. 2, '95 | Feb. 23, '95 | Feb. 16, '95 | Feb. 9, '95 | Feb. 2, '95 | Jan. 26, '95 | Jan. 19, '95 | Jan. 12, '95 | Jan. 5, '95 | Dec. 29, '94 | Dec. 22, '94 | Dec. 15, '94 | Dec. 8, '94 | Dec. 1, '94 | Nov. 24, '94 | Nov. 17, '94 | Nov. 10, '94 | Nov. 3, '94 | Oct. 27, '94 | Oct. 20, '94 | Oct. 13, '94 | Oct. 6, '94 | Sept. 29, '94 | Sept. 22, '94 | Sept. 15, '94 | Sept. 8, '94 | Sept. 1, '94 | Aug. 25, '94 | Aug. 18, '94 | Aug. 11, '94 | Aug. 4, '94 | July 28, '94 | July 21, '94 | July 14, '94 | July 7, '94 | June 30, '94 | June 23, '94 | June 16, '94 | June 9, '94 | June 2, '94 | May 26, '94 | May 19, '94 | May 12, '94 | May 5, '94 | Apr. 28, '94 | Apr. 21, '94 | Apr. 14, '94 | Apr. 7, '94 | Mar. 31, '94 | Mar. 24, '94 | Mar. 17, '94 | Mar. 10, '94 | Mar. 3, '94 | Feb. 24, '94 | Feb. 17, '94 | Feb. 10, '94 | Feb. 3, '94 | Jan. 27, '94 | Jan. 20, '94 | Jan. 13, '94 | Jan. 6, '94 | Dec. 30, '93 | Dec. 23, '93 | Dec. 16, '93 | Dec. 9, '93 | Dec. 2, '93 | Nov. 25, '93 | Nov. 18, '93 | Nov. 11, '93 | Nov. 4, '93 | Oct. 28, '93 | Oct. 21, '93 | Oct. 14, '93 | Oct. 7, '93 | Sept. 30, '93 | Sept. 23, '93 | Sept. 16, '93 | Sept. 9, '93 | Sept. 2, '93 | Aug. 26, '93 | Aug. 19, '93 | Aug. 12, '93 | Aug. 5, '93 | July 29, '93 | July 22, '93 | July 15, '93 | July 8, '93 | July 1, '93 | June 24, '93 | June 17, '93 | June 10, '93 | June 3, '93 | May 27, '93 | May 20, '93 | May 13, '93 | May 6, '93 | Apr. 29, '93 | Apr. 22, '93 | Apr. 15, '93 | Apr. 8, '93 | Apr. 1, '93 | Mar. 25, '93 | Mar. 18, '93 | Mar. 11, '93 | Mar. 4, '93 | Feb. 25, '93 | Feb. 18, '93 | Feb. 11, '93 | Feb. 4, '93 | Jan. 28, '93 | Jan. 21, '93 | Jan. 14, '93 | Jan. 7, '93 | Dec. 31, '92 | Dec. 24, '92 | Dec. 17, '92 | Dec. 10, '92 | Dec. 3, '92 | Nov. 26, '92 | Nov. 19, '92 | Nov. 12, '92 | Nov. 5, '92 | Oct. 29, '92 | Oct. 22, '92 | Oct. 15, '92 | Oct. 8, '92 | Oct. 1, '92 | Sept. 24, '92 | Sept. 17, '92 | Sept. 10, '92 | Sept. 3, '92 | Aug. 27, '92 | Aug. 20, '92 | Aug. 13, '92 | Aug. 6, '92 | July 30, '92 | July 23, '92 | July 16, '92 | July 9, '92 | July 2, '92 | June 25, '92 | June 18, '92 | June 11, '92 | June 4, '92 | May 28, '92 | May 21, '92 | May 14, '92 | May 7, '92 | Apr. 30, '92 | Apr. 23, '92 | Apr. 16, '92 | Apr. 9, '92 | Apr. 2, '92 | Mar. 26, '92 | Mar. 19, '92 | Mar. 12, '92 | Mar. 5, '92 | Feb. 27, '92 | Feb. 20, '92 | Feb. 13, '92 | Feb. 6, '92 | Jan. 30, '92 | Jan. 23, '92 | Jan. 16, '92 | Jan. 9, '92 | Jan. 2, '92 | Dec. 26, '91 | Dec. 19, '91 | Dec. 12, '91 | Dec. 5, '91 | Nov. 28, '91 | Nov. 21, '91 | Nov. 14, '91 | Nov. 7, '91 | Oct. 31, '91 | Oct. 24, '91 | Oct. 17, '91 | Oct. 10, '91 | Oct. 3, '91 | Sept. 26, '91 | Sept. 19, '91 | Sept. 12, '91 | Sept. 5, '91 | Aug. 29, '91 | Aug. 22, '91 | Aug. 15, '91 | Aug. 8, '91 | Aug. 1, '91 | July 25, '91 | July 18, '91 | July 11, '91 | July 4, '91 | June 27, '91 | June 20, '91 | June 13, '91 | June 6, '91 | May 30, '91 | May 23, '91 | May 16, '91 | May 9, '91 | May 2, '91 | Apr. 25, '91 | Apr. 18, '91 | Apr. 11, '91 | Apr. 4, '91 | Mar. 28, '91 | Mar. 21, '91 | Mar. 14, '91 | Mar. 7, '91 | Feb. 28, '91 | Feb. 21, '91 | Feb. 14, '91 | Feb. 7, '91 | Jan. 31, '91 | Jan. 24, '91 | Jan. 17, '91 | Jan. 10, '91 | Jan. 3, '91 | Dec. 27, '90 | Dec. 20, '90 | Dec. 13, '90 | Dec. 6, '90 | Nov. 29, '90 | Nov. 22, '90 | Nov. 15, '90 | Nov. 8, '90 | Nov. 1, '90 | Oct. 25, '90 | Oct. 18, '90 | Oct. 11, '90 | Oct. 4, '90 | Sept. 27, '90 | Sept. 20, '90 | Sept. 13, '90 | Sept. 6, '90 | Aug. 30, '90 | Aug. 23, '90 | Aug. 16, '90 | Aug. 9, '90 | Aug. 2, '90 | July 26, '90 | July 19, '90 | July 12, '90 | July 5, '90 | June 28, '90 | June 21, '90 | June 14, '90 | June 7, '90 | May 31, '90 | May 24, '90 | May 17, '90 | May 10, '90 | May 3, '90 | Apr. 26, '90 | Apr. 19, '90 | Apr. 12, '90 | Apr. 5, '90 | Mar. 29, '90 | Mar. 22, '90 | Mar. 15, '90 | Mar. 8, '90 | Mar. 1, '90 | Feb. 22, '90 | Feb. 15, '90 | Feb. 8, '90 | Feb. 1, '90 | Jan. 25, '90 | Jan. 18, '90 | Jan. 11, '90 | Jan. 4, '90 | Dec. 28, '89 | Dec. 21, '89 | Dec. 14, '89 | Dec. 7, '89 | Nov. 30, '89 | Nov. 23, '89 | Nov. 16, '89 | Nov. 9, '89 | Nov. 2, '89 | Oct. 26, '89 | Oct. 19, '89 | Oct. 12, '89 | Oct. 5, '89 | Sept. 28, '89 | Sept. 21, '89 | Sept. 14, '89 | Sept. 7, '89 | Aug. 31, '89 | Aug. 24, '89 | Aug. 17, '89 | Aug. 10, '89 | Aug. 3, '89 | July 27, '89 | July 20, '89 | July 13, '89 | July 6, '89 | June 29, '89 | June 22, '89 | June 15, '89 | June 8, '89 | June 1, '89 | May 25, '89 | May 18, '89 | May 11, '89 | May 4, '89 | Apr. 27, '89 | Apr. 20, '89 | Apr. 13, '89 | Apr. 6, '89 | Mar. 30, '89 | Mar. 23, '89 | Mar. 16, '89 | Mar. 9, '89 | Mar. 2, '89 | Feb. 23, '89 | Feb. 16, '89 | Feb. 9, '89 | Feb. 2, '89 | Jan. 26, '89 | Jan. 19, '89 | Jan. 12, '89 | Jan. 5, '89 | Dec. 29, '88 | Dec. 22, '88 | Dec. 15, '88 | Dec. 8, '88 | Dec. 1, '88 | Nov. 24, '88 | Nov. 17, '88 | Nov. 10, '88 | Nov. 3, '88 | Oct. 27, '88 | Oct. 20, '88 | Oct. 13, '88 | Oct. 6, '88 | Sept. 29, '88 | Sept. 22, '88 | Sept. 15, '88 | Sept. 8, '88 | Sept. 1, '88 | Aug. 25, '88 | Aug. 18, '88 | Aug. 11, '88 | Aug. 4, '88 | July 28, '88 | July 21, '88 | July 14, '88 | July 7, '88 | June 30, '88 | June 23, '88 | June 16, '88 | June 9, '88 | June 2, '88 | May 26, '88 | May 19, '88 | May 12, '88 | May 5, '88 | Apr. 28, '88 | Apr. 21, '88 | Apr. 14, '88 | Apr. 7, '88 | Mar. 31, '88 | Mar. 24, '88 | Mar. 17, '88 | Mar. 10, '88 | Mar. 3, '88 | Feb. 25, '88 | Feb. 18, '88 | Feb. 11, '88 | Feb. 4, '88 | Jan. 28, '88 | Jan. 21, '88 | Jan. 14, '88 | Jan. 7, '88 | Dec. 31, '87 | Dec. 24, '87 | Dec. 17, '87 | Dec. 10, '87 | Dec. 3, '87 | Nov. 26, '87 | Nov. 19, '87 | Nov. 12, '87 | Nov. 5, '87 | Oct. 29, '87 | Oct. 22, '87 | Oct. 15, '87 | Oct. 8, '87 | Oct. 1, '87 | Sept. 24, '87 | Sept. 17, '87 | Sept. 10, '87 | Sept. 3, '87 | Aug. 27, '87 | Aug. 20, '87 | Aug. 13, '87 | Aug. 6, '87 | July 30, '87 | July 23, '87 | July 16, '87 | July 9, '87 | July 2, '87 | June 25, '87 | June 18, '87 | June 11, '87 | June 4, '87 | May 28, '87 | May 21, '87 | May 14, '87 | May 7, '87 | Apr. 30, '87 | Apr. 23, '87 | Apr. 16, '87 | Apr. 9, '87 | Apr. 2, '87 | Mar. 26, '87 | Mar. 19, '87 | Mar. 12, '87 | Mar. 5, '87 | Feb. 26, '87 | Feb. 19, '87 | Feb. 12, '87 | Feb. 5, '87 | Jan. 29, '87 | Jan. 22, '87 | Jan. 15, '87 | Jan. 8, '87 | Jan. 1, '87 | Dec. 25, '86 | Dec. 18, '86 | Dec. 11, '86 | Dec. 4, '86 | Nov. 27, '86 | Nov. 20, '86 | Nov. 13, '86 | Nov. 6, '86 | Oct. 30, '86 | Oct. 23, '86 | Oct. 16, '86 | Oct. 9, '86 | Oct. 2, '86 | Sept. 25, '86 | Sept. 18, '86 | Sept. 11, '86 | Sept. 4, '86 | Aug. 28, '86 | Aug. 21, '86 | Aug. 14, '86 | Aug. 7, '86 | July 31, '86 | July 24, '86 | July 17, '86 | July 10, '86 | July 3, '86 | June 26, '86 | June 19, '86 | June 12, '86 | June 5, '86 | May 29, '86 | May 22, '86 | May 15, '86 | May 8, '86 | May 1, '86 | Apr. 24, '86 | Apr. 17, '86 | Apr. 10, '86 | Apr. 3, '86 | Mar. 27, '86 | Mar. 20, '86 | Mar. 13, '86 | Mar. 6, '86 | Feb. 27, '86 | Feb. 20, '86 | Feb. 13, '86 | Feb. 6, '86 | Jan. 30, '86 | Jan. 23, '86 | Jan. 16, '86 | Jan. 9, '86 | Jan. 2, '86 | Dec. 26, '85 | Dec. 19, '85 | Dec. 12, '85 | Dec. 5, '85 | Nov. 28, '85 | Nov. 21, '85 | Nov. 14, '85 | Nov. 7, '85 | Oct. 31, '85 | Oct. 24, '85 | Oct. 17, '85 | Oct. 10, '85 | Oct. 3, '85 | Sept. 26, '85 | Sept. 19, '85 | Sept. 12, '85 | Sept. 5, '85 | Aug. 29, '85 | Aug. 22, '85 | Aug. 15, '85 | Aug. 8, '85 | Aug. 1, '85 | July 25, '85 | July 18, '85 | July 11, '85 | July 4, '85 | June 27, '85 | June 20, '85 | June 13, '85 | June 6, '85 | May 30, '85 | May 23, '85 | May 16, '85 | May 9, '85 | May 2, '85 | Apr. 25, '85 | Apr. 18, '85 | Apr. 11, '85 | Apr. 4, '85 | Mar. 28, '85 | Mar. 21, '85 | Mar. 14, '85 | Mar. 7, '85 | Feb. 28, '85 | Feb. 21, '85 | Feb. 14, '85 | Feb. 7, '85 | Jan. 31, '85 | Jan. 24, '85 | Jan. 17, '85 | Jan. 10, '85 | Jan. 3, '85 | Dec. 27, '84 | Dec. 20, '84 | Dec. 13, '84 | Dec. 6, '84 | Nov. 29, '84 | Nov. 22, '84 | Nov. 15, '84 | Nov. 8, '84 | Nov. 1, '84 | Oct. 25, '84 | Oct. 18, '84 | Oct. 11, '84 | Oct. 4, '84 | Sept. 27, '84 | Sept. 20, '84 | Sept. 13, '84 | Sept. 6, '84 | Aug. 30, '84 | Aug. 23, '84 | Aug. 16, '84 | Aug. 9, '84 | Aug. 2, '84 | July 26, '84 | July 19, '84 | July 12, '84 | July 5, '84 | June 28, '84 | June 21, '84 | June 14, '84 | June 7, '84 | May 31, '84 | May 24, '84 | May 17, '84 | May 10, '84 | May 3, '84 | Apr. 26, '84 | Apr. 19, '84 | Apr. 12, '84 | Apr. 5, '84 | Mar. 29, '84 | Mar. 22, '84 | Mar. 15, '84 | Mar. 8, '84 | Mar. 1, '84 | Feb. 23, '84 | Feb. 16, '84 | Feb. 9, '84 | Feb. 2, '84 | Jan. 26, '84 | Jan. 19, '84 | Jan. 12, '84 | Jan. 5, '84 | Dec. 29, '83 | Dec. 22, '83 | Dec. 15, '83 | Dec. 8, '83 | Dec. 1, '83 | Nov. 24, '83 | Nov. 17, '83 | Nov. 10, '83 | Nov. 3, '83 | Oct. 27, '83 | Oct. 20, '83 | Oct. 13, '83 | Oct. 6, '83 | Sept. 29, '83 | Sept. 22, '83 | Sept. 15, '83 | Sept. 8, '83 | Sept. 1, '83 | Aug. 25, '83 | Aug. 18, '83 | Aug. 11, '83 | Aug. 4, '83 | July 28, '83 | July 21, '83 | July 14, '83 | July 7, '83 | June 30, '83 | June 23, '83 | June 16, '83 | June 9, '83 | June 2, '83 | May 26, '83 | May 19, '83 | May 12, '83 | May 5, '83 | Apr. 28, '83 | Apr. 21, '83 | Apr. 14, '83 | Apr. 7, '83 | Mar. 31, '83 | Mar. 24, '83 | Mar. 17, '83 | Mar. 10, '83 | Mar. 3, '83 | Feb. 24, '83 | Feb. 17, '83 | Feb. 10, '83 | Feb. 3, '83 | Jan. 27, '83 | Jan. 20, '83 | Jan. 13, '83 | Jan. 6, '83 | Dec. 30, '82 | Dec. 23, '82 | Dec. 16, '82 | Dec. 9, '82 | Dec. 2, '82 | Nov. 25, '82 | Nov. 18, '82 | Nov. 11, '82 | Nov. 4, '82 | Oct. 28, '82 | Oct. 21, '82 | Oct. 14, '82 | Oct. 7, '82 | Sept. 30, '82 | Sept. 23, '82 | Sept. 16, '82 | Sept. 9, '82 | Sept. 2, '82 | Aug. 26, '82 | Aug. 19, '82 | Aug. 12, '82 | Aug. 5, '82 | July 29, '82 | July 22, '82 | July 15, '82 | July 8, '82 | July 1, '82 | June 24, '82 | June 17, '82 | June 10, '82 | June 3, '82 | May 27, '82 | May 20, '82 | May 13, '82 | May 6, '82 | Apr. 29, '82 | Apr. 22, '82 | Apr. 15, '82 | Apr. 8, '82 | Apr. 1, '82 | Mar. 25, '82 | Mar. 18, '82 | Mar. 11, '82 | Mar. 4, '82 | Feb. 25, '82 | Feb. 18, '82 | Feb. 11, '82 | Feb. 4, '82 | Jan. 28, '82 | Jan. 21, '82 | Jan. 14, '82 | Jan. 7, '82 | Dec. 31, '81 | Dec. 24, '81 | Dec. 17, '81 | Dec. 10, '81 | Dec. 3, '81 | Nov. 26, '81 | Nov. 19, '81 | Nov. 12, '81 | Nov. 5, '81 | Oct. 29, '81 | Oct. 22, '81 | Oct. 15, '81 | Oct. 8, '81 | Oct. 1, '81 | Sept. 24, '81 | Sept. 17, '81 | Sept. 10, '81 | Sept. 3, '81 | Aug. 27, '81 | Aug. 20, '81 | Aug. 13, '81 | Aug. 6, '81 | July 30, '81 | July 23, '81 | July 16, '81 | July 9, '81 | July 2, '81 | June 25, '81 | June 18, '81 | June 11, '81 | June 4, '81 | May 28, '81 | May 21, '81 | May 14, '81 | May 7, '81 | Apr. 30, '81 | Apr. 23, '81 | Apr. 16, '81 | Apr. 9, '81 | Apr. 2, '81 | Mar. 26, '81 | Mar. 19, '81 | Mar. 12, '81 | Mar. 5, '81 | Feb. 26, '81 | Feb. 19, '81 | Feb. 12, '81 | Feb. 5, '81 | Jan. 29, '81 | Jan. 22, '81 | Jan. 15, '81 | Jan. 8, '81 | Jan. 1, '81 | Dec. 25, '80 | Dec. 18, '80 | Dec. 11, '80 | Dec. 4, '80 | Nov. 27, '80 | Nov. 20, '80 | Nov. 13, '80 | Nov. 6, '80 | Oct. 30, '80 | Oct. 23, '80 | Oct. 16, '80 | Oct. 9, '80 | Oct. 2, '80 | Sept. 25, '80 | Sept. 18, '80 | Sept. 11, '80 | Sept. 4, '80 | Aug. 28, '80 | Aug. 21, '80 | Aug. 14, '80 | Aug. 7, '80 | July 31, '80 | July 24, '80 | July 17, '80 | July 10, '80 | July 3, '80 | June 26, '80 | June 19, '80 | June 12, '80 | June 5, '80 | May 29, '80 | May 22, '80 | May 15, '80 | May 8, '80 | May 1, '80 | Apr. 24, '80 | Apr. 17, '80 | Apr. 10, '80 |

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 11, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 11. $4,168,000

	Week Ending Aug. 11. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104½	104	104	15
American Cotton Oil deb. 8s	101	101	101	101	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101⅛	101¼	101	101	343
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84	84⅛	83⅛	84	1304½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98	20
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	90
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100	99⅞	100	128
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86⅝	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	148
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	86½	13
Beech Creek 1st 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban 5s	98	98	98	98	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	104	104	103½	103½	4
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	10
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs	75	78	75	78	9
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1½
Bur., Cedar Rapids & North. 1st col. tr. 5s	117	117	117	117	23
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106¾	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	46
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	43⅜	45	43⅜	45	28
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	13	13	12½	12½	11
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	67
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	45
Central Pacific 3½s	82	82	82	82	1
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98⅝	98½	98¼	98¼	64
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117	117½	116⅝	117½	9
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	99⅝	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	35
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy convertible 5s	120	126	120	126	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103	103	102⅝	103	13
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	112	112	110	110	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	102	102	102	102	2
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. Div. 5s	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	7
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	4
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	109	109	100	100	2
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, reg	109	100	109	109	5
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107	106⅞	107	58
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92½	92½	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98½	98¼	96½	98½	12
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	18
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75	75	74½	75	6
Colorado Midland 3-4s	75	75	75	75	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	83	83	82½	82½	14
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98	98¼	98	98	6½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	107	107	107	107	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	94	94	10
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	30	30	29	29	25
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115½	116¾	115½	116	27
Erie 1st consol. 4s	88¼	88¼	87½	87½	18
Erie 1st general 4s	89	89	89	89	2
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	71½	71½	71½	71½	3
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99	99¼	35
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 7s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	2
General Electric deb. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	3
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¾	100⅝	100	100⅝	30
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104	104	104	10
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	10
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa ref. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
International Paper Company 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	6
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	106⅝	107	106⅜	107	5½
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	7
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½	11
Long Island gen. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Long Island unified 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	11
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	98⅝	98⅝	96⅝	96⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98⅜	44
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	97	97	97	97	6
Mexican Central 1st income 6s	28	28	25¾	25¾	110
Mexican International consol. 4s	86	86⅛	86	86⅛	28
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	2
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. 5s	124	124	124	124	5
Milwaukee & Northern consol. 6s	120	120	120	120	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90⅜	90⅜	90	90	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	81
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67	67	66½	66⅝	122
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92	92	92	92	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	3
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	13½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	128	128	1
New York Central general 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	14
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	95½	95½	95½	95½	3
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96¼	54
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95	95	95	95	8
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	4
N. Y. G., Elec. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s con. deb., certfs	191	191	191	191	3
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	106	106	106	106	4
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	108½	106½	106½	106½	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	155½
Norfolk & Western, New River Div. 6s	133	133	133	133	4
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Northern Pacific general 3s	65⅝	65⅝	63½	63⅝	1241½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅜	104⅜	103⅞	104	175½
Oregon & California 1st 5s	98¼	98½	98¼	98¼	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	103	102½	102⅝	56
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	8
Pennsylvania 1st gtd. 4½s	116¼	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Reading general 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	129
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98¼	98½	98¼	98⅜	25
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	78⅜	79½	78⅜	79	85
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¼	110½	110⅜	110½	88
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	106½	106½	106½	106½	12
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	80	80½	80	80½	47
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	50	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	88
St. Paul City Railway Cable consol. 5s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	7
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext.	103	103½	103	103½	4
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	12
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	114	114	114	114	6
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½	8
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	101	101	3
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Southern Pacific 4s	78⅝	79	78⅜	78⅝	431½
So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	6
Southern Railway 5s	106½	106⅝	106½	106¾	64
Standard Rope & Twine income	10	10	10	10	34
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	101	101	101	101	16
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102⅝	33
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111⅝	112	111⅝	112	21
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	6
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105⅝	240½
United States Leather deb. 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	110	110	110	110	5
Wabash 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	7
Wabash 2d 5s	101½	101½	101	101	8
Wabash debenture, Series B	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	62
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago extension 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	5
West Shore 4s	112	112	112	112	2
West, New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	17
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119½	119	119½	14
Western Union refund. & real estate 4½s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104½	105	104½	105	26
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88	88⅝	88	88½	50
Total sales					$4,076,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 11, 1900.

United States 5s, coupon	113½	113½	113¾	113¾	12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133	133	131¾	131¾	19
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115½	115½	115½	115½	3½
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	2
Total sales					$41,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 11, 1900.

Virginia 6s def., certfs	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	51
Grand total					$4,168,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100	Apr. 2	100¾	Apr. 4	100¾	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115⅝	July 31
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115⅝	Aug. 7
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133½	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137	Mar. 5	131⅝	Aug. 10	131⅝	Aug. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116	Mar. 19	112½	Apr. 24	113⅜	July 27
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅛	Aug. 8
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112	Mar. 9	109	May 2	109½	Aug. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	108½	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	111	Feb. 27	108½	Apr. 30	110	July 27
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 5	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96½	Aug. 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	110	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	109¼	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108	June 5	106½	July 6	107⅞	July 26
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					108½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106	May 21	106¼	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	June 7	94	Jan. 17	96¼	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96	June 7	91	Jan. 17	96⅝	June 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¼	July 31	6⅝	Aug. 11
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93	May 23	86	Jan. 5	89⅝	Aug. 2

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The ticker had many protracted intervals of silence to-day in Boston. Quotations were few and far between, fluctuations were confined to half a dozen stocks, and trades were in small, odd lots for the greater part. Sugar led in activity, if it can be called that. In all, 2,886 shares and $2,000 bonds made up the two hours' business, one-half of the stock transactions being in sugar. Agricultural Chemical held firm at 28. Montana strengthened 1, to 308. National Tube shares held strong at 47 and 91½ for common and preferred, respectively. Westinghouse and Pullman at 187 for 25, a gain of ½. Tamarack was 4½ lower, at 195½.

At the local Clearing House this morning money between banks loaned at 1½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. On call money locally is ruling at from 2 to 2¼ per cent. Time money is offered in a moderate way, with the minimum rate at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 to 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4 to 4½ per cent. for four and six months on the right sort of collateral. The market on commercial paper is quiet, best on the best names quoted at from 4 to 4½ per cent., while some loans are made as high as 5 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,018,925. The banks now hold a surplus of $28,125,950 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $4,348,900, an increase in specie of $463,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $780,600, an increase in deposits of $3,995,900 and an increase in circulation of $185,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 11, 1900.	Aug. 4, 1900.	Aug. 12, '99.
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Specie	$177,029,900	$176,566,400	$171,963,000
Legal tenders	73,449,500	76,179,100	84,911,400
Total res'e	$252,478,300	$252,765,500	$256,875,000
Reserve req'd against dep	224,352,350	223,630,622	212,479,625
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$28,125,950	$29,144,878	$14,395,375

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,767,750	$23,530,575	$23,264,325
Jan. 13	16,727,450	25,365,075	20,025,725
Jan. 20	24,182,675	24,993,675	21,278,300
Jan. 27	22,847,975	29,222,025	20,626,450
Feb. 3	27,682,675	27,682,675	24,771,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	25,511,925	22,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,875	24,973,025	22,668,425
Feb. 24	19,778,850	22,524,200	25,953,225
March 3	18,543,550	24,578,125	24,821,500
March 10	5,676,375	22,208,000	23,721,425
March 17	2,529,425	19,074,175	23,009,600
March 24	24,537,300	24,537,300	24,821,600
March 31	9,240,450	16,494,350	24,239,900
April 7	7,004,350	15,048,525	23,094,475
April 14	16,316,775	17,471,400	21,349,075
April 21	24,888,900	24,178,900	21,295,100
April 28	27,022,575	30,884,075	24,804,675
May 5	31,547,675	31,547,675	24,804,675
May 12	28,788,750	27,387,975	24,804,675
May 19	28,788,750	27,387,975	24,804,675
May 26	28,788,750	27,387,975	24,804,675
June 2	30,132,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 9	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 16	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 23	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 30	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 7	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 14	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 21	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 28	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
Aug. 4	29,144,878	28,750,050	24,804,675
Aug. 11	28,125,950	28,750,050	24,804,675

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 11, 1900.	Aug. 4, 1900.	Aug. 12, '99.
Specie	$177,029,900	$176,566,400	$171,963,000
Legal tenders	73,449,500	76,179,100	84,911,400
Total res'e	$252,478,300	$252,765,500	$256,875,000
Reserve req'd against dep	224,352,350	223,630,622	212,479,625
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$28,125,950	$29,144,878	$14,395,375

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,767,750	$23,530,575	$23,264,325
Jan. 13	16,727,450	25,365,075	20,025,725
Jan. 20	24,182,675	24,993,675	21,278,300
Jan. 27	22,847,975	29,222,025	20,626,450
Feb. 3	27,682,675	27,682,675	24,771,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	25,511,925	22,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,875	24,973,025	22,668,425
Feb. 24	19,778,850	22,524,200	25,953,225
March 3	18,543,550	24,578,125	24,821,500
March 10	5,676,375	22,208,000	23,721,425
March 17	2,529,425	19,074,175	23,009,600
March 24	24,537,300	24,537,300	24,821,600
March 31	9,240,450	16,494,350	24,239,900
April 7	7,004,350	15,048,525	23,094,475
April 14	16,316,775	17,471,400	21,349,075
April 21	24,888,900	24,178,900	21,295,100
April 28	27,022,575	30,884,075	24,804,675
May 5	31,547,675	31,547,675	24,804,675
May 12	28,788,750	27,387,975	24,804,675
May 19	28,788,750	27,387,975	24,804,675
May 26	28,788,750	27,387,975	24,804,675
June 2	30,132,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 9	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 16	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 23	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
June 30	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 7	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 14	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 21	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
July 28	29,232,825	28,750,050	24,804,675
Aug. 4	29,144,878	28,750,050	24,804,675
Aug. 11	28,125,950	28,750,050	24,804,675

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 11 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$400,000	$1,228,822.00	[illegible]	$100,922	$220,680.00	$106,069.90	$1,485,442.00
Columbia	300,000	1,317,000.00	105,[illegible]	75,000	141,000.00	.....	2,134,000.00
Eleventh	100,000	2,062,672.57	[illegible]	51,282	269,052.00	.....	1,938,252.70
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,217,900.00	[illegible]	45,700	204,000.00	.....	1,577,200.00
Gansevoort	200,000	922,075.85	[illegible]	46,517	25,672.41	.....	716,027.83
Hamilton	200,000	1,288,000.00	60,[illegible]	90,000	288,000.00	.....	2,077,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	124,900	230,100.00	.....	2,256,200.00
Nth Ward	100,000	1,124,158.00	[illegible]	116,300	198,808.00	.....	1,580,517.00
Plaza	100,000	1,262,000	[illegible]	185,000	176,000.00	.....	1,280,000.00
Riverside	200,000	956,809.70	[illegible]	63,827	63,270.21	120,932.00	920,402.50
State	250,000	2,244,000.00	[illegible]	90,000	295,000.00	.....	2,346,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,734,180.00	[illegible]	125,100	117,800.00	.....	1,681,200.00
Union Square	200,000	2,726,452.00	[illegible]	50,323.20	218,320	240,510.00	2,485,567.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,062,200.00	[illegible]	122,400	123,908.00	.....	1,194,260.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	2,189,691.00	[illegible]	89,012	280,054.00	.....	1,827,200.00
Broadway	200,000	1,284,720.00	[illegible]	114,837	277,942.39	.....	1,553,340.02
Eighth Avenue	100,000	805,000.00	[illegible]	24,400	62,200.00	.....	388,200.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	888,300.00	[illegible]	23,700	44,500.00	.....	617,700.00
First Ward	200,000	2,443,500.00	[illegible]	227,000	627,700.00	.....	3,440,200.00
Fort Greene	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	53,000	.....	340,211.05
Hamilton	150,000	1,250,000.00	[illegible]	45,000	97,884.79	.....	819,175.12
Nassau	500,000	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	250,000	888,000.00	998,000.00	6,000,000.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	100,000	288,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	17,[illegible]	51,000	.....	1,091,200.00
Peoples	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	11,[illegible]	120,000.00	42,000.00	970,200.00
Twenty-third Ward	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	33,000.00	13,000.00	330,000.00
Union	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	24,[illegible]	54,000	.....	1,000,000.00
Wallabout	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	38,000.00	.....	967,000.00
Williamsburgh	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]	21,633	5,[illegible]	517,461.00
Willoughby	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	34,000.00	.....	775,700.00
Borough of Queens.							
Bank of L. I.	50,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000	27,000.00	.....	797,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	38,675	51,[illegible]	.....	[illegible]
Richmond County	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	21,[illegible]	17,132.00	782,[illegible]
Outside.							
First, Hoboken	200,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	152,000	257,000.00	.....	2,[illegible]
Second, Hoboken	200,000	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	77,[illegible]	224,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Hudson City, Hoboken	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	77,[illegible]	224,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Jersey City	400,000	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	178,[illegible]	525,000.00	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Second, Jersey City	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	77,[illegible]	224,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Third, Jersey City	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	77,[illegible]	224,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Hackensack	100,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	14,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Newark	400,000	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	178,[illegible]	525,000.00	1,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
Second, Newark	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	77,[illegible]	224,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Third, Newark	200,000	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	77,[illegible]	224,[illegible]	.....	1,[illegible]
Total	$9,450,000	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$3,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

1900

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84½	Aug 8	84½	85
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	F A	106½	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	106½	Aug 9	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	J J	..	..	..	..	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	129	Jan 30	128	Jan 8	128	Aug 7	127	131
Do 2d 6s, 1901	J J	100½	Jul 11	100½	Jul 11	100½	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O	107¾	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	106½	June 25	106	..
Do T. & P. Ext. 6s, 1917	J J	..	..	..	..	111	De 20,99	112*	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	J J	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 06	110	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brs., 1923	J J	..	..	..	..	113	De-1, 99	110	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	J J	112	Apr 6	109	Jan 4	111	May 16	109½	..
Do registered	J J	111	May 25	108½	Jul 25	108½	July 25	108½	..
Do deb. 5s, of 1884-1904	M S*	106	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 21	107	July 3	107½	..
Do do registered	M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	106½	June 1	107½	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	..	..	..	106½	Fe 21,98	107½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	J D	103¾	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	101¾	June 6	102½	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	104¾	Fe 25,98	102½	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	102¾	July 3	102¾	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	102¾	Au 1, 99	102¾	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	111½	Jun 12	108¾	Jul 6	109½	Aug 9	..	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	98	Apr 9	95¾	Aug 11	95¾	Aug 11	94½	95½
Do do registered	F A	96¾	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	95	July 18	..	..
Do Lake Shore coll. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	99	Jan 27	96½	Aug 10	96½	Aug 10	96	96¾
Do do registered	F A	98	May 2	95	Jun 1	95	Aug 8	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	115¼	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	111¾	Aug 7	..	112
Do registered	J J	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	111¾	Aug 3	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	110¼	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¾	Aug 2	109	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl.C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S.A. 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered	..	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	M N	102¾	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102¾	Mar 13	..	..
Do registered	M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾	Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g.c. 2000	M N	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A	105	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Mar 31	105	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126½	Aug. 10	126½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	M N	..	..	..	..	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A	..	..	..	..	113	Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	107	Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107½	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107½	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	..	..	..	123	Jul 14,99	120	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119½	June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	103½	Jun 22	100¾	Jan 4	103½	June 22	..	..
Do do registered, 1900	Q J*	102¼	Mar 21	100¾	Jan 2	101¼	May 25	..	..
Do con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	116½	Apr 4	111½	Jun 19	112	July 23	112½	115
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	114½	Apr 17	111¼	May 31	111¾	July 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	J D	111¾	May 23	100¾	Jan 6	110	Aug 6	109	110
Do do registered	J D	110½	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110½	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M.S., 1901	A O	..	..	..	..	108½	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	126	130½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 89	139	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	M N	109¾	Apr 19	105¾	Jul 5	105½	July 5	107¼	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	103	July 5	103¼	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	121	Aug 1	119¾	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	120½	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128	May 14	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	105¾	Mar 28	104¾	Jan 3	107¼	Aug 8	107	..
Do registered	A O*	105	May 31	103¾	Jan 3	106	May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	J D	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	191	Aug 6	185¾	Jan 5	191	Aug 6	190	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	180¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	128	De 27,99	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N	..	..	..	..	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J*	..	..	..	..	113	Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	107¼	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	106	Aug 9	106	106¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	114¾	Jun 9	110	Jan 16	114¾	June 9	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	132	May 17	129	Jan 2	130¾	July 31	131	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	133	Aug 7	130	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F A	..	..	..	..	117¼	Au 30,98	125½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23,97	106	..
Sct. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	101	Aug 7	100	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	90¼	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97½	Aug 10	97½	97¾
Do registered	..	97½	Jul 18	97½	Jul 18	97½	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾	Mar 27	102¾	Jan 2	104	Aug 11	103¾	104
Do registered	Q J	105¼	May 2	101	Jan 22	104½	Aug 3	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	65¾	Aug 11	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	68	Apr 6	66½	May 21	66½	May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A	132¾	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½	May 21	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mch., 1948	Q M	83¾	May 31	83¾	May 31	86¾	May 31	85¼	93
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120	Mar 12	117	Jul 14	117	Aug 3	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	92
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	110	Apr 16	104¾	Jan 6	109	Aug 2	108	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½	May 11	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	116½	Jun 15	111¾	Jan 10	116½	Aug 6	..	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121	July 10	120½	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	M N*	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼	Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	J J	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	117½	Feb 2	118¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½	May 5	100	..
P. C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900	F A*	..	..	..	..	100¼	Ap 23,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A, 1940	A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116¾	Aug 2	116½	117
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	117	May 23	113¾	Jan 12	116¾	June 12	116½	117
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	..	..	..	113	No 23,98	111	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	105	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾	July 14	99	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	130½	May 5	135	Jan 19	136	July 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	136	Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	M N	..	..	..	..	108	My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	J J	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111	Aug 2	..	..
Allg. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M S	..	..	..	..	102	No 10,97	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920	J J	101	Apr 24	100	Jan 18	101	May 2	..	..
Do E. Div. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920	M S*	100¼	Apr 30	99	Feb 5	100½	Apr 30	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	M N*	..	..	..	..	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid	..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	127	132
Do 2d 4½s	M N	98	Jan 6	93	Jan 6	96	June 6	98	..
Pino Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	..	..	..	107½	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & E. Ja., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 98	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	..	..	..	90	Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116¼	Jul 28	113¾	Jan 16	116¼	July 28	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	86	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100	July 24	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101½	Jun 12	99¾	Jan 11	101½	June 12	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	90¾	Apr 5	88	Jan 9	87¾	Aug 11	87¾	87¾
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	84½	De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¾	Jan 4	96¾	Aug 9	96	96½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1 g. 4s, 1917	A O	95¾	Mar 22	85	Feb 20	95¾	Mar 22	93	92
Rio Gde. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	..	..	..	105	No 10,99	102	..
Rio Gde. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77¾	Aug 2	77½	78
Do guaranteed	J J*	93	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	96	July 31	92¾	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	J J	95	May 28	91	Jul 5	92½	July 30	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	..	..	..	..	110	No 15,99	112¾	113½
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	115¾	Feb 15	111	May 3	112	July 26	112¼	113½
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113	Feb 8	111¾	Jul 3	111½	July 26	112¼	113½
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	..	..	..	112¾	July, 99	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	125	Jun 11	122	Mar 26	123	July 27	121	122
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	113¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	106½	Aug 7	106	106¾
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	104	Apr 20	103½	Apr 4	104	Apr 20	103	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	81¾	July 30	80	81¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jun 7	95¾	May 10	100	June 18	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93	July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	95¼	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	89¾	Aug 11	89	89¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	65¾	Apr 16	53¾	Jan 10	58¾	Aug 11	58¼	59
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	..	..	..	120	Fe 8, 99	122	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	111¾	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110	Apr 24	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	100¾	Jul 23	97¾	Apr 19	100¾	July 23	100	..
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O	121	Mar 21	117¾	Jul 7	117¾	July 17	116	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121¼	Apr 16	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	143¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	137¼	Aug 7	..	141¾
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	137¼	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¾	Jan 2	114	Aug 9	113¾	114¾
Do do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	106½	May 29,97	103	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	105	Apr 16	102¼	Jan 2	103½	Aug 7	103	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	104	Ja 24, 98	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	125	Apr 4	125	Apr 4	125	Apr 4	120	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129¾	Jan 16	131	July 31	130	131
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	133¾	Jun 6	118¾	May 9	118¾	June 6	115¾	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	..	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	..	..	..	..	120	Ap 21, 99	119	..
Do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾	No 30,98	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J	112	Jan 3	112	Jan 3	112	Jan 3	112	..
Sa. Fe & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	126¾	Jan 18	126¾	Jan 18	126¾	Jan 18	126	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1964	A O	..	..	..	..	112	Mr 17,99	109	..
Ala Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928	M N*	106	Mar 28	102¾	Feb 9	106	June 15	..	..
Brunz & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	J J	93	May 2	93	May 2	93	May 2	..	..
Sav. & Rome 1st 6s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	106¾	Fe 9, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	J D	85¾	Apr 5	78	Jun 20	78¾	Aug 11	78¾	78½
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	75	No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J	100¾	Jun 28	97¾	Mar 11	97¾	Aug 11	97¾	98¼
Do registered	J J	97¾	Jun 1	97¾	Jun 1	97¾	Jun 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1929	J D	85¾	May 10	81	Jan 3	85¾	Aug 11	84½	86
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	110¾	Apr 27	110	May 25	110	May 25	..	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	J D	106¾	Jun 6	104¾	Apr 19	106¾	Aug 11	105	110
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1911	M N	108¾	Jan 31	104¾	May 3	108¾	Aug 11	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. R. 1937	J J*	..	..	..	..	114	Aug 11	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd.	J J*	116¾	Apr 21	116¾	Apr 21	116¾	Apr 21	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1937	A O	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 1	95	Feb 24	..	92

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st 7s, 1918	A O	..	..	..	..	134	No 22,99	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	99	Jul 17	98¼	Aug 8	98½	Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	75½	Aug 9	75	76
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	..	..	..	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	..	..	..	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	104½	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	102½	Aug 10	..	..
S. P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch., 1900	J J	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	112¾	July 21	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905	A O	110	Mar 26	109	Jul 9	109	Aug 1	108½	..
Do do Series C and D	..	112	May 28	112	May 28	112	May 28	111½	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912	A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	118	..
Do 1st 6s, 1906	..	111½	May 16	111¼	Jun 18	111¼	July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1903-37	M N	100¾	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	106¾	Aug 8	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	90¾	Apr 5	96	Jan 4	98	Aug 10	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	J J	115¾	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	116	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	105¼	July 24	105	106¼
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	J J	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	..	..	105	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	113¾	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	108½	Aug 11	108¼	108¾
Do registered	J J	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J	109½	Apr 23	108¾	Apr 10	109½	Apr 23	107½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	M S	112	May 8	108¾	Jan 10	111¾	July 3	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	103¼	May 31	101½	Feb 9	103¼	May 31	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930	J J*	117	Apr 18	114¾	Feb 19	117	May 10	115¼	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	116	Aug 11	115	116
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J	124½	May 8	119¾	Jan 16	121¼	Aug 9	122	124
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	124	May 16	..	..
Rich. & Dan. conv. g. 6s, 1915	J J	126	Apr 23	118¾	Jan 2	120½	July 19	120	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909	M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	..	..	..	..	107	De 12,99	104	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	M N	111½	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	110	July 27	110½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110	Aug 6	110½	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	..	..	..	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	A O	..	..	..	..	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	F A	87	Jul 9	87	Jul 9	87	July 9	88	92
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	110	Mar 31	114¾	Jan 10	117¼	July 13	115¼	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	103	Aug 7	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1948	J J	102	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	101	May 24	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	..	..	..	113	Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	114½	Jul 2	114½	Jul 2	114½	July 2	113	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	113	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	M S	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	J D	110	May 4	110¾	Jun 25	112	Aug 9	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar	60	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	65	May 5	55	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114¾	Apr 4	105	Jan 8	112	Aug 2	112	115
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	J D	102¾	May 15	92½	Feb 26	99¾	Aug 1	99½	100
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	112	July 20	111	113
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	A O	90	Mar 12	84¾	Jan 2	90	June 29	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	86	Feb 8	78	Jan 3	82	Aug 9	81	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J D	130¼	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼	June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946	J D	..	..	..	..	99	Au 14,99	96	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	106	July 12	106½	..
U. P. R. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	106¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	105¼	Aug 11	105½	105¾
Do registered	J J*	105¼	Jun 20	103¾	Jan 29	105¼	June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110	Aug 2	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	J D	104¾	Mar 23	100¾	Jan 8	102¼	Aug 10	102	102¾
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	F A	130	Jan 6	128¾	Jan 2	128¼	July 30	125¾	128
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	115¼	Feb 15	110¾	Jan 8	112¾	Aug 7	112¾	112¾
Do

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Oriental American	125	130
Pannania	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	155
Hanover	430	450
Hide & Leather	120	140
Importers and Traders'	515	530
Irving	180	190
Leather Manufacturers'	250	..
Liberty	312	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	205	208
Market and Fulton	215	235
Mechanics'	195	..
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	190
Merchants' Exchange	125	130
Metropolis	530	..
Mount Morris	185	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	670	..
New York	255	270
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	90	99
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	210
Oriental	195	200
Pacific	170	180
Park	400	420
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	493	..
Republic	210	225
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	595	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	169	195
State of New York	130	..
Twelfth Ward	100	120
Union Square	220	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	575	..
Yorkville	230	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	2000	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	330	350
Colonial	820	840
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1425
Fifth Avenue	490	..
Franklin	280	310
Guaranty	625	675
Hamilton	270	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	405	..
Manhattan	300	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	310	..
Metropolitan	420	460
Morton	445	..
Nassau	197	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1375	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust	775	..
North American	200	205
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	..
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	204	206
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	400	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	290	310
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	69	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92¼	92¾
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	530	545
Eagle	215	235
Empire City	75	82½
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	80	90
Hanover	140	..
Home	200	207½
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	100	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	75
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113½	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn City and New. 1st	114	116
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	201½	203
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	103	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 6s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	85
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100
New Orl. Railways, pref.	37	47
New Orl. Railways, gen.	8	11
Ninth County Railroad	40	41
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s (Green)	113	113
Nassau Electric 5s	93	94
New Orleans Traction com.	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	19	20
Ninth Avenue	300	305
North Jersey Street Ry.	26½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 5s	87½	88½
North Ohio Traction com.	9	10
North Shore Traction pf.	80	90
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	24	29
Rochester Railway con. 5s	100½	101
St. Louis Transit	20½	21
Second Avenue stock	100	105½
Second Ave. Consol 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	105	106
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	104	106
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1994	113½	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	112½	113
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	66	67½
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84½	85¼
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	80	81
Worcester Traction pf.	102	104

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88½
Am. Agricultural Chemical	23	24
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	75½	76
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	79½	80½
American Brass Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	51
American Woolen	13	14
American Woolen pf.	69	70¼
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	10	11
Barney & Smith Car	10	15
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107¾	..
British Columbia Copper	10	10½
California Copper	1	1¼
Central South Am. Tel.	106	108
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Cheesebrough Mfg.	345	350
Chicago & Alton subs.	102¾	103½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	32	35
Consolidated Equipment	7	8
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	55	65
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4¾	6
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	25	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	78	81
Distilling Co. of America	4¾	4⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	19¾	20
Electric Boat	14	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	36
Electric Vehicle	18	22
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	70
Electro-Pneumatic	2¼	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	4¾	5¼
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Havana Commercial	8¾	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	37	40
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	72	80
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf.	66	67½
Lorillard pf	100¼	101½
Markeen Copper	..	5
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	15	25
National Salt	39	41
National Salt pf.	64	65½
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	7½	8¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	168	170
Otis Elevator	28¾	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86¾	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	20¾	22
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf.	193	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	91½
Rubber Goods	26⅝	27½
Rubber Goods pf.	77	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	119	120
Singer Manufacturing	550	625
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf	122	..
Standard Oil	534	535
Storage Power	14	16
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	100
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd.	6¼	7½
Tennessee Copper	14	15½
Texas Pacific Coal	78	82
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1906	106½	100
Union Copper	2	2¼
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
United Shoe Machinery	29	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	24
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	5	6
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	39	41
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	390
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	4	4½
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107¼
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	103¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas bonds	65	67
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	96	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	72	80
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	69	95
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	70	75
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1925	107	108
Mutual	305	320
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	105¾	106
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1927	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo., G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1947	96½	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	33½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	53
Standard (New York)	121	124
Standard pf.	141	144
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	33½	93
Western, (Milwaukee)	93	95
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1938	105	107½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Steam Railways.

		Books Close.	Payable.
Baltimore & Ohio (quarterly)	1	Sept. 1	Sept. 15
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (quarterly)	1	Sept. 1	Sept. 15
Boston & Albany (quarterly)	2	Aug. 31	Sept. 15
Boston & Maine pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 30
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Aug. 25	Sept. 30
Chesapeake & Ohio	1½	Aug. 31	Holders of record Aug. 6
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 31	Holders of record Aug. 20
Cleve., Cin. & St. L. (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 1	Aug. 6 Aug. 15
Cleve. & Pitts. (quarterly)	1½	Sept. 1	....
Delaware & Hudson (quarterly)	1½	Aug. 30	Aug. 30 Sept. 3
Delaware & Hudson Bonds (quarterly)	1	Aug. 30	Holders of record Aug. 10
Illinois Central (quarterly)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1 Aug. 22
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Aug. 25	Holders of record Aug. 9
K. C., Ft. S. & Gulf pf.	4	Aug. 25	Holders of record Aug. 9
Phila. & Reading pf. (quarterly)	1	Sept. 4	Holders of record Aug. 8
Norfolk & Western pf. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 24 Sept. 1
Northern Pacific pf. (quarterly)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 10 Aug. 21
Reading 1st pf.	1½	Sept. 10	Aug. 24 Sept. 12
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1½	Aug. 20	Holders of record July 31
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	July 15	July 31 Aug. 16
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 27 Sept. 5
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4 Oct. 10
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4 Oct. 10

Street Railways.

Boston Elevated	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1 Aug. 16
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	8	Sept. 20	Sept. 15 Sept. 30
Met. W. S. El., Chic., pf.	2	Aug. 31	Aug. 15 Sept. 1
Twin City Rapid Transit	1¼	Aug. 15	Aug. 9 Aug. 16

Miscellaneous Companies.

American Cereal Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 20	Aug. 13 Aug. 21
American Ice	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1 Aug. 16
American Radiator pf.	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 9 Aug. 16
Andower Iron Co.	5	Sept. 1	Holders of record Aug. 15
Bethlehem Steel (quarterly)	60c	Sept. 1	Holders of record Aug. 15
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 30 Aug. 15
Boston & Montana Co. (quarter)	35	Aug. 29	July 21 Aug. 6
Boston & Montana Co. (extra)	65	Aug. 20	July 21 Aug. 6
Cambria Steel Co. (quarter)	50c	Aug. 25	Holders of record July 31
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	6	Sept. 5	....
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 20 Sept. 4
Cordell Zinc & Lead Mining (monthly)	6c	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 13
Denver Gas & Electric	1¼	Aug. 20	Aug. 6 Aug. 24
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. (monthly)	3	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 4
Glucose Sugar Refining (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 18 Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 18 Sept. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron	2	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 6
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 4 Aug. 16
National Tube	1¾	Aug. 25	July 30 Aug. 22
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 31 Aug. 15
N. Y. & Hon. Rosario Mining Company (month)	10c	Aug. 18	Aug. 8 Aug. 18
N. Y. & Hon. Rosario Mining Company (extra)	10c	Aug. 18	Aug. 8 Aug. 18
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 10 Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	....
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 15 Aug. 21
Ohio & Indiana Con. Nat & Dt. Gas (quarter)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15 Sept. 1
People's Gas Light of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 14 Aug. 27
Pittsburg Brewing Co. (quarter)	1	Aug. 20	Aug. 14 Aug. 21
Pitts. Brew. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 20	Aug. 14 Aug. 21
Procter & Gamble Co. (semi-annual)	6	Aug. 15	July 31 Aug. 16
Pullman Company (quarter)	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1 Aug. 16
Pressed Steel Car (quarter)	1½	Aug. 20	July 24 Aug. 20
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 27	Aug. 6 Aug. 27
Quincy Mining Co.	$4	Aug. 15	July 24 Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 1 Aug. 16
Shelby Steel Tube pf.	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 10 Aug. 16
Standard Consolidated Mining	10c	Aug. 28	Aug. 9 .....
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (quarter)	$8	Sept. 15	Holders of record Aug. 15
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15 Sept. 6
United States Printing (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 22 Sept. 2
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1 Aug. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Air Power Co.	.....	.....	Aug. 20	Adjourned
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry.	Sept. 4	Sept. 24	Sept. 22	Annual
International Paper Co.	July 31	Aug. 22	Aug. 22	Annual
Madison (Wis.) Gas. & Elec. Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 23	Aug. 22	Special
National Tube Co.	July 30	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Annual
N. Y. & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.	July 30	Aug. 14	Aug. 13	Annual
Twisted Wire Box Strap Co.	Aug. 1	Aug. 15	Aug. 13	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 11th day of August, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$238,313,179	Gold certificates outstanding	$238,313,179
Silver dollars	420,467,000	Silver certificates outstanding	420,467,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,839,230	Treasury notes outstanding	72,678,000
Silver bullion of 1890	63,788,654		
United States notes	2,560,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	2,560,000
Total	$734,018,179	Total	$734,018,179

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$42,[illegible]8,530.87	
Gold certificates	30,[illegible]26,770.00	
Standard silver dollars	7,[illegible]39,857.00	
Silver certificates	7,[illegible]35,178.00	
Silver bullion	[illegible]2,606.27	
United States notes	26,[illegible]34,839.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]78,547.00	
National banknotes	7,[illegible]34,945.87	
Fractional silver coin	7,[illegible]35,625.00	
Fractional currency	134.30	
Minor coin	[illegible]8,830.94	
		$131,422,885.34
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,[illegible]42,910.90	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,[illegible]44,314.76	
Total	$96,[illegible]86,325.72	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	[illegible]0,038.47	
		97,116,364.19
Total		$228,539,249.53
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$11,[illegible]4,737.89	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,[illegible]3,728.86	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,[illegible]3,415.75	
Post Office Department account	[illegible]3,092.52	
Miscellaneous items	2,[illegible]8,457.22	
		87,183,942.23
Available cash balance		$141,355,307.28

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	[illegible]7,035.74	$8,907,022.04	$27,894,303.90
Internal revenue	[illegible]5,567.44	9,836,770.37	37,397,468.27
Miscellaneous	[illegible]5,058.87	1,199,350.89	3,791,559.73
Total receipts	$1,[illegible]7,662.05	$19,093,171.30	$68,993,331.90
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	[illegible]5,000.00	5,815,000.00	18,018,500.34
War	[illegible]5,000.00	6,525,000.00	25,370,124.47
Navy	[illegible]0,000.00	1,800,000.00	6,918,673.98
Indians	[illegible]0,000.00	300,000.00	1,256,444.59
Pensions	[illegible]0,000.00	6,525,000.00	18,441,344.29
Interest	[illegible]0,000.00	900,000.00	5,639,556.43
Total expenditures	$2,[illegible]5,000.00	$21,665,000.00	75,644,653.10
Excess of expenditures over receipts	[illegible]7,337.95	2,626,828.70	6,651,321.20
Receipts last year—			
Customs	[illegible]7,718.90	8,119,978.55	25,096,430.76
Internal revenue	[illegible]9,352.57	9,080,125.13	37,411,080.83
Receipts from all sources last year	1,[illegible]1,832.21	16,154,179.83	66,206,437.88
Expenditures last year	1,[illegible]5,000.00	21,526,900.00	78,087,090.33
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	118,859.00	317,590.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$3,340.00	$48,095.50	2,998,972.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,[illegible]6,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,681,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$20,[illegible]20,200.00	$3,584,823.00	$24,105,023.00
This fiscal year	3,[illegible]54,100.00	347,686.00	3,541,786.00
This month	[illegible]8,500.00	6,875.00	490,435.00
This day	[illegible]84,515.00	135.00	184,950.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	20,[illegible]20,200.00	3,584,823.00	24,105,023.00
This fiscal year	2,[illegible]94,700.00	347,086.00	3,541,786.00
This month	[illegible]3,960.00	6,875.00	490,435.00
This day	[illegible]84,515.00	135.00	184,950.00

1900

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 11, total transactions included 687,915 shares of stock, $4,168,000 bonds, including $41,500 Government and $51,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 11, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$2,108,020	$687,915	$1,420,705
Mining	425	200	225

BONDS.

	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 11, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$8,310,550	$4,076,500	$4,234,050
State	.....	51,000	*51,000
Government	64,800	41,500	23,300

*Increase.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1@1½ per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £604,545 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 35.39, became 36.10 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 22,000,000f. gold and 2,325,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84 for sixty days, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18⅞ less 1-16 for long, and 5.15⅝ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount @2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium.

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 9, 1900	£30,425,905	.....
Aug. 10, 1899	33,517,899	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 9, 1900	89,289,288	£45,503,600
Aug. 10, 1899	76,904,788	48,063,835
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 9, 1900	28,389,000	14,625,000
Aug. 10, 1899	27,417,000	14,123,000
RUSSIA.		
Aug. 9, 1900	79,435,000	7,612,000
Aug. 10, 1899	95,420,000	5,443,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 9, 1900	37,728,000	9,885,000
Aug. 10, 1899	30,478,000	10,909,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 9, 1900	13,689,000	16,823,000
Aug. 10, 1899	12,980,000	13,569,000
ITALY.		
Aug. 9, 1900	15,463,000	1,631,000
Aug. 10, 1899	15,533,000	1,788,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 9, 1900	4,870,000	5,092,000
Aug. 10, 1899	2,743,000	6,052,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 9, 1900	2,940,000	1,470,000
Aug. 10, 1899	3,065,000	1,533,000
Total for week	£308,232,173	£103,451,009
Total preceding week	302,295,686	103,390,907
Corresp. date last year	298,038,697	101,158,835

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Aug. 4 to Aug. 10, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$4,045
Tjomo	Cape Haiti	3,100
Bellarden	Fernanbuco	450
Madiana	St. Martin's	50
American Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Martin's	200
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Grenada	Trinidad	155
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Coastwise	Kobe	25
Fontabelle	Demerara	14,595
Grenada	Trinidad	157
Gold Bullion—		
Ithaka	Tampico	4,975
Origen	Cape Gracias	544
Alene	Porto Colombia	200
Advance	Colon	301
City of Washington	Tampico	2,746
Silver Bullion—		
Ithaka	Tampico	46,522
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	7,158
City of Washington	Tampico	25,876
Silver Ore—		
Advance	Colon	2,817
Total		$118,916

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 6 to Aug. 11, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 6	Maraval	Port S p a i n, S. C. (Mex.)	$1,286
Aug. 6	K'r'Wm.d.Gros.	London, S. C. (Br.)	21,800
Aug. 7	New York	London, S. B.	198,000
Aug. 7	Deutschland	London, S. B.	128,000
Aug. 8	Columbia	London, G. B.	600,000
Aug. 8	Columbia	London, S. B.	57,383
Aug. 8	La Touraine	Havre, S. B.	102,240
Aug. 8	La Touraine	Havre, G. B.	2,008,907
Aug. 8	Oceanic	London, G. B.	2,708,799
Aug. 9	Vigilancia	Progreso, S. C. (U. S.)	2,050
Aug. 10	Campania	London, G. B. and Cobh	3,325,417
Aug. 10	Campania	London, S. B.	298,500
Total			$9,506,548

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 3	New York	Sanches, S. C. (U. S.)	$1,000
Aug. 3	New York	Sanches, G. C. (U. S.)	6,530
Aug. 4	Gwent	Banes, S. C. (U. S.)	496
Total			$8,514,576

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	713	640	363
1st week Aug.	$26,125	$22,000	$20,000
From July 1	516,700	498,000	407,000
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	326	326	320
1st week Aug.	18,047	16,286	16,167
From July 1	365,491	376,286	326,381
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	202	202	202
1st week Aug.	13,726	11,000	12,000
From July 1	112,042	100,000	90,000
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,200	1,200	1,200
1st week Aug.	70,000	60,000	60,000
From July 1	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Aug. 11. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
150	200	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145 Dec. 27, 1899
88½	90½	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1, 1900 3	100	Apr. 6	90	Jan. 8	*66¾ July 25, 1900
25	28½	Am. District Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1900 1	3½	Jan. 22	2½	Jan. 4	25 July 9, 1900
1¼	1½	Am. Spirits Manufacturing	27,864,300	....	4	Feb. 15	2¾	June 21	3 July 10, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	6,965,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
90	95	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1900 1½	95	Feb. 1	91	M'h. 15	*91 July 25, 1900
76	79	Am. Tin Plate pf	18,325,000	July 31, 1900 1¾	84¼	Apr. 9	70¾	June 25	78 Aug. 1, 1900
128	133	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 2	140	Feb. 15	125	May 17	*130 July 27, 1900
15	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18	Mar. 26	16½	Mar. 8	16½ June 11, 1900
40½	43	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	48	Apr. 2	40½	July 24	40½ July 24, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
165	170	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900 3	175	May 31	140	Jan. 2	*168 Aug. 2, 1900
..	..	Bklyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B.	6,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
104	120	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1900 3	115	April 26	65¾	Mar. 21	112 July 18, 1900
124	..	Bur., Cedar R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	125½	June 11	125	May 23	125 Aug. 2, 1900
..	103½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95¼ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	39¾	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
51	54	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1899 1	33⅞	Mar. 4	45¼	Jan. 24	*52 Aug. 3, 1900
160	175	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
20	30	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	5,000,000	....	25	Apr. 27	14½	Jan. 10	27½ July 23, 1900
64	68	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 1¾	72	Apr. 10	46	Jan. 2	68 July 25, 1900
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,248,700	June 1, 1900 1¾	187	July 30	*185¼	July 3	187 July 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	2¾	Apr. 10	1¼	May 7	1½ July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	3⅝	Mar. 26	3½	Mar. 26	3¾ Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	12⅝	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11⅝ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,954,800	....	20⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
14	15	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	21	Apr. 2	11½	June 23	13⅜ July 27, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	356,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30 June 9, 1899
160	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 14, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*169 June 15, 1900
45	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*50 July 23, 1900
13⅝	15½	**Des Moines & Ft. D**	4,283,100	....	19	Mar. 26	12	June 29	13½ July 17, 1900
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	.....	..	.....	110 June 20, 1898
¾	4¾	Dul., South Shore & At	12,000,000	....	6¼	Mar. 5	4	June 2	4½ Aug. 4, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900 3%	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	July 9, 1900 1½	122⅝	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	*106¾ May 10, 1900
42½	45	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900 1½	40½	Jan. 5	54¾	M'h. 15	43 July 24, 1900
80	84	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 10, 1900 2½	94½	April 19	84	July 18	84 July 18, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15¼	May 22	14¼	Apr. 4	*15¾ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio G	3,108,100	....	19	Apr. 3	15	June 1	15⅛ June 4, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	*108¾ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & West	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102½	July 17	101	June 28	*102½ July 7, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100 Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	July 25, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105 May 20, 1899
33½	34½	Hocking Valley	10,349,600	....	41½	Apr. 21	30½	Jan. 10	35¼ Aug. 3, 1900
70	..	Homestake	21,000,000	July 25, 1900 50c	*73	Apr. 26	65	Feb. 6	*70 July 25, 1900
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103⅝	June 7	102½	April 18	*101 July 20, 1900
14½	16½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	18	May 4	10	Jan. 10	14¼ July 13, 1900
15½	16½	K. C., P. & Gulf, full ass. pd	.....	....	21½	Mar. 27	13¾	June 29	16½ July 20, 1900
..	..	K. C. Southern, when issued	.....	....	17⅝	April 19	17¼	April 19	10 July 20, 1900
..	..	K. C. South., when issued, pf	.....	....	43⅝	April 3	35	July 7	37½ July 20, 1900
2½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	....	3½	May 24	3½	May 24	3½ May 24, 1900
14½	15½	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	16 June 19, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*22 Jan. 25, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
18	24½	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	24	June 29	27 June 29, 1900
46	54½	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	52½ July 21, 1900
73	75	**Laclede Gas**	8,014,000	Mar. 15, 1900 2	80	Jan. 5	65	May 10	74 Aug. 3, 1900
98	100	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*95 July 31, 1900
209	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900 3½	210	May 24	206	Apr. 26	*209 Aug. 3, 1900
12	16	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	19¾	May 2	6¾	Jan. 30	17 July 24, 1900
65	80	Maryland Coal	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	78 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	June 30, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
30	31½	Met. West Side El. (Chi.)	7,495,700	....	37⅞	April 5	24½	Jan. 29	29 July 18, 1900
78½	81	Met. West Side El. (Chi.) pf	9,000,000	....	82½	Feb. 14	76	Feb. 27	*80 July 31, 1900
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115½	Jan. 18	105	July 23	105 July 23, 1900
18	20	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	14,000,000	....	27	Apr. 24	15	Jan. 2	20 July 25, 1900
185	189	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	189½	May 8	184	June 25	186 July 25, 1900
45	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.....	....	3½	Jan. 10	3½	Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
33	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	37	Apr. 30	35	May 5	35 May 5, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 14, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
70	79	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	75	June 29	*75 July 2, 1900
30	34	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	....	40½	Mar. 29	29	June 20	30¼ July 30, 1900
132	135	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July, 1900 1½	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*132½ July 9, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	5,038,650	July 2, 1900 4 1-3	413	July 12	405	July 2	413 July 12, 1900
210	215	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	53,688,100	June 30, 1900 2	215½	May 1	212½	April 18	*210¼ Aug. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. L**	621,980	....	..	.....	..	.....	*7 Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6¾	July 7	6¾ July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,381,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,182,500	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75¼ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110 June 28, 1899
410	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420	June 11	420	June 11	*420 June 11, 1900
..	7⅞	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	0½	Mar. 26	5	June 19	5 June 29, 1900
55	58	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	....	64½	Mar. 27	54¾	Mar. 22	55½ June 29, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117 May 16, 1899
50	55	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	24,347,100	....	80¾	Jan. 2	52¾	July 30	52¾ July 30, 1900
182	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	19,714,200	July 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*185⅝ June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Tough	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,700,700	....	2¾	Mar. 29	1¼	Aug. 1	1¼ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10½	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8½ June 26, 1900
..	90	**Rio Grande Western** pf	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	98 July 13, 1900
122½	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,500,000	May 15, 1900 1¼	131⅝	M'h. 26	131⅜	M'h. 26	*133 July 25, 1900
42	43	**St. J. & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,000	Jan. 3, 1900 2	49	Jan. 2	38½	May 26	42 Aug. 4, 1900
14½	15⅝	St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	....	16	Feb. 15	11⅝	June 26	14½ Aug. 3, 1900
61⅞	62⅞	Silver Bullion Certificates	.....	....	60⅝	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60⅝ Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
19¼	20	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	7,500,000	....	22⅞	June 15	19½	June 26	*20 Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,642,400	....	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*80	Apr. 9	*80	Apr. 9	*80 Apr. 9, 1900
109	111	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Nov. 29, 1899 1¼	135½	Jan. 8	45¼	Mar. 2	109 Aug. 3, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	24 Nov. 26, 1898
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	45 Dec. 2, 1899
9	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,000	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¾ Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,896,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5 Nov. 14, 1899
59¾	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Feb. 15, 1900 1½	62⅝	Jan. 24	61¼	July 5	*65 July 20, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 1½	142	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	*141½ June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	94 July 12, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 16, 1900 2½	*272½	Jan. 17	*272½	Jan. 17	*222½ Jan. 17, 1900
..	¾	U. S. Flour Milling Co	3,000,000	....	¾	May 23	¾	May 22	*¾ June 18, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 26, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 13, 1896
..	..	West Chicago Street	18,180,000	May 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	128 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	6,813,026	....	..	.....	..	.....	*98 Sep. 28, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 ¾	..	.....	..	.....	*8 Mar. 15, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute common and preferred, New York and Harlem, Morris and Essex, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, New Central Coal is $20 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	186	186	186
1st week Aug.	6,210	7,850	6,940
From July 1	30,627	37,919	33,890

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	174	167	167
1st week Aug.	26,661	27,079	23,274
From July 1	126,758	142,748	122,996

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	206	206	206
1st week Aug.	14,679	16,772	16,228
From July 1	295,619	309,451	194,117

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	1,570	1,570	1,197
1st week Aug.	89,062	93,000	73,000
From July 1	1,178,967	1,004,150	842,459

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,865	4,865	4,865
1st week Aug.	276,000	276,000	244,000
From July 1	3,767,815	3,782,852	3,444,957
Central Branch—			
Mileage	106	106	106
1st week Aug.	3,000	3,000	3,000
From July 1	39,000	39,000	39,000

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

Mileage	421	421	421
1st week Aug.	104,340	101,477	77,633
From July 1	543,060	524,462	439,339

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,561	1,561	1,570
1st week Aug.	275,370	252,723	216,325
From July 1	1,439,280	1,297,952	1,068,317

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Aug.	33,000	30,000	23,722
From Jan. 1	708,000	616,000	395,622

TEXAS & PACIFIC—

Mileage	1,517	1,662	1,662
1st week Aug.	126,340	151,233	102,470
From Jan. 1	4,792,724	4,454,764	.....

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA (for June)—

Gross earnings	39,178	41,507	34,667
Op. expenses	26,000	27,000	24,000
Net earnings	13,178	14,507	10,667
Other income	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gross, 12 months	471,000	471,000	471,000
Net, 12 months	156,000	156,000	156,000

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—

Mileage	371	371	371
1st week Aug.	54,697	38,337	.....
From July 1	206,717	193,605	.....

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY (for the quarter ended June 30)—

Gross earnings	165,550	165,088	461
Operating exp.	113,278	114,439	*1,147
Net earnings	52,263	47,649	1,618
Other income	421	452	69
Total income	52,774	48,102	1,617
Charges	25,665	23,141	476
Net income	26,809	24,960	1,140

*Decrease.

IOWA CENTRAL (for June)—

Gross earnings	182,456	155,682	76,774
Op. expenses	136,056	116,908	57,000
Gross, 12 months	2,243,220	2,126,240	982,000
Net, 12 months	720,000	651,000	241

(Deficit.)

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL (for June)—

Gross earnings	438,455	351,000	
Op. expenses	318,455	251,000	
Net earnings	120,000	100,000	
From July 1	1,440,000	1,200,000	

AUG

1900

OF NEW YORK.
66 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

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HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$10,470,315
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	9,586,652
From Jan. 1, 1900	337,995,493
From Jan. 1, 1899	318,386,830

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 7, 1900	$12,763,719
Week ended Aug. 8, 1899	6,136,474
From Jan. 1, 1900	360,963,873
From Jan. 1, 1899	275,875,730

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$16,566
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	54,705
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,555,436
From Jan. 1, 1899	8,743,439

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$7,898,051
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	7,423
From Jan. 1, 1900	37,563,656
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,800,737

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$7,881,485
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,008,220
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,057,298

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	$47,280

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$100,356
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	85,705
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,752,021
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,355,935

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$872,213
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	783,514
From Jan. 1, 1900	31,158,885
From Jan. 1, 1899	29,378,401

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$771,857
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	717,809
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,406,864
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,022,466

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$116,916
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	120,410
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,307,457
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,099,374

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$8,570,264
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	790,939
From Jan. 1, 1900	68,722,541
From Jan. 1, 1899	55,179,138

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 10, 1900	$8,453,258
From Jan. 1, 1900	64,415,084
Week ended Aug. 11, 1899	670,529
From Jan. 1, 1899	44,079,764

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 11	$967,780,104	$41,729,567
Aug. 4	782,061,768	55,383,359
July 28	765,779,500	45,311,760
July 21	735,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,081	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,454
June 23	842,062,208	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 8	898,061,096	54,022,659
*June 2	820,070,655	49,240,800
May 26	965,215,330	55,921,901
May 19	1,005,861,479	51,884,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,081	72,806,381
April 28	1,004,448,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,594,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,953
April 7	1,270,596,353	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,420,219
March 24	1,070,865,909	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,389,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,240,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,357	49,418,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	56,903,367
Jan. 13	1,097,026,402	58,054,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,995	46,539,999
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	45,117,038
*Dec. 2	1,039,136,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,106
Nov. 18	1,263,534,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,074,078
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,390
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,052,032	66,564,730
†Sept. 30	740,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	*866,626,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	933,853,272	53,295,969
Aug. 26	972,988,143	44,767,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,721
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779

*Five days. †Four days.

COMPANY,
NEWARK, N. J.
Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,111,333.98

ALLOWS INTEREST ON daily balances of $1,000 or over, subject to check at sight, and transacts a general banking business.
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FREDERICK W. EGNER ..... Secretary and Treasurer

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Schuyler B. Jackson,	Percy R. Pyne,
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OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
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$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Guardian, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

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HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

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SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy; light northerly winds.

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STUBBORN FIRE AT SEA IN THE CYMRIC'S HOLD

Officers and Crew Fight the Flames for Thirty-six Hours.

OVERCOME BY CHLORINE GAS

Coolness of Capt. Lindsay and His Men Averts a Panic—Small Damage to Cargo, None to Ship.

Under bright skies and in a cool, refreshing breeze, the steamer Cymric of the White Star Line was bowling along at her average speed about noon Sunday, Aug. 5, on her way to this port, with 125 cabin and 848 steerage passengers, when fire was discovered in the hold, and for thirty-six hours the officers and crew fought to save the vessel.

Capt. Lindsay was on the bridge, and promised to give the passengers an exhibition of a boat drill. The passengers were full of expectancy, but just at that moment a man walked up swiftly from the forward, and almost in a whisper said to the Captain:

"There is a fire in the hold!"

Capt. Lindsay, without moving a muscle of his face, remarked so as to be heard by the passengers:

"By the bye, we had a boat drill yesterday, and none of the passengers have seen a fire drill. We'll have one now!"

Then he gave the order, with a look to Chief Officer Joseph Evans which the latter fully understood, and the next moment several officers and the men rushed to give the alleged fire drill, without showing any signs of nervousness, but with a terrible earnestness, for they knew that upon the success of that fire drill depended many lives and the preservation of several millions of property.

The passengers cheered, and the women clapped their hands, and, with the usual curiosity of people who want to get as close as possible, moved forward.

"Oh, you'll be able to see everything better from a distance," remarked Capt. Lindsay, "and if you go too near the sailors you will hamper them in their exercise."

CHLORINE GAS GENERATED.

The very first thing done by the men and officers who started in the fire drill was to lift the forward hatch from under which some smoke had been seen issuing. A yellowish, vile, suffocating vapor arose. It was caused by the fusion of ash soda by the fire, and thus mixing with bleaching powder, both of which substances were in hogsheads in the hold, and which generated deadly chlorine gas. The fire had been caused, it was supposed, by spontaneous combustion among damp straw about the hogsheads.

Several men hurried down the ladder, and in another minute came up again, gasping for breath. The hatch was battened down, and the men descended to the upper deck, when the other hatch was opened and the fumes, stronger than ever, came up. A couple of men were overpowered by the deadly gas and were carried up on deck, where they were attended to by Dr. Fleetwood, who had impressed into service one of the passengers who was a physician. They were doused with ice-cold water, and restoratives were administered, and the fresh breeze on the shelter deck helped greatly to revive them.

THE CAPTAIN OVERCOME.

In another minute three more men were brought up unconscious. They had been hoisted up by pulleys. Capt. Lindsay hastily summoned Chief Officer Evans to take his place on the bridge, and himself went down to direct operations. The men had managed to get down to the main deck, where the deadly fumes became denser. In a few minutes Capt. Lindsay himself fell unconscious, and was carried up to the shelter deck, where he revived after a while.

More men were brought up in a semi-suffocated condition, and then First Officer Frank Howarth hurried down, and he, too, soon became unconscious and had to be taken up.

Capt. Lindsay had in the meantime revived and was preparing to go down again. Some of the men who had been brought up had almost ceased breathing and for a time were supposed to be dead. These also revived at the same time with Capt. Lindsay and at a hardly steady gait were following.

"Wait here a few minutes longer, boys, till you feel better."

"Do you suppose you're going down without us, Captain?" they cried. "Where you go we will follow."

And follow him they did, and did noble work until both they and the Captain succumbed again and were hauled up by fresher men. This was the heroic conduct of all the officers and men without exception. Not one hesitated; not one faltered. Officers and men rushed into danger, fainting and suffocating in the gas, and hurrying back as soon as they revived. Capt. Lindsay was overcome four times, and the last time respiration was temporarily suspended. Chief Officer Evans, First Officer Howarth, Second Officer Fletcher, and Third Officer Smith were all overcome and nearly forfeited their lives.

THE FIRE AT LAST UNDER CONTROL.

At last the engineers bored holes through the one-inch iron of the main deck, and steam and water were forced in on the flames below, which were slowly smothered, and at last the fire was under control and the ship was safe.

From the time that the fire was discovered until it was extinguished thirty-six long hours of hard fighting against a terrible death at sea elapsed.

While the fire was burning its fiercest the speed of the steamship was slowed down, and on Aug. 5 only 276 nautical miles were logged. The next day 320 miles were made, and then the boat was run at her average speed. On Aug. 11 the Cymric made her fastest run—371 miles. The run to Sandy Hook was made in 8 days 8 hours 52 minutes. The total distance covered was 2,890 nautical miles.

Capt. Lindsay said that those passengers who did find out that there was a fire, after wondering why the fire drill lasted so long, were assured by himself and the other officers that there was no particular danger and remained calm, placing full confidence in the officers.

The Cymric could not have received much help at sea, for the first sail sighted after leaving Queenstown was the schooner Little Secret, of Fowney, which was spoken on Aug. 10. Next day in latitude 41.32 and longitude 50.23 an Atlantic Transport liner bound west was signaled and on Aug. 11 a French liner bound east was spoken.

THE FIRE NOT REPORTED.

The Cymric arrived at the bar at 9:10 o'clock Sunday night and came up to her pier early yesterday morning. She had left Queenstown nineteen hours before the fire was discovered. On arriving in port the fire was not reported to the authorities, but the news leaked out late in the day when the company decided that the consignees of the Cymric's cargo of general merchandise would have to be informed, and sent them the following circular letter:

We regret to advise you that in consequence of fire amongst the cargo on board the Cymric during the voyage, a general average has been rendered necessary, and we have to request that you will therefore kindly call at the office of Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, 69 Wall Street, and sign average bond before delivery of cargo can be obtained.

Note.—General average on the Cymric, which arrived to-day. Average bond will have to be signed at the office of Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, 69 Wall Street, before releasing goods.

DAMAGE THOUGHT TO BE LIGHT.

It was said that aside from the loss of the ash soda and bleaching powder, which were not very valuable, not much damage was done. A quantity of dry goods and some bales of wool that were between decks were damaged by the chlorine fumes.

When John Lee, agent of the line, was asked why all the consignees of goods in the Cymric should be called upon to pay their share of the damage when the fire was only in the forehold, he said it was impossible to say how extensive the fire had been among the cargo, and that he had not yet received an official report concerning the fire.

The insurance officers held a survey on the ship yesterday afternoon and the damages will be estimated later.

The officers of the Cymric said that the ship itself had not sustained any damage whatever, and no repairs would have to be made.

The forward part of the Cymric on the upper deck was covered with a whitish slime, and a suffocating gas attacked all who went there.

ADVICE TO THE NEGRO.

President Atkins Tells Them What to Do to Become Good and Useful Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 13.—The first utterance from a high source among colored educators in North Carolina on the question of the recently passed constitutional amendment come from S. G. Atkins, President of the Slater Industrial College, located in Winston. The letter, which has been given wide publication, is a direct appeal to the negro population to accept the inevitable and go to work to educate themselves and make themselves worthy citizens. President Atkins reviews the promises of the Democratic press and prominent men of North Carolina, who have claimed all along that the Democratic Party meant not war, but peace and good will to the negro, and the establishment of relations looking to his betterment. After a detailed review of these promises President Atkins says:

"I don not think that there is any room for doubt as to the sincerity of men representing the leading business interests of the State as well as leading public men generally, when they avow that the issue is not against the negro with the purpose to destroy his rights under the law. It seems to me, too, that the history and traditions of the State ought to count for much in the balancing of public opinion as the rights of man and man are involved.

"The breasts of colored men all through the State and of colored North Carolinians everywhere heave with pride and gratitude whenever they remember the history and traditions of the Old North State. Let me suggest to my race some things in detail which must characterize any people that expect to have such a permanent place and hold their own in the competition of life.

"These ideas have been expressed by others and they are worth repeating: First, a scrupulous regard for the rights and property of others; second, a love for and appreciation of the value of truth; third, a pride in making ourselves useful members of the communities in which we live; fourth, a genuine love and respect for work well performed; fifth, a strong sense of responsibility as to obligations uttered or implied—that is, unimpeachable integrity; sixth, in the schools the endeavor must be to train the pupils to form habits of thrift and economy, to return gratitude for favors, to pay debts, to earn a little if not much, to spend a little less, and to put beauty in their homes and morals in their living."

BROCKWAY'S FRIENDS TO GO.

Reports that Elmira Managers Will Take Such Action—The New Mode of Punishment.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory will to-morrow begin a three days' session, during which it is expected several more of Superintendent Brockway's friends will tender their resignations at the request of the managers.

Sensational stories were afloat to-day that Acting Superintendent Robertson and Assistant Superintendent McDonnell had resumed the punishment of prisoners in a form more severe than that which obtained under the Brockway régime.

Acting Superintendent Robertson said to-night that it was true that some of the incorrigibles had been punished, and that all prisoners who refused to obey the rules of the institution would be properly taken care of in this direction by the management. He said that those who had refused to work or drill had been "stood up" and handcuffed to the doors of their cells facing the interior, hands behind the body.

This method of punishment, Dr. Robertson said, was adopted three days after he had been appointed Acting Superintendent, and had been found very satisfactory. The report that paddling had been resumed, he said, was without foundation.

BRYAN DEFERS CHICAGO VISIT.

Unwilling to Embarrass Mr. McKinley by Counter Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The Chronicle to-morrow will say:

"Col. W. J. Bryan will not be in Chicago until Tuesday, Aug. 28, the day of the great parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Rather than embarrass President McKinley by a counter-demonstration the Democratic nominee for the Chief Magistracy, will defer his arrival to the next day or, perhaps, two days later.

"This decision was reached after Mr. Bryan was made acquainted with the programme and the part to which he was assigned by Executive Director Harper."

HAND FROZEN, TEMPERATURE 100.

Bartender Tried to Stop Flow of Carbonic Acid Gas from Cylinder.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 13.—Harry Knowles, a bartender in an Aberdeen saloon, froze his hand while the thermometer registered 100 in the shade. The safety plug blew out of a carbonic acid gas cylinder in the saloon, and not understanding the nature of the gas Knowles picked up a damp towel and attempted to hold it over the aperture to stop the flow.

It took but a few moments to freeze the towel stiff, and the young man did not discover that the excessive cold had also badly frozen his hand until the proprietor stepped into the room and told him to let the gas go, as nothing could stop it.

Female Train Robber Gets $360.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Alexander Johnson of New Orleans claims to have lost $360 while on a train bound for Chicago. Mrs. Johnson and her husband, who is a musician, left New Orleans on Saturday. When a short distance from Chicago the money was missed. The conductor ordered a search of the passengers, and everybody submitted, with the exception of an unknown woman, who rushed to the platform and jumped from the moving train.

After a Day's Hard Work Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It is a grateful tonic, relieving fatigue and depression so common in midsummer.—Adv.

THE CONTEST FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP

All Factions Agree that McLaughlin Holds the Balance of Power.

COLER THE LEADING ISSUE

It Is Indicated that He Will Have to Explain Recent Utterances If He Wants the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 13.—James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's first lieutenant, returned to Saratoga last evening after a flying trip to New York. The Tammany and up-State leaders all agreed that the situation as to the Gubernatorial nomination was in the hands of Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of Kings County.

What the aged fisherman of Brooklyn will do in the crisis of the fight between Richard Croker and David B. Hill even his most intimate friends will not dare to guess. The sixty-three votes from Kings County represent the balance of power.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES obtained from Mr. Shevlin a fair idea of the situation yesterday.

"There is a feeling in some quarters," said Mr. Shevlin, "that Controller Coler is allowing himself to be used in the factional contest in State politics. Many Brooklyn men do not favor such action on the part of Mr. Coler. This does not mean that Kings County will oppose the nomination of Mr. Coler, nor does it mean that he will be the candidate of the organization.

"Mr. Hill has stated very often that no Democrat from Greater New York could be elected Governor. If he has changed his mind on this matter, he should make it known to the public. Mr. Coler has made several statements of late about the so-called leaders of the party. He has intimated that he has been asked to do something which he could not do conscientiously, and hence he declared publicly against what he calls the so-called bosses.

"Hugh McLaughlin and many other men in Kings County have been very friendly to Mr. Coler. He owes it to his friends to explain publicly his statements of the last week or so. If he has any reason for denouncing the men who have been his friends, the reason should be made public by him."

The interview with Mr. Shevlin puts the political situation up to Controller Coler. The Brooklyn leaders who are here do not conceal their displeasure at the attacks which Controller Coler has been making of late on party leaders.

About the only name which could be heard around the Tammany headquarters in the Grand Union last evening was that of the young Controller of New York.

Richard Croker appeared last evening and held many short talks with friends. He said the situation pleased him very much. When Mr. Coler's name was mentioned Mr. Croker kept silence. He would not intimate whether he would favor or oppose his nomination.

The latest Tammany plan developed was for the opponents of David B. Hill to fix on some strong up-State Democrat for Governor. Then the Tammany leaders expect that Mr. Hill will desert the Coler boom to mend his fences so as to keep his hold on certain trans-Harlem counties intact.

The Gubernatorial situation in New York has, according to some politicians, taken on a National aspect. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri is expected here on Wednesday to advise Messrs. Hill and Croker to bury the hatchet and not continue the factional struggle for control of New York State politics during the National campaign. The olive branch will not be shunned by either faction according to the present outlook.

Richard Croker does not want to take the responsibility for continuing the factional fight with Hill, and he will wait until the Sage of Woolfert's Roost makes another move before the open fight will be begun.

The candidacy of Controller Coler and his attacks on the Tammany leaders are looked on by Richard Croker as a part of Hill's game to force a factional fight, and then charge Tammany Hall with the consequences.

The followers of David B. Hill are expected to-morrow. Elliot Danforth will arrive first. He is said to be carrying a Coler boomlet on his shoulder. Mr. Danforth has been making a tour of the State, and his friends reported yesterday that the Coler boom was very strong everywhere. Ex-Senator Murphy arrived yesterday. He came as a peacemaker. Mr. Murphy would not say whether he would favor or oppose Coler's nomination, but his statements showed that in any struggle his strength would be cast with the Tammany machine.

A close personal and political friend of Richard Croker outlined the situation last evening as follows:

"Hugh McLaughlin will name the next Democratic nominee for Governor. Every politician in the State, including Mr. Croker, will wait until the silent man who spends his days fishing at Jamesport makes up his mind what to do. He can bring about peace in the Democratic camp or create strife.

"James Shevlin and Senator McCarren do not favor the nomination of Controller Coler under the present circumstances. They feel that Mr. Coler has gone too far in his statements and that the size of his head should be reduced somewhat before he is given political promotion. Mr. Shevlin and Senator McCarren will advise against Coler's nomination unless explanation of the Controller's public statements of the last few days is made. While very friendly to Richard Croker, Shevlin and Senator McCarren will bow to the will of Hugh McLaughlin, and any way the veteran politician of Brooklyn decides, so will go the sixty-three Brooklyn votes.

"Mr. McLaughlin's decision to support Controller Coler would lead to an open break between Tammany and the Brooklyn organization. In the event of the election of a Tammany Hall man as next Mayor of the Great New York, the patronage of this place would give Richard Croker a chance to wipe out the Willoughby Street machine."

There is very little left of the boom started two days ago by Tammany men for John B. Stanchfield of Elmira. Mr. Stanchfield was once David B. Hill's law partner. The Tammany man brought out the Stanchfield boom to show that they were willing to take any man from up-State who would give the New York organization a fair deal as to patronage and power.

Mayor Van Wyck and Augustus Van Wyck are credited with being back of the Stanchfield boom. The Van Wyck brothers held a long conference at the Grand Union last evening. Neither brother would talk politics for publication.

Senator Hill is expected at Saratoga on Wednesday. A statement of his position was brought here by a personal friend last evening, who said:

"Senator Hill will make no unnecessary fight at the meeting of the State Committee. He will not make any objection to the holding of the State Convention at Saratoga. If there is to be a fight it will not be over trivial matters. Senator Hill is not looking for any trouble."

Ex-Senator Murphy was seen by a TIMES reporter last evening. When asked as to the factional struggle over the Gubernatorial nomination, Senator Murphy said: "What is the use of looking for any trouble or talking trouble? We are all out to elect William J. Bryan."

Senator Murphy would not say whether he would oppose the nomination of Controller Coler.

KINGS LEADERS CONFER.

Shevlin Reports on Richard Croker's Attitude Toward the Candidacy of Mr. Coler.

The quiet in political circles in Brooklyn was disturbed for a time yesterday by the appearance in town of James Shevlin. Mr. Shevlin came down from Saratoga fresh from a conference with Richard Croker on Sunday night. It was understood that his visit to Brooklyn was particularly in relation to Controller Coler's Gubernatorial boom.

In the afternoon Mr. Shevlin held a long conference with Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea and ex-Senator John McCarty in the latter's office on Montague Street. Mr. Shevlin returned to Saratoga early last evening.

In local Democratic circles the belief obtained that Mr. Shevlin came to Brooklyn to make known to the other leaders Mr. Croker's position and his wishes with regard to Controller Coler's candidacy. Just what wishes in the matter were expressed by Mr. Croker to Mr. Shevlin, however, could not be learned.

Mr. Shea, when seen after the conference, would not admit that Mr. Coler's candidacy had been discussed. He said that the outlook in Kings County for the Fall campaign had been talked over.

Mr. Shevlin said that he did not care to talk about the Gubernatorial situation. He said that he believed the party should be allowed to select a candidate who would prove satisfactory to all Democrats.

INDEPENDENTS FOR COLER.

Will Form an Organization if He Is Nominated.

Should Controller Bird S. Coler be nominated for Governor, an independent organization, composed of residents of the upper west side will be formed to promote his candidacy. The matter has been informally discussed by several persons, and a decision has been reached that if he is placed in the field work will be begun without delay.

One of those interested in this movement is Assemblyman Perez M. Stewart of the Nineteenth District, who ran as an Independent candidate last year and defeated Robert Mazet. Speaking of the matter last night, Mr. Stewart said:

"Steps will be taken at once to organize the independent voters in this section if Mr. Coler is nominated for Governor. It has been suggested that there be an independent club composed of the residents of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. Mr. Coler has many friends in this neighborhood. He is admired for his honesty and fearlessness; in fact, he is the kind of a man people like to see in office.

"I have talked with many Republicans since this Coler talk began and they say if he is nominated they will vote for him. Mr. Coler would certainly poll the independent vote and would be an ideal candidate."

EXPOSITION DRAWS BIG CROWD

Report that Paris's Great Show Is a Failure Not Borne Out by Facts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The report that the exhibition is a failure is not borne out by facts. The entrances on Sunday reached half a million, or nearly twice the number admitted on the best day of the last exhibition.

The great show is a financial failure from the point of view of the administration, because the public gets too much for its money, but certainly the visitors are not disappointed.

In an interview to-night Congressman Dalzell expressed himself as more than pleased.

POLICE SPARE VICIOUS DOG.

Man Is Bitten, but Cannot Get Animal Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 13.—A black-and-tan dog, owned by L. V. Harkness of New York, bit Harry Fisher on the leg a week ago, and since then every effort has been made by Mr. Fisher to have the dog shot, but without avail. Harry Webb, Mr. Harkness's head coachman, insisted on the dog not being killed to see if rabies would develop, and offered to pay the expense of a medical consultation for Mr. Fisher. This the latter refused and insisted on the animal being shot.

Constable Mitchell was instructed to shoot the dog, as it was unlicensed, and he found it at the home of Mrs. Isabel Hayes, who defied the policeman to come on her premises and then sent a boy to register the animal.

Mr. Fisher left Mr. Harkness's employ as Superintendent last week, but postponed removing to Kansas City until to-day, hoping to have the dog shot first. He complained to the Selectmen, Borough, and Town Attorneys and borough police, but the dog has not been shot yet. Mr. Fisher is indignant with the authorities, and complains that they spare a rich man's dog. Mr. Harkness resides in the house formerly owned by William Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company.

A BARKENTINE'S DANGER.

The Fraternl Saved from the Rocks Near Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 13.—The barkentine Fraternl, Capt. John B. Oliveira, thirty-two days out from the Cape Verde Islands for New Bedford with ninety Portuguese passengers on board, had a narrow escape from being wrecked on the rocks off the Wanamaker villa this afternoon.

The ship signaled for help and Capt. Albert Church of the pier life-saving station telephoned to Providence for a tug, as the barkentine was dragging her anchor dangerously near the rocks, toward which she was drifting. A Government tug steamed over from Newport and took the barkentine in town, pulling her out of the shoal water. She escaped just in time, as the easterly wind was blowing a gale. The Fraternl was taken to Newport.

JOHN G. WOOLLEY INJURED.

Prohibition Candidate Falls and Dislocates His Arm.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—John G. Woolley, candidate for President on the Prohibition ticket, is suffering from a painful injury to one of his shoulders, the result of falling down stairs at his home to-day.

Mr. Woolley was starting down the steps from the third floor when his foot slipped on the hardwood floor. It was found that the upper arm bone had been wrenched from the socket and some difficulty was encountered in getting it back to its right position. Mr. Woolley expects to be able to go to Missouri on Wednesday night to speak.

"Barley King" a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Henry J. O'Neill, "the Barley King," filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are stated at nearly $500,000, while his assets are only $5,000. Though he has been financially embarrassed for some time, it is said, this final crash is due to the publicity given his business affairs at the time his wife was forced into bankruptcy last Winter.

John S. Carter a Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—John S. Carter to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $100,000 and assets of $400. The debts were all contracted in Syracuse, N. Y., where he once was a dealer in dairy supplies.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker Better.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, who has been very ill, is now considered out of danger.

Faster Than Ever to California. The "Overland Limited," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, arrives San Francisco 5:15 in the afternoon third day. Double drawing-room sleeping cars through, without change; buffet, smoking, and library car, (with barber.) All meals en route served a la carte in dining cars. Accommodations can be secured Northwestern Line Office, No. 461 Broadway.—Adv.

STAMPEDE IN BIG CITY

Cavalry Mounts Escape and Cause Uproar in the Streets.

EIGHT KILLED BY A TRAIN

After Their Wild Career in Jersey City They Run to the Meadows—Some Captured.

The greater part of Jersey City was set in an uproar last night by a stampede of twenty-five horses of the Fifth United States Cavalry. The horses, after kicking out the sides of the pen in which they were confined, ran through a large part of the city, clearing everything out before them and finally dashed across the Hackensack meadows. Later twenty of them arrived in Kearny and aroused all the inhabitants there from their beds.

While the mounts were crossing the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad there, a train running at full speed crashed into them. Eight of them were killed instantly and the remainder, half crazy with fear, scattered and flew across the country in all directions. A few of them were reported as captured at a late hour last night.

The horses which stampeded were part of a consignment of 320 horses of the Fifth Cavalry, which arrived from Porto Rico yesterday on the transport Pennsylvania. They were to have been shipped to-day to Fort Meyer, Virginia. The horses were very restless and unmanageable after their long confinement on the transport, and were landed only after considerable difficulty.

TROOPERS' LIVELY TIME.

Major Thomas and the squad of six men who had charge of them had a lively time getting them to the Central Stock Yards yesterday evening, where they were to be kept to await shipment. The plunging and rearing animals were driven into pens, the largest of which contained twenty-five horses, and after being watered and fed they quieted down somewhat.

At about 10 o'clock last night, however, they broke out afresh. The cavalrymen were aroused by a tremendous noise of kicking and neighing inside of the pen. Before they could do anything to quiet them, the wooden sides of the pen had been kicked to fragments and the twenty-five horses rushed out.

The troopers who tried to head them off were knocked down and trampled on by the animals, who burst out of the stock yards and started up Sixth Street at a gallop. A short distance from the stock yards on Sixth Street there is a big excavation, where sewer pipes are being laid.

The three leading horses plunged headlong into this, but the rest, neighing and plunging, sheered off to one side and kept on their course to Newark Avenue.

MANY PEOPLE ALARMED.

By this time everybody in the vicinity had been aroused by the trampling of hoofs and the horses were followed by a crowd of men and boys, who only added to their terror and made the stampede worse.

The animals thundered up Newark Avenue, across Summit Avenue, and along West Newark Avenue beside the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They dashed across the Hackensack River Bridge at full speed, and finally disappeared in the Harrison Meadows.

Their pursuers had been left far behind by this time, and when they arrived at the Hackensack River bridge, could see no traces of the horses. The three animals which had fallen into the sewer excavation on Sixth Street were lifted out and taken back to the stock yards, and the majority of the people gave up the chase of the runaways.

About an hour later, however, news came from Kearny that the horses had arrived there. The whole town was aroused by the noise they made as they rushed through the streets, but before any effort could be made to head them off they started across the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad directly in the path of a train which swept down on them at full speed.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

There was no time for the engineer to slow up, and the train crashed into the midst of the animals without the slightest warning.

The panic-stricken horses were unable to get out of the way of the train, which plunged through the whole herd, scattering them in all directions and leaving eight dead horses piled on each side of the track, where they had been thrown by the cow-catcher of the locomotive.

After this the horses, which all through the stampede kept together in the military formation in which they had been drilled, scattered in all directions and disappeared through the country.

Late last night four of them, panting, covered with foam, and nearly falling from exhaustion, trotted into Harrison. They were still in a state of panic, but were too weak to run away and were caught with little difficulty.

Six more of the horses were also seen in the Harrison meadows, but when an attempt was made to catch them they scattered and disappeared in the darkness.

CINCINNATI'S STRANGE CRIME.

Body Found in the Sewer Thought to be That of William Schamadam.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The body bearing marks of murder found in a sewer in Mount Auburn last Saturday by two boys is believed to be that of William Schamadam, who lived in Cleveland. Late in July he went to Hamilton, Ohio, and about a week ago he came here in company with another mill worker. His name, written in a notebook, gave the clue to his identity, but little further has been discovered by the police, although it is rumored to-night that the companion of Schamadam on his trip to this city is now in Cincinnati and may be arrested at any moment.

The motive for the crime remains a mystery, although with the clue now at hand new developments are expected rapidly to bring out the whole truth. It is the general belief that the murder was committed at a point remote from the place where the body was found and that the murderer first stripped the body of all clothing and then hauled it to a point about 200 yards from the manhole.

A row of wagon tracks, with one tire much wider than the other, has been found on the unfrequented side street leading to the point where the vehicle evidently turned round, and it is believed that the murderers at this point lifted the corpse out of the wagon and carried it to the manhole. The shirt and collar on the corpse were much too small, and it is believed they were put on to make identification more difficult.

Near the manhole was found a small memorandum book, containing a local political pamphlet, and inside the book were pasted three clipped pieces of poetry. There were also written in the book the names of a number of persons, evidently customers of some milk wagon driver. Superintendent of Police Deitsch, who visited the scene with Detective Crawford, made a careful examination, and established the fact that the body was carried to the manhole of the sewer, and not dragged there, which fact establishes clearly that more than one man was involved in the crime.

It was lifted into the hole and dropped, the murderers thinking that the body would float into the sewer and disappear forever. In this they were mistaken, for there is a grating at the bottom that would have stopped the corpse, even had the sewer been large enough to admit the body.

That the man was dead some time before being taken to the hole is evidenced by the fact that there was very little blood found, showing that the body had been allowed to lie in some hiding place where it bled freely before being removed.

WHEELER RESCUES BRYAN'S SON

Youngster Dangling Out of Window 75 Feet High.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan, Jr., got a box of rubber bands out of Gen. Joe Wheeler's desk on the seventh floor of the Pullman Building to-day, and looping them together fastened to the end a chair rung, which he dangled at the passers-by seventy-five feet below. Gen. Wheeler did not notice what the boy was doing, and when he turned about he discovered the lad was hanging out of the window head downward, with nothing holding him but his feet, which he had spread apart in such a manner as to hold with the toes to the casing on either side of the window.

If one foot had slipped he would have been hurled to the asphalt paved street, seventy-five feet below. Gen. Wheeler dashed across the room, and, catching the adventurous young man by the feet, carried him to safety. After he had rescued the boy, Gen. Wheeler said:

"The little fellow was so absorbed in his sport that he did not notice that with each movement he was slipping further out of the window. Another inch and nothing short of a miracle could have saved his life."

MAKES A RECORD PASSAGE.

Average Speed of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to Cherbourg, 22.79 Knots an Hour.

BREMEN, Aug. 13.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Englebart, which sailed from New York on Aug. 7 for Bremen, has made the record passage of any steamer sailing from Sandy Hook to Cherbourg, covering 3,184 knots in 5 days 19 hours 44 minutes. Her average speed was 22.79 knots per hour. The vessel's daily runs were as follows: 500, 524, 532, 532, 533, 541, and 22 knots.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company received a dispatch yesterday afternoon stating that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had arrived at Cherbourg at 12:57 P. M. yesterday, making the passage from New York at an average speed of 22.9 knots per hour, as against her best previous hourly average of 22.61 knots, made upon her arrival at Cherbourg on Jan. 10 last, after a shorter run than this, but over the northern route, which is a shorter course. Her time on that voyage was 5 days 15 hours and 50 minutes, over a distance of 3,077 knots, as against 5 days 19 hours and 44 minutes for 3,184 knots on this trip.

NOVEL NEWSPAPER COMBINE.

Publishers of Four Worcester Papers Agree to Exchange Information and Protect Each Other.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The publishers of the four Worcester newspapers, The Telegram, Spy, Post, and Gazette, met at the Bay State House this afternoon and formed a Publishers' Association to be known as the Worcester Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The following preamble, setting forth the object and aims of the association, was adopted:

To cultivate a just and proper spirit in business and other relations, and to secure harmonious action in matters of common interest to the newspapers of Worcester, the publishers whose signatures are hereto subscribed hereby form themselves into an organization for the purpose of exchanging information, suggestions, &c., of mutual interest and value, and protecting and assisting each other whenever necessary. To the end that this purpose may be accomplished, they hereby agree to be governed by the constitution and by-laws hereinafter set forth.

The officers elected were: President—A. P. Christy; Vice President—Charles Nutt; Treasurer—Eugene Moriarty; Secretary—George F. Booth.

SEYMOUR'S RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Chicago Boy Who Accompanied It Tells of Boxer Attacks Repulsed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Daniel Lubliner, a Chicago boy who was with Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition for the relief of Peking, has written home. He says:

"Our expedition numbered 2,000 men of all nationalities. The Americans and English were on the first two trains, with the others following. After the first fifteen miles the English were obliged to relay the tracks, replacing rails and ties, while we kept a scouting party 400 yards ahead to guard against a surprise. The first two trains were four miles ahead when we were attacked by 500 Boxers, armed with rifles, swords, and long spears. We killed 300 of them and the others retreated.

"In this manner we proceeded, building tracks, foraging for food and keeping off the Boxers. The first train was again attacked by 1,000 Chinese, and we brought our rapid fire guns into action.

"They never got such a surprise in their lives, for we mowed them down like sheep. From 300 to 400 lay killed and wounded on the ground, and what was left took to their heels. Our loss was two killed."

BOOTH'S IDENTIFIER DEAD.

T. C. Lawler Shaved President Lincoln's Assassin the Day Before His Crime.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 13.—Thomas C. Lawler, who figured in the arrest and identification of J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of President Lincoln, died here to-day, aged 58 years. The day before Booth committed the crime, Mr. Lawler, who was proprietor of the National Hotel barber's shop, shaved the actor and cut his hair. Booth gave him a pass to attend Ford's Theatre the next night, but Mr. Lawler was unable to leave the shop, and so he did not witness the assassination. He was taken on board the monitor after Booth had been shot, to identify the remains.

Mr. Lawler was born in Ireland, and was a civil war veteran. He leaves four daughters and three sons.

EXCURSIONISTS IN A WRECK.

Thirteen Seriously Injured on the Southern Railway.

TENNILLE, Ga., Aug. 13.—The Southern Railway train from Augusta was wrecked here this afternoon. Thirteen people were seriously hurt, and a number of others received minor injuries.

The train broke in two on a steep grade and the two sections collided.

There was an excursion from Tennille to Savannah to-day and a large crowd of excursionists was on the train.

PRESIDENT'S DAY AT CANTON.

Colonel and Mrs. Herrick Guests of Mr. McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio., Aug. 13.—So far as visitors were concerned the President had an uneventful day. There were no callers of note, but the usual number of people to pay their respects. This was a busy day in the matter of official work.

Col. and Mrs. Herrick, who arrived on Saturday, remain guests at the house. This evening the McKinleys, the Herricks, and Dr. Rixey were guests of honor at an informal dinner, given by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harter, old friends and neighbors.

President and Mrs. McKinley will leave for Washington at 1:35 P. M. Thursday, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey. The Canton home will not be closed during their absence, which will probably be for about two weeks

ALLIES MAY BE IN PEKING NOW

Remey Reports Capture of Ho-Si-Wu on Aug. 9.

THE CHINESE DEMORALIZED

Little Further Opposition on Their Part Expected.

Foreigners in the Capital in Desperate Peril—British Legation Had Food for but Ten Days Aug. 6.

A dispatch from Admiral Remey was received yesterday stating that on Aug. 9 the allies captured Ho-Si-Wu, thirty-three miles from Peking and eighteen miles beyond Yang-Tsun.

The Chinese fled after firing a few shots.

Admiral Remey cables that there were no casualties. This statement may refer either to the Americans or to the whole force of allies.

A message from Gen. Chaffee, containing the bare announcement that Ho-Si-Wu had been reached, was received earlier yesterday.

As the Chinese are now apparently demoralized, and, judging by the rate of progress already made, the allies should be at Peking to-day or to-morrow.

Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British Minister in Peking, in a message dated Aug. 6, says the situation was desperate and that in ten days the food supply would be at an end.

The reply of the United States to the Chinese proposal for an armistice has been made public.

The State Department declares the willingness of this country to enter into an agreement between China and the powers for a cessation of hostilities provided a "sufficient body" of the allied troops is allowed to enter Peking in order to escort the envoys to Tien-Tsin.

It is understood that this reply has been submitted to the other powers and is approved by them.

HO-SI-WU CAPTURED.

Reports from Remey and Chaffee—Allies Were Thirty-three Miles from Peking Last Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Last Thursday the allies were at Ho-Si-Wu, only thirty-three miles from Peking and eighteen miles beyond Yang-Tsen, at which point they had been last heard from.

The news came in dispatches from Gen. Chaffee and Admiral Remey.

The American General's message contained the bare information that the allies were at Ho-Si-Wu on Aug. 9. The additional information that the town had been captured practically without opposition came in the dispatch from Admiral Remey.

Gen. Chaffee's message was received at the War Department this afternoon. It was dated at Che-Foo, and was as follows:

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Tenth. Arrived Hospiwu (Ho-Si-Wu) yesterday. "CHAFFEE."

Admiral Remey's dispatch was addressed to the Bureau of Navigation, and read:

"Advanced Aug. 9 to Ho-Si-Wu. Chinese fled after firing few shots. No casualties."

The battle of Yang-Tsun was fought on Aug. 6, and the advance on Ho-Si-Wu was accomplished on Aug. 9—a march of eighteen miles in three days.

This was four days ago, and at the same rate of progress Gen. Chaffee is even now fairly within striking distance of the walls of Peking. It was a consummation which the War Department had awaited calmly, and, stirring as the news was that the American force was

tion is not open to the front. This was hardly to be expected, and the safe arrival of the messages at least shows that a certain measure of communication is open.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, wiring yesterday, says:

"The allies at noon on Saturday were within twenty miles of Peking."

As the American official report, which is the only authentic news yet received here regarding the advance, locate the international forces about forty miles from Peking on Friday, it seems probable that this Shanghai report is optimistic. It is scarcely likely that the allies could advance twenty miles in as many hours.

Once more the London press remarks upon the ability of the American Government to secure news ahead of the rest of the world. "It is to Gen. Chaffee," says The Daily News, "that we are again indebted for news from the front. Not a single dispatch from Sir Alfred Gaselee has thus far been issued by the War Office."

RUSSIAN GENERAL'S REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—A dispatch of Gen. Linevitch, Commander of the Russian troops in the Province of Pe-chi-Li, to the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kouropatkine, describing the capture of Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun, has been published here, but adds little to the details already known.

Gen. Linevitch estimates that the Chinese at Pei-Tsang were 25,000 strong. He says their left flank was mined and provided with bomb-proofs. Their hurried flight prevented them from destroying a bridge of boats, and this enabled the allies to capture the whole camp, including thirteen guns.

At Yang-Tsun, Gen. Linevitch estimates the Chinese force as about 20,000 men. The Russian losses were two officers and 116 men wounded.

The report concludes:

"Our troops are bivouacking at Yang-Tsun, and are in splendid health."

THE CHINESE DEMORALIZED.

Little or No Further Opposition to Allies' Advance Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The occupation of Ho-Si-Wu without opposition on the part of the Chinese, confirmed the Government officers in their belief that the fighting on the road to Peking is practically over. The usual gloomy dispatch from London excited amusement. In every stage of the campaign the Londoners have refused to credit good news until the last moment, and have then attempted to find a dark side to it. The London theory that the Chinese are falling back on Peking in order to overwhelm the allies there is considered here as amusing, as the recent London theory that it the Czar's object in giving Minister De Giers permission to retire from Peking was to have that diplomat assassinated en route.

The Washington officials, who have steadily kept their heads and refused to be stampeded from first to last, no matter what panic-stricken reports came from broad, are still confident that the trouble is about over. After the battle of Yang-Tsung one of the highest officials of the Government ventured the opinion that the Chinese would be demoralized and that the allies would have an easier time taking the remaining towns along the line of march. He had nothing to go upon at that time, but he estimated that two battles would be enough to take the starch out of the opposition. He is one of the most sagacious and cool-headed officials in the Administration, and although his assertion then seemed improbable, subsequent events have borne it out.

The first proof of the demoralization of the Chinese was their plea for a cessation of hostilities, to which the United States returned a reply stating it was willing to treat provided the allied army was permitted to send an escort forward to rescue the Ministers and their people.

This morning, when Gen. Chaffee's dispatch was received, it was assumed, from his failure to mention any casualties, that the Chinese had been unable to offer any opposition. This conclusion was confirmed beyond a doubt later in the afternoon, when the dispatch from Admiral Remey was received at the Bureau of Navigation.

Whatever opposition is offered now, it is thoroughly believed, will be perfunctory. China is expected to yield to the proposition of the United States for an escort of the allies, and it is believed that the rapid advance of the army will lead her to yield at once.

ENVOYS' POSITION DESPERATE.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British Consul at Canton, says The Daily Telegraph's correspondent there, has received the following message, dated Aug. 6, from Sir Claude M. MacDonald, British Minister in Peking:

"Our situation here is desperate. In ten days our food supply will be at an end. Unless we are relieved a general massacre is probable.

"The Chinese offer to escort us to Tien-Tsin, but, remembering Cawnpore, we refuse the offer. There are over 200 European women and children in this legation."

LI-PING ATTACKS LEGATIONS.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 6, via Shanghai, Aug. 12.—Two reliable couriers who left Peking Aug. 1 arrived to-day at Tien-Tsin. They say that the Empress Dowager fed the foreigners for a few days.

The former Viceroy of Shan-Tung, who is bitterly anti-foreign, arrived with new troops, according to these couriers, and planted two batteries on the wall near the legations. The enemy began shelling and opened a fierce rifle fire, which was kept up for two days.

The head of the Missionary Board, with a party, while trying to get provisions, was killed.

COURT MAY LEAVE PEKING.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—At the Chinese legation in Berlin it was stated to-day that the Empress Dowager had declared it was her intention to leave Peking and to transfer her Court to another city before the allied forces reached the capital.

Lu-Hai-Houan, the Chinese Minister here, on learning of this intention, telegraphed to both the Empress Dowager and the Emperor not to leave Peking, but quietly to await the arrival of the international forces.

COURIER SERVICE TO PEKING.

The French Telegraphic Cable Company has issued the following notice:

"Telegrams can be sent to Peking at the sender's risk by carrier from Tsi-Nan. They are subject to delay. The address must be supplemented by the words 'Courier Tsi-Nan.' An extra charge of 1f. 50c. will be made for transmission from Tsi-Nan to Peking."

Similar notices were sent out by the other cable companies. Messages should be addressed "Peking, courier Tsi-Nan."

Some of the notices say the courier service has been established by the Chinese Government.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Department of State to-day made public the reply of the United States Government to Minister Wu's communication, delivered on Sunday morning, notifying the department of the appointment of Li-Hung-Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to negotiate with the powers. The reply was sent to Minister Wu at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is as follows:

MEMORANDUM.—Touching the imperial edict of Aug. 8, appointing Li-Hung-Chang envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations, on the part of China, with the powers, and the request for a cessation of hostilities pending negotiations, communicated to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu on Aug. 12, 1900.

The Government of the United States learns with satisfaction of the appointment of Earl Li-Hung-Chang as envoy plenipotentiary to conduct negotiations with the powers, and will, on its part, enter upon such negotiations with a desire to continue the friendly relations so long existing between the two countries.

It is evident that there can be no general negotiation between China and the powers so long as the Ministers of the powers and the persons under their protection remain in their present position of restraint and danger, and that the powers cannot cease their efforts for the delivery of these representatives, to which they are constrained by the highest considerations of national honor, except under an arrangement adequate to accomplish a peaceable deliverance.

We are ready to enter into an agreement between the powers and the Chinese Government for a cessation of hostile demonstrations on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested and to escort their Foreign Ministers and residents back to Tien-Tsin, this movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory to the Generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.

The reference to "the powers" in the foregoing reply was not without a distinct meaning. Exchanges between the various powers have been going on constantly, and as a result the official had the satisfaction of knowing late in the day that the position of the United States had the approval and support of all the great nations. While this had not been expressed in any formal manner by all the parties, yet the exchanges had made it positive that the powers were acting unitedly in approval of the course of this Government.

Several of the foreign representatives, including Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. De Wollant, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, had extended conferences with Mr. Adee in the afternoon. These added to the assurances of unanimity among the powers.

The presence of the Russian representative was gratifying in clearing away some misapprehension, which was not shared by the Government here, as to Russia's course in authorizing M. De Giers to leave Peking under Chinese escort. It was pointed out that this in no way brought about a difference between the attitude of Russia and that of the other powers, as all were acting on the theory that the Chinese Government must first give an absolute guarantee for the safety of the Ministers. It seems evident that this absolute guarantee cannot be given by China unless it allows the international forces to enter Peking, so that in effect the Russian position does not differ materially from that of the other powers.

At any rate, Russia is included among those nations which fully approve the course taken by the United States.

THE MASSACRES IN PE-CHI-LI.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Catholic paper Germania says it learns that, altogether, ten out of fifty missionaries in the Vicarate of Southwest Pe-chi-Li have been murdered, and that 3,000 converts have suffered the same fate.

WALDERSEE'S REAL POSITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—Russian official circles consider that the German papers misapprehend the real nature of the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

It is pointed out that he will act merely as President of the council of Generals to direct and combine the operations of the different detachments, but without in any way weakening the independence of their respective commanders in executing strategic arrangements decided upon in common.

Germany Afraid of European War?

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Count von Waldersee, when bidding farewell yesterday to the officers of the Tenth Army Corps at Hanover, said, according to The Daily Mail's Berlin correspondent: "Upon the pluck of my soldiers I shall rely to carry out my mission for the welfare and the glory of the Fatherland. I know that if the present difficulties should engender new entanglements, the Tenth Army Corps, to whom I am speaking, will render brilliant services."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department this afternoon received the following casualty list from Gen. Chaffee:

Che-Foo.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Yang-Tsun, 7th. Casualties in action Yang-Tsun Aug. 6:

ENLISTED MEN KILLED.—Fourteenth Infantry: W. E. Mettzler, Company L; Robert C. Kerr, Wyatt G. Hicks, Company I; Samuel Stafford, Corp. Roy Dergen, Company M; Laurence M. Gogins, Company G; Royland Perry, Company K.

FROM HEAT PROSTRATION.—William Webb, Company M, Ninth Infantry; Thomas Prophy, Corporal Marine Corps.

WOUNDED.—Ninth Infantry: Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, wounded in shoulder, serious; Sergt. Michael O'Brien, Company F, wounded in foot, serious; Corp. Daniel J. O'Connor, Company E, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Joseph P. Fritsch, Company M, wounded in abdomen, serious; William Esold, Company I, wounded in arm, serious; Albert W. Fitzpatrick, Company D, wounded in thigh, slight.

Fourteenth Infantry—Company E: Sergt. Frank Knoll, wounded in groin, serious; Harry C. Huston, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Patrick Curran, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Ismal S. Tyler, wounded in arm, serious; Ralph W. Adams, wounded in head, serious; Charles Johnson, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Frank E. Kiddoo, wounded in head, moderate; Louis A. Forgerel, wounded, serious.

Company F: First Sergt. William F. Maloney, wounded in knee, serious; Frank C. Albright, wounded in chest, serious; James Aiken, wounded in knee, serious; Adam Houce, wounded in leg below knee, slight; George E. Vale, wounded in thigh, slight; Ernest Gibson, wounded in shoulder, moderate; Corp. James H. Hurst, wounded in head, serious.

Company I: Clinton W. Graham, wounded in shoulder, moderate; wounded in knee, serious; Joseph E. Legoir, wounded in thigh, serious; William Miller, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

Company K: Corp. Lee Owens, wounded in hand, serious; Corp. Jeremiah J. Toomey, wounded in foot and knee, serious; Lefer J. Alley, wounded in neck, serious; Willse Lawrence, wounded in knee, serious; Philip M. Anderson, wounded in back, serious; James Rice, wounded in both arms, serious; Robert E. Snell, wounded in neck, serious; Ray S. Roberts, wounded in knee, serious; George D. Gardner, wounded in neck, serious.

Company L: First Sergt. William J. Emmett, wounded in groin, slight; Corp. Henry Young, wounded in knee, serious; Benjamin N. Boyle, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Alfred M. Messer, wounded in head, serious; Ross Chambling, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Dwight M. Fuller, wounded in thigh, slight; Frank R. Jackson, wounded in foot, serious.

Company M: Musician Oran A. Kemper, wounded in head, serious; Charles E. Foster, wounded in wrist, slight; Henry H. Hurst, wounded in chest, serious; Paschal Y. Smith, wounded in side, serious; James P. O'Dowd, wounded in abdomen, serious; Joseph Ouellette, wounded in back, serious; John Wagner, wounded in arm, serious; John B. Riehl, wounded in foot, serious; Robert L. Tipple, wounded in thigh, serious; Patrick Shea, wounded in foot, serious; Alonzo J. Babb, wounded in leg, serious; Jacob Schwoepel, wounded in arm, serious; wounded in thigh, slight; John Mulligan, wounded in foot, serious.

First Regiment Marines, Company F: Norman A. Pruitt, hand, severe.

Battery F, Fifth Artillery: Andrew Bromm, wounded in leg, moderate.

Killed buried Yang-Tsun; wounded sent to hospital Tien-Tsin. CHAFFEE.

The Solace Sails from Yokohama.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Solace, bringing home the sick and wounded from China, sailed this morning from Yokohama for Guam, which will be her first stopping place on her homeward trip.

THE SUMNER AT NAGASAKI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The War Department has received the following from Gen. Barry:

Nagasaki, Aug. 12.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Sumner arrived this port on the 10th. No casualties occurred. Health of command excellent. Will proceed to Taku on Indiana. BARRY.

The Sumner carried a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry. The Indiana will also take aboard siege guns and Maxim field guns, which Gen. Chaffee had requested, and which Gen. MacArthur sent from Manila. It will take about three days for the Indiana to reach Taku.

The arrival of the Sumner at Nagasaki was hailed at the War Department with considerable satisfaction, owing to the fact that the portion of the Fifteenth Infantry which she carries will soon be available to reinforce Gen. Chaffee. The large force of surgeons, nurses, and hospital attendants on the ship also will be a welcome addition to the hospital force now in China.

Gen. Barry is Gen. MacArthur's chief of staff. He goes on the Indiana to Taku to inspect that port with a view to determining its availability as a base of supply. After this he will go back to Manila.

CHUNG-KING REFUGEES SAFE.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, received a cablegram yesterday from the Rev. Spencer Lewis of the West China Mission. The message, which came from Shanghai, was to the effect that the missionaries who left Chung-King about ten days ago arrived safely at Shanghai yesterday. They are the Rev. H. Olin Cady and family, the Rev. J. O. Curnow and family, the Rev. W. H. Manly and family, the Rev. Spencer Lewis and family, the Rev. H. F. Peat and family, the Rev. Joseph Beech, Miss Clara J. Collier, and Miss Helen R. Galloway.

This message caused great relief, as Chung-King is some 1,500 miles up the Yang-tse River, and it was regarded as a very dangerous point. Dr. Leonard said to-day that of all the missionaries now in China under the direction of the Methodist Society the only ones supposed to be still in peril are those in Peking. Those in Peking number eighteen.

Robert E. Speer, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a cable dispatch yesterday from Charles F. Johnson, M. D. It was dated from the German city of Tsin-Tau, and was as follows:

Ichow-Foo looted.

Ichow-Foo is in the Shan-tung Province. The property in the Presbyterian mission there is estimated to have been worth about $20,000. The buildings included two hospitals, one for each sex. The missionaries themselves escaped from Ichow-Foo to Tsin-Tau some time ago.

ALLIES SHELLED AMERICANS.

Error at Yang-Tsun by Which Ten Men Were Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A special dispatch from Yang-Tsun says:

"Owing to a mistake, British and Russian guns shelled the Fourteenth United States Infantry during the night, wounding ten."

Commenting upon this occurrence, The Standard says:

"It is melancholy to learn that the losses of the Americans, who seem to have borne themselves with conspicuous gallantry, were increased by a deplorable error, in consequence of which one of their regiments was pounded by Russian and British cannon. The incident emphasizes the necessity of that close co-operation which is not easily obtainable without a single commander and a general staff."

RUSSIANS GIVE NO QUARTER.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent declares that the taking of Aigun has sealed the fate of the rising in Northeastern Manchuria. He adds:

"No prisoners were taken by the Russians. Wholesale massacre was the order of the day, and when the battle was over the Cossacks rode over the field, killing all the wounded with butt ends of their muskets."

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S MESSAGE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 13.—M. de Giers, Russian Minister in Peking, reports in cipher under date of Aug. 4 as follows:

"The Chinese Government recently applied to us and to all the foreign representatives in order to arrange the date and conditions of our journey to Tien-Tsin. At the same time the Tsung-li-Yamen informed us that the foreign Governments had demanded from the Chinese Ministers abroad our departure from Peking under escort.

"We replied that we required instructions from our Governments, without which we could not leave our posts.

"I consider it my duty to point out, as indispensable to our journey, that the allied troops sent as an escort should be of sufficient force to protect 800 Europeans, including 200 women and children and 50 wounded. It appears that the journey to Tien-Tsin at the present season of the year is dangerous, owing to lack of means of communication.

"All my colleagues here are sending similar telegrams to their Governments. Please inform.

"The families of the imperial mission and the Russian colony are well."

THE TAKING OF YANG-TSUN.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A Yang-Tsun dispatch, dated Aug. 7, giving details regarding the capture of that place, says:

"The Russians and French held the left, the British the left centre, the Americans the right centre, and the Japanese the extreme right. The British and Americans advanced on the village at a rapid rate for 5,000 yards, under a severe shell and rifle fire. The Russians opened and the British-American advance became a race for position, culminating in a brilliant charge.

"The heaviest loss of the day was sustained by the Americans.

"The Bengal Lancers unsuccessfully attempted to cut off the Chinese retreat."

THE SHANGHAI PROTEST.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The Chinese protest against the landing of troops at Shanghai has been officially received here. A Foreign Office official, discussing it, said this afternoon:

"The protest is here, but who pays any attention now to Chinese protests?"

Great Britain, according to the German Foreign Office, has not given any other declaration of purpose in landing troops at Shanghai than that made by the British Consul General to the other foreign Consuls there, namely the protection of life and property.

TOKIO, Aug. 13.—The opinion is expressed in Japanese official circles that Russia's occupation of Niu-Chwang justifies the dispatch of British troops to Shanghai.

It is believed that other powers will be driven to take similar measures in other parts of China.

British May Pay a Viceroy's Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British Government, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, has offered to lend £75,000, at 4½ per cent., to the Viceroy of Wu-Chang, Province of Hu-Pe, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, for the payment of provincial troops.

Magazine Explodes at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—A native powder magazine exploded last night. The damage done is not known. Foreigners are not admitted within the magazine inclosure.

Battery Leaves New York for China.

Battery C, Seventh United States Artillery, Lieut. Johnston in command, which arrived here Sunday on the steamboat Nashua from Fort Adams, R. I., on its way to China, left early yesterday morning over the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

NO PARTITION OF CHINA.

Prof. Fryer Says National Spirit Is Being Aroused in the Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—In an interview Prof. John Fryer, head of the Department of Oriental Languages in the University of California, who has arrived here from China, says:

"China will not be partitioned. This is something that I have always maintained. Not long ago nearly every writer on China foretold its division among the powers, but they will soon see that recent events have nullified their predictions.

"This war has aroused a national spirit in China. It is not that there has been any fundamental change in the organization of the empire since the Japanese war. That was not really a war at all. A few raw recruits were stood up before the Japanese guns, and were shot down. The great mass of the Chinese people did not know that any conflict was in progress. But now the news of the fighting is widespread, and the natives are working together as they seldom have before.

"I said that there has not been any great change in the organization of the empire. It is this fact that is going to necessitate the intervention of foreign Governments. The departments are at the present moment incredibly corrupt. There can be no satisfactory dealings with China by this or European nations until the worst of this corruption is stopped. It will be the task of the powers to stop it, form a workable executive council for the empire, and remove the most flagrant evils. Until this is done, there can be no permanent advance in the Orient."

Prof. Fryer was for many years employed with the Imperial Chinese Government in various capacities.

Suffering from Religious Mania.

A woman, who said she was Mrs. Rebecca Patterson, was found Friday night praying on the walk in front of the Gospel Tabernacle, 690 Eighth Avenue. She was taken into the rooms of the New York Missionary Training School and kept there until last night, when it was decided to send her to Bellevue. She said she has a rich brother living in Charles Street. Matron Bell declined to give the brother's address, but said he had superintended his [illegible] Patterson became

LOUIS WINDMULLER RETURNS.

His Visit to the Exposition and Comments on the Paris Edition of The New York Times—His Loss.

Louis Windmüller returned from an extended tour of Europe on the steamship Augusta Victoria, which reached this port Saturday. During the course of his travels he spent considerable time at the Paris Exposition.

"While I was abroad I visited more than 100 cities and towns on the Continent of Europe," said Mr. Windmüller yesterday, "and at almost every railroad station was able to buy a copy of the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"Americans traveling abroad find it a source of great surprise and satisfaction to be able to get a newspaper there which, through its cable dispatches, keeps them well informed on matters that are transpiring at home. They were never able to do this before the publication of the Paris edition of THE TIMES.

"I was present when the plant of the Paris edition of THE TIMES was started on the exposition grounds, and I consider the exhibit one of the finest, from an educational standpoint, in the whole exposition."

Mr. Windmüller met with a severe loss, however, at the very termination of his trip when his diary for 1900 in which he had recorded his impressions of his travels disappeared in some way for which he cannot account. He remembers distinctly having the book when he descended the gangplank from the steamship to the pier, but he missed it immediately after he had concluded his business with the Custom House officials. It is all the harder for him to bear from the fact that he has kept diaries faithfully for the last thirty years and all the others of the set containing many other records of foreign travel are carefully preserved. The book cannot be of the slightest value to any other person, and Mr. Windmüller is ready to pay a considerable reward for its return.

ON AMERICAN EXHIBITS.

Secretary Sanders Praises Ambassador Porter and Secretary Wilson.

Alvin H. Sanders of Chicago, one of the National Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and Secretary of that body, was among the passengers landed by the Cymric yesterday. Seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last night he said that this had been a great year for Americans in the French capital. He credits the American Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, with having contributed more than any other one man toward crystalizing a public sentiment in France this year favorable to this country.

Mr. Sanders states that American exhibitors are winning a large share of the gold medals and grand prizes of honor at the exposition, and in his judgment will reap a satisfactory reward for their participation. Mr. Sanders added:

"I think the country is to be congratulated upon the splendid work done by Secretary Wilson in forwarding and maintaining such a thoroughly satisfactory agricultural exhibit. He has succeeded in interesting European consumers of grains, provisions, and dairy goods in a way that will prove directly profitable to our great producing interests. Our labor-saving machinery continues to astonish the Old World, and thousands of mechanics and their employers are studying the fine display in our Annex at Vincennes."

FOUR MEN WERE IN PERIL.

Thrown into the Water While Rowing—Sailboat Men Refused Aid.

During the storm of Sunday afternoon P. J. Bach and his brother, both of this city, as well as another party of four men, had a narrow escape from drowning.

The men were in separate rowboats owned in Flushing, L. I., when the storm broke, and the craft capsized, throwing all the men into the water. Two men in sailboats who passed by and whom they asked for help refused, although they were offered a considerable sum of money.

After struggling in the water for twenty minutes, hanging on to the boats and to some piles that were near by, they were finally rescued by two men. Mr. Bach said last night that in the excitement he forgot to ascertain the names of his rescuers. He is very grateful to them.

ESCAPES FROM CASTLE WILLIAMS.

Police Asked to Look for a Member of the Eleventh Infantry.

Major Allen L. Myer of the Eleventh Infantry, stationed on Governors Island, has asked the police to look for Henry Lantry, a member of that regiment, and who has deserted. Lantry, the Major says, in a letter sent to Police Headquarters, was a prisoner in Castle Williams, and escaped from that place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Major Myer told the police that he had information that Lantry had gone to a Baxter Street clothing store and exchanged his uniform for a civilian's dress. He believes that Lantry will try to ship as a coal passer.

Buffalo Elevator Destroyed by Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Dakota Elevator was burned this morning, entailing a loss of $300,000, fully covered by insurance. The fire started in the machinery loft, and within fifteen minutes the cupola was a mass of flames working its way downward through the machinery room to the bins in which were stored 500,000 bushels of grain. A heavy rain was falling at the time. The firemen soon saw that it was impossible to save the building and directed their efforts to saving the adjoining elevators. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause of the fire. The elevator was used by the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Troops Arrive from Cuba.

The army transport Crook, from Cuba, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday, has on board Light Battery F of the Second United States Artillery, which is bound for Washington Barracks, and a battalion of the First United States Infantry, which is going to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. When the Crook is released from Quarantine the Second Artillery will be sent to Washington via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the First Infantry via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Eyre-Cragin Canal Concession.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 13.—El Comercio of this city, confirming to-day the report of the forfeiture of the Interoceanic Canal Company's concession, says: "We understand that the Government of Nicaragua has officially informed the Interoceanic Canal Company—the Eyre-Cragin syndicate—that its concession was annulled on the 3d inst. in consequence of the company's failure to deposit $400,000 gold."

Wheelman Killed by a Train.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—William Passman, foreman in J. Somerville Smith's lumber yard here, was instantly killed this evening by a Pennsylvania Railroad express. He was riding a bicycle, and tried to cross the railroad tracks at Baltic Avenue in front of the train, but was struck and thrown 100 feet.

Brings Suit for Being Shot.

OSWEGO, Aug. 13.—Mrs. Lena Laurent of Oswego has begun an action for $10,000 damages against Roy T. Harding, a prominent farmer, for injuries received by being shot by the defendant. The affair occurred on July 4, and Mrs. Laurent alleges that the shooting was caused by Harding's carelessness. The defendant claims that it was accidental.

Lorenzo D. Richardson a Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—Lorenzo Dow Richardson, eighty-two years old, one of the oldest citizens of East Hartford, committed suicide by shooting to-day. Mr. Richardson had been in failing health for some months and was despondent.

Killed by Special Soldiers' Train.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 13.—The special train which brought down the Fourth Regiment for rifle practice here, ran into and killed Dennis Duggan of Glens Falls, N. Y., south of Middletown. He was on his way to work in Red Bank.

Aged Man Killed by Train.

NYACK, Aug. 13.—Henry Backer, an extensive poultry raiser, eighty years old, was struck by a train on the West Shore Railroad to-day, while walking on the track at Congers, and instantly killed.

ITALIAN BANKER MISSING

Antonio Pesce Gone Since Wednesday of Last Week.

Property Attached, but Assets Seem to be Small—Man Is Said to be in Canada.

Antonio Pesce, who until recently was looked upon as a tower of financial strength in the Italian colonies of Mulberry Bend and Little Italy, where he has for a considerable time conducted banks, has been missing since last Wednesday, and his two places of business, at 108 Mulberry Street and 327 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, are visited daily by numbers of his anxious depositors, who have been hoping every day to see the doors open.

Their fears were greatly intensified yesterday when an express wagon drove up to the down-town place and carried away all the furniture, and at about the same time Deputy Sheriff John J. Murray took possession of the up-town office and placed his card in the window, which bears, as does that of the other store, a "to let" sign.

The Deputy Sheriff's invasion was upon the strength of two attachments obtained by Lawyer Henry L. Heymann of 114 Nassau Street, in behalf of Filippo di Camillo, who had $350 in Pesce's care, and for Maria Latiana, who had deposited $240 with him. According to their allegations, they have repeatedly visited Pesce's bank since the proprietor went away, but could not find him.

Last Friday, the day before the banks closed, they found Pesce's clerk, and he told them that his employer had run away to Canada with the funds, and had before his departure told him (the clerk) to keep the store open as long as possible in order that he would have a good chance to get away, saying that if his Italian depositors heard of his intended departure they would kill him.

Deputy Sheriff Murray found the Mulberry Street place locked up and empty when they went there, so they tried to levy on an account in the German Savings Bank, but found that all the money had been drawn out except $5. They then went on to the Harlem place, and this store was also locked, but the housekeeper of the tenement in which it is located opened the door for him and he went in and attached a small safe, which was all the property of any kind which he thought worth taking. The safe is still on the premises protected by the Sheriff's card. It has not been opened.

"I guess it's hardly worth while to take the trouble," he said last night, with a sad smile. "There has been no rioting about either one of the banks, because, for one thing, Mr. Pesce's precaution kept the news of his departure from coming out suddenly, and because, according to his neighbors, a large proportion of his deposits had been made by Italians who are working at railroad building outside of the city, and who have not even heard of it yet.

"When da do know about it da com-a back mighta queeck," said a standkeeper near the Mulberry Bend Park last evening. When asked how much money he had entrusted to Pesce, he drew his shoulders up to his ears and with palms extended, said plaintively, "Me no-a spik-a di Anglis."

Common rumor places the total amount of deposits in Pesce's hands at $6,000, which in the case of many depositors is the fruit of years of privation.

Pesce is described as about thirty years old and small, while his wife, who assisted him in the banking business, is a very large woman. They opened the Mulberry Street bank about two years ago, and the men became agent for steamships carrying immigrants to this country, and in this way he became well acquainted with the majority of his customers, many of whom believe he will yet come back. The clerk went away as soon as he had locked the doors on Saturday, leaving everything fast and tight. They said in the neighborhood last night that his name was Morello, but none knew his house address.

FATAL FEUD IN MISSISSIPPI.

Three Men Killed in a Fight on Public Road.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Aug. 13.—Homer and Walter Bittle and Will Lanier were killed to-day at Monroe Prairie in a fight on the public road, in which J. S. Lanier and his sons George and Jeff took part, in addition to Will Lanier, another son, a quarrel having occurred earlier in the day between the Laniers and Bittles, which, however, was thought to have been settled until the second meeting took place.

MUTILATED BODY FOUND.

Schaeffer Disappeared in February and Police Think He Was Murdered.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—The dismembered body of a farmer named Joseph Schaeffer, who lived near the line between Baltimore and Howard Counties, has been found in the Patapsco River, near Woodstock, Md., and the police are confident that murder has been done.

Schaeffer disappeared from his home in February last, and nothing has been known of him since that time until Saturday, when the head and trunk of his body were found in the river by some boys. To-day both legs were found near the same spot, and the police say an examination of them indicates that they were cut off at the hips with a blunt instrument. They were still covered with portion of the trousers Schaeffer wore when he left home, and in the pockets were 6 cents, all that was left of a considerable sum Schaeffer had with him when last seen.

The dead man started from home to cut wood, accompanied by a negro who had helped about the farm on previous occasions and who has not been seen since.

SAYS HE WAS SHANGHAIED.

A Sailor Jumps from the Clara Off Sandy Hook and Is Picked Up.

C. D. Emilson, a sailor, who was shipped on the British steamship Clara, bound for Hamburg, while intoxicated on Thursday night, deserted the vessel on Friday morning by jumping overboard when she was off Sandy Hook. He was taken to Perth Amboy on the United States steam dredge Gedney late on Sunday night.

When the Gedney was about ten miles off Sandy Hook on Friday, her commander, B. F. Hassen, noticed a man struggling in the sea some distance away. A small boat was lowered and the man was brought on board.

"My name is Emilson," he said, "and I'm an American seaman. I got drunk Thursday and was shanghaied. When I awoke this morning I found I was shipped as a fireman on the British steamship Clara, bound for Hamburg. I slipped up on deck and seeing the dredger about five miles astern, jumped overboard.

"Nobody paid any attention to me, and I don't know whether I was missed or not. I have been tossing about on the water ever since, and was almost exhausted when I was picked up. I must have been at least two hours in the water."

Emilson was provided with clothes and money to pay his way to Newport, where he says he has friends and can find employment.

Filipino Students in Ann Arbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Aug. 13.—Three Filipinos came to this city as students to-night. They are Lorenzo Orrirabia, eleven years old, of Cavite; Santiago Artiaga, twenty-one years, of Manila, and Juan Tecson, twenty-one years, of Bulacon. Orrirabia shows an ability far above the average of an American of the same years. He speaks fluent English and acts as an interpreter. Artiaga and Tecson will pursue civil engineering, and won scholarships in a competitive examination, being sent here by the International Club of Manilla. Orrirabia comes here on his own resources and is from a fine Filipino family. He will be here seven years.

Railway Telegraphers Recognized.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—After several conferences with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials, the Order of Railway Telegraphers have secured recognition of the order and a readjustment of wages and conditions which will mean an advance and betterment to the majority of the 2,000 or more operators employed on the Baltimore and Ohio system. In some instances the advance will be between $5 and $10 a month.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

DEAD-LOCK BROKEN.

Harrison (N. J.) Council Finally Elects a President.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The deadlock in the Harrison Common Council, which began last May over the election of a President, was broken to-night. The Council met and took its nine hundred and forty-seventh ballot for President.

The contest was between Aldermen Riordan and Rice. Both were Democrats, and Alderman Haller, a Republican, supported Riordan. The votes stood 4 to 4 from start to finish, each candidate voting for himself. For a month past there has been strong influence brought to bear to break the deadlock.

To-day the supporters of Alderman Rice announced that if Alderman Haller, the only Republican on the board, would consent to take the Presidency he could have it. As soon as the meeting opened to-night the balloting began. Aldermen Rice, Henry, Ruger, and Sullivan, the members of the Rice faction of the Democrats, voted for their Republican colleague, and to break the dead-lock Mr. Haller voted for himself. This gave him a majority of 1. The vote stood: Haller, 5; Riordan, 3.

Mr. Haller said he did not desire the position and had voted right straight along from the first ballot for Alderman Riordan, because he believed the majority of the voters of Harrison wanted Alderman Riordan for President. He decided to vote for himself to-night in order that the business of the town, which had been at a standstill since May, might be transacted.

It is understood that Alderman Henry told Alderman Haller to-night that unless he accepted the Presidency the Rice men would vote for Alderman Rice straight through until next May, and that to-night was the only time they would waver from the support of Rice.

A mass meeting of citizens was held to-night and the resignation of all the Aldermen was asked. A committee was appointed to apply to the courts for an investigation into the affairs of the town.

Typographical Union Meets.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—The Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union opened at the Masonic Temple to-day, and will hold sessions throughout the week. About 550 delegates attended the opening session. President S. B. Donnelly recommended that annual conventions be abolished and officers elected by specially called conventions instead of by referendum vote as at present. He also recommended that amendments to the constitution be made by conventions instead of by referendum vote. Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood reported a total membership of 40,000. Nothing bearing on politics will be entertained during the convention.

Suit Over a Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Aug. 13.—The Trustees of Kinzer Cemetery, at Harvill, have sued to dispossess John Mangold of the property. Two years ago Reuben Trotter, who previously owned the land, sold thirty-five acres to John Mangold, including in the warranty deed the five acres of cemetery lands. Recently the Trustees were notified that the cemetery was private property, and Mangold served notice on the relatives of the dead buried there that they were forbidden to enter on the premises, and also prohibited more bodies from being interred.

Dinosaur Skeleton Found.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—Prof. Riggs of the Field Museum of Chicago recently made an important scientific discovery on the banks of the Gunnison River near Grand Junction, in Western Colorado. By accident he unearthed one of the bones of a dinosaur, and subsequent excavations have brought to light nearly a perfect skeleton, which will be shipped to Chicago in a few days to be mounted. One bone is nine feet long, and others are so large that it is almost beyond the strength of one man to lift them. Half of the skeleton has already been taken from the ground.

St. Louis Dynamiters Confess.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Maurice Brennan, Fred E. Northway, and James Schwartz, former employes of the St. Louis Transit Company, were arrested last night on the charge of dynamiting. Brennan and Northway confessed and have implicated Schwartz. The police assert the men are the ringleaders of the dynamiters that have been operating since the beginning of the strike.

Catboat Goes Ashore with Passengers.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 13.—The catboat B. C. Pennington, with a party of eight Summer visitors of this city aboard, went ashore this morning a mile and a half north of the life saving station at Barnegat. The life savers had their first job of the season in putting out and taking off the excursionists. The boat floated on the rising tide.

Philadelphia Physician a Suicide.

WILLI

PLANS OF GOV. ROOSEVELT

His Itinerary Arranged After a Conference with Mr. Hanna.

Consults Attorney General, and Then Explains the Status of Gardiner and Ice Trust Cases.

Gov. Roosevelt had a busy time of it in the city yesterday. Looking the picture of health, he arrived at 9:15 o'clock, and after having his throat treated by his physician he hurried to Republican National headquarters, where he had an engagement with Attorney General John C. Davies to discuss the report on the charges against District Attorney Gardiner and the amended complaint against Mayor Van Wyck in connection with the Ice Trust.

The Governor first saw Senator Hanna, and his itinerary for the campaign was practically decided upon. There was some difference of opinion between them relative to the time Gov. Roosevelt should spend in this State, he insisting on a longer period than Senator Hanna was disposed to consider necessary. An adjustment satisfactory to Gov. Roosevelt was reached.

Then the Governor went to the private offices of ex-Senator Frederick S. Gibbs, where he was in conference for more than an hour with Attorney General Davies.

"Did you reach any conclusion in the Gardiner case?" the Governor was asked as he and Mr. Davies reappeared.

"The Attorney General," replied Gov. Roosevelt, "has asked for an opportunity to furnish other briefs. That will necessarily take some time. I shall also request Mr. Untermyer to submit a brief if he wants to, and then if a public hearing is desired one will be ordered."

"When do you expect to file your briefs?" a reporter inquired of Mr. Davies.

TO CONSULT MR. COYNE.

"Very shortly," he answered, "but I first want to consult Deputy Attorney General Coyne. I will see him in Albany to-night."

Neither the Governor nor Mr. Davies would discuss a report that there was a possibility of reopening the Gardiner case for the purpose of introducing additional evidence.

Asked about the status of the charges against Mayor Van Wyck, Gov. Roosevelt said:

"A copy of the amended complaint will be served on Mayor Van Wyck, and future action will depend largely upon the character of the Mayor's answer. If he cannot satisfactorily explain the charges growing out of the Ice Trust matter, a Commissioner will probably be appointed to take testimony, as was done in the Gardiner case."

Gov. Roosevelt left the building with National Committeeman Gibbs and Mr. Davies, and after securing the company of Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, the party enjoyed luncheon in the Hoffman House. The meal over, Gov. Roosevelt accompanied Mr. Odell to State headquarters.

"What did you and the Governor talk about?" a reporter asked Mr. Odell.

"Shakespeare and music," he replied with a smile.

A similar question was asked of the Governor, and his answer was, "Politics."

His attention being called to Mr. Odell's reply, the Governor said, laughingly:

"There seems to be a question of veracity between Mr. Odell and myself. Let my former answer go unsaid and say that we discussed Shakespeare and music." Then, after a pause, he added: "Of course we talked politics, but nothing was said that we care to make public."

"Do you return to Oyster Bay to-day?"

TO REMAIN AT OYSTER BAY.

"Yes," he replied, "but I shall be in town again on Friday, but shall not call on any politicians unless they notify me that they want to see me. The last time I was here I did not visit Senator Hanna, and it was charged that I had snubbed him."

Then the Governor laughed heartily.

"Is your itinerary arranged?"

"Yes, practically."

"When do you start?"

"I shall leave in time to keep my appointment in Chicago on Labor Day. After my speech there I shall proceed at once to Saratoga to be present at the State Convention."

"Will you remain in Oyster Bay through the month?"

"Yes, with the exception of occasional trips to the city."

The Governor returned to Oyster Bay at 4:20 o'clock.

PLUNKITT ON GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Republicans Laugh at Tammany Senator's Statement that the Governor's Speeches Make Democratic Votes.

State Senator George W. Plunkitt, (Tammany,) was quoted in an afternoon paper yesterday as saying:

I have $500 here now to bet that Coler will be elected. I will give odds if the Republicans guarantee to keep Gov. Roosevelt on the stump from now until election. I will contribute $5,000 to the Republican campaign fund if they only guarantee one speech from Roosevelt each week in this State from this time onward. It is an awful pity that his throat is not getting well. I think that Providence is aiding the Republican Party by inflicting Roosevelt with a sore throat.

And I like the man. Personally I would do anything in the world I could for him. I would divide my supper with him. I'd lend him my last quarter if he were broke. I like the man. He is a good fellow. But, for the benefit of the Democratic Party, he ought to be let loose on the public. Every speech the Governor makes will be worth from 1,000 to 5,000 votes. The success of our National ticket will depend largely upon Roosevelt. With him silent we have only a fighting chance.

Republican leaders laugh at this statement, especially with regard to its reference to Gov. Roosevelt's value as a stump speaker.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, who has charge of the Speakers' Bureau for the National Committee, said:

"I am only sorry that we have to send Gov. Roosevelt away to the West and Northwest, where the demand for him is so great. I have received a letter from South Dakota, in which the writer declares that every speech made by Gov. Roosevelt west of the Mississippi will be worth 1,000 votes to the Republican ticket."

Joseph H. Manley of Maine said:

"If Senator Plunkitt will plank down his money, or show a certified check, we may feel inclined to take his offer."

William Barnes, Jr., Executive Chairman of the State Committee, said:

"I must call that bluff, and will draw on Plunkitt for that $5,000. Election is about twelve weeks distant. Gov. Roosevelt will speak in this State for more than twelve days, and he will make not less than one speech a day, which will be equivalent to one speech weekly from now until election."

Secretary Reuben L. Fox of the Republican State Committee, said:

"Plunkitt thinks his offer a safe one because he knows that Gov. Roosevelt is to spend forty-six days in sixteen other States. But Mr. Barnes is right in what he says."

MR. HANNA'S CALLERS.

Anti-Lynching Movement Advocated by Miss Jewett—California Man's Warning—Effect of Bryan's Speech.

Matters were quiet at Republican National headquarters yesterday, but there were many callers.

One of these was Miss Lillian E. Jewett of Boston, who has received the sobriquet of "Joan of Arc." Miss Jewett has done a vast amount of work in the interest of the negro race. She is endeavoring to enlist the sympathies of politicians and statesmen in her anti-lynching crusade. She saw Senator Hanna, Senator Scott, Mr. Manley, and Mr. Gibbs, but she did not make her proposition quite clear to them.

Another caller was ex-Judge James A. Waymire of California, who started for his home in San Francisco last night. The Judge does not like the apathy existing among Republicans in the Far West, and he spoke freely on the subject to Senator Hanna.

"McKinley," said the Judge, "will have 20,000 plurality in California if the vote comes out. California, Oregon, and Washington are certain for McKinley; Nevada and Utah can be secured with some effort, and there is more than a fighting chance in Idaho. But to my mind the Republicans are overconfident. I don't like this. It is dangerous. I have presented the facts to Chairman Hanna."

Committeeman Manley was busy, arranging his schedules of speakers for the campaigns in Maine and Vermont, and judging from the mammoth charts there will be a flood of political oratory daily in about every township in each State. All indications about National headquarters point to remarkable efforts to secure record-breaking Republican majorities in Maine and Vermont next month.

Senator Hanna left for Elberon at 4 o'clock.

"Everything looks well," he remarked, as he prepared to leave the building.

Many letters were received yesterday stating that Bryan's selection of imperialism as the paramount issue in the campaign had created little interest in the West. When the Republicans read Mr. Bryan's speech to the Notification Committee at Indianapolis they sent telegrams to leaders in all parts of the West instructing them to note carefully the effect of the speech on the rank and file and to report results. These reports are coming in rapidly, and with scarcely an exception are to the effect that Bryan's speech was a disappointment. There appears to be very little opposition, the reports say, to so-called imperialism in the West, and what there is of it is confined to a few agitators and to some Democrats and Populists who want to keep the free-silver plank in the Democratic platform under cover.

FOR ODELL FOR GOVERNOR.

The State Chairman's View of the Suggestion that Senator Depew Be Nominated.

The name of B. B. Odell, Jr., in connection with the Republican nomination for the Governorship will not down.

There were many callers at State headquarters yesterday, and they all sang the same song. It was

"Odell for Governor."

"For three months," said John Dwight, "I read in the papers every day that Gov. Roosevelt would not accept a nomination for the Vice Presidency. Yet he did. The people in my part of the State want Mr. Odell and the delegates will vote for him.

"This sentiment in favor of Mr. Odell prevails throughout the State. It is not a forced sentiment; it is spontaneous and honest. Mr. Odell did not manufacture it; neither did Senator Platt nor the State Committee. I believe Mr. Odell will be nominated, and he will prove the Tilden of the Republican Party."

Still, Mr. Odell says he must not be considered a possible nominee, and some of his closest friends assert that his name will not be considered at Saratoga.

When Mr. Odell was asked his opinion of the suggestion of ex-Gov. Cornell that Senator Depew be nominated for Governor and Mr. Odell selected as Mr. Depew's successor in the Senate, Chairman Odell said:

"It is not a bad idea to send Senator Depew to Albany as Governor. He would run well. The other part of the suggestion is different. Why should I want to be Senator when one newspaper says I am making so much money where I am?"

Then Chairman Odell and Secretary Fox cracked a few jokes about the enormous sums they were alleged to have made.

There was talk yesterday that the ticket would be Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings for Governor and Senator Horace White of Syracuse for Lieutenant Governor, but few paid serious attention to it.

Senator Nathaniel Elsberg's name was also discussed in connection with the Lieutenant Governorship, but the Senator, who was a visitor at headquarters, only smiled when interrogated. He expects to be reelected to the State Senate.

Senator B. M. Wilcox of Auburn, the home of Congressman Sereno E. Payne, was another caller on Mr. Odell. He does not believe Mr. Payne will be nominated for Governor.

Chairman Odell went to Manhattan Beach last evening to see Senator Platt.

WYOMING COUNTY CONVENTION

Republicans Renominate Most of the Officials and Instruct for Senator Humphrey.

PERRY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—At the Republican County Convention held at Warsaw this afternoon Charles J. Gardner was renominated for member of the Assembly by acclamation, Elmer E. Charles of Warsaw for District Attorney, E. M. Jennings of Warsaw for County Clerk, J. W. Ives of Java for Superintendent of Poor, Dr. L. C. Broughton of Castile and Dr. Henry P. Sharpe of Arcade for Coroners.

Charles J. Gardner of Warsaw, M. N. Cole of Castile, D. B. Whipple of Weatherfield, J. M. Duncan of Silver Springs, A. E. Wellman of Covington, and Henry O. Brown of Pike were elected to the State Convention; W. D. Page of Perry, J. N. Davidson of Genesee Falls, F. Frank Wing of Eagle, E. C. Stanley of Orangeville, Charles Eastman of Gainesville, Sherman Lewis of Sheldon, and M. J. Melville of Java delegates to the Senatorial Convention. They were instructed to favor the renomination of L. H. Humphrey, J. Stone of Attica and A. C. McCall of Arcade were elected delegates to the Judicial Convention and instructed in favor of the renomination of Frederick W. Kruse of Olean. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the State and National Administrations.

The County Committee for 1901 is as follows: Arcade, H. J. McNair; Attica, C. E. Loomis; Bennington, R. E. French; Castile, M. N. Cole; Covington, A. E. Wellman; Eagle, D. S. Merrille; Gainesville, S. L. Strivings; Genesee Falls, H. S. Halstead; Java, J. A. McCutcheon; Middlebury, George Hammond; Orangeville, E. C. Stanley; Perry, T. H. Bussey; Pike, G. S. Vangorder; Sheldon, W. S. Tozier; Warsaw, L. H. Humphrey; Weathersfield, F. J. Hubbard.

CHANGE IN THE ODDS.

Now 5 to 2 on the Election of Mr. McKinley.

There has been a slight change in the betting on the Presidential election. The prevailing odds are now 5 to 2 on McKinley. Even money is offered that McKinley Electors will have 50,000 plurality in this State.

F. H. Brooks of Wall Street, who has placed much election betting in recent years, says few wagers are being made. He expects shorter odds in the near future.

FRIENDS OF HESS CHOSEN.

Ticket for County Committee Members from the Twenty-fifth.

A meeting was held at county headquarters yesterday of the committee appointed to harmonize matters among the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. The following ticket for members of the County Committtee, to be voted for on Aug. 28, was agreed upon: Gen. Francis V. Greene, Charles A. Hess, McDougall Hawkes, Job E. Hedges, Henry Birrell, Harry Polock, George G. McKenzie, and William H. Wadhams.

A majority of these candidates are friends of Charles A. Hess, the present leader of the district. The anti-Hesss men will hold a meeting at the Sturtevant House to-night.

Senator Butler for McKinley?

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 13.—The Evening Post, a local Populist paper, says that Chairman Marion Butler will take the stump for McKinley. Vice Chairman Edmiston was asked about the matter this evening and declined to talk. "In the absence of definite information," said Mr. Edmiston, "I cannot say anything about Senator Butler's future course."

Mr. Thoma Made Chairman.

Ludwig F. Thoma was last night unanimously elected Chairman of the Committee on Organization of the German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League. In accepting the position, he asked for and received a promise of the hearty co-operation of his fellow-members. The Executive Committee of the league will meet this afternoon to perfect an organization.

Duke De Arcos Goes to Chicago Aug. 25.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Word was received here to-day by the Grand Army of the Republic Invitation Committee that the Duke de Arcos, Spanish Minister to the United States, accompanied by the Duchess and the attachés of the legation at Washington would reach Chicago on Aug. 25 to attend the encampment. The date for the first illumination of the court of honor has been postponed to that date.

The Chess Tournament Tie.

MUNICH, Aug. 13.—Pillsbury won the first game in the tie chess tournament against Maroczy this morning. After the drawings for play had been made Maroczy suddenly fell ill and had to retire from further play. Pillsbury and Schlechter will therefore begin a match of four games for first and second prizes to-morrow.

THAT BOER MONEY FOR BRYAN.

Political Leaders Incline to Think the Report a Midsummer Joke.

The cable dispatch published yesterday to the effect that President Paul Krüger of the Transvaal intended to contribute more than $2,500,000 to the Bryan campaign fund was not taken seriously by politicians. The following opinions were expressed:

Senator M. A. Hanna—It is foolish talk. Don't suppose there is a word of truth in the report.

Senator N. B. Scott—Mr. Bryan's friends, I believe, will regret that the statement is nothing more than a rumor.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine—Krüger's money would go as far as anybody else's. Bryan would like it, but I would not want to guarantee that he'll get it.

Gov. Roosevelt—Nonsense.

Chairman Odell—The story makes me laugh.

National Committeeman Gibbs—I believe if Oom Paul had the money and he thought its contribution to Bryan would do him good he might give it.

Appraiser W. F. Wakeman—I don't believe Krüger has any such amount of money.

Lawyer Charles Bacon—Bryan is in luck. Two millions and a half from Krüger, a million each from the brewers and W. A. Clark of Montana, to say nothing of Aguinaldo's millions. Then there is Coogan's check, too.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee—All I know about it is what I have read in the newspapers. The report said that the money had been sent to the National Committee, did it not? All sorts of stories are put in circulation during a political campaign.

Touching the dispatch referred to, Charles D. Pierce, Consul General and Treasurer of the Boer relief fund, and P. Lauter Wessels, Special Commissioner of the South African Republic, of this city, gave out a denial of both statements, adding to the denial the following:

"The Boers have other and better use for their funds. England is in desperate straits for the 'sinews of war' when she will resort to such despicable means to influence the American people against the Boer cause, when fully 95 per cent. of the citizens are in our favor."

TO NOTIFY MR. BRYAN.

Fusion Populists and Monetary League Choose Aug. 23 in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13.—Wharton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly, nominees of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists for President and Vice President, have agreed to be present here on Aug. 23 when the State Convention of that party will be held. The Fusion Populists have selected the same date and place for notifying W. J. Bryan of his nomination for President by the Sioux Falls Convention.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—William J. Bryan will receive notification of his nomination for President by the United States Monetary League on Aug. 23 at Topeka, the date of the People's Party notification exercises. Judge A. W. Rucker of this city, who is Chairman of the Notification Committee appointed by the Monetary League's National Committee, notified Mr. Bryan of this plan by wire to-day, and Mr. Bryan assented to the arrangement. Judge Rucker will deliver the address of notification on behalf of the league.

BRYAN MEETS COLORED MEN.

Say They Are Dissatisfied with Present Administration—Other Conferences.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—William J. Bryan had a conference this afternoon with a delegation of colored men, headed by J. Milton Turner of St. Louis, ex-Minister to Liberia. They represented that there was much dissatisfaction among the members of their race with the present Administration, and assured Mr. Bryan that he would receive the votes of many of them. They therefore urged the importance of the organization of Bryan Democratic clubs.

Mr. Bryan also participated in a conference with ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, Chairman Martin of the Indiana State Central Committee, and Senator Jones. The outlook in Indiana was reported as favorable.

The date for the departure of Mr. Bryan for Lincoln is fixed for Wednesday night. Mr. Bryan's speech before the Irish societies will be made at Sunny Side Park Wednesday afternoon.

BRYAN TALKS TO PHONOGRAPH.

Delivers Part of His Indianapolis Speech into the Instrument.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—William Jennings Bryan recited extracts of his Indianapolis speech to a phonograph to-day at Democratic National Headquarters.

It is not announced definitely what disposition will be made of the Bryan phonograph, but it is reported on good authority that it will be used with megaphone attachment for the delectation of Democratic audiences which will be denied the pleasure of listening to the Presidential candidate directly.

So far as is known this is the first instance on record of a Presidential candidate in the United States addressing audiences by phonograph. Democratic politicians say the idea is an excellent one, and that it will prove popular in the country; furthermore, that it will serve as an excellent substitute for the "front porch" used so successfully by McKinley four years ago. Mr. Bryan will make few speeches this Fall as compared with 1896, and he says he will withhold all but his immediate appointments from the public.

Mr. Bryan Will Attend.

The National Association of Democratic Clubs received a personal assurance yesterday from William J. Bryan that he would attend the quadrennial convention of that association, to be held at Indianapolis on Oct. 3 and 4. Adlai E. Stevenson accepted an invitation several days ago.

Wants to Succeed Senator Thurston.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The World-Herald, Democratic, will print an announcement to-morrow from Gilbert M. Hitchcock, owner and publisher of the paper, that he will be a Democratic candidate for the United States Senatorship, to succeed John M. Thurston.

Anti-Sheehan Men to Meet.

The Horatio Seymour Club, the anti-Sheehan organization in the Ninth Assembly District, will hold a mass meeting to-night at its headquarters, on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street. Speeches will be made by John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club; John M. Quinn, Ira Edgar Rider, and ex-Judge Edward Browne. The Goodwinites expect to make much political capital out of their outing, which takes place on Aug. 23.

Veterans in Camp at Margaletta Grove.

SODUS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—This morning the second annual encampment of the Empire Organization of Veterans and Sons of Veterans was inaugurated at Margaletta Grove, under favorable circumstances. The camp is called Camp Otis, in honor of Major Gen. E. S. Otis, who will be here on Otis Day, Thursday, and address the assemblage. Among those who will be present and will deliver addresses, besides Gen. Otis, are Francis E. Cuilin, one of the leading orators of Central New York; J. I. Sayles of Rome; the Rev. August W. Greene of Chapinville, the Rev. Charles M. Mead of New York, and Joseph W. Kay, former Department Commander of New York.

Newfoundland Legislature Dissolved.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 13.—The Newfoundland Legislature was dissolved to-day, a general election being ordered for the end of October next, when a bitter campaign is expected. The French gunboat Manche arrived here to-day, after a visit to the French fishing fleet on the Grand Banks. She reports that the fishery is a failure. Commodore Henrique of the French flagship Isly is expected here to-morrow to confer with Commodore Giffard as to questions affecting the treaty coast.

Charles R. Worth Missing.

It was reported at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that Charles R. Worth, thirty-five years old, of Chadwick, N. J., has been missing since last Wednesday. He was last seen at the station in Atlantic City, where he was to take a train for this city. His father is said to be prominent in Standard Oil affairs.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET

Convention at Indianapolis Will Be Called to Order To-morrow.

Chairman Boutwell Opposed to a Third Ticket and the Indorsement of Bryan—Some Probable Speakers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—The congress of the Anti-Imperialist League will be called to order on Wednesday morning in Tomlinson Hall by Senator Henderson of Missouri, and he will introduce ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, who will preside over the meeting.

Gov. Boutwell is opposed to placing a third ticket in the field, and will use all his influence to prevent the nomination of a third ticket and likewise the indorsement of Bryan and Stevenson. He believes strong resolutions denouncing imperialism should be adopted and then the meeting should adjourn.

The Advisory Committee represents every Congressional District in Indiana, and the members are all gold Democrats or Republicans except two. It was thought that Carl Schurz would not be here because of family affliction, but it is now stated positively that he will be there. Bourke Cockran is also billed for an address. It is also affirmed that Schurs will insist upon an indorsement of Bryan and Stevenson, and that he will be aided in this by Henry U. Johnson, ex-Republican Congressman from the Richmond, or Sixth Indiana District.

E. C. Howland of New York says that the impression in the East is that the anti-imperialists will join in the third-ticket movement. Mr. R. A. Widenmann of New York says: "We are confronted with a peculiar condition. If McKinley, who seems to be training his guns against free silver, is elected, he will declare that his imperialist policy has been indorsed. If Bryan, who is attacking the Administration's imperialist policy, is elected, he will declare silver has been indorsed. Either would be contrary to our views. Among the arrivals of delegates to the two conventions are John Jay Chapman, W. A. Dudley, Isaac H. Klein, William H. Riley, Joseph M. Price, Everett V. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Giltermann, and Oswald Garrison Villard, all of New York. With them were Francis P. Nash of Geneva, N. Y., and William O. Dappy of Auburn, N. Y. Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado, who reached the city to-day, will be President of the National Convention. Isaac H. Klein of New York will be Secretary. Others who are identified with the Nationals are Everett A. Apbott, Fiske Warren of Boston, W. H. Riley, J. M. Price, J. M. Giltermann, John Jay Chapman, Charles H. Parks, and S. W. Potts of New York; Francis Philip Nash of New Hampshire, Irving Winslow, and J. Bradford of Boston.

Those who favor a third ticket have suggested the names of Thomas B. Reed, Richard Olney, ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, and J. B. Henderson.

The Indiana Anti-Imperialist League, formed to-day, has about 500 members scattered throughout the State.

The hall for the meeting of the anti-imperialists is being decorated to-night. By direction of the local committee, pictures of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, and Oliver P. Morton will be among those exhibited while the liberty congress is in session. Seats will be provided for 600 delegates, who are arriving to-day.

NATIONALISTS' CONVENTION.

Hope to Form Alliance with the Anti-Imperialists.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Delegates to the convention of the National or third party ticket are beginning to arrive. This party originated at the time of the meeting of the Gold Democratic Committee in this city. At that time there was a committee of eleven sent here to confer with the Gold Committee and urge it to recommend the nomination of a third ticket. Failing in this they issued a call for a National Convention to be held in this city on Aug. 14 and 15. Previous to this the anti-imperialists had issued a call for a convention to be held in this city on Aug. 15 and 16. The members of the National Party hope to form an alliance with the anti-imperialists and they hope that the anti-imperialists will indorse the ticket they nominate.

Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs, Col., will be the presiding officer of the convention and Isaac H. Klein of New York will be Secretary.

To-day the following statement was issued:

A mass convention is hereby called to meet at Indianapolis at 2 P. M. Aug. 14 to nominate or co-operate in the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President upon a platform substantially as follows:

The Democratic Party is conducting a direct attack upon the institutions of our country. It advocates dishonest money and threatens the integrity of the judiciary.

The Republican Party is conducting an indirect attack upon the institutions of our country. At home it corrupts the public morals by selling public offices and special privileges to the highest contributors to party assets; abroad it wages a wicked war of conquest in violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

No man serves well his country who joins in either of these attacks. Party to neither, therefore, but opponents of both, we pledge our honest efforts to the following ends:

1. Independence and protection to the inhabitants of Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii.
2. A single gold standard and a sound banking system.
3. The abolition of all special privileges.
4. A public service based on merit only.

Announced Wedding from Pulpit.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—A wedding announcement from a church pulpit is somewhat novel, but that is what those heard who attended the First Congregational Church here yesterday. The Rev. William J. Long, D. D., the pastor, made the interesting announcement, which took the form of an invitation to the congregation to attend a wedding which is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 5, at Andover, Mass. The bride, Miss Frances Marsh Bancroft, is a charming and accomplished young woman of Andover. She is the daughter of the Rev. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, D. D., principal of the Phillips Academy of Andover.

Thomas F. Cushing Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—Thomas F. Cushing met with a serious accident near the Casino to-day when he was knocked down and trampled on by a horse driven by Miss Pearson's coachman. Several spectators grabbed the horse after the coachman had failed to restrain it and saved Mr. Cushing anything more serious than a broken collar bone. Mr. Cushing was unconscious when carried into the Casino, but the attending physicians, after a thorough examination, stated to-night that there were no other injuries.

River Boat's Mate Drowned.

John Schneider, thirty-two years old, of Albany, N. Y., second mate of the People's Line steamboat Adirondack, lying yesterday morning at Pier 32, North River, was drowned there about 3 o'clock A. M. Schneider was told by the watchman when he arrived at the steamboat about 3 o'clock that he had orders to let no one aboard at that hour. Schneider tried to walk along the ledge of the pier to get aboard the boat and he fell into the river. The watchman heard the splash and tried in vain to rescue Schneider, with the help of the boat's butcher. Schneider's body was recovered this afternoon.

Body of a Bather Found.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River at Thirty-fourth Street last night by Patrolman Sheehy of the harbor police. It was clad in a blue and red bathing suit, and this led the police to believe that the man was drowned while swimming. The body, which was well preserved and appeared to have been in the water only a few hours, is that of a man about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, with light complexion and brown hair and mustache. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Brooklyn Man Drowned.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Aug. 13.—Henry Moll of Brooklyn was drowned while bathing in a small lake near here yesterday. He had been in the water a short time when he was apparently seized with a cramp. He shouted for help and men on the shore put out to his assistance, but he sank before they could reach him.

HAVEMEYER ESTATE TAXES.

Assessments of Stocks and Bonds Reduced by Surrogate Thomas.

Surrogate Thomas, in a decision handed down yesterday, made a large reduction in the assessment made by the Appraisers of the estate of Theodore A. Havemeyer. He passed upon the matter at the request of the administratrix of the estate, who held that the Appraisers had taxed property that did not belong to the estate and had considerably overestimated the value of other stocks and bonds owned by Mr. Havemeyer at the time of his death.

In the matter of a lot of shares of the American Sugar Refining Company, appraised at $528,000, the Surrogate finds that the stock was bought on a margin by Mr. Havemeyer; that it was sold at a loss of $72,000, and that the title to the stock never left the broker's, and consequently it could not be taxable as part of Mr. Havemeyer's estate. A like ruling the Surrogate makes in regard to the stock put up as security with the stockbrokers to guarantee the margin in that deal.

The Surrogate finds that the Appraisers have placed too large a valuation by $50,000 upon other stocks and bonds. Among those he says should be reduced are Terminal Warehouse Company bonds, from $37,500 to $28,250; New York Deutscher-Verein, twenty bonds, from $20,000 to $10,000; Hampton Roads Hotel Company stock, from $99,000 to $94,150; Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing stock from $110,000 to $89,000; Sprague Elevator Company preferred stock from $5,600 to $3,900.

Surrogate Thomas makes small reductions in ten or a dozen other parcels.

Mr. Havemeyer died in the Spring of 1897, leaving no will. Mrs. Havemeyer was appointed administratrix, and the matter of the appraisement of the personal property came before the Surrogate on an appeal by the administratrix from the findings of the Appraisers. Surrogate Thomas's decision is not final. The public authorities, for the Appraisers, can take the case to the Appellate Division.

RAIN BRINGS MORE RELIEF.

City Recovering from the Heat Wave's Effects—The Humidity Record Is Still High.

There was a season of peace and calm in the local Weather Bureau yesterday, and the officials and official instruments there had a sort of holiday for the first time in a week. The thermometer which had played such a prominent part in the weather proceedings for six days had been completely retired, its highest record for the day being 78 degrees, which it managed to note at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but only for a few moments, when it dropped back to 76 degrees, and from that went on down to utterly uninteresting and commonplace figures.

The wind gauge, which on the day before had been whirling at a record-breaking rate, had collapsed completely, and crept around at a snail's pace, unnoticed and neglected, except for a dose of machine oil which had been prescribed to offset the effects of Sunday's storm.

The only instrument that seemed to be doing any business was the humidity gauge, and this was having a lively inning all to itself. It began at 8 o'clock with a percentage of 82, and went as high as 85 before the day was very old, and there it stuck. Had this figure been registered during the sizzling days preceding, the mortality, according to the Weather Bureau man, would have been increased fivefold. As it was, there were moments when the air was almost stifling. A number of persons succumbed to the enervating humidity.

The city as a whole, however, had an entirely different appearance—as if it had suddenly awakened from a nightmare. The trees in the squares and parks had lifted their heads to drink in the refreshing rain, and the grass, almost killed for the season, took on the faintest tinge of green. It was a day of umbrellas, one shower succeeding another until before the day was done more than .30 of an inch of rain had fallen.

There was a vagrant breeze from the east loitering about, also, and when it chose to exert itself now and then its breath brought the tonic of the sea. The weather man reiterated that the heat wave was broken for good and all. When the streets begin to sizzle again it will be a brand-new heat wave, at least.

The death record for the day was as follows:

DINEEN, WALTER, a child of 43 Vandewater Street.

YOUNG, DANIEL, forty years old, a painter, of 185 East Seventeenth Street; found dead at his home.

John Carney of 331 Forest Avenue was prostrated. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DINED IN BATHING DRESS.

Troubles of a Sailing Party Caught in Sunday's Storm.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 13.—It was an extremely woebegone-looking party which made its way to the Northport House here last evening looking for succor. It was made up of several men and women from Huntington who had been caught in the heavy thunderstorm while out sailing in a catboat, and the drenching they had received necessitated the young people's appearance at dinner in their bathing costumes.

The party had sailed from Huntington in the morning on the catboat Mary. When off shore at Floyd's Neck it was proposed to take a bath. The women were taken ashore, and bathed on the beach, while the male members took their swim from the boat, which was anchored well off shore. While the party was thus divided the storm came up.

The heavy wind made it hazardous to take the sailboat among the rocks to allow the young women to get on board, and, in the absence of shelter of any kind, they were obliged to stand in a group on the shore. The men in the boat fared no better, and the result was that when the storm was over there was not a dry garment in the entire party. As soon as possible the boat put in and took the women on board, but their clothing was not fit to put on. They were chilled by the cold and were wrapped in pieces of canvas to keep them warm until the hotel was reached. They had dinner in a private dining room while their clothing was being dried in the kitchen. After a couple of hours' stay all were able to proceed. They refused to give their names.

LIGHTNING'S MANY MARKS.

Strikes House and Barn and Imperils Several Lives.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 13.—During yesterday's electrical storm a bolt of lightning struck the barn of Supervisor Edwin Bailey, Jr., on Rider Avenue, set the barn on fire after splitting off about fifteen feet of the ridge, and knocked the colored coachman almost senseless. The coachman was walking from the barn to the house with an umbrella in his hand when the bolt struck down the rod, throwing the umbrella in a crushed heap on the ground, while the man was stunned.

The fire in the barn did not get much headway, as the deluge of rain quickly extinguished the flames. Another bolt struck the house of I. B. Moore, on Railroad Avenue.

The lightning first struck a tree in front of the house, and then hit the piazza and passed through the inside of the house, passing through the parlor, sitting room, dining room, and kitchen, in the order named. The house was filled with sulphur, and every one was stifled with the fumes. Mrs. Moore and her mother, Mrs. C. S. Tuthill, the former being in the sitting room and the latter in the parlor, were knocked senseless for several minutes. The bolt in its path ripped off a splinter on one side of a picture frame hanging on the wall, and tore the plaster off the walls in the dining room, where it exploded. It left a hole hardly larger than a twenty-five-cent piece in the walls of the four rooms through which it passed.

BALL OF FIRE IN A HOUSE.

Inmates Stunned, but They Escape from Flames Which Follow.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 13.—A farmhouse near Jacksonville, occupied by Frank and Louis Force, their sister, and her daughter, was struck by lightning during a storm last night. The lightning came down the chimney.

A ball of fire came out into the first floor and rolled about the room and out of an open door, and in the yard exploded with a loud report. All the members of the family were stunned, but revived in time to escape from the house, which took fire. The house and everything it contained were consumed.

London Swelters at 82 Degrees.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A heat wave is sweeping over London, the thermometers registering 82 degrees. In some parts of England close to 90 degrees of heat have been registered.

The People's Co-operative Ice Co.

Will Succeed,

Because Business Principles and Successful Management, not Theories, Underlie its Operations.

Our Proposition: Pure Ice at Reasonable Prices,

Such as will make the undertaking profitable to the Company's Shareholders.

With the evident loyalty of the public in the support of this Company it is certain to secure a *success unknown in similar undertakings.*

This Company invites universal subscription to its stock, believing it to be an unusual and favorable investment.

Are there not many reasons why *you* should join this movement?

Is There Any Reason Why You Cannot?

FIVE DOLLARS ($5.00) the only actual requirement.

Preferred stock entitled to receive eight per cent. accumulative annual dividends, payable semi-annually. Each dollar of preferred stock means one hundred cents of cash in the treasury for the actual operation of the Company. Stock Registered.

874 BROADWAY, Corner 18th Street.

BOYS TAKE A GROCER'S HORSE.

They Want a Drive and Do Not Ask the Owner's Consent.

Philip Rudnitsky, a grocer of 75 West Ninety-seventh Street, left his horse and wagon at Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday afternoon while he went into a flat with some goods. When he came out horse and wagon were gone.

"Thieves! Robbers! They have stolen my horse and wagon!" he screamed as he rushed into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

Sergeant Way sent a policeman out with the grocer, and not a hundred feet from where the horse had disappeared they saw the animal tearing down Columbus Avenue. On the seat were two small boys, one driving and the other laying on the whip, while half a dozen lads in the back of the wagon were yelling at the frightened horse, urging it to greater speed. Horse, wagon, and boys were in imminent danger of running into an elevated railroad pillar.

The policeman stopped the horse and caught two of the boys. They were Willie Donnelly, ten years old, of 159 West Sixty-sixth Street, and Frank McKenna, eight years old, of 127 Amsterdam Avenue.

"Sure, we took de ole' skate," said the McKenna boy. "He wusn't doin' nothin', and we thought we'd take a ride."

"Have a good time?" asked the Sergeant.

"Out er sight," replied both boys. The grocer insisted on having the boys punished, and they were sent to the Gerry Society.

TRIES AGAIN TO STEAL A HORSE.

Lad Under Bail for the Offense Repeats the Performance.

Henry McCrystal, fifteen years old, of 559 Greenwich Street, in Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon was charged with stealing a horse and wagon, the property of Rocco Muse, a truckman of 20 Washington Street, Hoboken.

Muse left his horse and wagon standing in West Street and in his absence McCrystal climbed into the box seat and, taking hold of the lines, whipped up the horses. He was pursued by a number of small boys, who notified Policeman Hinch of the Harbor Squad, who made the arrest.

After hearing the case the Magistrate was about to discharge McCrystal when he was identified by Agent King of the Gerry Society as one who had been similarly accused a month ago and released under $1,000 bail. McCrystal was then recalled and was held in $1,000 bail for further examination. He was sent to the Gerry society.

Driver Sells Employer's Team.

Christopher Heid, a soda dealer of 319 East Seventy-fifth Street, was arrested by Policeman Grady of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night on the charge of receiving stolen goods. William Kellas of 863 Tenth Avenue says he sent his driver, Mitchell Walsh, on Aug. 11, with a load of copper to Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. The copper was delivered, but horse and wagon were not returned. The police arrested the driver and gave information which led to Heid's arrest. He had purchased the stolen horse and wagon from Walsh. The horse had been resold, but the stolen wagon had been painted a different color and was found in Heid's stable.

STRIKERS CAUSE TROUBLE.

Interfere with New Employes—An Attack on a Woman.

Over two hundred strikers of Hilson &

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

New Lots Have Come to Take the Place of Those the Last Ten Days Have Sold

There is no let-up on either quantity or variety----no less goodness, beauty, or economy, than on the first day of this

August Trade Sale of FURNITURE

But while this news of fullness of stocks is true to-day—largely because of shipments timed to arrive during the second week of the Sale—it will be less true each day that follows. The month is almost half gone, and the daily selling has been far greater than has ever been known before. And *good* furniture at a bargain is scarce. There is no over-supply anywhere. Little lots of manufacturers' samples can be picked up—we bought a number of such lots; though most that we saw—and left behind for others—were not to be compared with the larger quantities of newer, fresher furniture that we brought direct from the factories. Then sample lots are insignificant—a drop in the bucket—in such a movement as this August Sale.

Housekeepers who wish the finest, the best made, the most beautiful furniture, and want to save a ***QUARTER*** to a ***HALF*** on the price, must buy during this sale—and to have broadest variety to choose from, they should do their buying this week; or better—to-day.

The variety still includes every sort of Furniture needed from the top to the bottom of the home, with an average saving of a Third on all.

If your house is not open, or you are not ready to receive the furniture just now; you can pick out what you wish, while this chance offers, and we will deliver it later on, when you are ready. These price suggestions to-day:

Dining Chairs—

$2, worth $2.75—Quartered golden oak dining chairs; boxed caned seats; banister or slat backs; 3 styles.

$2.75, worth $3.50—Golden oak dining chair; box seats and slat back; 3 styles.

$4, worth $5.50—Golden oak arm chairs; boxed caned seats and banister backs; 3 styles.

$5, worth $6.75—Golden oak leather arm chairs; box cane seats; slat backs; 3 styles.

A lot of odd dining chairs, suitable for office or hall chairs, at a saving of a third on regular prices.

Sideboards—

$20, worth $30—Quartered golden oak; shaped front; 1 long and 2 short drawers; double cupboard; 1 large and 2 small shelves; large beveled mirror in top.

$26, worth $35—Golden oak; large canopy, with bracket shelves; 24x30 beveled plate mirror; large double cupboard; 1 long and 2 short drawers in base.

$30, worth $40—Golden oak; large base; 1 long and 2 short drawers; double cupboard; fancy shelf and large French mirror in top.

Walking SKIRTS for Women

The year Nineteen Hundred has marked a triumph of comfort for women. The Short Skirt has won its place in every woman's wardrobe. The walking skirt no longer trails in mud or dust; and women's hands are free from the useless burden of a train.

Just now the free vacationer wants short skirts for mountain, seashore and country—the rougher, more substantial kinds. Later they will be wanted for city wear as well; and finer sorts will be expected. All sorts are ready now—splendid variety—showing many new ideas, and much handsome tailoring.

These price-hints of a few:

At $4.50—Skirts of Oxford and brown mixtures, with plait and check back; trimmed with rows of hemstitching.

At $4.50—Skirts of light gray double-faced material, with inserted plait at back.

At $6—Skirts of Venetian-face cloth, with plait back—corrected in style; finished with hemstitching.

Others, from $12.50 to $17, in an assortment of exquisite materials. All are handsomely tailored. Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Rainy-Day or GOLF SKIRTS

This is a gathering of attractive styles for girls around the ages of 12 to 18. They are all made of double-faced cheviots of excellent quality. One popular sort is shown in mixtures of blue, brown and Oxford grays, and has deeply stitched facing. $4.50.

Another, in blue and Oxford mixtures only, with plain back of contrasting color, scalloped facing, at $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Closing Out the Cotton DRESS STUFFS

All of them—no matter how fine and desirable—are now to be treated with the same scant courtesy. These summer visitors have enjoyed hospitality here long enough. The new autumn guests will soon be arriving, and we must prepare for them—arrange light and commodious quarters for them. Welcome doubtless awaits the departing ones, among whom are these:

At 6¼c yd., from 12½c—Printed Batiste and Dimities.

At 8c yd., from 12½c—Printed Dotted Swiss Muslins.

At 10c yd., from 15c—Fine Printed Dimities.

At 12½c yd., from 16c—Printed Sateens; dark grounds.

At 18c yd., from 37½c and 40c—French printed Organdies.

At 8c yd., for 15c quality—Half linen Crash Suiting.

Tenth Street.

Plaid HOMESPUNS For Early Fall Dresses

These are bright and attractive plaid homespuns—all wool, in a dozen different patterns, in gray, blue and brown mixtures, crossed with narrow stripes of white and darker shades of the ground color, or black; thus forming effective broken plaids. They are the most desirable fabrics for school dresses for girls, and for separate skirts for women. They would sell rapidly at the regular price a month later. Now at

30c instead of 50c a yard

Tenth street.

Fine STOCKINGS For Women *Reduced*

These are ideal summer stockings, of fine lisle thread in a "lace-all-over effect," which means a fine sheer weave between heavier woven stripes. They are all black—perfect in every way, and excellent value at 50c and $1 a pair. Now at **37½c; or 3 pairs for $1.** Broadway.

The Sale of Women's Initial HANDKERCHIEFS

There were more of the 25c sorts—which were offered at 12½c each—than could be readily distributed in one day. The remainder, to which a most important addition has been made, are here for to-day—won't say for *all* day. A lot of odd letters, in a 50c quality, will be found in the collection. Choice among the entire lot of 25c and 50c grades, at 12½c each. Broadway.

The Housekeepers' Opportunity To Buy the Best Pure-Linen TOWELS For Less than Old Low Prices Just When Prices Are Going Up

This is an offering that is directly contrary to all rules of merchandising, except Wanamaker's. It would be the safest possible speculation to hold these towels for the higher prices they are sure to bring. This we are absolutely sure of, because our linen chief is just home from a long, hard trip among the linen-making countries of the old world. Flax is high in price, and hard to get at that. There is no speculation about it—the flax crop is short, and can't be made up for a year at least. There will be plenty of cotton-mixed Towels; but pure linen—such as only come to Wanamaker's—will cost much more than you want to pay.

We still have large holdings of splendid pure-linen Towels, bought at the lowest of old prices; and we make to-day an offering that has not been matched when prices were low, and will not likely be matched for a long time to come. It offers the chance for housekeepers to stock up, with the best of Linen Towels at lower prices than they have ever paid—*just before the rise.*

These four popular grades to choose from:

At 10c each—

Our regular unmatched 12½c grade.

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, of excellent quality, with hemstitched ends; size 15x30 inches. Every thread pure flax.

At 12½c each—

Our regular unmatched 16c grade.

Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with fringed ends; size 18x38 inches—large, and of excellent weave.

At 15c each—

Our regular unmatched 18c grade.

Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; strong and absorbent; size 18x33 inches.

At 18c each—

Our regular unmatched 25c grade.

Bleached Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends—large and handsome—size 22x43 inches. A most exceptional offering. Fourth avenue.

Fine DINNER SETS at August Prices

August is the housekeeper's month for large economies at Wanamaker's. The Furniture Sale leads the way; Carpets follow; and Linens. Now come handsome Dinner Sets to fill the china closets bought in the sale; or to interest housekeepers who already had china closets.

These are all carefully selected goods; bought for our regular stock—excellent in quality, handsome in design, and not matched anywhere even at their regular prices. Now offered at the prices as told below:

At $25, from $30—French china Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; handsomely decorated in flowers and gold.

At $20, from $25—French china Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; pink flower decoration and all handles gilt; festoon shape.

At $12, from $21—English porcelain Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; a beautiful Transfer pattern and all pieces gilt.

At $10, from $14—American porcelain Dinner Sets; 101 pieces; 2 flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

English porcelain Dinner Sets, in fine underglaze decoration. 100 pieces, with soup tureen, $8.50 a set. 100 pieces, without soup tureen, $6 a set.

A few Dinner Sets, slightly imperfect, will be sold as follows: French china dinner set at $25, from $42.50. French china dinner set at $15, from $25. Austrian china dinner set at $14, from $20. Porcelain dinner set at $10, from $15. Various styles of porcelain dinner sets at $8, from $14.

Basement.

China Closets—

$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak; swell ends; 3 large shelves and mirror back of top shelf; 40 inches wide.

$28, worth $38—Quartered golden oak; swell ends; 4 large shelves and mirror back of top shelf; 48 inches wide.

$38, worth $55—Quartered golden oak; swell ends; 3 glass shelves and full mirror back.

Extension Tables—

$9, worth $13—Quartered golden oak; 46-inch round top; heavy fluted legs and ball feet; 6 feet when extended.

Extension Tables—

$15, worth $23—Quartered golden oak; 48-inch round top; heavy rim; large turned legs; 8 feet when extended.

Chairs and Rockers—

A very handsome collection of new chairs and rockers—only two or three of a kind—in oak and mahogany; some have wood seats, others with seats of leather. Many different prices,

from $8 chairs at $4 to $27 chairs at $18

This is a lot that most housekeepers will enjoy choosing one or more from.

Notable Bargains in the Piano STORE

An Æolian Self-playing Organ at less than half price. A splendid instrument in a black oak case with cabinet of same wood—made to order. The cost of this organ and the music accompanying it was between $400 and $500. The outfit complete at $225. Another rare bargain is a self-playing organ at $180.

There are various excellent upright pianos now obtainable at far less than their actual values. One at $150, one at $175, another at $185, and a fourth at $210. All of these, and the self-playing organ, too, may be paid for on the club plan of monthly instalments without extra charge, except interest at 4 per cent.

Our tuners are expert Chickering men. Charges are moderate.

Fifth floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's WAISTS Lively Selling in the 50c and 65c Kinds

There's a large quantity of them, and the variety is by no means limited. A great many were distributed yesterday, and the sales of to-day are not likely to be any less. Those at fifty cents are of lawns and percales, in fancy figures and stripes; all with full fronts and French backs; detachable collar and laundered cuffs. Those at 65c are of finer material, some trimmed with embroidery insertion. Both are exceptionally good values. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Arrival of the New Silk PETTICOATS

Freshness, crispness, tastefulness—the trio of qualities that characterizes each of the numerous newcomers. Some are plain, almost severely; others have new touches in trimming that add attractiveness, and so on up to the really elegant and elaborate effects.

There's one style at $5. These are all in full width, with deep umbrella ruffle, neatly corded, and dust ruffle; shown in all the new shades and black.

The black-and-white striped taffeta petticoats bid fair to attain great favor. We have them in various qualities. They are made with 4 small ruffles, or with graduating accordion-plaited ruffle with black ruche, $8, $10.50 and $12. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Farewell to Various Styles of Women's BELTS

Handsome styles, all of them. The new prices are not due to the fact of these being undesirable either as to appearance or quality. It is simply because we have too many of certain sorts for the 14th of August. There's hardly any doubt that the farewell prices will adjust the stocks satisfactorily before the day closes.

A lot of bodice front belts—the kind that gives the waist the elongated effect—in suede calf, pigskin, real seal, and white kid; nickel and gilt buckles. None of these have sold at less than $2.25—many are selling to-day at $3 and more, elsewhere. Choice, however, costs but $1.

Some fine white kid buckle pulley belts, with bodice back, some soiled a bit, at 25c each; values are $1 to $2. Broadway.

Good Choosing Among Women's and Children's Low-priced SHOES

They are all on the Fifth Floor. That fact in itself tells much of the character of these various offerings. The shoes that find their way to this widely-known bargain shoe store must be genuine bargains always—must be of dependable quality, of good styles, and at a much-lower-than usual price. These lots are no exception. In fact, we've rarely been enabled to offer anything better.

At $1—Women's black kidskin boots; button and lace; patent leather and kidskin tips; some have rather light soles, others good stout soles; all represent high-class shoemaking.

At $1—Women's tan and black low shoes. You save a dollar on these; and your higher priced shoes as well.

At $1.40—Women's tan boots; neat toe shapes and light flexible soles; all sizes, widths C, D and E; value $2.50.

For the Children—Black kidskin shoes; spring heels; tipped; button or lace; nearly all sizes; 5 to 8, 75c; 8½ to 10½, 85c; 11 to 2, 95c. Easily worth a third more.

For the Boys—Black satin oil and wax calf lace shoes; welted; good solid soles; wide toes; no crowding; 12 to 2, $1.50; 2½ to 5½, $1.75. Nobby shoe for dress, at little outlay. Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MINEOLA WON ASTOR CUP

Belmont Yacht First in a Brisk Breeze Off Newport.

RACED IN ROUGH WEATHER

Corona Captured the Prize for Schooners, While Several Craft Met Mishaps in the Heavy Wind.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—August Belmont's Mineola, in the fairest kind of a test, added another victory to her already long list to-day by winning the Astor Cup, for sloops, against a field of nine competitors, which included three sister seventies, the British built cutters Hester, Isolde, and Astrild, and the two fifty-one footers Shark and Altair. Commodore Ledyard's Corona, formerly the Colonia, won with comparative ease the Astor Cup for schooners, and thereby gained the unique distinction of having won three times in these annual events, her previous victories being in the contest for the Goelet Cups, the predecessors of the Astor trophies, in 1896 and 1897.

The races were sailed to-day in a piping southeasterly wind that but for a brief interval blew with even power, and varied only slightly in its direction throughout the day. Yankee and Hester, among the sloops, met with mishaps in the heavy wind, but under circumstances which made the handicaps they received thereby of very doubtful effect upon the results of the race. Yankee on the second leg of the triangular course pulled out the clew of her balloon jib topsail and was greatly embarrassed by the stiff breeze in the attempt to set her jib, which was down at the time. She was then the hindmost boat of the seventies. On the third leg of the course also, when she was still led by her sister seventies, and but a short distance from the finish line, her spinnaker split up the middle and had to be taken in. This accident, in particular, was no great misfortune, for Rainbow voluntarily took in her spinnaker only a minute later.

Hester snapped off her topmast as she jibed around the Hen and Chickens Lightship to take up the run home. This accident was probably the cause of her defeat in the race by the boats in her own particular class for a special cup, but she was at the time too far behind Mineola to have beaten the victorious boat in the fight for the Astor Cup.

Mineola sailed the thirty-eight miles, seventeen and one-fourth of which were windward work, in the remarkably good time of 4 hours 50 minutes 52 seconds. Over Rainbow, the second boat at the finish, her margin on corrected time was only 45 seconds, the Belmont boat having to allow 24 seconds because her racing length is nearly half a foot greater than that of Rainbow or Yankee. Mineola was the first boat in on elapsed time, although Virginia, which had an earlier start, crossed the finish line nearly four minutes before Skipper Duryea got home.

PLEASURE CRAFT AT THE RACE.

When morning broke at Newport today there had been a big change in the weather of the past week. Wind clouds made a gray and sunless sky, and the southeasterly breeze from the sea was penetratingly cool. As the morning grew older the breeze increased in force, and by 9:30 o'clock little waves were being pushed into the harbor by the gathering roll outside.

Before 10 o'clock the tug Edward Luckenbach, carrying fifty or more club members, set out the racing fleet and a host of steam yachts and non-competing sailing craft having in the meantime left the harbor for the starting line off Brenton's Reef Lightship. Nearly forty of these pleasure craft, all with large parties aboard, sailed out to witness the race. Among those who were afloat were the following: On the Nourmahal—Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Norrie, Munson Morris, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. J. Fred Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Edgerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Thompson, Harry Lehr, Roderick Terry, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Lispenard Stewart, and Miss Alice Blight. On the steam yacht Electra—Lord Pauncefote, R. H. I. Goddard, R. L. Gerry, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Capt. French E. Chadwick, Cyril Hatch, William Woodward, Jr., Col. Hasbrouck, R. T. Wilson, Elisha Dyer, Jr., H. Mortimer Brooks, Perry Belmont, Delancey A. Kane, Hamilton McK. Cary, Richard Peters, and Col. William Jay. On the Corsair—Commodore Pierpont Morgan, Stuyvesant Fish, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O. Post, John Whipple, Capt. Harrison, United States Navy; Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Fannie Johnson, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and James V. Parker. On the Rhada—The Misses Mills, R. L. Goelet, John Davis, and De Lancey I. Kane. On the Intrepid—Lloyd Phenix and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren.

STIFF BREEZE FOR RACING BOATS.

Before the racers were outside the harbor they began to feel the force of the wind which was to speed them over the course and the gathering seas that kept them scraping and bowing all afternoon. Astrild and the four seventies had left the harbor with their big club topsails set, but before Fort Adams was passed Capt. "Lem" Miller prudently ordered down the Astrild's huge topsail and sent up a smaller club in its place. The seventies held about and followed the sloops further out to sea on the port tack.

For the first hour after the start the fleet advanced in a series of moderate tacks, and by 11:30 Mineola had crossed Rainbow's bow and was to windward on the port tack. Virginia was some distance further in shore on the starboard tack. Yankee in the meantime had been picking up the leaders, who had started nearly four minutes ahead of her, and Hester was doing remarkably well, coming about in unison with the leading seventies on nearly every hitch. Isolde was at this time a quarter of a mile behind the larger boats, and was leading Astrald by a good margin. Shark and Altair had in the meantime gone in shore, and were widely separated from the remainder of the fleet, Altair still being in the windward position. The wind had lightened somewhat by 15 minutes before 1 o'clock, and Yankee and Hester set their baby jibtopsails, although none of the others seemed inclined to follow their example. Yankee's position then, when allowance was made for her later start, made many of the spectators believe she would lead the fleet on elapsed time at the end of the windward leg, about four miles of which yet remained to be covered.

YANKEE'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

At this time, however, her skipper headed her in shore, while the other three seventies stood far out to the southward, aiming to fetch the lightship on a long starboard tack. In the minds of many who saw the race, Yankee, by this move, threw away more than an even opportunity to win the Astor Cup. Mineola finally came about and headed on the starboard tack for the Vineyard Sound Lightship at 1:14. Rainbow went the full mile and a minute later, and Yankee came about three minutes after Mineola. It was 1:25 before Yankee could make her final tack, and when they rounded the Vineyard Sound Lightship they were unofficially timed as follows: Mineola, 1:50:10; Rainbow, 1:53:04; Virginia, 1:59:31, and Yankee, 1:59:42.

The two leaders broke out No. 2 jibtopsails just before reaching the mark, and soon after passing the lightship Rainbow set her balloon forestaysail. Virginia and Yankee, with the latter to windward, were almost abreast as they approached the lightship, and on elapsed time Yankee was nearly four minutes ahead of the former boat. Both had taken down small baby jibtopsails before reaching the mark and stood on their new course several hundred yards before setting up their reaching headsails. Virginia then set a No. 2 jibtopsail, while Yankee broke out the balloon jibtopsail that shortly afterward came to grief. Hester rounded the lightship nearly twenty minutes after Mineola, and Corona was unofficially timed as she turned the mark at 2:09:56.

Quissetta was then hopelessly behind her competitor. The two schooners had left the fleet of sloops about midway over the windward leg, and had stood well in shore. Corona had then obtained somewhat the better of a temporary drop in the breeze, and this advantage, added to her superior ability in the heavy seas that were running, allowed her to run away from the smaller schooner. Quissetta did not round the Vineyard Sound Lightship until 2:37 o'clock, more than five minutes after Corona had completed the four and a half miles leg to the Hen and Chickens Lightship and had taken up the run home.

Around the Hen and Chickens Lightship, Mineola's boom, according to unofficial time, swung from port to starboard at 2:15:08. Rainbow followed at 2:17:10, having gained about fifty seconds on the leg. Then came Virginia at 2:23:50, and Yankee at 2:25:30. Corona, when she turned the mark, her race already won, at 2:33:30. Five minutes after entering upon the home run Mineola and Rainbow set their spinnakers to port, and after another five minutes' interval they substituted big balloon jibs for their No. 2 jibtopsails. After considerable adjusting they finally succeeded in getting the balloons to belly out without a crease.

A FAST RUN HOME.

In the freshening wind which brought them home at a race horse clip, only the dip and roll of the boats caused the air now and then to spill out. Off Sakonnet Point, half way to the finishing line, Mineola led Rainbow by one-fourth of a mile, while a similar interval separated Virginia and Yankee, which were about a mile astern of the two leaders. The two rear boats, however, caught the freshening breeze first, and made material gains upon both Mineola and Rainbow during the remaining eight miles. When about one mile from the finishing line, and just a few seconds before the victorious Mineola crossed, Yankee's spinnaker ripped up the middle and had to come in. Rainbow took her spinnaker in voluntarily a minute later, and shortly before finishing Virginia followed Rainbow's example.

The big fleet of steam yachts and the club steamer Edward Luckenbach had preceded the racers to the finish line and were grouped about the Nourmahal to greet Mineola as she rode home. She crossed the line close to the lightship at 3:57:25 o'clock. The breeze was then even iresher than it had been at the start, and as the winner made off for Newport Harbor she dipped deep into the long rolls, dashed a cloud of spray high from her bows, and kicked up her heels as though in uncontrollable glee over her success. The seventies were all home within seven minutes after Mineola finished, and the remaining yachts of the fleet followed at intervals of several minutes. Shark, the last to finish, crossed the line at 4:50:34 o'clock. The summaries:

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	Correc'd Time.
Mineola	11:00:00	3:57:25	4:50:52	4:50:52
Rainbow	11:00:06	3:57:07	4:52:01	4:51:37
Yankee	11:04:37	3:57:35	4:52:58	4:52:40
Virginia	11:00:56	3:57:25	4:56:29	4:56:29
Isolde	11:00:46	4:20:37	5:19:51	5:01:19
Astrild	11:04:59	4:33:04	5:28:05	5:09:33
Hester	11:11:05	4:32:47	5:21:42	5:24:23
Shark	11:04:16	4:50:34	5:46:18	5:10:56
Altair	11:00:04	4:48:40	4:58:36	5:13:14
Schooners.				
Corona	11:05:59	4:08:24	5:02:29	5:02:29
Quissetta	11:05:53	4:37:18	5:31:25	5:13:43

On corrected time, Mineola beat Rainbow by 45 seconds, Yankee by 1 minute 48 seconds, Virginia by 5 minutes 37 seconds, Isolde by 19 minutes 7 seconds, Astrild by 8 minutes 43 seconds, Hester by 33 minutes 41 seconds, Shark by 20 minutes 4 seconds, and Altair by 22 minutes 22 seconds.

Corona beat Quissetta by 28 minutes 56 seconds, elapsed time, and by 11 minutes 14 seconds corrected time.

The owl and game cock colors will be raced for in the harbor at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning by the launches and dinghies belonging to club yachts. A meeting of the fleet Captains aboard the flagship Corona will follow at noon, and the fleet will then be formally disbanded. H. S. Redmond's fifty-one-footer Syce, which struck a rock off Rocky Point during the run from Vineyard Haven to Newport Saturday, was found this morning to be leaking badly, and consequently was unable to enter to-day's race.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S GIFT.

Loving Cup to be Raced For by N. Y. Y. C. Seventy-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 13.—Sir Thomas Lipton will present to the New York Yacht Club a handsome loving cup to be raced for by the seventy-footers between Sept. 10 and 15. Mr. David Barrie, who is Sir Thomas Lipton's American representative, was a guest at the New York Yacht Club station here on Saturday, and with a corps of photographers visited the scene of last Fall's cup races between Columbia and Shamrock off Sandy Hook.

A large number of photographs of the course off Sandy Hook and the headlands were taken and forwarded to Sir Thomas in London. From one of the best of these pictures an etching will be made to adorn the trophy.

Regatta for Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 13.—Under the auspices of the Board of Trade, a yachting regatta has been arranged for Aug. 20. The races will be open to boats of all classes. The first race will be for twenty-five-foot knockabouts, for a cash prize of $30, offered by Antonio Y. Stewart; the second, a handicap race for thirty-foot sloops for a cup presented by Edgar Scott; the third, a contest for old-style sloops, thirty-footers, for $175, in three prizes, and the fourth, a race for catboats, twenty-five feet, for two cups offered by W. L. Green. There will probably be a fifth class for thirty-six-foot knockabouts.

Canarsie Yacht Club's Race.

The last club race scheduled by the Canarsie Yacht Club is the Corinthian race, set for next Saturday and open to the following classes: First Class—Sloops and cabin catboats; Second Class—Open catboats, 20 feet and over; Third Class—Open catboats, 18 to 20 feet; Fourth Class—Open catboats, under 18 feet. The conditions of the race are stationary ballast and time allowance, one minute to the foot. First and second prizes will be awarded in each class having three or more starters. The course will be the Club Course B. All boats must be sailed by owners.

Huntington Yacht Club's Regatta.

The sixth annual regatta of the Huntington Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday over the Huntington Bay course in Long Island Sound. This regatta is open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club of the following classes: Fifty-one-foot class of sloops, in racing trim; forty-three-foot class of sloops in cruising trim; thirty-foot class of cabin catboats in cruising trim, twenty-five-foot class of cabin catboats in cruising trim, Seawanhaka Yacht Club knockabouts. Entries will be received by the Racing Committee up to Aug. 17 at the clubhouse, Huntington, L. I.

NEW YORK'S UP-HILL GAME.

After Seeming Beaten, the Team Won in the Last Two Innings.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.—Pittsburg had New York beaten to a standstill until the eighth inning, when O'Brien's wild throw filled second and third bases. Smith's hit scored two runs, and Hickman's home run brought in the other two. Selbach's home run scored the two runs earned in the ninth inning. Attendance, 2,700. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Smont, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		V'n H'n, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Clarke, lf.	2	1	4	0	0		Selbach, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	12	1	0		Doyle, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0	
Wagner, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		Smith, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Williams, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		H'kman, 3b.	1	1	0	4	2	
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	5	6	0		Davis, ss.	0	2	4	6	0	
O'Connor, c.	0	0	2	0	0		Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	
Eby, ss.	0	0	1	3	1		B'erman, c.	0	1	9	3	0	
Phillippi, p.	0	1	1	1	0		Carrick, p.	1	0	1	2	0	
Total.	4	7	27	14	1		Total.	7	10	27	17	2	

Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Davis, Gleason. Home runs—O'Brien, Selbach, Hickman. Sacrifice hit—O'Connor. Double plays—Eby and Ritchey; Hickman, Gleason and Doyle. First base on balls—Off Phillippi, 3; off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Phillippi, 2; by Carrick, 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 4; BROOKLYN, 0.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Phillips was invincible to-day, and the champions were shut out. A double, a passed ball, a hit, and Beckley's home run gave the Cincinnatis 4 runs in the fifth. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Corc'r'd, lf.	1	0	1	2	0		Sheck'd,	0	0	1	0	0	
Steinf't, 3b.	1	1	1	4	0		Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	1	3	12	2	0		Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	
Corco'n, ss.	0	2	0	4	1		Kelley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
McBride, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	8	0	
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	0	2	1		Troney, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	
Kahoe, c.	1	1	4	2	0		Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0	
Phillips, p.	0	0	1	3	0		McGuire, c.	0	0	2	1	0	
							Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	4	7	27	18	1		Total	0	5	24	14	0	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Two-base hit—Kahoe. Home run—Beckley. Stolen bases—Corcoran, 3; McBride. Double plays—Corcoran, Quinn, and Beckley. First base on balls—Phillips, 3; Kitson, 4. Struck out—Kitson, 2; Phillips, 2. Passed ball—Kahoe. Attendance, 900. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CHICAGO.

				R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	—7	10	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	9	2

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	—6	9	4
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	6	4

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	4	2	1	0	—10	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3	8	2

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	55	33	.625	Boston	43	47	.478
Pittsburg	49	42	.538	St. Louis	39	47	.453
Philadelphia	47	41	.534	Cincinnati	40	50	.444
Chicago	46	45	.505	New York	35	49	.417

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Toronto, 1.
At Springfield—Springfield, 0; Montreal, 5.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Buffalo, 7.
At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Chicago, 7.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 3; Troy, 4.
At Cortland—Cortland, 7; Utica, 5.

TENNIS EXPERTS WILL MEET.

Tournament for the Championship of the United States Opens To-day at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—The twentieth annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the United States will open here to-morrow morning at the Casino. The entry list is so much stronger than any for many previous seasons that there is certain to be some record-breaking tennis matches before the week is out. There are fifty-five entries in the singles, and among the number are included all of the leading tournament players of the Eastern section of the country and the Hardy brothers from California, Collins, the champion of the Middle West, and two others from Chicago, and two or three English players who were sent over here last week to play for the international championship at Longwood.

The opening day's play will centre largely around the first of the two big doubles matches for the National championship, Hackett and Allen meeting Little and Alexander for the right to challenge Davis and Ward on Wednesday for the National championship in doubles. The general impression to-night favors a victory for the Yale pair, who made such a strong showing here last season. Little and Alexander are thought to be hardly up to the speed of the clever little Eastern champions, but tennis is uncertain always, and they may cause a surprise to-morrow by winning.

The weeding-out process will also be started to-morrow morning, and the weaker players will rapidly fall by the wayside. There are many players who are far below the championship standard of the leading tournament experts, and they must first be culled out before the struggle begins for the final honors. However, the chances for the draw have brought some of the good matches in the earlier rounds, and to-morrow Kriegh Collins, champion of the West, will meet J. P. Paret, champion of the South, in the preliminary round. Beals Wright will play Herbert Foster, the young Harvard man, who showed such unexpected form two weeks ago at Longwood, and L. W. Waidner of Chicago will meet E. P. Fischer, the Metropolitan champion. By Wednesday or Thursday the strongest men will begin to come together, and then the most brilliant play will begin.

Old Champions Won Again.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—In the closing challenge match of the Southeastern States tennis tournament here to-day, T. Coleman Ward and Charles Brown of Birmingham defeated Clarence Angier and Sam Williams of Atlanta by a score of 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. The result gave the championship of the Southeast in doubles to the Birmingham team, which has held it for several years.

History of Princeton Athletics.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 13.—It was announced here to-day that the Graduate Advisory Athletic Committee of Princeton University has undertaken the preparation of a complete and authentic "History of Athletics at Princeton." The work will contain 100 full-page illustrations of Princeton's football, baseball, track, bicycle, gymnasium, gun, golf, lacrosse, and hockey teams and boat crews from the beginning of the intercollegiate sports in 1868, through the Paris games, in 1900. James H. F. Moffat, valedictorian of the class of 1900, has been appointed to compile the data.

Pennsylvania Football Games.

The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania has announced the college schedule of football games to begin on Saturday, Sept. 29, with a game on Franklin Field, with Lehigh. Games will be played on Wednesdays and Saturdays on Franklin Field until Nov. 29, except on Saturday, Nov. 3, when Pennsylvania will go to Cambridge to play Harvard, and Wednesday, Nov. 21, when the college team will play the United States Naval Academy team at Annapolis. Pennsylvania's game with Columbia is set for Oct. 20, on Franklin Field.

Canadian Cycle Meet Canceled.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 13.—The National Cycling Association's meet at Queens Park set for Aug. 15 and 16 has been canceled. Promoter Dandearund says a series of races may be arranged in September

ONE RACE WAS RUN THRICE

Errors Made an Odd Happening in First Event at Saratoga.

LIEBER KARL GOT THE PURSE

Bannockburn, on a Muddy Track, Easily Won the Handicap from Favonius and King Bramble.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A heavy rainfall converted the track into a quagmire, ankle deep, this afternoon, and the fields were greatly reduced by withdrawals. In the first race Starter Caldwell dropped his flag for a start, but the man holding the advance flag failed to see the bunting go down, and all of the jockeys except Sam Doggett, on his own horse, Terrorist, and Burns on Lieber Karl, the 4 to 5 favorite, pulled up. This pair raced together to the finish, with the former winning. The others of the field straggled in one at a time. The race was ordered to be run over again by the stewards under the rule providing that the advance flag must fall. All bets stood.

In the new betting Lieber Karl went back to 6 to 1, while His Royal Highness was made an even money favorite. Four of the jockeys, Shaw on His Royal Highness, McCue on Lady Contrary, Neumeyer on Lady Has Been, and Loader on Miss Mitchell, then covered the five furlongs without the starter or any of his assistants dropping their flags. His Royal Highness won this heat, but the horses were sent to the post without any delay. When the flag finally fell, Epigram and Terrorist raced in front to the final few strides, where Lieber Karl drew up and won by a head from Epigram.

The race caused a lot of ill feeling among the patrons of the track. The man wielding the advance flag was discharged and the four boys, McCue, Shaw, Neumeyer, and Loader, who participated in the second heat, were fined $100 each. The going suited Bannockburn's bad leg and the speedy cripple had no difficulty in winning the second race at a mile and three-sixteenths, in easy fashion from Favonius. Lady of the Valley showed a sudden fondness for the mud in the McGrathiana Stakes, which she won in a gallop by six lengths. Sweet Lavender acted very badly and was left at the post. Trillo was bid up from $300 to $700 by James Coburn, Barrick letting him go. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added; for all ages; selling; five furlongs. Lieber Karl, 119 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won by a head; Epigram, 110, (Sutter,) 40 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head; Terrific, 110, (Doggett,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:06⅘. His Royal Highness, Servilla, Lady Contrary, Shiftless, Lady Has Been, and Miss Mitchell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Bannockburn, 126 pounds, (Shuttleman,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 10, won by two lengths; Favonius, 113, (Turner,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head; King Bramble, 108, (Clawson,) 12 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:06. David Garrick also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The McGrathiana Stakes, for fillies and geldings two years old; value to winner, $1,030; five furlongs. Lady of the Valley, 113 pounds, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by six lengths; Princess Pepper, 118, (Turner,) 5 to 2 and even, second by one length; In Shot, 109, (Faulkman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Tammany Chief, Lady Schorr, Splash, Queen Pepper, and Juniper also ran. Sweet Lavender was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Trillo, 109 pounds, (Mitchell,) 15 to 20 and out, won by three lengths; Exit, 104, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Harry McCoun, 103, (Burns,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46⅗. Dogtown, Elsie Barnes, Orion, Stamp, and Alches also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added; for maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Piederick, 112 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Musketeer, 112, (Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Cornelius, 112, (Littlefield,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:05⅘. Birchtree, Sandpaper, Punctual, Colonel Ballentine Guesswork, Amur, Scotch Bush, and Beau Ormonde also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Hand Vice, Telamon, Gold Heels, and Maximus, 110 pounds each; Droghead, 107; Bellano, 105; Lickeness, 104; Snark, 103; Colchester and King Lief, 98 each; Salary, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Peat, 117 pounds; Draughtsman, 116; Myth and Orion, 112 each; Godfrey, 111; Mar, 110; Alvarado II. and Protus, 107 each; The Burlington Route and Holland, 106 each; Spurs, 98.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Raffaello, Bannockburn, and Compensation, 116 pounds each; Waring, Gonfalon, and John Yerkes, 110 each; Radford, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights and allowances; one mile. Gonfalon and The Chamberlain, 116 pounds each; Rochester and Carbuncle, 108 each; Elnus, Princeland, Cyrano, and Radford, 99 each; Osceola and Annoy, 96 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Kensington Hotel Hurdle Handicap; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Ben Eder, 165 pounds; Dr. Eichberg, 157; Mr. Stoffel, 135.

GOSSIP OF SPEEDWAY HORSES.

Rain and Heat Check Trials, but Drivers See Sport Ahead.

The road drivers of New York are pining for a return of weather when they can resume their Speedway brushes in force. The greater part of last week it was too warm to ask horses to do much, and now the rain makes the footing too heavy for fast traveling. It will not take long for the road to dry out if the sun and wind strike it for a few hours, and, if such is the case, and the weather is not blistering hot again, there is likely to be some keen brushing to-day, and for the rest of the week, for that matter. In fact, from now on the sport probably will begin to liven up, after the Summer dullness, although there has been some rattling good brushing in the Summer months. The out-of-town horsemen and horses may be expected to be drifting back any time from now until September.

Some of the Speedway drivers think the fast work will sooner or later shift to the southern end of the course—from High Bridge to the beginning of the incline back of the Polo Grounds. That part of the course has been greatly improved by the work on it. "I do most of my jogging there now," said a horseman yesterday, "and the footing, where it is beginning to pack, is fine."

Among the Speedway cracks who have had an easy time of it this Summer is Dr. Moore's good bay gelding McMillan, (2:17½.) Isaac Fleming has the big trotter in charge, and yesterday jogged him on the Speedway. The horse moved well. "By-and-by I think I will drive him a mile to wagon," said Mr. Fleming yesterday. "Before Dr. Moore got him he had been a mile in harness in 2:12 and a fraction, but not to a wagon. He has worked a half mile to a wagon in 1:04."

C. R. Jarvis was another reinsman who was out yesterday for a while. He drove the bay trotter Colonel Moreland. This horse once was the property of the late Charles Bates, and used to be Latitude's mate. Mr. Jarvis is expecting a green trotter—Edward R. by name—on from the West in a short time. The horse, he says, is a big fellow, looks something like Baylight, and in a private trial, just out of the lot and without shoes, went a mile in 2:28. He will be fitted up for Speedway work.

The following list shows the money winners at the Buffalo Grand Circuit meeting last week, with sires and best time made:

Trotters.—Moebel, b. c., 2:16¾, Moko, $3,000; Major Delmar, b. c., Del-Mar, $1,250; Joe Watts, ch. g., 2:17¼, Electioneer, $1,000; Boralma, ch. g., 2:09¾, Boreal, $1,000; Glory, ch. g., 2:15, Sir Walter, Jr., $1,000; Locha, b. f., Baron Wilkes, $750; York Boy, b. h., 2:12½, Wilkes Boy, $600; James Shevlin, b. g., 2:16¾, Baron Wilkes, $500; Iona Electrite, b. m., Electrite, $500; Ellert, br. g., Stamboul, $500; King Jack, b. g., 2:13¾, Jack Dawson, $500; Emma Winters, b. m., 2:17½, Dictum, $300; Letah, b. m., Fred Kayes, $300; Dillonite, blk. g., 2:15½, Baron Dillon, $300; King Vasco, b. s., Vasco, $300; Corrine, b. m., Baron Wilkes, $300; Iris O., b. m., Bermuda, $200; Annie Burns, g. m., Bobby Burns, $200; Tezo, b. m., Queenby, $200; Senator K., blk. s., 2:13½, Laputa, $150; Major Gee, ch. s., $150; Palm Leaf, b. g., Onwardo, $120; Hilda, blk. m., Wilkes Boy, $120.

Pacers.—Onoto, b. f., 2:16, Oreline, $1,000; Winola, b. m., 2:11¾, Lookaway, $1,000; Charley Hoyt, b. s., 2:07¾, Allerton, $1,000; Tom Nolan, b. g., 2:12¼, General Hancock, $600; The Admiral, b. s., 2:11¾, Be Sure, $300; Joe Gham, blk. g., Simmons, $500; Hetty G., b. m., 2:05¾, Egg Hoz, $500; Sally Hook, b. m., 2:12¾, Doctor Sparks, $500; Free Bond, b. g., 2:14, Simon, $375; Texas Jessie, b. m., Texas Jack, $300; Timepiece, b. s., 2:10¾, Hambutonian, $300; Ferrum, b. g., Guy Princeton, $300; Braid, br. g., 2:10¾, Nobleman, $300; Quincy Mac, g. g., C. F. Clay, $250; Choral, b. m., C. F. Clay, $225; Senorine Electrite, b. m., Electrite, $200; Lady All Right, ch. m., $200; Dowina, blk. s., Directum, $100; Don Riley, b. g., Canesland Wilkes, $150; Eyeles, b. g., Gambetta Wilkes, $150; Harry O., blk. g., Atlantic King, $150; Tom Calhoun, r. g., Fred S. Wilkes, $120; Fred M., b. s., Ingomit, $120; Riley B., blk. c., Happy Riley, $100.

George W. Grote has turned over to P. G. Cherrier the well-known driver, his fast mare Pearl J., (2:20¾,) to be campaigned on the Eastern Circuit. Pearl J. will make her first start at Holyoke in the 2:19 class, and judging by her good showing at the New York Road Drivers' Association's matinee races at the Empire City track on July 14, she should do well.

George A. Coleman is anxious to arrange a race between C. A. Koelsch's bay pacer Ben H., and Mr. Koelsch's latest acquisition, Kitty K., a chestnut trotter fresh from Greene County. As soon as "Ike" Fleming gets the mare acclimated he says he will give Coleman a chance to put Ben H. against her.

Glens Falls Races Postponed.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The Grand Circuit races to-day were postponed until to-morrow on account of rain.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The horse Applejack, his owner, L. Kavanaugh, and Trainers M. Kavanaugh and W. Leonards, to-day were ruled off the turf here for a crooked race run on Aug. 8. Jockey McGinn, who rode the horse on that date, was exonerated. Summaries: One mile—Glenlake, 110, (Dale,) 1; Elcaney, 114, 2; Lee King, 107, (Time—1:45¾. Mile and an eighth—Ransom, 104, (Dale,) 1; Chorus Boy, 104, 2; Colonel Gay, 107, 3. Time—1:58⅘. Six furlongs—Charlie O'Brien, 112, (Van Dusen,) 1; Benham, 119, 2; Love's Labor, 115, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and sixteenth; selling—Lee Lochford, 91, (Goodrich,) 1; Lauraete, 106, 2; Sir Rolla, 107, 3. Time—1:46⅘. Six and a half furlongs—Banish, 97, (McGinn,) 1; Triaditza, 104, 2; Lord Neville, 111, 3. Time—1:21¾. Five and a half furlongs—Monos, 113, (Crowhurst,) 1; Tony Lepping, 118, 2; Dorothy Lee, 110, 3. Time—1:06.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Results at Highland Park: Seven furlongs: Royal Sterling, 100, (A. Webber,) 1; Alfred Vargrave, 110, 2; Hermencia, 102, 3. Time—1:30¼. Four and a half furlongs: Handit, 100, (Coburn,) 1; Tempt, 100, 2; Virginia T., 100, 3. Time—0:57¼. Six and a half furlongs: Come Quick, 105, (Landry,) 1; Gold Lack, 100, 2; Winepress, 3. Time—1:23¾. Mile and a sixteenth: Kittie Regent, 104, (A. Webber,) 1; Emil Zola, 99, 2; Jessie Jarbo, 104, 3. Time—

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A DEEP SAFFRON STORY.

It was not necessary for us to put an interrogation mark over the story from Pretoria via London about "KRUEGER Helping Out BRYAN" in order to hint at the feeling it inspired in our mind, as it must in that of every sane American. We note that our friends of The Journal take the sending of the story by The Associated Press somewhat to heart, and intimate that it was due to an unkind prejudice as to the Democratic candidate, but if the managers of The Associated Press have any such feeling, the circulation of this story is no proof of it. We take it that the dispatch was simply a fragment of the floating mass of nonsense relating to this country which is supposed to have interest for American readers only because America is the subject of it.

The real interest of the tale lies in the fact that a correspondent of a London paper should think that it would repay his employers for sending it from Pretoria. That argued a confidence in the gullibility of the English reader not flattering to the national pride. Certainly there must be very few Englishmen who would at this late day attach credence to such preposterous statements. If Oom PAUL were as rich as he is probably poor at this moment, he at least would see the absurdity of wasting his substance on campaign funds in the United States. The slightest suggestion in that direction would be insulting if it could be credited; which, happily, it could not be. Meanwhile we beg to assure Mr. BRYAN'S friends that his opponents do not suspect him of desiring any foreign aid whatever, and, on the other hand, do not feel it at all needful to invent ridiculous fables about him in order to secure a popular verdict against him.

MR. BRYAN AND THE FILIPINOS.

Since Mr. BRYAN'S elaborate speech at Indianapolis has spread through the country there has been a good deal of criticism of the effect it is likely to have in encouraging the Filipinos in holding out against the United States troops in the hope that the election may place at the head of the Government in this country a man ready to promise them the terms that he offers. This criticism has not been confined to Republicans, but has found expression from some who are in general sympathy with Mr. BRYAN'S avowed policy. Among the more extreme of his opponents his speech is characterized as treasonable, since it is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States.

Whatever any one may think of the policy declared by Mr. BRYAN in regard to the inhabitants of the Philippines his warmest admirers cannot deny that he ignored the impression his utterances must have upon that portion of the inhabitants who are in arms against the United States. If he did not ignore that impression then he ran a very grave risk of promoting entirely needless bloodshed. Even if he expects to become President and to be able to carry out the plan of announcing final independence to the islands he must see that the continuance of hostilities by the natives in arms will make his plan much more difficult and that the lives of our soldiers lost in the meantime will be cruelly wasted. If he had thought of anything but making a case against his opponents he might have accompanied the announcement of his purpose by an appeal to the Filipinos in arms to refrain from fighting and to leave their cause in the hands of the American people, who, he professes to believe, will surely decide in favor of their independence. This appeal he could have made with entire consistency, since he himself favors independence and expects to get authority to grant it.

He says that if he is elected he will immediately summon Congress in extraordinary session to offer ultimate independence to the Filipinos. Why, in view of that avowed intention, should he not ask them to keep the peace until he has this opportunity? If he were elected there would be all the better chance to apply his theory of dealing with the Filipinos. If he were not elected the Filipinos would be no worse off than they are now, for then the policy of establishing the sovereignty of the United States would be inevitable. In either case Mr. BRYAN himself would have been in a much more creditable situation and could not fairly have been accused of having incited the armed opponents of the Government of his country to continue hostilities until he had a chance to grant them what they profess to be fighting for.

In one sense this is a matter that concerns Mr. BRYAN more intimately than any one else. Had he made such an appeal to the hostile Filipinos he would have cleared himself of an unpleasant responsibility. But it is quite possible that AGUINALDO and his advisers would have regarded his policy with a good deal of suspicion. They might readily see very little difference between it and the policy that Mr. MCKINLEY is now pursuing. One can imagine AGUINALDO indulging in a proclamation in the style of those already familiar to us: "Patriots, Filipinos, Children of Liberty! Listen to the mellifluous language with which the subtle-minded Celt, the pretended Americano, BRYAN, aspiring to the rule of the United States seeks to beguile your trustful intellects and to mislead your acute and experienced sentiments. He asseverates that when he has attained the goal of his ambitions he will accord to our glorious people the ultimatum of independence for which we have already waded through oceans of blood. But to this inspiring proposition he ties, with unimaginable guile, a treacherous and tenacious string. Our long-pursued and sweetly cherished liberty he will grant us only after he has established what he designates, in the barbarous lingua to which he is habituated, 'a stable government.' My beloved children, what, in the name of all the saints, does he mean by that? Must we, then, who have shed our tears and our blood for independence as a right, take it from Señor BRYAN by purchase? And what is the extraordinary price that he assumes in his arrogance to nominate to the sons and daughters of Freedom? Is it that we must bow the supple knee to government of his creating before we shall have the inestimable rights that he accuses us of receiving from the hand of Nature? Be not deceived. Fear the Greek bearing gifts. Be not the tools of this crafty American's political aspirations. Let us have liberty without conditions, or let us have the death we have so valiantly confronted!"

And to such a proclamation Mr. BRYAN might find much difficulty in replying satisfactorily.

APATHY AS A COMMODITY.

A newspaper correspondent who is traveling in the West to watch and report upon the drift of things political recently came across a Republican of the State of Indiana to whom he mentioned that the general complaint by both Republicans and Democrats in that State was that there was great apathy in both parties. "Apathy," was the quick response; "why, of course there is apathy in Indiana. Apathy is the stock in trade of the professional politician of Indiana. Apathy is the only thing they have to sell there. You can't sell enthusiasm in Indiana or any other State, and the Hoosiers know it. Apathy is a commodity in Indiana, and it goes to the highest bidder. HANNA paid high for it four years ago, and he won't get it any cheaper this year."

Indiana is not the only State in which apathy is a commodity. It can be produced in almost every State that has been carried by both the leading parties, and it has seldom been a profitable commodity to cultivate for the market in Massachusetts, or Iowa, or Vermont. To the manager of experience it is well known that there is a sort of apathy which is as natural and pernicious in its growth as "pussley," that cannot be raised to order or suppressed by applications of "soap." That sort of apathy really worries the campaign manager; the other sort only troubles him because it is expensive and sometimes obliges him to pretend to be anxious.

Your producer of political apathy is no respecter of parties. He may not be a member in good standing in either party. He is willing to take apathy wherever he can find it and sell it where it will bring the best price. There are Republicans, no doubt, who are free traders when it comes to this product. Whether Democrat or Republican, the method of the producer and dealer in apathy is the same. Just now there is a very large offering of German-American apathy on the market, brought in by unquestionable German-Americans, who are Americans when abroad and German-Americans when they are endeavoring to promote negotiations for the disposition of stocks of apathy. All the offerings do not go to one political camp. Apathy is for the party that can and will turn it to the best account.

Apathy among the negroes in Northern States is a commodity offered to any would-be purchaser, sometimes to be disposed of several times in the same season. Notwithstanding that Gen. GROSVENOR showed, in a speech in the last Congress, that his party has been so generous to the negro since MCKINLEY reached the White House that something like $6,000,000 a year has been paid to the race in patronage of various sorts, the managers are being assured that blocks of apathy among the natural allies of the Republican Party are to be had and will be grabbed up by Chairman JONES at "dirt cheap" prices if not secured promptly by Mr. HANNA.

The supply of labor apathy is not as promising this year as it was four years ago, but the crop will not be permitted to be a complete failure if careful cultivation will save the sprouts that have been discovered by a few gentlemen who have been walking about prospecting for signs of dissatisfaction that may be "worked for pay dirt." The soil was quite favorable four years ago for this crop. Now, in the absence of idleness and unrequited labor, some of the most desperate prospectors have ventured to suggest that for a consideration they might be able to promote dissatisfaction among fully occupied and well-paid laborers to induce them to strike on one pretext or another, just to prove that prosperity and apathy are not inseparable. This brand of apathy is so absolutely new and the risks incidental to the attempt to raise a commercial crop of it so great that it is not likely to attract bidders until the party that asks for it shall be in extreme desperation.

Apathy that is produced by the political managers themselves, that is not offered for sale, but just given away as a cheap and innocent stimulant, is of course without commercial value to anybody except its creator or discoverer. It really may not have been discovered or created, but only reported for its effect upon the party alleged to be overstocked with it. There is no specific for the eradication of apathy, but liberal, direct expenditure and the application of spellbinders in large numbers are remedies in which all parties persist in manifesting a superstitious reliance.

BINET'S QUEER PORTAL.

The portal to the Paris Exposition on the Place Concorde has so many peculiarities that among French and foreign critics objurgation alternates with the supreme contempt of silence. It belongs to no accepted style of architecture, though it suggests Cambodia and Siam. It serves no purpose, since the public might enter better elsewhere, and it cannot protect a crowd from sun or wind or rain, being open on all sides. And then upon it, as on a pinnacle, stands the colossal statue of a woman in petticoats and modish gown—the representative of La Parisienne! As this figure is the crowning decoration of a strange, hybrid structure, glittering with gilt and colored glass, so it elicits the crowning exclamation of exasperated disapproval.

If we consider BINET'S porch to the Paris Exposition it proves in a certain sense Oriental below the surface; it is not merely Eastern from its lively color and because of certain external decorations that remind one of Buddhist and Mohammedan temples. Its general configuration recalls the Orient by a symbol which is interwoven with many of the literatures and religions of the East; whether in the form of the crescent moon, as we find it a national emblem among the Turks, or in the humbler shape of a cast-off shoe, as we find it a symbol and often a playful superstition wherever man honors his friend and partner the horse. Consciously or unconsciously, aided perhaps by one of the latest movements in French art, that of the symbolists, M. BINET has formed his porch frankly on the motive of the horseshoe.

But this is not all. In most religions of the past and in many that exist to-day the crescent moon is feminine, and a woman's face or figure represents the goddess of the orb of night. His porch or portal takes the form of a diadem for the brow or ornament for the bosom such as we find in the soil of Ireland beautifully but barbarously chiseled in beaten gold, plainly imitative of the crescent moon and most probably the ornaments of priests or of ladies. Now, on earth the terrestrial analogue of the crescent is the horseshoe. This is a common sign for the tent entrance, or the door of the house where woman rules, just as the column or mast represents the spear of the warrior and symbolizes the sun's rays in heaven and the earthly world of action outside the house in which reigns the man. So the Arab who returns to his tent or cabin plants his spear in the sand before the door to signify that he has come home. But we retain obscurely enough this primeval connection of thought between the horseshoe and the home by nailing a chance-found horseshoe over the door and saying that it brings us luck.

Easy to see that the Orientals and the early ancestors of the European races rang the changes on this idea. In many cases the symbol had a much more directly human and definite meaning. It stood for maternity, for example; for woman as distinguished from man. It was poetically treated as a sign for the gateway into knowledge of good and evil, or, more closely as a matter of ritual, it was a symbol of the portal through which neophytes entered into the secrets of a religion. Indeed, there is a Persian sect whose members are called the Gatefolk, while its living Pope is termed the Gate. And here belongs of course the title for the Turkish Government as the Sublime Porte. It is not a mere coincidence that the crescent should be the emblem of Turkish rule. The star and crescent represent man and woman, they stand for mankind in general, while in architecture the sexes are symbolized by the minaret and the horseshoe arch.

The fitness of this combination of the figure of La Parisienne and the horseshoe arch as a piece of symbolism is one thing; the success of the sculptor is another. Has M. BINET solved in a masterly way the problem before him? It can scarcely be said that he has. While it is true that the modern dress of the woman on the apex brings her into correspondence with the frieze of modern "Labor" by GUILLOT running along the base of the monumental porch, she is out of true note with this sculpture, and between her and the frieze lies the Oriental decoration into which she fails to fit after any logical or artistically bold and successful fashion. Let us not forget, however, the manifold reasons for this apotheosis of the Parisian lady.

Probably most men and certainly all women will acknowledge that no exhibit by France is finer—and in a serious, artistic sense, finer—than the showing of the great milliners of Paris. Let the comic papers say what they will; let the jokers have all the fun they want, nevertheless the display of Paris in its specialty as an artistic workshop for beautiful clothing for women is so extraordinary that the dullest must confess there can be genius in the confection of gowns! Here at least the despised trade of dressmaking reaches high art. So there is a logic in perching a woman clad in modern garb over the main portal to the Exposition, not a subtle logic, not a particularly brilliant thought, and one certainly carried out in the most unfortunate style; but at any rate understandable. If the base of the monumental porch has a frieze of toilers, the pinnacle above the arch supports the person for whose pleasure and fine raiment they toil.

CITIES IN THE CENSUS.

The Census Bureau has scarcely issued a sufficient number of bulletins showing the growth of cities in the last ten years upon which to base safe generalization or conclusion, but some indications are given in the announcements for Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, Milwaukee, Providence, and Washington that seem to justify the expectation that the cities of the East will give a relatively good account of themselves as compared with those of the West.

Milwaukee shows a fine increase of 80,847 in ten years, the increase of 39.54 per cent. being the largest yet reported. But Buffalo, which has added 37.77 per cent., gains that record by an increase in population of 96,555. The development of Buffalo as a business community has been marked and solid. It showed an advance in 1890 of 64.80 per cent. in the ten years preceding, and the failure to keep up the percentage of increase is not an uncommon one, so far as the figures for this year have been reported.

Providence, which in the decade ending in 1890 had added more than 26 per cent. to its population, has advanced that percentage to 32.88 in the last ten years, having added 37,451 to her population in 1890 and having now 175,597. Louisville, with an addition of 43,602 population, gains only 27.60 per cent. as compared with the gain of 30.20 in the census of 1890, and Washington, with an increase from 230,392 in 1890 to 278,718 in 1900, drops from 29.71 per cent. to 20.98; Cincinnati drops from 16.37 per cent. in 1890 to 9.77 per cent. in the 1900 census, with an actual gain of 28,994 in population.

The expectation appears to be justified by these figures that the manufacturing cities will show good actual increases, and while they may not keep up the percentages of increase shown in 1890, they may be expected to maintain them where, as in this largest manufacturing city in the country, there has been a development of business attracting capital and labor to a location and advantages admittedly great.

The increase in the population of New York City, as constituted in 1890, was 309,002 from 1880 to 1890, or 25.62 per cent. If the increase in Providence is attributable to the growth of manufactures in that city, the same cause seems altogether likely to show an increase in Manhattan and the Bronx rather greater than that reported in 1890. The increase in Greater New York may not sustain an average so high, but it will be actually large if not universally satisfactory.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Are American doctors, as a class, indifferent to or neglectful of their duties as citizens? One of the most distinguished of them, Dr. ABRAM JACOBI of this city, made practically this accusation against his professional brethren in an address on "American Medicine," which he delivered recently before the International Medical Congress in Paris, and in addition he clearly intimated that such of our doctors as do take a part at all prominent in public affairs are neither particularly learned nor particularly successful representatives of the class. It was only after Dr. JACOBI had claimed for American medicine and surgery full equality with those of Europe that he said: "But I do not wish you to believe that we American doctors are altogether angelic. Wings have not grown from our scapulae yet. We are not such good citizens as you may believe from what I had to praise. Indeed, there is no class of citizens that take less interest in municipal and political, other than sanitary, affairs than doctors. It is true, their vocation takes all their time and is exhausting, but the examples of European Parliaments, in which good medical men are representing the people, should not be lost on us. With us, however, most of the medical men in State Legislatures are not the best representatives of the profession from which they claim they came, and whenever there is a medical man in the Congress of the United States, you would not know he was one unless you were told. There is at present a Senator of the United States—think of Rome and of AEMILIUS PAULUS, and of CATO; think of France and ARAGO and NELATON, of Germany and of VIRCHOW—who calls himself a homeopathic physician—no; a homeopathic doctor—and is the staunchest adversary of the medical profession and the solidest champion of the anti-vivisectionists." The Senator thus clearly indicated has energy, if not talent, as a controversialist, and this attack ought to elicit something interesting.

—Something of the weakness, as well as much of the strength, of circumstantial evidence is illustrated by the fact that though the observed details in the case of the murdered express messenger LANE led straight to the apprehension of the criminal and the complete elucidation of what at first seemed to be a most mysterious affair, yet those same details seemed to indicate, and did suggest, that LANE made a hard fight for life, and thus might easily have thrown suspicion on an innocent person. Not only did the disturbed state of the car's contents warrant the belief that the unfortunate messenger attempted to defend himself, but the two empty cartridges in his pistol naturally set the detectives to looking for wounded men. If one had been found in the neighborhood, unable or unwilling to explain his hurt, he would certainly have been arrested, with results possibly most serious to his liberty, if not to his life. The story told by the man FARRELL completely overturns the original theories of the crime. The messenger had no warning, and though his pistol had been fired he did not fire it. The swift and utter collapse of FARRELL'S apparently well-laid plan for avoiding detection is also remarkable. The only weakness in his procedure after he had killed his friend and robbed the safe lay in the revelation it gave of his familiarity with the express business. That, however, taken with his one mistake—the leaving of a few stray papers in the hotel at Plain City—furnished the requisite clue. The detective work in this case seems to have been unusually adroit, for, though it began with a false premise, the mistake did not influence the investigation unduly, and the correct conclusion was speedily reached.

It must be confessed that Havana's yellow fever record for this Summer is a decidedly cruel disappointment to all Americans except those curious bearers of that name who have all along belittled the sanitary worth of our military and civil representatives in Cuba, and who are now, not sadly, calling attention to the truth of their dismal prophecies that the fever would claim its victims under the new as under the old régime. It is a fact that in the Spanish days Summers occasionally passed with fewer cases of the disease than there have been this year, and it is also a fact that the cleaning up to which the city has been subjected was mostly confined to the streets and hardly touched the innumerable breeding places of fever that exist out of sight in the houses. But the cleaning was certainly good as far as it went, and as certainly it went as far as was immediately and in the circumstances practicable. Common fairness should suggest the comparison of this year's record, not with the best years of Spanish rule—the years, that is, when non-immunes formed an almost inappreciable part of the island's population—but with those periods when, as now, large numbers of unacclimatized soldiers and civilians supplied the ever-present infection with material on which to display its powers. Thus made, the comparison is far from trying to our pride or our hopes. It must be remembered, too, that Havana is not the only yellow fever port in the Gulf. Even when the malady is stamped out there by the completion of the work so well begun, there will long remain the possibility of its reintroduction from Vera Cruz, Port Limon, Progreso, Merida, and other towns that still remain worse than Havana was in its worst days. Those ports have all had the fever this season, and communication between them and Cuba is constant. It is also worth noting that in the West Indies sanitary improvements involving disturbance of the ground have always been followed by one outbreak of the yellow fever. Jamaica's worst epidemic in recent years came just after the construction of some long-needed sewers in Kingston.

—Truly remarkable moderation of language is used in an address to the white citizens of New Orleans, which was adopted last week at a meeting of the city's negro leaders. The document begins, not, as might have been expected, with a rehearsal and denunciation of the crimes of the white rioters, but with an expression of thanks to the municipal officers and "the law-abiding residents generally "who so nobly and heartily came to the protection of our lives and property during the lamentable disorders that occurred in this community." An earnest denial is then made of the rumor that there exists among the negroes of New Orleans an organized movement to harm their white fellow-citizens. "We are pleased," say the signers of the address, "to declare unhesitatingly and emphatically that, according to our best knowledge, there is not now or ever has been any such movement or organization with any such purpose. Such a movement would meet with our stern disapproval and condemnation. Not only so, but we deplore all inflammatory utterances coming from any source whatever. It seems superfluous to express our condemnation of CHARLES or of the class to which he belongs. We are law-abiding citizens, and have no fellowship with criminals or lawbreakers of any kind." The address closes with a vigorous repudiation of sympathy with the efforts making to persuade the New Orleans negroes that they are not safe there, and can better their position by emigration to parts of the country with which they are not familiar. Evidently there are some very wise people among the black residents of New Orleans—people capable of giving good advice and keen to see the hopeful features of an unpleasant situation.

A COADJUTOR FOR BISHOP POTTER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A statement has been going round the papers to the effect that at the next diocesan convention, to be held in New York on Sept. 26, Bishop Potter will ask for an assistant, and the name of the rector of the Church of the Ascension has been mentioned as a possible candidate.

As a member of the convention and one pretty well informed as to the views and opinions of the clergy, I do not hesitate to affirm that the report is absolutely without foundation.

Bishop Potter is still young and vigorous for either a Bishop or a General. Younger by a year or so than Field Marshal von Waldersee or Lord Roberts. Younger by fifteen years than the vigorous Archbishop of Canterbury. No man can take the place of Bishop Potter. And the clergy do not want a coadjutor until through age or conditions of health our present distinguished Bishop may feel compelled to resign.

Besides this, the time would be most inopportune for Bishop Potter to ask for a coadjutor. We have not yet recovered from the Briggs controversy, nor have we settled the divorce question. Bishop Potter is too consummate a statesman to rend the diocese with a partisan vote at such a time.

If there were no other indication that the rumor has emanated either from one personally interested in the matter or from some one entirely ignorant of the feelings of the clergy, it is found in the fact that an attempt is made to place the Rev. Percy Grant before the diocese as a suitable candidate, while the name of the highly respected rector of the Church of the Ascension would scarcely occur to the mind of any well-informed clergyman of the diocese.

If by any sudden change of circumstances the Diocese of New York should become vacant, the names which would immediately occur to most of us would be those of the Rev. Dr. Greer, the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation. Dr. Grosvenor would probably carry the high church vote.

But when our distinguished Bishop needs help he will not let it leak out through a news agency on the eve of the meeting of the convention. And it seems only fair to the diocese that this statement should be made. A RECTOR.

New York, Aug. 13, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Regretted.

"I might have known better than to trust my money to that broker."

"Why so? Are appearances against him?"

"No, confound him! It's his disappearance."—Brooklyn Life.

Doesn't Find It So.

Knowsitt—The mental condition of a man regulates his physical condition.

Ritesitt—Oh, I don't know. I write Christmas stories all Summer, and Summer stories all Winter, but it never affects the thermometer at my house.—Baltimore American.

Wasted Time.

"Early rising is commendable, but I can't afford it."

"Can't afford it?"

"When I get up early I waste a lot of valuable time admiring myself for it."—Chicago Record.

The Paris Fair as an American Sees It.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

III.

PARIS, July 30.—Nothing could be more marked and emphatic than the differentiation between the two serious and permanent palaces of the exposition and the fifteen or twenty others, equally palatial and often even more extensive, which in design as well as in construction are obviously temporary and provisional, to disappear as soon as they have served their turn, and to leave the ground they stand on to its legitimate uses.

It is consoling to the foreigner to find that these latter, in which the architects were working under no very heavy sense of responsibility, are by no means as good as the former, even allowing for the difference in purpose, and that they will have served their turn if they shall have promoted "the gayety of nations." The level of artistic training in France is so high and so general that one is often tempted to impute to individual talent what is in fact but the result of this training. One comes to perceive that a Frenchman may write, model, paint, design, or what not in a very knowing and superior way without being on that account the superior person he would have to be in England or the United States to attain an equal degree of proficiency. Within the limits of his traditionary technique he can express himself with a clearness and sharpness which tempts the foreigner to say that this is a nation of prodigies. It is only when he throws his tradition overboard and puts himself on his own resources that the foreigner is relieved to perceive that he does not appear to so much better advantage than anybody else. In the accessories of his buildings it is true that he does. The decorative sculpture and the decorative painting are almost invariably so adequate and appropriate, with so exactly the just mean between seriousness and recklessness, that the stranger, even after going about Paris and observing her bulwarks with some care, is driven to wonder what this great body of artistic workmen whose work he sees on all the temporary palaces can find to do between universal expositions.

VIEW FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER.

On paper the "layout" at the Champ de Mars looks even more interesting than that at the Invalides. One can read the plan in reality by ascending to the second stage of the Eiffel, where the whole Champ de Mars, with its central garden and its bordering palaces, is spread out under you as a map in relief, a very low relief from your height, and with the procession of promenaders reduced to the semblance of an anthill. The vista is effectively closed by the Electricity Building, which is distinctly one of the architectural successes of the exposition, and perhaps the most effective of all the transient palaces of "this insubstantial pageant." Its chief effectiveness it owes to the tracery which surmounts it, and gives it a factitious resemblance to a Gothic church-front. This is in fact a system of rods and wires arranged for the framework and pattern of the nocturnal illuminations, which extend also to the electric fountains in front. It is this front, blazing with particolored fires, that closes that wonderful vista, from the Trocadéro through the lower arches of the Eiffel, which is spectacularly the most wonderful thing to be seen at this world's fair, and more wonderful than can have been seen at any other.

But even the "naked and open daylight" by no means deprives the front of the palace of all its charms. It is distinctly the feature, it is almost the only architectural feature, of the show at the Champ de Mars, for the bordering buildings which frame it and direct the eye to it find their chief attractiveness in the degree to which they conduce to that end. They are gay, always gay, but they are not much worth looking at on their own account. Except, indeed, the end which gives upon the plaza of the Building of Navigation. This is very cleverly fashioned into the prow of a galley, projecting to carry the figurehead of what may be called a practicable mermaid, a marine young lady whose caudal appendage is bifurcated, and who apparently propels herself upon the principle of the twin screw which we have only lately come to apply to supermarine navigation. The decorative force and felicity of the feature are at any rate obvious.

The riparian palaces between here and the Invalides, along the Seine, are those of the Army and Navy, of Horticulture and Arboriculture, and of the Conferences, which are meant to form an important, though they cannot be made to form a spectacular, feature in the work of the exposition. They are noticeable by their bigness, though after Chicago and the Manufactures Building there, nothing here is very impressive by mere magnitude. The feature of the Military Building, which looks a queer enough anomaly in a World's Fair, especially when taken in conjunction with the blood red, frowning fortress which adjoins it and contains the exhibits of the gun and armor making establishments at Creusot, is the central portal. This is a deep, round arch, flanked by staircases fronted with climbing and rather awkwardly stilted arches. The buildings of Horticulture and Arboriculture are frankly greenhouses, by no means monumentally treated as the Horticultural Building at Chicago. The Palais des Congres is merely a large, decorous, and rather dull edifice, with ample square windows. In none of these is there anything that need detain us.

THE ALEXANDER BRIDGE.

The case is very different when we come once more to the main entrance, between the two permanent palaces, and cross the Alexander Bridge. Whatever one may think of the bridge itself as seen from below, as a piece of aesthetic engineering, there can be no question of the appropriateness of its broad roadways to a World's Fair. The four-columned piers at the angles are imposing in themselves and become more so by the groups of winged and gilded Pegasuses which surmount them. The central cartouche on the lower side of the bridge, surmounted by our old friends Glaukopis and Bathykolpos, who are so much in evidence all over Paris, and who sprawl very decoratively in their sole investiture of a deep coppery bronze, is meant to be seen from the water, but the heads and shoulders of the figures project above the rail.

After crossing, one comes upon a plaza, rounded concavely and fronted with the first of the temporary palaces, repeated with exact symmetry on each side. It is plain that they are not "serious" or permanent. It seems as if their authors had "lived in the almsbasket" of architectural forms, and emptied their répertoires upon their transitory works. The variety and profusion of "things" in which they break out at the top are wonderful. One finds a diadem of four ailerons, another of four caryatides sustaining a roof and composing belvedere, another of four columns performing the same service. Obelisks and minarets and colossal vases are thrown about everywhere against the skyline. Few of the things are pretty in themselves, very few have anything in particular to do with the structure they surmount. Neither in the design nor in the adjustment do they show evidences of serious and successful study. But undoubtedly, and perhaps in part by the very recklessness with which they are lavished, they do give the skyline they torment and the fronts they crown a gay and festive air. There is no question that the place is a fair. And always about the sculptural and the pictorial decoration there is the evidence of training, the knowingness, which it would be vain to expect in any other capital. There is a series of mural paintings of monumental scale, twenty feet square, I should say, and showing a curious intermixture of realism with the allegorizing of the industries they typify, in which the technique proper to "building statues in snow" is admirably exemplified, in which the just mean between what is too good for the purpose and what is too bad seems to me to be hit with great exactness.

The exact symmetry with which the building of the Esplanade des Invalides sets out is not maintained. The buildings that confront each other across the wide avenue are not identical nor apparently from the same hands. There is only the general conformity of a common cornice line. At the upper end symmetry is resumed for the treatment of the rear entrance from the Rue Grenelle. And on the flanks of this entrance there are two friezes, filled with figures of heroic size, which are perhaps the most striking evidences the whole three-quarters of a mile has to offer of the high level of French artistic training which can command such work as this to last for six months, and then to be destroyed. Or, if not destroyed, since it seems to be in terra cotta, at least wasted for want of a place in which to put it. It points the moral of the whole display in showing to how much better advantage the "allied arts" appear than the architecture to which they are adjoined, when tradition is thrown to the winds and the artists are put on their own resources.

There is nothing gay and festive about the closing of this vista. Instead of the light and joyous tracery of the Electricity Building, we have here the sombre range of the Invalides. But this closure is even more impressive than the other in its reminder, amid this evanescent fooling, how much Paris holds of her past. The exact central closure is the statue of Louis XIV. over the portal, with the preposterously swaggering inscription which, as I never saw it until I came upon it here, I take the liberty of transcribing:

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS.
Militibus Regali Munificentia
In Perpetuam Providens
Has Aedes Posuit, MDCLXXV.

Nor is the spectator likely to forget that, a few hundred feet beyond, are the ashes of the Corsican who put a stop to all that, who taught France to know herself, and who, in the name of Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, tyrannized more successfully than his predecessor in the name of the Divine Right of Kings. The historic background of the asylum and the temple adds a great impressiveness to the flimsy palaces of the exposition, and reminds us how much more the exposition and the Paris of to-day derive from the Emperor than from the Grand Monarque.

M. S.

SUMMER FADS.

From The Washington Star.

Oh, where are the follies of Summer flown?
No more we hear of the kissing bug
Who came from a source that was all unknown
And caused the lassies to shriek and shrug.
The kissing bug—he has taken wing,
And we even hint there was no such thing.

And we hear no more of the monster strange
That made us shudder and fear to sleep—
The sad sea serpent has ceased to range
On his 'customed course through the dismal deep.
We simply smile at our old-time fuss
And wonder that we were so credulous.

We hear no more of the Summer girl
Who once was praised in exalted rhymes;
"Her fluffy dress" and "her dainty curl"
Are only an echo of bygone times.
No more do we gather to sing her praise;
She is only a half-remembered phrase.

Oh, where are the follies of Summer flown?
Where is each foible and fleeting fad?
Those friends have drifted to realms unknown
And left the scene to one stalwart lad.
We see no more of the good old class,
And all we have left is the shirt waist mass.

BOERS QUIT MACHADODORP

Reported to Have Occupied Water Valonder in Force.

Barberton Proclaimed the New Seat of the Transvaal Government—Gen. Botha's Stores Destroyed by Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Boers have left Machadodorp, according to the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Mail, and have occupied Water Valonder in force.

A considerable portion of Commandant General Louis Botha's camp and stores at Dalmanthua was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

According to another special dispatch, Barberton has been proclaimed the new seat of the Transvaal Government.

AMEER MAY ATTACK RUSSIA.

Report that He Is Mobilizing His Forces —Uneasiness in Official Circles.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A news agency dispatch from Lahore, Punjab, says the Ameer of Afghanistan is mobilizing forces of infantry and artillery and that it is reported an advance on the Russian frontier is contemplated.

It is added that the news is not fully credited at Lahore, though, it is explained, the Ameer's behavior has been causing some uneasiness in official circles.

ZIONIST CONGRESS OPENS.

Max Nordau Reviews the Situation—Meeting to Evangelize Jews is Held Outside Convention Hall.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Fourth Zionist Congress was opened to-day with 500 delegates present. After organizing, Prof. Max Nordau, reviewing the situation, gave an appalling account of the persecution in Roumania, and paid a tribute to Emperor William of Germany for his attitude toward the Jews of Pomerania and East Prussia.

Among the Americans present were Prof. and Mrs. Gotthell, D. Blanstein, and A. Fannerbaum of New York; Jacob Manikoff of Brooklyn, Israel Stein of Baltimore, and William Schur of Chicago.

The American delegates are well represented on the committees.

Dr. Dortz, formerly of Syracuse, but now of Johannesburg, is a conspicuous member of the Congress.

An open-air meeting for the evangelization of Jews was held in front of the Established Church, near Queen's Hall, where the Zionist Congress is assembled, and some of the Zionist delegates and Jews who were not members of the congress gathered about the church and hooted and threw pennies in derision at the speakers.

Zionist delegates wearing badges ran out to interfere and to forward the cheers as they wished toleration themselves. Eventually the crowd, numbering about 1,000 persons, was dispersed, partially through the efforts of the police.

FATALITIES IN ROME COLLISION.

Gen. Buffin Among the Victims of the Railway Smash.

ROME, Aug. 13.—The railroad accident not far from this city, last night, turns out to have been more serious than anticipated. It now appears that fifteen persons were killed and forty were wounded, of whom fifteen are seriously injured. Among the latter was Gen. Buffin, head of the Belgian Mission to the late King's funeral, who had his leg broken.

The disaster was caused by the telescoping of two trains on the railroad from Rome to Ficrence. The trains, or rather the first and second sections of a train bearing notable persons who had been attending the recent ceremonies here, came into collision in the following manner: The engine of the first section became disabled and stopped, and was almost immediately afterward struck by the second section. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Peter of Russia and the members of the Turkish Mission, who had attended the funeral of King Humbert, were among the passengers, but they were uninjured.

The Grand Duchess is a sister of the new Queen of Italy.

When informed of the accident King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena hastened to the scene. The Queen and her sister returned to the quirinal, while the King and the Grand Duke remained on the spot giving orders to assist in clearing the wreck rnd saving the injured.

The police have ordered the arrest of two men for neglecting to make the regulation signals.

The entire press speaks of the courage of the King in going alone among his people in order to succor the victims of the accident, and in driving in a simple cab with the Queen thus showing, as one journal puts it, "firmness and coolness in conformity with the traditions of the House of Savoy." The population is enthusiastic over the conduct of the sovereigns.

Salisbury Goes to a Health Resort.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Acting under his doctor's advice, Lord Salisbury, the Premier, to-night started for Schlucht, a health resort in the Vosges, where he will stay a month. He will, however, retain the conduct of foreign affairs by means of the telegraph and messengers.

Prominent Tourists on the Majestic.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which is to sail from Liverpool Aug. 15 for New York, will have among her passengers Princess Hatzfeldt, Miss Nancy Leiter of Chicago, and Justice Charles H. Truax.

Firemen Strike in France.

ROUEN, Aug. 13.—Twenty firemen went on strike here to-day and are endeavoring, though thus far without success, to persuade their comrades to join them.

The firemen at Dieppe also struck work this morning.

Italians in Berlin Honor Humbert.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—To-day the Italian colony in Berlin held special services in memory of the late King Humbert at Beethoven Hall. Count Lanza di Busca, the Italian Ambassador, was present. Messages of sympathy were telegraphed to King Victor Emmanuel III. and the Italian Queen Dowager.

New Haven Italians Not to Celebrate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13.—The Northern Italian League of this city has voted to take no part in the coming celebration in memory of King Humbert. One of the members gave the following reason for this action: "We are American citizens, and we hold that we should respect our naturalization papers and the great Republic to which we look for protection."

TURKEY DENIES MASSACRE.

Says Armenian Brigands Were Shot After Firing on Imperial Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It is announced at the Turkish Legation, on the strength of advices from the Turkish Government, that the recently published news of "disturbances" in Asiatic Turkey was erroneous. It is said the report grew out of some trouble between authorities of Saganik, District of Sassun, and some Armenian brigands in the neighborhood. Troops were sent in pursuit of the brigands, and the latter, under the leadership of one Antranik, took refuge in a small chapel.

When their surrender was demanded, they opened fire, killing two soldiers. Thereupon the imperial troops returned the fire, killing some of the brigands. Subsequently the survivors were captured.

PRUSSIA'S NEW EXECUTIONER.

Well-to-Do Business Man Appointed to the Office.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Lorenz Schwiets of Breslau has just been appointed to the post of public executioner for Prussia. He is a retired business man and well-to-do.

A WARM ADVERTISEMENT.

Some of the electric bulbs composing the announcement of "The Cadet Girl's" production in the Herald Square Theatre were out of fix last night. This is the way the sign read:

"HERALD SQARE HEAT THE CAT."

People who did not know what should have been there looked at the illumination wonderingly.

"It's cool enough out here," said one man. "I don't think I'll go inside."

French Players for "King Henry V."

In the play "King Henry V.," which Richard Mansfield is to produce this Winter, there are several characters who do not speak anything but French. For these roles Mr. Mansfield has engaged French players. One of them, Mlle. Ida Brassy, arrived here Sunday on the steamship Staatendam. She will take the part of the Princess Katherine, this being her American debut.

Of late Mlle. Brassy has been studying under M. Paul Mounet and M. Got in Paris.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—King Humbert and Bresci are the latest wax figures.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Improved by several new songs of Toby Claude, Adele Ritchie, and Christie MacDonald, "The Cadet Girl" seems more popular than ever.

NEW YORK THEATRE ROOF GARDEN.—Joe Santley, a boy soprano of no mean ability, is a leading attraction this week. Everhardt, the hoop roller; Marguerite Corrille, and many others, are held over.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF GARDEN.—Almost the entire bill is new this week. Among the chief attractions are Josie De Witt, Eleanor Falk, Ollie Young and her brother, the Le Moyne brothers, and Bartho.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—A Zulu specialty by Williams and Walker is entitled "The Wedding of King Booloolum and Queen Razzerina. Besides this there are rifle marksmen, singers, character comedians, animals, and other artists.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Features for the week are the three Livingstons, acrobats; Scott and Wilson, Waiz and Ardell, Linton and McIntyre, Al Raymond, and Bettina Girard.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Living skeletons, rubberneck men, hypnotists, magicians, and human wonders of other kinds are here. Engelhardt and Rosa, female sharpshooters, can send cold lead into a target that is only visible through a microscope, or, at least, they say they can.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The week's programme here is an unusually long one, containing acrobatic numbers, tricks of animals, musical and comic acts. John C. Rice and Sallie Cohan appear in a farce called "The Kleptomaniacs."

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are playing "When Two Hearts are Won." Sager Midgley's "After School," the Lilliputian fox terriers of Mlle. Emmy, and the cakewalks of Chris Bruno and Mabel Russell, are among the other attractions.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—With "The Casino Boy," the plastic poses of Mlle. Alma and the original shirt waist man, known as "S. W. M. of Baltimore," it is likely that Mr. Lederer's roof show will not want for patrons during the rest of the season.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Katheryn Osterman's one-act comedy called "The Kickapoo" is a leading attraction. New numbers are Morton and Elliott, Campbell and Dare, the Armstrong brothers, Klein and Clifton, and the Doharty sisters. Mlle. Christina still displays her dogs and monkeys.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Gloria Quayle in the cast that is to tour the Western States with "The Christian" is to be portrayed by Julia Stewart.

Edgar Davenport has been engaged by Liebler & Co. to play the Cardinal in Viola Allen's "In the Palace of the King."

"The Belle of New York," still under George W. Lederer's management, will open the season at the Grand Opera House on Saturday night, Aug. 25.

Elfie Fay is to take Nellie O'Neill's place in the Cherry Blossom Grove next week. Her specialty is "The Pride of Newspaper Row," a singing and acrobatic act.

Gilbert Parker's novel "The Battle of the Strong" has been dramatized by Edward E. Rose and Willis Steell. Marie Burroughs is to be the principal character in a production of the play that has been planned by Daniel V. Arthur.

Grace George, who is to appear at the Manhattan Theatre on Nov. 1 in Mr. Brady's "Her Majesty," will spend the next few weeks at the home of the play's author, J. I. C. Clarke, where she will rehearse her part under his supervision.

William A. Brady's production of "Way Down East" opened the Fall season last night in McVickar's Theatre, Chicago. The same play will be produced by minor companies in Atlantic City on next Monday night, and in Terre Haute, Ind., on Sept. 18.

"A Million Dollars," the play of Louis Harrison and George Hobart, which will be put on at the New York Theatre during the first week of September, is now under rehearsal. Among the members of the cast are Ida Hawley, Nat Willis, Josie Sadler, and Sam Bernard.

A benefit will be given by the friends of Lew Morris at the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden on the evening of Aug. 27. Among those who will appear are John L. Sullivan, James J. Jeffries, Robert Fitzsimmons, "Kid" McCoy, James J. Corbett, and "Spike" Sullivan.

Mabel Bouton, formerly of Della Fox's company, and now in the Lederer forces, was subjected to a preliminary examination as to her sanity yesterday. The result was not made public. Miss Bouton jumped out of a window of the Presbyterian Hospital the other day, after having been ill there for several weeks.

The cast of "Trapped by Treachery," the melodrama in which Gussie McKee is to appear, has been arranged. In the list are, among others, Charles H. Robertson, Harry Driscole, and Frances Merritt. Miss McKee is known as the "Poorboy Queen" and is the wife of Lieut. Martin, who was recently court-martialed at Fort Hamilton.

Adele Ritchie will not terminate her engagement with "The Cadet Girl" company, as was announced after she failed to appear for last Saturday's matinée. It is said that she smoothed her difficulties with the management yesterday by telling them that her absence had been due to heat prostration.

Flo Irwin's new play, "Miss Kidder," written by Glen McDonough, will be produced on Sept. 1 in Elizabeth, N. J., after which, if the piece is successful, it will be brought here. In the cast are Walter Hawley, John Ward, May Howard, and W. E. Butterfield, who played with Nat Goodwin last season in "When We Were Twenty-one."

Oscar Hammerstein has had trouble with the owner of some theatrical ponies that have been doing tricks on his roof garden. After a dispute with the owner, in which the latter declared that he would withdraw his services one night before the week was up, Mr. Hammerstein said: "No ponies, no ponying-up by me." The pony owner gave in.

John E. Henshaw will play David Garrick in Stuart Robson's production of "Oliver Goldsmith" during the coming season. Augus Thomas is the author of the play. Mr. Henshaw's principal rôles in the past have been Lafe Quickstep in "The Passing Show," William Penn, Jr., in "Miss Philadelphia"; Charlie Lovelace in "Around the Town," and King Menelaus in "La Belle Helene." He also appeared in "The Man in the Moon" and "In Gay Paree."

James J. Jeffries, whose experience on the stage has hitherto been limited to silent parts, is to develop into a leading man this Fall. His engagement will begin here about Sept. 15 in a play entitled "The Man from the West." What theatre will shelter it has not been decided. The part that Jeffries will play is the character of a country sheriff from somewhere beyond the Rockey Mountains. He is a "blood-and-thunder" kind of an individual, as well as a man of comic parts. During the course of the play he has much talking to do.

Daniel Sully has begun rehearsals of his forthcoming play, "The Parish Priest," which comes on at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Aug. 20. The scene is laid in a picturesque valley of Pennsylvania, and contrary to the usual order of things on Fourteenth Street, the cast includes no villain.

The new stock company at the American Theatre includes a number of well-known players. Among them are Isabelle Evesson, Mary Hampton, Georgia Welles, Annie Buckley, and Josephine Underwood. Ralph Stuart is the leading man. The company will begin the season on Sept. 1 with "The Great Ruby."

Chile to Buy Cars in This Country.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 13.—The Chilean Congress to-day voted $2,500,000, Chilean currency, for a cargo of cars, the greater portion of which will be purchased in the United States. Tenders have been invited for building the great iron bridge over the River Maipu.

WHY AGUINALDO STAYS OUT

Alleged Reasons Why He Does Not Accept Amnesty.

It Was He Who Ordered Guerrilla Warfare the Makers of Which, He Says, Are Not Exempt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Copies of Manila papers received at the War Department contain a letter purporting to be from a personal friend of Aguinaldo which states that the Filipino chief does not take advantage of the amnesty proclamation, because some time ago he gave orders to his followers to break up into guerrilla bands. The amnesty orders except those who violated the laws of war, and it states that Aguinaldo fears that he would be in the excepted class should he undertake to surrender under the amnesty proclamation.

The letter is dated at Biach-No-Bato, which is said to be the present provisional headquarters of Aguinaldo. It states, however, that Aguinaldo never stays more than one night in a place and only a few hours in any one locality.

He allows no one to come near except his most intimate personal friends.

A dispatch in one of the papers dated at San Pedro states that Major Del Pilar, who recently surrendered, says he wishes to become a good American citizen and intends to accept the American terms offered to his people. He said he would like nothing better than to raise a regiment of native Filipinos to serve in China.

FIVE YEARS FOR INSURRECTION.

Sentence of Jacinto Ebron, an Outlaw Leader in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Copies of orders received at the War Department announce the sentence of Jacinto Ebron, a native, who was charged with "insurrection against the Government of the United States of America." Ebron was sent to the penitentiary for five years.

The order states that Ebron was a member of a band of armed outlaws operating in Cagayan Province, Luzon, which committed various outrages upon the whole population and kept the people in a constant state of terror.

Classified Civil Service in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A board consisting of five army officers has been appointed to make a report upon a classification of all persons employed in the public service in Manila. This is for the purpose of establishing a proper uniformity in the compensation of such employes. Another order promulgates a tariff on State timber and issues instructions for its application. It is intended for the utilization of the forest products of the Philippine Islands to the best possible advantage.

Veterans of Philippine War Meet.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 13.—Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, the Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and other Western States were represented at the reunion of veterans of the Philippine campaign, which opened in this city to-day and will continue for three days. Two years ago to-day these soldiers were wading the Rio Cingalon River in Luzon and facing a storm of lead from ten miles of Spanish intrenchments before Manila. The reunion was called for the purpose of keeping comrades shoulder to shoulder and effecting an organization whereby their deeds may be preserved in history. The idea originated with Gen. Irving Hale.

CONSUMPTION IN HAWAII.

Increase in Death Rate May Cause a Quarantine—Court Opened.

HONOLULU, Aug. 4.—The health reports for the months of June and July show alarming increase in the death rate, especially among native Hawaiians and Japanese of the Island of Ouahù, which has the only complete records. In June the number of deaths per thousand was 45; in July 49.68. The increase for the past few years as shown by tables just compiled has aroused a good deal of discussion. In 1896 the deaths numbered 48. Since then the figures have jumped to 59, 75, 93, and this year to 114.

Consumption heads the list of diseases, causing deaths in almost every month, and there is agitation for strict measures to quarantine patients. The Board of Health is discussing a quarantine against consumption, as many patients come from other places to enjoy the mild climate, and it is believed they are a source of danger to the population.

The United States courts in Hawaii were formally inaugurated to-day by Judge M. M. Estee.

PORTO RICANS DEMAND WORK.

Laborers Petition Governor Hunt, Who Grants Their Request.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 13.—More than a hundred laborers, with their wives and children, reached this city this morning, after two days of weary marching, without food, from San Lorenzo, a distance of twenty-seven miles. The procession, made up of all shades and conditions, led by a colored woman with an American flag, and carrying banners on which were inscribed the words "Give us Work," marched quietly through the city to the Executive Mansion, where a halt was made.

The spokesman then called upon Civil Gov. Hunt and explained that the object of the visit was to ask the Government to open a road between Caguas and San Lorenzo, thus enabling the laboring classes of the district to get a livelihood. He pointed out that at present there was no work of any kind in that district, and that the people, who were wholly dependent upon their daily earnings, were without bread and suffering.

Mr. Hunt replied sympathetically, and promised that the Government would do all in its power to relieve the situation.

The delegation immediately retired, well pleased with the interview, and the procession left the city an hour after it had entered and began the return journey.

Orders were promptly issued for work to be begun on the road to-morrow and for the employment of as many persons as possible who might apply from the district. The spokesman of the deputation had said there was no expectation of gratuitous Government assistance, but merely a desire for work. Official investigation shows that the district in question is very badly off, and that no work of any sort has been in operation there for some time.

It is pointed out that the conditions are partially due to the old system of Government relief supplies, which had a tendency to pauperize the recipient and to lead many to believe that the Government would indefinitely support the poor in idleness.

CANVASSING BOARD FOR CUBA.

Will Be Chosen from Both Parties, and Can Direct Recounts of Votes.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—A general order has been issued appointing a provincial Board of Canvassers to act at the forthcoming election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. This board will consist of nine men chosen from lists of six submitted by the respective political parties. They will have power to direct second counts wherever necessary. Election disputes that enter a further stage are to be submitted for settlement to the convention itself.

Press opinion is generally favorable to the appointment of Señor Miguel Gener as Secretary of Justice. Unanimity of choice is quite out of the question in view of the strong partisan rivalry.

PAREJITA, THE BANDIT, KILLED.

Carried the Rifle of a Murdered Member of the Rural Guard.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 13.—Parejita, the well-known bandit, was killed this morning at Palma Soriano, about twenty miles from Santiago. He was shot by a Corporal of the Rural Guard, under command of Col. Vaillant.

This outlaw, who was a Cuban mulatto, had been terrorizing the country for several years. He was a thoroughly desperate character, and had committed numerous murders. In his possession was found a Springfield rifle, which was identified as the property of a private of the Rural Guard recently murdered.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The telegraph wires bring all the news from Newport of the yachting and the many entertainments which took place there yesterday. Southampton is enjoying the preliminary women's golf tournament at Shinnecock. Mrs. Henry G. Trevor is entertaining a large house party, as is also Mrs. Charles T. Barney. There will be golf teas at the club every afternoon after the games, and many dinners will be given in the evening.

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Peter Marié is still at Southampton, and has been giving some prizes at little putting contests and other minor golf events at the clubs. Mrs. Joseph Marié and her daughters and Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton are also at Southampton. Mrs. Jules Reynal has left, and has returned to Rocky Dell, her home, in Westchester.

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Plans are being perfected for the barn dance which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to give at Newport on Aug. 22. Hodgson, the florist, has carte blanche for the interior of the barn. The features are to be agricultural, and the lawns and walks of the Crossways are to be transformed into a farm scene, with everything which appertains to it. Horses, cows, stacks of corn and wheat, vegetable plots, and wells with moss-covered buckets, which will hold something else besides the fluid in whose praise Eliza Cook sang, are to be features. The hall where the dance is to be held will be a veritable barn, and the Hungarian and Howard Bands will play.

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The golf contest at the Waiontha Golf Club, at Richfield, began yesterday. It is to be one of the events of the season. After the golf contest will come a horse show, in which J. Lee Taller is very much interested.

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Twilight Park is having quite a gay season, with golf, tennis, and driving. The park is not only well filled, but there are numerous visitors at Sunset and Santa Cruz Inns as well. Among the New Yorkers there are William A. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mygatt, James H. Falconer, Miss W. G. Falconer, Miss J. M. Benedict, Miss J. H. Pack, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McCreery, Mrs. C. H. Macy, and Miss Macy.

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Reports from all the European watering places indicate a gay season and crowds of Americans. St. Moritz seems to be one of the favorite places just now. Among the new arrivals there are Mrs. Bronson and Miss Rita Bronson, Mrs. Payne and Miss Porter. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett are to make a tour of Switzerland and pay a number of visits. Miss Alberta Sturgis is visiting in Germany.

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The Monday evening dinners at Seabright and its vicinity are still a feature of the Summer. Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Field, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short have been the chief promoters of these entertainments. House parties have been given by the Misses Riker, the Misses Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Neeser and the Misses Neeser.

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Anson Phelps Stokes and his family are still in their Adirondack camp, near Paul Smith's, but are expected back at Lenox this week. Mrs. Richard S. Dana and her son will this week leave Lenox for Southampton, where they are to be entertained by Mrs. Henry A. Barclay. Many picnics are being given in Stevens's Glen, and at Queechy Lake. Mrs. Giraud Foster took a party of friends to the former place a few days ago. One of the smaller entertainments given recently at Lenox for the Prince and Princess Brancaccio was a driving trip to Williamstown, where a dinner at the Greylock Hotel was given them.

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The Japanese fête of the Monday Evening Club at Bar Harbor, as mentioned in THE TIMES of Sunday, took place last evening at the Kebo Valley Golf Club, with Miss Charlotte Pendleton as the hostess, she being one of the six organizers and managers of the club. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lawrence, Jr., have arrived at Bar Harbor, and will for the rest of the season occupy the Hardy cottage.

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Among those who arrived on the Cymric from Liverpool yesterday were Mrs. Grace Bigelow Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harvey, Arthur F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nash, Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright. The Lahn, sailing to-day for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hurlburt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horn, the Rev. Canon Jones-Bateman and Mrs. Bateman, and Charles M. Mason.

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The kirmess which is exciting all the Summer residents of Quogue, L. I., will take place on Friday and Saturday evenings, with a Saturday matinée. The kirmess is under the charge of Miss Lila Stewart, who managed that held by the Decorative Art Society last Winter at the Astoria. Mr. Evart Janssen Wendell and Miss Evelyn Harris, who played so well at the Kipling afternoon at the Astoria last Winter in one of Kipling's Gadsby stories, will present "The Happy Pair" at Quogue each evening before the kirmess.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—Mrs. George Scott gave a delightful musicale at the Scott villa, Belmead, this evening, which was one of the largest functions of the season. Distinguished artists were engaged, and the invitations being general, Belmead was filled with many of the cottagers.

Prior to the musicale, which began at 10:30 o'clock, a dinner was given for young people, the guests including Mrs. Douglass Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Norman Whitehouse, Commodore and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. Gwendolin King, Miss Madeleine Goddard, Miss Louise Scott, Miss Audrey Pauncefote, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Count Tarnowski, W. G. Max Müller, Herman Norman, Henry W. Redmond, George J. Scott, and William Woodward, Jr. The musicale was given in the music room. Following the musicale a buffet supper was served.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield entertained at luncheon to-day at Pinard cottage No. 5.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino Corporation to-day, Henry A. C. Taylor, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, George L. Rives, and Nathaniel Thayer were elected Governors for four-year terms.

Haspenard Stewart entertained at dinner this evening at White Lodge.

Mrs. John C. Eno entertained at luncheon to-day.

The Clambake Club will have its next bake at the clubhouse on Wednesday.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard of the New York Yacht Club entertained at his cottage this evening.

James Van Alen, Reginald Brooks, and John P. Sill entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day.

The Marquis San Vito has arrived for the remainder of the season.

Admiral and Mrs. Sampson will come to Newport on Thursday as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at The Nutshell.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include C. R. Lamb, G. Campanari, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Browne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pelham, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Remington, Cleveland; Henry W. Stiness, Providence, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks have taken the Pinard Cottage No. 1 for the season. They arrived to-day on the yacht Vision.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are coming from Lenox Thursday to be the guests of Miss Leary.

Mrs. Herbert C. Pell is visiting her mother, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, who is also entertaining Mrs. Reginald Ronalds.

William S. Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, has arrived from camp on a visit to his parents.

Pay Director Frank C. Cosby, United States Navy, and Mrs. Cosby are the guests of Paymaster and Mrs. Cowie at the naval training station.

The fifth court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations was held at the Casino this afternoon. There were present Secretary Henry B. Rose, Chancellor Hamilton B. Tompkins, Prof. W. H. Monroe, Treasurer George C. Nightingale, ex-Gov. Dr. V. Mott Francis, Surgeon Dr. G. H. Kenyon, Mr. Amory Austin, and Register R. Hammet Tilley. During the meeting an interesting paper was read by the Chancellor entitled "Some Contemporary Accounts of King Philip's Death." Luncheon was served in the Casino grill rooms.

Mr. Mathew Astor Wilkes of New York is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller and Percy Rockefeller are the guests of James Stillman at Oaklawn.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 13.—To-night's entertainment by the Monday Evening Club will probably be the most important society event of the week. In the Kebo Valley Clubhouse, Miss Pendleton, one of the originators of the Monday Evening Club theatricals, presented a pretty little Japanese play, the characters of which were taken by prominent young people of this resort. The grounds and exterior of the clubhouse were effectively decorated with Japanese lanterns, while inside the clubhouse Japanese decorations, vases, large parasols, screens, and Oriental hangings suggested the scene of the play. Over 200 guests were present. Supper was served at a late hour.

Mrs. John Harrison had a reception and tea party at Faraway cottage on the Eagle Lake Road this afternoon. A novel feature of the affair was a private tennis tournament in mixed doubles for two silver cups offered as prizes by Mrs. Harrison. Those who competed were the Misses Thorpe, Coles, Schenck, Nicolas, Barney, Sharswood, Cochran, Lawrence, E. Willing, Leffingwell, Gregory, and Knowlton, and Messrs. Johnson, Fulitzer, Robbins, Denby, Sears, Todd, Derby, Cochran, Wilson, and Fay. Two rounds were played, the finals being postponed until to-morrow. Those who qualified were Mr. Fay and Miss Cochran, Mr. Todd and Miss Sharswood, Mr. Johnson and Miss Daisy Nicolas. The reception was given in honor of Miss Thorpe and Mrs. John Hampton Barnes.

Others who entertained were Mrs. George W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, who gave a reception at the Cedars, Bloomfield Road, and Mrs. H. W. Gray, who gave a dinner at Briarwood.

Recent arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Miss Beale of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. D. Kingsland, Miss M. R. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Romaine, Thomas C. Smith, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Cameron, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Miss Sauterall, Mrs. Frank F. Jones, Miss A. Bessie Jones of New York, Mrs. William H. Brown of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, Jr., of Philadelphia, John O. S. Allmand, Baltimore; Mrs. George T. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Miller of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilder and Miss Harriette M. Gates of Gardner, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ketcham of Newark, and T. J. Edwards of Boston.

Royalty Visits Mrs. Goelet's Yacht.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Princess Victoria of Wales today visited Mrs. Ogden Goelet's steam yacht Nahma at Cowes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Frederick E. Prime.

Major Frederick E. Prime, an engineer officer of the Union Army during the civil war and Chief Engineer in Grant's Mississippi campaign, died at his home, at Litchfield, Conn., Sunday. He was not so well known to the younger officers of the army, having been retired nearly a generation ago on account of disability contracted during his years of arduous service.

Major Prime belonged to one of the oldest families of New England, being descended from Mark Prime, who emigrated from England about 1640 and joined the colony that founded the town of Rowley, Mass. He was a grandson of Nathaniel Prime, head of the old-time firm of Prime, Ward & King, which in its day was the largest banking house in New York, and was the oldest son of Rufus Prime, a well-known merchant and scholar of this city.

He was born in Florence, Italy, Sept. 24, 1829, and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy from New York, being graduated in 1850 at the head of his class of forty-four.

His first service was on improvements to the fortifications about New York Harbor, including the building of Fort Schuyler. At the outbreak of the civil war he was captured at Pensacola, while on his way to Fort Pickens, but obtained his freedom in time for duty as Assistant Engineer on the construction of the defenses of Washington. He was in the Manassas campaign in 1861, and took part in the battle of Bull Run. After this he was engaged in erecting the temporary defenses of the threatened City of Baltimore, and then became, in quick succession, Chief Engineer of the Departments of Kentucky, of the Cumberland, and of the Ohio.

While in the latter command he was wounded and taken prisoner during a reconnoissance near Mill Spring, Ky., on Dec. 5, but was back to the army again in time to join Gen. Grant in the Spring of 1862.

He was brevetted Major for gallantry at the battle of Corinth, and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry during the siege of Vicksburg, and was promoted to the rank of Major in the Corps of Engineers June 1, 1863. He was breveted Colonel March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the whole war, and at the same time declined a brevet as Brigadier General in the United States Army.

After the war he was for about a year a member of the special Board of Engineers in charge of the work at Willet's Point. His later services were in connection with the improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi and the survey of Galveston Harbor. He was retired Sept. 5, 1871.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Ex-Gov. Robert Kingston Scott.

Robert Kingston Scott, twice civil Governor of South Carolina, died at his home in Napoleon, Ohio, Monday night. He was stricken with apoplexy a year ago, but had apparently recovered.

Mr. Scott was born in Armstrong County, Penn., July 8, 1826. He studied medicine at Navarre, Ohio, and subsequently attended lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. He practiced medicine in Henry County, Ohio, from 1851 to 1857, and after that engaged in mercantile business for four years.

In October, 1861, he became Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-eighth Ohio Regiment, of which he was made Colonel the next year. He served at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, led a brigade at Hatchie River, Tenn.; commanded the advance of Gen. John A. Logan's division on the march into Mississippi, and was engaged at Port Gibson, Raymond, and Champion Hills. He was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers on Jan. 12, 1865, and was brevetted Brigadier and Major General in the volunteer army.

He was Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina from 1865 to 1868, resigning from the army in the latter year. He was the first Governor of the reconstructed State, being chosen as a Republican in 1868. He was re-elected in 1870.

In the Autumn of 1871 the Governor and other State officers were charged with a fraudulent overissue of State bonds. Gov. Scott justified his course in a message to the Legislature and a resolution of impeachment was defeated. On Dec. 25, 1890, he shot and killed Warren G. Drury, aged twenty-three years. He was tried and acquitted, the defense being that the discharge of the pistol was accidental. He was engaged in the real estate business in Columbia, S. C., and Napoleon, Ohio, for a number of years.

Prof. James Edward Keeler.

Prof. James Edward Keeler, the astronomer, for the last two years Director of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, is dead. He was born at La Salle, Ill., on Sept. 10, 1857, and after attending the public schools, he went to Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1881. In the same year he was enlisted by Prof. Langley in the Mount Whitney (Cal.) expedition for the study of solar physics. The next year or two he spent abroad. He worked with Quincke, in Heidelberg, and von Helmholz, in Berlin.

He was appointed astronomical assistant to the Lick Trustees in April, 1886, and when the observatory was transferred to the State he became astronomer to the Lick Observatory. He was Director of Allegheney Observatory from 1887 to 1898. On June 1, 1898, he was made Director of Lick Observatory.

Besides his degree of A. B. from Johns Hopkins, Prof. Keeler received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of California in 1896. He was a member of many scientific societies, among them being the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain. He married, on June 16, 1891, Miss Cora S. Mathews of Oakley Plantation, La.

C. Morton Stewart.

C. Morton Stewart, senior of the firm of Morton Stewart & Co. of Baltimore, extensive coffee importers and shipping merchants, died suddenly yesterday at Old Point, Va., where he went a few days ago to escape the intolerable heat. Mr. Stewart was born in 1829, and was a son of the late United States Senator David Stewart of Maryland. He was one of the pioneers in the South American trade, and was the owner for years of a number of the famous clipper ships sailing between Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia and South American ports.

Mr. Stewart was President of the Board of Trustees of Johns-Hopkins University and President and Director in a number of financial institutions. A few months ago he succeeded Christian Devries as President of the National Bank of Baltimore, which was founded by his grandfather. Mr. Stewart was one of the wealthiest men in Maryland.

Major Folliot A. Whitney.

Major Folliot A. Whitney of the Sixth Infantry died at Manila on the 11th inst. of heart disease. Major Whitney was one of the heroes of the War of the Rebellion and was brevetted three times, the last as Major of Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was a native of the District of Columbia and entered the army April 25, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of the First Maryland Cavalry. He remained in the volunteer army throughout the civil war, being honorably mustered out in June, 1866, when he was commissioned in the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry. He reached the grade of Major of the Sixth Infantry in July, 1898, and served with that regiment up to the time of his death. He was on recruiting service in New York City from Oct. 1, 1897, to Nov. 14, 1899, when he was ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD SCHULTZ died at his home, at 145 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, on Sunday, from intermittent fever. He was born in New York in 1862. He was Treasurer of the Republican County Committee. He was not married.

ABRAHAM PERKINS, the oldest Shaker in New England, died at the East Canterbury Community on Sunday, aged ninety-two years nine months and twenty-nine days. Mr. Perkins had been a Shaker since his nineteenth year, and during most of that time was at the head of the community at Enfield, N. H.

FRANK B. VAN VALKENBERGH, who was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, under the Cleveland term, died in Milwaukee yesterday, aged forty-five years. Mr. Van Valkenbergh served one term as Chief Consul of the Wisconsin Division, League of American Wheelmen.

ROBERT LEONARD, for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 149 Rodney Street. He had been in ill-health for two years. Mr. Leonard was born in Manhattan seventy-six years ago. For more than thirty years he was the Sec

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

A. C. HOOPER & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
BRANCH OFFICE,
1431 Broadway, Longacre Square.
Furnished with every facility for prompt and efficient service.
Also 663 Broadway, Bay State Hotel.
Branches at 41 East 59th Street.
2 East 125th Street.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton
Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for List of Investments, also our August edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MONEY LOANED ON LISTED SECURITIES.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS
18 Wall Street, New York.
2 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Ezra Lincoln,
William W. Caswell, William Henry Allen, Jr.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, 208 Montague St.,
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, JOEL F. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
HENRY S. MANNING, ANSON R. FLOWER,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, HENRY S. REDMOND,
MYRON T. HERRICK, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, C. I. HUDSON,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
JAMES M. DONALD, PHILIP LEHMAN,
GEORGE CROCKER, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
A. G. T. DODD, FRANK JAY GOULD,
WILLIAM A. CLARK.

Readjustment of Affairs OF Price, McCormick & Co.
A large majority in amount of the creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. having deposited their claims with the Trustees under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, the said plan and readjustment agreement is hereby declared effective.
Notice is hereby given that the remaining claims may be deposited up to and including August 18th, 1900, after which date claims will only be received upon such terms as may be fixed by the Trustees.
Dated New York, August 6, 1900.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary,
14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Counsel.

THE HOLDERS OF NEW ORLEANS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST and SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
who have deposited their securities with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary of this Committee, are hereby notified that, in accordance with the powers given in the Reorganization Agreement dated the 1st day of August, 1899, the Reorganization Committee have adopted certain amendments and changes in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement, and have filed a statement of the same with the Colonial Trust Company, Depositary.
Holders of bonds of the Railroad Company who have not deposited them with the Colonial Trust Company of New York, are requested to do so under the plan as amended, on or before the third day of September, 1900, and those who have already deposited their bonds, if they so elect, may withdraw the same on or before September third, 1900, as provided by the Agreement, upon the payment of their pro rata share of the expenses incurred by the Reorganization Committee.
New York, August 2, 1900.
STEPHEN PEABODY, Chairman.
A. M. POOLE, Secretary, 36 Wall Street, New York.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Alfred H. Swayne, Vice Presidents.
John H. Allen, Asst Secty. Secretary.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1900.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor Estate of Mary Adams Bulkley, deed.)
225 shs. National Bank of the Republic.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
148 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
373 shs. N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R. Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Booneville R. R. & Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$2,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 5s, 1941.
$5,000 Greenbrier & New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Mtge. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Ches. Dry Dock & Constn. Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Chic. Railway & Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6s, Sks. Fd. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 Newport News Light & Water Co. 1st 5s, 1942.
$1,000 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. 1st 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. (St. L. Div.) 3 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$2,000 N. Y. Central, Lake Shore Coll., 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
$1,000 American Thread Co. 1st 4s, 1919.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
2 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
1 sh. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Val. R. R.
1 sh. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 sh. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
2 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1 sh. Atlantic Trust Co.
2 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
1 sh. Low Moor Iron Co.
1 sh. International Ocean Tel. Co.
1 sh. Continental Insurance Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Pullman Company.
1 sh. Portland Gas Co.
2 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
1 sh. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
126 shs. Central Mining Co.
50 shs. Calumet & Chicago Canal Co.
100 shs. Southern Atlantic Tel. Co.
70 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
140 shs. Hocking Valley Railway Co. Prefd.
42 shs. Hocking Valley Railway Co. Common.
50 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Common.
2 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Prefd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Natl. City Bank of B'klyn.
14 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
8 shs. Continental National Bank.
31 shs. American Bank Note Co.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
50 shs. Nassau Bank.
$1,000 Ossining Home Tel. & Telephone Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$1,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Gent. Mtge. Bd., 1949.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. Susan Stenglein, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 39th St. & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $80 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,250 Bond & Mtge. Thomas P. Carney & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $20 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand. Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,100 Bond & Mtge. Frederick Hof & wife, due Instal., Interest 6 p. c. on property 40th Street & 12th Ave., B'klyn, $401 paid on acc. of principal.
$1,000 Bond & Mtge. George N. Crosby & wife, due on demand, 6 p. c. Interest on property 40th Street & 13th Ave., B'klyn.
$1,000 do do do do
$1,200 do do do do
$1,200 do do do do

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
15 shares National Bank of America, $100 each. (For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co., $100 each.
25 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each. Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors,
141 BROADWAY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Chicago, Ill., August 6, 1900.
A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by this Directory, payable August 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1900.
The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. August 15th, 1900, until ten o'clock A. M. September 1st, 1900.
GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on August 22d at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the morning of September 8d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Aug. 6, 1900.
WE HAVE DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.—
DEUTSCH & ROSENBERG.

IOWA CENTRAL DIVIDEND PASSED.

The Directors of the Iowa Central Railroad yesterday voted to pass the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock. At the three previous dividend days 1½ per cent., or about $85,000, was paid on the preferred stock.

Yesterday's action was explained by the new management on the ground that it was thought advisable to spend the money in betterments for the road, such as the building of new bridges and the repairing of old bridges.

Russell Sage, who was present at the meeting, was non-committal in regard to its action, and it was reported in Wall Street circles that he was opposed to passing the dividend. Friends of Mr. Sage said, however, that one of his hobbies is the policy of insisting that dividends must not be paid until they are earned.

Sloss-Sheffield's New President.

E. O. Hopkins was yesterday elected President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, succeeding Soloman Haas, who resigns because of ill health. Mr. Hopkins comes from Evansville, Ind., and was receiver of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company. He has had no previous official connection with the company of which he is now the executive head.

Decision Regarding Deed Tax.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has held that in no State will a tax accrue on a deed of conveyance or mortgage or an assignment of a mortgage executed and delivered prior to July 1, 1898, when the war revenue act went into effect, regardless of the time when it is presented for record.

Bank of Kingfisher, Oklahoma, Fails.

KINGFISHER, Oklahoma, Aug. 13.—Notice posted on the door of the Bank of Kingfisher announced that the bank was in the hands of the Territorial Bank Commissioner. Reported liabilities, $61,000; assets, $51,000. The bank was a private institution.

Canadian Pacific Dividends.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, held to-day, dividends of 2 per cent. on the preference stock and 2½ per cent. on the common stock were declared for the half year ended June 30 last. The dividends are payable Oct. 1.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 13	193,590
To date this year	73,748,450
Corresponding date last year	113,156,275

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 13	$504,000
To date this year	$320,819,210
Corresponding date last year	$621,041,350

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1	Manhattan	¾
Am. Malting	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	
Am. Malt. pf	2½	pf.	2¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref	½	Mo., K. & T. pf	1
Am. S. & R. pf	½	Nat. Lead pf	7
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Steel pf	1¾
Am. Steel & W. pf	1½	Nat. Tube	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Nat. Tube pf	¾
Am. Tobacco	½	N. J. Central	¾
Anaconda Copper	1¾	N. Y. Central	¾
At., T. & S. F.	½	Pullman Co.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅞	Reading 2d pf	¾
B'klyn Un. Gas	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	St. L. S. W.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅛	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Union Pacific	½
Con. Tobacco pf	½	Un. Pac. pf	⅝
Del., L. & W.	4½	U. S. Rubber	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Int. Paper	⅝	Wabash	⅝
Louis. & Nash	¾	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Laclede Gas	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅛	Norf. & West. pf	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed S. Car pf	1½
Consol. Gas	2½	Rep. Steel	½
Det. City Gas	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf	1½
Iowa Cent. pf	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. Br. Un. P. 4s	2	Det., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. El. 1st	1	Pac. Coast 1st 5s	1
B'klyn Ferry 5s	2½	Wilkes. & East. 1st	1
Ohio Riv. gen. 5s	2½		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Though total transactions on the Stock Exchange fell short of 200,000 shares yesterday, the market was firm and in some parts there was pronounced strength. In a few quarters where short interests accumulated last week smart rallies took place. National Lead preferred shares illustrated this feature by jumping up 7 points on transactions of only 500 shares. In Tennessee Coal and Iron a substantial gain was attributable also to a covering movement.

It is not merely on the bull side of the market that manipulation has recently been resorted to by the room trading contingent. The jamming down of Lead Trust preferred last week was as much a matter of professional attack as the recent hoisting of Brooklyn Rapid Transit has been manipulation by the bull side. In neither case—in no instance of current record—has there been a single substantial move in the market for the past month or so which has not been largely attributable to professional tactics.

The public is not in the market at all. It is probably within bounds to estimate that outsiders are now holders, actual owners, of a larger volume of securities than ever before in Wall Street history; but new commitments do not take place, have not taken place this Summer, and seem little likely soon to take place. While there may be no grounds for grave apprehension over further Chinese difficulties and while the Presidential campaign may be certain to have satisfactory results, there is in evidence the very clear determination of the public to hold aloof from the security market pending the actual settlement of even possible contingencies.

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Gold shipments to-morrow will be on a larger scale than forecasted, though the figures will not be bigger than well-informed bankers have expected. So far this movement—it will approximate $15,000,000 for the week ending to-morrow—has not been reflected in loan market conditions here. Money on call on the Stock Exchange was not higher than 1½ per cent. yesterday, and most of the day's business was at 1¼, while time funds still rule from 3 to 4½ per cent., as borrowers may care to make arrangements for sixty days or six months. Conservative bankers do not regard this as likely to continue indefinitely if gold exports are to proceed, as now seems probable. The situation is this: We have funds in abundance, to spare, with home demands imparting a very low market value to money; Europe is hard pushed for gold, turns naturally to the United States for supply, and is willing to pay good rates for accommodation; in the money market as in other markets demand governs, and American borrowers can hardly expect to have accommodation indefinitely at 1 or 2 per cent. while England is ready to pay twice as much or more.

And it is to be kept in mind that slack home demands are bound to increase with the first sign of general business recovery from current reaction.

GOOD RAILWAY RETURNS.

Railway earnings keep on increasing, practically all of the important systems of the country contributing satisfactory results, and in many instances the figures are in excess of what even has been predicted by enthusiasts. What is notable especially in this particular is the nonfulfillment of forecasts made by some of the most important railway managers of the country. There has been general agreement, indeed, upon the part of such authorities that with reaction in general trade there must be diminished earnings. Such managers now admit very frankly that their calculations are far wrong, but some of them still insist that there will be verification within the next month. To guess wrong once is perhaps no bar to guessing wrong a second time, but holders of securities are to be congratulated, at least, upon better showings for their investments than their own managers have expected.

CHICAGO ORDERS.

Houses with Chicago connections were about the only commission firms who yesterday had much business. Their totals were not great, but it was, estimated by some observers on the floor of the Stock Exchange that from 15,000 to 20,000 shares of railway stocks were bought for Chicago account during the early hours of business. Whether or not this was the making of new commitments or the covering of outstanding short accounts was, of course, not disclosed; but under any circumstances, the buying was a notable feature for the reason that nothing of the sort has recently been in evidence. Philadelphia and Boston orders make no appearance whatever.

ANTHRACITE PROMISES.

In a confidential letter to out-of-town correspondents the sales agent of one of the big anthracite railroads suggests the advisability of "stocking up" somewhat later than usual for the coming Winter. It is almost explicitly stated, indeed, that prices of anthracite must advance materially before December, "all producing and carrying interests having come into accord."

ENGLAND AWAKE.

Wall Street hears of arrangements upon the part of the Directors of the Bank of England to send a Commissioner to the United States to make a comprehensive study of financial conditions here. One report is circumstantial enough to name William Lidderdale, ex-Governor of the Bank, as the official visitor selected. Mr. Lidderdale represents financial interests already holding large American investments.

BONDS NEGLECTED.

Total transactions in the bond market of the Stock Exchange yesterday barely passed $300,000—equal to but 3,000 shares of stock. In this showing the indisposition of investors to make new commitments appears quite as clearly as the hesitancy of speculative outsiders to go into stocks.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Call sent out for a meeting of general passenger agents at Glenwood Springs, Col., Aug. 30, to consider the formation of a transcontinental passenger association.

Capitalists of Baltimore said to have secured a controlling interest in the Arizona, Eastern and Montana Smelting Company, which is engaged in operating one of the largest copper mining plants in Arizona.

Declaration of a cash dividend of 5 per cent. on Rio Grande Western common stock. Recent payments on the latter have been in preferred stocks.

Total of 149 miles of new line opened by the Rock Island in the last few months, bringing the total up to about 3,812 miles.

Statement of the Bureau of Statistics showing that exports of domestic products from the United States during July increased $3,044,511, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Shipment of 89,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Surplus of $2,540,700 shown by last week's statement outside banks, an increase of $676,025, as compared with the previous week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $88,408,668; balances, $5,422,490; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $895,618.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4⅛ per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.87½@4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ less 1-16, and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The settlement now going on is easy and absorbs attention. The tone of most departments on the Stock Exchange to-day was cheerful, the changes generally being toward higher prices, notably in the case of consols. The promised break in coal prices induced a few purchases.

Home railroads were the principal feature, Northwesterns rising three points. International securities were firm on Paris support.

The chief item of interest was the rally in leading copper shares on indications that they would be controlled by an American clique. Rio Tintos sharply spurted upward.

The satisfactory New York bank statement helped Americans, although business in them was almost at a standstill. There is less uneasiness felt about the forthcoming elections.

The Stock Exchange will be closed Saturday, Aug. 18, being one of the usual Summer holidays.

Consols for money, 98⅛; for the account, 98⅛. Atchison, 23¾; Canadian Pacific, 96⅞; St. Paul, 114⅜; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 73⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 77¾; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11⅛; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 33⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 73⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 40¼.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Gold bars in the open market are quoted at 77s 9½d@77s 10d; by the Bank of England at 77s 9½d.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 185.10; Madrid, 28.35; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 6.85.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Business on the Bourse to-day was encouraged by London's settlement. London's buying orders for Rio Tintos stimulated the whole market, which was strengthened by satisfactory Berlin advices.

Three per cent. rentes, 10f. 30c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 18c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 71.90.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Prices opened dull on the Boerse to-day, but later American and Chinese securities improved on better London advices. Mine shares hardened on covering purchases.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ABROAD.

London Times Draws Attention to the Abundance of Capital Here.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times yesterday printed a long editorial dealing with the economic position of the United States, as evinced by the allotment of the war loan. It traces the progress during the last four years of the reduction of the American debt, but maintains that the United States has not yet ceased to be a debtor Nation. It refers to the abundance of capital accumulating in America and adds:

"Nothing could suit the Americans better, among the non-American securities, than the obligations of the British Government.

"Not only have the Americans considerably reduced the permanent indebtedness of Europe by buying American railway and other bonds and securities, but when, in the Autumn of 1898, London houses refused to renew masses of German bills previously held here, the bulk, after having been domiciled for a short time in Paris, were transferred to New York, where they have remained ever since and have doubtless been added to.

"The United States also lent money to Russia.

"It has been evident for eighteen months or two years that American finance houses possessed large funds which they have been unable to employ at home satisfactorily, and the higher interest rates at present in Europe attract some of this money."

In the course of its financial article this morning The Daily Mail says:

"Strange to say, the pivot of the international money market is now New York. The export of gold to Europe, which New Yorkers talk about so condescendingly, amounted last week to fully $5,000,000. As much more is likely to be shipped this week, and the New York reserves are likely to be depleted to the extent of $20,000,000 by the end of August.

"It is a question if New York can stand it safely."

GOLD FOR BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Large Shipments of Bullion to be Made To-day and To-morrow.

It was announced yesterday by one of the houses in the syndicate handling the American allotment of the British war bonds that Baring, Magoun & Co. will send between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 in gold bars to-morrow on the steamships St. Paul and Teutonic on account of the British loan. Baring, Magoun & Co. yesterday morning engaged $2,500,000 at the Assay Office, and late in the afternoon it was stated that they would probably increase their gold engagement to-day to $5,000,000. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. also engaged $500,000 in gold bars to go to England to-day on the steamship Lahn.

These shipments, together with those made by various houses on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of last week, aggregate about $14,000,000, of which all consist of bullion, with the exception of one coin shipment of $500,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in August showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Canadian Pacific	$46,000
Central of Georgia	11,736
Cleve., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	6,677
Grand Trunk System	10,693
Kanawha and Michigan	4,661
Louisville and Nashville	9,495
Mexican National	15,706
Rio Grande Southern	840
St. Louis and San Francisco	28,197
Southern Railway	17,339
Toledo, Peoria and Western	3,182
Total increase 11 roads	$163,526
Increase previously reported	302,906
Total increase 31 roads	466,432

The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$1,478
Ch., Indianapolis and Louisville	4,769
Cin., N. Orleans and Tex. Pacific	2,095
Mexican Central	52,367
Total decrease 4 roads	$60,709
Decrease previously reported	77,678
Total decrease 8 roads	$138,387
Net increase	$328,045

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Boston trading did not increase in volume or in interest to-day, but was as flat as ever. Moderate dealings in Sugar, Atchison, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, with some interest here and there in the mining stocks, made up the day's total. Massachusetts Mining weakened ½, to 6, on an expected assessment of $1 next month. United States Oil was ½ lower, at 18½. The market became stagnant in the afternoon. Tamarack was up 4½, at 200, again, and was bought quite well in the last hour. Butte dropped from 63 to 61½ within a few minutes of the close.

At the local Clearing House to-day loans between the banks were made at 1½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium.

Money on call still rules from 2@2½ per cent. Time money is quoted at 3 per cent. for sixty days as the minimum. On six months the asking rate is 4@4½ per cent. Year money is generally 4 per cent. Very little business is reported in business paper. The best names sell from 4@4½ per cent. and good names 4½@5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2½	3	Old Colony	3	4
Allouez	1	1½	Old Domin	18½	19
Arcadian	20	20½	Osceola	67½	68
Arnold	3½	4	Parrot	40⅜	40⅝
Ash Bed	25	50	Pioneer	24	25
Atlantic	22½	23	Quincy	134	136
Baltic	22	22½	Rhode Island	2½	..
Bos. & Mont.	309	..	Santa Fé	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	61	62	Shoe	29½	30
Cal. & Hec.	741	742	Tamarack	198	202
Centennial	17½	17½	Utah Con.	29	29½
Franklin	13¾	14½	Washington	..	75
Humboldt	25	75	White Knob	10	..
Isle Royale	27⅝	28⅛	Winona	3½	3½
Mohawk	17	17⅜	Wolverine	39½	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	248	240½	Cent. Mass.	15	10
Bos. & Low.	242	..	Cen. Mass. pf	62	..
Bos. & Me.	..	188	Fitchb'rg pf.	135	136
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bos. Elev.	143	144	E. 7s	..	114½
Bos. Gas 5s	..	80	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. St. Yds.	135	136	N. Eng. Tel.	123½	124
Dom. Coal	40	42	U. S. Oil	18	19
Dom. C. pf.	110½	112	Westingh. E.	45	46
Erie Tel.	96	97	West. E. pf.	..	63
Mex. Tel.	2	2⅜			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Sat'day.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.05
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.19	.19
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.65	.72
Challenge Con.	.22	.19
Chollar	.13	.14
Confidence	.84	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.14
Gould & Curry	.14	.16
Hale & Norcross	.22	.22
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.30
Occidental Con.	.06	.06
Ophir	.60	.64
Overman	.07	.08
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.11	.12
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.38	.38
Standard	4.10	4.00
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.14	.14
Union Con.	.22	.21
Utah Con.	.07	.08
Yellow Jacket	.27	.24
Silver Bars	.61	60⅝
Mexican dollars	48⅜	48½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44⅜	44¾	44	44½
Alamo	12	13	13	14
Argentum	27⅛	28	27⅜	27⅞
Anaconda	47½	49	48¾	49
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers	13½	20	14	19
Battle Mountain	30	30½	29¾	30
Blue Bell	11½	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
C. C. Cons	13	13⅝	13½	13⅝
C. C. & M.	12⅜	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
Columbine Victor	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
Dante	12⅜	13	12⅝	12⅞
Damon	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
Elkton	160	161	163	163½
El Paso	42⅞	43	43¾	44½
Findlay	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Gibson	27	27½	26½	29
Gold King	126	130	120	126
Gold Knob	13⅞	14⅛	14	14¼
Gold Coin	575	..	580	750
Garfield	7	10	7	9
Gold Sovereign	10	10½	10	10⅝
Gould	40¼	40½	40¼	40⅝
Hart	16⅛	16¾	15⅝	16⅛
Ingham	19½	20	19½	20
Isabella	123¼	124	122	122¼
Independence	..	..	50	51
Jackpot	50	51½	17½	18
Keystone	17	18	17½	18
Lexington	17¼	17½	17¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 13, 1900.

Sold.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16¼	636	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16	16	16	.....
63½	64	450	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	63	63	63	63	.....
156	157	30	American Express ...	156	157	156	157	.....
34	35	400	American Ice Co.....	34⅜	34⅝	33½	34	– ⅛
60	60	10	American Ice Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
11	12	125	American Linseed Co.	11½	11½	11¼	11½	.....
55	55⅝	300	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	55⅜	55⅝	55	55	+1
4⅞	5	800	American Malting Co.	4¾	5	4¾	5	+1
24½	26	600	Am. Malting Co. pf..	24	25	24	25	+2½
36¾	36¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	88½	88⅝	88	88⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅝	2,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	19	19⅝	19	19¼	– ⅛
66½	67	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	66	67	66	67	– ⅛
34⅜	34½	2,380	Am. Steel & Wire....	34	34⅜	34	34½	+ ⅛
74½	75	1,310	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛	74⅝	+ ⅛
124⅝	125	14,807	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	123½	125	122⅝	124⅞	– ⅛
23½	24	150	American Tin Plate..	23½	23½	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅝	6,315	American Tobacco	95¼	95¾	95	95⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	45¾	2,010	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
27⅜	27½	4,070	At., T. & S. F.....	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	11,550	At., T. & S. F. pf....	70⅞	71⅛	70⅝	71	+ ⅛
73	73½	2,145	Baltimore & Ohio....	74⅜	75¼	74½	75⅛	+ ⅛
81	81¼	600	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80½	81⅝	80½	81⅝	+ ⅛
58	58⅛	6,870	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57⅝	58⅝	57⅜	58⅛	+ ⅛
169	174	500	Brooklyn Union Gas.	170	172	170	172	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	150	Brunswick City	7	7	7	7	– ¼
124	.....	100	Bur., C. R. & Nor....	123	125	123	125	.....
27½	27¾	200	Chesapeake & Ohio..	27⅝	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
127	127½	7,580	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	126⅝	127¼	126⅝	127⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	11	100	Chicago Great West..	11	11	11	11	.....
60	70	100	Chi. G. West. pf.. A.	60	60	60	60	.....
52	55	16	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
112⅜	113	10,292	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅝	113	111⅝	112⅜	+1⅛
165¼	166½	2,400	Chicago & Northw....	164	166	164	165½	+2
104⅝	107⅝	6,980	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	103¼	107⅞	103¼	107⅛	+1¼
32½	33	600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30¾	32⅞	30¾	32⅞	– ⅛
58½	59	200	C., C., C. & St. L....	58⅜	58⅝	58⅛	58½	.....
35⅞	36	1,460	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	36⅛	35½	36	+1
127½	130	20	Col. Fuel & Iron pf..	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	.....
6⅞	6¾	10	Colorado Southern ...	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	.....
167⅝	168½	2,220	Consolidated Gas.....	169½	169½	168¼	168¼	–2¼
		6,870	Con. Gas, rights.....	4¼	4¼	4	4	– ⅛
26	26¼	1,070	Con. Tobacco Co.....	26¼	26½	26	26	– ⅛
78½	78⅝	450	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	78½	78½	78¼	78½	+ ½
111	112¾	400	Delaware & Hudson..	112	112	111½	112	.....
182	182⅜	5,014	Del., Lack. & West...	179¼	182½	179½	182	+4½
		400	Detroit City Gas.....	91	90	90	90	.....
34¼	34½	5,380	Federal Steel	33⅞	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅛
65½	66½	500	Federal Steel pf.....	66⅞	66½	66½	66½	.....
		500	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ¼
54¼	54⅞	630	Glucose Sugar Ref....	54	54⅝	54	54⅝	+ ⅛
70	75	20	Homestake Mining ...	75	75	75	75	.....
117¼	117¾	820	Illinois Central	117⅝	117½	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
23	23¼	200	International Paper...	22½	23	22½	23	.....
28⅝	29⅛	100	International Power...	29	29	29	29	.....
4	5	40	International Silver...	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
18½	19½	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	– ⅛
40	45	100	Iowa Central pf.....	42	42	42	42	– ⅛
74	77	100	Laclede Gas	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ⅛
71⅞	72¼	1,900	Louisville & Nashville	71½	72⅞	71½	72	+ ⅛
91¼	91⅝	3,585	Manhattan Elevated..	91	91⅝	90⅝	91½	+ ⅛
155	155⅛	300	Met. Street Railway..	154⅜	155	154⅜	155	+ ⅛
29	31	50	Met. W. S. El., Chi..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
70	80	165	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	79	79	79	79	+2¾
12	12¼	100	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	.....
56	56½	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	56¼	56¼	56¼	56½	.....
94	94½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½	.....
30	31	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31	31	31	31	+1
51⅛	51⅜	3,700	Missouri Pacific	51¼	51⅜	51	51⅜	.....
30½	31	450	National Biscuit Co..	31	31	31	31	.....
17¼	17⅜	2,020	National Lead Co....	16¼	17	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
89¼	90	530	National Lead Co. pf.	89¾	90	89½	90	+7
25¼	26	600	National Steel	25	25⅜	25	25½	+ ½
85¼	86	634	National Steel pf.....	83⅜	85⅞	83⅜	85⅞	+1⅝
46¾	47	2,104	National Tube Co....	46¾	47	46½	47	+ ½
91⅜	91¾	1,751	National Tube Co. pf.	91½	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	+ ⅛
129	130	300	New Jersey Central...	129¾	130½	129½	130	+ ⅝
130	130¼	3,800	New York Central....	129	130¼	129	130	+ ⅝
21⅛	21⅜	550	N. Y., Ont. & West...	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	.....
34	34½	100	Norfolk & Western...	34	34	34	34	.....
74½	76	225	Norfolk & West. pf..	75	75	75	75	–1
15⅜	15½	1,700	North American	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
51½	51⅞	8,200	Northern Pacific	51⅜	52	51⅛	51⅞	+ ¼
71¾	71⅞	600	Northern Pacific pf...	71½	71½	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
53	54	300	Pacific Coast	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅜	+ ⅛
31	32	630	Pacific Mail	31	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
128⅞	129	1,780	Pennsylvania R. R....	128⅞	129	128⅞	129	.....
99½	99⅝	2,130	People's Gas, Chicago.	99⅜	99⅝	99⅛	99½	+ ⅛
80⅜	81½	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	– ⅛
40½	41	100	Pressed Steel Car....	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
72	72¼	360	Pressed Steel Car pf..	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼	–1¼
186	188	200	Pullman Company	188	188	188	188	+1½
59¼	59½	1,200	Reading 1st pf	59	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	+ ½
28¼	28⅝	100	Reading 2d pf	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
10¾	11	700	Republic Iron & Steel.	11	11	10¼	10½	.....
52⅛	53½	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	53¼	53¾	53	53	.....
7	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.....	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
15½	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅞	226	St. L. & S. F.....	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	12	3,310	St. Louis Southw.....	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	2,100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
65	66	30	Sloss Sheffield pf.....	65¾	65¾	63¾	64	– ⅜
33⅞	34	2,100	Southern Pacific	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	.....
11	11⅛	600	Southern Railway	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	.....
52⅜	52⅝	1,510	Southern Railway pf.	52	52½	52	52⅜	+ ⅜
71¾	71⅞	3,070	Tenn. Coal & Iron ...	70½	72	70½	72	+1½
14⅜	15	100	Texas Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	13,220	Union Pacific	59½	60	59½	59⅝	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	2,748	Union Pacific pf.....	76⅛	76⅝	76	76⅜	+ ⅛
45	47	10	United States Express	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
10¼	10½	900	United States Leather.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	.....
68¼	68⅜	30	U. S. Leather pf.....	69⅝	69⅝	69¼	69¼	.....
29¼	29⅜	3,325	U. S. Rubber	28½	30	28½	29⅜	+1½
94¼	95	300	U. S. Rubber pf.....	94	94½	94	94½	+ ⅛
7⅜	7¾	400	Wabash pf	7	7½	7	7½	+ ⅛
18⅝	18¾	1,200	Wabash pf	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
80½	81	740	Western Union Tel...	80	80¼	80	80¼	+ ⅛
46½	48	180	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	–1¼
23⅜	23¾	262	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	– ½
Sales.....		103,590						

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Aug....	$34,932	$30,410	$32,824
From July 1.....	183,873	193,476	166,081
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,568
1st week Aug....	565,000	513,000	468,000
From Jan. 1.....	17,174,798	15,574,302	14,088,012
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,641	1,324	1,521
1st week Aug....	110,795	99,059	92,491
From July 1.....	635,858	527,701	542,119
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
1st week Aug....	73,301	78,136	64,973
From July 1.....	388,099	408,322	321,132
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week Aug....	88,161	90,256	.....
From July 1.....	509,947	487,019	.....
C., C., C. & ST. L.—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
1st week Aug....	310,146	303,439	291,033
From July 1.....	1,673,359	1,558,293	1,431,086
COLORADA MIDLAND—			
Month July.....	174,177	147,811	140,953
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
1st week Aug....	463,861	444,168	.....
From Jan. 1.....	13,150,795	12,320,915	.....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Aug....	15,402	10,748	.....
From July 1.....	84,780	56,027	.....
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,033	2,088	2,095
1st week Aug....	499,475	459,980	395,295
From July 1.....	2,649,115	2,656,200	2,222,962
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,016	1,956
1st week Aug....	241,541	293,038	239,756
From Jan. 1.....	11,469,969	8,078,256	7,888,037
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,266	1,219
1st week Aug....	140,756	125,050	160,980
From Jan. 1.....	4,810,065	4,130,263	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Aug....	10,611	9,771	9,324
From July 1.....	53,151	42,626	49,211
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,385	1,282
1st week Aug....	166,065	138,767	121,992
From July 1.....	855,419	690,915	645,243
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,435	6,277	5,960
1st week Aug....	563,740	551,401	448,213
From July 1.....	3,040,215	2,830,566	2,505,552
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week Aug....	21,733	18,551	.....
From July 1.....	124,184	105,551	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week Aug....	57,128	48,470	41,896
From Jan. 1.....	1,615,873	1,397,533	1,241,613

CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings. ..	160,233	158,039	2,203
Operating ex....	111,428	107,823	3,603
Net earnings....	48,807	50,216	*1,409
Other income....	1,209	1,186	113
Total income.....	50,106	51,402	*1,296
Charges.	25,883	31,227	*5,344
Surplus.	24,222	20,176	4,046

*Decrease.

MANHATTAN ELEVATED for the quarter ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings. ..	2,316,883	2,231,471	2,186,816
Operating ex....	1,303,274	1,348,150	1,342,333
Net earnings....	1,013,609	888,321	844,493
Other income....	192,300	83,276	64,362
Total income....	1,255,971	1,085,921	908,292
Charges.	647,756	665,789	624,313
Balance..	608,215	421,862	283,979
Surplus.	128,215	*58,139	*10,021

*Deficit.

For the twelve months ended June 30—

Gross earnings..	9,138,573	8,718,495	9,183,541
Operating ex....	5,212,621	5,261,167	5,326,659
Net earnings....	3,905,952	3,457,328	3,856,882
Proportion ex. to gross.....	57⅛	60⅜	57⅞
Other income....	831,325	340,000	211,718
Total income....	4,737,277	3,797,928	4,068,598
Charges.	2,707,863	2,678,410	2,645,324
Balance..	2,029,412	1,119,512	1,423,274
Dividends..	1,920,000	1,880,000	1,200,000
Surplus.	109,612	*760,488	223,274

*Deficit.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN, for the year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	$4,510,603	$3,352,988	$1,157,915
Oper. exp.....	2,639,259	2,064,525	614,734
Net	1,811,344	1,288,463	543,881
Charges	848,799	781,619	67,180
Surplus	962,544	480,844	475,700
Prev. div.....	348,561	334,810	13,751
Surplus	613,983	152,034	461,949
Prev. sur.....	43,148	271,410	*228,262
Total sur.....	657,131	423,444	233,687
Com. div.....	500,000	200,000	300,000
Balance	157,131	223,444	*66,313
Betterments, &c.	94,000	50,000	44,000
Surplus	63,131	173,444	*110,313

*Decrease.

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA, for the year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	644	633	633
Gross	3,808,585	3,291,411	3,346,987
Oper. exp.....	2,889,512	2,272,945	2,142,904
Net	914,073	1,018,466	1,103,133
Prop. ex. to gross	76	69⅛	64
Other income	41,509	27,768	18,021
Total income	955,672	1,046,234	1,121,158
Charges	820,875	948,216	937,149
Net income	34,797	98,018	184,007

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .27, 500 Chrysolite at .03, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14, 1,000 Golden Age at .03½, 50 Horn Silver at 1.20, 500 Isabella at 1.25, and 300 Mollie Gibson at .26.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.13	Iron Silver.....	.50
Anaconda	.49	La Crosse.....	.12
Alice	.40	Little Chief.....	.16
Adams Con.....	.18	Louisville Con.....	.06
Belcher	.13	Mexican	.25
Best & Belchar.	.16	Moulton	.25
Bruns. Con.....	.13	Ontario	6.25
Caledonia B. H....	.50	Ophir	.60
Catalpa	.10	Occidental	.05
Chrysolite	.03	Plymouth	.07
Challar	.12	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.07
Con. Cal. & Va...	1.30	Potosi	.10
Com. T. Co. stock.	.02½	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.02½	Quicksilver pf.....	6.50
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.06	Savage	.10
Crescent	.35	Sierra Nevada.....	.36
Daly	1.00	Standard	3.50
Deadwood Terra....	.53	Small Hopes.....	.40
Eureka Con.....	.15	Union Cons.....	.18
Father De Smet....	.35	Yellow Jacket.....	.21
Golden Fleece.....	.27	Argentum Juanita..	.27
Gould & Curry....	.14	Isabella	1.20
Hale & Norcross...	.20	Mollie Gibson.....	.26
Homestake	5.00	Portland	3.20
Horn Silver.....	1.50		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The local market was quiet, irregular, and without feature. Trading is at a minimum—hardly enough to bring out quotations. During the morning 10⅜ was bid for Asphalt.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asphalt Co. of A.....	10⅜	10½	El. Co. of A. pf.	25⅞	27⅝
Cambria ...	16⅝	16⅞	Lehigh Val..	25⅞	26⅛
Choctaw	29½	30	Marsden	9⅝	9¾
Choctaw pf...	39¾	40¼	Phila. Trac..	98½	98½
Con. Tr. Pit.	23¼	23¾	Union Trac..	36⅞	37
Con. T., P., pf.	61⅜	61¾	Un. Gas & T.	113½	114½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance.....	$142,920,444
Gold	73,514,294
Silver	35,321,453
United States notes.....	26,612,514
Treasury notes of 1890.....	765,442
National banknotes	7,613,806
Total receipts this day.....	2,314,059
Total receipts this month.....	21,362,290
Total receipts this year.....	71,307,390
Total expenditures this day.....	2,100,000
Total expenditures this month.....	23,855,000
Total expenditures this year.....	77,884,653
National banknotes received for redemption	542,615
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue.....	1,447,048
Customs	647,952
Miscellaneous	218,157

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,373,179
Silver dollars	420,851,000
Silver dollars of 1890.....	3,882,177
Silver bullion of 1890.....	69,695,722
United States notes.....	2,560,000
Total	$734,362,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding.....	$238,373,179
Silver certificates outstanding.....	420,851,000
Treasury notes outstanding.....	72,578,000
Currency certificates outstanding....	2,560,000
Total	$734,362,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion.....	$41,229,424
Gold certificates	32,284,870
Silver coin and bullion.....	7,331,022
Silver certificates	7,990,431
United States notes.....	20,612,514
Other assets	16,663,893
Total in Treasury.....	$132,112,157
Deposits in National banks.....	97,459,720
Total	$229,571,878
Current liabilities	86,651,434
Available cash balance.....	$142,920,444

NEW 2 PER CENT. BONDS.

Treasury Now in Position to Meet All Demands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—With the exception of a comparatively small amount of coupons, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is now able to meet all demands for the new extended 2 per cent. bonds due in 1930, and as a consequence the Secretary of the Treasury to-day discontinued the issue of temporary bonds, and hereafter the permanent issue will be given in exchange for all surrendered 3s, 4s, and 5s, which are covered by the act of March 14, 1900.

About $236,085,000 of the original amount already has been converted into the new 2 per cents, and it is expected that before the offers cease entirely fully one-half of the whole amount will have been extended at the new rate. By this transaction the Government has netted a saving of about $10,000,000.

The Controller of the Currency to-day sent notices to all banks having old 2 per cent. bonds on deposit to secure circulation that by the terms of the law circulation can be secured only on the deposit of interest-bearing bonds. As the interest on this class of bonds ceases on Aug. 18, these banks, 225 in number, are requested to substitute interest-bearing bonds on or before that date. There are between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 of these old twos still in the Treasury vaults awaiting exchange.

JULY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The July statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the imports of merchandise to have been $63,536,253, of which $21,884,063 was free of duty. The total amount is over $3,000,000 in excess of July, 1899. The exports of merchandise during the month aggregated $100,413,501, an increase over the corresponding month last year of more than $5,500,000. The gold imports for the month were $4,044,764, an increase of about $2,000,000. The exports of gold amounted to $3,269,159, an increase of about $693,000.

The silver imports aggregated $3,311,033, an increase of about $580,000, and the exports $4,913,688, an increase of $910,000.

During the last seven months the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by $70,088,732.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the American Coal Company and the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company.

Wire and Nail Company Changes Hands

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The office and plant of the Merchants' Wire and Nail Company changed owners to-day, passing from the possession of Clement M. Biddle of Philadelphia, who was its President, into the possession of the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Bindley Hardware Company of Pittsburg, Penn. It is stated that after next May the American Steel and Wire Company will come into possession of the plant of the Merchants' Company at Granite City, Ill.

Pig Iron Dull in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—It was stated here to-day that the furnaces in the Schuylkill Valley, including those in Reading and along the Lebanon and East Penn Railroads, have in the neighborhood of 125,000 tons of pig iron in stock. Very little pig is being moved from any of the furnaces in East Pennsylvania at this time

CUSTOM HOUSE FOUNDATIONS.

Borings Being Made on the Site for the New Building.

Borings are now being made on the Bowling Green site for the new Custom House, and it was stated yesterday that in about two weeks it will be known whether a bed rock foundation exists or whether caissons will have to be sunk to provide a foundation for the new structure.

So soon as this question is settled, the matter of letting out contracts under the supervision of the architect, Cass Gilbert, will be taken up.

THE BANKERS' INSURANCE CASE.

Attorney General Advises that the Charges Against the Company Be Dismissed.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Davies to-day advised State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to dismiss the charges preferred against the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York City by John P. Beal of Pennsylvania, who alleged that the company was violating the anti-discrimination section of the insurance law. The Attorney General recommends a dismissal of the charges on the ground that the company's contract is not of such a discriminating nature as to violate any of the provisions of the statutes of the State.

The only question that the Attorney General passed upon at this time was whether the plan adopted by the company in selecting a limited number of persons, who constitute an "Advisory Board," the members of which may or may not be policy holders, is such a discrimination as violates the provisions of the insurance law.

Under the contract made with the members of this board, the company agrees to set apart from its expense appropriation a special renewal commission fund, each year during the succeeding twenty years, equal to $1 for each $1,000 of insurance. This fund is to be divided pro rata among the members of the Advisory Board.

If a member of the board should be a policy holder, and should die, or discontinue either his policy or the regular premium payments, or if a member of such board should fail to carry the company annually, upon its request, the names of ten insurable residents of his county or should cease to give the company the benefit of his influence, good-will, and assistance, then the company might cancel the contract, and such member should lose or forfeit the rights thereunder.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

New York plate glass insurance officials, who have been working to obtain higher rates in Chicago, say that the action of the Chicago plate glass underwriters, at their August meeting, in reaffirming their opposition to any flat advance in rates just now is based on the statement that the desired advance can be secured by doing away with the plan of continuing the insurance on a plate until the end of a term, no matter how many losses may have been paid on it.

Local fire underwriters, in their discussions as to the Long Branch agreement of fifty-eight companies to work for higher fire insurance rates, wherever feasible in those sections of the United States which have reported the heaviest fire losses, agree that the chief obstacle to the success of the plan is the position long held by many companies to the effect that they would enter no compact or agreement as to rates which did not jointly include the regulation of commissions. How far this obstacle will be overcome, they say, is not likely to be shown for several weeks, as little action of a definite character is anticipated until the close of the vacation season.

George A. Stickney of Chicago has been appointed special agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York for Cook County to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of J. G. Wurtele.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Standard Wood Turning Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture wood turning specialties; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. C. Miller of Brooklyn, Felix Jellenik and N. D. Stern of New York City.

American Card Feeder Company of Amsterdam, to manufacture carding machines; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Hogg, J. E. Larrabee, and John Overend of Amsterdam.

TO CONSIDER PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Postmaster General Preparing a Report for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Postmaster General to-day issued an order directing a general investigation as to the cost of construction, operation, and utility of all pneumatic tube systems for transmission of mails.

This investigation is designed to enable Congress to determine whether the pneumatic tube service should be owned, leased, extended, or discontinued by the Government. There is an appropriation of $10,000 for the investigation which will be conducted in a few of the principal cities of the country, including probably New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL ROAD

Manitoba and Lake Superior, Just Incorporated, Said to be Its United States Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 13.—The Manitoba and Lake Superior Railway has just been incorporated here, with a capital of $100,000 and a limit of indebtedness of $10,000,000, to build a line of road between Winnipeg and Duluth. Though the plans of the company are held strictly secret, it is known that the line is the United States branch of a large Canadian enterprise, said to be nothing less than a second transcontinental road.

This new system is a consolidation, or more properly a traffic arrangement, between several lines already built and in operation, under subsidies that carry Governmental agreement as to rates and traffic, and of lines to be built to connect these others with the proposed terminals on the Atlantic and Pacific. The new lines are the direct result of Provincial and Dominion aid, and are strictly limited in the matter of gradients, rates, and connections.

From Quebec to the great lakes at Parry Sound, on the east side of Georgian Bay, the line is in operation. It is formed of the Great Northern of Canada and the Canada Atlantic, both trunk lines. The Canada Atlantic was built with special reference to the transcontinental enterprise. This road has a line of steamships running from Parry Sound to the western end of Lake Superior, at Duluth and Fort William, the latter being the western Lake Superior terminus in Canada.

From Lake Superior westward the Canadian Northern has been completed more than

SOME POLITICAL VIEWS.

SHOULD REWARD MERIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearing the close of the Administration of President McKinley, and about to wage a new campaign to determine who shall represent the people for the next four years, would it not be meet to ask why our present incumbent should not be returned to the position he so ably fills? Or why we should transfer that confidence to another? Would it not be fair to allow the successful administrator of the difficult task put in his way to reap some of the laurels in the fulfillment of his plans?

W. J. Bryan, who aspires for the glory of another's achievement, ought not to be considered for a moment; we have heard enough of him, and know him to be too shifty for even the carrying out of any one certain precept. From the very beginning he has shown himself to be only a quibbler, a meddler in affairs only, to incite the public and direct attention to himself.

Fault-finding is an easy accomplishment —unworthy of the statesman, but the ambition of a demagogue—which does not revert as a credit to the man who presumes to have the welfare of the people at heart, who pretends with a Judas's smile to emulate the heroes of the past. Let him show us something worthy of his parallel with those he mentions more than the mere allusion to worth. But no, he is so evidently self-admiring, there is no room for another. He wants to fire American people, make them small, and compel foreign countries to bow to his edicts, this ertswhile "Colonel Braggadocio." The idea of such a man holding the destinies of the American people in his hand is folly—a crime to sanction. We would, and justly, too, become the laughing stock of the world, to do the bidding of a mere humbug.

What we need is a man who knows how to conduct our policies understandingly brought to a satisfactory conclusion, as against one whose sham solicitude and only purpose in his policy of attack is to dethrone the American people and demolish all their achievements for 120 years past. Is it difficult to choose the man?

REMMOS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 11, 1900.

THANKS THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me through THE TIMES to say to the Massachusetts anti-imperialists that their recent Faneuil Hall meeting has received most grateful recognition from men of the same mind here in the West?

I have been a Republican, as my father and grandfather were, but I shall do my utmost for the election of Mr. Bryan. The experience of the last four years has convinced me that if Mr. McKinley has one strong conviction upon any subject he will waive it at the request of certain men who have been correctly described as dangerous. Partly drifting, partly driven, partly led, Mr. McKinley has involved himself and this Nation in the gravest difficulties. It is a strictly accurate statement to say that he has weakened our free institutions and placed them in peril. Mr. Bryan is the only instrument which we have for putting an end to the present Administration.

I am opposed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, but I know that Mr. Bryan, although mistaken in regard to free silver, is honest, is not mortgaged to any syndicate or kitchen cabinet, has a mind of his own, and will, if elected, lead the Nation back into the old paths that made the Constitution, away from colonial expansion and away from military commercialism. As regards silver, it is highly improbable that any Congress, Democratic or Republican, will so far disregard recent experience as to legalize free coinage at 16 to 1. That trouble is remote and improbable. The perils and disasters and dishonor of the McKinley Administration are all around us and before us. Here in the West the signs are multiplying that the people of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio propose to defeat Mr. McKinley.

L. C. JACKSON.

Chicago, Aug. 10, 1900.

OUR CHINESE TROUBLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States Government could have sent to China 20,000 soldiers from the Philippines in aid of our Minister in China but for the encouragement the rebels received from the Democrats in making them believe that by the election of Bryan they would be given their independence. It is all clap trap.

The McKinley Administration is doing all it can to give the Filipinos their freedom. The Democrats, by their false documents, are causing our soldiers to be killed every day by the rebel Filipino soldiers.

Is that right? Is that patriotic? Is that the way for an American citizen to act?

Mr. Bryan says in his long drawn out speech at Indianapolis that if he was elected President [God forbid] he would withdraw our army from the Philippines and turn that country over to the band that call themselves the Filipino Government. What did Mr. Bryan enlist as a volunteer in the United States Army for? Was he a true soldier, holding such views? Could he in his heart have fought to uphold the Government and its flag? How long would the rebel Filipino band be held together? How long would it be before some foreign Government would buy them out? The rebel leader Aguinaldo played the selling-out game with Spain for large money and then returned to fight them over again. I do not think Mr. Bryan would be a very safe man to be at the head of any country, much less such a nation as America is today. Four years ago he was all for silver, 16 to 1; now he is playing hide and go seek with it. I have been a gold Democrat. I want no 50-cent piece of silver in mine even if it was stamped $1. I voted in 1896 for McKinley and shall do so again, for I know that my country is in safe hands McKinley has done well, and has had four years of very trying times. Would Mr. Bryan have done as well. I say no. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness and your independence in publishing the views of your readers. All honor to our army and navy. MORRISANIA.

Brooklyn, Aug. 13, 1900.

MR. BRYAN AND THE GRIZZLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With your kind permission I would like to answer Mr. Edward M. Lees's allegorical conundrum contained in yesterday's TIMES. I quote from memory: "Would a hunter waste his ammunition on a chipmunk when he had a grizzly to fight?" I answer it, Yankee fashion, with another:

Would a hunter run away from a chipmunk as Mr. Bryan has run away from free coinage at 16 to 1?

I do not wish to belittle the importance of the question of imperialism as a political factor in the coming contest, but, comparing its importance with that of the silver question as created, but no longer championed by Mr. Bryan himself, the former is the chipmunk, and the latter, judging from Mr. Bryan's efforts to avoid it, is undoubtedly the grizzly. In avoiding it as he does Mr. Bryan is showing greater cowardice than I believed him capable of, for he dominated the Kansas City Convention on that question with the courage of a lion, and now he shrinks away from it with the abject fear of a cur from an expected whipping, which I sincerely hope he will get in November next. L. B.

New York, Aug. 13, 1900.

SEES NO ANALOGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter of Aug. 10 to you Mr. William Gerow says: "I would like to ask if our illustrious fathers were morally right in acquiring by purchase or conquest the vast territory west of the Mississippi, with its alien inhabitants, bitterly opposed to being governed without their consent! Why, in the name of consistency and common sense, are we not now morally right in acquiring and holding the Philippines?"

The Filipinos have carried on for almost two years a large and organized revolution. Did the trans-Mississippi country show any such "bitter opposition"?

The treaty with France for the Louisiana Purchase provided that the inhabitants of the ceded territory should be duly admitted to the rights of citizens of the United States. (Louisiana Purchase Treaty, April, 1803.) Did the treaty with Spain promise, or has the present Administration since indicated in any way, that the Philippines would or could eventually become, in a true sense, a part of the Republic?

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

New York, Aug. 12, 1900.

INADEQUATE CAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully indorse J. M.'s letter complaining of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, Brooklyn. Yesterday I reached the Brooklyn Bridge platform (Brooklyn side, I mean,) at 5:15 P. M., and waited with a sweltering crowd exactly eighteen minutes before a train arrived. They came three together, and, for the first time in my life, I saw young fellows enter through the windows. In the mornings, at Nostrand Avenue station, the wait between trains is now eight minutes, and sometimes the trains come two together—no seats, however, for us Nostrand Avenue people. Then again those cross-seat cars are not the thing. The seats are too wide for one person, but not wide enough for two, and the "cattle cars"—as we call those made with sides of slats—have no protection against sun or rain. Another thing is the queer changing about of the car known as "the smoker"; formerly its place was at the head of the train—now you will find it at "any old end." VIATOR.

New York, Aug. 10, 1900.

MINE WORKERS' CONVENTION.

Hard Coal Miners to Adjust Wage Scale and Demand Cheaper Powder.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 13.—One of the most important conventions that the United Mine Workers have ever held in this section began in the Grand Opera House here to-day. About 300 delegates, representing the Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Susquehanna anthracite coal districts, are in attendance. The convention was called for the purpose of taking some action looking toward a reduction in the price of powder, for a readjustment of the present wage scale, and for the enforcement of the semi-monthly pay law.

The convention was called to order by President Mitchell of Indianapolis, who delivered a short address. The convention is being held in secret, and information is given to the public through a press committee.

At the afternoon session President Mitchell spoke at some length on conditions in the anthracite coal region. He said that this was the most important gathering of mine workers since the death of John Siney; that the men in this region were paid less for their labor than those of any other mining district; that the price of powder was too high, and that the system of dockage in vogue in the anthracite mines was unjust. He told the men to organize to have their wages properly adjusted, secure a lower rate on powder, and have the dockage system abolished.

"Mother" Jones, a woman labor organizer, urged on the miners the necessity of thorough organization, which she said was the only hope for improving existing conditions.

Among the committees appointed was one on wage scale, composed of nine members, three from each district. This committee is to report to-morrow on the scale of wages, which the miners will demand shall be paid in the three districts of the anthracite region.

GIRL BEATS OFF TRAMP.

Annie Brandt, Twelve Years Old, Saves Her Playmate.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Annie Brandt, twelve years old, saved her playmate, Marguerite Fee, this morning. The two girls, with Marguerite's younger sister, Jane, were walking through a lonely stretch of woods, when a man came upon them, and, picking up Marguerite, started to carry her into the woods.

The three screamed, but no one answered, and Annie attacked the man. She scratched and beat him so fiercely that the man let go of the girl and fled. The girls ran home and gave the alarm. Their fathers started out, accompanied by neighbors, all with the avowed intention of not allowing the man the benefit of a jury. They missed him, but the police were notified and kept up the search.

This afternoon close to the scene of the affair of the morning Policeman Robinson came upon a man answering the description. He was arrested, and later identified by the three girls. He proved to be Lawrence Healy, who has served several terms in prison. He was held for the Grand Jury.

FULL BLOOD CREEKS SECEDE.

Will Form a Separate Government, Barring Whites and Half-Breeds.

DENISON, Texas, Aug. 13.—The full-blood Creek Indians refuse to take their allotments and have withdrawn from the regular Creek Government. They have established a pure Indian Government of their own, with Chinnubie Haifo at its head. No white persons or half-breeds will be permitted to live with the full-bloods and the full-bloods will keep to themselves and away from settlements where the others live. The Government is to be run according to the ancient laws of the tribe.

The Seminoles are disposed to make the same movement. It is not believed that the United States Government will attempt to prevent the new government being put into operation, but if it does the Indians are expected to sell their lands and remove to Mexico, negotiations looking to a movement of that kind having been under way for some time.

TOOK HIS JAILER'S COAT.

A Man Released from Correction Farm Kept His Word.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Jailer Van Horn showed that he had little appreciation of a joke when he arraigned Michael Burke before Justice Cook this morning. On Saturday Burke was released from the Correction Farm, where he had been serving a sentence for stealing.

When he left the farm he remarked that he was going to rob the jailer the first chance he got. Nothing was thought of this at the time, but yesterday the jailer realized that Burke was a man of his word when he found that his room had been ransacked, and that a coat, in a pocket of which were a number of commitment papers, was missing. The remark made by Burke was then recalled, and search was made for him. When arrested he was wearing the jailer's coat. Justice Cook held him for the Grand Jury.

Took Poison to Frighten Her Husband.

Mrs. Catherine Smith of 2,914 Eighth Avenue made an attempt last night to poison herself with paris green. She had been ill for some time, and last night was discovered by her husband groaning and saying that she had taken poison. An ambulance was summoned from the T. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Gundecker, who examined the woman, said that none of the paris green had gone down her throat, and that she was in no danger. He said that she probably took the poison into her mouth with the idea of frightening her husband.

Labor Men Must Quit Militia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—According to a decree of the Trades and Labor Council, union men cannot hereafter serve in the militia. This is the outgrowth of the salmon fishermen's strike, during which the militia was called out to prevent the strikers from attacking the Japanese fishermen, who broke the deadlock by accepting the terms offered by the canners. The labor organizations have appointed commissions to act in the matter and the militiamen will undoubtedly be declared ineligible for membership in the unions.

Heroes Get Life-Saving Medals.

UTICA, Aug. 13.—To-night Hugh Sloan, Jr., Andrew Sloan, and John Schimmel received life saving medals for rescuing three young men from drowning in Oneida Lake. The presentation speech was made by Senator Coggeshall.

Carl Laufs, the Playwright, Dead.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Carl Laufs, the well-known playwright, died yesterday at Cassel.

Carl Laufs, who should not be confounded with Joseph Lauff, Emperor William's favorite playwright, was the author of numerous light comedies and farces, the best-known being "Ein Toller Einfall" (Hair-brained Notions) and "Pension Schoeller" (Schoeller's Boarding House). Both these plays have frequently been performed in German theatres in the United States.

Hanged Herself with Skein of Yarn.

MILLVILLE, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Etta King hanged herself with a skein of yarn this evening. Melancholia was the cause.

Easy-Going Guardian.

"Ma, I'd rather go on a boat excursion with Pa than with you."

"Why, Dicky?"

"Pa don't bother takin' care o' me like you do."—Chicago Record.

RUNS AMUCK WITH HIS CLUB.

A Belligerent Special Policeman Subdued by a Minister.

Special Policeman John Horan of 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, detailed at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Zeller charged with intoxication by his wife, Jennie. He was held in $500 bonds for three months.

It was stated in court that the charge of intoxication was made to cover one of assault, which would have been made had not his wife promised the other complainant to press a charge of intoxication.

Horan, it was stated, was intoxicated on Sunday night and started down Second Avenue, driving people off the sidewalk and trying to hit persons with his club. At One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the policeman met the Rev. Henry J. Steup, the pastor of the German Lutheran Church on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street near Third Avenue, who was on his way to church. Horan shouted at him: "Get off the earth and d— quick."

Mr. Steup refused to obey, and Horan struck him several times with his club. Mr. Steup wrenched his club away and was about to take the policeman to the station house when Policeman Bentley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station came along and locked up Horan.

Still in his uniform, he was placed in the pen with other prisoners yesterday morning. When arraigned before Magistrate Zeller, he started to tell him that he was a special officer, when the Magistrate interrupted, shouting:

"I know you. You needn't tell me who you are. You're a brute and a loafer. I hold you in $500 bonds to keep the peace for three months."

Mrs. Horan asked the Magistrate to make it six months and Horan, as he was led away, shouted, "Yes, why don't you make it a year."

Horan was appointed a special officer March 22, upon the recommendation of Herman Sulzer, proprietor of Sulzer's Harlem River Park, where he was doing special duty. Being a special officer, Horan cannot be disciplined as other members of the force, but Capt. Hasslacher of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station will report to Inspector Kane, who will in turn make a report to Chief Devery.

AMERICANS IN ROBERTS'S ARMY

Eight Officers and Over Fifty Men in Famous Railway Pioneer Regiment Founded by an American.

A large number of American citizens have been fighting shoulder to shoulder with Tommy Atkins against the Boers, and have greatly distinguished themselves in various capacities, notably in the dangerous work of scouting. It is not, however, generally known that the famous Railway Pioneer Regiment, which has done such splendid service, owes its origin to an American, the late Chief Engineer Seymour of the Eckstein Mines.

At the outbreak of the war he suggested the organization of a corps of miners, electricians, and other skilled mechanics, officered by professional men from Johannesburg. At first the idea met with little support, it being pointed out that in the Royal Engineers the army had a highly trained body of men for railway construction, bridge building, and mining work.

The Boers, however, played such havoc with bridges, railroad tracks, and telegraph wires that Mr. Seymour soon convinced the military authorities of the utility of such a corps, and consent to its formation was given. Several officers of the Royal Engineers were detailed to it, Col. Capper being appointed to the command of the organization. Officers' commissions were also given to eight Americans, Mr. Seymour being made a Major. Over fifty citizens of the United States enlisted in the rank and file. How invaluable an adjunct to the Royal Engineers the corps was became speedily evident when the armies under Lord Roberts had fairly settled down to the business of rolling back the burgher forces from British soil and invading the enemy's country. The eight companies of the Railway Pioneer Regiment followed up the swiftly moving divisions, repairing telegraph lines almost as quickly as they were cut, rebridging and repairing blown-up culverts, building temporary bridges in place of those destroyed, &c.

But the Railway Pioneer Regiment could fight as well as work, and the Americans, when the occasion presented itself, showed that they were as good fighters as they were unexcelled workmen. It was after Pretoria had been occupied, and Christian De Wet and his brother had started their guerrilla tactics in the north of the Free State, that the Pioneers, whose encounters with the Boers had previously been confined to exchanging shots with snipers—with consequences disastrous to the snipers—were able to prove their mettle.

On June 7, at Roodeval, when the Boers swooped down upon the Derby Militia, who had to surrender, Company No. 5 of the Railway Pioneer Regiment were also surrounded. They fought against tremendous odds for six hours, and did not give up until the Boers concentrated their whole attack on them and they had lost Capt. Gale and six men killed, besides many wounded.

Four other companies of the regiment were in a desperate action a week later. They had arrived at Norval's Point to re-erect the bridge blown up by the Boers. Col. Capper took over the command of the small garrison there, and immediately set every man to work digging trenches and throwing up fortifications on both banks of the river. At daybreak on June 14 the Boers attacked in force, only to be repulsed with a loss of eleven killed and an unknown number of wounded. They also left ten prisoners in the hands of the fighting mechanics. The flight of the discomfited Boers was accelerated by the appearance on the scene at the conclusion of the struggle of a small body of Imperial Mounted Yeomanry, who pursued them. The defenders of Norval's Point had seven killed and eight wounded.

Among the killed, unfortunately, was Major Seymour himself. He was struck in the head by an explosive bullet while creeping through some scrub to the outer trench with two other American officers, Capt. Stark and Lieut. Clement. The latter was also mortally wounded. Of the eight American officers in the Railway Pioneer Regiment the two mentioned have been killed, two have been captured, and one has been wounded.

SAFE BLOWERS GOT NO BOOTY.

Escaped After Explosion, Leaving Money Behind.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 13.—An attempt was made to blow open the safe of the Lincoln Park Hotel early this morning. The thieves worked on the safe, although it was in plain view of the street. They effected an entrance to the basement, and cutting a hole through the floor worked upon the bottom of the safe. Their plan evidently was to blow the safe to pieces, then make a quick dash and take desperate chances in getting away.

The plan might have worked had the explosion accomplished all it was intended to, as the explosion took place and the safe blowers made good their escape. The safe was wrecked, but the inner wall stood the force, and the door was not displaced. There was considerable money in the safe, but the safe blowers did not get a penny.

Mass of Nitro-Glycerine Explodes.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Aug. 13.—An explosion of nitro-glycerine, used in shooting gas and oil wells, occurred to-day near here. The Gaithwait Nitro-Glycerine factory was demolished and two men and a team nearby were injured. Claude Jones had his right leg so badly injured that amputation will be necessary, and Albert Hayes was badly injured by the shock. There were 1,500 quarts of nitro-glycerine in the explosion and the country was shaken for miles around, plateglass windows being broken in Montpelier.

Judge Reagan to Leave Public Life.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 13.—Judge John H. Reagan, Chairman of the Texas State Railway Commission, and the only surviving member of the Jefferson Davis Cabinet, to-day announced that he will resign his position next January and retire permanently from public life. He says he will devote the remainder of his life to writing his memoirs. Judge Reagan is eighty years old.

Freight Wreck on B. and O.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—Two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad collided late to-night at Newington Station, near this city. It is reported that the fireman and engineer of one of the trains were killed, but nothing definite can be ascertained at this hour.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

IRVING T. HUNTER & CO.—Schedules of Irving T. Hunter & Co., produce commission dealers at 204 Duane Street, show liabilities of $11,057 and assets of $613.

CHARLES W. WHITE.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received another attachment against Charles W. White, formerly a broker at the Cotton Exchange Building, for $1,450, in favor of Alfred G. Brown. It was served on two banks.

WILLIAM BOURKE.—Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Harry L. Cohen receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Bourke, on the application of Edward Siegman. Mr. Bourke was formerly a manufacturer of neckwear at 640 Broadway, was burned out in November, 1895, and made an assignment on Dec. 2, 1895.

HERBERT BOOTH KING & BROTHER.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Frank H. Edmunds assignee for Herbert Booth King & Brother, advertising agents, who made an assignment on Sept. 20, 1898. In place of Asa A. Ailing, who died on April 14, and fixed the bond of Mr. Edmunds at $45,000. Algernon L. Norton was appointed referee to pass upon Mr. Ailing's accounts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM WOODVILLE FLEMMING.—William Woodville Flemming, lawyer, of 220 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,035 and assets $2,246 in outstanding accounts, judgment, and shares of stock.

JAMES J. CARROLL.—James J. Carroll, employed at 107 West Forty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,169 and no assets. He was formerly of Burgess & Carroll, liquor dealers at 107 West Forty-second Street, who dissolved in November, 1899. Mr. Burgess filed a petition in bankruptcy on July 6.

NEW GROCERY DEALER ASSIGNS.

Unable to Raise Money on a Second Mortgage, He Fails.

James D. Salman, dealer in groceries, wines, liquors, and cigars at 334 East One Hundred and Third Street, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Silverstone, Deputy Sheriff Radley took possession of one of the stores, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, ahead of the assignment, on an attachment for $674, in favor of the Sanchez & Haya Company for cigars sold to Salman. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Salman resides at Normandie-by-the-Sea. The Sheriff also went to the store at 334 East One Hundred and Third Street, but said he found the place empty, only the fixtures and a lot of boxes remaining. The store at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lenox Avenue was fitted up and the stock of goods there is estimated as worth about $2,000.

Mr. Salman began business only two months ago and since then Bradstreet's has received numerous inquiries about him from merchants in this city and a dozen other cities from whom he wanted to buy goods, and the agency did not print his name in its reference book. Max D. Steuer, the attorney, said he did not know much about the affairs yet, as Mr. Salman was a stranger and had only just consulted him, but he understood that the liabilities are about $10,000 and that the assets might realize 40 to 50 cents on the dollar. Mr. Salman has a piece of property at Ninety-first Street and Central Park West, on which he has been trying to place a second mortgage to raise money to pay creditors, but the loan fell through, and, as creditors were clamoring for their money, he decided to make an assignment.

The property at Ninety-first Street and Central Park West was transferred to him on July 25 by Grace A. Simmons in exchange for two flats, 71 West One Hundred and Second Street and 75 West One Hundred and First Street. The property at Ninety-first Street was 100 by 120, on which a building had been partly erected, and Mr. Salman was going to complete it. There is a mortgage on it of $185,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Martin—The New Jersey Foundry and Machine Company	$213
APGAR, Harry J.—The Campbell Supply Company	204
BRAUN, Ignatz—Rosa Braun	217
BECKER, Bartholomew—H. J. Braker and another	449
CLARK, Herman—P. F. Murphy and another	147
CALDWELL, Thomas J.—Fannie B. Caldwell	119
EDWARDS, James, and Christopher Johnston—F. H. Leggett and others	354
FERO, William H.—Amber Asbestos Air Cell Covering Company	65
HERR, Franklin H., and Henrietta B.—George F. Wilcoxson	101
JACOBS, Irving—D. Appleton & Co	77
KAUFMAN, Louis—M. H. Petigor	140
MARSLAND, George—Street Railway Publishing Company	48
MARKS, William L.—C. B. Castle	7,879
O'TOOLE, Frank W. — Thomas E. Greacen	224
SAMUELS, Dora—Abraham Seff	162
SICKLES, David B.—William Trenholm and others, costs	96
VASSAR, George, Jr., and Jules J. Vatable—Abram Wyckoff	362
WOLFSOHN, Louis—S. Lehrman	276
SAFETY INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE Company—Victor A. Robertson and others, executors, &c	11,663
NEW FIBER PAPER COMPANY—William F. Donnelly	1,250
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Edgar S. Slaughter by guardian	75
THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, &c.—Sarah Levy	75

Palestro's Crew Reach Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Capt. Armstrong and crew of twenty-nine of the British steamship Palestro, which was wrecked on Diamond Shoal, off Hatteras, on Thursday, arrived here last night on a schooner. Capt. Armstrong called on the British Vice Consul and arrangements were made to send the sailors to Baltimore, where they will be paid off. Several of the Palestro's lifeboats are on the beach, but the ship and cargo are a total loss.

Chagres Fever at Old Point, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 13.—Yesterday the Norwegian bark Kopta put into Hampton Roads with six cases of chagres fever on board and signalled for help. She was boarded off Old Point Comfort by Dr. Brown, Quarantine officer, who sent her to Quarantine.

Chagres fever, also known as "Mexican fever" is frequently contracted by seamen on ships that touch at Mexican ports.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—M. Groh Sons vs. Groh.
2—German Sav. Bank vs. Darragh.
3—Trunk vs. Scoville.
4—Echeverria vs. Bartlett.
5—Greenwood Cemetery vs. Schnugg.
6—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Clausen.
7—Thompson vs. Stacy.
8—Daniel vs. Birdsberd.
9—Trunk vs. Scoville.
10—Trunk vs. Grier.
11—Buntman vs. Tobias.
12—West vs. West.
13—Nat. Bank of Deposit vs. Sardy.
14—Flood vs. Patton.
15—Peterson vs. Fslt.
16—Flarety vs. Polk Co. Nat. Bank.
17—In re Gallerger.
18—Field vs. Heinrich.
19—Field vs. Barnett.
20—Asten vs. Livingston.
21—Gurley vs. Hunter.
22—In re Hulbert Bros.
23—In re Jerome Av.
24—Camp vs. Rosenberg.
25—Ackerman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
26—Hudson vs. Cowles.
27—Powers vs. Int. B'k & Trust Co.
28—Paine vs. Paine.
29—Jacobs vs. Devlin.
30—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
31—Powers vs. same.
32—Mariglians vs. same.
33—In re Greenwald.
34—Woolf vs. Woolf.
35—Ricco vs. O'Connell.
36—Hart vs. Phillips.
37—Tenipone vs. Carrapplo.
38—Byrle vs. Donghardt
39—Barry vs. Mauch.
40—Brown vs. McBean.
41—Lentilhon vs. Coler.
42—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Association.
43—Boesseler vs. Mingey.
44—Rogers vs. City of New York.
45—Rosenheim Co. vs. Rosenheim.
46—Schaffner vs. Sharding.
47—Levy vs. Levy.
48—Quinn vs. Quinn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Theresa Broemer, Zacharia Bernstein, Andrew Nell, Albert Boulter. At 11 A. M. James Markey.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Timothy Leach,
2—Annie Bedford, Augusta Sinclair,
3—Daisy Thompson,
4—Annie Parker, Claude Lald,
5—Frederick Burke, Frank Hall,
6—Jacob Goldstein,
7—Patrick Jones,
8—George McIntyre,
9—Louis Dernhardt,
10—Nellie Atridge,
11—James Mana,
12—Ellen Mickens, Ethel Richards.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Benjamin Zuckerman,
2—Dominick Divito,
3—John Wilson,
4—Isaiah James,
5—James Connors,
6—Joseph Wales,
7—Mary Murths,
8—Peter B. Byrne, John J. Kelly, Francis Driscoll,
9—Markin Pisa,
10—Cornelius Ryan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Frederick M. Johnson vs. George H. Gardner—Michael Gleason. Gertrude E. Shannon vs. William Van Wyck Graham, Sarah J. Flanagan vs. same—Henry J. Schumacher.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Edward Siegman vs. William Bourke—Henry L. Cohen.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Samuel Goldstein vs. Eliza Davis—Henry M. Levin. Hugh Langan vs. Isaac Thomas—Samuel A. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Herbert Booth King & Brother—Algernon S. Norton. Matter of Tangemann—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Rose vs. Walker—Henry Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Fairchild vs. Hanover National Bank—Henry K. Davis.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Sell Recently Completed Dwellings — Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Charles Buek the new five-story American basement dwelling 57 East Forty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.5, one of a row erected by Mr. Buek on part of the old Columbia College property.

Cornelius W. Luyster has sold to Frederick Joseph, for about $65,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 47 West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.8.

Wesslau & Hogenauer have bought from the Wray estate the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 325 feet west of Lenox Avenue. Holdridge & Ward have sold for Dr. J. Morje, for about $30,000, the five-story stone-front apartment house 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has bought the lot 340 East Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 102.2, and will erect thereon a six-story flat.

Hirman Rinalo & Brother have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager, to Adolphus Ottenberg the three six-story double tenements 411, 413, and 415 Cherry Street, 25 by 90 by 106 each.

J. H. Brehme has sold for Mitchell A. Cass Levy to a Mrs. Bitterman, the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 63 and 65 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Ferdinand Kramer, in conjunction with Peter M. Gartner, has sold a plot of five lots on One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, near the Southern Boulevard, for $7,500; also the residence of A. L. Rake, on Commonwealth Avenue, in the Mapes estate property, for $6,500.

The Nineteenth Ward Bank filed plans yesterday through Architects Horgan & Slattery for alterations to the building recently purchased by it, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The estimated cost of the work is $30,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,115 Washington Avenue, west side, 288.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 16 by 94, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James Jessop, as trustee $5,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 629 Eagle Avenue, west side, 72.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 94.10 by 25 by 97.10, three-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,704.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Griffin, referee, 442 College Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 55, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,296; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Bernard Smyth & Sons, foreclosure sale, Max Moses, referee, 353 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 67.7 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,825; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,870.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,718.

On the premises at noon, by Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, Lots 392, 393, 394, 395, and 400, on the mortgage map of the Arden property at Eastchester, being on Sycamore Street, (proposed,) near Albany Avenue, (proposed,) each 100 by 100. Due on judgment, on each, $267.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jackson Street, west side, 500 feet north of Railroad Avenue, for a one-story frame structure, 12 by 12; Mrs. Frederick Staiger, owner; J. P. Cosgrove, architect; cost, $35.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement brick office and store; Nineteenth Ward Bank, 953 Third Avenue, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 33 and 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; F. S. Kinney, owner; W. H. Whittall of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Broome Street, southwest corner of Cannon Street, to a four-story and cellar brick tenement and store; F. A. Ellis, Hackensack, N. J., owner; F. Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $900.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Aug. 13.

BERGEN AV, s e s, at n s of 148th St, 72.7x100x27.3x109.10; Albert Rothermel to Phillipine Rothermel, (R S $1, mtg $58,900) $1

CLINTON AV, w s, 146 ft s of Crotona Park South; Henry White to Victor Gerhards, (R S $3, mtge $4,500) 100

LOT 165, map of Van Nest Park; Rachel A. Conner to P. J. Byrnes 500

OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 138 of w of Crotona Av, 23x98x23x98.4; Lutheria Bolster to Charles Ast, (R S $1, mtg $3,000) 1

3D AV, n w corner of 164th St, 50x71x50 x77; J. M. Levy to Louis E. Levy, (R S $7, mtg $11,000) 100

152D ST, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 25x 114.3; Victor Gerhards, by attorney, to Henry White 5,000

Recorded Leases.

1ST AV, 1,792, s e corner of 93d St; William J. Taylor to Sébastian J. Rothmund, 5 years $1,040, 1,240

2D AV, 1,456, n e corner of 76th St; Philip Diehl to George H. Blanck, 4 9-12 years. 1,500

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	44
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	09¼
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07½
Lard, prime	7.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

COTTON.—Broadening speculation was apparent yesterday, and the present indications point to no midsummer "dog days" in cotton. The market opened barely steady, with prices unchanged to 10 points lower, but immediately developed strong characteristics following heavy foreign buying and a bad scare of local shorts. In the late session the bears were harassed by fears of another bulge in Liverpool to-morrow and predictions for a gloomy Government report at 1 P. M. to-morrow afternoon. A significant feature of the crop movement was an absence of new cotton at many points, while none of the centres of accumulation noted large arrivals. Rumors that Neill was about to issue a bullish circular and that the Mississippi Valley had been visited by a cloudburst aided bulls in the late session. Nevertheless, profit taking restrained overzealous longs. At the close the market was very steady with prices net 9 to 16 points higher. Spot cotton ruled quiet, with quotations ¼o higher, on the basis of 10¼c for middling Upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf; no sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, held higher, 9 11-16c; Mobile, no business; Savannah nominal at 9½c; Charleston quiet at 9½c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk steady at 9¾c, ¼c up; Baltimore nominal at 10¼c, ½c up; Memphis dull at 9½c; Augusta quiet at 9¾c; St. Louis firm at 9½c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.40	9.52	9.40	9.46@9.49
September	8.80	8.86	8.75	8.84@8.85
October	8.57	8.61	8.50	8.60@8.61
November	8.43	8.48	8.40	8.49@8.50
December	8.41	8.45	8.35	8.44@8.45
January	8.40	8.45	8.38	8.45@8.46
February	8.37	8.46	8.37	8.47@8.48
March	8.42	8.51	8.42	8.49@8.51
April	8.49	8.49	8.49	8.51@8.53
May	8.45	8.54	8.45	8.54@8.55
June	..	..	..	8.56@8.58

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Spot cotton—small business; prices easier; American middling, fair, 6 1-16d; good middling, 5 25-32d; middling, 5 21-32d; low middling, 5 17-32d; good ordinary, 5 13-32d; ordinary, 5 7-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 3,600 bales American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 500 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 29-64d sellers; August and September, 5 15-64d sellers; September and October, 4 61-64@4 62-64d buyers; October and November, 4 51-64d@4 52-64d buyers; November and December, 4 46-64d@4 47-64d buyers; December and January, 4 43-64d buyers; January and February, 4 41-64@4 42-64d buyers; February and March, 4 40-64@4 41-64d sellers; March and April, 4 39-64@4 40-64d value; April and May, 4 39-64d sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79¾	80½	79 5-16	80¼
December	81½	82½	81⅜	82⅛
Corn—				
September	42½	42⅝	42	42⅝
December	40	40	39¾	39⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$6.95

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74½	75⅜	74¼	75⅛
October	75⅝	76⅛	75¼	76
Corn—				
September	37¼	37¾	36	37⅝
October	36⅜	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	21⅞
September	21½	21⅝	21¼	21
October	21⅞	22¼	21⅞	22
Lard—				
September	$6.60	$6.62½	$6.60	$6.62½
October	6.65	6.67½	6.65	6.67½
Ribs—				
September	6.97½	7.00	6.97½	7.00
October	6.97½	6.97½	6.95	6.97½
Pork—				
September	11.55	11.57½	11.55	11.57½
October	11.60	11.65	11.60	11.65

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Sustaining a sharp decline early in the day, under weakness abroad and a severe drop in corn prices, the wheat market recovered some of its loss during the last half hour yesterday, and closed quite firm, although still 1¼c under Saturday's last figures. The final upturn was attributed to the burning of a large elevator in Buffalo, said to contain 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and to the sharp rally in corn. As a matter of fact, the movement of corn had about as much effect in determining wheat fluctuations as any other influence during the day. The English visible supply increased for the week 275,000 bushels. Continued fine weather on the other side had a good deal of influence in bringing about the English decline of ⅞@1¼d, which exerted some influence on our market at the opening. Berlin closed 2 points lower and Budapest 5 points higher. There were holidays at Antwerp and Paris. The amount on passage decreased 1,280,000 bushels. World's shipments amounted to 5,534,000 bushels, compared with 6,201,000 bushels a week ago, and 6,160,000 bushels last year. Northwestern receipts were 488 cars, in comparison with 393 cars the previous week and 221 cars a year ago. It was said that steamer freights were in a considerably firmer position, with an urgent demand for room. Export business for the day amounted to about 40 loads. The local stock of No. 2 red wheat increased 7,700 bushels, while the supply of No. 1 Northern decreased 50,600 bushels. The total stock of wheat in store and afloat increased 291,500 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat boats, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 81⅝c, to arrive; No. 2 hard Manitoba, 84¼c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86⅜c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81⅝c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Aug. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79½c; August, 79c; September, 79c; December 79½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77½c; August, 77c; September, 77c; December, 77¼c; No. 3 Spring, 72½c. Corn—87½c. Oats—23¾@24c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71½c; August, 71¼c; September, 71⅝c; December, 74¼c; No. 2 hard, 68@68½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37c; August, 36¾c; September, 36c; October, 35@35¼c; December, 33. Oats—No. 2, cash, 20⅜c; August, 20¼c; September, 21½c; October, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 26c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75c. Rye lower; No. 1, 61c. Barley steady; No. 2, 50c; sample, 35@42c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Close: Wheat, in store—No. 1 Northern, 74½c; September, 74½c; December, 73@73⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A decline occurred in flour prices, following the break in wheat, and shut out demand, except where stuff had to be bought. Buyers had little confidence in the market or in wheat, and are holding off for still greater concessions. The close was dull and easy. Spring patents, $3.95@$4.15; winter straights, $3.50@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.80@$4.20; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Rye flour easy; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.55. Cornmeal weak; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal weak; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 86@87c. Feed dull; Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.25, sacks, to arrive, 200-lb. $15.85@$16; Spring bran, bulk, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $19@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17 nominal; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cakes, $20.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull; mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Steady; Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess $16@17.50. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 10½c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 8¾c; 14 lb, 8⅝@8¼c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 7-16@4¼c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Easy, $6.95; city lard easy, $6.45; refined, lard dull; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.20; Brazil kegs, $9.25; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¾@8½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13.—Closing — Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess dull, 64s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, firm, 70s. Lard —American refined, in pails, steady, 35s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 34s 9d. Hams —Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 58s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 38s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 42s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 60s; American finest colored, strong, 51s.

COFFEE.—It was a day of small things in the coffee market, so far as pendulations and speculation were concerned. After responding with a drop of 10 points on the opening yesterday to weakness in European markets, there was a further decline in the local pit under general selling, led by the professional interest. The small business which sifted in from abroad went to the bear side. The speculative public took little interest in the market on either side. In addition to the disappointing advices from Havre and Hamburg, local bulls were hampered by heavier receipts in Brazilian ports than looked for, very light American warehouse deliveries, and a tame trade in spot coffee. Local bear houses of influence attacked the Fall and Winter months with considerable show of confidence, presumably on the belief that the crop movement would rapidly increase from now on, and that the world's statistics would show a corresponding bearish turn. The late advices from the French market failed to indicate any marked change in sentiment abroad. The local market closed steady in tone, with prices net 5@ 15 points lower. Total sales, 10,750 bags. The market for spot Brazilian coffee was dull and easy, with prices largely nominal, about on the basis of 9¼c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	7.70@7.75
September	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70@7.75
October	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.75@7.85
November	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85@7.90
December	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.00@8.05
January	..	..	..	8.05@8.10
February	..	..	..	8.15@8.20
March	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.15@8.20
April	..	..	..	8.20@8.25
May	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.25@8.30

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market firm; good average Santos, 7$500; receipts, 40,000 bags; stock, 616,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼@½ pfennig net lower; sales, 22,000 bags. Havre—Market opened quiet; ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 13,000 bags; January, 52.75; February, 53; March, 53.25; April, 53.50; May, 53.75; June, 53.75; July, 53.75; August, 51.75; September, 51.75; October, 52; November, 52.25; December, 52.50. Rio—Market firm; No. 7 Rio, 8$300; exchange, 10½d; receipts, 13,000 bags; stock, 161,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron—Southern No. 2 soft, $16; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $11.50; lake copper ingot, $16.50; tin, $31.52½; exchange, lead, $4.25; spelter, $4.20.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4@4 1-16c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits turpentine, 42@42½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.55; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.05.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 13.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 38½@39½; receipts, 586 casks; stock, 100 casks; exports, 240 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,587 barrels; sales, 1,004 barrels; exports, 3,275 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Turpentine market nominal, nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin firm; no sales; unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 13.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 38½@39½; receipts, 86 casks. Resin firm, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 84 barrels. Crude turpentine dull, $1.40@$2.40; receipts, 126 casks. Tar $1.40; receipts, 89 barrels.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined cases, New York, $9.85. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35c; off Summer yellow, 34½c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; city linseed, American raw, 69c; American boiled, 71c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@56c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.70@$5; bulls, $2.50@$3.50; cows, $1.75@$3.50; cables slow. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.50; tops, $7.62½@$7.75; buttermilks, $3.25@3.62½; yearlings and grassers, $2.75@$3.25; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; choice wethers, $5; culls, $2.50@$2.75; lambs, $5@$6.90; 3 cars choice, $7@$7.25; culls, $4@$4.50. HOGS—Slow at $5.60@$5.85.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A.M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, CO. PAUL SMITH HOTEL
N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T.E. KRUMBHOLZ,—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G.W. CUSHMAN —Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.
Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes
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A select family hotel. Now open. Superior accommodations. Excellent cuisine. Fifty miles from New York City, via N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Telephone. Send for illustrated booklet.
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Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

No. 2,838.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WALLSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Wallstein of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Max Wallstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 13, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,017.—In the matter of CHARLES H. HERMAN, individually, and also the firm of Herman Brothers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Herman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 30, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, both individually and as copartner of the firm of Herman Brothers, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 12, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13, 1900.

No. 2,755.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MICHAEL BRENNAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael Brennan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 13th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the 26th day of September, 1896.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1900, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1899, at six per cent., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1899, in Liber 18, page 180, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Theresa Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 9th, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

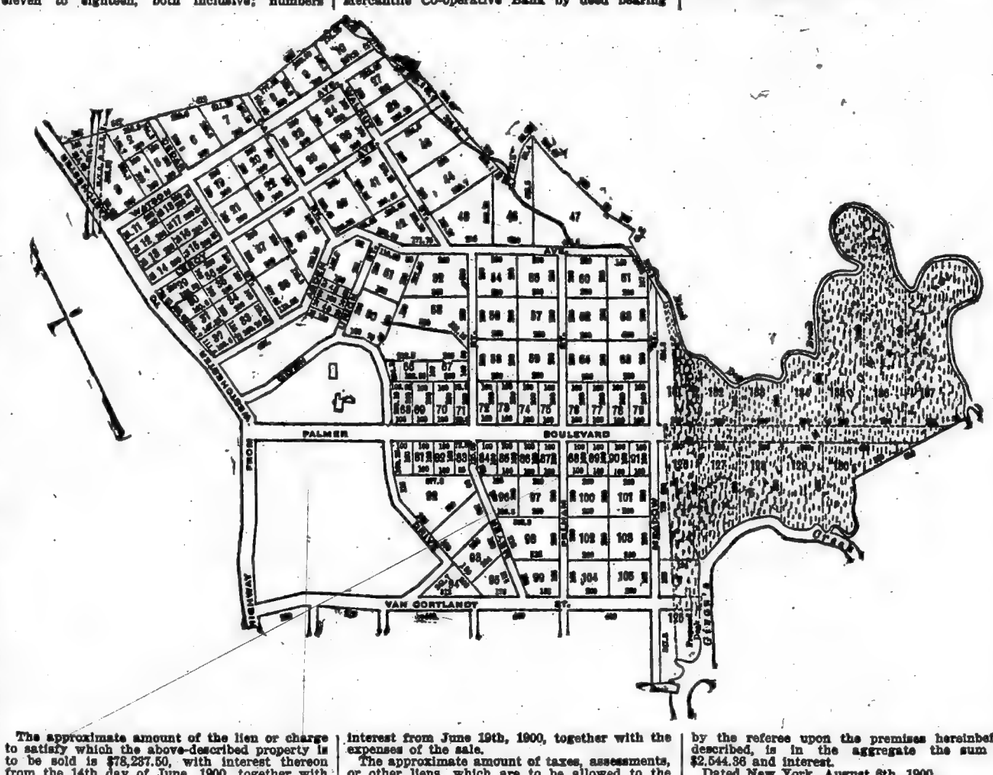

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $882.75, with au10-2aw3wF&Tu&au31.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $882.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee upon the premises hereinbefore described, is in the aggregate the sum of $2,544.86 and interest.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated August 7th, 1900, and that day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, I, the undersigned, the referee to sell therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, on Wednesday, the 5th day of Septsmber, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment, and which are therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue (late Avenue "A") distant thirty-four feet and three inches (34 ft. 3 in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through a party wall seventy-five feet, (75,) thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches, (16 ft. 8 in.,) thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet (75) to Pleasant Avenue, thence northwardly along the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches (16 ft. 8 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less. Said premises being now known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City. Together with all and singular the estate and rights of the said Thomas Redding and Mary S. Redding, his wife, in and to said premises.—Dated New York, August 7th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and P. O. address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above; the property is known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City.

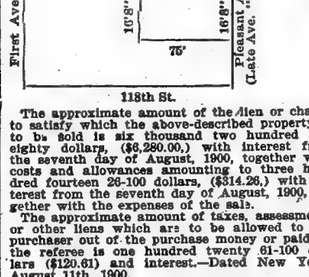

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, ($6,280.00,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fourteen 26-100 dollars, ($314.26,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred twenty 61-100 dollars ($120.61) and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELLA HORWITZ, plaintiff, against ISIDORE HORWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 12th, 1900.
FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 41 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Isidore Horwits, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in which original complaint was there filed on June 13th, 1900.

FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. John W. McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MARTIN ECKHARDT and KIRBY S. BLAUVELT, copartners, lately doing business as Eckhardt & Company, at No. 157 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Martin Eckhardt and Kirby S. Blauvelt, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1900.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1900.

HENRY C. SWAB, Assignee.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LEVY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Levy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 13,1900.

NO. 2,843.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of ADOLPH E. KAHN and LOUIS KAHN, individually and as partners in the firm of B. KAHN AND SON, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Adolph E. Kahn and Louis Kahn, individually and as partners in the firm of B. Kahn and Son, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Adolph E. Kahn and Louis Kahn, individually and as partners in the firm of B. Kahn and Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,740.—In the matter of PHILIP GROSS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Gross, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,725.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. MAGINN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William E. Maginn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 12, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,000.—In the matter of HERBERT A. ROBERTS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herbert A. Roberts, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 9th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 13th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Samuel P. Richards, Samuel P. Richards, Kate A. Du Bose, Amelia S. Williams, Nellie Brown, Bessie Richards, Olive Whitehead, Florence Whitehead, Ellen Whitehead, Herbert V. Richards, Cecil A. Richards, Mabel Richards Finney, William A. Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) and Theodore Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) the heirs and next of kin of T. ADDISON RICHARDS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, the Central Trust Company of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
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AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of

STEAM KILLS THREE MEN

Four Others Injured in Heating Company's Big Plant.

ONE 15-INCH PIPE BURSTS

Delay on Elevated and Inconvenience in Skyscrapers—Tenants in Near-by Houses Alarmed.

The bursting of a fifteen-inch steam pipe yesterday morning in the plant of the New York Steam Company, on Greenwich Street, between Cortlandt and Dey Streets, resulted in the death of three men and the injuring of four others.

The men killed were:

BROWN, Edward, colored, an ashman, thirty-four years old, of 213 Sullivan Street.

JACKSON, GEORGE, colored, ashman, thirty years old, of 110 Macdougal Street.

SHERRY, FRANK, white, a fireman, forty-five years old, of 742 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.

THE INJURED.

ARZBERGER, FRANK, 823 Grand Street, Jersey City; scalds and shock; attended by ambulance surgeon and taken home.

GOLDEN, FRANK, twenty-five years old, 164 Steuben Street, Jersey City; scalds and shock; Hudson Street Hospital.

KELLEHER, JOHN, 164 Steuben Street, Jersey City; scalds; sent home.

PETERSEN, A., 135 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn; scalds and shock; attended and taken home.

All of the injured men will live.

The accident happened at 7 o'clock, just as the night and day shifts were exchanging places. About seventy-five men were in the four-story building, which extends through from Greenwich to Washington Street. The first thing the men knew there was a noise like the distant report of a cannon. This was immediately followed by a steady and long-continued roar. The men at once knew that one of the fifteen-inch mains had burst, and there was a wild scramble to get out of the building. All but seven succeeded.

The steam under ninety pounds' pressure was pouring out into the vault under the street, where the pipe had broken, and back into the building. Soon the entire structure was filled. The men were panic stricken. The vapor surrounded the building like a fog, and it was some time before the police and other persons who had been attracted by the explosion could tell just what had happened.

Ambulances were called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and a fire alarm was turned in, but nothing could be done to rescue the few men known to be still in the building until the escaping steam could be turned off. Several of the employes made an attempt to go into the basement and reach the valve which would shut off the steam, but they were driven back.

AN EMPLOYE'S COURAGE.

J. Johnson of 127 Washington Street is the foreman of the street men for the steam company. He was just starting out on his morning tour of the city when the break occurred. He rushed into Greenwich Street, and where others had failed he succeeded. He was familiar with the different cut-offs used by the company. He just used a key to shut off one of the street valves. This was an easy matter, but in order to shut the steam off from the pipe which was broken he had a more hazardous task. The escaping steam had so filled the building that it was impossible to get inside and attend to the boilers and fires, and there was great danger of another explosion.

The only way to reach the valve which would stop the escaping steam was through a grating in front of the Greenwich Street side of the building. The valves were all in a vault just at the edge of the sidewalk. Johnson tore off enough of the grating, and after covering his mouth and nostrils so that he would not inhale the hot vapor, he descended into the vault. He groped about for some time, when he found the large valve he was looking for. He rapidly turned the wheel which would close it and soon the vapor began to clear away.

Johnson seemed to take this work as a matter of course, and after he had pulled out Golden, one of the injured men, from a grating in an adjoining vault, he started away on his day's round of duty.

HOW THE MEN DIED.

Golden was badly burned, but he managed to tell the searchers that the two colored men were in the basement, and that the accident had occurred in a vault just under the street line. The colored men and Golden had gone into this vault to change their street garments for their working clothes, as the vault was a cooler place than any other portion of the building. The escaping steam had struck the colored men directly in the face. They, with Golden, turned and fled, but they were overcome, and died before they could reach the grating at which Golden stood.

Two other men were found unconscious on the upper floors of the building, where they had fled to escape the steam. The body of Sherry was also found.

A. Petersen, the man in charge of the freight elevator, could not at first be found. Finally, he was discovered on the roof, where he had fled. Petersen had been in the basement with his elevator when the pipe burst. The escaping steam rushed into the elevator shaft. Petersen started the elevator at full speed toward the roof. When he got to the upper floors he stopped the car, and then found his way to the scuttle, and from there to the roof.

After the men were all accounted for the excitement subsided. Before this the entire neighborhood was thoroughly frightened. The noise of the escaping steam and the immense volumes of vapor had led tenants of surrounding buildings to believe that the entire steam plant would blow up.

The escaping steam caused some delay on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad, and there was some inconvenience to a number of large office buildings in the down-town district. These buildings depend on the steam company for the power to run their elevators, and for a short time the elevators had to be closed. The accident, coming as it did so early in the morning, few business men had to walk up the long flights of stairs in order to get to their offices.

CAUSE UNDETERMINED.

The cause of the accident has not been definitely learned. The police of the Church Street Station made one formal arrest in connection with the accident. The man arrested was W. J. Davis of 242 Thirteenth Street, Jersey City. He was the engineer in charge of the plant at the time of the accident. Later in the day Mr. Davis was released by the Coroner under $1,500 bail.

C. C. Upham, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Steam Company, was the one to whom all reporters were referred for information as to the accident. He said yesterday afternoon:

"The break occurred at the flange of an elbow of one of our fifteen-inch mains. The elbow is located in a vault just below the edge of the Greenwich Street line of the building, just where the main turns into the street. The elbow was placed in position only a few days ago, and the steam was turned into it for the first time at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

"I cannot say what was the matter with the elbow, whether it was imperfect or not. The pressure of ninety pounds of steam was only normal, and if the elbow was perfect it should have stood this pressure."

Men from the Bureau of Steam Boiler Inspection visited the scene of the accident yesterday afternoon and removed the broken elbow. It will be thoroughly examined and a report made on the result.

Burned by Exploding Sulphur.

Lawrence Smith, forty-eight years old, a laborer employed in Scholes's sulphur works, at Kent Avenue and Ross Street, Brooklyn, was severely burned yesterday by the explosion of a sulphur tank. Smith was at work near the tank. He was thrown to the floor. A number of other laborers who were working near Smith escaped with slight burns. An ambulance removed the injured man to the Eastern District Hospital. Smith lives at 743 Bedford Avenue.

Kidnapping Charge Not Sustained.

Irene Buckel, the colored maid of Mrs. Agnes Solomon of 14 West Sixty-fifth Street, charged with kidnapping three-year-old Florence Lacey from in front of her home at 791 Seventh Avenue, was discharged in the West Side Police Court yesterday. The girl said she found little Florence crying at Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue. The child said she was lost. Irene took her to Mrs. Solomon's house and Mrs. Solomon in turn took the child to the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Relatives of the child searched the neighborhood, and after the police had returned the child they insisted that the colored girl be locked up. The girl's story, as corroborated by Mrs. Solomon, was credited by Magistrate Cornell.

GAYNOR CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Government's Evidence Against the Contractors All In.

District Attorney Marion Erwin of Georgia closed the case for the Government yesterday afternoon in the proceedings looking to the removal of John F., W. T., and E. R. Gaynor, and Benjamin D. Greene, accused of conspiring with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter to defraud the Government in connection with harbor improvements at Savannah.

At the hearing before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning F. M. Smith, a clerk in the Judge Advocate General's office, was called by Mr. Erwin to show the custody of the boxes and files used in the Carter case. He said that one box was received at the Adjutant General's office on May 2, 1898, and later, another was received. The boxes remained in the office until July, 1898, when they were taken to a storeroom. On June 14, 1899, they were delivered to the Department of Justice.

On cross-examination Mr. Kellogg of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, attorneys for the defendants, endeavored to show that there was opportunity to alter or remove papers if so desired.

J. W. O. Sterly, clerk in the Government Office in Savannah, identified papers under which contractors in 1896 were paid; he also testified as to certain supplementary contracts entered into by Capt. Carter in Savannah. One signed by John F. Gaynor and Oberlin M. Carter, dated March 17, 1897, for dredging in Cumberland Sound, called for an expenditure of about $500,000. District Attorney Erwin endeavored to show that the names of the two bondsmen were forged by Carter's confidential clerk, Michael Connolly.

At the afternoon session Edward I. Johnson, an expert accountant, of New Orleans, said in answer to the District Attorney's questions that he had been detailed to assist the Attorney General during the court-martial proceedings. A schedule of Carter's expenditures was produced and identified by Mr. Johnson as one that he had compiled. He read a number of the items.

"This is simply a waste of time," interrupted Mr. Kellogg. The District Attorney then started to explain why he wanted the items read, and Mr. Kellogg said: "Is there any necessity for listening to stump speeches?"

Then eight sheets of accounts were brought out. "May I leave the room," asked Mr. Kellogg, "so that those papers can be unrolled without crowding?"

The District Attorney examined the witness in detail on the items contained in the accounts, which were designed to indicate that about $1,000,000 was divided between the men in a period of fourteen months.

The hearing will be resumed on Sept. 27.

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN HURT.

Hit by a Truck While Helping Fulton Street Shoppers.

Patrolman Casper Sauer of the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was seriously injured yesterday while assisting several women across Fulton Street in the shopping district of that borough. Sauer was struck by the pole of a brewery truck and jammed against the rear end of a Flatbush Avenue trolley car.

He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Brooklyn Hospital in an ambulance. There it was found that he had sustained severe internal injuries. He was later removed to his home and is expected to recover. The women whom he was helping across the street escaped injury.

THORPE DIES OF WOUNDS.

A Negro Arrested as One of Policeman's Assailants.

Robert J. Thorpe, the policeman of the West Forty-seventh Street Station who was stabbed in a fight with negroes at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue on Sunday morning, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

Thorpe had arrested May Enoch of 241 West Forty-first Street on a charge of loitering. As he was taking her to the station, Arthur Harris, who passes as the woman's husband, remonstrated. A crowd of negroes gathered and in a fight which followed, Harris, it is alleged, stabbed Thorpe three times.

Harris escaped, but the police arrested Samuel Felneth, thirty-seven years old, of 528 West Forty-fifth Street. He is said to be a "pal" of Harris's and it is claimed that the two men were together about the time the stabbing occurred. In the West Side Court Felneth was remanded to await further investigation.

The Enoch woman was remanded to the custody of the Cororer, who sent her to the House of Detention, pending the inquest.

DEMENTED BOY LOCKED UP.

His Stepmother Feared He Would Set the House Afire.

John Wallace, Jr., nine years old, the demented son of John Wallace of 176 Warren Street, Jersey City, was found locked in a garret yesterday. Neighbors had complained to the police that the boy was not treated properly by his father and Mrs. Wallace, who is the lad's stepmother.

Mrs. Wallace said the boy had been in her custody only since Thursday last, his father having paid $10 a month for his board in New York up to that time. Then the persons with whom he boarded sent him back on account of his destructive propensities. Mrs. Wallace also said that she was obliged to keep the boy locked up to prevent him from setting fire to the house.

Chief Murphy decided that while the boy might not have been cruelly treated, his parents had no right to keep him locked up. No complaint was entertained against the parents. The boy will be sent to the Home for Feeble-Minded Children.

REUNION OF VETERANS.

Spanish War Men to Meet Grand Army and ex-Confederates.

The first annual reunion and encampment of the National Association of Spanish War Veterans will, on the command of Willis J. Hulings, Commander in Chief, be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 8 to 12 inclusive. It will be a "fourfold," meeting in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic, United Confederate Veterans, and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. At the reunion, general officers of the National Association will be elected.

The National Association was organized last Winter and chartered in New Jersey, to strengthen the spirit of fraternity engendered among those who served honorably in the military or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippines; to promote loyalty and patriotism, and to inculcate the principles of equal rights and free government. Those who go to the reunion will inspect the monuments, markers, &c., in Chickamauga National Park, and local organizations will help in entertaining the visitors and in making them comfortable.

The principal general officers of the association are: Commander in Chief—Gen. Willis J. Hulings; Senior Vice Commander in Chief—Gen. William J. McKee; Junior Vice Commander in Chief—Col. James B. Coryell; Adjutant General—William C. Liller; Quartermaster General—Col. Edwin W. Hine, and Inspector General—Col. George W. Taylor.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

Vita Scatuorchio, nine years old, of 375 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was stealing a ride on a Montgomery Street trolley car of the North Jersey line yesterday. At Fremont Street he jumped off and ran directly in front of Car No. 256 of the same line, going in the opposite direction. The fender knocked him down and passed over him. He was struck by the wheels and killed. Conductor James Young and Motorman Bernard Mallon were arrested, but were paroled.

Dies in Ward 13, Aug. 13, at 3:13 P. M.

An unidentified man, about sixty-five years old, tall, thin, and emaciated, was yesterday taken to Bellevue Hospital by an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, suffering from alcoholism. He was placed in Ward 13, and died at 3:13 o'clock. He was entered on the books on Aug. 13, and died on the same date.

Two Boys Escape from Juvenile Asylum

John Allen and William Allen, each thirteen years old, but who said they were not related, were arrested for loitering in the streets of Jersey City yesterday. They told contradictory stories, but finally said they had escaped from the Juvenile Asylum in New York. They were held to await a requisition from the officers of that institution.

"FRISCO SLIM" HELD.

The Tramp Burglar Committed to Await Extradition.

John Butler, alias "Frisco Slim," a tramp burglar who was arrested on Saturday afternoon at his home, 62 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, on a charge of being one of a party of three who on April 27 last blew open the safe of the Massanutten Bank, Strasburg, Va., was again arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon.

Sheriff Spiker of Strasburg sent a telegram to Capt. McClusky asking that the prisoner be held pending the arrival here of requisition papers. Magistrate Mayo committed Butler pending the arrival of the papers.

The wife and child of the prisoner were in court when he was arraigned. In height and reach Butler, the detectives said, came up to the top notches in the Bertillon system.

OFFICIALS NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Tax Commissioners' Appeal in Railroad Case Acts as a Stay.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Bischoff denied the application made by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company a few days ago to have the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments adjudged in contempt of court.

Justice Bischoff, on June 30, granted to the railroad company a writ of mandamus ordering the Commissioners to strike from the assessment rolls their assessment of $7,660,000 against the New York and Harlem Railroad. The Commissioners did not obey the writ and pleaded that they could not obey it because the tax rolls were not in their jurisdiction, having been turned over to the Municipal Assembly, as provided for in the charter.

In denying the application, Justice Bischoff decides that the appeal taken by the Tax Commissioners to the Appellate Division acts as a stay. He told the applicants that they might renew their petition to have the Commissioners adjudged in contempt upon the decision of the Appellate Division.

DEAF-MUTE SHOOTS HERSELF.

She Said the Man with Whom She Lived Choked Her.

Mary Easton, a deaf-mute, twenty-four years old, attempted to kill herself early yesterday morning with a revolver at 432 West Thirty-second Street. The bullet entered her left arm. She was taken a prisoner to Roosevelt Hospital and will recover.

Policeman McGee of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was informed that an ambulance was standing in front of the house and went to investigate. On the third floor he found Dr. Hooker attending the woman, who was unconscious from loss of blood. In the room were Ralph S. and William M. Teeple, clerks, who said the place was their home and that the woman was their servant. They told the policeman that they did not know why the woman tried to kill herself.

The two men were taken to the station house and detained. When the woman had regained consciousness at the hospital, Policeman McGee wrote on a pad, "Why did you shoot yourself?" The woman wrote a reply in which she blamed William M. Teeple. She said she had been living with him as his wife, and he had abused her and choked her.

Ralph Teeple was discharged by Magistrate Cornell, but he held William M. Teeple in $300 bail for examination.

GOO WING CHING ARRAIGNED.

Chinese Homicide Held Without Bail by Magistrate Mayo.

Goo Wing Ching of 149 East Twenty-second Street, who shot and killed Loang Kin, a laundryman, of 1,431 Amsterdam Avenue, in a fight at 9 Pell Street on Sunday evening, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court before Magistrate Mayo yesterday morning. He was charged with homicide.

Arraigned at the same time were Charlie Lee, Mock Wing Sing, Ling Cue, Chin Bin, and Chen Chuck, all charged with carrying concealed weapons.

The men required the assistance of an interpreter in court yesterday, and Long M. Get, a merchant of 24 Pell Street, was sent for.

Get told Magistrate Mayo that he had learned that Ching, the murderer, was very treacherous. He said that a general melée followed the shooting before the police arrived. Ling Cue of 16 Pell Street fired three shots from his pistol at Chin Chuck of 19 Pell Street. Chuck tried to fire in return, but was prevented. Cue's revolver, with three chambers empty, was found.

Magistrate Mayo held Goo Wing Ching in the custody of the Coroner without bail, and Chin Chuck, Wing Sing, and Charlie Lee were held on the charge of felonious assault in $1,500 bail for examination.

John Phillips, one of the witnesses, was sent to the House of Detention, and John Herlihy, another witness, was paroled on his own recognizance, promising to appear. Goo Wing Ching was committed to the Tombs.

TOOK ASTROLOGER'S WORD.

Frank Deserted His Wife to Make Room for Another Husband.

According to his statements in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, Abraham Frank, a decorator, of 211 East Fourteenth Street, is such a firm believer in astrology that he deserted his wife as soon as he learned that she had been born under Venus in order to make room for the second husband, which an astrologer assured him always came to the women who were born under that planet.

Frank was arrested on the complaint of his wife, Mrs. Carrie Frank, who charged him with abandonment and non-support, saying that he had deserted her in Boston last May, and had contributed anything to the support of herself or her two children since then, although he had been earning a salary of $40 a week.

Frank admitted in court yesterday that he had abandoned his wife.

"I had good cause for it, though," he said.

"What was the cause?" asked Magistrate Mayo.

"When we lived in Boston," said Frank, "I went to an astrologer. He cast my wife's horoscope, and said that she had been born under Venus, and so was destined to be married at least twice. I was her first husband, and I saw that it was up to me to get a move on. I had to either die or skip before she got too old to get married again, and I preferred to skip. I thought I was sure she would be married by this time."

Magistrate Mayo laughed at this explanation, and put the prisoner under bonds to pay his wife a certain sum each week.

"When the second husband comes on the scene," he said, "it's time for you to stop supporting her, for she can't live on nothing, even if she was born under Venus."

TRIES TO SHOOT A FRIEND.

Bosio Loses His Temper When His Marksmanship Is Criticised.

Louis Bosio, twenty-five years old, of 157 Chrystie Street, was out with two friends Sunday afternoon. The party at 4 o'clock went to the Champion Rifle Gallery, kept by James McCullough at 171 Bowery. Bosio's friends challenged him to shoot, and their markmanship was so much better than his that they jeered him. This angered Bosio, who was holding a rifle, and he turned the gun toward one of his companions as though he intended to discharge it. McCullough, who had been watching the men and feared trouble, seized the gun, and after a struggle managed to wrest it from Bosio.

The man at whom Bosio had pointed the gun ran out of the shooting gallery, and Bosio after losing possession of the rifle, followed him. His friend escaped, however, and Bosio in a terrible passion returned to the shooting gallery, where his other friend and the proprietor were. They shut and barred the door when he appeared, and as he stormed they laughed at him. This made him still angrier, and he finally drew back and drove first one fist and then the other through the glass in the door. Both his hands were severely cut, and he was held prisoner by the heavy glass that fell on his wrist.

Policeman Brown of the Eldridge Street Station appeared at this juncture and made him a prisoner. Brown improvised a tourniquet from some handkerchiefs and checked the flow of blood while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital. Bosio was sent to the hospital a prisoner for disorderly conduct.

Patrolman Brown arraigned Bosio before Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. McCullough, the proprietor of the shooting gallery, failed to appear to prosecute him. Policeman Brown said he had no complaint to make, and Magistrate Flammer discharged Bosio with the remark that he had been punished sufficiently.

NEELY NOT EXTRADITED

Action by Judge Wallace Stays Judge Lacombe's Hand.

TO GO TO THE HIGHEST COURT

Judge Lacombe Declares the Zeal of the Prisoner's Counsel Has Caused Extraordinary Complications.

Charles F. W. Neely of the Cuban Postal Service was not yesterday, as was expected, extradited under the law of June 6 last, to stand trial on a charge of fraud in connection with his administration as Chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Cuban Postal Department. Instead of this, Judge E. H. Lacombe, because of action taken by Judge William J. Wallace on the application of John D. Lindsay, the prisoner's counsel, remanded Neely to the custody of United States Marshal Henkel until next Monday, when the Government will determine what action will be taken in the case.

Judge Lacombe nearly a month ago upheld the constitutionality of the law under which the Federal officials seek to have Neely extradited, but took further testimony. He came yesterday from his Summer home at Athens, N. Y., to sign the order of extradition, to find that Mr. Lindsay had applied to Judge Wallace, who is passing his vacation at Casenovia, for a writ of habeas corpus. This Judge Wallace denied, but he issued an order remanding Neely to the custody of Marshal Hinkel pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, so that the case is in a very tangled condition.

NEELY AGAIN IN COURT.

When the United States Circuit Court opened yesterday Marshal Hinkel appeared with Neely. United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett and his assistant, E. E. Baldwin, appeared for the Government. John D. Lindsay was with his client. Justice Lacombe opened the proceedings by stating that he came to the city to sign the order of extradition provided the Government made a disposition of two suits under which orders of arrest stand against the prisoner.

"I find, however," he added, "that the exceptional zeal of the prisoner's counsel has produced a most peculiar situation—a complication, that so far as I know, has never before existed in connection with extradition cases.

"Judge Wallace of this court has been applied to for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground, among others, that the act of June 6 is unconstitutional. The writ was asked in order to test the constitutionality of the act, and to restore to liberty a prisoner alleged to be held under it. But the act of June 6 does not apply here. No one is restrained of his liberty under that act. Before Judge Wallace's decision Neely was held under the order of arrest issued in the civil suit for wrongful conversion. I never issued an order authorizing his holding under the act of June 6. Now the proceedings asking a writ of habeas corpus have been refused, an appeal taken, and an order issued by Judge Wallace remanding the prisoner.

EXPECTS A DISMISSAL.

"I don't know upon what information Judge Wallace acted. Nor can I see what else can happen to the appeal when it reaches the United States Supreme Court, except that the Justices will dismiss it as being brought upon insufficient grounds. Habeas corpus cannot be availed of under the act until some one is held under the act. And I have been careful all along to allow the order of arrest in the civil suit to stand, and not to attempt to put the prisoner under the provisions of the new act.

"Under these circumstances I don't want to sign papers dismissing the old charges and leaving the prisoner held only on the remanding order of Judge Wallace."

Turning to Mr. Lindsay, Judge Lacombe asked:

"Did Judge Wallace know that the prisoner was not held under the act of June 6?"

"He knew," the counsel said, "that Neely was arrested on an order issued by you."

Mr. Lindsay added that he was warranted in applying for a writ and for an allowance of appeal to operate on the writ of extradition, because of the ease with which the Government could without such protection for his client have sent Neely out of the country the moment the order of extradition was signed. Judge Wallace, he said, held that there was proper ground for bringing the action, otherwise the case would never have been appealed, and the petition for the writ of habeas corpus gave Judge Wallace full information about the case.

Gen. Burnett contended that Judge Wallace did not have full information about the case.

GEN. BURNETT'S STATEMENT.

"I do not," he said, "think Judge Wallace was fully informed of the previous proceedings in the case. By this statement I do not mean to impute to the prisoner's counsel any impropriety in his action. The situation is, I must say, anomalous. I must say that I don't see what your writ of habeas applies to or upon what grounds the appeal is taken."

Mr. Lindsay replied that all he wanted was an opportunity to submit the case to the Supreme Court.

Judge Lacombe then said:

"I certainly shall not take any action which will turn over to a foreign country or another State—it matters not which—a prisoner who is held here under an order of arrest in a civil or criminal action until such action shall have been discontinued. This position I have taken from the beginning. I shall not allow the prisoner to be remanded until we have got through with him. I shall assent to no proposition that will take prisoners out of the jurisdiction of this court at the call of any tribunal on earth."

JUDGE TO THE MARSHAL.

Judge Lacombe then turned to Marshal Henkel and said:

"Marshal, you have to keep the prisoner in custody under the civil order, or under Judge Wallace's order, whichever way you choose to consider it. You can advise with the District Attorney about that."

The Government has until Monday to decide what action it will take.

In the Clerk's office of the United States District Court was filed yesterday a citation in the Neely case signed by Judge Wallace to Gen. Burnett and Marshal Henkel, calling on them to appear before the United States Supreme Court Sept. 7 on the petition of C. W. F. Neely, to show cause why the final order of the United States Circuit Court should not be corrected and speedy justice be done for the appellant.

JUDGE WALLACE'S STATEMENT.

Explains His Action in Allowing Appeal to the Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Judge Wallace stated this evening in reference to the Neely case that there was nothing extraordinary in his denying a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, and that were Judge Lacombe nonplused by his action, he, Judge Wallace, would have had some communication from him.

The Judge added that his object in denying the application for a writ and in allowing an appeal to the United States Supreme Court was to permit the defendant, Neely, to have the judgment of that court upon the legality of the proceeding for his extradition. Judge Wallace intimated that the case would be certain in time to reach the Supreme Court, and that his action had expedited matters.

Investigation in Havana Thursday.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Post Office Inspector Gregory and Messrs. Conant and Wright, special counsel in connection with the Post Office frauds, will begin their investigation into all Post Office documents bearing on the case of C. F. W. Neely next Thursday. The data thus collected will serve as a substitute for the lost ledgers. Estes G. Rathbone has given up the official residence he formerly occupied at El Cerro, and is now living at the Hotel Troche, El Vedado.

Arrivals on the Colorado.

The Wilson Line steamship Colorado arrived here last night from Hull. She had five saloon passengers. Among these were John T. McDonough, Secretary of State of New York, and John McMackin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

WOULD-BE POLICE HYPNOTIZER.

The Novel Position Sought by a Jersey City Tailor.

An application for the position of official hypnotiser for the police force was made to Chief Murphy, at Jersey City Police Headquarters, yesterday, by Samuel Applebaum of 133 York Street.

Mr. Applebaum told the Chief that by hypnotism criminals might be made to confess and drunkards might be cured. He said he was a tailor, and became interested in hypnotism while at work at his trade in Albany. He recently came to Jersey City. Chief Murphy informed Applebaum that there was no appropriation for the pay of a hypnotiser.

WANTS TO AVENGE MURDER.

Italian Refuses to Disclose the Identity of His Brother's Slayer.

August Stefani, an Italian living at Croton Lake, who saw his brother stabbed to death by another Italian on Sunday at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, refused to tell yesterday who his brother's murderer was.

When arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday and asked who stabbed his brother he said:

"I know him and I know his name, but I will not tell it. I want to avenge my brother's death myself. I don't want to leave it to the police."

The Magistrate tried to persuade Stefani to tell who had killed his brother and threatened to send him to jail if he persisted in his refusal.

"You can send me to jail if you want," he said, "but I'll fix the man who killed my brother just as soon as I get out again."

He was held for further examination today.

MUST REINSTATE LODGE.

Provision in Constitution of Sons of Judah Held Unreasonable.

Justice Bischoff, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday decided that the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Judah must reinstate Jacob Stiller Lodge No. 23 in the general body. The lodge was suspended on May 21 last for sending out circulars to sister lodges requesting that they join in a convention to reconsider an action taken by the last general convention of the Grand Lodge.

At that convention it was decided to hold biennial elections and to revise the yearly report of the Grand Secretary. Jacob Stiller Lodge opposed both changes and was suspended on the strength of a clause in the constitution that circulars may be sent out by a lodge only with the consent of the General Executive Board. In his decision Justice Bischoff says that if the prohibition in the constitution covered such a circular he would pronounce it unreasonable and not enforceable at law.

SIGNALS FOR A DOCTOR.

"Dead" the Next Message from a German Steamship to the Colorado.

The officers of the Wilson liner Colorado, which arrived last night from Hull, reported that on Aug. 7 they passed a small German tank steamship bound east. The German signaled:

"Will you send a doctor on board?"

The tank steamer at the same time changed her course, and for twenty minutes steamed toward the Colorado. The signal was then changed for ne meaning "Dead!" The German vessel then resumed its course.

The officers of the Colorado said the steamship was too far away to discover the name, and did not signal it. The tank steamer had a single funnel with a red ring.

It is supposed that there was an accident aboard the tank steamer, and that the injured person or persons died while the call for help was being made.

KILLED HERSELF FOR LOVE.

Sixteen-Year-Old Suicide's Conduct Explained by Letters.

The Rev. Emil A. Meury, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, Jersey City, yesterday conducted the funeral of Agnes Kastenschmidt, who on Friday last committed suicide at her home, 455 Palisade Avenue, by inhaling illuminating gas. There was no appparent cause for the deed, and it was not known that the girl had left any explanation.

After the funeral Mr. Meury told the girl's friends that she had written two letters, but had torn them up. He had found the pieces in a waste basket in her room and had put them together. They showed that the girl, who was only sixteen years old, was in love with Hugo Kuehne, a neighbor. As he was only seventeen years old, Mr. Kastenschmidt refused to hear any talk of their marriage. Mr. Meury said the girl had brooded over the matter until he had no doubt that she had become temporarily insane.

DIDN'T KNOW COMBINATION.

White Plains Jailer Has Just Learned How to Lock Cell Doors.

The prisoners in the new Westchester County Jail, at White Plains, who have been able to go in and out of their cells as much as they pleased, recently, because of what was thought to be a defect in the locks of the steel cells, are now locked up properly.

The jail committee of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, which has been making an investigation into the apparent ease with which the prisoners were able to force open the patent locks, discovered yesterday that there was nothing the matter with the locks, but that they had never been properly locked.

To lock the cells it is necessary to push up a lever and then to pull it half way down again. This locks the whole tier of cells. The turnkey, who did not understand the mechanism of the locks had been in the habit of pushing the lever up and leaving it there when he wished to lock the cells. This left the cell doors so that they could be opened by a push from the inside.

Yesterday the lever was pushed up and then pulled down again, and the prisoners inside the cells found to their dismay that they were prisoners in fact as well as in name, and could not push their doors open and go out when they pleased. They were greatly surprised at this discovery, and disturbed the slumbers of the jailers with their complaints.

BUCKNER AGAIN ARRESTED.

Suspended Sentence of Bigamy May Be Revived.

James M. Buckner, a theatrical agent, formerly with Hanlon's "Superba" Company, was arrested at his home, 65 East Ninety-ninth Street, last night and taken to the Queens County Jail upon a bench warrant. Buckner was arrested last Spring upon a charge of bigamy. His wife, who then lived at Clarenceville, in Queens, complained of non-support, and it was learned that he had been married to one Millie Peers a few months before.

He was indicted and admitted his guilt. Mrs. Buckner pleaded for him and under her representations that he had promised to abandon the second wife, Judge Moore consented to suspend sentence. In allowing the man to go Judge Moore warned him that if at any time within five years he failed to conduct himself as he should he would be brought up and that it would mean the full penalty.

Since then Mrs. Buckner has intercepted letters between him and Millie Peers. The letters were taken by the wife to District Attorney Merrill, who sent them to Judge Moore. It appears the wife did not want the sentence to be passed, but only a lecture from the District Attorney. Judge Moore directed that a bench warrant be drawn up and this was signed and served.

When Detective Butler called at the flat last night for Buckner, he was greeted cordially, and when he made his mission known Buckner almost collapsed. His wife fainted.

Soldier Attacked by Highwaymen.

Sergt. Dennis Rogert of the United States Engineer Corps, stationed at Willets Point, reported to the police yesterday that while he was going through Whitestone Avenue, Flushing, Queens, Sunday afternoon two men jumped out of a light wagon and asked him if he was a soldier. On his reply that he was, the men fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. The men then jumped into their wagon and drove away.

NAVAL MILITIA PRACTICE

The First Battalion Takes Possession of the New Hampshire.

TAUGHT A SAILOR'S DUTIES

Instruction Given the Volunteer "Jackies"—Training in the Duties of a Man-o'-Wars Man.

Three hundred "jackies" of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, took train early yesterday morning for Whitestone, L. I., where they will remain for a week to practice for war. Headquarters will be aboard the training ship New Hampshire, anchored almost within the shadow of Fort Schuyler and within sight of the Willets Point Torpedo Station.

Shortly after 7 o'clock a dozen cutters, loaded almost to the gunwales with white-clad sailors, bore down on the old ship. Behind the cutters came six steam launches, tiny "cruisers," with searchlights, guns, and signal masts, all ready for squadron evolutions and manoeuvres.

One after another the boats drew under the ladder dangling from the long black boom and by twos and threes the volunteer sailors clambered up. Trip after trip the cutters and launches made till all hands were aboard.

Capt. W. B. Franklin, in command of the battalion, and most of the officers had gone aboard the New Hampshire Sunday night. The arrival of 300 men, all of whom had to be provided for, was no light task, and Paymaster Robert W. Candler and his assistants were kept busy handing out blankets and hammocks and distributing rations for the two divisions scheduled to spend the night away from headquarters.

While this work was going on and while the young tars were straightening their gear ready for inspection, the orders for the day and for the week were made known.

SENT TO MAN THE AILEEN.

Excitement ran high among the different divisions to see which would be lucky enough to be ordered out to man the Aileen, a steam yacht borrowed for the occasion from the Second Battalion. She is equipped with one-pounders for target practice, and is used to give to each division one day's experience in deep sea navigation and target practice. The First Division, under Lieut. R. L. Low, was assigned to the Aileen. Orders were that all regular sea routine be observed, the navigator, Lieut. J. H. Barnard, to be responsible for the safe conduct of his vessel. The Division Commander is to drill the men, mustering the crew to quarters, putting them through the fire drill, and teaching them to abandon ship. He is also to instruct his men in steering, in heaving the lead, and reading the log, and is to teach them the rudiments of chart work. The First and Second Gun Captains are to practice at a target laid out at 1,000 yards.

The time of the cruises is to be twenty-four hours for each division.

ORDERS FOR THE OTHER DIVISIONS.

The order of the day sent the Second Division to cutter drill, the cutters handled under oars and sails, and each member taking a turn at the helm and being instructed in the general principles of handling the boats, going alongside wharves, turning buoys, tacking, wearing, hauling up on beach to land guns, &c. Lieut. McDonough Craven was in command of this division.

The Third Division, under Lieut. W. J. Henderson, was ordered to camp duty for twenty-four hours. The rain had fallen all morning in a steady drizzle and there was every indication that the night would be a wet one. The division was ordered to duty armed and equipped for distant service. It was to go ashore, pick a spot for a camp, pitch tents and make itself perfectly at home. During the encampment instructions in sentry duty, guard mounting, and order drills were to be given. The commanding officer of this division had the privilege of making a night attack on the New Hampshire in any manner and at any time after sundown he saw fit.

The Fourth Division, under Lieut. Eugene N. Robinson, was detailed to a launch drill. This included the handling of the launches, signal practice, chart work, sounding, and the explanation of the compass.

The Fifth Division, under Lieut. and Chief Engineer W. H. Fletcher, was ordered to take charge of the engineer's and firemen's departments aboard the Aileen.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Forbes was detailed to the surgical department aboard the Aileen.

A CALL UPON THE SURGEON.

It was shortly before noon, when the jackies had rigged up their folding tables and folding benches for the first meal aboard, that Chief Surgeon J. P. McGowan was called upon. A young sailor appeared at the doctor's door, and—

"Please, Sir, Nelson has an awful dose of malaria in him, and wants to know if he can have some quinine?" he said.

"Why, I gave him twelve grains only an hour ago. Has he eaten that?"

"Yes, Sir, and he says he'd like about forty more."

"See here," said the doctor, turning to Surgeon Forbes, "I know just what kind of malaria that fellow has. He came here with a 'still' on last night. He's suffering R-E-morse. I'll send him some bromo."

Promptly at 1 o'clock the First Division started for the Aileen. The men gathered their hammocks and traps and the Hospital Corps their instruments and leather bags. Four cutters, tied one behind another, were loaded with crew and his baggage. Then a launch hitched to the four, and, presenting a grim, warlike picture, the little detachment headed at a clipping pace for the Aileen. Steam was already up in her boilers, and ten minutes after the men had thrown their hammocks over her rail and clambered up her white sides she began to move. Just then the rain began to fall heavily. When last seen the Aileen was heading for Smithtown Bay, with every one aboard dressed in yellow oilskins.

"JACKIES" TAKE TO THE CUTTERS.

Meanwhile the Second Division was taking to the cutters. There was not enough wind to indulge in sailing practice. The cutters were therefore worked under oars, six oars to a boat and six boats forming in column, one minute only to line up, and by a simple manoeuvre coming six abreast. Almost every conceivable move usually made ashore by infantry, including an about face, was made with the boats.

The Third Division, detailed to camp duty, had embarked in three cutters. Tied one behind another and towed by a launch. The men scou

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CROKER AND HILL IN OPEN WARFARE

Senator Murphy Attacks Bird S. Coler and Praises the Chief.

CONVENTION SARATOGA SEPT. 11

Hugh McLaughlin to Work Against Tammany—Mr. Croker to Make Declaration Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The war cry has been sounded by Richard Croker and David B. Hill. At last the two Democratic leaders have thrown off all restraint and are now at open warfare. The Tammany leader has selected Saratoga as the place to do battle with his old enemy, the bachelor of Woolfert's Roost. Mr. Hill has accepted the challenge; in fact he has been planning for a month under cover, making ready for the fight.

There was a literal war dance around the camp fires of the Tammany Tigers this evening. Richard Croker is gathering about him all his friends. The braves will war on Hill and Coler.

Senator Hill, on the other hand, has his hosts hurrying from the towns and hamlets above the Harlem River. They are ready for the fray. Elliot Danforth arrived yesterday after spending a night with David B. Hill at Woolfert's Roost. He at once declared Hill's position authoritatively.

Richard Croker had at his side in the cottage of Commissioner Scannell, ex-Senator Murphy, who will battle for the Tammany side. Senator Murphy declared that Controller Coler was the weakest man whose name has been mentioned as a candidate.

Elliot Danforth says Coler is the strongest man put forward. He says the young Controller is a man who will fight corruption wherever it is found, and that he is bold and fearless.

The subjoined interview with Senator Murphy, declaring war on Controller Coler, was issued after the Tammany leader had read and reread the statements. As each sentence was read to Senator Murphy for approval, Richard Croker nodded his head in assent. Corporation Counsel Whalen also listened to the statements of Senator Murphy and suggested some changes in policy.

TAMMANY PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

There is now no question that Richard Croker will fight Controller Coler's nomination to the bitter end. The Tammany plan of campaign was changed decidedly last evening. Richard Croker's new idea is as follows: Fight Controller Coler and defeat him for the nomination. If successful in this battle the Tammany leader said, through a friend last evening, New York City would not attempt to dominate the State Convention, but would call on the leaders above the Harlem River to name a candidate outside of the Greater New York for Governor.

Elliot Danforth, who states Hill's position, says that Controller Coler will be triumphantly nominated and elected. There will be no change in Hill's line of battle. Hill's friends claim that Richard Croker will in the end be compelled to accept Controller Coler as a candidate. The question as to how Hugh McLaughlin will stand in the present contest was answered last night by a close friend of Mr. Hill's. The following interview was given to a TIMES reporter after a conference with ex-Senator Hill:

"Controller Coler will be the candidate. He will be presented to the convention by the Kings County delegation. Hugh McLaughlin has made up his mind what to do in this contest, and I am informed he will stand by Controller Coler and against Richard Croker."

This statement caused a small panic among some of the Tammany leaders. James Shevlin and Senator Patrick H. McCarren claimed last evening that no decision had been arrived at as to whether Kings County would have a candidate. It was acknowledged by the Tammany leaders that Shevlin and McCarren would declare for Controller Coler if it was Mr. McLaughlin's wish, and the Hill followers assert positively that the aged fisherman of Brooklyn will favor Coler's nomination.

SENATOR MURPHY FIRES FIRST GUN.

The first gun in Croker's campaign against Hill was fired by Senator Murphy in an interview given to a TIMES reporter.

"Who is your preference for Governor?"

"The Democrat who is surest to carry the State of New York and help most to give our Electoral vote to William J. Bryan. I do not care what part of the State he comes from so long as the party is satisfied that he can secure the results."

"But you may have a personal choice?"

"I have not, but I have views as to what kind of a candidate should be nominated. Our candidate for Governor should be a 'Simon-pure Democrat'—one who possesses the thorough confidence of the people and the largest possible vote-getting qualities. He should be a stanch Democratic organization man and know that a party is much greater than any one man in it. He should have the requisite qualities to administer the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the Democratic Party, representing, as it always does, the people."

"Has not Bird S. Coler the requisite qualifications?"

"I regard Mr. Coler as the weakest man who has been mentioned as a candidate. Whether he thinks so or not, he seems to be trying to have it understood that he is better than any man in the Democratic Party. His attack on Richard Croker was uncalled for. There never was a truer, more honest Democratic leader than is Mr. Croker. No man in New York State can ever say that Mr. Croker has ever lied to him or fooled him. Mr. Croker has never gone back on his word. That cannot be said of others. I know that Mr. Croker is in no way seeking to dictate who shall be the nominee for Governor. I do not believe he has yet made up his mind who would be the strongest man.

"But he, as well as every other good Democrat, is hoping that a man will be selected who will carry this State and give its vote, not only for the State ticket, but also to the Democratic National ticket. I cannot say whether that man has been found."

"How about Senator Mackey?"

"He has very strong backing, and would make a good candidate. If elected, he would prove an excellent Governor. As I understand it, however, Tammany is not pledged to him or any other candidate. The Western New York Democrats favor him, and will, I presume, do all they can to have him nominated."

"John B. Stanchfield has been talked of?"

"Stanchfield is a splendid man, and particularly strong with the young men of the State. He has had a first-rate record in the Legislature, and would make a good Governor."

"And Edward M. Shepard?"

"Shepard would poll 50,000 more votes than would his fellow-citizen who is talked of. In my judgment he would get a greater independent vote than any other resident of Greater New York, if the candidate is to be taken from there."

CROKER LOVES ALL DEMOCRATS.

"What truth is there in the reports that there still exists great friction between Hill and Croker and their friends?"

"I have no knowledge of this. Mr. Croker has no fight with Democrats. His fight will be entirely against his political opponents, the Republicans. He has no grievance against any Democrat so far as I know. If he has he will not develop it while a National contest is pending."

"You have seen the story in a morning newspaper that Messrs. Campbell and McGuire have appealed to Mr. Bryan to act as mediator between Hill and Croker?"

Senator Murphy laughed scornfully and replied: "What nonsense. Now what is there to fight about? Certainly not the place and date for the State Convention. I personally would not care where the convention was to be held, Albany, Buffalo, or Saratoga. The sentiment here seems to favor Saratoga, but the State Committee must settle that question, and it will do so without a fight. Hill and Croker are good Democrats, and of necessity will both work valiantly for Democratic victory. I think we have a very good chance to carry this State. We certainly shall if all Democrats get together and work hard for the regularly nominated candidates."

Elliot Danforth promptly replied to the Murphy-Coler attack on Controller Coler. He said:

"Controller Coler will be nominated and elected Governor of New York State. The young Controller is a bold, fearless man, who has sought out corruption wherever he could find it. The people above the Harlem River have been seeking such a Democrat for many years. His strength is surprising with up-State Democrats. In my county, Chenango, I found all the leaders enthusiastic for Coler's nomination. It is not true as charged by some Tammany Hall leaders that Senator Hill said two years ago that a Democrat from Greater New York could never be elected Governor. What Senator Hill did say was that no Democrat who had the hall mark of the present leaders of the New York City organization could be elected.

"The strong personal friendship which exits between Coler and William J. Bryan will add greatly to the strength of the National ticket in New York State. I heartily agree with Senator Murphy when he says that we have a very good chance to carry New York this Fall, and we certainly shall if all the Democrats get together and work for the regularly nominated candidate."

The announcement was made last night that Senator Hill would declare for Controller Coler on his arrival at Saratoga tomorrow. Richard Croker keeps absolutely silent as to his fight with David B. Hill. Richard Croker said yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he would make his position very plain at the meeting of the State Committee to be held Thursday.

NO GOOD CROKER CANDIDATE.

The weak part of the Tammany campaign against Controller Coler is the inability of Mr. Croker's friends to find an up-State Democrat who would make a good candidate. Senator Mackey, who has been used as the stalking-horse candidate of Tammany, is not gaining in strength. His boom is apparently confined to the Tammany men.

There was talk this evening that Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals Alton B. Parker might be named. Judge Parker is a personal friend of Senator Hill, but the Tammany leaders say that he would be a very acceptable candidate and would carry the State, and while chief executive he would act fairly to the New York organization. Judge Parker was talked of two years ago for the Gubernatorial nomination. He would not accept the honor. His friends in Saratoga claimed to-night that he would again refuse to run. They say that Augustus Van Wyck made a sacrifice for his political friends and left the Supreme Court bench and now is in a political slough.

Another name was brought out this evening. It was that of Daniel S. Lamont, the friend of Grover Cleveland and member of the Cleveland Cabinet. A prominent leader said this evening that many appeals had been made to Richard Croker by prominent men in New York to take up Lamont and make him a candidate. Richard Croker gave no promise of support. Mr. Croker was reticent when asked about Lamont's candidacy.

MAYOR M'GUIRE CONSULTS CHIEF.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse came to Saratoga this evening. He held a long conference with Richard Croker on the piazza of the Grand Union Hotel. Mayor McGuire, who will have charge of the Democratic State campaign, declared several days ago in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler. After his interview with Richard Croker, which was long and earnest, Mayor McGuire said to a TIMES reporter: "I have been working around Syracuse during the past ten days, and the chances of our party carrying the State are improving every day."

"Is it true that you will support Controller Coler for the Gubernatorial nomination?"

"I will."

"Have you changed your position in any way on account of your interview with Mr. Croker?"

"No. I reiterate that I am in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler. I think he is the strongest man who could be named."

Senator W. F. Mackey of Buffalo, the Tammany candidate for Governor, arrived here this evening. He said to a TIMES reporter: "My friends have been working earnestly for my nomination."

"Do you think you will be named for Governor?"

Senator Mackey shrugged his shoulders and said: "No one can tell what is going to happen in politics."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo said: "Senator Mackey has the united support of the delegation from Erie County. He has many friends in the western counties of the State. Two years ago it was tacitly agreed between Richard Croker, Senator Hill, Mr. Shevlin, and Senator McCarren of Kings County that the next candidate for Governor should come from above the Harlem River. We think Senator Mackey is the strongest man who can be named from this section."

Senator Hill is expected to arrive here to-morrow afternoon.

It is considered probable that the State Convention will be held here on Sept. 11.

SARATOGA SIDE-LIGHTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—Tammany gold is not going to flow into the pockets of the gambling house men this week. Richard Croker has told some of the leaders that it would be better for the New York politicians not to buck the faro bank or spend money to see the little ivory roulette ball fly around. Last evening many Tammany men gathered at the Saratoga Club and looked with longing eyes at others bucking the tiger.

"It won't do for the Tammany leaders to show wealth just now," said a friend of Mr. Croker's yesterday. "Commercialism in politics is the cry, and it won't do to show too much of the yellow metal."

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"I just quit $500 ahead."

"Just won a matter of $4,000."

"Just cashed in $7,000."

These are Senator Patrick H. McCarren's reports of his operations at the Saratoga Club during the past three nights. The Brooklyn politician likes to play with $25 chips. His luck is proverbial in Saratoga. Just as the sun begins to drink up the morning dew Senator McCarren goes to bed. At 10 o'clock he is up, dressed, has breakfasted, and is busy dictating letters to political friends.

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Major Frank Beard of Brooklyn is in Saratoga paying attention to his stable of racehorses. He has ideas on politics. Major Beard said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"Controller Coler will not be nominated for Governor. Richard Croker controls the situation. The political leaders of Brooklyn have too much at stake to break with Tammany Hall now. If they back up Controller Coler where will the reward come in?"

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"Larry" Delmour and John F. Carroll are now the shining Tammany lights in Saratoga after Richard Croker. "Larry" hands and talk frankly about the political situation. Mr. Carroll is generally surrounded by many men not known in New York except for their gambling tendencies. Police Commissioner Sexton is generally hovering about Carroll's party.

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The silent interviews which John F. Carroll and Police Commissioner Sexton held on the political situation have become the talk of Saratoga. Mr. Carroll will lounge at ease in a chair tete-à-tete with Commissioner Sexton. Mr. Carroll will pull his hat down over one eye and wink with the other. This conveys to Commissioner Sexton's mind a deep political thought. By screwing up a corner of his mouth and winking with the eye above the furrowed jowl Commissioner Sexton indicates to Mr. Carroll what he thinks of the Coler boom for Governor.

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So it goes, hour after hour, Messrs. Carroll and Sexton interchanging thought telepathically. After finding out by sundry winks, blinks, and grimaces the exact state of each other's mind, they part without even shaking hands.

"If silence is golden, those two men will be worth millions some day," said an actress as she marched through the Tammany throng with a wealthy friend from Providence. Miss Dressler spends hours watching the Tammany Tigers and studying their odd ways.

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Richard Croker's friends claim that he will again have to be called the "Silent Man of Tammany Hall." Mr. Croker talks politics in monosyllables these days. He will not talk about Bryan, the currency question, or any other topic.

LOOKING TO COLER.

Controller Bird S. Coler did not come to the city yesterday, although he was expected. It was said at his office late in the afternoon that he probably would be here some time to-day.

Talk of Mr. Coler as the Democratic candidate for Governor continued at all the resorts where politicians gathered. A report reached the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee that Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of Kings County, had decided to support Mr. Coler, and that the vote of Kings would be cast for him in the convention.

Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board, returned yesterday from the country, and praising Mr. Coler he said:

"Mr. Coler is a good organization man and would make a strong candidate. His conduct while in office has demonstrated that he is as independent as a man can well be. He certainly is the best man the Democrats have to-day."

While Richard Croker and other Tammany leaders are opposed to Mr. Coler, there is a strong sentiment in favor of his nomination among the rank and file of the organization. Many men who always vote the Tammany ticket have expressed a preference for Mr. Coler, and believe that with him at the head of the ticket the Democrats can carry the State.

BRYAN DEMOCRATS FOR COLER.

Controller Coler was indorsed as a candidate for Governor at a mass meeting of the Bryan Democratic League of the Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, held in a hall at Knickerbocker and De Kalb Avenues last night.

Joseph A. Quigley, ex-Police Magistrate, presented the resolution indorsing Mr. Coler. Quigley is fighting Willoughby Street and Tammany Hall, and is endeavoring to wrest the leadership from Councilman Conrad Hester. The resolutions recited that a young man or one who wanted to be honest and strong enough to reserve himself politically was immediately sat upon by the organization, and for those reasons the leaders were opposed to Coler. It was the duty of every Democrat, the resolutions declared, to strengthen the National ticket by putting forward men in whom the people had confidence in order to attract the independent vote, and Bird S. Coler was not only the most available candidate, but the most popular with the public to-day.

AMERICANS STRANDED ABROAD

Many Tourists Unable to Return Owing to Lack of Suitable Ocean Transportation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—An American official states that a great many Americans of small means, mainly Christian Endeavorers, are stranded in Paris and London, because all the berths on the transatlantic liners within their means are taken, and they only had sufficient funds to keep them in Europe a certain time, which has now expired.

The difficulty in transportation is largely caused by the fact that both the German and French liners have been requisitioned for Chinese transports,

TO REVITALIZE AIR.

Apparatus That Removes Danger of Asphyxiation for the Miner and Diver.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Highly interesting demonstrations of the properties of bioxyde of sodium were given yesterday before the French Academy of Science. Bioxyde of sodium is found to possess the property of renewing the oxygen in air that has been breathed and in absorbing carbonic acid gas given off. Thus, with an apparatus containing the sodium, shown yesterday by Desgrey and Balthouard at the Academy, a diver can remain under water and walk about without having the air renewed by the pumping apparatus at present employed.

Moreover, by means of the new apparatus miners will be able to penetrate into poisonous gases and foul air, and firemen into smoke, without fear of asphyxiation. It will also render practicable submarine boats.

Ample proofs of all that is claimed for it were given yesterday at the Academy. Two men put on diving dress from which all air was excluded and remained inclosed two hours. Afterward the same men remained under water in the Seine during half an hour. The experiments are creating the greatest interest in scientific circles.

AN INVENTOR'S FATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 14.—Armand Smith of this city was before Alderman Donohue to-day on the charge of attempted murder. There are elements of humor in the case, but Smith does not see them.

A few days ago, with his wife, he went to Lake Winola, and there camped in a tent along the shore. Everything went beautifully until Monday night, when a rainstorm drove a lot of flies and mosquitoes inside the tent. The invasion occurred just as Smith was failing asleep, and his bald head was a shining mark. It was hot, and he became hotter, and after a couple of hours' vain effort with a palm-leaf fan to keep the flies from his head, he conceived a brilliant scheme for catching them.

Acting on the idea, he spread molasses thickly over the fan and placed it on the pillow between himself and his wife. It was effective in that it caught flies, but when his wife rolled over, her face struck the fan, and it stuck to her. She awoke with a scream to find the molasses in her eyes, nose, and mouth, and dashed out of the tent, shrieking murder.

Her alarmed husband followed, but she beat him off and declared he had tried to smother her. Nothing could convince her otherwise, and she left him. To-day she had him arrested. Alderman Donohue said he would give his decision in a week.

THE WESTCOTT EXPRESS offers a quick and

C.P. HUNTINGTON DEAD

Succumbs to Heart Disease at Adirondack Camp.

A BUILDER OF RAILROADS

His Career as an Organizer, Land Owner, and Philanthropist—His Affairs in Such Shape that Wall Street Was Not Affected.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Collis P. Huntington died at his camp, Pine Knot, in the Adirondacks, at about midnight.

Apparently well on retiring at 11 o'clock, he was taken suddenly with one of the choking spells to which he was subject, and which was not thought to be serious, but he became worse. As soon as the seriousness of the attack was realized, a messenger was dispatched to the neighboring camp of Gov. Lounsbury for a doctor, and he was on hand in half an hour. Mr. Huntington died without regaining consciousness, not more than three-quarters of an hour having passed between the attack and his death. Mrs. Huntington and Mr. Huntington's secretary, G. E. Miles, were at his bedside when he died.

Early in the day of Monday Mr. Huntington appeared to be enjoying the best of health, walking about his preserve and taking a trip on his private steamer Oneonta, and he remarked to friends that he was feeling unusually well. His adopted son, Archer M. Huntington was notified at an early hour this morning and is expected to join his mother hourly.

After much difficulty and delay the news of the death was delivered to W. West Durant, who was jointly connected with Mr. Huntington in the Raquette Lake Railway. Mr. Durant will contribute his boats, teams, and servants toward making the final arrangements for the disposition of the body.

Mr. Huntington and his wife arrived at Durant on Friday, Aug. 10, in their private car Oneonta. The steamer Oneonta was waiting their arrival at the wharf to convey them to their mountain home, Pine Knot Camp.

Heart disease was the direct cause of death. The body is to be conveyed to the Huntington residence, 2 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. The funeral cortège is expected to start from Raquette Lake to-morrow, but may not be able to reach New York City before Thursday. The time for the funeral has not yet been announced.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S CAREER.

As a Railroad Builder, Financier, and Resourceful Man of Business, He Stood Pre-eminent.

Collis Potter Huntington, railroad magnate—one of the six men who are at the head of the American railroad systems—multi-millionaire, one of the greatest land holders of the United States, art connoisseur and patron, humanitarian, and patient, hopeful, resourceful man of business and financier, had a remarkable career in his long and successful span of eight decades. On his death came full recognition of one of his chief characteristics. "He was a builder up, not a puller down," said a millionaire business associate. "He was a walking cathedral beside Commodore Vanderbilt, who did not build his roads, while Huntington constructed them mile by mile into systems. Take the very reverse of Jay Gould and you have Huntington. Wall Street, the business community, and the Americanism that is embodied in fealty to trust and go-aheadedness never saw his equal."

Mr. Huntington was born Oct. 22, 1821, in the quiet village of Harwinton, Litchfield County, Conn. He came of Puritan stock. One of his ancestors was the jurist and statesman, Samuel Huntington, Governor of Connecticut, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and President of the Continental Congress. The boy was cast on a large physical mold. At the age of fourteen he was nearly 6 feet in height and proportionately robust. Following the customs of the times in regard to dutiful and promising sons, his father, William Huntington, a tinker, gave him at the age of fourteen, his "freedom" on his pledge to support himself. Of his ability to do this he had given ample proof. At the age of eight he began work by hauling wood with an ox team, and a year later earned his first dollar by piling wood. Until he was emancipated, "given his time," as it was called, he labored to his own profit while securing such education as the hamlet afforded.

HIS FIRST YEAR'S SALARY.

Once free, young Huntington entered into a contract to work on a farm for a year for $84. All of this he saved. His employer had engaged to clothe and board him. He entered into two more contracts, and finding himself $175 ahead, planned to go to New York and make money more quickly. His industry, perseverance, and trustworthiness had attracted notice, and he had no trouble in procuring credit for a stock of clocks worth $3,000 on the recommendation of a neighbor. Huntington found a profitable mart for his goods in the South, where he established business relations that in after life were of great advantage to him. When he came of age he had clear assets that represented a business capital of importance.

In 1842 Collis, as he was called, entered into partnership with his brother Solon in the general merchandise business at Oneonta, Otsego County, this State. The firm was enterprising and adopted business methods that were popular, and their store rapidly prospered. In six years the brothers had a capital that warranted a wider field of investment. The opportunity to make a profitable coup came with the confirmation of the stories of the richness of the California gold fields. Collis in those six years had perfected his business knowledge without detriment to his ideas of the value of thrift, as, although in comfortable circumstances, he continued to do such work as wood cutting and loading and unloading goods at the store.

His natural shrewdness and business intuition served him in good stead when he laid out his programme for the Pacific Coast. He could with his brawn and stature have roughed it with the toughest gold miners, but he decided to go to California as a merchant and to stick to commerce there in spite of all temptation to seek gold. His brother aided him in selecting the goods in which Collis was to trade. These were shipped, and the young giant followed by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Here his mercantile bent profited him. He saw a business opportunity on the isthmus in trading with those bound for the gold fields, and trebled his capital in three months.

HIS ADVENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Going to San Francisco, the future railroad magnate studied the situation and watched for an opportunity to resume trading. He decided that Sacramento would give it, and worked his passage there by doing roustabout duty at $1 an hour before the vessel cleared. At Sacramento he began business under a tent, selling implements and necessaries to miners pending the arrival of a complete line of goods that were in demand. A large store followed the tent, the business assumed vast and paying proportions, and rivals were distanced by the establishment of a team service to the various mining camps. This feature of the venture gave the enterprising head of the concern large advantages over the merchants who depended on the service of sailing vessels to points on the coast.

Huntington had at this stage of his career, through his tenacity, industry, and success, gained the title of "Old Huntington." Some of his business methods and principles were never to hesitate on an offer for goods tendered for sale and that any article that could be bought at less than the cost of production was worth holding for a profit, provided it was not perishable and of general use. In one case he acquired a lot of bar steel at a cent a pound. This was when manufacturing was at a standstill in California. He stored the lot away for four years. Then placer mining had been succeeded by quartz mining, implements necessary to it were in demand, and manufacturing was stimulated, with the result that Collis's investment was sold at $1 a pound.

Huntington had a snug fortune when Mark Hopkins cast his lot with him in a partnership in the hardware business, the style of the firm being Huntington & Hopkins. The house, while dealing in the usual staples, branched out into such enterprises as railroad and other construction. Later on Leland Stanford and the Crocker brothers became the associates of Huntington & Hopkins. Stanford gave Huntington his first incentive to become a railroad builder.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC BORN.

At the outset of their acquaintance in 1860 he was at the Sacramento store and discussed the project of building a railroad from thence to the Nevada mines. Huntington had thought over several railroad projects after he landed at Sacramento, and the plan of the future Senator pleased him. With his usual energy, Collis went to work on the scheme with Hopkins, the Crockers, T. T. Judah, and Stanford, and the survey of the Sierra Nevada Mountains for a transcontinental railroad was made on money advanced by them. The result was the organization of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, with Stanford President, Huntington Vice President, and Hopkins Treasurer, with a capital of $8,500,000.

This, the first railroad link between California and the East, was an enterprise carried out through the investment of the private fortunes and the honor of its promoters. Huntington and his associates in the scheme were ridiculed as "Pacific railroad crazy." But they never halted until the end aimed at was attained. Congress was interested in the project and agreed to aid it by an issue of bonds. Huntington went to New York and sold $1,500,000 of his syndicate's securities on his personal pledge to safeguard them.

The Government subsidy did not become available until the completion of a stipulated mileage, and in the construction work Huntington and his associates put every dollar they had or could raise, and practically mortgaged themselves thrice over. Energy, faith, and fair dealing had their reward in May, 1869, when the last spike of the road was driven on the plains of Utah, and there was great clamor of congratulation over the achievement.

Huntington's subsequent undertakings have been more vast and important. His success with the Central Pacific operated as a stimulant to his bent for planning and carrying out vast enterprises. Following his first railroad feat came the planning and perfecting of the whole California railroad system of 8,900 miles of track. His experience in the Central Pacific undertaking stood him in good stead in the formation of a transcontinental line from Portland, Ore., to New Orleans. The construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco through Los Angeles, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas by him and his associates is full of interest. The result was a track from ocean to ocean, and the merging of twenty-six corporations with 9,000 miles of track into the organization known as the Southern Pacific Company.

OTHER GREAT SCHEMES.

Another signal success was Huntington's independent evolution of an Eastern scheme. The State of Virginia had failed to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and in the endeavor many contractors had been ruined. Huntington not only succeeded in completing this road, but pushed its connections westward through West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, until he was able, to his great satisfaction, to ride in his private car over his own tracks from the gateway of the Old Dominion on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific Coast, a feat accomplished by no other man in America.

Among other enterprises with which Mr. Huntington has been identified or associated is the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, with a fleet of sixteen steamships and 17,000 miles of water lines. He founded the City of Newport News, Va., and has invested more than $7,000,000 in a shipyard there, which employs 4,000 men, and turns out battleships. Here every inducement is given to the workmen to own their own homes, and a full graded school for the children of his employes was maintained at his expense. Instances of this tendency to look after the welfare of those who were directly or indirectly in his employ might be multiplied.

HIS STRONG PERSONALITY.

Mr. Huntington's personal characteristics were impressive and agreeable. He was never a pessimist, and if he lost his temper it was only to the degree of pettishness. He was a striking figure everywhere, because of his height, massive frame, strong features, and handsome beard. Of late years his approach to fourscore had been manifested by a slight stoop, a less brisk gait, and the wearing of a skull cap in his office. He was never a fop, but when middle life was reached he liked to be well-garbed, and generally wore a black frock coat that fitted him without a crease. In Winter time his coming into Wall Street with a tremendous fur overcoat and sealskin cap was one of the sights of the financial district.

In his dealings with those who called upon him he was kindly and careful to avoid even the appearance of abruptness. To strangers he appeared shy at first meeting. This was due to his habit of never making a reply to a question or of giving an opinion until he was sure of his ground. He had the faculty of rapidly disposing of the business on hand with lucidity and frankness. He was always gentle in manners, and under his thick eyebrows was a kindly pair of eyes.

AN ASSOCIATE'S ESTIMATE.

An associate who had been on intimate terms with Mr. Huntington for more than a quarter of a century said yesterday that the financial district will only gradually appreciate its loss in his death.

"He was," he said, "taken all in all, the most remarkable man we have ever had in the Wall Street district. He had no 'fads,' although he was devoted to art, and for a man of his early schooling and hustling pioneer life well read and a lover of books. He was a quiet man, devoted to his home, never speculated, always looked ahead, and was the greatest planner I ever met. He was always serene. As a statistician he had no equal in railroad matters and industrials with which he had been associated."

In his offices at the Mills Building Mr. Huntington was regarded as the hardest worker of his staff of forty assistants. He always staid later than any one except his secretary, who rarely left him.

The offices are small but convenient, and the walls are covered with many interesting photographs and engravings of places and subjects associated with Mr. Huntington's enterprises. A little engraving in the outer office was a favorite with Mr. Huntington. It represented an old man soliciting employment with "Ich Kann Warten" ("I Can Wait") inscribed on it. Some of the employes related that Mr. Huntington often looked at the engraving and remarked that it was sad that an old man like that should have to be so patient.

TRAVELED LIKE A PRINCE.

When Mr. Huntington was in the East he made the offices his home in business hours and lunched as modestly as one of his clerks in the restaurant in the Mills

Cuticura Unsurpassed.

DRANK POISON ON THE STAGE.

Mme. Nemethy Killed in Royal Opera House, Budapest—Not Believed to be Suicide.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—While performing on Monday evening at the Royal Opera House, Budapest, the well-known opera singer Mme. Nemethy, according to a dispatch from Vienna to The Daily Express, drank a virulent poison instead of the colored water supposed to be used on the stage.

Mme. Nemethy fell on the stage in sight of the horrified audience and died an hour later.

How poison came to be substituted for the colored water has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed, the correspondent asserts, that Mme. Nemethy was ignorant of the deadly nature of the drink.

OCEAN RECORD BROKEN.

The Deutschland's Easterly Trip the Fastest Ever Made Across the Atlantic.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 14.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, Capt. Albers, which sailed from New York Aug. 8 for Hamburg, arrived here at 8:20 this morning, making a new record for the eastward passage and the fastest time ever attained by any ocean steamer, of 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes. Her highest day's run was 552 knots. The Deutschland made an average speed of 23.32 knots during the passage.

The Deutschland cleared the Sandy Hook Lightship at 3:35 P. M. last Wednesday, having been detained waiting for the tide to rise in order to cross the bar off Sandy Hook. Following the day after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived at Cherbourg yesterday, considerable interest has been taken in watching for the arrival of the two great vessels, and some anxiety was felt for the Deutschland, which has been proved ungrounded, because of the derangement of her machinery by reason of its newness, on her last voyage, which delayed her arrival here till Sunday night, Aug. 5. By her present performance the Deutschland has beaten the record-breaking time made on her maiden passage eastward in July by 3 hours and 21 minutes.

The Hamburg-American Line state that if the Deutschland had been on the route from New York to Queenstown on the present voyage her time would have been 4 days 23 hours and 6 minutes, or under 5 days. The best Queenstown record is 5 days 7 hours and 23 minutes, made westward by the Lucania. The calculation is made on the Queenstown record distance of 2,770 knots.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS VERY ILL.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 14.—Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls, who is in Las Vegas, N. M., for his health, is sinking rapidly. His son Sheffield to-day started for the bedside of his father. A telegram from Mrs. Ingalls received here to-day announced the serious condition of Mr. Ingalls, who has been in the Southwest for over a year suffering from throat affection.

Ellsworth Ingalls, the eldest son, who is at Sioux Falls, S. D., has been notified, and will start immediately for New Mexico. Ralph Ingalls, another son, is now serving in the Philippines as a regimental commissary.

Mr. Ingalls has suffered from throat trouble since March, 1899, when, on the advice of physicians, he gave up his work at Washington and removed to Atchison with his family. He placed himself under the care of a specialist, but grew no better, and was advised to go South. He traveled through Arizona and New Mexico. Two months ago he prepared to return home. Physicians were consulted and advised against his leaving Las Vegas. Soon after Mrs. Ingalls joined her husband and has remained constantly at his side. From time to time in the past year reports that Senator Ingalls was seriously ill were circulated, but they were invariably denied both by the patient and his family. Mr. Ingalls is sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Ingalls to Return to Atchison.

EAST LAS VEGAS, New Mexico, Aug. 14.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has decided to return to Atchison soon after the arrival of his sons, now en route here. He says he feels able to travel, although he is quite thin and very weak.

MARTIAL SPIRIT IN PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The organization of a State military company to be attached to the National Guard is being agitated here by some of Princeton's most influential residents. The State military authorities are pleased with the idea, and promise their support. A large number of young men residing in or near the town, several of whom are resident students, have signified their willingness to join the company.

The first meeting for organization will probably be held next week. Several prominent persons have been mentioned for the commissioned officers, among whom are Prof. William Libbey, who was instrumental in recruiting four companies among the students for daily drills on Brokaw Field in the Spring of 1898, when the Spanish war broke out; Charles E. Segar and Jesse Snook, two of Princeton's merchants, and Charles McDermott, Jr., a member of the Board of Freeholders.

Nearly all the residents of Princeton are heartily in favor of having a company here, and as the location is considered one of the best in the State, the plan is practically sure of going through. Col. Gillmore, it is said, has also expressed himself as being strongly in favor of it, especially since the military company at Newton is about to be disbanded. Stockton Field will probably be selected for the company's drilling grounds.

BOMBARDING STORM CLOUDS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To protect their vineyards against the ravages of hailstones the vine growers of Southern France attack approaching storm clouds with volleys from cannon until the cloud is dissipated.

This practice originated in Italy, and was known in France over a hundred years ago, says United States Consul Covert at Lyons in a report to the State Department; but it is to be more extensively employed this year than ever before.

Fifty-two cannon, manned by 104 gunners and officers, have been distributed over an area of 2,500 acres of rich vine land. At the approach of the hail cloud a shot is fired from this post, and at this signal all the remaining cannon are fired, twice a minute at first, and then more slowly.

This "bombarding of the heavens" is almost invariably successful. The expense of the experiments so far has been borne partly by the Government, the National French Agricultural Society, and a number of wealthy wine growers.

Bresci's Alleged Accomplice Arrested.

ROME, Aug. 14.—At Tufo, Province of Avellino, yesterday, a man suspected to have been the companion of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, was arrested. He was dressed as a priest, but was found in possession of a false passport. Letters in French and English were on his person.

Bridegroom, 77; Bride, 68.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—Elisha Seeley, aged seventy-seven, and Mrs. Mary A. Elliot, aged sixty-eight, both of New York, were married in this city to-day. The bridegroom gives his occupation in the marriage license as a Superintendent, employed in New York. He was born in Darien, Conn. The bride is the daughter of the late Philo A. Hackley of Cherry Valley, N. Y.

A Day's Outing.

Pennsylvania Limited to Chicago offers a delightful diversion from business cares. Leaves

ALLIES MAY REACH PEKING TOO LATE

Chinese Said to be Again Bombarding the Legations.

QUICK ADVANCE CONTINUES

Relief Column Reported Fifteen Miles from Capital.

Messages from Ministers Conger and MacDonald Kept Secret—Chinese Prepare to Defend Canton.

A Russian officer at Tien-Tsin has received advices from Peking saying that the bombardment of the legations was resumed on the night of July 31.

A Shanghai dispatch says numerous reports dated Aug. 8 had been received from Peking, saying the Chinese were desperately attacking the foreigners.

The dispatch which contains this news says the legations had very few defenders left.

Another dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the State Department yesterday. The department refused to make it public.

A message from the British Envoy has also been withheld from the newspapers.

No official news has been received of the further advance of the allies. A dispatch to Paris from Shanghai says they were twenty-five kilometers (about 15 miles) from Peking. At what time this point was reached was not stated.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Chinese were concentrating at Hsing-Hoh-Sien, where fighting was to be expected.

The Chinese are making elaborate preparations to defend Canton.

LEGATIONS AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Very Few Defenders Said to be Left—European Churchyard Desecrated.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 13, says numerous reports from Peking, dated Aug. 8, have arrived there, describing the situation at the Chinese capital.

It appears that the Chinese were again desperately attacking the legations, which had very few defenders left.

It is also alleged that Prince Tuan and a hundred high officials left Peking, and that the news of the capture of Yang-Tsun caused a heavy exodus of the residents.

Finally, it is said, that the execution of Cheng-Yin-Huan, the Cantonese who was Special Ambassador of China at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, has created widespread terror, and it is believed to be a fact that Yu-Lu, the former Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li, was killed in battle at Yang-Tsun.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A semi-official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Aug. 8, says the Russian Colonel Woyczak has received advices from Peking announcing that on the night of July 31 the bombardment of the foreign legations was resumed, and that the European churchyard was desecrated.

CONGER DISPATCH WITHHELD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—At the close of the official day at the State Department the following

lied troops were within twenty-five kilometers of Peking.

The date of this news was not stated.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The London morning papers contain nothing to confirm the French report that the allies had advanced to a point fifteen miles from Peking, although a Che-Foo dispatch is printed saying that they were within twenty-seven miles of the goal on Saturday.

"The allied troops," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, "having on Aug. 9 occupied Ho-si-Wu, have now moved on toward Mu-Chang without meeting any great opposition. The artillery is being moved satisfactorily in spite of the bad roads, which the Japanese are engaged in repairing.

"The Chinese are now concentrated at Hsing-hoh-Sien, where fighting may be expected."

After confirming the report of the arrival of the international forces at Ho-si-Wu, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"The Chinese offered little real opposition. The arrival of the allies frustrated a determined attempt to divert the course of the river. The heat is intense, but the health of the troops is good."

A special dispatch from Yang-Tsun, dated Aug. 7, reports the arrival of supplies there sufficient to last twelve days.

The dispatch adds that reconnoissances showed that the Chinese were demoralized, and had fled toward Peking.

The American signalmen were keeping the telegraph wire intact along the line of march in the face of great difficulties.

About 30 per cent. of the wounded were cases pronounced to be serious by the attending physicians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Throughout today word was anxiously awaited from Gen. Chaffee as to developments in the military situation near Peking, but not a word came, nor did Admiral Remey send anything on the situation.

When last heard from Gen. Chaffee was at Ho-Si-Wu, and while the War Department has no specific information as to their movements, it is thought that the allies may have covered the twenty miles between Ho-Si-Wu and Tung-Chow. The Pei River makes a great bend between Ho-Si-Wu and Matow, the next town of importance on the road. It is a low, marshy country, where the river doubles back on itself. The road cuts across country, reducing about twenty-five miles of boat travel to eleven miles of road journey through swamps and quagmires.

This country presents no defensive features, but about eight miles beyond Matow comes the important city of Ching-chai-Wan.

From Ching-chai-Wan it is practically all a continuous city for the next three miles, until the walled town of Tung-Chow is reached. Here are stored the immense supplies of grain on which Peking would depend in case of siege. Tung-Chow would be as hard to carry as was Tien-Tsin, probably more so, owing to the labyrinth of streets and houses outside its walls, where, in case of determined resistance, mines and ambuscades of all sorts would naturally be encountered.

In case it determined stand is made by the Chinese at this point, there is no question but the international column will be forced to wait for all the reserve force it can command. But the officials here are very much in hope that China will come to reasonable terms before the allies are committed to the extremity of forcing this key to the gates of Peking.

ADVANCE GUARD CLEARED WAY.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A St. Petersburg special dispatch says:

"The latest news from Gen. Linevitch, commanding the Russian troops in the Province of Pe-che-Li, is that the allies, after the capture of Yang-Tsung, took one day's rest, and then, on Aug. 7, a vanguard was formed, consisting of one Siberian regiment, one regiment of Sotnia Cossacks, three battalions of Japanese infantry, one Japanese Sapper company, and an American mounted battery.

"In spite of the condition of the road this column proceeded by forced marches about eleven and one-half versts toward Peking, encountering at Nan-tsi-Tung, about forty-nine miles from the capital, a Chinese detachment, which fought for an hour and a half. Finally the Chinese threw down their arms and fled in panic.

"When this news was sent back, all the allies started forward in three columns, with Cossacks in front and on the flanks."

PEKING'S STRONG DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Officials here are taking into account that an advance even up to Peking leaves much to be accomplished in a military way.

It was stated to-day by an official who has lived in Peking that nothing short of the heaviest artillery could make an impression upon the walls of the Imperial City. He said light artillery would be of no avail, and for this reason the advance of a flying column, even up to the walls of the city, could effect little if a stubborn defense were determined upon.

The walls are some fifty feet high, and wide enough on top for two coaches to pass abreast. From an offensive standpoint, they afford opportunity for planting guns, while, from a defensive standpoint, they could not be breached, except by the use of very heavy projectiles.

PESSIMISTIC GERMAN VIEWS.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Considerable surprise is expressed by the German Foreign Office at the information, communicated to Washington by Gen. Chaffee, that the allied troops were at Ho-Si-Wu last Thursday, inasmuch as other recent dispatches had asserted that the Chinese were strongly intrenched in front of the allies above Yang-Tsun.

The Hanover Courier, discussing the plan of campaign, says to-day that Foreign Office circles regard the success of the present movement as next to impossible, and expect that the first task of Count von Waldersee, after his arrival at the front, will be to lead the advance upon Peking.

Lieut. Col. Reinhold Wagner, discussing the military problem in the National Zeitung, argues that the roads leading from Peking to the interior ought to be seized in order to prevent the escape of the rebels, and that then, with an army of from 70,000 to 80,000 men, an advance should be made along both banks of the Pei-Ho.

THE PEI-TSANG ENGAGEMENT.

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SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The following dispatch has been received from a correspondent with the allied forces, dated Pei-Tsang, Aug. 5, and forwarded by mail to Che-Foo and Shanghai:

"The glory of to-day's hard fighting belongs to the Japanese. They did all the hardest fighting. The Americans were in reserve and had no casualties. The Japanese, advancing across the plain, had no shelter and flanked the Chinese from their strong mud walls and trenches extending five miles. The feature of the battle was the magnificent Japanese cavalry charge, which resulted in the capture of ten field guns. The Chinese retreat was orderly and they left but few dead on the field. I counted 200 dead or wounded Japanese. The British loss was two killed and a few wounded.

The British naval guns and two big Russian guns had a duel with the Chinese guns, which resulted in the silencing of the latter.

The Russians found the plains east of the river flooded, and joined the main army west of it.

Every vehicle in Tien-Tsin is impressed for the transport service of the allies, including all wagons and rickshaws drawn by coolies.

REPORT FROM GEN. GASELEE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The British Government yesterday received from Che-Foo, under date of Aug. 11, a brief dispatch from Gen. Gaselee describing the capture of Pei-Tsang and Yang-Tsun. He says the Japanese dislodged the enemy from Pei-Tsang in gallant style.

Describing the fighting at Yang-Tsun, Gen. Gaselee says:

"After ascertaining that the enemy held the railway embankment, we formed for the attack with the Americans on our right and the Russian battalion on our extreme left. After a rapid advance of near three miles, during which they were under a hot shell and rifle fire, our troops carried the first line of defense in fine style. We are now encamped on the left bank of the Pei-Ho, near the railway bridge over the Pei-Ho. Casualties, about fifty killed."

Japan's Reply to Peace Proposals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There is reason to believe that Japan has made an answer to Chinese peace overtures substantially identical to the answer of the United States made public yesterday.

FEAR POWERS MAY CLASH.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The possibility of the clashing of international interests in China is still generally discussed.

The Berliner Post refers to the landing of the British at Shanghai and to Russia's action at Niu-Chwang, particularly to the latter, as having caused some apprehension among the other powers, especially to Japan.

"It would not be strange," says The Post; "if other powers did likewise, and it would cause a serious complication of the situation if not only Great Britain but others took occasion from Russia's action to adopt steps of far-reaching importance for the future."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The attitude of the United States concerning the landing of British troops at Shanghai has been made known to the foreign Governments through their representatives here. This has had the effect of practically eliminating the United States from the question.

Neither the French nor the German Government is disposed to accept calmly the landing of British troops, and it is understood that strong representations from France and Germany are now being made at London. As summed up by a well-informed diplomat, these representations in effect are that for every British marine landed at Shanghai France and Germany would also land a marine.

It is felt, moreover, that the issue involved relates not only to Shanghai, but virtually to the control of the entire Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, known as the Paradise of China.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Dispatches received here from the French Consul General at Shanghai show that apprehension exists as to the conditions prevailing at Shanghai and in its vicinity.

The French Ministry has, therefore, decided to take precautions to defend the French concession at Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says the German Government has ordered two cruisers to Shanghai and that another is on the way, while a fourth is already there.

"The German Government," the correspondent remarks, "is evidently determined that England shall not have a free hand in that region."

WAR PREPARATIONS AT CANTON.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Chinese reports of alleged Chinese successes in the north are being distributed far and wide in the southern provinces.

Secret inquiries at Canton show that all the forts have been newly armed with twelve-centimeter disappearing guns and that the garrisons number 18,000 men in all and are armed with Mausers and Winchesters. The Chinese have also been trying to engage a foreign electrician to lay mines in the Bogue, or entrance to the Canton River.

Dr. Marks, Li-Hung-Chang's physician, informed the correspondents at Shanghai yesterday morning that Li could not go north, on account of the weather and the unsettled state of the country. Dr. Marks is removing his family from Canton because he believes there may be an outbreak there.

INDEMNITY FOR AMERICANS.

Will Have to be Sufficient to Support the Families of the Victims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A high Government official said to-day that the indemnity which the United States would demand for every American citizen killed or maimed by the Chinese in the course of the present trouble would be sufficient to support the victim's family for the remainder of their lives.

"This Government does not want a province, a town, a village, or a single square foot of Chinese territory as indemnity," said the official, who is close to the President. "There is but one indemnity which they can give our people, and that is monetary indemnity to the families of their American victims. For all of these, China must pay a sufficient sum to keep their families from want during their lives.

"This Government will accept assurances of a satisfactory character that such a state of affairs as now exists in China shall not again occur. The nature of these assurances will be determined later.

"The collection of indemnity may prove difficult, and it may be decided, although so far the proposition has not been considered, to station warships in the harbors of the principal cities and officials within those cities to watch the revenues and protect the interests of the United States. We need be, by taking charge of such revenues and reserving some portion of them to apply to the indemnity.

"In addition to requiring assurances of a restoration of order and the strictest precautions to prevent a similar state of affairs in the future, a small body of troops may be necessary to protect the officials stationed at the ports. If this plan should be adopted, the other allies will doubtless co-operate.

"Efforts will be made, of course, to trace the responsibility for the recent outrages, but it will be a difficult task, as there will be little disposition among the Chinese to tell the truth. The Chinese cannot be punished indiscriminately for the atrocities, but wherever such offense is fixed on an individual, high or low, his punishment will be required. If it can be shown that orders for the hostilities were issued by the Empress Dowager or the Emperor, their deposition is certain and another Government will be set up. If Tuan is proved to have ordered the outrages, the severest punishment may be accorded to him."

Reinforcements Hurried to Taku.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—There has been no delay in the movement of the reinforcements for the troops in China taken by the Sumner from San Francisco. They arrived at Nagasaki yesterday morning, and were transshipped during the day to the Indiana, which sailed with them for Taku, where they are expected to arrive to-morrow. The detachment consists of a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry and a large force of nurses and hospital corps men. They will be forwarded at once to Tien-Tsin, and in case of necessity will be sent forward to join Gen. Chaffee's command.

Ninth Cavalry to Sail To-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The Ninth Cavalry will sail on the transport Warren for the Orient next Thursday with a full complement of officers and men. Owing to the large number of officers who will occupy the quarters on this transport, no women will be permitted to sail, and many of the officers who had planned to take their families to China will be disappointed.

GERMAN TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Commission to Superintend It Arrives at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The members of a commission appointed by the German Government to superintend the German transport service at this port have arrived here. The commission consists of Major Von Kleist, Lieut. von Boerecke, and Herren Bergemann and Kupfield, all of Berlin. There is now a fleet of ten big steamers on its way to San Francisco, the majority of them coming from Bremerhaven.

The steamers are under charter to the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, which has the contract to transport stores and animals from here to China. They will begin arriving, it is expected, in about thirty days. Grace & Co. have already made application for wharf facilities for the new service, and the Harbor Commissioners will extend every courtesy to the German ships.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS CHANGED.

He Will Leave Canton for Washington To-day Instead of To-morrow.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The plans of President McKinley were changed to-day in regard to the trip to Washington. He and his party will leave here to-morrow instead of Thursday. They will travel in a special car attached to the regular train leaving Canton at 1:35 P. M.

The change is not prompted by any special turn of affairs nor by any special business requiring the President's presence in Washington, but by a desire to be in the capital for the consideration of some business that can be more conveniently disposed of there than here.

Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, who have been guests at the McKinley home since Saturday, returned to Cleveland to-day.

German Transports Reach Tsin-Tau.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The German armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck, with the transports Wittekind and Frankfurt, arrived at Tsin-Tau yesterday, and proceeded immediately for Taku. The new cable steamer von Podbielski has been ordered to Chinese waters, and will sail early next month.

Women to Leave Port Arthur.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A Port Arthur dispatch announces that the women and children have been officially notified to leave that place.

C. P. HUNTINGTON DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

Building. He was always interested in those who waited on him and encouraged them to tell him of their troubles and was their benefactor in many instances. When, as was the case the major part of the year, Mr. Huntington was away from New York at his country seat at Throgg's Neck, at his camp in the Adirondacks, or at his San Francisco house, there was hourly communication between him and New York, his interests being looked after chiefly by his brother-in-law, Isaac E. Gates.

His traveling was in princely style, with two private cars, Oneonta No. 1 and Oneonta No. 2. The first was a mansion on wheels, with drawing room, parlor, library, and sleeping quarters for himself and family. The other was for the kitchen, cellar, storehouse and refrigerators, and servants. Had he so chosen, Mr. Huntington could have left New York for six months and have lived on his car without loss of comfort.

HIS MANY CHARITIES.

Some of the philanthropic institutions which Mr. Huntington endowed, aided, or founded, are on a large scale. For colored people he aided greatly in the construction and equipment of the Hampton, Va., Normal Agricultural Institute, and the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal Institute. To the town of Westchester he donated $100,000 to establish the Westchester Library and Reading Room and took a lively interest in it. It is generally understood that his will provides largely for all the institutions he has aided.

In 1885 Mr. Huntington returned to his native town and erected to the memory of his mother, Elizabeth Vincent Huntington, a massive granite chapel, at a cost of $50,000. This was presented to the Congregational Church of Harwinton.

In social life Mr. Huntington appeared rarely, because of his frequent and long absences from the city. He was seldom at Newport, and attended few social functions, but gave some brilliant entertainments at his house at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, where his chief delight was to point out the treasures of his art gallery. He never cared for yachting. "My ideas," he once said, "don't run to yachts. They're a little too slow for me." He took little interest in horses, although he had some fine animals and handsome equipages in his stables.

Mr. Huntington was childless, and married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth T. Stoddard of Litchfield, Conn., whom he married in 1844. She died in 1883. They, in 1889, formally adopted as their daughter Clara Elizabeth Prentice.

Mr. Huntington in 1884 was married by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Arabella D. Worsham, a widow whose maiden name was Yarrington. Her son, Archer M. Worsham, was adopted by Mr. Huntington.

Immediate relatives who survive Mr. Huntington are his sisters, Mrs. Isaac E. Gates of New York and Mrs. S. L. Porter, Mrs. E. H. Purdy, and Mrs. W. Pardee of Oneonta, N. Y., and H. E. Huntington, his nephew and associate in many interests.

Mr. Huntington's club affiliations were with the Union League Club, the New England Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the American Fine Arts Society, and the New York Genealogical Society. When at Throgg's Neck Mr. Huntington attended until recently St. Peter's Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Clendenin, husband of Horace Greeley's daughter, is pastor.

BANCROFT ON HUNTINGTON.

In his "Chronicles of the Building of the Commonwealth," Hubert Howe Bancroft devotes a long and interesting chapter to Collis P. Huntington. The author is unstinted in his praises of the pioneer railroad man and capitalist, and presents his characteristics in familiar fashion. In the introduction he says of Huntington:

"In railroad affairs on the Pacific Coast Collis Potter Huntington had been among the foremost of creating and controlling spirits and has contributed to this phase of Pacific Coast development talent of the rarest order. . . . His influence has been that of the practical man of business. He began his career in this wide realm of complex activities doing whatever his hands found to do, and doing it with a will, almost at an age when most boys are still in the nursery. Thenceforward a law unto himself, as though offering by his inborn powers an instance of natural selection for a great work, he has worked out his destiny with a certain fullness and perfection of development."

One of Huntington's sage maxims quoted by Bancroft is: "Do not be afraid to do business with a rascal—only watch him; but avoid a fool, for you can never make anything out of him."

HIS CARE FOR DETAILS.

One of the mottoes of Huntington's life, say the "Chronicles," was, "Watch the small economies." He said of this principle: "I have always looked after the little things of my business; weightier matters will take care of themselves. I told one of my clerks in Sacramento to pick up a four-penny nail that had been lying on the floor for some time, remarking to him: 'The time taken by you to pick it up is worth more than the nail perhaps, but if you don't save the four-penny nail, pretty soon you will attach no value to the six-penny; next the eight-penny will be swept out, the ten-penny will follow it, and finally you will not care for spikes.'"

Another summary of Huntington's characteristics is:

"Of warm and sympathetic temperament, fortunately his home has not only been his castle, but a haven of rest and recreation. At its threshold whatever load may have oppressed him drops from his shoulders—its peaceful roof a truce to commerce and the contentious world. He is patient withal. Recognizing the inevitable—that art is long and time is fleeting—he has exemplified the invincible power of one who is able to labor and to wait.

"His life therefore at every point has been in the future, and continues to be so. His aspirations have all been large, involving faith and confidence in his plans for remote results. Distinct from the ordinary man, immediate or proximate things have not concerned him, except as essential means to important ends. Hence the characteristic stability of his creations."

Mr. Huntington will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in a mausoleum that cost $250,000. Five years were required to construct it. The materials are granite and marble. The structure is 42 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 24 feet high.

AS A WALL STREET MAN.

Mr. Huntington's Properties and Their Future—The Street Not Affected.

The stock market was not affected yesterday by the news of Mr. Huntington's death, although it was during trading hours almost the sole topic of conversation. His passing away was announced from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange, of which he had been a member since Jan. 29, 1885. The news evoked many expressions of regret, although Mr. Huntington had never been what is known as a "market mover," and had rarely been on the floor of the Exchange. There were no dealings in Pacific Mail. In Southern Pacific about 11,000 shares were traded in, with a net change of half a point off, at 33½, a fluctuation that might have come about had the capitalist been living.

The market was not affected because it was generally known that Mr. Huntington had so arranged the affairs of his corporations as to provide for any personal happening, and it was admitted that he had told one of his closest friends in confidence that he would be recreant to the trust imposed in him if he did not so arrange his affairs that his passing away would affect neither his properties nor the stock market.

Such caution was characteristic of Mr. Huntington, although he had to tide over a very ticklish situation in 1893, and had his end come in 1897 Wall Street would have received a shock, owing to the condition of several Huntington specialties in course of adjustment, or what practically amounted to liquidation, to secure a better status.

THE CRISIS IN 1893.

There was a crisis in the affairs of Collis P. Huntington in 1893. He needed about $4,000,000 to carry his interest through the dark days of that disturbed epoch, and found hosts of friends who supplied the money. He was then a Director of the United States National Bank, of which Dr. J. H. Parker was President, and he also banked at the First National, Chase National, and Fourth National Banks. His credit was excellent and bankers liked him. The United States Bank helped him to the limit of its resources, and he was also aided by the action of the Clearing House Association in its emission of $40,000,000 in Clearing House certificates to aid all the banks in the association. But stronger support was needed, and Mr. Huntington was pulled through with little or no sacrifice by a syndicate, in which figured the Chase and First and Fourth National Banks. At the time is was understood that the First National's contribution to the fund was $1,000,000.

None of the officials of these banks would discuss the subject yesterday, except to say that Mr. Huntington was in a tight place with many others, and, like others, received a share of the assistance rendered to all interests.

"Mr. Huntington," said one of his intimate friends and business associates, "with his usual foresightedness, arranged all his business affairs early last Spring, so that they would be independent of anything that might happen to him for a year. His investments at Newport News, in Pacific Mail, Southern Pacific, and other properties are all in fine shape. Had he died three years ago it would have been different. His properties were not then in a condition to pass into the control of others. As you see, his end hardly causes a ripple on the Street."

HIS CORPORATE INTERESTS.

The official list of corporations of which Mr. Huntington was a Director or an officer follows:

Esquimault and Nanaimo Railway Company, Director.
Fuente Coal Company, Director.
Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company, President and Director.
Galveston, Houston and Northern Railway Company, Director.
Guatemala Central Railroad Company, President and Director.
The Gulf, Western and Pacific Railway Company, Director.
International Construction Company, Director.
Louisiana Western Railroad Company, President and Director.
Louisiana Western Extension, Railroad Company, Director.
Mexican International Railroad Company, Director.
Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, Director.
Newport News Light and Water Company, Director.
New York, Texas and Mexican Railway Company, Director.
Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, Director.
Old Dominion Land Company, Director.
Oregon and California Railroad Company, Vice President and Director.
Oregonian Railroad Company, Director.
Portland and Yamhill Railroad Company, Director.
Raquette Lake Railway Company, President and Director.
Southern Pacific Coast Railway Company, Director.
Southern Bridge and Railway Company, President and Director.
Southern Pacific Company, President and Director.
Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California, President and Director.
Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Director.
Pacific Mail Steamship Company, President and Director.
Western Union Telegraph Company, Director.
Metropolitan Trust Company, Trustee.
Old Dominion Steamship Company, Director.
Detroit Gas Company, Director.

As has been stated, Mr. Huntington was not an officer of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, which, however, he practically controlled by investment. He was interested in a score of railroad and other corporations whose operations are interwoven with his own properties, but was not in their Directorates. He was represented in them by his brother-in-law, Isaac E. Gates, and his nephew, H. E. Huntington. No action on Mr. Huntington's death was taken yesterday by any of the corporations, but many letters and telegrams and messages of condolence were received at his offices.

The fortune left by the capitalist was the subject of much speculation yesterday. Conservative estimates varied from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

AGAINST NICARAGUA CANAL.

Charles H. Tweed, one of Mr. Huntington's close personal and business friends and legal advisers, said that the story that Mr. Huntington was strenuously opposed to the Nicaragua Canal scheme was based on the fact that he doubted that it could be successfully built and did not as an American want the United States to be involved in the scheme and make a failure of it. Mr. Tweed did not believe that Mr. Huntington's death would end the opposition to the project.

HIS REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS.

Had the Reputation of Being Among the Largest Land Owners in the United States.

In addition to his other vast interests, Mr. Huntington enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest, if not the largest, single landholder in this country. Of his entire real estate holdings, the property owned by him in cities was only a small part, except as to the Hotels Del Monte, Del Norte, Caith. Crag, and Arcadia, valued at between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000. He also held title to large farming tracts as well as to vast undeveloped areas in California, Kentucky, and West Virginia, and in Mexico and Guatemala.

Compared financially with some of his other enterprises, Mr. Huntington's operations in New York City real estate seem insignificant, yet considered by themselves they were of considerable magnitude. In his real estate dealings Mr. Huntington was neither an investor nor a speculator in the usual acceptance of those terms—certainly not an investor, because his purchases were confined almost without exception to vacant property, and hardly a speculator, because, while he bought with the idea of ultimately realizing a handsome profit, the idea of rapid reselling was not the primary consideration with him that it is with many operators.

Some of his holdings were acquired several years ago, and at the time of his death he owned vacant property on Manhattan Island worth several hundred thousand dollars, besides several large tracts in the Bronx.

Perhaps the largest real estate deal in which Mr. Huntington ever engaged in this city was the purchase of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second Street, a plot fronting 127 feet on the avenue and 200 feet on the street. This has all been resold to various purchasers, James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, buying the immediate corner about two years ago. John N. Golding, the broker who conducted these negotiations for Mr. Huntington, said yesterday that the prices for which the various lots and plots were resold amounted to $900,000.

The most valuable single parcel of realty in this city owned by Mr. Huntington was, of course, his residence at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, occupying a plot 100 by 250. This property, including the ground, house, and furnishing, is said to represent an investment of about $2,500,000. Mr. Huntington's other holdings in Manhattan included his former residence at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street; the present city house of John D. Rockefeller, at 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, and a plot of twenty lots, occupying the block front on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets.

A large tract—156 lots—extending east from St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, was sold by Mr. Huntington about three years ago to a syndicate headed by Henry Morgenthau. Besides his country residence at Throgg's Neck, a mansion on a tract of about seventy acres, he also owned three other tracts near by, containing in all 113 acres, and the Belden Point Park property of six acres on City Island. Negotiations for the purchase of the latter parcel by Richard Croker were, it is said, in progress at the time of Mr. Huntington's death.

His home in San Francisco was a fine mansion on Taylor Street, formerly known as the Colton house. The value of Pine Knot Lodge, where his death occurred, together with the surrounding tract, has been valued at $350,000.

Mr. Huntington's Works of Art.

The Huntington mansion at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue is one of the show houses of New York. Mr. Huntington had the utmost dread of fire, and the house was constructed so as to be absolutely fireproof in every particular. It contains works of art valued at more than $500,000, and a small and choice library. Among the art objects are a wonderful collection of superb and priceless carvings, many of them presents from Eastern potentates and brought to America by vessels of the Pacific Mail steamship service. There is also a rare collection of old silver, and some fine statuary.

In the art collection are paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, George Romney, Vibert, and Vermeer of Delft. The latter is of great value. It was bought "for a song" in Paris by Mr. Huntington. Mr. Huntington was a liberal patron of young American artists, of whose pictures he has a large collection, which includes some fair canvases. Mr. Huntington donated to the Metropolitan Museum of Art Peale's portrait of George Washington.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S DAUGHTER.

She Was Adopted in 1862, and Is Now Princess von Hatzfeldt.

Among the passengers booked to sail from Liverpool on the White Star Line's steamer Majestic to-day was Collis P. Huntington's adopted daughter, the Princess Clara von Hatzfeldt. The Princess, after an absence of seven years, was coming to visit her foster father.

It was in 1862, shortly after the Valley of the Sacramento, in California, was swept by a devastating flood that Mr. Huntington adopted Clara Prentice, the present Princess. The child's father, Edward Prentice, a grocer, had lost his life in the flood, and in order to relieve the widow Mr. Huntington adopted her infant, giving to it his own name.

In the years that followed Mr. Huntington grew immensely wealthy and very fond of his adopted child. Not until she was fourteen years old did she learn that she was not Mr. Huntington's real daughter, and that she had a mother living in California.

In the Summer of 1889, while traveling in Europe with Mrs. John Sherwood of New York, Miss Huntington met Prince Francis von Hatzfeldt, whom she married. The Princess occupies a prominent position in London society.

SORROW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

H. E. Huntington, a Nephew, May Succeed to the Management.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—News of Collis P. Huntington's death created a sensation in this city, where his movements, both in railroad and private life, have been watched and studied with keen interest.

There was an air of great sorrow around the office of the Southern Pacific Company to-day. Expressions of regret at the passing away of the President of the company were heard on every side. Although Mr. Huntington spent most of his time in the East, he maintained a residence in this city and spent two or three months here each year.

J. C. Stubbs, Second Vice President and Traffic Manager of the company, was deeply moved at the news of Mr. Huntington's death. Mr. Stubbs had been intimately associated with Mr. Huntington for over twenty years. He said:

"I can hardly believe the reports. He used to tell me he expected to pass the century mark, and I really thought he would realize his expectations. His dominant will and keen perceptive faculties were the foundation of his success. Nothing daunted him."

James Krutschmitt, General Manager of the Southern Pacific Company, said:

"The news was a terrible shock. His death removes one of the greatest men in the country just when all his plans have about been successfully consummated."

H. E. Huntington left Houston, Texas, last night for San Francisco, but has been informed of the death of his uncle and will proceed east at once. He was Mr. Huntington's personal representative in this city, and it is thought here that he will succeed to the management of his uncle's vast possessions.

INTERESTS IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

Opinion Expressed that His Death Will Not Interfere with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 14.—News of the death of Collis P. Huntington reached Dallas early this morning. Mr. Huntington was known personally or by reputation to nearly every man of affairs in Dallas.

The Texas and New Orleans Road, from Dallas to Beaumont, is being fast pushed to completion, and extensive negotiations have for the past year been conducted between Mr. Huntington or his representatives and the leading business spirits of Dallas involving important interests to both, including the proposition to locate extensive shops here. How these interests will be affected by his death is a problem.

L. S. Thorn, Vice President of the Texas and Pacific Railway, said: "My opinion is that no serious jar will be felt in the handling of the Huntington properties. H. E. Huntington, Vice President of the Southern Pacific, and a nephew of C. P. Huntington, is a mature and experienced railroad man, fifty years old, and full of physical and mental vigor. He will probably be the immediate directing head, and he and his associates will be equal to all emergencies that are likely to be encountered."

The News in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 14.—The death of Collis P. Huntington naturally caused a shock in Galveston, where he had only recently started work on great terminals and docks. While Mr. Huntington's death causes some apprehension among the general public lest the enterprises here may be somewhat abridged, those who have been in contact with him and who understand the scope of the work are perfectly assured that the development of Galveston will not be hindered or restricted.

President Diaz Much Affected.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 14.—News of the death of Collis P. Huntington was quickly communicated to President Diaz, who was very much affected, as Mr. Huntington was a stanch friend of this country, and at the time of his death was negotiating with the Government regarding the extension of his railroad here. Mr. Huntington's name was associated with many large and substantial enterprises here. He was the first man to build a great railroad into Mexico without a subsidy.

Comment in London.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Long obituary articles giving varied accounts of the career of Mr. Collis P. Huntington appear in the morning papers. When the news of his death was received the smaller bulls on American railway shares hastened to unload, fearful of the effect of his demise in New York, but when the New York opening prices were cabled, showing that there were no serious reductions, they made equal haste to buy.

Public Official Rebuked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Public Administrator Boland to-day applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Collis P. Huntington, in this city. Judge Bahrs refused to grant the order, characterizing the application as "unduly hasty."

War Veteran Commits Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Frank Atkinson, twenty-four years old, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his room at the Germania Hotel. His body was found to-day. During the war with Spain Atkinson served on the cruiser Columbia until invalided home with his left side paralyzed by an enemy's bullet. He applied for a pension, but as time passed and it was not granted, he became despondent and it is believed that his failure to hear from the Government caused him to end his life.

Ex-Congressman G. W. Shonk Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Ex-Representative George W. Shonk of Wilkesbarre, Penn., died at the St. James Hotel here early this morning from heat prostration. He arrived there on Sunday, and immediately retired to his room, complaining of feeling badly. Medical assistance was summoned, but Mr. Shonk never rallied. His brother, A. D. Shonk, has come to this city and will accompany the body home.

Encore—Once More!

Uneeda Quartet

You never get tired of the **Uneeda Quartet.** Every member of this great combination is a favorite with the people. Everybody pleased; every taste suited; every appetite satisfied. Ask your grocer.

Uneeda Biscuit
Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
Uneeda Graham Wafer
Uneeda Milk Biscuit

Every member of the **Uneeda Quartet** is a prime favorite with all lovers of good food. Sold everywhere in air tight, moisture proof packages. Ask the grocer for one or all of them.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

First appearance here of the new favorite

Uneeda Milk Biscuit

A creamy, flaky creation; excellent for the children, delicious with milk. Don't miss it.

LINING UP IN THE NINTH

District Fight Crops Out in Ratification Meeting.

CROKER'S SECRETARY'S HINT

John W. Keller Speaks on Imperialism —John C. Sheehan Confident of Retaining the Leadership.

The rival Democratic factions in the Ninth Assembly District are both hard at work preparing for the primaries. The followers of John C. Sheehan say that they are certain to carry the district and retain Mr. Sheehan in his present place as leader of the district, notwithstanding Tammany Hall's recognition of his opponent. Councilman Frank J. Goodwin and his friends appear equally confident and predict Sheehan's defeat. Both leaders are after every enrolled Democrat in the district, and the contest at the primaries promises to be an exciting one.

The Goodwinites held a mass meeting last night in the rooms of the Horatio Seymour Club, at 291 and 293 Eighth Avenue. On the opposite corners a large crowd of Sheehanites were gathered, but the rival forces contented themselves with glaring at each other.

Ex-Judge Edward Browne, who at one time was associated in business with Mr. Sheehan, presided over the meeting, which was announced as a ratification of the action of the Kansas City Convention. He spoke at some length on National issues, and then referred to the factional dispute, advising his hearers to support at the primaries "the ticket which is in sympathy with the central organization." He said that the triumph of Mr. Goodwin would mean recognition of the district by the Tammany leaders.

MR. KELLER ON IMPERIALISM.

Charities Commissioner John W. Keller, President of the Democratic Club, followed with a speech on "Imperialism," which he declared was the paramount issue of the campaign. Imperialism, he said, differed from expansion. He argued that in expansion the Constitution followed the flag, but that the conduct of the McKinley Administration in the Philippines, in attempting to subjugate 12,000,000 natives, is imperialism of the kind that the Constitution has ever been opposed to. He attacked the Republicans for paying the Spaniards $20,000,000 in order to take a fight off their hands. This policy, he declared, had, so far, cost the United States some thousands of lives and $186,000,000 in money.

"The greatest wrong that is being done," said he, "is not the destruction of the Filipinos, but the destruction of the vital principles of the United States Government and the destruction of the grandest Republic the world has ever seen. Nobody wants the Philippines except the monopolists who control the lines of shipping and can charge any price they choose for carrying live soldiers to the Philippines and bringing dead ones back. Much as I hate the imperialists, I hate the trust magnates more."

John M. Quinn delivered a eulogy of William J. Bryan which was much applauded. Speaking of Mr. Bryan, he said:

"We have not produced his equal since Lincoln, and, so help me God, I don't think we have ever produced his superior."

CROKER'S SECRETARY SPEAKS.

Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker, then spoke of the fight in the district, which, he said, was not a personal one against Mr. Sheehan, but was in defense of the organization, which had been attacked by Mr. Sheehan. The speaker declared that the Tammany men in the district could not expect to get any of the "good things" which the central organization has it in its power to bestow unless the district was represented by a leader who enjoyed cordial relations with the men who control Tammany Hall. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Goodwin's selection would be highly satisfactory to the Tammany leaders, and advised his listeners to support at the primaries the ticket headed by Mr. Goodwin.

The Goodwinites expect to derive much political capital from their annual outing, which is to be held next Thursday. They say that 2,500 men will parade the streets of the district that night, and that the sympathies of the residents will be shown by the display of fireworks which will be made.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN CONFIDENT.

While the Goodwinites were holding their meeting John C. Sheehan and his principal lieutenant, State Senator Louis Munzinger, were at their headquarters in the Pequod Club, which is within a stone's throw of the Horation Seymour Club. Mr. Sheehan received reports from his captains, who told him that his forces were in good condition to give battle to his foes. Speaking of the contest, he said:

"We are sure to win. The people of the district who have stood by me for so long are still my friends and will vote for me at the primaries, no matter what my opponents do or threaten. This is a personal fight, pure and simple. My friends and myself are loyal to Tammany Hall now as we have been always."

The Sheehan people charge their opponents with using threats and intimidation to prevent his friends from supporting him. The police, they say, have engaged in the contest, and have been active in campaigning in the interests of the Goodwin faction. Men have been told by policemen, according to Mr. Sheehan's friends, that it will be to their advantage to support Mr. Goodwin. A regular canvass has been made of the saloon keepers of the district, it was said last night, and many of them who were suspected of being friendly toward the Sheehan side were told that they had better identify themselves with the Goodwin faction.

The General Committee of the district, which is controlled by Mr. Sheehan, has been called to meet to-morrow night at the Pequod Club.

COL

TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF AND THE GOVERNORSHIP

The Brooklyn Man Will Be Nominated, According to Quigg.

PLATT CONSIDERS HIM STRONG

The Up-State Leaders, It Is Said, Will Very Generally Support the Lieutenant Governor.

Lemuel E. Quigg, who stands so close to Senator Platt that what he says is generally accepted as official, asserted yesterday that Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings County will be nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga next month.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee, who is in daily conference with Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., advocates the selection of Mr. Woodruff.

Chairman Odell says that Woodruff is developing more strength than any other candidate.

Senator Platt is non-committal. He wants Odell to run, but he wanted Odell in 1899, and thought he had it fixed, yet Frank S. Black of Rensselaer was named.

Mr. Quigg returned yesterday from a tour through the State. It was given out during his absence that he was in Cuba looking after the interests of Col. M. J. Dady of Kings. The trip evidently did Mr. Quigg a great amount of good. He never looked better. A TIMES reporter, meeting him accidentally yesterday at an up-town hotel, said:

"You are always well-informed. Who do you think will be the Republican nominee for Governor?"

MR. WOODRUFF'S EXPERIENCE.

"Since Mr. Odell's announcement that his name would not be presented to the convention," replied Mr. Quigg, "the man most generally considered with favor is Timothy L. Woodruff, and I have returned to New York with the impression that the up-State leaders will very generally advise his nomination.

"Mr. Woodruff, as Lieutenant Governor, is a member of many of the boards and commissions that are in charge of the Public Works of the State, and this service has brought him into relations with the leading men of nearly every county. His knowledge of the affairs of the State is no doubt more thorough than that of any other available candidate, and if Mr. Odell refuses to be nominated, my belief is that the prevailing sentiment of the delegates will favor Mr. Woodruff."

"How will Senator Platt stand?"

"I have no permission to speak for the Senator," Mr. Quigg answered, "but he has never stood very hard in Mr. Woodruff's way."

"Is there any talk of Congressman Payne?"

"I did not hear any," was the answer.

"Or of Congressman Sherman?"

"Yes," Mr. Quigg rejoined, "there is a very strong feeling in favor of Sherman, but the situation in his own county stands in the way of his nomination. Attorney General Davies is from Oneida County, the home of Mr. Sherman, and two great State officers would scarcely go to the same county—at least there would be much objection to that plan."

ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

"Will the leaders in New York County favor Mr. Woodruff?"

"Why not?" Mr. Quigg asked. Then he continued: "He has always been the earnest friend of New York County."

"How about the independents?"

"All the independents in Kings County, I guess," said Mr. Quigg, "are for Woodruff. I suppose that ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren is a type of the influential independent, and he is one of Mr. Woodruff's stanchest friends. The Lieutenant Governor has done nothing that could possibly cause the independents to distrust him."

"What will the Republicans do about Ramapo?"

"I don't understand," replied Mr. Quigg, "that there is any expression of doubt as to the course of the Republicans with regard to Ramapo. They are against it, and I have no doubt that the convention will take a position on this subject so strong and so clear as to satisfy everybody that the Ramapo conspiracy will be entirely defeated."

"What of the Lieutenant Governorship?"

"There is quite a strong sentiment in favor of Senator Horace White of Onondaga."

When a reporter told Chairman Odell of what Mr. Quigg had said he remarked:

"Possibly Mr. Quigg is right. Mr. Woodruff is certainly developing much strength—more than any other candidate."

BARNES OUT FOR WOODRUFF.

William Barnes, Jr., when the same statement was made to him, replied:

"I favor the nomination of Woodruff for Governor. I have advocated it in an editorial in my paper at Albany to-day."

Mr. Barnes, in his paper, The Albany Journal, last night said, editorially:

The most important duty which this convention will have to perform will be the selection of a candidate for Governor. * * *

Since it became known that Mr. Odell would not permit his name to go before the convention the eligibility of numerous Republicans has been discussed for this high office. The proposal made in some quarters that the nomination for Governor should go to some man who has had no political experience and no political connection with the men who have been earnest in the support of Republican principles in this State for twenty-five years or more has not met with much favor.

In fact, there is unquestionably within the Republican Party a determined feeling that Senator Platt, the recognized leader of the party, shall not, through the force of his personal influence, shunt aside active Republicans of this State and compel the nomination of a man unknown to them for Governor. That such a nomination could be made without the exertion of his powerful will is absurdity. The Republican Party cannot afford to take the position that any man who participates in the organization work which makes its effectiveness possible becomes thereby a man marked for political oblivion. * * *

There is a Republican in the State of New York who during the last four years has devoted a large portion of his time to study of State problems, who knows what has been accomplished by the various commissions non-political in character that exist to-day in this State, whose character is above reproach, and whose popularity is universally admitted. If the convention should deem it wise to select Timothy L. Woodruff as its candidate for Governor, it will make no mistake.

SENATOR PLATT STILL FOR ODELL

When Senator Platt was advised of Mr. Quigg's remarks he answered:

"I don't know that anybody has authorized Mr. Quigg to talk. What Mr. Quigg says may be his opinion, and he has a right to express it. But I have not changed my mind, and you recall what I told you at Manhattan Beach on Friday night."

In that talk, which was published in THE TIMES on Saturday, Senator Platt expressed the hope that Mr. Odell would consent to accept the nomination for Governor.

Judge J. F. Parkhurst of Steuben, who had quite a long talk with Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, said in answer to a question by a TIMES reporter within five minutes after leaving the Senator:

"I was satisfied two weeks ago that Mr. Odell will be nominated for Governor, and I have not changed my mind."

Senator F. D. Sherwood of Steuben, when asked about the Gubernatorial nomination, remarked:

"In my opinion Chairman Odell will be named. I know he does not want the nomination, but the people want him. There is some talk of Woodruff, but if Odell will take it there is no one else in the race."

A story was floating around political haunts yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt's purpose in going to Saratoga when the convention will be in session was to insist on the nomination of some one whom he wanted as his successor. The Governor laughed at the idea when a TIMES reporter suggested it to him on Monday. His only idea in attending the convention is to demonstrate his active interest in Republican success.

A boom was started in Kings County yesterday for Seth Low for Governor, but New York politicians did not take it seriously.

LOOKS LIKE WOODRUFF, SAYS PLATT

Later in the evening, when Senator Platt was seen at Manhattan Beach in relation to the probable nomination of Woodruff, he said:

"Yes, it does look like Woodruff, but you need not peddle the story."

"Seth Low is also talked about?"

"Humbug," replied Senator Platt.

"What is there in the talk that Governor Roosevelt is to spring a new candidate?"

"Neither that I know of. What could be accomplished by it? I don't know, do you? There has been talk that Roosevelt was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Odell, when as a matter of fact the Governor no longer ago than yesterday urged Mr. Odell to take the nomination.

"But Mr. Odell won't take it at any price. His wife and children don't want him to run. I am frank to say, too, that I consider Mr. Woodruff a strong candidate."

GRUBER ATTACKS PLATT.

Defies the Senator and Blames Him for All the Friction in His District.

The doughty little Abraham Gruber was on the warpath yesterday, and he handed out the hottest kind of a defi to Senator Platt.

"Platt is interfering in my district in favor of ex-Assemblyman Austin," said Mr. Gruber yesterday. "Platt claims to be the State leader. I have yet to learn when he was elected. The people of my district elected me by the legal votes of a majority.

"On Thursday we are to have a mass meeting and we will enunciate some truths about the situation. Platt will be plainly told that he is responsible for all the friction and disturbance in the Twenty-first Assembly District. There will be fun there, and don't you forget it.

"Platt has had all the election district leaders from my Assembly District before him, and has told them that if I beat Austin I will not be recognized as a leader.

"Is that the proper thing for a so-called State leader to do on the eve of an important Presidential campaign? I don't think so.

"It is not George C. Austin that I am fighting. It is Tom Platt, who is doing all the dirty work against me. Austin is not deuce high in the fight.

"Gen. Greene has not kept faith with me. He promised to keep his hands off, but he has given half of the primary election officers to Austin. But I will beat them. And I charge Senator Platt with the responsibility for all the factional troubles in my district.

"If the people of the Twenty-first District don't want me as a leader, I am ready to step down and out, but they have elected me, and I don't purpose giving way to the choice of a State leader who was never elected to the position. I at least am backed by the votes of the people of my district. I have yet to learn that the Republicans of the State have voted to make Platt their mouthpiece."

Col. Gruber was very angry, and his remarks seemed to meet with general approval.

Ex-Judge J. W. Lansing, a prominent Austinite, laughed at Gruber and predicted Austin's election by a big majority on Aug. 28.

Woodruff Entitled to It, Says Sherman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Congressman James B. Sherman of the Oneida district, passing through here to-night, said that the mention of his name as a candidate for Governor was without authorization. He said that Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff would probably be the choice, and is entitled to the nomination.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HESS.

His Opponents Decide to Insist on His Retirement as Leader.

The opponents of Charles A. Hess, the Republican leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, met last night at the Sturtevant House and determined to carry on the fight to drive Mr. Hess out of the politics of the district. Some days ago there was a meeting of the so-called "Harmony Committee" at the headquarters of the County Committee and a ticket for the primaries was agreed upon. This was satisfactory to the anti-Hess people, except that they objected to the name of Mr. Hess.

George F. Place acted as chairman of last night's meeting. Speeches were made by James W. Auten, Frederick Gross, and others. The speakers expressed anger at the trick which they alleged had been played. They accused Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, of bad faith in not notifying them of the meeting of the "Harmony Committee," and said that he was not familiar with the condition of affairs in the district.

It was decided to accept the ticket of the "Harmony Committee" with the exception of Mr. Hess. The name of Charles A. Peabody was substituted for his. A committee was appointed to present a petition to Gen. Greene asking for the retirement of Mr. Hess as leader on the ground that his leadership has reduced Republican majorities in the district and has defeated several candidates.

REPUBLICANS ELECT DELEGATES.

Convention for Ontario County Held at Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Republican County Convention for Ontario County, held here to-day, elected delegates, as follows: State Convention—John Raines, Marion J. Becker, A. B. Sackett, A. H. Heredeen, S. F. Lincoln, W. L. Crothers, Henry C. Brown, Richard Short, and Charles H. Edwards; for Alternates—E. C. Gardner, Edgar T. Burt, Chauncey Shefield, Henry Howland, Fred Kindelberger, Philip G. Rupert, George Van Voorhis, Israel M. Powell, and Adgar N. Fisher; Senatorial Convention—Jean L. Burnett, William B. Osborne, A. R. Wyckoff, William T. Case, Jason B. Gates, Thomas W. Peeling, William H. Holmes, and E. B. Dixon; for Alternates—Thomas Eldridge, Elias C. Goodwin, Edward Carson, John C. Ainsley, W. F. Jones, Frank Bidwell, James McGreevey, and Franklin Miller; Judicial Convention—Walter H. Knapp, L. W. Keyes, and E. A. Griffith; Alternates—S. S. Partridge, Robert F. Thompson, and I. A. Seamans.

Delegates to the Senate Convention were instructed for John Raines; those to the Judicial Convention were instructed to vote for the nomination of the Cayuga County candidate.

Jean L. Burnett was unanimously nominated for a third term in the Assembly. County officers were nominated as follows: For Sheriff—William C. Edmonston of Phelps; for County Clerk—Peter V. Beech of West Bloomfield; for County Treasurer—George N. Parmele; for Superintendent of Poor—Levy A. Page.

Republicans Using "Polyphones."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Now, that William J. Bryan's speeches are to be distributed over the country by means of phonographs, the Republicans do not intend to be behind the times, and are arranging to elaborate on the plan. Representatives of the Republican National and State Committees listened to a "polyphone" at the Great Northern headquarters which repeated President McKinley's speech of acceptance and one of Richard Yates's addresses. They may recommend the use of the instruments at mass meetings over the country.

Senator Thornton Renominated.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The Republican Convention for the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District to-day nominated William L. Thornton for State Senator to succeed himself.

Republican Rally at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Senator Hanna will open the Republican National campaign with a rally in this city on Aug. 21, when it is expected that President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt will be here. It is planned to have speeches by Senator Hanna and by Charles Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, who seconded the nomination of Gov. Roosevelt at Philadelphia. There will be a parade in the afternoon, and a torchlight procession and fireworks in the evening.

State Secretary Barber Dying.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 14.—Augustus S. Barber, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, and a prominent politician in South Jersey, is dying at his home here from Bright's disease. There is thought to be no chance of his recovery, and his death is a question of hours only. Mr. Barber has been Clerk of the New Jersey Senate for three years.

A Pocket Manual of Politics.

An addition to what might be termed campaign literature, and yet is both nonpartisan and non-partisan, is a little ninety-six-page, paper-bound volume called a "Pocket Manual of Politics and Finance," published by Calderwood & Heffron, Minneapolis. The manual, designed especially to be read by "he who runs," is so small that it can be carried in the vest pocket, and is crammed full of facts. It also contains the names of candidates and the platform of every political party in this year's campaign. Another feature is the printing of all the National platform planks on tariff and money ever adopted in the United States.

POLITICIANS ON THE WEST

Visitors at Republican Headquarters Tell of Prosperity.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE NAMED

Senator Hanna Calls on Senator Platt—Prospects in Vermont—Effect of Mr. Huntington's Death.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival yesterday at Republican National Headquarters, and during the forenoon he was driven to Senator Platt's office, at 49 Broadway, where the two Senators had an extended conference. What they talked about neither would say. Senator Platt accompanied Senator Hanna up town, and soon after their arrival at headquarters the appointment of the following Advisory Committee was announced:

T. C. Platt, N. Y.	Thos. Lowry, Minn.
O. M. Depew, N. Y.	M. D. Grover, Minn.
Wm. L. Strong, N. Y.	H. H. Hanna, Ind.
S. J. Wainwright, Penn.	Jas. A. Gary, Md.
W. W. Gibbs, Penn.	Irving M. Scott, Cal.
Col. M. T. Herrick, Ohio.	Wm. Barbour, N. J.
Bishop B. W. Arnett, Ohio.	John Kean, N. J.
Alexander Revelle, Ill.	W. B. Clark, Mo.
S. B. Raymond, Ill.	E. O. Stanard, Mo.
Cyrus F. Adams, Ill.	W. L. Stratton, Col.
Edw. Rosewater, Neb.	John L. Wilson, Wash.
G. L. V. Myer, Mass.	Chas. F. Pfister, Wis.
W. B. Plunkett, Mass.	Wm. Livingston, Mich.
C. F. Brooker, Conn.	Justice C. Sterns, Mich.
N. W. Aldrich, R. I.	D. W. Mulvane, Kan.
	E. E. Hart, Iowa.

One or two selections will be announced later.

REPORTS FROM THE WEST.

The great interest of the Western States in expansion, it is reported at the Republican Headquarters, is daily becoming more apparent. The prospects of Republican success on the Pacific Coast are said to be excellent and there are great demands from that section for any kind of literature that demonstrates the benefits of trade with the Orient.

Western business men who are in the city speak encouragingly of the prosperity in Montana, Nebraska, and Illinois. The silver mining camps of Montana are doing a good business and there is generally a comfortable feeling in commercial circles. The farmers have been unusually prosperous in Nebraska and Illinois.

W. H. Johnson of Norfolk, Neb., one of the largest distributors and jobbers in the northeastern part of Nebraska, talked earnestly of the political situation in his State. He said:

"The situation in Mr. Bryan's own State is vastly different from that of 1896. Four years ago times were pretty hard in our State; most of the indifferent Populist element which takes little interest in politics and only votes when aroused by a bread and butter issue, voted for Bryan; they wanted a change. But the State is to-day more prosperous than it has been for ten years; the business man and the farmer are both making money. We realize the difficulty of overcoming the Bryan plurality of 1896, yet conservative Republicans all over the State are confident that McKinley will carry Nebraska. The Democrats and Populists in the State have always worked and voted together until this year. The Populist business men and farmers who are not politicians will vote for McKinley. We are awake in Nebraska, but we want to see the business men of all the States alive to the gravity of the situation."

SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

J. E. Herrick, a clothing merchant in Central Illinois, in discussing the political situation, said:

"When Abraham Lincoln, out in our country, said that it was dangerous to swap horses while crossing a stream, he uttered a truth that applies to-day just as well as in the civil war time. Things are going all right; then why does any thinking man want untried men at the head of affairs? Mr. Bryan and his policy are untried. The Democratic campaign managers out Chicago way are claiming that the Gold Democrats are going into the Bryan fold. I haven't seen a single Democrat who voted for McKinley or Palmer in 1896 who is going to vote for Bryan; on the other hand, I know lots of Democrats in Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin who voted for Bryan four years ago, and who will vote for McKinley this year.

"We're going to elect the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, Mr. Yates, by 150,000, and McKinley's plurality will be about the same.

"Up in Wisconsin the Democrats are shouting imperialism and the 'secret alliance with England' to the Germans, and are claiming the State. They don't know the German citizen. Some of them were fooled in 1896, but they know their business this year. Wisconsin is a Republican State."

A CHANCE TO CARRY MONTANA.

Charles A. Barnes of Missoula, Mon., said: "The farmers of Montana are enjoying great prosperity; they have not entirely lost sight of silver, but the rabid silver partisan is rare where he used to be the biggest element in the population. Prosperity is taking up their time; it is natural that they should forget free silver to some extent. I know a certain county in Montana that gave the biggest majority of all the counties for Bryan in 1896, and this county to-day is almost unanimously Republican. You can't find a Democrat. The change is so astonishing that Eastern people can hardly believe it.

"It is not alone the farmers who are prosperous out our way. Most of the silver mines in Montana and Idaho are working more men than ever before and paying wages as high as in the boom times of silver.

"There is no idle element in the West, for every laboring man is employed. This is the salient fact in the Western campaign. Montana has always been a Populistic or Democratic State, aside from the local contests between the Clark and Daly factions. It can now be classed with the doubtful States, and this year the chances are more than even that McKinley will carry the State. My only anxiety is about the doubtful States in the East and the Middle West."

Senator Foraker of Ohio was a caller at headquarters yesterday. He will leave for his home to-day, and will open the campaign in his State at Youngstown on Sept. 8.

John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, who has been in Vermont, was another visitor. He said that the hot fight between ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham and Congressman W. W. Grout for the United States Senatorship to succeed Senator Jonathan Ross was bound to bring out a big vote in the Green Mountain State. He did not seem to think that the Republican State ticket would get more than 30,000 majority next month. In 1896 the Republican plurality was about 40,000.

Those in charge at headquarters gave Mr. Barrett a respectful hearing, and then decided to do their best to prove that he is not a good prophet. They will bend every effort to exceed the plurality in 1896, because a loss or a gain there means much one way or the other.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S DEATH.

There was an air akin to sadness at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. News of the sudden death of Collis P. Huntington was mainly responsible for it. Mr. Huntington was at headquarters last week, and he was apparently in perfect health. He was a great personal friend of Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and it was hoped that through him Mr. Reed could be induced to take an active part in the campaign.

Senator Hanna, Mr. Manley, Senator Scott, and others about headquarters expressed deep regret at the death of Mr. Huntington. Mr. Manley said:

"The death of C. P. Huntington will be a great shock to the business world. He was the greatest railroad manager in the country. He was a self-made man in all that the term implies. The Republican Party has lost a good friend."

Senator Mason to Support McKinley.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 14.—Senator W. E. Mason of Illinois, who has arrived here from Alaska, to-day announced his intention to support President McKinley, and in two weeks will begin campaigning in Illinois.

Congressional Nominations.

MISSISSIPPI—Seventh District, Charles E. Hooker, (Dem.)

KENTUCKY—Fifth District, James P. Gregory, (Dem.) Third District, J. McKenzie Moss, (Rep.)

MARYLAND—Fourth District, Charles R. Scherin, (Rep.)

TEXAS—Fourth District, John L. Sheppard, (Dem.) Eleventh District, Rudolph Kleberg.

THIRD PARTY CONVENTION

Desire Manifested to Combine with Anti-Imperialists.

McKinley and Bryan Both Condemned, but No Other Candidate Foreshadowed—Mr. Ehrich's Address.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The first day's session of the National (or Third) Party Convention was devoted entirely to addresses, no formal action being taken beyond the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the anti-imperialists, whose convention opens to-morrow morning. The sentiment among the "independents" was strong against the candidacies of both McKinley and Bryan, and seemed to indicate that a third ticket would be the outcome of their convention, although there is also a desire to combine with the anti-imperialists if possible, and there is scarcely a possibility of the anti-imperialists nominating a ticket.

The convention of the "independents" was called to order this afternoon in the Commercial Club rooms by Thomas M. Osborn of Auburn, N. Y. The number of delegates was not large, but enthusiasm was plentiful. Mr. Osborn stated that the committee calling the convention was appointed in New York in July.

"We have chosen," he said, "to be known, temporarily at least, by the name of the National Party. Both the old parties have grown corrupt and selfish. We are asked to compromise not only in matters of judgment, but in matters of conscience. In place of Lincoln and Sumner and Chase, we have McKinley and Platt and Hanna; and in place of Tilden and Cleveland and Russell we have Bryan and Altgeld and Tillman. We favor a platform containing anti-imperialism, sound money, and civil service reform. With much of the movement of the anti-imperialists, or "Liberty Congress," which meets here to-morrow, we are in sympathy, but at the same time we want it understood that we are entirely distinct and separate from them."

Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado Springs was then presented as temporary Chairman of the convention. Mr. Ehrich was frequently applauded during the reading of his address. He said that the delegates met neither as Republicans or Democrats, but as independents. It was in the nature of things that no political party would always be right. "We are in the midst of an anxious electoral campaign," he declared. "The two great political parties have held their National Conventions, and proclaimed their principles. Our presence here is witness to the fact that the principles of neither party give us satisfaction."

Passing from the subject of trusts, which institutions, he declared, invariably began to thrive whenever the Republicans came into power, Mr. Ehrich spoke as follows on currency legislation:

"Four years ago, in this very city, at the convention of the gold Democracy, I was permitted to discuss it at length. To-day it is a dead issue. Even the Kansas City Convention, had it been able to act without pressure, would have registered an overwhelming majority against it. The issue lingers with a ghostly, post-mortem existence, due partly to the force of inertia, but principally to the desire for intellectual consistency on the part of a great political leader. The people, more especially in view of the falsified prophecies of 1896, have come to realize that the highest standard dollar, the dollar with the greatest purchasing value, is none too good for them. Within an early period of time all men will grasp the clear truth that the gold standard has not come as the result of intrigue or of unjust discrimination, but as the final legislative expression of an evolutionary fact—the fact that the world's exchanges, in their complexity and their vastness, had come to demand one undeviating standard of money measurement.

"As to the Currency bill, we admit that it is a step in the right direction, but it is a very halting and stumbling step. We give the Republican Party full credit for its definite announcement of adhesion to the gold standard, but we think the bill does not go far enough."

Referring to Senator Wolcott's speech before the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Ehrich said:

"As a preparation for the fulsome eulogy of President McKinley, Mr. Wolcott goes out of his way to attack and malign the first American of our time, Grover Cleveland. Speaking of the terrible financial disasters which came in 1893, of the countless failures which followed, of the depletion of the Treasury gold reserve, of the sufferings of labor, he says, referring to Mr. Cleveland:

"'The appalling result of his policy is still fresh in the memory of millions who suffered from it.'

"Can cowardly injustice and political misrepresentation further go? Is it not a fact known of all men that the disastrous panic of 1893 and the misery that followed were directly and unmistakably traceable to that shameful bit of Republican legislation known as the Sherman act? Mr. McKinley, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was this bill's most ardent and zealous champion."

Referring to the Philippines question Mr. Ehrich said: "From the very beginning of our National life it has been the hopeful dream of the American people that independence and self-government might come to all nations."

He quoted Washington and Jefferson as the true exponents of national independence, and continued:

"Admiral Dewey won his brilliant victory on May 1. The next day Aguinaldo arrived in Hongkong and called on Consul Wildman. On May 16 the United States ship McCulloch sailed with Aguinaldo for the Philippines. As soon as Aguinaldo arrived at Cavite he issued a proclamation, the contents of which were fully known to Admiral Dewey, with whom he was co-operating, in which he says: 'Filipinos, the great Nation called North America, cradle of true liberty, has come to manifest over here a protection which is decisive as well as disinterested toward us, considering us endowed with sufficient civilization to govern by ourselves this, out unhappy land.'

"Dewey supplied him with two modern field pieces, 500 rifles, and 200,000 rounds of ammunition."

The speaker declared that official correspondence already published proved beyond all doubt that if the United States had not interfered the insurgents would soon have totally extinguished all pretense of Spanish sovereignty.

"I declare that if need be I shall fight this Philippine crime so long as life shall last. The crisis presents the alternative between National self-restraint and justice, which shall lift us to a higher plane of civilization, and National lust and oppression, which will soil and corrupt the very soul of the Republic. It is the choice between the imperialistic spirit of Napoleon, who taught 'everything for the people, but nothing by the people,' and the republican spirit of Lincoln, who said that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

"Realizing the countless blessings which God has so lavishly poured on this race of American freemen, reverently crossing the threshold of the new country, we must not, we dare not, stoop to adopt a declaration of independence subtracting liberty and the pursuit of happiness from the rights of man, and maintain that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governors."

After other addresses the convention adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman. It is not probable that they will be called together again until after the anti-imperialists have held their first session to-morrow morning.

"LIBERTY CONGRESS" TO OPEN.

Anti-Imperialists Massing in Indianapolis for To-day's Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The convention of the American League of Anti-Imperialists, or "Liberty Congress," will be called to order at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in Tomlinson Hall. The speech of the temporary Chairman, Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago, is expected to lean toward the tacit if not expressed indorsement of Bryan, but it is not thought that the convention will go further than to express strong condemnation of imperialism in every form and degree, leaving the question of candidates open. It seems probable that they will perfect an organization which shall labor for the defeat of Mr. McKinley, leaving their followers to vote for Mr. Bryan or to refrain from voting as they may choose.

About 250 delegates are already here, and enough more are expected during the night and to-morrow morning to swell the number to 600 or 700. Most of those who arrived to-night were from Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. Among them were ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell, Gamaliel Bradford, and Erving Winslow of Massachusetts, George S. Mercer, of Philadelphia, Franklin Pierce of New York, Dr. William A. Crofut of Washington, Robert G. Stevenson of Cincinnati, and Moorefield Storey of Boston.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell will probably be permanent Chairman of the convention. Carl Schurz cannot be here on account of the funeral of his son. In his stead an address will be delivered to-morrow night by Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago. It is not yet certain whether Bourke Cockran can reach here in time to deliver his speech. His speech is prepared, and in case he does not reach here it will be read to the convention. Ex-Senator John B. Henderson will arrive from Washington to-morrow morning.

HARMONY IN COMMITTEE.

No Factions in Democratic Organization, Says Campbell—Has Not Sent for Mr. Bryan.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee spent much of his time yesterday at headquarters in the St. James Building. The State Chairman was angry over the reports that the Democratic managers were not doing any work and that the factional fights were seriously interfering with the campaign. Mr. Campbell also appeared to be much exercised over a published report that he and Chairman James K. McGuire of the Executive Committee had jointly written to William J. Bryan asking him to come to this city and use his good offices to patch up a truce between David Bennett Hill and Richard Croker.

"It is wholly and entirely absurd," said Mr. Campbell. "I have sent no letter, and I am equally certain that Mr. McGuire, who is out of the city, has sent none. I do not understand why the newspapers continually publish reports that there is trouble in the Democratic Party in this State. There is no trouble in the State Committee.

"I do not believe in talking too much, but I am at the head of the State Committee, and am trying to effect a strong organization in all parts of the State. When the campaign is over, whether it results in victory or defeat, no one will be able to say that the State Committee has not done its work to the best of its ability.

"I know of no faction in the Democratic organization, and I am speaking as Chairman of the State Committee, Jones and Brown may have their individual differences, but so far as this State Committee is concerned, Jones and Brown are all the same. We are all working to the same end."

Mr. Campbell said that he did not expect the State Committee to be in session more than five minutes to-morrow, as the only business that would come before it would be to fix the time and place for the holding of the State Convention.

"All talk of a fight in the committee is nonsense," said he. "When the committee gets through its work the Chairmen of the county organizations will come togther for a conference for the benefit of the party in the State."

Mr. Campbell said he did not know when Mr. Bryan would come to the city, as the matter was in the hands of the National Committee, but he had no doubt that the State Committee would be notified of the date determined upon.

The State Chairman declined to discuss the Gubernatorial situation, on the ground that his official position prevented him from giving expression to his personal views.

"We shall all be for the ticket nominated at the State Convention," he said, "and shall all work hard to elect the candidates."

It was said that the force of clerks at headquarters was devoting its time to sending out literature. The Democratic managers have determined that the voters shall not lack light on the issues of the campaign, and there will be a flood of literature from now on. Chairman McGuire has not been at headquarters this week, and it was said yesterday that he might not be in this city before next week. It is said that Mr. McGuire has been indisposed at his home, in Syracuse, for a few days.

ARMY OF PARTY WORKERS.

Plan to Have a Representative of the Democratic National Committee in Every Precinct.

According to Republican campaigners, the Democratic National Committee has adopted a new plan for securing political service from local politicians in all parts of the country and incidentally, for securing contributions of money from such politicians as are willing to further the work of the committee. This plan is to appoint "precinct representatives of the National Committee" in every voting precinct of the United States, whose duties are set forth in the following paragraph taken from Explanatory Circular No. 1, which has been sent by the National Committee broadcast throughout the country:

This plan contemplates the selection of an active working Democrat in every voting precinct in the United States, who will be appointed and recognized as the special representative of the Democratic National Committee in his precinct. He will hold this position so long as he chooses to act, or until the National Committee appoints his successor. He will be expected to perform any reasonable political service requested by the Chairman of the National Committee, and will be relied upon by the committee for local information, distribution of literature, &c. A weekly paper, to be issued by the Democratic National Committee, devoted to the dissemination of Democratic doctrine and argument, will be the medium of communication between the National headquarters and the precinct representatives, and will be sent each week to each of the precinct representatives. Each of the precinct representatives will contribute to the funds of the National Committee, for purposes of education and organization, $1 during the months of January and July of each year.

In this way, it is alleged, the Democratic managers intend to establish an army of political workers throughout the country, all of whom are expected to perform any reasonable political service, and to distribute literature, besides contributing $2 a year to the party fund.

This scheme is said to have originated with J. G. Johnson, Vice Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and it has received the indorsement of many prominent Democrats. The circular letter and explanatory circular bear Mr. Johnson's signature, and each precinct representative is informed that the plan is officially approved by the party managers.

CLASHES WITH DAVIS OUTING.

Democratic State Convention of New Jersey Called for Sept. 12.

There was considerable excitement among Hudson County Democrats yesterday, when it was discovered that Chairman Gourley of the State Committee had called the State Convention for Sept. 12. That is the day set for the annual outing of the Robert Davis Association, which includes every working Democrat in the county. As it is too late to change the arrangements for the outing, it is urged that the date of the convention must be changed or Hudson County will not be represented at Trenton.

Mr. Davis said yesterday that he would see Mr. Gourley and endeavor to have the matter arranged, so that the Hudson County Democracy could attend both the outing and the convention. The same thing happened five or six years ago, and the date of the convention was changed.

W. Bourke Cockran Denies a Report.

It was reported in Wall Street circles yesterday that W. Bourke Cockran had said that the programme to be followed by the anti-imperialists in the Indianapolis Convention provided for a flat indorsement of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Cockran, when seen in his office at 31 Nassau Street yesterday afternoon, said, in effect, that there was no basis for the report, and that he did not care just now to say anything about the anti-imperialist convention or its programme.

Webster Davis Opens Campaign.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 14.—Webster Davis of Missouri opened the Democratic campaign to-night at Wheeling Park before 1,000 persons. His speech was devoted to a eulogy of the Boers, and he claimed that there exists a secret understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

Senator Butler's Denial.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 14.—Chairman Butler denies that he will take the stump for McKinley. He says he is for Bryan and the People's Party nominee for Vice President.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's 3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Stamped Linens—Extraordinary!

It will pay you to look these items over. The variety is very large and prices were never lower. You are sure to make a saving from 25 to 40 cents, and that surely is an extraordinary inducement for goods as staple as these:

9c—Linen Momie Tray, size 18x25, open-work designs; value 15c.

15c—Linen Momie Scarfs, size 16x40 and 16x50; value 25c.

19c—Linen Momie Scarfs, same as above, size 16x70; value 29c.

25c—Linen Momie Scarfs, same as above, size 16x70; value 35c.

25c—Linen Momie Scarfs, size 16x50, more elaborate open-work designs; value 35c.

29c—Linen Momie Scarfs, size 16x50, open-work designs; value 39c.

29c—Linen Momie Scarfs, size 16x50, better quality linen, more elaborate open-work designs; value 39c.

All the above are stamped in pretty designs for embroidery.

35c—Linen Momie Scarfs, same as above, size 16x70; value 49c.

39c—Linen Momie Scarfs, same as above, size 16x50; value 53c.

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Utility Cases, &c.

These are covered with choice designs of cretonnes. They are invaluable as a receptacle for shirt waists, shoes, skirts, and a substitute for trunks. Are largely used as window seats, 3 sizes:

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1.49	1.75	2.00

French Sewing Baskets, in cretonne and plain sateen lining, during this sale, each 90

Japanese Veranda Screens—To close out the balance of what we have on hand we mark them as follows, each:

4x8	10x8	12x8
36c	1.00	1.25

Holland Window Shades, 3x6 feet, spring rollers, with fixtures, all complete, 15

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

"Sale of Manufacturers' Stocks."

Handkerchiefs.

Women's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, full laundered, pure linen, neat script initial and quarter-inch hem, every desirable letter, worth 20c., at 15

Women's Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and initialled, unlaundered and pure linen; pretty hand-embroidered letter; per half dozen, 54

Women's Handkerchiefs, pure linen, full laundered, initialled; half dozen in neat box; value $1.50 dozen, at, per box, half dozen, 50

Men's Handkerchiefs, pure linen, nicely hemstitched, soft laundered, for immediate use; at, per half dozen, 90

Men's Handkerchiefs, initialled Japonette, made from beautiful finished cloth, with hemstitched border and handsome embroidered letter; at, per half dozen, 54

Main Floor, 59th St. Section.

"When you do drink, drink Trimble."

Trimble Whiskey Green Label

The Trimble Green Label Old Rye Whiskey has long been the connoisseurs favorite for the reason that its quality, bouquet and uniformity can be relied upon.

We guarantee that it is a pure, unadulterated Rye, 10 years old, aged by time, not artificially. AT ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y., Sole Proprietors. Established 1798.

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Our experience is your gain.

We know just what the cultured smokers require.

For proof smoke "La Fernandina"—its excellence is your gain.

Different sizes, 10-15-20-25c.

Sold at all Leading Cigar Stores and Hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.

BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

CARNEGIE-ROCKEFELLER TRUCE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—In iron trade and marine circles to-day it was believed that Carnegie and Rockefeller had really negotiated a treaty of peace, by which the Rockefeller interests have secured the hauling of iron ore from the mines to

The Wanamaker Store

This Furniture is the sort that makes fine, comfortable homes. It carries with it the air of goodness and refinement which is entirely unknown in usual "sale" furniture. Every piece that goes into the home adds substantially to the comfort and effectiveness of it.

There is one sort of economy which fills up a house with "cheap" furniture because it costs little. The economy of this August Trade Sale enables the tasteful and thrifty housekeeper to buy

Handsome, Well-made Furniture for the Price of the Common Sorts

Just a little forethought by the careful housekeeper—the taking advantage of these August opportunities—and her home may look twice as fine as her neighbor's home which has cost the same money to furnish. *But the decision must be prompt*—half of the month is gone, and more than half of the special furniture is sold.

If you can afford to Pay a Half More for the same goods—Don't Hurry
If you are Willing to Select from small lots—Don't Hurry
If you will be satisfied with plainer furniture, or fewer pieces—Don't Hurry

If you don't like these "Ifs," and want to make your home more like the delightful place that "home" should be—if you—husband—want to make your wife happier; or you—wife—wish to make your husband more comfortable in that home; it will be a vast satisfaction to do it while

Ten to Fifteen Dollars Buy Twenty Dollars' Worth of the Best and Handsomest Furniture

And for this there are only fourteeen more selling days to buy anything, and perhaps not another day to buy many pieces that will be sold to-day.

This has been the greatest sale we ever had—greater in quantities of furniture provided—greater in variety of goods under price; but the rapid selling has shortened the selling days, and bargain buying must be done quickly now.

These hints of Bedroom and Parlor Furniture to-day:

Parlor Suites—

$38, worth $55—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; highly polished frames with fancy backs; upholstered spring seats covered in figured damask.

$45, worth $60—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; highly polished frames and carved backs; spring seats, upholstered in figured tapestry.

$65, worth $98—Mahogany 3-piece suite; polished frames, handsomely veneered backs; upholstered spring seats covered in silk damask.

$83, worth $115—Mahogany finish 5-piece suite; highly polished frames; inlaid backs; spring seats and tufted backs, covered in silk damask.

$75, worth $125—Mahogany 3-piece suite; polished frames; upholstered seats, sides and backs, covered in striped silk damask.

$90, worth $130—Mahogany 3-piece suite; highly polished frames; spring seats and tufted backs, covered in silk damask.

Bedroom Suites—

$14.50, worth $18.50—3 pieces; elm; varnished gloss finish; 18x20 in. beveled mirror in dresser.

$17, worth $25—3 pieces; golden oak; polished finish; 24x29 in. beveled mirror in dresser.

$28, worth $38—3 pieces; golden oak; polished finish; large oval plate mirror in dresser.

$35, worth $55—2 pieces; mahogany; large dresser, with swell front and French plate mirror.

$40, worth $60—2 pieces; mahogany; highly polished finish; swell front and large French plate mirror in dresser.

$65, worth $87—Mahogany; 3 pieces.
$80, worth $120—Mahogany; 3 pieces.
$110, worth $150—Mahogany; 2 pieces.
$150, worth $250—Mahogany; 2 pieces.
$200, from $275—Mahogany; 3 pieces.
$225, worth $372—Curly birch; 4 pieces.

Bureaus—

$16, worth $24—Golden oak; highly polished; shaped front, with 2 small and 2 large drawers; curved standards and large oval French mirror.

$19, worth $26—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; swell front, with 2 short and 2 long drawers; fancy standards and large French plate mirror.

$21, worth $30—Mahogany; polished finish; serpentine front, with 2 large and 2 small drawers; carved standards and large oval French mirror.

$26, worth $40—Golden oak; highly polished; shaped top and front, with 2 large and 2 small drawers; fancy standards and large French plate mirror.

$28, worth $42—Mahogany, inlaid; cheval; 18x40 French beveled mirror; 2 small drawers at each side; 1 large drawer in base.

$35, worth $55—Mahogany; polished finish; swell front; 2 long and 2 short drawers; carved standards; large French mirror.

Toilet Tables—

$10, worth $15—Mahogany finish; highly polished; shaped top and swell front with drawer; fancy standards; French mirror.

$12.50, worth $25—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top and front; swell ends; large drawer; curved standards and large oval plate mirror.

$14, worth $20—Mahogany; shaped top and serpentine front; large drawer; curved standards and fancy shaped beveled mirror.

Washstands—

$6.50, worth $10—Mahogany; shaped front, with 2 long drawers and double cupboard.

$7, worth $12—Natural birch; 2 long drawers and double cupboard.

$10, worth $15—Bird's-eye maple; fancy top; plain front, with 2 long drawers; double cupboard.

$10, worth $18—Natural birch; shaped top; front with 2 short drawers; cupboard with open shelf at each side.

Men's SHIRTS and *Pajamas*

Here are handsome Negligee Shirts, made of madras that we bought at half its regular price, and made up over our own patterns—full and comfortable. All neat stripes, on white and colored grounds; with detachable cuffs. Regular dollar value, at

Sixty cents each.

All sizes from 14 to 17.

The same reason for this offering of Pajamas. We bought a manufacturer's entire stock of madras at an exceptionally low price, and had it made up in our own factory, into comfortable, well made Pajamas. They are the full equal of $2.50 sorts, at

$1.50 a suit

Broadway and Ninth.

Tailor-made SUITS for Girls At Very Little Prices

Ten dollars will secure a handsome gown that was priced regularly at $20 to $25. There are not many, and to share in this rare good fortune promptness is necessary. The dresses are of cheviot and Venetian cloth, in various good colorings. Some have double-breasted coats; others with Eton jackets. All in new attractive styles. For girls 14, 16 and 18 years of age. $10 for choice among values ranging up to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Beautiful SILKS *At Little Cost*

The whip-cut to the horse, and the price-cut to silks, both add speed to the travel. Here are many small lots that are superb in quality; but they lag because you do not wish them at their regular prices.

To-day's price temptations, with September only a couple of weeks away, should carry them off at a canter.

Here are scores of splendid opportunities for waists, dresses, and silk petticoats at a trifle of cost.

$1 qualities of Corded Taffetas at 50c. a yd.
$1.25 qualities of lace-stripe Taffetas, in dark colors, at 50c a yard.
$1.50 qualities of rich barre net stripe Taffetas, at 50c a yard.
85c qualities of rich figured Glace Taffetas, at 50c a yard.

$2 qualities of fancy Taffetas and Pekin Satins, at 60c a yard.
$1 qualities of colored Satin Duchesse, in odd shades, at 50c a yard.
$1.10 qualities of satin stripe Taffetas, 24 in. wide, at 60c a yard.
$1.15 qualities of odd lots of rich fancy Silks, 27 in. wide, at 62c a yard.

Rotunda.

Closing Out Certain Styles of BELT CLASPS

New styles, too, and very handsome. We have an unusually large quantity of them. They should be on belts giving service, instead of lying idly on our tables. They will be soon enough, now that the new prices prevail. All are in the generally liked French gray, in most recent designs. One group contains clasps that were selling regularly at 50c and 75c—choice of them at 25c. The other is a lot of $1 and $1.25 qualities—choice at 50c. They will be found on tables along the Tenth street aisle, Broadway.

The Wanamaker Store

Concerning a Purchase of Worsteds and Fine TROUSERS *Under-Price*

The opportunity came to us, not long ago, to purchase a fine lot of handsome trouserings at an exceptionally low price. They were pure worsteds, in newest and most stylish stripes, such as are used by best custom tailors for their fine trade. We had them made up in the best possible manner, making trousers such as are sold in other good stores at $8.50 and $9; though we marked them $6.50 and $7. To-day we have several hundred which we offer, while this lot lasts, at

five dollars each

There are stylish mixed stripes, refined pin stripes and broad, neat line stripes—excellent selection. The best Trousers the most careful dressers could wish—a most remarkable offering at $5. They should be gone in a jiffy.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

SURF SUITS For Women At Less Than Usual

A month hence price reductions on bathing suits will be common enough. Long before that most of our stocks will have disappeared. We're reducing prices *now*, with weeks for enjoyment in surf and sand yet remaining. The assortment is practically complete to-day, comprising all of the best, most tasteful styles earnest search could bring here for your choosing. We've hewn right through that extensive line with effective price cuts. Here are some of the results:

$3.50—Navy blue twilled serge flannel; large sailor collar; trimmed with rows of narrow white braid; were $5.

$4—Black and navy blue flannel; sailor collar, inlaid with colored fancy pique; collar and shield trimmed with wide black braid; were $5.75.

$4.50—Black mohair; sailor collar, shield, belt and bottom of skirt trimmed with rows of narrow white braid; were $5.50.

$5—Black and admiral blue mohair; wide sailor collar, inlaid with polka dotted white mohair; edged with band of dark mohair and finished with white braid; belt and bottom of skirt finished with rows of braid; were $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Clean-up Sale of *Window* SCREENS

Here is opportunity to screen every window in the house, with the best of screens, at a trifle of cost. August is the month when you most need protection. Mosquitoes are wickedest and flies most persistent. But this stock is to be closed out in a jiffy, and so these

40c, 45c, 50c and 55c Screens Are Offered To-day at fifteen cents each

They are in four sizes:

24 in. high, 28 in. when closed, 32 in. when open
24 in. high, 32 in. when closed, 36 in. when open
30 in. high, 26 in. when closed, 30 in. when open
30 in. high, 28 in. when closed, 32 in. when open

Measure your windows before you come, for there will not likely be any here to exchange them for, if you don't get them right first time. This chance makes it well worth while to buy what you want for next season.

Basement.

Women's Low-priced NIGHT GOWNS

These are to be sold at 38c each. They are regularly 50c here, and at that price are considered very reasonable. Shown in either muslin or cambric, and in high or Empire neck. The trimming on some is fine embroidery and plaits; others have shield of embroidery and cambric ruffle at neck. All are liberally cut, well made; all seams felled, 38c, instead of 50c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Maids' CAPS and APRONS

Just as many styles as the most critical purchaser is likely to wish to view. And every one a tasteful style. Just as inexpensive sorts as any one could expect, and just as fine qualities as anyone would care to wear. And all new and fresh and moderately priced:

25c—Of muslin; deep hem with row of embroidery insertion and 3 plaits.
35c—Of lawn; deep hem and clusters of 9 small plaits; wide sash.
65c—Fine lawn; extra full; deep hem and row of embroidery insertion and 5 small plaits.
75c—Of lawn; deep hem; bib front with 2 rows of embroidery insertion; ruffle of embroidery over shoulders; wide sash.
Other white aprons up to $2.75.
Gingham aprons at 22c. Some with bib fronts and wide sash at 40c.
Maids' caps, 15c to 35c.
Nurses' caps, 15c to 50c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Seersucker PETTICOATS

We have sold a great many of these petticoats. We bring them here in large quantities, announce their arrival, and in remarkably little time they've gone into new ownership, one or two or three at a time. It's not at all surprising. They are unusually good petticoats for the money. The seersucker is of excellent quality, neatly striped. They are cut very full; made strongly; deep ruffle. 50c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The TOWEL SALE *Continues*

This is an opportunity not to be matched soon again—a rare chance for housekeepers to share in lots that we bought at far below to-day's prices. The linen towels are every thread pure flax, and splendidly woven. The bath towels are all-cotton, in the Turkish weave. These in full supply to-day:

Linen Towels—

At 10c each—
Our regular unmatched 12½c grade.
Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, of excellent quality, with hemstitched ends; size 15x30 in. Every thread pure flax.

At 12½c each—
Our regular unmatched 16c grade.
Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with fringed ends; size 18x38 in.—large, and of excellent weave.

At 15c each—
Our regular unmatched 18c grade.
Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; strong and absorbent; size 18x33 in.

At 18c each—
Our regular unmatched 25c grade.
Bleached Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends—large and handsome—size 22x43 in. A most exceptional offering.

Fourth avenue.

Bath Towels—

The man that made these towels discovered that he had too many for August. Brought them to us. We had enough, but his very little price was too good an inducement to let slip by. Knew you would appreciate offerings so good even in August. All full bleached cotton Turkish bath towels of excellent quality. All worth a third to a half more.

20x43 in., at 10c each; $1.15 a dozen.
21x47 in., at 12½c each; $1.45 a dozen.
21x49 in., at 15c each; $1.75 a dozen.
30x60 in., at 25c each; $3 a dozen.

Paris Chenille Novelty DRESS GOODS *Reduced*

These are some of the finest and most exquisite dress fabrics that come from Paris. They were bought last season, but were tardy in arriving, hence they are still here. In style they are very similar to new goods that are coming to be sold at almost double to-day's prices. Even an expert will be puzzled to tell which is old, and which new, when they are made up, and side by side. The fashion forecasters in Paris are predicting great favor this coming season for these same velvet-pile fabrics for "ultra smart gowns." In this collection there are about forty patterns to choose from—all rich and beautiful. These are the sorts and prices:

At $2.50, originally $5.25—Silk Chenille-figured silk-and-wool Matelasse.
At $2.50, originally $5—Silk Chenille-figured silk-and-wool striped Novelty.
At $2.50, originally $4.75—Silk Chenille Jardiniere-figured Matelassee.
At $2.50, originally $4.75—Silk Chenille-striped silk-and-wool Taffeta.
At $2.50, originally $4.50—Silk Chenille-figured silk-and-wool Natte.
At $3, originally $5.50—Silk Chenille-figured silk-and-wool Taffeta.
At $3, originally $5.50—Silk Chenille-figured silk-and-wool Matelasse.
At $1.75, originally $3.50—Silk Chenille-striped Venetians.
At $1.50, originally $3—Self-colored silk Chenille-figured Venetians.

Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

YACHTS GO THEIR WAYS

Fifty-fifth Annual Cruise of N. Y. Y. C. Declared at an End.

DINGHIES AND GIGS RACE

Prizes Presented on Board Commodore Ledyard's Yacht Corona in the Presence of the Fleet Captains.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—At noon today Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's pennant was hauled down from the schooner yacht Corona, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club, and the fifty-fifth annual cruise of the club was formally declared at an end. The ceremony came at the close of a meeting of the fleet Captains called by Commodore Ledyard, according to a time-honored custom, to vote upon a motion to disband the fleet. Nearly forty yacht owners were present at the meeting, they having boarded the Corona at her anchorage off Fort Adams from the same swarm of dinghies, gigs, and launches that gathered about the flagship in Hempstead Harbor last Monday, just before the first run of the fleet from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay. After Commodore Ledyard had gathered the Captains about him on the quarterdeck of the Corona and given permission for the dispersion of the fleet, Vice Commodore August Belmont moved that a vote of thanks and the congratulations of the club be given the Commodore for his successful management of the cruise, which has proceeded from beginning to end without a hitch. This was carried with hearty unanimity. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Ledyard entertained the visiting fleet Captains and several ladies in the cabin of the Corona, where the beautiful gold Astor Cup won yesterday by the flagship in her contest with the Quissetta was on exhibition.

There were many departures of yachts from the harbor during yesterday and today, and of the fleet of 150 pleasure craft which were anchored here Saturday night, scarcely 75 still remain. A large number of those still in the harbor belong to the cottagers and will probably be here for some time. Among the departures to-day were J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, George B. Wilson's Anita, James Stillman's Columbia, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, George Weld's Hildegarde, Francis Skinner, Jr.'s, Constellation, Cord Meyer's Altair, F. Lothrop Ames's Shark, and W. E. Iselin's schooner yacht Emerald.

The Owl and Gamecock colors were raced for this morning at 11 o'clock over courses in Brenton's Cove, laid off from the flagship Corona. No interest greater than usual was this year taken in these annual events, which have been prominent incidents of many past cruises. The Owl colors, which are raced for by pair-oared gigs, brought out only three entries, while Katrina's four-oared gig had no competitors in the contest for the Gamecock colors until the crew of the Hester's gig volunteered to race rather than see the old event go by default. The dinghy race brought out only two competitors, and in the launch race Vice Commodore August Belmont entered his boat only to give the Intrepid's launch company over the course.

The three pair-oared gigs raced for the Owl colors over a one-mile course, with a turn. Boats from the Crusader, Isolde, and Priscilla competed, the first named winning by 17 seconds. No official times were taken. The Katrina's four-oared gig won by a dozen lengths over a one-mile course in the race for the Gamecock colors. After the contest James B. Ford, owner of the Katrina, and several other yachtsmen who witnessed the contest from aboard the Katrina made up a purse for the Hester's defeated crew in recognition of their pluck in volunteering against the strong winning quartet, whose entry had apparently frightened away all other competitors.

The launch race did not come off. While preparing for the start the Intrepid's boat struck a log floating under the surface of the water and broke her rudder. She had to be towed inshore by her only competitor, Vice Commodore Belmont's launch.

The dinghy race was won by the Sayonara's boat, towed by Charles Johnson. Johnson led over the half-mile course by so large a margin that his only competitor, a boat from the Intrepid, retired before reaching the finish line. In addition to the colors, the crews of the winning boats each received money prizes, made up of purses offered by the club and the entry fees.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY, ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Work in the yachting line at the various ship yards has been practically at a standstill during the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, very few craft making their appearance in the harbor except those of the smaller class.

At the Woods yard the many changes on James L. Breeze's steam cruising and hunting yacht are nearing completion. The electric plant is being installed, and the shaft and propellers will be set in position in the course of a week or so.

At the Jacob yard James S. Baird's centreboard sloop Hussar II. has had her mast taken out, and has been hauled out over the marine railway to undergo many alterations, including the shortening of her bowsprit. A number of changes in her interior plan, and other minor difficulties will be remedied. A new stick is also being constructed at the same yard, which will be stepped in a different place on the boat.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Little and Alexander Victorious Over the Yale Pair in the Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—The championship lawn tennis tournament began at the Casino here to-day with clear weather and a fair attendance. The opening matches in the singles were somewhat slack, there being only one or two of interest, although the East vs. West match in the final series of championship doubles matches furnished enough excitement for one day. There were many defaults in the singles, more than usual, and neither of the visiting British experts had a chance to show his form, as the antagonists of both failed to put in an appearance.

The big match in doubles had the position of honor on the championship court. Hackett and Allen of Yale were expected to have an easy victory over Little and Alexander of Princeton, and many people staid away because the match did not promise any excitement. They were fooled, however, for the match lasted for the full five sets, and then the Western champions won, instead of the Eastern pair as had been generally expected.

The Western pair took all of the first four games in the last set and finally won it by 6—2, and with it took the match and the right to challenge the National champions in doubles, Davis and Ward, tomorrow.

Among the matches in the singles there was little of excitement. There were many defaults recorded and neither of the Englishmen nor "Bob" Wrenn had any opponent to play. Probably the best tennis of the morning's singles was that shown in the match between Paret of New York and Collins, the Western champion.

To-morrow there will be the championship match in doubles on the grand stand court, and a number of good single matches on the others. Ware will play Wright, Chase will meet Fischer, and Hackett will play George Wrenn. Both of the British players will also be engaged, for Gore will have an opponent in Clews, and Black will meet Sumner Hardy, the California expert. The summary of to-day's scores follows:

Championship Doubles.—Final round—Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, (champions of the West,) beat Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, (champions of the East,) 0—6, 6—4, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.

Championship Singles.—Preliminary round—Kenneth Horton beat R. C. Thomas, 2—6, 9—7, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4; Kreigh Collins beat J. P. Paret, 5—7, 6—1, 7—5, 7—5; Leo E. Ware beat I. C. Wright, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2; Beals C. Wright beat Herbert I. Foster, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; G. W. Lee beat C. L. Keyes, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3; F. B. Alexander beat C. B. Schley, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2; M. G. Chase beat Alfred Codman, 6—0, 6—1, 0—6, 6—1; E. P. Fischer beat L. H. Waldner, 2—6, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3; Samuel Hardy beat H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., by default; S. C. Williams beat W. A. Warnock, by default; W. A. Larned beat R. H. Allen, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2; J. D. Pell beat J. C. Davidson, by default; Henry Clews, Jr., beat Richard Peters by default; A. W. Gore beat H. M. Asche by default; Holcomb Ward beat R. N. Rawlins by default; W. J. Clothier beat Clarence Angier by default; C. B. Dudley beat E. A. Taft, Jr., 6—0, 6—0, 6—3; A. F. Potter beat R. A. Stille by default; E. D. Black beat Henry Thornton by default; Sumner Hardy beat W. E. Putnam, Jr., 6—2, 7—5, 6—2; H. H. Hackett beat H. A. Plummer, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., beat V. H. Friedman by default; J. A. Ryerson beat E. P. Kirkland, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

First round—D. F. Davis beat H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1; Holcomb Ward beat A. J. Clothier, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5.

About the grand stand could be seen Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, M. M. Shoemaker, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, the Misses Kleeckhoefer, Marquis de la Granda, Fernando Yznaga, Mrs. Fred P. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. E. T. Potter, the Misses Potter, Richard Peters, Cyril Hatch, Center Hitchcock, John Whipple, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Fannie Johnson, Miss Romeola Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., the Misses Mills, Miss Marion Fish, Miss McLean, Miss Cynthia Roche, G. Griswold, second; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thompson, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Miss Barger, Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, W. G. Max Muller, Herman Norman, Almeric H. Paget, H. F. Eldridge, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Augusta Hunter, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. Fred Sheldon, Mrs. Guidet-Duryee, James T. Woodward, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. C. A. Stevens, James V. Parker, Mrs. William Jay, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Livermore, Miss Gladys Brooks, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, Miss Terry, William G. Stewart, the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Clapp, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Pay Inspector I. C. Hobbs, Norman Whitehouse, Henry Clews, Jr., the Hon. Miss Audrey Pauncefote, the Misses Bell, Count Tarnowski, H. Yale Dolan, and Clarence W. Dolan.

GOLF AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

S. C. Clark and A. D. Compton Will Contest in the Final Round for the Main Prize.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—In addition to the second round and semi-finals in the gold tournament for the Richfield Springs Cup and the general handicap for the Handicap Cup, the qualifying round and first round for the Women's Cup were played to-day at the links of the Waiontha Golf Club. The Harbor Hill handicap system was used, and it worked admirably, with but one exception, and that was in the case of the winner who was handicapped on the score he made in the qualifying round.

The competition for the Richfield Springs Cup was brought down to the final, which will be played to-morrow between Stephen C. Clark, Otsego, and A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, the two who fought it out in the final round in the Otsego tournament for the Otsego Cup. The summaries for the day follow:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
W. C. Johnston, Otsego	101	25	76
J. A. Burrell, Jr., Baltusrol	95	15	80
Devereux Emmet, Garden City	81	0	81
F. J. Crosby, Waiontha	96	14	82
W. R. S. Stockweather, Otsego	107	25	82
J. H. Staats, Seabright	103	21	82
W. Festus Morgan, Otsego	94	11	83
W. B. Warne, Waiontha	104	20	84
F. W. Johnston, Otsego	109	25	84
Stephen C. Clark, Otsego	90	5	85
A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf	90	5	85
A. Holmes, Tuxedo	93	9	85
J. P. Browning, Harbor Hill	97	12	85
J. H. Clarkson, Waiontha	105	20	85
Paul B. Crooke, Harbor Hill	100	14	86
W. B. Johnston, Otsego	112	25	86
C. S. Southwait, Otsego	109	20	89
G. E. Tunnecliffe, Waiontha	106	15	90
J. A. Gammons, Waiontha	118	25	93
F. S. Barrett, Englewood	98	4	94
B. Y. Livingston, Waiontha	116	20	96
D. P. Outhwaithe, Waiontha	135	25	110

Richfield Springs Cup.—Second Round—J. P. Browning, Harbor Hill, beat G. Hyde Clark, Otsego, by 4 up and 2 to play; Stephen C. Clark, Otsego, beat G. E. Tunnecliffe by 6 up and 5 to play; Devereux Emmet, Garden City, beat F. B. Barrett, Englewood, by 9 up and 8 to play; A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, beat Paul B. Cooke, Harbor Hill, by 6 up and 5 to play.

Semi-finals—Stephen C. Clark beat J. B. Browning by 5 up and 4 to play; A. D. Compton beat Devereux Emmet by 6 up and 5 to play.

The scores of the eight women who qualified for the Women's Cup were as follows:

Miss Wardwell	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	7	8—55
Mrs. Ransom	6	8	9	6	8	5	4	9	9—64
Miss M. G. Compton	8	7	6	6	7	9	4	7	10—64
Mrs. Browning	6	7	8	6	10	7	6	8	7—65
Miss Kirkland	7	9	7	9	9	6	5	6	7—65
Miss Compton	8	8	7	8	8	9	5	7	8—68
Mrs. Ryeson	9	6	8	7	10	7	6	8	8—68
Miss Weeden	7	6	8	8	9	9	4	7	10—68

First Round—Miss Wardwell, Otsego, beat Miss Weeden, Waiontha, by 2 up and 1 to play; Mrs. Ryeson, Otsego, beat Miss Kirkland, Waiontha, by 4 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Browning, Harbor Hill, beat Miss Compton, Westchester Golf, by 1 up; Mrs. Ransom, Oakland, beat Miss M. J. Compton, Westchester Golf, by 3 up and 2 to play.

HARRY VARDON BEATEN.

Best Ball of Fenn and Findlay Too Much for the English Golfer.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., Aug. 14.—Harry Vardon, the English golfer, fell before the best ball of Fenn and Findlay, the professionals, on the Poland Springs links this afternoon, he being 2 down at the thirty-fifth hole.

Fenn and Findlay won through Vardon's misses of short puts, wherein the hole was rimmed in each instance. The forenoon play ended with Fenn and Findlay three up. In the afternoon both the local players had varying fortunes until Vardon had brought the score to 2 down for himself and then the match ended. Of the thirty-six holes nineteen were halved. The scores:

MORNING.

Vardon—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	—39
In	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	—38
Total										—77
Best ball—										
Out	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	—36
In	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	—38
Total										—74

AFTERNOON.

Vardon—										
Out	5	4	4	4	2	4	5	5	5	—38
In	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	—36
Total										—74
Best ball—										
Out	4	4	5	3	3	4	5	4	5	—37
In	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	—39
Total										—76

Fenn—Out, 38; in, 39; out, 40; in, 40. Total—157.

Findlay—Out, 39; in, 38; out, 37; in, 40. Total—154.

Vardon's total, 151. Best ball, 150.

SHINNECOCK WOMEN GOLFERS.

Miss Julia Clark's Long Drive in the First Day's Play.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 14.—The rain had the advantage over the women players at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club yesterday, and prevented the scheduled opening in the club tournament, but the links are in better condition than they have been for a long while. Play started at 2:30, and a large gallery was present each to follow their own choice. The first pair to start were Miss Julia Clark and Miss E. Wickham. Miss Clark made as pretty a drive as was ever made on the links. It was a low ball with a very long roll for a distance of 150 yards.

The play to-day was at 18 holes medal play, the first sixteen scores to qualify. The following ladies qualified: Miss Clark, Miss Gulliver, Mrs. Brown, Miss Wickham, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. McVicker, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. Wellman, Mrs. Claflin, Miss Crocker, Miss M. Russell, Miss J. Russell, Miss Henderson, Miss Parrish, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Murdock.

The play to-morrow will be at 18 holes, match-play handicap. The drawings for to-morrow are: Mrs. Brown and Miss Gulliver; Miss M. L. Russell and Miss Parrish, Mrs. McVicker and Mrs. Curtis, Miss Wickham and Miss Hoyt, Mrs. Wellman and Mrs. Claflin, Miss Henderson and Miss Clark, Mrs. Murdock and Miss J. Russell, Miss Crocker and Mrs. Miller. Their handicaps are: Miss Holt, scratch; Miss Clark, 10; Mrs. Brown, 12; Miss Parrish, 12; Mrs. Curtis, 12; Miss Wickham, 12; Miss J. Russell, 12; Miss Gulliver, 16; Mrs. McVicker, 16; Mrs. Murdock, 18; Miss Henderson, 18; Mrs. Claflin, 18; Mrs. Wellman, 18; Miss M. L. Russell, 18; Miss Crocker, 18, and Miss Miller, 18.

Nelson Won Bicycle Race.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—John E. Nelson defeated Archie McEachern at Charles River Park in a one hour's motor-paced match race to-night by about 1 2-3 miles. Nelson's distance, 35 miles 701 yards; McEachern, 34 miles 165 yards. No records were broken.

DEAD HEATS ON SPEEDWAY

Two Stirring Brushes with Honors Even at the Finish.

OSCAR MEETS DARK SECRET

Dundess and Drex Also Compete in a Close Contest—Many Horsemen on the Course.

Two dead heats in one day is unusual on the Speedway, or any other place. There were two on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, however. Anyway, that's the way they looked to spectators stationed at the finish post, and that's what the official verdict doubtless would have been had there been judges there for the sole purpose of deciding finishes. One of the even-term finishes was between Bernard Zahn's bay gelding Oscar (2:20½) and Fred Ross driving the mare Dark Secret, while the other dead heat saw Henry Zahn's trotter Dundess (2:23¼) and B. T. Kerans with his black pacer Drex (2:16¼) come to the finish with heads on a line. It was a good day all around for Speedway sport, the horsemen eagerly taking advantage of the cool weather to get out after a week of dullness.

The brush between Dark Secret and Oscar, as well as the one between Dundess and Drex, were of the hair-raising order. When Oscar and Dark Secret had covered the major portion of their journey, both at a rattling clip, Oscar broke. This was at the beginning of the stone wall. Mr. Zahn quickly steadied his horse, who was soon rating along in his usual telling stride. It was a stirring drive to the finish, and Dark Secret never went better. Head and head, they skimmed along, and there was no perceptible advantage either way as they darted past the post.

Much the same sort of a dispute took place between Dundess and Drex. Dundess left her feet when more than half way home, and though she caught better than she usually does she lost ground. But that didn't prevent her from going after the leader, nor was a horse race sure enough the rest of the way. In a rush for the line they reached that point side by side, and not a nose difference either way. Dundess had a couple of brushes later with the chestnut gelding Damiana, (2:22¼,) driven by Mr. Roselle, and took both heats handily.

Oscar, too, had other engagements. In fact, he was about the busiest horse on the course. Once with the black trotter Charlie Wilkes, by Herman Wilkes, driven by his owner, Sam Martin, and the pacer Nea, (2:12¼,) over whom Charles Beakes was holding the reins. Nea was unsteady in this brush, and the order at the finish was: Oscar, Charlie Wilkes, and Nea. Mr. Martin had his gelding going good, and he showed some fast trials, being much steadier than on previous occasions. It was the first time he has been out in several weeks. Mr. Fisk, with the chestnut pacer Charlie B., (2:17½,) finished second to Oscar in a brush.

R. E. McMann, with his gray trotter Bachelor Boy, (2:25½,) was the winner of a three-cornered stepping match. Another close contest had Charlie Wilkes and Drex as participants. The pace was rapid, the driving energetic, and the stride of each strong and rhythmic, with Drex showing the way at the finish, by not more than a head. Hardly had these two finished before another brush was nearing completion. In this encounter were Charles Weiland with his big bay trotter Jack Hart, John Donnelly with Glenmere Boy, (2:14¾,) and I. N. McGlehan with Elvol. Jack Hart was the first to reach the terminus carrying Glenmere Boy to a break, while Elvol cast a shoe en route.

Capt. McDonald was on the course with two different ones. First he had the Virginia-bred trotter Coxey, and later the pacer Piney, (2:12¾.) Piney measured speed with Glenmere Boy, and the latter was the winner. Piney broke near the finish. Hugh Riley with the veteran trotter Commodore Porter, (2:13,) and Christopher Hackett with his good gelding King Tom stepped over the half-mile in a close but not particularly fast brush. Neither horse had thoroughly warmed up and wasn't at top speed. King Tom had the advantage by a length at the finish mark. E. O. O. Binzen was out with the gray mare Elmira. He sent her several fast quarters, but did no brushing. Also out jogging or moving fast were C. R. Jarvis with the rangy trotter Trum, W. G. Bird with Davis Boy, (2:19¼;) A. B. Gwathmey with Lorna McGregor; F. S. Sturtevant with a green mare, T. G. Robertson behind Flash, (2:21¼;) John Fay driving Annie Sinclair, T. G. Hoyt's team Omicron and Waldo H., C. Vanderbilt Cross with Clarence, (2:26¾;) Henry Hyde with the pacer Nerva, Mr. McLean with the bay trotter Ben Mc, (2:19¼;) J. G. Schotter with the bay mare Beatrix, C. H. Munger driving The Crab, L. C. Wessels with James H., (2:20¼,) M. L. Simons with Santos, (2:21¼,) Charles Reilly behind a bay mare, Lawrence Fitzgerald with Molly O., and M. Meyers with Peter H., (2:26¾.)

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Light fields, due to the heavy sticky rain, ruled this afternoon. There were no stake features. The attendance was large.

Only two orders accepted the weights in the handicap steeplechase over the short course, the Kensington Hotel Handicap hurdle race being postponed until Wednesday, owing to the unsafe condition of the track. The steeplechase was a failure as a contest, as only Arquebus went the course. Ingomar, the other starter, refused at the very first jump. His rider, Adams, after many futile attempts, finally got him over the first obstacle, only to be unseated at the next jump. Foxhall Keene, representing the Steeplechase and Hunt Association, acted as Steward during the running of the race, and he, with the approval of the regular Stewards, fined Frank D. Beard, owner of Ingomar, $200 for sending the horse to the post not properly schooled. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. King Lief, 98, (Henry,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 5, won by three lengths; Gold Heels, 108, (O'Connor,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by eight lengths; Likeness, 105, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Salary, Snark, and Hand Vice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added; for four-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. Peat, 117, (T. Burns,) even and 2 to 5, won by a head; Protus, 107, (Wedderstrand,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by half a length; Myth, 112, (Turner,) 8 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:33½. Holland, The Burlington Route, Draughtsman, Near, and Spurs also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$500 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Bennockburn, 116, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and out, won by two lengths; Raffaelo, 116, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and out, second by 2½ lengths; John Yerkes, 110, (Burns,) 4 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:52⅗. Three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added; for three-year-olds; one mile. Elinus, 98, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won by a nose; Cyrano, 99, (Wedderstrand,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a length; Radford, 99, (Henry,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:40¾. Rochester, Osceola, The Chamberlain, Carbuncle, Princeling, and Annoya also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added; for four-year-olds and upward; handicap steeplechase over the short course, about two miles. (Bullman,) 1 to 4 and out, won; Ingomar, 145, (Adams,) 4 to 1, failed to go the course. Time—5:29¾.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—There was plenty of excitement at Windsor this afternoon. Miss Soak, entered to be sold at $400, was bid up by W. J. Hazelip to $625 and knocked down to him. Frank Nichols fell in the steeplechase and broke his neck, Jockey Moxley breaking his collar bone. Summaries: Four furlongs—Pine Chip, 103, (Harshberger,) 1; The Bronze Demon, 103, 2; Frequent, 103, 3. Time—0:50. Six furlongs—Jim Nap, 104, (Harshberger,) 1; Benckart, 105, 2; Emma C. L., 102, 3. Time—1:15. Mile and a sixteenth—Miss Soak, 107, (Miller,) 1; Handicapper, 108, 2; Zonnie, 106, 3. Time—1:48. Mile—Clara Wooley, 106, (Hicks,) 1; Insurrection, 92, 2; Earl Fonso, 95, 3. Time—1:42. Steeplechase, short course—Sallust, 135, (Ellison,) 1; N. C. Creed, 141, 2; Tin Craft, 135, 3. Time—2:55. Seven furlongs—Topmast, 115, (J. Martin,) 1; Helen H. II., 90, 2; Rebecca Wells, 97, 3. Time —1:29.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Six furlongs—Lasso, 100, (Dale,) 1; Free Lady, 107, 2; The Geeser, 100, 3. Time—1:14¾. One and one-sixteenth miles, selling—Orris, 91, (Dominick,) 1; Joe Doughty, 107, 2; Morgenstern, 91, 3. Time—1:51¾. Five and a half furlongs, selling—Quick Range, 112, (Gilmore,) 1; The Butcher, 112, 2; Seething, 106, 3. Time—1:10. Mile and seventy yards, selling—Jimp, 108, (Gilmore,) 1; Guide Rock, 105, 2; Barrica, 92, 3. Time—1:47¾. Six and a half furlongs, selling—Eight Bells, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Ostra, 101, 2; St. Wood, 110, 3. Time—1:22¼. Five and a half furlongs—Lill Sparks, 110, (Falkehy,) 1; Julietta B., 110, 2; Empyreal, 110, 3. Time—1:10¾.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Five furlongs. Sortie, 110, (Bloss,) 1; Natural Gas, 107, 2; Invictus, 110, 3. Time—105 1-5. Six furlongs. Josephine B., 100, (T. Knight,) 1; Hermoso, 110, 2; John Morris, 110, 3. Time—1:17 4-5. Mile and one hundred yards. Scales, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Greenock, 96, 2; The Lady, 106, 3. Time—1:52 3-5. Five and a half furlongs. The La Grange Stakes. Gold Badge, 95, (T. Knight,) 1; Regez, 87, 2; Handy Man, 90, 3. Time—1:09 4-5. Mile. Eva Rice, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; John S. Baker, 112, 2; Dissolute, 98, 3. Time—1:45 1-5.

One and one-eighth miles. Macy, 97, (Bergen,) 1; Pay the Piddler, 97, 2; Our Nellie, 111, 3. Time—1:59 4-5.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five furlongs. Sweet Tooth, 113 pounds; Prince Stonemouth, 109; Brandy Smash, 107; Cogswell, 106; Quite Right, Clasher, and Prima II., 104 each; Sweepstakes, Water Plant, The Jade, Annu, and Jils Greenwood, 102 each; Historian, 100; Lady Hayman and La Villiere, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs. McAddie, Termless, and Flamar, 115 pounds each; Mary McCoy, 112; Trisagus, Ginger War, and Tuskarora, 105 each; Thracea and Philma Paxton, 102 each.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Queen of Song, 106 pounds; Kunja, 101; Ortrud and Unsightly, 91 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; one mile and a furling. Meehanus, 121 pounds; Gibraltar, 120; John Yerkes, 109; Sparrow Wing, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle race; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Ben Eder, 165 pounds; Dr. Eichberg, 157; Mr. Stoffel, 135.

American Jockeys Win in England.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At the first day's racing of the Redcar second Summer meeting to-day the Redcar Handicap Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three furlongs, was won by Sea Fog, ridden by "Skeets" Martin.

The Warrenby Plate was won by E. Mitchell's brown filly Clun, by Geologist, out of Rose de Mai, also ridden by Martin.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At the first day's racing of the Kempton Park second Summer meeting to-day the August Handicap Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, was won by Bobbie Burns, guided by Rigby.

The Feltham Stakes was won by the Sanda colt, with J. Reiff in the saddle.

Harness Racing Results.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The first day's meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley Circuit under the auspices of the Newburg Driving Park Association was held on the half-mile track here this afternoon. Three races were run off, and favorites won in each. The day was fine, the attendance was about 2,000, and the sport was excellent. The summaries:

2:35 class—Trot. Purse $400.

Pet Raven, b. m., (Miller)	1	1	1
Exeta, b. m., by Regal Wilkes, (Andrews)	9	2	2
Frank T., b. s., (Brinkerhoff)	2	3	6
Mary S., b. m., by Joe Wilkes, (Obrine)	3	4	9
Christmas Chimes, b. s., by Santa Claus, (Garrison)	6	8	3
Jeffrey, c. s., by Allerton, (Murray)	4	6	4
Julia, b. g., by Jay Wilkes, (Cummings)	7	9	4
George Gurnett, c. g., by El Mahdi, (Spear)	8	5	10
Florence Wood, b. m., by Quartermaster, (Devine)	5	10	8
Antester, br. g., by Antestas, (Darney)	10	7	7

Time—2:24¼; 2:21; 2:21⅛.

2:05 Class—Pace. Purse $500.

Fred. M., b. s., by Imprint, (Gasline)	1	1	1
Harry H., b. g., by Kentucky Dictator, (Matty)	7	2	2
A B C, b. g., by Mephisto, (Cummings)	2	3	3
Hardy Boy, br. g., (Jamison)	4	8	4
Elmer D., b. g., by Garnsey Wilkes, (Obrine)	3	5	5
Strathbell, c. m., by Strathmore, (Spear)	6	7	3
Spring Boy, b. g., (Tritow)	5	6	6
Replica, c. m., (Smith)	8	9	8

Time—2:18¾; 2:14¼; 2:13¾.

2:20 Class—Trot. Purse $400.

Nellie Gay, b. m., by Pamlico, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Orianna, g. m., by Fred. Douglass, (Cummings)	2	4	3
Green Wilson, b. h., by Eugene Wilson, (Rach)	5	3	2
Helen A., b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Matty)	4	2	10
C. E. J., br. g., (Aldrich)	3	15	8
Walter H., b. g., (Guion)	6	8	4
Wilessa, br. m., (Guyer)	15	6	5
Laughlin Maid, (Dery)	8	11	6
Lee, b. m., (Ewing)	10	6	12
Eric, blk. g., (Walker)	9	7	7
Santon, b. g., (Appleby)	7	9	9
Tip T., b. g., (Lyman)	10	10	13
Marble Chief, b. g., (Harrington)	13	12	11
Baron Belt, b. s., (Wening)	12	13	14
Belle Thomas, g. g., (Meagher)	14	14	15

Time—2:10¾; 2:18¾; 2:19¼.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 14.—2:40 Trot.—Purse $300.

Mary, (Hunt)	1	1	2	2	1
Bourbon Surcell, (Kernan)	4	3	1	1	2
Judge Swift, (Warner)	2	2	3	3	3
Dolly Keeler, (Haight)	3	7	4	4	4
Jim Wood, (Frome)	8	6	5	5	5
Lake Side Maid, (McGan)	5	4	8	dr	
Hattie Mack, (Houghtaling)	6	5	7	dr	
Lady Wilkes, (Adams)	7	8	6	7	dr

Time—2:27½; 2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:24¼; 2:25¼.

2:34 Pace. Purse $300.

Halstocking, (Gallagher)	1	2	1	1	1
George R. Peck, (Seeley)	1	2	5	10	7
Gentry, (Rank)	9	1	8	7	8
Brayan R., (Reed)	8	8	2	2	4
Golden Rod, (Carry)	6	4	3	3	2
Madeline P., (Wall)	3	4	4	8	3
Rosa Bowers, (Kester)	4	6	10	9	9
Roy Ford, (Shurtz)	10	9	7	4	8
Little Meg, (Happaugh)	5	7	6	6	6
Maude M., (Gillette)	12	11	9	5	dr
Gladys C., (Clark)	11	10	12	dr	
Truby M., (Gorman)	11	10	12	dr	

Time—2:22¼; 2:20¾; 2:26¼; 2:26½; 2:26¼.

2:16 Pace.—Purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Annie Leyburn, (Westcott)	1	1	
Walter H., (Percy)	2	4	
Mocking Bird, (Brusie)	7	2	
Bonnie L., (Warner)	6	3	
Queen Lil, (Dumont)	4	5	
Greenwood, (Fraser)	5	6	
T. P., (Gallagher)	3	da	

Time—2:16½; 2:15¼.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 14.—2:16 Trotting.—Purse $1,000.

Georgena, ch. m., by Spaulet, (McDowell)	1	1	1	
Lord Derby, b. g., (Geers)	1	2	2	
Roster, b. g., (Carpenter)	2	3	3	
King Jack, b. g., (Hudsen)	3	5	5	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	4	4	4	

Time—2:14½; 2:14¼; 2:12¾.

2:09 Trotting.—Purse $1,000.

Gayton, b. s., by Allerton, (McHenry)	4	5	1	1
Charley Herr, br. s., (Kelly)	1	1	2	2
Dare Devil, blk. s

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AN INTERESTING POLITICAL SITUATION.

A "close personal and political friend of RICHARD CROKER" threw a revealing light upon the motives that actuate the Kings County Democracy in their opposition to the nomination of Mr. COLER in this brief statement made to a reporter of THE TIMES:

Mr. MCLAUGHLIN'S decision to support Controller COLER would lead to an open break between Tammany and the Brooklyn organization. In the event of the election of a Tammany Hall man as next Mayor of the Greater New York, the patronage of this place would give RICHARD CROKER a chance to wipe out the Willoughby Street machine.

HUGH MCLAUGHLIN knows perfectly well which is the unbuttered side of his bread; and no other or higher consideration will determine his attitude toward the Coler candidacy. Many times has DAVID B. HILL counted upon the support of MCLAUGHLIN and the Kings County men to give him the victory in his contests with CROKER, and they have failed him as often as their allegiance to him would endanger their relations of peace and profit with CROKER. They will fail him this time, and the nomination will go to a weaker and less deserving man unless CROKER shall change his mind before the meeting of the convention. If he changes his mind the mind of MCLAUGHLIN will change with it.

Powerful influences are at work to make Mr. CROKER accept COLER as the Democratic nominee for Governor. Mr. BRYAN'S managers are not the most astute politicians in the world, but they are clear-sighted enough to see that Mr. COLER would poll more votes than any other Democrat who could be nominated. They think his candidacy would help the Bryan ticket in this State, and they know that it needs all the help it can get. Accordingly they are applying pressure to CROKER.

The situation is not altogether pleasant for CROKER. If he persists in opposing the nomination of about the only Democrat who would add strength to the Bryan ticket in the most important State in the Union matters will speedily come to a pass where the National Committee of the Bryan party will be compelled to ask him bluntly whether he really desires the defeat of BRYAN. At heart we have no doubt that CROKER hopes to see BRYAN beaten and would secretly connive at the means of his defeat if he could do so without risk of detection. But he cannot afford to have his treachery known. Neither can he afford to have it known that he is more interested in keeping HILL out of power than in getting BRYAN into office. It is not at all impossible that in order to guard his guilty secrets he will be compelled to assent to the nomination of COLER. The earliest symptom of his change of heart would be an announcement from HUGH MCLAUGHLIN that the votes of Kings County would be cast for COLER in the convention.

The nomination and the election of COLER would not be an unmixed evil for Tammany. If he were elected Mayor VAN WYCK would appoint his successor, who would hold office until Jan. 1, 1902. The Controller is much in the way of Tammany. Pockets would be more easily filled if a sound Tammany man were put in his place. On the other hand there are many reasons for supposing that Mr. CROKER could get along better with one of Mr. PLATT'S men in the Governor's chair than with an upright and independent man like BIRD S. COLER.

Nothing but the temperamental gravity of Mr. HILL could prevent his softly chuckling to himself as he surveys the embarrassments he has prepared for CROKER by pressing the candidacy of COLER. If he is nominated and elected the triumph will be HILL'S wholly, and a distinct reverse for CROKER. If he is beaten in the convention, then, when the news of the big McKinley majorities come in, Mr. HILL will have the right to say that if the party's strongest man had been nominated for Governor the result might have been different. If he is beaten at the polls Mr. HILL'S friends will say that he fell a victim to Tammany treachery—and they will have warrant for the assertion. In this last case CROKER'S troubles will by no means be ended the day after election. COLER would almost certainly be taken up as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor in the Fall of 1901. If he were the union candidate nothing but a political miracle could save Tammany from defeat. Should Mr. COLER once take the seat now occupied by a Mayor subservient in all things to the boss, RICHARD CROKER would not live to see the power of Tammany reestablished.

From every point of view and in every contingency the Coler movement is hateful and vexatious to CROKER, but pleasant and advantageous to HILL. It might be felt that there was an element of danger in the nomination of a Democrat strong enough to give greater strength to BRYAN. That risk may be taken cheerfully and with confidence. Neither the Controller nor any other New York Democrat can give BRYAN votes enough to carry him within hailing distance of a majority in the State of New York.

THE REVISED APPROPRIATIONS.

According to the report made by Messrs. CLEAVES and COURTS, the Clerks of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, after a careful digesting of the bills as signed by the President before the adjournment of the last Congress, the total amount authorized to be expended in the fiscal year 1900-1901 is $710,150,862.80, or about $421,000 more than was reported by Senator ALLISON on June 6 as the total of the appropriations for the year. The difference may be accounted for easily enough, no doubt, by the highly competent Clerks who have furnished the later statement, and to the satisfaction of members of both parties on the committees.

The fact that appropriations in excess of $700,000,000 were needed and were allowed is impressive. The opponents of the Administration will parade these figures, no doubt, as proof of the rank extravagance of the Republicans in Congress in adding expense to the cost of government. The speeches of the Democrats who will denounce the totals will possibly omit some explanations of details that would soften their criticisms. Although more than $700,000,000 have been appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury, after having estimated carefully the revenues of the fiscal year and put them at $667,773,253, reported that he also expected to have a surplus of receipts over expenditures.

But when the Secretary made his report in December last there was some expectation that there would be a continual and pretty steady reduction of the expenses necessary to maintain the army and navy, and no expectation that there would be any occasion for extending military operations into China. Still, the allowances for both army and navy were generous, and the employment of part of the force on duty in the Philippines will not necessarily greatly increase the money need of the military branches or the total of expenditures in those directions.

While it is necessary to expend large sums of money to discharge newly incurred obligations, public opinion is not likely to be directed severely against an Administration because in four years, with the consent of the opposition, the expenditures of the country have increased from $365,000,000 to $700,000,000. Unfortunately, the great interest in and general approval of the military expenditures divert attention from the excessive, needless, and often preposterous increases in the expense of maintaining the legislative and executive departments of the Government. It begins to look as if there is to be no limit to the liberality that may be indulged in by the Senate, for instance, in providing itself with personal servants and private conveniences. As Democrats are as willing and even as anxious to enjoy these privileges as Republicans, we are not likely to hear any serious objections to this sort of extravagance from either party until pressure from the outside compels it.

When our military operations are no longer necessary, and the Congress shall not be called upon to appropriate large sums to keep forces under arms in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China, and the appropriations for the army and the navy naturally shrink to the normal, attention will easily be directed to the expansion that has been going on at home, of offices and salaries, and there may be abundant reason for objecting to some of the burdens imposed so easily and without much objection under peculiar circumstances.

We do not sympathize with the notion that it is a proper or reasonable ambition to be entertained by an individual or a nation that the chief object of a party should be to run this Government as cheaply as it was run by "the fathers," or twenty years ago, or even one year ago, as a matter of course. While the people appreciate the knowledge that the per capita cost of the Government to them is low, they are not apt to examine very closely for ways to reduce that cost as long as they obtain easily the money with which to meet it, and feel that it is honestly and wisely expended. When we are once more at peace and not so prosperous, even the Senate will contribute its mite to the reduction of the per capita cost of government.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MAYOR.

The friends of Mayor VAN WYCK seem desirous of presenting him to the public in the rôle of martyr—a rôle for which in several important ways he is singularly unfitted. The martyrdom that they appear to have in view for his Honor lies in his removal from office in the middle of a political campaign and under circumstances indicating a spirit of persecution on the part of the Governor.

Now, if we consider the native and acquired fitness of Mr. VAN WYCK for the high place he holds, it is not extravagant to say that if he should lose it tomorrow he would have been amply and richly rewarded for all the service he has cared to render, or, with his limitations, could render to the people of the city. It cannot be said to be a great hardship for a man of mediocre ability to have to give up an office for which he has small qualifications at best, and the duties of which he has most notoriously neglected or refused to perform and the powers of which he has as notoriously abused.

As for the persecution that the Governor is charged with intending, it will be time enough to believe in that when there is some proof of its existence. At present there is not a scintilla. The Governor has received charges against Mr. VAN WYCK of such a nature that he considers it his duty to take them under consideration, and to give to the Mayor an opportunity to answer them. We do not see how he could do less without violating the obligations imposed on him. It is provided in the one hundred and twenty-second section of the charter as follows: "The Mayor may be removed from office by the Governor in the same manner as Sheriffs, except that the Governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the Attorney General, and after the charges have been received by the Governor he may, pending the investigation, suspend the Mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days." The provisions as to the removal of Sheriffs here referred to are simply that the Governor must give to the officer concerned "a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defense." This is the course that the Governor is pursuing. If the charges submitted to him are at all serious, he has no right to ignore them, and certainly the Mayor has a right to answer them.

All this falls very far short of removal. Even if that should finally come, it would not be in the course of the campaign, for the process of inquiry is necessarily long and subject to indefinite delays, so that the end could hardly be reached before the election. It may indeed be urged that the Governor should have postponed the inquiry itself until after election, but that is a matter clearly within his discretion, having reference to the facts which are better known to him than to the public. He is much too intelligent and experienced to suppose that he can make any political capital for his party, were he so disposed—which we do not for a moment believe—by bringing on the inquiry now unless there is very good and obvious reason for so doing. If we can judge of the probable course of the inquiry by what has taken place in similar matters, we should say that it will afford evidence of what needs no proof, that Mr. VAN WYCK is conspicuously and grotesquely unfit for his office, while at the same time there is not enough in his misconduct to compel his removal. If the Governor is not compelled to remove him he will not. He has shown pretty plainly that he will not interfere without distinct compulsion of duty with an officer elected—however foolishly—by the people.

"ECONOMY AND PATIENCE."

The rich man who died at his Summer home in the Adirondacks on Monday is quoted as attributing his success in acquiring property to "economy and patience." No doubt Mr. HUNTINGTON possessed a wonderful capacity for both, and it is likely that they had much to do with his start in his remarkable career, but that they were the real secrets of his success, or even the controlling factors in it, is a very doubtful proposition. When he submitted it, if he did submit it, to the inquirer after the path of his "ultimate arrival," he may have done so because it was the easiest thing to say or he may have given to the virtues he named an extravagant importance. Whatever the motive of the explanation, it threw little light on the means of victory in the struggle for wealth.

For it is obvious that mere patience and economy will not breed. The hermit who subsists on roots and acquires nothing may have both in extraordinary degree. The toiler on the barren hillsides of Mr. HUNTINGTON'S native State may practice both through a long life and not accumulate enough to pay his fare on the Southern Pacific. The great railroad builder might have remained in Harwinton for fourscore years, economical and patient to the utmost degree, and have died unknown save to his immediate neighbors.

Unquestionably it took patience and economy and a great deal of them to enable him to save the $84 he is said to have earned in his fifteenth year, and the same qualities were needed for years afterward. But they were not what sent the young man a dozen years later to California with all his savings invested in a trading stock, and they had little to do with the enterprise that doubled his capital by shrewd traffic on the way across the Isthmus of Panama. On the slight and painfully established foundation to which patience and economy contributed the great superstructure was erected by foresight, courage, energy, and above all by that supreme quality or complex of qualities which, for lack of a better name, we call genius. The young men who aspire to the wealth of Mr. HUNTINGTON will require economy and patience, but they will be sorely deceived if they think that they require nothing else.

DAVIS'S DECLINATIONS.

An apparently trustworthy report finds its way from Chicago to New York that WEBSTER DAVIS, a spellbinder who for years had devoted himself to the task of converting every Democrat within the range of his magnificent oratory to be a Republican, and out of sheer desperation and exhaustion of raw material for conversion has undertaken to turn his converts back again, has within three weeks declined 623 invitations to speak.

Without desiring to discredit the report we may venture to assert that we could have been more readily convinced of the truth of this statement if it had represented that Mr. WEBSTER DAVIS had declined to speak 623 times in three weeks. Such a statement, even from Mr. DAVIS, would carry conviction even to those who know Mr. DAVIS and his willingness to speak, for not the most zealous of converts or perverts, unless it be DAVIS, could be expected to do himself or his cause justice if he should promise to make an average of thirty-five speeches a day.

What is of much greater importance than a report showing the number of declinations to speak by Mr. DAVIS would be a report of the number of invitations he has accepted. We are permitted only to know that he is to speak in West Virginia. With that information now we shall be able to explain, after the election is over, that it was not the dread of imperialism, the desire to have done with prosperity under a gold standard, or a determination to check the trusts that deprived MCKINLEY of the Electoral vote of West Virginia and Senator ELKINS of a seat in the Millionaires' Club that once sanctioned DAVIS'S appointment to be a Republican office holder, but the irresistible quavering and oratory of DAVIS alone.

Mr. ELKINS and Mr. SCOTT should be prepared to meet the reverses in their own State that will follow the appearance and utterances of this prodigy of eloquence. There can be little doubt that he is eloquent and convincing, for he has said so many a time and oft, in the dispatches he has prepared and sent to newspapers that were glad to pay the tolls and humor the orator. While DAVIS is in West Virginia no other speaker for BRYAN and free silver will be heard of, if DAVIS can make all the reports. And if the West Virginia subjects for conversion to DAVIS'S new views will refrain from making inquiries about perforated hats there is reason to believe that the Democrats will get the worth of their money and that DAVIS will not regret his declination of 623 invitations to speak elsewhere.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A large majority of our readers, both constant and occasional, manifest clear recognition and cordial appreciation of the fact that THE TIMES invites a freer expression of their opinions than does, so far as we know, any other newspaper in the world. Now and then, however, an ill-conditioned person, ignoring the office exigencies that necessitate delay in the publication of letters, or congenitally incapable of believing in our announced willingness to present views at odds with our own, leaps to the conclusion, when his own communication does not appear the day after its receipt, that we have suppressed his arguments or his denunciations for fear of the effect they might produce on the public. Usually such people content themselves with writing us an angry or impertinent letter, charging us with insincerity or cowardice, and there the matter ends with no great harm done. But one of our correspondents—Mr. E. M. LEES of Westport, Conn.—has behaved in such an utterly unreasonable manner that we are moved to give him a little more space than he requested. On Aug. 10 we received from Mr. LEES a note, written on the 9th, in which he requested us, as one of the "Republican editors" who were "fiercely lamenting" Mr. BRYAN'S silence about 16 to 1, to tell hime (Mr. LEES) whether a hunter would be justified in wasting his ammunition on chipmunks when he had a grizzly in sight. The question did not seem to us worth answering, but just for the sake of giving the Westport silverite a show we published his letter in full on Aug. 12. Yesterday in The World, and over the date of Aug. 10, we found the same letter, thus gracefully introduced: "I sent the following letter a few days since to THE TIMES. As it will not publish it, will you please do so?" Now, isn't Mr. E. M. LEES of Westport, Conn., just the least little bit ashamed of himself? Or if that is too much to expect of him, does he not regret the placing of himself by his impatience and distrust in a position so ridiculous?

—America, thanks to the late HENRY BERGH, led all the other nations in the establishment of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and it now has the satisfaction of knowing that the example thus set has been followed in most civilized parts of the world, much to the advantage of men as well as of beasts. In England, however, there seems to have arisen a discontent with the old name for the societies—or a desire to demonstrate originality—and in consequence there has been formed there a Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, with objects presumably much the same as those sought by Mr. BERGH. Inasmuch as the aim of the new organization is positive instead of negative, perhaps that is an improvement, though one cannot help thinking that, with the world as it is and dumb creatures as they are, the latter would be more grateful for the prevention of cruelty than for the promotion of kindness. Be that as it may, the English society is active and well intentioned, and its Secretary, as he has taken the trouble to let us know, has just been over to Paris for the purpose of interesting the French Government in its amiable cause. President LOUBET was too busy to see him, but he had a long talk with Gen. DUBOIS, as the President's representative. What the Secretary wants is that in all future wars the Commanders in Chief shall agree that men detailed to attend to animals shall have the same protection as those who succor wounded men. If this be done a precedent will be established, which will probably become as authoritative a part of the Geneva Convention as are other provisions now in full force. Gen. DUBOIS appeared to be much interested in the proposal, and said the object of the society was most praiseworthy and deserving of all possible encouragement. Gen. DUBOIS added that it would give him much pleasure to lay the matter before the President of the republic, who, he was sure, could not fail to give the proposal his cordial approval. Which must have pleased the good Secretary much. We are not informed why he laid his scheme before the French Government first. Was it a compliment or—the other thing?

—In a lecture delivered the other day at Chautauqua, deserved attention was called to the new and higher aim of education that has come with the better understanding on the part of teachers in regard to what education really is. This, the speaker said, was especially evident in what is called the study of nature. "The old idea," he explained, "that it is a beautiful sight to see children gathering large bunches of wild flowers because they loved the flowers was based on an immoral principle. It is surely false training to teach a child that because he loves a thing he therefore has a right to destroy its life. If I train my boy when young that he should pull the flower and sacrifice its life and beauty to his flower love, I am doing all that I can to put into his life the feeling that he has a right to sacrifice to his own personal gratification the things he loves." The too general impression still survives that the wild growths of field and forest have no rights, and the result has been the practical extermination in many parts of the country of plants, beautiful or valuable, that ought to be abundant close to every village, and even to every city. The average adult, and women are worse sinners in this respect than men, on finding a fern or flower with no obvious owner proceeds to pick it. This is done so persistently, now that the urban population has taken to passing its Sundays in the country, that plants once common linger only in the places most nearly inaccessible, and the pleasure of rural strolls has been materially reduced in consequence. Notable victims of sentimental vandalism are the arbutus and the maidenhair fern. To be seen, for them, is to be destroyed, usually both root and branch, and the irritating thing is that the barbarians who do the destroying imagine that they are virtuously engaged. Much will be forgiven to Chautauqua if it will train its pupils to treat wild flowers intelligently and decently.

—Kings are indeed unfortunate. If the new ruler of Italy, for instance, had not inherited a throne, who would have questioned his motives when he manifested a keen interest in the victims of a railway accident, and did what he could to lighten their sufferings? As it is, however, one can hardly read the enthusiastic accounts of his exertions at the scene of the collision without seeing in them a calculated effort to create a capital of popularity for himself as soon as possible, and there is an almost irresistible inclination to suspect that his presence was of more advantage to himself than it was to the injured people. For we are told that the young man took charge of the work of rescue and promptly issued orders as to how it should be conducted. But it is absurd to suppose that VICTOR EMMANUEL has any special competency for such a task, and in all likelihood the average boss of a wrecking crew, or even an average section hand, would have been worth half a dozen Kings at such an emergency. Still, it must be remembered that many Europeans take Kings very seriously—perhaps more seriously than the Kings take themselves—and it may be that the folks wounded in this accident felt themselves well repaid for a few additional pains by the opportunity of seeing themselves made objects of solicitous attention by a personage of royal rank.

—From far-off Vancouver comes the ominous news that the labor unions there have forbidden their members either to join or to remain in the local militia. This action was prompted by the fact that the militia had been used to protect from violence certain Japanese workmen who had taken the places of white strikers. The issue has been clearly raised in Vancouver, and it is one the gravity of which could hardly be exaggerated. It is reported that the people there are greatly excited over the position assumed by the unions, and some uneasiness may well be felt elsewhere as to what the result will be if opposition to the militia is to take this form with any approach to unanimity.

The Times's Paris Edition.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A copy of the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which makes its appearance among The Journal's exchanges, is an excellent paper and a credit to American journalism. THE TIMES is one of the New York papers which have not succumbed to the craze for loud pictures, sensational news, and general yellowness. The Paris edition is to last through the exposition season.

NUGGETS.

Not Afraid of Thunder.

"Are you not afraid of thunder?"
"I! Of course not. I'm only afraid of lightning."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cautious Man.

"Is Graves a cautious man?"
"Oh, very. He always blows in a revolver to see if it is loaded, and snaps any gun that is left standing around."—Chicago Times-Herald.

How He Found Them.

"William, go up to my room. Back of my wardrobe there are—"
"Cigars, Sir?"
"Yes. How did you find them?"
"Oh, very good, indeed, Sir!"—St. Louis Star.

Refrained.

Old Hi—I thought that Silas's prodigal son wus goin' t' be kicked out ag'in when he oum back.

Old Si—He wud have been, on'y Silas found out that he had been to Cape Nome an' made a fortin' in gold.—Syracuse Herald.

WHEN THE CRITIC WENT AWAY.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

Oh, he criticised his country
And the way affairs were run;
He upbraided those in office
For the bad things they had done;
He swung his arms, declaring
That the ship of state was doomed,
And he tore his hair and fretted
And he clawed the air and fumed.

"We are going down and backward,"
He announced in wrathful tones;
"We are robbed and we are plundered,
We are starved to skin and bones!
We have lost our noble birthright,
We are only toiling slaves,
Weak and meek and mean and trembling,
Going down to shameful graves!"

Then he sailed away to Europe,
Where he heard a scoffer say:
"What a spectacle your country
Is before the world to-day!
How misgoverned, how besotted!
What a wretched, ruined land"—
Whereupon the noble Yankee
Licked him till he couldn't stand!

STILL CHASING GEN. DE WET

British Capture Guns, Ammunition, and Horses.

BOERS KEEP STEYN CONFINED

He Is in Their Camp Under Surveillance —More Burghers Surrender to Clery.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Lord Roberts has reported to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Aug. 13, as follows:

"Kitchener reports from Schoolplaats, eight miles east of Ventersdorp, that De Wet blew up three of his own wagons.

"Six British prisoners who escaped from De Wet's camp state that Mr. Steyn is confined in the camp under surveillance and that De Wet was forced to abandon his ammunition and thirty horses, and they confirm the report that Methuen captured one of De Wet's guns and shelled the main convoy effectively.

"Ian Hamilton telegraphs that he hopes to be at Blaauwbank to-day with his main body. Mahon's mounted troops are pushing on to the westward."

Another report from Lord Roberts, of the same date, says:

"Methuen and Kitchener, still following De Wet and Steyn, yesterday reached Modderfontein, ten miles east of Ventersdorp. Methuen is in touch with De Wet's rear guard.

"Smith-Dorien reports that the Shropshires recently marched forty-three miles in thirty-two hours and the City of London Imperial Volunteers thirty miles in ten hours, hoping to prevent De Wet from crossing the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway.

"Buller's occupation of Ermelo is having a good effect.

"A Field Cornet and 182 burghers of the Standerton Commando surrendered yesterday to Clery."

LONDONERS GREET CANADIANS.

Ovation for Invalided Men on Way Home—They Sail from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—One hundred Canadians who were invalided from South Africa and have been recuperating at Shorncliffe arrived in London yesterday morning and took train for Liverpool, whence they sailed for home. They were most heartily greeted all along the route. Thousands of Londoners turned out to welcome them upon their arrival, and gave them a tremendous send-off as they marched through the city. The detachment belonged to a Canadian infantry regiment and Strathcona's Horse.

The Canadians had another ovation at Liverpool, where the Lord Mayor of that city addressed them. He referred to the fact that one of the men had eleven bullet wounds.

The detachment sailed on the steamer Lake Ontario, which left Liverpool yesterday afternoon bound for Montreal.

Referring to the lack of an official farewell to the Canadians, The Daily Mail says:

"They left without a note of music to cheer them on their way and without a voice to bid them godspeed and to testify to the gratitude of the old country. They were bundled through the metropolis in vans, for all the world as if they were so many 'returned empties.'

"The War Office is to blame. Is red tape eternal? Can nothing be done to wither up and destroy forever this bane of our empire?"

KRUEGER ASKED ASYLUM HERE.

Why United States Consul Hollis Went to See Him at Machadodorp.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—President Krüger at one time made a formal application to the United States to grant him a sanctuary in case the necessity for it arose. This occurred, according to Secretary of State Reitz of the Transvaal Republic, the day Lord Roberts entered Pretoria.

The details of the event have been related by F. W. Unger, who has just returned from the Transvaal, and who secured the information from Secretary Reitz and others. After quoting the Secretary as saying that President Krüger would never take to the mountains, on account of his age, but would retreat down the line, finally escaping to Portuguese territory, Mr. Unger said that the day the British entered Pretoria Mr. Krüger sent for W. Stanley Hollis United States Consul at Lorenzo Marques, and Mr. Hollis was taken to Machadodorp in a special car.

President Krüger asked Mr. Hollis if his Government would grant him (Krüger) an asylum in the Lorenzo Marques Consulate until he made other arrangements for his departure. The President expressed fears concerning his treatment by the Portuguese Government, and wished to guard against any possible British landing parties.

Mr. Hollis asked for time to consult with his Government, and President Krüger assured him he would receive a week's notice before the plan was put into execution.

In consequence of this visit to the Transvaal and the transmission of President Krüger's request to Washington, Mr. Hollis received instructions from Secretary Hay not to leave Portuguese territory again. He was thus compelled to neglect the interests of the British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht, where there was great suffering.

Mr. Unger, in conclusion, said:

"I make this explanation in justice to Mr. Hollis, whose action has been misunderstood both in America and Great Britain."

Mr. Unger did not know whether the State Department eventually gave a specific answer to President Krüger's request.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It is said at the State Department that no formal application has ever come from Consul Hollis for a sanctuary in the American Consulate at Lorenzo Marques for President Krüger, and that the instructions sent to the Consul to confine his energies to his Consular duties were not the result of any discussion of an asylum for the Boer President, as the department was not aware that Mr. Hollis had visited Mr. Krüger. It is stated in this connection that the right of asylum, or sanctuary, does not exist as to Consulates, but is purely a diplomatic immunity at a legation or other quarters occupied by a Minister.

It appears that some intimation on the subject reached the officials here, but it is said to have been not such a formal application as would have been requisite. Had formal application been made, it is stated that it would have been passed upon by the President, but there has been nothing communicated which called for such action.

VICTORY FOR CAPE LOYALISTS.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 14.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, by a vote of 46 against 38, the motion of J. W. Sauer, formerly Commissioner of Public Works, that the House appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of martial law in the colony was rejected.

Mr. Schreiner, former Premier, and Mr. Soloman, Attorney General in the Schreiner Cabinet, voted with the Government against the motion.

This was the first crucial division of the session, and resulted in a larger majority for the Government of Sir John Gordon Sprigg than had been expected.

The passage of the Treason bill is now assured.

ELAND'S RIVER GARRISON SAFE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily News, wiring yesterday, announces the safety of Col. Hoare's column and the convoy reported to have been captured by the Boers at Eland's River.

42,790 Awards at Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The final meeting of the Superior Jury of Awards this morning shows 42,790 to be the total number of awards to exhibitors from all countries at the Paris Exposition. They are divided into 2,827 grand prizes, 8,186 gold medals, 12,244 silver medals, 11,615 bronze medals, and 7,938 honorable mentions.

New Korean Charge d'Affaires.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Mr. Tam E. Ye, Chargé d'Affaires of the Korean Legation, has informed the Department of State that he has been transferred to another post in the home government, and that Mr. Sin Teh Moo, the new Secretary of the Legation, has been authorized to act as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Mr. Moo recently arrived here from Corea. He was accompanied by Mr. Hong Choong Moo, who has been appointed attaché of the legation.

ATLANTIC LINER AGROUND.

The Minneapolis Runs Ashore in the Thames, but Is Successfully Towed Off Later.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minneapolis, Capt. Layland, which sailed from New York Aug. 4 for this port, ran ashore to-day at Holehaven, on the Thames. Tugs proceeded to her assistance, and the vessel was later towed off, when she anchored and began discharging her cattle.

The New York agents of the Atlantic Transport Line have received a message since the grounding of the Minneapolis, stating that she had been floated, but giving no further particulars.

GROWTH OF ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

Delegates to Congress Tell of It—Evangelists Resume Meeting.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Though the evangelistic opposition meeting was resumed to-day under the porch of All Souls' Church, near Queen's Hall, at which latter place the Zionist Congress is in session, the presence of an increased police reserve force prevented anything more serious than constant "booing" and hooting.

The congress devoted the morning to listening to President Herzl's report and other official reports, which showed the marked numerical and financial growth of the movement. Clarence de Sola described the movement as flourishing in Canada.

The recess was devoted to a meeting of the women delegates. Mrs. Gotthell of New York presided, and Mrs. Leon, Miss Bluestone, and other New Yorkers spoke. Mrs. Gotthell favored maintaining both the National and religious aspect of the Zionistic movement, but in order to appease the strong Russian sentiment the delegates decided to leave the question free in the hands of the leaders of each nation to act as expediency dictated.

In the afternoon Delegate G. H. Mayer of Philadelphia said the movement would undoubtedly increase, adding:

"I am in a position to know that our General Committee is in possession of diplomatic secrets showing that the scheme is favored by many European Governments which might be supposed to oppose our occupation of Jerusalem. These are inclined to believe we might not only solve the Jewish but the Eastern question simultaneously. I do not know that we are yet ready for a charter, but I believe it may come at any time."

LIBRARY OF NIPPUR TEMPLE.

Prof. Hilprecht Discovers Over 17,000 Ancient Tablets.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Mail advices to The Daily News from Constantinople, dated Aug. 8, announce the arrival there of Prof. Hermann V. Hilprecht, head of the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Nippur, after having discovered the library of the Great Temple, with over 17,000 tablets dealing with historical and literary matters, not one of them of later date than 2280 B. C.

"The unexplored remains of the library," says the correspondent, "will require five years for excavation. If these parts prove as rich in results as the portion already found, there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of ancient civilization."

KAISER TO RECEIVE AMERICANS.

Emperor Will Greet a Delegation from the Brooklyn Saengerbund.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The Foreign Office has informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that Emperor William will receive early in September the delegation from the Brooklyn Saengerbund, which desires to thank him for the prize given by him to that organization.

The Emperor had hoped to receive the delegation sooner, but his engagements have interfered.

FUNERAL OF BARON RUSSELL.

Services at Brompton in Presence of a Large Crowd.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The funeral services of Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, took place at Brompton Oratory this morning in the presence of a large congregation. Father Matthew Russell, a brother of the deceased Chief Justice, celebrated low mass.

At the conclusion of the services a hearse bearing the plain oak coffin, and six coaches containing the principal mourners, proceeded by road for Epsom, where the interment will take place.

Among those present were United States Ambassador Choate, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Francis Rawle, representing the American Bar Association; a representative of the Prince of Wales, who sent a wreath; the Right Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons; Lord Rosebery, and many members of the bench and bar and the medical and theatrical professions.

ROUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

Alleged Plot in Sofia to Assassinate King Charles.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—"The real reason for the strained relations between Roumania and Bulgaria," says a special dispatch from Vienna, "is the recent discovery of a plot laid by the Revolutionary Committee in Sofia to assassinate King Charles of Roumania while attending the requiem for King Humbert at Bucharest.

"The police got wind of the plot and warned King Charles, who did not attend the service. Two women well known in Roumanian society and a number of Bulgarians have been arrested in Bucharest. Notwithstanding this, the Bulgarian Government declines to interfere with the Revolutionary Committee."

Marseilles Strike Spreading.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 14.—The strike of the firemen of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which began here on Sunday morning, is spreading, the number of strikers being already 500. Some 3,000 civilian travelers are awaiting the departure of various vessels, as well as 600 officers and troops of the China expeditionary force. In spite of the strike, however, the French transport Alexandre left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Algeria, where she will embark troops ordered to Taku.

Kurds Attack British Official.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The British Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, announcing that the British Vice Consul at Van, while traveling near Elk, was fired on by Kurds and his dragoman wounded. The Consul got his party away with difficulty and his baggage was lost. The Ambassador has lodged a strong protest with the Turkish Government.

Rebel Casualties at Panama.

PANAMA, Colombia, Aug. 14.—The official report of the Government commander in the recent battle at Panama says the rebel casualties were 600, and those of the Government 100. The commander intimates that the Consuls favored the rebels, and that their intervention was "dangerous and pernicious."

Nicaragua to Exhibit at Buffalo.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 14.—Yesterday President Zelaya issued a decree formally proclaiming the intention of the Nicaraguan Government to participate officially in the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Tribes Submit to French Authority.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A special dispatch to the Temps say the tribes of the Touat Oasis of North Africa have submitted to French authority without resistance and that Gen. Servière has occupied Abrar, the principal city of that region.

A Band of International Coiners.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A band of international coiners have been discovered at Jarak, in Slavonia, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Times. Six members have been arrested, including an Englishman and a Prussian. Paper and silver currency of the United States, Italy, and Germany discovered in their possession.

Shah Abandons His Berlin Visit.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—It is announced that the Shah has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin.

ANARCHISTS CHEER BRESCI

They Meet and Denounce the Murdered King of Italy.

LAUD THE ASSASSIN'S ACT

One Old Man Protests and Defends King Humbert — Speakers Condemn the Press.

About two hundred men and women, principally Italians, and all avowedly Anarchists, met last night in Clarendon Hall and applauded a number of speeches denouncing the late King Humbert of Italy and the aristocracy and press of the world and lauding the act of Gaetano Bresci, the assassin.

Nearly every person present wore a button bearing the likeness of Bresci. He was referred to frequently by the speakers as "Comrade," and every mention of his name was received with cheers.

There was only one person in the entire audience who openly dissented from the sentiments expressed. This was an old man, an Italian, who took the speakers' stand and declared stoutly that he and his family had been treated well by Humbert and that he, the speaker, would not sit silent and hear the memory of the dead monarch traduced.

"As for Bresci," shouted the speaker, "to h—ll with him." The dissenter got no further, but was dragged from the platform by other speakers, amid the groans and hisses of the audience.

One woman hurled an avalanche of malediction in French, German, and Italian at the old man, and moved as if to strike him, when she was pulled away, and the speaker retired from the hall.

The prime reason for the meeting was to condemn the recent action of the Italian citizens of New York, who met in Tammany Hall and expressed their sorrow at the death of King Humbert and their horror and indignation at the crime.

MANY WOMEN PRESENT.

Another reason, as expressed by several of the audience, was simply to further the propaganda of Anarchism. There were almost as many women present as men, and a half dozen female enthusiasts went about the hall selling Bresci buttons and red rosettes and red roses, emblematic of Anarchy.

Inside the hall was a big table piled with literature expianatory of Anarchy in a half dozen languages. This was freely bought. There were also posters given away and pasted up on the walls of the hall.

One of these posters was addressed "To the American people," and contained two rather roughly executed cartoons—one of a party of well-dressed men marching under a banner; the other represented the same men being led in chains by Italian soldiers. The first picture, it was explained on the poster, represented the most honored men of the Italian colony in New York, as they appear in this country. The other picture was supposed to represent the same men in Italy, being forced to leave that country, and were referred to on the poster as "second-hand citizens of this Republic" "and "18-karat scoundrels." The poster also gave a definition of Anarchy.

CALLS FOR CHEERS FOR BRESCI.

The first speaker was a man named Ragguzzi, a thickset Italian, who at the beginning called for cheers for "our comrade, Gaetano Bresci." These were given with a will. The speaker, talking in Italian, made an attack on the policy of the Italian Government, as opposed to individual liberty, and, according to one member of the audience who volunteered to translate for the reporters, said that Humbert's killing under the circumstances was justifiable. He ended by calling for cheers for Anarchy and cheers for Bresci.

When the speaker had finished a man with white hair and wrinkled face strode up to the speaker's stand and protested against the language used. Amid the hisses of the audience he was heard to declare that they "made him sick." Then he left the hall. He said his name was Francesco Pacini, but would tell nothing more about himself.

DENOUNCE THE PRESS.

The next speaker was a rather youthful looking Italian, the first part of whose address was in English. He denounced the press, especially the Italian press of New York, saying that the editors of nearly all these papers were renegades from Italy.

He referred to the various Italian societies of New York and said the members were not good citizens.

"Did you ever see them half mast their flag when a prominent American died," he shouted, "or half mast a flag on Decoration Day? No, they are not Americans, but renegade Italians." The speaker then lapsed into Italian. A half dozen speakers followed. Their addresses were all in the same strain.

King Humbert Honored in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The members of the Italian colony of this city, and many from all sections of the State, participated in a funeral parade and a solemn high mass of requiem here to-day in honor of the memory of King Humbert. At the head of the column was a cassion, which supported a bier decked with floral pieces, while twelve pall bearers marched by its side. After a march through the principal streets of the city, a solemn high mass was celebrated at Holy Cross Cathedral by Father Uboldus, O. S. F.

HATTERS IN ANOTHER STRIKE.

They Demand that the Factory Be Unionized.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 14.—The United Hatters of North America, stimulated by their victory over Fred Berg & Co., but manufacturers of Orange Valley, have instituted a similar strike against the firm of Eugene V. Connett & Co., one of the largest soft hat manufacturing concerns in this country.

The Connett factory employs both union and non-union labor, and the strike is a result of the firm's refusal to accede to the demand of the union that the factory confine itself to union labor.

The union officere refuse to say how many of their men have quit work, but say that by to-morrow there will not be a union man in the factory. On the other hand, Superintendent Orrin L. Yeomans of the factory says he knows of no strike, and that as far as he knows no men have quit work as a result of the union's orders.

NOTES OF THE LABOR UNIONS.

The Brotherhoods of Carpenters of the Bronx and Mount Vernon will celebrate Labor Day by a parade and picnics. The unions of Melrose, Westchester, King's Bridge, and Tarrytown will take part. They will meet at William's Bridge and go to Bronx Brewery Park to spend the day there.

The leaders of the cloakmakers reported yesterday that the employers of 3,000 hands had signed agreements with the union and averted strikes. Three hundred cloakmakers were reported as having struck yesterday in the factory of Rubel, Weil & Co., at 39 East Twelfth Street. There is to be a mass meeting of cloakmakers on Saturday evening at Irving Hall, in Broome Street, near Norfolk Street.

The knee pants and children's jacket makers have become restive because their agreements with their employers expired over a fortnight ago, and wages have been going down. Many of them want to strike, but their leaders do not encourage them. It is said that many boys now wear overalls so as to preserve their clothes as long as possible. Secretary Polesky of the union said another reason was that many manufacturers of these garments have been moving their business to Rochester, Chicago, Cleveland, and other centres.

The Musical Mutual Benefit Association, a labor organization formed in the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and which is also known as the Lyric Assembly, Knights of Labor, has sent a letter to the Central Federated Union protesting against having been refused admission to that organization. The Manhattan Musical Union and the Carl Sahm Club, which are already affiliated with the Central Federated Union, protested against admitting the Knights, alleging that there were already enough musical unions in that body.

SAYS HE WILL OUST LEDERER.

H. B. Sire Talks of the Casino Theatre Dispute.

H. B. Sire, principal lessee of the New York and Casino Theatres, said last night that he intended to oust George W. Lederer from the management of the latter house. Mr. Lederer's representative, when told of this plan, declared that the Sires were unable to do any such thing.

The Casino property is owned by the Bixby estate, from which the Sire brothers have acquired a lease. George W. Lederer holds a sub-lease, but he claims that it is of such a kind that he cannot be dispossessed by anybody.

"We are going to change the management," said Mr. H. B. Sire to a reporter, "because it is not satisfactory. Besides that, Mr. Lederer owes me $6,000 for the July and August rent, and I have already filed a suit to get the money. The case is in the hands of my brother, A. I. Sire, who is a lawyer. But whether the suit is successful or not, the management of the Casino will be changed when the lease runs out next month."

James L. Lederer, brother of the theatre's manager, claimed that every statement of Mr. Sire's was false, except the existence of the $6,000 debt.

"Our lease does not end next month," he said, "nor has Mr. Sire filed any suit to get the $6,000, for I have received no notification of it, which I would have done had it been filed. Mr. Sire cannot run us out if he wants to, even when our lease is up. And that is a long time from now.

"The reason we have not paid the two months' rent is because we have counterclaims against the Sires. My brother, acting as their London agent, has been forced to pay claims against them over there which they would not pay themselves. Two of these claims, one of them being to Mlle. Fougere, amount to $4,750."

Mr. Sire said that he and his brother would assume direct control over the Casino as soon as they got Mr. Lederer out of the way. The latter is now on his way home, and will arrive this week on the American Line steamship St. Louis.

TIGHTS BANISHED FROM HOBOKEN

City Authorities Forbid Exhibitions of Living Pictures.

The municipal authorities of Hoboken have placed themselves on record as opposed to all kinds and varieties of living pictures except those that appear in evening dress, whether they be representative of Venus, Minerva, Diana, or any other conception of ancient or modern sculpture.

This law was first enforced last night at the Lyric Theatre, where Miss Hope Booth was billed to appear in a play entitled "A Wife in Pawn." In the intermission of which she was advertised to pose in a series of strictly artistic living pictures.

But the pictures, so far as the artistic aspect was concerned, did not materialize, for just before the time scheduled for the exhibition, Manager Souller appeared and stated that the city authorities had decided that the Hobokeites wished to see any living pictures, except those in evening dress, they must take the ferry to New York, for none would appear in Hoboken, at least during the tenure in office of the present administration.

Miss Booth submitted to the inevitable, and appeared in the authorized "legal costume."

MISS GEORGE STUDIES "MAJESTY."

Prepares for New Role During a Visit to Berlin.

As a preparation for her new play, "Her Majesty," Grace George thought it worth while to go abroad to see Emperor William. He is, she believes, the greatest living representative of "majesty," and, therefore, good for study.

"I was impressed," said Miss George yesterday, "with the majesty of his bearing the moment I saw him in a theatre box in Berlin. I watched him closely through the performance, and at its close had the opportunity to see him as he strode from the theatre to his horse and rode away with only two or three attachés. There was no retinue or cavalcade. At the same theatre, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, since mentioned in news dispatches as supreme commander in China, was on view. He was spoken of as a great favorite with the Emperor, and the idol and ideal soldier with the German people."

Miss George admits a frank desire to play opposite Emperor William in some rôle of "majesty."

"He is," she continued, "the one man in the world to play on the stage the part he plays in life."

This was the atmosphere motive of Miss George's trip abroad, but incidentally she learned fencing as one of the superficial attributes of majesty.

Mrs. Mitchell to Return to the Stage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Announcement is made of the return to the stage of Mrs. Langdon Elwyn Mitchell, the wife of the poet and playwright, who is now engaged in making a dramatization of "The Adventures of François," written by his father, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Mrs. Mitchell's reappearance will be in the new play, in which she will "create" the character of Renée. Mrs. Mitchell is practically unknown in this country in her professional capacity. Her only appearances in her native land were made several years ago, in support of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, with whom she appeared in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Souvenir Night at Pain's.

Souvenirs will be given away to-morrow evening in Pain's open-air theatre at Manhattan Beach to mark the fiftieth performance of "Japan in Flower and Flame." The spectacle has been perhaps one of the most successful ever shown at the beach. Every lady therefore who will be present to-night in the amphitheatre will receive as a souvenir a pretty Japanese favor.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Julius Steger is the leading tenor chosen for Klaw & Erlanger's "Foxy Quiller."

With Mary Mannering in "Janice Meredith," Martin Cody has been engaged for a principal character part.

The members of the "Brother Officers" company have come to town for rehearsals. William Faversham is to continue in the role of Lieut. Hinds.

Edwin Arden has been engaged by Jacob Litt to play a part in F. Hopkinson Smith's "Caleb West," to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre on Sept. 17.

Charles Abbott, the husband of Maggie Mitchell; will be Minnie Seligman's leading man this Fall. Comedy roles in the same company will be taken by Helen Reimer and Otis B. Thayer.

Blanche Walsh, starring in an unnamed play by Joseph Brooks and Ben Stern, is to appear at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, about Sept. 24. Later the piece will succeed "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre.

Among the cast of the company that is to give "The Rose of Persia" at Daly's are John Le Hay, Charles Angelo, Ruth Vincent, Hettice Lund, Isabelle Dillon, Hattie Stephens, and Blanche La Tour. They come from the Savoy Theatre, London.

"Pete" Dailey, for a long time one of Weber & Fields's chief supports, is to make his début as a star at the Boston Museum on Sept. 10. The play is Hodge, Podge & Co.," an adaptation from the German by George V. Hobart. It is a musical comedy.

"All on Account of Eliza," Louis Ditrichstein's play, that Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are to appear in at the Garrick Theatre, has its scenes laid in the town of Dutch Harbor, this State, and is claimed to be a portrayal of the peculiar Dutch customs that exist there.

"The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" abounds in new songs by J. Cheever Goodwin and Maurice Levi. Some of them are called "The Duchess of Central Park," "If Cabby Told Half He Knows," and "Keep Off the Grass."

Two members of Maude Adams's last year's company are booked for Annie Russell's new play "A Royal Family." They are Orrin Johnson and W. H. Thompson. The latter played the part of Thomas Whamond 300 times with Miss Adams, and his new rôle is that of a Cardinal.

Father and Child Rescued.

Albert Neffle of 2,331 First Avenue was on the dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street last evening with his three children, the eldest of whom was Margaret, three years old. Neffle held one of the children in his arms, while the others played on the dock. Margaret fell into the water. Neffle placed the child he held on the dock and jumped in after her. Martin Spellman, a Harlem Hospital ambulance driver, saw the child in the water, and he jumped for her. He caught her and handed her to Ambulance Driver Hines, who carried her to the hospital, where she was attended. Two other men leaped into the water to assist Neffle, and he was rescued without much difficulty.

CAR AND WAGON CRASH.

Trolley Strikes Passing Vehicle, Kills a Boy, and Injures the Driver.

One life was lost and another probably will be as the result of a collision between south-bound Fifth Avenue Trolley Car No. 295 and a wagon at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock last evening. The crash occurred just after the car had crossed the bridge over the Sea Beach Railroad at Sixty-third Street.

It was traveling at the high rate of speed usually maintained at that point, and had gone nearly a block when it struck the rear end of the wagon, which was driven by John During of 91 Ferris Street, Brooklyn, while a twelve-year-old boy, whose name is Michael Griffin, but whose address was not ascertained, was sitting by his side. The wagon was demolished, and its two occupants were thrown out.

The boy was tossed high in the air, and struck on his head on the pavement. His neck was broken and he died instantly. During was picked up with both hips crushed and internal injuries. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where at a late hour his condition was said to be very serious. The motorman of the car deserted his post as soon as the accident happened, and the police did not arrest him or even learn his name.

SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS.

Serious Outbreak on the Devil's Lake Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Indian Agent Getchel wires as follows from the Devil's Lake Reservation, North Dakota:

Oberon, N. D., Aug. 14.—Brenner wires twenty-four cases of smallpox in hospital. Others are quarantined at home. Doctor wants trained nurse. Must issue full rations. Wire instructions. Letter to follow.

GETCHEL, Agent.

The scene of the outbreak is about 100 miles from the agency, and the smallpox is among the Turtle Mountain Indians, who are on a separate reservation but under the jurisdiction of the Devil's Lake Agency. Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has wired the agency authorities to take all steps necessary, including the employment of a trained nurse. The department also has shipped vaccine virus to the reservation. There are about 1,000 or 1,200 Indians on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, which is close to the Canada boundary line and often visited by the Canadian Creek Indians.

MISS ROBINSON'S LONG SWIM.

Athletic Young Woman Covered Five Miles, Unattended by a Boat.

It was learned yesterday that Miss Susie Robinson, daughter of George Robinson, a lawyer, of Pennsylvania Avenue, Clifton, Richmond Borough, swam from South Beach to Hoffman Island, in the Lower Bay, and return, a distance of five miles, on Sunday.

Miss Robinson is tall and athletic, and is frequently seen in bathing at South Beach. Last week, while in the surf with Semon Schlessinger, Miss Robinson suggested that on the following Sunday they swim to Hoffman Island and back. Mr. Schlessinger agreed, and Sunday morning they met at the beach, and at 11:30 entered the water near Fort Wadsworth and started on their swim. They reached the island safely, and after a two-hour rest started on the return trip, reaching South Beach at 4:30. A large crowd greeted them on their arrival. They were not accompanied by a boat during the swim. Miss Robinson was not at all tired after the swim, and was ready to try it over again.

Miss Robinson about three years ago rescued a boy from drowning at Clifton, and last year, at the risk of her life, she stopped a runaway horse and saved a boy from being killed. She is employed as a teacher in the Concord public school. She is a well-known elocutionist and an accomplished musician.

MUST NOT USE GUN ON SUNDAY.

That Day Not Open for Human Game in New Jersey.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 14.—It has been judicially decided that it does not matter whether a man is gunning for human game or wild birds or animals, the carrying of a gun in the fields on Sunday is a crime against the game laws of New Jersey.

Edward Verity of Plainfield was tried last night before Justice Collins here on a charge of violating the game and fish laws. The complaint was made against him by Game Warden Hawkins on information furnished by J. K. Van Ness. It appears that Van Ness and Verity are neighbors. On July 15, a Sunday, Verity saw Van Ness upon his property, and went for his gun. He ordered Van Ness off.

There was a struggle between the men, but there was no discharge of the gun. Van Ness took the gun away from Verity, and thereby arises a chance for another chapter later on.

Instead of prosecuting Verity for assault and battery, Van Ness made complaint that Verity had carried a gun in the fields on a Sunday in violation of the game laws. Justice Collins found Verity guilty, but suspended sentence.

Van Ness is now said to be liable to prosecution on a similar charge. After he took the gun from Verity he carried it home. Therefore he, it would appear, is as liable to be prosecuted as was Verity, and friends of the latter are demanding that Warden Hawkins take action.

Coon Hunter Shot Man in the Dark.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 14.—John Baldwin, owner of a plumbing establishment here, and Pierce Degrait, a colored man, went coon hunting last night, taking with them a dog. The dog treed a coon, and Baldwin started to climb up after him. Degrait stood ready to shoot the coon when Baldwin drove it down. At last the colored man saw an object coming down the trunk of the tree, and, thinking it was the coon, he fired. The shot struck Baldwin, who was descending the tree, in the back of the right hand, mangling it in a shocking manner. Baldwin was brought to the Englewood Hospital. The surgeons state that it is almost certain that amputation will be necessary.

Unique Ceremony at Wells's Launching.

CAMDEN, Me., Aug. 14.—Ten thousand persons saw the most successful launching ever conducted in Camden this afternoon. At exactly 12:54 o'clock the mammoth six-master George W. Wells, the biggest schooner in the world, started down the ways and soon after the vessel touched the water accompanied by the cheers of the spectators. The owner of the Wells is Capt. John G. Crowley of Taunton, Mass. Among the unique features of the occasion was the christening ceremony, performed by Miss May Wells, who scattered white roses upon the bow of the vessel and let loose a flock of white pigeons.

Fatal Freight Collision.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—A collision between two freight trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the viaduct across Gwynns Falls, just beyond the city limits, at midnight last night resulted in the death of Charles N. Schoppert, engineer, and Arthur J. Platt, fireman, both of this city. The collision is said to have resulted from the failure of Schoppert to carry out orders. When the trains met Schoppert's engine was thrown from the bridge into the creek, fifty feet below. His neck was broken and Platt was buried beneath the wreck. Schoppert leaves a widow and three children.

Lunatic Escapes from Asylum.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A man who gave his name as Henry Foster and his age as sixty years was found wandering around this city last night. He told the police that he had escaped from the Middletown State Asylum, where he had been confined for fifteen years. He said that he walked away from the asylum on Sunday morning, and that he was found for China. He invited the policemen to go with him on his battleship, which he said is waiting for him at San Francisco. The Superintendent of the asylum was notified and he answered that he would send for Foster to-day.

Blind Woman Lawyer Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Miss L. Blanche Fearing, the only blind woman lawyer in America and probably in the world, who was also well known in the field of letters, died to-day at Eureka Springs, Ark. Miss Fearing, who became blind in early childhood, was born on an Iowa farm, and early developed a talent for verse writing, her favorable critics having included Oliver Wendell Holmes, John Greenleaf Whittier, and Edmund Clarence Stedman. Resolutions of sympathy and respect will be drafted by the Bar Association.

SAW HER FIANCE'S GHOST

He Committed Suicide Just One Month Ago.

After Declaring He Had Beckoned to Her, Annie Zeman Tried to End Her Life.

What may prove to be the culmination of a double tragedy having its beginning in a romantic attachment took place yesterday, when Annie H. Zeman, a pretty Bohemian girl of eighteen living at 766 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, attempted to commit suicide.

Emil Lasnicka, the girl's sweetheart, killed himself in City Hall Park on the night of July 14—just one month ago. Yesterday Annie was alone in the house. Suddenly she began to scream, and rushing up to the apartment of Mrs. Weir, in the same house, she exclaimed hysterically, "I saw Emil. He called to me to come to him. Then he stretched out his arms and beckoned." The girl fainted, and when she revived said that she had been looking out of the window. She heard a noise behind her, turned, and saw the vision.

After some trouble she was quieted, and Mrs. Weir and a Mrs. Vetter, who also lives in the house, went with her to her room. At 5 o'clock they smelled gas, and traced it to the apartments occupied by the Zeman family. The door was locked. Repeated rappings failing to bring a response, the janitor was called and he burst the door in. In the kitchen it was seen that a tube had been disconnected from the gas stove. The windows were tightly closed. The girl was found lying unconscious on the parlor floor. A physician was summoned, and the police of the Morrisania Station notified. Then an ambulance was called, and the girl was removed to Fordham Hospital.

Two letters were found on a table in the room. One was addressed to the girl's brother, William, and the other to Emil Laznicka. Underneath Laznicka's name was written "My father-in-law," and the fact is taken as significant in connection with a photograph found in young Laznicka's pocket at the time of his suicide on which was written "from Annie—your loving wife."

Laznicka's suicide was said at the time to be due to the girl's refusal to marry him. The two had been sweethearts for some time. Laznicka lived in Newark and was employed in a button factory, getting $9 a week. The girl's father had no objection to the match, but said that they must wait until the young man earned more money.

The delay exasperated the man, and while the couple were on a ferryboat bound for Astoria, two months ago, he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot her if she did not agree to marry him. She said that she would marry him if he would give her the revolver. The man handed it over and she threw it into the river.

The afternoon of the day that Laznicka shot himself he called at the house and had an interview with the father, who told him that he might marry Annie when he was in a position to support a wife. Since his death the girl has been despondent and several times said that she would kill herself. A few weeks ago a cousin came to visit her, and during the time she had companionship Annie seemed to be less moody. The cousin went away last week, and since then the girl has been frequently depressed. Yesterday her father and brother went to work as usual. Later her mother left the house, leaving the girl alone.

GIRL BARKS LIKE A DOG.

Fellow-Operatives Alarmed — Doctors Attribute It to Epilepsy.

While Jennie Wood of 38 Schaffer Street, Williamsburg, was at work at a loom in a silk ribbon factory at 127 North Tenth Street yesterday she was seized with convulsions and fell to the floor. When the employes undertook to pick her up the girl began to bark like a dog. This caused much excitement among the hundred girls employed in the factory, who believed that the young woman had the rabies.

A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and Dr. Halpin responded with the ambulance and removed the girl to the institution, where she recovered. Miss Wood then told the doctors that she had been bitten six months ago in the left leg by a mongrel dog.

The doctors attributed the barking to an epileptic attack. Miss Wood was able to leave the hospital last evening.

PET ALLIGATOR ATTACKS DOG.

Jersey City Police Captain Rescues His Terrier.

Police Captain Frederick T. Farrier of the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, has a pet alligator which was sent to him from the South some time ago. It is about 3 feet long. Its home is a bathtub at the Communipaw Avenue Police Station. It answers to the name of "Father Bill." Capt. Farrier has also two terriers, Nellie and Prince. The latter is about as large as a big rat.

Nellie yesterday rushed out of the room in which the alligator resides. She was barking furiously, and began tugging vigorously at Capt. Farrier's trousers. Suspecting something wrong, Capt. Farrier and Detective Holtic ran into the room. They found that the alligator had escaped from the bathtub and was trying to make a meal of Prince, who seemed to be paralyzed by fear of his strange assailant.

Holtic dealt the alligator a blow with a club that laid him on his side, and then Prince, with a yelp of delight, recovered his power of motion and ran to Capt. Farrier as if for protection.

"Father Bill" was returned to his tank. Hereafter the door of his room will be kept locked against Prince and Nellie, though the latter appears to be able to take care of herself.

DRAGGED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

Policeman, Though Hurt, Clung to the Bridle and Was Rescued.

Policeman Patrick J. Darcy of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station and living at 315 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, yesterday, at the corner of One Hundredth Street and Broadway, saw a runaway horse, attached to a light delivery wagon, racing down the street without a driver. There were many women and children directly in the animal's path. The policeman ran to the middle of the street, and as the horse came near him, grabbed the bridle. The horse lunged to one side, lifting the policeman off the ground. Darcy clung to the bridle, however. When the horse again plunged forward a hoof landed on Darcy's right foot, throwing him off his feet. Darcy could not regain his footing and was dragged more than a hundred feet, still holding to the horse's bridle.

Bicycle Policeman Fitzgerald, on duty in One Hundred and Tenth Street, saw the struggle and ran to Darcy's assistance just in time to stop the horse and save Darcy from being trampled under the animal's hoofs.

Darcy's injuries were found to consist of a broken knee, where he had been struck by the horse's shoe; a deep cut on the left hip, where he had been thrown against the point of the shaft, and contusions over his entire body. His uniform was torn into shreds. An ambulance took him to the St. Hood Wright Hospital, where his injuries were dressed. He was then removed to his home. The runaway horse belonged to Grocer Henry Rushmeyer of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and had been left standing at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Broadway.

Gen. E. P. Alexander Returns.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Adirondack from Port Limon were Gen. E. P. Alexander, arbitrator of boundary between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and M. A. Sota, former President of Honduras. Gen. Alexander says he made his report on the boundary question in April last. He visited Central America this time to sign the formal documents in the case and to attend the celebration of the settlement of the boundary, and also to close the accounts of the commission. Twenty-nine surveyors, linemen, and other employes of the Isthmian Canal Commission also returned on the ship.

Killed by Fall Through Airshaft.

Charles Berlin was instantly killed by falling through an airshaft from the second floor to the cellar at Gleason's Glass Works, 98 Commercial Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Berlin was a laborer in the works. He lived at 104 Dupont Street, Brooklyn.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Dining and dancing at Newport; dancing and dining at Southampton; bathing at Narragansett, and listening to music and lectures at Bar Harbor were the chief diversions of the members of New York's gay world, now scattered at these and other resorts yesterday, and will be also their diversions to-day. Mid-August has accelerated the social pace at all the resorts, and the next fortnight will be the gayest period of the Summer.

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The many well-known people who arrived on the Cymric on Monday were being congratulated yesterday by their friends on their escape from serious peril in the fire that occurred on the liner when only one day out from Queenstown last week. Some of these passengers state that they were at no time alarmed, and did not realize until they had read the newspaper stories how great their danger had been. Mrs. William Barclay Parsons and Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. H. de B. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright, with Miss Ella de Ruyter, who has been traveling in Europe with them, and all of whom were on the Cymric, went at once on their arrival to their country place at Rye, N. Y. Among others on the Cymric whose names were not mentioned yesterday in the list of arrivals were Arthur F. Benson, Robert B. Davies, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. John Ewing, C. W. Kraushaar and Miss Kraushaar, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin H. Sanders and three daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Walker. Mrs. Wainwright and Mrs. H. de B. Parsons were the Misses Walker, and are nieces of Mrs. Joseph Walker.

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Among those booked to sail on the St. Paul to-day for Southampton are Marcellus L. Bailey, C. C. Buel, C. F. Chichester, E. W. Bulkley, Frederic B. Esler, F. W. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Heyl, Miss Wiggin, and Mrs. Henry Wise and three daughters. The Teutonic, which also sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber, Miss H. G. Hosmer, Warren B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Grew, Mrs. W. A. Street, H. O. Talmadge, and E. A. Wicks.

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New York in the middle of August is hopeless socially. The few men who are obliged to be daily in town flee to some near resort at evening, even if only to go to the sea in trolley cars. The delusion that New York men attend roof gardens is one prevalent in the rural districts. Once in a long while a familiar face can be seen at them, but since June these occasions have grown rarer and rarer.

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When the first bell for the near fall of the curtain at Narragansett and Bar Harbor is rung, as it will be next week, Lenox will lift her voice and call her wandering devotees to their Berkshire love. Lenox has again endeavored to have a Summer season this year, but even the admirers of the place must admit that May and June, September and October, and not July and August, are the months at Lenox to be fully enjoyed, and those in which the resort is at its best. The weeks of late September and early October are especially those in which landowners or lessees and their guests can find the fullest enjoyment there, and with woods aflame with color and wine-like airs. All the great country houses in and around Lenox are this Autumn to be filled with guests, and the season will be one of the gayest ever known there.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave at her villa on the Newport Cliffs last evening a dinner dance in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet. In addition to the dinner guests, a number of others came in later for the dancing. There was a cotillion led by Harry Lehr and Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the pretty favors included musical instruments, hunting horns, fans, spears, lanterns, silver trinkets, and match boxes and pipes. A Hungarian band played during the dinner and later for the dancing. The table decorations were American Beauty roses and ferns, and the ball, drawing, and reception rooms were decorated with large quantities of cut flowers. After the dancing a buffet supper was served. Among the guests invited were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, Miss Frances Coster Jones, Miss Laura Swan, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Elsie de Wolf, Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Blight, the Hon. Audrey Carlisle, Miss Clews, the Misses Angelica and Mabel Gerry, Miss Fish, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. G. Max Muller, Henry Norman, Henry Clews, Jr., Munson Morris, Miss McLean, Count Tarnowski, James De Wolf Cutting, De Lancey Kane, Lispenard Stewart, Reginald Brooks, Ralph N. Ellis, and others.

***

Mrs. Astor will give to-night, at Beechwood, the third of her large dinners. As announced a week ago in these columns, this is for her young married friends. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are coming up from their country place at Bay Shore, L. I., to spend some time with Mrs. Astor. The small dance which it was announced some time ago would be given this evening by Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones in honor of her débutante daughter, Miss Frances Coster Jones, has been given up. Mrs. Jones found the date already taken, and has decided to give instead of it a dinner dance. This, however, will not take place until about the last of August.

***

Dr. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, and Miss Pauline Robinson of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street are at the Westport Inn, on Lake Champlain. J. Pierpont Morgan's family have been spending some time at their camp, on Mohegan Lake.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew, his niece, Miss Spaulding, and his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., will come to Newport for a three weeks' stay.

Le V. Jones entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon.

James J. Van Alen has returned from his fishing trip in Canada.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer entertained at dinner this evening.

George W. Lee is the guest of Mrs. Eugene Stuyvesant.

Dr. and Mrs. William Appleton of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

W. S. Moore of New York is at the Arnold cottage.

Fernando Yznaga is the guest of James J. Van Alen.

J. Montgomery Strong of New York is visiting Edwin S. Cramp.

Mrs. Frederic Pearson entertained at dinner this evening at her cottage on Ochre Point.

B. G. Johnson of New York is visiting Robert L. Gerry.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 14.—Despite the fog and rain, society continued to amuse itself to-day with unabated energy. One of the most novel entertainments of the season was given to-night at Ban-Y-Bryn, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney. Two hundred of the most prominent society people here were present. The grounds and house were decorated in orange and yellow and a striking feature was a series of Spanish dances admirably executed by sixteen young ladies dressed in Spanish costumes with mantillas and fans. Those who participated were the Misses Biddle, Roy, McCall, Pierce, Lawson, Conover, Jackson, McIlvaine, Munnikhuysen, Knowleton, Cochran, Edith Taylor, Violet Whelen, Natalie Barney, Eleanor Willing, and Natalie Schenck.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. John Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beales, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, the Misses Seely, Miss Pierce, Miss Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Wheten.

In the afternoon Mrs. Alexander Van Nest gave a novel musicale at the Canary cottage. Among those who gave selections was Myron Whitney, Jr.

The Hinkle Cup tournament at the Kebo Valley Club is proving an important society event, and attracts a large crowd of visitors.

Mabel Bouton Declared Insane.

Mabel Bouton, the actress who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Sunday last from the Presbyterian Hospital, after attempting to commit suicide, was yesterday adjudged insane, and will be sent to the asylum on Ward's Island.

MRS. BENNETT SEEKS ALIMONY.

Court's Order to Force Payment from Husband on Blackwell's Island.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, signed an order for Thomas Bennett, now a prisoner on Blackwell's Island, to show cause why he should not pay to his wife, Mary J. Bennett, $150 counsel fee and alimony, pending her suit against him for a separation.

Bennett formerly was a wealthy contractor and Tammany leader. He was married in 1862, and lived with his wife until 1894, when, according to Mrs. Bennett's charges, he brought his niece, Sarah Cleary, to Mrs. Bennett's home, and lavished money on her, maintaining carriages and horses for her. Mrs. Bennett, through her counsel, A. G. Koelble, further says that after that Bennett treated her with great cruelty, and was arrested more than once on her complaint. His once large fortune was rapidly disappearing when he left his wife, in November last.

Mrs. Bennett says she sold the furniture in the house 345 East Eighty-fifth Street piecemeal to pay for food for herself. In April the house was sold under foreclosure proceedings. Mrs. Bennett says she is homeless and penniless, though her husband is well able to provide for her. Bennett was arrested in April, charged with assaulting his wife and refusing to contribute to her support. City Magistrate Hogan ordered him to make her an allowance, and Bennett said he would "rot in jail first." He was sent to the penitentiary for six months. He still says, according to counsel, that he will never have anything more to do with his wife.

The object of the suit for separation Mrs. Bennett has begun is to secure from the Supreme Court an order for alimony. With such an order, she says, she can find sufficient of her husband's property for her maintenance.

DIES UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

Harry J. Martin Has Been Known as George E. Rau.

A veteran of the civil war who was known as George E. Rau and also as Harry J. Martin was found dead in a room at the Hotel George, at 2,400 Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning. Dr. Ogilvie of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital said that he died of heart disease, but those who knew the man say that they think he committed suicide.

Rau came to this city a year ago and hired furnished rooms from Mrs. Higgins, at 441 Ninth Avenue. He had with him a young woman, whom he introduced as his wife, and a one-year-old child.

"I always knew him as Rau," said Mrs. Higgins, "but I had a suspicion that his real name was Martin. He said that his father was a brewer in Rochester. He had been married twice, he told me. He worked as cashier for J. H. Martin, who keeps a saloon on Broadway and Thirty-third Street. He said that Martin was his brother-in-law, but he lost his position with him about three weeks ago. Both he and his wife disappeared, leaving their trunks behind them, and I haven't seen either of them since. In arranging his effects I saw that he had a medical diploma made out with the name of Harry J. Martin. I think that that was his real name."

John H. Martin, for whom Rau worked, said last night that he had known him for many years, but that he was not related to him in any way.

"His name wasn't Rau at all," he said; "it was Martin. I met him in Orlando, Fla., in 1874. He was traveling for a wholesale liquor house then. He was a very well-educated man, was a doctor, and had served in the army. He had a big scar across his head, where he was wounded during the war. He drew a pension of $30 a month. When I saw him next it was on Eighth Avenue last Spring. He seemed in hard luck, and I gave him a job. After that I made inquiries about him among my friends in Florida, and learned that he had run away from there with his wife's sister, taking with him all the

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	25,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. / Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, 3rd St. & Columbus Ave. / Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.

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BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
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LETTERS OF CREDIT
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LOCAL SECURITIES,
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Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

THE FOND DU LAC WATER COMPANY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the Mortgage, dated the 1st of March, 1899, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $1,126.00 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of September, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "PROPOSALS TO SINKING FUND, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, & 22, William Street, New York."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., as Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 1st, 1900.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689 of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:

July, 1895. G. A. Cassebeer, New York	$80.64
December, 1889. F. di Humy, New York	60.24
May, 1893, estate Thomas B. Tweeddle, New York	57.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900. FRANCIS J. MILLER.
Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WOULD LIKE TO BORROW $1,000 ON GOOD security, with good percentage, to pay back $60 a month, from a private party. H. M., Box 107 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor Estate of Mary Adams Bulkley, decd.)

225 shs. National Bank of the Republic.
50 shs. National Park Bank.
148 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
373 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
(By order of Trustee.)
$2,000 Booneville R. R. & Bridge Co. 1st 7s, 1906.
$2,000 Brooklyn City R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 5s, 1941.
$5,000 Greenbrier & New River R. R. 1st 5s, 1942.
$2,000 Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co. Mtge. Bds., 1915.
$2,000 Ches. Dry Dock & Constn. Co. 1st 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Chic. Railway & Terminal Elevator Co. 1st 6s, Sks. Fd. Bds., 1943.
$2,000 Newport News Light & Water Co. 1st 5s, 1942.
$1,000 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. 1st 6s, 1923.
$2,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. (St. L. Div.) 3 p. c. Bds., 1951.
$2,000 N. Y. Central, Lake Shore Coll., 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
$1,000 American Thread Co. 1st 4s, 1919.
1 sh. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
2 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
1 sh. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Val. R. R.
1 sh. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 sh. Oswego & Syracuse R. R.
2 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
1 sh. Brooklyn Trust Co.
1 sh. Atlantic Trust Co.
2 shs. Old Dominion Land Co.
1 sh. Low Moor Iron Co.
1 sh. International Ocean Tel. Co.
1 sh. Continental Insurance Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Pullman Company.
1 sh. Portland Gas Co.
2 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
1 sh. Albany & Susquehanna R. R.
126 shs. Central Mining Co.
50 shs. Calumet & Chicago Canal Co.
100 shs. Southern Atlantic Tel. Co.
70 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co., B'klyn.
140 shs. Hocking Valley Railway Co. Prefd.
42 shs. Hocking Valley Railway Co. Common.
50 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Common.
2 shs. Union Pacific R. R. Prefd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
16 shs. Natl. City Bank of B'klyn.
14 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
8 shs. Continental National Bank.
31 shs. American Bank Note Co.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bank of New York.
50 shs. Nassau Bank.
$1,000 Ossining Home Tel. & Telephone Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1913.
$1,000 Haverstraw Light & Fuel Gas Co. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. Bd., 1949.
15 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
43 shs. Natl. City Bank.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
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W. REDMOND CROSS ..... Treasurer
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H. B. BERRY ..... Trust Officer

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Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
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Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
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Allows Interest on deposits.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 99 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, September 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will reopen on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 82 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of Sept., 1900.

Dated New York, August 14th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.
New York, August 15, 1900.
TO THE HOLDERS OF,
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1900:

The above bonds maturing September 1, 1900, and the coupons thereof maturing on the same date will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Company has reserved to the holders of the maturing bonds above named the privilege of receiving for such bonds, in lieu of cash, the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, at the price of 99½% and accrued interest thereon.

In case holders of the old bonds elect to take new bonds in lieu of cash, the difference in price will be adjusted in cash.

N. MONSARRAT, President.

23 Wall Street,
New York, August 15, 1900.

Referring to the above notice of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, we have purchased from that Company the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds reserved to provide for the maturity of the above-named Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company's Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and are now prepared to make the exchange of the old bonds for the new on the terms above stated.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co
NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, to be paid September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900. The Board also declared from the net earnings of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, two per cent. thereof payable on September 4, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1900, and the remaining two per cent. on March 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at such date as the Board of Directors may direct the books shall be closed for the payment thereof. For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on Sept. 5, 1900.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
by C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the preferred stock and common stock trust certificates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will close in New York at three o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1900, and will reopen at ten o'clock A. M. on September 5, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute at their office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, the above dividends of two per cent. upon the preferred stock and two per cent. upon the common stock, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

William Salomon, J. Kennedy Tod, Abraham Wolff, Louis Fitzgerald, Charles Steele, Voting Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.

There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1900, have been declared as follows:

On the Preference Stock, Two Per Cent.

On the Common Stock, Two and a Half Per Cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London, respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday, October 1st. Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.

The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 P. M. on Friday, 24th August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 7th September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, 31st August.

All books will be reopened on Tuesday, 2d October.

By Order of the Board.
CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.
Montreal, 13th August, 1900.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company,
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Chicago, Ill., August 6, 1900.

A Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Directors, payable August 31st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 15th, 1900.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock P. M. August 15th, 1900, until ten o'clock A. M. September 1st, 1900.

GEORGE HIGGINSON, JR., Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held May 16th, 1900, a quarterly yearly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM upon the Common Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable August 15th, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

The Common Stoc Transfer Books will be closed on July 30th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until August 22d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, August 14th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 295.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for July, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 296) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Co.
Hoboken, N. J., August 13th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1900. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., Aug. 14th, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 35) of ONE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT., will be paid on Sept. 1st to stockholders of record at noon on Aug. 18th. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900.

The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $9,674,770, against $12,763,719 in the preceding week and $7,888,861 in the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise from this port have aggregated $370,583,648, against $283,704,591 in the same period last year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 14	296,986
To date this year	74,045,436
Corresponding date last year	113,741,388

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 14	$705,500
To date this year	$321,524,710
Corresponding date last year	$823,898,350

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	General Electric	2¾
Am. Ice	½	North. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R.	¾	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	1¾
Am. Steel Hoop	1¾	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Steel H. pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	⅝
Am. S. & W.	1¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	½	National Lead	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	2½	Nat. Steel	1⅜
Am. T. P. pf.	1½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Anaconda Copper	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
At., T. & S. F.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
B'klyn R. T.	⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Canadian Pacific	2½	Rep. Steel	1
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	⅛
Chi. G. W. deb.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	⅛	Sloss Shef. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	Union Pacific	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	¾	U. S. Leather	⅝
Den. & R. G.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	West. Un. Tel.	1¼
Federal Steel	1¼	Wis. Cent. pf.	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1¼	Del., L. & W.	2
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Iowa Central	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & So. 1st 4s	1	3½s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	1	Wilkes. & East. 1st	2
Det., M. & M. l. g.			

Bond Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s 1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

In point of activity yesterday's market showed improvement, transactions approximating 300,000 shares. Business was distributed over a long list of stocks, too, though much more than a half of the total was concentrated in a few issues. Steel and Wire Trust, Tin Plate Trust, Steel Hoop Trust, National Steel Trust, Federal Steel Trust, and some of the lesser industrials in the metal group contributed one-sixth of the aggregate, while considerably over 40,000 Atchison shares were traded in, with Brooklyn Rapid Transit contributing nearly 20,000 more, and Baltimore and Ohio 25,000. Two or three other stocks passed the ten thousand mark. Of those notably active Baltimore and Ohio alone was weak, though Sugar—falling into the background with a total of less than 10,000 shares—dropped over a point.

Of news developments none were disclosed of consequence enough to serve as an influence upon the market's course. The Baltimore and Ohio decline could be traced naturally to a decrease in the company's July earnings of close to $250,000—an exhibit in current railway reports differing much from what has been the rule. The Sugar weakness was attributed in some wideawake quarters to inside selling. To account for activity and new strength in the metal stocks nothing more satisfactory was disclosed than that insiders lately pounding their own issues have begun to cover some of their lines of shorts. The Atchison advance was apparently a Chicago speculation, authorities entitled to knowledge insisting that more than half of the orders executed in Atchison common were for the account of two or three Board of Trade houses.

Some of the Granger stocks in making gains bear out the calculations of insiders who are now declaring that even if gross earnings are decreased there will be economies in practice which will amply offset the losses and still leave net earnings satisfactorily high.

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In some Wall Street quarters politics begins to get more attention, and today's anti-imperialist convention at Indianapolis will be closely watched. So far the speculators of Wall Street have been pronounced in their belief that the Administration will have certain and easy triumph, and though Mr. Hanna has recently been quoted as talking much of the danger of "overconfidence," it is difficult to induce serious consideration of such suggestions—it being the Wall Street disposition to urge that the stock market can even now discount President McKinley's re-election. If professional politics shall require the fomenting of a scare the market may be found unprepared for any quick rap from bear cudgels, and evidences are not lacking of a disposition in some quarters to attempt some such scoop. And even if there be no good basis for apprehension the lack of warrant may not be sufficient to ward off unpleasant effects. At any rate, conservative advisers still insist that it is a matter of recklessness for the little traders of Wall Street to be attempting to give the market apparent life in face of the fact that the general public persists in holding aloof and important leaders stay conspicuously idle.

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No market effects attended the announcement of Mr. C. P. Huntington's death, though on every side were heard tributes universally appreciative of the qualities of the stalwart financier. Mr. Huntington was never an active Wall Street man in the security market sense; his stocks were generally "dead." Only recently have his colleagues been permitted to further activity in any of his issues, the conspicuousness of Southern Pacific representing almost his pioneer stock market enterprise. The financial world has lost a conservative influence. The advice of C. P. Huntington was always on the side of prudence. He was bold, but never speculatively. He worked for material and lasting results, not to make financial showings in order to render "distribution" of stocks and bonds easy.

BURLINGTON REFUNDING.

A conservative Boston banker is authority for the statement that twice as much Burlington and Quincy Railway stock is owned in New England to-day as has been the average at any time during the past five years. And from the same source come suggestions of developments close at hand which will materially help Burlington's financial status—"the long-delayed refunding scheme being now matured."

LONG ISLAND PROSPECTS.

A syndicate, to which Wall Street has contributed largely, has been organized for the purchase of large blocks of land on Long Island, the investment being based upon the theory that the Pennsylvania Railway's operation of the Long Island Road will result in such improvement in train service that development in many towns will come quickly.

COMRADES.

John W. Gates is to establish a Wall Street banking house—so runs a bulletin from Paris. Mr. Gates and Mr. James R. Keene are, according to the same report, to return to this country together, and both are quoted as very bearish.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Canadian Pacific advanced 2½ points yesterday on the purchase of 100 shares, giving some point to reports that the company is establishing new relationships with important New York interests. It is part of the current rumor that a large block of Canadian Pacific stock has been taken over by bankers here through private purchase, and that more influence will be given to New York than hitherto in adopting matters of business policy.

JERSEY CENTRAL.

The Jersey Central Railroad's future is a matter of much discussion and guesswork in Stock Exchange circles. Yesterday's contribution to circulating rumors reports representing that the property is to be leased by the Baltimore and Ohio, with a guarantee of dividends reaching to 7 per cent. Insiders refuse to make any comment.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a circular letter presenting the final figures of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company for the fiscal year to July 1, with an analytical exhibit, showing:

Net earnings, inclusive of miscellaneous income	$1,811,344.24
Taxes, rentals and interest	848,799.94
	$962,544.30
Preferred dividend, 5 per cent.	348,561.25
	$613,983.05
Balance, July 1, 1899, profit and loss	43,148.58
	$657,131.63

The appended calculations are of aid in determining investment values of the company's securities, and their worth as related to other issues of similar character:

Forty-three per cent. of net income for the year covered rentals, taxes, and first mortgage interest.

Forty-seven per cent. of net income for the year covered all charges, inclusive of interest upon the first consolidated mortgage bonds.

Sixty-six per cent. of net income for the year covered all charges and the 5 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock.

The surplus applicable to the preferred stock was equal to 12⅛ per cent. on the full amount now outstanding.

	Basis. Per Cent.
Union Pacific surplus beyond all charges equal to 11¾ per cent. on preferred stock, entitled to 4 per cent., not sharing beyond with common, selling at 76	5.26
Atchison surplus beyond all charges equal to 8½ per cent. on preferred stock, entitled to 5 per cent., not sharing with common beyond, selling at 70	7.14
Denver & Rio Grande surplus beyond all charges equal to 6 per cent. on preferred stock, entitled to 5 per cent, not sharing, paying 4 per cent., selling at 67	5.97
Rio Grande Western surplus beyond all charges equal to 12½ per cent. on preferred stock, entitled to 5 per cent., sharing with common in excess of 5 per cent., selling at 90	5.55

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Large increase last week in eastbound shipments from Chicago of flour, grain, and provisions.

According to dispatches from Dubuque, Ia., a deal has been closed for the consolidation of the railway and electric plants of that city into a company with $1,000,000 capital.

Stockholders of the Great Northern to vote at the annual meeting on Oct. 11 on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company by $1,000,000 for the benefit of its employés.

Shipment of 53,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Decrease of $3,088,949 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,785,909, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $239,126 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for July; an increase of $242,096 in gross being offset by an increase of $481,222 in operating expenses.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Plan to Enable Employes to Buy Stock to be Considered.

Stockholders of the Great Northern Railway Company will hold their annual meeting in St. Paul on Oct. 11. The proposition of President Hill, providing for an increase of stock by 10,000 shares, or $1,000,000, will come up.

It is the purpose of the Directors to put this extra stock within the reach of the employes at par. They will not receive the shares, getting instead certificates issued by the Great Northern Railway Company's Employes' Investment Company, (Limited,) a corporation formed for the purpose of carrying out President Hill's scheme. These certificates will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent., the same as the stock, and will not be negotiable. Any employe earning less than $3,000 a year will be allowed to subscribe to the stock to the extent of $5,000. Employes who earn $3,000 or more will not be permitted to subscribe.

GOLD FOR BRITISH WAR BONDS.

$8,100,000 to be Shipped To-day—Effect on Bank Statement.

Baring, Magoun & Co. will ship $7,600,000 in gold bars to England to-day on account of the British war loan. Half of the shipment will be sent on the St. Paul and half on the Teutonic. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will also send $500,000, in addition to the $500,000 shipped by them on the Lahn yesterday, making the total shipment for the day $8,100,000.

Local bankers say that the export of nearly $18,000,000 in gold in the last ten days will necessarily show in the weekly bank statement, because the $19,625,900 to be paid by the outstanding bonds of the funded loan of 1891 on Aug. 18 will be received too late to offset the gold exports in this week's statement.

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Labouchere on Bond Sale to America.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Truth, Henry Labouchere's paper, replying to some of the criticisms upon the placing of a large portion of the Exchequer loan in the United States, says: "We can see nothing derogatory in selling the bonds to America. It is an indication of the enormous growth of wealth in the United States. Nor would we be surprised if, in view of their continued prosperity, our American cousins were to act as our bankers in the future in a good many instances. We can see no harm in such a relation."

The Rumor About James R. Keene.

Talbot J. Taylor, son-in-law of James R. Keene, who, according to a report from abroad, contemplates making his permanent residence in England, said yesterday that he did not believe the report. "I know nothing about it," he added, "and I do not believe it is true."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Homestake Mining Company, New York and Hoboken Ferry Company, and the Mexican Northern Railway Company.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company informs holders of Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, that the same, with coupons maturing on the same day, will be paid upon presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. The company also informs holders of the maturing bonds that it has reserved for them the privilege of receiving for their holdings in lieu of cash the first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company at the price of 99½ and accrued interest. J. P. Morgan & Co., referring to the above, state that they have purchased from the Hocking Valley Railway Company the first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds reserved to provide for the maturing Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, and that they are now prepared to make the exchange on the terms stated.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Strength in the Stock Exchange market was well reflected in the market for outside securities yesterday. No appreciable increase in activity occurred, but there appeared to be better inquiry for stocks, and several advances were recorded on very light transactions. Several stocks that were not affected by Monday's movement were the centre of some interest yesterday and showed substantial improvement at the end of the day. Among the copper stocks trading became more active, and some of this group showed a good deal of strength. Several times recently there have been revivals of interest in the copper shares, but as a whole this group of stocks has of late taken a very unimportant part in the curb market. The sustained demand for some copper stocks in Boston has served to strengthen the copper share market here. Strength appeared in some of the industrials, among them Rubber Goods and American Woolen, both of which were active.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s continued to attract attention, though they were not as active as on the first days of trading in this issue. They sold at premiums of three-eighths and seven-sixteenths, and at the close were quoted at 98⅜@98½. Total transactions amounted to about £30,000.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 300 or 400 shares, but on these transactions an advance of a full point was made. It sold up to 89¼ and closed at 89½ bid, against 88¾ bid at the close of Monday. Several other copper stocks were active, and some of them scored considerable advances.

UNION COPPER was bought at 2½, but ended the day unchanged at 2 bid. Sales agg

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16¼	16⅝	408	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
63½	64	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf...	63⅝	63⅝	63	63	.....
33½	34¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil.....	34	34	34	34	.....
25½	25¾	190	Am. District Tel.....	26	26	26	26	+1
34	34⅜	700	American Ice Co.....	34	34½	33½	34½	+ ½
11¼	11⅝	210	American Linseed Co.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
54½	55¼	320	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	55	55	55	55	.....
4⅝	5	815	American Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
24½	25	710	Am. Malting Co. pf...	25	25	24⅝	25	.....
37⅞	38	1,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
89	89½	736	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	88½	89¼	88⅞	89	+ ⅛
20⅝	21	4,385	Am. Steel Hoop Co...	19⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
67	68	1,220	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	67	67¾	67	67½	+ ½
35⅝	35⅞	11,935	Am. Steel & Wire....	34⅜	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+ ⅛
75	75½	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ¼
123⅝	123¾	10,190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	125	126	123⅝	123⅝	— 1⅛
116	117	145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	+ ½
26	26⅛	9,465	American Tin Plate..	23⅝	26½	23⅝	26	+ 2⅛
79⅝	80	975	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	78	79⅝	78	79½	+ 1½
93½	95⅝	2,540	American Tobacco ...	95½	96	95½	95½	.....
128	133	210	Am. Tobacco pf.....	130	130	130	130	.....
46⅝	46⅞	2,450	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46¼	46	46	46¼	+ 1⅛
29½	29⅝	29,240	At., T. & S. F.....	27⅝	28⅝	27⅛	28⅝	+ 1⅛
71⅛	71¾	14,230	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	71	71½	70⅞	71½	+ ½
74	74½	24,760	Baltimore & Ohio....	75	75½	73⅞	74	— 1⅝
81⅜	81½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	81⅜	81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅞
58⅞	59⅛	18,215	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58⅜	59½	58	59	+ ⅞
89¼	90	120	Canadian Pacific	89⅞	89½	89¼	89½	+ 2½
27¾	28	1,460	Chesapeake & Ohio..	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
127⅝	127⅞	4,925	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	126⅞	127⅞	126⅞	127¼	+ ⅓
11⅛	11¼	75	Chicago Great West..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
83⅞	85	375	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	83½	84⅝	83½	84½	+ ⅝
114	114⅛	16,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112⅞	114⅛	112⅞	114⅛	+ 1⅛
171	173	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	— 1
165	166	1,300	Chicago & Northw....	165	165½	164½	165½	.....
		320	Chicago & Northw. pf.	199¾	200½	199¾	200½	+ ⅝
108¼	108¼	6,810	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	107½	108½	107⅝	108½	+ ⅝
10⅜	10⅞	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
58	58¼	200	C., C., C. & St. L....	58¼	58½	58⅛	58⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	36½	2,080	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36½	36½	36	36½	+ ⅞
6⅜	6¾	100	Colorado Southern ...	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
16	17	120	Col. Southern 2d pf...	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
14¼	14⅜	110	Col. & H. C. & I.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
170	170½	4,370	Consolidated Gas.....	167⅞	170¾	167½	170	+ 1⅝
		17,041	Con. Gas. rights.....	3⅞	4⅜	3½	4⅜	+ ⅛
26	26¼	610	Con. Tobacco Co.....	26¼	26¼	26	26	.....
79	80	724	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	79	79	79	79	+ ½
112	113	40	Delaware & Hudson..	112½	113	112	113	.....
180	182	550	Del., Lack. & West..	182	182	180	180	— 2
19⅜	19½	1,000	Denver & R. G.....	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ¾
67⅜	68⅛	400	Denver & R. G. pf....	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
32⅜	33¼	300	Erie 1st pf.....	32⅜	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	35½	10,940	Federal Steel	34	35¼	34	35½	+ 1⅛
67¼	67½	1,941	Federal Steel pf.....	66½	67½	66⅝	67	+ ⅝
134½	135	200	General Electric.....	134	135	134	135	+ 2⅝
54⅝	54½	120	Glucose Sugar Ref...	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
153	154	100	Great Northern pf....	153	153	153	153	+1
61¼	62¼	50	Hocking Valley pf....	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
118	118¼	4,395	Illinois Central	117⅜	118¼	117⅜	118¼	+ ⅛
65	66	150	International Paper pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	.....
28½	29	100	International Power..	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
18½	19	125	Iowa Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
40	45	35	Iowa Central pf.....	42	42	40	40	.....
29	30	200	Ice Erie & Western..	29	29¼	29	29¼	+1⅛
72	72¼	1,435	Louisville & Nashville	72	72¾	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
91½	92	4,785	Manhattan Elevated ..	91½	92	91½	92	+ ⅝
155¼	1355⅞	919	Met. Street Railway .	155½	156	155¼	155⅞	+ ⅛
12	12½	100	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	.....
3⅛	3¼	200	Mexican National ctfs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
56	56¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	.....
94	94½	10	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
57½	60	183	M., S. P. & S. M. pf.	58	58	58	58	+ ½
51⅞	52	4,520	Missouri Pacific	51⅝	52	51⅝	51⅞	+ ⅛
183	189	10	Morris & Essex	183½	185⅛	183½	185⅛	+ ½
31⅜	31½	300	National Biscuit Co...	31	31¾	31	31½	+ ⅛
86	88	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf..	88	88	88	88	.....
18¼	19	500	National Lead Co....	16⅞	17⅞	16⅞	17¾	+ ⅜
91	93¾	190	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
26⅞	27⅞	2,800	National Steel	26	27¾	26	27½	+ 1⅛
84	85	300	National Steel pf.....	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	8,570	National Tube Co....	46⅝	47¼	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
91½	92¼	1,131	National Tube Co. pf.	91⅜	92	91⅜	92	+ ⅛
130¼	130⅝	700	New Jersey Central..	130½	130⅝	130	130¼	+ ⅛
130¼	130½	985	New York Central....	130	130⅜	130	130½	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	11¼	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	350	N. Y., Ont. & West..	21¼	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	695	Norfolk & Western...	34¼	34¼	34	34	.....
75	76	200	Norfolk & West. pf..	76	76	76	76	+1
15¼	15⅝	100	North American	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	.....
52	52¼	2,830	Northern Pacific	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	52⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	71½	210	Northern Pacific pf..	71¼	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	+ ⅛
63	64	1,200	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
129¼	129¼	5,040	Pennsylvania R. R....	129	129⅝	128⅞	129¼	+ ⅛
98	98⅜	1,210	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex d..	98	98⅝	98	98⅜	+ ⅛
53	53⅝	200	P., C., C. & St. L....	50	53½	50	53½	— 1
81	82	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80½	81	80	81	+ ⅛
40⅞	41	210	Pressed Steel Car....	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
72	73	460	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71⅝	72¾	71⅞	72¾	+ 1½
187	188	15	Pullman Company ...	188	188	188	188	.....
16⅞	17⅛	200	Reading	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
59⅜	59⅝	520	Reading 1st pf.....	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	100	Reading 2d pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½	.....
98	98⅜	1,180	Republic Iron & Steel	98	98⅝	97	98⅜	+ 1
11⅞	12	450	Rep. I. & S. pf....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
52½	53⅛	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
43	43½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf..	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
34⅜	35⅛	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
11½	12	300	St. Louis Southw.....	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
28	28¼	2,210	St. Louis Southw. pf..	27⅜	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅛
66	67	355	Sloss Shef. S. & I. pf.	65¼	66	65¼	66	+ 1
33½	33¾	10,985	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
11¼	11¼	210	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	570	Southern Railway pf..	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛
5	5½	25	Standard Rope & Twine	5	5	5	5	.....
71⅞	72	2,775	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	72	72½	71½	72	.....
14½	15⅛	100	Texas Pacific	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
109½	110	128	Third Avenue	109¼	109⅛	109¼	109⅛	+ ⅛
11	11¼	500	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	.....
60¼	60¾	17,395	Union Pacific	59⅞	60¾	59⅝	60¼	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅝	1,410	Union Pacific pf.....	76¼	76½	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
11	11¼	3,054	United States Leather.	10½	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ⅛
69	69¼	400	U. S. Leather pf.....	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
29½	30	1,675	United States Rubber.	29⅜	30	29⅜	30	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	10	Wabash pf.	7½	7½	7¼	7½	.....
18⅝	18⅞	310	Wabash pf. new.....	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	1,218	Western Union Tel...	81	81⅜	81	81½	+ 1¼
8⅞	9	10	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
46	48	10	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¾	.....
23⅜	23⅞	330	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
38½	39½	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	38½	38⅛	38½	38½	+ ⅛
Sales.....		296,986						

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61⅛@62¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅛d per ounce, and in New York at 61½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48⅛c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .20.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .28, 1,000 Brunswick at 12½, 200 Consol California and Virginia at 1.45 buyer 10, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .14, 100 Father de Smet at .45, 300 Little Chief at .17, 1,500 Pharmacist at .15, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .30.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $131,466,922; balances, $9,803,522; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,838,710.

Money on call in London, 1½@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady at the close after early weakness. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅞; demand, $4.87⅜@4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83@4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16, and 5.15¾ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The improvement on the Stock Exchange previously noted was maintained to-day, chiefly owing to easier money and the absence of unfavorable Chinese or South African news. The business done, however, was small, there being no incentive for fresh engagements. Home railroads were irregular, and foreigners were featureless.

Americans began with a distinctly better tone, in sympathy with the advices from New York, whence it was reported there were indications of a broadening market. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul common and preferred, Union Pacific common and preferred, and Denver and Rio Grande preferred were principally in demand. Subsequently they became easier, but closed steady. Canadian Pacifics were purchased on the strength of the satisfactory dividend report, and they continue firm. Grand Trunk shares were supported, but were inactive. Kafirs were stagnant, with prices weakening.

Consols for money, 98 9-16; for the account, 98⅝; Atchison, 28½; Canadian Pacific, 90¾; St. Paul, 116; Illinois Central, 120¾; Louisville, 74; Union Pacific preferred, 78; New York Central, 133½; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 33⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 6⅝; Rand mines, 40¼.

Bar silver steady at 28¾d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 28.40; Lisbon, 31; Rome, [illegible]

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £21,000.

Spanish fours closed at 71⅛.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Business on the Bourse to-day commenced firm, in sympathy with London. The declaration of options passed off favorably. Later there was a lack of animation, but the good tone was maintained. Money is expected to be easy for the settlement. Rio Tintos were in active demand for London account.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 40c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 71.80.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. They opened with a hardening disposition, but closed weaker in sympathy with the decline in speculative industrials.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Empire Knights of Relief Dissolved.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Justice Kenefick, in Special Term, has granted an order for the voluntary dissolution of the Order of the Empire Knights of Relief, which has merged itself with the Safety Fund Insurance Society of Syracuse. The order directs all persons interested to show cause, on the second Monday in December, why the dissolution should not take place. Counsel for the order stated that the Syracuse society had assumed all of the obligations of the Empire Knights of Relief and that the society has assets amounting to $157,096.44 and liabilities that do not exceed $3,000.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$142,578,840
Gold	73,373,134
Silver	16,588,825
United States notes	26,535,267
Treasury notes of 1890	725,433
National bank notes	1,905,237
Total receipts this day	1,213,786
Total receipts this month	22,566,017
Total receipts this year	72,621,177
Total expenditures this day	2,195,000
Total expenditures this month	26,050,000
Total expenditures this year	80,029,653
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	293,155
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	377,612
Customs	627,028
Miscellaneous	208,246

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	238,373,179
Silver dollars	421,660,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,830,489
Silver bullion of 1890	68,647,511
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$785,011,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$338,373,179
Silver certificates outstanding	421,660,000
Treasury notes outstanding	72,478,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$785,011,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$40,655,134
Gold certificates	33,718,000
Silver coin and bullion	6,806,891
Silver certificates	3,776,934
United States notes	26,535,267
Other assets	16,657,855
Total in Treasury	$132,079,483
Deposits in National banks	97,370,005
Total	$229,449,548
Current liabilities	86,906,708
Available cash balance	$142,578,840

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The copper stocks had a better market to-day, and recorded a number of small gains on broader trading, twenty-one stocks of this group being dealt in during the morning. Montana was up 2, at 311; Isle Royale ¾, at 29; Old Dominion reappeared at 18½, later 18⅞; Butte was up ⅛, at 62; Mohawk ¾, at 17⅝; Osceola ⅛, at 68; Parrot 1, at 41⅝; Tamarack 3, at 208, and Utah 1⅛, at 30¾, while Wolverine gained ¾, to 40¾. White Knob appeared at 13, Cochiti sold at 8, Centennial at 17⅛, Baltic at 22, and Calumet at 745.

Shoe Machinery was up ⅛, at 30, preferred holding at 23½. National Tube preferred hardened ⅝, to 92¼, and common ¼, to 47¼. Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham incomes were ½ lower, at 65½; Planters' Compress up ¾, at 18¾; Pullman strong at 188, and New England Telephone at 124. American Telephone one holding at 142. Fitchburg preferred hardened ¼, and was strong at 136. Altogether it was a good market, and gained in firmness as the day progressed.

Money was in ample supply at the local Clearing House to-day at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Money on call is plentiful at from 2 to 2½ per cent. Time money is easily obtainable at current rates, but these rates are high, as compared with call rates. The choicest commercial paper would pass at 4 per cent. were it offered. A year ago the mills were heavy buyers of cotton, but this year are purchasing only in a small way. The good average run of paper will not sell easily under 4½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2½	3	Old Colony	3	4
Allouez	1	1½	Old Domin...	18¾	19
Arcadian	21¼	22	Osceola	68¼	68½
Arnold	3¼	4	Parrot	42	...
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Pioneer	...	.25
Atlantic	22¼	22½	Quincy	.135	137
Baltic	21½	22⅝	Rhode Island	2¼	3
Bost. & Mon.	311	312	Santa Fé	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	.62	...	Shoe	29½	30
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Tamarack	200	205
Centennial	17¼	18	Utah Cons.	30¾	31
Franklin	13⅝	...	Washington	...	.75
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob	10	...
Isle Royale	28⅝	29¼	Winona	3¼	3½
Mohawk	17½	18	Wolverine	40¾	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	248	249½	Cent. Mass.	15	16
Bost. & Low.	242	...	C. Mass. pf.	62	...
Bost. & Me.	...	188	Fitch. pf.	135¼	136
Bos. & Prov.	300	...	N.Y.&N.E. 7s.	114	...
Bost. Elev.	143½	144	West End.	93	93¼
Bos. Gas 5s.	..	80			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Y.	134¾	135	N. E. Tel.	123½	124
Dom. Coal	40½	41	U. S. Oil	18	19
D. Coal pf.	110½	111	W'house El.	45	...
Erie Tel.	96	97	W'se El. pf.	...	63
Mex. Tele.	2	2¾			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con	.06	.06
Andes	.10	.08
Belcher	.16	.14
Best & Belcher	.20	.19
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.65	.65
Challenge Con	.25	.22
Chollar	.13	.13
Confidence	.83	.84
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.17	.15
Gould & Curry	.16	.16
Hale & Norcross	.21	.22
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con	.11	.06
Ophir	.58	.60
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.18	.13
Savage	.11	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.35	.33
Standard	4.10	4.10
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.14	.14
Union Con	.20	.22
Utah Con	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.31	.27
Silver bars	61⅛	61
Mexican dollars	48¾@49¼	48¾@49¼
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44¾	45	44¾	44¾
Alamo	12¾	13	12	13
Argentum	27¾	28	27½	28
Anaconda	47	48½	47½	49
Anchoria	90	100	80	100
Bankers	14	19	13½	20
Battle Mountain	30	30¾	30	30¼
Blue Bell	11½	11¾	11½	11⅞
C., C. Con	13½	13¾	13	13⅝
C., C. & M	12½	12¾	12¾	12¾
Columbine Victor	14¾	15	14¾	15
Dante	12½	12¾	12¾	12½
Damon	20	21	20¾	20¾
Elkton	160¾	161	160	161
El Paso	43	43½	42½	43
Findlay	13	13¼	13¼	13¾
Golden Fleece	29	30	27	30
Gibson	26	28	27	27½
Gold King	125	130	128	130
Gold Knob	13⅞	14½	13¾	14½
Gold Coin	575	...	575	...
Garfield	7½	10	7	10
Gold Sovereign	10¾	11	10¼	10¾
Gould	40	40¼	40¼	40½
Hart	16¾	16½	16½	16⅝
Ingham	10½	19¾	19½	20
Isabella	123½	124	123½	124
Jackpot	51	53	50	51½
Keystone	17¾	18	17	18
Lexington	17	17½	17¼	17¾
Mount Rosa	68	70	67	70
Matoa	33¼	33½	39½	39¾
Mary Cashen	19¼	20	22	22½
Moon Anchor	60	63	52	52½
National	11	11¼	11¾	11½
Nugget	21½	22	22	22¼
Ophir	50	53¾	52½	54
Orphan	19½	20	19½	20
Pharmacist	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
Pinnacle	19½	20	21	21½
Portland	336	340	338	360
Rawlings	25	30	29	31
Rose Nicol	13	13¼	13	13½
Coriolanus	23½	23½	21½	22
New Haven	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Ida May	32	33½	32	33
Union	35	40	40	41
Vindicator	140	140¾	142½	145
Work	28½	29	28½	29½
Zenobia	13½	15	13½	15

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—To-day's business on 'Change was done at practically yesterday's figures. West Chicago was traded in at 99, a few shares bringing 99¼. Union Traction preferred was steady at 50⅛, and City Railway brought 252. Metropolitan "L" preferred was firm at 80½. Biscuit and Linseed did not show much change.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
185	American Linseed	11¾	11⅜	11¾
218	American Linseed pf	56¼	55	55
100	American Spirits pf	31	31	31
100	Chicago Canal & Dock	67½	67½	67¼
16	Chicago Edison	137½	137½	137¼
30	Chicago Union Traction pf	50½	50½	50½
50	Chicago City Railway	252	252	252
135	Lake Street Elevated	10¼	10	10
50	Metropolitan Elev. pf	80½	80½	80½
415	National Biscuit	31¾	31¼	31¾
150	National Biscuit pf	87½	87	87½
125	Northwestern Elev. pf	65½	65¾	65½
210	West Chicago	99¾	99	99

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The local market to-day showed a little more strength. Philadelphia Electric gold 5s were up ½, to 102½, and the 4s of the same title were ⅝ better, or 69¾. Asphalt and Alkali moved upward ⅛, the former afterward sliding gracefully back to its former figure. Electric of America was up ⅜, to 9¼. Marsden went off ⅛. A bid of 37¼ was recorded for Union Traction. Asphalt of America, 10¼@10½.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	45	46	Lehigh Val.	25¾	26
Choctaw	29½	30	Marsden	9¼	9½
Choctaw pf.	39½	40¼	Phil. Trac.	98½	98½
Con. T., Pitt.	23½	23⅞	Union Trac.	37¼	37⅝
C. T., P., pf.	61⅝	61⅞	Un. Gas Imp.	113½	114
El. Co. of A.	9	9¼			

IRON WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

600 Men in the Republic Works Likely to be Affected.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 14.—After several secret meetings the men employed in the nut and bolt works department of the Indiana Iron Works, owned by the Republic Iron Company, have decided to strike if the new wage scale of 16 per cent. reduction goes in effect on Wednesday, as threatened. The strike will affect 600 men.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The clothing factory of E. B. Olsen & Co. was destroyed by fire early to-day. Loss on building and goods, $25,000.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The week has been intensely hot from the Missouri Valley eastward to

FILIPINO REBELS ACTIVE

Night Ambushing Parties Created Terror in Small Towns.

Insurgents in Luzon Have Smokeless Powder, Which Points to Filibustering—Amnesty Is a Failure.

MANILA, Aug. 12.—Reports from the Visayas Islands show that there has been increased activity among the insurgents there during the last six weeks. The American losses in the Island of Panay last month were greater than in any month since January last,

Gen. Mojica, in Leyte, and Gen. Lucban, in Samar, are harassing the garrisons, shooting into the towns during the night and ambushing small parties, firing and then retreating upon the larger bodies. The rebels possess an ample supply of ammunition and are well organized.

The Americans have garrisoned three towns on Samar Island, two of which shelter a tenth of the original inhabitants, who suffer from the continual "sniping" of the rebels from the surrounding hills. The third is without any native inhabitants, the rebel outposts, a mile away, preventing their return to their homes. Gen. Lucban punishes the islanders who have any relations with the Americans. Cebu is likewise disturbed.

When amnesty was proclaimed, it practically was without effect, and the expectation that the proclamation would accomplish much in the unexpired time is daily diminishing.

The banks, under Government pressure, have restored the exchange rate of two Mexican silver dollars to one gold American dollar. Gen. MacArthur has ordered the acceptance of American money for all public dues at the above rate.

Gen. Wright, Major Maus, and others have returned from a trip to Benguet Province, where they recommend the immediate establishment of a convalescent hospital. Benguet is tranquil.

The Philippine Commission, it is now announced, will make all future civil service appointments.

Several minor engagements occurred last week in Luzon. The rebels used smokeless powder, which they must necessarily have obtained by filibustering.

30,000 LEPERS IN PHILIPPINES.

Hundred Unfortunates Found Concealed in Manila Houses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received a report from Major Guy L. Edie, President of the Board of Health in Manila, stating that the Board of Health is considering a plan to segregate all the lepers on one island, where hospitals and other suitable buildings can be erected for their care. The report states that leprosy was introduced in the Philippines in 1833, when the Emperor of Japan sent 150 lepers to the islands. Since the number has increased until the estimate is that there are 30,000 lepers in the archipelago, largely in the Vasayas. In a recent inspection of Manila, 100 lepers were found concealed in various houses, while many others escaped to the country.

Quarantine Service in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—From Manila, Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry, Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands, reports on an inspection of Philippine ports of entry with reference to quarantine service. He recommends that as vessels come direct from Hongkong to Iloilo, and the distance from therfe to Manila is thirty-six hours, a small station with barrack accommodations for 100 people be equipped at Iloilo. He also recommends a small floating and disinfecting plant and limited barrack accommodations at Cebu. Assistant Surgeon L. D. Fricks has been detailed as Quarantine Officer at Iloilo and Assistant Surgeon H. A. Stansfield to take charge at Cebu. During the week ended June 23 only two cases of plague occurred in Manila, one Chinese and one Filipino, and neither had resulted in death.

Remarkable Mortality at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Assistant Surgeon King, the Marine Hospital Service official at Ponce, in a report just received says that in Ponce City and surrounding country for the two weeks ending July 28 the enormous death rate has slightly increased. There were 216 deaths, against 70 births during this same period. An investigation into the remarkable mortality is being conducted by the Superior Board of Health.

EXILED CHIEF INVITED BACK.

Mosquito Delegates Request Prince Clarence to Return.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 14.—Three delegates from the Mosquito Territory of Nicaragua have arrived here to request the exiled Prince, or Chief Clarence, a pensioner of the British Government, to return to "his country." They complain of oppression and injustice on the part of the Nicaraguan Government. The Chief has, it is said, communicated with Lord Salisbury on the subject.

Chief Clarence, the former ruler of the Mosquito Territory of Nicaragua, is a colored man, now about twenty-six years old. About six years ago, as Hereditary Chief of the Mosquito Territory, he ruled more less over some 10,000 subjects. But he clashed with the Nicaraguans and was eventually compelled to flee from the Territory. He sought refuge on the United States cruiser Marblehead, and subsequently landed at Kingston, Jamaica, in August, 1894. He has since lived there as a pensioner of the British Government.

POWERS JURY INSTRUCTED.

Judge's Charge Thought to Lessen Chances of Acquittal.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 14.—The final instructions were read to the jury by Judge Cantrill this evening in the Powers trial, and Judge James Sims made the opening argument to the jury for the defense. Defendant Powers is in such a nervous and critical condition that his attorneys filed a physician's affidavit that he was unable to attend a night session of the court, but Judge Cantrill said a cot could be provided for him.

The instructions to the jury are considered by defendant's attorneys as being entirely too severe and tend to lessen Powers's chances of acquittal. The Court instructs that an accessory before the fact may be convicted, although the person who committed the act is never identified; that if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant conspired with the other persons indicted to bring about the murder of Goebel, they ought to find the defendant guilty of murder and fix his punishment at death or confinement in the State penitentiary for life.

Runaway Accident in the Park.

A saddle horse owned and ridden by Samuel H. Oppenheim of 133 West Fifty-eighth Street ran away in Central Park, near Eighty-sixth Street, last night. At Eighty-second Street it ran into a carriage driven by Frederick G. Schmidt of 138 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Schmidt was thrown out. At Seventy-eighth Street a mounted policeman stopped Schmidt's horse, and at Sixty-sixth Street another policeman caught the saddle horse. Schmidt was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital with a scalp wound and contusions of the face. Oppenheim escaped injury, but on Schmidt's complaint he was arrested for assault.

Runaway Threw Her from Carriage.

Mrs. W. H. Small of 1,457 Lexington Avenue was out driving last evening with Mrs. Charles Read of 310 East Sixty-ninth Street, when at Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue her horse became frightened by an elevated train and started to run away, and Mrs. Small was thrown out. Policeman Devine caught the runaway. Mrs. Small was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, suffering from a scalp wound and shock.

$150,000 Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 14.—Fire in Indiana Street this afternoon caused a loss of $150,000, chiefly to Timothy Gay & Co., wholesale grocers. The fire was drowned out and most of the loss to stock is by water. Timothy Gay & Co. lose $100,000. The loss on the building, owned by Timothy L. Smith, is $45,000.

HELD ALL NIGHT IN A TRAP.

Set for Chicken Thieves, It Caught the Farmer's Grandson.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 14.—For four months thieves have made raids on Isaac Mulford's chicken coop, and he made up his mind he would catch the culprit, so he set a mantrap. Mulford's grandson, Arthur, did not return to the house last night, and a search was made for him in vain.

Early this morning Mulford went out to the barn, and found his grandson in the trap he had set for the thief. The young man was held a prisoner all night, and was badly bruised and scratched. He said he had occasion to enter the coop late in the afternoon and was caught. He shouted, but being inside the coop, which was a long distance from the farmhouse, he failed to make himself heard.

G. M. STREET MISSING.

Race-Horse Owner and Politician Believed to Have Committed Suicide.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 14.—G. M. Street, Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and one of the most prominent men in the State, has disappeared and is thought to have committed suicide in St. Louis. A letter from that city dated Aug. 9 and signed by Street avers that he will have committed suicide by drowning in the Mississippi before the letter reaches its destination.

Mrs. Street returned from St. Louis today after an investigation and believes that her husband is dead. Street was a member of the firm of Miles & Street, owning several race horses now in New York.

LAW HOLDS PRETENDED PRIEST.

Church Members He Imposed On Testify Against "Father Diana."

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 14.—Father Diana, the Hungarian priest, at Alpha, who was arrested last week, charged with forgery, has been held under $1,000 bonds for the Grand Jury. Much of the priest's history was brought out at the hearing. It was asserted that he studied for the priesthood in Hungary, but for some reason he did not take orders. From there, according to the testimony, he went to South America, where he passed as a member of the priesthood, and went through practically the same course he is alleged to have adopted at Alpha.

On the subscription paper which he alleges he secured honestly, is an agreement which the subscriber signed to the effect that Diana was to have the title of the church property in his name; that he was to occupy part of the church as a dwelling, and that he was to be paid a salary of $100 a month. In return for this, he was to hold masses on Sunday, attend all funerals, and as an additional inducement to the subscribers to sign, he made them all Trustees. The paper, as it now stands, contains the names of eighty-five Trustees, with power to act only as Diana may direct.

It was also sworn at the hearing that Father Diana, instead of holding services on Sunday, joined the men in their beer drinking. On several occasions, it was alleged, he indulged in bottle throwing. It was also asserted that he had held no services since his arrival, and an additional charge, that of obtaining money under false pretenses, was preferred against him.

The forgery charge is based on the allegation that he put names on the list and increased the amounts pledged by those who did subscribe.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

The Rate of Mortality Is Below Expectations.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The official report regarding the progress of yellow fever during July shows thirty deaths for the month, a total below the average of normal years. Taking the average for the decade from 1885 to 1895, the July mortality record was thirty-four.

The principal factor at present is the number of non-immunes. Last year upward of 25,000 immigrants came to Havana, or three times the normal number. The normal death rate, in proportion to the number of non-immune immigrants, works out at about 4.2 per 1,000 from 1885 to 1895. Last year the death rate from yellow fever was about 1.2 per 1,000. When the enormous increase in the number of non-immunes is taken into account, the rate of mortality for 1899, as well as the rate for July of this year, is below what might have been expected.

May Reject Havana City Charter.

HAVANA, Aug. 14.—The Municipality of Havana has decided to reject the city charter unless the changes which it will recommend are allowed.

National Glass Company Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Glass Company, the pressed-ware combine, was held to-day. The financial statement for the eight months and fourteen days, the life of the company to July 14, 1900, showed the total operating and general expenses thus to have been $2,251,011.53. The gross earnings, including inventories, were $2,574,518.47, making the net earnings $323,506.64, the monthly earnings on the same ratio $38,089.60, and the annual earnings $456,715.20. The election of officers and Directors resulted in the choice of the following: President—H. C. Frye; Vice President—F. L. Stephenson; Treasurer—Myron L. Case; Secretary—Addison Thompson.

Illinois Steel Works' Big Pay Roll.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The pay roll to-day of the Illinois Steel Works is the largest in its history. The amount to be disbursed to the men for their last two weeks' work is $218,000. This large increase is caused by the greater facilities the company has for the handling of ore since the construction of new docks, enabling it to employ many more men for unloading the raw material. The disbursement of nearly $250,000 has brought prosperity to South Chicago, which has suffered somewhat from shutdowns and other causes.

Breweries Declare a Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Holders of the preference shares of the Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries, limited, yesterday received the welcome news that they would receive an interim dividend of 2 per cent on their shares on Sept. 15. This is the first payment declared on the preferred shares of the company in a year and a half. Previous to its announcement the dividends accumulated on the shares, which are entitled to 8 per cent. per annum, was 20½ per cent., which accumulation is now reduced to 18½ per cent.

Big Land Deals in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 14.—A deal has been closed by which a Wheeling syndicate, represented by Col. W. W. Arnett, sells to a Philadelphia syndicate, in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is known to be interested, 7,000 to 10,000 acres of coal land above Wheeling, in Brooke County, the consideration being between $168,000 and $200,000. This property is on the Ohio River and on the Pan-handle Railroad. Another deal is announced by which Schaeffer & Ullomo of Wheeling dispose of 6,000 acres on Boggs Run, south of Wheeling, in Marshall County, to J. V. Thompson, President of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Penn.

Lake Superior Traffic Blocked.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 14.—The schooner Maida, bound down in tow of the steamer Matoa, and loaded with a cargo of iron ore, parted her wheel chains when abreast of the Sailors' Encampment in St. Mary's River this afternoon and went aground across the channel, completely blocking navigation for loaded boats for Lake Superior. The Maida brought up in almost exactly the same position where the steamer Douglass Houghton was sunk across the channel last year.

Extradition for Mrs. Sergeant.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Emma K. Sergeant, formerly of 36 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, who was arrested at Asbury Park two weeks ago, and who is wanted in New York on a charge of uttering worthless checks, will be turned over to the New York authorities. Gov. Voorhees heard argument this afternoon on the requisition of Gov. Roosevelt for the extradition of the woman. She is in the Monmouth County jail at Freehold.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The retirement from active service, Aug. 12, of Col. James G. C. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster General, by operation of law is announced.

Major Charles A. Booth, Sixth Infantry, will report, on the expiration of his present leave of absence, to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his company.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now at Winchester, Ohio, will proceed to Seattle, Washington, and report to Capt. William W. Robinson, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster, for temporary duty under his direction in connection with the care and shipment of animals from that place for foreign service.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed, via San Francisco, to Taku, and report to the commanding General of the United States forces in China for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster under his direction.

Major Joseph E. Maxwell, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Signal Corps.

Major David B. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, upon the completion of his duty in charge of construction at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, will proceed to Fort Wood, New York, and enter upon duty at that post.

Major Daniel Cornman, Twenty-first Infantry, will accompany the first detachment of recruits sailing from New York City for the Philippine Islands, where, upon his arrival, he will proceed to join his regiment.

Capt. Ell D. Hoyle, First Artillery, will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as an assistant to the Inspector General of that department.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. B. Underwood is ordered to the Topeka as executive officer.

Commander F. H. Delano is ordered to command the Topeka.

Surgeon C. H. T. Lowndes, is commissioned from June 7.

Capt. C. S. Sperry is commissioned from July 1.

Lieut. L. S. Thompson is commissioned from July 1.

Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant is commissioned from July 1.

Lieut. W. D. Brotherton is commissioned from March 29.

Pay Director A. W. Bacon is commissioned from July 10.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland is commissioned from Feb. 18.

Lieut. A. M. Beecher is detached from the Eagle and ordered to the Bureau of Equipment for duty assigned.

Lieut. J. A. Hoogewerff is ordered to the Naval Academy for duty assigned, Aug. 20.

Ensign J. B. Henry's order of the 1st inst., directing him to report on the North Atlantic station, Aug. 16, is revoked. His sick leave is extended until Sept. 15, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect upon expiration.

Lieut. T. S. Rodgers is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance for duty assigned, immediately.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, has sailed from Portland, Me., for Newport.

The Essex, on her European cruise, has arrived at Copenhagen.

The Annapolis is at Portland, Me.

The training ship Chesapeake has sailed from Portland, Me., for Annapolis.

THE OREGON MAY RETURN.

Naval Experts Say the Warship Should Be Dry Docked Here.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The question of making the repairs on the Oregon at home instead of in Japan has been discussed, and may result in her being brought back to the Pacific Coast. Naval experts say that if a ship of the Oregon's size is needed on the Taku station, it would be necessary to send the Indiana to serve during the four months that it is estimated the Oregon will be dry docked. The repairs will amount to $200,000, and it has been urged that it would be better to have the Oregon repaired where she was built, and where an absolutely satisfactory job can be done, rather than to have her laid up for four months at the Kure docks, in which case the money for her repairs would be spent abroad instead of at home.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. W. ASPELL & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Mark Ash receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of J. W. Aspell & Co., (corporation,) wholesale grocers at 211 and 213 West Broadway. The liabilities are $12,800, and assets $8,000.

THE GERSON MILLINERY COMPANY.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Fannie Asch, doing business as the Gerson Millinery Company at 783 and 785 Broadway. The stock on hand is estimated at $2,000.

LEOPOLD GASSNER.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed David Tigner receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Leopold Gassner, importer of furs and skins, of 151 Mercer Street. The assets are estimated at $22,000, consisting of merchandise, $12,000, held as collateral security by certain banks; outstanding accounts, $8,000; furs and skins, $2,000.

Out of Town.

HUYSSEN & HOLM.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an attachment from Rochester yesterday for $1,765 against William A. Huyssen and Nils Holm, Huyssen & Holm, shoe dealers, at Sedalia, Mo., in favor of John Kelly, (incorporated,) shoe manufacturer, of Rochester. The Sheriff served the attachment on a fire insurance company, to attach a policy of insurance of $2,000 on their stock at Sedalia.

MAGNOLIA ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY.—Two judgments, aggregating $27,729, were entered yesterday against John Sugden, John L. Pound, and Max Wagner of London, who did business there as the Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company of Great Britain, in favor of the Magnolia Metal Company of this city, for damages under a contract for metal. In one case the Magnolia Metal Company was the plaintiff and in the other case it was the defendant.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILLIAM COLDEN.—William Colden, insurance agent at Newburg, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities at $2,672 and no assets.

WARREN BLANCHARD.—Warren Blanchard, salesman, of Spring Valley, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $6,796 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895 to 1897, and are to wagon and carriage manufacturers principally.

ANTHON GARTEN.—Anthon Garten, who formerly kept a saloon and hotel at 116 University Place, corner of Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,562 and no available assets. He was formerly a partner with Frederick Scharman in Garten & Co., who conducted Clarendon Hall, at 114 East Thirteenth Street, and dissolved in June, 1898. In December, 1898, he bought the saloon at 116 University Place, it was said, for $18,000, and gave up there two months ago. The George Bechtel Brewing Company is a creditor for $4,389. Garten is a utility man now.

ALEXANDER M. NEWMAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Alexander M. Newman, manufacturer of furs and women's cloaks at 163 Greene Street, by the following creditors: Abraham M. Eisenberg, $435; Kann & Co., $434, and the S. M. Jacoby Company, $9. It was alleged that on June 30 he transferred a large portion of his assets to give a preference, and also transferred six policies of insurance, which constituted the greater part of his assets, and that on July 28, having collected all of his outstanding accounts, he left the United States, and it is believed will remain abroad for an indefinite time. He is supposed to be in Europe. He began business in October, 1897. A fire did considerable damage to his stock on June 15.

OTTO SAMPTER & SONS.—Otto, Leo C., and Martin M. Sampter, composing the firm of Otto Sampter & Sons, manufacturers of clothing at Prince and Wooster Streets, formerly at 704 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $70,063 and assets of $34,882, consisting of merchandise, $30,000; cash, $1,677; accounts, $2,666; fixtures, &c., $539. Otto Sampter has individual assets consisting of his residence, 24 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, put in at $16,000, with mortgages on it of $15,500, and 104 shares of stock of the Industrial Land Company, value unknown. The largest creditors are the American Woolen Company, $10,222; Mrs. C. Lesso, $9,911; Mrs. Stern, $8,000, and the Columbia Bank, $7,000. Platzek & Stroock, their attorneys, sent a notice to the creditors yesterday informing them of the reasons for filing the petition. They said that the creditors, with the exception of a few, have agreed to enter into the composition adopted by the Committee of Creditors. These few creditors having refused to enter into the composition with the other creditors, a conference was thereupon held with the committee, and it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a voluntary petition in bankruptcy be filed and that subsequently such proceedings might be taken as would insure a composition pursuant to the bankruptcy act. The first meeting for that purpose will shortly be held.

REAL ESTATE DEALER FAILS.

Files Petition in Bankruptcy—Chicago Men His Creditors.

Henry D. Stringer, real estate dealer of 45 Broadway, formerly at 61 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $256,210, and available assets $45, consisting of some lots at Windsor Locks, Columbia, Conn., and Tenbroke, Mass. He has other real estate in Asbury Park, New Haven, Meriden, Conn., and Warren, Mass., on which the mortgages aggregate $82,800, leaving no equity.

Mr. Stringer was formerly in the real estate and saloon business in Chicago, and came to this city about two years ago. He had no rating at Bradstreet's. He had a café for a few months at 233 Broadway, but gave up there in May last. Of the liabilities, $13,700 are classed as secured, but the value of the security is only $650.

Among the creditors are James Earle of Kankakee, Ill., $90,000, for breach of warranty on failure of title to West Side Artificial Ice plant, Chicago; L. J. Arthur, Chicago, $20,000, note given in payment for an ice plant in 1894; Mr. Copeland, Chicago, $20,000, due on a lease; F. M. Clement, Chicago, $2,500, money advanced to purchase a hotel in Chicago; J. D. Allen, Carthage, Mo., $5,000, balance purchase of a farm in Jasper County, Mo.; J. C. Thompson, Sedalia, Mo., $10,000, deficiency on mortgage; A. J. Halter, New York, $11,700, borrowed money.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Aug. 14, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Hugh W.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company..... $1,004
ADLUNG, Ferdinand—Charles W. Dayton 261
BRAUTIGAM, Joseph A.—George W. Kingston 133
BROWN, Stephen—Cunningham Brothers. 286
BERNHARD, Frank—Lena Weiss..... 22
BUCKETT, William—L. C. Raegener, receiver 515
BURNS, William H.—The Fitchburg Railroad Company..... 822
COSSE, Victoria—H. O'Neill..... 222
DECAMP, Robert L.—Baker-Vawter Company 48
FRIEDBERG, Philip—A. Schwalb..... 191
FITZGERALD, Thomas E.—Beadleston & Woerz 247
GARDNER, John H.—Baker-Vawter Company 48
GREEN, Nelson G.—John Polhemus Printing Company 228
HOEKIRK, Charles I.—J. D. Kattenhorn. 70
HENNESSEY, Sherman F.—William W. Astor 856
HAYNES, Charles H.—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company 203
HEBERLEIN, Frederick—James S. Kirk & Co. 43
HANFORD, William H.—John Raftery... 515
JOHNSON, Andrew J.—William E. Duryea 30
KANE, Mary—J. V. Lawrence..... 289
KIERST, Joseph W.—D. Vilello..... 635
KILPATRICK, James—Jackson Architectural Iron Works 977
LUCKES, Carlo—Fritz Storaberg..... 307
LUCKES, Carlo—Purcell & Fay Company. 751
LYONS, Mary—Samuel M. Kurtz..... 26
MARKEY, Philip—J. S. Bernheimer and others, executors..... 678
MINTON, Maurice M.—O. G. Smith and others 572
McANANERY, William H.—W. Henderson and another..... 154
O'NEILL, Florence and Jeremiah—B. Fischer and others..... 218
PRENSKY, Simon—I. Bornstein and another 234
PITT, Mary A.—M. Stephens..... 336
POUND, John L., John Sugden, and Max Warner—Magnolia Metal Company..... 13,770
POUND, John L., John Sugden, and Max Warner—Magnolia Metal Company..... 13,959
SILVERSTONE, Louis—J. I. Donnelly... 173
STRONG, George—J. E. Barrett and another 202
SILVERBLATT, Annie and Bernard—A. M. Elkus and others..... 701
SCHRAM, John G.—H. Hentz and others. 712
WEEKS, Leon J.—F. J. Farrington, Jr. 129
WIBORN, Albin—Beadleston & Woerz.... 860
WEIL, Morris—United Electric Light and Power Company 17
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY Company—Artemas H. Holmes..... 1,831
ORINOCO IRON COMPANY—Ellis Grell and another 7,159
THE WESTCHESTER CO-OPERATIVE Savings and Loan Association—Joseph J. Gleason 77

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Riverside Drive Apartment House—Results at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John T. Higgins to a client, for occupancy, the four-story dwelling 148 West Seventieth Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

Jacob Kottetk has bought, for improvement, the lot 615½ Hudson Street, 28 by 83, and has sold the old buildings 310 and 312 West Fourth Street. The buyer of the latter property will erect a six-story flat on the plot.

The plot, 100.11 by 95.8, at the southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street and Riverside Drive, will be improved by the erection of a seven-story apartment house, costing $300,000. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Bernard S. Levy, through Architects Stein, Cohen & Roth.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

629 Eagle Avenue, west side, 72.7 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25 by 94.10 by 25 by 97.10, three-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to William J. Whitehouse..... $5,100
442 College Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 50 by 55, two-story frame dwelling and vacant; foreclosure sale, to Michael J. Sullivan..... 5,250

By Bernard Smyth & Sons.

353 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 67.7 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, George Call & Co..... 6,655

By Philip A. Smyth.

Lots 392, 393, 394, 395, and 400, on the mortgage map of the Arden property at East Chester, being on Sycamore Street, (proposed,) near Albany Avenue, (proposed,) each 100 by 100; foreclosure sale, to plaintiff, Edward V. Burton..... 1,250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 927 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,269, subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 206 to 214 East Eighty-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 102.2, five five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $41,160; subject to other mortgages for $108,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Ninety-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 100.11 by 95.8; B. S. Levy of 121 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $300,000.

No. 13 Hancock Street, for a one-story brick shed, 17 by 59.6; estate of N. Low of 208 Bleecker Street, owner; A. R. McIlvaney, architect; cost, $800.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for three storage tanks; J. Sergeant Cram of 32 Liberty Street, owner; J. F. Cleary of 11 Williams Street, architect.

Alterations.

No. 35 East Seventy-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; R. R. Conklin, premises, owner; William Sanger, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,093 Washington Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; Conrad G. Strubel, premises, owner; F. Jaeger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 766 Amsterdam Avenue, to a three-story brick engine house; city, owner; cost, $16,000.

No. 1,210 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; John W. Rapp, premises, owner and architect; cost, $60.

Nos. 215 and 217 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to a three-story brick stable; Borden's Condensed Milk Company, owner; G. H. Chamberlin of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 2 West Thirty-ninth Street, to two four-story brick hotels; T. W. and J. H. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., owners; J. L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Aug. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, 442, 25x100; also 94th St, n s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Joseph Gordon to Jennie E. Gordon, (R S $1)..... 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75 ft n of 102d St, 34.11x99.7x24x99.8; Henry Von Hinken to Margaret Bishop, (R S $26)..... 1
AVENUE C, 195, w s, 19.6x37; James W. McMullen and another to Catharine McMullen, (R S $4, mtg $11,500)..... 1
BROOK AV, 1,902, e s, 18.6x100.6; Lucy M. Byrne to Louis F. Kuntz and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,500)..... Exchange
BRYANT ST, 1,214, e s, 20x160; William Wetterer to William R. Rose, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1
GOERCK ST, 103, 25x66.9; Nathan Karp and Samuel Levy to Beckie Scheinman and another, (R S $1, mtg $29,250)..... 1
MORRISANIA AV, e s, 51.6 ft s of 163d St, 26.3x125.8 to proposed Grant Av, 25x136.2; Cecilia A. Trumpf to William L. Loftus, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents)..... 1
MORNINGSIDE AV, 37, e s, 37x100x irregular; Julia Krupp and another to Arnie Turner, (R S $16, mtg $24,000)..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,000, e s, 11.5 ft s of 120th St, 31.5x86.6x31x72; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to United States Fire Insurance Company..... 22,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 88.10 ft s of 120th St, 24.10x72x irregular; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to United States Fire Insurance Company..... 19,000
TIFFANY ST, e s, 400 ft n of 165th St, 16.8x100; John W. Blackman and another to J. F. Bleakman, (R S $1, mtg $2,000)..... 1
1ST AV, 263 to 272, s e corner of 16th St, 77.6x94; 15th St, 409 to 413 East, 75x103.3; 20th St, 51 East, 25x32; 4th Av, 256 to 262, 92x100x irregular; Lafayette Place, 32 and 34, 78.6x148.11x irregular; 34th St, 11 and 13 East, 98.9x100; 44th St, 57 West, 27.6x100.5; 1st Av, 258 to 262, n e corner of 15th St, 77.6x94; 16th St, 408 to 412 East, 75x103.3; 4th Av, 264 to 266, s w corner of 21st St, 46x100x irregular; 21st St, n s, 276 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9, 1-3 part of all; Margaret L. Zborowski, by Sheriff, to Arthur A. Carey....Order of Court
12TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.8; William Bruckmann to Julia L. Ehler, ½ part..... 7,000
74TH ST, 40 East, 20x102.2; Sigmund D. Rosenbaum to Charles MacVeagh..... 32,500
78TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 28x102.2; Henry W. Schmidt and another, executors, &c., to United States Trust Company, trustee 96,500
96TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Emeline Simons to Richard S. McNeill, (mtg $22,500, R S 50c)..... 150
98TH ST, 152 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Rosenberg to Lewis Krulewitch, (R S $1, mtg $11,000)..... 1
105TH ST, 219 East, 20x100.9; Mary A. Duignan to Catherine Donovan..... 6,500
114TH ST, n s, 670 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Benjamin Morje to Rosanna McCabe, (mtg $21,000, R S $10)..... 1
121ST ST, 80 East, 20x99.11; William Seggie to John P. Petty..... 18,000
122ND ST, n s, 25 ft e of Brown Place, 25x100; John P. Petty to William Seggie 22,750
142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Edward Burns, executor, to Otto Eisele and wife..... 8,250
173D ST, s s, 83.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x87.5x25.1x89.10; 173d St, s w corner of Fulton Av, 28.5x92.4x28.7x86.1; 173d St, s s, 78.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 25x84.6x33.6x87.5; Simon Sichel to William J. Keys, (mtg $41,300)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,319; Stephan Mellchar to Morris Schack, 3 years..... $360
COURTLANDT AV, 719, n w corner of 156th St; John Struckman to John H. Martens and another, 5 years..... 420
HUDSON ST, 457; Ann Hawkins and others, heirs, to Joseph J. Shay, 5 years..... 1,800
STANTON ST, 15; M. F. Rieli to Francesca Fallina, 3 years..... 600
8TH AV, 2,658; George Robinson to Andrew Kane, 5 years..... 1,000
23D ST, 337 East, Elvira Purdy to Karl Wagner, 3 years..... 540
109TH ST, 428 East, 25x100; Martin Maher to James Rudden, 5 years..... 360

Recorded Mortgages.

APGAR, Edward H., and wife to Walter B. Boice; 203 Chambers St and 195 Reade St, deed recorded as a mortgage..... Nom.
BAKER, John O., to Henry R. Hoyt and another, executors, &c.; Hamilton Terrace, e s, 204.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years, 10,000
BURNETT, Catharine and William, to Lizzie B. Tooker; 191st St, s s, 100 ft e of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 3,000
BURNETT, Catharine and William, to Lizzie B. Tooker; 101st St, s s, 116.9 ft e of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 3,000
BURNETT, Catharine and William, to Lizzie B. Tooker; 191st St, s s, 133.3 ft e of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 3,000
BISHOP, Margaret, to Henry Hinken; Amsterdam Av, e s, 75 ft n e of 102d St, 5 years..... $16,000
EISELE, Otto, and wife to Edward Burns, executor, &c.; 142d St, n s, 190 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years..... 1,000
FALK, Seilg, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; Montgomery St, 28 and 28, 5 years 50,000
ISELL, Jacob and Josephine, to Joseph Muller and wife; Union Av, old, w s, 20.9 ft n of Denman Place, 1 year..... 1,000
LEEDER, Charles F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 105 Willis Av, leasehold, demand..... 4,000
OVERBAUGH, De Witt C., to Harlem Savings Bank; Van Cortlear Place, n s, Lots 105 and 106, map of North Marble Hill, 1 year..... 10,500
RENSHAW, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; Boston Road, s s, 148.11 ft e on curve from n s of Woodruff St, new line, gore; also Boston Road, s s, 198.11 ft e on curve from n s of Woodruff St, new line, 1 year..... 1,000
REISCHMANN, Michael, to New York Savings Bank; 52d St, n s, 137.9 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years..... 6,500
SHAY, Joseph J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 457 Hudson St, leasehold, demand 550
SEGGIE, William, to John P. Petty; 752 East 135th St, 2 years..... 1,250
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 92d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 4,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 92d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 4,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 92d St, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 4,000
RUTHERFORD, Charles H., to East River Savings Institution; Gold St, 12, 5 years 10,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44⅝
Oats, No 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	6.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@74½c; No. 2 red, 76¼@77½c; No. 2 corn, 38⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 38⅝@39c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 22⅝@24¾c; No. 3 white, 23¼@24¾c; good feeding barley, 36c; fair to choice malting, 42@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.37; prime timothy seed, $3.60; mess pork, per barrel, $11.55@11.60; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@6.82½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.90@7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.45@7.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.50@38.60.

COTTON.—The day in the cotton market proved to be unfavorable to the bull forces, which have held away since last Friday's sensational advance. Shorts were few and far between, however, so that the profits secured were limited to comparatively few operators. The market opened steady, with near months 1@4 points lower and far months 2@4 points higher, and ruled very irregular during the forenoon, with the general tendency toward weakness, under flurries of liquidation for professional and speculators' account. Weak English cables and reports that rains had fallen in the Atlantic States were the motives for this selling. The weakness in Liverpool was credited by private cables to a scare of holders, started by reports that Manchester spinners were soon to adopt a short-time schedule and predictions from this side to the effect that the crop was doing better than admitted. Promptly at 1 P. M. the weekly Government report came to hand and immediately created dismay in the ranks of the bulls, who sold heavily in an effort to disgorge large holdings. While the statement was unquestionably a bullish one, it failed to note the unfavorable conditions expected. On the break Europe and the South sold actively, as did the Wire houses. During the rest of the afternoon the situation was extremely nervous and displayed feeble recuperative energy. The market ruled steady at the decline on the close, with prices 16@21 points off from Monday's final figures. Among the crop reports received yesterday bearing upon the latest monthly Government report was the following to Charles W. Lee & Co.: "From Birmingham to Atlanta, a distance of 168 miles, cotton is in fine condition. No deterioration from drought; on contrary, plant green and vigorous. Fruiting heavily and not shedding, except in sandy and hilly land of Southern Georgia, and there no more than usual at this season of the year. Barring an early frost, Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas will make record-breaking crop. The Government report, as usual, is gross exaggeration and is not borne out by actual knowledge and investigation." Another telegram to F. B. Quest & Co. declared: "The Government report is a great deal to every one here. We put no faith in it whatever. The conditions in July improved wonderfully, and, as far as Alabama is concerned, instead of being a loss of 3 per cent., as the report indicates, from July 1, conditions have undoubtedly improved at least 10 per cent. in four-fifths of the State. This section has not suffered so far on account of heat or dry weather." Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ⅛c lower on the basis of 10¼c for middling uplands and 10⅝c for middling Gulf. Sales were 250 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans nominal at 9 15-16c; Mobile, no business; Savannah nominal at 9¼c; Charleston quiet at 9¼c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk firm at 9¾c; Baltimore nominal at 10¼c, ½c up; Memphis steady at 9¾c, ⅛c up; St. Louis quiet at 9 15-16c, 1-16c up.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.45	9.31	9.30	9.33
September	8.90	8.82	8.64	8.63@8.64
October	8.57	8.63	8.42	8.43@8.44
November	8.51	8.55	8.34	8.33@8.35
December	8.43	8.48	8.28	8.28@8.29
January	8.48	8.49	8.28	8.29@8.30
February	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.30@8.32
March	8.52	8.53	8.33	8.33@8.35
April	8.53	8.53	8.33	8.35@8.37
May	8.53	8.53	8.38	8.38@8.39
June	8.60	8.60	8.42	8.40@8.42

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices higher; American middling, fair, 6 3-32d; good middling, 5 13-16d; middling, 5 11-16d; low middling, 5 9-16d; good ordinary, 5 7-16d; ordinary, 5¼d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, including 2,300 bales American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 12,000 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 23-64@6 24-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 11-64@26 24-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 59-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 59-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 44-64@4 45-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 41-64@4 42-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 39-64@4 40-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 37-64d, sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79⅞	80¼	79⅝	79¾
December	82	82 5-16	81⅞	81⅞
Corn—				
September	43	43⅝	43	43⅛
December	40½	40½	40	40⅛
May	40½	40½	40⅛	40⅜

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August				74⅞
September	74⅞	75⅜	74⅞	74⅞
October	75⅝	76¼	75⅜	75⅝
Corn—				
August				38⅜
September	37½	38¼	37½	37⅝
October	36⅝	37½	36⅜	37
Oats—				
August				21½
September	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
October	22	22½	22	22

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — The market failed to hold an advance which it secured early yesterday, and at the close was rather easy, showing ¼c net decline. It was a narrow affair all day from a speculative point of view, deriving an impetus during the forenoon from strength in corn and a little covering by local traders. Subsequent weakness resulted from disappointing export business and a desire on the part of local bulls to take whatever profits there were on easy terms. Clear weather in the Northwest encouraged the idea that harvest operations still unfinished could be speedily completed. Nevertheless the North Dakota weekly crop bulletin declared that the long spell of rain had not only retarded the harvest, but had caused sprouting in shock and in some cases mold. Severe hailstorms also accompanied the rains in various parts of the State. Northwest houses, in contrast to their markets, which did not indicate any particular strength during the day, were conducted with liberal buying at Chicago. Receipts at Spring wheat points footed up 310 cars, compared with 210 cars last week and 208 cars a year ago. Of the 246 cars received at Minneapolis, 133 cars were new Spring wheat and 22 cars Winter. A smaller movement in the South was exhibited, as usually the case Tuesday is generally an off day. The contrast with last year was most marked in St. Louis, where receipts were 234,000 bushels, compared with 83,000 bushels. At all Winter wheat points 401,000 bushels were received, compared with 318,000 bushels on the corresponding day last year. Export business consisted of 47 loads at all ports. The Illinois State report made the total wheat crop of the State 22,000,000 bushels, or 7,000,000 bushels more than was suggested by the last Government report, which was considered a pretty good showing in view of the talk of Hessian fly damage early in the season. World's stocks of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, showed an increase of 906,000 bushels for the week. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat, were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 81¼c. to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86c. to arrive; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81½c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Aug. 14.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¾c; August, 78¾c; September, 79¾c; December, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71¾c; August, 76¾c; September, 76¾c; December, 77¾c; No. 2, Spring, 75¾c. Corn—38½c. Oats—23¾@24c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; August, 71¾c; September, 71¾c; December, 74¼@74¾c; No. 2 hard, 68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 37½c; August, 37¾c; September, 36¼@36¾c; December, 35c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21c; August, 21c; September, 21½c; May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 26c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—Wheat—Firmer; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾@75c. Rye—Quiet; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 50c; sample, 38@48c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—Close: Wheat in store, No. 1 Northern, August, 74¾c; September, 74¼@74⅝c; December, 75¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.50@3.65; Winter patents, $3.80@4.20; Spring clears, $2.90@3.50; extra No. 2, $2.50@2.65; extra No. 1, $2.60@3.; Winter, $2.70@2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.55. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal steady; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 86@87c. Feed firmer. Spring bran, spot, $16@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16; Spring bran, bulk, $15.25@$15.50; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17 nominal; oil meal, $23.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $19@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet but steady; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 10¼c; 10 lb, 9¼c; 12 lb, 9c; 14 lb, 8¼@8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet; 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams quiet; 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 7-16@4½c; country, 4⅛@4¾c. LARD—Steady; $6.85; city lard quiet, $6.85; refined lard steady; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.25; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8¾@8½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess dull, 64s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 70s. Lard—Prime mess, Western, steady, 39s 6d; prime Cumberland cut, 36 to 30 lb, firm, 39s; short rib, 16 to 22 lb, firm, 43s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 38s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 42s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, strong, 50s 6d; American finest colored, strong, 51s 6d.

COFFEE.—Conditions at work in the coffee trade were generally of an adverse character yesterday and the market ruled weak throughout the session, except for occasional periods of steadiness resulting from spasmodic coverings. The market opened steady at a decline of 10 points, with subsequent changes not important. The new crop movement, as compared with the consumption, makes a bearish contrast which deprives the market of speculative energy and brings on sale more or less long coffee, keeping the undertone of the situation rather weak. The market closed steady at a decline of 10 to 20 points. Heavier receipts are looked for to-morrow in Brazil.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				7.60@7.65
September	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.60@7.65
October	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.60@7.65
November	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.70@7.75
December	7.95	7.96	7.85	7.85@7.90
January	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.90@7.95
February				7.95@8.00
March	8.10	8.10	8.00	7.95@8.00
April	8.10	8.10	8.05	8.00@8.05
May	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.05@8.10

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 7⅝50; receipts, 41,000 bags, (2 days;) stock, 537,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, ¼f lower; total sales, 31,000 bags. January, 51.50; February, 51.75; March, 52; April, 52.25; May, 52.50; June, 52.50; July, 52.50; August, 50.50; September, 50.50; October, 50.75; November, 51; December, 51.25. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 8¾@9c; exchange, 10 7-16d; stock, 172,000 bags.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 42@42½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.60; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.05; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.05.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—Turpentine market nominal, nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin firm; sales, none; unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Spirits turpentine firm at 39¾c; receipts, 2,054 casks; sales, 350 casks; exports, 40 casks. Resin firm, unchanged receipts, 5,704 barrels; sales, 3,287 barrels; exports, 1,283 barrels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14.—Spirits turpentine steady at 38¾@39¼c; recipts, 116 casks. Resin firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 203 barrels. Crude turpentine steady at $1.40@2.40; receipts, 70 casks. Tar quiet at $1.40; receipts, 89 barrels.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $16; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron, warrants, $11.50; lake copper, $17.50; tin, $31.45; exchange, lead, $4.25; spelter, $4.20.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.65; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 35c; off Summer yellow, 34½c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; city linseed, American, raw, 59c; American, boiled, 71c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; boiled, 78c. Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@58c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—There was no trading. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.50; some late arrivals held over; city dressed veals firm at 9@11¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.85@$4.02½; export wethers, $3@$5.25; lambs, $4.60@$5.60; culls, $4. HOGS—Market steady at $5.60@$5.85; choice light State hogs and pigs, $5.90@$6.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Aug. 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Discharges.

2211—George France.
2707—Charles Z. Birnbaum.
2328—Andrew A. Wood and Alexander G. Findlay.
326—Charles C. Mackubin.
1726—Adolph Peckeles.
2032—Anton Fuerst.
2728—David Rosenfeld.
2708—Horsace E. Biddell.
1323—George L. Kleits.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Kurse.
2—In re E. 170th St.
3—Cleret vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4—Ames vs. Harley.
5—Dershon vs. Dershon
6—Middlebrook vs. Haviland.
7—Thurick vs. Feisart.
8—Zaitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Finck vs. Crogan.
10—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Kupatrick.
11—Hull vs. Hull.
12—Gray vs. Palmer.
13—Bernak vs. Barnum.
14—Stegmann vs. Ruhle
15—Am. Litho. Co. vs. Grignard.
16—Jackson vs. Bush.
17—In re Haight.
18—Beardsley vs. N. Y. Adv. Co.
19—Klein vs. Di Lorenzo
20—Horowitz vs. Breakstone.
21—Hunter vs. Batterson.
22—In re Lenox Building Co.
23—McCormack vs. Doyle.
24—Devins vs. Am. Woolen Co.
25—Limbach vs. Cropsey.
26—West vs. West.
27—In re Kirtland, Andrews & Co.
28—Blume vs. Morton.
29—Tempone vs. Carriello.
30—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
31—State Trust Co. vs. McCormick Mfg. Co.
32—McQuade vs. Fromme.
33—Waxman vs. Waxman.
34—Riemer vs. Glasier.
35—Kittesl vs. Domeyer
36—Wetmore vs. Taylor.
37—Hoe vs. Hoe.
38—Noto vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—McGinness vs. same.
40—Hoffman vs. same.
41—Zartz vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Julia Gannon, Mary Magough, Betha Muller, Mary Crocheron, James Markey.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

Pleadings.	
1—John J. Burke.	1—John Sullivan.
2—Isadore Goodman.	2—John Salmon.
3—Herman Shaffer.	3—Charles Lawrence.
4—Annis Miller.	4—Henriette Lynch.
5—Ellen Mickens, Ethel Richards.	5—Thomas J. Murray.
6—Herbert Evans.	6—William Johnson.
7—Charles Yaeger.	7—Charles Meyer.
8—William H. Sunlight	8—George Miller.
9—Mark Adronda.	9—Mary L. Wright.
10—Harry Adams.	10—Jacob C. Morrison.
11—Joseph McMahon.	11—Thaddeus Keegan.
12—Daisy Thompson.	12—Harry Morris.
	13—Patrick Jones.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Edward Fay.	6—Martin Piss.
2—Abraham Levy.	7—Isaiah James.
3—Horace Thomas.	8—James Connors.
4—Theodore Rinkin.	9—John Harrigan.
5—Peter Kiely. John Mihok.	10—Patrick Gorman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Carlo Partino vs. Teresa Garrone—Samuel A. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Moritz vs. McKeon—Mark M. Schiesinger. Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Strauss—Augustus H. Vandervoort. De Bary vs. Van Mouch—Adrian H. Larkin.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Jessup vs. Jessup—Charles A. Jackson. Conger vs. Conger—James P. Keenan. Hinman vs. Hinman—Randolph B. Martine. Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer—Edward J. McGean.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Pumping Plant" will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock September 8, 1900, and then and there publicly opened, for providing and installing a pumping plant for dry dock No. 2, at the Navy Yard, New York. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposal address Commandant, Navy Yard, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Long Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Saganorce, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany for Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S.
N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T.E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE S.W. CUSHMAN
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD. CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

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Cable's Restaurant Midland Beach (S. I.) Shore dinners. Fine Restaur't. A.
Hotel Crescent, point of Midland cars. A.
Hotel St. George, St. George, Staten Ild. Fine table d'hote dinner, 50c.
Standard Hotel, Central Bridge, Macomb's Dam, 154th St. A la carte.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Trust Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 28th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. OLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. jy25-1aw1lwW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT A. ROBERTS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Le Roy S. Gove, Esq., the Trustee, at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the Real Estate and Auction Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. A general description of said property is as follows: Certificates for 625 shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Gold Mining Company, and also the outstanding uncollected book accounts due to said bankrupt.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 27th, 1900.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-1aw6mW.

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap18-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 68 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1w6mW

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway. my3-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1,904, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred and fifteen (115) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the

ARTIST SON FOUND AT LAST

Mrs. Landeau's Search of Twenty Years Rewarded.

YOUNG MAN LIVES IN PARIS

Was Married a Few Months Ago to Miss Whitney of This City—The Sister's Story.

"Because he is ashamed of us," he told her father that all the members of his family were dead."

In the foregoing words Mrs. Frances Schlesinger, a sister of Samuel Leopold Landeau, a painter, whose work has been accepted in the Paris Salon, sought yesterday to explain the fact that for twenty years he has sent no word to tell his mother whether he were dead or alive. In that time the family has never given up trying to get some trace of him. That his whereabouts is now known may be traced indirectly to a marriage which he contracted on Dec. 11 last with Miss Marie Louise Whitney, daughter of Dr. A. B. Whitney of 157 West Seventy-fifth Street.

In the catalogue of the last Salon, Picture 177 is thus listed: "S. L. Landeau, Boulevard St. Jacques, 51—Samson."

It has been reported also that a second prize was awarded to the picture.

Twenty years ago the Landeaus lived in Cincinnati. The father was a merchant in a small way, who made a comfortable living for his family. He had three boys and two girls, and to the persistency of one of the daughters the present discoveries are due.

Samuel early developed a taste for art. His father and mother were willing that he should follow his bent, and when a boy of fifteen he was sent to La Crosse, Wis., where he took drawing lessons and made rudimentary attempts in color. For six months he wrote home regularly, but then his letters ceased and all trace of him was lost.

The parents made every effort to trace the lad, but without success. In the meantime the father died and Mrs. Landeau moved to this city. She was unwilling to believe that her son was dead and declared that he would return to her some day.

Then the family began to hear reports of a painter by the name of Landeau who was making his way in Paris. Word came that he was a pupil of Munkacsy, that he had painted pictures for well-known Americans, and that he was a rising man. It was not so easy to trace the rising man, apparently, as might be supposed. Paris is full of such. But when they heard that he was to exhibit in the exposition a letter was sent to Mr. Peck. It brought no satisfaction.

While the family was using the means at hand to trace him, Landeau had risen from the ranks of the men who throng the Champs Elysées bearing pictures to the Salon to be rejected, and his work was becoming known.

Seeking for color for a picture that he had in mind for the exhibition, he went to the Holy Land two years ago. In Palestine he met Dr. Whitney and his daughter. Mutual tastes and sympathies quickened into affection amid the romantic surroundings of Palestine. After their return to New York they corresponded, and in December the artist came to the city. The ceremony took place at the First Reformed Church, in East Fifty-fifth Street. Then the couple went to Paris to live.

About a week ago the artist's mother became more than usually solicitous. Her daughter Stella determined that it was time to give the matter publicity. The story was published, but until Monday it led to nothing. On that day, however, Mrs. Landeau received a letter at her home, 114 East One Hundred and Second Street, directing her to call upon Dr. Whitney. The letter, which was unsigned, was as follows:

S. Leopold Landeau sailed for Paris on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Jan. 1. He took with him a bride, who was a member of the family of Dr. A. B. Whitney of 157 West Fifteenth Street. At the above address you will doubtless receive more recent particulars. For several years he has lived and studied in Paris.

Mrs. Landeau and her daughter called at the address. There they saw a photograph which they recognized as being that of the missing artist. When seen yesterday the family were unwilling to say much about the matter.

"Dr. Whitney is deeply affected," said Miss Stella, "and we will have no more to say now. The story has been told. We now hope to hear from our brother."

Dr. Whitney's son confirmed the facts of Mr. Landeau's marriage to his sister and of the interview between his father and Mrs. Landeau, leading to the identification.

"We have cabled to my sister," he said. "There is nothing to add."

STOLEN, A $5,000 VIOLIN.

Thomas H. Sanders Mourns the Loss of an Instrument with a History.

A violin which, it is alleged, is nearly 200 years old and worth $3,000, has mysteriously disappeared from the home of its owner, Thomas H. Sanders of 1,907 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sanders, who is in the restaurant business at 92 Broadway, Brooklyn, has owned the violin for about ten years. He purchased it from an Italian who had brought the instrument with him from Italy and was sick and penniless in New York.

The amount paid for the instrument by Mr. Sanders was comparatively small. The violin then was not in good condition, but he had it restored to its original state of excellence. The instrument is said to be a genuine Guarnerius, and is believed to have been made about 1725.

The violin disappeared from Mr. Sanders's home on July 30 last, but the fact of its disappearance was not made known until yesterday. The members of the family were away in the country at the time. It is believed that some one who knew that Mr. Sanders had the valuable violin in his possession entered the house by means of skeleton keys and stole the instrument.

EXECUTOR MUST FACE CHARGES.

Willis S. Paine Not Allowed to Resign the Care of His Wife's Estate.

The application made by Willis S. Paine to be allowed to resign as executor of the estate of his wife, Ruby Tilden Paine, has been denied by Surrogate Thomas, who holds that Mr. Paine must face the charges made by Caroline B. Whittlesey, Henrietta T. Blatchford, and other relatives of Mrs. Paine, that the funds of the estate have been wasted and improvidently and dishonestly managed.

Mrs. Paine died over two years ago, leaving an estate valued at half a million dollars, most of which she inherited under the will of Samuel J. Tilden.

The referee a year ago disallowed several charges made against the estate by Mr. Paine and his co-executor, Waldo G. Morse. Legatees under the will demanded that Paine and Morse be removed from the management of the estate.

No Smoking in Hamburg Line Yards.

When the employes of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, at Hoboken, went to work yesterday they found themselves confronted by signs posted conspicuously about the grounds notifying them that hereafter no smoking would be allowed on the premises. A sign forbidding any one to bring liquor to the docks had been posted two weeks before without exciting comment. The men, however, construed the new sign to mean that employes had caused the recent great fire by carelessness. The company's officials denied this. They said the sign was not intended as a reflection on the workmen, but was merely a precautionary measure.

Escaped Cavalry Horses Rounded Up.

The manager of the Central Stock Yards, in Jersey City, said yesterday that the twenty-five horses of the Fifth United States Cavalry, which escaped during a stampede of the animals last night, had all been accounted for. Nine of the horses were killed on the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road at Harrison. Eight more were captured in Newark, and the others were picked up on the outskirts of Jersey City.

Before the fever, headache, and oppressed breathing which come with "a bad cold" have assumed a dangerous form, [illegible] with Ripans Tabules.—Adv.

A BROKEN WAGON THEIR HOME.

In It August Keins and His Two Little Children Lived Half Starved.

Covered with rags, and gaunt from starvation and exposure, August Keins, fifty-five years old, and his two children—Martha, four years old, and Emma, three years—were found living in an abandoned wagon at Bay Ridge and Third Avenue early yesterday morning. The children were almost starved. They were sent to the Children's Society, and the man was held in the Coney Island Police Court on a charge of vagrancy.

Keins formerly lived at Fort Hamilton. A few weeks ago his wife, Mary, left him, taking with her their oldest child, Grace. Then Keins was evicted, and he left his home, taking with him the two little children. He managed to exist, begging for food for the children and contriving to get drink for himself.

For some time the police have been trying to arrest him. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a detective discovered Keins and the children asleep in a broken-down wagon.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD NEEDS HELP.

Trustees Appeal for Money to Continue Hospitals for Sick Babies.

The Trustees of St. John's Guild, by reason of steadily increasing demands on the organization's funds, have sent out an urgent appeal to the public to assist the Guild with contributions, failing which the two Floating Hospitals and the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, S. I., which have been devoted to the care of sick infants of the poor, will have to be discontinued. In the circular letter, which is signed by ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, John P. Faure, and William F. King, the Trustees explain that there is an unusual increase in illness among the children of the poor of this city. The recent hot weather has caused general suffering among the little ones and the demands made upon the Guild for help are unprecedented.

The Trustees urge that whatever contributions are made be offered promptly. A recent gift establishing a permanent fund for the Guild is acknowledged in the circular, but only the interest of this fund is available for current expenses. Checks should be drawn payable to William T. Wardwell, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

FINED LAWYER FOR CONTEMPT.

Court's Punishment the First in Thirteen Years in Jersey City.

For the first time in thirteen years a lawyer was fined for contempt of court in Chancery, in Jersey City, yesterday. The fine was imposed by Vice Chancellor Pitney on William H. Francis of Newark, a former State Senator and at one time a Supreme Court Justice for Arizona. The trouble arose through Mr. Francis asking the Vice Chancellor's advice as to the course he should pursue in a suit he was about to bring. Vice Chancellor Pitney said counsel had been at the bar long enough to be familiar with the precedents in such cases. Mr. Francis was persistent, and Vice Chancellor Pitney told him to sit down.

"If I was on the bench," said Mr. Francis, "I would not treat counsel as you do or act as you do."

"You are guilty of contempt, Sir," retorted the Vice Chancellor, "and I fine you $10. There is the Sergeant at Arms. Pay the money to him at once."

Mr. Francis obeyed the order; then bowing to the Vice Chancellor he left the court-room.

ASTOR BATTERY'S REUNION.

Second Annual Meeting of Veterans of the Philippine Campaign.

The famous Astor Battery, the organization raised and equipped by Col. John Jacob Astor for service in the Spanish-American war, celebrated its second annual reunion on Monday, the anniversary of the capture of the City of Manila. The reunion was held at Rockaway Beach and about half the surviving members were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William H. Hills; Vice President—George Hooven; Secretary—Charles E. Callan; Treasurer—Charles C. Webster.

Funds were raised to erect a suitable stone over the grave of Private Dunn, who was the first man killed of the American Army in the assault on Manila, and whose body now occupies an unmarked grave in Calvary Cemetery.

It is the intention of the battery to hold a banquet on Feb. 2, the anniversary of muster-out day, and it is hoped to have Major Peyton C. March, the old commander of the battery, who is now pursuing Aguinaldo in Northern Luzon, present on this occasion.

ICEMAN TOOK ENEMY'S WAGON.

Mooney, with Many Charges Against Him, Was Held for Larceny.

Two ice-wagon hold-ups, larceny, assault, malicious destruction of property, and the abandonment of his wife were charged against Iceman Thomas Mooney of 376 Tenth Avenue in the West Side Police Court yesterday. The iceman had wriggled through the first charge, assault, made by James Seeley, driver of an ice wagon, and Magistrate Cornell was on the point of releasing him, when interference by Police Sergeant Lane caused the Magistrate to change his mind.

Seeley's complaint was that Mooney threw him off his wagon into the North River on Sunday, drove the wagon away, and sold its load of ice. Monday, Seeley said, Mooney knocked him off his wagon in Thirty-fourth Street, and again drove the wagon away, through Thirty-fifth Street, and sold 1,000 pounds of ice. Seeley admitted that a grudge of long standing had caused Mooney to make the attacks. Then came the Police Sergeant. Mooney, he said, was an ex-convict, with his picture in the Rogues' Gallery. He was wanted on a charge of having abandoned his wife, Lane declared, and there were also warrants out for his arrest on charges of having stolen 2,000 pounds of ice from Robert Scott, an ice dealer at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street, and of having maliciously destroyed valuable machinery used by the ice dealer. Mooney entered a general denial, but the Magistrate held him in $500 bail on each of two charges, assault and larceny.

JUSTICE ANNULS MARRIAGE.

Gertrude J. Van Deinse No Longer Mc-Namara's Wife.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted a decree annulling the marriage of Gertrude J. Van Deinse, sixteen years old, to John J. McNamara. The girl is a daughter of John J. A. Van Deinse of 603 Vanderbilt Avenue. McNamara, who is twenty-one years old, lives in Flatbush. The marriage took place at Greenville, N. J., on May 23 last. It was a runaway affair. On May 15 Gertrude and her cousin Nellie Moll, a girl of her own age, who lives on Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, ran away from home together and went to Jersey City. There they were joined later by McNamara, who had known Gertrude for two years. The three then went to Greenville, where Gertrude and McNamara were married.

Mr. Van Deinse appeared in the action for the annulment of the marriage as guardian of his daughter. It was alleged that Gertrude was induced to consent to the marriage with McNamara through misrepresentation and duress, to which her cousin Nellie Moll was a party.

Gertrude claimed that Miss Moll represented to her that McNamara was to be arrested on a charge of abduction, and that if she did not marry the young man her parents would cast her aside forever. Gertrude alleged that she was so much impressed by these claims, made in the presence of McNamara, that she consented to marry him. They never lived together. Gertrude was found by her father the day after the marriage and taken home.

Justice Lambert, by the decree annulling the marriage, allows Gertrude to resume her parents' name.

Exertion and Shock Killed Miller.

The Coroner's inquest on the death of Ralph Miller of Richmond Hill, Queens Borough, who died after a boxing bout on Aug. 8 with Victor Baldwin of the same village, has been concluded by Coroner Leonard Rouff, Jr. Dr. T. S. Flynn of Jamaica, who held the autopsy, reported that death was due to cerebral hemorrhage and shock. He found no contusion or abrasion of the skin. Witnesses testified that when Miller was hit he took off one of his gloves and was in the act of taking off the other when he fell. The jury found that Miller came to his death from cerebral hemorrhage and shock, due to overexertion and a weak heart, and exonerated Baldwin from all blame.

CAPT. GODDARD'S OUTING

Leader Entertains Nearly 14,000 Women and Children.

ROMPED IN GRAND VIEW GROVE

Nine Boat Loads Go on the Annual Excursion and Return Without Serious Mishap.

Starin's men all said that the fourth annual free excursion for the women and children of the Twenty-first Ward, given by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and conducted under the auspices of the Civic Club yesterday, was the biggest that ever left this city, although some of those given by Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City to the little folk in his bailiwick may have equaled it. The steamer Lenox, the barges Nelson, Chester A. Arthur, Curry, Vanderbilt, Sumner, and Warren and the tugs Edmund E. Levy, Jason, and William H. Vanderbilt were the fleet that transported the throng, which numbered nearly 14,000. Two men with registers tried to keep an accurate count of the people as they went on board, but when one dial showed more than 7,000 and the other touched 5,500, they realized that many had gone by without being counted, and gave up the attempt.

Statisticians estimate that there are about 17,000 children in the ward, and outsiders familiar with the district, who went there during the day, thought that the Pied Piper had been there on a visit, so empty and silent were all the side streets. Sergt. Shire, in command of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, was on hand at the Thirty-first Street Pier at 7 o'clock in the morning, nearly three hours before the flotilla sailed. Even then there was a considerable crowd waiting, and soon the crush began. Lines were formed on each side of the street leading down from First Avenue, and the avenue itself was crowded from curb to curb for blocks up and down. The policemen could have handled a crowd of the same proportions composed of men, but happy women and children were different. They could not keep them in line. But a big iron truck loaded with girders stood in the street at the head o the wharf.

"Man, if you ever get locked up I'll be your friend if you'll only turn that truck across the street," said Sergt. Shire to the driver. The driver grinned, and did it, and the big truck was just long enough to prevent passage except on the sidewalks for all but some venturesome little boys who crawled through the wheels.

THE BABIES WERE THERE.

In the crowd were babies who looked hardly two weeks old, borne by their mothers, who tottered as they led a string of other little ones along. Two poor old creatures hobbled down to the boats on crutches and these the big policemen tenderly lifted over the stringpiece to the barge's deck. Every family party carried a tin pail, for it was announced by the invitations that guests must provide receptacles for the milk.

Finally all were stowed away in the boats so evenly that one was not more crowded than the other, and the fleet sailed away in sections, the first to go being the Lenox and the Warren; then the tug Vanderbilt, with the Sumner and Curry, and then the four barges lashed together. Each of these divisions carried a brass band of ten pieces, and the fun began as soon as the boats began to move. Sixty volunteers from the club looked after the comfort of the guests.

Capt. Goddard did not give any cake this year, because too many boys used it for missiles on his former excursions; but there were 7,000 quarts of the very best milk that the market affords and 2,500 quarts of ice cream in bricks wrapped in paper, and every one on board had coupons calling for a fair share of both.

No speeches were made, for Capt. Goddard is the Republican leader of the district and was very anxious that nothing should be done which could in any way lend a political aspect to the affair. There are many Democrats in the Civic Club. The organization fights abuses, provides legal assistance to poor residents, and is making a bitter fight against the game of policy, which has a strong foothold in the ward. One great purpose which has been quietly discussed in the club for the last few months was first made public in a little leaflet which accompanied every invitation in the following words:

The committee asks you to support it in its purpose of having Blackwell's Island transformed into a public park. Not in any other way could the city acquire at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay such an amount of land in immediate proximity to an enormous population, for the city already owns the island, and almost the whole cost would be the removal of the present buildings and the erection of others on inexpensive land elsewhere.

You owe it to the children and mothers of the whole upper east side to insist on this great improvement.

"This scheme would give a park not only to our district, but to many others now without one," said Capt. Goddard. "A bridge is to be built across the island, and entrances could be provided from it. The buildings now there are all very old and not very well suited to their purposes. The State is giving more and more attention to the care of the criminal and insane, and altogether it would be a gain to the people and those who are now sent to the Island to have a new set of buildings. The old-fashioned structures do not permit the authorities to put into practice the best knowledge they have."

A BOY OVERBOARD.

Grand View Grove, the objective point of the excursion, was reached about noon, and eight policemen from the City Hall Station, under the command of Roundsman Martin F. Conlin, took charge of the landing of the throng. As the last four barges drew into the dock a little boy about ten years old fell overboard while trying to clamber from one boat to another. Amid great excitement Felix Gilmore, a committeeman, who happened to be nearest, swung down on the ropes and insisted that the little fellow swim back and be pulled out instead of keeping on to shore. The boy's clothes were not such as would be damaged by salt water.

As the procession moved up into the grove the policemen noticed a red faced man walking near the front and carrying a black case. Under the trees he produced a wheel of fortune and began to call for bets. The urchins flocked around him and Capt. Goddard asked the roundsman, if he had no jurisdiction there. "None," answered the policeman, but just the same Policeman Matthew Gennoud told the man that that business would have to stop. The gambler stood his ground and the policeman began to size him. Then he struck at Gennoud. Something happened.

"Oh, mamma! what a smash in the jaw!" yelled a delighted youngster who saw it. "Say, where did that geezer come from, to t'ink he could fight a New York cop?" One of the committee carried the wheel, quite a handrome affair, back to the boats, but they wouldn't let the gambler on board again, and he stood at the rail and pleaded for his property until the barges moved away, when it was contemptuously tossed ashore to him and he was left to shift for himself in the Great Neck woods.

"Say, it looks as if New York wasn't so immoral, after all, when they come into such a crowd as this for their 'graft,'" remarked a committeeman of Tammany proclivities.

A SPLENDID TIME.

There was romping in the grove and swimming in the Sound and wading along the beach and gathering of golden rod and lots of other entertainment until after 3 o'clock, when the boats began to start back for the city. Here arose another trouble. Every one wanted to stay till the last minute, and so the last squadron carried the bulk of the crowd. The band played, and on these boats anybody who wanted to pass from one point to another had to progress in a waltz or else be trodden on. One little eight-year-old, whose friends called him Miller, had a fair-sized garter snake, which he caught in the woods, and wherever he went there were shrieks of excitement and plenty of room.

The last barges reached the pier at about 6 o'clock, and were met by Sergt. Shire and his men. There was a tremendous crush to get ashore, but the policemen ran down in the deck and kept the crowds from massing too solidly. There were shrieks and polyglot cries from the throng, and one of the first babies who came ashore had the ruffle torn from its cap and hanging over its face, but it was laughing. An hour after the pier was reached the crowd was still flowing over the gangplank without interruption, and it was noticed that many of the children that had been carried on board in the morning now walked ashore. Capt. Goddard, tall and dignified, stood with the police for a long time watching the debarkation, occasionally helping some tearful little tot to its feet and beaming with never a smile to many expressions of thanks for the pleasant day.

MARTIN ENGEL'S PICNIC

His Followers Are Entertained at College Point.

SURE-THING GAMBLERS THERE

Two Thousand Persons Eat, Drink, and Are Merry—Many Woo the God of Chance to Their Undoing.

If the keepers of gambling houses in the Tenderloin could have been present at the annual outing of the Martin Engel Association at College Point yesterday, they would have opened their eyes in wonder. Without doubt the very god of chance would have turned green in the face at the variegated assortment of shrines that had been established in his honor on the picnic grounds.

Only once in every twelve months does this Martin Engel Association disport itself in the country. Yesterday was the favored time. Followed by fully 2,000 of his liegemen from the Eighth Assembly District, Mr. Engel embarked on the iron steamboat Sirius at the foot of Rutgers Street soon after 9 o'clock in the morning. To College Point they sailed, a lively breeze from Long Island Sound fanning over the decks of their ship of state and a general air of holiday recklessness pervading their hearts.

In the hold of the Sirius lay the concomitants of the day's frolic. Kegs of beer lay crosswise over crates of champagne. Casks, barrels, demijohns—in fact, every vessel capable of holding "the spirits that steal away the brains of man," was there. Nor was that all. Every cask was flanked by a roulette wheel or a faro box, every bottle by some intricate apparatus dedicated to chance, every keg by a device formed for the purpose of separating a man from his money.

After an hour's voyage College Point was reached. From the boat surged the crowd, Martin Engel at its head. After him came pawnbrokers from Grand Street, saloonkeepers from the Yiddish Quarter, fruit vendors out of Cherry Hill, and all the different varieties of human beings that make their daily bread or loaf away their thriftless hours in the odorous alleys of the lower east side. It was an almost indescribable mob that followed in the trail of Martin Engel, for its individuals came from a hundred different vocations and represented a thousand degrees of respectability. It was a circus, an array of freaks, a procession composed of every sort of man from the Bowery criminal to the east side tradesman.

AT COLLEGE POINT.

Once off the Sirius, Mr. Engel, followed by his constituents and accompanied by his Congressional aspirations, made his way to Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel. This resort, a Summer rendezvous that is dedicated to just such picnics as those of Mr. Engel, lies about a quarter of a mile away from the place where College Point boats land. It is an enormous wooden structure, painted yellow, and surrounded by an expansive grove. The house itself has numberless wings, and in each of them is more than one bar, from which drinks can be dispensed at the rate of at least a hundred per minute. In the grove are other bars with an equal capacity, their keepers clad in white uniforms and their beer of the worst brew.

All these bars, both indoor and out, were speedily surrounded by the Engel brigade. Those who had money enough drank champagne; those who had not took beer; still more, having no money at all, became inebriated by watching their neighbors. In the meanwhile Martin Engel sought out a rustic bench, hauled it to a secluded corner of the grove, and ordered apollinaris water. With him was his friend, Alderman Philip Benjamin, who is President of the association.

The day's outing had begun. The beginning consisted of several rounds of drinks. Next came the breakfast, and the 2,000 Engelites flocked into the dining room of the Boulevard Hotel, their appetites whetted by liquid refreshment and probably by the lack of anything palatable for several weeks past. In any case, they flocked—flocked like a herd of sheep on the path to their daily trough of food.

During the meal a comparative quiet reigned. When it was over, however, the day's hubbub began in earnest. The crowd became separated into small groups, and each party went in search of the kind of amusement to which it was adapted. Some hastened to the bars and staid there, drinking round after round until nearly sunset. Others sought the verandas of the hotel, then gathered around deal tables and began to play cards. Still more turned toward the part of the grove that was furthest from the street, for there the gambling apparatus had been located in all its seductive grandeur.

Around almost every tree was arranged some gaming device. In one place there was a roulette wheel, and its manipulator, as he sent the thing spinning with a twist of his wrist, cried:

"Thirty-six for one here! One good kills thirty-six bad!"

As fast as he cried his victims approached. Half of them were already half "dopy" from their encounters with the bars. All seemed to be fairly well supplied with money, which they had probably been laying up for the occasion. Any way, they pulled out their one dollars, their fivcs, and their tens, most of which found a quick method of transit into the roulette man's pocket.

THE SHELL GAME.

Not far from the wheel was a shell game. A big man with a bloated red face managed it. On a table he had three halves of walnut shells and a small lead shot. After juggling these up together, he would offer to bet with any spectator that the latter could not tell under which shell the shot lay. It is superfluous to say that the spectator never guessed correctly and that, since each guess cost $1, the red-faced man grew rich rapidly.

To nearly every tree in the grove was nailed some kind of wheel or placard. On some there were numbers; on others pictures. Whoever happened to pass had the privilege of betting on something about the wheels or placards, and most of those who tried it passed on with sad smiles and empty pockets. The whole place, in truth, was a vast poolroom, only the visitor did not have even the usual chances of success.

In the front yard and on the main porch of the hotel were assembled many leading Tammany braves. There were Councilman E. Steingut, "the Mayor of Second Avenue"; Max Hochstein, William Fox, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, and various others. Some lolled about on benches with big black cigars in their mouths; others walked up and down, chatting with different politicians who were fortunate enough to be honored with their acquaintance and listening to the music of a brass band that rattled off popular airs on the lawn.

Among the guests were ex-Judge H. M. Goldfogle, "Half-Dollar" Smith, Excise Cashier David Hirsch, ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig, and Charles Morton. Mr. Steingut, "the Mayor of Second Avenue," amused his friends by dancing jigs on the veranda, and the crowds at the poker tables paused periodically to watch his gyrations.

At 5 o'clock dinner was served. That the food there provided was unappreciated is certain, for Bacchus had taken away the crowd's appetite. Yet there were speeches and songs galore, and Leader Engel, still sipping his apollinaris water, looked about him with an air of pleased content. "I'll get to Congress yet," he said.

After that everybody came home. Some got aboard the steamer Sirius and landed at Rutgers Street, where a gorgeous torchlight procession awaited them, and escorted Mr. Engel in triumph through his district. Others, reaching the pier too late for the steamer, came back as best they could on ferryboats, and sought their domiciles on unsteady legs.

"The outing was a great success," cried all of them. And Martin Engel went homeward to dream of the Capitol at Washington, of the Court of St. James's, and, maybe, of the White House.

PATRICK KEENAN'S EXCURSION.

The City Chamberlain Entertains 1,500 Friends at Wittzell's Grove.

While the Engel constituency was disporting itself around Donnelly's Boulevard Hotel, at College Point, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan entertained his followers about half a mile away, at Wittzell's Grove.

Reaching there at 8 o'clock in the morning, his company, numbering at least 1,500, ate breakfast, after which they drank and played cards all day. But only cards were allowed, for "Pat" had issued a strict order against roulette wheels and the like. [illegible]

Sixteenth, of which the Jefferson Club is the official Tammany organization. To its outing yesterday many outside guests had been invited, among them being Controller Coler, Judges Newburger, Giegerich, and Hoffman, Deputy Chamberlain Campbell, William Hamm, Congressmen Riordan and Sulzer, Senators Ahearn, Foley, and Featherston, Assemblymen Prince, Meister, and Fritz, Chief Croker of the Fire Department, Capt. McCluskey, Registrar Fromme, and Edward R. Carroll.

Throughout the big grove beer flowed freely. Inside of Mr. Wittzell's pavilion were various groups in many small rooms, and in one of them Congressman Sulzer sipped dark beer while his half dozen companions quaffed champagne. That beverage, he declared, did not agree with him.

After dinner there was a boat race between Matthew Paine, President of the Bowery Bank, and Deputy Chamberlain Campbell. The course was one mile in length, but both contestants grew weary before it was completed. An interested spectator was Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. The umpire was Mr. Keenan.

When the participants in the picnic came back to town at night they were received at the foot of Third Street by a horde of Mr. Keenan's admirers, and he was given a triumphal procession through his realm. Then there was an additional celebration in the Jefferson Club's house, at 247 Seventh Street, which lasted late into the night.

DEBT DELAYS FIRE ALARMS.

Flushing (L. I.) Bell Ringer Wants Back Pay and Won't Give Signals.

A small fire in the home of Joseph Fitch, at 868 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, L. I., yesterday attracted attention to a condition of affairs in that village which may result in serious consequences. The firemen arrived late because the church bell did not sound the alarm. Inquiry developed the fact that for some time the bell ringer has refused to sound the fire alarm because he has not been paid for his services since the consolidation.

An oil stove in the kitchen of Mr. Fitch's house exploded and caused the alarm. Mr. Fitch fought the flames with a garden hose, and was slightly burned. The kitchen was burned out, the loss being estimated at $1,000.

Mr. Fitch is a lawyer, with an office at 302 Broadway.

FIREMEN SAVE FOUR LIVES.

Tenement-House Dwellers, Cut Off by Flames, Rescued by Ladder.

Firemen saved four lives at a tenement house fire in Brooklyn yesterday morning.

The fire, which was due to the explosion of an oil stove, started in the rooms of Mrs. George Jensen, on the third floor of the four-story brick double tenement, 576 and 578 Clinton Street. Twelve families lived in the house, which is at the corner of West Ninth Street. The flames spread rapidly through the building, and the tenants were forced to flee for their lives. Many of them reached the street by way of the fire-escapes.

When the firemen of Truck 51 arrived on the scene, they saw Mrs. Mary Anderson and her two young children at a window of their apartments on the fourth floor. The escape of the family by way of the stairways had been cut off, and they were unable to reach the fire-escapes. A ladder was run up to the window and five firemen mounted it. Mrs. Anderson and the two children were passed down the ladder from one fireman to another, and all reached the street in safety.

Miss Nellie Oates, twenty-three years old, was cut off from escape from her room on the top floor by the flames. Fireman Thomas Byrnes of Engine Company No. 103 went to her assistance and carried her down a fire-escape to safety. The building was gutted by the flames, the loss being about $5,000.

Removing the Cymric's Burned Cargo.

The work of removing the cargo from the forward part of the steamship Cymric was begun yesterday morning, preliminary to estimating the loss caused by the fire in the hold on her last voyage. The work of removing the cargo from this part of the ship proceeded very slowly, because the sides are heavily impregnated with the suffocating odor of chlorine gas, and more gas was liberated as the fused mass of wash soda and bleaching powder that produced the gas was moved. Men could work only a few minutes at a time, and some of them were so affected that they had to give up work for the day. The men were also hampered in their work by large quantities of soap which the heat had melted into a mass. John Lee, the agent of the White Star Line, said that the damage could not be estimated until the cargo had been taken out.

TRUCKMAN DIVES FOR BOY.

John Moss Leaves His Team and Saves Drowning Lad's Life.

George Slatterman, nine years old, of 312 Maujer Street, Williamsburg, while bathing in Newtown Creek at Metropolitan Avenue yesterday, narrowly escaped drowning. The boy, with two companions, was swimming, when young Slatterman was seized with cramps. He was about 200 yards away from the dock. His cries for help were heard by John Moss, a driver, who was passing. Moss threw off his coat and leaped into the water. When he got within ten feet of the boy, the lad sank. He dived and found the boy at the bottom of the creek. He brought him to the surface and got him ashore. A call for an ambulance was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital, and while awaiting the arrival of the surgeon Moss rolled the boy on a barrel. It required an hour's work before the boy could be resuscitated. It is said he will recover.

JOCKEY HOOKS DROWNED.

Fell from a Horse in the Surf at Coney Island.

Death by drowning under peculiar circumstances came to John Hooks, a jockey, nineteen years old, off the Concourse, at Coney Island, yesterday morning.

Hooks was employed by Hardy Burham, an owner of horses, at the Brighton Beach track. Yesterday morning he told the jockey to take Morito to the ocean for a bath. The jockey mounted the horse, and it was soon plunging in the water. The animal seemed unusually spirited, and Hooks had some difficulty in managing it. When in about five feet of water he tried to turn back. Morito did not answer the rein and the jockey tugged all the harder. Then the horse reared suddenly. Hooks lost his seat and fell. As he struck the water the horse kicked him violently in the stomach. He sank and did not rise again.

His body was recovered yesterday afternoon about a mile and a half from where it went down.

Bather Stricken with Paralysis.

Emma Houston, of 146 West Twenty-fourth Street, went in bathing at Rockaway Beach yesterday, and while in the water was stricken with paralysis. She was dragged out and was attended by Dr. Tingley. She was then removed to the Jamaica Hospital. Her condition is serious.

Woman's Hotel Company's Plans.

The Woman's Hotel Company has received enough subscriptions to its stock to warrant it in taking the preliminary steps toward carrying out its plan for a building. It has called in the first two installments of payment by its subscribers, and is negotiating for an eligible and central location. It has not yet placed quite the full amount of stock authorized, and further subscriptions may be made by those who desire to aid the enterprise. The hotel is to be managed on business principles. Dr. Lucien C. Warner of the President, Charles F. Cox, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, is its Vice President, and Charles S. Fairchild, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, is its Treasurer.

C. R. Worth Not a Standard Oil Man.

At the offices of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, it was stated yesterday that the Charles R. Worth of Atlantic City who was reported at the West Thirtieth Street Station early yesterday morning as missing is in nowise connected with the Standard Oil Company, the only person named Worth in the employ of that company being a clerk, who lives in Brooklyn and is now on his vacation, and in no degree answers the description of the man reported as missing.

Answer to a Correspondent.

JOSEPH C. FRAUNHAR.—The New York Sun did not support Grover Cleveland when he ran for President for the first time.

NEELY'S LAWYER SPEAKS

Discusses the Status of His Client's Case.

No Rights Belonging to the Defendant Will Be Voluntarily Surrendered—The Constitutional Question.

John D. Lindsay of the law firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, said yesterday of his efforts in behalf of his client, C. W. F. Neely, and the proceedings before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court on Monday:

"The Government's contention is that Mr. Neely is not in custody in the extradition proceedings, and that our application to Judge Wallace was premature, since the sole office of the writ of habeas corpus is to test the legality of the detention of a prisoner under actual restraint. Gen. Burnett undertakes to claim that the civil order of arrest is the only process by which Marshal Henkel holds Mr. Neely.

"The facts are these: On the 28th of June Judge Lacombe issued two warrants directed to the Marshal, commanding him to arrest Mr. Neely upon two complaints drawn under the act of June 6, 1900. Mr. Neely was brought before Judge Lacombe the following day under those warrants, and a hearing ensued which was continued by adjournments till July 24, when the evidence was closed. At the conclusion of the proceeding each warrant was indorsed 'Remanded till decision. July 24, 1900. E. H. Lacombe, U. S. C. J.'

"No decision has been formally entered yet, and the warrants have not been otherwise discharged. It is therefore clear that the Marshal has held Mr. Neely under them ever since they were issued. If on this state of facts it can reasonably be contended that Mr. Neely has not been in the actual custody of the Marshal in proceedings under the act of June 6, 1900, at all times since the 29th day of June, then we think it would be difficult to devise a form of process that would accomplish that result.

"We had a right to apply for a writ the moment Mr. Neely was taken into custody under the two warrants in the extradition proceedings. The situation as it existed when Judge Lacombe rendered his last opinion imperatively required us to act at once. Otherwise the chances of securing a review of the Constitutional questions would have been very slight. After the entry of Judge Lacombe's decision an order for Mr. Neely's extradition might readily have been issued by the Secretary of State and enforced long before we could have secured the necessary papers for the appeal. Therefore to have delayed action would have imperiled—perhaps fatally—all opportunity for a review. Judge Wallace was fully apprised of the situation and acted only after mature consideration.

"The Constitutional question involved is as grave as any that ever reached the Supreme Court; and we have no fear but that the record as transmitted will properly present it to that court. There has been no delay sought by us at any stage of the case. Every one of the various postponements has been asked for by the Government. An it certainly is no fault of ours that the present situation arises during the Supreme Court recess. Neely is entitled to the ordinary rights of a defendant. We want nothing more. But we shall certainly do our utmost to obtain the fullest advantage of every right that belongs to him, and we cannot see any reason why this should be begrudged him."

STATE DEPARTMENT WILL WAIT.

Judge Wallace's Order Stays Neely Extradition Proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Judge Wallace's order in the Neely case will stay the execution of any order issued by the State Department in regard to the extradition of the alleged defaulter.

The State Department will make no attempt to secure the extradition of Neely pending the decision of his case by the Supreme Court. There are no signs of opposition to criticise Judge Wallace for his action.

SOLDIER LANGTRY'S ESCAPE.

He Was the Star Prisoner on Governors Island, and a Deserter by Profession.

Where is Langtry? was the question everybody asked everybody else on Governors Island yesterday. They knew that he had cut his way through the wall in the tailoring room of Castle Williams into the canteen beyond, and that in going out he must have walked straight past the sentinel on duty at the gate, and that what should have been temporary freedom now seems to be permanent liberty in New York or somewhere else.

From what officials at the castle say, Langtry appears to be an unusually experienced deserter as well as an expert jail breaker.

Henry Langtry, which seems to be his real name, for he has never used an "alias" so far as is known, was originally a private in the British Army, from which he deserted about a year ago, and succeeding in escaping detection, made his way to New York, where he went to Fort Wadsworth, and enlisted in the Fifth Artillery. He remained with the Fifth up to February last, when, concluding that the marine service was more to be desired than duty on land, he issued a pass, signed by himself, and came to this city in order to exchange his uniform for civilian dress before presenting himself at the marine recruiting station.

He accordingly walked leisurely up the Bowery, and eventually succeeded in persuading an aged gentleman to assist him in making the necessary exchange of clothing. The two went into an alleyway, and Langtry, taking off his coat and trousers gave them to his new friend, who told him to wait a few minutes, and he would return with the necessary civilian outfit, but the old gentleman must have forgotten his soldier acquaintance, for he never came back, and the deserter was nearly frozen when he was found by some charitably inclined persons, who fur

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ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONVENTION MEETS

Bourke Cockran Comes Out for William Jennings Bryan.

SCENES OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Ex-Gov. Boutwell Denounces President McKinley's Policy and Declares the Republic in Danger.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—The first day's sessions of the Liberty Congress of the National Anti-Imperialistic League were somewhat disappointing so far as the attendance of delegates was concerned. About 300 accredited delegates were present, and more are promised for to-morrow. In spite of the small attendance the speeches of Edwin Burritt Smith, the Temporary Chairman, and George S. Boutwell, the Permanent President, aroused much enthusiasm. The public meeting in the evening was much better attended, and the reading of Bourke Cockran's letter was the signal for tremendous applause.

But the greatest demonstration of the convention so far came in the afternoon when the venerable George S. Boutwell, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Grant, concluded his address as Permanent Chairman with the declaration that he had turned his back on the Republican Party and should support Bryan for President. The delegates rose in their seats and tendered the ex-Governor an ovation that lasted several minutes.

Tomlinson Hall was elaborately decorated with American flags and with portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Oliver P. Morton. There were two huge banners containing excerpts from the speeches of Abraham Lincoln and three containing parts of the "Behold a Republic" peroration of Mr. Bryan's Indianapolis speech of acceptance. Swung directly over the speaker's platform was an immense banner with the following inscriptions:

"I speak not of forcible annexations, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals (?) would be criminal aggression.—William McKinley."

"Behold a Republic standing erect, with the empires all around her bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a Republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared.—William Jennings Bryan."

EDWIN BURRITT SMITH'S ADDRESS.

George G. Mercer of Philadelphia called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, presenting Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago as Temporary Chairman, Prof. A. H. Tolman of the University of Chicago read the Declaration of Independence. The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati invoked the Divine blessing on the deliberations of the body, after which Mr. Smith spoke. He said in part:

"We have met an unforeseen crisis in the progress of liberty. The American Commonwealth for more than a century pursued its course with liberty as its watchword. Two years ago a sordid commercialism, which in a moment of panic had grasped the reins of power, sought to make ours as other nations are. The painful events of this transformation, the unexplained contrast between the Administration's humanity in Cuba and its 'criminal aggression' in the Philippines; the shocking farce of our plain duty in Porto Rico and the damnable treachery to our trusting allies in Luzon; the continued slaughter of the Filipinos by the Administration long after it pronounced 'at peace' the regions it had desolated; the wanton destruction of an established native Government and substitution of mere military force therefor; the hoising of the American flag over slavery and polygamy; the systematic withholding of the truth to deceive the people; the final proposition that a republic may lay claim to imperial and despotic authority over subject peoples; all this and more today shocks the conscience of the Nation."

"The last six Presidential elections have been determined by independent voters. These voters are to-day united in their opposition to the approval of Mr. McKinley's course. If they co-operate at the coming election they will compass his defeat and bring the Republic back to its true course. This congress of more than 800 members is called to consider the situation and find a basis for the largest possible co-operation of independent voters in their effort to defeat McKinley's election. We propose to disregard all minor questions and issues while we drive from the temple those who have betrayed the law of the Nation's life."

GEN. BEATTY AROUSES ENTHUSIASM.

After a short recess the convention met again at 2:30. Chairman Smith called for short addresses from delegates. Those who responded were Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, Gen. John Beatty of Columbus, Ohio; Judge Moses Hallet of Denver; Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago, and Gamaliel Bradford of Boston. Dr. Croffut said he had long been a Republican, but should this year give his support to Bryan.

Gen. Beatty aroused much enthusiasm by his remarks: "I have been a Republican for fifty years," he said, "and I propose to continue a Republican until I die. I pray that God will forgive me for voting for McKinley in 1896."

Judge Hallet of Colorado said his State was sure to go for Bryan whatever the action of the convention.

Edgar A. Bancroft said: "Whenever the Declaration of Independence and the Sermon on the Mount are proclaimed by a party as glittering generalities, then you may know that the party proclaiming it is in the control of Dives and the Pharisees. The object of this Congress is to bring us back to the principles which gave us National life." Mr. Bancroft said he was still faithful to the Republicanism of 1860, but could not adhere to the Republican Party of 1900.

Gamaliel Bradford said he had taken the long journey from Boston principally to avert what he thought would be a great mistake—the nomination of a third ticket. "This election," he said, "is not going to be settled by the newspapers nor by the politicians, nor by the capitalists, but by the people. Now, if we are going to defeat McKinley we must all throw our solid support in behalf of William J. Bryan." [Great applause.]

D. C. Tillotson of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported in favor of George S. Boutwell for Permanent Chairman. Temporary Secretaries Winslow and Mize were made permanent.

GOV. BOUTWELL'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Boutwell was accorded a great demonstration when he took the gavel. He said in part:

"We are opposed to imperialism. We are in favor of a republican form of Government. We respect the teachings of our ancestry, the glory of the history they have left to us; and standing between the past and the future it is our duty to transmit to posterity the principles of the fathers and the institutions they founded. I charge that the policy upon which this Administration has entered will mean the abandonment of the principles upon which our Government was founded; that it will change the Republic to an Empire. The first of the means before us for the preservation of the Union, if our allegation is true, is the overthrow of the Administration.

"We are told there is peace in the Philippines and our 60,000 soldiers there are merely performing police duty. The President has said the Philippines are ours, and there will be no abatement of our rights and no scuttle policy. This seems to indicate that we have entered upon a colonial policy. I am not able to explain the motive of Mr. McKinley in taking this policy. I believe he is the master mind in his Cabinet, and that nothing has transpired except that which he himself has originated. And he has carried it through thus far without interruption. He interpreted the protocol with Spain contrary to its language, and framed the treaty of Paris according to his own ideas, and he has since interpreted his powers upon his own theory as to what he was authorized to do. He is the one person responsible for what has been done, and if we are opposed to what has been done, our chief duty is the overthrow of the Administration of which he is head. There has been put forth recently a statement of the conditions that would be required of the people of Cuba if they become independent. They are to have no power to declare without the consent of the United States. The United States is to have veto power over Cuban legislation; the United States is to have a certain well-defined supervision over the Cuban Treasury; the United States is to retain for a period of years, if not indefinitely, the fortifications which command the port of Havana. How do these provisions accord with the promises made to the people of Cuba? The troubles in China have been aggravated and the missionaries and Ambassadors of the various Governments have been put in peril by the policy of the United States.

"Who doesn't see that the day of England's downfall is approaching? And we are asked to follow her example and tread in the imperial footsteps of Great Britain, knowing that those steps are leading the British Empire to destruction. Now is the time for the people to arrest this progress to ruin, and the laboring men of this country are the men to whom I appeal. If we accept imperialism it means that some people shall do the thinking and the rest do the working; then the cause of liberty cannot be saved."

APPEAL TO NEGRO VOTERS.

Gov. Boutwell asked the negro voters to work against imperialism for the sake of the 10,000,000 colored population in the Philippines, and claimed that the fact that some negroes were deprived of their rights in the South was no excuse for the oppression of the Filipinos. With reference to protection the Governor said there were many things better than money, and that in his judgment prosperity would not continue long with the markets of China closed to American products, and with the cheap labor of the Orient and Cuba and Porto Rico brought into competition with American labor.

"How is the overthrow of the Administration to be accomplished?" concluded Mr. Boutwell.

"In my youth I had no disguises. I turned aside and left the Democratic Party when it surrendered to slavery. In my age I leave the Republican Party now that it has surrendered itself to despotic and tyrannical motives. [Great applause.] I helped create the Republican Party, a party at that time of justice and principle and honesty. I now believe it is a party of injustice and despotism, and I will help to destroy it. And how? There is but one available means, and you know what that is. I am for Bryan. [Tremendous applause.] I am for Bryan in spite of what he may believe concerning the currency or finances of the country. This question to which we invite the country's attention is a question of life or death to the Republic. In such a crisis shall we stop to consider whether silver should be worth more or less than it is? If a mistake is made in the next Administration, should Bryan be elected, the people can remedy it in four or eight years. The country would not be destroyed. If the currency is impaired, we can redeem it. It was impaired during the civil war, and we redeemed it afterward.

READY TO TRUST BRYAN.

"If you have not been deceived in a man and he promises to do what is right, you are not to blame if you try him. Mr. Bryan to me stands in that position. Even his enemies say nothing against him as a man. In this very city he has made the most explicit promises to pursue that policy which we advocate. I am disposed to trust him. If I look on the other side, in my opinion President McKinley has promised several things and then done several things that do not run in harmony with his promises. But now he pledges himself to pursue a policy which we condemn; if we vote to support him in that policy we have no right to complain. I believe Bryan is as honest in his purpose to redeem this country from degradation and its policy of imperialism as any man who sits in this audience. Therefore for one I am in favor of supporting Mr. Bryan in spite of his beliefs in things concerning which he has not my approval.

"We are to have a platform containing a plank against this Administration and, I hope, a recommendation to support Bryan. Next March I trust we will have an inauguration to be followed by a policy which will bring the troops out of the Philippines, diminish the death roll and the massacre of people in these distant lands; and we shall then set up three young republics which shall glory in their origin through the policy of the American people—raised from a condition of tyranny into an opportunity to govern themselves and to enjoy the fruits of their own industry, and to decide for themselves what their public policy shall be."

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Gov. Boutwell's address the Committee on Resolutions was announced as follows: Moorfield Storey of Boston, Chairman; the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, Ora Williams of South Dakota, George G. Mercer of Philadelphia, Patrick O'Ferrall of Washington, D. C.; Charles B. Spahr of New York, Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, D. C.; F. J. Van Voorhis of Indianapolis, George S. Paddock of Illinois, Gen. John Beatty of Columbus, Ohio; the Rev. T. A. Bacon of Maryland, Edward Osgood Brown of Chicago, L. W. Brown of Ohio, Charles R. Godman of Massachusetts, Louis E. Ehrich of Colorado, Moses Hallet of Colorado, Dr. L. W. Habercom of Washington, D. C.; George P. Munro of Georgia, William Potts of New York, Wilson Spencer of New York, Edwin Burritt Smith of Chicago, D. C. Tillotson of Kansas, Prof. Albert H. Tolman of Chicago, Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago.

The committee went promptly to work at the Denison Hotel and will report the platform to-morrow. The business sessions of the convention will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A well-attended public meeting was held to-night at Tomlinson Hall, at which addresses were delivered by Moorfield Storey of Boston, Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago, the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, and Capt. Patrick O'Ferrall of Washington.

BOURKE COCKRAN FOR BRYAN.

The reading of a letter from W. Bourke Cochran brought forth a tremendous round of applause. Mr. Cockran wrote as follows:

New York, Aug. 14, 1900.

"My Dear Sir:

"I regret very much that owing to business engagements here I will be unable to attend the Liberty Convention at Indianapolis on the 15th.

"The attitude of anti-imperialists to imperialism cannot be open to doubt, and therefore I assume the object of the convention is not to express opposition, but to

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks strong. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c; cotton, middling, 10¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.75; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Weather Report.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Comfort on the Pennsylvania Railroad is a well-known surety, as are speed, safety, and luxury.

THE FIGHT AT SARATOGA

Croker and Hill Clans Massing at the Springs.

HILL'S NEW POLITICAL MOVES

Tammany Men Say He Is Using Coler's Name as a Club and Really Favors Danforth.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—David B. Hill arrived here to-day with a gripsack loaded with political bombs which he expects to explode under the camp of Richard Croker and his Tammany followers.

Richard Croker has his forces all lined up and he claims to be confident of the outcome of the struggle with Hill for the control of the Democratic State machine. He expects to defeat Hill's followers at every turn of the political game from now until after the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

David B. Hill is planning and scheming to win. He came to Saratoga in a peculiar frame of mind. He was irritable and sarcastic. This is called by his friends "his fighting mood." When Mr. Hill has a hard political battle before him his many peculiar traits of character become prominent. In the hotel 'bus from the depot Mr. Hill was asked if he had anything to say about the political situation. He said:

"Do you expect me to talk the second after my arrival in town?"

"Have you a candidate for Governor, and is Controller Coler your candidate?"

"I have nothing to say."

Mr. Hill started his political missionary work as soon as he arrived in his rooms at the Grand Union. The up-State leaders commenced to flock to Hill's room, and conferences were held by the dozen.

In less than an hour a few of Hill's plans to accomplish Croker's defeat came to the surface. They are new moves in the political game, unknown to Tammany leaders.

HILL'S FIRST MOVE.

The first was a call sent out by Chairman McGuire for a meeting of the County Chairmen at Saratoga at 1 o'clock to-day. When Richard Croker heard of this call, he scented trouble. Chairman McGuire was sought out by the Tammany leader.

"What is this meeting of the County Chairmen called for?" asked Mr. Croker.

"Simply to arrange matters for the National campaign," said Chairman McGuire, blandly.

The Tammany leader was not satisfied with this explanation, but he kept silence.

To-night what is said to be the real object of the so-called meeting of the County Chairmen became known. According to one of Mr. Hill's friends, the meeting will be sensational.

At this meeting some politicians think that the first test of Hill's and Croker's strength will be made. The County Chairmen who will have charge of the Democratic National campaign will get together and talk over the chances of carrying New York for Bryan. There will be an interchange of thought. Then the Hill men plan to have the County Chairmen declare what is the sentiment of the voters of New York State on the question of a Gubernatorial candidate.

The Hill men will swing solidly into line back of the boom for Controller Coler. This will be a part of the irresistible tide which Elliott Danforth claims is piling up in the counties above the Harlem River.

Every Hill man in Saratoga came out in the open for Controller Coler for Governor this evening. Mr. Hill maintained a stolid silence. When seen by a TIMES reporter late last night Mr. Hill said:

"I won't do any talking. Some people think that the only reason why people come to Saratoga is to talk."

"Have you seen the statement made by Mr. Shevlin about Controller Coler's candidacy?" was asked.

"No; and I won't read it. That's plain. I won't talk. I won't talk about anything. I am not here for that purpose."

Then Mr. Hill started to talk at Empire State Express speed in low tones with his political followers. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hill talked to-day from 2 o'clock until midnight. A Hill lieutenant said to a TIMES reporter:

CROKER NOT STATE BOSS.

"Soon after the Kansas City Convention, at which Richard Croker attempted the humiliation of Mr. Hill, the up-State Democrats decided that Croker should be taught a lesson. He is not the boss of New York State. Mr. Croker can be the boss in New York City politics, but the Democrats above the Harlem River will not tolerate such tactics. If Mr. Croker had told the up-State leaders a week after the Saratoga Convention to find a candidate for Governor from above the Harlem Mr. Coler's name would never have been mentioned. Now that Croker is having his own troubles he is ready and willing to allow the up-State leaders to pick out a man. We have picked out a man. He is Controller Coler."

The Hill men from all sections of the State were ready late this evening to help the Coler boom. "There is a very strong sentiment for Controller Coler," said State Committeeman Arthur McLean of Orange County. "I think that Orange County will be for Coler at the convention."

State Committeeman Charles O'Brien, who represents Broome, Cortland, and Tioga Counties, said: "In my district the Democrats want to see Coler named for Governor. There is no question about his strength with the voters."

State Committeeman Thomas H. Dowd of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties said: "We are for Coler. He is the best candidate that could be named." These are samples of the talk of all of Hill's followers.

HILL'S FAITH DOUBTED.

The Tammany men claim that the Coler boom is only a part of Mr. Hill's political game. Richard Croker told his friends to-day that Hill is only using Coler's name as a club, and that when it comes down to nominating a candidate he will pick one of his up-State friends. The Tammany leader claims that if Mr. Hill was given the chance to name the candidate it would be Elliot Danforth.

A meeting of the Executive Committee, of which Hill's friend Mayor James K. McGuire is Chairman, will be held at 11 o'clock. There is no trouble expected at this meeting.

The State Committee will meet at noon. With the support of the Kings County members Richard Croker can control the committee. There was a rumor last evening that Richard Croker might attempt to depose Chairman McGuire from his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee if he attempted to favor Hill too strongly. Mr. Hill would fight such a move to a bitter end.

At 1 o'clock the county Chairmen will meet. Hill may keep quiet until this meeting, hoping then to accomplish a defeat of the Croker forces. Mr. Hill can control a majority of the county Chairmen, while Mr. Croker controls a majority of the State Committee and also the Executive Committee.

An important conference of Hill men was held shortly before midnight. There were present F. P. Demarest, County Chairman from Rockland; State Committeemen Arthur McLean of Orange, Elliot Danforth, Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam, Clinton Beckwith of Herkimer, Eugene Hughes of Onondaga, J. E. Crissfield of Allegany, Thomas H. Dowd of Chautauqua, and Charles F. O'Brien of Broome.

The Hill plan is to have all these up-State men declare for Coler to-morrow. The Tammany leaders when shown this list claimed that this was only a stab in the back for Controller Coler from Mr. Hill. They claimed that in the list there was not the name of a prominent Democrat who is known all over the State. There was a three-hour plaza conference last evening between ex-Senator Murphy, James Shevlin, Patrick H. McCarren, and Augustus Van Wyck. It was urged by Mr. Murphy that the Kings County delegation should declare for either Edward M. Shepard or Senator Mackey.

CROKER'S DECLARATION.

Richard Croker declared before retiring after midnight that Controller Coler could not and would not be nominated for Governor.

This statement was made after the conference in Senator Hill's room at which the representatives of forty-one counties were present. The men at this conference represented 159 delegates to the State Convention.

They declared that Controller Coler was the strongest man who could be named.

When this word was brought to Richard Croker he replied: "Well, we have the rest of the delegates. Mr. Coler will not be named. Some up-State Democrat will be chosen."

UP-STATE MAN MAY BE CHOSEN.

Another move in the Hill game became known this evening. A boom for Senator Mackey for Lieutenant Governor emanated from Hill's room. This was started for the purpose of breaking the hold of Richard Croker on Erie County. Senator Mackey is Tammany's candidate for Governor.

The general feeling among the politicians this evening was that Richard Croker's fight against Controller Coler would result in the naming of an up-State man as a compromise candidate.

John B. Stanchfield, Elliot Danforth, and Senator Mackey were most talked about. They all have the support of their local delegations.

State Chairman Campbell started during the afternoon a boom for Danforth for Governor. He said:

"If Mr. Coler cannot be nominated, then I am for Mr. Danforth. He is the strongest man in the State to-day, and I am sure that Tammany and Kings will agree that he is a good candidate."

The Mackey boom, however, is still lively, and his friends claim it will be successful.

To-night this statement was issued by the Mackey people:

MACKEY MEN ATTACK HILL.

The only person who is actively favoring Mr. Coler's candidacy is David B. Hill, who in 1896 did not support Bryan, and who was opposed to sending an instructed delegation from this State for him to the Kansas City convention, and who, also, down to the day of Bryan's nomination, said he couldn't be elected; who opposed the adoption of the platform in its present form, and who at heart does not want to see Bryan win.

Many newspapers have for some time been booming Coler, but it is a very significant fact that, with one exception, not a single one of these papers supported Bryan in 1896, or is supporting him this year. It is well known that Mr. Coler was not an active supporter of Bryan in 1896, but did, however, vote for him.

The theory of Hill seems to be that he and the other sulkers, bolters, and opponents of Bryan in 1896 and 1900 have a right to nominate the candidate for Governor. They want some one to vote for and trade for. They think that all the regular Bryan Democrats will vote for their candidate for Governor, while they are opposing Bryan and voting for McKinley, and that with their votes they could thus elect Coler Governor and give the State to McKinley.

Tow do the rank and file like the proposition? Is it to be a trading campaign, swapping Bryan for Coler; the same game that was played in 1888 when Cleveland, who lost New York, was traded off for Hill, who carried it?

The same hand that engineered the 1888 deal is directing the Coler boom.

CONVENTION SEPT. 11.

It was settled this evening that the State Convention would be held in Saratoga on Sept. 11.

Robert Hamilton, State Committeeman from Saratoga, and P. H. McCabe, State Committeeman from Albany, held a conference in Mr. Hill's room. The unofficial announcement was then made that Saratoga had been chosen.

VIENNESE'S FREAK BET.

They Roll a Tub from Vienna to Paris for 5,000 Francs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Enzeman and Trebische, two Viennese who have spent the last two months rolling a tub from Vienna to Paris for bets of 5,000 francs, arrived yesterday at the Vincennes Gate, and thus won the money.

The tub weighs a trifle over 500 pounds.

BOY'S JOURNEY FROM THE WEST

Has Arrived at Princeton and Will Try to Find His New York Uncle.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 15.—The people of Princeton are very much interested in a young orphan boy, Harry Shaffer of Indianapolis, Ind., who left that place a year ago and has been working his way to New York to find his uncle, Charles Shaffer, whose address or business the lad does not know. He says his father, Fred Shaffer, died two years ago, and his mother died when he was four. After his father's death he was compelled to maintain himself, and for a year found employment, but being without friends he set out for New York twelve months ago. He states that he has paid his fare over the entire trip, having worked in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Grafton, Washington, and other places en route.

His last place of employment before reaching Princeton was at Wilmington, Del. Upon arriving here he had $2 left of his earnings. Charles McDermott, Jr., a Princeton contractor, while in Trenton on Saturday, found the lad looking for work, and knowing that George L. Rogers, a painter at Princeton, wanted a boy to learn the trade with him, brought him here. Mr. Rogers, upon hearing the boy's story, took him into his home, and on Monday set him to work learning his trade. The boy is now helping to paint ex-President Cleveland's residence. He is seventeen, but looks like a boy of fifteen. Mr. Rogers will assist him in trying to find his uncle.

COAL DETHRONES OIL.

Chicago Union Traction Company Makes Substitution for Economy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Oil has been dethroned from the firerooms of the Chicago Union Traction Company, and coal is to be substituted. Economy is given as the reason for the change.

The Western Avenue electric power house at Washington Boulevard, which supplies all the trolley lines between North Avenue and the Drainage Canal, the river and West Fortieth Avenue, is being equipped for coal burning, while the smaller Hobble Street electric power house and the Rockwell Street cable station will be changed before the heavy Autumn traffic begins.

TO SEND FUND HERE.

New Orleans Congregation Will Aid Refugee Roumanians.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The Hebrew congregation Somach Nochlin, organized to succor the needy, held a meeting last night, and decided to raise funds during the coming holidays. The funds will be divided, half going to the society's relief fund, the other half to be sent to the Central Committee in New York to aid in taking care of the Roumanian refugees coming to this country.

The congregation, which devotes itself to the poor, hopes to obtain support from the Jewish community in its effort, and thus raise a large fund.

Faster Than Ever to California.

The "Overland Limited," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, arrives San Francisco 5:15 in the afternoon third day. Double drawing-room sleeping cars through, without change; buffet, smoking, and library car, with barber. All meals en route served a la carte in dining cars. Tickets, reservations, call at 461 Broadway. Morning Newspaper Excursion on Sunday.

RACE RIOT ON WEST SIDE

Whites Attempt to Avenge Policeman Robert J. Thorpe.

SET UPON AND BEAT NEGROES

Trouble Begins in Front of the Dead Patrolman's Home—Started by a Drunken Negro.

For four hours last night Eighth Avenue, from Thirtieth to Forty-second Street, was a scene of the wildest disorder that this city has witnessed in years. The hard feeling between the white people and the negroes in that district, which has been smoldering for many years and which received fresh fuel by the death of Policeman Thorpe, who was shot last Sunday by a negro, burst forth last night into a race riot which was not subdued until the reserve force of four police precincts, numbering in all over 100 men, headed by Chief Devery himself, were called to the scene and succeeded in clearing the streets by a liberal use of their night sticks.

As a result of the riot a considerable number of wounded negroes were attended to by surgeons at the Roosevelt Hospital. The greater number of those who were injured, however, preferred to remain in their houses, being afraid to trust themselves to the mercy of the crowds on the streets while on the way to a police station or hospital.

Every car passing up or down Eighth Avenue between the hours of 8 and 11 was stopped by the crowd and every negro on board was dragged out, hustled about, and beaten until he was able to break away from his assailants and escape into a house or down a side street. The police contented themselves with trying to protect the negroes, and it was remarked by many witnesses of the riot that they made little or no attempt to arrest any of their assailants. The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station first tried to stop the disturbance by urging the crowd to move on, but were finally forced to charge upon the crowd with drawn clubs.

The death of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, who was stabbed by a negro at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, was the immediate cause of last night's riot.

HOW IT STARTED.

Last evening his body lay at his sister's house—481 Ninth Avenue. Two women passing the house said something about "the body of that poor policeman in there" when Spencer Walters, a drunken negro of 163 East Sixty-fifth Street, came up behind the women, and with an oath drew a revolver. It was knocked out of his hands by Thomas J. Healey of 401 West Thirty-eighth Street, a white man. Officer Kelly then took the negro a prisoner to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. In the meanwhile a negro, Richard Williams of 418 West Thirty-sixth Street, came into the group about the house, firing a revolver.

A crowd of whites set upon him, beating him. He, too, was taken to the station house.

That started it. In an instant all through the negro district white men began to pursue negroes. On Eighth Avenue crowds of whites surrounded the cars, dragging from them any negroes there. The negroes were beaten, jumped upon, and then sent flying before the police interfered. Down the side streets they were chased into the hugh tenements devoted to their living rooms.

Within fifteen minutes the trouble had spread along Eighth Avenue from Forty-first Street to Thirtieth Street, and to most of the side streets.

At Thirty-fourth Street great crowds ran after the crosstown cars, which were easily overtaken, and from them dragged negro passengers.

PATROL WAGONS ARRIVE.

By that time the sharp clang that told of the patrol wagon's approach sounded in four directions. The wagons, once on the scene, became harbors of refuge for the blacks.

Within twenty minutes after the arrival of the police the rioting ceased.

Then policemen went through the negro tenement districts admonishing the blacks to keep to their rooms.

Next to the Ninth Avenue house where the trouble started, the busiest corner was Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, near where Thorpe was stabbed.

Fully 1,000 people gathered there and started to clean the side streets of negroes until stopped by the police.

THE INJURED.

Nat Robinson of 310 West Thirty-ninth Street and Albert Sanders of 440 West Fortieth Street received scalp wounds and cuts at the hands of the mob at Twenty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue.

James Cook of 158 West Eighty-first Street, who was riding on an Eighth Avenue car, was dragged off at Forty-first Street, receiving a scalp wound.

Jesse Pane of 255 West Ninety-third Street, dressed in a suit of white duck, rode down Eighth Avenue on a bicycle. The crowd set upon him, breaking his wheel to bits.

George White, 145 West Thirty-second Street, had just left church and was going home on a Thirty-fourth Street car. At Ninth Avenue the crowd pulled him from the car and beat him.

At Thirty-ninth Street a mob took Charles Sanders of 263 West Forty-seventh Street from an Eighth Avenue car and gave him a scalp wound and bruises.

During the excitement at Thirty-ninth Street Herman Walters of 818 Lexington Avenue, a negro, began to break showcases. He was promptly locked up.

THE RIOTING RESUMED.

At about 10:30 the streets were almost cleared and wearing their normal appearance, when some one fired a revolver in a house somewhere in Forty-first Street near Eighth Avenue. This seemed a signal for the riot to begin again, for crowds began to appear as if by magic.

The reserves from the West Twentieth, the West Thirtieth, and the West Forty-seventh Street Station, which were called to the scene and commanded by Chief Devery, who arrived on the scene about this time, started to work again to clear the streets, but according to many of the bystanders their efforts to protect the negroes were only half-hearted. Several young men on wheels who hovered about Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street warned many of the negroes on the cars in time to save them. Many other negroes, however, disregarded their warning, and all of these received rough treatment.

One neatly dressed negro woman left a car at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. She was immediately surrounded by a crowd, which began to threaten her. Seeing a policeman on the corner, she went up to him and asked him to protect her.

"God bless you, Mr. Cop," she said. "Let me walk along with you as far as my house. It's only a little way down Thirty-eighth Street."

"Go to h—l, d—n you," said the policeman, turning away from her. About this time, however, the attention of the crowd was drawn to another negro who was being dragged from a car, and the woman succeeded in slipping away. The new victim appealed to the policeman for help and received a smash over the head with a nightstick in reply. He was taken to the station house in a half conscious condition.

Harry Reed of 34 West Forty-first Street, who was dragged off a car at Thirty-eighth Street, received like treatment from a policeman to whom he appealed for help, and Albert Dan Dure, a West Indian of 440 West Forty-fifth Street, who was on the same car, was kicked before he was taken to a patrol wagon.

J. Lloyd Lee, a negro, of Thirty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, was dragged out of a crowd around a trolley car. He has a scalp wound and a broken arm. He said that a policeman had clubbed him. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

In Thirty-seventh Street the negroes threw missles at policemen from upstairs windows.

POLICEMAN FIRES INTO HOUSES.

A policeman at once fired into the upper windows and drove the black heads into hiding. Whether anybody was hit by the bullets or not is unknown.

Spender Walters, twenty-four years old, a negro of 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, was alleged to have tried to shoot Thomas J. Healy of 401 East Eighty-first Street in Thirty-seventh Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Walters was badly injured when placed under arrest.

Richard Williams, twenty-four years old, a negro of 418 West Thirty-sixth Street, was charged by John Gill of 338 West Fifty-sixth Street with having pulled a revolver on Gill. The crowd believed Gill, for they tried to kill Williams. They almost succeeded.

Policeman Kennedy of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was stabbed in the breast and arm at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Lloyd Lee was arrested for the stabbing. Lee and another negro, David H. Tarr of 250 West Thirty-eighth Street, were near the corner where Kennedy was stabbed.

The crowd set upon Lee, who drew a revolver and knife. When the policemen saw this and somebody had shouted that Lee stabbed Kennedy the policemen themselves attacked Lee with their clubs.

Acting Captain Cooney was passing Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street at 1:45 A. M. on his way to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station when some one on the roof threw a paving stone at him and his escort of three or four policemen. The missile hit Cooney in the leg and it is feared fractured the kneecap.

A Roosevelt Hospital ambulance was passing and Dr. Todd at once cared for the injured police officer. While Driver William Lawson was kneeling beside Cooney on the walk assisting the surgeon to dress the wound, some one fired a shot. The bullet whizzed by Lawson's ear.

At midnight only three white men were under arrest in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. They were John Smede of 310 West Forty-fourth Street, Patrick Dugan of 349 West Forty-third Street, and John Gill of 230 West Thirty-eighth Street. They were charged with disorderly conduct.

At 2 o'clock this morning James Rice, a white man, who was standing at the corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, was shot by some one in hiding and almost immediately afterward Policeman Kehoe arrested Albert Smith, a negro. Smith and Rice were taken to the station, where Rice identified Smith as the man who shot him. Rice's wound, which is in the leg, is not very dangerous, although he almost fainted from loss of blood. He is a conductor on the Third Avenue line.

While Rice, Smith, and the arresting officer were standing in front of the Sergeant's desk Patrolman Ohm came into the station dragging John Haines, a negro, whose only covering was an undershirt. He said that Haines had fired three shots from 341 West Thirty-sixth Street. A revolver with all the chambers empty was found in his room. The police believe that he and not Smith did the shooting.

At half-past 2 o'clock this morning the rioting had ceased and the streets were comparatively clear.

James E. Harris, whom the police think to be the man who stabbed Policeman Thorpe last Sunday, was arrested in the midst of the rioting and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

The funeral of Policeman Thorpe, whose death was the cause of the disturbance last night, will be held this afternoon at his residence at 481 Ninth Avenue.

Inspector Thompson has arranged to have an escort of 120 uniformed policemen, as well as a large number of detectives in citizens' clothes at it.

McBRIDE IS WROTH.

John E. McBride is the proprietor of the Raines law hotel at the corner of Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, in front of which Policeman Thorp was stabbed to death by the negro, Harris, last Sunday morning. Tuesday afternoon a boy went to McBride, saying that he knew where Harris was.

"He's in Philadelphia. My brother's a conductor on a train running into there and he saw him on Lombardy Street yesterday," he told McBride.

The hotel man went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, where he had the boy tell his story.

"We've no fund to send officers to Philadelphia with," he was told.

"I'll stand the expense myself," McBride volunteered. Two detectives were sent, McBrige going along to identify the man. At the Twenty-third Street ferry Capt. Cooney was met. He sent an additional detective, bringing the party up to five.

In Philadelphia McBride was told to stay in the background by the detectives. Finally he returned to New York yesterday. He found that during his absence Capt. Cooney had arrested his barkeeper for a violation of the excise law. McBride is wroth over this act. Said he last night:

"After I had paid his detectives' fare to Philadelphia, he comes over and pinches my place. Yes, my man might have been keeping open after hours, but so were lots of others, and why this discrimination?"

McBrige is President of the newsdealers and booksellers' association.

THANKS GOD FOR OUTBREAK.

Bishop Morrison Glad Methodists Caused the Trouble in China.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15.—Bishop Henry C. Morrison of the Methodist Church South delivered a remarkable address today at the laying of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church cornerstone. He declared that the Methodists were responsible for the present trouble in China. He said:

"Thank God that Allen and Lambeth over there and the Methodists in this country are responsible for the present trouble in China. With bowed head I thank God that in some small way I am to blame for the unrest in China to-day. I thank God that each and every one of you and all the Methodists in this country are to blame. It is the itineracy of Methodism."

The Bishop went on to say that it was the pushing spirit of the Methodists in China that caused the trouble. The present unrest, he said, was a foreshadowing of the time when China would be cut from end to end by the armies of the cross. He went on to speak of the far-reaching power of Methodism, and among other things he said that the only reason the North Pole had not been reached was because no Methodist missionary had been ordered to proceed to that region and evangelize the inhabitants.

Big Deal in Cottonwood Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.—At a meeting held at the St. Charles Hotel between F. E. Creelman, President of the F. E. Creelman Lumber Company of Cairo, Ill., and Carl Georg, President of the Georg Lumber Company of Druesburg, Germany, an arrangement has been concluded which means the sale of millions of feet of cotton wood, a timber heretofore despised and burned in log heaps upon the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. Creelman arranged for the immediate delivery of fifty carloads of cottonwood lumber from their mills at Grand Lake, Ark. The German factories have found that the southern cottonwood has an intrinsic value for box and crate making. The Georg Company is a heavy dealer in American lumber and has just cleared a cargo of 2,000,000 feet from Mobile for Rotterdam.

Completing Cincinnati's Water System.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—At noon tomorrow the final blast will be fired in the big tunnel between the Ohio and Kentucky shores and an important point in the construction in the new water system will have been accomplished. The tunnel, through which the citizens of Cincin

By taking the action contemplated, the Chinese would comply with that feature of the President's note to the Emperor, in which he urged that the Imperial authorities place themselves in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured for the liberation of the Ministers.

It is not known definitely who the Chinese official to meet the envoys will be, but the name of Prince Ching has been suggested. He is a well-known pro-foreigner, and has been largely instrumental in defending the legations.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Express, from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says that the officials profess to be willing to hand over the foreign Ministers, their families and servants, but will not permit the departure of native Christians.

"The Russian Government," continues this telegram, "has notified Li-Hung-Chang of its willingness to receive M. de Giers outside the walls of Peking, thus avoiding the entrance of the Russian force. This independent action is calculated to embarrass the allies seriously.

"Japan demands that Gen. Yung-Lu shall meet the allies outside the city gates and deliver the Ministers and all the native Christians."

MATOW TAKEN EASILY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Navy Department this morning made public a dispatch from Admiral Remey announcing the arrival of Gen. Chaffee at Matow, the next town of importance after Ho-Si-Wu, which the Americans occupied with slight opposition on Aug. 9. The text of the dispatch is as follows:

Taku, Aug. 12.

Just received an undated dispatch from Chaffee, Matow, yesterday; opposition of no consequence, yet terrible heat; many men prostrated. Please inform Secretary of War. REMEY.

It will be seen from this message that the date of Gen. Chaffee's arrival at Matow is uncertatin. It is taken at the Navy Department to mean that Matow was occupied on Aug. 11, and that the opposition was slight both on the road and in taking the town.

Matow is about twelve miles by road from Ho-Si-Wu, and the road as indicated on the War Department map is of the worst possible character. Matow is not a walled city, and no serious opposition was expected there. It is about eleven miles by road from Matow to Ching-Chia-Wau, which is really a suburb of the walled City of Tung-Chow and the key to the gates of Peking.

In the course of a conversation to-day between Secretary Root and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Root gained considerable information concerning the route which has yet to be traversed by the allied armies. Baron Sternburg told him that Tung-Chow was a very strong place, and if the Chinese Army should make a stand at this point the International forces would find it quite difficult to overcome the forts and walls. While it is not known what resistance may have been or will be made to the advance at Tung-Chow, Secretary Root and other officials would not be surprised to learn of a very serious battle at that place.

Baron von Sternburg regards Tung-Chow as the real battleground, and Secretary Root is inclined to accept this view. Some of the Japanese officials believe that when the allies reach Tung-Chow they will find Peking a deserted city ahead of them, as it was recalled that these tactics of withdrawal occurred in 1860, when the British-French expedition reached Tung-Chow.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Ngan-Ping was occupied without firing a shot, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from that place, dated Aug. 11.

"It is believed," the message adds, "that Gens. Tung-Fu-Siang, Ma, and Chung are intrenching, 40,000 strong, at Tung-Chow.

"The allies may possibly avoid Tung-Chow, pursuing the route northwest from Ching-Chia-Wan."

GEN. GASELEE HEARD FROM.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Rear Admiral Bruce, telegraphing from Taku to the British Admiralty, says:

"Have received the following from the General at Ho-Si-Wu, Aug. 10:

"'The troops are distant about twenty-seven miles from Peking. They experienced little opposition. A position had been prepared by the enemy, but as the allies advanced they fled.

"'The Tartar cavalry was charged by two squadrons of Bengal Lancers. Many of the former were killed.

"'The standards of Gens. Ma and Tung were captured. The troops are much exhausted by the heat, but their health and spirits are otherwise excellent.'

"A second dispatch, dated Ho-Si-Wu, Aug. 11, says:

"'The advance may be somewhat delayed as rain is falling.'"

Movement to Cut Off Chinese Retreat.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin, under date of Aug. 11, says the allies captured Ho-si-Wu after a fight with troops under Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang's personal command. The fleeing enemy, it is added, were immediately pursued in order to prevent them from making a further stand, the cavalry pushing southward to cut off the Chinese line of retreat upon Pao-ting-Foo.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Minister here communicated to the Foreign Office on Tuesday a cipher dispatch from Sir Claude M. MacDonald, dated Aug. 10. The situation in Peking was then unchanged.

The Foreign Office, replying to this dispatch from the British Minister, the wording of which was almost identical with the message from Sir Claude received by the Canton correspondent of The Daily Telegraph and published Aug. 14, bids him be of good cheer and gives news of the progress made by the relief column.

William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking last evening at a Primrose League fete, said the Government was not without hope that the legations in Peking would shortly be relieved. He added that the Government considered the situation more satisfactory than it was a few days ago.

CHINESE ENVOY THREATENS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Chinese Minister to Great Britain, Sir Chih Chen, is quoted as saying:

"The powers must not press too hard on Peking. If you defeat the Chinese soldiers, it will not be possible to control them. They may turn and rend the legations.

"I do not believe the legation food will be stopped so long as the powers refrain from attacking Peking and negotiate for the surrender of the Ministers."

The Minister yesterday informed the Foreign Office that the legations in Peking were safe on Monday, Aug. 13.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says:

"An authentic message from Peking, dated Aug. 7, says the attacks on the legations have been renewed and that the supplies of food have been stopped. It is feared that the advance of the allies has excited the fanatics and that the rebels are again uncontrollable."

FRENCH MINISTER'S WARNING.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Foreign Office has received the following dispatch from the French Minister in Peking, M. Pichon. It is dated Aug. 9:

"We have been advised that Li-Hung-Chang is charged to negotiate telegraphically with the powers. We are ignorant of the events occurring outside the legation. It is surrounded by hostile defenses. How could we negotiate without the Diplomatic Corps regaining its rights and the legation grounds being evacuated?

"If the negotiations prevent the march of the allied troops which is our only salvation, we risk falling into Chinese hands.

"The section wherein lies the French Legation is occupied by imperial troops, who have not entirely ceased to fire. We are reduced to siege rations. We have provisions—horses, rice, and bread—for fifteen days."

ENVOYS' MESSAGES IDENTICAL?

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It is generally believed that the recent dispatches sent by Ministers Conger, MacDonald, de Cologan, and Pichon were identical. Secretary Root refused either to confirm or deny this report, and no verification of it could be obtained. The rumor seemed to find its chief support in M. Pichon's warning that the troops must not pause to enter into negotiations with Li-Hung-Chang. If Mr. Conger's message contained anything to this purport it would account for the Administration's wish not to make it public.

Nothing whatever has yet been received from Mr. Conger to indicate that he has received a single dispatch from this Government. The Government is by no means sure that the Chinese are not trying to impress the powers with their fair dealing by delivering all the messages sent by the Ministers, and at the same time suppressing the messages sent by the various Governments.

At the same time the officials say that in nearly all of Mr. Conger's messages there have been unintelligible sentences which may have related to dispatches received by him, and it is also admittd that if he had failed to receive any replies to his dispatches he would probably have mentioned it.

The frequency with which unintelligible sentences appear in the Minister's dispatches has caused some remark, but it is not believed that the Chinese are mangling the messages. They evidently have not got the American code book, and it would be impossible for them, therefore, to know what sentences to mangle if they desired to do so. The dispatches come from all sorts of sources, some of them from Peking direct.

FOREIGN SYMPATHIZERS KILLED.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin says Prince Tuan is having every one executed who sympathises with or provisions the foreigners.

Spanish Minister Sends Message.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Chinese Minister here, who also is the accredited Minister to Spain, received yesterday, in company with the Conger message, a cable dispatch from the Spanish Minister at Peking to the Government at Madrid. It was in the Spanish code, and has been forwarded to Madrid. As the British Government has also received another message from Sir Claude M. MacDonald, it is believed that the Ministers in Peking have again addressed an identical note to their Governments.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The tension as to the Chinese situation has been intense throughout the day, for it is felt by officials that the crisis has reached an acute stage, which cannot be continued many hours without bringing word of momentous import, determining, either for good or evil, the entire course of events.

It has been a day of extremest anxiety, of watching and waiting, with only meagre and fragmentary information as to the military and diplomatic phases.

One of the new developments to-day was the statement that messages are being received from Minister Conger, which are not transmitted through any of the United States officials in China, or through the Chinese Minister here, but directly to the State Department. These messages come by way of Tsi-nan-Foo.

Nothing could be learned of the contents of the dispatches received, although it was stated that there were quite a number from the Minister, some coming from the Consular officers and Gen. Chaffee, besides those which came direct.

The feeling among officials was shown in the extreme circumspection thrown about all messages relating to China, and it was announced both at the State and War Departments that any communications from Minister Conger or the United States Consuls concerning affairs in China would not be made public.

It was explained that this was in no way due to any desire to keep from the public information of an important character, but was based solely on the fact that the crisis involved so many possibilities of extreme hazard to the foreigners in Peking that the greatest caution must be observed against disclosures which would further imperil them.

The State Department declined to make known the contents of a dispatch received to-day from Mr. Goodnow. This opened a wide field for conjecture, the most generally accepted view being that the Consul General had advised against the plan of delivering the legationers outside the City of Peking.

CAPT. McCALLA'S VIEWS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Capt. B. H. McCalla of the cruiser Newark, who was in command of the American marines in Admiral Seymour's unsuccessful expedition for the relief of the Peking legations, believes that the Chinese situation is more serious and fraught with more dangers to the United States and the other powers than any one imagined before the capture of the Taku forts. Writing to Mrs. Edward Roby of this city from Yokohama, whither he had been invalided by the three wounds which he received in the course of the ill-starred Seymour advance, Capt. McCalla says:

"Certainly no foreigner in our column of 2,000 officers and men believed that the Chinese would do so well, and no one except the agents who have been selling arms and munitions of war to China since the close of the Japanese war had any conception of the vast amount of money which the Peking Government had expended in preparations for another war. And while the Chinese would not, or could not, stand against us 'in the open,' they inflicted severe punishment on us while we were driving them out of the villages and from behind mud walls."

Capt. McCalla, in concluding, says that, so far as he can judge, the international problem now to be solved in China is most interesting and very difficult. He also says that the United States may be called upon, on account of its large trade interests in China, to adopt and declare an international policy which can only be enforced by a large navy.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT SHANGHAI.

Admiral Seymour Wires for Instructions Whether to Land Them—Mr. Brodrick's Significant Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Transports with British troops arrived in Shanghai roadstead on Tuesday. The Viceroy protested to Admiral Seymour against the landing of the troops, and Admiral Seymour wired to his Government for instructions as to how he should act.

British residents of Shanghai were indignant at the protest, and attributed the Viceroy's action to intrigues on the part of the French and Russian Consuls.

The Times has the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated Tuesday:

"The Viceroy has withdrawn his opposition to the landing of British troops on condition that this does not entail the presence of other forces, but instructions have been received from the British Government that disembarkation is to await further orders.

"The fact is generally known that Great Britain is hesitating. The public, official and unofficial, is unanimously of the opinion that withdrawal at this stage would be deplorable, and would produce the worst results."

At a Primrose League fête last evening, W. St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said, however, that the Government was prepared to land forces at Shanghai if necessary for the protection of British lives and interests. He added significantly:

"We all know that we are determined to risk everything, and to put forward all our strength and resolution before allowing British interests to go down in any part of the world."

Mr. Brodrick declared that there was every reason to hope that the Viceroys in the Yang-tse Valley would sincerely throw their influence against insurrection.

Sheng's American Adviser Resigns.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Taotai Sheng's American adviser, Mr. Ferguson, who has been criticised by the press and by Americans for his continued relations with the Chinese official, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. An English correspondent sending this information from Shanghai, says: "The intimacy of American officials with Sheng has been remarked by Englishmen."

MAY FIRE AT THE MONTEREY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is reported from Hongkong, under date of Aug. 13, that the United States seagoing monitor Monterey will go to Canton in a few days to relieve the American cruiser Don Juan de Austria.

The Chinese aver that the chances are ten to one that the Bogus forts will fire on the monitor, as the authorities are suspicious of foreign designs.

The activity of the Chinese military authorities at Canton is most pronounced. Foreigners there think they perceive preparations for action of some sort. They dislike the presence of Chinese troops in the vicinity of the foreign settlement, fearing that the slightest indiscretion will lead to bloodshed, and would welcome the arrival of the Monterey.

HONGKONG, Aug. 14.—Continued investigations at Canton show that the Chinese are mounting larger guns, old gunboats are being overhauled, and mines have been made ready to lay in the West River.

A steamer from Wu-Chow reports passing considerable numbers of Chinese troops going up the West River, probably bound for Peking.

MANY MISSIONARIES ESCAPE.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Telegrams received by the London missionary societies indicate that missionaries and other foreigners are arriving safely at Chinese treaty ports, some of them from places hundreds of miles in the interior and from Sze-Chuen.

More than one hundred foreigners have arrived at Shanghai. The heads of the missions believe that nearly all the missionaries are alive and are safe on the coast of China.

The Inland Mission's chief anxiety is for their Shan-Si missionaries, who are returning through the hostile province of Hu-Nan. Mr. and Mrs. Glover have been robbed and arrested in Shan-Si.

To Investigate Swatow Outbreak.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The following dispatch has been received from the French Consul at Canton: "All is quiet here. In the district of Swatow the agitation against the Christians and missionaries is alarming. Many missions in that region have been pillaged and burned. The Viceroy and myself have decided each to send a delegate to make an investigation and re-establish order. With a view to giving weight to the mission and to show that accord exists between the Mandarin and the Consulate, the commission sails on the French war vessel Comet."

LETTER FROM REV. DR. HYKES.

The American Bible Society has received a letter from its agent in China, the Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., dated Shanghai, July 2. He says in part:

There has been a strong undercurrent of feeling in Shanghai for the past fortnight. Probably 50,000 people have left the city. A great many left on native boats for Soochow and other cities on the Grand Canal. For a boat which could be hired in ordinary times for $8 as much as $75 was demanded and received. Two weeks ago we were practically without protection, except such as we could give with our local volunteer force. Now we have eleven men-of-war in the river, and more are expected. I do not like to see this panic among the natives, for among a stolid people like the Chinese it is not without good cause. There are two other (to me) ominous signs. The place is simply overrun with Buddhist priests. These were the forerunners of the Boxers in the North.

In all the Northern cities and villages they hypnotized boys, and really got the Boxer movement organized. Another thing that I do not like is the sudden revival of the queue-cutting mania," which preceded the Tien-Tsin massacre in 1870, and which caused such intense excitement all over the empire in 1877. Men suddenly had their queues cut off, chickens had their wing and tail feathers clipped, and cattle had their tails cut off. I am sure we can take care of the settlements and protect all foreigners from any mob that can collect, but we do not want to have the soldiers against us.

CABLE FROM BISHOP GRAVES.

The Rev. Robert B. Kimber, one of the Secretaries of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, received a cablegram yesterday from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, Bishop of Shanghai and the Lower Yangtse Valley. The message read:

Do not send.

This message was sent in answer to one of inquiry as to whether a party of missionaries destined for China should be sent out as things are now. The Rev. J. A. Ingle of Frederick, Md., who had served two terms of seven years each in China, had applied to the society to send him out again, and there were also a number of beginners who had arranged some months ago to sail from Vancouver on Sept. 10 to take up mission work.

CZAR'S POLICY UNALTERED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Official Messenger declares that, although he has accepted Emperor William's proposal to appoint Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the allied forces, the Czar has not the slightest intention of receding from his political programme in China.

The fundamental principle of this programme is a complete understanding with France and the other powers, the pursuance of no selfish aims, and the restoration of order and the best relations with China.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Faults in Its Construction—Can Carry Only 2,000 Troops a Day.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—It is said that great delay has taken place in the conveying of ammunition and guns to the Russian troops in the Far East, owing to the faulty construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Frequent mention of the defects in the building of the Trans-Siberian has of late been made in the British press. Although the matter has been somewhat exaggerated, the fact remains that the construction of the road is defective; the rails are of insufficient size, the embankments are badly shored up, and the number of stations is inadequate. Hence the delay in the transportation of troops, as well as of ammunition to China.

It is stated on good authority that not more than 2,000 soldiers a day could be conveyed over the Trans-Siberian.

The Government here has becoms seriously alarmed at this state of affairs, and has decided to take steps immediately to rebuild the railway in certain places. Those rails which are of insufficient size will be replaced by larger ones, and several wooden bridges will be rebuilt in iron or in stone. For this purpose M. de Witte, the Minister of Finance, has granted to the engineers of the railroad a sum of 8,500 rubles.

KAISER TO RECEIVE WALDERSEE.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Next Saturday Emperor William will receive at Wilhelmshohe, Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, together with his entire staff and Countess von Waldersee. A Field Marshal's baton will be presented to Count von Waldersee.

All the guests of the Kaiser will participate in the parades and be present at the banquet in honor of the seventieth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The newspapers anncunce that France has accepted Count von Waldersee as Commander in Chief of the allied forces.

Surgeons Ordered to the Orient.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Major J. Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, now in this city, has been ordered to proceed without delay to Taku, China, and to report to Gen. Chaffee for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon on his staff. Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon, San Francisco, has been ordered to take the first available transport for Nagasaki, Japan, for the purpose of establishing a base hospital at that place.

MR. McKINLEY'S RETURN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, and Dr. Rixey are expected back in Washington to-morrow morning at 7:30 o'clock.

The President's return a day earlier than was contemplated is accounted for at the White House by the accumulation of public business here which demands his personal attention. Nevertheless, the opinion prevails among members of the Administration that the dispatch received yesterday from Minister Conger at Peking contained intelligence of the highest importance, and that it is this message which is hurrying the President back to Washington.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 15.—President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, and Dr. Rixey, with the members of the Executive office force, who have been in Canton, left for Washington at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon. A busy morning preceded the start, as there was a considerable volume of official work to be disposed of before closing the Canton offices for two weeks.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONVENTION MEETS

Continued from Page 1.

devise a method of making that opposition effective.

"The issue of imperialism having been squarely raised between the two great parties it must be plain that the only way in which a citizen can exercise any direct influence upon the result is by voting for the Republican candidate who supports it or the Democratic candidate who opposes it.

"Nothing can be accomplished by the nomination of a third candidate that cannot be accomplished equally by abstention from the polls, except that the citizen who remains at home on election day passes unnoticed, while he who votes a third ticket attracts attention. The difference between a silent and a vociferous refusal to exercise the suffrage is not worth discussion, since abstention from civic duty is never commendable. When the Republic is in danger the only place for the patriot is in the ranks of its active defenders. Absence from the field of contest or shooting in the air can never be justified.

"It cannot be denied that while anti-imperialists unanimously approve Mr. Bryan's position on imperialism, many of them hesitate to vote for his election to the Presidency because they regard his views upon other questions with distrust and apprehension.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS CHANGED.

"We cannot hope to deal intelligently with the issues of this campaign until we liberate ourselves from the domination of the questions, discussions, and passions of the last campaign. Within four years political conditions have changed decisively, and conditions change, issues change with them. The question which the people must decide now is radically different from that submitted to them in 1896. Then the election of Mr. Bryan would have placed the Democratic Party in complete control of the legislative as well as of the executive branch of the Government, with full power to enact all its beliefs into law, while now his election will result not in placing the control of the Government in the hands of the Democratic Party, but in dividing its control between the two parties. Whatever may be the result of this election, the Senate will remain Republican for two years certainly, and probably for four. Even if the people raised Mr. Bryan to the Presidency in November, the Democratic Party cannot possibly achieve any power of legislation during the existence of the next Congress, and without legislative sanction no change in the personnel of value, no reorganization of the Supreme Court, no modification whatever of our financial, industrial, or political systems could be accomplished.

ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

"There is one issue which the popular verdict will settle irrevocably, and that is the issue of imperialism. If the Republican Party be successful, its control of the Judicial as well as of the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government will be absolute, and its disposition to exercise all its power for the enforcement of an imperialistic policy cannot be doubted. At the end of four years imperialism will be so firmly imbedded in our political life that it can never be expelled.

"Mr. Bryan's election of itself would put a quietus on the imperialistic adventure. No policy specifically condemned by the people has ever been adopted into our system, and imperialism would prove no exception to the rule. Mr. Hoar's suggestion that the Senate would refuse to follow a Democratic President in a policy of humanity approved by the people does faint justice to his own patriotic capacity when liberated from the exigencies of a campaign for re-election—his intellect and his conscience would be restored to harmonious and effective co-operation. Imperialism, rebuked at the polls and shown to be unprofitable, would not have a single supporter in the country within a month of election Senator Hoar would reduce his noble conceptions of freedom and duty to definite proposals of pacification which both parties would accept. The country having pronounced for justice, politicians of every shape and description will be eager to do justice, and when the desire for justice is sincere the way to justice is soon discovered.

NO DANGER TO SOUND MONEY.

"Since the election of Mr. Bryan is certain to deliver the country from the imminent peril of imperialism, can the Liberty Convention hesitate to support him because of impalpable danger arising from his opinions on subjects with which, as President, he cannot possibly deal? I confess it is hard to understand the attitude of those gentlemen who would have supported him if the convention had been silent or evasive on the free coinage of silver, but who hesitate to support him on a platform which excludes that question from the serious discussions of the contest by relegating it to a subordinate position. The Democratic platform declares that imperialism is the paramount issue of the campaign, and Mr. Bryan's speech at Indianapolis accepts this conception of the issue, emphasizes it and vindicates it. But a declaration that imperialism is a paramount issue is equivalent to a declaration that it is the sole issue, for no Presidential election ever decided more than one question. In my judgment, the platform actually adopted by the Democratic Convention should be much more satisfactory to sound money men than any of the substitutes suggested by older and more conservative managers. Since nobody pretended that Mr. Bryan's opinions on the questions raised by the Chicago platform of 1896 have been changed, his refusal to disguise them in any way is highly creditable to his honesty, and honesty is the first essential of patriotic Presidential service.

COUNTRY INDEBTED TO BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan's conversion to a belief in sound money would, in my opinion, be a reason for National rejoicing, but any abandonment or abasement of the frankness and sincerity which have always distinguished him would be little short of a National calamity. We need not accept Mr. Bryan as an infallible, or even as a sound authority on economics, to acknowledge that his integrity, his truthfulness, and absolute sincerity have been among the most salutary influences of this generation on our political life. It is certain that this country is indebted to him for the gold standard law, which, though it has the defects of its party origin, is the best contribution to our National stability since the resumption of specie payments. If the Democratic platform of 1896 had been evasive, as unquestionably it would have been if the so-called conservatives had controlled the convention, can anybody doubt that the Republicans would have met evasion with evasion, and that the financial issue would be still unsettled, hanging like a sinister shadow over our industrial system? Mr. Bryan's frank, sincere, and unequivocal advocacy of the free coinage of silver forced the Republican Party reluctantly to declare in favor of the gold standard. The result was not that which Mr. Bryan sought; none the less it was produced by him. Because he was sincerely wrong he forced the Republican politicians to become insincerely right. To this sincerity of Mr. Bryan the country is indebted for the opportunity to pass squarely and decisively upon the issue of imperialism. If the Republic is to be overthrown the assault must now be made in the open light of day. It is no longer possible to strangle it under cover of misleading and hypocritical phrases. In this open fight for liberty, surely every anti-imperialist should be ready to bear his part. Hesitation to avail ourselves of the leadership under which alone opposition to imperialism can be made effective through distrust of the leader's views on economic questions not now in issue, would be as senseless as hesitation to employ a surgeon on whose skill depended the sole prospect of life, through dislike of his religious beliefs.

It can hardly be necessary to say that we who four years ago sacrificed our political prospects and personal associations rather than lend even a passive support of silence to declarations which we believed to be subversive of order, will pursue the same course again if these questions should ever recur.

The best evidence of our capacity to deal with the issues of 1902 or 1904, whatever they may be, is to deal intelligently now with the issues of 1900. On that issue Mr. Bryan stands for justice, liberty, and the Constitution, and since all these would be imperilled by his defeat. It is to be hoped that the Liberty Convention will not be swerved from supporting him by prejudices springing from past antagonisms or by groundless apprehensions of the future.

Yours very sincerely,

W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

Mr. Zeisler took the place of Carl Schurz on the programme.

He arraigned the Administration for what he termed its inconsistency and dishonesty in claiming that we must own the Philippines in order to win their trade. The possibilities of our trade with the Philippines, he said, were insignificant compared with the possibilities of our trade in China. According to the doctrine of expansion, then, we should try for a good slice of China, and yet the Administration emphatically rejected that idea.

"The plain people," Mr. Zeisler concluded, "love the flag when and where it is the symbol of liberty and justice. They will haul it down where it signifies despotism and greed."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS ADVISE FILIPINOS

Correspondence Captured by Gen. Funston Made Public.

M. R. LEVERSON'S LETTER

Tells Filipinos to Capture Americans and Treat Them as Pirates—Admiral Dewey Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The War Department has made public the Filipino correspondence captured some months ago by Gen. Funston's command in Luzon. It was translated from Spanish under the direction of Capt. John R. M. Taylor of the Fourteenth Infantry, who is in charge of insurgent records.

There is a letter from Montague R. Leverson, dated Fort Hamilton, N. Y., July 17, 1899, and addressed to Senor G. Apacible. It says in part:

Dear Sir and Brother: Our friend, Albert S. Parson of Lexington, gave me your name as one to whom I should write as a representative Filipino.

I am a member of the Anti-Imperialist League of Boston, of which George S. Boutwell is President and Erving Winslow is Secretary. I have published many articles and letters denouncing the piratical war carried on by President McKinley against your people. He and Gen. Otis and all of his troops are pirates upon the territory of the natives. Our Presidents are not in the position of Kings. Our Presidents are not in the least authorized to make war without the consent of Congress, as McKinley is doing, and all persons compromised in this war are pirates.

LEVERSON'S ADVICE.

I should like to suggest a plan to you. It is this: You should seize some official of rank in the service of the United States and then inform the foreign Consuls that he was to be brought before a council of war for piracy, and write to said Consuls to have representatives present at such council of war to see that it is legal.

Piracy would be shown by conducting a war in violation of the usages of civilized war, and the proof would consist in the fact of the consent to killing defenseless prisoners and non-combatants, men, women, and children, in cold blood, and in robbery by officers and soldiers from non-combatants.

If I were not an old man of more than sixty-nine years I would willingly aid you in your just defense.

I also suggest that the Filipino Congress address an appeal to the people of the United States.

I shall not give you the heads of this appeal; I merely point out some things which will especially influence the people. For example, a reference to the Declaration of Independence must be inserted, but I believe that it is also necessary for you to mention in your appeal the points I have above to show that this war is piracy, using them to bring out the want of Christian feeling of the soldiers.

SAYS McKINLEY LIED.

You must also show that McKinley keeps the people of the United States in ignorance of the true facts; that he and members of the Cabinet have deliberately lied to secure the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain without the clause which would have assured the liberty of the Filipinos; that they deliberately lied when they said that Agoncillo advised Aguinaldo to fight, and that a telegram stating the opposite was intercepted, and that war was advised from Washington to secure the passage of the treaty.

Do not fail to insist upon the atrocities before mentioned, especially the assassination in cold blood of women and children and the sacking of the property of non-combatants perpetrated by officers and soldiers, especially by a Captain named Otis, who is believed to be a relative of the General, who not only took no steps for the punishment of the assassins, but who did not even reprimand them.

If you can prove that women have been violated put that also in your statement.

You should offer to prove all the atrocities before a commission composed of three Americans named by the Congress of the United States and three Filipinos named by the Filipino Congress, and presided over by a person of some other nation chosen by the United States. He must not be an Englishman, for they are all associated in the crime.

SECRECY THE PRUDENT COURSE.

If the publication of any portion of this letter will be of any service you can use it, but I think it would be more prudent to keep it secret.

Do not forget to speak of the American squadron which blockaded your coasts, bombarding them without warning to the non-combatants and peaceful towns, where war would never have been thought of, but where now the greater part of the inhabitants, who formerly were friends of the United States, have taken arms to avenge the deaths of their wives and sons. Also speak of the refusal of the United States and Great Britain to renounce the use of explosive bullets, which was decided upon in the conference of the Commissioners at The Hague, and which the United States are now using, although their use was denounced as barbarous by the other Commissioners at The Hague.

Ask the people of the United States if they think that they are Christians, and ask them how they can reconcile their pretended religion with their present conduct toward McKinley and his war.

Another letter, dated Singapore, June 16, 1899, from W. G. St. Clair, editor of The Singapore Free Press, to Howard W. Bray, discusses conversations which the writer claims to have had with Consul Pratt, who was succeeded about that time by Consul Mosely at Singapore. There also was some suggestion that Pratt favored the Filipino cause, and the discussion related to conversations that Consul Pratt is said to have had with the Filipinos. St. Clair takes little stock in that, but pins his faith to what Admiral Dewey might say, and writes:

AN ATTACK ON DEWEY.

Admiral Dewey goes home, it is believed, to advise the President on naval and colonial affairs. He knows exactly what did take place and what did not, and I should know if he had any ground to think that the slightest promise was made by Pratt to Aguinaldo he would declare it unauthorized and decline to act on it. I am certain Pratt reported what he supposed took place accurately; he has no surety on what you might have said, naturally. And, curiously, you never mentioned anything to me as to the agreement having taken place then, nor in the paper you communicated to me was there any mention of one, nor did Pratt know of any. It is only more recently that the fiction took shape. "The wish is father to the thought," or the statement repeated till it has become believed.

Now, I would like to urge you from the practical point of view to drop any such foolishness. The vital thing, and nothing else counts, is what Dewey said and did when he at last met Aguinaldo. That, that, that is the thing; all else is empty wind. The sole thing to have impressed upon the public in America would be the chaining of Dewey and Aguinaldo together as participators in common action; you surely comprehend what this means! Think and think again; it means success as far as is possible.

The other work is not only lost, but does not gain much sympathy, especially this criticism of the conduct of American troops; things may be true that are not expedient to say. Sink everything into Dewey-Aguinaldo co-operation; that was on both sides honest, even if it did not imply any actual arrangement, which, of course, Dewey himself could not make. Here you have the facts, undenied, incontrovertible.

Dewey will in America insist on this co-operation; he will do all he can to undo the unfortunate effect of the advent of American militarism—a wedge between him and the Filipinos. Dewey was helpless in the face of the action of God. He could not really look with favor or with anything but regret on his suppression by Gen. Merritt, and being cut off from communication with Aguinaldo.

But Dewey's turn for power in colonial affairs is coming, I believe—I must not tell you what he said to me—but I believe he hopes for a complete reconciliation and an adjustment that will really satisfy the Filipinos.

PLOT TO ENTER MANILA.

Another letter is from Apolinario Mabini, and addressed to Aguinaldo. It is without date, and relates almost wholly to suggestions regarding an attack upon Manila. The letter was written evidently after the Filipino forces had been driven back by the Americans. The writer says that he thinks it would be best for Aguinaldo to question all people coming from Manila in regard to the post of Americans, and from this information discover the best means of entering the city. It was evident that the writer expected to have assistance from inside of Manila, for he says:

Those of the Sandatahan of Manila should not move until no force is left in any of the suburbs, because then they would die without being able to defend themselves, and could not aid those armed with rifles. If they do not aid them it will be difficult to take Manila.

DEMOCRATIC ADVOCACY.

A letter dated Paris, June 28, 1899, from Felipe Agoncillo to G. Apacible and L. Santos, at Hongkong, says that all Europeans feel a superiority to the yellow races, and for that reason there can be no autonomy between the United States and the Filipinos. He also says that the political tactics of the Filipinos was to prolong the war, avoid armed intervention, and, third, "foment the actions of the Democratic Party in the United States, which advocates our independence."

He did not think the time had come to forward diplomatic notes to the Chancelleries, because it would cause a unification of feeling in the United States, and the Democratic and Republican Parties would unite, making Filipino triumph doubtful. He suggested that circulars should be sent to all parties, charging [illegible]

with respect the persons and property of all foreigners not Yankees.

A letter dated Hongkong, Jan. 12, 1899, from G. Apacible to Apolinario Mabini, states that the Japanese Government has refused to permit an expedition, for fear of Americans.

An extract from a newspaper contains a dispatch dated Magdalena Lacuna, Dec. 23, 1899. It refers to rumors of the capture of the mother and son of Aguinaldo, which it states were untrue. The following are some extracts from the article:

AGUINALDO'S SCHEMES.

The retreat of our Honorable President was not so disastrous as was at first supposed, but it was only the execution of his plans, and these he carried out only after having made a considerable number of Yankees bite the dust. His plan was to force the enemy to extend over a large territory, and so offer themselves as an easy target to our attack and to the disadvantages caused by the climate, while he, hidden in the mountains, would attack them when, how, and where it was most suitable for him, with the advantage that he never had a fixed point in which he could be attacked and which advantage is a considerable one.

The change executed in our Goverament passing from Republican to that of a dictatorship is also logical, and something we have expected from the beginning, due to the desertion and prejudice of some men of high rank; it was necessary for the good of the mother country to have a person of the stamp of Aguinaldo, a true dictator, because in his policy, in his bearing, in his mode of living, all have seen his true adherence to the cause he defends.

In the meantime a circular is being passed from hand to hand containing a summary of statements of what the papers and some leading men in the United States said during the month of September, in favor of our cause.

A letter dated Manila, 1898, without the month being given, signed by T. Sandico, and addressed to Aguinaldo, advises the establishment of committees in all the outskirts and suburbs and to "revive secretly the katipunan, armed with knives. We should avoid conflict until this is all organised." It also appears by this letter that the conduct of Admiral Dewey was not satisfactory, because he would not allow the free navigation of the ships of the Filipino Government. Sandico says he was going to see Gen. Otis to secure the return of certain launches.

TREATED WITH SPANIARDS.

A letter dated Feb. 1, 1899, from Apolinario Mabini, refers to negotiations between the Filipinos and Spaniards in Zamboanga.

A letter dated Hongkong, Nov. 6, 1898, written by G. Apacible to Aguinaldo, discusses the purchase of arms in Chinese and Japanese ports. He refers to the negotiations in Paris and is anxious to know the result "in order to change the ground of our policy."

There is also a paper with notes in the handwriting of Paterno and Buenaamino and addressed to Apacible, Agoncillo, and Ponce. The date is San Jose, Nueveccija, May 27, 1899. It refers to the many reverses of the Filipino army and the difficulties which it encountered, and contains the following paragraph:

"I cannot state what the delay will be during the rainy season. With regard to the rest we are at a complete standstill, and in Manila there is a commission from us proceeding to arrange with the Americans a suspension of hostilities in order that we may be able to reorganize ourselves somewhat and re-stock our small arsenals with ammunition."

WILL IGNORE LEVERSON.

The Government Regards Him as a Crank Whose Utterances Have No Weight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Montague R. Leverson is in no danger of prosecution by the Government for his letter, made public to-day. Even in the early days of the Filipino war the Administration adopted the policy of prosecuting no one for treason. The precedent was set in the case of Edward Atkinson, when he sent seditious literature to soldiers in the field and took the position that they should not obey their officers. Senator Pettigrew's announcement that he was in correspondence with Gen. Alejandrino did not tempt the Administration to change its policy.

Now that the war is officially proclaimed to be ended, it would be inconsistent to change this attitude, and the Government will continue in its old policy of exposing these communications for the information of the people, but of taking no more drastic action. The evident fact that Apacible and his superiors did not pay enough attention to Leverson's communication to act on any of its suggestions shows that whatever may have been its intent it produced no effect, and did the American cause no harm. Further, to punish Leverson at this time for treason would be a confession that war was still going on.

But there is another and even stronger reason for taking no action against Leverson. It is felt, from what is known here of him, that the Administration would be put in a rather ridiculous position by proceeding against him. His reputation is that of a crank on all sorts of subjects. He is an old man who has spent years of his life in advocating all sorts of impracticable theories.

He is an extreme advocate of personal liberty, and his theories in that direction have led him into opposition to societies of the Anthony Comstock kind. He is a single taxer and a violent supporter of extreme individualism. He has advocated the abolition of laws for the collection of debts.

Two years ago he was an ardent supporter of the ticket headed by Henry M. McDonald for Governor of New York. McDonald got into trouble through some lawsuits and his canvass had an unt

MR. SHEPARD WILL SUPPORT MR. BRYAN

Leader Among Sound Money Men Makes a Statement.

CALLS IMPERIALISM THE ISSUE

Declares Silver Now Neither Paramount Nor Present as a Danger—President's Policy Condemned.

Edward M. Shepard, who was a leader among the Gold Democrats in 1896, and who is now mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, came out flat-footed for William Jennings Bryan for President yesterday. Although repeatedly asked for his views since the Kansas City Convention, Mr. Shepard has refused them until yesterday, when he gave out the following statement:

"I shall vote for Mr. Bryan. I shall do what I can to elect him.

"Nothing could be more inconsistent on my part than a refusal to co-operate with the Democratic Party at this election. I have hitherto believed, and I now believe, in its traditional doctrines; and I have faith in its capacity for future usefulness.

MR. SHEPARD ON THE ISSUE.

"From the Fall of 1898, when the Paris treaty first presented the new issue of imperialism, I have steadfastly, in season and out of season, and much of the time in a seemingly small minority, declared that issue to be paramount in the American politics of our time. I was then glad, for the sake of the issue, to resume my relations with the Democratic organization which I had, from the time of its opposition to Grover Cleveland's nomination, in 1892, found reason (which, whether right or wrong, I then believed and now believe to have been good,) to criticise in local, State, and National campaigns.

"Since September, 1898, I have urged the Democratic Party, overruling its own imperialistic minority, to plant itself squarely and aggressively upon this as its all-dominant issue. The 16 to 1 fallacy had not two years ago, as now, ceased to be a practical danger; President McKinley and many besides him of the original free-silver Republicans were still coquetting with it. I then said, and I have since repeatedly said, that if I were compelled to choose between the new and un-American policy of foreign aggression on the one side, and, on the other, the enactment of a free-silver bill, I should instantly choose the latter.

WHY HE WILL VOTE FOR BRYAN.

"In 1896 I felt bound, in spite of my abhorrence of the high protective policy of the Republican Party, to assent to its continuance and extension rather than risk the then practical and immediate danger of free silver coinage. I voted then, and I shall no less vote now, upon the issue which is paramount, present, and practical, and not upon one which is neither paramount, present, nor practical.

"I clearly see how many others should differ from me. They consider our war for Philippine conquest and the proposal to hold brown and yellow men in the tropics and the Orient as subject races outside of our Constitutional safeguards, to be a mere incident of foreign policy, to involve no injurious violation of American principle or menace to the moral and material prosperity of our country. They consider imperialism a fanciful, not a real, danger. Of course they differ from anti-imperialists; for they cannot understand their point of view.

"But I cannot understand how any one who shares Senator Hoar's opinion—more strongly stated than I should state it—that the issue presented by the President's war of subjugation in the Philippines is more momentous than any with which our country has had to do since the landing of the Pilgrims, can fail to vote with regard to that question alone.

THE GREENBACK DANGER.

"In order to save the Union and to give liberty to negro slaves, our country in 1862 adopted a paper currency, for many years irredeemable in any coin, with many and ever-recurring dangers, and, therefore, worse than silver coinage on a 50 per cent. basis. The price paid for Union and liberty may have been unnecessary, but who pretends that the price was too high? If Mr. Bryan had then been the Presidential candidate representing those causes, and if he had been ten times further away from the ideal of sober, constructive, prudent statesmanship than so many now believe him to be, wise and patriotic men would nevertheless have supported him. Their good sense would have led them to deal with the present and paramount question.

"So surely the course is clear for those of us who would, if compelled to choose, have chosen free silver with its evils, moral and material, when it was a practical danger, as an evil vastly less than the imperialistic folly, and we believe that no administrative act of Mr. Bryan in the Presidency can involve danger of any real moment compared with that to our National morality and the very life of American democracy involved in the continuance of the McKinley policy in the Philippines and its enormous extension now threatened in China. I shall certainly not stultify myself by divergence from this clear, straight course.

REPUBLICAN POLICY ATTACKED.

"The danger from the Republican policy is enormously enhanced by the Chinese situation. There we are bound to use force for the protection of our Ministers and citizens and to inflict punishment for their injury. Our naval and military forces are rightly gathered at Tien-Tsin or rightly advancing on Peking, while they were never rightly in the Philippines outside of Manila. There is far greater temptation, far greater justification for the annexation of rich Chinese territory in the temperate zone than for any campaign in Luzon, no less stupid and wasteful than it is wicked.

"It is of the first consequence to the future prosperity and righteousness of our land that the maintenance of American dignity and rights in China shall not be trusted to a President who deems it a serious maxim of his statecraft that where the American flag has been raised in any land in behalf of a cause, it cannot be hauled down when the cause is won. The President has, no doubt, begun in China with virtuous and conservative declarations such as were made at the beginning of our war for Cuba. But his present declarations deserve no more credit than did his denunciation of 'forcible annexation' as 'criminal aggression,' or his solemn assertion of our 'plain duty' in Porto Rico.

THE PRESIDENT CONDEMNED.

"Our National safety requires in the White House a President who profoundly and persistently abhors the idea of forcible subjugation of foreign peoples or of government not based in the long run on the consent of the governed. I should vastly prefer a President inspired by that abhorrence even if he were a less competent administrator than Mr. McKinley. We have, however, good reason to believe that Mr. Bryan in the Presidency would, at the very worst, do nothing worse than McKinley's retention and support of Secretary Alger, than his practical approval of the persecution of negro laborers by the authorities of Illinois at Virden, than his betrayal of the cause of civil service reform after yielding it so much lip service.

"Many Democratic Congressmen from this State have voted for the gold standard bill, and, if re-elected, will believe, vote for it again. Their votes at the last session, it was found, increased their influence even with their Democratic associates not voting with them. When the Kansas City Convention adopted a 'paramount issue' it clearly permitted differences within the party on questions which were not paramount. No standard of 'party regularity' now stands in the way of the support of the gold standard by Democrats who believe in it and who are now little, if any, less than a majority of the party.

"If we were to be much influenced by these side declarations of platforms made to save the face of bodies of voters or candidates who had once been on the wrong side of issues now dead, any believer in the Democratic Party, past or present, surely ought to find far more in the Philadelphia platform and speeches to repel than in that of Kansas City. If a vote for a candidate be a vote for the whole of his platform, then a vote for Mr. McKinley will condemn Grover Cleveland's Administration of that greatest of American statesmen who have in our day held great place.

REFERS TO BRYAN'S SPEECH.

"In 1900 we have indeed a true battle for the precedence of the man over the dollar. When Mr. Bryan in his recent and fine appeal to the American people gives that title to the defense of democratic and industrial self-government against the policy of conquest and blood, he is right as he was not when he gave it to the battle for an inferior standard of value. In one of Abram S. Hewitt's noble addresses he well said that the American idea of freedom included the safety of property as an integral and sacred part of personal liberty.

"Law, order, and a punctilious respect for the property rights of all, poor and rich alike, are essential to liberty. I do not understand that Mr. Bryan proposes or would countenance, I am sure the Democratic Party would not permit, any interference with that part or any part of liberty. It is well enough, however, to remember that demagogic or socialistic expressions are not the only dangers to the part of liberty which we call law and order.

"The policy of conquest of countries and peoples because we may find profit in their conquest, and because we are strong enough to effect it, will no doubt be supported this Fall by millions of Americans whose true welfare lies in the maintenance of industrial ideals. But they will, in shocking error, be doing all within their power to destroy their own interests. To me it is clear as the noonday that we are now on the eve of a true battle for the everlasting rights of the masses of men—the rights for which Washington and Franklin and Jefferson and Jackson and Lincoln and Cleveland have stood.

THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY.

"During the latter part of the eighteenth and the whole of the nineteenth century the supreme and generally successful struggle has been for liberty and self-government, whether in America, or France, or Germany, or Italy. The dignity of the individual man and the assertion of his political rights have been the first of political causes. Statesmen, economists, philosophers, poets, all alike have glorified freedom. And its fruits have proved their wisdom. This policy has produced in our land the most wonderful prosperity ever known, no less the greatest and best assured fortunes for the very rich than the highest standard of income and comfort for the masses of men.

"The amazing productiveness of American labor out of which come alike the millions or thousands or hundreds of dollars is the result, above all, of the dignity and freedom of the American workman, his respect for the rights of others, and his assertion of his own. No policy of military order, or glory, or conquest has ever produced, or come measurably near to producing this degree of wealth and well being. American jealousy of individual rights and dislike of standing armies have made of us no less the richest than the freest of nations. We are in November to vote whether we shall reverse this policy. The folly of such a reversal is no less plain from the standpoint of the well-to-do, to whom a broad and steady base of order and security is the first good of government, than to the millions of citizens.

ON TALK OF A PANIC.

"I am not impressed with the talk of a panic following Mr. Bryan's election. If a panic be necessary to preserve our ideal of democratic self-government, I should say it was a small price to pay. But there will be no panic, unless it be manufactured by the fears and outcries of those who have no faith in the American people or in American liberty.

"My service in the campaign will be only that of a private citizen, for under no circumstances shall I be a candidate for public office. If other reasons were lacking for my conclusion, it would be a sufficient reason that I do not mean to permit any one who knows me to believe that my support of a Presidential candidate whom four years ago I vigorously opposed has been influenced by motives personal to myself.

"I have been conscious of danger from only one such motive. That has been aroused by threats plainly enough expressed by influential journalists and not less plainly by others. The men who in 1896 were steadfast for the cause of sound money and enjoy some measure of esteem in business and social life have been told, and sometimes with what is called brutal frankness, that, if they should now remain as loyal to the cause of democratic self-government when in danger as they were to sound money when that cause was in danger, they must suffer not only loss of influence, but also a sort of contempt and even ostracism. Such men have been warned—and with rather ugly distinctness—of the fate awaiting them and their reputation, and even their material interests, if they should persist in saying what was in their mind.

PROTEST AGAINST BOYCOTT.

"These threats come measurably near to raising another issue not to be evaded. The boycott is a barbarism the privileges of which are not confined to one side; and against which, whatever its purpose or methods, we are bound to make effectual protest. Frankness and courage in speaking on public matters are absolutely essential to our ideals of government and civilization. If such threats do not of themselves make a reason to support Mr. Bryan, they have, nevertheless, driven men of intellectual self-respect out of their hesitation over to his unqualified support.

"I am vain enough to believe that the insolent stupidities of some of Mr. McKinley's supporters have had no part in my present determination. I have, however, been deeply affected and made, and rightly made, to delay this public expression by the views widely divergent from mine held by Americans for whose patriotism and wisdom I have the highest esteem, and whom I have had the honor to follow in the past and shall be glad to follow again. When men like Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Orr and Mr. Fairchild have not seen in Mr. McKinley's election the dangers which I have seen and may, therefore, support him, and when men like Mr. Ottendorfer, Mr. Peabody, and Mr. Hentz have seen dangers in Mr. Bryan's election which I have not seen; and, though refusing by their votes to sustain the policy of the present Administration, will vote for a third candidate, rather than support Mr. Bryan—it was fit that before publicly stating a conclusion different from theirs, I should consider their views deliberately and with an open mind.

HIS CONSCIENCE PEREMPTORY.

"This I have done; for I believe that whenever men have been in political co-operation, any one of them ought to defer to opinions of his associates, and be ready to admit that it may be that he is mistaken, and not they. When, however, the question is present and crucial, and one's own view remains perfectly clear, and his conscience is peremptory, nothing remains for him but to truly speak his mind. If this mean, as it often does, a loss of personal influence, it is better that such personal influence should be lost than that it should be maintained upon the false and insincere basis of prudent concealment.

"I shall not attend the conference at Indianapolis.

"My friends, A. Augustus Healy, who is now in Europe, and Harrington Putnam, who is now on the Pacific Coast, advise me that they will be glad to have it made known that they are clear that the welfare of the country requires the support of the Democratic candidates."

MR. HANNA'S WIT SAVES HIM.

Woman Art Anatomist Seeks a Cast of His Hand.

A young woman, handsome, of distinguished appearance and fashionably attired, reached Republican National Headquarters yesterday just as Senator Hanna and Treasurer C. N. Bliss were preparing to leave for the day. She espied them and hastily approaching, the grasped Senator Hanna by both hands, regardless of his cane, and exclaimed:

"Why, Senator Hanna, how do you do?"

Mr. Hanna seemed astonished, but quickly recovering himself, said:

"Really, Madam, you have the advantage of me."

"Why, Senator, you don't know me? Why, I am Adele Marie Rique, not a palmist, but an art anatomist, and you promised me at the Arlington Hotel in Washington that you would furnish me with a cast of your hand to study."

"Oh, yes, I remember," replied Senator Hanna, with resignation.

"Can I get it now?"

"No, not now," replied Mr. Hanna. "I am in a hurry and I am not feeling well."

"Can I get it to-morrow?"

"No, I shall be very busy to-morrow."

"How about Friday?"

"Oh, I shall be busier on Friday than to-morrow. But you try Bliss, he has the softest hand and softest heart of any man I know."

"Oh, stop that," said Mr. Bliss.

"Yes, you have, Bliss, and you know it," rejoined Mr. Hanna.

Mme. Rique looked at Mr. Bliss appealingly and then Senator Hanna, as he entered the elevator, remarked to her:

WARNING TO REPUBLICANS

Postmaster General Smith Sees Danger in Overconfidence.

Bryan's Speech, He Declares, Shows Perils Which, in His View, Would Follow Democratic Victory.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Postmaster General in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, was in the city yesterday. Asked for his opinion of the prospects of President McKinley's election, he said:

"One thing I would greatly emphasize is that too much is taken for granted as to our certain success in the election. The outlook is certainly very promising, but there is danger that the people are taking too much for granted, and that success is assumed to be certain, when it is not certain, unless the essential work and essential conditions are fulfilled."

"Is there anything in Bryan's speech of acceptance to which you care to reply?"

"There are two points especially that ought to arouse universal attention, and ought to be emphasized everywhere. The first is his unqualified declaration that in case he is elected he will immediately summon Congress in extra session, which involves immediate presentation of all the dangers of Bryanism. The second is his direct and bold declaration to Aguinaldo and the Tagals practically to continue their warfare, because if they can continue it until he is elected President they will succeed in their object."

"What do you consider the leading issue of the campaign?"

"The paramount issue is not imperialism. The paramount issue is the support of the Government in the policies which have brought prosperity and greatness to the country in the last four years. The vital question of the campaign is whether the Nation is to keep on in the pathway of success which has been achieved under the policies of this Administration, or whether it is to incur the dangers which would be greater than would have followed the election of Bryan in 1896. This election is much more important than the election of 1896, because it not only involves the dangers that would have been involved in the election of Bryan in '96, but it involves the additional danger and risk of the loss of prestige we have gained in these four years."

"How would Bryan's election be more immediately dangerous than it would have been four years ago?"

"Mr. Bryan's declaration that in the event of his election he proposes to call Congress immediately together in extra session for the purpose of dealing with questions which he would present to it, is practically a declaration to the country that all the menace that it involved in his election would be immediately precipitated upon the country—that we will not even have a respite until December, but it will come just as soon as he is installed. His election would immediately destroy public confidence, and that blow would be all the greater in view of his declaration that within four months from that time he would have assembled Congress together, which would, of course, be a Bryan Congress if there was a Bryan President.

"I think that the people have assumed that the passage of the currency law was the settlement of the currency question. Now it is not, the settlement unless we have a Republican Senate and a Republican House. It would be unsettled at once by the election of Bryan. People have taken it for granted that this question was settled and out of the way. But it would become unsettled immediately upon a change of conditions."

SENATOR HANNA'S DENIAL.

Mr. Huntington Promised No $1,000,000 Gift, He Says—Gov. Roosevelt's Itinerary.

It was a pretty busy day at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. Senator Hanna, while far from well, was early at his desk, and he at once sought to answer a mass of correspondence.

The Senator ridiculed the report that the late Collis P. Huntington had promised $1,000,000, or any other sum, to the campaign fund. He was corroborated by Senator N. B. Scott, and both expressed deep regret at the death of Mr. Huntington.

Senator Hanna also denied the report that ex-Mayor McKisson of Cleveland would support Bryan.

Senator Hanna had many callers. Among them were Postmaster General Charles E. Smith, Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis, Internal Revenue Collectors Charles H. Treat and Ferdinand Eidman of New York.

Joseph H. Manley left for Maine early in the day.

"I will be away four or five days," he said, with a smile. "I am going there to push things."

"No trouble to run a Republican campaign in Maine, is it?" he was asked.

"Not so easy as you think this year," he answered. "But we are going to put up a stiff fight."

It was announced that Gov. Roosevelt will go from Saratoga to Michigan, where he will speak at Detroit on Sept. 6, and at Grand Rapids on the 7th. He will speak at South Bend, Ind., on the 8th, and La Crosse, Wis., on the 9th. Thence he will go to the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, and Maryland, being absent forty-six days. Then he will come to this State for the last two weeks of the campaign.

The committee yesterday gave out a document to demonstrate that expansion has been from the earliest day the policy of the country. To substantiate this, excerpts are printed in favor of expansion from speeches made by George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Marshall, Henry Clay, Albert Gallatin, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Gen. Grant, and others.

The statesmen named are quoted at length in favor of expansion, and from these are taken the following:

There is a rank due to the United States among the nations of the world which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation for weakness.—Washington.

Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us.—Lincoln.

I am persuaded no constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government.—Thomas Jefferson.

I tell you increase and multiply and expand is the law of this Nation's existence.—S. A. Douglas.

I now behold the great American eagle with her Star and Stripes hovering over the Lone Star of Texas, and cheering voice welcoming it into our glorious Union.—Andrew Jackson.

I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of Governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory.—Grant.

There was a report that a delegation of Kentuckians, including ex-Gov. Bradley, had been snubbed by Mr. Hanna and left headquarters threatening to suport Bryan. Mr. Hanna laughed at the story, which he pronounced most ridiculous, and those who know ex-Gov. Bradley, who could not be found, agreed with him.

Much importance was attached to the statement of C. C. Springate of El Paso, one of the most prominent merchants in Central Illinois.

"I am a Democrat," said Mr. Springate, "and I am going to vote for the Democratic nominee for Governor. But on National issues I am for McKinley. Throughout Central Illinois it is the almost unanimous sentiment of the business men that we should let well enough alone. I heard it said that the Gold Democrats were going to vote for Bryan. I made it my business to investigate. I did not find a single Gold Democrat in our county who is going to vote for Bryan. I believe the business men of the country will line up just about as they did in 1896. Out our way the Bryan Democrats are talking mostly about imperialism; they don't say a word about silver. They treat it as a dead issue, but we know it is not dead, and the silver plank in the platform is the thing that makes me vote for McKinley."

The committee issued a document making a fierce attack on the Ice Trust and coupling with it the names of many prominent Tammany officials.

YOUNG HEROINE DROWNED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 15.—Miss Emma Graves, a school teacher of this city, and her niece, Lizzie Graves, aged eight years, were drowned to-day at Riverside Park, below New Castle, Del.

The child fell from a pier into the Delaware River. Miss Graves plunged after

MR. RYAN ON BRYANISM

Declares that Disgrace Has Overtaken the Democracy.

Certain that Sound Money Will Triumph in Mr. McKinley's Election—Expects Democratic Regeneration.

Thomas F. Ryan, who has occupied a large part of the Summer in a trip through Canada and the Western States, has returned to New York, convinced that the election of McKinley and Roosevelt is assured. Having traveled through the Canadian Northwest Territory and British Columbia, Mr. Ryan journeyed through the Pacific States, and came back to New York by such easy stages as enabled him to talk with his friends in many cities. He says that there is no National Democratic Party now.

"The men who are in control of what is left of the Democratic organization allowed Bryan to dictate everything at Kansas City," Mr. Ryan said yesterday, "and he delivered the organization over to the Populist Party.

"In many of the old-line Democratic States the feeling of disgust at the disgrace which has overtaken the Democracy is appearing plainly. It was shown in the position taken at Kansas City by men like Senator Daniel of Virginia, and many others, who counseled conservatism in drafting the platform."

"What will the Gold Democrats do on election day?"

"I think they will vote for McKinley as the surest way of destroying the evil that threatens the country's prosperity, reputation, and influence."

"That means that you will vote for McKinley?"

WILL VOTE FOR MR. McKINLEY.

"I shall. I never cast any other than a Democratic vote until the last Presidential election. I then felt it my duty to the country to vote for the Republican candidate, and I feel it doubly a duty to do so now."

"Have you any doubt about the result?"

"None whatever. Bryan will be defeated, and this defeat will make an end of him politically. Then the followers of the true Democratic faith throughout the country will get together and reorganize the party, and it will resume its honored position, just as it did, under the leadership of Tilden, after the greenback craze."

"What do you think of the Democratic plank on imperialism?"

"It is the most unpatriotic utterance that has come from any assemblage of men claiming to be loyal citizens in the history of this country. It will nerve the hands of the country's enemies wherever they are to be found. Resistance to the United States authority in the Philippines is being assisted every day by the so-called anti-imperialists. They are lending moral support to guerrilla warfare and rebellion in the islands. The attempt to make an issue of rebellion and to poll the Democratic Party in favor of pulling down our flag at Manila and marching home our army in disgrace insults the history of the Democratic Party and is an affront to every true American.

"But this is not the issue," Mr. Ryan continued, "and Bryan will not be able to make an issue of it. The dishonest fifty-cent dollar is the issue. Free riot is the issue. The attack on the Supreme Court is the issue, and they are all just as paramount to-day as they were in 1896. They will continue to be paramount so long as Mr. Bryan runs the Democratic organization."

"What do you think of the immediate future, industrially and commercially?"

NEW FIELDS OF INDUSTRY.

"Things look bright to me. It is true that we have assumed great responsibilities during the past three years, but with them have come new fields of industry and great opportunities for the employment of our working people in supplying new markets with our manufactured products. To-day this country is respected in every land. It has taken its place among the nations of the earth to do its part for the advancement of civilization and Christianity.

"Naturally, the Pacific Coast States and the Southern States will derive the greatest direct benefit from the development of commerce between the United States and the Far East, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Before next November the people of these States will understand what anti-imperialism means to them, and I reckon you will see some surprising changes in their votes on election day. New York is as certain for McKinley as Pennsylvania or Vermont, and Bryan's 16 to 1 plank has settled the question of the German vote. It will be solid for McKinley and honest money in all the States."

EXTRA SESSION IN KENTUCKY.

Assembly Convened to Consider Amendment to Goebel Election Law.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 15.—Gov. Beckham this afternoon issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly in extra session on Tuesday, Aug. 28. The only subject to be considered is the modification or amendment of the Goebel election law.

MAYOR McGUIRE VINDICATED.

Charges Against Syracuse's Chief Magistrate Not Substantiated.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Attorney General John C. Davies has prepared a rebut for the Governor on the charges presented against Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse.

The rebut declares that the charges have not been sufficiently substantiated to be sufficent for McGuire's removal. Mayor McGuire is a Democrat and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee.

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

Convention Is Divided and There Will Be Two Tickets.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Chautauqua County Democratic Convention was held in this city to-day. It broke into two factions and two conventions were held, one headed by D. F. Toomey of Dunkirk and the other by Thomas P. Heffernan of Dunkirk.

The Heffernan convention nominated Albert E. Nugent for Surrogate, Daniel C. Mahoney for County Clerk, and H. L. Allen for Sheriff.

The Toomey Convention named a committee to nominate a ticket. The fight was primarily to secure control of the County Committee, and an appeal will be taken to the State Committee. Mr. Bennett, the Toomey Chairman, was thrown from the stage, but was not injured.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Vice Chairman Henry C. Payne received at Republican Headquarters to-day a copy of the itinerary of Gov. Roosevelt, as far as agreed upon by the Governor and the National Committee. Gov. Roosevelt will make his first speech at Detroit, Sept. 6. He will speak at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 7th; South Bend, Ind., on the 8th; La Crosse on Sept. 10. From La Crosse Gov. Roosevelt will visit South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland, finishing his speechmaking in New York.

More Speeches in Powers's Trial.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 15.—Three good speeches have been made and a fourth is under way in the Powers trial. Victor Bradley will conclude his speech to-morrow, followed by W. C. Owens for the defense and R. B. Golden for the prosecution and J. H. Tinsley for the defense. Col. T. C. Campbell will speak Friday morning, followed by ex-Gov. Brown and Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin will close Friday night or Saturday morning. The large majority of people in Georgetown still believe it will be a hung jury.

Missing Girl Committed Suicide?

SYRACUSE, Aug. 15.—Miss Nellie Gough, aged twenty-two years, disappeared from her home last night, and it is feared she committed suicide. The canal in the neighborhood is being dragged. Some time ago Miss Gough was operated upon for appendicitis, but she never quite recovered her health. It is feared she concluded another operation would be necessary and

PLATT MAKES NO REPLY.

Gruber's Attacks, He Declares, Do Not Interest Him—Charges Reiterated by Gruber.

"What have you to say, Senator, of Abraham Gruber's attack on you?" Senator Platt was asked yesterday.

"Nothing," he replied.

"Do you care to hear what Abraham Gruber said to-day?"

"It does not interest me a particle," answered the Senator.

But ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin, who is contesting with Mr. Gruber for the leadership in the Twenty-first District, was less indifferent to Mr. Gruber's remarks. In an interview yesterday Mr. Austin said:

"Gruber is afraid of a fight in which he alone is the issue. When successful, he laughs; when beaten, he becomes savage. Mr. Gruber attaches too much importance to his self-preservation. In the opinion of Gruber, any one who exercises the right to oppose him is guilty of dirty work.

"Gruber is being opposed because it is essential for the best interests of the district that he should be deposed. His attacks on Senator Platt and Gen. Greene are unworthy of notice. Mr. Gruber has made many misrepresentations. He knows he is beaten and is sore."

Replying to this last night, Col. Gruber said:

"I have carefully read Mr. Austin's statement, and find it is but a rehash of what he said in March. He would try to make it appear that I have adversely criticised Gen. Greene. The fact is, I am thoroughly satisfied with what Gen. Greene has done concerning the Twenty-first Assembly District since he was made President. I am thoroughly in accord with him and have no complaints to make against him.

"I have said, and now say again, that the fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District directed against me does not emanate from the enrolled Republicans of that district, but is inspired by Senator Platt. I have said, and charge again, that he sent for election district Chairmen and told them that, whether I won or lost at the primaries, I would not be recognized as the leader, although, under the law, being one, and being the executive member of the Twenty-first Assembly District, I am charged with the Republican affairs of that district.

"It could not have been Mr. Austin's power that procured the discharge from office of George Sneddin and Joseph Cook because they were my supporters. It could not have been Mr. Austin's power that gave to him one-half of the Election Inspectors, some of the polling places, and the right to have his ballots for the coming primary printed by the County Committee. In every election district of the Twenty-first Assembly District Mr. Austin's canvassers are telling the voters that Senator Platt is opposed to me and will prevent my recognition, even though I am successful on primary day. The Federal officeholders have, since the fight begun, been making appointments on Austin's recommendation, looking to him as the leader.

"Who instructed them to take up his cause and ignore me? Certainly some one in authority—certainly not Gen. Greene. Senator Platt will not deny that he is inspiring and guiding the fight against me. He will not dare to say that this antagonism is based upon any failure on my part to help roll up big Republican majorities in the Twenty-first District. He knows very well that if he took his hands off the fight it would die, like the baby it is, of colic and Summer complaint in this hot August weather.

"At the March primaries, 1900, Republicans voted for me; they are ready to vote for me again. They will be needed to elect a Republican Congressman in the Fourteenth District. They will all be found to be good Republicans on election day, even though their friend has to be elected leader three times in twelve months.

"The Senator said the other day that it would not be good politics this year to nominate an Independent Republican. Let me tell you that it is not good politics to go out of his way to knock down and destroy good, stalwart Republicans who in their way and gauged by their capabilities have given and now give up every bit as much to Republican success as he has done or does."

MR WOODRUFF'S ATTITUDE.

Will Seek Clear Evidence that Republicans Want Him as Candidate for Governor.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., was not at State headquarters yesterday, although it was repeatedly asserted that he was momentarily expected.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was an early visitor and seemed somewhat disappointed at not meeting the Chairman. Before leaving he requested to be notified by telephone of Mr. Odell's arrival, and arranged his route for the day so that he could be easily and quickly reached.

Before leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. Woodruff said:

"Seeking the Vice Presidential nomination was one sort of campaign, but seeking the Governorship of a sharply contested State like New York is quite another.

"However much I would like to be Governor, I know very well that to run successfully a man must be positively and generally wanted. I do not intend to put myself in the position of a candidate for this office without clear evidence that the Republicans, not only in Kings County, but in New York County and throughout the State are in favor of my nomination.

"I know that the leaders with whom I have come in personal contact in almost every county are well disposed toward me, but I do not admit that this is sufficient to justify me in consenting to have my name presented.

"I shall do nothing, nor will any of my friends do anything to work out sentiment in my favor. If such sentiment develops naturally I shall be glad to be nominated."

The story in THE TIMES yesterday of the probable nomination of Mr. Woodruff for Governor was the subject of much comment in political circles, and it was generally accepted as the truth, though some organization men still insist that B. B. Odell, Jr., is to be the nominee.

Congressional Nominations.

ALABAMA—Fourth District, Sidney J. Bowie, (Dem.)

GEORIA—Fourth District, W. C. Adamson, (Dem.); Fifth District, Joseph E. Ransdell, (Dem.); Seventh District, Joseph J. Hamilton, (Rep.)

MISSISSIPPI—Fifth District, John Sharpe, (Dem.)

NORTH CAROLINA—Ninth District, James H. Moody, (Rep.)

MARYLAND—First District, Edwin H. Brown (Dem.) for the unexpired term and John P. Moore (Dem.) for the full term; Second District, J. Fred Talbot.

WASHINGTON REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Meets at Tacoma and Nominates a Ticket.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 15.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, adopted a platform, and nominated a full State ticket. The managers of J. M. Frink, the King County candidate for Governor, controlled the convention by a large majority, and their slate, chosen last night, was nominated without a hitch, as follows:

Governor—J. M. FRINK.
Lieutenant Governor—H. G. McBRIDE.
Secretary of State—S. H. NICHOLS.
Treasurer—C. W. MAYNARD.
Auditor—B. D. ATKINSON.
Attorney General—W. B. STRATTON.
Land Commissioner—SAMUEL A. CALVERT.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—R. B. BRYAN.
Judges of the Supreme Court—WALLACE MOUNT, R. C. DENHAM.
Presidential Electors—CHARLES SWEENY, J. M. BOYD, F. W. HASTINGS, S. G. COSGROVE.
Congressmen—W. L. JONES, F. W. CUSHMAN.

The platform adopted warmly indorses the Administration of President McKinley and declares for "loyalty to the flag," for the gold standard of value for all our money, for protection and reciprocity, for the Nicaraguan Canal, operated, owned, and defended by the United States; for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, for the further enlargement of our trade and commerce, for such discrimination and National aid as shall speedily result in the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the rigid enforcement of the laws against trusts; for the loyal and liberal support of the Nation's defenders—the army and the navy—for the uncompromising suppression of the rebellion on the Island of Luzon, for the immediate rescue of our people imperiled in China, and for ample restitution for loss of life and property therein; for a territorial form of Government for Alaskn, including protection of navigation. It opposes relinquishing soil or sovereignty of any part of that district. It favors the early construction of a submarine cable, owned and operated by the Federal Government, connecting this State with our

BRYAN PRAISES THE IRISH

Democratic Candidate Addresses United Societies of Cook County.

Tribute to American Citizenship—Duties of the Voter—Great and Overshadowing Issue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson, and others made speeches to-day at Sunny Side Park on the occasion of the annual meeting of the United Irish Societies of Cook County. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. F. L. Reynolds, and the attendance was large, notwithstanding the stormy weather. Mr. Bryan's speech was the first of the series, but before he was heard the assembly, at the suggestion of Judge H. V. Gannon, adopted an address, from which the following is an extract:

"Within the year freedom has received desperate blows at the hands of nations who claim to be wedded to liberty, and we regret to say that the foreign policy of our own American Republic has exhibited a desire on the part of our Government to share in the seizure of territory, which is the distinguishing mark of the nation that throttled liberty upon this continent, burned its Capitol at Washington, destroyed its archives, and set the merciless Indian savages upon defenseless women and children, scalping, burning, and destroying them.

"We are unalterably opposed to any alliance, tacit or open, with any European monarchy, particularly ours and America's bitter foe, and shall resist in every practical and legal way the imposition of imperialism and militarism upon a people consecrated to freedom, and in this spirit, and with an abiding trust in the good sense and patriotism of the vast body of the American people, we commit, as far as we may, the fortunes of the Republic of America to the strength and determination of citizens born on American soil, aided by those sons from other lands, who sought here a refuge from open tyranny, judicial misconstruction, and military exaction."

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

"I do not want you to think that my happiness depends upon any public office within the gift of the people of this country. I have a higher ambition than to be President. [Great applause.] The man whose happiness depends upon what others do for him may be doomed to disappointment, but if one's happiness depends upon what he does for others he need not be disappointed. [Renewed applause.] I hope you will credit me with the ambition that is within the reach of every citizen of this land, an ambition which all can entertain, and which, to my mind, is a higher ambition than that for any office, and that is an ambition to do what I can to make this Nation so great and so good that to be a simple citizen will be greater than to be a King in any other land. [Great applause.]

"I am not here this afternoon to flatter your pride by telling you what the descendants of Erin have accomplished. I am not going to dwell upon the work of the sons of Erin, because it would take all the afternoon and leave me no time to speak of what the daughters of Erin have also done. [Laughter and applause.] The work of the Irishmen in the development of this country is too well known to need detailed description. The people of your race have given to the world the highest examples of oratory; they have been distinguished in poetry and music, in business, and in statesmanship. You have had millions who have taught the world how to live, and you have had an Emmet who taught the world how to die. [Cheers and applause.]

A Voice—Your name should be O'Brien. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Bryan—My friend has tried to ingratiate me into your favor by suggesting that my name is O'Brien and not Bryan. If the gentleman knew as much about it as I do, he would know that 'Bryan' is the original name and 'O'Brien' a derivation. [Applause and laughter.] When "Bryan" became King, he put on the "O," and the "O'Briens" are the descendants of the King, while the "Bryans" are the common people, and never get stuck up about a relative being a King. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

The object of my speech is a practical one. I want to use this occasion to point to a great lesson. I believe the fact that this nation has here the representatives of all of the races of Europe gives it a peculiar advantage among the nations. The fact, that the best blood of all the civilized races mingles here in the development of the American character enables this Nation to turn upon every question the light of universal history and avoid the dangers from which other nations have suffered. [Applause.] When a problem arises in this country we can look back and find what has been the experience of others. If we know the history of our own people only we would not be so well prepared to detect danger before we suffer from it, but if any one does not know the growth of landlordism and its dangers, he has only to ask an Irishman what landlordism means and he need not read history to find out. [Great applause.]

"If any one wants to know whether an alien Government is good, all he has to do is to ask an Irishman what his opinion is of an alien Government, although the governing power be separated from the governed only by a narrow channel. [Applause.] If you want to know what militarism is and what its burdens are, all you have to do is to ask a German who came to this country to avoid the militarism of the old world. [Applause.] And so I might go through the various experiences of other nations. The fact that we have here the representatives of these people enables us to scent the danger from afar, and to guard against their experiences here. And I miss my guess if the American people, thus made up, will not develop a civilization higher, greater, and more enduring than any civilization which has preceded ours. [Great applause.]

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

"When any one tells me that we want to imitate an Anglo-Saxon civilization I tell him that an American civilization is higher than any other—no matter what it is. [Great applause.] I do not mean to say one word against an Anglo-Saxon. I have not a word to say against the Celt, the Latin, the Greek, or the Teuton. But I do believe that the American, in whom are combined the virtues of them all, is the greatest citizen the world has ever known. [Great applause.] And that the civilization to be developed here will lift humanity to a higher plane than it has occupied in the days gone by. [Renewed applause.]

"To-day, in the presence of a great and overshadowing issue, it is well for us to remember that we have brought the people from the Old World with the promise that here they shall get liberty as it was taught by the fathers. If to-day we are willing to abandon those principles, then we must stand before the world convicted of having brought people here under false pretenses. [Great applause.]

"Leave among us that doctrine that all men

Parlor and Library FURNITURE in this Sale

The parlor should be as handsomely furnished as you can afford to have it. Here you meet the world and gain their judgment. The world, as a rule, measures men and women by their clothes, and a home by the furnishings of its parlor.

The judgment may often be false, but a man owes it to society to dress as well as he can, and a housekeeper owes it to her company to entertain them as well as she can afford.

The test of taste tells character. The choosing of parlor furniture should be done by the same rule which Polonius gave to Laertes in the matter of clothes: "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy; but not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy; for the apparel oft proclaims the man."

And herein lies the difference between usual sale furniture, and the goods offered here and now. "Rich, not gaudy"—refined, rather than pretentious; elegant, without over-done ornamentation. It is furniture that is usually costly—expensive wood and high-priced workmanship; exquisite finish and finest, most harmonious upholsterings. Yet, by reason of the conditions and circumstances that produced this sale, offered now at

A Third Below its Worth

If you are a *new* housekeeper and have five hundred dollars to spend, you will get fully seven hundred and fifty dollars' worth of furniture for your money; or you can buy as much as you had expected to get and keep at least a hundred and fifty dollars for other uses. If you are a housekeeper of longer standing, and have saved up fifty dollars for a parlor suite, you can now buy one worth sixty-five dollars for forty-five dollars; or you can buy one worth $55 for $38, and use the twelve dollars for a nest-egg for something else. On every side are beautiful pieces of furniture such as tasteful housekeepers love; and at many dollars less than you should expect to pay for them.

But the August days are growing less. This sale will soon be over. It will not be so good again as it is to-day. Prompt folks will fare best. These suggestions of pieces and prices:

The Best Offering yet of GOLF CLOTHS

We thought there were no more Golf cloths to be had to sell at a bargain. The right sort is scarce enough at regular prices. But a woolen manufacturer had to turn some of his stock into money quickly—could not sell what he wanted to sell, and was compelled to accept our offer for his fine stock of Golf cloths. He told us, and we know it to be true, that it cost him more to make the goods than we are selling it for to-day—and he can't buy wool again as cheap as he did this.

These are in correct and beautiful colorings of Oxfords, light, medium and dark grays, and blue and brown mixed homespuns with a zibeline face, with reverse side, showing attractive plaids in subdued but handsome colorings. Fully worth $2; offered while these last at

one dollar a yard

Rotunda.

WHITE WAISTS
Various Styles to be Closed at Half

They are of White Silk. But they are lots that have all been handled too frequently, though not too tenderly. They're soiled—only very trifling marks that don't affect their value nearly as much as the new prices would seem to indicate. There are five styles in this sale, but no one style is complete in sizes. The offering, however, comprises all sizes, and every waist in it is a pretty style. $2.50 to $3.25 now, instead of $5 to $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

French PETTICOATS
Last Little Lots All at Half Prices

They must make way for the new that are soon to arrive. Doubt that the newcomers will be much handsomer than these about to depart at half their value. The quantities are not large, though there's good variety. All are elegantly made—some with fine taffeta silk under the ruffles, others with daintiest lace and insertion trimming. Prices are $7 to $20. They were $14 to $40.

French store, Fourth avenue.

Framed PICTURES
Half Price

These are large and handsome Etchings, nicely matted; 24x34 inches inside the frames, which are gilt, in Florentine style, with matched corners. The subjects are handsomely drawn landscapes and rural scenes. Worth $6.50; now at

$3.25 each

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Oil Cooking STOVES
Reduced in Price

The "Brightest and Best" blue-flame oil cooking stoves are the best we know of. They have central-draft burners with removable chimneys; each stove has three cylinders, and the fount has capacity for two gallons of oil, with an indicator to tell its contents all the time. There is no smoke, no odor—they are simple, safe and sure. Now we have a number to close out this month, and offer them at

$7.75 Instead of $10.75

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Parlor and Library Suites—

$30, worth $45—Mahogany finish 3-piece reception suite; highly polished frames and inlaid backs; upholstered spring seats, covered with figured tapestry.

$38, worth $55—Mahogany finish 5-piece parlor suite; highly polished frames; upholstered seats and backs, covered with silk damask.

$45, worth $65—Mahogany finish 5-piece parlor suite; polished frames and inlaid backs; spring seats and tufted backs, covered in figured damask.

$55, worth $80—Mahogany finish 3-piece leather library suite; highly polished frames; upholstered seats and backs, covered in dark green leather

Parlor and Library Suites—

$80, worth $125—Mahogany 3-piece leather library suite; highly polished frames; covered in green leather.

$95, worth $120—Overstuffed 3-piece library suite; deep spring seats and backs, upholstered in heavy figured velour.

$90, worth $150—Mahogany 4-piece parlor suite; sofa, arm and side chair and small divan; highly polished frames, beautifully inlaid; covering of fine tapestry.

$100, worth $155—Mahogany 3-piece reception suite; latest style frames; upholstered seats, sides and backs; covered in embroidered silk damask.

Parlor and Library Suites—

$120, worth $185—Mahogany 4-piece parlor suite; highly polished; inlaid frames; seats and backs upholstered in heavy figured plush.

Music Cabinets—

$6.75, worth $10.50—Mahogany finish; highly polished, with inlaid door; 3 shelves.

$8.50, worth $13—Mahogany finish; piano polish; large inlaid door; 4 shelves inside.

$10, worth $15—Mahogany finish; highly polished; inlaid front, with 1 drawer and door and shelf below; 3 shelves.

$12, worth $18.50—Mahogany; piano polish; inlaid front and French legs; 3 shelves.

An Arbitrary Offering of Excellent LINENS

This is a sale which there is no trade condition to warrant. Prices are reduced, when market prices are being sharply advanced. It is a characteristic Wanamaker movement. We offer choice goods of universal need for reduced prices, at the most unexpected time—*just because we can.* Having bought large quantities before the price-rise went into effect, we are making another sale at less than the old low prices, just when you should be expecting prices twenty to forty per cent. higher.

Pure Linen Napkins—

Six of our regular lines are marked at new prices to-day. Next lots of the same goods will cost at least a half more than you need pay to-day.

At $1.50 a dozen—
Bleached Scotch Napkins, 20 in. square. Our low price yesterday was $1.85.

At $1.65 a dozen—
Bleached Irish Napkins, 22 in. square. Our low price yesterday was $2.

At $1.95 a dozen—
Bleached Irish Napkins, 23 in. square. Our low price yesterday was $2.35.

At $3 a dozen—
Bleached Scotch Double Damask Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square. Our low price yesterday was $3.75.

At $2.90 a dozen—
Bleached Belgian Napkins, made of the famous courtrai flax; 22 in. square. Our low price yesterday was $3.75.

At $4 a dozen—
Bleached Belgian Napkins, in special designs; 26 in. square. Our low price yesterday was $5.

Pure-Linen Towels—

At 10c each—
Our regular unmatched 12½c grade.
Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, of excellent quality, with hemstitched ends; size 15x30 in. Every thread pure flax.

At 12½c each—
Our regular unmatched 16c grade.
Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with fringed ends; size 18x38 in.—large, and of excellent weave.

At 15c each—
Our regular unmatched 18c grade.
Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; strong and absorbent; size 18x33 in.

At 18c each—
Our regular unmatched 25c grade.
Bleached Huckaback Towels, with hemmed ends—large and handsome—size 22x43 in. A most exceptional offering.

Turkish Bath Towels—

Full bleached cotton Turkish bath towels of excellent quality. All worth a third to a half more.

20x43 in., at 10c each; $1.15 a dozen.
21x47 in., at 12½c each; $1.45 a dozen.
21x49 in., at 15c each; $1.75 a dozen.
30x60 in., at 25c each; $3 a dozen.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street aisle.

Interesting News About Japanese RUGS

It is midsummer clean-up time in the Carpet store. The fact that Japanese Rugs are likely to be much higher in price next year does not interfere with our usual stock-righting movement, which cuts prices in the liberal way told of below.

Japanese Rugs have much of the beauty of true Orientals, at a small fraction of the cost. Their serviceableness has been broadly proven, and their popularity is correspondingly great. Of course there are inferior grades, sold in some stores, which have cast discredit on the higher grade Japanese Rugs. We sell only the highest grade. These two groups:

Japanese Jute Rugs—
Perfect reproductions of Oriental designs and colorings—these sizes and prices:

30 in., were $1.25; now 80c.	7½x10½ ft., were $7.75; now $5.25.
36 ft., were $2; now $1.20	9x9 ft., were $8.25; now $5.40
4x7 ft., were $2.75; now $2.	9x12 ft., were $10.80; now $7.25
4x10 ft., were $4; now $2.70.	10x14 ft., were $14.25; now $9.50
6x6 ft., were $4; now $2.40.	12x12 ft., were $14.50; now $9.60
6x9 ft., were $5.50; now $3.60.	

Also Cotton Japanese Rugs, in carpet sizes, in green and white. These are very handsome and much in demand for all kinds of decorative furnishings. Prices:

6 x 9 ft., were $9;	now $6.90
9 x 9 ft., were $13.50;	now $10.35
7½ x 10½ ft., were $13.50;	now $10
9 x 12 ft., were $18;	now $13.80
12 x 15 ft., were $30;	now $23

Third floor.

Interesting Showing of the New Fall SILK WAISTS

Even more than usual care and watchfulness have been exercised in the planning of this event. Little more than a glance at the brilliant assemblage of fine, handsome silken garments that now awaits you is necessary to confirm that statement. It has not been delayed a single day, nor is it a moment too early. It's simply on time. The size of the audiences in attendance during the next few days will doubtless testify to the fact that this announcement has been looked for—is welcome.

We can only take up a style here and there, and only talk very briefly of them. But you'll care more to see them than to have us try to tell of them.

In Colored Silks—

$4.50—Rows of cording cover entire body and sleeves; detachable collar; flare cuffs.

$5—All solid colors; entire body and sleeves covered with rows of cording and hemstitching; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

$6.50—In the newest shades of peau de soie; entire body and tops of sleeves finely plaited; detachable collar; turnover cuffs.

$7.75—Fine taffeta; yoke effect front of fine plaits; clusters of cording back and front; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

$10—Beautiful colorings; entire front, back and tops of sleeves covered with small plaits; and row of stitching; turnover cuffs and detachable collar. Others up to $12.

In Black Silks—

$4.50—Black taffeta; entire body and sleeves of tiny clusters of stitching; stitched collar and flare cuffs.

$5—Excellent quality taffeta; entire body and sleeves of small plaits; stitched tabs down front; detachable collar and pointed sleeves.

$5.50—Fine black taffeta; entire front, back, and sleeves of tiny plaits and rows of a wavy cording; detachable collar and scalloped sleeves.

Others up to $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' JACKETS and Reefers Reduced

We have about a hundred very pretty Jackets for girls, that will make stylish wraps for early fall wear—for school or for dress. Most of them are in the box-reefer style that is to continue its popularity this fall. Others have the fitted waist. They are in most desirable colors, well tailored and many prettily trimmed. Sizes for 6 to 16 years. Prices have been $7.50 to $12. Choose while these are here, at

five dollars each

It is a rare chance to buy a really fine and stylish coat for five dollars.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Very Fine Offering of HANDKERCHIEF Seconds

Quite a number of the best handkerchief manufacturers in Belfast save up their finest "seconds" for us, because we are by far their best customers for perfect goods.

There are several grades of seconds—some with slight imperfections, such as do no real hurt to the handkerchiefs—such are these. The next culling are those with slight damages—such as we never buy or sell.

This present lot is one of the best collections we ever had. All have some trifling fault, of course; but few will find them. They are picked from 25c, 50c, 75c and $1 grades, and on sale to-day at

12½ each

Quite a liberal lot but you must be prompt, to share the best.

Main aisle.

A Sale of Silver Mounted Dressing TABLE ADJUNCTS

All perfect goods, in neat designs, with tops of quadruple plate or sterling silver, now priced for a quick closing of these various lots at about half their regular prices. In the offering are these exceptionally good values:

25c—Powder boxes of glass, with Derby quadruple plated tops; regularly 50c and 65c

25c—Nail polishers, sterling silver tops; regularly 50c.

15c—Talcum powder and tooth-powder bottles; perforated or plain tops; regularly 25c.

15c—Glass salve jars with sterling tops; regularly 25c.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.

TRIALS AT EMPIRE TRACK

Pansy Blossom, Louise Mac and Other Horses Work Out.

STARTER FOR THE CUP RACES

Mayor of Hartford to Fill the Position—Few Horses Were Seen on the Speedway Yesterday.

"I look for the most successful meeting we have ever had," remarked Dr. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association, yesterday after a meeting of the association to discuss details for the meet matinee at the Empire City track on Sept. 8. "The entries are coming nicely and it looks as if we would have about the right number in each race. Four or five starters to each event are plenty in wagon races. It's easier to get the field off right then and we'll have the amateur drivers come down right next time if we have to use a barrier. Alexander Harbison, Mayor of Hartford, will do the starting at the matinee race." Dr. Kane has shipped his string of light harness cracks from Saratoga to Long Branch. It was too hot for the horses at Saratoga, he said. Dariel (2:07½) has been out of form recently.

A few road drivers put in an appearance on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, but there was no brushing. George Coleman had the big trotter Baylight (2:33¼) going good and looking fine as silk. He looked as if he wouldn't have minded a tussle over the course, but none of those present threw down the gauntlet.

There were busier times at the Empire City track, although it wasn't a regular workout day. The number of trainers and horses at the track keeps up well in spite of attractions on the circuits. As horses leave the track others come in to take their places. At the track yesterday a green bay trotter owned by Mr. Steinway was sold through Trainer Daly to A. B. Gwathmey. Mr. Gwathmey bought the gelding, which has covered a mile in 2:15, to drive to the pole with Belton, Jr., on the Speedway.

There were a number of workouts at the track. Charles Weiland was on hand to see his fast gray mare, Pansy Blossom, work three slow miles, the fastest of which was done in 2:25. Clyde McBride held the reins over Pansy Blossom. Mr. Weiland's Russell T., (2:22,) driven by George McBride, worked a mile in 2:28½, and looks as though he is ready for the Fall races. Clyde McBride sent Dr. Cook's Miss Eunice a mile in 2:17¾, and Christina a mile in 2:22½, the last half in 1:09.

Charles Thompson drove Mr. Gwathmey's mare, Louise Mac, two miles, one in 2:15½ and the other in 2:16. In each case the last half was done in 1:05½, and the last quarter of the first mile was done in 0:31½. Jack Curry worked Musqueton a mile in 2:16, the last half in 1:06½. Mr. Mapes sent three of his horses slow miles to wagon in preparation for the coming cup races. John Smith worked James L. (2:06¾) a mile in 2:23, and Maggie Nelson, by Nelson, a mile.

A recent computation, published by an exchange, of the Grand Circuit performers, shows that they are moving pretty fast this season. There have been many additions to the 2:15 list as seen in the following table:

NEW 2:15 TROTTERS.

May Alcott, by Albion	2:14½
Sag G., by American Boy	2:13¾
Axtello, by Axtell	2:15
Annie Burns, by Bobby Burns	2:12¼
Battlesign, by Cecilian	2:13¼
Lady Geraldine, by Constantine	2:14¾
Red Ball, by Frank	2:14¾
Lita W., by George Simmons	
Santa Anita Star, by Guy Wilkes	2:15
Bay Star, by Kentucky Star	2:14
Impression, by Mambrino	2:14½
Lord Derby, by Mambrino King	2:12¾
Bob Ingersoll, by Nutwood	2:13
Onward Silver, by Onward	2:14¼
Bow Gun, by Parker Gun	2:14¼
Gannin, by Prodigal	2:14¾
Sagwan, by Sagwa	2:13¼
Dolly Dillon, by Sidney Dillon	2:13
Helen Simmons, by Simmons	2:11¾
Walter Keim, by Young Jim	2:15
Alan, by Agricola	2:17½ to 2:12¼
Nell Gwynn, by Alcyon	2:20 to 2:14¼
Gayton, by Allerton	2:09¼ to 2:08¼
Anzella, by Antrim	2:17¼ to 2:14¼
Blister Alice, by Baron Wilkes	2:18¾ to 2:10¼
Boralma, by Boralma	2:13 to 2:09¼
Lucratira, by Dexter Prince	2:14½ to 2:13¼
Dione, by Elos	2:09¼ to 2:07¼
Letha S., by Fred Keys	2:11¼ to 2:09½
Bolon Grattan, by Grattan	2:13¾ to 2:11¼
Little Dick, by Harry Dunmer	2:14¾ to 2:11¼
Harry Shedd, by T. R. Shedd	2:18¼ to 2:
Temple Wilkes, by Kentucky Wilkes	2:16¼ to 2:12¼
Senator K., by Laputa	2:18½ to 2:13¼
Liege, by Lobasco	2:17½ to 2:12¾
Miss Lycurgus, by Lycurgus	2:19¼ to 2:14
Daymont, by Linmont	2:17 to 2:10
Rockley Boy, by Mambrino Boy	2:19¼ to 2:13¾
Dare Devil, by Mambrino King	2:09½ to 2:
Neeretta, by Neernut	2:11½ to 2:11
Who-is-it, by Nutwood	2:10½ to 2:10¾
Palo Leaf, by Onward	2:19½ to 2:14
Cornella Bell, by Onward	2:20¼ to 2:12
Edwin B., by Ponce de Leon	2:14½ to 2:12¼
Bird Eye, by Prince Belmont	2:18¼ to 2:14¼
Kate McCracken, by Red Cedar	2:12¾ to 2:11¾
Chain Shot, by Red Heart	2:17¼ to 2:11½
Crescena, by Robert McGregor	2:07¼ to 2:06
Phoebe Childers, by Sir Roderick	2:12 to 2:10½
Miss Sligo, by Sligo	2:12½ to 2:11¼
Ellert, by Stamboul	2:11¼ to 2:11
Arch W., by Tom Seavy	2:19¼ to 2:13¼

NEW 2:15 PACERS.

The Admiral, by Be Sure	2:09½
Schemmerhorn, by Blue Zero	2:14¾
Paul Revere, by Brandon	2:12¼
Dolly Brown, by Brown Hal	2:12½
Pussy Willow, by Cibola	2:12½
Halma Patchen, by Colonel Patchen	2:10½
Bonnie Direct, by Direct	2:07¼
Roy Direct, by Direct	2:14
Margaretta, by Direct	2:15
Sally Hook, by Dr. Sparks	2:12¼
Tombstone, by Dunraven	2:10¾
Kassel, by Dunton Wilkes	2:12½
Harry B., by Ellerslie Wilkes	2:11¼
Beauty Spot, by Gazette	2:14½
Special Boy, by Gold Beater	2:14¾
Annie Thornton, by Happy Courier	2:11
Walter K., by Happy Pilot	2:08
George C., by Judge Tolore	2:12
Kred the Kid, by Kassel	2:14
Hal McEwen, by McEwen	2:10¾
Twinkle, by Mercury	2:13¾
Major Muscowite, by Muscovite	2:14¾
Evolute, by Nominee	2:13½
Little Frank, by Nuthurst	2:13
George B., by Nutwood	2:12¼
Coffett, by Onune	2:12½
Switzer, by Secretary	2:12¾
Grace D., by Strathmore	2:12¾
Midway, by Tom Webster	2:12½
Dan Westland, by Westland	2:13½
Garnett, by Yeiser Boy	2:12¾
Joe Gaffney, by Simmons	2:10¼ to 2:14
Sidney Pointer, by Star Pointer	2:14¼ to 2:08½
E. S., by Thomas Zook	2:12½ to 2:11¾
Laundry Boy, by Time Onward	2:16¼ to 2:10½
Prince Exum, by Tom Exum	2:19¼ to 2:12¼
Cyp Walnut, by Walnut Boy	2:16¾ to 2:13
White Rose, by White Foot	2:11¾ to 2:08¼
Ned Wilkes, by Wilkes	2:13¾ to 2:11½
Mary Egan, by Wilkes Boy	2:15¼ to 2:14¼
Pacer G., by William Red	2:19¼ to 2:14¾
Will Leyburn, by Wilton	2:10¼ to 2:08¼
Maxine, by William C. P.	2:08¼ to 2:07¼
Ruth J., by Cobert	2:15¼ to 2:12½
James R., by Conflict	2:19¼ to 2:13
Sapphire, by Cosine	2:17¼ to 2:14¼
Prince Alert, by Crown Prince	2:05¾ to 2:02
Lady Pipes, by Dan Wilkes	2:14½ to 2:10¼
Clipper, by Diablo	2:09¾ to 2:06
Johnny Agan, by Dignus	2:12¾ to 2:07¼
De Veras, by Direct	2:16¾ to 2:12¼
Dumont W., by Dupignac	2:16¼ to 2:10¼
Hettie G., by Egg Nogg	2:09¾ to 2:06¼
Tom Nolan, by General Hancock	2:18¾ to 2:12¼
Riley B., by Happy Riley	2:10¾ to 2:06¾
Little Thorn, by Hawthorn	2:09¼ to 2:08½
Island Wilkes, Jr., by Island Wilkes	2:09¾ to 2:09½
Moth Miller, by Alcantara	2:07¾ to 2:07
Friedmont, by Alcymont	2:13¼ to 2:17
Emma E., by Allandorf	2:14¼ to 2:13¾
Arlington, by Allie Wilkes	2:06¾ to 2:06¼
Iraz, by Artillery	2:17¾ to 2:11¼
Oak Grove, by Ashgrove	2:20 to 2:11¾
Major Marshall, by Billy Wilkes	2:16¼ to 2:12¼
Hal Forest, by Boaz	2:18¼ to 2:14¼
Belle Cannon, by Cannon Ball	2:17¼ to 2:14¾
Kathleen, by Captain Hunter	2:13¾ to 2:12¼
Emma M., by Cecilian Prince	2:20 to 2:12¾
Connor, by Clay	2:10¼ to 2:07¾
Wilhelmina, by Charleston	2:13¾ to 2:11¼
Ida C., by Jim Wilson	2:14¼ to 2:13¼
Mark Derby, by John Thomas	2:12¼ to 2:10¾
Alpha W., by Judge Norval	2:13½ to 2:10¼
Paritude, by Longitude	2:15 to 2:13½
Wynola, by Look Around	2:15¼ to 2:10¾
Pi Lagaro, by May King	2:13¾ to 2:10½
Coney, by McKinney	2:09¾ to 2:02¾
Clinton B., by Moquett	2:11¾ to 2:08¾
John T., by Nuthurst	2:14¼ to 2:12¼
Persanett, by Oneida	2:11¼ to 2:09¾
Ainsworth, by Parkville	2:10¾ to 2:09¼
Pilot Medium, Jr., by Pilot Medium	2:14½ to 2:09¾
Lou Vaughn, by Reflector	2:20 to 2:10½
County Gill, by Rickton	2:18¼ to 2:17¾
Silver Maker, by Silver Cloud	2:14¼ to 2:11¼

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year olds and upward; special weights and penalties; one mile. Pannockburn, 126 pounds; Intrusive, 119; Hood's Brigade, 109.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 136 pounds; Favonius, 115; Gonfalon and Compensation, 112 each; First Burns, 110; Peaceful, 107; Radford, 97.

THIRD RACE.—The Mumm & Co. Handicap, for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Mixed Schack, 126 pounds; Blues, 122; Rock Storm and Sharp Shooter, 112 each; The Puritan and Maximus, 107 each; Prince of Melrose and The Musketeer, 105 each; Tammany Chief, 98; Prince Bonnemouth, 95; Sweet Tooth, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners since July 6; allowances; five furlongs. Mac Flecknoe, 116 pounds; Cyrano, Cupidity, His Royal Highness and J. E. Sloan, 110 each; Telamon, 108; Charawind, 107; Terrorist, 106; Lady Contrary and Beauty Booker, 105 each; Loiter, 104; Gala Day, 100; Epigram, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—The Saratoga Hunt Cup, for qualified hunters; four years and upward; steeplechase, over two miles and a half. Big-ben and Quick Silver, 162 pounds each; Spook and Diver, 160 each; Plagiarist and Champion, 152 each; The Cad and The Shrew, 150 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Mile.—Ida Lofford, 95 (Dominick,) 1; Tigris, 96, 2; Tom Gilmore, 101, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and three-sixteenths.—Gov. Boyd, 104, (Dale,) 1; Eurenia S., 102, 2; Nandora, 103, 3. Time—2:04½. Six and one-half furlongs.—Benham, 105, (Fallehy,) 1; Eleanor Holmes, 105, 2; Glen Lake, 101, 3. Time—1:22. Miles and one-sixteenth, handicap.—Joe Doughty, 96, (Dale,) 1; Haviland, 102, 2; Musk-alonge, 100, 3. Time—1:49¾. Six furlongs, handicap.—Pinochle, 112, (Van Dusen,) 1; Tom Collins, 112, 2; Grantor, 109, 3. Time—1:14¾. Four and one-half furlongs.—Isobel, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Small Jack, 101, 2; Monos, 110, 3. Time—0:55¾.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—At Windsor.—Six furlongs.—Rideau, 114, (Flint,) 1; Brulare, 112, 2; Lord Frazier, 114, 3. Time—1:15. Four and one-half furlongs.—Erema, 105, (J. Martin,) 1; Syncopated Sandy, 105, 2; May Cherry, 105, 3. Time—0:56. Six furlongs—Acushla, 102, (J. Martin,) 1; Fair Deceiver, 99, 2; George H. Ketcham, 104, 3. Time—1:15½. Mile and twenty yards.—Joe Gammage, 112, (Harsh-berger,) 1; Flammarion, 115, 2; Strathbroeck, 101, 3. Time—1:47¾. Mile.—Peter Duryea, 99, (Hick,) 1; Monk Wayman, 112, 2; R. G. Fox, 110, 3. Time—1:45¼. One mile and twenty yards.—The Dauphin, 114, (Williams,) 1; Tony Honing, 114, 2; Statira, 96, 3. Time—1:47.

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—At Highland Park: Six and a half furlongs—Our Lizzie, 105 pounds, (C. Wilson,) 1; Quaver, 107, 2; Queen Anne, 100, 3. Time—1:21. Five furlongs—Lyror Bell, 101, (Landry,) 1; Swalster, 104, 2; Scotch Bramble, 103, 3. Time—1:01½. Mile.—Springwells, 105, (C. Wilson,) 1; McGrathiana Prince, 96, 2; Chohin, 106, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and an eighth.—Sir Florian, 103, (Landry,) 1; Windward, 108, 2; Kitty Regent, 101, 3. Time—1:57¼. Five furlongs—Rose Bird, 98, (Coburn,) 1; Helen Graham, 103, 2; Pierre Jr., 103, 3. Time—1:03¾. Six furlongs.—Hungarian, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Ralston, 110, 2; R. Q. Ban, 107, 3. Time—1:15.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Five furlongs—Tootsie Green, 110, (Dupee,) 1; Glove, 110, 2; Ida V., 3. Time—1:07 2-5. Six furlongs—Oleima, 98, (Tally,) 1; Dandilan, 110, 2; Prestar, 107, 3. Time—1:19 2-5. Six furlongs.—Tildy Ann, 98, (Tally,) 1; High-Ho, 109, 2; Braw Lad, 110, 3. Time—1:19 3-5. Mile and fifty yards—John Baker, 109, (Bloss,) 1; Handpress, 100, 2; Boney Boy, 98, 3. Time—1:53 2-5. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Glurian, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Dandy Jim, 114, 2; Satin Coat, 103, 3. Time—1:13. One mile and five furlongs—Frangible, 88, (Jackson,) 1; Monograph, 101, 2; Hosi, 99, 3. Time—3:07. Seven furlongs—J. T., 107, (Knight,) 1; Negligence, 107, 2; Maryland Reserve, 107, 3. Time—1:38.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The racing today was uninteresting. The track, although it had dried out somewhat, was still heavy.

In the Kensington Hotel Hurdle Handicap Ben Eder fell while leading and Dr. Eichberg, the favorite, at odds on, won pulled up, from M. Stoffel. To-morrow is Garden Party Day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for maiden two-years old; selling; five furlongs—Brandy Smash, 107, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won by two lengths; Jila Greenwood, 102, (Holcomb,) 30 to 1, second by one length; La Wallere, 97, (G. Thompson,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—1:05¼. Prince Stonemouth, The Jade, Quite Right, Clasher, Lady Hayman, Waterplant, Cogswell, Sweepstakes, Historian, Annu, and Prima II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for two-year-olds; five furlongs—McAddie, 115, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a length; Termless, 115, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by three lengths; Telamon, 115, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:04½. Tuskarosa, Trisagian, Philina Fratton, and Thracia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$400 added, for mares, three-years olds and upward; one mile—Queen of Song, 106, (T. Burns,) 1 to 6 and out, won by three lengths; Kunja, 101, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by five lengths; Unsightly, 91, (Fiermans,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Ortruda also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added, handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs—Meehanus, 121, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, first by two lengths; John Yerkes, 108, (T. Burns,) 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by half a length; Sparrow Wing, 105, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:17¾. Gibraltar also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Kensington Hotel Hurdle Handicap; purse of $1,200; two miles, over eight hurdles—Dr. Eichberg, 157, (Veitch,) 3 to 5 and out, first by a sixteenth of a mile—Mr. Stoffel, 138, (Callahan,) 7 to 5 and out, second by a quarter of a mile; Ben Eder, 165, (Finnegan,) coupled with Mr. Stoffel, third. Time—4:13¾.

Harness Racing Results.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The second day's meet of the Hudson and Mohawk Valley was held on the half-mile track of the Newburg Driving Association this afternoon. The attendance was large, and close finishes marked the races. After the second heat in the 2:14 Class J. E. Meagher, driver of Baker, was fined $50 for foul driving, and his horse was sent to the stable. Summaries:

2:34 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Jack Harding, by Wilkesmont, (Hayes)	4	2	1	1	1
George Wilton, c. g., (Walker)	3	1	2	2	2
Tyana, b. m., by Charles Derby, (Titlow)	1	3	3	4	3
Sara Hal, b. m., by Hal Dillard, (Williams)	2	5	5	5	4
Martha D., c. m., by Mt. Airy, (Smith)	5	4	4	3	5

Time—2:23¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:21¼; 2:19¼.

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Theresa B., ch. m., by Baron Wilkes, (Hally)	1	1	1		
Bedweed, s. g., by Touchstone, (Hindle)	4	2	3		
Ceinega, b. m., by Alcantara, (Guyer)	2	3	4		
Pilot Evans, b. m., by Gen. Evans, (Walker)	5	4	2		
Baker, b. g., by Sphincks, (Meagher)	3	dis.			

Time—2:18¼; 2:20¾; 2:18¼.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Elmer D., b. g., by Gurnsey Wilkes, (O'Brien)	1	1	1		
Cartridge, b. g., by Coltridge, (Matty)	2	2	2		
Lady Intrigue, br. m., by Intrigue, (Aldridge)	3	3	3		
Pizarro, blk. m., by Don Pizarro, (Cummings)	4	4	8		
Dewey H., blk. h., (Miller)	7	6	4		
Edsign, b. g., (Nichols)	5	7	6		
Allie Boy, b. g., (Harrison)	6	5	10		
Allwood, br. g., (Perron)	9	10	5		
Free Silver, b. h., (Arnold)	10	9	7		
Kenneth, blk. g., (Smith)	8	8	9		
Katie Greenlander, blk. m., (Ralph)	11	11	11		
Robin, c. g., (Firman)	Dis.				
Brilliantine, d. m., (Brush)	Dis.				

Time—2:16¼; 2:14½; 2:16.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 15.—2:16 Class.—Pacing; unfinished; purse $300.

Annie Leyburn, b. m., (Westcott)	1	1	1
Mockingbird, b. g., (Brucie)	4	2	2
Walter H., b. g., (Percy)	2	4	5
Bonnie L., b. m., (Warner)	3	3	4
Greenwood, b. g., (Frazer)	5	6	3
Queen Lill, b. g., (Dumond)	3	5	6

Time—Final heat, 2:14¾; track record.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Bedford Girl, b. m., (Fuller)	1	1	1
Sunola Bird, b. g., (Kester)	5	2	2
Vivo, b. m., (Bell)	2	3	3
Queen Carlos, b. m., (Kernan)	3	5	4
Bettina, b. m., (Ryan)	4	4	5

Time—2:23½; 2:22¼; 2:21¾.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Axile, br. g., (Shurtz)	2	1	1
Birch Bud, br. m., (Green)	1	2	3
Warren B., b. g., (Warner)	4	4	2
Orphan Boy, br. g., (Morgan)	7	3	6
Allie H., (Milliken)	5	5	4
Emma, b. m., (Lynch)	6	7	6
Vinto, b. g., (Ransir)	3	6	dr.

Time—2:20; 2:18¾; 2:19¼; 2:21½.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Mero, b. m., (Shurtz)	1	1	1
Holly Woodnut, (Haight)	2	2	3
Honeymoon, b. m., (Philips)	3	3	2
Audacity, ch. g., (Rowe)	4	4	4

Time—2:22½; 2:21¾; 2:23¾.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—2:20 class, pacing, (unfinished.)

Billy Boggs, ch. g., by Hax Hal, (Young)	3	2	2	4	1	1
Agnes Lemay, b. f., by Ashland Wilkes, (Prewitt)	2	1	3	1	2	2
Minute Bell, br. g., by King Wilkes, (Myres)	1	5	5	3	3	3
Quartermaster, br. g., by Husler Russell, (Pitman,)	4	4	1	2	5	4
Mary Tracy, b. f., by Bermuda, (Ryley)	5	3	4	5	4	ro

Time—2:20½; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:23.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 15.—2:16 class, trotting, purse $500.

Phlip E., br. g., by Clay-Clara Belle, (Utton)	1	1	1
Genevieve, ch. m., (Page)	2	2	4
J. T. C., b. g., (O'Neill)	4	5	2
Minnie B., br. m., (Brady)	3	3	3
Whirlwind, br. s., (Hyde)	5	4	5

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¾; 2:16¾.

2:13 class, pacing; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Darkwakes, br. g., by Dark Light, (Wall)	1	1	6
Ned Wilkes, ch g., (Cahill)	6	3	1
Little Dick, ch. g., (Palmer)	3	2	2
Special Boy, ch. g., (McGregor)	2	4	4
Fred W., ch. g., (Avery)	4	6	3
Emma E., ch. m., (Lawrence)	5	5	5

Time—2:14½; 2:13½; 2:14½; 2:14¼.

GLENS FALLS, Aug. 15.—2:28 Class.—Pace: purse, $1,500.

Sally Hook, b. m., by Dr. Sparks, (McDonald)	1	1	1
P. H. Flynn, b. g., (Arthur)	3	2	2
Tommy W., ch. g., (Ernest)	4	3	3
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockency)	2	dis	
Orinb, b. g., (Hudson)	5	dis	
Red Shedd, b. g., (Houghton)	6	dis	
Dolly Brown, b. m., (Miller)	dis		

Time—2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:14½.

2:07 Class.—Pace; purse, $1,000.

Conner, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, by William Welch, (Macdonald)	5	1	1	1	1
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., (Oneial)	1	1	2	2	2
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	2	6	5	3	3
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	4	3	4	4
Bellwood, b. m., (Thomas)	4	3	4	5	dr
Free Bond, ch. m., (Miller)	6	5	6	6	dis
Coney blk. g., (McHenry)	dis				

Time—2:07; 2:08¼; 2:07¼; 2:12; 2:10¼.

2:12 class, trot; purse $1,000.

Temple Wilkes, b. g., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Golden)	4	8	1	1	1
Dollie's Wilkes, blk m., (Hyde)	1	1	10	9	4
Big Timber, b. g., (Farris)	3	2	2	3	3
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	1	2	4	6	8
Ed Lock, b. g., (McDonald)	8	4	5	4	9
Ellert, br. g., (Van Bokelen)	9	11	3	5	7
Phrase, b. m., (Lockwood)	6	6	9	8	5
Elfrida, b. m., (Thomas)	2	5	6	7	dr
Minuette, ch. m., (Pearson)	11	9	7	6	dr
Tempan, ch. m., (McHarry)	5	7	8	dr.	
Merriment, b. m., (Geers)	10	10	11	dr.	

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¼.

2:10 class, trot; purse $1,500, (unfinished.)

Lady Geraldine, b. m., by Constantine, (Geers)	2	1
Frank Creamer, br. g., (Grey)	1	2
Parrot, b. g., (McDowell)	3	3
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Dellinger)	4	4
Winnifred M., br. m., (Burch)	5	6
Bow Rene, b. g., (Lockwood)	Dis.	

Time—2:17¾, 2:11¾.

Two Races for American Jockeys.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—At the second day's racing of the Kempton Park second Summer meeting to-day the American jockies "Johnnie" Reiff, Lester Reiff, Rigby, and E. Jones took part, but, with the exception of Jones, who won the Teddington Welter Handicap on Sylvestris, they were unsuccessful.

At the second day's racing of the Redcar second Summer meeting to-day the Wilton Plate, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Salvia, ridden by "Skeets" Martin.

Patchen to Try for Gentry's Record.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—It is now decided that John R. Gentry's condition will not warrant his racing with Joe Patchen at Goshen next week. In place of this race, Patchen will attempt to break Gentry's Goshen track record of 2:06.

SHINNECOCK WOMEN GOLFERS.

First Round Match Play in the Invitation Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The match play round was started to-day in the women's golf tournament on the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club links. A strong wind was blowing from the northwest which bothered the players greatly. The play was changed so as to make it optional with the contestants whether they played in the morning or in the afternoon.

Miss Clark won her match with Miss Henderson in the morning by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Clark gave Miss Henderson 8 strokes. Mrs. C. H. Barney defeated Mrs. Curtis after a hard tussle by 3 up and 2 to play. Mrs. Curtis gave Mrs. Barney 4 strokes. Mrs. C. S. Brown won from Miss Gulliver by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Gulliver's handicap was 4. Mrs. Wellman won her match with Mrs. Claflin by 4 up and 2 to play.

In the afternoon play Miss Wickham won from Miss Hoyt by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss J. Russell won by default from Mrs. Murdock and Mrs. Miller won from Miss Crocker by 1 up. Miss Parrish won by default.

The play to-morrow will be the second round match play. The pairs to play are Mrs. Wellman and Miss Wickham, Mrs Brown and Miss Parrish, Miss Clark and Mrs. Barney, Miss Russell and Mrs. Miller.

Golf on Kebo's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The closing rounds of the Hinkle Cup golf tournament attracted a crowd of society people to the Kebo Valley links to-day in spite of a pouring rain and a thick fog. Several interesting matches occurred. Franklin Ellis, a schoolboy, qualified in the semi-finals by defeating Howard Gray 3 up and 2 to play, and met J. G. Thorp in the afternoon matches. Thorp defeated Ellis 4 up and 2 to play. To-morrow he meets Arden Robbins in the thirty-six-hole match for the cup. Both are strong players, but Thorpe possesses greater endurance. Summaries:

Second Round, Hinkle Cup.—C. L. Tappin beat T. C. Condon, 1 up; Arden Robbins beat George Robbins, 4 up, 2 to play; J. G. Thorp beat Dr. Cushman, 3 up, 2 to play; Franklin Ellis, Jr., beat Howard Gray, 3 up, 2 to play.

Second Round, Consolation Series.—Edmund Pendleton beat E. R. Marvin, 2 up, 1 to play; Richard Thorndike beat F. P. Gillett, 2 up, 1 to play; Lawrence Gourlie beat Grenville Kane, 1 up, (27 holes;) Martin Van Buren beat T. O'Donnell Hillen, 3 up, 6 to play.

Semi-Final Round, Hinkle Cup.—Arden Robbins beat C. L. Tappin, 2 up, 2 to play; J. G. Thorp beat Franklin Ellis, 4 up, 2 to play.

Semi-Finals, Consolation Cup.—Richard Thorndike beat Edmund Pendleton, 2 up, 1 to play; Lawrence Gourlie beat Martin Van Buren, 3 up, 2 to play., (21 holes.)

Onwentsia Club's Golf Tournament.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Preliminary play in the fifth annual open golf tournament of the Onwentsia Club began here to-day in a drizzling rain. There were seventy-three entries. Twenty-seven were Onwentsia members, while fourteen players represented out-of-town clubs. The East was represented by W. M. McCawley of the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, and Charles H. Zimmerman of the New Haven Country Club. McCawley won the cup in 1898 and 1899, and if successful in the present tournament will be given permanent possession of the trophy.

Fred C. Aldrich and W. H. Yule, the starters, were the first to complete the rounds, Aldrich making it in 103 and Yule in 105. Bogey for the course is 85. The best scores were made as follows:

Nathaniel Moore, 88; W. E. Egan, 88; Elmer Williams, 93; H. C. Egan, 97; F. C. Farwell, 98; P. K. Tyng, 96; W. H. Pillsbury, 97; P. B. Hoyt, 89; R. D. Smith, 91; F. R. Pettit, 92, and C. M. Connell, 95.

GOLF CUP WINNERS.

Miss Wardwell Won the Ladies' Prize and Richfield Cup Went to A. D. Compton.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The most successful open golf tournament of the Waiontha Golf Club of Richfield Springs was brought to a close here to-day with the playing of the semi-finals and final for the Ladies' Cup, and the final for the Richfield Springs Cup. The semi-finals were played in the morning, and Miss Wardwell of Otsego beat Mrs. Ryerson of Otsego by 1 up in 11 holes, and Mrs. Ransom of Oakland defeated Mrs. Browning by 1 up. The final was played in the afternoon at eighteen holes between Miss Wardwell and Mrs. Ransom. Miss Wardwell won by 6 up and 4 to play, and the handsome Ladies' Cup was carried off to Cooperstown by Miss Wardwell.

The event of the day was the final match for the Richfield Springs Cup between A. D. Compton of the Westchester Golf Club and Stephen C. Clark of the Otsego Golf Club. The match was witnessed by an enthusiastic gallery. The contest was most admirably played, mostly in bogy figures. Clark was 1 up at the turn, and they were all even at the eighteenth green, Compton finally winning the match by 1 up at the nineteenth hole.

Ward Criticises Champion Golfer.

John Montgomery Ward, the former baseball player and now a skilled amateur on the links as well as a successful student of Blackstone, has seen Taylor, the English golf champion, play since his arrival in this country, and does not admire his style as much as that of Harry Vardon. "His style is not in accordance with prevailing ideas of the orthodox in golf," says Mr. Ward. "He was handicapped when I saw him at Deal Beach, however, by the hard ground and by the fact that he had no spikes in his shoes. He has a quick, nervous, snappy stroke, and doesn't draw far back even when using the wooden clubs. He wastes no time whatever in addressing the ball, but pulls his arm back a little way and lets go at once with very little swing. He isn't as graceful a player as Vardon, and doesn't follow through like that player."

Carnival for Amateur Swimmers.

The Atlantic Athletic Association of Rockaway Beach will hold an aquatic carnival off Holland's dock beginning at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. There will be a programme of ten events, including the following: 200-yard swimming race, fancy diving, high diving, 500-yard swimming race, tub race, 100-yard swimming race, open to members only; duck race, swimming under water, walking greasy pole, and one mile swimming race. All contestants in the swimming events must be registered members of the A. A. U. An entrance fee of 50 cents is charged for each event. Entries can be sent to George L. Thoenebe, Secretary, Rockaway Beach, L. I. On the same date the open aquatic carnival of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at Sea Gate and there is now a great rivalry between the two organizations to secure the presence of the best of the amateur swimmers.

Amateur Relay Swimming Races.

The New West Side, Star, Pastime, and Union Settlement Athletic Clubs have already selected their teams for the relay swimming race to be held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club at Bur

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LENDING ABROAD AND AT HOME.

The American capitalists who have subscribed for British consols to the amount of £5,000,000 evidently prefer an investment yielding a fraction less than 4 per cent. interest but secured by the resources of the United Kingdom to the bonds and shares of American industrial corporations, on which from 5 to 12 per cent. is promised and in many instances paid, secured by the expectation of good management and good fortune. The one security is as perfect as any guarantee on earth; the other has some times grievously failed.

This financial phenomenon is as old as the history of investment, yet it is doubtless the most significant of all the conclusions to be drawn from the sale of British consols in this market.

England is a small country and her industries have reached such a stage of development that home corporate securities yielding a good income upon the investment can no longer be found in the London market. English capital, therefore, has for years gone abroad in immense annual sums to pay for the bonds of all sorts of nations and the shares of all sorts of companies. There have been many "wildcats" in each class, as the British investor has learned to his cost.

We have a country of great extent, a rapidly increasing population, and our industrial development is still in its beginning. Yet they say, rather hastily, that we have become a lending Nation. The London Statist accepts the subscription of this trivial twenty-five millions to the British loan as "the first signal proof yet vouchsafed that New York has become the great international investment market," and The Financial News hails us as "the world's new banker."

We should not like to feel that these friendly congratulations were altogether deserved or warranted by the facts. We should have occasion for profound National anxiety if it were really true that in a serious sense we had become a lending Nation—except to ourselves. The greatest good fortune we can ask for our country is that its capitalists may cease to invest money at 4 per cent. in Europe because they have found ways to invest it at 6 or 8 per cent. in the United States. In our natural resources and our proverbial industry and skill we have a boundless possibility of profitable investment. Agriculture is the only one of our great industries that has within the century come visibly nearer to the physical limits of its development. All the rest are at present limited only by the market demand, and with our recent remarkable progress in the export trade, particularly in the export of manufactures, the market limitation has broadened to a degree that permits us no longer to give ourselves any concern about its extent, but only about the means by which we are to distance our foreign competitors.

American capital, therefore, ought to find ample opportunity for profitable investment at home. It does find it. The proof is in the very rapid increase in the Nation's wealth in the past decade, particularly in the latter half of the decade. It takes capital and labor to produce wealth. Evidently the capital has been freely furnished. But the phenomenon of an outflow of American gold to London to pay for British consols at 3⅝ per cent. is entirely compatible with this demonstrated fact of large and profitable investments at home.

As we grow richer we shall observe an increase in the volume of our cautious capital—that is, capital belonging to men who demand absolute security for their principal and look upon the interest return as a secondary matter. The successful issue of United States Government bonds at 2 per cent., which now sell at a premium, forces this class of investors either to take risks at home in a market where gilt-edged securities have been forced up to heart-breaking prices, or else to go abroad for their investment opportunities. They prefer to go abroad.

It is evident that their example will not be followed by a sufficient number of their fellow-capitalists to fulfill all the pleasant predictions about our becoming the world's banker. Bankers must have capital, and we must pile up a great deal more capital before we put out our sign as banker for all the world. Our own soil, our own mines, our own industries will continue for years to be the successful competitors for American investment money.

We shall probably see this conclusion fortified during the next two or three years by a renewed flow of English and other European capital to this country. The consumption of capital and the check to its accumulation through war are now pretty well over for a decade. At the two most conspicuous danger points which have given occasion for continued anxiety during the last twenty years, Cuba and the Transvaal Republic, the crisis has come and is already past; for it is only the remains of a war that we now see in South Africa. Another source of danger that has developed without any suspicion of it among the nations is at Peking. The crisis has come there and the allies are dealing with it. Our opinion, expressed some weeks ago, that the most probable ending of the trouble was the collapse of the Chinese resistance to the will of the powers has been measurably confirmed by the recent course of events. Whether the lives of the Ministers are saved or are lost, it is certain that the powers, including our own Government, will take such measures as will effectually prevent any further formidable manifestation of the Chinese spirit of hostility to foreigners. War in China is going to be made practically impossible by the discouragement of the sale of modern arms and ammunition to a people who are so little fit to be trusted with them that they turn them against the envoys of friendly nations, and by other concerted measures of protection. War in Europe has been made visibly less likely through the concert of action in China, and the chances of any quarrel arising out of the Chinese incident have been much diminished by the official announcement of the firm anti-partition policy of our own and the British Government, as well as by the intimations that are beginning to be heard of Russian policy. The Eastern question in Europe is dormant.

The rapid accumulation of capital in Europe during a decade of peace, concurrent with the establishment of the gold standard in this country and the disappearance of the silver peril through the coming definitive defeat of BRYAN will inevitably turn the attention of foreign investors to our corporate securities. The outflow of American capital for investment abroad will remain insignificant, but the inflow of foreign capital will wonderfully stimulate our own industries. We may confidently expect that the next five years will be years of unexampled commercial expansion for the United States.

But in view of the attitude of foreign capital, as to which the reports already say that it is beginning to look with keener interest upon the American market than at any time since the Atchison receivership, it is of high importance for the organizers of our industrial corporations to remember that the English and Continental investor has been taught by experience to insist upon common honesty in the organization and management of the companies in which he is invited to take shares.

SILENCE AND WINKS.

The late SAMUEL J. TILDEN, "a Democrat but not a revolutionist," a power in this State and in this country while he lasted as a political leader, was a reticent man to those who had not fully established with him the right to be treated with the fullest of confidence. Even with his intimate acquaintances he was given to whispering. In the presence of friends and foes alike he was addicted to winking These were not traits likely to arrest or hold the attention of serious biographers, but they were human traits of which Mr. TILDEN did not need to be ashamed.

Some of the reports from Saratoga provoke us to wonder whether such prominent and influential Democrats as Mr. CROKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CARROLL, and Mr. SEXTON have been advised that it was his silence and his propensity to wink that made Mr. TILDEN popular and well-nigh invincible. Mr. MURPHY has been reported, at considerable length, to be sure, but in print, and in such plausible form of words as to preclude the assumption that he had spoken the words for which he admits responsibility. He seldom breaks silence to the advantage often enjoyed by Mr. TILDEN in speech.

Mr. CROKER, comes the word from Saratoga, is to become the "Silent Man of Tammany Hall." In a sense that will enable Mr. CROKER to assume a superficial resemblance to Mr. TILDEN. It will not assure him of security from compulsory conversation with inquisitive lawyers, intent not upon making him appear great, but to create astonishment because of his reputed power to control the City Government and fill his pockets. If Mr. CROKER takes to winking when the chances of BRYAN in this State are alluded to, that will be so alarming an imitation of the lamented TILDEN that the Republican managers would do well to take warning from the first wink.

The flattery of imitation could not be illustrated more touchingly than by the prompt and studied adoption of silence and winks by those sagacious satellites of the Tammany leader, CARROLL and SEXTON. Nothing more becomes them, perhaps, than silence, and a politician more humorous than respectful has ventured the suggestion that "If silence is golden, those two men will be worth millions some day." We have small doubt about the probability that they will be wealthy if they shall have their way in this city for a few years, but it would scarcely be fair to attribute their wealth, or the prospect of it, to unvarying silence alone.

But CARROLL and SEXTON, and others who are attendant moons to the central sun of the system now shining at Saratoga, are improving upon the Tilden list of political characteristics by indulging in "blinks" and "grimaces," as if there were no danger in exceeding the latitude enjoyed by the Master without incurring public reproach. To talk politics in monosyllables, as it is asserted Mr. CROKER has promised to do, will not be like Mr. TILDEN, who perhaps had greater command of language than Mr. CROKER and "let more of it escape him." But we are confident that Mr. CROKER will not sanction the reckless substitution by CARROLL and SEXTON of unregulated winks and blinks and grimaces for the communication to the suffragans of this State of the profound ideas touching government that Mr. CROKER proposes to dribble upon us in monosyllables.

It seems to us that the Democrats at Saratoga are making a mistake in this matter that may be fatal. TILDEN unquestionably had periods of reticence and indulged in occasional winks, but if it was his silence and his winking that made him a power in Democracy and a terror to Tammany Hall we think his biographers ought not to have failed to inform us of the fact. We are disposed to believe that if he had lived until the year 1900 he would not have persisted in silence when questioned regarding the effect upon the city and State of corrupt, selfish, and greedy one-man rule, and that he would never have been caught winking at a policy that was contrived still further to enslave his party or subject it to perpetual blackmail for the benefit of the Tammany organization.

THE SELF-DECEIVED.

The man who is self-deceived is a hopeless case. You cannot set him right, for he shuts his eyes to light and his mind to reason and goes his stumbling way through the quagmire of error, convinced that he alone has found the high road to truth.

Mr. LOUIS R. EHRICH must be self-deceived. Nobody could mislead him on the silver question. Some years ago he wrote a well-reasoned and useful book in support of the gold standard. He was a zealous defender of the gold standard and of the Nation's honor in 1896. Now he is a supporter of BRYAN, or an opponent of MCKINLEY, which is the same thing. He has performed this amazing somersault by persuading himself that the silver question is dead.

In his speech at Indianapolis Mr. EHRICH declared that silver is "a dead issue." "Even the Kansas City Convention," said he, "had it been able to act without pressure, would have registered an overwhelming majority against it. The issue lingers with a ghostly, post-mortem existence, due partly to the power of inertia, but principally to the desire for intellectual consistency on the part of a great party leader."

Now, the funny thing about this line of reasoning is that it applies to conditions the exact opposite to those developed at Kansas City. Had the delegates of Oklahoma and Hawaii, with twenty-two others on the Platform Committee, striven in vain to secure a declaration for free silver, being baffled by the other twenty-six members of the committee representing Mr. BRYAN'S views in opposition to silver, then Mr. EHRICH would have warrant for his assertion that the silver issue is a ghost. But the man who controlled the convention, the great party leader who insisted on a declaration for free coinage, and had his way about it, is running for the Presidency. The issue cannot be dead when its most conspicuous champion is making a strenuous canvass for the highest office in the land, and making it on a platform that demands the destruction of the gold standard and the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver. That is the very essence of Bryanism. So far from being dead, the issue of free silver is living, aggressive, rampant.

Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD is another self-deceived gold Democrat. He has fallen a victim to a single word—subjugation. He has meditated on that word so long and profoundly that he has brought himself into a condition of mental horror at its import. The word so chains his gaze that he does not perceive that there is no subjugation going on, and no man can make him perceive the absence of the fact corresponding to the word. We are not subjugating a people in the Philippines. We are trying to compel a small part of the Filipinos to lay down the arms they have taken up against us in order that the rest of the Filipinos, the great majority of the natives of the islands, may live peaceably and become industrious and prosperous under the protection of the United States. The President has proclaimed amnesty to all who acknowledge our rule as a rule of right. His proclamation is cheated of its effect by the counter proclamation of W. J. BRYAN that he will set the Filipinos free if he is elected President, and by the action of Democrats like Mr. SHEPARD, who put solicitude for the rebel Filipinos above the honor and prosperity of their country, and expunge the honorable record of their whole political lives in espousing the cause of the unsteady Nebraskan. The Filipinos cannot foresee the result of the election. They might become peaceful wards of the Nation if they knew that President MCKINLEY was to continue in office for four years more. If BRYAN is elected they will become rabid Aguinaldists. They dare not act on their present knowledge. If they should declare their choice under the amnesty proclamation and BRYAN be elected, they would get their throats cut as the penalty of their mistake.

Mr. SHEPARD'S sophistication of the silver issue is superfluous and might with gain to his reputation have been omitted from his statement. For does he not say openly that he regards the repeal of the gold standard law, the opening of the mints to free silver, and even panic itself as "a small price to pay" to "preserve our ideal of democratic self-government"? Mr. SHEPARD'S "ideal of democratic self-government" is a smooth phrase for the withdrawal of our troops from Luzon with apologies to AGUINALDO.

Mr. SHEPARD'S statement and Mr. EHRICH'S speech will doubtless have some influence—not much, we think—among their Democratic friends. It is in the Philippines that the effect of these utterances and of others like them, and of the assembling of the so-called Liberty Congress, will be chiefly felt. There they demonstrably serve to prolong the war by giving aid and comfort to our enemies in the field. They spill the life blood of American soldiers.

CONVERTS TO BRYAN.

Information comes from Washington that the Democratic Congressional Committee has prepared for distribution a list of persons who were formerly Republicans and who have been constrained by opposition to "absolutism" to abandon MCKINLEY and the Republican Party and devote themselves to the task of electing BRYAN. The assumption would be, with those who comprehend the political usefulness of showing such lists, that the committee would "put its best foot foremost."

Taking it for granted that this has been done, it is amazing to find that the convert, or pervert, depending upon the point of view, regarded as entitled to be at the head of the list is MAGNUS HESS, a Chicago printer, who has pestered everybody he has happened to know since he organized a McKinley Club many years ago and been unable to convince them or the President that he was fit to be Collector of the Port of Chicago, a Consul General almost anywhere, or "something equally as good." Failing to secure office he "dunned" the President for bills apparently incurred while HESS was an enthusiastic volunteer worker, and has obtained nothing.

For several years the Republicans put in charge of the German literary work at National Committee headquarters Mr. L. W. HABERCOM, a newspaper man of Washington. This year the committee has employed somebody else. Mr. HABERCOM is on the list of converts. JOHN W. FINERTY and PATRICK EGAN, known long ago as "Blaine Irishmen," and PATRICK O'FARRELL, the latter a pension attorney in Washington, are among the most prominent additional converts. O'FARRELL'S conversion might have been prevented by the President if he had dismissed Pension Commissioner EVANS and put "Corporal" TANNER in his place.

The list is not long. If it had been shorter it would have been stronger, although perhaps at the cost of some degree of prominence. In looking over it and recalling the declarations in this city alone of men of such prominence and influence as Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Mr. ALEXANDER E. ORR, ex-Gov. HOADLY, Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, and a host of others too great to be named, the device of the Democratic Congressional Committee to strengthen the cause of Bryanism seems pitifully puerile and desperate.

It must be taken for granted that this list of converted Republicans is intended for circulation in localities where the converts and their reasons for converting are unknown to the voters.

HELPING SHUT-IN BABIES.

In the most favorable conditions the infant children of the poor have an unequal struggle for existence in their crowded tenement homes, and in such heat as we have just passed through it is not strange that they should succumb in unusually large numbers to the combined influences of high temperature, foul air, and improper feeding.

The managers of the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society say they are overrun at present, not only with applications for medical attendance, but for food which parents are unable to provide for their sick children. The visiting physicians report that many of the little ones are suffering from ailments caused by want of food, and many pathetic incidents are related in support of that statement. One physician, practicing on the east side, wrote to the mission headquarters that he found a family consisting of father, mother, and five young children absolutely destitute. The father was dying of consumption, the mother ill and in need of food, and the poor children's eyes I could see the unmistakable wild look of hunger."

Another physician reported that a family of mother and four children, which he had been sent to visit, had been living exclusively on scraps of food sent in by poor neighbors. The poor woman said, "We have lived for two days on 25 cents which the woman who scrubs the halls gave me." Many of these poor mothers say their present distress is owing to the fact that ladies who usually give them work are away in the country.

It is hoped that many of these ladies who, with their own happy children, are enjoying themselves among the mountains and by the sea, will remember these poor mothers and shut-in, suffering babies, and replenish the funds of the Sick Children's Mission.

Checks sent to C. LORING BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, will be promptly acknowledged. Donors should specify the object for which the money is sent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There has been considerable talk about Mr. BRYAN'S extreme fondness for dragging the name of LINCOLN into his public utterances, and a chance assertion that the recent speech of acceptance at Indianapolis illustrated this habit of the Populist candidate to a very marked degree has inspired a somewhat careful examination of that dreary document with a view to finding out exactly what value Mr. BRYAN does place on a name which there are many and good reasons, if he only knew them, for him to avoid. The investigation revealed that the would-be successor—in office—of the martyr President tempted measurement of himself by a standard so dangerously high no less and no more than six times in this one appeal for votes. Some related facts, curious if not important, were discovered in the course of the search after these statistics. Four other great figures in our National history were invoked by the rash conjurer—WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, CLAY, and FRANKLIN. The first two of these worthies, by what we cannot think was an accident, though its explanation is quite beyond our powers, received precisely as much, or at any rate precisely as frequent, attention as did LINCOLN. That is, WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON are each mentioned six times. CLAY had to be content with four references, and FRANKLIN with three. To complete this chapter of laboriously, very laboriously acquired and far from obviously useful information, Mr. BRYAN found occasion to refer to GOD five times, to the Creator once, and to CHRIST once.

—When one remembers the number of shops in every part of the world where practically limitless amounts of oil, all vehemently advertised as the chaste product of carefully pressed olives, can be purchased at prices by no means alarming, the recollection imparts an appreciable element of the humorous to the following declaration, made in an official report by the United States Consul at Marseilles: "Pure olive oil for edible purposes is at present practically unknown in any important market, and if it were offered for sale it is doubtful whether it would be accepted by the public, except as an inferior article, as the average consumer at the present time prefers the neutralized taste of a mixture of the olive and vegetable oils, and would mistake the fruity flavor of the pure juice of the olive for an adulterated product." In other words, we have all been deceived so long and so thoroughly that we would neither thank nor pay anybody who told us the truth—on this particular subject. However, the joke, such as it is, is on the olive growers, and not on the public. The latter, though deluded, has simply been turned from one wholesome article of food to another equally wholesome, while the growers, having fooled us into a liking for adulterants, are now forced to bemoan the fact that the genuine olive oil can be profitably produced only where land and labor are of barbarian cheapness. The Consul says: "Prices obtained for oil have not been satisfactory in recent years. The acreage devoted to olives is annually becoming less in this region, and my attention has been called within the past few days to the uprooting of 40,000 trees during the last six months in this department alone. Spain and Italy, with cheaper land and cheaper labor, and more particularly Tunis and Algeria, are offering a competition too severe for Southern France. It is doubtful if olive oil will ever recover its old-time place, as many vegetable oils, notably American cottonseed oil, are being produced in increased quantities from year to year and are gaining in the estimation of the public." Thus do things work themselves out, and again are we reminded that cheating never prospers—for more than a century or two.

—No great excitement need be caused by the letter sent by Mr. MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON, an Anti-Imperialist living in one of our suburbs, to a friend of AGUINALDO, suggesting methods and tricks for getting the better of the United States and defeating the American Army. Of course, the letter is a treacherous and traitorous piece of work, and its author, by writing it, forfeited his liberty, if not his life, under the laws of every civilized country. After all, however, we must consider the source of things, as well as their nature, and Mr. MONTAGUE R. LEVERSON is for many reasons, if not for all, too small game for a great Government to hunt down. He is not an Anti-Imperialist from any special love of the Filipinos, but simply because he is a somewhat malicious antagonist of anything by opposing which he can get a little notoriety. We know the individual of old, having had several epistolary controversies with him in regard to anti-vaccination or anti-vivisection, or some similar nonsense to which he had hopefully devoted himself and which he wanted to preach in our columns to the extent of two or three long and scurrilous letters a week. We shut him off with promptness and he thereupon informed us that never, never, never, would he read THE TIMES again. He couldn't resist the temptation of writing other letters, however, and these, to our humiliation, showed that he had not kept up his boycott. The authorities at Washington and the Republican Committee acted from comprehensible and distinctly amusing motives in making public the old fellow's advice to the Filipinos just as the "Liberty Congress" at Indianapolis began, but they ought first to have investigated Mr. LEVERSON'S peculiarities. Then they could have avoided the implication that the Fort Hamilton man is a typical Anti-Imperialist of some importance, and could have brought out the fact that his dabbling in treason is serious only because the poor Filipinos, supposing their correspondent to be a representative anti-Administration American, were probably deluded into giving weight to the advice he sent them. For this reason only should Mr. LEVERSON'S letter-writing mania be instantly and effectually suppressed.

—It pleases us greatly to have found for once in The London Globe something that interested us without causing loss of temper. The something in question is a grave note on the increasing and vicious habit of watch-cat. Over in England gardeners and other ruralists have been complaining bitterly of late about the excessive abundance and expensive voracity of birds. The Globe, after mourning over the quantity of small fruit consumed by the feathered brigands, and pronouncing ineffective or unduly troublesome the common methods of protection against them, says: "Use the cat. If the watch-dog, why not the watch-cat? A cat will soon learn to wear a collar, and if she is attached with a running chain to a wire rod stretching from one end of a garden to the other she will not only dart after the birds, but she will make such a rattle with the chain as will act as a most effective scare. In any case the presence of a cat in a garden is for the good of the crops, and many a cat can be taught to realize that she is earning her saucer of bread and milk when she is routing the forces of disorder among the currant bushes and under the red gabled south wall. It is quite a mistake to imagine that a cat cannot be trained." The Globe ought to know. It is itself the cat of British journalism, and though it was never much of a success as a watch-cat, still its opinion as to the latent talents of more intelligent and trustworthy cats is worth a little something.

THE POSITION OF CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The French have a proverb, "Put yourself in my place," which one hears at every turn in Paris. If we apply it in the matter of the Chinese war it will make some things comprehensible that are now mysterious. Of course, no argument can be heard in explanation or palliation of the atrocious conduct of the Chinese toward their victims. The bloodiest savages of our Western country could not have done worse. It is only to the occurrences leading up to the present revolution I would refer.

Let us for a moment put ourselves in the place of the Chinese. Here is a land, old when Greece, and perhaps, also, Egypt, were young, possessing a sort of civilization, whether good or bad, it has contained, through the duration of our era, elements of a politico-economic character that have been successful in their workings, the same elements having been the concern, if not the despair, of some of the leading Continental theorists of this day. I refer to the intellectual speculations about the future of our country and England when our populations have become as numerous, relatively, to occupy our territory as those peopling China. We have every assurance that China contains 420,000,000 of people on about the same amount of territory as the United States. The Chinese are a fairly moral people, most industrious, and, as far as we know, in the enjoyment of health and happiness. Considering the crowded condition of China, it is wonderful how few are lured by the hope of high wages to leave their fatherland, and how profound is their desire to be deported from any strange land when they die away from their home.

I think these well-known sentiments and habits of the Chinese prove a love of country that has been ignored, and surely undervalued in the treatment of China by the foreigners dealing with her, whether as missionaries, traders, or diplomats. The fact that there are several dialects of the Chinese language that make strangers to one another of the large provinces of the Empire need not affect the patriotism of the nation or its cohesiveness. We see practically similar conditions in the empire of Germany, and particularly in Austria.

We come now to the intellectual habits, the religion, and the education of the Chinese Nation. These characteristics, deeper and longer fecundating in the Chinese mind from infancy to age, have been at work pretty much on the lines we find them today for some thousands of years, probably before Moses was born. Yet, scattered and persecuted as the Jews have been since the time of Titus, no statesman of our time would lightly regard as a political factor the mental tendency or the habits of the Hebrews. Nevertheless, the intense desire of the Chinese to be let alone and to have nothing to do with the rest of the world was outraged by the English in 1841, with their fleets and soldiers, and a treaty forced down Chinese throats with a clause about opium that has been a curse to that nation and a harvest to England. Thereafter followed the compulsory opening of Chinese ports, so-called concessions obtained, and claims for damages for collisions which were destined to occur between the conquerors and the defeated. These little wars, inevitable if you will, that the enterprise of European nations brought about, always ended in one way—the Chinese, with primitive armaments, were defeated and some of their land grabbed, England, France, Germany, and Russia all getting slices.

While these events were following at irregular intervals, our missionaries, with those of the Roman Catholics, who were first in the field, have been disturbing John Chinaman's devotions. These zealous emissaries, spending tens of millions of dollars, have, while performing charitable works, sought to lead the Chinese from their ancient and satisfactory-working State religion into the faiths of Christendom. The presence of converts in European countries, under similar conditions to those of China, has always been the signal for wars and bloody revolutions in the past, even among such highly civilized peoples as those of France and England of the seventeenth century. Why not now in China? Does history teach these well-meaning enthusiasts nothing?

Let us imagine, if we can, the Chinaman's standpoint. He hears, through his channels for disseminating news, that the continued encroachments from the foreign devils have at last reached their ultimate possibilities. A concert of action has been debated too openly for the past few years for the Chinaman not to hear. It is not now the open door of ports that is debated, but the very partition of the empire. Imagine, merely for example, the feelings of the dullest-brained community of our country when learning that all the nations of the earth were discussing the need of a war against us, in which all should participate, for our united annihilation; that England had asked for the Middle States, Russia for the New England States and Illinois, France for the Southern States, Germany for the great West, and so on, and that an insignificant section of our land had been converted to Islam and approved this our National extinction in the true interests of Mohammed. How long would we stand such talk?

China was beaten six years ago by a neighbor once as zealous as herself to be let alone. This neighbor, Japan, with one-tenth the population, has been slowly and firmly for twenty-five years copying, with splendid success, the warlike customs and the armies and navies of the foreign devils, before they might come to any agreement, however, as to her invasion and partition. In the last few years China has been secretly adopting Japan's idea by getting herself in a position to resist the invasion of united Christendom. Her internal politics and the irrepressible zeal of the Boxers, however, whose pet detestation was the missionaries and their well-meant meddling, precipitated a revolution. Let us hope, before we take a hand in a fight provoked by the nations who want to grab Chinese territory, that our Government will review the provocations and limit our reclamations to satisfaction for the massacre of our citizens inhabiting China under treaty provisions, leaving for others the conquest of a nation far more populous than the combined countries of Europe and the United States, and probably destined for an invincible future. H. B. F.
July 17, 1900.

WOMAN AN INFLUENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from "F. Washbourne" published in your issue of Aug. 10, under the heading "Even-Handed Justice," justly called forth the admiration of all right-minded people—laying aside the political question touched upon therein.

But, as a woman, I should like to enter a protest against a religious tenet held by your correspondent, and recommended by him to men in general. He says: "When men see and acknowledge that woman is the spiritual and finer half of man," &c. If I understand your correspondent aright, he is of the opinion that woman is the spiritual half of a complete human being, and man the natural half, or, in other words, woman is above and man below, figuratively speaking. If this were so it would be very lonely for the woman; she would have no real spiritual companionship with man, and what would become of the old—though beautiful and true—idea of a woman's looking up to her husband and being guided by him intellectually? Would your writer not prefer the doctrine that man is supremely the intellectual part, and woman supremely the affectional part of a human being? For surely they should be equally spiritual. Where the woman's power, as

what is pure and good to see the truth of goodness and purity. Woman, in a sense, may be "finer" in her perception of what is good, because she has more feeling than thought, and love travels faster than logic. But do not let man do himself the injustice to say that he is behind her in spiritual possibilities. Surely your writer would not deny that the world has been, and is, blessed with the presence of as many noble, spiritual-minded men as women; and he would surely subscribe to the belief that the height of a man to power of spiritual development is exactly equal to a woman's, though he may reach it by a different way.

It seems to me that a belief in the superiority of woman is a very dangerous doctrine, to both sexes—discouraging to the man and conducive to arrogance and vanity of a subtle and dangerous kind in the woman.

The world has fluctuated for ages between the belief in the superiority of man over woman, and of woman over man; and it seems to me that it is left for this nineteenth century, before its death, to settle the question once for all, and assist the world to regain its equilibrium on this point—which I believe it was gifted with in the golden days of its youth. I strongly hold with Mrs. Poyser in her opinion of women, that "God Almighty made them to match the men." And though they work toward the same ends with men, their way of working must be different, according to their different nature; the woman to influence men, the man to direct. Surely women have had all their share of power in the world, if it is true, as Ruskin says, that there never was a war carried on in all the world's history that women could not have prevented had they so chosen; and I believe it is true. Woman's influence is quiet and strong if she will make it so, and it is unnecessary for her to enter the public field with man, and proclaim her opinions from the housetops. If she is gifted with the power of speech, let her speak when occasion arises, but let her follow her own vocation, which is in the privacy of home, so far as possible.

E. M. BILLINGS.
Maplewood, N. J., Aug. 18, 1900.

STREET CAR ETIQUETTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been said about men sitting in public conveyances and letting ladies stand. I think in many cases it is largely a matter of bashfulness toward the people in the car; that a man feels uncertain as to how he should act about looking toward the lady and touching his hat, and whether he should speak, and how. He thinks that he will make a show of himself, and that people within sight will measure him up. Even if he knows the prescribed form of etiquette he may fear how he shall acquit himself, after he has singled himself out, it may be, from other men who are sitting. Such feelings probably deter many; I have to act in spite of them. I think a large number of us can say we are a willing but an awkward lot.

As to the etiquette of sitting or rising, the matter will seem plain, I think, to any one who has ever been in a conveyance with his mother, his sister, or his actual or prospective wife, where she has had to stand. So I would suggest the following advice for him who hesitates to rise:

"A churl some day this way your wife may treat;
Good friend, get up and let her have that seat."

New York, Aug. 14, 1900. E.

MR. CROKER, ASTUTE CHIEF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Richard Croker, the astute chief and considerate gentleman, returned to the city recently from a brief sojourn in England to undertake the labors of a difficult canvass. The labors of a political director are always complex and serious, but especially so this year, when he has to defend policies which were so recently in disfavor with him, and also to defend the laches and speculations of those high in the inner circles.

But he is equal to the emergency. He may forgive Coler and nominate him, if there is anything to forgive. Admire him he probably does. But if he does reward Coler for his undoubtedly upright conduct in office, it is doubtful if Hill will be forgiven, for awhile yet at least, or that he regards Hill's friendship for Coler in any other light than the grasp of a drowning man for the first timber within reach.

These may be trying days for Democratic leaders everywhere, when the Republican State returns come in from the golden climate of California to the woolly wilds of Texas.

But Mr. Croker returns to the one city of the Union that, with scarcely an exception, has broken the monotonous returns of Republican successes of late years.

The loyalty of the Democracy to Richard Croker is unquestioned. Republican legislation, Mugwump vilifiers and traducers to the contrary notwithstanding. Other organizations may spring up to divide the Democratic vote, but Tammany Hall will be true to the party, and its vote will not be distracted or divided, or its loyalty questioned under his leadership.

No Republican arguments can disattach its vote, hostile legislation does not weaken its hold, and the vote will certainly be recorded, so far as New York City is concerned, for Tammany, courageously and vigorously led by Richard Croker as its chief and by Lawrence Delmour as his chief of staff. C. D. L.
New York, Aug. 14, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Generous Impulse Thwarted.

"What a lovely fan, Clara!"

"Isn't it sweet? I bought it for Julia on her birthday and liked it so well that I kept it myself."—Chicago Record.

Direction.

"Come out of that orchard, you young scamp."

"Come nothing; I'm going."—Boston Courier.

Love's Help.

"Belinda, if my salary were raised we could be married to-morrow."

"All right, Augustus; I'll write your employer an anonymous letter and tell him we both think he is a mean old thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

Gratitude.

Young Lady—Give me one yard of—Why, haven't I seen you before?

Dry Goods Clerk—Oh, Maud, can you have forgotten me? I saved your life at the seaside last Summer.

Young Lady (warmly)—Why, of course you did! You may give me two yards of this ribbon, please.—Boston Journal.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Dear, delightful little dude, if a man should be so rude
As to snicker at your charming girlish ways,
Don't you waste an airy sigh, don't go off and try to die
In some quiet spot remote from public gaze.
If the fates were full of fun when they built you, little son,
Try to be resigned and patient, for, you know,
If you look around you'll find many others of your kind—
You are not the only monkey in the show.

As you strut along the street, looking ravenously sweet,
In the motherly protection of your cane,
As your dreamy larboard eye peeps so babylike and shy
Through the crystal clearness of its window pane,
If a brute should send a jeer to your pinky little ear,
Don't you stagger 'neath the heartless, cruel blow,
But remember as a freak you are not at all unique—
You are not the only monkey in the show.

'Tis a selfish world, dea' boy; every measure of our joy
Is polluted with a dash of cutting pain;
There are clouds in every sky, sadness lurks in every eye,
Into every life must fall some chilling rain!
Bear your trials like a man, struggle on the best you can,
You were made for some wise purpose, don't you know?
Do not feel cast down and sad, there are others like you, lad—
You are not the only monkey in the show.

When you see more manly youths hovering round the beauty booths,
And their attitude is that of mooning churls,
Don't you seek a chawnce to flee, they are jealous, cawn't you see,
Just because you are the idol of the girls.
Though you never may achieve fame and fortune, don't you grieve,
Don't you flood your tender breast with rosy woe—
Nurse the thought let in your brain (if you have brain) will bear the strain)
That you're not the only monkey in the show.

CAR WRECKED IN PARIS

Thirty-five Persons Hurt in a Collision with Electrict Car.

Cut and Bruised by Flying Glass and Debris, but None Are Killed.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A serious car accident, resulting in injuries to thirty-five persons, occurred last evening at the corner of the Boulevard des Batignolles and the Rue St. Petersburg. The lines cross at that point. Two cars, one driven by electric power, the other a horse car, approached the intersection, and, being unable to stop, collided at right angles. The horse car was turned over, causing the wildest confusion inside. The top was crowded with passengers, who were thrown into a heap and cut on the hands and faces by broken glass.

The accident was witnessed by a crowd of holiday makers, the occasion being the Assumption fete. The onlookers raised a cry of terror when the cars collided with a terrible crash.

A quarter of an hour elapsed before it was possible to clear the interior of the horse car of wounded, the helpers expecting every moment to find some of them dead.

Fortunately there were no fatalities and none of the injured is likely to succumb. The injuries consist mainly of cuts, bruises, and sprains. Most of the victims are women and children. There were no Americans in the accident.

BOERS TIRED OF THE WAR.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—Commandant Prinsloo, who surrendered to Gen. Hunter on July 20, has arrived here. He says he is heartily tired of the war and welcomes the prospect of peace. The commandant added that a majority of the Boers were disgusted with President Kruger."

James G. Stowe, the United States Consul General, has returned here. Only ten Boers were in the party which attacked his train. The remainder of the commando was composed of foreigners.

Mr. Stowe says the majority of the Boers desire a cessation of hostilities.

HOARE HOLDING OUT FRIDAY.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 15.—A messenger from Col. Hoare, commanding the British garrison at Eland's River, who reached Mafeking on Tuesday, reported that the garrison was still holding out when he started, although it had sustained sixty-seven casualties.

Gen. Ian Hamilton, with a force of cavalry, has been sent to relieve the garrison.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing that Col. Hoare was holding out at Eland's River last Friday.

Lord Roberts considers that Gen. Hamilton's cavalry must now be within forty miles of Eland's River.

Heirs of Julius Platt Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Department of State is advised by Mr. Stowe, Consul General of the United States at Cape Town, under date of July 9, that Julius Platt, an American citizen, was killed by the explosion of a soda water tank at Buluwayo, Rhodesia, last September. Mr. Stowe says that Platt is reported to have left considerable property, and inquires whether the Department of State is able to ascertain the whereabouts of any of his relatives in the United States.

MODEL DWELLINGS FOR DUBLIN.

Lord Iveagh Will Have Rookeries Near St. Patrick's Demolished.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lord Iveagh, according to The Daily Mail, has decided to supplement his generosity to the poor of Dublin by demolishing the congested tenement district around St. Patrick's Cathedral and substituting modern artisan dwellings, the rents of which will be devoted to the maintenance of the premises.

It is estimated that the cost of the undertaking will be between £60,000 and £100,000.

200 PERISH IN JAPAN.

Severe Floods Cause Loss of Life and Interrupt Railway Traffic.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 15.—Severe floods have occurred and it is reported that 200 persons have been drowned. Railway traffic is interrupted.

SAYS FRANCE IS NOT HOSTILE.

M. d'Estournelles de Constant Thanks United States Ambassador Porter.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—M. d'Estournelles de Constant, Republican Deputy from the La Flèche District of the Sarthe, has addressed the following to Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador here, who has been a visitor to M. d'Estournelles's constituency this week and who took part in their fête:

"By many signs of gratitude and sympathy my constituents have desired to show you the pleasure you caused them by participating in our local fête. You have shown not only love of Paris, but love of France. I wish to thank you in behalf of all. You have been able to learn that France is not animated by hostile sentiments toward foreigners; that she has not ceased to be hospitable to those who come here with extended hand. We have been unfortunate, but never wicked. Say to those foreigners you meet not to judge us by the polemics of our newspapers or by the cosmopolitan ebullitions of our Parisian boulevards; but reassure all, no matter to what nationality they belong, that they will return from a visit to us touched, reassured, and confident."

New British Minister to Persia.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Sir A. H. Hardinge, the British Consul General at Zanzibar, has been appointed British Minister at Teheran.

Sir Arthur Henry Hardinge, Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, created in 1897, has been since 1896 her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General in British East Africa Protectorate. He was born Oct. 12, 1859, and is the only son of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K. C. B., and a grandson of first Viscount Hardinge. He received his education at Eton and Oxford. Sir Arthur entered the Foreign Office in 1880. In 1890-91 he accompanied the Czarowitch to India. He was Consul General in Cairo, 1891; Zanzibar, 1894. In 1895 he was made Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Choate Visits the Baltimore.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—United States Ambassador Choate, with the full embassy staff, yesterday visited the United States cruiser Baltimore at Greenwich. The party was received by Rear Admiral Watson and Capt. Forsyth, and the guns that did so well at Manila boomed out over the Thames in the Ambassador's honor. Admiral Watson expects to go to Belfast on Friday, and from that point to New York, which will be the cruiser's first appearance in those waters since the battle of Manila.

Conference on Fisheries Dispute.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 15.—Commodore Giffard and Commodore Henrique, the respective commanders of the British and French fishery protective squadrons in Newfoundland waters, are conferring with Gov. McCallum regarding disputes growing out of the French shore controversy. The matters under consideration involve lobster-packing sites claimed by the fishermen of both nations, the seizure of the cod nets of colonists, interference with French cod-fishers, and the efforts of colonists to open mines on the treaty shore.

Prince of Wales Goes to Homburg.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left London last evening for Homburg. Immense throngs awaited their arrival at Liverpool Street station, and cheered them along the thoroughfares through which they passed. They are expected to return on Sept. 1.

Condition of ex-Senator Ingalls.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15.—Dispatches from East Las Vegas, N. M., state that, while ex-Senator Ingalls's condition is hopeless, he will probably survive several weeks. He realizes that he has only a short time to live, and wishes to go home to die in Atchison.

30,000 STARVING IN NOME.

Prospector Says the Transportation Companies' Prospectuses Are Responsible for Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—"Unless the United States Government goes to the rescue of the unfortunates now starving at Cape Nome," said N. P. De Maurine, "the mortality among the 30,000 stranded Americans will be frightful." Mr. De Maurine lives in New York, and last June went to Cape Nome's gold fields with two companions, both expert mining engineers. He took two centrifugal pumps and other modern mining machinery, but the venture turned out to be a losing one.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mr. De Maurine, "that the stories of fabulous wealth gained from the gold field of Cape Nome are nothing more nor less than tales concocted by the transportation companies to get the people North. There is perhaps enough gold in the fields to enable 1,000 men to earn a good living, but 30,000 starving unfortunates have been beguiled into going to the district, and they are awaiting Winter with no prospects of relief in sight.

"To give an idea of the falsity of the reports spread by the transportation companies, the beach at Cape Nome for nearly five miles is lined with valuable mining machinery that has been abandoned by the owners. The charges for freight are so high that the owners of the machinery, broken in spirit and pocket, have abandoned it, because they practically were unable to pay the charges on it back to the States."

BIDDLE DINES FITZSIMMONS.

A Philadelphia Affair with the Pugilist an After-Dinner Orator.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle gave a dinner at the Hotel Bellevue in honor of Robert Fitzsimmons and his manager, Mr. Percy Williams.

It was an elaborate repast, and the table was artistically decorated. As the dinner drew to a close, Mr. Biddle, acting as a sort of impromptu toastmaster, proposed the health of Mr. Fitzsimmons, and with a few well chosen words referred to the great success of the pugilist. He spoke of the recent victory of the Cornishman in Madison Square Garden, and said he felt sure that it but presaged other and more glorious successes.

Mr. Fitzsimmons is not quite so active in the oratorical arena as he is behind the padded posts and tightened ropes; nevertheless he came back in good style at Mr. Biddle, and figuratively lifted the young Philadelphian off his feet with his deft use of language and his quick cross-counters and neat hooks in repartee.

The affair terminated with the presentation to Mr. Biddle by Mr. Fitzsimmons of the gloves he wore in his famous battle at Carson City when he bested Corbett, and other trophies of battle.

OLDEST ACTIVE PRIEST DEAD.

The Rev. Michael C. Powers, Rector of Wrappinger's Falls, Passes Away.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 15.—The Rev. Michael C. Powers, rector of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church in Wappinger's Falls, died this afternoon from pneumonia in his seventy-seventh year. He was said to be the oldest active priest in the United States. He had been in the priesthood fifty-three years.

He was born in Cork, Ireland, and was educated in the Irish College at Paris, and, coming to America, was ordained in this diocese. His first charge was at Carthage, N. Y.; after that he was at Saugerties twenty-six years, and was assigned to Wappinger's Falls twenty-two years ago. He was an ardent American, and during the civil war was one of the strongest Union men in the Hudson Valley. In 1896 he presented William J. Bryan with a cane set with sixteen pieces of silver and one piece of gold.

CUBAN TEACHERS GIVE A PRIZE.

To be Awarded to Cambridge Scholars —Teachers Start for Home.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 15.—The Cuban teachers from Santa Clara, through a committee, called at the office of Mayor Champlin at the Cambridge City Hall today and presented the Mayor with a check for $100, the amount to be divided at the discretion of the Mayor to the best boy and girl scholar in the Cambridge public schools.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon some 300 male teachers started for the navy yard, in Charlestown, to go on board the transports for New York. It was the first delegation to take farewell of Cambridge. The rest of the teachers will leave Harvard about 8 o'clock to-morrow.

Gen. Wood's Tour of Cuba.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, Cuba, Aug. 15.—Governor General Wood and his party, who left Havana Monday evening on the Vixing for a trip around the island, arrived here this evening by way of Nuevitas. At La Minas, about half way between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, Gen. Wood was met by the Civil Governor of the province, the Mayor of the city, and other officials, who accompanied him to the Union Hotel, where a reception, largely attended by officials and representative citizens, was held.

Stale Beer Arouses Topeka's Ire.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 15.—The temperance people of Topeka and Kansas are indignant. The city is just completing a City Hall and Auditorium, which is to be opened early in September. Preparatory to this event the city administration has decided to revamp the new brick structure a little, and will use a lot of stale beer stored at the police station for washing the walls. This stale beer was seized from time to time, and in accordance with law must be spilled into the street. Rather than waste the liquid it is proposed to use it in making the new brick walls shine. The State Temperance Union, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other temperance organizations declare that such procedure would be an outrage, and rather than permit it threaten to go to the city prison and forcibly turn the stuff into the streets.

Chicago G. A. R. Awaiting Reply.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Col. Harper and the other members of the Grand Army Entertainment Committee are wondering whether Admiral Dewey intends to accept the invitation extended some time ago to visit Chicago during the encampment. Although the Admiral was invited at the same time that President McKinley and the other prominent men received invitations no word has been received from him. Col. Harper is at a loss to understand why he does not observe the custom of declining if he does not intend to accept.

Religion in Kansas City Street Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—There appeared to-day in each of the fifty cars on the Westport electric line, which runs to the fashionable Hyde Park district, a large advertising card which asks in four-inch letters "How many minutes a day do you give your God?" At the office of the company no one would give the name of the man who is carrying on this novel missionary work. "All I can say," said the manager, "is that he is a well-known young business man of Kansas City, who insists that his name be kept unknown. He is very religious."

Acting Mayor to Review Italians.

A committee of Italians called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday and asked him to review a parade of the Italian societies from the steps of the City Hall on Aug. 23. He agreed to do so. The men to take part in the parade will attend mass in old St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, and then march to the City Hall. The services and parade are to be in memory of the murdered King of Italy.

Italian Detectives to Shadow Anarchists

LONDON, Aug. 16.—To-day fifteen Italian detectives, according to the Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, will sail for New York to shadow the movements of Anarchists in the United States.

Trading Stamp Company Fails.

UTICA, Aug. 15.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed here to-day by Bettie Vineberg under the trade name of the National Trading Stamp Company of Albany. Liabilities, $19,236.93; assets, $684.30. Creditors are in New York and other States.

The Latest Veils.

Newest effects in shadow meshes, with single and cluster spots, are noted in Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's complete Midsummer Veil assortments. The "Viator" is especially up-to-date. 6th Av., 19th to 20th Sts.—Adv.

THE BUYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers Elected and An Amendment to the Constitution Discussed.

The members of the Buyers' Association of America, who are in convention at the Hotel Albert, University Place and Eleventh Street, are absorbed by the question as to whether the Constitution should not be amended so that membership will be open to buyers for wholesale firms. There seems to be a feeling in favor of admitting the wholesale buyers to the organization, although the opposition constitutes a large majority. A vote will be taken on the amendment to the constitution to-night.

The first session of the convention was held last night. Fifty members were present, and President George M. Butler of Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, was in the chair.

In an address of welcome Mr. Butler spoke of the growth of the association during the past year.

He said the surplus and membership had increased 25 per cent. during the year. He hoped next year would show better results. The indications, he said, for the coming year were bright if the bars to membership were let down and the wholesale buyers admitted.

Officers were elected as follows: President, I. N. Levinson, New York; First Vice President, Charles L. Smith, Brooklyn; Second Vice President, George W. Mittler, Chicago; Third Vice President, Jacob Fleegenheimer, Richmond, Va.; Fourth Vice President, A. L. Fletcher, Boston; Treasurer, E. M. Sostman, May-Dernheimer Syndicate; Secretary, J. A. Kraus of The Buyer and Chronicle; Executive Committee, N. L. Kahn, Newark; T. J. Churchill, Newark; Joseph Lewis, New York; Luis M. Meyer, New York; J. M. Landau, New York; J. F. Butler, New York; R. R. Geist, New York; John Watt, Brooklyn, and Thomas M. McInerney, New York.

President Levinson, upon taking the chair, thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him. He promised he would aim during his term to introduce ways and means to increase the membership and develop a spirit of mutual helpfulness.

Mr. Levinson said there was a need for an up-town home in New York for the members of the association which would serve as a club. He pointed out that too little attention had been given to cases of distress within the ranks of the organization. A. L. Fletcher of Boston also advocated the up-town home.

BEAM POOL CUTS PRICES.

Structural Steel Reduced $8 a Ton and Brought Close to Other Lines of Steel.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The Commercial Gazette to-morrow will say:

Structural steel prices have been cut $8 a ton by the organized producers. No formal meeting was held, but the change was arranged over the long-distance telephone yesterday, and the reduced prices go into effect at once.

The reduction is a sweeping one, covering all beams, channels, and shapes produced by the trade. Prices are thus brought relatively close to those in other lines of steel which have not only reached rock-bottom, but have begun an upward movement through heavy buying.

This unexpected reduction by the beam pool places the price on beams and channels up to 15 inches at $1.50 per 100 pounds, as against $1.90, the price yesterday. Prices of all other structural products change relatively.

WATER OR RAIL ON LAKE ROUTE

Wabash Road Makes Arrangements with Detroit and Buffalo Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—An arrangement has been entered into between the Wabash Railroad and the three steamship companies operating boats between Detroit, Michigan, and Buffalo, by which passengers traveling between Chicago and Buffalo and vice versa are given the option either of using the railroad between Detroit and Buffalo or the boats of either the Northern Steamship Company, the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company, or the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company.

The selection of water or rail will be open only to holders of first-class tickets good for passage over the Wabash between Toledo or Detroit and Buffalo. The arrangement will be open to all tickets purchased from any point on the Wabash Road west of Detroit, and those from points east of Buffalo whose destination is Detroit or west.

To Search for Old French Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 15.—A man belonging to Lardoise, Cape Breton, was in the city yesterday offering for sale French coins dated 1733. He said he found six of them on the shore after a storm, and they are supposed to come from the hull of a French ship lost off Lardoise while on the way from France to Louisburg with money to pay the French troops. France at the time was in possession of Louisburg. A Halifax party will visit Lardoise, and if the prospects look well a searching crew will be put to work.

Commissionaries' Discounts Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Commissions to purchasing agents who buy goods from Chicago's big retail stores for out-of-town customers will be cut off after Sept. 1. In Chicago there are a number of women who have made a good living by executing orders for customers living as far west as California. By an arrangement with the firms, a commission of 6 per cent. has been allowed them. It is said by the merchants that one reason for their action lay in the fact that many women not entitled to commissions would demand them. These demands became so numerous the retailers decided to cut off the discount altogether.

Bequest to Kalamazoo College.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—The will of the late Charles C. Bowen, partner of D. M. Ferry, was filed for probate this morning. The will is dated Feb. 13, 1897. The homestead goes to the widow, Julia M. Bowen, together with all the appurtenances of the property. To the Trustees of Kalamazoo College $50,000 is left to endow a Greek professorship, to be known as the John A. Broadus professorship.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

John Drew is scheduled to appear in "Richard Carvel" at the Empire Theatre on Sept. 11.

Marie Touhey (Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Jr.,) is to return to the stage soon. She will be seen at the Casino.

Olga Nethersole is said to be contemplating the production of a play based upon Ouida's "Under Two Flags."

H. B. Sire said last night that he had instituted proceedings in the Eighth District Municipal Court to dispossess George W. Lederer of the Casino Theatre.

After James K. Hackett and Mrs. Leslie Carter have completed their engagements at the Criterion Theatre, John Hare will appear there in "The Gay Lord Quex," by Arthur Pinero.

Oscar Hammerstein has secured for his roof show the exclusive rights of showing moving pictures of the Ruhlin-Fitzsimmons fight. They will be given for the first time on next Monday night.

From present prospects it seems that Oscar Hammerstein's new Forty-second Street theatre, the Republic, will be ready for opening in September, though not as early as was at first intended. "Sag Harbor" will be the initial production.

F. F. Proctor will open his One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street vaudeville house next Monday afternoon. In the bill are Jennie Yeamans, the Bates Musical Trio, and several other performers who are well known in the down-town variety theatres.

Percy Lyndal, who was last seen in America as Jack Chesney in "Charlie's Aunt," will appear in "The Husbands of Leontine" at the Madison Square Theatre on Sept. 10. Frank Worthing is engaged for leading man with Grace George in "Her Majesty."

The principal feminine rôle in "The Adventures of François" is to be created by Marion Lea. She is the wife of Langdon Mitchell, who wrote the play from his father's novel of the same name. Henry E. Dixey will play the title rôle, and the first production will be in the Park Theatre, Philadelphia, on Oct. 1.

The Dessau-Henderson-Chamberlain controversy is still in the air, but Mr. Chamberlain said yesterday that he expected to be in possession of the Savoy Theatre within a few days. In case this happens he will immediately begin preparations for producing there a new play, in which May Yohe (Lady Francis Hope) will be the principal attraction. She is now in Europe, but expects to return before many weeks are past.

SULLIVAN-KEILEY WEDDING

A Son of an ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin Weds in Brooklyn.

The Bishop of Savannah, An Uncle of the Bride, Officiates—Cardinal Gibbons Celebrates Mass.

The most noteworthy wedding of recent date in Catholic circles in Brooklyn was solemnized yesterday morning at the home of Major and Mrs. John D. Keiley, 213 Clermont Avenue, when their daughter, Miss Helen Mary Pia Keiley, became the bride of Alexander M. Sullivan of Dublin, Ireland. Mr. Sullivan is a son of Timothy P. Sullivan, an ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The wedding was of unusual interest for the reason that the Pope had granted a special dispensation for the ceremony to be performed in a private residence, and also because of the number of dignitaries of the church present. The marriage ceremony was performed in a chapel on the first floor of the Keiley residence at 7:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin D. Keiley, Bishop of Savannah, and an uncle of the bride, officiated. Cardinal Gibbons, who came in from Southampton, L. I., for the purpose, celebrated the nuptial mass. The Cardinal has long been a friend of the Keiley family. Bishop Foley of Detroit, Mich., Bishop Vanderveer of Richmond, Va., and the Right Rev. P. J. McNamara, Vicar General of the Brooklyn Diocese, together with a number of local clergymen, were present at the wedding.

The bride and bridegroom stood before an altar which was placed in the private chapel some years ago by a special dispensation granted by the Pope. The bride was given away by her father. The services were brief but very impressive. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, en traine, trimmed with lace. She carried a cluster of white roses, and her tulle veil was caught up with a spray of orange blossoms.

A reception at which a wedding breakfast was served followed the ceremony. The guests numbered about forty.

The house was elaborately decorated, the decorations in the chapel being chiefly pink roses, smilax, and palms. A large Papal flag of bunting, said to have been sent by the Pope, was conspicuous among the decorations. It was prettily draped above the arch between the two parlors.

After the breakfast a group photograph of the wedding party was taken. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan sailed at noon on the Teutonic for Dublin, where they will reside.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a small dinner and an informal dance this evening at her cottage, Ocean View, in honor of her daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills.

The cotillion was led by Worthington Whitehouse, who is a guest at the Mills cottage. Pretty favors were given for the various figures. Music was furnished by Bussell's Hungarian Band.

The guests included Miss Anna Sands, Count Tarnowski, W. G. Max Muller, Herman Nprman, Worthington Whitehouse, the Misses Thayer, Miss Marion Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Swan, Isaac Bell, the Misses Bell, Stuyvesant Leroy, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Miss May Goelet, Miss Van Alen, James L. Van Alen, Cyril Hatch, Miss Gladys Brooks, Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Miss Emily Hoffman, R. L. Goelet, Miss Sarah Van Alen, De Lancey I. Kane, Augustus Jay, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Robert L. Gerry, Center Hitchcock, Bradish Johnson, Marquis de la Granda, the Misses Potter, G. Griswold 2d, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Miss Terry, Roderick Terry, Jr.; H. Yale Dolan, and Miss Cottonet.

Mrs. Julien T. Davies entertained at luncheon to-day at Pine Croft for twenty-five guests.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield entertained at dinner this evening at Pinard cottage No. 5.

Mrs. Stella D. Hayes and Lispenard Stewart entertained at luncheon to-day.

September is to be very gay here, as many of the cottagers will remain until as late as the middle of October, and already cards are out for September functions.

Mrs. Lewis Quintan Jones, who was to have given a dinner dance this evening in honor of her daughter, has changed the date to Sept. 4.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has set Aug. 28 for the ball she will give in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet, and James J. Van Alen has taken Sept. 5 for the ball in honor of his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen.

On the evening of Aug. 22 Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a large dinner. There will be music, and later the 112 guests will be driven to Crossways, where Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be giving her ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs will remain at their villa until the middle of October. Mrs. Oelrichs will visit Europe and Mr. Oelrichs will go to San Francisco.

This evening Mrs. Astor gave her third large dinner of the season at her villa, Beechwood.

The guests were Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Center Hitchcock, Fernando Yznaga, Elliott Gregory, James V. Parker, and C. Ogden Codman.

Miss Leary will hold her third musicale and reception of the season to-morrow afternoon. The reception will be in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will entertain to-morrow evening with a dinner, to be followed by a musicale.

On Saturday next a handicap match will be played on the Newport links for a subscription cup offered by the Newport Golf Club.

On the Newport links this afternoon Miss Gladys Mills won the trophy offered by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer in the ladies' handicap tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener will sail from Europe next Saturday for New York and will come to Newport for a visit of several weeks.

George Roosevelt and John Kane Roosevelt of New York are registered at Hill Top Cottage.

Admiral and Mrs. William T. Sampson will arrive to-morrow as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick.

Thomas F. Cushing, who was injured by a horse last Monday in front of the Casino, appeared on Bellevue Avenue this afternoon during the driving hours.

Death of Morris Neiman.

By a typographical error in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, it was stated that Morris Newman died Tuesday at his residence, 35 Mount Morris Park. The notice should have read, "Morris Neiman." Mr. Neiman was one of the oldest knit goods manufacturers in this country. He retired on account of ill health a few years ago, and turned his business over to his sons.

Policeman Thom Dead.

Patrolman George S. Thom, who was attached to the Brooklyn Bridge Police, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday afternoon of consumption. Thom had been ill for some time, but continued on duty until last Thursday, when he was overcome by the heat. On Friday he was taken to the hospital. Thom was thirty-three years old. He was appointed to the force in January, 1895. He is survived by a wife and three children.

Runaway Horse Injures Policeman.

Patrolman William Mulcahey, while trying to stop a runaway horse in Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, last evening, was knocked down and is suffering from concussion of the brain. He was removed to his home, 258 West Twenty-sixth Street, in a cab. The animal is owned and was driven by George Lotz of 389 West Thirty-ninth Street. At Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street the horse became frightened and started west on Twenty-third Street. Mulcahey tried to stop him, but was thrown to one side. The horse was stopped near Sixth Avenue.

Destructive Hailstorm in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 15.—A terrific hailstorm swept across the northern portion of Madison County to-day doing great damage to fruit and growing crops. Windows were broken and roofs beaten to pieces. Inter-urban cars running between this point and Marion were stopped. The loss to the crops alone will amount to many thousands of dollars.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cooler weather has made itself felt all over the United States, and has revived matters at the watering places, so that there is a promise of much entertaining and entertainment for the remainder of the outing season. The New York Yacht Club's cruise, which ended on Tuesday, took away many who have not yet returned; the tennis tournament in Newport has attracted others, and so the gossip of the fashionable world just at this time comes almost entirely from the different Summer resorts. It begins to look as if the season at the leading watering places would be very long. September will be quite gay at Newport, and those who are fondest of Bar Harbor like it best when the leaves begin to turn and there is frost in the air.

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Tennis will be all the rage at Newport the week through, and although the number of entries this year is comparatively small, the interest in the game seems to be as great as ever. The first days never bring out the crowds that are present when the more important matches are played later on in the week. Yesterday at Newport there was a repetition of the scenes of Tuesday on the Casino grounds, although the weather was not as propitious. It was interesting to notice how different were the costumes of the women from those worn last week. Then white duck and pique were the prvailing materials worn for the yachting, but Tuesday and yesterday organdies and muslins of varied colors and bewildering styles were in vogue. Kaemmerer's brush alone could have painted the pictures made by the hundreds of well-gowned women. On the green Casino sward, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Ladenburg, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., were among the most notable figures among the matrons, and the Misses Mills, Miss Frances Jones, Miss Elsie French, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Gladys Brooks, and Miss May Goelet among the maidens. The games were over early, and then came luncheon, and in the evening a large number of dinners.

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Senator Depew, with his son and his niece, Miss Paulding, have now decided to sail for home on the New York from Southampton on Saturday. Senator Depew has twice postponed his departure. He was originally booked to sail on the St. Paul from Southampton Aug. 4, and then transferred his booking to the St. Louis, which sailed last Saturday. On his arrival with Miss Paulding and his son, Senator Depew will go to Newport for the remainder of the season.

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Among the passengers on the St. Louis due here on Saturday are Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mackey, the Americans who have become so prominent in English society. Mrs. Mackey is the best woman four-in-hand whip in England, and Mr. Mackey is an expert polo player and took part recently with the American team in the international games at Hurlingham. They have had a townhouse at 5 Carlos Place, London, during the season, but during the last month have been entertaining a series of house parties at their country seat, Beauchamp Hall, at Leamington. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey on their arrival will go at once to California, where Mrs. Mackey's parents are now residing, and after a visit there will return for a few weeks in New York, to sail for England in November, in order to be there for the hunting season.

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The cable brings the news that the steam yacht Narada, which has been on a cruise to the North Cape, has arrived at Havre from Leith. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano left the yacht at Havre and have gone to Paris, while Harry Walters and George De Forest Grant remained at Havre. The schooner yacht Endymion, owned by George Lord Day, which recently made a record trip from New York to Southampton of 12 days 15 hours, has arrived at Havre with Mr. and Mrs. Day on board, and is to be towed to Rouen. George Perkins, who was on the Endymion on her voyage across the Atlantic, returned from Southampton last week on the St. Paul.

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Labor Day is to be a gala one, from all appearances, at Southampton. The wedding of Mr. Marshall Dodge and Miss Priscilla Barnes, which will take place on Sept. 5, will fill the cottages with guests. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who has leased James J. G. K. Duer's house for the wedding, will entertain a large party. Mrs. Charles Oelrichs will have a party over Labor Day for her daughter, and other house parties will be given by Mrs. James Barclay, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Charles Barney, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

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Among recent guests at Southampton at the cottages have been Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. Searle Barclay, at Mrs. Henry May's; Miss Alice Babcock and Miss Ethel Post, at Mrs. Henry Beadleston's, and Miss Rosalie Paul, at Mrs. Henry Barclay's. Mrs. Barclay is to have among her guests over Labor Day Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, Miss Julia Brown, James Brett Stokes, and Bushrod R. Bayne.

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The engagement is announced of H. Harris Wotherspoon, son of Henry Wotherspoon, and Miss Josephine Mitchell Bryant, daughter of Joseph Bryant of Boston.

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The report from Lenox that Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane will close their house there and sail for Europe Aug. 22 is amusingly erroneous, inasmuch as Mr. and Mrs. Kane have been abroad since early in the Summer, and are now at Oberammergau.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Koenigin Luise from Beremn and Southampton were Col. Henry B. Bristol, James D. Beale, H. W. Butler, Dr. A. H. Carter, F. R. Mitchell, J. D. Orr, and John B. Alexander.

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Sailing to-day on the Auguste Victoria for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg are, among others, Baron von Hacke, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; Judge Horatio Rogers, Miss Emily P. S. Rogers, Mrs. Daniel Emery, and Miss E. A. Emery. On the Barbarossa, sailing to-day via Cherbourg for Bremen, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Duncan, Mrs. Elizabeth Street, and Miss Street of New Haven, and Miss Annie Otten of San Francisco.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 15.—Mrs. W. P. Draper of New York entertained this afternoon at a reception and musicale at her cottage, the Boulder, on Kebo Street. Myron Whitney, Jr., gave several vocal selections. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Walley, Miss Sharswood, the Misses Tarn, Miss Dimock, Charles T. How, and Count and Countess Laugier-Villars.

Mrs. E. B. Coles entertained a party of twelve at Aldersea cottage to-night.

Others who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gerald Condon, who gave a musicale at Green Court.

The centre of social attraction this evening was at the Malvern Hotel, where the regular weekly hop was given and preceded by several dinner parties. Among those who entertained were Mrs. McIlvaine, Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mrs. Tarn, and Miss Eleanor Willing. Mrs. McIlvaine's guests were a party of young people, which included Lee Stanton, George Thacher, and the Misses Munnikhuysen, Wheten, and McIlvaine.

Mrs. C. B. Wright's party included Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, Charles T. How, and Mrs. George Robbins.

Mrs. Tarn had as guests Miss Alice Barney, Messrs. Robertson, Phelps, Winslow, and Franzen, and the Misses Tarn.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New York arrived to-day in his yacht Corsair.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McLean of New York have arrived, and will occupy the Hardy Cottage, on Kebo Street, for the remainder of the season.

A handsome cup was presented to Waldron Bates, Treasurer of the Kebo Valley Club, to-day at the annual meeting of the stockholders. The cup is of beautiful design, with a representation of the new clubhouse on one side and the following inscription on the other: "To Waldron Bates, from members and subscribers at the Kebo Valley Club." The cup was presented by Dr. Robert Amory, the President, in token of the many services Mr. Bates has rendered the club since its reorganization, the creation of the new house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander B. F. Mamreov.

Alexander B. F. Mamreov, who was for nearly twenty-five years a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 227 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Mamreov was of Russian descent. He was born in Jerusalem, Palestine, forty-nine years ago. The family of Mamreov was, prior to the time of Peter the Great, of immense power in Russia. When Peter the Great took away the feudal rights of many of the Russian families, that of Mamreov suffered.

Notwithstanding the loss in estates, the family was still wealthy. The father of Alexander was the last member of the family to live in Russia.

He became an active religious reformer in his own country in opposition to the Orthodox Greek Church. His activity made it essential that he leave Russia. He went to Austria and became a citizen, adopting the name of Finkelstein and under this name he continued his religious reformation work. He devoted all his money to this cause, and died in Palestine in 1865.

The son, Alexander, was educated at the English College at Malta, and on his return home to Palestine he was appointed United States Vice Consul.

When William H. Seward, who had been Secretary of State, was traveling in the East he took a fancy to the young man and induced him to come to the United States. This was in the early seventies. For some time Mr. Mamreov was employed as Mr. Seward's private secretary. He gave up this position to work on Appletons' Encyclopedia. He worked for the Appletons for three years, and then he decided to enter newspaper work.

His first position was on The New York Tribune. From there he went to The Sun. In 1876 he became a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was engaged in active work for the paper up to midnight before he died.

He was a student of social and religious matters, and in 1895 he wrote a book entitled "Iessat Nassar, or the Story of Jesus the Nazarene." This volume dealt with the life of Christ and showed much research and study.

As a student of languages few people excelled Mr. Mam

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

A. C. HOOPER & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
BRANCH OFFICE,
1481 Broadway, Longacre Square.
Furnished with every facility for prompt and efficient service.
Also Branches at { 663 Broadway, Bay State Hotel. / 41 East 59th Street. / 2 East 125th Street.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton
Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for List of Investments, also our August edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MONEY LOANED ON LISTED SECURITIES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 22 W. 33D ST., op. Waldorf-Astoria. / 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 2790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
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621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
44 AND 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Our new book, entitled "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS," which is something entirely different in scope from anything previously issued, is now ready for distribution to persons interested in the markets.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.
New York, August 15, 1900.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1900:
The above bonds maturing September 1, 1900, and the coupons thereof maturing on the same date will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.
The Company has reserved to the holders of the maturing bonds above named the privilege of receiving for such bonds, in lieu of cash, the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, at the price of 90½% and accrued interest thereon.
In case holders of the old bonds elect to take new bonds in lieu of cash, the difference in price will be adjusted in cash.
N. MONSARRAT, President.

23 Wall Street,
New York, August 15, 1900.
Referring to the above notice of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, we have purchased from that Company the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds reserved to provide for the maturity of the above-named Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company's Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and are now prepared to make the exchange of the old bonds for the new on the terms above stated.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK:
The authorized stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York having been increased to $80,000,000, stockholders of said Company of record August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., will have the privilege of subscribing, at any time before August 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings, for additional stock, at the price of $150 per share, payable in instalments of $50 each, on August 20 and September 5 and 25, 1900, respectively, at The National City Bank of New York, No. 52 Wall Street, New York. The payment of the second and third instalments, or either of them, may be anticipated, in which case interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid for the period anticipated. No subscriptions will be received on holdings of fractional shares.
The said Bank will issue Temporary Negotiable Receipts on payment of such instalments, exchangeable on and after October 2, 1900, for Certificates of new stock. Such stock will not, however, entitle the owner to dividends declared prior to that date.
Subscription forms will be mailed to stockholders, and also may be obtained at the office of the Company, or at The National City Bank.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened August 21, 1900, at 10 A. M.
New York, July 25, 1900.
By order of the Board.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

Interest Paid on Check Accounts. Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler,	Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey,	Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon,	Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss,	James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr.,	Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson,	George W. Young.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Receives security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Asst Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Francis H. Leggett,
George Coppell,	Almeric H. Paget,
Bayard Dominick,	William G. Park,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
Benjamin N. Duke,	William Schall, Jr.,
George W. Ely,	John W. Simpson,
Albert E. Goodhart,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edwin Gould,	Ransom H. Thomas,
Edmund T. Halsey,	J. Walter Wood, Jr.,

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P
H. M. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas.
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Colorado, August 10, 1900.
Preferred Stock Dividends Nos. 11 and 12.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1898; such dividend to be payable September 5th, 1900, in cash, to Stockholders of record August 16th, 1900.
Transfer books to be closed from August 16th, 1900, to September 5th, 1900, inclusive.
JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, August 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on August 22d at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of September 3d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF Buffalo Hump Mining Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, August 15, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable September 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 20th. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine to thirteen, (13) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company in New Jersey, No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 30th, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 22d, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

VAN WYCK AND THE ICE TRUST.

Attorney General Davies Receives a Copy of the Amended Charges.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Attorney General Davies to-day received from the attorneys a copy of the amended charges preferred against Mayor Van Wyck for his connection with the Ice Trust.
It is probable that the Attorney General will by the end of the week decide whether there should be a hearing given on the matter by the Governor, or whether the charges justify the appointment by the Governor of a commissioner to proceed against the Mayor in exactly the same way as in the case of District Attorney Gardiner.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 15	339,407
To date this year	74,384,843
Corresponding date last year	114,327,415

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 15	$929,500
To date this year	$322,454,210
Corresponding date last year	$626,108,850

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	½	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Nat. Lead	1½
Canada So.	⅞	Nat. Steel	½
Canadian Pac.	1⅛	N. J. Central	3⅜
Chi. & E. Ill pf.	1	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. & No. West pf.	⅞	Norf. & Western	½
Col. & H. C. Iron	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅞
Consol. Gas	3½	People's Gas	⅝
Con. Gas Rts.	⅝	Pere Marquette	1⅛
Del. & Hudson	2½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Federal Steel	⅞	Reading 1st pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Gt. North pf.	½	Rep. Steel	⅜
Fock Val. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Int. Paper pf.	⅝	St. L. Southwestern.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1½	Un. Bag. & P. pf.	1¼
Lake Erie & W.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt pf.	1	Col. Fuel & I.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Illinois Cent.	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	New Cent. Coal	2
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., St. P., M. & Om	½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. C. & I. D. pf.	2½	Pullman Co.	⅞
		Tenn. Coal & I.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

So. Pacific 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	1½
Tol. & O. C 1st	1½		

Bond Declined.

Brook W. & W. 1st Tr. R.	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Business on the Stock Exchange surpassed in its aggregate yesterday any recent record. The market, moreover, was very strong. Many stocks rose substantially. And it is a matter of fairness to record that general sentiment in the Street showed material improvement—and some commission houses even reported that they could discern indications of a developing disposition upon the part of the outside public to make preliminary ventures. Buying by such houses was, however, relatively insignificant; the bulk of the day's business, just as has been for weeks the rule, was for the account of Stock Exchange professionals.

In two or three parts of the market there seemed to be signs of nervousness upon the part of some traders with lines of outstanding shorts, and covering transactions were in evidence; but the short interest some time ago became unimportant, and it is now probably less in volume than has been the average at any time in more than a year past.

***

Money market conditions contribute much to the facility with which manipulation can exert effect in the market for securities, and for the present there certainly are few signs of anything like a change from the long-prevailing ease. Bankers who have been predicting further immediate big gold exports were yesterday inclined to modify their apprehensions; the Bank of England having removed its premium for American coin, exchange conditions seem less likely to induce large shipments for a time. Our Government Treasury disbursements next week are counted upon, moreover, to offset gold already exported. This development is materially helpful to the speculative bull side, and the young men who are leaders in the current upward movement are not failing to make full use of aid they can thus command.

It is the inclination of conservative Wall Street veterans to look askance upon developments recently forced in the security market, but even the severest critics do not hesitate in recognizing the courage which the group of active lesser speculators display in taking hold of the market and advancing quotations in the face of so much contrary counsel from leaders who are stronger, more experienced, better judges of what are conditions and what conditions warrant. Bravery in loading up heavily with stocks has sometimes to contend with heavy handicaps when finally accumulated stocks have to be marketed. And such a situation, according to the conservatives, seems now threatening.

MANY RUMORS, FEW FACTS.

Jersey Central Railroad stock jumped up over 5 points yesterday and maintained much of the gain. No definite information could be anywhere obtained as to what Wall Street insists are impending developments touching the transfer of control of the company to Baltimore and Ohio interests. Stress was given by the speculative contingent to the refusal of both Jersey Central and Baltimore and Ohio insiders to make unequivocal denial of the reports current. A Philadelphia theory is that acquisition of Jersey Central by the Baltimore and Ohio will be only preliminary to the taking over of absolute control of Baltimore and Ohio by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

GAS DIVIDEND TALK.

Traders who have been hampering Consolidated Gas stock recently have not profited much. The stock jumped up 3 or 4 points more yesterday, and "semi-official" reports in free and easy circulation are forecasting an increase of dividend.

PACIFIC MAIL.

About 1,300 shares of Pacific Mail stock were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, there having been no transactions whatever in the shares on Tuesday, following the announcement of Mr. Huntington's death. Yesterday's business resulted in a gain of nearly a full point. Mr. Huntington some time ago sold out most of his Pacific Mail stock, business associates estimating that he averaged considerably over $40 per share for his holdings. It was Mr. Huntington's view that Pacific Mail shareholders would have to wait until after Congress should actually pass the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill before they could expect resumption of dividends.

THE SAME OLD MYSTERY.

It is seldom that the Stock Exchange has, as yesterday, transactions of over 10,000 shares in Sugar Trust without bringing about a change in the market value of the stock. But there appear indications that inside interests are at present engaged in tactics preliminary to some move which will be important—and, of course, what Wall Street is trying to guess is which way the move is going to be. A shut-down of trust refineries was a report current after the close of yesterday's business pleasing to the bear side, while suggestions equally encouraging to the bull contingent professed to quote extracts from a statement by President Havemeyer promising early increase in dividend rate.

COPPER STOCKS IMPROVE.

Millionaire Wall Street interests identified with important copper properties are no longer talking pessimistically. One Standard Oil insider is credited with saying unequivocally that there would be more money in copper stocks than in either the railroad group or industrials during the next three months. Amalgamated and British Columbia shares have become more active on the curb, while Anaconda on the Stock Exchange is being bought by those who are called Standard Oil brokers.

BETTER IRON CONDITIONS.

Iron trade conditions improve—so concludes The Iron Age in the review it publishes to-day, saying:

A more confident feeling is developing in the iron trade, particularly in those branches in which prices have come down to figures as low as any reached in the years preceding the boom. This is particularly true of bars, in which there has been a recoil from such figures as 85 cents per 100 pounds at mill, so that now 1 cent to 1.10 cent is being done on large contracts. A stronger feeling has also developed in sheets. It is not claimed that in many other lines the advantage has yet turned to the buyer's side, but it is certain that more interest is being taken in the market.

It is difficult to escape the impression that consumption is really greater than would appear on the surface, and quite a tonnage of new orders holds out a good promise for the future. In pig iron there has been a little more activity, although prices are still sagging. Southern interests report some good-export sales, among them one lot of 15,000 tons, while Eastern malleable works have purchased about 9,000 tons, of which 5,000 tons were of Bessemer. In steel there are reports of recent purchases of basic open hearth, for pipe purposes, amounting to about 17,000 tons, at a close figure. As a matter of fact, there is rather more pressure to sell basic open hearth steel than Bessemer steel, and somewhat more inquiry for it from Europe. Among the recent export sales we note one lot of 3,000 tons of basic open hearth steel for the east coast of Great Britain.

In structural material quite a good deal has been done lately. We note quite a number of contracts for buildings and bridges, aggregating about 10,000 tons, including one 1,000-ton lot for South America. The large contract for the new East River Bridge, involving about 18,000 tons, has not yet been placed. From the lakes comes the report of the placing of an order for five boats, which will call for about 10,000 tons of material, and some shipbuilding material is also coming up on the Delaware.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Philadelphia advices charters of coal vessels to Atlantic ports on Tuesday broke all records.

Iron ore shipments from all Lake Superior mines aggregated 3,038,560 tons in July.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Announcement that all business of the Evansville Division of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, except the New Harmony Branch, will be accounted for and reported to the Illinois Central hereafter.

Resolution passed by the stockholders of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company providing for the extension of the charter and corporate life of the company thirty years, the present charter expiring April 13, 1901.

Advance of half a cent in the posted rate for long sterling exchange.

Stockholders of the Hocking Valley to vote on Oct. 2 on resolutions increasing the number of Directors from nine to thirteen and on leasing for ninety-eight years the Wellston and Jackson Belt Railway.

Shipment of 50,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Application made to the Stock Exchange to list $96,197,000 first mortgage 3 per cent. bonds of 1950; $21,000,000 preferred stock, and $29,993,500 common stock of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, the reorganized Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf.

AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

The American Linseed Oil Company Directors held a protracted session at their offices in this city yesterday afternoon, and it was surmised that they would take action on the quarterly dividend, both on the preferred and common stocks. At a late hour, word came out that the business of the meeting was purely routine and that the question of dividends would come up for consideration to-day.

The regular dividend on the preferred stock is 1¾ per cent. quarterly. It is reported that the company has been doing an excellent business, and it is on this that the hope of a dividend on the common stock seemed to be based.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange listed the following securities yesterday:

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company—$1,000,000 additional first mortgage 3½ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1925, making the total amount listed $41,990,000.

LET-UP IN GOLD EXPORTS.

Further Shipments Just Now Considered Unlikely by Bankers.

Foreign exchange bankers stated yesterday that further gold exports to London just now are unlikely, because the Bank of England has withdrawn its concession of interest in transit, and it is now believed in Wall Street circles that the concession, which led to the exportation of nearly $18,000,000 in gold within ten days was a part of the contract with the British war loan syndicate. The withdrawal of the concession was taken in local banking circles as an indication that the British Exchequer authorities are satisfied that they can obtain more gold here later, if conditions should demand it.

The possibility of a gold shipment to France by Saturday's steamer was discredited by a banking house with Paris connections, on the ground that it is not believed that the Bank of France will make any inducement within the next forty-eight hours.

MR. GAGE ON GOLD RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Secretary Gage was to-day asked if the outward gold movement was adversely affecting Treasury interests, or was likely to trouble or impair the gold reserve. The Secretary replied that he was suffering no anxiety at all on that score.

"The movement," he said, "is entirely natural, and nature always tends to establish just equilibriums. The negotiation on this side of so large a part of the English loan fully explains the movement. We have gold to spare, and it will go, and ought to go, where it can be most profitably employed. At the moment that place of most need appears to be Great Britain and the Continent. We have a large supply of the yellow metal—an increasing supply when our domestic production is considered. Besides this, we are buying at our assay offices on the Pacific Coast almost the entire product of the British Klondike region. With our great resources we can, as long as we maintain the gold standard and keep the public credit good, retain for our own use all the gold we need."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Curtis & Merrill have been appointed San Francisco agents of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

R. M. Friend has been appointed Alabama special agent of the London Assurance Corporation, which has been licensed to do business in that State.

The Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has decided to apply for admission to Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has appointed the following committee to confer with the committee recently named to represent the Southeastern Tariff Association: Peter F. Pescud of New Orleans, W. P. Pattillo of Atlanta, and Allen Jones of Columbia, S. C.

The Insurance Press states that of the thirty fire insurance companies organized between Denver and San Francisco and doing business in 1886, when the Home Fire Insurance Company of Utah was formed, only the Home and two others remain, the rest having either failed or been placed in voluntary liquidation.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, at its regular monthly meeting yesterday, received the letter of Fire Commissioner Scannell on the ease and facility with which risks located in the metropolitan district are accepted by fire insurance companies. The letter was referred to one of the standing committees.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has recommended the following advances in fire insurance rates on risks located in Indianapolis: mercantile stocks in business district, 20 per cent.; mercantile buildings in business district, 10 per cent.; special hazards, 20 per cent. These increases may be formally promulgated to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities yesterday, though not much more active than on the earlier days of the week, was somewhat broader. A number of stocks appeared in the day's list of active issues, but in most cases transactions were not large. A good deal of strength appeared in some of the copper stocks which recently have given some evidence of a revival of interest in this class of stocks. Only one or two of the industries were actively traded in, although several stocks of this group showed considerable advances. In some cases gains of a point or more were made on the purchase of a single hundred shares of stock, a fact serving to show how little pressure is over the market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was strong at the opening, but later was forced down a point or more, and at the end of the day showed a decline of 1¼ points. In some of the other copper stocks advances were recorded which were maintained till the close. These advances were due to the seemingly growing belief that the copper market will show further strength, and that copper mining companies will increase their already large earnings. In Boston yesterday a number of advances appeared in the copper stocks dealt in there, and these gains were reflected in the advances in this market.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was the most active of the copper stocks. About 1,000 shares were traded in between 11½ and 11⅞. The final sale was made at 11⅞, and the stock closed at 11⅝ bid, a net gain of half a point. Inside buying seemed to cause the advance.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s were dull and unchanged from the previous day's closing bid. Total transactions did not exceed £15,000.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold at 7¾, a fractional advance over recent sales. Considerable progress has been made recently in the development of the company's business, and the company is said to have received a large number of orders from various railroads.

AMERICAN WOOLEN was active at the price which ruled on the previous day. About 1,000 shares changed hands at 13, most of which seemed to be bought for the account of insiders. The stock was rather freely supplied at 13. The preferred stock was dull and practically unchanged.

RUBBER GOODS was less active than on the earlier days of the week. Transactions amounted to between 100 and 200 shares, which sold in odd lots at 28¼.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred, which was much depressed about ten days ago, was in some demand yesterday. At the close a sale of 100 shares was made at 32¾, an advance of nearly 2 points over the previous day's closing bid.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred sold at 91½ and closed at 91 bid, a net gain of half a point.

PEOPLE'S GAS AND ELECTRIC OF OSWEGO 5s sold to the extent of $5,000 at 99½.

CONSOLIDATED GAS debentures were in fairly good demand and advanced about 1 point.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD was strong. A lot of 800 shares was bought at 232, and this figure was bid for more stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2¾	⅞
Consolidated Gas debentures	88	90
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	105⅝	105⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	56	60
American Chicle pf.	70	75
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	90
American Thread pf.	4	4¾
American Woolen	12½	13¼
American Woolen pf.	69	70
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅞	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32	33
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7¼	8¼
Distilling Company of America	4¾	5
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	19¾
Electric Boat	13	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	36
Havana Commercial	8	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	37	39
International Pump	18½	20
International Pump pf.	65½	66½
International Silver pf.	37	39
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	41	43
National Salt pf.	66	67
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28	29
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27¾	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	78
Standard Oil of New Jersey	537	539

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	89
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10½
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	11⅞
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	98½
California Copper	1¼	1¾
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	50	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	102⅞	103½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93⅛	94¼
Compressed Air	31	34
Economic Postage	1	1½
Electric Vehicle	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	70
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	4¾	5
Illinois Transportation	1½	1¾
*Markeen Copper	..	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	12
New England Transportation	3½	4
New York Transportation	7⅝	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	22	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20½	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	14	14½
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	½
Tennessee Copper	15	16
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6¼	6¾
Union Copper	2	2¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	67	..
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	85
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	5	6
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	190½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	100	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	103	205
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 1st p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113¼	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	118½	119
United Traction bonds	113⅛	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of New York	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	22	23
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	98	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	128	12	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	.....
16	16¼	935	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16¾	16	16	— ¼
63¼	63¾	10	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	.....
34	34½	100	American Cotton Oil.	34	34	34	34	.....
34½	34¾	100	American Ice Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
11½	11¾	200	American Linseed Co.	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
55	55⅝	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
24	26	580	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	24	24	—1
37⅜	37⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	.....
20	20¼	1,280	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20⅜	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜
67	67½	1,650	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	67½	67½	67	67⅜	— ⅛
35½	35¾	4,485	Am. Steel & Wire.	35⅞	36	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
75¼	76	1,585	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75¼	76½	75¼	75⅝	+ ⅛
123⅝	124	10,645	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123⅝	124¼	123⅝	123⅞	.....
26⅝	26⅞	6,485	American Tin Plate.	26⅝	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
79¼	79⅝	280	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79½	79	79½	— ⅛
94½	94¾	1,130	American Tobacco	95⅝	95⅝	94¾	94¾	— ⅝
46⅞	46¾	1,090	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	47	47⅛	46¾	46⅞	.....
42	44	220	Ann Arbor pf.	43	43	43	43	+2½
28⅝	28⅝	20,135	At., T. & S. F.	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	15,055	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅜	72	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
71⅝	71⅞	10,820	Balt. & Ohio, ex div.	71½	72¼	71¼	71⅝	— ⅛
79½	80	1,484	Balt. & Ohio pf., ex d.	79¼	79⅞	79¼	79½	— ⅛
59⅜	59¾	41,155	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58⅞	60⅝	58⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	50	510	Canada Southern	49¾	49⅞	49⅜	49⅞	+ ⅛
90½	91	400	Canadian Pacific	90½	91	90½	91	+1½
28	28¼	4,230	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
127½	127¾	10,770	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	128	128¼	127⅝	127⅞	+ ⅛
120	125	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	125	125	125	125	+1
11¼	11¼	300	Chicago Great West.	11	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
83½	85	75	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
22	23	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22	22	22	— ¼
114⅝	114¾	24,045	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114¼	115	114⅛	114½	+ ⅜
171	172½	115	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171	171	171	171	— ½
164½	165½	425	Chicago & Northw.	164½	164¾	164¼	164⅜	— ⅜
201	205	600	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	201	200	201	+ ⅜
107⅞	108	8,490	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	108⅝	106	108⅛	.....
114	118	200	Chi., S. P., M. & Om.	115	115	115	115	— ½
10	10⅞	300	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
58	58⅝	825	C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	59	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	—2½
36	36¾	420	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	35⅞	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
14⅞	16	700	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
173½	174¼	5,854	Consolidated Gas.	170½	174⅛	170½	173½	+3½
...	...	15,397	Con. Gas, rights.	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	660	Con. Tobacco Co.	26¼	26¾	26	26	.....
78½	79	670	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
113½	114	2,160	Delaware & Hudson.	113¼	114¼	113¼	114¼	+2½
180½	181½	740	Del., Lack. & West.	181	181⅜	180¼	180¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	19½	500	Denver & R. G.	19⅝	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
68	68¼	230	Denver & R. G. pf.	68⅛	68⅜	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅜	610	Erie 1st pf	33¼	34¼	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
17	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	6,310	Federal Steel	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
67¼	67⅝	1,770	Federal Steel pf.	67⅜	67⅝	66½	67⅛	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
135	136	320	General Electric	135	135½	134½	135½	+ ½
54½	54¾	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	54¼	54¾	54¼	54⅞	— ⅛
99	100½	20	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
153½	154	150	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	163½	153½	+ ½
62¼	62¾	300	Hocking Valley pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ½
117⅞	118	2,000	Illinois Central	117⅞	118	117⅞	117⅞	— ⅛
22½	23	100	International Paper.	23	23	23	23	.....
65	66	225	International Paper pf	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	+ ⅛
28½	29	100	International Power.	28½	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅛
18½	19	100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
99	100	140	Lacled. Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	+1½
29	30	350	Lake Erie & West.	30	30	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
72¼	72½	880	Louisville & Nashville	72¾	72½	72¼	72½	+ ⅛
92¼	92¼	9,540	Manhattan Elevated.	92	93	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
155¾	156	2,735	Met. Street Railway.	156	157¼	156	156½	+ ⅛
30	33	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	30	30	30	30	+1
79	..	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf., ex div.	79	79	79	79	.....
12	12⅜	100	Mexican Central	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	100	Mexican National ctfs	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
94	94½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	.....
31	31⅜	750	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
51⅜	51⅞	5,983	Missouri Pacific	52	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
30¾	31¼	900	National Biscuit Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ½
18½	19	250	National Lead Co.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+1½
91	94	60	National Lead Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
26⅜	27	2,950	National Steel	27	27¼	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
85	90	775	National Steel pf.	85	85⅝	85	85¼	.....
47	47¼	4,351	National Tube Co.	47⅝	47⅝	47	47	— ½
92	92½	1,270	National Tube Co. pf.	92	92⅝	92	92¼	+ ⅛
33	35	200	New Central Coal.	33	33	33	33	—2
134	134½	8,457	New Jersey Central.	130⅝	135⅜	130⅝	134	+3⅜
130¼	130⅜	1,045	New York Central.	130	130⅞	130	130⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21½	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34½	2,302	Norfolk & Western.	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	+ ⅛
52¼	52¼	6,285	Northern Pacific	52⅛	52⅝	52	52⅜	.....
71⅛	71⅜	810	Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	+ ⅛
63	64	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63	63	+ ⅛
31	32	1,270	Pacific Mail	31	32	30⅝	32	+ ⅛
129½	129⅝	5,049	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¼	129⅝	129¼	129⅝	+ ⅛
99	99¼	4,740	People's Gas, Chicago.	98½	100⅜	98¼	99	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
22½	23½	200	Père Marquette	23	23½	23	23½	+1½
54	54½	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	+ ½
81	82	244	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81	81	.....
39⅝	40¼	300	Pressed Steel Car.	41	41	40¼	40¼	— ⅞
186	188	410	Pullman Company	188	188	187¼	187½	+ ½
17½	17¾	935	Reading	17⅛	17⅞	17	17⅞	+ ⅛
60½	61¼	11,470	Reading 1st pf.	59⅝	60½	59¼	60	+ ½
28⅞	29⅛	700	Reading 2d pf.	28⅞	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
11½	12	845	Republic Iron & Steel.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
53½	54	400	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53½	54	53½	53½	.....
7	7¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	7	7	7	7	.....
43	43½	405	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
15	15½	37	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15	15	15	.....
34¾	35¼	425	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35	35	34¾	35	+ ⅜
12½	13	1,395	St. Louis Southw.	12½	12¾	12	12½	+ ½
28½	28½	2,875	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅞	.....
66¼	67	50	Sloss Sheffield pf.	66¼	66	66	66	.....
33½	33⅝	5,060	Southern Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
11¼	11⅜	510	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	53	935	Southern Railway pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	+ ⅛
70½	71¼	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	72¼	72¼	71½	71½	— ⅛
15	15¼	100	Texas Pacific	15	15	15	15	.....
12	12⅜	970	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11½	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
65	66½	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65½	66¼	65½	65½	+1½
60	60⅛	12,000	Union Pacific	60¼	60¾	60¼	60⅜	— ⅛
76⅝	76⅞	3,170	Union Pacific pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	11¼	6,115	United States Leather.	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
88¾	89¼	1	U. S. Leather pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
30	30⅜	3,050	United States Rubber.	30½	30⅝	29⅞	30	.....
7⅝	7¾	1,100	Wabash	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅜
18⅜	18⅞	2,700	Wabash pf.	18½	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
81	81½	240	Western Union Tel.	81½	81½	81½	81½	.....
8⅞	9	1,170	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	24¼	1,325	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅜	24¼	23⅜	24	+ ⅛
14	14¼	40	Wisconsin Central	14	14	14	14	.....
Sales.....		339,407						

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $117,950,387; balances, $8,845,164; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,754,735.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and easy. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.13¾@5.13⅛ less 1-16, and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.15⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅜@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅝ and 40⅝@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium; Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—On the Stock Exchange to-day there was a good all-round tendency and rather more business on new account owing to the more hopeful view taken of the situation in China. The continued shipments of gold from New York did not influence stocks, and discounts had an easier tendency.

Home railroads, in many instances, substantially advanced, London and Brighton being in especial inquiry. Foreign securities were neglected, though there was a considerable revival of interest in Argentine railroad stocks, which were strong.

Americans were harder and opened above parity, in sympathy with the advices from Wall Street. Southern Pacific common and preferred rallied. Baltimore and Ohio was bid for at first, but afterward the demand slackened and the closing was below the best figures of the day. Copper shares were firm. Kafirs hardened.

Consols for money, 98⅜; for the account, 99; Atchison, 70⅜; Canadian Pacific, 92⅜; St. Paul, 117⅜; Illinois Central, 120¼; Louisville, 74¼; Union Pacific preferred, 79¼; New York Central, 133½; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 33⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 73 ex dividend; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 9⅜; Rand Mines, 4⅜.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3¼@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.00; Madrid, 28.75; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 6.82½.

Spanish fours closed at 71¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Bourse here was closed to-day owing to the observance of the Feast of the Assumption.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—In spite of the fact of the closing of Boersen elsewhere, in observance of the holiday, prices were firm on the Boerse here owing to the more satisfactory international money situation and to sympathy with the New York and London markets. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder, and mine shares markedly recovered.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for checks.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,023,174
Gold	74,588,279
Silver	15,422,733
United States notes	26,344,458
Treasury notes of 1890	662,701
National bank notes	7,751,016
Total receipts this day	2,218,385
Total receipts this month	24,894,402
Total receipts this year	74,630,563
Total expenditures this day	2,030,000
Total expenditures this month	28,080,000
Total expenditures this year	82,069,653
National bank notes received for redemption	422,620
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	950,694
Customs	1,156,598
Miscellaneous	11,092

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,230,179
Silver dollars	421,543,000
Silver dollars of 1890	5,564,269
Silver bullion of 1890	66,813,731
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$735,011,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$238,230,179
Silver certificates outstanding	421,543,000
Treasury notes outstanding	72,378,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$735,011,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$89,360,546
Gold certificates	35,337,730
Silver coin and bullion	6,588,643
Silver certificates	8,384,069
United States notes	26,344,453
Other assets	16,526,841
Total in Treasury	$182,561,806
Deposits in National banks	91,527,716
Total	$290,409,522
Current liabilities	90,386,347
Available cash balance	$140,023,174

Calumet and Hecla Annual Meeting.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—At the annual meeting of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, held here to-day, the Board of Directors was re-elected, and it was voted to continue the corporate existence of the company for thirty years from April 13, 1900. Alexander Agassiz of Newport is President of the Board of Directors.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rochester Wringer Company; capital, $20,000. Directors—W. T. Bradley, C. J. Palmer, and L. H. Willsea of Rochester.

The Cole Medicine Company of Brooklyn; capital, $500. Directors—Marius Turck and J. L. South of Brooklyn and L. Hoonbeck of New York City.

Texas Seaboard Lumber Company of Fredonia; capital, $80,000. Directors—J. S. Lambert, F. R. Green, and S. W. Reed of Fredonia.

New York and Bronx Realty Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—A. W. Barber, F. H. Dunn, and G. J. Jewesson of Brooklyn.

Standard Diary Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Burgess, H. F. Huntemann, and Peter Schauss of New York City.

S. Hansen & Co. of New York City, to do a retail grocery business; capital, $4,500. Directors—Simson Hansen, Louis C. Hansen, and F. G. Heinrichson of New York City.

Dr. Combe's Sanitarium Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—E. C. F. Combe of Flushing, F. E. Pitkin of Nyack, and Wolcott E. Pilkin of Albany.

Syracuse Heater Company of Syracuse; capital, $30,000. Directors—C. D. Howard, A. G. Doust, and Jennie M. Howard of Syracuse.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 15.—The Federal [illegible] and Land Company of Williamsport, Penn.; capital, $1,000,000; to buy and sell [illegible]

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .26, 300 Best & Belcher at .25, 350 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.37, 200 Father De Smet at .45, 300 Isabella at 1.25, 200 Little Chief at .17, 200 Ophir at .62, and 500 Pharmacist at .15.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

American Flag	.03	Ophir	.55
Alice	.46	Occidental	.08
Adams Con.	.20	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.12	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Best & Belcher	.18	Potosi	.10
Brece	1.00	Quicksilver	1.50
Brunswick Con.	.38	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Challar	.10	Sierra Nevada	.32
Crown Point	.15	Standard	3.75
Chrysolite	.03	Small Hopes	.46
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Union Con.	.17
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.06
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.38
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Argentum Juanita	.26
Crescent	.09	Alamo	.12
Catalpa	.10	Anaconda	.40
Dunkin	.08	Cripple Creek Con.	.13
Deadwood Terra	.50	Creede & Cr. Creek	.13½
Daly	1.00	Cable	.04
Eureka Con.	.14	Golden Fleece	.25
Father De Smet	.40	Isabella	1.22
Gould & Curry	.14	Mollie Gibson	.26
Hale & Norcross	.13	Mount Rosa	.65
Homestake	50.00	Pharmacist	.14
Horn Silver	1.15	Portland	3.30
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.32
Julia Con.	.01	Work	.28
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Damon	.19
La Crosse	.12	Elkton	1.50
Leadville Con.	.05	Findlay	.12½
Little Chief	.16	Garfield	.06
Mexican	.25	Jackpot	.49
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.19
Ontario	.62		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.03	.04
Alpha Con.	.06	.06
Andes	.08	.10
Belcher	.16	.16
Best & Belcher	.20	.20
Bullion	.04	.03
Caledonia	.65	.65
Challenge Con.	.25	.25
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	.82	.83
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.17
Gould & Curry	.16	.16
Hale & Norcross	.22	.21
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.01	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.12	.11
Ophir	.57	.58
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.14	.13
Savage	.12	.11
Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Sierra Nevada	.37	.35
Standard	4.50	4.10
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.16	.14
Union Con.	.22	.20
Utah Con.	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.33	.31
Silver bars	61	61⅛
Mexican dollars	48¾@49¼	48¾@49¼
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44½	44¾	44¾	45
Alamo	12½	13¼	12¾	13
Argentum	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	28
Anaconda	47	49	47	48½
Anchoria	90	100	90	100
Bankers'	14	19	14	19
Battle Mountain	30½	31	30	30⅝
Blue Bell	11½	12¾	11½	11¾
C. C. Cons.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
C., C. & M.	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
Columbine Victor	15	15½	14½	15
Dante	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
Damon	20	21	20	21
Elkton	161	162	160⅝	161
El Paso	43	44	43	43½
Findlay	13	13¼	13	13¼
Golden Fleece	27	29	27	30
Gibson	28	29	26	29
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13¾	14	13⅞	14½
Gold Coin	500	..	575	..
Garfield	7⅛	9	7½	10
Gold Sovereign	10	10¼	10⅛	10¼
Gould	39½	40½	40	40¾
Hart	16½	16¾	16¼	16½
Ingham	19¼	19⅝	18½	19⅝
Isabella	123½	124	123½	124
Jackpot	50	52	51	52
Keystone	17⅜	18	17⅜	18
Lexington	18⅜	18⅞	17	17½
Mount Rosa	68	70	68	70
Matoa	32⅜	33½	33½	33½
Mary Cashen	19⅞	20½	19½	20
Moon Anchor	52	52½	50	53
National	10⅞	11	11	11¼
Nugget	21⅝	22¾	21½	22
Ophir	50	54	50	53⅞
Orphan	19	20	19½	20
Pharmacist	13⅝	14½	14½	14½
Pinnacle	19	19⅝	19½	20
Portland	330	350	336	340
Rawlings	25	30	25	30
Rose Nicol	13	13¼	18	13½
Coriolanus	22½	23½	22½	22½
New Haven	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼
Ida May	32	32½	32	32½
Union	35	40	35	40
Vindicator	140	142	140	140⅝
Work	28⅝	28½	26½	28
Zenobia	13½	15	13½	15

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,345	1,445	1,360
1st week August	$283,883	$246,177	$231,178
From July 1	1,426,454	1,297,332	1,192,767
ANN ARBOR for June—			
Gross	148,662	130,745	113,480
Op. expenses	102,010	100,250	86,372
Net	46,672	30,495	27,108
Gross, 6 months	846,627	731,171	730,579
Net, 6 months	161,950	226,909	183,191
CHOCTAW, OKLA. & GULF for month of June—			
Gross	191,198	145,233	98,430
Op. expenses	121,171	99,535	70,197
Net	70,027	45,698	28,233
Charges	28,300	21,600	20,000
Surplus	41,727	24,198	8,233
Gross, 6 months	1,552,547	1,259,491	1,058,077
Net, 6 months	575,371	465,903	384,600
Surplus, 6 mos	397,126	293,903	226,000
FITCHBURG for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	1,948,799	1,867,311	1,707,621
Op. expenses	1,248,307	1,379,473	1,315,258
Net	700,492	487,838	392,363
Prop. exp. to gr.	64.1	73.9	77.1
Other income	20,191	21,942	29,388
Total income	720,683	509,780	421,701
Charges	383,168	396,490	402,064
Surplus	347,515	113,290	19,637
Gross, 12 months	8,045,105	7,647,080	7,359,470
Net, 12 months	2,677,297	2,334,524	2,275,990
Surplus, 12 mos	1,177,452	786,797	708,260
MEXICAN CENTRAL for the six months ended July 1, (earnings in Mexican currency:)	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	8,979,974	7,369,434	1,610,540
Operating ex.	5,839,901	4,965,661	874,240
Net earnings	3,140,073	2,403,773.	736,300
Net in U. S. currency	1,506,688	1,176,004	$30,684
Deduction	61,991	7,866	54,126
Balance	1,444,697	1,168,138	276,559
Charges	1,297,362	1,254,000	12,853
Surplus	177,315	*96,862	263,707
*Deficit.			
NEWBURG ELECTRIC for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	23,850	22,518	1,332
Operating ex.	13,804	13,082	222
Net earnings	9,946	8,836	1,110
Other income	159	131	28
Total income	10,105	8,967	1,138
Charges	9,580	9,228	302
Surplus	575	*241	.....
*Deficit.			
STATEN ISLAND ELECTRIC RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	40,161	55,412	†15,251
Operating ex.	36,333	33,719	1,614
Net earnings	4,828	21,693	†16,865
Other income	6,162	.....	6,162
Total income	10,990	21,693	†10,708
Charges	9,575	28,421	†18,848
Surplus	1,417	*6,728	8,145
*Deficit.			
UNION RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	225,804	188,067	37,737
Operating ex.	122,582	117,338	5,244
Net earnings	103,232	70,729	32,493
Charges	35,756	41,408	5,652
Surplus	67,476	29,321	38,145

Pittsburg and Western Railroad reports for the month of July: Gross earnings, $330,904; operating expenses, $206,106; net, $124,858.

*Deficit. †Decrease.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Boston had a good market in stocks at last, buying in the mining group beco

SOLDIER'S FIANCEE MISSING.

General Alarm Sent Out for Young Margaret Haas—Companion for Inventor's Wife.

A general alarm has been sent out by the police for Margaret Haas, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Haas of 18 Rogers Place. Haas is a piano manufacturer. His daughter was employed by Leicester Allen, an inventor, living at 1,002 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, as a companion for his wife.

The girl on Aug. 2 received a letter postmarked Chicago, Ill. From that time until Monday, Aug. 6, the girl seemed restless. On the latter day she complained of having a severe headache, and asked permission to go home. She received permission, and started for her home. She was seen at Third Avenue. Since then no trace of her has been found.

The girl, her father says, was engaged to be married to Sergt. William H. Joy of Company H, Fifteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Porter, near Buffalo. The wedding was to take place on Christmas eve.

Haas, thinking his daughter might be with Joy in Buffalo, telegraphed the commanding officer of the company last evening and received a reply that Joy was sick in the hospital, and that the girl had not been seen in the vicinity.

The girl's mother has hunted all over the city and Coney Island for her daughter, and has spent four nights in a Bowery resort, thinking that the girl might possibly go there.

The girl is described as being 5 feet 5 inches tall, weighs 120 pounds, has fair complexion, brown hair, and a small mark under her right eye. The girl, when last seen, wore a pink waist with white stripes, a green check skirt, and a white sailor straw hat.

SUICIDE OF A MOTHER.

Bade Good-Bye to Little Ones After Taking Poison—Heat Had Affected Her Mind.

Mrs. Elvina Abrams, wife of August Abrams of 2,743 Eighth Avenue, drank carbolic acid in beer at her home last night and died in the presence of her two children, aged, respectively, seven and four years.

About 8 o'clock the woman asked her husband to get a pint of beer. When he returned Mrs. Abrams nearly filled a glass, and, going into an adjoining room, poured the contents of a small bottle of the poison into it and drank the mixture. Without saying anything to her husband, she went to the kitchen and sat down in a chair. Then calling her children to her, she said:

"I am going to die, children. Good-bye."

While the children looked wonderingly at her Mrs. Abram lifted them to her lap and told them she had not long to live. Scarcely had she uttered the words when she fell to the floor, carrying her children with her. The little girls screamed, and Mr. Abrams ran to the kitchen from the front room. Mrs. Abrams was groaning by this time and praying for speedy death. As quickly as possible Mr. Abrams sent for Dr. Setorius, a near-by physician, but when he arrived Mrs. Abrams was too far gone for relief, and died in a few minutes.

Abrams said he gave no reason for his wife's act other than to say that the hot weather of the past week had affected her and caused temporary insanity. He said she had been acting strangely for several days.

CHASED IN THE BIG TUNNEL.

Alleged Burglar's Attempt to Escape—Leaped to Central Tracks.

Otto Doubler, who says he lives at 120 East Fifty-first Street, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night charged with attempted burglary.

Doubler, it is alleged, tried to force open a shutter on the first floor of the residence of Mrs. A. Farrell of 568 Lexington Avenue. Frank Lacey, who boards in the place, heard Doubler, and opening the shutter saw the man, he says, running away. Doubler ran through Fifty-first Street to Park Avenue, followed by Lacey, Acting Capt. Lantry, and Roundsman O'Donohue of the East Fifty-first Street Station.

At Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, Doubler, according to the police, leaped into the railroad tunnel, ran to Forty-ninth Street, and, climbing the stone wall, ran through Forty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, where he was captured.

Mrs. Farrell says that earlier in the evening her house was entered and two trunks had been broken open. She says that she noticed Doubler standing in front of the house during the evening.

NANCY HANKS MONUMENT.

Thompson Stickle's Design Accepted—Description of the Memorial.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15.—The design presented by Thompson Stickle of this city for a monument to be erected over the grave of Abraham Lincoln's mother, in Spencer County, Indiana, has been accepted by the Nancy Hanks Lincoln Monument Association, of which Gov. Mount of Indiana is the head. The association accepted the offer of Col. J. S. Culver of Springfield to build the monument by the use of as much granite as possible from the National Lincoln Monument in this city and stone from the temporary receiving vault where the body of Lincoln rests.

According to the design of Mr. Stickle, the base will rest on a solid foundation, on which will be constructed a massive stone-faced pedestal, the brackets to form the support for the monument to be cut from the solid rock. On the face of the die-block is to be carved a scroll, revealing the name "Nancy Hanks Lincoln," with the inscription, "Mother of Abraham Lincoln," underneath. Ivy, the emblem of affection, and a branch of oak, typifying nobility, are grouped in bas-relief around the names with harmonious effect.

Court of Claims on a Yacht.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A term of the State Court of Claims was opened in this city to-day, when adjournment was immediately taken to Lindenhurst, the Summer home down the St. Lawrence Rapids of Judge John M. Kellogg. The party left by private yacht this afternoon, and included Judge Charles T. Saxton and daughter, Harriet M. Saxton; Judge John F. Parkhurst and wife, Clerk Philip Keck, Deputy T. E. Kirk, Marshal J. F. Thompson, and Stenographer Thomas Watts. There are several important matters to be considered by this court. They expect to combine pleasure with business and remain about ten days as guests at Lindenhurst.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—George I. Graham, Philadelphia; Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Washington; William Dana Orcutt, Boston; John H. Kirby, Houston, Texas.

NORMANDIE.—J. I. Harrison, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MARLBOROUGH.—C. B. Rhodes, Macon, Ga.

HOLLAND.—Walter H. Reed, Minneapolis; E. H. Savage, Richmond; Roland H. Boutwell, Boston; W. B. Wood, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL.—Ex-State Senator Myer Nussbaum, Albany; Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo.

GRAND.—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

GILSEY.—E. A. Hale, Springfield.

SAVOY.—Henry B. Steels, Chicago; E. C Morrow, Clarksville, Tenn.

NETHERLAND.—De Courcy May, Scranton.

MANHATTAN.—H. E. Moles, Montreal; G. G. Warner, St. Louis.

PARK AVENUE.—G. M. Goddard, Boston.

MURRAY HILL.—G. R. Bacon, Clyde, N. Y.

ALBEMARLE.—William T. Sellers, Wilmington, Del.

FIFTH AVENUE.—E. B. Craig, State Treasurer of Tennessee; Gen. George B. Williams, Washington.

HOFFMAN.—Joseph P. Winchester, Wilmington, Del.; J. G. Obermier, Canton, Ohio.

VICTORIA.—Theodore D. Maxfield, Arkansas.

EVERETT.—Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, D. C.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Andrews, E. J., Shenandoah, Iowa; E. G. Andrews, dry goods; Morton House.

Baldwin, W. K., Canton, Ohio; W. K. Baldwin, gents' merchandise; Sinclair House.

Blanks, Son & Co., Lockhart, Texas; James G. Blanks, gents' merchandise; Joe M. Blank, gents' merchandise; St. Denis Hotel.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and millinery; Hoffman Square Hotel.

Block, G., & Co., Galveston, Tex.; dry goods, notions, Mo.; G. W. Fear, ribbons, handkerchiefs, and fans; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Clark & Co., Lansing, Mich.; F. G. Clark, manufacturer of carriages; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cleveland Trunk Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Thomson, trunks; Westminster Hotel.

Cohn, J. H. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. C. Simmons, underwear; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eversole, D. R., Maryville, Mo.; dry goods; Morton House.

Eversole, D. R., Maryville, Mo.; Harry Clyborne, dry goods; Morton House.

Fellman Dry Goods Company, The, Galveston, Texas; L. H. Fellman, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Flanagan, W. B., Palestine, Texas; W. B. Flanagan, clothing; 6 West Eighty-second Street.

Gulledge, J. H., Plano, Texas; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Gordon & Aetir Company, The, Greenville, Ohio; Frank S. Gordon, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks, 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Hannifin, P. R., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. F. Fernheimer, dry goods; Mary McNamara, dry goods; Gerard Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ryan, boys' clothing, 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reid, house furnishing goods, 377 Broadway.

Harris Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; John O. Sproul, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Hamburger, woolens; L. Hamburger, woolens; T. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Holb, L., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Holb, new and old metals; Imperial Hotel.

Hoyt Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Hoyt, general buyer; Miss Rohe, millinery; Hotel Rossmore.

Indianapolis Millinery Company, Indianapolis; B. Essex, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Joliet Dry Goods Company, Joliet, Ill.; J. S. Sutherland, furnishing goods, ladies and infants' wear, 406 Broadway; Everett House.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; O. Newcomb, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jough, H., Freeport, Ill.; H. Jough, millinery; Mrs. H. Jough, millinery; 47 East Ninth Street.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Becker, dress goods and silks, 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kahn Mill Company, Shreveport, La.; Fannie Born, millinery; Roland Hotel.

Kohl, Joseph & Co., Columbus, Ohio, Joseph Kohl, jewelry; Hoffman House.

Loyser Company, The, Greenville, Miss.; Miss John Henke, dry goods; Hotel Belvedere.

Kennedy & McInnes, Pittston, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods and millinery; Hotel Norhandle.

Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; S. A. Lasalle, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Larrabee, B. T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, small wares, corsets, ribbins, jewelry, and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.

Louis, George, Piqua, Ohio; groceries; St. Denis Hotel.

Lion Store Merchandise Company, The, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. D. Allen, dry goods; 77 Eighth Street.

Maxfield, Theodore, & Brother, Ratesville, Ark.; Theodore Maxfield, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mills-Adams Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; C. Adams, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Mathews, J., Louisville, Ky.; J. Mathews, printer and publisher; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. T. Campbell, ribbons and laces; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; T. J. Laflin, upholstery goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Everett House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Reynolds, millinery; 377 Broadway.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hoffman House.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Miss Edwards, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Plymouth Clothing Company, The, Denver, Col.; Ford Levy, clothing; Gerard House.

Plass, G., Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Cohen, notions and furnishing goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Garfunkle, cloaks and suits; Hotel Netherland.

Quackenbush, Gos & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Raatz & O'Reilly, Austin, Texas; Joseph O'Reilly, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss B. Sternberg, fancy goods; A. J. Walt, house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Rea, R. P., & Co., Forney, Texas; R. P. Rea, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Bellin, carpets, 454 Broome Street.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics, silks, linens, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. G. Braham, notions and fancy goods, 337 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Crumbley, white goods and handkerchiefs; G. M. Pratt, domestics, 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith, H. L., Longview, Texas; R. A. Johnson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Brothers, Cincinnati; H. S. Smith, shoe manufacturers; Hotel Imperial.

Scott, G. L., & Co., Pueblo, Col.; E. L. Scott, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sibila, Mrs. Louise M., Massillon, Ohio; dry goods; 314 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Stratt & Terstegge, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Stratt, stoves, &c.; B. H. Imorde, stoves, &c.; William J. Imorde, stoves, &c.; Grand Union Hotel.

Schneborn, M., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; Hotel Rossmore.

Thomas, John W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. W. Thomas, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel; G. D. Adams, notions, millinery, laces, ribbons, and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William Guthrie, linens, and blankets, 309 Broadway.

Voight, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; William Lemke, white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. D. Stewart, white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloths, cloaks, suits, ladies', and infants' wear; Miss Gorman, corsets and muslin underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 490 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; A. Younker, gloves, ribbons, umbrellas, and fancy goods; Miss M. A. Berry, stationery and leather goods; 53 Franklin Street; E. E. Fletcher, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Zollinger, W. R., & Co., Canton, Ohio; W. R. Zollinger, cloaks, notions, and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Milligan vs. Weiss.	24—Gansmann vs. Knobel.
2—Sullivan vs. Church of the Holy Rosary.	25—Pierce vs. Derbey.
3—Maccabe vs. Ribiero.	26—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. vs. Feitner.
4—Anderson vs. Anderson.	27—In re Central Stamping Co.
5—Smith vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	28—In re Greenwald.
6—Edward Thompson Co. vs. Sternlicht.	29—Harrburger vs. Harrburger.
7—Union Surety Co. vs. Greater New York Amusement Co.	30—Kornareus vs. Kornarous.
8—Chatham Nat. Bk. vs. Chatham.	31—Rosenheim Co. vs. Robinson.
9—In re Kane.	32—Becker vs. Rothemund.
10—Benedict vs. Guardian Trust Co.	33—Aston vs. Livingston.
11—Messenger vs. Chevra Bikur Cholim Israel, &c.	34—Wyckoff vs. Vassa.
12—Wolff vs. Wolff.	35—Bosse vs. Atlantic Trans. Co.
13—Schweder vs. Old Dominion S. S. Co.	36—West vs. West.
14—McLaughlin vs. Press Pub. Co.	37—In re Pendleton.
15—McQuade vs. Fromme.	38—Falcone vs. Cavalieri.
16—Cappell vs. Hollins.	39—Mulligan vs. Weiss.
17—Mansella vs. Brush Elec. Co.	40—In re Porter.
18—Illig vs. Quirk.	41—Elum vs. Morton.
19—Shevlin vs. Koster.	42—Clarke vs. Tod.
20—Struck vs. Barr.	43—In re Goldberg.
21—Reilly vs. Ascher.	44—Coffin vs. Kirst.
22—Intermann vs. Bloomingdale.	45—Reiner vs. Glaser.
23—Falk vs. New York Ice Co.	46—Falcone vs. Calavalierier.
	47—Smith vs. Mingey.
	48—Lazard vs. Thomas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Marcus Molo,	Rebecca Liebich.
Margaret Markey.	At 11 A. M.
Vittoria Malatesta.	John H. Oberteuffer.
Hachadoor Melkonian.	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV., Room 23, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Mo[illegible] at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hyndman, Kennedy and Sullivan for the People.

1—Hyzman Rephan.	8—Harry Wilson.
2—William R. Smith, John Flynn, Jeremiah Connor.	9—William Lynch.
3—Joseph Petrie.	10—John Wilson, George W. Corr.
4—Harry Samuels, Harry Miller, Meyer Fein, Louis Friedman.	11—Edward J. Finn.
5—Henry J. Landius.	12—Rose Martini.
6—Joseph Monace.	13—Tessie Williams, Maggie Gilson.
7—Herman Schaffer.	14—Walter Hirsch.
8—Isadore Goodman.	15—Joseph Weil.
9—Harry Adams.	16—William O'Connor.
10—Margaret Hassler. Pleadings.	17—David Frey.
1—Casamia Fernandez.	18—Harry F. Cornish.
2—Ammond R. Davidson.	19—John Evans.
3—Harry E. Sherman, William A. Hall.	20—Daniel Roundtree.
4—William Wilson.	21—Benjamin Moskowitz.
5—Ronald McDonald.	22—William Lee.
6—Carl Krutz.	23—Katie Schwertag.
7—Joseph Klein.	24—John Kane.
	25—Charles Brennan, Francis J. Halpin, Frank Sennett, Joseph Hunt.
	26—Alfred Bulmer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Joseph Wales.	6—Peter Kish.
2—George Wilson.	7—John Mihok.
3—Frederick Shields, Walter Jordan.	8—Edward C. Dempsey.
4—Joseph Ballings, Karl Schmidt.	9—Frank Schrander.
5—Benjamin Zuckerman.	10—James Sinich.
	11—Patrick Gorman.
	12—Edward Fay.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Henry J. Braker vs. Anthony Clinchy, (two cases)—Richard C. Voth.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Casper Stock vs. Mark Levy—Samuel A. Byers. David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Maria Frieri—Samuel A. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Hudson vs. Cowles, (two cases)—Adrian H. Larkin. Kaufman vs. Sommer—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Thomas vs. Stacy—Henry Thompson. People, &c., vs. United States Mortgage Accident Association—M. Clelland Milnor.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Burbridge vs. Burbridge—John E. Duffy. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Willoughby—John E. Duffy. Matter of Wall—John H. Rogan. Matter of Grote—Samson Lachman. Kutscher vs. Schmuck—Samuel Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Johnston vs. Appleby—John A. Straley. Berkowitz vs. Vexler—Joseph McElroy, Jr. Nowak vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company—Thomas Allison.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE NEW FIBRE PAPER COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an execution against the New Fibre Paper Company of 145 Centre Street for $1,250, in favor of William F. Donnelly for money loaned and rent. The Sheriff has taken charge of the place and set down the sale for next Monday. The effects levied on by the Sheriff include the office furniture, dynamo, machinery, and tools.

BENJAMIN J. MIERS.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received an attachment yesterday against Benjamin J. Miers, who keeps a restaurant and lunchroom at 19 Beekman Street, for $208, in favor of S. H. Williamson's Son. The attachment was granted on the ground that Mr. Miers had departed from the State. At the restaurant it was said that Mr. Miers had gone on a vacation to Conibe Lake, N. H. whereas wife is sick. Mr. Miers has had the restaurant for abot six weeks. He was formerly interested in a restaurant in Broadway, near Thirty-fifth Street.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HECTOR J. BIDWELL.—Hector J. Bidwell, dealer in dry goods, crockery, &c., at Port Jervis, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,699 and assets $6,916, consisting of merchandise, $2,398; book accounts, $3,650; cash, $304; horse and wagon, $205; fixtures, $249, and note, $110.

FREDERICK SCHMADEKE.—Frederick Schmadeke, grocer, formerly at 354 West Fifty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $859, due to eight creditors, and assets $173 in accounts. He also has two horses and harness, worth $175, but he claims exemption for them.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADDICKS, John E.—Press Publishing Company, costs	12
APGAR, Harry J.—O. Schlegel	19
SULLEN, Frank H.—L. Post	124
BERNARD, Giuseppe—C. La Vecchia and others	44
EACH, Rebecca A.—Katherine Reilly	569
BROOKS, John W.—Seventh National Bank	1,551
FRANK, Bernhard—Lena Weiss	22
HOGG, Lewis O.—Erastus N. Root	67
HARDING, Nelson—W. F. Chamberlain	85
JACOBS, Philip—United Electric Light and Power Company	23
JOHNSON, Alfred J.—The Catholic Club of New York	102
JENNINGS, Ella A.—J. W. Purdy, Jr., and another, executors, &c.	87
JULICH, John—John F. Betz	273
KILPATRICK, T. Judson—Kate McHugh, executrix, &c.	176
KRUMSICK, William—D. M. Koehler & Son Co.	81
MARSHALL, Baptist—C. L. Smith	140
McMURRAY, Thomas, Jr., and George McEntee—William Phelan	383
SPELLISSY, Denis A.—Cook & Bernheimer Company, costs	87
SANDY, Edward J.—David Jones Company, notions, millinery, laces, ribbons, and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.	170
TAYLOR, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; William Guthrie, linens, and blankets, 309 Broadway.	182
TIEDEMANN, Mari—J. Seeman and others	1,567
WAGNER, Nicholas—C. Moller	47
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—William T. Comstock, trustee	1,647
THE T. D. ANTHCNY COMPANY—James A. Carter	110
THE RAINEY RIVER GOLD MINING Company—The Commercial Cable Building Company	287
THE YUKON CARIBOO BRITISH Columbia Gold Mining Development Company—The Press Publishing Company, costs	12
THE MEDICAL ADVERTISING BUREAU —The City of New York	108
REINHARDT & CO.—S. H. Apple and another	70

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract—Important Transfers—The Day's Business in the Auction Room.

Albert Friedlander has sold, through Folsom Brothers, for about $45,000, the plot 403 to 407 East Twenty-third Street, 75 by 98.9. The seller bought the property under foreclosure in April, 1899, for $37,050.

The buyer of the house 148 West Seventieth Street, sold through Slawson & Hobbs, is a Dr. Embury.

The Downing Building, 106 to 108 Fulton Street, was transferred yesterday as a gift by Paul J. Sorg of Middletown, Ohio, to S. Jennie Sorg and others. This is one of the buildings erected by John Pettit, and was conveyed to Mrs. Sorg in 1883.

Samuel Adams transferred yesterday a one-half interest in 113 and 115 West Twenty-first Street and in 102, 108, 110, and 112 West Twenty-second Street to John Flanigan, his partner in the firm of Adams & Co. These properties are included in the site of the new store now building for this firm.

The foreclosure sale of the grounds and buildings of the Staten Island Cricket Club at New Brighton, S. I., will be conducted on the premises at noon to-day by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

627 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to Irvin Senderling..... $6,035

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

206 to 214 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 125 by 102.2, five five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William Rankin 121,776

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 733 Forest Avenue, west side, 137.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,624.

By John S. Golding, foreclosure sale, William J. Harding, referee, 255 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 198.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 75.8, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,381.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 636 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,440.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, 744 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 35 feet east of Park Avenue, 35 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,455.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

greenhouse, 16 by 100; John Schnakenfery, owner; Jennie Hermann, owner; G. J. Hermann, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nelson Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for three three-story frame dwellings 16.8 by 36; J. H. Jones, of 117 Woodycrest Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 880 and 888 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick factory; Amalia Ricca of 28 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; A. E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fleetwood Avenue, to a two-story frame stable; Frederick Martens, premises, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

Webster Avenue, west side, 368 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, to a one-story frame shop; Frederick Allen of 626 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 189th St, 24.11x100; Bertha Stock to Sebastian Stock, (R S $3, mtg $3,000) $1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 20x75; Jacob Levy to Alfred Grant, (mtg $10,000, R S $3) 1

CROTONA AV, e s, new line, 94 ft n of 175th St, 100x120; Louisa K. Kunts and another to Lillie Whitton, (mtg $7,750, R S $2.50) ..... Exchange

FULTON ST, 106 and 108, 50x75x49.4x81.1; Dutch St, e s, 81.1 ft s of Fulton St, 21.10x—x21.8x74.2; Paul J. Sorg to S. Jennie Sorg ..... Gift

LOT 133, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Peter A. Hatting to Cora M. La Marsh, (mtg $1,500, R S 50c) 1

MARTHA AV, n w corner of 237th St, 50x100; John Lowden and another, executors, to Robert Clarke 1,300

MONROE ST, 55, 25x100; Sarah Kanzer to Harris Kanzer, (mtg $8,000, R S $7). 1

PLEASANT AV, 281, n w corner of 116th St; Pleasant Av, 283, 285, 287, and 289; Margaret D. Fitzpatrick to Morris Finn, (R S $15) 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71x50x71.10; Joseph Poldow to Mary Poldow, (R S $4, mtg $8,400) 1

TAYLOR AV, e s, 525 ft n of Columbine St, 75x98x75x100; also all title to Stebbins Av, e s, 170.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x110; Cromwell Av, s e corner of High Bridge St, 100x75; John W. Blackman to Sarah E. Blackman, (R S $5) 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x90; Sarah Zuckerman to Samuel H. Crawford, all liens, (R S 50c) 1

WATER ST, s s, 185.9 ft s of Jackson St, runs s w —x n— to Water St x e .0½; Jacob Kramer to Josephine E. Cunningham 1

WEST END AV, 666, e s, 19x80; Frederic R. Coudert to Emile J. Monteguy, (R S $19) 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 141st St, 49.11x100; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 148th St, 49.11x100; Daniel Casey and another to T. J. McManus 1

13TH ST, 445 East, 20.4x63.2x irregular; Henrietta E. Brandt, executrix, to Joseph Gallo, (R S $8.25, mtg $5,000) 8,300

22D ST, s s, 85 ft w of 6th Av, 20x irregular; 22d St, 110 West, 16.8x98.9; 22d St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 22d St, s s, 158.4 ft w of 6th Av, 41.8x98.9; 21st St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, and 22d St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, ½ part; Samuel Adams to John Flanigan, (R S $20) 1

46TH ST, 220 West, 17.10x100.5; Anna V. Lewis to Nellie S. Lynch-Blosse, R S $4, mtg $16,000) 1

49TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, runs n 104.11x s e 20.4x e 5.2x s 100.5 to street x w 25; George Dalker to William J. McClelland 1

84TH ST, 507 East, 19.6x102.2; Josephina Hahn to William Winter and wife, (R S $4.50, mtg $6,000) 1

107TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, runs n 75 ft to old city line of Harlem Creek, x n e 26 x s 84 to 107th St, x w 25; M. Warley Platzek, referee, to J. Newton Osorio 10,400

107TH ST, 323, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; also interior lot, begins 350 ft e of 2d Av and 75 ft n of 107th St, runs n —x n e 26 x s 9 x w 25; J. Newton Osorio to Edward Regenhard, (mtg $2,200, R S $11.50) 1

113TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 3d Av, 25x½ block; Gottfried Kappus to William J. Skelly, (R S $4.50, mtg $5,500) 1

116TH ST, 308 West, 18.9x100.11; William J. Yates to Jessie Hussey, (R S $1, mtg $16,500) 1

116TH ST, 308 West, 18.9x100.11; Augusta Nelson and another to William J. Yates, (mtg $16,500) 1

116TH ST, s s, 258.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.5 x100.10; Henry G. Plumb to J. J. Faye, (R S $2) 1

117TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Pleasant Av, 50x100.11; John Heist to Mamie Ziegele, (R S $5, mtg $2,000) 1

131ST ST, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Jessie Hussey to William, J. Yates, (R S $1, mtg $10,775) 1

138TH ST, s s, 68 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 16x92; William H. Scott to Thomas Berkeley, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) 1

171ST ST, n s, 100.1 ft e of 3d Av, 50x117.7x50x120; Thomas Lenane to Rosaria Pizzutiello, (R S $5.50) 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 108th St; Henry F. Miller to I. N. Dallin, 2 years 4½ months ..... $900 to $1,020

BROADWAY, 783 and 785, s w corner of 10th St; Henry Simonson to Abraham Schwab, 5 years 5,500

BROOME ST, 146, n w corner of Pitt St; John Katzman to Wolff Wallach, 5 years 1,080

GRAND ST, 484; Thomas H. Herbert to James Olwell, 3 years 780

SUFFOLK ST, 145; Louis Rieger to Charles Leef and another, Feb. 15, 1900, to May 1, 1900, and 5 years' renewal 2,100

8TH ST, 65 East; Patrick B. Egan to

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.10⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.09
Sugar, granulated	.6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	.11.25
Beef hams	.20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	.13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	.6.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	.16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

COTTON.—Changes of opinion were frequent in yesterday's cotton market, and price pendulations showed an exceptionally erratic movement. The start was barely steady, with prices 1@6 points lower, and during the forenoon the market ruled generally weak owing to bear aggression and an absence of anything like bull support. The leading sellers of yesterday started in on the call to depress prices still further and to dislodge weak long stuff. The cables were sized up as of bearish average, the crop intelligence was encouraging as a whole, while the weather reports told of needed rains in the Eastern belt and tolerably clear conditions west of the Mississippi Valley. In addition to these influences Neill was said to have placed himself on record as bearish on the trade situation, but neutral so far as the crop itself was concerned, except that an improvement of 2@3 per cent in the condition during July. The meagre information in hand from cotton goods market and New England cloth mills lacked encouraging ring, while the speculative public seemed to have most decided bearish convictions. At the lowest point of the forenoon prices were 6@8 points under the closing of last night, making the net loss since Monday night 22@ 29 points. At midday shorts began to manifest uneasiness, owing to the apparent oversold condition of the market and belief that the long interest had been pretty well eliminated. From a feeling of nervousness shorts subsequently became positively frightened, and were soon in full rout. Covering was stimulated by a forecast for dry weather over the entire belt to-night and to-morrow, and predictions for continued light receipts. On the up-turn the forenoon loss was not only recovered, but a considerable portion of yesterday's decline was wiped out. During the balance of the session the market was extremely feverish, with a tolerably firm undertone. The market finished the day steady in tone, with August showing a net loss of 1 point, while other months were 5@8 points higher. Among the many reports received from the crop centre were the following to Bailey & Montgomery: Newnan, Ga.: "Crop has greatly improved during the month of July, and is doing well. Will need rain soon. We made report to the Agricultural Department Aug. 1 at 85; still think this about correct on this section, but will take good weather from now on to give us a good crop." St. Paul's, N. C.: "Our river (Cape Fear) has just about dried up. Crops are in the worst condition have ever seen in our county." Aberdeen, N. C.: "It is terribly hot and dry here; crops a failure." Latta, S. C.: "Crop badly damaged by drought. Yield will be just about half we planted for in this State. Crop can't be over 10,000,000." Fayetteville, N. C.: "Weather fearfully dry here." Spot closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10⅛c for middling upland and 10⅜c for middling Gulf. Sales were 205 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9 15-16c; Mobile, no business; Savannah nominal at 9½c; Charleston quiet at 9¼c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk quiet at 9⅜c; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c off, to 10¼c; Memphis steady at 9⅝c; Augusta quiet at 9⅜c for old and 9¼c for new; St. Louis quiet at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.30	9.32	9.22	9.29@9.31
September	8.62	8.76	8.57	71@8.72
October	8.41	8.54	8.36	8.50@
November	8.29	8.43	8.27	8.39@8.41
December	8.25	8.38	8.20	8.35@8.36
January	8.25	8.40	8.21	8.38@8.37
February	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.38@8.39
March	8.29	8.44	8.26	8.40@8.41
April	8.30	8.44	8.29	8.41@8.43
May	8.34	8.46	8.33	8.43@8.44
June	8.34	8.48	8.34	8.45@8.47

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—4 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices lower; American middling, fair, 5 15-16d; good middling, 5 21-32d; middling, 5 17-32d; low middling, 5 13-32d; good ordinary, 5 9-32d; ordinary, 5 5-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 4,500 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet, but steady: American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 18-64d sellers; August-September, 5 6-64@5 7-64d buyers; September-October, 4 54-64@4 55-64d sellers; October-November, 4 44-64@4 45-64d sellers; November-December, 4 39-64@4 40-64d sellers; December-January, 4 36-64@4 37-64d sellers; January-February, 4 34-64@4 35-64d value; February-March, 4 33-64@4 34-64d sellers; March-April, 4 32-64@4 33-64d sellers; April-May, 4 31-64@4 32-64d buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	79⅝	80 3-16	79⅛	79⅝
December	81⅛	82¼	81 11-16	81⅝
Corn—				
September	43⅛	44¼	43⅛	43⅞
December	40⅝	40½	39⅞	39⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				74⅜
September	74⅜	75¼	74⅛	74⅜
October	75⅝	76	75¼	75½
Corn—				
August				39¼
September	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38¼
October	36¾	37⅜	36¾	37⅛
Oats—				
August				21¾
September	21⅜	22 1-16	21⅜	22
October	22	22 5-16	22	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The market was not only very dull yesterday but also rather easy in undertone whenever support was withdrawn or the corn market, upon which whatever steadiness the market possessed was dependent, showed weak spots of easing off. Attempts made early in the day to rouse the market from its speculative lethargy and promote bull sentiment were practically abandoned during the afternoon, as export trade was only about 17 loads and cables rather unsatisfactory. Foreign business and outside trade cut practically no figure in the market at any time during the day. It was a local affair entirely, with bears restrained a little by a let-up in Winter wheat receipts and somewhat larger clearances, the latter reaching 510,000 bushels wheat and flour for the day from all ports. Receipts at Kansas City were only 237,000 bushels and at St. Louis 149,000 bushels, making, with other Winter wheat points, a total of 476,000 bushels, in comparison with 248,000 bushels last year. Spring wheat receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 213 cars, against 246 cars last week and 184 cars a year ago. At its highest point September wheat in New York sold at 80 3-16c, and from that eased off to 79⅝c at the close, representing a final ⅛c decline from the previous night. In spite of the fact that no cargoes of wheat have arrived off the English coast in the last week, Liverpool closed ¼d lower, influenced to some extent by splendid weather conditions in England and France. London, on the other hand, was a little steadier, closing ¼@⅜d higher than the previous night. The only open market on the Continent was Berlin, which showed a decline of 1@1¼ marks. The weather throughout northwestern sections was unsettled, but not an important factor in the day's operations. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follow: No. 2 red (Cape Fear), 80¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard Manitoba, 83¾c, spot; No. 1 hard Duluth, 85⅞c. to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 83¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern Chicago, 81¼c, to arrive.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Wheat—Firm; No. 1 Northern, 78@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 51½c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 50c; sample, 35@47½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Close: Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, August, 74¼c; September, 74@74¼c; December, 75⅝@75¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 cash, 79¼c; August, 78¾c; September, 78¾c; December, 79¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; August, 76¾c; September, 76¾c; December, 77¾c; No. 3 Spring, 73¼c. Corn—38c. Oats—24@24½c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 71⅝c; August, 71¼c; September, 71¼c; December, 73½@74c; No. 2 hard, 67⅝@68¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; August, 37⅜c; September, 37¾c; December, 35⅞@33c; year, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21c; August, 21¼c; September, 21½c; December, 22½c; No. 2 white, 26c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.80@$4.20; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.50 per ton, spot and to arrive; Rye Flour—Market active; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.55. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 60@65c; coarse, 57@58c. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $15.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25; Spring middlings, $15.50@$15.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white middlings $16@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $17, nominal; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $20.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Flour—First patents, $4.15; second patents, $3.95; first clears, $3; second clears, $2.65. Bran—In bulk, $11.75@12.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.75@13.50; short cut family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $16@18. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$13; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal; $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 150 lb, 7¼c; 100 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies strong; smoking bellies, 10¼@11c; 10 lb, 9⅝@9¾c; 12 lb, 9¼@9⅝c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders steady; 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams dull; 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4 7-16@4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Steady; $6.95; city lard steady; $6.75; refined lard steady; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.25; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound dull; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼@7½c; city lard stearine, 8¼@8½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess dull, 64s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 70s. Hams—Short cut, steady, 58s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 39s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, firm, 42s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 40s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 36s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 52s; American finest colored, firmer, 52s. Tallow—Prime City, steady, 23s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 38s; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 54s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, firm, 39s 6d; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, firm, 42s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 38s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 40s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 36s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 52s; American finest colored, firmer, 52s. Tallow—Prime City, steady, 23s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 38s; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 54s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 48s.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

7:30 P. M. and 7:50 A. M. Trains leave Grand Central Station: with through Sleeping Cars via Utica. with through Parlor Cars via Utica. For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11.15 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y. PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S. N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ. Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE. G. W. CUSHMAN. Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; ar. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE. HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

The Waumbek and Cottages, AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H. Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager. A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON SUNDAY, AUG. 19TH. $1.50. $1.50. EXCURSION Long Island R. R. T City of Worcester. Special express train will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20 A. M.; Brooklyn, 8:23 A. M. Tickets on sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices on Friday.

In the Heart of Green Mountains. LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES. A Popular and Charming Summer Resort. NOW OPEN. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, bowling, baseball, driving. Orchestra. For Books of Rates, &c., Chas. A. Dunn, Salisbury, Vt.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE EVENING JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY and WILLIAM R. HEARST, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Evening Journal Publishing Company and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900.

Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City.

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yesterday. From the very opening the tendency was downward, due more to sheer absence of speculative support than to special efforts on the part of the bear contingent. The market started steady but at a decline of 5@10 points, latter in sympathy with weakness in Hamburg and in Brazilian markets. Havre was closed in observance of a holiday. Throughout the rest of the forenoon there was not 5 points additional fluctuation in prices, and total sales up to midday aggregated but 9,000 bags. During the late session the market was apathetic, there being nothing in the way of news upon which to base fresh conclusions and buying orders sifting in too slowly to rally the market. Total sales for the day of 16,750 bags represented one of the smallest markets of recent times. Receipts of 62,000 bags at Brazilian ports were regarded as indicative of a broadening crop movement, while warehouse deliveries continued at a sufficiently small volume to warrant the belief that the country would continue its policy of procrastination until prices had reached a much lower level. At the close futures were steady in tone, with prices net 3@10 points lower. The market for spot coffee was weak and nominal, with prices about on the basis of 8¾@9c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio. Cleared from Bahia Aug. 13, steamer Ragusa with 4,000 bags.

Direct prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.55
September	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.55
October	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.55@7.60
November	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.65@7.70
December	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.75@7.80
January	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.80@7.85
February				7.80@7.91
March	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90@7.95
April	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95@8.00
May	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.00@8.05

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKET.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 7$400; receipts, 50,000 bags; stock, 676,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened at ½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ to ⅜ pfennig net lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Rio —Steady; No. 7 Rio, 8$175; exchange, 10 7-16d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags; stock, 167,000 bags.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 42@42½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.80; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.55; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.05.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½c; off Summer yellow, 34c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 38@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c. City linseed—American raw, 69c; American boiled, 71c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@56c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 38¾@39c; receipts, 159 casks. Resin firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 355 barrels. Crude turpentine steady at $1.40@$2.40; receipts, 59 casks. Tar quiet at $1.40; receipts, 104 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—Turpentine—Market firm at 38½@39c. Resin firm; B, C, and D, $1.20; E, F, G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.50; L, $1.55; M, $1.65; N, $1.75; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 39¾c; receipts, 1,333 casks; sales, 575 casks; exports, 25 casks. Resin steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,276 barrels; sales, 1,256 barrels; exports, 1,779 barrels.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron, warrants, $11; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $31.65; exchange, lead, $4.20; spelter, $4.20.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 4c.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $5@6; oxen, $4.20@$4.65; bulls, $2.25@3.25; cows, $1.30@$3.60. CALVES—Receipts, 2,845 head; 2,872 head on sale; veals active and 15@25c higher for top grades; buttermilks steady, all sold; veals, $6@$7.75; tops, $7.87½; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$3.75; mixed calves, $5.50@$4.50; city-dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,613 head; 6,613 head on sale; sheep steady; lambs, 10@25c lower; top sheep, $4.75; culls, $2@2.50; top lambs, $6.25; culls, $4@5.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated August 7th, 1900, and on that day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, I, the undersigned, the referee to sell therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line fifty-four feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street fifty-four feet to the point of beginning; together with the buildings erected thereon. The westerly line of said premises running partly through a party wall.

The said premises will be sold subject to a certain party wall agreement affecting the westerly wall of the most westerly building erected upon the aforesaid premises made between Max Schaef and Max Goldstein, dated April 27th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 48 of Section 6 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28th, 1899.

Dated New York, August 8d, 1900.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.

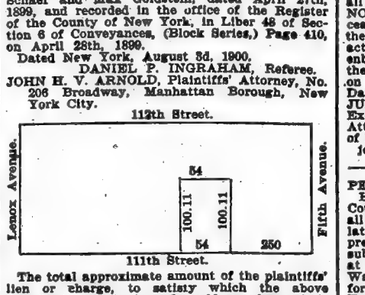

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, ($6,280.00,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fourteen 26-100 dollars, ($314.26,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred twenty 61-100 dollars ($120.61,) and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX GOLDSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawxhurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.39, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $200.38 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York, 8th day of August, 1900.

CHARLES F. MARSHALL, Referee.

CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT H. HART, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert H. Hart of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Robert H. Hart was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 15th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. GILL, Bankrupt.—No. 2,620.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Gill, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated August 15th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB KUNZENMANN, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE KUNZENMANN, wife of the plaintiff; Joseph Kunzenmann and Susan Kunzenmann, his wife; Ellen Gough and Alexander Gough, her husband; Louis A. Birkler and Louis Birkler, her husband; Julia E. M. O'Hagan and Henry O'Hagan, her husband; Michael Volz and Lillie Volz, his wife; Peter Volz and Catharine Volz, his wife; Ferdinand J. Volz and Mary Volz, his wife, and Otto Volz, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this Court, dated the 29th day of July, 1899, and entered on the 31st day of July, 1899, and thereafter duly amended by order made and entered on the 18th day of June, 1900, and again duly amended by order made June 23d, 1900, and entered June 25th, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of the said orders had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 12th day of September, 1900, at my office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due to him, by reason thereof.

The property described in the complaint in the above-entitled action is as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward (late Eleventh Ward) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the centre of a party wall between the buildings on the said northerly side of Eleventh Street known by the street numbers as Nos. 331 and 333 East Eleventh Street, and distant westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, through the centre of said party wall, and at right angles to Eleventh Street, or nearly so, forty (40) feet; thence northeasterly along a fence twenty-five (25) feet and two and one-half (2½) inches; thence still northerly, but more easterly than last bearing, three (3) feet eight (8) inches; thence southeasterly six (6) feet; thence northeasterly thirty-nine (39) feet six (6) inches to a point on a party wall building; thence southerly, at a party wall; thence northerly through the centre of said party wall twenty-five (25) feet; and thence continuing said last mentioned line one (1) foot, more or less, beyond said brick building; thence westerly and parallel with said brick building forty-three (43) feet and eight (8) inches; thence still westerly, but more northerly, thirty-three (88) feet eleven (11) inches, be the same more or less; thence southwesterly to the rear wall of the house now known by the street number 327, but formerly 327 and 329 (10) inches; thence southerly along the west side of said wall of said building, and at right angles to Eleventh Street (or nearly so) thirty-four (34) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along said side of Eleventh Street seventy-seven (71) feet three and one-quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street numbers 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street; less premises conveyed by deed dated June 17th, 1894, to Henry W. Erichs, and recorded in Liber of Conveyances 1818, Page 125.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Thirteenth Street seventy-seven (77) feet three (3) inches; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with said Thirteenth Street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches to the westerly side of the Second Avenue; thence southwesterly along the westerly side of the Second Avenue twenty-six (26) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with the use in common of the wall on the northerly side of said lot as the party wall for the building on the lot next northerly adjoining, as well as the building on the lot hereby conveyed.

Being the premises known by the street Number 213 Second Avenue.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and ten (10) inches; and thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. The northerly and the southerly lines running through the centre of party walls.

Being the premises now known by the street number 176 Second Avenue.

CHARLES H. HUDDLESTON, Referee.

GEORGE BRANDT, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 906, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ERNEST A. TRAUTMANN, Attorney for Executor, (Room 906) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap12-law6mTh

ALLING, ABA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Knudson, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administratrix, &c., No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ap19-law6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON'S BODY BROUGHT HERE

The Journey from His Camp to His Fifth Avenue Home.

HIS DEATH DUE TO APOPLEXY

The Funeral to be Held To-morrow—His Nephew, H. E. Huntington, in Line for the Southern Pacific Presidency.

Collis P. Huntington's body arrived at the Grand Central Station from Pine Knot Camp, in the Adirondacks, at 4:32 P. M. yesterday, and it was at once removed to the Huntington mansion, at Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Funeral services will be held there at 11 A. M. to-morrow, and the burial will be in the mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery. Both ceremonies will be strictly private, and there will be no public view of the body. The clergyman who will officiate at the services in the library to-morrow will be selected to-day. It was said that he will probably be a Presbyterian minister.

The pall bearers will be D. Ogden Mills, Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company; Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; Edwin Hawley, Eastern Traffic Manager, Southern Pacific Company; C. H. Tweed, Second Vice President, Southern Pacific Company; Martin Erdman of Speyer & Co., R. P. Schwerin, Vice President, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and C. Adolphe Low, an old friend of Mr. Huntington.

The train bearing the funeral party was made up on the little Raquette Lake Railway, which is owned by the Huntington estate. It was made up of Mr. Huntington's private palace cars Oneonta and Oneonta II.

Mr. Huntington's body was taken from his luxurious Adirondack camp to the train on a steam yacht. The coffin was carried from the room in which he died by Undertaker J. T. Garvey's assistants and borne to the little boat landing on the lake, where it was placed on board.

The mourning party, which went to the train on the steam yacht Oneonta, consisted of Mr. Huntington's widow, her son Archer M. Huntington and his wife, Mrs. Mansfield Hillhouse, Mrs. C. P. Huntington's sister and her husband, Isaac E. Gates, the dead capitalist's brother-in-law and official associate; Miss C. M. Campbell, Mrs. Huntington's companion; Dr. W. B. Coley of New York, the family physician; George E. Miles, Mr. Huntington's secretary, and the household servants. The lake was crossed shortly before 8 o'clock, when it and its shores were in full morning glory.

THE COFFIN PLACED ON THE TRAIN.

The coffin was put in the rear compartment of the most sumptuous of the parlor cars. The start was made at 8 o'clock for Clear Water. Utica was passed at 11:10 o'clock, and the run of 238 miles to this city was made in 5 hours and 22 minutes. Several stops were made, some of them so long that a record for speed for the entire run was not possible. At Albany Engine 991 was attached to the train, with W. L. Grinton at the throttle. Conductor G. Ricketts had charge of the train. The run of 143 miles from Albany to New York was made in 3 hours and 13 minutes.

At the Grand Central Station, Station Agent F. H. Downer made preparations to receive the train. Waiting to meet the mourning party were C. H. Tweed, general counsel and Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company; E. Hawley, General Eastern Traffic Agent of the system, and R. P. Schwerin of San Francisco, Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Utica undertaker, who will have entire charge of Mr. Huntington's funeral, had made arrangements for local assistance with Undertaker John Michaels, who had waiting in Depew Place a massive black silver-mounted hearse drawn by a pair of jet-black horses, and in front of the incoming train shed were two mourning coaches.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

When the Huntington train rolled into the shed Mr. Tweed and his party met Mrs. Huntington and those who were with her, and escorted them to the coaches in Forty-second Street. Mrs. Huntington wore deep mourning, the veil concealing her face. After greeting Mr. Tweed she walked to the coach reserved for her on the arm of Dr. Coley. One of her friends said that, although she was so prostrated by her bereavement that she required the attention of Dr. Coley when he arrived from New York on Tuesday, she was calmer yesterday and able to discuss matters relating to the funeral. She and those who were with her, except Messrs. Gates and Miles, were driven to the Huntington mansion, at which visitors were denied admission.

Undertaker Garvey had the palace cars run on another track nearer to Depew Place, and placed the coffin on a hand truck and took it to the hearse. The coffin was of unusual size and was of cedar, covered with black broadcloth and filled with heavy oxidized silver handles. A plate of the same metal was inscribed:

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON,
Died Aug. 13, 1900.

The casket was put in the hearse and taken to the mansion and placed in the library which is the Fifth Avenue annex of the mansion. Another casket that came on the train, a red ice chest was taken to the house in another hearse. Mr. Garvey said that he had no instructions in regard to the funeral to-morrow, and did not expect to receive them until to-day.

Messrs. Schwerin and Hawley sat up last night in the Huntington mansion with the body of their old friend. There were a few callers, and many messages of condolence were received by Mrs. Huntington from all parts of the United States and from Europe. At her request none will be made public.

PARTICULARS AS TO HIS DEATH.

Mr. Miles gave some additional particulars in regard to the death of Mr. Huntington on Monday night. Mr. Huntington in the evening appeared to be well and played whist, his favorite recreation, with spirit. He and his wife retired to their apartment at 11 o'clock. Soon after a call for aid was made by Mrs. Huntington, and Mr. Miles found Mr. Huntington stricken and gasping, and he soon lapsed into a condition of coma.

Mrs. Huntington said that her husband was preparing to rest when he was attacked with spasmodic coughing, failed suddenly, and all he said was "I am very, very ill." She tried twice to rally him with whisky, but it had no effect on him.

Measures were at once taken to secure the attendance of a physician. Steam was got up on the Oneonta and a messenger was dispatched to the camp of ex-Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut, across the lake. He returned with Dr. R. Talbot, who said that Mr. Huntington was dead and that his end came probably from heart trouble. Dr. Coley, however, on hearing the history of the attack and examining the body decided that the cause of death was cerebral apoplexy.

It was announced last night that the Princess von Hatzfeldt, Mr. Huntington's adopted daughter, had not sailed for New York, as was her intention.

THE HUNTINGTON INTERESTS.

In declining yesterday to talk of Collis P. Huntington's wealth and the disposition of it, Charles H. Tweed, his chief and intimate legal adviser, who is General Counsel and Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, said that he might have something to say after the funeral.

"It is no time for discussing such matters. It is not proper, and I do not feel at liberty to say anything about Mr. Huntington's affairs. It may of course be assumed that there is a will. As to his properties and the interests he had under his care they were of course looked out for. Proper care was taken to meet the contingency of his holdings being thrown on the market. They were protected."

In regard to talk that he might succeed Mr. Huntington as President of the Southern Pacific Company, Mr. Tweed said that the subject of succession had not been taken up, but that in due time and probably soon it would be considered. He was not, however, he added, in the line of promotion, as he was only Second Vice President of the company, while H. E. Huntington, nephew of the late President, was First Vice President and was more likely to succeed his uncle.

H. E. Huntington was on a tour of inspection of the Southern Railway system and was between Houston and San Antonio, Texas, when news of Mr. Huntington's death reached him. He was travelling west, but at once returned to Houston and started for New York. He will arrive in time for the funeral.

Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, who is closely identified with Huntington property interests, is now in Europe, and has not answered a cable dispatch sent to him at Paris.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday less than 1,300 shares of Pacific Mail were traded in. The stock closed at 32, a net gain of three-quarters of a point, after touching 30¾. Southern Pacific was traded in to the extent of 4,800 shares. It closed at 33¾, a net loss of a quarter of a point.

H. E. HUNTINGTON'S TRIP NORTH.

His Train Breaks the Record Between New Orleans and Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.—The special train carrying H. E. Huntington, nephew of C. P. Huntington, from Texas to New York is breaking records. The run from San Antonio was made in such a short time that miscalculations as to the time of departure from New Orleans were made.

The run from New Orleans to Mobile, 141 miles, was made in 166 minutes, including slow-downs at all drawbridges on the Gulf Coast. Until last night the Booth and Barrett Special of twenty years ago held the Mobile-New Orleans record of 167 minutes.

Mr. Huntington left Mobile for the North at 3 o'clock this morning.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—H. E. Huntington, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railway, passed through Atlanta today on his way to New York to attend the funeral of Collis P. Huntington. The run from New Orleans to Atlanta, a distance of 496 miles, was accomplished in a little over ten hours.

NO TRAFFIC DURING FUNERAL.

Report that Work Will Be Suspended on the Huntington Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 15.—It is understood here that orders have been given for the suspension of all traffic and of all work on the Huntington railway system during the hours of the funeral of C. P. Huntington.

A message will be sent from one end of the system to the other, and all employes will stop work wherever they may be at the time. This order will tie up everything on more than 10,000 miles of railroad.

"THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE."

C. P. Huntington's Objections to Edwin Markham's Philosophy.

From The New York Sun, Aug. 15.

The death of Collis P. Huntington makes it proper to say now that he was the "Responsibility" who offered through The Sun a year ago the prizes of $700 in what was widely known at the time as "The Man Without the Hoe" competition.

The shallow and meretricious philosophy of Edwin Markham's verses provoked in Mr. Huntington's mind a desire to see the true dignity of manual labor asserted with poetical strength and grace of expression. He believed that no calling was more honorable than that of the man with the hoe. Himself a great captain of industry through many years of his extraordinarily active and successful career, he understood the opportunities open to the American who is not afraid or ashamed to work with his hands, when work for the hands is all that offers; and he wrote to The Sun on July 26 of last year:

Either the "Man with the Hoe" is a type of the great mass of those who use farming implements for a living, or else he is an exception. If the latter, then the strength of the sentiment uttered lies in the concealment of its weakness; and, if the former, then the poem does wrong to a most respectable and able-bodied multitude of citizens, every one of whom ought to resent Mr. Markham's attempt to throw "the emptiness of ages in his face," and certainly deserves better of the poet than to be called a "monstrous thing" and "brother to the ox."

What about the man without the hoe? he who cannot get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and in many cases they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries particularly there are multitudes of young men, the younger sons of titled people, for instance, who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a "genteel" way.

These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers of the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of the incapables who wander on earth, driven hither and thither like beasts by the implacable excitement of a false social education, suffering the tortures of the damned and bringing distress upon those dependent on them because they have lost that true independence of soul that comes to him who dares to labor with his hands, who wields the hoe and is the master of his destiny?

We know of no better tribute to the memory of a remarkable man than to reprint these manly words, ringing with the American spirit—the spirit which has made our country what it is.

It will be news to many people that Mr. Huntington concerned his mind with questions like these. There is no parallel that we can recall to his generous offer to the poets; an offer inspired by a deep and genuine intellectual and moral interest in the suggested theme, and made under the express condition that the identity of "Responsibility" should not be disclosed, that he might not be suspected of any desire to advertise himself, or to seem to pose with patronage of any sort.

That Mr. Huntington's prizes did not elicit any poetical production adequate to his own ideal was to be expected. The incident, however, is not the less honorable to his memory.

CALLED FOR AMERICAN FLAG.

Crowd at Italian Celebration Expresses Its Displeasure.

The residents of the Italian quarter of Jersey City yesterday celebrated the Feast of the Assumption with fireworks and speechmaking. While they were decorating the platform on which the exercises were to be held the crowd that gathered from other parts of the city noticed that there was no American flag displayed.

"Where's 'Old Glory'?" shouted one. "Put up an American flag or you won't have any show in this town."

"All right," said one of the Italian leaders, "we've got the flag and you'll soon see it."

His companions produced a big American flag and it was given the post of honor above all the other flags. Then the crowd sang "Hail Columbia" and peace was restored.

GRIEF MADE HIM AN OUTCAST.

George Price Tells a Pathetic Story to the Police Magistrate.

As the result of grief over the death of his wife and child, George Price has become an outcast. He was once a prosperous painter and decorator at Millville, N. J.

Price appeared penniless and nearly starved before the Sergeant at the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night and asked for a place to sleep. Yesterday Magistrate Lemon committed him to jail pending an examination as to his mental condition.

Price told his story to the Magistrate, saying that three years ago he and his wife and daughter, then four years of age, lived in a pleasant home in Millville. Mother and daughter became ill and died within a few days of each other. Their death changed the whole tenor of Price's life. He sold out his business and, with what money he could command, went to Brooklyn and again began business in Twentieth Street. Within a few months he lost all he had, and, work failing him, he became an outcast.

"When I lost my wife and child," Price told the Magistrate, "I lost all that I held dear in the world. Every night they come to me in my sleep and seem to stretch out their hands, beckoning me to come to them, and just as it seems I am about to touch them they vanish. Then I wake up and find myself alone and their sickness and death come back to me until it seems I can stand the strain no longer."

Magistrate Lemon listened sympathetically to Price's story, but concluded from his manner that he needed medical attention and ordered him committed to jail.

CAUGHT LOOTING A HOUSE

Police Follow Two ex-Convicts into Arnold Wood's Home.

One of Them Recently Released from Elmira—The Other Policeman Lawless's Assailant.

"Jake" Dahmer was released from the Elmira Reformatory the other day and came to live with his parents at 111 West Thirtieth Street, almost within the shadow of the Tenderloin Station House.

"We're willing to keep you here, Jake, until you find honest work to do," Jake's mother, Catherine Dahmer, told him.

"Jake" was joined in his search for work by two other youths, "fellows I met while I was away at school," he informed the neighbors, who had wondered at his absence.

If the neighbors did not know where Jake had been, the police did. Jake and his friends were constantly shadowed by Tenderloin detectives. Their search for work led them into queer places. A number of residences near Fifth Avenue, whose owners had left them closed for the Summer, were examined by Dahmer and his friends. The basement door chain of a house in Twenty-fifth Street, near Fourth Avenue, was broken by them one afternoon recently. That night the place was watched by the police, but no attempt was made to enter it.

Acting Captain Burns of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon saw Dahmer and one companion in Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway, and took the trail himself. Down Broadway the three went to Twenty-fifth Street, looked at the house at Fourth Avenue, and at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street they broke another cellar door chain.

Then they visited 40 West Thirty-fifth Street, the home of Arnold Wood of the medical publishing firm of William Wood & Co., 51 Fifth Avenue. The Wood family is in Jeffersonville, N. H. Dahmer and his fellows, searching for work, broke the chain holding the basement door and disappeared within, while Burns watched them.

"Good place to look for work," he commented, making for a telephone.

"Send patrol wagon and a few cops," he told the Tenderloin Station.

Sending a policeman to the roof and another to watch the rear of the house, Burns, with Detectives Lockwood and Edward Glennon, went into the cellar. Glennon and Burns with revolvers in their hands and Lockwood carrying a candle, the windows being boarded up and the house dark.

Groping about the cellar the three found the stairway. On the first floor everything was in confusion. Cabinets and sideboards had been opened. About the floor things of lesser value lay. On the next floor in the library five sheet-wrapped bundles, containing thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry, silverware, rugs, and cut-glass, together with the gun collection of the house, were found.

When the fourth and top floor had been searched by the detectives still no burglars were found.

"Hain't been up here," shouted the "cop" from the roof.

"All serene below," came from the policeman in the backyard.

Lockwood tried the door of the small closet in which was the ladder leading to the roof. It was locked. Holding his candle to the keyhole he found a key on the inside. Burns pushed his shoulder through the flimsy panel. Two men darted out. Lockwood's candle was dashed to the floor, and the fight was on in darkness. In a little while the walls were spattered with blood, but two cut and bleeding prisoners were landed in the patrol wagon.

As the wagon passed the Dahmer house to the station, next door, "Jake's" mother sat upon the stoop.

"It's 'Jake,'" she shrieked, flinging herself upon the wagon's step; "even living on the station house block wouldn't make him good."

In the station house Dahmer's companion said he was John Fisher, twenty-six years old, of 310 West One Hundredth Street. The police recognize him as an ex-convict who assaulted Policeman John Lawless several years ago with a rifle butt. Lawless died subsequent to the assault.

"Those two," said Capt. Burns, "intended to stay in that house for several days, gradually stripping it. There was no caretaker, so their plan was good. In that time they could have carted away property to the value of $15,000 or $20,000, as the house is richly furnished and contains many art treasures."

When Dahmer was taken into the station house his mother followed.

"That's the way he looked for work," she sobbed.

GREEK WARSHIP COMING HERE.

The Nauarchos Miaulis Expected to Arrive Next Month.

The United States is soon to receive a visit—the first in the history of the country—from a warship of the navy of Greece. The second-class cruiser Nauarchos Miaulis sailed from Piraeus, Greece, (the Port of Athens,) on July 17 on the first voyage of any Grecian war vessel across the Atlantic. She is to proceed to Gibraltar via Malta, thence to Madeira and south to the Cape Verde Islands. From there the vessel will cross the Atlantic to Martinique, whence she will proceed northward to St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. After leaving St. Thomas, Philadelphia will be the next port at which the ship will stop. The Nauarchos Miaulis will then come to New York.

The Grecian Consul General in this city, Mr. D. N. Botassi, said yesterday that he expected to see the vessel drop anchor in New York Harbor not later than the first fortnight in September. While the naval men are here a reception will be accorded them by the Greeks of New York. It is expected that a representative of the United States Navy will be detailed to accompany the visitors, and to show them the vessels and equipments in our navy yards. When her visit to this port is concluded the vessel will proceed to Boston, whence she will sail for home by way of Bermuda, the Azores, Gibraltar, Barcelona, and Marseilles.

On this trip the Nauarchos Miaulis is virtually a training ship, as she carries about one hundred of Greece's most experienced naval officers. The vessel's commander is Paul Conduritti. During the Turko-Grecian war the vessel was one of the fleet which bombarded the towns on the Gulf of Salonica. The complement of the vessel numbers 250 men and officers.

5,129 SOLDIERS ON SICK LIST.

8.47 Per Cent. of Philippine Army in Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Gen. MacArthur has cabled the War Department a brief statement concerning the health of the troops in the Philippines. The number of sick in the hospitals is set down at 3,808, and in quarters at 1,261, making a total of 5,129 sick soldiers, or 8.47 per cent. of the entire army in the archipelago.

Capt. W. L. Murphy Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—A cablegram was received at the War Department today saying that Capt. William L. Murphy, Thirty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, (First Lieutenant Twenty-fourth United States Infantry,) was killed near Tanauan yesterday. Capt. Murphy was born in Iowa. He was made a Second Lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in 1896 and a First Lieutenant in the same regiment in 1899. He was appointed Captain of the Thirty-ninth United States Volunteer Infantry Aug. 17, 1899, and was with his regiment in the Philippines. During the Spanish-American war Capt. Murphy served in the Santiago campaign and was recommended for bravery at the battle of San Juan.

Fire Devastates Colorado Steel Works.

PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 15.—Bessemer, the steel works suburb of Pueblo, is being swept by a disastrous fire. T. H. Foley's lumber yards and warehouses have been destroyed, with thirteen dwellings. The fire is still raging, with the wind increasing. The loss thus far is $100,000, of which Foley's is $75,000. A child is missing and a woman was run over and badly injured by a horsecart.

SEVEN KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Serious Collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 15.—The most terrible wreck in the history of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad occurred about 5 A. M. to-day at Pierson, twenty-nine miles north of Grand Rapids.

The north-bound Northland express, which left this city at 4:05, collided head-on with Passenger Train No. 2, due here at 6 A. M. Seven lives were lost and many passengers were injured, one fatally. The engineers and firemen of both trains were killed. Both engines and the baggage cars were completely demolished. The express train was made up largely of Pullman cars.

According to the railway officials the collision was the fault of Operator Wells, stationed at Mill Creek, four miles north of this city. The trains usually meet at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson. An order was issued that they meet at Woodstock, four miles north of Pierson. Later, Operator Wells was asked if the express had passed his station yet. He answered "No." He was then told to countermand former orders and give orders to No. 5 to meet No. 2 at Sand Lake. Similar orders were given to No. 2. Train No. 5 never got the order, having already passed Mill Creek. They therefore collided, while both were going at full speed.

When the trains met day was just dawning and the fog was so thick that the engineers could not see more than 100 yards ahead.

LOUISIANA'S FIRST COTTON.

The New Bale Brings 14 Cents a Pound, Doubling 1899 Price.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—The first new bale of Louisiana cotton was sold at noon to-day in the rear of the Cotton Exchange, and brought 14 cents a pound, or nearly twice the figure obtained for the first new bale sold on Aug. 4, 1899, which brought 7¼ cents. The bale was knocked down to W. P. Brown, the well-known cotton man and leader of the bull movement on the floor of the Exchange. Mr. Brown opened the bidding at 9½ cents, and, after spirited competition, carried off the prize.

The bale was grown by Jesse H. Hayden of Tangipahoa Parish. It was consigned to W. D. Thompson of New Orleans.

"JIMMIE" PLAYED HIDE.

So Well Did He Do It that It Took 26 Hours to Find Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Little "Jimmie" Maher, eight years old, played hide and go seek with his companions on Monday, and so successful was he in secreting himself that he was not found until Tuesday afternoon. He crept into an empty ice chest standing in a grocer's lot, and closed the door with a bang. When he tried to open it not an inch would the door budge. The boy called, but was not heard.

As the evening wore on "Jimmie's" relatives became uneasy and organized a searching party. All Tuesday morning the boy remained shut up in his small prison.

Tuesday noon John Maher, brother of the little prisoner, went over the ground where the boys played the day before. He heard moans from the ice chest, and throwing it open found his little brother, who had lain there for twenty-six hours, and was in a state of collapse.

GIRL LETTER CARRIER.

Miss Ethel Hill Begins Her Trips from Greenwich to North Kingston.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, R. I., Aug. 15.—Miss Ethel Hill, the only woman engaged in the United States rural free delivery service, began her trips from this town to North Kingston, Rural Route No. 1, today.

Miss Hill is the daughter of C. F. Hill of North Kingston, who will be her substitute in severe weather. She drives a horse and covered carriage, the latter having been built and fitted especially for this service. On the sides may be seen appropriate lettering to designate the purpose for which the carriage is used. The carrier drives twenty-one miles after reaching the point where she begins to deliver before she completes her trip each day.

Miss Hill not only places the mail for the patrons of the route in the neat boxes erected by the roadside to receive it, but collects from the private boxes as well as from three regular boxes such as are used in city streets all mail matter to be sent away.

DR. GLADDEN REFUSES PAY.

Turns His Salary as Councilman of Columbus, Ohio, Back to the City.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, the eminent preacher, writer, and lecturer, is not a reformer for pay. Dr. Gladden has for years made a study of municipal problems, and has on a great many Sabbath evenings given the congregation of the First Congregational Church the benefit of his researches in the form of carefully prepared lectures. His admirers conceived the idea that he would make a good Councilman, but were put aside for a while by scoffing politicians, who thought Dr. Gladden merely a theorist.

When he was approached on the subject Dr. Gladden willingly consented to run as an independent candidate in the Seventh Ward, and notwithstanding the fact that the workers in both parties tried to keep his name off the ticket he was elected by a good majority.

The pay of a Councilman is $5 a night. It was disclosed by the city books to-day that Dr. Gladden has each month receipted for his salary and has then turned it into the general expense fund, as well as $80 to which he is entitled as per diem. It also transpires that Dr. Gladden expressed a desire to be informed whenever the Council meets in the course of his vacation, which he spends in the East, as he wants to be present. Each trip would cost him about $70.

LARCHMONT FIREMEN PARADE.

Company Is Made Up of Wealthy Residents of the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Larchmont was aglow to-night with illuminations and fireworks in honor of the annual parade of the Volunteer Firemen. The Larchmont Department is made up of bankers, brokers, merchants, and yachtsmen, who, under Chief Mayhew W. Bronson, marched and conducted themselves like paid firemen. Chief Bronson carried a gold trumpet, through which he issued commands to his subordinates. Despite his wealth and independent position, Chief Bronson has taken a thorough course of training with the paid firemen of New York, and for three months he fought with the other firemen against some of the worst fires in the city goods district of New York and Chicago. He has drilled the Larchmont Department to perfection. Thousands of people gathered along the line of march to-night and distributed flowers, exploded fireworks, and burned red fire in honor of the Larchmont Department. Among the prominent New York people who donned red shirts and took part were Frank Hardy, President of Larchmont; G. C. Lowrey, Joseph Bird, John Amory, James G. McLaughlin, Joseph M. McLoughlin, T. J. Schaeffer, W. J. McCreery, E. G. Unitt, John R. Hall, Joseph H. H. Sterling, Charles A. Singer, F. W. Flint, Augustin Monroe, F. F. Proctor, E. L. Hopkins, George E. Ide, T. J. Kleny, the Rev. Richard Cobden, Father Powers, E. L. Busch, W. H. Campbell, Carlsten Wendt, Dr. J. A. Fordyce, E. C. Tooker, and John Bevan.

After the parade a dinner was given to the firemen in the Casino, and there was a vaudeville performance by professionals. The favors were firemen's buttons, engraved with the names of the Larchmont Department and bearing pictures of ladders and shields.

WRECKS ON MEXICAN ROAD.

Many Passengers Hurt, Among Them Baron de Weeber, Russian Minister.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Aug. 15.—Two serious wrecks have occurred on the Mexican Central, with fatal consequences. Between Guanajato and Silae a bridge gave way under a passenger train, killing the engineer, two passengers, and four soldiers, and injuring other passengers.

The north-bound passenger train, just before arriving at Querarito, was derailed by a wash-out. Many passengers were hurt more or less seriously. Among the injured was Baron de Weeber, Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia, who was travelling to the United States.

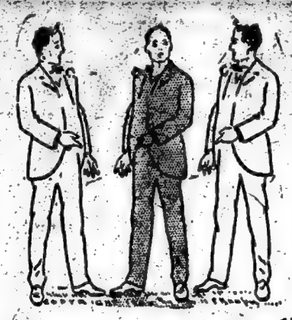

A newspaper comments editorially upon the fact that the flight of mid-summer is always marked by a disturbance in values.

You'd believe it if you saw the hubbub going on now among our mixed sack suits.

Chiefly, however, among those marked $15 and $16, where you can find exceptionally good value.

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A CANARSIE CLAM CASE

Diggers Haled into Court for Poaching and Convicted.

A Veteran of the Beach Addresses the Court on Natural Bed and Transplanted Clams.

"'Tain't no laughing matter so far as I kin see, an' so I repeats, as I sed, I kin pick out a Canarsie clam from a Coney Island clam in a pitch-dark room any time, an' if any o' you Judges doubts my word an' wants to gamble onto it, why, I'm your man."

"For nigh onto fifty years, boy an' man, I've clammed in Jamaica Bay, an' I know every dreen an' gully an' channel thereabout.

"An' when I says that these here clams in question is natural-bed clams an' not clams as has been transplanted from Prince's Bay or Coney Island or the Horseshoe or the Hook, I knows whereof I speak!"

Having thus delivered himself from the witness stand in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, grizzled old John Van Houten of Canarsie faced Judges Fitzgerald, Forker, and Keady aggressively.

It was a case from Canarsie that was up for adjudication, and several score of the denizens of the quaint old fishing village, rustily garbed in their Sunday-go-to-meetin's, came into court, and the big room, which was the gilded Aldermanic chamber when Brooklyn was a city, was redolent of fish.

The man on trial was Edward Van Houten, thirty-two years old, a son of the expert quoted above. He was accused of having violated Subdivision 8 of Section 640 of the Penal Code in that he unlawfully took away and interfered with and disturbed clams which were peacefully and innocently growing fat and succulent in their muddy bed on the domain leased by Walter C. Denton.

Appearing for the prosecution was Assistant District Attorney Martin Lyttleton and William Wilson, while for the accused appeared George Mott of Flatlands.

After much technical testimony by Charles Wyeth, civil engineer and surveyor for the Fish Commission, Walter C. Denton, the complaining witness, testified that for a long time he had been buying clams from Van Houten, Abraham Voorhees, William Ryder, and James Hall, believing them to be natural bed clams, only to discover that the clams had been stolen from his own beds. He said he had bought the clams in their infancy at Coney Island and transplanted them in the rich mud of Canarsie.

George W. Davis, clamdigger for forty-six years, and now evolved into a clam-stand man, swore he saw Van Houten the younger treading for hard clams on Denton's beds. George W. Blake, employed by Denton, and Policeman Arthur C. Tilman of the Sixty-sixth Precinct, confirmed this testimony.

Van Houten the younger, the defendant, swore he never stole a clam from Denton. All he did, he said, was to tread for hard clams in their natural bed in the drain or sluiceway adjoining Denton's beds.

"We ketched about a barrel o' natural growth in a tide," testified Larry Cunningham.

"How do you know they were of natural growth?" he was asked.

"Because nobody chased me away."

Van Houten the younger was found guilty and fined $50, with the alternative of twenty-five days in jail. His wife paid the fine under the misapprehension that the imprisonment would be six months. She wanted her husband to get the money back for her and go to jail, but he declined.

Voorhees, Ryder, and Hall pleaded guilty and were ordered to pay a fine of $25 each or go to jail for ten days.

"Go to jail, boys," said old man Van Houten, "and you'll be in $1.50 a day each. You can't make more 'n a dollar a day clammin' these days." The "boys" took his advice.

"What them Judges don't know about clams is a good deal," added Van Houten as he lumbered out of court.

LOSES AT WIRE-TAPPING GAME.

A Young Man, Eager to Increase His Inheritance, Is Beaten Out of It.

Samuel H. Conn, a young man living at 72 Second Avenue, thought that he had a "good thing." As a result he is out $5,000, and Central Office detectives are looking for the alleged swindlers, who worked the old wire-tapping game.

Conn met a man who lived in an apartment house in East Fifteenth Street, and who was introduced to him as a Mr. Marou. He in turn introduced a young woman whom he said was a sister. Conn called at the apartment a number of times, and then, he alleges, Marou told him that if he would let him have $5,000 he would increase it to four times the amount in a week. He told Conn that he was "Chappie" Moran, known as "King of the wire-tappers," and added that he knew some telegraph operators and explained a system by which money could be made on the races. It was "easy and sure," he said.

Conn let him have $2,000 to start with. The next day Moran came back and explained that there had been a mistake in the system and the money was lost. It could be recovered, however, and lots more besides. That little process would require $3,000 more. Conn let him have it. The "sure thing" again failed.

When Conn protested Moran calmly told him he was just as bad as the rest of them.

"If you squeal, you'll be arrested, too," he is alleged to have said.

Conn did not think he would care to be arrested, so he did nothing about the matter for two weeks. Then he decided to consult George Robinson, a lawyer at 99 Nassau Street.

Investigation resulted in the discovery that Moran and the woman had gone to Saratoga. An alleged accomplice, Harry Sanford, is also said to be there. Their furniture had been taken from the flat and stored in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse, in West Fifty-third Street. Attachment papers were drawn up and signed by Justice Fitzgerald, and the Sheriff will take charge of the furniture.

Conn is a grandson of the late Mr. Crook, who was a restaurant-keeper, of the firm of Nash & Crook. When Mr. Crook died he bequeathed $10,000 to each of his grandsons, to be paid to them when they became of age. Conn has just attained his majority. His parents live in Sayville, L. I.

GEN. KOUTEYNIKOFF SAILS.

Gen. W. Kouteynikoff, Chief Inspector of Naval Construction of the Imperial Russian Navy, who has been paying a visit to this country in connection with the war vessels which are being built for Russia at the Cramp yards at Philadelphia, sailed on the American Line steamship St. Paul yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Constantin Tennyson, a Russian Naval Constructor.

"My business here was in connection with the cruiser Variag and the iron-clad Retrisan, which are being built for my country," he said yesterday. "The Variag has already had her trial and the Retrisan will be completed in about six weeks. We had an extensive naval programme to carry out, and in order to complete it it was necessary to build a number of ships at once. For this reason orders for ships were placed in Germany, France, and the United States. The work done here for us will compare favorably with that of any other country. The new cruiser Variag is a remarkable ship. I believe the record of her trial was 25.6 knots, while she was only contracted for 23."

Speaking of the work of the Russian yards, the General said that they could turn out a ship of the English ship Majestic's type in two or three years.

"Of course," he said, "I know that in England vessels have been turned out in quicker time, but you know that we take our time and see that everything is done right."

A YOUNG WIFE KILLS HERSELF.

She Suffered from Melancholy Without Apparent Reason.

Suffering from grief that seemed to be inconsolable, but for which there was no apparent cause, Mrs. Rose London, a bride of a year, not yet twenty-eight years old, deliberately planned and committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself in her apartments at 62 East Ninetieth Street. Temporary insanity is the reason given for the act by the young woman's husband, Jacob London, an employe of the Ivan Frank Company of Ninth Street and Broadway.

According to all accounts, the young couple, who were married in the West about twelve months ago, lived happily together, but Mrs. London was despondent at times, while her eyes frequently showed traces of tears. A physician said she was suffering from melancholia.

She bade her husband a cheerful goodbye as he started for business yesterday morning. Shortly after 8 o'clock, contrary to her usual custom, Mrs. London called her maid, Hannah Hatsvradt, and told her that she would go out and do the marketing. Returning half an hour later with a parcel, Mrs. London informed the maid that she was dusty and warm, and that she would take a bath to refresh herself. She locked herself in the bathroom, and the maid continued her work.

A friend called to see Mrs. London about 10 o'clock, and the maid went to call her mistress. Knocking at the bathroom door she got no answer, and becoming alarmed called the elevator boy, John Kerwin, who, after trying to open the door, summoned the engineer, Walter Derickson, who burst the door open and found that the young woman had hanged herself with a piece of new rope, which she had tied to a water pipe.

She was taken down and placed upon a bed. Dr. Louis Cohn of 1,242 Madison Avenue was summoned, and said that life had been extinct for some time.

Mrs. London was born and brought up in California, and it was said that at times she longed for her old home and friends. The couple had no children.

POLICE BOARD FILES RETURNS

Claims of Alleged Detective Sergeants Officially Disputed.

Bernard J. York, as President of the Police Board, yesterday filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn the return of the board to eighteen alternative writs of mandamus, granted to that number of Detective Sergeants, who were detached from the Brooklyn Detective Bureau and assigned to patrol duty. The men claim that they are entitled to the grade and pay of Detective Sergeants on the police force.

All of the petitioners, with the exception of three, were detailed to the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn before consolidation. The other three were detailed to the bureau after consolidation. All of the men assert that they were assigned to the bureau to do detective duty in the same manner that those members of the police force holding the rank of Detective Sergeants were assigned. The men were removed and sent back to patrol duty on Feb. 3 last by Chief Devery. The men say that they are protected by the Civil Service Law of 1899, and cannot be removed except after a trial and on written charges.

The Police Board denies that any of the petitioners ever held the office of Detective Sergeant, and that any one of them was anything but a patrolman, detailed to the Detective Bureau for the convenience of the service. There was never any intention on the part of the police authorities, the board declares, to make the men Detective Sergeants.

IN JAIL FOR PROFANITY.

Magistrate Kramer Sentences a Woman Accused by Another Woman.

A determination on the part of Magistrate Kramer of the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, to try to put an end to the use of profane language by women, resulted yesterday in a sentence of three days in jail for Mrs. Annie Moore of 108 Spencer Street.

Mrs. Rose Aikens of 109 Wallabout Street had the woman arraigned on a charge of swearing at her and calling her names. Mrs. Moore denied it, but the evidence was against her. Magistrate Kramer said that there had been so many similar cases before him that he had sent out warning that the next woman arraigned on the charge and found guilty would be sent to jail. He then sentenced Mrs. Moore.

FARRELL WILL GET HIS PAY.

Deputy Supreme Court Clerk Beats the Civil Service Commissioner.

Ex-Judge Coyne, representing the Attorney General's office, and Borough President Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn appeared yesterday before Justice Lambert for the return of an order to compel Mr. Grout to show cause why a temporary mandamus obtained by him restraining the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners from compelling Charles H. Farrell to pass an examination should not be vacated.

Ex-Judge Coyne claimed that the order had been granted on too short notice, and that the State Civil Service Commissioners had not had time to be sufficiently heard in the courts. Justice Lambert, after argument, denied the motion to vacate.

Farrell was for a number of years a court officer. The Supreme Court Justices on June 30 last promoted him to a position of deputy clerk, with an increase of salary. The State Civil Service Commissioners refused to certify his name on the pay roll, on the ground that he had not passed the required civil service examination.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; northwesterly winds.

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HILL LOSES ON FIRST TEST OF STRENGTH

Motion to Make McGuire Temporary Chairman Tabled.

NARROW MARGIN FOR CROKER

Hill Alleges that Desertions Lost Him the First Round—Croker Silent, While Grady Does the Talking.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—David B. Hill threw two of his political bombs into the Tammany camp yesterday, when he made a bold move to capture the State Committee from the control of Richard Croker.

Mr. Hill failed, and this leaves Richard Croker still the boss of politics in New York State.

The strength developed by Hill was surprising to even the Tammany politicians. It took the votes of Tammany Hall, Brooklyn, and some scattering up-State delegates to beat him.

Mr. Hill was pleased with his showing. He said to friends that this was only the opening gun in the fight. He was confident that he would defeat Croker at the State Convention to be held in Saratoga on Sept. 11. The break from the Tammany column of all but one delegate from Erie County was a surprise.

Richard Croker counted implicitly on these votes. Hill got them away from Croker with the aid of William F. Sheehan, the brother of John C. Sheehan, who is fighting Croker in the Ninth District in New York.

The re-entry of William F. Sheehan into politics surprised the politicians. Mr. Sheehan, after a consultation with Hill last evening, made a flying trip from Saratoga. He returned early this morning with a proxy to act as a delegate to the State Committee from Buffalo. All of to-day "Blue-Eyed Billy" Sheehan was hustling for votes for Hill. When the battle was over Mr. Sheehan refused to say whether he would again take an active part in politics.

The feud between David B. Hill and Richard Croker became more bitter yesterday. The followers of both leaders claim that there will be no truce until one or the other is driven out of active politics. All efforts of ex-Senator Murphy to wave the olive branch have failed.

THE FIGHT AGAINST CROKER.

Hill has become more bitter in his feeling against ex-Senator Murphy because of the latter's open defense of Croker and Tammany Hall. A threat was made last evening by a State leader who has the confidence of Mr. Hill that the fight against Richard Croker will be carried into Greater New York if Controller Coler is not named for Governor.

He said to a TIMES reporter to-night: "We will make the fight against Croker and drive him out of politics. An anti-Tammany organization will be formed in New York, and it will have the backing and aid of the up-State Democrats, who are getting tired of Tammany methods.

"Croker tried to humiliate David B. Hill at Kansas City. Hill can carry the fight into New York City, and Mr. Croker would not last very long. There will be two Democratic machines in New York City within a year unless Richard Croker changes his methods before the State Convention.

"The up-State Democrats want Coler nominated. They claim that Richard Croker is opposed to Controller Coler because he has come out against commercialism in politics. This is a declaration from the Tammany Hall leader that he does not want an honest man to head the Gubernatorial ticket. The up-State leaders will have no other candidate. Any man who would take the nomination from Croker would be classed with those who believe in making all the money they can out of politics. Richard Croker is rich. Senator Hill is poor. Mr. Croker wants wealth. Senator Hill is looking to do good for the Democratic Party."

This authoritative statement was made by one of the closest friends Senator Hill has in State politics. He holds a position of importance. The claim is made that this is Senator Hill's plan of campaign.

CROKER SAID TO BE WORRIED.

Richard Croker is worried over the situation. He knows he can control the State machine against Hill, but two Democratic machines in New York City would mean the probable loss of all the patronage of the Greater New York.

Mr. Hill is said to count on Controller Coler running as an anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor of Greater New York if Croker fights his nomination for Governor.

The interest in the Hill-Croker battle brought the politicians out of bed early to-day. The corridors of the Grand Union were crowded before 9 A. M. There were more prominent leaders present to watch the progress of the battle than have been together in four years in this State.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the Executive Committee met. Only routine business was transacted. Here Hill's skilful manoeuvring was first shown. Chairman McGuire made a report of the progress of the campaign. He made many suggestions, and before the Executive Committee adjourned a vote of confidence in Chairman McGuire was passed and he was told to keep up the good work.

The State Committee met at noon. Richard Croker and David B. Hill passed each other on the way to the big ballroom where the meeting was to be held. The two leaders were three feet apart, but they did not speak or glance at each other.

The big hall of the Grand Union was stripped of all decorations. A great white sheet hung behind a platform. In front on the floor were small pictures of Bryan and Stevenson.

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

Elliot Danforth was chosen by ex-Senator Hill to throw the first bomb into Croker's camp. It was in the shape of a resolution designating Mayor McGuire of Syracuse as Temporary Chairman of the State Convention.

Mr. Hill was sitting far away from Richard Croker, in a front seat. His face was drawn tense. His eyes were shifting about looking over the delegates. He located Richard Croker, and like a trained orator he seemed to be measuring the distance, so as to use his voice with the best effect on his antagonist.

Richard Croker's face betrayed no sign of feeling. He looked straight ahead and talked to no one. Senator Thomas F. Grady, the Tammany orator, was at his side. Two seconds had not elapsed before Chairman Frank Campbell said mildly: "What is your pleasure, gentlemen?"

"I move that the resolution be laid on the table," bellowed Senator Grady. There was a note of defiance in Grady's roar. It was as if the Tammany tigers were ready and wanted the battle with the Hill forces to begin at once.

Richard Croker was silent. Senator Grady roared again: "No such proceeding as this has ever been heard in any political party from the Republicans down to the Anarchists, as to select a temporary Chairman before the delegates to the convention have been chosen."

Senator Grady drew a deep breath. His voice, pitched in a high, hoarse key, must have sounded like a volcano in Croker's ear. Grady bellowed, "We have men in the Democratic Party who do not need a month to prepare a speech. It is the custom to wait until the eve of the State Convention before selecting a temporary Chairman. Is this the harmony programme, or is it discord and discussion?"

BROOKLYN DECLARES ITSELF.

Then the Brooklyn delegation, through Senator McCarren, came out in the open for Croker. Senator McCarren said:

"I want to say that the attitude of Senator Hill is not likely to produce the harmony in the organization which many Democrats hope for. I never heard Mr. McGuire's name mentioned for this honor until it was offered by Mr. Danforth. This move has been made without consultation with Mr. Croker, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Shevlin, or the other great leaders of the State. I think Senator Grady's motion should prevail."

Mr. Hill tucked at the lapels of his frock coat. He rose slowly, and started in a quiet, dispassionate way to discuss the matter.

"Sometimes it has been the custom to agree upon a temporary Chairman of a convention the night before. I think it is the wisest course to allow the prospective temporary Chairman an opportunity to prepare an address on the issues of the campaign in a careful manner. I need not introduce to you James K. McGuire of Syracuse. For three terms he has been Mayor of a Republican city. He is a good Democrat and is now engaged in the forefront of battle for the redemption of the party in this State and the Nation from Republican misrule."

"But the delegates to the convention have not been elected," said Senator Grady. Mr. Hill looked coldly at the Tammany spokesman and said: "Does the Senator from New York hold that Mayor McGuire is not fit to be temporary Chairman of the State Convention?"

"Not at all," yelled Senator Grady.

"Does he think that the chief campaign manager is not entitled to this small honor? Why wait?" said Mr. Hill.

The last two words were stated in a tone which showed he was ready to have a test of strength with Richard Croker even with the Brooklyn delegation against him.

DANFORTH KEEPS A SECRET.

Richard Croker was still silent. Senator Grady jumped up, waved his arms, and said: "No one man ought to select a Chairman of a convention. Elliot Danforth has kept the secret of the preparation of this resolution better than any secret ever confided to him."

Senator Grady then began a tirade against Mr. McGuire's acts as campaign manager. "As to the fitness of McGuire," he said, "I want to ask whether it is within the province of the Chairman of the Campaign Committee to print interviews in the newspapers booming one man for Governor? Is it his duty to write letters to County Chairmen saying that if they will support a certain candidate for Governor the State Executive Committee will use its influence for or against that side?"

Then Senator Grady glared at Mr. Hill. Hill gave Grady a sardonic glance. Senator Grady went on again: "This is part and parcel of a programme arranged in your room last night. There were summoned to your room members of the State Committee and County Chairmen and a secret conference was held for the purpose of capturing the State Convention and naming a certain man for Governor."

Mr. Hill only smiled. "Delegates were captured and steered and jerked into your room!" yelled Grady, beside himself with rage. Richard Croker was still silent and stolid. There was no apparent movement in the muscles of his body or face. Mr. Hill was smiling still.

"Delegates were corralled," went on Senator Grady. "Mr. McGuire is the servant of this committee. It is his duty to comply with the orders of this committee."

Then the Tammany orator waved his hand toward Hill's seat and said: "If an attack is to be made on any Democrat in this room, then let it be brought right out here. There should be no secret attacks. Let them come out in the open."

HILL'S CUTTING RETORT.

Mr. Hill smiled again. Senator Grady finished his effort amid solemn silence.

"Will you allow me, please?" said Mr. Hill, looking at Croker and Grady. His tone was mocking.

"Senator Grady states what he is not in a position to know. I desire to inform him that there has been no meeting of county Chairmen in my room in this hotel, or any other place," he said.

There was a sudden thud in the back of the room. The delegates were on their feet in an instant. Sergenat at Arms Wager rushed down the hall. A man had fallen, and his head struck the ground with great violence. The fallen man was found to be State Committeeman Thomas J. Whitney of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. He had been attacked with vertigo.

Mr. Hill stopped speaking, and looked toward the place of excitement. Richard Croker hardly moved in his seat. After five minutes Mr. Whitney was carried out of the meeting room by his friends.

Hill said in an aside: "Grady has been thrown into fits, and one of my delegates has a fit."

Silence was restored, but before Mr. Hill could resume his speech Perry Belmont took the floor. He said: "I hope in the interests of harmony that Mr. Danforth will withdraw his resolution."

Elliot Danforth, sitting at Hill's side, shook his head. "I supposed I had the floor until this little unpleasantness occurred," said Hill.

Then, in his most sarcastic tone, Mr. Hill said: "Last evening there was a gathering of Democrats in my room. They came as my friends. I suppose I have the right to have my friends call on me. It has been a custom for many years for well-known Democrats to visit me on the eve of meetings of importance. There was an informal talk at that meeting; the place to hold the State Convention was discussed. That is all there was to the discussion."

GRADY SHIELDS HIS CHIEF.

Senator Grady became aroused again. He said: "I know that some prominent members of this committee were maligned and vilified at that meeting in your room. Their reputations were attacked. These men were scheming not for harmony in the Democratic Party, but to gain control of the State Convention."

"Is it a crime for members of the State Committee to call on me in my rooms?" said Mr. Hill quietly. "Is there anything improper in the County Chairmen gathering in my rooms? Have these men from the country districts no right to counsel with me and talk over party policy?"

Then Mr. Hill raised his voice to a higher key. Speaking directly at Richard Croker, he said: "I have not been spying around to see what delegates visit the rooms of some other gentlemen on this committee. I have nothing to hide. Statements have been made here that are not true. Senator Grady does not know, and is not in a position to know, about the matters he states. I think that it is right and proper to give the temporary Chairman of the State Convention a chance to prepare a speech."

"In all of your experience have you ever heard of a temporary Chairman being selected before the delegates were chosen?" asked Grady.

"Lots of times," replied Hill.

"Never a time," yelled Grady.

"The gentleman may state that for himself, but he cannot state it for me," said Hill with a bow.

Richard Croker still kept his eyes straight to the front. He never looked at Hill.

"I have been to conventions from 1877 to 1900. I can name every temporary Chairman, and there never has been a selection made in this way," said Senator Grady.

"NAME YOUR CANDIDATE."

"If you have a candidate, why don't you name him?" said Hill mockingly to Croker.

"The leaders have never discussed the question. There has been no discussion about the matter," said Senator Grady.

"Isn't this a discussion?" asked Mr. Hill, tauntingly.

"It is not right to take a candidate out

Continued on Page 2.

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ACCUSED BY A PRIEST.

Father Kolberle Invoked Aid of the Host When Assaulted on the Highway at Babylon, L. I.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 16.—The Rev. John F. Kolberle, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help at Lindenhurst, was complainant in court to-day against Martin Zellner, Sr., whom he charged with assault in the second degree. Father Kolberle received a call to hurry to the home of a member of his church who was dying. He took with him the sacrament of the Eucharist and the oils with which to anoint the dying person.

He rode out on his wheel, and was speeding along the cycle path when he saw Zellner on the path ahead of him walking with a scythe in his hand. Father Kolberle rang his bell for the man to get out of the way, but no attention was paid, and before the priest could stop he ran into the man, and although he had reduced his speed by back pedaling, both men went down. Zellner, it is alleged, then cursed and assaulted the priest. Father Kolberle drew the host from under his coat and held it up and prayed to be delivered from the man. Zellner is alleged to have then drawn an empty beer bottle from his pocket and hit the priest with it. Justice Parthe to-day held Zellner for the Grand Jury under $100 bail to answer the charge.

FIFTEEN PERISH AT NOME.

Wreck of Three Steamers—Sickness and Lawlessness Prevalent.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 16.—The steamship Centennial has arrived from Nome with advices of the wreck of the steamers Merwin, Resolute, and Dollar on the beach during the fierce storms of Aug. 2 and 3. The Merwin is a total loss. One boat containing five people was overturned and all were drowned. Fifteen people in all were drowned, including George Vincent of New York.

General Randall has received instructions to afford transportation to over 5,000 destitute and indigent sick at Nome. Terrible sufferings are said to be prevailing among them. A chaotic state of turmoil and lawlessness is expected before all are gotten out. The Centennial brought back 600 hundred disgusted passengers with hard-luck stories. Nome officials are censured.

The present privations and sufferings it is claimed, resulted over the ejection of prospectors from the beach strip on which many had depended for the necessaries of life. Money is scarce in camp and there is very little gold from the creeks, owing to the continued dry weather.

For a week or more prior to the departure of the Centennial, thugs, thieves, and firebugs had kept the city in a state of excitement and talk of lynching was to be heard on every hand. Great indignation has been aroused by the discovery of three attempts to burn the city. A gang of firebugs had planned to start fires in various parts of the city simultaneously and loot the banks and shops during the progress of a general conflagration.

DECISION ON NOME BEACH.

Taken Away from Poor Miners in Favor of Corporations.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 16.—A decision just delivered by United States Commissioner Stevens holds that the sixty-foot roadway along the shore of Bering Sea does not exist, and that, if it ever did exist, it was done away with by Section 28 of the new Alaska code adopted by Congress last June.

A test was made by Frank Sieger, who refused to move his rocker and quit work when ordered to vacate a location made on the beach at Cape Nome by George W. Beardsley and S. B. Caldon, and known as the Ophir Beach claim. A criminal complaint was made against Sieger, and the decision quoted is the result. Sieger has been bound over for appearance at the next term of court.

The effect of the decision is to give to several large corporations land which has been worked by poor miners. Feeling among the miners is running high over the loss of the beach and every legal effort, it is said, will be made to reverse the decision.

BIG GRANGER PICNIC.

New Jersey Patrons of Husbandry Meet on the Banks of the Passaic.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—It was estimated to-night that fully 15,000 attended the grangers' annual picnic at Swinefield Bridge on the Morris County side of the Passaic River, to-day. The crowds drove, rode wheels, or walked to the big grove from all parts of Essex, Morris, and Union counties, and spent the day listening to speeches, talking crops and politics, and patronizing the fakirs of every description, who found the picnic exceedingly profitable.

Tuttle's Grove, where the big picnic is held every year, is about eight miles from this city, and extends for a mile or two along the bank of the Passaic, which at present is an uninviting-looking stream about 100 feet in width.

By noon the river for a mile along the Morris County side was lined with every conceivable kind of vehicles. A big gathering of politicians took place in the grove this afternoon, and while the rules of the Patrons of Husbandry forbid political speeches, the candidates for county offices put in their time to the best advantage shaking hands and making deals for country delegations and votes.

The grangers' picnic is a basket picnic, and of course nearly everybody took bulging baskets, and there was generous hospitality for the improvident who failed to take their own provisions. Dinner was the really serious part of the day's programme, and the women began to arrange for it as soon as they arrived. When it was over the speeches began.

Freeholder Amos W. Harrison and George E. De Cap, who is looking for the Republican nomination for Register, and did not allow any one to forget it, were busy all day keeping the fakirs in order, while several constables were kept on the move chasing away card sharpers, beer peddlers, and men with various gambling schemes. Despite the wariness of the committee and constables, however, the gamblers succeeded in doing a good business at odd minutes during the day.

OLD COINS FOUND IN BOSTON.

Workmen Discover Dollars of 1779 Under Ancient House.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—Workmen employed in the erection of a new school at the corner of Pearl, Bartlett, and School Streets, in Charlestown, struck a vault below the surface and found a quantity of corroded coin in it.

The excavation was six feet deep and the men were ordered to pick holes through the brick work so that the derricks could get a grip on it and lift it out bodily. In doing this they came upon little piles of coins, which proved to be silver dollars. Most of the coins could not be identified at first on account of the thick corrosion, but a few in the middle of the piles were clean enough to show the dates. The workmen took some of the coins, so it is impossible to say how many were found. The foreman, however, can account for seventy. There were probably a great many more.

One was taken to a bank, and the cashier said it was a genuine dollar. Some were dated 1822; but most of them bore a date that the workmen took to be 1879, but it is more likely 1779. It is impossible to tell, without a careful cleaning of the coins and a microscopic examination, whether they are Mexican or of some other origin. The 1822 money is, however, clearly American.

Some of the workmen have since sold the dollars they found at $5 each. An old dwelling, supposed to have been built before the battle of Bunker Hill, had stood above the vault and was torn down to make room for the new school.

CHIEF DEVERY DENOUNCED

Scored by Democratic Speaker in Pequod Club.

BLACKMAIL OPENLY CHARGED

Coroners' Physician Williams Threatens to Invoke the Grand Jury—Goodwin-Sheehan Fight on Again.

Chief of Police William S. Devery was bitterly attacked last night at the regular meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, which was held at the Pequod Club. Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroners' physician, charged that the head of the uniformed force had interfered in the factional dispute in the district, and had ordered the policemen who are doing duty there to do all in their power to assist Councilman Frank J. Goodwin in his fight and defeat John C. Sheehan. Dr. Williams also intimated that Chief Devery had given encouragement to colonisers in order to insure the defeat of Mr. Sheehan.

The meeting was largely attended, and when Mr. Sheehan entered the hall he was loudly cheered by his followers. A resolution indorsing the action of the Kansas City Convention was introduced and Dr. Williams arose to speak to the resolution, but devoted most of his time to an arraignment of Chief Devery. In part he said:

"I want to have a little conversation with Mr. Devery, the Chief of Police, who is almost within hearing distance of my voice, and it may be that some emissary of his is present in this hall. The police have been used to defeat Mr. Sheehan, but Devery's attempt will fail. I tell you, Devery, that the first policeman who, at the primary soon to be held, attempts to interfere with the rights of any legal voter will find himself before the Grand Jury. I tell you, Devery, to your malignant face, that it is your duty, as head of the police, to protect me and every law-abiding citizen in his legal rights, and if you fail in that duty a Grand Jury may be called upon to consider your case, and it may not be necessary to ask the Grand Jury to enforce your punishment.

"I am a Coroner's physician, and while I sincerely trust that nothing may happen to Devery—in fact I trust that when his time comes that he will die in his bed—if anything should happen I would sign his death certificate without an autopsy, because we do not want any pickled bandits at the Morgue.

"My duties bring me into contact with the police of this city, and I have no hesitation in affirming that we have the finest police force in the world. You will find among the policemen of this city men as good as any you have ever met, but they are not permitted to do their duty of safeguarding the lives of citizens and protecting their property from robbery. They are being used to intimidate the voters of a district. Shame on a Chief of Police who dares to make unwilling slaves of these men and send them into this district to bribe and debauch the Democratic voters.

"A policeman went into a saloon in this district and demanded that the proprietor purchase $25 worth of tickets for the Goodwin soiree, or whatever it is going to be. The proprietor of this place was also told that it would be to his interest to expend some money for fireworks on the evening that Goodwin and his friends returned from their outing. Policemen have also gone to business men in this district and told them that it would be to their interest to support the ticket headed by Goodwin, who has been heralded as the dispenser of all good things which are distributed among the faithful by the Tammany leaders. Any citizen who is thus approached by a policeman should send him back to his bandit master with the word that he would give him tribute of no kind.

"They talk about giving work to the people of the district. Where are the tickets for work on the underground rapid transit route which were promised by the magnates who live at the Raines law hotel at 617 Fifth Avenue? Instead of giving work to men they have been taking it away from them. In the Department of Highways six men have been discharged because they were friends of John C. Sheehan, and had announced their intention of supporting him in his fight against Goodwin.

"Devery shall and dare not interfere with the rights of the voters of this Assembly district. I defy him to do so. If he does he will find that a Grand Jury, instructed by a District Attorney who is something more than a septuagenarian soubrette, will know how to do its duty."

Dr. Williams was loudly applauded when he finished and cries of "He has got Devery right," came from all parts of the hall. The Bryan resolution which had been presented by State Senator Louis Munzinger was then adopted with a shout. A committee was then appointed to prepare a ticket for the primary.

John C. Sheehan after the meeting held a conference with some of his lieutenants. He expressed himself as being well pleased with the outlook and said that he was confident of winning. The Sheehan faction is expressly desirous of retaining supremacy in the district, as the leaders say that they expect a general revolt against the leadership of Richard Croker next year. Mr. Sheehan and his followers believe that a general movement against the Tammany leader will prove to be effective.

Much interest is being manifested in the Senatorial situation in the Sixteenth District, now represented by Mr. Munzinger, who is a candidate for renomination. The district is composed of the Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Assembly Districts, and the edict has gone forth that Mr. Munzinger is not to be sent back to Albany for another term. Two candidates are working for the place—Assemblyman John J. O'Connor of the Eleventh District and Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor of the Thirteenth District. The friends of Mr. Trainor say that Richard Croker favors his candidacy and that the nomination will go to him. There has been some talk of Mr. Munzinger running on an independent ticket. Last night he denied that he had such an intention. He said:

"I am a loyal Tammany man and am seeking a renomination for State Senator from that organization. I will be a candidate before the convention and know of no reason why I should not be given a renomination. I will make a fight in the convention. I have never said that I would run as an independent candidate."

One story was in circulation yesterday to the effect that Mr. Munzinger would run as an independent candidate and would be indorsed by the Republicans. National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, who is recognized as the Republican leader in that district, was asked about this. He said:

"The Republicans of this district will nominate a Republican for State Senator. Neither Munzinger nor any other Democrat will be indorsed by the Republicans in this district. Why, if we indorsed a Democrat for State Senator we would be responsible for all his acts at Albany."

So far, the Goodwin faction has not announced any candidate for the Senatorial nomination. When Mr. Goodwin was asked about this last night he said:

"We have no candidate for Senator at this time, although one may develop at the primaries. I suppose that when the convention comes each Assembly District will have a candidate for the nomination. While we would like to see one of our men named we will be for the nominee of the convention, whoever he may be."

Both sides are looking forward with interest to the annual outing of the Horatio Seymour Club, the Goodwin organization, which takes place next Thursday. The Goodwinites will parade through the principal streets of the district when they return and promise to have fully 2,500 men in line. The Sheehanites charge that, acting under orders from Chief Devery, the police have been forcing people to buy tickets for this outing. Feeling between the two factions is at fever heat and trouble is feared on the night of the Goodwin outing.

In One Round of the Sun the Pennsylvania Limited makes the run from New York to Chicago over a luxurious route.—Adv.

STRANGE DOUBLE DROWNING.

Boy Cousins, Far Apart, Lost at the Same Time in Hudson River.

Two cousins were drowned in the Hudson River last evening at about the same time, but many miles apart. Each boy was about seven years of age, and each was named after the father of the other. Stephen Peacock was drowned at Yonkers, and George Peacock was drowned at Peekskill. Both went down in the Hudson about 7:30 o'clock.

Stephen Peacock was the son of George Peacock, a well-known resident of Yonkers. George was a son of Stephen Peacock, a prominent citizen of Peekskill. Each went swimming with companions after supper last night. Stephen went in off the public dock at the foot of Main Street in Yonkers. George went into the river near the Peekskill landing. Stephen, while swimming around in what was supposed to be shallow water, became tired and tried to get a footing, but he had reached a point where a dredger had excavated for the foundation under water of a pavilion at the dock. His body was not recovered.

George swam out too far at Peekskill and was swept out of reach of those near him, and before a boat could reach him he perished.

Each father sent a telegram to his brother telling him of the loss, and each father received it at the water's edge, while aiding in the efforts to recover the body.

MISSES BRANDRETH DROWNED.

News of Their Death Received from England by Friends in Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A cablegram was received here to-day by William Brandreth telling of the drowning of the Misses Eugenia and Virginia Brandreth, aged twenty-four and twenty-two years, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Brandreth, the head of the Brandreth proprietary medicine firm in England. They were the nieces of Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, William, Ralph, and Franklin Brandreth, and John E. Barlow.

No details have been received as to how they were drowned. They were well known here, having frequently visited their cousins in this village. The Brandreth factory is in this village, and the young ladies' father made frequent trips here from his home in England.

Girl Drowned in Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 16.—Grace Richards, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Rose Richards of Brooklyn, was drowned in the Niagara River, opposite La Salle, to-night. Miss Richards, who with her mother and sister, were guests of Mrs. William Bloomer of Buffalo, and were spending a short time at a Summer boarding house, went boating with Frank Bloomer, a son of her hostess. They were in bathing suits and when an oar was lost both jumped into the river to rescue it. Miss Richards was seized with cramp and was drowned.

JEWEL ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

Burglars Take $4,000 Worth and Leave 10 Cents for Car Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It was reported at the Central Police Station this afternoon that burglars last night robbed the house of Isaac New, 465 Bowen Avenue, of $4,000 worth of jewelry.

According to the story, the robbery was committed while the members of the family were asleep. In the morning Mr. New found a note telling him to report the matter to Chief Kipley, and inclosing 10 cents for car fare. Police of the Fiftieth Street Station, in which district the house is situated, deny having heard of the robbery.

RUSHING ASPARAGUS HERE.

Seventeen Carloads Coming from California as Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Seventeen carloads of California asparagus are traveling to New York. The shipment is an experiment with commission men and with the railroad people. Both are equally concerned to ascertain just how quickly a large consignment of perishable freight can be sent across the continent.

It is the first time so great a quantity of asparagus has been sent so long a distance. The train is due in Chicago to-morrow. The route from San Francisco is the Southern Pacific to Ogden, the Rio Grande Western to Grand Junction, Denver and Rio Grande, Grande Junction to Denver, Union Pacific, Denver and Omaha, and Milwaukee and St. Paul from the last-named place to Chicago. From here it will go via the Lake Shore and New York Central.

The train is running to Chicago on passenger train time, and the distance will be covered in less than four days, the average fast freight time being about one week. The train will be put through to New York in less than sixty hours, which is the fastest freight schedule in effect between the two cities.

GUIANA DIAMONDS VALUABLE.

They Are Worth Double the South African Stones.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Diamonds, considered by London dealers superior to those from South Africa and valued at from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than those found in that region, have been discovered at the diggings up the Mazaruni River, in British Guiana, according to a letter to the State Department from United States Consul Moulton at Demerara.

Concessions of land for diamond mining are being made and the industry promises well, as the stones already found are pronounced fully equal in quality to Brazilian diamonds.

PITTSBURG ROAD SOLD.

M. K. McMullin Buys It Outright for $4,500,000 In Cash.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—M. K. McMullin, a broker, who is prominent in the organization of the Union Traction Company, today purchased the West End Traction Company outright, for a cash price of nearly $4,500,000. This is said to be practically the consummation of a deal by which the West End Passenger Railway Company will pass into the control of the Union Traction Company.

The Union Company is expected to control, if pending plans are carried to a successful conclusion, the Consolidated Traction, the United Traction, the Monongahela Traction, and the West End Traction Companies, covering practically the entire County of Allegheny. The West End operates, in addition to its main Pittsburg line, branches to Crafton, Carnegie, McKee's Rocks, Neville Island, Coraopolis, Ingram, Sheridan, and Mount Washington.

Mr. McMullin will make no statement concerning the future of his new road, merely saying that for the present the public can draw its own conclusions.

Beam Pool Declares War.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The cut in prices on structural shapes made in New York yesterday by the beam pool is a declaration of war by the Carnegie, Federal, Cambria, Lackawanna, Jones & Laughlin, and other large steel companies in the structural beam pool against the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Steel and Wire Company. Neither of the two last-named concerns made structural steel until a few weeks ago, when, to get business, they began to shade prices.

Along the Blue Juniata lies the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Refreshing scenery; inviting prospects.—Adv.

ENVOYS SAFE IN HANDS OF ALLIES

Washington Officials Believe Troops Are at Peking.

ARMISTICE WAS REFUSED

Li-Hung-Chang's Urgent Appeal Had No Effect.

Belated Message from Minister Conger Gives the Casualties Among Americans in Peking—Next Move of Allies Unknown.

Officials in Washington are confident that the foreign envoys at Peking are now safe in the hands of the allied troops.

The London papers generally express the same opinion. Sir Robert Hart is said to have left Peking, accompanied by his staff.

Unconfirmed dispatches from several sources report the capture of the Chinese capital. The last dispatch from Admiral Remey stated that the troops would arrive there Aug. 15.

The United States has refused the urgent plea of Li-Hung-Chang for an armistice. The correspondence was made public by the State Department.

A belated dispatch of uncertain date was received from Minister Conger. It was in reply to communications from this Government and gave the American losses at the Peking Consulate.

MINISTERS NOW SAFE.

Officials in Washington Convinced that They Are In the Hands of the Allied Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In all probability the Ministers are now in the hands of the allies. If they have not left Peking by this time it is due to necessary delay in preparing for the moving of so large a body of people, including the 3,000 native Christians whom Minister Conger has declared he will not abandon.

The officials of the Government are convinced of this. It is true that negotiations are still nominally proceeding between the American and Chinese Governments, and that a memorandum was sent through Minister Wu to Li-Hung-Chang in reply to one received from Li, but the highest officers of the Administration admitted to-day that this communication will probably not reach Li-Hung-Chang or the Chinese Government until after the Ministers are in the hands of the allies.

The allies reached Peking yesterday beyond all doubt. The first intimation of this was received in a dispatch from Admiral Remey, saying that there were reports that the arrival at Peking was set for the 15th; but all doubt was dissipated this evening when the Japanese Minister arrived at the State Department with an official confirmation from his Government.

THE ALLIES' INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever the allies have to do at Peking, therefore, has already been done, or, at least, begun. What they had to do was either to attack the city or to peaceably take the Ministers out.

Every step of the way has been foreseen by the Secretary of War, who has been the practical head of the Government in the last fortnight of the crisis, and has been acting practically as Secretary of State and War.

It has been his desire and that of the President to force the Chinese Government into compliance with the American terms, so that the Ministers could be taken out peaceably. Since last Saturday he has been in no doubt that his efforts would be successful, but at about the same time he saw that while the Chinese Government would certainly acceed to his demands in the end, they would not do so until the allies were almost at Peking, when it would be impossible to negotiate owing to the length of time it takes to get messages through.

MR. ROOT'S FORESIGHT.

The slow rate at which the Chinese yielded, fighting diplomatically every step of the way, proved this to him. His calculations were that they would yield at last with a rush, but too late. When they did, it would be impossible to get instructions through to Chaffee in time to prevent him from making an attack in ignorance of the negotiations.

Foreseeing this, Secretary Root took steps to avert its evil consequences. He calculated that by the time the allies passed Tung-Chow and arrived near Peking the Chinese Government would be thoroughly panic-stricken, and would then propose the appointment of an envoy at Peking instead of Li-Hung-Chang. He assumed that this envoy would be authorised to enter into negotiations with the allies, and would propose to them that they send an escort into Peking, or else that the Ministers be sent out of Peking to them.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S ORDERS.

Accordingly, he instructed Gen. Chaffee in advance what he was to do when these propositions were made. The General was to receive them as genuine, and to consider himself authorized to accept them. Whether he was to send an escort into Peking or to receive the Ministers outside the walls was left to his discretion.

What Secretary Root has so clearly foreseen came to pass to-day. Li-Hung-Chang notified this Government that he had memorialized the Throne to appoint an envoy in Peking, and there is not the slightest doubt that the frightened Government has already followed his advice.

He also informed the United States that this envoy was to propose the delivery of the Ministers to an escort of allies. Undoubtedly the Peking envoy has already opened negotiations with Chaffee, who, forewarned by the Secretary of War, has accepted them, or rejected them as treacherous, and opened fire on Peking.

NEXT MOVE UNKNOWN.

What the American forces will do next is unknown. The statement that they will withdraw to Tien-Tsin is unauthorized. No instructions have been sent to Gen. Chaffee about what he was to do after the delivery of the Ministers, and a Cabinet officer said to-day that that had not yet been determined.

The American Government has devoted all its energies and thought to only one thing—the delivery of the Ministers—and that, thanks chiefly to its diplomacy and forethought, is believed to be now accomplished.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The consensus of opinion expressed by the morning papers tends to the belief that the members of the legations are now safe with the allies.

Describing the capture of Ho-Si-Wu, a special dispatch says that the headgear of the Americans was quite insufficient for the awful heat, and that the consequences were direful.

SIR R. HART LEAVES PEKING.

HONGKONG, Aug. 16.—It is reported that the Canton Customs Department has received a wire saying that Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, accompanied by his staff, has left Peking under Chinese escort, and that a cruiser will be sent to meet him on his reaching the coast.

TO ATTACK PEKING AUG. 15.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Navy Department has made public the following dispatch from Admiral Remey:

Taku, Aug. 15.

Front unheard from since 11th. Lieut. Lattimer is on Chaffee's staff expressly to furnish me authentic information. Latest reports from Japanese sources say allies occupied Tung-Chow on 12th, and would attack Peking to-day.

REMEY.

Admiral Remey's dispatch, giving information from Japanese sources, tallied with the press advices from Tokio on the occupation of Tung-Chow. But it went further, and was the first official indication that the actual assault on Peking had been expected on the 15th, (yesterday.)

ROME, Aug. 16.—The following dispatch has been received here from Taku, via Che-Foo, Aug. 15:

A Russian regiment has disembarked to protect the rear of the allied forces, which is seriously threatened.

The Japanese Admiral announces that the allies occupied Tung-Chow last Sunday, and that he is awaiting news of an attack on Peking to-day.

CAPTURE OF PEKING REPORTED

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A cablegram to Vienna from Hongkong announces the capture of Peking, but the Austrian Government, like other European powers, is still without confirmation of this report.

An official telegram, dated Taku, Aug. 14, has been received at Rome, which asserts that the attack on Peking began Monday; that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, has opened communication with the relieving force, and that the allies have established their headquarters at Tung-Chow.

Chinese officials in Shanghai are reported as admitting that the allies inflicted a heavy defeat on the Chinese imperial troops around Tung-Chow Sunday and then marched direct on Peking. This, if true, carries the Japanese official advices announcing the capture of Tung-Chow one step further.

The Western powers, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Kobe, have accepted the proposals formulated by Japan for arranging an armistice, dependent upon the immediate delivery of

The remainder fled, some to Tung-Chow and some to Peking.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation from the Foreign Office at Tokio stating that at a conference held on the 7th inst. at Yang-Tsun the commanders of the several forces decided to push on at once to Peking. The forces were headed by the Japanese and followed, in order, by the Russians, British, and Americans. They expected to reach Tung-Chow on the 12th inst.

The French troops were compelled, by the inadequacy of their commissariat, to remain at Yang-Tsun, while the small bodies of Austrians, Italians, and Germans turned back to Tien-Tsin.

Immediately upon the fall of Tien-Tsin the Russians set about repairing the Tien-Tsin-Peking railway, which will be repaired as far as Yang-Tsun about the 20th of this month. The Chinese from Shan-Hai-Kwan report that the Russians are repairing the Tongtu-Lutai railway toward Shan-Hai-Kwan. Russian engineering officers, with about 800 men of the railway corps at Ussuri, are expected at Tien-Tsin.

The British Consul at Tien-Tsin says he has been informed by Chinese from Peking that Li-Ping-Heng arrived at the capital with 10,000 men, and, after an audience with the Empress Dowager, left with them for an unknown destination. The Empress Dowager will, it is believed, take refuge in Ta-Fuen-Fu, in Shansi.

AN ARMISTICE REFUSED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Department of State makes public to-night the communications exchanged to-day between the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, and the Acting Secretary of State.

The following memorandum was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu at 9 o'clock this morning:

A cablegram from Earl Li-Hung-Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary of China, dated Aug. 15, and received by Minister Wu at 7 P. M. on the same day:

"The allied forces are approaching Tung-Chow. I have memorialized the Imperial Government to depute envoy to negotiate an armistice with the several commanders on the spot. I will also shortly proceed to Peking.

"The powers, being fully aware of the embarrassing position their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor are placed, are earnestly requested to telegraph instructions to their respective commanders after arriving at Tung-Chow with their forces to stop their further advance to the capital, so as not to cause alarm and fear to their Majesties and calamities to the people. For such advance would shake the foundations of the Ta-Ching empire and wound the feelings of all her people, high and low.

"For a compliance with this appeal the millions of people of the empire will be profoundly grateful to the powers. Please communicate this cablegram at once to the Secretary of State."

The following memorandum in reply was handed to Mr. Wu this afternoon:

"Foreseeing that there would be insufficient time after receiving a reply to our memorandum of Aug. 12 to get instructions to the relief column before it had reached Peking, we sent on the same day to the General commanding the American forces in China the following dispatch:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 12, 1900.

Fowler, Che-Foo. For Chaffee:

Aug. 12. Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Li-Hung-Chang, appointed by Chinese Government to negotiate with powers, requests cessation of hostilities.

We have replied that we are ready to enter into agreement between powers and Chinese Government for cessation of hostilities on condition that a sufficient body of the forces composing the relief expedition shall be allowed to enter Peking unmolested and to escort foreign Ministers and residents back to Tien-Tsin, the movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and disposition of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by the Generals commanding the forces composing the relief expedition.

We have communicated this to all the powers. Japanese Government takes same position. We have not heard from other powers. CORBIN.

"And two days ago, in view of the rapid progress of the relief expedition, we sent the following:

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Aug. 14, 1900.

Fowler, Che-Foo. For Chaffee:

Aug. 14.—In anticipation of acceptance by Chinese Government of condition in our reply to them cabled you Aug. 12 if Chinese authorities communicate willingness to deliver Ministers and persons under their protection to relief column at Peking, under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangement in concert with other commanders, without referring it here.

From informal communications with representatives of other Governments here we believe all to take substantially same position. Question whether you should insist upon entering Peking and going to legations or will receive delivery at gate of inner Tartar City, or at outer wall, taking risk of Ministers passing through city with only Chinese escort, you and other Generals must determine.

By order of Secretary of War.

CORBIN.

"We are advised by Minister Conger that the attacks by Imperial troops upon the legations in Peking have not ceased. While these attacks continue we cannot stop the advance of our forces toward Peking. If such attacks cease, the above quoted instructions will be allowed to stand, and they would seem to provide for all the action required under the circumstances stated by Li Hung Chang in his dispatch. "ALVEY A. ADEE,

"Acting Secretary Department of State.
"Washington, Aug. 16."

The appeal of Li-Hung-Chang for an armistice was submitted to the State Department this morning by Mr. Wu. It was promptly communicated to the President, who had arrived in Washington at an early hour. The Chinese Minister also brought another long cipher cable message from Minister Conger, which was transmitted to the State Department, and as soon as deciphered laid before the President.

Although it was not the regular day for a meeting of the Cabinet, word was conveyed to those Cabinet officers in the city that a special Cabinet session would be held at 11 o'clock. Secretary Root, who has been a guiding factor in the Chinese negotiations, was with the President before the meeting opened, presenting the Chinese communications and the dispatches of instructions already sent to Gen. Chaffee. With the President at the Cabinet table were Secretaries Root, Gage, Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith.

After the Cabinet meeting the American reply was sent to the Chinese Minister, who later in the day cabled it to Li-Hung-Chang.

MINISTER CONGER'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Acting Secretary of State made public the following extract from a dispatch received this morning from Mr. Conger. It was handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, who explained that he had received it at midnight from the Taotai of Shanghai, by whom it had been received by way of Tsi Nan, Aug. 15. It is undated, but it would seem to have left Peking some time between Aug. 5 and 11:

"Secretary of State, Washington.—Our cipher is safe. May it not be sufficient authenticity? We have been imprisoned and completely besieged since June 23. * * *

"Continued artillery and rifle firing until July 17; only rifle since, but daily; with it frequently desperate attacks, one last night.

"Have already reported our losses. * * * French, Italian, Belgium, Austrian, Dutch Legations and all other foreign property Peking destroyed. * * *

"Dr. Inglis child dead. Marines Fannin, Fisher, Turner, King, Tucher, Kennly, and Thomas killed. All other Americans alive. Inform Alta and Secretary Ryan.

"Nearing allied forces give us hope.

"CONGER."

CHINESE BEATEN AT SANJSHAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—Gen. Rennenkampf, according to advices to the Russian War Office, while pursuing the Chinese from Aigun, found 4,000 infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and twelve guns in a strong position at Sanjshan.

Although the Russians were inferior in numbers and had only two guns, they made combined frontal and flank attacks upon the Chinese on Aug. 10.

The Chinese succeeded in breaking up the flank movement, and they fought with great stubbornness; but eventually they were compelled by a fierce Cossack attack on their centre to evacuate the position and withdraw the guns.

THE ARRIVAL AT MA-TOW.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, commanding the contingent of troops from India in China, has wired to the Government from Ma-Tow, under date of Aug. 11, via Che-Foo, Aug. 15, as follows:

"Arrived here this morning early, after a most trying night march. The troops of all nationalities are suffering severely from the heat. Ten of our horses died yesterday from sunstroke. The enemy is believed to be intrenched north of Chang-Chia-Wan. There is no further news from the legations."

Gen. Gaselee sends two earlier dispatches repeating advices already received by the British Government.

VON WALDERSEE'S PLANS.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—This morning Count von Waldersee, accompanied by the Countess and by Vice Admiral von Waldersee, his brother, visited the United States Embassy and asked John B. Jackson, Secretary of the embassy, to present his best compliments to President McKinley. He spoke in the highest terms of the American troops, saying: "I know what they can do, and will consider it a great honor to have such gallant soldiers under my command."

Before leaving Hanover yesterday he made a speech to the workingmen, saying that he hoped to finish his work soon and return to Hanover. In his response to the address of the municipal deputation he said:

"With trust in God and in the firm and cheerful courage of my troops, I hope to carry out the plans and to overcome all difficulties."

The press points out that Count von Waldersee is talking too much, and advises him to talk less. The Kolnische Volkszeitung bids him "follow Moltke's example and talk with the sword." Several journals have dubbed him "Felt Marshal."

In the course of a conversation at the offices of the General Staff to-day he said:

"The general situation for the allies is unfavorable, even if Peking is taken or is about to be taken, since the allies are everywhere on the defensive, except in this advance upon Peking. It is necessary to adopt the strategical offensive throughout China."

His idea seems to be to have the allies act in conjunction with the Russian forces in the Province of Kirin and Scheng-King, by way of Mukden.

Count von Waldersee will leave at noon to-morrow for Cassel, where farewell festivities will be held on Saturday. These will consist of a military parade and a banquet, to be attended by a number of Generals. The banquet will also take the form of a celebration of the seventieth birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A semi-official dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 15, says that the foreign Consuls, acting on a joint resolution, have sent to their respective Governments the following telegram:

If the Indian troops (British) are withdrawn from Woo-Sung it will constitute a menace to the safety of Shanghai. These troops ought to be landed on the basis of an international understanding. To insure the adequate safety of Shanghai more troops ought to be landed immediately.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The situation at Shanghai absorbs British attention. The Times publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 15, which says:

"Admiral Seymour, through the Consul General, has instructions that the troops which it was intended to land here shall proceed north. This will be done Aug. 16, unless the order is countermanded in the interval by the Foreign Office. The final decision of the latter is awaited.

"The principal British banks and shipping firms have telegraphed to Lord Salisbury that the Government's decision (to send the troops north) will have a disastrous effect, and urging the Government to reconsider the matter."

Rinderpest is prevalent among the cattle shipped from Shanghai for Che-Foo for the British troops, and the shipments have been stopped.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 16.—The British transports had sailed, but they were recalled by a torpedo boat destroyer and have now returned to Woo-Sung.

MORE MISSIONARIES KILLED.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—A cable received this morning at the China Inland Mission from Shanghai reads:

Miss H. J. Rice from Lu-Cheng, murdered; Miss M. E. Huston from Lu-Cheng, Mrs. E. J. Cooper from Lu-Cheng, and the three Saunders children are all dead, having received injuries while traveling.

Miss Rice was from Haydenville, Mass., and went to China in 1893, while Miss Huston came from Mobile, Ala., and went to China in 1896. The other woman dead, Mrs. E. J. Cooper, went out from Scotland to China in 1887. All these missionaries are members of the China Inland Mission.

The Fing missionaries have fled from the Province of Shan-Si, E. J. Cooper from his station of Lu-Cheng, the Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Glover from the station of Luan, the Rev. A. R. and Mrs. Saunders from Ping-Iaot.

More Missions Destroyed.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The Protestant Mission House here has received a Canton cable saying that the missions at Tchi-Chin, Namon, and Luk-Hang have been destroyed. The first was in the northern part of the Province of Quang-Tong, and the third in the southern part.

An Encouraging Cablegram.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox, one of the Secretaries of the Bible Society, yesterday received a cablegram from the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, dated Shanghai. It read:

"Workers all safe."

The society has nearly 100 colporteurs in China, nearly all of them natives. There are less than a dozen white men, most of them called Superintendents. Dr. Fox said to-day:

"The dispatch certainly means that all our Superintendents are safe, and, we hope, the native colporteurs as well. It would seem, indeed, almost impossible that all of the native colporteurs would have escaped, when there have been so many massacres of converts. Still, all the colporteurs are used to traveling and they may have been able to hide themselves from the fury of the mobs."

Lady Seymour at Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 16.—Lady Seymour, wife of the British Admiral now engaged in naval operations in China, arrived last evening from Hongkong by the Imperial Limited, and is staying at the Windsor Hotel. Her ladyship is in very poor health, owing to anxiety on account of her husband's position. She will sail for England on Saturday by the Corinthian. The party is composed of Dr. C. Kavanagh, Mr. Pole-Carew, Miss Seymour and nurse, and Miss Armor.

Transports Sail for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The transport Warren sailed to-day with the Ninth (colored) Cavalry, for Taku by way of Nagasaki. Several officers besides those of the regiment, together with three hospital stewards and 100 men of the Hospital Corps, also were aboard. The Siam, with more than 5,000 tons of freight for Honolulu, Guam, and Manila, and the Aztec, with horses for China, also sailed to-day.

American Hospital in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Department of State has been notified by Minister Buck, at Tokio, that the Japanese Government has given permission to the United States Government to establish a United States hospital on Japanese territory wherever the United States Government may select a site.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

POLICE IN CONTROL IN RIOTOUS DISTRICT

Chief Devery Denies Discrimination Against the Negroes.

ONE CLUBBED IN A STATION

Demand for Lynching at Policeman Thorpe's Funeral—Arrest of Harris —The Rioters Arraigned.

The race trouble which was first encountered by the New York police force Wednesday night is now practically at an end. The burial of Policeman Thorpe and the arrest of the negro Harris, who, it is alleged, killed him, both had much to do with quieting the feeling in the neighborhood of Ninth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, where the rioting started.

There may be some sporadic outbreaks in the affected district for days to come, as the feeling among the white people is anything but pleasant as regards the negroes. It is unlikely, however, that such a scene as was enacted on Wednesday night will occur again.

Then the disturbance extended for blocks. That policemen were not too active in stopping the attacks on the negroes, and even went so far as to use their clubs on colored men who had been arrested, was fully developed at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station yesterday.

The policemen, according to their own statements, are feeling vindictive against the colored people generally.

TO STOP POLICE ASSAULTS.

Chief Devery, who has centred his reserve force in the affected district, declares that he will now stop the police abuse of colored people, and at the same time will prevent further rioting.

So far only one person is liable to lose his life as a result of the trouble. This man is Lloyd Lee, the negro who was concerned in the stabbing of Policeman Kennedy.

Lee is in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. The policeman who was stabbed is not seriously injured. He was able to be on the streets yesterday, although he was not on active duty.

Some twenty persons all told were more or less injured Wednesday night. Outside of the men clubbed by the policemen not a person was hurt yesterday.

A riot call was sent in from Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue at 10 o'clock. Chief Devery ordered Capt. Cooney to take a large squad and disperse the crowd. Cooney found several hundred men and boys at the corner mentioned. The mob was charged, and many were clubbed. Policeman John J. Howard saw a well-dressed man on the corner and ordered him to move on.

"I'm a policeman myself," the man replied. Howard promptly knocked the man down. Before the fallen man could prevent it, Howard had taken a revolver from him. It was of the police pattern Colt's .38. Howard made another search and found that the man had a badge. He then let him go.

Half an hour later the policeman who had been clubbed staggered into the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to complain of his treatment. Chief Devery at once recognized him as Patrolman William A. Powers. Powers is the patrolman who arrested six-year-old Dora Callahan some weeks ago for plucking an ivy leaf for her doll in Stuyvesant Square. When Chief Devery saw it was Powers, he at once ordered him into the back room. When he heard Howard's story he ordered Capt. Cooney to take Powers's shield and revolver and lock him up on the charge of being intoxicated, disorderly, and flourishing a revolver to incite the crowd to riot.

"You are a disgrace to the force. You are not fit to be a policeman," said the Chief. "You disgraced the force by arresting a baby. Now you are drunk and you incited that mob to kill your brother officers. Lock him up. Get a surgeon to examine him. The fellow is so drunk his tongue is thick," exclaimed the Chief.

Powers was locked up. He maintained silence during his Chief's reprimand. He seemed to realize that he had finally met his Waterloo.

The streets in the district were decidedly quiet after midnight. Many colored people had moved to other sections of the city, while the others were careful not to go on the streets.

At the saloon of Joe Walcott, the colored pugilist, at Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, there was a small disturbance about midnight. A few colored people were in the place drinking, when some stones were thrown through the windows. Walcott immediately closed up his place.

As a matter of self-preservation, many of the colored people armed themselves yesterday, and several who were arrested proved to be walking arsenals. Some of these had a lively time with the policemen who took them in charge.

The east side had a slight touch of the riot fever last night when Minnie Robinson, a colored woman, fifty years old, came to the Madison Street Station to seek shelter and protection. She was attacked at Madison and Montgomery Streets by a crowd of about 100 small boys. She started to run, and met Policeman Tucker of the Madison Street Station, who took her to the station house.

She said that she had been living with friends in Seventh Avenue, and fearing that there would be trouble she had come down town for safety. She refused to leave the station house after telling her story, and she was locked up on the technical charge of being a vagrant.

ATTACKED IN STATION.

In the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station last night a negro was arraigned before the Sergeant at the desk on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. As the man was being taken back to his cell he had to pass through the muster room.

A number of policemen who were held there on reserve jumped up from their chairs, grabbed their night sticks, and beat the young negro over the head.

"Please do not kill me; I did nothing," cried the man as he fell to the floor.

Other negroes brought into the station protested against the way they had been treated. They declared that the policemen were taking revenge on them for something with which they had nothing to do.

The case mentioned was witnessed by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The victim was William J. Elliott, twenty-four years old, who is employed as a bellboy at the Hotel Imperial. He was arrested by Charles J. Tammer, Jr., of the Twenty-second Precinct, who saw him on Thirty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and thought he was acting suspiciously. Tammer searched his prisoner and found he had a revolver in his possession.

At the station house Elliott was asked his name, age, and occupation. These he gave in a quiet manner.

"Where did you get that gun?" asked Acting Captain Cooney of the prisoner.

"Well, I got off duty at 1 o'clock this morning, but could not get to my home at 327 West Thirty-fifth Street until 8 o'clock, owing to the trouble. I was going back to work when the people at the house told me I had better take the revolver with me for protection. I did no wrong and would not hurt anybody. I was with the Eighth New York Volunteers during—"

"Take him back. Get along there," interrupted Captain Cooney. Taking the Captain at his word, three policemen grabbed the negro, who was now trembling from fright. In order to get to the cells the prisoner had to go through the muster-room. There were about twenty-five men of the reserves in this room. As Elliott was being shoved through the rear door of the room which leads to the cells one of the policemen on reserve said:

"Take that, you ——!"

With this remark he hit the man over the head with his club.

Other policemen who were sitting about the room in their shirt sleeves took this as a signal for general action, and a general assault was made on the man.

"Please don't kill me," he cried.

"Take that, you ——," was the reply of the ringleader.

Acting Capt. Cooney finally went to the rescue of the negro, lifted him from the floor, and sent him into a cell.

"Take the name of any man who clubs another negro," was the order the Captain gave the Roundsman in charge of the room.

The Captain made no effort to find out who hit Elliott, and when a reporter asked permission to see the prisoner the Captain said:

"No; he is locked up now. If you wanted to talk with him, you could have done so outside."

An ambulance surgeon had to be called to treat the wounds which had been inflicted on Jilliott while he was a prisoner in the station house.

Handly Johnson, a sleeping-car porter, was brought in just after the assault on East Eleventh Street. Policeman Gaynor had seen Johnson on an Eighth Avenue car. There was a large mob on the avenue near Thirty-eighth Street, and Johnson had taken a revolver out of his pocket when Gaynor saw him. The policeman jumped on the car and dragged Johnson to the street. This was the policeman's report at the station house:

"Where do you live?" said the Acting Captain to the prisoner.

"At 330 West Fifty-third Street," was the reply.

"Married?" asked the Captain gruffly.

When the prisoner did not answer as promptly as required, the Captain said:

"What's the matter with you?"

This was a signal for the policemen standing around to prod the man with their clubs and shake him up generally.

After Johnson had given his pedigree a reporter said to the Acting Captain:

"Will you please let me get this man's version of his arrest?"

"No, you can't talk to him."

"But, Captain, you told me that if I asked permission to talk to prisoners before they were sent to cells I could do so."

"Maybe I did, but it doesn't go now."

Johnson was hurried back through the muster room. One of the policemen escorting him said: "Go easy, boys, don't hit him; there is a reporter here watching us."

Another arrest along the same line was that of Robert Myrick, a porter, living at 213 West Thirty-ninth Street. He was ordered to get off a car at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street by Policeman Reilly. Myrick was creating no disturbance, and when he asked to be allowed to go to his destination, the next corner, the policeman dragged him from the car and used his club. When searched at the station house, Myrick was found to have a razor in his possession. He received some rough treatment and was locked up for the night.

Eye witnesses of the inception of the riot on Wednesday night declare that such actions of the police caused the mob to do as it did. Many people who saw the disturbance say that repeatedly policemen stood by and watched the mob beat negroes.

One special incident was noted on Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. Policemen were at each end of the block and several were patrolling up and down inside of the lines, yet these men allowed some twenty-five people to beat a negro who had been found in the centre of the block.

A string of oaths followed by, "We would like to get even with those black devils; just give us a chance with our sticks and guns and we'll fix 'em," was the comment made by more than one member of the police force yesterday.

Chief Devery last night became cognisant of the police clubbing of negroes, and he said to the reporters:

"This work will have to stop right here. I propose to see the police outrages against the negroes stopped. The man Harris is the only one who is guilty of causing the death of Policeman Thorpe. The other colored people should not be attacked."

A half-hearted attempt to adopt lynch methods was made at Thirty-fourth Street, and Eighth Avenue at 9 o'clock last night. The mob which had gathered there saw two negroes getting out of an Eighth Avenue trolley car. Some person produced a piece of rope and cries of "Lynch them," were heard.

The mob started for the negroes. One of them got away safely. The other, Alexander Robinson, was not so lucky. The mob got him and the rope was being brought forward when some of the policemen rescued the man and took him away. No arrests were made, although policemen saw the men with the rope and heard their cries.

A few blocks further up the avenue Inspector Thompton made the first arrests yesterday of white men who were concerned in the rioting. The Inspector was at Thirty-eighth Street when he saw Louis Schwartz of 348 West Thirty-ninth Street hurl a stone at a car in which were negroes. The Inspector started for his man, and caught Schwartz just as he was about to throw another at the negroes.

The Inspector was about to start to the station house with his prisoner when Jacob Gempel of 345 Manhattan Avenue made some sneering remarks about the police arresting a white man. The Inspector dragged his one prisoner over to the spot where Gempel was standing, captured him, and marched both men to the station house.

WEST SIDE DISTURBANCES.

Acting Captain Cooney made several futile attempts to clear Eighth Avenue between Thirty-second and Forty-second Streets between 8 and 9 o'clock. He had on the ten blocks about eighty uniformed policemen and scattered in the crowd were about as many ununiformed policemen and Central Office men. The worst crowd was about McBride's saloon, at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, where Policeman Robert Thorpe, who was buried yesterday, received his death wound on Sunday.

No sooner was one incipient riot checked than another disturbance cropped up and the policemen left their posts to enforce order and were demoralized. A good deal of clubbing was done and scores of boys went away yelling with pain from cuffs and slaps in the face, but a crowd would melt away on one block to get together on another.

"Oh," exclaimed the perspiring and bewildered Cooney, "for about a dozen mounted policemen! How they would make these fellows stand around! They'd be worth fifty foot policemen."

Word of Cooney's embarrassment came to Chief Devery and Deputy Chief McLaughlin at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House, and Inspector Thompson was hustled out with orders to clear the avenue.

He took with him a squad of men, and in half an hour was back at the station house with the information that he had "made the crowd move into the side streets," and that the condition of affairs had improved. Asked if there had been any clubbing, he replied:

"There was so much confusion and so much to do that we could not be very gentle. But we did what we were sent to do."

Hardly had he arrived at the station house when word came that the mob was more unruly than ever.

Bang went the gong at the desk and orders were given to muster the reserves of the Seventeenth and Twenty-fourth Precincts on the floor. Thompson, who was in his undress suit, stood in front of the men and said:

"Here, men, I am going to take you with me. I want you to do police duty"—with a stress on the last two words—"but I want you to do better police business and not to get surrounded on the street corners as you did on the last tour Wednesday night. Forward, march."

The crowds, having the experience of the former charge of Inspector up the avenue, did not make any stand, but rushed into the side streets or into saloons. Some laggards were "fanned" with unction, but no injured person was taken to the station house. Chief Devery, to make the Inspectors' raid telling, mustered another squad at the station house, and gave the men there instructions.

"I want you men to go to Inspector Thompson, who is clearing Eighth Avenue, and help him at no matter what cost. I want you to do full police duty at all hazards. If you come across a man who won't move along, I want you to drop him on the sidewalk. March."

A NEGRO IN PERIL.

There was a scene of wild excitement in front of McBride's saloon, at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, at 9 o'clock, when a negro drew a pocket billy on a white man, who was intoxicated and had gibed him.

Before the police could jump in the avenue in the neighborhood was packed from house line to house line and the cars were blocked. Roundsman Bisland and Officer Nolan, of the Twenty-first Precinct, fought their way to the men, and other policemen made the mob retreat, and escorted the prisoners and their captors to Thirty-seventh Street. At the station house the negro, Vincent A. Streets, a painter, of 319 West Forty-first Street, was searched.

He was a walking arsenal. First came from his pockets a huge loaded revolver, then a razor, after that a dirk knife, and finally a dozen cartridges. He said he was entitled to self-protection. The complainant, James Shane, a plasterer, refused his address. He was locked up for drunkenness. Streets went to a cell for attempted assault and carrying concealed weapons.

The negroes in the affected district were busy yesterday arming themselves. This was evident when the arrested men were searched. Pawnshops were visited, where guns were for sale cheap. All the weapons in pawn were greedily taken out by their owners. Louis Williams, a colored barkeeper, of 163 West Twenty-fifth Street went into a sporting goods establishment at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway.

"Gimme the biggest gun you've got in the store," he ordered.

The clerk brought out a revolver fifteen inches long.

"Something very nice for $18," he commented.

Williams paid for it. Then when he had put pistol and $7 worth of ammunition into a bag he said:

"I understand they're knocking down negroes round here. The first man tries it on me gets this."

Policeman Daly outside had been told of the negro's purchase.

"Been buying a gun?" he asked Williams.

"No; only got a little laundry here."

Daly opened the bag. Then gun and negro went to the Tenderloin Station.

CHIEF DEVERY IN COMMAND.

Police Arrangements to Cope with Further Disorder If It Should Occur—A Plot Alleged.

Chief Devery took personal charge yesterday of the police arrangements against further rioting. He made his headquarters at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He was there most of the day, and returned again after dinner for night duty.

"Being on hand beats the telephone," was the comment he made.

"How many men have you on duty?" was asked.

"Oh, I have enough."

"What do you think was the cause of the trouble?"

"Well, the killing of Policeman Thorpe made the people angry. They wanted revenge, and they seem to have gone after it."

"Is it true, Chief, that the policemen used discrimination and treated colored people harshly while they allowed white rioters to escape?"

"There is no discrimination on the part of the force. Each man must do his duty and stop any trouble. We could not afford to discriminate, and we will not."

"What have you got to say about the colored people in this, the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct?"

"I know something about the district. I was a patrolman here over twenty years ago, and it was one of the worst precincts in the city to handle. The colored people who live in this precinct are a bad class. Few if any of them were born here in New York. Most of them are from the South, and they came here with very peculiar ideas as to freedom of action."

"How does this trouble compare with any other you have had in your police experience?"

"This is the only well-defned race riot that I know of as happening here.

"I want to say again that the police did not encourage the rioters in any way, and that they are here to do their duty and protect all citizens."

The Chief declared himself as positive that no more serious trouble will develop.

Deputy Chief Cortright agreed with Chief Devery that there is no reason for anticipating more trouble. He was notified of the trouble about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and was in telephonic communication with headquarters all night.

Inspector Thompson said that he did not anticipate any particular trouble, but he had heard that negroes had tried to buy cartridges on the Bowery at one place, where they had been refused. He did not know how many might have been bought in other places.

"We will be ready for them," he said as he picked up his own revolver from his desk and put it in his pocket.

After returning from the Thorpe funeral the Inspector ordered 100 policemen sent from the reserves of near-by precincts to the scene of the rioting.

The exact details of the police work during the night of the riot could not be got at Police Headquarters yesterday. Chief Devery said that the blotter at the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station would show this, and until Capt. Cooney had sent in his official report of the riot he could not give the exact figures.

Although Chief Devery is said to have been present and in charge of the men during the riot, the blotter of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station does not show that he visited the station house during the night.

Later in the evening Inspector Thompson gave out a statement which indicated that the riot had been planned in advance and that the police had knowledge of it. He said:

"For several days we have known that there would be trouble. We had extra men on duty last night. We had a number of men from my own personal staff here and there were also a number of 'plain clothes' men on hand in the district.

"The direct cause of the trouble was the killing of Policeman Thorpe. The white people of the district got excited. We knew they would and we arranged to head off any serious disturbance."

The Inspector further explained the general plan of action to keep the district quiet. He said that the policemen would until further orders patrol in couples, two on each side of each street. This plan would be carried out in all quarters where negroes were living, especially from Twenty-third Street to Fifty-third Street. This means an extra force in four precincts—those in West Twentieth, West Thirtieth, West Thirty-seventh, and West Forty-seventh Streets.

All of the men who were sent out on this patrol work received special instructions to have their revolvers in working order.

"You are on police duty," was the instruction given each man, "and keep yourself ready for action."

Reserves to the number of fifty were detailed from various precincts to the Tenderloin last night, ready for any trouble that might occur between the Sixth Avenue negroes and the whites. The "beggar squad," to the number of fifteen, was also held in the station house.

POLICE ARRAIGN PRISONERS.

Magistrate Cornell Demands Stronger Evidence, and Asks Where White Rioters Are.

Bandaged heads predominated in the west side police court yesterday. Nearly all the prisoners were there in connection with the riot of Wednesday night. Fifteen patrol wagons were required to take the prisoners to the West Fifty-fourth Street court.

Davis H. Tarr, a colored man, of 215 West Thirty-fifth Street, was the star prisoner at this court. He was charged with having assaulted and stabbed Policeman Kennedy. Magistrate Cornell held him without bail.

Lloyd Lee, another negro, who is alleged to be concerned in the same assault, is in Bellevue Hospital, suffering from the severe clubbing he received at the hands of the police, and he was not able to appear in court.

Several prisoners were fined; two others were bound over to keep the peace.

During the hearing Magistrate Cornell listened to numerous stories on the part of colored persons of having been unnecessarily clubbed.

Albert Johnson declared he had been held and beaten by the mob while on his way home from work. He said the policeman who arrested him had attacked him on his own stoop and had struck him with his club three or four times over the head.

The policeman testified that Johnson had "talked ugly" to him and that he had attempted to throw away a revolver. The policeman, when questioned by Magistrate Cornell, said he had not brought the revolver into court, but that he had it at the police station.

"You policemen have got to have your cases prepared," declared Magistrate Cornell. "You've got to have better evidence than this. Tell Capt. Cooney I must have better evidence.

"I'll hold this man in $500 bonds until to-morrow, when I want you to produce that revolver and some one who saw him with it."

William Banks, whom Magistrate Cornell recognized as one of the Banks brothers of Thirty-seventh Street, was held until to-day, with the same caution to the policeman. John Newman was held in $100 for a month on a charge of flourishing a razor in the street during the trouble.

"Now, if accounts are true," exclaimed the Magistrate at this point, "I don't see why you have no white men here. Apparently they acted like beasts, jumping on cars and attacking colored passengers indiscriminately."

Spencer Walters of 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, who, according to the police, started the riot by flourishing his revolver in front of the house where the body of Policeman Thorpe was lying, declared in the police court yesterday that he drew the revolver in self-defense. He said that a man had struck him in the face and that he then drew the revolver. He was held for a further examination by Magistrate Cornell.

CAPTURE OF ARTHUR HARRIS.

Tells Washington Authorities the Story of His Attack on Policeman Thorpe —Former Record Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Arthur Harris, who is wanted in New York for the killing of Policeman Thorpe was arrested in this city this morning at the home of his mother. Harris arrived here yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, unaware of the serious charge against him, and sought the house where his mother lived seven years ago, but found she had moved. By reason of his inquiries concerning her present address the police authorities learned of his presence in the city and hastened to his mother's home, where he was taken into custody. The New York authorities were notified.

A descriptive circular asking for the arrest of Arthur Harris was received yesterday morning by Inspector Boardman from Capt. George W. McClusky of the New York Detective Bureau, and its contents were promptly telephoned to the several police stations.

Harris was well known to the older officers of the 20th Precinct, but they had almost forgotten him, for he left here seven years ago. Before his departure, it is said, he was a quiet and inoffensive young man. His parents then lived directly opposite the Fifth Police Station. As a boy he always played with white children.

It was the belief of the officers who knew him that he left here to attend college in some other city, but this proves to have been a mistaken view. He lived in Jersey City and other places, and only a few weeks ago he went to the Tenderloin District in New York, where he resided with his wife.

Harris was in bed when arrested, and tried to make the officers believe that his name was Williams. At first he was inclined to be ugly, but seeing that there were too many policemen for him to handle, he submitted to arrest. Seeing there was no escape he soon afterward admitted his identity and started with his captors toward the police station.

Harris was still unaware of the nature of the crime charged against him. He knew nothing of the riot that occurred last night, nor did he know of the death of his victim.

"I'll get out of this scrape all right," he said to Sergt. Mulhall, whom he knew.

"This is more serious than you think," the Sergeant told him.

Harris then told his version of the trouble that occurred when he used his knife on the policeman. He was on the street at Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue Sunday night, he said, with his wife, and he left her to go to a restaurant for a cigar. When he returned, he said, the policeman, who was in citizen's clothes, had hold of the woman, and he (Harris) walked up and asked:

"What are you doing with my wife?"

"Don't meddle with me," is what he says the policeman told him.

Harris said he took hold of the policeman, not knowing of his official character, and when he did so the latter struck him with his club.

"Then," he said, "I pulled out my penknife, and I think I cut him twice."

He thought he cut him in the chest and stomach. He said he had no idea that he had killed the policeman, and not wanting to get locked up, he got on a train and came here.

It was not until after he had been put in a cell that he was told of the policeman's death, and then he anxiously inquired:

The arrest of Harris caused rejoicing among the policemen, especially those of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station who had been comrades of Thorpe.

The present arrangements are to have Harris indicted by the Grand Jury on Tuesday next and to give him a speedy trial. He will be brought here at once on requisition papers. While under ordinary conditions he would be taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, the Chief has decided that this would not be desirable on account of the feeling in the neighborhood. As a result, the two detectives who went to Washington after him will take Harris directly to the Tombs as soon as they can bring him here, which will be within a few days.

POLICEMAN THORPE BURIED.

High Officials and a Big Escort Attend His Funeral—Chief Devery Averts Threatened Trouble.

The funeral of Robert J. Thorpe, the policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station who died as the result of wounds received at the hands of Arthur Harris, colored, whose death was primarily the cause of the present troubles, was the largest ever given to a policeman. The services at the home of his brother and sister, 491 Ninth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, were very simple. Few people were admitted to the little flat, but at least 10,000 stood in Ninth Avenue, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets.

The Rev. Father Hughes of the Paulist Fathers conducted the service at the house. This was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Outside of the brother and sister, Samuel and Elizabeth Thorpe, there were few other persons in the apartment. Chief of Police Devery, Inspector Thompson, and a few of the men who had done duty with Thorpe, were in attendance at the services.

Every policeman attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was relieved from active duty yesterday afternoon in order that he might attend the funeral. In charge of Acting Capt. Cooney they were drawn up in West Thirty-seventh Street just beyond Ninth Avenue. These men, numbering over 100, headed the funeral procession. Next came three carriages filled with flowers. The floral pieces came from the precinct policemen, from headquarters, and from many friends in the precinct where Thorpe had been born and reared. Nearly 100 carriages followed the hearse, which was escorted by six patrolmen, who were the pallbearers.

The funeral procession moved down West Thirty-seventh Street to Tenth Avenue, from there to West Thirty-sixth Street, through to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and through this street to the ferry. At the ferry the police escort disbanded and the funeral party in the carriages went on across the ferry to Greenwood Cemetery, where the burial took place. Crowds of people lined the streets all along the route of the procession. The police arrangements to prevent disorder were successful. Only one sign of an outbreak occurred. This was just as the rear of the procession was crossing Ninth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street.

It was due to Chief Devery that no great disorder happened here. He had taken a number of men with him to this point and was standing on the corner as the last carriages were going by. A negro on a bicycle

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS DECLARE FOR BRYAN

Report of Committee on Resolutions Adopted by Overwhelming Majority.

T. M. OSBORNE LED OPPOSITION

Heated Debate Follows Reading of the Platform, but Less than a Score Vote Against It.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16.—The Liberty Congress of the American League of Anti-Imperialists to-day emphatically indorsed the candidacy of William J. Bryan for President. The resolutions to that effect were read to the convention by Col. Charles R. Codman of Massachusetts, who moved their adoption, after stating that the entire committee of twenty-five had indorsed them.

The convention, however, did not adopt the platform as submitted by the Resolutions Committee without prolonged and heated debate. Thomas M. Osborne of Auburn, N. Y., leader of the "third-ticket" movement, offered an amendment to strike out indorsement of Bryan, and his amendment was vigorously supported by several delegates, and when the previous question was ordered less than a score could be marshaled to vote against the Bryan indorsement. The vote was viva voce, and its exact result will never be known; but the sentiment of the convention was clearly shown as being in favor of the indorsement of Bryan as the most effective manner of checking the alleged imperialistic policy of the Administration.

The most vigourous opponents of the Bryan pronouncement in the platform were conspicuous members of the National or Third Ticket convention, who were also admitted as delegates to the anti-imperialist congress. They were ably led by Thomas M. Osborne and advocated the nomination of a third ticket on the theory that their followers, while opposed to President McKinley, were not prepared to accept Mr. Bryan on the Kansas City platform.

Col. Charles R. Codman and Edwin Burritt Smith were the chief proponents of the platform as reported, claiming that all political questions were now subordinate to the one question of imperialism and that all opposed to the present administration should unite to overthrow it in the most effective and available manner presented.

Every mention of Mr. Bryan's name in the convention called forth enthusiastic applause.

The speakers who opposed the Bryan plank in the platform were received with jeers and cries of "Time" from the delegates, and Chairman Zeisler at times had difficulty in obtaining a hearing for them.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The platform as adopted follows:

"This Liberty Congress of anti-imperialists recognizes a great National crisis which menaces the Republic, upon whose future depends in such large measure the hope of freedom throughout the world. For the first time in our country's history the President has undertaken to subjugate a foreign people and to rule them by despotic power. He has thrown the flag of freedom over slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Islands. He has arrogated to himself the power to impose upon the inhabitants of the Philippines government without their consent and taxation without representation. He is waging war upon them for asserting the very principles for the maintenance of which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. He claims for himself and Congress authority to govern the Territories of the United States without Constitutional restraint.

"We believe in the Declaration of Independence. Its truths, not less self-evident to-day than when first announced by our fathers, are of universal application, and cannot be abandoned while government by the people endures.

"We believe in the Constitution of the United States, it gives the President and Congress certain limited powers, and secures to every man within the jurisdiction of our Government certain essential rights. We deny that either the President or Congress can govern any person anywhere outside the Constitution.

IMPERIALISM DEFINED.

"We are absolutely opposed to the policy of President McKinley which proposes to govern millions of men without their consent, which in Porto Rico establishes taxation without representation and government by the arbitrary will of a Legislature unfettered by Constitutional restraint, and in the Philippines prosecutes a war of conquest and demands unconditional surrender from a people who are of right free and independent. The struggle of men for freedom has ever been a struggle for Constitutional liberty. There is no liberty if the citizen has no right which the Legislature may not invade, if he may be taxed by the Legislature in which he is not represented, or if he is not protected by fundamental law against the arbitrary action of executive power. The policy of the President offers the inhabitants of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines no hope of independence, no prospect of American citizenship, no Constitutional protection, no representation in the Congress which taxes them. This is the government of men by arbitrary power without their consent; this is imperialism.

"There is no room under the free flag of America for subjects. The President and Congress, who derive all their powers from the Constitution, can govern no man without regard to its limitations.

"We believe the greatest safeguard of liberty is a free press, and we demand that the censorship in the Philippines, which keeps from the American people the knowledge of what is done in their name, be abolished. We are entitled to know the truth, and we insist that the powers which the President holds in trust for us shall be not used to suppress it.

"Because we thus believe we oppose the re-election of Mr. McKinley. The supreme purpose of the people in this momentous campaign should be to stamp with their final disapproval his attempt to grasp imperial power. A self-governing people can have no more imperative duty than to drive from public life a Chief Magistrate who, whether in weakness or of wicked purpose, has used his temporary authority to subvert the character of their Government and to destroy their National ideals.

ADVISE SUPPORT OF BRYAN.

"We, therefore, in the belief that it is essential at this crisis for the American people again to declare their faith in the universal application of the Declaration of Independence and to reassert their will that their servants shall not have or exercise any powers whatever other than those conferred by the Constitution, earnestly make the following recommendations to our countrymen:

"First, that, without regard to their views on minor questions of domestic policy, they withhold their votes from Mr. McKinley, in order to stamp with their disapproval what he has done.

"Second—That they vote for those candidates for Congress in their respective districts, who will oppose the policy of imperialism.

"Third—While we welcome any other method of opposing the re-election of Mr. McKinley, we advise direct support of Mr. Bryan as the most effective means of crushing imperialism.

"We are convinced of Mr. Bryan's sincerity and of his earnest purpose to secure to the Filipinos their independence. His position and the declarations contained in the platform of his party on the vital issue of the campaign meet our unqualified approval.

"We recommend that the Executive Committees of the American Anti-Imperialist League and its allied leagues continue and extend their organizations, preserving the independence of the movement; and that they take the most active possible part in the pending political campaign.

"Until now the policy which has turned the Filipinos from warm friends to bitter enemies, which has slaughtered thousands of them, and laid waste their country, has been the policy of the President. After the next election it becomes the policy of every man who votes to re-elect him, and who thus becomes with him responsible for every drop of blood thereafter shed."

BRYAN INDORSEMENT OPPOSED.

Thomas M. Osborne was recognized to speak on the resolutions. He said there were many who could support neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan, not believing it right to remedy one wrong by substituting another. "We cannot trust the Democratic party. [Cries of "Bosh!" "How much did Mark Hanna pay you to come here?"]

Mr. Osborne moved an amendment striking out that portion of the resolutions which advised support of Bryan.

Col. Codman opposed the motion. He thought the crisis in which the country stands needs immediate attention. "As one member of this congress," he said, "I do not hesitate to support Mr. Bryan. I propose to vote with the party which is right on the one great question now before the country. The constituency of the Kansas City Convention is composed of anti-imperialists. Shall we not combine with them to stifle this great evil?"

The Rev. S. W. Sample of Minneapolis favored supporting Bryan and Stevenson.

John Jay Chapman of New York, one of the "Independents," opposed the indorsement of Bryan.

George G. Mercer of Philadelphia said a third ticket was needed by some men who magnified the danger of free silver, "but," he added, "let them not come here and attempt to force a third ticket upon us."

Oswald Villiard of New York spoke against the specific indorsement of Bryan.

Franklin Pierce of New York spoke against the amendment, claiming it would be unjust to ignore the name of Bryan in the resolutions after Bryan had made "such a magnificent arraignment of imperialism in his speech of acceptance."

Edward Osgood Brown of Chicago, a member of the Resolutions Committee, spoke vigorously in favor of the platform as reported.

The convention then recessed until 2 o'clock. Sigmund Zeisler of Chicago again presided at the afternoon session, when the debate on the report of the Resolutions Committee was resumed.

M. E. Bridgman of Massachusetts offered a substitute striking out all reference to Bryan in the platform.

OBJECTED TO LANGUAGE USED.

Ex-Congressman John B. White of Kentucky took exception to the language of the resolutions which said that "We welcome all means of defeating Mr. McKinley." He said it was language like that which caused the assassination of Goebel in Kentucky. He said he always had been a Republican, and objected to the apparent desire of the convention to transform itself into a Democratic convention.

Mr. White charged that a portrait of Bryan was concealed under an American flag over the platform. "Take down that covering over Bryan's picture," he said; "let us not masquerade any longer, let your convention be known for what it is—a Democratic Convention."

Then followed a running debate for and against the amendment of Mr. Osborne to strike out the indorsement of Bryan. Those who opposed the amendment and favored the indorsement of Bryan were William Potts of New York, Jacob Ingenthron of Chicago, Fisk Warren of Massachusetts, David B. Haskins of Massachusetts, James H. Howard of Harrisburg, Penn., a colored delegate; A. M. Neff of Ohio, Joseph Rothschild of Massachusetts, N. N. Guyot of Colorado, and Edwin Burrit Smith of Chicago.

Those who favored the amendment and opposed the indorsement of Bryan were Ralph Edward Emerson of Massachusetts, a son of Ralph Waldo Emerson; Robert A. Wideman of New York, a delegate to the "Independent," or Third Ticket Convention, and M. E. Bridgman of Massachusetts.

Mr. Guyot of Colorado said he had served a year as a private soldier in the Philippines. "To my own knowledge," he said, "these operations carried on by the Administration in the Philippines constitute the most damnable crime in the history of the United States. Could you have seen as I have the conditions in the Philippines, you would not hesitate for a moment to indorse W. J. Bryan."

In closing the debate Edwin Burritt Smith answered the charge of Mr. White of Kentucky by saying that he had no knowledge of any portrait of Bryan in Tomlinson Hall.

Before a vote was taken on the amendment Mr. Osborne accepted the substitute of Mr. Bridgman, which eliminated all reference to Mr. Bryan and read as follows:

"Without regard to views on minor questions of domestic policy we welcome and advise the use of all honorable means of defeating the re-election of William McKinley in order to stamp with our disapproval what he has done to establish imperialism."

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

The substitute was lost by an overwhelming majority, only fifteen voting for it. The resolutions as reported were then adopted, less than a score of delegates voting against them. The following resolution, proposed by W. S. Holden of Chicago, was added to the platform as reported:

"Resolved, That in declaring that the principles of the Declaration of Independance apply to all men, this Congress means to include the negro race in America as well as the Filipinos. We deprecate all efforts, whether in the South or in the North, to deprive the negro of his rights as a citizen under the Declaration of Independance and the Constitution of the United States."

H. J. Scott of Cairo spoke strongly in favor of this resolution, claiming that if it was ignored Bryan would lose thousands of negro votes.

By a rising vote the Congress, which concluded to-night, adopted a resolution expressing appreciation of the services of George S. Boutwell in the cause of anti-imperialism.

After the adoption of the resolution indorsing Bryan, the representatives of the third party movement met in the assembly room of the Commercial Club and selected Thomas M. Osborne of New York for Permanent Chairman and Everett V. Abbott of New York for Permanent Secretary. A motion was made and carried that a convention be held in New York City Sept. 5 for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

It is said that the third party men to-day offered the Presidential nomination to Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts, but that Mr. Storey declined the honor. William I. Palmer of Colorado was reported to be their choice for Vice President. The leaders of the movement said to-night that they expected a large representation at their convention in New York on Sept. 5, and that candidates for President and Vice President would then surely be nominated.

Secretary Mize of the Liberty Congress to-day received a letter from William Lloyd Garrison of Boston pledging the writer's support to Bryan.

Anti-Imperialistic Clubs.

Anti-imperialistic clubs were formed yesterday in the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Election Districts of the Sixth Assembly District. All of these indorsed Bryan and Stevenson and denounced McKinleyism. These clubs will be associated with the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, which has its headquarters at 135 Broadway. William H. Leonard of 21 Bowery, who is closely identified with Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, is credited with materially assisting in the formation of the clubs in the Sixth District.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.

From The Boston Herald.

An interesting collection of data bearing upon household expenses has been made by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, and tabulated by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. This is the third series of statistics which the union has made through its employment office. The first was upon the hours of labor in domestic service; the second upon the social conditions in domestic labor. The present pamphlet is published to show the relation of the cost of domestic service to other expenses of the home.

The first table comprises seventy numbers, and covers various items in expense accounts for a period of nine months. The divisions are: Subsistence, fuel and light, rent, taxes and insurance, servants and service, furniture, fittings and repairs. In addition are given the number of persons in each family and the total expenses, so that the many ways of spending money aside from the stated division may be inferred. The cost of living, according to this table, ranges from $538 for a family of three persons to $3,412.86 for one of ten persons. The second table deals with percentages. In it the items for subsistence range from 19.57 per cent. of the aggregate to 64.47 per cent.; for rent, from 9.29 to 58.29 per cent.; for service, from 0.45 to 41.77 per cent. The range of proportional expense for service is from 10.44 per cent. for a family of two to 26.32 per cent. for a family of twelve persons. Excluding families of less than four or more than eight persons, the proportion is 16 to 26.23 per cent. Excluding the extremes of small and large families, the percentage of average total expense devoted to service either closely approximates or slightly exceeds one-half the percentage of average total expense devoted to subsistence. The average cost of subsistence per week ranges from $7.25 for a family of two to $34.05 for a family of twelve, although this proportion is decreased when the averages are considered.

It is highly creditable to the women who have kept their household budgets so accurately as is shown, and who have been willing to submit them for tabulation for the good that might accrue, not only to themselves, but to all desirous of spending their money to the best advantage. It is true that the persons who have submitted their accounts to the union have done so under the assurance of confidence. They are represented in the tabulation simply by numbers. They are said, however, to be persons in easy circumstances living in good and even the best sections of the city

MR. HANNA IS INDIGNANT

Reply to Those Who Say His Health Is Shattered.

Will Stay at the Helm Through the Campaign—Gen. Corbin's Letter on Militarism.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. A big mail awaited him and with the assistance of Private Secretary Dover and two stenographers he waded through it and dictated answers.

Senator Hanna, who was not feeling well on Tuesday, had just remarked, "I feel much better," when some one came in with a copy of an afternoon paper in which the National Chairman was reported as being in very delicate health from heart trouble, rheumatism, and other complaints, and as about to give up the active management of the campaign.

The Senator listened attentiveiy and his comment was emphatic.

"I did not feel well yesterday," remarked the Senator to a TIMES reporter a little later. "Many of us have little ailments at this time of the year. The weather, not work, is responsible for them. My heart is all right, but I have frequent twinges of rheumatism.

"I am going to stay at the helm through this campaign. If any one tells you differently come and see me before you print it."

Then the Senator laughed and excused himself to have a talk with Lemuel E. Quigg.

C. T. Allison, a business man of Spencer, Ind., was another caller. He said:

"Free silver is unpopular in Indiana. But the Democrats are making imperialism the issue. That cry deceives nobody. The business men are awake, and know that free silver is the real issue. McKinley, I believe, will certainly carry Indiana."

Congressman George E. Foss of Illinois, who was also a caller, said:

"While I have no doubt of the general result, I do not like the prevailing apathy among Republicans. Overconfidence is dangerous. Democratic success would check the era of prosperity we are enjoying. The dangerous issues of 1896 are as prominent now as then, and must be faced."

A copy of a letter written by Major Gen. Corbin, Adjutant General of the army, to his comrades in an Ohio regiment, which recently met at Lebanon, has been received at headquarters, and extracts from it are being used by the committee to answer the charges of militarism.

"Militarism," says Gen. Corbin, "is new to us and the country. This indictment is so new and novel that it cannot be wondered at if it arrests our attention and in a sense is made personal to each and every one of us. The American soldier has been fair and considerate in his judgment of all things. He has always stood for the defense of good government and the liberty of all the people.

"You ask me about a volunteer army. Without a volunteer army our greatest victories could never have been won. Without volunteers pages of our history that challenge the admiration of the world never would have been written. There never was a more thoroughly volunteer army than our regulars. Every officer and every enlisted man seeks the military service of his own accord."

Senator Hanna announced the appointment of John Durpee and Frank O. Lowden of Chicago as additional members of the Advisory Committee.

A delegation of thirteen Virginians, headed by H. W. Walcott of Norfolk, called on Senators Hanna and Scott and discussed ways and means for securing harmony among the different factions in the Second Congress District of that state, so as to secure the election of a Republican there. The matter will receive official attention.

SITUATION IN MARYLAND.

Gen. King, Candidate for Elector, Confers with Senator Hanna—Expects Reduced Republican Majority.

Gen. Adam E. King, one of the candidates for Elector in Maryland, was at Republican National Headquarters yesterday in conference with Senators Hanna and Scott.

Asked as to the effect of the reported defection of Senator Wellington Gen. King replied:

"I have a very strong personal attachment for Senator Wellington, and therefore would not join in any cry against him. We have often differed about men and measures, but I still regard him as my personal friend. If the announcement of his defection be true, I deeply regret it. I believe yet that Wellington is a Republican. I do not believe that he can be anything else. If, in this campaign, he should take the position against the party, I think it will be the result of some infirmity of temper rather than a positive change of political conditions.

"Four years ago, I was President of the Electoral College of Maryland. We gave McKinley 32,222 majority. I do not expect any such majority this year. My impression is that we will carry the State by from 8,000 to 12,000.

"In the first place the Democrats have the advantage of holding nearly all the State and municipal offices. This gives them a small army of workers, and insures the nucleus of a respectable campaign fund.

"Second—Voters, men who desire jobs in their city or elsewhere in the State, like to be on the side somewhat, of the powers that have the giving out of work.

"Third—There has been a recredescence of the race prejudice in Maryland in the last few months. This prejudice affects the minds of the young men to a considerable extent and will lose us some votes.

"Fourth—The Baltimore Sun has recently announced itself for Bryan. The Sun has undoubtedly a large influence in the State and city, and as we had that influence on the side of McKinley four years ago we regret its loss at the present time.

"Fifth—There is some disposition on the part of the Republicans to consider the result sure without effort. This is a grievous mistake. Overconfidence results in apathy—apathy in the lack of real hard campaign work, which is necessary in Maryland and in other States if we desire to accomplish the victory for McKinley."

GRUBER WARNS REPUBLICANS.

Says This Is Not the Time for Party Wrangling, and that Hard Campaign Fighting Is Necessary.

The fight for the Republican leadership in the Twenty-first Assembly District between Abraham Gruber and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin promises to be even more bitter than in March, when Mr. Gruber, in spite of the antagonism of the machine, won by a very comfortable majority.

"If Gruber will only make three or four more speeches such as THE TIMES published to-day," said Mr. Austin yesterday, "I will have a walk-over. I won't need to do any work."

When Mr. Gruber was informed of the remark he said:

"So far as I am personally concerned I don't care whether Austin goes to the State Convention, the County Committee, or any other old place. All I look for and all I want is to fight the Democratic Party. I don't want any Republican fight in my district or in any other Republican district. The result of the March primaries ought to have some effect on Senator Platt.

"Because of my independence, my brother Julius lost his job in the custom house, despite the fact that he has a large family. I have been told that Senator Platt has ordered that I shall be driven out of politics in the Twenty-first District.

"This is not the year for fights within the Republican Party. The apathy and indifference everywhere evident in this section ought to give way to energy and activity.

"Wrangling within the party is unwise and impolitic. Mr. Platt seems to think that McKinley will win with hands down. On the contrary, in my opinion, the Republicans have the hardest kind of a fight on hand."

The Gruber adherents will hold a mass meeting next week and the present intentions are that some very plain truths will be uttered.

CALLS BRYAN A TRAITOR.

Sidney V. Lowell Condemns the Silver Candidate's Attitude—Will Vote for President McKinley.

Sidney V. Lowell, one of the prominent voted for W. J. Bryan in 1896, announced yesterday that he would vote for President McKinley this year.

"I cannot be a traitor to my country," said Mr. Lowell, "and Bryanism is treason. I admire Mr. Bryan very much, but I must say that his position toward the United States on this Philippine question is certainly traitorous. I am a patriot, and as such I cannot support a traitor.

"I believe that the anti-expansion issue raised by Bryan will cost the Democratic Party many votes. There are thousands of voters who will be forced to vote against Bryan purely from motives of patriotism."

KRAUS DECIDES FOR McKINLEY.

Deserters from Bryan Who Will Vote the Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Adolf Kraus, Corporation Counsel and Civil Service Commissioner during Mayor Harrison's first term, has decided to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt this year.

Mr. Kraus may vote for the Democratic State and county tickets, but is not a believer in the Kansas City platform. A formal statement is expected from him in a few days.

At Republican State Headquarters it was given out that Thomas M. Smith of Kinmundy, Marion County, Bryan's native county, and Frank Karns of Pana, Christian County, have deserted Bryan and will vote the Republican ticket.

MR. McKINLEY'S LETTER.

Probability That It Will Be Made Public from Canton.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Occupied as the President has been with affairs in China, he has been able to give very little thought to his letter of acceptance. Up to this time he has hardly made a beginning, but from now on he hopes to have more time to himself, which he will devote to the letter.

It is not expected, however, that it will be completed until some time after his return to Canton from his Chicago trip. In all probability the letter will be made public from Canton.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

Points at Which the Vice Presidential Candidate Will Speak.

The itinerary of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt was announced at Republican National headquarters yesterday. It is subject to such changes as may become necessary to meet railroad requirements:

Saratoga, Sept. 5.	Ogden, Utah, Sept. 21.
Detroit, Mich., Sept. 6.	Salt Lake City, Sept. 22.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 7.	Evanston, Wyom., Sept. 24.
South Bend, Ind., Sept. 8.	Cheyenne, Wyom., Sept. 25.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10.	Denver, Col., Sept. 26.
Milwaukee or La Crosse, Sept. 11.	Colorado Springs, Sept. 27.
Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 12.	Kansas, Sept. 28.
Yankton, S. D., Sept. 13.	Kansas, Sept. 29.
Aberdeen, S. D., Sept. 14.	Nebraska, Oct. 1.
Fargo or Jamestown, N. D., Sept. 15.	Nebraska, Oct. 2.
Bismarck, Sept. 17.	Nebraska, Oct. 3.
Helena, Mon., Sept. 18.	Iowa, Oct. 4.
Butte, Mon., Sept. 19.	Illinois, Oct. 5.
Pocatello, Idaho, Sept. 20.	Indiana, Oct. 6.
	Indiana, Oct. 8.
	Indiana, Oct. 9.
	Louisville, Ky., Oct. 10.
	Frankfort or Lexington, Oct. 11.

In addition Gov. Roosevelt will be in Ohio on Oct. 13, in West Virginia Oct. 15 and 16, and at Baltimore Oct. 17. Where he will speak in Ohio and West Virginia has not yet been decided upon.

While traveling from South Bend to Chicago Gov. Roosevelt will speak from the train platform at Jackson, Miles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, and other points.

The Odds on the Election.

Odds on the election were slightly changed on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, several bets on McKinley at odds of 2½ to 1 being reported. One broker in the outside "curb" market was reported to have unsuccessfully sought to place $5,000 on Bryan at odds of 1 to 8.

GOVERNOR AT CHURCH FAIR.

Makes a Speech, but Does Not Touch Upon Politics.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt spent a quiet day, without any political visitors and with no affairs of political importance to bother him.

Last evening the Governor attended the opening of the fair for the benefit of St. Dominick's Church. It was the opening night, and Father Powers, the pastor, had asked the Governor to be present and make an opening address. The Governor and Father Belford arrived early, and the Governor remained about half an hour. He spoke briefly, and said he was glad he had gotten the chance to greet his neighbors all together again. He referred to the coming of Father Belford to Oyster Bay and the starting of the church, and of the friendship that had existed between himself and Father Belford for so long.

He was sorry Father Belford had been called away from the village, but the call had been to a larger field, and he was glad the worth Oyster Bay had recognized had been recognized by Father Belford's superiors in the Church. Two years ago the church had a fair, and the Governor's children attended. They had a couple of dollars each, but came home with more stuff for the money than he had ever seen before. He questioned them, and they said Father Belford had given it to them. The children were warm admirers of Father Belford, as every one else was. The Governor congratulated the people of the parish on the success that had attended their work, and hoped it would continue under Father Powers.

Father Belford was the next speaker, and he said he had been trying to think up something to say about the Governor in return for all the nice things the Governor had said about him, but could not find anything superlative enough. Former Senator Townsend D. Cox also spoke.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The Platform Pledges Support to Bryan and Condemns Republican Party.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day and named the following ticket:

Secretary of State—J. G. CRANE.
Auditor—I. M. GIBSON.
Treasurer—H. L. WILLIAMS.
Attorney General—C. HARPER.
Judge of Supreme Court—J. W. FREELAND.
Railroad Commissioner—J. E. ANDERSON.
Electors at Large—JOSEPH E. IBOCK and C. H. MACKEY.

All the nominations were by acclamation except for Electors at Large, the only trouble experienced being in finding men who would accept the nominations.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Huffman, and, after a speech by Temporary Chairman John J. Denison, the convention took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

When the convention reassembled the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by Cato Sells, and was adopted amid much enthusiasm. It reaffirms the platform adopted at Kansas City; pledges support to Bryan and Stevenson; demands the enactment and enforcement of stringent laws, both State and National, to control all trusts; deprecates the growing power and influence of railways in State politics and demands that railway rates and taxation, as well as legislation affecting railways, shall be fixed for the benefit of the whole people, without improper interference from special interests involved. It condemns the Republican Party for passing an anti-fusion law and constantly changing other election laws, with a view to defeating the will of the electorate, and urges all citizens who love liberty and oppose imperialism and the imperialistic policy of the Republican Party to rally to the support of the Democratic standard bearers in this campaign.

Populist National Committee to Meet.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—A call has been issued to the National Committee of the People's Party to meet in the New Briggs House, Chicago, at 10 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 27, to consider matters of great importance to the party. The call says that the prospects have never been better for the advancement of the cause, and the hearty co-operation of all who are interested in the advancement of true Populist principles is solicited.

Hailstorm Injures Nebraska Crops.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—Wind and hailstorms of unusual severity visited Nebraska to-day. Crops were ruined by the hail, and in some cases small buildings were blown down and wrecked. The hail broke half the window glasses in several towns. The area covered is of considerable extent and the damage to crops will amount to more than $100,000. A large number of houses were blown down.

The Best on the Programme!

Uneeda Quartet

Four of the greatest food products ever produced—and at popular prices, too. Drawing crowded houses at the grocers every day. Get in line early.

Uneeda Biscuit
Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
Uneeda Graham Wafer
Uneeda Milk Biscuit

Every biscuit need is supplied; every craving pleased by the Uneeda Quartet. Each one as good as the other. Always the best. Sold everywhere in airtight moisture proof packages.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

Uneeda Milk Biscuit now makes its bow to the public. A hunger-satisfying biscuit for hot weather. Delicious in milk for the children.

MR. BRYAN EXPLAINS CHANGE OF ISSUES

Says New Questions Raised by Republicans Overshadow All Others.

Imperialism and Trusts—Old Issues Not Dead—Enthusiastic Reception at Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 16.—Lincoln gave a warm welcome to Mr. Bryan to-day upon his return to his home here. He reached the city at 3:20 P. M. and was met at the station by a large crowd, which escorted him to his residence and which, after listening to a speech, only dispersed to meet in the evening with many others at a reception given in the State Capitol grounds.

When they alighted from the train Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were met by a local committee, who escorted them to their carriage. Then the band struck up a march and the procession started for the Bryan home. There was a local committee of escort in carriages, all gayly bedecked with the National colors, while the Bryan Home Guards in white suits and the Continentals in new George Washington uniforms, together with many citizens not in uniform, marched on foot as a guard of honor. When the Bryan residence was reached there was a congregation of people, on foot and in carriages, which not only covered the lawn and sidewalk, but extended across the street and well out toward the intersecting streets.

WHY HE LEAVES LINCOLN.

In reply to Mr. W. M. Working's speech of welcome, Mr. Bryan explained why he went away from home to meet people instead of having them come to Lincoln to see him.

"I have sometimes been criticised for going away from home instead of staying there and having people come to see me, but I have felt, in the first place, that people could not come here as well as they could go to Canton. Lincoln is not in the centre of a thickly populated country as Canton is, and our people have not the means of traveling without cost, as they have in some parts of the country under some circumstances, and I have felt that it was a great deal cheaper for me to go and see the people than for me to compel them to come and see me. [Applause.] Even looking at it from a business standpoint, looking at it from the standpoint of those in our city who would find a profit in crowds coming here, I have felt that I could do more good by doing that which would insure election than in any other way, for it is a great deal better for this city to be the home of a President for four years than to be the home of a Presidential candidate for a little while."

Mr. Bryan then discussed National issues at some length, in part as follows:

"The Republican Party of to-day is not the representative of human rights, as it claimed to be forty years ago. I want those who are about to cast their first vote, as well as those who have voted before, to take these questions that press upon them for solution and ask themselves, 'What will the result be?' When we say that Republican success menaces the foundation of our Government some Republicans laugh and say that we are alarmists, but it is much easier to take the second step in the wrong direction than it is to take the first step, and if to-day the American people declare that we can hold the people of Porto Rico as subjects and exclude them from the guarantees of the Constitution it will be easier to take the next step. If we dare to exclude the people of Porto Rico from a share in the Government in which they live, we will deny our faith in a principle that has been fundamental in this country for a century and a quarter."

PARTIES DO NOT MAKE ISSUES.

Mr. Bryan then explained the reasons of his party for an apparent change of issues, saying:

"Parties do not make issues; parties meet issues. It is now ten years since I first became a candidate in this community, and you will remember that in the campaign of 1890 the dominant question was the tariff question. Before 1892 the silver question began to rise into prominence, and in the campaign of 1892 we discussed both the tariff question and the silver question, but the silver question more than the tariff question. By 1894 the silver question had so risen in importance that it became the main question of discussion in this State. You will remember in that campaign of 1894 we lost. The Republicans carried this State and had two-thirds of the Legislature, but the silver question went on increasing in importance, until in 1896 we had the fight in the Nation upon the same lines that we had it in the State two years before, and, after two years of consideration, the people of Nebraska had so changed their minds that we carried the State by 24,000 majority. [Applause.]

"That was the change that took place after a study of the subjects then before the country. If we had had our way about it we would have in this campaign at this time the same questions we had in 1896, but events have thrust into the arena of politics new questions. The trust question has become more important because the Republican Party has stood sponsor by the cradle of more trusts than came into existence in all the years previous to 1896. [Applause.] It is the fault of the Republican Party that the trust question is of more importance now than it was four years ago.

"But the Republican Party has brought into this campaign a question more important than any question that merely involves the system of taxation, the industrial system, or the financial system. The Republican Party attacks the fundamental principles upon which our Government rests; and when the Republican Party strikes at the very foundation of free government it injects into the campaign an issue of overshadowing importance. [Great applause.]

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE.

"It is not our fault that we have to take up new questions from time to time. When the Republicans tell you not to discuss questions now that we did not discuss four years ago, or six years, or eight, or ten years ago, tell them that they have raised questions of such importance that they challenge attention, and Democrats must discuss them. [Applause.] We are not responsible for the introduction of these questions, but we are responsible for the way in which we meet them, and we will meet them as they ought to be met, with candor and with courage, and we will decide them as we believe they ought to be decided, with a single eye to the interest of the American people. [Great applause.]

"We know human nature, and we know that if this Nation reaches a point where it is willing to deny the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will not be long till those principles will not be applied in our own country. And I want to warn those who toil that whenever in this country we begin to neglect the principles of self-government, the poor will be the first to suffer. Those who to-day say that the dollar of trade is superior to the rights of the Filipinos will be saying in a few years that money is more important than man, and that those only who have great wealth have sufficient at stake to have a voice in the Government here. [Great applause.]

FILIPINOS AND NEGROES.

"Our contention is that our Government is built on the doctrine that all men are created equal. Destroy that doctrine and there is no foundation upon which a free government can be built. If all men are created equal, if they are endowed with inalienable rights, if governments are instituted among men and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, then this Nation has no more right as a nation to claim the ownership of 8,000,000 Filipinos than one man has a right to claim the ownership of another man. The Republican Party, which was not willing that a black man should be sold for $1,000, now claims that a Filipino can be bought for $2.50. The principle is exactly the same." [Great applause.]

In conclusion Mr. Bryan advised his hearers to vote in November as their conscience should dictate. "I cannot," he said, "feel unkindly toward those Republicans who think so much of me that they would keep me in Lincoln all the time, [laughter,] but I can feel even more kindly of you who will give me leave of absence for four years and let me carry out your will at the National capital." [Great applause and cheering.]

TAMMANY MEN PLEASED.

Regard the News from Saratoga as Favorable to Croker.

Controller Bird S. Coler did not come to the city yesterday from his home in Sullivan County. He sent word to his office that he might not be here before the early part of next week.

Talk of Mr. Coler as the Democratic candidate for Governor continued around the resorts where Democratic politicians assemble. Said one Democrat last night:

"Croker has good reason for disliking Coler, but the latter is a Democrat and a good one at that, and Croker had better take him than to permit the Republicans to have a man in the Executive Chamber at Albany for another two years. Coler can beat any Republican who is nominated."

The Tammany men were pleased with the news that came from Saratoga yesterday. They expressed the opinion that the vote in the State Committee on the resolution to name Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse for temporary Chairman of the State Convention showed that ex-Senator Hill could not regain control of the organization, and that Mr. Croker and his allies were firmly intrenched. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Hill expressed satisfaction that the vote showed that their leader possessed more strength to-day than he did at the Kansas City Convention last month. The impression is general that the fight between Hill and Croker will not end until one or the other is politically destroyed.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY ACTIVE.

Open-Air Meetings to be Held by Debs's Followers.

A vigorous campaign is to be started next week by the Social Democratic Party, in the form of open-air meetings in New York and Brooklyn. Eugene V. Debs is the candidate of the party for President and Job Harriman for Vice President of the United States.

The party says that, while it does not expect to elect a United States President for some years, this election will show that it is growing very fast. The first of the open-air meetings will be held at Van Brunt and Dyckman Streets, Brooklyn, on Monday night, where Benjamin Hanford, the candidate of the party for Governor of this State, is expected to speak.

Tompkins County Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Date of the Democratic Convention for Tompkins County for selection of delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial Conventions has been fixed for Sept. 1, at Ithaca. A ticket will be placed in the field later. All of the Republican conventions have been held for Tompkins County.

Congressional Nominations.

ARKANSAS.—Third District, Thomas C. Macrae, (Dem.)
INDIANA.—Eleventh District, W. J. Hauk, (Dem.)
IOWA.—Seventh District, George W. Crozier, (Dem.); Second District, J. N. W. Rumple, (Rep.)
KANSAS.—Fifth District, H. D. Vincent, (Dem.)
KENTUCKY.—Second District, William Lynch, (Brown Dem.)
MICHIGAN.—Ninth District, F. C. Fowler, (Dem.)
MISSISSIPPI.—Second District, Thomas Spight, (Dem.)
TENNESSEE.—Fourth District, C. E. Snodgrass, (Dem.); Eight District, Sam Hawkins, (Rep.)
TEXAS.—Second District, S. B. Cooper, (Dem.)
WISCONSIN.—Ninth District, E. H. Schweppe, (Dem.); Tenth District, John K. Jenkins, (Rep.)

DECISION ON LAND GRANTS.

Conejos Claim Rejected on Ground of Insufficient Evidence.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 16.—Chief Justice Reed in the Court of Private Land Claims has announced the rejection of the Conejos grant claim for 3,000,000 acres along the Rio Grande River in Southern Colorado, and upon which the towns of Alamoosa, Monte Vista, and Del Norte are situated. The ruling is based upon the ground that there is no competent or satisfactory evidence that a grant was made.

A decision was also announced rejecting the Juan Joseph Moreno grant in Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

The Chief Justice also announced a decision confirming the Mesataes grant, a claim for one league on the Rio Peruco in Berpalillo County, New Mexico. This confirmation gives the claimants all they ask, except any fractional part of their tract which may be in conflict with the Espirito Santo grant.

Delightful Occasion.

Tess—How did you enjoy yourself at her wedding?

Jess—Very much. Her gown was a wretched bad fit, and everybody was remarking how poor the presents were.—Philadelphia Press.

PURE! DELICIOUS!! Bonbons, Chocolates, Huylers, 863 BROADWAY, 150 BROADWAY, 21 E. 42ND ST. NEW YORK.
LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY BOXES & BASKETS suitable for PRESENTS.
CANDIES SENT EVERYWHERE BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Huyler's COCOA & CHOCOLATES. QUALITY UNEXCELLED! GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

Kennedy 12

Men's SERGE SUITS
At a Clean-up Price

We are clearing out odd lots of serge suits in our stock. They are the best suits that can be made from this best of summer fabrics—pure-wool serge of guaranteed color, in blue and black; mostly with single-breasted coats, though a few in blue are double-breasted. Sizes 33 to 46-inch chest measure. Values up to $15. Choose to-day for

$8.50 a suit

About two hundred Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, that are sold regularly at $5; now at **$3.**

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's SILK TIES
A Popular Style at a Half Price

They are in the Batswing shape, with pointed ends, the sort now so widely popular. Made of an excellent grade of Foulard silk, and shown in a good variety of patterns.

Twenty-five cents each has been the price, and that was moderate enough to please anyone. They've been singled out to suffer reduction in price, merely to help enhance the general attractiveness of the end-of-the-week offerings among the Men's Furnishings. 12½c each, instead of 25c.

Ninth street.

Men's NIGHT SHIRTS

Here's an excellent, and at the same time, an inexpensive kind. These night shirts are made of cambric, almost as cool as fine linen. Well made, too, and neatly. All sizes, from 14 to 19.

The price is fifty cents. An exceptionally good value.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Girls' Separate DRESS SKIRTS

New skirts, for fall wear, have arrived. They show several new ideas. The flounce is brought out in some by the cutting of the skirt, in others by a flounce laid on. The styles are very effective, and the tailoring is very well done.

These hints of three:

$5—Skirts of navy blue and black cheviot serge; circular flounce around bottom; percaline lined.

$5—Skirts of Oxford mixture cheviot serge, with flare; all seams double stitched; percaline lined.

$6—Skirts of Oxford and gray mixed cheviot serge; circular flounce around bottom; percaline lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Hemstitched Turnover MULL COLLARS

We brought these directly from Ireland. They are the product of the patient and skilful peasants of that country—world-famed for the excellence of their needlework. These are unusually fine collars, considering how inexpensive they are. You'll be surprised to find them marked 10c here, or 3 for a quarter.

A long counterful on the Tenth street aisle—all new, fresh, immaculate.

Bamboo PORCH SCREENS
At Last Little Prices

This is the final clean-up of these best of all Porch Screens. They are made of the shiny outside splits of the bamboo, and much more durable than those made of the inside splits. Ropes and pulleys are attached. To-day these sizes at these prices:

6 feet wide 8 feet drop, 60c.
8 feet wide 8 feet drop, 80c.
9 feet wide 8 feet drop, 90c.
10 feet wide 8 feet drop, $1.

Basement.

The Best Offering of the Season in SHIRT WAISTS

This interests every woman who wishes to freshen up her supply of Shirt Waists for the rest of the summer; though the lot we have to offer is too small to go half way 'round among those who will likely come to share them at to-day's price. They are fresh and perfect—right from the maker; in handsome styles and prettiest materials; mostly colored, but some plain white. Of lawn, dimity and madras, some in solid colors, others attractively figured. Many have clusters of fine plaits; some are hemstiched in squares; many are trimmed with insertion of embroidery; others have front and back wholly covered with neat fine plaits. Then there are other waists of white lawn with full fronts, trimmed with six vertical rows of embroidery insertion, the back being plaited; flare cuffs and detachable collar. Complete in all sizes. The White Waists are excellent $1.50 value; the Colored Waists are worth $2 to $4.25. To-day choose any in the entire lot, for

one dollar each

This is the best collection of new, crisp, perfect Shirt Waists ever offered at the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The SECOND HALF of this August Furniture Sale

Fourteen selling days behind—thirteen selling days before. We've been so busy selling furniture, that we can hardly realize that the sale is half over—only when we see how the stock has sold out, and how little yet remains to be brought forward, can we believe the calendar.

Never before has there been such broad opportunity to buy really fine furniture of every sort, at such great reductions.

Our Furniture store has the same refined look, and displays the same splendid variety as all year 'round. In character, and quality of goods it has the same standard in August as in October—only

Prices Are One-Third Less

because of the buying power and the *buying will* that has obtained fine furniture from our regular manufacturers to sell during this sale, at this enormous saving in cost.

This is like no other sale, because

There is no such standard of Quality in other sales
There is no such Variety elsewhere
There is no shoddy Furniture here at any price

You are impressed with the beauty and goodness of the furniture, first; then you are delighted to see the large savings on the prices.

If you have a Furniture need it should be supplied from this sale, if you do not wish to get poorer furniture or pay a much bigger price.

If you wish to buy at this sale you must make selections promptly, now.

If you are not ready to have it sent home at once, we will deliver it later on.

These added price-hints to-day:

Bureaus—

$18, worth $25 — Mahogany; shaped top and front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; carved standards and large French plate mirror.

$21, worth $30 — Mahogany; shaped top and serpentine front; 2 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards and large oval plate mirror.

$26, worth $40 — Golden quartered oak; highly polished, fancy top and straight front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; shaped standards and extra large French plate mirror.

$30, worth $45 — Golden quartered oak; polished finish; swell front; 2 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards and large French plate mirror.

$33, worth $45 — Golden oak; polished finish; shaped top and serpentine front; 2 large and 2 small drawers; carved standards; extra large French plate mirror.

$38, worth $58 — Mahogany; highly polished; swell front; 2 long and 2 short drawers; extra large oval French mirror.

Chiffoniers—

$5.50, worth $8 — Golden oak; polished finish; plain front; 3 long and 2 short drawers and hat box; width 33 inches.

Chiffonniers—

$15, worth $23 — Quartered golden oak; highly polished; shaped top and front; 5 long drawers; curved standards and large oval plate mirror; width 37 inches.

$18, worth $28 — Quartered golden oak; highly polished; swell front; 4 long and 2 short drawers; curved standards and large French plate mirror; width 34 inches.

$22, worth $33—Bird's-eye maple; plain front; 5 long drawers; curved standards; large French plate mirror; width 33 inches.

$25, worth $35 — Quartered golden oak; polished finish; shaped top and serpentine front; 4 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards and shaped French mirror; width 33 inches.

$28, worth $40 — Curly birch; 40 inches wide; shaped top and serpentine front; 3 long and 2 short drawers and hat box; fancy standards and large French mirror.

Large additions have just been made to the stock of bureaus and chiffoniers.

Bookcases—

$10, worth $16—Flemish oak; 30 in. wide; large door and 4 shelves inside.

$12, worth $18—Golden oak; highly polished; single glass door and 4 shelves; 31 in. wide.

Bookcases—

$15, worth $25—Mahogany finish; piano polish; 2 glass doors and 4 large shelves inside; 44 in. wide.

$17, worth $26—Mahogany; highly polished; single glass door with 4 shelves inside; large drawer in base; 35 in. wide.

$27, worth $42—Mahogany; polished finish; carved top and sides; 2 large doors and 4 shelves in each section; 54 in. wide.

$32, worth $50—Golden oak; high polished; carved top and rope twist columns at sides; 3 large doors and 4 shelves in each section; 66 in. wide.

The bookcase stock has just been replenished with a shipment that was late. We now have one hundred and eighteen styles in Flemish and golden oak, mahogany and mahogany finish and bird's-eye maple.

China Closets—

$11, worth $16 — Flemish; corner china closet; plain old Dutch pattern; single glass door and 3 shelves.

$17.50, worth $27—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; swell ends and straight front; 4 large shelves.

$20, worth $30—Flemish oak; dull finish; swell ends and straight front; 4 large shelves; mirror back of top shelf.

Bargains in SHOES
Splendid Offerings Upstairs and Down

And now the high-class, dignified, yet always moderate-price, Main floor Shoe store has fallen into the bargain habit. It seems already to be firmly formed, and tends strongly to unusual liberality. Here are the latest evidences, prompted doubtless by the desire to compete more successfully with its popular Fifth floor rival.

$2.50—All the men's high-grade tan shoes are reduced in price,—both high and low cut; tan kid, tan Russia calf and tan seal. Not a shoe in the collection that is not in correct style—none that is not a fair $3.50 value. Some are $3.90 grades, some $4.50 and others that sold moderately at $5 a pair. A few black shoes in this offering. Not all sizes in each style, but the lot contains all sizes, and you can't help but find a satisfactory fit and at a substantial saving.

$1.40 and $1.60—Shoes for boys that sold yesterday at prices up to $3. They are patent leathers, black kidskin and Russia calf, all in best shapes, all from regular stocks. Sizes 11 to 2 at $1.40 a pair; 2½ to 5½ at $1.60 a pair.

$2.30—Women's tan calf boots, in very attractive shape; they are all lace shoes, and have the greatly liked neat military heels. We sold them at $3.50—low priced then, now $2.30.

Money-saving opportunities for women and children are plentiful up on the Fifth Floor. Some of the best are here briefly mentioned:

75c—This is a lot of women's tan boots, in which there are qualities easily worth $2. All are in good, comfortable shapes. The lot is not complete in sizes, but it's probable that we can fit you, and it's certainly worth your while to try.

$1—These are women's Oxfords in tan and black—neat and durable. The kind we sell regularly at $2—they may bring even more elsewhere. Some have turn soles.

$1—Girls' and children's black shoes. There's no reason for their being among the fifth floor offerings other than the hunger of that store's manager for bargains. Regularly the shoes sell at $2 a pair.

$1.50 and $1.75—Shoes for the boys. School time is not far away, and new shoes will be required. Here they are at a dollar less than usual. Excellent grades, in satin oil and wax calfskin; lace shoes; all the best shapes; sewed by the Goodyear process; 11 to 2 at $1.50 a pair; 2½ to 5½ at $1.75. You'll pay not less than $2.50 for equals.

40c—Infants' black shoes; worthy, and neat in appearance; sizes 4 to 8. Regularly $1.

Women's GLOVES
Some Splendid Summer Styles

These white suede lisle gloves at 25c and 50c a pair are extremely popular. There's a large quantity of them here this morning—all fresh goods, all good values.

Kayser Silk Tip Gloves in white and all the newest shades, at 50c, 75c and $1 a pair.

Tenth street.

Cocoanut SQUARES
The Week's New 20c Candy

These are a sort of caramel, the chief ingredient in which is finely grated cocoanut. There's a thin covering of creamy sugar, flavored with vanilla and chocolate. A pure and palatable confection, and the price but 20c a pound.

Basement.

HAMMOCKS
And Children's Tents All Reduced

A half dozen excellent grades of cotton hammocks are re-priced this morning. Low enough originally at 75c to $5, but to close they're remarked 50c to $3.75.

Tents for children are likewise made much cheaper. Some 5x5 ft., at $3.25, instead of $4. And others 7x7 ft., at $4.25, though $5 was the moderate former price.

Basement.

TENNIS EXPERTS PLAY

Englishmen Win Their Matches in the Championship Singles.

GAMES HOTLY CONTESTED

Dwight Davis and Beals Wright in Close Sets Against J. A. Allen and Kriegh Collins Respectively.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The third day's play in the National championship tennis tournament at the Casino here this morning furnished excitement and brilliant play enough for a whole tournament. The weather was very bad early in the day, and not only soaked the courts, but kept away a large part of the customary spectators who gather at the Casino each day to watch the tennis matches. Those who did come were well repaid for their trouble, for there was excitement on every hand. It was more like a circus with three rings, only there were eight centres of attraction in this case, and the crowd surged from one of the inclosures to another, watching the different champions at play.

On the championship court before the grand stand were A. W. Gore, the visiting British expert, and Holcombe Ward of Harvard. This was expected to be a one-sided affair, but it turned out to be very much otherwise. Instead of walking right through the second-class American players, as Gore was expected to do, since he is first class at home, the visitor found it very difficult to win at all, and once came very near being beaten in the fourth set. Ward got a lead of two sets to one by the cleverest kind of net volleying, and his twist service, which seemed to disconcert the Britisher, but he could not hold his advantage in the end and was finally beaten. In the fourth set, however, he got ahead at 4—2 and later, 5—4, needed only one game for the match. Gore's terrific drives from the back of the court finally broken down resistance and in the end carried the day, but only by a narrow margin.

E. D. Black, the other Englishman, had almost as hard a time of it on another court. C. R. Budlong, another of the American second-raters, pushed him to the limit before he was beaten, winning the fourth set by 11—9, and tying the score, only to lose the fifth and deciding set by 8—4, after a close struggle. Budlong seemed badly exhausted after the fourth set, while the visitor had more reserve strength and pulled out the last set with a margin to spare.

There was more trouble on the other courts, too, for Dwight Davis and Beals Wright, two of the other favorites, were having their hands more than full to win. J. A. Allen of Yale showed unexpected strength against Davis and held the advantage of two sets and one after the third set had been finished. He, too, came near winning in the fourth set, when the score had reached 4—3 and 40—15 in his favor. Davis made some wonderful smashes at the critical points and finally pulled out the match in five sets. All of the other four matches were won easily by the favorites.

To-morrow the third round of the singles will be played, and four exciting matches are expected. The two English experts will be pitted against each other, and the two Wrenn brothers will come together. Davis will meet Wright, and Larned will play Chase.

The scores of to-day's match follow:

Championship Singles; Second Round.—D. F. Davis beat J. A. Allen, 6—4, 0—6, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2; B. C. Wright beat Kriegh Collins, 6—3, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; M. G. Chase beat F. B. Alexander, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; W. A. Larned beat Samuel Hardy, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; A. W. Gore beat Holcombe Ward, 6—1, 4—6, 3—6, 7—5, 8—3; E. D. Black beat C. R. Budlong, 8—6, 2—6, 4—6, 9—7, 6—4; G. L. Wrenn, jr., beat R. D. Little, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2; R. D. Wrenn beat Richard Stevens, 6—0, 6—1, 7—5.

AMERICAN CREW ON SEINE.

Vesper Oarsmen Row Over the French Course In a Borrowed Boat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The eight-oared crew of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, America, which arrived here on Tuesday to take part in the International rowing races, took its first practice row on the Seine to-day.

The American oarsmen did not use their own boat, as it was delayed on one of the railways, but a borrowed one being easily obtainable, it was thought best not to delay matters on account of the absence of their shell.

Coach Patrick Dempsey, who accompanies the crew, was very solicitous of his charges and he stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative that the members of the crew had taken no considerable flesh during the journey from America. Strict training will be necessary to reduce the weight of some of the men, but Mr. Dempsey has no fear that this process will prove anything but beneficial. He speaks in the most hopeful terms of his crew's prospects and has no doubts of the Americans' ultimate success in the coming races.

GREAT NECK'S POLO VICTORY.

Rockaway Hunt Club Beaten by One-Sided Score on Their Own Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Aug. 16.—That favorites do not always win was again clearly demonstrated this evening on the picturesque polo field of the Rockaway Hunt Club, when the much-talked-of polo match between the four of the recently organized polo team of the Great Neck Polo Club and one of the teams of the Rockaway Hunt Club lined up for competition for a handsome trophy, which was the bone of contention. Much to the surprise of the large number of polo enthusiasts present the Rockaways were compelled to lower their colors to the Great Necks by the score of 12½ goals to 2.

The winning team is composed of the "Three Graces," the three sons of ex-Mayor Grace of New York, and C. A. Robbins. They have played in competition but on one previous occasion, when they gave the Meadow Brooks a decidedly lively game. For their second competition they played an excellent team and individual game, and their many well-directed back, front, and side drives were very effective, and brought forth much enthusiasm from the large number of well-known society people who witness the game.

For the Rockaways Lawrence Rand carried away the principal honors by his very effective work at back. He was also strong in riding off, and made a number of well-placed drives under his pony's neck.

Monte Lamontagne was probably the surest man on side drives, and two of the goals that were scored by his team were made partly through his clever work.

J. P. Grace and Robbins were the star players for their team. On many occasions they would land on the sphere almost as soon as it struck the turf, and after a battle royal in midfield and on the side lines, they would finally goal the ball after a lively scrimmage. Summaries:

GREAT NECKS.	Hd'cp.	ROCKAWAYS.	Hd'cp.
No. 1, J. P. Grace	0	No. 1, W. L. Goodwin	1
No. 2, C. A. Robbins	2	No. 2, L. L. Benedict	1
No. 3, W. R. Grace, Jr.	0	No. 3, M. La Montagne	2
Back, Morgan Grace	0	Back, Lawrence Rand	2
Total	2	Total	6

The difference in the total teams' handicaps, 4 goals, was allowed the Great Neck team.

First Period.

Neither team scored in this period.

Second Period.

Goals.	Made by.	Time.
1.	W. R. Grace, Great Neck	1:00
2.	J. P. Grace, Great Neck	12:30
3.	L. L. Benedict, Rockaway	0:30

Played to time limit and knockout.

Third Period.

1.	J. P. Grace, Great Neck	0:30
2.	J. P. Grace, Great Neck	2:00
3.	J. P. Grace, Great Neck	6:00
4.	J. P. Grace, Great Neck	6:30

Played to time limit and knockout.

One-quarter goal penalty against Great Neck for safety.

Fourth Period.

1.	M. La Montagne, Rockaway	3:30
2.	C. A. Robbins, Great Neck	1:30
3.	C. A. Robbins, Great Neck	3:00
4.	C. A. Robbins, Great Neck	3:30

Played one and a half minutes over time.

Total score—Great Neck, by allowed handicap, 4 goals; by earned goals, 9; less ¼ goal lost for safety, total, 12¾ goals. Rockaways, by earned goals, 2.

Referee—Rear La Montagne. Scorer and timekeeper, C. P. Dixon and Harold Godwin.

HOBOKEN'S ROWING REGATTA.

Local Crews Entered for the Races on the Guttenberg Course.

The second annual regatta of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association will be held to-morrow afternoon over the Guttenberg course, on the North River, beginning at 3 o'clock. While the entry is hardly up to the expectations of the association there is plenty of good sport in prospect, particularly in the senior single gigs. In this race four scullers will face the starter, including W. Mulcare of the Dauntless Boat Club; F. Budry, First Bohemian B. C.; William Mehrhoff, Nassau B. C., and Albert Heyne, Atlantic B. C. It is thought that either Budry of Mehrhoff will cross the finish line first. The veteran Mulcare is in rather poor condition, but for which fact he would rule a pronounced favorite in his famous "skin" gig. Heyne possesses plenty of pluck and cannot be considered altogether as an outsider. This event, which is scheduled to take place at 4 o'clock, will probably prove the race of the day.

The senior double gig is also expected to furnish a close race. The Harlem Rowing Club pair, Vought and Maher, have an excellent couple to beat in Crawford and Mehrhoff of the Nassau Boat Club. The Nassaus rule a slight favorite. The Hoboken representatives, Heyne and Unduetsch, will have to do some hard rowing to stay within hailing distance of the Harlem River oarsmen. There will be but two contenders in the senior four-oared barge race for the Daab Challenge Cup. The crews are pretty evenly matched and the result will probably be in doubt until near the finish. There are no representatives from the Harlem River in the junior four-oared barge race, the entries being the Atlantic, Actives, and Valencia Boat Clubs. The Atlantic crew is expected to win. The Valencia Boat Club has a good entry in J. L. Sperry for the junior single gigs. Fred Vilmar of the Nassau Boat Club will act as referee and R. H. Pelton, Seawanhaka Boat Club, is the starter. The complete entry list is as follows:

Junior single gig—Conrad C. Thies, Atlantic B. C.; J. L. Sperry, Valencia B. C.; W. Reisse, Active B. C., and Charles F. Rosenbaum, Rosedale B. C.

Junior double gig—W. Trenkamp, bow, and A. Unduetsch, stroke, Atlantic B. C.; A. T. M. Beckers, bow, and William Baeder, stroke, Valencia B. C.

Junior four-oared barge—Atlantic B. C., E. W. Krais, bow; Theodore Bindewald, No. 2; Ernst Walter, No. 3; E. Norman, stroke; Arthur Forst, coxswain. Active B. C., H. Muecke, bow; W. Steuber, No. 2; D. McDowell, No. 3; J. Fuessell, stroke; L. V. Hulse, coxswain. Valencia B. C., William Schmalz, bow; H. A. Walker, No. 2; G. H. Smith, No. 3; W. F. Grempler, stroke; W. B. Jones, coxswain.

Senior Double Gig.—Albert E. Heyne, bow, and A. Unduetsch, stroke, Atlantic B. C.; H. K. Vought, bow, and Joseph W. Maher, stroke, Harlem R. C.; James R. Crawford, bow, and William Mehrhoff, stroke, Nassau B. C.

Senior Four-Oared Barge Race for Daab Challenge Cup.—Rosedale B. C.—August Buchlein, bow; Edward J. Lane, No. 2; Lawrence Reinhardt, No. 3; John De F. Damm, stroke; Frank De Largy, coxswain. Friedship B. C.—Robert Bewes, No. 1; E. Higbie, No. 2; William Church, No. 3; Charles Aubert, stroke; Gus Trojar, coxswain.

Junior Four-Oared Gig.—Wyanoke B. C.—W. Vogeney, bow; A. Knerim, No. 2; J. Breen, No. 3; R. Muller, stroke; George A. Bagge, coxswain.

Senior Single Gig.—William Mulcare, Dauntless B. C.; F. Budry, First Bohemian B. C.; William Mehrhoff, Nassau B. C., and A. E. Heyne, Atlantic B. C.

AMERICAN RIDERS IN ENGLAND.

Jockey Daniel Maher Going to Ride for Lorillard on Foreign Tracks.

Pierre Lorillard's determination to send another stable of American horses to England in September will interest English turfmen much less than the fact that Mr. Lorillard has decided also to send Jockey Daniel Maher, who since Tod Sloan went abroad has filled Sloan's place at the head of the riders in America. As a matter of fact, there are many American horsemen who consider Maher Sloan's superior in all-round ability in the saddle, though it is doubtful if any jockey who ever rode can do more with horses of sulky or uneven temper than can Sloan. That Sloan, disabled by a fall in a race, is returning to America leaves a place open for Maher in England in spite of the number of American jockeys now riding there, and with the patronage of Mr. Lorillard and the reputation he has earned here it will not be surprising if Maher at once takes rank with the foremost English riders.

Mr. Lorillard's horses, intended to race in England, are only a fairly useful lot, aside from the three-year-old David Garrick, a colt of remarkable speed but questionable courage, and if Maher can win with them he will deserve prompt recognition. Aside from what he may achieve on the Lorillard horses, it seems a certainty that English horseowners will give Maher a chance, because of his American reputation, and a chance is all that the boy will need if he retains the form he has so consistently shown in America.

Maher, it is expected, will show to even better advantage on the English race course, as he has always been at his best on the straightaway tracks and those having big and easy turns. Timidity has handicapped him on the cramped mile courses, but abrupt turns, but trainers who have employed him predict that on the long straights of the English turf Maher will astonish the Englishmen. Mr. Lorillard, who engaged Maher, seemingly with the special purpose of sending him to England, is greatly pleased with the riding Maher has done for him on the New York tracks, and with the horses he will ship to England and the coming two-year-olds from his Rancocas, will have a racing establishment even larger next year than the one he raced in partnership with Lord William Beresford.

Sloan's homecoming leaves the field, until Maher reaches England, to the two Reiff boys, Martin, Rigby, and perhaps Cassius Sloan, who is at present riding in France and has so fascinated the Frenchmen that he promises to become a permanent fixture in Paris. Martin has done well in England, but Martin in America was never Maher's equal, and it is hardly likely that he has improved so much in a short time as to become a serious rival to the famous Eastern lightweight. The Reiff boys both rode in America, and Lester, the older, made some reputation while under contract to J. J. McCafferty and Enoch Wishard, though he never ranked as a star.

"Johnny" Reiff, when he last rode in America, was only a child, and until he got good mounts and began a winning streak in the West, attracted no notice at all. "Johnny" is chiefly remembered on New York race tracks as a tiny mite, weighing less than 60 pounds, whose chief ambition in life was to grow. Horsemen who knew him then would ask him daily how much he weighed, and the boy would as regularly boast of the pound or a fraction of a pound increase he had made. Once after a very big dinner he tipped the scales at sixty-five pounds, and he was deeply grieved later when he could not make the same weight. "Johnny" has been riding extremely well in England, and actually was at the head of the list in the percentage of mounts he had won with, when an English sporting newspaper published a table of jockeys' mounts. The Reiff boys, whose parents live near Toledo, Ohio, have earned about $200,000 in England by riding races, and Lester has arranged that they shall both go to school in Paris next Winter. Martin, too, has earned a big income, though Sloan probably has made the largest amount of any of the American riders in England.

Ethelbert Has Gone Lame.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Ethelbert, Perry Belmont's good horse, has gone lame, and may have to be thrown out of training. He was being given slow work on Wednesday morning, and, it is believed, picked up a stone. W. C. Whitney's main hope in the Futurity, Ballyhoo Boy, is said to have worked five furlongs in 0:56½. The first half mile in 0:45. Several well-known trainers vouch for the work.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A heavy track spoiled what promised to be a good day's racing. The Mumm Handicap had most of its interest destroyed by the withdrawal of Blues, Sharpshooter, The Puritan, Rockstorm, and other colts. The Schorr entry, Alard Scheck and Lady Schorr, being 7 to 10 favorites, coupled, in the betting. There was considerable play on Frank Farrell's colt. The Musketeer, but his owner was forced to be content with second money, Lady Schorr winning with something in reserve by a length, Alard Scheck being the same distance in the rear in third position.

Of the field of four that went in the race for the Saratoga Hunt Club Steeplechase Cup two, Higbie, the even-money favorite, and The Cad, fell at the first jump. Harry Smith, rider of the latter, and Donahue, the pilot of Higbie, were both stunned by their fall, but were not seriously hurt. Diver won easily after refusing the water jump the second time around.

It was garden party day and fully three-quarters of those present were women. Cyrano beat Lady Contrary a good nose in the five-furlong dash. This was the only close finish of the afternoon. Cupidity broke down badly in this race. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Bannockburn, 126, (Bullman,) 2 to 5 and out, won by a length; Intrusive, 113, (Dupee,) 15 to 1 and out, second by fifty lengths; Hood's Brigade, 109, (Freeman,) 60 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Three starters.

SECOND RACE.—$500 added; handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Compensation, 112, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a length; Radford, 100, (Henry,) 16 to 5 and even, second by two lengths; Favonius, 115, (Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—2:00½. Gonfalon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Mumm Handicap; for two-year-olds; gross value $5,000; six furlongs. Lady Schorr, 110, (O'Connor,) 13 to 20 and out, won by a length; The Musketeer, 106, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a length and a half; Alard Scheck, 126, (Burns,) coupled with Lady Schorr in the betting. Time—1:17⅘. Tammany Chief, Rivenoak and Maximus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added; for all ages; five furlongs. Cyrano, 110, (Clawson,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a head; Lady Contrary, 105, (Henry,) 16 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by three lengths; Gala Day, 106, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:04. Beauty Book, Terrorist, Loiter, Epigram, Cupidity, Charawind, and McFlecknoe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Saratoga Hunt Cup, $300 added, together with a silver cup. About 2½ miles. Diver, 160, (Veitch,) 7 to 5 and out, won by 150 yards; Champion, 152, (Brazil,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, second. Time—6:32½. Higbie, 163, (Donahue,) even and out, and The Cad, 160, (Mr. Harry Smith,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, fell.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; six furlongs. Draughtsman and Fulminite, 116 pounds each; Convivial and Shiftless, 114 each; Princeling and Mordelma, 110 each; Lord Ogelby, 107; Vesper Bells, 105; Dours, 104.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs—Telamon, 112 pounds; McAddie, Edgefield, Piederich, and Zellario, 107 each; Likeness and Inshot, 104 each; Trisagian, Gold Thrift, Hand Vise, and Colchester, 98 each; La Vallere, 95.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs—The Burlington Route, 103 pounds; Crossmalino, 97; Village Pride, Castle, Dollie Welthoff, and Elsie Barnes, 92 each; Spurs, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty-five yards—Bannockburn and Intrusive, 126 pounds each; Aalke and Gonfalon, 108 each; Peaceful, 107; King Bramble, 103; Elnus, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth—Dolando and Trillo, 108 pounds each; Myth, 105; Villa V., 105; Sparrow Wing, 91.

Harness Racing Results.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 16.—2:24 class, trot, purse $400:

All Right, b. g., by Enright, (Spear)	1	1	1
Peter Swift, b. g., by Surplus, (Hayden)	2	3	3
Brigham Bell, b. s., by Bellman, (Garrison)	5	6	2
Mike W., s. g., by Elyria, (Brinkerhoff)	6	2	12
Manda, blk. m., (Williams)	3	5	5
Willow, c. h., (Miller)	4	4	4
Roman, b. g., (Gorlin)	8	8	6
Lottie, c. m., (Newdecker)	9	7	7
Del Bay, b. g., (Smith)	7	14	10
Nellie May, blk. m., (Coyne)	13	12	8
Quartermaster, br. c., (Brinkerhoff)	11	11	9
Ambo, br. m., (Lyman)	12	9	11
Paul Smith, b. g., (Thompson)	14	10	13
King, b. g., (Rafferty)	10	13	ds

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:20.

Free-for-all trot and pace. Purse, $1,000.

Prince Albert, b. g., by Crown Prince, (Walker)	1	1	1
Demeanor, s. g., by Happy Partner, (Cahill)	2	2	2
Exploit, g. s., by Clay, (Perron)	3	3	3

Time—2:08½; 2:09¼; 2:07¾.

2:29 class, pace. Purse $400.

Council Chimes, blk. s., by Chimes, (Perron)	1	1	1
Stella Wilkes, b. m., by Judge Wilkes, (Walsh)	2	2	4
Whirlwind, b. g., by Billy P., (Johnston)	3	3	2
Sir Arthur Wilkes, blk. g., by Sable Wilkes, (Brown)	5	6	3
Flower Boy, br. h., (Miller)	6	4	6
Jack Fullerton, b. g., (Gardner)	7	5	5
Robert B., b. g., (Speer)	4	dr	

Time—2:21¼; 2:19¼; 2:21.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile—Sad Sam, 109 pounds, (W. Jones,) 1; Woodstock, 105, 2; Shut Up, 103, 3. Time, 0:59 4-5. One mile and twenty yards—Etta, 106, (Tally,) 1; The Unknown, 111, 2; Nobleman, 122, 3. Time—1:53. One mile—Obsidian, 104, (Tally,) 1; J. T., 106, 2; Blue Dan, 104, 3. Time—1:50. Prairie State Stakes; mile and a sixteenth—Great Bend, 107, (Dupee,) 1; Ohnet, 94, 2; Macy, 106, 3. Time—1:56 4-5. One mile—Josephine B., 104, (Tally,) 1; Lennop, 105, 2; Banish, 106, 3. Time—1:49 4-5. One mile—Pitfall, 108, (Dupee,) 1; Martha Fox, 99, 2; Marion Lynch, 90, 3. Time—1:53 1-5.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—Highland Park: Seven furlongs—Fessy F., 102, (A. Weber,) 1; Passaic, 107, 2; Viola K., 103, 3. Time—1:29¼. Four and a half furlongs—Lady Edith, 103, (Landry,) 1; Toad Raney, 103, 2; Siroister, 109, 3. Time—0:56¾. Six furlongs—Terminus, 95, (J. Daly,) 1; Sweet Caswal, 97, 2; Cherry Head, 104, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile—Lady of the West, 107, (A. Weber,) 1; Baffled, 92, 2; Magog, 95, 3. Time—1:42¼. Three-fourths of a mile—Left Bower, 104, (J. Daly,) 1; Nancy Till, 103, 2; Rey Salazar, 105, 3. Time—1:15. Three-fourths of a mile and a sixteenth—Wilson, 111, Sackhen, 97, 2; Queen Anne, 102, 3. Time—1:15.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—At Windsor: Seven furlongs—Rebecca Wells, 103, (Harshberger,) 1; Momentum, 112, 2; Cousin Lettie, 106, 3. Time—1:30½. Six furlongs—Corder, 104, (J. Martin,) 1; Sevoy, 100, 2; Dousterswivel, 111, 3. Time—1:16. Five furlongs—Battus, 115, (Miller,) 1; Regina Lee, 105, 2; Pine Chip, 98, 3. Time—1:04. Five and a half furlongs—Bummer, 108, (J. Martin,) 1; Expelled, 106, 2; Acushla, 100, 3. Time—1:09. Steeplechase, short course—Mavourneen, 130, (J. Johnson,) 1; Slasher, 133, 2; Lord Farandole, 160, 3. Time—2:56. One mile and a sixteenth—Topmast, 111, (J. Martin,) 1; Beau Ideal, 111, 2; Miss Soak, 107, 3. Time—1:50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Six and a half furlongs—Very Light, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Elsie Venner, 98, 2; Sangamon, 110, 3. Time—1:23¾. Mile—Kittie Clyde, 96, (Dale,) 1; Terry Ranger, 109, 2; Waldeck, 101, 3. Time—1:44¾. Six furlongs—Orleans, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Seething, 97, 2; Quick Range, 105, 3. Time—1:16¾. Six furlongs—Loving Cup, 110, (E. Mathews,) 1; St. Cuthbert, 105, 2; Triaditza, 103, 3. Time—1:15. One mile and a sixteenth—Gay, 107, (Ernst,) 1; Chorus Boy, 104, 2; Pinar del Rio, 102, 3. Time—1:50¾. Six and a half furlongs—Free Lady, 105, (Gilmore,) 1; Lamascotta, 105, 2; Chemisette, 105, 3. Time—1:23¼.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The third day's racing under the auspices of the Newark Driving Club was continued to-day at the Driving Park with very favorable weather. The grounds and stands were crowded and the pools sold at a lively rate. The 2:19 pace brought out a field of thirteen starters, and it was nearly dark before the race was finally finished. It furnished the most excitement of the day. Lucy Posy succeeded in landing three heats and the race against Rosa Hal and Landon C., who were the favorites in the pools. The races will be continued to-morrow, which will be the last day.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A rainy night, a heavy track, and lowering skies caused a postponement of to-day's Grand Circuit races until 4 o'clock, at which time the unfinished 2:19 trot postponed from yesterday was called. Lady Geraldine won the two necessary heats handily, with Frank Creamer second. The 2:04 pace, the event of the meet and day, was next called, and furnished a race unparalleled in the local track. Frank Bogash took the first heat, Searchlight the second, and Anaconda, the favorite in the betting, the third, each heat being in a driving finish.

The fourth was the heat of the day, when three horses went to the half as one horse, and where the result was not apparent to the stand until the last of the homstretch, when Searchlight forged ahead, with Anaconda a length behind, and Bogash at his wheel. The track was easily a full four seconds slow on the last turn; it was necessary to keep well to the outer rail, and next the rail was slow the entire distance. Had the track been in its usual condition remarkable time would have been posted, as in the fourth heat the quarters were 0:32, 1:03¾, 1:36, 2:08.

Nigger Jack has one heat and Nell Gwynne two in the 2:14 trot, which has been postponed until to-morrow on account of darkness.

Penataquit-Corinthian Regatta.

What promises to be one of the largest and most successful regattas that will be held on the south side of Long Island this season will be the event that will be held by the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club of Bayshore to-morrow. The first of the series of races will commence at 11 o'clock, and will continue throughout the day. First and second prizes will be given in each class, where three yachts start, and a third prize when five or more yachts compete. The principal event of the day will be the race for the Queen of the Bay Cup, now held by the Constantine, owned by Regis H. Post. Yachts in Classes L and M, (sloops,) are allowed to carry professional crews, and all yachts in the sloop classes under thirty feet are allowed one professional, but must be steered by a member of the Corinthian Club. The list of classes for the boats are as follows: Sloops, Class I, not over forty-six feet and over thirty-six feet, crew of eleven; Class M, not over thirty-six feet and over thirty feet, crew of eight; Class N, not over thirty feet and over twenty-five feet, crew of five; Class P, not over twenty-five feet and over twenty-one feet, crew of three. Catboats—Class R, not over thirty feet and over twenty-five feet, crew of five; Class T, not over twenty-five feet and over twenty-one feet, crew of four; Class V, not over twenty-one feet and over eighteen feet, crew of three; Class W, not over eighteen feet, crew of two.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 16.—F. L. St. John's keel sloop Nautilus, New York Yacht Club, and the cutter sloop Clara were hauled out on the marine railway at the Jacob yard to be overhauled and repainted.

E. L. Waldo's keel sloop Cymbra arrived from the eastward and has been hauled out on the railway at the Woods yard to have her bottom smoothed and repainted.

Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop Navahoe, which was hauled out recently at the Hawkins yard to have the fouled bottom scraped and repainted, was again launched and put to her moorings in the harbor in a remarkably quick time.

C. A. C. BASEBALL TEAM

Averages of the Leading Nine in the Amateur Baseball League.

NINE VICTORIES RECORDED

Tactics Displayed that Would Have Done Credit to Clubs that Have Attained Greater Prominence.

There is nothing imposing about the team batting or fielding averages of the baseball nine of the Crescent Athletic Club, which won this year's championship of the Amateur Baseball League, yet that team had a very successful season. The Crescents played ten league games, and won nine. As the league is made up of six strong amateur teams, the record of the Crescents is all the more praiseworthy. There is not a really weak team—for an amateur team—in the organization.

The Crescent team outclassed its rivals just a shade. It had that essential to success on the diamond—team work, developed to a degree of proficiency that none of its rivals attained. The Englewoods, who also have finished their season in second place, looked to be fully as strong as the Crescents, yet did not accomplish as much. Once into their full swing it is doubtful if there was an amateur team in the country that had any advantage of the Crescents, and there were times when they could have given strong professional nines a hard tussle.

In the Amateur League the Crescents were as the Brooklyns are in the National League. Like the professional champions, they were players of resource. There was that baseball intelligence on the team that was equal to occasions as they arose. Team work isn't everything. It must be backed up by quick-thinking players who can vary their tactics to suit the occasion. This the Crescents could do. They never were beaten while a man was left to be put out. This was shown by their winning several games in the last inning when they were apparently surely beaten. If they couldn't line the ball out, then they would bunt, and there were enough good bunters on the team to worry an opposing infield, namely, Affeld, F. Quinby, Beall, and Keator.

The figures will show that there were on the team six batters as good or better than .300, a fact in itself sufficient to insure much execution with the stick. The .300 batsmen were Affeld, the two Stephensons, Butler, Beall, and Frank Quinby. The latter led the team in hitting. In Keator, centre field, and F. Stephenson, first base, the Crescents had a pair of fielders equal to any. Another speedy fielder and fine all-around player is F. Quinby, the Yale Captain.

But it was not so much in brilliancy as in steadiness in fielding that the Crescents won games in this department. Capt. Affeld, for instance, played a consistent, reliable game at third, and was a big help to his team at that corner of the diamond because of his splendid handling of bunts. With Butler or J. Quinby at short, Affeld at third, F. Quinby at second, and F. Stephenson at first the Crescent infield was pretty nearly "air-tight." The outfield strength was not so evenly distributed, but averaged up well with the other outfields of the Amateur League.

Another factor in the success of the Crescents was the good control which their two mainstays had on the box—G. Stephenson and Chauncey—had. They could put the ball all over. Both are speedy pitchers, and Stephenson has a good repertoire of curves. The team was strong behind the bat, Dunne filling that position admirably. The main weakness of the Amateur League catchers this season has been in throwing to bases. Dunne might have done better in this accomplishment, but he was better than most of his contemporaries.

The scores of the league games played by the Crescents were as follows: Crescent A. C. 13, New York A. C. 10, (ten innings;) Crescent A. C. 10, Morristown F. C. 9; Crescent A. C. 9, Montclair A. C. 8; Crescent A. C. 5, Englewood F. C. 2, (ten innings;) Crescent A. C. 4, Englewood F. C. 5, (fifteen innings;) Crescent A. C. 11, Knickerbocker A. C. 10; Crescent A. C. 10, Morristown 0; Crescent A. C. 6, Knickerbocker A. C. 0; Crescent A. C. 6, Montclair 3; Crescent A. C. 7, New York A. C. 4.

Player.	Games.	A.B.	Hits.	Runs.	Av'ge.
F. Quinby	5	19	7	4	.368
Affeld	10	46	15	11	.326
G. Stephenson	8	37	12	11	.324
Butler	10	26	8	7	.308
F. Stephenson	10	40	14	10	.300
Beall	4	10	3	4	.300
Keator	6	31	8	12	.258
Redington	5	24	6	4	.250
Dunne	10	41	10	4	.244
J. Quinby	9	36	8	5	.222
Watt	6	24	5	2	.208
Waddell	4	16	3	2	.188
Chauncey	6	26	4	5	.154
S. Quinby	3	5	0	1	.000
Blair	1	2	0	2	.000

The fielding averages:

Player.	P.O.	A.	E.	Av'ge.
Keator, cf	17	2	0	1.000
Waddell, rf	2	1	0	1.000
F. Stephenson, 1b	116	4	2	.982
F. Quinby, 2b	10	17	1	.964
G. Stephenson, p. & rf	10	12	1	.956
Dunne, c	62	15	5	.937
Affeld, 3b	17	32	6	.891
Chauncey, p	3	13	2	.889
J. Quinby, 2b	9	25	5	.872
Redington, cf	10	0	2	.833
S. Quinby, rf	4	1	1	.833
Watt, 2b	5	9	3	.823
Butler, ss	11	17	7	.800
Blair, p	0	2	1	.667

Team batting average, .225. Team fielding average, .849. Stolen bases—Keator, 5; Affeld, 3; Butler, 3; F. Stephenson, J. Quinby, Watt, Redington, and Waddell, 1 each. Sacrifice hits—Affeld, 4; J. Quinby, 2; G. Stephenson, F. Stephenson, Butler, Dunne, Beall, and F. Quinby, 1 each.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks' Hits Were Few and Scattered, and They Failed to Score.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Griffith was in excellent form in to-day's baseball game with the New Yorks, and, besides allowing the visitors but four scattered hits, he was perfectly supported, not an error being recorded against the local team, and only one New Yorker reached third base.

Hickman's wild throw was responsible for one of Chicago's runs, and Mercer's presentation of a base on balls and two singles scored another. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
McCarthy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	V. Hall'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	0	6	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	3	0	0
Mertes, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Green, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	Hickm'n, 3b.	0	1	1	1	2
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Smith, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Chance, c.	0	1	2	0	0	Grady, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Mercer, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	2	7	27	18	0	Total	0	4	24	11	2

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 3. Two-base hit—Ganzel. Stolen base—Davis. Double plays—Green and Ganzel; Childs, McCormick, and Ganzel, 2; Smith and Doyle. Struck out—By Mercer, 1. First base on balls—Off Griffith, 2; off Mercer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

BROOKLYN, 8; PITTSBURG, 0.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—Wild throws by Williams and O'Brien in the first inning, letting in two runs, seemed to take the heart out of Pittsburg in to-day's baseball game with Brooklyn, but McGinnity's underhand pitching would have beaten them anyhow. Hustings made his debut in the seventh inning, and, barring nervousness, made a good impression. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Beau ont, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0

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A FIRM AND SUCCESSFUL POLICY.

This Nation has come to a higher place and to more distinguished honor among the civilized powers of the world and the Administration has established new titles to the confidence of the American people by the wise and statesmanlike policy of the President and Secretary HAY in dealing with the exceedingly difficult situation created by the troubles now approaching a fortunate adjustment in China. It is not merely the success of the policy that attests its wisdom, although success is the brightest crown of any policy. It was so evidently based upon justice and right, so manifestly sincere in disclaiming all selfish ends, yet so resolute in insisting upon every right that was ours that all the world approved and applauded as soon as it understood. We do not transcend the limits of historical accuracy nor of fairness to other powers when we claim for the Government at Washington the moral leadership in the undertaking that has brought the Chinese authorities to their senses and prepared the way for the safe delivery of the people of the legations out of their perils. Since Secretary HAY's masterly stroke of getting a message from Minister CONGER through the friendly offices of Minister WU it is not too much to say that the eyes of an anxious world have been fixed with more eager expectation upon Washington than upon any other capital of the allied powers. It was there that the first authentic and reassuring dispatch from the beleaguered legationers was received and given out; it was there that the first announcement was made of a firm and consistent policy in dealing with the imperial authorities.

The situation was unprecedented in its nature, full of difficulty and danger. The news dispatches of Dr. MORRISON and later the official communications of Minister CONGER made it plain that the Government authority in Peking was hostile and treacherous. It was Chinese troops, imperial troops, who were firing on the British Legation inclosure. It was the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Chinese Foreign Office itself, that on July 30 sent out a telegram that the relations of the Imperial Government with the legations were "most friendly," yet it was this same "most friendly" Imperial Government that on Aug. 2 issued an edict appointing high civil and military officers to arrange an escort for the envoys to Tien-Tsin, a move that Minister CONGER and the other Ministers declared was a piece of monstrous treachery intended to compass their destruction. And in pursuance of this murderous design the Imperial Government constantly tried to influence the Ministers to fall into the trap by informing them that their Governments were anxious that they should depart at once, which was false. And to cap the climax of duplicity and Satanic malevolence the Peking Government caused it to be announced that the Ministers would be held as hostages to insure the abandonment of the march of the allies on the capital.

Here, of course, were justifying provocations to war. War actually existed except in name. Yet in this most trying and unheard-of situation Mr. HAY maintained relations of mutual confidence, respect, and helpfulness with the Chinese Minister at Washington. There was the saving point, for it was through Minister WU that communication was opened and kept up with Peking. It will be remembered that the American Admiral did not join in the attack on the Taku forts, rightly holding that the proceeding was an act of war against China, with which his Government was at peace. This fortunate abstention gave double force to the grave admonition which President MCKINLEY sent in reply to the appeal of the Chinese Emperor for his good offices to protect the empire from the consequences of the attack by the allies. It was in that reply, a State paper of consummate wisdom, that the demands of this Government were stated with impressive firmness and clearness. "I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's Government," said the President, "to give public assurance whether the Ministers of the powers are alive"; second, to put them at once in free communication with their Governments, and, third, to put the imperial authorities in communication with the allies in order that they may co-operate for the deliverance of the legations and the restoration of order.

The policy here indicated was firmly pursued to the end, and evidence of an intention to impress its import more deeply upon the Chinese minds is found in the ominous tone of Secretary HAY's note refusing to enter into the arrangement suggested by LI-HUNG-CHANG, that the Ministers be sent under escort to Tien-Tsin if the allies would engage not to continue their forward movement. There the unfriendliness of the attitude of China was pointed out and all negotiations declined in language plain even to the crooked Oriental mind. From first to last we insisted on free communication with our Minister and on the immediate adoption of measures to secure his safety and deliverance; and that was our sole business in China. It was not yet time to talk about indemnity for past injuries or of guarantees of future right conduct.

We think competent judges will agree that this has been flawless diplomacy from the beginning to the end. It is evidence of high capacity for participation on not disadvantageous terms in the large affairs of the world. Our fixed traditions of friendly and just conduct toward all foreign nations have been strictly observed, yet no power among the allies, not even Germany herself, who has suffered the deepest injury in the murder of her Minister, has been more firm and insistent in her demands for right and just treatment at the hands of the Imperial Government. We have given to the allied movement full support and co-operation, yet we are clear of all suspicion of ulterior and selfish purposes. We have preserved not only our rights but our National self-respect; and we have enhanced the respect of others.

REAL DANGERS AND OTHERS.

Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD seems to have arrived at a state of mind in which he is prepared to aid in bringing on his country very grave, substantial, and long-lasting evils in order to avoid danger inherent in a practically imaginary difference of policy between the two Presidential candidates. Granting everything he says of the past actions of Mr. MCKINLEY and of the motives for those actions to be true, it is also true, in our opinion, that the "stable Government" which Mr. BRYAN proposes to dictate to the Filipinos is as clear a violation of the right of absolute self-government, and that the protectorate he proposes to establish in the Philippines involves as real responsibilities as any policy that Mr. MCKINLEY has avowed or undertaken. That fact, indeed, is the crux of the situation so far as concerns the choice open to American voters in this election. It will receive a good deal of attention during the remainder of the canvass.

Meanwhile we would indicate a couple of points in Mr. SHEPARD's very able statement that show the degree to which he exaggerates the perils involved in what he calls "imperialism" and the equally remarkable degree to which he belittles the actual evil which Mr. BRYAN can do, and which, by all the strongest convictions he has ever expressed, he is impelled to do. Here is an example of the first:

> The danger from the Republican policy is enormously enhanced by the Chinese situation. There we are bound to use force for the protection of our Ministers and citizens, and to inflict punishment for their injury. Our naval and military forces are rightly gathered at Tien-Tsin, or rightly advancing on Peking, while they were never rightly in the Philippines outside of Manila. There is far greater temptation, far greater justification for the annexation of rich Chinese territory in the temperate zone than for any campaign in Luzon, no less stupid and wasteful than it is wicked.

Now what is the "enormous" danger with which the policy of the Administration in China threatens the country? It is the "annexation of rich Chinese territory." On what act or utterance of the President or of the State Department is such an insinuation based? All that the Government of the United States has done in China or in regard to China is absolutely opposed to any purpose of this sort. The Government began months ago, in anticipation of a possible effort to partition China, by securing from all the chief European powers the assurance that each and all of them would in the future promote free commerce in China, would observe and seek to establish the "open door." This was done in order to secure the essential interests of this country as well as of all others in the empire, and to remove the pretext for partition. It was so accepted throughout the world, and it was regarded as a brilliant achievement for the United States, on which our Secretary of State received the congratulations of students of the Chinese problem in all countries. Within a week the peaceful and just policy, of which this was the initial step, has been stated on high authority in England to have guided the action of Lord SALISBURY and decided the course of the British Government. After the troubles in Peking occurred, and during the long and trying period in which anxiety, terror, and rage seemed to possess the minds of the European Governments, our own has, practically alone, preserved toward the Government of China an attitude that made possible the righting of wrongs and the restoration of order, without the subversion of the imperial dynasty. From the moment when our Admiral refused to share in the attack on the Taku forts to the moment when it laid down terms on which the Chinese Government could meet the powers without revolution or abdication, the United States has been accused by the hot heads of all Europe of weakness and something very like cowardice. It remains for one of his fellow-citizens to insinuate that the President will be unable to resist the "temptation for the annexation of rich Chinese territory." Surely it is not unfair to Mr. SHEPARD to say that if this is the sort of thing that scares him his warnings may safely be disregarded by his countrymen.

But if he sees through a powerful telescope the distant dangers, he turns the small end of the instrument toward the facts immediately before him. "No administrative act of Mr. BRYAN in the Presidency," he says, "can involve danger of any real moment compared with that to our National morality and the very life of American democracy involved in the continuance of the McKinley policy in the Philippines and its enormous extension now threatened in China."

Let us see. By law every bond of the United States and the interest thereon, except the refunding 2 per cents., is payable in standard silver dollars at the discretion of the Government, which in practice means the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the President. If Mr. BRYAN is elected President his Secretary of the Treasury can order the payment in silver of the interest as it falls due and on the principal when it matures. There are some $700,000,000 of bonds subject to this "administrative act of Mr. BRYAN in the Presidency." What the consequences would be in the way of general disaster we do not need to say. The history of the campaign of 1896 is full of explanations thereof from men of the highest authority, with whom Mr. SHEPARD was at that time associated. No man with money due him, whether the large or the small capitalist, the millionaire or the savings bank depositor, employer or wage earner, would fail to feel these consequences. As for the comparison between this danger and that involved in the National policy in the Philippines and in China, Mr. SHEPARD must pardon us if we say that it requires an inflamed imagination and a cruelly morbid blindness to the rights and interests of millions of honest hard-working men and women to draw it as he draws it.

CRISPI'S UNCEASING CRY.

Extracts from an article by Signor CRISPI which appears in the current number of La Rivista Marittima are given this morning. It will probably be considered by many Italians as most untimely and ill-advised. In brief, it advocates an increase of the navy at a time when Italian political economists realize that the fiction of the financial equilibrium can no longer be kept up. It was CRISPI who, twenty years ago, set the pace for Italian ambition by forcing his country to assume obligations which she could not meet and to make promises which she has impoverished herself in attempting to keep.

CRISPI's grand ideas, which aimed at nothing less than the re-establishment of a Mediterranean empire on the ashes of ancient Rome, naturally appealed to united Italy in the first flush of her independence and freedom. Italians, whether subjects of the Pope or of the petty monarchs of the peninsula, had sighed for a common, stable Government which should inspire a revival of old traditions. CRISPI's ambition for his country's greatness dwarfed his judgment and his patriotism. He was not alone, however. Italians freely, even enthusiastically, accepted the yoke of the Dreibund, which they thought was to make them a world power, and unhesitatingly agreed to maintain a fleet in the Mediterranean that was utterly beyond their means to support. The attempted conquest of Abyssinia was conceived by CRISPI with the idea of establishing a "Roman province" in a most important part of Africa. From beginning to end his prevailing policy while Premier was followed by disaster abroad and by insurrection and poverty at home. Like most over-taxed nations, local misgovernment and corruption have increased the weight of national obligation, until at the present day Italy is robbed rather than taxed.

It is upon this painful scene that CRISPI again intrudes with his never-to-be-forgotten cry for an augmentation of the national defense. He suggests an increase of the navy upon which over ten milliards of dollars have already been spent. He declares that without a strong fleet Sicily cannot be defended, and he asserts that Italy's economic future lies in the Far East.

Apparently the aged statesman has lost nothing of his old specious fervor, but to the hollowness of his ideas the average Italian is not as unconscious as he was once. The latter realizes now that CRISPI might have made his country a Holland if he had not been ambitious to make her a France, and that in the pursuit of his idea he has brought her perilously near a Central American Republic. To most Italians the Dreibund fetich has lost its glamour. The idea of an Anglo-Italian alliance for the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean now strongly appeals to them. Under its protection Italy could make the much-needed retrenchment in her national defenses, while the time would most encouragingly invite a complete reorganization of her domestic economic system. The destiny of Italy lies not in fleets nor in armies, but in the realization of a deplorable mistake and the courage to remedy it in the only right way. CRISPI's present utterances are simply the swan song of his lost ambition. It is to be hoped that most Italians will so regard them.

A DISGRACE TO THE POLICE.

The record of the police in the riotous attacks on the negroes in their quarter on Wednesday night may briefly be summed up. They stood idly by for the most part while the negroes were being beaten except when they joined savagely in the sport, until the rioting threatened to extend dangerously; then they gradually dispersed the crowds, arresting almost no whites and many blacks, most of the latter being clubbed most unmercifully.

This record is fully established by the testimony of many eye-witnesses, and there is nothing in the official reports so far published to contradict it. It is not nice. On the contrary it is disgraceful and disgusting. It discloses several vices both in the individual policemen who established the record and in the system under which they act. It tells of cruelty, of the brutal cowardice of armed men assaulting helpless men and women, of violent race prejudice, but especially of the open and brazen violation of the first duties of policemen. And it tells of implicit confidence on the part of the offending officers that they will not be called to account by their superiors.

We are aware that there is a considerable percentage of "bad" men and women among the negroes of New York. That is equally true, in varying proportions, of the Irish, the Germans, the native Americans. It is also true of the police force. It does not afford the shadow of an excuse for the shameful conduct of the policemen on the west side on Wednesday night. It is the business of the police at all times to discriminate between the "bad" who are disobeying the law, no matter what their color or race, and the orderly persons who are at all times entitled to protection. We know also that the murder of Policeman THORPE was done by a negro, but that does not lessen the right of all orderly negroes to protection, or the obligation of the police to give that protection. It would not be so considered if the murderer had been of any other race. If the murderer had been a drunken policeman—and there are too many such—that would not have excused the officers in his precinct for clubbing every bluecoat they happened to meet in a riot.

The plain fact is that there was no excuse whatever for the brutality of the police. If there were a spark of decency or self-respect in the minds of the Police Commissioners the offenders would be sharply pursued and severely disciplined.

Of that there is little hope.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As a corrective or antidote for the dolorous eloquence that has been set flowing at Indianapolis for the apparent purpose of proving that American patriotism and courage are on the wane, we can cordially commend the sentiments expressed in a "soldier letter" published this week by The Columbia (S. C.) State. The writer of the letter is Capt. LEWIS PATSTONE, a young Rhode Islander who, in the war with Spain, only got as far as the camp in Columbia, where he staid long enough to make a lot of friends, but who has since seen in the Philippines the very hardest kind of active service in the field. His letter was composed just after a twelve-hour "hike" through a tropical jungle, and makes no pretense of minimizing the hardships of soldiering in Luzon, but it recounts them with perfect cheerfulness, and, best of all, evidences an unfaltering belief in the justness and utility of the work in hand. "In 1898," says the Captain, "'Pro recto surrectimus' was our motto in the First Rhode Island, and, now, in the Forty-sixth United States Volunteers, I see no reason to seek another. For it is ever right 'to bear the white man's burden.' And if the Great Ruler of the universe has so decreed that we must do this work, do it we will, and do it to the best of our ability, and, when done, return to our friends for rest and quiet, as good citizens as when we first went forth to fight for the honor of our country." And Capt. PATSTONE shows no bitterness against the Filipinos. "The people here," he says, "considering the abuse they have suffered, are not a bad lot. Much can be done with them; only save them from their friends, the antis. For the Filipinos are not yet in a condition to form a government of their own, much less carry such a scheme to a successful climax. We must 'bear the white man's burden,' teach them how, give them a taste of true liberty, true education, and a taste of honest government; then will they ever remain among the best citizens of the United States." That last is a somewhat fanciful prophecy, perhaps, but the Captain's enthusiasm carries him still further. "For these islands," he adds, "for these people and the United States I can see possibilities and a harvest that is beyond conception by even the most sanguine friends of the islands. The white man will bear his burden and shrink not, neither will he faint by the wayside, although he may wish that his lot be cast in more congenial parts."

—There can be no doubt about the reality of the change which has been effected in Mr. ADOLPH CHRISTIANSEN, a resident of Los Angeles, by his recently acquired belief in churchly teachings. Repentance, with him, has produced more than a determination to live uprightly in the future; it has led to a confession of past sin that may have serious consequences. For in a letter which Mr. CHRISTIANSEN has just sent to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in Chicago, after briefly announcing his assumption of a church member's responsibilities, he says: "I see it my duty to inform you from my conscious soul that I have obtained my naturalization papers under false pretense. I had not been a resident of the United States the full time required when I obtained my title from your honorable court. I arrived in this country in June, 1895, and I have remained here ever since. I am now a resident of [illegible], and have been so for the last [illegible] years. The present [illegible] is invalid. Feeling [illegible] Commissioner of Brooklyn, from Feb. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1 of the same year, he for to use the privilege of that honorable paper on that reason. I ask your honorable court for pardon and petition you for a clear title and privilege to an honorable citizen." Awakened conscience, it will be seen, has had, among other difficulties, to struggle with that of imperfect familiarity with the English language, but the Chicago authorities had no difficulty in understanding the letter, and on investigation they found that a final certificate of naturalization was issued to its writer on Jan. 21, 1899, or less than four years after he reached the United States. He has, therefore, convicted himself of deliberate perjury. Whether or not he appreciates the possible results of his confession the letter does not make quite clear, but the request for pardon, while it betrays a curious simplicity, indicates a realization of the fact that the pardon may be withheld. To have made his case a wholly satisfactory one Mr. CHRISTIANSEN should have confessed in person, and not by mail, and should have put himself unreservedly in the hands of the law which he violated in his unregenerate days. He has done a good deal as it is, however, and there will be no particular cause for regret if the matter ends as it stands.

—Addressing the University Extension students at Cambridge, the other day, Mr. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, the scholarly First Lord of the Treasury, raised the point that though science had accomplished so many marvels in the century about to close, it was still making a recklessly uneconomical use of coal and was hardly less content than in the days of WATT to draw upon a limited source of power, the approaching exhaustion of which modern industrial progress is doing so much to hasten. "Let a second WATT arise," said Mr. BALFOUR, "let him bring into general use some mode of extracting energy from fuel which shall only waste 80 per cent. of it, and lo! your coalfields, as sources of power, are doubled at once. The hope seems a modest one, but it is not yet fulfilled, and therefore it is that we must qualify the satisfaction with which, at the end of the century, we contemplate the unbroken course of its industrial triumphs. We have, in truth, been little better than brilliant spendthrifts." Mr. BALFOUR seems to have assumed that since well-made steam engines turn into available power about 10 per cent. of the solar energy stored in coal, the waste incidental to their use is only 90 per cent. In reality it is much larger. Between the engine and actual work there is always at least one machine more or less complicated, and in this, as in the incidental belts or shafting, there is a further and enormous loss of power. According to one recent computation the average percentage of coal energy practically utilized is .005, and in the production of light, owing to the development of worse than useless heat, the loss is vastly greater even than this. Truly, the British statesman did well to reproach the scientists and inventors for their inexplicable neglect of a problem that has been clamoring for solution for a century, and which, if left unsolved, is extremely likely to make desperate trouble for generations not very remote.

—All the anti-imperialists of note seem disposed to repudiate the man LEVERSON and all his works. They say that he is not a member of their precious league, and tell of the nuisance he has been to them. But for some reason or other they have no denunciation, either harsh or mild, for his traitorous correspondence with a National enemy, and really appear to blame him more for his lack of caution and the embarrassment to themselves that has resulted from it than for drawing up and sending to the Filipinos a list of the charges against the Administration and the army that are current in anti-imperialistic circles all over the country.

THE OSTRICH IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the ostrich seeks to elude its pursuers by hiding his head in the sand, so Mr. Bryan and his followers endeavor to cover the 16 to 1 fallacy with the mantle of anti-imperialism; but the veil is too thin to conceal what Mr. Bourke Cockran calls the "vicious principle" of repudiation, the advocacy of which brought Mr. Bryan into such prominence in 1896.

It seems to me that with Mr. Bryan in the Presidential chair free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be an ever-present danger and menace to the business and material interests of every voter in every State in our Union. On the other hand, imperialism under McKinley or any other man is too remote a contingency to alarm any thoughtful voter, who can easily perceive that imperialism is nothing more than a bugbear to provide Bryanism—not Democracy—with a much-needed issue in the ensuing campaign.

Aside from any other issue, who can vote for or favor the election of the leader of the calamity party?—a party that confessedly would thrive upon whatever evils might befall the country, such as a disaster to our army in the Philippines, serious complications with other nations in China, financial or commercial derangements at home.

It must be a singular feeling, and not a pleasant one, to know that any one of these calamities coming to pass before the election will aid Bryanism.

In this connection, may we not ask, Who are mainly Mr. Bryan's followers and supporters? Are they not repudiationists, demagogues, who strive to set the poor against the rich; Populists, Socialists, and Anarchists? To these may be added the vast number of those who have no principles whatever, but a greed for office and power.

To my mind, the party now in opposition to the present Administration is not Democratic, but simply Bryanism and all that that implies. H. W. MEAD.
Borough Park, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1900.

ADVOCATES MR. WOODRUFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republicans of Kings County, proud of the record of the Hon. T. L. Woodruff as Lieutenant Governor of this State for four years, have suggested Mr. Woodruff (without his consent) as a candidate for Governor. I know of no one who is better fitted for the office than Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. His whole career since his graduation from Yale College shows him to be a man of great ability.

Mr. Woodruff started in business in New York City in January, 1880, as a clerk, not having sufficient means to prosecute the study required to fit him for a profession. He was engaged until 1895 in the general warehousing and grain elevator business, which necessitated membership in all the Exchanges—except the Stock Exchange—and probably has as extensive an acquaintance among business men generally at the end of fifteen years' active life as any man in New York.

He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as all the other commercial bodies of the metropolis, for many years. He is largely interested in many financial institutions, having been one of the organizers of the Kings County, Hamilton, and Manufacturers' Trust Companies, and for a number of years a Director in the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York, as well as of several insurance companies. He is an active member of the Manufacturers' Association of New York and of the National Manufacturers' Association. He created the Worcester Salt Company, (the output of which is the largest of any plant of its kind in the country;) the Duncan Paper Company of Mechanicsville, N. Y., one of the largest paper establishments in the United States. He also created the largest chemical laboratory—located in Brooklyn, N. Y.—in this part of the country. He has been President of the Board of Trustees of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y., since 1895, and is a member of all the leading clubs in New York and Brooklyn, Masonic Orders, Royal Arcanum, &c.

As Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, from Feb. 1, 1898, to Dec. 1 of the same year, he [illegible] duties of Lieutenant Governor, to which office he was elected in November, 1898, and re-elected in 1898.

Mr. Woodruff, with Gov. Black, organized the board known as the Forest Preservation Board, on which he has served as President for three years. This board has reclaimed and acquired for the benefit of the public a large proportion of Adirondack lands, at an expenditure of over $2,000,000 in State money.

By virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Woodruff has served as President on the many State boards, which offered the opportunity to acquire a thorough knowledge of most of the great interests of the State. As Chairman of the Capitol Commission he helped to complete the Capitol at Albany. He has given special attention to his duties as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of this State. He succeeded the late Gov. Roswell P. Flower as President of the State Agricultural Society, and took up the work with energy, bringing about State control of the fair by a commission, of which commission he was appointed President by Gov. Roosevelt. In recognition of the services rendered by him to the agricultural interests of the State, he was elected a member of the State Grange, one of the most formidable organizations of citizens in the State.

He has gained the support and good-will of the wheelmen of New York State, first as Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, and since by his efforts in behalf of good roads throughout the State. He has proved himself on every occasion to be the right man in the right place, and the Republicans of Kings County are justly proud of their fellow-townsman, and hope to see him nominated for Governor at the coming State Convention, feeling assured that he will fill that high office with the same credit to himself and his constituents that he has earned in offices held by him heretofore.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.
Brooklyn, Aug. 16, 1900.

HOW ABOUT THE CHILDREN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is really astonishing what little things worry some people.

A writer in a recent edition of THE TIMES goes into hysterics about the "wholesale plucking of wild flowers by small children." But nothing is said about the ruthless plucking of the little human flowers by the undertakers of the lower east and west sides of this city during the sweltering Summer months?

How about the children "who never see cows and things." The newspapers reported recently the case of a little cripple girl in this city over seven years old who had never seen a tree. These good, kind, but misguided persons remind me of a lady lecturer who has spent the greater part of her life in trying to prove that his deceased Majesty Richard III. was a handsome, Adonis-like individual, and not the deformed, misshapen hunchback which Shakespeare tries to make him out to be.

"Everybody to their tastes," as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.

DAN CAVANAGH.
New York, Aug. 16, 1900.

The Fox and the Fleas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your columns of to-day there appears a story about a fox and fleas. This is not a new story, if indeed it be a story after all. While at school in my native town, Drammen, Norway, I myself had to translate literally the same story from German into Norwegian. The book in which it is to be found is used at all the high schools of Norway for exercises in German translation. In this book it is represented as a common thing for the fox to get rid of his fleas by backing slowly into a stream with a bit of hay in his mouth. I have credulity enough to believe it.

ANDREW I. ANTHONY, Pastor First Norwegian Congregational Church.
Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 14, 1900.

Careless Censustaking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the census of Chicago was taken in the careless manner it was in our own city it is no wonder the result was not accepted. I was not visited at all by the census man, and I know of others living in West Fifty-fourth Street who were not.

A "TIMES" READER.
New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

Principle and Interest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Treasurer—easy job that—of the Boer relief fund—$18, wasn't it—hurls back into the teeth of the British the base insinuation that Mr. Krueger has contributed £500,000 to the Bryan campaign fund. Quite so; anybody who knows anything at all about Krueger knows that Paul does not throw away his money on a forlorn hope.

What is of much more importance in these little international courtesies is the fact that many excellent Bryanites in this city have taken up some of those nice British bonds. Krueger may well look astonished when he learns that so far from Americans sympathizing with his cause, they have supplied the British with the means to crush him. Sympathy is all very well, but 3 per cent. and a 2 per cent. bonus—well, in the words of the London cockney, "What do you think?"

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.
New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

THE TIMES'S PARIS EDITION.

"A Bostonian," a recent visitor to the Paris Exposition, says in The Boston Herald:

"THE NEW YORK TIMES, Paris Exposition edition, is far and away the most interesting and enterprising newspaper published in the English language in Paris at present. This is not an extravagant compliment, but it is the one that most readily suggests itself to American visitors in Paris, who rarely find any news from their own country in the Parisian journals. THE TIMES is newsy, and is conducted very much on the lines of its New York sponsor. Getting out a newspaper in a space of about thirty feet square, inclosing printing presses, typesetting machines, stereotyping plant, editorial, reportorial, and business departments within that area, and surrounded by a gaping throng of sight-seers, may be interesting and edifying to the lookers-on, but it involves a good deal of wear and tear on the vital energies of the management. All the same, it is a good card for American journalism, and as such it more than justifies its existence.

NUGGETS.

Not Models.

"The Bible tells of one thoroughly congenial couple, anyway."

"Who were they?"

"Ananias and Sapphira."—Chicago Record.

The Prevailing Passion.

Young Lady—Mercy me! When fast in the jungle, you came face to face with a tiger. Ooo! What did you do?

Modern Traveler (proudly)—Photographed it.—New York Weekly.

Useless to Linger.

"I am waiting," said the Old Codger, "to find a friend without fault."

"Take my advice, then," said the Fellow Who Tells Unpleasant Truths, "and cease waiting. Move on. You'll never find him."—Philadelphia Call.

First Aid to the Impecunious.

Graphter—I left my pocketbook home, and I haven't a penny in my clothes. Say, lend me a fiver, will you? I'll return it to-morrow.

Phoxy—I'll do better. Here's a nickel; you can go home and get your pocketbook.—Philadelphia Press.

Helping the River.

"What are all these people along the shore and in boats doing?" asked the maiden in the pale blue taffeta shirtwaist.

"They seem to be dragging the river," replied the interested masculine observer.

"Good land! Does the river run so slow that it has to be pulled along?"—Chicago Tribune.

THE VANISHED LIGHT.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Deep in each heart, tho' barren it may seem;
There is of joy a secret hiding place,
Where lives a memory sweet, a tender dream,
Filling an elsewise weary life with grace;
The world is grim, it may be, old and gray
To these tried souls, yet it grows young and bright
When to this secret place they turn away,
Finding the vanished light.

O dream of happy days too dear to last,
Touch of loved hands, of voices loved the tone,
Till all of life's strange lessoning is past
The comfort of your dreaming will be known.
And who can tell—when each his task shall learn,
And a new world is dawning on the sight,
May we not in its glorious radiance turn

WRECK OF SCHOONER MAIDA.

Engineer Ripley Making Soundings Astern—Pumps Working Hard.

Special to The New York Times.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 16.—Engineer Ripley is at the wreck of the schooner Maida to-day, taking soundings to see if it is safe to pass boats drawing 17 feet astern of the wreck. Capt. Thompson of the Great Lakes Towing Company says it can be done safely by the employment of two tugs. This, if Mr. Ripley decides favorably, will relieve the blockade for a large number of boats which have been here since Monday night.

The added pumps on the Maida have lowered the water four feet, but lightering the cargo had not begun at 10 o'clock to-day. The wreck will be out of the way by Friday night.

AMERICAN TRAINS FASTER.

London Times Says They Excel Speed Attained in England.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Commenting upon a contributed article on "The Fastest Trains in the World," The Times says editorially:

"If there is one point more than another in which English railways have claimed superiority it is in the speed of their fastest trains. Yet the United States and France are now running not one or two, but many faster trains than can be found on our railroads."

The editorial then goes into detail, dealing especially with the "Empire State Express," and concludes with the inference that "America at any rate has learned to make better locomotives than England."

CRISPI URGES BIGGER NAVY.

Says Italy Must Seek New Fields in the Far East.

ROME, Aug. 16.—La Rivista Marittima publishes an article by Signor Crispi, in which the ex-Premier urges an increase of the navy. He says that during the existence, for eighteen years, of the Triple Alliance, Italy has not had an organized defense. From 1800, he further says, to the present time 2,650,000,000 lire have been spent on the navy, which, however, has descended from third place, in 1890, until it is now seventh among the navy powers.

Sicily, continues the article, cannot be defended without a strong fleet, nor can many Italian colonies be safeguarded against foreigners. Signor Crispi asserts that the economical future of Italy demands that she search for new fields in the extreme Orient, and he concludes by warmly recommending that the Government provide for the necessities of the situation, "for to relinquish a fleet proportionate to the needs of the country would be to abandon the sole hope of safety to which Italy could trust her fortune in the day of trial."

Conspirator Arrested at Leipsic.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A youth, about twenty years old, was arrested at Leipsic yesterday, according to a special dispatch from Berlin, who admits having conspired to kill King Albert of Saxony. He says he was appointed by lot to perform the deed, but his courage failed him. His identity has not yet been established, but a dagger and a loaded revolver were found on his person.

Fisherman to Sue for Losses.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 16.—The owners of the fishing nets seized recently by British warships on the French Treaty Coast are about to institute proceedings in the Colonial Supreme Court to recover damages for losses sustained. Some years ago a firm of lobster packers, whose cannery was closed, recovered $5,000 from the British Government for the illegal action of British warships, and the present claimants hope to secure a similar result.

Sir William Martin Conway at Lima.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 16.—Sir William Martin Conway, the well-known English explorer and Chairman of the Society of Authors, arrived here yesterday in good health. It is his intention to visit and report upon Lake Titicaca, the most elevated and one of the largest of the lakes of South America, and the Eastern Andes chain.

France Buying Million Tons of Coal.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Aug. 16.—Inquiries are being made here and on the north-east coast generally by a Liverpool house, on behalf of the French Government, for steamers to carry a million tons of coal from Norfolk and deliver it in France within the next fifteen months.

Tombs of German Emperors Opened.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—With the permission of Emperor William, the work of opening the tombs of the German Emperors, buried in the Cathedral of Spires, began to-day.

COMEDY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Successful Debut of Miss Elizabeth Welmore Hunter.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—At the Narragansett Casino to-night the Hope-Robson Company played a successful return engagement, presenting "Rosebery Shrub Sec" and "A Pantomime Rehearsal." Additional interest was lent to the performance by the début here of Miss Elizabeth Welmore Hunter, the society amateur of Newport. Miss Hunter played the part of Lady Muriel Beauclerc in "A Pantomime Rehearsal," and met with considerable success in the rôle. Mr. Hope plays the part of an English lord.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett, Miss Hilda Clark, Miss Cora Clark of New York, Mrs. Samuel Welsh and party, Mrs. Edward L. Welsh and party, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Mrs. Jeffords, Miss Marguerite Jeffords, Miss Ethel Conderman of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Shaw of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd, Dr. Crayon and A. Puchot of New York, J. H. Hoadley, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock and Miss Ethel Hitchcock of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Tootle of St. Louis, Thomas Dugan of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hancock and party of Philadelphia, and Miss Faulkner of New York.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Viola Gillette is engaged for the leading contralto rôles in the Alice Nielsen Opera Company.

The title of Francis Wilson's new opera has been changed. Instead of "Booloo Boomboom" it is "The Monks of Malabar."

Flora Fairchild, Julia Arthur's sister, will take one of the leading parts in "The Parish Priest" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott is to be supported this season by a company of twenty, among whom are Edith Barker, Richard Malchien, and Louise Marcelli.

Olive May has been engaged to support John Drew in "Richard Carvel." She played with him several seasons ago in "The Butterflies" at Wallack's.

After "The Great Ruby's" run at the American Theatre has been completed there will be a change of bill at that house every Monday. The inside of the theatre has just been newly decorated.

Margaret Anglin is the leading lady for this year's production of "Brother Officers." The cast is the same as that of last season, except for Margaret Dale, who will replace Blanche Burton.

Herr Hochstuhl is the characteristic name chosen for the old German whom Louis Mann is to portray in "All on Account of Eliza." Clara Lipman will be the Eliza, on whose account things happen.

Fritz Williams, E. M. Holland, Isabel Irving, and several other well known performers, who have been acting with the Williams-Holland coterie for eight or ten years, make up the cast for "The Husbands of Leontine," Charles Frohman's coming Madison Square Theatre production.

In the cast engaged for "Caleb West" at the Manhattan Theatre are sixteen people. J. H. Benrimo is Caleb West, Edwin Arden plays Sanford, and May Buckley takes the rôle of Betty. Mrs. McKee Rankin is Auntie Bel, while Ada Gilman plays Miss Peebles. Other parts are taken by George Fawcett, Elmer Grandin, J. W. Cope, Robert Lowe, John T. Burke, Isobel Hasking, Emily Wakeman, Helen King Russell, Alice Hunt, Malcolm Williams, and Harry Holliday.

James A. Herne's two daughters, Julie and Chrystal, are to take important parts in his "Sag Harbor," which comes out in Hammerstein's new theatre in September. The Misses Herne are aged nineteen and seventeen, and have only been seen in minor rôles heretofore. Other characters in the play are to be presented by Lionel Barrymore, Marg

GEN. DE WET GOING NORTH

Report that He Has Joined Commandant Delarey.

Kitchener in Pursuit—Krueger Said to Want Peace—Ex-President Steyn Again Reported Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, it is reported there that Gen. De Wet has succeeded in joining hands with Commandant Delarey.

KRUGERSDORP, Aug. 15.—Gen De Wet has crossed the Krugersdorp-Potchefstroom Railway and is making to the north, in order to join Commandant Delarey, who is holding Rustenburg.

Kitchener and other Generals are pursuing him and pressing him hard. His force is reported to be beyond Ventersdorp.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A British correspondent recently released from captivity at Nooitgedacht asserts positively that Mr. Krüger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war, and would prevent his flight by force if necessary.

The burghers, according to the same authority, share this view. The Transvaalers have ninety guns at Machadodorp, with abundant provisions.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Ex-President Steyn, according to a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is reported to have died as the result of a severe wound while endeavoring to reach Mr. Krüger.

BRITISH SOLDIERS CONDEMNED.

Lord Wolseley at Aldershot Manoeuvres Says Troops Are Unfit.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Viscount Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the British Army, according to The Daily Mail, delivered the most scathing condemnations ever heard at Aldershot after witnessing yesterday's manoeuvres. He declared that the 30,000 men who participated were utterly unfit to send abroad, badly led and badly taught.

Many distinguished officers listened to these remarks, among them being Gen. Montgomery Moore, formerly in command in Canada, but now commanding at Aldershot.

TRANSVAAL REFUGEES HERE.

Soldiers of Boer Army Came on La Bretagne to Settle in America.

Matthew Karle and Capt. Peter Joseph Oates, members of the Irish Brigade of the Transvaal Republic, arrived here yesterday on the French Line steamship La Bretagne.

Capt. Oates, who has been eighteen years in South Africa, says that he has been ruined by the war there, and has come to this country to start life over again.

"When the war began," he said, "I had $18,000. Both myself and my eighteen-year-old son enlisted in the army of the Transvaal. My son was killed at one of the first skirmishes. When I left the Irish Brigade was reduced to a very small force. We lost heavily in the retreat to Johannesburg. The Boers cannot win, but Krüger, De Wet, and Botha are determined to fight to the last."

Kane, who is a small, bronzed man, seemed unwilling to say much about himself.

"I was an officer in the Irish Brigade, like Capt. Oates," he said, "but the war is practically over now. There is nothing left for me in that country, as I was ruined by the war, so I have come here to see if I could not earn a living in a free country. I saw President Krüger just before I left, and he was looking in good health. When I saw him he was at his headquarters in a railroad carriage. Every precaution had been made to prevent a surprise by the enemy or an attempt to capture him. He is going to fight to the last, and has no idea of surrendering. Gen. Botha is a great General, and I believe if he had been in command earlier the British would never have gained the advantages that they did."

Both the Transvaalers agreed in saying that the war had been brought on by English capitalists and was a war of greed.

"The Boers knew that," said Oates, "and were determined to resist to the last. They began their preparations long before there was any talk of war. Many of the rifles with which they were armed were supplied by English manufacturers."

Horses Shipped to South Africa.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The steamer Monarch, with 1,150 horses for the British Army in South Africa, cleared today for Cape Town.

ELMIRA REFORMATORY PLANS.

Board Opens Bids for Cottage—President Sturgis on Discipline.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory today opened the bids for the construction of the two new cottages to be occupied by the resident physician and the Superintendent. They refuse to make known the amount bid or the names of the bidders at this time. President Sturgis said that no resignations were called for to-day.

Regarding the work of the board thus far, he said that they considered details and plans for the entire renovation of the heating, water, and drainage systems of the institution, and of the electric plant as well. They also made arrangements to secure a suitable engineer from the eligible list of the civil service, and transacted the usual business relating to the finances of the institution.

Mr. Sturgis said that, as far as the reformatory was concerned, the matters in which the public was interested were settled, and were now things of the past. The future would be given up to constructive duties. There was no intention upon the part of the board, he said, to convert the institution into a State prison or a penitentiary, or to introduce features characteristic of these institutions.

"We have never refrained from placing handcuffs on a man who is violent, and we do not consider that violent or insane persons can be controlled otherwise. We do not consider this corporal punishment—in fact, we understand corporal punishment to be where the body is beaten or tortured. By means of the change already effected we shall be able to maintain full discipline in the institution."

Six Men Injured in Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Six men were badly injured by an explosion of gas today at the Atlantic Refining Company's Works, and two will die, while the injuries of three of the others may prove fatal. The most seriously hurt are Joseph Jefferson, colored, and Thomas Sharp. Their deaths are momentarily expected. The explosion occurred in the portion of the works where the gas which accumulates in the tanks is pumped in mains. Jefferson, the engineer, held a lighted lamp while examining the machinery, and it is believed the flame came in contact with some escaping gas.

Buyers' Association Membership.

The Buyers' Association of America held a meeting last night at the Hotel Albert. An amendment to the Constitution was passed by a large majority admitting wholesalers to membership. One hundred and sixty votes of out-of-town members, largely sent by mail, were cast for the amendment. About forty votes of local members were cast against the amendment. George M. Butler of Philadelphia presided.

Missing Woman Dies Out West.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Jennie Jaynes, at one time matron of the Children's Home at Manchester, N. H., was found ill in her room at the Grand Central Hotel in this city to-day, and died after being removed to a hospital. It is thought that morphine poisoning was the cause of death. She had lived recently at Candia Depot, N. H., and had been nursing an invalid woman there for a year. She left suddenly for the West a short time ago, and had not been heard from since her departure.

JEWEL THIEF'S NEW SCHEME.

Pretended to Repair Telephone and Stole Diamonds of Mrs. Charles H. Young.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A well-dressed man went to the residence of Charles H. Young, a New York business man living at 1,048 North Broadway, this afternoon, and represented himself as being in the employ of the Telephone Company. He said he had been sent to repair the telephone, and was admitted to the room where the instrument was set up, and left alone there.

An hour or so later Mrs. Young had occasion to use the telephone and went to the room. The man was not there, but his tools were. She tried to use the telephone, but it would not work. This bore out the man's statement to the maid who admitted him, and Mrs. Young supposed he had gone outside to try and locate the trouble. She paid no further attention to the matter.

The man had not returned at 7 o'clock and the telephone was still out of order. Mr. Young tried to get the telephone company, and while trying to do so found that the wires had been unfastened from the posts on the machine. He replaced them and the telephone worked all right. Central said no one had been sent to repair the machine.

Two hours later Mrs. Young learned that a lot of jewelry had been taken from an upstairs room. The thief had taken several diamond rings belonging to her and one belonging to her husband. The thief is supposed to have disconnected the telephone so that had immediate discovery been made, the police could not be notified at once. On a table close to the telephone stood a small box containing more than $3,000 in bills. The thief did not open the box.

SCARED HIM WITH TOY PISTOLS.

Reported Highway Robbery Was a Joke on Richard Flawson.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The police for a week have been investigating a hold-up which occurred on Aug. 8. They have reached a conclusion and know the guilty men, but there will be no prosecution.

Richard Flawson, six feet in height, has been calling on a young woman here. He lives in New York and is a bank clerk. He boasted, during a conversation relative to highwaymen, that no one would dare to hold him up. Two nights later he reported to the police that he had been held up. The police could not get a trace of the highwayman until the joke came out.

Then it appeared that they were three boys about 17 years old. They were armed with toy pistols. After giving their victim a fright, the boys let him go. The young woman on whom he was calling denies that she prompted the boys to play the joke.

BISHOP McFAUL TO CATHOLICS.

Thinks Some of Their Rights Are Ignored in Public Institutions.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The only important feature of this morning's session of the National Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union was an address by Bishop McFaul. The Bishop dwelt upon conditions which, he said, existed in New Jersey. He spoke of the Reform School at Jamesburg, where, he said, the Catholic inmates were not surrounded by those influences which would result in the boys growing up Catholics. He referred to the Children's Aid Society, a National organization, which, he said, took children from almshouses and placed them in private homes, but which was not always careful to place Catholic children with Catholic families. The speaker did not charge this to any desire to break down the Catholic faith in these children, but rather to a disregard of the religious rights of the children.

The convention finished its work to-night, and adjourned to meet next year in Plymouth, Penn. These officers were elected: President—Daniel Duffy, St. Clair, Penn; Secretary—John E. Davis, Philadelphia; Treasurer—Thomas J. Foley, Gloucester, N. J.

The question of the federation of Catholic societies was referred to the President with power to act in conjunction with officers of other organizations.

WILD CHASE FOR TAME GOOSE.

Bricklayer Adopted Stray Fowl, Then the Market Dealers Pursued.

A wagon containing several crates of geese was being unloaded yesterday afternoon at the "goose market," near Gouverneur Slip, when one of the noisy prisoners "flew the coop" by squeezing through an opening and started on a tour of exploration up Gouverneur Street.

It did not, however, get very far before it was spied by a charitable bricklayer, who believes in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He took the homeless goose, which seemed to have lost its way, under his coat in order to save it from harm, and turned into Cherry Street. The goose, however, refused to consider this detention as a benefaction, and began to quack for help. The noise it made, like that of its ancestors in ancient Rome, aroused the populace, and everybody interested in geese gave chase.

Up Cherry Street rushed the crowd, shouting and yelling, each one intent on securing the goose, as if he were the real owner of the fowl. The bricklayer, however, was quick-footed, and left his pursuers behind.

LA BRETAGNE ARRIVES LATE.

French Steamer Here Three Days Behind Because of Firemen's Strike.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne arrived in port from Havre yesterday three days behind her scheduled time. The delay, as announced at the time by cable, was caused by a strike of the firemen of the French Line at Havre. When the day of sailing arrived they refused to go to work, and for three days the ship was unable to leave port.

At the end of that time the Government decided that as the French liner was a mail carrier, it had a right to take a hand in the affair. The strikers' places were filled by stokers from the French war vessels in the harbor and the Bretagne started on her trip across the ocean. Several times she was obliged to slow her speed as the new stokers were not accustomed to their work on the liner, and were unable to keep up the fires.

The Americans on board say that they were treated well during the three days which they were delayed at Havre, and saw no actual violence by the strikers, although they frequently gathered at the steamship docks and made threats at the people on the liner.

Burned Gasoline to Kill Insects.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Ada Savoy, aged forty years, was so badly burned in a gasoline explosion in her home, 62 North Street, this morning, that she may not recover. She was using the gasoline to destroy insects in a front parlor, and had sprinkled some of the liquid over the furniture and ignited it with a match. She had miscalculated the amount used, however, and she was enveloped in flames. Before help arrived her clothing had been nearly burned from the body.

Perry S. Heath's Successor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It is understood that the appointment of a First Assistant Postmaster General will be made in a day or two. It is known that the office has been tendered to a gentleman who is expected here to-morrow to confer with the President and Postmaster General Smith. His identity, however, will not be made public until it is known that he will accept the appointment.

New York for Union Headquarters.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—The headquarters of the United Germent Workers' Union will remain in New York. This was decided this afternoon by a vote of 37 for New York and 25 for Syracuse. The administration of the union was furiously attacked by the delegates from the West, who favored removal to Syracuse.

Four Children Killed by Parents.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 16.—An afternoon paper at Wilson, N. C., to-day publishes an account of the killing by their father and his third wife of the four children of George Griffin, in Nash County. It is alleged that the children were imprisoned in an outhouse and allowed to die of starvation. The pair have been jailed.

Miss Gough's Body Found.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 16.—The body of Miss Nellie Gough, the young woman who disappeared on Tuesday night, was found in the Erie Canal this morning.

CHASED BY RUNAWAY TRAIN.

Fifty Coal Gondolas, Beyond Control, Crash Into a Freight, Causing Disastrous Wreck.

DOVER, N. J., Aug. 16.—A freight wreck occurred on the Lackawanna Railroad half a mile west of Dover at 1 o'clock this morning. A wildcat coal train of about fifty loaded gondolas ran into the middle of the freight near the Richardson & Boynton Stove Works.

Engineer Class of the coal train lost control of his train at Mount Arlington. When he tried to set his brakes they failed to work, and Class made his run to the scene of the wreck with his whistle constantly sounding an alarm, and his engine reversing. The crew of the train ahead heard the warning signal and managed to keep a safe lead until when nearing the drawbridge they found the danger signal set. Nothing remained for them to do but to stop or plunge through the draw, so the train stopped. All the members of the crew jumped. Engineer Class injured his shoulder badly.

The engine of the coal train was overturned, and twenty-one gondolas were piled upon three tracks, the caboose and three freight cars being also wrecked. The tracks were torn up for 300 feet, and completely blocked. Traffic was delayed for several hours, but trains were later sent around the wreck.

FIRE CHIEF KILLED AT JAMAICA.

Trolley Car Strikes Buggy Driven by Charles W. Lane.

Battalion Chief Charles W. Lane of the City Fire Department was killed last night at Jamaica. A buggy in which he was driving was hit by a Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley car. The Chief and his companion, a young woman friend, were thrown out. The young woman escaped injury beyond a few bruises, but Chief Lane received injuries which caused his death within a short time.

Chief Lane lived at 641 Blackwell Street, Astoria, and was in command of the fire apparatus in that section of Queens. Last evening, in company with Miss Louise Stockzine of White Plains, N. Y., he went out for a drive. They drove from Astoria down the Hoffman Boulevard toward Rockaway. As they started to cross Fulton Street in Jamaica a car on the trolley line in that street was rapidly approaching the crossing. It was too late to try to stop so Chief Lane made an effort to get across. He almost made it, but the car hit the buggy near the rear end and reduced it to pieces. Chief Lane was hurled several yards. His companion, eye witnesses say, was thrown with more force than he, but this resulted in her overtaking him in the air and striking against him. This broke the speed of her flight and she dropped to the ground with comparatively little injury. The Chief's body was hurled down hard and he was injured. At first it was thought he sustained only a broken arm, but after he reached the Jamaica Hospital it was found he had been injured internally.

Even then it was not thought the injury was serious and after a time he went to sleep. He had been attended to and seemed to be getting along all right. About 10 o'clock there was a decided change for the worse and he died within 20 minutes.

RIOTOUS MINERS SENTENCED.

Two Years Each for Men Who Led Strikers.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Judge Vreeland at a Special Term of the Morris County Court of Sessions held at this place yesterday sentenced Peter Godeck and John Karlseich to the State Prison at Trenton for a term of two years each. The men were placed on trial, in company with another Hungarian named Joseph Sulzmeich. The men are miners, and were charged with inciting a riot and attempted assault upon Sheriff Baker during the recent strike at the Hibernia Iron Mines. Godeck and Karlseich were convicted, but there was not sufficient evidence against Sulzmeich and he escaped conviction. Some of the witnesses could not satisfy the Court as to his identity and he was discharged.

SUSPECT SUICIDE OF MURDER.

Husband Believed to Have Poisoned His Wife Shoots Himself.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Aug. 16.—Ulridi Ruppecht, a German resident of Norwich, was found dead on the grave of his recently deceased wife yesterday, having shot himself through the temple.

The woman died from poisoning three weeks ago, and murder was suspected, owing to the fact that the couple had not been living happily. The stomach was sent to an analyst and his report just to hand showed traces of poisoning.

Freight Handlers' Strike Settled.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—Through the efforts of Daniel J. Keefe, President of the International Longshoremen's Union, the strike of the package freight handlers here was settled to-night. The men return to work at the same wages they received before they struck, namely, 35 cents an hour and 40 cents an hour for overtime. President Keefe found that the strike was not justified by the agreement with the dock companies. An arrangement was also made with the agent of the Carnegie Company whereby the shovelers who follow on the ore docks at Conneaut are to receive 60 cents an hour.

Typographical Union Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—The International Typographical Union to-day voted to meet next year at Birmingham, Ala. An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for a censorship by the Executive Council of all communications of union men to be printed in newspapers, circulars, or pamplets reflecting on the character of any member of the International Typographical Union. Other matters acted upon to-day were the indorsement of the Women's Label League, and the adoption of legislation prohibiting speed contests either by hand or machine.

Topsfield's Quarter Millennial.

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Town of Topsfield celebrated its quarter millennial anniversary to-day, in spite of very unfavorable weather conditions. The programme, which included a parade, outdoor sports, a band concert, and fireworks will be carried out to-morrow. The literary exercises and the dinner took place as arranged for, with Gov. W. Murray Crane and his staff, Lieut. Gov. Bates, Congressman W. L. Moody, G. F. Dow, and others as guests and speakers.

Fire Destroys Berwind Colliery.

DUBOIS, Penn., Aug. 16.—The entire works of the Berwind Colliery, above ground, which belonged to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, were destroyed by fire late last night. Flames were discovered in the boiler house, and in a short time had enveloped the head house, tipple, and compressor. Sixty men who were in the mine at the time were saved by the prompt and heroic action of Fire Boss John Harrison and a number of volunteers who entered the workings by the air shaft at the risk of their lives and warned the miners of their danger. The loss will approach $200,000. Five years ago thirteen men lost their lives in this mine by an explosion of gas.

Canadian Town Nearly Wiped Out.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 16.—A special from Grand Forks states that the neighboring town of Columbia, B. C., has been practically wiped out by fire, which started in the Escalet Hotel. The town has a population of 500, but had no water supply. Dynamite was used in blowing up buildings in the hope of stopping the flames, but it was unavailing. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

Will Hold Up Milk Contracts.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The milk producers at Walton at an enthusiastic meeting have voted to sign no more milk contracts, pending action by the Five States Milk Producers' Association. The farmers favor building creameries in the event of a general strike.

Music Scholarships for Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 16.—Announcement was to-day made that Morris Steinert, donor of the famous collection of musical instruments to Yale University, has given three scholarships in the department of music. Each scholarship is for $150, one in piano, one in organ, and one in violin study. The scholarships may be held for three years, and are to be awarded by competitive examination.

The Latest Veils.

Newest effects in shadow meshes, with single and cluster spots, are noted in Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's complete Midsummer Veil assortments. The "Visitor" is especially up to date. 6th Av., 19th to 20th St.—Adv.

LIVED ON THE SIDEWALK

Evicted Family Spent Five Days and Nights in Open Air.

John Dalton, His Wife, and Five Children Finally Find Shelter in a Single Room.

From Tuesday morning until late last night, John Dalton, his wife, and their five children were forced to make their home on the sidewalk in front of the house in which they formerly lived at 60 Montgomery Street. On Tuesday their landlord, John Crowley, dispossessed them from the two rooms that they had been occupying for the past three weeks, because they were unable to pay the $2 rent which they owed him. They were forced to carry their few sticks of furniture out to the street, and since then they have lived out of doors without either shelter or food except such as they received through the kindness of neighbors. Most of their furniture was spoiled by the rain and a part of their belongings were swept up in a heap and carted away by the Street Cleaning Department. Last night, however, Mrs. Dalton gathered together $2.50 and paid it as rent in advance for a room at 58 Gouverneur Street.

The stove, rusted with the rain, and the few dishes which form the rest of the household outfit, were carried there last night, and Mrs. Dalton and her five children slept under a roof.

John Dalton, the father of the destitute family, is a painter. He married Mrs. Dalton ten years ago, and for the first five years of his wedded life was fairly prosperous. Recently, however, he has been in poor health and subject to long spells of sickness. In consequence he has been unable to obtain any sort of regular employment, and has been dependent on any odd jobs that he might secure for a living.

The past Winter and Spring were especially hard for him, and all his savings were soon spent. Three weeks ago he moved from a flat which he occupied to the rooms at 60 Montgomery Street, from which he was dispossessed last Tuesday. The landlord, John Crowley, who is over seventy years old, the owner of considerable property in the neighborhood, and reputed to be worth over $75,000, agreed to let them have the rooms for $7 a month. Five dollars of this was paid in advance, and Mr. Dalton agreed to pay the balance on last Saturday. When Saturday came, however, Dalton was penniless, and Crowley lost no time in having him dispossessed. On Tuesday morning his furniture was carried out on the sidewalk and his wife and five children were left without any shelter whatever. The oldest of the children, Mamie, is nine years old, while the youngest, Tommy, is two years old. The others are Julia, aged seven; John, aged five, and Annie, aged three.

All through the rain on Tuesday afternoon the family was gathered in a pathetic group about the few sticks of furniture. Many of the neighbors sent them out food and money, but none of them had room in their crowded homes to shelter any of them. On Wednesday morning the street cleaners arrived and carried off an old mattress and several pictures which had been lying in the middle of the street. Except for this the family was unmolested and spent three days and nights under the open sky, living on such scraps of food as their charitably disposed neighbors gave them.

Each day Dalton started out in search of work and each night he returned empty-handed. In the meantime, however, many passers by had noticed that little groups gathered out in the streets, and many of them had dropped a few pennies in the hands of the children. Last night Mrs. Dalton had scraped together $2.50, and with this she paid half a month's rent for a room at 58 Gouverneur Street. The furniture was carried in there last night, and the family is sure of shelter for the present, at least. If $2.50 is not paid to the new landlord next Saturday, however, the Dalton family will again be turned out on the street.

SHOOTING IN CHINATOWN.

Won Mong at the Hospital Suffering from Wound.

There was another shooting in Chinatown early yesterday morning, and Won Mong of 12 Pell Street was wounded by Wong Hock of 11 Mott Street. The two men met in the restaurant of Wohn Lon & Co., on the third floor of 11 Mott Street.

They began to call one another all the choice epithets of a denunciatory and vituperative nature known to the Cantonese dialect. Finally they came to blows, and for the next ten minutes pandemonium reigned in the tenement. Chairs, tables, tableware, and chop sticks were flying in every direction, while the yells of the onlookers startled the occupants of all the adjoining buildings. Suddenly a pistol shot rang out, and then what was natural excitement on the part of the spectators suddenly turned into a wild panic, the Chinamen knocking each other over in their frantic efforts to reach places of safety.

The noise of the shot, and the sight of so many fleeing Chinamen, attracted the attention of the police, however, and they ran into the narrow and dark hallway that leads to the restaurant above, and were groping their way up the stairway when they stumbled across the body of Hock, who was groaning.

Hock was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a pistol wound in the thigh, the ball having passed through his leg, shattering the bone. While the wound is a severe one, it is not thought that it will result fatally.

Mong, the would-be homicide, had not been captured up to a late hour last night.

This was the second shooting in Chinatown since Sunday. On Monday night last, Geo Wing Chung of the secret society, Hep Sing Tung, shot and killed his bitter enemy, Loang Kin, a prominent member of the Mongolian order of Masons, and the murder threw all Chinatown into an uproar from the excitement of which it had hardly cooled down when the shooting of yesterday occurred.

FOR AND AGAINST POWERS.

Lawyers Summing Up Evidence in Goebel Murder Trial.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 16.—Attorney Bradley to-day continued his speech for the prosecution in the trial of former Secretary of State Powers, charged with complicity in the killing of William Goebel. He told the jury that it had been proved that Caleb Powers had said: "If no one else will kill him, I will kill him myself;" that Youtsey said Goebel could be killed from Powers's office and the assassin could run down into the basement and never be discovered. A few seconds after the shooting it was proved, he said, that Youtsey did run down into the basement, out through the barber's shop, and back through the east entrance into the office next to Powers's.

Attorney Bradley was followed by J. H. Tinsley of Barboursville for the defense. He said the only well-substantiated statement made by Caleb Powers before Jan. 30, was to the effect that he would give up his office and everything and go home rather than enter into any sort of a combination with anybody to use cartridges to settle the contest. He thought one fact stood out above every other in this case, and that was that Powers was not within fifty miles of Frankfort when the shot was fired, had locked his office before he left, and no one was locked in it; that he could not possibly have known who fired the shot, or where it was fired from.

Capt. Benjamin B. Golden also spoke for the prosecution and Major W. C. Owens for the defense.

Henry Youtsey Ill in Jail.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 16.—Henry Youtsey, under indictment in connection with the Goebel shooting, is quite ill in jail here. He has a high fever, and physicians were with him during the night. Youtsey's trial was set to follow that of ex-Secretary of State Powers.

Fatal Gas Explosion in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Three lives were lost early to-day by fire as the result of an explosion of natural gas in a two-story frame building on Thirty-fourth Street, near State Street. Three other persons are missing, and are supposed to be in the ruins of the dwelling. The dead are Mildred Levi, an artist; unknown woman from Boston, visiting the Levi family, and a colored cook. The three Levi children are missing. Levi children are missing.

Answer to a Correspondent.

H. A.—The name of the Indian chief represented on the new five-dollar silver certificates is Red Jacket.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The tennis tournament at Newport and the weekly dances at Southampton and other suburbs will take away from the city, to-day and to the week's end, all the male members of the social world who can leave. The next few days will be an utter blank socially, as far as New York is concerned. Even the ships arriving from the other side have very few passengers of note aboard. All eyes turn to Newport for the latest items concerning the very fashionable set. There are rumors of a fancy ball to be given there at the Golf Club early in September, which seems to be the month of promise.

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Quogue, to-night, will be the Mecca for the society devotees of the southeastern shore of Long Island, from Bellport to Southampton, for then will be held the kirmess mentioned a few days ago in this column, arranged at the Quogue Field Club under the management of Miss Leila Stewart. In this kirmess will take part a number of pretty maidens. It will be preceded by a little play, "The Happy Pair," to be produced by Evert Janssen Wendell and Miss Evelyn Harris.

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The story of the marriage, which was virtually an elopement, in London on July 30 last of Miss Sylvia Myers, daughter of Julian Myers of this city, and Percy S. Hicks of the Fourth Indian Lancers and the Forty-second Highlanders, (the Black Watch,) and who is a brother of Seymour Hicks, the actor, was known to numbers of New Yorkers in London a few days after its occurrence and was vigorously discussed, not only there but on the steamships which have been arriving here recently and which sailed from the other side after Aug. 1. It is a matter of great surprise that the fact of the wedding has only now become public property in New York. Miss Myers has been a belle for several Summers at Narragansett Pier. She is an extremely vivacious brunette and her marriage to the young English officer is as much a surprise to her friends here as it was to her mother, who was in London. The courtship is said to have been one of brief duration. The couple walked quietly into St. George's Church one morning, after procuring a license, and were duly married, and then later in the day reported the fact to the bride's mother, Mrs. Myers, who was at the Carlton Hotel. There are some features of the wedding that recall that of Harry Wakefield Bates and Miss Grace Clarke, daughter of Thomas B. Clarke, which occurred in this city in June last.

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Mrs. Myers, with her son-in-law and her daughter, is on her way, it is said, to this country on the Lucania. The party is due to arrive here on Saturday next. The news of the marriage has made a mild sensation at Narragansett Pier, where the bride's aunt, Mrs. Bennett King, and other relatives are spending the Summer.

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Among those booked to sail yesterday on the Augusta Victoria for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, were Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Graham, Baron von Hacke, Secretary of the German Legation at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Howe, A. M. Lawrence, Judge Horatio Rogers and Miss Emily P. S. Rogers, Ferris Thompson, and A. D. Underhill. On the Barbarossa, which sailed yesterday for Bremen via Cherbourg, there were booked among others Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Duncan, the Countess von Linden, (Miss Andrews,) and Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Butterworth of Philadelphia.

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On the Servia, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, there came among others Mr. and Mrs. E. Buckley, Dr. H. B. Chandler, William P. Remington, and Isaac Osgood. La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre although due last Saturday, having been detained three days in Havre by striking stokers, brought among other passengers Bishop Dontewell, R. D. Franklin, F. K. Lord, H. W. S. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Smith, D. D. Toucey, and Dr. G. L. Reynaud.

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The London newspapers in their social columns are mourning the death of the season and state that the contrast between Hyde Park on Sunday and a few weeks ago is depressing in the extreme. It is further said that although many people have been at Cowes and are now at the German spas or have gone north, there are more well-known people in London than is usual at this season of the year.

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Prince and Princess Brancaccio, (Miss Elizabeth Field,) who have for two weeks been visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop in Lenox, have gone to Seabright, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Augustus Field at the latter's villa on the Rumson Road.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—Among those who entertained to-night were Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, at Hillhurst, their cottage on Cleftson Road. Their guests were: Charles T. How, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Conton, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mr. and Mrs. David Jayne, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, E. J. Curley, Miss Matthews, and Miss de Peyster.

At the St. Sauveur this morning Miss Martha Strickland, assisted by Theodore B. Jorksten, gave a song recital, for which the following ladies were patronesses: Mrs. W. C. Allison, Mrs. Eugene Beales, Miss Berry, Miss Carpenter, Miss Chase, Mrs. T. G. Conton, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Andrew J. Davis, Miss Dennison, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. Spencer Erwin, Miss Furniss, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mrs. W. Pinchot, Mrs. J. Pruyn, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Miss Harriet Duer Robinson, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. Fremont Smith, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. H. G. Vail, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Charter Whelen, Mrs. Carolyn K. Wright.

Mrs. De Grasse Fox entertained the following at dinner at the Fox cottage: Miss Fox, Miss Furniss, Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. John B. Hone, John T. How, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. Coles, Mr. De Grasse Fox, Mr. J. de Peyster Foster, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Count Laugier-Villars, Miss Foster, Mrs. Isaacs, Mrs. Charles C. Jackson, Mr. E. B. Coles, and Miss Coles.

Recent arrivals include: Mason C. Hazell and Mrs. Lewis C. Hazell of New York, at Lynams; the Rev. Mr. Sears of Lynn, at the Belmont; Prof. and Mrs. F. W. Nicolson of Middletown, Conn.; John C. Rowland of Middletown, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Dunham, Torrington, Conn.; L. V. Kettle, Weston, Mass.; Dr. R. B. Morrow, Almon Goodwin, Miss Hilda Goodwin, and Miss Emilie Goudal of New York.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—To-morrow evening Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will give a dinner and dance at Wayside. The dinner will be for the younger set, which will be followed by a dance in the handsome red and gold ballroom.

Prince Henri de Croy will arrive this week from Belgium, to make a series of visits among his friends in this country. He will go first to Lawrence, L. I., and he is not expected in Newport before the 1st of September.

Cope Whitehouse gave a small tea at the Berkeley this afternoon.

This evening Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner at Harborview for twelve guests. The dinner was given in honor of her daughter, Miss French, and her fiancé, Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

A number of functions are being arranged in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who are visiting Miss Leary. Miss Leary is also arranging several events in their honor.

Mrs. George B. DeForest gave the largest card party of the season at her cottage this evening.

James J. Van Alen entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill gave a dinner for fourteen guests to-night.

Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard gave a dinner for eighteen.

Mrs. Robert Sedgwick and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse gave luncheons at the Stevens villa, and many luncheons were given during the afternoon at the Casino grill rooms.

Arrivals from New York included Richard T. Wilson, Capt. Woodbury Kane, and Mrs. Isaac Bell.

Baron and Baroness Sailliere will arrive in Newport shortly and will pass the remainder of the season here.

Dr. Frank L. Polk of New York is the guest of Mrs. H. M. Mortimer Brooks.

D. Leroy Dresser of New York is the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown.

A. S. Norton of New York is the guest of Judge Henry W. Bookstaver.

William Blakpoie second of Boston is the guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Rocky Hall.

W. F. Chrystie of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

S. Montgomery Roosevelt of New York is at the Berkeley for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorn of New York are the guests of Mrs. N. D. Clapp.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Cornwall of Paterson, N. J.; E. A. Williams and George B. Carrington of New York, Miss Elizabeth A. Carmody and Patrick Dunne of Hartford, Irwin Baldwin of Kansas City, and H. G. Taylor of Providence are registered at the Aquidneck.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. William B. Rogers, while Mrs. George A. Huhn gave a luncheon during the afternoon.

Registered at the Stevens Villa are E. D. Williams, J. S. Batch, Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Raymond, Chicago.

This evening Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a large dinner, which was followed by a musicale that attracted several hundred guests.

Turner—Wayman.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—The Right Rev. Henry McNeal Turner, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, African Methodist Episcopal Church, was married in this city to-day to Mrs. Harriet E. Wayman, widow of Bishop A. W. Wayman. The ceremony was performed by Bishop James E. Handy of the West Indian Diocese, at the home of the bride, 1,129 East Baltimore Street, in the presence of a few friends. After a wedding breakfast the couple left for some resort on the Atlantic Coast. They will live in Atlanta, Ga.

ARRESTED AT FIANCÉE'S HOME.

John Cross Torn from Sweetheart on Charge of Theft.

A big policeman with a warrant rudely interrupted the lovemaking of John Cross, a young clerk, and his fiancée, at whose home in Williamsburg Cross was spending the evening on Wednesday last.

The policeman had a warrant charging young Cross with theft. The latter took a sorrowful farewell of the young woman and was then locked up in the Herbert Street Station.

Cross is charged with having stolen rebate checks from his former employer, Michael Hunterberg, a coffee and tea dealer of 519 Grand Avenue. In the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday young Cross pleaded not guilty, but was held for trial. Cross lives at 435 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg.

EXPLOSION ON NAPHTHA LAUNCH.

Tank Blew Up and Caused $500 Damage to "Pathfinder."

A naphtha tank exploded yesterday afternoon on board the launch Pathfinder, lying at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, in the Harlem River.

No one was injured, although Charles Raymer, the engineer, was on board at the time making repairs. John J. O'Brien, who was passing, turned in an alarm, but before the engines arrived he and some other men had formed a bucket brigade and extinguished the fire. About $500 worth of damage was done to the launch, which is said to be one of the finest on the Harlem, valued at $2,500. The launch is owned by Charles Ray of Port Morris.

FELL FROM CAR WITH HER CHILD.

Mrs. Fraser's Skull Was Fractured, the Infant Escaped Unhurt.

A Mrs. Fraser of 517 First Avenue, Brooklyn, returning from Bergen Beach on a Nostrand Avenue trolley car last night, in trying to alight from the car at Kings Highway and Flatbush Avenue while it was in motion, with her infant child, fell on the pavement and fractured her skull.

She was taken to the Kings County Hospital in an unconscious condition and was still unconscious at 2 o'clock this morning. Her baby was not hurt.

Son Born to Mme. Patrenotre.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—It is reported here on reliable authority that a son was born to-day to Mme. Patrenotre, wife of the former French Ambassador.

Mme.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
$70 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits	25,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. / Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. / Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave. / Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. / Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission, 1-16.
NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICES { 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. / PHILADELPHIA, Drexel Build., 5th & Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Branch Office 1296 Broadway, Cor. 33d St.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable 31dg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	$302.94
Isaac Brown, August 21, 1884	77.79
Estate Catherine O'Neill, Feb., 1886	55.59
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	84.84
Ed. E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	63.61
Estate Michael Boylan, May 4, 1895	54.93

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1900.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR.,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 6% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-six 88-100 dollars, ($54,846.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.

The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	659	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
225	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
Trustee.

Readjustment of Affairs OF Price, McCormick & Co.

A large majority in amount of the creditors of Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. having deposited their claims with the Trustees under the Plan and Readjustment Agreement, dated July 5th, 1900, the said plan and readjustment agreement is hereby declared effective.

Notice is hereby given that the remaining claims may be deposited up to and including August 18th, 1900, after which date claims will only be received upon such terms as may be fixed by the Trustees.

Dated New York, August 6, 1900.
JAMES G. CANNON, Chairman;
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
Trustees.
S. S. CONOVER, Secretary,
14 Nassau St., New York.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,
Counsel.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF DENVER, COLORADO, dated February 20, 1880, and due under extension agreement September 1, 1900, heretofore assumed by The Union Depot and Railway Company of Denver, Colorado.

The principal and accrued interest of the above-described bonds will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the presentation and surrender of the bonds and coupons on the maturity thereof, namely, September 1, 1900, after which date interest will cease.

The Union Depot & R'way Co. of Denver, Col.
By W. P. KENDALL, Secretary.
Dated Denver, Col., August 15, 1900.

National Biscuit Company.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Co.
Hoboken, N. J., August 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1900. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Breece Mining Company,
24 Broad Street, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A dividend of FIVE CENTS per share will be paid September 1st to stockholders of record August 25 at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer book closes August 25, at 3 P. M. Opens September 5th, at 10 A. M. C. L. E. DE GAUGUE, Secretary.
August 14, 1900.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., August 15th, 1900.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day have declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT., payable September 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record August 25th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty St., New York, Aug. 16, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 1st, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Aug. 22. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 22 to Sept. 4.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Sahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.
American Air Power Company,
621 Broadway, New York, August 1st, 1900.
The meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company heretofore called for August 1st, A. D. 1900, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of passing upon and directing the method of winding up the Company under the statute in such case made and provided, and the measures and proceedings to be taken therefor and connected therewith and of voting upon any other matters which should come before such meeting, has been adjourned by the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders present at such meeting to August 30th, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, President.
H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

Asphalt Company Increases Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The National Asphalt Company to-day filed an amended certificate with the Secretary of State increasing its capital stock from $15,000,000 to $22,000,000. The stock is divided into 440,000 shares at $50 each. Of the total amount, $10,000,000 is preferred, bearing 6 per cent. cumulative dividends annually. The incorporators of the company are Wendell P. Rice, J. M. Mitchell, Henry H. Brundage, Ansell L. White, New York, and George P. Hernsford, Orange, N. J.

Gas Dividends May Be Increased.

It was reported yesterday that the dividend rate on Consolidated Gas stocks is likely to be increased to 8 per cent. on Aug. 31. The Directors met yesterday and transacted only routine business. Eight per cent. was the rate that prevailed before the gas war.

Jamaica Railway Abandoned.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 16.—The bondholders of the Jamaica Railway, which was constructed by American engineers, have voluntarily abandoned control of the line and the Government took possession to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	213,741
To date this year	74,598,584
Corresponding date last year	114,980,358

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$863,500
To date this year	$323,317,710
Corresponding date last year	$628,048,550

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. pf.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Nat. Lead pf	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	1½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Company	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Sloss-Shef. pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	1
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & W.	⅝	Manhattan	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. Street Ry.	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo. Pacific	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Nat. Steel	½
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Gt. Northern pf.	1½	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	⅛

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.,	1st St. L. Div. 1½

Bonds Declined.

Met. Street Ry. 5s	1
Wilkes. & East. 1st	1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

One railroad stock and one industrial advanced yesterday as much as a whole point. In the list of declines nothing more notable was recorded. Something over 200,000 shares of stock were traded in during the day. But recent aggressive manipulation showed much modification, and incidentally there appeared not merely a willingness but actual effort upon the part of the room traders to liquidate some stocks recently bought in free and easy fashion because quotations could be easily marked up.

Of business developments during the day none was announced that seemed to exert influence. The declaration for Mr. Bryan by the anti-imperialists in convention at Indianapolis had no depressing effect, though there begins to show less cocksureness in Wall Street as to National campaign conditions—brokers recently offering odds of four to one on Mr. McKinley declining yesterday to accept bets reduced to three to one, the best odds being two and one-half to one.

Making bets on the Stock Exchange curb signifies little, of course; but even such trifles can be made to count in a market as narrow as that which is now in the hands of Wall Street's petty traders.

Good news from China, which ordinarily could have been counted upon to exert much helpful influence, fell flat.

***

What conservative observers are watching closest is the money market, and practically no change yet shows in that quarter—call funds ranging yesterday from 2 per cent. down close to 1, with almost the entire business at 1½. So long as this continues bear prophets cannot get much attention, for even those most doubtful of the market's quality appreciate fully the fact that with money under 2 per cent. it is a matter of ease to make quotations show firmness. To-morrow's bank statement may not be without some effect upon interest charges, for most of the $16,000,000 of gold exported recently will be reflected in the showing. But Wall Street is too well informed of favoring conditions, including big Government disbursements, to become apprehensive over the gold outlook.

***

Immediate speculative conditions have their gravest feature in the fact that so many of the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange have loaded up with stocks during the recent clever manipulation campaign. In many such cases paper profits show, but to make such profits tangible more outside bidders have to appear than can now be anywhere discerned.

Still from the foremost financial authorities of Wall Street issues the conservative counsel that this is best of all a waiting time, such advisers persisting in the old doctrine that it is better to go slow than to be sorry.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC-ATCHISON.

The death of Mr. Huntington may be followed by early renewal of negotiations put aside a year ago looking toward the practical consolidation of the Southern Pacific and Atchison railway systems. Important interests in both properties were favorable to the project, and some of them worked energetically to bring about the ecalition. But Mr. Huntington was an obstacle. He wanted to see Southern Pacific further developed before entering upon such a deal, prophesying that within five years the Southern Pacific would be able to command better proportionate terms. If now the ambitious proposal be renewed there will be better chance for success.

FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS.

A curious tale circulated on the curb represents that the Consolidated Gas Company's increased capital stock is to be listed upon the London Stock Exchange, where, it is declared, small investors will quickly absorb all that is offered. A director of the company says nothing is known of such a plan—"officially."

NO CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Plans for giving representation to Standard Oil interests in Missouri Pacific Board of Directors have not been abandoned. Two such members will be admitted to the board, one of them probably being young Mr. Rockefeller.

DOUBTFUL.

An old story is revived in reports that W. K. Vanderbilt has acquired a new large interest in the stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. One new detail represents Mr. Vanderbilt as being engaged in a conciliatory plan whose success will bring about a consolidation of Western Union and Bell Telephone. Mr. Russell Sage says "the story is crazy."

TO GET CLOSER TOGETHER.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway is to be in New York within the next few weeks, when it is believed arrangements will be completed looking to the establishment of even closer relations between the Northern Pacific and Great Northern properties. Officers of the two great systems have been in close consultation on tours of inspection during the past month.

ONE-SIDED NO LONGER.

The iron market now has two sides, point out Messrs. Rogers, Brown & Company, who in review of trade conditions write:

On the bull side it can be stated without any question that the volume of inquiries and of actual sales is more than trebled as compared with, say, a month ago. It is known that furnace capacity has been reduced recently at a rate twice as great as the increase of stocks in June and July. Further sharp curtailment is going on and it will not stop until half the furnaces of the country are idle or prices start upward. It can be said also that English buyers have got over their scare and prices of Scotch and Middlesborough warrants are up 2 to 3 shillings. In spite of all the iron America is shipping to the other side, British consumption continues greater than production and shrinkage of their stocks goes on.

The man who chooses to view the situation from the bear standpoint finds that there are more sellers than buyers, and that prices continue to decline. The rank and file of consumers have not yet seen fit to take hold. There is, indeed, still a question as to whether the requirements of their own trade will warrant them in taking hold in a large way when prices have actually reached bottom. In other words, question exists as to the real extent of the reserve demand that has been talked about. The election, the Chinese war, and the partial wheat failure tend to restrict new enterprises. Stock markets are stagnant. The speculative spirit is dead.

Between these views the market is still balancing, and, while some decisive factor may enter in and change the situation in a day, the prospects are that we shall drag on without much change until all can see the future more clearly.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

An official of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company quoted as saying that negotiations for the consolidation of the principal steamship plants in this country have been abandoned, probably permanently.

Orders given by the Atchison for twenty new passenger engines, which will be used exclusively in the company's California limited service.

According to Cleveland (Ohio) advices this week has been the dullest that vessel men there have experienced in two years.

Capitalists of this city and Chicago said to be interested in the proposed building of a railroad from Detroit to Saginaw, Mich., over 150 miles.

Amended charter filed by the National Asphalt Company, increasing its capital stock from $15,000,000 to $22,000,000.

Increase of $20,324 in St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in August.

Denial by officials of the Chicago and Northwestern of the statement that a line to the Pacific Coast is contemplated by the company.

Flour output for the week ended Aug. 11 at five centres 314,375 barrels, against 489,785 in the corresponding week last year.

Special meeting of the stockholders of the Western New York and Pennsylvania to be held on Sept. 13 to act upon the transfer of the property to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $139,345,507; balances, $7,688,767; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,288,281.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞ per cent. for short and 3⅞@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83@4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16, and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅛@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40⅛@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par and 8c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over counter, 50c. premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The steps taken by the Bank of England to reduce the floating supply of cash, for the purpose of inducing an inflow of gold, have checked the downward movement of discount.

Although the firm tone on the Stock Exchange was fairly maintained to-day, the absence of business and the professional apathy were unprecedented since the dullness which followed the Baring crisis. The attendance was scanty and the public held aloof. A similar apathy is expected in Paris in a few days, when there will be a general exodus to the holiday resorts.

American securities were steady and quiet. They opened at parity and closed easier. Erie, common and preferred, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, common and preferred, were the features. Grand Trunks eased off.

Consols for money, 98⅜; for the account, 98 15-16; Atchison, 29; Canadian Pacific, 92⅜; St. Paul, 118; Illinois Central, 120½; Louisville, 74½; Union Pacific preferred, 78¼; New York Central 133½; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 66¾; Reading, 38⅝; Erie first preferred, 35; Northern Pacific preferred, 73½; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d. per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅞@4 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day in anticipation of the entrance of the allies into Peking, and were stimulated by the easy settlement. Rio Tintos were actively bought on English account. Portuguese securities rose considerably owing to the rumor that the next coupon would be increased. Turks and Brazilians were in good demand. Kafirs were quiet, but prices were maintained. Rio Tintos, in the last hour, were freely offered in expectation that the visible supplies of copper would be greatly augmented.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 47½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25f 17½ centimes for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 71.97½.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Operators on the Boerse here, today, were favorably impressed by the speech delivered by William St. John Brodrick, the Parliamentary Secretary of the British Foreign Office, at a Primrose League fete yesterday evening, in which he referred to the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China as being welcome, and expressed the hope that it would strengthen the ties between England and Germany. This, in conjunction with the satisfactory news received from China, caused an all-around advance.

Exchange on London, 20 marks, 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 8 per cent.; three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Frenchmen to Build Mill at Para.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—United States Consul Kennedy at Para writes that there is a movement on foot which is backed by foreign capitalists, mostly French, to erect a flour mill of gigantic size in that city. A syndicate has also been organized, composed chiefly of Europeans, for the purpose of erecting a flourmill, a sawmill, and sugarmill combined, and to be known as the Para and Amazon Valley Milling Company. The milling outfit is to be bought in the United States.

Receivers' Certificates Authorized.

An order was issued by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday authorizing the receivers of the United States Flour Milling Company to issue certificates to the amount of $250,000. The receivers were appointed in a suit brought in the Court of Chancery of New Jersey. The issue of the receivers' certificates has already been authorized by the New Jersey court. By another and similar order Judge Lacombe authorizes the receivers of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, a corporation of which 95 per cent. of the stock is owned and controlled by the United States Flour Milling Company, to issue receivers' certificates to the amount of $800,000.

AMERICAN LINSEED DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the American Linseed Oil Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock and nothing on the common stock.

It was voted to transfer the surplus earnings to be used as a working capital. The preferred dividend is payable Sept. 15. The books close Aug. 25 and reopen Sept. 17.

STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have added the following securities to the unlisted department:

Kansas City Southern Railway Company—$26,197,000, first mortgage 3 per cent. gold bonds of 1950; $21,000,000, voting trust certificates for prefered stock; $29,993,500, voting trust certificates for common stock.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 14,875,000f; Treasury accounts current increased 20,600,000f; gold in hand increased 1,700,000f; bills discounted decreased 10,625,000f; silver in hand decreased 5,975,000f.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserves increased £761,000; circulation decreased £331,000; bullion increased £430,384; other securities increased £1,192,000; other deposits increased £4,009,000; public deposits decreased £2,496,000; notes reserve increased £684,000; Government securities decreased £377,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 36.50 per cent. Last week it was 36.10 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—There was an easier feeling in the Boston market, with further taking of profits in mining shares, and a partial return to the familiar conditions of dullness and neglect. Parrot was off ⅞, at 42½; Utah ⅝, at 31⅞; Centennial ¾, at 18. British Columbia hardened ⅝, to 12. United States held at 9. Wolverine softened ⅛, to 41, and Osceola 1, to 68; later, 68½. Other copper shares held, as a rule, but the volume of business was diminished materially and interest in the market fell off notably.

There was no feature whatever in the general list. Some Atchison, less Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific, and more Sugar changed hands. Boston and Albany was strong at 250. National Tube preferred eased slightly. Pioneer Gold Mining sold at 25 cents. Quincy Mining strengthened to 140, on odd lots. New Haven and Hartford was ½ better, at 212.

Money loaned between the banks at the local Clearing House to-day at 1½ and 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at from par to 8 cents discount.

Money on call rules from 2 to 3 per cent., mostly 2@2½ per cent. The supply of 2 per cent. call money is, perhaps, somewhat smaller than it has been of late. There is a moderate demand for four to six months' money at 4@4½ per cent. on good mixed collateral. Business in commercial paper continues quiet.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2½	3	Old Colony	3	4
Allouez	1½	1½	Old Dominion	18½	19
Arcadian	20½	20⅝	Osceola	68	68½
Arnold	⅜	4	Parrot	42	42½
Ash Ben.	25	½	Pioneer	25	..
Atlantic	23	24	Quincy	140	..
Baltic	21½	22½	Rhode Island	2½	3
Bos. & Mon.	..	314	Santa Fé	4⅝	5¼
Butte & Bos.	61	64	Shoe	29⅝	30
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Tamarack	202	205
Centennial	17½	18½	Utah Cons.	31⅝	32
Franklin	13⅜	14⅜	Washington	..	75
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob	..	13
Isle Royale	29	29½	Winona	3	3½
Mohawk	17	18	Wolverine	40½	41⅞

Railroad Stocks.

West End	93	93½	Bos. Gas 5s	..	80
Bos. & Alb.	249	250	Cent. Mass.	14⅜	16
Bos. & Low.	..	247	Cen. Mass. pf.	62	..
Bos. & Me.	188	189	Fitchburg pf.	136½	137
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.	114	..
Bos. Elev.	143½	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. St. Yds.	135¼	136	N. Eng. Tel.	123	125
Dom. Coal	..	41	U. S. Oil	18	19
Do. pf.	110	111	West. Elec.	45⅜	..
Erie Tel.	96	97	West. Elec. pf.	83	..
Mex. Tel.	2	2⅜			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,656,541
Gold	74,200,352
Silver	15,312,705
United States notes	26,212,285
Treasury notes of 1890	662,841
National banknotes	7,611,612
Total receipts this day	1,568,612
Total receipts this month	26,253,015
Total receipts this year	76,208,176
Total expenditures this day	2,255,000
Total expenditures this month	30,335,000
Total expenditures this year	84,314,653
National banknotes received for redemption	354,184
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	890,120
Customs	578,308
Miscellaneous	100,183

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,230,179
Silver dollars	421,962,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,396,340
Silver bullion of 1890	68,781,660
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$734,920,179

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$238,230,179
Silver certificates outstanding	421,962,000
Treasury notes outstanding	72,176,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$734,920,179

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$34,838,902
Gold certificates	39,361,450
Silver coin and bullion	6,590,729
Silver certificates	8,721,976
United States notes	26,212,285
Other assets	16,369,223
Total in Treasury	$132,094,567
Deposits in National banks	98,052,349
Total	$230,146,917
Current liabilities	89,490,375
Available cash balances	$140,656,541

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,120	Am. Steel & W.	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝
100	Am. S. & W. pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
23,270	Am. Sug. Ref.	123½	125¼	123½	125¼
770	Am. Tobacco	94⅝	95	94	94
2,610	A., T. & S. F.	28⅞	28⅞	28	28
1,690	A., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	70⅝	70⅞
670	Balt. & Ohio	71¾	72	71⅝	71⅝
12,880	Brook. R. T.	59⅞	60	58¾	59⅛
20	Cent. of N. J.	134⅞	134⅞	133½	133½
70	Ches. & Ohio	28	28¼	28	28¼
4,280	C., B. & Q.	127⅜	128	127	127⅜
20	Chi. Great West.	11	11	11	11
3,190	C., M. & St. P.	114½	115	114¼	114¾
480	C., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅝	107⅝	107⅝
80	Cont. Tobacco	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
640	Federal Steel	35¼	35¼	34⅝	34⅝
10	Fed. Steel pf.	67	67	67	67
120	Louis. & Nash.	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼
1,420	Manhattan	92⅛	92⅝	91¾	91¾
1,720

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 16, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16	16¼	220	Am. Car & Foun. Co.	16¼	16¼	16	16	.....
33⅝	34¼	300	Amer. Cotton Oil.....	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
154	157	118	American Express....	156½	156½	156½	156½	— ½
33¼	36	100	American Ice Co.....	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
11	11½	100	Amer. Linseed Co....	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
4⅜	4¾	190	Amer. Malting Co....	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
24½	25	174	Amer. Malting Co. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
37⅝	37¾	100	Amer. S. & R. Co....	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
89¾	89½	361	Am. S. & R. Co. pf..	89	89½	89	89½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	230	American Steel Hoop.	20¼	20½	20	20	— ⅛
67	67½	200	Amer. Steel Hoop pf..	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
34¾	35	3,220	Amer. Steel & Wire..	35⅜	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
75	75¼	230	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	+ ⅛
124½	124¾	14,505	Amer. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	125⅝	123⅞	124⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	26½	1,640	Amer. Tin Plate.....	26½	27	26¼	26¼	— ¼
94	94¼	2,070	American Tobacco....	94½	95	94	94¼	.....
46¼	46½	1,320	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46	46⅛	.....
28	28¼	12,828	Atch., T. & S. F.....	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
71	71¼	10,835	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71¼	— ⅛
71⅝	71¾	3,500	Baltimore & Ohio....	71⅜	72	71⅝	71⅞	+ ⅛
79	79⅜	120	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	79¼	79¼	79¼	79⅜	— ⅛
57⅞	58	16,580	Brooklyn Rap. T.....	59⅞	59⅞	58	58	—1⅝
49½	50¾	2,080	Canada Southern	50	50⅞	49½	50	+ ⅜
27⅜	27¾	3,540	Chesapeake & Ohio..	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
127	127¼	8,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	127⅜	128⅛	127	127⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	11	500	Chicago Great West..	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
70¾	71	550	Chi. G. W. pf. A.....	71	70	71	70⅝	+1⅛
31¼	31½	100	Chi. G. W. pf. B.....	31¼	31½	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
83⅞	85	200	Chi. G. W. deb.....	83¾	84⅞	83¾	84⅞	— ⅛
114⅝	114¾	14,920	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115	115⅝	114⅜	114⅝	— ⅛
163¼	164	150	Chicago & Northwest.	163½	163½	163½	163½	—1⅜
107¼	107⅜	3,710	Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	108¼	108⅜	107¼	107⅝	— ⅜
59	59¼	2,150	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	59	60	59	59½	+ ⅜
35½	35⅞	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	35¾	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
6¼	6½	200	Colorado Southern ...	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
41¾	42¼	100	Col. Southern 1st pf..	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
15¾	16	120	Col. & H. V. & Iron..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
173	173½	5,721	Consolidated Gas.....	174	174⅞	172⅜	173¼	— ⅛
		15,195	Con. Gas rights.....	5¼	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
25⅝	26	600	Continental Tob. Co..	26	26⅞	26	26	.....
78	79	460	Continental T. Co. pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
176	179	400	Del., Lack & West..	180	180	180	180	— ⅝
19	19¼	150	Denver & Rio Grande.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	200	Denver & Rio G. pf..	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
33¼	34	500	Erie 1st pf.....	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	.....
34½	34⅝	1,930	Federal Steel	35¼	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝
67	67¼	370	Federal Steel pf.....	67¼	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	— ⅜
135	136	450	General Electric.....	136	136	136	136	+ ⅛
54	54¼	800	Glucose Sugar Ref...	54½	54½	54	54	+ ⅛
99	100¼	175	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	+ ⅛
152¾	153¼	435	Great Northern pf....	153	153	152¼	152⅞	—1¼
34⅝	34⅞	300	Hocking Valley	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
62⅜	62⅝	410	Hocking Valley pf....	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	.....
117¾	117⅞	10	Illinois Central.....	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
22⅜	23¼	150	International Paper ..	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ¼
66	66¼	350	Internat. Paper pf....	66	66	66	66	.....
28¾	29	100	International Power..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
19	19¼	400	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
74	74¼	245	Laclede Gas.....	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
28¾	29⅞	100	Lake Erie & Western.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	.....
71½	72	1,100	Louisville & Nash....	72⅛	72⅛	71	71⅛	— ⅛
91¼	91⅝	3,110	Manhattan Elevated..	92⅛	92⅜	91¼	91⅝	— ⅛
155¼	156½	430	Met. Street Railway..	155½	155⅝	155½	156½	—1
12	12⅜	16	Mexican Central	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	.....
3⅜	3½	100	Mexican Nat. ctfs....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	.....
55¼	56¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55¾	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
93½	94¼	10	Minn. & St. Louis pf..	95	95	95	95	.....
9¾	10	20	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅝	3,940	Missouri Pacific	51⅞	52⅜	51½	51¾	— ⅛
185	189	25	Morris & Essex.....	185¼	185¼	185¼	185¼	.....
31	31¼	410	National Biscuit Co..	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	— ⅜
85	88½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	87	87	87	87	—1¼
18	18½	400	National Lead Co....	18½	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
91	94	220	National Lead Co. pf.	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	26¼	450	National Steel	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
		15	National Steel pf.....	86¼	86½	86¼	86¼	.....
46¾	46⅞	1,580	National Tube Co....	47⅜	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
92¼	92½	1,170	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
30	35	100	New Central Coal....	33	33	33	33	.....
133¼	134	1,595	New Jersey Central...	134¼	135	133¾	134	.....
130	130⅝	1,188	New York Central....	130¾	131	130¼	130⅜	— ⅛
21¾	21⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West..	21¾	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
34¼	34½	3,000	Norfolk & Western...	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
15	15¼	400	North American	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	3,900	Northern Pacific	52¼	52⅜	51¼	51½	— ⅛
71¼	71⅝	925	Northern Pacific pf..	71⅜	71⅞	71¼	71⅜	— ⅛
53	54	156	Pacific Coast	53½	53⅞	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅜	2,775	Pacific Mail	32	33⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅛
129¼	129½	10,900	Pennsylvania R. R....	129¾	130¼	129¼	129¼	— ⅜
98½	98¾	2,300	People's Gas. Chi....	99⅛	99¾	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
80	80¼	150	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81¼	+ ½
39¾	40¼	200	Pressed Steel Car....	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	.....
72¾	72⅝	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
187	188	210	Pullman Company	187¾	187¾	187⅜	187⅜	+ ½
60	60¼	6,000	Reading 1st.....	60½	60½	59⅝	60	.....
29⅜	29	50	Reading 2d pf.....	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	.....
11⅝	11⅞	1,151	Republic Iron & Steel.	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
53	53½	315	Republic Iron & S. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	.....
63¾	65	40	Rio Grande Western.	63½	66⅞	63¾	63¾	.....
15	15¼	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
12¾	12⅝	100	St. Louis S. W.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28	28¼	1,650	St. Louis S. W. pf....	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
19½	21	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
66¼	67	100	Sloss-Sheffield pf....	66½	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	33¾	2,400	Southern Pacific	33¾	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
11¾	11⅞	420	Southern Railway....	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	420	Southern Railway pf..	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	— ⅛
70¾	70½	1,650	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	71½	71½	70⅝	70⅝	—1
14¾	15	100	Texas Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	100	Union B. & Paper Co.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
59¾	59⅝	13,930	Union Pacific	60¼	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
76¼	76⅝	575	Union Pacific pf....	76½	76½	76¼	76⅜	— ⅛
45	47	10	United States Express.	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
11	11¼	965	United States Leather.	11½	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
68¾	69	160	U. S. Leather pf.....	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
31	31⅜	4,430	United States Rubber.	30	31½	30	31	+1
94½	97	120	U. S. Rubber pf.....	95	95	95	95	+ ½
7¼	7⅝	300	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18¾	18½	350	Wabash pf.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
80	80⅞	570	Western Union Tel...	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
8⅝	9	210	Wheel. & Lake Erie..	9	9	9	9	.....
47	48	50	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
23⅞	24¼	520	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅜	25⅛	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Total.....		213,541						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
1,000.....109¼
1,000.....109
500.....109¼

U S 4s, reg. 1907
1,000.....115½

Louisiana con 4s
1,000.....108

Adams Express 4s
3,000.....104½

Atch, Top & San Fé gen 4s
61,000.....100⅝
3,000.....100⅝
adjustmt 4s
9,000.....85
1,000.....85¼
500.....85
19,000.....85¼
48,000.....85¼
13,000.....85½
22,000.....85⅝

Balt & Ohio 3½s
10,000.....94⅝
1,000.....94⅝
500.....94⅝

Balt & Ohio 4s
24,000.....100½
5,000.....100

Baltimore & Ohio Southwn div 3½s
500.....87

Cent of Ga 1st 5s
22,000.....117

Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000.....92½
9,000.....92

Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000.....122
1,000.....121¾
3,000s20F.....122

Cent Pac gtd 4s
50,000.....98¼

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
6,000.....82

Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000.....99¾
7,000.....99½

Chic, Bur & Quincy Illinois div 3½s
1,000.....102⅜

Chic & E Ill gen 5s
1,000.....115¼

Chic & Erie 1st 5s
2,000s20F.....116

Chic, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s
1,000.....114

Chic, R I & P gen 4s
1,000.....107

Chic Term Tran 4s
5,000.....92⅝

Clev, C, C & St L
St L div 1st
2,000.....103

Col & South 1st 4s
5,000.....83½
2,000.....83

Erie 1st gen 4s
2,000.....68¾

Evans & Ter Haute, 1st con 6s
2,000.....123½

Flint & P M con 5s
2,000.....105½

Galv, H & San A
Mex & P div 5s
7,000.....99¾

H Cent 4s, 1952
1,000.....103

Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000.....113

Kan Cy So 3s
1,000.....66½
10,000.....66

Leh & W B gtd 4½s
1,000.....101

Louisville & Nashv unified 4s
2,000.....98½

Manhattan con 4s
14,000.....101½

Metropol St gen 5s
1,000.....116¾

Mex Cent 1st inc
13,000.....28

Mex Intern con 4s
8,000.....86

Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000.....90½

Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
2,000.....66¾
500.....67¼
2,000.....66½
3,000.....66¾
1,000.....66⅝

Mo Pacific 3d 7s
3,000.....113⅜

Mob & O new 6s
1,000s20F.....125½

N Y Cent & Hud R ext 4s
1,000c.....102⅜

N Y Cent & Hud R Lake Sh col 3½s
25,000.....96⅜
13,000.....96½

N Y Gas, El L H & Pwr pur money 4s
3,000.....91⅜
1,000.....91½
3,000.....91⅜

N Y S & W gen 5s
2,000.....94

Nort & Wn con 4s
50,000s20F.....97⅝
5,000.....93

North Pac gen 3s
2,000.....65½

Northn Pacific 4s
500.....104⅛

Oreg R & N con 4s
10,000.....102⅜

Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s
5,000.....112⅜

Penn gtd 1st 4½s
1,000.....116¾

Peo & East 1st 4s
1,000.....87½

Reading gen 4s
1,000.....88
10,000.....87⅞
10,000.....87⅝
5,000.....87⅜
10,000.....88

St L & Iron Mt 4s
1,000.....79¾

St L Southw 2d 4s
1,000.....60¼
5,000.....60⅜
10,000s3.....60⅜
20,000.....60⅝
4,000.....60⅜
5,000.....60⅜
17,000.....60¼
17,000.....60½

St P & Dul con 4s
1,000.....100⅝

South Pacific 4s
1,000.....78⅞
5,000.....78¾

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000.....108⅜

Tex & N O con 5s
8,000.....102½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000.....112

Union Pac 1st 4s
11,000.....105½
5,000.....105⅝

Wabash 2d 5s
25,000.....101½

Wabash deb, Ser B
5,000.....34
10,000.....33⅜
10,000.....34
5,000.....33⅝
5,000.....33¾
5,000.....33⅜
5,000.....33

Wn N Y & P 1st 5s
3,000.....113

Wn N Y & P gen 3-4s
2,000.....93⅝
10,000.....93⅜

Wheel & L E 1st 5s
2,000.....108¼

W & L E 1st con 4s
2,000.....87¼
1,000.....87
1,000.....87⅝

Wis C East 1st 5s
5,000.....107
7,000.....106

Wiscon Cent gen 4s
3,000.....88⅜
10,000.....88½
2,000.....89
5,000.....88¾

Total sales.....$803,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The local market was dull and uninteresting. Cambria Steel was off a quarter, and Marsden and Philadelphia Electric each up an eighth.

Closing bid and asked:

Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asphalt Co		Con. T., P. pf.	61¼	61½
Am. Asphalt Co. pf.	10⅜	El. Co. of Am.	9⅝	9⅞
Cambria	19⅝	Lehigh Val.	36	36¼
Electric	10	Marsden	15	16

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. Is.	104	105
2s, c., w. Is.	104	105
2s, r., 1891.	100	..
3s, r., 1818.	109	110
3s, c., 1918.	109	110
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907.	115¼	116
4s, c., 1907.	115¾	116
4s, r., 1925.	132½	133¾
4s, c., 1925.	132½	136½
5s, r., 1904.	113	114
5s, c., 1904.	113	114
D. C. 3-65s.	122	..
Adams Exp.	124	126
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Alle. & W.	115	..
Am. C. & F.		
Am. Coal	140	175
Am. C. Oil pf.	88¼	90½
Am. Dist. T.	25¼	28½
Am. L. pf.	65	68
Am. L. C. pf.	54¾	55½
Am. Sp. M. pf.	1¼	1½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	116	117
A. T. & C. ex. div.	88¾	93
Am. T. P. pf.	78½	79½
Am. Tob. pf.	128	133
Ann Arbor..	16	18
Ann A. pf.	42½	43½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	168	174
B., R. & P. pf.	67½	71½
B., R. & P. pf.	105	117
B., C. R. & N.	124	..
Can. Pac.	90	90¾
Cap. Tract.	..	103½
C., I. & St. L.	22	23
C., I. & L. pf.	52	55
C., M. & St. P. pf.	171	172½
Chi. & N pf.	201	205
C., St. P., M. & Om.	114	118
C., St. P. & Om. pf.	175	185
C. T. & T. pf.	9½	10⅞
C. T. & T. pf.	30¼	32
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
C., I. & W. 2S		30
C., L. & W. pf.	64	68
Clev. & P.	182	..
C. F. & I. pf.	117½	120½
C. S. 2d pf.	16	17
Com. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal.	45	..
Del. & Hud.	112	114
D. M. & Ft. D.	12½	15½
D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4¾
D., E. S. & A. pf.	12	..
Eighth Av.	370	425
Erie 1st pf.	10¾	11½
Erie 2d pf.	15½	16½
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84
Fl. Cattle.	102	..
Homestake.	70	..
Ill. C., l. l.	100	..
Int. Silver.	4	5
Iowa C. pf.	42	45
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
K. C., P. & G.	15¾	16½
Kan. & M.	14½	16½
K. C. So.	5	32½
K. C. S. pf.	33	36
L. & N. & M. & M.	2½	4
L. E. & W. pf.	14½	15
Lac. Gas pf.	97	100
L. E. & W. pf.	93	95
Lake Shore.	209	..
Long Island.	60	65
Mas. Beach.	10	15
Md. C. pf.	70	80
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	17	20
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	57	60
Mo., K. & T. pf.	30½	31¾
Mob. & Ohio.	37½	39
N. Y. A. Br.	134	140
N. Y. & N. H.	211	215
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¾	11¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	34
N. Y., L. & W.	182	185
Nor. & W. pf.	75	76
O. & Ind. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	6	7
P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
P. C. 2d pf.	63	64
Penn. Coal.	410	..
P., D. & E.	1¾	2
Peo. & East.	5	7½
Pere Marq.	22½	23½
Pere M. pf.	56	58
P., C., C. & St. L.	54	60
P. Ft. W. & C.	182	..
P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	..
P. & W. pf.	24	25
Reading.	17	17½
Rens. & Sar.	192	200
R., W. & O.	132	..
R. G. w. pf.	..	90
St. J. & G. I.	7	7¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	43½
St. L. & S. F.	9¼	9¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	69
Sil. b. ctfs.	61½	62½
Sixth Av.	200	225
T. H. & T.	5¼	5¾
T. P. L. Tr.	15	16
Third Av.	110	112
Tol. & O. C.	25	..
Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	..
U. P., D. & G.	9	..
U. C. R. T.	58½	..
U. B. & P. pf.	64	65½
U. S. F. M.	¼	..
W. F. Exp.	125	130
Wis. Cent.	14	14¼
Wis. C. pf.	38	39

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Prices for local stocks were practically unchanged. Biscuit common was traded in a little at 31@31⅛. The surface line stocks were dull, and the few sales made in the elevated properties were, for the most part, on the level of yesterday's quotations. Metropolitan preferred ex dividend brought 79. Linseed common sold at 11@11⅛, and the preferred at 55¼c.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
680	American Linseed	11⅛	11	11⅛
160	American Linseed pf.	56¼	55⅛	55⅛
8	Chicago Edison	136	135	135
57	Chicago Packing	1	1	1
10	Chicago Packing pf.	30	30	30
300	Chicago Un. Traction.	12½	12⅜	12½
100	Diamond Match	123	123	123
10	Lake St. L.	10	10	10
300	National Biscuit pf.	79	79	79
617	National Biscuit	31¾	31	31
100	National Biscuit pf.	87	87	87
10	Northwestern L.	83½	83½	83½
300	South Side L.	94¼	94¼	94¼

APPLETONS TO PAY IN FULL.

Creditors of the Publishing House Will Lose Nothing.

The creditors of D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, will be paid 100 cents on the dollar. This statement is on the authority of James G. Cannon, Chairman of the reorganization committee of D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Cannon stated yesterday that every single claim which was to be extended under the reorganization of the company had been deposited with the Metropolitan Trust Company of this city. In Mr. Cannon's opinion the reorganization is the most successful that has ever been undertaken. This is especially so, he says, when it is taken into consideration that there were 128 banks and trust companies interested.

William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the reorganization committee, will take immediate steps to organize a new corporation to take over all the assets from the receiver, J. Hampden Dougherty.

This reorganization gives the house of D. Appleton & Co. ample capital to carry on its business, and negotiations are under way with various authors. It will place its publications both in this country and abroad.

BLAME SAUSAGE CASINGS TRUST.

Bruens & Cramer Say They Were Forced Out of Business.

George H. Bruens and Fred C. Cramer, dealers in butchers' supplies and sausage casings at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, under the name of Bruens & Cramer, have made an assignment, the papers of which were filed yesterday in favor of Max L. Shallek.

The members of the firm ascribe their assignment to the actions of the Sausage Casings Trust, which they say has been for a long time trying to force them out of business. No schedule was obtainable, but it was said at the office of Samuel Strasbourger, attorney for the firm, that the assets exceed the liabilities.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MEDICAL ADVERTISING BUREAU.—The Medical Advertising Bureau of 100 William Street made an assignment yesterday to Arthur A. Michell, which was signed by W. H. Jewell, the President. The business was principally the placing of advertisements in medical journals. The business was incorporated in September, 1895, with a capital of $30,000, as the A. L. Hummell Advertising Agency, and the name was changed to the present style in January, 1899. At Mr. Michell's office it was said that the liabilities are $37,000 and the assets $6,000.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed De Borden Wilmot receiver of the United States Industrial Publishing Company of 24 State Street on the application of Edgar A. Hyatt, the President, and the Seeger & Guernsey Company, which was connected with it. Mr. Hyatt owns one-third of the capital stock. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on Aug. 6 by Charles Ray, trading as Ray & Co., for $1,000. Yesterday the company filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $50,000 and assets of $100,000.

TO MOVE THE COTTON CROP

Texas and Georgia Call on the Sub-Treasury for Silver.

Market Nervous and Erratic on Account of Conflicting Weather Reports—Prices Ease Off at Close.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday received the first order of the season for silver dollars by telegraph for the movement of the new cotton crop. The order was for $14,000, including $12,000 for Texas and $2,000 for Georgia.

The cotton market was nervous and erratic yesterday over conflicting crop reports., and representatives of leading cotton houses said that, now that the crop is beginning to be moved, speculation is dependent almost wholly on weather reports from the various States in the cotton belt.

Reports from the Carolinas, Alabama, and Arkansas indicate the need of general rain in these States, despite recent showers in various localities, while Texas reports show heavy rains, with signs of more settled weather and general confidence in the Southwest, as shown by Texas predictions of a 4,000,000 bale crop because of favorable climatic conditions. Crop news from Louisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi was regarded as indecisive.

The market on the New York Cotton Exchange opened yesterday morning with but slight change from Wednesday's closing prices. Firm cable advices from Liverpool sent prices up, only to drop on evidences of profit-taking and better weather reports. Conflicting crop news received during the trading caused another advance, but toward the close prices eased off again, and closing quotations ranged from 4 to 9 points lower, on account of favorable advices in regard to showers in the eastern part of the cotton belt. The opinions of operators during the day were at sixes and sevens, everything seeming to be dependent on weather reports.

The greatest strength of the market was shown in the near month deliveries. August cotton opened at 9.30 and reached 9.43, closing at 9.25 bid, a net loss of 4 points. September deliveries scored a net loss of 7 points, while most of the more distant months declined 8 and 9 points.

Spot cotton was dull, with quotations unchanged at 10¾c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf, and no sales.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends, details of which will be found in another column, have been declared by the General Chemical Company, the Breece Mining Company, the Philadelphia Company, and the National Biscuit Company.

Payment is announced in another column of principal and accrued interest of the bonds of the Union Depot and Railroad Company of Denver, Col., by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

JANES & KIRTLAND ASSIGN.

Failure of an Old New York Manufacturing Concern Announced.

Henry E. Janes and Herbert Janes, composing the firm of Janes & Kirtland, manufacturers of ranges at 725 and 727 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Herbert B. Shoemaker. The business is a very old one, having been established more than fifty years ago by Janes, Beebe & Co., in which their father, E. R. Janes, was the senior partner. The style of Janes & Kirtland was adopted in 1869; they dissolved in 1880, Mr. Kirtland retiring from the firm. In 1881 Henry E. Janes was admitted as partner, and on Dec. 31, 1887, E. R. Janes retired and Herbert Janes became a partner. The sons have since continued the business under the old firm style.

Their foundry was situated at Westchester Avenue, St. Ann's Avenue, and Brook Avenue, and the property was valued at $300,000, mortgaged for $114,000, and last Spring mortgages aggregating $110,000 were recorded. They have been carrying a heavy load of real estate, on which, it is said, they have paid assessments of $50,000, and have been putting up buildings and improving the property generally, so that it now brings in a rental of $8,000 a year, where previously it brought nothing. Their real estate has been their principal asset, from which they expected a great deal, as it has been improving in value by the spread of the city, the underground railroad, and other improvements.

They recently had trouble with their banks, some of them unexpectedly refusing to discount the firm's paper. The majority of the banks, it is said, were satisfied of the value of their real estate, and were willing to grant the firm an extension. A few of the banks, however, which hold about $50,000 of the firm's paper, refused to give them any time, and insisted upon the firm taking up their paper. It was impossible for the firm to meet this obligation, and it allowed the paper to go to protest. It was hoped that the banks would come to some agreement regarding an extension, and the firm announced that if the banks did not allow them time they would be obliged to make an assignment, which they did yesterday.

The amount due the banks is placed at $137,000, contracted largely through carrying the real estate. Their merchandise debts are said to be about $12,000, and their outstanding accounts are about $12,000.

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William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the reorgan

JAPANESE A REAL BOXER

Crowd Thought Him a Chinaman and Gave Chase.

Lightweight Oriental Turned and Whipped a Strapping Longshoreman —Charge of Assault Preferred.

Carlo Karno, a Japanese steamship steward, who lives at 107 Cherry Street, gave his neighbors on Cherry Street an exhibition of his pugilistic powers last night, which resulted in his being locked up in the Oak Street Station, after a narrow escape from being roughly handled by a crowd of east side toughs.

Karno, although he dresses in the latest American fashion, has features of an unmistakable Oriental cast and is thought by most of his neighbors to be a Chinaman. Last night he left his home and started to walk up Catharine Street, when he was surrounded by a crowd of boys and young men, who commenced to jeer at him.

"He's a Boxer," shouted one of them. "He's one of them fellers that burns our soldiers in oil. Wipe up de street wid him."

This shout and others of a like nature caused the Japanese to quicken his pace up Catharine Street, but the crowd followed him, and began to throw sticks, tomato cans, and other missiles at him. The Japanese received several of these on his back, but beyond casting an angry glance over his shoulder paid no attention to the crowd following him.

Just as he passed Madison Street Joseph O'Neill, a longshoreman who lives at 102 South Street; came out of a saloon on the corner and started up Catharine Street behind him at a brisk pace. Karno, hearing the footsteps behind him, thought that it was one of his pursuers who was catching up on him. He slackened his pace somewhat, and just as O'Neill came abreast of him turned suddenly round and aimed a vicious swing at him with his left hand, hitting him full on the point of the jaw. Karno is slight and scarcely five feet tall, while the longshoreman is a six-footer, weighing over two hundred pounds. Karno's blow, however, sent him sprawling on the ground, and when he rose to his feet he met another jab in his face that opened a big cut over his left eye. The longshoreman, wild with rage, made a rush at the Japanese, who dodged his blows cleverly, striking him again in the face and knocking him down. Before he had time to his feet again his antagonist was running down Catharine Street toward his house, pursued by the crowd which had been following him.

"Kill the Boxer! Lynch him! He just murdered a man!" yelled the crowd, and Karno, dodging a shower of missiles, ran faster than ever.

As he reached Oak Street Policeman Burderger, who was on post there, ran out to intercept him, but fell on his face as the Japanese dodged past him. Detectives Allen and Distler were coming down Oak Street, however, and Karno ran into their arms. They were immediately surrounded by a crowd of men, who tried to pull the Japanese away from them. With the help of Burderger they succeeded in hurrying him off to the Oak Street Station, where O'Neill finally appeared, bruised and bleeding, and preferred a charge of assault against him.

CHILD'S DEATH UNEXPLAINED.

Took Tablets for a Headache—Physician Says Poison Killed Her.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 16.—The inquest on the death of Freda Ebelt, twelve years old, daughter of Herman Ebelt, was held here last night before Justice Cocks. The child died on Sunday morning. Members of the family testified that she complained of a headache on Saturday evening and her brother Alfred went to Sea Cliff to get a physician, but could not find one.

He went to William Schoelles's drug store and asked for a headache cure, and the clerk, Benjamin Voebel, gave him six tablets. One of these was to be given to the child every hour until relieved, and then one every three hours. A tablet was given to the child every hour from 9 to 1 and one at 3:30. At about 6:30 a glass of milk was given to her. After taking it she had a severe attack of illness and then apparently went to sleep. Half an hour later she was found to be dead. Dr. Walhig was summoned and he refused to issue a death certificate.

Dr. Cline, pathologist to the Port Washington Hospital, made an autopsy, and his report to the Coroner said that he could find no immediate cause of death. Clerk Voebel testified that he had instructed young Ebelt that one tablet should be given to the patient, and in two or three hours another, and after that another in about four hours. He said the tablets were harmless.

Dr. Burns testified that after a careful investigation he had come to the conclusion that death was caused by poisoning.

Justice Cocks adjourned the case for a week to give the clerk, Voebel, time to secure expert testimony.

HOT CHASE FOR BICYCLE THIEF.

Wheelmen Pursue and Fire on Him, but He Escapes.

BOONTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Frank Young, a boy whose home is in Boonton, yesterday afternoon went riding on a new bicycle, and near Montville dismounted to watch other boys bathing. A young man beside him suddenly wrenched the wheel from the boy and rode off on it. A wheelman standing near by mounted his bicycle and gave chase. He soon overtook the thief, who threatened the pursuer, who was much the smaller man. The thief then rode away.

Word was sent to Boonton, and a number of men started on bicycles to catch the robber. About 10 o'clock at night they saw a man riding a wheel down the hill. He was not accustomed to the brake on the wheel, and as soon as the decline was passed the brake brought the wheel to a stop. The searchers surrounded the man, who said the wheel was not his, but was loaned to him.

While talking he made a dash through the crowd, leaving behind him the wheel, which proved to be the one stolen in the afternoon. A few dozen shots were fired at the thief, but he made his escape over a wall into a cornfield, where the bicyclers could not follow him.

DIVER STRUCK HIDDEN ROCK.

The Rev. C. H. Mann's Son Seriously Injured at Bailey's Island, Me.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Word reached Orange this afternoon that Holbrook Mann, son of the Rev. Charles H. Mann of 155 William Street, Orange, was seriously injured at his father's Summer home at Bailey's Island, Me., on Tuesday. It is said his recovery is doubtful.

He was diving near Bailey's Island and struck a rock, injuring his spine. He was taken from the water with difficulty, seeming to be paralyzed from the waist up. He was removed to the Portland (Me.) City Hospital, where an operation was performed yesterday. Whether it was successful is not known. The Rev. Mr. Mann is editor of The New Church Messenger, the organ of the Swedenborgian Church, and is widely known.

To Protect Cliff Dwellings.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Aug. 16.—An order has been received from Binger Hermann, General Land Commissioner, to withdraw from further entry and sale all the public land in about nine townships, west of the Rio Grande River, around Espanola, for the purpose of establishing the proposed park, in which are situated hundreds of cliff dwellings and thousands of communal buildings, which were being rapidly demolished by relic hunters.

Sound Beach Hotel Guests Fight Fire.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 16.—A large barn attached to the Greenwich Inn at South Beach caught fire about 3 o'clock this morning, and the servants, sleeping in a wing of the building, barely escaped. A portion of the hotel caught fire, and the guests were compelled to fight the flames. Four horses were burned. The loss was $5,000, which was covered by insurance.

Insane Minister Attempts Murder.

FREDONIA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Rev. Oscar L. Concannon, a materializing medium, who for some time has been conducting spirit manifestations at Lilydale, went suddenly insane to-day and attempted to kill Jacob Schen, a hotel man, but was overpowered and placed in a straitjacket.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Number of Sales by Private Contract Recorded.

Upper Broadway Corner Transferred—Only One Auction To-day—Dealings Under Hammer.

William M. Ryan and P. H. J. Daly have sold for Annie M. Ivory to Max Gold and Max Lippman, for about $20,000, the old building 197 Henry Street, 25 by 87.6. The buyers will improve the property.

Irving J. Kempner has bought from Daniel Hines the two five-story double flats 423 and 425 East Eighteenth Street, 50 by 92, and has resold the properties to Herbert B. Rexer.

S. Steinreich has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

The plot 75 by 99.11 at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street has been transferred by Herman Fuerst to Samuel Bass. A building loan contract affecting the same property by which Gibson Putzel advances $63,000 to Mr. Bass was also recorded yesterday.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

733 Forest Avenue, west side, 137.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 87.6, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, John J. Brierly..... $4,350

By John N. Golding.

255 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 198.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 22.6 by 75.8, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Minnie Fernbach..... 10,800

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

103 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 35 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Townsend Wandell, as executor..... 20,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of Sheriff, Sherman Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Emerson Street, two lots, each 25 by 150; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on Oct. 4, 1893.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; William Stapleton, Unionport, owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a five-story and basement brick church and rectory, 55.8 by 51 and 23; Church of the Archangel, owner; Janes & Leo of 2,585 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85.11; Katherine Wiedhoff of 918 Jefferson Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Broadway, east side, 26.10 feet north of One Hundredth Street, for a two-story brick storage house, 25 by 87; Herbert Dugan of 2,043 Broadway, owner; T. R. Cutler of 18 West Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $10,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Tacoma Street, for a one-story frame structure, 12 by 7; Richard Schultz, Van Nest, owner; Charles Knauf, architect; cost, $200.

No. 706 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 15.12; William Byrnes of 694 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $20.

Alterations.

No. 41 East Twenty-first Street, to an eight-story brick office building; Walter N. Fernbach of 156 Fifth Avenue, owner; William Simpkin, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 48 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a five-story brick flat; Isaac White of 50 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; cost, $100.

Two Hundred and First Street, north side, 58.11 feet west of Briggs Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; A. G. Chambouis, owner; G. H. Budlong of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 266 Avenue A, to a five-story brick dwelling and store; K. Kratsch, owner; John Ohnemus, architect; cost, $4,339.

No. 10 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. Robert Winthrop of 38 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; William F. Epple of 588 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

CRICKET FIELD SOLD.

Staten Island Club Property Goes Under Foreclosure.

The grounds and buildings of the Staten Island Cricket Club at New Brighton, S. I., were sold yesterday to Willard Brown for $30,018, under foreclosure proceedings in which the Mutual Life Insurance Company was plaintiff. The sale of the property to Mr. Brown was made on a single bid, and is said to have been the outcome of an agreement with the mortgagees. The bid just about covers the incumbrances on the parcel. Although Mr. Brown is a member of the club, it was stated yesterday that the purchase of the property by him had as its object the protection of the club's interests and does not foreshadow any attempt to rehabilitate that organization. The grounds will probably soon be subdivided into building sites.

The property covers the entire block front on the south side of First Avenue, between Bond and Davis Avenues, a nearly regular plot about 556 by 410 feet in size. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth.

New Church on St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Church of the Archangel, of which the Rev. George S. Pratt is rector, has filed plans with the Building Department for its new edifice to be erected on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. The new church and the rectory which will be built in conjunction with it, will cover a plot 55.8 by 74. This property was purchased by the church last Spring. The plans for the new structure have been prepared by Architects Janes & Leo, who estimate its cost at $50,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

AVENUE A, 1,523, w s, 17x70; Caroline Gehrig to Louis Krueger, R S $2.50, mtg $5,000)..... $1

BARRETTO ST, 1,643, w s, 25x100; Elizabeth Blundell to Elizabeth H. Steed, (R S 50 cents, mtg $7,500)..... 1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 175.2 ft s of 168th St, 54x105; Elizabeth Blundell to Elizabeth H. Steed, (R S 50 cents, mtg $14,040)..... 1

BROADWAY, w s, 100 ft n of 102d St, 75x99.11; Herman Fuerst to Samuel Bass, (mtg $94,500, R S $25)..... 1

CAMBRELING AV, w s, 147.11 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x100; John H. Little to Leopold Kaufmann, R S $2.50)..... 500

CANNON ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Cannon St, 39, w s, 25x100; Delancey St, 283, s s, 16.8x75; Delancey St, 285, s w corner of Cannon St, 16.8x75; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Bernard Golden, (R S $30, mtg $45,000)..Exch.

CHERRY ST, 411 to 415, 75.8x irregular; Bernard Golden to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $50,000, R S $22)..... Exchange

CHERRY ST, 411 to 415, 75.8x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Adolphus Ottenberg, (mtg $60,000, R S $9.50)..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 125, w s, 24x100; Morris P. Joachim to Kalman Goldman and wife, (R S $4.50, mtg $14,000)..... 1

FOREST AV, e s, 207.2 ft n of Home St, 22.4x134.1; Charles Hohl and another to Charles Ehrlinger and others, (R S $4.50, mtg $5,000)..... 100

LENOX AV, 484, 25x80; James King to Shaye Wolf, (mtg $20,000, R S $6)..... 1

MERCER ST, w s, 306 ft s of 3d St, 56x52x41.9x50; Mercer St, w s, 305.2 ft s of 3d St, 0.10x50; Josef Steiner and wife to Thomas J. Bartley, (mtg. $35,000, R S $26)..... 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 179th St, 76.4x25x80.2x25.5; Mary E. Williamson to Katharine M. Hubner, (R S $1, mtg $1,800)..... 1

RIDER AV, w s, 343 ft s of 144th St, 125x125; Eliza O. Seibert to New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company..... 21,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 20x100; Elizabeth Blundell to Thomas Steed, (R S $1, mtg $15,000)..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 167th St, 25x75; Elizabeth Blundell to Thomas Steed, (R S $1, mtg $17,000)..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 143.8 ft n of Jennings St, 18.8x100; James Tyroler to Edward Rohrle, (R S $2, mtg $2,500)..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163th St, 50x100; Helen A. Johnston to H. B. Roach..... 7,000

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x82.6x irregular; Thomas J. Bartley to Josef Steiner, (mtg $184,493, R S $51)..... 1

WASHINGTON ST, 292, 19.10x45.9; William Gamble to William, Andrew, and Samuel L. Gamble, (mtg $12,000, R S $7)..... 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, e s, 88.9 ft s of 186th St, 35.6x62.6; City Real Estate Company to Moses Bachman, (R S $16).. 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 268.10 ft n of 166th St, 16x94; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to James Jessop, in trust, (R S $10)..... 5,000

2D AV, 962, s e corner of 51st St, 20.5x70; Leopold Yesky to Mendel Schreiber, (mtg $15,000, R S $6)..... 1

3D ST, 278 East, 24x100x24.2x106; Joseph Wolf and another to Morris Slifka..... 37,500

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 24.11x90; George Wolf to Marion Ludwig, R S $4, mtg $21,250)..... 100

6TH AV, e s, 99.10 ft s of 16th St, 20.9x65; Hudson Realty Company to Simon Adler and another, ¼ part, (R S $5, mtg $60,000)..... 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25.1x75; Benjamin F. Carpenter to Emma G. Townsend, (R S $13, mtg $24,000)..... 1

8TH AV, e s, 25.1 ft s of 143d St, 24.10x75; Benjamin F. Carpenter to Emma G. Townsend, (R S $4, mtg $18,000)..... 4,000

10TH AV, s e s, Lot 352, map of land of Cornelius Ray, 24.8x100; John Daniel to Wilhelm Neheiser..... 15,000

12TH ST, 54' East, 17.6x103.8; John Butterfuss to Bernat Weil..... 12,850

18TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Avenue A, 50x92; Daniel Hines to Kate Johnson, (R S $10, mtg $20,000)..... 1

43D ST, 441 West, 18.9x100.5; Joseph Ratzer to John Daniel..... 12,500

45TH ST, 34 West, 20x100.5; Alice S. Townsend, to Harry M. Austin, (R S $30)

45TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100; Margaret M. Fitzgerald, widow, to John C. Brinkmann and wife, (R S $20, mtg $11,000)..... 100

49TH ST, 220 West, 20x100.5; Ellen Park to James Steedman..... 20,000

51ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Bernard A. Reinold and others, heirs, to Isaac L. Cohn, executor, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

51ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Isaac L. Cohn, executor, to Louisa Spieth, (R S $7)..... 7,000

86TH ST, 315 West, 18x100.8; Alonzo B. Kight to Harry B. Mangle..... 39,000

111TH ST, 109 East, 16.11x100.11; Herbert B. Turner to Petrina Farina..... 9,000

125TH ST, s e corner of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Hudson Realty Company to Simon Adler and another, ½ part, (mtg $115,000)..

149TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av, runs s 100x w—x n e — to 149th St x—; William C. Trull to Frederick Schnaufer..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Clinton Av, runs n 21.9 to s s 149th St, new line, x w 20.9 to Millbrook x s w 29.6x s w 29.6 to street x e 37.6; William C. Trull to Frederick Schnaufer..... 1

162ND ST, s w corner of new concourse, parcel 28; John Shiels to the City of New York..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GRAND ST, 295; M. Burr, Jr., to Benedick Reis and another, 3 years....$1,600 $1,700

MOTT ST, 217; George J. Kenny and others to John Santimauro, 3 years..... 660

RUTGERS PLACE, 3; Sender Jarmulowsky to Morris Leyin, 5 years..... 4,800

WILLETT ST, 64; Herman Lottman to Moses Gutman, 2 1-12 years..... 264

31ST ST, 228 West; Michael Huber and another to Julius Bomm, 5 years..... 480

57TH ST, 460 West, s e corner of 10th Av; Elise Lotze to Neil Campbell, 4 10-12 years..... 900

83D ST, 411 East; Christian Jacklé to John J. Bough and another, 3 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Harry M., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 45 West 34th St, 1 year..... $28,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Agnes L. Kimberly, executrix, &c; Washington Terrace, e s, 124.3 ft s of 186th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BACHMAN, Moses, to Agnes L. Kimberly, executrix, &c; Washington Terrace, e s, 88.9 ft s of 186th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BARTLEY, Thomas J., to Josef Steiner; Mercer St, w s, 306 ft s of 3d St, and strip 0.10x50 adjoining, 1½ years..... 20,000

BARTLEY, Thomas J., to James Morrison, Jr., and others; Mercer St, w s, 306 ft s of 3d St, and strip 0.10x50 adjoining, demand..... 56,252

BASS, Samuel, to Herman Fuerst; Broadway, s e corner of 102d St, 1½ years.. 25,000

BASS, Samuel, to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, s e corner of 102d St, 1 year..... 63,000

BOUDE, John J., and George J. Bauer to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 83d St, 411 East, saloon lease, demand.. 800

BRANIGAN, James, and wife to Rosamond Ilsley; Union St, s w corner of Nelson Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BRINKMANN, John C., and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 45th St, 351 West, 5 years..... 16,000

BOMM, Julius, to John F. Betz; 31st St, 226 West, leasehold, demand..... 1,000

CAMPBELL, Neil, to Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company; 57th St, 460 West, leasehold, demand..... 1,510

DE KANTSTEIN, August J., to Edmund FALK, Selig, and wife to Louis Brandt; 26 and 28 Montgomery St, 1-3 year..... 3,675

E. Murphy, executor, &c.; West End Av, w s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 3 years... 22,000

FALK, Selig, to Samuel Falk; 26 and 28 Montgomery St, 3 years..... 8,000

FARINA, Petrina, to Emma R. C. Floyd; 111th St, 109 East, 2 years..... 5,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Cannon St, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St; Cannon St, 39; Delancey St, 283 and 285, 2 years..... 5,000

GOLDMAN, Kalman, and wife to Morris P. Joachim; Columbia St, w s, 76 ft s of Houston St, 6 years..... 3,150

HARRIS, Sarah, to New York Savings Bank; 97th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 55,000

HUBNER, Katherine M., to Mary E. Williamson; Park Av, n w corner of 179th St, 1 year..... 200

KELLY, Patrick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 202 East 75th St, 1 year.. 5,000

KRAEMER, Louis, to Minna Wolff; 17th St, 423 East, 5 years..... 10,000

KRUEGER, Louis, to William Buchmuller; Avenue A, 1,523, 2 years..... 1,300

LUDWIG, George, and wife to George Wolf; Teller Av, n w s, 358.10 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years..... 1,000

LOWITZ, Elise M., to Herman Mendel; 36 Washington Square West, demand.. 9,000

MARTIN, James, to Enoch C. Bell; 142d St, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year.... 1,000

McCOY, Margaret, to Jacob Ruppert; Rider Av, n w corner of 138th St, leasehold, demand..... 1,960

MENKEN, Olma M., to Pearl Weinman; 1st Av, w s, 69 ft s of 17th St, 2 years.. 2,000

MILLER, Mary, and another, executors, &c., to Charles J. Miller; 23d St, s w s, 100 ft n w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

NEIHEISER, Wilhelm, to George Ehret; Lot 352 map of land of Cornelius Ray, from 10th Av, e s, 1 year..... 15,000

O'CONNOR, Bartholomew M., to German Savings Bank; 2,111 8th Av, 1 year..... 35,000

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, to James E. North; 411 to 415 Cherry St, ½ year.... 4,000

PASCA, Michael, to Pasquale Baglivi; 3d Av, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, demand..... 9,000

READ, Grace, to Susan A. Cockey, executrix; 118th St, s s, 212.11 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

REGENHARD, Edward, to Anna S. Finck; 107th St, 323, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av; also, gore lot adjoining, ½ year..... 6,000

REMSEN, Charles, to Kate M. Kirby; Elizabeth St, 15 and 17, 3 years..... 15,000

RUTSKY, Sarah, to James H. Parker & Co.; 3 West 128th St, 1 month..... 6,000

SANTIMAURO, John, to George Ehret; 217 Mott St, leasehold, demand..... 2,500

SCHREIBER, Mendel, to Leopold and Rebecca Yesky; 962 2d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

SCHNAUFER, Frederick, to William C. Trull; 149th St, s s, 225 ft w of Brook Av; also 149th St, s s, 225 ft w of Clifton Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SCHRENKEISEN, Pauline K., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Front St, 92, 2 years..... 15,000

SLIFKA, Morris, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 276 East 3d St, ¼ year..... 2,450

SPAETH, Louisa, to William Muhlenberg; 51st St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

TAUSKY, Herman, to Charles Thomsen; 69th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years. 1,200

WEIL, Bernat, to John Butterfuss; 12th St, n s, 95 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years.. 9,000

WOLF, Shaye, to James King; Lenox Av, 484, 1 year..... 1,500

VOLPE, Agness, to Louise P. Kick; Hester St, 192, leasehold, secures rents..... .....

Assignments of Mortgages.

CAMPBELL, Mary A., to Anna E. Woolsey..... $2,579

DELLON, George, to Bernard Badanes... 100

ERNST, Moritz L., and another to Phillip Adler..... 9,110

GAMBLE, William and Andrew, to N. Paul Phelps..... Nominal

LYMAN, Lois, and others, executors, &c., to Anna I. Lyman..... 3,580

MUSHER, Nathan, to Louis Kalisko..Nominal

PHELPS, N. Paul, to Andrew Gamble..Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 50x100; Bartholomew J. Rice against Thomas H. Bell, owner and contractor..... $210

DE GRAW ST, s e corner of Cottage Grove Av, 25x100; Peter Wirsing against Henry Berwin, owner and contractor... 199

FOX ST, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Fredericke Le Meire against Robert Miller, owner and contractor.... 134

JEROME AV, s e corner of Mount Hope Place, 231.7x85.11; Frederick N. Du Bois against John M. Bleuvelt and others, owners, Otto J. Spahn, contractor.. 1,838

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678; David Shapiro against Frank Metzger, owner; Vincent Bonagur, contractor..... 15

TINTON AV, w s, 2.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x117.6; also Tinton Av, w s, 83.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x135; the Boyle & Everts Company against James F. Meehan, owners and contractors..... 812

1ST AV, 2,197 to 2,203; Oscar G. Borkstrom against Michael Cooper, owner and contractor; Abe Cooper, contractor..... 1,536

8TH AV, 2,705; Simons & Moerstelder against Gregor G. Hofmann, owner and contractor..... 607

103D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 17x100; John Brady against Adolph Wanmaker, owner; the Metropolitan Investment Company, contractor..... 389

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 83x199.11 to 139th St; Oscar Johnson against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Müller, contractor..... 2,580

136TH ST, s e corner of Beach Av, 34.5x99x15.6x97.11; Chester F. Reynolds against James F. Meehan, owner and contractor..... 44

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Gibson Putzel, with Samuel Bass, 12 payments..... $63,000

Lis Pendens.

FORT WASHINGTON DEPOT ROAD, s e corner of Boulevard Lafayette, being Lots 3, 4, and 7, map of land at Fort Washington of Isaac P. Martin; also, parcel at Rye, N. Y., contains 1.8,237-10,000 acres; William Ziegler against Christian Blenmetz and another, 2ez, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Ludvigh & Ryttenberg.

WEST END AV, w s, 20.8 ft n of 93d St, 16x85; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

ZULETTE AV, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 20x—; Department of Buildings against Isaac Hessberg, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

1ST AV, 1,056 to 1,064, s e corner of 58th St, 400½; Louis Kornarens against Gesine M. Kornarens, individually and as executric, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Miller, Decker & Miller.

8TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 19th St, 53.6x100; Leonard L. Hill against Ruth F. Field, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, J. M. Gardner.

17TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Broadway, 25x92; also 17th St, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x79.8x26.7 x73.6; the Germania Life Insurance Company against George W. Levy and others, (2 actions foreclosing two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

18TH ST, 8 East; Department of Buildings against Agnes S. Lawrence and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

57TH ST, n s, 309 ft e of 5th Av, 16x100.5; Elizabeth Lynes against Charles T. Parker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cannon & Cannon.

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah C. Goodhue against Leander S. Sire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

59TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; New York Life Insurance Company against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

62D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Edmund Hendricks, executor, &c., against Theodor Von Gunther and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyons.

102D ST, n s, 164 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Agnes J. Hancock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

102D ST, n w corner of Broadway, 125x100.11, 2 actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against George Daily and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

123D ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Daniel B. Childs and another, executors, &c., against Mary G. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hull & Horton.

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; William P. Sanford against Raphael Ayallone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lyman vs. Clancey.
2—Leo vs. Leo.
3—In re Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company.
4—Ackman vs. 3d Av. Railroad Company
5—Mand vs. Caron.
6—Miller vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
7—In re Sherman.
8—Bopp vs. Garrison.
9—N. Y. Condensed Milk Co. vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
10—Frost vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.
11—Bunn vs. Nase.
12—Mathew vs. Smith.
13—Matter of Wood.
14—Conner vs. Stephens.
15—Pritz vs. Schroeder.
16—Matter of East 153th St.
17—Kriechel vs. Kriechel.
18—Mulligan vs. Weiss.
19—Matter of Lyman.
20—Union Theological Seminary vs. Diller.
21—Heffernan vs. Knox.
22—Bottler vs. same.
23—Daly vs. same.
24—Duane vs. same.
25—Kerr vs. same.
26—Gillonn vs. same.
27—Murray vs. same.
28—Kaufmann vs. same.
29—Niles vs. same.
30—Northrup vs. same.
31—Regan vs. same.
32—Ryan vs. same.
33—Young vs. same.
34—Mass vs. same.
35—Leonard vs. same.
36—Klan vs. same.
37—McQuade vs. same.
38—In re Kessler.
39—Wetmore vs. Wetmore.
40—Greene vs. Laidlaw.
41—Van Riper vs. Van Riper.
42—Finch vs. Crogan.
43—Hunter vs. Batterson.
44—Moses vs. Hatch.
45—Paine vs. Paine.
46—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Lipman.
47—Merritt vs. Merritt.
48—Brandt vs. Lawler.
49—Golden vs. Steins.
50—Williams vs. Schmuck.
51—Austen vs. Butcher.
52—Nosco vs. Nosco.
53—Rose vs. Walker.
54—Foote vs¼ Pfoulke.
55—Davidson vs. Goldstein.
56—In re Mulhern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. —Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Celine D. Brevoort.	Moses Schwab.
Anne C. R. Atterbury.	Isabella McCluskey.
Paul Fisher.	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. and must be placed upon the Chambers calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—William H. Sunlight.
2—Mark Adronja.
3—George McIntyre.
4—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.
5—Hyman Rephan.
6—Harry Adams.
Pleadings—
1—Sylvester Scovel.
2—Frederick Raner.
3—John Dock.
4—Joseph Wetting. Frank Fassler.
5—Edward M. Goldie.
6—William Wall.
7—Thomas Warren.
8—Michael Murray.
9—Louisa Kiefer.
10—Joseph McCann. Peter McDonald.
11—Michaels Panza.
12—Charles Esterbrook.
13—Henry Thompson.
14—Thomas Nelson.
15—Carrie Porter. Taylor Everett.
16—William Feene.
17—Judson De Graff.
18—Frank Miller.
19—Charles McDonald.
20—Charles Burns.
21—Sado Sarodinsky. Joseph Kovolsky. Thomas Smith.
22—Alvin C. Cole.
23—Dominick Masenello.
24—Beatrice Trese.
25—Albert Foss.
26—Richard Brook.
27—Frank Framek.
28—Rosie Rosenberg.
29—John F. Farwell.
30—Feavio Davienzo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—James Connors.
2—Isaiah James.
3—Hugh Barbour.
4—Thomas J. Demsey.
5—Isadore Goodman.
6—Herman Schaffer.
7—Julius Asaroff.
8—Henry Arnold.
9—Frank Schrandner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Frederick Ernsting vs. Alfred Ericson—Henry Cooper.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Edgar S. Hyatt vs. United States Ind. Publishing Company—De Borden Wilmot.

CITY COURT.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Abraham Cohen vs. Fedor von Raitz—Sol Levi.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—King vs. Di Lorenzo—Stanley H. Bevins. McCormack vs. Doyle—D. P. Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Hinman vs. Hinman—Rufus B. Cowing, Jr. Sillcocks vs. Tice; Lyall vs. same—Augustus Van Wyck.

2,500 Vestmakers on Strike.

The Vestm

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.10¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	6.95
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@75c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 2 corn, 39½c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼c; No. 2 oats, 22@22¼c; No. 3 white, 24¾@25c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24½c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 40@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.41; mess pork, per bbl, $11.35@$11.40; lard, per 100 lb, $6.95@$6.97½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $6.80@$7.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@7c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½.

COTTON.—The cotton market yesterday was a succession of alternate advances and declines, flurries of active trading and periods of stagnation. On the opening the feeling was steady, with prices 1 point higher to 4 points lower. Immediately after the call prices sank an additional 3@6 points under quite active selling of long cotton, pressure from the bear side, and disappointing late English cables. The spot markets of this country and Europe held reasonably firm on light receipts, but were destitute of animation. Official reports from the Atlantic States showed rains to have been general during the past 48 hours, with drought prospects entirely dispelled. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. No sales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 9 15-16c; Mobile, no business; Savannah, nominal, 9½c; Charleston, quiet, 9¼c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk, quiet, 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, 10¼c; Memphis, steady, 9¾c; Augusta, quiet, 9¾; St. Louis, steady, 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	0.30	9.43	9.26	9.25@9.28
September	8.70	8.79	8.63	8.64@8.65
October	8.50	8.53	8.42	8.42@8.43
November	8.33	8.42	8.33	8.39@8.32
December	8.33	8.39	8.26	8.26@8.27
January	8.34	8.39	8.27	8.27@8.28
February	8.35	8.35	8.25	8.29@8.31
March	8.36	8.43	8.32	8.31@8.33
April				8.33@8.35
May	8.39	8.40	8.35	8.35@8.36
June	8.40	8.40	8.36	8.36@8.37

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Spot cotton quiet; prices higher; American middling, fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5¾d; middling, 5 21-32d; low middling, 5 17-32d; good ordinary, 5 13-32d; ordinary, 5 7-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 4,900 bales American; receipts, 5,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 26-64d@5 28-64d buyers; August and September, 5 12-64d@5 13-64d sellers; September and October, 4 58-64d sellers; October and November, 4 47-64d sellers; November and December, 4 42-64d sellers, December and January, 4 39-64d sellers; January and February, 4 37-64d sellers; February and March, 4 35-64@4 36-64d sellers; March and April, 4 34-64@4 35-64d sellers; April and May, 4 34-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT — Heavy selling in the Chicago market by one or two large concerns, with general liquidation here, brought about depression in wheat yesterday, last prices showing ¾@7¾c net decline. There were no important reasons assigned for the break, although a number of influences prevailed during the day all exerted a tendency in that direction. In the first place, The Price Current came out with an estimate of 555,000,000 bushels for the total crop of wheat. Although generally accepted as too high, the report nevertheless had some effect on sentiment early in the session. The later influence of heaviness was the small export demand, contrary to Wednesday's expectations. Weather in the Northwest was still unsettled. The greatest weakness in the New York market came during the last hour, when September dropped off to 78¾c, after having sold at 79 11-16c early in the day, and closed at 78¾c. The Paris markets closed 20@35 points lower than Saturday, and Antwerp ¼d lower. Budapest closed 1 point higher than Tuesday. Minneapolis stocks were expected to decrease 100,000 bushels for the week. Northwest receipts amounted to 242 cars, compared with 283 cars last week and 217 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 82¾c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¼c, all to arrive; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 76c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—Wheat easy; No. 1 Northern, 78¼@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 61½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56c; sample, 56@56c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 70@70¾c; August, 70¼c; September, 70@70¼c; December, 73c; No. 2 hard, 67½@68c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; year, 32¾c; August, 37¾c; September, 37¼c; December, 33c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21¾c; August, 21½c; September, 21½c; December, 22c. May, 24c; No. 2 white, 25½@25¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat in store—August, 73¾c; September, 73¾c; December, 75@75¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

DULUTH, Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 3 Spring, 70¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¼c; No. 1 hard, 77¾c; new No. 1 Northern, 76¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$2.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.55. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@88c. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$15.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50; latter white; middlings, $16@$18; cdrn feed bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $20.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79¾	79 11-16	78¾	78¾
December	81 11-16	81 11-16	80¾	80¾
Corn—				
September	44¾	44¾	43¾	44
December	40¾	40¾	40	40
May	40¼	40¼	40	40
Lard—				
August				$6.95

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August				73½
September	74¾	74¾	73¾	73¾
October	75¾	75¾	74½	74½
Corn—				
September	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
October	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
Oats—				
September	22	22¼	21¾	21¾
October	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼
Lard—				
September	$6.67½	$6.67½	$6.62½	$6.65
October	6.70	6.72½	6.67½	6.67½
Ribs—				
September	6.87½	6.90	6.82½	6.85
October	6.87½	6.87½	6.80	6.80
Pork—				
September	11.57½	11.57½	11.32½	11.35
October	11.55	11.55	11.37½	11.40

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12.75@$13.50; family, $14.50@$15.50; short clear, $13@$15. BEEF—Mess, $8@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—$19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7½c; 160 lb, 7½c; 180 lb, 7¾c; plgs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, 10½@11c; 10 lb, 8¾@10c; 12 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14 lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—City, 4 7-16@4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—$6.95; city lard, $6.50; refined lard, South America, 8¾c; Continent, 7.80; Brazil, kegs, 9c; compound, city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¾@7½c; city lard stearine, 8¾@8½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess, steady, 67s 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western, firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 36s; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 34s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, firm, 40s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 44s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 43s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, strong, 51s; American finest colored, strong, 52s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures yesterday was a quiet one. Prices took a lower level. The Rio and Santos markets were closed yesterday on account of the holiday. This meant no public Brazilian cables on Change today, the public cables from Rio and Santos coming one day late. It was reported, however, that Havre and Hamburg had adverse private advices by a cable regarding the situation at Rio and Santos, following yesterday's holiday. We could not learn that any such reports reached the local market. However, Havre and Hamburg both showed pronounced weakness, the former showing a net decline of ¾@1f, and Hamburg reported a loss of ½@¾ pfennig. The local market opened with December unchanged and other positions 5 points lower. Subsequently the situation here was quite weak; long coffee came out quite freely and the local bear contingent showed more confidence than heretofore. There were sales of only 5,000 bags on the opening call, but by 12 M. the business had reached 13,000 bags, and for the entire session 36,500 bags. The market was finally steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points decline. The demands for spot supplies in the open market was slack and the market there ruled dull and easy on the nominal basis of 8¾@8¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Warehouse deliveries in the open market were of unsatisfactory volume, 6,983 bags; some increase, but still small.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				7.50@7.55
September	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.55
October	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55@7.60
November	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65@7.70
December	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75@7.80
January	7.80	7.90	7.80	7.75@7.80
February				7.80@7.85
March	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85@7.90
April				7.90@7.95
May	7.90	8.00	7.90	7.90@8.00

Sales, 36,500 bags. Spot—No returns.

Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfg lower; 3:30 P. M., ¼ to ⅛ pfg net lower; sales, 24,000 bags. Havre—Opened irregular, ¼@⅜f lower; 3 P. M., declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher; total sales, 43,000 bags; January, 50.75; February, 51.00; March, 51.25; April, 51.50; May, 52.00; June, 52.00; July, 52.00; August, 50.00; September, 50.00; October, 50.25; November, 50.25; December, 50.50. Rio—Receipts, 19,000 bags; no other returns.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, bbls, $4; spirits turpentine, 41¾@42¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.55; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine nothing doing; receipts, 229 casks. Resin firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 768 barrels. Crude turpentine, $1.35@$1.40; receipts, 271 casks. Tar steady at $1.40; receipts, 26 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16.—Spirits of turpentine quiet, 39¾c; receipts, 1,347 casks; sales, 350 casks; exports, 15 casks. Resin firm; K and above, 5c off; receipts, 3,657 barrels; sales, 2,506 barrels; exports, 705 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 16.—Cotton market quiet; sales, none; middling, 9½c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—Turpentine market firm at 39½@39c; sales none. Resin firm; sales none; unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—Receipts: Resin, 371 bbls; turpentine, 124 casks; exports none.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34@34½c; off Summer yellow, 34c; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; linseed, American, raw, 69c; American, boiled, 71c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@56c.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron, warrants, $11; lake copper, ingot, 16¾c; tin, $31.50; exchange lead, $4.25; spelter, $4.20.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; little calves, $4.50; buttermilks, nominal; yearlings, $2.60. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep lower at $2.75@$4.40; culls, $2; lambs, 10c off; common to prime, $4.62½@$6.50; culls, $4@$4.50. HOGS—Market weak at $5.55@$5.80; choice light State hogs and pigs, $5.85@$6.

AUCTION SALES.

JOS. SHONGOOD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, sell this day, 10:30 A. M., 26-28 Lispenard St., a lot of woolens, by order Clio Brownoid, Trustee. Matter of Jacob Glassman, bankrupt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
my25-1aw6mF.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB P. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
my25-1aw6mF.

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh9-1aw6mF

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 58 and 60, No. 52 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM G. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au10-1aw6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 67 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next. Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor. WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City.
je8-1aw6mF

HABIRSHAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HABIRSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900. ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je15-1aw6mF

MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900. WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my25-1aw6mF

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap20-1aw6mF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. BONNEAU, Bankrupt.—No. 2,787.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph J. Bonneau, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, Aug. 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, Aug. 16th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 492.—In the matter of THOMAS E. VERMILYE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas E. Vermilye, banksupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 16, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,666.—In the matter of FREDERICK G. A. BLANCKE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederick G. A. Blancke, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 15, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the 25th day of September, 1890.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1900, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1899, at six per cent., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1900, in Liber 18, page 130, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Therese Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

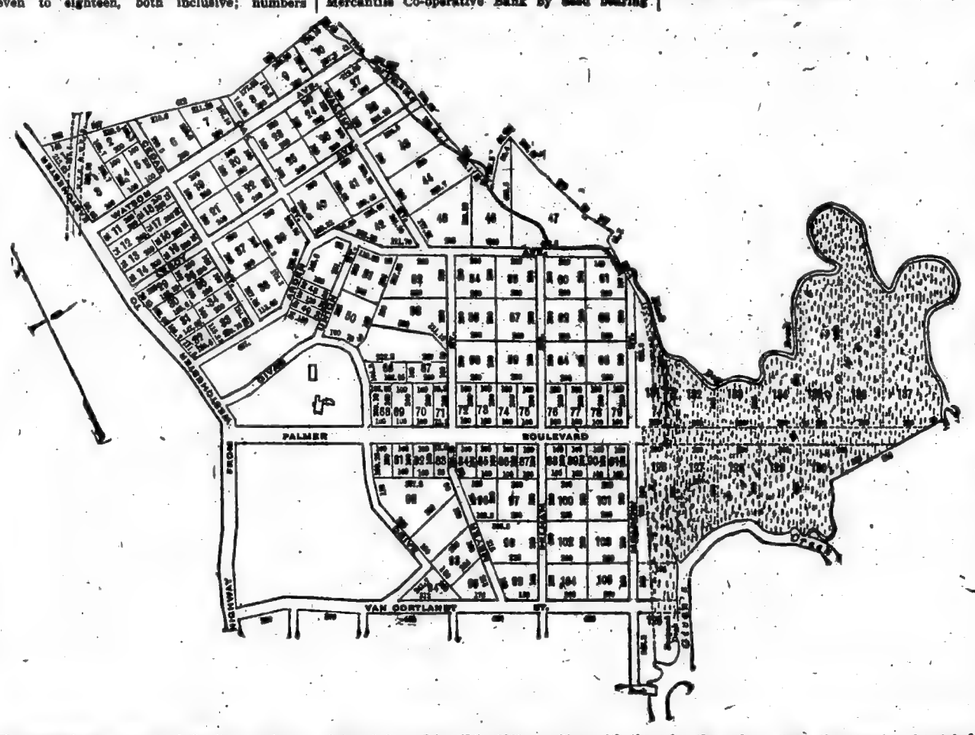

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $892.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee upon the premises hereinbefore described, is in the aggregate the sum of $2,544.36 and interest.

Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

107 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7 Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly along said middle line of the block; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence eastwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning; all being known as No. 540 West 153d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

BLOCH & ETTINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 540 West 153d St.:

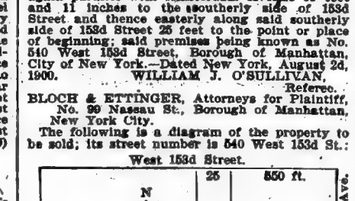

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,866.66, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $218.79, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $99 and interest, and taxes for 1900 if a lien on or before the day of sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $21,000, with interest thereon from May 1, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, August 2, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.
au2-2aw3wW&F&au30

105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7 Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred (100) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Seventeenth Street and through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to the point or place of beginning; all being known as No. 105 West 117th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West 117th Street:

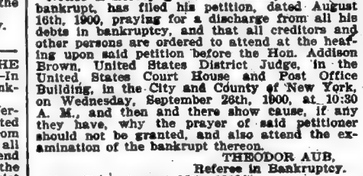

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,375.18, with interest from 18th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $243.95-100, with interest from 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $293.84-100 and interest.

Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
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105 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7 Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred (100) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Seventeenth Street and through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and to and through a certain other party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet; thence westwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to the point or place of beginning; all being known as No. 105 West 117th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West 117th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,375.18, with interest from 18th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.05, with interest from the 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $293.84 and interest.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.
jy13-law6mF

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

*FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Kaiserin Mar. Th. Aug. 23 | Lahn ..... Sept. 11
Aller ..... Sept. 4 | Trave ..... Sept. 15
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. Sep. 4 | Kaiserin Mar. Th. Sep. 18
Departure 10 A. M.
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
K. Luise, Aug. 23, 10 AM | Barbarossa, Sept. 20, 9 AM
G. Kurfurst, Sept. 6, 2 PM | Fr. d. Gr

MANHATTAN AND BRONX POPULATION, 2,050,600

Number of People in the Greater Borough, 1,850,093.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT FIGURES

Count of the Census Bureau Compared with Results Obtained in Former Years.

The Census Bureau at Washington yesterday morning announced that the completed count of the returns for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx showed a population of 2,050,600. The population of Manhattan is 1,850,093, and that of the Bronx 200,507, and the count by Assembly districts is as follows:

MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

Ass'y Dist. No.	Population.	Ass'y Dist. No.	Population.
1	25,959	19	45,197
2	52,768	19	65,025
3	47,295	20	42,598
4	76,852	21	89,050
5	37,951	22	48,796
6	64,286	23	78,595
7	41,979	24	51,209
8	72,125	25	36,800
9	42,361	26	56,882
10	65,785	27	36,984
11	41,247	28	46,123
12	72,807	29	51,674
13	37,572	30	58,728
14	54,807	31	78,013
15	38,911	32	80,379
16	73,834	33	58,112
17	40,975	34, (part of)	38,296

BRONX BOROUGH.

Ass'y Dist. No.	Population.	Ass'y Dist. No.	Population.
34, (part of)	53,027	Annexed territory	25,085
35	122,395		

BEARING UPON ELECTIONS.

As may be seen, there is a wide divergence between the populations of the different Assembly districts. This has a curious effect upon the elections to the lower house of the State Legislature. For instance, the First Assembly District, with a population of 25,959, elects one Assemblyman, while the Thirty-fifth, with a population of 122,395, also elects but one. This is due to the fact that the down-town district, being occupied almost entirely by business structures, increases little in population, while the districts up-town grow constantly.

The last Government census, taken in 1890, gave the City and County of New York, as it was then, 1,515,301. These figures, however, caused great indignation, and it was hinted that the enumerators had been negligent in their duties for political reasons, so that the city should not have the representation in Congress and in the Electoral College to which it was entitled. A police census was taken in the same year, which showed a total of 1,710,-715. The State Census of 1892 gave the city, including the Annexed District, 1,836,-739, and these figures were generally accepted as correct. The census of 1880 showed 1,206,209.

INCREASE IN THE CITY.

The result announced yesterday shows that New York has increased at a more rapid rate than most of the other cities which have so far been counted, for the figures show an increase of 35.33 per cent. If the last Government census be taken as a basis for comparison, it shows, however, an increase of but 19.81 per cent. over the police census figures for 1890. The count, when all the other boroughs are announced, may considerably alter the aspect, however.

Following is a table of the populations of cities as found by the Census Bureau up to date:

	1890.	1900.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Milwaukee	204,468	285,315	80,847	39.54
Cincinnati	296,908	325,902	28,994	9.77
Buffalo	255,664	352,219	96,555	37.77
Washington, including Georgetown	202,978	232,745	29,767	14.67
Louisville	161,129	204,731	43,602	27.06
Providence	132,146	175,597	43,451	32.88

Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer yesterday declined to make any comment on the figures received, saying that he preferred to wait until the count of the whole city, including the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, was announced, and these figures are promised in a few days.

MR. WILBUR ON THE COUNT.

Census Supervisor Charles S. Wilbur, who was in charge of the work in Manhattan and the Bronx, at his office in the Pulitzer Building, yesterday expressed himself as satisfied with the result.

"Of course, I kept no count here," he said, "but I think the figures will be satisfactory to the people of New York, and they are about what I expected. My work was finished a month ago, but I have been very anxious to know the exact count. I think the increase shown since the last census is all it could be expected to be. These figures are not up to the Board of Health estimate, but that was only an estimate. This is an actual count, and I believe as trustworthy as modern ideas could procure.

"I know that in Washington the very greatest care was taken to insure to New York City an accurate count, and Director Merriam would always seize at once on any ideas or suggestions that would tend toward procuring the best count possible.

"June was rather a hard month for our work in this city, but with our schemes for procuring statistics of people whose houses were closed, most of them, I think, have been obtained."

The Board of Health estimate referred to by Mr. Wilbur was issued July 1, 1899, and gave Manhattan 1,980,228 and the Bronx 168,867; total, 2,149,090.

FEELING IN THE BRONX.

Residents of the Bronx are apt to be disappointed at the result, for they have been hoping, despite the estimate of the city authorities, that they would be found to number between 225,000 and 250,000. Real estate dealers have more often named the larger figure. The Government census of 1890 gave the Bronx 74,085 and the State census of 1892 gave them 86,757.

President James L. Wells of the North Side Board of Trade said:

"I am not disappointed. I think it is a remarkable growth. Improvements which have been contemplated and in part commenced have been at a standstill. If the city had pushed ahead with them as they did under our own Street Commissioner we would have had 250,000 or even 300,000, but these improvements are now in sight, for there is quite a revival in the building business on account of the drop in the prices of materials.

"Additional territory of 14,500 acres, east of the Bronx, taken in 1895, does not affect the result much, for that was acres and not people.

"I think the census is as accurate as any census could be made. The census must be short of the actual population, for they can't count everybody. I presume they did everything about as accurately as they could do a piece of work as big as that in so short a time. We won't demand another census as Chicago is doing, but we will try to do better next time, for in the next ten years our additional rapid transit will be in operation, surface trolley lines will be extended and improved, new bridges will be completed across the Harlem River, the Concourse will be completed, the new parks very much improved and the reservoir finished, so that there will be a plentiful supply of water, and we may have 750,000 population."

THE INCREASE IN QUEENS.

Belief that It Will Be Large, Based on Surface Road's Business.

The officials of the Queens County Electric Railway Company expect that the percentage of the increase in population in that borough will be much greater than that shown by Manhattan and the Bronx. They base this on the increase of business shown by their road. It had the most prosperous year in its history. The number of passengers carried by it during the fiscal year just closed was 10,947,643. This was 1,055,603 more than the previous year, when 9,892,950 persons were carried. Only a comparatively small portion of the increase, it is said, were visitors to the beaches.

The road's gross receipts from carrying passengers was $461,843.55, and its operating expenses $250,506.17. It earned, in addition to its passenger receipts, $6,504.10. Its fixed charges were $112,729.45, and taxes $30,000. The amount set to profit and loss account, for repairs, renewals, &c., was $75,318.03.

CORONER STOPS FUNERAL.

Peter Wood Arrested in Connection with Mrs. Reilly's Death.

The funeral of Mrs. Kate Reilly of King's Bridge did not take place yesterday afternoon, although all arrangements had been made. Instead the woman's body was taken to the Morgue, where an autopsy will be made to determine if she died by violence.

Mrs. Reilly's death was reported to the Coroner last Tuesday by Peter Wood of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, Inwood, at whose house the woman was staying. She died Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock. A death certificate giving apoplexy as the cause was issued.

Information, however, was brought to Coroners' Physician Donlin which led to the issue of the order of arrest for Wood, who was remanded in the Harlem Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner.

Mrs. Hannah O'Brien, a sister of the dead woman, is housekeeper for Wood. Mrs. Reilly went to the house last Friday with her little daughter Mary. On Sunday night neighbors heard cries for help coming from the house between the hours of 8 and 9.

Michael Clancey, an employe of the Post Office in King's Bridge, said that while walking near Marble Bridge he heard the shrieks, but a young woman who was with him deterred him from investigating the cause.

Wood is alleged to have driven Mrs. Reilly from his house a year ago, after severely beating her.

EXPLOSION FIRES A FACTORY.

Chemicals Cause the Accident, and Three Men Are Injured.

An explosion of chemicals shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, on the second floor of the business place of the Hirschberg Company, at 327 Canal Street, manufacturer of paints and enamels, caused a fire in which Fireman Edward Mulligan of Engine Company No. 27 was overcome by smoke, and Herman Hirschberg, senior member of the firm, of 130 East Ninety-sixth Street, was burned about the hands, face, arms, and head, and Sigmund Goldberg, a porter, said to live in Hoboken, was burned about the legs.

Mulligan was at work on the second floor when the smoke and fumes from the burning dry paints almost prostrated him. On the Canal Street side, he climbed out of the window, and was seen blindly feeling for the supporting rods of the fire escape. He was on the point of falling when he was caught by a fellow fireman. When revived by the fresh air he returned to his work.

Mr. Hirschberg was at the back of the second floor when the explosion occurred. He saw the porter, Goldburg, run out of a rear room crying an alarm, with his clothing in flames. At the same instant the flames burst out over Hirschberg. The two men ran down the stairway into the street. When Goldberg reached the sidewalk firemen who had just arrived threw blankets over him, and put out the fire. Both men then disappeared. Later Hirschberg was found at a drug store some distance away, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. His injuries are not serious.

It is not known what caused the explosion. Its force was such as to blow out the entire rear portion of the second floor wall. The flames shot up through the ceiling into the third floor and burst through the roof. The loss is estimated at $3,000, partly covered by insurance.

To the night of the building is the place of business of Scheuer Brothers, manufacturers of leather goods. To the left is the Champion Shirt Waist Factory. Some excitement prevailed among the employes of both places. The employes of the Hirschberg Company had not reported for work when the explosion happened.

TWO ACCIDENTS AT ONE FIRE.

Engine and Patrol Wagon Disabled on Way—Blaze Started by a Cigarette.

While responding to a double alarm of fire at 358 West Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon the engine of Company No. 65, situated in Forty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and in charge of Lieut. Corcoran, ran into Eighth Avenue car No. 1,052 at Forty-third Street, almost throwing the car from the tracks and shattering the pole of the engine. The horse nearest the car was caught between the other horses and the car and slightly injured by being crushed. The engine was driven to the scene of the fire with two horses.

While on the way to the same fire the wagon of Patrol No. 3, situated in Forty-seventh Street near Eighth Avenue, broke down at Ninth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, and had to be taken back to the company's quarters. None of the men on either vehicle was injured.

The fire was in a five-story brick apartment house, and in the rooms occupied by Louis Cheifitz. Cheifitz had been smoking a cigarette in bed and went to sleep with the cigarette in his mouth. He was suddenly awakened by a pain on his right leg, and found the bed clothing on fire. He called out of a window for help, and Policeman Smith of the West Forty-seventh Street station sent in an alarm. On account of the mishaps to the engine and patrol, and a small fire in West Fifty-fifth Street, a second alarm was turned in. The fire did a damage of $500.

CHASED FAMILY WITH SHOTGUN.

Scolded by His Wife, Cigar Dealer Meyer Tried to Kill Her.

Magistrate Lemon yesterday, in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, had Carl Meyer, a well-known cigar manufacturer of 33 Greenpoint Avenue, before him on the charge of disorderly conduct. Early yesterday morning Meyer undertook to annihilate his family with a double-barreled shotgun. He would probably have succeeded in his object but for the failure of the hammer of the weapon to work properly.

Meyer is fifty years old, and has a wife and two children. He sent his wife after some pipes on Wednesday, and while she was away he went out. On Mrs. Meyer's return she became angry when she discovered that her husband had gone away. She upbraided him when he came in late on Wednesday night. The scolding angered the cigarmaker, and he declared he would put an end to it. Meyer took the shotgun down from the place where it had been hanging and started in pursuit of Mrs. Meyer. While chasing her he tried to discharge the gun, but the hammer failed to act. When Mrs. Meyer ran out of the house Meyer started in quest of his two children. They, however, had already taken flight.

Mrs. Meyer hastened to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, where, after she had told her story, Policeman Vance was sent to her house. When he got there Meyer was found wrecking his store. He had broken showcases and fixtures, and was preparing to demolish the show windows when Vance arrested him. Meyer made a hard fight before he was overpowered. When he was arraigned later in court the hearing was adjourned.

VAN NESS PETITION DENIED.

His Application for a Change of Venue in Will Contest Fails.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision, denying the application of Cornelius H. Van Ness for a change of venue from New York to Orange County in the suit brought against him by F. K. Harmon as guardian of his two daughters, Harriet B. Harmon and Marie M. Harmon. Mr. Van Ness is the old man who a few months ago caused considerable interest by marrying Alice Wood of Port Jervis.

When his first wife died she left about $1,000,000. The will was so peculiarly worded that there has been litigation over it since it was probated. The Harmon girls are the maternal nieces of Mrs. Van Ness No. 1, and they claim, through their guardian, that the terms of the will were that Mr. Van Ness was only to have the use of the income of the property during his lifetime, and must not dispose of the principal. Mr. Van Ness reads the will differently, and claims absolute possession of both interest and principal.

Some time ago the Harmon girls secured a temporary injunction restraining Van Ness from interfering with the principal, pending the making of the injunction permanent. The injunction was afterward made permanent pending the trial of the action. A few days ago counsel for Van Ness appeared in court and asked for a change of venue, claiming that all Van Ness's real estate and property were in Orange County, and not in New York, and that it would be proper to have the venue there. By the terms of the injunction Van Ness has at present only the use of the income, which is $50,000 per annum.

RECIPROCITY TREATY UPHELD.

Appraisers Overrule Assessment of Full Duty on Wine from France.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in a case involving the construction of the tariff law as to reciprocity treaties. Wine, imported from France by way of Liverpool, by Hermann Brothers of Louisville, was assessed by the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville the full regular duty. The importers filed a protest, claiming the benefit of the reciprocity treaty with France.

Ex-Judge Somerville, who wrote the opinion of the board, says that the goods were, as the law provides, "in good faith destined for the United States at the time of original shipment, without any contingency of diversion." The protests are sustained, and the Surveyor is instructed to reliquidate the entries in accordance with the claim of the protestants.

MARTIN ENGELITE IN TROUBLE.

Conqueror of the Terrible Turk Held for Wrecking a Cafe.

Martin Engel, the Tammany leader, and a number of the members of the Martin Engel Association were in Yorkville Court yesterday in relation to the arrest of Charles Miller of 28 Stanton Street, a member of the association, who was charged with malicious mischief by Joseph Margulies, proprietor of the café at 12 Stuyvesant Street. Margulies charged that Miller, who is said to have carned the appellation of "The Terrible Jew," after defeating Yousof, "The Terrible Turk," at wrestling, had created a disturbance in his place and had smashed three large pier glasses, a lot of glassware, and other furnishings of the café, all valued at $2,000. Ex-Police Judge Koch, who represented Margulies, said it was a scheme by the Martin Engel Association to get even with Margulies because fifty tickets for the excursion of the Engelites had been sent to him and he returned them all instead of selling or paying for them.

Miller said he entered Margulies's place after the excursion of the association Tuesday night and gave a waiter a $10 bill for drinks with some friends. He said the waiter gave him 50 cents change and he expostulated. Margulies, he said, appeared and ordered him ejected, and he was put into the street. He claimed to know nothing about broken glasses or damaged furnishings. Magistrate Brann held him in $100 bail for examination Friday.

GUILTY OF STOPPING A FIGHT.

Jersey City Police Justice Reprimands Men Who Aided Assaulted Man.

George McCarthy, President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and William Leifer, an officer of the society, were before Police Justice Murphy in Jersey City on subpoenas yesterday, to answer a charge made by Henry Vreeland, that they had unlawfully interfered with the employes of his bathing houses on Newark Bay. The testimony was that on Tuesday last Ernest Pflugge wished to bathe in blue and white jersey tights. The attendants said his costume violated the rules. They insisted that he should wear a coat and trousers which they furnished, and for the use of which they demanded 5 cents. Pflugge refused to wear the suit, and the attendants, as he alleged, assaulted him. McCarthy and Leifer interfered and saved Pflugge from being beaten with a club which Vreeland handed to one of his men.

Justice Murphy decided that Vreeland had a right to make such rules as he pleased regarding bathing dresses. McCarthy and Leifer were adjudged guilty, but owing to the circumstances, sentence was suspended.

W. A. ENGEMAN MARRIES AGAIN.

Owner of Brighton Race Track, Recently Divorced, Takes Another Wife.

William A. Engeman, who was divorced by his wife last week, was married yesterday to Miss Frances T. Hyde at Shelter Island Heights by the Rev. E. B. Coe of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Manhattan. Mrs. Engeman is a daughter of the late Dr. George Hyde of Truro, Nova Scotia, and is a sister of Charles H. Hyde of the law firm of Maher & Hyde, Brooklyn. Mr. Engeman is the chief owner and president of the Brighton Beach Racing Association and is the nephew of George Engeman, the former race track owner and horseman, and is grandson of William Engeman, who attained to considerable racing prominence. William A. Engeman first married Miss Jessie Grace Battersby, daughter of Al Battersby, Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Mrs. Engeman obtained her divorce in Cheyenne, Wyoming. She was only fifteen years of age when she was married nine years ago, and he was twenty-three.

SNEAK THIEF ROBS CHURCH.

Takes Valuable Jewel from Statue in a Brooklyn Sanctuary.

From last Saturday until yesterday the statue of "The Infant Jesus" in the chancel of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernard, at Hicks and Rapelye Streets, Brooklyn, was bereft of the gold chain and diamond locket which the parishioners were accustomed to see suspended around the neck of the effigy whenever they attended worship. On that evening locket and chain disappeared. Detectives Reynolds and Roberts of the Butler Street Station found them in Lehman's pawnshop, 222 Columbia Street, and returned them to Father Joseph Traenkle, pastor of the church, yesterday. A young man was the thief, a pious-appearing stranger, over whom two sisters rejoiced on Saturday because he showed such a deep devotion to prayer and silent meditation.

It was the hour of 6 and the sanctuary was open for the confessions of sinners; many penitents were assembled on their knees, deeply engaged in self-communion and prayers of repentance. Several sought Father Traenkle, but the young stranger remained on his knees in one of the pews. A quarter of an hour later Father Traenkle went to his dinner, leaving in the church the young man and two sisters. Presently the stranger arose, and, approaching the sisters, respectfully asked when the father would return. They replied at 7. The stranger said he would pray and meditate in the meanwhile and await his return.

He then went to the chancel, followed by the eyes of the sisters, who rejoiced at his piety, and dropped to his knees before the statue.

As the sisters left the church they saw the young man, apparently engaged in prayer, looking with rapt attention at the figure before him.

When the sisters and Father Traenkle returned at 7 o'clock the young man had departed, and with him the ornaments. The loss was almost immediately reported to the police, and the sisters were much chagrined at their poor judgment of human nature.

The locket and chain are much prized by the priest and his parishioners and have been in the church for many years.

Ask Their Clothing Back.

In popular experience the old mercantile motto, "We strive to please," has doubtless been more honored in the breach than by observance, but the two hundred or more persons who, during the last two weeks, bought from Brill Brothers, the clothiers, a widely advertised lot of blue serge suits, are giving testimony to the occasional practice of the agreeable tenet. To each of the customers that had purchased one of the suits in question there was mailed last Saturday a letter stating that the lot had been found to contain some suits which did not hold their color and requesting the purchaser to return his suit if it had proved unsatisfactory. So far there have been returned only twenty of the suits, but the letters have created quite an impression among those who received them.

Boy Fell, Dragged Sister with Him.

Lizzie Walch, seven years old, and her brother Robert, five years of age, were playing in the second-story front room of their home at 22 Hallett Street, Astoria, yesterday afternoon, when the boy climbed upon the window sill and leaned out. His sister ran to pull him back. As she took hold of him she lost his balance and fell outward. The little girl clung to him and tried to drag him back, but his weight was too great for her strength, and she was dragged out of the window after him, and both fell to the pavement. The girl escaped without serious injury, but the boy was badly bruised and cut. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S FUNERAL

The Arrival of His Nephew and Probable Successor.

NO DISPLAY TO BE ALLOWED

Close Personal Friends Invited to Attend the Services—Last Days in Raquette Lake Region.

First Vice President H. E. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Company, who is regarded as the successor of his uncle, Collis P. Huntington, to the Presidency of the system, arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City at 12:35 P. M. yesterday. He was accompanied by William Hood, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Huntington declined to talk on any subject, and started without delay for the Huntington mansion, which he reached shortly after 1 o'clock. He was travel-worn and under a nervous strain. The servants at the house declined to take cards or messages to him, and said that he was with Mrs. Huntington and other members of the family, and had directed that no one be allowed to disturb him. Mr. Hood went directly to the Mills Building and had a private conference with C. H. Tweed, Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific. After it he said that he had nothing to say to the newspapers, except that he had done some quick traveling with Mr. Huntington, who would let no obstacle stand in the way of his being in New York on time to attend the funeral of his uncle.

THEIR FLYING TRIP.

The trip of these two railroad officials to this city after Mr. Huntington received news of the death of the President of the road was a remarkable one. They had been making an inspection trip over part of the Southern Pacific system, and were returning home to San Francisco. The flying start for New York was made at San Antonio, Texas, at 8:30 A. M. on Tuesday. Houston, Texas, was left behind by their palace car Otsego at 3 P. M., and New Orleans was reached at 1 A. M. Wednesday and left at 1:05 A. M. with right of way and every privilege and facility secured for the special. At 8:30 A. M. Montgomery, Ala., was reached, and a stay of fifteen minutes was made. Atlanta, Ga., was reached in three hours, quick time for a run of 175 miles.

At Atlanta the Otsego was attached to the Southwestern Limited at noon on Wednesday, and later on to the Pennsylvania Limited. The time was really one hour less than appears, as up to Atlanta the run was made on Greenborough time.

At the office of Collis P. Huntington yesterday the business of the corporation with which he was identified was transacted as usual. "A man like Mr. Huntington dies," said one of the officials, "but his life-work goes on, and must not be allowed to get into arrears. We are even busier than usual."

NO BOARD MEETINGS.

General Counsel C. H. Tweed said he knew of no meeting of any of Mr. Huntington's boards at which the subject of his successor would be considered. All the Huntington offices will be closed today until 1 P. M. because of the funeral. Visitors at the offices of the Southern Pacific Company yesterday were C. B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company; Horace See, Mr. Huntington's naval architect, and Edwin Hawley, Eastern Traffic Agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Arrangements for Mr. Huntington's funeral were nearly completed yesterday. Every detail was subject to the approval of Mrs. Huntington, who, in sanctioning the arrangements, was guided by what she knew of his wishes in this respect. He was averse to display or pomp, and shrank from notoriety, and had said that he desired, after death, to be put away as simply and quietly as possible. The main details of the funeral were aimed at preventing a crowd at the mansion, as would have been the case had the body been exposed to the public, and to limit the attendance at the services to close personal friends and to the staffs and employes of Mr. Huntington's corporations.

THE FUNERAL INVITATIONS.

Special invitations to attend the funeral were sent by letter and telegraph to a score of Mr. Huntington's closest friends, and an announcement was made yesterday by George E. Miles, Mr. Huntington's secretary, that, while the funeral would be private, all old friends of Mr. Huntington would be welcome at the services. Nearly all the members of the staffs of the Huntington corporations will attend the funeral, so that in all about 150 persons, including the family, will be present. The services will begin promptly at 11 o'clock. They will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He will read the service for the dead, except the committal, which will be pronounced at the tomb, and make a brief address.

After the services the funeral director's assistants will carry the coffin to the hearse. The route of the funeral cortège will be Fifty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue, Forty-second Street, and Vanderbilt Avenue. At the Grand Central Station will be a special funeral train, made up of an engine and Mr. Huntington's private car Oneonta. Only the widow, other relatives, and a few close personal friends will go to Woodlawn, where the coffin will be placed in the Huntington mausoleum. An impression that flowers would not be received at the Huntington mansion was the result of the announcement that the funeral would be strictly private. This was disposed of yesterday by a member of the Huntington household, who said that all floral tributes, if appropriate and in good taste, would be received.

STORIES OF THE LAST DAYS.

Two well-authenticated stories which hinge on fatalism and Mr. Huntington's last days in the Racquette Lake region were told yesterday.

Mr. Huntington started on his vacation outing on Thursday, Aug. 9. Arrived at Racquette Lake, he left his special car and went on board his new steam launch and sat at his ease in the stern. The yacht started for the Pine Knot Camp landing. At the bow was her flag on a standard. A short distance from the shore the standard fell. It was put in place, but fell again; was again hoisted, and fell a third time. Mr. Huntington's attention had been attracted, and he remarked: "Hello! That flag won't stay up. Somebody must be going to die." The flag was set up once more, and staid in position.

The last night of Mr. Huntington's life he sat down to a rubber of whist after dinner. The date was the 13th of the month. The last game of the rubber resulted in the adversaries of Mr. Huntington and his partner taking the thirteen tricks. The last topic on which Mr. Huntington spoke before entering his sleeping apartment, where he died in half an hour, was the extraordinary game that had been played.

WOMAN CAUGHT A FLAT THIEF.

Janitress Struggled Desperately to Hold Him and Caused His Capture.

When Mrs. Shortell, the janitress, discovered a tall young stranger tampering with a lock on the third floor of the apartment house at 2,349 First Avenue at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, she did not scream. Seizing him, she asked what he wanted. He made a dive for the stairs, but she held on firmly. A struggle followed until they reached the ground floor hallway, when the man threw the woman off and bolted.

Half a hundred people followed, crying "Stop thief!" Policeman Corcoran of the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station saw the man scaling a fence in One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Drawing his revolver he commanded him to stop. Then he arrested him. At the station the man gave his name as William Leonard of 238 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court to-day.

Mrs. Shortell is the woman who recently caught a man trying to steal a doormat and held him until a policeman arrived.

City Magistrate Zeller owns the house where the man was caught yesterday, and the flat the man was trying to enter is occupied by City Marshal Krause.

$15 and $16 do great work just now among our mixed sack suits for men.

27 different styles to select from.

It's the very heydey of the money saver.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

Continuous Performance PROCTOR'S 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
23d St. { MR. & MRS. DREW, Midgley & Carlisle, Mlle. Emmy's Dogs, Bruno & Russell.
5th Ave. { John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Morris' Ponies, Jas. R. Glenroy, Orinkany Trio
Palace { WILLIAMS & WALKER, Johnson Riano & Bentley, Cooke & Clinton, Mov. Pict.
125th St { Opens next Monday, Continuous Perf. Ref. Vaud., 2 to 10:45. Lottie Gilson, J. K. Emmet, Midgley and Carlisle, Jennie Yeamans, Jas. J. Gilroy, Max Unger, 20 oth. 15c. and 25c. aft. Eve., 15c., 25c., 50c.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M. FANCIULLI'S 71ST REG'T BAND.
Evenings at 8 Except Sunday. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA.
AT CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
To-night & Saturday Matinee, Saturday Evening, BOHEMIAN GIRL. FAUST.
Next Monday FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH Orchestral Concert. NEW GROUPS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 35th St. & Bway. "All for Fun." —The Sun. Evgs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. THE CADET GIRL

Casino! Roof! To-night! (In Theatre if rain) CASINO BEAUTY MINSTRELS! 8:30. MLLE. ALMA! 9:30. Orig. Shirt Waist Man! 10:55 CASINO BOY! 9:50. Beauty Olio! 11:05. 50c to all!

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St. & B'way. SUN. EVG.—Grand Popular Price Concert.
VENETIAN TERRACE. ROOF GARDEN Fully Protected from weather.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. Monday Evening, Aug. 20th, ANDREW MACK In his new play "THE REBEL." Seats now on sale.

KEITH'S THE GREAT LAFAYETTE. Kathryn Osterman. Reno & Richards. Davis, Gilroys, Clarice Vance, Christina's Monkeys

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts. : 50 : Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mon. To-night, operatic night, Hans Heindl, Baritone.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Every Eve. Rain or Shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star Acts.

CHARGED WITH BRUTALITY.

James Carroll Accused of Setting Dogs Upon His Daughter.

James Carroll of 381 Middleburg Avenue, Astoria, Queens Borough, was held under $500 bail yesterday by Magistrate Healy to answer a charge of assault. The allegation is made by his wife, who asserts that on Aug. 13 Carroll knocked their twelve-year-old girl down with his clenched fist and then held the child upon the ground and set two mastiff dogs upon her and tried to induce them to bite the child. It is alleged one of the dogs did attack the child, and sank his teeth into her body, and again into her arms. Both wounds are bad ones.

Mrs. Carroll said the reason she had not made complaint before and caused his arrest was that her husband had boasted that he had too much pull to be arrested, and she believed it useless to make trouble. The case was set for hearing on Aug. 23.

LAW RESTORED HER CHILD.

Maria Avona Appealed to Courts to Regain Her Baby Son.

Maria Avona, through a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday, regained possession of her infant son Dominico Palmieri. A year ago Mrs. Avona's husband died, leaving his wife almost destitute with a baby son. Soon after the death she gave the boy into the possession of Luigo and Martella Monaco. Recently the mother married again and decided that she would like to have her son with her. She asked the Monacos to return the child, but Mrs. Monaco declared she would not give him up.

Through her counsel, F. M. Lincoln, Mrs. Avona secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Beekman several days ago. This commanded the Monacos to produce the boy in court. The Monacos ignored the order.

Justice Beekman then issued an attachment for the Monacos, and yesterday they were brought into court to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. They had neglected to bring the child with them, and Justice Fitzgerald, who was presiding, sent a Deputy Sheriff to the Monacos' home, at 2,272 Morris Avenue, for the boy.

When the Deputy returned with the child at 2:30 o'clock and Justice Fitzgerald took up the case, counsel for the Monacos said that they were willing to give the boy into the custody of the mother. Justice Fitzgerald then turned the child over to his mother and discharged the Monacos.

Young Woman's Mysterious Suicide.

Lydia Jensen, eighteen years old, of 169 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. The girl's parents say they know of no reason why she should have killed herself. Miss Jensen, at the family breakfast, at 7 o'clock A. M., was in excellent spirits. A few minutes later she went up stairs. At 9 o'clock her mother went to call her, but she was not in her room. She was finally found in an unoccupied room on the same floor. Her mother supposed she had fainted, but a physician who was summoned said she was dead. When she was lifted from the floor the bottle that had contained the poison was found under her.

Child Killed by Fall from Roof.

Edna Burke, eleven years old, of 232 West Twenty-fourth Street, while playing blind man's buff yesterday on the roof of the house at 235, almost across the way, the home of a neighbor, whose children were her playmates, ran off the roof and fell into the street. The fall was fatal. The rear half of the roof is fenced off for drying clothing, but the children got through the fence to play. A man next door saw the child on the sidewalk, and picked her up and carried her to her home. The mother appeared at the door and received the child in her arms. The girl died as her mother took her.

Fell Four Stories and Was Unhurt.

Annie Lyons, three years old, of 594 Third Avenue, fell from the fourth-story window at that address yesterday morning and was not injured. Her mother had gone out shopping and the child was alone, when in some way she fell, striking on the tin roof of a shed beneath. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, but after a careful examination the surgeon pronounced the child's only injury a black eye. Half an hour later she was up and playing as usual.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

August is the month for Bargains.

FRIDAY Is the DAY of DAYS.

Where Will You Find Values Like These?

WASH DRESS FABRICS

Fancy Jaconet Lawns—Fine Fancy Batistes—40 inch—Apron Ginghams—good quality—also Dress Lengths of Fine Dimities and Fancy Zephyr Crepons—value 12½ to 14 cts. 5¾

Yard wide Percales—value 10 cts., Fancy Dimities—regularly 10 cts. 4¾

Fancy Dotted Swisses—value .14, Fast Black Henrietta Sateens—value .14 7¾

Fine Corded Ginghams—new styles—large assortment 8¾

Fine Crepons—fancy shades—dotted and tucked effects 8¾

copies of the French Crepons sold at $3.00 a yard.

New Shirting Cambrics—best make—absolutely fast—worth 7 cents 3

INDIA AND FOULARD SILKS

Blue and Col'd Grounds—white and col'd figures—were 59 and 69 cents .39

BLACK BROCADED INDIAS

24 inch—small, neat designs—good value at 75 cents .59

DRESS GOODS—all reduced

46-inch—all Wool Storm Serges—full line of colors—were .79 .59

50-inch—All Wool Granite Suitings—were 1.25 .79

50-inch—All Wool Tailor Cloths—all leading shades—were .69 .49

45-inch—All Wool Fancies—variety of colors—were 1.00 .49

WHITE DOMET FLANNELS

extra good quality—regularly 10 cents—special for Friday only 5½

BUY TO-DAY.
Saturday We Close All Day.
SATURDAY
Is Clerks' Holiday.

LIGHT WEIGHT DRAPERIES

Fancy Fig'd Silkolines—36 inch—value 12½ cents 9¾

Fancy Curtain Muslins—36 inch—value 15 cents 11¾

Figured Cretonnes—value .19 12½

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS.

Irish Point, Guipure and Antique effects—value 2.49 1.49

REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES

Fifty designs—all new colorings—fringed top and bottom—value 8.00 4.98

BEST ALL WOOL ART SQUARES.

3x2 yards—all new and desirable colors—were 3.98 3.59

EMB'D DENIM TABLE COVERS

Yard square—value 29 cents .19

ALL LINEN GERMAN DAMASKS

2 yards wide—value .49 .39

HEAVY SATIN DAMASKS

66 inch—10 patterns—value .79 .67

ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS

20x40 inch—were 19 cents .15

HEAVY HUCK TOWELS

32 inch—were 9 cents 7½

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH

12 yard pieces—were .98 .84

REPE CLOTHS

All colors—were 9¾ cents 4¾

YARD WIDE MUSLIN

Unbleached—will wash up heavy—bale price 5½ cents 4¼

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS

2½ yards wide—one of the most popular brands—case price .25 .17¾

WHITE AND SCARLET BLANKETS

Strictly all wool—(no cotton mixture) 10-4 3.98 | 11-4 4.98

FIG'D SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES

Full size—best white cotton—Plain edge .89 | Ruffled .98

BUY TO-DAY.
Saturday We Close All Day.
SATURDAY
Is Clerks' Holiday.

CANVAS COV'D TRUNKS—28 inch

Heavy Malleable Iron Corner Clamps—sole leather straps—value $3.98 2.98

LADIES' SUIT CASES

Light weight, strong lock and catches—22 and 24 inch, value $1.50 .89

CABINET FINE STATIONERY

blue and cream—Vellum, Irish Linen and Satin finish—newest size—60 sheets and 60 envelopes—value 50 cents .21

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS

side extension—hard wood frames—24 in. high—extend 25 to 30—were 32.. .21
30 in. high—extend 34 to 39—were 45.. .29
34 in. high—extend 34 to 39—were 52.. .36
other sizes at proportionately low prices.

LADIES' RAINY DAY SKIRTS

Brown and Light and Dark Oxford—deep stitched hems—stitched seams—special 2.68

LADIES' SILK DRESS SKIRTS

New Gored Skirt—fine percaline lined

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,791. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York} Elsewhere, and Jersey City. } TWO CENTS.

ATTEMPT MADE TO WRECK A TRAIN

Ties Piled on Pennsylvania Track Near Atlantic City.

EXPRESS HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Engine Ploughs Into Obstruction, but No Casualties Result—No Clew to Perpetrators of the Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 17.—A desperate attempt at train-wrecking was made on the meadows back of this city late to-night which, if successful, would undoubtedly have resulted in a terrible loss of life. The tracks were obstructed with railroad iron and ties, and the 10:30 P. M. express on the Pennsylvania road from this city, carrying more than 200 passengers, was almost derailed.

By what seems to have been almost a miracle, the train was brought to a standstill before much damage was done, but it required an hour's hard work to clear the tracks so the trains could proceed. If the first train had been wrecked, there would doubtless have been a double catastrophe, as a special train from Cincinnati came along a few seconds later and would have plunged directly into the first wreck.

The 10:30 express for Philadelphia left this city on time, with Conductor A. Butler in charge and Engineer F. Willetts at the throttle. The train was running across the meadows at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour when, just as it reached a point about midway between the meadow signal tower and Johnson's Thoroughfare Bridge, Engineer Willetts saw an obstruction on the tracks ahead. Jamming on the air brakes, he made a desperate effort to stop his train, but the momentum was too great and in another moment the engine plunged with great force into a big pile of railroad ties.

With a great jolt the train came to a sudden stop, but not until several of the heavy timbers on the track had been thrown some distance. One of them struck a signal post, knocking it down, and another knocked the headlight and smokestack off the engine. The ponderous locomotive, a huge L 1 engine, rose bodily from the track and mounted up over the obstruction, only its immense weight preventing it from being thrown into a deep ditch beside the tracks and totally wrecked.

The train hands at once made an investigation and found that a most deliberate and cold-blooded attempt had been made to wreck the train. About fifteen ties, together with a quantity of railroad iron and junk of all kinds, had been piled on the tracks and wedged together in such a way as to form an almost solid mass. The impact of the heavy train scattered the timbers right and left, however, and the terrible deed was prevented by some of the very causes that the perpetrators had evidently counted on to make their attempt successful.

The Cincinnati special, which came along almost as soon as the express had stopped, was held up by some of the wreckage that had been strewn across the southbound track, and some time was required to clear this away and permit the train to proceed to this city. Finally the northbound track was also cleared, and the express proceeded to Philadelphia. None of the passengers was seriously injured, but some of them were considerably shaken up by the sudden stoppage of the train and others were badly frightened.

The only possible motive for the deed is robbery, the miscreants expecting to strip the dead and pick the pockets of the living in the excitement. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but detectives of the railroad company have already been put to work on the case. The scene of the attempted crime is on the most dreary part of the meadows between this city and the mainland, within a short distance of the place where the terrible meadow wreck occurred five years ago, when forty-four lives were lost.

BIG RAILROAD COMBINE RUMOR.

Report that Santa Fe and Southern Pacific May Consolidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—It is not unlikely that a consolidation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Southern Pacific Roads will be effected. The late Collis P. Huntington favored a combination of the two great systems. It is further reported that before his death he recommended to the Directors and large stockholders of the Southern Pacific Road that an amalgamation of the two systems be effected if possible.

The Santa Fé and Southern Pacific were not parallel competitors until about a month ago, when the former finished its line into San Francisco. The two companies are now strong competitors for all California business. So long as the Santa Fé's line and traffic were confined to Southern California the Southern Pacific people did not show any anxiety, but since the former invaded San Francisco and Northern California the Southern Pacific has been much perturbed.

If a consolidation were affected it would place California where it was before the Santa Fé entered the State—that is, at the mercy of the Southern Pacific. The deal would bring together two systems with a total of nearly 11,000 miles, and would make the amalgamated company master of the transportation situation in California.

Automobile Gun a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The automobile gun battery that left Chicago for Washington some time ago has proved a failure. The gun-carrying automobile blew up at La Porte, Ind., Thursday and the party of cadets under command of Major Davidson has returned. The machine will be overhauled and another attempt to demonstrate the useful possibilities of the automobile battery will be made in two weeks.

Cigarette Smoker Dies in Convulsions.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 17.—Frank Tobey, a bookkeeper, went home ill last night, was seized with convulsions, and died before medical aid could be secured. His parents attribute death to cigarette smoking. He was twenty-five years old.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, 79¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c; oats, 26c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, Northern No. 1, $16.50; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

For Sleeplessness
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. Patrick Booth, Oxford, N. C., says: "It acts admirably in insomnia, especially of old people and convalescents."—Adv.

NEGRO FINDS WAY TO WEALTH.

Kansas City School Principal Charges Big Sums to Move Out of Select Neighborhoods.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—J. D. Bowser, the negro Principal of the Attucks School, was on trial to-day before the Board of Education on the charge that he has been systematically buying houses in aristocratic neighborhoods and moving into them in order that he might compel the white neighbors to buy him out at a profit to himself.

The charges were pressed by Attorneys Joseph Rust and Ross Latchaw, who cited several alleged specific instances in which Bowser bought property in neighborhoods where only white people lived, and where he would be close to houses occupied by white people. In each case he refused to sell except at an exorbitant profit.

Bowser read a long paper in his own defense, standing on his right as a free-born American citizen to live where he pleases and to sell his property at whatever price he can find a purchaser willing to pay.

PRISONERS DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Three "Trusties" at Elmira Make Their Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Risking the chance of being shot down in their flight for liberty, three first grade men, all "trusties," who would soon have had their parole, took French leave from the New York State Reformatory at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

It is thought that the men had outside aid and that a carriage was in waiting for them in which they were driven away by friends.

The men were working on the large lawn in front of the institution. A guard was with them. He had allowed the men to get some little distance away, when suddenly they began to run for the woods some distance away, and which skirt the edges of the lawn.

All three escaped, and searching parties are now seeking for them. A reward of $150 is offered for each of the missing men, who are: Harry Roberts, age twenty-one, received in December, 1896, from Binghamton, N. Y., for burglary; Thomas Fenton, age twenty-three, received Jan. 21, 1899, from New York City, for attempted burglary; Thomas Terrell, age twenty-two, received in October, 1895, from Brooklyn, for burglary.

SAY SHE HAS HYDROPHOBIA.

Believed that New Jersey Woman's Illness Is Due to Dog Bite.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 17.—Mrs. James Strathie of the Navesink Highlands is suffering from what is believed to be hydrophobia. Several months ago she was bitten slightly by a three-months old puppy. The dog died.

Two months after the dog's death James, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Strathie, who had also been bitten, died of hydrophobia. Nine persons in all had played with the animal and had received wounds upon their hands. Mrs. Strathie began to show signs of the malady on Sunday. There is little hope of her recovery. All the other persons bitten by the dog have been under Pasteur treatment since the boy's death, but great anxiety is felt for the safety of the others affected in view of the fact that the treatment has failed to save Mrs. Strathie.

PULLMAN CAR PROFITS.

Representative Says They Do Not Earn Five Per Cent. in "Western Reserve."

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—L. E. McPherson, a representative of the Pullman Company, gave testimony before the State Commissioner to-day, when it was developed that the general average yearly earnings of a Pullman car in the "Western Reserve," as the company calls this part of the country, is $5,110 a year, and the general average expense $4,650.

The company, Mr. McPherson said, thus scarcely made 5 per cent. as net profit. He said that even $100 a mile was too high an assessment. The total capital stock of the Pullman Company invested in the sleeping-car business was reported to be $19,200,809.

SOUND BEACH SCHOOL MUDDLE.

Committee Refuses to Reappoint Miss Lockwood as a School Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., Aug. 17.—The District School Committee, consisting of Gilbert H. Ferris, W. H. Worrell, and Charles Palmer, have addressed a letter to Miss F. Ida Lockwood, for six years a primary school teacher, in which they state that they will not reappoint her a teacher in the school, from which she was discharged for criticising the Principal, E. H. Strong, of Meriden.

The committee states that while it has a respect for public sentiment exhibited by the 200 signers to a petition for the teacher's reappointment, yet it considers that discipline is the keystone in the arch of every public and private institution, and that her action in criticising her superior was greatly subversive of this discipline.

Miss Lockwood is also called to account for the stories appearing in the public press giving her version of the trouble with the Principal, and although strong pressure was brought to bear upon the committee for the woman's reappointment, it declines to give ear to it. The committee also claims that Miss Lockwood is not a graduate of a Normal School.

Grasshopper Story from Kalamazoo.

Special to The New York Times.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 17.—For the past week Kalamazoo has suffered from a pest of grasshoppers. Houses and stores swarmed with the insects. In one restaurant to-day the serving of meals was discontinued until a large swarm of hoppers could be driven out. On account of the plague the city has not burned its electric lights, and all stores close at 6 o'clock. The insects filled up the arc lamp globes and put the lights out.

Some of the hoppers are nearly three inches long and sing like locusts. This afternoon a Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw train was stopped by hoppers which covered the tracks for several inches. The crushed bodies of the hoppers acted like oil on the rails, the driving wheels of the engine refusing to work until the insects had been shoveled away by the train crew.

BIG SUITS BY CORPORATIONS.

Atlantic Trust Company Asks $1,180,000 Due on Bonds and Mortgage.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Atlantic Trust Company of New York has begun an action in the Supreme Court against the New York Suburban Water Company, which is the owner of property in the County of Westchester, to recover $1,180,000, the amount due on certain bonds and mortgage, with interest to the time of payment, and costs.

The Morton Trust Company has begun an action against the Mamaroneck Water Company to recover $205,000, the amount of a mortgage to secure certain bonds issued by the plaintiff to the defendant corporation.

Faster Than Ever to California.
The "Overland Limited," leaving Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, arrives San Francisco 5:15 in the afternoon third day. Double drawing-room sleeping cars through, without change; buffet, smoking, and library car, (with barber.) All meals en route served a la carte in dining cars. Accommodations can be secured Northwestern Line Office, No. 461 Broadway.—Adv.

ALLEGED ANARCHISTS HELD

Two Italians Not Permitted to Pass Barge Office.

TIP CAME FROM OTHER SIDE

Secret Service Men, Notified that President McKinley Might Be in Danger, Take Prompt Action.

W. P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service in this district, and United States Marshal Bernhardt took two Italians from the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived in port yesterday. They are detained near Liberty Island as undesirable immigrants.

Their names are Maioti Moresia and Michael Guida, and they are now locked up on an old hulk, which is in use as a prison for detained immigrants.

All the United States authorities seen by a reporter in this city refused to talk about the detention of the two Italians. They said that they had orders not to say anything in regard to the matter.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, when questioned first in regard to the matter, said that he knew nothing whatever about it. He finally admitted that he had heard of the detention of the two men, however, but refused to talk about it.

"My lips are sealed," he said. "The Secret Service men want this matter kept quiet, and I have no right to talk about it."

A Secret Service man who refused to permit his name to be used in connection with the matter said last night that the men were only detained on suspicion.

"We have been very careful looking over the immigrants coming from Italy lately," he said. "Since the death of King Humbert it is to be expected that a great many plotters and Anarchists will seek a refuge in this country."

It was said yesterday that the information on which the men were arrested was received by Chief Wilkie at Washington on Aug. 1, from Naples, but the Secret Service men in New York would neither confirm nor deny this report. It was also rumored that the men had come here for the purpose of assassinating President McKinley, but the Secret Service men only laughed at this and said that there was nothing in it.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. sailed from Naples on Aug. 3. Just before she left, Moresco went on board and asked Purser Julius Meyer if he could not get a position as steerage steward. Meyer needed a man just then and he gave Moreseo the position. When the vessel was six hours out from Naples Guida was discovered wandering about among the steerage passengers. He had no ticket and was unable to explain how he got aboard the boat. He told the officers that he was anxious to work, and after some debate was sent down to the engine room, where the engineer put him to work as a coal passer.

Yesterday morning, when the Kaiser Wilhelm II. was lying at Quarantine, Chief Hazen came alongside in a tug and boarded her. He asked the Captain if he had received any additions to his crew just before leaving Naples. The Captain remembered Guida, who was brought up on deck. Chief Hazen looked at him.

"He answers the description of the man I'm after," he said. "I'm going to take him along with me now." And Guida was bundled into the tug and carried off. Mr. Hazen said that Guida was not really under arrest; he is simply being detained as an undesirable immigrant.

When the Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived at her dock, in Brooklyn, United States Marshal Bernhardt boarded her and asked for Guida's baggage. He was told that Moresco had charge of it, and, after removing it, asked to see the other Italian.

"He's a man I'm looking for, too," he said, grasping Moresco by the sleeve and leading him away.

Both Italians are of medium height and very dark. Guida is about twenty-nine years old, is very slight, and has a curling black mustache. Moresco is thick set and has prominent cheek bones.

They were brought to the Barge Office from the ship in charge of three detectives, and from there taken to the hulk near Liberty Island.

One of the secret service men said that the two men had been under surveillance for a long time.

CHIEF WILKIE GAVE THE ORDER.

Moresca Will Probably Be Deported as an ex-Convict.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—Chief Wilkie said to-night that the two Italians, Moresca and Guida, who are now detained in New York, have not been arrested. They are simply held as undesirable immigrants, and if found to be such will be deported.

About Aug. 1 the State Department was informed from Italy that Moresca was contemplating a trip to the United States; that he was a dangerous Anarchist and an advocate of the assassination of rulers, and that therefore his object in visiting the United States was open to suspicion. The implication, in short, was that Moresca might have in mind the assassination of the President.

This information was turned over to Chief Wilkie, and his bureau busied itself in looking up the record of Moresca. Chief Wilkie says that no evidence whatever was found that Moresca was an Anarchist, but it was found that he was an ex-convict. This made him an undesirable immigrant, and the authorities at New York were notified to hold him on his arrival.

There is nothing against Guida, Chief Wilkie says, except that he is an intimate of Moresca, and open to suspicion as being of the same class.

A NEW GARDINER HEARING.

The Attorney General to Ask the Governor for Another Presentation of the Charges.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Attorney General Davies, after a consultation with Deputy Attorney General Coyne, has decided to ask the Governor for a new hearing in the matter of the charges preferred against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County.

Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo, who was designated Special Commissioner to hear the charges, has filed his report with the Governor, which, it is said, does not recommend the District Attorney's removal from office.

MAYOR VAN WYCK MUST ANSWER.

Messenger Sent After Him—Commissioner May Be Appointed.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Attorney General Davies this afternoon sent a special messenger to Saratoga Springs to find Mayor Van Wyck of New York City. The Attorney General's representative was intrusted with a copy of amended charges preferred against the Mayor growing out of the latter's connection with the Ice Trust, which the Attorney General received on Wednesday of this week from the New York attorneys interested in the prosecution.

The Attorney General formally notified the Mayor that he is expected to make answer to the charges to Gov. Roosevelt within the fifteen days allotted to him under the law.

With relation to the charges against Mayor Van Wyck in connection with the Ice Trust, Gov. Roosevelt, while he did not say so in so many words, yesterday strongly intimated that he would appoint a commissioner to take testimony.

The Red Letter Day of your Vacation will be the day spent on Hud. Riv. Day Line.—Adv.

THREW CHILD OVERBOARD

Father's Insane Act on an East River Pier.

Little One Rescued by a Brave Watchman, Who Faced the Danger of a Menacing Tide.

James Young, a laborer, living at 444 Cherry Street, deliberately threw his two-year-old child into the East River yesterday. Four men saw the deed; Young admits it. He was not intoxicated, nor can he explain his action, except by attributing it to temporary insanity.

That he is subject to such fits is said to be certain. Several days ago he suddenly, and apparently without cause, blackened both of his wife's eyes with his fists. Since then, however, nothing has seemed to be amiss with him until yesterday evening about twilight.

Then he arose from a chair in which he had been sitting, took two of his children by the hands, and said to his wife that he was going for a walk. With her he left his four remaining children. Those he took with him were Maggie, aged two, and Thomas, aged five.

From Cherry Street they turned down Jackson Street toward the river. There Young sat down on the pier's stringpiece and let the youngsters race up and down with each other, talking pleasantly to them all the while. All at once he grew silent. Maggie ran past him. Without a second's warning he jumped up, grabbed the child about the waist, and tossed her far out into the water.

As she flew through the air she sent up a piercing shriek that summoned Joseph Ridley, watchman of the pier, to the place. He jumped into the river at once, and had rescued the little girl within a few minutes, in doing which the police declare that he accomplished a most difficult feat, as the ebb of the tide is so strong at that particular point that even expert swimmers fear to venture in there.

Whether Young would have thrown in his son, too, was not decided, for three men besides Ridley were on the pier, and they hastened to pinion his arms behind him. Just as this was completed, Ridley climbed up to the pier with the child.

An ambulance took both the father and child to the Gouverneur Hospital, where the latter was found to be suffering severely from the shock. Young was later taken to the Delancey Street Police Station and locked up. To the Sergeant there he said:

"I don't know why I did it. It just came on me, that's all."

He seemed much distressed. When his wife came to the station later she said that her husband had always been good to her and to their children, until the day when he blackened her eyes. Since then, she said, he had been "queer" at times.

Witnesses of Young's action were Edwin McAvoy, 271½ Monroe Street; John McCarthy, 187 Monroe Street, and Benjamin Van Arstable, 73 Monroe Street. Ridley, the watchman, lives at 380 Front Street.

CARNEGIE AFTER PIG IRON?

Company Said to be Seeking Plants and Control of the Market.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"Control of the production of pig metal in this country is being secured by the Carnegie Company. It is seeking to buy all the big blast furnace plants in the United States. Its representatives now have negotiations pending for the purchase of the plants of Haverly & Co., at Buffalo; the Newburg furnaces, at Cleveland; a plant at Carondelet, near St. Louis, and two others in the Mahoning Valley.

While conducting these negotiations the Carnegie Company, which is not in all cases appearing directly in the dealing, is doing much in the way of discouraging the investment of money by others in new enterprises of the kind.

The fact that the Carnegie Company has contracted for 16,000,000 tons of iron ore annually, when 6,000,000 will amply supply its present plants, is taken as an indication that it expects to acquire other plants of sufficient capacity to use the remaining tonnage. With its facilities for getting ore and the possession of blast furnaces of enough capacity to turn all its ore into pig metal, it will be in a position to dictate prices and limit materials for all its competitors.

If this is the secret of the company's capitalization of $320,000,000, as is averred by those in position to know, it is apparent that, in time, every dollar of this capital can be profitably invested and the company be powerful enough to determine prices of iron and steel for the world and decide who shall make it.

QUAKERS ON THE CHECK REIN.

Condemn It as Cruel and Urge Americans to Abolish It.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 17.—At the Wilmington yearly meeting of Friends today Elizabeth Hobson, a minister of London, England, delivered an address upon the subject of using the check rein upon horses and pleaded that the American people should abolish this method of cruelty to the noblest of animals. She said that, if getting together in meetings and talking was all of religion, then religion was not of much force.

Allen Jay spoke upon the same subject, saying that when a father or mother gave their child a rocking horse and taught that child to whip the inanimate piece of wood, the parent was teaching the child to be cruel to animals in later years. He said that Leland Stanford, although not a religious man, would not allow any of his employes to swear in the presence of his horses. The speaker said he did not know whether the horse would live hereafter or not.

OLDEST ENGINEER DEAD.

Charles Stickels, a Daring Engine Driver, Passes Away.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Charles Stickles, the man who by a daring act secured the charter of a branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, has died in Oneonta.

It was in 1849 that it was found necessary to send a train from Davenport to Iowa City, and the road was only half completed. Stickles volunteered to undertake the feat. The ties were laid on top of the ground and the rails loosely fastened, but he ran the train over it, and was received with an ovation, being carried from the train on the shoulders of his admirers.

He had been continuously employed as engineer for fifty-two years, and was the actual oldest railroad engineer in the United States.

Severe Test for a Swimmer.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., Aug. 17.—To swim twelve miles, rest a day, and then repeat the performance the following day is the task which a young German lad from Menasha will undertake to-morrow on Lake Winnebago. To-day as a preliminary he swam six miles without effort. The performer of these remarkable feats is a young German lad, Hans Hole. In his native land he won several medals in severe contests against some of the best swimmers in Germany.

All day Sunday on beautiful Hudson River; Express str. City of Lowell; fare 50c.—Adv.

LEFT TOURISTS TO THEIR FATE.

Boston Agency Tells 1,000 Christian Endeavorers They Must Pay Their Way Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The stranding of large numbers of Americans in Europe for want of funds is much more serious than at first supposed. The facts seem to be these:

About a thousand Christian Endeavorers had paid in advance to a Boston tourist agency all the expenses of a trip to Europe. This agency had chartered the North German Lloyd liners the Saale and the Main, and when those steamers were destroyed the owners declared they were not obliged by law to find other transportation.

This caused delay and great expense to the agency, which, however, finally dispatched the tourists three weeks late.

On their arrival in Europe the hotel keepers refused the coupons offered by the tourists on the plea that the rooms had been engaged for earlier dates. In other words, the hotels repudiated their contracts with the tourist agency. The latter seems to have done its best for the tourists, but finally it failed just as most of its people were in Switzerland and Italy, and it informed them that they must pay their own way home.

As, however, they had already, as they supposed, paid all the expenses of the trip, most of them were only provided with pocket money.

Many are now in Paris, having made their way from Italy and Switzerland in emigrant cars. The majority are women, and their position here is naturally painful for them, though, as far as possible, those of the party who have money are coming to the aid of those who have not.

DENIES TOURISTS ARE STRANDED.

Wife of Representative of Boston Agency Says Contracts Will Be Fulfilled.

Newton H. Emmons, the New York representative of Crawford & Floyd, the proprietors of the Boston agency mentioned in a dispatch from Paris, left for Europe about three weeks ago and will return on the St. Louis to-day. Messrs. Crawford and Floyd are also in Europe.

Mr. Emmons's wife has had charge of the business of the firm at the office, 220 Broadway, during her husband's absence. Mrs. Emmons was seen at her home, 205 Washington Park, Brooklyn, last night. She said:

"Any statement to the effect that our passengers will not be brought back is untrue. The firm has not repudiated any of its contracts, and it will certainly fulfill all its promises.

"Several hundred—I cannot say what is the exact number—of our people will return on the Trave to-day. They are the people who were to have been brought back on the Main. The Trave will bring back more on the 25th, and a large number of our passengers are to come over on the Aller, leaving Cherbourg on the 21st.

"When I read the reports about the difficulties that our people were experiencing I did not believe them. But I cabled an inquiry to Mr. Crawford in Paris, and I had a cable from him yesterday saying:

"Endeavorers will complete tours and return as arranged."

"Mr. Emmons, under date of Aug. 6, wrote in a letter which I received from Paris to-day:

"People will all return as arranged, and I am glad to say that every one's return accommodations are secured."

"I had a conversation with Mr. Winter of the North German Lloyd yesterday," continued Mrs. Emmons, "and he assured me that all arrangements had been completed for the return of our people on the steamers I have mentioned.

"With regard to inconveniences in hotels, I am not in a position to say anything definitely, beyond the fact that Mr. Crawford informed me that the burning of the steamers would entail considerable expense and loss on account of delays. But I am quite sure the firm has done all that was possible to make our passengers comfortable."

The firm of Crawford & Floyd has been in existence two years. Mr. Crawford had been previously in the tourist business, but Mr. Floyd was practicing law. The New York office was established a year ago last May.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PERIL.

A Gripman Calls Him "Lobster," but Is Soon Deeply Penitent, Making Ample Amends.

Gov. Roosevelt came to New York yesterday, and had a very exciting experience.

He had been to State headquarters, where he met Senator Elsberg and John McCullagh, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Bureau of Elections. They started for 1 Madison Avenue. The Broadway Railroad tracks are badly torn up in the vicinity of Twenty-third Street. While crossing Broadway they met Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who had been making a call on Senator Hanna, and who was accompanied by National Committeeman Gibbs.

The party halted near the east track and engaged in conversation, which evidently must have been of deep interest, for none of the group seemed to heed the vigorous clanging of his gong by a gripman on a northbound car.

Gov. Roosevelt stood dangerously close to the east rail, and the gripman shouted: "Get off the track, you lobsters. Do you want to be run over?"

All stepped quickly aside, and a passenger on the car remarked to the gripman: "That's Gov. Roosevelt."

"The —— it is," cried the gripman, as, removing his cap, he yelled: "I take it all back, Governor. I am the lobster."

The Governor laughed heartily, and those with him joined in the merriment.

WIRE-TAPPING ROBBERY.

Two Telegraph Operators in Texas Secure $4,500.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 17.—Two telegraph operators, Jack Reif and C. E. Fisher, tapped the Western Union wire just outside the town of Uvalde this morning and through forged messages secured the sum of $4,500, with which they fled into Mexico.

Fisher presented a draft for that amount on the bank of J. Woods & Son of San Antonio, while Reif presided over the tapped wire and vouched for Fisher's standing with the San Antonio bank. The robbery was detected this morning when the Uvalde draft was presented to J. Woods & Sons of San Antonio.

Convict Heir to a Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Attorney Simon Lemonek applied to Prosecutor Schwartz to-day to assist in procuring a pardon for Gustave Goeppinger, who is in the State Reformatory for stealing beef in Cincinnati. Goeppinger has received a letter from Germany, stating that he has inherited a large sum of money from an aunt, who refers to the convict as "My darling nephew, Gustave, in whose boyish tricks I had so much delight." The old lady had no idea her favorite nephew was a convict. Goeppinger's letter to Lemonek states he has a wife and child whom he desires to assist, and will use his money to become a worthy citizen.

Reports of Nome Illness Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Treasury Department has received the following telegram from Lieut. Jarvis of the Revenue Cutter Service:

"Nome, Alaska, Aug. 6.

"Via Port Townsend, Aug. 17.

"Report current in States of sickness at Nome unfounded. Twelve cases measles, 18 cases pneumonia, no typhoid fever. Six cases smallpox, in isolation. All convalescent. "JARVIS."

Ideal Sunday trip; all day on Long Island Sound; one day rate; fast str. Chester W. Chapin.—Adv.

ALLIED TROOPS ARE IN PEKING

Enter City from the East and Surround Legations.

THE EMPRESS A FUGITIVE

She and Tuan Said to Have Fled to Hsian-Foo.

Japanese Report Says Chinese Resisted at Peking Obstinately—British Troops to Land at Shanghai To-day.

The United States Consul at Che-Foo, reporting information received from the Japanese Admiral, sent word in a cablegram received last evening that the allies attacked Peking from the east last Wednesday.

After an obstinate resistance, the Japanese in the evening entered the city "with the other forces."

The allies immediately surrounded the legations, the inmates of which were safe.

Admiral Remey, in a dispatch received at about the same time, says he has received word that Peking was captured on Aug. 15, and that the legations are safe.

The Dowager Empress, with Prince Tuan and the greater part of the army, are reported to have fled to Hsian-Foo. Some reports say that the Emperor was taken there against his will.

The British troops sent to Shanghai are to be landed there to-day.

THE ENVOYS LIBERATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Acting Secretary of State to-night made public the following telegram, received from the United States Consul at Che-Foo:

Che-Foo, Aug. 17, 1900. (Received Aug. 17, 7:55 P. M.)

Secretary of State, Washington.

Seventeenth.—Japanese Admiral reports allies attacked Peking, east, 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening, Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 100. Chinese, 300.

FOWLER.

The Navy Department to-night received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

Taku, Aug. 17, 1 A. M.

Bureau Navigation, Washington.

Just received telegram from Tien-Tsin dated 16th, 10 P. M.: "Peking was captured on Aug. 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly."

Remey.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—"Peking was relieved on the night of the 15th."

This message was received last evening at the Imperial Customs Office in London from the Commissioner of Customs in Che-Foo. It is the only official message that has reached England in confirmation of the earlier reports, Admiral Remey's dispatch not having arrived in time for publication in the London morning papers.

The first report of the relief of the envoys came from the German Consul at Shanghai, who wired to the Foreign Office at Berlin as follows:

"The allies have entered Peking without fighting. The legations are relieved, and the foreigners are liberated."

The Morning Post, which is the only paper printing the Che-Foo message, says editorially:

"To-day is not only a day of national rejoicing; it is also a day of congratulation for all the powers of the world."

The collapse of Chinese resistance is explained in dispatches from Shanghai as being due to the failure of the Chinese to flood the country below Tung-Chow. The earthworks connected with the dam of the Pei-Ho were unfinished, and the canal at Tung-Chow was full of water, facilitating boat transport when the allies arrived there.

Signals between the allies and the legationers holding part of the wall of Peking were exchanged during the morning of Aug. 15.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The news regarding the entrance of the allies into Peking was further confirmed to-day by two telegrams received by the Japanese Legation in Berlin.

One, dated Aug. 14, said the allied forces were only ten li (three and one-third miles) from the capital, and the other briefly announced that they had entered the city.

EMPRESS FLEES TO HSIAN-FOO.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Shanghai says:

"The allies entered Peking Aug. 15.

"It is believed that Yuan-Shi-Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen-Si to protect the Empress, who, according to reports received by local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household, and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Peking on Aug. 7 for Hsian-Foo.

Other Shanghai dispatches say that Emperor Kwang-Su accompanied the Empress Dowager to Hsian-Foo much against his will. Prince Tuan, it is added, commanded the rear guard of the imperial escort, of which Boxers formed 65 per cent. It was expected that Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang would follow after the arrival of the allies.

All the palace treasures were sent to Hsian-Foo.

POWERS' TASK NOT ENDED.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The German press, while expressing joy at the happy discharge of one part of the China programme in the relief of the envoys, points out that there is much left to be done. The Berliner Post says:

"A great thing has been done, but a greater must be done before the allied powers will be satisfied. It remains to obtain redress for the attacks upon the legations and other wrongs, particularly the assassination of the German Minister, and to install a government which will punish the guilty and give ample guarantees against the recurrence of similar crimes."

The National Zeitung, the Freisinnige Zeitung, and the Vossische Zeitung express themselves in a similar strain.

Germany, beyond any doubt, is preparing for an Autumn and Winter campaign in China.

One striking evidence of this is the fact that a slow steamer has been chartered for December to carry to China material for a sixty-mile field railroad.

Referring to a number of special dispatches appearing in German papers, which claim that the United States Government, now that the members of the Peking legations are relieved, is about to withdraw from the international undertaking, a high official of the German Foreign Office said this evening:

"The Washington Government has assured the other powers of its willingness to co-operate in carrying out a joint programme. This assurance has sufficed so far, and will continue to suffice, in spite of newspaper stories to the contrary."

John B. Jackson, United States Charge d'Affaires, said:

"The United States Government has acted with the greatest harmony regarding China from the outset. In fact, up to Peking the powers are all agreed; but beyond that no agreement has even been attempted. The future must be left to new diplomatic negotiations."

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Discussing the probabilities of a cessation of hostilities in China, The Morning Post assumes that the United States is willing to abandon any idea of further aggressive action, but it questions the disposition of Germany and the other powers to agree to such a course.

The Berlin correspondent of The Morning Post says that he learns that no formal request for an armistice has yet reached the powers, and that it is improbable that any such request would be granted.

The other papers comment guardedly upon the general situation, owing to the lack of definite news when the editorials were written. Most of them advocate a stern inquisition regarding outrages, and the punishment of the leaders, even if they have to be pursued all over China.

CONVERTS TO BE PROTECTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A Cabinet official said to-day that unquestionably the native Christians in China, said to number several thousand, will be included in any arrangement made between this Government and China incident to the cessation of hostilities.

At the present stage of the Chinese situation this subject has not been seriously discussed by the Cabinet, but there is no doubt, according to this member, that the United States is honor bound to protect them, and will secredly look out for their security.

"What will be done with them?" was asked.

"That has not been decided," was the reply, "but rest assured that in their disposition the honor of the United States will be fully preserved. It may be arranged for them to go to the Philippines, or one of many other plans that are available may be adopted."

It also was stated that, while the matter has not been formally considered, the indemnity to be collected by the United States will be not only for the families of the victims, but also probably to compensate this Government for the expense to which it has been put in prosecuting the campaign.

"It has not been a heavy expense, compared to the Spanish war," the same official said, "but it will be sufficient, together with the indemnity to the families of missionaries and other victims, and for all loss to property of the United States Government or of American citizens, to make it a very serious matter, financially, to China."

HISTORY OF THE SIEGE.

The siege of the foreigners in the Chinese capital lasted fifty-six days. The bombardment of the legations, in which, with the exception of some of the Roman Catholic missionaries, all the aliens in Peking had assembled for safety, was begun on June 20. Previous to this, however, the Europeans, Americans, and Japanese had been virtually prisoners for three weeks. News that the Japanese Chancellor of Legation had been killed was received on June 12, and five days later it was learned that the German Minister, Baron von Ketteler, had been assassinated by members of Dowager Empress Tse-Hsi-An's bodyguard.

It was on May 29 in response to urgent requests from the envoys that an international force of marines was landed at Taku. They were at once sent on to Peking. They went by train, and found little obstruction on the way. The force consisted of 350 officers and men, made up of marines of the six principal powers. Three days after their arrival at Peking, on June 3, all railroad traffic between Peking and Tien-Tsin was suspended, and communication with the legations was cut off. An attempt had been made to keep this open by means of a line of marines along the railway, but the Boxers, on June 5, attacked and defeated the men guarding the line.

Then began the period of terrible suspense, with continual reports of the killing of all the foreigners in the city, which only ended on July 30, when unmistakably authentic cipher messages were received from three of the Ministers.

The full history of the siege and bombardment of the legations cannot, of course, be told till the rescued men and women shall have been able to communicate fully with Europe and America. It appears, however, that about the middle of June the Chinese Imperial Government—or those who had usurped its power—ordered the Ministers to leave Peking in twenty-four hours. This they refused to do. A very few days afterward the greater portion of the legation buildings had been demolished by bombardment. The Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, Austrian, German, Japanese, and part of the French Legations are believed to have been destroyed.

All the women and children belonging to the legations took refuge in the British building, which is the largest of the legation structures and the best situated for

bers of the Chinese customs staff, and a number of women and children, had been killed. The report even went the length of stating that the defenders of the legations had shot the women and children to prevent them falling into the hands of the Chinese.

On June 11 a relief force commanded by Admiral Seymour set out from the coast. It comprised 1,944 marines of various nationalities. This force was stopped at Lang-Fang by a large Chinese army, and was compelled to retreat to Tien-Tsin, short of provisions and harassed by Chinese hordes.

The movement which has resulted in the relief of the legations began on Aug. 2, when the advance guard of 16,000 allies began their march from Tien-Tsin. The history of this movement is too recent to need recapitulation.

TROOPS TO LAND AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17.—The British troops will land here to-morrow.

All is quiet here and in the Yang-tse valley.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Daily Graphic, in a paragraph apparently inspired, says there is no reason to believe that any of the powers will repudiate the previous understanding to respect the integrity of the Chinese Empire and dynasty, adding that the proposal to land a British force at Shanghai originated, not with the British Government, but with the Chinese, who at the same time urged that this should not be done if likely to lead to international complications.

"This," says The Daily Graphic, "disposes of the story that the Viceroy of Nanking changed his mind under the influence of the Consuls. Her Majesty's Government, we believe, have no intention of contesting the right of France or the United States to land troops should either think it necessary."

Von Waldersee Dines with Kaiser.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and Countess von Waldersee dined this evening with Emperor William at Wilhelmshöhe. Prince Munster of Dornesburg, German Ambassador to France, was present.

Russian Troops in Korea.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Yokohama, under yesterday's date, announces that an official telegram from Seoul, the capital of Korea, says the inhabitants of the Pyong-Yong district, adjoining the frontier, are alarmed at the landing of 1,000 Russians in that neighborhood.

Russian Transport on a Reef.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Russian transport Nizni-Novgorod ran on a reef on Aug. 14.

APPEAL OF AMERICANS.

Resolution Calling for Determined Action Passed at Meeting at Shanghai on July 13.

A letter containing a set of resolutions adopted by the American Association in China on July 13 was received yesterday in this city. The letter is as follows:

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION IN CHINA.

Shanghai, July 20, 1900.

In view of the extremely critical condition of affairs in this empire, and especially as it affects the lives and interests of our own people, a large number of Americans, including many refugees from interior parts, met in general meeting here on July 13 and passed the inclosed resolutions.

We strongly feel the necessity of awakening the great mass of our fellow-citizens to the extreme peril to which their kindred are being subjected in this empire.

Before peace shall have been finally restored hundreds of our people will have been offered up as sacrifices. Not men only, who may die a valorous death upon the field of battle, but women and children who, in their defenseless condition, will, and probably have already, become the victims of horrible insults, indignities, and tortures, finding relief only in death.

To prevent and, if that is impossible, as we very greatly fear, to check this outrage on civilization, we appealed to our fellow-citizens on the 13th inst.

This is no ordinary warfare. Our people at home should comprehend that there is no quarter except such as precedes death with the most cruel torments. The untamed savages of the early times of America were no more bloodthirsty in their massacres of the pioneers than is the irresponsible Chinese mob.

We therefore ask that our people, ever valorous and humane, will arise in their might and hurl their forces at the hordes who calmly contemplate the destruction of the foreigners within the borders of the Chinese Empire. Yours very sincerely, V. G. LYMAN, Secretary.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting are as follows:

Whereas, A popular movement has arisen and gathered force during the past nine months in some of the northern provinces of China, having for its primary and professed purpose the forcible expulsion from the country of all aliens of every nationality and profession, and the extermination of Christianity wherever it has obtained a foothold; and

Whereas, Owing to the direct encouragement of the imperial Government and the active connivance of many provincial officials, the rising (called the Boxers) has now assumed the most alarming proportions, extending, unchecked, over a vast area; and its leaders have usurped direct control of the Government at Peking, and the Government troops in that section; and

Whereas, The purpose of the rising has been so far successful that almost all foreigners in the interior apart from the treaty ports have been either murdered at their posts or forced to flee for their lives with the loss of all their property, while armed hordes of the Boxers and affiliated native troops have continuously bombarded and virtually destroyed the foreign settlements at Tien-Tsin and Taku and the railways and other property throughout the region, and have forcibly prevented the rescue of the foreign Ministers and residents at Peking, who have been besieged in the legations for over a month, subject to incessant attack, and being, at the last advices, reduced to utter exhaustion and despair; and

Whereas, It was deemed essential for the powers to land forces and proceed with all haste to their relief and rescue, but their efforts were totally frustrated by the armed opposition of Government troops and Boxers in overwhelming numbers; and

Whereas, The lives of American citizens have been and still are in extreme jeopardy, their property looted and destroyed, and the work of a lifetime brought to naught; and

Whereas, The interests of Americans generally are second to none in the section of country dominated by this insurgent movement, while the means employed for their protection have been, in the main, the forces of other foreign friendly foreign powers; therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That it is the duty of our Government to use all the forces available at its command, in conjunction with the forces of other powers, in immediate service in China for the restoration of order, the protection of its citizens, and the securing of guarantees from the properly constituted authorities against a recurrence of such grievous outrages as they are now experiencing, and the condign punishment of those responsible for them, with such reparation as is possible for the injuries suffered.

Resolved, (2) That land forces should be properly detailed for this service, and that an ample fleet of our navy should be dispatched to and maintained at all threatened points on the coasts and rivers of China.

Resolved, (3) That in the belief that our fellow-citizens at home but inadequately appreciate the gravity of the crisis, (which, while it disastrously affects all Americans here, will resound in multiform interests there,) a telegram to the following effect be sent to The Associated Press in order further to acquaint them with the pressing needs of the situation.

The cablegram previously published follows.

THIRD COLUMN FROM TIEN-TSIN.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch received here from Gen. Frey, in command of the French marine force in China, dated Aug. 9, says the rapid advance of the allies toward Peking was due to the excellent scouting of the Russians and Japanese.

Gen. Frey returned to Tien-Tsin in order to lead the reinforcements of French troops to the front. Finding there the Germans, Austrians, and Italians, who were not represented with the advance columns, the General offered to give them facilities for getting to the front with his command. They accepted, with thanks, and a new column, composed of the forces of the nations mentioned, started for Peking.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—Extracts from a long dispatch describing the advance of the allied forces from Tien-Tsin say Gen. Ma disappeared in the course of the fighting at Yang-Tsun, that the immediate advance on Peking was decided upon at a council of war, in which 385 officers took part, held at Yang-Tsun on Aug. 7, and that the advance columns were drawn up in the following order: Japanese, Russians, British, and American.

The French contingent was obliged to remain at Yang-Tsun on account of its inadequate commissariat.

THE FIGHTING AT TIEN-TSIN

Detailed Reports by Col. Meade and Major Waller.

PRAISE FOR THE AMERICANS

Their Bravery Gains the Admiration of Other Troops, Although They Looked "Like Falstaff's Army."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department to-day made public the reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Major L. W. T. Waller of the United States Marine Corps, on the fighting at Tien-Tsin. They give not only a graphic account of the initial engagements in the Chinese campaign, but furnish the information with official exactness.

Col. Meade's report is dated at Tien-Tsin, July 16. After telling of the situation around Tien-Tsin and of the decision on July 12, at a conference held at the British General's headquarters, to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Col. Meade, in describing the early fighting, in which the marines and Ninth Infantry took such a gallant part, says:

"We reached the advanced position about 8 A. M. I took 180 rounds per man with me—100 rounds in the belts and 80 in the haversacks. This is not sufficient for an all-day fight, and as it grew toward night I began to be apprehensive of being left in an advance position, in a fight where no prisoners were taken on either side, with only the bayonet to fight with.

"On the firing line the action was especially hot, and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate. At about 8:30 A. M. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left and among the grave mounds of the field in which we were with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear, and we drove them away. Later in the day, about 2 P. M., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the Infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided us by a cross fire. This company was commanded by Capt. C. G. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in.

"We remained in the trenches until about 8 P. M., when we received an order from the Brigadier General commanding to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crests of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces, many being hit.

"Gen. Dorward ordered that the troops should sleep upon their arms that night, and on the following morning to enter the city. The south gate had to be blown in by gun-cotton.

"The troops had had nothing whatever to eat on the 13th save the small luncheon (if it may be so called) which each man carried in his haversack. It was not expected when we started that the action would prove so long, but Gen. Dorward, knowing the situation, kindly sent to the reservation for food and other necessaries, and the bivouac proved a success, and the men, although very fatigued, were ready for duty.

"On the 14th inst., the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city at about 6 o'clock A. M.

"We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since then we have had undisturbed possession of all Tien-Tsin."

THANKS FROM GEN. DORWARD.

Col. Meade inclosed the following letter from Gen. Dorward, the commander of the British forces:

From the General Officer commanding British forces in China.

To the officer commanding the United States forces:

Tien-Tsin, China, July 15, 1900.

Sir: I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honour done them in serving alongside their comrades of the American Army during the long and hard fighting of the 13th inst., and the subsequent capture of Tien-Tsin City, and of my own appreciation of the high honour accorded me by having them under my command.

The American troops formed part of the front line of the British attack, and so had more than their share of the fighting that took place. The ready and willing spirit of the officers and men will always make their command easy and pleasant, and when one adds to that the steady gallantry and power of holding on to exposed positions which they displayed on the 13th inst., the result is soldiers of the highest class.

We all deeply sympathize with you in the heavy losses you have suffered, especially with the Ninth Regiment in the loss of their gallant Colonel, E. R. Liscum, while at the head of his men, and with the First Regiment of Marines in the death of Capt. Davis, who met a soldier's death in the very front of the fight.

I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth Regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action would hurried forward in the excitement of attack were likely to lose their way. Still, the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese.

GALLANTRY OF AMERICANS.

Among many instances of personal bravery in the action, I propose specially to bring to notice in dispatches the conduct of First Lieut. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, in bringing a wounded man from the front under heavy and accurate fire. Lieut. Butler was wounded while so doing, but I am glad to learn not seriously. The Regimental Adjutant, First Lieut. Henry Leonard, as Lieut. Butler was suffering severely, volunteered to carry him out of the firing line. This gallant feat he successfully accomplished, but I regret to say was very dangerously wounded in so doing.

The Ninth Regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although, circumstanced as they were, fighting for about twelve hours almost alone and unsupported, and never giving back a foot of ground until directed to retire under cover of night and fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous. The one I would refer to is the bringing back to me by the Acting Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space, and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment, when he was severely wounded.

The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation finely carried out, on which I congratulate Lieut. Col. Coolidge and the officers and men under his command.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, A. R. F. DORWARD, Brigadier General.

Col. Meade gives a list of the casualties and details the circumstances of the deaths of Col. Liscum and Capt. Davis. He also states that the allies are about to choose a President for the government of Tien-Tsin. He was informed, he says, by Gen. Dorward, that the latter expected to move on Peking in about a fortnight.

The proclamation to the inhabitants of Tien-Tsin, telling them that the bombardment was only in reply to the attacks by rebels, is also included in the report.

MAJOR WALLER'S REPORT.

Major Waller's report is of especial interest, as he had command of the marines in the fight before Tien-Tsin was reached. The report is dated Tien-Tsin, June 28, and says in part:

"At 2 in the morning (June 19) the Russian Colonel, informed me that he would push on with his 400 men, and attempt to get into Tien-Tsin and aid in the defense of the city. I objected, but was overruled in council. My reason told me that there was a slim chance for passing the Chinese force with only 530 men and no guns.

"The three-inch rifle proving defective, I disabled it and rolled it into the river and followed the Russians in the twelve-mile march on Tien-Tsin. The Russian column was in advance, 400 strong, with my Colt 6 m-m gun in their front, under the command of Lieut. Powell. The advance continued until 7 A. M., without opposition, when we reached a point opposite the imperial arsenal.

"There we met a small flank fire, which was quickly silenced by our sharpshooters. About ten minutes later we met a very heavy front and flank fire from 1,500 or 2,000 men intrenched. We deployed, and my line feeeling the flank fire, turned to the left and rear, confronting the flank movement, our line at that time having its front advanced.

"The support of the Colt gun having dwindled to two men, and the gun having jammed several times, all the crew being shot down but one, Mr. Powell very properly decided to abandon it, which he did, after disabling the gun. Receiving notice that the Russians would retreat to a point four miles beyond our bivouac, I began my retreat, moving by the right flank and keeping up a fight for four hours with the enemy, who were in force, imperial troops and Boxers. We succeeded in falling back, bringing our wounded by hand. At 2 P. M. we had reached our base, having marched thirty miles and fought for four hours. I was obliged to leave the dead, but brought off the wounded. Our casualties were four killed and nine wounded.

"It was agreed that we should advance in two columns on the next day at 4 A. M., my force occupying the advance of the British column and the right of the firing line. We struck the enemy at about 7 A. M. and drove them steadily until about 12:30 P. M., when we entered Tien-Tsin, relieving the besieged Europeans, our losses being for the day one killed and three wounded.

CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL.

"At noon on the 27th, the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 22d, and which had not been captured, asked for reinforcements. I sent out Second Lieut. Jolly with forty men, Mr. Harding, my Adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under the command of Commander Craddock, R. N. This force was about 1,800 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets, out of their fortifications and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in in this part of the fight. Our loss here was one wounded, and Lieut. Jolly overcome by the heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieut. Harding acted as a volunteer and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me.

"Having given you the bare facts, I wish to invite attention to the incidents of the busy week. Our men marched ninety-seven miles in the five days, fighting all the way. They have lived on about one meal a day for six days, but have been cheerful and willing always. They have gained the highest praise from all forces present, and have earned my love and confidence. They are like Falstaff's army in appearance, but with brave hearts and bright weapons.

"I have to earnestly recommend to your notice for such reward as you may deem proper the following officers: Lieut. S. D. Butler, for the admirable control of his men in all the fights of the week; for saving a wounded man at the risk of his own life and under a very heavy fire; Lieut. A. E. Harding, for conspicuous gallantry in action, and for saving wounded at the risk of his life under a heavy fire; Second Lieut. W. L. Jolly, for the same risk and for leading a fine charge over two parapets in the face of a heavy fire; First Lieut. Leonard, for saving life under fire and for admirable control and direction of the fire; First Lieut. Powell, for working and managing the Colt gun under a fierce fire and without support after the crew had been shot down; First Lieut. Wynne, for his steadfast courage and encouragement of his men.

"As for the men, I feel that I cannot do them justice. I shall send you the names of special instances in their cases, hoping that a suitable reward may be given them, as far as the law allows.

"I have also to ask that you urge the department to thank the British surgeons for their care, on the field and in hospital, of our wounded. Especially do I wish to recommend to the department's notice the services of Surgeon Robley H. J. Browne, R. N., H. M. S. Alacrity. So sure was his service and search of the field that we were enabled to get all rifles on the firing line with the sure knowledge that the dead and wounded would be attended to. We had no surgeon or medical supplies.

"The operations under Commander Craddock, R. N., were admirably planned and executed."

THE ALLIES' PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation mentioned by Col. Meade is as follows:

To the Inhabitants of the City of Tien-Tsin:

In bombarding the city of Tien-Tsin the allied forces only replied to the attacks made by the rebels on the foreign settlements.

At present, as your authorities, forgetting their duties, have deserted their posts, the allied forces consider it their duty to establish in the city a temporary administration, which you all have to obey. This administration will protect every one wishing to deal in a friendly manner with foreigners, but will punish without mercy every one who causes trouble.

Let the bad people tremble; but the good people should feel reassured, and quietly return to their houses and begin their usual work. Thus peace will be restored.

Respect this.

This was signed by the commanders of the various nationalities.

Major Waller inclosed a number of reports from his company commanders, giving in detail the work done by their organizations. These reports all speak highly of the conduct of officers and men. Capt. Fuller, who commanded Company F, commends the conduct of a company of British bluejackets, under command of a Lieutenant from the Orlando, who rendered invaluable assistance in carrying the Ninth's wounded to the rear on the retreat and in forming the rear guard.

EARL LI'S NEGOTIATIONS.

Japan Demands that Tuan and Other High Officials Be Given Up—China Asks Russia's Intentions.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio, Li-Sheng-Toh, has telegraphed to Li-Hung-Chang, according to a dispatch to The Times from Shanghai, that Japan is willing to use her good offices on behalf of the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang-Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan, of Kang-Yi, President of the Board of War; of Hsu-Tung, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and of Chao-Shu-Chiao, Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau.

"Li-Hung-Chang," the dispatch continues, "has received instructions from the throne to ask Russia if she is willing to assist China to arrive at a peaceful settlement and to give assurances that she has no intention of annexing any part of Manchuria. If the reply is favorable, Earl Li has orders to negotiate without delay. Simultaneously the Military Governor of Manchuria will be directed to cease hostilities."

THE CAPTURE OF TUNG-CHOW.

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TUNG-CHOW, Aug. 12.—The Japanese entered Tung-Chow to-day, blowing open the gates. Where the heaviest opposition was expected none was offered.

The Chinese are reported to be retreating to Peking and deserting wholesale.

The allies are camping to-day about the walled city of Tung-Chow, after seven miles of marching under a terrible sun. Many of the Americans and British are prostrated.

Conditions in American Legation.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Che-Foo, the dispatch from Mr. Conger which was received by United States Consul Fowler on Wednesday, after saying that all the Americans were alive, except the Inglis baby and seven marines, admitted that there was some sickness, but said that Mr. Conger expected the food would last until relief came.

Big Army Contract for Bacon.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—The War Department has just closed a contract with a local packing house for a quarter of a million pounds of breakfast bacon for immediate shipment to China for the American soldiers serving there.

CHINESE ROUTED AT NIU-CHWANG

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Niu-Chwang was again attacked on Aug. 13, but the Russians repulsed 2,000 Chinese, inflicting heavy loss. The Russians also suffered severely.

HO-YOW ON THE OUTBREAK.

Consul General at San Francisco Opposed to Missionaries.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 17.—Ho-Yow, the Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, in an address before the Ebell Society, questioned the advisability, even from a Caucasian point of view, of converting the entire Chinese population to Christianity. "There are 500,000,000 of my countrymen," said Mr. Ho. "They are increasing in vast numbers. They are quick to learn, and, taking these facts into consideration, what would happen if the white race succeeded in forcing its civilization and its knowledge upon them? They would be able to manufacture guns and all the engines of warfare with equal facility. Under these circumstances, Christianity might triumph, and again it might not."

The three chief causes of the present troubles in China Mr. Ho declared to be missionary work, acquisition of territory by foreign nations, and the desecration of ancestral homes and the landscapes of China.

In closing, Mr. Ho said he could see no legitimate reason why one nation should wish to force its religion upon another.

Post Offices Will Be Portable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—H. W. Robinson, Superintendent of the American Postal Service to be established in China, who, with his assistant, G. M. Hunt, sailed on the Warren, says the Post Offices to be used for the benefit of the United States troops will be portable. They can be put together or taken apart as readily as camp luggage. At Military Station No. 1, to be located at Taku, will be kept a record of the movement of the troops, so that as good mail facilities to and from China may be had as to or from any other part of the world.

WEST SIDE RIOT BROKEN

Devery's Order to Use Clubs Freely Has Its Effect.

A CHARGE AGAINST POLICE

Eye Witness of the Clubbing of a Negro in Station House Presents His Evidence.

There was no more rioting between the whites and the negroes on the west side yesterday. This was chiefly because of the severity of the police, in compliance with Chief Devery's orders not to take prisoners, but to club the rioters into submission wherever they proved obstinate.

Despite the fact that Acting Capt. Cooney of the Thirty-seventh Street Station thought the backbone of the riot broken, he took no chances and sent out squads of police to patrol Eighth Avenue from Twenty-eighth to Forty-second Street. The men acted under the same orders as had been given the night before, to keep together, not to allow any crowds to collect, and, if necessary, to club persons inclined to be disorderly.

Inspector Thompson, with his personal staff of thirteen detectives, spent the day patrolling his district, dispersing small boys who congregated in Eighth Avenue and searching the surface cars for armed negroes.

Many of the negroes who had become intimidated owing to the riots, trusted themselves in the streets yesterday for the first time since Wednesday night. In consequence the pawnshops in the neighborhood were closely watched by the police for those who might seek to purchase revolvers.

Late last night Inspector Thompson said that, barring isolated attacks by negroes on white men, he anticipated no further trouble. In case there is, however, 150 reserves at the Thirty-seventh Street Station and some 200 reserves in the neighboring precincts are in readiness.

CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

There was considerable talk yesterday about the charges of brutality against the police of the Thirty-seventh Street Station who clubbed at least one helpless negro prisoner in order, it was said, to vent their spite for the recent killing of Policeman Thorpe by the negro Harris. The case of William J. Elliott of 327 West Thirty-fifth Street, a bell boy in the Hotel Imperial, was particularly cited. Elliott, while in custody of an officer, who was leading him from the Sergeant's desk to the cells, was knocked down and beaten and kicked by many of the reserve policemen. One man struck him with his club.

When Police Commissioner Abell was asked what would be done about the attack on Elliott he said:

"We can't take any action until complaints reach us through the ordinary channels. I have heard nothing of the clubbing and don't know whether it took place or not."

Chief Devery, when asked the same question, said:

"If any person will come forward and make a complaint against any individual policeman for brutality toward any of the negroes arrested during the riots I myself will push the charges and will recommend to the Board that the accused policeman be dismissed."

"As far as using the club upon rioters in the street is concerned," said the Chief, "I will stand for that. That is done under my orders. A policeman doesn't carry his 'billy' to play with nor to wear as a bouquet. He has it to use.

"But I won't stand for any brutality toward a prisoner in the station house if I know about it. It is the business of the police to protect everybody; it doesn't make any difference who or what he is, Chinese, negro, or anything else. And I will cheerfully entertain a complaint on the part of anybody who saw the alleged brutality."

The Chief had been told by a reporter that he himself saw a negro clubbed in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and that Capt. Cooney personally rescued the man from his policemen, after they had beaten him unmercifully.

"If Capt. Cooney saw that, he will make a report of it to me," said the Chief, "and I will order an investigation. Can you tell me who the policemen were that did the clubbing?"

The reporter said that he tried to keep the one who had used his club in sight for the purpose of making a complaint, but the one he tried to follow got mixed up in the crowd, and he could not pick him out later.

"It would be pretty hard to make a complaint against all the men who were in and out of that station house," said the Chief, "but if you can pick out the men I will see that they are punished."

CAPT. COONEY'S ADMISSION.

Acting Captain Cooney was asked whether he intended to report the assault to higher quarters. He admitted having seen a general attack on the prisoner and admitted having rescued him, but said he saw no one draw a club.

"I had my hands very full just at that moment, but if I had seen an officer misuse his club the man would have been mine and I would have reported him in person within five minutes. I don't believe a club was used at all—why, the man was not cut about the head."

A reporter assured the Acting Captain that a club had been used by one of the men. Capt. Cooney asked the reporter to make a complaint on which to begin action. The reporter made the complaint, stipulating that he did so as a private citizen. Capt. Cooney, with the complainant, then tried to identify the offender by watching the policemen who reported for duty, for dismissal. The offender was not identified and the Captain decided that he must have been some reserve belonging to another precinct and since ordered back to his station.

"Nearly all the men who attacked the negro," he said, "were reserves borrowed from other precincts. I knew but few of them, or I would now be able to formulate charges. For that matter the attack was a general one. I could not tell who did or did not strike the man."

Toward evening Inspector Thompson arrived at the station to take charge in person. He brought with him his personal staff of thirteen detectives, and remained at the station waiting for dark and developments. On his way to the station he saw a crowd collecting in front of the barber's shop at 310 West Thirty-ninth Street. He found a negro, John Robinson, an employe in the shop, suffering from the effects of a blow received in the fight of Wednesday night. Robinson was out of his head and was wildly crying in fear of a mob which he thought was coming after him.

The Inspector summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. The patient was later transferred to Bellevue.

CROWDS BEGIN TO COLLECT.

As the night wore on crowds began to collect on the street. Inspector Thompson detailed six men of the bicycle squad to scout up the avenues and report the situation. When the men returned the Inspector hailed a patrol wagon, and taking with him his own staff and a half dozen policemen in plain clothes, drove up Eighth Avenue to Forty-second Street, where he began operations. Wherever there was the least sign of a crowd the detectives went at it clubs in hand.

When the avenue in that neighborhood had been cleared orders were given to pounce on boys who might be hunting for trouble. Nine young men, varying in age from fourteen to nineteen years, were taken to the Thirty-seventh Street Station. Two of them, Edmund Moran, seventeen years old, of 15 Sixth Avenue, and Joseph Doherty, nineteen years old, of 226 East Twenty-sixth Street, were locked up on the charge of disorderly conduct. The others were committed to the care of the Gerry Society.

MANY PRISONERS IN COURT.

Inspector Arraigns Whites—Magistrate Cornell Expresses Satisfaction at Arrests of Such Rioters.

Magistrate Cornell had before him yesterday in the West Side Court an even longer line of prisoners as a result of Thursday night's disturbances than that which confronted him on Thursday morning. Acting Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station arraigned in person twenty prisoners, only eight of whom were negroes.

Inspector Thompson, with Sergt. Mangin of his staff, arraigned two white men, who were charged by the Inspector with storming an Eight Avenue car and inciting a crowd to riot and urging them to rescue two white prisoners. Magistrate Cornell expressed his pleasure at having before him white rioters. He said:

"It is a sad commentary upon yesterday's occurrences that I only had before me one white person—a small boy."

Inspector Thompson's prisoners were held in $300 to keep the peace for six months. They were Louis Schwartz of 340 West Thirty-ninth Street and Jacob Gumpel of 345 Manhattan Avenue.

Thomas Riley, white, of 205 West Thirty-second Street, arrested by Policeman Mammick for flourishing an iron bar, was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

Vincent Street, a negro, of 319 West Forty-fifth Street, when arrested by Policeman Nolan, had a pistol, a policeman's "billy," a knife, and a razor, and many cartridges. He was fined $10.

Edward S. Corbin, a negro, who has a cigar stand at 300 West Thirty-seventh Street and a billiard room at 538 Sixth Avenue, was found Thursday night by Policeman Lessenbee of the Electric Squad in Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, with his back against a wall, threatening with a pistol a crowd which had been following him. The policeman arrested the negro.

Corbin told the Magistrate that he had bought the pistol to protect himself, and if attacked would have fired.

"I appreciate how you feel about it and would have done as you did," said Magistrate Cornell. "You cannot have your pistol back, but you are discharged."

Albert Johnson of 332 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was badly clubbed Wednesday night, was fined $10 for carrying a pistol and $5 for disorderly conduct. Johnson said he was clubbed by every policeman he met.

Robert Myrick, a porter in the Exchange Hotel, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, who was mobbed while riding in an Eighth Avenue car, was discharged.

Nettie Threewells, a stepdaughter of Lloyd Lee, the negro sailor who stabbed Policeman Kennedy, into whose arms Lee fell after he was shot, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell upon her agreement to appear in court as a witness when wanted.

Sol Russell Wright of 125 West Twenty-second Street, a negro, was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in Jefferson Market Court yesterday charged with flourishing a long knife Thursday night. Policemen Kenny and Rourke of the West Thirtieth Street Station were standing at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street Thursday night, when they saw Wright. He was at once arrested.

In court he told Magistrate Hogan that he was innocent of any wrong-doing, and that he was merely sharpening a pencil. The Magistrate held him in $500 to keep the peace for two months.

After his case had been concluded, Magistrate Hogan said:

"I have fined white men who carry weapons during this trouble, and I will fine you negroes as well, if you carry them. I think that one of the main causes of all the trouble is that the lazy negroes who live on money supplied by women are acting so independently and are so dangerous that they incite the rest of their race to riot."

POLICEMAN POWERS FINED.

Formal Charges Also Preferred to the Board Against the Man Who Arrested a Child.

William A. Powers, the policeman who came into notoriety some time ago when he arrested a little girl for picking flowers in Stuyvesant Park, and who, in his three years on the force, has been fined nineteen days' pay, has been complained of eleven times for using improper language and threatening to use his revolver, will probably have to stand trial before the Police Board. Powers was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on Thursday night after a severe lecture from Chief Devery. He was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday, charged by Policeman Howard of the Charles Street Station with being intoxicated and flourishing a revolver. Magistrate Cornell fined him $10.

Formal charges were made yesterday afternoon against Powers by Sergt. James F. Thompson of the Mercer Street Station, to which Powers was attached, and Acting Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, the latter acting as complaining witness. The report was placed on file with the complaint clerk, but must go to President York, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, for his approval.

Two specifications are contained in the charges. The first one alleges that Powers was acting in a disorderly manner at 11 o'clock Thursday night on the corner of Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. Powers was ordered to move away, but refused, and when Policeman Howard insisted displayed his revolver.

Half an hour later, the report states, Acting Captain Cooney was sitting in his station house, when Powers came in and complained that he had been assaulted by a policeman. This story he told to Sergt. Ryan. Capt. Cooney recognized the policeman and ordered his immediate arrest. Chief Devery, who was also in the station house, at once suspended Powers without pay. Police Surgeon Nesbit was summoned and stated that Powers had been drinking.

Capt. Cooney and Policeman Howard, in the police court, said they ordered Powers to move on, but that he would not do it. Capt. Cooney said the policeman was inciting the rioters to further disturbances. Howard tried to make him go, and he says Powers drew his revolver and aimed it at him, but he (Howard) thrust the weapon aside with one hand, one of his fingers being caught by the trigger. Then he made him move away.

Magistrate Cornell was vexed because Howard had not arrested the policeman sooner. He said:

"You failed to arrest him because he was a policeman. When he was inciting riot, why did you not arrest him at once? You are entirely mistaken if you understand the law to mean that a policeman may incite riot and not be arrested."

Turning to Powers, he said: "I believe you were disorderly and flourished a pistol. I'll treat you like any other disorderly person and fine you."

Powers had a big lump on his head. Blood had stained his clothing around his neck. He claimed to have been brutally beaten by his fellow-policemen. He paid the fine.

THORPE'S FIANCEE VERY ILL.

News of the Policeman's Death Nearly Killed the Girl.

Prostrated by the experiences of the last few days, Lizzie Murray, who was to be the wife of Robert J. Thorpe, the policeman killed by Harris, the negro, lies dangerously ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Crosby, 543 Ninth Avenue.

Miss Murray had been engaged to Thorpe for some time, but the engagement was announced only a few weeks ago, when Miss Murray and Mrs. Crosby, together with Thorpe, spent a brief vacation in the Catskills. The wedding was to have taken place at St. Raphael's Church, at Fortieth Street and Tenth Avenue, in September. All preparations were under way when Thorpe was killed. When told that he was dead, the girl was completely prostrated. She recovered sufficiently, however, to attend the funeral on Thursday, but afterward she had a relapse, and the physician who was in constant attendance feared that she would die. Yesterday afternoon she was slightly improved.

MOB SET ON WOUNDED MAN.

Bleeding Intended Victim, Mistaken for a Negro, Rescued by Policemen.

Joseph Riley, a boss carpenter living at 1,175 Madison Avenue, last night entered the Hotel Cadillac and behaved in such a disorderly manner that the clerk ordered him to leave the place. Riley declined to go, and Porter Joseph T. Murphy of 421 West Forty-fifth Street was ordered to eject him. Murphy, who thinks nothing of carrying heavy trunks, started at Riley as if he thought he had an easy task.

The carpenter was in a fighting mood, and when Murphy caught hold of him there was a spirited struggle. The men fought from the hotel into the street, and a crowd gathered. Riley finally got a rat-tail file out of his pocket and stabbed the porter in the neck, back of the ear. An artery was severed, and Murphy was covered with blood in a minute. A man in the crowd yelled that one of the Cadillac negro employes was being beaten and called on the crowd to aid in beating him. The crowd appeared to be willing to take a hand, when Policemen Walsh, Deckley, and Gibson appeared. They clubbed right and left and rescued Murphy, who was almost helpless from loss of blood. The injured man was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Riley was arrested.

RACE RIOT IN GEORGIA.

Gov. Candler Orders Out the Liberty Troops to Quell Disorder.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Gov. Candler to-day, upon advices received from the Deputy Sheriff of Liberty County, this State, ordered out the Liberty troop, a cavalry company of the Georgia militia, to assist Sheriff Brewer of that county in quelling a riot now said to be assuming serious proportions at Johnston Station, fifty miles from Savannah, between the whites and the blacks.

The following is the message received by Gov. Candler from Deputy Sheriff Henry this afternoon:

Negroes who murdered R. H. Curtis are being joined in the woods by other negroes. Liberty City was fired in the centre of the town last night about 12 o'clock. Lambert was fired at the same time. The Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad is being torn up between the two towns to wreck train No. 78, on which are Sheriff Brewer and a part of a posse. One man was taken from a guard yesterday. One was killed while resisting arrest. People are much excited and trouble is expected. Cannot control mob at all, and everything is getting more and more wrought up hourly.

The negroes in Liberty County have been troublesome for several weeks, and in the last few days a number of arrests have been made. R. H. Curtis, who was killed, was well known in the community. He had some trouble with negroes several days ago. The negroes fled to the woods, where they have been in hiding.

One of the negroes implicated in the murder was arrested yesterday, and while resisting, was killed. Another was taken from the guard and is supposed to have been murdered.

Late last night a determined effort was made to wreck a Plant system passenger train at Almass Mill, where the negro, Small, one of those said to have taken part in the murder of Curtis, was killed. The switch lock was broken and cross ties were placed on the track, but the arrival of a freight train ahead of the passenger prevented the wrecking of the passenger train. Three miles of wires along the line of the Plant system have been cut, it is believed, by negroes.

During the night several negroes were taken from their houses and severely whipped by crowds of whites for alleged incendiary speeches they had made. This incensed the negroes very much, and was condemned by the more conservative whites of that section. About 1 o'clock this morning a small shop occupied by a negro at Liberty City was found on fire. A crowd gathered, and a man named Med Gordon threw a keg of powder into the flames. Gordon was seriously if not fatally burned. It was with great difficulty that surrounding property was saved.

The rumor then began to spread that the negroes intended to attack and fire every house in and around Liberty City. This led the Sheriff to call on the Governor for troops, saying the matter was beyond his control. Detachments of the two cavalry troops in Liberty County and armed citizens are patrolling the streets of Liberty City to-night, and most of the women and children have left the place.

It is not known whether any damage was done by the fires started last night by the negroes. It is the opinion of the Governor that as soon as the Liberty Guards make their appearance upon the scene as an armed body, the trouble will end. The company numbers eighty men.

In this portion of Georgia the negroes outnumber the whites 3 to 1.

BLAMES STRAIGHT REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the disgraceful conduct of the policemen in the race riots yesterday, I would suggest that you remind the 70,000 straight Republicans who voted for the Republican stool pigeon in the last Mayoralty election that they are responsible for the present condition of affairs in this municipality. They wanted Tammany rule, and they have it, and the city is wide open and reform has departed to the place to which it was consigned by a very shining light in Tammany Hall whose fitness for office is questioned. Specify in an editorial all the crimes which are being committed with the aid and connivance of the Police Department, with a lot of which you

HERRICK BOOM STARTED

Richard Croker Declared to be Responsible for It.

Politicians Believe the Tammany Leader Sees a Chance to Divide the Hill Forces.

There was little doing in Democratic circles yesterday, the great majority of the so-called leaders still being in Saratoga.

Elliot Danforth was a visitor at State headquarters, but he had little to say. He did express a belief that Controller Coler would be the nominee for Governor.

Chief Clerk John A. Mason returned from Saratoga with a large stock of information. The reports from the County Chairman, he said, assured him that the Democrats would carry the State.

A D. Cady Herrick boom for Governor reached the city yesterday, and the few Tammany braves in town took it up. Richard Croker is reported as responsible for it. Mr. Herrick, who is a Justice of the Supreme Court, was long the boss in Democratic politics. He never liked David B. Hill, and until recently he was a bitter political foe of ex-Senator Murphy.

It has long been accepted as a truth that Murphy had Herrick nominated for the Supreme Court to take him out of the active field of politics. Herrick went on the bench, but dominated Albany politics until Hill beat him in the Spring primaries.

Although Hill is antagonistic to Herrick, the latter has a large following up the State, and in the opinion of shrewd politicians Mr. Croker could not pick out a better man to divide the Hill forces north of the Harlem.

Tammany men about the Hoffman House last night expressed a belief that the Gubernatorial boom of Senator W. F. Mackey of Erie has collapsed.

Some of David B. Hill's friends declared that a fight in the interest of Mr. Coler would be made in every school district in the State.

MR. BRYAN'S PROGRAMME.

Democratic Candidate Has a Busy Week Laid Out.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 17.—Mr. Bryan will devote the greater part of next week to speechmaking in Nebraska and Kansas. He will make the first of a series of addresses at Wahoo, twenty miles north of Lincoln, Tuesday afternoon, and will follow this with four speeches on Wednesday at Auburn, Tecumseh, and Pawnee, respectively.

Thursday forenoon will be spent in Kansas City. The afternoon of Thursday will be given over to the Populist notification ceremonies at Topeka, when he will respond to a speech by T. M. Patterson, notifying him of his nomination for the Presidency by the Populist Party. On Friday Mr. Bryan will speak at Manhattan, Kan., and Beatrice, Neb. Saturday he will go to South Omaha to attend a Jackson Club picnic, where he will speak.

Among Mr. Bryan's callers to-day were J. R. Sovereign, Vice Chairman Edmiston of the People's Party and Land Commissioner Moore of Montana. In the afternoon he acted as pall bearer at the funeral of a former fellow-townsman.

MR. BRYAN'S CHANCES.

Judge Willett's Estimate—Says Indianapolis Speech Helped Him.

Judge J. J. Willett of Alabama, who wanted Augustus Van Wyck named for President, is at the Hoffman House. Talking of the political outlook yesterday, he said:

"The election of William J. Bryan would not surprise me. He has gained much strength since his Indianapolis speech. He will carry every Southern State by increased majorities, and I really believe his Electors will be chosen in Kentucky, Maryland, West Virginia, and Delaware."

Judge Willett goes to Saratoga to-day.

OHIO REFORM PARTY TICKET.

Nominations Made by Direct Vote Announced Yesterday at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 17.—A full State ticket, selected by direct vote, was announced to-day by the Union Reform Party, as follows:

Secretary of State—Frank Frankenberg, Columbus.
Judge of Supreme Court—Lambertis B. Logan, Alliance.
Member Board Public Works—R. Rathbun, Springfield.
Dairy and Food Commissioner—W. F. Barr, Brice.
State School Commissioner—J. W. Seelye, Wooster.
Electors at Large—Joseph Evans, Orbiston; Jeptha Girrard, Cincinnati.

Died that His Wife Might Prosper.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Charles A. Mielenz died by his own hand some time on Wednesday on the prairie near Foster and Southport Avenues in order that his wife might receive the benefit of $2,000 insurance which he carried in two German lodges. Mrs. Mielenz learned from the police last evening that her husband's body had been found. She has four boys, all under ten years old. Mr. Mielenz conducted a wall paper and painting business at 513 Larrabee Street, and it was not prosperous. He left home on Tuesday morning to attend to a contract which he had, and was last seen alive on Wednesday morning out in Lake View. He left a letter to his wife stating that it was better for him to die and that then she would be able to get the insurance.

Poison Found in Herrick Autopsy.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Poison in deadly quantities has been found in the stomach of Edward P. Herrick, the aged commission merchant, whose sudden death last week served to recall several mysterious deaths in his household, among the victims being his first wife. In January last Herrick married Mrs. Lymburner, formerly a domestic employed by the family. Mrs. Lymburner's first husband also died suddenly, it is said. The result of the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach will be produced before the Coroner's jury. Mrs. Herrick, the widow, will be called as a witness.

New York Girl Committed Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—Fannie Walter, aged eighteen, who came here yesterday from New York to visit friends, swallowed two ounces of carbolic acid this afternoon and died a few minutes later. About 9 o'clock this forenoon the young woman complained of feeling ill and was advised by her friend to go for a walk. Several hours later she was seen to alight from a street car in Fair Haven and go to a near-by vacant lot. A moment later screams were heard and the girl lay writhing in agony on the ground. She lived only a few minutes. Her New York address is not known.

Clergyman Kills a Man.

WILLIAMSON, West Va., Aug. 17.—The Rev. Thomas Clark to-day shot and killed John Dempsey, on Island Creek, this county. Dempsey and Clark had been enemies for months because, it is said, the latter, who was a School Trustee, refused to appoint a daughter of the clergyman to a position as teacher. To-day Dempsey and the minister came to blows. Dempsey threw a hatchet at Clark and the latter shot Dempsey twice with a shotgun, killing him almost instantly. Clark will surrender.

Manacled Prisoners Jump from Train.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 17.—Twenty-six prisoners from the State Reformatory have been transferred to the State prison here as incorrigibles. They were chained together two in a seat. As the train was leaving Otis, eight miles from here, two prisoners, Turner and Miller, sentenced from two to fourteen years for grand lareeny, jumped from the window, escaped, and are still at large. It is supposed that one sawed his manacles on the train.

Mabel Bouton, the Actress, Committed.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Mabel Bouton, the actress, of New York, was committed to the State Hospital for the Insane here to-day.

PROMISE OF PARTY GAINS.

Senator Hanna Receives Reports from the West—He Will Speak at Noonday Meetings.

There was not much doing at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. Senator Hanna was an early arrival, and among his callers were Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior; Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Supt. John McCullagh, Senator Elsberg, Collector of Customs George R. Bidwell, Victor Dolliver of Iowa, Simon Wolfe of Washington, and the Senator's son, D. R. Hanna.

Mr. Dolliver is to take an active part in the Maine campaign. He is a brother of Representative Dolliver. He has taken part in the Maine campaign for the past ten years. While at headquarters he discussed the political situation in Iowa and said:

"As evidence of the abounding and unparelleled prosperity in Iowa, the assessable valuation of personal property in that State has increased in the last year $55,000,000, and on real and personal property, $550,000,000.

"Iowa's attitude politically can be estimated from the fact, apparent in all the States, that the street carnival of soup and rags has given place to the grand parade of universal employment and content.

"On the question now, if it becomes a question, of pauperism or imperialism, we certainly will choose imperialism. We had a touch of pauperism in 1893. The unemployed of the country were huddled about the soup houses in the cities of the State, while the bounties of our harvests were left rotting in the very fields that produced them without customers either at home or abroad."

Letters replete with promises of great Republican gains in their respective sections were received from Wilson Alperson of Spokane, Washington; C. J. Norris of Galesburg, Ill.; John McKinley of Duluth, Minn., and others.

It was reported again yesterday that Senator Hanna might make a few speeches during the campaign. He intimated that he might be heard at some of the noonday meetings soon to be inaugurated under the management of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League.

MR. WOODRUFF'S STATEMENT.

Republicans Believe He Will Be the Candidate for Governor.

"It is Woodruff."

That is the remark that greets one everywhere in town where anything is said about the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

But Mr. Woodruff does not say it. He was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and had long talks with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Gov. Roosevelt. Then he went to National Republican headquarters and saw Chairman Hanna.

When a TIMES reporter saw Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the latter expressed indignation that words had been put into his mouth that he never uttered. He was glad that THE TIMES was not one of the misinformed publications.

"Now, really," he said, "I can't discuss the Governorship. I am making no canvass, nor will I permit any of my friends to make one, or attempt to form any combinations in my interest. I shall not lift a finger. The nomination must be worked out by the delegates from all parts of the State, who compose the convention.

"I regret exceedingly that I have been quoted as saying that Senator Platt favored my nomination. I never made such a remark to anybody, and I don't believe that Senator Platt did. The newspaper reporters have used me very fairly, as a rule, and they must have been misinformed by somebody who abused their confidence.

"I am going to the Adirondacks to-night, and shall remain there until the opening of the State Fair at Syracuse on Aug. 27, remaining there during the week and then going to Saratoga to attend the convention."

A very close friend of Chairman Odell, who would not permit his name to be used, said:

"Odell's name will not be presented at Saratoga. I have known that for some time. I did not believe it at first, but now I am certain of it."

GEN. GREENE IS CONFIDENT.

Pleased with the Outlook in the West, Especially in Colorado.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, who has been on an extended Western tour, was at his desk in Republican County Committee headquarters yesterday. Asked about his observations of political conditions in the West he said:

"I am very much encouraged. Everywhere I found great enthusiasm for the Republican National ticket. Nowhere was this more evident than in Colorado, and I believe we will carry that State. The return of Senator E. O. Wolcott to the United States Senate would not surprise me. The Senator was enthusiastically received everywhere. He was hissed while making a speech in Denver not so long ago, but when he made an address there last week he was accorded an ovation. I saw little or nothing of the so-called apathy which is said to permeate the party in the West."

Gen. Greene received a delegation of anti-Hess Republicans from the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, who wanted some changes made in the committee selected by Mr. Hess to nominate tickets to be supported at the primaries on Aug. 28. The General advised his visitors to accept the ticket and work in harmony for the success of the Republican nominees. Without making any promises the committee retired.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ITINERARY.

Protests from Points Not Included in It—May Be Amended.

Gov. Roosevelt came to the city yesterday and after he had visited his physician he went to National headquarters, where he received abundant evidence that his itinerary as arranged was not at all satisfactory to Republicans in many parts of the country. There were communications by mail and telegraph from many points not in the Governor's itinerary protesting against the latter, and insisting that he must visit this, that, and the other place and make at least one speech.

It was decided to refer the protests to Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who is in charge of the headquarters at Chicago, and it is possible that the Roosevelt itinerary may be materially amended.

The Governor lunched with Chairman Odell and Senator Elsberg, and returned to Oyster Bay in the early afternoon.

TOWNE TO FOLLOW ROOSEVELT.

Will Open His Campaign at Duluth Within Ten Days.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Charles A. Towne, it is stated, will open his campaign at Duluth within ten days. He will, it is said, make an elaborate address devoted mostly to answering Roosevelt. Later, Towne will tour Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, and other Western States, keeping close to the path of the Roosevelt itinerary. Mr. Towne will also tour the South, speaking at Atlanta, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, and other important cities.

Throughout, it is stated, it will be Mr. Towne's mission to pay special attention to the Republican Vice Presidential nominee, and to answer arguments made by the latter during the campaign.

Iowa Republican Campaign.

DES MOINES, Aug. 17.—A conference of Republican leaders was held here to-day to arrange for the opening of the campaign in this State. It was agreed that the campaign should open about Sept. 20, with meetings addressed by prominent Republicans of this and other States in every Congressional district. Incidentally Gov. Shaw held numerous conferences in respect to the Senatorial vacancy. Senator Allison predicted a sweeping Republican victory in November.

Another Fight in the Twenty-first.

Abraham Gruber and George C. Austin are not to have all the fighting for the leadership in the Twenty-first District to themselves. James L. Conway, a prominent business man, is going to make a fight for the Democratic leadership.

Sixty-Year-Old Murderer Hanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Dillard Herndon, sixty years of age, was hanged here to-day for the murder of John Lovingood in October, 1899. The drop fell at 1:30 o'clock, and in thirteen minutes Herndon was dead. The object of the murder was said to have been robbery.

CLOSING OF POWERS TRIAL.

Col. T. C. Campbell Arraigns Kentucky for Its Many Murders.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 17.—The argument in the case of Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, was not concluded today, the Court refusing to hold a night session. Commonwealth Attorney Robert B. Franklin will make the closing speech for the prosecution to-morrow morning.

The argument for the defense was closed by ex-Gov. John Young Brown. The entire morning session and nearly an hour this afternoon were taken up by Col. T. C. Campbell for the prosecution. Col. Campbell intimated that "Jim" Howard fired the shot, but subsequently said: "I do not know who fired the shot that killed Goebel, but it was one of the five principals named in the indictment—Jim Howard, Berry Howard, Henry Youtsey, Harland Whitaker, and 'Tallow Dick' Combs—and every one of them was there by procurement of Caleb Powers and W. S. Taylor."

Col. Campbell cited statistics showing a comparison of the murders committed in Kentucky and Ohio. During the four years of Gov. Bradley's administration he said there were 896 murders in Kentucky. There were 285 convictions for murder, and 216 pardons of murderers. For the same period Ohio, with double the population of Kentucky, had only 49 murders. Caleb Powers had, he declared, in the brief time he acted as Secretary of State, attested the pardons of seven murderers who were set free by Gov. Taylor.

EX-GOV. BRADLEY INDIGNANT.

Denies Report of Many Kentucky Murders and Attacks Mr. Campbell.

Ex-Gov. William O. Bradley of Kentucky arrived in New York yesterday, and is at the Victoria Hotel. Ex-Gov. Bradley was seen last night, and was much exercised over statements made at the Powers trial that many murders occurred in his State during his term of office. Gov. Bradley said:

"The New York afternoon papers contain a dispatch from Georgetown, Ky., in which it appears that Tom Campbell stated in his argument in the Powers case that during my term as Governor, 896 murders were committed in Kentucky, 285 convictions found, and 216 murderers pardoned.

"If Mr. Campbell made this statement he uttered a deliberate and infamous falsehood. Such a statement would be a slander on the people of Kentucky if uttered by a man suspected of honor. Considering the author, it will create neither suspicion nor surprise.

"The statement was outside any evidence in the case, and it is astonishing that so good a lawyer as Judge Cantwell would have allowed it if objected to."

The ex-Governor declined to talk on politics. He said he is here for a few days only on personal matters.

Another Fatal Kentucky Feud.

MOREHEAD, Ky., Aug. 17.—The Adkinses and Howards have had a bloody battle in Elliott County, in which one of the Howards was killed and another fatally wounded. One of the Howards and one of Lindsay Adkins's boys quarreled over a young woman, after which both went home and brought back other members of their families for reinforcements. All the Adkinses have been arrested.

CYCLIST KILLED IN COLLISION.

Unidentified Man Rode Into Wagon and Was Fatally Injured.

An unidentified bicycle rider met death in a collision with a baker's wagon at One Hundred and Twentieth Street, near Lexington Avenue, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The wagon, owned by Gustave Thomas of 1,409 Fifth Avenue, and driven by Frederick Lela, of 1 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, was going west on One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The driver had taken the wrong side of the street. The bicyclist rode through the street at a rapid pace. Both men saw the danger and tried to avoid the collision.

The shaft of the wagon, however, struck the man over the heart, fracturing his ribs and knocking him to the ground. He was picked up unconscious, and an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital.

A priest, who did not give his name, was passing, and after looking at the man, decided that he would die quickly. He then administered the rites of the Church, while the crowd that had gathered stood about with bared heads. When Dr. Mooney, the surgeon of the Harlem Hospital, arrived, the man was dead. The body was sent to the Morgue. The man appeared to be about thirty-eight years old, weighed 155 pounds, and was 5 feet 8 inches in height. He had brown eyes and a sandy complexion.

TO HONOR HUMBERT'S MEMORY.

Italian Societies Preparing for a Demonstration Next Week.

The Italians of this and surrounding cities are arranging a demonstration in memory of the death of King Humbert. The celebration will begin next Monday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, when Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate solemn pontifical requiem mass. He will be assisted by the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn and the Right Rev. Bishop Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York. Among those to be present will be the Right Reverend Bishop of Syracuse, Patrick Ludden; the Right Rev. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, and the Very Rev. Charles E. Fitzmaurice. This celebration is gotten up by the Italian Consul General to New York, G. Branchi. It is expected that Ambassador Fava at Washington will be present at the church, and also Gov. Roosevelt and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

Next Thursday the United Italian Societies of America will hold solemn requiem mass at the old St. Parick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, at which the Rev. Father Kearne will be celebrant, assisted by Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop McDonnell, Bishop Farley, and Vicar General Mooney, in conjunction with this celebration will be a monster procession, in which over twelve thousand men are expected to be in line, the greater part of these coming from other States and cities. The arrangements for the procession as given out last night include a hearse to be drawn by twelve horses, each horse to be attended by a representative of an Italian society in livery. Four guns will follow the hearse. These will be followed by fifty carriages containing representatives of prominent Italian societies. The Italian Light Artillery Company will follow.

The Mayor or Acting Mayor of New York and Gov. Roosevelt will come next in carriages, and after them outside Italian societies numbering 10,000 men. These will be followed by the invited clergy in carriages, Italian societies of New York numbering 2,000 men, many of their officials in twenty-five carriages, fifteen carriages containing flowers, and then societies of Italo-American Catholics. There will be sixty-two bands in the procession. R. M. Marasco will be the Grand Marshal of the day. At Washington Square a salute from eight guns will be fired.

Woman Fatally Hurt in Tenement Fire.

On bil stove exploded yesterday in the apartments of John Russell, on the second floor of the three-story frame tenement in the rear of 169 Seventh Street, Jersey City. The house took fire. Mrs. Annie O'Donnell, fifty years old, who lived on the top floor, was visiting Mrs. Russell. Her dress ignited, and she ran to her own rooms and then jumped from a window. She struck on her back and was fatally injured. The other tenants escaped in safety. The interior of the house was burned out, the furniture of all the tenants being destroyed. The loss is about $1,000. C. S. Reichmann, a tenant, owned the building. He was insured for $1,200, but his policy expired Aug. 1 and he failed to renew it.

Heat Record in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—To-day was the hottest day of the year in St. Louis. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the temperature reached 99 degrees. All records for August have been broken since the year 1881. Fourteen deaths of infants from the excessive heat were reported from Wednesday noon to 12 o'clock to-day. This makes a total for the partly completed month of ninety deaths of infants alone. Four adults were prostrated by heat to-day.

Severe Storm in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 17.—The severest electrical storm in recent years visited this city this afternoon. Lightning struck a dozen houses, causing numerous fires, one of which resulted in several thousand dollars' damage to the residence of Thomas O'Gorman.

BOY KILLED BY DUELIST

Was Witness to Desperate Fight Between Italians.

MANY BULLETS WENT WILD

Affray Occurred at the Corner of Hester and Mott Streets, and Two Children Were Struck.

While thousands of people watched a street duel on the east side last night the shots of one of the contestants went wild, and struck two little boys, one of whom lies dead in the Hudson Street Hospital with a bullet in his brain. The other is dangerously wounded, having a big hole in his right side and a pistol ball somewhere in his body.

Frank Mino, an Italian, fired the shots. He is a peddler, has only one arm, and lives at 20 Henry Street. His victim's name was Antonio Capolo, who was just seven years old, and lived with his parents at 117 Mott Street. Antonio Calbera, eight years of age, is the wounded child. His home is at 115 Mott Street.

How the row began or what was its cause is a matter of speculation. When Policeman Nelson of the Elisabeth Street Station strolled into Mott Street, about 7 o'clock, he was startled to hear a sudden chorus of yells not far away, followed by a pistol shot. Running up the street toward the noise, he finally located it at Mott and Hester Streets.

On the northeast corner of the street stood Frank Mino, while diagonally across the way, fully fifteen yards from him, was another Italian. The space between them was open, but down both the converging streets and from hundreds of tenement windows people were looking at the two men and jostling each other to get a better view.

The men glared at each other, and both held pistols conspicuously displayed. For an instant after the detective arrived there was a comparative silence. The crowd was evidently waiting for something. Everybody looked straight at the open space or at the rigid figures on each corner of it.

Suddenly Mino raised his arm, and five reports rang out in quick succession, followed by shrieks from all sides, then by a stampede of the spectators.

Officer Nelson rushed for Mino, whom he captured as he was about to make his escape. Then Roundsman Bennett, Acting Captain Colton, and half a dozen officers, attracted to the scene by the shots, rushed into the crowd, clearing paths through the mob, that had by this time grown almost riotous. For fully twenty minutes they worked hard before any semblance of order was restored.

Meanwhile one of the policemen found the two little boys lying on the sidewalk. He carried them into a grocery store near by, and from there, amid the wails of a crowd of Italian women, they were taken to the hospital.

Mino was caught by Detectives Finley and Corle, who arrived just as the firing took place. They carried him to the station.

Soon afterward the man who had been his opponent in the duel was arrested. The latter gave his name as Tony Mausin of 253 Esch Twelfth Street, saying that he was twenty-two years old, and an Italian. Both the prisoners were sulky, and would make no explanations.

In Mausin's clothes was found a 38-calibre revolver, in which five of the cartridges bore dents showing that an attempt had been made to fire them. Mino had no firearms, having gotten rid of his pistol in the interval between firing it and being caught by Nelson.

Louisa Capolo, mother of the dead boy, said after the tragedy that she had been with her son when he fell. In her arms she carried a young baby. She says she saw Mino fire the shots, and that Mausin, who was on her side of the street, clicked his revolver several times.

Rosa de Rosa of 117 Mott Street corroborated Mrs. Capolo's statement, declaring that she, too, was beside the boy who was killed.

Some other Italians of the neighborhood told the police that Mino and Mausin were not the only people who did the shooting, and described two more men whom they said they had seen firing pistols simultaneously with the shooting of Mino.

Acting on this information, the police of the Elizabeth Street Station sent an alarm all over the city for the two men, giving their descriptions and stating that they were wanted on a charge of homicide.

J. V. GOTTSCHALK KILLED.

Well-Known Theatrical Man and Two Others Run Down by Flying Train.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 17.—A passenger train on the Perkiomen Railroad struck a team of horses and wagon at Palm, Montgomery County, at 11 o'clock to-day and instantly killed the three occupants of the vehicle. The dead are:

JOHN F. WOLLE of Allentown.
HARVEY O. WOLLE, his brother, of Allentown.
JAMES V. GOTTSCHALK of New York, a brother-in-law.

The men left here early this morning for the purpose of camping along the Perkiomen Creek, near Palm. After setting up camp the thee men started in the wagon for a nearby icehouse to get ice for the camp, and were killed while crossing the tracks of the railroad.

James V. Gottschalk was well-known in New York as a theatrical manager. In 1885 he became associated with C. Chizzola, the manager of Salvini, Nevada, and other stars. The following season he did much of the detail work in connection with the Booth-Salvini-Bowers-Wainwright combination. Mr. Gottschalk not only acted as treasurer of the combination, but undertook a large part of the management as well.

Soon afterward Mr. Gottschalk became business manager for Kate Forsyth, who made an extended tour of the United States. He then directed De Pachmann's first American tour of twenty-five concerts. The following year he became business manager of Madison Square Garden. He was also associated with Sousa, Gilmore, Seidl, and others, and was one of the projectors and managers of the Patti Musical Festival which enlisted the services of Seidl, an orchestra of 150 men, and a chorus of 1,000 singers. The following season Mr. Gottschalk introduced Martinus Sieveking to the American public, the pianist giving seventy-five concerts. He next managed Pugno, Ysaye, Gerardy, and Lachaume. The direction of Emil Sauer's tour to the Pacific Coast came next, and the same season he managed a series of symphony concerts in Carnegie Hall.

Last season Mr. Gottschalk traveled 45,000 miles. He not only did the advance work for the long tours of Petschnikoff, Hambourg, Ruegger, and Lachaume, but went over the territory again with them. Mr. Gottschalk's friends, and he left a host of them, attribute his success largely to his painstaking attention to detail and his thorough knowledge of the business.

Mr. Gottschalk's wife was Miss Kate Wolle.

OPERATORS HOLD OUT.

Will Refuse to Discuss Grievances with Anthracite Mine Workers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 17.—It is stated authoritatively to-night that the coal operators of the anthracite region will not accept the invitation of the United Mine Workers to meet in joint conference to discuss grievances. The operators will say that there are no grievances to discuss. A list of answers has been prepared by the operators in reply to each grievance put forth by the convention of United Mine Workers held in Hazleton this week.

The anthracite operators say that the anthracite miners are governed by Western men, who have the interests of the bituminous regions at heart and not the interest of the hard-coal region, also that there is a greater demand for soft coal, and in consequence the miner engaged in the West works a greater number of days per year and is paid a higher wage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Fire destroyed the building occupied by the Independent Paper Stock Company, at 154 to 160 Desplaines Street. Loss, $25,000.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Aug. 17.—Fire started to-day in the Pine Cottage, one of the large boarding houses of the island. The residence of John W. Davis, adjoining, also caught, and both houses were burned together. The loss is estimated at $25,000 to $35,000; no insurance.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—E. C. Brigham, Seattle.
BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Judge J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; F. L. Woodward, Denver.
EMPIRE—S. F. Lane, Atlanta.
EVERETT—Abdool Kader Nacobboy, Bombay, India.
FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Geissha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Secretary of the Interior E. A. Hitchcock, Washington; J. B. Beck, Philadelphia.
GILSEY—C. H. Millard, Chicago.
GRAND—Spencer Eakin, Nashville.
HERALD SQUARE—Bert Reese, Chicago.
HOFFMAN—E. C. Venable, Petersburg, Va.; J. J. Willett, Anniston, Ala.
HOLLAND—Lars Anderson, Washington; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.
IMPERIAL—T. S. Stephenson, Knoxville.
MARLBOROUGH—John S. Schley, Savannah; Wilship Cabaniss, Macon, Ga.
MURRAY HILL—Col. John William Wilson, United States Army.
NORMANDIE—E. C. Babcock, Montana.
PARK AVENUE—Joseph Seldon, Norfolk, Va.
PLAZA—R. E. Lewis, Indianapolis; E. C. Swift, Beverly, Mass.; T. L. Blood, St. Paul; George H. Swift, Sioux Falls, Dakota.
SAVOY—John B. Garrett, Philadelphia; James A. Pollock, Salt Lake City.
STURTEVANT—H. Ferry Bowman, Sioux City.
VICTORIA—L. D. Wasserman, Baltimore.
WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. P. Searles, Boston; Linn Paine, St. Louis; Daniel N. Bates, Worcester; Frank E. Calloway, Atlanta; William T. Blaine, Chicago.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. B. Jones, white goods; 8 Thomas Street; Hotel Albert.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 631 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Alins & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. P. Bennett, laces and handkerchiefs; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn.; notions; F. Rossmussen, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway.
Wiler & Wise, Logansport, Ind.; C. S. Wise, millinery, cloaks, and furs; 396 Broadway.
Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Goodman, silks; 377 Broadway; Gerard House.
Reed Brothers & Lennon, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. I. Reed, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 450 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway.
Frankel's, Des Moines, Iowa; G. H. Trayer, upholstery goods; 396 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Looeman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; N. Ostreicher, ladies and infants' wear; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Parsons, Pelitier & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; F. M. Pelitier, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufman, A. J., Montgomery, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Katz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Frank, J., Nashville, Tenn.; clothing; Hoffman House.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Wilcox Bros., Bloomington, Ill.; L. T. Wilcox, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Browning, King & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; O. G. Erickson, furnishings; Bristol Hotel.
Andrews, E. J., Shenandoah, Iowa; Mrs. Sullivan, dry goods; Morton House.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Elchemauer, men's furnishings; Union Square Hotel.
Kohn, Henry, Orangeburg, S. C.; Henry Kohn, dry goods, clothing, and shoes; 42 East Ninth Street.
Lassiter, J. B., & Co., Clarksville, Texas; J. B. Lassiter, cotton; Hotel Normandie.
Terry, Charles F., Glasgow, Texas; Charles F. Terry, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Seymour & Clegson, Mansfield, Ohio; E. F. Seymour, boots and shoes; A. R. Clegson, boots and shoes; Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Effie Berry, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hasemeier & Selkman, Richmond, Ind.; H. R. Selkman, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; Hotel Albert.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Race Clothing Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill.; J. R. Race, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
"Hillmane," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Martin, silks and dress goods; Mr. McClaggen, hosiery and underwear; Mrs. Dolman, muslin underwear; Miss Stone, art goods; 337 Broadway.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Burton, dress goods; 337 Broadway.
Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Bunch, fancy goods; 337 Broadway.
Voight, Herpolsheimer & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 396 Broadway.
Bowers's Trade Palace, Moberly, Mo.; J. L. Bowers and W. S. Bowers, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Solomon, M., Springfield, Ill.; M. Solomon, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Freedman & Brother, Rusk, Texas; Levi Freedman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Weiman, Bennie, Pittsburg, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hannifin, P. R., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; F. J. Shardnagle, dry goods; Gerard House.
Magee, J. P., Bowie, Texas; J. P. Magee, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hattie Greene, dry goods; Hotel Majestic.
Brown, S. B., & Son, Fort Valley, Ga.; S. B. Brown, Jr., shoes; Sinclair Hotel.
Martin Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. H. Mortimer, dry goods; Gerard House.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; R. Applebom and Joseph Sidenbotte, dry goods; Sinclair Hotel.
Connor, A. C., Cincinnati, Ohio; Clara Simon, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Alexander & Cohen, Chicago; J. Alexander, woolens; Hotel Vendome.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis; Sigmund Baer, department store; Hotel Majestic.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; Henry Harris, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hoffman House.
Hibben, Hollweg & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. M. Wiles, dry goods; Room 1,108, 320 Broadway.
Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; R. McClure, dry goods; 42 West Twelfth Street.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to take effect Aug. 17, is granted First Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Assistant Surgeon, who, upon the expiration thereof, will proceed from New York City to Havana and report to the commanding General, Division of Cuba, for assignment to duty.

Capt. James R. Rash, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability, to take effect Sept. 8.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., at 11 o'clock A. M., Aug. 18, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major Charles B. Hall, Second Infantry; Major George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Granger Adams, Seventh Artillery; Capt. James K. Thompson, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Edward Anderson, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. James P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. William Lassiter, First Artillery; First Lieut. William R. Smith, First Artillery; First Lieut. George F. Hamilton, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. William Kelly, Jr., Second Cavalry; Second Lieut. George T. Summerlin, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. George E. Mitchell, Seventh Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, recently appointed to rank from Aug. 14 from Corporal, Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the Twentieth Infantry, and after accepting the appointment will join that regiment. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Howell, Philippine cavalry, United States Volunteers, recently appointed to rank from June 15, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty.

Orders to First Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, are revoked.

First Lieut. Fred M. Jones, Signal Officer United States Volunteers, will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to New York City, and report to Capt. George O. Squier, United States Volunteers, for duty with the Signal Corps detachment, under orders to sail on the cable ship Burnside to the Philippine Islands.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Fyffe is ordered to duty at the Boston yards as Assistant General Storekeeper, Sept. 1.

Assistant Paymaster R. C. Schenck is detached as Assistant General Storekeeper, Boston yard, Sept. 1, and ordered to temporary duty on the Wabash.

List of orders, Aug. 15, should read Commander P. Garst ordered to command the Isla de Cuba.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Baltimore, with Admiral Watson aboard, homeward bound, has sailed from Gravesend for Belfast.

The new battleship Kentucky sailed to-day from Squirrel Island for Boston.

The Newport arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The Potomac, with the Nantucket in tow, arrived at Philadelphia this morning.

The collier Caesar, en route for Taku, sailed to-day from Aden for Colombo.

The Prairie will remain at Newport until Sept. 1.

The Wilmington has been undocked.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:10 A. M.—168 Hester Street; Angelo Stacp; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—418 East Eighty-fourth Street; Margaret Smith; damage, $100.

7:25 P. M.—427 Grand Street; Isidor Abieson

The Wanamaker Store.

Store Closes at 12 o'clock To-day

The Triumph of Comfort in Dress for Men and Women

Both men and women are shaking out the kinks of old-fogyism in matters of dress. It had come to such a pass that a man or woman was only called "smartly dressed" when they slavishly followed some archaic form of costume. Women wore iron corsets and men wore wigs, in a not very remote past. Only the "common, vulgar, undisciplined beings" went without wigs. In China to-day no "respectable" woman has natural feet, and every man will part with his life rather than his "pigtail." In Turkey no "respectable" woman goes without a veil that hides her face completely. Two years ago, in civilized America, a woman in a short skirt brought a shudder to passers-by. This year there is a pretense of fright and disgust with the man who dispenses with his useless coat and vest.

But these are paper barriers in the march of common-sense. Sellers of coats are setters of styles; but kings' thrones topple when a tyranny is to be dispensed with. Coats were invented for warmth—not respectability. They will continue to be worn in winter and on cool days and evenings in summer. As an article of utility the coat is apparently permanent. Man has only set forth his right to dispense with it when comfort demands it. The cool man in a fresh shirt waist is eminently more respectable and pleasant, indoors or not, on a hot day, than the perspiring and sweltering man in a coat. In both a sanitary and social way the new departure in men's apparel is in the right direction.

But there will be no argument next season. The sellers of men's shirt waists were taken unawares. They are not ready to advocate the shirt waist, for they have no shirt waists to sell. The buzz and hum of preparation for next season has already begun. Manufacturers are seeking ideas on every hand. No one was able to supply the demand quickly—*except Wanamaker's.*

Months Ago Our Own Factory Produced "The Raglan" Shirt

And the Raglan was the pioneer of men's shirt-waists. A shirt so complete as an outer garment, so handsome in style and finish, that men had no hesitation in wearing it without a coat—were rather tempted to go without a coat to show its grace and shapeliness. Indeed, an eminent editor of one of the foremost trade papers tells us that our Raglan Shirt started the shirt-waist revolution. Whether or not his opinion is right, certain it is that "The Raglan" gave character to the men who appeared in it; and *to-day it is the only shirt properly made, to be worn without a coat.*

We have the Raglan Shirts in two grades; both made in the handsome manner for which our factory is noted; of madras, percâle and cheviot at $1.50; of madras at $2.50.

If you have any ideas that you would like to have carried out, our Custom Shirt makers are at your service. You will find them very apt in giving you just what you want, and with a perfect fit.

Trousers, to wear without coats—finished for outer wear—of handsome flannels, at $3.50. Belts and Shoes, to make the man without a coat beyond criticism.

The SHIRT WAIST Sale
Big Bargains for a Little Day

While the variety itself is hardly affected by yesterday's extensive selling, yet the lots have dwindled away fast. There are no large quantities of any of the colored waists remaining—they probably won't last till noon. The values among them are $2 to $4.25. A fair proportion of all the various qualities with which the sale began. Choosing *may* hold out up to 12 o'clock, at

one dollar each

The White Waists are more numerous—though they're said to be scarce enough elsewhere. These are handsome waists of fine white lawn, and easily worth $1.50, though the price is but $1.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Large Selling of the Men's 50c NIGHT SHIRTS

They are not really half-dollar kinds, or they would not be meeting with such wide favor. That's *our* price for them, but it's an exceptionally low one for such quality. They are of fine cambric, cut liberally, well and neatly made. All sizes from 14 to 19.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Clearing Out Little Lots of Men's Serge SUITS

These are all of pure-wool serges, of guaranteed color—blue and black. They are for the most part single-breasted sack suits. There are some, however, with double-breasted coats. Sizes 33 to 46 in. chest measurement. Values up to $15—according to *our* valuation. That, you know, is always moderate. The uniform price throughout these numerous little lots is

$8.50 a suit

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S SUITS
Tailor-made Stylish, Yet Half Prices

This is a not very extensive collection, though it's a most varied one. It comprises numerous handsome styles, though there may be but one or two—here and there three—costumes in each style. Running low in sizes, they're parted with at about half their worth. In the lot are some of fine Venetian cloth, some of homespun, and others of mohair. Your size is among them in one style or another, and it should not be difficult among so many to find a style that you'll like in a dress that will fit. The values are $18 and $20. The price $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

Are You Thinking of Buying a Piano this Fall?

It is a very important matter, not to be decided too hastily. There are many claimants for pre-eminence—there are several worthy competitors—

There is only one

CHICKERING

This Furniture Sale's Help in Making Homes Comfortable

Few young folks that get married have money enough to buy everything they need immediately. The happiest homes are those that haven't everything they want; but are looking forward, and saving, and anticipating the pleasure of early possession of some desired piece or pieces of furniture. The young and thrifty wife foregoes many pleasures, and is careful for many economies when saving for such an object. It were a pity, indeed, if one precious dollar so carefully saved should be wasted when making the purchase. The greatest saving of all can be made when buying. It may have taken six months or a year to save fifty dollars; yet at this sale that precious fifty dollars may be advanced in a moment to the value of seventy-five or even a hundred dollars.

The careful and economical wife cannot afford to miss this August Sale. She cannot afford to spend carefully saved money for shoddy furniture. This Wanamaker August Sale offers its masterful buying power to add to and double the economy of all thrifty housekeepers. It brings Furniture of the good sort, of which any home might well be proud. Yet it offers this splendid furniture—so safe to buy, so satisfying—at prices that

Add Ten Dollars to the Buying-power of Every Twenty Dollars You Spend

It offers comfortable and beautiful furniture, so good that it will last a lifetime; yet at prices that aid wonderfully the economies of young housekeepers and old. These prices of some of the smaller pieces to-day:

Rockers—

$6.50, worth $10—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; shaped wood seat and carved banister back.

$7.75, worth $12—Mahogany finish; highly polished; saddle seat and spindled back with carved top.

Morris Chairs—

$8.50, worth $12—Mahogany finish; highly polished frames, with spring seats; cushions of various colored velour.

$12, worth $18—Golden oak and mahogany finish; broad arms and carved legs; spring seats and figured velour cushions.

Music Cabinets—

$6.75, worth $10.50—Imitation mahogany; highly polished; mahogany inlaid door and 3 shelves.

$8, worth $12—Mahogany finish, inlaid; polished finish; plain front with drawer and large door; 4 shelves.

$12, worth $18.50—Mahogany inlaid; highly polished; plain front and French legs; 3 shelves.

$18, worth $28—Mahogany inlaid; piano polish; shaped front with 2 drawers and large door; 3 shelves.

Women's Desks—

$8, worth $12—Golden oak; polished finish; plain front with large drop lid and drawer; pigeon-holes and small drawer inside.

$9, worth $15—Mahogany inlaid; highly polished; plain front and French legs; one long outside drawer and small drawer and pigeon-holes.

$10, worth $16—Mahogany open desk; highly polished; swell front and French legs; 2 small drawers and pigeon-holes in top.

Lively SHOE Selling
Yesterday's Offerings Repeated for to-day

There are splendid attractions in both shoe stores. On the Main floor various lots of high-grade shoes for men, women and children are being closed at remarkably little prices. The leading lines are these:

$2.50—All the men's high-grade tan shoes are reduced in price,—both high and low cut; tan kid, tan Russia calf and tan seal. Not a shoe in the collection that is not in correct style—none that is not a fair $3.50 value. Some are $3.90 grades, some $4.50 and others that sold moderately at $5 a pair. A few black shoes in this offering. Not all sizes in each style, but the lot contains all sizes, and you can't help but find a satisfactory fit and at a substantial saving.

$1.40 and $1.60—Low shoes for boys that have sold at prices up to $3. They are patent leathers, black kidskin and Russia calf, all in best shapes, all from regular stocks. Sizes 11 to 2 at $1.40 a pair; 2½ to 5½ at $1.60 a pair.

$2.30—Women's tan calf boots, in very attractive shapes; they are all lace shoes, and have the greatly liked neat military heels. We sold them at $3.50—low-priced then; now $2.30.

The Fifth Floor Bargain shoe store is devoted for the present entirely to the needs of women and children. There's rich choosing there this morning, all of yesterday's best lots being still in good supply:

75c—This is a lot of women's tan boots, in which there are qualities easily worth $2. All are in good, comfortable shapes. The lot is not complete in sizes, but it's probable that we can fit you, and it's certainly worth your while to try.

$1.50 and $1.75—Shoes for the boys. School time is not far away, and new shoes will be required. Here they are at a dollar less than usual. Excellent grades, in satin oil and wix calfskins; lace shoes; all the best shapes; sewed by the Goodyear process; 11 to 2 at $1.50 a pair; 2½ to 5½ at $1.75. You'll pay not less than $2.50 for equals.

$1—These are women's Oxfords in tan and black—neat and durable. The kind we sell regularly at $2—they may bring even more elsewhere. Some have turn soles.

$1—Girls' and children's black shoes. There's no reason for their being among the fifth floor offerings other than the hunger of that store's manager for bargains. Regularly the shoes sell at $2 pair.

40c—Infant's black shoes; worthy, and neat in appearance; sizes 5½ to 8. Regularly $1.

Paris Notes from the office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 7, 1900.

Although the excessive heat, which prevailed here for more than two weeks, has now abated somewhat, the couturiers are still very busy on mousselines, cambrics and fine linens with transparent yokes and sleeves, of which every chic Parisienne intends to take a goodly assortment with her to the seaside resorts which she intends patronizing this summer. White serge or alpaca is being much used for gowns that will be worn at the seaside and also for the "costume tailleur," when an original combination of stitched colored taffetas, pique and linen is becomingly introduced as an embellishment. One lovely white serge costume just made in a noted Parisian salon, had a series of light blue linen straps vertically graduating from the waistband towards the knee, when each strap opened out over a fan-like plaiting of white serge. The white corsage had a bolero jacket of the strapped white stitched blue linon slashed across the front with black silk cords and the tiniest of gold buttons.

This is the season when any amount of lace has been and is being worn, and holland is the fashionable tint. It is being greatly utilized for boleros; but, contrary to custom, Brussels lace has been figuring on many of the day gowns.

Of course, many of Society's leaders have packed and departed for the "villes d'eaux," whilst the few who remain close their "persiennes" and stay indoors until the evening, when a drive is taken to the refreshing Bois de Boulogne. In many respects, fashion's laws are inexorable; yet, whilst it is at the present moment considered "t bon ton" to have taken up a "villegiature," it is equally correct to be seen at the Armenonville or Cafe de la Cascade after sundown. Parisians flock to the wood in the evening, where the Tziganes play for the fashionable diners at the high-class restaurants in the open air. Muslins and laces are conspicuous at all these smart restaurants, whilst crepe de chine, linon, and mousseline de soie are also popular. One of the many lace-trimmed dresses worn at Armenonville one evening last week was composed of cream "linon de soie" having vertical insertions of ecru guipure edged with tiny quillings of white gauze ribbon. The bolero corsage was formed of a series of plaits together with two loose ends of the guipure in front, falling over a high cerise taffeta as waistband.

The warm weather we have been experiencing has made indispensable the little, dainty fragile and ruinously expensive muslin blouses which only a Parisian "lingere" can produce. The prettiest are in spotted muslin with soft Ecru insertion, either as yoke and forming a trimming to the sleeves or traversing the entire corsage. The dress of the day is really singularly picturesque, lending itself particularly well to all outdoor functions, and nothing is so suitable as the soft white silks, trimmed either with lace insertions, or with narrow black velvet, which have been recently at smart garden-parties.

The parasols are all very large this year, the best of these being made of plain silks, such as yellow, red, pink, or blue faille. Some sunshades seen in the Bois have every rib outlined with small roses. Others are covered with clear transparent gauze bestrewn with artificial cherries, so natural looking that the birds must surely feel inclined to peck at them.

The iris seems to be the favorite flower in millinery just now. Many of the best straw hats, however, are smothered in roses, and wreaths of roses are introduced under the brim. Black hats are very much worn with white, pink, blue and light corn-colored gowns, veiled with white, and they are always "distingue" looking.

Dainty and tender shades of mousselines, richly enhanced with lace or painted gauze are the "dernier cri" in toilettes to to be worn at the Casinos. These becoming dresses are invariably made with sleeves of the elbow category, appearing above a lace open-work mitten, or else the flowing soft-plaited pagoda sleeve caught to the wrist by a velvet band. This style is also much used on the drill and linon gowns made for the seaside.

Many beautiful dresses have just been finished by one of the great couturiers here for the young Queen of Holland. One is a charmingly girlish garden party gown in rose gauze over white satin. The corsage is draped on one side, and has a fichu of white mousseline and lace ornamenting an empiecement of embroidered "toile d'argent." The skirt is made with flounces of gauze edged with lace, and further enhanced by a garniture of plaited gauze ribbon and a rose mousseline echarpe.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.

TO ENTER IN TEAM RACE

Fast Horses May Come Here from Philadelphia and Buffalo.

SPEEDWAY AT LONG BRANCH

Local Harness Horses Named to Start in the Grand Circuit Events at Readville.

Dr. H. H. Kane, President of the New York Road Drivers' Association, is staying at Long Branch just now, but he runs up to New York twice a week to confer with Secretary Reeves concerning details for the matinée races at the Empire City track on Sept. 8. It is the hope of the Road Drivers' Association to make the coming meet more successful than the one on July 14 and to profit by a few lessons learned at that time. There was one race at the last matinée which fizzled out at the last moment, though through nobody's fault, this being the team race. It now looks as if better luck would attend the team race at the next matinée. Instead of being a match race, it is to be open, with the prospect of several cities being represented.

Word comes from Philadelphia that the well-known team of that city, King Harry and John P. Stewart, owned by Frank Bower, will go at the Empire meet. The speed of King Harry and John P. Stewart is in inverse ratio to that of the city from which they hail, as was shown by their win at the Point Breeze track on Wednesday last. Charles Chipman, another Quaker road driver, may enter his team, and so may A. E. Perren, the Buffalo horseman. The latter is expected to have his fast pair, Zembia and Sylvia, in the race.

Dr. Kane reports that the roads at Long Branch are in fine condition for driving. They have a Speedway there back from the shore, he says, where the fast ones congregate. "But you have to be careful with your horses in coming toward the shore," he says. "There is a marked change of temperature as you strike the ocean, and it would be risky to make the change suddenly with the horses heated up from fast driving." Michael Reid intends to take his horses, Farmer, Madison Chief, and William E., to Long Branch.

The entry list for the Grand Circuit races at Readville, Mass., next week contains the names of several horses well known locally. In the five-thousand-dollar 2:30-class trot for next Monday are entered W. C. Floyd-Jones's bare mare Camilla, while Jack Curry has the bay horse Electric Wilkes entered. In the 2:17 pace, Fred Gerken's Fred S. Wedgewood is entered. Curry has the chestnut gelding Chanty entered for the 2:12 trot next Wednesday, and in the 2:06 pace, down for decision on Thursday, there is entered the brown pacer William Wallace Scribner. Scribner won a race at the Empire Park on July 14 and caused a flutter among the Speedway drivers when his owner, J. W. Higgins, Jr., stepped him there against other good ones.

The views of Charles T. Luthy on breeding, which follow, will interest horsemen: "The burst of speed of the Electioneers can be advantageously mingled with the racing qualities of the Wilkes, and in the union handed down to posterity the best of the two conquering sub-families," he says. "Early speed is purely inherited, late speed is in part made. Only one cross has ever held the world's yearling record through two individuals, viz.: the Electioneer-Beautiful Bells cross, through Bell Bird (1,) (2:28¾,) and Abdell (1,) (2:23.) Four of the fifteen leading sons of Electioneer are of the Beautiful Bells cross, and there are several other younger ones from this cross to hear from. The only Electioneer sire having four or more in the 2:10 list is Chimes, of the Electioneer-Beautiful Bells cross. Three of the ten greatest winners in 1899 were of Electioneer blood. Two of these—Boralma, winner of $12,000, and The Abbott, winner of $10,500—were of the Electioneer-Beautiful Bells cross. The cross also furnished Billy Andrews, winner of $6,325, and Tommy Britton, winner of $5,700.

"Of the sons of George Wilkes, only two—Baron Wilkes and Onward—have six in the 2:10 list. The former was foaled in 1882, and the latter in 1875. Last year Baron Wilkes alone had six newcomers in the 2:15 list. To appreciate what greatness this signifies let it be remembered that, great as are Allerton, Axtell, Brown Hal, and Chimes, they had, respectively, one, two, two, and one, a total of just as many as Baron Wilkes. In 1899 the only Wilkes sire that contributed two of the ten greatest winners is Baron Wilkes, viz.: Royal Baron, winner of $10,500, and Ecstasy, winner of $9,500, and his get for four years back have been the greatest winners."

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—There was little of interest in the racing this afternoon. The weather was clear and warm, the track in that condition known as "dead," slow time being made in each contest. Four favorites—McAddie, Duoro, Bannockburn, and Trillo—won, Elsie Barnes, at 5 to 1 in the betting, defeating Dolly Weithoff in the remaining race. The latter should have won, but her rider, Wedderstrand, went wide in the stretch, and was beaten a length. Wedderstrand was suspended for two days for carelessness. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Duoro, 107, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Draughtsman, 116, (Doggett,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a length; Lord Derby, 107, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:19¾. Convivial, Vesper Bells, Dan Reagan, Zeus, Mordsimo, Shiftless, Princeling, and Fulminate also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. McAddie, 107, (Burns,) 1 to 3 and out, won easily by a length; Likeness, 104, (Mitchell,) 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; La Valliere, 96, (Thompson,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:06. Piedrich, Goldthrift, Maud Vics, and Erdema also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$400 added, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Elsie Barnes, 92, (Rausch,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by a length; Dolly Welthoff, 95, (Wedderstrand,) 9 to 10 and out, second by five lengths; Gross Molina, 100, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:19¾. Castle Sound, Village Pride, and The Burlington Route also ran.

FOURTH RACE—$500 added; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty yards. Bannockburn, 126, (Spencer,) 2 to 5 and 1 to 20, won by four lengths; Einus, 99, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths; Alaike, 108, (Brennan,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 20, third. Time—1:55¾.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Trillo, 108, (Mitchell,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Sparrow Wing, 91, (Thompson,) 4 to 1 and even, second by a length; Villa V., 103, (Burns,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:55¾. Exit and Myth also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs. The Jade, Luck, Jils Greenwood, King's Favorite, Philip Paxton, Infallible, Queen's Lady, Scotch Bush, Annu, and Amorita, 112 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. High Jinks, Oliver Mac, and Trillo, 128 pounds each; Koenig, Rinaldo, and Gala Day, 125 each; Specific and Harry McCoun, 124 each; Queen Louise, 123; Mardelmo and Bicor, 119 each; Charawind, Rochester, and Tourney, 116 each.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Intrusive, 120 pounds; Compensation, 114; Knight of the Garter, 113; David Garrick and Faronius, 110 each; First Whip, 106; King Bramble, 102; Gonfalon, 100; Lord Baltimore, 99; Radford, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Farmer Bennett, 113 pounds; Edgefield, 110; Tuscarora, Georgia Gardner, and Cherished, 107 each; Quis Live, Boomerack, Prima II., Goddess of Night, and Hy Lo, 104 each; Snark, Water Plant, and Annu, 101 each; Miss Daniels, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—The Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap; over two miles and a half. Tulane, 168 pounds; The Bachelor, 163; Trillion, 149; George Keene, 142; Cousin Jess, 134.

Harness Racing Results.

NEWARK, N. Y., Aug. 17.—2:23 pace, purse $300.

Gentry, b. g., (Rank)	1	1	1	
Earl W., b. g., (Wescot)	2	4	2	
Good Luck, b. g., (Webber)	3	2	4	
Dick R., b. g., (Bullock)	4	3	3	
Vengeance, b. g., (Gorman)	6	5	5	
Vera, (Moppaugh)	5	6	6	
George R. Peck, blk. g. (Seely)	7	7	8	
Sue Patchen, b. m., (Reader)	8	dis		

Time—2:25, pace: 2:25¼; 2:22½; 2:22½.

2:29 trot, purse $300.

Bourbon Sursell, b. s., (Kernan)	1	2	1
Mary E., b. m., (Hunt)	2	1	2
Dolly Keeler, b. m., (Haight)	3	3	3
Silk Lace, b. m., (Slack)	4	4	4
Barney L., g. g., (Frick)	5	5	5

Time—2:25¼; 2:25½; 2:24½; 2:25.

One mile, running; purse $300.

Bell Boy, br. g., (Roale)	1	1	
Teddie, br. g., (Clark)	2	2	
Anna R., s. m., (McCloud)	3	3	

Time—1:48½; 1:52¾.

Exhibition mile by Ashwood, Guideless Wonder. Time—2:24.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Grand Circuit meet here was characterized by perfect racing weather and a speedy track. Nell Gwynne, who had two heats to her credit from yesterday in the postponed 2:14 trotting class, captured race. From a racing standpoint the meet has been the most successful, as fast and fine fields have been the order, and splendid racing with close finishes the rule rather than the exception. Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500, (finished.)

Nell Gwynne, by Alcyone, gr. m., (Rathbun)	5	1	1	1	
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	1	5	4	5	
Bot Miller, b. m., (McDonald)	4	2	3	2	
Dainty Baffo, blk. m., (Baldwin)	6	3	2	4	
Iris C., b. m., (McCall)	2	6	6	3	
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Noble)	3	4	5	6	
Leto, b. m., (Burch)	7	dis.			

Time—2:14½; 2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:13¾.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500.

Annie Thornton, b. m., by Happy Courier, (Miller)	2	1	1	1
Tom Calhoun, r. g., (Mowers)	1	3	3	4
George, r. g., (McKenny)	3	2	4	3
Clotho, b. m., (Norton)	4	4	2	3
Mount Clemen's Boy, r. g., (Matthews)	5	6	6	5
Wyrecka, b. s., (Funger)	6	5	5	6

Time—2:13¾; 2:10¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¾.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500.

Joe Watts, ch. g., by Electioneer, (Young)	2	1	1	1
Mr. Middlemay, b. g., (Ketcham)	1	2	2	3
Queen Eleanor, b. m., (Hignight)	3	3	3	2
King Vasco, b. h., (Cummings)	dis.			
Bert Herr, br. s., (Cahill)	dis.			

Time—2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:17.

2:14 class pace, purse $1,500:

Oscar L., ch. g., by Alcantara, (McKenny)	8	8	1	1	1
Winola, b. m., (Clark)	1	1	3	6	2
Sidney Pointer, b. s., (Kelly)	6	7	2	2	4
Neil Alcyoner, gr. g., (Halstead)	4	4	4	3	3
P. Lijero, ch. s., (Rathbun)	5	2	5	5	dr
Eagle Medium, gr. g., (Norton)	2	5	7	4	ds
Joe Gahn, blk. g., (McDonald)	3	6	6	dr	
Ferrum, b. g., (Garfield)	7	3	ds		

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:10; 2:09¾.

2:10 class pace, purse $1,000:

Harry O., b. g., by Atlantic King, (Bogash)	5	2	1	1	1
Island Wilkes, Jr., b. h., (Pickle)	1	4	2	4	2
Johnny Agan, b. g., (Miller)	2	1	3	5	3
Deveras, blk. s., (Ware)	4	3	5	2	4
Lottie Smart, ch. m., (Wallace)	3	5	4	3	dr

Time—2:06¾; 2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:13¾; 2:08¾.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 17.—2:24 class pace; purse $400.

Lillian A., ch. m., by Pandoras, (Nichols)	1	1	1	
Heart of Oak, b. s., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Perrin)	7	2	3	
Island Boy, b. g., (Davis)	4	6	2	
Gloria, ch. m., by son of American Boy, (Wadsworth)	8	8	6	
Stella Wilkes, ch. m., (Meredith)	3	4	5	
Penelope, b. m., (Muiraney)	9	3	8	
Duster, b. g., (Baker)	6	7	4	
Harry G., blk. g., (Garrison)	5	5	7	
Joseph, b. g., (Brinckerhoff)	8	9	9	

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

2:18 class trot; purse $500.

McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin, (Dery)	2	2	1	2
L. L., b. g., by Wilkesmont, (Thompson)	1	5	3	1
Time-Herald, b. g., by Fairy Gift, (Brinckerhoff)	4	1	2	3
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., by Myrtleton, (Shaley)	3	4	4	5
Maid Thorne, br. m., (Russell)	5	3	5	6
Al Carroll, gr. g., (Winnings)	6	6	6	4

Time—2:18¾; 2:23¾; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:21¾.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 17.—Three-year-old trot:

Guy Fortune, ch. c., by Guardsman, (Prewitt)	4	6	3	5	1 1 1
Mary, ch. f., by Hax-Hall, (Smith)	3	1	6	2	5 3 2
Cyrano, br. s., by Isaac, (Beachy)	5	5	3	4	2 2 3
Directum Boy, b. c., by Directum, (Marvin)	7	7	5	1	4 4 4
Ashland Cassell, br. c., (Agnew)	6	2	2	3	3 ro.
Paragon, b. h., (Darnaisy)	2	3	4	6	dr.
Futurity Belle, b. f., (Phelps)	1	dis.			

Time—2:25, 2:24, 2:23¾, 2:23¼, 2:24¼, 2:25, 2:24¼.

Two-year trot:

Alathena, br. f., by Allerton, (Spears)	1	1	
Mary P., b. f., by Leyburn, ch. f., (Beachy)	2	2	
Hessie Brown, b. f., (Hukill)	3	3	
Allie J., b. f., (Evans)	4	4	

Time—2:29¼, 2:28.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 17.—At Windsor: Six furlongs—Rathlin, 108, (Flint,) 1; Zazanene, 103, 2; Elizabeth K., 107, 3. Time—1:15¼. Five furlongs—Horsa, 90, (Hicks,) 1; Dolly Wagner, 109, 2; Kid Hampton, 103, 3. Time—1:02½. Six and a half furlongs—Ed Roth, 101, (H. Wilson,) 1; Triune, 104, 2; Poorlands, 105, 3. Time—1:21½. One mile—Handicapper, 108, (J. Martin,) 1; Statira, 88, 2; Al Caskey, 102, 3. Time—1:42. Five and a half furlongs—Sevoy, 102, (Taylor,) 1; Fair Deceiver, 103, 2; Acushla, 107, 3. Time—1:08. One mile and a sixteenth—Monk Wayman, 104, (Hart,) 1; Greetings, 100, 2; Fannie Taylor, 107, 3. Time—1:49½.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Highland Park: Three-fourths of a mile—Invasion, 108 pounds, (Landry,) 1; Intent, 98, 2; Old Fox, 100, 3. Time—1:14. Four and a half furlongs—Lyror Bell, 107, (L. Thompson,) 1; Golden Harvest, 104, 2; Lizzie A., 107, 3. Time—0:55¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Free Lance, 116, (Powers,) 1; Virgie O., 100, 2; Sir Florian, 107, 3. Time—1:48¼. Three-fourths of a mile—Desturbidora, 98, (A. Weber,) 1; L. W., 114, 2; Viola K., 105, 3. Time—1:15. Four and a half furlongs—Pierre, Jr., 100, (A. Weber,) 1; Helen Grahan, 102, 2; Maltese Cross, 101, 3. Time—0:56¼. Three-fourths of a mile—Gengis Kahn, 114, (Coburn,) 1; Give and Take, 101, 2; Minch, 100, 3. Time—1:15½.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Six furlongs.—Hampshire, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; Hansurst, 108, 2; Poyntz, 113, 3. Time, 1:26. Six furlongs.—Irish Jewel, 99, (Tully,) 1; Olekma, 97, 2; Tildy Ann, 105, 3. Time, 1:23 2-5. Steeplechase handicap, short course.—Passe Partout, 144, (Gallagher,) 1; Viking, 130, 2; Reno, 137, 3. Time, 3:49 3-5. Five furlonga.—Tyr, 113, (Bloss,) 1; Sortie, 110, 2; Tootsie Green, 103, 3. Time, 1:07 4-5. One mile.—Miss Dooley, 95, (Buchanan,) 1; Martha Fox, 95, 2; Joe Shelby, 100, 3. Time, 1:52 4-5. Mile and fifty yards.—Pay the Fiddler, 102, (Flick,) 1; Owensboro, 99, 2; Prestar, 99, 3. Time, 1:55 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Six furlongs—Miss Bramble, 112, (E. Matthews,) 1; Meddlesome, 114, 2; Amelia Strathmore, 105, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile—Glenlake, 110, (Van Dusen,) 1; El Caney, 112, 2; Sprung, 107, 3. Time—1:42¾. Five furlongs—Juliette B., 110, (Van Dusen,) 1; La Detroux, 110, 2; The Thrush, 110, 3. Time—1:03¼. Seven furlongs—Guide Rock, 101, (E. Mathews,) 1; Two Annies, 94, 2; Ladas, 101, 3. Time—1:28¾. Mile and seventy yards—Annie Oldfield, 108, (J. Mathews,) barred in betting, 1; Orris, 102, 2; Ransom, 105, 3. Gilbert, 98. Time—1:47¼. Five and a half furlongs—Tony Lepping, 113, (Van Dusen,) 1; Margaret F., 110, 2; Merriman, 113, 3 Time—1:09¾.

Morristown's Annual Horse Show.

The Morristown Field Club's horse show is fixed for Oct. 11, 12, and 13. The indications are that the show will be the event of the season in New Jersey, and excel the last equine exhibition there. The arrangements are on a grand scale, and include several innovations. Many improvements have been made to the show grounds. There will be an elliptical show ring, with arena boxes and promenade on one side, and a row of parking spaces for four-in-hand and other traps on the other side or infield. Stable facilities have been increased, and other details well arranged. Owing to the demand for boxes, they will be sold at auction on Monday, Sept. 24, at 8:30 P. M. at the Morristown Field Clubhouse. Morristown, N. J. A varied prize list has been arranged that will attract a fine display of horses and equipages.

There are forty-four classes. They are for trotters, roadsters, carriage horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, jumpers, unicorn teams, station wagons, and polo ponies.

The local classes are open to exhibits owned and used in Morris, Essex, Somerset, and Union Counties. Several of the contests call for ladies to drive, which will be a very attractive feature of the show. Over $3,000 is offered in premiums.

Rigby and L. Reiff Rode Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—At the first day's racing of the Windsor August meeting today the Manor Maiden Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, was won by Capresi, ridden by Rigby.

The Castle High-weight Handicap, of one mile and a half, was won by Robbie Burns, also ridden by Rigby.

The Club Two-Year-Old Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, five furlongs, was won by Minnie Dee, on which L. Reiff had the mount.

Newport Bars Automobile Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—The Police Commission this evening refused to grant permission for the automobile and locomobile races for the prizes which W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., intended giving. The refusal was made in view of the protests of the cottagers.

The race for the cup offered by Miss Caroline Grosvenor for the half-raters was sailed this afternoon over the triangular course and ended during the storm. The Breeze, owned by W. G. Roelker, Jr., won the cup, with the Eaglet, William Grosvenor, Jr., finishing second, and Hawk, William Gammell, third.

Cricket Matches for To-day.

What should prove the most interesting cricket contest of the year in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will take place to-day at Staten Island, where the Livingston Field Club will be opposed by the Knickerbocker A. C. These clubs are now tied for the championship, and the result of the game should virtually decide the pennant winner of the year.

In addition to this contest, several other interesting matches will be played to-day. At Prospect Park, the champion Patersons of the New York Cricket Association will meet Kings County, and Brooklyn will play Nelson Lodge. The Manhattans will play Montclair at Prospect Park, and send their second team to Paterson, while New York will be opposed by Columbia Oval [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

Third Annual Contests Between Canada and United States to Take Place on Quebec Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—The international golf tournament between the United States and Canada will be held at Quebec on Sept. 1. Ten men will play on each side. Quebec was selected because it has the best golf links in Canada.

The next international match between the United States and Canada will be the third annual renewal of this contest. Whether the date of Sept. 1 is final, however, remains to be seen. It may not be convenient for United States golfers, and a later date may be selected. There is a big tourney on at Newport, which ends on Sept. 1, and the women's championship, at Shinnecock, takes place about that time. The United States teams in the two previous contests scored easy victories over the Canadians. In 1898 they won at Toronto by a score of 27 to 7, and last year, on the Morristown links, won by the overwhelming figures of 93 to 0. The selection of the two teams rests with the United States Golf Association and the Royal Canadian Golf Association, which have the power to choose any players they see fit.

GOLF TOURNEY REACHES FINALS.

Shinnecock Women's Championship Lies Between Miss Clark and Mrs. Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The semi-finals in the women's invitation golf tournament were played to-day for the Boardman Cup at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. A large number was present to see the players start. The first pair to start were Miss Julia Clark and Miss J. Russell. The match was excellent, as the players were very evenly matched, having to play the 18 holes to decide it. Miss Russell had a handicap of 2. She started out with a 7 for the first hole, Miss Clark holding out in 5, making her 1 up. The next hole was halved in 5. The third Miss Russell won with a good 5, taking Miss Clark 6 to hole out. The fourth was halved in 5, the fifth Miss Clark won in 5. At the turn Miss Clark was 2 up, going out in 52, Miss Russell taking 57.

The tenth hole was won by Miss Russell with 8. The eleventh Miss Clark took with a good 5, holing a 30-foot put. Miss Russell won the twelfth with 4 bogy for this hole. The thirteenth was halved in 7. The fourteenth Miss Clark won with 5, which is par golf. The fifteenth and sixteenth Miss Russell won with a 7 and 5. This made Miss Clark dormie one at the eighteenth. Miss Clark won in 5, winning the match by 2 up. Their cards were:

Miss Clark—									
Out	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	6	8—52
In	9	5	5	7	5	8	7	4	5—55
Total									107
Miss Russell—									
Out	7	5	5	5	5	6	7	8	9—57
In	8	7	4	7	6	7	5	5	6—55
Total									112

In the afternoon play was between Mrs. C. S. Brown, the champion of 1895, and Miss Wickham. They both played in fine form. Mrs. Brown finished the fifteenth tee when she was 3 down. She won the next three holes, halving the match on the eighteenth green. Another hole had to be played to decide it, which Mrs. Brown won with a good 5. Miss Wickham took 6. Their cards were:

Mrs. C. S. Brown—									
Out	5	6	5	6	5	7	7	6	7—54
In	6	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	5—54
Total									108
Miss Wickham—									
Out	6	5	6	5	5	6	7	7	7—54
In	6	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	6—53
Total									107

To-morrow the finals will be played between Miss Julia Clark and Mrs. C. S. Brown. Miss Clark gives Mrs. Brown two strokes.

AMATEUR RUNNERS' CONTEST.

Exciting Finishes Marked the Games Held in a Riverside Park.

There was some excellent competition at the annual games of the Charles J. Harvey Association, held at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon. The final of the 75-yard handicap resulted in a dead heat between P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club and A. H. Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club. Kent was willing to toss for the prizes, but Walsh insisted on running off the dead heat. The result of the deciding heat proved a big surprise to the connoisseurs. Kent quickly got into his stride and, running with apparently great strength, drew away from Walsh and breasted the tape a winner by a yard and a half. The men, who are old rivals, both started from the nine-foot mark.

A. L. Newton of the New York Athletic Club ran in splendid form in the mile-and-a-half handicap. He started from what was practically scratch and, catching his field at the mile, won rather easily by eighty yards. Newton has just returned from Paris, where he represented the Metropolitan Association in the Marathon race. "Mike" Cregan, who is known as the athletic policeman, was beaten in practically the last stride of the quarter-mile handicap by H. Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club. Cregan attributed his defeat to the fact that he was over weight. O. Peterson of the Pastime Athletic Club won the half-mile novice with something to spare, and was a strong third in the mile-and-a-half handicap. Peterson has only lately taken up track athletics. He has a wonderful amount of endurance, and will soon begin to trouble the veterans. Summaries:

75-Yard Dash.—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime A. C., (9 feet;) second, P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (9 feet;) third, J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (18 feet.) Time—0:08.

One Mile and a Half Run.—Won by A. L. Newton, New York A. C., (45 yards;) second, A. McKenzie, Jr., Pastime A. C., (70 yards;) third, O. Peterson, Pastime A. C., (110 yards.) Time—7:17 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by O. Peterson, Pastime A. C.; second, Frank Breslin, St. Bartholomew A. C.; third, A. Wendelberg. Time—2:15 3-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. McDonald, Knickerbocker A. C., (15 inches,) with an actual jump of 21 feet 7½ inches; second, W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (22 inches,) with 20 feet 3½ inches; third, W. H. Kelly, Knickerbocker A. C., (28 inches,) with 19 feet 10 inches.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C., (22 yards;) second, M. J. Cregan, Irish A. A., (28 yards;) third, A. W. Hamilton, Shamrock Harriers, (35 yards.) Time—0:52 3-5.

NOTES FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Tires do not thrive if left in the sun too long. Sunshine takes the elasticity out of the thin body of rubber.

Of the multitude of cycle records Oscar Hedstrom and A. B. Stone made a new one a few nights ago. They created new figures of 3:10 for a two-mile eight-lap motor tandem ride.

The second annual century run of the Penn-Glen Wheelmen of Brooklyn will be held tomorrow, with a postponement of a week in case of rain. Handsome prizes are offered for the clubs having the most uniformed starters.

Orders in large quantities for American tire machinery recently have been placed with British concerns. The machinery deals with improvements in appliances for vulcanizing all kinds of pneumatic tires, for the manufacture of inner tubes for tires, tubing for making of elastic bands, and the lining and covering of rubber hose.

If any local cycle rider should find roads hereabouts becoming monotonous from frequent riding he might find a relieving type of scenery in Northeastern Africa. A man said to have been for twelve years a prisoner of the Mahdi in the Soudan is credited with declaring that the roads are excellent in that far-off section of the world—smooth and solid, he says. However, one might go a much lesser distance from home and fare better.

The biggest list of entries of the season has materialized for the cycle races on the Vailsburg track to-morrow. For the half-mile novice, half-mile open, one-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap special lap race there are more than 125 individual entries. The five-mile race will be run in three heats of two miles each. The main event of the day will be the Greater New York championship race, best two in three, mile heats, between George Schofield and George Schrieber.

Complaint was made recently at the headquarters of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, by three citizens from the west side against a resident in the neighborhood of East Sixteenth Street, who was in the habit of throwing bottles and plates from a fifth story window to the asphalt pavement. Investigation on the part of these citizens resulted in finding that this was a nightly occurrence. The matter was promptly reported by the league officials to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the result that prompt [illegible]

YANKEE BEAT SEVENTIES

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Yacht Home First in a Big Squall.

THE RACE BEGAN IN A CALM

August Belmont's Mineola Would Have Finished Third, but Called for a Tow on Account of the Blow.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—Just three minutes before the breaking of a big black wind squall from the north that made coasters douse everything but mainsails and jibs, Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-foot yacht Rainbow, under mainsail, clubtopsails, and balloon jibtopsails, drove across the finish line in the last of a southwest breeze off Brenton's Reef Lightship this afternoon in the first of the series of races for a trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association. She was the leader, but not the winner, in the official race of seventy-footers. The Yankee, which crossed the line 1 minute 21 seconds later, had won the race by 52 seconds. August Belmont's Mineola, which would have been third boat, lowered away her clubtopsail and mainsail, and was taken in tow by her tender, The Scout. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, after lowering her clubtopsail and ballooner, pluckily held on to her mainsail and jib, and crossed the finish line after the squall struck her. Through a second squall, with rain, her skipper sailed her right up to her anchorage, in Brenton's Cove, arriving almost as soon as the other three, which were towed in. The race as a whole was an excellent light-weather test of the four yachts.

Fog and calm weather gave but little prospect of a race early in the morning, but by 11 o'clock it had cleared, and soon after the committee yacht Mirage arrived, with Messrs. Ellis, Canfield, and Plumer on board, and took her position north of Brenton's Reef Lightship. She gave the preparatory signal at 11:35 and one to start at 11:40. Breaking out No. 2, or reaching, jibtopsails as they approached the line, the Rainbow and Mineola crossed it in that order with only four seconds between them. All were on the starboard tack, and the Rainbow had the lee berth. The Mineola had half a length overlap on the Rainbow and the Yankee the same overlap on the Mineola.

When Herman Duryea, at the Yankee's helm, saw the Virginia far astern, he turned his boat back just before reaching the line, and went to meet the other. Then, placing her on the Virginia's weather bow, he crossed the line 28 seconds ahead of her. The Yankee was then 1 minute and 13 seconds behind the leader, the Rainbow.

The course was twice around a triangle of fifteen miles, the first leg, east-southeast four miles, being a close reach; the second, southwest, one-quarter south, five and a half miles, a beat, and the third, north five and a half miles, a run. In this close reach to the first mark the Yankee beat them. Her time was 20 minutes 13 seconds; Virginia's, 22 minutes 15 seconds; Rainbow's, 21 minutes 36 seconds, and Mineola's, 22 minutes 42 seconds. The mark was rounded like this:

Rainbow, 12:02; Mineola, 12:03:10; Yankee, 12:04:50, and Virginia, 12:05:15. The wind was about south at the start. It had now fallen lighter and backed to the southwest. Then windward work began by the Mineola and the Yankee splitting tacks with the other two. It proved a good plan, for this is how they rounded the windward mark:

Yachts.	Turning Time.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee	1:11:40	1:06:50
Mineola	1:11:42	1:08:32
Rainbow	1:12:21	1:10:21
Virginia	1:18:14	1:12:59

With sheets eased to starboard, balloon jibtopsails set, and spinnaker booms down to port, they made a quick run. It was close work between the Mineola and the Rainbow. At times the Mineola's main boom end nearly touched the Rainbow's port rail.

They jibed around the lightship as follows:

Yachts.	Turning Time.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee	2:03:30	51:50
Mineola	2:05:55	56:13
Rainbow	2:07:00	54:39
Virginia	2:10:00	51:46

The four miles of close reach were soon covered, the time being made as follows:

Yachts.	Turning Time.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee	2:25:50	22:20
Mineola	2:30:10	23:15
Rainbow	2:30:45	23:45
Virginia	2:23:10	23:10

The second leg of windward work then began, and with a freshening breeze the yachts did some quick work in stays. The Virginia gained on the leaders during the first half hour, but lost later. The Rainbow gained by splitting tacks. She went off on a long board to the westward, then made a long tack for the outer mark. They rounded as follows:

Yachts.	Turning Time.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	3:22:25	51:40
Yankee	3:23:15	57:25
Mineola	3:25:35	55:25
Virginia	3:20:25	53:15

The run to the finish was a repetition of the first run, the wind drawing tighter as the northerly squall approached. The finish times were:

Yachts.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	11:40:24	4:02:48	4:23:24
Yankee	11:42:37	4:04:09	4:21:32
Mineola	11:40:28	Did not finish.	

The Yankee won by 52 seconds.

The next race will be sailed to-morrow.

MANY YACHTS WILL SAIL.

Several Regattas Take Place To-day on the Sound and Tributary Waters.

This will be one of the liveliest yachting days of the season for the owners of small boats on the Sound and other nearby waters.

The sixth annual open regatta of the Huntington Yacht Club will be sailed on Huntington Bay. Upward of fifty entries have been made in the various classes, which range from 50-foot sloops down to the irrepressible knockabouts.

The open regatta of the Penataquit-Seawanhaka Yacht Club gives promise of being the best ever held on South Bay. Entries have been received from many clubs. Considerable interest is manifested as to the probable sailing qualities of Horace Havemeyer's new Herreshoff sloop, the Pleasure, which makes its first appearance and will endeavor to establish a mark for the course.

The Shinnecock Yacht Club will hold its opening regatta to-day off Good Ground, L. I. There are open and closed classes, all of which are for open catboats. In the open race the Queen of the Bay Cup, valued at $50, will be given the owner of the winning boat, making the fastest time over the course.

The Canarsie Yacht Club has arranged

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WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

The policy of the American Government in the Philippines, which its opponents call "imperialism," is to establish order under the sovereignty of the United States, and to develop self-government among the natives as fast and as far as practicable.

The policy of the Democratic Party and of Mr. BRYAN is, "1, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands; 2, to give independence to the Filipinos; 3, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny."

What is the difference between these two policies? What is the difference in their character, and what is the difference in the consequences to the Filipinos and to ourselves?

In discussing this question, it is of no use to go back of the treaty by which we hold whatever title to the islands we have, for that treaty cannot be abrogated; Mr. BRYAN advocated its ratification, defends his action, and in no way proposes to rescind it. He starts with the concession that our title is irrevocable except as we may choose to part with it. The only question he leaves open, and the only one that in fact is open, is the question of what policy we shall pursue toward what are legally and literally our possessions.

Mr. BRYAN proposes to begin by "establishing a stable form of government." That inevitably assumes that the United States shall decide for the Filipinos what form of government they shall have. It softens the sound, but it does not change the sense, to declare that the form of government we shall dictate to them is to be stable. We take on ourselves the decision as to what is stable. The promise of the Administration at Washington to give the Filipinos self-government gradually and surely as fast and as far as we find them fitted for it, makes no different assumption. In the one case as in the other the assumption is simply the recognition of the obvious fact that the decision cannot be left to the Filipinos themselves. Mr. BRYAN sees that, and admits it. He is forced to do so. Not even his tremendous self-confidence is equal to the illusion that the American people would ever give him the chance to turn over the islands to the natives at once unconditionally and forever. But while the assumption that we must decide this essential question is entirely consistent with the view the Administration takes as to our rights and duties in the Philippines, it is grossly inconsistent with the view taken of them by Mr. BRYAN and the so-called anti-imperialists. The authority of Governments resting solely on the consent of the governed and the inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, cannot be reconciled with the pretension that we may decide absolutely the form of government that the islanders shall accept.

The real nature of the doctrine underis revealed if we glance at the first necessary step in its application. If any portion of the Filipinos decline to take the form of government that Mr. BRYAN thinks best for them, what is he going to do about it? He talks lightly of the Filipinos as if they were a compact, homogeneous people, as if, indeed, they were all Tagals, loyal to AGUINALDO. In point of fact they consist of a large number of tribes, of which the Tagals are a minority, and some of which are bitter enemies of the Tagals, and are now in arms under the American flag, fighting AGUINALDO. How will he subdue resistance from these? Again, take the natives of Sulu, always hostile to the Tagals, Mohammedans, heretofore practicing polygamy and a form of slavery. Will Mr. BRYAN offer them a form of government permitting the continuance of these "twin relics of barbarism" for which his anti-imperialistic friends hold Mr. MCKINLEY in such horror? If not, and the natives refuse the government he offers, how will he force them to take it, and by what authority? What course can he pursue that is not open to every denunciation he visits on the head of Mr. MCKINLEY?

Practically the only difference between Mr. BRYAN and Mr. MCKINLEY in this matter is that Mr. MCKINLEY is doing openly, honestly, and with the help of the best counsel he can command, what Mr. BRYAN would be compelled to do, though, for the purposes of the campaign, he condemns it in his rival.

We believe that it is impossible for Mr. BRYAN, if elected, to establish a stable form of government for the various peoples in the Philippines without acting on the very principle that he professes to abhor. But, assuming that he could set up governments there which he thought would justify the recognition of their independence, the protection that he then proposes to assume over them is a project of such enormous difficulty and responsibility that it ought by itself to be enough to prevent the voters of the country from giving him a chance to carry it out. It would immediately and constantly involve us in wrangles with every power having interests in the islands, with international war as the only means for enforcing the pretensions we should make. For what we should undertake, if Mr. BRYAN had his way, would be to assume full responsibility for the conduct of the Filipino Governments without the shadow of control over that conduct. Whatever grievance any nation should have from them would be a grievance against us, and, however serious or just it might be, we should be able neither to avoid it nor to remedy it. And we may be sure that grievances would not be avoided by the other powers. While the islands are ours, we shall be treated with respect as to any policy we pursue in them, first, because we shall act so as to give no just cause of complaint, and second because no power will care to pick an unjust quarrel with us. But if we give independence to the native Governments, we surrender the right to control their action, and we also surrender the right to control the action of foreign Governments toward the native Governments. If, having abandoned all right, we still insist arbitrarily on saying what foreign Governments shall or shall not do as to the islands, we make a claim that can only be enforced by arms.

Mr. BRYAN'S policy, then, begins with the application of the imperialist doctrine that we can dictate a form of government to the Philippines, and closes with the certainty of endless foreign complications in which the most extensive "militarism" will be required to enforce a preposterous and insolent claim.

THE RECKONING WITH CHINA.

The dispatches announcing that the allies have entered Peking, that the siege of the British Legation inclosure has been raised, and the people of the legations taken under the protection of the relieving force have been verified. The horror of a massacre of the Ministers has been averted and the Chinese Empire is much better off in respect to its territory and its Treasury and somewhat better off in reputation through the service rendered by the invading allies. There must now be a reckoning with the chiefs of the empire for the outrages already committed and a complete understanding, with satisfactory guarantees, as to the future relations of the civilized powers with this most uncivilized country.

The Empress, Prince TUAN, and the high imperial personages are reported to have fled, which would be a highly characteristic proceeding. Nevertheless, either in Peking or elsewhere somebody in authority will be found with whom the probably slow and tortuous negotiations for the adjustment must be conducted.

So far as the United States is concerned the question of indemnity ought not to be difficult of settlement. No doubt the barbarous behavior of the Imperial Government has justified a demand for punitive or exemplary damages. Some of the European powers will, quite likely, exact such damages in the form of territorial grants. We have no such intention. A money payment that would be merely compensatory may well be the measure of our demand. We shall naturally demand a sufficient indemnity for the families of the marines and other Americans who lost their lives during the siege. We shall be justified also in requiring China to pay in full the expense of our participation in the relief expedition, and all costs, of whatever nature, incurred for the protection of our Minister. All that is merely a matter of a few millions, more or less.

The difficult question, and it is going to be a question of profound interest, as its settlement will mark an advance toward the universal acceptance of civilised usages, will be the guarantees for the future.

If the Chinese are content to be ruled by that she-fiend, the Dowager Empress, or by Prince TUAN, we cannot very well interpose a veto. But it is quite impossible that we shall consent to the adoption of the Boxer policy of the expulsion of all foreigners as the policy of the empire. China will not be permitted to withdraw from the family of nations. That may be accepted as the fundamental proposition in the negotiations about to begin. Civilization would be justified in assuming that a Government that decreed absolute non-intercourse with other nations could not have the rights and interests of its people at heart. The idea is shocking to the modern sense, and an attempt at Peking to deny to four hundred millions of Chinese the privilege of trade and intercourse would probably lead to a concerted intervention. That is practically what we did in Japan half a century ago. We sent Commodore PERRY to demand humane treatment for our sailors shipwrecked on the Japanese coast, and if possible to negotiate a treaty opening certain Japanese ports for trade, refuge, and supplies. With his squadron of seven ships of war he successfully accomplished his mission. Later Great Britain obtained a similar treaty—also with a squadron. Some ten years later an attempt was made to persuade foreigners to leave Japan and our ships and those of the other treaty powers were fired on. Again the squadron argument was used, the treaty powers were victorious, and an indemnity of 3,000,000 Mexican dollars was demanded and obtained.

It would come to that in China if the Boxer element should come into power and attempt to apply its principles. Trading ships will visit the treaty ports as of right. If merchants or merchandise are excluded collisions will be inevitable, and the powers will be compelled to make war in defense of their rights if they are not at once conceded. The new Government, whoever may constitute it, will be brought to its senses, as Japan was brought to her senses, and a great opportunity opened to her.

It may be assumed that the forces of the allies will remain in Peking until the relations of the Chinese Empire to the civilized world have been established upon a satisfactory basis. The proposition that the Chinese Government will not be permitted to interdict trade between its people and the rest of the world carries with it the proposition that diplomatic representatives must be sent to Peking and be permitted to reside there. The Envoy has become so indispensable to trade and commerce that representation is now considered as practically a matter of right. But if we send Ministers China must not kill them or bombard their residences. Even savages respect the person of an Envoy. China must be raised to something better than the status of the savage. She will have to find some way of satisfying the powers that their Ministers will be safe. A somewhat prolonged and perhaps indefinite occupation of Peking by the allies will be the hard alternative for the Imperial Government if it does not renounce its policy of destroying foreigners and in good faith take measures to protect the persons and property of the diplomatic and commercial representatives of other Governments.

It will be necessary, we imagine, for this Government and for other Governments to admonish the missionaries to moderate their zeal. There is a good deal of testimony to show that some of the present trouble grew out of the activity of the missionaries. They are nearly everywhere disliked by the Chinese people, and in many places their possibly ill-judged efforts to change the beliefs and the habits of this ancient race have been the direct provocation of outbreaks of hate and violence.

MANHATTAN'S POPULATION.

The population of that part of Greater New York included in Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs found on June 1 by the enumerators of the Federal census is reported to be 2,050,600. This is an increase of population in the boroughs in ten years of 535,299, or 35.33 per cent. For substantially the same territory the increase between 1880 and 1890, as reported by Census Commissioner PORTER, was 309,002, or 25.62 per cent. Of the total population now reported 1,859,093 was found in Manhattan and 200,507 in the Bronx.

Assuming that the census of 1890 gave an approximately safe basis of comparison, and the figures of this year represent the result of a careful and thorough enumeration, the increase of 535,000, with a percentage of increase of nearly 36 per cent., would not be unreasonable. But the work in 1890 was discredited by the police census of the same year, which found the population to be 1,710,715 in Manhattan and the Bronx, or 195,414 more than found by Commissioner PORTER. By the State census of 1892 the population of the two boroughs was found to be 1,836,739.

If the census of 1890, as made and reported by Commissioner PORTER, was even approximately correct, and that just announced is worthy of acceptation, the gain in Manhattan and the Bronx was 35.33 per cent. If the police census of 1890 was correct and the present census is to be compared with it, the increase of population has been 339,885 in ten years, instead of 535,299, and the gain has been at the rate of less than 20 per cent.

The United States Censuses of 1880 and 1890 compared show a yearly rate of increase of 42,720 in population. The rate of increase between 1890 and 1900 was 53,529, as reported by the United States. The yearly increase as ascertained by comparing the United States census of 1890 with the State census of 1892 was 52,556. Comparing the report of the police census of 1890 with the United States census report of 1890, the yearly increase of population appears to have been 50,441. The yearly increase between 1890 and 1892, as found by a comparison of the United States census for the first year and the State census for the second, was 26,732. The United States census for 1890 showed increase of population at the average rate of 30,916 a year. The actual increase is consistent with the reported percentage, that having been 25.62 for the decade ending 1890, and 35.33 for the ten years just reported.

An increase of the population for ten years at the rate shown by the State census of 1892 would bring it now to 2,706,919, or 656,000 more than reported by the Director of the Census. If the increase had been made at the rate indicated by a comparison of the United States census of 1890 and the police census of 1890, or 50,441 a year, the population would now be 2,214,719, or about 164,000 more than the enumerators of 1900 have reported found. Employing the rate of increase found by comparing the State census of 1892 and the United States census of two years earlier, being at the rate of 26,732, and applying it to the twenty years since 1880, the result is 1,940,939, or 109,661 less population than has just been reported.

If the increase as indicated by a comparison of the census by the police, in 1890, and that by the State, in 1892, is to be accepted as fairly indicating the growth then and since of our population, a very great difference is at once observed. The police census found 1,710,715 population in 1890; the State census in 1892 reported 1,836,739, or an increase in two years of 126,024, being at the rate of 63,012 per year. At that rate of increase for the ten years, the population should be, adding the increase to the police census totals, 2,340,715; and, if added to the United States report of 1890, 2,145,301, an excess in the first instance of 290,115, and in the second of 94,701.

Merely as a matter of experiment and not as showing anything, perhaps, except the approximate correctness of all the different attempts to ascertain the population of this city, take the aggregate of yearly increases, showing an average increase of 42,810, including the figures derived from a comparison of the United States census of 1890 and the State census of 1892. At that average rate of increase the population would be 2,052,499. Dropping the rate obtained by comparison with the State census, and adopting an indicated average reached without it of 46,029, the increase in twenty years would be 920,580, and the population 2,126,879, or 76,179 more than is reported to have been found by Director MERRIAM'S enumerators.

Until the reports from the Census Bureau showing the population of Greater New York are at hand, conclusions as to the significance and worth of the enumeration may be deferred. But as compared with reports for other cities, that for New York is highly satisfactory both as to the total increase and the percentage of growth in population. New York, Providence, and Buffalo, cities of the East in which manufacturing has largely contributed to development, have all shown increase, and the percentage in each case has been above 30.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not all the disappointments of life are unpleasant, and perhaps as good a way as any to increase the percentage of agreeable disappointments is to treat with courtesy and a well-devised assumption of confidence people from whom, for one reason or another, little is expected and that little unsatisfactory. Proof of this statement is to be found in a recent experience of a very occasional patron of the Long Island Railway. This person arrived at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry barely in time to catch his train, and in order to minimize his delay at the ticket office he had ready on reaching it two one-dollar bills, feeling sure that the journey to and from the suburb he wished to visit would be considerably less than that amount. Hastily naming his station and throwing down the bills, he received the desired tickets and as change a silver quarter. Then he rushed for the boat and boarded it just as it was leaving the slip. Settled in his seat on the train, he struck up an acquaintance with a man who happened to belong to the tribe of regular commuters. A chance remark by the very occasional patron, to the effect that $1.75 was a good deal to pay for a short ride, led to the telling of what had happened at the ticket office, and instantly the commuter not only revealed that the proper fare was 75 cents, but he declared, with the emphasis every commuter invariably uses in denouncing the officials of the road on which he travels, that similar robberies of hurried passengers were of frequent occurrence, and that any attempt to get back the overcharge would result in nothing except an insolent charge of attempted fraud. Nevertheless, the very occasional patron, after his return to the city, sat down and wrote a brief note to the ticket agent, giving the time and circumstances of the transaction, ascribing the mistake to his own haste, and politely, if not very sincerely, intimating that the seller of the ticket would be as glad to return the extra dollar as the purchaser would be to get it. And by the next mail the dollar came back, inclosed in a note expressing courteous regret for the error! This tale teaches that not all evil reputations are deserved.

—We all know what happened to a citizen of this city when he ventured to call a member of the Board of Education "a fine old educational mastodon." The inventor of that not very savage description did, indeed, escape with his life, but he had a most alarming experience before he came to the end of his troubles, in court and out, and we had supposed that never again would any New Yorker take playful liberties with officials so supersensitive as those who rule us now. It is therefore with real horror that we are forced to note the application to another and more brilliant star in the municipal firmament of words which, if "a fine old educational mastodon" constituted an indictable offense, can result in nothing less than the immediate revival of half a dozen of the most excruciating tortures known to mediæval justice. It was Dr. HAMILTON WILLIAMS, a Coroner's physician, who used the words, and he used them at a meeting of the Assembly District Committee of the Ninth Assembly District, and he used them in referring to our most remarkable of all remarkable District Attorneys, and the words he used were—try as we may to delay the dreadful moment, they must be set down at last—and the words used were—an instant more—they were—"a septuagenarian soubrette"! Just think of it—the only Col. ASA BIRD GARDINER, famous in this and all other lands for combined eternal youthfulness, not to say freshness, with a wisdom and dignity beyond mortal comparison, has been called, publicly and deliberately, "a septuagenarian soubrette"! What will happen next we do not pretend to say. Of course, Manhattan Island will be shaken to its very foundations, but that will be only the beginning of the preparation for Dr. WILLIAMS'S punishment. It is doubtful if any of us live to see the end of it. Only by the greatest of luck will that doomed man's countrymen escape the cataclysmic upheaval of which he is about to be the centre, and there is nothing, alas! for him or us to do but wait and tremble.

—So often have we been moved to criticise adversely the verses of Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN, Poet Laureate of the British Empire, that it is with sincere pleasure we take advantage of the opportunity he has now given us to recognise more than ordinary merit in a prose letter of condolence which he, on behalf of the London Dante Society, has just sent to the widow of Italy's murdered King. The extreme difficulty of tasks like this one is too well known to require more than mention, but Mr. AUSTIN has produced an expression of sorrow and sympathy that comes very near to perfection. Neither so long as to be wearisome nor so short as to be formal and inadequate, the letter possesses both grace and dignity, and only cold-hearted cynicism will suspect an element of insincerity in the enthusiasm with which the dead Monarch's public and private virtues are recorded. "To the imagination of the simple," wrote Mr. AUSTIN, "the diadem of Kings is a Crown of Gold. A more just appreciation of royal responsibility made ancient Lombardy conceive it as an Iron Crown, and, be it reverently said, it would be no exaggeration of fancy to regard it as, in these days, a Crown of Thorns. As such, King HUMBERT humbly but unflinchingly accepted it, and, in his tragic death as in his truly kingly life, gave convincing and continuous proof of that virile courage and that moral worth which alone can preserve and perpetuate hearty attachment to monarchical institutions among free and independent communities." As excuse for writing, the Laureate says that his society bears a name almost synonymous with that of Italy itself, and he concludes: "We would only ask your Majesty to permit us to add that, as Englishmen, and members of the British Empire, we cherish a peculiar affection for Italy and the Italian people, and that their sorrow and yours are, in this melancholy hour, sincerely shared by ourselves, as by all our fellow-countrymen." How vastly better is Mr. AUSTIN'S prose than his heroic verse!

—As an illustration of what independent telephony, by which is meant companies not connected with the Bell monopoly, is accomplishing in the Middle West, it is stated that, while six years ago in Indiana there was not a single telephone in the house of a real working farmer, close to 8,000 of them are now installed and in daily use. Within the period mentioned 160 independent exchanges have been established in the State, with 25,000 stations and nearly 7,000 miles of line. It is only within a year that the independent companies have secured a foothold in Indianapolis, for the strength of their great rival is always in direct ratio to the size of the community served. It is for that reason that New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia are to-day the only places with any telephone service at all where there is not active competition for the business. In commenting on these facts, The Electrical Review says that "the growth of independent telephony in the Middle Western States is amazing," and it prophesies that before long the toll lines will merge into trunk systems, rendering possible really long-distance telephony over independent lines. On the Indiana system the maximum charge for conversation from Indianapolis is $1 for five minutes' conversation. All the rates are based on this period and overtime is charged by the minute at one-fifth of the toll rate for five minutes. It has been discovered by the managers of the lines that patrons prefer not to have the expiration of the five-minute period announced to them, so no announcement is made, the patrons taking as long as may be desired and then paying on the minute basis with a five-minute minimum. Night rates are about 40 per cent. less than day rates.

Republicans and Silver.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Government bonds can be paid in silver, who is to be held responsible for this condition of the law, if not the Republicans, who, during their four years' lease of power, have failed to enact laws completely establishing the gold standard? Are they to have a perpetual lease of power by reason of the currency question because they themselves refuse to establish the gold standard which they pretend to favor?

Such insincerity and trickery deserve to be rebuked at the polls. The party is untrustworthy under its present management, which has been using the sound money question for the purpose of keeping itself in power indefinitely.

DANIEL J. M. O'CALLAGHAN.
New York City, Aug. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Divided Mind.

"I had a mind to go to the seashore."
"You changed your mind?"
"Yes; I have now half a mind to go to the mountains and half a mind to stay at home."—Detroit Journal.

Remembered Sufferings.

An Atchison woman of forty finds by reading over back diaries that her heart has been broken just seventeen times and that she longed for the cold tomb twice a year during her hammock days.—Atchison Globe.

Chance Acquaintances.

"Dear me! There are those pleasant people we met on the train; we don't want to be bothered with them, do we?"

"No; and we can safely go on the plan that they don't want to be bothered with us."—Indianapolis Journal.

Suburban Activities.

"How you must enjoy getting out to your country home and casting dull care to the winds after your hard day's toil in the hot and dusty city!"

"Casting dull care to the winds! Oh, say, now, you wouldn't call it dull to chase a runaway cow three miles after dark, would you?"—Detroit Free Press.

STEER BY THE STAR.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

Night on the sea, and one lone ship
In the midst of the darkness there;
A trackless waste spread all about
And the blackness everywhere.
But gleaming in the sky above
Are seen the beacons of the night,
Set there to guide that lonely ship
Across the pathless sea aright.

The waves roll high and toss the ship,
A plaything on their turbid crest;
The sea lifts up its eager arms
And opens wide its heaving breast.
But safely still the vessel rides,
For one there is who guides aright,
Because his eyes are fixed upon
Those faithful beacons of the night.

No vessel sailing o'er life's sea
But safely may the harbor find
If the Great Beacon of the sky
Be ever kept in sight and mind.
The light, at times, may shine but dim;
The way seem dark, the harbor far,
But be either not the guard
[illegible]

MR. HUNTINGTON'S BURIAL

His Body Placed in the Tomb at Woodlawn.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE

Scene at the Fifth Avenue Mansion—Russell Sage's Last Look—Question of a Will.

Collis Potter Huntington's body found its last resting place in the family mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery yesterday. Before the journey to the tomb funeral services were held at the Huntington mansion. They were attended by many social, financial, and railroad notables, as well as by nearly all of the employes in the dead man's service and in that of his corporations. The exercises were impressive, but very simple. Floral offerings were in such profusion and of such rare beauty that many who attend social functions doubted if a more lavish display of such mute testimonials of regard and regret had ever been displayed even at a wedding.

Some of the flowers came on the order of 2,800 employes of the Southern Pacific at Sacramento, Cal. Two floral devices were from others in the service of the Huntington systems. A very beautiful tribute of orchids and choice flowers was sent on the order of the Princess von Hatzfeldt, Mr. Huntington's adopted daughter. A single American Beauty rose, sent from Thorley's, was ordered by a man who said he was Eugene Sweeney. He was well garbed, and one of the clerks suggested that perhaps after all this unostentatious tribute came from gratitude to Mr. Huntington.

THE LAST RITES.

Other accessories to the last rites were of severe grandeur and were only relieved by the flowers and two hymns sung softly by a quartet. The coffin was taken to Woodlawn on a special train. At the mausoleum the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, committed the body to the earth.

At the mansion flowers began to arrive very early in the morning. The emblems were nearly all wreaths. Many of these were made up of the costliest orchids. It required a staff of servants and the assistants of Funeral Director Garvey of Utica to receive them and place them properly in the library, the vast galleried reception room, and the east corridor. Before the arrival of the tributes from friends the rooms had been decorated with huge bouquets of white asters. When all the flowers had been arranged there was hardly room anywhere for a small hand bouquet. Some of the largest emblems were ordered from San Francisco by the official staff and employes there of the Southern Pacific Company. The most conspicuous of the gifts was a large pillar of orchids and flowers from the hospital department of the Southern Pacific.

The arrangements for the funeral exercises were comprehensive. The coffin was between the library doorway and that of the west parlor, which overlooks Fifty-seventh Street. The parlor was reserved for Mrs. Huntington and members of her family and that of her late husband. For the invited friends of Mr. Huntington and those who respond to the general request to attend, camp stools and seats for 100 persons were ranged in the library so as to face the coffin. The vocal quartet was behind palms in the library. A seat for Dr. Halsey was placed facing the head of the coffin, south of the library doorway. In the grand reception room, under the portrait of Mrs. Huntington, seating accommodation had been arranged for more than 100 persons. There was standing room for about fifty more in the vestibule of the reception room and in the corridor east of it, under the marble staircase of which Mr. Huntington was so proud.

Arrangements to keep the public outside the house in order were made by Acting Captain J. J. Lantry of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, who had a force of uniformed and ununiformed policemen detailed in Fifty-seventh Street and on Fifth Avenue. They kept the sidewalks of the mansion clear. The spectators of the funeral were not more than 5,000 at any time, and they congregated mainly in front of the Oelrichs mansion, at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. A detail of detectives was in the Huntington house. George E. Miles, Mr. Huntington's secretary, had general charge of all the arrangements, and received those who came to attend the services.

FRIENDS OF THE DEAD.

Of those who came, some with ladies, to testify to their regard for the dead, were:

Russell Sage,	Wm. Baumgartner,
Senator T. C. Platt,	Gen. Samuel Thomas,
Major C. B. Throckmorton,	Emil W. Weidenfeld,
John T. Van Sickle,	S. H. Kneeland,
Francis Lathrop,	Col. C. Evans,
John Boyd of Washington,	G. C. Ward,
Senator John P. Jones of Nevada,	E. H. Harriman,
George Howes,	Francis B. Thurber,
D. H. Chambers,	Rev. C. McMillan,
Dr. Clinton Catherwood,	George F. Brown,
Dr. James Douglas of Philadelphia,	Capt. J. Burke,
Booker T. Washington, the African publicist;	Maxwell Evarts,
W. W. Durant,	John E. Searles,
John H. Smith, colored, in charge of the Virginia Training School at Broadneck Farm;	Henry Clews,
Horace See, Mr. Huntington's naval architect;	Philip Thompson,
C. B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company;	Frederick E. Canda,
Dr. W. B. Coley, the family physician;	Wm. E. Wilmerding,
H. F. Dimock, agent of the Metropolitan Steamship Company;	
E. S. Allen, agent of the Cromwell Steamship Company;	
William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific;	
James Stillman, President of the National City Bank;	
William H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railway Company;	
E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad Company;	
Dr. H. P. Frissell, Superintendent of the Hampton Institute;	
Col. Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company;	
Charles T. Yerkes, the Chicago Street Railway capitalist;	
William E. Dargie, editor of The Tribune, Oakland, Cal.;	
Samuel R. Calloway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company;	
William Salomon, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company;	
Albert J. Leon, tutor in the Huntington family;	
Randolph Huntington of Oyster Bay, L. I., who is not related to the bereaved family;	
J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank.	

Those of the official staffs and the employes, colored and white, of the various Huntington local interests who were present numbered about sixty persons. They included eight colored men comprising part of Mr. Huntington's personal office staff. Grouped in the corridor at the foot of the marble staircase were the servants of the household.

The pall bearers, D. Ogden Mills, Edward King, Frederic P. Olcott, Edwin Hawley, C. H. Tweed, Martin Erdman, R. P. Schwerin, and C. Adolphe Low, occupied seats in the library.

The chief mourners assembled in an upstairs room and came down so as to pass the vestibule of the grand reception room into the west parlor, where they had seats at the foot of the coffin. They were Mrs. Huntington, H. E. Huntington, her husband's nephew; her adopted son, Archer M. Huntington, and his wife; her sister, Mrs. Mansfield Hillhouse and her husband; Mr. Huntington's sister, Mrs. Isaac E. Gates, and her husband, and her companion, Miss C. M. Campbell.

SCENES IN THE MANSION.

When at precisely 11 o'clock Dr. Halsey began the ritual for the dead, the scene was impressive. There was only a dim light in the library, because of the veiled windows, and the lower part of the grand reception room was in semi-darkness. Above, at the line of the marble balcony, the stained-glass windows let in darts of brilliant, vari-colored gleams, which found reflections in the upper tier of paintings, sought out statuary, ceramics, objects of art, and metal decorations below, and played on the polished pillars of the balcony. In the east corridor white light gleamed from the marble staircase in a flood. The officiating clergyman was seen only when his gestures brought him into the lesser obscurity of the doorway. Owing to the closed windows and the crowding of the apartments, the air was oppressively warm and heavy with the perfume of the flowers.

During the services, "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Abide with Me" were rendered. Psalms xx., xxiii., xc., and ciii.; the seventh and eighth verses of Isaiah lv., and St. John xiv., were read. The services ended with prayer and invocation and a benediction. During the singing of the first selection, a tender chord was struck by the sinking of the silvery chimes of Mr. Huntington's favorite clock in the east gallery.

A few near the coffin, which was covered with a floral design in pink orchids and wreaths of white carnations and yellow roses and heather, laid there by those dearest to him, took advantage of the opportunity to look at the face of the dead. Among them was Senator Platt, who had sat just west of the head of the coffin. The undertaker was about to close the lid when Russell Sage, who had sat in the vestibule of the reception room, came quickly through the crowd to the library door. He wore just such a suit of clothes as he affects in his offices, a buff linen waistcoat and a linen necktie and had a straw hat in his hand. He appeared to be greatly moved. At the side of the coffin his hands trembled as he took hold of the lid and looked earnestly at the face of his friend for several seconds. As he turned away he faltered and sat on a camp stool.

A moment later the lid of the coffin closed and William Salomon, who had come forward to take a last look, was disappointed. Mr. Sage was the last to see what was mortal of Mr. Huntington.

JOURNEY TO THE TOMB.

Here came the beginning of the last journey. The coffin was borne to the hearse followed by Dr. Halsey and the pall bearers. The chief mourners were escorted to four carriages at the private entrance of the mansion, and invited friends occupied ten more. The cortège went by way of Fifth Avenue to the Grand Central Station.

Here Station Agent F. H. Downer had ready a special train for Woodlawn made up of the Woodlawn coach for the coffin and the pall bearers; Mr. Huntington's palace car Oneonta for the chief mourners, and the new coach 1,100 for others of the funeral party. On the platform was Sergt. James Lonsdale of the Twenty-third Precinct and a squad of policemen. The general public were not admitted to the platform. At 12:10 o'clock the train started for Woodlawn. Because of the number of floral tributes brought from the mansion Agent Downer had a special car loaded with them and attached to the regular 12:35 train, which took them to Woodlawn.

A driving rain began to fall just as the special train bearing Mr. Huntington's body arrived at Woodlawn, a few minutes after 12:30 o'clock. With the chief mourners and Dr. Halsey came Frank H. Davis of the Southern Pacific Railroad's New York office; C. B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; J. S. Maddix, Vice President of the Mexican National Railroad Company; Mr. Ford of Houston, Texas; Mr. Miles, private secretary to Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

As the rain poured down the party left the train and entered carriages. The floral pieces were taken to the Huntington mausoleum ahead of the funeral procession, several large wagons being necessary for their carriage. They were arranged to decorate the tomb.

The funeral procession consisted of thirteen carriages besides the hearse. As the ascent up the cemetery hill was made about 500 persons stood along the road, and when all the vehicles had gone by they followed to the place of sepulture. Apparently they did not mind the storm, as they thronged the pathways and stood on the grass plots around the mausoleum.

The services were brief. Dr. Halsey pronounced the ritual of committal, and then the coffin was placed in the receptacle on the right side of the door of the tomb. Once inside, it was concealed by a large marble slab, which was placed over the opening of the cavity. The mourning party then left for New York.

AS TO THE ESTATE.

E. H. Huntington would not receive any messages yesterday, but he may to-day be at the Southern Pacific offices in the Mills Building. Charles H. Tweed, general counsel and Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company and C. P. Huntington's intimate legal adviser, declined to say anything about the disposition of the estate.

"There may be a will," he said, "but I decline to talk on the subject in any way."

Mr. Tweed was asked if the probating of the will would be delayed until the Princess von Hatzfeldt returned from Europe. He replied in the negative, and added that the Princess would take passage from Liverpool on the White Star liner Oceanic on the 22d inst. She had decided to postpone sailing on the Majestic, he stated, before she was notified of Mr. Huntington's death. She then cabled asking if she could arrive in time for the funeral if she sailed on the Majestic.

"That, of course, was impossible," said Mr. Tweed, "so she will sail on the 22d."

Mansfield Hillhouse, who married Mrs. Huntington's sister, said that in the family there had been no talk of a will, and nothing had been said about Mr. Huntington's disposition of his property. He presumed that at the proper time the lawyers would attend to the matter.

"There is," said an authority having absolute knowledge of the facts, "a will. A petition for its probate will be presented to the Surrogate next week. I cannot name the date. It will probably be the middle of the week. The usual citations will then be issued. That's all that can be said at this time. The public will not know of the disposition of Mr. Huntington's estate until the petition for probate of the will is filed. Who drew the will? Well, that's another story."

George E. Miles said that he had nothing to say about Mr. Huntington's will. He denied that his life was insured.

Of Mr. Huntington's successor as President of the Southern Pacific Company, several stories were current in Wall Street yesterday. One was that C. H. Tweed would be chosen, while men well informed in regard to the policy of the company insisted that no one but H. E. Huntington was to be thought of.

Martin Erdman of Speyer & Co., one of the pall bearers at the funeral, said that the affairs of the Southern Pacific Company were in such good shape that it did not matter of a President was elected now or later on.

"At any rate," he added, "one guess is as good as another in regard to Mr. Huntington's successor. Nothing will be definitely known until the Directors meet."

IN HONOR OF C. P. HUNTINGTON.

Entire Southern Pacific System and Allied Interests Idle for Seven Minutes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Every wheel on the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes to-day during the funeral of Collis P. Huntington in New York. At the exact moment when the clock struck 11 in New York every hammer in all the shops ceased clanging; engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated idly upon the water.

In Chicago the offices remained closed all the morning and no tickets were sold or other business transacted until after the body of the once great railroad magnate was laid to rest. During the short suspension of business 5,000 men in all sections of the United States remained idle. The Chicago offices were draped with crape, which is to remain for thirty days.

Careful attention had been given to the difference of time between San Francisco and New York in order that the observances of respect at each place might take place at exactly the same time. Services were held at the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco at the same time the funeral was in progress in New York.

W. G. Neimeyer, General Western Freight and Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters in Chicago, to-day said that this is the first time in the history of American railroads that there has been a total suspension of business on any system as a mark of respect to the memory of any man.

Services in Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 17.—Memorial services in honor of C. P. Huntington were held in the yard of the Central Pacific shops here to-day and were attended by 1,500 persons, principally employes. The shops were draped in black, as was also the speakers' platform, erected on a flat car. The services included prayer by the Rev. W. C. Sherman, appropriate addresses, the adoption of resolutions, and singing by a male quartet.

Forest Fire in Yellowstone Park.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Acting Superintendent Goode of the Yell

DE WET ELUDES KITCHENER

Boer Commander Breaks Through in Spite of British Precautions.

Lord Roberts Believes Escape to be Due to Boers Breaking Up Into Small Bands.

PRETORIA, Aug. 16.—Gen. De Wet has managed to elude Gen. Kitchener in spite of the fact that all the British wagons had double teams of picked animals.

The Boers evaded the British by marching at night over grounds known to them, while their pursuers were obliged to march in the daytime.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts, expressing a fear that Gen. De Wet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines De Wet's escape is due to his breaking up his force into small bodies.

TRANSVAAL VETERAN HERE.

Paterson (N. J.) Man, Volunteer in British Army, Defends African Hospitals.

Among the passengers of the White Star Line steamship Germanic, which arrived here yesterday, was E. C. Westervelt of Paterson, N. J., who was a volunteer in the British Army in South Africa. Westervelt had been in South Africa for two years. He was ill with fever, and in an army hospital for some time.

"Since I left Africa," he said yesterday, "I have heard a good deal about the soldiers in the hospitals there being badly treated, and I would like to say that there is no truth in it. I was laid up in a hospital for a long period, and I received the best of treatment all the time I was there."

Roberts Conspirators on Trial.

PRETORIA, Aug. 16.—The trial by court martial of Lieut. Cordua of the Staats Artillery and the other leaders of the conspirators concerned in the plot to kidnap Gen. Lord Roberts began to-day. The prisoners pleaded guilty; but, at the suggestion of the court, withdrew their plea, and the trial is proceeding.

Money for British Prisoners.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—An American Consular official has gone from Lorenzo Marques to Nooitgedacht to distribute money to the British prisoners there, each of whom receives £4.

Eland's River Garrison Relieved.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—Lord Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Col. Hore and the British garrison at Eland's River.

QUEEN'S VETERINARY DROWNED

Sir Henry Simpson's Dead Body Found at Datchet, Buckinghamshire.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Sir Henry Simpson, veterinary surgeon to the Queen and former President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, has been found drowned at Datchet, Buckinghamshire.

Sir Henry Simpson, the eldest son of George Simpson of Windsor, was born in 1842 and was knighted in 1887, while Mayor of Windsor. He owned the South Sea estate, Datchet, Buckinghamshire.

VICTOR WANTS YOUNG MINISTERS

Rumors of an Imminent Cabinet Crisis in Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to The Temps from Rome says it is rumored there that Ministerial discord resulted from the recent conference between the King and his Ministers, and that several of them wish to resign, owing to their belief that they do not have his confidence. It is added that modifications in the Cabinet are expected on the reassembling of Parliament.

The dispatch also asserts that the King has clearly indicated that he will act and govern and desires to have young Ministers with initiative.

AMERICAN FIREMEN WIN.

Kansas City Men Given First Place in Paris Contests.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The preliminary contests in the International Exhibition of Fire Apparatus came off this afternoon at Vincennes, some 5,000 firemen, representing many nationalities, participating.

The American representatives, Chief George C. Hale of Kansas City, and the men of the Kansas City Fire Brigade, caused great wonderment by their quick harnessing and running, together with their methods of life saving. They received an ovation, and, by common consent, were assigned the first place. The contests will be continued to-morrow.

The Czar to Visit Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—It is officially announced, according to The Petit Bleu, that the Czar will visit Paris, arriving at Cherbourg Sept. 14, reaching Paris the next day, and remaining here five or six days. It is added that his Majesty, who will come alone, will reside at the Russian Embassy while in this city.

Norwegian Bark Sank with Two Men.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Norwegian bark Ratata, Capt. Jensen, from Garston July 21, for Sydney, C. B., which, as previously reported, was in collision with the British steamer Exeter City, Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, was sunk. The disaster occurred Aug. 11, in latitude 49 north, longitude 25 west. Two of the crew were drowned. The remainder were rescued by the Exeter City and brought to port.

Bolivian Minister to Sail To-day.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 17.—Señor Fernando E. Gauchalla, the new Bolivian Minister to the United States, will leave to-morrow by the German steamer Herodot, Capt. Woegens. The Herodot, which will touch at San Diego, will carry also the family of Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, the new Peruvian Minister to the United States.

Roumania and Bulgaria at Odds.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Roumanian Government, according to a special dispatch from Vienna, has addressed a sharp note, amounting almost to an ultimatum, to Bulgaria, demanding the arrest of Sarafow, President of the Revolutionary Committee at Sofia, and the suppression of that organization.

Fake Syndicate Exposed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Berliner Tageblatt to-day exposes a concern operating here under the title "Syndicate of International Exhibitions for Trades and Industries," which has been issuing medals and diplomas.

Austria's Emperor 70 Years Old.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The Reichsanzeiger and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publish this evening congratulations to Emperor Francis Joseph, who will celebrate his seventieth birthday to-morrow.

Pillsbury and Schlechter Again Tied.

MUNICH, Aug. 17.—Pillsbury and Schlechter drew the third game in their tie match to-day, which now makes the score read: Pillsbury, 1; Schlechter, 1; drawn, 1.

Prof. S. P. Langley in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, is in Berlin.

Boy Hurt by Exploding Torpedo.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 17.—While playing on the West Shore tracks this afternoon, Edward Reynolds, eleven years of age, found a torpedo. He tried to open it by pounding it on the rail. Suddenly the can exploded and the tin entered the boy's hand, lacerating it seriously. Six companions who were with the lad placed him in a skiff and rowed him across to the Poughkeepsie side, where the boy lived, and where a doctor dressed the wound. The

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Outside Lines Complain of Central Passenger Association Methods.

Discord and insincerity is said to prevail among the members of the Central Passenger Railroad Association, and the constant quarreling of the roads of that territory is beginning to disgust their Eastern connections. The temper of these is shown by the following letter, which was sent by an official of one of the Eastern lines to the Chairman of the association. The letter reads in part:

To say the least it must be embarrassing to you, as Commissioner, to have so many misunderstandings among the lines members of your association. It seems quite impossible for some of the gentlemen representing roads members of your association to carry out the agreements or understandings made and arrived at and promulgated by you. You are, however, not the only one annoyed and embarrassed by such misunderstandings. We, as an outside line, in attempting to co-operate for the general good, are seriously handicapped.

We receive your advices as to rates and conditions on tickets, to be followed shortly by notice from some of our lines making all manner of exceptions. Such proceedings certainly do not tend to encourage us to place much dependence on the legislation of your association. It has been our most earnest desire to so conduct our business as to protect the interests of not only our own line, but of all lines in your territory, but it will be frank in saying that we are almost discouraged. We neither know what sort of tickets to prepare, nor what rates to make, and it would seem, much to our regret, absolutely necessary that we should hereafter use our own best judgment in the conduct of our business. We feel satisfied you will concede that under the circumstances, it is the only thing left for us to do.

NEW THIRD RAIL LINE.

Unique System Between Albany and Hudson the Largest of Its Kind.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—A new departure in electric railroading, and one destined to have an important bearing on the future motor power, is about to go into operation between Albany and Hudson, over the line of the Albany and Hudson Railway and Power Company's tracks. The latter company purchased the Kinderhook and Hudson Railway, which has heretofore been operated by steam power.

The new owners have remodeled the system and have extended the line from Niverville, the previous terminus of the road, to Rensselaer, an additional distance of eighteen miles. The total length of the new road from Hudson to State Street, Albany, is nearly thirty-eight miles. New steel rails have been laid and the roadbed has been newly ballasted according to the best modern practice for high speed service.

The current is supplied by a third rail, laid parallel to the other rails, similar to the third rail used in Brooklyn, and the power for operating the railroad is supplied from one power station located at Stuyvesant Falls, and generated by water power. From that point it is transmitted at a pressure of 12,000 volts to sub-stations along the line of the railway. The construction of the road has cost $2,500,000.

This is the largest third rail electrical system in operation, and the first time the third rail has been used on a surface railroad. The novel feature of this system, and that which railroad officials are most interested in, is the bringing together of the best elements of all electric systems.

The officers of the road are: A. M. Young of New York, President; Maurice Hoopes, General Manager; Ernest Gonzenbach, Chief Electrical Engineer; Thomas Cochrane, Chief of Right of Way Department.

It is expected that the electric current will be turned on the entire system within a month, when cars will be run for passenger service, although about ten miles of the road will be in operation with the third rail on Saturday of this week. At a later date, when the entire system is in perfect operation, it is tended by the officials to afford the leading railroad men of the country an opportunity to inspect the working of the plant.

Southern Classification Schedules.

A list of the changes made by the Southern Classification Committee for the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio at its meeting last week, has been received by the Merchants' Association of this city. Most of these new ratings are of minor importance, the only one of general interest being a revision of the rule against pulp or fibre packing cases. This rule has been changed so as to conform with the one adopted in the trunk line classification, according to which freight packed in such cases will be accepted at a rate 10 per cent. higher than when books are shipped in wooden boxes. These changes, however, are not satisfactory to the shippers, and the agitation for a complete revision will be continued.

Railroad Freight War Imminent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—It was reported to-day that transcontinental rates have gone to smash in the scramble for contracts for carrying Government supplies to San Francisco, where they are put aboard transports bound for China or the Philippines. The greatest rate-cutting has been made, it is stated, in attempts to get the meat shipments from Chicago. It was asserted to-day that secret rate-cutting had greatly diminished, if not completely obliterated, profits. In railroad circles the danger of the freight war thus started becoming general among transcontinental roads is regarded as imminent.

Albany Surface Road Incorporated.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—Articles of incorporation of the Albany and Schenectady Traction Company were filed to-day. The company proposes to build a street surface road nine miles long, from Albany to the Schenectady County line. The capital stock is $100,000, and the Directors include Charles Pfizer, Jr., of New York City, and Jesse H. Leonard and T. E. Kerwin of Albany.

Brief Railroad Items.

President Callaway declares that there is no truth in the report about an intended cut in the wages of Boston and Albany employes.

The Big Four is running a special fast freight train of refrigerator cars with fruit from Michigan for Eastern points.

The movement of grain through Kansas City is becoming so heavy that a famine of cars is threatened. The immediate result of this expected famine will be to improve the grain rate situation, and higher rates are already being demanded by the interested railroads.

New Orleans Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible supply is 1,101,697 bales, against 2,732,381 last year. The total of American cotton is 705,697, against 2,044,381 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 496,000 against 688,000 last year. The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease compared with last year of 1,530,684 bales. Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 744,000 bales, against 1,679,000 last year; in Egypt 48,000, against 48,000 last year, and in the United States, 138,000, against 579,000 last year.

Railway and Cotton Men Agree.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The railway officials who have been here to discuss terms and forms of contract with the cotton compress men at the principal ports and interior points for the current year have reached an agreement and adjourned. The contracts are substantially the same as those of last year. Except as to unusual sized or shaped bales the compress companies agreed to press cotton to a density of 22½ pounds to the cubic foot. The standard or rectangular bale will be 24 inches in width by 54 inches in length. The contract also provides for the placing of eight-inch iron bands on all cotton intended for export.

Electric Wire Shocked Boy to Death.

Paul Kluss, twelve years old, of 341 Garden Street, Hoboken, was sent by his mother to the baker's for a loaf of bread at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. At Third Street and Willow Avenue one of the wires attached to an electric light pole had been broken. The end dangled on the sidewalk. As the boy passed he seized hold of the wire, and then fell to the walk, writhing in agony. William Stevens and David Rosenfeldt, who live near by, ran to the boy's aid, and one of them, with the wooden handle of a spade, knocked the wire from the boy's grasp. The men carried him to St. Mary's Hospital. He died as soon as he was taken through the doors. Otto Kluss, the ten-year-old brother of Paul, who was sent to look for him when he did not return with the bread, saw his brother as he was being carried to the hospital, and was prostrated by the shock. He was taken to

GAS STOCK SUIT DENIED

Referee Recommends Dismissal of W. J. Logan's Actions.

Finds that Plaintiff Should Pay Costs of Litigation Over Brooklyn Corporate Combination.

William G. Choate, who was appointed referee to hear testimony in the suit brought by William J. Logan against James G. Moore, Henry H. Rogers, William Rockefeiler, and others, growing out of the famous Brooklyn gas war, has filed his report in the Supreme Court. In the report, which is a most voluminous one, Mr. Choate recommends that Mr. Logan's suits against each and all of the defendants be dismissed.

The suit was a long-drawn-out affair. It also signalized the first appearance of Thomas B. Reed in the courts in this city. Mr. Logan brought the action to try to force an accounting for his alleged share of the profits of the consolidated Brooklyn gas companies, which he placed at about $1,000,000. Before the consolidation scheme, which Logan alleges was engineered by the defendants in 1894, the plaintiff was the owner of a great amount of stock in various companies. His principal holdings were in the Williamsburg Gas Company.

When the consolidation scheme went into effect Logan claimed that he turned over his stock with the understanding that he was to receive an equivalent in shares of the new company. Subsequently he was forced out. He then brought suit to recover his alleged share of the profits of the company.

The referee's report finds in favor of all of the defendants except Ex. C. Benedict Mr. Benedict and Mr. Logan were jointly interested in the deal, Benedict having bought 1,000 shares of the Logan holdings in the old company prior to the time the consolidation scheme went into effect. Mr. Benedict was named as a defendant in Mr. Logan's suit.

Mr. Choate recites the movements in the early part of the consolidation scheme, saying that in December, 1894, the plaintiff and defendants entered into a plan to get control of the companies in Brooklyn and bring them under a common control. This was to be done by the purchase of all the stock of the various companies other than that held by Benedict. Logan owned or controlled 7,202 shares of stocks in one of the companies. It was agreed that this was to be turned over to the new company at a special specified price.

After the consolidation the referee finds that Logan received stock in proportion to his subscriptions, or was to receive 4 1-8 per cent. of the profits of the new company. The transfer was made in November, 1895, and the new syndicate was capitalized at $15,000,000. The cost and expense was placed at $8,000,000, which the subscribers were to share. An account of the new syndicate was made up and presented to Logan.

He protested the allotment made to him. Then a proposition was made by which the defendants offered to give him 2,000 shares of the stock of the Consolidated Company at the rate of $75 a share. It was also agreed that the money for the purchase would be loaned to Logan at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The referee finds that the defendants are ready and willing to deliver to Logan his shares under this agreement, if he is willing to stand his pro rata share of the costs and expenses of the consolidation.

In the report Mr. Choate dismisses the counter claim made by E. C. Benedict against both the defendants and Logan. He also finds that the costs of the suit should be taxed upon Mr. Logan and Mr. Benedict jointly. While dismissing the suits, Mr. Choate also holds that there shall be no prejudice against Mr. Logan bringing another action to recover upon the original allotment under the consolidation scheme at the rate of 4 1-8 per cent. of the profits of the new company.

The action, which involved more than $1,000,000, was originally tried before Mr. Justice Werner. He having been designated by the Governor for service in the Court of Appeals before the case was finally submitted to him for decision, it was agreed by all parties that the issues be referred to Judge Choate, as referee, and the present decision is upon re-trial before him. The case was tried in behalf of the plaintiff by William B. Hornblower and Edward P. Lyon, in behalf of E. C. Benedict by John L. Hill, and in behalf of the defendants other than Benedict by Thomas B. Reed, William N. Cohen, and Thomas Thacher.

FIGHT AT SAN JUAN MEETING.

Federals and Republicans Come to Blows, and One Man Is Killed Outright.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 17.—Yesterday at Mayaguez a crowd of Federals and Republicans got together and, after heated political disputes, thirty revolver shots were exchanged, and clubs and other weapons freely used. One man was killed outright and a dozen others were injured, two fatally.

For some weeks violent political discussions have been frequent there, and recently the Republicans attempted to hold a mass meeting in a ward controlled by the Federals. It was this that led to yesterday's collision. Other encounters are feared.

Last Saturday the Republicans organized a celebration in honor of the second anniversary of the occupation of Mayaguez by the United States troops. The Federals, being anti-American in sentiment, opposed the project, and their leaders made speeches dissuading members of the party from participating in the celebration. Ex-Secretary of Justice Diaz remarked that the day should be one of mourning rather than of rejoicing, and since then the rival politicians in Mayaguez have been at fever heat.

UNION DEMOCRATS IN HAVANA.

American Representatives Charged with Having Made Mistakes.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The Union Democratic Party held its first mass meeting last evening, the Tacon Theatre being crowded by some 4,000 people.

One of the most important speeches was made by Antonio Govin, who said, in part:

"Now that the elections to the Constitutional Convention are coming on, there are some people who talk of establishing a federal form of government in Cuba. This is absurd. Federal governments are caused by the union of several governments already existing. In Cuba there is only one government, and it would be ridiculous to split the island up into several only to join them together again."

Eliseo Giberga declared that the Union Democratic Party would not vote unless the election laws were changed. He repudiated the notion that the National Assembly could have anything to do with determining the future relations between the United States and Cuba, and he called upon all parties in the island to protest against leaving such responsibilities to the assembly. The settlement of this question, he affirmed, should be left to a future representative government of the island.

Eusebio Hernandez, after declaring that Cuba was not ready to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention and that the time for such an election had not come, inveighed against the representatives of the United States in the island, charging them with having made many mistakes.

VILLAGE BURNED AND LOOTED.

Smithfield, Ill., Nearly Wiped Out and the Pillagers Driven Off.

SMITHFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—A deliberate attempt was made at midnight to burn and rob this village. Only the combined efforts of the 1,500 inhabitants saved the place from destruction. The fire was discovered in the Robertson grocery. It spread rapidly. There is no Fire Department here, and before the bucket brigades formed could check the flames thirteen business houses in the centre of the town had been destroyed, together with their contents. As they were all frame buildings, the losses will not exceed $75,000, fully insured.

In several houses near the scene of the fire the incendiaries were discovered trying to gather up valuables left by the citizens in the excitement attending the fire. They were driven out of half a dozen houses, and finally escaped from town in a carriage before the inhabitants realized that an atttempt at wholesale looting had been made.

Bernard Metzger Dies at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—Bernard Metzger, a lawyer, of 177 West Ninety-seventh Street, New York City, died at the Sara-

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the exception of Newport, the watering places seem to be suffering this week from a reaction. The dance last night at the Meadow Club, Southampton, however, was more largely attended than usual, owing to the large number of people assembled there in consequence of the women's invitation golf tournament, which closed yesterday.

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The vacation season is now at its height, and the departures yesterday for what are now called the "week-end" holidays were not as numerous as usual, because of the fact that the members of the gay world are for the most part away from town, and all those who can escape duties are enjoying vacations. New York has rarely before been so empty of men who figure in the doings of the modish world. In a fortnight the return tide will set in, and the clubs will begin to fill up.

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The news that Miss Bessie Anthony, winner of the Western women's golf championship, will compete in the annual women's golf championship at Southampton, which begins on Aug. 28, lends new interest to the coming contest. Miss Anthony is one of the season's golfing phenomenons, and her presence in the Southampton tournament will mean a large attendance of Westerners. Miss Anthony is to arrive at the Shinnecock links on Sunday evening, and will put in a week's preliminary practice there before the tournament opens. Many of the golfing enthusiasts at Newport will go to Southampton for the tournament.

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The most effectively dressed women on the Casino grounds at Newport during the tennis tournament of this week appear to have been Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Edith Cushing, Miss Madeline Goddard, Miss Ethel Davies, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Mrs. Clarence Dolan. Mrs. Vanderbilt's most becoming gown was of gray linen appliqued in black and white. Miss Goddard wore a white linen skirt, with a blouse of white, and a white straw sailor hat. Mrs. Ogden Mills was also effectively gowned in white linen, covered with rich ecru lace. Miss Davies's most striking gown was of black and white foulard. The gowns worn at this tennis tournament have this year been unusually effective and becoming.

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The present Newport season is certainly one of great profit to the dressmakers and milliners. Never before in the history of this resort, which is famous for its exquisitely dressed women, has there been a season to compare with this in the richness and variety of the materials used, and the smart styles. On the tennis grounds and at polo have been seen many striking costumes, and at yachting parties most effective gowns have been worn. Delicate colors have been chosen, and the effect is far ahead of the more brilliant hues selected in previous seasons.

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The deer shooting season in the Adirondacks opened on Aug. 15, and many people left other resorts for the woods. Many others are now at Lake Champlain, Lake George, and other of the inland lake and mountain resorts.

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The London papers continue their compliments on the American yachts which were present at Cowes during regatta week, and are particularly enthusiastic in regard to the Nahma, Mrs. Robert Goelet's boat, Mr. Widener's Josephine, and Mr. Armour's Utowanna. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., who have been yachting all Summer with Mr. Armour, were his guests on the Utowanna during Cowes week. Since the close of the Cowes regatta week the American yachts have scattered and most of them have sailed to the Continent.

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There are many Americans at St. Moritz. Mrs. Oscar L. Richard of New York has been there of late with her mother, Mrs. Littaur, who is slowly mending from a long and serious illness of Mrs. Richard will return home by Sept. 6. Switzerland this Summer has been visited by more Americans than for many years past, and for the first time in a decade they outnumber the English at the leading hotels.

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In another fortnight Paris will begin filling with Americans returning from German spas and the watering places on the French and Holland coasts, to see and study the Exposition before sailing for home. Mr. Reginald Ward has returned to London from a trip through Germany and will sail next Wednesday for New York on the Oceanic on a hurried trip to visit his parents, who are at their residence near Boston. He left his sister, Miss Alice Ward, at Aix les Bains. She is now in Paris, where she has taken an apartment for the Autumn.

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La Bretagne, sailing to-day for Havre, has booked, among other passengers, Russell Sturgis, Mrs. George H. White, Miss Grace White, Mrs. C. Dupont, and Miss Dupont.

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There arrived yesterday, among others on the Fuerst Bismarck, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Vail Bishop, Mrs. H. H. W. Anderson, Joseph M. Dixon, Miss Edith Dixon, H. H. Hedden, Mr. and Mrs. Latham Hall, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern, J. B. Tillotson, F. C. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Yates.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—James J. Van Alen gave a stag dinner this evening at Wakehurst. Among the guests were Lispenard Stewart, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Royal Phelps Carroll, W. Fitzhugh Carroll, Henry Clews, Jr., James T. Woodward, George B. De Forest, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Arthur T. Kemp, John R. Livermore, Fernando Yznaga, De Lancey A. Kane, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Hermann Oelrichs, and James Lawrence Van Alen.

This afternoon Joseph Harriman entertained at luncheon at the golf club, among his guests being Miss Terry, Mr. Laimbeer, Herbert Harriman, and M. Simpkins.

Miss Bishop entertained at dinner this evening at Freidheim.

Mrs. Almeric H. Paget gave a large dinner this evening.

Dr. Julian M. Cabell of New York is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. E. French.

Dr. Wendell C. Phillips of New York has joined his family at Mapleside for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. G. V. Hamilton, who has been abroad for the past year, arrived to-day.

Lispenard Stewart entertained at luncheon at White Lodge this afternoon.

To-morrow afternoon Hermann Oelrichs, Lord High Steward and Treasurer of the Kat Bote Klub, and Center Hitchcock, President of the Clambake Club, will entertain the members of the two organizations, and a number of their friends at a clambake, to be given at the club. After the bake there will be a baseball game between teams of the two clubs.

Miss Leary has decided to remain at her cottage until the latter part of October, and will continue her social functions through September.

Mrs. Ogden Mills entertained at dinner this evening. She has cards out for Sunday and for many other social affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Mills will remain here until Sept. 20.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow gave a large luncheon this afternoon.

The wedding of J. Neilson Howard and Miss Edith Rook, daughter of Mrs. Edward Rook, will occur in the near future. Miss Rook is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard at Rough Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews are spending August with Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn at the Baldwin cottage.

Miss Leary will give a dinner and a musicale to-morrow evening for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, her guests.

Count Gheradeschi of Italy, cousin of Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who recently arrived from Europe, is coming to Newport to-morrow for a visit.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 17.—The fancy dress ball at the Louisburg to-night marked the height of the season's indoor festivities. The event included a subscription ball, preceded by tableaux representing characters and scenes from Dickens and "Mother Goose." Miss Furniss, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. George Forsyth, F. de Peyster, and De Witt Clinton, managed the

tors in The "Mother Goose" tableaux and those participating were as follows: Mother Goose, Miss Jackson; Mistress Mary, Quite Contrary, Miss Mary Sheldon; the Queen of Hearts, Miss Violet Whelen; Milkmaid, Miss Louise Hollins; Little Red Riding Hood, Miss Hester Hone; Curly Locks, Miss Una Soley; Little Miss Muffet, Miss Edith Poor; Maiden All Forlorn, Miss Talfell; Mary Had a Little Lamb, Miss Scott; the Little Girl Who Had a Little Curl, Miss Daisy Nicholas; Daffy Down Dilly, Miss Lydia Baird; London Bridge Is Falling Down, Miss Laura Jackson; Polly Flinders, Miss Spofford; Old Mother Hubbard, Miss Harris; the Maid in the Garden, Miss Porter; Sing a Song of Sixpence, Miss Madeline Knowlton.

The characters in the Dickens tableaux were taken as follows: Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness—Horace Stanton and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin; Edith Skewton and Mr. Dombey—Mlle. de Saint Gene and James Ross Todd; David Copperfield and Dora—Mr. Cochran and Miss Edith Hollins; Dollie Varden and Sam Weller—Miss Van Nest and Mr. Wissmann; Mr. and Mrs. Mantellini—Mr. Livingston and Miss K. V. R. Berry; Lucy Manette and Sidney Carton—Miss Sylvia Fox and Mr. Langdon Ervin; Nicholas Nickleby—Mr. Floyd; Little Dorrit and Arthur Denham—Mrs. F. Coudert, Jr., and Ashton de Peyster; Florence Dombey and Little Paul—Miss Ruth Lawrence and Montefiore Jessup; Little Emily and Steerforth—Miss Ellie de Peyster and Mr. Derby; Tilly Slowboy and Fat Boy—Miss Nora Fitzgerald and George Morgan.

The dance which followed was one of the smartest held here this season.

Among those who entertained at dinner to-night were Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Edward C. Coles, Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, and Mrs. William P. Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols Sennig of Philadelphia have arrived and are occupying the Richardson cottage, Kebo Street. The Sennigs are entertaining Mr. Samuel C. Rumford.

Miss Amy Townsend of New York is the guest of Mrs. George T. Bliss at Corners Meet Cottage.

Recent arrivals at the Malvern include George B. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dwight A. Jones, Miss Gladys D. Jones, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. H. Sanford of Wilmington. At the Louisburg are Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Gage of Chicago, Mrs. H. M. Baker, Miss C. V. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott, George Schmeigel, Miss Schmeigel, Mr. and Mrs. de Peyster, Ashton de Peyster, Mr. F. G. de Peyster, Mr. A. M. de Peyster, and the Misses de Peyster of New York; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Kimball, Miss Marguerite Kimball of Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Gillett and Miss Jessie D. Gillett of Elkhart, Ind.

MRS. DYER'S DINNER DANCE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., gave a dinner dance to-night in honor of her daughter, Miss Laura Swan, at her cottage, Wayside. After dinner the cotillion was led by Harry Lehr, with Miss Swan. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Hungarian Band. For the tables red, white, and yellow flowers were used, while the house decorations consisted of night-blooming lilies, Egyptian lotus, and white hydrangeas.

Among those present were Miss Van Alen, James Lawrence Van Alen, Miss May Goelet, R. L. Goelet, R. L. Gerry, Miss Marion Fish, Reginald Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Terry, Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Elsie Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., W. A. M. Burden, Miss Cynthia Roche, the Misses Bell, Isaac Bell, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Fanny Coster Jones, the Misses Mills, R. W. Goelet, W. C. Max Muller, Herman Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Le Roy, R. R. Remington, Ogden Mills, Jr., W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss King, James Stillman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore, and Ralph N. Ellis.

GOWNS AT THE TENNIS MATCH.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—Never before in the history of tennis at the Newport Casino was there such a brilliant gathering of people as that noted there this morning. The grand stand and walks were filled with cottagers. Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, with Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. James J. Van Alen, Mrs. James T. Soochan, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and many others of the leaders of the Newport set were there. The gowns were magnificent, and the weather perfect for their display.

Some of the handsomest gowns as noted were as follows:

Mrs. Sampson, black foulard with white pin checks, trimmed with flounces of the same material, and a waist of white chiffon and black lace. Mrs. William H. Sands, pale blue and white organdie, trimmed with guipure lace, and a hat of blue straw with trimmings of blue and green leaves. Miss Frances Coster Jones, a gown of embroidered French muslin, trimmed with insertions of ecru lace over rose-colored silk, with a large Leghorn picture hat with clusters of pink roses. Miss de Peyster Mitchell, white polo, trimmed with narrow ecru lace, and a white straw hat with ecru and black feathers. Miss Cynthia Roche, white foulard with fine, black figures, trimmed with black chiffon, and a black hat trimmed with black chiffon. Miss Harriet Ives Gammell, mauve and white organdie trimmed with ruffles of white lace.

Mrs. Ladenburg, white duck skirt with a waist of white chiffon and lace trimmings and a white leghorn hat. Mrs. Braddin Hamilton, white serge jacket over a white silk blouse trimmed with Malta lace, and a white picture hat. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, pink linen lawn, embroidered with white braid of Grecian design, with a picture hat with roses. Miss Elsie Clews, white lawn embroidered in pink, with white straw hat covered with pink chiffon. Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, a gown of ecru lace, trimmed with silk of the same color, with a round hat to match. Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, black and white foulard, with a small yellow straw hat trimmed with black lace. Miss Terry, silver gray chiffon, embroidered with white garlands, with a waist trimmed with Venetian point lace.

Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, a gown of white lawn, with insertions of the same material. Mrs. Almeric Paget, blue and yellow lawn, trimmed with white ruffles and ribbons at the elbow, and a large black hat trimmed with ostrich. Mrs. Astor, large figured black and white foulard, with a Medici collar of black and white. Miss Van Alen, yellow mulle, with black streamers of narrow black ribbon. Mrs. Richard Gambrill, pale blue chiffon, appliqued with white lace, and a black hat. Mrs. Ogden Mills, pale blue mulle, trimmed with yellow lace, and a hat of white straw trimmed with blue satin.

New Theatre for Pittsburg.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—Col. James M. Wood of this city is preparing plans for a new vaudeville theatre to cost $300,000 to be begun this Autumn in Sixth Street, Pittsburg. The theatre is to be built by Eirick & La Marche, proprietors of the Empire Theatre, Cleveland. Col. Wood said that Wiggins & Moore, proprietors of Wonderland, the vaudeville theatre in this city, would probably also be interested. The new building is to be called the Empire, and will probably be finished in the Winter.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Florence Kahn, last year at the Carnegie Lyceum, will appear as Rumour in Richard Mansfield's production of "King Henry V."

Cora Tanner will play the part of Aurora Borealis in the spectacular piece, "A Million Dollars," due at the New York Theatre in Septemebr.

George Osborne has retired from the cast of "Ben-Hur" on account of throat trouble. His place will be taken by Emmett Corrigan.

Lawrence D'Orsey, who is to play in Annie Russell's "The Royal Family," arrived on the Germanic yesterday. His last appearance in this city was in "An Artist's Model."

The cast chosen for George H. Broadhurst's new farce, "The House That Jack Built," includes Thomas A. Wise, Mrs. Annie Yeamans, Alfred Klein, Grace Dudley, and Jennie Yeamans.

Ingeborg Ballstrom, an opera singer of Stockholm, is engaged by Manager Kingsbury for his English Opera Company. Other singers he has secured for the Winter are Lempriere Pringle, who was for years with Mr. Grau, and William Paull, an Englishman.

The season at Hurtig and Seamon's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Music Hall is to open on Sept. 3. The house has been remodeled and redecorated recently. Rose Coghlan and Henri French are among those booked for the first week's bill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern (Virginia Harned) were passengers on the Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived yesterday. They visited Switzerland while abroad and saw the "Passion Play." On Monday they will

MAYOR HELPS ELOPERS.

Young California Couple Get Married in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Miss Angela Ralston and Alfred T. Reagan, both of San Francisco, were married here at the City Hall last night by Mayor Fiske. They had, through a friend, arranged the matter ahead of time, and last night, unknown, it is said, to the parents of the bride, Miss Ralston left New York and in company with her fiancé hastened to this city.

The bride is said to be a daughter of J. C. Ralston, Vice President of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the firm that built the battleship Oregon. Mr. Ralston is a millionaire. Mr. Reagan is the proprietor of a large real estate business in his home city. The couple married last night met a year ago and fell in love. The parents of the girl were opposed to the marriage, it is said, on religious grounds. The Ralstons are Protestants while Mr. Reagan is a Roman Catholic.

Last Spring, to cure the young woman of her love for Reagan, they took her abroad for an extended tour. The family returned to this country on the last westward trip of the Deutschland. Mr. Reagan was kept informed of their movements by the young woman herself, and he was in New York when the big German steamer reached port.

When Mr. Reagan was a youth at college he had as a classmate and intimate friend William Walsh, now of this city. When Mr. Reagan and Miss Ralston agreed to be married secretly Mr. Reagan consulted Mr. Walsh, and the latter suggested that they come here and be married by Mayor Fiske. This was agreed to and Mr. Walsh took charge of affairs here. Mayor Fiske is a jolly, good-natured man, and nothing suited him better than to help a loving couple out of a little difficulty like parental opposition.

Last evening, theref

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 223 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS
18 Wall Street, New York.
2 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Ezra Lincoln,
William W. Caswell, William Henry Allen, Jr.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
FIRST MTGE. TERMINAL BONDS.
DUE 1916.

Default has been made in the payment of coupon due July 1, 1900. For the mutual protection of the interests of all the holders of the above-named bonds, the undersigned, acting as a committee, and representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them by depositing your bonds with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900. Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.

New York, August 16, 1900.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1, 1897.

Third Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Friday, August 31st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1900.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

1890. Fish, Catherine B., estate of, unknown $67.84
1884. Coles, Catharine S., trustee, unknown 92.46
1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown 68.12

DIVIDENDS.

68. Div. 2 shrs. Jenkins, Margaret, unknown $280.00
94. Div. 2 shrs. Keefe, Thomas, unknown 401.50
111. Div. 16 shrs. Moss, Henry, unknown. 2,311.07
128. Div. 1 shr. Murphy, Johanna, unknown 267.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1900. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22d, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern.
17 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Guar. 8 p. c.
76 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Audit Co. Prefd.
34 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
130 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$7,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1926.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 Gauley Home Tel. & Telephone Co. 1st 6s, 1913.
$4,000 Montana Central Ry. 1st Guar. 5s, 1937.

American Zinc Mining Company,
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of the above bonds, issued under and secured by mortgage to the undersigned Trustee, dated Sept. 1st, 1899, are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 2, 14, 38, 43, 50, 57, 58, 77, 91, and 96 at $1,000 each have, in accordance with terms of Third Article thereof, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of Sept., 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
BUY COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS. $1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.

Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.

Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.

Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Balls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 23, 43, 81, 96, 130, 133, 140, 157, 220, 225, 271, 274, 279, 301, 323, 429, 457, 460, 475, 629, 650, 747, 809, 844, 858, 933, 937, 1021, 1039, 1040, 1159, 1200, 1207, 1243, 1310, 1338, 1492, 1551, 1564, 1571, 1597, 1610, 1611, 1665, 1722, 1733, 1737 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 1st, 1900, to October 3d, 1900.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 17, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on Wed., September 19, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the offices of the Company, at Indianapolis, Indiana, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms shall then expire, and the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Poll open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from August 29, 1900, at 3 P. M., until September 20, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company, have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 4, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. September 4, 1900, and will be reopened on October 10, 1900, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders to be held October 9, 1900.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
New York, August 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 22d at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the morning of September 3d, 1900.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Park Steel Company.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable on September 1st, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, August 20th, at three o'clock, and reopened on Saturday, September 1st, at 10 A. M.

Checks will be mailed to registered holders on August 31st, 1900. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

Office of Philadelphia Company,
Pittsburg, Pa., August 15th, 1900.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors this day have declared the regular semi-annual dividend on the Preferred Stock of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT., payable September 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record August 25th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Laclede Gas Light Company,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 17, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Sept. 15, 1900. Transfer books will close Aug. 29 and reopen Sept. 16.

EMERSON McMILLIN, President.

Salmon Supply Shows Shortage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Although the supply this year is short, the Japanese Government is placing heavy orders in the local market for salmon, to feed its army. Men acquainted with the salmon packing industry place the shortage at from 500,000 to 780,000 cases, as compared with last year. There are forty-eight cans in a case. According to L. B. Levy, President of the California Produce Company, Columbia River shows a shortage of 40,000 cases. Puget Sound shows a shortage of 300,000 cases, and Fraser River a shortage of 390,000 cases. Outside of British Columbia rivers, the pack is about equal to last year's. The total pack outside of Alaska is 773,900 cases. The Alaska pack will exceed 1,000,000 cases.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 17	147,103
To date this year	74,745,667
Corresponding date last year	115,557,520

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 17	$660,000
To date this year	$323,977,710
Corresponding date last year	$632,408,550

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1¾ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1	N. J. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Pacific Coast	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Brunswick	½	Rio G. Western	6½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Consol. Gas rts.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	⅝	National Lead	1⅜
Am. Malt. pf.	⅞	Nat. Steel pf.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	¼	National Tube	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	½	Republic Steel	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	⅛	Republic Steel pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Louis Southwest.	⅞
Del. & Hudson	¾	Wabash pf.	⅞
Illinois Central	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	1
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1

Bond Declined.

St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s 1½

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Yesterday's market was irregular; there appeared to be liquidation for the account of recent speculative buyers, and there seemed to be renewed manipulation upon the part of some traders who have been conspicuous in advancing quotations. At the close better prices ruled than during most of the day, though neither in the final hour nor at any other time was there any news development which could be considered entitled to rank as a market influence of consequence.

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Politics begins to be more than hitherto a Wall Street topic, but traders who recently were offering big odds in support of their opinions are now less inclined apparently to use wagers as a market argument.

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To-day's bank statement will be looked forward to with more than ordinary interest, for recent gold exports will be reflected in the exhibit. It is improbable, however, that even a large shrinkage in surplus reserves will much affect Stock Exchange sentiment, for Wall Street has pretty thoroughly become committed to the belief that gold exports will not continue on any large scale. This theory is not underwritten by the foremost bankers, but sufficiently prevails to offset apprehension.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was expected all day yesterday on the Stock Exchange, and figures alleged to be quoted from it were in free circulation. A new crop of rumors as to the corporation's plans had it that an officer of the Metropolitan Street Railway is to take the management of the Brooklyn property, having, after careful investigation, concluded that it can be made profitable—such management to be preliminary to a merger with the Metropolitan Company. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the most active stock dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, about 18,000 shares changing hands, with but a slight fractional fluctuation.

STOCKS FIRMLY HELD.

Indication of the fact that many investment stocks, notably in the list of well-managed railways, are in scant supply appeared yesterday in an advance of over 5 points on the purchase of only 200 shares of Rio Grande Western. Much the same showing, though less striking, has been made in many parts of the market. And this is one of the reasons which many believers in the market's quality urge for confidence, their view being that securities of good character are in the hands of investors indisposed to let go, and who certainly have been showing superiority to bear scares in variety.

MANIPULATION'S PROFIT.

One young man who has been conspicuous in the work which has been more or less effective in the recent narrow market is credited with having made $300,000. He is now to enjoy a vacation.

SOME TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

In their weekly reviews the commercial agencies report indications of betterment in underlying conditions. Bradstreet's points out that there are evidences of further expansion in Fall trade distribution at all leading Western centres, and adds:

Steady increases in current gross railway earnings over a year ago and an exceptionally favorable net earnings report for the first half of the year are additionally encouraging features. The list of unfavorable elements in the trade situation is at best a negative one, the approach of the Presidential campaign, though less effective than usual in this respect, the backward demand for Spring woolens and the slow demand for the raw material, the restriction in production of some makes of cotton goods, the dullness in building materials, notably lumber, and the backward inquiry for boots and shoes at the East being among these. Speculation is nearly all lines, and especially in food products, is at a low ebb, and what price changes are noted are mainly because of this, though weather and crop conditions have played some part in wheat, corn, and cotton, respectively. The money market, as a whole, is still easy, the only increase in demand being noted at the West, where trade is expanding, but the demand to move crops is yet in the future. Staple prices are perhaps slightly irregular, but changes are small and the larger number of staples are unchanged.

Bank clearings reflect the low tide of speculation and probably bedrock trade distribution and demand in a total of $1,262,802,780, a fractional decrease from last week, falling off of 16.5 per cent. from this week a year ago and a decline even from 1898 of a fraction of 1 per cent., but a gain of 11 per cent. over 1897 and 55 per cent. ahead of 1896. Outside of New York clearings are less than 1 per cent. smaller than last week and 2 per cent. less than last year.

An improvement in nearly all lines is reported at Chicago, and satisfactory sales of dry goods are noted. Some buying of pig iron is reported, and there is more of such business in sight. The corn crop in Iowa and Nebraska has unquestionably been improved by rains, but St. Louis reports the yield shortened by drought in Missouri and Illinois, though a large yield is still probable. Omaha reports the trade outlook improved by copious rains. Some disposition to await cotton crop development is noted at St. Louis and Galveston, but at the first-named market good jobbing trade is reported. The shoe trade is better than a year ago, and Spring woolens have opened higher than last year, but the hat trade lacks snap. Extreme heat is charged with a slight falling off at Kansas City. Improved trade is reported at Milwaukee, due to cooler weather. On the Pacific Coast some irregularity is noted.

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Dun's Review reflects confidence, it being shown that business interests are alert, and it is stated:

There are further evidences of weakness in raw materials, notably the break in structural iron, but each one is availed of to place heavy contracts. New York is welcoming buyers from all over the country in larger numbers than for many years at this season, in dry goods, in groceries, in jewelry, and in hardware; and if contracts are not placed to as large a volume as expected by this time it is because of conservatism of those who think they may compel some further shading of prices. Reports this week from other important points of distribution show the same eagerness to buy when the time seems right; and current business in the country is shown to be of good volume by bank clearings for the week at the chief cities outside New York only 2.5 per cent. smaller than last year's record of extraordinary speculative activity, and 20.2 per cent. larger than in 1898, while at New York 24.1 per cent. smaller than a year ago and 12.7 per cent. under 1898.

It is becoming more apparent that the bottom has been reached in prices of iron and steel. The decline was severe and recovery must be slow, but gradual advances and moderately increasing activity are more healthy than violent changes. In no single division is the improvement more striking than in any other. Except steel rails, all forms of iron from the ore to the finished product are being sought more eagerly and with less effort to secure further concessions in price. Bridge and boat builders buy structural material, both for domestic use and export, while the foreign demand for pig iron at Southern mills is heavy, though vessel room is limited. The East River bridge contract calls for 18,000 tons, and five new boats for the lakes will take 10,000 tons. Including a number of smaller orders the assured new business in structural material alone aggregates 50,000 tons. There is no longer talk of 90-cent sales of bars, $1.25 being the price in a few transactions at Chicago, with some bids at that figure refused.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Organization of the Arkansas and Missouri Railroad Company, with a capital of $4,000,000 to build a road 212 miles long from Little Rock, Ark., to Springfield, Mo.

Orders given by the Chicago and Alton for 500 fifty-ton steel cars for its coal trade, making a total of 1,300 cars of this kind bought since Jan. 1 in addition to 1,000 forty-ton wooden cars for its coal trade which were purchased this year.

Reports from Pittsburg that the Carnegie Company has closed a contract with the Lake Superior ore companies calling for the delivery of 10,000,000 tons a year.

Decrease of $112,319 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $135,842 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 270,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Committee formed for the protection of the holders of the Pittsburg, Painesville and Fairport Railroad Company's first mortgage terminal bonds, due 1916, interest on which is now in default.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $135,210,108; balances, $7,245,564; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $620,487.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16, and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Though the demand for money was fair to-day, a large amount was seeking employment. Further arrivals are expected at the Bank of England forthwith.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was easier, and there was a reaction in many directions, chiefly attributable to operators closing engagements prior to the holiday. Easier money, however, benefited high-class investments. Home rails broke badly on realizations, growing out of fear of labor troubles. A strike is threatened on the Great Eastern. Foreigners were firm, especially Chinese, Argentines, and Brazilians.

Americans were fairly steady, though some brokers were of the opinion that they had been carried up enough, and took profits. The stocks at parity and a slight depression were followed by renewed confidence, in anticipation of a small boom, but this was not maintained. At the close Grand Trunks sold freely on unsatisfactory traffic returns. Copper shares were weak on statistics, which, however, are regarded as unreliable.

Consols for money, 98⅝; for the account, 98⅞; Atchison, 27⅝; Canadian Pacific, 92½; St. Paul, 117⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 74; Union Pacific preferred, 76; New York Central, 133; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¼; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 4.

Bar silver steady at 28 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 71⅛.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £157,000.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 78.75; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 6.75.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The advances in prices on the Bourse were maintained to-day in spite of several small realizations, but business was inactive, operators awaiting the developments of affairs in China. Prices were firm, in anticipation of a favorable issue. Internationals were firm. Italians and Brazilians were the favorites. Rio Tintos opened weak, but recovered. Kafirs were steady, but closed with a decline on realizations. Banks and industrials were fairly active.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.02½.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—Mining shares were weak on the Boerse to-day, in consequence of the failure of the Middemdorf Company of Essen. Foreigners were firmer, and Americans were depressed. At the close prices were firmer all around on the favorable news from China.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 14,580,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 920,000 marks, other securities increased 1,900,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 15,860,000 marks.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,957,915, against $2,070,234 last week and $2,093,757 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,878,159, against $2,135,389 last week and $2,103,545 in the same period last year.

Receiver Appointed for Kentucky Bank.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The Controller of the Currency to-day appointed R. D. Garrett temporary receiver of the Somerset National Banking Company, Somerset, Ky. The bank was organized on June 29, 1900, for the purpose of taking over the business of the Somerset Banking Company, but the National Bank Examiner having refused to approve the transfer of certain undesirable assets in the State bank to the National bank, in view of the relation of the two institutions, a receivership became necessary.

Boston Bank Pays Clearing House.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Receiver Daniel D. Wing of the Globe National Bank has paid to the Clearing House Association the last of the $3,000,000 which that institution advanced to the bank eight months ago in the hope that its failure might be averted. Receiver Wing will now devote himself to the task of paying off the depositors. It will take $1,600,000 to do this. Shareholders of the bank were assessed 100 per cent. last Spring.

Petition for a Holiday.

A petition asking the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange to give a holiday on the Saturday before Labor Day was widely circulated yesterday among the members for signatures, and will shortly be presented to the Governors for action.

Bank of the City of New York.

It was announced in banking circles yesterday that the new State bank to be situated in the neighborhood of Hester Street and the Bowery, will be known as the Bank of the City of New York.

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

The following table of railroad earnings will be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

1st Week of August.		Inc.	Dec.
Ala. Gt. Southern	$34,932	....	$1,478
Ann Arbor	29,006	$1,530	....
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	101,931	9,403	....
Bur., C. R. & N.	54,985	5,114	....
Canadian Pacific	565,000	46,000	....
Central of Georgia	110,795	11,736	....
Chattanooga South.	2,479	798	....
Chi. & East. Ill.	109,148	2,286	....
Chi. Great Western	126,147	23,767	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	73,361	....	4,769
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	697,147	....	65,151
Chi. Term. Transfer	27,698	4,455	....
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	88,161	....	2,095
C., C., C. & St. L.	310,146	6,677	....
Peoria & Eastern	38,025	....	5,021
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	43,750	1,847	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	21,803	4,129	....
Den. & Rio Grande	216,300	49,600	....
Evansville & Ind.	6,211	....	1,339
Evansville & T. H.	26,661	....	358
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	4,496	....	2,213
Georgia	28,303	2,298	....
Grand Trunk—			
Det., Gd. H. & M.	463,861	19,693	....
Hocking Valley	86,975	12,405	....
Int. & Gt. Northern	58,763	558	....
Iowa Central	43,903	659	....
Kanawha & Mich.	15,409	5,261	....
K. C., Ft. S. & Mem.	103,994	6,255	....
K. C., Mem. & Birm.	30,122	6,487	....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	37,773	1,069	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	12,372	727	....
Louisville & Nash.	450,475	9,495	....
Mexican Central	241,541	....	52,367
Mexican National	140,756	15,706	....
Minn. & St. Louis	54,072	3,800	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	72,168	....	9,982
Mo., Kan. & Texas	221,981	9,457	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	565,000	83,000	....
Central Branch	27,000	4,000	....
Mob., Jack. & K. C.	2,318	587	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	104,560	3,123	....
Norfolk & Western	275,279	42,556	....
Northern Pacific	617,155	60,388	....
Ohio River	33,590	4,195	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	70,010	12,206	....
Pittsburg & Western	68,726	....	271
Rio Grande South.	10,611	840	....
St. L. & San Fran.	136,965	28,198	....
St. Louis Southw.	108,888	9,638	....
Sherman, S. & S.	7,237	2,055	....
Texas & Pacific	126,346	3,222	....
Tol. & Ohio Central	54,666	19,339	....
Tol., Peo. & West.	21,733	3,182	....
Wabash	315,936	17,471	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	41,800	7,150	....
Clev., Can. & So.	22,476	8,136	....
Wisconsin Central	103,276	....	10,829
Total, (58 roads)	$7,581,230	$568,368	$153,873
Net inc. (5.78 p. c.)	....	414,495	....

***

4th Week of July.		Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd, (63 r'ds)	$12,506,522	$1,116,598	$152,576
Ala., N. O. & T. P.—			
New Orl. & N. E.	52,000	2,000	....
Ala. & Vicksb.	21,000	....	1,000
Vicks., S. & P.	19,000	....	2,000
Chattanooga South.	3,347	1,014	....
C., N. O. & T. P.	147,368	3,530	....
Interoceanic, (Mex.)	66,200	2,000	....
Mexican Railway	85,500	3,300	....
Mexican Southern	16,837	....	128
Sherm. S. & S.	10,001	845	....
Texas Central	7,186	1,830	....
Total (78 roads)	$12,934,961	$1,131,117	$155,704
Net inc. (8.16 p. c.)	....	975,413	....

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,550,684
Gold	72,900,418
Silver	14,841,376
United States notes	28,125,551
Treasury notes of 1890	624,499
National banknotes	7,521,499
Total receipts this day	1,811,219
Total receipts this month	28,064,234
Total receipts this year	78,019,394
Total expenditures this day	1,960,000
Total expenditures this month	32,295,000
Total expenditures this year	86,274,658
National banknotes received for redemption	892,941
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	1,097,482
Customs	696,626
Miscellaneous	16,910

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,289,679
Silver dollars	421,829,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,232,992
Silver bullion of 1890	68,745,008
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$734,656,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$238,289,679
Silver certificates outstanding	421,829,000
Treasury notes outstanding	71,978,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$734,656,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$34,840,918
Gold certificates	38,059,000
Silver coin and bullion	6,811,880
Silver certificates	8,029,510
United States notes	26,125,551
Other assets	16,192,988
Total in Treasury	$130,060,335
Deposits in National banks	98,445,787
Total	$228,506,122
Current liabilities	86,955,437
Available cash balance	$141,550,684

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Trading continued quiet to-day. In the mining group Utah was about the only feature, losing 1⅛, to 80⅜, while Parrot and Isle Royale, the other active specialties, were steady. Otherwise there was not much interest in this group. Sugar was less active than usual,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 17, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	128	140	Adams Express	126	126	126	126	+1
15⅝	16	110	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
33	34	10	American Cotton Oil..	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
154	157	56	American Express	156⅝	156⅝	156⅝	156⅝	.....
34	35	100	American Ice Co.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ½
10½	10⅞	900	Am. Linseed Co.....	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	− ⅛
54⅜	55⅜	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	56	56	56	56	.....
4⅝	5¼	750	Am. Malting Co.....	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
23½	25	100	Am. Malting Co. pf..	24	24	24	24	− ½
37⅞	37¾	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	38⅝	38	36⅝	37⅜	− ⅛
89	89⅞	425	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	− ⅛
19¾	20	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
67	68	450	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	− ¼
34⅜	35	6,670	Am. Steel & Wire.....	34⅜	34⅝	34	34⅛	.....
74½	75¼	180	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73	75	75	75	− ½
124⅝	124⅞	6,120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	124¼	124⅝	123⅝	124⅝	+ ⅛
116	117	25	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	117¼	117½	117½	117¼	.....
26	28⅜	2,440	American Tin Plate..	26¼	26½	25⅞	26	− ⅛
93⅝	94	3,220	American Tobacco	94	94¼	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅞	510	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	46	45⅛	46	− ½
27⅞	28	5,445	At., T. & S. F.....	28⅛	28¼	27⅝	28	.....
70⅞	71	7,010	At., T. & S. F. pf....	71	71	70½	70⅝	− ¼
71½	71⅝	5,355	Baltimore & Ohio....	71⅜	72	71⅛	71⅝	.....
79	79½	360	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	59	12,266	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58	59¼	57⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	8¼	150	Brunswick City	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
49¾	50½	900	Canada Southern.....	50⅜	50⅝	49¾	49⅞	− ⅛
27¾	27⅞	670	Chesapeake & Ohio....	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	− ⅛
127¼	127⅝	4,165	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	127	127⅝	126⅝	127⅜	+ ¼
11	11⅛	400	Chicago Great West.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
83⅞	85	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	83½	84⅛	83½	84¼	− ⅛
21	22	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	22½	22⅝	22	22	.....
114¼	114⅝	8,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	114½	114⅝	113⅝	114⅛	− ⅛
171	172⅜	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	172	172	172	172	.....
162¼	163½	300	Chicago & Northw....	163	163	162¼	162¼	−1
....	....	10	Chicago & Northw. pf.	196⅞	196⅞	196⅞	196⅞	.....
107¼	107⅝	3,125	Chi., St. L. & Pac....	107	107¼	106⅝	107⅛	.....
9½	9¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans.....	10	10	10	10	− ⅛
31½	32	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	.....
59½	59½	500	C., C., C. & St. L....	59¼	59¾	59	59	− ½
104	108½	230	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
35⅝	35½	570	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	35⅝	35	35⅝	− ⅛
16	17	27	Col. Southern 2d pf..	16	16	16	16	.....
15¼	15⅞	100	Col. & H. C. & I.....	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
174	174½	4,375	Consolidated Gas	173½	174⅞	172¼	174½	+1¼
....	....	11,488	Con. Gas, rights.....	5⅝	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	2,050	Con. Tobacco Co.....	26	26	25½	26	.....
78	79	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	.....
112	113⅝	135	Del. & Hudson.....	113⅜	113⅞	113⅜	113⅝	− ⅝
177	179	34	Del., Lack. & West...	179	179	179	179	.....
18⅝	19¼	200	Denver & R. G.....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	.....
67	67⅝	210	Denver & R. G. pf....	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	− ⅛
....	....	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	12	12	12	12	.....
10⅜	11	120	Erie	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
32¾	33½	110	Erie 1st pf	32⅝	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	− ⅛
34⅜	34¾	5,420	Federal Steel	34¼	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅛
67¼	67¾	200	Federal Steel pf.....	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	− ⅛
136	137	390	General Electric	136	136	136	136	.....
34⅜	34⅞	150	Hocking Valley	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	100	Hocking Valley pf....	62½	62⅝	62½	62½	− ⅛
117	117½	465	Illinois Central	117½	117⅝	116¾	116⅝	−1
28½	29	100	International Power..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
18½	19½	118	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	.....
74½	75½	400	Laclede Gas	74¼	75	74½	75	.....
72¼	72⅝	2,400	Louisville & Nashville.	72	72¾	71⅞	72½	+ ⅜
91½	91¾	2,500	Manhattan Elevated..	91½	92	90⅞	91¾	.....
153	153¼	350	Met. Street Railway..	153	155⅝	155	155⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	12⅛	120	Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
3½	3½	450	Mexican National ctfs	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	.....
55	56	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55½	56½	55½	55½	− ½
93	94¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	94	94	94	94	− ¼
31	31½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31	31	31	31	− ¼
51⅜	51½	2,325	Missouri Pacific	51½	51¾	50⅝	51¼	.....
31	31⅝	820	National Biscuit Co..	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	.....
87	89½	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	.....
17½	18¼	600	National Lead Co....	18	18	17	17	−1⅛
28½	29¼	800	National Steel	27	27	26½	26½	− ⅛
84½	85	790	National Steel pf.....	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	−1
46⅜	46⅝	990	National Tube Co....	46⅜	46⅝	46¼	46¼	− ⅛
92	92¾	299	National Tube Co. pf.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	− ⅛
134½	135	1,450	New Jersey Central...	133½	135	133½	135	+1
130⅜	130⅝	515	New York Central.....	130½	130½	130	130	− ⅜
11¼	11½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	100	N. Y. Ont. & West....	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	− ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	920	Norfolk & Western...	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	− ⅛
15	15⅜	400	North American	15	15	15	15	.....
51¼	52	2,450	Northern Pacific.....	51⅜	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅜
71⅞	71⅝	600	Northern Pacific pf...	71½	71½	71	71	− ½
55	56	704	Pacific Coast	54	55	54	55	+1½
64	64½	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	64	64	64	64	+1
120½	123⅝	3,170	Pennsylvania R. R....	123⅜	129⅝	129	129⅝	+ ¼
98⅜	98½	800	People's Gas, Chicago.	98½	98½	98¼	98½	− ⅜
40	40½	600	Pressed Steel Car....	40½	40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
187	188	280	Pullman Company.....	188	188⅞	188	188	+ ¼
17	17¼	300	Reading	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
59⅜	60	2,450	Reading 1st pf.....	59⅜	59⅝	59½	59⅜	− ⅛
28⅜	29	220	Reading 2d pf.....	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	− ⅛
11¼	11½	775	Republic Iron & Steel.	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11	− ⅛
53	53½	220	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53	53	53	53	− ½
59½	65	200	Rio Grande West.....	65	65	65	65	+5½
7	7½	100	St. J. & G. I.....	7	7	7	7	.....
15	15½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	15½	15¼	15¼	15½	.....
11⅞	12¼	140	St. Louis Southw....	12	12	12	12	.....
28	29½	600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28½	28½	27¾	28¼	+ ¾
66	67	58	Sloss Sheffield pf....	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	.....
33	33¼	1,900	Southern Pacific	33½	33½	32⅞	33⅛	.....
11⅜	11⅝	350	Southern Railway	11½	11½	11⅜	11½	.....
52⅜	52⅝	310	Southern Railway pf..	52⅝	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	− ⅜
5⅛	5⅜	100	Standard R. & T.....	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅞	1,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	70⅜	71	69½	71	+ ⅞
66	66½	95	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65	66⅝	65	66⅝	.....
59¼	59⅝	5,370	Union Pacific	59⅜	59⅝	58¼	59⅝	− ⅛
76	76¼	2,080	Union Pacific pf....	76⅜	76⅝	76	76⅛	− ⅛
10¾	11	1,220	United States Leather	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞	− ⅛
68½	68⅝	110	U. S. Leather pf.....	68⅞	68⅞	68⅜	68⅝	.....
30⅜	31	700	United States Rubber.	31	31	30½	30⅝	− ⅛
94	97	100	U. S. Rubber pf.....	96⅜	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝	+1⅝
18½	18½	620	Wabash pf	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	− ⅛
80⅜	81	110	Western Union Tel...	81⅛	81⅜	81⅛	81⅜	.....
46	48	60	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	.....
23⅜	24½	630	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅜	24⅞	23⅜	24½	− ⅛
14⅜	14½	400	Wisconsin Central	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Sales....		147,103						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	105
2s, c., w. is.	104	105
2s, r., 1891...100		
2s, r., 1918...100	103⅝	
3s, c., 1918...109	109⅞	
3s, c., 1918, sm.109	109¾	
4s, r., 1907...115	115⅜	
4s, c., 1907...115	115⅝	
4s, r., 1925...132½	133½	
4s, c., 1925...132½	133½	
5s, r., 1904...112¾	113⅛	
5s, c., 1904...112⅜	113⅛	
D. C. 3-65s...122	..	
Alls. & W...115	..	
Alb. & Sus.195	20	
Am. B. S...14		
Am. C. & F. pf	82	84
Am. Coal....140	160	
Am. C. Oil pf.....	88½	90¼
Am. D. Tel. 25	28½	
Am. I. C. pf. 98	99	
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1½
Am. T. & C. 88⅝	93	
Am. T. pf. 78	79⅝	
Am. Tob. pf.128	133	
Ann Arbor...16	18	
Ann A. pf.... 42½	44	
B. A. L. pf.108	..	
B. Un. Gas.168	174	
B., R. & P. 67½	71	
B., R. & P. pf 105	117	
B. C. R. & N. 124	..	
Can. Pacific. 89½	90¼	
Cap. Tract. ..	103¼	
C. & E. Ill. ...	96¼	
C. & E. I. pf.120	125	
C. G. W. pf.	..	
C. I. & L. pf	53	55
C., St. P., M. & Om....114	118	
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf..175	185	
C., L. & W. 25	30	
C., L. & W. pf.	64	68
Clev. & P..182	..	
C. P. & L. pf	117	120½
Col. South... 6¾	6¾	
C. S. 1st pf. 42	43	
Com. Cable..160	180	
Consol. Coal. 45	..	
D. M. & Ft. D	13	15
Evansville...375	425	
Erie 2d pf.... 15½	17	
Ev. & T. H. 42½	45	
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84
Gtd. Sug. ex. div	51½	67½
Glu. Sug. pf. ex. div.....	97¼	98⅜
Gt. North. pf.152½	153½	
H. B. Claflin.103⅜	..	
Homestake.. 70	..	
Int. P. pf.... 23	23½	
Int. P. C. pf. 66	66¾	
Int. Silver... 4	5	
Iowa C. pf... 42	46	
Joliet & Chi.175	..	
K. C., P. & G.	15⅜	17
Kan. & M... 14½	16¾	
K. C. South. 6	12¼	
K. C. S. pf. 33½	36	

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & T. M. 2½	3	
K. & D. M. pf	14½	15
King. & P. 3	10	
Lac. Gas pf.. 98½	100	
L. E. & W. 28	29	
L. E. & W. pf	92	95
Lake Shore...209	..	
Long Island. 60	65	
Man. Beach. 10	15	
Md. Coal pf. 75	81	
M. W. S. E., Chi. pf... 79	80	
Mich. Cent..105	..	
M., St. P. & S. S. M... 17	20	
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf. 56	59½	
Mo., K. & T. 9¾	10¼	
Mob. & Ohio. 37½	39	
Mor. & Es..185	189	
Nat. Lead pf. 90½	93	
N. C. Coal.. 30	35	
N. Y. & Har.134	140	
N. Y. & N. H 210	214	
N. Y., C. & St. L.1st pf. 70	79	
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf. 30	34	
N. Y., L. & W. 132	135	
Nor. & W. pf	74¾	76
O. & Ind. G. 25	33	
Ont. Mining. 6	7	
P. C. 1st pf. 86	90	
Pacific Mail. 31½	32¼	
Peon. Coal...410	..	
P., D. & E. 1¾	2	
Peo. & East. 5	7½	
Pere Marq... 22½	23½	
Pere M. pf.. 55	58	
P., C. & St. L.	54¼	60
P., C. C. & St. L. pf. 90	80½	
P., Ft. W. & C. 182	..	
P., Ft. W. & C. pf. 182	..	
P., C. & St. L. pf. 24	25	
P. S. C. pf. 72	73	
Rens. & Sar.192	200	
R., W. & O.132	..	
R. G. pf.	90	
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.....	41½	43
St. L. & S. W.	9⅜	9¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.. 66	69	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.. 34⅜	34⅞	
Stl. b. ctfs. 61½	62⅜	
Sixth Av....200	225	
Sloss-Shef.... 19½	21	
Texas Pac... 14¾	14⅞	
T. P. L. Tr. 15	16	
Third Av....110	112	
Tol. & O. C. 25	..	
Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	..
T. P. & W. 9	..	
T. C. R. T. 53½	..	
Un. B. & P. 11	12	
U. S. Exp.. 45	47	
U. S. F. M.. ¼	..	
Wabash pf.. 7¼	7⅝	
W.-F. Exp..124	130	
W. & L. E. 8⅝	9	
Wis. C. pf.. 37	39	

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Aug.....	$28,672	$28,521	$24,752
From July 1.....	179,847	176,394	879,604
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
2d week Aug.....	108,722	92,528	79,432
From July 1.....	674,490	453,729	495,105
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,686	1,686	1,686
2d week Aug.....	229,200	193,400	165,200
From July 1.....	1,388,000	1,036,500	1,009,600
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Aug.....	8,626	7,397	5,171
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	.....
2d week Aug.....	40,767	44,214	.....
From July 1.....	248,979	284,381	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	594	550
2d week Aug.....	94,300	76,000	58,600
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Aug.—			
W. & L. E. Div..	37,911	36,084	32,923
Mileage	210	210	210
C. C. & S. Div..	19,300	14,340	.....
Total	57,720	50,424	.....
From July 1—			
W. & L. E. Div..	265,201	219,796	.....
C. C. & S. Div..	116,901	94,294	.....
Total	341,823	314,023	.....

WABASH—			
Mileage	2,357	2,326	2,326
2d week Aug.....	330,132	318,340	282,504
From July 1.....	1,996,170	1,880,990	1,627,501
BOSTON, REVERE BEACH & LYNN for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	Decrease.
Gross earnings ..	$88,926	$71,896	*$17,030
Oper. expenses ...	75,754	51,444	*24,310
Net earnings	13,172	20,452	*7,280
Other income	4,882	4,332	*550
Total income	18,054	24,784	6,730
Charges	13,383	12,382	*1,001
Surplus	4,671	12,402	7,731
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings ..	270,717	547,760	277,043
Oper. expenses ...	223,500	455,014	231,514
Net earnings	47,217	92,746	45,529
Other income	18,097	33,741	15,644
Total income	65,314	126,487	61,173
Charges	48,314	88,653	40,339
Surplus	17,000	37,834	20,834
*Increase.			
NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY for quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ..	134,290	127,609	*6,681
Oper. expenses ...	61,318	59,580	*1,738
Net earnings	72,972	68,019	*4,953
Other income	1,494	2,919	1,425
Total income	74,466	70,938	3,528
Fixed charges ...	44,508	33,442	38,942
Net income	29,958	†12,508	*42,466
The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $18,406 and a profit and loss surplus of $74,972.			
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings ..	389,741	423,017	33,276
Oper. expenses ...	243,103	242,922	*181
Net earnings	146,638	180,095	33,457
Other income	11,621	8,378	*3,243
Total income	158,259	188,473	25,214
Fixed charges ...	173,588	132,283	*41,305
Deficiency	15,329	$51,190	*66,519
*Increase. †Deficiency. ‡Surplus.			
ROCHESTER RAILWAY for the quarter ended June 30—			
Gross earnings ..	229,971	206,186	*23,785
Oper. expenses ...	143,322	128,063	*15,259
Net earnings	86,649	78,123	*8,526
Other income	8,287	2,684	*5,603
Total income	94,936	80,807	*14,129
Fixed charges ...	69,419	74,508	5,089
Net income	25,517	6,299	*19,218
*Increase.			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,240	Am. Steel & W..	34½	35½	33⅞	35
8,210	Am. Sugar Ref.	124⅜	124⅝	123⅞	124⅝
740	Am. Tobacco....	94¾	94⅞	93½	94¼
1,060	A., T. & S. F....	28	28	27⅝	28
1,450	A., T. & S.F. pf.	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞
890	Balt. & Ohio....	71⅞	72	71¼	71⅝
260	Bay State.....	1	1	1	1
9,790	Brook. Rap. Tr..	57⅜	59⅜	57⅜	58⅜
20	Cent. of N. J....	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼
10	Ches. & Ohio....	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
5,140	C., B. & Q.....	127	127¼	126⅜	127⅛
2,280	C., M. & St. P..	114⅜	114⅝	113⅞	114¼
680	Chi., R. I. & P..	107	107¼	106⅝	107⅛
190	Cont. Tobacco...	20	20	20⅜	20
490	Federal Steel...	34⅛	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝
130	Louis. & Nash...	71⅝	72	71⅝	72
1,180	Manhattan.....	91½	92¼	91	91⅞
780	Mo. Pacific.....	51⅛	51⅞	50⅝	51⅛
40	N. Y. Central...	129⅝	130	129⅝	130
80	N. Y., Ont. & W.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½
590	North. Pacific ..	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
330	People's Gas....	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜
1,660	Reading 1st pf..	59⅜	59⅞	59½	59⅞
40	Republic Steel..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
80	Southern Pacific	33	33	32⅝	32⅝
20	Southern Ry....	11½	11½	11¼	11¼
60	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
600	Tenn. Coal & I.	69⅞	70⅜	69⅝	70⅛
1,590	Union Pacific..	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝
10	Union Pac. pf..	76	76	76	76
640	U. S. Leather...	10⅞	11	10½	10⅝
20	U. S. Rubber....	30½	30½	30½	30½
10	Wabash pf.....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
41,260					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	Minn. & St. L. con. and ref. 4s.....	97¼	97¼	97¼	97½
3,000	Norf. & W. 4s...	96	96	96	96
$6,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—On the local Exchange trading was light, and, with the exception of Diamond Match, prices were inclined to follow the lead of New York. Match sold up to 124 from 122½. Biscuit common was traded in from 30¾ to 31¼. Linseed common was soft, the stock declining to 10⅝.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
585	American Linseed	11	10⅝	10⅝
465	American Linseed pf.....	55	54½	55
2	American Radiator pf....	104	104	104
10	Chicago Union Traction...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
20	Chicago Union Trac. pf...	51⅞	51½	51½
200	City Railway	251	250	250
121	Diamond Match	124	122½	123¼
300	Lake Street Elevated	10	10	10
5	Lake Street Elevated ctfs.	91¼	91¼	91¼
800	National Biscuit	31¼	30⅝	31⅛
25	National Biscuit pf.....	97½	97	97
25	West Chicago	100	100	100

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS

In All 1,981 Have Been Given to the United States.

RECOGNITION IN EVERY LINE

Commissioner Peck Pleased with the Result—Superiority of American Products Demonstrated.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The list of the awards to American exhibitors at the Paris Exposition was made public to-day.

The United States, in all, secured 1,981 awards. Of these 220 were grand prizes, 486 gold medals, 568 silver medals, 422 bronze medals, 270 honorable mentions, and a long list of gold, silver, and bronze medals for collaborators.

Such is the record achieved by America, as announced to-day by the French officials. Every line of industry and art and skill is given recognition. American farm products, American mines and forestry receive grand prizes and gold medals, and American cottons, woolens, and silks are given the same consideration as are American harvesting machinery, sewing machines, printing presses, liberal arts, and transportation, while silverware, jewelry, art, and education are placed in the front.

United States Commissioner General Peck and his associates are highly pleased with the results, as demonstrating the superiority of American products and the superiority of the character of the whole American section.

The following is a list arranged by groups and classes of those who received grand prizes or gold medals. The names of those receiving silver and bronze medals and honorable mentions, with the collaborators, are not yet furnished by the committee.

In a large number of classes the silver medal was the highest recognition bestowed, and may be called the highest award.

LIST OF GRAND PRIZES OR GOLD MEDALS FOR EXHIBITORS.

Department of Education—Group 1.

CLASS 1—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

American Book Company, New York City.
American School Furniture Company, New York City.
Bardeen, C. W., Syracuse, N. Y.
Blow, Susan E., Cazenovia, N. Y.
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
State Board of Education, California.
State Board of Education, Massachusetts.
Board of Education, Albany, N. Y.
Board of Education, Boston, Mass.
Board of Education Chicago, Ill.
Board of Education, Denver, Col.
Board of Education, Newark, N. J.
Board of Education, New York City.
Board of Education, Omaha, Neb.
Training School for Teachers, New York City.
Normal School System, State of New York.
Normal School System, State of Massachusetts.
Normal School System, State of Pennsylvania.
Normal School, City of Philadelphia.
Board of Education, Washington, D. C.
State Board of Public Instruction, Illinois.
State Board of Public Instruction, Indiana.
State Board of Public Instruction, New York.
State Board of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.
State Board of Education, Wisconsin.
Educational Review, New York.
Harris, William T., Washington, D. C.
"Journal of Education," Boston, Mass.
Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.
Perry Pictures Company, Malden, Mass.
Prang Educational Company, New York City.
United States Commission to Paris Exposition of 1900, Department of Education.
Hawaii Public School System.
Kamehameha Institute, Hawaii.
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS 2—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

American Book Company, New York City.
Bardeen, C. W., Syracuse, N. Y.
State Board of Education, Massachusetts.
Board of Education, Albany, N. Y.
Board of Education, Boston, Mass.
Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Education, Denver, Col.
Board of Education, New York City.
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.
State Department of Public Instruction, New York.
Educational Review, New York City.
American Museum of Natural History, New York City.
School Review, Chicago, Ill.
Department of Education, United States Commission.
Silver, Burdett & Co., New York City.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

CLASS C.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

American Library Association.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae.
Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
Cercle Francais of Harvard University.
Bryn Mawr College.
Vassar College.
Wellesley College.
Dewey, Melvil, (Librarian.)
Denton Brothers, Wellesley.
Teachers College, New York City.
Educational Review, New York City.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.
Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.
Department of Education, United States Commission.
University of California, Berkeley.
University of Chicago.
Columbia University, New

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Seventh Street Flats Sold for $240,000 — Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

George R. Read and R. Pehlemann & Son have sold for W. J. Casey, for $240,000, the five five-story flats, 205 to 211 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on a plot 150 by 100.11. Mr. Casey takes out-of-town property in part payment.

Samuel Green has sold the five-story apartment hotel, known as the Richelieu, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 50.11 by 100, with an "L" 20 by 100.11, taking in part payment the five-story flat at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 90.

Aaron Goodman has bought, for about $45,000, the two five-story flats, 7 and 9 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on a plot 54.6 by 100.11.

It is reported that the three-story dwelling, 3 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, has been sold to Ambross R. Adams.

Gussaroff & Steindler have bought from Mrs. Fanny Hahn the five-story double flat, 150 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.11, for $22,000.

Abram Bachrach has bought for improvement with a six-story flat, 345 East Eighty-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Jacob Metzger has sold to E. S. Schaefler the five-story flat, 234 East Twenty-first Street, 26.3 by 92.

Sonn Brothers will erect ten three-story brick dwellings, each twenty feet front, on the block front on the west side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first Street and One Hundred and Forty-second Street. Architect Henry Fouchaux has estimated the cost of the improvement at $80,000.

The four-story dwelling, 532 West End Avenue, has been rented for A. M. Graff, through Slawson & Hobbs.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Sherman Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Emerson Street, two lots, each 25 by 150; all title and interest of Amelia A. Barnum on Oct. 4, 1893; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Walter S. Logan..... $700

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 37.10 by 87.9; William Lane of 243 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 51 and 53 East Seventy-sixth Street, for a six-story brick stable, 40 by 97; New York Cab Company of 117 West Thirty-second Street, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Convent Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Forty-first to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for ten three-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 53 and 55; H. & H. Sonn of 136 West Seventy-fourth Street, owners; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $80,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 138 and 140 Spring Street, to Telephone Exchange; New York Telephone Company of 15 Dey Street, owner; J. F. Kelly, builder; cost, $465.

No. 2,783 Third Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Paul Dannhauser, owner; Henry Jaeger, architect; cost, $1,00.

Nos. 850 and 852 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick stable; Ada W. T. Billington of 68 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; G. T. Young of 212 West Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; J. P. Morgan of 219 Madison Avenue, owner; W. S. Miller, architect; cost, $100.

No. 109 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick building; Swiss Benevolent Society, premises, owner; Escher & Evans of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, architects; cost, $250.

No. 10 Terrace View Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; Owen O'Melia, premises, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 40 Warren Street, to a five-story brick storage house and store; Adelaide M. Bell of 80 Broadway, owner; A. W. Brunner of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 20 and 22 West Twenty-fourth Street, and 39 and 41 West Twenty-third Street, to a three, four, and six-story brick studio, warehouse, and store; estate of Henry Hilton, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $1,000.

Eleventh Street, south side, 150 feet west of Avenue A, Unionport, to a two-story frame dwelling; Patrick Walsh, owner; Paul C. Hunter, 1,172 Boston Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 840 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Jacob Stahl, Jr., of 3,495 Third Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Aug. 17.

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 80, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; Harriet E. Bard to Charles H. Ostrander..... $1

ELLIOTT AV, s w corner of Wilson Place, 38.2x111.5x25x104.5; Frank McGarey to Leonard W. Austin and others, (mtg $1,500, R S $1)..... 100

FOREST AV, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, new line runs e 107.3x n 57x e 49.11x s 117x w 157.3 to avenue x n 60; Emma Klingsman to Edward Bornhoeft..... 11,950

LOTS 4 to 18, 21 to 40, amended map of Bronxwood Park; James W. Husted, referee, to David B. Jutten, trustee, (mtg $10,000)..... 7,000

MOTT ST, 16, e s, 23.6x103.8x18.10x37.8 x70.8; Wong Achon to Chinese Charitable and Benevolen Association (mtg $11,000)..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, 26, w s, 25x92; Montgomery St, 28, w s, 20x69; H. D. Baker to Selig Falk..... 34,500

RAILROAD AV, e s, lots 6, 7, 8, 9, map of Lot 19, Andrew Finlay, 1848, 105.8x 129.7x100x167.2; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, all liens (R S 50c) 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 123.6 ft s of 2d St, 37.8x100; Jefferson M. Levy and another to George E. Harrison..... 788

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 125 n of Samuel St, 23x73.11x23x75.3; Ella G. Hawkes to Therese C. Walsh (R S $2)..... 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 119th St, 25.5x90; Charles J. Schneider to Valeska M. Schneider, (R S $7, mtg $18,000)..... Gift

2D AV, 1,869, w s, 25x100; Joseph Hechinger to Rosa Kelly, (R S $7, mtg $18,000)..... 1

2D AV, s w corner of 25th St, 21.1x94x irregular; John Jordan to John Moje, (mtg $50,000, R S $45)..... 1

4TH ST, w s, 99.9 ft s of 12th St, 18.3x 58.9x18.8x55.4; 4th St, w s, 51.11 ft s of 12th St, 17.10x55.4x irregular; Jacob Kottek to Maria Wimple, (R S $15)..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 24.10x 80; 8th Av, e s, 24.10 ft n of 135th St, 25x80; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Paul Mayer, (R S $23.50, mtg $46,500)..... 1

14TH ST, s s, w ½ lot 115, map Wakefield, 50x114; Michael D. Ahearn, in trust, to Ann Ahearn (R S $1.50)..... 1

20TH ST, 27 West, 20x98.9; John A. Eley to Horace S. Ely and another, ¼ part, (R S $17.50)..... 1

33D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Maie Kramer, executrix, &c., to Annie A. Frank..... 17,000

42D ST s s, 50 ft w of Columbus av, 50x 102.2; Frank R. Houghton to John H. Browning (R S $10, mtg $70,000)..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 4th Av, 20x 102.2; Martha A. Nichols to Edward Reeve, (R S $19.50)..... 1

100TH ST, 158 West, 25x100.11; Henry Frans to Elizabeth M. Sinnott, (mtg $22,000, R S $2)..... 1

100TH ST, 158 West, 25x100.11; Clarence G. Taylor to Henry Franz, (mtg $22,000, R S $2)..... 1

108TH ST, s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.4x100.11; August Buggeman to Erasmus D. Garnsey, (mtg $25,000, R S $5)..... 1

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 75x 100.11; Estella Heymann to Abraham Rosenthal (mtg $78,631, lien $994, R S $6)..... 1

108TH ST, s s, 225.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; August Buggeman to Erasmus D. Garnsey, (mtg $25,000, R S $5)..... 1

113TH ST, 241 East, 20x100.10; Carl J. Schneider to Valeska M. Schneider, (R S $3, mtg $10,000)..... Gift

123D ST, n s, 35 ft e of Park Av, 35x 100.11; George M. Van Hoesen, referee, to Townsend Wandell, executor, &c.... 20,000

132D ST, 50 East, 25x99.11; Herbert Dongan to Erasmus D. Garnsey, (mtg $19,000, R S $5.50)..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Willow Av, 50 x100; Andrew W. Mathews to George W. Steele, (R S $3)..... 100

138TH ST, 1,022 East, 15x100; Patrick H. Hayden to Alfred Yankauer, (R S $5).. 1

158TH ST, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x98.5; Sophia Quick to Louis Flasch, (R S $2, mtg $12,500)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ELIZABETH ST, 228; William H. Ely to Antonio De Giovanni, 3 years,..... $1,500

3D AV, 1,208; Henrietta M. Parker to Emelie Groskurth, 3 years..... 1,000 to 1,200

7TH AV, 740, s w corner of 49th St; Cordt Gerken to James Ward, 2 years.. 2,100

8TH AV, 2,837; Judson Lawson to F. A. Hunt, 5 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

AHEARN, Ann, to Mary E. Wiegand; w ½ of Lot 113, map of Wakefield, 2 years $300

BACH, Lewis Z., and others to Isabella J. Bush; Lexington Av, e s, 20 ft n of 31st St, 3 years..... 12,000

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, n w corner of 174th St, 1 year 15,000

CRAWFORD, Samuel H., to Harlem Savings Bank; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft n of 174th St, 75x100, 1 year, (three mortgages,) each 9,000

ELVERS, William, to Dollar Savings Bank; 134th St, n s, 250, 266.8, and 283.4 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, three mortgages, each..... 5,000

FRANZ, Henry, to Clarence G. Taylor; 158 West 100th St, 2 years..... 8,000

FRANK, Annie A., to Maier Kramer, executor, &c.; 334 St, s s, 290 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

FINLAY, James, to John, Jr., and Amanda Bussing; Marion Av, w s, 700 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 3 years..... 8,000

FLASCH, Louis, to Sophia Quick; 158th St, s s, 242 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,000

HARRISON, George E., to Jefferson M. Levy and another; Washington Av, w s, 123.6 ft s of 2d St, 1 year..... 413

HEYMANN, Estella, to Bradley & Currier Company; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, ½ year..... 4,500

HEYMANN, Estella, to American Mortgage Company; 110th St, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, due Oct. 20, 1900..... 20,000

HEYMANN, Estella, to William A. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

HEYMANN, Estella, to William A. Spencer and others, trustees, &c.; 110th St, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

HEYMANN, Estella, to Hiram Snyder; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 7,631

HEYMANN, Estella, to Lulu Heymann; 110th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 6,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to City Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, 1 year..... 24,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to City Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, e s, 27.10 ft n of 152d St, 1 year.... 15,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to George F. Farrell; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, 1 year..... 2,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, 83.6x 110x irregular, demand..... 6,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and Sarah Danzig; Westchester Av, n e corner of 152d St, 83.6x110x irregular, 1 year.... 13,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and Sarah Danzig; Westchester Av, e s, 83.6 ft n of 152d St, ½ year..... 9,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Gardner K. Doughty; Westchester Av, e s, 54.10 ft n of 152d St, ½ year.. 1,500

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to City Mortgage Company; Westchester Av, e s, 54.10 ft n of 152d St, 1 year..... 15,500

KRAMER, Louis, to Carrie Boley; 404 East 51st St, demand..... 1,000

KELLY, Rose, to Joseph and Bertha Hechinger; 2d Av, 1,869, 5 years..... 2,500

LIVINGSTON, Bessie, to Josephine MacLean; 85th St, 42 West, 3 years..... 17,500

LEVAPRESTO, Francoise, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 1st Av, 2,382, 1 year..... 6,000

MAYER, Paul, to American Bible Society; 8th Av, n e corner of 135th St; also 8th Av, n s, 24.10 ft n of 135th St, 5 years..... 45,000

McSHERRY, John, and wife to Serial Building-Loan and Savings Institution; Intervale Av, w s, 505.7 ft n of 167th St, installments..... 400

MOJE, John, to John Jordan; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, 3 years..... 15,000

MOJE, John, to John Jordan; 3d Av, s w corner of 25th St, 3 years..... 10,000

MUSGRAVE, Christopher J., to William J. Gilmartin; Monroe St, 65, 3 years.... 14,000

BORNHOEFT, Edward, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Forest Av, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, 1 year..... 5,500

BORNHOEFT, Edward, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 133d St, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 8,500

ROBITZEK, William and Elizabeth M., to Joseph Phillips; 168th St, s s, 139 ft e of Union Av, 1 year..... 1,000

ROBITZEK, William, and wife to Joseph Phillips; 168th St, s s, 105 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year..... 1,000

RAMER, Catherine F., and another to James J. Brown and others, trustees, &c.; Boulevard, n w corner of 95th St, secures creditors 12,000

SPARKEY, Mary J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 124 Lawrence St, saloon lease, demand 1,150

STAJER, Louis, to David Mayer Brewing Company; 6th Av, 18, and 141 West 3d St, saloon lease, demand..... 6,000

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, to Frederick P. Hummel; 183d St, s w corner of Audubon Av, ½ year..... 2,000

SHEEHAN, James B., to Edward J. Farrell; Sedgwick Av, w s, at junction of lands of Croton Aqueduct and estate of Matthew Kyle; plot beginning at n s of Croton Aqueduct Appropriation and w s of land of New York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company; also, all title to plot n s of Croton Aqueduct Appropriation, at e s of land taken for improvement of Harlem River by United States, 1 year..... 15,000

TURNER, Harry, and Thomas Kiernan to John C. Orr; Central Park West, s w corner of 105th St, 2-3 year..... 18,000

TROWBRIDGE, William H., and others to Cordelia E. Yvelin, administratrix, &c.; Henry St, 165, 3-5 parts, 1 year.... 4,500

WIMPIE, Maria and Jacob M., to Jacob Kottek; 4th St, 310 and 312 West, demand 15,000

WIMPIE, Maria and Jacob M., to Jacob Kotjek; 4th St, 310 and 312 West, ½ year 12,000

WOOGRAM, Sophie C. and Frederick, Jr., to William B. Putney; 51st St, 330 East, due Sept. 20, 1900..... 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLEN, Thomas, to Ida S. Willmann.... $2,500

HARRIS, Solomon, to George I. Miller.... 1,774

JOHNSON, George F., to Bowery Savings Bank..... 3,500

MEYERS, Henrietta F., to Samuel V. Lane..... 2,250

RICHARDS, J. Treadwell, trustee, to George Call..... 5,156

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank.. 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church. 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ELIZABETH ST, 118 and 120; Simons & Moersfelder against Edward R. Poersche, owner and contractor..... $1,043

FRANKLIN ST, 120 to 124, and West Broadway, 211 and 213, n e corner; the New York Elevator Supply and Repair Company against L. Parker Bremer and others, individually and as trustees, &c., owners; J. W. Aspell & Co., contractors $967

MARION AV, s e corner of 195th St, 50x100; John Madden against George MacGregor, owner; John P. Fyfe, contractor 260

THOMPSON ST, 60; Simons & Moersfelder against Edward R. Poersche, owner and contractor..... 851

1ST AV, n e corner of 123d St, 25x100; William Buess against C. J. Reilly, lessee; Failhee & Spencer, contractors.. 98

62D ST, 162 to 158 West; James H. Murray against Ralph L. Reed, owner; Pierre L. Harnett, contractor..... 250

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 34x100; William Buess against John Paterno's Sons, owners; Failhee & Spencer, contractors 130

116TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; James Switzer against Rosaline Finkle, owner; Alexander I. Finkle, contractor 420

116TH ST, 104 East; A. J. Ellis & Co. against William H. Lake, owner and contractor 270

131ST ST, 46 West; John Madden against George MacGregor, owner; John P. Fyfe, contractor 310

137TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x—; Michael Heide against William F. Bernheart, contractor..... 40

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x 200 to 139th St; Anton Larsen against Dorothea Weibel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, contractor.... 2,400

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Union Av, 50x97; Emanuel Liguori against Charles Huldorf, owner and contractor..... 375

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 75x100; Patrick Bergen against James J. Benson, owner and contractor..... 19

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 75x100; Ganet Murtagh against James J. Benson, owner and contractor..... 33

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 75x100; John Mulvaney against James J. Benson, owner and contractor..... 48

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, 38; Herman Mendel with Elise M. Lowitz, two payments $9,000

4TH ST, 310 and 312 West; Jacob Kottek with Jacob M. Wimple and wife, ten payments 12,000

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 175th St, 16x73; Elizabeth V. Irwin against Adelbert S. Nichols and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Irwin.

HANCOCK ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.10x100, 24th Ward; the Dollar Savings Bank against Angelo Rezzano and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lexow, M. & W.

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, 107.1 ft n of Mechanic St, 22x112.6; Sarah J. Bromley against Paul S. Holmer and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

LOT 133, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; Ann M. Delany against Peter A. Hatting and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 9th St, 34.7x 104.10x34.5x102.5, leasehold; William H. F. Crocheron against Edwin B. Grove and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Bennett.

142D ST, n s, 108.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x 100; Mary E. Braun against Isabel Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

146TH ST, now Burnett Place, n e s, 200 ft s e of Barry Av, run n 100 x n e 25 x n w 158.2 x n e 150 to Tiffany Pl, 20 x s e 270 to s w s of Tiffany St x s e 270 x s w 131 x s e 134 x n w 100 to beginning; Pamelia F. Fuller against Sarah W. and Arthur C. Benton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. T. Constant.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	8.90
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@73c; No. 2 red, 75@79¾c; No. 2 corn, 39¼c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¼c; No. 2 white, 24½@26½c; No. 3 white, 24@24½c; No. 2 rye, 51¼c; good feeding barley, 36½c; fair to choice malting, 44@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.41; mess pork, per barrel, $11@11.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.60@6.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.75@7.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.35@7.55; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, $6.88; granulated, $6.32; confectioners' "A," $6.28; off "A," $6.13; clover, contract grade, 43.75@60.

COTTON.—It has been many a long day since operations in cotton futures have been restricted to the small proportions recorded yesterday. The market opened quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to 1 point lower, but developed a steady undertone before the close of the first hour and scored an advance of 4@6 points on covering and light investment buying based on encouraging late English cables, light port receipts, and claim that the crop in some sections was being damaged by adverse climatic conditions. The local spot market went off ⅛c, and Southern markets also showed an easier undercurrent, all of which increased the pessimistic feeling in the pit. Predictions for a rapidly increasing movement and claims that crop damage had been grossly exaggerated added to the dismay of smaller longs and prompted light selling for short account. At the close the market was quiet and steady, 1 point higher to 7 points lower. Spot cotton closed dull with quotations ⅛c lower on the basis of 10c for middling uplland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 45 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 9 15-16c; Mobile, no business; Savannah, easy and ⅛c off, to 9⅛c; Charleston, nominal, 9¼c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk, quiet, 9⅜c; Baltimore, nominal, 10¼c; Memphis, steady, 9⅞c; Augusta, quiet, 9⅝c, ⅛c off; St. Louis, steady, 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.27	9.29	9.17	9.18@9.20
September	8.63	8.70	8.61	8.64@8.65
October	8.41	8.50	8.40	8.43@8.44
November	8.30	8.35	8.28	8.30@8.32
December	8.25	8.34	8.24	8.24@8.27
January	8.27	8.35	8.24	8.27@8.28
February				8.28@8.30
March	8.30	8.36	8.29	8.30@8.32
April	8.35	8.35	8.31	8.31@8.33
May	8.34	8.40	8.33	8.33@
June	8.39	8.41	8.39	8.34@8.35

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices lower; American middling, fair, 5 31-32d; good middling, 5 22-32d; middling, 5 19-32d; low middling, 5 16-32d; good ordinary, 5 11-32d; ordinary, 5 5-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,000 bales American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 1,800 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 24-64@5 25-64d sellers; August-September, 5 11-64@5 12-64d sellers; September-October, 4 57-64@4 58-64d buyers; October-November, 4 46-64d sellers; November-December, 4 41-64d sellers; December-January, 4 38-64d sellers; January-February, 4 36-64d sellers; February-March, 4 34-64d buyers; March-April, 4 33-64d buyers; April-May, 4 32-64@4 33-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bulls suffered severely as a result of yesterday's operations in wheat, prices losing ¾c a bushel during the regular session, under heavy liquidation and disappointing export developments. The September option sold down from 78¾c to 78⅛c, closing at 78¼c. A little later on the curb it fell to 77¾c, under renewed pounding by the bear element. The Southwest movement, contrary to expectations in midweek, was said to be scheduled for some increase, or at any rate no let-up from present fairly liberal totals, which continued to be most significant at St. Louis and Kansas City. Those two points received 351,000 bushels yesterday, against 120,000 bushels on the same day a year ago. Foreign markets and an absence of European participation in the day's speculative business also exerted more or less influence on the bear side. English quotations closed ½@¾d lower, and Paris was partly 5 points off. Budapest showed similar weakness, with a decline of 4 points; Berlin was ⅛ easier, and Antwerp unchanged. The Argentine shipments gained a little over the previous week, amounting to 816,000 bushels, against 848,000 bushels last year. Since Jan. 1 shipments from that country have been 83,556,000 bushels, compared with 44,382,000 bushels a year ago. Weather conditions in the Northwest were favorable for wheat. Northwest receipts were 195 cars, in comparison with 235 cars last week and 212 cars a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 82¼c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79¾c, all to arrive; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 75¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 3 Spring, 70¾c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 new, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; September, 73¾c; December, 75¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—Close: Wheat—August, 73c; September, 72⅝@73c; December, 74¼@74¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼@74½c. Rye—Lower; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 50c; sample, 35@37¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, 70c, cash; August, 69¾c; September, 69½@69¾c; December, 72¼@72⅝c; No. 2 hard, 67@67½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; August, 37¾c; September, 37⅝c; December, 33¼c; year, 32¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21½c; August, 21⅝c; September, 21c; December, 21¾c; No. 2 white, 25½@26c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.25; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; rye, trade, $1.95@$2.15, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.55. CORNMEAL—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87c. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$15.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50 nominal; oil meal, $23.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $20.50.

FUTURES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	78¾	78⅞	78¼	78½
December	80¾	80¾	80 3-16	80¼
Corn—				
September	44	44¼	44	44
December	40	40¼	40	40
May	40	40¼	40	40
Lard—				
August				$6.90

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
August				72¾
September	73¾	73¾	72¼	72¾
October	74¼	74¼	73¾	73¾
Corn—				
August				39¾
September	39½	39½	39	39½
October	37½	37¾	37 7-16	37½
Oats—				
August	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
September	21½	22	21¾	21½
October	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼
Lard—				
September	$6.67½	$6.67½	$6.57½	$6.57½
October	6.70	6.72½	6.62½	6.62½
Ribs—				
September	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85
October	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
Pork—				
September	11.40	11.40	11.00	11.00
October	11.45	11.45	11.05	11.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12.25@$13.25; family, $14.25@$15.25; short clear, $13.50@$15.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12 packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $19.50@$20.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7⅝c; 160-lb, 7⅝c; pigs, 7¼@7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, firm; smoking bellies, 10½@11c; 10-lb, 9¾c; 12-lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet; 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams dull; 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Very dull; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Easy; $6.90; city lard dull; $6.50; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7⅛@7¼c; city lard, stearine, 8¾@8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 67s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 36s. Prime Western, in tierces, firm, 34s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 40s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 44s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 44s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, strong, 51s; American finest colored, strong, 52s.

COFFEE.—The market yesterday started with enthusiasm at a higher pitch than usual, and within the first hour nearly 20,000 bags changed ownership. Later, however, speculation tapered off, and the market once more settled into its customary of late semi-comatose condition. So far as news was concerned there was little information at hand to warrant aggressive operation in either direction, and while the market ruled generally steady, fluctuations were limited to a range of 10 points. The European markets changed but little during the day, but in fact the situation took a turn for the worse. Both Rio and Santos were weak and materially lower, due largely to a heavier movement from the interior towns and continued unsettled financial conditions. The local market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, rallied on covering, and worked up an additional 5@10 points on general buying, later easing off under profit taking and absence of vigorous speculative support. At the close the feeling was steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher. Total sales for the day reached 27,750 bags. In the market for spot coffee buyers appeared to hold the better position and bought in a hand-to-mouth fashion, contending that prices were due to go materially lower within the immediate future under heavier receipts of new coffee at the ports of Brazil. Prices were largely nominal, though about on the basis of 3¾c for invoice lots of Rio 7s. The present stock of coffee in Havre is 1,622,000 bags, as compared with 1,625,000 bags the same day last week.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				7.50@7.55
September				7.50@7.55
October				7.50@7.60
November	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.65@7.70
December	7.75	7.80	7.75	7.75@7.80
January	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80@7.85
February	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.80@7.85
March	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.85@7.90
April	7.90	7.95	7.90	7.90@7.95
May	7.95	8.00	7.95	7.95@8.00

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market weak; good average Santos, 7¾00; receipts, 62,000 bags; stock, 692,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 29,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady; ¼f off; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., unchanged and steady; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 34,000 bags. January, 50.75; February, 51; March, 51.75; April, 51.50; May, 52; June, 52; July, 52; August, 50; September, 50; October, 50.25; November, 50.25; December, 50.50. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 8¾50; exchange, 10⅝d; receipts, 5,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 7,000 bags; stock, 176,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron, warrants, $11; lake copper, ingot, 16¾c; tin, $31.30; exchange, lead, $4.25; spelter, $4.15.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.42½@$5.60; no choice sold; bulls, $2.25@$2.90; cows, $1.40@$3.60. CALVES—Common to good veals, $5@$7.50; no choice here; grassers and buttermilks, $3@$3.50; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.62½; lambs, $4.70@$6.40; tops, $6.50; culls, $4. HOGS—Market lower at $5.50@$5.75; choice light State hogs and pigs, $5.80@$6.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Turpentine market firm at 38½@39c; sales none. Resin firm; sales none; unchanged.

SAVANNAH,

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Archdiocese of New York to be Again Divided.

Bishop Farley May Be Incumbent of New Diocese and Bishop of Brooklyn Coadjutor Archbishop.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Advices have reached here which indicate that the Archdiocese of New York will again be divided at an early date.

Since its creation, in April, 1808, it has been divided seven times, the Bishoprics of Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Ogdensburg, Brooklyn, Newark, and Syracuse, having been formed out of its boundaries.

It is learned that one of the objects which prompted Archbishop Corrigan of New York and his former secretary, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, to visit Rome this Summer was to broach the feasibility of making another division to the Papal authorities.

Since the creation of Greater New York, the See of Brooklyn is, in a measure, part of the New York Archdiocese, and on this account it would not surprise the leading clergy if Pope Leo should decide to reannex this territory to the parent See, and, at the same time, establish a new diocese in the upper section of the State, with the present auxiliary prelate of New York, Bishop Farley, as its incumbent.

It is said that if the Pope deems this step advisable the Bishop of Brooklyn will be appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of New York, with the right of succession after Dr. Corrigan's death.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 26, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus, the Good Shepherd.—John, x., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Good Shepherd Giveth His life for the sheep.—John, x., 11.

The discourse now brought before us evidently grew immediately out of the discussion awakened by the healing of the "man which was blind from his birth." It opens with the parable of "The Sheepfold," and the report of it occupies nearly the whole of the tenth chapter of St. John's Gospel. None of the other evangelists makes the slightest allusion to it. That it was directly connected with this healing, however, is shown very conclusively by the "division" which interrupted it, when "many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad; why hear ye Him? Others said, These are not the words of him that hath a devil. Can a devil open the eyes of the blind?" (Verses 19-21.) The time also when the healing occurred, and the discourse was delivered, appears to be clearly stated by St. John when he says in this immediate connection, "it was at Jerusalem, the feast of the dedication, and it was Winter." (v. 22.)

When the blind man was restored to sight he entered at once into the blessedness of these "that have not seen, and yet have believed." (John, xx, 29.) Then two facts became indelibly impressed upon his mind, but they were so intimately connected with each other that he could not separate them, even in his thought. "One thing I know," he said; "I was blind—now I see." (John ix., 25.)

But this "one thing," consisting of two widely separated conditions, which by blessed experience he knew so certainly, others, without his experience, doubted and disbelieved. "The Pharisees" before whom he was brought (ix., 13,) could not understand him at all. To his unanswerable logic they could only say with scorn, "Thou wast altogether born in sins, and dost thou teach us?" (ix., xxxiv.) And when Jesus told them, "For judgment I am come into this world, that they which see not might see, and that they which see might be made blind," some of them innocently but supercilliously asked, "Are we blind also?" (ix., 40.)

To this He replied with a paradox similar to that of "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." (Mark viii., 35.) For He said, "If ye were blind, ye should have no sin; but now ye say, We see, therefore your sin remaineth," (ix., 41,) or, in other words, if you were at all conscious that you were blind, you might be restored, and you could see, but as long as you proudly say, "We see," you will remain blind; and there is no hope for you. This is a great spiritual fact as important for us to consider as it was for the Pharisees to whom it was addressed.

The difficulty with these men was they were blind to the true character and work of Jesus of Nazareth and would not admit it, even to themselves. They had learned nothing from either His matchless teaching or His "mighty works," because they were always saying in their pride, "We see." There have always been many like them in every age of the world. But He did not leave them, or others, in ignorance, any more than He left the man who had been blind for so many years in darkness. So He again taught them, and us, concerning His relation to men, by the parable of—The Sheepfold.

THE SHELTER OF THE SHEEPFOLD.

In this parable He brought before His hearers a very familiar scene in Oriental life. It was the picture of an ordinary inclosure for the protection and shelter of sheep. Into such an inclosure each owner gathered his own flock at night, and in times of danger. It was open to the sky. Sometimes the outer bounds of it were formed of high and strong stone walls, on top of which grew a thorny hedge. Sometimes they were formed by simply a "stout palisade of tangled thornbushes." (Thompson.) The construction of the walls and the arrangements of the interior were, however, not important features. They might be modified in various ways, according to the wealth or the taste of the owner. The essential feature of the structure was that it had but one entrance, and that a very narrow one, not much wider than would admit one sheep at a time. This marked the fold of the wealthiest, as well as that of the poorest shepherd. It insured the safety of the sheep, because it could be easily defended against the assaults of wild beasts or robbers. Such marauders therefore were obliged to climb "up some other way" to commit their depredations, and any one found seeking an entrance anywhere else than through this door was unhesitatingly considered and dealt with as "a thief and a robber."

Moreover, such a pastoral relationship—as was well known—was so intimate that every shepherd knew his own sheep, not only by face, but by name, and each sheep knew not only the name he had given it, but when called could easily distinguish his voice from that of every other shepherd. So every morning he called them by name, and going before them led them out to pasture. During the day several flocks might thus feed upon the same hillsides, or in the same valleys. Then the sheep might mix freely with each other, as if there were but one flock and a number of shepherds. But at night, or when danger threatened, each shepherd again called his own sheep, and they followed him back into the fold. So when they went out and when they came in the shepherd went before them. The "porter," or servant who kept the door in the shepherd's absence allowed him to pass in and out freely, because he knew both him and his sheep. But a stranger would not be admitted by the porter, and the sheep would not allow him, "for they know not the voice of strangers."

To every one of Jesus' hearers this picture was perfectly intelligible. Most of them had seen it in real life many and many a time. Nevertheless, "they understood not what things they were which He spake unto them." (verse 6.) They understood well enough what a sheepfold was, but they were unwilling, or unable, to see the application of the parable either to themselves or to Him, for while they knew that there was but one entrance to such fold, they could not see that, in like manner, there was but one way to enter into the fold of God's children. They had as many ways as they had teachers. But Jesus had said, "I am the light of the world," and "I am come into the world, that they which see not might see." (ix., 5, 39.)

So He went on to make the parable clear to them, just as on another occasion He explained to His Disciples the parables of "The Sower" and of "The Wheat and Tares." (Matthew, xiii., 18-36.) Perhaps the explanation was given in answer to the request of some of His hearers. This was usually the case.

EXPLANATION OF THE PARABLE.

In the parable He had fixed attention upon the shepherd, but in the explanation He apparently fixed it upon the entrance to the fold. For His very first words were, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, I am the door of the sheep," (v. 7,) and for the moment He said nothing whatever about Himself as the shepherd. On the surface this seems to be a very abrupt change, and it has confused very many. But to Jesus's hearers it was perfectly plain and produced no confusion of ideas. To every one among them the shepherd and the narrow entrance into the fold were one and the same thing; they could not be separated. A recent experience of one of our missionaries traveling in Syria makes this very plain.

"Another halt," he says, "and as you wearily look about you, your eye takes in the nearer objects. You see an inclosure near at hand. Rough, unhewn stones have been built into a wall seven or eight feet high, but the inclosure is incomplete. A space only wide enough for a man to enter is left open. You are told that this is a sheepfold. But it has no door! You wonder how the flock is protected, and you turn to the guide with the question, 'But where is the door?'

"'The shepherd is the door,' he replies.

"You exclaim with surprise. He then shows you how the shepherd plants himself in that opening, and, wrapped in his great shepherd's cloak of skins, defies the enemies of the flock." (William Jessup.)

Thus Jesus called attention to Himself as not only the One to lead God's children unto His fold, but as the only one through whom they could find entrance into that fold. "I am the Door," He said. "By Me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out," day by day, "and find pasture." (v., 9.)

This same truth had been very significantly taught them for ages. For when Moses set up the Tabernacle, and when Solomon built the Temple, they did it in order that in them God could have a special dwelling place among men. Yet both of these, and to every Temple which had been built since the days of Solomon, there was but one door of entrance. Every one who would approach God acceptably must come through that one door. In all of the history of the nation there had never been any other way provided. Every devout Jew knew it perfectly well, yet—although they said, with such confidence, "We see"—they had never really seen it.

It was also the same great fact which was proclaimed by Peter and the other Apostles. When the meaning of the life, death, resurrection, and ascension of Jesus of Nazareth was made plain to them by the teaching of the Holy Ghost. He was the one foundation on which men must build their hopes of eternal life. "This is the Stone," they said, "which is set at naught by you builders, which is become the head of the corner. Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under Heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts, iv., 11-12.) "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." (1 Cor., iii., 11.) This declaration has never been withdrawn. Neither has it ever been in the least degree modified.

Having declared this great foundation fact, Jesus went on to say: "All that ever came before Me" (v. 8)—that is, all who taught any other way of finding acceptance with God—were endeavoring to enter themselves, and to lead others to enter His fold only as the robber and the wild beast would enter the inclosure for sheep. They were climbing "up some other way." Their object—in some way or other—was personal gain, as is the thief cometh not but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy." (v. 10.) St. Paul refers to the same class of teachers when he says: "I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. For they, being ignorant of God's righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God." (Romans, x., 2-3.) There are many teachers still doing the same thing. They contravene the very plain and purpose of God, for to His fold there is but one entrance. "No man cometh to the Father," Jesus Himself said, "but by Me." (John, xiv., 6.) "I am the Door."

PROTECTION FROM ALL EVIL.

But more than this. He is not only the one way of access to the Father, but He stands in the closest and most endearing relations to every one who comes unto the Father through Him. He knows each one by name, and they know His voice and follow Him. So they walk in fellowship with Him. And as they thus walk, He guides them day by day—strengthens them against every assault of the enemy—and delivers them out of all evil. For "I am come," He says, "that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." (v. 10.)

This gift of "life," however, is not the result of a mere deliverance by wisdom or power, as when David delivered his sheep from the paw of the lion and the bear. (I. Samuel 17, 34-36.) It is the result of a deliverance through grace by redemption. For He says, "I lay down My life for the sheep." (15.) This is the great truth which He "began" to teach His disciples at Cesarea-Philippi. Now He taught it more clearly, and more emphatically. He was not only to "suffer, and be killed, and be raised again the third day," as He had told them, but all this would come upon Him "for the sheep." He would give His life "for their lives;" "instead of," and "on behalf of," each of them, "that they might have life," and "have it more abundantly," even eternal life through Him.

And this laying down of His life is not as of one overcome by His enemies, as a shepherd might lose his life by the hand of the robber, or by the power of the wild beast in the defense of his sheep. He gives it of His own free will, a voluntary offering to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." (Hebrews ix., 26.) "No man taketh it from Me," He says, "but I lay it down of Myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of My Father." (18.)

This laying down of His life must, therefore, be in fulfillment of some great and gracious plan of the triune God, a willing obedience to a "commandment," for the redemption of the world. For in the counsels of eternity He said, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God. Sacrifice and offering for sin Thou wouldest not, but a body hast Thou prepared Me. (Hebrews, x., 5-10.) So the Lord laid on Him the iniquity of us all. (Isaiah, liii., 6.) Thus in the laying down of His life, the shepherd "for" the sheep, the just "for" the unjust, He was the accepted, sacrificial "Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world." Therefore, He said: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold; them also I must bring, and they shall hear My voice, and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd. Therefore doth My Father love Me, because I lay down My life, that I might take it again." (vv., 16-17.)

Having thus unfolded His wonderful work as man's Redeemer, Jesus added a gracious and far-reaching assurance to all who hear His voice and follow Him. "I will give unto them," He said, "eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of My hand. My Father, which gave them Me, is greater than all; and no man is able to pluck them out of My Father's hand. I and My Father are one." (vv., 27-30.) No sinner can ask more, and even divine grace cannot offer more.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the connection between this discourse and the healing of the blind man, and when was it delivered?

What was the effect of the healing upon the blind man, and upon the Pharisees?

How did Jesus reply to the Pharisees' question, and how is their difficulty explained?

What are the marked characteristics of an Oriental sheepfold, and of the relation between the Shepherd and the sheep?

How did Jesus' hearers receive His instruction, and what did he do?

In His explanation of the parable upon what did He first fix attention, and how is it explained?

How had they been taught the same truth for ages, and how did the Apostles afterward teach it?

What did Jesus then say, and how did St. Paul refer to the same kind of teachers?

What is said of the relationship between the believer and his Saviour?

Of what is the gift of "life" the result, and what is said of it?

What did Jesus say concerning the laying down of His life for the sheep, and of what was it the fulfillment?

What far-reaching assurance does He give to His sheep, and what is said of it?

MISSIONARIES SAIL TO-DAY.

Presbyterian Board Sends Many Workers to Persia.

A farewell meeting was held at the Presbyterian Building yesterday to give a send-off to a number of missionaries who start to-day for Persia. Several of them have already served in Persia. These are the Rev. Dr. J. L. Potter of Cincinnati, W. S. Vanneman, M. D., and Mrs. Vanneman, of Philadelphia; Miss Sue S. Lienbach of Panora, Iowa, and Miss Jessie Wilson, M. D., of New Wilmington, Penn. Those who are going out for the first time are: Miss Blanche Wilson, M. D., of Nova Scotia; the Rev. Charles E. Sterrett of Franklin, Penn., and the Rev. Charles Pittman of McConnellsburg, Penn.

The party will sail to-day on the steamship Mesaba for London, and with them will sail Miss McLaren, a missionary of the American Board, (Congregationalist,) who is going to Van, Turkey.

OUTING FOR THE CHILDREN.

Starin Company Will Aid Mr. Guggenheimer in the Work.

The children of the vacation schools will have their annual outing despite the failure of the Municipal Council to authorize the necessary expenditure of $1,500. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer stepped into the breach yesterday and settled the matter in less than ten minutes.

Mr. Guggenheimer was notified by School Commissioner Lee that although the Board of Aldermen had sanctioned the expenditure, the Board of Education declined to assume the responsibility of spending the money in default of the approval of the Council.

Mr. Guggenheimer promptly communicated with the Starin people and Gen. Howard Carroll and explained the situation. Gen. Carroll said he was ready to meet Mr. Guggenheimer half way, and the Acting Mayor said he thought it a shame the poor children should be cheated out of their day's pleasure. He added that there was no doubt that the expenditure would be approved as soon as the Councilmen got together, and that in any event he would see that the steamboat company should lose nothing.

Gen. Carroll talked the matter over with Superintendent Hornby of the Excursion Department of the company's business, and then telephoned Mr. Guggenheimer that the children could have five barges if they would give a couple of days' notice as to the date they wanted them. Gen. Carroll said further that the Starin Company would take its chance of collecting for the hire of the barges.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
CLOSED
Sundays, August 19th and 26th.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., pastor First Church, Detroit, Mich., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. Morse preaches, 11 and 8; evening subject, "Eddyism and Christian Science." Everybody welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 129 West 46th St.—Low mass, (communion,) 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, (plain,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communion, 7 and 8 o'clock. Choral CELEBRATION, 10:30; EVENSONG, 5 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. by Rev. C. Schaeck.

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 19th inst., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Peyton H. Hoge, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., is expected to officiate. Public cordially invited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

GOSPEL TENT, 66TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Dr. A. C. Dixon speaks Sunday, 4 o'clock.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE, —Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30; service every night.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.,
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Small Things of Life," and 8 P. M., subject, "Three Types of Religion."

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Rev. Thomas Bond, 11; Dr. Belcher, 8. Meetings every night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, between 8th and Greenwich Avenues.—Dr. Belcher, 11; Rev. Thomas Bond, 8. "Pleasant Hour" service 4 o'clock.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St.—Rev. Richard Beckett, 11; Rev. Geo. Mayer, 8.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Unique concert Saturday night. Hendrickson, magician and shadowgraphist. Vocal and instrumental music.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Miss Emma L. Tucker, the most celebrated female orator and Scripture exponent in the South, will begin a series of Bible expositions, Sunday, Sept. 2.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

REV. RAPHAEL BENJAMIN, M. A., WILL officiate in the 55th Street Temple during the approaching Jewish holidays.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M.; sermon by President McCormick of Hackettstown Seminary.
No evening service. Church open all Summer.

UNION SERVICES, PARK AND SCOTCH Presbyterian Churches, at Park Church, 86th St. & Amsterdam Av.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., preaches at 11; union prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M.; Rev. William B. Bebb will preach; Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Rev. R. Harmon Potter will preach at 11 A. M.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing; terms, $1. Call Keogh, 344 East 38th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,852.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MYRON LEON LYONS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Myron Leon Lyons of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Myron Leon Lyons was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy, No. 84 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. GEORGE C. HOLT,
August 17th, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BERNHARD GUTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernhard Gutman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 17th, 1900.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL Thursday, August 23rd, at 10 A. M., for the entire stock of shoes, rubbers, findings, bicycles, and bicycle sundries, being the chattels of Robert F. Meyers, Bankrupt. Goods are separated, and will be sold in two lots, to the highest bidder, for cash. Separate bids can be submitted. Goods can be inspected at the office of the trustee, at 133 Duane Street, New York City. The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and sale to be made subject to the approval of the Court. T. M. BROWN, Trustee. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 309 Broadway, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 23D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!
GLEN ISLAND
A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village. Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMER LEAVES
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30 10:15, 11:15, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:45, 5:15, 6:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 23d St. and So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2, 3, 3:45, 4:45, 5, 6:15, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

SPECIAL HALF-RATE TOURS
VIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
AUG. 31st, SEPT. 1st & 2nd.
Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay, Lake George, Canadian Lakes.
On SEPT. 1st & 2nd
Niagara Falls and Toronto.
Call on Ticket Agents, or address M. C. Roach, Gen'l East. Pass'r Agt., 1,216 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A.M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A.M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

MIDWAY PARK
Middletown, N. Y.
ON THE WALLKILL RIVER,
$1
THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON.
EXCURSION.
New York, Ontario & Western Ry
SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1900.
Leave New York, Franklin St., 9:00 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:15 A. M. Arrive Midway Park 11:50 A. M. Returning at 5:30, arriving New York 8:00 P. M.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY
ONE DOLLAR EXCURSION
TO MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO AND
$1
THE SWITCH-BACK GRAVITY RAILROAD.
CHILDREN UNDER 12, 75 CENTS.
Switchback Tickets 50c. and 25c. Additional.
ON SUNDAY, AUG. 19.
Special train leaves New York from Liberty St. at 8:30 A. M. and South Ferry at 8:25 A. M.

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A.M., 2:05 P.M.
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A.M., 2:20 P.M.
Round Trip. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P.M. 50c

NEWPORT $1.50 EXCURSION.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 19TH.
L. I. R. R. AND NORWICH LINE STEAMER
"CITY OF WORCESTER."
Special express train with parlor car leaves foot of E. 34th St., N. Y., at 8:20 A. M. Leaves Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, at 8:28 A. M., stopping at Franklin Ave. and East New York. Due at Newport at 3:15 P. M.; leave at 5:15 P. M. Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices, and at stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and tickets purchased in advance will be redeemed.
Table d'Hote Dinner; a la Carte Supper or the Boat. Good Music.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)...8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St., Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
A Day on Long Island Sound.
ON SUNDAYS, (also Labor Day, Sept. 3,) the new fast steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., due New Haven 2 P. M.; returning, due New York 8 P. M. About an hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip. Round trip, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
SUNDAYS: Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; return due about 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also a la Carte and Main Deck lunch at popular prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man, private place; single driving; good florist; attend greenhouse. Barry, 1,220 3d Av.

Farmer and Dairyman.

FARMER and DAIRYMAN.—Married, as foreman or manager of gentleman's estate or farm; references and bond, if necessary. Farmer, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By Stenographer, typewritist, 28; work evenings. W. E. Schram, 2d floor, St. James Building.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—PURCHASER OF CHEAP LOTS BOUGHT at bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest at half cost to avoid foreclosure. BUSINESS, 1,242 Broadway.

PROSPEROUS OFFICE BUSINESS, ESTABlished 12 years, for sale, at cost, at stock and accounts (to about $10,000). No agents. PROSPEROUS, Box 116 Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Etruria...Aug. 18, Noon | Umbria...Sept. 1, 10 AM
Servia...Aug. 21, 2 PM | Campania, Sept. 8, 2 PM
Lucania...Aug. 25, 2 PM | Etruria, Sept. 15, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Cymric...Aug. 21, Noon | Teutonic...Sept. 12, Noon
Oceanic...Aug. 22, Noon | Germanic...Sept. 19, Noon
Majestic...Aug. 29, Noon | Cymric...Sept. 25, 6 AM
Oceanic...Sept. 5, 2 PM | Majestic...Sept. 26, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River, Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th st.
Astoria...Aug. 18, Noon | Furnessia...Sept. 1, Noon
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, Noon | City of Rome, Sep. 8 Noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
M Cabin $30 to $35. Steerage, $28.50 to $35.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE
For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO:
CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N.Y.
FINANCE, Aug. 21, 1 PM | HUDSON, Aug. 28, 1 PM
Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. AMELIA CAREY, JOSEPH T. CAREY, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 2-1aw6mS

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECELILIA A. FULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-1aw6mS

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE F. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may5-1aw6mSa

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 31 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.
HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA P. OXNARD,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mS

FYLE, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PYLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of James Pyle & Sons, No. 436 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1900. JAMES T. PYLE, WILLIAM S. PYLE, CHARLES W. McALPIN, Executors. KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Executors, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARO

LOST VIOLIN RECOVERED

Patient Search for Stolen Stradivarius Rewarded.

Instrument Worth $5,000 Said to Have Caused Death of Owner and Conviction of Innocent Man.

Old violins nearly always have histories. Few of these records have more of romance in them than that of a Stradivarius recovered yesterday. It is worth $5,000. One man came to his death, one was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, and a woman has grieved for five years on account of this rare instrument.

J. Bott of 374 West Thirty-second Street reported to the police March 31, 1895, that a Stradivarius violin worth several thousand dollars had been stolen from his house. He said that he had but a short time before commissioned Victor Flechter, a dealer in musical instruments, at 23 Union Square, to negotiate with Signor Nicolini, Mme. Patti's husband, for the sale of the violin.

Signor Nicolini offered a check for $5,000 for the instrument just as he was about to sail for Europe. Dealer Flechter carried the check to Bott, who declined it. He said he would not accept a check under the circumstances. Flechter was so disgusted that he returned the Stradivarius to its owner, and asked to be absolved from any further connection with the matter. It was believed that the incident was closed. Not so, however, for Signor Nicolini had no sooner reached home than he wrote to Mr. Flechter. He renewed his offer, and said he would make the payment in any form required. Mr. Flechter went to the Bott home to see what could be done. Mr. Bott decided to accept the offer. He went to his cabinet for the instrument. He came out a moment later, pale as death. He sank in a swoon into a chair. His Stradivarius had been stolen.

The police on June 26, 1895, arrested Mr. Flechter on the charge of having stolen the instrument. He was indicted by the Grand Jury. A jury convicted him of the theft. Recorder Goff on May 22, 1896, sentenced the dealer to one year in the penitentiary. Sentence was suspended pending an appeal. Since that time Flechter has been out on bail.

Mr. Bott worried so much over his loss that his health was undermined and he died. The widow has been a frequent caller at Police Headquarters.

Capt. McClusky was in his office yesterday when Flechter called. The dealer was so excited that he could hardly stand.

"At last; at last!" he exclaimed.

"Have you found it?" asked the Chief of Detectives eagerly.

"It's over in Brooklyn," Flechter told him. He then told of how a friend of his, James G. Tarr, a violin maker of 214 Atlantic Avenue, had a few days before dropped in to tell him of a marvelous old violin that could be bought over his way. He said Mrs. Amelia Springer of 335 Jay Street, who has a small tailor supply shop at 45 Smith Street, had the instrument.

"Go and see it! It's a marvel." Flechter had been fooled so many times that he was not inclined to bother. But, despite himself, he could not forget his enthusiastic friend's request to "go and see it." He finally did. Mrs. Springer readily allowed him to see the instrument. He was almost certain at the first glance that it was the lost instrument for which he was in danger of becoming a felon. To make sure he tried it. That removed all his doubts.

Capt. McClusky called in Detective Sergeant Samuel Price and told him to investigate. Detective Price looked up the records of the Flechter trial. He then went with Flechter to Mrs. Springer's house. He was introduced as Mr. Sanders, who had lots of money and a passion for rare violins. After a thorough examination of the instrument he was convinced that it was the stolen Strad. He so informed Mrs. Springer, and, revealing his identity, took the instrument to Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Springer appears to have come into possession of the violin innocently. She said a tailor who had sometimes made small cash purchases at her shop and whom she had dealt with for perhaps ten years, called one day about five years ago and told her of a friend of his, a widow, in sore distress. The widow was alleged to have just buried her husband, a musician in the orchestra of a New York theatre. He said she wanted to sell her husband's violin, a rare instrument. She would take $30 for it. Mrs. Springer consulted her son, who is a musician, and he advised her to risk a purchase. She paid the $30 and the violin was given to her. Her son at once recognized its merits, but never believed it was a Stradivarius. He thought it was an old French instrument.

Detective Price and Mr. Flechter are convinced that they have the stolen violin beyond any reasonable doubt. Two principal marks are a chipped corner, which has been glued on, and a peculiar mark made by the wearing of the bow. There are a number of smaller marks.

Flechter was so delighted over his vindication that at times he talked incoherently. Had he been allowed he would have crushed the violin in his fond embraces. Word was sent to Mrs. Bott of the recovery of the violin. She said she would call at Police Headquarters this morning to identify the instrument. No arrests have been made. The police are convinced that Mrs. Springer is innocent of any wrong in the case.

If the violin is accepted by Mrs. Bott Flechter will at once have his counsel go into court and ask for a his discharge.

COLORED BISHOP'S WELCOME.

Head of the A. M. E. Zion Church Tells of European Trip.

Bishop Alexander Wallace Walters of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was welcomed last night, on the occasion of his recent return from Europe, in the church, at West Tenth and Bleecker Streets, of which he was once the pastor. The Bishop took a prominent part in the councils of the Pan-American Conference held in London in the latter part of July, and was elected President for the next two years.

In response to the address of welcome spoken by the Rev. Dr. Scuyler, Bishop Walters, in his reference to the recent race riots in this city, said:

"I do not approve of rioting in any manner, shape, or form. I have frequently advised against the evils that arise therefrom, as it is utterly useless, in the hope of redressing either real or imaginary grievances, to have recourse to violence. The people in general lose respect for people who are guilty of such doings."

Here the speaker gave an extended account of his visit to England and the part he played in the Pan-American Conference. Dr. Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, delivered the address of welcome at the Pan-American Conference. The colored delegates from all quarters of the globe, the Bishop said, were given a tea in the terrace of the House of Parliament. Speaking of the American negro exhibit at the Paris Exposition, Bishop Walters said, in part:

"The exhibit is as unique as it is powerful, occupying about one-fourth of the entire United States space in the building. High up on the top in letters of gold is the sign, 'American Negro Exhibit.'" The Bishop at this point described the various exhibits by negroes, mentioning the books by negro authors and many other interesting features.

Fresh California Asparagus in Tins.

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday was a dispatch telling of the shipment to this city from California by fast freight of a number of carloads of asparagus. John Eyre, the consignee, said yesterday that twenty carloads are on their way here. The vegetable, he added, is fresh asparagus, put up in tins by a canning company of California. It was cut in May and June, when asparagus is at its best, and six hours after being taken from the fields in the early morning it was put up in tins. Mr. Eyre said that large shipments had already been made, and more are coming.

Found Dead, Shot Through the Head.

The police of Queens Borough yesterday found the body of an unidentified man in Brower's Woods, on Dry Harbor Road, Myrtle Avenue, Glendale. The dead man had a bullet wound in his head, and in his pocket a card with the address "S. Schwartz & Bro., 205 Fulton Street, Manhattan." At the address given nothing was known of such a firm as Schwartz & Brother.

LIGHTNING'S DEADLY WORK.

Three Men Struck by Bolt, One Dead, Another Dying—Yesterday's Weather.

A thunderstorm lasting from 12:30 until 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during which torrents of rain fell, prevented the temperature from rising much above the usual heat of a Summer day. The day began as if another hot wave had arrived. Although the skies were cloudy and there was an occasional drizzle of rain, the thermometer registered 81 at 11 o'clock, and there was such a large percentage of humidity in the air that New Yorkers generally were suffering from the weather.

A little after noon, however, the clouds which had been hanging over the city all day burst in a thunderstorm, and for more than an hour and a half the city was drenched with torrents of rain. In a little more than half an hour the thermometer had dropped to 69, and when the storm was over a cool breeze sprang up from the northeast.

During the thunderstorm two workingmen were struck by lightning on Ellis Island, one being instantly killed and the other fatally injured. They were William Fraizer of 35 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, and Edward Bovette of 2,303 Dean Street, Brooklyn. The men were at work on the copper roof of the tower of the new landing building at Ellis Island when the storm set in.

When the storm began the men took refuge on a scaffold inside the tower with George Swanson, another workman, who lives at 43 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn. They had scarcely reached the scaffold when a blinding flash of lightning struck the tower and the three men fell together. When Swanson, who was only stunned, had struggled to his feet again, he saw that his two companions were apparently dead.

A few moments later, however, Frazier began to show signs of life. His face was discolored and he was vomiting blood. He was taken to the Battery in a launch and from there to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the doctors say that he will probably die.

Boyette was killed instantly by the lightning stroke. His left foot was torn, but there were no other marks on his body to indicate how he came to his death.

There was one death from the heat yesterday. The victim was John McArdle, fifty-nine years old, an engineer of 127 East One Hundred and First Street, who died in Hudson Street Hospital in the morning.

CAR HITS PATROL WAGON.

Driver Badly Hurt—Two Intoxicated Prisoners Escape Injury.

A smash-up between a patrol wagon and a Sixth Avenue car occurred at Nineteenth Street about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and caused much excitement among the crowds of shoppers that thronged Sixth Avenue at that time.

The patrol wagon belonged to the West Thirtieth Street Station, and was on its way to Jefferson Market Police Court with two intoxicated prisoners—a man and a woman—in charge of Policemen Brace and Meehan. At Nineteenth Street a woman tried to cross in front of the wagon, but hesitated, frightened by the clanging of the gong. To avoid running over her Policeman James Gilday, who was driving the wagon, turned sharply toward the southbound track, clanging his gong loudly to warn the motorman of a south-bound car, which was rushing along at top speed. The motorman, however, misunderstood the signal. The car caught the wagon in the middle, and jammed it against an elevated railroad pillar.

The shaft of the wagon was snapped off and the frightened horses started down Sixth Avenue at a gallop. Gilday was thrown heavily against the "L" pillar, receiving severe internal injuries as well as many outward contusions. He was taken to the New York Hospital in an ambulance. The prisoners, who were still under the influence of drink, were not hurt and made no attempt to escape. They were taken back to the station house by Policeman Brace.

The horses ran down the avenue as far as Fifteenth Street. Here they made for an elevated pillar, but suddenly swerved to either side, and the next moment they were brought to a sudden halt by the reins, which were caught by the pillar. The shock of the sudden stop was so severe that the horses were brought down on their knees, badly injuring their legs. They may have to be shot.

Last night a patrol wagon from the Twenty-fifth Precinct was used in the Thirtieth Precinct as a substitute.

Trolley Car Wrecks Wagon.

A Fort George trolley car of the Sixth and Amsterdam Avenue line came around the Columbus Avenue curve into Fifty-ninth Street with such speed last night that an express wagon was caught and jammed into fragments against an elevated road pillar. Driver Patrick Hardy of 244 West Sixty-second Street was taken from under the wreck and found to be internally hurt. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. The horse was also injured. No arrests were made.

CUT HIS THROAT ON BROADWAY.

Evans Attempted Suicide with a Penknife Before Hundreds of People.

Before hundreds of passers by, Thomas Evans, a waiter, standing in front of the Columbia Hotel, at 1,553 Broadway, attempted suicide at 12:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by cutting his throat with a penknife. Evans, who lives in the hotel, had been talking with an acquaintance, who left him to go back into the hotel. As soon as the man departed, Evans drew a penknife from his pocket, opened the largest blade, and slashed at his throat, then fell to the pavement, unconscious.

Policeman Higgins of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was near by, was called, and sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. An ambulance surgeon dressed the waiter's wound, which was a gash extending from ear to ear. His condition was such, however, that the surgeons in Roosevelt Hospital permitted him to be taken to the West Side Police Court, with his neck heavily bandaged. He was asked why he tried to commit suicide and answered, "Sudden instinct." In his pocket was found a note, which read as follows:

"Will you please return everything of mine in the Columbian Hotel to 2 Cornwall Cottages, Eden Grove, London, England? My kindest love to my mother and father, with my apologies for leaving home. No grudge to any one but my Uncle Arthur. I am sorry for what I have done. With love to every one, am, TOMMY."

He was held in $500 bail for trial. A clerk in the Columbia Hotel said that Evans had worked in various restaurants. He is an Englishman and received monthly remittances from England until this month, when no money came. Evans, the clerk said, seemed to be despondent on that account. The man's recovery is doubtful.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

Committee of One Hundred Cables £2,000 to Bombay.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief yesterday cabled £2,000 to the America-Indian Famine Relief Committee at Bombay. John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the committee, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, Denver, Col.	$10.11
Union Meeting, Napa, Cal.	43.25
Women's Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church, Far Rockaway, N. Y.	10.82
Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Groveland, N. Y.	11.60
Through Reporter & Falcon, Somerville, Tenn.	12.00
H. A. Gehring, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
J. C. Klein, Lorain, Ohio	10.00
Church of Meroni, Ind.	12.40
Through Reformed Church Messenger, Philadelphia, Penn.	210.17
Through Literary Digest	11.00
Through Miss Minnie Koehler, Lawrence, Mass.	10.00
Cash	35.00
Through First National Bank, Grundy Centre, Iowa	30.00
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn.	13.00
Dr. James Douglas, Morristown, N. J.	10.00
Through Northern Pacific Express Company	2.56
Through United States Express Company	2.50
Through Southern Express Company	5.26
Through Pacific Express Company	1.50
Through Adams Express Company	1.25
Through National Express Company	2.50
Through American Express Company	16.50
Milwaukee Committee of One Hundred	500.00
Forty-one contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	130.06
Previously acknowledged	142.45

Total to date

MISS FRAZIER DISAPPEARS

Gerry Agent Fails to Produce Her in Court.

SAYS SHE HAS A GOOD HOME

Her Name Coupled with an ex-Speaker of the State Assembly—Came Here from Watkins, N. Y.

Although a writ of habeas corpus was issued in the Supreme Court on Thursday for Fannie Frazier, seventeen years old, she did not appear before Justice Fitzgerald in Special Term, Part II., yesterday. A representative of the Gerry society, which had been commanded to produce the girl, was on hand, however, and told the Court that the society knew nothing of the whereabouts of the girl. It was admitted that the society had the girl in its custody several days ago, but she was allowed to go upon an order issued by Magistrate Mayo on Aug. 12.

The disappearance of the girl has some peculiar features. In court yesterday, counsel for the Gerry society said:

"On the day in question the girl said that she did not want to go with Mrs. MacWilliams, who, she declared, was not her mother, but had adopted her. The girl said that she would like to remain with the society for one more night. She was permitted to do so, and left the following day. That is the last the society saw of her. None of the officers of the society know where she is now. This is our return to the writ, which we think should be dismissed."

P. M. Goodhart, who appeared for Mrs. MacWilliams, yesterday linked the girl's name with that of a former Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Goodhart said that the girl's actions became so bad in Watkins, N. Y., where she lived, that her mother appealed to a Justice of the Peace. Subsequently she was given into the custody of the mother again, and the two came to New York.

When they reached Jersey City agents from the Gerry Society took charge of the girl as the result of several telegrams received from prominent persons in Watkins and other places, stating that the girl was being badly abused. In court yesterday Mr. Goodhart said:

"We deny the allegations of the officers of the Gerry Society that they do not know where the girl is. It is not the habit of the Gerry Society to permit girls who have been under its charge to go away without telling where they are going."

"We don't know where she is," remarked counsel for the society.

"Yes, you do," exclaimed Goodhart.

"We do not. She has passed from our custody. We have many affidavits that the girl was not treated properly. We have an affidavit from a prominent lawyer—"

"Interrupted Goodhart, "from a prominent lawyer—from an ex-Speaker of the Assembly—the man who, at Watkins, took this young girl driving, took her to suppers and the like until her reputation was injured. He is a man of years while she is but a mere child. That man was injuring her good name when her mother took her away."

"The mother only did her duty. She was trying to take her girl away from the influence of this ex-Speaker of the Assembly."

Justice Fitzgerald, at the conclusion of the argument, took the papers and reserved his decision.

At the office of the Gerry Society yesterday afternoon it was said that, while the girl's address was not known, it was known that she is in a good home.

To a reporter who called, Mr. Walsh said that Mr. Fellows Jenkins, the Superintendent, could not be seen, but that he had authorized him to say that the society had no statement to make.

"Does the society know where Miss Frazier is?" was asked.

"We know that she is in a good home."

"Well, does the society know where that home is?"

"No; it does not."

"Then how does it know that it is a good one?"

"Because we have it vouched for by a responsible person. No, I will not give the name. There is nothing further to be told."

CUBAN TEACHERS GOT IN LATE.

Transports from Boston Were Delayed, and Arrived at Night.

Four transports—the Crook, the McPherson, the Sedgwick, and the Rawlins—carrying the Cuban school teachers who have been visiting this country, arrived in the harbor from Boston last night. Owing to the tardy arrival of the transports, the teachers were unable to start for Washington yesterday afternoon, as was intended.

At 6 o'clock this morning two of the transports will be moored at Pier 22, Brooklyn, where ferryboats will be in readiness to convey the travelers to Jersey City, where a train for Washington will be awaiting them. Other boats will remove the passengers from the other two transports, which will remain at anchor, to the trains. The party will leave for Washington, on a train composed of three sections, at 7 o'clock this morning.

On the Crook there are 207 men and 137 women; on the McPherson are 110 men and 96 women; on the Sedgwick are 426 women, including 9 chaperons, and on the Rawlins are 205 men and 5 managers.

The teachers will remain in Washington over Sunday. On Monday and Tuesday they will be in New York seeing the sights here.

VESTMAKERS' STRIKE GROWS.

Other Garment Workers Prepare to Fight for Better Pay.

The strike of the vestmakers, which was begun in Manhattan on Thursday, extended to Brownsville yesterday, when 500 vestmakers quit work in about thirty shops. They make the same demands as the New York unions, for a fifty-nine-hour working week, a ten-hour work day, payment by the week, and the wages they were receiving after the settlement of last year's strike. A circular was issued yesterday by the Brooklyn branch of the union, printed in English, Italian, and Yiddish, calling for a meeting in a hall in Siegel Street, Brooklyn, to-night to order a strike of the Brooklyn vestmakers.

The coat tailors of New York and Brooklyn, who are organized as the Brotherhood of Tailors and number about 12,000, are expected to order a general strike at any time. The Brownsville branch of the union, which has about 2,000 members, it is said, will order a general strike at the end of this week. The leaders of the New York branch of the Brotherhood say that they will take no hand in the movement, although they admit that the rank and file of the union are clamoring for a strike and may declare it without consulting the leaders, as the vestmakers did. The coat tailors say that wages are lower now than for years.

Cigarettemakers Out on Strike.

A strike of the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union is on at the Hilson Company's factory, Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue, for an advance of about 140 per cent. in wages. There are 320 employes on strike, most of them young women. The strikers held a meeting yesterday and demanded 60 cents per 1,000 bundles for bunching the cigarettes. The meeting also asked recognition from the Central Federated Union, which some time ago expelled the organization on the ground that the cigarettes its members made were small cigars and that therefore they should join a cigarmakers' union.

NOTES OF THE LABOR UNIONS.

According to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, the Filipinos will not be organized under the auspices of the Federation if he can help it. In a statement which he has just made he says regarding the working people of the Philippines: "You cannot organize people who go nude through the streets. We do not wish to spread the Federation beyond the limits of America. If labor is to be organized in the Philippines it would have to be under the leaders of the people there, as labor organizations of other nations are organized under people of the nations in question."

The Hotel and Restaurant Employes' National Alliance, the New York branch of which conducted the famous strike of the waiters in this city for the privilege of wearing whiskers about seven years ago, reports [illegible] new local unions [illegible] in the last eleven days.

YOUNG WOMAN NURSE MISSING.

Miss Herbert Disappears from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Bertha M. Herbert, a student nurse at the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, mysteriously disappeared from that institution Thursday night under circumstances which have caused the gravest apprehension. At 9:30 in the evening she told one of her acquaintances that she was going down to the dock to get a pail of salt water, and since then nothing has been heard from her. She was a new student, having been in the training school only about five weeks, and of late had been very homesick, and it may be that she has simply grown tired of her work and left. Her family lives in the interior of the State and they were notified by telegraph of her disappearance yesterday.

In order to avoid publicity in case the young woman should be found, their names and also those of certain friends in Brooklyn, whom Miss Herbert frequently visited, were at first refused at the hospital yesterday. It was said there, however, that the nurse had no occasion to go to the river for salt water, as, if she had wanted any, she could have sent for it, and that as a matter of fact she violated the rules of the institution by going out at that hour without a pass. The river water is not used in the hospital, though occasionally attaches bring up a bucketful to bathe themselves.

Hopes for the nurse's safety are based upon the fact that none of the watchmen in or about the building saw her go out, and she could hardly have done so in her nurse's uniform without being noticed, for the island water front is constantly patrolled, and added assurance was given by the young woman's room-mate, who last saw her in their room. She was then in uniform, but this nurse stated that she herself left the room and did not return to it for an hour and a half, which would have given Miss Herbert plenty of time to have changed her dress and left for the city, as the launch which plies between the island and the foot of Fifty-second Street starts almost from the hospital door and makes frequent trips until midnight.

It is no uncommon thing for beginners to leave the hospital after a brief trial, for the discipline is admittedly very severe, and no physical restraints are placed upon their departure. It is the aim of the management to accept as candidates for the training school only young women from homes of refinement. Many of these take up the work from being impressed with its romantic features and do not realize the unpleasant side of it until they are confronted with it in the City Hospital, which shelters some of the most degraded of the city's outcasts. The shock proves too great for them, and yet they are ashamed of themselves for abandoning their chosen calling at its very threshold. Therefore they do not say good-bye.

This description of the missing girl was given out at the hospital yesterday: Bertha M. Herbert, twenty-three years old, five feet five and one-half inches tall, weighing 147 pounds, light brown hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, and wearing a nurse's uniform.

FIRE MARSHAL COMPLAINANT.

John Williams Charged with Impersonating an Official.

Inspector Thompson and Fire Marshal Seery with Detective Radigan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station appeared in the West Side Court yesterday morning against John Williams, alias John McCormick, who, the police claim, is really named Smith. He was charged with having impersonated Fire Marshal Seery and with impersonating a patrolman.

It was claimed that Williams got into the fire lines at a fire at 514 Eighth Avenue recently and represented himself to be the Fire Marshal to Patrolman Enos of Fire Patrol No. 3 and another fireman. Radigan also charged that the man represented himself to him as a member of Inspector Thompson's staff. Magistrate Cornell held Williams in $1,000 bail for examination Monday.

SAYS WITNESS WAS KIDNAPPED.

Counsel's Charge in Case Against a Follower of Martin Engel.

Members of the Martin Engel Association, including the head of the organization, crowded into the Yorkville Court again yesterday to listen to arguments on both sides of the case in which Joseph Margulies, proprietor of the café at 12 Stuyvesant Street, charged Charles Miller, a member of the association, and another man, a wrestler, with breaking some pier glasses and furnishings valued at $2,000.

Miller went into the place after the Engel Association picnic Tuesday night, and he was put out. He said he got only fifty cents change for a $10 bill for drinks, and he protested and was thrown out. Margulies said the man created a row and broke furniture, and had to be put out.

There were not enough witnesses present yesterday afternoon, and ex-Police Justice Koch, who appeared for Margulies, asked for an adjournment until Monday, which was granted.

Judge Koch said that one of his chief witnesses had been kidnapped or spirited away. He said that this witness was Henry Miller, not a relative of Miller, the defendant. He claimed that this man had been subpoenaed yesterday to appear in court in the case, but that he had not appeared, and that he had not been able to trace him. He complained bitterly about this, and said that he would see that this man was produced or know the reason why.

BRIDE KISSED THE MAGISTRATE.

And Then Mr. Voorhees Refused to Accept Further Fee.

For the first time in his experience on the bench at Coney Island Magistrate Voorhees was called upon yesterday morning to perform a marriage ceremony, with the result that his fee was a strong, resounding, and spontaneous kiss from the bride, whose enthusiasm rather astonished him, but not at all unfavorably.

When the magistrate arrived at court he was confronted by Clarence W. Giesen, who gave his address as 530 Willis Avenue, Manhattan, and his age as thirty-two years. Matilda Dolisie, two years older, and of 2,197 Broadway, Manhattan, was the bride-to-be. They appeared at court at 6:30 o'clock, long before the regular attendants had begun to think about getting up. They waited for an hour, and marveled to some two or three that the magistrate should not be up and doing business at that hour. Then they took a walk, and returned at 8:30, sitting on the steps in a weary and impatient wait. They were preparing for another walk along the sands when Magistrate Voorhees appeared with ex-Magistrate Nostrand.

"We want to get married," said Mr. Giesen, stepping up to Mr. Voorhees and coming to the point at once.

"Certainly," the magistrate replied. "It will be my first wedding ceremony on the island, but I'll do it gladly right away, before court opens. Judge Nostrand may act as best man."

The party proceeded to the magistrate's room, where Mr. Voorhees lost no time in performing the ceremony. No sooner had he said the words than the bride threw her arms about his neck and gave him a hearty kiss, which took him somewhat aback from its suddenness.

"Thanks," said he, beaming on the bride and bowing. "The fee is paid, doubly paid."

"Don't tell the newspapers who I am, and all that," was the bridegroom's parting injunction.

Moonshiners' Chief on Trial.

Hyman Gluckstein, alleged to be the chief of the moonshiners, whose still in 746 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, was raided on June 27 last, was on trial before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday. When the still was raided Joseph Goldstein, Louis Freyman, and Morris Steppe were arrested. Bernard Babrowsky, owner of the house in which the illicit still was found, identified Goldstein and Gluckstein, saying the latter gave his name as "Fischburg," when he rented the house. "Fischburg" paid him $6 a month more than usual rental and took the place for a year. Mrs. Harris, the former occupant of 746 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon, testified to having been paid $5 by Gluckstein and another man to move out immediately. The hearing will be continued next Monday afternoon.

For the Hebrew Infant Asylum.

Under the auspices of Mrs. Nathan Weber of Brooklyn, Mrs. Fannie H. Brown, and Miss M. Goldwater of New York, a progressive whist party was held at The Mountain Inn, Pine Hill, N. Y., for the benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum of the City of New York, Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. The sum of $38 was realized.

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ENJOINS BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Justice Fitzgerald Grants Temporary Order at the Instance of Bidders on Approaches, Who Charge Fraud.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining the members of the new East River Bridge Commission from awarding the contract for the building of both the Manhattan and Brooklyn approaches of the bridge.

The application for the injunction was made by Julius Meyers, who acted at the instance of the bidders for the contracts, through his attorneys, Kellogg, Rose & Smith of 120 Broadway. The injunction, which is returnable on Aug. 28, was served on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and three other members of the commission. The others, Messrs. Lewis Nixon, J. W. Boyle, and Smith E. Lane, were out of the city.

The allegations upon which the injunction was granted by Justice Fitzgerald, requiring the Bridge Commission to show cause why they should not reject all the bids now in hand and readvertise under different and proper specifications, are that in preparing the specifications the commission acted with fraudulent intent, so as to restrict bidding to favored contractors.

It is shown that the specifications call for a steel that contained the following elements: Phosphorus, .06 of 1 per cent; sulphur, .04 of 1 per cent.; manganese, .80 of 1 per cent.; silicon, .35 of 1 per cent., and, as there is only one firm in this country that makes steel of this composition, viz., the Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburg, it is claimed that it is placed practically in the power of this corporation to dictate as to who shall be the successful bidder.

The complaint further states that the specifications require the successful bidder to conform to Section 415 of the Laws of 1897, known as the labor law, which law, it is claimed, is unconstitutional. It is also required that no firm which has not been in successful business for the period of one year shall be allowed to bid, which requirement, it is claimed, is unfair and unjust.

Regarding the injunction, Abram J. Rose of counsel for the complainants said yesterday afternoon:

"We do not claim that there has been any criminal fraud on the part of the defendants individually; but we do claim that the contracts are legally fraudulent. For instance, the Carbon Steel Company of Pittsburg is the only concern in the country that makes steel of the kind required in the specifications, and it can be seen that this puts it in the power of this company to say who shall be the successful bidder, for the bidders must necessarily go to the Carbon Steel Company to purchase the steel."

The second series of bids for the bridge approaches was opened on Aug. 6. The first series resulted in only two bids, both of which were rejected. The bids submitted at the second opening were those of John T. Hall & Co., Manhattan approach, $1,374,000; Brooklyn approach, $926,000; the Hydraulic Construction Company, $1,399,000 and $834,000 for the approaches respectively; King Bridge Company, $1,440,000 and $900,000; New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, $1,400,000 and $1,000,000; Pennsylvania Steel Company, $1,484,000 and $947,000; Michael J. Dady, $1,678,000 and $1,119,600; American Bridge Company, $1,050,000 and $1,150,000.

SAVED MONEY FOR THE BURIAL.

Lydia Jensen Planned Suicide and Provided for Funeral Expenses.

Investigation yesterday into the death of Lydia Jensen, who committed suicide by taking carbolic acid at her home, at 109 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday, showed that the young woman had deliberately planned to destroy herself. She had worked at Hall's silk mill for some time, and had saved $30. This she left in a note to her mother, saying it was to be used for her funeral expenses.

Her sister testified that she asked the girl on Sunday last if she intended going to the Plattdeutsche Volksfest on the following Sunday, and received the answer: "Oh, I don't know. I may be dead by that time." Miss Jensen wrote in the note to her mother inclosing money for her burial that she was tired of living.

"MOTHER GOOSE" ASSAULTED.

Well-Known West Side Character in the Hospital.

An old woman known as Kittie Washboiler, alias Mother Goose, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital last night. She has several slight scalp wounds, which she says were inflicted by a gang at Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue late Thursday night. Early last evening Policeman William O'Shaughnessy made this report to Sergt. Flannery:

"At 5:30 P. M., Kittie Washboiler, seventy years, German, widow, of 469 West Forty-second Street; to Roosevelt Hospital; slight scalp wounds. Treated by Dr. Funk. Assaulted at Forty-second Street and Ninth Avenue."

The police were making inquiries concerning the woman when an old resident in the neighborhood entered the station house and said to the Sergeant, when asked concerning her:

"Yes, I know her. She has been in this neighborhood for more than thirty years. She is known as Old Mother Goose. Her husband was fairly well-to-do, but his wife refused to drop her habits, and the couple parted."

At the Forty-second Street address Mrs. McGinn, who lives on the top floor, said that she did not know the woman's right name, except that she had been told her first name was "Ann." She said the woman had a son living in Fifty-second Street, who was fairly well-to-do, and a daughter, who was married to a pork dealer somewhere in New Jersey. Mrs. McGinn said the woman at one time collected bones and rubbish of all kinds on Eleventh Avenue. The stuff she sold afterward.

Yesterday morning the woman went to Mrs. McGill's apartments. She had three scalp wounds, and said she had been assaulted by a gang of ruffians, who had taken from her pocketbook, which contained a small amount of money.

It was said that the woman's son had taken her to live with him, but she remained only a short time. Her daughter about two years ago purchased her a cottage near her own residence, but the old woman refused to occupy it. She is known to have an account in a Thirty-fourth Street bank, and is said to have lost nineteen bank books. Her injuries are slight.

Woman's Death Not Due to Violence.

Catherine Murphy, who died Aug. 14 at her residence, Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street and the Harlem River, and whose funeral was interrupted Thursday by the police on rumors that she had met a violent death, died from hemorrhages of the stomach, according to the autopsy of Dr. Donlin at the Morgue yesterday. The funeral took place yesterday.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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FEAR LED HIM INTO TROUBLE.

Hinckler, Innocent, Fleeing from Supposed Jealous Husband, Mistaken for a Thief.

Henry Hinckler of 5 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, before Magistrate Zeller explained away a charge of attempted burglary, with a story that sounded like the plot for a French farce. On the third floor of 310 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, said Hinckler, lives a woman who has quarreled with her husband. In consequence she decided to sell her furniture. Hinckler called on her to negotiate for the purchase of a music box.

While he was in the flat there was a violent knock at the door, and the woman, greatly excited, declared that it was her husband, who was jealous. She was much afraid of him, and begged Hinckler to go out by way of the fire-escape. Hinckler, himself alarmed, consented. Crossing the fire-escape, he started to enter the next flat, but a woman saw him and shrieked. Frightened more than ever, Hinckler climbed down the fire-escape to the second floor, and entered a flat that was unoccupied.

He was observed by John Steffens, who occupied the flat next door, and Steffens, concluding he was a burglar, chased him through the halls and up the street. He was joined in the chase by a crowd, in which was a detective. Hinckler was run down, exhausted and trembling with fear and excitement. He thought the man chasing him was the jealous husband. He was held on the charge of suspicion of burglary.

Hinckler's story was investigated and was found to be true in every detail. Magistrate Zeller honorably discharged him, saying that he was sorry the music box had caused so much trouble. Hinckler then was patted on the back by his erstwhile pursuers, and his wife, who was in court with a baby in her arms, kissed and embraced him.

HAUNTED BY MAN HE KILLED.

Memory of the Deed Made Kelly Quit the Sea and Become a Tramp.

Haunted by visions of the man he had murdered, John Kelly, a veteran sailor, was forced to give up seafaring life and is now a tramp. Kelly was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on a charge of vagrancy, and at his own request was committed to jail for twenty-nine days. Kelly is 50 years old.

Years ago while one of a crew of the freighter H. C. Winthrop, he says, he was attacked by the Chinese cook with a dirk. Kelly killed the Chinaman with a belaying pin. He was arrested for the murder, tried and acquitted. The death of the Chinaman, Kelly declares, has never left his memory. It caused him to quit the seafaring life a few years ago, and his savings were soon spent. He then became homeless and tramped about. At his own request he has been sent to jail many times on the charge of vagrancy. Kelly has for a companion a small fox terrier dog, which went to jail with him.

LUDWIG NISSEN HOME AGAIN.

Talks of the Paris Exposition—Not a Candidate for Congress.

Ludwig Nissen, President of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, and Treasurer of the New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition, returned from Europe yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck. A party of Mr. Nissen's friends from Brooklyn went down the bay to meet the steamer on a tug. They intended to bring him back to Brooklyn from Quarantine, but he was unable to leave the steamer until she reached her dock at Hoboken.

Mr. Nissen said that he and Mrs. Nissen had greatly enjoyed their stay in Paris. Speaking of the work of the New York State Commissioners at the exposition he said:

"The Exposition Commissioners are all right. The New York State Commissioners gave a reception to Americans, which was said to have been the greatest success of the kind up to that time."

Mr. Nissen spoke in praise of the exposition generally. During his absence abroad Mr. Nissen had been talked of by some of his friends as a possible candidate for Congress, but he said yesterday that he knew nothing about this, and that he was not a candidate for Congressional honors.

BOXER'S BLOW MAY PROVE FATAL.

George Kelly Suffers Severe Injuries at Hands of Another Pugilist.

As the result of a knock-out blow received in a boxing match, George Kelly, eighteen years old, of 125½ Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, is lying in a serious condition in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn. The physicians entertain little hope of his recovery.

Kelly and Michael Meyers, eighteen years old, of 190 John Street, Brooklyn, were the principals in a glove contest on Thursday night at the rooms of the Greenwood Athletic Club, Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. The bout was what is known as a "try-out" affair. The boys entered the ring to fight ten rounds at 115 pounds. The bout was a fast one, and both lads are said to have received much punishment.

Kelly was knocked out in the ninth round. He is said to have been felled by a blow on the jaw. In falling, the back of his head struck violently on the floor. He rolled over insensible. His seconds were unable to revive him, and he was carried to the dressing room. Three restoratives were applied, but to no effect, and Ambulance Surgeon Bill of the Seney Hospital was called. The surgeon was unable to restore the boy to consciousness, and he was removed to the hospital. He was still insensible last night.

When it was seen that Kelly was seriously injured the police of the Fourth

AUG
1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, author of "The Grip of Honor," "For Love of Country," and "For the Freedom of the Sea," has written for Charles Scribner's Sons a volume of reminiscences and anecdotes concerning his early missionary life in the Middle West. It will be entitled "Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West." It is composed in this author's well-known dashing style, which gives a perceptible advantage to a subject that is usually treated from the point of view of a minister's study, and it is said to be full of humor and has vivid pictures of home missionary life in the Western State of ten or fifteen years ago.

Although the new edition of "Lorna Doone," in preparation at Harper & Brothers', is not, strictly speaking, an édition de luxe, it will, nevertheless, be presented with binding, letterpress, and illustrations of considerable excellence. There will be thirty-two full-page half-tone illustrations from photographs taken of the "Doone" country expressly for this edition by Clifton Johnson. There will also be a photogravure portrait of Blackmore from the only drawing of him known to be in existence. The story will be preceded by two introductions, one by the author, which was especially written for Harper & Brothers several years ago, and the other by Clifton Johnson, descriptive of his work as illustrator of the novel.

L. C. Page & Co. have in preparation a new novel by Gabrielle d'Annunzio. It will be brought out about the 1st of September, under the title of "The Flame of Life." It is said to be the strongest and most vivid character, combined with considerable skill. Her forte is character portrayal, and in some instances she has followed this bent so far as to fail of action. Among her novels already published are "Only an Incident," a story of a country town; "The Knight of the Black Forest," "Criss-Cross," "A Hard-Won Victory," "Little Venice, and Other Stories," &c. She has now in preparation a novel, psychological in trend, soon to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. "I Myself Am Heaven and Hell" is the final title. This story, it is asserted, does not fall short in action, although the author's character work is at its best. The tone of the work is sombre.

Another book on Pompeii is shortly to come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. This is by M. Pierre Gusman, a young Frenchman of some distinction, who in 1894 sojourned in Italy with a traveling pension from the Ecole des Beaux Arts. His first artistic work was a series of copies of Pompeian portraits. In 1896 he made another set of copies of some less known paintings for the Sorbonne, and finally, in 1898, a third official mission gave him further opportunities for extending his knowledge of the buried city. The forthcoming work will, therefore, be an artist's survey of the ancient city rather than an archaeological study. Its principal significance is its interpretation of Pompeian life in the light of the fine arts, but particularly in that of painting.

"The Theatre And Its People," by Franklin Fyles, will be published in the late Autumn by Doubleday, Page & Co. The aim of the work is to show the infinite detail involved in setting plays for the public. Mr. Fyles tells "How a Theatre is Managed," "How Actors Are Trained," "How Plays Are Rehearsed," "The First Night of a Play," "The Actors in Their Dressing Rooms," "Behind the Scenes on the Stage," &c.

Herbert S. Stone & Co. are publishing a new edition of the complete works of Edgar Allan Poe, said to be for the first time revised, after the author's final manuscript corrections, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and George Edward Woodberry, with many portraits, fac similes, and with pictures by Albert Edward Sterner. The edition comprises ten volumes. It is said to be the only complete uniform edition of this author's works.

"The Referendum in America," by Ellis Paxton Oberholtzer, late Fellow of the University of Pennsylvania, will be published this Autumn by Charles Scribner's Sons. The author traces the growth of the idea of the referendum from the plan that was first suggested to American constitutionalists by the Swiss. The volume will undoubtedly contain much useful information concerning the growth of the various State Constitutions in America.

"The Shakespeare Country," by John Leyland, which is in press at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s, will be a profusely illustrated volume covering the whole neighborhood of Stratford-on-Avon and the surrounding countries. It will particularly appeal, not only to persons interested in the scenes where Shakespeare spent his early life, but also to those who are fond of English country life as it is at present; for of the latter is given an interesting exposition through a series of photographic views. In letterpress, binding, and other mechanical features the volume is said to be all that a book-fancier may desire.

Prof. Edwin E. Sparks of the University of Chicago has completed "The Men Who Made the Nation," the publication of which was postponed from last Spring until this Autumn. In the meantime the author is said to have greatly amplified certain of his original conceptions. The forthcoming volume is in no sense a school textbook, although it may be advantageously used for supplementary reading. It is Prof. Sparks's intention to show how the making of the United States from crude material by the slow process of evolution was achieved, for the most part, by twelve men who had been prominent at different periods. Intermingled with these men are many minor characters necessary to make a complete story from temporary Colonial rule to permanent Constitutional government. The text will be illustrated with reproductions of manuscripts, drawings, and cartoons. The Macmillan Company will publish the book.

D. Appleton & Co. are about to publish "Hungarian Literature," by Dr. Reinn Beeby, this being a new volume in the Literature of the World Series edited by Edmund Gosse. The author will describe the formative influences that followed the Magyar institution of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, down

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

His Relation to America—His Visit and Things He Said About Us.

Whoever assisted at the greeting to Matthew Arnold, on his first public appearance in the United States, must have thought that in the City of New York, that stronghold of the Philistines, he had prepared for himself an interested audience. And who calls to mind the unmistakable earnestness with which he was listened to and the evident anxiety to lose nothing that fell from his lips, attended as it was with almost insuperable difficulty, must have felt that he did not lack for disciples. There are authors and books that have set their mark upon the age and have met a readier appreciation in America than in the country of their origin. The attitude of a people toward a prophet among themselves is apt to be one of protest or indifference. To prejudice and interest in the existing order of things the voice of the prophet is objectionable, and such influences have special potency in your insular, self-complacent, unquestionable Englishman. "It struck me," says Mr. Leslie Stephen, "that Arnold's merits were even more fully recognized there [the United States] than in his own country."

It may be and doubtless is questioned how far an American appreciation of a writer is by itself presumptive evidence of his merit. But, considering the general tendency to disregard the voice of the foreigner, "charm he never so wisely," America's indorsement may be accepted as at least the voice of disinterestedness and the verdict of conviction. And if Arnold is wisely appreciated here, there is in the fact a double satisfaction; for when speaking to Americans about America, he did not allow his tact (which, however, some have questioned the existence of) to impair his candor; and he could pay them no higher compliment than to "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice."

Beyond the ties of blood and language, Arnold had a distinguishable American side to him, the recognition of which insured him easy terms, even with those whose faults, perhaps, as he saw them, he was not careful to spare, and he was conscious that what he said squared with what he really was to America. Besides, he had previously spoken out in "A Word About America," in a manner which fairly displayed his interest in her and disposition toward her. In this "Word" he took his text from American writers. He quotes The Atlantic Monthly as saying that "the hideousness and vulgarity of American manners are undeniable." And this he produces after being charged with having himself spoken of American manners as vulgar. At the same time he says: "I do not remember to have anywhere in my too numerous writings spoken of American manners as vulgar, or to have expressed my dislike of them. I have long accustomed myself to regard the people of the United States as simply the English on the other side of the Atlantic." He quotes another American writer, who describes this country as "a world in which not one man in a hundred thousand has either the manners or the cultivation of a gentleman." Again, he quotes Mr. Lowell, describing his own Nation as "the most common-schooled and the least cultivated people in the world." And, again, an American of reputation as a man of science tells him that he "lives in a town of a hundred and fifty thousand people, of whom there are not fifty who do not imagine the first chapters of Genesis to be exact history."

But then at the same time that he is charged with having spoken of American manners as vulgar, he is informed that there are, all over the country, "in towns he never heard of, and never will hear of," groups of people of the most shining culture. But when he considers who they are that constitute the great bulk of the Nation, what he knows of the same class elsewhere, what he has been able to learn from all sources in America itself, and with the results apparently wanting which those cultured groups may be expected to produce, he says that it is to him incredible that such groups exist, and that the writer, when he said groups should have said individuals. But he does not pronounce on the matter; he admits that he has not the requisite knowledge, but all he hears from Americans themselves points to the prevalence of the serious and the rowdy Philistine in American life, lowering it. He asks Americans to look into the matter and see whether they really think that their civilization is much more satisfactory than his own. For the defects of both "a higher, larger cultivation," he says, "a finer lucidity is what is needed."

Now in all this, and much more, there is not a single drop of bitterness, and it may be taken as Arnold's personal introduction to the American people. He archly claims, as one who has spoken out on his own country, as having "an upper class materialised, a middle class vulgarised, and a lower class brutalised," and

distinctive type of religion, a narrow range of intellect and knowledge, a limited sense of beauty, and a love of "environment." And in speaking of things both here and there, he was moved by a sincere desire to be of some real service to both by directing them to what he calls the "humane life."

His interest in America was apparent at an early date. Mr. Tyrrell in "Wordsworth and the Coleridges," relates an incident of his twenty-seventh year, which reveals this, and a desire to be in some wise identified with America. It was impossible for a man so open-minded and alert and devoted to such ideals, to remain uninterested in the institutions of this country, and these qualities and this sympathy are recognized by the well informed of the American people. Such mannerisms as his own countrymen have laid to his charge do not offend here. Uniformity is not looked for, or even desired, where eccentricity itself may pass for a commonplace. His manner might even have for an American a peculiar attractiveness. He had a lightness of touch and the way of saying a serious thing with a thoroughly earnest purpose as an acted pleasantry, which is an American habit.

The direct connection of his writings with American institutions extends to "A Word More About America" and "Civilization in the United States." From a hearsay criticism he comes to a criticism from personal observation, comparing things here and in the United Kingdom, and admitting the advantages the latter would derive from the assimilation of some of her institutions with those of the American type. At the same time he discerns, and thinks the American does not discern, what stands in the way of the solution of the "human problem," and with remarkable lucidity of style passes in review what goes toward making the sum of American civilization. He discusses what civilization is, and proceeds to try by a series of tests what he finds here. He discusses American practices in matters of form; the American woman; the value of the interesting, which American civilization lacks; distinction and beauty; the public press; and the self-deception, largely influenced and encouraged by the secular and even by the religious press. He regards the future of the United States as, to England, of incalculable importance, and dreads, as England becomes more democratic, the predominance of the common and ignoble in the predominance of the average man. "For," he says, "the common and ignoble is human nature's enemy": distinction and beauty are needs, without which a civilization is insufficient. If we cannot eschew what flatters in us the common and ignoble, and approve things that are truly excellent, we are failures after all.

It is undeniable that Arnold was singularly free from that "warp" which is seen in most minds when giving a judgment upon things which are a part of their own existence. In the best culture of America that "warp" is less discernible than in that of almost any other nationality, and it would be interesting to see what estimate has been made of Arnold, as poet and critic, by her writers of the first rank, especially in their more recent utterances, which we hope to show in a future paper.

A. BLACKWOOD.

The Frans Hals Fete in Haarlem.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Haarlem has been the scene of some excitement and much interest to art lovers from any part of the world, for it has unveiled a fine statue to the great master, Frans Hals, and Haarlem counts now one more work of genius to her already rich store.

Frans Hals, what a glorious name! And he has left it to Haarlem, the home of the romantic black tulip, and she rejoices that with it one of the greatest of Holland's sons was born within her walls.

As poor as were his early days, just as richly did they furnish pictures to the world, and many of them were faultlessly represented in tableaux vivants by artists, lovers of art, and private individuals of Haarlem. They were given in the theatre, where, too, a charming little drama in old Dutch was acted by a private club. The scenes were from Hals's life, and Mr. Van Emmerik proved himself worthy of the task he assumed in the writing of the drama and the management of the fete.

First was the room of Hals's drawing school, the children seated about their desks and tables working under the boy artist. Later, himself pondering over his easel, with poverty surrounding him. Again, poor Frans in the village inn, striving to drown the memory of his scolding wife at home, his Xantippe, but, after all, she helped to make his fame, for, driven from the worries of life, which he could ill tolerate, he sought ever the gayeties of his humble walks of life, and jollity pervades every face he ever touched his brush to that was not intended for a serious portrait of some gentleman or lady of his time. Always happy, always life-loving, do the eyes of his pictures look out at you. Who can look at his "Serenader" and fail to fall in the jolliest of humors? Who see the gay "old bird" with the outstretched hand and not wish to go along with him, at least to see where he went, if you held back from joining his lark? The famous picture, called "The Fool" in the modern catalogues, was made fascinating in the play. The scene opens with Frans Hals's atelier, his pupils hard at work over a model seriously provided them by their master. Among them sat Ostade and Bronwer. The model was posed as a minstrel, solemn and serious in song. This so long as the "meester" was in the atelier, but no sooner was he gone out when down jumps the model, [illegible] up his lute, and to the delight of the small crowd, who, young enough even over their work to enjoy many wicked ditties of Haarlem and Leyden, translate them, both from the old Dutch. The drinking song is one that Hals himself loved to sing.

When Bacchus winks he thens him kind.
And follow in his haul with a
Swick, swack, swick, the nickel, kick.
He walks before, I walk behind; with a
Tibi, nicki, swick, swack, swick.

If care comes, drink that a nap with a
Swick, swack, swick, the nickel, kick.
Then, like a thief, you will home up with a
Tibi, nicki, swick, swack, swick.

Could ever the sentiment of the song be better expressed than it suggested to the face of this "real carouser" as Frans Hals called him? In the midst of his song, Frans Hals returns unnoticed into the atelier to find the minstrel in his true character. Instead of scolding the students he seized his brush and the fool serenader was forever glued to the canvas.

The second song lays no claim to the moment described, but it is of the same order of vagabond sentiment:

One night, when stars were crowding
The clear high-vaulted blue,
I thought I saw a weeping child,
With neither hat nor shoe.
Silently I held my breath,
Stepped lightly as an elf,
Came nearer to the wee, worn thing,
And found 'twas Cupid's self!
He cursed with angry look to heaven,
Clapped hands the stars to spurn—
"No more," he cried, "I shall henceforth
My bow and arrows burn!"

It is a quaint little bit, and furnishes as pitiful a picture as did Tom Moore in his rare little song of

"Young Love once dwelt in an humble shed;" &c.

But let us return to Frans Hals, who, with students transfixed, works as only genius can work, then sits down exhausted, trembling, fearing, at the marvelous results of a moment, as one must tremble who feels the touch of the divine spirit and knows not how it has worked within him, but sees only the proof before him in the work accomplished. One by one the students steal away, the model, too, is gone. Ostade and Bronwer alone remain to look silently on the living being that seems left behind on the canvas. Long they sit talking together over the occurrence that has just taken place. Hals, somewhat silent before the wet canvas, does not notice that a fourth person has entered the room. Seeing him, Ostade asks his errand. The stranger replies that he was on his way to England and had stopped to make the acquaintance of the great master, Frans Hals. After a little talk he begs to sketch his head. Hals consents. Bronwer and Ostade look on and are charmed at the skill of the stranger painter. The canvas was well covered. Frans Hals came forward to view it—seizes the stranger's hand and exclaims: "Gy syt Van Dyck." (You are Van Dyck.) "Dat ben ik," was the reply, "and I have come to tell you that I have come alone to prove to you my admiration of your art." It was well for Van Dyck to say and to do, for Frans Hals was then unknown and always poor, whereas Van Dyck lived among Princes.

The drama closes with happy home scenes from Frans Hals's life. Married happily a second time, though still very poor, the last scene gives the Burgemeester of Haarlem, who has come to tell Frans Hals's wife, Lysbeth, that the town of Haarlem has voted a pension to him of 200 florins a year, with three wagons of turf and his house rent paid yearly so long as he shall live. Lysbeth falls, of course, on her knees, but the Burgemeester takes her hand and says: "Not so, Lysbeth vrouwe, the fame of Frans Hals makes Haarlem great." The curtain fell, the past centuries blotted out with the cares and joys of the master, with them, but we know now that the Burgemeester was right, for never has there been but one Frans Hals.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

License or Licence.

Walter W. Skeat in Notes and Queries.

It is impossible to settle the question of spelling such a word as "licence" with any hope of finality. The only rule is to conform with the prevailing fashion. Just now the fashion seems to be to spell the substantive with a "ce" and the verb with an "se," to create an artificial distinction. There is no sense in this idiotic notion, which contradicts etymology and history. Historically the verb was merely coined out of the substantive, being suggested by the F. verb "licencier." And historically the substantive is only the F. "licence," where the F. "ce" represents the "tia" of the Latin "licentia," according to a rule of which there is a very large number of examples. Nevertheless, it is not particularly uncommon to see "license" used as a spelling for the substantive also; and this, at least, we might have been spared.

Todd's "Johnson" is instructive; it gives, for the substantive, the spelling "licence" with a cross-reference only; but under "license" is the remark that it is from the French "licence," "and our own word is perhaps more frequently spelled 'licence' than 'license.'" Nine examples are appended, in every one of which "licence" appears; and there is no instance of "license" at all. The examples of the verb "to license" are truly curious. We are referred to a famous passage in Milton's "Areopagitica," where the word occurs very often: "There must be 'licensing' dancers * * * the lutes * * * must be 'licensed' what they may say." * * *

The evidence is carefully cooked, and the true spelling suppressed. Turn to the edition by Prof. Hales, which follows the old copy, and behold! the true spelling gives "licencing" and "licenc'd"! The same page (p. 24) has also "licencing."

PEARSON OF ORIEL.

A Memoir That Is Largely Autobiographical.*

Mr. William Stebbing, Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, has recently compiled a life of Charles Henry Pearson, Judge of Writ, and Education Minister in Victoria, from an unfinished autobiography and from memorials of his later years left by his wife and friends. The opening is an usual good autobiography, but as "The Story of My Life," which only came into Mrs. Pearson's hands after her husband's death, should not entirely do, he begins a new life as the new world he loved so well, this portion has been necessarily supplemented by the recollections of intimate university acquaintances and his political associates. Mr. Stebbing says, in his preface, that having begun his work of editing with great reluctance as to his own ability, as his work has progressed he has been more and more filled with a real admiration—in which he hopes to make his readers share—"for a character of singular charm in its combination of simplicity and variety; for the career of a student who was always something of a statesman, of a statesman who never ceased to be a student."

Longman's imprint on a volume of autobiography or memoir has come to be understood as virtually standing for the hall-mark of literary merit and interest; so that we take up the present volume with pleasurable anticipations fully realised by the interest of the story, and the charm and lovableness of Mr. Pearson's character; a feeling which perfectly accords with the impression made upon one by the portrait of the subject of the memoir which forms the frontispiece of this volume.

Mr. Pearson has led so varied a life—Fellow of his college; lecturer on English languages and literature, Kings College, London; Professor of Modern History in the same college, which was followed later by a Fellowship; editor of National Review, lectureships in history, Liverpool and Manchester, Trinity College, Cambridge, and University of Melbourne; Headmastership, Woman's College, Melbourne; Free Education Commissioner, Victoria; Member of Assembly, Victoria; Commissioner to England, Minister in Berry's Administration, without portfolio; Minister of Public Instruction for over four years in Victoria; Officier d'Instruction Publique, France; Secretary to Agent General of Victoria; as well as the author of numerous magazine articles, and books on history, politics, reviews, and critical essays, memoirs and verse, as well as being the subject of many other distinctions, all these showing what a strong claim Mr. Pearson has to our attention. Besides being the holder of all these public offices, not only was Mr. Pearson fortunate enough to be able to travel extensively, but entirely through his charming personality he succeeded in making friends all over the world.

Charles Henry Pearson was born on Sept. 7, 1830, at the Church Missionary College, Islington, of which his father was then Principal. His boyhood was passed there and at Tunbridge Wells, where his father was vicar of Holy Trinity Church, from 1830 to 1853. His sister Carlotta says that Charles was a handsome boy, with large blue eyes, gentle and quiet, yet with occasional outbursts of violent temper, which were afterward rigidly suppressed. He was one of thirteen children, eight of whom grew up. They were refined, cultivated, and honorable men and women, several of whom rose to high distinction. Mrs. Pearson accomplished the miracle wrought by many other English clergymen's wives, in effecting so much success on a very moderate income, but with the result that she was too much occupied to infuse warmth and gay light heartedness into the home atmosphere, and the father being somewhat of an invalid, and of a somber temper, the home life was very austere. Recognizing the unusual powers of his fourth son, Charles, Mr. Pearson acted as his tutor and carefully developed them. A rule of the house was that Latin was to be commenced on the sixth birthday, which Charles accordingly did, but no provision was made for amusement or pastime, which left indelible traces on his mind and character. Mr. Pearson traces the early ancestry on both sides of the family, his Grandfather Pearson being one of the most eminent surgeons in London and twice refusing a baronetcy, which he was offered through Lord Wellesley's influence. His mother, Harriet Pullar, was equally well connected, but while too well educated to be Calvinists, both the father and mother were so influenced by the tone of the Evangelical school that the most innocent amusements—from dancing to the theatre—were forbidden; their greatest dissipation being attendance at a Bible society or missionary meeting.

In 1843 young Pearson went to Rugby, where the classical training received from his father stood him in such good stead that he was the youngest but one of a class of over sixty, and the head pupil. Mr. Pearson, who entered Rugby a year after Dr. Arnold's death, is not disposed to think the latter accomplished such marvelous results, but, whether we agree with him or not, the Rugby chapter will be found most interesting. Pearson's best known contemporaries were Waddington, John Connington, William Arnold, Lawrence and Goschen. William Arnold, a son of the great [illegible] Arnold, became an officer in the Indian Army, and in three months published his novel, "Oxonian," a picture of military society in India before the Mutiny, so faithfully drawn, and from nearly recognized models, that he was boycotted by his mess. The remainder of the story, and the way he was finally allowed to become Inspector of Schools—following the family destiny—is one of the most interesting stories in the book. Lawrence, the author of "Our Indian Empire," was also at Rugby at this time, and we get an interesting glimpse of this man, both as an author and in private life. But Mr. Pearson is surely unnecessarily hard upon Lawrence when he says that, while his work may now be entirely forgotten, for some years Lawrence's novels "were the delight of milliners, apprentices, and fast undergraduates." Have "Guy Livingstone" and some of Lawrence's other work no admirers in the America of to-day?

From Rugby, from which Pearson was not expelled, but removed by his father at the request of the Headmaster, he passed, after an interval, to King's College, London, and finally entered Oriel College, Oxford, where, after a year's residence, he succeeded in gaining a scholarship at Exeter College. His views as to the educational systems of these various colleges—there being a wide difference in their methods—will be found most interesting. Gaining a first class in 1852, Pearson decided to study medicine, and entered St. George's Hospital. The many changes then involved won him numerous friends, and in 1854, winning a scholarship at Oriel, we find him again taking up residence at Oxford.

The remainder of the book is crowded full of incidents connected with the course of Mr. Pearson's life. A serious illness led to it being pronounced impossible for him to continue the study of medicine, and he was for nine years altogether lecturer and professor at King's College, London. The salary was small, only about a thousand dollars a year, but as his duties required only eight hours a week for thirty weeks in the year he had a great deal of time to devote to other pursuits, part of which he utilized in literary work, his first paper being for The Saturday Review, then lately established, which brought him regular employment, as well as many new friends.

It is impossible to attempt to follow in detail a life so rich both in changes and friendships. But whether Mr. Pearson is describing his adventures in travel or society, or some portion of his lifework, he is equally interesting. His travels cover a wide field, including Poland, India, Australia, and America, in which latter country he made innumerable friends, including Godkin, Richard Grant White, Ticknor, Longfellow, Agassiz, Lowell, Holmes, Norton, Wendell Phillips, Bowen, Fields, and Emerson, as well as many others in the West and South. The sketches he gives of our own countrymen are unusually charming, as witness this of Charles Eliot Norton, in whom he fully recognizes a claim to be included in what Holmes calls the "Brahmin type of New England":

In Norton, as afterward in Judge Force of Illinois, I found that peculiar refinement and scholarly taste which we are apt to associate in England with the intellectual side of an aristocratic society, mellowed by centuries and traditions. What made it more charming in Norton was his thorough sympathy with the primitive habits of a New England village, and with the democratic tone of American institutions.

It would be most interesting to dwell upon Pearson's many friendships; people with whom he was brought into any relationship feeling a very strong desire to know him for himself.

Pearson's circle of acquaintances was large and various. It comprised a large proportion of the eminent men of letters in England, and many on the Continent of Europe and in the United States. He had been Macaulay's guest. B. Thorpe, Gairdner, W. Shirley, Stubbs, and H. C. Coxe of the Bodleian discussed with him points of mediaeval antiquities. Duffus Hardy deferred to him—"such a scholar as yourself." Sir Henry Maine spoke of his "great learning." Dr. Furnivall recognized his insight into archaic literature. He was the confidant of F. D. Maurice, and at the same time had won the warm regard of his provost, the most orthodox of the orthodox, Dr. Hawkins. J. S. Brewer lamented the threatened loss of him as a colleague—"What we shall do at King's College without you I really do not know." Mr. Gladstone read with peculiar interest his letter on middle-class education. Dr. W. Alexander, now Irish Primate, who had competed for it with him, and also W. Thomson, afterward Archbishop of York, spoke with admiration of his Oxford prize poem, "The Death of Jacob." * * * He was on familiar terms with Bishop Fraser, Deans Stanley and Church, Mark Pattison, Goldwin Smith, Hutton, Cunningham, and Mill. Jowett, not given to confidences, explained to him his views on Church and State. * * * Americans like Wendell Phillips, C. E. Norton, and George Ticknor did not forget in England the friendship they had begun across the Atlantic. Victor Hugo addressed from Jersey an expression of lively gratitude to the writer of a review—"bien remarquable et bien élevé"—of "Les Misérables." D. G. Rossetti declared that he "evidently knows a great deal about my subject, more than I can pretend to do on some points, and his hints shall not be lost on me."

One would like to touch largely upon the Australian life, both as sheep farmer and in connection with schools and colleges, and the details of his private life, including his marriage there, and the pleasure he found in the companionship of his three young daughters. But above all in interest is his career as Minister of Education in Victoria, the results accomplished being simply marvelous. But this is quite too varied and long a story to be gone into here, nor can his literary work be adequately described; so that for all these and many other interesting details the reader must be referred to the book itself, which in a little over 300 pages gives a most interesting account of a long, varied, useful, and happy life, of which the pleasantest

*CHARLES HENRY PEARSON: Fellow of Oriel and Education Minister in Victoria. Memorials by himself, his wife, and his friends. Edited by William Stebbing, Honorable Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900. 9s.

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days—outside the separation from friends and home society—were those passed in Australia.

In May, 1894, Mr. Pearson died, the news being a great shock to his friends in all parts of the world, and especially in Victoria, where prominent members of its Assembly spoke in terms of the highest praise of one "who left not a single enemy." Mr. Stebbing adds:

The regrets of the great colony of Victoria were its payment to Charles Pearson for the surrender, possibly, of political honors at home, probably of literary renown higher even than that he acquired, certainly of ease. They have not been enough to satisfy his admiring friends, who sorrow over a career in their opinion not completely fulfilled. He himself, on the whole, had reason to be content. It was his will to assist at the making of a nation, and to use in its accomplishment faculties which only thus could have been fully developed. The question of rewards was not his business. He has laid it down that "simply to do one's work in life and to abide the issue" is the noblest training for souls, and he kept his own rule.

Love and Horse Breaking.*

When Miss Edith Ellery sees Paul Brown bestriding a bucking bronco, and has found out that the young man has all the ways and manners of a gentleman, she says to herself, "It seems to me that he has made of himself a very uncommon sort of a horse breaker." Edith is from one of the large Eastern cities and is paying a visit to her married brother who lives on the K 6 Ranch, Wyoming. When Edith arrived at a solitary way station on the Union Pacific Railroad and was almost lost, it was Paul Brown who acted as her guide. Edith wonders at the nice manners of the cowboy. Paul is hired by her brother to break in the colts on his ranch. Edith is half under promise to marry the wealthy Mr. Marshall Woodbury. If she took Woodbury for a husband it would have been not much for love, but for social position. On the ranch Paul assists Edith in many ways. She wonders what are the reasons why an educated man should follow the calling of horse breaking. She sympathizes with him. She is saddened when she is told that the life of the horse breaker is invariably a short one. She induces Paul to tell her his history. The trouble has been that Paul's father was a rather hard man, who was always finding fault with him. For the slightest infraction of the rules set down by Brown, Sr., there was a row. Paul's mother was dead. Then Edith falls in love with Paul. There is a wild girl on the ranch, Artalissa by name. She is the maid of all work. Artalissa is a flirt. She has made up her mind that Paul must marry her. When the man declines the girl's advances she plots against Paul. A couple of horses are stolen, and she accuses Paul. Edith clears him. Mr. Marshall Woodbury is forgotten, and Miss Edith marries Paul. Mary E. Stickney's story is a pleasing one and full of Western reminiscences. Ladies do not often indulge in horse stories, but the author of "Brown of Lost River" can spin a very good equine yarn.

*BROWN OF LOST RIVER. A Story of the West. By Mary E. Stickney. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

MRS. DELANY. (Mary Granville.) A Memoir. 1700-1788. Compiled by George Paston. Seven portraits in photogravure. Pp., ix.-366. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE DAUGHTER OF PETER THE GREAT. A History of Russian Diplomacy and of the Russian Court under the Empress Elisabeth Petrovna. 1741-1760. By R. L. Nesbit Bain. 8vo. Pp., xviii.-328. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA. By George R. Smith, the Rev. Gilbert Reid, Charles Johnston, &c. With maps and illustrations. Reprinted by permission from The North American Review. 12mo. Pp., v.-251. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. A comprehensive collection of the views of Thomas Jefferson. Classified and arranged in alphabetical order under nine thousand titles. Relating to Government, politics, law, &c. Edited by John P. Foley. Octavo. Pp., xxii.-1006. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Cloth. $7.50.

POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

HIDDEN VALUES. By Joseph the Writer. 12mo. Pp., 148. New York: Stettiner Brothers. Paper.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH POLITICS. By John M. Robertson. 8vo. Pp., xxvii.-551. New York: The New Amsterdam Book Company.

EVOLUTION. An Exposition of Christian Dogmas and Pagan Myths. By P. J. Cooley. 12mo. Pp., 82. New York: Peter Eckler. 25 cents. Paper.

FICTION.

LINNET. A Romance. By Grant Allen. 12mo. Pp., vi.-394. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

THE NOVELS AND STORIES OF FRANK R. STOCKTON. Vols. xvi.-xvii. Stories II. and III. Shenandoah Edition. 12mo. Pp., v.-342. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 per volume.

THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. Pp., vi.-322. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRADED LITERATURE READERS. Edited by Harry Pratt Judson and Ida C. Bender. Fourth Book. 12mo. Pp., 362. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 50 cents.

PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS. A Reference Book. A Description of the Ornaments, Utensils, and Implements of Pre-Columbian Man in America. By Warren K. Moorehead. Assisted by Profs. Perkins, Berlin, Drs. Yates, Steiner, and Messrs. Laidlaw, Wilkinson, &c. 681 figures. Showing 3,000 specimens. 8vo. Pp., xv.-181. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

A BOOK FOR ALL READERS. Designed as an Aid to the Collection, Use, and Preservation of Books, and the Formation of Public and Private Libraries. By Ainsworth Rand Spofford. 12mo. Pp., 509. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

FRECKLES AND TAN. A Book of Illustrated Verse. By R. C. Berman. Stiff paper covers, 78 pages, 25 cents. Boston: Alfred Bartlett.

THE TRUSTS: What Can We Do With Them? What Can They Do for Us? By William Miller Collier. Pp., 196. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company. $1.

PRACTICAL [illegible]

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review.

By William L. Alden.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—I wonder if the letters written from New York to The Daily Express by Mr. R. H. Sherard have been copied by the New York press. Mr. Sherard made the passage in the steerage of one of the French transatlantic steamers, and passed through the ordinary experience of an immigrant at Ellis Island. The story which he tells is not adapted to fill the intelligent American with patriotic pride.

There need not be the least question as to its truth. Mr. Sherard is not the sort of man who is guilty of journalistic "fakes." His account of the treatment which emigrants receive on board the steamers of the Compagnie Transatlantique is precisely what I should have expected from my knowledge of the way in which the cabin passengers on board one of the company's steamers were treated some years ago, while the steamer was in Quarantine in New York harbor. The picture which he gives of the cruelty practiced toward the unfortunate immigrants who arrive in America without sufficient money to meet the requirements of the statute, or in a state of health which does not satisfy the examining physician, is simply revolting. It is to be hoped that Mr. Sherard has not gone through with his painful experience in vain. Surely the assertions made in his letters cannot be suffered to pass unnoticed, and surely the moment they are substantiated to the satisfaction of the Federal authorities there will be a cleansing of the Ellis Island stables.

This is not the first time that Mr. Sherard has undergone personal suffering and danger in order to bring to light evils which ought to be abolished. His book concerning the unhealthy and dangerous occupations in which English men, women, and children are employed made a stir here a few years ago. What he did then and what he has just done may be called good reporting, but it is equally good philanthropy. He is a man of scholarship and genius, though for some reason he has never yet occupied the place to which his abilities entitle him. Naturally those whose brutality he has exposed in connection with the treatment of immigrants at New York will deny what he has said, but I have not the least hesitation in saying that whatever Mr. Sherard has written in the premises will be found to be the precise truth.

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It is announced that we are to have a new series of the "Diary" of Marie Bashkirtseff. When her "Diary" was first published it was generally known that it was only a small part of what she had written. The editor had, with the permission of Mme. Bashkirtseff, omitted more than he had printed. Mr. Gladstone made the book known in England, and it had an enormous sale. Doubtless the new volume will have nearly as large a sale. After all that we may say as to the morbid character of the "Diary," and the neurotic nature of its author, it was undeniably interesting, and for one I have always had a kindly feeling, born of pity, for the poor little Mongolian minx, as The Saturday Review once called her. Of course she was posing when she wrote her "Diary," for she was posing throughout her entire life, but for all that no one can read the "Diary" without perceiving that it gives a truthful picture of a young woman's heart. It is a "human document," as Marie Bashkirtseff herself called it, and if Mr. Gladstone found it interesting, we need not be afraid to follow his example, especially as it is not a novel.

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Mr. George Moore has reverted to his ancestral character. That is to say, he has become a violent Irishman. When he published his "Confessions of a Young Man," only twelve years ago, he hated Ireland. He said that "an original hatred of my native country" was one of the two dominant notes in his character. Also he said, "All the aspects of my native country are violently disagreeable to me, and I cannot think of the place I was born in without a sensation akin to nausea. * * * I am instinctively averse to my own countrymen; they are at once remote and repulsive." To-day Mr. Moore is so passionately fond of everything Irish that he wishes to have the Irish language taught in Irish schools. Moreover, he insists that Irish is the proper language for literature. English has, he maintains, become corrupted by commerce, and is no longer fit for the expression of noble and poetic ideas. He would retain it as the language of trade and commerce, but literature should henceforth be written in Irish. I quite agree with Mr. Moore that Irish would be an admirable language for the use of certain novelists. If nine-tenths of the novels that are published every week in London were written only in Irish, nobody would be troubled to read them. I should be sorry to see Mr. Moore's books published in Irish only, for they are too good to be lost in any such way. What is the meaning of this latest extravagance on the part of Mr. Moore no one seems to know. Perhaps he is beset with temptations to belong to other nations, so far as his profession of authorship is concerned. Some years ago he made the awful announcement that he would write no more in English, but that all his future novels would be written in French. He did not keep his vow, and probably he will not now abandon the English for the Irish language.

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There is to be a new literary and [illegible] Outlook at threepence, and now we are to have a fourpenny review. The Londoner by the by seems to be doing well, and the same may be said of The Review of the Week, which has recently raised its price to sixpence. It is certainly a good sixpenny worth—provided, of course, the reader does not object to its politics. It is what is called pro-Boer paper, although I presume that its conductors would repudiate the accusation of want of loyalty. Still the number of people in England who admire the Boers and believe that the war was solely the work of Mr. Chamberlain is at present very small, and a paper that should depend upon them for its support would have a circulation that would be invisible to the naked eye.

***

The other day I saw in an American paper that the title of Mr. Kipling's new novel is to be a combination of alleged Hindustani words, the meaning of which no one who does not know Hindustani would understand, and I doubt if even the Queen's Hindustani teacher would understand them. I do not say that the title was not given correctly, for it is a matter concerning which I know nothing. Only I remember that about six months ago another American paper announced the title of the same novel, and asserted that it was a combination of alleged Hindustani words quite different from those given by the last paper. In the circumstances I think it would be well to wait until either Mr. Kipling or his publishers announce the name of the book. The joke of inventing a name for it which looks like Hindustani will pall after a time.

***

Among the books of the week is Mr. Morley Roberts's "Descent of the Duchess." It is very clever, very readable, and decidedly humorous. It shows the author in a new light, and I am not sure that he has not at last found precisely his best field. Mr. Roberts lived long enough in Western America to know the Western American. The average English writer conceives of him a man with three names—the first of them being of course Scriptural—closely connected with pork. He may be amusing, but he is certainly very unlike the genuine American as those who live at home know him.

***

There is a small discussion in progress in the newspapers as to the origin of the name "Red Pottage," and Miss Cholmondeley's reason for giving it to her book. The general opinion seems to be that it is a reminiscence of the pottage for which Esau sold his birthright. This may be true, but who discovered the color of that historic pottage? We are told that it had a pleasant smell, especially to a hungry man, but we are told nothing as to its color. However, the question, why did Miss Cholmondeley call her book "Red Pottage" is not an important one. Probably she thought it would be a good selling title, and probably she also felt sure that no one else had used it. That she was right in the first supposition is shown by the discussion which I have just mentioned, which is equivalent to many columns of paid advertisement.

***

Mr. Guy Boothby has published another novel—"The Prince of Swindlers." I haven't read it, and I say so unblushingly. I have several things to do—earning a living among others—and the man who undertakes to read Mr. Boothby's incessant novels would have no time left for any other occupation. I gather, however, from the press notices that the book is entirely characteristic of the author, and having said that, there is nothing more to be said.

***

Quantities of new novels are promised for the Autumn season, many of them being written by men and women who usually write what is worth reading. But whether they really see the light this Autumn depends not so much on the publishers as on Prince Tuan and the Dowager Empress, and no one can yet guess what they will do.

W. L. ALDEN.

Mark Twain's Debut.

From "The Man Who Corrupted Hadleyberg."

By Mark Twain.

In my view, a person who published things in a mere newspaper could not properly claim recognition as a literary person; he must rise away above that; he must appear in a magazine. He would then be a literary person; also he would be famous—right away. These two ambitions were strong upon me. This was in 1866. I prepared my contribution, and then looked around for the best magazine to go up to glory in. I selected the most important one in New York. The contribution was accepted. I signed it "Mark Twain," for that name had some currency on the Pacific Coast, and it was my idea to spread it all over the world, now, at this one jump. The article appeared in the December number, and I sat up a month waiting for the January number, for that would contain the year's list of contributors, and my name would be in it, and I should be famous, and could give the banquet I was meditating.

I did not give the banquet. I had not written the "Mark Twain" distinctly; it was a fresh name to Eastern printers, and they put it "Mike Swain" or "Mac Swain," I do not remember which. At any rate, I was not celebrated, and I did not give the banquet. I was a literary person, but that was all—a buried one; buried alive.

René Bazin, in his book on the "Italians of To-day," published by Henry Holt & Co., makes the somewhat astonishing statement, on the authority of Count Jerome Gradenigo, [illegible] show that the Italian Government has more respect for free speech than Russia and Germany. Such a statement could hardly be made of primary teachers in either of these countries, and, perhaps, scarcely here when we call to mind the case of President [illegible]

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A History of Political Parties in the United States.

Being an Account of the Political Parties since the foundation of the Government, together with a consideration of the conditions attending their formation and development; and with a reprint of the several Party Platforms. By James H. Hopkins. 8°, $2.00.

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Richelieu

And the Growth of the French Power. By James Breck Perkins, LL.D., author of "France Under Mazarin," etc. No. 29 in the HEROES OF THE NATIONS SERIES. Fully illustrated. 12°, $1.50; half leather, $1.75.

The great Cardinal Richelieu has not lacked biographers. His character has been probed and his actions have been sifted by many pens. He has been depicted, more or less accurately, in the current fiction of our day, and in so many roles that we do not know just how to take him. This very fact should make a new work on Richelieu find welcome place. There has been need of some one to take this great mass of information and mold it into convenient compass, omitting the non-essentials and presenting to the average reader a comprehensive view of the man and the influence he had upon his own times. James Breck Perkins, author of "France Under Mazarin," "France Under the Regency," etc., has shown not only a comprehensive grasp of the course of French history, but an ability to present his facts through the medium of a clear and charming style.

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Two Essays translated by William B. Langsdorf, Ph. D., Litt. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Miami University. 16°, $1.00.

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Comments Readers Offer on Some Familiar Ones.

PENDLETON DUDLEY, Saranac Inn, N. Y., writes concerning James Newton Baskett's "As the Light Led": "I must join several of your readers who have expressed their disapproval of your review of James Newton Baskett's 'As the Light Led.' To me, who was raised in Missouri, there is little in Mr. Baskett's story that does not ring absolutely true. He has written of Missouri rural life in the sixties, when religious controversies raged hot and furious, and he has done it in a way to gratify every Missourian who lived during that heated period or who has heard the story from older lips. And Mr. Baskett has not only given a vivid picture of those stirring days, but he has wrought into his picture some charming nature touches that render his effort an artistic triumph. Missourians—men bred to the name—know the rich natural qualities of the State and its citizens, and they will not fail to see that Mr. Baskett has written with peculiar sympathy and insight.

"The men and women of 'As the Light Led' are living souls. If one would know the type of man who made the Middle West he should read Mr. Baskett's story. Bent Hickman, the hero, is such a man, powerful of soul and mind, crudely equipped in culture and learning, but rich in honesty, perseverance, and those iron qualities that made such men push the West forward with mighty progress—and withal a man of some weakness. Bent Hickman is not a latter-day hero, who is wont to live in the rattle of swords and the smell of blood, but a rugged Middle West farmer and cattle dealer, who holds one's sympathy and interest. Mr. Baskett has laid bare the soul of this man and he has gone about his task in a sane and winning way.

"Nannie Ditmer, whom Dick loves, is a most delightful creation and no unfit addition to the charming heroines of fiction who live simple lives. The other characters of this story are honestly drawn and in lines firm enough to be recognised by any reader. The Missourian will recognise in them some of his acquaintances, no doubt. It seems to me that the story is fresh, natural, and unconventional. It is a study of men and women moving among scenes new to most readers, and it has enough sprightliness and incident to make it a popular success."

VIVIAN HUBERT, New York, writes concerning James Lane Allen's "Reign of Law": "James Lane Allen's latest work, 'The Reign of Law,' well deserves the recognition and wide appreciation it has won. It is pleasing to note that the popular mind occasionally turns from light and trivial literature to dwell upon matters of a more serious nature. The book is undoubtedly one of the strongest and most realistic character studies among all the modern so-called 'purpose novels,' and in poetic feeling, wit, and interpretation of nature, it stands far above the average.

"The story opens with an allegorical description of a Kentucky hemp field. The subtle beauty and charm of this chapter make it a delightful introduction and an ideal setting for what is to follow. Mr. Allen deals openly with many theological questions which sooner or later arise in the mind of every thinking person.

"Among the subjects touched upon none is more interesting or vital than that of belief. There may be said to be two kinds of religious faith portrayed in the book. The one, belonging to a nature, never thinking, never doubting, full of an implicit trust in the Bible in its most literal sense, blindly ignorant of the fact that it was written to appeal to men whose minds could not grasp the scale or principle upon which the universe was built. Such was the faith of the father of David, the hero of the story. The other, the final belief of David, we may call the new faith.

"It is the outcome of the great strides which have been made in science. It has begun to confirm and express in modern ideas many of the teachings of Christ. For example, evolution shows us how, after innumerable years of mad and hideous conflict between life and death, man at last came upon the scene. This was the creation of man. Darwin has given us a plausible theory which accounts for the innumerable genera and species of animal and vegetable life. This has superseded the idea of special creation.

"Hundreds of other such examples might be given, but the above are sufficient to explain my meaning. I think I may safely say that Darwinism, when correctly understood, will do more to strengthen the waning faith in religion than any other agency known. Those who wish to pursue this subject further or feel their religious belief wavering would do well to read those three remarkable books by John Fiske, 'The Destiny of Man,' 'The Idea of God,' and 'Through Nature to God.'

"By far the strangest thing to me in the whole book was the wonderful way in which David's faith was again restored to him by his great love for Gabriella. The idea is truly very sentimental, but I doubt much whether it is practical or scientific."

BELLE MOSES, New York, also writes of "The Reign of Law": "Some weeks ago in these columns the reading public was commended for its appreciation of Mr. James Lane Allen's new novel, 'The Reign of Law,' and yet it seems to me that the approbation so justly won has been perfunctorily given, simply because Mr. Allen has assumed the task of a prophet and is in the very church agent.

"We cannot justly estimate the value of what Mr. Allen has given us, because we 'see through a glass darkly,' but we feel the golden truth in the book—the purity of purpose, the universal religion, that breathe through every page. We say of the author:

"'This man is good; he follows the broadest principles with sincere intent. No doubt he practices much that he preaches, and the wisdom he sets forth has been rooted in experience.' Yet what has he chosen for his text? A field of hemp—a man and a woman; a man with the universal name of David. Any man whose moral strength lies in the conception of an infinite God might be his David, as any woman, the Heaven-sent comforter of such a man, might be his Gabriella.

"And the 'mystery immortal,' as the author says, 'which is in the hemp and in our souls, in its bloom and in our passions, by which our poor brief lives are led upward out of the earth for a season, then cut down, rotted and broken'—what is it for? The service of that infinite God which no church can hold nor sect restrain.

"Mr. Allen's longing is for true brotherhood—for the time when one honest man will say to another: 'Your conception of God is not mine; you cannot tell if yours is the true conception, I cannot tell if mine is the true one; but I will not denounce yours, nor will you denounce mine, for, in the great summing up, may we not both be wrong?'

"Browning tells us in that remarkable poem, 'Bishop Blowgram's Apology,' that doubt is the very foundation of faith. The Bishop says:

> 'You call for faith;
> I show you doubt, to prove that faith exists.'

"And so David tells us; but he is more honest, for the pomp and circumstance of the priesthood do not allure him. He would rather wear his heavy boots and shabby clothes and be himself than allow his priestly vestments to cloak his unbelief.

"How churchmen will regard the book one cannot tell. It depends upon the depth and breadth of their religious views. Shallow minds might call such a work iconoclastic and preach against it—dogma against sound doctrine. In earlier days its public destruction would have been inevitable; but fortunately we live in an age when a man is free to believe what he will—he has the right to act, even if he acts alone.

"But Mr. Allen is not alone; millions think with him, though they cannot fight in the armor that he wears so easily. They can only stand by and applaud and wish there were more such champions in the world—'sans peur et sans reproche.'"

E. YZNAGA, New York, speaks of Zola Boyle's "Master of Life" as follows: "As I have heard considerable discussion in connection with the new novel, 'A Master of Life,' I should like to be permitted to put in a protest against one at least of the positions taken by the author in regard to the possibilities of hypnotism.

"It seems to me that the scene in the theatre in which Marjorie Wentworth receives an inspiration from the mysterious unknown in the audience, which inspiration places her thenceforth on the pinnacle of dramatic art, is carrying the claims of hypnotism decidedly too far.

"It is all very well to grant the claims of this science as a valuable therapeutic agent and as a remarkable power in many ways, but to believe that it can perform miracles is quite another affair. To say that Marjorie Wentworth, acting her part upon the stage, could have received an influence such as is described in the powerfully written scene from a person in the audience entirely unknown to her, and whom she only feels to be in the crowd in the theatre, is to argue some sort of universal force analogous to that which renders wireless telegraphy possible. I can see no other means by which to account for such an occurrence, and surely the most enthusiastic devotees of hypnotism cannot lay claim to that sort of power for their beloved science. I do not, of course, profess to be a scientist myself, but I am one of those who, while disposed to keep up as far as possible with new lines of thought, are inclined to view their claims cautiously. The author takes her subject very seriously, and I therefore respect her position, but it does seem to me that it would have been as well not to make so powerful a scene rest upon an occurrence which appears, at least in my humble opinion, a manifest impossibility.

"The strange dream is, on the other hand, brought in with beautiful naturalness and simplicity, and in marvelous sequence do the events of the story work out its beautiful allegory. That dreams of that sort are quite possible I have had peculiar occasion to know in my own family, though I do not pretend to attempt any explanation of the phenomenon."

A new edition of one of Gov. Roosevelt's most popular books, "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," will shortly come from the press of The Century Company. When first published, neither the author's nor the illustrator's name appeared on the front cover. In the new edition the names of Roosevelt and Remington will be duly prominent, and one of the ninety-four pictures by the well-known artist of Western life will be reproduced in the cover design. Other new editions announced by The Century Company are of Dr. Edward Eggleston's "The Graysons: A Story of Abraham Lincoln," Harry Stillwell Edwards's "The Two Runaways," and Richard Watson Gilder's "Five Books of Song," a fourth and revised edition. Each of these, except the last, will appear in a new cover.

Jonas Bronck's Library and Some Other First Things.

The earliest library in this State of which we have any record belonged to Jonas Bronck, for whom the Borough of the Bronx was named, though the spelling has been corrupted. He was one of those worthy but unfortunate Mennonites who were driven from their homes in Holland to Denmark by religious persecution. He was a brave and enterprising young man, and gained rapid promotion in the army of the King of Denmark, who was very tolerant toward the sect known as Mennonites. He served as commander in the East Indies until 1628, when, with others of the persecuted, he set sail for America, and his name first appears on the records the following year, when he receives a large grant of land in Westchester County from the Sachems of Ranachque.

We are quite too apt in these latter days to glorify the estates rather than the qualities of our forefathers. Jonas Bronck was simply a brave, sturdy young Dutchman, who came here to better his prospects and escape the dangers that attended the religious views he held and with the inborn stubbornness of the Dutch would not give up. His library contained the following volumes: Two Schatkamers, (Treasuries,) small folio; Petis a Piani; Danish Child's book; Veertich Tafereelen Van Doots, (40 pictures of death;) one volume by Simon Goisert; Bible Stories; Danish Calendar; View of the Major Navigation; 18 old printed books of Danish and Dutch authors; 17 manuscript books; Bible, folio; Calvin's Institutes; Ballengerus; Schuitetus Dominicales; Molineri Praxis, quarto; German Bible, quarto; Luther's Psalms; Sledanis, folio; Tri Spiegel, folio; Danish Cronyk, quarto; Danish Law Book, quarto; Luther's Catechism; T. Lof Christi, quarto; Four Ends of Death.

Speaking of first things in New York and elsewhere in America, here are some others: The first Surveyor of Public Buildings was appointed on July 25, 1647.

The first police system was established in 1648.

The first public well was dug in front of the fort in 1658.

Gerard Bancker was the first Street Commissioner.

The first attempt to light the streets was made in November, 1697.

The first night watch was appointed in 1697.

Peter Rutgers, a brewer, was also an Associate Alderman, and the first man that ever had charge of a fire engine on Manhattan Island, and John Roosevelt, a merchant, was the second.

The first three-story house was built by a De Peyster in 1696.

The first engine house was built in 1730, in the middle of Broad Street, between Wall Street and Exchange Place.

The first fort captured from the British in Revolutionary times was that at Newport, R. I., when forty cannon were seized and carried away, on Dec. 6, 1773.

The first duel in New England was fought on June 18, 1621, with sword and dagger, between Edward Doty and Edward Leicester, two servants, both of whom were wounded. They were punished by having their heads and feet tied together, and being kept without food for twenty-four hours.

The first American to fire a gun on the day of the battle of Lexington was Ebenezer Lock.

The first degree of D. D. was conferred on Increase Mather in 1692.

The first piece of gold discovered in the United States was found in Cabarras County, N. C., in 1799. It was picked up by a boy named Conrad Reed on the bank of a creek near his father's farm one Sunday afternoon. It attracted his attention while wading, and he picked it up and carried it home to his mother, who used it as a weight to keep her kitchen door open. In 1802 it was pronounced gold by a jeweler of Fayetteville, who happened to be at the house. He took it home, melted it into a bar eight inches long, and sold it for $350.

Thomas Lote was the first man in this country who ever built a fire engine that was used.

The first American daguerreotype was taken of Moses Hobby of Stamford, Conn., by Prof. Henry of the New York University.

The Bank of New York, established in 1784, was the first banking institution in this city.

The first regular organization of the Fire Department was effected in 1786.

The first house lighted by gas was the residence of Samuel Leggett, first President of the New York Gas Company, 7 Cherry Street. This locality was then (1825) a fashionable one. It was fitted with gas at a cost of $10 per 1,000 feet.

The first Jews arrived in 1664.

The first boss was William Walton, who erected the Walton mansion in Pearl Street in 1754. The title clung to him until his death.

The first American Congress met in the old City Hall, at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

The first bound book, the "Laws of the Colony," was issued by William Bradford in 1694.

The first ferry was established in 1642 by Cornelius Dericksen, and ran from near Peck Slip to Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The first lawyer was Adrien Van Der Donck.

The first market house was established on Bowling Green in 1658.

The first mail and the first Merchants' [illegible]

The first edition to enter Manhattan came with Pan Twiller in 1629.

Wardner of Wardner.*

Mr. Jim Wardner, the founder of Wardner, Idaho, began his speculative career in his youthful days. He bred rabbits and made money. In fact, as Mr. Jim Wardner tells his story, he seems to have tried to become rich by all kinds of methods. His first start was as an apothecary in Milwaukee. The war breaking out, the lad took the position of a hospital steward. Coming to New York, he secured a place in a drug store. Here he became acquainted with John Allen, John enjoying then the high privilege of being called "the wickedest man in New York." When John Allen became a convert and professed Christianity, and the place where he sold liquor was rented by the Young Men's Christian Association, Wardner had the happy idea of having Allen photographed and selling the pictures. The venture was a brilliant success. Then there was a plan for Allen to lecture, and Jim was to be the advance agent. Unfortunately, Allen was not entirely converted, for he had a habit of getting drunk, and so the lecture business came to nothing.

It would take too long to follow the author of this volume, descriptive of the innumerable things attempted by him. Going out West, the man traded in everything—in eggs, butterine, oats, stocks, wheat, lead, gold, silver, and mining property. Pretty generally all his enterprises came to nothing. Or, to explain it by a well-known expression, Mr. Jim Wardner was generally "dead broke." But he had the fine trait of not knowing when he was "busted." The adventures of the author in the remote West are curious. We do not question that for the major part they are true. He recalls the accidental discovery of some of the bonanzas. It was a stray jackass that found one of the most profitable mines. A dog following a wounded bird at another time showed on the brink of a stream a rich gold-bearing quartz. There are no literary pretensions on the part of the author, but his book is not any the less amusing because written in a plain and straightforward manner. It is peculiarly American, and a chronicle of pluck and courage. Mr. Jim Wardner is a second Mark Tapley.

A Romance of Russia.*

Mystery is always fascinating, and, alas! but little is left in this world. The legend of Timbuctoo has vanished; no open polar sea is left "back of the north wind"; Gradgrindian "facts" have banished the mist wreaths of poetic fable. But in a few countries still lingers the charm of the unknown. It hovers about the Orient; it has not deserted Russia; and, though the mystery of Russia is as terrible as a torpedo-strewn sea, it is still alluring—when one is at a safe distance—and a romance of Russia, if reasonably well told, is sure of its audience. "The Black Terror" is more than well told. It is a good, old-fashioned novel of incident and intricacy. There is little or no attempt at delineation of character, nor has the story any purpose political or ethical. The tale is highly imaginative, the situations are dramatic, the mysteries cleverly contrived and carried out. Could the Black Terror be made real, it would be for the Nihilists an excellent Nemesis of the Strewelpeter kind; but it would scarcely work as smoothly in life as upon paper.

It would be peculiarly unfair to a novel depending for its interest upon its plot to give a hint of its story. Suffice it to say that it is one the reader will not easily lay aside until he has "seized it with his eye" from the first page to the last. He will be led from adventure to adventure, from peril to peril, from suspense to suspense, until at the close he draws a long sigh of relief that the intrepid hero and the lovely Princess have escaped the Scylla and Charybdis which threaten them throughout the tale.

There are moods and times in which the most loyal adherent of such writers as Mr. Howells and Miss Austen finds himself too indolent, too weary, perhaps too heartsick, to enjoy the delicate portraiture, the exquisite fooling, the wonderful differentiation of commonplace characters in which he is wont to take delight; times when he cares less for the perfection of art than to be taken out of himself by a rousing good story. If he is fortunate enough at such a time to fall in with "The Black Terror" he will gratefully acknowledge that it has well fulfilled its mission.

The Homers.

From The Cornhill.

An unusual surname, but one well known in Dorset, is that of Homer. Curiously enough there is a hamlet in the county called Troytown, and not long ago one of the Homers lived there. Another respected member of the Homer family, a few years since, contested one of the county divisions, and Punch, struck by the classic name, made humorous reference to the Homeric battle. A local story goes that this same Mr. Homer at a public gathering, feeling unwell, had suddenly to leave, when a local humorist remarked, "Homer's 'Odd, I see,'" and another rejoined, "Homer's 'Ill, I add.'"

JIM WARDNER OF WARDNER, IDAHO. By Himself. New York: The Anglo-American Publishing Company.

*THE BLACK TERROR. A Romance of Russia. By John E. Leys. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

AUG

1900

THE 19TH CENTURY.

An Interesting and Striking Address at Cambridge, England, by Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury in the present British Cabinet, visited Cambridge a fortnight ago for the purpose of inaugurating the Summer meeting of the University Extension students. His address was delivered in the Senate House, which was thronged. The Vice Chancellor, in introducing Mr. Balfour as one who, being no stranger to Cambridge, might have won distinction there as a teacher of philosophy if he had not preferred a wider field, said they could not have found a more appropriate person to inaugurate the Summer meeting than a statesman who, amid the cares that distracted the leader of the House of Commons, had devoted time to the most abstract of studies. Mr. Balfour, on ascending the rostrum, was cordially cheered. He said:

My prescribed theme is "The Nineteenth Century." What is the nineteenth century? I do not mean to raise the controversy as to when the nineteenth century ends and the twentieth begins—a question the eager discussion of which affords a striking proof of the aphorism that the pleasures of investigation do not lie so much in the acquisition of truth as in its pursuit. My inquiry aims at a different mark, and, somewhat expanded, it comes to this: When we mark off a century for particular consideration, what kind of a period have we in our minds? The negative answer at all events seems plain. It is seldom, except by accident, exactly a hundred years. Moreover, it is seldom, except by accident, precisely the same period for two aspects of what we loosely but conveniently call the same century. Nature does not exhibit her uniformity by any pedantic adherence to the decimal system, and if we insist upon substituting rigid and arbitrary divisions of historical time for natural ones half the significance of history will be lost for us. For example, if we had to put our finger on the date which, in matters political, divided the last century from the present we might for England choose the declaration of war with France in the last days of 1793; for France the assembling of the States General in 1789; for the United States the Declaration of Independence, or the Peace of Versailles.

For the corresponding event in literary history we might perhaps fix the publication of "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 as the dawn of the new period for the English-speaking people, and, it may be, Chateaubriand's "Génie du Christianisme" in 1802 for the beginning in France. Science is cosmopolitan, and in dealing with it we may eliminate the particularities of race and language. But, even in the case of science, the different centuries, if they are to be spoken of as separate entities, must not be too rigidly defined. Some gentle violence must be done to chronology if epochs are to be profitably distinguished; and I imagine that those who are qualified to speak on such subjects—which I am not—would regard Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" (though not completed till 1825) as the culminating performance of the old century, the theories of Young and Dalton as belonging essentially to the new. Granting that a procedure of this kind is desirable if we are usefully to sum up the achievements of a particular epoch, it nevertheless remains true that no mere process of summation can quite explain the impression which different epochs produce on us.

We cannot, by cataloguing mental characteristics or describing face and figure, convey the impression of a human personality. Neither can we, by a parallel process, justify our sentiments about a century, yet most of us have them—"the reason why we cannot tell, but only this we know full well," some centuries please us and some do not. It so happens, for example, that I dislike the seventeenth century and like the eighteenth. I do not pretend to justify my taste. Perhaps it is that there is a kind of unity and finish about the eighteenth century wanting to its predecessor. Perhaps I am prejudiced against the latter by my dislike of its religious wars, which were more than half political, and its political wars, which were more than half religious. In any case, the matter is quite unimportant.

What is more to our present purpose is to ask whether the nineteenth century yet presents itself to any of us sufficiently as a whole to suggest any sentiment of the kind I have just illustrated. I confess that, for my own part, it does not. Of that portion of it with which most of us are alone immediately acquainted, say the last third, I feel I can in this connection say nothing. We are too much of it to judge it. The two remaining thirds, on the other hand, seem to me so different that I cannot criticise them together, and if I am to criticise them separately I acknowledge at once that it is the first third and not the second that engages my sympathies. There are those, I am aware, who think that the great Reform bill was the beginning of wisdom. Very likely they are right. But this is not a question of right, but a question of personal predilection, and from that point of view the middle third of the nineteenth century does not, I acknowledge, appeal to me. It is probably due to the natural ingratitude which we are apt to feel toward our immediate predecessors. But I justify it to myself by saying that it reminds me too much of Landseer's pictures and the revival of Gothic art, that I feel no sentiment of allegiance toward any of the intellectual dynasties which then held sway, that neither the thin lucidity of Mill nor the turbid prophesyings of Carlyle, neither Cowler nor yet Newman, were ever able to arouse in me the enthusiasm of a disciple, and that I turn with pleasure from the Corn Laws to the great war. Lastly, the [illegible]

are rather in the nature of individual fancies than impersonal criticisms, and I hasten to consider whether, apart altogether from likes and dislikes, there is any characteristic note which distinguishes this century from any that has gone before it.

On this point I range myself with those who find this characteristic note in the growth of science. In the last 100 years the world has seen great wars, great national and social upheavals, great religious movements, great economic changes. Literature and art have had their triumphs, and have permanently enriched the intellectual inheritance of our race. Yet, large as is the space which subjects like these legitimately fill in our thoughts, much as they will occupy the future historian, it is not among these that I seek for the most important and the most fundamental differences which separate the present from preceding ages. Rather is this to be found in the cumulative products of scientific research, to which no other period offers a precedent or a parallel. No single discovery, it may be, can be compared in its results to that of Copernicus; no single discoverer can be compared in genius to Newton; but in their total effects the advances made by the nineteenth century are not to be matched. Not only is the surprising increase of knowledge new, but the use to which it has been put is new also. The growth of industrial invention is not a fact we are permitted to forget. We do, however, sometimes forget how much of it is due to a close connection between theoretic knowledge and its utilitarian application which in its degree is altogether unexampled in the history of mankind. I suppose that at this moment if we were allowed a vision of the embryonic forces which are predestined most potently to affect the future of mankind we should have to look for them not in the Legislature, not in the press, nor on the platform, nor in the schemes of practical statesmen, nor the dreams of political theorists, but in the laboratories of scientific students whose names are but little in the mouths of men, who cannot themselves forecast the results of their own labors, and whose theories could scarce be understood by those whom they will chiefly benefit.

I do not propose to attempt any sketch of our gains from this most fruitful union between science and invention. I may, however, permit myself one parenthetic remark on an aspect of it which is likely more and more to thrust itself unpleasantly upon our attention. Marvelous as are the variety and ingenuity of modern industrial methods, they almost all depend in the last resort upon our supply of useful power, and our supply of useful power is principally provided for us by methods which, so far as I can see, have altered not at all in principle, and strangely little in detail, since the days of Watt. Coal, as we all know, is the chief reservoir of energy from which the world at present draws and from which we in this country must always draw, but our main contrivance for utilising it is the steam engine, and, by its essential nature, the steam engine is extravagantly wasteful. So that, when we are told, as if it was something to be proud of, that this is the age of steam, we may admit the fact, but can hardly share the satisfaction. Our coal fields, as we know too well, are limited. We certainly cannot increase them. The boldest legislator would hesitate to limit their employment for purposes of domestic industry. So the only possible alternative is to economise our method of consuming them. And for this there would, indeed, seem to be a sufficiency of room.

Let a second Watt arise. Let him bring into general use some mode of extracting energy from fuel which shall only waste 80 per cent. of it, and lo! your coal fields as sources of power, are doubled at once. The hope seems a modest one, but it is not yet fulfilled, and therefore it is that we must qualify the satisfaction with which at the end of the century we contemplate the unbroken course of its industrial triumphs. We have, in truth, been little better than brilliant spendthrifts. Every new invention seems to throw a new strain upon the vast but not illimitable resources of nature. Lord Kelvin is disquieted about our supply of oxygen; Sir William Crookes about our supply of nitrates. The problem of our coal supply is always with us. Sooner or later the stored-up resources of the world will be exhausted. Humanity, having used or squandered its capital, will thenceforward have to depend upon such current income as can be derived from that diurnal heat of the sun and the rotation of the earth till, in the sequence of the ages, these also begin to fail.

With such remote speculations we are not now concerned. It is enough for us to take note how rapidly the prodigious progress of recent discovery has increased the drain upon the natural wealth of old manufacturing countries, and especially of Great Britain, and, at the same time, frankly to recognise that it is only by new inventions that the collateral evils of old inventions can be mitigated; that to go back is impossible; that our only hope lies in a further advance.

After all, however, it is not necessarily the material and obvious results of scientific discoveries which are of the deepest interest. They have effected changes more subtle and perhaps less obvious which are at least as worthy of our consideration and are at least as unique in the history of the civilized world. No century has seen so great a change in our intellectual apprehension of the world in which we live. Our whole point of view has changed. The mental framework in which we arrange the separate facts in the world of men and things is quite a new framework. The spectacle of the universe presents itself now in a wholly changed perspective. We not only see more, but we see differently. The discoveries in physics and in chemistry, which have borne their share in thus recreating for us the evolution of the past are in process of giving us quite new ideas as to the inner nature of that material whole of which the world's traversing space is but an insignificant part. Differences of quality once thought ultimate are constantly being resolved into differences of motion or configuration. What does one [illegible]

From the arrangement of atoms in the molecule, not less than their intrinsic nature, flow the characteristic attributes of the compound. The atom itself has been pulverized, and speculation is forced to admit as a possibility that even chemical elements themselves may be no more than varities of single substances.

Plausible attempts have been made to reduce the physical universe, with its infinite variety, its glory of color and of form, its significance and its sublimity, to one homogeneous medium in which there are no distinctions to be discovered but distinction of movement or of stress. And although no such hypothesis can, I suppose, be yet accepted, the gropings of physicists after this or some other not less audacious unification, must finally, I think, be crowned with success. The change of view which I have endeavored to indicate is purely scientific, but its consequences cannot be confined to science. How will they manifest themselves in other regions of human activity, in literature, in art, in religion? The subject is one rather for the lecturer on the twentieth century than for the lecturer on the nineteenth. I, at least, cannot endeavor to grapple with it.

But, before concluding, I will ask one question about it and hazard one prophecy. My question relates to art. We may, I suppose, say that artistic feeling constantly expresses itself in the vivid presentation of sensuous fact and its remote emotional suggestion. Will it be dulled by a theory of the world which carries with it no emotional suggestion, which is perpetually merging the sensuous fact in its physical explanation, whose main duty, indeed, it is to tear down the cosmic scene painting and expose the scaffolding and wheelwork by which the world of sense perception is produced? I do not know, I do not hazard a conjecture, but the subject is worth consideration.

So much for my question. My prophecy relates to religion. We have frequently seen in the history of thought that any development of the mechanical conception of the physical world gives an impulse to materialistic speculation. Now, if the goal to which, consciously or unconsciously, the modern physicist is pressing be ever reached, the mechanical view of things will receive an extension and a completeness never before dreamed of. There would, then, in strictness, be only one natural science—namely, physics—and only one kind of explanation—namely, the dynamic. Would this conception in its turn foster a new and refined materialism? For my own part I conjecture that it would not. I believe the very completeness and internal consistency of such a view would establish its inadequacy. The very fact that within it there seemed no room for spirit would convince mankind that spirit must be invoked to explain it. I know not how the theoretic reconciliation will be effected, for I mistrust the current philosophical theories upon the subject. But that in some way or other future generations will, each in its own way, find a practical modus vivendi between the natural and the spiritual I do not doubt at all, and if a hundred years hence some lecturer whose parents are not yet born shall discourse in this place on the twentieth century, it may be that he will note the fact that, unlike their forefathers, men of his generation were no longer disquieted by the controversies once suggested by the well-known phrase "conflict between science and religion."

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By Bernard Capes.*

who has already won the hearts of readers by his many interesting and unique stories. The present work follows in the footsteps of "At a Winter's Fire," which appeared about a year ago, and is a combination of seventeen short stories, romances, fantasies, whimsicalities, and levities. On the title-page Capes facetiously quotes, "Homer himself must beg if he wants means, and as, by report, sometimes he did 'Go from door to door, and sing ballads.'" Two of the stories in the present collection were published in Blackwood, one in Cornhill, three in the Pall Mall Magazine, two in Literature, one in Idler, and two in Butterfly. The remaining six appear here for the first time in print.

"The Cursing Bell" is the title of a story of a fantastic dream. It relates the history of the construction of a peculiar octagonal tower whose ruins stood close to the English Channel and were known as "Durleston's Folly," and of the casting and raising in this tower of a bell inscribed "Ding my curse on Magdalen." The whole story represents a hideous dream of a lover who awakens from it under most happy surroundings. "A Doll and a Moral" heads a short, gracefully told little incident that from its pathetic cadence elicits sympathy for a bachelor botanist. Deeply wrapped in his science, the hero reveals from the darkness of his study his lost love's name in his whispered murmurings, "Lucy! Lucy!" An interesting romance is told entitled "Jenny Jessamy, the Runner." It opens with a scene on a triangular plot of grass in front of a remote country tavern in the latter part of the eighteenth century. A young husband and wife are discovered in a lively word quarrel which results in a coolness that lasts several days, during which a third party appears, and by whose peculiar doings and escape a bridge is made for the reunion of the former happy relations of the young couple.

"The Foot of Time," originally published in Literature under the title "The Air Hath Bubbles," is a strange little story. The introductory and longest story in the volume, "The Sword of Corporal Le Costa," is a most weird tale, full of interest. "A Coward," "The Chapter's Doom," "A True Princess," "Solomon's Seal," "The Writer and the Prince," are the titles of some of the other stories that claim almost equal attention. The native richness is conspicuous

*UP IN MAINE. Stories of Yankee Life Told in Verse. By Holman F. Day. With an introduction by Hon. C. E. Littlefield, and six illustrations from photographs. Small, Maynard and Company, Publishers, Boston.

AUG

ART AND ARTISTS.

The London Daily News has just had what it calls "a Plebiscite." The attempt is made to ascertain by means of an English verdict what were the most popular pictures in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition. If the "most popular" are not invariably the best pictures, it is quite likely that according to the judgment of the people they are pretty near it. We are always hearing that the academician, no matter what may be his nationality, cannot paint to please a general public. Now how happens it that of the fourteen pictures selected by the plebiscite, with but three exceptions, all of them are painted by members or associates of the Royal Academy? It is instructive to learn exactly the character of the voting. We take the following from The London Daily News:

The Best Picture of All—"The Two Crowns." Frank Dicksee, R. A.
The Best Subject Picture—"Trial of Queen Katherine." E. A. Abbey, R. A.
The Best Portrait—"Lord Russell of Killowen." J. S. Sargent, R. A.
The Best Landscape—"Hill, Vale, and Stream." B. W. Leader, R. A.
The Best Sea Picture—"Ocean Surge." Peter Graham, R. A.
The Best Animal Picture—"Horses Bathing in the Sea." Miss E. Kemp-Welch.
The Best Water Color—"Isola San Giuliano." Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A.
The Best Piece of Sculpture—"Tomb of Lord Leighton." Thomas Brock, R. A.
The Picture With Most Heart in It—"The Sale of Old Dobbin." J. R. Reid.
The Prettiest Face—"Miss Evelyn Ouless." H. T. Wells, R. A.
The Best-Looking Man—"Lord Kitchener." A. S. Cope, A. R. A.
The Nicest Baby—"La Vierge Aux Lys." W. A. Bouguereau.
The Prettiest Dress—"Mrs. Murray Guthrie." Sir E. J. Poynter, P. R. A.
The Picture You Would Most Like to Live With—"Gold Fish." Sir L. Alma-Tadema, R. A.

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We are inclined to compliment the originators of this picture plebiscite on the choice of the subjects to be voted on. "The Prettiest Dress" may sound somewhat trivial, but when Sir E. J. Poynter paints such fine raiment there can be nothing that is the least weak or silly about it. The "Nicest Baby," the prize falling to M. Bouguereau, must have delighted the distinguished French artist. It was certainly a high compliment. Is, however Lord Kitchener "The Best Looking Man?" The popular vote would have it so. Now the officer who was so masterful in the Soudan has a very strong and martial face. It is stern to a degree. Lord Kitchener may be "the best looking," when helped out with his regimentals. But to us "Bobs" has very much more lovable features. As for Gen. Baden-Powell, he has a fine head, which is typically English. The nose of the man of Mafeking has a decided Wellington arch. Returning to the plebiscite, perhaps the popular judgment rendered to Alma-Tadema, his picture, "Gold Fish," being one "you would like best to live with," carries with it the highest sentiment. The faculty of judicious appreciativeness is manifest when Mr. E. A. Abbey's "Trial of Queen Katherine" was designated "as the best subject picture." Let us also take kindly to the general British picture person, who calls Mr. J. S. Sargent's "Lord Russell of Killowen" "the best portrait." Why should not a public wear its heart on its sleeve? What then is there out of the way when the work of Mr. J. R. Reid, called "The Sale of Old Dobbin," was held as the picture having the "most heart in it"? There is no question that it had. Let the dilettanti look down with lordly scorn to the taste of the multitude, but for all that their judgment certainly in the present case has not been at fault. Perhaps the secret of educating the masses, as far as a gallery is concerned, is to have no poor pictures in it. Then the popular taste cannot go wrong. Provide the feast with good food, reject what is overspiced, and then there can come about no indigestion.

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This is the way M. Maurice Montégut tells, in Le Journal, the story of "Le Tableau de Mlle. Thérèse." We take the liberty of condensing it, for in the original it is spread over several columns. Mademoiselle is charming. She has the most beautiful figure in the world, and besides that "un chic énorme." The lovely Thérèse is disporting herself on the seashore. There are stories of her great wealth. It is an old aunt who acts as chaperon. To this same seaside resort come the leading Parisian painters. Everybody knows M. Badoit as the head of a school; M. Terroy, the figure painter; M. Brady, so lauded for his nudities, and M. Montagnes, famous for his marine pieces. In addition to these gentlemen there was a landscape artist, and others of general merit. All the artists flocked around the lovely girl. To their surprise, she mounted her easel, distributing her pigments on her palette in a most lavish manner, and she began painting. The beautiful Thérèse was at once surrounded by the half dozen artists, all apparently busy with their own work. They were curious to know what kind of a picture she could paint. It was the sea which attracted the attention of the fair artist. As far as the physical performance of her work went, she was very rapid. There were apparently no difficulties for her. Her own pose was one of studied grace. It was M. Badoit who first had the chance of seeing the lady's canvas. With M. Badoit homage to beauty was one thing and reverence for art something else. M. Badoit, to translate precisely his words, said: "She is as lovely as an angel and paints like a pig."

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Alas! M. Badoit was perfectly correct in his judgment, and the other artists confirmed it. Nothing could have been worse than Mlle. Thérèse's sea-piece. She reached all obtainable colors with enthusiasm. She even smiled when she believed that she had produced some impossible effect. In her energy the comb escaped from her hair, and the charm of the flowing tresses as they were tossed about by the sea breeze enchanted the artists. But the painters held aloof. Mlle. Thérèse's mariae was causing them agonies. Her industry was wonderful. She kept at her painting. Then one day Badoit could stand it no longer. Somehow he had scraped up an acquaintance with the young person. He said to her, taking her brushes from her: "Oh, how you annoy me! Come and see how I manage this business. Do for gracious sake try and profit by the lesson I am about giving you." Then Badoit took the wretched daub, and with a few bold and masterly strokes put life and vigor into it. Mlle. Thérèse was smart enough to understand at once that there was a master at work. She wisely acknowledged the vast improvement. Then the other artists who were near applauded. They shouted, "Good for you, Badoit." Badoit's reply was, "Come on, all of you, and give a helping hand."

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At first Mlle. Thérèse was disinclined that others should work on the same canvas. "You will spoil what is a chef d'oeuvre," she cried. But Badoit would have his way. Every one of the artists pitched in. There was ample opportunity for each of the painters to indulge in his specialty. The young lady wanted a group of bathers. There was M. Brady, who was at home with that kind of business.

Finally there was to be seen on the canvas a composite picture, it is true, but harmonious as a whole, because it was the work of many clever artists. Mlle. Thérèse was wild with delight. She had at least this merit—she knew a good thing when she saw it. Of course, she signed it. The sequel? We follow precisely M. Maurice Montégut's words: "At the Salon, next year, the picture of Mlle. Thérèse X., 'Women Bathing in the Sea,' obtained the award of 'Honorable Mention.'" MM. Badoit, Montagne, Brady, Terroy were on the jury. It really was a highly creditable piece of work. M. Maurice Montégut has somewhat elaborated the common story of the drawing master whose own work takes the place of his pupil's.

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What a difficult topic is the one having to do with the papering of a picture gallery! Can there be iron-bound rules regulating the color of such paper? Questions of natural lighting of the rooms, which could not always be uniform, would, it seems to us, render anything overpositive a source of trouble. Are the pictures to be seen in the day, with a natural light, or at night, when artificial illumination must be resorted to? Flock paper was much in vogue some forty years ago. Flock paper must have been a receptacle for dust. It must have required constant cleaning. In Italy silk hangings have been used for the walls. The use of this material must have called for a large outlay. As to the color, an expert has insisted that there are only three colors possible in a gallery. These are a crimson-red, a dirty green, and a chocolate. Pretty generally it is the red which has been brought into play. In the National Gallery the room to be devoted to the Venetian masters is to be hung with a red canvas-surfaced paper, and the same color will be used throughout the whole gallery. Notwithstanding the adoption of the red paper, there are many who have a liking for the olive-green which still covers some of the walls.

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May we judge of the popularity of literary people by the pictures made after them? If you cannot have the originals on the canvas, you may at least obtain good engravings of the great writers. But how far does the repetition of the likenesses of these men of the pen establish their precise distinction? Here is a catalogue entitled "Portraits of Some English Writers from Chaucer to Kipling," issued by Messrs. Keppel & Co. The prints are now on exhibition at the gallery of the Messrs. Keppel. It does seem such a great jump from Chaucer to Kipling. There is a placid dignity about the author of the "Canterbury Tales," and the nonchalant way of the man who wrote "Departmental Ditties." There are in the catalogue seven pictures of Burns, four of Byron, six of Campbell, seven of Carlyle, three of Chaucer, three of Coleridge, five of Samuel Johnson, four of Charles Lamb, two of Macaulay, eight of Milton, four of Tom Moore, five of Pope, four of Samuel Rogers, nine of Sir Walter Scott, eleven of Shakespeare, six of Tennyson, and only one of Wordsworth. Andrew Lang has his portrait, and his picture shows him to be a very fine-looking man. Perhaps it conveys the idea of an overworked person, as if the original were sighing for a holiday.

***

Certainly Mr. Whistler is as clever with his brush as he is sharp with his tongue. Mr. Justin McCarthy, in Chambers's Journal, gives an example of the artist's way of sitting down on a stupid subject. The model was not good-looking. Whistler had been doing his best to make an ugly man look at least interesting. When the portrait was finished the sitter did not seem satisfied with it. "You don't seem to like it," Whistler said. The sitter confessed that he did not, and said in self-justification, "You must admit that it is a bad work of art." "Yes," replied Whistler, "but I think you must admit that you are a bad work of nature."

John Fox, Jr., the Kentucky novelist, will describe in the September Scribner an amusing fishing trip which he made in the Kentucky mountains.

EDUCATION.

Plato and the Development of the Young.*

All earnest minds are interested in the work of education and sympathize with those engaged in it. They would, by word or deed, encourage their hearts and strengthen their hands. Those have not thought much about it who do not recognize the arduous character of the work; who do not regard it as of prime importance among natural human obligations, and most potent among those things that conduce to human completeness.

The training of the young has ever had the practical attention of the ablest men; and it seems strange, and is not easily accounted for, that education should be as much in the region of experiment now as at any previous time. In these days it is largely pervaded by the empiric spirit, and its problems subjected to the experimental zeal of the quack. In so far as this is so it is a sign of ill-health, and, judging by results, the condition is far from being a satisfactory one.

Considering the mighty influence of ancient Greek learning on modern thought and culture, and the common interest in it that all scholars have, this effort by Mr. Bernard Bosanquet to present a translation of Plato's scheme of what may be termed primary education, as in the second, third, and fourth books of his "Republic," is an excellent idea, and, as carried out, worthy of the highest commendation. In an introduction Mr. Bosanquet shows how well equipped he is for such a task. But that is already recognized by his well-known "Companion to Plato's Republic." As here set forth, the much that was achieved by apparent scanty means in the education of ancient Greece forms a striking contrast to the results obtained from the bewildering multiplicity of subjects at the present day. The things that, in the public schools, are crowded upon the child's hapless mind are to him as scarecrows. The process seems reversed by which his natural education has hitherto been going on. He cannot approach or assimilate these things as he has been accustomed to. He is conscious of inexpressible warps and twists which hinder or entirely prevent his obtaining answers to the "Whys" and "Whats," the solutions of which have been to him a natural pleasure.

The aim of intellectual training in Plato's time was to produce a well-proportioned man, morally, intellectually, and physically; morally, that he may do right; intellectually, that he may see clear; and physically, that he may have a body that will serve him to the utmost that duty requires—in short, the education of the whole man. Education was not then a trade and served no ulterior ends. It was the preparation for the highest life in a high civilization, and was carried on, as nearly as possible, along the lines which nature prescribes.

In this book Mr. Bosanquet has done a good service. The introduction is so full of suggestion that we could wish to see it in the hands of all thoughtful teachers in the land; and not of teachers alone but of those, also, who are interested in the practical work of education. The copious annotations of the text are so lucid and of so interesting a character as to make the study of this portion of the "Republic" a pleasure where it might, perhaps, otherwise be in the nature of a task.

In "Talks with a College Boy," from the pen of Mr. Woodberry, the American Plato is quoted as saying, "Read Plato's Republic! Read Plato's Republic! Read Plato's Republic! He lifts man toward the Divine, and I like to hear that a man reads Plato. I want to meet that man." This advice of Emerson's could hardly be given effect under happier conditions than by the study here provided, which serves also as an excellent introduction to the higher education of its later books and to the "Republic," as a whole.

The love of novelty has invaded the schools. The education of the young today is largely charged with fads and nostrums by which it is attempted to supersede natural methods. Teachers may know what pedagogy requires of them and not know on what they are to operate—be totally unacquainted with the nature and laws of the human mind. In that case, with such a defect in their training, their work is wrongly termed education.

The baneful spirit of haste has also taken possession of the schools, in the attempt to crowd every conceivable subject into the shortest space of time, which starts false growths and denies the faculties leisure for a natural unfolding. This is the more to be noticed, as Mr. Bosanquet points out that the word "school" is derived from a Greek word, meaning "leisure." His remarks upon the idea there is in this are interesting and instructive. By such undue pressure the three r's are in danger of eclipse. But if the foundations upon which school education rests are not deeply and well laid, the superstructure, the more extensive and pretentious it is, is the more certain to fail of serving any great or useful purpose. The foundations have the more need to be surely laid as the real superstructure is, after all, raised by the life, the topstone of which is put on when that ends.

To the teacher who sometimes feels as if he were in the valley of dry bones, and "behold they are very many, and lo, they are very dry," there is a wealth in this book that will help him or her to solve the question, "Can these bones live?"

A Brief History of Education*.

If history is "philosophy teaching by experience," a history of education—the growths, and strivings, and vicissitudes of the human mind—should be a most interesting book. The records for such a book have been gathered by Dr. Davidson from the time of dawn in human intelligence, and traced through schools of thought, ancient and modern, in a clear, concise, and well-proportioned narrative, with ability and charm. It is a brief history, (under 300 pages,) condensed without producing any sense of curtailment, and admirably finished. There is apparent a reserve of strength which gives a feeling of content. Against the loud-sounding contests and the procession of material forces that constitute much of the world's history, we have here the record of silent struggles in the empire of thought and of the march of the intellectual powers.

Though a generally admitted fact, it is astonishing, to the verge of incredibility, that the public, as a whole, is not greatly interested in books on education, or in the thing itself. A state of divorce exists between the parents and the schoolmaster, the school and the home. Possibly the work has not, to either parent or child, an aspect any more attractive than it ought to have; nor is it likely that it will have until parents recognise their responsibility, and live up to it, as the child's natural educators. For, as Adam Smith says, "Domestic education is the institution of nature—public education the contrivance of man." When this conviction takes possession of them, their natural love will find fresh channels, their aspirations toward their children's advancement new forms of activity, then teachers will feel a new impulse, and between them and parents a spirit of reciprocity will spring up, by which their mutual relations will settle into natural lines.

If what this book contains falls upon good ground in the field it is primarily intended for, the qualifications of teachers, at least, will be improved; for it does not need a very searching glance to see that the literature of education and its history have no place on the low plane on which the teacher of to-day stands. He is not generally a participant in the inspiration that comes from such studies. If he is wise he will not take this as being said in a captious mood. If he has the true educator's spirit he will embrace truth wherever he sees it, and if he cannot he has mistaken his calling. The visible defects in his equipment are the common imperfections of his profession. The actual defectiveness of his qualifications is equally discernible elsewhere. A recent writer says of the English teacher, "He is unintellectual, knowing hardly anything well; vulgar in the accent and style of his talking, with a low standard of manners." And though it may be admitted that all of the blame is not to be laid on the teacher that is not a reason why he should fill a post for which he is unfit. But, being what he is, to whatever extent the blame is his own, he cannot free himself from the responsibility which attaches to the office, for, as things stand, he is the key to the problem. If he has adopted the profession in any other spirit than that of consecration he can easily find work for which he is better suited; if otherwise he will readily avail himself of every aid within reach to the fullest performance of his duties. He can only gain or deserve the respect which the office should command when it can be plainly seen that he does not carry the key to the welfare and progress of the State in vain, and that his aims are public, not mercenary. To this end this book should be a lamp unto his feet and a light unto his path, and should help to narrow the gulf between what is and what ought to be.

The author states his aim in his preface. "My endeavor," he says, "has been to present education as the last and highest form of evolution. * * * I have tried to see what it is that evolves, why it evolves, and why evolution, finally attaining to consciousness, becomes education," and this theory is discussed in the introductory chapter. In the substantial part of the work the author intimates having rather avoided the beaten paths of educational history in favor of those less generally known. Thus we have in Book I. chapters on savage and on barbarian education, in which are sections dealing with the subject in Chaldea, Egypt, China, Babylon, and Assyria, and Medo-Persia; and with civic education in Judea, Greece, and Rome. Book II., headed Human Education, which, among certain portions of the race is now progressing, has three divisions on supernatural beginnings of humanism, on mediaeval, and on modern education. These are subdivided into chapters dealing with their different phases, as, e. g., under the first, among others, Hellenistic and Muslim education; under the second, mediaeval universities and Renaissance; under the third, education in the centuries from the fifteenth to the nineteenth, and, finally, as all true history does, the author looks before as well as after, and adds a chapter on "The Outlook," and what remains to be done.

It would be pleasant to dwell upon many valuable thoughts with which the volume is freighted, and to give with some fullness an idea of the breadth of treatment the subject receives in so small a compass, especially to indicate the direction in which the author points, but we shall not deem it necessary to do so, and shall be content with recommending the book to the perusal of teachers, assured that thereby they may acquire an enlarged and inspiring conception of their important work.

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*THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG IN THE REPUBLIC OF PLATO. Translated into English, with Notes and Introduction, by Bernard Bosanquet, M. A., LL. D. London: C. J. Clay & Sons, University Press. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*A HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By Thomas Davidson, M. A., LL. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1900.

AUTHORSHIP.

Pleasures of This Pursuit by One Who Has Known Them Long.

It was once said of a prominent author, who never turned off a slovenly paragraph, and whose charm of style was unfailing, that he would rather write a perfect sentence than sit down to a perfect dinner. It was the joy of putting thought in imperishable forms that inspired him. No superior art, indeed, can be exercised without joy; and, in literary art, there are multiplied and exalted satisfactions. Perhaps, though, they are easier felt than expressed. If Byron enjoyed "wreaking himself upon expression," is it not likely also that Charles Lamb did not miss a thrill (in fact, was partner in the deliciousness he bestowed,) when he quietly inscribed on paper his lambent and genial dissertations?

One pleasure that is peculiar and without an exact parallel elsewhere belongs only to the author. It is that electric titillation that comes but once, yet lives in memory while life lasts—the unique pleasure of seeing one's thoughts for the first time in print. It is a sensation indescribable—not to be communicated—but which seems to bear some token or prophecy of immortality. Your utterance now, though centuries may pass, seems embalmed and secure. It may even outlast the pyramids. What it is that endows the first adventure in print with such a halo and importance it is not easy to determine. Yet the maturest author is never so old as to forget it. It is a sensation that must be experienced before it can be understood.

Holmes and Whittier found nothing brighter than this experience to refer to in their budget of early memories. Probably the production that gave it they would have been glad to see afterward totally suppressed, but not the ecstasy the damp newspaper brought which contained the primitive verses.

Whittier received the paper which contained his first poem while he was at work with his father in a roadside field. The post rider who delivered rural papers came along, and, while the youth who was to strike so notable a lyre wore the expectant blush whose prophecy was not seen, tossed the paper over the fence, little suspecting—as little as the editor and author did—that "it held the beginning of a great career." It is said Whittier kept the secret from his father and family for some time, it being committed to his sister first. One must know well the moral environment of society years ago and the stern austerity of Quakerism to realize precisely what a shock the invocation of the muses was calculated to make in that paternal breast. It was as true then as it is now that not one out of ten thousand of the young writers who begin to write poetry should abandon potato digging for this art. But in this instance that one had arrived. The country paper was, as it still is, the trial and rehearsal ground for young aspirants; and here Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, and Holmes made their first bow to the public—or, as the last named would put it—essayed to "touch the tender string." It must be admitted these few succeeded.

Since literature as a business is so uncertain and perilous, let us openly celebrate its pleasures. There are those who think that literature ought not to be a vocation at all, but simply an avocation. In some revised social state this may some time be—so that he who fashions chapters or couplets may find a paternal hand to cut off his necessary coupons. But, even as things now are, making the poet and literary artist drive both a terrestrial and celestial steed, the delights of authorship are certainly not wanting; and they belong specially to the writers' guild. To the multitude they are out of reach. But even the elect cannot afford them without the contributory oatmeal. Hence the longing for some divine and heavenly manna ready to drop for the sustenance of those who sequestrate themselves to communicate with Apollo and the Muses. If the undivine butcher and baker and candlestickmaker could somehow be eliminated from the earth, on behalf of poets and authors, the avocation might indeed supersede, or supplant, the vocation. But these things did not happen in Shakespeare's time for him who could have best claimed them; and they will not happen now. The divine passion does often, in our material days, even, send the poet into his garret with a crust; but it is none the less pitiful that Otway should starve and that Poe should suffer, and Goldsmith and so many more be sorely afflicted.

As for Shakespeare, very fortunate for him and the world it was that he not only had a thrifty faculty, but that he was overwhelmingly equipped in all directions, and shrewd enough to apply his gifts to a good business. For the drama of Elizabeth's time made a similarly strong necessity, for which people eagerly paid, as that the daily newspaper makes for us. One cannot suppose that the wonderful work Shakespeare did in the domain of thought was without its peculiar reward. How could he picture human nature, with its high joy and tumult, its tragedy and its rapture, with the universal welt-schmerz without the delight which goes with creation? There is a delight in singing, as Landor says, though no one hears; and he who gave us Hamlet and Romeo and Juliet and Caliban and King Lear had tasted all their experiences imaginatively and long before they were presented for a world legacy. Many a beer doubtless, stepped into the Mermaid Tavern, reeling and exchanging wits like counters in coin the host well as incidents of the city street, were picturesque to this man who had an eye to see the difficulties and triumphs of life in all stations. The scheming mind of Kings and courtiers; the jest and piquant retort there found one incomparable reporter. Over all was poured the seductive discourse of Shakespeare and his fellows. Kingdoms of state and of the mind; the whole human comedy in Balzac's phrase, passed in review amid jokes and verbal quips. What a pity that the whole burden of this bountiful table talk could not have been saved for us by some appreciative Boswell; so much Shakespeare must have left out. An hour's discourse in which he partook, unearthed to-day for the first time, would be worth more than the discoveries of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

The author's joy, to return more directly to the theme, has a breadth and spiritual groundwork that only such details show. They help to make it unique. The sailor can tell with rapture thrilling stories of his own experiences; but the author embodies in his thought the limitless history of all souls and all ages. No chart is large enough to map his realm. He is not confined to the past or to one world; time and eternity are one to him, and go in one fabric. Every author can say,

My mind to me a kingdom is,

no matter in what vicissitude of life he may by evil fortune be placed. For him

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage.

Who does not see that Homer—if we disbelieve, as it is easy to do, the iconoclasts who deny him an existence—must have first reveled in the fierce onsets of wars and of battles, in domestic love and maiden beauty, before he told those matchless tales? Dante enjoyed in endless reveries without doubt, and finally, in a real vision, the threefold future to which he thought humanity doomed. And his Beatrice, whether she lived or not, was to him celestial love, or terrestrial love transfigured. No penal or purgatorial horrors dimmed his ecstasies of description and narrative, nor chilled the melodies of his verse. Nor was Milton's ink thickened by the ineffable sorrow and pathos of a "Paradise Lost." The belief in things, not now so real, did not bereave; it rather heightened the artistic expression of these world-sad writers. So essential, in fact, was the credibility in these sketched dramas to their perfect execution that without it they could not have been written. No future genius will ever, or can ever, repeat their story, or their matchless chords.

The poet, it is sometimes said, makes the world he lives in. In part he may. Of the real prosaic one he has only a partial experience, since his imagination and true life are elsewhere. This transmuting faculty which creates an idealized and perfected existence is called the author's exclusive possession, though artists of the poetic type, like William Blake, often exhibit it to excess. It would be more accurate to say that this endowment is chiefly the product of imagination, wherever found. Whatever it is, it produces the wonders of an Aladdin's lamp; it turns prosaic things into spectacles that enchant; it makes a plain, frugal life yield the luxury and charm of wealth and abundance.

The novelist, who is most imaginative, has also this poetic solace—he daily peoples for himself a new world. The dull glass in his kaleidoscope he transforms into gems. To Charles Dickens there were no people in London so real as those he invoked on his pages. With his heroes and heroines, his humor-provoking clowns, his roysterers, and his scamps, he communed more intimately than with his nearest neighbors. They rose with him in the morning; they accompanied him on his walks, and they retired with him at night, when they did not keep him awake. So it was with Thackeray, and so it was with the magician of Abbotsford. What a populous world, not in Scotland's census, Scott knew and lived with. So long had his characters been in his mind that they never left him. Their features and fortunes were never beyond his solicitude or out of his care. Their memory made the world richer for him, and a high sense—when the world for him had little but sorrow to offer—as in a lesser sense, it made richer the world's happiness.

For great delight in authorship let us not forget Wordsworth's and Keats's. The meanest things gave Wordsworth a joy that lay "too deep for tears." His wife "the harvest of a quiet eye." The "splendor of the grass" was as much a part of the beauty by which his muse was enraptured as was any of the most gorgeous flowers, the landscape's breadth, or the panorama of a phenomenal sunset. In Ruskin, too, this delight in the minutiæ of nature is a well-pronounced mark of the author's pleasure in setting it forth. With what joy he dwells upon the veining and reticulation of the mere leaf, the different aspect of lights and shadows, the effect of hours and seasons upon the landscape, and so on through innumerable small details.

The each in the all marks specially the frequent message in Emerson's resonant verse, and shapes no less the utterance of Thoreau. They of the Concord Guild were, in their way, as felicitous as Keats and Shelley in the joyous celebration of things that appeal to the soul. If not as fluent and spontaneous, full as true to their message, though it be less lyrical and melodious. The great author is really a seer and discoverer; but each must see in his own way. I presume Charles Lamb, though so unlike the authors I have just cited, would say it he had been questioned, that no hours gave him more pleasure than those he spent in And what a pleasure they have afforded to all acute and receptive minds for two generations! It is hard to foresee when that gentle humor shall refuse to cast its potent spell.

Can any one follow Montaigne without feeling the delight which must have been aroused in that frank philosopher, who puts himself behind no reservations when holding the pen? The charm in his open, but not proud egotism, is heightened by the joy he experienced in exhibiting not only nature and life, but his own life therewith. It is the most pleasing garrulity that literature affords.

The word "book," which is the commodity the author creates, stands for liberation and freedom. It emancipates from bonds the mind and the body; secures mental and moral expansion, and is the symbol of those humanities which make for rational pleasure and civilization. The painter and sculptor help this renaissance, too; but they address a selecter class, and are not so widely known. The musician for an hour, and often the actor, seem in their moderate sphere to take those who are addressed by storm. But their genius is not so enduring and far-reaching. It melts some day in the air, and is never revived. The actor, in particular, writes upon water, or upon sand. How true the saying that when Garrick died "his death eclipsed the gayety of nations." Millions will never know how Garrick played, or how Jenny Lind sang; but what Shakespeare wrote is secure in secula seculorum.

Every writer would like, if he does not long for, this immortality. When Alexander Smith wished to "throw a poem like a comet out" it was largely the ecstasy of literary creation that he had in mind; though he might hope his message would reach unborn generations. It is now likely that his idyllic book of essays, which he titled "Dreamthorp," which possesses a deep human, as well as a rare artistic quality, may out run the "Life Drama," which few remember to-day, but which, in 1853 gave him his fame.

So delightful is the tie of author to reader, and so widespread may it become, that even the journalist of current affairs mainly is not without its satisfaction. Elihu Burritt told me once that nothing in life seemed more enjoyable to him than the relation an editor maintains with even a modest body of readers, putting his hand weekly on their pulse, and stimulating their thought and aspirations. Yet journalism is not quite literature, though it may serve as the front door to its domain, overlapping it a trifle sometimes. In relationship, to use another figure, it may fill as near a place as that of country cousin.

"It is dangerous," says an English writer, "to speculate on the pleasure attendant upon authorship; let us be assured it is not wanting, or there would not be so many quills dipped in ink horns."

The topic is perhaps too large for the brief and sketchy treatment I have here allotted it. Goethe divined the significance of literature when he said that "Art is long and time is fleeting," to quote him through Longfellow—or to quote an author earlier than either. It may deal with the things of time, and through literature only they endure. It is a pleasing fantasy to imagine whether Shakespeare knew what his great fame in the world of letters was to be—he was so impersonal, and never boasted. It was a part of his greatness that he could conceal as well as express thought. Even in his "Sonnets," which express his mind closest, he has left the world a puzzle; while Horace, reflecting upon his own polished lyrics, had no doubt that he, at least, had built himself a monument more durable than brass. And, perhaps, no literary prophecy has ever been more truly fulfilled than this of the Roman poet's.

JOEL BENTON.

The Very Sharp Madame.*

"Who could once see Mme. Lerestelle and ever forget her?" remarked that fine yellow rascal his Excellency Ling Wen, Secretary of the Chinese legation in Paris. Ling Wen is a precious scoundrel, for he has not only murdered the Chinese Minister residing in Paris, but has also stolen the official seal. Everything is chilé's play for the beautiful and sharp madame. Whenever the French Ministry is at fault, and something has gone wrong, and the secret service is useless, it is madame who throws her electric ray on the fog, and at once everything is clear. What a lovely business that was of hers, when the Cabinet thought that Russia was playing a double game! What more ingenious than madame's way of getting to the bottom of the intrigue! She secured a burned cigarette paper, and that showed how the Russian Countess Zarfine was deep in the plot.

Only once was this sharp woman defied. Somebody had offered the French Government a submarine boat which was ten times as fast as the Turbine. The author of "A Diplomatic Woman" has little respect for Ministers because the French Minister of Marine would like to have stolen the inventor's plans, without paying for them. Madame manages to get on board of the submarine boat. For once she is balked. It is the devil in person, or some one very like him, who is the patentee of the craft, and though the lady is half drowned she learns nothing. Buan Mee (from the name the writer may be a Chinaman) has the poorest appreciation of the diplomatist, not alone in a moral sense, but as to his intellectual capabilities. The book is a highly amusing one.

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Wordsworth and His Tea.

From Threads from the Life of John Mills. By His Wife.

We walked from Ambleside to Rydal. As we entered the gate, a lady was standing at the door, who, seeing us, waited to give us welcome. She not only congratulated me, but, taking my hand, gave me a kiss. I think she saw how nervous and excited I was. In the sitting room sat Mr. Wordsworth, who gave us a quiet but kindly greeting. * * * After we had sat a few minutes, Wordsworth rose and said to Mr. Mills, "Will you come into the library a while?" * * * Mrs. Wordsworth and I then sat chatting in the sitting room. * * * At 5 o'clock the gentlemen joined us at tea. Of that hour I can only recall two things. One that the talk between Wordsworth and my husband turned on Klopstock's "Messiah," the other the quiet watchfulness of Mrs. Wordsworth. When her husband got excited, or went off into a sort of monologue, forgetting all about the tea, she quietly and unobserved took the cup and poured away its contents, refilling it with fresh, hot tea, and then saying, "William, had you not better drink your tea before it gets cold?" He smiled and obeyed, but with no notion that it was other than the first cup poured out.

Soldiers' Books in Cromwell's Time.

From Notes and Queries.

1. A Spiritual Snapsacke for the Parliament Souldiers, containing Cordiall Encouragements Unto the Successfull Prosecution of This Present Cause. Lond., 1643, 4to.

2. The Christian Souldier; or, Preparation for Battaile. Lond., 1642, 4to.

3. The Christian Souldiers Magazine of Spirituall Weapons. Lond., 1644, 8vo.

4. The Rebells Catechisme. Composed in an easy and familiar way. 1643, 4to.

5. The Souldiers Language; or, a Discourse Between Two Souldiers, Shewing How the Warres Go On. 1644, 4to.

6. The Zealous Souldier.

7. The Mercenary Souldier. Both broadsheets, c. 1645.

8. The Souldier's Pocket Bible. Lond., 1643, 12mo. And a second edition, Lond., 1644.

9. The Souldier's Catechisme, composed for the Parliaments Army, in two parts, wherein are chiefly taught: (1.) The Justification, (2) The Qualification, of our Souldiers, written for the encouragement and instruction of all that have taken up armes in the cause of God and His People, especially the Common Souldier. Lond., 1644, 18mo.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation a series of American classic pieces, to be known as The Riverside Aldine Series. It will be issued by the Riverside Press, in a form to perpetuate the traditions of the great Aldine Manutius, as continued by William Pickering. The series will include examples of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, and Hawthorne: "Evangeline," "Snow-Bound," "One Hoss Shay," "Sir Launfal," and "Legends of Province Houses," respectively. The little volumes, each of about 200 pages, containing the entire, or practically entire, text of the

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

OMAR'S OPTIMISM.

How much of himself a reader fuses with his impressions received from any author it is of course impossible to say; but in the discussion as to the gloom and pessimism of "The Rubaiyat" it is at least admissible to claim that the nineteenth century man is foisting upon the Persian poet an undue measure of his own moroseness.

The one hundred and one quatrains which Mr. FitzGerald gave to us can surely be interpreted in a fairer fashion than that which looks upon them as only a bitter-sweet too pungent for our healthful taste. Throw aside for the moment all modern grayness and gloom: turn upon the little volume the light of a purely healthful human spirit and "The Rubaiyat" may appear as among the most stimulating, the most inspiring, the most uplifting of books.

That it is sad sometimes we all admit when we agree that it is great. It is as pathetic, here and there, as the Book of Job. It is as mournful as Ecclesiastes. It is as bitter as "Faust;" as melancholy as "Hamlet." But is it therefore a menace to our peace, a disturber of our dreams? Let us see. In a careful reading there can be found forty stanzas which, without exaggeration, may be interpreted as inherently optimistic. That is, one half of Mr. FitzGerald's little volume may be counted upon as a distinctly uplifting force in the realm of philosophic thought if that half is permitted to express itself in its original simplicity and power.

The limits of a short article will not allow much elaboration, but individual readers who love the stanch old Persian for his candor and his courage may easily prove to themselves that he is also their creditor for his supreme hopefulness and cheer. Has any writer since his time given to us such a verse as opens "The Rubaiyat" as we know it to-day?

Wake! For the sun, who scattered into flight
The stars before him from the field of night,
Drives night along with them from Heav'n and strikes
The Sultan's turret with a shaft of light.

This is a trumpet call to action, a bold, stimulating summons to life, and, reread after the entire volume has been conned, it is the keynote to the poem, the spirit that runs in and out of every page, demanding energy, insisting upon alert, fearless thought, and scorning "the drowsy worshipper" outside the ready Temple. With the cowardly and the timid ones "The Rubaiyat" has little in common: it does not know how to reach fear, and if indeed some weak, sad souls have heard its voice as a hopeless incentive luring them into self-sought death, is it not fair to claim that to such distorted brains the gladdest things in life are but sorry shows?

If we must banish Omar because he tells of the profound sadness of our human problem can we keep upon our shelves a single classic from Homer to Shakespeare—from Shakespeare to Browning? But why accentuate the sorrow and discount the courage? Could any one find better stimulus than in the quatrains from 40 to 47 beginning:

As then the tulip for her morning sup
Of heav'nly vintage from the soil looks up,
Do you devoutly do the like, till Heav'n
To earth invest you—like an empty cup.

In the fifty-first verse instead of incentive to suicide is there not actually the most positive assurance of faith in a Supreme Being whose presence is everywhere, and is not this assurance doubled in Verse 70, concluding:

And He that toss'd you down into the field,
He knows about it all—He knows! He knows!

Shall we stay to trouble over the lines that only reiterate the weary questionings of man from David to Dante—from Dante to Darwin—when there are ready for our reading such trust, such absolute acceptance of life as it is, as can be found in Verses 76 and 77?

Follow on through 78, 79, 80, and 81, and even in the climax, which perhaps voices a fundamental faith that easily puts to shame the querulous crying of discontent that cannot always be pleasure and is altogether and displeased to post when life brings pain.

The famous story of Fool and Fuzzle is not to be construed into melodramatic woe by the most serious pessimist alive: it will not lend itself to anything less cheery than good-humored acknowledgment of things as they are, and the much-discussed advice to drown all earthly woes in wine takes a most wholesome touch when we remember not only that Omar Khayyam first wrote the lines, but that Edward FitzGerald adapted them. Granting that the poet owes much to his translator, it still remains true that neither the old Persian nor the modern Englishman ever intended to urge as a solution of life's duties and perplexities the steeping of the brain in sensuality.

From the optimistic point of view, then, "The Rubaiyat" appears in different hues from the sombre shading which pessimism has cast over it. It may be admitted that there is much of sadness, much of sorrow in the lines, but the result of the reasoning is almost invariably resignation. The climax of the complaint is usually a hope, and no matter what the theme, or how perplexing the problem, the spirit of the entire volume is that of the fifth quatrain:

Iram indeed is gone with all his Rose,
And Jamshyd's sev'n-ring'd cup where no one knows;
But still a Ruby kindles in the vine
And many a Garden by the water blows.

FULTON STREET WITHOUT PUSHCARTS.

No more I weep. They do not sleep
On anvils; and a grizzly band,
I think, they linger yet.—The Bard.

Alas! Fulton Street is no more. Its glory has departed; it is dull, listless, and forsaken. A bright spot has been sponged off the dull old New York slate and a Sunday quiet reigns o'er the scene. The pushcart men are no more. I don't care if I do not write good English; I feel bad enough to write Scotch. I know that the Boers and English are having a party, and that the Chinese won't furnish the tea, but persist in making chop-suey of all the foreign devils. All these things are bad enough, goodness knows; but why should we lose our pushcart men? I do not mourn the loss of those vendors who disposed of blocks of frozen something or other for a hundredth part of what one fellow called the American National Emblem. I do not miss the man with the potato knife or the one who sold shoestrings or the collar-button man, or even the amiable individual who lathered his own face with his own soap, doubtless with the noble intention of showing his brethren and the public at large what a beneficial thing soap is. No, not even do I miss the man with the musical glasses. But when they have banished the men with the books—I call a halt.

Suppose that Fulton Street was overcrowded, and that the merchants thought they lost trade because of these same crowds, (strange reasoning, that,) was that any reason why we who drink at the fountain of literature should have our fountains wheeled off to some place where we can't find them and have soda-water signs thrust before us in their stead? Yes; I do buy paper books. Why not? Does not Bill Sikes die as beautifully inside of a yellow cover as he would in vellum? Besides, it's more natural. Sikes in vellum, forsooth! Do not the Guardsmen fight and eat and drink as well in paper as they would in great cloth overcoats? Far better, this kind of weather. And, then, you know, it's cheaper. One can't enjoy the pangs of a hero when it has cost his pocket so many pangs. He would rather have his misery a little cheaper. It's a case where sorrow does not love company. Then there was old Natty Bumppo, alias I don't know how many other things; and Dr. Jekyll and the Surgeon's Daughter, and the Rogue, and Pickwick, and Romola, and dear Ethel Newcome, and Tom Jones. Are we to lose our friends without a murmur? Isn't it bad enough to have to buy paper books without taking even those away from us?

How many of us are indebted to these very self-same pushcarts for an acquaintance with the grandest, noblest thoughts of the master minds of the world! How many of us would now, perchance, be howling savages—aye, even Boxers—had it not been for the enlightening influence of the printing press!

Anything that tends to throw good literature into the hands of the people tends to progress, and anything that hinders this works ill to the people. No; I am not a pushcart man myself, nor a Socialist. Perhaps it was hard on the merchants, but we have lost our books.

To be sure, there are stores where these books can be purchased, but the prices are prohibitive, and the people cannot always reach them.

The subwaymen thing, elaborate illustrated display was often amusing. They seemed to know by the "cut of your jib" just what kind of a book you would be likely to read, and would frequently display the merits of their wares with astonishing assurance. When Kipling was new they made a great display of his books, and they knew how to turn to account the latest craze in literature, whatever it happened to be. "Quo Vadis" was on exhibition for a while, followed by the unfortunate "Sapho," and so on.

At any rate, New York has lost a picturesque feature, and so—here comes the sad part—we have lost our books and have nothing to read but patent medicine advertisements and grocery store bills, thus being reduced to the level of a miserable goat, who can get just as good reading matter in a back lot.

CYRIL GOLDTHWAITE.

AT LAST! THE AUTHOR OF "ELIZABETH AND HER GERMAN GARDEN."

Apropos of the discussion as to the identity of the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer," we have received the following communication from a source which we have reason to believe is singularly trustworthy:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read in your last Saturday's issue, under the head of "Books and Authors," a short article on "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." To me it is very strange that her publishers keep up the mystery of her name, as it is well known to all her friends. Possibly the Macmillans imagine that the incognito lends a charm to the books—that if the public believe it is some royal personage it enhances the sale of them. London gossip points to Princess Henry of Pless (as is mentioned in your columns) as the author, and the idea of reading the writings of a Princess may bring more purchasers. In your own ear, Mr. Editor, I will tell you, (or possibly you know and are in the secret,) I know her. She is Countess von Arnim, (née Beauchamp, Mary, daughter of Henry Beauchamp, Esq., of England.) She married the son of Count von Arnim, who was persecuted by Bismarck. She lives with her husband and children in a lonely schloss. And all she writes is very much as her life is there. I hope that this ridiculous mystery will soon end—it is ridiculous, as all her friends know well that she is the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer."

Magnolia, Mass, Aug. 8, 1900. G. L.

We are not in a position to question the accuracy of the above statement; on the contrary, we are inclined to believe that our correspondent is correct; we would, however, take exception to the implied accusation that the publishers are, of their own free will, party to the perpetuation of the mystery. Their silence concerning the identity of the author is simply owing to the express commands of the latter. Just as they would neither confirm nor deny the Princess Henry of Pless story, so they are now non-committal concerning that of the Countess von Arnim.

We had the privilege the other day of looking over the photographs which will be employed in illustrating the forthcoming editions de luxe of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer." They include pictures of the garden, the lawn, and woods surrounding the schloss, of the schloss itself, its library, and other interior views. There is also a picture showing the April, May, and June babies, and one revealing a wayside cross the inscription upon which is plainly discernible with a microscope. With all this material tending toward establishing the identity of the author, it is doubtful whether she will be able to maintain her incognito after the appearance of the illustrated editions of her volumes, even though she still persists in keeping her name from the title page, and her publishers continue to remain obdurate.

Thanks, Elizabeth.

I wandered with Elizabeth
All through her garden fair,
Plucking her glorious flowers,
Breathing the perfumed air.

I listened to her babies three,
April and May and June,
Propounding marvelous questions
Of Sun and Stars and Moon.

I hid behind a scented shrub
When'er the "Man of Wrath,"
Seeking his flower-mad frauchen,
Came down the garden path.

Thus, having enjoyed your garden,
Babies and "Man of Wrath,"
I send you my thanks, sweet Countess;
A grateful aftermath.

S.

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 16, 1900.

ISAIAH THOMAS AND HIS SUCCESS.

A recent privately printed bibliography of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and broadsides, published in the town of Worcester, Mass., from 1775 to 1848, should excite interest as containing a full account of the work of the most prominent printer in the United States a hundred years ago. The compiler of this book, which was published in an edition of 250 copies, is Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, Librarian of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and formerly librarian of the Worcester Public Library. Mr. Brigham has done his work well, and the result is a valuable addition to the bibliography of the United States.

Mr. Luther Livingston, who is one of our most prominent bibliographers, in an interesting article on this American publisher says: Mr. Thomas was a printer from his earliest days, his beginnings being as humble as were Benjamin Franklin's. The possession of such knowledge as six weeks of school could afford, when only seven years of age his mother apprenticed him to Zechariah Fowle, a Boston printer. So small was the boy that, to reach the case, he was obliged to stand on a tall bench, and his knowledge was so slight that, while he knew his letters, he could neither put them together nor spell. Fowle's business lay principally in the direction of ballad printing for peddlers, his outfit consisting of a single press and a small lot of three sizes of type. There were few engravers in those early days in Boston, but Fowle's rival had in his employ a man who was able to illustrate his work by cuts. Thomas tried his hand not unsuccessfully at such decoration. His master had promised to teach him not only printing, but to read, write, and cipher. The library of the printing office, however, consisted, as Mr. Thomas tells us, only of a "tattered dictionary and ink-stained Bible." Aided by these and all other books he could lay his hands on, the boy learned to write good English and to put his thoughts into type without the aid of writing. Loving his art and his books, young Thomas became much dissatisfied with his surroundings, and in 1756, when he was about eighteen, he ran away and reached Halifax, hoping to earn enough money to get to London, which he thought the best place for perfecting himself in the art of printing. Not succeeding there, he went to Portsmouth, N. H., where his Boston friends suspected his presence through the improvements noticed in the newspaper on which he was employed. The next few years were spent in Wilmington and Charleston, where Thomas worked with some success.

In 1770 he returned to Boston, going into partnership with Fowle, his old master. They began the publication of a newspaper, The Massachusetts Spy. Fowle's interest was bought out in a few months, and the paper soon gained a larger circulation than any other in Boston. In 1774 the first number of The Royal American Magazine was published, which ran through fifteen numbers, the first six of which were edited as well as printed and published by Thomas. This magazine is especially noted as containing plates engraved by Paul Revere, and ex libris collectors take this as added proof that the unsigned Isaiah Thomas plate, which is thought to be in Revere's manner, was actually made for him by that famous engraver. The magazine always stood for the Colonial cause. Many of its and The Spy articles had gotten Thomas into trouble, and on the 16th of April, 1775, just before the battle of Lexington, Thomas packed up his office belongings and started out of town in the dead of night, took part in the battle of Lexington, and reached Worcester, where his outfit had been sent, several days later.

On May 3, 1775, the publication of The Spy was resumed and a long list of Worcester imprints begun. Thomas's first book printing was a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, a copy of which, in the Antiquarian Society Library, bears the indorsement in Thomas's autograph, "This was the first printing done in Worcester, Mass." Although a small pamphlet, it had a very long title, but was, in effect, a narrative of the excursion and ravages of the King's troops, &c., on the 19th of April, 1775, which was published by order of the Provincial Congress. Newspapers, almanacs, sermons, and religious books followed, but in 1781 he printed two Masonic books, and in 1782 reprints of Addison's "Cato" and Lillo's "London Merchant," both done for N. Coverly, a Boston bookseller. For the first ten years of the existence of this press, outside of a newspaper and a broadside, only forty publications were issued, ten of which were almanacs.

The history of Mr. Thomas's career after the close of the war was one long triumph. The most important printer and bookseller in the United States, he had at one time ten presses employed, a paper mill, his own bindery, and bookshops, dealing in both American and European books, not only in Worcester, but also five others in various Massachusetts cities, one in Concord, N. H.; one in Albany, and one in Baltimore. In connection with G. T. Andrews of Boston, Thomas published, from 1789 to 1793, The Massachusetts Magazine, a monthly devoted to art and literature, many numbers containing American portraits and views by S. Hill, much sought after by modern collectors.

It is only possible to speak of one or two of the best-known Thomas imprints—as, for instance, juvenile books, reprints of those issued by John Newbery of London and his successors, and now almost as scarce. In 1785 Thomas issued a specimen book of types, probably the first book of the kind issued by an American printer. His catalogue of English, Scotch, Irish, and American books, published in 1801, is well known and valuable, while his royal quarto Bible and his two-volume folio Bible—the first folio Bible printed in America—are almost as important.

The more we read, the more we are impressed not only with the energy and success, but with the quality of the work Thomas succeeded in doing. In 1802 he turned his business over to his son, Isaiah, Jr., who carried it on for a number of years. But while released from active

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business cares, Mr. Thomas spent his time most usefully. He not only added to his own library—for besides his other claims to our attention he was one of America's foremost bibliophiles—but he was also one of the founders of the American Antiquarian Society, giving it its first building, at a cost of $10,000, and leaving to it his large library. This society at the present day boasts collections which are very rich in early Americana, the foundations of which were laid by Mr. Thomas.

Had Mr. Thomas done none of these things, he would still have been well known to us through his "History of Printing in America," in two large octavo volumes, which have preserved for us a large amount of historical material which would otherwise have perished.

SENATOR INGALLS'S POEM "OPPORTUNITY."

The death on Thursday of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls will give new interest to the poem entitled "Opportunity" which he wrote many years ago. It has been widely printed and much admired. In the number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of exactly two years ago a correct version of this poem, secured from the Senator himself for the purpose, was printed in these columns as follows:

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more.

At the same time this poem was printed, a correspondent called our attention to some lines on the same subject by Edward Rowland Sill as "much nearer the truth and more inspiring." As to this our readers may judge for themselves. Sill's poem is as follows:

This I beheld, or dreamed it in a dream:
There spread a cloud of dust along a plain,
And underneath the cloud, or in it, raged
A furious battle, and men yelled, and swords
Shocked upon swords and shields. A Prince's banner
Wavered, then staggered backward, hemmed by foes.
A craven hung along the battle's edge
And thought: "Had I a sword of keener steel—
That blue blade that the King's son bears—but this
Blunt thing—" he snapt and flung it from his hand,
And, lowering, crept away and left the field.
Then came the King's son, wounded, sore bestead,
And weaponless, and saw the broken sword,
Hilt buried in the dry and trodden sand,
And ran and snatched it, and with battle-shout
Lifted afresh, he hewed his enemy down
And saved a great cause that heroic day.

A RAMBLE AMONG THE CRITICS.

People who are lovers of books have a fondness for reading about books. Next to the pleasure received from one's favorite authors is that derived from the man who writes interestingly concerning them. Indeed, in some cases the latter by no means holds second place to the former in our affections.

There has been some objection lately on the part of those who claim that we need more scholarly criticism in dealing with literature to the use of the term "appreciations." Doubtless the word has been somewhat overworked and has ceased to be a satisfactory designation, but the idea conveyed by it is always pleasing to those who value books from the literary point of view. Scholarly, detailed criticism of classics has its uses, but so has the literary paper which is simply the expression of the writer's own feeling toward an author. In fact, those of us who have arrived at an age when we are in the habit of forming our own literary judgments do not care to be instructed overmuch by the essay. We read to compare our own views with the writer's and to enjoy his way of looking at things. When he gives us new ideas and shows an insight deeper than our own, revealing unnoticed charms in his author, he gives a rare pleasure. When, in addition to this, he puts his own personality freely into his essay, and that self proves attractive, he becomes a valuable acquisition, and is admitted to the inmost circle of our favorites.

It is all very well to talk learnedly about subjective and objective criticism, and to decry the former, saying that criticism should be impersonal. But when a man following Anatole France's famous declaration that the critic ought to say "Je vais parler de moi à propos de Shakespeare," talks interestingly of both himself and his subject, he is far more fascinating than the critic who aims to be objective. And what more should a sensible person ask of an author than that he charm us?

With those writers of the early part of the century whose works are usually known under the somewhat imposing title of British Essayists' Criticism, the literary essay was a dignified and serious affair. Jeffrey, Campbell, Wilson, and Gifford rest now undisturbed on library shelves, except for occasional consultation by students of the literary influences of their day. Hazlitt is still an authority and retains his charm for a small circle of readers, but Macaulay has the advantage of those all in keeping a place in the list of writers whose every well-informed person is expected to know. Although he can never be considered on the dramatic side, this day no inconsiderable number of people who have a real fondness for the Macaulay style.

The early numbers of The North American Review bear witness to the solemnity with which criticism was regarded in this country in the second decade of the century. The twenty-two pages devoted to the serious discussion of the now forgotten epic, Vamoyden, the unique literary principles promulgated in the consideration of Miss Sedgwick's novels and of Mrs. Sigourney's poems are sufficient to provoke hilarity in the gravest reader to-day. No reading is so funny as that which is unconsciously so, and nothing in the whole range of professedly humorous literature is more mirth-provoking than the literary essays in our leading review in its early days. They are unequaled except by some of the religious biography that formed a prominent part of our early literature.

From the crude beginnings of criticism in America it is a long way to the literary essays of Whipple and Lowell, which for more than a quarter of a century delighted their readers. Are they not still to delight them? I fear that Mr. Whipple is destined to be superseded with young people of literary proclivities by later writers more in touch with the present point of view and with current tendencies. His manner is charming, but his papers belong in character to an earlier day, with which we have grown out of sympathy.

There is a perennial freshness and charm in Lowell's "My Garden Acquaintance" and "A Good Word for Winter," and I cannot imagine the papers on Thoreau and Emerson, the lecturer, losing their attraction, but how many now would read through for the pleasure of it the essays on Dante, Spenser, Wordsworth, Milton, or Chaucer? Read in them with delight one surely can, but it must be by passing with seven-league strides over desert pages to tarry in the oases. There is an unevenness of diction in these critical papers of Lowell's which would scarcely be found at the present day in writers of mediocre ability. For pages he holds you entranced, and then suddenly branches off into some long, prosy digression from which all the inspiration has vanished. His sense of humor also led him into many a pitfall by making it impossible for him to resist the temptation to a pun or a joke, even when most out of taste in its connection.

The literary paper which does not dignify itself by the title of criticism, but with a light touch discourses pleasantly about an author, his works, and one's own liking for him is comparatively a modern product. Criticism which used to tread heavily in the buskin now inclines to trip lightly in the sock. Mr. Dowden seems the connecting link between the old method and the new. Scholarly and thoughtful, the papers in his "Studies in Literature," the "New Studies," and "Transcripts and Studies," are what their titles indicate and approach more nearly to the formal manner of an earlier day than does the work of most of his contemporaries. It is the point of view that stamps them as modern. Few other critics of this day attack an author or a work with any evident intention of going to the bottom of the subject and turning it about to offer all sides to the reader. One naturally thinks of Matthew Arnold, R. H. Hutton, and Leslie Stephen in considering the literary essay of the transition type. Dignified and to a certain extent formal, their work is yet as far removed from the style of the earlier part of the century as it is from the light, brilliant character of that of the younger men of the present day.

And what of Henry James? To my mind no living English or American critic is capable of giving so satisfactory an interpretation of the talent of a writer he is in sympathy with as Mr. James. Several of the papers in the "French Poets and Novelists," and in "Partial Portraits"—notably those on Turgenieff, de Maupassant, Daudet, Balzac, and Stevenson—leave nothing to be desired. They charm equally by the thought and style. You feel that he has extracted and given to you the sublimated essence of his author. Why will not Mr. James stop evolving stories which grow more and more attenuated in substance, and likewise in interest to the reader, and devote himself to the production of these fascinating intaglios of criticism?

Mr. Lang, Mr. Gosse, Mr. Saintsbury, Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. Quiller-Couch, and Mr. Henley, are all names for which the lovers of the literary essay are profoundly grateful. For myself, I quite sympathize with Mr. Lang's affection for Scott, Dumas, and Dickens, but if I could not I should still enjoy his pleasure in them. It is not necessary for your enjoyment of a writer that his favorite authors should be yours, provided he does not become autocratic and deny your right to your own choice. Mr. Lang may say without offense that the person "who contemns Scott and cannot read Dickens" "has dug a gulf that nothing can bridge"; because he has a right to make a fancy for Chinese literature the passport to his friendship if he wishes. But if he had said the person that does not prefer Scott and Dickens to Tolstoi and Turgenieff has no literary taste and a perverted moral sense, then we should have a perfect right to quarrel with him, and say, "My dear Sir, what authority have you for supposing your taste in books to be more nearly correct than ours, who happen to like what you say is not to be liked?"

It must be a matter of regret to all of Mr. Saintsbury's admirers that certain portions of his "Corrected Impressions" were not [illegible]

handling of his subject. No amount of brilliancy atones for such a slip.

The wit of Mr. Lang and the gentle humor of Mr. Gosse have drawn to them the warm friendship of all lovers of literature. So, too, the pleasant, informal literary chit-chat of Mr. Le Gallienne and of Mr. Quiller-Couch endears them to an increasing circle of readers. As a rule, I find that they like what I like and that what is tedious or ludicrous to them is the same to me. And what more can any one want in a literary friendship?

No one has done so much in his day to extend the knowledge of literature and of its principles among his countrymen as Mr. Howells, in the series of papers now partially collected under the title of "Criticism and Fiction." It is of little importance that many of us would not altogether subscribe to some of the theories advanced by Mr. Howells. He wrote so charmingly that every one read him, and very many people first learned from the Editor's Study that there were such things as literary principles.

One pleasant thing to be noticed in regard to modern criticism is that it has become courteous, urbane, and generally free from dogmatism. Criticism used to be synonymous with severity. But we have passed that stage. We have found that it is not only possible, but just as effective, to point out the shortcomings and mistakes of an inoffensive author with civility and consideration as with ridicule and abuse. The change is much for the better.

A few years ago one of the prominent evangelical journals in this country had for some time a critic who made a religion of his prejudices. Inaugurating a persecution, as if for righteousness' sake, against Tolstoi and Ibsen in particular and the modern Russian and French authors in general, he not only refused to recognize any redeeming qualities in the objects of his wrath, but even loaded with abuse and insult both their admirers and those who dared to protest against the violence of his denunciations. It was a painful exhibition of fanaticism. Fortunately this unamiable bigot has dropped out of the ranks of the critics, and it is to be hoped he will have no successors. EDITH DICKSON.

Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 10, 1900.

Kipling and Matthew Lyon.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your recent review of the biography of Matthew Lyon, in which is mentioned his frequent exclamation, "By the bulls that redeemed me," brings to my mind a fact, little known and yet perhaps of interest to your readers, that connects the Kipling of to-day with the wild and patriotic Irishman of a century ago.

Mowgli, as will be remembered, frequently uses the expression "By the bull that bought me," and it is an instance of Kipling's keen sense of literary value that he incorporated and naturalized into an Indian tale this expression of a Vermont Irishman. Kipling got it from the accounts of "Matt" Lyon, (as he is still known in Vermont,) as given him by his friend and physician, Dr. James Conland of Brattleborough, a gentleman who, to his high professional attainments, adds a fine literary sense and knowledge of early Vermont history, and to whom Kipling has dedicated "Captains Courageous"—Conland himself figuring as the ship's boy of that tale, as an acknowledgment of his obligations to the latter for the knowledge of the ways and doings of the fishermen of the Grand Banks, of which Conland in his early youth was himself one. X.

New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

Mr. McLaughlin, the author of "Matthew Lyon," himself cites the connection between Kipling and Col. Lyon's favorite expression, "By the bulls that redeemed me." "Rudyard Kipling," he says, "has paraphrased in one of his stories, this expression into 'By the bulls that bought me,' an imprecation employed by Lyon to signify his pride instead of shame in the circumstance that he was once bought by a Connecticut Yankee for a pair of two-year-old stags. He came to America as a redemptioner, and in the scarcity of money the bulls became a part of the consideration for his services. From this humble beginning he rose to an honorable station in society, and cast the momentous vote in Congress which made Jefferson President of the United States."

Women Who Read Stories Backward.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some time ago I was present at a small literary gathering when a successful author was asked, "What style of stories does the average woman generally care for?" "Well," he replied, thoughtfully, "if I were to write a novel to be read by the gentler sex only, judging from experience, I would plainly disclose the outcome of the plot in the first few chapters. I am willing to stake my reputation upon the statement that such a book would exhaust every edition."

Doubtless when he made such an assertion he must have been fully cognisant that a certain class of woman literally read his books backward. This fact has repeatedly come before my notice. When a woman turns back to the last page of a story her only excuse for desiring to "see how it's going to turn out" is her immediate curiosity. I have never seen a man guilty of such an unpardonable and weak-minded act; for he, at least, has a sympathy for the "human story of common sense." Are all women afflicted with this [illegible]

are never satisfied with a delicate piece of mechanism until they have found out "what makes it go." Of what use, let me ask, is a skillfully planned plot, which costs the author many weary hours before it has been sufficiently disguised to hold the interest and not disclose the mystery until the last, when the puzzle reader insists upon perusing the final paragraph before coming to it in due time?

Let some woman—not a member of that weak-minded class of readers who begin at the ending and end at the beginning—champion the cause of her sex and, if possible, refute my statement. HORNET.

Seabright, N. J., Aug. 12, 1900.

Westcott's Father Probably the Real David Harum.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If as Mrs. Mussey (Mr. Westcott's sister) says, David Harum is "a composite photograph," I would consider the author's father, Dr. Westcott, as having sat for some of David's features. He was our family dentist, and as I remember his conversation, it was as full of trite sayings and dry humor as David's own. He was just as fond of horses, too, and always drove good ones. At one time when he had a new team—a pair of young bays—he took the writer, then quite a child, for a long drive. He afterward remarked: "I took her to amuse me, and she never said a word the whole time." As one of thirteen in a family of very modest means, a strict economy was necessary, and [illegible]

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

In this column we have often told of the progress of "Bob, Son of Battle," and how the popularity of this novel about a dog seemed to strike in at widely different points. It began in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, then came to New York, then to Boston, then Louisville, in the South. Just lately San Francisco has come to read "Bob," and the novel is one of the "best selling" books on the coast. Chicago, too, has just apparently started in its appreciation, notwithstanding a story we have just heard to the effect that one of "Bob's" admirers there bought and presented over one hundred copies to different friends. The photograph of "Bob" is selling almost as well as the book. It will be sent by mail for 25c.

* * *

The sale of books in localities is an interesting subject, and perhaps resolves itself into the amount of interest taken by the local booksellers. If a salesman reads a book and likes it he can sell many copies of a novel. Something of this sort happened in connection with Miss Ellen Glasgow's "The Voice of the People." It is a story of Virginia by a Virginian, and people who are interested in the literature of the South are proud of it and its success, and have purchased it generously; but the real sale of this novel has been in New York and its neighborhood, where probably ten copies are bought to one purchased elsewhere. We have sometimes thought that this was because we were able to interest people hereabouts in the book, and commendation went from mouth to mouth. We will gladly send copy of "The Voice of the People," with our compliments, to any active book salesman who will promise to read it and, if he agrees with us that it is a really important and worthy novel, to recommend it to his customers.

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O'HARA'S POEM.

Various Correct and Incorrect.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Admirers of Theodore O'Hara's immortal poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead," will willingly admit that the version of that poem printed with Susan Pollitt Dixon's article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11 is far superior to that appearing in the collection of George W. Ranck of Lexington, Ky., which she so severely criticises, and they will heartily indorse her protest against Mr. Ranck's "alterations and emendations," if such they be.

It would be agreeable to believe that the poem as your correspondent prints it is just as it came from the pen of Theodore O'Hara, but there is reason for the opinion that Mr. Rauch's version is true to the letter, if it is not to the sublime spirit, of the original. I am prompted to say this because I have before me a reprint of an article from The Southern Bivouac relating to O'Hara, which seems to sustain Mr. Rauch. The article was written by Daniel E. O'Sullivan, and it was reprinted in The Boston Pilot of Jan. 29, 1887. It contains a few details not quite in harmony with those given by your contributor, and it refers to a volume entitled "O'Hara and His Elegies," which was published twenty-five years ago by G. W. Ranck of Lexington, Ky. I am inclined to think that "Mr. Ranck" and "Mr. Rauch" are the same person, because of the similarity of initials, the residence, and a possible typographical error, and also because the version of "The Bivouac" printed with Mr. O'Sullivan's article is exactly like that quoted by your contributor and attributed to Mr. Rauch.

Your contributor says that "The Bivouac of the Dead" was first published by The Frankfort Yeoman in 1850. Mr. O'Sullivan says it was written in August, 1847, and appeared in The Louisville Courier Sunday, June 24, 1900. These statements do not necessarily conflict. The original poem consisted of twelve stanzas, while your contributor and Mr. Rauch give only nine. Mr. O'Sullivan says that, after careful examination of all the records and circumstances bearing on the subject, he believes that the poem, as printed by Mr. Ranck—the name "Ranck" appears throughout the article—is the most authentic. He says, however, that it contains a number of errors, but that all were evidently made in copying.

Embodied in Mr. O'Sullivan's article is a letter dated Nov. 23, 1875, from Mary O'Hara Price, the poet's sister, addressed to Mr. Ranck, in which she excepts to the criticism of Mr. Ranck's compilation by a writer in The Louisville Commercial. "To him and to all others," she writes, "I will say that I furnished you with the poem 'The Bivouac of the Dead' as I found it upon my return to Kentucky, after an absence of many years in a distant State; and if it is not as it came first from Theodore's hand, surely you are not answerable." In the same article this extract from a letter of Mr. Ranck appears:

> I obtained the text of "The Bivouac of the Dead," as published by me in 1875, directly from the hands of the poet's sister, Mrs. Mary O'Hara Price, now deceased.
>
> You ask, "Did you vary the text?" Of course not. I never added to it, took from it, changed, or amended it "one jot or one tittle," but published it exactly as Mrs. Price sent it to me. The elegy, as first written, in 1847, comprised twelve stanzas, while the one sent me by the scholarly sister of O'Hara consisted of but nine stanzas. A number of versions, nearly all differing in some particular, have been published. Believing that the various versions bore evidence of the poet's own amendments and corrections, (typographical errors excepted,) and that the abbreviated text sent me by Mrs. Price was sent as the most complete of all, I published it.

Mr. O'Sullivan admits that he himself has made but two changes in Mr. Ranck's version. In the first line of the last stanza he has changed "voiceless tone" to "voiceful stone," as it is given in The Louisville Journal in 1863, and in the third line of the same stanza he has changed "vanquished age" into "vanished age." These, it seems to me, are improvements.

The Century Magazine of May, 1890, contains an appreciation of O'Hara by Robert Burns Wilson. Appended is a version of "The Bivouac" containing the missing stanzas referred to by Mr. Ranck, but not given by your contributor. I presume they were willfully omitted because their application is purely local. In other respects the version is almost exactly like that of your contributor, and I note a difference only in the sixth stanza of her version—the eighth of The Century's—and in the closing quatrain, where The Century says:

> Nor wreck, nor change, nor Winter's blight,
> Nor Time's remorseless doom,
> Shall dim one ray of glory's light,
> That gilds your deathless tomb.

This instead of:

> Can dim one ray of holy light
> That gilds your glorious tomb.

It is hard to reconcile Mr. Ranck's statements with those implied in the article of your contributor. I trust that further investigation will show that hers is the more correct version of the poem, for it is so far superior to that of Mr. Ranck (or Rauch) that I would like to believe it sprang "full armed" from the brain of Theodore O'Hara.

P. A. PHILBIN.

Archbald, Penn., Aug. 11, 1900.

O'Hara's Beautiful Lines.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with considerable interest the article in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Theodore O'Hara. I visited New Orleans last Winter and the National Cemetery there. Having been connected with the Union side during the late war of the rebellion, the visit gave me a sad pleasure several from O'Hara's beautiful poem:

> On Fame's eternal camping ground
> Their silent tents are spread,
> And Glory guards, with solemn round,
> The bivouac of the dead.

I was under the impression it was by Mr. John Hay, and remarked so to a friend. On mentioning it to a Miss O'Hara gentleman, he said it was by O'Hara. In another part of the cemetery was:

> The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
> The bugle's stirring blast,
> The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
> The din and shout are past—
> Nor War's wild note, nor Glory's peal,
> Shall thrill with fierce delight
> Those breasts that never more may feel
> The rapture of the fight.

UNION.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18, 1900.

Another Version.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A version of the poem "Bivouac of the Dead," by Theodore O'Hara of Kentucky, and perhaps as correct in its entirety as any one extant, may be found in the "Library of American Literature," Volume VII., compiled and edited by Stedman and Hutchinson, and published by William Evarts Benjamin of New York. According to this version, the third line of the third verse reads:

"Their haughty banner 'trailed' in the dust," instead of "trained." Again, the seventh line of the sixth verse reads: "Alone awakes each sullen height," instead of "Alone now wake each solemn height." In the eighth verse, third line, we find the word "born," instead of "borne." Two more verses are found in the "Library of American Literature" than Miss Dixon gives the poet credit for. They follow the fifth stanza of her rendering, and would seem a necessity for the completion of the poem. They are as follows:

> Long had the doubtful conflict raged
> O'er all that stricken plain,
> For never fiercer fight had waged
> The vengeful blood of Spain;
> And still the storm of battle blew,
> Still swelled the gory tide;
> Not long, our stout old chieftain knew,
> Such odds his strength could bide.
>
> 'Twas in that hour, his stern command
> Called to a martyr's grave
> The flower of his beloved land,
> The Nation's flag to save.
> By rivers of their fathers' gore
> His first-born laurels grew,
> And well he deemed the sons would pour
> Their lives for glory, too.

C. B. O'REILLY.

King's Bridge Road, New York City, Aug. 14, 1900.

Famous Writers on Paris.*

Under the title of "Paris, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers," Esther Singleton has collected over fifty interesting descriptions of the famous capital by such authors as Victor Hugo, Grant Allen, Hamerton, Balzac, George Sand, Prosper Merimée, Ernest Renan, Emile Zola, A. J. C. Hare, Theodore de Banville, Thackeray, Théophile Gautier, Arsène Houssaye, and Edouard Fournier. It is an artistic guide book and will be of great value to the sojourner in Paris who desires to know more of the history and romance of the city than can be gleaned from the current guide books, or obtained through a passing glance at its historical treasures. The volume presents a picture of Paris which is in a measure complete. It deals with Old Paris as well as the modern city, and is not confined to artistic and picturesque features, but also includes glimpses of about everything that would interest the stranger in that attractive city.

It is evident that Paris possesses for those whose descriptions of its charms are collected in this volume another beauty than that which consists in the splendor of its palaces, the sumptuousness of its edifices, the multiplicity of its promenades, or the number and width of its streets. It was Montaigne who said: "Paris has owned my heart since infancy; the more I have since seen of other beautiful cities, the more the beauty of this one advances in my affections. I love it tenderly." And this was before the marvelous transformations of recent centuries. At that time there were no superb boulevards, nor magnificent parks, but few palaces, and only four bridges spanning the Seine. "The truth is," as Louis Blanc said, "that in all periods of its existence Paris has possessed a charm independent of its external beauty. It was this indefinite charm to which the Caesar Julian submitted." It has received the passionate homage of men of letters from every corner of the globe. The intellectual life enjoyed there has brought forth many tributes of praise, some describing its superb architectural creations or historical remains; others telling of the happy years passed in the atmosphere of art and literature. "Ah," wrote Gibbon, "if I had been rich and independent, Paris is where I should have fixed my residence." This sentiment has found an echo in many hearts. There is an indescribable charm in life there which, once experienced, never passes out of mind. As Goethe said, it is a city "where every step upon a bridge or a square recalls a great past, where a fragment of history is unrolled at the corner of every street."

Among the many books which the year has called forth on Paris, we know of but few that will rank with this volume. It should have a large sale and be in the possession of every tourist who intends to remain in Paris long enough to study the principal features of interest of the city. The quality of the paper, the excellence of the typography, the attractiveness of the illustrations unite in making the volume an excellent specimen of bookmaking, and the selling price should place it within the reach of all.

*PARIS, AS SEEN AND DESCRIBED BY FAMOUS WRITERS. Edited and translated by Esther Singleton, author of "Turrets, Towers, and Temples," &c. 8vo, pp. xiv.-397, with numerous illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. Price, $1.50.

Is Slang the Root of the Evil?

JEFFREY R. HASKINS, New York, Writes:

"Does the modern tendency to epitomize a situation, paragraph, or sentence in an idiomatic or slang phrase weaken our use of the language? Are we becoming verbal dialectals, preferring many lines of picturesque speech to the same sort of commonplace expression?

"The modern evidence of the gain lacks the virile significance of the old translation. The present school of literature is in every way inferior to the old. The early dramatists and authors stand unrivaled. No latter-day Shakespeare arises. We are suffering a literary drought, the trickling streams of fancy, arising in the historical novel of to-day, flow idly to the sea, to be lost in the wealth of former genius.

"It is safe to assert that the yearly trade in the old authors—Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, &c.—exceeds the sale of the modern novel.

"Does the solution of the question lie in the epidemic of small talk and small thought, as expressed in current slang?"

A Plea for George Meredith.

LAWRENCE GILMAN, Milford, Penn., writes: "I notice your reply to the query propounded by your correspondent, Mr. Thomas H. Grosvenor, in regard to Meredith's 'Tale of Chloe,' and as to the best appreciation of the novelist extant. May I venture, as a rabid and confirmed Meredithian, to dissent from the opinions expressed in your reply?

"First, because you speak rather disparagingly of what is in my opinion, one of Meredith's most brilliant, fascinating, and profound creations—one which, in depth of significance, subtlety, and supreme artistry of style is the peer of all but his greatest works, and, secondly, because you recommend as 'one of the best appreciations' the flippant, affected, and superficial study by Mr. W. E. Henley.

"As to the first count, surely you will admit that, with the exquisite little comedy, 'The Case of General Ople and Lady Camper;' the very powerful, 'The House on the Beach,' and the 'Episode in the History of Beau Beamish,' Meredith has given us three of the most artistic short stories in modern fiction, and as to appreciations, there is certainly none better than the just and finely discriminating interpretation of Richard Le Gallienne. Mr. Grosvenor might also look up in his back numbers of THE REVIEW Mr. William Sharp's very beautiful and sympathetic essay, published about a year ago, I should say, and if he has access to the files of The London Quarterly Review he will find a very exhaustive and original study in the volume which includes the numbers published from July to October, 1894—I have forgotten the month.

"By the way, it is constantly amazing to me why the greatest of living English fictionists (one is tempted to make it stronger) is so outrageously neglected—not by the obscure, (that would be easily understandable,) but by the supposedly cultivated literary public. For instance, in the constant stream of comment and discussion which flows through the pages of THE SATURDAY REVIEW—both to and from the editorial rooms—I cannot remember having seen the name of George Meredith mentioned more than (at a guess) half a dozen times since I began reading the paper about two years ago. When one considers the amount of discussion which is lavished upon the absurd 'historical novels' of the day, chromo reproductions of Scott, Dumas, and Stevenson, while a superb and towering genius like Meredith is either ignored or made the butt of tinsel witticisms and infinitely fatuous criticism—well, one can only wonder where 'the intelligent reading public' comes in.'

A Church in Friendless's District.

The Rev. ROBERT BARBOUR, New York, writes regarding "Friendless's" inquiries: "I see that 'Friendless' in all the answers to her first communication, has not yet obtained the desired information in regard to a church. Possibly in September, certainly during the coming Winter, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, now at Fifty-third Street, will transfer its work to Seventy-third Street and Madison Avenue. Let me suggest that 'Friendless' go to one or more of the Sunday services there, and after finding out from the notices when the 'Mary and Martha League' holds its meetings, go to one of them. If she is a woman of the cultivation and refinement that her letters would seem to indicate, I think she might find there the church home which she is seeking."

Another "David Hannum" Theory Shattered.

ROSWELL P. RANDALL, Norwich, N. Y., writes: "I would like to make a correction in an article entitled 'The Real David Harum,' which appeared in the issue of July 28 of THE REVIEW. That article stated that David Hannum befriended the widow of his boyhood friend, 'Billy P.' Randall, in almost as dramatic a manner as Mr. Westcott's description of the satisfaction of the mortgage of the widow of Billy P. Cullum.

"Mr. William P. Randall (who was a near relative of mine) never had a widow, his wife dying several years before him, in very comfortable circumstances, and Mr. Randall himself was never in a condition to require aid from Mr. Hannum."

The Landing of Columbus.

F. MacBENNETT, Long Island City, L. I., writes: "None of the writers on this interesting historical question seems to have been aware of a passage in the log of Juan Ponce de Leon on his voyage to discover the 'Fountain of Youth' in the Spring of 1513, as given by Herrera in his 'Historia General,' (dec. I., b. ix., c. x.,) in which he says that on—

"March 14 they arrived at Guanahani, which is in 25 degrees 40 minutes, where they repaired one of the vessels before crossing the Bariovento Gulf of the Lucay Islands. This island Guanahani was the first which the Admiral Don Christoval ... Here is the latitude pretty positively and authoritatively fixed at 25 degrees 40 minutes, which is accurate enough for those times. The different islands hitherto pitched upon range from 21 degrees 30 minutes to a little over 24 degrees—the one now generally accepted being Watling Island at 24 degrees 30 minutes. From the foregoing evidence of Juan Ponce de Leon's log, this last island is nearly 2 degrees too far north. The real Guanahani was evidently what is known as Northern Bluechannel.

"What have the Columbian historians to say on this point?"

George Eliot's Ignorance of Music.

J. P. P., New York, referring to the discussion of the love of music by authors, writes: "George Eliot, in one of her novels, I think 'The Mill on the Floss,' writes of the pleasure enjoyed by listeners to a duet, wherein the singers accompanied one another in parallel fifths. Most of your readers are aware that such a progression is not only barred by musicians, but intolerable to any one possessed of an ear. The slip is the more remarkable from the fact that it would be difficult to find any subject other than music with which this versatile writer has not shown more than ordinary familiarity.

"If the remark of Mr. Earle in your issue of the 4th inst., that fad means for a day, is anything more than a witty suggestion, it would be interesting to hear more about it."

English Thought in the Seventeenth Century.

In this excellent and stimulating little book Glanvill assumes a very different aspect from the inconsistent Glanvill of the biographical notices and the "grave Glanville" of the "Scholar Gypsey." His belief in witchcraft and ghost stories, apparently so irreconcilable with his "careful skepticism" and his scientific sympathies, is shown to be a natural outcome of the age in which he lived, the company he kept, the speculative temper of his mind. In his time he was a modern of the moderns. He belonged by sympathy to the Cambridge Platonists, the "latitude men" of the seventeenth century, "at once the most amiable and the most intellectually ambitious group of men in the history of English thought." The author traces their connection with Glanvill's philosophy, but religiously preserves his individuality as "an unusually broad-minded and farsighted churchman who took the best means at hand to combat the nearest evils." The difficulty of adequately representing his scheme of thought is set forth in the following critical passage:

> In the first place, he had no complete and consistent system of ideas in the sense that Descartes and Spinoza had. His sympathetic and harmonizing intention sometimes led him into capricious eclecticism. His philosophy, like a chameleon, took some shades of color from the ground it was upon; now skeptical with Sextus Empiricus, anon Pythagorean with More, rationalistic with Descartes, or experimental with Bacon, it finally culminated in a reasonable and broad-minded Platonism. In the second place, he never sharply defined the province of metaphysics from the domains of science, ethics, and theology. It is clear, however, that these traits which make formulation difficult add greatly to the interest of our author's work. It is by virtue of the complex tendencies of his time.

In temperament Glanvill the scholar is somewhat modified by Glanvill the buoyant, serene, and philosophical optimist, not disinclined to the lively society of which the genial Pepys made one.

We see him "spruce and trim, with his white gloves and handkerchief and periwig," and in his writings come upon indications that he was familiar with some of the effects of strong drink. He was ardent in discussion, and had a fancy for printing the opprobrious epithets which he applied to his opponents uniformly in black-letter. His literary style was healthy, light, and flexible, and, unlike his friend More, he "was not impressed by his sacred and apostolic character as a man of letters, but wrote for the pleasure of reasonable self-expression" in the intervals of leisure from other duties. An idea of his catholic theories regarding style may be gained from a passage in his "Essay Concerning Preaching." He has told the young friend to whom he is writing not to use "hard words," and he continues: "If you ask me what I mean by hard words, I will presume that you cannot think I intend to condemn all that are borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or other more modern languages; no, the English is a mix't speech, made up of divers tongues, and we cannot speak without using foreign words. So that those who talk of pure English, if they mean unmix't by it, dream of Chimeras: our language hath in all ages been inlarging by the introduction of borrowed words; which, when once they are brought into common use, they may be spoken without blame of affectation. Yea, there is sometimes vanity and affectation in avoiding them; you know a great instance of this in a late writer who to shun the Latinisms of immensity, eternity, and penetrability, etc., useth these, all-placeness, all-timeness, thorow-fareness, and abundant such like. This English is far more unintelligible than that Latin which custom of speech hath made easy and familiar." This doctrine might to advantage be pondered by "late writers" of the present day. His biographer finds in his own work "clear, forcible, and pleasant expression of sound sense and right reason" that make it well worth reading for its own sake, as well as for the sake of its representative place in English prose.

The little book, as a whole, is an excellent example of what a brief literary biography should be; it is scholarly but not pedantic, full without being cumbersome; crisp, entertaining, and convincing. Its readers will feel themselves fairly dealt with.

*JOSEPH GLANVILL: A Study in English Thought and Letters of the Seventeenth Century. By Ferris Greenslet, Ph. D. New York: The Columbia University Press. The Macmillan Company, agents, 66 Fifth Avenue. 1900. Price, $1.50.

AUG

1900

ROYCROFT BOOKS.

A Friend and Collector of Them Offers Criticisms in a Friendly Spirit.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As several articles have recently appeared in your SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the work of the Roycroft Press, I take the liberty of writing to you upon the subject. Like Mr. George Bicknell, who defends Mr. Hubbard in your issue of July 28 against your recent notice of one of the books, I own several of the Roycroft publications, and hope to own several more. I have also had the pleasure of examining many belonging to friends, and yet I cannot join in the unanimous chorus of Mr. Bicknell's friends, who unqualifiedly declare them beautiful.

The first impression gained from one of these books as the leaves are casually turned over is at least very striking, and I can readily understand how many people consider them beautiful. I may as well admit that this was my own first impression. On closer inspection, however, I began to notice the defects in the presswork. The copy of "The House of Life" which I have is especially bad in this respect. Hardly two consecutive pages in the book have the same impression. On some the ink is so heavy that the loops of the "e's" and the "a's" are almost filled up. As a consequence these pages have a very dark appearance and often set off against the reverse pages as these come from the press. Other pages, again, are so much lighter that at first glance they have almost the appearance of having been printed from a different font of type. In addition to this, almost every page is darker down the middle than at the sides.

When Mr. Hubbard prints in two colors, these defects are even more striking. In my copy of "Time and Chance" the red fails to register with the black, sometimes as much as an eighth of an inch. The color is not good and the impression is so irregular that it looks more as if it had been made with an old proof block than with a printing press. I have mentioned these two books because they are the worst I have seen, but I have noticed the same defects, in a lesser degree, in nearly every Roycroft book I have examined. I have often noticed them in a very aggravated form in the pages of The Philistine and the "Little Journeys." The type is either worn out or the book is so badly printed that it has that appearance. Much of this work is printed from an ordinary heavy-faced type. Let any of your readers compare the clearness of the sub-headings in THE REVIEW with the "Sonnets" of Shakespeare, or "The House of Life," and I think he will be forced to admit that the former are clear cut and distinctly printed, while the latter are blurred and ragged at the edges.

The "illuminated" initials are even worse. As letters, they have no connection with the style of the body type. Where Mr. Hubbard obtained the design for these I am at a loss to imagine. Those in his "Sonnets" of Shakespeare are the worst examples. In many cases it is only by reading the rest of the word that it is possible to determine what letter the initial is meant to represent. To be sure, the hand coloring—I cannot call washing a printed letter over with color illuminating—diverts the attention from this incongruity, but it exists in a very glaring form, nevertheless. In his "Ali Baba" the initials are far less discordant, but even they do not harmonize with the text. In this book Mr. Hubbard has followed William Morris's use of capitals of different sizes with very good effect, and the presswork is free from nearly all the objections above stated. In spite of the incongruity of photogravure illustrations and the rather awkward format, I think it is one of the best-printed of the Roycroft books. "The Dream of John Ball" is better still. In fact, it is a piece of work which any printer might have been proud to have turned out, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Hubbard has allowed his work to degenerate so much since it was printed.

Then, again, there are his bindings. But you have already touched upon that point in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 14, though the half has not yet been said.

It must not be inferred, because I have criticised the Roycroft books somewhat severely, that I am blind to the good Mr. Hubbard has achieved. Up to the time when William Morris began to attract attention to his Kelmscott books, comparatively few people had any idea that it was possible to beautify a book by the mere perfection of technical details. Mr. Hubbard, by his preaching far more than by his practice, has helped to popularize the same truth in this country. His books, too, find their way into the hands of many who never before had any idea of artistic possibilities in bookmaking. Some of these are led thereby to give the matter more serious study and to look for better work. But if they calmly accept his work as the acme of perfection—and too many of them do—the main value of Mr. Hubbard's work is lost. Rather must we regard him in the light of a John the Baptist, who is preparing the way for one greater than he. It is in the hope of stimulating the critical qualities of his admirers that I have trespassed so much upon your valuable space.

FRANCIS D. TANDY.

Denver, Col., Aug. 1, 1900.

Praise from One Who Knows Mr. Hubbard Well.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

pinnacle of fame that shall endure to remind posterity of him and his good works immeasurably beyond the time when the voices of some of his deriers have been stilled forever. His name is Elbert Hubbard.

Much has been said and written of Hubbard, and though he has been before the public for a number of years as author, lecturer, bibliophile, philosopher, he is today best known as the author of an apt little essay that came from his pen but a few months since, called, "A Message to Garcia," which had a wide circulation.

On the occasion of my first visit to the Roycroft shop at East Aurora, if I had not had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Hubbard discourse on Margaret Fuller a few days before, I might have taken him to be the janitor as he sat writing at his desk, his back toward me. One square look, however, into the man's face would have convinced me of my error. To be more explicit, Mr. Hubbard believes in dressing according to his occupation, which is varied in character.

Like the old German professors, he knows that the best results come from judicious alternation, and acts accordingly. From the mental he turns to the physical—becomes "The Man With the Hoe." Toward nature his heart warms with the ardor of a Thoreau, a fact that remains impressed upon my memory; for not long after my arrival on that mild day of Spring we sallied forth for a ramble, at the suggestion of Fra Elbertus. And what a walk it was! Through country streets and lanes, over fences, fields, hills, bogs, and ditches.

It is an interesting career—that of this misunderstood man. Like many others of note, Mr. Hubbard has brought upon himself the title "eccentric." Among the more striking of his idiosyncrasies is a custom of wearing his hair a trifle long. His method of spelling certain words, as evinced in The Philistine, may also be cited as another deviation he has made from the beaten path. On one occasion he quite horrified a certain "swell" set in Buffalo, by appearing at a reception in a blue flannel shirt. This was intentional, as Mr. Hubbard is not much in sympathy with what he terms the "faddists"; and being a man who delights in shocking the sensibilities of this particular class, the critical members of that exclusive set may well reflect upon the consideration that Mr. Hubbard accorded them by wearing a shirt at all! In the following utterance one may gain a good insight into the man's nature: "I do not believe in bolts, or bars, or brutality. I make my appeal to the divinity in men, and they, in some mysterious way, feeling this, do not fail me. I send valuable books without question on a postal card request to every part of the earth where the mail can carry them. My confidence is never abused."

Hubbard is essentially a reformer. He reveals two sides—that of which the spirit of The Philistine stands as the index, and that which characterizes his "Little Journeys," which the Putnams put forth each year. To better understand the man, one must combine the two; to revere, if not love, him, one but needs to gaze into the frank face, beaming with good nature, from the kindly smile to the kindlier eyes that seem, withal, to read your inmost thoughts.

To him belongs the power of penning, at will, the most caustic things, or to start the tears. To quote the words of a prominent State Senator who recently came into my office, where hangs a picture with Hubbard's name beneath it, "Oh, that's Elbert Hubbard, is it? I've read everything that fellow's written. Jove! He writes the strongest and best English of any man in this country to-day!"

Nor does Hubbard abuse his power. Ever the upholder of the weak and fallen, his is the potency that can ruffle the feathers of the arrogant and self-assertive, or set to quivering the foundations of the unjust, however strong; possesses the keen penetration that goes straight to an unhealthy core and lays bare its rottenness.

What cares such a one for the asperity of the world? Calmly he goes his own way, even as a planet follows its heaven-assigned orbit; fearlessly he stands before a carping multitude, like some huge promontory that but dashes the waves back to buffet their own violence.

If Hubbard be weak in any point, it lies in his delight in shocking the squeamish. A lady of questionable years who might be thus described (cognizant that he was at one time employed in making soap) was once heard to declare that he'd better go back to his soap-boiling and let literature alone. But it was only because something he had written had ruffled her own feathers a trifle.

On various occasions Mr. Hubbard has given playful expression in The Philistine to the idiosyncrasies of certain of his townspeople. As a result of one of these friendly attacks, Mr. Hubbard awoke one morning to find the pelt of a cat tacked on his barn; beneath the fur was chalked the word "Rogue!" Not satisfied with this, his mysterious resenters had left two or three dead felines on his doorstep.

"I don't see why they take my little gibes so seriously," said Mr. Hubbard, apropos of such treatment. "I'm sure I bear them no ill-will." In good sooth, naught of the spirit of hatred rankles in this man's bosom, despite appearances to the contrary. The fox terrier puppy loves his mistress none the less because in play he chews her slipper—and the result may be that she shall have new ones. Those who take Mr. Hubbard's gibes too seriously [illegible] upon the man who has given employment to scores of its inhabitants and started the coffers of the whole country—yea, and those of other countries—to flow in their direction; for Hubbard possesses shrewd business instincts as well as those of a man of letters.

The name of Elbert Hubbard is bound to go rumbling adown the centuries, despite the protestations of the hardwhells. To those who have imputed conceit to him may well be applied the Philistinic term "undiscerning." Hubbard is too much of a philosopher to be aught but humble. Within a few miles of his birthplace came Lincoln and "Bob" Ingersoll. Wisely has it been said, though in a jest, that the soil thereabout is very fertile.

GEORGE AUSTIN WOODWARD.

New York, Aug. 5, 1900.

Severe Criticism from One Who Owns All the Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When I read THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S criticism in your issue of July 14 of the Roycroft work I wished to thank you and to ask you to carry out your effort to its legitimate end, viz., the condemnation of the whole Hubbard-Roycroft affair, for I felt that you must condemn the whole as you had condemned a portion, but cares intervened and I could not find time to write you as I wished to do. But now in last week's issue of your paper I find a letter signed George Bicknell that shows the poison sown by Hubbard has extended even to Sullivan, Ind., and has upset a head that I know is generally level.

You know, as I know, that Hubbard never wrote a word that will live or that should live, and that he has never done a deed that should be remembered for a single hour. Then why not speak out and give your readers the facts? Nothing but the most perverted or degenerated taste can see worth or merit in his writings or in the works of his shop. I think I speak from knowledge, as I have a copy of every book that has been sent out from the Roycroft shop and believe I have read all that he has published.

JOHN MARSHALL.

Chicago, July 31, 1900.

The Seventieth Indiana.*

Major Samuel Merrill of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which did such notable service during the war of the rebellion, is the chronicler of the many actions of éclat, to be found in this volume. The author is well aware of the difficulties of the task. He tells of a New England clergyman, who, learning that Major Merrill had undertaken the history of the Indiana regiment, wrote to a friend: "I am very, very sorry, for do what he may he will probably please nobody, will displease a good many, will consume an immense amount of time, and will make neither money nor reputation." The author has tried to do his best. He does not believe that the regiment he was attached to was the finest in service, but they "were far superior to the average of the men who staid at home." What he wishes to do is to give a faithful and truthful "record of the life of plain American youth, who followed the flag until it floated over every spot from which it had been torn down." A history of a regiment would not answer its purpose were it simply the dry record of marchings and countermarchings, with the bald notices of battles. It must be alive with incidents, the individual acts of the members of the regiment, and the parts they played in the fearful drama of human strife.

When Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana, issued a proclamation on the 7th of July, 1862, calling on the men of his State to arm in defense of the Union, at once there was a response. In August, ten companies had been raised within the State, and they were mustered into the United States service, as the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. "On the morning of the 12th of August the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and in the evening marched to the arsenal and received Enfield rifles. It spent the night on the veranda of the old State House (Louisville.) The following morning, Aug. 13, 1862, the Seventieth Indiana, under the command of Col. Benjamin Harrison, marched through the streets."

Major Merrill gives a faithful account of all the movements of the regiment. The Seventieth Indiana has the honor of marching through Georgia. Before that wonderful piece of military work, the regiment had helped in the taking of Atlanta. Many a brave man was left behind, never to see his comrades again. That Peach Tree Creek action was a very severe one. The regiment was near Richmond, and saw then many a hard fight.

Take this as an example of the struggle near Spottsylvania Court House: "An breastwork of several rods had been made of Enfield and Springfield rifles as high as a man's head, and the ground in front of this line of works was thickly strewn with dead Union soldiers. I saw over 1,000 dead as far as I went, the bodies rotted, and the skin of the faces dried in the sun, but the blue uniforms sound and the color unchanged." With the final report of Brevet Brig. Gen. Benjamin Harrison of May 31, 1865, the volume may be said to close. Major Merrill shows much good judgment in the selection of his materials, and this story of his regiment is a most valuable contribution to our war chronicles. In make-up the work is of exceptional excellence.

The Ruins of Eridu 2,400 B. C.

From Biblia.

About the mound is a wall some twenty feet in height, pierced by three openings, the remains of gateways. Nearly the entire inclosure is filled with a brick platform, equal in height with the surrounding wall. The southern part of the mound contains a few unimposing ruins, but on the northern edge stands the temple, a pyramidal shaped building, reaching seventy feet above the platfrom. Two of its stories are still to be seen. A peculiar feature of the temple is a marble stairway fifteen feet broad and seventy feet in length, leading up to the exterior. The polished marble slabs which served as steps are still scattered among the ruins, attesting to the extreme richness of the building, and along the two edges of the stairway are balustrades; at the foot of the stairway the bases of two large pillars remain, the object of which is uncertain. The peculiar shape of the bricks, plain cones, cylinders, innumerable fragments of pottery, pure gold leaf, and stone implements abounding in great profusion, are the distinguishing features of this ruin. Unlike most other Babylonian temples, that at Eridu was built partly of stone, for the architects here had access to the neighboring sandstone ridges, and the plain to the south abounds in great boulders of black granite. The statement frequently made that the huge stones from which the Telloh statues were hewn were quarried at Sinai, must now be modified, for the quarries about Eridu supplied the material. Mr. Taylor, speaking of the mound, says that as one approaches it he will see "blocks and pieces of marble, rough and polished, of different colors of the most beautiful hues; fragments of bowls, vases, and coffins, in crystal, marble, and alabaster; gilt-headed nails, curious bricks, and tiles of original shape and composition, and lastly, and the most curious and interesting, the clay hatchets and hammers, the flint knives and styles, stone and clay nails, and a hundred other objects, so palpably denoting a remote period, and one of the earliest stages of civilization." One may imagine the desire which the excavator has to reveal the treasures buried in this ruin.

Clergymen's Sore Throat.

From The Philistine.

Clergymen's sore throat, or tonsilitis, comes from speaking in an unnatural tone of voice. God gave each of us a certain voice, and to exercise it wisely and cultivate it is good.

The voice should be the sounding board of the soul.

But you must cultivate your own voice and not merely imitate some other voice that you admire. Men who speak in an unnatural tone express things they do not believe.

Not one clergyman in ten uses his own voice; he uses only an imitation. He never hears his own voice, and so becomes afflicted with the microbe of delusion and imagines some one else's voice is better. Pouf!

So common is this affectation that the "Bishop's voice" is heard on every hand, if you go to church or conventions. Very many preachers—especially young preachers—expect to become Bishops, and in order to be fully prepared when the call comes they cultivate a Bishop's voice. All Bishops are supposed to be powerful and lusty, also full of besum.

Charles Astor Bristed's Uncle.

From The Cornhill.

Little girls early in the century used to wear their hair cropped short like boys, but parted in the middle. When the new fashion came into vogue, of letting little girls' hair grow into a crop of ringlets, Mr. Bristed could not endure the change, and after remonstrating to no purpose with the mothers of Monkton Parish, he one morning locked the whole of the children into the school, and with his own hands shore them of all their locks. When living at Dorchester, where he retired to end his days, a nephew of his, Charles Astor Bristed of New York, who wrote that capital account of Cambridge, "Five Years in an English University," came to visit his uncle in the Autumn of 1846. The weather being very wet, and Charles Astor Bristed suffering from ennui, one afternoon he placed his bed in the middle of the room, and took to vaulting over it to and fro for exercise, nearly shaking the house down. His uncle, annoyed and indignant at his post-prandial nap being disturbed, sent his man servant up to "Master Charles" with the message, that "his uncle had invested all his money in a life annuity, and that he had better leave at once." In those days there was no coach to London until early the next morning, so Charles Astor Bristed bundled out with his belongings and spent the night under my father's roof, who met him once afterward at Heidelberg and renewed their laugh over the irascible old uncle.

When Picture Books Were Wanted.

From Hezekiah Woodward on Education, 1642.

If we could make our words as legible to children as pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. * * * If me had such books when in are the pictures of all creatures, herbs, beasts, fish, fowls, they would stand us in great stead, for pictures are the most intelligible books that children can look upon. They come closest to nature, say saith Scaliger, "Art exceeds her." A strange speech, but he will have it so. "I really believe," said he, "that nature [illegible]

AUG

MLLE. SMITH, MEDIUM.

Three Reincarnations Described in Prof. Flournoy's Book.*

There is no doubt that Prof. Flournoy's book will be eagerly devoured by spiritualists and believers in reincarnation and that their future publications will contain long extracts pointing to a confirmation of their spiritual conceptions. There are many passages in "From India to the Planet Mars," which, robbed of their context, would go far toward establishing the actuality of spiritualism. Editors of spiritualist publications are of keen discernment. Flournoy can hardly escape them. His material is so inviting, so sensational. Moreover, he is reputably known as the Professor of Psychology of the Faculty of Sciences at the University of Geneva. The Society of Psychical Research should be on its guard lest he be misrepresented in the interests of charlatanism. As for the rest, Prof. Flournoy's book presents sufficient unanswered problems to occupy the attention of the members of Prof James's group until the end of their days, if not after.

In 1893 Prof. Flournoy discovered mediumistic qualities in a shopgirl of Geneva, whom for sufficient reasons he calls "Mlle. Hélenè Smith." She exhibited most of the characteristics of common mediums, table-tipping, table-rapping, and the power of communicating with so-called spirits. In fact, she did just those things that Mrs. Piper does. Possibly she did them much better. Her future experiences imply as much. By close application to her art the girl of Geneva has evidently far surpassed the Boston medium. The former, while in a trance or under the influence of hypnotism, has revealed three distinct individualities—that of an Indian Princess, of a Martian, and of a French Queen identified as Marie Antoinette. As the Princess, who lived in a town of Southern India in 1491, she described the scenes surrounding that existence and talked and wrote Sanskrit. As an alleged Martian she has been induced to draw scenes of Martian life, to reveal romances of her existence on the planet Mars, and to inscribe characters which she has been pleased to reveal represent words in the Martian tongue. As the decapitated Queen of Louis XVI. she is a grand dame par excellence, and writes in a hand that resembles that of Marie Antoinette. In the face of these astonishing phenomena the achievements of Mrs. Piper sink into insignificance.

Prof. Flournoy, as a cautious scientist, was not to be easily gulled. Although he was forced to acknowledge that her Sanskrit was perfectly academic, he could, at first, find no confirmation of the persons and places said by the medium to exist in India in 1491. At length, after a long search, however, he came upon a book by one Mariés, published in Paris in 1828, which gave all the persons, places, and events described by Mlle. Smith in her Indian romance. As to the reincarnation of Marie Antoinette, Prof. Flournoy believes that he has discovered the foundation of this illusion in the elder Dumas's "Memoirs of a Physician" and similar historical romances, which the medium at some time or other has perused with singular discrimination. But—and this is the point that the spiritualists will eagerly seize upon—he has so far been unable to establish the connection between Mlle. Smith and Mariés's book; he is also unable to discover where she may have received the impressions which have inspired the Martian cycle.

Of course, no intelligent person will accept the phenomena presented by the hypnotized Miss Smith as conclusive evidence that reincarnation is a fact. Consciously or unconsciously she is a magnificent mystifier, but we believe that if the young woman's past were searchingly looked into, the result would be as conclusive as Prof. Flournoy's explanation of the Marie Antoinette romance. That the Martian and Indian business can be rationally and logically explained in this way we have not the slightest doubt. A good detective in the pay of the Psychical Research Society might accomplish wonders. Her's is not by any means an isolated case. Persons who are familiar with the works of Prof. Weinhild of Chemnitz, of Dr. Rudolf Heidenhain of Breslau, of Prof. Benedikt of Vienna, or of MM. Voisin and Binet, and especially of Dr. Janet of Havre, will find few new fundamental facts in the book, and nothing that cannot be explained in a perfectly practical scientific way were the examiner in the full possession of the episodes of Mlle. Smith's present material existence.

The celebrated "Rose" and "Marie" of Prof. Janet's book "L'Automatisme Psychologique" were almost as wonderful as Mlle. Smith, even though they did not aspire to be reincarnated Martians. The three distinct identities which Marie assumed at separate periods while in hypnotic trance were finally solved after a careful inquiry made into the young woman's past by the indefatigable Frenchman; the formative impressions were clearly proved, although long forgotten by the medium in her normal state.

It should be said that Prof. Flournoy is not at all in sympathy with the reincarnation idea. His explaining what he sees and leaves the rest to others' but his cleverness and scientific temperament have not prevented him from writing a most fascinating book, and, under the spell of his visualisation some readers will doubtless be moved to believe things which the eminent psychologist rejects. "From India to the Planet Mars" is illustrated with reproductions of Mlle. Smith's work in penmanship and drawing while inspired by her three distinct personalities. These cuts are of much interest from many points of view. We cannot refrain from commending Prof. Flournoy's honesty of purpose; as a writer of peculiarly direct, yet graphic French he is also to be praised. But, more than all, science is to be congratulated that Mlle. Smith did not fall into the hands of a Mesmer, who so bewildered Paris in 1778, and whose prodigious phenomena staggered even our own astute Franklin.

*FROM INDIA TO THE PLANET MARS. By Th. Flournoy. Translated by Daniel B. Vermilye. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

"To Promote the Reading of Better Books."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Will you allow a few remarks on the subject which is agitating the publishing trade of two cities—unfortunately a perennial agitation? To a plain man it seems to be a state of affairs quite unusual, if not unmatched. It is unusual that trade relations between producer and retailer should be aired in public—that the public should be taken to any extent into the confidence of the trade over such matters, as though it was a party to the existing unsatisfactory conditions. The public's skirts are in the matter, immaculate, its withers unwrung, and it is not meet that it should respond to any appeal in such a case. The public as book buyer is addressed in this "declaration" of the Publishers' Association; but charm never so wisely, it is deaf to the music, shoot never so smartly, the shaft may perhaps be "quenched in the chaste beams of the watery moon," and the public passes on, fancy free. It will buy books, as everything else, where it gets what it wants, and most of that for the least money; and what it wants will largely depend on what it is persuaded it wants by the most ingenious candidate for its favor. It cares not a bean for the troubles that beset the book trade, nor hardly looks at them long enough to see that to address it on the subject is irrelevant.

But the condition which the trade recognises is equally appreciated and deplored by one—and it must be owned that he is only one in many—who is keenly interested in the birth and growth and welfare of a book. He sees, or thinks he sees, plainly enough, that the trade has brought its present troubles upon itself, that it walked into the situation with open eyes and with short-sighted vision. "For they have sown the wind," and the devout book lover prays that they may not "reap the whirlwind"; for "it hath no stalk; the bud shall yield no meal: if so be it yield, the strangers shall swallow it up." Hosea, viii., 7.)

The public cares nothing about authors' royalties or the curtailment of them; and that the "initiated," as the "declaration" states, have an adequate understanding of the subject, would seem to be sufficient in itself. As to public apprehension regarding the department stores, it is accustomed to regard with complacency the action of those institutions, being quite assured of their ability to take care of themselves; nor does the department store care a bean for "certain trade abuses which have told with peculiar hardship upon the retail dealer in books." It "also laughs at your calamity; and mocks when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind, when distress and anguish cometh upon you." (Proverbs, i., 26, 27.)

The publishers' "declaration," referred to in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 11th, is in some respects interesting, but falls short of convincing; and the association is indebted to you for your exceedingly favorable advocacy of its case in your first leading editorial article. It is to me interesting, for the fact is that I cannot read the paragraph in which the purpose of the association is stated without enjoying that sensation which they say lower animals are not capable of. It tells the book buyer of certain hardships the retail dealers suffer from certain trade abuses. But the book buyer, being as innocent of any blame in the matter as the child unborn, cannot see an opening for any active interest on his part. His interest does not even reach to a guess as to what the "proposed working of the association" may possibly be; that is, to bring order out of the dreadful chaos that prevails from the "literature and books of the more serious sorts" being "neglected by booksellers, to the detriment of the trade, and of the author, and of the public." But that is not all; there is a more confounding statement. The retail trade has cut prices of "the more popular books" to make "leaders" of them, and by this means, "the dire influence of an evil habit, has also brought itself to "cutting the prices of the more solid classes of books"; and thus it "prevents itself realising them a profit." "It has heretofore," says the "declaration," "become a rare thing to find a good assortment of the more serious literature at the retail booksellers." The wonder is that, under the circumstances, there is, by this time, literature of any kind found there.

The association need not be overanxious about "the purchaser of the better classes of books": he will find what he wants. But all mere trade regulations, which look to monetary results alone, will never change the attitude of the general public toward literature. Education and the spread of useful knowledge, by which men may become renewed in the spirit of their mind, only can do this. I venture to think that the conditions which bear upon the question are far more complex than the publishers' association seems to realise. Yet the cure, if cure there be, must be sought in the direction of the cause. That, surely, is not to be found in the fact that the public buys books where it can get them cheapest, and that the department store has entered the field of competition. Nor is it to be found in the fact that the public buys books as it buys anything else, for the reason that it wants them. Nor is it to be found in the fact that the public buys books as it buys anything else, for the reason that it wants them. Nor is it to be found in the fact that the public buys books as it buys anything else, for the reason that it wants them.

In that memorable last interview of the "declaration" of 100 names, including the existence of Mr. William Dewing (if I am reading hollow that of Ellsworth) are to be found many on Lough Neagh, are to submit to "trust the honor of the association to institute such measures as will accomplish their purpose." I cannot but think that if the public can say as much for the measures as are forthcoming, they pick up an unpleasantly high opinion in Dingle. Of all businesses this is the one that must suffer by depriving the public in its advance with the natural and gradual intellectual progress of the people. You cannot, by building stores and stocking them with books compel the public to purchase what it does not feel the need of. But this gradual progress is being made, though slowly, and the time comes on when the higher literature will be as necessary to the life of man as his daily bread; for "is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?"

Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 15. A. B.

Names for the Hall of Fame.

The senate of the New York University several days ago submitted to the judges of the Hall of Fame a list of 234 nominations. From these the final selection of 100 names is to be made. It is explained that the list has been divided into three groups, based on the manner in which the names have been obtained. One hundred names have been selected by the senate as a whole from the lists sent in by newspapers, organizations, and private persons. One hundred more have been submitted by private persons of prominence, and seconded by one or more members of the senate. Each of the remaining thirty-four names has been suggested by one or more judges in accordance with the invitation extended to all of them by the senate. It is not expected that the final selection will be made before October. The list of nominations follows, as printed in The New York Sun recently:

(A) Authors and Editors—1, William Cullen Bryant; 2, James Fenimore Cooper; 3, Ralph Waldo Emerson; 4, Edward Everett; 5, William Lloyd Garrison; 6, Horace Greeley; 7, Nathaniel Hawthorne; 8, Richard Hildreth; 9, Washington Irving; 10, Francis Scott Key; 11, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; 12, John Lothrop Motley; 13, John Gorham Palfrey; 14, Ray Palmer; 15, John Howard Payne; 16, Wendell Phillips; 17, William Hickling Prescott; 18, Edgar Allan Poe; 19, Jared Sparks; 20, George Ticknor; 21, Noah Webster; 22, Henry David Thoreau; 23, Helen Hunt Jackson.

(B) Business Men—1, Daniel Appleton; 2, Jonas Chickering; 3, Erastus Fairbanks; 4, James Harper; 5, Amos Lawrence; 6, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

(C) Educators—1, Thomas H. Gallaudet; 2, Mark Hopkins; 3, Samuel G. Howe; 4, Taylor Lewis; 5, Elias Loomis; 6, Mary Lyon; 7, William H. McGuffey; 8, Horace Mann; 9, Lindley Murray; 10, Eliphalet Nott; 11, Henry Tappan; 12, Francis Wayland; 13, Emma Willard; 14, Theodore D. Woolsey; 15, Samuel Harvey Taylor.

(D) Inventors—1, Thomas Blanchard; 2, Alvan Clark; 3, Samuel Colt; 4, Oliver Evans; 5, Robert Fulton; 6, Charles Goodyear; 7, Richard M. Hoe; 8, Elias Howe; 9, Charles T. Jackson; 10, Cyrus Hall McCormick; 11, Samuel F. B. Morse; 12, William Thomas Green Morton; 13, John Stevens; 14, Alfred Vail; 15, Eli Whitney; 16, Horace Wells.

(E) Missionaries and Explorers—1, Daniel Boone; 2, David Brainerd; 3, John Carroll; 4, Titus Coan; 5, David Crockett; 6, Manasseh Cutler; 7, George W. De Long; 8, John Charles Frémont; 9, Gordon Hall; 10, Isaac I. Hayes; 11, Samuel Houston; 12, Admiriam Judson; 13, Elisha Kent Kane; 14, Samuel Kirkland; 15, Meriwether Lewis; 16, Justin Perkins; 17, Eli Smith; 18, Marcus Whitman; 19, Charles Wilkes; 20, George Rogers Clarke; 21, Zebulon M. Pike.

(F) Philanthropists—1, John Brown; 2, Peter Cooper; 3, Dorothea Lynde Dix; 4, Johns Hopkins; 5, Lucretia Mott; 6, George Peabody; 7, Gerrit Smith; 8, Elizabeth A. Seton; 9, James Lick.

(G) Preachers and Theologians—1, Archibald Alexander; 2, J. Addison Alexander; 3, Albert Barnes; 4, Henry Ward Beecher; 5, Lyman Beecher; 6, Orestes A. Brownson; 7, Horace Bushnell; 8, Peter Cartwright; 9, William Ellery Channing; 10, Timothy Dwight; 11, Jonathan Edwards; 12, Charles G. Finney; 13, Charles Hodge; 14, Samuel Hopkins; 15, Thomas Starr King; 16, Charles P. McIlvaine; 17, William MacKendree; 18, Cotton Mather; 19, Stephen Olin; 20, Theodore Parker; 21, Edward Robinson; 22, Matthew Simpson; 23, Henry B. Smith; 24, Martin John Spalding; 25, John McClintock; 26, Richard Furman.

(H) Scientists—1, John James Audubon; 2, Spencer F. Baird; 3, Alexander D. Bache; 4, Nathaniel Bowditch; 5, William Chauvenet; 6, Henry Draper; 7, James P. Espy; 8, Asa Gray; 9, Robert Hare; 10, Joseph Henry; 11, Edward Hitchcock; 12, Isaac Lea; 13, Matthew Fontaine Maury; 14, Maria Mitchell; 15, Benjamin Peirce; 16, David Rittenhouse; 17, Benjamin Silliman; 18, Benjamin Thompson; 19, John Torrey.

(I) Engineers and Architects—1, Capt. James B. Eads; 2, Henry H. Richardson; 3, Horatio Allen; 4, Gridley Bryant; 5, Charles Bulfinch; 6, Ellis S. Chesbrough; 7, George Henry Corliss; 8, Zerah Colburn; 9, Charles Ellet; 10, James Geddes; 11, Alexander L. Holley; 12, John Bloomfield Jervis; 13, Benjamin H. Latrobe; 14, William Barton Rogers; 15, Benjamin Wright; 16, Henry R. Worthington.

(J) Judges and Lawyers—1, Rufus Choate; 2, Oliver Ellsworth; 3, James Kent; 4, Edward Livingston; 5, John Marshall; 6, Charles O'Conor; 7, Joseph Story; 8, Roger B. Taney; 9, Henry Wheaton; 10, William Wirt; 11, Lemuel Shaw.

(K) Musicians, Painters, and Sculptors—1, John Singleton Copley; 2, Thomas Crawford; 3, Lowell Mason; 4, Hiram Powers; 5, William H. Rinehart; 6, Gilbert Stuart; 7, William Morris Hunt.

(L) Physicians and Surgeons—1, Valentine Mott; 2, Benjamin Rush; 3, James Marion Sims; 4, Ephraim McDowell; 5, John Collins Warren.

(M) Rulers and Statesmen—1, Charles Francis Adams; 2, John Quincy Adams; 3, John Adams; 4, Samuel Adams; 5, Thomas H. Benton; 6, John C. Calhoun; 7, Salmon Portland Chase; 8, Henry Clay; 9, De Witt Clinton; 10, Stephen Arnold Douglas; 11, Benjamin Franklin; 12, James Abram Garfield; 13, John Hancock; 14, Patrick Henry; 15, Andrew Jackson; 16, John Jay; 17, Thomas Jefferson; 18, Richard Henry Lee; 19, Abraham Lincoln; 20, Robert R. Livingston; 21, James Madison; 22, James Monroe; 23, Gouverneur Morris; 24, James Otis; 25, Charles C. Pinckney; 26, William H. Seward; 27, Roger Sherman; 28, Edwin McMasters Stanton; 29, Alexander H. Stephens; 30, Charles Sumner; 31, Martin Van Buren; 32, George Washington; 33, Daniel Webster; 34, Henry Wilson; 35, Charles Carroll; 36, John J. Crittenden; 37, Samuel J. Tilden.

(N) Soldiers and Sailors—1, Stephen Decatur; 2, David Glasgow Farragut; 3, Ulysses Simpson Grant; 4, Nathanael Greene; 5, Nu-

The Sutherland Binding.

In a little pamphlet issued for private circulation and printed at Newcastle-under-Lyme during the present year, Mr. Rhead Parkes gives a description and appreciation of a new style of fine binding, decorated in colors, which, by permission of the Duchess of Sutherland, has been named by its inventor "The Sutherland Binding." In the opening paragraph Mr. Parkes says the gentlest of all the arts is that of bookbinding, and the most refined of all occupations that of book collecting:

Some of the dearest of men and the most charming of women have been the happy owners of rare books beautifully bound. The man who has a room lined with books cannot be base, and the woman whose boudoir harbors beautiful bindings cannot be frivolous. There are books and books, however, and they have their corresponding range of bindings. * * * When upon the work of a great writer a great printer lavishes the resources of his craft, and the master binder incases it in leather without and vellum within, with decoration rich in gold and colors, perfect in balance and design, then surely greatness is reached; the apotheosis of the book!

Mr. Parkes tells us that a study of historical bindings shows that all bindings may be roughly divided into three classes: Books covered with leather, ornamented with stamps, dies, and tools used blind—that is, without gold; the second class including books upon which gold tooling appears, with or without the addition of stamps; the third introducing color, with or without gold tooling or stamping. Sutherland bindings belong principally to the last-named class, although the chief features of each class are often introduced. A recent specimen of this work, the "Atalanta in Calydon," a reproduction of which in colors forms the frontispiece to the pamphlet, combines the essential features of each of the classes. It was designed by Leon Solon, and shows a ground design in blind tooling, upon which is superimposed the principal design in gold and colors combined. But as regards the Sutherland bindings, in color and the method of its application, lies their principal claim to consideration.

Mr. Parkes rapidly reviews the history of color decoration, from the colored lacquer work found on Persian books, the colored incrustations of France and Italy, painting, as in the copy of the Gospel of St. John in the Stoneyhurst library, or in the productions of Edwards of Halifax toward the end of the last century; staining in colors like the Etruscan work of John Whitaker; embroidery, colored damask, velvets, richly ornamented at times with jewels, metal, or ivory—all have been tried with varying success, with the idea of adding richness and beauty to a fine volume. He says that while the magnificent books produced by some of the master binders, such as Le Gascon, the Padeloups, Le Monnier, Samuel Mearne, and others, are monuments of art, and that the highest development of craftsmanship lies in fine tooling, which reached its height in the pointillé tooling of Le Gascon; and that inlaying, or leather mosaic, is not, strictly speaking, tooling; that there is still a field for a process which satisfies every requirement of hand tooling, and at the same time applies permanent color.

Dublure decoration, introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century, the development of which we owe to Florimond Badier, a binder of the seventeenth century, whose works was succeeded by the dentelle borders and decorated dublures, which were the great feature of Jansenist bindings. In the early eighteenth century Luc Antoine Boyet decorated dublures with fers pointelles in a charming design of dots and curves. The dublures of Sutherland bindings are of very elaborate character and delicate coloring.

Mr. Parkes thinks the book finishers of the best periods have probably been their own designers, which, except in the case of the greatest masters of the art, has led to a sameness of style; the inventor of the Sutherland binding, claiming that a craftsman is better employed in working out a design made by a competent artist who understands the technical difficulties of binding, than in evolving a design from a given number of tools, or the greatest variant from an old pattern.

Mr. Bagguley, the inventor of the Sutherland binding, a process of impressing color in the same way that gold and silver has long been used, depends largely upon the designs of Leon Soion, son of a well-known ceramic artist, and upon the work of Miss Dorothy Talbot for his artistic success. The "Atalanta" took several months to finish, while the "Queen Victoria" is said to have taken four months' time, and about 30,000 separate tool impressions to finish its dublures.

The distinctive points of the Sutherland binding are three: It introduces an entirely new feature into the art; it is absolutely true to the traditions of the craft, while presenting an unlimited field for design; the result is complete, whether considered with reference to its color, its design, or its craftsmanship. The process has its limitations, inasmuch as it has most successfully been applied to vellum; but this limitation is not the fault of the process, but rather due to the fact that no leather is sufficiently pure in color to supply the ideal ground for unrestricted color decoration. Vellum affords this desideratum. In the Sutherland bindings, therefore, we find for the most part that the decoration is limited to vellum dublures. The exterior is frequently untouched, or the decoration is limited to a few gold lines; although there are noteworthy exceptions in the "Queen Victoria" and the "Atalanta in Calydon," where in the former there is a fine design worked entirely in gold, and in the second a charmingly simple design in mosaic colors and gold; but in both instances the tools used have been limited to those used in the work on the dublures. It is when the cover is laid open that the beauty of the work is seen; here the pure vellum enhances the no less pure and delicate colors of the design. This is the Sutherland binding at its best at the present time, and although one may not unreasonably expect some development, it is most difficult to imagine what direction that development may take.

1900

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Eugene F. Nisbet, Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.: "Please print short sketches of 'A. K. H. B.,' (author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson,') and Mrs. Oliphant."

Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson Boyd, better known as "A. K. H. B.," was born at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, in 1825. He laid the foundations of his fame while a country parson at Newton-on-Ayr, by his contributions to Fraser's Magazine. From 1865 until his death (March 1, 1899,) he was first minister at St. Andrews, and in 1890 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, the highest honor in the Church of Scotland. His first two books, "The Recreations of a Country Parson," 1859, and "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," 1863, established his popularity with the general world of readers, and thirty subsequent publications did nothing to shake it. His personal reminiscences, "Twenty-five Years at St. Andrews," 1892; "St. Andrews and Elsewhere," 1894, and "The Last Years of St. Andrews," 1896, are especial favorites in England. Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, born near Musselburgh, Midlothian, 1828, died June 25, 1897. Her "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside," gave her a certain measure of fame before she was twenty-one. To the well-known series, "Foreign Classics for English Readers," of which she was the editor, she contributed "Dante and Cervantes," and she also wrote "St. Francis of Assisi," a "Literary History of England," "The Makers of Florence," "The Makers of Venice," "The Makers of Modern Rome," "Royal Edinburgh," and a corresponding work on Jerusalem. She also published memoirs of Edward Irving, Principal Tulloch, D. D., and Count de Montalmbert, some books of a religious and visionary character, such as "A Beleagured City," "The Little Pilgrim," "The Land of Darkness," and a host of novels.

"A. M.," New York City: "I have an autograph letter of Disraeli, one of Sir Frederick Williams, and one of Thalberg. Please let me know the value of each."

The value of the three could not exceed $10. Letters from these writers have no marked commercial value.

Emily L. Saybrook, Abington Avenue, Newark, N. J.: "In Bryant's 'Library of Poetry and Song,' under the heading 'Lines Written by One in the Tower, Being Young and Condemned to Die,' is given the poem asked for by C. E. Daniell, Madison, Conn., in the SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4—

"'My prime of youth,' &c.,

three stanzas, attributed to Chidiock Tychborn.

"'The Little Captain,' for which Mrs. Giddy, Mount Vernon, N. Y., inquires, was a very popular Sunday school book, written by 'Lynde Palmer,' who was the author of a number of attractive little stories, which can probably be yet found in the book stores of Boston Sunday school publishing societies. Among these books by 'Lynde Palmer' were also 'Helps Over Hard Places,' 'Archie's Shadow,' and 'John Jack.'"

"H. E. J.," Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.: "Will you be kind enough to print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW a list of George Meredith's writings, with dates of publication?"

Meredith's first publication was a poem, "Chillianwallah," in Chambers's Journal, July 7, 1849. His published works are as follows: "Poems," London, without date, but 1851; "The Shaving of Shagpat," London, 1856; "Farina," London, 1857; "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," London, 1859; "Evan Harrington," London, 1861; "Modern Love and Poems of the English Roadside," London, 1862; "Emilia in England," London, 1864 (in later editions called "Sandra Belloni");) "Rhoda Fleming," London, 1865; "Vittoria," London, 1867; "The Adventures of Harry Richmond," London, 1871; "Beauchamp's Career," London, 1876; "The House on the Beach," (reprinted without authority from The New Quarterly Magazine,) New York, 1877; "The Egoist," London, 1879; "The Tragic Comedians," London, 1880; "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth," London, 1883; "Diana of Crossways," London, 1885; "Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life," London, 1887; "A Reading of Earth," London, 1888; "The Case of General Ople and Lady Camper." New York, without date, but 1890; "The Tale of Chloe," New York, without date, but 1890; "Jump-to-Glory Jane: A Poem," 1889, (said to be spurious; an authorized edition appeared in 1892;) "One of Our Conquerors," London, 1891; "Poems," London, 1892; "Lord Ormont and His Aminta," London, 1894; "The Tale of Chloe, the House on the Beach, and the Case of General Ople and Lady Camper," London, 1894; "The Amazing Marriage," London, 1895; "An Essay on Comedy and the Uses of the Comic Spirit," London, 1897; "Selected Poems," London, 1897, and "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History," London, 1898.

Alice R. Riggs, Toms River, N. J.: "Please give a sketch of the career of *N. F.* Poole, author of 'Poole's Index.'"

William Frederick Poole was born at Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1824, and died in Chicago March 1, 1894. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, and began his career as librarian in 1851 as assistant librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. He was librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, 1852-56, and of the Athenaeum, 1856-69. He then organized the Cincinnati Library and was its librarian in 1869-74. From 1874 to 1887 he was librarian of the Chicago Public Library, which he organized himself. Then he organized the Newberry Library in Chicago, and remained in charge of it until his death. He was deeply interested in American history, and was at one time President of the American Historical Association. From 1885 to 1887 he was President of the American Library Association. The Northwestern University gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1882.

"A. F. R.," New York City: "I have a set of Shakespeare, described as follows: 'The Illustrated Shakespeare,' edited by Gulian C. Verplanck, published by Harper & Brother in 1847. It is in three volumes, leather binding. Has it any particular value? Will you also be kind enough to advise me, through your excellent SATURDAY REVIEW, as to what procedural books are accessible to a student of Shakespeare, (and especially 'Hamlet' and 'Julius Cæsar,') showing the proper method of reading and studying this dramatist's works so as to get the greatest amount of value from their perusal?"

This edition of Shakespeare has little value. An excellent recent work for Shakespearean students is W. H. Fleming's "How to Study Shakespeare," with an introduction by W. J. Rolfe. Dodd, Mead, and Company, publishers, New York City, publish a number of books on Shakespeare, as do also Ginn & Co., Boston, and Macmillan & Co., New York. Rolfe's edition of Shakespeare, in forty volumes, each $1. See also the plays of Shakespeare, as published (with suggestions for their study) in the "Eclectic English Classics," by the American Book Company, each play 20 cents.

Leonard Shults, 2,326 Seventh Avenue, New York City: "Will you kindly print a list of elementary works on political economy; also quote prices?"

E. B. Andrews's "Institutes of Economics," Silver, Burdett & Co., $1.30; Richard T. Ely's "Introduction to Political Economy," Eaton & Mains, $1, and "Outlines of Economics," Eaton & Mains, $1.25; and Gen. Francis A. Walker's "Elementary Political Economy." Holt, $1. See also Alfred Marshall's "Principles of Economics," Macmillan, two volumes, each $3; Henry Fawcett's "Manual of Political Economy," Macmillan, $2.60; J. K. Ingram's "History of Political Economy," Black, $1.50, and, of course, John Stuart Mill's "Principles of Political Economy," Appleton, two volumes, each $2, and Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," Macmillan, (in "Bohn Library,") two volumes, each $1.

"Lover of Fiction," Newport, R. I.: "Is there published anywhere a collection of the best short stories of all countries, and if so, who are the publishers?"

The Scribners publish the following series: "Stories by American Authors," ten volumes, each 75 cents; "Stories by English Authors," ten volumes, each 75 cents, and "Stories by Foreign Authors," ten volumes, each 75 cents. They also publish "Stories from Scribner," six volumes, in cloth, each 75 cents, half calf, $1.50.

"P. C.," New York City: "Will you kindly tell me the titles of two or three of the most popular and best works of Grant Allen, Balzac, Bulwer, Wilkie Collins and Ik Marvel?"

Allen's "The Woman Who Did" and "What's Bred in the Bone," Balzac's "Père Goriot," "Eugénie Grandet," and "César Birotteau"; Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," "The Caxtons," and "Eugene Aram"; Collins's "Moonstone," "Woman in White," and "Man and Wife"; Ik Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," and "My Farm of Edgewood."

Hattie F. Connington, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.: "If you think it of sufficient interest, I would be grateful for a sketch of Eliza Cook and her works."

Eliza Cook was born in Southwark Dec. 12, 1812, and died Sept. 24, 1889. She contributed to The New Monthly, Metropolitan, Literary Gazette, and other periodicals. She edited "Eliza Cook's Journal," 1849-54, and wrote a number of songs as well as poems. Her "Lays of a Wild Harp" appeared in 1835; "Melaia and Other Poems," 1838; "Poems, Second Series," 1845; "Jottings from My Journal," 1860; "Poems, Selected and Edited by the Author," 1861; "New Echoes," 1864; "Diamond Dust," 1865.

Arthur Sadler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Can you tell me something about Alfred Domett, author of a beautiful 'Christmas Hymn,' beginning 'It was the calm and silent night?' I only know him as the author of this familiar piece, and also of a rather Shakespearean Glee for Winter,' beginning,

"'Hence, rude Winter, crabbed old fellow,
Never merry, never mellow,'"

Alfred Domett was born in Surrey May 20, 1811, and matriculated at Cambridge in 1829. In 1833 he published a volume of poems, and in 1841 was called to the bar at the Middle Temple. In the late 30s he contributed several poems to Blackwood's Magazine, among which was the universally admired "Christmas Hymn." It attracted the favorable notice of Longfellow. In 1842 he went among the earliest settlers to Nelson, in New Zealand. Six years after his arrival in the colony he was appointed Colonial Secretary for the Province of New Munster, and in 1851 he was made Secretary for the whole of New Zealand. Eventually he became Premier of that colony, afterward holding other appointments, and returning to England in 1871. In 1872 he published his chief poem, "Ranolf and Amohia, a South Sea Dream," a work descriptive of the scenery of New Zealand and of the legends, character, and habits of the Maori inhabitants. In this poem he paid a warm tribute to the genius of his old friend Robert Browning, who had used him as the original of Waring in "Bells and Pomegranates." Domett's other works were "Venice," a poem, 1839; "Narrative of the Wairoa Massacre," 1843; "Petition of the House of Commons for the Recall of Gov. Pitzroy," "Ordinances of New Zealand, Classified," 1850, and "Flotsam and Jetsam Rhymes Old and New," 1877. He died at Kensington in November, 1877.

"C. T.," New York City: "Will you be kind enough to inform me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW whether the play 'An Enemy to the King' is adapted from the book of that name?"

Robert Neilson Stephens's novel, first published in 1897, was taken from his play of that title, produced in September, 1895.

Miss Mattie Reid Robinson, Newnan, Ga.: "What is the value of the 'Records of the War of the Rebellion?'"

At Libbie's auction rooms, in Boston, June 27, 1899, a copy of "The War of the Rebellion; A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," was sold for $11.40. It comprised the first series, Volumes 1 to 53, and the second series, Volumes 1 and 2, with atlas of 35 parts and index.

"M. K.," Troy, N. Y.: Can any of your readers inform me whether this is a proper collation of Dryden's 'All for Love,' 1678? Title page—Epistle Dedicatory, 8 pages. Preface, 8 pages. Prologue, 1 page. Play, 72 pages. Epilogue, 1 page.

According to the Grolier Club's Dryden Catalogue the collation, in signatures, is as follows: One leaf without signature; A and b, four leaves each; one leaf without signature, B. L., in fours.

Wood, Detroit, New York City: "I have in my library a copy of 'Aldus; or, the History of a Young Puritan,' by J. V. Huntington, author of 'Lady Alice, The Pioneer,' &c., in two volumes. Published, N. Y., 1856. Can you kindly tell some facts concerning the author and the publisher?"

Jedediah Vincent Huntington was born in New York in 1815, and died in France in 1892. He was once an Episcopal clergyman, but became a Roman Catholic layman. For many years he was a journalist in New Orleans. He is the author of "American Discoveries in Peru," "Albano," "Poems," "Lady Alice; or the New Home," "Aldus; or, the Young Puritan," "Montgomery; or, Life and Death," etc. Information about Redfield, the publisher, will be found in J. C. Derby's "Fifty Years Among Authors, Books, and Publishers," New York, 1884.

"R. S. S." 22 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York City: "Will you kindly give me some information through the columns of your paper regarding an old Bible? The title page reads, 'The Holy Bible. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's most excellent Majestie, Anno 1613.' Will you kindly inform me if this is valuable?"

Its value is not great, a copy selling for $4.25 at Bangs's June 13, 1899. Copies in remarkable condition may, of course, be worth more, but the value would not exceed $15.

Richard Fletcher, 22 Manhattan Street, New York City: "N. C. Jarvis, Brooklyn, will find in Emerson's 'Threnody' the following lines, which he recently asked for:

"'What is excellent, as God lives, is permanent;
Hearts are dust, hearts' loves remain,
Heart's love will meet thee again.'"

GEORGE W. HEARN, Bergen Point, N. J.: "In your issue of Aug. 11 you say that 'willynilly' means vacillating, undecided. I think it means something that must be done by a person whether willing or not. 'Shilly-shally' means undecided action or vacillating manner."

The Century Dictionary gives "willy-nilly" as meaning "will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not; willing or unwilling; vacillating; shilly-shallying."

The Standard Dictionary gives the meaning as "having no decisiveness; uncertain; whether or no; willing or unwilling."

Wanted and to Exchange.

"L. F. F.," 130 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York City: "I want second-hand copies in good condition of the following books: Genung's 'Practical Elements of Rhetoric,' Genung's 'Rhetorical Analysis,' and 'Classic German Dictionary.' I will pay cash for them, or will exchange some of the following books: Brown's 'Institutes of English Grammar,' 'Answers to Hall and Knight's Algebra,' Ahn's 'First German Reader,' 'Ahn's Second German Reader,' Steiger's 'Colloquial German Method,' Ahn's 'First German Book,' 'First Reader or Educational Music Course,' Bristow's 'Two-Part Vocal Exercises,' Harper's 'Introductory Geography,' Swinton's 'Progressive English Grammar,' Merrill's 'Arithmetical Tables,' Brooks's 'Normal Union Arithmetic.'"

E. J. M. NICHOLSON, 353 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "I have a book plate of Washington and a paper bearing his autograph, which I would like to dispose of."

A. B. SMITH, 360 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City: "I have John William Draper's 'History of the Intellectual Development of Europe,' published by the Harpers, clean copy, in cloth, which I will exchange for any two of the following books: Mark Twain's 'Tom Sawyer' and 'Huckleberry Finn,' Fitzgerald's 'Rubaiyat,' Green's 'English History,' or Bartlett's 'Quotations.'"

"C. G. H.," 35 Winans Street, East Orange, N. J.: "I have a set of 'The Rollo Books,' fourteen volumes; a set of 'The Lucy Books,' six volumes; 'The Jonas Books,' four volumes, and two 'Marco Pauls,' all in good condition, and will sell them at a fair price."

FRANK D. VOORHEES, 804 East Seneca Street, Ithaca, N. Y.: "Wanted—A copy of '5,000 Books,' published by the Curtis Publishing Company in Philadelphia in 1895."

FRANK J. WILSTACH, 80 West Eighty-second Street, New York City: "I would like to purchase a copy of The London Theatre of January, 1894, or Volume I., 1894, of same publication."

BENNO TASK, 822 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City: "I have five scrapbooks, elegantly bound, containing choice selections for the last thirty years. I will sell them for a song."

F. J. PAXON, American Baptist Publication Society, 69 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga: "I want to purchase a copy of Headley's 'Life of Gen. Marion.'"

RALPH MIDDLETON, 687 Third Avenue, New York City: "I want to dispose of a complete set of Sanderson's 'Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.'"

J. A. MYERS, 47 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York City: "I have for sale a copy of Burns's 'Poems,' New York, 1788, in good condition, except the cover. I wish the sum of $175 for it."

CHARLES D. RAYNER, 415 East Twenty-seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn: "I want to buy or get in exchange 'Flush Times in Alabama,' 'Life and Confessions of John D. Lee,' Leslie's Popular Monthly for September, 1876, and the complete years for 1881 and 1882, 'Picturesque Canada,' in parts; Leslie's Pleasant Hours for 1873 and 1874, first and eighth 'Reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois.'"

ARNOLD MANDL, 362 East Houston Street, New York City: "I have for sale or exchange Bulwer's 'Pelham,' 1835, two volumes; Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria,' Henry Rogers's 'Life of William Roscoe,' 1833, two volumes; William H. Seward's 'Travels Around the World,' Admiral Charles Wilkie's 'Voyage Around the World,' George Fleming's 'Travels in Mantchu Tartary,' The New York Albion, (a weekly,) for 1842, The New York Independent, from Jan. 5, 1900, to July 5, 1900, and Hinton's 'History and Topography of the United States.'"

WALTER P. FRYE, Marlboro, Mass.: "I wish to purchase a complete set of Harper's Magazine from Volume 76 to May, 1900, either bound or unbound. I will also sell or exchange Irving's 'Life of Columbus,' Isabella Edition, three volumes."

A. M. B. CLARE, Madison, N. J.: "I will sell an elegantly bound, early impression, with all the engravings, of Joel Barlow's 'Columbiad,' 1806, with long autograph letter of the author inclosed."

HARRY A. GIBBS, 443 Pearl Street, New York City: "I have a large number of theatre programmes which I will exchange for issues of the Mahler or Elzevirian presses; books illustrated by Beardsley, Bradley, Rhead, &c.; poster catalogues, the little magazines, or copies of The Bookman and Studio. For the above I will exchange Reynolds's 'Mysteries of the Court of London,' in paper covers, and theatre programmes from 1898 to 1900, as follows: Fox's old Bowery Theatre, Niblo's Garden, Academy of Music, Booth's, Broadway, Casino, Fifth Avenue, Grand Opera House, Daly's, Lyceum, Union Square, Wallack's, Tony Pastor's, Empire, Knickerbocker, Garrick, and others. On these programmes appear the names of many famous players, including Booth, Barrett, Jefferson, McCullough, Davenport, Wallack, Daly, Gilbert, Lewis, Crane, Robson, &c."

From time to time the literary press discusses the pros and cons of uncut leaves. Essays on this subject, written by "constant readers," would fill a good-sized volume that would by no means be lacking in interest to the general reader. The actual value of "uncut leaves," however, was demonstrated at a sale at the auction rooms of Sotheby, in London, the other day, when a 1632 edition of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," left thus unmanipulated with the paper inside by generations of paper-mark, brought £125. A presentation copy of Chaucer's works, also uncut, inscribed to Kate Faulkner, "from William Morris, July 7, 1896," gained at the Holmwood house in 1898, obtained £18. This is said to be a record price for a Kelmscott Press publication.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Richard Harding Davis slipped through New York unobserved last week, and is now at his Summer home in Mount Kisco, hard at work revising his South African sketches, which are in the course of publication in Scribner's Magazine for presentation in book form in time for Christmas.

The late Matthew Arnold's accusation that the average American lacks the sense of irony seems to have had more truth in it than was perceived or appreciated at the time of its utterance. Some months ago the well-known author Charles Battell Loomis wrote an ironical editorial for The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia singing the praises of asphalt as against trees, and praying that the time would come when the pretty asphalt walks that already ran where formerly big maples and elms had obscured the sun would overflow their banks, and that our great parks would be paved entirely with asphalt instead of being dotted here and there with greensward and trees. On writing to a friend concerning this rather hazardous screed he said:

I praised the efforts of the politicians who hated trees and who tried their best to destroy them in city and in suburban towns, and altogether I went on as an ardent tree lover who was dealing in irony would be apt to go on, never doubting but that an intelligent public would "catch on" and that perhaps I might save a few trees against the encroachments of the hideous tar pavement. But, as Editor Lorimer wrote me, "every crank from Maine to Manila" felt called upon to write to The Post denouncing me as an iconoclast, a man with no poetry in his soul, a hater of nature, a vile city man, a d——n fool, and various other unenviable things. Such of the letters as came to me I answered, excepting one that was couched in terms too impolite to deserve consideration. Strange to say, one of the letters was a fine example of satire, and yet the writer had missed my point altogether. Hereafter when I deal in irony I shall head it, "To be read inside out," for I find that there are large numbers of estimable citizens who do not know irony when they see it.

The London literary journals are waxing mournful over the fact that Kipling literariae are rapidly depreciating in value. The way that a few of Mr. Kipling's early works were knocked down at Sotheby's, in London, the other day, has called forth a chorus of "I told you so's" from all those who prophesied that the absurd prices paid during the last few years for certain very early works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's could not possibly last. The first copy of "Schoolboy Lyrics," 1881, to appear in the market realized £135 in April of last year. It has been on the down grade ever since, and a fortnight ago a copy was sold at Sotheby's for £3 5s. The series of the United Service's College Chronicle, from 1878 to 1894, with contributions by Mr. Kipling, has declined from £29 in April last to £5 7s. 6d.

The current number of The Athenaeum of London gives its place of honor to a full page review of Frederic Bancroft's "Life of William H. Seward." The critic in drawing attention to the peculiar functions of a biographer says that he must be a critic as well as a faithful chronicler, in order to succeed. These qualities Mr. Bancroft is said to possess. The critic, who is apparently familiar with American politics and is enabled to appreciate the political enigma here from an American point of view, writes in conclusion: "It is one of the best works of the kind we have seen for a long time from an American pen. Mr. Bancroft's biography deserves to be read." This is pretty high praise from the conservative Athenaeum.

Number One of the Standard Authors' Booklets, published by the Croscup & Sterling Company, New York, although primarily issued for advertising purposes, will be found of much interest. Devoted to Samuel Pepys, his diary, and his wife, it contains in very small compass a great deal of interesting information not only about the secretary and his immortal diary, and Elizabeth St. Michel, his wife, whom he married in 1655, when she was only fifteen years of age; but also much bibliographical detail about the various issues of the diary, from the 1825 edition, which was deciphered from the manuscript volumes by the Rev. J. Smith and edited by Lord Braybrooke, down to the present fine Wheatley edition, which gives us the diary as a whole for the first time. Various editions appeared between 1825 and 1875 in which some additional matter was included. The Mynors Bright edition of 1875, while omitting much of the text, contained about a third more matter than in that originally edited by Lord Braybrooke. Mr. H. B. Wheatley, the editor of the present edition, has been at work on the diary for the past fifteen years, and has given a finishing touch to this, the most complete edition ever published, by adding two supplementary volumes containing much interesting matter relating to the subject and the times. The little book contains portraits of Mr. Secretary Pepys and his wife, and is admirably calculated to awaken fresh interest in Pepys and his charming wife.

The Craftsman Guild of Boston are attracting considerable attention by their work in illumination, which they claim to be the first serious attempt at reviving the old art of book and missal illumination of the Middle Ages. Their work would be of much interest if only as showing the vast difference between handicraft and modern process work. Miss Emilie Whitten's results are said to be especially good, she having lately illuminated in gold and water colors four copies of the beautiful Copeland & Day edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets From the Portuguese," among the very many who have undertaken certain Grolieresque bindings. One edition peculiarly adapted to the purposes of illumination, this edition of the sonnets having been printed several years ago in an edition of only 750 copies, is always scarce and difficult to find, as well as high priced. Hence it would seem that the value put upon these illuminated copies by the Guild, each copy showing an original style of decoration and signed by the illuminator, is most reasonable. These books are in the original Japanese vellum bindings and are to be had at $15 each. The Guild, whose address is 31 Cornhill, Boston, are prepared to execute orders for the illumination of individual copies of rare books, or copies of the sonnets above alluded to will be sent on approval if so desired.

The first issue of a new venture, the July number of "The Cornhill Booklet," which contained a reprint of Eugene Field's "Tribune Primer," was exhausted three days after publication, and a second edition is so nearly out of print that copies can only be supplied to yearly subscribers. As this number will not again be reprinted, it will probably increase rapidly in value. The August issue of this publication, which is well printed on good paper, and sold at ten cent per copy, or one dollar a year, is devoted to occasional poems by Kipling, with a portrait of the latter from the Strong etchings laid in. This little pamphlet should find a place on every Kipling shelf, for the reason that many of such occasional poems are here presented in permanent form for the first time. Among those so included will be found "Auld Lang Syne," a poem written to be sung to the music of that old song at a concert given by the war correspondents at Bloemfontein in April last; "The Wearing of the Green," written for the first number of "The Bloemfontein Friend," issued on St. Patrick's Day, 1900. "The Song of the White Men," printed in the same periodical in the Spring, the paper being one published by the war correspondents with Lord Roberts' army, for the soldiers, and a short poem to the memory of the late George W. Steevens, which appeared in the same paper shortly after the latter's death. This short poem is so far above the average of occasional verse, and Mr. Steevens so regretted by all, that it may well be given here:

Through war and pestilence, red siege and fire,
Silent and self-contained he drew his breath;
Brave not for show of courage; his desire
Truth, as he saw it, even to the death.

The publishers of the English Quarterly, "The Chord," a high grade publication devoted to music, have made arrangements with the A. Wessels Company to issue an American edition of this magazine, the first number of which is now ready. Holding as it does a leading place among music reviews on the other side, and counting among its contributors such well known writers on its chosen subject as Percy Reeve, "Israfel," John I. Runciman, and Vernon Blackburn, the latter two being well known here through their delightful books upon music, it would seem to offer strong attractions to all lovers of music and musical literature. Each part will contain three or four illustrations of subjects related to music, and will be supplied at forty cents each, or a dollar and a half per year. For the purpose of introduction, the publishers offer to supply the first number at twenty-five cents per copy, which sum will be allowed on a yearly subscription if so desired.

The Cranbrook Society, the proprietors of a press by that name in Detroit, Mich., has been founded, principally in the hope of aiding in the development of a high character of typography; a monthly publication in large quarto form, containing original contributions from known and unknown men, in prose and verse, being one of its initial steps. This periodical is printed on beautiful hand-made linen paper, its contents, both as to typography and presswork, being of unusual excellence. The type is modeled on old Jensen, as perfected by William Morris and used at the Kelmscott Press. The illuminated letters and other embellishments follow the style of a particular person or period very closely, so that the papers will become an interesting historical record of the arts of printing and book decoration. The quality of the paper is unusually fine, and the page, with its double columns, illuminated initials, and good presswork, is remarkably effective. The magazine is published monthly, in an edition of 250 copies, at 50 cents each, or $5 a year, but while typographically of the greatest interest the contents of the magazine can hardly be said to equal its mechanical make-up. The society's second aim is to print from time to time a limited number of books of high literary merit, which it thinks worthy of preservation, in small editions, rarely exceeding 240 copies, upon linen paper, hand made after the ancient methods, every branch of the work of printing and binding being done by hand, thus insuring an artistic result impossible in machine work. The first work to be so issued will be a reprint of a rare book, the first published life of Lincoln, written by John Locke Scripps, who was editor of The Chicago Tribune and an intimate friend of Lincoln, which was published jointly by The Chicago Tribune and The New York Tribune in 1860. This reprint will be issued in an edition of 245 copies, on Cranbrook paper, in large Jensen type, with especialy designed initial letters, border, and head-pieces. It will contain a photogravure portrait of the author, with an introduction by Ida M. Tarbell. The book will be published in half vellum, at $5 net per copy.

While the English authorities are still discussing as to whether or not the Rubaiyat is the work of Omar Khayyam, some doubting it to have been written four hundred years after Omar's death, others that it is entirely the work of Fitzgerald himself, perhaps it would be as sensible to agree with the recently passed verdict of our own Mr. Alden, that the Rubaiyat was without doubt written by Lord Bacon in the intervals between his other literary labors—as, for instance, Mr. Alden sees no reason to doubt that Bacon may have written a Shakespearean play in the morning, a philosophical treatise in the afternoon, to be followed by a Ben Jonson or Marlowe play later, with a dozen or two quatrains to finish his day's work. However this may be, the Omar cult is still growing and two new books have been lately announced, to which the attention of Omarians may be directed. The first is an entirely new version by Prof. F. York Powell, "XXIV. Quatrains from Omar," which has just appeared in a small quarto with decorated cover and end papers, published by M. F. Mansfield of this city, at a dollar per copy. The second issue will be a Greek translation or paraphrase of the Rubaiyat by Nathan Haskell Dole, which if half as charming as the little Latin-English version privately printed and published a few years ago, will make a strong appeal both to readers of Greek and to Omar collectors generally, although the criticism has been made that Greek scholars must be more plentiful than was supposed to make such a venture profitable.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in the Fall a volume containing three dramas in blank verse written by Prof. George L. Raymond of Princeton. His is not a case in which a man fancies that he can produce creative work merely because he has made a study of criticism. Prof. Raymond wrote poetry before he became a critic; and that he should be well qualified to adapt any form of writing to the exigencies of dramatic presentation seems to be indicated by the fact that ever since the publication, twenty years ago, of his "Orator's Manual," a new edition of which has been issued about every year since then, he has been an acknowledged expert in all forms of expression through voice and gesture.

Still another edition of Dickens is announced by Chapman & Hall of London. According to the prospectus the features of the issue will be "the inclusion of all the illustrations which were made for the Dickens writings as they first appeared," printed from the original plates. It is rather curious that the recently completed Gadshill edition, with Mr. Andrew Lang's introductions and notes, published in London by the same firm, was also characterized by these very same features. It may be recalled that the prospectus announced "all the original etchings and woodcuts by Seymour, Hablot, K. Browne, and Cruikshank, which appeared in the first edition of Dickens's works, and which are inseparably associated in the minds of the reading public with the characters created by Dickens will be used in the Gadshill edition." From all appearances, therefore, it would seem that the forthcoming edition will have no features that the Gadshill edition did not possess. It may, however, be a cheaper reprint, with possibly lithographic transfer of the etching plates, and, thus being presented in cheaper form, will appeal to a broader popular taste.

At the cemetery of Père La Chaise, in Paris, where there are so many monuments consecrated to the memory of the departed ones, there is one which calls for some notice. The tomb is not far from the entrance. It is a bas-relief in white marble, representing a girl led by the Angel of Death. A piano is a strange thing to introduce in mortuary decoration, but there is one. On the piano there are three books. The names of the authors can be read. One is by Victor Hugo, the second by Heine, and the third has on it "Dickens." Did the young girl love these authors? It is pretty certain that she did. Those who raised the monument followed her tastes. Some one writes: "Be this as it may, that memorial of our great—maybe greatest—novelist in the cemetery of Père La Chaise is a fact as pathetic as it is suggestive."

The story as to whether Oliver Goldsmith was married or not has again been revived in London, owing to the claims made by certain alleged descendants of his now living in the United States. When Goldsmith died it was inscribed in the letters of administration granted to Maurice Goldsmith that the deceased was a "bachelor" and that the executor was "the natural and lawful brother and next of kin of the said deceased." On the other hand, it has been stated, and believed in some quarters, that Mary Olivia Goldsmith, whose name is found in the parish books of Islington, was none other than the poet's daughter and that she lived with him in the turret of Canonbury House when he went there to lodge in 1767. Antiquarians have given considerable attention to the matter, and the origin of the whole story is found to have been a mistake made by the cataloguing of "The Rising Village and Other Poems," written by a man named Oliver Goldsmith in 1834. In 1850 or thereabout a copy of this book was sold at auction and appeared in a dealer's catalogue with the following description, "Goldsmith, Oliver Goldsmith was married or not has again been revived in London, owing to the claims made by certain alleged descendants of his now living in the United States. When Goldsmith died it was inscribed in the letters of administration granted to Maurice Goldsmith that the deceased was a "bachelor" and that the executor was "the natural and lawful brother and next of kin of the said deceased." On the other hand, it has been stated, and believed in some quarters, that Mary Olivia Goldsmith, whose name is found in the parish books of Islington, was none other than the poet's daughter and that she lived with him in the turret of Canonbury House when he went there to lodge in 1767. Antiquarians have given considerable attention to the matter, and the origin of the whole story is found to have been a mistake made by the cataloguing of "The Rising Village and Other Poems," written by a man named Oliver Goldsmith in 1834. In 1850 or thereabout a copy of this book was sold at auction and appeared in a dealer's catalogue with the following description, "Goldsmith, Oli-

It has recently been revealed that the youngest Goldsmith ever claimed to be a descendant of the famous poet, but simply asserted that he was related to him. But, perhaps, after all the best evidence that Goldsmith was never married may be found in the records above referred to, which may still be seen at Somerset House.

The Rev. D. E. Sheffield, President of the North China College and mission at Tung-Chau, near Peking, was in America when the Boxer riots began, but immediately prepared to return to his post. Before sailing from San Francisco, late in June, he learned of the burning of his college. Dr. Sheffield left behind him the manuscript of an article which will appear in the September Century under the title of "The Influence of the Western World on China." As a result of the author's thirty years' experience as a missionary he is said to argue strongly against the dismemberment of the Middle Kingdom. Equally timely will be a paper by R. Van Bergen in the same number on "The Revolution in China and Its Causes." The fiction of the September magazine will include a character story of about 20,000 words by John Luther Long, "The Prince of Illusion."

John Edwin Atkins, who died the other day at the age of fifty-five, was for upward of thirty years connected with the house of E. & J. B. Young & Co. of this city. The firm in recognition of his long and faithful services has issued a memorial card in which it is stated that their loss is irreparable, and that "the book trade has lost a man whose life's work exemplified in a modest yet persistent manner that fascination for his calling which prompts the claim that bookselling is a profession." Mr. Atkins was born in Warminster, England, and came to this country in 1868, having served an apprenticeship to the English book trade.

We understand that Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's new novel, "The Archbishop and the Lady," which will be published in a fortnight by McClure, Phillips & Co., has the criminal part of its plot founded upon an actual episode, the truth of which has never before been revealed. It is expected that the actors in the drama will recall the affair, although the author has taken care to veil with fictitious names their identities from the reading public. It was also a happy thought of the author which caused her to illuminate the gruesome part of her tale by a decidedly novel and enlivening love affair placed in the same stratum of society.

Prof. Raymond was known, when a student at Williams College, as a musician and a poet—the latter because of taking, in his freshman year, a prize in verse over the whole college. After graduating in this country he went through a course in aesthetics with Prof. Vischer of the University of Tübingen, and also with Prof. Curtius at the time when that historian of Greece was spending several hours a week with his pupils among the marbles of the Berlin Museum. Subsequently, believing that all the arts are primarily developments of different forms of expression through the tones and movements of the body, Prof. Raymond made a thorough study, chiefly in Paris, of methods of cultivating and using the voice in both singing and speaking, and of representing thought and emotion through posture and gesture. It is a result of these studies that he afterward developed, first, into his methods of teaching elocution and literature, and later, into his aesthetic system. When he claims, as he does in that which is, perhaps, the most distinctive part of his system, that every quality, combination, or movement of tone in elocution, music, or poetry, as well as every color, posture, or outline in painting, sculpture, or architecture, is fitted to represent one phase of thought or feeling, and no other, he is not expressing himself on any subject with which he has not a degree of practical familiarity. A Princeton man has said of him that he has as keen a sense for a false poetic element as a bank expert for a counterfeit note; and a New York model who posed for him when preparing illustrations for one of his books said that he was the only man that he had ever met who could, invariably, without experiment, tell him at once what posture to assume in order to represent any required sentiment.

A military work by Lieut. Col. Layriz of the German Army is being widely commented on in England through a translation made by R. B. Marston. It bears the title of "Mechanical Traction in War," and is said to be the first work to appear in any language on the subject. It deals with the past, the present, and the future of the traction engine, discusses the merits of various motors, and gives a full account of the various experiments conducted with them in France, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, England, and elsewhere. We learn that the steam road locomotive was successfully used in war as far back as the Crimean campaign, and afterward by the Germans in 1870 and the Russians in 1878, and even then it was demonstrated that steep ascents, bad roads, and narrow streets presented no insurmountable difficulties. What has been the result of the recent experiments with them in South Africa the autnor does not tell. This part of the subject, however, should be at once added by some English expert in order that the volume may contain what will undoubtedly be the most useful lessons of "Mechanical Traction in War."

AUG

NOTES AND NEWS.

James Madison's Writings.

The publication of the first volume of "The Writings of James Madison," which will take place early in September, will be an event of no little importance in the light of the coming Presidential election, when interpretations of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are so varied and promote so much controversy. The forthcoming volume, which is the first of nine, will come through G. P. Putnam's Sons' series, comprising the writings of those Americans who were most prominent politically in the early days of the Republic. The writings of Hamilton, Franklin, Washington, Jay, Paine, Mason, Carroll, King, and Jefferson, have already been published, while three of the six volumes of the writings of James Monroe are still looked for as are other volumes, including the works of James Madison, edited by Gaillard Hunt; "The Works of Samuel Adams," edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing, and "The Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall," edited by Simon Sterne. It may be recalled that as early as 1840 James Madison's reports of the debates in Congress and in the convention which framed the Constitution and a few of his letters were printed by the authority of Congress. Some twenty years later Congress directed the printing of his collected writings, and in 1856 there appeared a small edition of his private correspondence. Saving these publications, which are inadequate for serious research, the writings of this eminent American have not been accessible to the general public. It should be remembered at this time that many of his speeches made in the First Congress under the Constitution were in exposition of the latter, and what he said and wrote at all times had perhaps greater weight in showing the intentions of the framers of the Constitution than was attached to the views of any other man of his time.

Connecticut's Only Printing Club.

The Acorn Club of Connecticut, with its headquarters in New Haven, is an association limited to twenty-five members. It is organized for the purpose of issuing, either as reprints or original publications, rare books and early manuscripts of Connecticut literary or historical interest. Of each publication only 100 copies are printed. It is said that the Acorn Club is the only one ever organized in Connecticut. Its first publication was an exact fac simile of the Rev. Samuel Stone's "Catechism," first printed at Boston in 1684, but compiled many years before for the use of the First Church of Hartford. The second publication of the club, which has just appeared, is an original work, entitled "The Hiding of the Charter," by Charles J. Hoadley, State Librarian and the club's sole honorary member. Every American schoolboy is familiar with the story of how Capt. Wadsworth hid the charter of the colony in an oak in 1687, when it was demanded by the King's officers. Mr. Hoadley's work throws considerable light upon the whole affair, describing not only the episode of the charter itself, but the conditions that prevailed at the time and the circumstances that surrounded Wadsworth's exploit.

Unmoral and Immoral Writings.

The growing popularity of Charles Frederic Goss's novel, "The Redemption of David Corson," has again aroused discussion as to where the unmoral novel ends and the immoral novel begins. Readers of "The Damnation of Theron Ware" can hardly fail to compare this with Mr. Goss's work. It will be recalled that Theron is damned by his own innate contemptibleness and by his personally cultivated degraded nature. With David Corson it is different. Corson inherits his viciousness and is finally regenerated through the assertion of his indomitable will, if by nothing more. Some reviewers who have noted the realism of Mr. Goss's style deplore his description of detail, but no fair-minded person can say that vice is made attractive in his pages. That David Corson was redeemed was simply owing to the fact that he was not innately a contemptible coward, like that other degraded preacher of the Gospel, Theron Ware. Apparently some people have found fault with the redemption business because they thought the hero should have been punished and damned and not allowed to redeem himself, or that he should not have been permitted to enjoy his redemption. Apparently, too, the adverse critics would take the whole tale out of realistic fiction and attempt to pop it into narrow and old-fashioned orthodoxy. That a repentant sinner can be happy in this world bothers them excessively. On the other hand, we have seen opinions of the book by Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; Dr. John H. Barrows, President of Oberlin College; N. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, and Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute, who find in the story not only a true picture of life and character, but the ethical principle of man's regeneration applied in the highest moral sense.

Items of the Day.

We are authorised to state that the first volume (A to E) of Russell Sturgis's "Dictionary of Architecture and Building" will positively appear from the press of the Macmillan Company this Autumn. This book will contain such important subjects as abattoir, acoustics, architecture itself, its nature and theory; the architect, his training, his position, and the nature of his duties and functions; the arch, its varieties, its nature and use; also essays on Egyptian, English, and Etruscan architecture and on excavation. The first volume contains 2,000 descriptive essays and items.

As has already been announced, Dr. Madison C. Peters assumes editorial control of Book Notes, formerly The Book World, with the September number. This issue will contain the first of a series of articles on "The Literary Side of Our Presidents," by John De Morgan. There will also be an illustrated article entitled "The Home Life of James Russell Lowell," being the first of a series, "The Home Life of Our American Poets." The other nine also will be an article for this number called "The Church and the Theatre."

"With Dante in Paradise," being a companion volume to Rose Selfe's "How Dante Climbed the Mountain," will shortly be presented by Cassell & Co. It contains an introduction by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. Both volumes are illustrated with full-page half-tones. It has been noted before now that while the Continent and England are indulging in a revival of Dante lore, America is yet lagging.

Ada Cambridge (Mrs. Cross) has completed a new novel entitled "Path and Goal," which will be published in the Autumn by D. Appleton & Co. This author achieved considerable success by "The Three Miss Kings," also published by D. Appleton. Mrs. Cross to-day stands near the head of Australian popular writers.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day the popular edition of "The Rough Riders," the twenty-seventh thousand of "Unleavened Bread," the third edition of "Things Chinese," together with "European Settlements in the Far East," with maps and illustrations by "D. W. S."

A new and revised edition of Sir Robert Stowell Ball's "The Story of the Heavens," illustrated with twenty-four colored plates and numerous wood engravings, is about to appear from the press of Cassell & Co. Sir Robert Ball, by the way, lives an ideal life—not altogether in the clouds, as he is an enthusiastic golfer and yachtsman. Professionally, however, he is the Loundean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge University and Astronomer Royal for Ireland.

Mr. Hough's story of Western life, "The Girl at the Half-Way House," is about to pass into a new edition at D. Appleton & Co.'s.

Mark Twain's "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg" is selling in its fifth edition at Harper & Brothers'. Numerous demands have come from the Middle West for the book.

"The Early Poems of Alfred, Lord Tennyson," edited by John C. Collins, will be the first volume in the Putnams' Standard Library. It will be published next week.

"Ladysmith: the Diary of the Siege," by H. W. Nevinson, special war correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle, will be published next week by the New Amsterdam Book Company. Many of the illustrations were obtained with much difficulty, and show the effects of the bombardment, the bursting of shells in the air, "bomb-proofs," and other phenomena of war.

Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne" will shortly appear from the Century Company's press in a one-volume edition. The first and all subsequent editions, including the illustrated Continental edition, were in two volumes. The work will hereafter contain twelve half-tone reproductions of Howard Pyle's drawings.

"The Queen vs. Billy, and Other Stories," by Lloyd Osbourne, stepson of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons'. Among the titles we notice "The Beautiful Man of Pingalap," "The Dust of Defeat," "The Happiest Day of His Life," "Father Zosimus," "Frenchy's Last Job," "Devil's White Man," "The Phantom City," and "Amatua's Sailor."

"Red Pottage" is selling in its fifth edition. Sixty-six thousand copies of the book have actually been sold in this country, and only about half as many in England.

"Bequeathed," Beatrice Whitby's new novel, has gone through four editions in the six weeks since publication.

"The Moon Metal," Garrett P. Serviss's scientific-fantastic book, will be published Oct. 23 by Harper & Brothers. The tale is about a chemist who discovers the secret of drawing from the moon a metal unknown to earth. The new metal becomes the coinage of the world, and the discovery of the secret develops an ingenious plot.

Two plays by Mr. Howells—"An Indian Giver" and "The Smoking Car"—will shortly be brought out, uniform with "Room 45" and "Bride Roses," by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. They are to be printed and bound in small 18mo size, with thin, flexible covers.

"The Cobbler of Nimes," by M. Imlay Taylor, which is in press at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s, is a story of the Huguenots at the time of Louis Quatorze. Many of the characters are historical, and the plot is said to be admirably devised.

Thomas Whittaker has in preparation "Essays Practical and Doctrinal," by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell; "The Problem of Final Destiny in the Light of Revised Theological Statements," by the Rev. Dr. William D. Brown; "Parables for Our Own Time and the Studying of Present-Day Questions in the Light of Christ's Illustrations," by Walcott Calkins, and "The Church, Past and Present," being a review of its history, edited by the Rev. H. M. Gwatkin.

Dr. E. C. Towne's book "The Story of Money," being a historical exposition of money questions, will shortly come from the press of the Weed-Parsons Printing Company. The chief aims of the book are, according to the preface, to show—first, the absolute necessity and universal benefits of a single gold standard, with silver subsidiary; second, the profit and security of silver money tied to the gold standard, and, third, the impossibility of benefit to silver and supply of both gold and silver money on any other plan than that of gold-standard bimetallism.

"Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers," by Amelia B. Edwards, will be presented in a new popular edition by Harper & Brothers Sept. 15.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury George C. Boutwell has an article in the September number of McClure's Magazine on the subject of "An Historic Sale of United States Bonds in England," which is unusually interesting just now because of the recent sale by Great Britain of $25,000,000 worth of her bonds in this country.

Louis Evan Shipman has turned his hand from the writing of plays to a novel of gallant adventure entitled "The Curious Courtship of Kate Poins," which is now running serially in Collier's Weekly, with illustrations by A. I. Keller.

The Little Chronicle, Chicago's weekly newspaper for boys and girls, will in the future devote more space than formerly to teaching civics in connection with subjects of timely interest. The leading article in the current issue tells how National campaigns are managed. There are also articles on the great absorbing foreign questions of the day.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week "Book for All Readers," by Ainsworth R. Spofford of the Library of Congress; "Political Parties in the United States," by James H. Hopkins; "Seneca," by W. B. Langsdorf, and "Richelieu," by James B. Perkins.

The New Amsterdam Book Company is publishing "The Science of the Hand," translated from the French of M. le Capitaine C. S. d'Arpentigny, and edited, with an introduction, appendices, and a commentary of the text by Edward Heron-Allen. The work will appear with original plates and explanatory diagrams, by Rosamund Brunce Horsley.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation three new Henty books—"In the Irish Brigade," a story of the reign of Louis XIV.; "Out with Garibaldi," a story of the liberation of Italy, and "With Buller in Natal, or a Born Leader." All the volumes are illustrated.

Thomas Whittaker has arranged for the publication of "The Modern American Bible," being a republication of the books of the Bible in modern American form and phrase, with notes and introduction by Frank S. Ballentine, two volumes of which will be ready Oct. 1, followed by a volume a month until completed. The same house also has in active preparation "A Noble Aim, or Day Dreams in Earnest," being a story of China mission work by Charlotte M. Yonge.

"'Forty-five,' the Last Jacobite," by Charles Sandford Terry of the University of Aberdeen, will shortly be published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. An important feature of the book is that it will contain a complete bibliography of Jacobitism not hitherto obtainable.

Already several of the volumes in Harper's Popular Series have gone through second editions. There are included in this issue, it will be recalled, much of the most distinctive work of the authors who have written for this house.

"Cunning Murrell," by Arthur Morrison, will be published this Autumn by Doubleday, Page & Co. In it the author of "Tales of Mean Streets" and "A Child of the Jago" forsakes the London slums for the little village of Hadleigh of forty years ago. There the people were still apt to be "swum" for witchcraft, and smuggling French brandy was the most lucrative occupation. "Cunning Murrell," the chief figure in the story, is a professional witch finder.

"The Crisis in China," being a collection of articles on the Far Eastern question, has gone through two editions within a fortnight after publication by Harper & Brothers.

The current number of The International Studio has for colored supplements "The Divan" from a painting by John W. Alexander; a drawing by M. H. Baillie Scott, and Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional," illuminated by Mrs. E. M. Underwood. Gabriel Mourey has written an appreciation of Mr. Alexander's work in an article entitled "The American Painter in Paris." There is also an illustrated article on the sculpture exhibit of M. Rodin's work, while Ferdinand Khnopff has written an article upon Francois Maechal, a Liege etcher.

A new volume of short stories by Mrs. Edith Wharton, author of "The Greater Inclination" and "The Touchstone," is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—"King Arthur in Avalon" is the title of a new volume of poetry by Miss Sara Hammond Palfrey, to be brought out by the W. B. Clarke Company in a few weeks. Miss Palfrey's little book of verses on topics especially Bostonian, published last year, was much read in this city and in Cambridge, but she is best known as the author of the admirable "Hoyman; or, Young Knighthood," first issued in The Christian Era, and published in response to a demand created by Gail Hamilton's enthusiastic declaration that as an incentive to noble action it "was worth a column of solid reading that would reach from Maine to Georgia."

This is a literary town, a historic town, and various other nice things, wherefore almost every afternoon sees a group of tourists sitting on the steps of the Park Street Church and dividing the attention of the public with the adjacent peanut stand while they wait for the guide who is going to show them all the glories of the place, sometimes whisking them past the historic sites in an electric car when time presses. He knows what they want, and was heard exhibiting Anne Hathaway's house to them the other day, no soul of them objecting. They do their part, it is said, being of the same intellectual fibre as the lady who, being told that the "log of the Mayflower" was in a certain huge iron safe at the State House, asked if the safe were not made of the wood of the Mayflower. With such pearls and diamonds as these dropping from their lips, it is small wonder that the parties are dogged by wicked pickpockets, who like gaids themselves are looking knowledge without paying for such luxuries as knowledge.

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1900

...and the Second Volume of His Military Papers."

Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, has just issued the second volume of the "Public Papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York." Mr. Hastings states that as this work has made progress it has been deemed necessary to enlarge the scope, and in a measure to depart from the original plan." In the manuscript collection owned by the State there are many letters and documents of prime importance, but in order to make them useful and intelligible, it became necessary to supplement them. To render the history of the war of the Revolution consecutive, with a laudable zeal Mr. Hastings has searched for the bibliographical data, English, American, and French, and has incorporated these in the text. The amount of labor a work of this character entails is apt to be overlooked. Documents have to be studied and compared when bearing on the same subject, and sometimes there are great variations. Mr. Hastings notes that "many historians have given credit to Gen. Putnam for the selection of West Point as a military post. As a matter of fact this spot was chosen on the recommendation of George Clinton. The letter substantiating this statement is deposited in the State Department at Washington, D. C."

Extracts without number might be taken from the volume under notice. Supposably we are fairly well informed as to the prominent features of the Revolution, and yet many of the finer outlines escape us. How can the conditions at Valley Forge be more fully appreciated than by this letter from Col. Courtland to Gov. Clinton, the date of which is Feb. 13, 1778? The address is "Camp, Valley Forge":

Sir, About the 12th of Jan'y last, (After Hutting my men) I made application to his Excellency Genl Washington, for lieve of absence in Order to Settle the accounts of my regt. and to purchase Clothing for my men, but Could not obtain lieve as Colo. Weissenfels was absent. Since his Return three days ago, I apply'd again and was put off until the New Regulations of the army takes place, which the General Informs me will be in a few Days but as it is uncertain when I Shall obtain a Furlough, must beg leave to Request of your Excellency to order the Clothing (or a part), now in your State Store, to be sent to Camp for the 3d and 4th York Regt: for it is beyond Description to Conceive what the men Suffer, for want of Shoes, Stockings, Shirts, Breeches, and Hats. I have upwards of Seventy men unfit for Duty, only for want of the Articles of Clothing; Twenty of which have no Breeches at all, so that they are obliged to take their Blankets to Cover their Nakedness, and as many without a Single Shirt, Stockings or Shoes; about Thirty fit for Duty; the Rest Sick or Lame, and God knows it wont be long before they will all be laid up, as the poor Fellows are obliged to fitch wood and water on their Backs, half a mile with bare legs in Snow or mud.

A curious document is one having to do with the hounding of Tories. The paper is addressed to the Committee of the City and County of Albany, and is dated Feb. 26, 1778:

And so went on in the most abuseful manner that could be thought of, untill two of the Mob came with the Return of their Proceedings, as they said, which Return is enclosed, and shortly after the Committee was ordered not to come there any more to sit; and since that we are informed that they went round the Town that Day, and when they found a Man, they would ask him if he was sworn and if he said no, then they swore that he was so big a Tory that the Regulars had no need to swear and he must be whipp'd; and then they would proceed on to another, and if he confessed he was sworn and thought the oath binding then he must be flogged, and made the first flog the other. The next Confessed he was forced to take the oath of allegiance, But did not intend to keep it; neither had keep'd it; then they swore he must be flogged for not keeping his oath Caling him D—— pergurd villion and Could not Be trusted; and so proceeded on in such a maner, I do begain to mention for the space of three days, all under the Spureous name of Liberty—if Such conduct is Liberty, then there will be many Torrys, and the more thinking part says if there is not a Speady Stop put to such proceedings they will have the place.

George Clinton's patriotism is not less manifest than is his farsightedness. Note a letter written by him in regard to powdermaking and addressed to the "Hon'ble Henry Wisner, Esqr."

Poughkeepsie, 7th March, 1778.

Sir; By the enclosed Copy of a Letter from the Board of War you will observe the great Pains taken by them to propagate the Knowledge of Powder making in the United States, and as you are Proprietor of the only Powder Mills now in this State, I have thought proper to direct Mons't Foequet & Son to wait upon you and to Request that you will take such Measures with them as will best Tend to accomplish the Designs of that Honorable Board. Any Moderate Drafts they may make for defraying their Travelling Expences while in this State, you will please to Honor, taking their account & Receipts & the same shall be repaid you.

The State Historian introduces to the reader M. Beaumarchais, and in a well written note gives a brief biography of this remarkable Frenchman. We ought never to forget the services rendered us by the writer of "The Marriage of Figaro." We are inclined even to-day to ignore Beaumarchais. Mr. Hastings gives Beaumarchais the fullest credit.

Bishop Hendrix's Book.*

Bishop Hendrix, beloved in the Methodist Episcopal Church all over the South and a brother of the Hon. Joseph G. Hendrix of this city, has written a book. It is not strange that a Bishop should write a book. But the theme and those to whom its utterances are addressed are not always in accord. The book is designed to encourage, primarily, Methodist ministers. But the highest thinkers and speakers may find in its inspiration and help. If it lacks the fire of great battles, it is certainly a long way from mediocrity. It is luminous with clear vision and great purpose. The sturdy piety of religious fervor and love for humanity glow in its pages. The author shows wide reading, good intellectual digestion, as well as a culture whose aim is spiritual and ethical beauty. If little men and little things, and much of the silly, commonplace occupy too much of his thinking, at times there are well nigh flashes of genius, and as on the wings of a seraph he soars into spiritual heights or leads us into the holy of holies, and we are alone with God.

In the first and second chapters of the book the Bishop deals with the necessity of an educated ministry. He fires broadsides at that weak sentimentalism that admits the ignorant and unqualified exhorter into the ranks of the Christian ministry. If the orator of Cicero's day needed to be equipped for his task with all knowledge and culture to make him equal to its imperial demands, how much more the religious teacher and pastor of this age. When the keenest intellects on the side of science and philosophy throw down the hostile challenge the pulpit has no place for untrained and intellectual weaklings. Too often a dangerous gift of gab or a knack at pious story telling has moved official bodies to ordain men whose shallowness has been all too quickly discovered. It is true there are notable exceptions, but still the rule holds good. The scholarly and profound Dr. Kirk of Boston told Mr. Moody, then a young man in his church, that God wanted some silent members in the Church, and that he was evidently one of them. The Bishop's words, evidently born of a deep personal experience, may be read with profit by all:

The noblest profession may be degraded by a low motive, while the humblest may be ennobled by a lofty one. In short, without the constant presence of a worthy motive, which ever seeks the best fruits in the field of science and learning to be shared by his clients, the professional man becomes a drudge and his work irksome. He lacks sympathy with his own profession and all other professions because he is no longer refreshed from the heights which belong in common to all the professions. A scant stream can never become a millrace. It is the abundant life fed from the eternal snows that makes the great rivers of commerce. The man who tires of his profession is apt to be a stranger to that abundant life.

The Bishop's book talk is good, but exceedingly limited as to scope. In this he is the pedagogue, and his pupils the raw recruits of the Methodist Conference. So great were the opportunities here and so poorly has he improved them that it seems a pity. It is all very well to point out his tools to the novice. But having held up in previous chapters such high ideals for the striving of the professional man, and with such a wide horison opening on the field of literature, it is a distinct disappointment to see him passing by on the other side. Yet when he pauses to recommend the reading of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Scott we feel that he might have done much worse. One is just inclined to feel that the Bishop, with all his conquests and aspirations, has himself missed the flavor of literature.

In the opinion of not a few, the seminaries have spoiled not a few preachers because of their lack of common sense and practical issues in their teachings. The lore of the books is all right. But the lore of humanity is greater still. Many a young minister has come forth from the halls of his seminary ignorant as a babe concerning the common, practical business relations that the minister and the Church must sustain to the world.

It is in such chapters as "The Sacrament of Suffering" and "The Guest of God," that the Bishop shines at his best. The delicacy of the thought and the purity of the language exhilarate as a chalice of rare wine. It is here that he reminds one, in the tender pathos of his utterance and deep spiritual significance of the saintad Baker, author of "The Ten Theophanies," and "His Majesty, Mycelf." He lays stress on the fact that suffering is not always penalty, and the power to suffer is only measured by love. No man is King until he has found his sceptre through the conflict of suffering. It is the triumph of suffering, the celestial crown of martyrdom to call down the benediction of forgiveness and mercy upon the souls of those who have driven the iron shaft deepest into our hearts.

But such are the inequalities of the book that when he begins to discuss the "Church of the Future," all this is changed. Here he descends into the flat and the common place, although his talk is flavored with pious quotations from the sacred writings. Here the Bishop is dogmatic and not a little pugnacious. Doubtless the author is something of an artist. He tries to paint a picture. But it lacks color and perspective—two very important elements in a painting. The Bishop's Church of the future looks remarkably like the Methodist Church South, with the name painted out. He reminds one of the innkeeper and his sign of George III., whose portrait is in a certain novel of the day very much sought after. The Church

*PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. 1777-1795-1801-1804. Volume II. Published by the State of New York as Appendix I" N," Third Annual Report of the State Historian. New York and Albany: Wynkoop, Hallenbeck Company, State Printers.

*SKILLED LABOR FOR THE MASTER. By Eugene R. Hendrix. Nashville, Tenn.: Barbee & Smith. $1.25.

In Defense of Big Words.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 21 you published an article by Mr. Vance, wherein a very sweeping attack is made upon what he terms the "big word mania among scientists." Mr. Vance apparently looks upon the philosophers as a sort of big-word trust, who endeavor to hoodwink the public with an unpronounceable and distracting philosophical jargon.

While he assails them collectively, Mr. Herbert Spencer is arraigned and condemned as being particularly offensive and presuming in his choice of words. Certainly Mr. Vance must have written in jest, for Mr. Spencer is without question one of the last to be charged with indulging a mania for "wild and whirling words."

A scientist must necessarily employ abstract terms to a certain extent. It is impossible to expound scientific theories in the concrete—a disadvantage which the man of science must cope with. Mr. Vance didn't take this fact into consideration. Writers who "chronicle small beer" haven't any difficulty in finding specific expressions with which to convey their ideas on a left-handed marriage, or whatever their specialty happens to be.

But this luxury is denied the scientist. The world of metaphysical speculation is an entirely different proposition. Writers of commonplace topics hardly ever find it necessary to tax their mental energy; Webster's unabridged contains sufficient ammunition with which to exploit their favorite theme.

It is all very well for Mr. Vance to call attention to the greater forcibleness and economy of Saxon English. No one will dispute the fact that economy of the reader's attention is of fundamental importance—hence the reason why Saxon English should be employed. However, if Mr. Vance will undertake to peruse the works of Mr. Spencer a little more judiciously he will note that where specific expressions are desirable generalisations are excluded.

Finish and clearness of style are now conceded as being a common characteristic of scientific men. It is one of the most noteworthy features of the time. Mr. Spencer, Darwin, Prof. Huxley, and Prof. Tyndall have demonstrated conclusively their ability to use the English language in a skillful and masterly fashion.

F. GUNDERMAN.

Union Hill, N. J., Aug. 14, 1900.

Cooper's Lesser-Known Writings.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The list of the works of James Fenimore Cooper, published at the request of a correspondent in THE REVIEW of Aug. 11, was far from complete. In addition to his romances, the names of which were given with approximate accuracy, Cooper published several works, historical, biographical, sociologic, controversial, and descriptive. His biographical romance "Ned Myers; or, A Life Before the Mast," is shortly to be republished in a form to correspond with a popular edition of his novels.

Among Cooper's other works are "A History of the United States Navy," "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "The Battle of Lake Erie," "The Cruise of the Somers," "The Chronicles of Cooperstown," "Gleanings in Europe by an American," six volumes composed of letters detailing experiences and observations in England, France, and Germany; "The American Democrat; or, Hints on the Social and Civic Relations of the United States," "Sketches of Switzerland by an American," "Notions of the Americans Picked Up by a Traveling Bachelor," "A Letter to His Countrymen," being a reply to the author's numerous and acrid critics.

In his eulogy of Cooper delivered at a memorial meeting after the death of the novelist in 1851, William Cullen Bryant refers to a work entitled "A Residence in Europe," which I have not been able to find, but which may be identical with "Gleanings in Europe." Bryant says that Cooper was believed to have had a history entitled "The Middle States of the Union" ready for the press at the time of his death, but that the manuscript could not be found among his literary effects. Bryant also alludes to a work called "The Towns of Manhattan," part of which had already been printed when the printed portion was burned. He adds that part of the manuscript was recovered, and that the work would be completed by one of Cooper's family. Apparently Bryant was misinformed, since the book does not appear ever to have been issued.

Students of the development of the American Navy must always turn to Cooper's history as the basic work on the subject, and while what may be classed as his sociologic works will hardly again command a wide reading, they are well worth perusal as records of both the accurate and inaccurate observations and inferences of a strong, opinionated, honest, and not highly tactful man who loved his country too much to flatter his countrymen.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New York, Aug. 14, 1900.

A London Sale of Books.

At a recent sale in London, including the Fulford Hall Library, the more important lots were the following: "Memoirs and Proceedings of the Chemical Society of London from 1843 to 1900," £49; the Rev. R. Shaw's "History and Antiquities of Staffordshire," 1798-1801, large, uncut copy, £14; Sir W. Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," 1817-30, edited by Caley, Ellis, and Bandinel, with the "History of St. Paul's Cathedral," edited by Ellis, nine volumes, £18 10s.; John Tigon's "A New

For instance,

Whilomville Stories

by the late Stephen Crane, represent that author at his best. His peculiar power is here especially graphic in the delineation of boys. Their unconsciously funny ideas of life, and their own immensely important relation thereto, are depicted with that stark truth and almost clairvoyant visualization for which Crane has become famous.

* * * * * * *

From these stories of boy life to such a volume as

Russia Against India

by Archibald Ross Colquhoun, author of "China in Transformation," is a long flight. In this book Mr. Colquhoun has dealt in readable vein with matters of current international interest. He describes with entertaining skill the strange country and people of Central Asia from facts gathered during his own residence in "forbidden" lands; and covers such large subjects as Russia's advance into Central Asia, and "The Defence of India" by the British. He speaks with authority.

* * * * * * *

The startling nature of the new book about spirit phenomena,

From India to the Planet Mars,

translated from the French of Prof. Théodore Flournoy by Daniel B. Vermilye of the Columbia University Library, is already a town topic, and the vogue of the work started before its publication. Why? Because here is a book whose contents tax the average reader's credulity, and whose *truth is vouched for by eminent scientific authority.* Prof. Flournoy's standing as Professor of Psychology in the University of Geneva, Switzerland, commands the respect of the world; and his five years' experiments with "the Geneva Medium," Helène Smith, in which he was aided by his fellow-professors, are here related in full. In her trances Helène Smith lives in ancient India, or in the planet Mars. She speaks and writes a Martian language, and describes Martian scenery! She is not learned, yet in her trances possesses historical knowledge which under normal conditions she lacks.

Whilomville Stories. Ill., Cloth, $1.50.
Russia Against India. Cloth, $1.50.
From India to the Planet Mars, $1.50.

Harper & Brothers,
Publishers.

Book of Drawings, Containing Several Sortes of Iron Worke as Gates," &c., oblong folio, 1693, with twenty fine plates, very rare, £20 5s.; "Epitome in Divae Parthenices Mariae Historiam ab Alberto Durero Norico," 1511, with nineteen fine full-page woodcuts, £14 15s.; S. Richardson's "Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded," 1741, first edition, £21; O. Manning's and W. Bray's "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," 1804-14, large paper copy, £15 5s.; E. B. Browning's "Prometheus Bound," translated from the Greek of Aeschylus, and miscellaneous poems, 1833, a fine copy of the extremely rare first edition in the original boards, £14; O. Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1817, with twenty-four designs by Rowlandson, colored, £7 12s., and the following presentation copies with autograph inscriptions from A. C. Swinburne to the Rev. Dr. Grosart, all first editions and in the original cloth: "Songs of Springtide," 1880, £5 12s.; "Mary Stuart," 1881, £5 15s.; "Tristram of Lyonesse," 1882, £5 17s.; "A Century of Roundels," 1883, £6 12s.; "Marino Faliero," 1885, £5 17s.; "Locrine," 1887, £6; "A Study of Ben Jonson," 1889, £3 3s., and "The Tale of Balen," 1896, £5 17s.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; south shifting to north winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,791. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1900.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

PRISON CELL FOR POWERS

Jury Finds Him Guilty of Participating in Goebel's Murder.

Fixes Punishment at Imprisonment for Life—Attorneys Will Make Every Effort to Reverse Verdict.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 18.—After being out less than an hour the jury in the case of the Commonwealth against ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of William Goebel, brought in a verdict of guilty this afternoon, and fixed the punishment of Powers at imprisonment for life. The jury retired at 1:32 o'clock P. M. and returned its verdict at 2:25, having been out only 53 minutes. The vote in favor of a life sentence was unanimous.

When the jury retired the belief was general that its members would fail to agree, and the defendant himself was firmly convinced that this would be the case. When the verdict of guilty was returned, Powers, for the first time during the weary six weeks of the trial, betrayed his feelings. Under all of the trying incidents of the trial he had maintained a changeless expression. The verdict of guilty, however, apparently staggered him. He was sitting near the door of the jury room, and when the jurors knocked on the door summoning the Sheriff, his face took on an anxious look. As Clerk Penn called the roll of jurors, after they were seated, the prisoner did not appear to be more excited than the vast throng of spectators.

"Have you made a verdict, gentlemen," inquired the court.

"We have," the jurors assented, and at the same time Mr. Stone, the foreman, passed the verdict up to the clerk, who read it aloud. Powers, always pale, grew ghastly white as the verdict was read, and his face betokened great mental anguish. Then, somewhat regaining his composure, he turned to the Misses Dangerfield, who had been in conversation with him, and said:

"I was not expecting that. The verdict is unjust."

There was no sort of demonstration following the verdict, and the vast crowd filed out of the Court House almost in silence. Powers remained in the courtroom for some time after the verdict was rendered, in conference with his attorneys, who will at once move for a new trial, and, failing in that, will take an appeal.

When the jurymen entered the jury room, Juror Stone, the oldest man on the panel, was elected foreman. Juror Porter, the only Republican on the jury, the first to speak, said: "Gentlemen, I am a Republican, and I have said that I did not believe that Goebel's murder was the result of a conspiracy. I did not think that Caleb Powers could be guilty, but I have heard the evidence, and I am convinced he is."

Others also spoke, and it is said one of the men of the jury intimated that he thought the death penalty ought to be inflicted. However, when a ballot was taken all twelve of the jurors voted for life imprisonment.

One of the jurors said to-night that the jurymen were influenced in making their verdict by many things in the evidence, but that some of the chief points were Powers's own admission on the stand that he organized the crowd of 1,200 armed mountaineers which came to Frankfort Jan. 10, his corroboration of parts of the testimony of Noakes, Golden, and Culton; the proof that he gave Youtsey the key, and that the shot was fired from his office.

It is doubtful whether the Youtsey case will be tried, although it will be called on Monday. Mr. Crawford of the defense made a statement in court this afternoon that Youtsey, according to his physician, is still threatened with typhoid. One of his attorneys, John Stevenson, is also ill of typhoid fever, and Mr. Crawford could not say whether or not the defense would be ready on Monday. In the event that the Youtsey case is continued, one of the other cases, either that of Davis, Whitaker, or Combs, will be taken up.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST POWERS.

The political troubles in Kentucky culminated in the murder of William Goebel on Jan. 30, 1899. Powers was indicted jointly with Messrs. Youtsey, Davis, Whittaker, and Combs. His trial began July 9, and the jury was completed on July 13.

The prosecution introduced a host of witnesses, many of whom gave damaging testimony as tending to show Powers's close connection with the murder. On July 17 Finley Anderson testified that Powers told him that a crowd of mountaineers was being organized to go to Frankfort and kill enough Democrats to give the Republicans a majority, and that Powers had added that Goebel would never live to be Governor, and that if no one else would kill him he (Powers) would. Another witness—a woman—on the same day testified that the defendant had told her that the plan to send 1,000 mountaineers to Frankfort was Gov. Taylor's plan.

Later, July 23, Youtsey's alleged connection with Powers came out in the testimony of Lieut. John Ricketts of the Barbourville militia company. Youtsey, he said, offered $100 to any one who would do the shooting, and spoke of the safety in committing the murder from a window in the Executive Building. Powers was again implicated by the testimony of a negro janitor, W. H. Watts, of the Adjutant General's office, who said that after Goebel had been shot he saw Youtsey come down the steps in the basement leading from Caleb Powers's office.

To this was added two days later the statement of McKenzie Todd, who was private secretary to Gov. Taylor. Todd testified to seeing Youtsey and Powers together on Jan. 30, and on the same day, upon going into the Governor's reception room, Youtsey came in carrying a gun. A little later, he said, Youtsey went into the Secretary of State's office and took a position by the window and pointed the gun out of it.

Todd quoted Youtsey as saying: "I do not intend to start any trouble, but if any starts, this building must be protected." Caleb Powers was present, the witness said, and replied that it would never do to shoot out of the window. Further damaging testimony came from Sergt. Golden, who said on the day before the shooting he saw John Powers give the keys of his brother's office to Youtsey, and later, John Powers, he said, had told him that they had procured two negroes to kill Goebel.

On the morning of the assassination John and Caleb Powers and Golden went to Louisville. On this occasion he quoted Caleb Powers as saying that they should have remained at Frankfort, as their departure would look suspicious. Powers's defense began on July 30. In opening his case Attorney Faulkner intimated that the prosecution knew the identity of the assassin, but had concealed him. Powers entered a general denial of the charges made against him by the witnesses.

Blackburn Says, "Thank God for That."

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 18.—Senator Blackburn stopped here on his way home between trains, when he heard of the Powers verdict. On being told of the sentence he exclaimed: "Thank God for that. I had expected a hung jury. I believed three men on that jury at least would hang it."

Verdict Shocks Powers's Friends.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—The announcement of the conviction of Caleb Powers was received by the people of his native town as a sudden shock. That the verdict was reached so quickly was surprising to all, as a disagreement had been expected. The feeling seems to be very deep, but the people hesitate to discuss the matter save with close friends. The chief topic of conversation now is a new trial.

Boy Lives a Year with Broken Back.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Harvey Race, the ten-year-old son of George Race, who for a year had lived with a broken back, died to-day. The boy's back was broken in a fall from a house about a year ago and, contrary to the convictions of all medical men, he lived until to-day.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ROBERTS TO BE RECALLED.

Will Go Home from South Africa to Succeed Wolseley.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Government is arranging to relieve Lord Roberts in South Africa, deputing to a General of less consequence the vexatious work of running down the partisan bands there. The present purpose, it is understood, is to recall Lord Roberts in October, announcing then that the war, as a war, is at an end. General Lord Wolseley will relinquish the post of Commander in Chief of the army in October, and Lord Roberts will almost certainly replace him.

As the barracks in the United Kingdom are full of embodied militia, temporary wooden quarters have already been begun at Aldershot and elsewhere in which to house the returning South African troops.

Lord Roberts has settled the controversy in the religious papers as to the denomination to which he belongs (the strict Baptists especially claiming him) by writing to a correspondent that he belongs to the Church of England.

CORDUA ADMITS HIS GUILT.

Confesses He Was Implicated in Plot to Kidnap Lord Roberts.

PRETORIA, Aug. 18.—The trial of Lieut. Cordua of the Staats Artillery, charged with being concerned in the plot to kidnap Gen. Lord Roberts, was continued to-day. The prisoner admitted his implication, but declared that he was persuaded to join the conspiracy by a man named Gano, who was the originator of the plot and who professed to have been in the British secret service, but wanted to assist the Boers.

The prosecution tried to connect Commandant General Botha with the affair. Cordua admitted that, at the suggestion of Gano, he and Gano started out with the object of visiting Botha, but were captured and sent back. The evidence, though inconclusive, appeared to show that Cordua had some communication with Botha, although Cordua denied it.

Several witnesses testified that Cordua had been drinking heavily of late.

Col. Hore's Loss at Eland's River.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Lord Roberts reports that Col. Hore, who was besieged at Eland's River and has just been relieved by Lord Kitchener, lost twelve men killed and fifty-eight wounded, including Lieut. Col. De Lisle.

PROF. STARR ON SHIRTWAISTS.

He Anathematizes the New Fad Which He Says Was Born in Degeneracy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Prof. Starr of Chicago University made an attack on the shirtwaist man to-day. His remarks were the outcome of the agitation in the university on the question of dress reform for the undergraduates, and Prof. Starr's opinion had been asked.

"Born in degeneracy and nursed on the milk-and-water diet of modern society," was the way the professor expressed himself. "The shirtwaist man will be short-lived, and his mission will be useful only in so far as it advertises in glaring colors the depths to which man is liable to sink."

"Woman represents the conservative element of humanity by adopting always a middle course and clinging to old customs of dress long after man has abandoned them. Women still wear skirts, though the male sex discarded the robe ages ago. I therefore brand this adoption of part of woman's attire by man as an evidence of degeneration in our modern times."

NEW COALING STATION IN MAINE.

Bids for the Work at East Lamoine to be Opened on Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 18.—Next Tuesday bids will be opened in Washington for the construction of the buildings and piers of the United States naval coaling station at East Lamoine, on Frenchman's Bay. The date for the opening of the bids was first set for Aug. 14, but owing to changes in plans it was deferred one week. If any of the bids are found to be satisfactory the contract will be awarded at once.

According to the provisions of the specifications work must begin within ten days after the award of the contract. Contractors will be required to give a certified check for $5,000 as a guarantee, and to give bonds in a sum equal to 20 per cent. of the contract price. The Government is to have supervision of the work as it progresses.

The bids are to be for the complete plant, including pier, coal sheds, and coal-handling machinery. The sheds are to be of 10,000 tons capacity, and so located and constructed that their capacity may be doubled by extension. The pier will be of steel and stone, and capable of sustaining a weight of 300 pounds to the square foot. No iron will be allowed in the construction. Provision will be made for the receipt of coal into storage from vessels alongside the pier, for its transfer from one part of the shed to another, and for its delivery to ships alongside. There will also be facilities for weighing coal and for handling coal in bags, in which form it is stored in some warships. There will be duplicates of all machinery to save delay on account of repairs.

As to the improvements that will be made on shore at the station, nothing has as yet been definitely announced, but eventually there will be a rifle range, athletic grounds, laundry, &c. Admiral Bradford, who selected the site, said in an interview recently that the property might be available for other uses than that of a coaling station.

WEALTHY COUPLE SECRETLY WED

Miss Maomi Voice Married to Edward Balentine July 19.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Edward Balentine, a well-known club man and society leader here, surprised his friends this evening when he announced that he had been married to Miss Maomi Voice of Mount Vernon on July 19. The ceremony was performed in Stamford, Conn.

Mrs. Balentine's mother is Mrs. Duncan, who resides on South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon. The bride is very wealthy. Her father died when she was very young, leaving her a fortune. Mrs. Balentine's mother married again, and when her second husband died he left his stepdaughter $1,000,000.

This is Mrs. Balentine's second marriage. Several years ago she married a man named Hollister, who lived in this city. About a year after the wedding she left him. Hollister always claimed that she deserted him without cause. At any rate, he returned home one afternoon and found his house empty. Some time after this his wife returned to Yonkers and announced that she had been to Dakota, where she secured and absolute divorce from her husband. She resumed her maiden name.

Edward Balentine is the youngest son of the oldest family in Yonkers. He is wealthy and is in the real estate business. He devotes his whole time to managing the family estate, which is situated on Balentine Hill in this city. Mr. Balentine is well known in sporting circles as an owner of several fast trotters, and has quite a reputation as a wing shot. Mr. and Mrs. Balentine are staying at the bride's home.

Raised Bills in a Tramp's Outfit.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Railroad detectives connected with the Erie Railroad have sent to the Secret Service Bureau specimens of counterfeit money found yesterday among a tramp's effects in a box car in Lackawaxen. The bills had been "raised" from $1 to $5, and the workmanship was perfect.

Waumbek, Jefferson, White Mtns., N. H., open till Oct. Special events in golf.—Adv.

CAR RUNS DOWN A DOCTOR

He Loses Both Legs, but Is Conscious and Directs Rescuers.

In the Hospital, Where the Last Amputation Occurs, He Advises Fellow-Physicians.

Dr. Franklin Booth, aged sixty-three years, was run over by a trolley car in Elmhurst late last night and badly injured. His legs were mangled and he directed several passengers who alighted to rescue and assist him, and how to stop the flow of blood. He was conscious all the time and displayed great courage.

One leg was so badly injured that it had to be taken off before he could be placed in the ambulance, and when he was finally taken to the hospital, it was decided to amputate the other leg. During all this ordeal the physician directed the movements of his brother physicians. After the second amputation it was announced that Dr. Booth's heart was in good shape, and that he was likely to recover.

Dr. Booth left his home on Grand Street, Elmhurst, about 9 o'clock to answer a call on Union Avenue. He boarded a trolley car on Union Avenue. The car was one of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolleys running between North Beach and Corona. The doctor signaled the conductor to stop the car in front of the house of Mrs. Card, his patient.

The physician stepped from the car, and before it started moved toward the rear, with the intention of going behind the car and crossing the down track. There was a car coming down, and just as Dr. Booth stepped from the up track he saw the car coming toward him. It was only a few feet away, and he had no time to jump. He made an effort to throw himself away from the track, and succeeded partially, but his legs remained beneath the car, and the wheels passed over them.

The car was stopped and the motorman, conductor, and passengers ran back to the injured man. They found him suffering intense pain, but fully conscious. He gave his name and told the conductor and passengers what to do for him. He directed them to carry him to the side of the road and to procure cords to bind his legs. He said he would bleed to death in a very short time if the flow of blood was not stopped. Some stout cord was secured in short order and Dr. Booth saw that it was quickly and properly bound about his injured legs.

In the meantime some one had summoned an ambulance from St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. It was some time before it arrived, and while awaiting it the doctor, though suffering intense pain, never uttered a word except an occasional request to some of the bystanders to move him slightly in order to ease the pain or to readjust the improvised tourniquet on either leg.

When the ambulance from St. John's Hospital arrived Dr. J. C. Brennan, who was in charge of it, decided that before the physician could be moved he would have to amputate the left leg below the knee. He explained it to the injured man, and Dr. Booth agreed with him. The ambulance surgeon spread his instruments, and under the direction of Dr. Booth the leg was taken off. Then the courageous doctor was placed in the ambulance and hurried to the hospital. When he arrived there he was placed in the hands of Dr. Strong, and the latter after a second examination and consultation, in which Dr. Booth participated, decided that it was necessary to remove the right leg.

Dr. Booth was then taken to the operating room and the leg was amputated, the operation being performed by Dr. Strong, assisted by Dr. Brennan. After it was over Dr. Strong said that it was the most remarkable display of nervous strength that he had ever heard of, without taking into consideration Dr. Booth's age. Dr. Strong said there was every chance in favor of the injured man's recovery.

Dr. Booth is formerly connected with the Newtown Board of Health, and he is now a member of the Queens County Health Board. He is married and has three children.

DIONE CLIMBED THE LADDER.

She Won $10 and When Offered a Husband, Said She Preferred a White Flannel Waist.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 18.—Miss Dione Pollot, a pretty seventeen-year-old French girl, living in South Brewer, this afternoon astonished the village by accomplishing a feat of daring that had not even been attempted by any of the men or boys around the mills there. A chimney 173 feet high has recently been erected by the Eastern Manufacturing Company, and when the masons took down the staging the only means left of reaching the top was a slim iron ladder, up which the village boys have not yet dared to climb more than half way, although a reward of $5 has awaited the first who would ascend to the top.

Miss Polliot is not only the prettiest girl in South Brewer, but also the pluckiest, and she made fun of the mill boys for their timidity. "Pooh!" said she. "I could climb up there myself."

The mill Superintendent heard her boast and offered $10 to the first woman who would accomplish the feat. "I'll take you up on that," said Miss Dione, and when most of the men had left the mill yard she came down in a bicycle skirt and mounted the ladder.

Her mother was informed of what the girl was doing and ran wildly to the mill yard, shrieking to Dione to come down and that she would be killed, but Dione was then half way to the top, her long hair flying in the wind, and the men and boys cheering her on. The mother knelt down in the yard and prayed loudly to the saints to preserve her daughter from harm, and the crowd maintained a respectful silence.

Miss Dione kept climbing briskly up the little iron ladder, never once looking down, and presently, with a little spring, she grasped the top rung and landed fairly on the big stone that surmounts the tall chimney. The crowd cheered, and then, arranging her draperies, Dione came slowly down. When she reached the ground she was clasped hysterically by her anxious mother, and the Superintendent handed over the ten-dollar bill, saying that Dione was the best girl in Brewer, and that she deserved the best man there for a husband.

"Don't want any husband," chirruped Dione. "I just want to get me a new white flannel waist."

Burglars Take Silverware.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—Jonas Sonneborn and family of 57 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York, found this morning that burglars had pried open a window and entered their cottage on Ocean Avenue during the night and had stolen many pieces of silverware from their dining room. A watchman, who is employed by other year-by Summer residents, passes by the Sonneborn cottage about every half hour.

Indiana Treasurer Short $165,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 18.—Expert Accountants Samuel Wallace and John Bolts finished their investigation of the county books last night. They will report a probable shortage of $165,000 in Treasurer J. Marsh Wilson's office. Wilson was convicted of filing a false claim for $1,000.

Many Entries for State Fair.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 18.—The Executive Committee of the New York State Fair will meet in this city Monday to devise means for caring for surplus exhibits. There are not accommodations for exhibits in any single department, the entries being so large.

By Running Waters your journey is made if it be by the New York Central, up the Hudson River through the Mohawk Valley, passing Niagara Falls and beside the great lakes.—Adv.

ACCIDENT AT PARIS FAIR.

Thirty Persons Injured by a Fall in the Exposition Grounds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—There was another accident on the footbridge over the Boulevard de la Tour, Maubourg, at the exposition to-day, this time thirty persons being injured, two fatally, four seriously.

The structure is built of wood and connects parts of the exposition intersected by the street.

It was packed with people to-day when a crackling sound was heard on one side as though the bridge was about to fall. A general rush of the crowd to the opposite side caused an enormous pressure on the outside railing, which finally, as the pressure of the crowd became too great, gave way. Fifty or sixty people fell into the roadway below, a distance of fully twenty feet.

The bridge itself, on inspection, proved absolutely sound.

GOLD STANDARD IN COSTA RICA.

Introduced on July 16—Silver Legal Tender Only Up to $10.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Another country has deserted the silver standard. It is Costa Rica, concerning which Minister Merry reports as follows to the State Department under date of July 15:

"Commencing to-morrow the Government of Costa Rica will attempt the gold standard on a valuation of 46.52 cents in United States gold for each colon. Silver will no longer constitute the legal tender for over $10 in one payment.

"The Bank of Costa Rica has been for some time calling in its paper circulation under the denomination of $5, and substituting therefor subsidiary silver.

"The standard proposed for adoption being a fraction below the present value of the Mexican silver dollar, and the balance of trade having been in favor of Costa Rica during the past year, this effort for a gold basis promises to succeed unless the gold coin emitted is hoarded by the people, or in the event of a disturbance of the public peace, requiring relatively large expenditure by the Government. There has been some friction between the Chartered Bank of Costa Rica and the Government in arranging for this financial change of base; but, so far as publicly known at this time, arrangements are now completed for payment in gold colones on demand.

"The greater portion of this gold coinage is in the denomination of 10 colones, having a value of $4.852 in United States gold."

HEAT AND DROUGHT IN BALTIMORE

Both Combined Have Brought on a Typhoid Fever Epidemic.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—The typhoid fever epidemic in this city is largely due to bad drinking water, which, in turn, is the result of the dry hot weather. The Health Commissioners have issued orders to the citizens to boil all drinking water. Many victims of typhoid are people returning from outings in the country, where they drank impure well water. Some of the boarding houses in the Blue Ridge Mountains will have to close for lack of water. Thousands of springs and wells are dry.

There were fifty cases of typhoid and nine deaths from the disease reported in Baltimore this week. The past two weeks have been the hottest known in Baltimore. Forty-three deaths from sunstroke have occurred the last seven days. Many more deaths, chiefly those of infants, are traceable to the intolerable heat. The big vegetable truck farms are ruined by the drought. In some sections, barring a few slight showers, no beneficial rain has fallen for two months, while for thirty days or more the heat on the sun-parched fields has ranged from 100 to 130 degrees. For two weeks the temperature in this city has been over 90 degrees, and for five days near 100 degrees.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAIN.

May Be Run from Chicago to San Francisco Via Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 18.—Robert Bacon of New York, the representative of the Morgan Railway syndicate, passed through the city en route to the West this morning in charge of a party of Chicago and Alton officials. The visit is asserted to be for the purpose of conferring with President Burt and General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific relative to the establishment of through transcontinental service via Kansas City and the Alton and Union Pacific lines.

It is reported to be the purpose to operate a through train from Chicago to San Francisco, passing through Kansas City and Denver via the Alton, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Lines, the train to be operated similarly to the through service from Chicago to San Francisco which passes through Omaha via the Northwestern and Union Pacific Lines.

THE SCHOONER PICTON'S FATE.

Alleged Note from Her Captain Found in a Bottle.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Clayton says that Theobald F. Clark, a young son of Wilton Clark of Philadelphia, who owns a Summer home on Long Island, discovered this morning in the St. Lawrence River a flask, in which was the following note:

John Sidley, Captain of the schooner Picton, in great peril. Expect to sink at any minute. Good-bye to all friends. Finder please report this to my wife.

The schooner Picton of Belleville, Ontario, was lost on Lake Ontario on June 29, with seven men on board.

New Orleans's Civil Service Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The Thorpe bill, popularly known as the "Civil Service Modifier," passed by the last Legislature, which makes void the safeguards of the civil service law, will be tested in the courts to the limit of the law. Application for a writ of injunction and quo warranto proceedings has been brought by President Fortier and the members of the present Civil Service Board against the Mayor, City Treasurer, and City Controller to prevent them from carrying out the provisions of the new law, on the grounds of unconstitutionality.

Ohio Hotels in Receivers' Hands.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The three leading hotels of the city, the Chittenden, the Great Southern, and the Neil, which have been operated for some time by the Columbus Hotel Company, familiarly known as the "Columbus Hotel Trust," were this evening placed in the hands of James Loren and Henry C. Pirrung, as receivers.

Burglar Chase in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—For some minutes about noon to-day the vicinity of James A. Raymond's residence on Strawberry Hill and the Hillandale Golf Club links was the scene of an exciting burglar chase. John Sheehan, an employe of Mr. Raymond's, noticed a man leaving his house, and ran after him. A large number of men joined in the chase across the links to Glenbrook, where the burglar was caught.

Are You With Us? Loyalty of the public in supporting THE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATIVE ICE CO. is the only practical way of insuring REASONABLE prices permanently for Pure Ice. Send for a Prospectus.—Adv.

JUSTICE SMYTH IS DEAD

Succumbed to Pneumonia After a Period of Ill-Health.

His Career as Assistant United States District Attorney, Recorder, and Supreme Court Justice.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court of New York, First Department, died at the Hotel Dennis, this city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, contracted a few days ago, but he had never entirely recovered from the attack of vertigo which he sustained on July 20, which had caused almost total collapse, and he had been in ill health since January.

Justice Smyth had been a visitor here for over two months, having come to the shore in June to recover from exhaustion due to hard work. After his attack last month he rallied and was getting along nicely until three days ago, when a slight cold developed into pneumonia. He was under the constant care of Dr. B. C. Pennington of this city, Prof. Mills, a prominent Philadelphia specialist, and two trained nurses, but his enfeebled constitution was against him, and he gradually sank until the end. Yesterday afternoon he commenced sinking more rapidly, and it was seen that the end was near.

The Rev. Father McShane of St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church was summoned and administered the last rites of the Church, after which the patient appeared to be more at ease. He was conscious up to about two hours before death. He knew that there was no hope and expressed himself as being perfectly contented and ready to die.

His daughter, Miss Anna A. Smyth, and John H. Rogan, the New York attorney, who was connected professionally with the deceased Justice before his election to the bench, were with him to the end. The body was taken to New York on the 5:30 express this afternoon.

Frederick Smyth was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1832, and left there for America in 1849, when he was seventeen years old. His father was the High Sheriff of the county, and seems to have been the kind of man described in "Charles O'Malley" as "The Man for Galway"—a gentleman and a fighter, the soul of hospitality and the confusion of commerce, keeping no account of what was owed him or of what he owed.

The son abandoned the ancestral home and position and came to New York to make his own way. He was equipped with a fairly good education, and he began here with the first employment he could find, which was in the office of the late Florence McCarthy. Later he worked with John McKeon, and in the Fall of 1855, six years after his arrival here, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. McKeon was appointed United States District Attorney, to succeed Charles O'Conor, and immediately named Mr. Smyth as one of his assistants.

As Assistant District Attorney he became a person of international importance. With his chief he prosecuted Walker, "the Gray-Eyed Man of Destiny," leader of the Nicaraguan filibusters; Col. French, and various persons who were engaged in recruiting for the Crimean war and otherwise violating the neutrality laws. He also led in a bitter and relentless war against persons who were engaged in the kidnapping and shipping of sailors, and did much to destroy the power of the sailors' boarding house keeper and runner.

It was by his hand that the evidence was prepared for Mr. Marcy, on which that Minister ordered out of this country Sir John Crampton, then British Minister; Mr. Barclay, British Consul at New York, and Mr. Matthew at Philadelphia. It was from a Major in the British service, strange to say, who was himself engaged in recruiting, that Mr. Smyth obtained the requisite information. Among the other interesting cases which arose during this his first period of official life was the trial of the son of a former Secretary of the Navy for murder on the high seas, and of a number of persons tried before Chief Justice Nelson for violation of the laws against the slave trade. In this case the defendants were represented by Ogden Hoffman, Charles Edwards, James W. Barnard, and Charles Donohue. He also assisted in the prosecution of Capt. Hollins, to recover damages for the bombardment of Greytown.

Mr. Smyth declined a reappointment as Assistant District Attorney, which was tendered to him by Mr. Sedgwick, who was appointed District Attorney by President Buchanan, and became a partner with his former chief, Mr. McKeon, in the practice of law.

Justice Smyth was a Democrat from the time he became a voter, but he held aloof from Tammany until the Tweed ring had been swept out. After that he became a Sachem of the society. From 1863 to 1865 he was a Commissioner of Schools. He was frequently a delegate to State Conventions, and in those bodies was always a straight Tammany voter. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1876, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President, and was a Presidential Elector, Horatio Seymour and Augustus Schell being among those who were on the ticket with him.

He was elected Recorder of this city as the Tammany nominee in 1880 for a term of fourteen years. Before that he made several unsuccessful political ventures. He was a candidate for Recorder in 1875, and was defeated by John K. Hackett. In 1878 he ran for District Attorney, and was defeated by Benjamin K. Phelps. After that he was beaten by Miles Beach for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He stuck to Tammany, and Tammany, which was then represented by John Kelly, stuck to him. He was defeated for re-election as Recorder in 1894 by a large majority, but in 1895, still sharing the fortunes of Tammany, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for another term of fourteen years.

His career has been many times cited as an illustration of the possibilities of this country for men who have a progressive spirit. He made plans years ahead, and saw them defeated and torn to pieces, and immediately began to build again on new lines.

He presided in many notable and important trials, including the capital cases of McGloin, Danny Driscoll, Mrs. Cegnarelli, Lyons, Reich, Packingham, Wood, Loppy, Minnaugh, Pallister, Carlyle W. Harris, and Dr. Buchanan. His decisions were almost invariably sustained by the Court of Appeals.

When Justice Smyth was ill in February, 1896, he sent for Bishop John M. Farley and was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church. Prior to that time he had been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is the rector.

Besides having been a member of the Tammany Society the Justice was also a member of the Manhattan, Lotos, and Democratic Clubs.

The train bearing Justice Smyth's body arrived in this city at 11:30 o'clock last night, an hour and twenty minutes late.

The body was immediately removed to the home of the late Justice, at 13 West Forty-sixth Street.

Acetylene and Gasoline Men at War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—With the meeting of the International Acetylene Association here Aug. 28, 29, and 30, war between acetylene and gasoline interests promises to become pronounced, and interesting developments are expected. The Acetylene Association may publish a pamphlet showing the number of fires and explosions caused by gasoline lamps.

Several prominent members of the association charge that anonymous circulars inspired by the gasoline interests, attacking acetylene, have been sent throughout the country.

The Only Way. The People's Co-operative Ice Company means uniform and reasonable prices for future years of a life necessity. Therefore co-operate with us.—Adv.

SHAH AGAIN ATTACKED?

Paris Papers Say a Second Attempt on the Life of Persian Ruler Was Made at Ostend.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Siècle says a private telegram from Ostend states that an attack similar in all points to that made by the Anarchist Saison in Paris on Aug. 2 was made yesterday on the Shah of Persia. Details of the assault are lacking.

The Echo de Paris publishes the bare statement from Ostend that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Shah, adding that owing to the lateness of the hour it was impossible to obtain confirmation of the report.

CHANCES FOR AMERICANS.

Consul Halstead Says Britons Are Ready to Take Kindly to Ice Cream Soda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—"The heat wave in London," says Consul Marshall Halstead, at Birmingham, in a report to the State Department, "has created an opening for electric fans. The Daily Mail says that London is the most backward of all great capitals in provisions for meeting heat.

"Although 'suction' ventilating fans, driven by electricity, are quite well known, I have never seen an electric fan of the cooling type in use in England. I wonder why our manufacturers in this line neglect their opportunity here.

"The Mail adds: 'But there is one American Summer cooler that is at last getting a foothold here. Ice cream soda, the most delicious and refreshing of all beverages, is making its way. A few weeks back several soda fountains were placed in chemists' shops here. For a time the London public did not properly appreciate them. A Holborn druggist at first reported that his sole patrons were American passers-by, but now he cannot manufacture the drink fast enough to supply the demand.'

"It has been a surprise to me that the soda water people have never taken Great Britain in hand. A chemist (druggist) told me the other day he had some friends who had lived in the United States, and even worked at soda fountains there, and from their statements he was very anxious to put in a soda fountain. He had written to a firm in London representing an American soda fountain manufacturer, but it replied that the cheapest fountain would cost 100 guineas, and intimated that necessary accessories would be costly. The matter was dropped. If an enthusiastic salesman had visited him the next day, had offered good terms, had explained the working details, and promised to be on hand the first week of the fountain's operation, he would have sold a fountain and the seed sown would later have borne good fruit.

"Another chemist has asked me for the address of a good soda fountain manufacturer. These two instances indicate the possibilities in this branch of trade."

PATIENT SHOOTS AT KEEPER.

Matteawan Man Committed to Hospital Escapes from Custody.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, Aug. 18.—While being conveyed to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie from his home in Matteawan ths afternoon, Harry Hancock, a well-known young man, drew a revolver upon the attendant who was transferring him, fired five times without taking effect, and then escaped.

Hancock has been studying for the medical profession in St. Louis. He returned to his home at Matteawan a few days ago broken in health. He was examined as to his mental condition and committed to the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie. His attendant had no trouble with him until Poughkeepsie was reached, when Hancock produced a revolver and fired. The keeper had no weapon, and fled, while Hancock made for the woods.

Hancock comes from an excellent family, and is said to be a victim of a drug habit.

GIFT TO HEBREW UNION COLLEGE.

I. B. Kleinert Sends $7,000 in Honor of the Memory of Dr. Isaac M. Wise.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—The largest cash donation ever received by Hebrew Union College of this city was made by Isaac B. Kleinert, the well-known manufacturer of New York City, who is also well known in this city.

In a letter received by President Bettmann of the college this morning was a check from Mr. Kleinert for $7,000, which, he states, is given to the college to honor the memory of the late Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Mr. Kleinert adds that he has just celebrated his seventieth birthday, and that he concluded there could be no more fitting time for making the donation to such a worthy institution.

HER FIANCE STOPS RUNAWAY.

Miss Blake's Horse Scared by William Rockefeller's Motor Vehicle.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—There was a runaway in Railroad Avenue to-day, caused by a motor vehicle in which were William Rockefeller and two friends.

Miss Grace Blake, daughter of Prof. Blake of Kensico, was driving in Railroad Avenue when the motor vehicle shot by. Her horse became frightened and ran away. Miss Blake tried to control the animal, but could not, and the horse went down the road at full speed.

Arthur Foster, who is engaged to Miss Blake, saw the runaway horse coming toward him, and ran into the road to stop the animal. He seized the bridle, and was dragged three blocks before bringing the runaway to a standstill. He was not injured. Miss Blake managed to keep her seat, and also escaped injury.

There were many vehicles on Railroad Avenue at the time, and several of them narrowly escaped collision with the runaway.

WESTBROOK VISITS OLD HOME.

Tries to Raise Money to Pay Surety Company $2,500.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—Lewis E. Westbrook, the former ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway in New York, who disappeared a month ago, came to his home, in Westfield, yesterday afternoon in the company of an officer. Westbrook visited a number of his friends and endeavored to raise $2,500 to pay to the surety company which was on his bond. It is said there is another claim by the surety company of $1,700 which antedates the $2,500, which, Westbrook stated, the company would allow to remain unsettled for awhile if he could raise the $2,500.

He declared that he was innocent of any wrongdoing, and that he would stand trial and prove his innocence. He remained here only a short time, when he departed for Plainfield in the company of the officer.

Setback for the Ice Trust.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Attorney General Davies to-day dismissed a request presented in person by attorneys for the Ice Trust for his consent to a postponement of ten days in the argument before the Appellate Division, Third Department, to dismiss the appeal from the order granted by Justice Chester, which directed Referee Nussbaum to go on with the examination of the officers of the American Ice Company. The State holds that Justice Chester's order is not appealable, and the date for the argument has been set for Sept. 4.

Truly Independent. Patronage should be concentrated with the People's Co-operative Ice Company, thereby assuring one exceedingly strong independent Company.—Adv.

It's Absolutely Genuine. The People's Co-operative Ice Company represents a People's movement headed by some of our best citizens. Act with us. Our cause is good.—Adv.

FIRST DETAILS OF CAPTURE OF PEKING

Japanese Commander Says Wall Was Obstinately Held.

OTHER NEWS CONTRADICTORY

One Account Says Allies Were Welcomed by Prince Ching—British Force Lands at Shanghai.

Reports of the entry of the allies into Peking are contradictory. Some say no defense was made and others that an all-day fight took place.

The Japanese commander, Gen. Yamaguchi, reports that the outer wall was obstinately held. The Japanese and Russians entered the city from one side and the Americans and British from another.

The Japanese lost over 100 killed. Gen. Yamaguchi says the losses of the other allies had not been ascertained.

The policy of the United States, now that the envoys are safe, has not yet been determined upon. The Administration is waiting to hear from Minister Conger and Gen. Chaffee.

The British force was landed at Shanghai on Friday. This will be followed

fact that the Americans are erecting field wires and have a staff of officers assigned for the express purpose of sending news.

TALK OF REWARD FOR CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The prominence which Gen. Chaffee has attained in the China campaign has already started some discussion as to a suitable reward for him by promotion in the regular army.

There seems to be no question but that Chaffee will get the next vacancy among the Brigadier Generals of the regular army, and some of his friends in the War Department talk of still higher honors for him, and indicate that it is quite possible he will be selected for Major General when the next vacancy occurs. If this were done, Chaffee would be promoted over the heads of the present list of Brigadier Generals.

Gen. Chaffee is now Colonel of the Eighth Cavalry, but a Major General of volunteers.

THE SHANGHAI DISPUTE.

British Troops Landed and a French Force to Go Ashore.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—In consequence of the landing of British troops, the French have arranged to land 150 bluejackets at their concession.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The eyes of the world, which have been fixed hitherto on Peking, are turning to Shanghai, where an imbroglio resulting from the jealousy and suspicion of the powers will possibly shortly assume a serious aspect.

The British landed Ghurkas and Bombay regiments on Friday, and France is hurrying 1,700 Tonquin troops thither. Some of the latter are reported to have arrived already.

The situation in the Valley of the Yangtse-Kiang, at Wu-Chang, is serious. Chang-Chi-Tung's troops mutinied, but the outbreak was quelled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President, Secretary Root, Acting Secretary of State Adee, Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett, and other officials were in conference during this afternoon. It is understood that the conference had to do particularly with the situation at Shanghai. Word reached the Navy Department this afternoon that the New Orleans had reached Shanghai, at which point British warships and transports are already in force, while the French, Russians, and Germans are hurrying their men to the same destination.

The American Government so far has kept quite out of this entanglement, and in view of the reported landing of troops by some of the powers, it was stated authoritatively that the landing of American troops had never been contemplated.

Although the officials declined to give out any specific information, it was understood that the Government was in possession of word that the landing of the British forces had taken place yesterday, and it was probable that this would be followed by the landing of German and French forces.

As a result of the conferences held today, it is believed that a dispatch was forwarded to the commander of the New Orleans, advising him of the course to be pursued.

The general situation at Shanghai, caused by the proposed landing of British troops and the protests of Germany and France, continues to be strained, although the authorities are rather more hopeful of satisfactory adjustment than heretofore. The State Department does not treat the matter as at all grave, and regards it rather as a misunderstanding, one side holding that British activity is confined to Shanghai, while the other insists that this activity is designed to cover the whole Yangtse region.

One of the diplomatic officials who has been most active in the affair said to-day that in any event there could be no serious rupture. It seems to be accepted that if the British troops land, German and French, and possibly Russian troops, also will land. About 1,100 French troops have arrived at Hongkong, destined for Shanghai, and German ships are now on their way to the same point.

A LITTLE GAME OF DIPLOMACY?

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LONDON, April 19.—Great Britain is thoroughly irritated over the Government's seemingly changeable course respecting the landing of troops at Shanghai. Yet the British troops, after all, occupy the nerve centre of the richest region in China, which sustains 150,000,000 people, and were landed with the consent and approval of the powers.

The Foreign Office officials are bewildered at the ado raised throughout the country by what they consider an amusing little game of Lord Salisbury, ending to Great Britain's advantage. It is explained thus:

The formal announcement that troops would be landed; a five days' wait, in which the foreign Consuls at Shanghai wagged their heads and wired to their home Governments; mutterings of disapproval on the Continent, and the stirring up of Chinese opposition at Shanghai; troops arrive at Shanghai, and the Viceroy resists their landing, saying that France and Russia object; the Consuls meet, and several of them assert, "If the British land, we will land troops, too"; Admiral Seymour, after wiring London, announces that Great Britain withdraws, and the troops do not land; a smiling hour is appointed; the next day every variety of foreign commercial interest in Shanghai cries out in dismay, the Consuls revise their views, and join in requesting their Governments to induce the British to land for the security of Shanghai; the British sail away, (a few miles;) intimations are received at the Foreign Office from France, Germany, and Austria that they are quite willing the troops should land; the transports are pursued and brought back, and the troops are disembarked.

The Foreign Office expresses the opinion that the business was admirably worked.

TO WATCH CHINESE WARSHIPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—As the result of an exchange of cablegrams between the powers concerning affairs at Shanghai, an agreement has been reached by which the Admirals of the several powers represented at Shanghai will act concurrently in a survey, or watching, of the Chinese Yang-tse fleet, instead of this duty being performed entirely by the British vessels at Shanghai.

This Chinese Yang-tse fleet consists of four cruisers and several torpedo boats and destroyers. As many transports are carrying troops of the various powers to China, it has been deemed necessary to see that the Chinese warships do not attack the unprotected transports.

The British commander has been executing the watch alone, but under the new arrangement all will share in this responsibility.

The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Woo-Sung, the port of Shanghai. She will participate in watching the Chinese warships. She has on board 300 men, including 40 marines.

FRANCE AND HER OLD ENEMY.

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PARIS, Aug. 18.—Great Britain's recent action at Shanghai is considered here as not masking her selfish intention as to China. Her intended independent action created not a little criticism; but, now that it has been checked, official circles silently grin at what is regarded as a rebuff. It is even stated that Great Britain's course cast suspicion upon the genuineness of her attitude regarding the "open-door" policy, for had she been left in possession of the Port of Shanghai and in control of the rich resources of the Yang-tse Valley, she could easily have been satisfied with her position, whether or not the remainder of the other powers secured commercial privileges in the empire. Le Figaro, speaking of this, says:

"England in wishing to operate alone on the Yang-tse seems to desire to return to the policy of spheres of influence, thus tripping up the theory of the 'open door,' which lately she was defending ardently."

La Patrie goes even further, announcing:

"The powers have, after all, two struggles to sustain—one open, against the Chinese; the other entirely secret, against Great Britain. One scarcely knows which predominates, the duplicity of the Chinese or the duplicity of England."

This, however, is not alone the source of resentment against what most Frenchmen consider their perennial foe, Great Britain, for official circles credit her, by news dispatches originating in an English source, with an effort to belittle the valor and courage of the French soldiers and marines in China, accusing them of cowardice.

"Great Britain has not been unmindful of the close accord into which the events of the last two months, by associations, social and commercial, between the French and American Republics, through the Washington and Lafayette Monuments and the visitors to the exposition, have brought the two sister republics," said a prominent official to-day, "and she is now using the same methods pursued during the Spanish war to turn aside this sentiment and to influence American public opinion to the belief that England is the greatest friend America has among the European powers."

AMERICAN POLICY UNDECIDED.

Administration Waiting to Hear from Conger and Chaffee Before Making Any Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The President and his Cabinet are now busy preparing for the next move in China. None of them yet knows what it is to be. There have been frequent conferences, and as far as possible the officers of the Administration are trying to prepare for any question which may arise. But it may be stated authoritatively that until full particulars of the situation are received from Minister Conger or Gen. Chaffee the future policy of the Administration will not be outlined.

Neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet has enough knowledge as yet of the situation at Peking to advise any course of procedure. They are eagerly waiting for the people who are in possession of this information to give them enough light to permit the arrangement of a policy. What is going on now in the White House is mere tentative discussion, in which the President and his advisers endeavor as much as possible to discount the expected reports so as to be ready for whatever may be the emergency. Whatever may be published about the intentions of the President is, therefore, pure guesswork, for the President himself does not know until full details from Chaffee and Conger have been talked over in a Cabinet meeting.

The possibilities range all the way from the dethronement of the Empress Dowager to the retirement of Gen. Chaffee to the seacoast and the withdrawal of the American troops. These are the two extremes, and between them is an infinite field of possibilities, all depending on Chaffee and Conger. It is an actual fact that the President does not yet know whether Chaffee is to remain in Peking or not.

As an illustration of the impossibility of present decision, the question of whether the President's promise of mediation, made in his letter to the Emperor, can be fulfilled depends entirely on the truth or falsity of the reports about fighting at Peking. The reports are contradictory, some asserting that the entrance of the allies was unopposed and some that there was severe fighting. The President agreed to place his good offices at China's disposal if three conditions were fulfilled. All of them have been fulfilled except the third, which was that China should place itself in co-operation with the allied forces. If there was fighting at Peking, and the allies entered by force, this condition was not fulfilled; but if, as reported from several sources, they entered without opposition, it may have been by agreement with whoever is in authority at Peking.

In the first case, the President cannot mediate; in the second, his terms may have been complied with. This is merely one of the questions concerning which the Government must have information before it proceeds.

The policy of the United States toward China was set forth in the Hay note of July 3. According to that note we were to rescue the besieged foreigners, to afford all possible protection to American life and property, to guard and protect American interests, and to prevent the spread or reoccurrence of the disorders. These planks in our platform are so broad that they may cover an infinite number of actions. In order to protect American interests and prevent disorder, it may be necessary for us to keep our army in China or to withdraw it. All this is dependent upon information which the President does not possess, and which is in the possession of Conger and Chaffee. Until he hears from them in such way as to place him in possession of full and accurate information concerning the whole situation no decision will be arrived at. The immediate movements of the American troops, pending the receipt of such information, are subject to Chaffee alone, and neither the President nor Secretary Root will interfere with him in the least.

The most important item which will aid in the formation of the future American policy is the question, on which Mr. Conger alone can shed light, of the complicity of the Imperial Government in the attacks on the legations. The information which he will give on the subject will influence the decision of the Administration on the best way to carry out the fourth provision in the Hay note. It will show whether, in order to prevent "a recurrence of such disorders," it will be necessary for the United States to aid in effecting any change in the personnel of the present Chinese Government. Up to the present time there is not a scrap of official information to show that even the suspected and distrusted Empress Dowager had any hand in the outrages. Even her flight, should it prove true, would not make it certain.

SENATOR THURSTON'S VIEWS.

Says Full Indemnity Must Be Demanded—Praises President's Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska said in an interview on the Chinese question to-day:

"It seems mercenary for a Government to demand a money indemnity for the lives of its citizens, but such a course is the only legal and justifiable one. We don't want the Chinamen's lives, so we must demand a monetary consideration. I think the very least, and it should also be the limit, we can demand would be enough to keep the families of those killed in comfort, and full compensation for all property destroyed and expenses incurred. I include the soldiers who so gallantly fought their way to the walls of the imperial city, or attempted to do so.

"One guarantee we should exact is that from henceforth it may be possible for a civilized man to go from one end of the Chinese Empire to the other with safety. The day for murdering foreigners for the only reason that they are such should have ceased in China.

"If it should be proved that any of the high Chinese officials are directly implicated in the assault upon the legations and were directing the attack the powers should insist upon their answering for their treachery with their lives. This should, of course, be impartially and carefully ascertained, but if they were proved to have done as alleged the civilized world could hardly do otherwise than treat them as murderers and act accordingly.

"If, on the other hand, it should be demonstrated that the attacks were from a mob, the Chinese Nation, as a nation, would be held responsible, as in other instances of mob violence.

"I believe, however, that the powers should compel the removal of the capital from Peking to some seaboard or river city, where the foreign legations would be under the protection of the guns of their fleets. The Chinese would naturally resist such removal to the utmost, but I take it that it is the consensus of opinion among public men that the foreign Ministers should never be permitted to re-establish the legations at Peking.

"I think our troops should remain in China, at some point to be fixed upon by the commanders, until such time as this Government deems it expedient to withdraw them. I anticipate no further trouble with the Chinese nation in which our troops must fight, as it is whipped and demoralized and incapable of serious resistance to civilized armies.

"I am filled with admiration, as every American must be, with the attitude of the Administration in the handling of this momentous question. It has been splendid. We have literally set the pace for the powers. The President's foreign policy has been admirable. True to our original purpose, we have pushed on to Peking to rescue our Minister, and have been perfectly fair to the Chinese without a thought of entering into a war of conquest or of revenge."

GERMANS WANT SEVERE ACTION.

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BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The flight of the Dowager Empress and the disappearance of the Emperor of China are here regarded as of much greater and lasting importance than the mere taking of Peking, and the complications resulting therefrom are speculatively discussed by the press and in political circles.

The almost universal opinion is that since all the powers have agreed to install a strong central government at Peking, it becomes necessary first to destroy or at least render harmless the fugitive Government which is responsible for the whole Chinese eruption. Therefore, it is claimed, it is necessary to follow and capture the fugitives. This will probably call for the employment of large additional forces, besides those now in China.

Surmises as to whether the United States, Great Britain, and Japan will also share therein, or leave the burden to Russia, France, and, above all, to Germany, fill the papers to-day. The German Government adheres to the view that perfect harmony prevails among the powers regarding immediate action in China.

A number of the opposition papers express deep dissatisfaction with the ignoring of the Reichstag and the whole of the Emperor's China policy, declaring that it far exceeds the limits laid down by Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his circular of July 11 to the ruling Princes of Germany.

KAISER'S GIFT TO WALDERSEE.

CASSEL, Prussia, Aug. 18.—In the Throne Room of the palace here at noon to-day Emperor William presented to Field Marshal Count von Waldersee a Field Marshal's baton. The members of Count von Waldersee's staff were present.

The Emperor made a speech in which he began by congratulating the officers upon having been chosen as the staff to co-operate in the campaign in China under the leadership and direction of "our tried and trusty Field Marshal." His Majesty continued:

"My Dear Von Waldersee: I congratulate you that I am to-day again able to greet you as the head of the united troops of the civilized world. It is of great significance that your appointment from the outset secured the support and approval of the Emperor of all the Russias, the mighty ruler who makes his power felt throughout the Continent of Asia. This again shows how closely united are the old traditions in arms of the two empires. I hail with joy the fact that at His Majesty's suggestion the whole of the civilized world, without distinction and spontaneously, instructed to your Excellency the command of its troops.

"As Prussian officers we can be gratefully filled with pride at the task assigned to you, inasmuch as it expresses unanimous appreciation of our military work and system, and the training and leadership of our general officers."

Then, presenting the baton to the Field Marshal with exhortations expressive of hope that Count von Waldersee might be destined to perform the task set him, whether tedious, rapid, or sanguinary, or of whatever kind, in a manner that all would desire, the Emperor concluded:

"In the interest of our people I wish our common expedition may turn into a firm guarantee of mutual appreciation and mutual peace for the European powers, so that what the Czar attempted last year in another field, and what we failed to do in peace, may now perhaps be attained with weapons in our hands."

Count von Waldersee, replying, said that as long as he had strength to hold the baton the order for a retreat should never pass his lips.

At the dinner which followed, in toasting Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, the seventieth anniversary of whose birth occurred to-day, Emperor William said:

"Health to our noble ally and the true friend of our land, whom we all honor from the bottom of our hearts."

At 3:45 P. M. Count von Waldersee started for Berlin, the Emperor embracing and kissing him as he left the castle.

FOR A NEW SUPPLY BASE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Previous to the capture of Peking, and while there existed some question as to what would be done with the United States troops already in China, the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments took into consideration the subject of supplies for the troops should it be found necessary for them to remain in China during the Winter. Owing to the blockade of ice in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li it was known that it would be impracticable to transport supplies to be landed at Taku, and unless some other port could be found, the supplies would have to be shipped within the next thirty days in order to be landed.

The War Department has received information that there is an open port during the Winter at Shan-hai-Kwan, near Lin-Yu. Supplies can be landed by tugs and lighters at this port during the entire year, and can be sent by rail to a point opposite Taku, the railroad connecting with the road that runs from Taku through Tien-Tsin, and on toward Peking. The Commissary Department has ascertained that sufficient quantities of fresh beef can be sent to supply the troops all the Winter, which was one of the doubtful questions when the matter was first considered.

The port of Shan-hai-Kwan is the one selected by the Germans for landing the troops now on the way to China, and is almost directly east of Peking.

RUSSIANS TAKE HAI-CHENG.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The following dispatch has been received at the Russian War Office from Gen. Alexieff:

"Port Arthur, Aug. 18.

"Gen. Fleischer, with a force of all arms, captured Hai-Cheng on Aug. 12 after three days' fighting The Chinese loss was 400 men and 4 guns. Five hundred Chinese retreated with eight guns."

Russia's campaign elsewhere in Manchuria seems to be progressing satisfactorily. Gen. Orloff, Chief of Staff of the Russian forces in China, reports that he attacked the Chinese at Medu-Chei on Aug. 12, and subsequently advanced to Yak-Shi and captured an abundance of stores.

The Chinese are said to be gathering in force in the neighborhood of Kobdo, from which place the Russian and Tartar residents have departed.

CHINESE TROOPS DEMORALIZED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in Pe-chi-Li, reports to St. Petersburg that on Aug. 12 the Chinese intended to give battle at Che-Sin, where were concentrated fifty battalions of the best Manchu troops, commanded by Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang.

Losing courage, however, the Chinese retreated hurriedly, not waiting for an attack to be made.

More Hard Words for Missionaries.

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BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Herr von Brandt, former Minister to China, in the missionary organ Chrischliche Welt, puts the largest amount of blame for the Chinese outbreak on the missionaries, citing a mass of evidence in support of his assertions. He remarks: "Two-thirds of the work of the legations and consulates in China have been occasioned by the complaints, demands, and claims of missionaries."

THE PAO-TING-FOO MASSACRE.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received a cablegram yesterday from the Rev. W. O. Elterich, at Che-Foo. It was as follows:

Definite news, via Tien-Tsin, missionaries Pao-Ting-Foo all killed.

This message confirms reports that came some time ago, from various sources, which were generally accepted as correct. The missionaries at Pao-Ting-Foo are supposed to have included the Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Simcox and G. Yardley Taylor, M. D., of the Presbyterian Mission and the Rev. Horace T. Pitkin, Miss Mary S. Morrill, and Miss Anna A. Gould of the American Board, (Congregationalist,) and some English and Canadian missionaries of the China Inland Mission.

Cortland Van Rensselaer Hodge, M. D., was a member of the Presbyterian mission at Pao-ting-Foo, but it is not certain that he was there at the time of the massacre. Mr. Speer of the board cabled yesterday, asking about him and Mrs. Hodge.

MISSIONARIES' NARROW ESCAPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—A number of refugees have arrived here from China on the steamer Hongkong Maru. One of them is Dr. P. C. Leslie of Montreal, who tells the following story:

"When the news was received from the north by a special messenger that the various Consuls had ordered all their people out of China immediately, the following party started from the mission in Bonan: Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goforth and four children, J. Griffith, T. C. Hood, Miss M. J. McIntosh, Miss J. J. Dow, Miss A. M. Pike, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Leslie, and myself.

"About the tenth day of the journey we were suddenly attacked by two or three hundred yelling Chinese robbers. Among us five there were only three revolvers.

"We fought like demons to protect the women and children. Several Chinese were laid low in death and several were wounded before the weapons were knocked out of our hands by stones and sword cuts.

"Most fortunately for our hard-pressed party, just as things were beginning to look hopeless for us some of the Chinese pounced upon our valuables. They then fell to fighting among themselves.

"I have fifteen wounds as a result of my encounter with the Chinese. Fortunately my wife only received a few slight bruises and the other women also escaped without injury.'

Iowa Congratulates Conger.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 18.—Gov. Shaw to-night cabled to Minister Conger as follows: "All Iowa congratulates. After protracted anxiety great rejoicing by State, Nation, and all Christendom. SHAW."

AN UNDERTAKER ACCUSED

Charged with Obtaining a Body by a Trick.

A MAZET COMMITTEE WITNESS

James P. Marren Alleged to Have Made Misrepresentations Also in Obtaining Mail—His Denials.

Undertaker James P. Marren, who figured prominently before the Mazet committee and startled the public with evidence in regard to traffic in human bodies, is now a defendant. He is charged with obtaining "by trick and device" the body of ex-Alderman William Cox of Troy, N. Y., who died in Harlem Hospital late in the night of Aug. 14.

The many friends of the Alderman in this city, among them Senator Sullivan, by whom Cox was employed, are aroused, and they will go before the proper city officials to-morrow and make affidavits in order to bring about a thorough investigation of the case.

Edward J. Coleman, an electrical engineer in the employ of the Union Railway Company, living at 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who was the dead man's friend, and who is Marren's principal accuser, when interviewed by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said:

"I have read of cases similar to the one in question, but never believed they were quite as bad as they were made to appear. This case of Mr. Cox's comes about as near being 'body snatching' as anything I ever knew or heard of.

"In the first place, this man Marren has laid himself open to two very serious charges, and I and several other friends of the deceased ex-Alderman intend to call him to account. One of the charges I will make against him myself before either the Postmaster or Commissioner Shields, for he stopped a letter carrier on the street and obtained from him a letter directed to me by representing that he was E. J. Coleman. Furthermore, he represented himself to me, to John Leighton, and to my wife as the official undertaker connected with Harlem Hospital, and that all bodies passed through his hands."

When asked to tell his story from the beginning, Mr. Coleman said:

"Cox, who was well known in Troy, N. Y., where he served ten years as Alderman, came to this city a few weeks ago, and entered the employ of Senator Sullivan, who was a particular friend of his. He boarded at my house. About four days before his death he was attacked with appendicitis. It was thought best to remove him to Harlem Hospital, where an operation was performed upon him, and he died shortly before midnight last Tuesday night. A telegram announcing his death was at once sent to his relatives in Troy, telling them to come and take charge of the body.

"Shortly after I had started for work Wednesday morning Marren put in an appearance at my house and saw my wife. He told her that he was the official undertaker connected with Harlem Hospital, and gave her to understand that he had known the dead man well. In the course of his conversation he led her to believe that he had been employed by Mr. Cox's friends to direct the funeral, and told her that a death certificate would arrive at the house during the day for him. I have since learned that the death certificate was the key to the whole situation, for without that Marren could not obtain a permit for the removal of the body from the hospital.

"Learning where I was employed he came to the car house of the Union Railway Company at West Farms, where, in the office of John Leighton, the claim agent of the company, and in Mr. Leighton's presence, he told me he was the official undertaker of Harlem Hospital and that all the bodies passed through his hands as a matter of course. He told me that a death certificate had arrived by mail at my house from Bellevue Hospital which it was necessary for him to have, and that if I would give him an order to my wife for it he would bring it back that I might open it.

"Believing that he was all he represented himself to be, and without giving the matter a second thought, I wrote the following note: 'Kit—Kindly give bearer letter. E. J. Coleman.'

"He returned to my house and showed my wife the note, but the certificate in question had not arrived. He then had his assistant watch the house, to see when the letter arrived. It had not arrived up to 5:30, when Marren appeared himself, and shortly before 6 o'clock met the letter carrier near the corner of Lexington Avenue and asked him if he had a letter for E. J. Coleman. The carrier told him he had, whereupon Marren said that he was Coleman and demanded the letter, which was given to him. Armed with this certificate, he obtained a permit for the removal of the body, which he took to his own shop, at 2,329 First Avenue.

"When I returned home I made inquiries about Marren, and, having a suspicion that all was not right, started for the Harlem Hospital with three friends—John Leighton, John Condon, ex-Chief of Police of Troy, N. Y., and W. Teller. On arriving there my suspicions were confirmed by the matron and Dr. Mullen, who told me that Marren was not the official undertaker and that he had misrepresented matters if he had made such a statement.

"On learning that he had removed the body to his shop without any instructions, I was more than surprised, and we decided to pay Mr. Marren a visit. I went in first, and was greeted by him in the most cordial manner. I then asked to see the death certificate, and on receiving it pocketed it at once, and then called in my companions. Condon asked Marren on whose authority he had removed the body from the Harlem Morgue, and how he dared to appropriate other people's mail. Marren stammered some excuse, and Condon, after glancing at the clock, told him he would give him exactly sixty minutes to get the body back to the Harlem Morgue; otherwise, he would have him arrested. Inside of the time granted the body was back at the Harlem Morgue again. We then notified another undertaker, and the body was interred in Troy yesterday."

Mrs. Coleman made a statement similar to that of her husband, and said that Marren represented himself to her as the official undertaker of Harlem Hospital.

The letter carrier in question was James Williams, a substitute, doing duty at Station L, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. When interviewed yesterday by a reporter for THE TIMES Williams said:

"I was met near the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue on Wednesday evening last by a man, who asked me if I had a letter for E. J. Coleman of 158 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. I told him that I had, but that it was addressed to 168, whereupon he said: 'Oh, that's all right; it's misdirected. I am E. J. Coleman, so you can give it to me.' I gave him the letter, and he went off."

At the Harlem Hospital the matron, Miss Gainsforth, was indignant when she learned that Marren had, as alleged, represented himself as being connected with the hospital. She said that it was not the first time that cases of a similar nature had been brought to her notice, and added that she intended to put a stop to the practice. When asked how Marren learned of Cox's death so quickly, Mrs. Gainsforth was unable to answer.

Marren, when seen at his place of business, declared that he had used none but perfectly honest and legitimate means to secure the body. He added:

"Mr. Coleman, when I saw him, gave me authority to take the body, and gave me a note to his wife. I did not represent myself as the official undertaker of Harlem Hospital, but told him that I did work at the hospital, as I do at all hospitals."

When asked about obtaining the letter from the postman he denied representing himself as Mr. Coleman, and said that after he had obtained the letter he showed it to Mrs. Coleman.

In conclusion, Marren said that the whole matter was a piece of spite work on the part of the matron of the Harlem Hospital, who was not on good terms with him, and that it was she who told Coleman and his friends how to act. "Why, these men," he said, "threatened and abused me in my own place, and if they are going to make it hot for me I'll make them prove their assertions."

Consumptive Kills Himself.

Edmund De Janell, forty-one years old, a bookbinder, living at 4,028 Third Avenue, killed himself yesterday by taking carbolic acid. De Janell had been suffering for several months with consumption, and was informed recently by his family physician that he had but six weeks to live. George F. Alpers sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance after De Janell took the poison, and the man was taken there by Dr. Mulholland. He died two minutes after his admittance.

NEW ARMOR PLATE COMBINE.

Reported that Midvale Company Has Come to an Understanding with Bethlehem and Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"The new bids for supplying armor plate to the Government will be opened by the Secretary of the Navy the first week of October.

"There will be three bidders, as before, and it is almost certain that the Midvale Steel Company will receive a portion of the work in case the Secretary decides to let the contract.

"This will be due to an agreement with the two other companies, in order that the Midvale concern may not again enter the race as a formidable competitor of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies for the heavy, or Kruppized, armor plate.

"The Midvale Company is, in other words, to be permitted to secure without opposition the contract for making the lighter plates, known as Class C, and a portion of Class B.

"This, however, is contingent upon the Midvale Company being prepared to reduce the time for delivery of the armor contracted for below twenty-six months, which was the limit fixed in that corporation's last bid, and also for it to be satisfied with less than 2,000 tons as its order."

An official of the Carnegie Company who furnished this information to a Post reporter yesterday was asked why the two big concerns were willing to permit the Midvale Company to enter the field which they had monopolized so long. The reply came that it was simply a question of policy, in order to expedite the letting of contracts.

"It would be better to divide the contract among three concerns than to have a long-drawn-out discussion as to who was the lowest bidder hinging on the time limit for deliveries, and finally a rejection of all bids and a possible move to erect a Government armor plate plant."

When asked if there was any likelihood of the Midvale Company being a successful bidder for all the work the reply came that there was no doubt that Secretary Long was willing to give them the contract, but that company could not undertake to deliver the heavy armor in anything like a reasonable time, so it was the best plan for all concerned to make three divisions of the job.

JOSEPH RABINER DEAD.

Young Homicide Expires of Self-Inflicted Wounds.

Joseph Rabiner, the young man who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Isaac Stein, and wounded his father and himself on the evening of Aug. 8, at Rockaway Beach, died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, yesterday morning. The young man had been suffering from consumption for a long time, but his death resulted directly from the bullet wound inflicted by himself.

Rabiner had quarreled with his father because he thought he was not allowed sufficient money to live on. He went to the hotel at Rockaway Beach, where his family were staying, and after a short interview with his father, drew a revolver and fired. Isaac Stein, Joseph's brother-in-law, interfered to save the elder Rabiner and was himself shot and killed.

Jacob Rabiner, the father, has practically recovered from the effects of his wounds.

LA LORRAINE IS SIGHTED.

New Steamship of the French Line Arrives—A Description of the Great Vessel.

The new steamship La Lorraine of the French Line was sighted east of Fire Island at 11:55 o'clock last night on her first voyage across the Atlantic to this port. The trip from Havre to Fire Island was made in seven days, fifteen hours, and fifty-five minutes.

La Lorraine is one of the three new steamships of the French Line. She is 580 feet 6 inches in length, 60 feet 2¼ inches in breadth, and 39 feet 4 inches in depth, with a draught of 25 feet 3 inches. Her displacement is 15,200 tons. She has five decks, 59 cabins de luxe, and accommodations for 378 first cabin, 118 second cabin, and 953 steerage passengers. Her crew consists of 372 men.

On her recent trial trip and on previous trips a speed of 22 knots was maintained by the ship. She is expected to develop 22,000 horse power, and maintain an average speed of 20 knots.

La Lorraine is a sister ship of La Savoie, recently launched near St. Nazaire. These vessels are the largest vessels ever built in France. A third steamship, to be named La Provence, of the same type, will be built, but she will not be commenced until the expected results to be obtained by La Lorraine and La Savoie have been verified. The cost of each of the vessels is about $3,000,000.

BOARDER'S TEETH SEIZED.

Held by the Keeper of the House for Money and Board Due.

Because Edward Gough was in debt to his landlady, the latter took possession of his false teeth as they lay on the bureau while their owner lay asleep in bed.

Since the landlady would not restore the teeth on demand, Gough caused her to be arrested and taken into the West Side Court. Her name is Mrs. Ella Britt, the boarding house where the comedy was enacted being at 411 West Fiftieth Street. The Court decided that the landlady had a lien upon the teeth, so the prisoner was discharged.

When the dentist sent the teeth around to the house Mrs. Britt paid $18 on them, and she alleges that this money was never refunded to her, and that back board is due her. Then the new teeth, according to the landlady, gave Gough an enormous appetite. He had paid $3.50 per week for his food. The other day Mrs. Britt told him that he must in future pay $4, which he declined to do, hence the seizure of the teeth and the haling of Mrs. Britt into court.

Swallows Part of Her Teeth.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Andrew B. Mariner of Bradley Beach is in the Long Branch Hospital suffering from a portion of her false teeth lodging in her throat last night. She was eating a peach when her upper set of teeth broke, and a piece of the plate lodged in her throat, causing great agony.

SENATOR SCOTT PLEASED.

Rescue of Envoys Due to the President's Policy, He Says.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia yesterday discussed the Chinese situation as follows:

"All honor and praise is due to the Administration of President McKinley for the gratifying result in China. In the all-important matter of relief of the legations, this country has taken the lead from the first; in fact the United States has been the only power, with the exception of Japan, that has done anything effective or practical at all.

"Our diplomacy has been bold and manly and at the same time perfectly cool and pacific, and it has evidently furnished the key to open the Chinese lock. Other powers have blustered and threatened, and really have done nothing.

"The entire attitude and action of the Administration furnishes a striking commentary on the pet charge of the Democrats—that of 'imperialism' and militarism.' We are the only power which has accomplished anything in China, and yet, which has not had any selfish or grasping motives with regard to Chinese territory or trade."

Gen. Otis Addresses Veterans.

CAMP OTIS, SODUS POINT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—This was Otis Day at the encampment of the Empire Organization of Veterans and Sons of Veterans, at Margaretta Grove, and there was a large attendance. Gen. Otis was the principal speaker and received an ovation.

Wyoming Miner Owner Killed.

SARATOGA, Wyoming, Aug. 18.—George Ferris, principal owner of the celebrated Ferris-Haggerty mine, was killed to-day by being thrown from his buggy.

B. Altman & Co.

Will display on Monday, August 20th,

THE "AIGLON" CAPE,

the newest style of outside garment.

WRAP and COAT DEPT. Second Floor.

SMITH'S FRIENDS PREVAIL

Present in Force at Gloucester Command Meeting.

Suspended Members Attempt to Enter, but Are Compelled to Retire—Plans for Revenge.

Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Volunteers did not appear at the regular meeting of Gloucester Command, No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, at its headquarters, at 371 Amsterdam Avenue, last night. His friends, however, were there in force, and completely turned the tables on his opponents, who interrupted his mustering in two weeks ago by driving him from the hall with shouts of "Coward!"

Five of these men have since been tried by court-martial and sentenced to suspensions ranging from six months to five years for their conduct on that occasion, and, when four of them came to the hall last night and tried to enter, they were at once hustled down the stairs. They were led by Peter Keller, the captor of Cervera, who clinched with Capt. Dwyer of the command at the door. No blows were struck, for there was a policeman present from the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. Capt. Dwyer himself is a pilot on the Patrol.

Those of the suspended members who were present were Paul Hopf, Hollister G. Pond, Daniel Schwam, and Frederick Hoffman. Roundsman Patrick A. Meehan of the Harbor Police, who organized the command on the Gloucester's deck after the battle of Santiago, and who was suspended for three years for assaulting Lieut. Col. Smith, as well as abusing him, was kept away by his official duties.

After their discomfiture the men gathered on the sidewalk and discussed plans for revenge. Hoffman was in favor of having a fight when the meeting adjourned, but the others would not listen to this, and he was finally sent home on a car. The others, said, however, that some of them would attend the annual convention of Spanish war veterans, which meets at Albany to-morrow and Tuesday and lay the matter before that body.

William C. Wild, who was summoned to appear before the court-martial for trial on the charge that he had been dishonorably discharged from the navy, but whose papers were found upon investigation to be all right, joined the group and told his friends that he had retained A. & C. Steckler, the lawyers, to secure redress from Capt. Dwyer for sending him his summons in an unsealed envelope, which, he asserts, damaged his reputation.

It was 10 o'clock when the meeting adjourned, after mustering in three new members and transacting other routine business. As the members filed down stairs Mr. Keller, standing in the street, shouted, "Three cheers for the Gloucester! The Gloucester for ever! Coward! Coward!" until a comrade clapped his hand over his mouth and led him away.

PREACHER ENTERED PROTEST.

Claimed that Swinging Neighbor Was a Trespasser.

The Rev. George Daniel appeared in the village court at Tarrytown yesterday morning to prosecute John J. Heins, his next-door neighbor, on a charge of assault. Mr. Daniel claimed that Heins had erected a swing on his own ground which swung out over the minister's yard, and that the Heins children frequently trespassed on his property.

When he ordered Heins to move the swing back, he says that Heins called him an old hypocrite and pushed him away. The jury acquitted the defendant.

THE LISTER DIVORCE CASE.

Wife's Allegation of Extreme Cruelty Denied by Husband.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Robert P. Lister, a wealthy Newark manufacturer, filed to-day, through his counsel, an answer to his wife's, Emma K. Lister, divorce suit. Mr. Lister denies the allegations of extreme cruelty upon which the petitioner's action is based.

This was the last day upon which an answer to Mrs. Lister's petition could be filed so as to comply with the law. The reason for waiting for the last moment was said to have been a prospect of a reconciliation and settlement of the case without a hearing. Negotiations for a settlement are under way, and there is a possibility that the case will never be called.

BAIL FOR CHARLES T. DAVIS.

Was Convicted of Conspiracy Against the B. R. T. Company.

As the result of an order issued by Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, Charles T. Davis, one of the men convicted on the charges of libel brought by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was released on bail.

The District Attorney had refused to accept the bail for Davis on the ground that the Governor had appointed a special Deputy Attorney General to conduct the cases in connection with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit charges.

Davis secured a writ directing the authorities to show cause why the District Attorney should not accept bail.

Justice Fitzgerald issued an order in the Supreme Court yesterday requiring the District Attorney to accept the bail.

PORTO RICAN FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Embezzler Confesses at Havre and Consents to Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from Ambassador Porter, at Paris, stating that José Castro Garcia, a fugitive from justice from Porto Rico, had landed at Havre, had confessed to the charge of embezzling public funds, and had consented to extradition.

The American authorities have been on the lookout for Garcia for some time. He was one of the tax officers of Porto Rico, and, after the American occupation, disappeared, and was charged with embezzling public funds. He came first to this country. The officers learned on what ship he took passage for Havre, where he was apprehended. He at first denied his identity, and the

NO TRUCE IN THE HILL-CROKER FIGHT

Tammany Reconciliation Might Be Fatal to ex-Senator.

WARNED BY STATE LEADERS

Trans-Harlem Democrats Bitter Against Richard Croker—Hugh McLaughlin's Attitude.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who is the Democratic State campaign manager, came to New York yesterday with the intention of going to Jamesport to see Hugh McLaughlin. He was to visit the veteran Brooklyn leader as an emissary of David B. Hill.

Mayor McGuire was to carry to Hugh McLaughlin the news of the boom for Controller Coler for Governor. The fact that nine-tenths of the County Chairmen had declared in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler at Saratoga was to be placed before the Brooklyn leader.

The Hill followers declared yesterday that Mr. McLaughlin, at Jamesport, had made no pledges to Richard Croker. They claimed that if the sentiment of the up-State Democrats was in favor of Coler's nomination Mr. McLaughlin had tacitly agreed to throw the sixty-three votes of Kings County against Tammany Hall, thus insuring the nomination of Coler.

Mayor McGuire was to tell Mr. McLaughlin that the Hill followers were earnest in their support of Coler for Governor.

Mr. McLaughlin requested Mayor McGuire by telegraph to defer his visit for a week or so, as he was slightly indisposed. Mayor McGuire then determined to return to Syracuse yesterday afternoon.

There was one new development in the factional fight between Hill and Croker for the control of the Democratic State machine yesterday.

The Hill followers claim that there will be no consultations between Richard Croker and David B. Hill prior to the State Convention, but that the contest for control will be carried on in the open.

HILL'S FRIENDS' ATTITUDE.

A close friend of ex-Senator Hill's said yesterday:

"The situation has changed this year. Two years ago Mr. Hill was brought into a room at Syracuse to talk over the nomination for Governor. Richard Croker, James Shevlin, Senator McCarren, and ex-Senator Murphy had already talked over the situation, and they knew exactly what they were going to do. Mr. Hill went there to discuss the matter and to ascertain who ought to be nominated as the strongest candidate. Messrs. Croker, Shevlin, McCarren, and Murphy had already settled what they were going to do, and they forced the nomination of Augustus Van Wyck. This was against the wish of ex-Senator Hill, who declared at the conference that the cry would be raised throughout the State against Van Wyck because his brother was the Tammany Mayor of New York. It was raised, and the cry beat Van Wyck, when the Democracy should have carried the State.

"Now, Senator Hill has been told by his intimate and strong political friends that there must be no conferences with Messrs. Croker, Murphy, and Shevlin this year. The nomination for Governor is to be made by the delegates to the convention and the fight is to be to the end. The friends of Senator Hill insist that there shall be no truce in the battle. If Hill attempts to arbitrate with Tammany Hall he will be driven out of politics by his friends above the Harlem.

"The country political leaders are bitter against Croker and commercialism in politics. They admire David B. Hill because after being in politics for over thirty years with the chances of making millions, he is still a poor man. Why, I know that Senator Hill has within the past month borrowed a sum less than $1,000 to pay taxes and interest. The up-State leaders see Richard Croker buying $5,000 bulldogs and reveling in wealth. He is called by the country Democrats the race track politician. There can be no flag of truce now. Hill must and will fight to the bitter end."

Mayor McGuire was still confident yesterday that Controller Coler would be named by the convention for Governor. He declined to be interviewed on this subject except to say that he was still as enthusiastically in favor of Coler's nomination.

FIGHT A HOPEFUL SIGN.

On the subject of the factional fight between Hill and Croker, Mayor McGuire viewed it as a hopeful sign of success for the Democratic Party in New York State. He said to a TIMES reporter:

"This factional fight is a very hopeful sign. It is a good thing for the party, and notwithstanding the bitter feeling which now exists you will find that the Democratic Party will poll a much larger vote this year than we have when complete harmony prevailed among the leaders. When there is a factional fight among the Democrats it shows that there is something to fight for. The leaders and the rank and file feel that there is something at stake, and efforts will be made to get out the votes. When there is no chance to win, everything in the Democratic Party is delightfully harmonious. When it comes to a fight with the common enemy the factions will get together all right."

Then Mayor McGuire quoted from the history of the Democratic Party since 1876 to show that his argument was correct. He said:

"In 1876 the Democratic Party in this State was violently split, and Samuel J. Tilden was opposed by many of the leaders. Yet he was nominated for President and carried New York State and was elected, though he was never permitted to take office. In 1880 the party was harmonious in New York, and the State went Republican. In 1884 there was a great factional fight. Tammany Hall opposed the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President, and when Cleveland was named the followers of John Kelly walked out of the convention. The idea was that Cleveland would be beaten by thousands of votes, yet he carried New York State and was elected President.

"In 1888 there was absolute harmony. Every New York delegate shouted for Cleveland's nomination, and Cleveland was defeated. In 1892 there was the biggest factional fight of a quarter of a century. The whole regular delegation for New York signed a document against the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Contesting delegations were sent from New York. The result was that Cleveland was nominated and elected. In 1896 there was no split in the Democratic machine. The machine stood together in opposing 16 to 1, and the State went Republican by something less than 300,000.

"When there is a chance to win the Democratic factions break loose and start fighting. The rank and file of the party should not be discouraged by the little affair at Saratoga. It should, on the contrary, convince them that the Democratic outlook in New York State is considered by the leaders as very hopeful."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren came down from Saratoga on Friday night. It was stated yesterday that he would go to Jamesport and talk with Mr. McLaughlin about the nomination for Governor. Senator McCarren will carry Richard Croker's views on the Coler boom to Mr. McLaughlin.

Senator McCarren, when seen by a TIMES reporter, said:

"There is no change in the situation. I know of no candidate from Kings County for the nomination."

It is known to the Democratic politicians that Senator McCarren will oppose the nomination of Controller Coler. His journey to Jamesport is said to be to confirm his personal opposition to Coler's nomination.

CROKER PREPARED FOR THE BLOW.

Richard Croker has, however, been prepared for the fearful blow if it is decided by Hugh McLaughlin to declare for Coler.

James Shevlin and Senator McCarren have both told Richard Croker that they were personally opposed to the nomination of Coler if Tammany Hall would not agree to him. They also said that their personal wishes would be made plain to Mr. McLaughlin. A close friend of Richard Croker told a TIMES reporter that Shevlin and McCarren said plainly to the Tammany chief that if McLaughlin finally decided to take up the Coler boom and make him the candidate of Kings County, they would swing in line; and a solid vote of the Brooklyn delegation would be for Coler, in accordance with Mr. McLaughlin's wishes.

Another matter which is causing the Democratic politicians to talk is the coming visit of David B. Hill to see Hugh McLaughlin.

This annual pilgrimage has been fixed for about Aug. 30. Senator Hill never makes it known when he is going to make the visit. He reaches Jamesport, the usual summering place of the veteran Brooklyn leader, unannounced, and few outside of McLaughlin know of his coming.

The visit is usually made in the morning and early in the afternoon Mr. Hill leaves for New York. It is customary after each visit for Senator Hill to say:

"I had a very pleasant visit. Mr. McLaughlin and myself talked over personal matters. That is all."

The friends of Richard Croker view with alarm the visit of Hill this year. They fear that Senator Hill will be able to persuade McLaughlin to favor Coler's nomination. The followers of Hill also claim that Hugh McLaughlin is personally antagonistic to Croker. They claim also that Mr. McLaughlin has never had any desire to hold an interview with Richard Croker, while he welcomes Senator Hill every year as an old and tried friend.

They claim, too, that Hugh McLaughlin is simple in his tastes, and he personally objects to Richard Croker's display of wealth in race horses, bulldogs, and other luxuries. Richard Croker has had two short interviews with Hugh McLaughlin during the past four years. He had to go to Brooklyn to have them, and the Brooklyn politicians were treated to the sight of the Tammany leader walking into the auction room to see Mr. McLaughlin. The Brooklyn leader has never paid a visit to Richard Croker in New York.

MR. COLER THEIR CHOICE.

Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League Formed—Demand for the Controller's Nomination for Governor.

The Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League was organized last night at a meeting held in the Sturtevant House. A resolution was adopted demanding the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor, and arrangements were made for the establishment of district associations with the same object.

Charles Frederick Adams called the meeting to order, and E. S. Eggerton acted as Secretary. This resolution was adopted at the beginning of the proceedings:

Resolved, That committees be appointed to wait upon the respective State Conventions to ask that candidates for Governor shall favor a perfect and comprehensive franchise tax, an enlarged system of municipal ownership, and shall favor the repeal of the Ramapo Water Company's charter, and further that the respective conventions be requested to insert these measures in their platforms.

Henry Nicholls of Brooklyn said that Mr. Coler could be trusted to fulfill any promise he made, and as he had already pledged himself to municipal ownership, the league could not do better than support him. With the exception of ex-Senator J. G. Boyd, who believed that it would be unwise to pledge the league to any particular candidate under existing circumstances, all the speakers demanded that Mr. Coler's candidacy be indorsed.

It was decided to hold a public meeting on Aug. 28 to discuss methods of procedure. Each Assembly District is to be asked to send five delegates who are in sympathy with the objects of the league to help talk the matter over.

Last night's meeting was called by the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Several letters of regret were received from persons out of the city or unable to be present. All the writers expressed themselves as favoring Mr. Coler for Governor of the State and C. Augustus Haviland of Brooklyn declared himself as confident that a movement started for Mr. Coler would gather so many men and so much money that no party could afford to disregard it.

COLER READY TO ACCEPT.

Awaits the Decision of the Convention —Brooklyn Leaders Off to Confer with Him.

Bridge Commissioner Shea and Police Commissioner York started for Liberty yesterday to have a political talk with Controller Coler. A number of other Brooklyn politicians will be in the party tomorrow.

There was talk yesterday that at the primaries in Brooklyn the friends of Controller Coler would attempt to elect delegates to the State Convention favorable to his nomination, even if it was against the wishes of Hugh McLaughlin. It is reported that Controller Coler could control three Assembly districts, and with the support of Senator Coffey, who is fighting Hugh McLaughlin, he could obtain about one-third of the Brooklyn delegation.

The friends of Controller Coler yesterday denied that any such plan would be put in operation.

Controller Coler talked with a TIMES reporter over the long distance telephone yesterday. He said:

"I will accept the nomination for Governor if the majority of the delegates to the State Convention express an opinion favorable to my candidacy. The matter is entirely in the hands of the delegates. If it is decided that I shall not be nominated, then whoever is named will receive my hearty support."

It was said yesterday that the personal friendship which exists between Controller Coler and Hugh McLaughlin would, in the end, lead to a declaration favorable to his candidacy.

Controller Coler will return to New York to-morrow. It is said that the situation will be clarified on that day because, through Commissioners Shea and York, Controller Coler will learn the exact attitude of the Brooklyn machine toward his candidacy.

District Convention Indorses Coler.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At the Third District Democratic Convention at Stittsville this afternoon John D. McMahon, James H. Flanagan, and J. W. Potter were elected delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Coler for Governor.

Judge Herrick's Attitude.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, when interviewed regarding the statement in the papers alleging that he was Mr. Croker's choice for the Gubernatorial nomination, said: "I know absolutely nothing about it except what I have seen in the newspapers. I have not seen or communicated with Mr. Croker or Mr. Hill should favor me as a candidate."

DEMOCRATS WON'T BE FOOLED.

Washington Committeemen Call Republican Cry About Danger of Losing the House a Hoax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Two Congressional Committees in this city are watching each other narrowly. Chairman Richardson and his associates on the Democratic committee do not take much stock in the interviews which Chairman Babcock and his Republican associates give out to the effect that there is danger of the Republicans losing the House.

The Democrats have said nothing as yet on the subject, but it is learned to-day that they regard the Republican interviews as a trick. These interviews usually state that while President McKinley is sure of re-election, the House is in danger, and they frequently give a list of endangered districts. It is learned that the Democrats are making no effort in these districts, but are putting forth their most strenuous efforts in the districts where the Republicans claim to be the strongest. It is evident that the Richardson people regard the Babcock interviews as efforts to get them to go rainbow chasing in districts where they really have no chance to win.

The Republicans have learned of this Democratic proceeding, and it seems to have changed their policy. To-day there was no talk at Republican headquarters of danger. On the contrary, the Republicans were buoyant, and disposed to talk about the labor vote, which they believe the Republicans are sure to get, especially in the Middle States. The Dingley tariff is relied on to get the labor vote there.

There is said to be an increasing demand for campaign literature, showing that the much-talked-of apathy is disappearing and that the people are getting interested in the campaign.

Bryan Works on His Topeka Speech.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 18.—Mr. Bryan spent the day in preparing his Topeka speech. The speech will not deal with one particular topic, as the Indianapolis speech did, but will cover various subjects.

Congressional Nominations.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Sixth District, John D. Bellamy, (Dem.)

SENATOR BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR

Coming Election in North Carolina to be Closely Contested.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 18.—The question of a successor to Senator Marion Butler is giving the Democrats some trouble. The State Convention of last April directed that a primary election should be held on the day of the Presidential election, in order to instruct the members of the General Assembly whom they shall vote for for Senator. The active candidates are Mr. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; Gen. Julian S. Carr, the most prominent tobacco manufacturer; ex-Senator Thomas J. Jarvis, and Col. Alfred M. Waddell, Mayor of Wilmington. Simmons is by odds the strongest of these candidates. He has the party machinery behind him, and the prestige he has won in the campaigns of 1898 and this year gives him great strength with the Democratic organization. Mr. Simmons feels confident of a large majority of the votes at the primary.

Ex-Senator Jarvis will have some strength personal to himself, and if he succeeds in securing the support of Col. A. B. Andrews and the Southern Railway, and that of Col. Warren G. Elliott, and the Atlantic Coast Line, he will become a very dangerous opponent of Mr. Simmons. Otherwise his candidacy will be merely perfunctory.

Gen. Carr has many friends throughout the State. He is a millionaire several times over, and his deeds of charity have reached all over the State. He has been a most generous contributor in support of the Democratic cause. If he organizes his forces in every voting precinct, as he proposes to do, and as he can do with the means at his command, he will prove a very formidable candidate.

There are three other candidates in the background. They are Judge George H. Brown of the Superior Court, Judge Walter Clark of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor of The News and Observer. All these gentlemen are hoping that a dead-lock will ensue between the four principal candidates, and that the caucus will be compelled to seek another candidate. In this emergency Judge Brown thinks he would fall heir to the strength of Mr. Simmons, and the corporations prefer him to either Clark or Daniels, which would probably make him the leading candidate.

Judge Clark has always been very strong with the Democratic masses. The corporations are intensely hostile to him because he has been against them since he has been on the bench and has been trying to get the Legislature to put a tax of 2 per cent. on the gross receipts of the various railroad corporations. The same may be said of Mr. Daniels, except that Mr. Daniels will have the active influence of Governor-elect Charles B. Aycock and his administration should there be no choice at the primary. This would make Mr. Daniels a candidate to be feared. Then Mr. Daniels is the personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, and if Mr. Bryan should be elected President he would undoubtedly throw his influence for Mr. Daniels for Senator.

The Cleveland influence will be for ex-Senator Matt W. Ransom. Although nearly eighty years old, Mr. Ransom is in perfect health; none of his old-time vigor has left him. If Gen. Ransom enters actively into the race he will play havoc with the chances of ex-Senator Jarvis because Col. Andrews and the Southern Railway, and Col. Elliott and the Atlantic Coast Line will be very active for Gen. Ransom as their first choice.

It is not known but it is believed that Senator Butler intends to contest the election of whoever is elected his successor, on the ground that there was no republican form of government in this State on the second day of August last—the day on which the election was held.

VERMONT DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL.

Expect that They Will Poll at Least 20,000 Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 18.—That struggling minority in Vermont, the State Democracy, will undertake this year to reduce the inevitable Republican majority to its lowest terms. The State election is only three weeks distant, Tuesday, Sept. 4, being the date when a complete set of State officers will be elected, and both branches of the Legislature, the Assembly and Senate, will be filled.

Concerning the coming election, Felix W. McGettrick of this city, who is Chairman of the State Campaign Committee, and perhaps the best informed Democrat in Vermont on the resources and prospects of the party, says: "I expect that the Democrats will poll at least 20,000 votes, and that the Republican Presidential majority of 1896, which was over 38,000, will be reduced by 13,000.

"I expect that on the State issues the gold Democrats will substantially all vote for our candidate for Governor, John H. Senter. On county issues they will also be with us. When it comes to the November election, I presume a part of them will vote for McKinley, but some of them won't vote at all then.

"We are going to canvass the State as it was never canvassed before. We shall have at least one rally in every town, and in the larger cities we shall make an aggressive fight. We have good speakers, and we shall make the most of our chances."

Mr. McGettrick was a delegate to the Kansas City Convention, and was one of the nine men who drafted the platform. He strengthens the ticket in this county, Franklin, by being the Democratic candidate for State Attorney.

Senator Redfield Proctor, in a recent interview, has shrewdly pictured the situation in his native State. He says that the Vermont Republicans are so well satisfied with events that they take McKinley's election for granted, and hence the party, while making a good showing at the polls, will drop behind its phenomenal majority of 1896, when over 80 per cent. of its entire vote went to McKinley.

In 1884 and 1892, two years that were Democratic, the Vermont Republican majorities in the September election preceding the November election, dropped materially, thus presaging a Democratic National victory.

Two things are apparent in Vermont just now—one is Republican apathy due to overconfidence, and the other is Democratic aggressiveness that is hopeful of results. The story of the ballots Sept. 4 will surely be of more than ordinary interest.

PAPER IN PRIMARY BALLOTS.

Gen. Rodenbough Explains Why Water Mark Is Necessary—No Favoritism.

The attention of Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, Superintendent of the Bureau of Elections of the Police Department, was called yesterday to a condition in the notice prescribing the ballots to be used at the primary elections on Aug. 28. It is that the paper shall have the water mark "Berlin Mills Bond." It was suggested to the General that some might suspect that the makers of such paper were unduly favored.

"I cannot under the circumstances," said the Superintendent, "see that there was any chance of favoritism in the selection of this paper. At any rate, were there favoritism it would be a picayune affair, as the amount involved is about $2,000. Understand that the paper is for primary election purposes. The paper is designated, the political parties who print the ballots are told where to get it.

"The Police Commissioners, under the primary election law, could go into the open market and select a suitable paper as to size, quality, and so forth. But they preferred to send letters to half a dozen dealers soliciting bids. Bids were sent in. The lowest was that of a Gold Street concern, and it was accepted. The sine qua non in the matter of this paper is that it must have a water mark so that fraud may be rendered impossible and identification made easy.

"The 'Berlin Mills Bond' paper was that of the successful bidder. It filled all requirements. By this action of the Commissioners the doling out of paper by the Police Department is avoided, as a purveyor of paper such as is required by law is designated and all financial transactions are outside of the police accounts."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

3:10 A. M.—237 East Nineteenth Street; E. Arfano; damage, $50.

5:50 A. M.—1,040 First Avenue; Charles Bender; damage, $1,000.

10:10 A. M.—23 West Tenth Street; William Adams; damage, slight.

12:05 P. M.—41 Oliver Street; Joseph Marrita; damage, slight.

5:45 P. M.—68 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Charles F. Beck; damage, $500.

7:10 P. M.—15 Leroy Street; Frank Granvinatti; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—217 West Ninety-seventh Street; Michael Tandoe; damage, $20.

MR. GROSVENOR RETURNS

Explains Sentiment Abroad Regarding Mr. Bryan's Election.

Declares Free Silver Peril Is Not Far Removed—His View of the Candidate's Purposes.

Representative Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who is regarded as the official spokesman of President McKinley in the House of Representatives, returned home yesterday from a trip to Europe. When seen, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he said that the impression prevailed abroad that the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency would have no effect on the currency laws. This impression, he said, was due to the statements made in some of the newspapers that the political complexion of the United States Senate during the four years of the next National Administration would prevent any legislation favorable to the free coinage of silver.

"I have figured that if Mr. Bryan was elected he could call Congress together and immediately introduce a bill authorizing the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," said Mr. Grosvenor. "This bill would pass the Senate by a majority of two. Take the case of such close States as West Virginia and Idaho. These States would, in the event of the election of Bryan, choose Senators of the same political faith as that of Mr. Bryan. There would be a free-silver Senator to succeed Elkins in West Virginia, and likewise one to succeed Senator Shoup in Idaho, and perhaps others.

"In two years from the time of Mr. Bryan's inauguration there would be a majority of ten in the Senate. You can see that the cry that the country is in no danger from free-silver legislation is not true. Senator L. E. McComas of Maryland was on the same steamship with me. Together we went over the compilation, and we reached the same conclusion. The possibility of having the gold standard overthrown was not foreseen at the time of the passage of the Currency bill by the last Congress."

Regarding the question of so-called imperialism, Mr. Grosvenor said:

"This has been taken up to blind the people. Mr. Bryan forced the issue of 16 to 1 on the Kansas City Convention, and this issue is dearer to him than any other. Should he be elected, he would try to have a free-silver act passed as soon after his inauguration as possible. There is no interest in the free-silver movement, and he takes up an issue which he thinks will arouse the interest of the people, but he is for free silver, first, last, and all the time."

Mr. Grosvenor spoke of the situation in Maryland as follows:

"Since that crazy Wellington came out against McKinley I have changed my estimate that Maryland would go 20,000 Republican. I now believe that the majority there will be 19,999. The Middle Western States will go as they went four years ago. The majorities probably will not be as large, but they will be sufficient."

Mr. Grosvenor said that there was no truth in the report that Senator McComas had hurried home in response to a cable message from Maryland that there was danger to the Republican cause in that State.

"Senator McComas finished his trip abroad, and he has come home to work," he said.

Senator McComas did not go to National headquarters to see any of the leaders, but at once took a train for Hagerstown, Md.

VIEWS OF ANTI-BRYAN MEN.

His Election, They Declare at Republican Headquarters, Would Bring Disaster to Business Interests.

J. M. Race of Decatur, Ill., was a caller at Republican National headquarters yesterday. Speaking of the political outlook he said:

"Bryan's election would result in a complete standstill in business. As 90 per cent. of our business is done on credit, the withdrawal of confidence and credit would be disastrous. This is no time to tamper with our currency, nor reverse our policy in the Orient. Abraham Lincoln was reared seven miles from Decatur, and we do not forget his advice against swapping horses while crossing a stream. Illinois will give McKinley over 100,000 plurality."

Another caller at headquarters was Col. F. R. Welz of St. Paul, Minn., who had just arrived home from Europe. He said:

"While I was in Europe this time I found a great difference in the feeling of the people there toward America and Americans from that which existed a few years ago. The change in sentiment was particularly noticeable in England, Germany, France, and Austria. The people over there, especially those of the higher classes, have an extraordinary respect for the United States. The change began with the battle of Manila Bay. The Europeans frankly acknowledge that the United States has taken its proper place among the nations of the world.

"The election of Mr. Bryan would mean disaster to the business of the country. He is what we call a silver crank. Silver is the issue. The Democrats may try to hide it in some sections, but it is there, and the business men of the country must be wide awake."

B. I. Wagner, a Philadelphia business man, visited headquarters during the day. He said:

"The election of Bryan would demoralize business. No class of people know this better than the manufacturers. The business men of the country are opposed to the Democratic platform, and they distrust Bryan at every turn. His election would mean that the investors would become timid, banks would pull in, and every large business in the country would suffer, for confidence and credit make up the life blood of prosperity.

"As a manufacturer, I know that we would have to face a panic now if business men came to believe that Bryan's chances of election were even with those of McKinley, but business men seem confident that the Republicans will continue in power. This confidence may be an element of weakness to the Republicans. It may resolve itself into apathy. I do not speak as a politician, for, strictly speaking, I belong to neither party. I admired and voted for Grover Cleveland, and again would trust the conservative Democrats who formerly controlled that party, but the election of these Populists to office would be a terrible disaster."

D. S. Craig of Washington Court House, Ohio, said that McKinley would receive a greater plurality in Ohio this year than he did in 1896. Mr. Craig thought that the only danger would be from apathy on the part of Republicans. He said:

"We are satisfied with conditions, and do not want any change. Who, in his senses, can believe that a change from the present Administration to a Bryan Administration can be a change for the better? Issue or no issue, we distrust Bryan. He is a dangerous man, whether he is sincere or not. I regard silver as the paramount issue of the campaign, despite the efforts of the Democrats to mask it. In my section I find that the old Palmer and Buckner Democrats are solid for McKinley."

NEGRO VOTERS TERRORIZED.

Congressman Fears Republicans May Lose Three North Carolina Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Representative George H. White of North Carolina, the only colored man in Congress, said to-day:

"We are greatly discouraged in North Carolina. Only by the most strenuous efforts can we hold the three Republican districts, if at all. In some communities the colored vote is thoroughly terrorized, and everywhere it is demoralized. Our only hope is that at the November election, being strictly a Federal election, there may be less effort at intimidation than otherwise.

"In my district I could get the vote out, I am sure. My plurality two years ago was 2,000, and there is no reason why it should be less, if my people thought that it would be any use to attempt to vote."

Cooperage Destroyed by Fire.

Michael O'Day's cooperage, at Sussex and Van Vorst Streets, Jersey City, took fire last night shortly after 11 o'clock, and was completely destroyed. The building was 75 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high. Being of frame and filled with barrels the flames spread rapidly and made a bright blaze. The loss is about $20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that it was started by a spark from a locomotive. Days shops on the same site were burned two years ago.

DR. ROGERS FOR BRYAN.

Educator Declares Gold Democrats Are Anti-Imperialists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, ex-President of Northwestern University and recently called by the Faculty of Yale, says he will vote for Bryan and Stevenson. In 1896 he voted for McKinley and Hobart. He says:

"The Gold Democrats as a rule are anti-imperialists. They declined to support Mr. Bryan four years ago because they looked upon the currency question as the paramount issue of the campaign. The most of them, I believe, will be found supporting Bryan in this campaign. They believe that imperialism is the most dangerous possible policy for the republic to adopt, and that it is of the utmost consequence that the American people should repudiate it absolutely by defeating the party that is responsible for it. For that reason they will vote for Bryan in 1900 notwithstanding the 16 to 1 plank, just as in 1896, they voted for McKinley notwithstanding the protection plank in the Republican platform.

"Personally, I believe 16 to 1 is a dead issue. The American people repudiated it four years ago, and they have not changed their minds respecting it."

BRYAN GAINS A SUPPORTER.

President of Wells-Fargo Express Company Becomes a Democrat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—John J. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, a strong supporter of President McKinley four years ago, has declared for Bryan and Stevenson. The following letter from Mr. Valentine was given out at Democratic Headquarters to-day:

"Believing that between the claim of freedom that all men are entitled to equal political rights, and the dogma of tyranny that might makes right, there is no middle ground, therefore, whatever the independents may do, I favor the indorsement of Bryan and Stevenson, and straight support of the Democratic nominees."

Democrat Out for McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLYLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—Judge G. Van Hoorebeke, United States District Attorney under Cleveland, and one of the most prominent Democrats in Southern Illinois, has declared his intention of supporting McKinley. He has issued a lengthy statement over his own signature explaining why he he cannot stand on the Kansas City platform. He declares the cry of "imperialism" is a mere bugaboo, and points out what he terms Democratic inconsistencies.

Outing of Democratic Clubs.

The annual outing of the United Democratic Clubs was held at College Point yesterday. Over 4,000 members were present from Long Island City, Far Rockaway, Jamaica, Newtown, Flushing, and other parts of the county. The afternoon was taken up with athletic games of all kinds, after which there was dinner and speech-making. All the leading Democrats of the county were present. Ex-Mayor Gleason attended the outing and a rousing reception was accorded to him.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

American Promoters in London.

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—There have been enough American electric railroad promoters at the Carlton this week to carry through any scheme for rapid transit in London which can be devised. Tom L. Johnson of Brooklyn came from Paris Thursday, and under the same roof were W. L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, who have since gone to the Continent, and Edwin Johnson, representing the Edison Company. They have been studying the Central Underground Railroad. Mr. Elkins asserted that he and his associates had no definite plans for work in London, in spite of the fact that they have been in consultation with several of the city railroad owners.

Brief Railroad Items.

One thousand men in the shops of the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles were recently vaccinated.

A gold medal has been awarded to the Grand Trunk by the international jury at the Paris Exposition for its exhibit.

Officials of the Santa Fé in this city deny that there is any intention or prospect of a consolidation of that system with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The Wabash has made arrangements with the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Line, the Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation Line, and the Northern Steamship Line by which its patrons have the option of traveling by rail or steamer between Toledo, Detroit, and Cleveland, and Cleveland, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Man Killed by a Cave-in.

John Clarke of 639 East Thirteenth Street was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with criminal negligence. Clarke was a foreman in charge of four laborers who were excavating under the sidewalk in front of 91 and 93 Mercer Street. A portion of the walk fell in on Pedro Marino, one of the laborers, resulting in injuries consisting of two scalp wounds, fracture of both legs, and internal injuries. Marino was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—George Curtiss Treadwell, Albany; Dr. W. F. Williers, Terre Haute, Ind.

HOLLAND.—The Rev. H. P. Fraser, England; W. H. McNally, London.

MARLBOROUGH.—Major S. Comfort, Calcutta, India.

MORTON.—P. F. Oates and M. Karle, Johannesburg, South Africa.

STURTEVANT.—E. B. Trumbull, St. Paul; Jose de Olivares of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PLAZA.—H. L. Swift, Chicago.

SAVOY.—Baroness de Pellandt, London; Baron and Baroness Franchetti, Paris.

NETHERLAND.—Robert McDade, Belfast, Ireland.

GRAND UNION.—S. A. Skead, Ottawa; W. Mott, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL.—G. H. Balfour, Melbourne, Australia; Paul Johnson, Greenwood, B. C.; I. H. Blackwood, Edinburgh; Edward M. Story, Philadelphia.

PARK AVENUE.—Manuel Ruiz, Havana.

ASTOR.—Col. J. K. Shoemaker, Philadelphia.

ST. DENIS.—Dr. Charles B. Byrne, United States Army; W. H. Lewis, Belfast, Ireland.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

HOFFMAN.—P. Adair, St. Louis.

ALBEMARLE.—John T. Raynor, Paris.

BARTHOLDI.—Frederick Howden, Melbourne, Australia.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:14	Sun sets..6:52	Moon rises..12:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:29	Gov. Isl'd...3:00	H. Gate...4:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:00	Gov. Isl'd...3:37	H. Gate...5:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 20.

Herschell, Brazil	2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Europa, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	*9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:00 M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Aug. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Sept. 11, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 11, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 19.

Asti, Barbados, Aug. 13.
Orangense, Para, Aug. 7.
Honiton, Hamburg, Aug. 3.
Macedonia, Shields, July 28.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Aug. 5.

MONDAY, AUG. 20.

Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
El Sud, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 9.
Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 11.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug. 15.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 15.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9.
Westburn, Gibraltar, Aug. 6.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

Athos, Port Limon, Aug. 14.
Belgravia, Hamburg, Aug. 9.
Hudson, Colon, Aug. 14.
Minnehaha, London, Aug. 12.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Aug. 9.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

Alps, Jamaica, Aug. 15.
Buffon, St. Lucia, Aug. 15.
Concho, Galveston, Aug. 15.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 8.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 15.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 4.

Arrived.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Havre Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. East of Fire Island at 11:55 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:47 P. M.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Kenney, Liverpool Aug. 8, with mdse. to Frederick Leyland & Co. Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Aug. 9 and Cherbourg 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Schaeffer, Swinemunde July 31 via Shields Aug. 4, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Aug. 15 and Charleston 16th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS European, (Br.,) Bertie, London Aug. 5, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Rogers, Campeachy, &c., Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Ar

BOYS POUND EACH OTHER

Prizefights Back of a Pearl Street Saloon.

The Duane Social Athletic Club Gives Boxing Matches Alongside the Oak Street Police Station.

Young boys pounded each other in a boxing match last night at the home of the Duane Social A. C., in Pearl Street. There, under the shadow of the great bridge and adjoining the Oak Street Police Station, the east side devotees of the prizering gather two or three times a week to applaud the spirited, if not scientific, boxing bouts between boys, youths, and men which the club offers to its patrons.

The clubrooms are in the rear of John J. Hurley's saloon at 284 Pearl Street, right around the corner from the Oak Street Station. Entering through the saloon the visitor walks down a short dark alley to a half-closed door, which is guarded by a young man with a sharp, scrutinizing eye. If his examination satisfies him that the visitor is harmless, he lets him pass, after levying the usual admission fee of 10 cents.

The door opens into a hall over 40 feet square, very high, and with no windows except some openings near the roof. In the centre is an elevated platform about 12 feet square, roped off and covered with sawdust. On three sides of this platform rise wooden benches, like an amphitheatre, and these benches are crowded with a talking, smoking crowd of men and boys, nearly three hundred of them, all waiting eagerly for the evening's sport to begin. Most of the audience are without collars or coats, and the boys are almost all barelegged and dirty.

Meanwhile, in a little side room a number of boys, from eleven to fifteen years old, were stripping for the fight.

At last everything was ready, and "Jack" Hurst stepped into the ring to act as referee. Shouts of approval and handclapping greeted his appearance, and he acknowledged this welcome with a nod. A young man with a watch in his hand stepped up to the side of the ring to act as timekeeper, and his assistant, a boy, rang the gong. Out of the dressing room into the ring scrambled the participants in the first bout, with their seconds. One of the boxers was a stocky, well-built boy of fourteen or thereabouts. He was evidently well known, for as he stepped into his corner he was welcomed with loud shouts of Hello, Sharkey!" "Oh, git on to Sharkey!" "You're all right, Sharkey!"

"Wy does we call 'im Sharkey," said one of his young admirers in answer to a question; "say, look at him; if he wus growed up yer couldn't tell de sailor an' him from a nudder."

The boys, who wore good-sized gloves, shook each other by the hand, the gong sounded, and they went at each other hammer and tongs. "Sharkey's" opponent, however, was no match for him.

"That's the way, Sharkey," shouted his friends. "Hook him on de jaw," "Give him a good job," "Knock him out clean." But before this advice could be heeded the other boy gave up the fight and with the victorious Sharkey retired to the dressing room, only to take their seats with the audience after a few minutes to watch the succeeding fights.

Half a dozen followed in quick succession, none of them lasting over two rounds, and then came the "star" bout of the evening, between "Young" Sullivan and "Doc" Boyle, both lads about fifteen years old. Evidently they were favorites, and the crowd divided its support, each lad being lustily cheered.

After the first round the boys returned to their corners considerably bruised. Their seconds produced a bottle of water and blew the spray in the faces of the fighters, wetting their hair, and rubbing them down, while others fanned them with coats and handkerchiefs and whispered them advice.

Then the gong sounded for the second round, and "Young" Sullivan at once drew blood from his opponent's nose. This set the crowd wild with excitement. They rose to their feet and shouted and yelled so that the whole neighborhood must have heard it. "Don't mind him, Doc!" shouted some. "Hit him a straight left," yelled the others. "Smash him on the nose again," "Give him a right swing." And so the advice came from both sides just as fast as the blows were being delivered.

Again the gong sounded and for a third round the boys faced each other. By this time they were quite exhausted and indulged in frequent clinches, sending each other to the ropes at times and fighting wildly. One of them might have been knocked out had not the gong struck again.

The referee demanded silence, and announced his decision: "Bote o' dese boys has a local repurtation," he said, "an' I declare dis bout a draw." This drew a storm of protest and hisses from both sides, and the Boyle faction demanded a fourth round, but the referee said: "Dat's my decision, an' it goes." And it went. Other bouts followed and it was after 11 before the entertainment was over.

The reputed manager of the affair said after the crowd had gone that these entertainments had been given for nearly six months. The boys are all eager to fight, and in order to get a chance to show their prowess they are willing to fight for nothing. Only the stars get paid, and the winner of such bouts gets a dollar or two from the receipts, which amount to from $30 to $40 a night, the "club" getting the balance.

POLICE SEEK FEATHERSTONE.

Wanted for an Assault—Thought Dangerous to be at Large.

Chief Devery last night ordered the West Sixty-eighth Street Station police to look for a man named "Red" Featherstone. The Sergeant sent Detectives Trainor and Quinn out to find the man. He said Chief Devery had said that the man was wanted for assault, but he knew nothing more about him except that he is known generally as a character wit ha record.

Featherstone is known by the aliases "Kid" O'Donnell and "Red" O'Donnell. The police at 1 o'clock this morning said they consider Featherstone a dangerous character to be at large at the present time.

They believe he is responsible for many of the assaults that occurred to colored persons during the race riots.

He nearly created a riot at Sixtieth Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon. James Coleman, a 212 West Sixty-first Street, a colored street sweeper, was at work there, when Featherstone attacked him with an iron umbrella handle, inflicting a deep gash in Coleman's cheek. Featherstone got away.

Featherstone, the police say, about one year ago had trouble with Dudley Smith, a colored man. Featherstone had a companion named Michael Lyden, and during a fight Lyden was shot and killed by Smith, who claimed that he acted in self-defense, and was liberated.

Since that time Featherstone swore vengeance on all colored people, and the police believe him responsible for much of the recent trouble.

SMOKED ON CLOSED CAR.

Young Man Transferred His Rights Along with His Body.

"Car ahead."

It was the rush hour in the evening, and the crowding passengers from the open car in the rear were forced into the half-filled box car that was waiting. Half a dozen coatless workingmen and one businesslike youth in a light suit and a straw hat took places on the rear platform.

The men were smoking clay pipes, the youth had a lighted cigar in his hand.

He was just raising it to his lips when the conductor spied him.

"Say, no smoking," he shouted, gruffly.

Half a dozen pipes were removed quickly from as many mouths, but the one cigar continued its upward course.

Then the youth sent a ring of smoke into the air.

"See here," said the conductor, "this is a box car. You can't smoke."

"I'll smoke until we reach the bridge," said the young man, calmly. "I got on an open car for that purpose. If the company sees fit to transfer me to this, I don't propose to inconvenience myself any further."

The conductor started to argue. "You'll have to get off the car," he said.

"No, I'll not get off and I will smoke."

There was no doubt about the conviction in the tone, for all its quietness. The conductor passed on without another word. It was another case of the leader appearing at the right moment. The six big muscular workmen eyed the slight youth admiringly. Instinctively six pipes sought as many mouths.

"Ol'd loike to see ony mon stop me from smokin'," drawled the biggest man in the lot.

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Murder was the result of an argument between two men this afternoon over donations to a church. Joseph Richter shot and killed George Uchtman after a heated controversy, in which there were criminations and recriminations.

Richter is a wealthy retired brass manufacturer, and lives at 523 Woodward Street. Uchtman, the victim of his wrath, was a grocery keeper at Woodward and Pendleton Streets, and lived across the street from Richter. Both men were members of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, which was burned down last Spring, and took great interest in the rebuilding of the edifice. Its consecration is to take place to-morrow, and Richter donated one of the bells as a private contribution.

According to the stories of the Richter family, there was a very hot argument between the two men about the size and weight of the bell. To-day the argument was renewed. Richter was seated on the steps in front of his house, and he says that Uchtman, while passing the house, called him names. A quarrel resulted, but the men were parted by Joseph Richter, Jr., a son of the man who did the shooting. He says that he got between the two men and that his father had gone into a little hallway that leads into the yard, when Uchtman shouted at him: "I'll send you to the lunatic asylum or I'll kill you."

At this old man Richter tried to get at him and said: "Why don't you shoot me now?" Then Richter, Sr., disappeared in the house and presently reappeared with a pistol in his hand. His son tried to prevent him from using it, but he fired at Uchtman. The ball struck Uchtman in the left side. He fell to the street in a dying condition and expired before he could be taken to his house.

After the shooting, Richter went into his house, put the pistol away, and then started for the police station to give himself up, but meeting an officer on the way surrendered to him. He says that he is sixty-five years old, and does not make any defense of his deed except to say that Uchtman had threatened his life.

GENERAL FIGHT IN THEATRE.

Ten well-dressed yong men entered Dietrich's Casino at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Broadway yesterday evening and took seats near the stage.

They soon became involved in a dispute with a waiter, and after arguing with him for a few minutes pounced upon him in a body and threw him on a table. The table was overturned and dragged about the room, with the waiter under it. Six other waiters went to his assistance, and the fight soon became general.

Special Policeman Adams, who tried to stop it, lost his club, had his coat torn from his back, and received two black eyes. Other policemen were called, but nine of the instigators of the fight escaped through one door as the police came in through another. One of them, however, was caught and locked up. He gave his name as Dan Stayman, a mechanic, of 127 East One Hundredth Street.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

Borough Superintendent of Schools Edward G. Ward of Brooklyn yesterday made public his annual report. He estimates the population of Brooklyn on Jan. 1 last as 1,267,158, and the school population as 291,637, of whom 145,057 are boys and 146,577 girls. The population of legal school age, between four and twenty-one years, is placed at 297,120.

The whole number of children who attended public school some portion of the school year was 198,021. The net enrollment in public schools, between the ages of five and eighteen years, was 176,753. The aggregate days' attendance in the public schools for the year was 24,855,004.

The number of licensed teachers employed and teaching at the same time for 160 days or more during the year was 3,562. The 1,000 volumes in the public school libraries were 165,400, the number added during the year being 7,423.

There are 110 brick and 23 frame schoolhouses in the borough, valued at $10,763,131.

WEST SIDE REMAINS QUIET.

The condition in the districts in the West Thirty-seventh Street and West Thirtieth Street Police Precincts, returned to a normal state last night, except in the doubling up of the police force, which was done purely as a precautionary measure. Chief Devery and Inspector Thompson were at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House for a time.

A walk through the district where the rioting had occurred showed that there were no signs of an outbreak, and that there was no desire on the part of either white or colored persons to renew the turbulence of a few days ago. Many negroes were in the streets.

Chief Devery and Inspector Thompson remained at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House until 10:30 o'clock. A patrol wagon which had been kept standing in front of the station house was then sent to the stable. The Chief and the Inspector went to their homes.

The condition of Miss Elizabeth Murray, fiancée of the patrolman, Robert J. Thorpe, whose death instigated the riots, continues very bad. She is lying in a state of nervous prostration at the home of her sister, Mrs. Crosby, at 459 Ninth Avenue. Mrs. Crosby says the woman is dying of a broken heart. She says her sister will not speak a word to her or to any one. Two physicians are in attendance.

NEGROES LYNCH A NEGRO.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 18.—News has just reached here from Holmes County that the negroes there took the law into their own hands and lynched a member of their own race. The dead negro, whose name was Peter Wesley, had been guilty of assault on a little negro girl.

He was in the custody of a white constable, who was taking him to jail, when a crowd of negroes came in sight, overpowered the officer, and hanged the prisoner to a tree. The crowd is said to have been very respectful to the officer, taking their hats off to him, but were very rough in their behavior toward the prisoner.

GEORGIA'S RACE WAR ENDED.

Sheriff Notifies Governor No Longer Any Need of Troops.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18.—Gov. Candler received a telegram from Sheriff Brewer of Liberty County to-night saying that the negroes in that locality who had been giving considerable trouble during the last few days, had now dispersed, and that there was no longer any need of the Liberty Guards. A cavalry troop called out yesterday remains on the scene, although all trouble had apparently ended.

The citizens who had armed themselves have returned to their homes, and order has been restored. Some further arrests may be made.

Georgia Negro Beaten and Shot.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Aug. 18.—"Jim" Strickland, a negro living in Henry County, was taken out by a crowd and given 150 lashes on the bare back and then shot once in the arm, twice in the thigh, and once in the leg. Strickland has been using highly incendiary talk, and has been regarded as a firebrand in the community. He has been repeatedly warned to modify his language and actions, but these warnings had no effect. It is not thought that he will die.

Mob Kills Georgia Negro.

DOE RUN, Ga., Aug. 18.—An armed mob, numbering fifty men, forcibly entered the jail here last night, and taking out Bill Cater, a negro, riddled him with bullets. He died instantly. Cater was charged with attempted assault on a white woman. As soon as Cater was captured, he confessed his crime, and later was identified by his victim.

CLERK'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Henry C. Shattenkirk, a clerk, living at Paterson, N. J., attempted to commit suicide last night with a razor. He said that he did so because his son was a policeman.

He was found by a policeman seated on a bench in Bryant Park. When taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where his wounds, which were not serious, were dressed, he said:

"I have a son who has broken my heart. I educated him well, but he turned out badly. Now he has completed his disgrace by becoming a policeman. That is why I want to die."

A GHOST OUT OF REPAIR.

Lost Its Voice and Then Betrayed the Cabin Boy—A Naughty Nautical "Kid."

Patrick is his name. Of course he has another one, but nobody cares what it is, for Patrick seems to fill the bill by itself. He is a sailor—or rather, he was until a week or two ago. Just at present he is drinking gin and waiting for the sea fever to come over him.

Before he settled down in the sailors' boarding house that now shelters him, Patrick was attached to the fo'c'sle of the British ship Swanhilda, which vessel, he declares, was so full of unpleasant memories that he decided to look for a job elsewhere. These memories, it seems, were entirely due to a small boy, whom the Captain had brought aboard to attend to his cabin and who did so much mischief during a four months' cruise from the Orient that the officers and crew of the ship were well nigh frantic before they reached this port.

For a few days after the Swanhilda weighed anchor things went along smoothly enough. But after that there was plenty of excitement. It began one night about 9 o'clock, when the forward watch heard a sudden wail overhead. Apparently the sound came from one of the masts. It was a cross between the yell of a tiger and the wail of a terrified child. The watch, which consisted of one man, was paralyzed for an instant, but managed to recover himself, and ran howling down toward the Captain's cabin.

If he intended to announce the presence of the strange noise, his plan was useless. It had awakened everybody on board—except the Captain's boy, who appeared to be dozing peacefully in his bunk. In less time than it takes to tell it, all hands had reached deck. Meanwhile the piercing shrieks overhead continued unceasingly, the intervals between them being anywhere from a second to several minutes.

A section of the moon peeped out of the murky sky and caused a dim half-light to creep over the big ship, showing her decks covered with motionless figures. Clad in their underclothing, the men stood as if petrified, their faces upturned and their attitude showing anxious alertness. When the shrieks came some of them shook convulsively, and nobody seemed more perturbed than the Captain himself.

Nothing unusual was visible amid the rigging, but there could be no doubt that the noise, whatever it was, came from the foremast. After ten minutes, maybe more, had passed, every man remained in the same rigid posture he had at first assumed, and wherever a stray beam of moonlight played on an upturned face it showed a picture of abject terror.

"If any of us moved," said Patrick, in telling the story, "it was to cross himself or to wiggle his lips trying to remember how to heave up a prayer. Sure, Sir, we were a scared lot, and I thought I'd be struck dead any minute. No, I can't describe that fuss. It was a shriek, a yell, a howl, a woman's weep—all in one. It went right to your bones and made you feel like icebergs were crawling around inside your clothes. Wery!"

At last, according to the narrator, the Captain pulled himself together and ordered some one to go aloft and make investigations. Nobody moved. Again the order was given and disobeyed. Then the skipper said he would go up himself. He started, but when he reached the first yard a scream even more terrific than those which had preceded it sent him scurrying down again.

"He struck the deck like a thousand brick," says Patrick. "His face was green, I can tell you, and he ran into his cabin crying: 'It's a spirit, it's a hoodoo!'

"Then the rest of us skipped, too. There wasn't even a watch left on deck, but it didn't make much difference, as there wasn't much breeze, and our anchor was out.

"Well, that screaming came every night for two or three months. Gradually we got a little more used to it, and the regular watches were kept on deck, but we never stopped praying. I tell you, ours became a religious ship, if there ever was one. We crossed ourselves four hundred times a day and sang hymns and grew pale from lack of sleep.

"All the while the Captain tried in vain to get somebody to climb the foremast in the night. When up there by daylight, where there was no screaming of hoodoos, but toward evening we furled every sail on that mast and kept clear of it until the next day. Nobody doubted that the screecher was a ghost of some kind, and you can bet we weren't stuck on meeting it face to face. So we just gave it the use of the mast and staid as far away from it as possible.

"Toward the end of the third month the trouble came to an end. One night a fellow in the watch happened to look up toward the haunted mast, and his eyes lit on a figure crawling along the rigging. The screams hadn't yet begun for that night, so the man thought it was the hoodoo making ready for the nightly music. But the figure, instead of staying aloft, came slowly downward, and the moonlight showed the Captain's cabin boy, bearing in his arms a big tin can.

"As soon as he hit the deck the watchman grabbed him and asked him what he was up to. The boy, seeing he was caught, began to cry.

"'I went up to bring down the hoodoo,' he whimpered. 'It was out of fix and wouldn't yell.'

"An investigation showed that the tin can was the ghost. Both ends of it had been knocked out, and in place of one of them the kid had fastened on a piece of thin hide, making a sort of drum. Inside the can he had rigged up a miniature banjo by stretching cords of gut across from one side to the other. It was the wind in these cords that had caused the horrible squeals, the hide over the end of the can increasing their volume and making them sound like the dying wails of the devil himself.

"Gee! Didn't that kid catch it? The Captain beat him, the mate beat him, and the rest of us took our turn. When we got through he needed a new hide.

"He's adrift here somewhere in New York now, for the first thing the Captain did after getting here was to pitch him overboard on top of an abandoned lighter in the Erie Basin."

The "Kid," according to Patrick, had slipped up the foremast each night and placed his machine in position by tying it to a rope. Toward morning he would make a second ascent and bring down the hoodoo, secreting it under his bunk until the next night. When the sailors thought of the affair afterward they remembered that he had never shown any fright at the wails of the tin can, but they had been in a state of too great terror themselves to take note of his conduct.

WHERE PRESS AGENTS WORK.

"Traveling as advance agent for a theatrical company through the South and West is no 'cinch,'" remarked a dramatic advertiser the other day. "Why, you have to set the type for your own press notices in some of the small towns, and then the editor of the paper wants half a dozen tickets for everybody he knows.

"One advance agent that I know had a rare experience in Arkansas. The town had two or three thousand people in it, one newspaper, and a single building adapted to theatrical performances. And this was a regular barn, without scenery or footlights or dressing rooms, but possessing, for a wonder, a sliding curtain. The troupe that rented it had to become carpenters, electricians, and skilled mechanics before they could give their play.

"The advance agent arrived two weeks ahead of time, deposited his bags at the hotel, and started out in search of a newspaper office. When he found one it was in a one-story wooden shanty that looked as though it might have been used for shoeing horses or chopping wood.

"Beside an antiquated printing press in the corner stood a man with a long gray beard, coatless and without collar or cravat. His sleeves were rolled up to his elbows, his hands and arms covered with ink, and his hair in a disorder that told of literary struggles under unfavorable conditions.

"'Is the city editor in?' asked the theatrical agent.

"'What's that?'

"The old man stopped working the press and walked toward his visitor. The latter went on:

"'Oh, the dramatic editor will do, you know. I would like to see either one of them.'

"'We ain't got either, young man. I'm the boss, owner, editor—everything. An' I don't want any o' your jokin'.'

"Some conversation followed, during which the editor was persuaded to run an 'ad' on a whole page for two weeks. For this he was to be paid $2, but he made the insertion of the 'ad' conditional on the agent's setting the type, turning the press during the printing of an issue that was to appear that day, and writing an article for the issue of the following week.

"The agent did the work and left town the next day with a sigh of relief."

TENNIS CHAMPIONS MEET

English Experts Finally Disposed of on Newport Courts.

WRENN'S GAME AGAINST GORE

The Championship of America Now Lies Between Wrenn, Larned, and Whitman, the Present Holder.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The championship lawn tennis tournament drew a big crowd to the Casino grounds again here this morning to see the semi-final matches between Gore and Wrenn and Larned and Wright. The big grand stand was almost filled before either the English expert or his American opponent came out for their match on the championship court, and before they were half through, every seat was occupied and the big crowd was cheering itself hoarse in its enthusiasm over the success of the American player.

It was a brother of the ever popular exchampion, "Bob" Wrenn, who was opposed to the Britisher, and Newport crowds remember too well the plucky work of the other older Wrenn twice before, when he saved the American championship from foreign attack by Goodbody in 1895, and Eaves in 1897. New York bets were recorded with odds of 10 to 7 on the visitor, but the Americans had high hopes that Wrenn might stop his career, since Ward had come so near doing so yesterday. The American won the first set, too, after being behind at 5—4, 6—5, and 7—6, but in the second and third sets he seemed utterly unable to stop Gore's lightning-like drives from corner to corner of his court.

After the third set Wrenn's clever brother coached him on another method of attack by driving to the Englishman's back and running up to the net to volley his return. In this way Wrenn got many easy chances to kill, for Gore showed marked weakness in backhand play, and could not seem to get the balls out of the American's reach at the net. Wrenn captured the second set by 6—2, and in the last he kept up this successful attack with such accuracy that Gore seldom got a chance to use his famous forehand drive that did so much execution in the second and third sets, and Wrenn capcured the fifth and deciding set by the same score as the fourth, giving him the match by three sets to two, and making the American championship safe for another season at least.

Larned and Wright were having a terrific struggle on another court at the same time. The Harvard man's success against Davis yesterday made many believe that he would also beat Larned, but the veteran was right at his best, and showed a wonderful command of the ball. He hit the balls so fast and so accurately that Wright could not seem to stop his winning streak although he put up a splendid defense, and all of the games were close.

In the first set Wright missed four chances to take the set with a single stroke, and it finally went to Larned by 11—9. The second was almost as close, Larned again winning this time by 8—6. Wright made a splendid spurt in the third set, and had matters all his own way, winning by 6—1, but instead of going to pieces after that, as Davis had yesterday against Wright, he pulled himself together and captured the fourth and last set by 6—2, and with it the match, three sets to one.

Larned and Wrenn will come together on Monday morning in the final round of the all-comers, singles, the winner of which will play Champion M. D. Whitman on Tuesday for his title. To-day's scores follow:

Championship Singles; Semi-Final Round.—G. L. Wrenn beat A. W. Gore, 9—7, 1—6, 0—6, 6—2, 6—2; W. A. Larned beat B. C. Wright, 11—9, 8—6, 1—6, 6—4.

Harness Racing Results.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 18.—The Old Orchard circuit meeting concluded this afternoon with three races and a postponed event, the latter being won by the stallion William H. Moody. His former record of 2:14¼ was pared down to 2:12¾. In the 2:11 pace Mazette, a little mare from Brockton, Mass., won the race and tied the track record of 2:07¼. In the 2:22 trot Miss Duke, to win, lowered her record. The 2:09 pace, with only three rtarters, lacked interest because of the apparent superiority of the Boston gelding Will Leyburn. Most of the horses go from here to Readville.

Manager Porter to-night decided to reopen the New England fair race entries. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse $500; concluded.

William H. Moody, ch. s., by Evolution, (Palmer)	5	6	2	1	4	1	1
Helen, r. m., (Bass)	2	1	4	1	1	2	2
Tuna, b. m., (Carpenter)	3	2	1	3	2	4	3
Rex, b. g., (Collins)	1	3	4	5	3	3	ds
Alietta, b. m., (Utton)	7	7	5	2	5	ro	
Regulus, b. s., (Bowser)	6	5	3	7	dr.		
J. W. E., blk. g., (Kimball)	4	4	6	6	dr.		

Time—2:13½; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:13¼.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 18.—The last day of the horse-race meeting here was attended by fine weather, and characterized by fast heats. The track record for trotting of 2:13¾, which was established July 18, 1899, by Terrill S., was lowered in the free for all to-day, by the same horse to 2:12¾. Summaries:

2:17 class, trotting; purse $300.

Guiadi, b. g.	1	1	1
Jim Crow, blk. g.	2	2	2
St. Croix, Jr., ——	3	3	3
Nimrod, ch. g.	4	4	4
Anahuser, b. g.	dis		
Ginter, b. g.	dis		

Time—2:23, 2:20¾, 2:22.

2:20 class, pacing; purse $300.

Gloria, b. m.	1	1	1
Mars Chan, b. g.	2	6	3
Elwood, b. g.	6	2	4
Walter R., s. g.	7	4	2
Jem Mace, b. g.	5	3	5
Daisy Bell, ch. m.	3	5	6
Capt. Jack, b. g.	4	dis.	

Time—19½; 2:18¾, 2:17¾.

2:26 class, pacing; purse $300.

Amokin, blk. g., by Ambassador	1	1	1
Nat C., br. g.	2	2	2
Crystal Red, ch. h.	2	4	3
Fergus Rooker, b. g.	4	3	dis

Time—2:22½, 2:21½, 2:23¼.

Free-for-all trot or pace; purse $400.

Terrill S., ch. h.	1	1
Barney, b. g.	2	2
Allen, ch. g.	3	3

Time—2:15¾, 2:12¾.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 18.—2:29 Trot.—Purse $300.

Ceasara, b. g.	5	4	1	1	1
Wonderful Wilkes, ch. s.	1	2	5	2	2
Spira Sprague, b. m.	2	1	3	4	3
Schley, ch. g.	4	3	2	3	4
Vetta Wilkes, blk. m.	3	5	4	5	5
Baby Boy, b. g.	6	6	6	6	6

Time—2:30; 2:28¾; 2:29¼; 2:29½; 2:30.

2:17 Trot.—Purse $300.

Hill Top, Jr., b. g.	5	4	3	1	1	1
Quicksilver, gr. g.	1	1	1	3	4	2
No. 8, b. g.	3	3	1	2	3	3
Hunter Hill, b. g.	2	2	4	2	6	ro
Baker, ro. g.	6	5	5	4	4	ro
Debut, ro. s.	4	6	2	5	2	ro

Time—2:23½; 2:20¾; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:22½; 2:24.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Ananias again at the matinée of the Gentlemen's Driving Club to-day lowered the amateur record for pacing to wagon. Last Saturday he established the record at 2:09¼, and to-day he knocked half a second off it. He was driven by his owner, C. F. Emery, and had a running mate.

The trotter John A. McKerron, who made the three-year-old record of 2:12¼ two years ago, made his first appearance on the track to-day since that time. He was driven a mile in 2:09¾ to-day by his owner, Harry K. Devereaux. After this performance Mr. Devereaux was offered $15,000 for the horse, and refused it.

Trotters Race in Private.

A trotting match race in private was decided at the old Guttenberg track a few days ago. The interested parties were Edward Thomlison of Stapleton, who backed his bay mare Lady Blanch against a gray pacer owned by Joseph Johnson of West New Brighton. The race was for a silver loving cup and a side bet of $500 a side. Lady Blanch lost the first heat, but captured the next three in decisive fashion.

Handicap Shoot for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 18.—The handicaps for the shoot for the C. W. Morgan Cup at Elkwood Park, which will be decided one week from to-morrow, were made public to-day. There will be three scratch men among the thirty-one contestants. The entries and handicap by yards follow: Edgar Gibbs Murphy, C. Fogarty, and H. O'Reilly, scratch; Philbrick, 3; Martin, 5; Cubberly and MacCasland, 6 each; D. Porter, 7; Parker and Col. Harvey, 8 each; Daly, Delaney, E. Van Schaick, H. P. Fogarty, 10 each; Sommer, C. W. Morgan, C. Pratt, O'Connor, Loftus, 12 each; McKenna, Rice, Charles Thorley, King, 15 each; Trunkett, Selly, 18 each; Mitchell, F. Martin, T. G. Patten, Hopper, and F. Hoos, 20 each.

The semi-finals in the tournament will be played on the Saturday following, the eight best net scores to play in the finals.

Rifle Shots at Union Hill.

Union Hill Schuetzen Park will be a Mecca to-day for crack riflemen, as it marks the opening of the twenty-sixth annual prize shoot of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, which continues until next Wednesday. Prizes valued at $2,000 will be distributed among the successful marksmen. A team contest and several individual events comprise the programme.

Shooting at Live Birds.

With a clean score of ten, the gold medal at the live-bird shoot of the Hackensack River Gun Club yesterday was secured by Capt. A. M. Heflich. The shooting was done on the club grounds, situated on the Hackensack Plank Road, near Secaucus, N. J. Thirteen members, among them some of the best wing shots about the metropolis, competed for the much-coveted prize.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

C. D. Barnes Made the Best Gross Score in the Weekly Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.—The regular weekly handicap was played on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club to-day. The day was a perfect one for golf, and some good cards were handed in. The best gross score was made by C. D. Barnes, making the round in 82. His card was:

Out .....7 4 5 4 3 5 4 5 7—44
In .....5 5 4 3 5 5 5 5 3—38—82

The best net score was made by W. A. Greene, with a handicap of 13, making the round in 78. Summaries:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
W. A. Greene	91	13	78
S. Waller	86	7	79
L. Brown	91	12	79
E. Root, Jr.	86	6	80
C. D. Barnes	82	2	80
N. Edgar	91	7	84
E. Bell, Jr.	93	6	87
W. A. Flagg	94	7	87
A. T. Brice	105	18	87
John Reid	104	15	88
I. S. Brown	96	5	90
W. Manice	109	13	96

Those who played but did not hand in cards were K. I. Steel, R. H. Robertson, W. R. Innis, A. Boardman, and L. C. Clark, Jr. The play for the challenge cup was won by George C. Clark, Jr. His card was:

Out .....4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 6—41
In .....5 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 4—38—79

Tom Hutchinson, the professional, reduced the record for the course, held by him, to 68, the previous record being 70. Hutchinson's card was:

Out .....4 5 3 4 3 5 4 4 5—35
In .....4 4 3 4 4 4 3 5 4 3—33—68

The finals for the Boardman Cup were postponed until the middle of the week. The prizes for the best three scores were awarded as follows: Miss Beatrice Hoyt, first prize, with a score of 100 for the eighteen holes. Miss Julia Clark got second with 109, and the third was a tie between Miss J. Russell and Miss Wickham, with 123.

Women Play for Golf Cup.

The final rounds in the women's tournament of the Misquamicut Hunt and Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I., were played yesterday. The cup presented for the first division by Mrs. W. M. Greene of Baltimore, was won by Miss Hoyt of Pittsburg, who beat Miss Ethel Burnett of Cincinnati, one of the contestants in the women's championship last year, by 3 up and 2 to play.

The cup for the second sixteen, the gift of Miss Howe, was won by Mrs. Thomas Thacher of New York from Mrs. R. K. Clark of Fall River, by 9 up and 7 to play.

The Consolation Cup, final, the trophy being the gift of Mrs. Thomas Thacher, was won by Miss Peck of Providence, who beat Mrs. Scarborough of New York, by 10 up and 8 to play.

Watch Hill is now crowded with golfers and the links is the scene of many exciting contests. The men's tournament for cups will be the event this week.

On Crescent A. C. Links.

There was a general handicap at the Crescent A. C. yesterday, in which fifteen players returned cards. The summary:

G. U. Casselis—	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out.6 6 4 4 4 5 3 4 5—41			
In .4 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 5—43—	84	4	80
Jay S. Jones	83	2	81
James Rhett	84	2	82
George S. O'Flyn	88	5	83
H. S. Bowne	87	1	86
R. Thayer	97	11	86
L. Rhett	94	7	87
G. H. Plimpton	94	7	87
C. B. Van Brunt	92	2	90
H. B. Hegeman	98	6	92
G. Notman	98	6	92
W. M. Campbell	94	2	92
G. W. Bickel	107	12	95
G. D. Dorcy	108	12	96
H. Plimpton	112	12	100

Withdrew—H. G. McKeever and F. Honenden.

Golf Match at Deal.

On account of the intense local rivalry between the two clubs, which are but two miles apart, there was great interest yesterday in the golf match between the Hollywood and Deal teams in the series for the championship of the North Jersey Shore League. The match was played at Deal, the home team winning after a close contest by 28 to 21. The summary:

DEAL BEACH.		HOLLYWOOD.	
A. D. Larkin	0	C. H. Seeley	6
C. H. Murphy	7	John M. Ward	0
H. V. Croker	0	M. M. Singer	5
Frank Croker	5	A. S. Pitt	0
S. M. Allen	0	W. Freeland	1
Irving Stephaw	0	G. E. Armstrong	6
S. R. Conkling	4	E. B. Alvord	0
B. Ballard	0	John Moller, Jr.	0
W. R. Clark	10	F. Moore	0
H. E. Browning	2	J. J. O'Donohue, Jr.	0
J. Larkin	0	T. C. Ennover	2
Total	28	Total	21

Putting Contest at Ardsley.

Two handicaps and a woman's putting contest were the golf features at the Ardsley Club yesterday. The winning cards follow:

CLASS A, HANDICAP.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
H. S. Brooks	92	6	86
A. E. Barrop	94	7	87
H. B. Gayley	96	8	88

CLASS B.

A. O. Beebe	104	16	88
L. B. Kittridge	107	16	91
D. A. Plympton	122	25	97
H. Melville	122	16	106

Women's Putting Match.—Mrs. Edgar, 44; Miss M. B. Williamson, 45; Miss Ferris, 46.

Golf Dates Conflict.

The United States Golf Association, quite contrary to expectations, has accepted the challenge from the Royal Canadian Golf Association for a match, ten a side, over the links of the Quebec Golf Club, on Sept. 1. The date conflicts with the final round of the women's championship at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and also with the open tournament of the Newport Golf Club, which will occupy the attention of the best amateurs. As a consequence, it had been thought that the Americans would ask for a postponement. The two previous international matches, at Toronto in 1898 and last year at the Morris County Golf Club, were won very easily by the American players.

Golf for Seabright Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, Aug. 18.—The final in the tournament for the championship of the Seabright Golf Club was played to-day between F. W. Menzies and A. T. Dwight, and the latter won by 6 up and 5 to play in 36 holes. Dwight scored 165 to his opponent's 170 for the full 36 holes.

Bicycle Racer Temporarily Insane.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 18.—Fifteen hundred people attended the bicycle race meet of the Olive Wheel Club to-day, at Glenmere Park. In the mile championship T. T. McNichol won in 2:33. In the five-mile match pursuit race between James F. Moran of Chelsea and E. O. Peabody of this city the former won in 11:27 4-5. The fifteen-mile tandem paced local championship race was a struggle between T. W. Stevens, the champion, and Forrest D. Osgood of the Clover Club. Osgood won, as Stevens's tire wos punctured in the seventh mile. Elmer E. Collins won the ten-mile race from George A. Morse, as the latter quit at five miles.

In the dressing room Morse became temporarily insane, and was carried to the hospital. In the five-mile exhibition by Harold Brown of Boston the motor bicycle record of

RAINBOW LED SEVENTIES

Unlike Previous Race the Yacht Not Beaten on Time Allowance.

VIRGINIA FINISHED SECOND

Wind Was Light During First Part of the Race, but Freshened Before Last Leg Was Sailed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-foot yacht Rainbow finished first again to-day in the second of the series of races for the Newport Yacht Racing Association prizes, but this time she won by one minute and thirty-three seconds, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia being second, and August Belmont's Mineola third. She was beaten one minute fifty-five seconds and the Yankee thirteen minutes three seconds. It was a good race from start to finish. There was not much wind during the first half of the race, but it increased later in the afternoon. By splitting tacks with the others, the Yankee lost in the windward work in both rounds of the course, which was a triangle of fifteen miles, sailed twice over, the first lap being five and one-half miles to windward, the second a spinnaker run of five and one-half miles, and the third a four-mile close-reach. Those in charge of the Rainbow used excellent judgment in sailing her and in handling the light sails.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed on the Rainbow and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt on the Virginia. August Belmont's sons sailed with him on the Mineola.

The start was postponed nearly an hour on account of calms. Cornelius Vanderbilt had his sloop Rainbow in an excellent position when the starting signal was given at 12:25. With a good full, he sent her across the line first. She was close-hauled on the starboard tack. August Belmont's Mineola crossed a length to leeward and twenty-eight seconds astern, and the Yankee to leeward of all, fourteen seconds behind the Mineola.

The Virginia, the last away, was held back until seven seconds before the handicap signal, when she shot over the line.

The Rainbow stood over for the Narragansett shore for fifteen minutes, then, going about, she held a commanding windward position.

The Yankee, Mineola, and Virginia remained on the starboard tack after crossing the line, and when, after tacking, they met the Rainbow, she crossed the bows of them all. The latter made a long stretch of thirty-seven minutes on the starboard tack and was then able to fetch the windward mark. The Virginia passed the Mineola in this work.

This is how they rounded the mark:

Yacht.	Turn.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	1:26:20	58:57
Virginia	1:27:30	57:37
Mineola	1:28:15	1:02:38
Yankee	1:34:15	1:08:24

Sheets were tacked to port and spinnakers set smartly to starboard for the five-and-one-half-mile run to leeward, in this the Virginia gained, as will be seen by the following figures:

Yacht.	Turn.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	2:21:45	55:25
Mineola	2:24:30	56:15
Virginia	2:25:00	57:06
Yankee	2:30:55	56:40

Jibing at this mark, they soon covered the four-mile close reach to the lightship, rounding it as follows:

Yacht.	Turn.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	2:45:00	23:15
Mineola	2:48:30	24:00
Virginia	2:49:15	24:15
Yankee	2:55:40	24:45

Here had been some close work indeed. Only 45 seconds in actual time between three boats covering four miles.

After standing in for the Narragansett shore for a couple of miles on the port tack, the Rainbow, Virginia, and Mineola tacked for the weather mark. The Yankee tacked to starboard at once after rounding the lightship, Capt. Duryea probably hoping for a favorable slant of wind to enable him to head up for the mark. It never came, however, and he lost minutes by the operation. All the others except the Virginia were able to fetch the outer mark without another tack.

It was rounded like this:

Yacht.	Turn.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	3:36:30	50:30
Mineola	3:38:05	49:35
Virginia	3:40:00	50:45
Yankee	3:50:30	54:50

The Mineola did the best windward work this time by 55 seconds. Down the wind they came again with spinnakers swung out to starboard, jibing around the lee mark as follows:

Yacht.	Turn.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	4:32:45	57:15
Mineola	4:34:50	56:45
Virginia	4:37:40	57:40
Yankee	4:42:40	52:10

The Yankee had gained considerably by being the stern boat and getting the fresher breeze.

From here to the finish it was a procession, but with a stronger breeze they made a pretty picture as they dashed past the old lightship and on to the harbor.

The last four-mile leg was covered as follows: Rainbow, 22 minutes 15 seconds; Mineola, 23 minutes 42 seconds; Virginia, 24 minutes 46 seconds; Yankee, 27 minutes 14 seconds. The summary follows:

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Rainbow	12:25:23	4:56:23	4.31:00
Mineola	12:25:37	4:58:32	4:32:25
Virginia	12:29:53	5:02:26	4:32:33
Yankee	12:25:51	5:09:54	4:44:03

So the Rainbow beats the Virginia 1 minute 33 seconds, the Mineola 1 minute 55 seconds, and the Yankee 13 minutes 3 seconds. The next race will be sailed on Monday.

Huntington Bay Y. C. Regatta.

Lack of wind played havoc with the sixth annual regatta of the Huntington Yacht Club yesterday on Huntington Bay. Only a few of the boats were able to finish in the allotted time. The Windora, owned by John Green, won in the thirty-foot class for cabin catboats. The only other boat to finish in this class before darkness was the Gossip, owned by J. T. Robb. Owing to a heavy mist that hung over the bay, no time was taken for either boat.

The Uarda, owned by H. E. Gordon, was the winner in the twenty-five-foot class for cabin catboats. The Dandy, owned by G. M. Heckscher, was the only other boat to finish in this class before the time limit, having crossed the line several minutes after sunset.

CRACK ATHLETES AT BOSTON.

Prinstein and Grant Fail to Qualify in Games at Charles River Park.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Many of the best-known amateur athletes in New England competed in the games at Charles River Park under the auspices of St. Augustine's Parish this afternoon.

The interest centred in the hop, step, and jump of Myer Prinstein of Syracuse University, as he did not start in the quarter-mile run, in which he was entered. He had to be content with fourth place in the jump owing to twice fouling on the take-off and not equaling in his fourth trial the distance of 46 feet 4 inches made on his second trial. Dick Grant, the intercollegiate long-distance man, was obliged to quit in the half-mile event owing to poor condition, as he has just returned from Paris. Moran of Worcester, who won the mile run at the interscholastic indoor meet, won the mile on his pluck, as he fell just after breasting the tape, the exertion of a final spurt playing him out.

The team race between the Springfield Athletic Association and St. Joseph's Athletic Association was a lively one, and the former, in winning practically took the State championship. Summaries:

100-yard Dash—Won by J. F. Cronin, St. Joseph's A. A., (7 yards;) Nick Brannin, St. Patrick's, (6½ yards,) second; C. Watkins, Charlesbank, (5½ yds.) third. Time—10 1-5.

400-yard Run, Novice—Won by C. J. Mack, Lowell. Time—0:59 1-5.

440-yard Run, Handicap—Won by E. M. Corcoran, Cambridge, Y. M. C. A., (25 yards;) I. F. Hurley, E. B. A. A., (25 yards,) second. Time—0:53 4-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap—Won by F. J. McGonagle, Roxbury, (70 yards;) John Hennessy, St. Paul's Gymnasium, (80 yards,) second. Time—4:40 2-5.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump—Won by F. E. Connelly, South Boston, (2 feet,) 48 feet 7½ inches; J. B. Connelly, South Boston, (scratch,) second, 48 feet 2 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot—Won by H. H. Parker, Clinton, (3 feet,) 46 feet 7½ inches.

Two-Mile Relay—Springfield A. A., (Moran, Monahan, E. O'Connor, and C. J. O'Connor,) versus St. Joseph's A. A.—Won by Springfield A. A. Time—8:44.

St. Joseph's A. A. second team versus Cathedral A. A.—Won by former. Time—1:47. (Half mile.)

RACING AT SARATOGA.

One Broken Collarbone as a Result of the Steeplechase.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—That racing has taken a firm hold on the Summer visitors to this resort was proved by the large crowd that witnessed the five events scheduled this afternoon.

The Steeplechase Handicap over the long course was the most interesting race of the day, and for the first two miles the field kept in close order, and it looked like anybody's race. The last time around, however, Brazil, on Trillion, let out a few wraps, and led down the back stretch by half a dozen lengths. Cousin Jess was sent in hot pursuit of him, but, taking the last obstacle but three in faulty fashion, fell. Mr. Smith, who was riding his own horse, George Keene, and was close behind at the time, was forced to pull up, and his mount, stumbling, threw Smith over his head. This left Trillion in front by a good margin, and although for a time it looked as though Wood Pigeon would catch him, the latter was too tired to give battle, and Trillion won handily by six lengths, with Wood Pigeon ten in front of The Bachelor. Monahan, who rode Cousin Jess, fractured his collarbone.

David Garrick sulked in the mile and three-sixteenths handicap, after getting to the front in the stretch. Gonfalon won, with Favonius second, David Garrick securing third money.

Hylo, the favorite for the two-year-old selling, won the race in a drive. Boomerack was second and Tuskarora third. The winner was bid up $200 over his selling price of $300, being retained by his owner, J. J. McCafferty. Tuskarora was claimed out of the race by Albert Simons, owner of Quiz II.

After Specific had won the seven-furlong selling, he was bid up. Entered to be sold for $300, his price was raised to $1,000 in a single bid by a representative of Will Wallace, whose horse, High Jinks, had run second. Charley Hill, Specific's owner, retained him with the usual five-dollar advance. Jockey Tine Williams made his first appearance in the saddle since his suspension of over a year ago, and, riding a clever race on The Jade in the open event, won by a head on the post. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for two-year-old fillies. Five and a half furlongs—The Jade, 112, (T. Williams,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, first by a head; Scotch Bush, 112, (Spencer,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by three lengths; Philma Paxton, 112, (Burns,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11¼. Amarita, Annu, King's Favorite, Queens Lady, Luck, and Infallible also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs—Specific, 124, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, first by one length; High Jinks, 128, (R. Williams,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths; Tourney, 116, (Henry,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Rinaldo, Harry McCoun, Bicer, Rochester, Queen Louise, and Cherawind also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$500 added, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths—Gonfalon, 102, (Henry,) 4½ to 1 and 7 to 5, first by two lengths; Favonius, 110, (Turner,) 4½ to 1 and 7 to 5, second by one length; David Garrick, 110, (Mahar,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:03¼. Knight of the Garter and Compensation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400, for two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs—Hylo, 104, (Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, first by a length; Boomerack, 104, (Mitchell,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head; Tuskakora, 107, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Cherished, Goddess of Night, Edgefield, Prima II., Waterplant, Visor, Quiz II., and Georgia Gardner also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Saratoga Steeplechase, Handicap.—$1,500 guaranteed, for four-year-olds and upward. Full course, (about two and a half miles)—Trillion, 149, (Brazil,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, first by six lengths; Wood Pigeon, 160, (Finnegan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by ten lengths; The Bachelor, 163, (Hogan,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—6:16½. George Keene and Cousin Jess fell.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Six and one-half furlongs.—Peace, 101, (H. Stuart,) 1; Jim W., 103, 2; Oleoma, 94, 3. Time—1:29. Six furlongs.—Onoto, 98, (Flick,) 1; Chicopee, 107, 2; Tyrba, 107, 3. Time—1:24 4-5. One-half Mile.—Peaches, 102, (Kuhn,) 1; Shut Up, 110, 2; Glove, 102, 3. Time—0:54. One and one-eighth miles; Senior Stakes.—The Unknown, 105, (Kuhn,) 1; Absolute, 105, 2; Owensboro, 95, 3. Time—2:07 4-5. Six furlongs.—Irish Jewel, 103, (Tully,) 1; Oxnard, 110, 2; Barney F., 103, 3. Time—1:21 3-5. Six furlongs.—Hermoso, 115, (Talley,) 1; John Baker, 115, 2; Etta, 99, 3. Time—1:20 3-5. Mile.—Obsidian, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Mofo, 115, 2; Handpress, 108, 3. Time—1:51.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Mile and three-sixteenths.—Gov. Boyd, 104, (Dale,) 1; Kitty Clyde, 91, 2; Sallie Lamar, 102, 3. Time—2:03¾. Two miles and an eighth.—Sir Rolla, 105, (J. Matthews,) 1; Rouge-et-Noir, 82, 2. Time—3:30. Mile and seventy yards.—Eleanor Holmes, 104, (Corner,) 1; Prince Real, 96, 2; Belle Simpson, 93, 3. Time—1:45½. Mile and a sixteenth.—Pinochle 115, (Van Dusen,) 1; Go to Bed, 108, 2; Lady Callahan, 104, 3. Time—1:48¼. Six furlongs.—W. J. Baker, 96, (McGinn,) 1; Lasso, 101, 2; Triadtzza, 99, 3. Time—1:13¾. Six and one-half furlongs.—Lord Neville, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Grantor, 107, 2; The Light, 107, 3. Time—1:21¼. Six and one-half furlongs.—Kindred, 97, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Henry of Frantsmar, 101, 2; Bonaqua, 101, 3. Time—1:22½.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—At Windsor.—Six furlongs.—Marco Polo, 119, (E. Robertson,) 1; Lake Fonso, 117, 2; Momentum, 132, 3. Time—1:14¼. Four and one-half furlongs—Syncopated Sandy, 100, (E. Robertson,) 1; Erema, 104, 2; Pina Chip, 92, 3. Time—0:54½. One and one-quarter miles—Outburst, 95, (J. Martin,) 1; Fannie Taylor, 103, 2; Miss Soak, 109, 3. Time—2:09. Seven furlongs—Expelled, 102, (J. Martin,) 1; Beguile, 114, 2; Benckert, 80, 3. Time—1:27¼. Steeplechase; short course—Nicholas, 135, (Ellison,) 1; Zufallig, 142, 2; Mavourneen, 136, 3. Time—2:53¼. One mile—Olive Order, 91, (J. Martin,) 1; Bequeath, 106, 2; Demosthenes, 106, 3. Time—1:42.

DETROIT, Aug. 18.—At Highland Park.—Six furlongs—Sackhen, 100, (Coburn,) 1; Lottie Sherrill, 101, 2; Ice Drop, 100, 3. Time—1:15½. Five and one-half furlongs—Lizzie A., 105, (Landry,) 1; Ross Bird, 90, 2; Amoroso, 94, 3. Time—1:00¼. One mile—Bell Punch, 110, (Landry,) 1; Ennomia, 100, 2; Free Lance, 110, 3. Time—1:40¾. Five furlongs—Militant, 113, (Coburn,) 1; Compass, 106, 2; Toad Raney, 98, 3. Time—1:01¼. Six furlongs—Springwells, 110, (C. Wilson,) 1; Sweet Caporal, 106, 2; Cherryhead, 103, 3. Time—1:14. Six and a half furlongs—Left Bower, 107, (J. Daly,) 1; Quaver, 102, 2; George H. Ketcham, 101, 3. Time—1:21¾. Four and a half furlongs—Tempt, 102, (L. Thompson,) 1; Glesseg, 92, 2; Antithesis, 102, 3. Time—0:56.

SLOAN TO RIDE IN FUTURITY.

Noted American Jockey Returned from England Yesterday for Saturday's Race.

Tod Sloan, the American race rider, who has figured conspicuously in English racing for the past three years, was a passenger on the steamer Lucania when she arrived at New York yesterday. Sloan, who was injured recently by the fall of a horse he was riding in an important race, and so disabled that he was compelled to take a few weeks' rest, showed no ill results from his accident, except a few scars, when he landed, and, according to his own statement, is ready to ride again on short notice, though he said he expected to accept only one mount while in America for a visit of about two weeks.

That one mount will be in the race for the Futurity Stakes, to be run at the Sheepshead Bay track next Saturday, but Sloan would not say what horse he was to ride or what owner had engaged him. He had been retained, he said, under promise of secrecy to cross the Atlantic and ride one race, and his present plans were to fill that one engagement and then return to England, to continue riding there through the remainder of the present racing season. In England, Sloan said, he had won on more than seventy mounts, and but for his accident believed he would have at present headed the list of winning riders. Since he severed his connection with the stable of Lord William Beresford, Sloan has had no regular engagement in England, but has had plenty of mounts and as much riding as he cared to do. He will go to Sheepshead Bay, to live near the track, on Monday, where he expects to remain until Futurity day, employing himself until that race in galloping horses.

Sloan's plan to go to the Sheepshead Bay track led to the belief that the stable he is to ride for in the Futurity is that of J. R. & F. P. Keene, though it was reported before he left England that he had been engaged by W. C. Whitney. The Whitney horses, however, are still at Saratoga, and Sloan said positively that he did not intend to go to Saratoga. The Keenes will start three horses, and possibly four, in the Futurity, and, with Olympian, Cap and Bells and Tommy Atkins running, it is thought probable that the firm has arranged to have Sloan on one of the trio. Spencer, the stable jockey, will ride Cap and Bells, and Sloan, it is thought, will have the mount on Olympian.

Ten Eyck and Vail to Row.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 18.—James A. Ten Eyck of Worcester, the well-known oarsman, left this afternoon on the steamship Grand Duchesse for Halifax, where he will row Harry Vail on Thursday.

The race will be three miles for $250. Ten Eyck being allowed his expenses. Ten Eyck is in fine condition.

MONTCLAIR WON EASILY

Jersey Baseball Team Played a Sharp Game Against N. Y. A. C.

NEARLY SCORED A SHUT-OUT

Game Marked by Three Clever Catches —Harrison's Pitching Bothered the Visiting Nine.

Baseball playing, such as the Montclair Athletic Club team did yesterday would have landed that team higher up in the Amateur League race had it been done earlier in the season. The Jerseymen met the New York Athletic Club nine on the Montclair field and had the visitors "on the hip" from the outset. They jumped into the lead in the first inning, staid there until the returns were all in, and defeated the New Yorks so impressively that the main question became not whether the New Yorks would win, but whether they would score. They managed to avoid a "shut out" by earning a solitary tally in the last inning.

Half of the game was played in the rain, but weather conditions had no effect on the spirited, snappy work of the home players. They were fast when the field was dry, and the visitation from above did not dampen their ardor in the least. They were supplied with tabasco and the essence of get there-all the time, and won an easy victory. The New York Athletic Club team was handicapped by the same conditions that have weakened it before—inability to get the same team together for two games in succession. Nevertheless, Manager Halpin and Capt. Powell have faced these conditions pluckily and done their best under the circumstances.

Three conspicuously clever fielding plays in yesterday's game are deserving of special mention. The first was a running catch by one hand by Specht, New York Athletic Club, made in the first inning. It deprived Williams of a three-bagger or better, but that player could afford the loss, as he made three hits anyway. The second scintillating fielding contribution was a catch of a foul fly by Milne, Montclair Athletic Club. Milne had to keep a sharp eye out lest he stumble over bats or run into the seats in his pursuit of the foul, but he attended to obstacles underneath and captured the foul at the same time. Truex's catch of a fly in deep right in the ninth inning was the third of a trio of glittering plays. Batch hit the ball, and it looked good for a home run, but Truex judged it splendidly and took it near the right field fence.

The fielding of the Montclairs was steady throughout. Such was not the case with the New Yorks, whose defensive play was ragged. Nor were the New Yorks as handy with the stick as the other fellows. Harrison, the former Princeton twirler, held the New Yorks down to five hits, did not give a base on balls, hit a batsman, or make a wild pitch. He was well supported by Milne, the Harvard catcher, so that Old Nassau and Fair Harvard between them gave an exhibition of faultless battery work. Powell, Barley, Walsh, English, and Williams performed capably in the field.

A wild throw by Powell, however, gave the Montclairs their first run. The New York Athletic Club shortstop threw over Walsh's head in handling Whinery's grounder. Walsh got the baseball mixed up with a tennis ball in chasing the wild throw, and Whinery ran all the way around. In the second inning Harrison was hit by a pitched ball, went to second on a passed ball, to third on English's infield single, and home on Cairns's out at first. H. Gray hit for three bases in the third inning and came the rest of the way on singles by Whinery and Williams. The Montclairs had the bases filled with only one out in the fourth inning, but sharp fielding cut them off without a run.

In the sixth inning, after Powell had taken Harrison's liner, English received the only base on balls of the day. Cadmus struck out, but Devoe muffed Truex's easy fly and Gray followed with a hit to left, scoring English. Williams began the seventh inning with a safe hit, and Milne was hit by a pitched ball. Snyder singled, scoring Williams, but Harrison forced Snyder at second. Specht dropped English's fly after a run, but recovered and threw out Harrison at second on the play. English stole second, and on Hayes's poor throw to catch him Milne raced to the plate.

The New Yorks made a game effort to turn the tide in the ninth inning. Cowan opened with a slashing three-base drive to left field. Powell hit hard to Gray. He was thrown out at first, and Cowan was held at third. Barley sent Cowan home with a two-bagger. Batch then fell against the ball with all his might. Nothing less than a three-base hit was looked for by the spectators until Truex made his pyrotechnical catch. Hayes ended the game with a fly to Whinery.

The score:

MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
H. Gray, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0
Whinery, ss.	1	1	2	3	1
Williams, 2b.	1	3	3	3	0
Milne, c.	1	1	14	1	0
Snyder, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Harrison, p.	1	0	0	3	0
W. Eng'sh, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Cairns, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cadmus, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Truex, rf.	0	2	1	0	0
Total.	6	11	27	11	1

NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cowan, cf.	1	2	0	0	0
Powell, ss.	0	0	6	4	2
Barley, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
Batch, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Hayes, c.	0	0	5	3	1
W'f'veit, 3b.	0	1	0	2	2
Devoe, rf.	0	1	1	0	1
Specht, lf.	0	0	1	1	1
Walsh, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0
Total.	1	5	24	18	7

Montclair A. C.	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	—6
New York A. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Montclair A. C., 1; New York A. C., 1. Two-base hit—Barley. Three-base hits—H. Gray, Cowan. First base on balls—Off Batch, 1. First base on errors—Montclair A. C., 5; New York A. C., 1. Struck out—By Harrison, 3; by Batch, 4. Stolen bases—Williams, W. English. Double play—Powell and Barley. Left on bases—Montclair A. C., 9; New York A. C., 3. Passed balls—Hayes, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Batch, 2. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Leinkauf.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Hawley Pitched Well for New Yorks and They Won Easily.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—If Hawley had been supported faultlessly in to-day's baseball game Chicago would not have scored. As it was the home team tallied two runs to five for the visitors.

Selbach played an extraordinary game in left field, all of his chances being difficult. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McCar'y, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	4	4	1
Mertes, cf.	1	b. 0	0	10	3
Gre'n, rf.	c. 0	1	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	0	1	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Bridley, 3b.	1	0	1	2	1
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	2	5	1
Chance, c.	0	0	2	3	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	3	3	27	19	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, c.	1	2	2	2	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	0	3	1
Selbach, lf.	1	1	0	7	1
Hickm'n, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1
Smith, rf.	0	0	1	1	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	2	9	1
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Bow'man, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Hawley, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Foster, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Total.	5	10	27	10	5

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New York	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 13; New York, 4. Two-base hit—Dexter. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Green, Van Haltren 2. Double play—Mertes, McCormick, and Taylor. Struck out—By Hawley, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Hawley, 5. Hit with ball—Chance, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

PITTSBURG, 8; BROOKLYN, 4.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 18.—McGinnity registered his first defeat in the baseball game against Pittsburg here to-day. Brooklyn did not get a man to first until the sixth inning, when a base on balls and a hit scored one run. The game was full of brilliant plays, and every point was worked to the limit. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Beaumont, c.	2	3	1	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Wagner, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Williams, 3b.	1	3	0	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Ely, ss.	2	1	3	5	0
Chesbro, p.	1	1	0	4	0
Total.	8	12	27	16	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	1	7	3	0
Kelley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0
Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Daly, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	3	1	2
McGinnity, p.	1	0	1	1	2
Total.	4	5	24	12	5

Pittsburg	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	..	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Williams, Chesbro, Jones. Three-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Ritchey, 2. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Clarke, Wagner, Ely. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off McGinnity, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2. Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT CINCINNATI.

				R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Newton and Kahoe; Orth and McFarland.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4

Batteries—Lewis and Sullivan; Hughey, Young, and Criger.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	35	.620	Boston	47	48	.495
Pittsburg	54	43	.557	St. Louis	43	49	.462
Philadelphia	47	46	.505	Cincinnati	43	51	.457
Chicago	47	46	.495	New York	36	58	.404

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Chicago.
Cincinnati in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 3, (10 innings.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 1; Milwaukee, 0, (14 innings.) Chicago, 3; Milwaukee, 0, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Cortland, 2; Troy, 1.
At Schenectady—Rome, 1; Schenectady, 0.
At Albany—Binghamton, 5; Albany, 2.
At Utica—Utica, 9; Elmira, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 9; Syracuse, 0.
Springfield, 2; Syracuse, 0, (second game.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 2; Rochester, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 6; Toronto, 3.
At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Montreal, 6, (12 innings.)

HOBOKEN ROWING REGATTA.

Shell and Cutter Crews Vie with Each Other on the Guttenberg Course.

Oarsmen from the boat clubs along the Harlem and Hudson Rivers vied with each other yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the open regatta given by the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association over the Guttenberg course, which is a mile straightaway, on the Hudson River, off Guttenberg.

Matters were somewhat enlivened by having a commodious excursion barge anchored at the end of the course. It was filled with the members and friends of the various boat clubs, who were towed up the river from Hoboken. The last two races were rowed in a downpour.

With the exception of the junior four-oared gig race, none of the finishes were close. In this race the Wyanokes and Lone Stars were the rival crews. A hundred yards from home they were on even terms, and it looked as if neither would yield an inch, but gradually the Wyanokes crept ahead and just won out by a length.

The naval reserve cutter was a disappointment all around. Only two crews brought up at the starting line. Both were from the United States training ship Portsmouth, moored at Hoboken. For a half mile it looked like a good race, but the crew named "Whites" were only shamming, and they soon began to row quickly away from their rivals, finally winning by ten lengths. Summaries:

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by Conrad C. Thies, Atlantic B. C.; C. Rosenbaum, Rosedale B. C., second; W. Reiss, Active B. C., third. Time—7:22.

Senior Single Gigs.—Won by William Mehrhoff, Nassau B. C.; William Mulcare, Dauntless B. C., second; A. E. Heyne, Atlantic B. C., third. Time—6:54.

Junior Double Gigs.—Won by Valencia B. C., A. T. M. Becker bow, William Baeder stroke; Atlantic B. C., W. Trenkamp bow, A. Undeutsch stroke, second. Time—6:52.

Senior Double Gigs.—Won by Nassau B. C., J. R. Crawford bow, William Mehrhoff stroke; Harlem R. C., H. K. Vought bow, J. W. Maher stroke, second; Atlantic B. C., A. E. Heyne bow, A. Undeutsch stroke, third. Time—6:45.

Junior Four-oared Barges.—Won by Active B. C., H. Muecke bow, W. Steuber No. 2, D. McDowell No. 3, J. Fuessell stroke, L. V. Hulse coxswain; Atlantic B. C., E. W. Krain bow, Theodore Bindewald No. 2, Ernst Walter No. 3, E. Norman stroke, Arthur Forst coxswain, second; Valencia B. C., William Schmals bow, H. A. Walker No. 2, G. H. Smith No. 3, W. F. Grempler stroke, W. B. Jones coxswain, third. Time—6:23.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs—Won by Wyanoke B. C., W. Vogeney bow, A. Knerim No. 2, J. Breen No. 3, R. Muller stroke, George A. Eagge coxswain; Lone Star B. C., A. Kaufman bow, G. Schamberg No. 2, J. A. Cramer No. 3, E. Keller stroke, E. Well coxswain, second. Time—6:34.

Senior Four-Oared Barges, (Daab Challenge Cup)—Won by Rosedale B. C., August Buchlein bow, Edward J. Lane No. 2, Lawrence Reinhardt No. 3, John De F. Damm stroke, Frank De Largy coxswain. Walkover. No time taken.

Naval Reserve Cutter Race—Won by Whites, C. Taylor No. 1, P. De Wolff No. 2, S. Holland No. 3, H. Schroeder No. 4, R. Wareing No. 5, H. Chambers No. 6, J. Thomas No. 7, R. Foster No. 8, W. Newbauer No. 9, N. H. Forst No. 10, F. G. Forst coxswain; Reds, G. C. Schomp No. 1, C. H. Wareing No. 2, O. Larsen No. 3, W. T. Winterbottom No. 4, W. P. Winterbottom No. 5, O. Griesbach No. 6, A. M. Hamilton No. 7, T. Wislop No. 8, W. Kudlich No. 9, W. C. Lunger No. 10, J. Lenauder coxswain, second. Time—10:01.

GROTESQUE ROWING RACES.

Bayonne Oarsmen Hold Their Annual Regatta on New York Bay.

Fun is never lacking at the annual regatta for members of the Bayonne Rowing Association, and the one yesterday was no exception to the rule. The little cove on New York Bay at the foot of East Thirty-second Street, Bayonne, was indeed lively during the progress of the races among the oarsmen of this popular organization. All the rowing races were a mile straightaway.

The gymkhana race created much laughter. Some of the contestants were attired in grotesque costumes, and they appeared to "have troubles of their own" in trying to keep the boats righted. The conditions were quite novel. The contestants had to swim out to the rowboats, get in, light a pipe, pull up anchor, and get back to the float with one oar; men to stand up in boats in coming in; no sculling allowed; pipe must be alight at the finish.

The regatta officials were as follows: Referee—A. H. Walker; Clerk of the Course—John J. Nealon; Judge at the Finish—F. O. Richter; Timers—Frank Ely and L. A. Hawkes. Summaries:

Senior Single Gigs.—Won by Thomas F. Garrett, bow; H. A. Bowers, coxswain; Edward Scofield, Jr., Frank S. Jennings, coxswain, second. Senior Pair-Oared Gigs.—Won by Owen J. Prior, bow; Benjamin Jost, stroke; Henry A. Bowers, coxswain. P. E. Allaire, bow; Harry Jennings, stroke; Frank S. Jennings,

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Hazardous Role Played by Britain as a Military Power.

UNCEASING DRAIN OF MEN

The Shanghai Affair Injurious to British Prestige in Europe.

Diplomatic Qualities That the Chinese Troubles Call Forth—Rescue of the Envoys Not the End—The Zionist Movement Criticised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Aug 18.—I have no domestic news to write about this week. Parliament has dispersed and everybody who can afford it is taking a holiday. In political circles diligent preparations are being made for what is alleged to be the forthcoming general election. Both parties are selecting candidates and are mustering their forces as well as furbishing up their manifestoes. Busy as they are, it would not surprise me in the least were we to have an Autumn session of the present Parliament instead of the elections for a new one.

The Ministry has not made enough provision for its war. It is anxious to appear before the country as moderate; it begged a mere £13,000,000 vote when it wanted at least £30,000,000. Therefore, as no enterprise of a warlike kind upon which it is engaged appears to be coming to an end, the necessity for raising further money must arise in the course of another month or six weeks, and it would never do to go to the country with an unprovided for floating debt weighing upon the money market or with a war unfinished.

Sanguine views about the South African struggle continue to be put forth in all the newspapers of a certain type. They are fortified by tales manufactured in South Africa about burgher discontent, disorganization, and anxiety about this and another leader to lay down their arms and the marvelous quiet which prevails in those parts of the Orange River Colony that have been occupied or subdued by our troops.

These stories are meant to keep our courage up and have been reproduced so often that nobody now pays any attention to them. Stories about Krüger's tyranny, about Botha's tendency to use the sjambok, about the shortness of provisions and ammunition, with others of a like kind, are worn threadbare, and, alongside of them we are getting accustomed to the fact that week by week additional troops are being sent to the seat of war. We mostly have nothing but the scrapings of the slums to send, ill-trained and inefficient militiamen and volunteers, but they are going and as long as they continue to go, skepticism will be profound about the nearness of the end of the South African war.

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ENGLAND'S DESPERATE POSITION.

How desperate our position is as a military power can be measured somewhat by Lord Wolseley's address to the troops he reviewed this week at Aldershot. "Unfit for service" is the summing up of his harangue and it was not addressed to a mere battalion or a brigade or even to a division, but to some 30,000 so-called soldiers, forming the whole corps d'armée. It cannot be otherwise. We have not a man in the country, beyond a few drill Sergeants and recruiting agents with perhaps a squadron or two of Household Troops, that has had sufficient training to be an efficient soldier.

Our militiamen, thanks to the extent to which population has been congregated in the centres of industry, are, generally speaking, the most wretched objects imaginable, undersized, narrow-chested, flabby in muscle, and quick only in that form of intelligence which city life develops, even as in the street Arab. There is the making of soldiers probably in every one of them, but time has not been given to complete the process.

The seriousness of this position is not measured merely by the necessities of the South African war, where all our good soldiers, with the exception of Indian garrisons, are now swallowed up, but India itself is suffering. There has been a suspension of the usual substitutions of fresh soldiers for time-expired men for more than a year, and I am assured that discontent and disease are both becoming unpleasantly manifest among the white troops in our Indian depôts. I hate this subject. Let us turn to another. But what other subject have we that is cheerful?

***

BRITISH INCREDULITY.

We could not readily believe these Shanghai telegrams any more. They told us via Berlin that the besieged Europeans in Pekking had been relieved and were now safe within the lines of the allies. It was quite possible. But we wanted confirmation from the Ambassadors themselves. If Sir Claude M. MacDonald, Mr. Conger, and M. Pichon are safe among their deliverers, where are their own messages?

Relief is so certain now that we can have no doubt of it. Indeed, it is confirmed by the latest official news, but we could not afford again to rejoice prematurely. It is almost worse than premature mourning.

Admitting, however, that the legations and those they protected are safe and on their way to the coast, is the Chinese trouble at an end? By no manner of means; I fear it is only beginning.

Look at what has been going on around Shanghai. We wanted to land troops there in order to protect the British settlement, which is the most important, not only in Shanghai, but in all China. Forthwith strenuous opposition was offered by the Viceroy. That might have been overcome, although from his point of view he was perfectly justified in protesting, because of the increased difficulties our troops in Shanghai would throw upon him, as upon all the Yang-tse Viceroys, but the French insisted that they likewise should be allowed to land troops to protect their small colony, and the Russians and Germans were openly or tacitly upon the same side. Here, therefore, were the elements of a very nice quarrel between these powers, and what did we do? We wobbled.

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LORD SALISBURY'S VACILLATION.

Lord Salisbury, as I have repeatedly told you, is old and too feeble to be able to attend to current business in an efficient manner. He has had to go abroad for his health, and has no one in his government to leave in charge of his office. His nephew is of no use at all when any serious business is in hand, nice gentleman though he be. Consequently, we have the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary taking a holiday in the Vosges. The man, weak in health and enfeebled, will be obliged, ailing as he is, to undertake every day a settlement of knotty problems like this Shanghai one. Naturally a man in such a condition is anxious for rest and puts off solutions as long as he can. He is almost a Spaniard in his fondness for mañana. Hence the vacillation over this question of troops at Shanghai.

First, they were to be landed and then they were to be held back. One day they were mustered to go ashore, and the next ordered north to recruit our army on the Pei-Ho, just as the flux and reflux of European and Russian intrigues have buffeted our Foreign Secretary to and fro.

The moral influence of such vacillation upon the Chinese is as nothing compared to the injury it does England's prestige in Europe. In estimating the dangers that surround these Chinese problems you must never forget that there lies behind them all the possibility of huge European wars.

You are out of it. You have done nothing in China to excite hatred or suspicion of Chinese statesmen or populace. Salisbury's words, "We seek no goldfields; we seek no territory," are literally true in your case. Therefore the movements of the United States cruisers and United States troops excite nothing like the hostility among the Chinese that similar operations on the part of England, or any other European power, would do.

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BRITISH POLICY ANALYZED.

Your immunity in China from the suspicions surrounding the slightest action of all these other powers may blind you to risks lying behind what seems the simplest of disputes in that Empire. We have been proclaiming through the mouth of our able Under Foreign Secretary, and he is a very able, conscientious young fellow, that our attitude is exactly the same as yours. We have no intention of dismembering China or of grasping any territory, overthrowing the imperial authority, or of establishing an exclusive or preponderating sphere of British influence in the Yang-tse Basin. All our aim is to support whatever recognized or properly instituted central authority the Chinese may be able to create or maintain.

These words are excellent, and I have not the slightest doubt sincere, but Chinamen may be pardoned for taking another view. How about Wei-hai-Wei, about Kauo-Loon, about this very landing at Shanghai? How do facts accord with these protestations that England is not going to join other partitioners in the cutting up of the carcass?

In truth, our position is altogether anomalous. If we do not march step by step with Germany, Russia, and France, then an immense clamor will arise in this country that British interests are being betrayed. If we keep abreast of these other powers, then it is inevitable that we must lay hold upon certain districts in China and declare these under our protection or within our sphere of influence. But in taking this latter step we run an incalculable amount of risk of a quarrel with one or another of the rival marauders. They are all jealous of us, all hate us cordially. Every one of them would be glad to see us out of the Further East altogether, and the field left for themselves.

Have I not in these sentences given you enough of an outline of the position to enable you to agree with me in thinking that the utmost wariness, vigilance, and care are required on our part to prevent troubles of the East from spreading to Europe?

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MISTAKE OF THE ZIONISTS.

Are you interested in Zionism? I confess I am and for more reasons than one. As a practical scheme for relieving the Jews of Eastern Europe, and especially in Russia, from the abominable persecutions to which they are subjected, I do not regard the proposals put forward to recolonize Palestine with men of this race and faith as in the least degree practicable. What fascinates me is the revelation of a straining among the Jews after higher moral ideals, which this movement gives.

It is always difficult for men brought up in an established school of Christian belief to look with candor and fairness upon the Jewish question in any country or upon any position, and assert that the Jewish race be treated fairly and uprightly as men like themselves. To some extent the disposition professed by Christians throughout eighteen centuries in regard to the Jew as an outcast and inferior being has told upon the spirit of the Jews, and has contributed not a little to that moral abasement revealed in their attitude and pariah-like position in Russia, Poland, and some provinces of the Austrian Empire. In England it is altogether different, as doubtless it is in America, and nothing astonishes the observer of race tendencies so much in regard to Jews here as their capacity, when fairly used, to assimilate themselves with other races composing the nations of which they are citizens. I go so far as to say that the English Jew of several generations loses even the distinctive physical features of his race to the extent that makes him often recognizable among foreigners as an Englishman much more than a Hebrew.

The same holds good of many French Jews, so that they differ from Frenchmen professing other faiths more in creed than in any outward aspect. Hence the mistake of the Zionists in attempting to recreate a Jewish nation. Not in that way is the regeneration of Judaism to be effected.

I think the more this great race becomes merged in sentiment, in habits, and even in religious beliefs, with the peoples among whom it makes its home, the better will it in the end be, not only for the Jew, as such, but for the nations of which he becomes a part. Absorption, in short, not segregation and the marking of one section of the human family from another, is the goal at which to aim.

A. J. W.

CHESS PRIZES AWARDED.

Pillsbury and Schlechter, After Another Draw, Agree to Divide.

MUNICH, Aug. 18.—The fourth game of the series between Pillsbury and Schlechter for possession of the leading prizes of the international chess tournament was contested here to-day, and resulted in another draw, making the score to date: Pillsbury, 1; Schlechter, 1, and drawn, 2.

The players afterward agreed upon the following division of the prizes: Pillsbury, 1,000 marks in cash; Schlechter, 800 marks in cash and the special trophy presented by Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria.

Use of "Esquire" in England.

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Marquess of Londonderry, the Postmaster General, has issued a hard and fast order to Post Office clerks that "Esq." shall be used in the future in addressing all male correspondents unless they "are evidently laborers, personal servants, or tradesmen." In cases of doubt the "Esq." must be used. Depositors in postal savings banks are not entitled to the "Esq."

Old Madonna Sold for £4,000.

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—Stonyhurst College has just sold for £4,000 a small Madonna painted by Criveili. Lady Arundell of Wardour bought the painting some seventy years ago for £5 and presented it to the college.

Colombian Rebels Surrendering.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—Advices received from Socorro Aug. 16 said the revolutionary army under Vargas Santos, Focion Soto, and Uribe, who are the three Liberal leaders, was surrendering at San Vincente.

HAVANA STREET CAR LINES

The Trolley Is Long Coming, but Will Be There in Time.

Preparations for Its Introduction and Difficulties in the Way—The End of the Coches and Guaguas.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 13.—When Americans came to Havana almost two years ago they were surprised to find that, in this metropolis of Cuba, in this enlightened age, there was neither cable nor electric car. Indeed, there were very few street cars of any kind, three lines of horse and one of steam being the sum total of facilities in this direction. The cars were useful in bringing persons from the suburbs to town, but there their usefulness was at an end, for they did not, and do not yet, go anywhere in particular. They are a long distance from the wholesale district, and from most of the retail as well, and they do not go near any of the Government buildings, Post Office, Treasury, &c. Fortunately, there are "coches" on every side to be had for such a low price that the poor as well as the rich ride in them. For the sum of 20 cents Spanish silver—equivalent to about 16 cents American money—the passenger may go to any point he wishes, within certain limits, said limits including all of the old town and much of the new. There are several thousand of these vehicles in the city, in all stages of decay, but without exception they are all delightfully easy riding.

Besides these two means of transportation, there are the "guaguas," a local name for omnibuses, which travel certain routes, part of the route being over street car tracks, for which privilege they pay a certain rental. They run in some few portions of the business district. Among the better classes there is a prejudice against riding in these, and as a consequence they are mostly patronized by people from the lower walks of life.

It took foreign capitalists a very short time to realise the great opportunity there was here for a modern street railway system, and even before the American occupation, representatives of capitalists of several countries were here to look over the ground.

The competition was very warm. The race for rights ended in a compromise which included representatives of French, English, Canadian, and American capital, one-half of the stock being owned by the first two, the other half by the last two. In obtaining the necessary concessions, three authorities had to be consulted, which materially retarded the granting of the franchise. The three authorities were the municipal government, Secretary of Public Works, and the military government.

The company bought up the four lines heretofore mentioned, with a view to changing the entire system of the "Ferro Carrel Urbano," (city railroad,) to an electric road, but it was not until April of this year that ground was actually broken. Since then the work has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would admit, but these circumstances have not been altogether favorable. There have been three periods of rain, each of two weeks' duration, which prevented work for that time; then there was a strike which lasted for somewhat more than a month. Unfortunately a strike is likely to occur again at any time, for the workmen are of an excitable temperament and are easily influenced by professional agitators who live on funds collected among them.

The very narrow streets, which in the old part of the city average about fifteen feet, present another difficulty. How narrow the streets are is shown by the city ordinance, which prescribes the direction vehicles may move on certain streets, and even then there is often a blocked condition at busy times of the day. Years ago the horse cars ceased to run through this busy district, being unable to make headway, but the electric cars are preparing to penetrate into the heart of this portion of town.

Strange as it may seem, all of the materials for the road, with the exception of sand and stone, have had to be imported from the States—cars, rails, ties, machinery of all kinds. None was obtainable here. And the same is for the electric plant had to be imported also. Even the bricks for the building could not be bought here, since the one brickyard in or near the city was closed down a short time ago. As a result of this the reconstruction of the road is being accomplished at a great cost. It is estimated that it will cost fully as much as the most expensive electric road in New York, over $5,000,000.

It is impossible to use the underground system owing to the danger of corroding the very thin water pipes which carry the city's water supply. Therefore, while the heavy feed wires will be carried in underground ducts, as they are in Philadelphia, there will be two trolley wires for each track, and the unsightly pole will be a necessity. This double trolley system is in use in only one city in the United States—Cincinnati. The tracks, composed of steel rails and ties, are laid in bed of solid concrete. In this the idea to be observed in remaking the city streets is carried out, viz., to make them so that water can neither go through them during a rain nor the mud ooze up afterward, as it now does in the streets that have not been remade. From a sanitary standpoint the new way is much the better.

Freight and express cars will be run as well as passenger cars. The passenger cars have been ordered—one hundred of them. The kind ordered is a Summer car, entered from the end and having a centre aisle with rows of seats down each side.

Until the entire system is completed and in running order the fare charged will be the same that it is now, 10 cents, Spanish silver. When the lines are all in operation there is to be a radical change made; 5 cents American money will be the fare, with a universal transfer system, so that a passenger may ride from any point on the line to any other point for one fare. This will be a boon such as the people of Havana, especially the poor, have never dreamed of. To be sure, it will be the knell of the day of "coches," but it will be the old story of the survival of the fittest.

It is expected that the first line will be in operation by November or December, but this will depend upon the time of the arrival of machinery from the manufacturers. It will be a year at least before the entire system is in running order, and may likely be two, counting the unavoidable delays that usually act as important factors in delaying construction.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

Gen. Serviere Now Holds Three Groups of Saharan Oases.

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PARIS, Aug. 18.—The occupation of Adrar, the principal city of the Touat Oasis of North Africa, by Gen. Serviere is considered a success of no little importance for French arms. Gen. Serviere has now complete possession of three groups of Saharan oases, and this has been accomplished without striking a blow, and if he has been able to penetrate the Touat Oasis with the feeble escort at his command it would appear that the French are masters of the region stretching between Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco.

Doubtless there will be struggles for independence on the part of the tribes, but one is able to foresee the day when these nomadics will be forced to follow the fate of others.

Can Cure Texas Fever in Cattle.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A discovery of much interest to those who lose thousands yearly owing to the cattle pest has been communicated to the Academy of Medicine by M. Linniere, one of the leading scientists on veterinary subjects, who claims to be able to preserve animals from Texas fever, the worst form of parasitic maladies. M. Linniere has succeeded in cultivating the parasite producing the disease in serum from animals which have been previously attacked, thus attenuating its virulence, and in obtaining a vaccine virus with which to inoculate and protect cattle against the fever.

Chicagoan Fined in Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 18.—F. H. Flanley of Chicago, who was arrested here on the arrival of the Cunard Line steamer Ivernia, Aug. 13, from Boston, charged with smuggling cigars, was to-day fined £48 in the Court of Petty Sessions.

London "Tuckshop" Brings £24,000.

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—Layton's "tuckshop," beloved of boys for 100 years, a little confectionery store, 20 by 30 feet, has been sold at auction for £24,000.

CRITICISES MR. PECK.

Pennsylvania's Representative's Impression of the Paris Exposition.

William H. Sayne, the State of Pennsylvania Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, arrived here yesterday on the Lucania. A party of Philadelphia friends, headed by Hampton Moore, the secretary of the Mayor of that city, met the Lucania down the bay on a tug and took Mr. Sayne aboard. The party was composed of members of a club founded by Mr. Sayne, known as the Bold Buccaneers of Barnegat, and each member was decorated with the insignia of the club, which is a black badge about a foot long covered with skulls, crossbones, and various gruesome devices.

Mr. Sayne, who was accompanied by his wife and two sons, left Paris on May 28, and since then has been making a tour of the Continent. He said that he spent only a week in Paris, and that when he left the exposition buildings were in a very unfinished state.

"I must say that I received little courtesy from Commissioner General Ferdinand Peck," he said. "As a representative of the State of Pennsylvania I was entitled to some, and instead I was treated with contumely. I showed Mr. Peck my commission and he hardly looked at it. He told me that he was a United States official, and that he recognized no State authorities. I had better stop talking now, for I might say something too strong for publication."

Mr. Sayne did not stop talking, however. He said that the Commissioner had given him the impression that he was not welcome at the exposition.

"I tell you he didn't act like an American," he burst out. "It has been reported that many State and other officials have caused annoyance to the commission in their endeavors to get invitations to different events. I know that I asked him for nothing and expected nothing from him but good treatment, which I did not get. All I wanted was the freedom of the Pennsylvania section. Anyway, I didn't think much of the whole show. Everything was unfinished and the fair was nothing to compare to that held in Chicago."

LUDWIG NISSEN ON MR. PECK.

He Says He Showed No Fitness for the Commissioner Generalship.

Ludwig Nissen of Brooklyn, President of the Manufacturers' Association and Treasurer of the New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition, who returned from Paris on Friday, yesterday somewhat severely criticised Commissioner General Peck.

"Mr. Peck," said Mr. Nissen, "seems to be unpopular with Americans over there, especially those there as American exhibitors, many of whom I have heard score him in strong terms. They complain that promises of space and localities of exhibits have not been kept and that many exhibits have not been installed where the diagrams provided, but have been merely thrown into cases haphazard.

"One of the incidents which would seem to prove the criticisms made upon him was the fiasco which Mr. Peck allowed to be made of the visit of respect made to the United States Pavilion by President Loubet and other high dignitaries of France. That public reception was an absolute failure, because of the absence of Commissioner Peck and his representatives. If it was not an intentional slight on the part of the principal representative to the exposition from the United States, then it certainly was a convincing exhibition of the slipshod manner in which Mr. Peck performed his duties.

"It was said, moreover, that Mr. Peck was employing many of his relatives and sons of favorites at large salaries, for which these young men seemingly performed no duties whatever, except to participate in the social functions of the exposition. I don't know what Mr. Peck's fitness for getting the place was, but his special fitness for the place, in my opinion, was none.

"On the other hand, I want to say that New York is very much honored by having Benjamin B. Woodward as the Deputy Commissioner General for the United States. He is universally popular and admired for his many-sided abilities and good qualities, and it is too bad that he was not made Commissioner General."

PARIS OFFICIAL AWARDS.

President Loubet Presides at the Ceremony and Has an Adventure.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The ceremony of officially announcing the awards made to the exhibitors at the Paris Exposition took place this afternoon. It was not less magnificent in its pomp than the ceremony attending the formal opening of the exposition. The announcement of the awards occurred in the Salles des Fêtes, the hall which itself is one of the most beautiful exhibits. It was extravagantly decorated, though following the same general ornamentation as on the opening day. Fully 15,000 persons attended the exercises, which began at 3 o'clock.

President Loubet, who was escorted by the Cabinet Ministers, presided, and all official Paris, including the Diplomatic Corps and the Foreign Commissions, was present. A feature which gave additional animation to the spectacle was the entry of each commission and its staff, including the uniformed guards, bearing the flag of their respective countries.

President Loubet, after the "Marseillaise" had been rendered by an immense orchestra, opened the ceremonies with a short address in which he thanked the participants for the aid they had given in making the exposition a success. He also expressed regret at the fact that the closing hours of the exposition were approaching and added:

"But there is consolation in the belief that the spirit of this ephemeral work will survive and that the exposition has served to establish between the Government and the people relations and bonds more durable than heretofore. Strangers will appreciate henceforth that France is a country of peace and industry."

The President then placed in the hands of the Presidents of the various juries the lists of awards.

The Minister of Commerce, M. Millerand, also made a speech.

While President Loubet was on his way to the ceremonies at the exposition a drunken waiter named Jacques Mara broke through the line of cuirassiers surrounding the Presidential carriage and approached its door. There was a moment of intense excitement, but the man only threw an envelope into the vehicle. It contained a picture of his niece. The man's action was simply the result of a drink-deranged mind.

Kansas City Firemen Disqualified.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Kansas City Fire Brigade has been disqualified in the competition for prizes at the International Exhibition of Fire Apparatus at Vincennes, on the ground of professionalism, the staff being paid. The men were permitted, however, to give an exhibition. As regards speed in preparing their apparatus for reaching the top of buildings, and the height and distance of projecting water, they outclassed all competitors.

MAYBRICK CASE UP AGAIN.

Ambassador Choate Will Renew Efforts to Release Prisoner.

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—The case of Mrs. Maybrick has been revived by an extraordinary attack upon the late Baron Russell, Lord Chief Justice of England, which has appeared in the columns of The Liverpool Post, owned by Commodore Edward Russell. The Post declares that Baron Russell neglected the case and even failed to declare his personal conviction of his client's innocence, saying, "which, had he done, despite the decrepit Judge who presided. Mrs. Maybrick would have been acquitted."

So extraordinary an attack on the dead Chief Justice by so prominent a journal at once aroused Mrs. Maybrick's friends. Dr. Clark Bell of New York, Secretary and ex-President of the Medico-Legal Society, her counsel, hurried to London from Paris yesterday and had a long consultation with United States Ambassador Choate, who is keenly interested, and it is understood he has promised to renew his efforts to secure the prisoner's release. In speaking of the matter, Dr. Bell said:

"This is a most remarkable attack. It comes from no friend of Mrs. Maybrick. It is a great injustice to Lord Russell. Every Home Secretary and American Ambassador in England since Mrs. Maybrick's conviction knows Lord Russell had absolute confidence in her innocence."

SOUTH AFRICAN CONDITIONS.

Future of Cape and Natal Harbors and Railways—Dutch Merchants Plan Trade Restrictions.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, June 21.—Commercially as well as politically the near future will bring some important changes in the administration of the various colonies of South Africa. There will be a reconstruction of boundaries throughout the whole of South Africa, and a rearrangement of customs dues, railway tariffs, and landing charges, so as to bring each port as much into line as possible. Great improvements have during recent years been made in the harbors of East London and Durban. From both these ports Delagoa Bay has much to fear in the competition for the trade of the Rand and Pretoria. Steamers of heavy draught can in favorable tides get alongside the wharves and discharge their cargoes right into the railway trucks, thus saving the delay and expense connected with the use of lighters, which, on account of its lack of landing stages, are always essential to shipping at Delagoa. At East London and Durban goods can be cleared by the customs directly they get landed, without the interminable red-tapism which blocks the importer on every hand at Lorenzo Marques. During the war Cape and Natal merchants have had a keen eye to their future dealings with the Transvaal. They have pushed the Harbor Boards on to improve upon the old facilities and extend them wherever possible. The results of their labors in this direction are most beneficial to both the ports and themselves. The bar at Durban at high tide is double the depth it was a few years ago, and East London is in the happy position of being able to give nearly as good an account of herself.

Thousands of tons of machinery, timber, and general stocks are already awaiting shipment for the Rand gold fields, which will be sent off immediately the news is flashed across the seas that peace has been proclaimed. In many cases shippers will not even wait for this. Large stocks are now at the ports, ready for the first lot of goods trains that will be sent through.

In return for their diligent and enterprising work there is the prospect of a golden future for Cape and Natal harbors and railways; but whether, after the first few months, the Portuguese colony will benefit to any great extent at present seems doubtful. The harbor at Delagoa is beyond all doubt naturally the finest in South Africa. The bar is no bar at all, compared with those at Durban and East London, which have by dint of brain, muscle, and hard cash opened up deep channels so as to allow big steamers to come into the wharves.

The position of Delagoa is infinitely better than theirs, but everything bigger than a launch is still compelled to anchor out in the roadstead, whence passengers come in and go out in hired boats, and cargo has to be taken in and out in lighters.

On all sides, however, are indications of the friction and trouble which must continue for many years to come throughout South Africa after the cessation of hostilities and when the country will have become, in the ordinary sense, "settled." Of these indications one of the most evident was the recent "People's Congress," which took place at Graff Reinet, a strong Dutch centre in Cape Colony. The meeting was succeeded by a Bond caucus, which was attended by some hundred members of the Afrikander Party, including the prominent Bondmen, and after a discussion which is understood to have been characterized by a good deal of heat, a resolution was arrived at in the following terms:

"This Assembly, representing the various districts of this colony, considers that the time has come for the Afrikander people to act independently in all branches of business, and that every Afrikander business shall be supported as much as possible, and that each one here present bind himself to make every effort toward the fostering of such principle in the interest of the Afrikander people."

From this and other evidence it is clear that the Bond, which exercises so large an influence throughout the Cape Colony, has decided on a policy of trade boycotting, and doubtless every nerve will be strained to bring about the ruin of the British storekeeper.

Many who have not an intimate acquaintance with the country are inclined to think that the resolution above quoted was merely the outcome of excess of feeling on the part of those who framed it, and is not likely to be put into actual practice, at least to any large extent. But it is an undoubted fact that for some time past a system of boycotting has been more or less in operation in many parts of the country where Bond ideas and Bond methods have full sway. Any opposition to the Bond has been visited with a commercial ostracism, and it is alleged that this has proved an effective weapon for bringing those who may have happened not to be in full sympathy with Bond aspirations into more tractable frame of mind. It is now evident that a systematic trade boycott is to be organized throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that no pains will be spared to show that, although the annexation of the two republics may now be an accomplished fact, yet at the same time their friends in Cape Colony are quite capable of encompassing the ruin of a section of the British community, and that though the warfare in the field may be virtually over, the Bond will continue the fight by carrying the struggle into the domain of commerce.

EX-PRESIDENT PALACIO DEAD.

During His Dictatorship Venezuela Passed Through Many Vicissitudes.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 18.—Ex-President Palacio is dead.

Dr. Raimundo Andueza Palacio was elected President of Venezuela by acclamation in Congress on Jan. 20, 1890, to succeed Dr. Rojas Paul, under whom he had previously filled the office of Minister of the Interior. Under the terms of his election he was to hold the office until Feb. 20, 1892, and under the law he could not be re-elected.

Immediately upon coming into power Palacio began to scheme, and, aided by his Cabinet and supporters in Congress, held that Congress, instead of the Federal Council, should elect the President, should prolong the Presidential term from two to four years, and should enlarge the powers of the central executive and of Congress at the expense of State sovereignty. The opposition suspected that Palacio was scheming to continue himself in power, and his party was dubbed the Continuists.

When the time for assembling Congress came the Continuists kept away to prevent the necessary two-thirds quorum in the Senate, from electing a Federal Council. Thereupon Palacio was openly accused of trying to prolong his term of office. He tried to win over the less determined of his opponents, and, failing in this, he tried intimidation by arresting some of the most prominent of them.

On March 8, 1892, forty-six members of Congress signed a formal protest and withdrew. Palacio, in answer, assumed dictatorial powers and ordered wholesale arrests. The local prisons were filled to overflowing with political prisoners, and those who fled were proscribed and forbidden to return under pain of death. Rebellion was fomenting, but the sympathizers with that movement appealed as a last resort to the Federal Supreme Court. The decision was adverse to Palacio. Palacio then ordered the Judges imprisoned.

Gen. Crespo was gathering an army of insurgents in the south. Palacio at once placed Caracas under martial law. Suspects were thrown into jail by the thousands, and when the prisons were filled private houses were turned into jails. Strict censorship was kept over the press, and eventually all papers except the Government organ were suppressed.

The revolts that were begun in various States were fostered by the ex-President, Dr. Rojas Paul, who had brought Palacio into fame, and whom the latter had exiled on account of his influence and popularity.

Ex-President Joaquin Crespo offered his services to the exiled Senators and Deputies, and they formed a Junta and named him Commander in Chief of their forces. After numerous unimportant skirmishes the two armies met near El Totumo. The Government troops were defeated. A number of battles, in which the insurgents were victorious, followed the first engagement. Town after town rose against the dictator until he found himself practically deserted and unable to continue the war. His own friends persuaded him to yield to the inevitable, and he resigned his power into the hands of Domingo Monagas and Julio F. Sarria.

IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL

Career of Liebknecht, the Dead Socialist Leader.

THE COMING TARIFF BILL

Customs Measure Said to be Ultra-Protectionist—Berlin's Pleasure Over Count von Waldersee's Selection.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Wilhelm Liebknecht's sudden death removes from the battlefield of German politics a soldier of the revolution, as the Socialist leader proudly described himself, when on trial at Leipsic in 1872 charged with high treason. He was always a fighter, and it is characteristic that on the eve of his death, he urged on his colleagues of the Vorwaerts the importance of maintaining the offensive and never allowing the Socialist Party to be driven into a defensive position. It was nearly 10 o'clock on Monday evening when he left the Vorwaerts office in the busy, dingy Beuth Strasse after a heavy day's work, during which the agenda of the Socialist Annual Assembly had been definitely framed. It was arranged that Liebknecht should there speak on "International Politics," a theme on which he discoursed in the Reichstag during the Naval bill debate with such vehemence that he was called to order thrice in one sitting. He intended undertaking a trip to Switzerland on Wednesday, and had promised to speak before the International Workmen's Fraternal Union at St. Gallen.

On reaching his home at Charlottenburg he worked until half an hour past midnight in the tiny study incumbered with papers accumulated during fifty years. At 4 o'clock Frau Liebknecht was awakened by the sound of heavy gasping and found her husband in the last throes of a fatal attack of apoplexy.

Liebknecht's history is the history of the Socialist Party in Germany during more than half a century. The "old man," as he was familiarly called in the Socialist ranks, stood over the cradle of the Socialist Party and fought for it until death, the greatest of levelers, called him away. At the age of seventy-four, although his hair had whitened and his back had bent, he was as unyielding an enemy of the existing social system as when he risked his life for the revolutionary cause in 1848-9. Animated by the fanaticism of an apostle, he never deviated from his convictions under any circumstances, preferring loss of position, exile, and imprisonment to compromise with the powers that be. His bitterest political and economic adversaries were always compelled to admire the self-sacrificing spirit and whole-mindedness with which he devoted himself to the cause of the proletariat and to the propagation of Socialist doctrines.

In the last years of his life he found adversaries in the party of which he was the veteran leader. The dogmas of Marx and Lassalle, which Liebknecht ever regarded as the Alpha and Omega of social science, are not accepted unquestioningly by the whole Socialist Party of to-day. Liebknecht's nature was such that he regarded social progress as possible only through revolution. The majority of German Socialists of to-day do not share this view. They believe that Marx is not infallible; that evolution is more potent than revolution in social economics, and that immediate tangible reforms should not be disdained, but should be striven for by the party. In the columns of the official party organ, the Vorwaerts, opinions have been expressed conflicting with those of Liebknecht, although he was chief editor of the paper. His differences with other Socialist writers were on several occasions breezily discussed in the annual assembly of the Socialist Party, and it has of late been evident that the younger tacticians regarded Liebknecht as somewhat "vieux jeu."

THE SOCIALIST LEADER.

Liebknecht sat in the Reichstag for about thirty years. He entered it in 1867, and was only absent during the years 1870 to 1874, when his trial and two years' imprisonment for high treason occurred, and during his imprisonment two years ago for lèse majesté. His eloquence was of an impetuous, fiery nature—in sharp contrast to the cool, deliberate oratory of Richter and Lieber. He was a born orator, but nevertheless his speeches had but little effect on the votes of the Reichstag. As a debater, he was incapable of grasping the point of view of an opponent, whether in purely political questions or in the realm of economics and social policy. He could brook no opposition to the formulas which he regarded as the highest truth, and considered no abuse too severe for those who disagreed with him.

It was in public meetings and party gatherings that he appeared to the best advantage as a speaker. There his passionate style carried his audience away in a manner incredible to those who heard him only in the Reichstag. His gestures and attitude when speaking were remarkable. His whole frame was brought into movement to emphasize his words; his eyes would light up, and his hands moved like windmills as he anathematized his political adversaries.

He possessed little humor, and that was of a harsh, biting character, not calculated to cause a smile. One day, however, he provoked in the Reichstag a storm of laughter which remains legendary. Some Saxon Socialists had been prosecuted and punished, because during an excursion they had "unfurled the red flag" and attached it to a child's perambulator, in which lay a young revolutionist. Liebknecht brought the matter before the Reichstag, and gravely produced the "red flag" which had caused the condemnation of the Saxon Socialists. It was simply a red cotton handkerchief, such as is used by all the innumerable Germans addicted to snuff, and had been attached to the child's perambulator to protect the infant Socialist from the sun's burning rays. Half the members of the Reichstag had similar handkerchiefs in their pockets.

LIEBKNECHT'S EARLY AIM.

As a journalist, Liebknecht possessed remarkable talent and fertility. He studied philology at the Universities of Giessen, Berlin, and Marburg when a youth, with the hope of becoming a privat docent, or a university professor, and there is no doubt that had he stuck to his boyish projects he would have become an ornament to German official learning. He was an unrivaled master of the German language. To employ a Berlin colloquialism, "what he wrote had hands and feet," and his articles were read appreciatively and admired even by colleagues whose political opinions were diametrically opposed to his own. His articles in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which he left on finding that Bismarck controlled the paper, are quoted as masterpieces.

Since 1868 he was the active head of the Socialist Party organ, and was also a prolific writer in German and foreign periodicals. Under the name of the Vorwaerts, besides being a powerful organ of propaganda, has proved a paying commercial enterprise and an up-to-date, well-informed daily newspaper, ranking with the best bourgeois organs in news and style and costing the subscribers considerably less.

In his family life Liebknecht was exceptionally blissful. He was much attached to his wife, and at one of the Socialist Party assemblies was taunted by an opponent with being entirely "under petticoat rule." Liebknecht's retort will suggest itself to every happily married man and silenced the scoffers. He leaves two sons, both of whom have adopted a legal career, and several daughters, the elder of whom is married to Bruno Geiser, the Socialist writer. Liebknecht's interment on Sunday in the Friedrichsfelde Cemetery will doubtless be the occasion of a popular demonstration.

Liebknecht's last article appears posthumously in Wednesday's Vorwaerts. It is an incomplete sketch, in which he warns the public against the Agrarian manoeuvres for restricting the importation of meat and grain. That the Agrarians are to obtain advantages when the treaties of commerce are revised is now generally admitted in official circles.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

According to all appearances, the tariff bill soon to be presented to the Reichstag has been drafted on ultra-protectionist lines. The Frankische Tagespost, a Socialist paper published in Nuremberg, has obtained through secret channels a copy of the draft prepared in the Imperial Office for the Interior under Count Posadowsky's direction. Socialist newspapers so often succeed in obtaining private Government papers that the authenticity of the present document is scarcely doubted.

Even Eugen Richter's organ accords credit to the document. It indignantly points out that the Imperial Minister of Commerce recently issued a circular to the Chambers of Commerce requesting opinions as to the points in the new tariff, which are now shown to have been already settled in the Imperial Office for the Interior. According to Count Posadowsky's scheme, the practice hitherto followed of levying tariff on the gross weight, and making an allowance for tare, is to be abandoned and the net weight must be given in all instances. Further, the packages, whether cases, casks, baskets, sacks, cardboard boxes, &c., are to be taxed separately. This rule is to be applied even when the goods contained in the package are not liable to duty.

The Tageblatt calls attention to the fact that this provision will particularly hamper the importation of foreign grain. It is ostensibly intended to afford protection to home makers of cases, casks, sacks, &c., but its real object and result are to impose an indirect tax on foreign produce.

Paragraph 6 of Count Posadowsky's draft abolishes the rule by which new products, unmentioned in the tariff, were admitted free of duty, and empowers the Bundesrath to decide what duty shall be levied thereon. This rule will render the importation of new articles impossible during the many months necessary to obtain a decision from the Bundesrath.

Paragraph 10 subjects to a differential tariff goods which benefit by a direct or indirect bounty in the country of origin. In Paragraph 12, Count Posadowsky meets the Agrarians half way on the question of credit for corn dues. Hitherto importers of grain have enjoyed three months' grace before the duty was levied. The Agrarians demanded the abolition of this credit. Count Posadowsky continues to grant the privilege, but ordains that those who avail themselves of the facility shall pay interest on the amount leviable.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

"The right man

GOSSIP OF ST. PETERSBURG

Asiatic Plague Has Spread to Russian Territory.

KING ALEXANDER'S MARRIAGE

Russian Influence Will Now Predominate in Servia—A Wonderful New Electric Railway System.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—Russia is again threatened with the Asiatic plague, or "tchouma," as it is called here. This fact seems to have been overlooked by the Western European press. After having ravaged British India, where it is still raging, the "tchouma" has spread, on one side to China, and on the other to Arabia. This dread disease now prevails at Aden and at Djeddah, and at Smyrna, in Asia Minor.

The Russian Government, as is usual in such cases, has taken energetic measures to prevent the spread of the scourge to Turkestan. Some suspicious cases having been reported from Anzob and neighboring villages, a sanitary cordon was established by means of detachments of Cossacks, in the infected districts. In this manner, it is hoped that the spread of the disease will be prevented. In every case the clothing and household goods of all the inhabitants in the districts affected have been thoroughly disinfected.

Last week experiments in regard to a new system of electric railway took place at Gatchina in the presence of the Empress Marie Feodorovna, and several members of the imperial family. The system is the invention of two Russian engineers, Romanoff and Popoff. The experiments were, I hear, entirely successful, and fully demonstrated the superiority of the system over all existing methods of travel by rail. It is asserted that a speed of 200 versts an hour can be obtained.

The news of King Alexander of Servia's marriage to Mme. Draga Meschin has been received with satisfaction in St. Petersburg official circles. The fact that the Czar was among the first to congratulate the young King is significant. The King's marriage marks the beginning of a new era in Servian history; henceforth Russian influence will predominate at Belgrade, instead of Austro-Hungarian influence, which has been paramount in Servia for several years past, owing to ex-King Milan, who has always been a protégé of the Austrian court.

I have been told by those who know young King Alexander personally that he is a youth of considerable force of character. He is determined to inaugurate a new era in the government of his country by a series of financial reforms which are greatly needed; since, owing to Milan's misgovernment, Servia is on the verge of bankruptcy.

The choice of men made by King Alexander for his new Ministry is significant of the policy to be adopted. The Prime Minister is Mr. Jovanovitch, a Russophile Radical, and the Minister of Public Education is Micha Popovitch, who has already held office under the Radical Vonitch Ministry. It is expected that Mr. Jovanovitch will deal in an energetic manner with the numerous army officers who are friendly to ex-King Milan, and who, it is said, are preparing to support him in the event of a coup d'etat. As the new Ministry is strongly backed by Russia, it is hardly probable that any conspiracy of Milan and his satellites could prove successful.

Henceforth cordial relations will exist between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Belgrade, and Servia will have everything to gain from the change. During the past year the relations between the two countries have been strained, particularly since the speech made by King Alexander, at the opening of the Skuptschina, in praise of King Milan. That speech was considered a direct slap in the face of the Czar's Government. Since then there have been many rumors current in St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Government was planning to overthrow the Ibrenovitch dynasty and to place Prince Nicholas of Montenegro on the throne of Servia. This solution would have been joyfully accepted by the great mass of the Servian people, who were thoroughly worn out with Milan's tyrannical régime.

King Alexander seems, however, at last to have awakened to the danger which was threatening him; hence the explanation of his present determined attitude.

An interesting military ceremony has just taken place here in several Russian army corps. It is customary in Russia to renew the regimental flags every hundred years. Last week the Czar presented flags to those regiments which have been in existence for at least two centuries; that is to say, those which served in the campaigns undertaken by Peter the Great. Each of these flags contains an inscription commemorating the principal achievements of the regiment.

Several leading Bonapartists have recently arrived in St. Petersburg, and it has again been rumored that the French Imperialists are about to transfer their allegiance from Prince Victor to his brother, Prince Louis, now Gen. Bonaparte, of the Russian Army. The Bonapartist leaders, as is well known, have long been anxious to have an active Prince in whom to place their hopes. Prince Victor, elder son of "Plon Plon," leads a quiet and secluded life in Brussels, and, it is said, is anything but anxious to become Emperor of the French. His brother, Gen. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, is a very different kind of man. He is ambitious and a soldier to the backbone.

It is said that Prince Victor is quite willing to renounce all his claims in favor of his brother. There can be no doubt that with Prince Louis at their head the prestige of the Bonapartists would be greatly enhanced. The very name of "Gen. Bonaparte" would be certain to awaken enthusiasm in the French masses.

Prince Louis Napoleon is extremely popular in Russia, and is, moreover, persona gratissima at the Court, being a great personal friend of the Czar. It has been reported that the Prince is shortly to marry a Russian Grand Duchess. Should such a marriage ever take place it would naturally greatly enhance the prestige of Prince Louis, alike in France and Russia.

B. C. DE W.

JULY 4 AT ZAMBOANGA.

Natives Took Part in the Celebration with Enthusiasm—American and Filipino Sports.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ZAMBOANGA, P. I., July 6.—Throughout the length and breadth of the Philippines it would be very difficult to find a more loyal community than that which exists in and about this town and province. Capt. Very in reality sowed far better than he knew during those tiresome, vexatious days when the gunboat Castine was cruising off this portion of the coast and keeping up a vigilant blockade.

During these long weeks, that dragged themselves out into months, Capt. Very made the Moros, and particularly their chief, our very firm friends. And it is largely through the actions of this chief, Datto Mandi, as he is called, that we are to-day respected and almost admired in Zamboanga rather than hated and dreaded, as we are in so many other provinces.

Even at Manila, where our soldiers have kept the peace and brought commendable order out of direst chaos, we are not liked. Were it not for the influence of the moneyed classes and for the fact that food and all other supplies can be obtained there, as well as the fact of such vast sums of money being constantly dispensed for labor, the city would have been burned in many sections long ere this.

But here the Presidente, Midel, is a particularly devoted friend of the Americans, and here the Moros and the Zamboangians work together, as their principal men are great friends.

From this it is not to be greatly wondered at that the Fourth of July found many enthusiastic observers in the ranks of the natives of both parties, who began their celebration on the noon of July 3 and continued it until about daybreak of July 5.

The officers of the Thirty-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, had drawn up an excellent programme, which drew competitors from all the different nationalities present and was a grand success, all the events being well contested. The marines at Port Isabella, across the Basilan Straits, furnished a contingent of athletes, who carried off numerous prizes and at baseball beat the soldiers' nine by a score of 16 to 8. In the tug-of-war the army downed both the marines and the navy.

The climbing of cocoanut trees and the gathering of the nuts by the natives were clever displays of dexterity and activity, as were the diving for the nuts by the boys and the scrambling for them after they were rescued from the stream. The sport called "carajay" was only indulged in by the Filipinos and Moros, and produced no end of fun. Coins are stuck to the bottom of large iron platters that have been thoroughly blackened in smoke. The contestants, with hands secured try to get these coins with their teeth. As a result they emerge from the contest looking not unlike chimney-sweeps.

The native pony race brought out some fine specimens of the sturdy, speedy little animals. The winning of the race by one of Datto Mandi's entries was extremely popular.

In the evening, after a fine open-air concert, there was a sleight-of-hand performance by Commander Bleecker and some recitations by Major Stanton, United States Volunteers, followed by singing, the programme ending with a grand dance. The Filipino belles are learning the Yankee step remarkably well. Altogether, the first Independence Day here was a most pronounced success.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE EFFECT OF THE LANGUAGE DECREE IN FINLAND.—The recent imperial ukase decreeing that henceforth various departments of the Duchy of Finland shall transact business exclusively in the Russian language is said to have completely demoralized the Finnish people. It is declared that the Russian language is only more or less known to 8,000 out of a total of 2,700,000 inhabitants.

It is believed in St. Petersburg that the Procurator General of the Holy Order of the Russian Church, M. Pobiedonostseff, is responsible for the decree hostile to the native language. The establishment of the Russian language in Finland will, he considers, be a great victory for the Pan-Slavonic idea, while the Russian Government itself will obtain greater uniformity in civil and military administration.

It seems that the decree is based upon a declaration by Alexander I. in 1808 that "Finnish and Swedish are to be used as the official language only until such time as Russian can be introduced." It is now pointed out, however, in a protest signed by the members of the Finnish Diet that the statement of the Czar Alexander was made before the relations of the two countries were put on a proper basis at the meeting of the estates at Borga, where the right of the Finns to use their native language in administration was recognized.

The Deputies declare that "the two languages [Finnish and Swedish] are not merely local languages in subordinate relations to an imperial language. They are the national languages of Finland, and they alone can, in the fullest sense of the word, be the official languages of Finland." Further on in their protest the Deputies declare the ukase to be "a decree tending to violate the position of the native languages in the administration of the Finnish Government offices, which from the outset is stamped as impracticable and cannot be put into operation without conflict with the legal order of the country."

In the meantime all criticism of the ukase by the Finnish press is instantly met by the suppression of the newspapers containing it. For this reason the most important newspaper in Finland, the Nya Pressen, has been put out of existence. It is understood in St. Petersburg that in forwarding the petition to the Czar Gen. Bodrikoff, the Acting Governor General, expressed his opinion that the best way out of the difficulty would be the abolition of the Diet itself, although it is understood that with this action the last vestige of Finnish legislative independence will disappear.

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ANOTHER FASHODA AFFAIR IMMINENT.—With the overthrow of the Sultan Rabah and the dispersal of his forces by the French expeditionary corps in the Lake Chad region of Africa, British diplomatists see future friction with France, which is quite likely to invite another "Fashoda affair." The region around Lake Chad which is now claimed by M. Fourmeau's trans-Saharan expedition, although not a British protectorate, has been long considered within the British sphere of influence. The nearest British stations to Lake Chad are Ibi and Yola, and they are now comparatively surrounded by French posts. The French expedition, it is said, has taken possession of the capital, Bornu, a post from which the British some time ago withdrew, without, however, hauling down their flag.

The overthrow of Rabah was accomplished by a combined French force which had marched into Central Africa from four widely separated parts. The force under the command of Major Lamy, who met his death in the battle, had come from Algeria, and consisted of over 300 trained soldiers, supplied with light field guns. This force had left Wagia in November, 1898, and after many vicissitudes had reached Lake Chad in January of this year. It had been preceded to the lake by Lieuts. Jolland and Meynier with about 200 men. Jolland commanded the remains of the ill-fated Voulet-Chanoine mission, and had come from Senegal; Meynier had accompanied Col. Klobb from Dahomey, and was severely wounded on the occasion when Klobb was murdered. Finally, M. Gentil and Capt. Robillot had reached Lake Chad by the way of the Caboons and the Congo.

As yet no official recognition has been taken by Downing Street concerning the French activity in Central Africa, although London newspapers are pointing out to their Government that a serious blow had been dealt to British prestige in the Central Soudan, a region in which, owing to the plan to connect Nigeria with the line running from the Cape to Cairo, it is most necessary that British influence should be paramount.

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CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON CRITICISM OF THE VATICAN.—A fortnight ago there was held in Chester, England, the annual conference of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain. Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, sent a note which was read to the assemblage. Considerable importance is being attached to the phrasing of this note, as it is understood to be directed against those British Catholics who have presumed to criticise the Vatican for the Anglophobe spirit prevailing in the Italian clerical press, and also to warn certain admirers of the late St. George Mivart for openly protesting against the way his case was handled by Cardinal Vaughan.

In his note the Cardinal said, among other things: "There are Catholics who permit themselves to read and discuss whatever is printed, if only it falls under their notice and is written in an attractive style. In their presumption and ignorance, without careful intellectual training and without any necessity, they seem to deem themselves a match against the most subtle arguments and the false presentation, or half presentation, of facts which they have never mastered or even heard of. They criticise the conduct of the Holy See as though they had a mission to rescue the government of the Church from failure. These public criticisms and attacks upon the Church by children professing to belong to her are proofs of an uncatholic and disloyal spirit. The position and character of the Church as a divine institution need to be continually kept before the mind. There is nothing like her in the world. Every other institution, however ancient or powerful, is of human creation, and what the hand of man has fashioned and put together the hand of man may modify and destroy."

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THE FALLING OFF OF BRITISH TRADE IN MACEDONIA AND THE LEVANT.—The declaration of the British Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople that British trade with the Levant has fallen off nearly 40 per cent. during the last five years has been followed by a report from the British Consul at Salonika showing that British trade with Macedonia has dwindled almost as rapidly. The reason for this is said to be the absence of direct communication between England and Macedonia, the high freights, the dislike of British merchants to give credit, and the increased energy of foreign countries, especially Italy and Austria.

The Consul points out that twenty years ago British merchants were practically the sole importers and could dictate their own terms to buyers in Macedonia. For years, he says, he has urged British manufacturers to seize the opportunity afforded to them by the rise in prices in fez caps and to open a fresh and lucrative trade for British goods.

"The Austrian manufacturers, finding they had a complete monopoly in this article," continues the Consul, "raised the prices some 30 per cent., and it was found out that there was a great chance for Great Britain to supply an article the value of which in Macedonia alone amounts to nearly £50,000, seeing that the wool has always come from Australia through Bradford and that the machinery used was identical with that used for making stockings; but beyond a few casual inquiries, no interest was aroused. Now, a certan Osman Deresch, acting for Jewish merchants in Salonika, has obtained from the Turkish Government a concession for the manufacture of fezes, including a dispensation for eight years from all import duties on materials and machinery necessary for their manufacture."

The Consul thinks that it is absurd for the British merchants to cling to the "ready-money" system. He says: "From three to six months' credit is what buyers expect, and they will not buy for cash from England articles of which Germany supplies them with an excellent imitation on such terms or for which they have to wait some six months before being paid by retail merchants."

WHAT PARIS THINKS ABOUT

The Shah of Persia Contrasted with His Father.

FRENCH ANARCHIST VIEWS

Curiosity as to Policy of Italy's New King—Ravages of Yellow Fever in French Senegal.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Shah's visit is coming to an end, and he will leave behind him a brighter impression than that which was habitually produced by his distinguished father when traveling in Europe. The late Shah was really little better than a savage. His innate barbarism and certain mysterious religious principles, which imposed very dirty habits upon himself and his suite, caused him to be a "perfect terror" to the custodians of the old royal palaces of Europe where he staid. It took months of disinfection and careful cleaning to render habitable again the Alte Schloss, in Berlin, where he had occupied a magnificent suite of apartments, elaborately decorated in the style of Louis Quatorze. Buckingham Palace housed him once, but never again, and on his second visit to England rich parvenus vied with one another in inviting the late Shah to their residences, in the hope (sometimes fulfilled) that so signal an act of self-sacrifice and of devotion to the Crown would secure them at least a baronetcy.

The Shah's suite principally fed upon mutton, and this was killed in the living rooms, which soon came to resemble a slaughter house. The Shah himself had a fondness for roast chicken, the bones of which he habitually threw over his shoulder when he had picked them. When he dined on the Eiffel Tower these bones came down in showers on the heads of the passengers underneath. The old monarch was testy, cruel, excessively autocratic, and afflicted with a mild form of kleptomania. During his first visit to England he wanted to behead one of his viziers, and Mr. Gladstone's personal intervention was necessary to prevent this. When dining with the enormously wealthy Duke of Sutherland, whose other royal guest was the Prince of Wales, the Shah looked at the Prince, and then at the Duke, and drew his hand across his throat. In Persia such very rich vassals as the Duke of Sutherland, whose splendor outshines that of the throne, are looked upon as dangerous characters and are not tolerated for long.

The late Shah had a mania for ordering quantities of goods from confiding tradespeople and subsequently omitting to pay for them. The jewels in the orders he conferred were not infrequently paste. When he came to Europe on the last occasion, his chief object being, as at present with his son and successor, to visit the exposition, he was accompanied by a little boy known as the Sultan Aziz, who was charitably described as a "mascotte," and was said to have saved the Shah's life. This gamin was the pet horror of poor Mme. Carnot, and at the gala performance at the Opéra, given in the Shah's honor, she resolutely pushed the little monkey into the background, in spite of his efforts to edge his chair on to a level with hers. Poor little Aziz! He did not long survive his illustrious and imperial protector. The present Grand Vizier had him destroyed, and now wears on his wrist the little favorite's teeth set as a bracelet.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

Mouzaffer-ed-Dine is a portly, cumbrous old man, very naïf, as was his father before him, but distinctly more intelligent, and he looks more good natured. One can hardly imagine him claiming as the ransom of an insurgent town a hundredweight of human eyes, as his ancestors occasionally did. He eats quietly and gravely everything that is set before him, using a knife and fork like a Christian. Now and again he hammers violently on the table, but this is merely because he finds the French service a little slow. He is a humorist in his way, as you might judge from the odd drop of his left eye, every bit like that of the late M. Dupuis. When he was shot at he merely remarked, "The fellow is a madman," adding, "There seem to be a good many of the same sort over here." Then he asked for his assailant's photograph. His great delight is in automobiles. M. Boucher, from whom the Shah has ordered an equestrian statue of himself, has two remarkably fine groups in the sculpture gallery of the exposition, and has, I hear, accepted the Shah's invitation that he should accompany his Majesty back to Teheran.

The Shah will take home with him a large selection of automobiles, a collection of photographs, and a firm belief that the Anarchists are more rationally dealt with in Persia than in any other country in the world, where boiling alive is merely the death inflicted on their relatives and nodding acquaintances, the fate reserved for the Anarchist himself being quite indescribable.

There is practically no doubt any longer that Salsou, who attacked the Shah, had no connection whatsoever with the murderer of King Humbert. From what I know of the Anarchists (and I have known a few intimately) I am convinced that the stories about a widespread conspiracy hatched at Paterson, N. J., are very much exaggerated. The stories are hatched there, no doubt, and are meant to produce a state of panic and terrorism, in which aim they are fairly successful. Anarchists have no international organization worth speaking of, and nothing that is done or said in Paterson has much effect on Anarchists over here. Salsou's act was an individual aggression.

The most prominent among the Anarchists in France, such as Charles Malato and Zo d'Axa, have strong literary leanings, and do not recommend the use of either bomb or knife as a means of propaganda. Neither does Elisée Reclus, the most distinguished of all Anarchists, the greatest geographer in the world, who admitted to me himself when I visited him once in his little cottage at Sèvres that he was quite incapable of hurting even a fly.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS' VIEWS.

The Anarchists in France do not, however, disapprove of these "executions," which in the jargon of Anarchism are the murders of personages such as the late President Carnot, the Czar Alexander II., and the Empress of Austria. They hold that, society having declared war against them and their theories, they have a right to retaliate on society. The executions of Vaillant and Emile Henry, neither of whom had taken human life, were held to be unnecessarily savage, and to have justified whatever the Anarchists may have done since. But each Anarchist acts as he pleases, and it is contrary to the main principle of anarchism for any association to be formed, or any direction to be accepted by these paradoxists, whose only trait of union is that they share approximately the same opinions. What seems to constitute the chief element of discord between them and society, as at present constituted, is the existence of fictitious responsibility among the governing powers. Presidents and crowned heads are made responsible for what in reality they cannot help, or at least not without violating the Constitution.

The social and political conditions of Italy are certainly very bad, and for this situation dating from the hierarchical fiction responsible, while constitutionally he can do no more to prevent it than the meanest of his subjects. Neither the Queen of England nor the President of the republic can pardon a criminal without the recommendation to mercy of a board of inferior functionaries. But when the latter make blunders, or cause a section of the people to become exasperated, it is too often the head of the State who pays the penalty in his own person. It would be perhaps a useful reform to do away with these fictitious responsibilities altogether, and for such a purpose the republican form of government is certainly the best adapted.

ITALY'S NEW KING.

Politicians are a little curious as to what kind of foreign policy the new King of Italy will follow. When the King was a lad of fifteen his intense taciturnity made people who came in contact with him think that he was mentally wanting. The King had no great opinion of his son's powers, but the young man has somewhat belied the poor promise of the mere boy. His friends have just now been trying naturally to say all that they can which is most flattering and hopeful about him, but they do not manage to say much, except that he is amiable in his manner (as amiable as a man can be who never opens his mouth) and has a wonderful memory. Also that he has a strong will.

The French have a secret hope that he may be less inclined than was his father to follow the counsels of Germany and to lean on the naval support of Great Britain. His wife may be reckoned as sharing the well-known Russian predilections of her father, the Prince of Montenegro. France as a nation dislikes the Italians too much, however, for a sincere or lasting friendship ever to be patched up again between them, and this fact will in all probability have an important influence in preventing the new King of Italy from pursuing any other policy than that which has prevailed in his country for the past thirty years, whether Crispi or Rudini or any other Prime Minister held the reins of government.

Some very alarming news has been privately received in Paris about the terrible ravage caused in French Senegal by the epidemic of yellow fever which is now raging in the colony. A French officer, who has been attached to this colony for several years, writing home, says that more than 15 per cent. of the entire white population has perished during the past three months. Since the rainy season has set in 1 per cent. die every day, and of persons attacked by the disease 80 per cent. die. The epidemic has now spread all over the colony and nearly all the French troops are down with fever. All the white troops in the colony are to be withdrawn and replaced by natives. The doctors and nurses are dying and the churches have been closed to prevent contagion.

A patriotic French journalist has recently made a discovery which he considers to be almost a national disgrace. For some time past French parents have been in the habit of dressing their children in the English fashion, and it is a common occurrence to see in the streets of Paris French children wearing large straw hats or sailor caps with a broad blue ribbon on which is inscribed in gold letters "H. M. S. Bienheim," "H. M. S. Agincourt," or "H. M. S. Nelson." These hats are manufactured in England, and as the French journalist points out, are destined to be worn by young Anglo-Saxons. It has never occurred to French people to find out what the letters "H. M. S." meant, and presumably they are also as ignorant of the meaning of Agincourt and Bienheim, although the name Nelson, to quote the French journalist, is very significant. This no doubt explains why the children of some well-known Nationalist Deputies and public men noted for their Anglophobe sentiments are to be seen in the Tuileries proudly wearing hats on which are inscribed such names as, for instance, "H. M. S. Trafalgar."

R. S.

CUBANS SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Call to Discuss Independence and Go Away Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Salvador Cisneros, President of the insurgent Government of Cuba in 1895; Gen. Lacret and the Rev. Dr. Lewis Musteller, from Havana, who arrived in New York Wednesday, called on the President to-day, with the Rev. Charles W. Currier of Baltimore, to talk over the question of Cuban independence. The object of the visit was to learn the disposition of the Administration toward the establishment of an independent Government for Cuba and to get an idea as to when full independence might be expected.

The delegation had a long and very free talk with the President, and on leaving the White House expressed gratification at what the President said. They stated that they were very much encouraged at the sentiments expressed by the President. After leaving the White House they called on the Secretary of War and discussed with him the Constitutional Convention soon to be held on the island.

Cubans Ask America to Explain.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—The Republican Party of Santa Clara has asked all parties in the island to join it in asking the interveping Government to explain the exact meaning of the clause referring to the future relations between Cuba and the United States in the order calling upon the country to elect members of a Constitutional Convention. The parties are asked to send two delegates each. The delegates will meet at Santa Clara Aug. 27 to decide whether or not the parties shall go to the polls if the clause is not explained.

DESERTER SENT TO PRISON.

Court-Martial Gives Soldier in the Philippines Forty Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Private Chester A. Boakes of the Fourth Infantry was convicted by court-martial at Imus, P. I., of deserting in the face of the enemy and of joining the forces of the enemy, and also of advising other soldiers to desert. He was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor for a period of forty years.

Gen. MacArthur approved the sentence and designated Bilibid Prison, Manila, as the place of confinement.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN HAWAII.

Seizure of Courtroom Raises the Question of Ownership.

HONOLULU, Aug. 11.—United States Judge M. M. Estee has arrived here and opened his court, and one of his first acts was to enter an order seizing a courtroom for his own use, the local authorities not having provided him with one. Judge Estee ordered United States Marshal Ray to take possession of a room which had been the court of Circuit Judge Silliman.

The order from Judge Estee came after extended correspondence had passed between his Honor and Superintendent of Public Works McCandless regarding the finding of quarters for the Federal court. The order created a great sensation among the legal fraternity. It has raised the point whether the United States or the Territory of Hawaii is the owner of the public buildings here. The matter will have to be decided at Washington.

Judge Estee is doing a large business in naturalizing citizens. Many old residents of the islands never changed their allegiance from the country of their birth, and they are now taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the United States court. A majority of the new citizens are of English birth.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It Affects the Property Rights of Citizens Who Die Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The State Department to-day gave out a treaty between the United States and Great Britain relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property. The instrument was signed last year, but ratifications were not exchanged until last month.

It is a long document of seven articles, and, provides in detail the manner of distributing the property of deceased citizens of either country who die in the other country.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—South Vineland, H. H. Davis.
NEW YORK.—Newcomb, Edward Spain.

ROBERT MANTELL MARRIED.

Actor Wedded Marie Booth Russell Last May.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 18.—Robert B. Mantell, the actor, to-day announced that he was married to Miss Marie Booth Russell last May. Mr. Mantell is spending the Summer here. He lives in a cottage at the corner of Harrison Avenue and Tichenor Place. Mr. Mantell refuses to say by whom or in what place the ceremony was performed, except that it was in New Jersey.

"My wife and I," said he, "will continue on the stage. As in the past, Mrs. Mantell will be my leading woman. She will use her former stage name."

Mr. Mantell's first wife secured a divorce from him in 1892. Later he married Miss Charlotte Behrens, his leading lady, who died in 1898.

MR. LEDERER RETURNS.

Says He Has No Fear of Being Ousted from Casino.

George W. Lederer, manager of the Casino Theatre, arrived from Europe yesterday morning on the steamship St. Louis. He declined to discuss Mr. Sire's threat of ousting him from the Casino, except to say that he would "be at the old stand long after September had come and gone."

In regard to his Fall plans Mr. Lederer said that his present attention was being devoted entirely to the forthcoming play in which the two Bernards and Virginia Earle are to figure. No title has been given the piece yet, but both the name and cast will be announced this week. One of the people engaged is Marie Dainton, a French actress, who arrived Friday on the Germanic.

NOT HELD AS AN ANARCHIST

Moresca Detained Because He Is an ex-Convict.

Guida Obtains Counsel and Will Try to Land—His Brother a New York Fruit Dealer.

It was learned yesterday that the information on which the two Italians, Michael Guida and Matale Moresca, who arrived here on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., are being detained by the Secret Service men, came from Paris. Another telegram was received in regard to the two men by Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie yesterday from the Government authorities at Washington. It read:

Hold two Italians until further notice.

Commissioner Fitchie insists that the two Italians who are still locked up at the Barge Office are not under arrest, but are only detained here.

"I know nothing about them to indicate that they were meditating a plot against President McKinley," he said; "the detention of them here is nothing unusual. One of them is known to be an ex-convict, and it is perfectly natural that the Government should not want them in this country."

"Is it true that there are fourteen other alleged Anarchists detained here at the Barge Office?" he was asked.

"Not that I know of," he replied. "There are large numbers of men detailed here for various causes. I don't know of any Anarchists, however. There were 150 men detained here last night."

"I can tell you one thing, however," he continued, "and that is that the information which the Government has about these fellows came from Paris."

"Didn't it come first from the Consul at Naples?" he was asked.

"I think it came from a higher authority than the Consul," said Mr. Fitchie. The Detective Bureau of this city knew about it several days before the Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived. They were down here watching for these men, and they were working in connection with the Secret Service men. The two Italians will probably be detained here until next Tuesday before any further action is taken in connection with their case."

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Bureau arrived at the Barge Office yesterday morning, and started a rigid search through the baggage of the two Italians, which had been brought over from the dock at Brooklyn, where it had been lying all night. He said that he found nothing, however, which would tend to incriminate the Italians in any way.

"So far as I know," he said, "the report that fourteen Anarchists have been arrested is false. I only know of these two."

Yesterday morning Antonio Guida, a fruit dealer of 864 Third Avenue, arrived at the was the brother of Michael Guida, a manuer of 320 Broadway. He said that he was the brother of Michael Guido, and showed the following telegram from him:

Call for me at Barge Office, steamer Kaiser.
GUIDA MICHAEL.

"My brother is no anarchist," he said through an interpreter. "He was arrested because he was a friend of Moresca. He was a sailor in the old country and was in the Italian marine service. He is not a criminal and has never been imprisoned in his life. He doesn't belong to any secret societies or political organizations whatsoever. I saw him four months ago in Sorrento when I was visiting relatives there. He has never been in this country before."

Wildnauer said that he had been retained as counsel by Guida to defend his brother's right to land.

A dispatch from Washington says that Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service reiterates his assertion that there is no evidence to show that the two men are anarchists. The Chief adds, significantly, that the report that Moresca was an anarchist was prompted by the malice of a former acquaintance.

There is another Italian detained at the Barge Office, who, although he is not charged with being an anarchist, is looked upon with suspicion by the Secret Service men. He is a little, dark man, very thin and swarthy, and gives his name as Giuseppe Costa. He was dragged out of the water at Bedloe's Island early yesterday morning. He was in a very exhausted condition when he was found, and, after being treated with restoratives, said that he had been swimming about in the waters of the Lower Bay all the previous night.

According to the story he told on Bedloe's Island, he was a stowaway on the Fabre Line steamship Gallia, which left Naples on July 31, and arrived here on Friday evening. He said that he was afraid of being placed under arrest when he came on shore and had jumped overboard when the vessel was coming up the bay, and tried to swim ashore. He had tossed about all night, he said, and was almost drowned when he came ashore at Bedloe's Island. Later on, when he was brought to the Barge Office, he told somewhat different story, and said that he had stowed himself away on the steamship Trojan Prince instead of on the Gallia. He will be detained at the Barge Office until the officials of the Bureau of Immigration act on his case.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau said yesterday that he had been watching for the arrival of the two alleged anarchists who are detained at the Barge Office for some time.

"Our orders came from Washington," he said, "but I believe that they got their information there from Paris. Detective Petrocino, who is an Italian, has been at work on the case. I can't tell you anything about the matter, however. Chief Hazen has charge of the case, and he wants the utmost secrecy maintained.

ANARCHISTS IN AMERICA.

A Secret Service Chief Thinks They Are at All Times Dangerous.

"It is a difficult matter to determine when to laugh at and when to be alarmed at the talk of the Anarchists in this country," was the comment of a department chief in the United States Secret Service on a recent demonstration in favor of the regicide Bresci. "Usually we do not worry much about them, for when they talk fiercest they are least to be feared, but there is only one safe rule to follow in dealing with them, and that is to take them seriously. Nine in ten of them may be only harmless theorists, but the tenth may be a very dangerous man. We recently had a case to deal with in which I am convinced we prevented a horrible form of assassination, though the matter has been treated by the newspapers generally as a hoax and our men held up to ridicule.

"At least we captured the bomb, a machine as ingeniously contrived for murder as any amateur ever turned out, and we also got the men who made it, though we could not find a way to hold them, and consequently hushed the matter up, after doing the best we could to intimidate the bombmakers by promising to watch them. To get positive evidence against them we could have done but one thing, and that was to let them blow up their intended victim, but that would hardly do in this country.

"We had information about the conspiracy in plenty of time to put detectives on guard about the Anarchists in this case, and went to work as quietly as possible. There was a leak somehow, and a few days after the case became public property. That would not have prevented the murder of one of the most prominent men in the country, however, for the Anarchists, watched by our men, went straight ahead with their plots. We waited as long as possible to get evidence that would send the conspirators to prison, but were finally compelled to raid them simply because, had we waited longer, I am sure the bomb would have been used for its deadly purpose. We prevented the murder, but the plotters had broken no law, and we had to let them go. We still have the bomb, however, and a glance at it would convince any one that the man who made it meant business.

"Anarchy as spouted at the meetings around New York commonly is noisy but harmless, but every now and then men crop up who are sufficiently ill-balanced or dwarfed mentally, as in the case of the bombmakers, to be as dangerous as rattlesnakes. Then all that is needed to make trouble is a directing head, or a plan, to produce something like the crimes of the Chicago Anarchists. I think it is really a good thing that they are permitted to meet publicly in this country. They can't plot crimes then, and they talk just enough to blow off steam and be content until the next meeting is held."

The New Treaties with Spain.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Aug. 18.—Premier Silvela has held a conference with Bellamy Storer, the American Minister to Spain, regarding two conventions resulting from the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. It is believed the negotiations will be concluded to-day.

KILLED BY FAST TRAIN.

Fatal Accident to a Grocer's Assistant in Riverdale.

Moses Rottersman, twenty-six years old, who lived in Spuyten Duyvil Road and was employed by his brother-in-law, Samuel Veneruttis, a grocer, in Sputyen Duyvil Road, King's Bridge, as a driver, was struck and instantly killed last evening by a passenger train, his body being thrown into a brook. It was recovered.

Rottersman was delivering groceries with a horse and wagon. He was crossing the tracks of the New York Central Railroad near the iron bridge, Riverdale, when local Passenger Train No. 1,037 came along and struck the wagon, killing the driver, the horse, and smashing the wagon, throwing all three into Tibbets Brook.

Thomas Stafford, who lives in the neighborhood, later found the man's body and took it ashore.

MINING WAR IN SONORA.

Troops Ordered Out to Enforce an Order of the Court.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 18.—A message has been received here telling of another mining war in Canaea, Sonora. Several years ago a man named Lindsey located a mine group known as the Lindsey claims. About the same time a man named Greene was engaged in locating claims in the same vicinity, and disputes as to the boundaries arose which have never been settled. Some time ago Lindsey disposed of his claims to an Indiana syndicate, including Senator Fairbanks and Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis.

Greene's adverse claim was known to the syndicate, and a representative was sent to the City of Mexico in the interests of the purchasers. At the same time Greene took possession, but the syndicate procured a court order putting Lindsey in possession. The Judge of the court accompanied Lindsey to Canaea, but an armed force, directed by Greene, prevented the execution of the order.

A report of the affair was sent to Hermosillo, and an armed force of eighty men left there Wednesday to assist in carrying out the orders of the court.

THREE MINERS IMPRISONED.

Have Probably Been Suffocated by Fire in Pennsylvania Colliery.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Aug. 18.—Three men and sixty mules are imprisoned in Slope No. 3 of the Lehigh Valley Company's Primrose Colliery, near here, which has been burning since last night. The unfortunate miners are William and George Tomkiss and Charles Initis, and it is feared that they have been suffocated.

It is not known whether any others are in the mine. Those who escaped formed a rescuing party, but were brought out of the shaft almost asphyxiated.

Owing to the impossibility of access, the fire has assumed vast proportions, and will entail a heavy loss. It may be necessary to flood the mines, which would result in the suspension of operations for nearly a year and throw 600 men and boys out of employment.

It is said that an attempt will be made to seal the portion of the workings in which the fire is raging. If this is successful, it will be necessary to flood only Slope No. 3.

WOMAN KILLED LEAVING CAR.

Skull Broken, She Does Not Live to Reach Hospital.

An unknown woman, about twenty-eight years of age, was killed last night by a fall from a Sixth Avenue electric car, at Sixty-eighth Street. The woman was alighting from the car, when she fell headlong on the pavement. The base of her skull was broken, and as she was carried to the street a policeman summoned an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital. The surgeon placed her in the ambulance, which he ordered driven at top speed to the hospital. The woman died after the horse had gone less than a block.

The police arrested Motorman Bernard Brennan of 500 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who said the woman had tried to step off the car while it was in motion.

The woman had a dark complexion and brown hair. She was 5 feet 3 inches in height, weighed 125 pounds, and dressed in mourning. In her possession were a black-bordered handkerchief, a cross, a small amount of money, and a Calvary Cemetery card showing that some one had recently been buried in the cemetery in Section 19, Plot AA, Range 2, and Grave 22. There was found when she fell a small silver-plated pitcher, which she had evidently just purchased. The body was taken to the station house in West Sixty-eighth Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Mitchell.

David Mitchell, who was Chief Assistant District Attorney during the time William M. K. Olcott was District Attorney, died at his residence, 200 West One Hundred and Second Street, yesterday morning, of liver complaint. He was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, fifty-four years ago. At the age of three and a half years he was brought to America by his parents, and went to live in Manchester, N. H. Later his parents moved to Providence. Mr. Mitchell was educated in the public schools of that city and at Brown University. He afterward attended the university at Bonn, Germany, returning to America when the university was closed on account of the Franco-Prussian war.

He opened up law offices at 137 Broadway, in this city, and soon became a prominent lawyer. He was best known as a cross-examiner. At one time he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He was associated with his brother Peter in the practice of law at 93 Nassau Street. Thirty-three years ago he was married to Sarah Olive Cogswell of Providence, and is survived by his wife and seven children, two sons and five daughters, one of the latter being the wife of Dr. A. C. White of this city.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed, but it will take place at Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-sevent

Need of a National Conservatory.

The question most important that awaits an answer is: When will the American Nation, by and through its Government, establish institutions for the education of musical and art students? The older and more prosperous we grow, the more important becomes this question—a question so seldom thought of by the ordinary mind of the industrious, dollar-seeking American, but which is so vital to the student who has to run the gamut of the education afforded in this country through private sources; and when we come to consider the higher branches of art or music, then the darkness of the situation is appalling. In speaking to one of our oldest United States Senators, the question was asked: "When are we going to establish, like the older nations of Europe, institutions under Government patronage and control, for the higher education of American genius?" His answer was: "I hope soon; but up to the present we have been a very material and commercial Nation, striving to earn money and building up the country." He was then asked: "Have you ever thought of the great hardship that is imposed upon the poor young man or woman who, by God's gift, is possessed of some great talent and who is ambitious to perfect his or her education and is without means to do so?" He said: "No."

How distressing and discouraging must be the thoughts that pass through the mind of the American when he thinks and knows that in Europe even the poor children from whatever station they come are in the fullest enjoyment of institutions maintained by the Government which give to them the instruction that brings them to a high degree of perfection, and sends them forth in the world as great artists, while the American looks at all the wealth and great expenditure in and about Government affairs, and finds that this mighty Government of freedom and liberty has not even taken the initiatory step for laying the foundation stone upon which shall be built a home for the cultivation of the great arts.

It may be interesting to know that there are as many as 20,000 American students scattered through the great cities of Europe, studying music in every branch, and likewise painting, sketching, and all the fine arts akin thereto. One-half of these students are either eking out a precarious existence as beggar students or are indulging in all kinds of self-dentals in order that they may continue their studies until the time when they are competent to go forth and take up the battle for supremacy; and it is pitiful to hear the pathetic stories of struggle and self-abnegation the poor American student undergoes for the sake of achieving success in his chosen art; that the money he lives on can scarcely be afforded by his family, who are in moderate circumstances; or the student who has worked and saved his earnings, or he who is doing some menial service in order to maintain an existence. These stories force upon the listener a blush of shame for our Nation's neglect of the true genius and manhood suffering want and exile for the sake of art and to make the American name honored. These young men and women who are thus conditioned are our own country people, Americans, the children of American parents.

I met an American lady, a widow, in Belgium with her little son, a great genius, who plays the violin to the astonishment of all the masters, and who promises a great future. Speaking of her son's career, the lady said: "I had to dispose of my little home and furniture in order to come over here and give my boy a complete education. I had with him the best teachers in America, and they finally told me that it was useless for me to continue at home, that they had taught him all that it was possible for them to teach, and that the only thing I could do was to bring my boy to Europe and place him in some accredited conservatory under a great master. Now, I have just got money enough to remain here two years and a half, and if my boy does not finish in that time so that he can earn a living, we will be paupers.

This pathetic story is one of many told by the American parents who accompany their children to give them the advantages that are possible abroad. This hardship does not occur to the Europeans, because they are right at home, and we often hear it said here in America: "Isn't it strange that the foreigners are all good musicians?" Why, there is nothing strange about it. Their advantages are such that with a little industry they become good musicians, and if they have genius they become masters, while in this country of ours many a genius is born and dies without ever being heard of, and all this because the atmosphere here is not conducive to the development of his talents.

There is also a business side to this question, and a few figures will demonstrate that the profit would be to America.

We will minimize the cost of the 20,000 American students abroad, including instruction and all other incidentals, to $1 per day per student, or $600,000 per month, or $7,200,000 per annum. The average course for three years extracts from America therefore $21,600,000, while we can build four modern institutions fitted for such purposes and maintain them with a full corps of high-class professors within $500,000 per annum, giving to each institution twenty professors, teaching the different branches of music. The idea is to place the conservatories geographically so as to meet the population. Belgium, with a population of 6,000,000 people, maintains two such institutions, while the present suggestion means one conservatory to every 20,000,000 people.

Congress thinks little of appropriating $5,000,000 for a man-of-war, whose purposes are to destroy, whereas by the expenditure of $1,000,000, an institution can be reared to build up and perpetuate a lasting heritage for the glory of our Nation.

The answer usually set forth and held up by some people as an excuse for our neglect in this direction is that we are a young Nation, and a Nation of business and not of art and music is neither logical nor tenable; it is not even good business policy. Is it business to allow 20,000 of the youth of this country possessing genius and soul for art and music to leave America and for years to dwell abroad, divorcing themselves from our institutions, paying the foreign master for lessons and spending whatever money they may have in strange lands away from home and friends, accepting voluntary banishment for the sake of their art? Under the present condition we actually drive our sons and daughters to seek knowledge in alien lands, and when the task is accomplished, what happens? If the student meets with success before he returns to America or before he dares to present himself before a European audience he must adopt some foreign name and kill the last vestige of his Americanism, because it is well understood that musicians do not come from America; that all we produce novel in music is the negro ragtime and coon songs, but no great composer or virtuoso is ever credited to America. It is only within the last few years that an American by the sheer force of genius was received and given general recognition on the European stage. The most noted singers who have held prominence before the world have been five American ladies, and strange to say, three of them are Californians—Sibyl Sanderson, Emma Nevada, and the most recent and now famous little songstress, Rose Relda. The other two are Nordica and Emma Eames. But have we any world-famous American violinist, pianist, or 'cellist who acquired his education in this country and who has forced his way to the front rank? Certainly not.

In painting we have done a little more—at least, something more than in music—but our painters did not acquire their education in America; as boys or young men they went abroad and worked with that energy which is distinctively American until the laurel wreath fell upon their brows. While in Munich I met Toby Rosenthal, possibly the most famous of American painters to-day, the author of "Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire," "The Seminary Alarm," "The Vacant Chair," and many other celebrated pictures. He is one of those artists whose patrons consider themselves honored and flattered to be able to purchase a picture from him. Of course, he is the true poetic ideal genius painter. Speaking about his residence in Europe, Mr. Rosenthal said: "I have been living here twenty years away from my native country. My children are raised here. They know I love America, and all my sentiments are American, but, having lived here so long, it is difficult for me to hold my American citizenship, and if I lose that, my children, being German born, would be subject to military service in Germany. My children are American, and if we only had institutions of art in America I would not be compelled to maintain this continuous exile." I asked him: "Would you come to America and take charge of an institution such as the Royal Gallery of Art in Munich, for the purpose of teaching and promoting the higher arts in America?" "If under National control, yes; for a private institution, no," was his answer. "But if the Government of America would adopt, say, the system of the German, French, or Belgian Government for the perfection of art?" I asked "Then I would feel it a duty as an American who loves his art and his country to try and place such an institution on as high a standard as the European. But the shoddy Americans prefer to come to Europe to buy pictures and pay a great deal more for them here than they might pay for them in America, and that," Mr. Rosenthal continued, "is partially due to the fact that American artists have no standard, as they are without a National Academy of Art that can place the seal of approval and give character to works of merit. It is all idle to say that America is barren of points of interest or subjects for the artist; there are scenes in America that equal anything in Europe, and many that far surpass the best subjects that they have here."

But let us return to our original theme—music. The average musician in America to-day is a foreigner. You can count on your fingers the American leaders of note. Thomas is one. Gilmore has passed away, and Sousa is the one living representative of the American musician who has done a great deal toward a favorable consideration of the American musician abroad. A Spanish gentleman who listened to Sousa in Paris observed that it was remarkable to hear Americans play such correct music. "I had no idea that Americans knew anything of time." An American gentleman to whom he addressed his remarks, replied: "Well, a year or so ago you had no idea that we knew anything about thirteen-inch guns. You people here are finding out something about us all the time that you did not know before." While Mr. Sousa rarely essays the classical in music, or string instrumentation, it must be confessed that in his special line he has no equal, and has won the plaudits of the European world, as well as those of America. The question that again presents itself is, whom have we besides Sousa, and should America be satisfied with one Sousa, or ought we to have men of musical mark and fame consistent with the fame and greatness of our country? Whom have we sent to Europe as a representative of this great art? Some years ago we sent, I think, "Blind Tom" to Europe, but he was a musical freak. But think of the artists Europe has sent to us, and the vast sums of money America has paid for the privilege of hearing them! Every time Paderewski closes an American tour he takes home to his Polish bank hundreds of thousands of dollars. But there are artists in Europe who are loth to leave the congenial atmosphere of their conutry. Ysaye, the great violinist, is sought for by American managers. He simply shrugs his shoulders and says: "Why should I go to America, so far away? Besides I have not time enough to serve my European patrons." One can readily understand this artist's diffidence of going to America after one has seen him greeted by a cultured European audience, who pay three or four times what we are willing to pay for a concert here. Their cheers and bravos are expressions of true appreciation, and their enthusiasm seems to be without limit.

Every one who understands admits and accepts that music is the sublime speech of the soul, the higher condition, the better life. Its effects are refining. Music tells sweetly the joys and passions of life; it takes from sorrows half their burden and robs anguish of its keenest sting; it hails the seasons and promotes love of country and of home. It is the universal language of the world and speaks so that every ear can understand. It is the one thing that carries the mind nearer to God. This being so, why should we not have institutions equal to the great conservatory at Liège, Belgium—Liège, the home of Charlemagne, a city of about 150,000 inhabitants, half of whom devote themselves to industry, mainly gunmaking, and the other half devote their time to music? The air is fairly resonant with music.

The National Conservatory, maintained by the Belgian Government, is a magnificent structure of art and beauty. It contains a theatre, few surpassing it in beauty in Europe or America, which for thirty years has been under the direction of that famous musician and composer, M. J. T. Radoux. In this institution are taught voice culture, 'cello, piano, violin, and solfage, harmony, composition, sight reading, time and phrasing, all of which, of course, is more or less included under the title of solfage. Among the men who went forth from this institution who have become famous artists on the violin and whose names are a part of the history of the musical world to-day are Vieuxtemps, Leonard, Massart, Jacque Dupui, Heynberg, Wery, (celebrated for his studies on violin,) Marsick, Ovide Musin, Caesar Thomson, Renard, Parent, Debroux, Guide, Watson, François Trume, Eugene Ysaye, and John Gerardy.

Every one of these names is covered with honor and glory. To-day Ysaye is the world's greatest violin virtuoso, playing with passion and technique not equaled by any living artist, while Caesar Thomson is accepted as the highest authority in technique, which position he occupies at the Royal Conservatory at Brussels, while Ovide Musin, combining the two great faculties of virtuoso and technician, inspires his pupils with a knowledge of both, improving the sweetness of tone and bringing the technique to a high degree of perfection. It is a musical feast to be present at the "concouring exercises," or public contest, that takes place at the Conservatory of Liège. Many readers will confess they have never heard of the little City of Liège until they read of it here, and yet it holds the place of honor in the musical world for the great work it has done. Before entering the Liège Conservatory pupils must have acquired a high standard in music, and must pass an examination before the Directory of the Conservatory, and, if accepted, they are matriculated and receive their instruction at a cost of $40 per annum in American money. They get two lessons a week from the best masters in Europe, and when you hear a class at work you are already listening to good musicians. I recall Musin's class, consisting of sixteen pupils, eight of them Americans. Every member of this class promises to become great. But there is not a student in that class who does not practice from six to ten hours every day, and when they come to "concour," which takes place once a year before a jury of the most celebrated musicians from all over Europe, each pupil must present a répertoire of at least eight to ten classics which must be played from memory. To give an idea of the character of music that they are required to play it will be interesting to note in the list are the following:

Bach, J. S.—Chaconne en re mineur.
Bach, J. S.—Fugue en sol mineur.
Corelli—La Folia, (cadence de Leonard.)
Benda—Caprice en si bemol majeur.
Kreutzer—Etude No. 13, la majeur.
Rode—Etude No. 6, si mineur.
Paganini—Etude No. 20, re majeur.
Vieuxtemps—Etude No. 3, re majeur.
Wieniawski—Etude No. 3, re majeur.
Dont—Etude en tierces en do majeur.
Biber—Sonate en ut mineur.
Forpora—Aria en mi mineur.
Vitali—Chaconne en sol mineur.
Florillo—Etude No. 28, re majeur.
Gavinies—Etude No. 10, si bemol mineur.
Leclair—Chaconne.
Paganini—Etude No. 19, mi bemol majeur.
Locatelli—Sonate en sol mineur.
De Beriot—Etude No. 1, si bemol majeur.
Haendel—Adagio cantabile et allegro en mi majeur.
Ries—ePrpetuum mobile de la suite en sol majeur.
Tartini—Variations sérieuses sur une gavotte de Corelli.
Campagnoli—Prelude en mi bemol majeur.
Bach, J. S.—Adagio du 2e Concerto.
Bach, J. S.—Sicilienne et presto de la Sonate No. 1 en sol mineur.
Bach, J. S.—Sonate No. 3 en la mineur.
Bach, J. S.—Grave, fugue, andante, allegro.
Bach, J. S.—Fugue en sol mineur.
Bach, J. S.—Presto en sol mineur.
And all other arrangements by Bach.

The class that "concoured" July 11 and 12 appeared before the following jury:

MM. Théodore Radoux, President; Eugene Ysaye, violiniste, à Bruxelles; Leenedrs, directeur honoraire de l'Académie de Musique de Tournai; J. Debroux, violiniste, à Paris, et F. Renard-Camauer, violiniste, à Huy; Secrétaire, M. L. Vandenschilde.

The American students received first prizes, and some with "distinction" and "extra distinction," which was a most astonishing showing and quite took the jury's breath away. You may be assured no favoritism was shown to these American pupils. They had to wrest these prizes away from their foreign competitors through the jury, and by actual, well-deserved merit. The jury might very naturally have preferred to see the distinction and honor remain at home. What it takes the European student five years to accomplish the American accomplishes in two and one-half or three years. These "concours" are attended by the élite of the community and by musicians who come from far and near, and a finer entertainment is seldom found even at a first-class concert.

At Brussels, an American boy, totally blind, took the first prize with distinction and high honors over twenty competitors. Prof. Caesar Thomson protested that the distinction should not go to this boy, because it seemed unnatural that a blind person should be able to hold successfully such a position, but the jury paid no heed to the professor and the honor went where it was due. It is worthy of note that the American pupils average from fifteen to twenty years of age, while the foreign pupil, or to be more correct, the native pupil, averages from eighteen to thirty.

Musin of the Liege Conservatory is well known in America. He taught in New York, but his talents were well known at the institution from which he was graduated, and the Directory determined upon having him returned to his Alma Mater, and made it so interesting that he accepted the flattering offer and took the first professorship, which evidences the fact that if there be anything good in our country that Europe wants, they send and get it, giving preference to the product of their own country first. Every American who loves music and loves his country ought to become an advocate of the establishment of an American conservatory of music under the Government patronage.

The location of the National conservatory of music should be placed according to the population, so that it might be accessible by all sections of the country in proportion to numbers. A certain standard should be demanded, so as to make it the high finishing institution for the perfection of instrumental as well as vocal music. A regency should be established, non-political in character, for the production and promulgation of standard and classical music. Of course, at first it would necessitate the bringing here of well-known masters from Europe, but in a few years the institution would graduate its own teachers, and Americans would take pride in the American-born and American-educated musician. In place of importing musicians, we could export; we could send our talent abroad; nothing would give us a higher standard for culture and refinement and remove the notion that we are barbarous Indians than our musical representatives, who would be able to win the plaudits of the musical world abroad.

What is done for music should be done for painting. The entire American people would come with applause to the Congress that would vote an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of an institution for home culture of the arts. The Senator or Representative who introduces and successfully brings to a conclusion such a measure will live in the hearts of the musical people of the American world until time grows old with age. We also need more reverence for art, and those tone-poets whose works shall outlast the ages. This can come only when musical education shall receive Government sanction. Wherever you go throughout Europe in the great cities you are confronted with the statues of Mozart, Handel, Goethe, Schiller, Mendelssohn, Peganini, and others too numerous to mention. Where do you behold them in America? Echo answers, Where? Every great city in Europe maintains a grand opera during the season. America maintains one, for a few months only, in the great metropolis of New York, and all the artists are foreigners. Only a short time ago one of the managers of the great American Opera Company, while looking for talent in Europe, came in contact with an American singer whose voice is exceptionally fine, and after hearing her he remarked that her voice was very beautiful, but she was an American, and therefore would not do for America, and yet this manager expects Americans to patronize him and pay him American money. It is time that this sort of thing should be stopped. "America for Americans" ought to be the war cry, but America must establish institutions in America that can cultivate and graduate musicians, vocal and instrumental, to compose the great opera companies of our country, which shall be patronised because they are Americans, educated and cultured in America, at an American institution. It rests with the people of this country whether we shall continue failing in pride, refuse to build, foster, and maintain these temples of refinement, and continue the slaves of Europe—nay, worse, enemies to the welfare of our own children.

It has often been suggested that some of our multi-millionaires might found such an institution. This would not answer the purpose. Such an institution must be under the protection of the Government and carry with it the Government's seal, for that would give it verity, and the student coming from this institution with the seal of the Government on his diploma would be accepted wherever he went. The Government would not be the loser, because the people who pay the taxes would, for themselves or their neighbor, receive the benefits, and all the vast amount of money spent abroad would be spent at home, keeping the family tie from being severed, hearts from being broken, and American students from appearing as mendicants in foreign lands, when they can always be ladies and gentlemen in high repute at home, honored for their work by their countrymen in their own country.

The King of Belgium remarked to an American that many Americans lived in Belgium, and that fact pleased his Majesty much, for he said: "We have learned to love you people, and you flatter us by coming to live with us and partaking of our art instructing institutions." The gentleman to whom this remark was addressed, in reply, said: "Belgium has two Kings; you, your Majesty, who remains at home and rules your people, while Ysaye, the king of the violin, tours the world and by his matchless playing conquers the hearts of the people everywhere; and to the people, who ask, 'Where does he hail from; whence does he come?' are answered, 'From the home of the violin, Belgium, whose masters in music have made more conquests than were ever made by the armies of Belgium from the time of Charlemagne to the present day.'" Then said the King: "Yes, we are happy to have the hearts of the world touched by the sentiment and genius born in our people. Our musicians honor us, and we honor them."

The student who devotes himself to the severe and arduous labor in order to produce melodious sounds that give us great pleasure, may bring great sacrifices; but we love and honor him. Success is most difficult even at the best, and when we know the hardships that must be borne before that end is attained our Nation can well afford to do its part to help the ambitious student to obtain the thorough education necessary to that end. We shall in sooth honor ourselves by honoring the noblest of all arts. Let the cornerstone of America's Temple of Arts be laid.

HENRY I. KAWALSKY.

AMUSEMENTS.

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ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
WILFRED CLARKE & CO., in George Henty Tidler's Laughable Farce, "Oscar's Birthday."
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5 WEEKS THE LIMIT.
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KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. LEW WALLACE'S
BEN-HUR
Arranged for the stage by WM. YOUNG, ESQ.
Music by EDGAR STILLMAN KELLEY.
Under Stage Direction of BEN TEAL.
Seats for Entire Engagement on Sale Thursday, Aug. 30th, 9 A. M.

HUBER'S 14th St. MUSEUM 10c. TO ALL.
Open Roof, Electric Fans, Cool House, 3 Large Curio Halls, Theatre, 2 Co.'s, All-Star Bill, All New.
LANE & SUZINETTA, Cannonball jugglers, acclaimed all over Europe, challenge the world to produce their equal. WHITE CLOUD'S INDIANS, illustration of life, manners, pleasures, and pastimes of the redmen; 20 others, including Volna, contortionist; Capt. Ward, whistler and imitator; Alex. Bell, human pincushion; the Le Roys, claw-hammer and wire-haired men; Haight & Haight, sensational flying rings act.
THEATRE Johnston & Steen, Elmore, Emory & Russell, Collins & Hayes, Lydia Hall, Bobby Fields, Libby Putnam, Costello & Horton, Gorman & Platt, 2 Claytons.
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VICTOR EMMANUEL
ITALY'S NEW KING.
Also GAETANO BRESCI, the Assassin.
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To-morrow and All Week FITZSIMMONS AND RUHLIN prizefight in moving pictures. Chas. T. Aldrich, Marzella, Josie De Witt, Ollie Young & Bro., Eleanor Falk, Johnstone Bros., Caicedo, Hayes & Healy. Others.

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The Big Burlsq., THE CASINO BOY!
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NEW SONGS! NEW STORIES! NEW DANCES!
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THE GREATEST FIREWORKS DISPLAY EVER GIVEN ON THIS CONTINENT.
An Afternoon and Evening Festival Long to Be Remembered.
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FRANK DANIELS OPERA CO
THE AMEER
Evgs. at 9—Matinée Saturday at 4.
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THE EVER-WELCOME IRISH COMEDIAN,
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In His New Patriotic Irish Melodrama,
THE REBEL,
By Jas. B. Fagan.
Management of Rich & Harris.
HEAR MACK'S NEW SONGS.
Little Tommy Murphy. Freedom and Ireland.
Mack's Serenade. Eyes of Blue.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
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26TH GRAND PLATTDEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST—Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 26, 1900, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. Admission, 25 cents. C. HEEDE, Sec. CHR. D. REHM, Pres.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av.
KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts, : 50 : Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Men.
To-night, Special Program, with Soloists.

3RD AVENUE THEATRE. Matinee Monday.
Drama—ROMANCE OF COON HOLLOW.

ACTOR FOLK SEEKING WORK.

Dramatic Agencies Crowded and Many Disappointments Met at This Season.

This is the time of the year when from seashore and mountain pert soubrettes, heavy villains, statuesque leading men, and furbelowed "first old women" come back to Broadway to seek engagements for the coming season. A good many of those who now throng the dramatic agencies do not, however, come from the resorts. For many of the actors Summer brings only discomfort in cheap boarding houses and a struggle for existence.

The theatrical boarding house is a class in itself. There romances are begun, hopes engendered, and disappointments encountered. And as distinctly removed from other business enterprises is the dramatic agency, which is the beginning and end of the aspirations of nine out of ten of the players. To those who know the actor only in the glare of the limelight and amid the highly colored scenes of his professional activity a visit to a dramatic agent's office at this season of the year would prove a revelation. The time has passed when to be an actor necessitates a smoothly shaven face and eccentricity of dress, but the hall mark of the theatre is as ineradicable to-day as it ever was. And it is as distinctive.

In the dramatic agency one sees the exaggerations in manner that are developed by the work of acting. Casual meetings become great occasions, ordinary greetings become hysterical bursts of emotion. The short man drawing himself up to his full height that he may appear tall; the young man with the forced smile, designed to conceal disapointment—perhaps hunger—and the aged leading man affecting buoyant youth—all are there, and each is representative of a type. It is not a holiday by any means, though the gowns are unduly gay, being drawn from the last season's wardrobe, and there is a brave attempt at good spirits. But there is pathos enough behind it all for those who are familiar with the daily life of the actor, and who know how many trips he must make in vain to the dramatic agent's office before he is able to put his name to a contract that means perhaps bread and shelter for a family.

The actors begin to gather about 11 o'clock in the morning. A few of the younger ones arrive as early as 10, and hover about hoping that their promptness may bring results. The few chairs ranged against the walls are quickly filled. The latecomers gather in little groups, telling stories of their successes past and hopes to come.

Hope is eternal in the actor's breast. It is the undying flame that lights up weary days and nights in queer Western towns and eases the weariness of hard travel in cold Winter weather. It is hope that brings the same faces day after day to the dramatic agency, where many are called but few are chosen.

The players shift about uncomfortably, their eyes fixed on the slowly moving hands of the clock. At last the agent comes, and there is a flutter of expectancy.

Then two or three, or maybe half a dozen, are sent to interview a manager who is making up a company. Not infrequently several are sent in quest of the same part. That means disappointment for all but one. Those who remain in the office linger near the desk, casting wistful glances at the agent. A few even have the temerity to ask if there is not some call for their services, but the majority simply wait until the agent, with a wave of the hand, calls out the familiar phrase, "Nothing doing to-day, ladies and gentlemen." Then they file slowly down stairs to Broadway, where sunlight transforms rough faces into ghastly features of tired, disappointed human beings. Day after day the aators pass from one agency to another, seeking a contract. Each morning they speak hopefully of the fine thing they have in view, "not quite settled, but sure," and the next day finds them chasing other elusive shadows that vanish as the day grows old. So it goes for many until well into the Autumn. At last, those who are still without permanent employment are glad to pick up a few dollars playing in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" for Thanksgiving, or furnishing amusement to the natives in the neighboring villages when the holiday time makes business for "snaps" that offer the saving chances for the derelicts of the profession.

"AMEER" AT THE BEACH.

Last Season's Success Will Tour the Country This Year.

Frank Daniels will give the "Ameer," his last season's comic opera, at the Manhattan Beach Theatre to-morrow night. His engagement there is for two weeks.

The cast is much the same as when the piece was at Wallack's. Helen Redmond and Norma Kopp still sing the songs that made them popular on Broadway, and the only new principal is Rhys Thomas, who succeeds George Devoll as the leading tenor. During the coming season the "Ameer" will be seen in every State of the Union except Idaho, closing in London during the late Spring.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Indians, contortionists, a "human pincushion," wire-haired men, and all such freaks are on for this week.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Fialowski, an imitator of wild animals, mimics lions, tigers, seals, and dogs. Plenty of popular music follows his performances.

EDEN MUSEE.—A wax figure of Italy's new King is on exhibition now. There are also new moving pictures of the Paris Exposition and the war in South Africa. Afternoon and evening concerts are scheduled as usual.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Minnie Dupree, who played the Western ranch girl with Nat Goodwin last year, appears now in a monologue called "Cinderella at the Phone." The rest of the bill is made up by acts of dancing, singing, acrobatics, and various tricks.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Countess von Hatzfeldt and her associates in "The Casino Boy" and Mlle. Alma in her "poses plastiques" rival each other for chief place on the coming week's bill. A new number is a trombone solo by Josephine Harvey. Edward B. and Rolla White appear in a boxing act.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn orchestral concerts will be given every evening, including Sunday. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday there are to be special programmes, devoted respectively to symphony, popular music, and Wagner. A Straus-Wagner programme is on for to-morrow night.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Packed houses are greeting the nightly appearance of "The Cadet Girl" rain or shine. Toby Claude's German accent, Christie MacDonald's red and gold uniform, the singing of Miss Ritchie, and Dan Daly's face form a combination of attractions that seem likely to hold their ground for some weeks.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—The opening show at Mr. Proctor's new house has in its cast Lottie Gilson and J. K. Emmet in a musical sketch; Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Jennie Yeamans, James R. Glenroy, Max Unger, and many other vaudeville notables. There will be a concert every Sunday.

VENETIAN TERRACE GARDEN.—Besides the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin fight pictures, Mr. Hammerstein announces the appearance of Charles T. Aldrich, juggler; the Johnson Brothers, bicyclists; Marzella, with her trained birds; Newell and Shewett, bar actors; Josie De Witt, violinist; Hayes and Healy, Caicedo, Bartho, Sinclair and Radetski.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, New York Theatre.—Truly Shattuck heads the bill here. Others are Elfie Fay, Joseph Adelman, Blockman and Burns, Ezra Kendall, the Colinis, Everhart, La Belle Rita, Nat Wills, Ernest Hogan, the Morrellos, and Louise Gunning. For to-night's concert a varied programme is advertised, including, among others, Nat Wills, Joe Santley, and Mike Whallen.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Wilfred Clarke, recently of Augustin Daly's company, has entered the vaudeville field, and will appear at this house in a piece called "Oscar's Birthday." The rest of his company are Theo Carew, Minnie Monk, Mabel Roebuck, and Clement Hopkins. Another number on the programme of to-morrow night is "The Scrub Woman's Dream," played by Edna Aug.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HBatterman

BROADWAY, FLUSHING AND GRAHAM AVES., BROOKLYN.

EXTRA SPECIALS!

DRESS GOODS.

Four Extra Special Values at Clearing Sale Prices.

At 15c. per yard, 38-inch English Mohair Suitings; actual value 39c.

At 10c. per yard, 32-inch Check Suitings, suitable for school and house dresses; regular price 25c.

At 25c. per yard, 38-inch Satin Berber Stripes, plain and fancies, in medium and dark colorings; every yard worth 35c. to 45c.

At 49c. per yard, 40-inch Black Mohair Fancies, in neat designs; actual value 79c.

DOUBLE FACE CLOTHS.

54-inch All Wool Plaid Back Homespuns, suitable for the new short skirts, at $1.38 per yard.

50-inch All Wool Extra Quality Colored and Gray Homespuns, for Rainy-day skirts, only 79c. per yard.

SILKS. SILKS..

Special Values in Black Silks.

At 75c. per yard, All Silk Black Satin Duchesse.

At $1.00 per yard, Very Fine All Silk Black Satin.

Extra Rich Quality All Silk Black Satin Duchesse, $1.19, $1.25, $1.35, $1.39, $1.59 and $1.75 per yard.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE.

The best makes, wear warranted, special values at $1.00, $1.19, $1.25, $1.39, $1.59, $2.00 and $2.25 per yard.

COLORED TAFFETA.

100 pieces All Silk Colored and Black Taffeta Silk, at 38c. per yard.

FANCY SILKS.

At 49c. per yard, three thousand yards Fancy Silks, suitable for waists and jacket lining; actual value 69c. to 95c.

LINENS AND MUSLINS.

72-inch Bleached All Linen Table Damask, in ten different designs. These goods are worth 85c. per yard; to close at 65c. per yard.

500 dozen All Linen Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, plain white, also blue and red borders; this is the greatest opportunity of the season; easily worth 18c. each, while they last 2 for 25c.

100 pieces of Plain Linen Toweling; these goods are worth 12½c. per yard, for this sale 9c. per yard.

This is an extra special of Muslin; one yard wide Bleached Muslin, good quality, for this sale 5c. per yard.

5,000 yards of Apron Gingham, good quality, in blue and brown checked, fast colors; these are manufacturers' remnants ranging from 2 to 7 yards, at 5c. per yard.

100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, 2 for 25c.; good value, large size and extra heavy.

Ladies' Suit and Cloak Dep't.

Our annual Clearing Sale during the past week has been a great success. It conclusively proves that the Ladies of Brooklyn appreciate the special bargains we are offering daily. We will still have another Week clearing out every article of ready-to-wear Suits, Skirts, Waists and Wrappers at even lower prices than ever before.

Clearing sale of Ladies' Suits. We have 33 Ladies' Suits. They were made to sell from $15.00 to $20.00; our clearing sale price is $9.98.

Clearing sale of DRESS SKIRTS. We have 56 of these, separated into two lots. Plaids, Mohairs and Serges, all nicely made; perfect fit.

Lot 1.	Lot 2.
$1.98.	$2.98.

Clearing sale of SHIRT WAISTS. No need of talking about these, they speak for themselves. All we will say is they are fine. Percales and Ginghams, pretty stripes, at 33c.; worth $1.00.

Do you need a WRAPPER? If so, kindly call and see what we are showing at 77c.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Annual School Opening Sale.

See Broadway Window Display.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20th, we place on sale the following lots of High Grade Clothing. Style, workmanship and fit guaranteed. Do not judge the goods by the prices quoted, as they hardly cover cost of material.

Lot 1.—Melton Cloth, double breasted school suits, for boys from 7 to 15 years. Oxford gray, brown and blue. Fall and Winter weight. A $3.00 suit at $1.98.

Lot 2.—Consists of Knee Pants, same as above suits, and other designs. Strongly made with taped seams, at 49c.; and Wool Knee Pants, medium weight, 69c. quality, at 39c.

Lot 3.—All-wool Serge Cheviot, navy blue SAILOR SUITS; silk-embroidered shields and collars. A $3.50 suit at $1.98.

Lot 4.—Imported Galatea Washable Suits, with white combination collars and shields, sizes 3 to 10 years; $2.00 suits at 59c.

Lot 5.—Imported Crash, Washable Knee Pants, 2 pairs for 25c.

Lot 6.—Long Trousers, for boys from 14 to 19 years; brown and gray Cassimeres, worth $2.00, at $1.25.

Clothing Dep't Second Floor.
Mail orders filled.

SHOES.

Special Bargains in Summer Footwear.

Ladies' Russet Shoes and Oxford Ties, $3.00 quality at $1.79.

Ladies' Russet Hand Welt Lace, $4.00 quality at $2.50.

Ladies' Russet Hand-turn Oxford Ties, $2.00 quality at $1.39.

Men's Hand Welt Russia Calf and Russet Vici Lace, $3.50 quality at $2.69.

Ladies' Tan and Black Bicycle Ties, $2.00 quality at $1.39.

Ladies' and Misses' Tan Shoes, button and lace, some in tan patent leather, $2.50 quality to close at $1.50.

Shoe Department—Second Floor.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
JOHN WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 618 Main.
This advertisement appears Sundays only.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Johann Strauss's posthumous operetta "Wiener Blut" will be produced here this Fall under the management of Rudolph Aronson. Amiela Stone, who created the principal part of "The Viennese Ballet Girl," has been engaged to appear in it.

Viola Allen's father, C. Leslie Allen, will support her in "In the Palace of the King." The part he plays is that of Don Antonio Perez. Other new engagements for the play are those of Frank Gheen, Eugene Sweetland, Frank Boxey, Caroline Cooke, Helen Ford, Sue Van Duser, Jessie Bradford, and Isabel

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets.

F. D. Matthews' Sons

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets.

SECOND WEEK OF OUR

SEMI-ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE

The first Week of our Semi-Annual Furniture Sale was FAR BEYOND OUR EXPECTATIONS. This is not surprising when you consider the EXCEPTIONAL VALUES we are offering. The following illustrations give an idea of the prices but the goods must be seen to appreciate the finish and construction, which are the best. Low prices with us do not mean cheap goods, for WE GUARANTEE EVERY PIECE WE SELL.

25% to 50% Less Than Usual Prices.

YOU NEED NOT TAKE THE GOODS NOW, WE WILL STORE THEM FREE UNTIL OCT. 1st.

Mail orders will receive prompt attention, and will deliver free all purchases amounting to $5.00 or over, to any Railroad Station in New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

LACES.

Importers' sample prices Oriental Net Top Laces, 4 to 8 inches wide, regular values from 15c. to 35c. per yard, while they last, per yard..... 10c. and 15c

Machine Torchon Laces, assorted lot, values from 8c. to 12c. per yard; special, per yard 5c

Italian Valenciennes Laces, former prices from 15c. to 29c. per yard; special, per yard ..... 12½c. to 15c

EMBROIDERIES.

LOT No. 1, Cambric Embroideries, Edges and Insertions, worth from 10c. to 15c. per yard, special, per yard 6c

LOT No. 2, extra fine Cambric Edges and Insertions, assorted designs and widths, special, per yard 10c

CORSETS.

Monday we will close out the balance of our Summer Corsets at special low prices—among them are some pretty batiste and Dresden effects, medium waist and short hip 49c

Great Midsummer Clearing Sale in Our *Upholstery Department.*

All Odd Lots of LACE CURTAINS, PORTIERES, FANCY MUSLINS, SILKOLINES, FANCY SCREENS marked at prices that will close them out at once.

1 lot SCRIMS, FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS and DOTTED SWISS, for cottage curtains, worth 20c. to 35c.; marked to close, per yard 10c

1 lot Crepe Cloths and Silkolines, new colorings; marked to close at, per yard, 5c. and 8c

Window Shades, all the new colors, mounted on spring rollers, ready to hang, marked to close, each..... 21c

All Hammocks marked to less than cost.

Best Bamboo Porch Blinds, outside bark, clearing out price, per square foot.. 1½c

Closing prices on Screen Doors is, each, 59c

Adjustable Window Screens, fitted with best Clinton steel wire, marked to close, each 14c

Measure your windows and doors in order to get the right size.

Awnings PUT UP COMPLETE, at, each, $2.38 and $2.75

A special offering in SLIP COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, AWNINGS and reupholstering of furniture. Send us a postal card and our representative will call with samples for your inspection.

Lace Curtains refinished equal to new at a moderate cost and stored free for the Summer.

CAMERAS.

"It's all in the Lens."

Gundach Optical Co. Cycle Korona, special Camera, 5x7, fitted with their own make of rapid rectilinear lens. Iris diaphragms, pneumatic release, reversible view finder, with hood for focusing, leather bellows, highly polished rosewood, complete with full instructions, one double plate holder and carrying case; special at..... $9.75

Five Magazine Camera, 1900 model, size 4¼x4¼, achromatic lens, two view finders, Iris diaphragm, twelve aluminum plate holders, instruction book and pneumatic release; listed at $8.00, only..... $6.50

New 4x5 Squeegee Card Mounts, per dozen, 10c

Tolidol, the automatic developer, for 20 ounces 15c

Banner Toning and Fixing Solution, 8 ounces 14c

View Finders for Brownie Cameras..25c

Ruby Lamps, small size, use oil.....30c

Negative Racks, for 25 negatives....10c

Banner Plates, 5x7, 5½c.; 3½x3½, 17c.; 3¼ x4¼..... 20c

Eastman Red Seal Plates, 4x5, only...35c

Kozy Film Camera, 3¼x3¼, uses Eastman's films, with full instructions.....$6.00

Rubberoid Trays, 5½x8½, 20c.; 4½x5½, 10c

M. Q. Developer, for Velox, per tube....6c

Progressive Lessons in Photography, a new 100 page book for amateurs.....20c

Printing Frames, 3½x3½, 3¼x4¼, 4¼x4¼ or 4x5 ..... 9c

Print Rollers, double 6 inch, brass trimmings 25c

Banner Dev. Tubes, 3 in set, makes 48 oz., only 16c

Paste, 3 oz. jar..... 8c

Ray No. 2 Camera, 4x5, listed at $20.00, $11.00

Complete line of Eastman's Films, Paper and Kodaks at lowest prices.

COLORED SKIRTS.

Assorted colors in Nearsilk, special....48c

Striped Seersucker Skirts..... 48c

Colored Merserette, deep accordion plaiting 97c

Black Sateen, two ruffles and plaiting, 97c. and $1.25

UMBRELLAS.

24-inch celluloid handles..... 59c

26-inch, natural 98c

26-inch, natural..... 69c., 98c

$14.00 Combination Bookcase, $10.85.

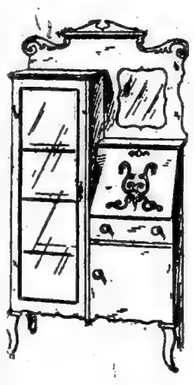

24 Quarter Sawed Oak or Mahogany Finish Combination Bookcases, adjustable shelves, and glass door on bookcase, shaped bevel plate mirror, $14.00 kind,

$10.85.

12 Ladies' Oak DRESSING TABLES,

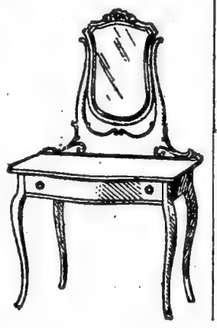

size of table 62 inches high, 36 inches wide; size of glass 18x24,

French bevel plate, $12.00 kind,

$8.75.

$17.00 Parlor Cabinet, $12.75.

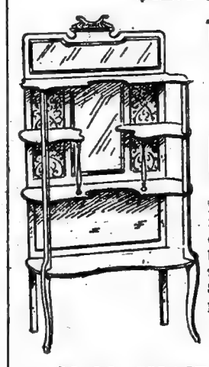

This Handsome **Parlor Cabinet,** piano polished, mahogany finished, large French bevel plate mirror, usual price, $17.00; sale price,

$12.75.

$8.00 CHAIR, $5.75.

This Style Morris Adjustable Reclining Chair,

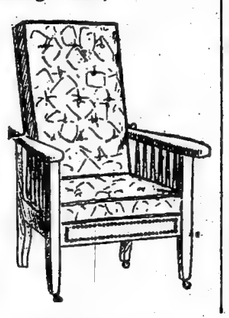

heavy solid oak frame, fitted with best made reversible velour cushions, filled with hair, $8.00 kind,

$5.75.

A few left from last week's sale $10.00 to $18.00 kind, at

$8.75.

200 White Enamel and Brass Beds,

heavy one-inch posts, 58 inches high, brass rods, head and foot with heavy brass ring, all sizes, made to sell at $7.00; sale price **3.98**

500 Bronze or White Enamel Steel Woven WIRE SPRINGS to fit, $4.00 kind, at **$2.35**

300 Pure White Cotton Mattresses,

Covered in A. C. A. or fancy tickings, made to sell at $10.00; our price as follows: 3 feet size, $4.25; 3 feet 6 size, $4.75; 4 feet size, $5.25; 4 feet 6 size, $5.75.

25 BLACK HAIR MATTRESSES, $14.00 kind, **$8.75**; 4 feet and 4 feet 6, covered in A. C. A. and fancy ticking.

200 White Live Geese FEATHER PILLOWS, sizes 22x28, 3 pounds, covered in fine imported A. C. A. ticking, $3.00 kind. **$1.95**

$6 TABLE, $3.75.

Solid Mahogany or quarter sawed oak PARLOR TABLES, French legs, molded rim, 24x24 top, $6.00 kind,

$3.75.

$18.00 to $30.00 Parlor Suits to go at $13.75.

Purchased from a reliable manufacturer,

75 3-PIECE PARLOR SUITS

which were made to sell at $18.00 to $30.00, will put the lot on sale Monday at one uniform price of

$13.75

We have included in this 50 five-piece suites that were made to sell at $40.00 to $200.00, to go at $25.00 to $140.00.

$5.00 ROCKER, $1.95.

An Opportune Purchase of 300 of These Rockers

at this time. A large manufacturer, knowing the enormous quantity of Rockers we sell, offered them to us at a price. Quarter sawed oak or mahogany finish, polished, leather seats, all twisted spindles in back and arms, was made to sell at $5.00; our price, for this lot only, **$1.95**

$20.00 Sideboards, $14.98.

Full Swell Sideboards solid golden oak finish, 45 inches wide, 76 inches high, large French bevel plate mirrors, $20.00 kind,

$14.98.

100 Mahogany & Ebony finish PIANO STOOLS polished brass feet; usual price $3.00, sale price,

$1.95

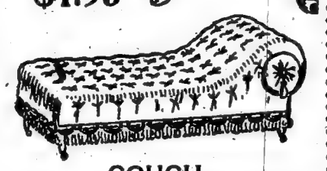

COUCH,

extra wide and regular length, covered in best velours, regular price 14.00; sale price **$8.75**

UNDERWEAR.

Muslin Gowns, lace and embroidery, also tucked yoke ..... 48c. and 58c

Cambric and Nainsook, lace and embroidery tucked and hemstitched...68c. and 78c

Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, V shape, square and Empire styles, neatly trimmed with lace and embroidery; also hemstitched effect, extra value..... 98c

Fine Cambric Gowns, lace and embroidery, assorted styles .....$1.25 and $1.38

Cambric Corset Covers, V shape and low neck, lace and embroidery, several styles to select from.....29c., 38c. and 48c

Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, yoke band, special 18c

INFANTS' WEAR.

Infants' Slips, plaited front cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves..... 15c

Cambrick and Nainsook Slips, ruffles and embroidery on neck and sleeves, 25c., 38c. and 48c

Children's White and Colored Dresses, several styles, special..... 48c

Boys' Kilt Suits (one piece, deep collars, braid and embroidery trimmed,) marked special prices to close, 98c., $1.48, $1.98 and $2.98

Lawn Caps, with lace and ribbons, 19c., 38c. and 48c

Lawn Aprons, striped and hemstitched, with bibs..... 19c. and 25c

SPECIAL MUSIC.

All our latest popular sheet music for Monday, 17c., including the following:

Policy Sam	17c
I Wonder If She's Waiting	17c
A Little Bit Off the Top	17c
Mississippi Side-Step	17c
Always	17c
When I Think of You	17c
She Rests by Suwanee River	17c
I Can't Tell Why I Love You, But I do.	17c
Just Because She Made Those Goo-Goo Eyes	17c
Blue and Gray, with march and song.	17c
Peace Forever March	17c
Sing Me a Song of the Sunny South..	17c
Believe	17c
In Good Old New York Town	17c
My Lady Lu	17c
Strike Up the Band	17c
My Jersey Lily	17c
McKinley and Roosevelt March	17c
Sousa Girl	17c
Love's Paradise Waltz	17c
Proposal Waltz	17c
Fatal Rose of Red	17c
An Autumn Bud	17c

Angel's serenade, vocal or instrumental 8c

Flower Song 8c

What Is Home Without Love..... 17c

Pliny, Come Kiss Your Baby..... 17c

Her Name Is Rose..... 17c

Also a specialty in folios, including Bolin's Album, Sydney Smith's, Chaminade, Leybach's, Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, Moore's Irish Song and Melodies, Melodies of Scotland, vocal and instrumental, and also a collection of dance folios, at 39c. and 48., for Monday only. Mail orders promptly filled.

STATIONERY DEPT.

Closing out in special sale at 4c. Writing Paper, with some additional hints.

Special Foreign Correspondence Paper, bond and Transatlantic, per quire..... 4c

Envelopes, per package..... 4c

Odds and ends of fancy Envelopes, per package 2c

Foreign Correspondence Envelopes, interlined, per package..... 20c

BOOKS.

1,000 cloth bound 12mos, gilt top, such Books as Nora Creina, by Duchess; Heart of a Maid, by Beatrice Kipling; Fatal Past, by Annie Russell; In the Roar of the Sea, by S. Baring-Gould; The New Rector, by Stanley Weyman; Kitty's Father, by Barrett; our price..... 15c

Paper Novels, by best authors, such as St. Ives, by Robert L. Stevenson; The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfut Moore; For the Freedom of the Sea, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, etc.; publisher's price, 50c.; our price, each 29c

Photograph Albums, for unmounted photographs, full leather, usually sold for $2.50; our price, $1.25; cloth, 79c. and up.

Standard Encyclopedia, 2 vols., cloth, usually sold $2.50 per set; our price, per set 79c

Preparations From Our Own Laboratory.

Witch Hazel, best quality, pint bottle..21c

Bay Rum, superior quality, bottle..... 49c

Violet Ammonia, bottle.....10c. and 15c

Almond Cream..... 19c

Almond Meal., ½ lb. jar..... 19c

Perfumed Talcum Powder..... 7c

Jamaica Ginger..... 10c

Alcohol, bottle.....12c., 25c., 39c

Cold Cream, jar..... 8c

LADIES' FURNISHING.

Ladies' Fancy Hose.....29c., 35c., 50c

Ladies' Black Hose, full regular made, double sole and high spliced heels, white feet, subject to manufacturers' slight imperfections 19c

Ladies' Black Seamless Hose.....12½c

Children's Black Hose..... 12½c

Children's Ribbed Vests..... 15c

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 12½c., 15c., 25c., 29c

LINENS.

65-inch Cream Satin Damask, yard.....45c

70-inch Cream Satin Damask, yard.....50c

64-inch Full Bleached Satin Damask, yard 50c

5-8 Napkins to match, dozen.....$1.25

64-inch Full Bleached Satin Damask, extra heavy, yard 65c

Dinner Napkins to match, dozen.....$1.65

Silver Bleached Double Satin Damask Pattern Cloths, 2½ yards long, each..$2.25

Napkins to match, 5-8 size, dozen, $1.50; 3-4 size, dozen $2.50

Fringed Lunch Sets, 2½ yards long, set, $2.00

Cream Turkish Towels, each, 5c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. and 20c

Brown Dress Linens, yard, 12½c., 15c., 20c. and 25c

Brown Linen Ducks, 16c., 20c., 25c. and 30c

Wrappers

Ladies' Wrappers, made of good quality of Lawn and Cambric, both LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, yokes, ruffle and braid trimmed, and full flounce skirts, special,

98c.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Good Quality Bleached Sheets for less than cost of material: 1½x2½, 35c.; 1¾x2½, 40c.; 2x2½, 45c.; 2¼x2½, 49c.; 2½x2½, each..... 54c

Pillow Cases, 45x36, each..... 9c

Extra Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, regular 16c 12½c

GENTS' FURNISHING.

Men's Heavy Cotton Sweaters..... 25c

Men's Night Shirts, trimmed and plain, 39c. 50c

Men's Colored Percale Shirts, neck bands, one pair cuffs..... 59c

Men's White Shirts, good quality muslin, all linen bosoms and waist bands..... 25c

Men's Colored Shield Bows..... 12½c

Men's Colored Teck Scarfs..... 25c

Four-in-Hands 25c

String Ties..... 25c

Men's Fancy 8ox.....25c., 35c., 50c

BEDSPREADS.

Crochet Bedspreads, full size, value $1.25, 98c

DRESS GOODS.

September 1st we shall open our new line of Fall Dress Goods. In the meantime it will be necessary to reduce present stock and close out all odd lots. You can save 25 to 50 per cent. by anticipating your Fall purchases. Special attention is called to materials suitable for Children's School Dresses.

36 inche Plaids, Checks, and Mixtures, worth 30c 19c

36 inch Cashmeres and Fancy Weaves, worth 40c..... 29c

44 inch Plaids and Mixtures, worth 50c.. 29c

42 inch All Wool Shepherd Checks, worth 60c 29c

38 inch All Wool French Beiges, worth 60c 29c

38 inch All Wool Cashmeres, worth 50c.. 39c

40 inch fine quality Henriettas, worth 65c..... 49c

44 inch All Wool Cloth Plaids, worth 75c 59c

54 inch All Wool Homespuns, worth 75c 49c

52 inch fine quality Broadcloths, worth $1.25 ..... 98c

Remnants at one-third off regular prices.

CLEARING SALE OF SILKS.

A clearing sale of Silks at less than half usual prices. These Silks have been selling at prices ranging from 49c. to 79c., including Satin Foulards, Liberty Satins, Persian Liberty Satins, Polka Dots, plain, figured and stripes, but being broken lines and the assortment not as complete as earlier in the season, we will place entire lot on the table at 29c

SHIRT WAISTS.

Percale Shirt Waists, assorted colors, **29c**

White Lawn Waists, lace and embroidery, tucked back, soft cuff, special, **97c**

Extra Quality White Lawn Waist, French back, dress sleeves, **$1.25 and $1.48**

Fine White Lawn Waist, fine tucked, choice lace and embroidery, all marked at SPECIAL PRICES TO CLOSE.

LEATHER GOODS.

Closing lot of White Leather Belts at..10c

Lot Genuine Leather Belts at..... 10c

Balance of our high grade Belts at....39c

Genuine Leather Chatelaine Bags, leather lined, at..... 48c

Satin Bodice Belts, were 69c. and 75c., at..... 39c

Real seal double frame Combination Books, at..... 45c

Real Alligator, double frame Combination Books at..... 48c

Select assortment of Dress Suit Cases, Cabin Bags, Oxford and Club Bags at very low prices.

China Cups and Saucers.

Decorated China Tea Cups and Saucers..... 10c

Decorated China Chocolate Cups and Saucers..... 10c

Decorated China After-Dinner Cups and Saucers..... 10c

Gold Band China Cups and Saucers, good size..... 10c

Gentlemen's Mustache Cup and Saucer, decorated china..... 15c

Gentlemen's large size Coffee Cup and Saucer, from..... 39c. to 79c

Bouillon Cups and Saucers, decorated china, 50c. kind..... 25c

Fancy Gilt Cups and Saucers, new colors and styles, from.....25c. to $2.50

TRUNKS.

Canvas covered, brass bound, well braced sheet iron bottom, hard wood slats and brass locks,

28-inch, value $4.00, special, $3.50; 30-inch, value $4.50, special, $3.85; 32-inch, value $5.00, special, $4.20; 34-inch, value $5.50, special, $4.55; 36-inch, value $6.00, special $4.90.

DINNER SETS.

$30.00 French Limoges China, 102 piece Dinner Set, assorted decorations, for..... $19.98

$25.00 German China, 102 piece Dinner Set, assorted decorations, for..... $17.50

$22.50 American Porcelain, 115 piece Dinner Set, one set of this kind, for.....$16.98

$18.00 English Porcelain Dinner Set, dark blue, gilt tracing, 112 pieces, for..$14.89

$12.00 German China Dinner Set, delicate decoration, two sets only of this kind, slightly damaged $10.98

TEA SETS.

$12.00 French China, 56 piece Tea Sets, for.. $9.98

$5.98 German China Tea Sets, assorted decorations, for $4.98

We have a number of Tea Sets on hand, slightly damaged, which we will make special prices on.

Best Clothing Chance of the Season.

Men's $12.00 to $16.00 Suits at $8.00.

And an opportunity not to be equaled for many a day; here are the season's most desirable patterns in pure wool cassimeres, worsteds, and cheviots, made up in a superb manner; a good portion are suitable for FALL WEAR, stout and regular sizes 34 to 44—remember, Suits that have readily sold from $12.00 to $16.00, now.. **$8.00**

ODD COATS, 98c.

About 100 separate Coats, broken from $8.00 to $10.00 Suits, to go at 98c. each—youths' and men's sizes, some unlined.

WASH VESTS, 19c.

Regular dollar quality, sizes 34 to 38 only—they'll go in a hurry at this price.

Children's Sailor and Vestee Suits at $2.85 for the $4.00 and $4.50 quality.

About 400 of these splendid Suits, made in a big variety of materials, handsomely trimmed, sizes—Vestees, 3 to 8; Sailors, 3 to 10 years.

WHITE GOODS.

40-inch White Curtain Swiss..... 8c

White and Colored Piques, 10c., 12½c. and 19c

Remnants of Piques, slightly soiled, to clear out 8c

Checked Nainsooks, 5c., 7½c., 10c. and 12½c

English Long Cloth, 12 yard piece, for 98c

TINWARE.

Round Wash Boilers..... 38c

Oil cans, gallon size..... 15c

Dish Pans.....14c., 16c. and 18c

Bread Raisers..... 45c

Preserving Skimmers..... 7c

Jelly Strainers.....17c., 24c. and 27c

Oil Stove Tea Kettles..... 15c

Suds Dippers..... 7c. and 13c

WILLOW WARE.

Clothes Baskets..... 29c

Carpet Beaters..... 12c

Stoop Seats..... 5c

Fly Chasers..... 4c

Fancy Clothes Hampers at special prices.

STOVES.

2-Burner Oil Stove, with 4-inch wicks..69c

Polar Oil Stoves, all iron with extension top and 3 burners, were $4.25, now....$2.98

Enterprise Gas Stoves, nickel-plated, 2 burners, were $2.25, now..... $1.75

One-Burner Gas Stove..... 10c

Wickless Oil Stoves, the Regulator, a few left, at 25 per cent. the regular price.

IRON WARE.

Mrs. Potts' Irons, 3 in set with stand; were $1.25, now..... 84c

Mrs. Potts' Iron Holders, were 10c., now 5c

Sheet Iron Bread Pans..... 8c

Asbestos Mats..... 2c

HARDWARE.

Garden Hose, 50 feet lengths, guaranteed; was 12c. foot; now..... 9c

Grass Shears.....18c. and 22c

Child's Garden Sets, 4 pieces..... 25c

Kitchen Mirrors, bamboo frame, were 20c.; now 10c

Peterman's Discovery.....19c. bottle

Platt's Chloride.....34c. bottle

Chloride Lime..... 3c. can

Household Paints..... 8c. can

London Metal Polish.....12c. bottle

JEWELRY.

Babies' Solid Gold Rings, set with 1, 2 and 3 stones, each..... 48c

Sterling Silver Nethersole Bracelets, half dozen designs to select from, each..48c

Sterling Silver Chain Bracelets, plain or chased, each..... 98c

Gold Plated Lorgnette Chain, with set slide each..... 25c

Gold Plated Waist Pins, set with stones, set of three..... 5c

Clearing out of Shirt Waist Sets, at less than half price, gold plated and pearl Waist Sets, worth 48c., for this sale..25c

Gold Plated and Enamel Belt Clasps, all colors, each..... 25c

Imported Shell Neck Combs, plain or fancy top, each 19c

Loop Top Hair Pins, were 7c. and 9c. each, for this sale, each..... 3c

Imported Shell Hair Pins, plain or crinkled, dozen 15c

DOMESTICS.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin..... 5c

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin..... 6c

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In the event of the United States Government being forced to call for volunteers in connection with the troubles in China and possible future trouble in the Philippines, it is considered certain by those in a position to know that no National Guard organizations will be taken as a whole as during the Spanish war. State volunteers will probably be a thing of the past, and United States volunteer regiments will be organized on the plan of those now serving in the Philippines, the quota from each State being taken as individuals and not as organizations. The regiments would also, it is understood, be officered partly by officers of the army and from volunteer and National Guard officers.

***

Col. N. B. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Major Gen. Roe, has appointed Capt. William H. Palmer, who is Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Seventh Regiment, as Adjutant of the State rifle team, which is to shoot at Sea Girt, N. J., shortly. Capt. Palmer, who was appointed by virtue of his seniority over the other Inspectors, served during the civil war as an Acting Assistant Paymaster in the navy, and has been connected with the Seventh Regiment continuously since 1875. He has been in charge of the rifle practice interests of the regiment since 1883, and has been most devoted and successful in his work. The appointment meets with great satisfaction.

***

Riflemen who practice at Creedmoor on Saturdays strongly condemn the lack of accommodation in the cars provided for them by the Long Island Railroad Company. The company, it is held, crowds the men in the cars for the return home like a lot of sheep, and members of the guard, it is said, are forced to stand up in packed cars all the way from Queens to Long Island City. Complaint, it is also said, has been made to the railroad company, but without result.

***

The members of the guard firing ball cartridges from car windows a few days since while returning from Creedmoor, referred to in this column last Sunday, was happily confined to some one or two men, and their unmilitary conduct was promptly checked as soon as it became known. The men caught will be duly punished. It is only fair to say that the discipline of the men in general attending Creedmoor is excellent, especially considering the large number present for practice. The range was never so well managed as it is this year in every particular, and the utmost care is taken to prevent breaks in discipline, which, on the whole, are few and far between.

***

Among the teams to compete at Sea Girt next month will be one from the Fifth Regiment of Maryland. It will be in charge of Lieut. Col. R. D. Coale. This will be the first time the regiment has ever sent a team to shoot outside of Baltimore. Troop A of Baltimore will also be represented by a team.

***

Assistant Adjutant General T. J. O'Donohue, Fifth Brigade, who has charge of the details in connection with the military tournament to be held at Long Branch Aug. 24 and 25, under the auspices of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, has completed all arrangements, and more troops desire to participate than could be accommodated. The programme as finally determined is as follows: On Aug. 24 the following organizations will proceed to Long Branch and go into camp: First Division of Naval Militia of New York, Commander Franklin; Second Battery, New York, Brevet Major David Wilson; Company C, Second Regiment, New Jersey, Capt. Skillman; Company F, Eighth New York, Capt. Hickey; Red Bank Troop, New Jersey, Capt. Field. The above-mentioned troops will give a number of interesting manoeuvres. On Aug. 25 additional troops will be present, as follows: The First and Second Signal Corps of New York; two companies of the Fourth New Jersey; representative companies from the Eighth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments, New York. On this day there will be a mounted battery drill by the Second Battery, under command of Major Wilson, a mounted broadsword contest by two members of the Second Battery, extended order drill by two companies of the Fourth New Jersey, and a grand review of the combined forces, as well as other exhibitions. It is hoped to secure the presence of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt as reviewing officers. Great interest is manifested in the tournament. The troops attending last year speak highly of the courtesies received at the hands of Col. O'Donohue and other members of the committee in charge.

***

Drum Major Smith of the Seventh Regiment will, it is understood, shortly retire after a service of sixty years, which was divided between the regular army, the Twelfth and the Seventh Regiments. Drum Major Smith at the outbreak of the rebellion was with the Twelfth Regiment as Drum Major, and was the first Drum Major to cross the Long Bridge of Virginia of the volunteer troops, the Twelfth being the first to cross.

***

Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. C. W. Kayser, has decided to visit Saratoga on Sept. 1, returning on Labor Day. Much interest is centred in the trip. On the headquarters night of the regiment, to-morrow, it is thought that there may probably be some new developments concerning the Colonelcy question.

***

The repairs to the drill floor of the Fourteenth Regiment are progressing very slowly, and unless the contractor hastens matters the floor may not be finished in time for the opening of the drill season, which will be in a few weeks. The officers of the regiment will meet at the armory on Aug. 20, when routine matters will be attended to.

***

Battery M of the Thirteenth Regiment will celebrate the anniversary of its muster in by a dinner at the armory on Sept. 26. Recent elections in the regiment of commissioned officers are ex-Lieut. H. H. Royce of the Third Battery as Captain of Battery I and ex-Lieut. Emil D. Chemidlin as Captain of Battery F. The election of Lieut. R. Honey, formerly an officer of the army, as junior Major of the regiment a few days since will now make three Majors in the regiment, the Thirteenth being the first regiment in the State to be allowed this number.

***

There was much disappointment in the Thirteenth Regiment over the fact that the visit of the officers of the command to Fort Hamilton to be instructed in practice with heavy artillery last Tuesday had to be postponed. However, arrangements for a visit in the near future have been made. Capt. Marsh of the army, who has been detailed to instruct the command in heavy artillery, will shortly announce a schedule of lectures. Battery M, Capt. Barker, has decided to pitch camp on an island in Lake Mahopac on Sept. 1, remaining until Labor Day.

***

The non-commissioned officers of Company G of the Twelfth Regiment will entertain the privates of the company at the armory in the near future in order to add to the interest in the coming season of armory drill. The regiment is still keeping up its record in Creedmoor shooting. Up to last Saturday fifty-five sharpshooters qualified. The officers who have qualified as sharpshooters up to this writing are Col. Dyer, Capt. Downs, Capt. Parker, Lieut. J. G. Benkard, Capt. Huston, Capt. Cleland, Capt. Myers, and Lieut. Butler.

***

In the Twenty-second Regiment the following members have qualified at Creedmoor as sharpshooters: Sergt. Jones, Company E; Sergt. Stubbe, Company C; Private Weil, Company F; Hospital Steward Purdy, Private Behrens, Company G, and Corp. Wendell, Company H. Companies of the regiment will participate in the military tournament at Long Branch, the members desiring to take part forming a representative company, which will apply to regimental headquarters for permission to visit the Branch. Considerable interest is attached to the visit of the regiment to Manhattan Beach on Friday, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock in the evening. There will be a large attendance.

***

In the Ninth Regiment, Capt. Austin Healy, Company E, announces these promotions: Corp. Wescoe to Sergeant; Privates John Cohen, Edward Upton, and P. Carbonaro to Corporals, and Privates T. Cullom, J. Freeman, and P. Fiorillo Lance Corporals. Private Edward Dunnue has been appointed Company Clerk. Preparations are under way for the decoration of the company room. Company B has lost three men through enlistment in the United States service. They are Charles Osborn and James J. Gilligan, who have joined the infantry, and Kenneth Bird, who has gone into the cavalry. The company is arranging to give an outing up the Hudson in the next two weeks. Capt. Tompkins is away on a vacation, and the company is more than ever interested in the whereabouts of Lieut. Leonhardi, who has not been with the company for so long that a number of the new men do not know what he looks like. The company is thinking of sending out a scouting party to locate him.

***

Company H of the Seventy-first Regiment, Capt. McCloud, has completed its arrangements for a reunion of ex-members and actives at Hoffman's Park, Westchester, N. Y. The event will be held in the afternoon and evening of Sept. 1. The committee are E. Depew, B. B. Bard, A. Stebecker, R. Sanders, and B. W. Stanton. The Rev. Dr. Livingston from Samoa was a visitor to Company F at the armory last Tuesday night, being introduced there by Private Hoffman. Dr. Livingston made some very interesting remarks on Samoa and its inhabitants. It has been decided that members from Companies H, F, K, and I will represent the regiment in the tournament at Long Branch. Company D will shortly elect a Captain to succeed Linson, promoted Major. It is understood a regular army officer will be the choice. Second Lieut. Maxwell will also be elected First Lieutenant. Company C has elected Corp. Merriam Sergeant. He served in Cuba with the regiment during the Spanish war. The company, which was to hold a reunion this month, has decided to postpone the event until October. Second Lieut. J. H. Eben of Company B has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant. He has been connected with the Seventy-first for a number of years and served with the Seventy-first Volunteers in the Spanish war. Plans have been prepared in Company A for some elaborate alterations in the company room. These include an extra story, with a handsomely carved winding staircase. The plans will probably be adopted at the next meeting.

***

Lieut. Col. Strong of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is at present in Europe, has letters of introduction from the Secretary of War and Adjt. Gen. Corbin to prominent British and French officials, and on some occasions will appear in the uniform of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Among other places he will visit and witness the military manoeuvres at Aldershot, England. Commissions have been received for Lieuts. Lyon, McSherry, and Maguire, who were recently elected.

***

Major Henry C. Barthman of the Forty-seventh Regiment, who was recently elected from Captain of Company I, gave the men of his command a very enjoyable supper last Tuesday night at a café near the armory. Pending a formal election, Lieut. H. A. F. Young, a supernumerary officer, who served with the regiment in the Spanish war, has assumed command of the company. The regimental rifle team is in charge of Commissary Joseph Hart, and is doing some very good work in its practice.

CHICAGO'S NEW COLISEUM.

Building 300 by 180, with 10,000 Seating Capacity, Will Be Dedicated Grand Army Week.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The new Coliseum, one of the largest buildings in the United States, will be dedicated Grand Army week. The inaugural feature will be a monster military and war song concert Saturday night, Aug. 25, under the direction of the Coliseum Company, at which President McKinley and other distinguished guests will be present, including the Duke and Duchess de Arcos and others, who will be in the city to attend the encampment.

It will be thrown open to the public on Sunday afternoon and evening for the patriotic religious exercises now being arranged by Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chairman, and Charles R. Macloon, Secretary of the Religious Exercises Committee. These programmes will include patriotic addresses by notable men, music by military bands, and a monster chorus under the direction of Prof. Gabriel Katzenberger. The services for afternoon will be for children, and the programme for the evening will be for older folks. President McKinley will be present at each of these services. The President will also attend the reunion of ex-prisoners of war, to be held in this big building on Monday night. Every night during the remainder of the week will be devoted to the monster military concerts by Phinney's United States Band and Prof. Katzenberger's chorus, with notable soloists every night. All of these concerts are under the auspices and indorsement of the local Grand Army of the Republic Committee.

The new Coliseum will be 300 feet long, 180 feet wide, and have a seating capacity of 10,000 people. It is located on Wabash Avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets. Its construction is absolutely fireproof. It has a self-supporting roof girdered with immense arches, giving the interior a full sweep from wall to wall without pillar or post. It has one great balcony arranged around the four walls of the structure. The main floor seats are to be arranged so that they can be removed in a short time and stored below, giving an immense cleared area, larger than that of any other building in the West. The structure will have twenty exits, five of the largest ones being on the Wabash Avenue side.

The building will be large enough for the largest of conventions, and is marvelously constructed along the lines of safety. It is more than big enough for National political conventions, is ideally constructed for horticultural shows, flower, horse, and dog shows, or for industrial expositions or cattle and agricultural shows.

The structure has been supplied with the most modern of machinery in the way of heating, lighting, and ventilating—in fact, no expense has been spared in making it a modern building in every respect. When it is formally opened Saturday night, Aug. 25, Frank O. Lowden, representing the stockholders, will make the presentation speech dedicating the building to public uses, and Mayor Harrison will formally welcome the opening of the structure in behalf of Chicago and her citizens.

The new building is owned by the Coliseum Company, a corporation organized by Chicago and Iowa capitalists. Charles F. Gunther is President, and Congressman J. A. T. Hull of Iowa is Vice President.

Sandwiches for Marching Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic will not go hungry the morning of Aug. 28, when they will be required to tramp over the city's streets in a great parade, which will be the star event of the National Encampment. It was announced to-day that the Sons of Veterans have made arrangements whereby 50,000 sandwiches will be distributed at points of rendezvous and along the line of march. The aged marchers will be expected to help themselves to the sandwiches whenever they feel that a bit of nourishment will help along their faltering steps.

DEMANDS OF LABOR MEN.

The Social Progress League Offers Support to Candidates Who Will Make Certain Pledges.

The Social Progress League, which was formed about nine months ago by a number of representatives of labor unions, with the object, its constitution says, of purifying politics, issued a circular yesterday containing demands to be made upon both the Republican and Democratic Parties. The league undertakes to support the candidates, irrespective of party, who pledge themselves to support these demands, the chief of which are as follows:

The complete separation of municipal affairs from National politics.

Three-cent car fares and transfers on all street railways.

Compulsory education of all children under fifteen, public assistance in the way of meals, clothing, books, &c., to be given where necessary.

The establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores, and other municipal agencies for poor people.

The establishment of municipal pawnshops and savings banks and of a system of municipal life insurance.

The circular also demands the abolition of the contract system for municipal work, immediate work by the municipality or State for the unemployed, and eventual municipal and State ownership and operation of all public utilities.

The officers of the league are J. F. Nubel, President; Dr. Austin Kelly, Vice President, and Edward Thimme Secretary.

FOUNDRY STRIKE SETTLED.

The Men Had Quit Because of the Heat —The Foreman Struck by Himself.

A strike in the iron foundry of Abendroth & Root, Noble and West Streets, Greenpoint, was settled yesterday and the strikers returned to work. During the hot spell of week before last twenty foundrymen quit work for two days, saying it was too hot to work, and were discharged by the foreman at the order of the Superintendent.

New men were employed, and in a few days the foreman went on strike all by himself, and the new hands struck in sympathy. By Friday most of the new men had obtained work elsewhere, and the foreman, whose grievance was not stated, returned to work yesterday with the old hands, who were reinstated.

CLOAKMAKERS MAKE GAINS.

Advances in Wages Granted by Several Firms—Large Mass Meeting.

About 5,000 cloakmakers attended a meeting in New Irving Hall, Broome Street near Norfolk, yesterday afternoon, called by the Cloakmakers' Union for the purpose of discussing ways and means of raising their wages. Only about 3,000 were able to get into the hall. Herman Grossman presided, and several speakers told the cloakmakers they were ground down by their employers.

It was decided to use every effort to gain their demands without resorting to strikes. The Executive Committee of the union reported that yesterday morning A. Friedlander & Co., 3 Bond Street, who employ 1,200 cloakmakers; Nongis & Michaels, Tenth Street and Broadway, who employ 500, and several smaller firms had granted the demands of the union.

The striking vestmakers reported that forty contractors had settled with the union.

The Brooklyn branch of the Vestmakers' Union ordered a general strike, to go into effect to-morrow.

Bakers to Demand a Ten-Hour Day.

The Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union issued a circular yesterday calling on all the local unions throughout the country to make a general demand for the ten-hour workday, to go into effect on May 1, 1901. The demand will affect about 50,000 bakers and confectioners throughout the United States. The Executive Committee of the New York locals of the National body appointed a committee yesterday to arrange for the ten-hour demand here.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M.; singing by the choir of children of the institution; public cordially invited; donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK, 122d St. and Lenox Av.
Rev. H. P. Nichols, Rector.
10 A. M.—Holy communion.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Service and sermon.
The rector will preach morning and evening.

PATENTS.

INVENTORS—Prosecute your own patent applications; guard your rights; avoid delays, needless attorney charges, unfair treatment; convincing testimonials. Consult ALBERT C. TANNER, 177 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

18TH ST., 108 WEST.—For family of four; every accommodation; second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 25 WEST.—Parlor, second and third floors; private bath; private table; southern exposure; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN FIRST-CLASS flat facing Stuyvesant Square to let to first-class parties. Address C., 44 Broadway, Room 412.

36TH ST.—55 WEST
Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LARGE UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR IN private house, with gas, heat, and private bath to let as bachelor apartments. 19 West 48th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Ten first-class trimmers and milliners. Apply Monday, Sullivan, Drew & Co., 600 and 602 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Superintendent to have entire charge of gentleman's place, comprising about 150 acres, at Morristown, N. J.; must be first-class gardener, thoroughly experienced in all branches of gardening, and be familiar with stock and farming; reply, stating terms, to O. H. K., P. O. Box 1,193 N. Y.

WANTED—A bright, willing American boy of about 16, residing in New York with parents, and a graduate of grammar school; successful applicant will receive a thorough business training in wholesale downtown house. Address Wholesale, Box 210, Times.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By competent American lady, where she may be useful as companion, housekeeper, or assistant matron; understands sewing and the care of children. Address References, Box 8, 1,026 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By woman; first-class French cook; day, week, or month; reference. 422 West 37th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; understands her duties; best references. French, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress to go out by the day; can furnish the best city references. 344 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, in private family; best city references. 51 East 31st St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; understands all kinds of bottle foods; good city reference. 107 East 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day; write. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress family washing to do at home; best city reference. Kelly, 207 East 74th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By lady; 8 years' experience; A1 references; would work temporarily last week or ten days this month with view to taking permanent position later, if mutually satisfactory; salary, $18. Willing Worker, 1,269 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington operator; seven years' experience; position in broker's office. Mrs. B., Box 157 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; private family; attend horse, lawn, and garden. Barry, 1,260 3d Av.

Farmer and Dairyman.

FARMER and DAIRYMAN.—Married, as foreman or manager of gentleman's estate or farm; references and bond, if necessary. Farmer, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; 30 years of age; married; one child; wants position on private place; thoroughly understands care of lawn, greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; good references. James Wood, North Broadway, Yonkers.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or SECOND MAN.—By Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business. James T. Murray, 210 East 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, BARITONE, WHO HAS STUDied for 1½ years, would like a position in church. Will give Sunday services for advanced vocal lessons; Catholic preferred. Address J. H., Box 330, 1,269 Broadway.

PLUMBER and GASFITTER. Plumber, 350 East 42d St.

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These terms include all the studies.
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The New York College of Music,
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THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
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Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 9:00 P.M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:25, 8:10, 8:55, 9:40, 11:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

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SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

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Sunday, August 26th,
Mauch $1.00 Round Trip Chunk
Glen Onoko (Children, 75c) and Switchback
Special excursion train will leave as follows:
23d St. Ferry, (Penn. R. R.).....7:55 A. M.
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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9 00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.15 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30 10 a.m, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11.15 A. M. for East 23d St. and So. 5th St., Brooklyn. 12.00 M. and 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4.45, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
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MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
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FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:30 P. M.
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Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 12 midnight.

Information about resorts and their hotels, the best routes for reaching them, the cost of railway and steamship tickets to all parts of the world, and other needful information will be furnished on application. Parlor, sleeping-car, and stateroom accommodations reserved. Baggage checked from residence to destination. Foreign money, travelers' checks, &c.
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Steamers... {GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St., 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
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50c Round Trip

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"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier..9:00 "
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MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

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A Day on Long Island Sound.
ON SUNDAYS, (also Labor Day, Sept. 3,) the new fast steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., due New Haven 2 P. M.; returning, due New York 8 P. M. About an hour in New Haven. Music. A delightful all-water trip. Round trip, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

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Hotel Crescent,	St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland cars. A.
Hotel St. George,	St. George, Staten Ild. Fine table d'hote dinner, 50c.
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Departure 10 A. M.
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERV

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An Unusual Dullness Shown by the Official Records.

BULK OF BUSINESS IN TRADES

Latest Sales by Brokers—Only Ten Foreclosures at Auction—This Week's List of Offerings.

There has been no change in prevailing market conditions during the week. At this season no investment buying of importance is looked for, and with the continued absence from the city of many of the more prominent operators, any prediction as to when a change may be expected in the present lifeless situation would be decidedly hazardous.

Everybody who has watched the course of business for the last five or six weeks is pretty well convinced that this is not only a dull Summer, but an unusually dull one. This opinion is based not only upon current gossip, but also upon the actually small volume of business as shown in the official records. In the week included between Aug. 10 and 16, only 111 conveyances were recorded, and on last Monday the transfers reported from the Register's office numbered six.

Dealings of the last few days show, if anything, a slight increase in volume, but again trading has been the predominant feature. W. J. Casey disposed of the flats 205 to 211 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on a 150-foot frontage, at a reported price of $240,000, in part payment of which amount out-of-town property was given. The Richelieu apartment hotel at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street also figured in a trade, which involved the flat at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street.

Brokers who devote themselves to residential property report an increasing number of inquiries, and in this connection the sales of two new dwellings—37 East Forty-ninth Street, by Charles Buek, and 47 West Eighty-sixth Street, by Cornelius W. Luyster—were among the week's more interesting transactions.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Collins & Collins have sold for the estate of Laura M. Watkinson, to an investor, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 61 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Terence Farley's Sons to George C. Heilner the three-and-a-half-story dwelling 311 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 55 by 102.2.

Frederick Willenbrock has sold the two five-story flats 133 and 135 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.11.

Moritz Leipziger has sold to Jacob Schaefler the five-story tenement 239 East Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Ten foreclosure offerings, sold for a total of $185,000, is the record of last week's salesroom transactions, and the outlook for this week is hardly more encouraging. The only property of value on the list is the apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, to be sold on Thursday under foreclosure proceedings, in which Joseph L. O'Brien is plaintiff and Henry M. Denton defendant. Various foreclosure actions will also bring into the open market on Tuesday the row of twenty-foot dwellings 102 to 111 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The success of previous offerings of property at Edgemere, L. I., has seemed to justify another sale before the suburban season ends, and one will be conducted on the premises by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth on Saturday, Sept. 1.

There were recorded last week 192 mortgages for $4,500,291, of which 52, for $443,807, were at 5 per cent.; 99, for $3,286,384, were at more, and 41, for $766,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 260 mortgages for $3,118,733; of which 83 for $646,449, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $1,375,884, were at more, and 60, for $1,096,400, were at less.

In the totals for this year it should be noted that $2,500,000 represents a single mortgage given by the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company to secure a bond issue.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wauhope Lynds, referee, 2,905 Decatur Avenue, west side, 253.11 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, (Two Hundredth Street,) $7.6 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,489; subject to another mortgage for $6,250.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 957 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 155 feet east of Trinity Avenue, 15 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,760.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Rapp, referee, Union Avenue, northwest corner of Dawson Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,360.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Porto V. Ransom, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,870.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 105 and 107 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,719.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,890.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 109 and 111 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 135 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,702.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Harrington, referee, 533 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 75, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,020; subject to another mortgage for $18,600.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, seven-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $42,726; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, 315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,795; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 23.4 by 70.2 by 27.5 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian T. Klerman, referee, 744 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 97.7 by 25 by 99.3, one-story frame stable and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,729.

FRIDAY, Aug. 24.—By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 22 and 29½ Cornelia Street, north side, 122.3 feet east of Bleecker Street, 42.2 by 97.8, two and three-story front and rear dwellings. Due on judgment, $20,023.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Roselle Street, north side, 56 feet south of Poplar Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; also Silver Street, north side, 25 feet west of Roselle Street, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings; also Poplar Street, southeast corner of Roselle Street, for five two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings; also Roselle Street, west side, 181 feet south of Poplar Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; also Silver Street, north side, 125 feet west of Roselle Street, for two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, each 21 by 32; cost of each, $3,600; Barsley & Watson of Main Street, Westchester, owner; T. W. Ringrose of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architect.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 80.9; William P. Carroll, owner; J. McNevin of 1,554 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 66 and 68 Sheriff Street, for a five-story brick shop and hall, 40 by 75; Louis Rand of 98 Attorney Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 99.4 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for a brick tenement, 25 by 83.2; William Beaman of 477 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $14,000.

Clay Avenue, east side, 250 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 40; A. J. Wuytack of 727 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $6,000.

Grand Central Railroad yard at Forty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick gas compressor house, 36.10 by 13; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; cost, $600.

Alterations.

Unionport Road, e s, 175 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; C. Fabel, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $350.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 197.9 feet west of Anthony Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Frank Goldman, owner; J. J. Vreeland, 736 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

Broadway, northwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone hotel; O. L. Jones of 168 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; J. T. Duffy of 215 West Seventy-first Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 112 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick bachelor apartment house; Ella C. Marston, owner; D. W. King, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 242 West Seventy-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. H. Platt, premises, owner; J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

SATURDAY, AUG. 18.

AVENUE A, n w s, 44.10 ft s w of 53d St, runs n w 94x s w 119.2x s e 120.5x s e 75x n e 138.5½x n w —, with land under water; Avenue A, n w corner of 52d St, 21.7x95.5x36.10x94; Edward W. Candee to Thomas E. Crimmins, (mtg $180,000) $1

LOT 295, map in partition estate of William Adee, George P. Brisley, and Thomas B. Watson to Annie Crimmins (mtg $2,00, R S $2.50) 1

LOT 54, map of Elvan Homestead, containing 1 5-100 acres; Alice Palmer and others, by guardian, to William H. Leitch 919

LOT 449, map of Van Nest Park; Harry P. Pipp to George M. Herwig 4,500

LOT 450, map of Van Nest Park; George M. Herwig to Kate Pipp 4,500

LOT 450, map of Van Nest Park; Henry P. Pipp to Kate Pipp 5,000

MAIN ST, w s, Lots 673 to 677, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; and John W. Collins to Charles W. Angus 2,500

PARK AV, 4,414, e s, 25x141; William R. Miller and wife to William L. Clifford, (R S $3.50) 100

PARK AV, s e s, 56.6 ft n e of 168th St, 28.3x113.1x25x126.3; Ellen Mulholland to Minnie K. Weber 7,000

PLOT at high water mark, w s of City Island; John W. Collins to Charles W. Angus 3,500

UNION AV, e s, 296.4 ft n of Denman Place, 21x219.7; Desiree Huttling to Elise Zanmatti 17,000

1ST AV, n s, 180 ft e of 3d St, 40x100, Woodlawn Heights; John Forsyth to Joseph Forsyth 1

2D ST, 233 East, 24.9x80.1x25.1x78.6; Charles Wannemacher, exr, &c., to Emanuel Glauber 3,933

2D ST, 237 East, 24.9x80.1x25.1x78.6; Charles Wannemacher and others, to Emannuel Glauber, (R S $20) ..... —

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Mollie Weinberg to Sebastian Benenati 100

7TH AV, 1,985, e s, 27x98; Israel Goldberg, trustee, to Simon Adler and others 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 135th St, 24.10x80; 8th Av, e s, 24.10 ft n of 135th St, 25x80; Paul Mayer to Simon E. Bernheimer and another, (R S $25, mtg $45,000) 32,000

10TH ST, s s, Lot 211, map of Unionport, 100x108; Daniel Crimmins to Annie Crimmins (R S $1) 1

13TH ST, 384, Brooklyn, 19.2x100; Nettie F. Quinn to Felice Desedarie and another 1

27TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 75x113.6; Edward W. Candee to the Twenty-seventh Street Company, (R S 50 cents, mtg $100,000) 4,500

78TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38x82; Pincus Lowenfeld and another, to George H. Groth, (R S $12, mtg $33,000). 1

78TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38x82; Frederick W. Budd to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (R S $40.50) 1

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Patrick Collins to George Rauchfuss, (R S $15, mtg $25,000) 1

83D ST, 135 West, 25x102.2; George H. Hart, referee, to George Rauchfuss 1,500

83D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, to George Rauchfuss, (R S $1, mtg $22,000) 200

83D ST, 133 and 135 West, 50x102.2; George Rauchfuss to Patrick Collins, (R S $19, mtg $47,000) 100

114TH ST, e s, 242.6 ft s of 4th Av, 17.5x100.11; John A. Taylor and wife to Lavinia A. Taylor, (mtg $5,000) 100

118TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Michael Levenson, (R S $11, mtg $22,000) 1

118TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100.11; Simon Adler and another to Michael Levenson, (R S $11, mtg $22,000) 1

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William E. Crandall, Jr., to George A. Heisler (R S $7.00) 1

122D ST, n s, at centre line of Bloomingdale Road, runs e — x s 100x w — x n —; Ernst Thalman to George D. Post and another, (R S $5) 1

142D ST, n s, 290 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; also, 320 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; William Ash to George A. Heisler (mtg $17,700, R S $7.50) 1

142D ST, n s, 290 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; also, 142d St, n s, 320 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.10; George A. Heisler to William E. Crandall, Jr. (mtg $17,700, R S $7.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROOME ST, 278; Otto Hildabrand to Efraim Furchbom, 5 years $720

COLUMBUS AV, 796; Catharine Weller and another, executors, to Jacob La Burt, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANGUS, Charles W., to John W. Collins; Lots 673 to 677, map of the estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; also plot at high water mark on the w s of City Island, adjoining the land of Elias D. Hunter, and Lot 673, said map, 5 years $3,500

BARCALOW, Agnes, to Reinhard Frank; Morris Park Av, s e corner of Fillmore St, 3 years 1,000

BRADLEY, William and James, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, 147, s e corner of 87th St, 3 months 50,000

CRANDELL, William E., Jr., to Peter Alexander and Mark Ash; 142d St, n s, 320 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 1,850

CLIFFORD, William L., to William R. Miller; Park Av, 4414, 5 years 2,300

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Auerbach; 21st St, 41 East, ½ year 20,562

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Wright D. Goss and William C. W. Child; 21st St, 41 East, demand 9,933

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 21st St, 41 East, 1¼ years 90,000

GLAUBER, Emanuel, to Lambert Suydam; 2d St, 233 East, 5 years 17,000

GROTH, George H., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 78th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year 12,000

HERZOG, Edward H., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, n s, 146.10 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years 8,500

HERZOG, Edward H., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; King St, 60, 2 years 6,500

KRAMER, Jacob, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Water St, 673 to 679, 5 years. 20,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederick W. Budd; Lexington Av, n e corner of 78th St, 2 years.. 33,000

LA BURT, Jacob, to Catharine Weller; Columbus Av, 780, saloon lease, demand 1,000

CRANDELL, William E., Jr., to Peter Alexander and Mark Ash; 142d St, n s, 290 ft w of Broadway, 1 year 1,850

RAUCHFUSS, George, to American Mortgage Company; 83d St, 135 West, 1 year. 1,500

RAUCHFUSS, George, to American Mortgage Company; 83d St, 133 West, 1 year. 1,500

RAUCHFUSS, George, to the rector, &c., of Grace Church; 83d St, 135 West, 3 years 22,000

RAUCHFUSS, George, to August Limbert, trustee, &c.; 83d St, 133 West, 3 years. 22,000

RAUCHFUSS, George, to Mary Murphy; 80th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 1,000

STEEDMAN, James, to David S. Taber, trustee, &c.; 49th St, 220 West, 3 years. 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

KRAKOWER, Henry, to Mary Cohen..Nominal

THE STATE BANK to Reuben Grunauer, assigns two mortgages $8,000

WEILER, Catharine, to Bernheimer & Schmid 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 118th St, 100.11x100; the R. I. W. Damp Resisting Paint Company against Hugo F. Hoefler, owner and contractor $105

EAGLE AV, w s, 20 ft s of 149th St, 180x100; John W. Rapp against Hilde B. Reeves, owner and contractor 33

PARK AV, 2,700; William Edler against Thomas Fanning, owner and contractor. 117

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 100x100; George F. Moore against Morris Neufeld, owner; Leitner & Marx, contractors 65

7TH AV, 343; William Edler against Peter J. and Mary Rietzel, owners and contractors 122

27TH ST, 33 West; Israel Brotsky against John Goodale, owner; Louis Libman, contractor 32

107TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x200.11 to 108th St; Dominick Borgia against Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension, owner; John Trick and J. A. Zimmerman, contractors 222

134TH ST, 15 and 17 East; Louis Sessler against Emily E. Wassermann, owner and contractor 73

150TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Israel & Co. against Charles Fife, or Phyfe, owners and contractors.. 42

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAP. 714 LAWS OF 1900.

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of 163d St, —x—; the City Mortgage Company with William H. Holmes and Patrick H. Smith, 10 payments 53,000

78TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 38x82; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager with George H. Groth, 12 payments 37,500

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, e s, 84 ft n of 74th St, 16.8x75; Samuel Cohen and others against Morris Cohen and others, (partition;) attorneys, Steele & Otis.

PARK AV, 1,323; Henry Lippmann against Lydia Low, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. D. Levy.

138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Charlotte M. Tytus against Abe Salomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Deshon.

LEROY ST, 62; Thomas G. Field, executor, &c., against Max Barrett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

LEROY ST, 64; Thomas G. Field, executor, &c., against Christian Heinrichs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

ABINGDON SQUARE, (8th Av.,) 15 to 19; Rosa Ellender against Louis Sroka and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

183D ST, s s, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.2x104.11; Caroline Eichberg and others, executors, &c., against Jacob Hess and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

WALES AV, n w corner of Kelly; or 152d St, 108.3x101.5 ft to street x25 to beginning of gore; Bradley & Currier Company against Louther S. Horne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Presinger.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 225.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Minnie E. Flagg against Mary E. Devine, (action to declare mortgage void, &c;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

163D ST, n w corner Jackson Av, 25x86.4; John J. Bell against Howard Martin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

122TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 20x99.11; William A. Butler against Thomas R. Clark, individually and as administrator, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

137TH ST, s s, 180.6 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Max S. Grifenhagen and another, against Catharine M. Matthews and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	6.92½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; Winter patents, $3.70@$3.90; straights, $3.10@$3.60; clears, $3@$3.10; bakers', $2.20@$2.60; Spring specials, $4.30@$4.40; patents, $3.60@$3.80; straights, $3@$3.40; No. 2 red, 73¾@74½; No. 2 corn, 35½c; No. 2 yellow, 39c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 23¾@24½c; good feeding barley, 36½@37¼c; fair to choice malting, 41@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.37; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.38@$1.38½; prime timothy seed, $3.60@$3.75; mess pork, per bbl, $11.10@$11.15; lard, per 100 lb, $6.80@$6.62½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@$7.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.40@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.75@$9.

COTTON.—There was very little movement in prices on the Cotton Exchange after the market had opened at an advance of 5@10 points yesterday. In a nominal way the August option alone proved something of an exception in this connection, but so far as the active deliveries were concerned 5 points comprised the pendulations. The opening improvement was the direct result of bullish cables, a bullish Chronicle review of the week, and a bullish movement of the crop. Not only did Liverpool fail to respond to yesterday's weakness here, but finished the session with a slight net advance in both spot and future delivery departments. As for The Chronicle, its findings for the week in the crop country were pessimistic as a whole, noting special fall in the Eastern belt. The receipts at interior towns and the ports continued far within predictions, particularly the movement of new crop staple. Thus shorts had an uphill fight, and in the absence of some new factor of encouragement devoted attention to protecting accounts pending over-Sunday events in the South. The bulls were content to let matters rest as they were and made not the slightest effort toward stimulating investment speculation. In keeping with the unfavorable crop accounts and the firmness abroad, spot markets in the South stiffened somewhat, though lacking activity. The further improvement in the China complications was hailed with general satisfaction, though the trade was not unmindful of a possibility of additional trouble springing up before the matter reached final adjustment. Cloth markets here and abroad continued to show little of the stir in speculative markets and wavered between weakness and rather better prices. The local market closed quiet, with August 3 points lower and other months 7@10 points higher.

The weekly crop and weather review of The Financial Chronicle was as follows: "Our telegraphic reports from the South indicate that on the whole the weather has been less favorable during the week. From the Carolinas and Georgia there are complaints of dry weather, and damage to the crop is claimed to have resulted. Advices from Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee are to the effect that in consequence of lack of moisture the crop is also deteriorating in sections of those States. From Texas our reports denote that the crop is late as a rule and spotted. Early cotton is opening in southern districts of Texas, but picking, while making some progress, is not general. The plant is fruiting well in some localities of Texas, more particularly in the northwest, where the outlook is promising."

A letter from a prominent Liverpool house, received by its representative here this morning, stated: "The principal cause of the advance in our market during the week has been the unfavorable bureau report, which, to our mind, is absolutely ridiculous. If one is to believe the daily weather reports, we should say that the month of July has been all that could be desired for the cotton plant; further than this, all our private reports both from the South and New York have been good. As regards trade, we look for a considerable depression, though the general feeling here is bullish, with practically no short interest."

Pine Bluff, Ark., furnished the following letter: "Rain is needed in some localities in this section, and considerable damage will be done to the crop unless relief is soon received. The cotton worm has made its appearance in some sections, but no great damage has yet been done. There are complaints of rust and shedding, and on the whole we do not consider prospects as favorable as they were at this time last year." Ardmore, Indian Territory, reports: "We regard the conditions to be much improved in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Northern Texas since July 5. In some sections the plant is somewhat rank, but the stalks hold the average of 60 bolls and generally 90 to 150 bolls. Thus far the boll worm has not done serious damage. The stalk is 3½ to 6 feet in height, and the leaves are a rich, dark green."

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.23	9.24	9.15	9.15@9.16
September	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.71@8.72
October	8.49	8.54	8.49	8.52@8.53
November	8.38	8.42	8.37	8.39@8.41
December	8.32	8.37	8.32	8.35@8.36
January	8.34	8.38	8.34	8.36@8.37
February	...	...	...	8.38@8.39
March	8.38	8.42	8.38	8.39@8.41
April	...	...	...	8.41@8.43
May	8.43	8.44	8.43	8.42@8.44
June	...	...	...	8.43@8.45

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—Spot Cotton—Retail demand; prices higher; American middling, fair, 6d; good middling, 5 23-32d; middling, 5¾d; low middling, 5½d; good ordinary, 5¾d; ordinary, 5 3-16d. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 1,800 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures opened steady and closed quiet, but steady: American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 25-64@5 26-64d, sellers; August-September, 5 12-64@5 13-64d, sellers; September-October, 4 58-64d, buyers; October-November, 4 47-64d, buyers; November-December, 4 42-64d, buyers; December-January, 4 38-64d, buyers; January-February, 4 37-64d, buyers; February-March, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, sellers; March-April, 4 34-64@4 35-64d, sellers; April-May, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The feature in wheat yesterday was a continuation of heavy liquidation in scattered lots, breaking the market 2 cent a bushel during the session and encouraging considerable selling for short account. This latter action resulted in a slight rally on the curb, September advancing from 77¾c to 77¾c from the lowest figure at 1 o'clock. Apart from the unloading process the market was without special feature, the facts leading up to liquidation being about the same as those prevailing earlier in the week. In addition there were shipments of 864,000 bushels from Danubian ports for the week, compared with only 192,000 bushels in the same week a year ago. English cables, moreover, came ½@¾d lower, and Continental markets, with the exception of Paris, all showed similar heaviness. The latter was firm at 5@10 points net advance. Berlin closed ¼@½ mark lower, and Antwerp ⅛ franc lower. There was a holiday at Budapest. Export business was only 14 loads, and an increase of 750,000 bushels was expected in the visible supply on Monday. World's shipments were estimated at 9,000,000 bushels. Farmers' deliveries in England amounted to 32,800 quarters at an average price of 28s 10d, compared with 37,600 quarters last week at 27s 7d. The amount on passage was scheduled to show a moderate decrease. Northwest receipts amounted to 299 cars, compared with 251 cars a week ago and 232 cars last year. The only foreign trade at New York was a little buying of December wheat early in the session. No. 2 red closed 76¼c elevator, and 78¾c free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern Duluth, 81c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 67¾c; August, 68⅜c; September, 66¾c; December, 71¼@71¾c; No. 2 hard, 66@66¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 33c; August, 37⅜c; September, 37¼c; December, 32½c; year, 32½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21¾c; September, 21c; December, 21¾c; No. 3 white, 25½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 18.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½@73½c. Rye—Quiet; No. 1, 51c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 50@51c; sample, 36@46c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76¾c; December, 76¾c; September, 76c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 74¾c; September, 74¼c; December, 74½c; No. 2 Spring, 69¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.55. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Buckwheat Meal—Dull; fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@88c. Feed—Easier; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.20; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$15.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $18.50@$19; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; cornoilcake, $20.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	77⅞	77⅞	77	77⅛
December	80	80	79½	79¼
Corn—				
September	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
December	40	40	39⅞	40

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	71⅝
September	72½	72¾	71⅝	72⅛
October	73¼	73½	72½	72⅞
Corn—				
August	...	...	...	39
September	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35¾
October	37 5-16	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜
Oats—				
August	...	...	...	21⅜
September	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
October	22¼	22¼	22	22
Lard—				
September	$6.57½	$6.62½	$6.52½	$6.62½
October	6.60	6.67½	6.57½	6.67½
Ribs—				
September	6.82½	7.05	6.82½	7.02½
October	6.82½	6.90	6.82½	6.90
Pork—				
September	11.05	11.12½	10.95	11.15
October	11.10	11.17½	11.00	11.17½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.25@$13.25; family, $14.25@$15.25; short clear, $13.50@$15.25. BEEF—Quiet and steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal; $20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 7½c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅜c; pigs, 7¾@7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, quiet but firm; smoking bellies, 10½@11c; 10 lb, 9¾@10c; 12 lb, 9¼@9⅝c; 14 lb, 9⅝c; pickled shoulders dull; 6½@6¾c; pickled hams steady; 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Neglected; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4¼@4⅜c. LARD—Steady; $6.92½; city lard dull, $6.50; refined lard steady; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.30; Brazil, kegs, $9; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6⅜c; Western, 6½@6⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼@7½c; city lard stearine, 8¾@8¼c.

COFFEE.—Prices for Brazilian coffee took a lower level under a selling movement, following a cable from Rich, Reiner & Co. giving a confirmation of 8,000,000 bags for the next crop, and further stating that the large receipts now running will not necessarily increase the estimate. The local situation was further weakened yesterday by a decline of ¾f at Havre, ¼@1 pfennig at Hamburg, and 300 reis at Rio. The Rio exchange rate was reduced to 10¼d, the decline being ¼d. There was no change in the market at Santos. But receipts at Santos were heavy, and the movement at that port and Rio together summed up 65,000 bags. Under these conditions our market opened steady, with prices 10 points lower, and ruled inactive, except for the liquidation of local long accounts and a little increase in the confidence of the bears, who sold in a conservative way, however. The decline at the greatest was 10@15 points, with the market finally steady in tone on that basis. The total sales reached 13,500 bags.

The market for spot Brazilian coffee was dull and heavy, closing nominal on the basis of 8¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Cleared Rio, Aug. 17, steamer Coleridge, 16,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	...	...	...	7.35@7.40
September	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
October	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45@7.50
November	...	...	...	7.50@7.60
December	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.60@7.65
January	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.65@7.70
February	...	...	...	7.70@7.75
March	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.75@7.80
April	...	...	...	7.80@7.85
May	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85@7.90

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 7$300; receipts, 53,000 bags; stock, 745,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M. was ¼@1 pfennig net lower; sales, 22,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, ½f lower; at 12 M. declined ¼f; sales, 36,000 bags. January, 50; February, 50.25; March, 50.50; April, 50.75; May, 51.25; June, 51.25; July, 51.25; August, 49.25; September, 49.25; October, 49.50; November, 49.50; December, 49.75. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7$750; exchange, 10¼d; receipts, 12,000 bags; cleared for the United States

ENDEAVORERS ARE HOME

First of Crawford & Floyd's Stranded Tourists Arrive.

CRITICISM OF THE AGENCY

Many Other Groups, Large and Small, Still Scattered Through Europe—Hoboken Fire One Cause.

On the steamship Trave, which arrived here from Bremen yesterday, were the first Christian Endeavor Society delegates to return from their European travels under the guidance of the Crawford & Floyd tourists' agency. In the party were about 200 persons, more than half of them being women.

W. H. McClain of St. Louis, editor of The International Evangel, was in charge of this division, which is the section that was known as "Tour A." In speaking of the way in which Crawford & Floyd had treated them Mr. McClain said:

"When the St. Louis delegation of Christian Endeavorers wanted to go to the London Convention I was asked to arrange the trip. Crawford & Floyd persuaded me that their tour was the proper thing, so I paid them something over $30,000 in advance, securing, as I thought, a trip through Europe for each of the 102 persons whom I represented. For the money we were to have railway and steamship travel, hotel accommodations everywhere, and all the other things that are to be considered as expenses on a journey such as this one was to be.

THE AGENCY MANAGEMENT.

"Of course, we received printed announcements of the itinerary. The hotels at which we were to stop were listed, and they were the best in Europe. But from the first we found ourselves lodged in cheap quarters, with very few exceptions, and the food we ate, both in railroad trains and during stops, was usually of a second-class kind.

"Tour A was grossly mismanaged from the beginning. We went first to Southampton, thence to London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels, Germany, Switzerland, and France. On the railroad between Geneva and Paris we were informed that Crawford & Floyd were unable to meet any further financial obligations from then on and that we would have to pay all our own expenses to Cherbourg. There, we were told, a steamship would be ready to bring us home.

"As the people in our party had money enough to last for a day, we got along very well, those who had cash lending it to those who had not. Yet some of us had very little to eat that day, and it was with a feeling of relief that we sailed for New York the next morning."

Although Mr. McClain's division had the good fortune to be near their sailing port when they received the news of Crawford & Floyd's lack of cash, there were other parties which were caught far away from their homeward-bound steamships. Among these are Tours B and C, and a number of small parties. Mr. McClain, upon reaching here yesterday, received a cablegram stating that the two main divisions were in Luzerne and Paris, respectively, the latter section having traveled to the French capital on their own resources from the provinces.

MANY IN HARD STRAITS.

"Those people," said Mr. McClain, "are doubtless in hard straits, but I hope they have money enough among them to pull through all right."

As to the alleged mismanagement of the trip, other members of Tour A corroborated their leader's story. José de Alivares, who came with them from Paris, said that Mr. McClain was a man of wealth, and that this had accounted for the predicament of the party being less disagreeable than it would otherwise have been.

Charles H. De Kroyft, a delegate from East Orange, N. J., was also on the Trave, as were many more from various States, who had been attached to the section controlled by the St. Louis delegation. All of them declared that their lot had been a hard one.

"There is no telling," said Mr. De Kroyft, "what troubles have befallen the Christian Endeavorers who are now scattered through Europe. Besides the main tours, there are many subdivisions that went off in all directions under the guardianship of Crawford & Floyd's agents. Where these small groups are now nobody knows, but they have probably been notified, like the rest of us, that what money they may need in future is to come out of their own pockets."

The office of Crawford & Floyd is at 220 Broadway. Their agent, N. H. Emmons, returned from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis.

HOBOKEN FIRE THE CAUSE.

According to Mr. Emmons's account of the affair the North German Lloyd fire in Hoboken was the cause of the whole trouble. From that steamship company several vessels had been chartered to carry across the Christian Endeavorers in charge of the tourists' agency. When the fire came two of these vessels—the Saale and the Main—were burned, and the agents had to get to work making new arrangements for their patrons.

Ships were at last procured, and the delegates sailed, but their departure was several weeks after the appointed time. Meanwhile, Crawford & Floyd had bought tickets for them on Continental railroads, made contracts for their entertainment in hotels at the various stopping places, and completed such other miscellaneous arrangements as were necessary.

But when the travelers reached the Continent their tickets were refused by the railroads because the time limit had expired, and the hotels, in most cases, refused to take them in for the same reason. For this transportation and entertainment, the agents said, they had already paid, but the railroads and hotels refused to yield, so a second payment had to be made. This double payment was what bankrupted the agents, and when their funds gave out on Aug. 8 they cabled to all the tours that such was the case.

TO RESCUE THE TOURISTS.

According to the New York representative of the agency, all money expended by the travelers will be refunded, and Mr. Crawford, who is in Europe, has cabled that he is doing the best he can to straighten out the mixed state of affairs and collect his wandering charges from the four quarters of Europe.

One member of Tour A died in Paris of heart disease. She was Miss Mary Emma Dickey of Oil City, Penn.

DESTITUTE PARTY IN PARIS.

More of the Tourists Reach There—Mr. Crawford's Plight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Another party of destitute Christian Endeavorers arrived in Paris to-night from Switzerland. Some few of them are receiving remittances from home, which enables them to help their less fortunate companions.

The tourist agency involved is that of Crawford & Floyd of Boston. Crawford is now in Paris, and declares that he has done his best for the Endeavorers, but is himself now without funds and living upon the charity of friends.

TWO MEN FALL FIVE STORIES.

Two men were hurled downward five stories onto a heap of bricks and débris and instantly killed early yesterday by the breaking of a scaffold upon which they were at work, at a new building being erected at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Melrose Avenue. They were Antonio Reitz, a carpenter, of 312 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and John Costello, a bricklayer, of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Jerome Avenue.

With them on the scaffold when it broke was George Shannon. As the supporting planks of the scaffold cracked and bent, he jumped into a big open window, thus escaping.

The two men were frightfully mangled. The police of the Morrisania Station were notified, and the bodies taken to Herlich's undertaking establishment, 2,305 Third Avenue. Dr. Thedford of the Fordham Hospital ambulance staff was summoned, and pronounced the men dead.

The buildings at the scene of the accident are being erected by Contractor Taylor of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Melrose Avenue. He was about the buildings at the time of the accident, but a few minutes later had disappeared and could not be found. The police of the Morrisania Station are searching for him.

ROB HOUSE AND SET IT ON FIRE.

Two Young Men Ransack the Betz Residence in Harlem.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station are looking for two well-dressed young men who were seen leaving the basement of the four-story brownstone house 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owned and occupied as a Winter residence by the family of Mr. Betz, who was formerly connected with the Betz Brewing Company. The men ransacked the house and then set fire to a feather bed in one of the rooms on the second floor.

Walter Regan of 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street was passing the place shortly before 6 o'clock last evening when he saw the men leaving the basement. Each carried a bundle under his left arm. Regan was suspicious, and followed the men a short distance. Seeing they were being followed, the men took to their heels and ran down Park Avenue two blocks and disappeared.

Regan then hunted up Patrolmen O'Rourke and Walsh of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station and told them what he had seen. The three men then went to the house and O'Rourke forced in a door. He found the hallway filled with smoke, but made his way to the second floor and found the flames in a feather bed. An alarm was turned in, and after some hard work the flames were extinguished.

A search of the premises was then made by the policeman, and it was found that every trunk, drawer, and receptacle had been rifled. The police believe the men had been at work several hours. It is not known how much has been taken. Mr. Betz and his family are spending the Summer at Fairhaven, N. J.

The police estimated the damage caused by the fire at $500.

BOY'S DEATH CAUSED TROUBLE.

Killed by a Car, a Crowd Accused Italian of Pursuing Him with Fatal Result.

For a time yesterday afternoon race rioting was imminent in the neighborhood of First Avenue and East Sixty-first Street through the death of Oscar Fredricks, seven years old, of 1,109 First Avenue, who was run over in front of his home by a horse car. Witnesses claimed that Sarbey Tome, an Italian watchman of 332 East Sixty-third Street, had pursued the boy with bricks, thus causing him to run to his death.

Crowds of Germans and Irish-Americans collected, as did crowds of Italians, but though words were plenty there was no violence. Policeman O'Brien had to back against a wall with his prisoner, the watchman, and draw his club to keep the crowd off.

A dozen witnesses, including women, said that Tome, who is watchman of several new buildings at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue, chased the boys, who were playing about the place, a number of times. At last, these witnesses said, he picked up two bricks, and after running for the boys some distance, singled out young Fredricks, to whom he was nearest, and threw the bricks at him. The boy, who, according to the witnesses, was terribly frightened, ran as fast as he could, and, without seeing the horse car, ran in front of it. One horse knocked him down and the wheels on that side of the car passed over his body. He was instantly killed.

There was no use in calling an ambulance, and Policeman O'Brien, who ran up, sent the body to the station house. He arrested the driver of the car, Peter Arkey of 220 East Forty-third Street, who was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station on a charge of homicide.

O'Brien did not hear till he returned from the station house that the Italian was accused, but neighbors told him and he went to the buildings to get him. He found a number of Irish-Americans and Germans around the man threatening him and trying to work themselves into a sufficiently angry mood to mob him. Italians, friends of the watchman, were around him, and the row was getting hotter all the time.

He made Tome a prisoner, but the Italians objected, and Tome urged them to see that he was justly dealt with. The Italians pushed forward and assumed threatening attitudes toward O'Brien, while he was cursed in Italian and broken English. He tried to work his way through the crowd, but could not do it, and then he backed against the brick wall and drew his club. He declared that if anybody interfered with him he would club him into insensibility. O'Brien with Tome was then allowed to pass. Tome was charged with homicide and locked up. He denied pursuing the boy.

SUICIDE OF SHOP GIRL.

Dora Kronman Had Been Despondent for Several Weeks.

To despondency and ill health is attributed the suicide yesterday of Dora Kronman, a young woman, who lived with her parents at 29 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. Miss Kronman was employed in Reinhardt's dry goods store a short time ago, when a fellow-clerk was shot. The shock is thought to have had a serious effect on her nervous system, from which she had never entirely recovered.

Yesterday morning at about 9 o'clock the young woman went into the Erie Ferry House, at West Twenty-third Street. She purchased a ferry ticket, but a few moments later some one was heard to fall heavily in the toilet room of the ferry house.

Investigation revealed an attractive, well-dressed young woman lying on the floor suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. The empty bottle lay at her side.

An ambulance was summoned, and she was taken to the New York Hospital unconscious. She died a few minutes after her arrival there.

At first there was some mystery as to the identity of the woman, as nothing was found to indicate it, except a laundry mark "Kron" on the clothing.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Hyman Kronman, a brother of the dead woman, called at the hospital and identified the girl as his sister Dora, twenty-two years old. He said that she had been ill and despondent for several weeks, and could give no other explanation of her act.

SEES HIS BROTHER DROWN.

Himself Unable to Swim, He Appeals in Vain to Bystanders.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—William Brunner of Philadelphia was drowned this morning in sight of his brother and two friends, who were unable to rescue him. He had been bathing, and swam out beyond the breakers. Becoming exhausted he called for help, but neither his brother nor the friends with him could swim.

The brother made frantic appeals to bystanders to make an effort to save the drowning man, but no one would venture out so far from the shore, and the life guards were all busy elsewhere. Before any of them could go to Brunner's assistance he had disappeared. The body was recovered half an hour later. Brunner was twenty-three years old.

DROWNED IN A MILLPOND.

Student Called for Help and His Friends Thought He Was Joking.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 18.—Roland Neal, a student at Girard College, Philadelphia, was drowned last evening in Davis's millpond, near Shiloh. While swimming he was seized with cramps and cried for help. His friends thought he was joking, and did not go to his aid until it was too late.

Neal was sixteen years old, and was spending his vacation with his mother at Shiloh. His body was grappled for and soon found.

MGR. CHAPELLE'S REPORT.

Will Be Submitted in November—Favor Philippine Friars.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Archbishop Chapelle, the Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, has written to one of the pastors here that his investigation of Church affairs there is about ended, and he expects to make his personal report to the Pope early in November. It is not stated, however, whether his views on the retention of ecclesiastical property by the local friars coincide with those of Dr. Nozaleda, Archbishop of Manila, who is outspoken in their favor.

For some time past there have been rumors that Dr. Chapelle is strongly in favor of the friars, but nothing definite on the subject will be known until he acquaints Pope Leo with the result of his observations. Dr. Chapelle will not return to his see before next Spring, as he intends to spend the Winter in France.

THE ARCHBISHOP RETURNS

Mgr. Corrigan Welcomed by the Clergy and Laity.

His Report to the Pope of the Condition of the Church Here.

A royal welcome was accorded to Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan by several hundred of the clergy and laity of the diocese yesterday morning, when the Archbishop returned from a four months' tour in Europe.

The welcoming party left Pier A, at the Battery, at 6:30 A. M., on the Mohawk, and went down the bay to meet the American liner St. Louis, on which vessel the Archbishop was a passenger. It was not until the Mohawk was opposite Fort Wadsworth that the passengers on that vessel were able to discern the dim outlines of the ocean liner, just as she was rounding Sandy Hook.

On came the great vessel, and many marine glasses were leveled at her by those on the Mohawk anxious to get a first look at the returning prelate. But the glasses were of no avail, and the St. Louis was off Coney Island when the figure of Archbishop Corrigan was discovered near the centre of the large crowd of passengers who lined the sides of the incoming steamship. No sooner had the identity of the Archbishop been established, as one young priest expressed it, than a loud cheer went up from the passengers on the Mohawk, which was continued at short intervals all the way to Quarantine, as the big and little vessels sped along side by side.

When the St. Louis came to a stop at Quarantine the customs officials gave the Archbishop permission to go aboard the Mohawk, and the tug Charles H. Allen accordingly went alongside the St. Louis, and, taking the Archbishop aboard, transferred him to the smaller vessel.

Archbishop Corrigan was received at the gangway of the lower deck by Bishop Farley, the auxiliary Bishop of New York, who clasped his arms around the prelate's neck and gave him a hearty kiss on each cheek. Vicar General Mooney was the second to greet the Archbishop, who gave him a shake of the hand and his blessing. On the upper deck the Archbishop was greeted by all of the assembled clergymen and laymen, who, kneeling, kissed his episcopal ring, receiving his blessing in return.

On the upper deck the Archbishop took a seat on a bench near the stern and was talking to Bishop Farley when Father Kean of St. James's Church brought forward the Right Rev. B. F. Keiley, the Bishop of Savannah, and presented him to the Archbishop, who invited the Southern prelate to a seat on his left, and during a considerable portion of the time consumed in making the run to the city conversed with him.

Archbishop Corrigan was greatly benefited by his European trip, and returns to his home in better health than he has enjoyed for some years. While in Rome the Archbishop had six audiences with the Pope. He made a report regarding the progress made in his diocese during the past decade, and showed the Pope an album containing photographs and descriptions of all the Catholic churches, monasteries, seminaries, parochial schools, religious institutions, hospitals, and homes that come under his supervision.

While in Rome also the Archbishop presentcd Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court and John D. Crimmins to the Pope.

The Archbishop while in Europe visited the Passion Play at Oberammergau and the Paris Exposition. In England he was the guest of Cardinal Vaughan. While there the Archbishop was invited, through Ambassador Choate, to attend Queen Victoria's garden party, but he was unable to take advantage of the invitation.

After leaving England, the Archbishop went to Ireland, where he was the guest of Archbishop Walsh and of Thomas Kelly. Speaking of the trip, Father Connolly, private secretary to the Archbishop, said:

"We left New York on April 22 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., our first stop being Naples, from which point we went to Rome, where we remained for five weeks. We also made stops at Florence and other points in Italy, from Italy going to Oberammergau, where we saw the Passion Play. Afterward we made a sacred pilgrimage to Fanay le Monial in France. From there we went to the holy shrine at Lourdes.

"We also went to Paris, but the weather was very hot during our stay there and we saw very little of the exposition. It is a grand affair."

Among the passengers on the St. Louis yesterday were also Bishop E. C. McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop Ignatius Montes de Oca of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, who was Secretary of the council of Latin-American Bishops, and who has been abroad during the past year.

Bishop McDonnell also had a very warm reception at the hands of his Brooklyn friends, several hundred of whom met him off Quarantine in the steamboat Tolchester, on which he was taken to Brooklyn by them.

The committee appointed to receive Archbishop Corrigan consisted of Bishop Farley, Monsignor Mooney, the Rev. J. J. Kean of St. James's Church, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING STROKE.

Dr. O'Hanlon Discovers It Is Not the Same as That of an Electric Current.

Dr. O'Hanlon of the Coroner's office yesterday afternoon held an autopsy on the body of William Frazer, thirty-two years old, of 170 East Fourth Street, who was killed by lightning at Ellis Island Friday. Cases of death by lightning are seldom considered necessary for an autopsy, but Dr. O'Hanlon wished to make a thorough examination of the effects, and held the autopsy accordingly.

It has been the acknowledged idea among the medical profession that the electric chair and lightning gave the same form of death. By the autopsy Dr. O'Hanlon showed that that is not the case. In death by the electric chair large clots of blood form on the surface of the lungs and the pericardium and every portion of the nervous system are made pliable. The body of Frazer was found to be hardened noticeably and there were no clots of blood on the lungs and the pericardium.

Dr. O'Hanlon said that Frazer had been hit on the top of the head by the lightning and that it had passed down his right side. The shock to the nervous system was so intense that he thought there was a spasmodic contraction which lasted for several minutes. Dr. O'Hanlon said that he did not think death was instantaneous, but that the man was living for two or three minutes.

Over the heart and on the right side were found two burns about the size of a dollar. These were ascribed to the suspenders which Frazer wore. It is thought that the metal buckles acted as a conductor and thus caused the burns.

NO REBATE ON TIVOLI LICENSE.

The Excise Department Takes the Ground that It Was Not Surrendered.

The Excise Department does not propose to allow the proprietors of the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, to get the benefit of any rebate on the surrender of its liquor tax certificate. Instructions have come from Albany to the local office to hold the license and refuse to pay any rebate on it.

When the Tivoli was raided and everything looked as if the Excise Department would begin proceedings for the revocation of the certificate, Edward F. O'Connor, in whose name the certificate was issued, sent it to the local office of the Excise office at 1 Madison Avenue. No letter officially surrendering the certificate accompanied it, but it was thought that the intention was to give an opportunity to Ackron and the others who controlled the place to claim a rebate on the amount paid for the remaining eight months, and also to prevent a forfeiture of the $1,600 bond which had been given as a guarantee that the excise law would not be violated.

The Excise Department has now taken the position that the turning in of the license was not a surrender and the instructions sent yesterday were not to accept a surrender and at the same time to contest any claim on the license.

This puts the department in the position to bring an action for the forfeiture of the $1,600 bond, and to claim that the $800 rebate is forfeited.

Falls from a Car and Is Seriously Hurt.

Emanuel Bauman of 124 Grand Street, Williamsburg, while trying to alight from a Marcy Avenue trolley car at Broadway and South Eighth Street last evening, slipped and fell to the street, striking his head on the pavement, suffering concussion of the brain. An ambulance removed him to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition is said to be critical.

Stern Brothers

will close out to-morrow

Women's Tailor-made Suits

Suitable for Sea Shore and Mountain Wear

Cheviots, Homespuns and Broadcloths, $19.50 & 22.50
Formerly $30.00 to $58.00

Golf Skirts, $5.75 to $8.50

Women's Underwear

(Second Floor)

Night Robes, 59, 75, 98c
Drawers, 39, 65, 89c
Petticoats, 98c, $1.65, 1.98

White Lawn Shirt Waists

Entire front hemstitched plaited back and dress sleeves, 79c
Hemstitched, tucked front and back, others with front insertions of embroidery, tucked back 95c

Opening Sale

Blankets and Comfortables

10-4 (for single beds) $1.98, 2.98, 3.85, 4.75
11-4 (for double beds) $3.59, 4.75, 5.50, 7.75
12-4 (for extra large beds) $4.25, 8.95

Comfortables

Figured Silkoline (for double beds) $1.15
Satine Down, all colors, pretty floral effects for double beds $3.65

In addition a choice and new selection of Satine, Silk and Satin Down, Comfortables of Foreign and Domestic Make.

West Twenty-third Street

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 18.—A children's party was given to-day at the residence of Miss Pierson, on Ochre Point. The young people arrived and departed in prettily decorated pony carts and automobiles. After luncheon outdoor sports were enjoyed on the spacious lawn overlooking the sea.

James T. Woodward gave a dinner at Arleigh for young people. J. R. Jesup entertained similarly at Lindenhurst.

At the annual meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Newport Country Club officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President—James Stillman; Secretary and Treasurer—Thomas P. Peckham; Executive Committee—James Stillman, Henry A. C. Taylor, and Theodore K. Gibbs.

Lispenard Stewart is arranging for a hunting party at his shooting box, in Canada, during September. Mr. Stewart will keep his cottage, White Lodge, open until November.

Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane gave a large dinner at Pinard Cottage No. 5 this evening.

At the Newport Golf Club this afternoon Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at luncheon. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, James P. Sill, Dr. Morton Prince, Miss Daisy Pierson, and Miss Florence Lyman.

Countess de Lagondara entertained at luncheon this afternoon. His guests included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Miss Lily Oelrichs is the guest of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Miss Maud Pauncefote has returned from the Adirondacks.

McDougal Hawkes of New York is at the Berkeley for the season.

C. D. Chapman of New York is the guest of C. L. F. Robinson.

Capt. Theodore F. Jewell, United States Navy, is visiting here.

The flagship New York will remain here until the end of the month, when Admiral Farquhar will sail for Bar Harbor, where he will meet the other ships of his fleet. Later the North Atlantic Squadron will return to Newport.

W. M. Burden, Thomas Higginson, Jr., J. L. Saltonstall, and August Jay, Jr., will start Monday on their trip around the world.

Franklin A. Plummer of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Arrivals at the Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sear, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scheffer, C. Grussel, Frederick Winthrop, New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Blodgett, R. H. Carleton, Mrs. E. C. Hodges, Mrs. Arthur A. Brigham, Boston; T. S. Williams, Jr., San Francisco, and C. J. Heard, Augusta, Ga.

James M. Waterbury, Jr., is visiting Milton S. Sayger at Oakley.

Col. Edward Morrell of Philadelphia is visiting his mother, Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and J. Russell Soley have returned from New York.

Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, have returned to Boston.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 18.—The ladies' putting match was the social event of the afternoon, and the Kebo dinner dance the main attraction of the evening here. The former was held on the putting greens of the Lodge hole, and drew society like a magnet. The crowds of society people, the gay dresses, laughter, and the hum of conversation were reminiscent of the palmy days of the Kebo Club.

Among those who were present and participating in the event were the Misses Davis, Mrs. Catherwood, Miss Saint Seigne, Miss Hinkle, the Misses Seely, Miss Barney, Miss Pendelton, Miss Moses, Mrs. Beales, Miss Agostini, and Miss Robinson.

At the dinner dance at the Kebo Club in the evening the following entertained: Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. John J. Emery, Miss Wiley, Miss Eleanor Willing, and Capt. T. J. Bush. Among those who attended the dance were the Misses Seely, the Misses Barney, Llewellyn Barry, R. K. Thorndike, Miss Van Nest, Miss Fox, Reginald Johnson, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Wheelan, Miss McIlvaine, the Misses Jackson, Miss Edwards, Miss Hoy, E. J. Curley, A. C. Barney, and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

David J. Draper is the guest of Mrs. Alexander Van Nest at Canary Cottage.

R. B. Howard of Chicago has arrived and opened Mossley Hall, on Eden Street, for the remainder of the season.

The schooner yacht Clarinet is here under charter by Richard H. McCurdy of New York. The yacht is owned by John R. Waterbury of New York.

The sloop yacht Vigilant, an old cup defender, arrived in the harbor this evening with her owner, Mr. Chubb of New York, aboard. Other yacht arrivals are the Coronet and Itinia of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair and Mr. J. L. Blair of New York have arrived, and are at the Kebo Cottage for the remainer of the season.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

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LONDON, Aug. 18.—The tide of American travel is still strong toward London. Many residents of the other side of the Atlantic, having exhausted the Paris Exposition, are recuperating in England, and the hotels frequented by Americans are filled this week as they have not been before since the opening of the season.

Coaching is the delight of most of the Americans. Since Albert L. Johnson of Brooklyn drove his six-horse coach through London there have been many candidates for similar honors. Among the energetic younger coachmen is Charles De Young, a son of Michael H. De Young, proprietor of The San Francisco Chronicle.

Incidentally, San Francisco is abundantly represented in London. At a West End table the other evening were Mayor Phelan, Walter Martin, and Peter Donohue. E. H. Butler, proprietor of The Buffalo News, another enthusiastic driver, has bought a coach as a birthday present for his son.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

Scores Made at the Ranges by National Guard Officers.

The third supplementary practice day of the season was held at Creedmoor yesterday for the marksmen and sharpshooters classes. The attendance was large, and the weather favorable. The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y., of Major Gen. Roe's staff. Next Saturday the shooting will be for the expert class only.

Sergt. F. F. Phillips of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, and Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., of Company I, Seventh Regiment, made the highest scores, each having 47 to his credit.

The next highest, 46, was made by Capt. F. A. Wells, Company B, Twenty-third Regiment; Lieut. T. J. Dooley, Seventeenth Separate Company; Corp. W. D. Pollard, Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, and Private B. Crane, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment.

The third highest score, 45, was made by Capt. (Staff) L. L. Clark, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. E. B. Bruch, Company A, Seventy-first Regiment; Corp. E. S. Coy, Company D, Seventh Regiment; Quartermaster Sergt. R. Hutchison, Twenty-second Regiment; Corp. E. L. Kirkpatrick, Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Private C. J. Ford, Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, and Corp. C. H. Bobb, Company C, Twenty-second Regiment.

Twenty men made scores of 44, among them being Major (staff) T. C. Buck, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. J. F. Klein, Seventh Separate Company; Lieut. E. A. Nash, Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capt. (staff) J. A. Chard, Seventy-first Regiment; Lieut. W. T. Mynotte, Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, and Lieut. T. L. Bogert, Company F, Twelfth Regiment.

Other scores made by officers were Col. E. Duffy, Sixty-ninth Regiment, 42; Major (staff) E. T. T. Marsh, Seventy-first Regiment, 42; Capt. (staff) J. J. Dixon, Forty-seventh Regiment, 43; Lieut. S. Phelps, Troop 3, Squad A, 43; Capt. (staff) G. T. Musson, Twenty-third Regiment, 43; Capt. J. T. Jennings, Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, 42; Lieut. G. Ball, Company F, Twenty-third Regiment, 42; Lieut. (staff) G. M. Carnochan, Seventh Regiment, 42; Lieut. J. A. Barnard, Company K, Seventh Regiment, 42; Lieut. M. Valkenburgh, Company H, Ninth Regiment, 42, and Capt. J. J. Scanlon, Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, 42.

Among the privates the best score, not previously mentioned, was W. H. Bavier's, Company C, Seventh Regiment, 44. The following scored 43 each: F. T. Reeve, Company K, Twenty-third Regiment; F. G. Roberts, Company I, Twenty-second Regiment; L. C. Shere, Company K, Twenty-second Regiment; W. F. Margetts, Company D, Seventy-first Regiment; J. Coughlin, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment; A. J. Futaski, Seventeenth Separate Company; F. McCue, Troop C; A. Cornwell, Company H, Twenty-third Regiment; H. W. Biddle, Company K, Seventh Regiment, and E. F. Hanlon, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment.

BESIEGED IN HIS LAUNDRY.

Sing Lee Strikes Down a Customer and a Crowd Threatens Him.

Sing Lee, a Chinese laundryman of 395 Whythe Avenue, Williamsburg, had a narrow escape from being roughly handled by an angry crowd last evening because he struck Samuel Thuson of 68 South Sixth Street with a hammer, causing concussion of the brain.

Lee has been tormented by boys for some time, and fearing harm concealed a large hammer behind the counter.

Thuson entered the place last evening to get his laundry. Lee tried to make the man understand that it would be ready in an hour. Thuson made a reply, and the Chinaman thought Thuson said he would kill him. The excited Chinaman seized the hammer and struck Thuson on the head, knocking the man down. A stream of blood flowed from an ugly wound. Thuson managed to get on his feet again and staggered from the place. Lee followed him to the sidewalk and struck the man another blow which rendered him unconscious.

The assault was witnessed by several people, who became greatly excited and made a rush for the Chinaman. Lee succeeded in getting into the laundry in safety and quickly locked and barricaded the door. A large crowd soon gathered and began to bombard the laundry, breaking the front windows. The cry of "Kill the Chinaman!" was raised, which added to the excitement of the crowd. Lee stood near the barricaded door with the hammer in one hand and a flatiron in the other.

While the excitement was at its height Policeman Turner of the Bedford Avenue Station arrived and drove the crowd back. Lee removed the obstruction behind the laundry door and opened it. He was then taken to the station house and locked up.

In the meantime a call had been sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance, and Dr. Helpin responded. He resuscitated Thuson and then dressed his wounds. At his own request Thuson was taken to his home.

Lake Blockade Lifted.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 18.—At daylight the blockade to Lake Superior navigation by the stranding of the schooner Maida directly across the deep water channel in St. Mary's River was lifted. The wreck was swung around, leaving a space sufficient for deep-draught ships to pass. The detained fleet of more than 200 vessels at once began moving, and it is expected that by night the fleet will be entirely cleared.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Will offer on Monday (and during the closing days of Summer) greater reductions than have hitherto been made in this Establishment.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits. The greatest value of the season at - - - - - - $7.25, $10.98 and $15.98
Former Prices - - - - - - - - - $12, $18 and $22.50
150 Dress Skirts in all Colors at - - - - - - - $3.95,
reduced from - - - - - - - - - $5, $7 and $9
Balance of Ladies' Wrappers left from last week's sale, to close out at - - - - - - 98c. and $1.25 each.

A SPECIAL FEATURE ON MONDAY.

Golf and Rainy Days Skirts in double-faced cloth at - - - - - - - - - - $4.95 each.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

OUTING FOR BOYS' CLUB

Will Engage in Athletic Contests on Labor Day.

FIELD IS AT PLUM ISLAND

An Expert Tells How East Side Youngsters Are Regenerated—The Recruit and the Bath.

Plum Island on Labor Day will see an outpouring of boys and young men from New York at the Summer camp of the Boys' Club, who will go there to take part in the first field day of the organization, preparations for which have been laid out on quite an elaborate scale. The boys in their clubhouse in St. Mark's Place have long been preparing for the event. Almost everything in the way of field sports, including relay racing, is on the programme, and the prizes for the winners are now resting safely in the strong box of the club. In addition to the 150 contestants from the city, the young men at the camp, about forty in number, are practicing every day to capture some of the good things that the officers have ready for them. Besides the contestants, thousands of visitors will no doubt be on hand.

The Summer camp of the Boys' Club, which has been running since June 1, is one of the organization's most taking features. There they swim and fish and do other things aquatic, and when these diversions pall upon them they visit the soldiers at Fort Terry, where Uncle Sam's guardians talk soldier life to them and show them in close association what soldier life is like, although it is not on record that any of the boys or their elder fellow members have enlisted yet. They like their club life and the familiar scenes of the east side too well for that, but the men who are running the club say that many of their charges would make splendid soldiers.

A great many more New Yorkers than those who are supporting the club and who are responsible for the new building about to be erected have heard about the Boys' Club and know the objects its projectors seek to obtain, but buried as it is in the teeming population of the east side, it is working out its ends quietly, and it is not known as well as it might be to the average resident of the city who runs and reads.

It might interest a great many to know that the club has put twenty-four years behind it since its organization and thirteen since its incorporation. What has brought it more prominently in view of late is the fact that after a great deal of hard work the club's directory has found its way clear to fulfill the long-cherished idea of erecting a new clubhouse, recently mentioned in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which shall accommodate a fast-increasing membership; for the common run of east side boys, once seeing the advantages and fun of club life, immediately take steps to "get into the circus wagon," as "Red" Peters, a valued member, tersely put it only a short time ago.

VALUE OF CLUB MEMBERSHIP.

The membership has now reached over 6,500, but there are lots of boys waiting to get in, so that they may have a try at the gymnasium, learn how to play association football, chess and checkers, and learn something about natural history, city history, good government, painting and drawing, and much other useful information which they acquire in groups of twenty under men who make it their object to bring out all the good there is in a boy.

"And," said the club's secretary, Henry Stanford Brooks, yesterday, "scores of our boys are going right ahead, boys that we picked up here and there, dirty and unkempt, and pretty good examples of young savages in a civilized community. Then there were other boys, ambitious and keen, who, seeing the advantages of a club run on broad and non-sectarian principles, and liking the idea of 'club life,' made haste to join, and remained, good examples to many of those who know not the definition of correct or clean living. Some of our boys joined with us many years ago. We call them boys yet, but they are men of from twenty-one to thirty. Among these are two young men who have made excellent reputations as expert wrestlers, and as for all-around athletes we have a goodly number.

"I only speak of wrestling and athletics to say that we have introduced these things as a means to an end. Boys are attracted by athletics, and once in the club the useful attainments appeal to them. We have placed in good positions nearly thirty boys during the year. Business men will take them when they want help if we recommend them. In our scheme for athletics our first step was to procure the use of St. George's cricket grounds at Hoboken."

The site for the new clubhouse is at Avenue A and East Tenth Street, on Tompkins Square, a plot 70 by 55 feet, purchased at a cost of $60,000. The new building equipped will involve an outlay of nearly $100,000. Its construction will begin as soon as the site can be cleared. On the ground floor or basement will be the offices of the Supeintendent, the workshops, and bathrooms. These latter are a great feature of the club and a striking reminder to nine out of every ten of the youngsters who attain to the dignity of club life of the necessity of a bath—not once a year, but at least three or four times a week. Most of the boys are strangers to tubs and showers when they arrive, and the hardest time the officers have at first is to enforce the bathing rule. The club's natatorial motto is, 'No bath, no club membership.' That's a poser. The youngster goes in, in fear, trembling, and disgust, but he comes out clean, and after awhile he concludes he likes the experience.

"RED" PETERS TO A RECRUIT.

"Therefore," says Mr. Brooks, "he is saved and becomes a respectable member of the community. But as a matter of fact, many young men do not need the admonition to take a bath."

The horrible result of uncleanliness was depicted not long ago by "Red" Peters to a young Italian recruit whose original color was lost in the grime which incased him, and whose objections to water were simply general.

"You're a fine lookin' mug, ain't yer," admonished "Red," as the candidate appeared ready for the ordeal. "Why, dey needs de white wings and a fire ingin' t' get de first few layers off o' yer, dey does. Say, Raffy, dere was a boy like yerself what was hurt a while ago. De doctors tuk 'im to d' 'osptal, an' dey put 'im in a bathtub, and went at 'im, but dat didn't do any good. So dey takes 'im out an' lays 'im on de slats and dey takes scrubbin' brushes, d' real stiff kind, an' dey goes at 'im. Dey rubs an' dey works fifteen minutes, an' fin'ly b' gee, dey diskivers an undershirt. Dat's right. Now chase yerself in, Raffy, dat's a good boy."

Of the baths in the new house there will be twenty-five showers and five tubs.

The first floor will be used entirely as an assembly room for the boys, and as the average has been 600 a night, this will be none too large. On the second floor will be a lecture room for the class groups, the remainder of the space

Sunday
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Part Two
Pages 13-22

THE GREATER CITY'S POPULATION, 3,437,202

New York the Second Metropolis in the World.

IT IS SECOND ONLY TO LONDON

Queens Shows the Largest Percentage of Increase Among the Boroughs—Manhattan's Gain 37.90 Per Cent.

The population of the City of New York is 3,437,202, according to the final figures from the official count of the returns from the twelfth census for the greater city, announced at Washington yesterday. The count by boroughs is as follows:

Manhattan	1,850,093	Queens	152,999
Brooklyn	1,166,582	Richmond	67,021
Bronx	200,507		

These figures, great as they are, leave New York the second city of the world, with much to spare, but still far behind London. The last census of the British metropolis shows that in London itself there are 4,633,018 inhabitants, while the dwellers in the metropolitan district number 6,650,000. Paris has a population of 2,676,-968 and Berlin 1,787,031.

There have been so many changes in the territorial boundaries of the towns and districts which comprise the Greater New York in the last ten years that it is impossible to make an accurate statement of the population of the present city in 1890, when the eleventh census was taken. The returns then gave New York City, including the annexed district, which, territorially, was less than half the size of the present Borough of the Bronx, a population of 1,515,301. These figures, however, are open to grave question, and it was charged at the time that the count was purposely kept down so as to deprive the city of its just representation in Congress and in the Electoral College. Public indignation was not lessened when a police census, taken the same year, showed a population of 1,710,715.

A careful estimate of the population of the area now comprised in the Greater New York, based upon the oficial figures, shows it to have been 2,492,591 at the time of the last census. Accepting this estimate, there is shown an increase of 944,611, or 37.90 per cent. during the decade.

The population of Manhattan and the Bronx was announced last Thursday, and the table showing the count by election districts appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES the following morning. The count by wards in the other boroughs is as follows:

BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

Ward.		Ward.	
1	20,320	17	57,309
2	8,365	18	26,133
3	17,949	19	37,045
4	12,568	20	25,446
5	18,862	21	58,957
6	42,485	22	66,575
7	40,471	23	61,813
8	52,414	24	31,757
9	42,879	25	48,328
10	39,109	26	66,086
11	22,606	27	43,961
12	30,354	28	77,912
13	24,029	29	27,188
14	31,483	30	24,700
15	30,269	31	14,609
16	56,550	32	8,243

RICHMOND BOROUGH.

1	21,441	4	9,516
2	13,290	5	9,163
3	13,701		

QUEENS BOROUGH.

1	48,272	4	30,761
2	40,903	5	7,193
3	25,870		

The population of Kings County in 1890 was 838,547. All of this county, including the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, and New Utrecht, was absorbed by the city of Brooklyn under the act of 1894, and by comparing this figure with the present population of the borough a numerical increase of 328,035 is shown, or 39.12 per cent.

The Borough of Queens had in 1890 an approximate population of 87,050, and shows an increase of 75.76 per cent., while Richmond County, the present borough, had in 1890, 51,193, showing an increase of 20.05 per cent.

SUPERVISOR WILBUR PLEASED.

The Work of the Enumerators as Nearly Perfect as Possible, He Says.

Charles S. Wilbur, who had charge of the taking of the census in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, yesterday expressed himself as well pleased with the result of the work and the figures which had been given out. He said:

"The figures which have been just announced by the Census Bureau in Washington came up to my expectations. There has been some little criticism of the work done in this district, but I want to say that so far as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are concerned the work is as nearly perfect as it is possible for any census to be. Mind you, I do not claim that this census is perfect; it is not possible for a census to be perfect, but while some people have necessarily been overlooked, I believe that the percentage is as low, if not lower, than in any previous year. The men who did the work were faithful and honest, and I am glad to say that I am satisfied that the results have been as good as they are.

"There has been considerable talk that the increase in the population in this State would insure an increase in the number of Representatives in Congress from New York. While the number of Congressmen primarily is based upon the population, it is by no means certain that New York will have any additional Congressmen. The law requires that Census Director Merriam shall on the first day of the convening of the next Congress make a report to that body, in which he shall announce the population of the United States. Congress may increase the representation. Should the basis of representation be the same as it was ten years ago, New York would be entitled to several more Representatives, but Congress has the power to raise the basis of representation, and it may do so.

"The figures for the Borough of the Bronx exceed my own estimate and are far ahead of those contained in the estimate of the Department of Health. In my opinion the figures are highly satisfactory and should make New Yorkers proud of their city. Of course, we did not get every resident of the city, and it would be impossible for anybody to do that, unless we acted under a law such as applies to the City of London, where people are required to remain in their houses until they are counted.

"While it would be the height of absurdity to attempt at this time to make any deductions from the census returns, I think that it may safely be said that the natural native increase in population is being exceeded by the tide of immigration. American families are not as large as they were formerly. Another thing that the figures reveal is that there is a tendency on the part of the people to flock to the cities."

TWO PAST THE CENTURY MARK.

Middlesex County, N. J., Has One Person 128 Years Old, Another 104.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Living in Middlesex County are two persons whose combined ages aggregate 232 years. When they were reported to Charles S. Tunis, Supervisor of the Census of the Fourth District, he thought a blunder had been made. He made a personal investigation of each case, and was convinced of the correctness of the reports of the enumerators.

The two persons who have attained such a great age are Mrs. Hannah Bartow of Catherine Street, this city, who is 104 years old, and Noah Raby, an inmate of the poor farm at Piscataway, who is 128 years old.

For nearly half a century Raby has been an inmate of the poorhouse, three miles from New Brunswick. His mother was an Englishwoman named Martha Raby, and his father was a full-blooded Indian, Andrew Bass.

Mrs. Hannah Bartow, New Brunswick's oldest inhabitant, is the daughter of Barney Hortwick, who was the sexton of Christ Church from 1760 to 1820. She worked at the old Bellonia Hotel, in Burnet Street, and has lived in New Brunswick all her life. She was born in Dennis Street, on May 1, 1796. The house in which she was born is still standing. Her mother, Dorothy Fisher Hortwick, was pensioned as a widow of a Revolutionary War soldier, and died at the age of 110.

ITALIAN DUELIST IN THE TOMBS.

Committed Without Bail for Killing a Boy—His Antagonist Also Held.

Frank Mino, the Italian fruit vendor of 20 Henry Street, who is charged with killing a boy and seriously injuring another in a duel between himself and Tony Mausin of 358 East Twelfth Street, at Hester and Mott Streets Friday night, was arraigned on a charge of homicide before Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning. He was committed to the custody of the Coroner. Mausin was held in $1,000 bail as a suspicious person.

Later Mino was arraigned before Coroner Fitzpatrick and was committed to the Tombs without bail.

The exchange of pistol shots between Mino and Mausin was brought about by a dispute about the payment of two glasses of beer.

GAMING NO CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Court Says George A. Romer's Demurrer Is Not Frivolous.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denied the application of Mary E. Romer to strike out a demurrer entered by her husband, George A. Romer, to a suit brought by her against him to secure an annulment of their marriage. They were married in 1895. He is a broker, and she was a well-known society woman. Recently Mrs. Romer sued for an annulment of the marriage, on the ground that Mr. Romer had tricked her into it. She asserted that he had represented himself to her as a wealthy broker in good standing, while in reality he was only a "bucket-shop" operator.

Mrs. Romer asserted that her husband, unknown to her, had been convicted of larceny in 1892. She also declared that he was an inveterate gambler and played the races heavily. Mr. Romer entered a demurrer to the action brought by his wife, on the ground that the complaint did not constitute a good cause of action.

FIREWORKS SHIPPER ARRESTED.

Charged with Being Responsible for the Trenton Explosion.

Detective Sergt. Murphy yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court an Italian, Nicholas Perpignano, on a warrant issued by the police of Newark, N. J. He was arrested Friday night at 60 Thompson Street, this city.

The prisoner is engaged in the manufacture of fireworks in Newark. He and his brother recently sent a trunk full of fireworks to Trenton as baggage. In the baggage room at Trenton the fireworks exploded and demolished the station house, blew an arm off the station agent, and injured two other men.

In New Jersey there is a law which imposes a fine of $1,000 and three years' imprisonment for shipping fireworks as baggage.

It is charged that the two brothers for some time have been avoiding freight bills by shipping their stuff as baggage. Perpignano was held by Magistrate Hogan until Tuesday next, pending extradition by the New Jersey authorities.

A NEW MAINE ON WHEELS.

Instead of Shells It Carries Refreshments for Street Urchins.

A new battleship Maine has appeared. This one is not designed for offense or defense, though it is quite likely that it will be the object of more than one attack. In spite of the National colors which were aboard her, the new Maine is manned by one solitary foreigner. It is on wheels, in push-cart form, and is designed to furnish refreshment to newsboys, bootblacks, and other street urchins.

The model is about seven feet long, and is fully equipped for hard service. The forward turret is of gleaming tin, liberally punctured with small holes. It contains no guns. Instead, a large supply of wiener-wurst steams inside. The rear turret is stocked with solid blocks of ice cream. Below decks is a supply of rolls, sandwiches, and pretzels, and the tanks contain lemonade.

"The man behind the guns" of the new craft thinks he has a battery that will pierce the stoutest pocket. A distinct advantage is the fact that the enemy the ship is intended to subdue does not run away when she heaves in sight.

JOHNNIE CORBETT COMMITTED.

Little Sister Finally Succeeds in Getting the Boy Off the Streets.

Pretty little May Corbett, still smiling brightly and still holding her bad brother Johnnie by the hand, was among the earliest arrivals in the West Side Court yesterday morning. She wore the same straw hat with the red poppies and the same little muslin dress that she wore on Thursday when she appeared in court to have bad Johnnie committed to the Catholic Protectory for the benefit of his temporal and eternal welfare.

Policeman Rheinhart, the big officer who guards the inner gate, caught sight of the little pair toddling along as soon as they entered. He beckoned to them and gave them seats at the reporters' table.

While Magistrate Cornell disposed of the usual batch of drunks and disorderlies, the two children looked on wonderingly. Then Agent Barclay of the Gerry Society took May and Johnnie on to the bridge. May had to tip-toe to look over the railing. Johnnie contented himself with leaning against the railing and sizing up the policeman.

"Well, do you still want Johnnie committed?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, Sir, he's a bad boy," said May.

"Are you really as bad as they say, Johnnie?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"Yeth, Thir, I gueth tho," answered Johnnie grinning.

Agent Barclay then said he had investigated the case of the children, that their mother waa a paralytic living at 220 West Sixty-first Street, that their father was dead, and that the only support of the family was a son working for $6 per week. He said Johnnie liked to play with bad boys, his mother wished him committed, and Johnnie himself wished to be sent to the place of which he had been told so much. Magistrate Cornell said, "I will gladly commit Johnnie to the Catholic Protectory, where he can play baseball and join the brass band." The Magistrate wrote to the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society advising him to look after the Corbett family.

Little May asked Agent Barclay if she couldn't put Johnnie to the Protectory herself. When told it was too far she laid her big umbrella on a bench and threw her arms about Johnnie and gave him a resounding kiss. Then she went home. Johnnie did not mind to see her go. He saw for himself only glory on the diamond and the prospect of playing in the band.

Brakeman Killed by Switch Signal.

Harry Govney, fifty years old, of 50 Amsterdam Avenue, a night brakeman employed on the New York Central and Harlem River Railroad, was killed yesterday morning by being struck on the head by the switching signals on the centre of the Macomb's Dam Bridge. In the centre of the bridge is a signal tower. Govney was standing on top of a freight car, and evidently forgot about the signal bars. One of them struck him on the head, cutting his scalp open and fracturing the base of the skull.

Young to be Examined as to His Sanity.

James Young, a laborer of 444 Cherry Street, who on Friday night threw his two-year-old daughter into the East River from the pier at Jackson Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Young was committed to Bellevue to be examined as to his sanity.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

On Monday will commence an

Important Sale

Ladies' Cloth Suits

(TAILOR-MADE)

Consisting of some 237 high-class Tailor-made Suits, in black, tan and grey Broadcloth, handsomely trimmed with panne velvet and satin, entirely lined with silk, were $65.00 and $75.00,

$25.00

exceptional value

340 imported grey Homespun Suits, Eton coat, and new skirt. Jacket lined with silk, skirt lined with percaline,

$9.75

were $20.00 and $25.00

New Golf Suits

of all wool double-faced material, in Oxford grey,—reverse side in checks —handsomely tailored,

$12.75

value $20.00

Le Boutillier Bros

HOSPITAL PHYSICIANS QUARREL.

Assistant House Surgeon in Jersey City Accused of Discourtesy to Patients.

A misunderstanding has arisen between Dr. W. W. Varick, the President of the Medical Board of the Jersey City Hospital, and Dr. George C. Ballard, the assistant house surgeon, in consequence of a complaint made against Dr. Ballard by Mrs. Kate Hogan, whose throat was cut by her husband, the ex-Battalion Fire Chief, John Hogan, when he fatally cut his own throat.

Mrs. Hogan is said to have complained that Dr. Ballard called her a "morphine fiend."

Dr. Ballard made a satisfactory explanation to Dr. Dickinson, but when the complaint came to the attention of Dr. Varick, there were angry words between them. Dr. Varick has made charges against Dr. Ballard to the Police Commissioners. President John D. McGill, M. D., of the Police Board, who returned Friday from his vacation, said yesterday that he had received the charges, but he had not examined them. Dr. Varick declined to give information. It is said that Dr. Varick told Dr. Ballard that several complaints had been made about the assistant surgeon's remarks, which patients thought uncivil.

Mrs. Hogan was transferred to Christ Hospital because there was no private room which she desired at the city hospital.

INJURED ROUTING TRAMPS.

A Truckman Hit with a Stone While Evicting Sleepers from His Vans.

Michael Yost, a well-to-do truckman, is lying in a critical condition at his home, 82 Knickerbocker Avenue, Williamsburg, with a fractured skull. He was struck on the head with a cobblestone thrown by Adam Leyer, seventeen years old. Young Leyer was committed to await the result of his victim's injury.

Yost has been annoyed for some time by tramps sleeping in his vans at night. Early yesterday morning, armed with a horse-whip, he went to the vans. Finding two lodgers sleeping in the first wagon, he routed them. In the next vehicle Leyer and two companions were sleeping. Yost brought the whip down on Leyer several times. Leyer jumped to his feet and struggled with Yost for the possession of the whip. Failing to get it, Leyer seized a cobblestone and hurled it at the truckman, striking him on the head. Yost fell unconscious, and it is alleged that while he lay on the ground Leyer kicked him.

Before the man could escape he was arrested. His victim was carried into his home and a doctor was summoned. It was several hours before Yost regained consciousness, and his condition last night was regarded as serious. Young Leyer's parents live at 1,447 Flushing Avenue. He is said to be an inveterate cigarette fiend and wayward. He disappeared from his home a week ago, and since that time, it is said, he has been sleeping in wagons and associating with young tramps.

LIZZIE WAS NOT KIDNAPPED.

Missing Daughter of Charles Vietz Taken Home by a Woman.

Elizabeth Vietz, twelve years old, who lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vietz, in a sailors' boarding house, at 113 Elizabeth Street, Brooklyn, created excitement in the neighborhood of her home by disappearing mysteriously Wednesday evening. The vicinity about Elizabeth's home is frequented by sailors and seamen, who come with their ships from all parts of the world, to scrape barnacles and paint up their vessels in Erie Basin and the neighboring ship yards.

A weird yarn of piracy and kidnapping was started. The girl was supposed to have been lured aboard some hulks by unscrupulous men, who there detained her against her will. Then "clues" began to appear. One of these was that she had been seen talking to vicious-looking ship's officer in a uniform and a patent-leather peaked cap and a villainous, drooping mustache.

The girl's parents were distracted, and searched day and night along the wharves and among ships lining the water front. They had last seen the little one when she bade them good-bye at 8 o'clock Wednesday night, saying she was going for a walk.

Yesterday morning, while the excitement was at its height and while kind-hearted persons were advising the parents to dredge Erie Basin for the body of their child, Lizzie herself upset calculations by walking into her father's saloon. A strange woman was with her. The girl had lost her way while walking and had strayed almost to Greenwood Cemetery, when, at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, she entered a candy store and told her predicament to the woman in charge. The latter kept her, pending a lost-child story which she thought would soon appear in the newspapers. The police, therefore, were not notified. Yesterday, when the expected story appeared, she took the little one to her father's home.

There were two scenes—one with Lizzie and one with the woman.

Mr. Vietz has forgotten the name of the woman, and remembers only her address.

Peruvian Minister Received.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Señor Manuel Alvarez Calderon, the newly appointed Peruvian Minister, was formally received by President McKinley at the White House to-day, the occasion being marked by the exchange of the usual felicitous remarks.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

ADVANCE SHOWING OF FOREMOST FALL FASHIONS.

Taffeta Petticoats and Waists—French Flannel Waists for Golfing, Yachting and all outdoor wear.

These early new-comers plainly point out a decided upheaval of styles. We propose to pique attention by a brief sketch of the most notable differences.

In Colorings—Sang azur, amarynth, porphyry, carnelian, sealing wax and opaline are the new variations on respectively blue, green, purple, red and tan.

In Effect—Waists show the "L'Aiglon" back, with overlaying half sleeve, or modified dress style. Flannel Waists have sprinkled buttons, embroidered discs and tendrils, with signs tending toward a profuse use of gold in buttons and inworked designs. Hemstitchings, very fine tucks and cords, triple tucks and clusters characterize the advance-guards of Silk Waists. In petticoats there are double Spanish flounces, separately ruffled, and a very dainty combination of rose ruffling with accordion plaits.

The following are special:

At 3.98—TAFFETA WAISTS, colors and black, corded and hemstitched, French back and dress sleeves.

At 4.98—BLACK AND COLORED TAFFETA WAISTS, in variety of full colors and pastel tints, clusters of tucks and hemstitchings back and front, new "L'Aiglon" back and dress sleeves.

Taffeta Waists at 5.75.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS.

At 2.48—Hemstitched and tucked, new colorings.

At 3.98—Narrow box plaits back and front, colorings that blend with all costumes. Also novelty figures and polka dots.

At 5.75—Extra quality, variety of tailored effects, hemstitched, corded and silk braided; highly novel collars and sleeves.

At 5.75—TAFFETA PETTICOATS, extra weight silk; black and all the most stylish colorings; very full, deep accordion plaited flounce and under ruffle.

Taffeta Petticoats at 6.98 and 10.50.

New Fall Tailor Suit—Fine all wool, plain or pebble cheviot, black only, single or double breasted, tight fitting, lined *throughout* with best taffeta, high class tailor finish **25.00**

SECOND FLOOR CLEARANCE SALES.

Only 60 Mohair Bathing Suits and a restricted number of Flannel, trimmed with white braid—our usual 2.75 standard—special at **1.70**

Wool Dress Skirts—plain shades and checks, (unlined) also in black brilliantine 5.00 and 7.50 until now—clearing at **2.95**

Wash Skirts—balance of all stocks in two lots, taking in piques, linens and denims—
What were 1.50 to 3.00 will now be 75c
What were 3.50 to 5.00 will now be 2.00

FINALE OF SUMMER NECKWEAR.

The successes of this season, still the centre of active demand, unhesitatingly swept off the board by new, remarkably low prices.

Organdie and Lace Trimmed Stocks and Bows—Lace Trimmed Lawn and Silk Tassel Barbes—Hemstitched and Corded Silk Barbes—Lace Garnitures—Pique and Organdie Lace Trimmed Revers—Embroidered Batiste Revers, and many others in the same category.

Each Lot is well assorted.
Each Lot is genuinely Half Price.

18c, 25c, 39c, 68c

ANNUAL HALF-YEARLY ADJUSTMENT OF EXCESS SUMMER TOILET STOCKS AND ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND REQUIREMENTS.

Clearing Prices on broken lines and odds and ends.

500 Hair Brushes, in 3 Lots:

Lot 1. Superior German make, full size and with excellent bristle stock, usually 48c to 60c, at **33c**

Lot 2. High class French make, variety of styles and all lengths of bristle, usually 85c to 1.00, at **60c**

Lot 3. English and French make, large sizes and select bristle stock, usually 1.45 to 1.65 . . . . . **1.00**

Also 250 Military Hair Brushes—Ebony, Ebonized, Satin and Fox Woods, and durable bristle. These are bargains of extreme merit.

Medium sizes, usually 1.25 to 1.45, pair **85c**

Large sizes, usually 1.95 to 2.25, pair **1.40**

BRUSH SUNDRIES.

19 cent Tooth Brushes at **12½c**
(At the regular 19 cent price were excellent value; at 12½c are rare bargains.)
Bath Brushes, long handles, all bristle . **19c**
Shaving Brushes, a 50 cent grade for . **25c**
Complexion Brushes, usually 38c . . . **25c**

CLEARANCE OF TOILET SOAPS.

Violets de Parme, Bouquet Toilet and White Glycerine Toilet Soaps, all made of pure stock, usual prices 15c to 19c per box of 3 cakes, to clear at **10c**
Pure Castile Soap, regular 39c bar, for . **25c**
Atkinson's English Tooth Powder, large bottle **17c**
Superior Bay Rum, 16-oz. size . . . **29c**
S. C. & S. Witch Hazel, highest grade, quarts **25c**
S. C. & S. Violet Ammonia, quarts, value 25c **17c**
S. C. & S. Almond Meal, large cans, value 25c **15c**
Gelle Freres' Extract Concentre at special introductory prices, ⅗-oz., 25c.; 1-oz., 39c.; 1½-oz. **50c**
Mediterranean Sponges at Half Price.
25 cent size, 12½c. 50 cent size, 25c. 95 cent size **50c**
Many other articles at equally reduced prices

19th St. Sixth Avenue 20th St.

POLICEMAN McNALLY DEAD.

Was Seventy Years Old and Had Been on the Force Since 1882.

Policeman Felix McNally, for many years attached to the Grand Central Sub-Station, died at his home, 742 Columbus Avenue, Friday, after a lingering illness of nearly six months. Policeman McNally was one of the oldest men on the force, having been born in St. John, N. B., July 5, 1833. He was appointed to the force Feb. 9, 1882.

At the time he was first taken ill, his wife, also well advanced in years, went to the Grand Central Police Station to report his sickness and inability to do duty. It was a cold, raw day, and Mrs. McNally contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a serious illness for several weeks and her ultimate death. It is thought that the death of his wife prevented the policeman from recovering.

ITINERANT MARRIAGE BROKER.

Arrested on Charge of Swindling—Court Discharges Him.

William Meyer of 160 East Houston Street, New York, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton, in Hoboken, yesterday. Charles Thoney of 128 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, alleged that Meyer had swindled him out of $45. Meyer denied that there was any swindle. He said Thoney wanted a wife, and he had agreed to help him find one. In order that he might look presentable, Thoney redeemed a suit of clothes for him from a pawnshop. After that they made a tour of all the New York saloons. Meyer was acquainted with. He said that while they were in a saloon in Second Street Thoney disappeared. When he went to Hoboken a day or two later and hunted Thoney up, Thoney said he had given him $45 in New York and wanted the money back.

"What he wanted," said Meyer, finally, "was a woman with money. He told me that if he could find a woman with $1,500, he would marry her, even though she were a cripple. I never got a cent from him except what he paid to take my suit out of pawn."

"A fool and his money are soon parted," said the Recorder. Then he ordered both men out of court.

Contributions for the Dalton Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following additional contributions for John Dalton, his wife, and five children, the story of whose destitution was told on Aug. 17:

"E. C. M."	$5
"Subscriber"	1

The money will be taken to the Dalton family to-morrow.

Women Help to Save Maine Village.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Aug. 18.—A number of women occupying Summer cottages at Pemaquid Falls assisted the men of the place by forming a bucket brigade this morning, and through their combined efforts the village was saved from being destroyed by fire. A. J. Dodge's store and residence were burned, and other buildings damaged. There is no fire apparatus at the Falls.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

To-morrow Starts Semi-Annual Inventory Sale.

Perpetual sunshine may be beautiful in thought, but not in fact . . . . . Twould kill the sweetest blossoms and the produce of the earth—clouds and rain are necessary for their proper growth . . . . . SO WITH BUSINESS—Semi-annual Inventory is a mercantile cloud that regularly crosses the horizon—a cloud necessary to proper handling of business—a cloud that brings showers of great values to customers, and clears stocks of surplus.

INVENTORY OCCURS AUGUST 31st

from now until then

REDUCTIONS ARE IN ORDER.

August Sale of Blankets

Good values bring many buyers.

These special prices are result of large purchases for cash and our desire to stimulate August buying by extra good values.

True it is

that prices like the following

cannot be matched for the qualities, nor can they be repeated when the special lots are sold.

TEN QUARTER BLANKETS.

Fine White Californias	2.98
White Wool—special	1.39
All Wool Scarlet—cochineal dye	3.98
White Wool—extra quality	2.79
Gray California—extra quality	2.98
White Fleece—extra quality	.55

All prices are for pairs.

ELEVEN QUARTER BLANKETS.

Fine White California	3.98
Extra Close Weave	4.98
High Grade—superb quality	8.98
White Wool—medium heavy	1.98
White Wool—extra heavy	2.98
All Wool Scarlet—cochineal dye	4.98
Gray California—extra quality	3.98
White Fleece—extra quality	.98

All prices are for pairs.

TWELVE QUARTER BLANKETS.

Fine White California	5.98
Strictly All Wool—high grade	9.98
Fine Scarlet—all wool	6.98

All prices are for pairs.

It is worth a visit here

Just to See

THE QUALITIES OF BLANKETS

A Magnificent stock

None like it in New York.

Muslin and Cambric Skirts
Flounces, lace trim, or open emb'y 98

Finer Cambric Skirts
dainty lace or emb'y trim, to wear with Summer dresses, value $5.98 . . . . . 3.98

Fine Cambric Drawers
Handsome emb'y or ruffle and insertings of lace 69

Cambric and Muslin Gowns
Empire and Yoke styles—lace or emb'y trim 98

Fine Nainsook Gowns
Daintily trim'd with lace and emb'y—excellent assortment, value $3.00 . . . . . 1.98

Fine Cambric Corset Covers
Shirred and plain—fancy effects for thin waists 69

Finer Corset Covers
Numerous styles—shield sleeve—full ribbon run, lace inserting trim . . .98

Dressing Sacques
White and colored Lawn—with trimmings of Point de Paris and Val. laces, or finest Embroideries—
NOW 3.98 were 6.98 to 8.49
NOW 1.69 were 2.98 to 3.98

Ladies' Summer Corsets
Coutille, Summer Net, Sateen, Fancy Figured and Silk Satin—were .79 to 2.69 . . . . . Now .59 to 1.59

Babies' Fine Lawn Dresses
Waist and Yoke effects—fine emb'y, hemstitching and ribbon—value 2.98 . . 1.98

Babies' Long Coats
Fine All Wool Bedford Cord and China Silk—lace, emb'y, ribbon, and braid trim—were 6.98 . . . . . 4.98

Girls' Bathing Suits
All Wool Navy Flannel—braid trim—were 2.29 . . . . . 1.39

White Lawn Dresses
Yoke effect—emb'y trim'd ruffle—4 and 6 yrs—were 1.98 79

Misses' Golf and Rainy Day Skirts
Light and dark Oxford—single or double face cloth—were 3.98 to 4.98 . . . . . now 2.98 to 3.98

Liberty Satin Ribbons—6-inch
also 4 and 4½ inch Fancy Satin, Cord stripe and hemstitched Taffetas—all light colorings—were .39 and .49 29

In Jewelry Department
Chatelaine Chain Purses—value .74 49
Sterling Silver Brooches and Hat Pins 19
Plain and Jewelled Lace Pins—special value—were 24 cents 10

15c. Fancy Corded Ginghams
checks, stripes and plaids—assortment as complete as at beginning of season. 8½

24c. Fancy Col'd Crepons
exact copies of French Cloth 8½

18c. Linen Crashes
most serviceable fabrics for seaside and mountain wear 9½

12½c. Yard Wide Percales
absolutely fast—variety of styles 6½

12½c. Finz Duck Suitings
navy-and-white Polka Dot 7½

15c. Marine Cheviots
mercerized finish—double face finish—these goods were never made to sell at this low price 7½

8c. Fancy Dress Cambrics
absolutely fast colors 3½

39c. French Brocade Sateens
fast black—suitable for Skirts and Dresses—far below Import Price 19

18c. French Dimities
light and dark grounds—good assortment of black on white grounds. .11

All-Wool Serges and Cheviots
Black, Blue, Green, Garnet and other shades—double width—value .59 39

All-Wool Fancy Weaves
46 inches wide—best colorings sold regularly at 1.00 49

All-Wool Storm Serges
46 inches wide—all leading shades—were 79 cents 59

All-Wool Homespuns
52 inch—Light, medium and dark Greys, also Garnet mixtures and Greens—were 1.00 59

Black Silk Grenadines
Fancy Satin Stripes—45 inches wide—were 98 . . . . . now 79

Black Brocaded Silks
small and medium designs—24 inches wide—were 69 . . . . . now 59

Ladies' Organdy Dresses
White and Fancy—lace trim—some Silk drop skirt—were $5.98 to $29.98; now . . . . 2.39 to 16.98

Ladies' Wash Dress Skirts
Duck, Pique and Linen—braid, insertion and applique trim—were .79 to $9.98; now . . . . . .39 to 4.98

Ladies' Golf Skirts
Double face and plain back Cloths stitched hems—circular or flare skirts were $4.98 to $12.00; now . . . . 2.69 to 7.98

Full Assortment of Ladies' New Golf Capes
Short, Medium and Extra length—flare flounce—Combination Hoods . . . . . 8.98 to 19.98

Reefers and Eton Jackets
Black and Colors—Silk or satin lined were $7.00 to $16.98; now . . . . 3.98 to 8.98

Ladies' Honeycomb Shawls
Deep border—natural fringe—extra size—White and Colors 89

Ladies' Felt Outing Hats
Rough Rider, Tourist, Golf, Ladysmith, Alpine, etc.—latest shapes and colors for Ladies and Children—Ready to wear—value, $1.00 69

Ladies' Dress Shapes
White, Yellow, Tuscan and Black—all the best shapes—were .98 48

Ladies' Fancy Sailor Collars
Lawn and Linen—pretty lace insertings and edgings 49

Ladies' Fancy Lawn Revers
Black and white—tucked and lace insertings—regularly .79 49

Sheets and Pillow Cases
made from a good quality muslin—free from dressing—will wash up soft and pliable—recommended for wear and durability—

PILLOW CASES—
42x36 . . . . . .09 50x36 11
45x36 . . . . . .10 54x36 12

SHEETS—
63x90 . . . . . .37 81x90 45
72x90 . . . . . .41 90x90 49

Fig'd Sateen Lambrequins
full width and length—knot fringe—were 1.25 79

Assorted Laundry Bags
white and colored—value .39 25

Ladies' Skirt Trunks
Olive Canvas Covered—strongly riveted—very special at 6.98

Blue and Cream Stationery
120 sheets—100 envelopes—value .75 49

Some Happenings in Good Society

The full tide of the Summer season has now set in. Sailing, dancing, and fishing parties, yacht races, golf and tennis tournaments, polo, and numerous luncheons, dinners, and dinner dances are the tale that is told of each and every watering place on and from the New Jersey coast to Maine's most remote resort, and of the lesser inland summering places. The programmes at these different places are not widely varied, but, on the contrary, are much the same everywhere—varied a trifle to suit the locality and the differences of climate. Abroad the conditions are somewhat different, as there each spa, seaside, or other meeting place of fashion has its own individual attraction. This is, of course, owing to the different peoples and nations, each having its own preferences and dislikes, while here no such divergence of tastes exists, and hence the lack of individuality.

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At Bar Harbor is displayed the most independence and originality. There Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York meet, with a dash, too, of the Southern element. Its dinners, drives, afternoon teas, musicales, lectures and readings, and its new Monday Evening Club, all give variety, and it has also an advantage in climatic conditions over Newport. Probably there is more unadulterated enjoyment at Bar Harbor than at any other of the fashionable watering places.

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Newport has this year been unusually dull. It was anticipated from the first, and long before the first, that it would be an "off season," but with the arrival of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Goelet there has been much more going on, and the last half of August and the first of September are and will be decidedly gay. Newport, being a Summer city of superb villas, where hotels are not necessary to existence, and where the utmost lavishness of entertainment is displayed, it is evident that no one lacking large means and complete leisure can hope to enter the "smart set" there. Yet only an hour's journey away is Narragansett, where hotel life is the rule, with less lavishness of expenditure, greater freedom, and where many affect a Bohemianism which the City-by-the-Sea sometimes affects and at others frowns upon.

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In the Spring it was thought that this year the season at Southampton would prove unusually gay, but thus far that expectation has not been realized, although August is rather accelerating the social pace, and with its coming golf tournament at the close of the month will be full of life and movement. One of its sets patterns after Newport, so far as possible, while another pursues in its own conservative way a happy medium as to lavishness of entertainment. At Islip, Babylon, East Hampton, and Quogue, Newport's lead, as imitated by Southampton, is followed as closely as possible.

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Of the Berkshires, Lenox and Stockbridge, it is, of course, too early yet to speak. At Lake George, in the White Mountains, and the Adirondacks there are a goodly number of New Yorkers. The anticipated rush to Europe has not materialized, and so there are as many New Yorkers as usual in the mountains as well as at the seashore.

***

On the other side, society is scattered to the four winds. Many people have gone for a short season to the various "cures." The German spas have, this year particularly, rivals in Harrogate, which has just opened a new and magnificent hotel, the Majestic; the old and favorite Tunbridge Wells, and even Leamington, which has some visitors who have not been there before in many years. What may be best called the country house season in England is now in full swing, and there are a few of these houses that are not filled with guests. The shooting season has opened and Scotland is filled with sportsmen who are making tremendous bags, as the birds are unusually numerous and strong this season, owing to a fairly open Winter. There are not so many royal personages at the Continental spas as last Summer, yet there are a few people in whom the spirit of the snob is not extinct, and others consumed by overpowering curiosity, who have gathered wherever any titled personages are taking their annual cure. The regimen at Marienbad is very strict. Every one must rise at 6:30 in the morning, with the result that all are so bored and tired that taps are, figuratively, sounded before 10 o'clock at night.

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The season at Dinard is well under way and the charming little Breton watering place is very gay. Some of the late Paris successes have been played in the little theatre there, the bathing is excellent, and there have been some very well attended fête champetres. Among recent arrivals at Dinard are Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow, who have for several years had a cottage there, but who spent last Winter in America. They are there this Summer for a short stay only. Mr. Winslow is at the Dinard Club and Mrs. Winslow with her little son Lanier is visiting Mrs. Edwin Moffatt (Miss Aline A. Graves).

***

Golf, which has not been heard so much of this Summer as usual, for the craze is undoubtedly on the wane, is now all the talk of the clubs and country houses, and there will be a revival of interest in the sport with the opening of the women's National championship tournament next week at Southampton. The advance guard of the players and spectators has arrived at Southampton, and the country houses there are already filled with guests. As Southampton has but one hotel, the Irving House, and that is now crowded, it is difficult to see where Southampton will "put up" the crowds bound to assemble for the tournament.

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So fast has the Summer slipped away that it is difficult to realize the comparatively near advent of Autumn and the close of the Summer season of outing. Yet the end of the vacation period, which to the public means Sept. 1, is distant only two weeks from to-day. September, even to people of leisure and means, whose doings and movements influence the world of society, is also anticipated as a month of changing conditions, and for the gradual substitution of Autumn sports and country house parties for Summer watering place life. The unusual heat of the Summer may prolong the season at Newport, and even at Bar Harbor, and there is this year no International cup contest to bring back to New York the younger and older men of leisure. It is too early as yet to make any definite predictions as to the character of the Autumn and suburban season, but with fewer well-known people abroad than last year it should be exceptionally lively and gay.

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To-morrow at Bar Harbor, should the weather prove propitious, will probably be the gayest of the season. It opens with the Canoe Club's regatta in the morning, which will be followed by the same club's fête, to be held there to-morrow afternoon. It is the club's chief annual celebration, and Mrs. Burton Harrison is lending her cottage, Sea Urchins, and grounds for the event. This has been Mrs. Harrison's custom every year, as Sea Urchins is close to the smooth stretch of water on beautiful Frenchman's Bay. The Commodore of the club, Philip Livingston of New York, has charge of the regatta, which will be viewed by about three hundred invited guests of the club. The water front is to be decorated with tall Venetian masts, from which streamers of many colored bunting will run up to the peak of the house roof, on which will be placed the crossed paddles—the emblem of the club. The centre water front of the lawn will also have lines of fluttering pennons between the Venetian masts. On one side will be a dais under an arch of evergreens and flowers, on which are to sit the women who are to distribute the twelve prizes won in the different events of the regatta. The women selected for this are Mrs. Brooks Fenno of Boston, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison of Washington, and Miss Sylvia Fox of Philadelphia, they having been chosen because of their beauty and the distinction of their bearing. Viewed from the lawn at Sea Urchins the spectacle of the regatta is always a brilliant one, and this year it will be fully equal to any previously held.

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After the distribution of the prizes won in the regatta there will follow a rustic dance in the barn by the members of the dancing class. In this the girls will personate flowers and the lads will wear vegetable badges and farmers' straw hats. Following this there is to be a reel, danced by eighteen young women, all of them garbed as milkmaids and shepherdesses with gowns of cotton and large hats wreathed with roses. After the reel is to come tea, which is to be served at little tables on the east lawn. Of course if the weather is bad the regatta and fête will be postponed until after the Horse Show, which begins on Tuesday and will cover also Wednesday and Thursday.

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The third meeting of Bar Harbor's now famous Monday Evening Club will be held to-morrow night at Mrs. J. J. Emery's beautiful place, The Turrets, where there is to be a vaudeville performance by professional talent brought from Boston, followed by a bal poudre and dance. The men and women will attend with powdered hair, and wearing ribbons and stars.

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During the week of the Cowes Regatta the lawn and gardens of the Royal Yacht Squadron made a charming picture, with the many women in pretty costume scattered about. There were, among others, the Dowager Duchess de la Warr, in black serge and black hat, accompanied by Lady Mary Sackville, the latter gowned in an extremely dark blue serge and wearing a flat man-o'-war cap, and Lord and Lady Harrington, with Lady Fanny and Lady Blanche Stanhope, the latter in black serge with white blouses and black and white jackets.

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The opening of the Cowes Regatta seldom began under such unfavorable auspices. It began raining early in the morning, and continued, on and off, throughout the day; at one time the downpour was so great as to almost conceal from view the yachts lying in the Roads. The Sunday at Cowes that immediately precedes the regatta is a great day, and the church parade in the gardens of the Royal Yacht Squadron is usually a brilliant affair, but owing to the bad weather the gardens this year were almost empty, not more than a half dozen people being seen, and they looked wet and altogether miserable. It was not the weather conditions alone that depressed the spirits of those at the regatta, for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg's death served to stop what little gayety there might otherwise have been. Her Majesty's ship Australia, the Victoria and Albert, and the royal yacht Osborne, with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board, all flew, half-mast high, the Italian flag, and a large Japanese man-of-war lying off Spithead also paid the same compliment to the late King Humbert.

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Not nearly so many yachts were lying in the Roads as usual, but great interest centred in the immense American yachts lying outside. There were the Nahma, with Mrs. Robert Goelet and a party aboard; Mr. Widener's Josephine, Mr. Armour's Utowanna, and the Calanthe. Among other vessels were seen the Catania, belonging to the Duke of Sutherland, which was being fitted out and has since left for a month's cruise; the Corisande, with the Duke of Leeds on board, and which left for the West. On the Mirage Lord Ormonde entertained a party, and the German Emperor's yacht Meteor, with Lord Lonsdale in charge, lay at anchor near the Victoria and Albert.

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A kirmess was held in the ballroom of the Quogue Field Club, at Quogue, L. I., Friday evening, and was repeated yesterday afternoon and evening. The object of the affair was to raise a fund for the moving of the clubhouse from its present situation, at the western end of the village, to a lot at the eastern end, nearer the golf links. The kirmess, which, when the limitations of a small stage, poor lighting, and the comparatively small number of young people from which to select dancers are considered, was remarkably attractive and successful. It was organized by Mrs. O. Smith and other women who have Summer cottages at Quogue, and was managed by Miss Leila Stewart, who has won such deserved reputation through and by her organization and direction of these affairs the past few years the country through. Miss Stewart, it will be remembered, managed the kirmess given under the auspices of the Decorative Art Society at the Astoria Hotel last Winter.

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At the Quogue kirmess on Friday, and again last evening, Miss Stewart presented a French Court minuet, a Hungarian gypsy dance, a golf drill, a trantella, a Scotch reel, carnival, Japanese, butterfly, and Spanish dances, and at yesterday's matinée a pantomime of "Cinderella," with a Japanese and fairy dance and a gavotte. In these danced some sixty or seventy young men and women, beautifully and effectively costumed. Perhaps the most effective and attractive of the dances were the minuet, tarantella, gypsy, Japanese, and Spanish dances. In the last Miss Evelyn Harris danced a pas seul with a grace and spirit that, should she repeat it in New York, will make Miss Emily Hoffman and Miss Nathalie Hatch look to their laurels. Mrs. Dr. Colles of New York, who led the Japanese dance, sang the "Asia" song from the Geisha sweetly, and received a double encore. Mr. Geer was the court jester and led the grand marches. His dancing was remarkably good. Preceding the kirmess on Friday and again last evening, Evert Janssen Wendell and Miss Evelyn Harris acted the well-known little dialogue, "Happy Pair." It was a pleasure to see these two accomplished amateurs who play so well together again. Their portrayal of the roles of Captain Dudsby and Minnie Threegan in Kipling's "Poor, Dear Mamma," at the Astoria last Winter is well remembered. They gave "A Happy Pair" quite as cleverly. The entire entertainment was the event of the season at Quogue.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman has been entertaining at Southampton a number of her daughter's (Miss Cecil Boardman's) friends, including several of those who went with Mrs. and Miss Boardman to the Bermudas for the month of March. Among them have been Miss Ruth Emmons, Miss Dix, and Miss Robinson. Samuel L. Parrish gave a library party at his cottage recently, at which some pretty favors were given, and Mrs. Stephen Peabody gave at her cottage, Eden Glasse, on a recent afternoon a lawn party for the little friends of her young daughter, Priscilla Peabody. Mrs. Joseph Marié and the Misses Marié are stopping at the Irving, and Mrs. Dana and her son, from Lenox, are at Mrs. Henry Barclay's.

***

Charles James Welch of San Francisco and Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston of this city, whose engagement was announced in these columns on Aug. 11, are to be married on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Miss Livingston is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, and a cousin of Miss Maude Livingston. Like her cousin, Cambridge Livingston, she some time ago became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

***

On the St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg, there arrived to-day, among others, Archbishop Corrigan, Frederic W. Gardner, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and Mrs. Gardner; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. McKibbin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mackey, Mrs. George B. Plaisted, W. McN. Rodewald and the Misses Rodewald, G. P. and T. H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Waterhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ripley, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, the Hon. J. H. Hildreth and Mrs. Hildreth, William C. Hennebury and Miss M. C. Hennebury, and the Baroness Halkett, (Miss Stokes.)

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John Devotion and the Misses Devotion have left the Thousand Islands and gone to Richfield Springs.

Carl Rath, formerly organist of the Calvary Lutheran Church, sailed last week for Germany, where, in Leipsic, he will for several years continue his studies.

Col. Henry Brevoort Bristol, United States Army, retired; Mrs. Bristol, and Mrs. Sarah F. Carpenter, who arrived on the Koenigin Luise last week, are at the Park Avenue Hotel for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henry Green, Marshall W. Greene, and Miss Edna Greene of Central Park West are going to Nova Scotia for a portion of September. They have during August been at the Hatherwood Hotel, Netherwood, N. J. Mrs. Greene was the founder of the Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of this city.

At Arverne a few days ago a coaching party to Holly was gotten up, which Mr. and Mrs. Harold Oppenheim chaperoned. Supper was served at the Wayside Inn, and was followed by dancing and an impromptu entertainment, in which Henry Howard, the humorist and impersonator, was the principal performer. The young people were Miriam Vogel, Birdie Vogel, Aline Wertheimer, Blanche Vogel, Tessie and Mamie Clark, Addie and Mae Stix, Jean Schwartz, Paul Oppenheim, Harold Vogel, D. N. Waller, William Solomon, Howard Vogel, Jack Rubenstein, Benjamin Vogel, J. Wildberg, A. Mayer, William Gartner, Arthur Solomon, Joseph Corn, Ceylon May, John Oppenheimer, and Henry Weil.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—This has been the gayest and busiest week thus far this season. The social movement began on Monday with a number of pleasant and informal events, and in the evening a minstrel entertainment at the Opera House. The tennis tournament opened on Tuesday and has continued through the week with the usual large attendance and picturesque scenes. Mrs. Astor gave her third large dinner of the season on Wednesday night and Thursday brought a musicale at Miss Leary's, a dinner at Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry's, and a card party at Mrs. George B. De Forest's. There was a dinner dance at Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.'s, on Friday evening. The Clambake Club gave a bake this afternoon, and there are to be many dinners at the Casino and various cottages and villas this evening.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., will sail for home on Wednesday next and will upon her arrival come directly to Newport. It is now considered positive that Mrs. Vanderbilt is coming in order to arrange the details for the wedding of her son, Alfred Vanderbilt, to Miss Elsie French, to take place here October next. It is also stated that the young couple will pass their honeymoon in Europe.

***

The polo games on the new field of the Westchester Polo Club, near the Golf Club, have begun and are drawing a large attendance. The field is in the best of condition and the games have been much enjoyed. When the season closes, the club will erect a house and a trotting track will be started on the outside rim of the field this Autumn.

***

The Golf Club has arranged for an invitation tournament to begin Aug. 28. Among the entries are some of those players who have made excellent scores this Summer, including Harold Sands, Miss Beatrice Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, A. M. Coates, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, William H. Sands, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Busk, William Woodward, Miss Louise Potter, H. H. Hunnewell,, Jr., and Capt. C. G. Treat, United States Navy. While the club has many subscribers, the expense of keeping up the greens, which is said to amount to $400 per week, eats up the income, and it is a question as to how the club can be best placed on a paying basis.

***

There have been a number of runaways on Bellevue as well as Ocean Avenue during the week, many of which have not been reported. So prevalent have these runaways become that the matter is exciting comment.

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It was feared hat the dinner dances arranged by Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones for Wednesday night last would clash, but Mrs. Jones abandoned the idea of giving hers and has postponed it until early in September. This she did when she found Mrs. Mills had selected the same evening. The Newport correspondents who calmly sent to their papers an account of Mrs. Jones's dance which did not take place should cut this out and paste it in their hats.

***

The barn dance which Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is to give next week, with the assistance of Mr. Harry Lehr, promises to be the most unique event of the season. The costumes are all completed, and the peasants' dance has been thoroughly rehearsed and everything is in readiness. There will be two cotillions to be led respectively by Harry Lehr and Elisha Dyer, Jr.

***

James J. Van Alen has returned from his successful fishing trip to Canada, and two dinners have been given during the week at Wakehurst. Mr. Van Alen will give a ball to formally introduce his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen, next month. Mrs. Astor has given a dinner in honor of Miss Sarah Van Alen. For the ball the English ballroom will be used, and will be built over the sunken garden and joined to the veranda.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have ordered their villa on Ochre Point to be prepared for occupancy, and it is expected that they will return from Europe next week with Mrs. Vanderbilt. In the event that Mrs. Vanderbilt does not open "The Breakers" she will stop with Mr. and Mrs. Twombly. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will return to their Ochre Point villa in September.

***

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has been passing many of the recent mornings in her studio on the Cliffs, where she has been taking lessons from an artist.

***

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has made good every accident he has occasioned through his automobile, and on a recent occasion when a child ran before his carriage and was slightly injured through no fault of Mr. Vanderbilt he had the child medically treated at his own expense. The Newport correspondents, who early in the season handled Mr. Vanderbilt rather severely, are now patting him on the back and singing his praises. A little time works changes.

***

The dinner and dance given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet on Tuesday evening was the handsomest affair of the kind in Newport this Summer. Mrs. George S. Scott's musicale on Monday evening was also a fine affair.

***

Center Hitchcock and Hermann Oelrichs gave to-day a large luncheon at Easton's Point. There were fully 200 men present, including the Clambake Club and Kat Bote Klub. It was the largest "bake" ever given by and for the fashionable men at Newport, and a number came up from New York especially for it. All sorts of conveyances from tricycles to automobiles were used to transport the guests to the Point. After the luncheon, which was quite elaborate, there followed a game of baseball on the diamond especially laid out for the clubs. Clambakers were first at the bat, but the full nine innings were not played owing to the heat, and also because of the disputed decision of the umpire, Lorimer Worden of New York, who came to Newport to umpire the game. Hermann Oelrichs was Captain of the Kat Bote team, and Center Hitchcock of the Clambake nine. When the men were through with the game there came a vaudeville entertainment, a court-martial, field sports, &c.

***

This evening James J. Van Alen gave a general entertainment, which consisted of a large dinner followed by a musicale and then by dancing. There were twenty-four guests at the dinner, and afterward many of the cottagers came in to hear Messrs. Devoll and Isham sing sentimental and "coon" songs. After the singing the Hungarian band played and there was general dancing. There was also a cotillion, which was led by Harry Lehr, who is Mr. Van Alen's guest at Wakehurst, Miss Van Alen dancing with him. The favors were simple but very pretty. A buffet supper was served during the evening, and the affair, which was informal throughout, was most enjoyable. The dinner was for young people, and a profusion of American Beauty roses was used for table decorations and in the ballroom. Mr. Van Alen has cards out for a number of similar functions, and for a ball on Sept. 5, in honor of his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen.

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Miss Leary entertained at dinner this evening in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. The table presented a handsome appearance with the famous family service being used in full for the first time in several seasons, and a profusion of American Beauty roses. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Harris Phelps, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Miss Harriett Ives Gammell, Mr. T. Shaw Safe, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mr. Astor Wilks, and Count Dheradeschi. The dinner was followed by a musicale. The Misses Kleckhoefer played, and Mr. Heathe Gregory, basso, and Miss Harriette R. Woods, soprano, sang. Miss Leary will give a large dinner early next month in honor of the Misses Van Alen.

***

Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane, who is occupying Pinard Cottage No. 5, entertained at dinner this evening, as did also Miss Bishop.

During the afternoon Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a large luncheon for women at her cottage, Rockhurst.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 18.—This week marks the close of the polo season, although the crowd will still linger until the beginning of September. The coming week there will be a golf tournament at the Point Judith Country Club, in which there will take part noted players. The season has been remarkable for the number of beautiful young girls here, and already there are rumors in the air that the Summer has brought a number of engagements. The Casino dances have attracted on Wednesday and Saturday evenings a number of people, and have usually been preceded by several large dinner parties. The Newport contingent has been conspicuous this Summer by its absence, but this has in no wise interfered with the gayeties. While less has been said in the papers regarding the automobile at Narragansett than at its sister resort, Newport, the horseless carriage has been just as much in evidence here. One of the events of the week was the annual lawn fête and sale in aid of St. Peter's by the Sea, which took place on the church lawn Tuesday afternoon. A number of fancy booths, flower tables, and ice cream stands were presided over by some of the pretty young girls of the cottage colony, and socially the fête proved one of the most successful of the out-door events of the Pier season. Music was rendered by the Casino orchestra, which was stationed in one corner of the lawn just outside of the portals of St. Peter's. A goodly sum was realized.

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The Hope-Robson Company came over from Newport on Thursday evening and played a successful return engagement at the Casino, presenting "Rasberry Shrub Sec" and "A Pantomime Rehearsal."

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Recent arrivals at the Casino are Ellen Cuthbert Roberts, Philadelphia; Frederick G. Fletcher and party, yacht Rosemary; Franklin L. Gunther and party, yacht Oneida; Dr. and Mrs. John MacKenzie, Baltimore, and Marion Story, Port Chester, N. Y. At the Rockingham have arrived Miss Hilda Clark, Miss Cora Clark, New York; Maurice Barrymore, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss Georgia Welles, Ernest Elton, Verner Clarges, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Floyd Waggaman, F. P. Waggaman, T. E. Waggaman, William F. Sliddell, Washington, D. C.; R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; G. T. Rice, G. T. Fearing, St. Louis; Mrs. F. P. Froschel, London, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Block, Ada Gilman, New York; William H. Young, John Sutherland, New York. At the Mathewson are C. D. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, R. G. Reese, J. B. Alexander, G. N. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova, Mr. and Mrs. A. Franklin Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thorley, Miss Thorley, and F. H. Higbee, New York; J. P. Dawson, Henry A. Siegrist, J. F. Lee, and C. A. MacDonald, St. Louis. At the Massasoit are Miss Fowler, Mrs. Lapsley, Theodore R. Peil, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Leonard, Mrs. S. W. Hall, Miss McKim, New York; Dr. and Mrs. John Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pennington, and Miss Valentine, Baltimore; Mrs. W. H. Moses, Miss Pettit, and Clarence R. Lewis, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Holcomb of Washington.

LENOX.

LENOX, Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are taking a Western trip and will be absent two weeks. Mr. John E. Parsons is at Saratoga, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia are at Narragansett Pier. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster are at Newport and will return on Monday. F. Augustus Schermerhorn, who is yachting on his yacht Freelance, has had Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig as his guests for nearly two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Lydig returned this week. Charles Lanier is yachting as the guest of J. Pierpont Morgan. "Allen Winden" is still open and Mr. Lanier will return next week.

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The golfers have enjoyed a foursome tournament during the week. The finals were between Lindsay Fairfax, who played with Miss K. C. D. Hall, and David T. Dana, who played with Miss Mildred Folsom. The former pair won the two handsome cups. Among the other pairs were Miss Lila Sloane and Frank Kinnicutt, Miss C. R. Barnes and Capt. Barnes, Miss Curtiss and C. de R. Moore, Miss Georgette Folsom and Jack Greenleaf. The pairs were all well matched and the contest was a close one throughout. It was 18 hole, medal play. These foursomes are so popular that another match with 36 holes will be begun Sept. 6 for a cup and a silver box presented by Mr. S. Howland Robbins. The Lenox Golf Club has completed its arrangements for the coming annual tournament, which will begin on Monday, Sept. 10. The programme is practically the same as last year. The Lenox Cup is now held by Chester Griswold, who will come to defend his title to it this year. Some of the other players who are expected to contest for this trophy are W. J. Travis, Findlay Douglas, James Stillman, and Roderick Terry, Jr. David T. Dana, Samuel Frothingham, and other members of the Lenox Club who are playing good golf this year will make a hard fight to keep the cup at home.

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George H. Morgan and his daughter, Miss Caroline Morgan, have returned from a visit to Saratoga. Mrs. Morgan, who has been spending a week or two at York Harbor, has also returned. S. Golding and Mr. J. Golding went to Poland Springs on Friday.

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Seven handed euchre is still popular among the women. Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a euchre party Monday afternoon. Among others who have given euchre parties this week are Mrs. R. S. Dana and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis. Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed gave a dinner Tuesday evening at Lakeside. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Jaques, Dr. Greenleaf, and Mr. and Mrs. Casimir de R. Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Bristed will spend a week or so in Newport, going there next week.

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Mrs. Bend and Mrs. Bend, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, have gone to the Maine coast. Miss Elsie French has been the guest of Miss Lila Sloane for a few days. P. Kobbe, H. Kobbe, and Francis Weld have been the guests of Dr. K. Kinnicutt for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield are at Bonnie Brae for the remainder of the Summer. They have just arrived from a trip abroad. A driving party of Chicago people, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hanson and family, have been doing the Berkshires and were in Lenox this week. Mrs. William Barclay Parsons is here. She has just arrived from abroad, and was a passenger on the Cymric. Mrs. S. W. Griffith of New York, who is building a cottage near Shadowbrook, overlooking Mankeennac Lake, has arrived, and will remain for some weeks.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 18.—With the dinner dance at the Kebo Club to-night, the Hinkle Cup tournament on its links for three days of the week, the handicaps there this morning, and the second reception and entertainment by the Monday Evening Club in the clubhouse the first of the week, Kebo was the centre of social doings during the past seven days. The entertainment on Monday evening was, however, the event of the week. A score of young women and men, under the charge of Miss Charlotte Pendleton of Cincinnati, acted a Japanese play, the plot and dialogue of which were the work of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the founder of the club. Although the weather was cold, the rain falling, and a Maine fog was in evidence, a notable crowd gathered at the clubhouse to witness the performance. The building was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns strung under the eaves and in the porte-cochère. Inside the Oriental effect was further carried out by elaborate hangings of Japanese stuffs, vases, screens, and rugs. The play was gracefully acted. Afterward supper was served to nearly two hundred guests.

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On Tuesday the week's festivities were continued by Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Barney, who gave a novel and delightful entertainment at their Summer cottage, Ban-y-Bryn, Highbrook Road. Over two hundred guests were present and enjoyed a series of Spanish dances executed by sixteen young women. The rooms and grounds were decorated in orange and yellow. The dancers were the Misses Roy, Biddle, McCall, Pierce, Lawson, Conover, Jackson, McIlvaine, Muhlenbuysen, Knowlton, Cochran, Natalie Barney, Eleanor Willing, Edith Taylor, Natalie Schenck, and Violet Whelen.

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At the Kebo Valley Club a new schedule of golfing and tennis events has been prepared for the remainder of the season, as follows: Weekly handicaps, open to members and subscribers, first and second prizes, Aug 25, Sept. 1, 8. Kebo Valley Cup, presented by T. G. Condon to the winner of the most points in the weekly handicaps, first prize counting 5 points, second prize counting 3 points. Approaching and putting contest for prizes offered by Lewis Niles Roberts, open to members and subscribers, Friday afternoon, Aug. 17. Bogey handicap, first and second prize cups, Aug. 22. Ladies' putting contests, every Saturday at 4 o'clock, beginning Aug. 25. Vardon's exhibition, Aug. 27, 28. The tennis schedule is: Aug. 24—Ladies' singles for cup presented by Mrs. H. D. Gibson, and men's doubles, for cups presented by Mrs. Edgar T. Scott. Sept. 3—A rogue tournament, mixed doubles, for cup presented by Miss Dimock.

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On Monday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison gave a garden party at Faraway Cottage. The function was in honor of Mrs. John Hampton Barnes and Miss Thorpe. A novel feature was a tennis tournament in mixed doubles, played on the court back of Mrs. Harrison's cottage. The play was begun in the morning with the following entries: Misses Thorpe, Coles, Schenck, Nicolas, Barney, Sharswood, Cochran, Lawrence, Eleanor Willing, Leffingwell, Gregory, and Knowlton, and Messrs. Johnson, Pulitzer, Robbins, Derby, Sears, Todd, Cochran, A. Derby, Wilson, and Fay. Two rounds were played Monday, and the finals, postponed to Tuesday, were delayed until Wednesday by unfavorable weather.

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Miss Dehon entertained a party of friends Monday afternoon with a trip to Northeast Harbor in the Mascot. One of the largest dinners of the season was given Sunday evening in the palm garden of the Malvern by Mrs. Alexander Van Nest. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de Peyster Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. George Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Beales, Miss Van Nest, Miss Dimock, Mr. Goodrich, and J. Stewart Barney. In the middle of the table was a huge centre-piece of gladioli, shading in color from brilliant crimson to delicate pink.

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It is announced that Miss Cochran of Yonkers, N. Y., who gave the tennis trophy cup won last Saturday by Paret, will offer another cup, to be competed for next season under similar conditions. This will assure a continuation of the tennis tourneys at Sorrento. The Bar Harbor Canoe Club, of which Philip Livingston is Commodore, will hold its annual regatta in the vicinity of Mrs. Burton Harrison's cottage, Sea Urchins, to-morrow. These races will be held, with the members and their guests as contestants: Men's single sculls, single canoes, birch or canvas; mixed double sculls, double canoes, birch or canvas, and men's double sculls.

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Last Saturday Miss Harriette Cady gave a piano recital at the Malvern. The first half of the programme was devoted to seventeenth century music, the second half to eighteenth century compositions. A second recital will be given this morning at Westover, the cottage of Mrs. H. L. Eno.

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Charles S. Whelen of Philadelphia has arrived to join his family. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Beach and Chisholm Beach of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived last week. J. Stewart Barney of New York is the guest of Mrs. Alexander Van Nest. Mrs. G. H. Bliss and Miss Bliss of New York have taken the Coningsby cottage. Recent New York arrivals include Mrs. H. R. Knapp, Mrs. F. S. Knapp, Mrs. E. D. Kingsland, Miss M. R. Sherman, Thomas C. Smith, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Cameron, Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald, Mrs. Frank F. Jones, Miss A. Bessie Jones. Mrs. George T. Miller, William S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Miller of Pittsburg, Mrs. T. S. Stewart of Stewart, Penn., Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wister, Mr. L. H. Wister, and R. M. Wister of Philadelphia, and William Lee of Baltimore are the recent arrivals at Lynam's.

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A "chantant," under the direction of the Misses Preston, will be given on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 30, at the Malvern Hotel. The Misses Preston are the daughters of Hon. Stephen Preston, late Minister from Haiti, who for many years was Dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. They gave a "chantant" at Sherry's last Winter, and later in the Spring repeated it in Washington at the British Embassy, Lady Pauncefote graciously extending the use of the embassy ballroom. Miss Rose Antoinette Preston is charming in a Spanish dance, which she performs with an abandon that is delightful. Hobart Smock, a nephew of the late Vice President Hobart, will give several songs. Bruno Hyhn, Miss Josephine Mackenzie, a violinist, are among the artists the Misses Preston have engaged to appear with them. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Edward Morrell, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. James Blaine, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Comtesse Langier-Villers, Mrs. J. M. Schofield, Miss A. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. C. H. Wright, Miss K. and R. Berry. The Misses Preston will give a "chantant" at Newport the week after the Horse Show.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—On account of the intense heat during the past weeks, the bathing masters have been compelled to send people away, and the dry goods stores report that they have never had such a run on bathing suits as this Summer. The hot weather has also put a damper on many of the outdoor amusements, such as golf, tennis, &c., during the daytime, as the majority of players could not stand the heat, and resorted to sea bathing instead.

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Every Summer there are a number of robberies committed here. Seldom is anything recovered. There never have been so many losses as this season. In every hotel, boarding house, and public places are posted notices detailing losses through robberies. This place is infested with New York sharpers, and especially Pleasure Bay Park, where a number of people have been relieved of money and valuables while attending the vaudeville performances. Only recently, on a Saturday afternoon, the steamer Mary Patten was detained at her dock in New York while New York's Chief of Police boarded her with a force of men and captured eight well-known pickpockets, on their way to Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, and had them locked up.

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The military tournament is to take place on the Hollywood Horse Show grounds on Aug. 24 and 25. The events scheduled are as follows: Athletic Events—One-hundred-yard dash, for boys twelve years of age and under, Summer residents of Monmouth County; one-mile bicycle race, for boys sixteen years of age and under, Summer residents of Monmouth County; one-hundred-and-twenty-yard hurdle, open to Summer residents of Monmouth County; one-mile run, open to Summer residents of Monmouth County; half-mile run, open to members of the New York and New Jersey National Guard, United States Army and Navy. Military Events—Individual pole climbing, open to members of the Signal Corps of the New York and New Jersey National Guards; pole climbing contest, open to teams of six men, members of the Signal Corps of the New York and New Jersey National Guards; boat race, open to members of the New York and New Jersey National Guards; mounted broadsword contest, open to members of the New York and New Jersey National Guards, the course open to members of mounted organizations of the National Guard; relay race between teams of four men each, mounted organizations, National Guard. Other attractions will be exhibition of rough riding by Troop C, N. G. N. Y.; mounted drill by Second Battery, N. G. N. Y.; extended order drill by a company from the Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; butt physical drill by Company F, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Capt. Hickey commanding, and grand review of companies of National Guards.

The West End Hotel lawn fêtes this season every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, with good music, good dancing, and fireworks, have been and are very enjoyable.

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George W. Dewey, son of Admiral Dewey, was a recent guest at Elberon. Mrs. R. J. Forfear and R. P. Dobbins have been elected honorary members of Company K's social club. Isaac S. Heinsheimer of New York is negotiating for the purchase of the Floyd property at Elberon. Theodore W. Mey

" PARKER'S ROMANCE

Kept Him for Twenty-five rs from the Girl He Loved.

Man-of-Warsman Returned to Find Her Married to Another, and Sought Naval Home, Where He Recently Died.

Ebeneser Parker, sailmaker's mate, died in the United States Naval Home in Philadelphia three weeks ago at the age of sixty-three years, and thus was reduced by one the little squad of the real old-fashioned American men-o'-warsmen in whom are embodied the traditions of the wooden ships and iron men that in bygone days made the fleets that flew the Stars and Stripes the terrors of the seas.

"Old Eb," as Parker was known throughout the service for forty years or more, drifted into the navy nobody knows how many years ago, and during his long and varied career had probably served on more of Uncle Sam's vessels than any other man. It was his luck never to serve more than one cruise on any one ship, and often not that long. He was continually being transferred from one vessel to another, and it thus happened that, although he often tried to get on a homeward-bound ship, fully a quarter of a century of his life was spent in foreign waters.

Lean and spare, with iron-gray hair, a grizzled mustache, and a skin like the sides of a leather valise, he drifted all over the globe perched on a "ditty box," binding and patching sails and sewing hammocks, one of the best sailmaker's mates in the navy. Whisky was his trouble—whisky and profanity—so the boys all said, and he got to swearing so constantly to himself on his last cruise out on the China station on the old Monocacy that the Surgeon said the old man was getting kind of queer and had better be sent home. So "Old Eb" was condemned, and after twenty-five years of "backing and filling" sailed away for the States with an order for his discharge in his pocket and a letter to the Naval Home which he might use if he liked. He got into New York two years ago and reported to the commander of the receiving ship Vermont in the Navy Yard to get his discharge. Then it came out that "Old Eb" had a romance. The sailors on the "Cob Dock" learned it little by little with wonder and amazement, but they never guyed the old man about it, for there was nothing about it to laugh at.

"OLD EB'S" ROMANCE.

This is the story of the old sailor's love affair:

Twenty-five years ago, (by some accounts it was longer than that,) "Old Eb," who was not "old" Eb then, went ashore from his vessel, one of the old-time sloops of war lying in New York Harbor, preparatory to sailing on a three years' cruise in European waters. This time he went to the home of an old friend, and there met his host's daughter. How he lost his bearings and became as a rudderless ship adrift on the sea is the story as old almost as the sea itself. His shore leave extended two days, and this time, to the wonder and amazement of the officer of the deck and the men in sight of the after gangway, he returned to the ship on time and was marked down "clean and sober" on the liberty book. Bright and garly the next morning he laid below to the paymaster's office and made application to leave quarter pay to the girl he left behind.

To the inquiries of the paymaster he replied simply:

"The family is poor, Sir, and I don't need it."

The application was granted, and the vessel sailed away. Thenceforward every month one-quarter of Parker's pay was retained and sent from the Washington headquarters to the girl in New York. The sailmaker's mate finished his three years' enlistment, but his ship did not return. He was transferred to another vessel homeward bound, but it went to Norfolk and was ordered thence to the South Atlantic Station. At the end of another three years "Old Eb" reshipped in her, thinking she surely would soon return to New York. But another vessel passed soon afterward, bound for China, and the sailmaker's mate, being a "long timer," was transferred to her.

Cruise after cruise on the Asiatic Station "Old Eb" reshipped on vessels that he calculated would get to New York, but fate always pulled the ropes the other way, and as the years went by "Old Eb" looked more constantly toward the Far Eastern shores and muttered more and more as his hair grew grayer and grayer and his back became more bent. At last came the longed-for return to the city he had left a quarter of a century before. He had scarcely arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard when he announced in confidence to an old shipmate, "Jim" Cleary, that he believed he would cut clear of the d—d naval outfit. When pressed for reasons he said vaguely that he thought "a man could do better outside."

As his time for final discharge drew near he secretly and with shame arranged with "Billy Beers," the bumboat man, to fetch him a suit of citizen's clothes, which he hid down in his chest, fearing that the boys might guy him for wanting to be a dude.

At last "Old Eb" got his discharge and asked "Jim" Cleary mysteriously to go over to New York with him. Just outside the navy yard gate the pair stepped into George Files's saloon, where "Old Eb" shifted into his fearful and wonderful suit of citizen's clothes. Then they had a drink.

"That's my last to-day," said Eb.

"Why, what's the matter?" said "Jim," in some alarm. "Where ye goin', anyway?"

"EB'S" SEARCH FOR HIS LOVE.

"Never you mind," said the other, as he pulled a crumpled piece of soiled paper from his "monk bag," suspended around his neck beneath his shirt. On the paper was dimly written an address.

"How's that?" said "Eb" exultingly.

Then resurrecting from the same source a time-worn and water-stained photograph of a young and pretty woman, "And how's that?"

"Eb" winked slyly and nudged Jim viciously.

The latter had no fitting remarks to make, so with little more conversation the two made their way to the address given.

There the janitor brusquely informed them that no such people lived there; never had lived there since he had been in charge; then added that the grocer on the corner, who knew almost everybody, living or dead, might give some information. The shock of the first disappointment induced "Old Eb" to agree to one more drink before going further. The grocer said he had heard the name and thought the family had moved years before up to East Fifty-third Street. The two men then went up town and, after "backing and filling" nearly all day, came upon a family on East Eighty-fourth Street, who said there was a family of the name living on East Ninety-second Street. There "Old Eb" and Jim found a brother of the lost one, who, when shown "Old Eb's" precious picture, said shortly that his sister lived on Ninety-eighth Street. Jim was tired and complained significantly that his throat was dry as a kippered herring's back, but "Old Eb" fairly pulled him along to the last address.

The two men shuffled up the stairs to the fourth floor, front, and banged heavily on the door. It was opened and there stood almost the image of "Old Eb's" weather-stained picture, a young woman about twenty years old, with the same hair and eyes and features that the old sailor knew so well. Jim promptly and ponderously fell back, "clearing the deck for action." "Old Eb" took command.

In answer to the girl's inquiring gaze, he drew forth again the picture and gently placed it in her hand.

"I kep' it, you see," he said simply and fell back a step. As the girl continued to wear a puzzled look, he added:

"How's that, eh?" and looked at Jim exultantly.

"Whose picture is this, Sir?" asked the girl, who began to be a trifle frightened; "I mean, who does it belong to?"

IMAGE OF HER MOTHER.

"Why, yours, o' course. And whose did ye think it was—your great-grandmammy's?" replied "Old Eb," in a chipper tone, while a cloud seemed to gather over his grizzled face.

"It looks like a picture of my mother before she was married," said the girl.

"Why, ain't you Mary McNeeley?"

"No; but ma's name was that."

At this moment there appeared at the door the girl's mother, a thin, faded woman, with iron-gray hair.

"Good evenin', Mum," said "Old Eb," in a bewildered way. "I was just a-lookin' for a little woman like that pictur there, but I guess I better shove off. Bein' as I was a-passin' by, I thought I'd just warp in and take a look at her. Me name is Ebeneser Parker, and—"

"Why, is this Eben Parker!" exclaimed the woman, with a genuine tone of gratitude. "Oh, what a friend you've been to me and mine! I've often told my husband when he'd be out of work that I didn't know how we'd a lived without your little present every month. He'll be in to-night, and I want you to see him. And this is my daughter, Mary. Won't you come in and sit down?"

"No, thank you, Mum," said "Old Eb," in a voice that sounded old and worn somehow. "Me and my friend here was just a-passin' by, and we thought we'd sing out to you and yourn. We'll get under way now. Ef you don't mind, I'll take that little pictur' jest to carry around, you know. Come on, Jim."

And the two men tumbled down the stairs and into the street.

"Now we'll go and get a drink," said "Old Eb."

"What was all that palaver about, anyhow?" queried "Jim."

"Never you mind," said the other, stoutly.

At the end of a week "Old Eb" applied for admission to the "White House," as the Naval Home is called.

HOW SHE USED HER FRIENDS.

Young Woman Artist Made Them Pay High Prices for Messenger Service.

The young woman artist in question (she styles herself a bachelor girl) has long puzzled her friends by her reckless use of telegrams to convey the most ordinary messages. Some of the young men of her acquaintance may have been flattered to receive sudden summons to luncheon or simply to call, but even the wonderful feasts the artist is noted for preparing on a chafing dish could not recompense her women friends for telegrams sent at all hours and under all conditions, and invariably "collect." The secret is out now, inasmuch as one of the artist's girl friends pretends to have discovered the motive for such liberal patronage of the telegraph lines. This is the story she told, in strict confidence:

"I went to her rooms for luncheon the other day, invited by wire of course. While she was getting things ready she discovered that she had forgot to order something she needed. Instantly she went to the messenger call and rang it. Before the messenger boy got there she scribbled something on a sheet of paper and had it ready when he arrived. She knew the boy, for she called him by name, and when she gave him the message she had prepared, and told him to 'send it off,' she added: 'And, by the way, when you pass the grocer's please leave word for him to send me the things on this list immediately.'

"She had another slip of paper ready, and gave it to the boy with a five-cent piece. As I thought it queer she only gave him a nickel, when the charges for messenger service are much more than that, but I did not understand till later. Next she found she needed rolls and she scribbled again and called another messenger. The third time she rang the messenger call I peeped over her shoulder to see what she was writing. It was a telegram. Do you begin to see. That awful girl has just been showering collect telegrams on her friends to save money in messenger calls. When she sends a telegram, the telegraph company furnishes the messenger boy without charge, and she makes them do her errands on the way to and from the office. She knew every boy who answered the call the day I was there, and I believe she knows every one in the office. She tipped the boy five cents nearly every time, but she could afford to do that, for she is saving the cost of a servant by her collect messages.

"The very day after that I received a telegram 'collect.' I knew it was from her, but I was curious to know what was in it. The message reminded me to be sure to call on a date fixed a week ahead. It could not have been more useless, for we had thoroughly arranged the date when I was with her."

BRONX MAN'S HARD LUCK.

Made Three Ventures and Got Only a Unit of Value in Each Case.

Up in the Borough of the Bronx lives a man who thinks he has a corner on the hard luck lying around loose in that neighborhood. At least, he has made three ventures this Summer which have panned out badly. The fickle goddess Fortune first frowned on his attempts to be an agriculturist. He thought he would try his hand at raising corn. After preparing a section of his back yard, with much pains, he planted corn and then sat up nights to see it grow. Impatiently he awaited the appearance of the first stalk. In due season the stalk showed its head above ground. That was all right as far as it went, but it was only one stalk. No other stalk saw the light of day, so the effort to raise corn was acknowledged to be a failure, and the embryo agriculturist turned his attention to a cherry tree in the back yard that promised well.

The cherry tree was green and laden with blossoms in the Springtime. "We'll have cherry pies all right, even if the corn fritter crop is scarce," the gentleman told himself. In due time the cherry tree bore fruit. But the blight that struck the cornfield also was visited upon the cherry tree. There was only one cherry. All its lovely companions had faded and died, and a passing robin made a meal of the solitary cherry that did mature.

Poultry raising was the next venture. There were chickens enough on the place, but in order to have more, twenty fresh eggs were bought and assigned to the tender care of two matronly hens for incubation. Each hen hatched out one chicken. "Misfortunes never come singly, they say," mused the victim of three failures, as he viewed the eighteen non-producing eggs, "and I guess that's no joke."

THE FROG CRIED "DON'T."

Scared a Brooklyn Girl with His "Excellent English."

All dispute as to whether the lower animals can converse among themselves is over, so far as a certain young woman of Brooklyn is concerned, for she knows from experience that even frogs can, under the stress of great emotion, make intelligent remarks to human beings. She is a recent convert to theosophy and the transmigration of souls, but has not yet advanced quite so far in Oriental customs as to discourage absolutely the destruction of living things for food purposes.

So it happened that when visiting friends near Peekskill a short time ago she heard the deep "Bree-e-e-k! Bre-e-e-k!" of the creature who in the neighborhood is described as "the grandfather of all the bullfrogs," floating up on the evening air, she made up her mind that the very next day she would have frogs' legs for supper.

Equipped with a fishing line, baited with red flannel, and a creel, she started off after her game the first thing next morning, but returned in from the brook in half an hour empty-handed. "I caught him," she said, "and without using the flannel, either. I just crept up on him and grabbed him off the bank, but just as I was going to pop him into the basket he turned his head around to me and said, "Oh, don't, dont!" He spoke perfect English, too, and I just let him go."

HOW CROWDS CONGREGATE.

One Small Boy with Hose Almost Causes Street Blockade.

The first man to halt probably had more leisure than he knew what to do with. When he laughed, two other men, to whom time was no object, stopped and laughed, too. Then other men and a few women joined the group, and in about a minute a fair-sized crowd had assembled. The gathering swelled until Mail Street was blocked, and hundreds of persons pushed forward to see what was going on, while newcomers hurried from all the walks through City Hall Park.

Under the mail wagon shed in the rear of the Post Office a very small boy, the centre of attraction, held the stubby section of garden hose attached to a watering plug used by the mail drivers to water their horses. The weather was warm, and the boy, clad only in a waist and tattered knickerbockers, was gravely taking a shower bath. He seemed to enjoy the notice he was receiving, and the crowd applauded each new antic he performed. The mail drivers were interested, too. A policeman, hurrying up to investigate the cause of the excitement, was pushing to the front before the lad saw him.

Instantly the bather dropped the hose, and, ducking under a pair of horses, scampered away. The section of the crowd in the foreground jeered at the policeman and then began to disperse. Far in the rear people who arrived late were still inquiring what had happened.

"TOM" M'MANUS A WRECK

Well Known as an Excellent Artist's Model.

In Last Stages of Consumption Without Money or Friends—Wife and Children Died of Diphtheria.

"Tom" McManus, known in every art studio in New York as one of the best of models, is to-day a complete wreck. Homeless, with no friends, it is only a question of a short time until death will claim him.

Only a few days ago "Tom" was discharged from Roosevelt Hospital after having been in that institution for nearly a month suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. He is to-day in the last stages of consumption.

The artists who knew him only a few years ago as one of the best-proportioned models in the city would not to-day recognize in the broken-down invalid the favorite model of Reinhard, Gaul, Ward, O'Donovan, and Thulstrup. Not one of the hundreds of students before whom he had posed would believe that the present physical wreck was their "Tom." The change in the life of Thomas McManus began about three years ago. Within a few days he lost his wife and three children, diphtheria taking them away from him while they were on a visit to his wife's parents in Pennsylvania.

At almost the same time "Tom" heard of his own doom. The seeds of consumption which had entered his system many years ago when he was in the regular army had developed rapidly.

As a soldier, sailor, model, and artist himself, "Tom" McManus has had an eventful career. The story of his life and his experiences with artists can be best told in his own words:

"I was born in County Leitrim, Ireland, on June 21, 1854," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter. "I came to America with my parents when I was twelve years old. I was a sort of wild lad, not bad, you know, but just wanting adventure. Even as a boy I preferred drawing to the usual studies at school. After we landed in America my parents went to New Haven, Conn., to live. I at once wanted to go into the army, but of course was not old enough to enlist. Finally, when I was seventeen years old, I came to New York City. I was supposed to be looking for work, but my real object was to enlist. I was large for my age, and no questions were asked when I said I was twenty-one years old. I was taken in as a member of Battery K, First United States Artillery. I served with the battery my full five years and received an honorable discharge. Instead of letting well enough alone I decided that I wanted to go into the navy. I served as a sailor for three years, when I became tired of the life. I wrote a letter to Congressman S. S. Cox, and he succeeded in getting my discharge.

"I had very little money when I donned civilian clothing, and that money was gone before I could find any work. My last dollar I invested with an employment agency. I was told to come back the next day to see if the agency had an opening for me.

ATTRACTS ARTIST'S ATTENTION.

"As I was standing on the street wondering what I would do and where I would sleep, I noticed a man looking me over. Finally he came up to me and said, 'My man, do you want work?'

"'That's just what I am after,' I replied.

"'I am an artist,' said the man, 'and you are just the build of a man I have been looking for. Come with me to my studio and I will tell you what I want.'

"I lost no time in accepting his offer. When we arrived at the studio I found that the man was Charles S. Reinhard. He explained to me what he wanted, and he had me pose for him then and there.

"During the sitting he would frequently give me permission to rest, but I always declined, as I was not tired and was as much interested in the work as he was. At the end of the hour he said to me, 'You have a fortune in your physique and your ability to keep still.'

"Mr. Reinhard at once gave me employment, and at the same time recommended me to other artists. I soon had all I could do. For J. Q. A. Ward I posed as the model for the Dodge statue at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. I posed for O'Donovan when he modeled the Paulding statue now at Tarrytown.

"Gilbert Gaul had me pose for his painting 'Charge the Battery.' He and I at once became friends, and for nearly fifteen years I was with him most of the time. After his wife's death he and I traveled through Mexico and Central America. It was while I was with him and acted as his model that he painted 'The Toledo Battery,' a picture which won a medal at the World's Fair at Chicago. This was the last work I did for him, as soon after came the break between us. The whole trouble was caused by an officious sea Captain, Mr. Gaul was living at his Summer home and I was with him. While I was in his employ as a sort of valet, our relations were more those of friends. The sea Captain seemed to strike Mr. Gaul as a rather good fellow, so Mr. Gaul invited him to come to the cottage to live. At the time the Captain was staying at a hotel near by. After the invitation had been given I went to a bowling club of which I was a member. The Captain was there, and as soon as he saw me he said, with a sneer 'Well, my fine fellow, you'll have to wait on me next week, and you can't bowl all the time then.' This made me mad, and I went to Mr. Gaul and told him that I would leave if the Captain came to the cottage to live. Mr. Gaul told me he could not withdraw the invitation, so I left him and came back to New York.

"Once more Mr. Reinhard was my friend. He obtained for me the position of janitor of the studio building located where the Metropolitan Opera House now stands. This work, with my posing, brought me in a comfortable sum. I had always had an ambition to be a painter myself, so I took up the study of art, and if I do say it I painted some very fair pictures.

MARRIES A WELSH GIRL.

"About this time I met a pretty Welsh girl whose home was in Eastern Pennsylvania. She and I became engaged to be married.

"I went to Mr. Reinhard after the engagement and said, 'I am going to get married.'

"'Well, Tom,' he replied, 'get a wife who will make a good model.'

"I told him that one model was enough in the family, and that my wife should never be one.

"After we were married everything seemed to be going along all right. I was prospering, and we had three sweet children. My wife went back to her old home on a visit, and the first thing I knew was that she and the three children had died of diphtheria. This was a little over three years ago. After my wife's death I became despondent, especially when I was told that I had consumption and was a doomed man. I was no longer fit for a model, and I did what many others have done. I tried to drown my sorrows, and every cent I had soon left me. I went back to New Haven expecting to die there, but I pulled through and am still alive.

"I have just one ambition left, and that is to paint a picture which would make people remember 'Tom' McManus not only as the model, but also as the painter."

Tom" spent last Winter at the poor farm at New Haven, unless he is given aid from some unexpected source he will have to seek the same or worse quarters for the coming Winter.

He has made several ineffectual attempts to get into one of the national soldiers' homes, but as he did not serve during the civil war he is not eligible. The only home he could get into is that for regulars at Washington. As yet he has been unable to get the necessary influence to place him there.

He is living a hand-to-mouth existence. He picks up a few pennies here and there by doing such odd jobs as his failing strength will permit. Any exertion means to him a serious attack of hemorrhages. Through all his mishaps "Tom" clings to his box of colors, and talks of the great picture he is going to paint.

"It's hard luck," said "Tom" last night, still at his old position. "Look at me; here I am six feet two and as thin as a rail and so weak I can hardly move around. I don't look as if I ever had the perfect physique the students used to swear by at the National Academy and the Art Students' League. My time has about expired, but I would like a little comfort to rest for the last few hours of my life."

LARGE HEADS, LARGE HATS.

Cranial Characteristics of a Few Well-Known New Yorkers—No. 8's Are Not Uncommon.

"What man in New York City wears the largest hat?"

That interesting question might be answered by a joker by saying, "Why, the man with the largest head," but as a matter of fact, the gentleman who enjoys that distinction is a commission merchant, and the size of his hat is 8⅝. His hatter is responsible for this statement, but for obvious reasons withholds his name. With other names and dimensions, however, he is more free, and he furnishes the following statistics from the list of regular patrons of his establishment, which is probably as well known as any other of its kind within the limits of the metropolis:

Name and Profession.	Size.
J. Pierpont Morgan, banker	7⅝
Capt. J. Brogan, police	7⅝
C. C. Beaman, lawyer	7⅝
G. S. Hubbard, lawyer	7⅝
Prof. Moeller, physics	7⅝
J. S. Barnes, banker	7⅝
Col. W. L. Brown, publisher	7⅝
J. E. Milholland, New York Tribune	7⅝
Ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, police	7⅝
Victor Herbert, musician	7¾
F. H. Partridge, author	7¾
Justice Clarence W. Meade	7¾
Dr. Jacobi, physician	7¾
W. Bourke Cockran, lawyer	7⅞
Daniel A. Goodsell, Bishop, (Methodist Episcopal Church)	8
James M. Costello, telegrapher	8

Next the hatter compiled another table showing that in four lots of twenty-four dozen hats each, a total of 1,152 hats, there were the following sizes:

Size.	No. of Each.	Size.	No. of Each.
6½	3	7¼	249
6⅝	36	7⅜	165
6¾	111	7½	75
6⅞	21	7⅝	24
7	21	7¾	3

"Larger or smaller sizes than those," said the manager, "are made to order. During the season these are five or six calls for 7⅞ hats, and there are many with 7⅞ size, who have hats expressly manufactured for them. On one occasion we built a 5½ hat, but it was for a monkey, and his owner was an organ grinder. I have made a study of men and their heads for a long time, and these are my conclusions: Persons having large heads should not fancy that this demonstrates greater ability than is possessed by those whose skulls are smaller, nor should the latter be discouraged, for it is easy to prove that quality of brain is as important a factor as size. If a man is distinguished from the lower animals physiologically by the superior development of the anterior portion of the spinal cord—that is to say, by the greater size of his forehead—all other things being equal, the relative location of the brain in man must have much to do with the sum total of brain power, measured by mental results.

"Such phenomenal beings as Blind Tom are not as rare as might be supposed. He seems extraordinary because of his musical power, but similar unquestionable results of brain configuration, quantity and relation to the movements of the mystical force that agitates them can alone account for such peculiarities. The largest heads of people as a class I have ever seen were those of peasants, the Cretins of Switzerland, most of whom are but little better than idiots."

Then came a revelation in the form of a comparison with English hats. By this it was found that the English measure is upon the principle of the oval. When a head is seven and three-quarters inches long and six and one-quarter inches wide, they add the two measurements and divide by two, giving seven as the size of the hat needed. The American method is different. Here the circumference of the head is carefully measured, and is always estimated at one-eighth more.

When Gladstone died The London News recalled the special study in hats made by Dr. Collins, in the course of which it was mentioned that Gladstone's hat was a 7⅜. A No. 7 is the average English size, and Sir Walter Scott's and Lord Beaconsfield's hats were of that kind. John Bright, Robert Burns, and Charles Dickens wore 7⅞s, Lord John Russell 7¼, and Dr. Chalmers 7¾. Daniel O'Connell, whom Gladstone styled the greatest Irishman who ever lived, wore a No. 8. The late Archbishop of York wore a large 8, and Joseph Hume an 8¼.

After the death of Bismarck the Frankfort firm of hatmakers Martini & Co. furnished some trade statistics to the Hamburger Nachrichten, which were published for the benefit of future biographers and physiologists. Fifty years ago, according to the first record of the Kopfmass machine, Bismarck's head had a width of 59¼ centimeters. During the last two years of his life his head had swollen to 62 centimeters. It is understood, however, that this statement means circumference and not width, for 62 centimeters would equal 24.41 inches, requiring for him a No. 8 hat. Disraeli, who, in the opinion of Justin McCarthy, was a greater Parliamentary orator than Gladstone, wore a 7¼ hat, according to the American plan of measurement. Lord Chelmsford's size was 6½, the Duke of York's is 6¾, Dean Stanley's 6⅞, and that of the Emperor of Germany 6⅞.

CLEVER AMERICAN HOSTESS.

One Good Grunt Deserved Another, She Thought, Imitating a Peculiar Custom of the Chinese.

"The Chinese are the politest people in the world," said a man who has seen much of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, "but I have seen one instance where Americans were not behind them in good manners. It was at a big dinner party. Among the guests were the President and his wife, the Chinese Minister, and an attaché who had just arrived from China. The dinner was an excellent one, and the new attaché, who was a very cultivated man, won golden opinions all around. As soon as the last course was removed, however, he gave us a surprise. Leaning back in his chair, he crossed his hands on his stomach and delivered himself of a deep, resonant, heartfelt grunt. There was just a second of silence, broken by a similar effort from the hostess; a creditable grunt, too, but not so vigorous as that of the Celestial. When the President's wife grunted, followed by the President, the Chinese Minister, and all the guests, you would have thought you were in a pigsty.

"Later the Chinese Minister explained that it is the custom in China for a guest to grunt after dinner, to show his appreciation of the good cheer he has enjoyed. But it was the American hostess that saved the situation."

NEW RECIPE FOR SOUP.

Newark Man Discovers How Italians Live So Cheaply.

The cheap way in which Italian laborers, pushcart men, and others of that class live has very much impressed a resident of Brooklyn, whose fad it has been recently to poke around in odd places in this city and its vicinity.

"I was in Newark a week or two ago," said he, "when a friend of mine pointed out a number of Italians who were buying small baskets of tomatoes in large quantities. They cost 15 cents each. I expressed wonder at what they were going to do with so many, whereupon my friend replied that he would show me. He led me to the back yard of a house, where a number of Italians live, and there I found the baskets piled high. Nearby was a receptacle which looked like a section of a beer vat. It had been sawed in two. The Italians who were handling the tomatoes cut them up into small pieces and threw them into the vat. Then they took crushers made from blocks of wood, with handles, and pounded those tomatoes into a pulp.

"My curiosity increased with every plunge of the crushers and the Italians looked at me with quiet amusement. Presently they stirred some cornmeal in the mass and then some flour until the stuff became a pulp. The next step was to throw this on what bakers would call a molding trough and knead it, adding enough flour to make it a stiff pulp. The less said about the state of their hands the better, but that is a trivial matter. Then the mixture was molded into little pats about the size of a fishcake. These were placed on boards and taken to various roofs to dry. In a short time they become as hard as brickbats, and can be used as missiles in case of emergency.

"'What do you do with those things?' I asked one of the Italians.

"'What-a we do?' he answered. 'We mak'a da Summer food 'n da Winter food.'

"Each cake, I learned after much questioning, will make enough soup for six men. This, with a little black bread, constitutes a meal for many of those fellows. One can see how cheaply they can live and still eat food that is quite nutritious. These cakes are peddled to their fellow countrymen by some of the Italians and sold at a ridiculously small price. When I had departed from that backyard after a two hours' investigation the saying came to me with greater force than ever that 'one-half the wold does not know how the other half lives.'"

CHAMPION WOMEN GOLFERS

Entries for the National Tournament Will Close This Week.

PREPARATIONS AT SHINNECOCK

Miss Hoyt and Miss Hecker Are Rival Favorites — Mrs. Manice a Dark Horse—Grand Golf Expected.

An event of prime importance in the golfing world this coming week will be the announcement by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the entries for the women's National championship tournament, which will begin Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Club, near Southampton, L. I. The entries for this blue ribbon event in the feminine golfing world will close next Tuesday evening, and Secretary Kerr states that on the following day he will let all lovers of the game know who the hopeful champions are.

During the past two months the prospective competitors have been preparing for this big event with unabated energy. In scores of cases the fair players have selected Summer resorts where the game not only could be enjoyed every day, if desired, but where one's skill could be thoroughly tested by meeting opponents of acknowledged ability. Perhaps for this reason the popular White Mountain links have witnessed more enthusiasm among the women than ever before. Bar Harbor, Newport, the Essex County links at Manchester, Mass., and Shinnecock, of course, have all experienced an unusually lively Summer in respect to women's golf, and silver prizes have been given literally by the gross.

The season is early for the women's championship, so the hopeful victors of National honors must use the warmer months for preparation. Last year, the contest was held as late as October at the Philadelphia Country Club, but Shinnecock, being a Summer resort, the event had to be fixed according to Summer plans, and, under the circumstances, the best possible time has been selected.

The conservative cottage spirit of Southampton has effectively barred the Summer hotel from gaining a foothold in that select section of Long Island. The half dozen boarding houses and semi-hotels are sure to be crowded, and, to facilitate convenient accommodations, a woman's committee has been appointed to take general charge of the reception of the fair golfing army. Nearly all of the cottagers will entertain one or more of the contestants, and in between the games social amusements will alternate in great variety. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, and Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese will all give large house parties, and the other members of the Women's Committee are Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. W. A. Putnam, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, and Mrs. P. B. Wyckoff. The championship will continue through Saturday, Sept. 1, and the week will be the liveliest that Southampton has enjoyed this season.

THE FIFTH CHAMPIONSHIP.

The coming event will be the fifth annual women's championship held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. In 1895, the first effort to hold a women's golf championship was made, William H. Sands and others offering a cup for a tournament which was played at Meadow Brook. Mrs. Charles S. Brown of Shinnecock, who will compete next week, won the prize. Since that time, however, she has appeared but little.

In 1896 the first competition for the present trophy, the Cox Silver Cup, was played at Morris County, and there Miss Beatrix Hoyt, but a mere girl and practically unknown outside of her Shinnecock friends, took the critics by storm by her peerless game, and in a sensational final round with Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, demonstrated to all her championship abilities. During the next two years Miss Hoyt held her honors easily and brilliantly, well meriting the phrase that she was in a class by herself. In 1897 she won the championship on the Essex County links, at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., and in 1898 at Ardsley. This remarkable run of three successive championship victories places Miss Hoyt on a par with the foreign golfer, Lady Margaret Scott, who has since married, who held the women's championship of Great Britain for three continuous years and then retired from the field.

The old adage of three times and out held true last year, when the young champion, after making the lowest score in the qualifying round, met defeat in the first match play contest by Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of Philadelphia by 3 up and 2 to play. This was the sensation of the event, but another one came in the final round when Mrs. Fox was herself beaten by Miss Ruth Underhill by the slim score of 2 up and 1 to play. The latter received the gold medal, Mrs. Fox the silver medal, and the two bronze honor medals went to Miss Marion Oliver of Albany and Miss Elsie F. Cassatt of Philadelphia.

A new champion had arisen, but with all due credit to Miss Underhill's game, it must be admitted that she has never shown the all-around brilliancy that has ever been the characteristic of Miss Hoyt's golf. Miss Underhill is one of the best-natured golfers to be found on the links. She is as willing to play in muggy, wet weather as beneath the most glorious sunshine, and although she has been beaten several times since capturing her big victory last year, she is never afraid to step out into the open and meet all comers. Notwithstanding a somewhat atrocious style, Miss Underhill generally places her ball very correctly, but in putting she would be included in the class of golfing "freaks," for she uses a double-faced putter, swinging it in front of her with both hands, like a pendulum, and when she judges it has obtained the required momentum to run the ball up to the hole, the swinging putter sends the ball either into the hole or dead to it.

Miss Underhill's heaviest defeat this year was in the final round for the metropolitan championship played in June at Morristown, when Miss Genevieve Hecker of the Wee Burn Club, near Noroton, Conn., won by a large score. In her long game Miss Hecker is immeasurably superior to the champion, and the contest will undoubtedly exemplify in a more marked degree than was noticeable in the event just mentioned the improvement in the long game of women and its absolute necessity for the winning of championship honors. When Miss Hecker, in two shots from the tee, can carry as far as Miss Underhill can in three, it becomes clear at once that nothing less than most miserable putting can keep the final victory from the long player.

TWO POPULAR FAVORITES.

Unquestionably the two popular favorites for the coming championship are Miss Hoyt and Miss Hecker. The latter's claim rests entirely upon her Metropolitan championship victory. She beat Miss Hoyt in that event as well as Miss Underhill, and it was a hard blow for the three-year champion. But with her usual buoyancy of manner she simply said: "Well, I must practice up for the championship," and this she has been doing with a will all Summer on the Shinnecock links, where she learned the game, and is familiar with every inch of the course.

Three or four years ago it was hardly necessary for Miss Hoyt to practice for the National competition. The steady improvement in women's golf, however, has brought new claimants prominently to the front, and no competitor now can hope to win laurels who does not study both style and the game itself.

Of the four honor women last year all but Miss Elsie Cassatt will start at Shinnecock next week. Miss Cassatt, with her sister, Miss Katharine Cassatt, is in Europe at the present time, and among the prominent Philadelphian will be missing for the same reason Miss Frances Griscom. Miss Maude K. Wetmore of Morris County and Newport is also in Europe, but with these exceptions nearly all of the best feminine golfers in America will be seen. The dark horse of the tournament promises to be Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the champion Pittsfield golfer, who was disqualified last year for taking advice from her caddie. During the past year Mrs. Manice has played almost incessantly, and for nearly a month she has been studying the Shinnecock links.

Of those who qualified last year and who stand a good opportunity of getting in the eligible class again are Miss Anna Sands, who, since returning from Europe a month ago, has been one of the most active women on the Newport links; Miss Pauline Mackey of the Oakley Club, one of Boston's strongest players; Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane of Ardsley; Miss Florence McNeely and Mrs. J. Frank McFadden of Philadelphia, Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Bridgeport, and Miss Jane Swords of Morristown.

It would not be at all surprising if the eligible class were increased from 16 to 32, and considerable new material is liable to be seen in the championship ranks. Miss Jessie Anthony, the seventeen-year-old champion golfer of Chicago, is coming on to meet the Eastern talent, and with her will be Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. J. M. Cutter. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Anthony met in the final round of the recent women's tournament at Onwentsia, which is practically the Chicago championship. Miss Anthony beat her older golf opponent in a nineteen-hole game, and reports from Western newspapers indicate that each did considerable talking after the match. Miss Anthony is reported to have said that she could outnumber Mrs. Taylor any number of times, while Mrs. Taylor, it is claimed, frankly stated:

"It would not be so bad if she wasn't such a little girl. She is not a day over seventeen, and it is provoking. She can't begin to play as good golf as I do, but you see, I just gave away my game."

Of course women will talk after the game. It would not be natural if they did not, and men talk, too, but the pleasant feature is that these little side talks seldom cut deeply in golf. The game is a grand encouragement of good nature, and it has surely broadened the feminine mind to accept criticism without rankling feelings of hostility.

Seventy-four women played in the qualifying round last year, and it is quite probable that as many will start at Shinnecock. The difference in the method of accommodations and the season may curtail the number somewhat, but if the tournament suffers in numbers, it will gain in golfing excellence, for nearly all who are entitled to play in a championship will be there, and the golf itself will undoubtedly be of a better quality than seen in any previous women's championship.

In addition to the championship round, the Shinnecock Club has offered several other prizes for handicaps, foursomes, and smaller events, so those who fail to get near the Cox silver trophy may find plenty of amusement and golfing honor in trying for the lesser but very attractive prizes.

Intending competitors, it may be well to mention, must enter through the Secretaries of their clubs, and a fee of $5 must accompany each name. All the entries must be at the office of Robert B. Kerr, 26 Broad Street, by 6 o'clock next Tuesday evening.

THRIFTY HARLEM LADS.

They Make Money Hiring Umbrellas to Unfortunates Caught in the Rain.

That the opportunities for the display of Young America's ingenuity have not been exhausted is demonstrated by the successful enterprise of a number of Harlem lads, who have devised a new scheme wherewith to increase the amount of their pocket money.

These boys have discovered a veritable gold mine in the man and woman who come home from down town in the evening to find it raining in Harlem, where there was not a sign of rain in the business district down town. Of course, some of these unfortunates have thoughtful wives and mothers at home, who send the oldest boy or brother with an umbrella, so that "pa" or "sis" will not get soaked on their way from the elevated station home. The majority, however, would have to turn up their coat collars and make a dash for home, in their mad chase stepping into various mud puddles and upsetting unsuspecting men, women, and children while spiriting around corners.

It is these that find their salvation in the ingenuity of the Harlem boy and his love for fractional pieces of the almighty dollar. Armed with umbrellas, these enterprising youths, on rainy evenings, wait at the foot of the elevated stairs and offer the use of their property to every well-dressed man or woman who looks as if he or she might be willing to pay a dime or a nickel for the privilege of reaching home in comparative dryness.

One of the originators of this "business" was "interviewed" the other evening by one of his customers, who was about to call on his best girl, and did not want to have his collar spoiled by the shower.

"Oh, I make anywhere from a quarter to a dollar a night," he said, as he trudged beside his customer in the rain. It is hardly ever less than 40 cents. It spoils a good many umbrellas, though," he continued, meditatively, "especially when the wind blows. Why, I've had as many as three blown to pieces in one night, just turned inside out."

"You must have lost money on that deal," suggested the customer.

"Not much," answered the boy. "The fellows who had hired them gave me a half dollar apiece, and I only paid $1.85 for the three of them. You see, I get 'em cheaper that way, buying a few at a time."

Just then a gust of wind blew around the corner, and the customer clutched at the umbrella and turned around facing the wind.

"Oh, never mind about that one," said the boy. "That one belongs to my sister, and I just borrowed it."

The customer's best girl was waiting in the doorway when he reached the house. He swore softly, and then, with a marked show of magnanimity

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

The disinclination of people to exert themselves unduly, and the cheapness at which may be procured small motors of from 1 to 5 horse-power, burning liquid fuel, has, during the last few years, rendered very general the use of small power launches. The one great mistake which many of the purchasers of this type of craft make is, in procuring either through notion of mistaken economy or from a lack of knowledge, craft which are entirely too small to give satisfactory service. A man who has a good general knowledge of boats and some idea of machinery is not apt to fall into this error, but the average man who knows nothing of either and believes that he is procuring a bargain when he gets a 16-foot launch for about $200, is very apt to wish that he had either paid considerably more for a larger craft or refrained altogether from making the purchase. In the first place, a 16-foot boat, while looking very large on the floor of a salesroom, is apt to shrink when put overboard to much the same extent as bargain sale woolen goods. Not that the water actually reduces it in any wise, but there is a vast difference between the appearance of a boat on dry land and its apparent size on an open stretch of water with a lot of rolling whitecaps trying their very prettiest to get aboard. In the next place when one has decked the boat forward and aft, given her a washstreak at the sides and partitioned off a large space of the after accommodation of the cockpit for the engine, there is precious litttle space left in a 16-foot boat which remains at the disposal of passengers. An objection to such a small launch is that in a heavy sea she pitches and tosses to such an extent that the propeller blades are often exposed in the air, losing entirely their grip on the water. Any one who has ever had to go aft on a small launch and sit on the overhang, in order to keep her propeller under water in a choppy sea, will appreciate some of the discomforts of the situation. Another objection is that the weight of her machinery, deck, and ceiling, together with the amount of water which she draws, makes it almost impossible, if not quite so, to beach her when one wants to go ashore. Of course, if a boat of this size is used on a small inland body of water where the waves never attain a good size and where one's starting points and stoppages may be made at floats and docks, she is all right, but used for picnic trips and a general day's outing anywhere along the river where one wishes to land at beaches for lunching, another unpleasant point develops itself, especially on tidal waters. If, by good management and superhuman efforts, one gets close enough to the shore to be able to make a landing at high tide, one is in a rather unpleasant predicament at low water. A launch of 16 or 18 foot length occupies the unpleasant position of being too small to convey a rowing dinghy with her for landing purposes and being too large to beach. Except for a yacht's tender, which makes landings at docks and floats, a 25 or 30 foot launch is about as small a size as one can get much comfort and enjoyment out of, and even then one is generally apt to wish many times that he had from 5 to 8 feet longer water line.

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This very difficulty of landing is what killed the popularity of canoe yawls, which at one time promised to be a favorite type of craft in this country for men who wished more room than furnished by the regulation size sailing canoe. They were too small to carry a tender and too large to be serviceable without them. This was forcibly illustrated some years ago when the then Commodore of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club sailed up to the club's Labor Day meet at Egg Beach, on the Hudson. He came up in gallant style in a brand-new canoe yawl, one of the best which a crack boat builder could turn out. She was a dream to gaze upon and a joy to sail, but by the time he struck Egg Beach a nasty, drizzling rain was coming down, and as he laid off shore with his mudhook down, pleading pitifully for some kind-hearted canoeist to paddle out with his craft and do lighterage service, it suddenly occurred to him just what the weak point of that type of craft was, and, being a man of keen perception, he said not very much, but immediately on his return to civilization, proceeded to dispose of her at a price which made the few times he used her rather expensive trips.

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We are somewhat prone in this country to laugh at the Englishman's idea of a rifle, but there are some points about it which are very good. The Englishman's main idea in selecting one is to get an arm that will balance, hang, and fit him in about the same manner as his favorite shotgun. As a matter of fact, the English double rifle is built on shotgun lines, and at some distance from the observer could easily be mistaken for the smooth-bore weapon. There is a good deal of sense in this, as it is an axiom among shooters that the man with one gun is the individual who will do the best work, and the nearer one's guns resemble each other in the matter of fit and dimensions, the better the results. The Englishman laughs at us also, and he probably has a good reason for his mirth. We, on this side of the water, while particular that our shotguns have just the right amount of drop at comb and heel, often going to the expense of having them made to order for this purpose, will take any rifle whose calibre suits us, direct from the factory or the retail dealer, and then try to adjust our neck and arms to fit the gun. While there is no doubt about it, that an American-made rifle is probably the most accurate bit of firearm ever produced, there is something more than extreme accuracy to be thought of in a hunting weapon. If the deer were like a target, stationary, standing at a certain known distance from the marksman, quietly waiting to be perforated, there would be plenty of time for a long-necked man to get his eye down in such a position that he could do good shooting with a straight-stocked rifle. Unfortunately, however, the deer has so little consideration for the hunter that he is very apt to vacate the premises without the slightest notice. The Englishman realizes this fact, and endeavors to pick out an arm in which the length of stock and the drop of same will be such that the gun will almost automatically fall into a position for a quick shot. The fact that the projectiles from his double-barreled rifle will cross each other at a certain distance from the muzzle does not worry him particularly. What he wants is a quick shot which will come within a reasonable distance of a vital spot on his game, and the ability to follow it up quickly with another, and, fast as the repeater is in its action, the double-barrel hammerless rifle is faster yet, and the Englishman never can understand why we, with all our shooting experience, will, while insisting on an absolute fit in the shotgun, whose charge will cover a 30-inch circle in as many yards, are willing to take any old thing in the matter of stocks when it comes to a weapon which has only one bullet at a time to do the business. Of course the English weapon costs a great deal; the English double-barrel rifle will cost rather more than a well made shotgun of the same grade, while on this side of the pond a man who shoots an eighty-dollar grade shotgun is very apt to be contented with a rifle which cost him from $8 to $13.

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For the man who is going on his first deer hunting expedition this year it is a good plan to buy his rifle now and take it off to a quiet and secluded nook where he may get acquainted with its gentle eccentricities without danger of killing any one. Every season a number of men with brand-new and untried rifles go up into the woods of Maine and proceed to fill the air full of lead, without in any wise affecting the moose census. A good deal of this is due to the fact that they are afflicted with the mysterious element known as buck fever; part of it is due to the unacquaintance with firearms, but a great deal of it may be laid to the fact that they have relied with childlike simplicity on the correct sighting of the rifle as sent out from the factory. They do not realize that sighting is very much a matter of eyesight, and that the man who targets the rifle at the factory (they are all supposed to have been targeted) may have a very different pair of optics from their own, and that a sight which suits the tester's eyes may be very different from what they may require. In the rear sight, generally sent out with sporting rifles nowadays, the little piece of metal, containing the notch through which the front sight is seen, slides in a framework and is held in place by a little set screw. This may be loosened and the piece of metal containing the notch raised or lowered until, by practical experience, the shooter has got it in the position which best suits his own particular needs. Practice with a new rifle is apt to teach one that the distance stamped in yards upon the rear sight of most firearms, while it may mean something, is not always to be relied on, and it is well to discover just how much allowance should be made for deviations of this kind before getting into a position where a few inches over or under shooting means the gain or loss of a pair of antlers which will look very nice over one's chimney piece.

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This matter of sighting a rifle means much to the man who wants to make one arm do the work of many and who uses full charges on large game and reduced or miniature cartridges for smaller fry. The more powerful the charge of powder behind the bullet the straighter will be the flight of the projectile for a certain measured distance; reduce the charge, however, and the bullet describes in its flight through the air a much more curved path, making it necessary to tilt the end of the barrel more skyward in order to keep it from falling below the desired mark before reaching it. This means that the rear sight must be more elevated, and the man who shoots various charges in the same barrel must needs know the different elevations to give his rear sight, in order to make the bullets with various loads of powder behind them, strike the same spot at the same distance from the muzzle.

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The international revolver matches have done much to stimulate an interest in this pleasant and inexpensive sport, and it will probably be one of our leading pastimes before long. There are no revolvers made in the world equal to those turned out by the first-class American manufacturers, and there are enough different patterns and calibres of these to satisfy any shooter. If a man wishes to shoot simply with a purpose of making records at a target, a weapon with a seven-and-one-half-inch barrel, and whose extra weight is gained by boring, a forty-four-calibre size arm for a thirty-two or thirty-eight cartridge will be the selection. If, however, he is willing to do rather less fine work at the target, would gain the ability to use a weapon of a suitable size to be carried in a pocket, the model of arm with which the police of New York City are armed will be found a happy medium between the conveniently carried pocket weapon and a target weapon. This revolver, which carries a thirty-two-calibre cartridge of extra power, has a four-inch barrel, a long stock which affords a particularly good grip, and is a six-shooter which may be used either as a self-acting weapon or one in which the hammer is raised by the thumb; when wishing to take accurate aim, the catch on the side, on being operated, allows the cylinder to swing clear of the barrel and frame, and a pressure of the thumb on a little rod throws out the six empty shells simultaneously.

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L. C. Kretzmer, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, has announced that the club's annual Labor Day regatta and meet will be held at Egg Beach, opposite Riverdale, on the Hudson River, from Sept. 1 to 3 inclusive, and in order to save unnecessary expenditure of muscle of the contestants, a launch will be hired for transportation of campers and equipments to the good camp site, and that a mess tent, under the charge of a cook, will also be provided, so that no one will have anything to do except rest and otherwise enjoy himself during the three days of the meet. The Regatta Committee, which has been working steadily on the programme for some months back, promises an attractive lot of events to come off, and the races will undoubtedly be more interesting than usual, as, with the exception of the Chiquita and the Bee, owned by Vice Commodore Ohlmeyer; the Yankee, owned by L. C. Kretzmer; the Surprise, owned by Richard Kretzmer, and the Tenny, owned by Commodore Mapes, the forty-odd canoes, composing the club's fleet, are of cruiser models, several of which are new this year, many of these being paddling canoes, without centreboards, and fitted with sails, which are considered as auxiliaries only, will undoubtedly enter the combined sailing and paddling race, in which the contestants proceed under sail to a buoy leeward, returning under paddle.

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The Knickerbocker Canoe Club, founded in 1880, which is one of the oldest in existence, owns its clubhouse at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, North River, about a mile below the point which forms Fort Washington Park, and situated within easy paddling distance of the most beautiful part of the palisaded Jersey shore, offering its members the convenient starting point for a long or a short cruise in unexcelled opportunities for moonlight evening paddles, when all of the rest of the city is a scorching oven. Being but a few feet from the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street station of that branch of the Hudson River Railroad, whose "Dolly Varden" trains run from Thirtieth Street to Spuyten Duyvil, and also but a short walk from either the Amsterdam electric or the terminus of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads, it is probably the most accessible canoe clubhouse in this vicinity, and the Labor Day meets of the members, at Egg Beach, have come to be a feature of the Hudson outdoor life.

E. T. KEYSER.

MUST SCHOOL THEIR JUMPERS.

Steeplechase Officials After Negligent Owners of Cross-Country Horses.

The punishment of F. D. Beard by fine, at Saratoga, for sending to the post a steeplechaser, Ingomar, who had not been properly schooled over the steeplechase field, was an unusual proceeding, but, at that, it establishes a precedent that horsemen generally agree should be productive of good results. When the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association was organized to revive and re-establish cross-country racing, the members had a long up-hill fight, and for the first few years paid out much money for extremely poor races. The sport improved steadily, however, and by the liberal expenditures of a number of wealthy turfmen, who bought good-class horses and trained them to jump, the standard was raised to the highest it has been in many years. Horses that could be compared favorably to Bourke Cockran, Disturbance, Charlemagne, and Trouble were produced, and, with W. C. Whitney, the Hitchcocks, B. F. Clyde, Mr. Chamblett, and J. W. Colt owning and racing jumpers, steeplechasing took a really prominent place in racing. The standard among the steeplechase riders was raised at the same time, and, as far as that goes, the cross-country riders of to-day are fully as capable as those in the old days of steeplechasing. Notwithstanding this, there has been an appreciable falling off in the quality of the horses engaged in jumping contests, and, aside from about a dozen tried and true old campaigners, the steeplechasers this year are a decidedly poor lot. It has happened but few times that any field of average size has gone over a steeplechase course without accidents, and on numerous occasions the falls have been so many that more than half the starters have not finished.

The element of danger unquestionably is one of the attractions of steeplechasing, but that could be largely removed by permitting only well-schooled horses to jump, and Foxhall Keene, in fining Owner Beard for racing a horse that was not fitted to go over a cross-country course, seems to have selected the best means possible of keeping out green and incapable horses.

For Mr. Beard, it may be said that before he obtained possession of Ingomar, the horse fenced cleverly and was among the good jumpers of two years ago, when owned by Philip Chinn and trained by Charles Oxx. He then appeared to be a natural jumper. His refusal to go over the Saratoga steeplechase course was contrary to his earlier form, and the only explanation of it is that he has grown sour and will not jump. His owner knew this, but took the chance that the horse might try in company. The fine, under the circumstances, was approved by all the members of the Steeplechase and Hunt Association, and from expressions by turf officials, punishment of owners who send jumpers to the post improperly schooled will be the rule for the future. Even with the best trained jumpers, it is rarely that a season ends without one or more fatal or at least serious accidents, and when such accidents do occur, there is always an outcry against the danger of the sport. The determination of the steeplechase officials to keep half-trained horses out of cross-country races reasonably may be expected to cut down the percentage of falls and materially improve the quality of jumping races for the remainder of the season.

NOMENCLATURE ON THE TURF.

Long Titles and Absurd Combinations of Words Inflicted on Horses.

The naming of race horses seems to be a simple enough thing, but American turfmen somehow or other refuse to consider it so. A very few owners manage, as a general rule, to give their horses appropriate and suggestive names, but the great majority appear to think that any sort of appellation is good enough for a racer to carry through the limited time that he is on the turf. Hence the frequency with which meaningless initials, outlandish coined terms, and slang phrases appear in each year's turf records. In the East, The Jockey Club, in a half-hearted manner, started a reform movement several years ago, and by compelling the registration of names and throwing out such as were deemed unsatisfactory, tried to induce horse owners to exercise something like intelligence. The task proved too great, however, and almost anything is now regarded as good enough. The Jockey Club's registration clerk now devotes himself merely to preventing duplications. The Beckie B.'s, Katie K.'s, Mike Kelleys, Mac Mac O'C.'s, and so on, are nearly as numerous as ever in the list of names, and the thing has gone so far that trade advertising names now are accepted. A few years ago, the then governing body of the Eastern turf did issue an order compelling a Western whisky dealer to change his colors, which at the time made his jockey an advertising sandwich man on horseback, but the reaction was such that the same owner now is running a horse whose sole mission appears to be to remind racegoers that a certain brand of whisky is on the market. In fact, the entire stable of this owner appears to be run for advertising purposes, and most of his horses are named to suggest the owner, but The Jockey Club has made no protest.

For a number of years the firm of John A. Morris & Sons, lately succeeded by A. H. & D. H. Morris, easily led all the American racing stables in the matter of giving appropriate and euphonious names to the horses it ran. A few years ago, however, the same stable, while still paying some attention to orthology, went to the last extreme in seeking "jaw-breaking" appellations, and for a season or so racegoers fell into the habit of abbreviating these or substituting nicknames. Huizilopochtli, the most difficult name the Morrises brought out, was promptly cut down to "Old Hutch"; Prestidigitatrice, after a trial or so by the betting men, became "Press," and later a horse still on the turf, Prestidigitator, became "Presty." A mare owned by the same stable some time before, L'Intrigante, is still spoken of by turfmen as "Morris's French mare."

A pioneer in the field of nomenclature was Green B. Morris, who invented a system that recalls the portmanteau words that puzzled Alice in the Wonderland stories. His example has been followed by other turfmen, and is directly responsible for some of the most ridiculous names race horses ever had to carry. Mr. Morris began by naming a filly by Lisbon-Patrimony, "Lisimony," which had an agreeable sound, even if there was nothing else to recommend it. His success there impelled him to continue the combination of a part of the sire's name with a syllable or two from the dam's title. Mr. Morris has perpetrated many atrocities in this line since that time, but the worst probably are Mederocia, for the Sir Modred-Presciosa colt, and Tyrba for the Tyrant-Baby colt.

Really well-named horses now are comparatively few. The owners, who are most successful in finding fitting names, that according to the most approved style of nomenclature, suggest the sire or dam, or both, are August Belmont, A. H. & D. H. Morris, and James R. Keene. Occasionally some of the smaller owners hit upon a happy combination, but as a rule the horsemen assume that anything will do, and send in initials for friends, invented phrases, or the names of men and things that happen to be conspicuous in the news of the day.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

M. Meyers has Marchwood (2:26¼) working at the Empire City track.

John McGuire has sold the chestnut mare Belle M. (2:16¼) to a Brooklyn road driver.

A good meet is promised. September certainly holds out assurance of being a red-letter month hereabout for trotters and pacers.

Alexander Newburger will probably enter his two fast steppers, Smilax and Newburger (2:15¼) in the matinée races on Sept. 8.

"Pat" Powers, the baseball man, is interested in a light harness race meet to be held on the Guttenberg track the latter part of September.

"For an all-around horse I don't know a better one in America than this old fellow," says Hugh Riley, speaking of Commodore Porter, (2:13.)

There will be cups for Speedway flights at the Danbury meet in October in the following events: 2:24 trot, 2:20 pace, free-for-all trot, and free-for-all pace.

The remainder of the Grand Circuit dates are as follows: Aug. 22 to 25, Readville; Aug. 28 to 31, Providence; Sept. 3 to 8, Hartford; Sept. 10 to 15, New York.

What with Star Pointer, (1:59¼,) John R. Gentry, (2:00¼,) Joe Patchen, (2:01¾,) Robert J., (2:01½,) Prince Alert, (2:02,) and Coney, (2:02¾,) there will soon be enough to fill a 2:02 class.

Dr. H. D. Gill is thinking of entering his bay pacer Jack (2:12½) in the Syracuse races the latter part of this month. He also is thinking of trying Jack for a go against the Empire City track wagon record of 2:14½.

"Notwithstanding all that has been written against the thoroughbred cross in trotters, there are some breeders who continue to experiment in that line," says The American Horse Breeder. "W. F. Cochran of New York is one of them. He has bred eight thoroughbred mares to Directum Kelley (2:08¼) this season."

"A horse that wins in 2:15 is a hero, but he that gets beaten in 2:06¾ is a dead one," writes Allen Lowe. Thus, while the great Cresceus is lauded to the skies, few ever give a thought to the struggling champion of last year, Tommy Britton, who was the foil to the son of Robert McGregor." In other words—The King is dead, long live the King.

Concerning the recent wagon record mile of 2:09¾, made by C. G. K. Billings's mare, Lucille, Mr. Billings said that the mare could have gone fully a second faster on a hard track. Mr. Billings attempted to pick out the good going, and made a wide turn, losing a good deal of ground. He may give Lucille another trial at the record soon.

Secretary Reeves reports that there already are enough entries in the pursuit race in connection with the Road Driving Association matinée next month to fill that event. Two entries have been received from John Smith, these being James L. (2:09½) and Maggie Nelson, (2:26¾.) Other entries are desired, as the more the merrier.

Local reinsmen are looking forward with much interest to the wagon races to be held in conjunction with the Grand Circuit races here in September. The prize of a thousand bushels of oats is attractive as well as the idea of having a heat a day. It is likely that some good ones among the local trotting and pacing talent will be entered.

A handsome programme is being prepared for the next Road Driving Association matinée at the Empire City track on Sept. 8. On the first page will be a lithographic reproduction of the painting "The Whirlwind Trio—Up the Backstretch," Star Pointer, Albert S., and Joe Patchen being the trio. On an inside page will be pictures of prominent local drivers.

The big money winners on the Grand Circuit from Detroit to Buffalo are: Trotters—Lady Geraldine, $5,500; Annie Burns, $3,300; Cresceus, $3,250; Boralma, $3,000; Cornelia Belle, $2,500; Helen Simmons, $2,250; Grattan Boy, $1,625; Axtello, $1,500. Pacers—Bonnie Direct, $5,200; Hetty G., $3,750; The Admiral, $3,000; Sidney Pointer, $2,250; Pussy Willow, $2,000; Annie Thornton, $1,750; Connor, $1,625; Lady Pipes, $1,600; Coney, $1,500; Prince Alert, $1,500; Johnny Agan, $1,500.

At the end of the Columbus Grand Circuit meeting a number of the star performers were withdrawn, some taking the Western circuit and others scattering to the minor meetings, East and South. Van Auken, with Henry F., Helen A., James R., and other good ones, showed up at Geneva; Lockwood took Precision, Star Push and Bonnie Dutchess to Poughkeepsie; Gatcomb jumped to Worcester with Glory, for a stake event, and then back to Buffalo to win the Queen City stake; McMahon, with Major Muscovite, went to Independence, Iowa. Green, with Cutting, Frielmont, and others; Rice, with Lady Pipes; Haines, with Major Marshall, Fred Wilton and Harbormaster, took in the Joliet meeting. Cahill, with Democracy, was at Dover, N. H., and Britolas, Silver Wilkes, Hall Cloud and Colbert started at Joliet.

The following figures from The Boston Journal show the best heat record performances:

	1st Heat.	2d Heat.	3d Heat.	Average Time.
Directum, 1893..2:10¼	2:07¾	2:08¾	2:08 91-100
Lockheart, 1895.2:09	2:08½	2:09	2:08 83-100
Wm. Penn. 1897.2:07¾	2:09	2:09	2:08 58-100
T. Britton, 1899.2:08¾	2:08¾	2:08¼	2:08 41-100
Cresceus, 1900..2:07¼	2:06	2:00	2:06 50-100

This shows that Cresceus raced three heats with an average of close to two seconds faster than any other stallion trotter the world has ever seen.

A NEW YACHT STATION

New York Yacht Club Has Offered to Buy Indian Point.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LOCALITY

Natural Beauty Abounds and Excellent Anchorages Afford Accommodations for a Large Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—How far negotiations have gone for the purchase of a station at Stony Creek, a village just outside this town, is not known here. But it is known that a committee representing the New York Yacht Club has made an offer for the purchase of the tract known as Indian Point. It is a place that has been locally almost famous for nearly half a century, up to ten years ago. "Nat" Frink had made it so by the shore dinners he served there. No one in the vicinity of New Haven ever served sea food in a fashion that so suited the palates of residents of the Elm City as did Frink. Years ago some members of the New York Yacht Club, which then made occasional anchorages near Thimble Islands, discovered the same fact. They also found that Frink brewed a particularly tasty quality of mint juleps and sherry cobblers, and had a brand of Jamaica rum that was a comfort to a man's heart and stomach on a cold and stormy evening. So there has ever since been a warm place in the hearts of the older division of the New York Yacht Club's membership for Frink's, Stony Creek, and Thimble Islands.

Both the stellar attractions to the old school of yachtsmen, the dinners and drinks, are gone now. Frink, a ruin financially, is stone blind. He lives a retired life in an otherwise unoccupied hotel—the Flying Point House—where a score of years ago members of the New York Yacht Club, now gray-bearded and bald, danced the waltz and polka with ladies from their yachts, and the Virginia reel and Money Musk with the country belles. These latter came from miles around whenever the news went abroad that the New York boys were in the harbor, and would give a dance at "Coe's," as the hotel was locally known.

STONY CREEK'S DOWNFALL.

A mile to the eastward of Stony Creek, and running thence almost to Sachem's Head, there is an apparently inexhaustible supply of a remarkably fine quality of granite. Vast ledges of it are of the golden-brown color of the once much sought for Scotch granite, which takes a high polish and was used extensively in building operations in New York City. Gray granite, a favorite building stone, also crops out in formidable ledges. Italians were imported in droves to work the three great quarries that were established perhaps ten years ago. They went to Frink's, to the Flying Point House, and to other resorts, and demanded liquors, and got them. "Toughs" from New Haven also came to Pot Island and Money Island—two of the Thimble group—and at the hotels there they drank, caroused, occasionally fought and made a general nuisance of themselves. The Italians went further. They used the stiletto in their quarrels after their drinking bouts and murders or serious stabbing affrays were of weekly occurrence. The local constabulary could do nothing. So the town authorities took action, and the voters decided for "no license" under the local option clause of the excise laws of the State. That resulted in the revocation of licenses to sell liquor. There was a long fight with almost daily arrests of the hotel proprietors who sold the contraband stuff on very quiet. The law and order people finally triumphed, and liquor can now be had in that vicinity only after a long tour through dark halls and rooms, up and down winding staircases, and finally the resort to a hidden closet in either cellar or attic.

Once the cluster of villages about the Thimble Islands had scores of hotels, and many visitors from New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Hartford, New Haven, and other cities. These people were well-to-do, and they all liked an occasional "nip," or a bottle of wine. They would not go where they had to get their drinks on the sly and in violation of the law. They were of the sort who would drink openly and legally, or not at all. Hotel keepers fought hard to retain that patronage, but the local authorities fought with equal vigor, and finally won. All the hotels but one in Stony Creek, and a small one on Money Island, were compelled to close their doors, and they have remained closed. Only farmers from interior Connecticut patronize those that remain open, and the old-time glory of the once famous seaside resort has departed.

A POOR MAN'S PARADISE.

Nature intended Stony Creek and the Thimble Islands for a rich man's resort. Italians and the enforcement of the no-liquor license law have made it a poor man's paradise. A score of the islands in the group are habitable, and on these are now built cottages costing from $200 to $2,500, at extremes, with very few as costly as the last-named sum. Perhaps the most pretentious residences on the group are those of Chandler N. Wayland of New York City, whose yacht Viola rides at anchor in a channel within a stone's throw from his island—Big Pumpkin—where there are always forty feet of water. Connected by a picturesque bridge across a narrow and deep channel is Little Pumpkin Island, where James P. Elton lives. Mr. Elton is President of the Waterbury Brass Company, and one of the founders, with Charles F. Brooker of the Republican National Committee, of the American Brass Company. These islands are well in shore and near the mainland. The two outer islands of this picturesque group, perhaps two miles from Indian Point, are Two Tree Island on the east and Sumac Island to the westward, about five miles apart, and with Branford Beacon two miles further out in the Sound, about midway between. Two Tree Island is the Summer home of Prof. A. J. Verrill of Yale, famous as an ichthyologist, and who for years has been an authority with the United States Fish Commission. Sumac Island is the home of John Anderson of New Haven. He is a son of that tobacconist of New York whose large estate has been in the courts for so many years, and whose name figured in connection with the mysterious death of Marie Rogers, the pretty Broadway cigar saleslgirl of a generation ago, who was the heroine of one of Edgar Allan Poe's most weird stories. Half a mile or so inshore is Green Island, with a few trees and an abandoned single-storied shanty that was once the Summer study of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who devised and taught to the deaf and dumb alphabetical finger sign language that has been used ever since.

Just here Long Island Sound is at its widest, with twenty-five miles of splendid water between the Connecticut and Long Island shores. Between Sumac Island on the west—this being but a short distance from the mouth of the Branford River—and Two Tree, or Outer, Island on the east there are four channels to the safe anchorage under the lee of the islands. Through these channels any yacht, unless possibly some of the great steam yachts, with the draught of an ocean steamer, can safely pass. There are also four dangerous reefs—all properly charted on the Government coast charts, but puzzling even at that. All but the most treacherous one are marked by spar buoys. It was on this latter, which is close to a safe channel, that the yacht Fleetwing grounded a year ago this time, to float off practically uninjured at the next tide, however. The Government steamer which sets buoys was by here a week ago, but again neglected to mark this reef, greatly to the disgust of Captains who sail these waters.

Once these reefs are avoided and channels found, there is a most picturesque and charming anchorage in among the islands. That the members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club can attest, for they come here annually in August for their water carnival and cruising sports. This year they had sixteen yachts here, the flagship being the pretty schooner Miladi. All were at anchor in Broadway as the main channel has been called, the four yachts of the Wayland-Elton fleet, the steam schooner yacht Wild Pigeon, belonging to one of the Hubingers of New Haven; two catboats, and a large launch of the Brandagee fleet, a dozen sailboats, and as many more launches owned by cottagers, making a pretty sight when the water sports and the subsequent fleet illumination were on.

BROADWAY A WATERWAY.

The Broadway of the Thimble Islands begins at Big Pumpkin Island, and, extending seaward, has on the starboard in succession Foskett's Island, a glimpse of Government's Island, with its twenty or more cottages; Hubinger's Island, which has a poetic Indian name that is not on the chart and has escaped the writer's memory; High Island, the largest of the group and uninhabited, and Pot Island, with its big, deserted hotel and signs, warning people to keep away from its dock, pier, and rocks, and a dozen unnamed islands, some of which are submerged at very high tide. On the port side and again starting from the Pumpkins, two small islands, with unpoetic names, on both of which preparations are making to build cottages; Money Island, with some twenty-five cottages and a small hotel; One Horse Island, owned by a Mr. Sherman of New Haven, and so called because there was a horse taken there when Mr. Sherman built his cottage, and which was obliged to stay there until his death, a couple of years ago, and Two Tree Island, which is the last one before the forty feet of water of the Sound is reached. There are from eighteen to fifty or sixty feet of water all through this marine Broadway, and room for a fleet of 100 craft or more. Then there is ample anchorage off to the westward, between Governor's Island, Rogers Island, Lewis Island and the shore, where at night twinkle merrily the lights of Stony Creek, Pine Orchard, Crescent Bluff—a colony of handsome cottages, chief of which is that of W. A. Young, the electric light and trolley road capitalist, who created the place—Hotchkiss Grove, Indian Neck, Montowese, and finally, as the Sound is reached, Sumac and Clam Islands and Indian Neck Point. Probably a thousand vessels such as make up a yacht club fleet could find anchorage here if occasion should arise. There is no doubt that half that number could, with plenty of sea room for all.

That so charming a spot, as pretty in its way as the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, should have been neglected for so long a time when it is within eighty miles or so of New York City and about the same from Newport, is a mystery to those who know its natural beauties and advantages of the place. The hotels about it are of the unpretentious sort, where the charge for board is from $8 to $15 weekly. It is restful, healthful, and charming beyond expression to those who seek relief from the noise and bustle of the city and relaxation from fashionable social duties and annoyances. There is safe sailing all about, good scenery, crabbing and clamming, and there is also fishing—but no fish.

Some day somebody will discover the Thimble Islands, buy them and the surrounding country—just as Plant, who came from this town, discovered West Florida—make it all new and fashionable and ruin it by trying to improve on Nature. That day the poor man will lose his paradise and fashion will find a toy that from its natural advantages will make Newport and Narragansett Pier look like tar pits. Perhaps the New York Yacht Club members who want Indian Point as a club station are the discoverers who will ruin this beauty spot of the man with a short purse and convert it into a city of Summer palaces, a harbor for graceful yachts, a resting place for multi-millionaires. It would still be beautiful in spite of them. But the no-license law would first have to be repealed. It wouldn't take much money to do that nor would it take much—as money is counted nowadays—to buy all the Thimble Islands, the long stretches of sandy beaches to the east of them, and the country back of them, which give one that desideratum for an outing, the country and seashore combined. Connecticut people hope the day is far off when this will happen. Property owners hereabout feel differently.

The little sketch map accompanying will show the location of the proposed yacht club station and the water and islands about it. The land is that indicated by the letter A. On it are the old hotel and two annexes which will altogether accommodate fifty to seventy-five people in the small bedrooms. For this it is stated that the yacht club has offered the heirs of the estate now holding the property through foreclosure $10,000 in cash, agreeing to expend $10,000 more in dredging the waters at the point, and building a suitable pier in place of the rather rickety and crude structure now standing there. Small launches and sailboats have no trouble making a landing there now, but more depth of water at very low tides would be needed for craft of any draught to make the present dock or any that can be built.

C. T. BRONSON.

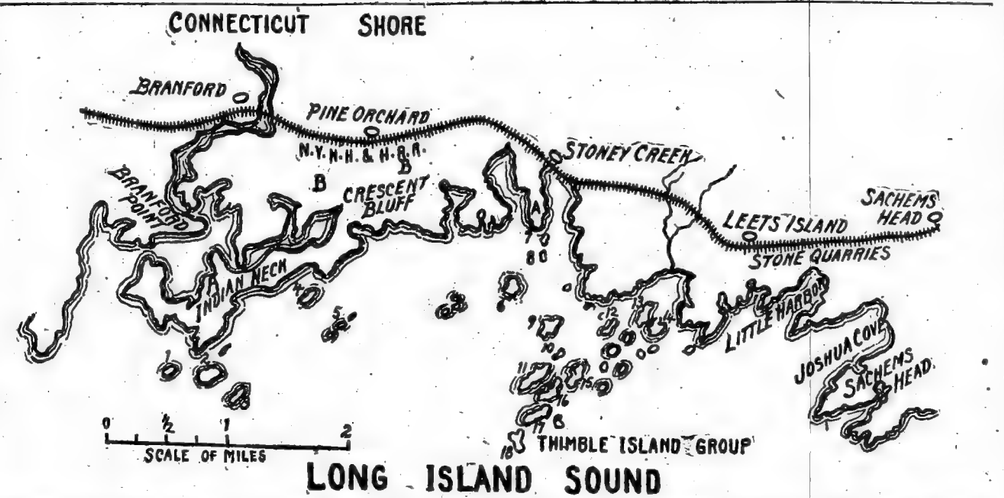

MAP OF THE THIMBLE ISLAND GROUP AND STONEY CREEK HARBOR, WHERE THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB TALKS OF ESTABLISHING A NEW STATION.

A—Indian Point, where the station may be located.
B—Golf links.
1—Clam Island.
2—Sumac (Anderson's) Island.
3—Spectacle Rock (uninhabitable.)
4—Green (Gallaudet Island.
5—The Three Sisters (uninhabitable.)
6—Rogers Island.
7—Jepson Island.
8—Lewis Island.
9—Governor's Island.
10—Hubinger's Island.
11—High Island.
12—Foskett's Island.
13—Little Pumpkin.
14—Big Pumpkin.
15—Money Island.
16—Pot Island.
17—One Horse (Sherman) Island.
18—Two Tree (Outer or Verrill's Island.)

A MEMORABLE CRUISE.

New York Yacht Club's Fifty-fifth Annual Outing Successful.

When Commodore Ledyard's flag was hauled down from the topmast of the schooner yacht Corona in Newport Harbor Tuesday noon, and the cruise of the New York Yacht Club thereby declared at an end, there passed into the domain of reminiscence one of the most enjoyable and successful of the fifty-five of these annual events recorded in the archives of the club. Pleasant weather followed the yachts from beginning to end, and brisk winds favored racing on a majority of the days. The programme, as first announced by Commodore Ledyard, was carried through without a hitch from day to day, and the cruise of 1900 will long be remembered as one of the few wherein weather, accident, or inclination of the yachtsmen did not cause some change in the original plans.

There was at the outset much to lend unusual interest to this year's cruise. The racing fleet of the club had been increased by the four new Herreshoff seventies, Mineola, Rainbow, Virginia, and Yankee; the three British-built cutters, Hester, Isolde, and Astrild, and the two new Herreshoff fifty-ones, Shark and Altair. The seventies, which have perhaps attracted more widespread attention than any other racing class ever built, were alone sufficient to give feature to the cruise, and more than atoned for the absence of the cup defenders, Columbia and Defender, while the three cutters were of double interest in the comparisons they were hoped to furnish between Designers Watson and Fife in their own contests, and between the two Britishers and "Nat" Herreshoff when teated against the new American boats. The fifty-one-foot class also promised keen sport, for the popular Syce, so long the champion among yachts of her own rating that superstition had begun to hedge her about, had been made ready by her owner, H. S. Redmond, to fight hard against the new Altair and Shark.

Only the schooner classes failed to bring a list of competitors that held out promise of close contests. The elaborate preparations made by C. V. Brokaw and H. F. Lippitt to fight out the Class D championship with their schooners Amorita and Quissetta, had previously come to naught through the death of Mr. Brokaw's mother, and the consequent withdrawal of the Amorita from racing. The rivalry of the two big cruisers Hildegarde and Constellation in Class A did not attract general interest, and among the schooners attention was accordingly focused upon the comparative merits of Commodore Ledyard's Corona, a Class B yacht, and Mr. Lippitt's Quissetta.

Although Vice Commodore August Belmont's Mineola won the greatest number of port to port runs in her own class, as well as the crowning trophy of the cruise, the Astor Cup for sloops, honors were more even among the seventies than in any of their previous series of contests. In the race from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay on Monday, the first day of the cruise, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow broke the long hoodoo that has followed her since her launching, and won the Commodore's Cup. On Tuesday, Mineola finished first among the seventies in the run from Huntington Bay to Morris Cove, at New Haven. It was Virginia's turn on Wednesday, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., steering his boat over the finish line off Sarah's Ledge at New London, after a fluky run from Morris Cove, more than twenty minutes ahead of Mineola, the second of the seventies to finish. Rainbow was again victor on the run from New London to Newport on Thursday, the flukiest and most unsatisfactory day of the cruise.

The three British-built cutters, Hester, Astrild, and Isolde, owned respectively by Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson, the Hanan brothers, and Frederick M. Hoyt, were chiefly interesting in comparison with the Herreshoff seventies, which they approached more nearly in size than any of the other sloops in the fleet. The comparison was all in favor of the seventies, so far as speed was concerned, although the grace and seaworthiness of the British yachts gained great admiration for them. The Astor Cup races last Monday gave the best kind of a test of the comparative merits of the English and American boats. There was a brisk wind and heavy sea that was most favorable to the more conservatively constructed Fife and Watson boats, but even under these conditions the seventies ran away from them. Mineola, winner of the cup, beat Isolde, which finished first among the trio of British yachts, by nearly 29 minutes over the thirty-eight mile course and by more than 10 minutes corrected time. Hester, it will be remembered, however, lost her topmast during this race. Otherwise she might have slightly bettered the record of the English boats.

In the contests between the schooners Corona and Quissetta the weather seemed the determining factor. In smooth seas and a fair breeze the smaller yacht proved, on corrected time, a worthy competitor for Corona, but in such a blow and such a sea as that of Monday during the Astor Cup race, the Lippitt boat was outclassed. Quissetta nevertheless won the Vice Commodore's Cup offered the schooner winning the greatest number of squadron runs, provided the protest entered against her by Corona during the Saturday's run be allowed to lapse, as it probably will. Barring the improbable event of the protest being continued, Quissetta won three of the four runs, on corrected time, and Corona, two. Quissetta also won the Commodore's Cup in the race from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay, while Corona won the Astor Cup for schooners.

"I WIN" AND "I LOSE."

Sporting Men Ignore Their Tenses and Seem Pleased Thereof.

"Have you ever noticed the satisfied manner of gamblers while twisting their tenses into the 'I win' and 'I lose

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Song of Cheiron.

Under the mountain lawn
Are caverns, yea, there are many
On no cliff face that yawn,
Nor may be reached by any
Fissure, or crevice, or chink
Through which the stoat might slink,
Or Winter-dreading snake
His way to their vastness make.

Lakes in those rock-halls sleep,
Huge cisterns, water lanes,
Pure in black darkness and deep,
The storage of old rains;
In corridor, aisle, and transept
As pure and as long have slept
Vast volumes of night air,
For wind was never there.

Beautiful on the lawn
The hoofs of the centaur sound,
Thrilling the peaceful dawn
And echoing under ground;
Beautiful, making mad his ears,
And brimming his eyes with luscious tears,
That fourfold, triumphal thud,
So mellow, reverberant, grand,
At moments commanding his blood
In ecstasy pale to stand
Pulseless; but lovelier far,
More maddening, grander, divine,
In the air, o'er the lakes of the mine,
Those sounds of his trampling are!
More than song, ay, more and other
Than, in concord with each other,
A thousand harps and lyres
Responding to sweet choirs,
When Hellos, treading down the west,
Enters golden halls to rest:
That music unenjoyed, I deem,
Is deeper bliss than ear can dream
Save when, high on that lawn by night,
Round a dome that has all things spanned,
In the silence of delight,
The stars unnumbered stand.

I am the centaur who knows,
The beauty of hooves is sound,
And not like the horse that goes
Unenraptured over the ground.
The wisest of men I track,
And take them upon my back.
Pitying their steps so weak,
But entranced to hear them speak.

They say the adventurous mind,
Where thought has yet no roads,
Holds there are yet to find
Vast and divine abodes
In the central secret soul,
Where purpose and grace do roll
Like music tombed in the lawn,
When I gallop for joy at dawn;
Like silence of stars by night,
When their beauty exerts her might.
—T. STURGE MOORE in The Saturday Review.

The Motive of Oriental Massacre.

From The Spectator.

The theory of uncontrollable impulse, which accounts in a way for an occurrence like the Sicilian Vespers, or the murder of Bishop Pattison, will not, in fact, explain the massacres of the East. Our belief is that they are more due to policy than to any uncontrollable motive whatever. The Asiatic thinks that the best way to overcome enemies whom he for any reason dreads is to strike terror among them, and knows of no instrument so terrorizing as death distributed wholesale, in pailfuls as it were. If he quarrels with his janissaries he destroys not only them, but the religious orders to which they are affiliated. He believes fully the evil Italian's maxim, that if you injure you should keep on injuring until there is no power of resistance, and knows of no method of obeying that law of statecraft so effective as wholesale slaughter. The Sultans of Turkey have dealt in this way with rebels throughout their history, usually with success, and it was as potential rebels that the Armenians were, in our own time, swept away. The late Shah also rid himself of the Babi sect by wholesale murder, platefuls of eyes being brought to the palace in proof of that his orders had been carried out. The Sepoys in 1857 acted entirely on that idea, which, as was subsequently proved in evidence, was the one that inspired the great atrocity of Cawnpore.

"Kill all," counseled Azimoolah, the refined and cultured Indian who recommended that great crime, "and the English at home will tremble and leave you unpunished."

We have in our own minds no doubt that the massacre of Peking was as deliberately plotted as that of St. Bartholomew, and that those who plotted it thought they were devising a grand stroke of policy, one which would inspire terror in their foes as well as commit their friends to a quarrel in which there could be no compromise. Europe was to shake at the extirpation of Europeans, and thenceforward avoid China. Of course other feelings entered also into the act. To the Asiatic mind, which assigns to the ruler much of the irresponsibility which he attributes to deity, slaughter is the supreme act of majesty, a decree to be proud of even if the provocation is insufficient. "Who can resist me," is his inner feeling, "when I can distribute death as the gods do?"—the idea which maddened the Caesars and probably all the not very numerous despots who have habitually used their power of life and death. The irresistible sentence gratifies an evil pride, as it is known to gratify poisoners.

The Shepherds.

From The Cornhill.

A great character among the shepherds of Dorset was one "Nat" Seale. A solitary shepherd upon the downs of Dorset, through his long life of fourscore years and ten he was brimful of native wit. Religious topics were not to his mind. The curate of Fordington, where the old shepherd spent the last few years of his life, tried on many occasions to get "Nat" to talk on religious subjects, but he always turned the conversation. At last, one day the curate got him so far as to speak to him of Christ, when the old man, turning upon him, said: "Well, he were the Good Shepherd, wer'n't He?" The curate assenting, the old shepherd added, with strong emphasis: "Well, I tell'ee what I believe. I don't believe as one Shepherd will ever round upon another shepherd"—savoring something of the philosophy of Omar, the tentmaker. "He's a good fellow, and 'twill all be well." So ended this portion of their conversation, and not another word would the old shepherd say upon the subject.

An Experiment with Mosquitoes.

From Chambers's Journal.

In order to settle the important question whether malaria is spread, as suspected, by the bite of the mosquito, two Englishmen, Dr. Louis Sambon and Dr. Low, are about to proceed to the Roman Campagna, in order to put the matter to the test of practical experience. They are to live in this fever-stricken district for six months, mixing freely with the populace during the day, but shut up in a mosquito-proof house at night. This house will be protected by fine wire gauze, through which the insects cannot enter. If the inmates escape malaria—living, as they will, save for the protection of the wire gauze, under the same conditions as the stricken peasantry—it may be considered a certainty that the disease is spread by the mosquitoes. However, there will be a further test. The doctors will rear some mosquitoes, and some thirty or forty of the insects, after being allowed to bite a malaria patient, will be sent to London and set free in a room where some students will be sleeping; and if these self-sacrificing individuals show, in ten days or so symptoms of the disease the matter will be proved beyond doubt. The heroism of the two men who are willing to risk their lives in the service of their fellowmen by voluntary exile to such a fever den as the Roman Campagna is beyond praise. It requires something more than a Victoria Cross for due recognition.

Following a Wounded Tiger.

From "The Sportswoman in India." By Isabel Savory.

Expecting to find a corpse, we followed the tracks quietly for about 200 yards, and then came upon a place where the tiger had evidently lain down and lost much blood. They cling to life with extraordinary tenacity. Again we followed the tracks, and in the marshy ground the fresh pugs (footmarks) had water still oozing into them. We stole in line through the trees and grass up to some tall reeds, when our hearts stood still.

There was a spring, with an infuriated roar, and bounding through the cover with open mouth, his tail lashing his sides, his whole fur bristling, the tiger charged straight at us. Heavens! what an unlooked-for moment! I could see before me nothing but a shadowy form, owing to the lightning speed of his movements—a shadowy, striped form, with two large lamps of fire fixed upon us with an unmeaning stare—as the beast rushed upon us. Such was the vision of a moment. The trees were so thick that I dared not shoot till he was close, and I dimly recollect, even then, thinking that everything hinged upon keeping cool and killing him if possible. On he came. I fired straight at his chest, at about fifteen yards' distance, without moving at all, and then instinctively—almost miraculously—I sprang to the left as the tiger himself sprang past us, so close that I found his blood splashed over my gun barrels afterward.

How China May Be Improved.

From "The Long-Lived Empire." By Mrs. E. R. Scidmore.

When I asked one long in Government employ if his thirty years in their midst had led him to believe that the Chinese could be regenerated, awakened, or galvanized to some semblance of modern life, he exclaimed: "No, never! It is not possible to regenerate China as China. It cannot be effected from within by the Chinese. The motive power is not there; they do not want to be regenerated; they do not see that there is anything the matter. It would not disturb the Pekingese to have France seize all Kwang-tung nor excite the Cantonese to have Russia seize all north of the Yangtse-Kiang. They are indifferent to it all. They do not realize that China, the nation, was whipped by Japan. It was only Li-Hung-Chang and those Manchus up north who 'lost face.' Not until the foreign bayonet actually pricks them do they feel.

"As a province of Asiatic Russia North China might improve. A strong Government is good for them. See what the Dutch have done with them in Java. Until they cut their queues there is no hope of their awakening. They can never be men while they wear those petticoats and soft-soled shoes. A century of subjection, of good, hard European tyranny, of Russian domination or German militarism might make men of them. After that a century or two of enlightened struggle for liberty; then United China and the millennium." One talks in centuries easily in China. "Can China be regenerated?" repeated another old resident. "Only by immersion for forty days, forty fathoms deep. The fresh start must be a clean start. Soap and carbolic will do more than diplomacy or gunpowder. They are the first necessary factors in the regeneration of this country. If the classics were burned and the literati beheaded, some start might be made even without soap and water."

The Curative Effect of Chemical Rays.

From The International Monthly.

Three facts are regarded as proved: 1. The bactericidal property of the chemical rays of light. 2. The power of these rays to produce an inflammation of the skin. 3. The power of the chemical rays to penetrate the skin. The method consists in treating local superficial skin disease of bacterial origin by the concentrated chemical rays, the ultra-violet being the most valuable. It is only when the light is so concentrated that it has as much as is possible of the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays that the action is speedy; experiment has demonstrated that bacteria in a stratum of agar are destroyed in a few seconds. The anaemic skin allows penetration to a greater degree, and this is brought about by the lens being placed against the skin to be treated. Inasmuch as these rays, unless cooled, will produce an erythema, the lens is composed of a plain and a curved glass, giving the effect of a convex lens. Set in a brass ring and between them is placed a bright blue, weak, ammoniacal solution of copper sulphate. The solution absorbs the ultra-red rays, and the color excludes a large amount of the red and yellow rays. Further, the skin is artificially cooled. The treatment is for an hour daily, and, although the skin will redden and swell, no destruction of it has been observed; it is said to be painless. In ordinary lupus and lupus erythematosus (the butterfly disease of the face, so called from its resemblance to the form of that insect) a sufficient number of patients have been observed to make the results conclusive. Since both of these diseases are very intractable to ordinary methods, it would seem that a real advance has been made.

Sniping.

From The National Review.

"Sniping" is the favorite pastime of the uncivilized fighter. The Afghan likes it, the hillman likes it—of that the Tirah campaign was proof—and the low-class Boer likes it; the better-class Boer does not. When Piet de Wet visited Gen. Paget at Lindley, an officer forming part of his escort through the lines pointed out that it was a barbarous adjunct to the hostilities and did not affect the issue, the only result being that some luckless individual was killed or wounded, and that brought reprisals. De Wet admitted that the practice was wrong, but threw the responsibility for it on his young bloods, whom it was difficult to keep in hand. There were three days of freedom from "sniping," but it was then resumed. All things considered, our men have done admirably with the new type of fighting which has been forced on them, a semi-barbarous warfare to which nowadays few armies are accustomed. It reminds the students of history of Braddock's disastrous campaign; of the struggle in the Wilderness with its terrible cost of life; of the ambushes of the franc-tireurs, and of the savage reprisals meted out to them, yet which in point of ferocity did not satisfy Bismarck's desire for vengeance. It even throws light on Spain's struggle in Cuba with the insurgents, whose field of action was, however, relatively limited. No wonder the Canadians and Australians have up to date shone best in this type of warfare. Their life and surroundings to some extent fit them for it. But surely the thought of pitting the untrained town hand, fired though he be by disregard of death, fidelity to duty, and pipeclay military methods, against a foe who holds perhaps in the entire world the record for tact, skill, and dexterity, is enough to inspire initial uneasiness.

The Forest.

I know a forest hoar that broods
From trodden pathways far apart,
Into whose inner solitudes
You may retire with open heart;

Receive from the unbending pine
Whate'er of rectitude you ask;
And garner from the strenuous vine
The strength to cleave unto your task;

Learn patience from the tireless rill
That through the bed-rock wears its way;
Draw harmony from throats that fill
The leafy transepts with their lay;

From the sweet bloom of mint and balm
Gather the attar of content;
And with the vastnesses of calm
Find healing for the spirit blent.

Come, let us climb the rising land
Where still dawn's dewy opals cling,
Till every tree holds out a hand,
And bird and flower give welcoming.
—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Youth's Companion.

A Sermon in a Mining Camp.

From "Jim Wardner of Wardner, Idaho."

"Brothers and sisters, I come to say good-bye. I don't believe God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I don't think you love me, because you have not paid me my salary. Your donations are moldy fruit and wormy apples, and by their fruit ye shall know them. Brothers, I am going to a better place. I have been called to be Chaplain of the penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot now come. I go to prepare a place for you, and 'may the Lord have mercy on your souls.'"

Customs on Chinese Railways.

From The Chautauquan.

Our first-class carriage resembled an American carriage in its general principles, but its exact counterpart we had never seen. In each compartment, two wooden seats, unfurnished with cushions, faced each other. We learned that when the road was first built cushioned seats had been furnished, but owing to the untidy habits of the Chinese they had to be abandoned. Into the compartment all but the large and heavier luggage was also carried, and our assortment included one large steamer trunk, a plethoric English "hold-all," one dress suit case, two bags, and various parcels and bundles. Each passenger is allowed 200 pounds of luggage on the liberal Chinese railways—a liberality that will probably be curtailed later.

My neighbors across the aisle were two dainty ladies—one attired in blue linen, the other in silk and black brocaded tissue. Their purple-black hair was elaborately dressed and ornamented with jeweled pins and pink artificial flowers. One was a "bound-foot" woman; the other had escaped the cruel disfigurement. The Manchurians, to which the imperial family belong, do not bind the feet, and the fashion set by the Empress has been followed by many Chinese in Peking and its vicinity. These little ladies smiled, and spoke in their own unintelligible language, with an effort to be amiable and polite. They even crossed the aisle and made me understand that they would like to look out of the window which, on my side of the carriage, was next to the station. I gladly made place for them, and, when their curiosity was gratified, they went back to their own seat. The servant who had accompanied them took his leave, and they then proceeded to bargain with the chestnut vendor. There was very soon a dispute over something, for they became greatly excited, and one of them brandished her English umbrella with astonishing vigor. They poured forth a stream of shrill, voluble Chinese, without the slightest expression of ill-temper on their placid countenances.

"It is a good thing that you do not understand Chinese," said M—; "their language is dreadful."

Castles in Spain.

Castles in Spain! oft in my youthful pride,
When virile fancy widespread wings hath ta'en,
Thy sun-kissed turrets have I clear descried:
Castles in Spain!

And if 'neath toil-spent years faith 'gan to wane,
Still I gazed forth with hope, nor did I chide,
Seeking stray sunbeams through the mist and rain.

Frail hopes borne seaward on the lapsing tide
Fade faint and far from me with sad refrain;
Into the brooding night they softly glide:
Castles in Spain!
—GEORGE H. LUDOLF in Chambers's Journal.

A Good Word for Oleomargarine.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The outcry against oleomargarine as a food product has resulted in an official report by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives of the ingredients used in its manufacture. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, over 91,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were manufactured in the United States. Lard constitutes the largest ingredient in this product, and is about 34 per cent. of the whole. Oleo oil, made of beef suet, comes next, with about 28 per cent., and milk and butter next, with about 22 per cent. The remainder is made up of cottonseed oil, about 5 per cent.; salt, 7 per cent.; a very small percentage of coloring matter, sugar, glucose, glycerine, stearine, and sesame, the last-mentioned a vegetable oil. All of the chief ingredients, it will be seen, are commonly used in every American kitchen. The result of this disclosure should put an end to the clamor against oleomargarine as unhealthful and unclean. When properly made it stands shipment in warm weather a great deal better than butter, and, as it is somewhat cheaper, it offers to the poor a substitute for one of the most expensive and most necessary foods. Every one knows that dairy butter is not free from adulteration. Coloring matter is used to give it a bright yellow appearance. Medical experts agree that the best quality of oleomargarine is preferable for table use to the common grades of butter, much of which is a made-over product known as "manufactured butter." Now that a law has been passed compelling the makers of oleomargarine to mark it as such, to enable the purchaser to know what he is buying, the product should be entitled to the same free market that is given to other foods.

The Suspicious Boer.

From The Cornhill.

There was a forty-eight hours' armistice to allow the hospital and women and children to be removed from Ladysmith to Intombi. In the afternoon Gen. Louis Botha, returning from a council of war at the Hoofd laager, called me aside and told me that some questions about Red Cross men had been mooted, and he asked me whether I was quite sure that all my men were keeping neutral. I replied that I was certain they were, for though they were all British subjects, they knew too well the risk they ran to behave in any way improperly. He then said that a spy had been arrested at the Hoofd laager attached to one of the ambulances, wearing a red cross, and warned me to be careful. Further, a complaint had been made and affidavits read that certain doctors were using poison to dress the wounded burghers with, and refused them food. I replied by taking him into the surgery and showing him the bottles of perchloride and carbolic acid, used for antiseptic lotions, and marked 'Poison,' and I explained to him the manner in which they were used. He laughed and said he understood, but many burghers would not, and advised me to keep the bottles out of sight.

Milk and Tobacco.

From Blackwood's.

She was a beauty among her people, the Malays, black fuzzy hair, light-brown skin, large dark eyes, and a mouth which was large but beautifully shaped. Sprays of a flower rather like white lilac were in her hair, and the holes in her ears were kept open by little round bits of wood. Tethered to her wrist by six inches of fibre was the peace offering that she brought, a green woodpecker, which lay croaking dismally on the floor beside her. She wore an upper garment, bringing it round upon her lap as she sat down, out of the fold of which, as a young kangaroo from its mother's pouch, there peered the round face of Pati, a little boy of one or two, staring through his elfin locks at the stranger. His mother rolled him a cigarette—a tiny roll of tobacco wrapped in a bit of dry nipah-palm leaf—and sometimes he puffed at it and anon he took the breast. Once before I had seen a tame Sakai woman suckling a kitten, but this struck me as more peculiar.

A Narrow Escape from the Chinese.

Robert E. Lewis in The North American Review.

Mr. Parsons of the Church Missionary Society left Chun-King to go back to his post at Pao-ning, with an escort of four soldiers. In crossing a river in a ferryboat he saw a body of troops on the opposite bank. They raised the cry "Kill the foreigner!" When the boat reached the bank his escort fled, and the boat was overwhelmed by soldiers belonging to Yu-Man-tze. Mr. Parsons was attacked with swords and knives, and, though he could swim but little, he threw himself into the river. Catching at a floating bamboo, he kept his head above water and drifted with the stream, while the soldiers followed in a boat, prodding at him in the water. At length he got on board of a Chinese gunboat and was saved. But the officers and men of the gunboat showed no opposition to the rebels or their murderous assault, and did everything short of violence to keep him from getting on the boat."

Forty Millions of Children.

From The New Lippincott.

Among the seventy-odd millions in this country of ours there are possibly thirty or forty million children. These are, by promise, a nation within a nation, a power within a power; the great Republic of tomorrow put to school to learn the high art of living from the Republic of to-day.

How and what shall we teach them? Of all our great National questions not one is more momentous; of all the trusts committed to a people not one is more sacred or more vital, for in molding, so far as we may, the generations that shall take our place, the future is plastic to our hand.

It is not the Government or the school teachers who are to do this; it is primarily we, the people. It is not empty rhetoric to speak of this duty as an obligation laid directly upon us, but plain fact. Many matters of public policy we determine only indirectly, or, in many cases, not at all. Many of our responsibilities we hand over to a government which sometimes carries out and sometimes ignores our will; but this power to create a new America, of which our children we have not delegated; it is exercised by us directly in thousands of homes; we hold it—to use or abuse as we will. The sheer wonder of this thing too often escapes us because of its obviousness; because, like other elementary and vital truths, it is so ordinary and so familiar that we have come to accept it lightly.

Illiterate Whites and the Cotton Mills.

From The Criterion.

The cotton mills in the South are attracting the illiterate whites from the farms where they have been dead failures and where it has been so difficult to reach them with the schoolmaster. The cotton-mill village concentrates them and puts them within the grasp of the organized forces of the public school, and within another generation they will have been lifted out of their atrophied state of ignorance and neglect. What seemed until recently a sociological problem almost as knotty as the negro problem is solving itself. The solution is, of course, not agreeable in all its phases, but it is none the less evolution. These people, gathered from their narrow, dark life in their cabins upon the sterile country hillsides and thrown together in a cotton-mill town or city of several thousands where they earn more money in a day than they formerly could in a month, run riot in extravagance. The men, whom the mills have found little use for as yet, turn to town dissipation and the wasting of the wages of their women and children; while the women, especially the young women, gratify their vanity to the full in the cheap and gaudy wear of the servant class.

But the mills are training these people to work, giving them the habit of work, which they could never acquire upon their small farms; and with it they are acquiring a degree of skill that promises to give the South the control of the world's cotton manufacture.

The Robbers of the Thames.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

They robbed the ships of their cargoes as they unloaded them; they robbed them of their cargoes as they carried them in the barge from the wharf to the ship. They were all concerned in it, man, woman, and child. They all looked upon the shipping as a legitimate object of plunder. There was no longer any question of conscience; there was no conscience left at all. How could there be any conscience where there was no education, no religion, not even any superstition?

Of course, the greatest robbers of the close of the last century were the lightermen themselves; but the boys were sent out in light boats, which pulled out of sight under the stern of the vessels, and received small parcels of value tossed to them from the men in the ships. These men wore leathern aprons, which were contrived as water-tight bags, which they could fill with rum or brandy, and they had huge pockets concealed behind the aprons, which they crammed with stuff. On shore every other house was a drinking shop and a fence or a receiving shop. The evenings were spent in selling the day's robberies, and drinking the proceeds. Silk, velvets, spices, rum, brandy, tobacco, everything that was brought from over the sea, became the spoil of this vermin. They divided the work; they took different branches under different names; they shielded one another. If the Custom House people of the wharfingers tried to arrest one, he was protected by his companions. It was estimated in 1798 that goods to the value of £250,000 were stolen every year from the ships in the pool by the men who worked at discharging cargo. The people grew no richer, because they sold their plunder for a song and drank up the money every day. But they had, at least, as much as they could drink.

Imagine, then, the consternation and disgust of this honest folk when they found that the ships were in future going to receive cargo and unlade, not in the open river, but in dock, the new wet dock, capable of receiving all; that the only entrance and exit for the workmen was by a gate, at which stood half a dozen stalwart warders; that the good old leathern apron was suspected and handled; that pockets were regarded with suspicion, and were searched, and that the dockers who showed bulginess in any portion of their figure were ignominously set aside and strictly examined.

How They Eat in the Val d'Or.

From Blackwood.

In the morning many eat gaudes, a porridge made of Indian corn flour mixed with milk, or a soupe-maigre with cream, then curds, or goat's cheese, or a peculiar kind, home-made, called fromage-fort—a well-deserved name, for I have never seen a woman partake of it. It is made of dried curds and old goat's cheese, kept in wood ashes for a year, the two grated and mixed together with salt, pepper, brandy, and sometimes garlic. These ingredients being put into an earthen pot, the goat's cheese acts as leaven, and fermentation begins. When it has subsided the whole presents the appearance of yellowish, sticky, strong-smelling, curdled cream—far from appetizing, in my opinion, which is not, however, that of a great many male Burgundians. White wine is the general beverage at breakfast. For the midday dinner there is often salt pork, (cured at home,) boiled with different kinds of vegetables—cabbages, potatoes, turnips, beans, carrots, or peas—the broth being utilized for soup in the evenings.

As a change, the wives prepare occasionally a ragout de mouton, sometimes a pot au feu for Sunday dinner; and the people thereabout being extremely sociable, they invite each other frequently, and do not mind sacrificing ducks, fowls, geese, pigeons, or rabbits in honor of their guests.

Expenditures of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1547.

From The Athenæum.

"for palme box ewe and Singing bread and fflowers ffor palme sundays, x d."
"for one Sacke of Cooles for Easter Even, vj d."
"for watchyng of the Sepulcre, ij s."
"for j ll of ffrangensence, iiij d."
"Item payed in the yelde hawle for and aboute the examynacon of the Churche goods, xx d."
"Item payed for Garlands for holy thorsdaye, vj d."
"for bering of banners in Crosse weeke, vj d."
"for bering of bann's vppon whytsondaye for generall processyon, iiij d."
"for garnysshing of iiij Torches agaynst corpi x'pi daye and for bearing of the same ij s."
"for Garlands for the same daye, vj d."
"for foure newe Torches weing fyue score & fyue pounds.....xxxix s iij d ob'."
"vppon a Reckenyng for wax..... xxv s j d."
"for one pynt of oyle & for ij holy water stryukells, [sic,] iiij d."
"for syx poundes of Talowe Candells, x d ob'."
"for mending of an Awbe & setting on ye pa'nills, [sic,] iij d."
"for cords occupyed aboute the Sacrament, xx d," (and a wheel for the cord to run in.)

A quarter's wages to the "Morowemas preste," 33/4.

Moscow.

From The Saturday Review.

In Russia everything is large and everything is loud. Moscow is like an immense village, and everything in it is built broad, not high, because there is so much space to cover. The public squares, unpaved and surrounded by a little rim of cobbles, are as big as meadows. The arcades and passages, with their cellars below, their shops above, their glass roofs, are so enormous that they could hold the Passage des Panoramas, and the Burlington Arcade, and the galleries at Milan, without filling more than a corner of them. Colors shriek and flame; the Muscovite eye sees only by emphasis and by contrast; red is completed either by another red or by a bright blue. There are no shades, no reticences, no modulations. The restaurants are filled with the din of vast mechanical organs, with drums and cymbals; a great bell clashes against a chain on all the trams, to clear the road; the music which one hears is a ferocity of brass.

The masons who build the houses build in top boots, red shirts, and pink trousers; the houses are painted red or green or blue; the churches are like the temples of savage idols, tortured into every unnatural shape and colored every glaring color. Bare feet, osier sandals, and legs swathed in rags pass to and fro among the top boots of the middle classes, the patent-leather boots of the upper classes, like the inner savagery of a race still so near barbarism, made evident in that survival of the footgear of primitive races.

The Cost of Indian Wars.

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer in The North American Review.

Our Indian wars have been expensive as well as bloody. It is estimated by the War Department that, excluding the time covered by our wars with Great Britain (1812-14) and with Mexico, (1846-8,) and with the Confederate States, (1861-5,) three-fourths of the total expense of the army is chargeable, directly or indirectly, to the Indians; the aggregate thus chargeable is put at $807,073,658, and this does not include cost of fortifications, posts, and stations; nor does it include amounts reimbursed to the several States ($10,000,000) for their expenses in wars with the Indians. The Indian war pension account in 1897 stood at $28,201,632.

Rose Culture.

From Longman's.

You must prune properly and you must disbud. So important are these two points that it is almost possible to draw a rigid line dividing the roses of amateurs into two classes—those which are properly pruned and disbudded, and those which are not pruned, or absurdly pruned, and not disbudded.

By proper pruning is meant cutting down the healthy shoots of the previous year to five or six eyes, and cutting all the weak and dead and very old wood right out. Some people object to cutting their plants low, on the ground that it diminishes the foliage, or is contrary to nature, or for some other reason equally trivial. If we left nature to do its work in precisely its own way, our gardens would soon become hopeless tangles; while, as for the foliage, you would get abundance if you cut to the crowns. Disbudding, in the limited sense in which I have used the term, means merely removing the numerous small buds which usually surround the central calyx as soon as they appear. Nothing is lost by doing so. If the large flower is eventually cut, the small buds are necessarily taken with it; and if it is allowed to remain upon the tree, they come at best to a crabbed maturity beneath its fading petals. The very general neglect of an operation so trifling and so important as this is difficult to understand. No chrysanthemum grower, however small his stock and lukewarm his interest, would think of failing to disbud. The habit once acquired, it becomes a mechanical process almost unconsciously performed, and must not be confused with the far more drastic measures of the exhibitor, who removes not only his buds, but all his more weakly shoots, in order to throw adventitious strength into a few especially vigorous ones—a practice which is quite unnecessary for the purpose of the ordinary grower.

How to Clean Oil Paintings.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Artists sometimes use a raw potato for this purpose. Cut off the end of the potato and rub the painting very gently with the cut end. As fast as the potato becomes soiled cut off a thin slice and continue to use it until the whole surface is clean. Another method is to rub the soiled surface with the finger wet in warm water. If the dirt is very hard and old, use oil instead of water. Let it rest for a few hours so that the dirt may be softened, then wash off with a sponge and tepid suds.

The Dancing of Sister Ca'line.

Br'er William play de fiddle—Sister Ca'line hoppin' light,
En de room a-gwine 'roun' me, ez I swing her lef' an' right
All up en down de hall:
"Swing co'ners!" is de call—
"Bless God, dat Sister Ca'line is outdancin' er 'em all!"

De flo' wuz des a-creakin' en de frosty winders shake,
En de ol' folks sorter fidget at de music what we make;
En betwix' 'em dar's a scuffle
Fer ter dance de double shuffle,
Sister Ca'line gwine 'roun' 'em wid de flounces en de ruffle.
"Sister Ca'line—Sister Ca'line, ain't you dancin' mighty much?
I mighty 'fraid de preacher gwine ter tu'n you out de chu'ch!"
But I tu'n en see de preacher—
De sollum gospill teacher—
A-swingin' Sister Ca'line ever' time dat he could reach her!

"Sister Ca'line—I is tired, en de fiddle tired, too!
Can't you stop untell de preacher take en marry me en you?"
But de preacher kick the stubble
F'um his shoes, en swing 'em double:
"I ain't gwine marry any folks—dis ain't no time fer trouble!"

But w'en we gwine home'ards—'bout de breakin' er de day—
I see de preacher huggin' Sister Ca'line all de way!
En hit sho' did take my bref—
Des lay me on de she'f,
When he 'low: "She hop so lively, I'll des marry her myse'f!"
—FRANK L. STANTON in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Russian Horses.

From The Saturday Review.

The Cossack troopers are fearless horsemen. They handle the untamed animals of the steppes in the most daredevil fashion and when they have broken them tant bien que mal, they fondle them into friendship. The Cossack cares for his horse as for himself, and is never to be tempted to tamper with the forage.

Russia has almost inexhaustible breeding grounds to draw upon, and if it pays to send English horses to St. Petersburg, it is only because there is some demand for high-bred animals. The horses of the Asiatic steppes are low, though tough and wiry, but they are the better fitted for campaigning that, before being caught at three years old and upward, they have been acclimatized to rough weather and accustomed to fend for themselves. Those brought from the wide plains bordering on the Don and the Dnieper are almost equally hardy, but in better condition, for they are held to with forage through the severity of the Winter and are given some sort of shelter. In all of them Capt. Hayes detected a strong infusion of Arab blood. In more northern regions the breeds have been improved by the importation of foreign sires and the heavy cavalry is chiefly mounted from Lithuania. Many wealthy land owners have also done much in their private haras, and Capt. Hayes has given a favorable report of what he saw in one of these establishments which was managed by Americans.

The Tenacity of Superstition.

From The Westminster Review.

We have many survivals of ancient magic in popular folk-lore, as, for instance, in the belief that the barking of a dog is a foreboding of death, that it is unlucky to spill salt, and that we can see a winding sheet in the dripping of a candle. The notion that the person who loses a tooth is about to lose a friend is another survival of the past; it is to be found in the Dream Book of Artemidorus. We can trace one of the rites of Aryan sun worship in the deisil of Highland superstition. Ghosts have a history almost as ancient as the dawn of creation, and it is manifest from the strange story of Saul and the Witch of Endor that even the Jews believed the phantoms of the dead could be evoked by means of sorcery. Shakespeare makes the witches in "Macbeth" conjure up spirits, and with admirable impartiality he makes the ghosts both in "Julius Caesar," a play dealing with pagan Rome, and in "Hamlet," a play dealing with mediaeval Denmark, behave in much the same fashion. The ghost of Hamlet's father was "doomed for a certain time to walk the night," and it was at night also that the murdered Caesar "walked."

It is not so certain that the belief in the unluckiness of rats, in the approach of a storm whenever a cat's fur stands erect, and in the ominous ticking of the "death-watch" can boast of a respectable antiquity. There is a semi-scientific basis for the horror engendered by a visitation of rats, for it is associated with bad drainage, and when sailors say that a cat has "a gale of wind in her tail" they may not be far from the truth, for the fur of the cat is highly electrical, and is therefore extremely sensitive to atmospheric changes. But there is not much reason to anticipate evil when we hear the watchlike click of the little insect known to the learned as Scarabaeus galeatus pulsator. It has its abode in dust and decayed wood, and if its ticking "goes on our nerves," we can end the trouble by taking Dean Swift's advice and pouring on it "a kettle of scalding-hot water." The world has happily seen the end of witchcraft. In its gloomier forms it prevailed longer in Scotland than in England or in Ireland.

Cyclone Humor.

From The August Atlantic.

Humor adds color to tragedy. Michael Angelo Woolf understood this when he made his wretched tenement house waifs so comical; Kipling understood it when he wrote "Danny Deever." The cyclone also understands it. That is why it picked up a locomotive and stood it on end in a garden, but left a rosebush in that garden uninjured by so much as a crumpled petal; that is why it twitched the water out of every well in town; that is why it gathered up half an acre of mud and plastered it all over the Methodist Church; that is why it carried a baby a mile and deposited it unhurt in the crotch of a tree; that is why it plucked the feathers from a rooster and stuck them into an oak plank, while the shivering fowl stared and wondered what next! This is the art of the storm; in the midst of the tempest see "Laughter holding both his sides."

So that was the work of a day in June!

Lions in the Biera Country, South Africa.

From The Fortnightly Review.

One night I was called at all risks to go and see a sick man the other side of the forest. I and three niggers started on a trolley borrowed from a ganger, just about 6 P. M. The sun was setting as I pushed my kit on board, and it soon grew pitch dark. In a dense bit of bush on each side of the rails I thought I smelled lion. It got plainer and plainer. A hot, damp smell, like dirty mice. There, straight beside us, were three lions, galloping on the side of the track not fifteen yards from the trolley. I wasn't such a fool as to fire at them. But my word! how the niggers yelled and hooshed! This scared them away. At about thirty-three miles I stopped the trolley and got new niggers. As soon as they found I wanted them to go down the track they bolted into the long grass. It took all our persuasive powers (guns are mighty powerful pleaders) to catch four. The lions were roaring all around, and they didn't like it. Off we started. One nigger tried to bolt, but I was too quick for him, and had him by the throat and my revolver at his head. I frightened his soul out, and made him push ten miles without a change. It was just as well for him that I did nail him, for I should certainly have shot him. I had warned them I should do so if they tried to give me the slip before we started. These niggers, if they get scared, leave the trolley and bolt up a tree, leaving you at the mercy of the lions. They are the meanest skunks you ever saw.

When we got about six miles from Fontesvilla, I saw lights on the track and could not make it out, as I knew no engine was about. Up came another trolley with four of my friends in it, all armed. This was about midnight, and it was bitterly cold on the swamp. Just at 11:30 they had noticed a large troop of lions go up the line, and were afraid I should meet them. So they came up, making a shout every now and then. I tell you I wasn't sorry to see them, especially when I heard a nigger had been killed and dragged off just before we met.

The man I went to see was awfully mauled, bitten through both thighs and right through the right wrist—a bad wound. I got him away to Beira for the first steamer to Natal, as I was afraid of gangrene, a lion's bite being very poisonous, especially in this dreadful climate.

Cape Nome Beach.

From Harper's Weekly.

Everywhere on the beach one constantly met with surprises. Here a former acquaintance, there a neighbor, yonder a youthful college graduate, while many of the miners were over fifty years of age. An elderly man from New York City, who was forced out of employment by the organization of a trust, scraped together enough of this world's goods to purchase a good outfit and reached Cape Nome early in the season of 1899, leaving wife and family at home praying for his ultimate success. After some considerable prospecting he finally located a claim with an excellent "pay streak." As the gold had accumulated in his rocker in rather large quantity he was overcome with feelings of gratitude and thanksgiving, and his rugged frame shook with the emotions within, tears of joy affording a pleasant relief. For this moment he had withstood unaccustomed hard knocks, and suffered remorse of conscience in the thought that perhaps his family were by that time in rather straitened circumstances. But now, with a full realization of all that his newly found riches meant to the loved ones at home, he could not contain himself for joy. Many happenings of this nature occurred at Cape Nome last season, and will, no doubt, find repetition during the season of 1900. Some, on the discovery of a rich "pay streak," threw their hats into the air and shouted at the very top of their voices for joy.

"The Gintleman That Pays the Rint."

From The Nineteenth Century.

"Yes," said Tom Delany, "the wages are better now than they used to be. I'm gettin' 15s. a week now, and before it was only 10s. I do be employed regularly for seven months. What do I do during the Winther? The best I can, faith. I do get an odd job at 1s. 6d. a day repairing roads or stone breaking, and I have my own half acre at the back of the cottage there, which keeps me in pyaties and a little cabbage."

"Have you got a pig?" I asked.

"Bedad, I have, and a fine wan, too," said Tom in delight, as if very proud of his possession. "Come and see her."

He brought me through a little gateway in the low wall which bordered his half-acre allotment, (a term, by the way, of which he did not know the meaning when I mentioned it,) into a well-kept little garden growing cabbages and potatoes. In a piggery in the garden I saw the pig—"a fine fat wan, indade"—grunting contentedly as she lay on her litter of straw.

"Will you kill her and eat her yourself?" I asked.

"Oh, faith, no," he said laughingly. "She'll go to the market at Kilmacthomas this day week, plase God, and I hope to get five or six pound for her, which will pay me rint and help bring me over the Winther."

Of course, if I were an English tourist, I would have expected to find the pig taking his ease in the coziest corner by the kitchen fire, "enjoyin'," as the peasant once said, "all the inconveniences that an animal can aspire to." The pig is known as "the gintleman that pays the rint"—it was, by the way, William Carleton who first gave expression to the saying in one of stories—and while the statement is not true as regards Irish agriculturists generally, for it is horned cattle, sheep, and horses that pay most of the rents in Ireland, the pig has always played a very important part in the social economy of the small farmer and the agricultural laborer. Even their proverbs make that clear. "You're on the pig's back" means prosperity. "The pig is on your back" indicates misfortune.

Woman.

She said, "What is there that I would not be
For your dear sake

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

The future of China rests largely on what Japan shall be allowed to do. On this point there is substantial agreement among all the best informed observers who are not inspired by sympathy with the desires of the European powers to grasp territory in China.

Five years ago Japan inflicted a sore defeat on China in defense of Japanese rights and interests in Korea. As part of the price of peace she secured the cession of Formosa and the Lao Tong Peninsula. The former is an island, and as near to Japan as to Peking. The latter was regarded as necessary to secure the Japanese claims to the neutrality of Korea. Lao Tong was practically taken from her by the coöperation of Russia, France, and Germany, and has since passed under the control of Russia. Formosa has been in constant insurrection, fomented, as the Japanese believe, by Russia and the anti-foreign element in the Chinese Government. The Japanese, with this experience, and after the practical seizure of Shantung by Germany and of Northern Manchuria by Russia, have become convinced that the policy of Chinese partition is one from which neither they nor the Chinese can hope for any benefit.

At the same time they see that if the barbarous and reactionary party of the Empress Dowager and Prince TUAN shall prevail in the administration of the empire, there must follow a long series of disturbances, of which the most recent are examples, from which the European powers, as they may be inclined, will obtain pretexts, and very plausible ones, for further annexations. They also see, as do the Americans and the British, that the further this process goes the more difficult will be the Government of China and the greater the peril of general anarchy. With the purpose of preventing this disastrous outcome the Japanese have been engaged for several years in organizing means of educating a portion of the Chinese in the advantages of Western methods and ideas, such as they have themselves adopted. They have formed in various parts of China, and especially in the more populous and prosperous middle and southern provinces, societies for the study and promotion of Western ideas. A large number of Japanese agents sent out ostensibly by private means, but with official encouragement, have been employed in China in this work, while a number of young Chinese have been sent to Japan for schooling and training. These are all naturally from the better educated classes. They have been received with much friendship in Japan, and have entered with spirit into the projects for the modification of public opinion in their own country. The Tokio correspondent of The London Times thus describes this movement:

Societies have been organized under the leadership of the most influential men in Japan with the object of overcoming Chinese conservatism and lending assistance to any movement that makes for progress. By these societies members have been dispatched to the neighboring empire to propagate liberal principles and establish friendly relations; steps have been taken to translate and publish books illustrating the material advantages of Western civilisation; lectures have been constantly delivered and proceedings circulated; close intercourse has been held with Chinese subjects traveling or residing in the country, and correspondence has been carried on with leaders of thought in the cities and provinces of the Middle Kingdom. In fact, a powerful though unostentatious machine constructed in Japan has been working in the interests of China's regeneration, and its operations have been zealously assisted by the Chinese communities in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, who maintain schools where their nationals receive instruction on Western lines; who publish newspapers conducted on enlightened principles; who organize clubs where politics are discussed in a wholesome spirit, and who employ their energies generally to further the cause espoused by the Japanese societies. This leavening process has undoubtedly produced large effects, especially in Central and Southern China, where it has the sympathy and coöperation of men like LIU KUN-YI, CHANG-CHIH-TUNG, and LI-HUNG-CHANG. Could the Japanese influence have continued operative without interruption for a few years longer there would certainly have been created in the neighboring country a reform party too strong to be browbeaten by the Peking bigots. Already, indeed, the party had assumed such dimensions that some signal evidence of its existence might have been furnished at any moment, and an incident of that nature would not have been surprising.

The interest of our country in this movement among the Japanese for the advancement of their Chinese neighbors lies in the fact that it tends directly toward the success of the policy that we have from the first pursued. That policy seeks the greatest possible progress in China, through the reform of the Government, and in connection with the extension of trade. Japan seeks the same ends and from like motives. It is distinctly announced that the Government of Great Britain follows these lines. With these three powers using their united influence to attain the same objects success is not impossible. The task will at best be difficult enough, but with harmonious, wise, and consistent action by these three there is reason to hope that it can be accomplished.

AN UNSAFE POLICY.

The Hon. JOHN I. PLATT of Poughkeepsie, in a communication elsewhere published in this issue of THE TIMES, denounces the canal improvement proposed by the Greene committee as "the greatest act of folly and the greatest outrage upon the taxpayers ever proposed in the State of New York." As Secretary of the State Tax and Transportation Reform Association, Mr. PLATT is engaged in organizing opposition to the improvement plan. He has done us the honor to send us a printed blank with eight questions which he would like to have answered. We have been obliged to decline his request, as the questions are of a nature to make the answers worthless, no matter by whom made. For instance, no man can tell what is the "general opinion" in his vicinity "as to the proposition to construct a new canal at an expense of eighty millions or more," because no such proposition is or ever has been before the public. Nor can any man tell "what the farmers think about it." Mr. PLATT's questions can be answered only by the voters at the polls.

Mr. PLATT's letter offers no proposition as an alternative to the sixty-two-million-dollar improvement. We judge therefore that his programme is the entire abandonment of the canal system. There is room for no other conclusion, since the abandonment of the canals is the only alternative to their improvement by deepening or widening. If they are left in their present state the last canal boat will be left to rot at its moorings within a few years. The Erie Canal cannot be operated with a living profit to the boatmen in its present state.

The abandonment of the Erie Canal would have two economic results of sufficient importance to deserve the careful consideration of Mr. PLATT and his association. The first of these is the destruction of the only water route between the great lakes and the Atlantic. This would remove the only existing check upon the freight rates of the railroads. Higher freight rates during the grain transportation season would mean a lower price for the farmer's wheat. But the wheat-growing farmer lives in the Northwest, not in New York. What does Mr. PLATT care for him? They would mean higher prices generally throughout the State for merchandise transported by the railroads, and they would mean less business. These changes would affect persons for whom Mr. PLATT does care.

The second consequence of Mr. PLATT's programme of abandonment would be the destruction and complete effacement of $200,000,000 worth of property belonging to the people of New York. The canals have cost about $100,000,000. There is not the slightest doubt that as a public asset they are worth twice what they have cost. The State would be poorer by that vast sum if their use were discontinued.

Mr. PLATT is a good Republican. We leave it for him to say what will be the effect upon his party of the adoption of a policy that destroys the only rival to the trunk line railroad corporations and wipes out $200,000,000 worth of property belonging to the people.

Mr. PLATT's party is in a pretty serious predicament in respect to the canals. The people intrusted it with nine millions to spend in canal improvement. Much of the money was spent extravagantly under the direction of eminent Republican politicians. Some of it was stolen by needy Republican workers. Every cent of it is lost to the people unless a good deal more is put with it to make available the fruits of the expenditure. That is the record to date, and it is a pretty black one. If now the party follows Mr. PLATT's advice and definitely adopts the policy of abandoning the canals, there is no man in it strong enough, not its wisest and greatest and best, to be elected Governor at the election of 1902. If a Republican Governor is elected this Fall and he fails to understand that the chief business of his administration is to adopt and execute some plan of canal improvement acceptable to the people he will have occasion to regret ever having held the office of Governor, and his party will be made to feel the weight of the public indignation.

COMMISSIONER DALTON ON FILTRATION.

The views of Commissioner DALTON relative to the impracticability of a system of filtration for the water supply of New York are so remarkable as to merit brief comment. We quote:

It would be out of the question to attempt to carry filtered water through lead pipes. To introduce filtered water into New York would involve the laying of an entire new pipe system, an undertaking which makes filtration, so far as Manhattan is concerned, impossible, and, in fact, preposterous. The present water supply of the city is kept clean by homeopathic methods. The pipes are coated with layers of slime. In this slime all the dirt passing through the pipes is caught and lodged. This deposit of slime has a frightful odor, as might be expected, and the pipes are filthy beyond description, but it is this very filth which purifies and cleanses the water. Now, to change this without changing the material of which the pipes are made would mean, at least, the scraping of this slime from the pipes. Then the filtered water would be turned in. With what result? Instead of bits of dirt there would be little flakes of tin, and instead of occasional biliousness we should all have tin poisoning. This is no exaggeration. Filtration for the whole city is simply impossible, as was said before. No city in the world has a complete system of filtration. What is more, filtration is never used where the water supply is furnished through tin pipes.

For breadth of misconception and comprehensiveness of misinformation this statement deserves to rank among the most remarkable official utterances on record. If Mr. DALTON was a humorist we should suspect that he had penned the above as a recreation and that it had been handed out by mistake. If so, it would be extremely clever as a satire on official ignorance; but Mr. DALTON does not indulge in satire of that kind. Even if congenial to his taste it would be scarcely safe. Evidently it is intended to set forth the facts briefly and clearly. As he may desire to amplify it for his next quarterly report we venture a few suggestions bearing upon the subject, which, should he find them useful, he is welcome to employ in any way he sees fit.

One reason why cleaning the slimy accumulations from the inside of lead mains would charge the water passing through them with poisonous tin flakes is that this slime, being vitreous and consequently insoluble in anything but interplanetary ether, acts as a protecting coating upon the metal, forming with it a compound carbophosphate of zinc, which absorbs argon from the water and, by chemical union with antimony, would give off hyposulphide of bismuth, which, as is well known, has a great affinity for helium. To filter the water would cause it to enter the mains comparatively clean, and any fool knows that clean water is wholly unfit for drinking purposes, since in passing through tin mains it would reach the consumer loaded with chunks of iridium, and that the subnitrate of gallium generated in the stomach would cause a frightful mortality from sodium poisoning. These facts cannot have escaped the Commissioner's notice, but his statement would have been equally instructive and more complete if he had included them.

Mr. DALTON should also elaborate in his annual report his views as to the purifying and cleansing value of filth. Some experiments in supplying his house with water through the cellar drain would be instructive. The idea of the Commissioner as to the filtering function of an indescribably offensive slime is a new one, and the unofficial mind may fail to grasp it at first.

OFFICIAL SUMMER CLOTHING.

For the larger part of three months, if our recollection serves us fairly, the people of this section of the country have been aware that the weather was really warmer than was necessary to comfort, and everybody so fortunate as to be out of official employment and not out of funds or light clothing has arrayed himself in clothing of the lightest and most porous description, and has endeavored to mitigate the discomforts of blistering July days or days of melting heat and humidity in August by nice reduction of the weight and thickness of all his apparel.

Not so the men who have been in employment requiring the wearing of uniforms. Officialdom recognizes but two seasons. Winter runs until a given date. Until that date arrives, the clothing adapted to the most extreme Winter weather must be worn. The other season takes in the extremes of heat and cold encountered at the beginning and end of actual Winter weather. So the policemen who put on their so-called Summer uniforms in May or earlier have been obliged to wear them buttoned up and making them painfully hot to look at when the thermometer has told us that the weather was the hottest of the hot season for many years.

With conductors and trainmen and porters on the steam railways and with the letter carriers the tyranny and discomfort of the heavy uniform, of woolen goods suitable for Spring, but not for the dog days, worn under disciplinary orders buttoned close to the throat, have been the same as that with the police. And since conductors and motormen on the street railways have been put into uniform they, too, have been among the conspicuously uncomfortable persons in hot weather. Is it really necessary to "good order and military discipline" among the police, or to efficiency and comfort at the same time with letter carriers, steam railway conductors and brakemen, street railway employés and the conductors of elevators that they shall wear heavy clothing when men are seriously talking about adopting shirt waists as proper and comfortable garb to be worn in polite society?

For many years, and up to 1898, the military department of our Government seemed to entertain the idea that a soldier's efficiency depended upon keeping him bound up in woolen clothing all the year round, and fed at all seasons and everywhere on rations that were assumed to be as appropriate for Winter as for Summer, and equally suitable whether issued in Alaska or Cuba. The war with Spain has corrected both notion and practice. A reasonable submission to the changes of the seasons has been made officially. Khaki uniforms, or no uniforms at all, in the field, barring headgear and badges, have served to clothe the troops in tropical climates not essentially hotter than that experienced in New York many a day this Summer. Rations suited to the season and the place where issued have, with the use of suitable clothing, contributed both to the better health and greater comfort of the soldier, and of course have not detracted from his efficiency.

It seems to be altogether practicable to bring about a reformation in this matter of official clothing for the Summer season, both for the benefit of the people who must wear official clothing and for the relief of those who must frequently see them and cannot help but pity them for being compelled to bear heavier burdens than are necessary. Policemen certainly could be required to provide themselves with uniforms lighter and more comfortable and not less official than those of blue cloth or flannel they now wear from Spring to late Fall. To the employés of the Postal Service, who are not all so well paid as our police officers, there might be hardship in the requirement to provide light-weight uniforms, but they could be prescribed to be made, at small cost both of material and construction, to have still a uniform effect without the many inconveniences and discomforts of the prevailing Summer uniforms.

All parts of the country appear to be alike indifferent to this enslavement to uncomfortable custom. New York, Chicago, Kansas City, and Washington require their policemen to wear woolen and button their coats to the throat whether the mercury be at 60 or 90 degrees. When you come to think of it, it is stupid as well as inhuman. If some reformer who is also practical will devote a little time to this matter, he will deserve to have his name venerated by all uniformed public servants for ages if he will but succeed in devising substitutes for the oppressive "Summer" clothing which so many men are now obliged to wear.

PROFITS UNDER GLASS.

The Department of Agriculture has recently, through Mr. B. T. GALLOWAY, its Chief of the Division of Physiology and Pathology, made an investigation that possesses interest not only for the class specially concerned in a great and increasing business, but for all persons who buy flowers, fruits, and vegetables grown under glass. Formerly greenhouses and forcing beds were met with occasionally, and it was not until 1825 that real progress in this direction began.

As the country developed in wealth it also developed a taste for early lettuce and radishes, and for roses and violets out of season, so that now for roses it is "all season Summer," and violets may always be had for the asking and for money. The result, as ascertained by an admittedly imperfect census, is the discovery of some 10,000 establishments in the United States devoted to the growing of plants under glass. These establishments represent capital to the amount of $2,250,000, they turn out products valued at wholesale at $2,250,000 and sold at retail these products bring $4,500,000.

But this does not account for the florists. There are not less than 9,000 of these, it is estimated, with an average of 2,500 square feet of glass covering each of their growing beds. This large area of 22,500,000 square feet of glazed garden represents establishments valued at $11,250,000. We may begin to get an idea of what we are expending for flowers when it is stated, as ascertained by Mr. GALLOWAY, that the retail value of flowers sold annually is $12,500,000, of which $6,000,000 goes for roses, $4,000,000 for carnations, $750,000 for violets, $500,000 for chrysanthemums, and the rest for flowers of various names.

As another illustration of the growth of this trade in articles not many years ago regarded by the great mass of the people as luxuries, it is ascertained that the retail value of potted plants sold each year is $10,000,000. The showing is important as well as interesting. Besides contributing to a wholesome taste in the beautiful and palatable things produced in glass houses, the users of the product are unquestionably strengthening a business that on the whole does not seem to lack profit in a commercial sense.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has issued a large historical number, handsomely illustrated, in commemoration of the close of the first century of Wisconsin.

* * *

Pay days in the Treasury Department at Washington are to be cut down in September from four to two a month. This will save lots of work in the accounting departments, and, it is contended, will be really to the advantage of the employes.

* * *

Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Sampson are said to have accepted invitations to be present at Portsmouth, N. H., in September, when New Hampshire's tablets are presented to the new battleships Kearsarge and Alabama. President McKinley and Secretary Long are also expected to be there.

* * *

The City of Newport News, Va., will shortly have the name of one of its principal streets changed to Huntington Avenue, in honor of the late Collis P. Huntington, if the wishes of many leading citizens are compiled with. There may also be a monument in his memory erected there.

* * *

Chief of Police Kipley of Chicago has notified his patrolmen that they must not stop to ask questions when appealed to to go to any particular spot, but must go at once and investigate. He intimates that complaints from citizens have been frequent that they too often manifest an inclination to "try the case on the sidewalk" in the effort to shirk doing their duty.

* * *

The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., has decided to make a trip to Old Point Comfort and Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., in October, starting on Saturday morning, the 6th, and returning home Friday, the 12th.

* * *

Judge Elisha W. Keyes of Madison has attended every Whig and Republican State Convention held in Wisconsin since 1850. The first Republican Convention was held Sept. 5, 1855, and was, he says, largely controlled by the "Know-Nothing" secret political organization, which had a slate for every nominee and was successful in the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Governor was the only candidate elected, and he was counted out by the Board of Canvassers, but was seated by the Supreme Court of the State.

* * *

It is predicted that the Hon. Chester Bradley Jordan of Lancaster will be nominated for Governor by acclamation by the New Hampshire Republican State Convention. He is a lawyer. He was first elected to the Legislature of his State in 1880 by a majority of one vote, and, in spite of his lack of experience in legislative bodies, was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1896 he was elected for the first time to the State Senate, and he was chosen President of that body by unanimous vote, a compliment which had been paid to no other Senator in the Granite State for more than a century.

GEN. GREENE AND THE CANALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial on the Governorship nomination, which has but just come under my observation, though published a week or more ago, THE TIMES says it is "not concerned about the Republican Party, but about the interests of the State of New York," and it adds, "The great business to be undertaken by the next administration, the chief interest of the people of the State, is the improvement of the canal," and after elaborating this statement, it goes on to say, "The candidate to whom this reasoning leads directly is Gen. F. V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Improvement Committee," who "is nominated by the logic of events and by the public need. He imposes himself by his identification with plans for canal improvement."

In making the above assertion, THE TIMES is undoubtedly in accord with a certain sentiment in the City of New York, and which probably may be found also in Buffalo, and to some extent, perhaps, in other parts of the State, but which is based upon so complete a misunderstanding of facts bearing upon the Republican nomination that it ought to be corrected. In speaking of these facts, let me say frankly, that I am very earnestly opposed to the proposition recommended by Mr. Greene's committee, which I believe would be the greatest act of folly, and the greatest outrage upon the taxpayers ever proposed in the State of New York. I say this that due allowance may be made for it in estimating the value of any further statement which I may make, but also because this fact has given me opportunity of personal knowledge.

When the committee made its report, recommending the abandonment of the present canal and the construction of a new one, at an expense, including interest, of more than three times the cost of the new Capitol, and far more than has ever been expended by the State for any other purpose, Gov. Roosevelt almost immediately and without consultation with his friends, declared himself unequivocally in its favor. That was the political mistake of his life. It made his re-election to the Governorship an impossibility, which, though not immediately recognized, became more and more apparent as time went on. The charge has been frequently made by newspapers who either do not know the facts, or suppress them, that the Governor was nominated for Vice President through the machinations of the Republican machine in this State, because it was dissatisfied with his independent course. Nothing could be further from the truth. Senator Platt and those associated with him were most reluctant to perceive the antagonism which a candidate pledged to this enormous expenditure would encounter, and it was not until the evidence was plainly put before them that they were willing to admit it. I think that at the last the Governor himself perceived the truth, and certainly his best friends and well wishers were relieved in a degree which it is difficult to express, when they learned that he had been nominated, and had accepted the nomination on the National ticket, where this issue could not in any way prevent their giving him such a majority in the State of New York as his honorable record and high personal abilities entitle him to.

Gen. Greene is a man we all respect and honor, though we differ from him, but his nomination, or that of any other man connected with this canal scheme, would be quick and inevitable political suicide. The strength of the Republican Party is in the rural districts, and the farmers of the State of New York are practically unanimous against further expenditure upon the canal. They are unorganized, and might not be able to defeat the combination of commercial organizations and canal contractors, fired with the prospect of getting from the State Treasury a sum far beyond anything they have ever before dared to expect or ask for, if the question were submitted to vote, and that is the reason why they are so bitterly opposed to those who favor the scheme now.

As the Secretary of the New York State Tax and Transportation Reform Association, I have recently sent inquiries to the newspapers throughout the State, of all parties, and out of 234 replies thus far received 21 are in favor of the new canal project, 35 are neutral or non-committal, and 178 are opposed; and I believe this to be a fair indication of public sentiment throughout the entire rural portion of the State. Duchess County gave Theodore Roosevelt 2,588 plurality in 1898. I think I am greatly underestimating the feeling when I say it would give more than 5,000 majority against the canal scheme.

I will not at this time argue the main question, but in the same article, after saying that $9,000,000 of the people's money has been buried in the bottom of the canals, and the people have not one red cent to show for it, THE TIMES adds: "The money is hopelessly wasted and gone forever, unless the work is continued and completed on a better plan." This is entirely true. But have you reflected that it, together with all that has preceded it, is just as hopelessly wasted and gone forever, whether the work is continued and completed or not? In fact, there is no proposition to continue or complete it. The proposition which Mr. Greene's committee recommends is that the present canal be abandoned. For nearly half the distance another route is proposed, and the only part of the work paid for by the nine millions, or of any other work heretofore done, which can be utilized is comprised in the fact that a few less yards of excavation will be required in that part of the canal where the hollow is to be made broader and deeper. Every embankment, every structure, every lock, every bridge—everything about the canal as it stands to-day—is to be thrown away. The talk of enlarging it is as if a man had a house of certain dimensions, and proposed to tear it all down and build one three or four times as big. After the house and its foundations had been taken away, he would find that one-quarter to one-third of his cellar was already dug. That would be all. The question is not whether the money already expended shall be wasted and gone forever. It is too late for that. The only question is whether sixty millions, or eighty millions, or one hundred and sixty millions shall be sent after it. I do not believe the taxpayers of this State, and especially the farmers, whose interests cannot possibly be advanced in any way by the expenditure, will regard favorably any candidate who is committed to such a disposition of their money.

JOHN I. PLATT.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1900.

HIS FAVORITE PAPER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to commend your liberal spirit in the publication of communications addressed to you, whether they be in accordance with your views or not. It is a novel departure in journalism. I am a reader of five morning dailies, and the most interesting of them all is THE TIMES editorials and the letters of its correspondents. The tone of these communications indicates the high order of intelligence of the readers of your paper. I hope you will continue to publish all letters that you receive, space permitting. I have spoken to many friends about this feature of THE TIMES, and those who were readers of your paper shared my views, while my recommendation has secured you several new subscribers.

Differing with your political views, I regret that the opponents of the present Administration have not as able an organ. Ardent Bryanite that I am, I would dispense with any of my morning papers rather than be without THE TIMES. I wish you success, and even greater circulation and influence.

H. C. PETERS.
New York, Aug. 16, 1900.

We Stand Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the opening lines of an editorial on the census in that portion of New York City known as Manhattan and Bronx, you use the expression "Greater New York."

If there be any justification in using the term outside of quotation marks or unqualified by so-called, you would confer a favor on the writer by enlightening him.

Common use, in ignorance, of an incorrect term, does not sanction the use of such an appellation. Therefore, unless the term be really correct, is not the excellent TIMES contributing to the establishment of a barbarism?

JUSTIN L. BARNES.
New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

The Paris Fair as an American Sees It.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT THE NE W YORK TIMES.]

IV.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Voltaire's sneer at his countrymen for not having invented anything will no longer hold good. In our time the only nation which can pretend at all to dispute with us the primacy in mechanical contrivances is evidently the French. It was about the time of the first of the Parisian World's Fairs that Dr. Holmes wrote his doggerel lines:

We've tried reform, and chloroform, and
both have turned our brain;
When France called up the photograph, we
roused the foe to pain.

At present the superiority of France is to an American most marked in the line of means of locomotion. We must not forget that the modern bicycle is a French device. It is about a quarter of a century since William Henry Huribert, returning from Paris to New York, described the velocipede as "a contrivance whereby able-bodied human beings of a malicious turn of mind were enabled to make catapults of themselves." Those were the days of the old high wheel, which of course involved much more skill, as well as much more risk, than the successor which first made bicycling really popular.

The "fad" has passed in Paris almost as completely as in New York, although there are still to be seen, on a pleasant afternoon, in the Champs Elysées and in the Bois, many more people, of both sexes, engaged in wheeling for pleasure than can be seen anywhere with us. But the wheel, as a practical means of locomotion, is very much more extensively used in Paris than in New York, while the pervasiveness of the automobile, in some one of its many forms, is one of the facts that first arrest the attention of the tourist, and this in the provinces as well as in the capital. One of the commonest sights in Normandy is the automobile shooting along the highway or stabled in the court of a hotel. And in Paris itself the horseless carriage is almost as much in evidence as the horsed carriage. They are of all shapes and sizes and capacities. One of the commonest is what may be called an automobile sulky, or velocipede, which holds the owner alone and takes him along at very nearly railroad speed. And this, too, is evidently not a fad nor a mere vehicle of pleasure, but, like the bicycle, a practical means of locomotion.

The American who envies the Parisians the abundance of their "private means" of getting about has only to reflect for a moment to abate his envy. Setting aside the excellence of the French roads, which makes so easy what at home would be very difficult, it is plain that of all these inventions necessity has been the mother. The superiority of the private conveyances in France, and particularly in Paris, comes from the inferiority of the public conveyances. It is necessary for the Parisian to be automobile, or he would find it tedious or costly, or both, to be mobile at all. To a New Yorker it seems at first that there are no ways of getting about except cabs. Attracted by the comparative cheapness of these he is apt to enter upon a debauch of them and to spend his time, like the lady in "Dombey," in "taking cabs and going about." But after a day or two he learns that even at 30 cents for a drive anywhere within the fortifications, or at 40 cents by the hour, money can be spent on private vehicles, while a brief experience of the public vehicles makes him sigh for the Metropolitan, or even for the Manhattan. These public vehicles are mainly the omnibuses, which proceeded at about the pace of the Fifth Avenue stages in the time of the late Mr. Shepard, and which are also run at exasperatingly long intervals, to say nothing of their liability, when they do at last arrive, to be "complete," and to compel the would-be traveler to a still longer period of inertia.

It is true that there is a new underground road just now opened across Paris from east to west, and an excellently built and managed road it is. We shall be lucky if we get so good a one. But evidently you must desire to go in the direction of the road, and that is not often apt to be the direction the stranger takes whose business or whose pleasure it is to observe Paris. He is pretty sure to find that he must do a great deal of walking, and thereby waste a great deal of time. In the famous phrase of the American rejecter of the doctrine of eternal punishment, "Our people wouldn't stand it." And so, when the automobiliary darts past and can proceed at will, with the Psalmist, to "grin like a dog and run about the city," the tourist who envies him will moderate his envy with the reflection that the automobile is but a substitute, and a not wholly effectual substitute, for the better and swifter modes of intramural communication he has at home.

There is, however, one means of communication in Paris which cannot be too highly praised. That is the line of steamers which ply the Seine from Charenton to Auteuil, and which offer precisely the best two sous' worth I have yet encountered in the city. For the purpose of seeing the exposition they are especially available. They are not permitted to be overcrowded, they are frequent and reasonably swift, and they answer completely the needs of the voyager whose occasions do not take him too far from the river.

Within the exposition itself one naturally finds that he must trust largely to his own legs. He can make the tour of the show either on the electric railway, which is fast—on occasion very fast—or he may make it on the moving sidewalk. There was a moving sidewalk at Chicago, but it was a crude and rudimentary affair in comparison with the "Plateforme Mobile à Deux Witesses" which French ingenuity has devised and developed. You step from a stationary platform to a sidewalk moving, I suppose, at the rate of three miles an hour, and from that to a broader one moving possibly at the rate of six. On this more rapid one you can circumnavigate the fair in great comfort. There are on each platform posts which you lay hold of, and the transition from the slower to the faster is as easy as from the sidewalk to the slower. It is hard to see how any accident, even a tumble, can happen. The one drawback to the complete comfort of the machine is the absence of seats. But one observes certain wise virgins who have provided themselves with campstools, and they make the tour of the fair, in fine weather, in great comfort.

Of course, there are the rolling chairs which are a feature of all World's Fairs, and which are neither better nor worse here than elsewhere. They cost rather more than cabs, and they are of course slower than even the Parisian cab taken by the hour, the pace of which, as Stevenson said of that of his memorable donkey, "there is no word mean enough to describe." Moreover, the operators do not in all cases know their Paris, nor even their exposition. My own experience with them has been confined, and will be, to my taking one on the day of my first visit, of which the chairman professed to know perfectly the way to the American Publishers' Pavilion, which contains the press on which the Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is printed, and landed me, after half an hour, at the other end of the Champ de Mars, a good mile from my destination, insisting upon his fee all the same, and taking an attitude as far as possible from the apologetic.

The conclusion of one's researches into the means of intramural communication in Paris must be that the Parisians are about as far in advance of the New Yorkers in means of private conveyance as they are behind them in means of public conveyance. But there seems to be no good reason why we should not copy the perfection of their private, even though it has been brought about by the imperfection of the public, conveyances.

M. S.

Neglecting No Precautions.

"What did the fortune teller say was in store for you?"

"She said I was threatened with a considerable loss of flesh."

"Well, what did you do?"

"I took to drinking two quarts of milk a day and double locking my smokehouse every night."—Chicago Tribune.

Sounded Like It.

Daughter—Papa, what did Liszt compose?

Father (groping)—I don't know, unless it was "Liszten to the Mocking Bird." The name kinder sounds like it might be his.—Detroit Free Press.

Acceptable Hint in Canada.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES tells of a newspaper correspondent who is traveling in the West to watch and report upon the drift of things political out there, who reports that the general complaint by both Republicans and Democrats is that in this contest there is "apathy." There is at times a tendency to exhibit the same weakness in some of our own contests. It must be guarded against. Overconfidence and apathy are twin evils which may be productive of great political sorrow. The caution given by THE NEW YORK TIMES is worth remembering, especially as whether sooner or later we shall have a general election in Canada ere long.

NUGGETS.

A Catch.

Hicks—I had my house broken into last week.

Wicks—You don't say so? Lose much?

Hicks—It cost me a dollar to get the lock repaired. Hereafter I guess I shall have to leave the door unlocked.—Boston Transcript.

Not Without Interest.

"Ugh!" exclaimed the exchange ticket, withdrawing as far as possible into the corner of the pocket, "you're from a pawn shop."

"Suppose I am," retorted the pawn ticket. "I am the pawn shop's one redeeming feature."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Headed Off.

"When John goes to sleep in camp meeting, I never wake him until after the alms plate has gone by."

"Why not?"

"Because, ma, he's so ashamed of having been asleep that he puts in twice as much money as he ought to."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE HOUSE OF LOVE.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

We built it out of a Summer dream,
With hopes of wonder for arch and beam;
We cleared a spot in the rosy lane,
Where oaks gave shelter from sun and rain;
We wasted wealth of our fancy there
In that haven we built from the world of care.
It grew, from the sill to the vaulted dome,
A sweet love nest and a love sweet home.

There were secret ways through the tangled wood
To the spot where its walls of jasper stood;
There were chestnuts bending above the moss
And the pine spread arms like a wayside cross;
There were wildwood blooms for the feet to fall,
And the low, sweet plaint of the thrush's call;
There were faith, and trust, and the song of life
In the rooms that were walled from the stress and strife.

We built it out of the ormoz stone,
And the amethyst, with its purple zone;
We set white lilies beside the door,
And strewed the myrrh-leaf on the floor;
We carved the rails of the winding stair
Out of the marble snow white and rare;
One chamber of gold in a sea of white
We built to the east for the morning light.

One to the west was of crimson sheen
For the sunset ribbons to flash between,
And one was the secret room of the heart
Where thou, O Love, didst reign apart
From the dust that stifles the voice of song
Where the feet go by of the hurrying throng,
From the roar and rumble that thrill the day
In the hundred haunts of the human fray.

We built it out of a Summer dream,
We followed the path of the far-off gleam,
Hand in hand to our hopes we went
Under the lanes where the chestnuts bent,
And what if the house were a house of dust?
And what if we wasted our faith and trust?
And what if it crumbled away at our feet?
We had our dream—and the dream was sweet!

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN OF TO-DAY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have recently returned from a visit to Canada, where I passed most of the time among the French-Canadians. As possibly some of the readers of THE TIMES may be interested in the present status—moral, mental, and physical—of that race, I venture to send to you a very brief summary of the observations of an entirely unprejudiced American upon the subject.

In the first place, I may say that from what I have read, seen, and heard I am convinced that the French-Canadians are of a purer blooded French race than are their cousins of France itself, for two reasons, viz.: (1) because their ancestors left France one or two or even three centuries ago, and long before the present depopulation of the French race and influx of foreigners into France had commenced, and consequently before the mélange de sang and the gradual absorption of the French race by the more virile Belgian, Italian, and German immigrants had begun; and (2) because the French-Canadians have intermarried among themselves and kept their blood free from foreign mixture.

The average French-Canadian—man, woman, and child—is a very religious person. Many Americans might, perhaps, be inclined to call them slightly superstitious. At all hours of the day you can find men, as well as women and children, in the churches, indulging in silent prayer, crossing themselves with holy water or kneeling in the confessional. Nowhere have the priests such extended influence as among these descendants of the Gauls in Canada. It is a rather curious sight to an American eye to watch the many priests passing along the streets of Montreal, clad in their flowing black robes and ecclesiastical hats, receiving and returning the respectful salutations of the faithful. In order to convey some idea of the extent to which many of the French-Canadians carry their religious faith I here insert a few announcements which I cut out of the Journal of Montreal, a widely read and much esteemed organ of the French-Canadian Conservatives, on Aug. 10 last:

PERSONNEL.

REMERCIEMENTS—Je remercie St. Expédit de m'avoir fait avoir un contrat avec promesse de faire publier, adresses-vous a lui.

REMERCIEMENTS—Recouvrement de la santé obtenu par l'intercession de la sainte Vierge et l'accomplissement des sept stations, de Jeudi-Saint.

REMERCIEMENTS a la sainte Vierge, a saint Antoine et aux Ames du Purgatoire, pour position obtenue, avec promesse de publier—A. L.

[TRANSLATION.]

PERSONAL.

THANKS—I thank St. Expédit for having been the means of my securing a contract with promise of publication. Address yourself to Him.

THANKS—Health restored through the intercession of the Holy Virgin and the accomplishment of the seven stations of Holy Thursday.

THANKS to the Holy Virgin, to St. Anthony, and to the Souls in Purgatory for position obtained, with promise to publish.—A. L.

Many similar announcements appear in the "Liberal" papers of the French population, and there is nothing to indicate that the same religious faith does not permeate all sections of the race.

The French-Canadian woman differs vastly from her cousin of France in two respects, viz., (1) she is a very moral woman, and (2) she has many children. Frequently there are as many as fifteen children in a family. The population, however, of the French-Canadians does not increase as much as one would expect, for the reason that a very large number emigrate every year to the United States. Some of these return, but the majority become Americans, and are soon lost in that vast medley of races which goes to make up the American people. Indeed, in spite of their large families, the French-Canadians seem to be losing ground, as compared with the Anglo-Saxon element, as the following statistics will show, viz., the French-Canadians increased 90 per cent. in the census of 1760, 70 per cent. in 1791, 60 per cent. in 1815, 46 per cent. in 1837, 44 per cent. in 1841, 33 per cent. in 1861, 31 per cent. in 1871, 30 per cent. in 1881, and 29 per cent. in 1891.

As regards their language, the French-Canadians, so far as one may judge from their newspapers and private letters, can read and write correctly enough the French language, but when they come to speak it, ah, that is another matter! A Parisian lady who lived a year among the French-Canadians of Montreal told me that it was only after six months that she succeeded in understanding them. A professor from Tours, France, who has a large school at Quebec, assured me that, even after eight years' residence in Canada, he had difficulty in comprehending many of the French-Canadians. They have a way, as it seemed to me, of half swallowing their words, while their accent and pronunciation are certainly peculiar. The "ultra-educated," indeed, speak French grammatically and with a reasonably good, though distinctly peculiar, accent; but even they make use of a good many words, expressions, and phrases entirely unknown, not only to the French Academy and to its famous dictionary, but also to every inhabitant of France who has not enjoyed the advantage of a residence in Canada. In the larger cities a very considerable portion of the French-Canadians can speak English, in addition to their own language, but in the country districts it is rather exceptional to find one of them who understands more than a few words of the dominant tongue.

Although the Government endeavors to promote education with impartiality among the French and English elements of the population of Canada, still it seemed to me that the French were in general inferior in education and intelligence to the English. As between the two races, placed side by side, enjoying the same advantages and laboring under the same disadvantages, it must be admitted by all careful and impartial observers that the Anglo-Saxon has shown himself stronger, more energetic, more progressive, and more intelligent, and, I am compelled to add, more cleanly, than the Gallic.

Upon the subject of cleanliness, I have before me a copy of The Montreal Journal of Aug. 11, in which appears a very stirring appeal to its French readers not to confine their ablutions to the face and hands, but to wash the whole body at least once a week, and minute directions are given as to how that operation should be performed. The article is both amusing and suggestive of the unenviable condition of "unwashedness" of some, at least, of The Journal's readers.

Referring to the question of race, I was surprised at the emphasis with which the editor of a French newspaper in Montreal repudiated the suggestion that the French are a "Latin" race. According to his theory, for which he appears to have good authority, the original Celts of Gaul, being much more numerous than their Roman conquerors, absorbed and amalgamated them, and then repeated the same operation with the Germanic tribes, who overran France upon the fall of Rome, so that the French of to-day—at least in Canada—remain a Celtic race, just as the English remain an Anglo-Saxon race, in spite of the Romanized Celts who inhabited Britain before the coming of the Saxons, and notwithstanding the subsequent conquest by the Normans. In both instances the most numerous race absorbed the less numerous ones, whether the latter were conquerors or conquered.

My editorial friend hastened to add that he did not claim that his theory applied, in the same degree, to the present inhabitants of France, on account of the depopulation of the real French race, and because of the large number of foreigners who have settled in France during the last thirty years, and who are gradually supplanting and absorbing the diminishing native race. So far as the French being generally of dark complexion is concerned, he pointed out that there are many very dark Celts in Ireland and Scotland, while in temperament and character the real Frenchman of to-day bears a very striking resemblance to the Gauls of the time of Caesar.

In fact, the average French-Canadian is strong and healthy, although not, perhaps, as a general rule, as tall as his English compatriot. There are, however, many very tall men among the French-Canadians. M. Taine—and a long time before him Lord Chesterfield—observed that the average middle-class Frenchman, even when dressed with the greatest care, had the "air of a peasant in his Sunday best clothes." (Le bourgeois même les mieux habillé a l'air d'un paysan endimanché.) If this rule applies, in a certain degree, to his Canadian cousin also, there are many exceptions to the rule. There are also many exceptions to the rule that the Anglo-Saxon race is superior to the French race in Canada, for this rule applies only to the general average.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the present Prime Minister of Canada, is a French-Canadian; but, strange to say, he is opposed by a large section of his compatriots, many of whom seem to think him "too English" in his tendencies. Sir Wilfrid is a man of large intelligence, wide information, and high breeding. He is the Liberal leader, and hopes to win again at the general elections to be held this Fall. The Conservative leader, Sir Charles Tupper, is an English-Canadian, but has the support of many French-Canadian papers, among others the Journal and the Presse of Montreal. Sir Wilfrid has been falsely accused of having, after a visit to Europe, pronounced the English to be a much better mannered and more refined people than the French, and to have used something like the following language:

"The exaggerated, but merely skin-deep, courtesy of the French is emblematical of their shallow nature; rub them the wrong way and the inherent vulgarity of their character comes quickly to the surface."

Sir Wilfrid and many of his friends have emphatically denied that he ever made any such statement; but, nevertheless, several French-Canadians have assured me that the Liberals will lose thousands of votes in consequence of this false accusations. Such is politics. REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Aug. 17, 1900.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

MR. BRYAN'S ANTI-IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very rarely, outside of Japan, do sorrowing friends mourn over two such victims to "hari-kiri" as the self-immolated Cockran and Shepard.

Far above the average in cleverness as lawyers and orators, these men, who vigorously opposed Bryanism and its undemocratic heresies in 1896, now declare that they will support its high priest, Mr. Bryan, on one plank only!

We do not forget their powerful denunciations and just arguments against "free silver at 16 to 1," against the opposition to injunctions and Federal authority to enforce laws—the chief heresies of 1896—but they do forget.

Neither of these gentlemen utters a word to show that he has changed his views as to the enormity of those revolutionary and harmful doctrines; not a syllable expressing any doubt as to the soundness and justice of his philippics in 1896.

They seem to be much in the attitude of a man about to violate his conscience and hunting for an excuse. Against Bryan as a man they said naught; it was against the principles which he represented that they fulminated in righteous wrath.

They do not now pretend that those principles are any less iniquitous, any less apt to cause a commercial convulsion and universal harm.

In voting for Bryan they vote for Bryanism and for every one of its planks; they cannot vote for any one selected plank and against the others. They cannot vote for the bogie "anti-imperialism" except by also voting for repudiation, fifty-cent dollars, opposition to injunctions, and against Federal authority to enforce the laws.

"Imperialism" is a mere ghost, the nightmare of Bostonian supersentimentalists, a scarecrow to frighten the ill-informed, a bait for voters, or a flimsy excuse for those who, having determined to vote for Bryan anyhow, feel the need of excusing their action in voting for principles they abominate. It seems that "their punishment was greater than they could bear"—the punishment of ostracism by the more numerous who claim "regularity" for the pseudo-Democrats under the flag of Bryan.

They assert that the election of Mr. Bryan could not for two years, at least, bring on the evils which they believe would follow the enforcement of the Chicago platform. But the election would be for four years. Are they willing to bring on these evils between the second and fourth years? Bryan's election would bring in a Bryan House. But they must know that upon the inauguration of Mr. Bryan he would have the power instantly to order payments due from the United States to be made in silver dollars. They must know that this would mean panic—that every foreign Government would at least protest against such payments to its citizens. And they must know that Bryan suffers from the obsession of holding that "free silver at 16 to 1" is the greatest of panaceas for all labor and money troubles and that he would be swift to put in practice all the theories he supported in 1896.

The platform of 1900 declares "anti-imperialism" to be the paramount issue. But nowhere has Mr. Bryan made such a declaration. He is the platform; he is the Alpha and Omega of Bryanism. And, judging by his despotic command that free silver at 16 to 1 should be reaffirmed in express terms at Kansas City, no sane and careful man can really believe that that plank will not be regarded in the heart of Bryan now exactly as he regarded it in 1896.

No! Messrs. Cockran and Shepard, dismiss from your minds the fond, foolish hope that Bryan, elected, would not instantly let loose upon the country every woe and every ill that you foretold in 1896 would follow his election. Why should he not, if he be as "sincere" as you declare him to be? Why should he not, if sincere, do his utmost against the courts, injunctions, and Federal authority, as you justly feared in 1896? The platform of Chicago was reaffirmed, in those respects, at Kansas City.

He expressly threatens a special session to carry out his anti-imperialist scheme. You, by preferring Bryan to McKinley, declare that you prefer Bryan's Philippine policy of "responsibility without authority" to McKinley's of "responsibility with authority"; that you will let the Filipinos work out their own form of stable government.

Do you think they can construct a stable government better than the United States can for them? That you will give independence to the Filipinos? What sort of independence? Do you mean greater independence than that which New York or Pennsylvania has? For they are not independent, as the United States are independent. If New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians are satisfied with their measure of independence, although subject to the sovereignty of the Union, why should you wish to give a greater independence to the Philippine Islands? We refused to give independence to our own dear Southern States.

You admit our responsibility toward these islanders, and yet you object to the use of that authority which should always accompany responsibility. After the islanders establish a government under Aguinaldo, after Mr. Bryan has given them absolute independence, then, Mr. Bryan would have the United States back up, protect, and defend that independent government against all Europe and Asia. Without any voice or any authority to prevent or settle disputes, the United States should become a gigantic, incarnate, unpaid, volunteer policeman to prevent any interference, right or wrong, with the blessed islanders! Go to! You must think the people of this country are dark, staring mad, if you believe they will prefer such a Bryanistic opera-bouffe comedy to the statesmanlike course of McKinley.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.

New York, Aug. 17, 1900.

THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although a Republican, and proud of the history and triumphs of the Republican Party, I do not intend to support the present Administration in the coming election. I have read and carefully weighed the editorials of our leading and substantial newspapers, and the point that has impressed me is that there seems to be a desire to befog and misrepresent the issue involved in the present campaign.

For example, in your editorial of July 11, entitled "Two Questions," you ask, "What would and could Mr. Bryan do in regard to our Asiatic possessions that would change the general policy adopted by President McKinley?" and answer it by stating, "We cannot see, if Mr. McKinley's policy is having such an evil effect on what this country is permanently to be, how we gain any greater safety by substantially the same policy at the hands of Mr. Bryan." In your editorial of Aug. 18 you repeat the same assertions by stating, "The policy of the American Government in the Philippines, which its opponents call 'imperialism,' is to establish order under the sovereignty of the United States, and to develop self-government among the natives as fast and as far as practicable."

"The policy of the Democratic Party and of Mr. Bryan is, 1, 'to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands; 2, to give independence to the Filipinos; 3, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny.' What is the difference between these two policies? What is the difference in their character, and what is the difference in the consequences to the Filipinos and to ourselves?"

I respectfully submit that the above is not a fair and candid statement for your well-edited paper to make of the issue involved in the approaching election. The facts are as follows:

1. The Republican Party has adopted and partially executed a colonial policy, which is a new one in that it ignores the limitations placed upon the Government by the Constitution. The Democratic Party has repudiated such a policy as un-American and usurpative, from which comes the designation "imperialism."

2. The Republican Party, through its President and his advisers, has declared that it rests with Congress to determine whether the Constitution, or any part of it, shall follow the flag. The Democratic Party believes that the President and members of Congress are subject to the Constitution in all that they undertake and not superior to it, that their duty is to obey its mandates and to remember their oaths of office.

Can it be seriously maintained that it was the intention of those who drafted the United States Constitution to confer upon the central Government the right to govern alien races without regard to the limitations therein expressed?

If such was not the intention of those who drafted the instrument, nor of the States that subsequently ratified it, is it not revolutionary to adopt a policy for which no authority can be found in the powers granted? Nor is such a power necessarily implied to carry out any of the powers so granted. It is an unauthorized and revolutionary departure from our form of government.

The fatal mistake was made when the President demanded the cession of the Philippine Islands. Even before the ratification of the peace treaty, such a policy could be detected in the speech of the President at Boston. The lust of empire had begun its deadly work.

You also endeavor in your editorial to establish the inconsistency of Mr. Bryan in interfering in any manner with the people of the Philippine Islands in order to "establish a stable form of government." Here again you are unfair. Having assumed control of the islands, we were bound under the rules of international law to protect the citizens of foreign nations who might be in the Philippines. There can be no reasonable objection to this policy. It is our "plain duty."

There is, however, serious objection to the policy of President McKinley to govern subject races in the manner he has outlined. In this respect Mr. Bryan promises the Filipinos independence. Because such a course is fair, honorable, and thoroughly American, I shall throw my vote and influence to Mr. Bryan.

EDWARD WADE BENJAMIN.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 18, 1900.

MR. SHEPARD CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. E. M. Shepard in giving his reasons for supporting Bryan says:

"I am not impressed with the talk of a panic following Mr. Bryan's election. If a panic be necessary to preserve our ideal of democratic self-government I should say it was a small price to pay."

Mr. Shepard wishes to preseve "our ideal of democratic self-government" by electing Bryan and putting into effect the principles embodied in the Chicago platform and the populism and demagogism for which Mr. Bryan himself stands, and he would, apparently, welcome a financial panic and the inevitable destruction, misery, and sorrow which this would spread throughout our land, if not also throughout the world, rather than that Bryan should not be elected and "imperialism" thereby laid at rest. The solicitude of Mr. Shepard to preserve "our ideal of democratic self-government" by the election of Bryan is touching in the extreme when we consider that he has never had anything to say in condemnation of the "imperialism" of Dick Croker, Johnny Carroll, "Boss" Platt, and "Boss" McLaughlin, extending even to the judiciary of the State and United States, nor of their ideals of democratic self-government, which it is fair to assume are also Mr. Shepard's.

One of the saddest afflictions which any American citizen can have is circulation in the blood of the poison of democratic bourbonism which causes the brain to so misunderstand the nature of our institutions and the duties of an American citizen as to view everything labeled "democracy" as imposing upon him support, and the failure of the party calling itself by that name to put in force the destructive principles imposed by a populistic "boss" upon it as a failure to preserve "our ideal of democratic self-government." S.

New York, Aug. 16, 1900.

CRITICISES MR. McKINLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting this morning upon the assertion of Mr. Edward M. Shepard that "There is far greater temptation, far greater justification for the annexation of rich Chinese territory in the temperate zone than for any campaign in Luzon, no less stupid than it is wasteful and wicked," you ask somewhat indignantly, "On what act or utterance of the President or of the State Department is such an insinuation based?"

Permit me to inquire upon what act or utterance of Mr. McKinley—previous to the fact—could a legitimate anticipation of any of his unexpected and wild departures from the settled, National policy of a century have been based? When his plutocratic owners have been tempted, he has followed their dictation, unmindful of the "fixed traditions" of which you speak, and utterly unmindful of any "utterances" of his own. There has been no one more deaf in the past than himself, and in this trait of his character lies the peril of his re-election, in the opinion of many of the soundest thinkers in the country. Your picture of the terrors that might follow the election of Mr. Bryan provokes the question whether Mr. Shepard's "imagination" is at all comparable with your own. H. E. D.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 17, 1900.

A POLITICAL DANGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day's reading in THE TIMES must give food for thought to all thinking, loyal, and patriotic citizens. The daily perusal of your news and editorial columns impresses me with the idea that you at least try to give an honest and impartial picture of political events. As a consistent Republican all my voting years, and coming from solid New England Democratic stock, I have congratulated myself on being in such good company. Opportunities for actual observation of the conditions in some of our new possessions have come to me, and at all times I have taken ground that common honesty, free from commercial greed, should actuate us in our policy toward the people who have, by our grace, been freed from Spanish slavery. While it would be interesting, to myself at least, to see my ideas on our relations to these new people in print, it would hardly pay to publish them in the face of all that has been written and printed before.

There is one thing, however, that strikes me as a serious condition. Laying aside the past record of the Democratic Party, say for forty years, on all questions involving National honor and prosperity, we are confronted by the fact that Mr. Bryan, so far as external observation can tell us, is an honest, conscientious, and probably a competent Presidential candidate. His free silver craziness, his Supreme Court nonsense, are not dangerous factors if he is successful. His anti-imperialistic position is going to win for him many followers, and these followers are not all men of dense perceptions. Intelligence of that order to which we as Americans point with pride is being enlisted in his cause, and while this following is compelled to swallow much that is poisonous and without antidote in Democracy, they do so because they feel that there is actual peril before us if conditions do not change soon. I do not mean political peril for the Republican Party, for that perhaps may come as a reminder that the "people" still live and think; but for the Republic itself.

Mr. Bourke Cockran's letter to the Liberty Convention will stir many a Republican heart into action. Questions to one's self will be asked that may startle many lazy and indifferent citizens into action, and, if I mistake not, that self-introspection and analysis will result in a certain kind of respect for Mr. Bryan personally that will not extend to the rank and file of the party he represents. That respect will poll votes from all political classes, and it may be that on the anti-imperialistic platform alone our erstwhile friends, the Administration will find the future majority they expect considerably reduced. It is to be hoped that every citizen who is not a venal politician will seriously consider the situation, as it cannot be doubted by conservative men that the times are momentous and our integrity and honor for the future must be safeguarded at all costs.

Dr. WILLIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1900.

DISAGREES WITH THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial comment in to-day's TIMES headed "Converts to Bryan" is a masterpiece of disingenuousness, and will probably, to a certain extent, fulfill its obvious mission of misleading those of your readers who believe that THE TIMES is a reliable source of information, which gives the news accurately and impartially; but, to those who are not so easily deceived by mere statements of what purport to be facts, the above-mentioned editorial is as shallow as it is misleading.

It is quite amusing to note the comments of THE TIMES, Sun, and other ultra-Republican newspapers on the now very frequent defections from the Republican fold of men who have been for years recognized as statesmen of National reputation and undoubted judgment and ability; for, as by ones and twos and threes, these distinguished gentlemen repudiate the party they have been affiliated with for years because they will not subscribe to the un-American and insincere doctrines now promulgated by that party, and come out frankly for Mr. Bryan—the greatest living exponent of true democracy—they are held up to ridicule by the Republican press and denounced as men devoid of judgment, wisdom, and ordinary common sense, who are fit subjects for an asylum, or else are so far gone mentally and physically that what they do or say is the irresponsible word or act of senility.

But why, may I ask, did you select the most unheard-of names to illustrate the point of your argument? Why did you fail to mention such men as Boutwell, Cockran, Schurs, and a "host of others too great to be named"? You might as well have used for purposes of illustration the names of the Postmaster at, say, Tonkawa, O. T., or of the Town Clerk of Popuonock, Conn.; they would have been quite as familiar to the general public as the names you have selected.

Has it at last come to pass that THE TIMES has been "whipped into line" by the Republican "managers" and must truckle to their whims and caprices, ignoring—as is the true Republican policy—fact for fiction in the hope that the public may be gulled into believing that the Democratic Party is a band of rascals, cutthroats, thieves, robbers, &c., as it was recently so eloquently characterized by the somewhat bombastic Governor of this State?

"Aliena optimum frui insania."

A "BRYANIZED" DEMOCRAT.

New York, Aug. 16, 1900.

THE NEGRO RIOT.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in yesterday's paper, "A Disgrace to the Police" is to the point, but your condemnation of these so-called "guardians of the peace" might have, with reason, been more trenchant. It would be gross flattery and an insult to dumb animals to call these men brutes, but what we call the brutal instinct is largely developed in most of them. The Irish element, always inimical to the negroes, lets loose its cruelty at every opportunity, and the idea of justice to the black man (or woman) never enters their heads.

I am within bounds when I say that the average decent citizen looks upon a policeman with profound distrust, and as a friend of mine has just said, is inclined to cross the street to avoid one, for fear he, the "guardian," should feel like knocking him down!

We are indebted to Tammany and its Croker, and hardly less to Platt, Tracy, and the horde who opposed the election of President Low for this horrible state of things; and that the unspeakable Devery has the command of such a force accentuates the horror of it. REPUBLICAN.

New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

THE TREATMENT OF THE NEGROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Northerners are accustomed to look down on their Southern brethren as degraders of the National name and as standing far below them in the serried ranks of morality and chiefly because of the Southerners' treatment of the black. The question, Why could not the man secure police protection is answered in the South with, "Because he is black."

To have had that question put in New York City, the metropolis of enlightenment, as well as commerce, and to receive to it the same answer is a disgrace—a disgrace to the highest human instinct, a disgrace to the lowest that our city contains, and that such a riot as occurred on Eighth Avenue should be countenanced by our police force is intolerable. How much the past actions of the Southernsrs may have influenced the more emotional class cannot be ascertained, but that imitation of such action could be eradicated in our city is a point which can be decided, and effectually decided.

Do not our citizens feel the indignity put upon them when Southern motives actuate our city, and, worst of all, when these motives are fostered by the police? If the police cannot be trusted to protect the black man, can they be trusted with the interests of the white man?

Will not all respectable members of the community unite in protesting against such barbarous negligence on the part of the police? Will they not make their protest effectual by united action? J. L. D.

Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1900.

THE POLICE AND THE RIOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent whose communication in this morning's TIMES is signed "Constant Reader" cannot have been a very constant reader of your high-class paper, or, at least, not a very careful one, or he would not entertain such narrow views.

We never hear any outburst of sympathy if a white loafer is clubbed while resisting a very proper arrest, but if a "down-trodden" black kills a policeman who is taking to the station house a colored prostitute—one of a class that makes many streets of the west side dangerous after nightfall—who probably supported this black scoundrel by her miserable earnings, and if others of his race and habits assist in the deed and swagger around, insulting and intimidating any white person who may happen to pass along, he must be treated as a gentle lamb. Why should a black lawbreaker be entitled to any more sympathy than a white one? His (your correspondent's) attack on Chief Devery is without foundation and absurd. Whatever Devery's faults may be, he certainly handled that disturbance well.

I think your "Constant Reader" is a very inconsistent writer. He certainly is a very prejudiced person, and one of the kind whose views keep thousands of broader-minded persons out of the Republican Party, no matter what their views on the leading questions may be. Let me assure him that all Tammany men are not thugs, and that some of the reform (?) police appointed under Mayor Strong's administration are not angels. UNPREJUDICED.

Brooklyn, Aug. 17, 1900.

PROPERTY OWNERS IN THE BRONX

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 12th you report a meeting held at Harmonie Hall Monday evening, Aug. 6, of the Bronx Borough (Claremont Section) Property Owners and Agents' Association. Among other things you say "from the present outlook it will die [our association] a quiet and unnoticed death," and also "the members will not stand by their pledges."

You also report an interview from several members of a firm, who class our organization as a bear raid in order to alarm the capitalist; from another firm who says that the "shouters" are the very ones who caused the trouble, and do not own "half a dozen bricks"; from another gentleman, whose opinion I value, "whether the exposures made are true or untrue, they are bad from a real estate point of view."

In regard to the statement that the organization will die a "quiet and unnoticed death," and that the members will "not stand by their pledges." Two weeks prior to the date of our first meeting, Aug. 1, there was a "gentlemen's agreement" between the owners and agents of our district not to give any more free rent, and to post each other as to delinquent tenants. During that and until the present time we have not given a dollar of free rent in our district. All the members to a man have kept the agreement to the letter.

Regarding the gentlemen you interviewed, I will say that they "know not whereof they speak" when they say we want to "scare the capitalist," and the people interested in this movement "do not own half a dozen bricks." The members of this organization are all or nearly all property owners not only in this section, but in other districts in the Bronx and Manhattan.

We have one firm which alone owns fifty-two flats in this section and double that number in other sections. We also have a member owning and controlling twenty-two flats; another twelve, and another eight. We have not scared the capitalist, but we have encouraged him in his holdings by making his property pay him. He not only has a rental value now, but a legitimate selling value.

These so-called exposures in the Bronx have not hurt it a particle; on the contrary, they have already redounded to its interests. Owners who were willing to sell cheaply are now holding on for better prices. Those who were discouraged on account of the free rent system are now taking heart and holding on to what they have, and in some cases are ready to buy more property. Already investors who have suffered on account of the free rent system in other sections are inquiring here in this section for property.

We, who started this "no free rent movement" saw an evil which had to be met sooner or later, and we decided to meet it before the loss became so great as to plunge some of us into financial ruin. We dismissed the plan of making it a universal movement over Greater New York, but after going over the ground carefully by examining what was done in similar movements, and by applying to it the law of evolution, we decided to restrict ourselves to a limited area, and gradually grow until we had taken in the whole of the City of New York. If we succeeded in our district, it would be an object lesson for others to emulate. They could form separate organizations and affiliate with the parent organization, and in time every district in all of the boroughs would be organized; then there will be a united whole. To attempt to carry out this work all at once would be to invite failure at the start; hence we took up the district idea.

As it is now, we are succeeding beyond our most sanguine expectations, not only in our district, but in other districts which are now forming. And, instead of the movement "dying a quiet and unnoticed death" upon investigation, you will find it a very "lively corpse."

EDWARD POLAK,
Vice President,
Owners and Real Estate Agents' Protective Association.

New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

VIEW OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Mr. Huntington brings out the information that he was the gentleman who offered the money prizes for the best answers to "The Man with the Hoe," being moved thereto, according to The Sun, by a desire to combat the "false and meretricious philosophy" of Mr. Markham's poem.

It would seem from this that Mr. Huntington was one of the comparatively few who thought they saw in this poem an attack on the man with the hoe as we know him in our country, or an endeavor to belittle the dignity of labor in general. This view is curiously far-fetched and seems altogether unwarranted by any one who gives the picture and the poem the intelligent thought they deserve.

The American "man with the hoe" is well able to take care of himself, is not the victim of oppression, and the "light within his brain" has not been extinguished. He is apt, in our rapid American evolution, to be found governing the State or running a railroad before the hoe is worn out. He is neither in the picture nor the poem.

But the man in the picture is truly a pathetic sight and a worthy subject of the brush of Millais and the pen of Markham. Remembering his wrongs and his grim and terrible vengeance on his oppressors, as we know them in the history of the French Revolution, he is a tragic figure, also. He is a type of the French soil-worker of his time, degraded and brutalized by long years of serfdom or semi-serfdom, tyranny, and oppression.

Neither picture nor poem has relation to the American life or labor of to-day. To take the poem as intended for this and as a warning or a threat to the "oppressors of labor," or "trust barons," of the present time is far-fetched, or demagogical, or both. It is not surprising that from this point of view the answers to "The Man with the Hoe" have been so feeble.

The writer is not an indiscriminate admirer of Mr. Markham's writings, and finds nothing in his later utterances that has the merit or strong human interest that is shown in this poem. This may be only another reminder that Pegasus cannot be saddled and ridden at will. That it is difficult to make the muse work to order is still more strongly evident in the weakness even in the best of the "answers" brought forth by Mr. Huntington's offer.

PETER J. NEVINS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 17, 1900.

OPPORTUNITY NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on "Economy and Patience" will be read and thoughtfully considered by thousands of your subscribers, and it is my hope that some will give expression to their views thereon. May I by your courtesy submit mine?

Mr. Huntington's career commenced at a period when this country was enjoying the exuberance of youth with practically limitless resources in reserve. Your conclusions are as usual admirably and clearly expressed, and I have the temerity to assert that economy and patience, supplemented by "that supreme quality or complex of qualities which for lack of a better name we [THE TIMES] call genius," will be of little avail to young or old unless opportunity arises for the exercise of those powers of mind and body which Mr. Huntington possessed in a marked degree.

The aggregation of capital has placed "opportunity" in the rear rank. With all the gifts the gods may give us, with physical and mental activity of excellence and force, it would be indeed a hopeless task to emulate the career of the late President of the Southern Pacific Railway.

The avenues to wealth are closed and narrowed every day by the centralization of wealth, to which all important transactions now gravitate. Whether or not these conditions are advantageous to the great majority of our people the future will demonstrate. Let us hope that the capitalists of the Nation will realize their duty and learn that every man and every woman is entitled to earn an honest livelihood, and that without the majestic millions of toiling people there could be no wealth or uses for it. JAMES GAMBLE.

New York, Aug. 16, 1900.

"THE WORLD'S DEMOCRACY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 9 you kindly printed a plea for a "world's democracy," to be developed through the democratisation of civilized society, even (and indispensably) in the international sphere, ("the keystone of the arch,") and to consist of "groups within groups of 'town meetings'"—the characteristic unit "cells" of any social organism whose democracy is real and persistent enough to keep it a living and healthy organism, instead of a mass of degenerating tissues, food for parasites. That plea ended thus: "A voluntary 'order,' or brotherhood, can and should be founded to develop experimentally a truly democratic 'polity,' and to marshal and discipline men for the coming official 'world's democracy.' Incidentally, this unofficial 'respublica in imperia' might carry on a system of mutual assurance against destitution."

The suggestion has met with a degree of approval which, considering the portentousness (if not audacity) of the idea, is as encouraging as it was surprising.

Before proceeding to other principles of the subject, let me here, for the benefit of any reader who has not realized the fact, quote Col. Stickney's proof that the true democracy of the "town-meeting" sort is a condition promotive of, if not indispensable to, the only genuine "aristocracy"—that is, the leadership and influence of men of character, ability, and knowledge:

"Bear in mind that the men in each primary district will meet together time after time, year after year. They will come to know one another. Character and ability will, in time, tell. Men of strong minds, who can speak, to the point, forcibly and clearly, will come to have influence with their fellows. The able and honest men will, in time, as a rule, control the action of the primary meeting of citizens. Dishonest men will become known, and will not have power. Here is the solution of the point so often raised as to giving ignorant men the same weight in public affairs with men of intelligence. * * * Men are very unequal in natural power, in acquired capacity, and in honesty. The man who is honest and able should have greater weight in public affairs than the man who is dishonest and ignorant. He will get it if citizens habitually meet for common political action," because he will have more influence with neighbors who know them both. "It is mainly in order, to enable able and honest men to have their full weight in public affairs that it is necessary to have the popular assembly as the organ for all popular action. * * If all the citizens meet, when they are to take public action, then every man will have a fair opportunity to influence the action of his fellow-citizens, by the expenditure of only a reasonable amount of time, in a fair, open, honest way, in the public discussion of public men and public measures. It is not necessary that men should be skilled or experienced orators. In the meeting of ordinary citizens," who habitually come together, "nothing weighs like the clear common sense of successful, practical men. * * * These men, if we have the public meeting, of all the citizens, every time, for popular action, on men and measures, will control" (by freely influencing) "popular action. But without the public meeting, the best men in the community lose their due weight, and the worst elements of society gain an undue weight. The management of great organizations for 'carrying elections' naturally, necessarily, and surely falls into the hands of the worst class of citizens"—who can make a paying business of "politics" by intrigue and spoilsmongering. In another work, picked up by chance after the foregoing was written, I read that the "perfecting of democracy" must result in "the most perfect aristocracy, or government by the best, that can be conceived." "What result," asks the writer, "could be more master of course?"

Again, I beg all readers who are interested to "cut this out" for future reference, should the discussion proceed.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS.

New York, Aug. 11, 1900.

THE REAL DEMOCRACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I were to criticise the suggestive letter of your correspondent, Charles Frederic Adams on "The World's Democracy," in your valuable forum, date of Aug. 9, I should venture to regret that it dealt so much in generalities and was so much in the air as to invite that too ready contempt of academic discussions of our vital and practical problem of redeeming democratic government in this country from its dispossession by political party organization. But Mr. Adams's main ideas are so familiar to me (I can guess their source to be identical with mine) that I beg space to give them a little more definiteness and application.

The problem of how political society shall be organized so as to put the democratic idea into actual operation has been brought before the world pointedly by the convincing disclosure of the shortcomings of our experiment in this Republic. That every one should have a voice in the Government through universal suffrage is an idea readily received and seems simple of execution. Yet it appears that, so far from accomplishing this, the American form of democracy has virtually turned over the rule of the country to a minority of professional party organizers That our plan of elections, based on the direct vote for public officers of wide and populous constituencies, makes a special opportunity for politicians' activity through the need of intermediaries, such as nominating caucuses, to concentrate the otherwise scattering vote, cannot be gainsaid; and plainly it is an aggravation of what is at the bottom of our present political ills. In view of this consideration, to say that the present party organizers' domination is inevitable in a democracy is to make an unwarranted and weak general conclusion from a particular instance, for, not only is our form of democracy peculiarly favorable to the politician, but this Republic is the first and solitary example of democracy on so large a scale and is therefore in its nature experimental. To assert that no other ground plan of democracy could better its working were to throw up a great undertaking at the first failure.

Now the essence and the heart of any democratic government is the collection of the popular will. Only when that has been accomplished with completeness and exactness and then public administration miscarries can democracy be pronounced a failure. Obviously, if the collection of the popular will is the heart of the matter, the problem varies in difficulty with the numbers who have to be canvassed. It is simple enough to yet gather the opinion and will of a hundred men who can meet together, but multiplication of numbers and wide distribution, as in our present conditions, so change and complicate the case as to make the construction of a democracy almost a wholly different matter. This is precisely the change that we have seen our own experiment undergo. For one hundred years and more we have worked along with the simple machinery our founders set up, while the conditions of democracy have changed from the simple to the complex. Meanwhile we have made no conscious, premeditated adjustment. The law has remained unchanged, providing merely for direct vote for public officers. But so great was the change and so inadequate the old machinery that some adjustment had, perforce, to be made. Otherwise the primitive apparatus must have collapsed altogether. This was the professional politician's or party organizer's opportunity. He has volunteered and assumed to keep the machine running on the tacit condition that he should control the result. The power which he has gained by this service is only the measure of how essential a prop it was to the outgrown structure of our fathers, and, also, how perfectly designed the politician's own party system of delegation is to organize the great body of voters for his own ends. The politician has adopted and applied to his own purposes the principle of representation or delegation, so slighted in our statutory election system as to count for little or nothing. It was left out in the earliest experiments in democracy, nor even invented, as John Fiske testifies, until the budding of the Teutonic people's ideas of free political society, and has been largely neglected since. Yet this principle, like the crystallizing chemical agent of an amorphous mass, is the only means of reducing great population to an organized democracy—the only method of successfully gearing the people's will to government. This can be supported by a simple argument. No one questions the effectiveness, even the natural perfection, for its function, of the old town meeting plan of government, where the best opinion of the community could be gathered and the fittest men be selected to administer the public affairs, because all men were known of all men. This is unquestionably the unit and type of democracy. Any departure in principle from this must be a divergence from popular government. Now representation or delegation is the only means by which populations so large as not to be collectible in town meeting can be given a true voice in public affairs. This principle the politician has adopted in his party system,

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FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds
Dated August 16, 1897.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President, } Trustees
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
FIRST MTGE. TERMINAL BONDS.
DUE 1916.
Default has been made in the payment of coupon due July 1, 1900. For the mutual protection of the interests of all the holders of the abovenamed bonds, the undersigned, acting as a committee, and representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them by depositing your bonds with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900. Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.
New York, August 16, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent.; payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY.
New York, August 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 22d at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the morning of September 3d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

HOLDS AGAINST CONTRACTORS.

Treasury Official Says Work Must Be Finished in Specified Time.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Tracewell, the Controller of the Treasury, in a case involving payments on a contract for purchasing and placing riprap stone in jetties at Port Jefferson Inlet, N. Y., lays down the principle that a Government contract may be extended as to time—that is, modified so as to relieve the contractor of penalties or damages only when the modification is for the interests of the Government, being based upon a new and valuable consideration.

"It naturally follows," says the Controller, "that if an extension of time be granted solely for the benefit of the contractor, without any new consideration flowing to the Government, such extension will not relieve the contractor from any of the penalties, forfeitures, or damages provided for in the original contract."

Continuing, the Controller says: "As time is usually an important element considered by bidders in fixing the price for a piece of work, it is fair to presume that bidders named a higher price for completing the work covered by the contract than would have been named had it been understood by them that a longer time would be granted the successful bidder. To give such successful bidder additional time after the award had been made, and without an adequate consideration, is an undue advantage to the successful bidder if not an actual fraud upon the other bidders, and a damage to the United States."

For many years past the Government frequently has extended the time of contracts when no loss to the Government would result therefrom, and especially when a strict compliance with the contract would be a great hardship to the contractor. This practice, under the Controller's ruling, will necessarily be discontinued.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RESERVE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Statist, in an article reviewing the money market, says:

"Besides the £3,000,000 in gold attracted to the Bank of England from America and £200,000 from India, it has bought a further £2,500,000, which will shortly arrive, and an inflow of £800,000 from the United Kingdom is expected. Thus the bank may succeed in raising the reserve at the end of the week to £23,000,000.

"The outflow of cash from London to the country usually reaches £4,000,000. During the last four months of the year we may be called on to find several millions of gold for Egypt and Argentina, and there is little prospect of more gold from New York. With a reserve of £23,000,000 we may have to meet a demand of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000. Hence, later it may be necessary to take further measures for attracting gold, or for diverting Egyptian and South American demands for gold to Paris or New York.

"Under these circumstances it will be evident that any ease of the London market must be of a temporary nature. It should be clearly understood that both New York and Paris are in a position to withdraw a very large amount of money from London, if it does not pay to leave their balances here."

GOLD AND SILVER EXPORTS.

Exports of gold and silver from this port to all countries for the week aggregated $751,355 silver bars and coin and $8,787,279 in gold, a total of $9,538,634, against a total of $782,561 gold and silver in the same week last year.

Since Jan. 1 exports of gold have been $46,530,458 and silver $30,465,661, against $25,800,739 gold and $29,960,962 silver in the same period of last year.

Imports of specie for the week were $21,339 gold and $9,319 silver, a total of $30,678, against a total of $116,916 the previous week and $115,081 in the same week of last year. Since Jan. 1, $4,228,495, against a total of $11,266,396 in the same period of last year.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Creditors Advised by Counsel to Accept the Readjustment Plan.

At the law offices of Dos Passos Brothers, who have been acting for creditors of Price, McCormick & Co., it was stated yesterday that the examination of that firm's books, as made by chartered accountants, shows that the readjustment plan, as put out by the committee, is the best under the circumstances, in that it will insure the most satisfactory and the speediest results. Its adoption has therefore been recommended to the creditors by Dos Passos Brothers.

Notice of the formal dissolution of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co. was given out yesterday by the Stock Exchange officials.

National Starch Company Organized.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The organization of the National Starch Company, of which the Kingsfords of this city are the leading stockholders, was perfected to-day. There are nineteen Directors, representing all the starch interests in the United States. The authorized capital is $13,000,000, of which about $10,000,000 has been issued. The officers are William F. Piel, Jr., Chicago, President; T. P. Kingsford, Oswego, and W. H. C. Coles, New York, Vice Presidents; J. D. Higgins, New York, Secretary and Treasurer, and Joy Morton, Chairman of the board.

The East River Bridge Injunction.

An official of the Carbon Steel Company stated yesterday in regard to the injunction restraining Acting Mayor Guggenheimer in the matter of the East River Bridge contracts, that only two of the bidders made inquiries of the Carbon Company in relation to their steel prices.

Cotton Brokers Want Extra Holiday.

Following the lead of the Stock Exchange the members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday framed a petition to the Board of Managers asking that the Exchange be closed on the Saturday preceding Labor Day. Action on the petition will be taken some time this week.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stock market conditions show small change. Activity does not appear. Professional trading remains about the only thing tangible upon the Stock Exchange. Commission houses stay idle, outsiders still holding aloof, and there is no appearance anywhere of interest whatsoever upon the part of those leaders who are strong enough to give the market quality. The market, thus narrow, reflects the same waiting disposition in evidence since early Summer, and which, according to conservative authorities, may with good warrant continue for yet some time to come.

Developments most notable during the week—aside, of course, from encouraging progress reported in China—has had to do with National campaign conditions. Mr. Hanna and some of his colleagues have been quoted as less confident of the outlook than Wall Street has been estimating; and following the pro-Bryan declaration of the anti-imperialists in convention at Indianapolis, lower betting odds have been given more or less conspicuousness. Four to one wagers are no longer obtainable, though till last week they were offered freely; some bets on the Stock Exchange curb at the close of the week were registered even at 2½ to 1. Outsiders do well to bear in mind, however, that betting in Wall Street is not infrequently a matter of market manoeuvring, for as the big odds reflecting confidence in Mr. McKinley's re-election were a little while ago used to help buoyancy in quotations, the trading crowd, in cutting down those odds, may now hope to shake market prices. In so far as the great majority of Wall Street people are concerned, however, it is quite without bounds to state that nine out of ten seem wholly undisturbed—seem absolutely certain that the Administration is to have an overwhelming triumph. Enthusiasm of this sort has had effect, indeed, in the maintenance of recent market firmness, in the heading off of declines which on other accounts were in some parts of the market pretty decidedly threatened. It has been popular, in fact, for traders on the Stock Exchange to make vociferous declarations that the market was already actually discounting President McKinley's re-election. This stand has not uniformly met with approval in conservative quarters, for men of Wall Street experience can recall no National campaign that has been without its scares—though oftentimes unwarranted and but temporary; and their view now, even if there be no real danger involved, is that there are still possibilities of fabricated scarecrows, and of consequent market shake-ups, quite apart from facts and reasonableness; and one present possible uncomfortable feature is that any sudden intrusion of bugaboos may disclose accounts too much expanded among some of the lesser traders of the Street, for some of these lesser traders have been pyramiding recently.

Money market conditions present many problematical phases, and authorities are much divided as to forecasts for the early future. In so far as the home situation is involved, nothing disturbing threatens in any quarter, but foreign exigencies are evidently severe. Great Britain's fifty-million-dollar loan is but preliminary to probably bigger ones to be offered in France and for Russia. As to further immediate gold exportation, much depends—according to bankers—upon what the Bank of France may choose to do or be obliged to do. Russian necessities are to be financed at Paris, and if extra allowance for American gold be offered, we are likely to have a resumption of the movement which was last week suspended when the similar premium offered by the Bank of England had been withdrawn. Thus, to calculate what may develop in the money market here for the coming week or the coming fortnight is largely to indulge in guesses as to what may be determined by foreign policy or foreign necessities.

According to the commercial agencies making a special canvass of business conditions throughout the country some trade betterment develops; even in iron and steel the seriousness of reaction seems to diminish, and on this account there have even been two or three spurts in the metal stocks attempted upon the Stock Exchange, with results hardly encouraging, however, for some substantial lines of such industrials bought at recent bottom prices seem ready to come out when new strength develops. It is the estimate of commercial agency canvassers that we will have early in the Fall a substantial revival in most lines of trade. This Summer has been for manufacturers as for Wall Street—a waiting time.

That this season of readjustment will in the end prove beneficial is not doubted by men big enough to be patient, but a variety of developments are likely to be of record before activity becomes again assertive.

Incidentally, one much awaited event—the appearance of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's official annual figures—has come to pass. The statement is preliminary to an ampler report to follow shortly. It gives many statistics. It does not shed much light on the property's condition. Wall Street does not understand it at all. Comparisons are made with last year's figures, which in last year's report seemed to have been on a different basis. A floating debt is shown, but Wall Street calculators differ widely in estimating from the official data what the amount of that debt is. The later, fuller report may present an understandable exhibit, as it should. There can be no satisfactory excuse for a report that is in any sense complex, that hides anything, that makes any fact uncertain; and just such criticism is deserved by this "preliminary report" of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company—for it is easily capable of differing construction, as was amply evidenced throughout Wall Street yesterday when one speculative faction quoted it as encouraging, while an opposing faction was able to quote it as disturbing. It is amply mild to characterize it as confusing.

One of these days—though the development seems sometimes afar off—corporation reports are going to be plain and explicit. Until they are investors cannot have safety; and there can be no escape from the responsibility of the New York Stock Exchange. That institution must lead in establishing reform, for Stock Exchange authority can dictate what is necessary; and necessary it is that the public which relies upon Stock Exchange facilities deserves Stock Exchange protection.

To some extent it is probable that one or two professional operators of size have during the past week or two been putting out lines of short stock. At no time has such selling been aggressive. In no way has there seemed to be an effort to force quotations downward. But it is to be found on investigation that some considerable lines of conspicuous stocks are being borrowed quietly for deliveries seeming to be for short account. The loan crowd of the Stock Exchange does not reflect this condition, but some of the larger commission houses are aware of the borrowing demand and have accommodated it. It is not improbable that James R. Keene and John W. Gates are partly responsible for this somewhat hidden feature of the market, and there are others—some of them, it may be, at Standard Oil headquarters—who have related interests in whatever market plan may be in view.

Liquidation in any consequential way does not show in the market, though it is true that some substantial blocks of the standard railway stocks as well as of industrials have been marketed during recent exhibitions of strength, and such sales make a number of stocks less scarce than for some time past.

A disposition to pitch into conservative counselors of prudence is shown in some quarters; and financiers who regard this as a time to wait and be careful, rather than to be brisk and overzealous, are rated as "bears." To call names is a stock market argument which is inexpensive, but hardly lastingly influential; and just now Wall Street sentiment will not do itself much harm in yielding consideration rather than in applying epithets to advisers who believe it wise for a market sometimes to go slow in that it may later be all the more stalwart. This stock market's best friends are not those who are proclaiming that this is a time to be in a hurry.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 18	72,187
To date this year	74,817,874
Corresponding date last year	115,849,855

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 18	$229,000
To date this year	$324,228,710
Corresponding date last year	$634,348,550

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Kan. & Michigan	1½	Pere Marquette pf	1½
Minn. & St. L.	½	Third Avenue	1
National Tube	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1	N. J. Central	½
Anaconda Cop.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	People's Gas	1½
C. & H. C. & I.	½	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. C. & I.	1
Lake Erie & W.	1½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	West. Union Tel.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Clev., Cin. Chi. & Ind general 6s 2½

Bond Declined.

Austin & Northwest 5s 1¼

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly sttement of the associated banks yesterday showed a decrease in the surplus of $7,568,900. Deposits decreased $3,091,600 and loans increased $6,837,400. Specie decreased $8,106,900 and legal tenders decreased $234,000. There was an increase of $672,300 in circulation, and the legal reserve declined $8,341,800.

The week's averages of the New York banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$814,883,600	$747,733,900	$666,743,400
Deposits	894,317,800	851,200,900	765,013,800
Circulation	28,083,600	13,976,800	14,202,000
Specie	168,922,900	173,616,200	164,573,200
Legal tenders	75,213,600	54,236,400	55,519,500
Total res.	$244,136,500	$227,882,600	$220,092,700
Reserve req'd	223,579,450	212,800,225	191,253,450
Surplus res.	$20,557,050	$15,082,375	$28,839,250

The decrease in the surplus reserve is the largest in recent records, but observers of international finance appreciate that in this loss is reflected the exportations of gold, following the negotiation of the British war loan. As was shown in the market's indifference to the statement, the expectation is general that immediate receipts due to the retirement of Government bonds will more than offset the effect of these exports.

GOLD AND INTEREST RATES.

Dullness continued to rule the money market last week, and only the unwillingness of leading bankers to talk freely about general monetary conditions could be construed to show the existence of any apprehension, and that reticence seemed to be due largely, if not solely, to the prospect of possible stringency in Europe because of future demands growing out of Far Eastern conditions.

The large gold exports, which amounted to nearly $18,000,000 for the eight days ended last Wednesday, appear to have caused no anxiety in regard to the chance of higher money rates, because of the money which the Government must pay out for the retirement of the bonds, on which interest stopped yesterday. About $19,000,000 worth of these bonds were outstanding on July 31. The payments for such bonds are expected to offset the gold exports, provided there are no considerable shipments of gold during the coming week, and prominent bankers forecast none of consequence.

The effect of the gold exports was reflected in the weekly bank statement yesterday, however, the legal reserve showing a decrease of $8,341,800, which would have been larger had there not been a decrease of $3,091,600 in deposits, due in part, it is believed, to the financing of the British war loan. The surplus of the associated banks exhibited a decrease of $7,568,900.

The bank statement excited little or no comment in banking circles, partly because its character had been anticipated and partly on account of the gold to be received this week for the Government bonds. The Sub-Treasury had a debit balance at the Clearing House yesterday of nearly $2,000,000, of which about $1,500,000 was on account of the bond retirement, showing that the payment of the bonds has started quickly.

The fact that the Bank of England did not raise its rate last Thursday was taken by some to indicate that money rates may continue easy for some time, while the withdrawal of the concession of interest in transit on gold shipments was accepted as proof that the authorities of the British Exchequer felt no anxiety as to their ability to get gold here later on, should more serious developments in the Chinese difficulties result in a European monetary stringency.

Some interests in Wall Street circles have shown a slight disposition to be uneasy and reticent in regard to the change of money going to 4 per cent., when Chinese demands are fully understood, but it is pointed out, on the other hand, that it is better that money should be in demand at 4 per cent. for the purpose of conserving and bettering prosperous business conditions than that it should lie inactive with rates at 1 or 1½ per cent.

Money on call through the week remained about the same and the opinion is expressed in United States Treasury circles that the lack of demand for gold to be shipped to the interior will operate for rather than against easy rates for the remainder of this month.

The chief reason of the falling off of the interior demand is said to be the large number of small National banks, which have been formed, especially in the West, under the provisions of the amended banking law. These banks have served so far to keep small centres throughout the country tolerably supplied with money for loan purposes. With the exception of a recent order from New Orleans for about $50,000, there has been practically no demand from the interior until the Sub-Treasury last Thursday received an order for $14,000 in silver dollars to begin the movement of the new cotton crop in Texas and Georgia.

Another element in the monetary situation is the continued receipt of gold on the Pacific Coast from Alaska and Australia, which is being paid for in New York exchanges at Seattle and San Francisco. Reports of the arrival of $4,500,000 at Seattle from Alaska were received yesterday in local financial circles. Foreign exchange bankers appear to agree that a continuance of easy conditions is well-nigh altogether dependent on the turn of events in Europe and China.

EUROPE IMPRESSED.

That standard American railway securities have new status abroad is significantly shown in the latitude taken by important European financial authorities. A notable illustration of this appears in an extended review in The London Statist, just received here, in approbation of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new policy of absorption of contiguous, feeding properties—a policy adopted by the New York Central as well as the Pennsylvania, a policy which in the early future may become even controlling in American railway financiering. The Statist says:

A great and remarkable change has come over the position of the Eastern trunk lines of the United States. In the two or three years prior to the close of 1898 the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio were pushing very keenly for business, with the object of securing a larger share of the general competitive traffic and of the bituminous coal traffic. Hence freight rates fell to a level which barely covered the cost of moving the traffic. The fall in the rate for bituminous coal was, indeed, carried so far that it did not pay to move the coal. When this point was reached, toward the close of 1898, it became evident to all the lines concerned that a stop must be put to the fall in rates if any profits were to be earned, especially as the price of railway material was rising rapidly, and coal showed a tendency to advance. The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio consequently took action to prevent any further fall in rates by threatening to denounce any line which did not maintain its published schedule of charges. Although this action stopped the fall in rates, it did not bring a recovery, and throughout 1899 the rates obtained for merchandise and coal remained at the low level reached in 1898. The average rates secured in 1899 were thus much lower than the average for 1898.

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This was the position when Mr. Cassatt became President of the Pennsylvania Railroad early in the Summer of 1899. Mr. Cassatt fortunately possessed a long experience of railway working, great financial ability, and a wide circle of friends in the railway and financial worlds, and in the course of a few months was able to convince the interests controlling the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio of the benefits which would accrue to all the railroads concerned from charging more reasonable rates. The position was, indeed, such that, had indiscriminate competition again broken out, the profits of most, if not of all, of the railways concerned would have disappeared. A few figures will show how severe had been the competition and the low levels to which freight rates had fallen. In 1892 the Pennsylvania secured an average freight rate of .626 cent; but in 1898 the average rate was only .499 cent, and in 1899 only .473 cent. Thus in seven years the fall reached nearly 25 per cent.

This great fall meant that the company obtained freight earnings of only $51,400,000 from moving 10,875,000,000 tons one mile whereas in 1892 it secured $47,400,000 from carrying 7,582,000 tons one mile; in other words, the line received only 8¼ per cent. more gross earnings from carrying 44 per cent. more goods. Had the Pennsylvania secured the same rate per ton per mile for its traffic in 1899 as it did in 1892, its gross earnings would have been nearly $18,000,000 larger than they were, and the bulk of this expansion would have been net profit.

This picture of the effect of the fall in rates upon the Pennsylvania earnings and profits is typical of the experience of the other trunk lines, and of the roads carrying bituminous coal in competition with the Pennsylvania. No prevention from undue competition is possible in the United States by pooling or agreement; nevertheless, the necessity of bringing about a recovery in rates was so pressing, in view of the higher prices of material and coal, that all the roads concerned agreed to a reclassification of rates and to bring the higher tariff into force early in the present year. Special steps were also taken by the Pennsylvania to put an end to the ruinous competition for the carriage of bituminous coal, which had brought rates down to a point which did not cover the cost of moving the coal.

Incredible as it may seem to railway managers in this country, the fact remains that the charge for carrying bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland to the seaboard fell to as low as 2 mills per ton per mile. Thanks to the amicable relations between the various trunk lines, the task of raising the rate for the carriage of bituminous coal to a more profitable level became feasible.

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Having this enormous coal traffic, which it was carrying at non-payable rates, the Pennsylvania, in agreement with the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, decided to bring about an arrangement in the bituminous coal trade similar to that which has been in force for several years in the anthracite coal trade. To accomplish this the Pennsylvania and the New York Central together purchased 40 per cent. of the Chesapeake and Ohio stock, which gave them a controlling interest, and the Pennsylvania purchased a large block of Norfolk and Western preferred stock, which gives it control of that line until Oct. 1, 1901. We may recall that the preferred stockholders of the Norfolk are entitled to elect two-thirds of the Directors for five years from the date of reorganization of the new company—Oct. 1, 1896. The Pennsylvania also purchased a considerable amount of Baltimore and Ohio preferred stock, by which it secured the right to representation on the Baltimore and Ohio board. In this manner the Pennsylvania, in agreement with the New York Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, has stopped the excessive competition in the bituminous coal trade. In fixing the coal rate under the new conditions it was essential that the charge should not be sufficiently high to interfere with the iron trade, especially as both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio are largely interested in the presperity of that industry, and it is to their interest to foster it as far as possible.

After careful consideration it was decided to make the new rate for bituminous coal about 3 1-3 mills, as against the previous rate of about 2 mills per ton per mile. The new rate is sufficient to cover the cost of moving the coal with a reasonable profit to the railways. Compared with the lowest rate touched, the improvement is about 60 per cent., and compared with the average rate secured by the Chesapeake and Ohio for the twelve months to June 30, 1899, the improvement is about 50 per cent. The present rate, indeed, nearly carries the companies back to 1892, when the Chesapeake and Ohio secured a rate of 3.44 mills for the carriage of coal to the seaboard. The effect of the reclassification of rates and the advance in the coal rate upon the earnings of the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, and the Chesapeake and Ohio during the past six months has been very marked.

We understand that the combined effect of the reclassification and the advance in coal rates has been to increase by about 15 per cent. the average rate secured by the Pennsylvania, and by about 20 per cent. the average rate obtained by the Baltimore and Ohio. This advance in rates, and a further expansion in traffic, have caused a growth of no less than 25 per cent. in the gross earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio system for the six months to the end of June, of 23 per cent. in the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, of 21½ per cent. in the gross earnings of the Norfolk and Western, and of 14 per cent. in those of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The aggregate increase of the four lines has been as much as 22½ per cent.

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The figures are eloquent evidence of the advantage to the four railroads of the rate policy inaugurated and successfully carried out by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½ per cent., nominal.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $124,378,635; balances, $10,815,289; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,998,962.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼ less 1-16, and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95¼@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par @2c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

HOLIDAY ON LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange here.

Money, 3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 11-16@3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.70; Madrid, 28.87; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 6.75.

Gold bars in the open market are quoted at 77s 9½d, unchanged; by the Bank of England at 77s 10d, an advance of ½d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £61,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Business was restricted on the Bourse to-day, but prices were maintained. A feature of the operations in foreign securities was the buoyancy of Brazilians consequent on a rumor that Brazil was negotiating with leading banks regarding a financial operation. Rio Tintos declined on profit-taking.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 71.95.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inactive. Internationals, as a rule, were firm. Chinese securities were the feature. Local stocks, bank shares, and industrials were undecided at the opening, but subsequently became firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,514,771
Gold	72,051,359
Silver	14,662,804
United States notes	25,825,120
Treasury notes of 1890	677,720
National bank notes	7,347,029
Total receipts this day	1,889,202
Total receipts this month	29,033,436
Total receipts this year	79,888,597
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	34,315,000
Total expenditures this year	88,294,653
National bank notes received for redemption	523,293
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	726,122
Customs	1,116,055
Miscellaneous	27,025

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,228,679
Silver dollars	422,143,009
Silver dollars of 1890	3,211,018
Silver bullion of 1890	68,566,982
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$734,709,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$238,228,679
Silver certificates outstanding	422,143,000
Treasury notes outstanding	71,778,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$734,709,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$34,950,579
Gold certificates	37,100,780
Silver coin and bullion	6,484,774
Silver certificates	8,178,030
United States notes	25,825,120
Other assets	16,198,060
Total in Treasury	$128,737,345
Deposits in National banks	99,122,996
Total	$227,860,348
Current liabilities	88,345,570
Available cash balance	$139,514,771

Imports Specie, Port of New York, Aug. 13 to 17, Inclusive.

AMERICAN GOLD COIN—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	$4,490
AMERICAN SILVER COIN—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	367
FOREIGN GOLD COIN—		
Finance	Colon	623
Finance	Panama	560
Adirondack	Porto Colombia	3,000
FOREIGN SILVER COIN—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	11
Finance	Colon	1,000
GOLD BULLION—		
Olbers	Barbados	2,000
Finance	Colon	7,500
Adirondack	Carthagena	2,826
Adirondack	Greytown	400
SILVER BULLION—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	7,341
Total		$30,678

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 13 to Aug. 18, Inclusive.

13..Lahn	London	G. B.	$541,000
13..Lahn	Bremen	S. C., (Russian)	350
13..Lahn	London	S. B.	204,750
14..St. Paul	London	S. B.	187,555
14..St. Paul	London	G. B.	4,294,669
14..Teutonic	London	G. B.	3,919,435
14..Belveron

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 18, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	16	75	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
33½	33⅝	100	American Cotton Oil..	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
154	157	10	American Express ...	154½	156½	154½	156½	.....
33½	34	100	American Ice Co.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
10¾	11	100	Am. Linseed Co.....	11	11	11	11	+ ½
4⅝	5¼	100	Am. Malting Co.....	5	5	5	5	+ ½
37½	37¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
34⅝	35¼	960	Am. Steel & Wire.....	35	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅛
124⅝	124⅞	3,110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	124⅝	124⅞	124	124⅝	— ⅛
25½	26	50	American Tin Plate...	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	.....
78½	79⅝	50	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	.....
93⅝	93½	1,240	American Tobacco	93½	93¾	93¼	93¼	—1
45⅝	46	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	46	46	45	45⅛	— ⅝
27⅜	28	2,945	At., T. & S. F.....	28	28	27⅝	28	.....
70⅞	71⅛	4,177	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	70⅞	71	70⅝	71	+ ⅛
71⅞	71⅞	1,450	Baltimore & Ohio.....	71⅝	71⅝	71½	71⅝	— ⅛
57½	57⅝	16,825	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	58	58⅛	56⅞	57⅛	—⅛
27⅜	27⅝	360	Chesapeake & Ohio..	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
127⅞	127⅝	1,850	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	127½	127⅞	127	127⅝	.....
11	11⅛	700	Chicago Great West..	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
88⅞	85	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	83½	84⅛	83½	84¼	.....
114¼	114½	3,040	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107½	107⅞	107	107⅞	+ ⅛
107⅞	107⅞	1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	59⅝	59⅝	58⅜	59	.....
59	59½	400	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
15	16	150	Col. & H. C. & I....	174½	175	173¾	174	— ¼
173⅜	174¼	1,425	Consolidated Gas.....	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
.....	.....	3,034	Con. Gas. rights.....	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
25½	25⅝	100	Con. Tobacco Co.....	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	.....
77½	78½	10	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
42½	45	20	Evans. & T. H.....	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	.....
94⅝	94⅜	1,230	Federal Steel	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ½
67	67¼	100	Federal Steel pf.....	100	100	100	100	— ⅝
99	99½	100	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	+ ⅜
116¾	117	528	Illinois Central	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	.....
66	66¼	10	International Paper pf	19	19	19	19	.....
18⅝	19¼	100	Iowa Central	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+1½
15½	16	153	Kanawha & Michigan.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	.....
33	36	100	K. C. Southern pf....	75	75	75	75	.....
75	76	100	Laclede Gas	28	28	28	28	—1½
27½	29	200	Lake Erie & Western.	72¼	72¼	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
71⅞	72	2,600	Louisville & Nashville	91⅝	91⅞	91½	91⅝	.....
91½	91⅞	500	Manhattan Elevated..	56	56	56	56	+ ½
56	56½	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	31	31	31	31	.....
30¾	31¼	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	51	51	50¾	51	— ¼
51½	51⅝	1,200	Missouri Pacific	31¼	31¼	31½	31½	+ ⅛
31	31¼	200	National Biscuit Co..	90¾	93	90¾	93	.....
90¾	93	120	National Lead Co. pf.	46¾	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	+ ⅛
46½	46⅞	300	National Tube.....	92¾	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	405	National Tube pf.....	134½	135	134½	134½	— ⅛
134¼	135	600	New Jersey Central...	130	130	130	130	.....
130¼	130⅜	210	New York Central...	33¾	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	.....
34	34⅝	60	Norfolk & Western...	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ½
51¼	51⅝	2,500	Northern Pacific	71	71	71	71	.....
70⅝	71	100	Northern Pacific pf...	129⅝	129⅞	129½	129⅝	+ ⅜
129⅜	129¾	1,010	Pennsylvania R. R...	98¼	98¼	96½	97¼	—1¼
97	97⅜	7,950	People's Gas, Chicago.	57	57	51	51	+1½
55	57	100	Pere Marquette pf...	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
39⅝	40½	200	Pressed Steel Car.....	72	72	72	72½	.....
72½	73	310	Pressed Steel Car pf.	186¾	186¾	186¾	186¾	.....
186½	188	10	Pullman Company....	59¾	59⅝	59¾	59¾	.....
59¾	60	100	Reading 1st pf	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
28⅜	29¼	200	Reading 2d pf.....	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	.....
11¼	11⅞	20	Republic Iron & Steel.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	.....
53	53½	10	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
43¼	43⅝	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅞	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
11½	12¼	100	St. Louis Southw.....	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
33¼	33⅜	1,310	Southern Pacific	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
11¼	11⅝	10	Southern Railway ...	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
52	52⅝	150	Southern Railway pf.	70	70	70	70	—1
70¼	70½	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	15	15	15	15	.....
14¼	14⅜	75	Texas Pacific	110¼	110⅝	110¼	110⅛	+1
110⅜	112	133	Third Avenue	65	65	65	65	— ½
64½	65	110	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	59½	59⅝	59¼	59½	— ⅛
59½	59⅝	2,540	Union Pacific	76	76¼	76	76½	— ⅛
76⅛	76⅝	610	Union Pacific pf.....	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
10⅜	11	60	United States Leather.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
30¼	30⅝	100	United States Rubber.	80½	80¾	80½	80½	— ⅛
80	81	122	Western Union Tel...					
Sales.....		72,187						

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 18 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,227,[illegible]6.00	$21,898.00	$93,689	$293,423.00	$106,000.00	$1,450,427.00
Columbia	300,000	1,869,900.00	101,000.00	81,000	456,000.00	.....	2,110,000.00
Eleventh Ward..	100,000	1,052,026.06	66,868.10	53,374	380,059.83	.....	1,410,914.27
Fourteenth St..	100,000	1,309,900.00	58,700.00	50,900	169,200.00	.....	1,488,000.00
Gansevoort	200,000	672,883.94	5,721.36	49,584	20,967.63	.....	665,501.65
Hamilton	200,000	1,295,000.00	58,000.00	93,000	267,000.00	.....	1,668,000.00
Mount Morris..	250,000	1,712,374.00	93,787.00	85,440	292,101.00	.....	2,384,000.00
Mutual	200,000	1,235,098.94	30,972.32	110,093	103,972.47	.....	1,382,243.89
19th Ward.....	100,000	1,184,510.00	16,532.00	134,398	230,652.00	.....	1,600,860.00
Plaza	100,000	1,835,000.00	55,000.00	105,000	150,000.00	.....	1,840,000.00
Riverside	100,000	161,349.11	11,419.80	55,472	75,427.29	131,400.00	944,862.70
State	100,000	2,903,600.00	216,000.00	108,000	123,000.00	.....	3,235,000.00
Twelfth Ward..	200,000	1,125,200.00	16,500.00	163,000	116,900.00	.....	1,433,300.00
Union Square...	200,000	2,212,423.38	51,406.00	213,771	184,262.76	.....	2,426,524.34
Yorkville	100,000	1,582,500.00	92,000.00	103,300	106,300.00	.....	1,693,750.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,107,837.00	13,162.00	89,788	174,452.00	.....	1,269,710.00
Broadway	100,000	1,361,102.30	119,965.24	114,795	269,907.75	.....	1,534,439.87
Eighth Ward....	100,000	301,500.00	14,700.00	27,100	47,200.00	.....	303,700.00
Fifth Avenue...	100,000	663,400.00	25,800.00	24,400	42,700.00	.....	903,000.00
Mfrs.' Nat.....	252,000	2,459,900.00	305,100.00	196,100	617,700.00	.....	3,158,500.00
Mech. & Trad..	100,000	898,638.99	11,292.00	57,660	80,325.50	.....	914,303.33
Merchants'	100,000	425,300.96	5,379.19	48,696	79,572.21	.....	466,079.91
Nassau Nat.....	300,000	3,725,000.00	240,000.00	375,000	785,000.00	693,000.00	4,350,000.00
National City..	300,000	2,523,000.00	142,000.00	292,000	389,000.00	.....	2,952,000.00
North Side.....	100,000	664,578.63	14,200.79	56,629	66,123.39	.....	1,507,879.62
People's	100,000	885,100.00	38,300.00	38,000	*174,700.00	82,200.00	975,600.00
Schermerhorn ..	100,000	562,461.00	12,599.00	29,430	47,900.00	.....	551,116.00
17th Ward.....	100,000	446,070.00	9,435.00	39,615	68,872.00	.....	431,397.00
Sprague Nat....	200,000	718,722.00	145,047.00	10,000	290,047.00	224,440.00	1,037,708.00
26th Ward.....	100,000	480,572.00	8,748.00	28,816	72,220.00	3,285.090	497,700.00
Union	100,000	596,878.00	21,427.00	42,854	73,113.00	.....	660,390.00
Wallabout	100,000	643,500.00	42,800.00	13,400	59,500.00	.....	728,400.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I..	25,000	564,875.00	18,240.00	24,888	83,000.00	.....	678,950.00
First National.	100,000	673,571.00	40,927.00	20,000	214,432.00	77,122.00	777,579.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National..	400,000	4,754,000.00	214,500.00	164,500	691,000.00	.....	6,199,100.00
Hudson Co.....	250,000	1,943,062.00	71,363.00	56,535	211,288.00	.....	1,625,588.00
Second Nat.....	250,000	1,267,000.00	59,700.00	18,000	120,900.00	358,200.00	957,700.00
Third Nat.....	200,000	948,964.82	28,983.75	41,632	142,262.54	.....	886,085.21
HOBOKEN.							
First National..	110,000	2,014,900.00	103,300.00	22,800	98,100.00	456,900.00	1,760,300.00
Second Nat.....	125,000	786,049.00	66,400.00	49,500	86,100.00	100,000.00	905,700.00

*And with other New York Banks.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l'f'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A....	$14,523,000	$2,887,000	$1,387,000	$14,944,000	50,000
2,050,000	2,203,900	Bank. Man. Co....	19,913,000	7,689,000	2,927,000	27,340,000	.....
2,000,000	1,245,400	Merch. Nat.....	14,126,100	2,796,900	1,642,100	16,888,400	.....
2,000,000	2,293,000	Mechan. Nat....	12,438,000	2,448,000	365,000	12,345,000	.....
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bk. of America..	21,684,500	3,745,500	2,254,600	24,480,600	.....
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix Nat.....	4,852,000	1,278,000	234,000	5,201,000	44,800
10,000,000	5,278,600	National City...	106,272,800	32,288,900	5,905,200	124,508,800	4,264,000
300,000	6,964,000	Chemical Nat...	24,616,200	4,021,100	3,070,500	24,830,700	.....
900,000	328,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,750,200	746,000	600,500	5,310,600	29,800
1,000,000	1,850,900	Gallatin Nat....	8,725,200	987,800	929,700	7,135,300	988,500
300,000	89,400	Nat. B. & Drov..	1,070,700	190,800	62,100	1,090,100	47,200
400,000	114,900	Mech. & Traders'	2,247,000	189,000	207,000	2,298,000	.....
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	980,500	105,700	192,100	903,300	.....
600,000	506,600	Leath. Man. Nat.	3,594,900	626,800	219,200	3,241,200	480,600
300,000	223,800	Seventh Nat....	3,559,700	588,100	333,100	4,284,300	299,700
1,200,000	536,800	Bk. State N. Y..	4,283,700	237,000	371,300	3,435,500	.....
5,000,000	2,948,000	Amer. Exch. Nat	27,374,000	2,053,000	2,053,000	20,689,000	4,530,000
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. of Com.	63,468,700	5,980,500	6,513,200	51,781,900	7,247,400
1,000,000	1,647,800	Nat. Broadway..	6,895,900	804,800	387,200	5,709,300	199,700
1,000,000	1,232,900	Mercantile Nat..	13,600,700	2,535,300	1,471,900	14,460,700	1,000,000
422,700	493,900	Pacific	2,791,000	267,100	563,700	3,358,000	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. B. of Rep.	19,629,800	3,859,700	1,504,900	21,885,300	1,033,200
450,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat....	6,059,000	694,900	942,600	6,197,200	50,000
200,000	325,200	People's	2,118,300	144,500	428,000	2,597,900	.....
1,000,000	659,500	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	15,123,800	2,622,000	1,135,000	14,671,800	693,100
†3,000,000	†5,014,100	Hanover Nat'l...	43,876,800	10,780,000	2,798,000	48,988,600	1,725,300
500,000	467,000	Irving National..	4,230,900	845,400	579,800	4,791,000	182,500
400,000	420,500	Nat'l Citizen's..	3,071,400	535,800	216,700	3,131,400	194,300
500,000	274,900	Nassau	2,711,400	456,300	291,100	.....	.....
900,000	1,020,000	Mar. & Ful. Nat.	6,409,900	1,286,500	638,300	6,992,200	188,600
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & L..	3,888,600	1,070,700	268,800	4,563,600	50,000
1,400,000	1,840,100	Corn Exchange..	18,830,200	2,607,000	2,739,000	21,941,300	.....
1,000,000	510,600	Continental Nat.	4,876,300	971,700	553,000	5,828,600	332,900
300,000	400,000	Oriental	3,047,900	203,000	382,000	1,965,000	.....
1,500,000	6,150,100	Imp. & T. Nat...	24,953,000	8,588,000	1,997,000	28,913,000	46,700
2,000,000	3,308,200	National Park...	45,942,900	11,007,000	5,963,000	58,568,000	49,500
250,000	162,900	East River Nat.	1,215,900	193,000	165,300	1,318,500	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth National.	24,285,000	4,130,200	2,180,700	25[illegible]29,500	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central National.	11,533,000	2,859,000	1,010,000	15,000,000	80,000
1,000,000	799,000	Second National.	8,542,000	1,747,000	1,491,000	9,427,000	280,000
750,000	162,800	Ninth National..	2,321,700	501,100	311,200	2,620,000	49,500
500,000	9,117,000	First National..	38,412,000	5,874,200	1,754,400	36,477,500	494,500
300,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex..	2,995,300	552,000	308,000	3,103,800	258,500
250,000	708,800	Bowery	3,231,000	370,000	302,000	3,281,000	.....
200,000	375,800	N. Y. Co. Nat...	2,995,500	796,000	388,000	4,042,400	50,000
750,000	352,100	German-Am....	3,510,900	501,300	254,100	3,385,800	.....
1,000,000	1,984,600	Chase National..	38,567,500	9,115,700	3,993,600	47,902,900	800,000
100,000	1,287,000	Fifth Avenue....	8,498,900	2,220,000	321,600	9,704,100	.....
200,000	614,700	German Exch....	2,644,000	199,300	656,700	3,030,100	.....
200,000	902,000	German Nat.....	4,401,200	401,200	454,400	4,543,400	.....
300,000	866,100	Lincoln National	9,806,700	1,834,400	1,007,200	11,028,000	240,900
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield National	5,818,900	1,452,800	306,500	6,876,000	48,700
200,000	359,100	Fifth National..	2,076,800	451,200	162,200	2,204,200	167,700
300,000	963,800	Bk. of Metrop...	6,625,500	1,131,400	597,200	7,054,300	.....
300,000	409,100	West Side	2,527,000	448,000	398,000	3,065,000	.....
500,000	748,700	Seaboard Nat....	11,040,900	1,543,000	2,181,000	13,808,000	491,000
2,100,000	1,899,400	Western Nat....	37,000,700	10,031,400	2,571,500	45,844,900	50,000
300,000	528,300	First Nat., Bkln.	3,988,000	672,000	1,064,000	4,777,000	75,000
500,000	536,800	Liberty Nat.....	6,326,500	1,508,700	410,700	6,689,200	497,400
1,000,000	374,900	N. Y. Prod. Ex..	3,845,900	583,900	383,700	3,644,900	.....
250,000	411,000	Bk. of New Ams..	4,953,100	315,200	1,159,500	5,906,100	.....
350,000	231,800	Astor National..	3,938,000	741,100	188,900	4,054,500	300,000
500,000	302,100	H. & Leath. Nat.	2,456,000	410,200	91,200	1,762,200	380,000
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BRONX BOTANICAL GARDEN

Greenhouses Filled with Collection of Rich Tropical Plants.

GENEROUS GIFTS RECEIVED

Valuable Trees, Flowers, and Ferns Nourished in Northern Climate—A Stream and a Tiny Pond.

The New York Botanical Garden at Bronx Park is wonderfully beautiful these hot midsummer days. There was a hard shower not very long ago that left its impress, and everything is fresh and green despite the dryness since. It is a place which makes the average New Yorker's heart fill with pride and patriotism, for there is nothing in the city that is more beautiful, and it is a beauty that he who runs may read. It is like a vision to the traveler who takes the shortest though the most uncomfortable way to it these warm days—the train to Bedford Park Station—as he comes upon it suddenly.

Standing in the pretty little station there is a fine view of the big museum building and the greenhouses. The grade is completed at the west side of the museum and carefully turfed. There are the walks and the fine macadamized main drive that is to be a delight when it is completed. Forty feet wide and only one tree will have to be sacrificed—that an elm—and there are plenty more in the vicinity, while that is so near other trees that it is better down than up. The grading around the museum has been progressing but slowly, for it is a work that has taken thought to be sure of the correct slopes with regard to architectural effect. There is a small mountain of rock now directly in front of the building, which will eventually be removed, and which now serves as a valuable quarry, from which the road-makers get the stone for the macadam. Another year will see the approaches and grading completed.

The men at work only add to the picture which the garden presents. There was a group of them under a big tree drinking water from a big pail with a tin dipper on a hot day last week. On a slight incline on the other side of the road a little picnic party, with children and a baby carriage, was enjoying the quietness of it all, a party of boys with gay colored Summer shirts were riding rapidly down one of the roads on their bicycles, the big greenhouses, with their ground-glass domes showing a green-blue opalescent lustre at the right, and over all was a thin, gray haze, while a light breeze scarcely stirred the hot air.

It was hot outside, but it was hotter still in the greenhouses with the sun shining down upon the glass and the doors closed to keep in the moisture. Still thousands visited them last Sunday, and there will be more thousands and larger crowds to-day, for those greenhouses are marvels. Four weeks ago the Italian workmen filed out saying that their work was completed, the gardeners opened the doors, and presto! the inside is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, filled with beautiful and rare plants, and it seems a miracle to people who know that even tropical plants cannot spring from nothing.

GENEROUS GIFTS TO GARDEN.

These have not. There have been many gifts, for people are being most generous to the garden, florists as well as private individuals, and there is an old tumble-down greenhouse on the Columbia College grounds, a charmingly picturesque place, though its best days for plants have passed, and in this have been stored many treasures which have now been brought to the garden, where they will have room and proper conditions. Already in the short time since their removal they have improved wonderfully.

The main entrance to the greenhouse takes the visitors into the main palm dome, where there are tall palms which raise themselves well up into the air and break the great distance from the floor to the top of the dome. There are five of these large, tall palms, and they are among the latest addition to the gardens, given this last week by Miss Helen Gould. They are palms from the West Indies and South America, from fifteen to twenty years old, and so tall that they have outgrown Miss Gould's palm house, where they were threatening to lift the roof. Many of the leaves show the ill effects they have suffered from their too close quarters. These old leaves will be removed in a day or two, as soon as a few new leaves have developed, to bring the trees into good proportions, and it will be some years before their aspiring tips can reach the top of their new home.

There are some fine fan palms, one which came from the college, and some specially fine ones were gifts from Edgar Newbold and Mr. Harriot of Whitestone, L. I. There is a fine palm of the same genus as the date given by Mr. Dunne. There is no date palm at present. Two extra large sago palms, which must be from thirty to fifty years old, were given by Mr. Runkle. One of the most beautiful plants in the central dome is the gift of one of the garden's most generous benefactors, Mrs. Ames of Northern Massachusetts, a wonderfully great anthurium, a tropical plant related to the calla, which shows its cousinship in the blossom. An enormous green bract has been made for this plant, and it is mounted on a tall stump, where it shows to advantage its mass of beautiful leaves four feet long at least and a foot wide. There are other varieties of this anthurium, also from the same donor, and they form a pyramid of leaves and blossoms at the entrance to the next greenhouse to the west, a pyramid of delicious, fresh greenness, lighted with the blossoms varying in shade from a soft rose to vivid red.

THE BIG RUBBER PLANT.

But no one leaves the central dome without a glance at the big rubber plant which has branched out into a fine, large tree, a remarkably large one, which it is hard to believe came from a private house, though it is a gift of one of the next-door neighbors to the garden, Mrs. Mace, who lives on the Westchester Road. The plant is at least ten feet high and in flourishing condition. Possibly it is not as imposing as a tree as in a smaller plant, for the size of its leaves is less impressive, but it is a fine specimen, of which the garden is proud.

The trees and plants in the dome, as they stand now, are by no means permanent, though many will remain in that part of the greenhouse. The arrangement of all the plants is more or less temporary, and all plans are made with elasticity. A big typical greenhouse must evolve and develop as the result of study, but in the meantime everything is as beautiful as possible.

The first thing to be seen in the next greenhouse to the west is a large collection of ladyslippers from the East Indies, many different kinds, and one in blossom, though most of them bloom in the early Spring. These plants were the gift of Mrs. George Such of South Amboy. Hanging above and around one end of the house is a beautiful collection of pitcher plants, with innumerable quaint and varied little pitchers hanging, an excellent collection, presented by Mrs. Ames. There are still more anthuria here, smaller plants, several is of special beauty, from the dark rich velvet softness of its large leaves.

There are many small tropical ferns here, and among these, its peculiar characteristics making it noticeable, is the gift of another of Miss Gould's gifts, its horn-shaped leaves standing out oddly from the side, growing from what looks to be a roll of dead leaves. At the end of the central bank of plants are two immense begonias, which have an interesting history. They were brought from Porto Rico by Mr. Henshaw, the head gardener, at the time of the Vanderbilt expedition, in 1898. They have the peltate or shield-shaped leaves.

As yet no one has been able to find out what they are. There was no way of bringing a plant from where Mr. Henshaw found the orinigal plants, and he took two little cuttings. From these have grown the large handsome plants now to be seen in the greenhouse; they have blossomed, and there are 500 healthy seedlings from them, so there is no danger of losing the species.

There is the handsome cocaine plant from Peru, whose leaves supply the drug of that name, which is now about half the size it will eventually become, and the chocolate tree, which will grow tall as it matures. A number of these trees have been raised from seed. There are seedlings in the greenhouses now, but work is to be begun on the propagating houses which will have these interesting but less beautiful little plants will be removed. The Sansevieria zylanica, from Ceylon, the bowstring hemp, a gift from Mr. Childs of Floral Park, is an interesting plant, the fibre being the bowstring hemp, from which it takes its common name. Its tall, mottled, snake-like spikes are conspicuous. Mrs. Ames and Miss Gould have each given handsome foliage plants, the Crotons, with effective green and yellow leaves.

PALMS AND BANANAS.

In the extreme western greenhouse are smaller palms and banana trees. There is a papaw tree, a large spreading palm given by John Crosby Brown. A spider lily is in bloom, a delicate white blossom whose resemblance to a spider's web gives the plant the name. The Yuccas, or Spanish bayonet, is an interesting plant from the southern part of the United States or West Indies.

Outside the conservatories there can be seen two enormous century plants, large enough to blossom, but inside in the hottest of all the greenhouses, the only one which has clear glass at the top and the plants inside exposed to the full rays of the sun, are the smaller century plants and the cacti. There are many varieties of cacti. It is the department of succulent plants. The navalwort from Mexico is in blossom. There are many plants here and there in blossom, though midsummer is the season when most plants are taking dreamy siestas and pay little attention to blooming.

"Those bananas will reach their full height in three months," Dr. Britton says, coming back through the end greenhouse, "and will reach up to the top. They get their growth in about six months."

There are beds of earth at the base of the columns which support the roof, and these will eventually be planted with climbers which will cover them. There is the chenille plant in blossom as one wanders along, long red pendant blossoms. Reaching the central dome again one notices many other interesting things, a Strelitzia among others, the plant which has the orange and blue bird of paradise flower, and there are tree ferns, the gift of Mrs. Ames.

The greenhouses to the east are filled with smaller plants. The plants of temperate climates will be in the greenhouse at this end. On the way one has passed in the warmer houses a beautiful little Japanese dwarf plant, a fine little Chibu Hiba, out of place for the present because it has had no home assigned it. Eventually it will be in a place by itself with others of its kind, and probably a fine collection. One of the first things noticeable in the temperate greenhouse is the fuchsia, one long box of the Trailing Queen, hanging nearly to the ground, covered with blossoms and buds, and the plants have been blooming for a month already. There is also the small-leaved fuchsia with its minature leaves and blossoms. It is nearly 4 o'clock and the sensitive plants have most of them gone to sleep for the night and only their blossoms, pink, fuzzy balls, seem awake. There is the Weltheimia, with the leaves of a lily and big stalks of pink blossoms, the leaves of green coming oddly out at the top. In one corner are tiny little plants of dark green only a few inches high, which do not look their importance. They are baby California and Oregon spruces and firs in a propagating bed.

FIVE MORE GREENHOUSES.

There are to be five more greenhouses eventually. They will be run out from this eastern end and will connect across to the one at the west containing the cacti.

On leaving the greenhouses, even the hot air outside seems cool. The best way to see the grounds, if one is fortunate enough to be able to do so, is with Dr. Britton and his pony. That pony takes him over the grounds usually about three times a day, sometimes riding, but driving if he has company. There is nowhere the pony, after long practice, cannot go with safety to the rider or driver and to everything perishable on the grounds. He goes over lawns as easily as on roads, through narrow paths, up hill and down. It has been said that he can climb trees, if the doctor cares to make investigations as high as that.

A short drive from the greenhouses are the herbaceous grounds, one of the most effective parts of the garden. There have been many additions made here within a short time. A party of students were down there the other day from the Columbia University Summer School, with one of the professors, studying. These grounds are well patronized by students. There is the beautiful rose mallow coming into blossom, the beautiful flower which travelers—unbotanical travelers—see with wonder as they pass by train through the Hackensack meadows. There is the St. John's wort in blossom, the Gay Feather with a magenta blossom, and many sunflowers. The Rattlesnakemaster is a plant which, it is said, will cure the bite of a rattlesnake, but botanists would not care to experiment. Up in one corner are the first signs of Fall, the golden rod and asters coming into blossom.

A TINY STREAM AND POND.

There is a little narrow stream, widening here and there into a tiny pond, running through the grounds, bridged occasionally with large stones. In one place in the little stream is a mass of what might be four-leaved clovers, with bright, clean green leaves. It is the water clover, though it is not related to the red clover family. The spray was brought from Litchfield, Conn., and it has taken root and grown so luxuriantly that in a short time it will be necessary to weed it out. A little further along is the water hyacinth, the same plant which chokes the St. John's River in Florida and stops traffic. It is healthy and beautiful, with its delicate heliotrope blossom, but it will probably never become objectionable in this climate, with the cold Winters.

One little, long, oval pond in the little stream is a picture in itself. There are several dots of lily pads and blossoms, one at one end a cluster of leaves with a blossom of a deep pink almost crimson. At some time, sooner or later, the course of the little stream is to be diverted across the lawn and will wander down into a corner, where will be planted different fern-like plants, and it will help to create a proper atmosphere for the ferns already planted in that neighborhood.

There is a little beehive-like house which indicates an experiment that is being carried on at the garden. There are other houses at other places, notably one in what is considered the coolest part of the forest. Self-registering thermometers are in the houses and experiments are being made to obtain relative degrees of temperature. It is found that in the hottest part of the day the temperature is six degrees cooler in the forest than on the grounds where the full rays of the sun fall, and that at midnight it is six degrees warmer in the woods. At sunrise and sunset the temperature will probably vary but little. It is also found that the temperature varies much more on the open grounds in the sun than in among the trees. Outside, the passing of a cloud will cause a fall of temperature, while in the woods the change is gradual. The results of these experiments will be valuable in planting.

The shrub collection, in a different part of the grounds, is coming up finely, though it will show to better advantage in a year or so. There have been many additions this Spring. There are seventeen different varieties of barberry bushes. There is the rose collection showing the original varieties; raspberry and blackberry bushes, the sumach, spirnea, and the hydrangeas. The North Meadow is a delight to people who like nature as she is. That is the low land along the river. There are fine willow trees already growing, and where the natural features are being accentuated, here and there one can see baby willows that have been set out from the nursery.

There is a quantity of Joe Pye weed, the weed related to boneset and having like medicinal qualities, in this meadow in blossom. It is the weed which cured Joe Pye of many troubles in times past. There is the nursery itself, containing material sufficient to stock a dozen gardens, and near by the stakes marking the location for the propagating houses. On the road to this place one sees the hop-hornbeam tree, one of the rarest native trees in the park, with its hops growing high, where it takes an experienced eye to see them.

Coming back to the starting point, there is the border which begins at the station and runs along the garden, following the railroad track—a broad border of old-fashioned flowers, with a background of green—flowers selected with such care that they blossom in succession, and the border is always in bloom. There are two miles of this blossoming boundary, and last week it was beautiful with rose mallows and phlox, with sunflowers, too, and the jimson weed, a beautiful, ladylike plant, despite its bad qualities; decorative, with its bright pointed leaves and delicate, pointed, morning-glory-like blossoms.

There have been additions made to the treasures of the museum recently. The head gardener of Mr. Henshaw returned last week from Europe, having visited Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland, and Belgium to see the working of great gardens in those places.

Ex-Gov. Moses Again in Trouble.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Franklin J. Moses, at one time Governor of South Carolina, and also a former Speaker of the House of Representatives of that State, was arrested here to-day, charged with the larceny of $5 from John D. Hardy, a Boston business man. Moses was brought to the attention of the Boston police in 1885, when he was arrested on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from the late Frederick Ames, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and others. He was then found guilty and was sent to the State prison for three years.

DESCENT INTO A CAISSON

New York Times Reporter Makes Practical Observations.

EFFECT OF COMPRESSED AIR

Experience as a Sand Hog, Many Feet Under Ground, at Broad Street and Exchange Place.

"Come down here some morning in the oldest and worst-looking suit of clothes that you can get hold of and we'll make a 'sand hog' out of you." "Sand hog" is the trade name for a workman in a caisson, and the foregoing remark was by way of an invitation to a TIMES reporter to go down in one of the caissons that are being sunk for the foundations of the new Exchange Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place.

Aside from the part played by compressed air in caisson construction, the working principle is very simple, and were it not for the compressed air a descent into a caisson would not be a much more novel or interesting experience than going down into the cellar. The caisson, or working chamber, as it is sometimes called, is nothing more than a huge steel box, without any bottom and having the same area as the foundation pillar or column that is to be carried down to bedrock. The caisson at the beginning of the work rests on the surface of the ground. Men inside of it begin excavating, and at the same time another gang of men begins to build up the masonry or concrete on top of it, the added weight causing it to settle as rapidly as the materials are removed from underneath it, and the men at the surface building up the masonry as rapidly as the settling takes place.

Of course, some means of entering and leaving the working chamber must be maintained, and this is done by a shaft about three feet in diameter leading upward from a hole of the same diameter in the roof of the caisson. This shaft is built up of sections of steel cylinder, so that as the caisson sinks the top of the shaft may always be kept above the surface. Where the foundation column is to be built of concrete instead of masonry there must also be an outer cylinder of steel of the same area as the roof of the caisson. This outer shell, however, simply acts as a mold to confine the concrete, and plays no essential part in the general principle of caisson construction.

WORK OF COMPRESSED AIR.

Now for the important part which compressed air plays in the work. If rock could be reached ten or fifteen feet below the surface, the process as already outlined might be all satisfactory. But where forty or fifty feet or even a greater depth of soil, mud, water, and nobody knows what must be penetrated, the problem presents new difficulties. A stratum of quicksand might be encountered, the caisson or working chamber would fill in a few minutes, and probably nobody in it would live to tell what happened. Moreover, the pressure at a depth of forty or fifty feet is so great that even where the material encountered is of a firmer character it would work up underneath the edges of the caisson and would have a tendency to crush in its walls, while its roof might also collapse under the great weight of masonry resting upon it.

To counteract this the caisson itself and the inner cylinder or shaft leading to it are constantly kept filled with compressed air, supplied by a large steam pump. The pressure is raised as the caisson reaches lower depths, beginning with perhaps only three or four pounds to the square inch just below the surface, and increasing to twenty or twenty-five pounds at a depth of fifty feet. To maintain this uniform pressure in the working chamber and the shaft and still allow the latter to be opened as frequently as may be desired, so that men and materials may pass up and down, is a problem which the caisson workers have solved by a very ingenious and at the same time simple device.

To the top of the inner cylinder or shaft there is always attached an affair that looks much like the ordinary boiler found in the kitchen of every residence, although somewhat larger, it being perhaps four feet in diameter and six feet high. This is known as the lock. It has a door or flap in its top, opening downward, and a similar door at the bottom, which also opens downward into the shaft. Now suppose a man wants to go down to the working chamber. The door in the top of the lock is open and the air inside is at the normal pressure of the outside atmosphere. The lower door, however, is closed, and below it in the shaft there is a pressure of, say, twenty-five pounds to the square inch. The man climbs into the lock and the upper door is pushed up—a rubber rim making it absolutely air-tight. Then a valve connecting the lock with the shaft is opened, allowing a rapid influx of the compressed air from the shaft below into the lock, and equalizing the pressure in both. The lower door of the lock may then be opened and the descent made to the caisson itself.

Accepting an invitation to go through a "sand-hogging" experience, a TIMES reporter went down to Broad Street and Exchange Place one morning last week and was taken in charge by John Cahill, Superintendent of caisson work for the Engineering Contract Company, which concern has the sub-contract for the foundations of the Exchange Building. Mr. Cahill decided the reporter's apparel, although bedraggled and torn in places, was much too sumptuous, and a suit of oilskins was provided as additional protection.

PRESSURE LET IN GRADUALLY.

"You are here at a very favorable time," said Mr. Cahill. "We have just reached the rock in one of the 5 by 14 caissons over next to the Lord's Court Building."

It took but a minute to scramble up the short ladder to the top of the lock and to get down into it.

"Now," said Mr. Cahill, as he closed the upper door, and making the lock as dark as a pocket, "being as you're new at this game I'm going to let the pressure in here gradually. As I do so keep your mouth closed tight, hold your nose, and breathe out as hard as you can."

The reason for this is to prevent injury to the ear drums. The great increase in pressure from without is liable to cause serious trouble in the ears unless by blowing, with the mouth and nose closed, the air is forced up through the Eustachian tubes to the inner chamber of the ear, thus in a manner equalizing and counteracting the pressure from without.

There was a hiss, as of escaping steam, which developed almost to a roar as the valve was opened and the compressed air rushed in from the lower shaft sufficiently to fill the lock. With all his blowing there was a sensation in the novice's ears that was anything but agreeable; but it was all over in a few seconds, and down went the little door in the bottom of the lock, showing a few dim candle lights far below, and with a little rope ladder the only means of getting down to them.

"You are now in an air having a pressure of twenty pounds to the square inch," said Mr. Cahill. The novice was gratified by this bit of information, because if he had been asked to guess on the subject he would have estimated the pressure at about seven tons—three tons on his right ear and four on his left.

The strange feeling wore off very rapidly, however, and the oppressive sensation was replaced by one of exhilaration, owing, doubtless, to the greater density of the air and the correspondingly increased amount of oxygen taken into the lungs. The descent of the rope ladder in almost total darkness required a sure foot, but once at the bottom the 5 by 14 chamber afforded plenty of room to move around.

ON THE BED ROCK.

"You are now on the bed rock, forty-six feet below the curb," said Mr. Cahill. "Try it," he added, handing a pick to the reporter. Sparks flew when the pick came down, leaving no doubt that the edges of the caisson at last rested at the sought-for rock floor.

By the light of half a dozen candles, four men stripped to the waist were at work cleaning off the last of the hard pan that is immediately above the rock at this point. This particular day was one of those in the last hot spell, and while up on Broad Street people were looking at thermometers that registered about 90, down in the caisson there was a delightful temperature that must have been 20 degrees lower. There is a fine opportunity for somebody to start a subterranean beer garden by just sinking a large caisson in some convenient point.

"Some day," said Mr. Cahill, "I'm going to start an asylum in one of these caissons for those idiots who annoy everybody by their whistling. You can whistle, can't you?" The reporter replied that at last accounts he could.

"Well, let's hear you then." The reporter went through the motions, and could feel the air passing through his lips, but under the pressure it could not be expelled with sufficient force to cause even a semblance of a whistle.

"You understand," said Mr. Cahill, "that when this rock has been thoroughly cleaned off, this chamber will be packed full of concrete, as will also the inner shaft through which we have just come down, making a solid column right up to the surface."

The climb up the rope ladder into the lock took but a few moments, and the process of getting from the compressed air into the outer atmosphere began. To do this the several steps of the going-in operation are just reversed. The lower door of the lock is drawn up tight and a valve opening into the outer air is released, relieving the pressure of the air in the lock and allowing the upper door to open. The sensation caused by coming into the outer air after having been under pressure in the caisson is almost as trying to a beginner as that experienced upon going into the "heavy air."

"Well, how did that trip strike you?" asked Mr. Cahill. "You seem to be all right except for that little nose bleed you've got. How would you like to earn your living down in one of those things?"

DANGERS SURROUND WORKMEN.

Not receiving a very enthusiastic feply he went on: "Why, that is easy. Remember that there is only about twenty pounds pressure in these caissons. In the East River gas tunnel I worked under a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch. Here on this work, with moderate pressures, the men work in eight-hour shifts, and there is comparatively little danger. Under the heavy pressures, say sixty pounds to the square inch, men cannot work over three-quarters of an hour at a time, and a man is taking his life in his hands at that.

"Where work is carried on under a heavy pressure," he continued, "the men must be naturally robust, and furthermore in perfect physical condition. A doctor is always on hand and each man is thoroughly looked over every time he goes to work, in order to detect any weakness of the heart or lungs or any other irregularity. Men who use liquor or tobacco, even in moderation, are under a great disadvantage in caisson work, and under no consideration is a man allowed to go into 'heavy air' who is in the slightest degree intoxicated or even one who has been drinking recently.

"Recollections in this business are not pleasant, for I have seen several men brought to the surface dead, and others almost completely paralyzed and bleeding profusely from the mouth, ears, and nose. The affliction most common among caisson laborers is one which is, I think, developed only in our line of work. The name of the trouble, I do not think, appears in any dictionary. It is known as the benns. The most hazardous stage of caisson work, you know, is in coming out from under pressure into the ordinary air. Its effect is to cause the blood to rush to certain spots. If this spot is the brain or the heart, death usually results. More frequently, however, the trouble centres in the joints, especially the knees, causing what we call the benns, and a man who is thus afflicted, will fall down in a heap and collapse completely upon coming into the outer air. The outcome of the trouble is varying. Recovery from a light attack is probable, but a severe attack is liable to leave a man stiff-jointed and even crippled for life.

"Yes," he added, "we are well paid, and if anybody thinks we don't earn it, I'd just like to take him down in a sixty-pound pressure for about five minutes, and I think he would change his mind."

DRAINING BASHAS KILL SWAMP.

Engineers to Reclaim 3,000 Acres of Pasture Land.

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 18.—The Department of Public Works of New York State will proceed with the work of draining the Bashas Kill Swamp, situated in the Mamakating Valley of Sullivan and a small portion of Orange Counties.

This improvement, which was partially undertaken last year, will mean the restoration of 3,000 acres of good farming and pasture land, besides the disappearance of a dismal swamp that has always been a menace to public health.

The original Bashas Kill was a winding brooklet flowing through the meadows of the Mamakating Valley to the Neversink River. The last mile of the kill in Sullivan County is almost level, but the stream takes descent just over the county line. At the place of the descent the Pine Kill, another stream from the hills to the west, empties its waters.

For half a century, however, the Pine Kill yearly brought down large quantities of rock and earth from the hills and deposited it in the Bashas Kill. The result was a stoppage in the flow of the Bashas, and year by year the water backed up and gradually spread over fertile fields; steadily covering the farm land, and the farmers did not realize their disaster until too late. Had the gravel been dredged out as fast as it accumulated in the kill the farmers would still have their profitable onion lands and pasturage instead of 3,000 acres of worthless bog meadow and water.

Two years ago the residents of the Mamakating, on the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad, obtained an appropriation of $5,000 from the State with which a dam was to be constructed at the junction of the two kills. The work was done by a Syracuse contractor last year. About two-thirds of the appropriation was spent, and it has proved a failure. This year the State Department of Public Works has taken the matter in its own hands.

The kill abounds with pickerel, catfish, eels, and German carp, and the Summer guests of the Mamakating Valley find much amusement fishing in the swamp. The farmers themselves are often seen pulling a boat around the swamp and even into the thick grass at its shores in pursuit of big carp, which they spear with a pitchfork.

RAILWAY MEN NOT SWINDLED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 1, under the caption of "Railway Officials Swindled," you published an article from your Boston correspondent, stating that a fraudulent application had been made to "about every General Passenger Agent in Boston, New York, and Chicago, and all the large cities of this continent" seeking trip-pass transportation in favor of the "Solicitor General" of this company; the application purporting to have been written by Mr. Fred Harrison, General Manager of the London and Northwestern Railway of England.

With the view of ascertaining whether there was any truth in the report made in your paper, I communicated direct with no less than fourteen of the principal railroads in this country having chief offices in New York, Boston, and Chicago, but not one of these companies confirms the information contained in the article, and they were not the recipients of any letter similar to the one you quoted—said to have been written by Mr. Harrison.

I communicated with my General Manager on the subject, and I am now in possession of a cablegram from him denying the truth of the report both as regards the applications for passes as well as the sending of the cable message, "No requests made. Swindle."

Will you be good enough to make public notice of this official denial of your article, and greatly oblige, A. G. WAND,
General Agent, London and Northwestern Railway of England.
New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

Maine Cotton Mills Shut Down.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 18.—All departments of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company's cotton mills, in this city, and the York Cotton Mills, in Saco, shut down to-day until Sept. 4. Five thousand operatives are employed in these mills. The cause of the shut-down is underconsumption of the product, due in part to the curtailment of the export trade on account of the Chinese troubles.

Two Carloads of Mail Damaged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Two carloads of mail which were on the Lake Shore train which was wrecked at Sandusky, Ohio, reached here to-day. It is all badly water-soaked. In many cases it was found impossible to decipher the name of the sender or the addressee.

Mr. Cleveland's Double Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Edward Colson, a policeman of this city, whose striking resemblance to ex-President Cleveland earned for him the sobriquet "Grover," died here to-day as the result of a sunstroke sustained Aug. 6. In form and feature he was to the casual observer an exact counterpart of Mr. Cleveland.

Suicide May Be an American.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 18.—The body of a well-dressed man about thirty-five years of age was found in High Park to-day. A bullet from a 38-calibre revolver had penetrated the head near the right ear. The watch, revolver, and other belongings indicated that the suicide was an American, but there is nothing upon which to establish identity.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door at all places reached by the express companies, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at the Railroad Station if you live beyond the limits of the express companies.
Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

The Magic of Carpets & Rugs.

A Wielding of Biggest Advantages Ever Offered.

The very best in the carpet world has been fairly laid open to your gaze the past week. But the end is not yet, for this semi-annual event, historic now, is at the very apex of its usefulness. Its whole undivided might teaches and practices the great art of adapting the very best means to ends that serve you the best. This week continues the sale with all its former perfection of conveniences and matchless prices with much more added.

It's an advantage to us to open the season early because we thus distribute the business over a longer time and promptly accommodate every one.

It's an advantage to you because it gives you time to carefully arrange for your fall and winter needs before every one is in a hurry.

It's an advantage to us because it turns August into one of our busiest months.

It's an advantage to you because you make

A Saving of Half and More

on the regular prices in the fall season.

It's an advantage to us because it bears out our reputation of always being the first to really show you the new colors, new designs and new ideas in the new carpets for fall and winter.

It's an advantage to you because you are first to see the new and have time to go into the market and prove by comparison the lowness of our prices and the highness of the quality of our goods.

It's an advantage to us to sell so as to make a lasting friend of every purchaser.

It's an advantage to you to buy so as to save from $15.00 up to $100.00 on every room you carpet.

We list a few price comparisons to give you an idea of the savings, though to appreciate the real opportunities you must see the carpets; they are not the ordinary kinds.

19c. for 35c. Reversible Stair Carpets.
29c. for 45c. Extra Heavy Ingrain.
39c. for 60c. Extra Super Ingrain.
39c. and 53c. for 65.. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels.
49c. for 75c. All-Wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, best makes.
69c., 73c., 77c. and 89c. for $1.00 and $1.35 Wilton Velvet and Axminster Carpets.
89c. for $1.25 and $1.35 Body Brussels.
$1.07, $1.17, $1.29 for $1.50 to $1.75 Bigelow Savonnerie and Axminsters.
$1.13 yard for $1.50 extra quality Wilton Velvets.
$1.59 yard for $2.50 and $2.75 Royal Wiltons.
500 Carpets in popular sizes at Half Prices.
12½c. yard for 25c. Japanese and Chinese Mattings.
15c. for 30c. Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings.
17½c. for 35c. Japanese Cotton Warp and Extra Heavy Jointless Chinese Mattings.

Just a few of the Rugs—A number of new arrivals since last Monday will make the rugs even more interesting than ever.

Forty old Oriental Rugs, small sizes, different kinds, representing almost every country of the East, at $4.95 each.
Fifty Daghestans and Shirvans, about 3x5 feet, at $8.75; any one in this lot worth $12.50 to $15.00.
Wool Reversible Smyrna Rugs, beautiful patterns, 9x12 feet, two lots, $14.95 and $16.75 instead of $22.50 and $25.
Daghestan Royal Wilton Rugs, best quality—
36x63 inches, $5.50 instead of $7.50.
36x72 " 6.25 " 8.50.
9 feet x 12 feet, $28.75 and $32.50.
John Bromley & Sons' and the Imperial Best Standard grades of wool reversible Smyrnas.

18x36	inches,	95c.	instead of	$1.25.
21x45	"	$1.35	"	1.85.
26x54	"	1.89	"	2.75.
30x60	"	2.35	"	3.25.
36x72	"	3.35	"	4.75.
36x40	"	2.20	"	3.00.

Hassocks, 29c. each.

1,000 More $2.00 Umbrellas for $1.00 Each.

Right of Main Entrance. Not Sent C. O. D.

We've another lot of those $2.00 Umbrellas which we again offer at $1.00 each. Those we offered last Monday went out so quickly and have been so much in demand all week that we've simply been obliged to find some more to satisfy inquiries. There are 1,000 of them, the best umbrella ever sold for $1.00. The covering is a fine quality of Union Taffeta Silk, case to match, very small roll, best paragon frame, Harvey steel rod. Splendid assortment of handles for both men and women, horn, Dresden and natural woods, plain and trimmed. A guarantee for a year goes with each.

Our August Furniture Sale.

There are hundreds of pieces of Furniture here that if we had space to particularize prices you would snap them up in a twinkle. During our August sale everything in our stock is being sold at a reduction. For instance:

Parlor Suits at 25% to 50% Off,

and they range in prices from $15.00 to $600.00 a suit. Then splendid things for the library at same advantages. And what of

Savings of ¼ on Bedroom Furniture,

including the best kinds of bureaus and chiffonieres, oak, maple and mahogany. A few of the most desirable and most seasonable kinds of summer furniture still here, and everything at a discount of 25%.

Toilet Articles at Lowest Prices.

Corded Jaconets at 12½; were 30c.
Boys' Clothing at great saving.
Handkerchiefs for little.
China Cut Glass and Lamps.
Men's Negligee Shirts reduced.
Summer Hats reduced.
Hosiery less than cost to make.
Gas Ranges and Housekeeper's Helps.
Children's Dresses and Skirts.
Candy at 10c at box.
White Goods ¼ under value.
More reductions on Shirt Waists.
Laces lowest ever known.

MONEY IN HUCKLEBERRIES.

Pennsylvania Miners' Families Clear Up $250,000 a Year—Dogs Guard Them from Snakes.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 18.—The huckleberry crop is a godsend to the families of coal miners at and in the vicinity of Hazleton, returning to them as it does between $40,000 and $50,000 every year during the months that the season lasts, and what is true of the mining centre is true of others, for the mountain regions of the entire anthracite field are prolific in their yield of this popular fruit.

It is estimated that the total crop is worth not less than $250,000 to the mining families. In what is known as the Diamond Addition of Hazleton one of the handsomest blocks of buildings is the property of a miner's widow, who was left penniless with three small children, all girls, ten years ago. The block was built and paid for entirely by the proceeds from the sale of huckleberries picked by the widow and her three children.

The huckleberry pickers of this region are chiefly the wives and children of the Hungarian miners and Italian laborers. Early every morning during the berry season every avenue leading to the huckleberry mountains is thronged with picturesque parties laden with baskets, boxes, pails, and receptacles of every kind that can be utilized by the pickers in their work, and hurrying to be the first at favorite and profitable berry patches. The Italian women and children are the most apt and skillful of the pickers. An Italian woman can pick easily forty quarts a day, which, averaging the season through, is equivalent to $2 earned. Then these women have each on an average three children old enough to be berry pickers, who add as much more to the day's income. Every Italian woman comes from the picking bearing a large box of berries on her head and carrying a big pailful or basketful in each hand, while her children also are well laden.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon the berry pickers begin to come in from the hills, every vessel overflowing with the wild fruit, and the first picking of the day is ready to be delivered to the dealers, some of whom, to expedite the business, meet the pickers with wagons at convenient points, where the berries are purchased and paid for in cash on the spot. The average price is 5 cents a quart, although for the early blues, the variety that ripens first, 8 and 10 cents a quart is paid, according to the abundance or scarcity of the crop.

After delivering their first pick the women and children hurry back to the berry patches and begin work on the second picking. The midday sun—and a huckleberry barren is a sweltering, stifling spot—has no deterring effect on the pickers. They think only of how many berries it is possible for them to get into market for the day. Frequently it happens that miners are working on short time at this season, and the moment they are released from their toil underground they hasten to the huckleberry mountains to help their wives and children swell the results of the berry picking.

Huckleberry picking in this region has an accompaniment not familiar to other districts, it is said. Little dogs that form part of the huckleberrying outfit go to the mountains with the pickers by the score. These dogs have an important duty to perform, and they do not hesitate in the performance of it. Indeed they seem to thoroughly enjoy it. Their duty is to hunt out and kill the rattlesnakes and copperhead snakes that are numerous on the huckleberry barrens, and warn the pickers of the proximity of the venomous reptiles.

The dogs seem to delight in hunting the snakes, and that they are well aware of the deadly nature of the reptiles is manifested by the wariness they show when confronted by one and the skill with which they flank and seize the reptile from behind, and always by the neck. Now and then a dog overestimates his powers in dealing with a rattlesnake and is bitten, but not often. If the dog when bitten can find the soft margin of a spring, run, or swamp in time, he immediately buries the wounded part in the mud and will come from it within an hour or two with no evil effect apparent from the venom. If no such refuge is nigh the dog dies.

These dogs are invaluable guards of the berry pickers against the rattlers and copperheads, but cannot guard them against the hornets and yellow jackets that seem to favor the berry grounds for their nesting places, and these pestiferous insects frequently force pickers to leave particularly choice spots for berries by their hot and painful attacks.

The earnings of the Hungarian and Italian families at picking huckleberries in this part of the coal region will range from $100 to $200 each, according to the number of skill of the pickers. It is believed that nearly 1,000,000 quarts will be picked and disposed of in the Hazleton market alone this year.

The abandonment of the gravity coal railroads in the northern coal field has closed some of the greatest huckleberry fields in the entire region against the miners' families. Those railroads climbed the hills to and threaded the huckleberry barrens, and it was an easy matter for the pickers to get upon the coal cars and be carried to and from the fields, owing to the many stops the trains were compelled to make. The substitution of locomotive railroads for the gravity roads has made such transportation impossible now, and as the great berry patches are too far to reach by walking, and as no wagon roads run to or near them, thousands of dollars are lost to the mining families.

OLD MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED?

Manchester (N. H.) Mirror Clears Up the Parker Case of 55 Years Ago.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18.—The Mirror to-night published what is believed to be a solution of what has been known as the "Parker murder mystery."

Jonas L. Parker, Tax Collector of Manchester, was murdered in 1845, after being enticed from his home and $7,000 taken from him. His throat was cut with a razor.

According to Nathaniel P. Ames of Medford, Mass., a resident of this city at the time of the murder, who has seen a letter written by Gen. E. F. Butler, Daniel Pierson, who was executed in 1849 for the murder of a family at Wilmington, Mass., was one of Parker's murderers. Mr. Ames states that Pierson, who was defended by Gen. Butler, confessed to the famous lawyer that he also killed the Manchester man at the instigation of a person who desired Parker put out of the way in revenge for some wrong. The identity of this person was never revealed.

Three Wentworth Brothers, hotel proprietors of Saco, Me., were arrested for the Parker murder. Franklin Pierce, afterward

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

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MORESCA'S PURPOSE HERE

Letter Found in Bresci's Lodging Shows Murderous Intention.

Is Known to the Italian Police as a Most Fanatical Anarchist—Men Still Detained.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The arrest of Moresca and Guida in New York, arose out of some letters received at Bresci's lodging subsequent to the assassination of King Humbert. One of these, dated New York, July 25, and signed 'Mabor,' urged Bresci to commit the crime, urging that Moresca and Guida would do their duty toward President McKinley. Moresca is known to the Italian police as a most fanatical Anarchist.

ITALIANS STILL DETAINED.

They Were Brought to the Barge Office Apparently Without Orders.

Michael Guida and Matale Moresca, the Italians arrested by Secret Service men on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., were brought to the Barge Office from Ellis Island yesterday morning with the other detained immigrants. They spent the morning in the detention pen and were taken back in the afternoon.

The men as far as appearances go are no more guarded than are the other persons in detention. They walked about the pen but had very little to say to their companions. They spend their time together. Moresca seems to be the leader. When the noon meal was served Moresca secured a big plate of stew and he and Guida sat down on a bench. Both ate out of the same dish and divided their portion of bread.

Capt. Howard, head of the contract labor department in charge at the Barge Office, yesterday said that there was nothing new in the case. He was surprised when told that the men had been brought over from the island, as he said that the orders were not to bring them to the Barge Office until to-day.

Capt. Howard said that no one had called at the Barge Office asking to see the men.

EXPRESS AGAIN IN PERIL.

Fast Train from Atlantic City Nearly Wrecked Last Week Delayed by Accident—Passengers Alarmed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—Ill luck appears lately to follow the Pennsylvania express, leaving this city at 10 o'clock P. M. Last Friday night this train, known on week days as No. 48, narrowly escaped destruction at the hands of train wreckers. To-night the same train, run as No. 280 on Sundays, met with an unlooked-for accident at nearly the same spot on the meadows where No. 48 ran into a pile of ties Friday night.

The express train to-night left Atlantic City promptly on time, in charge of Conductor Frank Flynn. John Holmes was the engineer, and Andrew Ozman was the fireman. The train consisted of a baggage car, ten ordinary cars, and two parlor cars. All the cars were crowded with excursionists returning home, and there were nearly 800 persons aboard the train.

The express had just crossed the drawbridge spanning the thoroughfare at the western end of the city when the passengers in the fifth and sixth cars were alarmed by the cars running off the track. The train was rapidly increasing its speed at this point, and the jolting of these two coaches over the ties caused the greatest consternation among the passengers. After running in this manner for some yards the trucks again mounted the rails, but a minute later they were again plowing their way over the tracks through the ballast.

At this juncture engineer Holmes realized that something was wrong with the train and promptly applying the air brakes he brought it to a standstill. The Atlantic City wrecking crew were soon on the scene, in charge of Station Agent Howard Cloud, and after a delay of two hours the train was made up in two sections and sent to Philadelphia while the derailed cars were replaced on the track after several hours of hard work.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Rail Placed on Lehigh Valley Road's Track in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—A daring attempt to wreck a train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was made early this morning. A heavy steel rail thirty feet long was placed on the track near Port Bowkley. The road winds around a deep curve at this point. One end of the heavy rail was imbedded in the rocky embankment and the other extended over the track. It had a 45-degree pitch and was intended to strike the cylinder of the engine.

A policeman from an overhead bridge happened to look down and saw some object extending over the track. He hastily investigated and then gave an alarm. A freight train was stopped in time to avoid a wreck. It required four laborers to remove the rail.

It is believed the object of the men who placed the rail on the track was to wreck an express train and in the confusion that would follow to rob the safe in the express car.

"KING OF THE COWBOYS" DEAD.

Sergt. Taylor, Formerly of Gov. Roosevelt's Staff, Passes Away.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Sergt. "Buck" Taylor, known as "King of the Cowboys," a dashing cavalry man, and one of the best-known of the Rough Riders, who was at the charge up San Juan Hill, and accompanied Gov. Roosevelt when he toured New York during the last Gubernatorial campaign, died at Providence Hospital to-day of consumption, the result of illness contracted during the Cuban campaign.

A telegram was sent to Gov. Roosevelt to-night, informing him of Taylor's death. Taylor's correct name is said to have been Berry F. Tatum. He was the son of a former well-to-do merchant of Montgomery, Ala. He was about forty-two years of age and was employed as a copyist in the census office.

Drowned While Watering His Horse.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—John P. Devine, a farm hand, was drowned in a pond near his home in Jamesville this afternoon. While watering his horse, he was seized with a fit, and fell into the water and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

TO-DAY, TEN PAGES, WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
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Weather Report.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

FEAR LOSS OF LIFE IN FIRE.

Panic Caused by Flames in Small Dwelling Houses Occupied by Italians.

A fire occurred early this morning in the rear of Zeltner's Brewery, at One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Third Avenue. It was in a stable. There are several frame one, two, and three story dwelling houses near the place, and the police sent in a second alarm by way of precaution.

The fire extended to some frame houses in Catonia Place, occupied by Italian laborers. People left their beds in panic and ran for their lives. All day long some dozens of Italians were near the stable drinking.

The houses were a total loss. The firemen fear that some of the inmates may have been burned to death. The ruins will be searched to-day. The damage is about $5,000.

$25,000 EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Daring Theft of Money Package En Route from Chicago to Burlington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The mystery of a twenty-five-thousand-dollar express robbery is perplexing officials of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and the Adams Express Company.

The $25,000, which was in bills of large denomination, was shipped Friday morning by the bank through the express company over the Burlington Road. Its destination was Burlington, Iowa, and it was drawn to the account of the railroad company on the order of J. C. Peasley, the Vice President and Treasurer. Somewhere between Chicago and Burlington the package containing the money was opened, the currency abstracted, some folds of brown paper substituted, and the parcel restored to its former appearance.

When the huge theft was discovered, there was consternation. So few persons had known of the withdrawal from the bank, and the ensuing removal to the express car that the officials hoped at first that it would be an easy matter to trace the crime home. But up to-night, little progress had been made by the score or more detectives detailed on the case. They found that the men on the run to Burlington were long and trusted employes and suspicion was removed from the messenger at once. This has only made the affair more complicated.

The theory that the money might have been taken from the package before it reached the express company was not easy to support. The bills, in parcels of $1,000 each, had been placed in sealed covers under the personal direction of J. T. Talbert, cashier of the Commercial National Bank. It was conveyed by a faithful messenger to the down-town office of the Adams Express Company, and before removal to the train passed through the hands only of men to whom are daily intrusted fortunes.

The heads of the Adams Express Company cooperated with the Railway officials in engaging detectives. The investigation was commenced at the bank. President James H. Eckels directed that the employes who knew of the shipment be questioned. After their examination it was established beyond doubt that the package of money had left the bank in proper shape. So far not the slightest clew to the thieves has been obtained.

GUGGENHEIMER OUTBID RIVAL.

Acting Mayor Boomed Long Branch Property by Buying Drexel Cottage.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 19.—Rivalry for the possession of one of the most noted and desirable Summer cottages at this place was the cause of bidding by intended purchasers that real estate dealers hope is the beginning of a boom in Long Branch property. The Drexel cottage, at West End, is the property in question, and an increase of more than 10 per cent. over the first valuation was required to secure it, after Acting Mayor Randolph Guggenheimer of New York and Calman A. Haas, also of New York, simultaneously decided to buy it.

Mr. Guggenheimer, who is occupying the cottage this Sumer, had secured an option on the property, when Mr. Haas determined to purchase it and went to the agents of the Drexels. He was told the place was for sale. Thereupon Mr. Haas made a bid of $35,000 for it. He thought he had secured it ahead of Mr. Guggenheimer, but as soon as the news reached the latter he telegraphed the Drexels, at Philadelphia, reminding them of his option. Mr. Guggenheimer then sent his son Harry to Philadelphia with power to act for him, and by going $5,000 better than Mr. Haas on the deal, and paying $40,000, he secured the cottage. Mr. Haas and others were then bidding for it, and $39,000 had been offered.

NO HOPE FOR INJURED DIVER.

Son of the Rev. C. H. Mann Cannot Recover, It Is Said.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 19.—A letter received yesterday in the office of The New Church Messenger from the editor, the Rev. Charles H. Mann, said that the condition of his son, Holbrook Mann, who was injured while bathing at Bailey's Island, Me., two weeks ago, was practically hopeless. The son, who is eighteen years old and a student in the Dearborn-Morgan School, this city, dived and struck his head on a rock at Bailey's Island, where the members of the family are spending the Summer. He was taken from the water completely paralyzed from the neck downward. The doctors found the vertebrae of the neck crushed and the spinal cord severed.

An operation was performed and the splintered vertebrae removed, but no hope of the young man's recovery is entertained. Although unable to move any part of his body excepting his head, the injured boy has retained consciousness, and is said to be cheerful and without pain.

MISS HAY AN AUTHOR.

Daughter of Secretary of State to Publish New Book for Children.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Miss Helen Hay, the young daughter of the Secretary of State, is about to publish a new book. It is entitled "The Little Boy Book," and is said to be a collection of humorous verses for children. She is also writing verses for a picture book entitled "Beasts and Birds," by Frank Verbeck, which is to appear in the Fall.

Miss Hay's first book, entitled "Some Verses," which was published a year or two ago, is a collection of serious poems, some of them in blank verse.

$800,000 FIRE IN INDIANA.

Largest Axe Factory in the World Destroyed by Conflagration.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., Aug. 19.—The entire plant of the Kelly Axe Manufacturing Company, valued at $800,000, was destroyed by fire to-night.

It was the largest axe factory in the world, employing some 800 or 1,000 men when running at full force. The company had just enlarged the factory, increasing the output fully one-third.

W. O. Kelly, President of the company, formerly owned and operated a factory in Louisville, Ky., and removed to this city in 1883. The company went into the hands of a receiver three years later. The plant was well insured.

Chicago and Return, $17.
Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good going Aug. 25, 26, and 27. Return limit, Aug. 31; [illegible] Adv.

MERCHANTS CONDEMN THE RAMAPO CONTRACT

City Would Lose Under It $195,000,000 in Forty Years.

PROFIT IN MUNICIPAL PLANT

Report of the Association's Committee on New York's Water Supply—Gov. Roosevelt's Advice.

The Merchants' Association has just issued a bound volume containing the report of the investigation of the water supply of New York City made by its Special Committee on Water Supply. The Chairman of the committee is M. E. Bannin and D. Le Roy Dresser is Vice Chairman.

The report of the committee states that the proposal of the Board of Public Improvements in 1899 to enter into a long-term contract with the Ramapo Water Company to furnish the city with water called the attention of the public to the city's needs, immediate and future, for an additional water supply, and the best method of meeting these needs, both as to the sources of water supply and the manner in which it should be procured; that is, whether by private contract or municipal construction.

The work of the committee has extended over a period of more than seven months, and has covered the present supply and the available sources of future supply, together with the cost. The question of the use of salt water for fire protection and sanitary purposes has also been considered. The question of municipal ownership has been looked into, and the Committee on Fire Protection and Insurance has considered the question of an additional supply for protection in the business section of the city.

PROFIT IN A CITY PLANT.

Discussing the relative financial results of municipal and private ownership the report says that the data collected demonstrate that the water works of the former City of New York have been and are a source of profit and not a financial burden, and declares that during a term of sixty-seven years, from Jan. 1, 1832, to Dec. 31, 1898, the City of New York made a capital investment of $86,359,562.09 for the construction of water works. It expended during that period for interest charges, maintenance, and operation $66,544,245.38; the aggregate earnings were $88,017,329.72; the total net profits were $21,473,084.34. The report then says:

"The Croton system has yielded up to the end of 1898 a net profit of $21,473,084. In the year 1898 it paid a net profit of $1,881,843. The ratio of profit is increasing rapidly and the annual net profit will probably exceed $4,000,000 by 1910."

Continuing, the report goes into the relative profit by municipal ownership and loss by private contract. It says:

"By 1937 the city would own its plant under the municipal system, free from all debt, and would own nothing under the Ramapo system. Between 1906 and 1917 the city under municipal ownership would have an annual deficit beginning with about $1,800,000 in 1906 and ending with about $104,000 in 1917; but thereafter, beginning in 1918, the city would commence to make a profit, which in that year would be about $133,000, and would constantly increase, year by year, until 1945, (a date chosen because it is the termination of the proposed Ramapo contract,) in which year it would be about $3,100,000. The excess of this profit over the deficit in the forty years of operation from 1906 to 1945 would be about $48,000,000, a sum which represents the cash profit to the city during that period under municipal ownership.

"Under the proposed contract the payment to the Ramapo Company of $70 per million gallons, less the revenue from consumers at $50.29 per million gallons, would result in a deficit to the city of over $60,000,000.

"If therefore the city should fail to build and operate its own water supply and should make a contract with the Ramapo Company, it would suffer a loss of $108,000,000 in the forty years of operation.

"But that amount of $108,000,000 does not represent the total loss to the city, for it would own no plant under the Ramapo system, while under the municipal ownership plan it would have paid for its plant by 1937 and own it free of indebtedness thereafter. The total cash and property loss therefore would be $145,000,000 on a system supplying only 250,000,000 gallons daily.

"Furthermore, by 1920 another system to meet the increasing needs of the city and to supply an additional 250,000,000 gallons daily must be constructed. During the twenty-five years of the operation of this new system a further loss of at least $50,000,000 to the city would result, compared with a contract with the Ramapo Company for such an additional supply at the proposed price. This makes the total loss to the city during forty years over $195,000,000.

A RAMAPO MONOPOLY.

"The operation of increasing the supply from the Hudson every fifteen or twenty years by an additional supply of 250,000,000 gallons daily is a perfectly feasible plan, not only from an engineering, but, most of all, from a financial standpoint. The supplying of water to its citizens becomes an increasingly profitable enterprise, while, on the other hand, contracting with the Ramapo Company would probably result in giving that company the monopoly of all future additional supplies for the City of New York."

Going into the question of the present supply, the committee points out that in 1899 the average daily consumption in all the boroughs was 371,778,000 gallons. The greatest permanent safe yield of the Croton watershed upon the completion of the Cornell Dam, now building, is estimated at from 275,000,000 to 280,000,000 gallons per day. The additional yield from the Bronx and Byram watershed cannot safely be estimated, says the report, at more than 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 gallons per day, making about 290,000,000 gallons per day available for use in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In Brooklyn and Queens the consumption is already about equal to the average yield of the sources of supply and in Richmond the supply is at present equal to all demands. After a careful review the committee says:

"We are thus brought to the conclusion that an additional supply for all the boroughs of the city is imperative, and that measures should be taken to furnish the additional supply at the earliest practicable moment. The Engineering Committee estimates that from six to seven and one-half years will be necessary from the inception of the work to the delivery of additional water. Your committee most strenuously urges that immediate steps be taken to furnish an adequate supply of water, to be available, at the latest, in 1910."

The report goes at length into the subject of the proposed Ramapo contract, which it declares strongly against, on the following grounds: That the price is exorbitant; the contract is ambiguous as to the pressure at which the water is to be delivered at the city limits; the contract is ambiguous as to the respective duties and privileges of both contracting parties; the city will not own the plant at the termination of the contract; the effect of the contract will be that the city will be forced hereafter always to purchase water from that company, and that it will deprive the municipality of large profits from a water supply owned by the city, or force it to raise the price of water, which would be injurious to its industrial interests.

THE CONTRACT ANALYZED.

The report then says:

"As to the contract which the Ramapo Company proposes to make with the city, the substantial features of it are that the Ramapo Company agrees at its own expense to build and maintain a system of water works by which it shall be able to furnish the City of New York 200,000,000 gallons of water daily. This water is to be delivered to the city at its northern boundary at the point of intersection with the present Croton Aqueduct, at a 'pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet above the mean tide level,' and for this water the City of New York agrees to pay $70 per million gallons, and is to be put to no other or further expense in connection with the supply, excepting the additional expense for distribution.

"The delivery of water is to begin in 1902, and is to continue for forty years. It is not within the range of engineering possibilities for the Ramapo Company to deliver water in 1902, a date which gave that company three years and a half in which to construct its dams, reservoirs, and aqueducts. The report of the Engineering Committee fixes seven years as the shortest probable time within which a system can be constructed to supply water from the Catskill watershed, which the Ramapo Company proposes to use.

"It is certainly true that the city can construct its system quite as rapidly as a private company. The difficulties which Commissioner Dalton urged against the city's constructing its own plant and as an argument in favor of the Ramapo contract are nearly all difficulties of administration; that is, obstacles which city officials desirous of a private contract might create, but which city officials zealous for the city's interest would surmount."

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report then makes the following recommendations:

"No contract whatever should be entered into with the Ramapo Water Company.

"The policy of supplying New York City with water by contract should be opposed by all lawful means.

"The Legislature should clothe New York City with power to acquire by condemnation any water rights needed for its public water supply, excepting water rights actually used by or necessary for the supply of any other city, town, or village.

"The Constitutional requirement that the bonds issued by New York City for a water supply shall be included in ascertaining whether the city can become indebted for other municipal purposes should be removed.

"The Controller's quarterly and annual reports should contain a clear and businesslike statement of the financial status of the city's investment in its water works.

"A carefully devised system of detailed, accurate, and easily understood public records and reports should be adopted by the Department of Water Supply.

"The financing by the city of any addition to its water supply should include the application of the surplus of the revenues over expenditures to the redemption of bonds issued to establish the plant.

"Immediate steps should be taken by the City of New York to acquire an additional supply of 250,000,000 gallons of water daily from the Adirondack Mountain watershed.

"Immediate steps should be taken by the city officials to prevent the waste of water."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADVICE.

A letter which accompanied the report said that the cost of the investigation had been $33,000. The contributions toward defraying these expenses have been but $11,212, leaving a deficit of over $21,788. The money necessary to complete the work was advanced individually by members of the association. An appeal is made for funds to reimburse those who advanced this money. The report contains maps and valuable reports from engineers. It also has a letter from Gov. Roosevelt in which he expresses the hope that the association will continue its work. The letter contains the following paragraph:

"There is good cause to believe that the statute under which the Ramapo Water Company derives its extraordinary and unusual powers is unconstitutional; and, therefore, this question should be tested."

COLER'S STRENGTH ADMITTED.

The Controller and Richard Croker to Return on the Same Day—Mr. McGuire's Movements.

The Democratic Club was deserted yesterday, but the employes there will have something to do to-night, as Richard Croker is due here from Saratoga to-day, and his presence in town assures a large attendence at the club.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, was not at the Hoffman House, and the attachées there believed him to be in Syracuse. Others about town, however, are inclined to locate Mr. McGuire with Hugh McLaughlin at Jamesport, L. I.

Controller Bird S. Coler will arrive in the city to-day. His boom is steadily growing. Every Democrat, whether affiliated with Tammany or against it, concedes that Mr. Coler is the strongest man the Democrats can name for Governor. Republicans also admit it, and hope he will not be named, because they fear he would get 95 per cent. of the independent vote, which is a very powerful factor in State politics.

MAYOR VAN WYCK RETURNS.

A Report that He Is About to Prepare His Answer in Ice Trust Case.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck returned yesterday from Saratoga, but he could not be found at any of his accustomed haunts. His return at this time is said to be to prepare his answer to the charges made against him in connection with his holdings of stock in the American Ice Company.

Gov. Roosevelt has called upon the Mayor to make answer to these charges, which the Governor has characterized as "serious." What position will be taken by Mayor Van Wyck is not known. While in Saratoga he consulted with Richard Croker and his brother, Augustus Van Wyck, both of whom were shown to be holders of Ice Trust stock.

While at Saratoga, Mayor Van Wyck preserved the silence which has been usual with him since he has been in office, and declined to discuss the charges against him.

A WIFE'S ACT OF BRAVERY.

Mrs. Liguori Gets Bullet Intended for Her Husband—Her Wound Serious.

Francesca Liguori, a young Italian woman, bravely threw herself before a revolver aimed at her husband, who was fighting with their boarder at their home, on the second floor of 424 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, last night. The bullet struck her in the right breast, and she sank to the floor desperately wounded and unconscious. The man who shot her was Michael Constabile, who works in the machine shop of a bicycle and wire manufacturing concern at the foot of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. When he came in at 9 o'clock last evening he was considerably under the influence of liquor.

First he asked Mrs. Liguori where his supper was, and her husband, Giuseppe Liguori, answering for her, told Constabile that if he had come home at a reasonable hour he would have found his supper ready. The two men quarreled at this, and soon were fighting about the room, while Mrs. Liguori looked on. Constabile was getting the worst of the battle, and his face was badly battered, when he drew a cheap revolver of heavy calibre, and, leveling it point blank at his adversary, fired. The woman saw the motion and threw herself before her husband. Constabile now thoroughly sobered, seized his hat and ran to the street.

Dr. Mooney came with an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and at first believed the woman was dying, but at the hospital it was found that the bullet had been deflected by a rib. Her condition is still very serious. She is thirty-six years old. The police were promptly informed of the affair, and a force of men was sent out to find Constabile.

New York Central Makes New Record.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—East-bound New York Central Train No. 16, known as the New York and New England express, made for the New York Central a new record yesterday, running from Rochester to this city, a distance of eighty-one miles, in 80 minutes. The train pulled out of Rochester twenty-six minutes late, reaching here five minutes ahead of schedule time. The train consisted of six well-filled Pullman cars.

GOV. ROOSEVELT DENIES ATTACK ON DEMOCRATS

Referred in His St. Paul Speech to Populists.

DECLARES IT WAS FALSIFIED

Quotes from It in Letter to Gen. Palmer and Reiterates Appeal to All Voters.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day gave out for publication a letter which he had written on Aug. 9 to Gen. John M. Palmer of Springfield, Ill., relative to the St. Paul speech made by the Governor, in which he had been quoted as making derogatory remarks concerning Democrats. The letter says:

"I notice that in your recent very manly interview, stating why you could not support the Populistic Democracy and the Kansas City platform and nominees, you allude to a statement I was supposed to have made attacking Democrats generally in my St. Paul speech.

"You have evidently seen a report which was not merely garbled, but falsified. I stand by this speech absolutely, and have nothing to explain in connection with it; but I do wish to point out where its meaning was deliberately inverted.

"I do not feel that this is in the least a merely party campaign. I feel that we have a right to appeal to all good citizens, whether in the past they have been Republicans or Democrats, no matter what their political affiliations have been, to stand in with us now.

"In my speech I began by saying: 'We appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good citizens who are Americans in fact as well as in name, to help us in re-electing President McKinley.' I ended by saying:

"'Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that their policy (the policy of its makers and sponsors) is a policy of infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out. They stand for lawlessness and disorder, for dishonesty and dishonor, for license and disaster at home and cowardly shrinking from duty abroad.'

"We ask the support of all Americans who have the welfare of the country at heart, no matter what their political affiliations may have been in the past. We ask the support of all sound-headed men who do not wish to see our material well-being swallowed up in an abyss of disaster. We appeal to all good men who believe in civic decency and shrink from the taint of financial dishonor, and we appeal to all brave men who are proud of the National name and reputation, and ask them to see to it that we are not humiliated before mankind, and that we do not abandon the position we have taken in the forefront of the great nations of the earth.'

"You will see that here I most explicitly draw the line between the men who support and ask support for the Kansas City platform and all other citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans. I feel that, as a matter of fact, the greatest possible credit is due to men like you, my dear Sir, and to the other Gold Democrats who four years ago stood and now stand for National honor.

"I hold up the policy advocated in the Kansas City platform as a base and cowardly policy, to emphasize our right to appeal to the countless thousands of high-minded Democrats who abhor baseness and cowardice and are quick to see and disown them. We appeal to these Democrats to strike hands with us at this crisis of the Nation's history, for they have been betrayed from the house of their friends; and if they are far-sighted they must necessarily see that every principle of courage, of patriotism, and of National self-respect demands that they repudiate the action of the Populistic Democracy by which they have been at this moment betrayed, just as under similar circumstances the Northern Democrats during the civil war repudiated the principles of men like Vallandingham, just as in 1812-14 the Northern Federalists repudiated their party under like conditions.

"In short, I feel that the Kansas City platform makers and their followers have forfeited the right to appeal to any Democrat who is keenly sensitive to the National honor.

"They claim that the late Gen. Lawton was a Democrat. Doubtless he was at one time, but the bitterest arraignment of the Kansas City platform is contained in the words Lawton wrote just before his death: 'If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know, from observation, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuation of the fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America.'"

GEORGIA COTTON CROP SHORT.

Indications that It Will Be 200,000 Bales Less than in 1899.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Commissioner O. B. Stevens of the Georgia Department of Agriculture has compiled statistics indicating that the cotton crop of Georgia for 1900 will be from 50,000 to 200,000 bales shorter than in 1899. Commissioner Stevens, as President of the Cotton States Commissioners' Association, receives reports from the Commissioners of the different States to the effect that the yield in the South is short. Indications on the 1st of August were that every State in the cotton belt would be behind on the staple, with the exception of Texas, reported to be 2 per cent. ahead of the average crop of the last five years.

The figures prepared by the department show that in Georgia an average crop for the last five years is 1,295,800 bales. The reports from the counties of Georgia are that 74 per cent. of an average crop will be realized. Twenty-six per cent. off the average crop gives 958,892 bales for the year, against an estimated crop for 1899 of between 1,000,000 and 1,200,000 bales.

It is further estimated from the reports in the hands of the Commissioner that the cotton acreage is 3 per cent less than in 1899.

GREAT DROUGHT IN KANSAS.

Corn Crop Expected to be the Smallest in Years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—Two thirds of Kansas, west of the three easternmost tiers of counties is experiencing one of the most severe droughts in the history of the State and the general opinion is that the Kansas corn crop will be the smallest, in proportion to its requirements, for feeding, that has been raised in many years.

In 1899 is was 225,000,000 bushels. Secretary Coburn's report of conditions on Aug. 4 indicated a yield this year of about 145,000,000 bushels. Since then there have been two weeks of hot, dry weather, which has further materially reduced conditions, and the most liberal estimates of well-informed men on 'Change do not exceed 100,000,000 bushels, while many place the crop at not over 75,000,000 bushels.

He Barred Shirtwaist Men.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—At the Trenton House to-day the shirtwaist man was given a severe setback when Wilbur T. Sadler, a son of Judge Sadler of Pennsylvania, was compelled to put on a coat, upon entering the dining room. The proprietor also furnished coats to a party of wheelmen from his own wardrobe before allowing them to enter the restaurant.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

DE WET MENACES BRITISH.

Demands Surrender of Baden-Powell's Force—Evidently Moving Eastward.

PRETORIA, Aug. 18.—Gen. De Wet appeared yesterday at North Commando Nek, held by Gen. Baden-Powell, and sent in a flag of truce asking the surrender of the British force. Gen. Baden-Powell replied, asking what terms De Wet was prepared to offer.

De Wet is evidently moving eastward.

Gen. Lord Roberts is issuing new severe and rigorous orders, rescinding the one previously issued. The Commander in Chief's proclamation, after reciting the fact that many have broken the oath to maintain neutrality and that the leniency extended to the burghers is not appreciated, warns all who break their oaths in the future that they will be punished by death, imprisonment, or fine. He declares that all burghers in districts occupied by the British, except those who take the oath, will be regarded as prisoners of war and transported, and that buildings on farms where the enemy or his scouts are harbored will be liable to be razed.

CORDUA'S GUILT ADMITTED.

PRETORIA, Aug. 18.—The case for the defense in the trial of Lieut. Cordua of the Staats Artillery, charged with being concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, was concluded to-day.

Cordua's counsel admitted that the accused was guilty of breaking his parole and of attempting to plan a conspiracy, but he asserted that the attempt was a failure. Counsel also maintained that Gano suggested the entire plot and egged on the prisoner. On these grounds he asked the court to find that the charges had not been proved and begged its mercy for his client.

Gano, who is said to be of American birth, denied having suggested the plot.

Counsel for the prosecution will sum up Aug. 20.

SIR WILLIAM STOKES DEAD.

Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland Expires in South Africa.

DURBAN, Aug. 19.—Sir William Stokes, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland and Consulting Surgeon to the British Forces in South Africa, died here to-day. He was born March 10, 1839.

Sir William Stokes was born in Dublin on March 10, 1839. He was the second son of William Stokes, M. D., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Dublin and Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

Sir William was educated at the University of Dublin. He was President of the Pathological Society in 1881, President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1887, and Honorary President of the International Medical Congresses at Berlin in 1890, Rome in 1894, Moscow, 1897, and Paris, 1900. He was the author of several publications, one of them being the "Life and Work of William Stokes." He also sent numerous contributions to medical journals.

Sir William married Miss Elizabeth Moore, whose father, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Moore, was Vice Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

BIG COAL STRIKE THREATENS.

Miners in Pennsylvania Anthracite Region Expect to Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 19.—It is feared that a general strike of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite coal region will probably be declared toward the end of September.

The miners have invited the operators to meet them in a joint conference at Hazleton on Aug. 27, and the operators will probably ignore the invitation, keeping to their plan of refusing to acknowledge the existence of the United Mine Workers. The miners at the convention in Hazleton last week recommended giving the operators until Sept. 10 to grant their demands, and upon their refusal to do so, to order a general strike of all the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region. The report was revised to give the operators a chance to amicably adjust matters by meeting the miners, but as is definitely known by this time, the operators have no intention of doing so.

Most of the men deplore the necessity of the strike, because they know that when it does come it will be a long and hard struggle, and they are not at all sure of winning. But they recognize the fact that if they desire reforms in the present system of mining, any increase in pay, any relief from the existing conditions now is the time to take the initiative. The United Mine Workers, as an organization, is eager to fight for recognition by the operators, because this recognition is necessary for the proper conduct of the plans. Without recognition it can do nothing, and already many of the members have objected to paying dues without receiving any benefit.

A prominent mining Superintendent, talking to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, said very plainly, that the operators would not meet the men in joint conference, and would fight to the extent of their powers the efforts of the United Mine Workers. He said:

"The men have exaggerated their grievances, and have had organization and power talked at them so much that they believe it will be to their benefit to strike. The fact is, the strike is being forced upon them by men who are working in the interests of the Western miners, the men of the bituminous coal region. A general and prolonged strike in the anthracite field would force more soft coal upon the market, and give that trade an advance which it would take anthracite, under the most favorable conditions, a long time to overcome. It is a fact that many of the miners here, appreciating this, have, in the past few weeks, left for the soft coal region. The men's grievances are also greatly exaggerated. The condition of the men is not so bad. It would be better if the anthracite trade would improve, but striking will not improve it."

MRS. EDDY'S BOOK ASSAILED.

Dr. Morse Calls It Atheistic and Says Its Words, Cunningly Used, Are Seriously Misleading.

As a preface to a sermon he will deliver next Sunday evening, the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, near Sixth Avenue, preached last evening on "Eddyism and Christian Science." Dr. Morse said, in part:

"St. Paul was intensely jealous for the Gospel, which to him was the one means of the redemption of humanity. He declares that if an angel from heaven preach any other gospel than the one he has preached unto them then let him be accursed. In Galatia, as in New York now, there were false religions. We have in our city Buddhism, Brahminism, Pantheism, Theosophy, and so-called Christian Science. That is to say, we have the religions of China, Persia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. There is scarce an error of the ethnic systems which is not taught in Greater New York. If St. Paul were in a New York pulpit he would thunder against these existing errors.

"We believe the most dangerous book that has been issued from the American press is the book of Mrs. Eddy called 'Science and Health, with a Key to the Scriptures.' This book is a mass of mystical vagaries and diseased dreams. Christian Science, as taught by this would-be philosopher, is a subtle webwork of quasi theological enigmas. While the name of God is frequently used, God himself is denied. We regard this book as essentially atheistic. The words are cunningly used, but they are seriously misleading.

"It is a remarkable fact that the author and exponent of this science should be suffering from chronic disease, which I understand is rheumatism."

Eighty-five Clubs
Are within two to fifteen minutes of the New York Central's Grand Central Station, New York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New York Central.—Adv.

CHINESE HOLD OUT IN FORBIDDEN CITY

Remey Says Empress Is Reported Still in Peking.

MESSAGE FROM GEN. CHAFFEE

American Casualties in Attack on the Capital Only Eight Wounded—Russians Seize Right Bank of the Amur.

A dispatch dated Aug. 18 received yesterday from Admiral Remey says that, according to information from Japanese sources, the Empress Dowager was detained in the inner city of Peking by Prince Yungedo.

The Inner City—generally known as the Forbidden City—was, according to the dispatch, being bombarded by the allies.

There is no prominent Chinaman named Yungedo. The name may be a telegraphic error for Yung-Lu.

Admiral Bruce, in sending similar news to that in Admiral Remey's message, says he is informed that part of Peking is on fire. Admiral Bruce gives the name of the Prince who prevented the Dowager Empress from leaving Peking as Yang-Sa.

The Chinese Minister in Washington says he has received official advices that the Court has gone from Peking to the Province of Shen-Si.

Gen. Chaffee, in a brief message to the War Department, reports the entry of part of the American force into Peking. The American casualties in the taking of the city were only eight wounded.

The Russians have seized the right bank of the Amur. The river is consequently no longer the boundary, but a part of Russian territory.

STILL FIGHTING IN PEKING.

Remey Says He Hears Empress Is in the City—Chaffee Reports Entry of Allies Into the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—From Gen. Chaffee to-day the War Department received official confirmation of the fall of Peking and the rescue of the besieged foreigners.

The dispatch of the American commander was not long and contained few details, but the unconcealed satisfaction with which it was received by officials of the Administration indicated clearly the anxiety that had been engendered by his prolonged silence. His last communication to the Government prior to the receipt of to-day's advices was dated Aug. 11, at Matow, almost thirty miles from Peking. The explanation of his silence is suggested in advices received by the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Remey, who, telegraphing from Taku on Aug. 18, says the telegraph line between that point and Peking is interrupted.

The cablegram from Admiral Remey contains some important information not mentioned by Gen. Chaffee. He makes the startling statement, on Japanese authority, that the inner city of Peking was being bombarded by the allied forces. Admiral Remey says, also, that the Dowager Empress is detained in the inner city by Prince Yungedo.

Advices received late last night from the Foreign Office at Tokio by the Japanese Legation in this city confirm and amplify previous accounts of the capture of Peking by the allied troops.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S DISPATCH.

Following is the text of the dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, as made public by the War Department:

Che-Foo, Aug. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Peking, Aug. 15. We entered legation's grounds at 5 o'clock last night with Fourteenth and light batt

tion grounds evening fourteenth. Eight wounded during day's fighting; otherwise all well. REMEY.

The inner, or, as it is popularly known, the Forbidden City, is surrounded by a massive wall of solid masonry, more than twenty feet high, and it is not regarded as surprising that the Chinese should make their final stand within its shadows. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch it was accepted generally as a fact that the Dowager Empress, in company with the Emperor and a large suite, had left Peking. While nothing is said in Admiral Remey's advices as to the whereabouts of the Emperor, it is deemed scarcely probable that he left the city without the Empress Dowager. Some doubt of the accuracy of the information received by Admiral Remey is expressed, particularly as the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, is very positive that the Emperor, Empress Dowager, and the entire Chinese Court left Peking before the arrival of the allies.

WU SAYS COURT IS IN SHEN-SI.

Minister Wu said to-day that he had official advices to the effect that the Emperor and Empress Dowager had gone from Peking to the Province of Shen-Si, a considerable distance west of the capital city. He had not been advised to what city they had gone, but it seemed probable that their destination was the capital of Shen-Si Province. The Minister believed they were entirely out of danger. The statement that the Dowager Empress was detained by Prince Yungedo, therefore, gave him little concern, although he expressed some interest in it. He said there was no Chinese Prince Yungedo. It is not a Chinese name. It might be, the Minister thought, a Japanese name, but personally he knew of no such person.

At the Japanese Legation the dispatch of Admiral Remey was read with the deepest interest. There, too, it was said that Yungedo was not a Chinese name. No Japanese official of that name was known to the legation attachés. Their solution of the question raised by the dispatch was that the name should be Yung-Lu. He is the Commander in Chief of the Imperial Chinese troops, and is said to have strong pro-foreign inclinations and sympathies. No conjecture was offered as to the reason for the detention of the Dowager Empress. Among Washington officials it is regarded as hardly likely that the Empress Dowager is being detained by any Chinese official. If she is in Peking at this time she is there, probably, of her own accord.

While no surprise is evinced at the statement of Admiral Remey that the inner city was being bombarded, some concern is expressed lest the final stand of the Chinese troops within what they regard as most sacred precincts should prove a very serious affair.

Peking comprises practically four cities in one—the Chinese City, the Tartar City, the Imperial City, and the Forbidden City. The last is the "inner city" mentioned in Admiral Remey's dispatch, and is the residence of the Emperor and the seat of the Imperial Court.

ROME, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Taku, via Che-Foo, Aug. 18, says:

"Fighting continues in the streets of Peking, and the allies have bombarded the point that is still resisting.

"Prince Yungedo prevented the departure of the Empress Dowager."

PART OF PEKING ON FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Rear Admiral Bruce cables to the Admiralty from Che-Foo, under date of Aug. 19, as follows:

"Am informed on the authority of the Japanese that street fighting still continues in Peking, part of which is on fire.

"Yang-Sa (?) prevented the Empress from leaving, and a last stand is now being made in the inner city, which is surrounded by the allies and being bombarded."

Admiral Bruce's report of the continuance of fighting in Peking puts a more serious aspect upon the Chinese situation than was generally expected here. It appears to dispose of the statements that the Empress Dowager had fled, although circumstantial accounts of her departure continue to come from Shanghai.

Despite defeat, the Chinese are apparently resolved to make a desperate struggle not only in their ancient capital, but also in other parts of the Empire.

LI-PING-HENG KILLED?

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A Shanghai dispatch announces the deaths of Li-Ping-Heng, Cheng (?) and Chang-Lui-Lin in the fighting before Peking.

Reward for Russian Commander.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Emperor Nicholas has wired to Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in the Province of Pe-chi-Li, congratulating him heartily upon the rapid capture of Peking, and bestowing upon him the Third Class Order of St. George. The Russian Emperor also thanks Vice Admiral Alexieff and the "heroic Siberian troops."

French Minister Decorated.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Order of Commander of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon M. Pichon, French Minister to China. To-day M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, visited M. Pichon's mother in Paris, announced to her the safety of her son, and handed to her the decoration for him.

DEMAND BY VICEROYS.

Say They Will Become Hostile to Foreigners If Immunity Is Not Granted to Empress Dowager.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Chang-Chi-Tung, Viceroy at Han-Kow, and Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy at Nanking, have threatened the Consuls that if the person of the Empress Dowager is not respected they will withdraw from their present friendly attitude.

The mandarins in the southern provinces, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Hongkong, have issued an important proclamation recognizing the capture of Peking as a just punishment of reactionary officials, and warning the people not to interfere with foreigners. They also point out, however, that the sole object of the powers should be the punishment of the Boxers and then the restoration of peace, the operations being confined to the North.

RUSSIANS SEIZE THE AMUR.

Have Conquered the Right Bank of the River, Which Is Therefore No Longer the Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—"Gen. Grodekoff," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, "telegraphs a remarkable fact, which must be taken as a premonitory notice of what is probably to follow.

"The Russians have now conquered the right bank of the Amur, which, therefore, is no longer the frontier, but an internal river of the Russian Empire."

CHINGAN PASS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Gen. Grodekoff, Russian commander of the Amur Government, reports to the Russian War Office that Chingan Pass was captured on Aug. 16 after a bloody battle, in which the Chinese suffered heavily, losing four or five guns.

The Russian cavalry were in pursuit of the enemy when the report was sent.

Russian Press Counsels Moderation.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The principal Russian papers, notably the Novoe Vremya, commenting upon the victory at Peking, declare that Russia should go no further in participating in common armed intervention, but should limit her military action to the frontier and the Manchurian railroad.

Eleven Nations Will Claim Damages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—There are eleven nations which have suffered as a result of the Chinese disturbances. All will expect a settlement of damages which have resulted from the Boxer outbreaks, the murder of missionaries, and the destruction of legation property. Spain is one of these, and, although she has not participated in the relief expedition, she has suffered with the others, and will expect to be indemnified for her losses. It can be stated authoritatively that up to this time there have been no exchanges between the United States and the other powers regarding the steps to be taken in the future to bring China to terms for the losses that have been incurred.

SENATOR FORAKER HOPEFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Senator Foraker, who has just returned from Washington to fulfill campaign engagements in Ohio, does not believe that the Chinese troubles will result seriously. He said it ought to be a matter of great pride to Americans that American diplomacy and American soldiers had led the way throughout the entire trying time. In 1860 the European powers had sent a relief expedition to Peking, but at that time the United States and Japan were not represented, and were unknown as factors in the settlement of world problems. He considered that there had been a very early demonstration of the advantage of our occupancy of the Philippines, which enabled us quickly to get our soldiers and sailors to the scene of the trouble. Continuing, the Senator said:

"I expect a satisfactory settlement of the trouble, and do not apprehend any friction between the powers, nor do I believe that the integrity of the empire will be involved. The sphere of influence now established by the nations of Europe may not be disturbed, but I do not think the dismemberment of China would be permitted."

"MIKE THE BITE'S" HEROISM.

Extinguishes Fire with a Bucket of Beer and an Awestruck but Admiring Populace Remembers Him.

All the white people who live in that part of Sixtieth Street, near West End Avenue, called "Battle Row," and all the negroes who live on the other side of the street in "Cuckoo Row," talked for hours last night about the latest exploit of "Mike the Bite," a character of the neighborhood, whose fame is in both rows and beyond. There was some division as to the wisdom of Mike's conduct, as he made a sacrifice that few of the denizens of either row would make.

There is a vacant flat on the fourth floor of 244 West Sixtieth Street. It is vacant in the sense that no one is at present paying rent for it. For several nights past, however, young men and women of the row gathered there to have a little "shindy," and back and forth the cans were frequently sent for beer. Late last night somebody threw a lighted match on a piece of greasy carpet spread on the floor, and the thing caught fire. A panic followed, and men and women fled from the place.

Miss Susanna Jackson, living opposite on the fourth floor, saw the blaze and began to yell fire. Negroes and whites by the hundreds poured from their respective tenements, and the streets had the appearance of another race riot. Policemen ran from several directions and clubbed blacks and whites back into their houses while somebody sent in a fire alarm. Just at this juncture "Mike the Bite" appeared carrying a large gallon bucket of beer. He saw the cause of the trouble and, never hesitating, he leaped up the stairs.

Mike stopped for a second to survey the fire, which had by this time burned a large ring in the carpet, and then threw his can of beer on the blaze. No nineteenth century fire extinguisher ever acted as quickly. The firemen had nothing to do but reel up their lines and go back to their engine houses.

When it was known that Mike had put the fire out the crowd cheered. But when Mike told of the sacrifice he had made—how 40 cents' worth of good beer had been sacrificed—it was agreed that "Mike the Bite" was a brave man.

"I'll give a dime to get his can filled," said one man.

"And I'll make it 20 cents," said another.

The hat went round, and if Mike had spent all the money contributed and imbibed its worth of beer he would have been out of the hero business for a week.

"If Dewey can run for President, can't Mike run for Alderman?" asked Johnny Hennessey, one of the leaders of the district, last night.

ELOPING WIFE TOOK HIS MONEY.

With Mrs. Rossi and Discharged Employe Went $130.

An excited Italian ran into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station yesterday and asked Sergeant Wade if his wife had been seen. She had run away with another man, he explained. The complainant was Antonio Rossi, proprietor of the Marie Antoinette flower shop at 1,933 Broadway, and lived with his wife Katie and four children at 1,930 Broadway.

Riccardo Alexandra of 163 Prince Street had been employed by Rossi. Two months ago Rossi discharged Alexandra because Alexandra was too attentive to Mrs. Rossi. The woman disappeared Saturday morning, and took her two months' old baby and $130 in money belonging to her husband. The police promised Rossi to arrest his wife and Alexandra if they are found. Rossi said he would forgive his wife if she returned, but he threatened to kill Alexandra.

FLAT IRON STOPS WIFE BEATER.

Mrs. Swanson Objected to Chastisement and Fractured Husband's Skull.

"Did you knock your husband down?" asked Sergt. Wade, last evening, of strapping Mrs. Mary Swanson, who lives at 227 West Sixty-eighth Street and had been brought before him in the police station situated in the same thoroughfare.

"Yes, with my flat iron I did it, and I'd knock you down if you came to me in the condition he did and tried to beat me," was the resolute reply.

William Swanson had returned home an hour before, intoxicated and in quarrelsome mood. He resented his wife's reproaches and started in to thrash her, with the result that he is lying in Roosevelt Hospital with a fractured skull. Mrs. Swanson was locked up.

SLATTERY'S ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Received 4,000 Volts Actually, but His Estimate Was 400,000.

John Slattery of 2,415 First Avenue, was one of a large gang of men employed last night by the Metropolitan Street Railway on track repairs at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. In extricating a bolt Slattery caught hold of the feed rail in the conduit and received a shock which threw him some feet away. His hand and elbow were burned to the bone. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital and later went home.

"You must have received 4,000 volts," said the foreman to Slattery when he had been restored to something like consciousness.

"Four thousand nothing," said Slattery. "I got 400,000 volts."

She Took Acid and Turned on Gas.

Margaret Leonard of 218 West Thirty-fifth Street, living with Mrs. Dorsey, the janitress there, took carbolic acid last night, and then turned on the gas. Mrs. Dorsey found her unconscious. The woman had not taken much poison, but she was partially asphyxiated. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and will recover. At 109 West Thirty-second Street, where Mrs. Dorsey said the woman had relatives, nothing is known of her.

Bursting Lamp Burns Aged Woman.

Mrs. Julia Blair, eighty-two years old, of 67A Madison Street, Brooklyn, was dangerously burned by an exploding oil lamp at her home last evening. She was going up stairs to bed at 9:30 o'clock holding the lamp in her hand when it burst, setting fire to her dress. The fire reached her face, head, and her body before it was extinguished. She was attended at her home by Dr. Henry L. Winter of 250 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

Wheelman Injured on Steep Grade.

Joseph Jette of Ninety-first Street and Central Park West, undertook last night to ride down the steep grade of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street from St. Nicholas to Eight Avenue. His wheel ran away with him and both his arms were broken and he received serious internal injuries. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Narrow Escape of 1,000 Excursionists.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19.—A freight wreck on the Boston and Albany Road about three miles west of here at 11:30 to-night blocked both tracks for hours. An east-bound freight separated and came together again, wrecking five cars and scattering the debris over both tracks. An excursion train of sixteen cars with 1,000 passengers passed the place only two minutes previous to the wreck.

RECTOR ACCUSES POLICE

Declares They Planned and Fomented the Race Outbreak.

"Municipal Rioters and Lawbreakers" the Terms Used by Dr. Babbitt of Brooklyn.

The police of this borough were condemned in unmeasured terms by the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, in a sermon last evening on the race troubles on the west side last week. Dr. Babbitt characterized the police whose duty it was to put down the trouble as "municipal rioters and lawbreakers." He declared that the riots were "deliberately planned and practically conducted by the Manhattan police."

The subject of Dr. Babbitt's sermon was "The Perils of the City." He said in part:

"The world stands aghast at the mobs in China overwhelming the foreigners there, but how about the situation here in New York, where we see a mob striking down men and beating and bullying women who are only guilty of having a black skin? And we see officials standing near, not interfering, but aiding and abetting in the dastardly work.

"In the South they seek the individual who has been guilty of an attack upon a woman. It is done on the moment. But last week we saw no such exhibition. It was without such excuse.

"We thought that race hatred had died in the great convulsion of the civil war; that that race hatred which was seen in the striking down of Charles Sumner in the halls of Congress, in the dragging of Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston—like Hector around the walls of Troy—and in the rotten-egging of Salmon P. Chase in the market place of Cincinnati, had expired in the bloody graves of tens of thousands. But that race hatred has survived.

"If one of the policemen in Manhattan was killed in the discharge of his duty, he died as a soldier, and his murderer should be brought to speedy justice. But what shall we say of one who, sworn to preserve the peace, breaks the peace; and, sworn to uphold the law, breaks the law? We say that from him should be stripped his official rank, his badge and his deadly night stick, and the power to use an office which he has disgraced.

"The plain fact of the matter, as shown by eye witnesses, is that the police deliberately planned, stimulated, fomented, and practically conducted that mob. And the result of it is that no man, be he rich or poor, is safe under such blue-coated, cowardly bullyism—no man or woman."

COLORED PASTOR'S DEMAND.

Tells His People to Seek Redress for Official Wrong and Violence—Southern Negroes Protected.

The Rev. P. L. Cuyler, pastor of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored,) at Bleecker and West Tenth Streets, in his sermon yesterday morning made the following reference to the recent race riots in this city:

"The trouble that our people have just gone through presents a disgusting and brutal spectacle. In the troubles that we have in the South, even, there is nothing to equal it. There at least the men who are in authority and whose duty it is to protect the citizens of the State do not participate in the riots, but rather seek to shield from the fury of the mob the innocent victims. Instead of suppressing the rioting, the guardians of the peace appear to have participated in the cruelty. The police clubbed the colored man, and the greatest damage done upon the persons of our people was the work of their clubs.

"The action of the people here was worse than the actions of the people in the South in another respect. There when race riots occur it is because those at first innocent of a crime take the part of those who are supposed by the white people to be guilty. In this case it was different. There was no pretense of seeking out the guilty ones, if there were any, and punishing them. It was sufficient to find a man with a black face, pounce upon him, and, as occurred in one instance, endeavor to hang him to a lamp post. In the South there is always at least a pretext for such an action. Here there was not even the flimsiest of excuses.

"Of course we know that the element that made so much trouble is not representative of New York. The mobs were composed of hoodlums, roughs, and toughs of every bad kind. It is as remarkable as it is true that were it not for the assistance of the police there would not have been one-half the disturbance. The conduct of these uniformed bullies cannot be too strongly censured.

"And yet I do not desire to stir you up unduly in this matter. There has been trouble enough as it is, and any more originating with us would only make matters worse. We cannot fight. We are not strong enough. If we attempted it there would only be a period of murdering that would accomplish nothing. But we are citizens, even though we are black, and there should be some redress in the courts for all we have suffered. The city should be responsible for the brutality that has been practiced upon innocent people. I advise that some of the most responsible people get together and find out if something cannot be accomplished in this direction. If there is no punishment for the people who have wronged and beaten us, where is the movement to stop? Nobody is to suffer for this evil that has been done, how long will it be before another riot will break out, and the scenes of the last week be repeated? Will not immunity from the law lead to even worse acts on the part of our aggressors?

"As citizens we are entitled to protection from the law, and to redress through the law when we have been wronged. If we cannot get it now, when can we get it? It seems to me that now is the time for us to find out just where we stand with regard to the law and in the minds of the police, who are sworn to protect us just the same as any other class of citizens."

FEELING AT MOUNT OLIVET.

Church Members on the Riots—Prayer Moves the Congregation.

The race troubles of the past week formed the theme of the preaching yesterday morning at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, 161 West Fifty-second Street. The church was crowded to overflowing, and much feeling was manifested. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Walker, was absent, however, and it was stated that the services could not be taken as representing the official pronouncement of the church. Some of the deacons especially emphasized this point in talking to reporters. During the first part of the services, in fact, admission was barred to white reporters.

Several members of the official boards spoke during the services, denouncing the attacks on the negroes. The sermon for the day was preached by the Rev. J. H. Adams. He said that remedy for the trouble was to be found in Christianity.

One of the members who led in prayer at the close made the riots the burden of his petition. With a rich, musical voice he chanted his prayer and many "amens" seconded his appeal. The invocation was in part as follows:

"O God, be with us in our trouble. Be to us an ever-present source of help. Teach the people who control this city that we have immortal souls, however black we may be. Be with those, our friends, who now lie in anguish in hospitals. Be with their little children in their homes, be with them and protect them. Lord, Thou hast taught us that we must bless our enemies and not curse them. So, we say, we forgive those who have despitefully used us. We forgive them, and we ask Thee to bless them, and if it shall please Thee to damn them, that is not our fault. O God, for thirty-seven years Thou hast been my God. Be my God still. Guide me in this life and lead me to a home where they will not be chasing us about the city. In Thy city, O God, they will not chase us. Protect us and lead us, O God of our salvation."

CONDEMNS THE POLICE.

The Pastor of St. James's Presbyterian Church Reviews Recent Trouble.

The Rev. P. Butler Thompkins, pastor of St. James's Presbyterian Church, 213 West Thirty-second Street, preached to a large congregation yesterday. He reviewed at length the recent race trouble. He took for his text the twenty-eighth chapter of Proverbs and the fourth verse: "They that forsake the law praise the wicked."

The Rev. Mr. Thompkins spoke in part as follows:

"We are called upon to weep over the disgrace into which the Police Department has brought our city. The Police Department is one of the heads of the most corrupt organizations in this or any other country. This department is and has been in league with crime and criminals since the birth of its mother—Tammany Hall.

"Was it Arthur Harris who incited the mob? Was it Arthur Harris who urged on the mob? Nay, thrice nay. It was the Police Department. Men who were sworn to execute the law broke law, broke heads, cracked heads of innocent men and women. Even in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station innocent men were beaten into insensibility.

"Behold Tammany Hall, the breeder of evil, the feeder of sin and crime. What of Arthur Harris? He is innocent until he is proved guilty. How long shall we allow this monster to rule our city? Is there one negro in New York who will vote to keep this corrupt Tammany Hall in power? Will not every negro voter in New York rise up in his manhood and help to crush the head of this serpent? Such lawlessness makes us blush with shame for our city."

PAUL L. DUNBAR DRUGGED.

The Negro Poet Also Reports the Loss of Jewelry and Money.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the well-known negro poet, whose book entitled "Lyrics Among the Lowly" gained for him quite a reputation here and abroad, believes that he was a victim of "knockout" drops on Friday night.

Friday night, Dunbar says he was visiting the homes of the negroes in the riot district, where he has a great influence, advising them to stay at home and refrain from doing anything that might incite the rioting element to break out again.

He was with William Ricks of 139 Seventh Avenue, who, when they got to the corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, suggested that they go into a nearby saloon for refreshments.

Dunbar acquiesced in the suggestion, and after quenching his thirst, both started to walk to 210 West Thirty-seventh Street. After this, he says, he has no recollection of anything that transpired up to yesterday afternoon, when he awoke to find missing his watch, a $150 diamond ring, and $40 in cash, that he had with him Friday night.

At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station he said he could not account for his peculiar experience, except that he had been the victim of a drug, administered at the saloon where he was drinking with Ricks.

INSANE FROM RACE RIOT BLOW.

Negro Who Was in the Thick of the Fighting Taken to Bellevue.

Charles Mitchell, twenty-seven years old, colored, was placed in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital last night. Mitchell lived with his wife at 203 West Twenty-seventh Street. On Wednesday night, when the race riot broke out on the west side, Mitchell was in the thick of the fighting. Late at night he was taken to his home suffering from a blow which he received.

Mitchell suffered more and more each day. Last night he became violent. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital. When the surgeon saw him, however, he considered his condition too serious and hurried him to Bellevue.

Negroes Stab a White Man.

Charles Vanderpeck, twenty-five years old, a clerk, of 896 Eighth Avenue, walked into Roosevelt Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning with a cut in his thigh. He was passing Fifty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, he said, when two negroes stepped out. "There's the man," one of them said; and the next moment Vanderpeck felt the pain of a stab wound. The negroes ran away after the assault. Vanderpeck is not seriously hurt.

FRIGHTENED NEGRO KILLS GIRL.

Latter Had Wrapped Herself in a Sheet to be Taken for a Ghost.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—While frightening a crowd of negroes to-night by pretending she was a ghost, Florence Almond, aged fifteen years, was struck on the head with a brick thrown by one of the negroes and killed.

The negroes were gathered on a lot at Fifty-seventh and Ludlow Streets, and the girl, who lived near by, had wrapped a white sheet about her and suddenly appeared before the crowd. The latter scattered in all directions, and the girl was about to return home when the brick was thrown. She died in a few minutes. The negro suspected of throwing the brick has not been captured.

CALEB POWERS'S APPEAL.

Convicted Man Denounces His Trial as a Farce and Asserts His Innocence.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 19.—Caleb Powers issued a statement this evening, as follows:

To the Public:

I am asked my opinion concerning my trial and the verdict of the jury. Could I have but one opinion? Can any fair-minded man or woman of this State have but one? That one of the greatest judicial farces known to history has been enacted here in my trial, under the forms of law, no well-informed man can doubt. Innocence is no shield with $100,000 and the methods of Campbellism against you. The rectitude of one's past life counts for naught. They say Taylor is guilty because he was at his office and that I am guilty because I was away from mine.

This has been a political trial throughout for political purposes, and no greater mistake has been made by the Democratic Party since it robbed us of the offices to which we were fairly elected by the people. There are good men and noble women in the Democratic Party, and many of them. They are not all bad; far from it. A great many of them do not indorse the theft of the State offices. A great many more will not indorse this mockery of a trial, this prostitution of the courts of justice for certain ends. From the beginning of the campaign until now I have stood with what little merit I have had for the rights and liberties of the people.

That is my crime. That is the only offense I have committed. That is the only thing proved against me. I swore to that myself in my testimony. I have never had and I now have no apology to make for being true to the trust imposed upon me by a majority of the voters of this State. History will draw its dark lines around those who have outraged me and disgraced the judiciary and blackened the history of the State.

I am, very respectfully,

CALEB POWERS.

SHOT FATHER IN SELF-DEFENSE.

The Son Is Exonerated by a Nebraska Jury.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 19.—James M. Burnham, publisher of The Wymoran, at Wymora, Neb., shot and killed his father, Capt. Collins A. Burnham, at their home to-day. A Coroner's jury exonerated the son. Both father and son were prominent political workers in the county in which they reside. The killing was in self-defense. The son gave himself up to the police.

Capt. Burnham was a Captain in the civil war, and while a congenial man when sober, he was a fiend when intoxicated. Many times he had threatened to kill all members of his family. This morning the father came home and made an assault upon his son. The father used a butcher's knife, and after getting his son in a corner was in the act of plunging the knife into his body. When there was no other alternative the son drew a revolver and fired a shot which went through Capt. Burnham's heart, killing him instantly.

G. A. R.'S NEXT COMMANDER.

Belief that Major Rausseur of St. Louis Will Be Elected.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—It is believed here that Major Leo Rausseur of St. Louis will be elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army at the National Encampment week after next.

The other candidates for the place have one after another withdrawn from the race, and yesterday the only one in the field was Major Rausseur, who is now a Judge on the bench. The position belongs to the West this year, in accordance with the accepted rule of rotation in office.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BROTHER FINDS BODY OF MURDERED SISTER

Woman Beaten to Death in Her Own Rooms.

POLICE HOLD THE YOUNG MAN

Mystery Surrounds Catharine Scharn's Tragic End—Her Friend Arrested Hammer and Mask Discovered.

A murder was committed some time on Saturday night on the second floor of 674 Second Avenue. The victim was a young woman, Catharine Scharn, twenty-three years old, whose body was found early yesterday morning by her eighteen-year-old brother, Frederick, who made his home with her. Wounds on her head and a hammer which was found near the body told how she had met her death.

The murder has all the elements of mystery, and all day and last night a corps of police detectives, under the direction of Inspector Harley, was hard at work trying to unravel the mystery and capture the murderer.

As soon as the crime became known the police threw out a "dragnet" and took possession of the rooms which had been occupied by the young woman. Last night they had two persons detained at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, although neither had been specifically charged with any crime. They were Frederick Scharn, the brother of the murdered girl, and Lincoln Price, who had known her well, and who, according to young Scharn, had been engaged to marry her. Price said he was a bank clerk, and gave his address as Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx.

Both men were carefully guarded by the police, and no one other than the detectives were permitted to see them. Acting Capt. Shire said that they were held "on suspicion," and would this morning be arraigned in the Yorkville Court. It was said that the police were looking up other men who had been acquainted with the girl. A third man, who, the police say, was Charles Yulling of 104 West Thirty-first Street, was held at the station house for a few hours, as a letter from him was found in the rooms of the murdered woman. He satisfied the police, however, that he had not seen her for several months; in fact, that she had been but a chance acquaintance, and he was released.

NONE HEARD THE STRUGGLE.

One of the strange things about the case is that while the girl had been beaten to death, no one in the house heard any cries or any sounds of a struggle. People live on the floors above and below, and these persons were at home at the time the crime was committed. All the windows were open, and the other tenants said yesterday that if there had been any struggle or an outcry they would have been certain to have heard it. Four rings, a watch, and a small sum of money were missing, but the police do not credit the theory that the crime was committed for the purpose of robbery, although a small mask, such as is worn at masquerade balls, was found near the body. The detectives are of the opinion that the murderer was well acquainted with his victim, and familiar with the rooms in which she lived.

Young Scharn was closely questioned yesterday afternoon by Inspector Harley. He said that he was employed in a printing house, and on Saturday he stopped work at noon. He went home and found his sister cleaning the rooms. He then went up to the home of Ernest Kubin, at 681 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, where he remained in the company of Mr. Kubin's stepdaughter, Nettie Harris, until nearly midnight.

"I reached home about an hour later," said he, "and went up stairs to our flat. I inserted my key in the lock and found that it would not work. I tried the knob and found that the door was unlocked. This astonished me, as I had never known my sister to leave the door unlocked, and as I entered the room I called to her to find out why she had not locked the door. Receiving no reply I went into her room and struck a match. The first thing I noticed was her hat and then I saw her, face downward, on the bed, with her hands clasped behind her back. I did not know what to do and rushed out of the room and then into the hall. I gave one cry of 'Murder!' and then, hardly knowing what I was doing, I ran to the home of the landlord, W. H. Tyler, at 161 West Thirty-fourth Street, to tell him what had happened."

Mr. Tyler, who has a drug store on the ground floor of the house where the crime was committed, was not at home when young Scharn reached his house, but the janitress was aroused by the ringing of the bell, and in response to her inquiry Scharn told her that his sister had been murdered. Accompanied by her the young man went to the station house and reported the matter. Detective O'Rourke was sent to the house, and a little later other detectives were put on the case, as well as several detective Sergeants from the Central Office. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital arrived about the same time as the first policeman, and he said that the woman had been dead for three or four hours.

With the exception of her hat the young woman was fully dressed, and several parcels around the room indicated that she had been shopping and had returned just before she had been attacked. Aside from the missing jewelry and money, nothing else had been touched in the rooms. At first the detectives believed that the young woman had surprised somebody who had entered the rooms in her absence for the purpose of robbery. After they had investigated the matter this theory was abandoned.

The girl had been struck heavily on the temples above the eyes, and her jaw was fractured. A hole in the back of her head showed where the assassin had evidently struck her as she fell across the bed. The body was taken to the Morgue.

THE WOMAN'S LETTERS.

A search of the apartment revealed a number of letters. One of these was from Yulling. When he was brought to the station house he said that he had met the girl several months ago in an Eighth Avenue resort and had written to her to make an appointment. He satisfied the police that he had not seen her for some time and he was permitted to go.

Young Scharn was not detained at first. After he had told his story to the detectives he again went up to the Kubin home, where he remained until late yesterday afternoon, when he was taken into custody. The police said last night that they did not believe that the boy had killed his sister, but that they were holding him in the hope of securing additional information from him which will help them in their work.

Price told Inspector Harley that he had known the girl for nearly four years. He called on her frequently and often met her away from her home by appointment. He had received a letter from her last week, he said, making an appointment to meet him on Saturday night at 7:30 o'clock at the elevated station at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. He had gone there at the time mentioned, and said he was very much disappointed when she did not appear. Price said the rings she owned were presents from him. Last Christmas, he said, he had given her $10 with which to buy what she wanted. She had purchased another ring. Price said he could give no information which would be of assistance to the police, but Inspector Harley decided to hold him.

The druggist, Tyler, when seen last night said that he did not understand how it was possible for a stranger to enter the house and go up stairs without being noticed by somebody. The front door, he said, was nearly always locked. The only other entrances into the hall are from the drug store and the yard. It would have been impossible for a stranger to have gone through the store, he said, and he did not believe that anybody could have entered from the yard without being seen by one of the clerks.

The druggist was much grieved over the murder. He said last night that the young woman had always been quiet in her manner and that he could not imagine why anybody should have killed her. When he reached the scene of the tragedy, he said, the police were already there. Mr. Tyler said that neither he nor any of his clerks had seen the young woman on Saturday.

One theory was advanced that the murderer had gained an entrance to Miss Scharn's rooms from the fire escape, but this did not receive much credit, as the fire escapes on the rear of the house are not provided with ladders, and, besides, it is pointed out that a man who did succeed in getting up on the fire escape would surely have been noticed.

The hammer with which the deed was done belonged to young Scharn. He told the police that he usually kept it in a box under the tubs in the kitchen, although, he said, it may not have been in its proper place on Saturday.

The theory that the girl had been killed by a burglar, whom she had surprised at his work, was not believed by the police to be substantiated by the facts brought out. They reasoned that if she had found a burglar in her rooms she would have screamed at least once, and that her cry would have been heard. They believe that she was killed by some one who had visited her, perhaps an admirer.

THE MASK A MYSTERY.

The finding of the mask puzzled the detectives. Young Scharn told them that his sister had owned two masks, which she had worn at balls, but he was quite certain that the one found in her room did not belong to her. The mask was torn about the eye holes, which gave rise to a suspicion that it may have been torn in a struggle.

The last time that Miss Scharn was seen alive in the neighborhood was about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, when she made some small purchases in a dry goods store two doors above her home on Second Avenue. She was then in good spirits. She also visited a grocery store in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Carlson, who lives on the floor below the Scharns, said that she was at home all of Saturday night, and heard no noise of any kind up stairs except the ringing of the bell in Miss Scharn's rooms at 8 o'clock. As the bell continued to ring she said she went down stairs and found two little girls who had a basket of clothing belonging to Miss Scharn. She admitted them, and they went up to Miss Scharn's door, but could get no answer to their knocking. She then took the basket and kept it, intending to give it to its owner in the morning. Mrs. Carlson said that the first she knew that anything had happened was when she was awakened by young Scharn, who told her that his sister had been killed.

"The boy was crying and was so nervous that he hardly knew what he was doing or saying," she said. "I hurried up stairs, and saw her dead on the bed. It seems so strange that such an awful crime could be committed in this house and nobody hear any noise. I was home all night, and did not hear a thing. I did not know anybody was at home, because you can hear if anybody walks across the floor."

Miss Scharn's mother, Mrs. Ernest Lippold, lives at Stonington, Conn. She was notified of the murder of her daughter and reached this city late in the afternoon. She at once went to the station house and had a long talk with Inspector Harley. She did not betray emotion when told the details of the crime, which led the Inspector to remark later to the reporters that she took the thing more coolly than any mother he had ever met.

Mrs. Lippold said that the dead girl had quarreled with her stepfather last year when they lived at 210 East Twelfth Street, in this city. She and her brother had gone to live in the Second Avenue house in September of last year. A little later Mr. and Mrs. Lippold had gone to Stonington, where he is employed in a silk mill. Mrs. Lippold said that she had visited her daughter several weeks ago, but that her husband had not been in New York since leaving here last year. When asked what disposition would be made of the body, Mrs. Lippold said:

"I don't know what will be done, but she cannot be taken to my home. I got a telegram from my son this morning, and I came down to find out the particulars. I do not know much about my daughter's friends except Mr. Price. I met him three years ago. He is a very nice young man; one of whom any woman could well be proud. I do not know whether they were engaged to be married or not, but my son says they were."

THE POLICE ARE PUZZLED.

The dead girl was employed as a pencil packer at the Eagle Pencil Factory. At the house where she lived the people say that she had very few callers, except some of the girls who worked with her at the factory. The police are looking up some of her associates. Speaking of the case Acting Capt. Shire said:

"It is a puzzler, sure enough. No one in that house heard a sound, and so far it has been hard work to get a line on it. The detectives are hard at work, and we hope for good results. What theory are we working on? We are working on all theories just now. All that we know is that a crime has been committed, and it is now our duty to find out the guilty person and secure his conviction."

Young Scharn's story was confirmed last night by Nettie Harris, with whom he spent several hours last Saturday. She said:

"Fred Scharn has been coming to see me since Thanksgiving. He reached here last Saturday about 4:30 o'clock, and staid to supper. He did not leave here until midnight. I knew his sister well. I had visited her once or twice, and she has been up here to see me. I do not believe that Fred had anything to do with killing her. He idolized her, and she thought the world of him. He came back to me this morning, and told me what had happened. He was all broke up. He was here at my home when he was called for by the police this afternoon."

Miss Harris said she knew Lincoln Price and did not think he had anything to do with the crime. She added:

"Kate was going to meet him last night and the four of us were going out. She did not show up, so we staid at home."

PAVED WITH TOMBSTONES.

A Street in Philadelphia Thus Strangely Covered.

From The Philadelphia North American.

There is a stringent rule against the disinterment of bodies during the months of June, July, August, and September. Only by special permission of the Board of Health can it be done, and these permits are issued only in unusual cases. Notwithstanding the spirit of the law, John A. Fitzpatrick, undertaker, secured permits and has just completed the removal of 706 bodies from the old burial ground behind the Third Baptist Church, in Second Street, above Catharine, to Arlington Cemetery. The Baptist Cemetery was opened in 1809, and burials have been made there as late as 1893.

A remarkable feature of this churchyard "flitting" is that the tombstones and headstones were sold to the Alcatraz Paving Company, and by that firm used in paving League Street, between Front and Second Streets. Mr. Gibbs, Chief of the Bureau of Public Health, admitted that the contracting undertaker had received permission to do what he pleased with the stones, but he was apparently somewhat abashed when he learned of the use they had been put to.

Whole headstones bearing the cross or "Sacred to the memory of ——," or "In memory of my beloved wife, ——," or "In fond remembrance of ——," were dumped into the street and broken into the proper size by the ruthless laborers, while the neighbors looked on in horror. At night the children collected samples of the stone, and there is scarcely a house in League Street which does not contain a piece of some lettered tombstone.

Even in the church itself the stones have been used to material advantage. In one place a footstone which originally belonged to "J. M.," is now doing duty for a doorstep, and at another door a footstone marked "At rest" answers the same purpose.

SIMULATED ABNORMITY.

Curious Power of a Negro Who Seems to Have Deceived Many Physicians.

From The Philadelphia Medical Journal.

An aged colored individual is making the rounds of the physicians' offices and hospitals, exhibiting himself as a man with two hearts. He also cla

PARTY APPEAL TO VOTERS

Republican Argument for the Re-election of Mr. McKinley.

GIVES PHILIPPINE PROGRAMME

National Committee Says that Pledges Have Been Kept and that Prosperity Is Widespread.

The Republican National Committee has issued a long statement in which it says that there are four primary facts which, in its opinion, seem to justify the party in asking the voters of the United States to continue it in control of the affairs of the Government. The statement gives these facts as follows:

"First, the promptness with which it has fulfilled the pledges of its platform upon which it successfully appealed to the people in 1896; second, the prosperity which has come to all classes of our citizens with and as a result of the fulfillment of those pledges; third, the evidence which that prosperity furnishes to the fallacy of the principles offered by the opposing parties in 1896 and still supported by them, and, fourth, the advantages to our country, our commerce, and our people in the extension of area, commerce, and international influence which have unexpectedly come as an incident of the fulfillment of one of the important pledges of the platform of 1896, and with it the opportunity for benefiting the people of the territory affected."

Alluding to the improvement in business the paper says:

"With regard to the laboring men the evidence of prosperity is striking. There have been higher wages and increased employment, while the purchasing power has ranged higher during President McKinley's Administration than at any other time in the history of the country. This fact is clearly sustained by official figures which bring the famous 'Aldrich report' down to date, and show from official data that the purchasing power of wages was never so high as during the years since the inauguration of President McKinley."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Referring to the currency question the committee says:

"However much the skeleton of free silver may try to conceal itself behind the mask of 'imperialism' no thoughtful man can doubt upon a moment's reflection that all of the dangers of 1896 again threaten our financial system in the campaign of 1900."

The statement then calls attention to the fact that the Democratic Convention not only asserted in general terms all of the principles of the platform of 1896, but emphasized adherence to the free coinage idea by specifically reiterating the silver declarations of 1896 in the platform adopted in 1900.

The committee calls attention to these facts:

Failures have been reduced from $346,000,000 in 1893 and $226,000,000 in 1896 to $90,000,000 in 1899; Clearing House returns have increased from $52,000,000,000 in 1896 to $89,000,000,000 in 1899. There has been an increase of 230,000,000 tons of freight carried by railways in 1898, as compared with 1894, and an increase of more than $2,000,000,000 of bank deposits in 1899, as compared with 1894.

"This great business activity," the statement says, "coupled with heavy exports and light imports, such as are known to have always accompanied the protective system, has resulted in an enormous increase of the money in circulation, despite the assertions constantly made in 1896 that there could be no material increase in the circulating medium without inflation by way of free coinage of silver. Notwithstanding the rejection of that proposition, the money in circulation in the United States increased from $1,506,434,966, the date of Mr. Bryan's 1896 nomination to $2,062,425,496 at the date of his nomination in 1900, while the gold and gold certificates in circulation, which in July, 1896, were but $497,000,000, were, in July, 1900, $815,474,000, the per capita of circulation thus increasing from $21.10 at the date of the Chicago Convention of 1896 to $26.50 at the date of the Kansas City Convention in 1900."

PROSPERITY OF MANUFACTURERS.

Taking up the manufacturers, the statement shows their prosperity from the enormous increase in the amount of raw materials which they require for use in manufacturing "and the equally striking increase of the exports of their finished products. The importations of raw materials for use in manufacturing, which in the Democratic year 1894 amounted to only $138,922,735, and formed but 21 per cent. of the total importations, were, in the year 1900, $302,264,106, and formed 35 per cent. of the total importations; while the exportations of finished manufactures, which in 1894 amounted to but $183,728,808, and formed 21 per cent. of the total exports, were, in 1900, $432,284,386, and formed 31 per cent. of the total exports.

"In the next great class, the farmers, the evidence of prosperity under protection and sound money, as compared with conditions under low tariff and currency agitation, is even more strongly marked. The value of all farm products has enormously increased, the value of the corn crop alone in 1899 being $140,000,000 greater than in 1896, while in other lines of agricultural products the increase is equally striking. In farm animals, the increased value is even more plainly shown, the value of sheep on farms having doubled since the low tariff years 1895 and 1896, and the value of all farm animals being, in the year 1900, nearly $700,000,000 greater than in 1896."

The trust question receives a good deal of attention, and the committee denounces as "a fallacy" the reiterated assertion that "trusts are the product of protection."

Taking up the question of imperialism the committee says that the course the United States is following in the Philippines and Porto Rico is far more generous than that accorded to people under similar conditions by the Democratic Party in the numerous additions which it has made to the territory of the United States.

In conclusion the committee says:

"The existing conditions in the Philippines will be changed when the insurrection shall be fully suppressed, and Congress shall determine. Congress did not pass a law for the government of the Philippines as it did for Porto Rico because the Philippines were not ripe for it.

"The President has pricked the bubble of 'imperialism' in a suggestive and striking sentence. In his speech of acceptance at Canton he said: 'The Republican Party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour, not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 4,000,000 slaves and made them free, and the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human race from the yoke of imperialism.'"

PLATT WANTS ODELL NAMED.

Expresses His View of the Chairman as a Candidate for Governor—Woodruff's Prospects.

Senator Platt still cherishes the hope that B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee, will be nominated for Governor.

"Senator," remarked a reporter to him at Manhattan Beach yesterday, "there seems to be a revival of the talk of Odell for Governor."

"Well, go ahead," he replied, "and revive it."

"Would Mr. Odell's nomination suit you?"

"Nothing would suit me better," was the Senator's reply. "I would be delighted."

"Is it true that Senator Hanna frowned on the Woodruff boom?"

"I don't understand that he has," answered Mr. Platt. Then after a moment's hesitation he added, "He has not frowned on any one's boom."

Despite Mr. Platt's views the belief is daily growing stronger that Mr. Odell will not be a candidate for Governor, but that the prize will go to Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff.

The Wedding Presents.

A Northern Wisconsin paper chronicled a wedding in high life in the woods. A list of the wedding presents, of course, occupied the most space, and among them was noted that the bride had received "a beautiful diamond and other cut glass."—Chicago Chronicle.

CABLE SERVICE TIED UP.

Severe Storms Retard Communication from Various Parts of the Country.

Severe thunderstorms seriously hampered telegraphic communication in various parts of the country last evening, and for hours cable service to Europe was all but abandoned. A big storm raged from 10 o'clock until midnight over an area of country extending from Pittsburg to Columbus, Ohio, and to Indianapolis, Ind. This greatly delayed all business with Chicago and the Far West, for many of the Western Union through wires pass through the affected district. It was reported from there as soon as the service was restored that the storm had been one of unusual violence, and that it followed close upon a hot and humid day, when the thermometer attained a maximum of 95 degrees.

Business was suspended on the Commercial Cable Company's lines to Europe from soon after 7 o'clock last evening owing to a storm at Canso, N. S. Even the new direct cable to Pier A was not working because it also touched at the storm centre. The operators stood around the offices with hands in their pockets while the business accumulated, and at 2 o'clock this morning it was said at the Broad Street offices of the system that no details had yet been learned.

It was unusual, they said, for a thunderstorm to tie up the lines for more than an hour or so, though there was a time once several years ago when business was stopped for nearly three days for this cause. A strange feature of the situation was that the Anglo-American lines were not in the least affected. They land at Heart's Content, which is further north than Canso, and the office manager said that he had not heard of his neighbor's difficulties until shortly before midnight.

There was another thunderstorm in the south late in the night, but it did not seriously hamper communication.

ANOTHER HYDROPHOBIA VICTIM.

Mrs. Strathie's Death Follows that of Her Son from the Same Malady.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 19.—Mrs. James Strathie died here to-day a victim to hydrophobia, resulting from a slight scratch inflicted by the teeth of a pet bull terrier.

Since the death of her son James less than a month ago from the same cause Mrs. Strathie had been living in mortal terror, realizing that she, too, was likely to be attacked with the malady. Notwithstanding that she has been under Pasteur treatment the symptoms began to develop last Sunday, and she steadily grew worse until her death, which occurred at 12:45 to-day. A husband, two sons, and three daughters survive her.

The other seven persons bitten by the same dog are being anxiously watched.

Gift to Rochester's German Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 19.—George Ellwanger has given a tract of land valued at $15,000 to the German Protestant Church of this city, to be used as a home for the aged.

Exact Position of Brooks's Comet.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—An observation made last night by Dr. Brooks gave the following position in the northern heavens of the lately discovered comet: Right ascension, 4 hours 12 minutes; declination, north 79 degrees 21 minutes. It is now moving toward Draco. On Aug. 22 the comet will be only about seven degrees from Polaris, (the North Star,) and below that star.

J. E. ADDICKS BUYS "BELVOIR."

Gets the Newport House Now Occupied by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—J. Edward Addicks of Delaware, who is occupying one of the Pinard cottages here, has purchased Belvoir, the Summer villa occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The price paid for the property, which was owned by John H. Glover of New York, has not been made public, but the estate is taxed for $47,000, about two-thirds its market value.

It is reported that Mr. Vanderbilt, the present occupant, will finish the present season at Belvoir, and that he will before the opening of the next Newport season purchase a site near his present residence and erect a villa.

To-night Mr. Addicks was seen in regard to the purchase. He said that it was his intention hereafter to visit Newport early each season and remain late, spending probably six months of the year in this city. He occupied Belvoir three years ago.

WIFE BUILDING THE HOME.

While Her Husband Is at Work She Turns Carpenter and Builder.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.

For more than a month visitors at Fountain Ferry Park have been attracted by the erection of a dwelling about one mile west of the park on the Indiana shore. The building of a house does not usually attract much attention, but this is an exception, for its constructor is a woman.

Mrs. George Leave is indeed a helpmeet to her husband, and while he is away laboring in the fields, his wife is busy with saw and hammer. From the rising of the sun until its setting the woman can be seen toiling without intercession. On Saturday a party of visitors called upon her. The house is nearing completion, and she was perched upon the roof shingling with all her might.

It was a curious sight to see the young woman, for she is not more than twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, working upon the housetop. She was dressed in some rough black material, and waved her hand in greeting as the skiff touched the shore. Except for the house there is no sign of life in that locality. All is forest, and beyond that the corn is ripening.

But the woman is singularly pretty, and the astonishment at the ease and grace with which she received her visitors could not be concealed. Probably she noticed it, for her first statement: "Oh, you don't see how a woman could turn carpenter, do you," abashed the crowd.

"George and I—George is my husband—are quite poor. We have been married only a short time, and we were both very anxious to have a home of our own. We decided to buy the material, and while he was away at work I was to build the house. The plan did not suit him. He disliked the idea of me working as a carpenter, but I had my way, and you see the result," and she proudly waved her hand at the results of her labor.

A short description of the house would not be amiss. It is a one-story structure of four rooms. The foundation is of stone. The stones were dragged and hauled from the hills west of New Albany. The house is firmly built. The timbers are heavy, and the framework placed securely. The partitions are accurately placed. In fact, the house is almost complete.

"It was hard at first," said the plucky woman, "and I thought that I never would become toughened to it. The heavy timbers tore my hands, and the constant use of the hammer soon blistered the remaining skin. But my husband aided me at night, when his work was over, and I became accustomed to it. I have been working almost a month, and in two weeks more I expect to have it ready for occupancy. I do not know whether I shall plaster it or not. I understand that it requires great skill to plaster well, and I am afraid to undertake the job. We will paper it, and it will be a lovely home."

No Treats for Voters.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Nobody who sees the matter in the proper light is going to object to that candidate trust down in Uvalde County or to other trusts of the kind. It is reported that all candidates for county offices of Uvalde County met and signed a pledge to abstain from treating in any manner any voter, Mexican or white, during the present campaign. They also pledged themselves not to participate in giving any dances, balls, barbecues, or interfering in any manner with the voters of the county outside of mere soliciting of their votes.

The Original Mourner.

"You were very unsympathetic when Archibald complained about that valuable book he had lost."

"No; I helped myself to it in his library. He had stolen it from me."—Indianapolis Journal.

PRIMARY FIGHTS CERTAIN

Sharp Contests for District Leadership in Both Parties.

Interest in Gruber-Austin War—Brookfield Again Active—Sheehan's Struggle with Tammany Leaders.

The primaries will be held one week from to-morrow, and hot fights are promised on both sides in several districts.

On the Republican side there will be battles in the Seventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-first Districts. Then changes in the leadership are expected in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh.

In the Seventh J. P. Hackett wants to succeed Franklin Miller, and the friends of the former intend to put up the sharpest kind of a fight.

In the Fourteenth F. J. Drummond will give battle to J. J. Pegnam, and both sides are sanguine.

The liveliest contest on the Republican side will be in the Twenty-first, where ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin will again try to wrest the leadership from Abraham Gruber. The latter's friends are to hold a mass meeting at Colonial Hall on Thursday, when, it is said, some very plain facts will be plainly stated. Gruber says that he will win "hands down," and Austin declares that he will carry the district without question.

Charles A. Hess will retire from the leadership in the Twenty-fifth. Henry Birrell will probably succeed him.

Much interest centres in the Twenty-seventh District, where William Brookfield is again taking an active interest in politics. He is regarded as certain to supersede J. W. Perry as leader. Mr. Brookfield, who has been President of the County Committee and Chairman of the State Committee, has not been in accord with the Platt machine for several years.

On the Democratic side there are contests in the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-first, and Thirty-fifth Districts.

Ex-Alderman Keahon will try to beat the James W. Boyle faction in the Seventh. Mr. Boyle is a member of the East River Bridge Commission, and has long been prominent in the affairs of Tammany Hall. He says Keahon "won't be in it" when the votes are counted.

In the Ninth Councilman Frank Goodwin, backed by Thomas F. Smith, Mr. Croker's private secretary, will strive to keep John C. Sheehan where he put him in March. Mr. Sheehan is confident that he will regain the leadership, and a lively fight is certain.

In the Thirteenth J. J. O'Brien and his friends hope to defeat P. J. Dooling, the present leader.

There is quite a lively little fight in the Twenty-first, where James L. Conway wants to depose Matthew Donohue.

In the Thirty-first Isaac A. Hopper, who defeated Charles Welde, who was long a leader there, hopes to retain the leadership. It is reported that Tammany has done nothing to strengthen Hopper, and the belief is that the organization leaders regard Welde with favor.

In the Thirty-fifth there will be a sharp fight over the selection of delegates to the State Senatorial Convention. Commissioner L. F. Haffen is backing Joseph P. Hennessy for the nomination, while Leader August Moebus wants Senator Mitchell renominated.

THE KEAHONITES DISMAYED.

Grady, Who Is Close to Croker, to Speak for Boyle.

Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District who are active in support of ex-Alderman Patrick F. Keahon in his fight against East River Bridge Commissioner James W. Boyle for the leadership of the district, heard with dismay yesterday that a meeting had been arranged for to-night at the Tammany organization headquarters of the district, 240 West Fourteenth Street, at which State Senator Thomas F. Grady would be the principal speaker.

Mr. Grady is very close to Richard Croker. The Keahonites have been asserting that Mr. Croker was with them in their fight, but it is accepted as an ominous sign when one of his principal lieutenants consents to take a leading part in a meeting of their opponents.

Gen. Weaver Calls on Mr. Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 19.—Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa arrived here to-day on his way to Kansas, where he will make several speeches. He visited Mr. Bryan at the latter's residence this evening and they discussed the campaign at length. Gen. Weaver expressed himself as much encouraged regarding the outlook. Mr. Bryan attended church in the morning and went driving in the afternoon.

NEW TEAM RECORD TO HARNESS.

P. C. Knox Said to Have Driven Wert and Dr. Leek in 2:10½.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—P. C. Knox, a prominent member of the Allegheny County bar, to-day broke the world's record by personally driving his trotting team, Wert and Dr. Leek, a mile in 2:10½. The world's professional record was made in 1886 by Geers driving Justina and Lady Mac a mile in 2:12½.

The trial to-day, while not a technical test, was made for the purpose of breaking the record and was in the presence of forty spectators on the Brunot Island Gentlemen's Driving Park, mile track. Twenty watches were held on the horses and the big majority of them recored 2:10½.

JACQUELIN CYCLE CHAMPION.

French Rider Won the Title in Final of Paris Races.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The final in the bicycle races for the title of champion of the world, three circuits of the track, was won by Jacquelin. The time was not announced.

There were six starters in the final for the 100-kilometer championship, which was won by Huret, Taylore being second. The time was not announced.

BODIES OF MINERS FOUND.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., Aug. 19.—After many hours of desperate battling with deadly white damp, one of the successive rescuing parties succeeded to-day in locating the bodies of George and William Thompkiss and Charles Iritis, who were entombed yesterday in the burning Primrose Colliery.

The bodies were found near the middle of the tunnel. They were lying in a heap. The sixty mules which were in the mine when it was discovered on fire are also dead, and were raised to the surface to-day. The fire is still burning fiercely, and the mine officials are making every effort to extinguish the flames.

AT THE HOTELS.

BROADWAY CENTRAL.—William Burnett, Galveston, Texas.

EVERETT.—John R. Proctor, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Mayor F. L. Osgood, Norwich, Conn.

GILSEY.—E. B. Porter, Indianapolis.

HERALD SQUARE.—Hugh Murphy, Omaha.

HOFFMAN.—R. C. Bell, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. Hoppin, Minneapolis.

HOLLAND.—William Stevenson, Chicago; W. T. Jackson, Cincinnati; E. D. Rogers, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL.—Waldo G. Paine, Spokane; J. B. Atkinson, New Orleans.

MANHATTAN.—W. E. Faber, Rochester; Thomas L. Lyons, San Francisco.

MARLBOROUGH.—Skelton W. Martin, Memphis.

MURRAY HILL.—John S. Reynolds, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

PARK AVENUE.—George P. Taylor, Burnside, Ky.

PLAZA.—M. Guggenheimer, Lynchburg, Va.

SAVOY.—Alfred Grunsfeld, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

WALDORF—ASTORIA.—S. F. Parrott, Atlanta; W. M. Johnston, Macon, Ga.; T. R. Lamar, Augusta, Ga.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

A MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING RECORD

Interview with Dr. and Mrs. Workman, Americans, Who Together Conquered the Himalayas.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There have been few more remarkable expeditions in recent years that the combined bicycling and climbing tour which has just been accomplished by Dr. and Mrs. Workman, an enterprising American couple. They have spent two years in India, and in the course of that time have bicycled from south to north of the whole peninsula, traversed the Islands of Java and Ceylon, and thrice penetrated on foot far into the Himalayas. After this, indeed, it will be useless for the Alpine Club to maintain the fiction that ladies cannot climb; for Dr. and Mrs. Workman have reached a height of 21,000 feet and have spent many days camping with a regiment of coolies on high mountain passes and glaciers.

Neither of them seemed any worse for their labors when our representative called on them at their hotel during their short stay in London on the way from east to west. They do not bear the air of adventurers. They are brown with months of sun, but they are simple folk of medium stature, with no tendency to put on any "side" or "swagger" about their adventure. They are in no sense professional climbers or even trained mountaineers.

"In fact," said Mrs. Workman, "we had done no mountaineering before this except quite small and insignificant climbs in Switzerland."

"Then what led you into it?"

"A love of scenery and open-air life. We spent the Winters in bicycling on the plains of India; but the Summers were too hot, and we naturally thought of spending them in the snowy recesses of that gigantic region which you see from Darjeeling. Then, having once begun, we were carried on by the enthusiasm of the thing. The distances are so vast that the Summer seems all too short for doing anything big. One of our expeditions, that into Sikhim Mountains, was a failure owing to our difficulty with the coolies; and we naturally determined to try again the following Summer. And so we were drawn on until bicycling began to take quite a secondary place."

"But how much did you cover on your bicycles?"

"In the Winter of 1898 we bicycled through Ceylon from south to north and up the whole of the Indian peninsula. Later on we crossed to Java and bicycled the whole length of the island. We also penetrated the great Indian desert of Bikaner, to the north of Rajputana. There our progress was sometimes limited to ten miles a day, owing to the frequency of punctures in the thorn-strewn desert. But we entered upon our real climbing work in the Summer of 1898, when we ascended to Srinagar, in Kashmir, and began our first serious attack upon the Central Himalayas, of which the principal peaks are, as you know, K2, 28,250 feet; Gusherbrum, 26,362 feet, and Pioneer Peak, computed at 22,300 feet."

"How much did you do in your first trip?"

"Our first trip from Srinagar," said Mrs. Workman, "was not so much a climbing as an exploring expedition. We passed through Ley, the capital of Ladakh, over the Kardong and Sassar Passes, and back through Suru, crossing fifteen passes between fifteen and eighteen thousand feet high. There were thirty coolies in our party. We learned a great deal, and we realized the immense toil of climbing in the Himalayas. This expedition gave us many hints for our second great effort."

"When was that?"

"Well, we spent that Winter in a long bicycle ride in the Orissa district, skirting the coast from Calcutta to Cuttack, and then across India from Calcutta to Bundi and Udeypore. We returned to Srinagar in the Summer of 1899, and there we were met by Matthias Zurbrigen. This time we were really bent on climbing some of the high peaks to the north of Srinagar. So as soon as we had collected our coolies we struck directly north to Skardo and the Skoro-La, (17,000 feet.) That is the principal route through the great range of mountains between Askole and Shigar. In this expedition we had to camp out with our great army of coolies night after night on the glaciers at a height of over 16,000 feet, sleeping in the thick mountain tents which you can buy in India. We had great difficulties with our coolies, as he had no responsible person with us who knew their language and could help to control them. They hated the mountains, and they frequently wished to turn back, but by a mixture of coaxing and threatening we managed to keep them with us. In this expedition we performed nearly all our biggest climbs. It is difficult to specify the mountains except by the names which we gave to them ourselves, as they are mostly unknown and unnamed."

"But surely if you have climbed a mountain you have the best right to name it?"

"The Indian Survey Department do not recognize that right. Out of respect to native feeling they attempt to keep the native names wherever they can, and in other cases, as in that of K2, they adopt the uninspiring practice of baptizing them with the survey initials. But we took the liberty of naming one mountain of 19,450 feet which we climbed in this district with the unofficial title of 'Bullock Workman'; and we called another (height 18,600 feet) the 'Siegfriedhorn.' From the tops of these mountains we gained the most extraordinarily far-reaching views of the Central Himalayas. From the 'Bullock Workman' we saw seven great summits, including Nangaparbat and K2."

"Did you take any photographic record of this unvisited region?"

"Yes, we took a large number of photographs, either in our camps on the ice or in the high snow region."

At this point Dr. and Mrs. Workman broke off their narrative to show our representative a long series of photographs which they will include in their book—photographs of high, forlorn regions of ice and snow over which desolation has brooded since the beginning of the world. In some ways it is the most remarkable series of mountain photographs that have yet been brought back by any explorers.

"Then was the 'Bullock Workman' your highest climb?"

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Workman. "The highest point we reached at either of our tours was the Koser Gunge, which is estimated at 21,000 feet. This was a long and difficult ascent—remarkable not only for its length, as in most Himalayan climbs, but for the extremely difficult rock-climbing which we had to perform on the higher part of the mountain. Our starting point was Shigar, at a height of over 8,000 feet. The first day we climbed up to 14,000 feet, and there we made our first camping place. This we conveyed to our base camp, and, leaving coolies and provisions there, we mounted on the second day 17,000 feet, where we made our second camp. On the third day we started off at 6 A. M., and during the next 2,000 feet of climbing we found ourselves obliged to climb a series of difficult rocks, which detained us for some time. But after 10,000 feet we came to snow, and the remaining 4,000 feet were comparatively easy, though the snow slopes were extraordinarily steep and the cold was very intense. A high wind was blowing most of the time; the temperature fell to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and we were covered with icicles. We had to hurry to get down before dark, but we reached camp at 7 o'clock after thirteen hours' climbing, very tired, but triumphant. I had reached the highest point ever attained by a lady climber, and one cannot help feeling some satisfaction in that."

"There is one question which the whole world always wants to ask about people who have been so high up as yourselves: Did you suffer from mountain sickness?"

"Of course we had to endure great fatigue, and perhaps the fatigue was greater at such a height. But we were not conscious of having definitely suffered from any disease which you could call mountain sickness. We had headaches; but most people have headaches when they go through great fatigue. On the last day we mounted 3,300 feet in about seven hours, and that is rapid progress at that height. But I am not aware that we suffered any ill-effects directly attributable to the height."

"What will they say about it in America?"

"Well, I guess they will be rather pleased that an American woman has been higher than any other woman in the world. There is a lady who has spent some time in America lecturing upon her climb of the Matterhorn, and she has drawn great audiences. So, you see, Americans are very pleased to hear about this sort of thing."

Mrs. Workman did not say so, but she obviously thought that that lady might have to sing rather lower for the future. Dr. and Mrs. Workman will soon go back to America to revisit their home after two years of absence in the Far East. English climbers have not perhaps thought very seriously hitherto of American competition; but with the advent of Dr. and Mrs. Workman I think that they must be taken to have begun the work in real earnest.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WELLINGTON, Ohio, Aug. 19.—A $50,000 fire originated in the large general store of D. E. Goodsell at 10 P. M. yesterday. The stock of Goodsell & Metzger in the basement is a total loss of $25,000. The buildings all belong to D. C. Baldwin of Elyria. The loss on the building is $20,000 or over. The Post Office is also gutted and badly damaged by water.

CUBANS URGE EVACUATION

Delegation Not Satisfied with Its Appeal to Mr. McKinley.

Resent American Interference in Coming Constitutional Convention—Hint at Possible Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Cuban delegation which called upon the President at the White House yesterday to plead for Cuban independence is not as hopeful or as well satisfied as its members stated in an interview after the close of the visit. Señor Cisneros, who headed the delegation, said in an interview to-day:

"I do not believe that we could persuade the Government here to leave the island, but it was our duty to make the appeal, and we have done it. Now we shall go back to Havana. The Cubans all over the island resent the manner in which the coming Constitutional Convention will be held. They are indignant that the Americans should assume to dictate the Cuban Constitution, which may later be defeated. I do not believe that they would ever be satisfied with a constitution made under such pressure. For my own part, were I a delegate in the convention, I would walk out of it unless the American Government would withdraw its attempt to control the constitution. Time only can tell whether a revolution against the Americans will be necessary should the present policy be continued.

"We shall never be satisfied with intervention. We want the Americans to leave the island to the Cubans, who are its rightful owners. I do not believe that they would ever voluntarily accept annexation. They want independence, complete and permanent. The military government now in charge is one of the worst possible administrations. Look at the Neely scandals and see how the officials are acting; then you can know how the Cubans feel."

The appeal to the President by Señor Cisneros was a document of some length. In it he said, in part:

"The Cubans have proved a law-abiding people, intelligent and sober, and it is beyond question, therefore, that they are able to govern themselves, without injuring any of their neighbors, and hence the time has come for the intervention of the United States to cease and the Government of the United States to leave the Cubans to enjoy their sovereignty and absolute independence by withdrawing from Cuba all the American troops."

After criticising the manner of convening the proposed convention, the appeal says:

"Considering it the most important, as well as the most delicate, I have left for the last mention that part of the decree which says: 'To frame and adopt a constitution for the people of Cuba, and as part thereof to provide for and agree with the Government of the United States upon the relations to exist between that Government and the Government of Cuba,' &c. I consider this unnecessary and in contradiction to the idea of sovereignty and independence; it contains a proposition which is too distasteful to a people loving honor and dignity to discuss or entertain.

"We fail to see the right of the intervening Government to take part in the constitutional government of the people of Cuba. With whom is the Government to treat, when the people of Cuba have not as yet accepted the constitution, as framed by the representatives, and, consequently, there has been no representative of the people with whom to agree on the relation to exist between the people of Cuba and the intervening Government? The power to make treaties can rest only with the Executive and Congress of a duly-constituted Government. Personal interests should not be allowed to influence the framing of the Constitution, intended to contain only general laws for the guidance of the people.

"It is to be hoped that the intervening Government will have faith in the Cubans to constitute a constitution for themselves. It may be assured that the Cubans will be grateful and will show due appreciation for all that has been done for them by the Government of the United States, and the Cuban people will extend to the American Nation even greater advantages than those that might be expected, not only from gratitude, but also because of the fact that the United States has been the best market heretofore for the products of Cuba and the one in which the Cuban people have purchased the greater part of the supplies which they have imported from abroad. And they will look up to the United States for guidance and example, as a dutiful son to his father."

CUBA'S SUCCESS IN PARIS.

Island's Exhibit Receives 140 Prizes at Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Island of Cuba, with her exhibit at the Paris Exposition, has achieved a notable success. The exhibit received 140 prizes. The achievement of the island was made the subject of a cablegram received to-day by Secretary of War Root from Señor Quesada, in charge of the Cuban exhibit at the exposition.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. F. Snyder, carpets and oilcloths; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

A. T. Prince & Son, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Sinclair House.

A. M. & W. C. Sawyer, Cuthbert, Ga.; W. C. Sawyer, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, A., Pittston, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Barr, Wm. D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Marie L. Kelly, corsets; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert; W. Rutledge, hosiery, and ladies' knit underwear; Union Square Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. B. Bennett, carpets and upholstering goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Buck, Geo. N., Neoga, Ill.; G. B. Amsbury, general merchandise, 504 Columbus Avenue.

Brown, Eager & Hull, TToledo, Ohio; A. P. Baker, wall paper; A. H. Baker, wall paper; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crawford, D. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. S. Griffin, Millinery; Mrs. M. M. Rutter, dry goods; 115 Worth Street, Broadway Central Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Mills, silks and dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

De Shields Brothers, Farmersville, Texas; James T. De Shields, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. S. Hill, bicycles, 56 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; C. N. Benson, silks; Miss Ferguson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, laces, notions, and furnishing goods; W. H. Feldman, dry goods, 57 White Street; Gerard House.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. Fraser, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Friedman, N. & M., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Friedman, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; Miss Barry, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. M. Wallace, notions, fancy goods, parasols, art novelties, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Jones, corsets; Miss S. Sachs, millinery; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Grunsfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, N. M.; A. Grunsfeld, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Hundley-Fraser Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. W. Hundley, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.

Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; M. Harris, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter, A. & J., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Miser, trimmings and leather goods; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Harvey, A. W., St. Louis, Mo.; A. Bailey, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hendee, A. L., & Co., Lawrence, Kan.; A. L. Handee, dry goods, 370 Broadway.

Heflin, A. A., Verona, Ill.; dry goods and cloaks; 433 Fourth Avenue.

High, J. M., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Culpepper, dress goods, silks, and trimmings; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets and upholstery goods; 53 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Emma Marcesson, infants' wear; Ida Miller, cloaks and suits; 51 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Krauss Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; D. F. Krauss, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; R. Cleary, cloaks and suits; J. Novy, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Kolocek, W., Chicago, Ill.; laces, cloaks, hosiery, gloves, carpets, and upholstery goods; 485 Broadway.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, laces, millinery, ladies and infants' wear; Miss Davis, millinery; Miss Keyser, ladies' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Maxwell & McClure Notions Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. M. Maxwell, notions, fancy goods, laces, white goods and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

McCabe Bros., Rock Island, Ill.; W. Beck, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

McElvey, The G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. E. Warner, shoes, 335 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; D. Menke, dry goods and cloaks; J. B. Menke, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Nugent, J., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Stéphenson, furnishing goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

O'Neil, The M., Company, Akron, Ohio; F. W. Pickut, house furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pearson, A. A., Kansas City, Mo.; millinery; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pearson; Everett House.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; A. Rubel, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. T. McKeely, notions and fancy goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rurode Dry Goods Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fred H. Rodenbeck, linens; Union Square Hotel.

Raals & O'Reilly, Austin, Texas; Helene Bastian, dry goods; Georgie A. Maguire, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; L. Haynesworth, dry goods; G. A. Lemmon, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Strawn, W., Columbia, Mo.; J. W. Strawn, dry goods; Bradway Central Hotel.

Sauer, John, & Co.; Cincinnati, O.; John Sauer, tobacco; Bartholdi Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. Kilbourn, upholstery and housefurnishing goods; Mrs. F. Thorne, ladies and infants' wear and waists; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Steefe, J. W., & Co., Franklin, Penn.; J. W. Steele, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. E. Schloss, woolens; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks and suits; P. Adair, laces and embroideries, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Schwartz, A., & Sons, New Orleans, La.; G. D. Levy, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Siefert, L. D., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; O. N. Siefert, millinery and ribbons; R. R. Siefert, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Sisson, C. F., & Co., Oneonta, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; R. Hollsgren, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Sauer, John, & Co., Louisville, Ky.; John McCloy, tobacco; Hotel Bartholdi.

Stewart, D., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, linings; G. Trentz, domestics, linens, and wash goods; Hotel Albert.

Tournereau, J. M., &

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

What this August Trade Sale Offers

in FURNITURE for the Parlor

The scope of the sale reaches from a $24 Parlor Suite at $18, to a most sumptuous gold suite, upholstered in exquisite embroidered silk tapestry, worth $750, at $550. The one will give a neat and satisfying finish to many a home; the other will give elegance and beauty to a mansion. The happy medium lies between—styles that will probably suit more tastes and harmonize with more surroundings. And the proportionate savings are greater on those between. The variety is just as broad in the special-priced Parlor Suites as it is in the best stores at full prices. Here are gold suites, overstuffed suites, Empire suites, and almost confusing variety in carved and inlaid frames with many styles of upholsterings. There are suites for large rooms, and compact, but handsome suites for smaller apartments. Test and examine each one, and you will find the hall-marks of goodness everywhere. Each piece is well made and substantially put together—all have the finish that tells their character. Even in the lowest-priced suites the figuring is real inlaid work. There are no make-believes—no cheaply conjured deceptive effects. Our furniture chief will not tolerate such furniture; and he is just as particular in August as any other month.

All that You Save is Safely Saved
The Economy is Sure and Lasting

That is the keynote of this successful movement, to which no other sales can ring true. Our trade morals allow no lapses for bargains. What you buy in August must be so worthy that you ca dge this store as truly now as at any other time. But if you wish to profit by these savings of from six to two hundred dollars on a parlor suite you must be prompt.

Only a third of the month remains, and less than a third of the furniture. Each of the brief items that follow tells of a long story of home beauty and gratifying economy:

Parlor Suites—

$18, worth $24—Imitation mahogany 3-piece suite; highly polished frames with inlaid backs; spring seats, covered in figured damask.

$25, worth $35—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; piano polish; handsomely inlaid backs; spring seats, upholstered in figured damask.

$30, worth $45—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; highly polished frames and backs inlaid with fancy woods and pearl; spring seats, covered in figured tapestry.

$40, worth $55—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; polished frames with handsome veneered backs; upholstered spring seats, covered in tapestry.

$55, worth $80—Mahogany finish 5-piece suite; highly polished frames; inlaid with fancy woods and pearls, seats and backs upholstered in figured tapestry.

Parlor Suites—

$68, worth $90—Mahogany finish 5-piece suite; polished frames and inlaid with various colored woods; spring seats and tufted back covered in silk damask.

$75, worth $120—Mahogany 3-piece suite; highly polished frames; beautifully inlaid with pearl and fancy woods; seats and backs upholstered in fine tapestry.

$80, worth $125—Mahogany 3-piece suite; plain heavy frame; highly polished; upholstered seats, sides and backs; covered in figured tapestry.

$90, worth $130—Mahogany 3-piece suite; old Dutch style; marqueterie inlaid frames; upholstered in fine tapestry.

$100, worth $155—Mahogany 3-piece suite; carved frames; upholstered spring seats; tufted backs; covered in heavy tapestry.

$110, worth $180—Mahogany 3-piece suite; dull finished frames; latest designs; upholstered seats and backs; covered in silk damask.

Parlor Suites—

$135, worth $200—Mahogany 3-piece suite; heavy carved frames; spring seats and tufted backs; covered in silk tapestry.

$150, worth $225—Mahogany 5 piece suite; highly polished frames; inlaid with pearl; seats, sides and backs upholstered in silk tapestry.

$185, worth $285—Mahogany Empire 3-piece suite; heavy polished frames; upholstered seats, sides and backs; covered in silk damask.

$200, worth $250—Gold 3-piece suite; Louis XIV. style; upholstered in embroidered silk damask.

$250, worth $400—Mahogany Empire 3-piece suite; highly polished frames; high curved arms; deep upholstered seats, sides and backs; covered in green silk damask.

$250, worth $385—Gold 3-piece suite; latest style frames; spring seats and tufted backs; covered in 3 colors of silk damask.

$300, worth $445—Walnut gold 4-piece suite; Louis XVI. style; upholstered in figured tapestry.

Parlor Cabinets—

$30, worth $46—Mahogany; highly polished; marqueterie inlaying and brass trimmings; round front; full mirror back; glass shelf.

$45, worth $65—Vernis-martin; handsome decorations and brass trimmings; shaped ends; swell front; mirror back and glass shelf.

$60, worth $85—Vernis-martin; swell front; French legs; beautiful decorations and brass trimmings; glass shelves.

$85, worth $135—Vernis-martin; beautifully decorated; rich brass trimmings; centre cupboard, with large decorated door and open cabinet, at each side; mirror backs.

$110, worth $160—Vernis-martin; double swell sides; shaped front; mirror back; glass shelves; handsome decorations and brass trimmings.

$175, worth $275—Vernis-martin; shaped ends; swell front; mirror back and glass shelves; closed cabinet below; beautiful decorations and brass trimmings.

DRESS GOODS
Most at *Half Price*

Mothers will find this an excellent group from which to choose school dresses for their girls. The choice could be little better if double these prices were paid later for newer goods. Both good service and good looks are in these:

At 25c—Regular 50c quality bright camel's hair plaids in attractive color combinations.

At 30c—Regular 50c quality plaid homespuns in popular ground mixes of dark and light grays, blues and browns, with attractive broken plaids of white and self-colored darker shades or black.

At 45c—Regular $1 quality all-wool fancy black and white check.

At 50c—Regular $1 quality all-wool striped homespun in the popular mixed colorings, 50 inches wide.

Tenth street.

Girls' Cloth SUITS
Half-Price and Less

This is a fortunate opportunity for parents who have girls to dress for school next month—fortunate for any sort of wear. These suits are as smart and girlish as they can be. Made of excellent cloth, in all desirable shades; some with bolero jackets, others double-breasted. Have been $10 and $12; now

five dollars a suit

Sizes 6 to 14 years. Second floor, Broadway.

Velvet CARPETS
Under-Price

This is a collection of excellent Velvet carpets in quite a variety of patterns. The room carpets have borders to match, and the hall carpets have stair carpets to match. They are the regular $1.40 grade; now offered at

one dollar a yard

We also have ready to-day a handsome display of new *Smyrna Rugs* in carpet sizes. They are well worth looking at.

Third floor.

Another Interesting Sale of all Good NOTIONS

We said a week ago that large quantities were required when we announced a sale of Notions. We had prepared most generously, as we thought, only to discover one lot after another disappearing in a day or two. Now we're in good shape once more. The special purchases for this sale are all of the same high standard as characterized our previous sales, and the prices are just as low. And that's argument enough for the many who come here regularly for their notion needs. Here's a partial list:

Crochet Silk, assorted colors, 3c ball
Wire Collar Forms, light and durable, 10c ea.
Linen finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c
M. P. U. Mourning Pins, box of assorted sizes, 5c
Hair Pins, plain and crimped, 1c paper
Spool Cotton, 200 yards, 15c dozen
Porpoise Shoe Laces, one yard long, 3c pair
Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 4c each
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅛ inches wide, 5-yard piece, 20c
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c dozen
Needle Cases, 5c each
Tomato Pin Cushions, 5c and 10c each
Tape Measures, 60-inch, 2c each
American Pins, 1c paper
Cotton Tape, 1c roll
English Hair Pins, 7c tube

Dress Steels, 4c dozen
Spool Cotton, 500 yards, 4c spool
English Pin Books, 3c each
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c card
Wedge Buttons, no sewing required, 5c doz
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c each
Enameled Darners with handles, 4c each
Linen Corset Laces, 5 yards long, 5c each
Cotton Skirt Binding, 5-yd. piece, 8c
Hair Pin Cabinets, 4c and 8c each
Tracing Wheels, 2c each
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c doz.
Safety Pins, card of dozen, 1c
English Pins, paper of assorted sizes, 5c
Pyramid of Desk Pins, 5c
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, 10c and 15c
Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c a pair
Knee Protectors, 20c a pair

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

Ready-made SHEETS and PILLOW CASES
At Less than Materials Cost by the Yard

The price turned our way on this purchase of Ready-made Bed Muslins, and we offer them to you to-day at much below their real worth, and less than the muslin in the pieces would cost by the yard, with all the bother of making not counted. They are made of the most popular standard grade of sheeting; the sewing is done by most expert operators. Each piece is torn—not cut—thus assuring straight ends when laundered. All seams are stitched perfectly straight, and each piece is inspected before it leaves the factory. The measurements given are the actual size of the muslin before being hemmed. The pillow cases are finished with two-inch hems, and the sheets with 2-in. hem on one end and 1-in. hem on the other.

This chance offers a winter's supply at prices not matched for many months, and not likely to be equalled soon again.

Bleached Pillow Cases—

42x36 in. at 12c each	45x38½ in. at 15c each
42x38½ in. at 13c each	50x38½ in. at 16c each
45x36 in. at 14c each	54x38½ in. at 18c each

Bleached Sheets—

54x90 in. at 42c each	72x90 in. at 53c each	81x99 in. at 63c each
63x90 in. at 47c each	72x99 in. at 58c each	90x90 in. at 63c each
63x99 in. at 52c each	81x90 in. at 58c each	90x99 in. at 69c each

We have given over the main aisle to the comfortable selling of these goods.

Under-Price Offerings of Housekeeping LINENS

The Linen Store joins hands with the other movements that offer large economies to housekeepers this month. Here are the best linens that are made—pure flax, every thread, in every piece in this store, whatever its price. Spun, woven and finished by the makers whom we have proven to be the best at their craft in the world. So much for quality.

As to price—Wanamaker's prices are always the lowest known on pure linens. Our vast buying, for many years, gives the prestige that secures that. For months we have been selling Linens at the old low prices, in spite of the rise in price everywhere else. Prices are still advancing, yet before our holdings that were bought at the old low prices are gone, we make this stirring offering.

At less than old low prices

At less than we can buy many of the goods again

Higher prices will be here quickly, but this chance offers full supplies to thrifty housekeepers, that may save them paying the advance for months to come.

Table Cloths—

$1.75 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 yds. square. Our regular $2.25 kind.

$2.25 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 by 2½ yards. Our regular $2.75 kind.

Bleached Dinner Napkins to match, 24 in. square. Our regular $3 kind, at $2.50 a dozen.

$1.60 each—Grass Bleached German Tea Cloths, fringed with colored borders; 2x2½ yards. Our regular $2 kind.

$2 each—Same cloth, 2x3 yards. Our regular $2.50 kind.

$1 a doz.—Fringed Doilies to match, 16 in. square.

$2.25 each—Hemstitched Lunch Cloth, 62x65 in. Bought as a special value to sell at $2.75; were formerly $4.

$5.75 a set—Bleached German Damask Dinner sets, hemstitched; consisting of cloth 2x2½ yds. and a dozen napkins to match. Our price Saturday $6 50 a set.

Table Linens—

45c a yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 67 in. wide; imported by us as a most unusual value at 50c. Not matched anywhere at that price.

50c a yd.—Cream Table Linen; 70 in. wide; one of the best values ever sold at the price.

85c a yd.—Bleached Irish Damask, 72 in. wide; unmatched last week at $1.

$2.50 a doz.—Dinner Napkins to match, 24 in. square. Saturday price $3.

Napkins—

At 60c a doz.—Silver-bleached Bohemian Napkins, 18 in. square. Our 75c kind.

At $1.50 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Napkins, 20 in. square. Our former price was $1.85.

At $1.65 a doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins, 22 in. square. Our former price was $2.

At $1.95 a doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins, 23 in. square. Our former price was $2.35.

At $3 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Double Damask Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square. Our former price was $3.75.

At $2.90 a doz.—Bleached Belgian Napkins, made of the famous courtrai flax; 22 in. square. Our former price was $3.75.

At $4 a doz.—Bleached Belgian Napkins, in special designs; 26 in. square. Our former price was $5.

Pure-Linen Towels—

At 10c each—*Our regular unmatched 12½c grade*—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels of excellent quality, with hemstitched ends; size 15x30 in. Every thread pure flax.

At 12½c each—*Our regular unmatched 16c grade*—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with fringed ends; size 18x38 in.; of excellent weave.

At 15c each—*Our regular unmatched 18c grade*—Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; strong and absorbent; size 18x33 inches.

Pure-Linen Towels—

At 20c each—Bleached German Huckaback Towels, with hemstitched ends; size 20x38 inches. Our regular 25c towel.

Turkish Bath Towels—

Full bleached cotton Turkish bath towels of excellent quality. All worth a third to a half more.

20x43 in., at 10c each; $1.15 a dozen.

21x47 in., at 12½c each; $1.45 a dozen.

21x49 in., at 15c each; $1.75 a dozen.

22x50 in., at 17c each; $1.95 a dozen.

Toweling—

10c a yard—Brown Irish Crash, 16 inches wide. Splendid wearing goods.

12½c a yard—Same, 18 inches wide.

15c a yard—Same, 20 inches wide; fully worth one-third more.

12½c a yard—Bleached Twilled Crash, with red border, 18 inches wide; excellent 15c value.

12½c a yard—Checked Grass Toweling, 17 inches wide; very fine all pure linen cloth.

Bed Linens—

$1.50 each—Hemstitched Linen Sheets for 3-4 beds; worth $2 each.

$2 each—Same, full size, 90x96 inches; usually sold at $2.50.

45c each—Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 22x36 inches; usually sold at 50c.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street aisle.

Interesting August Doings in the MEN'S CLOTHING

There are to-day, and will be for a week or two, some excellent money-saving opportunities in this clothing store. The Fall campaign has been carefully studied, and plans are all finished, excepting just one measure—the providing of sufficient display space. That's important. But we have a very simple method of accomplishing that end. These offerings illustrate. They're so reduced in price that their further stay with us cannot be other than extremely brief:

$10—Suits for large men. All kinds that were good values at a half more. They are of cheviot, blue and black, and only in sizes 38 to 46-inch chest measurement. $10 a suit, instead of $15.

$5—Men's trousers for which most good stores are asking at least $8.50. These are of pure worsted, in neat, fashionable stripes.

$3—Men's trousers. A lot of broken sizes All of pure worsted, in tasteful stripes. The kind that sell regularly, and moderately, at $5.

$3.50—Men's bicycle trousers of fine worsteds, in neat checks; $5 quality.

$1—Men's vests. Odd lots. Blue and black cheviots and serges.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

MEN'S SUITS
To Order First Showing of Fall Fabrics

Promptness is characteristic of this custom tailoring business. The seeking out and gathering of the newest and best goods, the arrangement for their proper display, the delivery of ordered suits or garment—all these are done on time. Sometimes we're better than prompt. This occasion, for instance. We're somewhat ahead of time. No one will object to that—many will be well pleased to learn of it. Strangers visiting the city have the benefit of selecting from an unsurpassed variety of fabrics, and having the finished suit delivered at their pleasure. New Yorkers, too, are numerous, that wish to place their orders and give plenty of time to their tailors.

The hundreds of new patterns shown are as a whole about as fine a collection as we have ever gathered. Quiet and tasteful generally, there being but few startling designs shown. Excellent suits to order at $20. And at $30 and $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Reduced Prices on 600 Pairs of LACE CURTAINS

This offering comprises all the remaining lots of belated spring stocks. They are all fresh and clean and all in just as good styles as the new goods now arriving for fall trade. But they must move and give their successors the room they occupy. And there's no time to be lost either. The new arrivals are already clamoring for proper recognition. Prices have been reduced like this:

Irish Point Lace Curtains—
$5.25 and $5.75 kinds now $4.25 a pair.
$6, $6.50 and $6.75 kinds now $5 a pair.
$7.50 to $8.25 kinds now $6.25 a pair.
$10 to $11 kinds now $7.75 a pair.
$13.50 and $14 grades at $10 a pair.

Tambour Lace Curtains—
$6, $6.25, $6.50 and $6.75 kinds now $4.50 a pair.
$9, $9.50 and $9.75 kinds now $6.50 a pair.

White Nottingham Curtains—
$1.50 to $4.50 kinds now $1.10 to $3.25 a pair.

Ruffled Net Curtains—
$2.50 to $11 kinds $1.65 to $7.50 a pair.

Third floor.

Summer Petticoats

This word is of the cool and serviceable Petticoats for present wear. In colors and black—all nicely made and inexpensive. These prices:

50c—Striped seersucker; deep ruffle; very full.

65c—Black "Neva" lining; deep umbrella ruffle; well made.

$1—Black batiste; deep 9-inch knife-plaited ruffle.

$1.75—Black mercerised batists; graduated knife-plaited ruffle; ruche on bottom.

$2.25—Black mohair; deep umbrella ruffles silk ruffle.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FUTURITY IS ON SATURDAY

Richest Prize of American Turf to Open Fall Campaign.

RACE WILL BE WORTH $40,000

Keenes with Four and Whitney with Three Starters Chief Among Bidders for the Stakes.

With the running of the Futurity, which will be worth not less than $40,000 gross, on Saturday of this week, at the Sheepshead Bay race course, the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting will mark the beginning of the Fall campaign on the Metropolitan tracks, and there will not be another break in the racing until the season closes. The close of the Saratoga meeting on the same date means that there will be a general movement on to New York, and the prospects are that with the coming of the many Western stables that have raced at Saratoga there will be a greater number of horses ready and available for the sport than have been gathered in the East for many years. That the Western owners will play an important part in the Fall campaign seems guaranteed by results at Saratoga, for, while the Western horses do not include many really high-class animals, they have won frequently enough to make it certain that they will get a fair share of the money offered for overnight events. In addition, several of the two-year-olds from the Turf Congress tracks, after freshening up at Horse Haven, will be worth considering, even among the best of the Eastern colts and fillies.

Though the Saratoga meeting will continue until Saturday, the attractions of the Futurity will induce a wholesale desertion from that course before the end, for this season's race for the richest event of the American turf promises extraordinarily well, and notwithstanding the strength of J. R. and F. P. Keene's claim on the prize, horse owners look for a splendid contest and will not be altogether surprised if the Keenes do not get first money. The Keenes, however, are reported to make a bid such as was never made before for the big event, and it is among the probabilities that four horses will carry the "white, with blue dots," in Saturday's race. Olympian, Cap and Bells, and Tommy Atkins have been regarded as sure starters since early in the Summer, and one other in the stable, the Domino filly Spry, has since showed speed enough to justify her being sent to the post. Jockey "Tod" Sloan's arrival from England Saturday is generally supposed to mean that either James R. Keene or his son Foxhall, both of whom have been in England this season, engaged Sloan to ride one of the stable's Futurity hopes, and it is also said that as neither of Jockey Daniel Maher's employers, Pierre Lorillard and Perry Belmont, has a horse engaged in the Futurity, Maher, too, will ride for the Keenes. With the four horses, Olympian, Tommy Atkins, Cap and Bells, and Spry, and three of the most skilful riders in the world, Spencer, Sloan, and Maher, in addition to the stable's clever lightweight boy, Rausch, to distribute to the best advantage among the four, the Keenes' entry looks most formidable.

W. C. WHITNEY'S STRONG CLAIM.

In spite of the prominence of this quartet, W. C. Whitney's claim to consideration with Ballyhoo Bey, Elkhorn, and Prince Charles is not to be overlooked. Many horsemen, indeed, regard Ballyhoo Bey as a fitting rival for the best of the Keene horses, and the phenomenal speed he showed in a trial at Saratoga, when he galloped five furlongs, timed by many watches in better than 0:57, over a circular course, make the Kingston colt appear to be all that was claimed for him when Mr. Whitney bought him for a big price. Ballyhoo Bey is still a maiden, and with the allowance he is entitled to on that account, looks to be Mr. Whitney's best chance, notwithstanding the fact that both Prince Charles and Elkhorn are winners of important stakes. The stable is expected to start all three, Turner and Odom, Mr. Whitney's jockeys, will each have a mount, anyhow, and Burns may be put up on the third starter. Blues and Irritable of the Fleischmann stable are two others that turfmen confidently count on to run, and as the colts A. Featherstone has in the race are more than doubtful starters Mr. Featherstone's jockey, O'Connor, is likely to wear the Fleischmann colors on one colt, with probably David Gideon's rider, Mitchell, on the other. Margraviate, also of the Fleischmann stable, has been mentioned as a Futurity possibility, but is doubtful whether he will go to the post. G. B. Morris, with Golden Age, Bedeck, and Kenilworth in the race, will almost surely start one, and possibly may run two. He has Bullman to ride his best chance, and may put up Devin if he decides to start a second horse. C. T. Patterson's All Green, with Clawson to ride, appears to be among the horses sure to run. J. E. Madden's Longshoreman and James Galway's Belvino are two more that are likely to go to the post. R. T. Wilson, Jr., with Lady of the Valley and The Parader, seems to have better than an outside chance for a share of the big prize. McCue will ride the pick of the pair, Sweet Lavender, with Fred Littlefield in his brother's colors, almost certainly will make a bid for the Futurity. Half a dozen others have showed well enough to be looked on as possibilities.

On the same day with the Futurity will be run the first of the Autumn handicaps, the Fall, at six furlongs, on the main track. The quality of the horses engaged in this is surprisingly excellent, the twenty-four entries including all the fastest horses of the East and a number from the West. Among the notable ones eligible are Voter, Ethelbert, Decanter, Sanders, Idrim, Mesmerist, Musette, Vulcain, Kinnikinnic, Knight of Rhodes, Modrine, Charentus, Rockton, Lieber Karl, Coburg, Jean Bereaud, Waring, Admiration, Rush, and Kalleshandra.

THE CLOSE AT SARATOGA.

Stakes will be run on four days of this week, the last of the Saratoga meeting. To-morrow the Fairview Stud, selling, for three-year-olds, at one mile, will be the chief event. Wednesday the Lennep Handicap, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, will be decided. The Citizens and Merchants' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a sixteenth, is the fixture for Thursday. Saturday the meeting will close with the running of the Spencer Handicap, $5,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a furlong. The Saratoga meeting has been a fairly successful one as far as the racing is concerned, but the owners of the track are again making their old outcry against the dates alotted to them by The Jockey Club and State Racing Commission, and are repeating their threat that unless the next session is more favorable they soon they will abandon racing at the Springs track. As a matter of fact, it looks as if they have been treated very well, indeed, and there is but the slightest likelihood that they will receive any further concessions in the way of dates. They got two weeks and a half of racing without conflict with any other track this season, and so ask for more next year.

The announcement of the stake fixtures for next year at Washington Park, Chicago, indicates that the Washington Park Club is in earnest in its efforts to re-establish racing there on the standard that prevailed before local opposition caused the closing of the course and stopped all racing over it for several years. The club has announced sixteen stakes, with a total of $68,000 in money added, with the chief fixture a twenty-thousand-dollar Derby. The announcement comes at a good time for racing in the West has degenerated materially in the past few years, and Washington Park's move is in the right direction to re-establish the sport.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for four-year-olds and upward, special weights; six furlongs. Knight of Silver, Brahmin, and Mar, 113 pounds each; Exercises, Champion, Terrorist, Godfrey, and Gala Day, 110 each; Lavender and Sorter, 108 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three-sixteenths. Wait Not, 128 pounds; Trillo, 117; Peaceful, 110; King Bramble, 109; Lord Baltimore, 106; Alsike, 105; Montanic and Kunja, 102 each; Radford, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Hotel Stakes for two-year-olds, second part; six furlongs. Alard Scheck and Irritable, 129 pounds each; King Pepper, Prince Pepper, and Peace Rock, 122 each; Tower of Candles and Lady Schoor, 119 each; Annu and The Musketeer, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; one mile. Millstream, 118 pounds; Trillo, 110; Villa V. and Exit, 107 each; Specific, High Jinks, and The Burlington Route, 104 each; Hood's Brigade, 98; Rochester, 97; Koenig, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights; one mile and a furlong. Bannockburn, 116 pounds; Charentus, 113; The Kentuckian and Intrusive, 108 each; Advance Guard, 106; Confalon 98.

LARNED TENNIS FAVORITE.

George Wrenn, Too, Has Many Admirers for the Final of the All-Comers To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—The Casino lawn tennis courts were deserted to-day, and the expert players who are still left to struggle for the championship of the United States are taking a much-needed rest. To-morrow morning Larned will meet George Wrenn in the final round of the all-comers tournament, and the winner will challenge the National champion, M. D. Whitman, the next day for his title.

A great match is looked for to-morrow, and to-night the general topic of discussion is Wrenn's chance for beating Larned. The latter is a strong favorite at 5 to 3, but Davis was an even bigger favorite last season, the odds on his chances being 3 to 1 in the finals, and yet he was beaten by Paret. Wrenn is a player of the cool, plucky, careful type that is never beaten until the last point has been won and lost, and he can be counted on to give a good account of himself.

The quality of the play last week was much higher than a year ago, and the failure of the English experts, Black and Gore, and of the Californians, the Hardy brothers, is not so much of a surprise to those who have studied the advancement of American tennis as might be expected. The rushing net tactics of the modern American crack are carrying the game ahead rapidly, and the English players have yet a good deal to learn of this style of play. American players meet it by lobbing when they cannot pass the rushing server, but Gore was totally unable to stop Wrenn's rushes to the net yesterday, and his downfall was due more to his inability to lob than to his other weaknesses. An American player with no better back-hand than has Gore would lob for defense every time he was forced on this side of the court, but Wrenn constantly forced Gore into back-hand difficulties, and scored by volleying at the net because the Britisher could not lob. The general summing up of the Wrenn-Gore match by the critics here was that Gore was a player of a single stroke, which might be very successful against other British players, but was useless against a good heady American.

Whitman's defeat of Gore in the international tournament two days ago was so crushing that his superiority could not be questioned, and it also shows that the champion will be very difficult to beat here. Whitman has been showing wonderful form in practice here Friday and yesterday, and the general impression is that he will succeed in defending his claim to the championship, unless Larned should challenge him and strike one of his invincible streaks. None can predict what would happen then. At any rate, a good match is looked for to-morrow, and another Tuesday.

ARTHUR KENT'S FAST SPRINT.

Pastime Athletic Club's Champion Equaled the World's Record for Fifty Yards.

Several hundred people cheered Arthur Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club yesterday when he equaled the world's record for fifty yards in a trial run, covering the distance in 0:05 2-5 in the Star Athletic Club games on their grounds at Long Island City. Kent tried to lower the figures yesterday, and did not seem satisfied that he only equaled them, as he has done that before.

In the invitation team relay race at a mile the swiftest runners of the Pastimes and Stars competed. The latter won, although in the early part of the race things looked rather gloomy for them.

The events for the season's point trophy among the Star members were hotly contested. Boxing exhibitions between several well-known amateur bantams were given between the athletic events. Summaries:

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. McCauley, 9 yards; Owen Reiley, 8 yards, second; J. J. Sheridan, 5½ yards, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Sheving, 9 feet, with 42 feet 3 inches, second; J. E. Moran, scratch, with 40 feet 9 inches; third, a tie between G. T. Fitzgerald, 6 feet, and A. J. Delahanty, 12 feet, each with 39 feet 6 inches.

One-Mile Relay Team Race.—Won by Star A. C., J. E. Moran, J. J. Delahanty, P. F. McCabe, and R. W. Kennedy; Pastime A. C., Arthur Kent, William Grady, H. E. Whitney, and C. C. Urdwein, second. Time—4:26.

50-Yard Run.—Exhibition by Arthur Kent, Pastime A. C. Time—0:05 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, 20 yards; Samuel Toomey, 50 yards, second; Owen Reiley, 40 yards, third. Time—1:26.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by Fred Hussey, 3 feet, with 20 feet 9 inches; second, J. E. Moran, scratch, with 20 feet 6 inches, third, George T. Fitzgerald, 1 foot, with 20 feet 4 inches.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Farrell, 35 yards; J. J. Sheving, 35 yards, second; Samuel Toomey, 110 yards, third. Time—3:15.

STANDING OF THE CRICKET CLUBS

The cricket championship is all but decided, only one more game remaining to be played to decide the pennant winner of 1900. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club now leads and can be declared the champions of the year, for the defeat of the Livingston Field Club last Saturday precludes any possibility of the Staten Island organization obtaining the pennant.

The Paterson club has finished its championship games of the New York Cricket Association, and although it had to submit to defeat in the last match played, its lead cannot be overtaken. The Kings County Club made a splendid fight for the pennant, but will have to rest content with second place. The records follow:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	7	6	1	0	.857
Livingston F. C.	8	5	2	1	.714
Montclair A. C.	8	2	3	*3	.400
Manhattan C. C.	7	1	3	3	.250
New York C. C.	8	0	5	*3	.000

*Montclair A. C. and New York played one tie game.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P.C.
Paterson Team A.	12	9	1	2	.900
Kings County	10	6	3	1	.666
Paterson Team B.	10	4	3	3	.571
Brooklyn	11	5	4	2	.555
Kearny	9	3	5	1	.375
Nelson Lodge	11	3	6	2	.333
Manhattan II.	9	0	8	1	.000

In the league batting averages, F. J. Prendergast has once more taken the lead, with 53.42. W. S. R. Ogilby is second, with 43.33, then follow F. F. Kelly, 37.50; M. R. Cobb, 34.87; A. B. Mifflin, 34.75; J. Flannery, 31.00; F. W. T. Stiles, 30.00, and W. Adam, 28.00. In bowling, M. R. Cobb has finished his season with a record of 5.50 for 32 wickets. F. F. Kelly is second, with 6.12, and he will have an opportunity of bettering his record, for he has another game to play. W. Whitaker is third, with 9.03, and then follow A. Smedley, 9.22; H. Rushton, 9.75, and A. V. Clarke, 10.37.

Anchor Athletic Club Games.

William Schneck improved his position for the season's point trophy among the members of the Anchor Athletic Club yesterday morning at Baldwin Park, Jersey City Heights. He won in the 220-yard run and standing broad jump. The Bell brothers, John and Alexander, made a splendid effort to win first and second places respectively in the 880-yard run, but the speed of Edward Schneck rent them asunder. Summary:

50-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Edward Firehock, 20 feet; George H. Hofmann, scratch, second; William Gardner, 17 feet, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by William Schneck, 19 yards; George H. Hofmann, scratch, second; Edward Firehock, 22 yards, third. Time—0:23 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by John Bell, scratch; Edward Schneck, 55 yards, second; Alexander Bell, scratch, third. Time—2:19 1-5.

Standing Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by William Schneck, 7 inches, with 9 feet 3½ inches; second, Edward Schneck, 8 inches, with 9 feet 1½ inches; third, Alexander Bell, 14 inches, with 7 feet 10½ inches.

Turners' Day at Union Hill.

Yesterday was designated as Turner's Day at the opening of the twenty-sixth annual Volksfest of the Plattdeutsches Verein of New York at Union Hill Schuetzen Park. Delegations of members from the various turn verein societies throughout the East were to be seen everywhere among the throng of 10,000 spectators. During the afternoon the gymnastic turners appeared in exhibitions on the large oval in the southern end of the park. The team from the Philadelphia Turn Verein attracted the most attention for their neat actions during the execution of their various feats. This team won the National championship at the recent contests of the North American Turner Bund held in Philadelphia.

Over 500 marksmen are competing for prizes on the honor, bull's-eye, and king targets. The winners will be made known on next Wednesday evening.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY TRIALS

Many Amateur Drivers Try Their Horses on the Course.

BUSY MORNING FOR WHISTLE

Dr. Nelden's Gelding First in a Couple of Contests—Dundess and Oscar in Front.

Fanciers and owners of light harness horses flocked to the Speedway yesterday in copious quantities. They found the course in good condition after its recent wettings—springy and smooth—and the air of that snappy, exhilarating tone that adds to the zest of brushing. The wind was inclined to be boisterous but was not troublesome, blowing down the course so that it was at the backs of the drivers engaged in brushes. Many spectators viewed the fast steppers from either side of the road, and they saw some animated competition.

Dr. Nelden had his stout bay pacer Whistle (2:20) on hand ready to pit his speed against anybody else with a horse similarly inclined. Dr. Nelden had Whistle hooked to a speed wagon this time, and the bay moved in good style. Also on the road and ready for a tilt with the best of them was Dr. David Randell, behind his recent acquisition, the gray pacer T. N. B., (2:10½,) and the two doctors were soon engaged in a pacing duel. The brush was won by Whistle. They had it out again, and again Whistle was the first to reach the half-mile limit post. Both horses broke near the finish, T. N. B. being the first to go in the air, but the break having no material effect on the relative positions at the finish.

Whistle had to accept the rear position when Dr. Nelden measured his going qualities in a brush with Henry Zahn's bay mare Dundess (2:23¼.) Horses that can show the way to Dundess are few and far between on the Speedway just at present, although Whistle was close enough up to make the encounter interesting. C. A. Koelsh, with his shapely bay pacer Ben H., and C. Abbott with Mantara, (2:23,) came down the road in a good brush, and later Mr. Koelsh drove his new flier Kittie K. George McBride, behind the bay gelding Ambrose, (2:26¼,) was a participant in several brushes in which breaks by Ambrose were disadvantageous. Ambrose finished second in a brush with the bay gelding Oscar, (2:20½,) driven by his owner, Bernard Zahn. Another bay trotter, Dunbar, (2:22½,) driven by Herman Fensterer, outfooted Ambrose down the course.

Oscar added another to his long list of Speedway victories when he scurried down the course with the pacer Hindrance, (2:17,) driven by Thomas Hopper. It was a good brush, with both going steady, backed up by clever driving, and Oscar showing the way from start to the finish. John Donnelly, with his gray trotter Glenmere Boy, (2:14¼,) was first in two brushes. One of his rivals was the black mare Maud C., (2:10½,) piloted by Mr. Harrington. Maud C. broke with the finish near at hand. Another horse that broke with the finish only a few yards away was Ambrose. He was taking part in a speed bout with Christopher Hackett's big chestnut, King Tom, at the time. King Tom was the first at the finish. Two contestants in the same brush both left their stride about this time. They were Dunbar and John Perung's Alice B. Dunbar was the leader as they passed the terminus.

KING TOM'S FAST WORK.

Dunbar came down the course in a brisk tilt with Mantara, the former showing the way at the end of the half-mile. Soon after this brush, King Tom was seen slashing along ahead of a rival, who proved to be M. J. Leonard's handsome stepper, King Egbert. Of the two Kings, King Tom put distance behind at the more rapid rate, and reached the finish ahead of King Egbert. It was not long after this that A. R. Meyers, driving Peter H. (2:26½) won a brush from Dunbar. A second entertaining brush about this time was between Oscar and T. N. B. They hit a stirring clip, and both were going fast and steady, when they came to the stone wall. Dr. Randell made a determined bid to go to the fore as the finish drew near, but Oscar was in the van when they passed the line.

Walter Kilpatrick steered Royal Rene (2:20) to victory on a couple of occasions. First the sturdy black took the measure of Mantara, and the next time met I. N. McGlehan, with Elvol. Royal Rene going strong, led as they neared the end of the route, and a break by Elvol put the former further ahead. King Egbert was first in a brush with Charles Roselle, driving the chestnut gelding Damiana, (2:22¼.) Just before the drivers scattered for their Sunday dinners, Thomas Lynch, with his fast mare, Dark Secret, who has shown some fast bits of traveling lately, stepped over the course with King Egbert, Dark Secret in the lead.

George Coleman was on the course with Baylight (2:33¼.) He did not brush any, but gave the trotter several fast stretches, and the big fellow seemed to be full of going. Baylight is to meet George Grote's bay mare Peral J. (2:20¾) in a contest for a purse at the Guttenberg track on Labor Day. It is to be best two in three heats, and Ike Fleming will drive Peral J. A. T. Essery had the team of chestnuts Motion and Notnon pacing a fast clip yesterday. Mr. Doe, owner of the team, says he is willing to match them against any team of pacers, best two in three, either singly or double, on any track in the world.

Others who were on the Speedway yesterday were Charles Massoth, behind Gretchen, (2:28¾;) Dan Wilbur, driving The Black Baby; C. H. Munger, with The Crab; Maurice Sullivan, with a brown gelding, Kendall; Capt. McDonald, with the fast pacer Piney, (2:12¾;) H. B. Carroll, with a pretty chestnut mare, Lizzie Kenmore, by Kenmore; W. S. Mapes, with John Allerton, by Allerton; George Huber's Red George, Charles Weiland, with his speedy green trotter, Jack Hart; Gabe Case, behind a pair of trotters; Mr. and Mrs. Malone, George Young, with Dandy; John Smith, with a team; James L. and Maggie Nelson, Robert Graham, with Bouncer; Alex. Newburger's roan trotter Newburger, (2:15¼.) and Robert Thomas, behind W. C. F., (2:20¾.)

Horse Show for Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORAGNE, N. J., Aug. 19—Arrangements are being made by the Orange Riding and Driving Club to hold a horse show in the club's big building in Halstead Street, East Orange, on October 25, 26 and 27. The annual shows of the Riding and Driving Club for the past three years have been remarkably successful, and it is proposed to enlarge the scope of this year's show considerably.

The New Jersey State Fanciers' Association has announced a big poultry show to be held in the Orange armory building from January 1 to 5 of next year.

Fly-Casting Champions Contest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—In the last day's contests of the world's fly-casting tournament at Garfield Park Lagoon, A. E. Lovett of San Francisco won the long-distance contest with 105 feet. F. N. Peet of Chicago was second with 102 feet.

The contest in long distance and accuracy was won by G. W. Salter, Chicago, with a cast of 103½ feet. A. E. Lovett of California was a close second with 103 3-5 feet to his credit. The contests in distance and accuracy and in delicacy and accuracy between teams representing Chicago, San Francisco, and Grand Rapids resulted favorably to the Chicago team in both cases.

The best score in accuracy of bait casting was 98 2-5, made by Smith, a Chicago man. Peet of Chicago was second, with 92 2-5, and Lovett of California a close third. There were ten prizes in the event, the tenth being won by the high score of 95 1-3 per cent.

Swimming Tourney of Pastime A. C.

A good entry has been assured for the swimming tournament of the Pastime Athletic Club, to be held on Sunday at the Yorkville Baths at the foot of East Eighty-fourth Street. The New West Side, Avonia, Xavier, Star, Union Settlement, and Pastime Athletic Clubs will be represented in the relay race which will be the feature of the tournament. The Harlem River clubs have been invited to take part in this race and it is very probable that the oarsmen will be represented by several teams. More than fifty entries have been received for the novice sport distahce race. The tournament will begin at 3 o'clock. Entries can be sent to Charles Dieges at 22 John Street.

SUNDAY BASEBALL GAMES.

New Yorks Were Unable to Bunch Hits and Lost to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The visitors outbatted Chicago in to-day's baseball game, but were unable to connect with Garvin with men on bases. The long pitcher surprised everybody by making a clean hit in the fourth, scoring what proved to be the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
McCar'y, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		Van H'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Childs, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1		Davis, ss.	0	0	5	2	0	
Mertes, 1b.	0	3	9	0	0		Selbach, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	
Green, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		Hickm'n, 3b.	0	1	3	4	0	
Dexter, rf.	0	0	3	1	0		Foster, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0		Doyle, 1b.	0	3	9	0	0	
McCor'k, ss.	0	0	3	0	0		Gleason, 2b.	0	2	0	4	1	
Chance, c.	1	1	5	2	0		Grady, c.	0	0	1	2	1	
Garvin, p.	0	1	0	3	0		Carrick, p.	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	2	8	27	15	1		Total	1	9	24	16	2	

Chicago	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 8. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Van Haltren, Selbach, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Childs. Stolen bases—Mertes 2, Chance. Struck out—By Garvin, 3. Passed ball—Grady. Bases on balls—Off Garvin, 1; off Carrick, 3. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0—8	12	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—5	11	3

Batteries—Scott and Peitz; Powell and Robinson.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	35	.620	Boston	47	48	.495
Pittsburg	54	43	.557	St. Louis	42	50	.457
Philadelphia	47	46	.505	Cincinnati	44	51	.463
Chicago	48	48	.500	New York	36	54	.400

Game Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 14; Indianapolis, 0. Indianapolis, 8; Buffalo, 4, (second game.)

At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 3. Kansas City, 11; Minneapolis, 4, (second game.)

At Chicago—Milwaukee, 3; Chicago, 2; (17 innings.) Milwaukee, 1; Chicago, 0, (second game.)

At Detroit—Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 5; Cortland, 2.
At Troy—Binghamton, 15; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Rome, 9; Albany, 7.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 1.
At Providence—Providence, 3; Toronto, 2, (10 innings.)

CUBAN X GIANTS, 8; WEST N. Y., 5.

The Cuban X Giants defeated the West New Yorks at baseball in Weehawken yesterday by the following score:

									R.	H.	E.
Cuban X Giants.	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0—8	12	3
West New Yorks.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5	5	5

Batteries—Robinson and Williams; Bertram and O'Neill.

"Pat" Tebeau Resigns from St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Oliver ("Pat") Tebeau, manager of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, tendered his resignation to President Frank De Haas Robinson to-day. Mr. Robinson immediately appointed John McGraw to succeed Tebeau. Tebeau has been connected with the old Cleveland, now the St. Louis team, for eleven years.

RACES FOR THE SEVENTIES.

Yachts Yankee and Mineola Have Each Eight Points in the Series So Far.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Seven of the series of ten races scheduled for the seventy-footers have been sailed and the remaining three races are set for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of the coming week. The weather indications to-night are favorable and the owners of the four yachts are looking forward to some good sport in to-morrow's race. Interest in these contests is keener than ever now that the final ones are close at hand. The Mineola and Yankee have each eight points to their credit, the Rainbow four, and the Virginia one, each race won counting two points for the winner, and if four start, the second boat scores one point.

If the Rainbow should win the next three races she would have ten points and would win the $1,000 unless the Mineola or Yankee came in second twice, which would make the three boats tie. The Virginia has no chance of winning the main cup, but as a cup is offered to the winner of each race she may win three of them, and by starting each day she will at least give the second boat a chance to score a point.

Herman Duryea took a party to Narragansett Pier to-day in the Yankee. The other three yachts remained at anchor in Brenton's Cove. August Belmont's fast steam yacht Scout, which left Hempstead with him aboard after the race on Saturday, returned this afternoon.

The United States ship Scorpion, formerly the steam yacht Sovereign, arrived this afternoon from Boston and joined the North Atlantic squadron. She anchored close to the flagship New York, off Jamestown.

Yachts Drift on South Bay.

Wind was a desirable but scarce element for the boats in the regatta of the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, which was sailed on Saturday on Great South Bay, off Bay Shore, L. I. Constance beat Surprise for the Queen of the Bay Cup in Class Q. This was for sloops not over 21 feet. The winner was the holder of the cup at the time, having won it last year. The Smith-Pinkerton-Tucker Combination Cup, for sloops 25 to 30 feet, was won by the Gayety with over five minutes to spare. The Marie finished second, two minutes ahead of the We Three. The Osawana was distanced and the Pinkie did not finish. The Impatience was the only entry in the sloop class from 30 to 36 feet. The Scrap had practically a walkover in the sloop class from 21 to 25 feet, as the Edice did not finish. In the open catboat class, 21 to 25 feet, the Wanda beat the Dorothy by sixteen minutes. The latter finished seven minutes before the Jupiter. Fifi and Peggy made an interesting race in the open catboat class, from 18 to 21 feet. The former won by only 33 seconds. The Grace did not finish.

In the evening the club held its annual meeting. There was no opposition to the ticket named by the Nominating Committee and the entire list of officers was elected unanimously: Commodore—J. Adolph Mollenhauer; Vice Commodore—Regis H. Post; Rear Commodore—Charles A. Schieren; Treasurer—R. A. Bachia; Secretary—Freeman T. Hulse; Board of Governors—George W. Elder, Rawson Underhill, Poseph E. Owens, and J. M. Ceballos.

N. Y. University Football Games.

Manager Gould of the New York University football team announces the following schedule of games for the coming season: Oct. 9, Stevens Institute; Oct. 13, Syracuse University; Oct. 20, open; Oct. 31, West Point; Nov. 3, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; Nov. 10, Trinity College; Nov. 17, Rutgers College; Nov. 24, Hamilton College.

The "King of Thieves."

Three suspected individuals, relates the Paris Figaro, were recently arrested on the Boulevard Sebastopol by the police and conducted to the commissariat of the Sainte Avaye quarter, One of them, Alfred Desobry, owing to his sobriquet of "the king of thieves," was specially interrogated by the Commissaire himself, M. Simand. The interrogation concluded, the Magistrate went to dinner. But no sooner had he arrived at his home than he noticed that his watch and pocketbook had disappeared. He returned quickly to his office, thinking he had left them on the table, but he sought in vain. Just as he was abandoning his search an Inspector informed him that Desobry wished to see him to make to him a most important communication. That individual, on being introduced, said, smilingly: "Monsieur, permit me to restore to you your watch and pocketbook. I took them in order to justify in your eyes my title of 'king of thieves.' I am at the bottom, as you see, more honest than you had supposed."

A Woman's Enormous Liver.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An inquest was held at the St. Pancras Coroner's Court this afternoon relative to the death of Mary Humphrey, thirty-nine years of age. The evidence showed that the deceased had for the last eight years been given to habits of excessive drinking. A doctor said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body and found diseases of the heart, liver, and kidneys, due to excessive alcoholism. The liver weighed no less than 111 ounces, whereas the normal weight of a woman's was 50 ounces. Death was due to syncope, accelerated by intemperance. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence

THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS

Preparatory Play to Women's National Championship.

ENTRIES CLOSE TO-MORROW

Four Club Tournaments Scheduled for the Deal Beach Links—A Team Match with Red Bank.

Golf during the coming week will, to a great extent, be preparatory to the women's National championship, which will occupy the greater portion of next week at the Shinnecock Hills Club, near Southampton, L. I. The entries for this event will close to-morrow, and the committee of the United States Golf Association will make the drawings for the preliminary medal play round later in the week. The links of the Shinnecock Club have been thrown open during the present week to all the intending competitors, and a number of interesting practice games will be played. In local circles Deal Beach carries off the palm of the week with four club tournaments, in addition to a team match with Red Bank. The golf programme is:

TUESDAY, AUG. 21.

Deal—Women's handicap.
Women's championship entries close with Secretary Robert B. Kerr, 26 Broad Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22.

Deal—Final round, mixed foursomes.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23.

Deal—Final round, men's foursomes, and final of women's foursomes.

SATURDAY, AUG. 25.

St. Andrew's—Monthly handicap.
Deal—Club handicap.
Red Bank—Team match with Deal.
Seabright—Medal play handicap and team match with Spring Lake.
Shinnecock—Men's handicap.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap. Classes A and B.
Apawamis—Team match with Richmond County.
Mahopac—Men's handicap.
Yountakah—Team match with Englewood and bogey handicap.
Powelton—Monthly handicap.
New Brunswick—Monthly handicap.
North Jersey—Monthly handicap.
Bayswater—Final round in men's August cup competition.
Oakland—Governors' Cup.
Ardsley—Club handicap, Classes A and B.

Another interesting event on the schedule for this week will be the open tournament for the Cape Cod championship, which will be held under the auspices of the Cummaquid Golf Club of Yarmouthport, Mass. This event will begin to-morrow and continue throughout the week, and it is expected that a good entry will be received from this vicinity. In addition to the women's championship, there are many important events on the links scheduled for the near future.

The Newport tournament will take place next week, and following this the great team match between the United States and Canada will be played at Quebec Saturday, Sept. 1. On the same day the third annual open tournament of the Ampersand Golf Club will begin in the Adirondacks and continue until the following Wednesday, when it will terminate with an eighteen-hole handicap for men at Lonquin Cup. The invitation tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club will begin Tuesday, Sept. 4, and continue throughout the week. The Fenwick golf tournament, open to all legal residents of Connecticut who are members of clubs in Connecticut begins Thursday, Sept. 6, and continues three days. Then comes the annual open tournament of the Lenox Golf Club, which begins Monday, Sept. 10, and continues throughout the week with a tempting programme of events.

James G. Thorpe, who won the coveted Hinkle Cup at Bar Harbor last week, after a stiff game with Arden M. Robbins of the St. Andrew's Club, is one of Boston's first ten golfers and has kept himself prominently to the fore ever since he was runner-up for the National championship at Shinnecock in 1896. H. J. Whigham, who lately returned to America from the South African war and is now en route to China, beat Thorpe at that time, and, although the latter has qualified since in the championship ranks, he has never been able to reach the semi-finals again. Thorpe is a member of the Cambridge and Oakley Country Clubs, and he was instrumental last year in establishing a new club at Northeast Harbor, Me.

A. D. Compton, who recently won the chief trophies in both the Richfield Springs and Otsego golf tournaments, is one of the younger set of New York golfers. He generally plays in local tournaments from the Westchester Golf Club, and previous to his recent victories his best showing this season was at the Knollwood Club's tournament, where he won the Consolation Cup.

CYCLE RUNS AND RACES.

Survivors of Penn-Glen Wheelmen Century—On the Track at Vailsburg and Guttenberg.

There were eighty-one starters in the century run of the Penn-Glenn Wheelmen yesterday. It was the second annual run of this organization, and medals of neat design went to the survivors, of whom there were about sixty. The start was made from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 6 A. M., and the itinerary was as follows: Bedford Rest, Bath Beach, Coney Island, Adam Schirm's, Lynbrook, Rockaway Beach, Lynbrook, Hempstead, Freeport, Bellmore, Valley Stream, Bedford Rest.

The silver loving cup for the club having the first twenty-five survivors was won by the Century Road Club. None of the other competing clubs had enough men to finish to win the second prize, and that emblem of club long-distance prowess was not awarded. Six women contestants completed the century. Charles P. Staubach was the chief pacemaker, while F. W. Seyhl of the Penn-Glenn Wheelmen was the Captain of the run. The other pacemakers were D. M. Adee, Century Road Club, and J. Shesrson, W. Guggenheimer, F. Wenz, and E. Schutzingel of the

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A QUESTION OF PRESENT DUTY.

A number of our correspondents, indignant at the fact, which we have felt forced to demonstrate, that the Gold Standard act of March 14 does not prevent Mr. BRYAN from paying the interest and principal of the bonds in silver, ask us whether the Republican Party shall be rewarded for failing to keep its pledges by a renewed lease of power.

The question is a natural one. If it were possible to replace the Republicans in power by a party that would surely and firmly establish the gold standard by making all obligations payable in gold at the will of the holder, and making every sort of money issued or coined by the United States exchangeable with any other sort at the option of the owner, the answer to the question would be relatively easy and simple. If, for instance, we had a party in the field, with a fair chance of victory, which held to the admirable and complete set of financial and fiscal principles adopted by the National Democrats in 1896, the claims of the Republican Party on this issue would be feeble indeed. We do not think that THE TIMES can fairly be charged with indifference or partiality in this direction. It has criticised the shortcomings of the men in responsible station with regard to the currency, temperately, we hope, and reasonably, but certainly with entire plainness and without partisan prejudice. It did this for Mr. MCKINLEY while he was yet wandering in the sophistical mazes of "bimetallism." It did the same for men like Messrs. ALLISON and ALDRICH last Spring when they emasculated the House Currency bill, and it fully recognized the service of the courageous Democrats who were at that time more loyal to the right principle than the Republican majority in the Senate.

But the question for honest and serious believers in the gold standard as necessary now for the safety and honor of the country is not one of rewarding or punishing any party for its conduct in the past; it is a question of which party will be most sure to save what we have. On that question there does not seem to us to be any room for doubt. The Republican Party, if it makes any change in the currency system at all, will surely strengthen the gold standard. It will with absolute certainty not weaken it. And it must be remembered that the candidate for the Presidency is now no longer behind his party in his understanding and support of the gold standard; he is ahead of it as measured by the latest legislation. Had his advice been followed, the House bill would have been adopted in the Senate. He has stood for two years firmly in favor of two simple and conclusive measures, provision for the absolute equality of all forms of National currency and the exchange for gold only of notes once redeemed in gold. If any change is made in the law, his influence will be used in behalf of these measures. In no case and in no degree would he allow the present law to be rendered less efficient, and no Republican Congress would seek to do that.

What Mr. BRYAN and his party would do with the currency and the standard of value is not open to discussion. They have declared it in such plain way that a wayfaring man, though an anti-imperialist, cannot err therein. While contenting themselves with a general reiteration of the platform of 1896 as to all other matters, they took from it the free silver proposition, at the dictation of Mr. BRYAN, and expressly embodied it in the platform of this year. And so attached was Mr. BRYAN to this proposition that he was ready to give up his nomination rather than compromise with regard to it. As President he would not ignore a principle for which he was willing to surrender all chance of becoming President. The only excuse for supporting him that men sane as to the currency can find is the assumption that he could not do the mischief which he longs to do. We have shown that that asumption is a most dangerous one, and wholly in conflict with the facts.

In a matter involving such grave consequences, it appears to us that it would be absurd to try to punish the Republicans for not advancing as fast and as far as they promised, by giving the Government to a party that will, as soon as it can, reverse its course and direct it toward disaster and disgrace.

THE APOLOGISTS FOR BRYAN.

We are constantly invited to admire the virtues of WILLIAM J. BRYAN. He has, they tell us, a most engaging personality. His wonderful tenacity of mind and purpose in keeping up the fight for free-silver coinage against the advice and entreaty of some of the greatest men in his party proves him to be a man of strength, courage, and consistency. He is incorruptibly honest. He is manifestly sincere in the belief that his doctrines, if put in practice, will deliver the people from oppressive conditions. He exhibits all the zeal, devotion, and daring of an apostolic teacher. These qualities, we are told, show that he is not at all a bad man. Take away his free-silver views and he would be one of the most respected and admired of all the Americans of his time.

It is chiefly from anti-imperialists who are trying to persuade themselves that it is politically safe and morally permissible to vote for a man whose cardinal principle they abhor that these praises come.

It is right that the opponents of Mr. BRYAN should be candid about him and just to him. But in analyzing his good qualities and his bad it is necessary that there should be some sense of relative values, some observance of proportion.

We may suppose that an anti-imperialist is about to buy a dog. He visits the home of the owner of the animal and asks leave to inspect. He finds the dog securely chained in the barn and manifestly in the last stages of hydrophobia. But as he is about to express his horror at the idea of being asked to buy a mad dog, the voluble owner enters upon a hurried panegyric in which are recited all the virtues of the wretched creature, who meanwhile is frothing at the mouth, snapping viciously, and regarding his visitors with glazed and frightful eyes. "Finest dog you ever saw," says the owner. "Look at his build. See what a noble head. And then his coat—no dog ever wore more elegant hair. He has every good point that belongs to his breed—ears, tail, height, eyes, mouth, shoulders; he is simply perfection. Mad? Rabies? Oh, yes, he is mad sure enough. Anybody can see that. When you see a dog frothing and snapping in that way you may depend upon it that he is mad. If you should let him bite you, you would die of hydrophobia. But that is of no consequence, a mere side issue. The paramount thing about that dog is his fidelity. He is an incomparable watch-dog, will guard your house, stable, the Constitution, and all that sort of thing."

Of course no anti-imperialist would buy a mad dog. But at their Indianapolis Convention they declared by resolution that they were going to vote for W. J. BRYAN, the free-silver and Populist candidate for President of the United States.

THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS.

New York City's population, according to the announcement from Washington, was on June 1 pretty nearly three and one-half millions of people—3,437,202, to give the precise figures reported. As nearly as the census officers can make out, the increase in population in ten years in the territory that is now New York City was 944,611, or nearly a million.

This is a story of rapid increase. It was at the rate of nearly 38 per cent. upon the population found in 1890, when the actual ten-year increase was about 300,000 in the old city. According to the report of 1890 the percentage of increase in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 had been 25.62. As we remarked not long ago in discussing some conjectural figures indicating about the increase now reported, the rate was expected to be 35 per cent., the peculiar circumstances of the city's growth justifying that expectation, and the announcement of the Census Bureau more than sustains the belief then expressed that it would be higher than the rate shown ten years ago. The gain of Brooklyn of 360,000 in ten years undoubtedly must be attributed largely to migration from the old city, promoted by the enlarged facilities for reaching the other side of the river.

New York ought to take a decided interest in the report of its increased population as indicating the probability that in the next apportionment of members of the House of Representatives it will have larger, and it is to be hoped better, representation. When the apportionment of 1893 was made, the ratio selected was one Representative to 173,901 population. That apportionment gave to what is now this city fourteen members of the House.

Should the same ratio be adopted in apportioning the House, New York would have nineteen members, or a gain of five. But at each successive reapportionment the ratio has been advanced, the increase after the last two censuses having been about 20,000. If the Congress that makes the next apportionment shall advance the ratio to 193,000, New York would become entitled to seventeen instead of fourteen Representatives. When it is borne in mind that our present representation is larger than is enjoyed by either Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Texas, or Wisconsin, the waste of opportunity to command influence that this great city has indulged in is depressing. When it decides to choose fourteen or seventeen men of ability and character and industry to represent it, and to keep them when found, it will be a good thing for the city, a matter of pride for both city and State, and a gain to the country.

THE CRUSH AT THE BRIDGE.

Sunday is supposed to be a pretty quiet day for traveling, and so it is on most of the avenues taken up by the travel of the week day. But any one who stood at the curve by which the Brooklyn trolley lines come in and go out on the bridge any time after sundown yesterday would have seen a crowd larger and rather more unmanageable than that of the rush hours on ordinary days. It was caused by the returning tide from Coney Island and some of the other seaside or bayside resorts. There was a large proportion of women and children and an amazing number of babies. On the whole, it was a good-natured crowd, cheerful under many discomforts, not at all unruly, and singularly handy in getting across the lines of the incoming cars.

But it was a crowd in which at any moment serious accidents might occur, as is true also of those that come in every morning and gather every night in the rush hours and push and scramble and almost fight for seats. No very aged or feeble or crippled person is safe in such surroundings, and the women who make the greater part of the thronging thousands are at all times exposed to grave injury, even when there is no accident.

It is plain to every one that the capacity of the bridge for car travel, whether on the roadway or the upper tracks, is overtaxed. Even if the approach on this side could be greatly improved—and that is not really feasible—all the cars that can be run are inadequate to the demands on them. The crowding at the entrance might for a time be mitigated; but safe and easy transit would still be impossible, and the crowding would soon overtake any practicable extension at the entrance. The travel has far outgrown the bridge, and the only remedy is in other means of getting across the East River. The new bridge now constructing will, at great cost, give only temporary relief. What is needed is a system of tunnels at convenient intervals. Their practicability has been abundantly proved. They only await capitalists of sufficient strength and courage to undertake their construction.

SOME NEBRASKA CONDITIONS.

A great effort is being made in Nebraska, by the Populists and Democrats, to arouse enthusiasm for BRYAN and to carry the Electoral vote of that State for the Kansas City ticket. The confidence of BRYAN in the loyalty to him of his own State is said to be complete, or complete enough to warrant him in believing that if he is not elected President he will at least be chosen from Nebraska to be a Senator of the United States to succeed Mr. THURSTON.

But Mr. BRYAN sees that he has some unfavorable circumstances to contend with in order to obtain the Electoral vote. The State has enjoyed great prosperity for nearly four years, in spite of the dread predictions uttered by Mr. BRYAN in the campaign of 1896. When he made those gloomy declarations money was scarce in Nebraska, and even upon the best real estate security it was difficult to borrow at 8 and 9 per cent. interest.

Two years later money began to seek investment, but borrowers were few even at 6 and 5 per cent. Now money is abundant and "easy," the banks are filled with the deposits of farmers, and prices are satisfactory for farm products.

Four years ago the advocates of the election of MCKINLEY could offer no more comforting assurance than that the times could not be much worse than they were; BRYAN promised that he would improve them, and that MCKINLEY must make them infinitely worse than they were. There are many persons in Nebraska who four years ago voted for BRYAN to change the conditions of their life and to improve the prospect of the future. Very few of them are so afflicted as to be unable to remember the predictions of the Populist leader, and none who resent the failure of his predictions.

Nebraska's satisfaction with its condition gives a curious interest to BRYAN's alternative suggestion, that if he be not elected President he shall be chosen for the United States Senate. A really confident candidate for President would not permit this alternative to be discussed. If it has Mr. BRYAN's approval it certainly permits the supposition that he is not sure of his success in his own State. And if he cannot carry the Electoral vote in Nebraska he cannot win the Legislature, for we understand that the Republicans may be beaten in the State and yet carry the Legislature, and that the success of their Electoral ticket in the State will assure to them an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

THE PLOT AGAINST LORD ROBERTS.

The trial of those burghers and others implicated in the plot to carry off Lord ROBERTS and murder his subordinate officers will be followed with considerable interest everywhere. It is natural that the discovery of the plot should have been followed with the utmost indignation throughout the British Army. Should their guilt be clearly proved, as seems quite likely to be the case, according to the report of the proceedings in Pretoria, there is obviously only one way to treat the criminals. In thus carrying out the custom of civilized nations in time of war, the British Government would be not only protecting itself from similar conspiracies, but, by emphasizing the terrible sacredness of the parole, it would fulfill an obligation to the military institutions of the world.

The fact that the plot "was clumsily conceived," as the chief intended victim has telegraphed his Government, and therefore easily penetrated even by a careless secret service, does not render the affair less significant, nor should it move the Judges to irrational sympathy for the guilty ones. Even the sudden termination of the war should not tend toward modifying the procedure of the court, or mitigate the usual punishment meted out in such cases. The Afrikander movement is by no means dead in Cape Colony, and it would soon find fruitful soil in which to sow the seeds of insurrection among the irreconcilables of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal. In fact, we are not sure that the leniency with which the insurgents of Cape Colony have been treated is not in a large measure responsible for the lightness with which the Pretoria conspirators have regarded the sacredness of the parole. This leniency was evidence of magnanimity—a magnanimity that has been far from appreciated. But it was, moreover, an expression of a desire to remove all personal enmity or craving for personal vengeance from the future field of reconstruction.

The Pretoria conspiracy, however, seems to call for different treatment, both because of its aim and because it is an affair quite unusual, if not unprecedented, in modern warfare. To treat it lightly because it was "clumsily conceived" would surely inspire a similar disregard for the parole, not only in South Africa, but wherever and whenever similar military conditions may prevail.

OF BELGIAN HARES.

Many of the visitors to Kansas City during the Democratic National Convention discovered a "fad" of which most politicians in this part of the country are ignorant, but of which the United States Government has already taken serious notice. In several parts of Kansas City the sign "Belgian Hares" was exposed, and the investigator who explored the establishment behind the sign found for sale a sort of rabbit that exists now in small numbers in captivity, but that may soon have to be destroyed in prodigious numbers to avert the damages formerly wrought by other rabbits in Australia and in our own Western country.

Just now the Belgian hare is a rare, expensive, and curious creature, as full of "points" as a prize bulldog. It is not maintained by the sellers of these hares that they are specially delicate or superior to jack rabbits as food. Some of them come very high, as much as $1,000 having been paid in an excited community by a buyer badly stricken with the Belgian hare fever. But their fur is considered to be commercially valuable, and especially to the manufacturers of hats. Their greatest present value, however, seems to be in their responsiveness to the expectation that they shall presently make Belgian hares no longer scarce in this country.

It is consideration of this expectation that has led the Department of Agriculture to undertake to prove what indulgence in the Belgian hare "fad" may bring us to. A year ago there were no Belgian hares in California. A Los Angeles newspaper printed an article on Belgian hares. There are now said to be 50,000 Belgian hares in Los Angeles, and the demand for them for breeding purposes has kept the prices so high that they are too expensive for food. The desire to own and breed them has extended swiftly Eastward. Before it has become too strongly rooted, Secretary WILSON wants to ascertain whether there is not danger that by letting the craze go on the country may not be called upon to face the problem encountered by Australia, in its effort to get rid of rabbits, the fight for rabbit extermination in that country having cost the Government more than $5,000,000 up to 1888. Kansas has paid more than $50,000 a year in bounties for rabbit killing. In California they still have "rabbit drives" to kill off rabbits by wholesale, and in the San Joaquin Valley it is estimated that 500,000 rabbits were killed in drives between 1888 and 1898.

If it shall be found by the investigation about to be undertaken that the Belgian hare is likely to become as great a nuisance in a wild state as other rabbits that have exhausted farmers and treasuries, Secretary WILSON will sound a note of warning. They may be quite harmless in captivity, but when the first pair of Belgian hares has burrowed out into favoring conditions, it may cost millions of dollars to repair the break.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Well-deserved attention is called by Harper's Weekly to the striking similarity between imperialism as it has existed in China from time out of mind and the sort of anti-imperialism which certain amiable Bostonians think they think ought to be imposed on this country. The Chinese is indeed really remarkable. The Chinese have made fetiches of the sayings of their ancient sages, and have consistently denied the necessity of interpreting those sayings otherwise than with the strictest literalness. They have denounced as impious every suggestion that policies should change with conditions, and to-day, in the name of great men who were innovators to the point of being revolutionists, are making a fight as desperate as it is hopeless against the natural, irresistible tendencies of the age. Their ideal frontier is a stone wall to keep themselves in and strangers out, and just as they were content, when their own civilization was superior to that of their neighbors, to leave those neighbors in darkness, so now, when they ought to be learning instead of teaching, they aim at reducing their foreign relations to as near to nothing as circumstances will permit. All this ought to win warmest sympathy from the members of the Anti-Imperialist League, and presumably it does. China is reaping the rewards of her isolation and conservatism, and, as Harper's Weekly says, it is not surprising that, instead of reaching the stature of greatness which she might have attained if she had taken her place among the nations of the world and assumed the burdens which always fall to the strong, she has become the imbecile she is and made possible the developments of the past two months.

—It is reasuring to learn that it is canned asparagus, and not asparagus wholly dependent on its own powers of endurance, that fills the twenty cars now on the way from California to this city. The first reports of the shipment were just a little alarming to reflective students of the fruit and vegetable markets, for they indicated that the enterprising gardeners of California had determined to sell us fresh asparagus, and that meant that the determination would be carried out, sooner or later, with lamentable effects upon the delicacy of a now most admirable plant. But though we have been saved for this time, the suggestion has been made, and it is much to be feared that the Californians, who succeed in all they undertake, will at once proceed to develop a variety of asparagus that can endure the fatigues of a transcontinental journey. Now, when fruits or vegetables are specially trained for travel, they are woefully apt to acquire firmness of structure at the expense of flavor and all the other qualities that make for good eating. Our markets are already full of edibles demonstrating the truth of this statement, and though we are far from lamenting the days when every city depended for food on the country immediately around it, nobody can question the assertion that seasons have been lengthened and diversity increased at a considerable cost of merits which are now little more than memories. All but the most expensive apples sold in cities have come to be wretched, tasteless things, good to "keep," but bad to eat or even to make into pies, and as for the modern market strawberry, what is it compared with the wild strawberry of old, but acid of infinite spiciness? And it's all the fault of the railways.

—A malicious Englishman sojourning in Paris has invented an explanation of truly infernal ingenuity to account for the fact, more than a little humiliating for him, and indeed for all of us who speak his language, that the automobile has received in France a readier and a warmer welcome than in any of the lands called Anglo-Saxon—a fact the more surprising as well as the more humiliating because of the admittedly inferior mechanical ability of the Latin races. "Strangers," says this past master in the art of giving pain to the foreigner, "sometimes wonder at the rapid development automobilism has taken in France. They seem to forget that, unlike the American and Englishman, the Frenchman is no driver, and, having no natural love of horses, he eagerly seized the first opportunity of dispensing with the quadruped that always kicks or shies in his hands." Few things are more likely to enrage any real man than is the denial to him of all knowledge of horses, and the very first of the few, probably, is the assertion that he doesn't know how to drive them. And here this perfidious Albionite makes the denial and the assertion concerning the whole French Nation—the nation that invented chivalry and thereby conveyed to all the civilized world the impression that the skilled horseman is of necessity a gentleman! To declare that horses always kick and shy in the hands of Frenchmen is the next thing to declaring that there are no gentlemen in France and never have been, and if that doesn't produce an instant and immeasurable crop of duels, what will? We fear even worse results of this pestilent fellow's gibe. An immediate invasion of England is among the far from unimaginable consequences of an insult so terrible.

—Mr. WILLIAM L. ALDEN, the London correspondent of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, much increases the weight of the charges recently made in an English newspaper against our immigration officials by stating that to his personal knowledge Mr. R. H. SHERARD, who wrote the articles, is a journalist experienced in the observation and recording of facts and quite beyond the suspicion of exaggeration or sensationalism. This being the case, his stories of brutality and extortion cannot be dismissed with the contemptuous denials which are all that the inculpated officials have yet seen fit to bestow upon them. Rumors about the maltreatment and robbery of immigrants arriving here have been numerous for some time, and hidden away somewhere in Washington is a formal report which has been said with considerable authority not only to sustain every one of Mr. SHERARD's statements, but to go far beyond them in the denunciation of existing methods, conditions, and management. The matter is one well worth settling at once and finally. Strangely enough, the accused officials show no eager desire for an instant and public investigation of their acts, but seem to be content, on the contrary, to remain, as they are, the objects of uneasy doubt to everybody with any direct or indirect interest in the way they perform their duties. This, even on the most charitable interpretation, is an unwise course, and if continued too long it cannot fail to create the worst of impressions.

—There was a good deal suggestive of thought, and perhaps something suggestive of action, in the declaration made by an Ohio Quaker the other day that the child who was allowed to whip a wooden rocking-horse was thereby trained to be cruel to animals when he became a little older. This warning seems distinctly ludicrous till one begins to reflect upon it, but then the feeling grows that there is a large element of wisdom in it. Children are lamentably prone to cruelty, even the gentlest of them, and many a dog and cat leads an existence miserable indeed because of heartless and constant persecution suffered from baby hands. It is at least possible that the common encouragement to "whip the horsey" has a share in the development of childish indifference to animal suffering.

Why One Reader Likes The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the editorial in to-day's TIMES, "A Firm and Successful Policy," with much interest. It is a fair statement of our case against China and gives full credit to the authorities for their manner of conducting the negotiations. This is one thing I like about THE TIMES. It does not hesitate to approve when the facts warrant. JAMES H. BENBON.
Spencer, Mass., Aug. 17, 1900.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Foreign missions originated under the old theology which taught the fall of man, and that the heathen must know of Christ and be converted in order to "get saved." In other words, unless they received our Gospel and experienced a change of heart they were doomed to suffer eternal punishment. Happily, the intelligence of the age has outgrown and repudiated such unnatural and preposterous theology. In the first place, it would be well for us to remember that we borrowed our moral code from heathen nations; that the Chinese code of ethics is similar and as good as ours, and her people in many respects behave better, as they are industrious, temperate, and when undisturbed peaceable.

And here it may be well to state that some of the teachings of the Chinese, as well as of the old Stoic philosophers, are preferable to ours. We are promised a great reward in the future, thus appealing to our selfishness. They taught that we must do right for justice's sake without hope of reward or fear of punishment. Confucius gave us the Golden Rule, which is standard in all ethical codes. The advancement of the human family proceeds slowly, and is irregular and cyclic. By using long periods of time we can see gradual progress working toward perfection, but whether we shall ever arrive there, even if we have a future state of existence, is beyond our knowledge and beyond finite conception. What is adapted to our part of the globe may be out of place in another part.

We see it exemplified in all the animal and vegetable creation. The Chinese being our antipodes are not adapted to our customs and ideas. They are our opposites in all respects, and probably it was designed they should be and perhaps remain so. When they were leading a peaceable and contented life would it not have been as well to let them alone, or to have waited until they voluntarily were willing to receive us?

Under present conditions we must endeavor to protect our own citizens in China, trying first every means of diplomacy. England sends missionaries, and also forces opium upon them. Christian nations send missionaries to the heathen along with bullets and intoxicants. Until they are willing to receive non-sectarian teachers, in order to learn other languages and customs, it would be better to keep up friendly commercial relations, and not interfere with their religious belief. They, with other nations, in time will partially outgrow their superstitions. The course adopted at the present time by Harvard in bringing foreign teachers here to learn our language and methods seems a philanthropic movement in the right direction.

CLINTON STEVENS.
Malone, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1900.

EXPANSION.

Countries Flourish Only So Long as They Grow.

From The Torrington (Conn.) Register.

Among all the arguments against expansion the wildest and woolliest is furnished by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. That newspaper, by the way, prints without distinction innumerable letters from those who disagree with its policies, as well as the usual encomiums of a paper's political tendencies which the less independent journals are so ready to print. So that the letters in THE TIMES alone are a liberal education to those who wish to hear both sides of a question.

But to return to this particular communication. The writer goes as far back into ancient history as he can get, saying:

"So far as archaeologists are able to designate, about 4,000 years ago the Pharaohs of Egypt expanded their empire to the south and east. In the dim and misty past the Chaldeans moved out to Ur, built Babylon, and expanded in every direction. Later the Assyrian Empire built Nineveh, and expanded over a goodly portion of Asia Minor. Then came the Medes of Echatna and the Persians out of Persepolis and expanded. Judea flourished 'like a green bay tree' under Solomon and expanded. Tyre sent out colonies, and one of them—Carthage—expanded rather wildly under Alexander. Rome arose in all her glory and expanded over most of the known world. Parthia arose and expanded over Mesopotamia. Genghis Khan erected and expanded a Tartar empire, and Tamerlane, his descendant, expanded his heritage into the Empire of the Moguls. Mohammed and his descendants built and expanded a wonderful empire, with its seat of authority at Bagdad. Charlemagne revived the name of Rome in the West, and Napoleon expanded his French Empire over most of Western Europe. Where are all of those countries that have 'expanded?' Will the most rabid imperialist please tell what has become of them?"

We should like to add another question to that of THE TIMES correspondent. Will the "most rabid" anti-imperialist please tell us what has become of the countries that have not "expanded?" Where are they to-day? He seems to have mentioned almost every nation of olden time and a few that are more modern. In his effort to discredit the "expansion" theory, and what has it proved? Simply that nations, like dogs, have their day and, expanding or contracting, give way to the influence of the period. A nation must either progress or stagnate. Almost without exception when the nations the correspondent has mentioned ceased to grow, to "expand"; when stagnation succeeded enterprise, when activity gave place to lethargy, they fell.

The correspondent proves too much. Logically speaking he would have the United States go back to the time when the American Union comprised a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast. Our expansion during the last hundred years has been all wrong, according to his theory. Expansion is dangerous. Every foot of land added to American soil brings us nearer the fate of Egypt, of Carthage, of Greece, of Rome. The best thing for us, then, would be to undo, as far as possible, the mischief our fathers wrought. Cede the Louisiana territory back to the French, bought as it was by millions of gold and in violation of the precept which commands us first to secure the "consent of the governed." Cede Texas and the California territory back to Mexico, secured, as they were, at the point of the sword. Cede Florida back to Spain; give the Northwest territory over to the British claimants; cede Alaska back to Russia. Then, of course, give up Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, Tutuila, and the Philippines, and we will be in a position to talk about the evils of expansion.

If expansion endangers the Republic we have been in mortal peril during the whole of the century that is fast closing.

NUGGETS.

His Bad Break.

Summergirl (lazily)—I'd like a good novel.

Harold D'Rygoods (posing as "clubman," absently)—Third floor—second counter to the right.—Brooklyn Life.

A Good Artist.

Dauber—Mrs. Goodsole, I believe, remarked that she thought I was a very good artist.

Criteek—Yes; it seems she saw you in church last Sunday.—Philadelphia Record.

Resources.

"Will you give it up now?" demanded the scorpion, administering another sting.

"Never!" shrieked the centipede, coming back at its antagonist gamely. "Never, while I have a leg to stand on!"—Chicago Tribune.

Not Novel or Impressive to Him.

"This sacred fire," said the guide, proudly, "burns night and day. It is never permitted to go out."

"Jest the same as the fire in that there railway eatin' house of mine to home," said the blasé tourist.—Indianapolis Press.

"THE TIME NEEDS HEART."*

Marian E. Bailey in Baltimore Sun.

True words and sad, O gentle poet mute,
More true to-day that when thy sweet-toned lute,
Swept by thy master hand, its strains sent forth,
To charm and cheer the wayworn souls of earth.
The time needs heart! Were it not so,
This weary world might shake off half its woe.
Then might the Briton and the Boer clasp hands,
And cease the flow of blood on Afric's sands.
Then Arbitration fair might rule on every hand,
And Freedom sit enthroned in every land.
Then might all peoples—the islands of the sea,
All this green earth, be really, truly free,
The only contest then might be to plan
How best to show the brotherhood of man.

*Sidney Lanier.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS IN ODESSA.—It is reported in St. Petersburg that a serious anti-Jewish outbreak occurred in Odessa a fortnight ago, followed by similar troubles in other districts, especially in the Government of Kovno. The police were powerless to restore order, even with the assistance of Cossacks and infantry. Many of the latter, it is said, joined in the assaults of the mob, even under the eyes of their officers.

The trouble in Odessa began with a quarrel between a soldier about to embark for China and a Jewish shop keeper, to whom he had sold various articles. His comrades took his part, and the Jew, in his turn, was supported by some of his co-religionists, until at length the soldiers who had been wandering about the town, carrying their guns, made an attack upon the whole Jewish quarter, being reinforced by hundreds of roughs. The police, it is asserted, did their best to disperse the rioters, but were handicapped by the presence of the undisciplined soldiers. Order was finally restored and the streets cleared by disciplined troops sent from the barracks. Altogether 1,041 arrests were made, and it has been officially announced by the Prefecture of Police that all residents of Odessa guilty of rioting would be punished with three months' imprisonment, while all other civilians would be sent back to their native places for trial, and that the soldiers who took part in the assault would be dealt with according to military law.

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ANNIHILATION OF WOLVES IN FRANCE.—The French Ministry of Agriculture has just published a report giving the result of the measures taken during the last year to destroy wolves. It is reported that 207 were killed, of which 4 were she-wolves with young, 72 full-grown wolves, and 131 cubs. They were killed in nineteen different departments, and a sum of 13,000f. was paid in the form of bounties, 150f. being given for a she-wolf with young, 100f. for a full-grown wolf, and 40f. for a cub.

The greater number of the wolves were killed in the central department of France, not one being found in the Alps or Pyrenees. The total of 207 was rather in excess of the previous years, but it marks a great decrease as compared with about seventeen years ago, when 1,316 were destroyed. The number of these animals killed since 1882 is 8,986. Once only within the last twelve years has a wolf been killed that had attacked human beings.

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A GREAT RIFLE RANGE PROPOSED FOR LONDON.—The General Purposes Committee of the London County Council, which was instructed to consider the question of the provision of rifle ranges for volunteers, has made its report. There are already twelve ranges within a radius of thirty miles from London, which have been available for volunteers; but these have been absolutely inadequate for the number of men wishing to use them.

It appears from a War Office list of volunteer corps, whose headquarters are in London, that there are thirty-four infantry corps, (representing a strength of over 25,000 men,) seven artillery corps, (about 4,600 men,) and five corps of engineers, (about 2,600 men,) besides the volunteer medical staff corps. Thus the total strength of the London volunteers is between 30,000 and 40,000 men. The committee suggests that an area of 740 acres be purchased on the Lea Marshes at Ponder's End. The cost of the acquisition of this land under compulsory powers, and the construction and equipment of the range, is estimated at £146,000. The War Office has expressed its willingness to contribute one-half the actual cost of acquisition.

It is computed by the committee that the receipts, including rents to be derived from targets, will amount to £4,275 annually, and the expenses of the management to £1,500, leaving a balance of £2,775. Thus the total net capital expenditure to be incurred by the Council is £84,000, which would represent an annual charge for interest and Sinking Fund of £4,150 in the first year, and £1,470 in the last year of the payments, being an annual average charge of £2,810 for fifty-nine years.

The Finance Committee of the County Council, it is said, is inclined to make the grant in the next few months. If the plan goes through, London will then have by far the largest and most elaborate rifle range in the world.

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A NEW BENEDICTINE DISTILLERY INAUGURATED.—Fécamp, in Normandy, was the scene the other day of ceremonies which must have seemed curious to the many foreigners who came from Paris to witness them. The occasion was the formal inauguration of the new buildings of the Bénédictine liqueur factory by the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen. A monument was also unveiled to the memory of M. Le Grand, the founder of the establishment. The distillery buildings are very extensive and have been erected at a cost of over 5,000,000f. On the occasion of the inauguration they were decorated inside and out with bunting and evergreens. The new buildings cover an area of 10,000 square meters in addition to the necessary accommodations for a distillery which will produce 2,500,000 litres of liqueur Bénédictine per annum. It contains finely fitted-up offices for the cashier, accountant, shipping, advertising, and other departments, private rooms for the Director General and the sub-directors, and a magnificent hall in the richest style of the Renaissance period, called the Abbot's Hall, which, with its fine ceiling and gorgeously stained-glass windows and noble proportions, is said to be one of the finest specimens of monastery architecture that has been produced in France for many years.

The ceremonies of inauguration included processions and a reception in the new distillery building, together with a banquet at which only ecclesiastics were present.

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A BELGIAN WOMAN'S VIEW OF BOERS AND BRITISH.—There has just been published in Brussels a volume entitled "A Belgian Nurse in the Transvaal." It is the work of a Mme. Bron, one of the Belgian nurses who went to South Africa to tend the Boer sick and wounded. The author says, in her introduction, that every foreigner of any intelligence who went to the assistance of the Boers was soon cruelly disillusioned. She thinks that the English made a grave mistake in not having the Boers understand that it was not their personal property or real estate that the British Government wanted. The writing of this book, she adds, she has "undertaken in the cause of truth out of sheer disgust at the mendacious exaggerations which have held up the Boers as legendary heroes to the admiration of Europe and the British soldiers to the public opprobrium in the most outrageously calumnious light."

Mme. Bron says that in spite of her disillusion she continued to serve the Boers because they were on the weak side.

"But I wish also to declare at the outset that I protest with the utmost indignation and the utmost love of truth against the abominable falsehoods poured out against the English. Having been their prisoner for three weeks at Jacobsdal, and having served with them during that period, I imagine I am in a position to judge of them. * * * The Boer is not wicked, and he is fairly hospitable. He is a brute, or, rather, a stupid, overgrown child. He is obstinate and boastful. As for his honesty and morality, we had better not dwell on those points. His pride is beyond conception, and his power of lying. * * * As for his respect for women, I could relate details and furnish evidence, but it would be too nauseous. * * * It was among British soldiers—I say it and repeat it, and no power on earth will induce me to deny the truth—it was among them that I found myself once more at home, surrounded by that gratitude, that affection, to which the humble folk of my own country had accustomed me. How good it was to feel oneself treated as a fellow-creature after six weeks of cruel toil in a Boer hospital!"

Queen Victoria's Fancy Work.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The four scarfs her Majesty recently sent out to South Africa, knitted by her own hands, have been presented to the most distinguished private soldiers of each of the following colonies: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Cape Colony. The fortunate recipients are Privates Dufrayer, New South Wales Mounted Infantry; H. D. Coutts, New Zealand Mounted Infantry; R. Thompson, Royal Canadian Regiment; and L. Chadwick, Roberts's Horse. Each of these men has performed acts of conspicuous gallantry during the campaign. The scarfs have V. R. I. embroidered in silk.

By the way, during the Egyptian campaign of 1882 her Majesty made and presented a quilt to one of the military hospitals in Cairo. The privilege of having the quilt for a covering was at first much sought for, but when it became generally known that it was conceded only to men who had small chances of recovery the quilt was eventually regarded as the harbinger of death and shunned accordingly.

MILITARY SHOW AT PARIS

War, Ancient and Modern, Contrasted at the Exposition.

NEW ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION

They Have Taken All the Romance from the Battlefield—Relics of the Petit Caporal.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—One fact is immediately proved by the military display at the exposition. That chivalrous invitation, "Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers," which preceded the British defeat at Fontenoy, will never be repeated upon any battlefield again, though the editor of the Matin recently used it as the cri de ralliement of the present situation in China. The chivalry has gone out of war. Its poetry and its music have vanished, and its color is fast paling, too. When all these elements of attraction have definitely disappeared will wars cease? Probably not, for the instinct of murder will remain. Men will then kill one another as they do partridges, either for sport or with an eye to commercial profit, but without associating any notion of glory or of beauty with what they do.

The whole ground floor of the vast military and naval exhibit is taken up with specimens, mostly gigantic, of the latest engines of warfare, big guns, quick-firers, mortars, smokeless powder, rifles, bayonets, sabres, signals, shells of all kinds, gun carriages, armored locomotives, models of iron-clads—not a great variety in species, but a large number of each, presenting but slight difference from one another, differences moreover which are comprehensible only to the technical expert. These masses of iron and steel, the long blue muzzles of the cannon, their delicate machinery, as complicated and precise as that of the great lunar telescope; the perfect form and brightness of the steel shells, the artistic finish of the cartridges, the polished wickedness of the repeating rifles, make a most dignified and imposing spectacle, in which, however, there is nothing picturesque or human.

Each machine in fact looks a vast deal cleverer than any ordinary man. Imagine a war of monstrous ogres tearing up factory chimneys with which to battle one another and hurling dynamos, cranes, and boilers at each other's heads instead of the simple stone with which David slew Goliath, and you will have some idea of the utter incongruity in size and in importance which exists between these colossal weapons and the little lives which they are destined to protect or crush. Added to which an atmosphere of vast costliness and richness surrounds these terrible and complicated machines. They have the peculiar majesty of mathematical instruments, and the same disconcerting air of being always in the right. One cannot admit for one moment that anything which is so pre-eminently accurate and precise itself could ever be used in a wrong cause, though doubtless at the bottom of their iron souls these great guns despise all parties equally. That is the impression they give of being loftily superior to mere flesh and blood.

THE HISTORICAL EXHIBIT.

And very coldly and contemptuously do they look out upon all that picturesque paraphernalia of war, which ranges from the gilded armor of the knights of ancient chivalry to the latest helmet designed for the French soldier—a squat, ugly pot of cork, covered with blue, which recent experiences have already made obsolete—that marvelous collection of military relics from the earliest times to the present day, which fills a whole gallery in this military show and is one of its chief attractions. For if there is less of blood and iron there is the gorgeous poesy of war in these faded but still brilliant uniforms of fantastic shape and hue, these Damascened, two-handed swords which Charlemagne or du Guesclin might have wielded, these arquebuses and longbows, these muskets once shouldered by genuine musquetaires, these old, yellow drums and battered bugles.

War during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries must have been so greatly a French art that all the military uniforms worn in Europe during that period, and, in fact, since armor was relinquished, were cut largely on the French model. Nowadays the Germans have given the pattern for s... the great armies of Eastern and Northern Europe—the Russian and Austrian particularly—while the Latin races still seem to accept French inspirations. Germany, however, is adopting the uniform worn in the Transvaal, at least for active service, and the French képi is to give way to the abortive little helmet previously mentioned. The German historical uniforms, of which there is a fine exhibit, all show French influence until after Waterloo. Here are the uniforms of the giant foot guards of Frederick the Great, the portly three-cornered hats and long, embroidered coats barely distinguishable, except in certain minor details, from the uniforms of the French soldiers who fought at Blenheim.

With the revolution and the first period of the empire another change comes over military dress in Europe, and it is again France who sets the example, though the gigantic plumes of the French Hussars and the extravagant gold-braiding of their officers' tunics and dolmans have a peculiar cachet to themselves. The other nations follow this wild outburst of savage splendor only at a timid distance.

NAPOLEON'S HAT.

It was certainly at this period that the French soldier's heart beat fastest, and even the modern French soldier's heart, though it be that of a civilian, forced and often very unwillingly into a singularly ugly uniform, must beat fast, too, at the sight of Napoleon's hat, in the centre of all these old uniforms, which are grouped around it as the Old Guard might have been about the sacred person of the Little Caporal himself.

Ah, that hat! (which belongs by the way to Mr. Gérôme, the sculptor.) Its shape is so familiar to us that a full length statue of the Emperor could hardly bring him back to us more vividly. It is a big, black thing, of the sinister design we all know, and the genius of the great General still seems to inhabit it, in silent companionship with Death. It is a hat which hypnotizes the onlooker, which might carry with it a spell and a fatality, in addition to its legend. It is not the sort of hat one would like to be alone with at night in one of the long galleries of the Louvre, or in the echoing aisles of Notre Dame. One would feel alarmed for the future safety of a man who could touch it disrespectfully or wantonly put it on his own head in jest. The faded cockade at the corner, of which the blue is undistinguishable from the white, while the red streak has the yellowish tint of dried blood, stares at you from the sable cloth to which it is affixed like some ghostly eye.

Prone beside the hat is the coat. These relics have the sacredness of supernatural things, and one can understand from them the superstition which lends miraculous powers to the garments of saints. Here is the signet ring used by Napoleon on ordinary occasions, his dress sword, with its white shagreen sheath; the telescope he used at Elba, and also a lock of his hair, yes, a little twist of rather coarse hair, not black by any means, almost light brown, contrasting with the much darker color of Josephine's hair, of which there is a specimen, too.

But the hair, somehow, says less than the hat. We know it is Napoleon's hair because there is a document which proves it, but the little ringlet in its locket is insignificant and banal all the same, with no character of its own. In a kind of shrine, but of less sacred effluence, are also exposed the relics of La Tour d'Auvergne, the "premier grenadier de France," which include the German lance that killed him and the book of poems he carried with him into battle.

COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.

Other relics which have at least the merit of historical interest are those of the various Marshals and Generals of the empire—Lefebvre, Soult, Masséna, Kléber, Hoche—to mention only a few. A portrait of Mme. Lefebvre, the Duchess of Dantzic, ("Mme. Sans Gêne,") is very characteristic. Among the finest portraits are those by Argillières of Marshal Berwick and Marshal de Villars, and that of their master, the Roi Soleil, by Rigaud. David's sketch of Bonaparte when a young General is a grand thing.

The Horace Vernets, of which there are some fine examples, bring us to the crinolined period of Louis Philippe, when men were their hair in long bands combed over the ears à la Cléo de Mérode, and had terribly tight waists. And a little later flourished Raffet and Charlet, who drew their inspirations from the Napoleonic wars, and must for all time be the types of the gaunt tambour major, of the vieux de la vieille. Of these painters a few admirable examples are exhibited. Among the moderns de Villeneuve and Detaille show up well, though Henner's portrait of Gen. de Chansy proves startlingly how bad a painter may be when he abandons his specialty.

Many hours of interesting and delightful study may be spent in this remarkably complete and, indeed, unique collection of military relics and souvenirs. To have relegated it to the top story of the vast military hall is perhaps a pity, though it is doubtless to the lumber room of life that all these old useless engines of death and antiquated trappings of war most naturally belong.

R. S.

ATTACK ON SHAH POLICE FAKE?

Paris Official Says Saison's Act Was Prearranged by the Authorities.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A story in connection with the assault on the Shah that is worth relating, if only by reason of the ingenuity, is published in so grave a journal as the République Française, controlled by ex-Minister Méline, who is not given to sensationalism.

It will be remembered that when the pistol which Saison snapped at the Shah was examined, after the Anarchist's arrest, it was discovered that the hammer had been filed to a point where it came in contact with the cartridge on the trigger being pulled. Saison explained that he had filed the hammer thus, in order that it might with more certainty penetrate into the percussion cap of the cartridge. As a matter of fact, the hammer had been filed just enough to prevent its striking the cartridge at all, and Gaston-Rennette, the gunnery expert, says that it would not have discharged any one of the other four cartridges either.

The story of the Petite République is that Saison is a police spy, who was suspected by the Anarchists with whom he has been fraternizing; and that they, to test his loyalty, selected him to make the attempt on the Shah's life. Then, when the "protégé of Justice" found that he could not back down without losing the confidence of the Anarchists, he went to an important police official, whose name is not given, who fixed the revolver so that it became harmless, and directed Saison to go through the form of attempting the murder.

Now, in spite of the fact that the other Paris newspapers have ignored the République Française's little sensation, the police, properly speaking, as distinguished from the political agents under M. Purbaraid of the Saréte, make a similar explanation of what might be called the mystery of the disabled revolver. An official of the police proper, a man in a position which should insure his knowledge of the details he relates, whom I happened to ask if he believed Saison had accomplices, said:

"Pbarand is his only accomplice. This attack upon the Shah was nothing but what you in America would call a 'plant.' It was a plot to serve a double purpose—to show how wonderfully the detectives of the Ministry of the Interior can keep the Anarchists from doing mischief, and an excuse for the arrest of several dangerous persons who are believed to be implicated in a wide-spreading Anarchist plot, of which the evidence is not yet complete.

"Such things have been done before. When Andrieux was Prefect of Police he not only authorized his 'agents provocateurs' (men who mingle with the criminal classes and often urge them to commit a crime in order to catch them at it) to incite a band of Anarchists to blow up the monument to Thiers, but he, the Prefect of Police, actually supplied them, through his agents, with the dynamite to do it. This he did because he had wind of another and more serious plot, and he wanted the excuse for making arrests. That is the secret of the assault on the Shah at present, and explains why Saison's revolver missed fire.

"You have heard," continued the official, "of a plot which the police hope to unravel, a plot for the simultaneous destruction of the Emperors of Austria and Germany, and the King of Spain. It is true that story, only there is more to it, for the Czar of Russia is included among the prospective victims. What then happened here? The detectives at the Ministry were frightened. They must have an excuse for the arrest of all the Anarchists they can. They find one in Saison. He is an imbecile, a fool. When at the first the idea of killing the Shah was given him he spoke of it to his friend Valette. Valette was clever. He attempted to dissuade him, but Saison would not listen. In his poor, foolish brain he thought that even if it was a trap the police were laying for him he would get the better of them and kill the Shah anyway—but they precluded that possibility by fixing the revolver. Valette had an inkling of something wrong. He is one of the clever ones, and may slip through the detectives' fingers yet, for after all the only thing he has done in the attempt on the Shah's life is to try and persuade Saison not to do it."

The fact that the Paris police force is divided politically, the police proper being Nationalists to a man, and opposed to the present Government, while the political agents are governmental, may have something to do with these efforts to belittle the importance of the capture of Saison—that, and a certain amount of professional jealousy.

Shah Not Attacked in Ostend.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Ostend assert that there is no foundation for the report, published by the Echo de Paris and the Siècle this morning, that an attempt had been made there on the life of the Shah of Persia.

MGR. IRELAND SPEAKS IN ROME.

Makes an Address on American Liberty at the Vatican.

ROME, Aug. 19.—To-day being the Feast of St. Joachim, the Pope's Patron Saint, there was a large gathering at the Vatican of Cardinals, Bishops, and Presidents of societies.

The Pope, who was in excellent health and spirits, spoke at some length regarding matters of Catholic interest, and then, with a complimentary introduction, invited Archbishop Ireland to address the assembly on matters in America and the relations of the outer world to the Holy See.

Mgr. Ireland, who was frequently applauded during a speech of twenty minutes, spoke glowingly of the fidelity of American Catholics to the Roman Church and the Holy See. He described liberty under the American flag and set forth the necessity of the Pope, as the head of Christendom, being free and independent to any one civil power, "so as to be in fact as well as of right the sovereign teacher and ruler of all nations and peoples, without special dependency on any special nation or people."

The address gave visible satisfaction. Mgr. Ireland had a final audience of the Pope on Friday. He will leave Rome this evening.

COLOMBIA REBELS SUBMIT.

Revolutionists Make an Absolute Surrender at San Vicente.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 19.—Gen. Alban, Civil Governor and Military Commander of the Department of Panama, telegraphs that he has received a dispatch from Socorro, announcing the absolute surrender of the rebel forces under Vargas Santos, Focion Soto, and Uribe, at San Vicente.

Gen. Uribe escaped to Barranca.

Frames Disaster Due to Mistake.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The board of inquiry which investigated the cause of the loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer Frames, which was sunk in a collision with the battleship Brennus, on the night of Aug. 11, during the manœuvres of the French squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Fournier, off Cape St. Vincent, officially reports that the disaster was due to a misunderstanding of an order on the part of the Frames's helmsman, who turned the destroyer in the direction opposite to the instructions of her commander, Capt. Manduit Du Plessis.

Electric Cartridges.

From The London Commercial Intelligencer.

An Italian electrician has invented an electric cartridge, which he offers as a substitute for dynamite and smokeless powder in mines, rock blasting, and for heavy ordnance. The composition used in the cartridge is made up of carbonates of potash and chloride of ammonia, the proportion varying according to the use. The discharge is effected by an electric spark, which produces electrolytic effects upon the chemicals. The inventor claims that the cartridges, until subjected to the effect of electricity, are entirely inoffensive and perfectly safe, so that there will be no necessity for isolating the magazines where they are stored.

SERVICE FOR KING HUMBERT

The President Attends Impressive Ceremony in Washington.

Members of Cabinet, Representatives of Foreign Countries, and High Officials Also Present.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Amid scenes of impressive solemnity, and in the presence of the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, officers of the army and navy, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries, and a great concourse of people from civil life, the memorial service for King Humbert of Italy was held at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church at 11 o'clock to-day. The announcement of the service came from the Italian Ambassador, Baron Fava, and with the co-operation of the State Department the event was made of a distinctly official character. The foreign representatives were in full diplomatic uniform, and these, with the brilliant uniforms of the British, German, Austrian, and other military attachés, and of the American Generals and Admirals, gave a touch of brilliant coloring to the solemn pageantry.

The church had been decorated elaborately for the occasion. Around the sanctuary and on all sides rose a mass of palms and foliage plants, while the beautiful white marble altar stood out from a forest of tall and graceful palms. Immediately in front of the chancel rail stood the catafalque—a counterpart of that in which the dead monarch was laid to rest at Rome. Over it was thrown a heavy black pall, edged with white, and on the top was a great garland of laurel and smilax, tied with flowing ribbons of red, white, and green, the colors of Italy. At the head and foot of the casket tall candelabra burned. A superb wreath of purple asters and roses, sent by the British Embassy, rested alongside the casket.

Baron Fava, in the full uniform of his diplomatic rank and wearing the decoration conferred on him by King Humbert shortly before the latter's death, stood at the main entrance of the church and received the distinguished attendants at the service. He was assisted by Marquis Romano and the Military Attaché of the embassy. Among the first arrivals was the Chinese Minister, Wu-Ting-Fang, accompanied by several of the members of his staff. The Spanish Minister, the Duke de Arcos, in full diplomatic uniform of black and gold, followed soon after, and was seated with the Chinese representative. Back of them sat the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, his handsome uniform set off by a vivid green sash across his breast and a sweeping white plume in his chapeau. Germany was represented by Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Chargé d'Affaires, accompanied by the German Military and Naval Attachés in uniform; France by M. Thiébaut, Chargé d'Affaires, and M. Boeufvé; Great Britain by Mr. Crowther and Capt. Bradley of the navy, Russia by M. Routkowsky, while the other countries of Europe and South and Central America were represented by their several Ministers and Secretaries.

Across the aisle from the seats occupied by the Diplomatic Corps the pews were reserved for distinguished American officers and civil officials. The Italian societies and citizens had seats at the side of the church near the altar. The rear of the church was opened to the general public, and was filled to overflowing at an early hour.

At 11 o'clock President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet arrived at the church. Baron Fava stepped forward and received the President, escorting him down the middle aisle to a seat immediately in front of the catafalque. With the President were Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Smith, Acting Secretary of State Adee, and the President's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou. As the Presidential party took their seats the strains of the organ floated through the edifice, and the black and white robed acolytes led the procession of priests to the altar. It had been expected that Cardinal Gibbons would officiate, but his absence in the South prevented this. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Bart, assisted by Father Lee as deacon and Father Kervick as sub-deacon. Father Chantell of Georgetown University was also in the sanctuary.

The service consisted of high mass, the sermon being omitted. At the close of the mass the priests put aside their white vestments for those of black, and, while ascending from the sanctuary, moved about the casket, sprinkling it with holy water, praying for the repose of the soul of the dead King, and chanting the "Requiescat in Pace."

At the close of the service the Presidential party withdrew, followed by the diplomatic and military officials. Many people remained in the church to view the catafalque and flowers and to carry away a leaf or bud as a memento of the ceremony.

PRIEST BARS UNIFORMED BODY.

Garibaldi Society Ignores Orders and Is Shut from Trenton Church.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Special services in the Immaculate Conception Church in memory of King Humbert of Italy were held this afternoon at the request of the Italian societies of this city, which had arranged to be present. The Rev. Father Ludwig, pastor of the church, informed the societies that he did not want them to come to the church in uniform.

The members of the Garibaldi Society went to the church in full uniform, and were denied admittance by the pastor, who was at the door. The excluded society made no demonstration, but returned to the association's hall and indulged in talk of bringing a suit for damages. Father Ludwig consistently has refused to recognize the Garibaldi Society because of its annual celebration of "Independence Day" in Italy, which marked the discontinuance of the temporal power of the Pope.

ITALIANS MOURN THEIR KING.

Memorial Services Held by United Societies of Brooklyn.

The United Italian Societies of Brooklyn held exercises yesterday afternoon in Prospect Hall in memory of King Humbert. Preceding the services about 1,200 Italians, representing the Brooklyn organizations, gathered at Hamilton Avenue and Union Street and marched to the meeting place.

In the centre of the hall a catafalque had been erected. This was draped in black, with gold and silver trimmings, and was surmounted by a cross. The hall also was decorated in festoons of black, and with the flags and shields of United Italy. The day's programme included orchestral and instrumental music. Ferdinando Frat, Italian Vice Consul in this city, was the first speaker, delivering his remarks in Italian. Others who spoke were Prof. Giuseppe Cadicamo and G. Pastore, in Italian, and J. Grattan McMahon of Brooklyn in English. The hall contained over 2,000 people.

Italy's Iron Crown.

From The London Telegraph's Rome Letter.

In accordance with King Victor's orders, the iron crown was taken from the chapel in the cathedral at Monza, where it is kept, and set on the coffin of his father. This precious old crown symbolizes the Italian royal power. For twelve centuries the Italian Kings were crowned with it. A tradition accepted by the Roman Church tells that the rough iron circle forming the inside is one of the nails used in the crucifixion of our Lord, which Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, found in the Holy Land. The outside of the crown is of purest gold, set with twenty-four gems. It is a precious example of Byzantine work. As, however, it belongs to the State, because of some ancient rights, the Cathedral of Monza is intrusted with its keeping. The priests of the cathedral who transferred it were escorted by officers, and a solemn service took place before the masters of ceremonies, in state dress, received it. As soon as it was set on the coffin Queens Margaret and Helen and the Princesses kissed it respectfully, as it is considered a holy relic. The crown will be taken to Rome for the funeral, and will then be returned to Monza, whence it has been removed only on three occasions, in 1805, for Napoleon's coronation; in 1838, for the crowning of Ferdinand of Austria, who then transferred it to Vienna, and in 1878, for Victor Emmanuel's burial.

Costs.

"I believe," said the well-meaning man, "in giving your friend a little wholesome advice whenever the occasion arises. It doesn't cost you anything."

"It costs you your friend very often," said the wise man.—Philadelphia Press.

TRIP PLEASED CUBAN TEACHERS.

Returned from Washington Hungry, but Delighted with the Visit.

The Cuban teachers arrived in this city last evening, reaching Jersey City over the Pennsylvania at 6 o'clock last night, afterward being ferried to the transport, which, after their visit to New York is concluded, will convey them back to Cuba.

As soon as they arrived at Jersey City the men of the contingent, being nearly famished, as they said, determined to get something to eat, and while the committee in charge was loath to grant them the privilege, fearing that owing to their ignorance of English they might meet with some mishap or miss the boat, the men were obstinate, and succeeded in overcoming all opposition.

They had been gone only a short while when they returned with great packages of sandwiches, which they distributed among their companions.

Several of the teachers could speak English, and they were very enthusiastic in speaking of their Washington trip. One of these said that they had attended mass at St. Patrick's, after which they went to the White House, where they were received by the President. The President did not make a speech, but was very cordial in his greeting, and introduced each of the teachers to Mrs. McKinley before they departed.

They were also shown through the capital, a detachment of guards escorting them. They then returned to their hotels, where, after a short rest, they went to the Pennsylvania Station and boarded special trains for New York. They also had the pleasure while in Washington of a meeting with Gen. Cisneros, one of Cuba's oldest patriots.

The Baltimore and Ohio's three special trains, which were respectively composed of red and white and blue coaches, on which they traveled en route to Washington, greatly pleased the teachers, and they were profuse in their expressions of appreciation for the kindness extended to them by the railroad company. They were very tired when they reached New York, and retired soon after they were transferred to the transports.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SORROWS.

Long List of the Bereavements of Her Eventful Life.

From The London News.

Queen Victoria's long life and reign, her large family circle, and her prominent position, have all tended, of course, to give the impression that she has been quite exceptionally exposed in her person and surroundings to the shafts of the grim archer. Perhaps it is not really so. It is but the common lot of all who are widely encircled by the love of kith and kin that they shall be subject to frequent inroads of the common enemy, and the fortune of the Queen has not, perhaps, been materially different from that of the generality of her people.

And yet there is no denying that it seems to be a long list of bereavements for which her people have mourned with her. To say nothing of personal friends like Lord Melbourne and the Prince Consort's private secretary, Mr. Anson, the list may be said to have begun with the fatal year 1861, which opened with the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and closed with the immeasurable sorrow of the death of the Prince Consort. Never has a people shared more fully in the grief of a sovereign, never have the highest and the lowest been brought more closely in touch, and the nation's love and sympathy more deepened than when they heard that their Queen at Balmoral had been mingling tears with a poor widow on her estate. "We both cried," said the woman afterward. "She was so thankful to cry with some one who knew exactly how she felt."

"But you saw your husband's death coming," said the desolate Queen, "I—I didn't see mine. It was so sudden." It was seventeen years before another of the keenest bereavements of the Queen's life fell upon her. First came the sad tidings of the death of the tiny Princess May in 1878, and then the mother, Princess Alice, who had nursed her husband and children with the most devoted affection as one after the other they were smitten down with diphtheria, herself fell under the power of the dread malady, and died on the 14th of December, 1878, to the unspeakable grief of her Majesty the Queen. But this loss of her own seemed hardly to distress her more than did the tidings which the following year came of the death of the young Prince Imperial in South Africa. "Poor, poor dear Empress!" wrote the Queen, "her only—only child—her all gone!" and she hurried all the way from Balmoral to London to show her sympathy with the heart-broken mother.

In 1884 the Duke of Albany, Prince Leopold, died. He had always been the weakly one of the family, and in the Spring of the year had gone to Cannes for shelter against the harsh winds of his own country. Here he had an accidental fall, and injured his knee, and while family solicitude was anxiously discussing the possible consequences of what it was hoped would be nothing very serious, there came the tidings that the young Prince had been seized with apoplexy, and had died in the arms of his equerry. The year 1892 was marked by another sad event for the much-sorrowing Queen and the large family about her. In this sorrow there was a touch of romance, which, no doubt, did much to quicken the nation's sympathy. The Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, had been engaged to be married to the Princess May, and the wedding was arranged for February, 1892. The Duke, however, attended the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, caught a severe cold at the open grave, and died, leaving the young fiancée to be consoled by his brother, the Duke of York, to whom she was afterward married.

The next calamity for the royal household was one that touched the Queen's motherly nature with a very keen anguish, for it seemed to be for her daughter, Beatrice, very much the same crushing blow that the death of her own husband had been to her. The Princess Beatrice was popularly supposed to be the Queen's favorite daughter. She was, at all events, her constant companion, her closest associate, and she had married Prince Henry of Battenberg. The quaint little church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, was the scene of a very simple marriage ceremony, and the marriage appeared to be a very happy one. There were four children born to the young couple. The soldier, however, must needs see some active service, and on the outbreak of troubles in Ashanti he volunteered to go with the expedition, and out there he contracted malarial fever and died, to the great grief of all the royal family, and especially of her Majesty, the Queen, who appeared to have had great affection for him. His body was brought home to England, and laid to rest in the quiet little country church in which he had been married. The thought of the widow and the little family and the Queen's affliction at the tidings created a strong sympathy all over the kingdom, and it was everywhere expressed. "I have, alas! once more," said the Queen, in one of those letters for which she has always been remarkable, "to thank my loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in a fresh grievous affliction which has befallen me and my beloved daughter, Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg. This new sorrow is overwhelming and to me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home, and my dear daughter loses a noble, devoted husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection. To witness the blighted happiness of the daughter who has never left me and has comforted and helped me is hard to bear."

English Officers Are Killed; English Privates Die with Sickness.

From The London Westminster Gazette.

There is one feature in the official table of casualties which should not be overlooked—the very high proportion of rank and file who have succumbed to disease as compared with the officers. The figures are:

	Officers.	Rank and File.
Killed in action and died of wounds	344	3,183
Died of disease	141	4,836

That is to say, that for every one officer killed in battle, nine men die, but for every officer dying of disease, thirty-four men die. The disparity is remarkable, and shows how Tommy Atkins has to stand the racket. It may be true that the officer has to expose himself on the field of battle more recklessly than the common soldier, and that his constitution is better adapted for resisting disease, but even so, the above comparison seems to us to be very remarkable.

Women Most Intelligent.

She—Then you consider women more intelligent than men?

He—Sometimes I do; but when I stop to think of the kind of men they choose for husbands—

She—There is something in that; but then you know there is only one kind of man, after all.—Boston Transcript.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—It is understood that Hermann Oelrich is to purchase land in the neighborhood of Portsmouth and to establish on it a model farm second to none in the country.

On Tuesday evening the last rehearsal of the Peasant Dance to be given by Mrs. Fish on Wednesday at Crossways will take place. The decorators will begin work at Crossways to-morrow.

To-morrow evening Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a ball at Rockhurst in honor of her second daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, who will be formally introduced. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion. The favors were for the most part collected by Mrs. Brooks while she was abroad last Winter.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has issued invitations for a ball on Aug. 24.

Among those who entertained at dinner this evening were Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. S. E. French, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, J. H. Jesup, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill entertained at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Delancey A. Kane gave a large dinner to young people at Pinard cottage this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cramp are entertaining Lieuts. Otto Richter, D. Vassilieff, and S. D. Sverbieff of the Russian Navy.

Late arrivals at the Stevens villa include Mrs. G. H. Wilson and Mrs. Daisy Wilson of Washington, Mrs. A. E. Baldwin of Oxford, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. Ogden, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wilson of New York.

Lodge—Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Lodge's son, George Cabot Lodge, was married in this city on Saturday afternoon to Matilda Elizabeth Frelinghuysen Davis. The ceremony took place at the Church of the Advent. The engagement was announced early in the Summer, but no announcement was made of the date of the marriage. The bridegroom graduated from Harvard in 1895, and is about twenty years of age. He has been his father's private secretary, and has traveled with him extensively abroad. The bride is a daughter of Judge Davis of the Court of Claims at Washington, and formerly lived in Newton.

REASONABLENESS OF PRAYER.

Dr. John Henry Barrows Preaches Before the Chautauqua Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 19.—The Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, to-day preached the last sermon of the season before the Chautauqua Assembly. Among other things he said:

"The only element in prayer which skeptics care to attack is the element of petition. The assaults which materialism has made on the spiritual teachings, and the facts of history regarding prayer, have doubtless led some Christians to regard it as anything and everything except petition to God, and thus a means to an end outside of him who prays. When our minds get perplexed by the doctrine that because law is everywhere, a living and loving God has been eliminated from the world, then faith in God's hearing our prayers unconsciously declines.

"But the truth is, as science now knows, that he who prays, prays in the immediate audience chamber of Jehovah. God is with us and within us, and His will is expressed in every law that man has discovered and that He Himself has revealed. And among the chief laws that He has disclosed is the law of prayer; namely, that He has ordained certain results to follow the faithful petitions of His children which would not otherwise have occurred. God has ordained prayer just as truly as He has ordained labor; and it is no more a thwarting of Divine law than that He should bring in the harvest in response to the wise and intelligent labor of the husbandman. But God's will in this regard was accomplished by the faithful toil of human hands, and without man's co-operation the Divine will would never have been fulfilled. And precisely in the same way God's will that His glorious spiritual kingdom should take the place of moral barbarism and death is accomplished through prayer, and without prayer the kingdom does not go forward. In both cases we have the reign of law."

POPE HONORS BROOKLYN PRIEST.

Elevates the Right Rev. P. J. McNamara to Domestic Prelate.

The Right Rev. P. J. McNamara, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island and rector of St. Joseph's Church, Vanderbilt Avenue and Pacific Street, Brooklyn, has been elevated to the dignity of Domestic Prelate by Pope Leo.

This honor was conferred upon Mgr. McNamara upon recommendation of Bishop McDonnell, while the latter was in Rome. Mgr. McNamara had no intimation of his new title until Bishop McDonnell's return on Saturday. During the Bishop's European trip he conducted the affairs of the diocese.

WAR ON TICKET SPECULATORS.

New York Theatre's Management Will Begin an Active Fight.

Drastic measures will be instituted against ticket speculators at the New York Theatre to-night. Sire Brothers have engaged six detectives, who will stand in front of the house and watch persons who buy seats from the speculators. They will follow all such to the entrance to the theatre, where the tickets will be taken up, while the persons presenting them will be denied admission. No money will be refunded.

H. B. Sire says that he has tried hard to get other Broadway managers to adopt the same system, but so far has not succeeded with any of them. He added that he expects that this course will result in lawsuits for damages being brought against him by aggrieved would-be patrons, but he is willing to take the risk of these if he can break up the practice of ticket speculating. The law permits speculators to sell tickets in the street so long as they do not stand directly before the entrance to a theatre, but this does not prevent them standing close enough to accost every intending patron.

So extensive has the practice become at this theatre, according to Mr. Sire, that long after the last seats have been sold at the box office the speculators have choice seats for sale.

Large signs will be posted on the exterior of the theatre, warning people against buying from speculators.

Theatrical Gossip.

Marcus Mayer returned from Europe Saturday on the St. Louis. During this season he will be Mary Mannering's manager.

William Collier's Fall play is "On the Quiet," written by Augustus Thomas. In his company are John G. Saville and a Japanese actor, the latter appearing as a valet from the "Land of Flower and Flame."

"Cupid Outwits Adam" is the name of a farcical comedy that will open the Bijou Theatre's season on Sept. 10. Three of the characters will be played by Charles H. Bradshaw, Horace Lewis, and William Herbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott arrived on the French Line steamer La Lorraine yesterday. They have been in England and touring the Continent. Mr. Olcott will open the season in St. Paul on Sept. 2 in a new play written by Augustus Pitou. Miss Blanche Walsh also arrived on La Lorraine.

Weber & Fields are going to have an auction sale of tickets to "Fiddle-de-Dee" and "Quo Vas Iss" on Sept. 6. The auctioneers will be De Wolf Hopper, Dave Warfield, Charles J. Ross, John T. Kelly, and Edgar Smith. Among the people who are to appear in the double burlesque are Lillian Russell, Fay Templeton, Messrs. Hopper, Warfield, Kelly, Ross, Weber, and Fields. Bessie Clayton will do a new dance.

Where She Drew the Line.

From The London Jewish World.

In a little town in Germany, where there lived a Jewish family—the only one—tradespeople, gentle and friendly, who on all points of social contact were one with their neighbors, there lived also a Gentile woman of wealth who fed the poor and clothed them, a truly good Christian woman of old Lutheran stock, and narrow as that can be. The Jewess, perceiving it, tried to turn the conversation from the religious topic. "Well, well, dear Mrs. G.," she said soothingly, "some day, when we meet in heaven, we shall all know better."

Mrs. G. bristled visibly as she replied, "What? Our heaven? No, indeed! Mrs. K., we may be good friends here, but there really, you will have to excuse me."

AUSTRIANS HONOR THE EMPEROR.

Birth Anniversary of Francis Joseph II. Celebrated in New York.

The seventieth anniversary of the birth of Francis Joseph II., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, yesterday was celebrated throughout the Austrian Empire, and in every other country where Austrians are settled a city was selected for a celebration. In the United States New York was selected, and the services were held in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, 408 East Eighty-seventh Street. The church was decorated with Austrian, Papal, and American flags, and with great quantities of flowers. The crowd in attendance filled the building to the doors.

The Austro-Hungarian Society, the First Bohemian Sharpshooters, the Austrian Kriederbund, and the Bohemian Literary Society were present, and there were present also Ferdinand Freyesleben, Austrian Consul; Carl Buens, German Consul General; D. N. Botassi, Greek Consul; Giovanni Branch, Italian Consul; Sadasuchi Uchida, Japanese Consul; Adolph G. Strauss, Nicaraguan Consul General, and Josédе Navarro, Spanish Consul General. There were also representatives from the Turkish and British Consulates.

High mass was celebrated, Father Antony Sammel, the rector of the church, being the celebrant. He was assisted by Fathers Strasck and Weber as Deacon and Sub-Deacon, respectively. Father Frifteh was master of ceremonies. The sermon, which was in German, was preached by Father Schumack of the College Point Roman Catholic Church, and was a glowing eulogy of the Emperor, his virtues, and his regard and care of his people. The Emperor's faith in God, said the priest, gave the empire its strength. The music was given by a full orchestra, a large choir, and the concert organ. At the close of the service the congregation, standing, sang the Austrian national hymn with great enthusiasm. Following the service the Consuls and other guests were entertained at the parish house, in Eighty-sixth Street.

Funeral of George H. Wallace.

Funeral services were held last evening for George H. Wallace, one of the oldest and best known bandmasters in this city, at his residence, 11 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. He was born in Pearl Street seventy-three years ago, and was the son of John Wallace, a musician. He organized the Empire Cornet Band, which later became famous under the name of Wallace's Band. At the outbreak of the war he was bandmaster of the Twelfth Regiment under Col. Butterfield, and later re-enlisted with the old Fire Zouaves, and was with them at the time Col. Ellsworth was shot at Alexandria. Returning to the city, he followed his profession up to about fifteen years ago, when he retired. He was a Mason, and a charter member of the Mutual Protective Union. Mr. Wallace died Friday. He leaves a wife, son, and daughter.

Justice Smyth's Funeral.

Arrangements for the funeral of Justice Frederick Smyth were completed yesterday. The service will be in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church in East Thirty-seventh Street, near First Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, where Bishop Farley will celebrate a solemn requiem mass. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery beside the body of Mrs. Smyth. The pallbearers selected are Richard Croker, Justices Charles H. Van Brunt, Miles Beach, James Fitzpatrick, Edward Patterson, and Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Charles Donohue, William N. Cohen, William Clapworthy, David McClure, J. Edward Simmons, and Francis Higgins.

Obituary Notes.

HIRAM H. THOMPSON, a prominent Malone business man and a pioneer of Franklin County, died at Malone, N. Y., yesterday, aged seventy-eight years.

CHARLES RODERICK BISSELL, a retired physician, died at his residence, 48 East Twenty-sixth Street, Saturday. Mr. Bissell was well known as a consulting physician in New York twenty years ago. Of late years, however, he had abandoned his practice for Western mining ventures. His wife, who is a daughter of Congressman Henn of Iowa, and a son and daughter survive him.

WALTER SHOEMAKER, former President of the Illinois Club and head of the lumber firm of Walter Shoemaker & Co., was stricken with apoplexy at Glen View Golf Club, Chicago, on Saturday, and died within a few minutes. A physician said that death had been practically instantaneous, and that the stroke had probably been hastened by the heat and the exertion attending the game that Mr. Shoemaker played. Mr. Shoemaker

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT EACH BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY.
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1, 1897.

Third Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Friday, August 31st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The authorized stock of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York having been increased to $80,000,000, stockholders of said Company of record August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., will have the privilege of subscribing, at any time before August 20, 1900, at 3 P. M., to the extent of 25 per cent. of their holdings, for additional stock, at the price of $150 per share, payable in instalments of $50 each, on August 20 and September 15 and 25, 1900, respectively, at The National City Bank of New York, No. 52 Wall Street, New York. The payment of the second and third instalments, or either of them, may be anticipated, in which case interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid for the period anticipated. No subscriptions will be received on holdings of fractional shares.

The said Bank will issue Temporary Negotiable Receipts on payment of such instalments, exchangeable on and after October 2, 1900, for Certificates of new stock. Such stock will not, however, entitle the owner to dividends declared prior to that date.

Subscription forms will be mailed to stockholders, and also may be obtained at the office of the Company, or at The National City Bank.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed August 10, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened August 21, 1900, at 10 A. M.

New York, July 25, 1900.
By order of the Board.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-six 88-100 dollars, ($54,846.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

JACOB BERRY & CO.,
Members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
44 & 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Our new book, entitled "A Glimpse of Wall Street and Its Markets," which is something entirely different in scope from anything previously issued, is now ready for distribution to persons interested in the markets.

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FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
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R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
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60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W., LONDON.
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Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
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Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
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North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
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Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
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Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
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ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
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PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
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Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
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John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
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CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst Secretary.
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Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,636.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CEARTRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the company in New Jersey, No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books of the company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 20th, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on August 22d, 1900.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Reading Company,
Philadelphia, August 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 10, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 24, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., September 11, 1900.

READING COMPANY.
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, August 6, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on August 24 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. September 11, 1900.

On September 10, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE UNION DEPOT AND RAILROAD COMPANY OF DENVER, COLORADO, dated February 20, 1880, and due under extension agreement September 1, 1900, heretofore assumed by The Union Depot and Railway Company of Denver, Colorado. The principal and accrued interest of the above-described bonds will be paid at the office of the **Treasurer of Union Pacific Railroad Company**, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the presentation and surrender of the bonds and coupons on the maturity thereof, namely, September 1, 1900, after which date interest will cease.

The Union Depot & R'way Co. of Denver, Col.
By W. P. KENDALL, Secretary.
Dated Denver, Col., August 15, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Co.
Hoboken, N. J., August 13th, 1900.

A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business August 21st, 1900. The transfer books will close August 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M.

C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1 at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.

N. Y. Office, 27 William St., Aug. 14th, 1900.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 35) of ONE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. will be paid on Sept. 1st to stockholders of record at noon on Aug. 18th. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

THE CUBAN LOVING CUP.

President Eliot's Acceptance of the Gift from the Visiting Teachers.

President Eliot of Harvard University accepted with the following remarks the loving cup presented to the university by the Cuban teachers who have passed six weeks at the Summer school there:

"In the name of the university it gives me the greatest pleasure to accept this gift as a token of the gratitude of the Cuban teachers who have been with us during the past six weeks. It will be cherished here as a precious memorial of the unique event of the visit of the Cubans to the university and to the United States. I hardly know how a more appropriate gift could have been devised, for what is the main outcome of our labors and delights together during the Summer?

"You have learned something of English, you have attended lectures, and have seen the suburbs of Boston, but these are not the main fruits. You have enlarged your sympathies and interests, you have gained a wider outlook on the world and on society.

"But is it only you that have gained these advantages? No; we, too, have gained them. We, too, have enlarged our sympathies and gained a wider outlook on the world.

"So this loving cup represents the mutual feeling. It is meant for many to drink together. Our joy is mutual and our gains are mutual. Therefore, this symbol of our mutual gain and love is doubly welcome to the university.

"And now I wish you all a delightful journey to the other American cities and a safe, pleasant return to your native land, and remember that the hope of the university is that in your native land you will find a means of imparting the benefits to your people of some seeds which you have gained here.

"May the friendships you have won live in your hearts and may the expedition of the Cubans to Harvard University be remembered as a source of friendship, kindness, and good-will.

"Let me say that I join with you in felicitating the Superintendent of Schools in Cuba on the wonderful success of the expedition which he planned and executed. Harvard University is deeply indebted to him, one of its sons, for the influence he has exerted and will exert in Cuba.

"I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the good order, the devotion to study, and the interest you have shown in your work while in Cambridge, and I shall rejoice to bid welcome to the university any of you in later years."

President Eliot's address was received enthusiastically, and he was cheered. The loving cup is silver, gold-lined, and about twenty-four inches in height. It is valued at $700. It bears an inscription in Spanish: "The Cuban teachers, pupils of the Summer school. Testimonial of gratitude to the illustrious University of Harvard and its President, Charles W. Eliot."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Some interests that hope for a better market and find it hard to wait are beginning to calculate upon the early return to town of those leaders whose absence accounts largely for this Summer's lethargy. Yet really there are no signs of any such early homecoming; and market dullness is not likely on that account to find nearby relief.

Traders who have interests of consequence in the market ought, indeed, to be gratified that dullness rather than liquidation rules. It is a rarely fortunate record that Wall Street has had in the face of adverse circumstances grave and various. Chinese complications, with dangers manifold, have not disturbed values or equanimity here; foreign panics have had no Wall Street sequels; great crop shrinkage has been considered insignificant; trade reaction throughout the country has produced no market shake-up, and the progress of the National political campaign has brought not a single worry. And this is at variance with all precedent. Wall Street, though, amiably rates the situation as quite natural—wonders, even, that these very drawbacks do not induce enthusiasm, activity, and a bull market.

***

Of men who are important in the financial world, and who urge extra prudence in this market, most are not only believers that in due season the Stock Exchange will be busy again, and healthily so; but many have large interests which can be served only through security market improvement. They see the advantage of patience, the danger of being premature; and their advice is not of a sort to be sensibly spurned—though Wall Street epithets are about all the applause they are just now getting. But they will probably find such criticisms less burdensome than may be loads of stocks that have to be carried or liquidated in a market where every commission house is idle, every operator of genuine consequence letting the market alone, and the dear public scarcely even so much as looking on.

***

Representatives of both National tickets are now circulating subscription papers in Wall Street. The harvest is very light.

INTERIOR CURRENCY TRANSFERS.

Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman has prepared a table showing the amount of currency transfers made by the local Sub-Treasury to move the crops for the periods designated. This year's movement is as yet rather spasmodic, having only recently begun. The table is as follows:

	South.	West, &c.
1895.		
Prior to Sept. 1	$105,000	$128,000
September	2,200,000	2,923,000
October	4,294,000	756,000
November	1,505,000	70,000
December	2,845,000	6,000
1896.		
Prior to Sept. 1	1,006,000	946,000
September	3,735,000	2,325,000
October	4,576,000	2,129,000
November	1,720,000	175,000
December	2,625,000	100,000
1897.		
Prior to Sept. 1	550,000	672,000
September	2,312,000	1,808,000
October	2,229,000	1,735,000
November	1,560,000	151,000
December	3,610,000	561,000
1898.		
September	1,895,000	5,685,000
October	1,022,000	5,726,000
November	2,116,000	1,349,000
December	3,635,000	285,000
1899.		
Prior to Sept. 1	.....	600,000
September	2,075,000	1,600,000
October	1,875,000	2,550,000
November	2,225,000	.....
December	2,400,000	550,000

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Reading Company.

BOYS AS HOUSE SERVANTS.

Experiment Being Tried in Milwaukee, It Is Said, with Success.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The servant-girl question is a burning issue in Milwaukee. Housekeepers are in despair. Many of them cannot get servants of any kind and others get such poor ones that they wish they had none at all. A new movement has been started there within a short time by the management of certain charitable employment agencies who make a specialty of trying to find work for all sorts and conditions of people.

During the last two weeks several housekeepers have taken on trial boys ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen and are training them to take the place in the household which has ordinarily been filled by the servant girl. In two cases which have come under immediate observation the results have been reported to be exceedingly satisfactory. The boys do not learn quite as readily as do the girls, but they have better memories and seldom have to be told a second time what is required of them. They do not ask for the thousand and one privileges which the modern servant girl now demands as her right. They work for less wages, and on the whole make much more satisfactory servants, and it may be that the boy will take the place in the household that the girl has crowded him out of in the factory.

As the servant girls become more scarce and harder to get their demands for pay and privileges increase in exactly the same ratio as the difficulty in getting them. A Prospect Avenue housekeeper had a servant apply for a position, and she seemed so satisfactory that the lady had already begun to congratulate herself upon securing a treasure. Satisfactory terms had been agreed upon and a mutual agreement reached as to duties and privileges.

"By the way," said the new girl. "I am taking music lessons now, and I shall expect to have the privilege of using the piano for practice two hours each day."

"Indeed, you cannot. My piano is for the use of myself and my guests. I do not care to have my servants use it. You will not suit me. You can go." And the lady who told the story, although she has repeated it a number of times, cannot yet do so without expressing great indignation at what she deemed to be a preposterous request.

NEW DIGNITY FOR A MISS.

A Little Milwaukee Girl Thoroughly Appreciates It.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

M. H. Rankin is one of the most popular members of the Milwaukee Board of Trade. Happily married, he at the age of thirty-eight years is the father of eleven healthy, happy children. A few days ago his wife presented him with a notable addition to this bouquet of offspring. It was twins. He was the recipient of many congratulations from his fellow members of the board.

He has a five-year-old daughter who is quite as bright as the rest of the family. She has just learned to print in large capitals and evidently had been busy with her pencil and paper for the greater part of the day. When he was returning home a neighbor showed him a card which the little girl had handed him in the street and inquiry revealed the fact that she had presented each one of her friends with a card bearing the following inscription in large capitals:

ANY ONE WHO WANTS TO SPEAK TO ME NOW HAS TO HAVE A TICKET. I HAVE TWIN BROTHERS.

Above the Necessity.

"You've sent your boy to college, I hear," remarked the neighbor. "Well, I hope he will acquit himself with credit."

"He won't need to, begosh!" said Mr. Gaswell, somewhat irritated. "I'm able to supply him with the cash right straight along."—Chicago Tribune.

IN DEFENSE OF PLAGIARISM.

Many Eminent Persons Practice It and to the Benefit of the Reader.

From The London Globe.

The practice of plagiarising from the works of others is universally condemned; yet at one time it boasted a professor of its own, who taught not to imitate the best authors, but to steal from them. Richesource, the professor in question, was deservedly held up to public contempt by Isaac D'Israeli in his "Curiotities of Literature." The arch-plagiarist, Richesource, called himself "Moderator of the Academy of Philosophical Oratory"; and he published the principles of his art under the title of "The Mask of Orators; or, the Manner of Disguising All Kinds of Composition; Briefs, Sermons, Panegyrics, Funeral Orations, Dedications, Speeches, Letters, Passages," &c. The egregious author very truly remarked that "all who apply themselves to polite literature do not always find from their own funds a sufficient supply to insure success"; an observation not less true now than when it was uttered. He accordingly taught his pupils "to gather, in the gardens of others, those fruits of which their own sterile grounds are destitute." And although he dignified this fine art with the title of "plagiarism"—a meaningless word—it differed in no way from the literary picking and stealing o more modern times. His plan was to take some suitable phrase, and then alter the order of the words and change the adjectives for others of similar meaning—mere literary carpentering, in fact. This accomplished, he averred that "it becomes impossible even for the author himself to recognize his own work, his own genius, and his own style, so skillfully shall the whole be disguised"; which, indeed, seems highly probable.

That many great men have been guilty of ocasional plagiarism is undeniable; but posterity thinks none the less of them on that account. Molière candidly admitted that he "prenait son bien" wherever he chanced to find it; and the use he put his acquisitions to more than justified the depredation. When Mr. Disraeli called a cab "the gondola of London," he borrowed the phrase from a novel by Edward Whitty, a brilliant writer of that day. Mendelssohn, too, had described Cherubini as looking like an "extinct volcano," long before Mr. Disraeli discovered in the House of Commons a whole row of "extinct volcanoes." But these facts do not detract from the merit, at any rate in the way of appositeness, of the terms in their new setting. It is easy to understand nevertheless that the creators of fine phrases which make a mark would not always see the matter in this light. When Mr. Disraeli's eulogium on the Duke of Wellington, including his essay on the character of a General, was shown to M. Thiers, that eminent statesman at once protested that it must be his! Ce doit être de moi," he exclaimed; though it afterward turned out to be Armand Carrel's. When the Emperor Nicholas compared Turkey to a sick man he was plagiarizing, unconsciously, perhaps, from a dispatch written by Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador from England to Constantinople, in the time of James II. "Turkey," said Sir Thomas, "is like the body of an old man crazed with vices, which puts on the appearance of health, though near its end." Of course, the idea is much more tersely, and, therefore, popularly, expressed in the term "sick man," which thus acquired an individuality of its own.

Talleyrand is credited with many good things, but he was probably the greatest plagiarist of his time. According to a contemporary writer, the great diplomatist was a diligent student of a text book in twenty-one volumes, entitled "L'Esprit Voisinier Français," the best joke in which, we are told, was the title. From that work, however, he did not obtain the famous paradox, "Language was given us to disguise our thoughts." According to a French journal of that day Talleyrand was waited upon by an ingenuous youth, who wished to enter the diplomatic service, and who, to recommend himself, assured the Minister that he was in the habit of saying precisely what he thought. Thereupon Talleyrand informed him very gravely that language was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts. As a matter of history the whole story is a fabrication. Voltaire first gave utterance to the idea embodied in the phrase, and Lebrun turned it into an epigram. The editor of the journal referred to, published the epigram, and for the sake of "actuality," assigned it to Talleyrand, who, recognizing its merit, accepted it. Napoleon's description of us as "La nation boutiquière," is a staple quotation at almost every trade gathering held in this country; but the phrase was, in a measure anticipated by Sir Philip Francis, who, in the debate on the armament against Russia, denounced this countrymen as "a nation of stock-jobbers." Another of Napoleon's historic utterances—that in which he spoke of the desirability of washing one's linen at home—had previously been uttered by Voltaire in almost the same words. Does not Horace also say, obviously with the same meaning, "I do my own washing at home"? The fact to be recognized is that originality in phrase-making, as in weightier literary matters, is very seldom met with. Moreover, it is certainly more agreeable to listen to or read interesting matter, even though not strictly original, than dull platitude straight from the fountain head. Oliver Wendell Holmes mentions how some one at the breakfast table sparkled greatly in conversation on certain topics, and seemed quite ignorant on others. Presently it was noticed that all the subjects he understood began with the letter A. Then it was discovered that he was taking in an encyclopedia in weekly numbers—and the mystery was explained. This form of plagiarism—if such it can be called—is, of course, highly praiseworthy. A celebrated Archbishop of Tuam was once the victim of the other and reprehensible kind of plagiarism. He asked one of his archdeacons to assist him in preparing a charge, and the archdeacon, perhaps doubting his own capacity, quoted extensively from a charge delivered some time before by the then Archbishop of Canterbury. This was not a pardonable plagiarism, and the English Primate, in drawing attention to it, sarcastically observed that his right reverend brother had evidently forgotten the difference between "meum and Tuam."

Most people are acquainted with the mild sarcasm represented by the pretended discovery of a deaf old lady in what purports to be a new and original piece of music. As a matter of fact, composers of music are remarkable for the plagiarizing habits; and they can always plead the example of Handel, unquestionably one of the freest as well as the most august plagiarist of modern times. For example, no fewer than nine movements in the "Dettingen Te Deum," and six in the oratorio "Saul" are founded wholly or in part, on themes taken from the Te Deum by Francisco Antonio Urio. "Israel in Egypt" contains an equally flagrant appropriation, the transfer of an organ canonza by Johann Caspar Kerl to the chorus "Egypt was glad," the only change being that of the key, from D minor to E minor. It is remarkable that pilfering of that kind was not so severely regarded in Handel's days as it would be now; though the charge brought against Buononcini, Handel's great rival in this country, that he had presented as his own to the Academy of Music a madrigal in reality the work of Lotti, the Venetian, sufficed to drive the Italian composer from England. The truth of the matter appears to be that Buononcini merely copied another man's work without attempting to set it in any framework of his own. In Handel's case, the greater part of the music he "adopted" was, no doubt, saved from oblivion by the fact of its inclusion in his works. And we may recall the passage in which Heine speaks of the philosopher Schelling, who complained that Hegel had stolen his ideas: "He was like a shoemaker accusing another shoemaker of having taken his leather, and made boots with it. * * * Nothing is more absurd than the assumed right of property in ideas." This may be true of abstract ideas; but what originating mind can regard with equanimity the theft of a tune or of a plot for a novel, or even of a poetical flight of fancy?

Backward Children.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

A paper recently read in Charleston, S. C., on the subject of the education of mentally defective children calls attention to the gradual dropping of the terms "idiots" and "imbecile" as applied to these children. The author, Miss Margaret Bancroft of Haddonfield, N. J., expresses the gratitude that she and other educators have felt in observing that "mentally deficient" and "backward" are taking the place of the objectionable terms. Chicago employes the term "neurotic," which is as good a term as has been thus far proposed. It needs to be remembered, as Miss Bancroft says, that even pupils regarded as normal are more or less deficient in some mental or physical feature or endowment. "Defective" she would abolish. "Unless (she says) you make a division which will place all who are not absolutely perfect physically, mentally, and morally, on the 'defective' list, you have no right to make any division."

SCIENTIFIC KITE FLYING.

England Started It, but the United States Has Made Most Progress —The Use of It.

From The London Standard.

Few persons realize how extremely little we know of what really goes on in the upper parts of the great ocean of atmosphere which extends, for practical purposes, about fifty miles over our heads. The expeditions of intrepid mountaineers and balloonists have, it is true, given us momentary glimpses of the conditions that prevail up to a height of about five miles, and scattered observations on mountain peaks give us some clue to what probably occurs in the free atmosphere at the same level. But we have not yet attained any continuous record of the state of things in the free atmosphere, unaffected by the disturbing effect of mountain masses. The recent international flight of small free search balloons—"les ballons sondes"—of MM. Hermite and Besançon, on the Continent, have stretched the limits of our knowledge to heights of ten or twelve miles above the earth, but, even so, they have merely afforded us snapshots, as it were, of the upper aerial conditions. Captive balloons, which would theoretically be ideal means for personal observation, are useless, except in the rare case of calms above and below, and in any case involve cumbrous machinery.

The exhaustion of other means has led to the adoption of the kite as a steady aerostat of unique value in sounding the free atmosphere up to heights limited only by the scale of the appartus hitherto employed and available in nearly all ordinary circumstances of weather. Apart from certain improvements which have undoubtedly been made in recent years in the kite itself, the main advance by which it has suddenly entered into successful competition with even the free balloon for the conquest of the upper air has been the simple substitution of steel wire for string or rope. The strength and lightness of the new material rendered it possible to raise several instruments to heights of 1,500 feet for hours together, and from this small beginning in 1883, kites have gained such popularity that numerous observations have recently been made in America and France up to heights of 14,000 feet above sea-level, not far short of that of Mont Blanc, while it has been seriously suggested in the former country that kites should be used systematically for prevising weather changes that would fail to record their presence on instruments near the earth's surface.

Whether such a plan will be practicable or not, it is quite certain that the experiments being carried out at the Blue Hill Observatory are yielding results of the greatest possible value to the science of meteorology and affording us besides an insight into what may be termed the permanent stratification of the atmosphere not at all unlike that which the systematic sounding of the ocean depths has enabled us to acquire in the kindred science of hydrography. The apparatus employed is singularly simple and portable, especially if it is compared with the cumbrous accompaniments necessary in the case of a captive bal

69TH BOYS CANNOT ATTEND.

Col. Duffy Won't Allow the Regiment to be Represented at Long Branch Tournament.

Disappointment and surprise prevailed among the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Saturday afternoon when it became known that Col. Duffy had put an emphatic veto on the proposition to send a company of the regiment to take part in the military tournament at Long Branch next Friday and Saturday. Last year Company G of the Sixty-ninth, under command of Capt. John Duffy, son of the Colonel, took part in the tournament, winning much glory for itself and for the regiment. This year an invitation was extended to the same company, and the men expected to participate. The military end of the tournament is in charge of Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade.

Other companies wanted to share in the honors and pleasures of the occasion, and several of these thought they ought to be allowed to go to the Branch in command of a Major. The committee being unable to provide accommodations for so large a body from one regiment, was compelled to restrict the number of visitors from the Sixty-ninth to one company, and the commanding officer was so informed. Thereupon Col. Duffy, it is said, informed the committee that he would not allow any companies of his command to participate in the tournament. Rumors were rife yesterday that a serious breach between Col. Duffy and the Assistant Adjutant General of his brigade had grown out of the matter.

Col. O'Donohue, when asked about the alleged breach between him and the commandant of the Sixty-ninth, said:

"Breach? Breach? I know of no breach except in the Chinese wall at Peking, and I'm not sure of that."

He refused to explain and referred his questioner to Col. Duffy.

Col. Duffy said that he was entirely within his rights in not allowing the regiment to be represented. He did not care to have the regiment represented, and that was all there was to it.

Crack Marksmen Back from Paris.

On the steamer La Lorraine arrived yesterday Pasquale di Joris, Luigi Reali, and Ellore Minervini, who in Paris represented the New York Italian Shooting Association in the international matches. The three men won thirty-eight prizes, making the highest scores in the 22-calibre event and also in the long distance range.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Aug. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—De Hierapolis vs. Lawrence.
2—Edison vs. Enterprise Optical Mfg. Co.
3—Same vs. same.
4—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Wicheiman.
5—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
6—Ballou vs. U. S. Flour Milling Co.
7—Dady vs. Wood.
8—Schlitz vs. Frederick Hollender Co.

Cases noticed.
9—Gullian vs. Dr. Dadinian & Son Co.
10—Learned vs. Marconi.
11—Edison vs. Blackton.
12—Campbell vs. Erie R. R.
13—Simmons vs. Morris.
14—West vs. Pulizer.
15—Dady vs. Wood.
16—Taintor vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
17—Schofield, receiver, &c., vs. Klein.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wallados vs. Gass.
2—In re Montgomery.
3—Ward vs. Johnson.
4—In re Thomson.
5—Carnrick vs. White.
6—McCabe vs. Curtis.
7—Morse vs. Press Pub. Co.
8—Mathes vs. Heitman.
9—Anabel vs. Coler.
10—In re Lyman.
11—Mooney vs. Mt. El. Ry.
12—Loera vs. Rosenderf.
13—Brandthut vs. Brandthut.
14—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Accident Ass.
15—Sanchez & Haya Co. vs. Salmon.
16—Nosco vs. Nosco.
17—De Jonge vs. Bendheim.
18—In re Victory.
19—Hoe vs. Hoe.
20—Foote vs. Stoulke.
21—In re Spierling.
22—German Am. Real Estate Guarantee Co. vs. Russell.
23—Leonard vs. Littel.
24—In re Ind. Co-op. Building Co.
25—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Dunham.
26—Stennell vs. Bennett.
27—Wicks vs. Boehm.
28—Bopp vs. Garrison.
29—Levy vs. Levy.
30—Goldwick vs. Pfortune.

Cases noticed.
31—Kornareus vs. Kornareus.
32—Wellock vs. Wellock.
33—Davidson vs. Goldstein.
34—Hucket vs. Hughes.
35—Holmes vs. Northern Pacific Ry.
36—Park Land and Imp. Co. vs. Roos.
37—Rosenfeld vs. McCreery.
38—In re Drury.
39—P. M. Pugh Co. vs. Glass.
40—Comstock vs. Morrison.
41—Lyman vs. Murphy.
42—In re Spierling.
43—Blachoff vs. Nehtman.
44—Rosenerr vs. Mingety.
45—Taronover Chevra Bicur, &c., vs. Bauerer.
46—Fraser vs. Briedenstein.
48—Waxman vs. Waxman.
48—Cooper vs. Aron.
49—Karnareus vs. Karnareus.
50—Comstock vs. Morrison.
51—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Horne.
52—Hettrich vs. Fitzpatrick.
53—Iba vs. Green.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pittgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Hold in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Matthew Downey,
Julius J. M. Scott.
Andrew J. Sparks,
Charles Infield.
Amelia Armstrong. At 11 A. M.
David Stein.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and bail-piece business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—William H. Smith,
John Flynn,
Jeremiah Connors.
2—James O'Brien.
3—Harry Samuels.
John Cadwell.
Nellie Attrige.
Joseph Lee.
7—Charles Boldt.
8—George McIntyre.
9—Harry Adams.
10—Alvin C. Cole.

Pleadings.

1—Harry E. Sherman.
2—Frank Sramek.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Martin Pisa.
2—Edward Fay.
3—Francis McGuire.
4—Maggie Nolan.
5—Claude Wilson.
6—Harry Morris.
7—Jacob C. Morrison.
8—Lizzie Willmot.
9—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

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A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village. Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners in cafe, "Klein Deutschland," The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9 30, 10, 10 30, 11, 11 30 A. M., 12 M., 12 30, 1, 1 30, 2, 2 30, 3, 3 30, 4, 4 30, 5, 5 15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9 30, 10, 10 30, 11, 11 30 A. M., 12 30, 1, 1 30, 2, 2 30, 3, 3 30, 4, 4 30, 5 P. M. East 22d St., 9 30, 10, 10 30, 11, 11 45 A. M., 12 15, 1, 2, 15, 3, 4, 4 15, 5, 5 45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 30 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11 A. M. for East 22d St. and So. 5th St., Brooklyn. 12 00 M. and 1 00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 3 30, 4, 4, 5 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 6:50, 8:30, 10:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M.
Round Trip 50c
Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M. Trip.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

BOARDERS WANTED.

13TH ST., 108 WEST.—For family of four; every accommodation; second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

36TH ST.—55 WEST
Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LARGE UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR IN private house, with gas, heat, and private bath to let as bachelor apartments. 19 West 48th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl to do general housework; two years' references; city or country. 220 34 Av.; no cards.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. for Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DIXIE RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H. for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:18 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAULSMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:50 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T.E.KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G.W.CUSHMAN Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arr. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30AM, 7:30PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:24 P. M. and 6 A. M.

THE HALYCON,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK
SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.
2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols.; rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium. Shower baths, scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

COOK'S TOURS for LABOR DAY

Niagara Falls	3-day trip.....$14.50
Thousand Islands	5-day trip.....$14.50
St. Lawrence and Lakes	4-day trip.....$28.00
Bermuda	9-day trip.....$37.50

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je26-law6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-law6mM.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.
MARION S. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap28-1aw6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.
Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.
EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 8 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID S. JOHNSON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-law6mM.

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancilliary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,596.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of HERBERT L. MONTAGUE and SAMUEL E. MONTAGUE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name of Dafley, Hand & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 46 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1900.

NO. 2,750.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LORENZO SHERWOOD PALMER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Lorenzo Sherwood Palmer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 15, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX GOLDSTEIN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of August, 1900, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line fifty-four feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street fifty-four feet to the point of beginning; together with the buildings erected thereon. The westerly line of said premises running partly through a party wall.
The said premises will be sold subject to a certain party wall agreement affecting the westerly wall of the most westerly building erected upon the aforesaid premises made between Max Schaef and Max Goldstein, dated April 27th, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 48 of Section 6 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28th, 1899.
Dated New York, August 24, 1900.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

112th Street.
Lenox Avenue.
54
100.11
100.11
54
250
111th Street.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $87,017.38, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to the land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawthurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street;

Pearl Street.
25'
104' 6"
104' 1¼"
29' 2"
118' 3"
Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $87,017.38, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
au9-2aw3wM&Th&au31

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT M. S. PUTNAM, plaintiff, against LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Mary S. Putnam, John Risley Putnam, and Israel Put

GERMANS HOLD FESTIVAL

Plattdutsche Volksfest Verein Gather at Hoboken.

Representatives of 105 Societies Amuse Themselves and Compete for Prizes.

All Hoboken ferryboats were crowded yesterday afternoon with hundreds of happy German families going to attend the opening day of the twenty-sixth annual festival of the Plattdütsche Volksfest Verein, which continues throughout the greater part of the week, at Schützen Park, Union Hill. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was estimated that there were at least 15,000 persons on the spacious grounds, and the inflowing stream of humanity from the gates was unabated. No less than 105 German societies, mostly from New York, take part in the festival, the proceeds from which go to the maintenance of the Fritz Reuter Altenheim, or home for the aged, which stands on the bluff overlooking the park. No very elaborate ceremonies marked the opening. President Chris D. Rehm greeted the members of the societies and the visitors in a few brief words at 1 o'clock, and then the crowd scattered about the grounds in little groups, each seeking amusement in its own way.

There was variety enough to suit all tastes. There was dancing on every platform, there was rowing on the lake, and there were innumerable sideshows and refreshment booths where frankfurters, sauerkraut, potato pancakes, sour eels, and other delicacies dear to the German palate were dispensed, while lager beer ran in streams.

Before the official headquarters, on the south side of the grounds, stood a tall, thick mast, freshly greased. Encircling it was a hoop, from which were hung baseball bats, trumpets, drums, and other toys. Any boy who wanted could try to climb up the pole and knock down a prize with his fist. Scores of them made the attempt, and several times the hoop was stripped of its treasures, but only thin, barefoot boys captured them. The hoop was itself hung on a pulley, and a small boy behind the scenes in the officers' pavilion raised or lowered it, keeping it always dangling just out of the climber's reach in a most aggravating fashion.

There was a midway, too, the chief attraction of which was a boy described as a snake-eating cannibal from the Philippines. He hopped around in a little, bared inclosure, marked "Danger," and whenever the crowd began to dwindle he went into such a fury that three keepers had to rush at him with long sticks, beat him down, and then cow him by firing blank cartridges over his head. He was an unscanny-looking boy, with long, straight hair, but his black features strongly suggested an acquaintance with Thompson Street.

Then there was a great concert by Lederhaus's Squadron A Band, a prize tournament by the Turners of New Jersey and New York and the women Turners of Union Hill, who won the first prize at the recent Philadelphia Turn Festival. There was a prize shooting at all the ranges, for men, and women, too; bowling for prizes, acrobats, tight-rope walking, and as the daylight began to fall preparations were made for the balloon ascension and parachute leap by Miss Gaylor, who intends to repeat the performance during every day of the festival.

To-day is reception day, and in the afternoon there will be a parade of all the societies in the Verein. The festival will continue to-morrow and Wednesday, and then there will be an interim until Sunday, when it will come to an end.

The present officers of the Verein are Chris D. Rehm, President; John Moje and J. H. W. Meyer, First and Second Vice Presidents, respectively; Conrad Heede, Recording Secretary; Bernhard Meyborg, Corresponding Secretary; Conrad Tolken, Financial Secretary; John Holler, Treasurer; Louis Lübben, Custodian, and George Landwehr, John C. Hüfer, Adolf Schreitmüller, John Riese, Henry Kröger, William F. Grell, Ernst Kuhlmann, August Bewig, and John P. Friedhoff, Honorary Presidents.

NEW FRENCH STEAMSHIP HERE.

La Lorraine Arrives on First Trip, After an Easy Voyage.

After a voyage without special incident, and in no way remarkable, the new French liner La Lorraine arrived in her dock at noon, having anchored for some hours off Liberty Island. The new liner made no records. On the contrary, her passage was somewhat handicapped by trouble with her machinery. The second day out Capt. Potter ordered the vessel slowed down to avoid the possibility of a breakdown. Overheating of the pistons of both engines was the principal difficulty. Fog was encountered on three days of the voyage.

Chief Officer Rotte said yesterday that, while both engines caused trouble, the greater worry was due to the port engine. He added that it was thought wise to slow up, as the engines were new, and the engineers were under orders not to push the new ship.

La Lorraine brought over 92 first, 201 second, and 418 third class passengers. She left Havre during the strike of firemen, and carried a crew of firemen from the French Government vessels.

Some delay in unloading baggage was experienced yesterday, as the vessel towers so high out of the water that the luggage had to be lowered by means of ropes.

A description of La Lorraine was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. She was constructed at the company's yards, at St. Nazaire. On her trial trip La Lorraine showed a sea speed of 22 knots. She carries a crew of 400. La Lorraine left Havre Aug. 11, at 11 o'clock, making the voyage in seven days fifteen hours and fifteen minutes. For the first two days everything proceeded smoothly. On the 12th she made 484 knots, with an average speed of 19.05. On the 13th her run was 487 knots, with an average of 20.07. The order to slow down was given on the 14th. The days' runs, beginning with that date, were as follows: 14th, 375 knots; 15th, 414 knots; 16th, 414 knots; 17th, 403 knots; 18th, 340 knots; 19th, 252 knots, up to 3:15 A. M., when she arrived at Sandy Hook.

Among those on board were Denis Chiquelin, Miss Aline Favre, Edward Loubet, Dr. Roche Grellier, Charles E. Horan, Fred Roy, Mrs. H. J. Taylor, Miss Ethel Taylor, Dr. M. A. Xiques, Mrs. Xiques, George W. Wise, and Maurice Warnier.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received Saturday:

St. Thomas's Episcopal Church and friends, through Harlan K. Whitney, Battle Creek, Mich.	$95.81
Through C. E. Bingham & Co., Sedro, Washington	21.50
The Central Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Harrisburg, Penn.	10.00
Through "Sauley" Mahanoy City, Penn., from Lithuanians	15.30
Josiah Batson, Castle Rock, Minn.	10.00
Young Men's Christian Association, Ottawa, Canada, through Imperial Bank of Canada	18.20
Through Winneshiek County Bank, Decorah, Iowa	27.00
"Anonymous"	10.00
From Lutherans, through A. A. Gerndt of Brooklyn	125.00
First Presbyterian Church and Christian Endeavor Society, Volant, Penn.	26.50
Through Watertown Daily Times, Watertown, N. Y.	91.17
E. H. Hurry, Bethlehem, Penn.	10.00
Mrs. A. B. Clum, Milton, Mass.	10.00
Through R. M. Gee, West Mountain, Tex.	15.50
Citizens of Hagerstown, Md.	102.50
Good Samaritan Congregational Church, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
Through J. P. Holm, Elizabeth, N. J.	20.70
John Peebles, Racine, Wis.	25.00
Through Great Northern Express Company.	19.65
Through Pacific Express Company	.75
Through United States Express Company.	11.05
Through National Express Company	15.51
Through Southern Express Company	2.35
Through Adams Express Company	8.86
Through American Express Company	31.14
Through Wells-Fargo Express	11.25
Thirty-seven contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	128.27
Previously acknowledged	211,279.03
Total to date	$212,079.54

Matches Baby's Deadly Plaything.

Matches used as playthings caused the death of Julia O'Shay, eighteen months old, of 622 Greenwich Street, yesterday. The baby ignited the matches at a moment when no one was watching her, and was severely burned about the head and body. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital half a mile away, where everything possible was done to save her life, but without avail. She died a few hours later.

CONEY ISLAND'S GREAT CROWD.

A Youthful Fagin Arrested—Bathers Escape Police and Board a Trolley Car.

A crowd estimated as much in excess of the 100,000 mark and which is thought to have been the largest that has visited Coney Island this season, saw the sights at that resort yesterday. The police had their hands full in keeping the crowd in order, an unusual number of arrests being made, including several pickpockets.

The first of the pickpockets to be detected were three boys, Herman Goldstein of 198 and Isadore Goldstein of 221 Madison Street, and Samuel Cohen of 11 Eldridge Street, Manhattan. Herman Goldstein, who is the leader of the gang, is sixteen years old, while his two assistants are mere children, being aged, respectively, eleven and twelve years. When the boys were arrested the Cohen boy was in the act of relieving a man on the Bowery of his watch. At the station the two younger boys said they were the assistants of Herman Goldstein, who had taught them how to pick pockets, and that they had been in the habit of making the rounds of all the local resorts with their leader. The elder Goldstein admitted what the boys had said to be true, and said they had taken about $40 worth of jewelry during the day.

The other pickpockets arrested were John Shepp of 246 Clinton Street and Henry Golden of 226 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York. They were arrested by Detectives Murphy and Harrington at the Smith Street station while in the act of relieving Miss Emma Schuit of 29 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, of her watch and chain. They, together with the Goldstein gang, were held.

At about 5 o'clock Capt. Driscoll of the Coney Island police, noticing a crowd gathered at the corner of Surf Avenue and Eighth Street, found two men and three women in bathing suits arguing with two policemen on the conventionality as well as their legal right to wear bathing suits away from the seaside. The Captain, as soon as he saw the bathers, told the policemen to arrest them, but before they were able to do so all five of the bathers darted through the crowd, boarded a New York car, and before the police realized what was the matter were speeding away from the island.

EXCURSIONISTS WELL PLUCKED.

Swindlers Ply Their Trade After Being Driven from North Beach Property.

Gamblers and swindlers in a drove descended upon North Beach yesterday. All this season Capt. Darcy, who is in charge of the precinct, has kept the beach clear of these men, and even shut down all shows which he did not consider were giving patrons the worth of their money. Yesterday morning the gamblers began to arrive, and before the crowd reached the beach they were ready for business. By order of President Walter C. Foster a number of special officers employed by the North Beach Company drove them out. The gamblers and swindlers retired from the company's property and took their stand on the far side of the "back" road off the company's land. There all day they worked all sorts of games, in which the victim had about one chance in every thousand to get back a cent for a dollar. A detective connected with District Attorney Merrill's office was seen to be about watching the games and taking notes. There were some fifty thousand persons at the beach. About two thousand came on an excursion from Bridgeport, and some of these are said to have been well plucked by the swindlers.

Late in the evening Capt. Darcy, who had not been at the beach during the day, heard of the presence of the gamblers and tried to raid them. Lookouts gave the warning, however, and the men escaped into the woods and into the crowds, and no arrests were made.

KANAWAH CLUB'S OUTING.

Commissioner Nagle's Organization Spends a Day at a Sound Resort.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District was practically deserted yesterday, as the Kanawah Club, Commissioner Nagle's organization, held its annual outing and carried about 2,000 braves in full paint and feathers to Witzel's Grove at College Point, L. I., after a short sail up the Sound on the steamer Bay Queen. Breakfast was served on the arrival of the party at the grove. Games and sports followed, and at 4 o'clock dinner was announced.

Among the party were Magistrate Lorenz Zeller, John J. Scanlon, Herman Sulzer, ex-Alderman James Owens, James Pilkington, Laurence McGrath, John Haveron, President of the club, and Commissioner Nagle, who was Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was dark before the party returned to the city.

PRICE OF MILK GOES UP.

Increase of Ten Cents a Can—Minimum Retail Rate May Be Six Cents.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange has granted the demands of the dairymen and farmers, increasing by a quarter of a cent the price paid to the producers for milk, and this amount has been added to the wholesale price in this city, which is now $1.60 a can, (forty quarts,) instead of $1.50.

In consequence it is expected that the minimum retail price will be increased from 5 to 6 cents a quart, but the great majority of consumers will not be affected, as they have been paying 8 cents a quart all along. In some sections, however, where the minimum retail price of 5 cents a quart has prevailed, the 5-cent rate may continue, it was said last night, until the next meeting of the Consolidated Milk Exchange.

The long continuance of the hot weather, drying up pastures and increasing the cost of feeding cows, led the milk producers to insist upon an increase of the price paid them from 2¾ to 3 cents a quart. In other respects the cost of producing milk has been increased, young cows now being worth $50 and $60, instead of $35 and $40, and farm hands being hard to get at $18 and $20 a month, whereas a year ago help was to be had at $14 and $15 a month, and even as low as $12.

TWO MEN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Thrown from Wrecked Buggy; Boy with Them Escaped Injury.

Two men were seriously injured in a runaway accident which caused a great deal of excitement on the Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, early last evening. Henry Reollo of 27 Withers Street and Frank Cucurello of 20 Havemeyer Street and Reollo's son Charles, nine years old, were driving on the parkway in a buggy when their horse took fright and bolted at Franklin Avenue.

The parkway was thronged with cyclists and horsemen at the time and a general stampede ensued. The runaway sped down the driveway at a wild gallop and narrowly missed colliding with several carriages. The horse suddenly swerved toward the gutter at Classon Avenue and one of the wheels of the buggy struck an electric light pole. The buggy was wrecked and the three occupants were thrown to the street. The boy escaped injury, but Reollo sustained a fracture of the skull and Cucurello a fracture of the left arm. Both were removed to the Seney Hospital in an ambulance.

Burglar Made Too Much Noise.

Mrs. Mary Van Buren of 41 Terrace Avenue, Jersey City, who occupies the second floor, was awakened at 3 o'clock A. M., yesterday, by the forcing of a screen from a front window. She ran to the window and saw a man on the roof of the porch. Her screams summoned Patrolman Nolan, who caught the man as he jumped to the ground, and Mrs. Van Buren identified him. He said he was Henry Malloy, homeless. He is held for attempted burglary.

Accuses His Messenger of Theft.

Stewart Perrine, a carpenter, of 346 East Twenty-third Street, was held in $1,000 bail in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for grand larceny. Franklin S. Bailey, a real estate agent, of 336 Broome Street, charged that on Jan. 3, 1899, the prisoner, then in his employ, was sent to the Bowery Bank to deposit $660, and did not come back. The money was not deposited in the bank.

Japan's Chief Naval Engineer Here.

On board the French liner La Lorraine, which arrived yesterday from Havre, was H. Oki, Chief Engineer of Construction of the Japanese Navy. He has been in France overseeing the building of the Japanese cruiser Asuma at St. Nazaire. He is on his way to Japan.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Industrial Commissioner Durand Strikes a Snag.

Meets with a Tart Reception in Asking for Labor Information, and His Request Is Refused.

R. E. Durand of the United States Industrial Commission had a chance to see the representatives of organized labor on their native heath yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. Mr. Durand came to get information from the delegates regarding the labor unions, and submitted a list of questions in reference to wages, hours of labor, strikes, and other matters which he wished to have answered. He was allowed the privilege of the floor, and gave a brief summary of the work of the commission, which was formed under the laws of 1898.

Mr. Durand said that it had made a reputation on account of its investigations of trusts and its work in furthering arbitration as a remedy for strikes. He remarked that some of the labor men had been suspicious about the work of the commission, but these suspicions were unfounded.

"We are suspicious," said Morris Brown, delegate of the cigarmakers, "and we have a good right to be. The labor men gave testimony before the commission, and nothing came of it. The commission is simply a band of lobbyists."

"Still," said Delegate Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6, "we are not afraid of publicity. We may as well give the information asked for."

Delegate Rubin of the Waiters' Union objected. He declared the members of the commission were the tools of the capitalists, and that therefore the central body should have nothing to do with it.

"I move," said Matthew Barr of the amalgamated sheet metal workers, "that we give—"

Here every one became excited, and Barr's voice could not be heard.

"That we give the Commissioner a copy of the preamble to our constitution," he shouted, "and ask him to try and get its recommendations enacted into United States laws."

Several delegates said that the Commissioner ought to get the information he wanted. Others urged that it be withheld.

"This is only a political scheme," said Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. A long wrangle followed, during which the Commissioner looked on in surprise. It was finally decided that the information asked for by him should be refused, but that the Secretary should be instructed to give him a copy of the preamble to the constitution of the Central Federated Union. This was done and the Commissioner withdrew.

Delegate Gildemeister of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union complained that when the strike of the firemen and engineers took place on the steamships in the port of Havre, France, the French Line steamers were manned with navy men. La Bretagne is there manned with men from the navy in France and went back again with naval firemen.

It was decided that the New York longshoremen should be asked not to load or unload vessels which were manned with members of the French Navy.

In his regular report Gildemeister said that his union had libeled the three-masted schooner José Oliveri, which came here from Havana recently, for three days' pay each, which the members of the crew had been fined. When the Oliveri was lying at Havana before she came here, he said, the Captain refused to let them wash her decks on the ground that there were yellow fever germs in the water. When Sunday came he asked them to wash down the decks and the crew objected on the ground that yellow fever was as bad on Sundays as on week days. For this the members of the crew were "logged," he said, and fined three days' pay on arrival of the vessel here by Shipping Commissioner Dickie.

Gildemeister also reported that his union was going to libel the schooner Kane, which came from Southern ports, on the ground that the food furnished to the crew was below the legal scale. The law, he said, provides that the men in the crew get 50 cents each a day, while the food is one-third below the standard. If it is lower than one-third less, he said, the men are entitled to $1 a day.

MAY LEAVE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Three Local Bodies Apply to the American Federation.

Three of the largest local assemblies in this city are about to leave the Knights of Labor and attach themselves to the American Federation of Labor, which has put new organizers in the field, who are leaving no stone unturned to draw unions away from the knights. The three local assemblies are those of the letter carriers, stationary engineers, and firemen.

The letter carriers' local body has notified its National union of its intentions, but will defer its application for a charter from the federation until the National body holds its annual convention, which will take place in Detroit, Mich., on Labor Day.

The locals of the engineers and firemen have already made application to the National unions of their respective trades which are affiliated with the federation for a charter. The three organizations have a membership of 2,500 to 3,000, whose leaving the order is considered a serious loss to the knights just now when there is so much competition between the knights and the federation to secure local unions.

Protests have been made against the granting of the charters to the engineers' and firemen's organizations by local assemblies of the same trades which are already in the federation, but the leaders are disposed to ignore the protests.

The action of the three unions which have decided to leave the knights has been brought about largely by the efforts of Assemblyman Samuel Prince, who has been appointed district organizer in New York by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. Prince is a cigar packer by trade, and is an ex-President of the American Federation of Labor. He is now engaged in trying to organize a union of building laborers, which will have a charter from the federation.

J. P. ARCHIBALD VINDICATED.

Central Federated Union Dismisses Its Charges Against Him.

James P. Archibald, President of the Central Federated Union, who, it was charged a week ago, had disqualified himself from being a member of the body, was vindicated at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. It had been stated that Archibald held a salaried office as an Inspector of the Department of Highways, and, according to the constitution of the Central Federated Union, no man can hold a salaried city office and remain in the body.

A committee which had been appointed last week to investigate his case reported that he had denied that he ever held such an office, and that the investigation showed that his name had never been on the city pay rolls. The charges were dismissed, and A. J. Smith, who was temporary Chairman, declared that Archibald's character, from a Central Federated Union point of view, was as white as the driven snow. A small ripple of applause arose when the statement was made.

The Cigarmakers' Strike.

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the striking and locked-out cigarmakers, who have since declared themselves on strike, was held yesterday afternoon in Bohemian National Hall, in East Seventy-third Street, to hear the report of the Special Arbitration Committee, which had been conferring with the employers. The meeting was behind closed doors. It was learned, however, that the Arbitration Committee had come to some kind of an agreement with the individual firms of manufacturers involved in the strike. This agreement will be submitted to the strikers to-day for ratification. If it is ratified the strikes will all be declared off.

Machinists May Go Out Again.

A strike of machinists belonging to the International Association of Machinists, which took place in the De La Vergne Company's works in Port Morris some time ago for a shorter workday and which was settled, was reported yesterday as having been ordered on again. George H. Cameron, delegate of the union, said yesterday that the conditions at the factory were the same as they were before the strike.

AID PORTO RICAN STRIKERS.

Central Union in Discussing It Refers to the President as "ex-Brother McKinley."

The Social Democratic Party received a letter yesterday from Alwin Huschler, Secretary of the Federation Libre, a central labor body of San Juan, Porto Rico, asking for aid on behalf of a number of strike leaders who were arrested.

The letter stated that the cigarmakers, painters, carpenters, and bricklayers were on strike in San Juan, and the strike was beginning to spread over the whole island. In all, twenty strike leaders had been arrested, including Santiago Yglesias and Eduardo Condé, the delegates from the Socialist Labor Party of Porto Rico who came here about nine months ago, and returned after a short stay in this country.

The first number of La Huiga, the first labor paper ever printed in Porto Rico, was also received by the Social Democrats here. It denounces the arrests as an outrage.

The subject was brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, where the letter was read. Ludwig Jablonowsky, a leading Socialist, made a speech explaining the cause of the strike. He said that a sort of panic had arisen on account of a report that the American Government was not going to accept native money in exchange. The price of commodities arose at once. A peso is 60 cents, and the prices of commodities rose to American dollars instead of pesos. The workmen demanded wages on the same scale. Bricklayers who were receiving 3 pesos a day demanded $3, and other trades made similar demands. Then the strikes followed.

On motion of Delegate Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers it was decided to send a contribution to the Porto Rico strikers and also to ask President McKinley to act in the matter. He was referred to as ex-Brother McKinley.

SAYS SWINDLERS ARE AT WORK.

Samuel Prince Reports They Use Name of Old Labor Organization.

Assemblyman Samuel Prince, who was once delegate from the Cigar Packers' Union to the Central Federated Union, appeared before that body yesterday, and was allowed the privilege of the floor. He said he had come to expose an apparent attempt to get money from people in the name of the old Central Labor Federation, which ceased to exist two years ago. He had been asked to see the head of a firm of bologna manufacturers, who showed him three receipts for money paid for an advertisement in an alleged souvenir, which a canvasser said was being brought out by the old Central Labor Federation, which is now amalgamated with the Central Federated Union, the money being paid since the old body went out of existence. In some way the canvasser had procured the seal of the old organization, which was on the receipts.

A committee comprising Delegates Kelly, Rubin, and Pallas was appointed to see Capt. McClusky at Police Headquarters, and get him to put his detectives on the trail of the canvasser.

Shirtwaist Makers on Strike.

The Shirtwaist Makers' Union, an organization formed of girls, ordered a strike yesterday in the shirtwaist factory of M. J. Nathan, 115 Spring Street. The firm employs 125 girls, who want an increase in wages of about 90 per cent. They say they have been receiving 10½ cents each for making certain styles of waists and demand 18 and 19 cents. Ten girls were discharged for refusing to work at the terms offered by the firm, and a complaint was made to the union, which held a meeting and ordered the strike.

NEW JERSEY LABOR CONGRESS.

To Demand Two Firemen on Camel-Back Locomotives.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 19.—The twenty-second annual congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey will assemble here to-morrow morning and will continue in session on Tuesday. It is expected that the congress will take action on recent judicial decisions affecting labor movements, adopt a legislative programme to be followed next Winter at Trenton, demand the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and urge opposition to trusts, not by denunciation, but by counter organization on the part of labor.

Prominent in the legislative programme will be a bill compelling the employment of two firemen on camel-back engines, one to tend the fire and the other to ride in the cab with the engineer, so as to be ready to take his place in case of such an emergency as occurred on the Jersey Central Railroad Friday night, when the engineer fell from his cab and the engine ran wild. Such a bill was defeated in the State Legislature last year.

DROWNED BATHING AT NIGHT.

One of Kelly's Companions Made Brave But Futile Efforts to Save Him.

Three men took a bath in East River in the dead of night and one paid with his life for his recklessness. The drowned man was William Kelly, twenty-four years old, of 198 Madison Street. He was standing at Rutgers and Madison Streets at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with Thomas Rooney of 48 Rutgers Street, and Frank Neary, who lives in Brooklyn, when they decided to take a swim by the faint moonlight.

They all went into the water from Pier 33, and had been there some time when Kelly cried out that he had a cramp. Rooney swam to him, and loungers on the pier say that he did everything he could to save Kelly, but Kelly lost control of himself and held so fast to Rooney that the latter was obliged to break away, and Kelly then sank and was carried out by the tide.

Kelly was a lithographer, but had been out of employment for the last three weeks. He formerly lived with his widowed mother at 117 Monroe Street, but she died about four months ago.

DROWNED IN EAST RIVER.

Madden Was Seized with Cramps—Would-Be Rescuer Too Late.

James Madden, thirty years old, of 31 East Third Street, was drowned in the East River yesterday afternoon. Madden went in bathing at the foot of Stanton Street, and, being a good swimmer, went out nearly to the middle of the river. While returning he was seized with cramps and shouted for aid.

Frederick McGrath of 332 Stanton Street saw his plight and rowed out to his rescue. He reached him as he was going down for the third time, and brought the body ashore. Before assistance could be given, however, Madden died. Coroner Zucca arrived soon afterward and gave permission for the removal of the body to an undertaking establishment at 71 Stanton Street.

Nurse Herbert's Body Found.

The body of Miss Bertha M. Herbert, the nurse who mysteriously disappeared from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island Thursday night last, was found yesterday in the Sound off Hunt's Point. It was sent to the Fordham Morgue. The body will be interred in St. Michael's Cemetery, Astoria, L. I.

Drowned in North River.

Michael Masson, an Italian laborer, was trying to haul a barrel of soda on board a barge at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street at 9:10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he fell into the river and was drowned, his body, too, being lost. The police were unable to find out where he lived.

Grandson Brought Her Poison.

Mrs. Mary Foss, sixty-four years old, of 482 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday sent her grandson, Henry Foss, ten years old, to a neighboring drug store for five cents' worth of paregoric. The boy forgot what he was sent for, and asked for carbolic acid. The bottle was properly labeled, but Mrs. Foss failed to note the fact. She filled a teaspoon with the acid, but the moment the liquid touched her lips she discovered the mistake and ejected the dose. A physician who was called said Mrs. Foss had suffered no harm beyond a badly burned mouth.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK.
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.

This Shoe, with its excellence of material and construction, its conformation to the perfect shape of a woman's foot, will appeal directly to those whose pleasure and training demand hygienic qualities, and whose taste requires attractive appearance.

Walking, dress, or sport Shoes.

35 Varieties.
Sizes 1 to 9. Widths AAA to E.
$3.50 per pair.

Sold in New York, exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ACCUSED WOMAN A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Frazer Killed Herself Rather than Suffer Arraignment in Court for Examination.

Her mind unbalanced, as is believed, by anxiety over a charge which she was to have faced next Wednesday in court, Mrs. Lizzie Frazer, a midwife, committed suicide yesterday morning at her home, 331 Furman Street, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas.

Three boys on Aug. 11, while playing in the cellar of the apartment house in which Mrs. Frazer lived, found the skeleton of a very young infant in a woodbin. The woodbin, it is alleged, was one used by Mrs. Frazer. The boys told her of the finding of the skeleton, but she denied all knowledge of it, and the lads then informed the police of the Amity Street Station. The precinct detectives placed Mrs. Frazer under arrest and she was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, charged with violating Section 296 of the Penal Code, in concealing the fact of a birth. The accused woman declared that she had no knowledge whatever as to the presence of the skeleton in the bin, and said that she was entirely innocent in the matter. Magistrate Bristow, however, held her in $500 bail for examination on Wednesday next.

Her arrest seemed to have greatly affected the woman and she brooded over it constantly. She lived with her husband, John Frazer, a watchman, and several daughters, and they tried to cheer her, but to no purpose.

Mrs. Frazer on Saturday night retired late and appeared to be more cheerful. She locked her bedroom door when she retired. She did not put in an appearnce yesterday morning, and the family forced an entrance to the room after receiving no response to their repeated knocks. Mrs. Frazer was found lying dead upon the bed. She had one end of a rubber tube in her mouth, the other end being attached to a burner near the bed, the gas being turned on full. A physician was summoned, but when he arrived he found that Mrs. Frazer had been dead several hours. The Coroner was informed of her death.

FEARED SHE WAS A BURDEN.

Orphan Girl, Deprived of Means, Then Stricken with Consumption, Takes Her Own Life.

Satisfied that she was dying with consumption and not wanting to be a burden to the people with whom she lived, Ella Thompson, twenty years old, ended her life yesterday by swallowing paris green.

The young woman boarded with the family of William Wegge at 374 Leonard Street, Brooklyn. She was an orphan. Her father, who died six years ago, had been for many years the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Ferry Company. He left his widow in comfortable circumstances, but the money was gradually spent. When the mother died about four years ago there was not much left for the daughter, and she was soon obliged to earn her own livelihood. She found work in a jute mill and while thus employed consumption developed. Her mother had died with the disease.

The young woman became despondent over her illness. She had encouraged the attentions of a young man, but when she discovered that she could never hope to marry him she dismissed him. She had boarded with the Wegge family for some time. Two weeks ago on account of her ill-health she was obliged to give up her employment. A fear that she was becoming a burden to Mrs. Wegge added to her despondency. Mrs. Wegge tried to cheer her, and before retiring on Saturday night she played with the baby of the household and was seemingly in a happier frame of mind.

When the girl failed to appear for breakfast yesterday morning Mrs. Wegge went to her room and found her writhing in agony on the bed.

On the floor beside the bed was scattered paris green. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance and Surgeon Allen responded. After administering an antidote he hurried with his patient to the hospital, but she died in the ambulance before reaching the institution.

On a table in the girl's room was found a note in which she said that she was tired of life and thought it better for her to be with her mother.

PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Boy of Eighteen Would Die Rather than Live in Disgrace.

Frank Powers, eighteen years old, of 16 East Ninth Street, tried to hang himself yesterday in a cell in the Harlem Prison, which is attached to the Harlem Court and situated at One Hundred and First Street and Sylvan Place. Magistrate Zeller committed Powers to the prison on Saturday to await examination on the charge of larceny.

A keeper of the prison yesterday afternoon heard groans coming from the prisoner's cell. Looking in he saw Powers hanging from a waste pipe, his feet on the floor. The prisoner had made a rope out of the prison blanket. He was almost suffocated when cut down and was taken to the Harlem Hospital and later to Bellevue.

When asked why he had tried to take his life, Powers said he did not care to live disgraced. His arrest, he said, had made him a marked man. Rather than be known as a convict, he would kill himself.

GEORGE H. STUDWELL A SUICIDE.

Shot Himself at the Home of His Son-in-Law, Eugene B. Sanger.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 19.—George H. Studwell, seventy-nine years of age, shot himself early this morning at the home of his son-in-law, Eugene B. Sanger, a real estate broker of New York, at Larchmont. The report of the pistol was heard by Mr. Sanger's daughter, who awakened the other members of the household, and the investigation resulted in finding Mr. Studwell lying on his bed with a bullet wound in his temple. Dr. Lebarbier was summoned, but could do nothing to save the man's life, and he died within an hour.

Mr. Studwell was at one time a wealthy leather dealer in New York. He met with business reverses in 1894, and retired from active business. His wife died about a year ago. Two weeks ago he suffered a stroke of apaplexy and since then had not been well.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Golf Cloth
Three New Lots,
at ½ Price.

The demand for this class of goods has been so great that we have decided to put them on sale now, although they were purchased for our fall trade,

35 different styles, 54 to 56 inches wide, at

$1.00
a yard.

Bicycle Suitings,
in all the desirable fall shades, (full 54 inches wide), at

50 cts.
a yard,
Very special offering.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DR. FRANKLIN BOOTH DEAD.

His Heroic Struggle for Life After His Legs Were Crushed Was of No Avail.

The heroic struggle for life of Dr. Franklin Booth of Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, whose legs were frightfully mangled by a trolley car Saturday evening, was of no avail. He died in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, at 10:45 o'clock last night. Ten minutes after he breathed his last his wife and daughter, who had been spending the Summer twelve miles from Hartford, Conn., reached the hospital, having started upon the receipt of a telegram informing them of the accident, and had come as fast as the trains would bring them.

It has been told how Dr. Booth, when struck by a trolley car in front of the home of Mrs. Card, a patient, at Elmhurst, directed the bystanders how to apply temporary tourniquets of cord to his crushed limbs, and how he calmly discussed his case with Ambulance Surgeon J. C. Brennan, who amputated the left leg on the sidewalk. It was said that the other leg had also been taken off, but it appears that after the first incision had been made at the hospital the doctors decided that he would have as good a chance for life if the knee joint were removed, and this was done late Saturday night.

Dr. Booth seemed to rally from the shock, and for a time yesterday high hopes were entertained that he would recover, but his sixty-three years were against him, and when he began to sink the doctors knew there was no hope. His son, Frank Booth, was the only member of his family with him at the end.

At the time of his death Dr. Booth was a member of the Queens County Health Board. He was a member of the Queens County Medical Society, and was graduated from Bellevue in 1864.

TROLLEY FATALLY HURT CHILD.

Car Crushed Joseph Auslander and Electricity Burned Him.

Joseph Auslander, four years old, of 144 Gwinnett Street, Williamsburg, with half a dozen companions, was playing at Harrison Avenue and Gwinnett Street last night, and started to cross the car track. A Tompkins Avenue car on its way to the ferry approached at a moderate rate of speed just at that moment and the child was struck by the fender and knocked down. After being dragged for several yards the boy rolled under the car and became wedged between the pavement and the motor box.

It was not possible for spectators who ran to the rescue to reach him until the car was raised with jackscrews. The boy was insensible when taken from under the car. An ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. Meanwhile the boy's mother had heard of the accident. She rushed frantically through the street, screaming hysterically, and reached the spot just as an ambulance surgeon arrived. The boy's head was terribly cut and his right leg was shockingly burned by electricity. The mother declined to permit the child to be taken to a hospital and took him home, to be attended by her family doctor. The ambulance surgeon, Dr. Murphy, pronounced the boy mortally injured.

WOMAN FELL BUT CAR WENT ON.

Lexington Avenue Line's Employes Left Mrs. Uniforth with Fractured Skull.

Mrs. Kate Uniforth, fifty years old, of 204 West Twenty-third Street, sustained a fractured skull last night by falling from a north-bound Lexington Avenue cable car, as she was about to alight at Fifty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. In alighting from the car she stumbled, and fell, and she lay on the pavement, while the car went ahead.

Policeman Sullivan of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station found Mrs. Uniforth lying in the street and sent for an ambulance from Flower Hospital. Dr. Boeser, who responded, found that she had a fractured skull. She was taken to the hospital.

The conductor and motorman of the car are not known, and the injured woman is unable to give the number of the car.

TROLLEY CAR HURT TRUCKMEN.

Victims Thrown from Wagon and Street Littered with Trunks.

Two men were injured, one seriously, and the pavement was littered with women's finery, when Trolley Car No. 1,892 of the Lorimer Street line, in Brooklyn, ran into a truck owned by the Brooklyn Transfer Company, at Nostrand Avenue and Monroe Street, last evening. The truck was loaded with trunks, many of which were smashed, while the truck itself was almost demolished.

Terence Devlin, twenty-six years old, of 42 Hudson Avenue, was the driver of the truck, and Patrick Dowd, eighteen years old, of 99 Wyckoff Street, was his helper. Both were thrown to the street. Devlin was picked up unconscious, suffering from concussion of the brain and a broken left arm. One of Dowd's arms was also broken and he sustained a scalp wound and bad bruises on the hip. They were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said late last night that Devlin's condition was critical.

Trolley Car Cut Off Child's Leg.

Fanny Schieluboon, four years old, living in West Fiftieth Street, Coney Island, while playing in front of her home yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock was run down by Trolley Car No. 249 of the Smith Street line. Her left leg was cut off and her head and face were bruised, and she received severe internal injuries. The motorman, John Mullennan, was arrested, and held on a charge of criminal carelessness.

Fatally Injured by Trolley Car.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Jacob Barney, seventy-six years old, of 81 Place Street, this city, while crossing the Broad Street Bridge in this city to-night, was struck by a trolley car. He was removed to his home, where he is said to be fatally injured. Mr. Barney was well known as a horse breeder and dealer.

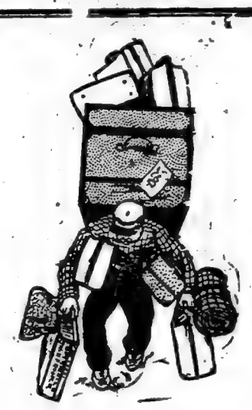

Even if a stranger in our city you should feel at home in our stores, for we have two branch stores in your city—in every town and city in the United States—the Express and the Post Office.

Clothes

AUG 1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 18...	1,263,014
Same week last year.....	3,155,704
To date this year.....	74,817,874
Corresponding date last year..	115,849,855
Bonds for the week.....	$3,913,500
Same week last year.....	$15,971,700
To date this year.....	$324,228,710
Corresponding date last year.	$634,348,550

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@2; at three months, 2½; at six months, 2@2½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. District Tel.	1	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	Manhattan El	1½
Am. Malting	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1½	National Lead pf.	7⅛
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	1¼	National Steel	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	National Tube pf.	1⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1⅝	N. J. Central	5¼
Am. Tin Plate	3½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Pacific Mail	1½
A., T. & S. F.	1	Pere Marquette	1½
Canadian Pacific	4	P. Marquette pf.	1½
C., B. & Q.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chi. Gt. N. pf. A	1½	Pullman Co	1½
C., M. & St. Paul	2⅝	Rio G. West	6½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
C., R. I. & P.	1⅝	St. L. Southwestern	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	1⅝	St. L. S. W. pf.	1¼
Consol. Gas	3½	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas rights	1	Third Av	1½
Del. & Hudson	1⅝	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Del., Lack. & W.	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1		
Gen. Electric	3⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	1⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Chicago & N. W.	1		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S F adj.	1¼	Det. City Gas 5s.	1
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1	Det., M. & M. I. g. 3½s	1
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	2	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref 4s	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1½	St. L. Southwest 2d 2⅝	
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. Div 4s	1	Tol. & O. Cent. 1st	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. C., W. & M. 4s	1	Wabash 1st	1
C., C., C. & Ind. genl. 6s	2⅛		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	½	Ohio River genl. 5s.	2½
Austin & N. W. 1st.	1¼	Pacific Coast 1st.	1
B'klyn Ferry 1st.	2¼	Pitts. & W. 4s, Tr. R.	1½
Brook. W. & W. 5s, Tr. R.	1½	St. L. & S F. con. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc	1		

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Aug. 16,	1900	£30,559,289	.....
Aug. 17,	1899	34,196,838	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Aug. 16,	1900	80,357,103	£45,264,233
Aug. 17,	1899	77,011,612	47,962,305
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Aug. 16,	1900	28,570,000	14,273,000
Aug. 17,	1899	27,831,000	14,337,000
RUSSIA.			
Aug. 16,	1900	79,435,000	7,612,000
Aug. 17,	1899	94,358,000	5,221,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Aug. 16,	1900	37,700,000	9,916,000
Aug. 17,	1899	30,496,000	10,599,000
SPAIN.			
Aug. 16,	1900	13,689,000	16,730,000
Aug. 17,	1899	12,960,000	13,089,000
ITALY.			
Aug. 16,	1900	15,463,000	1,631,000
Aug. 17,	1899	15,587,000	2,251,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Aug. 16,	1900	4,870,000	5,885,000
Aug. 17,	1899	2,744,000	6,069,000
BELGIUM.			
Aug. 16,	1900	2,834,000	1,412,000
Aug. 17,	1899	2,945,000	1,471,000
Total for week		£308,067,392	£108,313,233
Total preceding week		302,229,173	103,451,809
Corresp. date last year		286,128,460	101,476,805

OUR LONDON CABLE.

GOLD INFLUX BRINGS RELIEF

End of an Anxious Week Shows Loan Rates at 3 Per Cent. and Discount Near 3½—The Cry Still for More Gold—The Market Bound to Harden Shortly—No Rise of Discount Expected on the Continent.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Aug. 19.—Just in the nick of time your gold became available and saved our market from a nasty jar. London stock brokers and others still grumble at the smart stroke played by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but had he left the money market to its own devices, last week must have seen the Bank of England forced to put the rate up to 5 per cent. As it is, thanks to the lending of credit promptly on the shipped gold, we have been able to carry through the midmonthly Stock Exchange settlement, pay up the major part of our share of the Exchequer bond issue, and meet other capital calls, not only without any advance in market rates, but with an ever increasing ease.

To further the help and make things comfortable the Treasury paid off £1,000,000 of the floating debt in short bills falling due last Wednesday, and we now find ourselves at the end of an anxious week with the loan rates barely more than 3 per cent., and discount slipping back toward 3½.

How long will this cheapening tendency last? I think some weeks, but it is a case without comfort, because we have not yet received nearly enough gold to enable us to cope with the demands that are sure to arise in October and November. Presently, therefore, the market must begin to harden again, and even now more than one leading bill broker works reluctantly with the prevailing rates, fearing lest he should get caught suddenly later in the year.

But from day to day money, as usual, controls the discount market, and as other centres of credit are equally without their own in slack time, the stickler for firm rates stands without a leverage to aid him in enforcing his ideas.

No further advance has taken place in the rates of German markets, nor is any expected this side of mid-September. The Bank of France continues to accumulate gold until now it possesses £12,000,000 more than at this date last year, and the highest total ever seen.

Discount is not likely to advance in Paris in such circumstances, nor is a rise to be expected in other capitals. All this signifies that if we had no war outlays to provide for, indefinite in extent, we would face the end of the year with equanimity.

Even our stock markets begin to pluck up heart and talk of business. But the only interesting episode they gave us last week was a bear squeeze in Tintos. Arbitrageists estimate there are still 30,000 shares oversold in British markets alone, so the weaker statistical position of the metal may do nothing whatever to prevent a further rise in the price of shares.

All else is languid enough, and railway stocks continue to dwindle on the hints that the trade has begun to decline and on the high working charges and onerous capital commitments. But we have got consols once more on the up grade in a feeble way, and this week, jobbers tell me, discount on Khakis will be obliterated.

All this is quite cheering, but the operators on your side need not count just yet on a brisk market here for American railroad stocks. Not even the engaging eloquence of Mr. Chauncey Depew, who discoursed to us last week through the financial press, can succeed in persuading our speculators to join in developing a boom.

It is not your Presidential campaign, nor anything at all in the circumstances of your roads, that keeps it quiet; it is apathy and poverty. Until we have sold our Kafirs to the French we cannot afford to open a new book.

When are you coming to conquer European markets with your coal? From what I hear among insiders the sole obstacle now is freight. Not only are ships scarce, but the tonnage rates they ask are shockingly high. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 20.

American Cereal Company.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Montana Copper and Silver Mining Company.—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Hump Mining Company.—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Books close.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Denver Gas and Electric Company.—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Company.—Books close.
Lit Brothers Company, Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
National Tube Company.—Annual meeting.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company. — Dividend payable on preferred.
Park Steel Company.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg Brewing Company. — Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Rio Grande Western Railway. — Dividend payable on common Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

H. O. Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

American Coal Company—Books closed.
American Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for annual meeting.
General Chemical Company—Books close.
International Paper Company—Annual meeting.
Kings County Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company—Books close.
Madison (Wis.) Gas and Electric Company—Special meeting.
United States Printing Company—Books close.

Thursday, Aug. 23.

National Lead Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Standard Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Aug. 24.

Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reading Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 25.

American Linseed Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
North Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company, (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable Sept. 1 to holders of record this date.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 18.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 1,688,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 5,203,000. Gold was quoted yesterday at 28.85.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Agrig. Chem.	2	National Salt	2
British Col. Cop.	1½	Nat. Salt pf.	2
Electro-Pneu	1	Standard Oil	6
General Carriage	1⅝		

Declines.

Am. Woolen pf.	1	Electric Vehicle	2

Some improvement appeared last week in the market for outside securities. There was no decided movement toward higher prices, but quotations were fairly well maintained, and in greater activity in several quarters of the market there was had some indication that public interest in the outside market has increased. A number of issues were fairly active throughout the week, while others on one or two days showed relatively large totals. The market showed more life, and although prices did not move so uniformly upward as they had done during some recent weeks, the general conditions seemed much more satisfactory than they had been. Some revival of speculative interest occurred and some issues, for a long time more or less neglected, became active and in a few cases very strong. Trading was not confined to any particular stock, but was distributed throughout the list, the market being broader probably than it had been at any time for many weeks.

Generally speaking, the stocks that were active showed net gains for the week, while the losses occurred in issues which supplied only a small part of the week's business.

Copper stocks assumed a place of some prominence, and substantial advances were made by several issues of this group. Amalgamated was generally strong, but there was not much trading in it, the average daily sales not being more than 200 or 300 shares. British Columbia Copper was much more active and showed a larger net gain at the end of the week. In this stock the buying seemed to be largely for the account of insiders. The prospects of the company are said to be exceptionally good, but it does not seem to be expected that the stock will pay dividends for some time to come. Union Copper was fairly active at 2 and 2⅛, closing at 2 bid.

Of the industrials the most active was Rubber Goods, which, though somewhat irregular, showed at the end of the week a large net gain. For the first time in several weeks there was fairly active trading in the preferred stock, the trading having for some time been confined to the common. In this issue transactions were still larger than in the preferred, and it showed a more substantial gain. In the middle of the week the common sold up to 29, but part of this advance was afterward lost. It is expected that the second quarterly dividend on the common stock will be declared in about ten days. It is believed that the dividend will amount, as did the last, to 1 per cent. The stock will thus be on a 4 per cent. basis, being one of the few common stocks of recently formed companies now traded in on the curb which have begun to pay regular dividends. Much of the stock purchased during the week seemed to be for persons closely connected with the company and who say that its earnings are excellent.

American Woolen was under pressure, and although well taken early in the

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 18, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 18. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 18, 1,263,014.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Aug. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales week Ended Aug. 18, '00.
128 August 17.	114 January 6.	128	128	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.	2	SA.	128	128	128	128	113½	152
18 February 7.	15½ January 25.	18	18	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q.	16	18⅛	15⅝	15⅝	17⅛	2,344
67½ April 2.	57½ June 25.	63	63	...	American Car & Foundry Company, pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q.	63	63	63	63	67⅝	160
87½ April 7.	80 June 25.	85¼	85¾	- ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	SA.	84	84½	83¼	83¼	84	816
32½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	26	28½	+ 1	American District Telegraph	2,945,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA.	26	26	26	26	35	150
159 May 2.	142 January 18.	154	157	...	American Ice	12,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	SA.	156½	156½	156½	156½	140⅞	214
95½ June 4.	87½ June 25.	89½	90	- ⅝	American Linseed Company	22,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	Q.	94⅝	95	89½	89½	...	1,540
69 February 8.	57½ June 19.	62	63	...	American Linseed Company preferred	12,440,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q.	62	62	62	62	65	37
12½ February 8.	9 June 25.	10½	11	- ½	American Malting Company	14,750,000				11¼	11½	10¼	11	11½	1,455
45 February 8.	34½ June 25.	41½	42½	+ 1½	American Malting Company preferred	14,750,000	June 15, 1900.	1⅝	Q.	42½	42½	41	41½	39½	781
8 January 5.	4 June 25.	4	4½	+ ½	American Malting Company, pf.	14,500,000				4½	5	4½	5	17	2,000
27½ January 5.	17½ June 25.	21	22	+ 1½	American Malting & Refining Company	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1½		21	22	21	21	34	2,150
67½ February 8.	50 June 25.	57½	58	+ 1½	American Malting & Refining Company, pf.	14,400,000				57½	58	57½	58	74	1,400
14 August 8.	8 June 25.	13½	13¾	+ ¾	American Malting & Refining Company, pf.	14,400,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	17	1,200
54 February 8.	38 June 25.	50	50½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company	20,000,000				50	50	50	50	57½	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	American Steel Hoop Company, pf.	20,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	American Steel & Wire	30,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	American Steel & Wire, pf.	30,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	American Tin Plate	18,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	American Tin Plate, pf.	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	American Tobacco	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	American Tobacco, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Anaconda Copper	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Atlantic Coast Line	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Canada Southern	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Central of Georgia	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Central of Georgia, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Central Pacific	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Chicago & Alton	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Chicago & Alton, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Chicago Great Western	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Chicago Great Western, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Colorado Southern	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Colorado Southern, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Consolidated Gas	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Consolidated Tobacco	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Consolidated Tobacco, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Continental Tobacco	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Continental Tobacco, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Delaware & Hudson	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Distilling & Cattle Feeding Company, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Erie	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Erie, 1st pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Erie, 2d pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Fort Wayne & Jackson	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Fort Wayne & Jackson, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Georgia & Florida	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Georgia & Florida, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Great Northern, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Great Northern, Ore. ctfs.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Hocking Valley	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Hocking Valley, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Illinois Central	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Iowa Central	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Iowa Central, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Kansas City Southern	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Kansas City Southern, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Lake Shore & Michigan Southern	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Long Island	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Manhattan Elevated	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Manhattan Elevated, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side Elevated	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side Elevated, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Michigan Central	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, pf.	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Missouri Pacific	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	Mobile & Ohio	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q.	92	92	92	92	97	1,000
39 February 8.	28 June 25.	34	35	+ 1	National Biscuit	25,000,000				34	35	34	35	41	2,100
94 August 8.	75 June 25.	92	92½	+ 1	National Biscuit, pf.	25,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q

STOCKS

Par value	Shares	Sales for week	Range for year 1900 Lowest	Range for year 1900 Highest	Range for year 1900 When	Range since Jan. 1, 1901 Lowest	Range since Jan. 1, 1901 Highest	Range since Jan. 1, 1901 When	Dividends Last paid	Dividends Rate	Dividends Amount	Net earnings	Fixed charges	Balance	Surplus

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 18, 1900.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 18. $3,912,500	Week Ending Aug. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104¼	104½	104	104⅛	16
Ann Arbor 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101	101	100⅜	101	398
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84½	85⅜	84⅞	85¼	205
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	97⅜	98	96⅜	96⅜	16
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94½	94⅝	94	94¼	611½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	1822½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	471½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛	5
Brooklyn Union Elevated 4-5s	92	92¼	92	92¼	19
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	41
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs	76½	76½	76½	76½	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107	107½	107	107½	19
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	10
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	42
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92	92¼	92	92¼	64
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	45	45	45	45	5
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12	12	12	12	3
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122	122	121⅞	122	16
Central Pacific 3½s	82	82	82	82	13
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	68
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	38
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111	111	111	111	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	2
Chi. & East. Illinois 1st sinking fund 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	7
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	113	113	114	114	2
C., M. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	124¼	124¼	124¾	124¼	1
C., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	4
C., M. & St. P., C. & F. W. Div. 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	129	129	129	129	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅝	107	106⅝	107	25
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92⅝	93	92⅝	92⅝	15
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 6s	131	131	131	131	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	12
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	2
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wabash & Mich. 4	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	5
Colorado Midland 3-4s	75	75	75	75	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	82	83½	82	83	31
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	124½	124½	124½	124½	25
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	103	103	103	103	4
Detroit City Gas 5s	95	95	95	95	3
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	29½	31	29½	31	25
Erie 1st consol. 4s	88	88	88	88	8
Erie 1st general 4s	68¾	69	68¾	69¾	32
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st consol. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	2
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72	72½	72	72	19
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99¼	99¼	99	99	17
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 7s	105	105	105	105	2
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	30
Illinois Central 3½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	103	103	103	103	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	7
International Paper Company 6s	105	105	105	105	11
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	8
Kansas City Southern 3s	66¼	66¼	66	66	11
Kentucky Central 4s	96½	97	96⅝	97	2
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	3
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	3
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101	101¼	23
Long Island consol. 5s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	2
Long Island gen. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Long Island unified 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	2
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	30
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	39
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	116½	117	116½	117	6
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅞	28	25⅝	25⅞	46
Mexican International consol. 4s	86	86	85¼	85⅝	19
Mil., Lake Shore & West., Mich. Div. 6s	137¼	137½	137½	137½	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 3s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Southwest. ext. 7s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	89½	90⅛	89½	90⅛	57
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92	92½	92	92½	26
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65¼	67	66¾	66¾	36
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	113¾	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	14
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	97½	97	97½	16
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92¾	93	92⅝	92⅝	5
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	85¾	85¼	85¼	1
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125½	126	125¼	125¼	13
New York Central general 3½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	9
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95¾	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	89⅞	90⅛	89⅞	90⅛	63
New York Central extended 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	28
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106	107	106	107	15
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	94	94	94	94	2
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅜	98	97¼	97½	133

BONDS.	Week Ending Aug. 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Pacific general 3s	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	23
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	413½
Ohio River general 5s	90	90	90	90	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	102	102½	23
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112¼	112⅝	6
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	6
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Pennsylvania 1st gtd. 4½s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	28	28	28	28	18
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Reading general 4s	87¾	88	87¾	87¾	168
Richmond & Danville debenture 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s gtd.	93	93	93	93	8
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	98⅛	98⅜	98	98	19
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	79	79½	79	79⅝	58
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110½	110⅝	110⅛	110⅝	40
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	109	109	108⅝	109	14
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	122	122	121¾	121¾	4
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80	80	80	80	8
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	89½	90	89½	89⅞	48
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	58⅝	61	58⅝	61	330
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	100⅛	100½	100¼	100⅛	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103	103	103	103	8
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½	14
Southern Pacific 4s	78½	79	78½	78⅝	22
Southern Railway 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	49
Standard Rope & Twine income	10	10¼	10	10¼	11
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	69	69	69	69	11
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	37
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82	82	82	82	4
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	184
Virginia Midland general 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117½	117	117½	21
Wabash 2d 5s	101	101½	101	101⅜	36
Wabash debenture, Series B	32¾	34	32¾	33	255
West Shore 4s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	8
West Shore 4s, registered	110½	111⅝	110½	111⅝	23
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	94½	94½	93½	93½	34
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	4
Western Union refund. & real estate 4½s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87	87⅝	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	104	107	104	105	82
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88⅞	89	88½	89	85
Total sales					$3,892,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 18, 1900.

United States 5s, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	5
United States 2s, coupon	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	2½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	1
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115⅝	116	115⅝	115⅝	11
Total sales					$19,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 18, 1900.

Louisiana consolidated 4s	108	108	108	108	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94	94	94	1
Total sales					$2,000
Grand total					$3,913,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115⅞	Aug. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115⅞	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133½	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	Mar. 5	131⅝	Aug. 10	131⅝	Aug. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113⅝	July 27
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅛	Aug. 13
United States 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¼	Mar. 9	109	May 3	109¼	Aug. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111⅜	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	108½	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108⅝	Apr. 30	110	July 27
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96½	Aug. 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	110¼	Mar. 8	108⅜	Jan. 8	109¼	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅜	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	June 7	94	Jan. 17	94	Aug. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	91	Jan. 17	96⅜	June 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	9¼	July 31	9⅝	Aug. 11
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93⅝	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89⅝	Aug. 2

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 18th day of August, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$236,228,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$288,228,679
Silver dollars	422,143,000	Silver certificates outstanding	422,143,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,211,015	Treasury notes outstanding	71,778,000
Silver bullion of 1890	66,586,982		
United States notes	2,580,000	Currency certificates outstand'g	2,580,000
Total	$734,709,679	Total	$734,709,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$64,950,579.09	
Gold certificates	37,160,780.00	
Standard silver dollars	6,305,656.00	
Silver certificates	3,173,980.00	
Silver bullion	179,118.74	
United States notes	25,825,120.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	677,267.00	
National bank notes	7,247,020.95	
Fractional silver coin	7,884,921.50	
Fractional currency	149.18	
Minor coin	478,474.13	
		$158,757,245.09
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$30,982,894.87	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,944,814.76	
Total	$37,927,709.63	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	2,184,892.98	
		35,742,816.65
Total		$227,880,962.00
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,215,295.00	
Outstanding checks and drafts	19,230,913.87	
Disbursing officers' balances	5,[illegible]	
Post Office Department account	1,[illegible]	
Miscellaneous items	[illegible]	

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,116,055.02	$12,825,701.11	$32,627,972.97
Internal revenue	726,122.31	15,326,792.00	42,857,443.00
Miscellaneous	27,025.02	1,780,975.59	4,373,178.43
Total receipts	$1,869,202.35	$29,933,436.70	$79,888,597.30
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	420,000.00	7,985,600.00	20,178,589.34
War	125,000.00	9,455,000.00	28,800,124.47
Navy	270,000.00	3,693,000.00	9,003,673.98
Indians	5,000.00	435,000.00	1,261,449.89
Pensions	260,000.00	10,165,000.00	22,061,844.29
Interest	300,000.00	2,608,000.00	7,339,536.43
Total expenditures	$2,020,000.00	$34,318,000.00	$88,294,658.10
Excess of expenditures over receipts	150,797.65	4,381,563.30	8,406,055.80
Receipts last year—			
Customs	665,000.17	12,946,362.28	29,317,812.46
Internal revenue	391,145.69	14,315,033.21	42,057,575.91
Receipts from all sources last year	1,513,413.20	28,244,677.51	76,296,085.28
Expenditures last year	1,695,000.00	33,115,000.00	89,976,090.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	871,609.09	1,070,259.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	85,250.00	1,829,766.09	3,285,548.09
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$340,466,414.00	$108,195,488.00	$449,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$20,704,700.00	$3,588,022.00	$24,292,722.00
This fiscal year	3,425,600.00	390,226.00	3,818,826.00
This month	767,000.00	10,675.00	783,125.00
This day	105,800.00	.....	105,800.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	20,704,700.00	3,588,022.00	24,292,722.00
This fiscal year	3,425,600.00	390,226.00	3,818,826.00
This month	767,000.00	10,675.00	783,125.00
This day	105,000.00	.....	105,000.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1@3 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@6 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,700,000f. gold and lost 6,975,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84 for sixty days, $4.87½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.84@4.84¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.19¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ for short. Reichsmarks at 95¼@95 9-16 and 95¾@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40⅛. New York exchange was quoted at par [illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938 M S*	87 Feb 16	83 Jan 8	85½ Aug 18	85	87
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947 .*F A	109½ Jun 11	106½ Aug 9	106½ Aug 9	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931 .*J J	....	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913. J J*	129 Jan 30	126 Jan 8	128 Aug 7	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901 .*J J	100½ Jul 11	100⅝ Jul 11	100½ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 .*A O	107⅞ Mar 21	104½ Apr 11	103¾ June 25	..	..
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917 .*J J	.. ....	.. ....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb. .*J J	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923 .*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 De 1, 98	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915 .A O	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903 .*J J	112 Apr 6	109 Jan 4	111 May 16	108½	..
Do registered .*J J	111 May 25	108¼ Jul 25	108½ July 25	108½	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904 M S*	108 Feb 21	106⅝ Mar 21	107 July 3	107¼	..
Do do registered M S*	107⅞ Feb 1	105⅝ Mar 9	106¾ June 1	107¼	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904 M S*	.. ....	.. ....	108⅝ Fe 21,98	107¼	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905 .*J D	103⅜ May 14	101⅞ Jun 6	101⅞ June 6	102⅜	..
Do do registered .*J D	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝ Fe 25,98	102⅜	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 .*M N	103⅜ Apr 27	101 Jan 11	102¼ July 3	102⅜	..
Do do registered .*M N	.. ....	.. ....	102⅜ Au 1, 99	102⅜	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997 .J J*	111⅛ Jun 12	108¼ Jul 6	109⅝ Aug 17	109½	..
Do do registered .J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 .*J J	98 Apr 9	96¼ Aug 13	95¾ Aug 13	95½	96½
Do do registered .*F A	96¼ Apr 7	94 Jun 5	96 Aug 15	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998 .*F A	99 Jan 27	96¼ Aug 10	96¼ Aug 16	96½	96¾
Do do registered .*F A	98 May 2	95 Jun 1	95 Aug 8	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361 .*J J	115¼ Jun 22	110 Jan 2	111¾ Aug 15	111½	111¾
Do registered .*J J	114 Mar 31	110 Jan 2	111 Aug 15	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936 .*J J	110½ May 24	108 Jan 4	109¾ Aug 2	109	..
Do registered .J J*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940 .J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered .J J	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 .*M N	102¾ Mar 5	101½ Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	..	..
Do registered .*M N	102⅞ Mar 7	101½ Jan 29	102¾ Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g. c., 2000 .*M N	115⅝ May 2	115⅞ May 2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. June. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 .*F A	102 Feb 3	102 Feb 3	102 Feb 3	105	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922 .A O	129½ Feb 13	126 Apr 2	126½ Aug 10	126½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918 .*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oa. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 .*F A	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & D. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 .J J*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 15,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991 .M S*	107½ Jul 3	106⅜ Feb 8	107½ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927 .A O*	.. ....	.. ....	123 Jul 14,99	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 .F A*	121 Jan 13	119 May 3	119¼ June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903 .J D*	116½ Apr 4	111½ Jun 19	112 July 23	112	115
Do do registered, 1903 .J D*	114¾ Apr 17	111¼ May 31	113¾ July 14	112	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997 .*J D	111⅞ May 25	106½ Jan 6	110 Aug 14	109¼	112
Do do registered .*J D	110½ Mar 17	110¼ Mar 19	110¼ Mar 19	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M. S., 1901 .*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934 .J J*	129¾ Apr 21	129¾ Apr 21	129¾ Apr 21	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 .J J*	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 89	139	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902 .*M N	109¾ Apr 19	103¾ Jul 5	103¾ July 5	107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902 .*M N	104¾ Apr 25	102¾ Jun 14	103 July 5	103¼	..
Do 6s, 1909 .M S*	121 Aug 1	119¼ Apr 16	121 Aug 1	126½	..
Do 5s, 1931 .*M S	128 May 14	128 May 14	128 May 14	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931 .Q M	.. ....	.. ....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940 .J J	105 Jan 4	103 Jan 4	103 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937 .A O*	108½ Mar 28	104¼ Jan 3	107¼ Aug 8	..	..
Do registered .A O*	105 May 31	103¾ Jan 3	105 May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903 .*J D	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000 .A O*	191 Aug 6	185¾ Jan 5	101 Aug 6	190	..
Do registered	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	193¼ Jun 11	185 Feb 27	189 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937 .M N*	.. ....	.. ....	128 De 27,99	130	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918 .*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125¾ Fe 6, 97	116	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905 .J J*	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 8	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jul 20,99	110	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992 .M S	107⅞ Feb 10	102 Jan 10	107 Aug 17	106¾	107
Do do registered, $5,000 only .M S	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .*M N	114¼ Jun 9	110 Jan 15	114¼ June 9	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931 .*M N	132 May 17	129 Jan 2	130½ July 31	131¼	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 .*A O	133 Mar 23	130 May 18	133 Aug 7	130	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934 .*F A	.. ....	.. ....	117½ Au 30,98	126¾	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 .*J J	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23,97	106	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989. M N*	103 Apr 16	95 Feb 14	101 Aug 7	101	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996. A O*	99¼ Mar 28	90¼ Jan 3	97⅞ Aug 18	97¾	97⅞
Do registered	97⅝ Jul 18	97⅜ Jul 18	97⅝ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry&l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997 .Q J	105½ Mar 27	102¾ Jan 2	104 Aug 18	103¾	104
Do registered .Q J	105¼ Mar 13	101 Jun 22	104¼ Aug 3	103	104
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047 .Q F	69 Apr 2	65 Jan 10	65¼ Aug 17	65½	65¾
Do do registered .Q F	68 Apr 6	66¼ May 21	80¼ May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923 .*F A	132½ May 3	131½ Mar 22	131½ May 21	..	..
Do registered certificates .Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948 .Q M	88¾ May 31	88¾ May 31	88¾ May 31	88½	93
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931 .F A*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Fe 8, 99	129	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917 .A O*	111¼ Apr 2	109 Apr 19	110 Apr 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968 .*J D	100¾ Jul 23	97¾ Apr 19	100¾ Aug 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 .J J*	120 Mar 12	117 Jul 14	117 Aug 8	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936 .*J D	110 Jul 24	109 Apr 25	110 July 24	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937 .*A O	95 Feb 1	90 Aug 13	90 Aug 13	88	95
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901 .J J*	77 Mar 12	60 Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946 .*J D	110 Apr 16	104¼ Jan 6	108 Aug 13	106	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910 .M N*	105 Jan 16	102 Apr 5	103¾ May 11	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 .J J*	111½ Jan 10	110 Jan 10	116¼ Aug 16	116¼	..
Do registered, 1921 .J J*	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937 .M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932 .A O*	121 Jul 3	121 Jul 10	121 July 10	120	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900 .M N*	103½ Mar 6	102 Jan 12	103½ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942 .*J J	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	117½ Feb 2	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940 .. J J	101½ May 5	101¼ Apr 11	101½ May 5	100	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 .. F A*	101 Apr 6	101 Apr 6	101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900 .. F A*	.. ....	.. ....	103¼ Ap 23,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A., 1940 .A O*	117 Mar 27	114 Jan 9	116¾ Aug 2	116¼	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942 .*A O	117 May 23	113¾ Jan 12	116⅝ June 12	116¼	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942 .. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 23,98	115	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945 .. M N*	109 Apr 12	106¾ Apr 2	108 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949 .. F A	101⅞ Jul 14	100 Apr 10	101⅞ July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 .. J J*	130½ May 5	135 Jan 12	136 July 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912 .. J J*	130 Mar 1	136 Mar 1	136 Mar 1	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912 .. A O	134 Feb 15	131 Jul 9	131 July 9	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923 .*M S	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944 .*M S	117 May 1	117 May 1	117 May 1	116	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935 ..	112¾ Mar 7	109 Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 .J J*	111 Jul 5	108 Jan 15	111 Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942 .*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
P., D. & E. Tr. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920 .*J J	101 Apr 24	100 Jan 18	101 May 2	..	..
Do E. Div. T. Co. cfs. 1st 6s, 1920 .M S*	100½ Apr 30	99 Feb 5	100½ Apr 30	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926 .. M N*	.. ....	.. ....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs. 1st inst. paid ..	22 Jan 18	22 Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921 .. Q F	130¾ Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	128	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921 .. M N	98 Jun 6	98 Jun 6	98 June 6	96½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932 .. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .. A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Oc 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928 .A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916 .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940 .. A O*	116¼ Jul 28	113½ Jan 16	116¾ July 28	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 .. J J*	101 Jun 1	96¾ Jan 18	100 July 24	100¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	101½ Jun 12	99¼ Jan 11	100¾ Aug 14	100¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 .. *J J	90¾ Apr 5	83 Jan 9	87½ Aug 18	87¼	88
Do registered .. *J J	.. ....	.. ....	84¾ De 6, 30	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 .. J J*	100¼ Mar 22	94¼ Jan 4	98 Aug 17	96	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g. 4s, 1917 .A O	86½ Mar 22	85 Feb 20	86½ Mar 22	87	90¼
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 .. J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 10,99	102	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940 .. J J*	81¼ Apr 25	71 Mar 9	77¼ Aug 2	77	80
Do guaranteed .. J J*	93 Jul 31	92½ Jul 30	93 Aug 15	93	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947 .. *J J	85 May 28	81 Jul 5	82¾ July 30	..	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906 .M N*	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 15,99	112¼	113¾
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906 .. M N*	113¾ Feb 15	111 May 3	112 July 26	112¼	113¾
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906 .. M N*	113 Feb 8	111½ Jul 3	111¾ July 23	112¼	113¾
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919 .. F A*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931 .. J J*	125 Jun 11	121¾ Aug 17	121¾ Aug 17	121¼	122
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931 .. J J*	113¾ Apr 21	106 Jan 4	109 Aug 17	106½	109
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937 .. A O*	104 Apr 20	103¾ Apr 4	104 Apr 24	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. E. 1st g. 6s, 1910 .*A O	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996 .. J J*	84 Feb 6	79 Jan 3	83 Aug 17	80	81¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947 .. A O*	100 Jun 7	98¼ May 10	100 June 18	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929 .. *A O	96 Feb 19	91 Apr 12	93 July 3	..	..
St. L. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989 .M N*	93¼ Apr 20	89 Jan 10	93 Aug 18	89¾	90
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989 .J J	65¼ Apr 16	58¾ Jan 10	61 Aug 18	60¾	61
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909 .. A O*	121 Mar 12	117¾ Jul 17	117¾ July 17	118	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910 .. M N*	121¼ Apr 16	118¼ May 2	118¼ May 2	119	121
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 .. J J*	142½ May 9	137 Jan 3	137½ Aug 7	137	141¾
Do do registered .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	137¾ Fe 25,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s .. J J*	116¾ Apr 21	112¼ Jan 2	114 Aug 9	113½	114½
Do do do registered .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937 .. *J D	105 Apr 16	102½ Jan 2	103 Aug 15	103	104
Do do registered .. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 .. J J*	128 Apr 4	128 Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 .. J J*	134¾ Feb 28	129¼ Jan 10	131 July 31	130	..
Do registered .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 .. *J D	119¾ Jun 6	115¾ May 2	119¾ June 6	115	118
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908 .*A O	106¾ Apr 19	106¾ Apr 19	108¾ Apr 19	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938 .. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	120 Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered .. *J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
St. Pa. P. & P. R. 1st g. 6s, 1942 .. M S*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ No 20,99	..	..
St. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919 .. *J J	112 Jun 9	112 Jun 9	112 June 9	..	..
Sa., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 .*A O	126½ Jan 13	125¾ Jan 3	126¾ Jan 13	121	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 .. .*A O	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 17,99	108	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1923 .. M N*	106 Mar 28	102¾ Feb 2	103 June 15	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938 .. *J J	85 May 2	85 May 2	85 May 2	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949 .J D	85¾ Apr 5	78 Jun 28	78¾ Aug 18	78½	78¾
Do do registered .. J D	.. ....	.. ....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949 .. F A*	100¾ Jan 23	87¾ Jan 11	95¾ Aug 17	95¼	96¼
Do registered	99¾ Jun 1	99¾ Jun 1	99¾ June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 4s, Aug., 1929 .. J D	86¾ May 10	81 Jan 3	82 Aug 17	81¾	83
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910 .. F A*	107¾ Apr 27	105 May 29	105 May 29	110	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1905 .. .*J D	106¾ Feb 26	104¼ Aug 2	105 Aug 15	105	..
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931 .*M N	102¾ Jan 31	99¾ May 3	99 Aug 17	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. Tx., 1903 .J J	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1937 .. J J*	111¼ ..	102 ..	110 Aug	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1937 .. A O	118 Feb 21	111¾ Jul 3	111¾ July 31	111	112
Do con. g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1937 .. A O	118 Mar 28	111 Jul 3	111 July 31	111	112

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st 7s, 1918 .*A O	.. ....	.. ....	134 No 22,99	135	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927 .*J J*	99 Jul 17	98¾ Aug 8	98¾ Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 .*J J	80⅝ Mar 31	73 Jul 9	75¾ Aug 13	75½	76
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905 .. F A*	.. ....	.. ....	116 De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 .M S*	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 .. .*J J*	104¼ Jun 2	101 Jan 2	102¾ Aug 17	..	..
S.F. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch, 1900-10 .J J	114¼ Jun 11	110 Jan 2	112¾ July 21	110	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905 .*A O	110 Mar 28	109 Jul 9	109 Aug 1	109¼	110
Do do Series C and D	112 May 28	112 May 28	112 May 28	111¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912 .. .*A O	119 Jul 27	117¾ Jun 8	119 July 27	118	119
Do 1st 6s, 1906	111¼ Jun 18	111½ Jun 18	111¼ July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 .. M N*	105¼ Jan 19	105¼ Jan 19	105¼ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37 .. .... M N	104½ Mar 29	104½ Jan 10	106¾ Aug 8	106	107
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 .J J*	99¾ Apr 5	93 Jan 4	96¾ Aug 18	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 .*J J	116¼ May 19	116 Aug 3	116 Aug 3	115¾	..
Gila V., G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924 .M N*	106¼ Apr 5	100 May 8	106¾ July 24	105	106¼
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907 .*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938 .. .A O*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 .. J J*	113¼ Apr 10	106 Jan 8	108¾ Aug 18	108¾	108¾
Do registered .. J J	108¾ Jul 30	107¾ Jul 27	108 Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996 .J J	108½ Apr 23	106¾ Apr 10	109½ Apr 23	107¾	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 .*M S	112 May 8	108½ Jan 10	111¼ July 3	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918 .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916 .. J J*	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 .. J J*	103¾ May 31	101½ Feb 9	103¾ May 31	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930 .. .*J J	117 Apr 16	114¾ Feb 19	117 May 10	115¾	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956 .. .M N*	120 Apr 25	114 Jan 2	116 Aug 11	116	116¼
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .. *J J	124½ May 8	119¼ Jan 16	121¼ Aug 9	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 .. J J*	124 Apr 20	118 Jan 3	120¾ Aug 13	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915 .. *J J	126 Apr 23	118¾ Jan 2	120¾ July 19	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909 .. .M S*	101¼ Jul 20	101 Jan 11	101¾ July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 .. .*A O	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 6s, 1936 .. .*M N	111¾ Jun 7	100 Jan 8	110¾ Aug 17	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936 .. .*M N	111 Jul 27	105 Jan 4	110 Aug 6	..	..
Do serial, Series D .. .A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E .. .*A O	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924 .*F A	87 Jul 9	87 Jul 9	87 July 9	88	90
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 .. J J*	119 Mar 31	114½ Jan 10	117¾ July 13	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 .. .*M N	109 Apr 19	102 Jan 15	105 Aug 7	..	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950 .. J J	102 May 1	99¾ Jan 10	101 May 24	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939 .J J	117 Jul 25	117 Jul 25	117 July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939 .A O*	.. ....	.. ....	113 Oct 2, 99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 .. F A*	114¾ Jul 2	114¼ Jul 2	114¼ July 2	..	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930 .. A O	111 Jan 19	111 Jan 19	111 Jan 19	114½	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 .*M S	105 Aug 1	105 Aug 1	105 Aug 1	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000 .. .*J D	116 May 4	110¼ Jun 28	112 Aug 16	112	112¾
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000 .. Mar	69 Mar 12	Mar 8	68 May 5	56	58
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935 .. J J*	114½ Apr 5	103 Jan 8	113¾ Aug 15	113	115
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935 .. .*J D	102¾ May 15	92¼ Feb 26	99¾ Aug 1	99½	101
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 .. A O*	112 Mar 10	105 Jan 29	113 July 20	112	114
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 .*A O	90 Mar 12	84½ Jan 2	90 June 29	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 .. J J*	84 Feb 7	82 Jan 3	82 Aug 13	81	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, tr. .*J D	130¾ Jun 16	110 Jan 2	130¾ June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946 .. J D	.. ....	.. ....	99 Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 .*J D	107 Apr 18	103 Jan 3	106 July 12	106	108
U. P. R. 1st & 1d. grt. g. 4s, 1947 .J J*	106¾ Jun 8	101¾ Jan 10	105¾ Aug 18	105¼	105¾
Do registered .. .. J J*	103½ Jun 20	103¾ Jan 29	103¾ June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909 .. J J*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Aug 2	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946 .. .*J D	104¾ Mar 23	100½ Jan 8	102¾ Aug 17	102	102¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .*F A	130 Jan 6	125¾ Aug 14	125¾ Aug 14	122	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 .J J*	115¼ Feb 15	110¼ Jan 6	112¾ Aug 16	112½	113
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946 .Sep	106 Jun 18	106 Jun 18	106 June 18	104	..
Do non-cum. inc. B & col. tr. .. Oct	.. ....	.. ....	75¾ Oc 11, 99	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 .. J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926 .. .J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939 .. .*M N	118¼ Apr 5	113 Jan 3	117¾ Aug 17	117½	118
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939 .. .*M N	104 Apr 10	98¼ Feb 16	101¾ Aug 17	101¼	101¾
Do deb., Series A, 1939 .. J J*	94¼ Apr 21	83 Jan 2	92¼ June 19	88	..
Do do B, 1939 .. J J*	43¾ Apr 2	30 Jun 23	33 Aug 18	32¾	33¼
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex., 1941 .J J*	112 May 17	106 M

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1

week, seemingly for inside account, was forced down on Friday, when the preferred stock declined to 68¼. Most of the sales of the common stock were at 12. National Salt was dull but strong. The common stock went to 41 and the preferred to 66, an advance in each case of 2 points. Standard Oil was quiet until late in the week, when a substantial advance was recorded.

Active trading occurred on several days in British Exchequer threes, the initial trading in which was had the week before last. Most of the transactions were at about 98½, the price ranging slightly above and slightly below this figure. The demand for the bonds, though quite large, did not appear to be general. The trading, however, was watched with interest, owing to the fact that the security was of a class little traded in here.

General Carriage was active at the close of the week, advancing substantially on inside buying. Electro-Pneumatic again attracted attention. It became active and showed a good deal of strength.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	190	..
Astor	500	..
Bowery	290	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	171	..
Chase	500	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	..
Citizens'	140	150
City	325	340
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	260	280
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	345	360
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3800	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	169	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	400	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	375	..
Greenwich	105	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	400	425
Hide & Leather	120	140
Importers and Traders'	515	530
Irving	183	190
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	263	265
Market and Fulton	215	225
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	190
Merchants' Exchange	125	130
Metropolis	550	..
Mount Morris	185	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	255	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	80	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	185	200
Pacific	170	180
Park	400	430
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	135	..
Second	300	..
Seventh	110	..
Shoe & Leather	135	145
State of New York	105	..
Twelfth Ward	100	110
Union Square	300	..
Western National	110	..
West Side	200	..
Yorkville	1,225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	350	360
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	2000	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	100	200
Continental	275	..
City	1000	1050
Colonial	230	240
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1425
Fifth Avenue	420	..
Franklin	300	310
Guaranty	665	670
Hamilton	270	..
Kings County	320	..
Knickerbocker	405	..
Manhattan	320	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	310	..
Metropolitan	420	450
Morton	445	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1375	1425
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	775	..
North American	200	205
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	..
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	390	405
Trust Company of America	204	206
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	400	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	290	310
Williamsburg	190	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	69	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	92½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	215	235
Empire City	75	82½
German-American	510	515
Germania	295	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	80	90
Hanover	140	..
Home	200	205
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	140	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	178
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	75
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock. 35		40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	104½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112¼	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	222	233
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	190½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	105	106
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	82	85
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
Fifth Avenue	500	525
Ninth Avenue	140	150
North Beach	45	50
North Jersey Street Ry. Co.	10½	11½
North Shore Traction	90	95
North Shore Traction pf.	85	90
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	100	104
Rochester Railway	14	16
Rochester Railway con. 5s	100	103
St. Louis Transit	20	24
Second Avenue stock	150	..
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	240	..
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	170	175
South Ferry 1st 5s	100	105
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	110½	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	15
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	30	35
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	100	105
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¼	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84	85
United Traction, Providence	106	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	112½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1948	112	114
Worcester Traction common	30	36½
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	88½	89½
Am. Agricultural Chemical	25	..
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	75	77
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	75½	80½
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	50	51
American Woolen	12⅞	13
American Woolen pf.	68	68½
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	10	11
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107¼	..
British Columbia Copper	11½	12
California Copper	⅞	1¼
Central South Am. Tel.	106	108
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	355
Chicago & Alton subs.	102½	103½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93½	94¼
Compressed Air	31	34
Consolidated Equipment	7½	8
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	55	65
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4¼	6
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	28	35
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	78	81
Distilling Co. of America	4	5
Distilling Co. of America pf.	19	20
Electric Boat	14	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	38
Electric Vehicle	18	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	70
Electro-Pneumatic	3½	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	6⅜	6½
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Havana Commercial	8⅜	8½
Havana Commercial pf.	37	40
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	70	80
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf.	66	67½
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Markeen Copper	..	5
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	15	25
National Salt	41	43
National Salt pf.	66	68
New England Transportation	4	4½
New York Transportation	8	8¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	163	170
Otis Elevator	28	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86½	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	20½	22
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf.	195	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91¼	92½
Rubber Goods	27	27¾
Rubber Goods pf.	76½	77½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Singer Manufacturing	525	650
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..
Standard Oil	535	540
Storage Power	14	16
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	¼
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd	6½	7¼
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Texas Pacific Coal	78	82
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	106½	109
Union Copper	2	2¼
Union Typewriter	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118½	120
United Shoe Machinery	29	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	24
U. S. Envelope	70	80
U. S. Envelope pf.	110	120
U. S. Finishing	2	3
U. S. Finishing pf.	10	15
U. S. Glass	45	50
U. S. Glass pf.	100	110
U. S. Leather	6½	6¾
U. S. Leather pf.	70½	71
Vulcan Detinning	90	100
Vulcan Detinning pf.	100	110
Welsbach	15	16
Welsbach pf.	70	75
Western Electric	150	155
Western Electric pf.	150	155
Western Union	90	91
Westinghouse Air Brake	140	145
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	100	105
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. pf.	100	105

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1¼
Citizens' Gas (Jersey City)	1	2
Consolidated Gas	200	201
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	4	6
Metropolitan Gas & Elec.	45	55
Metropolitan Power	100	110

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1¼
Citizens' Gas	1	2
Consolidated Gas	200	201
Consumers' Gas (J. C.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 18, total transactions included 1,263,014 shares of stock, $3,913,500 bonds, including $19,500 Government and $2,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 18, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	3,155,704	1,263,014	1,892,690
Mining	....	1,300	*1,300

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Aug. 19, '99.	Aug. 18, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M....	$15,963,500	$3,892,000	$12,061,500
State	....	2,000	*2,000
Government	18,200	19,500	*1,300

*Increase.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—About 5,000 shares and $2,000 bonds made up the Boston dealings. No listed bonds changed hands, the $2,000 being New England Gas and Coke. Boston and Albany rose ¾ on small lots, to 250¾, and Elevated was firm at 144¼. Utah Mining hardened ⅛, to 31½, closing at 31¼, a 1¾ net rise for the week. New England Gas and Coke stock was ⅛ lower, at 14½.

At the local Clearing House to-day money between the banks loaned at 1½ and 2 per cent., with the business very limited. New York funds sold at par and 2 cents premium.

Money on call in the local market still ranges from 2 to 3 per cent., with most of the loans made at 2½ per cent. Time rates are unchanged at 3½ per cent. for sixty days, and at 4 to 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper is in moderate supply, with choice paper selling at 4½ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
2d week August..	$99,500	$93,400	$81,300
From July 1.....	616,500	586,400	488,900
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
2d week August..	138,092	116,367	104,027
From July 1.....	783,713	690,193	592,888
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
2d week August..	38,334	35,186	29,966
From July 1.....	249,977	228,275	180,257
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week August..	96,999	86,936	59,634
From July 1.....	657,179	477,350	304,729
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week August..	60,063	63,463	48,851
From July 1.....	2,110,171	2,154,646	1,554,284
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,016	2,016
2d week August..	$12,044	$44,874	$43,876
From Jan. 1.....	11,787,713	10,183,758	8,223,294
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,266	1,266
2d week August..	151,657	128,930	111,886
From Jan. 1.....	4,961,662	4,265,193	3,740,904
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	906	906	366
2d week August..	9,854	9,453	39,993
From July 1.....	395,444	290,883	224,110
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
2d week August..	246,544	220,355	176,342
From July 1.....	1,423,434	1,234,891	1,108,771
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
2d week Aug.....	585,000	560,000	474,000
From Jan. 1.....	17,323,089	15,701,616	15,259,642
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Aug.....	31,000	28,000	24,000
From Jan. 1.....	780,019	691,899	565,343
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
2d week Aug.....	108,287	102,699	87,333
From July 1.....	656,287	627,102	516,543
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,561	1,570
2d week Aug.....	288,037	231,958	227,053
From July 1.....	1,714,322	1,452,901	1,273,370
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,273
2d week Aug.....	105,081	96,100	84,923
From July 1.....	681,814	624,304	545,723
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	364
1st week Aug.....	18,242	17,958	13,710
From July 1.....	108,027	90,148	.....
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,517	1,492	1,492
2d week Aug.....	133,255	126,815	104,208
From July 1.....	4,883,988	4,570,190	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Aug.....	50,470	39,943	34,565
From July 1.....	307,187	233,598	212,964

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings...	732,991	767,319	625,994
Op. expenses....	385,001	519,283	383,980
Net earnings.....	347,990	248,036	261,942
Pro. exp. to gross	52½	67¾	58½
Charges	160,490	170,198	152,092
Balance	181,510	77,838	109,850
Dividend	76,900	76,900	.....
Surplus.	105,610	1,938	109,850

COLORADO MIDLAND for June—

Gross earnings...	192,587	167,992	130,229
Op. expenses.....	137,799	113,231	102,652
Net earnings.....	54,788	54,762	27,577

For fiscal year—

Gross earnings...	2,197,036	1,699,790	1,751,443
Op. expenses.....	1,571,045	1,354,450	1,255,696
Net earnings.....	625,803	295,340	545,737

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
HOCKING VALLEY for June			
Gross earnings ..	404,059	282,665	121,394
Oper. expenses ..	238,847	175,982	62,856
Net earnings ...	165,212	106,676	58,536
From July 1—			
Gross earnings ..	4,249,908	2,874,082	1,375,826
Oper. expenses ..	2,294,954	1,959,521	625,433
Net earnings ...	1,754,949	914,514	840,435

LONG ISLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

Gross earnings ..	1,206,426	1,198,170	8,256
Oper. expenses ..	794,259	967,079	*72,700
Net earnings	412,169	231,091	81,073
Other income ..	64,745	58,473	6,270
Total income ..	476,917	289,569	87,348
Charges	282,813	218,899	11,914
Surplus	194,104	70,670	75,434

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $304,084 and a profit and loss deficit $944,810.

PERE MARQUETTE for June—

Gross	667,949	593,970	83,979
Oper. expenses ..	350,994	476,772	62,211
Net	182,629	106,197	20,768
Charges	166,955	154,927	4,028
Balance	15,680	*48,730	16,670
Gross, 6 mos....	3,941,995	3,466,913	467,082
Net, 6 mos.....	626,872	497,961	128,911
Bal., 6 mos.....	186,148	43,876	122,308

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC (California Northwestern Railway Company, lessee) for the year ending June 30—

Gross earnings ..	664,518	631,545	32,973
Op. & rentals ..	454,580	422,608	31,972
Net earnings ..	209,937	208,937	1,001
Charges	210,772	204,747	6,025
Surplus	835	4,190	*5,025
Surplus	2,145	2,039	*106

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for July—

Gross earnings ..	127,787	91,014	36,773
Oper. expenses ..	77,539	61,166	16,373
Net earnings	50,248	29,848	20,400
From July 1—			
Gross earnings ..	127,787	91,014	36,773
Oper. expenses ..	77,539	61,166	16,373
Net earnings	50,248	29,848	20,400

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Aug. 18. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
140	175	**American Coal**	1,500,000	M'h 1, 1900 4	..	.....	..	.....	145 Dec. 27, 1899
88½	89½	**American Cotton Oil pf**	10,198,800	June 1, 1900 3	100	Apr. 5	90	Jan. 3	*89½ July 25, 1900
1¼	1½	**Am. Spirits Manufacturing**	27,564,300	.. ..	4	Feb. 15	2¼	June 21	*2 July 10, 1900
..	..	**American Spirits Mfg. pf**	6,995,800	....	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
90	93	**American Tel. & Cable**	14,000,000	June 1, 1900 1¼	95	Feb. 1	91	M'h. 15	*91 July 25, 1900
16	18	**Ann Arbor**	3,250,000	....	18	Mar. 26	16½	Mar. 8	16½ June 11, 1900
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	M'h 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1899
106	..	**Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf**	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	**B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.**	5,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
67½	71	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts.**	9,000,000	....	70½	Mar. 29	52	Feb. 27	70 Aug. 9, 1900
103	117	**Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf**	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	115	April 26	95¾	Mar. 21	112 July 18, 1900
..	103½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91½	Feb. 26	*95¼ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1899
..	..	**Chicago & Alton**	13,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	**Chi. Con. Traction**	15,080,000	....	39¾	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	96¼	**Chi. & East. Ill.**	6,197,800	July 2, 1900 2½	109	Mar. 27	88	Jan. 31	95 Aug. 10, 1900
175	185	**Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf**	12,640,800	Aug. 20, 1900 2½	175	Mar. 8	172	Feb. 8	*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	**Chicago Stock Yards**	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102¾ May 22, 1897
..	..	**Chicago Stock Yards pf**	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
25	30	**Cl.ve., Lor. & Wheeling**	8,000,000	....	28	Apr. 27	14½	Jan. 10	27½ July 23, 1900
64	68	**Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf**	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896 ..	72	Apr. 10	46	Jan. 2	68 July 23, 1900
182	..	**Cleveland & Pittsburg**	11,243,700	June 1, 1900 1¾	187	July 30	*182½	July 3	187 July 30, 1900
..	..	**Col. Coal & Iron Dev.**	5,500,000	....	2¾	Apr. 10	1¾	May 7	1½ July 3, 1900
..	..	**Colorado Midland**	3,420,200	....	12¾	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	**Colorado Midland pf**	4,954,800	....	20½	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
..	..	**Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf**	836,700	....	..	.....	..	.....	30 June 9, 1899
160	180	**Commercial Cable**	13,333,300	July 14, 1900 1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*169 June 15, 1900
45	..	**Consolidation Coal**	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*50 July 28, 1900
13¼	15¼	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	....	19	Mar. 26	12	June 20	13½ July 17, 1900
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	768,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	.....	..	.....	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	**Dul., South Shore & At.**	12,000,000	....	6¼	Mar. 5	4	June 2	4½ Aug. 4, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900 3¾	*400	Jan. 20	*395	July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	**Erie Tel. & Tel.**	10,000,000	July 9, 1900 1¼	122¾	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	106¾ May 10, 1900
80	84	**Evansville & Terre Haute pf.**	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900 2½	94½	April 19	84	July 18	84 July 18, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15¼	May 22	14½	Apr. 4	*15¼ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	**Fort Worth & Rio G.**	3,108,100	....	19	Apr. 3	15	June 1	15½ June 4, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	**Green Bay & West**	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 3, 1899
103	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,329,100	July 16, 1900 2	115½	Jan. 11	106	June 25	*108 Aug. 10, 1900
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 1st pf**	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102½	July 17	101	June 28	*102½ July 7, 1900
..	..	**H. B. Claflin 2d pf**	2,570,930	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	July 25, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105 May 20, 1899
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103⅜	June 7	102½	April 18	*101 July 20, 1900
15¾	16½	**K. C., F. & G.**, full ass. pd	.....	....	21½	Mar. 27	13¾	June 29	16¼ July 20, 1900
6	12	**K. C. Southern**	29,983,500	....	17½	April 19	17½	April 19	10 July 20, 1900
2½	4	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,000	....	3½	May 2a	3½	May 24	3½ May 24, 1900
14½	15	**Keokuk & Des Moines pf**	1,524,000	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	16 June 19, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*22 Jan. 25, 1899
5	10	**Kingston & Pembroke**	2,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
18	25	**Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	40	Feb. 13	24	June 29	27 June 29, 1900
42½	52½	**Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	52½ July 21, 1900
92	95	**Lake Erie & W. pf**	11,840,000	July 16, 1900 2	100	Apr. 2	83¼	Feb. 2	94 Aug. 9, 1900
209	..	**Lake Shore**	49,468,500	July 28, 1900 3½	210	May 24	206	Apr. 26	*209 Aug. 3, 1900
60	65	**Long Island**	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	89	May 5	47½	Jan. 4	66¾ Aug. 8, 1900
10	15	**Manhatttan Beach**	5,000,000	....	19¾	May 2	6¼	Jan. 30	17 July 24, 1900
75	80	**Maryland Coal**	1,876,000	June 30, 1900 2	81	Mar. 29	75	Feb. 16	78 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	June 30, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1898
105	..	**Michigan Central**	18,735,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115½	Jan. 18	105	July 23	105 July 23, 1900
17	20	**Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.**	14,000,000	....	27	Apr. 24	15	Jan. 2	20 July 25, 1900
37½	39	**Mobile & Ohio**	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898 1	48½	Apr. 2	35	June 25	39 Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 29, 1900
..	..	**National Linseed Oil**	1,000,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	**National Linseed Oil certs.**	.....	....	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼	Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10, 1900
134	140	**N. Y. Air Brake**	6,250,000	July 16, 1900 2	150	June 7	115	May 1	136½ Aug. 10, 1900
..	..	**New Jersey & New York Tel.**	5,000,000	July 14, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
70	79	**N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf**	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	75	June 29	*75 July 2, 1900
30	34	**N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf**	11,000,000	....	40¾	Mar. 29	29	June 20	30¾ July 30, 1900
122	135	**N. Y., Lack. & West**	10,000,000	July, 1900 1¼	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*132½ July 9, 1900
..	..	**New York & Harlem**	8,638,650	July 2, 1900 4 1-3	413	July 12	405	July 1	413 July 12, 1900
210	215	**N. Y., N. H. & Hartford**	53,638,100	June 30, 1900 2	215½	May 1	212½	April 18	*210¼ Aug. 2, 1900
..	..	**Norfolk & Southern**	2,000,000	July 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	38	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	25 Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	..	.....	..	.....	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	July 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6¾	July 7	6¾ July 7, 1900
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Navigation**	16,381,800	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*85 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	**Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf**	1,182,500	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
86	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	87½	Jan. 4	83	May 11	87½ Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	*85 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	**Park & Steed Co. pf**	5,000,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110 June 26, 1899
410	..	**Pennsylvania Coal**	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420	June 11	*420	June 11	*420 June 11, 1900
5	7½	**Peoria & Eastern**	10,000,000	....	9½	Mar. 24	5	June 19	5 June 29, 1900
..	..	**Philadelphia Company**	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	**P. Lorillard pf.**	2,000,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117 May 16, 1899
182	..	**Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic**	13,714,200	July 2, 1900 1¾	188	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*182½ June 7, 1900
..	..	**Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.**	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*187 Mar. 8, 1899
24	..	**Pitts. & West. pf., 25c. paid**	.....	....	24½	Aug. 9	8	June 9	24½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,700,700	....	2¼	Mar. 29	1⅛	Aug. 1	1¼ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¼	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8¼ June 26, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7, 1900
..	90	**Rio Grande Western pf**	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	88 July 13, 1900
132½	..	**Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.**	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1¼	131¾	M'h. 26	131¾	M'h. 26	*135 July 26, 1900
67	69	**St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf**	5,000,000	July 6, 1900 2	72½	Mar. 30	66	July 12	67½ Aug. 7, 1900
61½	62½	**Silver Bullion Certificates**	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾ Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	**Southern & Atlantic Tel.**	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,643,400	....	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	**Texas Central pf**	1,824,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9	*60 Apr. 9, 1900
15	16	**Texas Pacific Land Trust**	8,840,000	....	16	July 11	11½	Jan. 17	15 Aug. 10, 1900
25	..	**Tol. & Ohio Central**	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24 Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	**Tol. & Ohio Central pf**	8,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45 Dec. 2, 1899
9	..	**Tol., Peoria & Western**	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¾ Apr. 6, 1900
..	..	**Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf**	5,806,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	5 Nov. 14, 1899
65½	..	**Twin City Rapid Transit**	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1¼	65¼	Jan. 24	61½	July 5	*65 July 20, 1900
..	141	**Twin City Rapid Transit pf**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 1¾	142	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	*141¼ June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 ½	..	.....	..	.....	94 July 13, 1897
..	..	**United N. J. R. R. & Canal**	21,240,400	July 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	⅛	**U. S. Flour Milling Co.**	3,000,000	....	⅛	May 23	⅛	May 22	⅝ June 18, 1900
..	..	**U. S. Flour Milling pf**	5,000,000	....	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1¼ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	**Utica & Black River**	2,223,000	M'h. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
124	130	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	July 16, 1900 3	127½	Mar. 29	123	Feb. 21	*128 Aug. 11, 1900
..	..	**West Chicago Street**	13,188,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	**Western Gas**	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	36 Mar. 28, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute preferred, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Long Island, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, and Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
180	Am. Steel & Wire	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¼
3,070	Am. Sugar Ref	134⅞	134⅞	132⅝	134⅝
40	Am. Tobacco	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
230	A., T. & S. F.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
500	A., T. & S. F. pf.	71	71	70⅞	70⅞
150	Balt. & Ohio	71⅝	72	71⅝	71⅝
11,280	B'klyn R. T.	68⅝	69⅝	68⅜	69⅜
10	Ches. & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
710	C., B. & Q.	127½	128⅜	127	127⅞
40	Chi., Ot., W. & N.	115	115	115	115
1,185	C., R. I. & P.	114⅝	114⅝	113⅝	114⅛
140	C., R. I. & P.	107½	107¾	106⅝	107¾
85	Cent. Tobacco	89½	90	89½	90
215	Federal Steel	70⅝	71	70⅝	71
90	Louis. & Nash.	78½	78½	77⅞	77⅞
100	Manhattan	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
185	Mo. Pacific	97⅜	97⅜	96⅞	97⅛
60	Northern Pacific	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
10	Pennsylvania	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜
1,010	People's Gas	97⅞	98⅛	97⅝	97⅞
10	Southern Pacific	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
30	Texas C. & I.	70	70	70	70
270	Union Pacific	103⅝	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
10	Union Pacific pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
30	U. S. Leather	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
60	U. S. Rubber	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜

$3,500

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	Am. Steel & Wire 6s	97½	97½	97½	97½

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The tendency of the Reichsbank return this week was favorable. Government loans advanced slightly, and most industrials moderately. Chinese loans rose under the influence of the news of the fall of Peking, and of the more peaceful attitude of the Chinese authorities. Chinese 5s and 4½s gained 3½ points.

American railway securities attracted increased attention, and Canadians rose 2 3-5.

Domestic iron shares are firmer upon the increased dividends of several companies. Yesterday iron and coal shares weakened upon the failure at Essen of Middendorf & Co., bankers, which caused forced sales. Evidence of a further weakening in the iron situation is coming in. Some of the Silesian companies take a Saturday holiday, and the price of girders fell there 5 marks. On the Dusseldorf iron bourse some lines scored a further fall. Buyers are now able to get pig iron on private terms more favorable than the listed prices, and a general reduction in iron prices is expected soon. The coal market is easier because the less prosperous are countermanding orders.

Last week's money market was easier, as the result of the improved situation in London. New York's payments of gold at contract much attention, the present comment being that New York is fast becoming the world's banker. However, apprehension is expressed at the growing indebtedness of Europe to the United States, which will be increased during the remainder of the year in consequence of cotton shipments, and it is feared that New York will recall gold from England and Germany before the year is over.

The Prussian Government is issuing orders for 480 locomotives.

Conditions in the textile industries are not promising. A thousand looms and twice as many operatives are idle at Aachen.

Germany has begun the direct importation of South African wool, owing to the Boer war. Five thousand bales are now coming to Hamburg, which would formerly have arrived by way of London.

A meeting has been held to prepare for a cement syndicate.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—There was little feature to the local market, aside from the dullness. Diamond Match was in somewhat better demand, and prices were firm at 128. West Chicago dropped back to 39¾ shortly after the opening, but recovered to 40¼, the highest point reached. Trading was [illegible]

OF NEW YORK.
35 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Heeber B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Geishenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Riverton B. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $7,568,600. The banks now hold a surplus of $20,557,050 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $6,837,400, a decrease in specie of $8,106,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $234,000, a decrease in deposits of $3,091,600, and an increase in circulation of $672,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 11, 1900.	Aug. 19, '99.
Loans	$814,881,600	$808,048,200	$747,733,900
Specie	168,922,900	177,029,300	173,616,200
Legal tenders	75,213,600	75,448,500	54,226,400
Net deposits	894,317,800	897,409,400	851,201,000
Circulation	28,083,600	21,411,300	13,976,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 11, 1900.	Aug. 19, '99.
Specie	$168,922,900	$177,029,300	$173,616,200
Legal tenders	75,213,600	75,448,500	54,226,400
Total res'e	$244,136,500	$252,478,300	$227,882,600
Reserve req'd against dep	221,579,450	224,352,350	212,800,250
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$20,557,050	$28,125,950	$15,082,350

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,151,725	$25,550,375	$22,294,575
Jan. 13	16,727,550	23,283,075	25,982,775
Jan. 20	24,185,075	34,083,075	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,242,025	35,600,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,075	34,781,025
Feb. 10	27,207,575	35,511,825	32,477,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	10,678,550	30,374,900	22,95[illegible]
March 3	13,041,550	24,578,125	20,825,800
March 10	5,676,375	27,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,280,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	15,667,425	33,951,475
March 31	9,830,150	16,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,934,800	15,018,525	35,676,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,746,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,025,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,016,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,925	40,907,225
May 19	16,535,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,033,725	57,704,100
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,900	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,250	59,272,800
June 23	15,576,850	25,857,800	62,200,250
June 30	10,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,850
July 7	16,589,200	8,082,475	51,345,500
July 14	19,960,125	10,698,750	46,785,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	16,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,975	8,110,600	38,897,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$20,557,050	1895	$37,566,975
1899	15,082,350	1894	67,896,050
1898	28,839,250	1893	*12,945,800
1897	39,753,450	1892	12,378,375
1896	9,270,150	1891	14,109,800

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 18	$736,760,286	$49,880,774
Aug. 11	697,736,104	41,720,987
Aug. 4	782,981,783	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,578,084	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,810,027	60,314,494
June 23	842,002,208	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,086	54,623,659
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,809
May 26	963,215,330	55,921,991
May 19	1,006,363,479	51,384,225
May 12	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,806,381
April 28	1,064,440,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,394,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,598,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,035	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,934,700
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,836,142
March 10	983,389,761	50,580,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,080	43,852,471
Feb. 3	1,026,052,862	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,557	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,006,176,062	56,906,385
Jan. 13	1,007,620,402	58,854,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,685	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,943	58,302,736
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,068,435	45,117,038
*Dec. 2	1,039,138,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,882,106
Nov. 18	1,283,834,833	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,068
Nov. 4	1,284,286,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,5[illegible]092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,0[illegible]485	53,281,186
Oct. 7	1,450,1[illegible]832	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,814,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,098,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	886,526,474	43,749,432
Sept. 2	933,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,988,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,830,721

*Five days. †Four days.

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AUG 1900

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The New York Times.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,793. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

MORESCA'S ALLEGED BOAST

Reported to Have Said that He Was Going to Kill the President.

CONSUL AT NAPLES INFORMED

The Suspected Anarchist Still Detained with Guida at Ellis Island—No Evidence in Their Baggage.

Commissioner Fitchie of the Bureau of Immigration announced yesterday that he had received a letter on Saturday from United States Consul Byington at Naples. This letter, he says, goes a long way toward explaining the action of the Government in detaining Moresca and Guida, the two Italians suspected of being Anarchists, who arrived here on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Naples.

The letter was dated Aug. 7, and inclosed a copy of an anonymous letter which had been received by the Consul on Aug. 2. Commissioner Fitchie has the copy locked up in a safe and refuses to show it to any one. He says, however, that the writer tells the Consul that he had overheard a man named Moresca say, while under the influence of liquor, in a saloon in Naples, that he was going over to America to assassinate President McKinley.

According to Commissioner Fitchie, Consul Byington, after informing the police of the City of Naples of the letter, cabled its contents to Washington, where the Secret Service men were set to work on the case. Through some leak in the State Department the metropolitan police of the City of Washington learned that the Secret Service men were looking for Moresca and started an investigation on their own account. The Detective Bureau of this city heard from Paris that Moresca was suspected of being an Anarchist, and watched the incoming steamers. The information received by Consul Byington lead him to believe that Moresca had started for America, sailing from either Naples, Rotterdam, or Havre. The police of Naples were unable to learn anything about the man's whereabouts, and the only thing left for the Consul to do was to notify the immigration authorities at all the ports in the United States.

The Hesperia and the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were the only steamships which left Naples on or about Aug. 3, and the Secret Service men, as well as representatives of the Washington police force and the New York detective bureau, were watching for the Kaiser Wilhelm II. when she arrived. Moresca was found on board and Guida was arrested because he was known to be an old friend of the suspected Anarchist and had embarked at the same port.

Commissioner Fitchie and Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Bureau both said yesterday that a thorough search of the baggage of both men showed nothing that would tend to incriminate either of them. No letters were found in Moresca's trunk, while in Guida's were found many love letters in Italian and a photograph of the young woman who had written them.

Both men were kept among the other detained immigrants on the detention ship Narraganset at Ellis Island all day yesterday. They will be held there until further orders are received from the Treasury Department at Washington. Guida is held on the charge that he is a stowaway and unable to support himself in this country, while Moresca is detained on the technical complaint that he is an ex-convict.

Commissioner Fitchie said yesterday that the men might be held at Ellis Island indefinitely.

"They are not under arrest," he said, "and we can hold them here until further information regarding them comes from Washington. I don't expect, however, that they will be held here more than two days longer, at the most."

GERMANY EXPELS ANARCHISTS.

186 Foreigners Banished Since King Humbert's Assassination.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The German police have agreed to stop all Anarchist meetings, and four have been suppressed in Berlin.

It is said that 186 foreign Anarchists, of whom 103 are Italians, have been expelled from Germany since the assassination of King Humbert.

Anarchists Wear Bresci Buttons.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—A lot of Bresci buttons have been brought here from Newark, and they are finding a ready sale in the Anarchist quarters. Only the radicals wear them, but they are being bought freely by others as curiosities. The buttons have a picture of the slayer of the King of Italy, and above it his name, "Gaetano Bresci."

Secret Service Men Seek "Mabor."

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Several Secret Service men are hard at work here. They are said to be trying to establish the identity of the man "Mabor," who is said to have written a letter relative to the crime of Bresci in killing the King of Italy and telling of the coming of the Anarchists to kill President McKinley.

KAISER'S ENFORCED TRIP.

Went to Sleep in a Freight Car Here and Landed in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—George Kaiser went to sleep in a Chicago and Erie freight car in New York Friday night. This morning in Chicago he emerged from his quarters, half starved and in a fainting condition, having been a prisoner without food for two days and three nights.

While asleep in the car Kaiser was made a prisoner by one of the train crew, who locked the door and sealed it. When he awoke the train was in motion and his cries failed to reach the train crew. Hunger and thirst added their terrors to the situation, and after suffering until Saturday night, the unfortunate man gave up hope and lay down to die. At an early hour this morning Kaiser was found raving and nearly dead. He was too weak to talk for nearly two hours.

He is twenty-two years old. He has lived in New York all his life, and not long ago was thrown out of employment.

Son Causes Father's Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 20.—To help his son escape a charge of forgery William Pittman of Burnettsville signed the name of a wealthy cattleman to his son's note. The son was arrested after all and sent to the penitentiary, and the father's part in the affair was disclosed. He promised to pay the money to-day, but this morning he went into a shed and hanged himself. He left a note saying that his son had caused all the trouble and that he could not bear to face the consequences of his complicity.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c; cotton, middling, 10c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16.50; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-town Buyers.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
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United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

For Sick Headache
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. J. J. Wells, Nashville, Tenn., says: "It has been a charm in all cases of sick headache of nervous debility."—Adv.

MADE UNCONSCIOUS BY SHOCK.

Workmen in Power House Come in Contact with a Live Cable.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—After receiving into their bodies yesterday the force of an electric current which rendered them unconscious, Michael J. Bevlin of 60 Centre Street, Orange, and George Medlen of West Orange were at work to-day somewhat sore, but otherwise not the worse for their experience. The two men are employed at the power house of the People's Light and Power Company in Lakeside Avenue, Orange. Yesterday afternoon they were at work in the basement under the dynamo room when in some way Bevlin came into contact with a large cable running from a big dynamo from the floor above and carrying power to the cars of the Orange and Passaic Valley Traction Company.

Bevlin's arm touched the wire, and there was a puff of smoke as it burned through his coat and into the flesh. He cried for help, and Medlen, springing to his assistance, received a shock that sent him headlong to the cellar floor. The calls of the men were heard, and with rubber gloves they were taken from their proximity to the wire and carried up stairs, where Dr. M. H. Simmons was hurriedly summoned. Both men were unconscious, and the doctor found it necessary to produce artificial respiration, which was continued for nearly an hour before they revived. The cable from which the men received their shock was at the time carrying 2,200 volts.

At the power house this morning it was said that the insulation on the cable was all that had saved the men's lives. The insulation, it was said, was perfect, but the power of the current was so great that the insulation was not sufficient to hold it. Had the men received the full force of the 2,200 volts they would have been instantly killed.

ROMANCE IN VETERAN'S RETURN.

Rival Tried to Make Girl Believe Her Lover Was Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Corp. Fred J. Dunford, late of Company C, Ninth United States Infantry, who was reported in press dispatches as missing after landing at Tien-Tsin, China, July 10, has arrived safely here. There is a touch of romance in the circumstances of the young soldier's homecoming.

Corp. Dunford joined the army in July, 1897. He was assigned to the Ninth Infantry, and with that regiment fought at the battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, and in the second day's engagement was wounded. He returned to Madison Barracks, New York, with his regiment, and later went with it to the Philippines.

On Aug. 21 a letter was received in this city, signed "George W. Sands, Company C, Ninth Infantry," dated San Francisco, and containing the following: "Corp. Fred J. Dunford, Company C, Ninth Infantry, was reported missing after landing at Tien-Tsin, China. I thought his friends might be anxious to know of his whereabouts. It is believed that he was either killed or captured by the Boxers, which amounts to the same thing, as they very seldom take prisoners." This letter reached Miss Marion Montaney, the daughter of William Montaney, a farmer, residing a few miles from this city, and to whom Corp. Dunford is engaged to be married. Miss Montaney was much perplexed, as only a few days before she had received a letter from Dunford, written on board the transport Logan, and saying he was on his way home. The transport was off Taku, where Company C landed, but Dunford came on to San Francisco, where he arrived Aug. 5, and, after receiving his honorable discharge at the Presidio, he started for Watertown to see his fiancée.

Mr. Montaney, father of the Corporal's fiancée, may take steps to have the man who wrote the letter stating that Dunford was missing punished. The War Department is in possession of the facts of the case. Mr. Montaney suspects a young man who visited this section last Spring and was jealous of Corp. Dunford. It is known that he went to San Francisco, and it is believed that he took this way of trying to make Miss Montaney believe that her fiancé was dead.

TOOK HOTEL FOR SMALL DEBT.

Former Guest Is Now Running the Mansfield at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Marvin E. Parrott of New York, who has been conducting the Mansfield Hotel here this season, went away yesterday morning and had not returned up to to-night. James M. MacDonald, Secretary and Treasurer of the Omniscopic Photograph Company of New York, one of the guests at the hotel, advanced Mr. Parrott $60.

When he asked for payment Mr. Parrott was unable to meet the obligation apparently, and gave Mr. MacDonald a bill of sale covering the hotel fixtures and the lease. Mr. MacDonald is now endeavoring to realize his money by conducting the hotel. Mr. MacDonald took possession this morning, when it became apparent that unless he did so persons who were anxious because of Mr. Parrott's absence would have obtained judgments upon the property.

Mr. MacDonald said to-night that as soon as he got his money back he would let the other creditors have everything in case Mr. Parrott did not show up.

"AMALGAMATED HOBOES" TO MEET

First Issue of Their Organ, Edited by the "Head Pipe," Appears.

Special to The New York Times.

BRITT, Iowa, Aug. 20.—Tramps are already arriving for the second annual convention of the Amalgamated Hoboes of America, which is to convene here Wednesday.

The first number of The Tourists' Union Journal has been issued from the office of The Sycamore Democrat, Sycamore, Ill. This is the first paper of the kind ever issued in the United States, and it is to be devoted wholly to the interests of tramps.

It is the official organ of the Tourists' Union, No. 23, and is edited by Charles F. Noe, Junior Head Pipe of the Tourists' Union. It is to be published monthly, and its circulation will extend wherever a tramp or hobo exists. It supports Bryan.

Gave $5,000 to Masonic Home.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 20.—The Masonic Home at Wallingford has received a gift of $5,000 from John W. Hendrie of Sound Beach, in the form of five one-thousand-dollar bonds. The announcement of the gift was made at the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home by President Luke A. Lockwood of the Masonic Charity Foundation. Mr. Hendrie was a large donor to the Masonic Home, and was also a large contributor to the Law School Building of Yale University, of which he was a graduate in 1851.

Chicago Takes Lessons Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Chicago authorities in charge of the inspection of lodging houses and cheap hotels, under the supervision of the State Board of Health, will adopt some of the rules of the City of New York in enforcing the law. A report on the New York system will be made by M. M. Jonas, Chief Inspector for this city, who was sent by the Illinois Health Commissioners to New York to investigate lodging houses there. More than a week was spent in the tenement and lodging house district of the Eastern metropolis by Inspector Jonas, and a most careful examination of the system was made.

Rev. Dr. O. F. Presbrey Dead.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Rev. Dr. O. F. Presbrey of Brooklyn died here this afternoon.

California Excursions.
Daily excursions in Tourist Cars: Personally conducted every Thursday: Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line operates two fast trains daily. Superb equipment; unexcelled time. Sleeping car reservations and information, at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway, cor. Cortlandt.

RICHARD CROKER RETURNS

Tammany Chief Takes Personal Charge at the Wigwam.

A SHOT AT EUGENE WOOD

Fight for Control of the State Convention Now on in Earnest—Justice Herrick and the Governorship.

Richard Croker changed his political programme and returned from Saratoga yesterday to take personal charge of Tammany Hall affairs. All business will have to be transacted direct with Mr. Croker now, as he announced yesterday that he would be at the Wigwam every day until after election, with an occasional day or two of rest

Mr. Croker showed by his work yesterday that he intends to carry on a vigorous fight to defeat David B. Hill at the State Convention. When visited by a TIMES reporter Mr. Croker said:

"I am in the harness again, and will at once take an active part in the campaign. My headquarters will be at the Democratic Club, and I will probably go to Tammany Hall every day."

"Did you see the statement in which Eugene Wood of Albany said he was asked by you personally to take an active part in Albany County to defeat David B. Hill?"

"There is not a word of truth in that statement. Wood is a paid lobbyist. He is not a man with whom I would have any dealings. Wood is a fit subject for investigation by the District Attorney of Albany County."

"The organ of the Brooklyn Democracy has declared that the McLaughlinites were favorable to Controller Coler's candidacy, if his nomination would not create a bitter factional fight with Tammany Hall."

"I cannot discuss that question now. The candidate for Governor will be named by the delegates. No man can take that power away from them," replied Mr. Croker.

When asked as to the outlook in New York City he said:

"The Republicans have cause to fear apathy in their party during the campaign. This looks very much like a Democratic year, and, from all I can see and hear, Bryan will be elected President. I have come back to New York to help do that very thing, and from now until the end of the campaign Tammany Hall will be found in the thick of the fight for the election of Bryan."

Gov. Roosevelt's public utterances were discussed, and Mr. Croker said:

"The more he speaks, the better it will be for the Democratic Party."

Mr. Croker refused to say anything about the candidacy of Controller Coler.

Eugene Wood, who was attacked by Croker, has of late allied himself with David B. Hill, and at the meeting of the State Committee at Saratoga worked hard to help the Sage of Woolfert's Roost defeat the Croker-Murphy combination.

The Albany County situation worried Richard Croker yesterday. A Tammany plan was formed to defeat David B. Hill in his home county, and try if possible to prevent his going as a delegate to the State Convention. Senator Thomas F. Grady was yesterday deputed to do the work for Tammany Hall. Senator Grady went to Albany to see Supreme Court Justice D. Cady Herrick, a political enemy of Senator Hill. Senator Grady is said to have gone with a tender of a Tammany indorsement for the nomination for Governor.

Since the collapse of the boom started by Tammany for Senator Mackey of Buffalo the Croker forces have been hunting for another candidate on whom they could combine to fight the Coler forces. Senator Grady had a conference with a close friend of Justice Herrick.

The friends of Hill in New York claimed last evening that Justice Herrick could not be induced to accept a Tammany nomination for Governor, as he has always been independent in politics and gained a reputation as a reformer.

The Democratic Club was not crowded last evening as is usual when Richard Croker is in town and it is known to the district leaders that he will be at the club. It was said that every district leader was busy just now preparing for the primaries to be held on Aug. 28, and that it was understood with Richard Croker that when there was district political work to be done time should not be wasted in calls at the Democratic Club.

DE WET'S FORCE ATTACKED.

Col. Mahon Engaged the Boer Leader Fifteen Miles from Pretoria—Many Skirmishes.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Special dispatches from Pretoria announce that Gen. De Wet bivouacked fifteen miles from the city, and that Col. Mahon was briskly engaging him yesterday morning.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns at Oliphant's Nek Aug. 17. Three British were wounded.

"Hamilton engaged the Boers all day Aug. 19 at Roode Kopjes and Crocodile River. There were few casualties.

"Rundle reports that 684 Boers surrendered in the Harrismith district Aug. 19."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 20.—Gen. De Wet's demand for the surrender of the British force at Commando Nek is considered as a pretense for the purpose of gaining information. Finding that Commando Nek was strongly garrisoned, De Wet resumed his march northward, followed by Gen. Baden-Powell.

MISS GOULD GIVES PLANTS.

Specimens from Her Conservatories for the Botanical Gardens.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Miss Helen Gould has presented to the Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park, in the Borough of The Bronx, New York, 250 specimens of valuable plants. They are cuttings from plants in the great Gould conservatories here and some of them are very valuable. The conservatories here are filled with plants gathered from all parts of the world and Miss Gould's gift is said to put the new garden in New York in possession of plants which could not be duplicated anywhere else in this country.

Kriegerbund in Session.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The business session of the North American Kriegerbund began to-day and was devoted to the reports of officers and an address by H. R. Moritz Oechler, of St. Louis. The condition of the order was reported to be satisfactory. In the morning there was a military parade in which delegates from various cities participated. Addresses of welcome to the delegates were delivered in the afternoon, Paul E. Werner, the first president of the organization, speaking in German. There was a reception this evening.

Student Brakeman Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Christian Lauer of Blandon, Berks County, Penn., a student in Dickinson College, was instantly killed last night on the Pennsylvania Road at Ridge Avenue station, in this city. Lauer was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a brakeman during the Summer months and with the money thus earned he was enabled to work his way through college. Last night, while leaning over the side of the rear car of the Atlantic City Express for the purpose of adjusting a flag, his head struck a bridge upright and he was decapitated.

Alabama Town Wiped Out by Fire.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 20.—Boaz, a small town in Marshall County, was destroyed by fire to-day. Every business house was swept away. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

Will Never Forget
the delights of a trip to Chicago on the Pennsylvania Limited. Electrically lighted.—Adv.

TORNADO IN WISCONSIN.

Destructive Storm Sweeps Through Sheboygan Wrecking Two Hundred Houses.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Aug. 20.—A terrific windstorm struck this city to-day, coming suddenly from the north. No one was killed, but eight large buildings were completely wrecked and 200 small houses were blown down, causing a loss of $300,000.

There was little warning of the approach of the storm. At noon it became as dark as night and intensely hot. A few moments before 1 o'clock the hurricane broke, increasing in force until it became a tornado. People were thrown down and fences and signs hurled hundreds of feet.

The tornado raged for only ten minutes. It was two miles wide, and wrecked everything in its path.

The people in every case were out of their houses before the storm struck, and those who were hit by flying debris were only slightly injured. In the factories the employes were in many cases bruised and cut from the wreckage.

The wind wrecked building after building with great rapidity.

The roof of the warehouse of the Crocker Chair Company was blown off and thrown against the factory, wrecking the building. The street car barns were wrecked and cars were smashed to pieces. The electric wires were all blown down.

The tent of a horse and pony show was torn from the ground and blown away, leaving the animals to run panicstricken through the city. The roof of the Schrier Brewery was lifted from the building and carried over 150 yards. The American Folding Bed Company's plant was demolished and the sheds in the A. Zimball & Sons' brick yards were blown down.

The steeple of the Lutheran Church was blown down on to two residences, smashing in their roofs. The Fourth Ward schoolhouse was completely wrecked. The plant of the Optenberg & Sonneman Company was partially wrecked.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 20.—A storm struck here this afternoon. Oreye's store on Main Street was wrecked. Several other buildings were badly damaged. The storm was preceded by intense heat and darkness.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 20.—A cloudburst struck here to-day, the fall of rain being over 1¼ inches in half an hour. Much damage is reported to crops. Telephone and telegraph wires suffered greatly.

MARYLAND'S GREAT STORMS.

Much Damage to Fruit Crops and Buildings—Fatalities Reported—The Hot Spell Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Terrific electrical, wind, and rain storms have raged in the northern, eastern, and southern sections of Maryland during the past forty-eight hours. Several lives have been lost, five or six injured, and the estimated aggregate loss to property is about $75,000.

The storms have also effectually broken the hottest term ever known in Maryland. The temperature has dropped 25 degrees. At least a dozen storms, the wind in several of them assuming the velocity of a tornado, have swept along the line of the Chesapeake Bay. It will be several days before the full extent of the damage is known. The storms had their centres in Talbot, Dorchester, and Caroline Counties. At Easton and throughout Talbot County the hail did great damage to fruit.

Hundreds of bushels of peaches and pears were cut from the trees. In Spring Hill Cemetery, Easton, monuments and tombstones were overthrown and broken by the tornado. In some places the bases of the stones were wrenched out of place. W. Salmon's marble workshop, a large building, was lifted from its foundations bodily and torn into fragments.

Many houses in Easton were unroofed. Two colored men were killed by heavy beams crushing them in a wrecked stable in Dorchester County. Back in the country a number of farm buildings were destroyed, and it is reported that a number of people were killed and injured.

In Cambridge the storms were the worst since 1876. The stock of the Cambridge Manufacturing Company's works, 106 feet high was demolished. T. M. Bramble & Co.'s packing house was nearly wrecked. A number of sloops, schooners, and other craft were blown ashore and more or less damaged. The belfry of Cambridge Seminary was blown off and the building otherwise damaged. At Denton, B. H. Johnson's residence was struck by lightning and several of the occupants shocked.

MICHIGAN'S SEVERE STORM.

Great Damage to Crops—Knights of Pythias Camp Destroyed.

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—The entire lower peninsula of Michigan was swept by a severe electrical storm this afternoon. The damage to crops is immense. From all parts of the peninsula come reports of standing grain beaten to the ground, and practically ruined. Scores of barns were struck by lightning and burned with their contents, so that the loss to the farmers is very heavy. But one fatality has been reported. Ferdinand Holtz, a young farmer, was struck by lightning near Mt. Clemens and instantly killed.

In Detroit the wind attained a velocity of 36 miles an hour and hundreds of trees were blown down. The storm swept town with cyclonic fury upon the camp which had been pitched on the boulevard for the biennial encampment of the Knights of Pythias and razed 1,000 of the 1,300 tents to the ground.

Windows were broken in all parts of the city by the wind and rain, and upward of a dozen buildings were struck by lightning. There were no fatalities, however. It is estimated that the damage in Detroit alone will reach $25,000.

Electrical Storm in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—Many buildings were wrecked at Nicholson, Cogswell, and Towanda, N. D., in a terrific wind and electrical storm late Saturday night.

No lives were lost, but great damage was done to the grain crops.

115 Degrees in Kansas.

ABILENE, Kan., Aug. 20.—This was the eleventh day of 100-degree weather, and the temperature rose to 115, with hot winds. Pastures and corn are badly burned.

Hottest Day of the Year in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—This was the hottest day of the year. The temperature was: 8 A. M., 82; 9 A. M., 96; 10 A. M., 92; 12 M., 95; 2 P. M., 98; 4 P. M., 98; 6 P. M., 84; 8 P. M., 84. The following died from the heat: A. A. Chamberlain, J. W. Williams, and Thomas Embrit. There were twenty-four prostrations. At 11 P. M. a great storm of rain, thunder, and lightning arose, which gave some relief. Tens of thousands had gone to bed on roofs, porches, in hammocks on lawns, on the shores of the lake, and even on sidewalks.

More Work for Anthracite Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 20.—Orders were issued this morning by the Reading Company for the miners to work six three-quarter days at all their colleries in the anthracite regions during this week and for the balance of August. This order will, unquestionably, do much to avert the anticipated strike of the miners. The impression in the trade seems to be that the mine operators will not attend the conference scheduled for Aug. 27 at Hazleton, Penn.

Poland Spring House Open Till Oct. 15.
Booklets. Polar Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N.Y. —Adv.

STEWART DESERTS BRYAN

Nevada Senator Condemns His Pledged Philippine Attitude.

Believes the People Will Repudiate Him —Declares He Is Making War on Ghosts.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, long one of the strongest pillars of the free-silver party, has pronounced for McKinley and Roosevelt. He called at Republican Headquarters and gave his reasons for renouncing Bryanism. Senator Stewart was one of the founders of the Republican Party, but silver took him out of the organization. With regard to his desertion of the Bryan standard Senator Stewart said:

"The political ghosts and hobgoblins created by the feverish imagination of Mr. Bryan are the natural result of overwork and exhaustion. He raves about imaginary imperialism, which does not exist."

Senator Stewart reviewed the history of the war with Spain at great length. Then he said:

"Mr. Bryan's unparalleled campaign for the principles of the Chicago platform and his insistence upon the adoption of that platform at Kansas City, induced the people to suppose the campaign of 1900 would be conducted on the issues of 1896. In this they were mistaken. An halucination induced Bryan to make war on an army of ghosts which his diseased brain created. His instinct, which had formerly led him to consider realities, departed. He sought his closet in pursuit of phantoms and strung together ten thousand words, which he gave to the public at Indianapolis. He omitted all mention of the issues of 1896 and summarized the paramount issue of the present campaign in his pledge to the Tagal guerrillas.

"The pledge to support Aguinaldo's rebellion has already borne fruit. The Anti-Imperial League of America, co-operating with the Hongkong Tagal Junta, immediately convened at Indianapolis and nominated Mr. Bryan for President and promised to support him with all the zeal and fidelity with which they maintain the cause of Aguinaldo.

"Will the people who mourn the deaths of their relatives, murdered in the Philippines by Aguinaldo's guerrillas, support his candidate in this country? Will a country which has sacrificed thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars to maintain the authority of the United States elevate to the office of President the candidate of a league which is exerting all its energies to tear down the flag?

"The promise of Mr. Bryan, if elected President, to exert all the power of that great office to secure the independence of the Tagals and rob the United States of all we possess in the Orient was not enough. Mr. Bryan promised them more than the Tagals themselves had the audacity to ask."

Referring to the late Gen. Lawton's remark: "If I am shot by a Filipino bullet, it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America," Senator Stewart added:

"Evidence to corroborate Gen. Lawton's statement, if printed, would fill volumes. The Anti-Imperial League cannot excuse its crimes against the United States by contending that the United States is wrong and that the rebels are right."

Judge Hallett Will Stump for Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 20.—Judge Moses Hallett of the Federal District Court returned to-day from the convention of anti-imperialists at Indianapolis, which declared for Bryan. He says that if his voice is needed in this campaign he will take the stump for Bryan as an anti-imperialist. Judge Hallett a few weeks ago took the very unusual step for a Federal official of organizing a club composed of men who are opposed to McKinley's policy.

IRON MEN WANT LOWER RATES.

Metal Accumulating in Alabama Owing to Little Export.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20.—The furnace operators of the South are growing impatient at not hearing from the Southern railroad officials, who were petitioned some time ago to reduce the freight rate on pig iron to the Southern ports so as to promote the movement of pig iron to foreign parts. There is still a comparative dearth of shiproom, but the manufacturers say that a large amount of pig iron would move abroad if the railroads would take off the advance in freight rates made when the price of pig iron was raised.

The situation is particularly grave, owing to the fact that there is absolutely no home market. There are some inquiries, but the sales are not worth speaking of. The result is that iron is rapidly accumulating in the furnace yards. There are already 80,000 tons in the Alabama yards alone, and a heavy export business seems the only thing to relieve the situation.

It is generally believed that the railroads will grant a reduction at an early period.

IRON COMPANY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Edward A. Hopkins Arrives in Birmingham to Take Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 20.—Edward A. Hopkins, the newly elected President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, arrived in Birmingham to-day and at once assumed the duties of his office.

Mr. Hopkins was elected to the office at the meeting of the Directors of the company in New York on Aug. 9. He was accompanied by W. J. Lewis, who will be his assistant. Mr. Hopkins comes from Evansville, Ind., where he was for years associated with the Mackey syndicate of railroads. It is understood that the policy of the Sloss Company will be much more aggressive under his management than it has ever been.

The company has recently acquired $200,000 worth of brown ore mines in Franklin County, and these will be among the properties to be extensively developed.

Mr. T. S. Aldrich will continue as general manager of the coal properties and J. W. McQueen as Secretary and Treasurer.

BRAKEMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Windstorm Hurls Him from Top of a Moving Train.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Aug. 20.—Brakeman George Schaeffer of the Union Pacific fast freight had a miraculous escape from death last night, and he is now nursing a broken shoulder in consequence. He was running along the top of the train when a hurricane struck the train. The wind lifted the roof off the car on which Schaeffer was riding and hurled it to the ground twenty feet away. The brakeman's absence was discovered and the train was sent back after him. Beyond the broken shoulder he was not injured.

Miss Lockwood to Try Again.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., Aug. 20.—Miss F. Ida Lockwood, the primary school teacher, who created all the row with Principal Strong and who was lately refused reappointment by the School Committee, will make another attempt. Her friends have petitioned the committee to reconsider the case, but as it is the same that first gave it consideration it is believed that the effort will be without avail.

An Experienced Traveler
knows the merits of the Pennsylvania Railroad. That is why he uses it.—Adv.

PLIGHT OF THE ENDEAVORERS.

Many Had to Travel to Paris on Emigrant Tickets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—With regard to the stranded American tourists, Mr. Crawford declares he has done his best for them, and that they will be finally compensated. He admits that both hotel and railway coupons were in many cases invalid, and that the tourists have been thrown on their own resources until their steamer sails. Nor does he deny that many tourists from Switzerland had to come to Paris third-class—that is, with emigrant tickets paid for by themselves.

In an interview, Dr. Hill of Salem, a Trustee of the Christian Endeavor Society, attempts to minimize the importance of the affair, but admits that $80,000 were tied up; that the railway coupons were out of date, and that the tourist agency has been compelled to refuse aid to the tourists.

ENDEAVORERS COMING BACK.

Most of Those in Paris Will Leave Cherbourg To-day.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Considerable anxiety has been caused in Christian Endeavor circles because of reports to the effect that large numbers of Americans had been stranded in Europe, where many members of the society are visiting. Secretary John Willis Baer cabled George B. Graff, representative of the society in Paris, and to-day the following reply was received

"Paris, Aug. 20.—Christian Endeavor Tours 6 and 7, numbering 190, are in Paris, with all the members well and happy and all bills paid. Most of the delegates leave Cherbourg Tuesday, Aug. 21, via North German Lloyd steamer Aller for New York, and the balance Aug. 28."

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

Albert J. Schwab Loses His Life After a Gallant but Futile Attempt at Rescue.

CAPE MAY POINT, N. J., Aug. 20.—Ellen Young, Salina Newhauser, and Albert J. Schwab, all residents of Philadelphia, were drowned at Capt May Point to-day. They were bathing and got out in the rip raps. The women became exhausted, and Schwab made a gallant struggle to save them. He held them up for a long time and made a desperate attempt to bring them ashore, but could make no headway. Finally he himself became exhausted.

The struggles of Schwab and the women were seen from the shore, and a boat put out to their assistance. Just as the rescuers reached them Schwab let go his hold on the women and disappeared. The rescuing party got the two women into the boat and brought them ashore. Physicians worked over the women for two hours, but all attempts to resuscitate them were unavailing. Schwab's body has not been recovered.

CHICAGO IN A BAD WAY.

An Estimate of Revenues Discloses a Gloomy Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The financial future of the City of Chicago, according to the tax officials, is darker to-day than it has been in many years. An estimate of the amount of revenue which the city will derive from tax assessments for 1900 has been made, with the result that the city is said to be a promising candidate for the Insolvency Court.

After a long conference between President Upham of the Board of Review and City Controller Kerfoot it has been discovered that the revenue law which went into effect last year will cause the city's revenue to fall short by nearly $5,000,000. In addition to this shortage, the city will be called upon to redeem $800,000 of municipal bonds next April.

The Board of Review man has told the City Hall officials that the entire assessed valuation in Cook County this year will not be over $242,000,000. Last year the total was $380,000,000. This reduction means a consequent loss of 30 per cent. in taxes to the city. The city budget passed by the Council in April asks for a grand total of $18,000,000. Of this amount $10,000,000 will go to the public schools, $1,320,000 for interest and sinking fund, and $263,000 for the library.

FATAL FIRE IN HAMILTON, MON.

Caused by Two Intoxicated Men, One of Whom Is Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Mont., Aug. 20.—Barnard Keegan was burned to death, Thomas Martin was fatally burned, and there was a property loss of $50,000 as the result of a fire which originated in the Hamilton Hotel at an early hour this morning.

Keegan and Martin, employes of Marcus Daly's stock farm, after receiving their monthly pay on Saturday night, went on a protracted spree, and retired in a room at the Hamilton late last night in an intoxicated condition. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which a lamp was upset, igniting the bed clothing, and the hotel was soon a mass of flames.

The Fire Department was inadequate to cope with the blaze, although reinforced by the entire population. Before the fire was under control twenty or more residences and business buildings were destroyed. There was comparatively no insurance.

BOY DRESSED IN A SHEET.

He Lived in the Woods and Begged—Said to Have Escaped from Randall's Island.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—For several weeks people near Hunt's Point, in the Borough of the Bronx, have noticed an eleven-year-old boy lurking in the woods and along the highways. At times he was entirely nude, and he sometimes appeared wearing a sheet about him and visited the houses in the neighborhood to beg for food. His strange attire caused alarm among the women, many of whom thought that he was demented, and some one reported his presence to the police of the Thirty-eighth Precinct, who have been scouring the woods for several days in search of the lad. From some section men they learned that the boy made regular visits to the West Chester freight yards to beg food from the employes who ate their luncheon there.

Capt. Burfin and Detective Dillon, while out to-day in the patrol wagon, caught sight of the urchin, and, leaping out of the wagon, gave chase. He gathered his sheet about him and ran swiftly, but he was caught and taken to the station house in the patrol wagon.

"I hain't done nuthin'," protested the boy. "I wuz workin' fer a farmer, and he sacked me and turned me out without no clothes nor nuthin' to eat."

He was the wildest looking prisoner that was ever captured in the Bronx, the police say. His hair was matted and unkempt and his back was covered with sores and swellings from the bites of mosquitoes and other insects. When he was brought into the station house Peter Mosher was there, and, taking pity on the lad, sent out and purchased underwear and the policemen got him a suit of clothes.

Agents of the Gerry society who have investigated the boy's record have learned that he is Harry Wood, eleven years old, a former inmate of Randall's Island. It is supposed that he escaped by throwing off his clothing and swimming to the shore. He had been living in the woods for a month, with only a sheet to protect him.

Be Sure to See Niagara.
So of course you should take the New York Central from Grand Central Station, the centre of the metropolis of America.—Adv.

ALLIES IN PEKING IN NEED OF HELP

Urgent Requests for Reinforcements Sent to the Coast.

EMPRESS FLEES TO SHEN-SI

Court Will Probably be Established at the Old Capital.

China Again Appeals to the United States to Bring About the Cessation of Hostilities.

The allied troops in Peking are in need of reinforcements. Urgent requests for more troops were received at Taku on Saturday.

When the last messages were sent from Peking Chinese troops were holding out in the imperial palace and grounds, where they were surrounded.

The majority of the dispatches bear out the reports that the Emperor and Empress Dowager left Peking before the arrival of the allies.

It is believed that the Court is on its way to Singan, principal city of the province of Shen-Si, and the old capital of the empire.

According to telegrams received by Chinese officials in Sh

capital, Hsi-an-Foo, and I think they are quite safe there."

The Japanese cavalry has left Peking in pursuit of the Dowager Empress and her Court, according to telegrams from the north received at Shanghai by Chinese officials. These dispatches aver that the Empress and her treasure train, protected by 50,000 troops, have already arrived at Wu-tai-Shan, in Shan-Si Province.

The Chinese native press, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, asserts that Yu-Hsien, Governor of the Province of Shan-Si, with a force of Boxers, is marching toward Kalgan, or Chang-kia-Khou, to meet the Empress Dowager, and to escort her south.

Gen. Yung-Lu, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, is definitely announced to be a prisoner, by the orders of the Empress, in the imperial palace. This, perhaps, says the correspondent, "is a good thing, as detention in the capital will enable him to negotiate with the allies' commander, which he would do as Prince Tuan's enemy."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Chinese official advices state that the Emperor and Dowager Empress are sixty miles west of Peking, under the constraint of Prince Tuan.

PROBABLE NEW COURT CITY.

According to some of the dispatches received from China, the Emperor and Empress Dowager are on their way to the Province of Shen-Si. If this be so their destination would almost certainly be the famous old town of Singan, also known as Segan and Sian.

The Spectator of London prints the following account of this city:

"Segan has been chosen as a place of refuge by the Court, first, because as the oldest metropolis of the empire, and the actual seat of government under four dynasties, a removal thither will give no shock to the prejudices of the people.

"The Chinese do not forget as we do, and to them Segan will seem a more natural residence for the Emperor than Peking itself, which, after all, is to a race with whom time does not count a city of yesterday. It was selected because of its comparative nearness to the seats of Manchu power, a reason which since the advance of Russia has died away. Secondly, Segan is ready for the reception of the most ceremonious and luxurious Court in Asia. The inmates of the imperial palace have lived a secluded life until the idea of change appalls them as it appalls nuns.

"The climate of Segan is said to be inviting. The city is full of palaces, which have been carefully kept up, it is better supplied with provisions even than Peking, and, being a great centre of trade, it swarms with merchants, shopkeepers, artisans, and all the classes that help to insure comfort and luxury to a wealthy Court.

"There are now more people in Segan than in Peking, and they are more prosperous, while they are, it is believed, devoted to the dynasty, which in 1868-76 saved them from the Mohammedan rebels who would have converted them by force. Thirdly, Segan occupies perhaps the very best strategical position in China. All the great roads converge on it—one in particular stretches straight to Peking—and it has communication by water through the Hoang-ho and the great canals with every portion of the empire. It is protected on three sides by mountains, and on the fourth by the river, and is well fortified after the ancient fashion, which the Chinese will soon learn to improve. They are master masons, if they are nothing else. It is, moreover, protected by its distance from everywhere.

"The maritime powers could not attempt to march an army 750 miles through the very thick of China, while a few flat boats sunk in the reaches of the Hoang-ho would render access by water absolutely impossible."

WILL SPARE CHINA'S RULERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The attitude which the international forces will observe toward the Emperor and Empress Dowager is understood to have received official consideration among the powers, as the result of a request by the Southern Viceroys that no personal indignity be shown to China's rulers.

It is quite generally understood that there will be no personal indignity to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, not because it is felt that there is any special consideration due to them, but because China would be precipitated into a chaotic condition if the responsible heads of the empire lost their functions. In view of the general desire of the United States Government and the others concerned to keep China intact, and speedily to restore quiet, the disposition among officials is toward refraining from any personal indignities to the Chinese rulers.

It develops in this connection that all the powers recently rejected the proposition of the Consuls at Tien-Tsin to destroy the tombs of the Ming dynasty. The proposed destruction was a threat held out to the Chinese in the hope of bringing them to terms. But the powers rejected the proposal, and thus gave significant evidence that anything calculated to give personal affront or indignity to the Chinese was not a part of the present campaign.

CHINESE OFFICIALS EXECUTED.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Official Chinese advices from Peking say that Hsu-Tung and Yi-Lien-Yuan of the anti-foreign party and Li-Shan, a pro-foreigner, have been decapitated and that Yung-Lu has been imprisoned by Prince Ching.

Hsu-Tung was a member of the Imperial Secretariat and President of the Civil Board. Li-Shan was a member of the Ministry of the Imperial Household. The identity of Yi-Lien-Yuan cannot be traced.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES.

List of Men Killed in Siege of Legation —Capt. Myers Recovering from Typhoid Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Bureau of Navigation has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

Taku, Aug. 19.

Authentic report from Peking 15 from Lieut. Latimer. Troops moving on Imperial City. Clearing out Tartar City. All Americans who remained in Peking are well except one child.

Capt. Myers recovered from wound, has typhoid, crisis passed, and now convalescing. Assistant Surgeon Lippett was wounded, upper left leg, bone fractured. Leg saved, now recovering.

The following killed during siege in Peking: Sergt. J. F. Fanning, Privates C. D. King, J. W. Tucher, J. Kennedy, R. E. Thomas, A. Turner, and H. Fisher. Wounded—Private J. Schroder, elbow, severe, now dangerously ill from fever; Seaman J. Mitchell, upper arm, severe, now recovering. All other wounded and sick returned to duty.

Casualties Major Biddle's command attack Tan-Pating: First Lieut. Butler, chest; Private Greene, wrist; Private Warrel, right temple, all slight.

Reported from Chinese sources that the royal family have escaped and are en route to Sian-Foo. REMEY.

TO TAKE AWAY THE ENVOYS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A customs cruiser is reported to have gone to Tien-Tsin to take away the foreigners rescued from Peking.

WANT AMERICAN WARSHIP.

Serious Rioting at Swatow Leads to Request for One—Alarming Condition in the South.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Serious trouble is now threatened in the neighborhood of Canton.

The Americans at Swatow, according to The Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent, have applied for a warship in consequence of serious rioting, and the Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says that a warship is on the way there now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A telegram dated Aug. 20, from the Japanese Foreign Office to the Japanese Embassy here says:

The Japanese Consul at Amoy telegraphs as follows on Aug. 18: "It is reported from the interior that in Ting-Chow-Foo and Lung-Yuen-Chow several Christian chapels destroyed by mobs.

"The anti-Christian movement appears to be spreading toward the district of Chang-Chow-Foo. There do not, however, seem to be any foreign missionaries in the interior."

SHANGHAI TO BE WELL GUARDED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The landing of the British troops at Shanghai is not causing excitement among the natives. A detachment of 100 French marines landed there yesterday.

A Japanese warship has left Yokohama for Shanghai, according to The Daily Mail, to land troops and protect Japanese subjects. The Daily Mail also announces that Germany will land a detachment at Shanghai.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Foreign Office officials are emphatic in the assertion that Great Britain's large interests abundantly justify her in landing troops at Shanghai.

AMERICANS LEAVE HANKOW.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department is in receipt of a telegram from Levi S. Wilcox, United States Consul at Hankow, China, dated at Shanghai, Aug. 18, in which he states that, upon the advice of the department, he has removed to Shanghai, as have the other Americans who were in Hankow.

THE PAO-TING MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated Che-Foo, Aug. 15. It relates to the massacre of missionaries and others at Pao-ting-Foo, which has been referred to a number of times in the press dispatches, and is generally believed to have occurred on June 30. The first part of the dispatch is so badly mangled in transmission that it is impossible to make much of it. The text is as follows:

Che-Foo, received Aug. 15.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Evening thirteenth. Reported all Presbyterian missionaries Pao-ting-Foo killed June 30, premises burned. * * * Same (night?) Catholic mission. Rain stopped * * * work. July first attacked American (Board?) (Pitkin?) shot dead trying to keep gang out. Misses Morrell, Gould, taken Boxer headquarters, killed. (Bagnail?) killed near (temple?). Cooper and Belgians' fate uncertain. Officials had sent all home from Yamen. All natives connected foreigners suffered like fate. Authority: Special messenger sent by Tien-Tsin missionaries. FOWLER."

CHINA AGAIN ASKS PEACE.

Earl Li Wants America to Appoint a Commissioner to Arrange Terms—No Answer to be Sent Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Chinese Government to-day made formal application through Li-Hung-Chang, as its Envoy, for the appointment of an American Commissioner to bring about the cessation of hostilities in China and the restoration of general peace.

This application was received early to-day at the Chinese Legation, and was transmitted by Mr. Wu to the State Department. Secretaries Hay and Root were out of the city, but Acting Secretary of State Adee went over the subject with the President.

Earl Li's request is that the United States shall name Minister Conger, or some other official, to act as peace envoy for the cessation of hostilities. He expressed his willingness to go to any point desired, and under the intimations made it is thought that Peking or Tien-Tsin would be selected for the negotiations.

Li proposed no terms as to the withdrawal of troops, and made no other suggestion as to what was to come before the commission, his sole anxiety being to secure the cessation of hostilities.

The appeal of Li-Hung-Chang is virtually a request to the President to carry out the promise he made on July 23. It will not be answered at once. This is for the same reason that compels the Administration to abstain from formulating any plans for the movement of the troops or for diplomatic action. It is impossible for the Administration to formulate any plans until it knows exactly what the situation in Peking is, and for the same reason it is not possible at once to answer Li-Hung-Chang.

The President's promise of July 23 was that he would place the good offices of the American Government at the disposal of the Chinese Emperor, but this promise was modified by several conditions. The President asked the Emperor to give public assurance that the Ministers were alive; to put them in communication with their Governments, and remove all danger to their lives and liberty, and to place the Imperial Government in communication with the relief expedition.

Li-Hung-Chang now asks for the performance of the promise, apparently on the ground that the conditions have been fulfilled, but this is the very point on which the Government is without information. The Ministers were allowed to communicate with their Governments, and assurance was given of their safety; but it is not certain that the Chinese Government even attempted to "remove all danger to their lives and liberty," and there is every indication that it did not enter into communication with the relief force, although Li-Hung-Chang asserts that he advised it to do so.

This Government will strain a point if necessary, as it has strained many, in favor of China; but there is considerable reason to believe that when the particulars of the fighting at Peking are in it will show such an attitude on the part of the Chinese Government that the President cannot make any pretense that China has complied with his conditions. This is speculation, of course; but until the facts have been definitely ascertained it will be impossible for the President to know whether he can extend his good offices or not.

The United States is strongly averse to having any excessive action taken by the powers in China, and would go a good way to prevent it. It has not been suggested that, even if China's action at Peking should turn out to be such that the President cannot extend his good offices under the letter of July 23, he might take some action of his own motion and without reference to the desires of China, which would come to the same thing. But all this is in the air until definite news comes.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Times, dealing with the dispatches from Washington, says:

"This proposal of Li-Hung-Chang, as it is reported, does not afford a possible basis of negotiations of any kind. Until we have definite information as to the political situation in Peking, we cannot be sure that the first duty of the powers may not be to set up a Government with which they can subsequently treat.

"The time for negotiations has not yet arrived. When it does arrive they must be opened on a different basis from that suggested in the Washington telegrams, and must be conducted by a different negotiator from Li-Hung-Chang, if they are to have any good results."

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.—Li-Hung-Chang goes north immediately.

WALDERSEE STARTS FOR CHINA.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, accompanied by his staff, left Berlin this morning en route for China.

Responding to prolonged cheers on starting, Count von Waldersee said, "We shall try what can be done there."

The Field Marshal received ovations when passing through Leipsic, Ratisbon, and Munich. At the Bavarian capital he was welcomed by the Prince Regent.

Count von Waldersee takes with him a "campaign house," built of an asbestos preparation, light, fire-proof, and weather-proof, with seven rooms and a bathroom.

The papers criticise Emperor William's address at Cassel last Saturday when presenting to Count von Waldersee a Field Marshal's baton. They lay special stress upon the absence of any allusion to the capture of Peking and to The Hague conference.

The Freisinnige Zeitung declares that the Kaiser's explanation that Russia took the initiative in accepting the appointment of Count von Waldersee as head of the united troops in China is at variance with the Russian official version of the appointment.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Yokohama advices to The Daily Mail declare that Germany and Russia are objects of distrust to the Japanese press, which urges that Japan, having borne the chief burden of the operations, must see to it that the future of China is not determined merely by the pleasure of the Western powers. "It is felt," said the correspondent, "that determined action on the part of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan will avert any danger arising from the ambition of Continental Europe."

The semi-official Japanese organs say that, if occasion arises, Japan can send 50,000 troops on short notice, and that if the powers are inclined to play a selfish game, special measures will be necessary.

China's Strength in Artillery.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—A semi-official account of China's military resources, just published, says that Herr Krupp has furnished to the Chinese Government since 1895 1,694 guns, of which 776 are 9-centimeter guns, and that British concerns have furnished 244 medium guns and 305 small ones.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES CANARD.

Mrs. E. B. Drew Denies that She Said the Czar's Troops Acted Barbarously.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The diplomats connected with the Russian Embassy have been annoyed by constant reports attributing atrocities to the Russian troops in China. One of the most notable instances was an alleged interview with Mrs. Anna Drew, wife of E. B. Drew, the chief secretary of Sir Robert Hart. As a refutation of the sentiments put in her mouth, Mrs. Drew has addressed the following letter from Chicago, under date of Aug. 14, to the Russian Ambassador. After the usual opening phrases, she says:

"We have been living at Tien-Tsin the past year, and I returned from there only last week. Our steamer was besieged with newspaper reporters upon our arrival at San Francisco, and, although I was extremely careful in what I said to them, a great many strange things have been put into my mouth by some disagreeable people.

"The worst of all was an article which attributed to me the most horrible story of the atrocities committed by the Russian soldiers. I wish to deny these statements in full, and, as the account has been copied in many Eastern papers, it has perhaps come to your notice. I feel that I at least must tell you how false it all is. In fact, I can, from my own experience during those terrible days of the siege of Tien-Tsin, speak only in the highest terms of praise of the Russian soldiers, who undoubtedly saved our lives on more than one occasion."

In giving this letter out for publication, the Russian Embassy wishes it understood that little importance is attributed to the effect of the stories reflecting upon the Russian troops. It is stated that were it not that the lady concerned is desirous of correcting the false reports no notice would be taken of them, as the facts themselves are the best refutation of the sensational canards published with the obvious purpose of prejudicing the American press and people against the Russians.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Former Trying to Upset the Existing Anglo-American Harmony.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Julian Ralph, in The Daily Mail this morning, quotes from a "diplomat of high standing," whose name is not given, who declares that Russia is vigorously endeavoring to secure American support and to break the harmony existing between the United States and Great Britain.

"England," says the diplomat in question, "has no first-class power except America which offers her the slightest ground for hoping for a friendly hearing of her case. The bitter feeling of to-day will generate war against her to-morrow. Russia's plan, which is encouraged by Austria-Hungary, France, and Germany, is to strip Great Britain of all support—to leave her naked—before such a war begins."

MISSION BOARDS WILL CONFER.

Secretary Speer of the Presbyterian Board said yesterday that most of the Protestant Mission Boards in this city and Boston had accepted the invitation extended by the Presbyterian Board some weeks ago for an interdenominational conference on Chinese missions. The conference has been set for Sept. 21, and will probably be held in the Presbyterian Building, 154 Fifth Avenue.

Those taking part are expected to include representatives from the Presbyterian, Methodist, Protestant Episcopal, and Reformed Church Societies, which have headquarters in this city, and of the American Board (Congregational) and the Baptist Society of Boston.

DR. HODGE AND FAMILY SAFE.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions received a cablegram from Shanghai yesterday. It was not signed, but is supposed to have come from the Rev. J. C. Garritt. The message was as follows:

Hodges believed certainly Peking.

This message comes in response to an inquiry cabled last week, after the arrival of a cable confirming previous reports of the massacre of the missionaries at Pao-ting-Foo. It was feared that Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, M. D., and Mrs. Hodge were in Pao-ting-Foo at the time of the massacre. To-day's message, while not absolutely conclusive, indicates their probable safety.

To Sail from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—Companies A and B of the First Infantry, from Fort Riley, Kansas, have arrived at the Presidio, where they will await sailing orders. To-day 720 horses were put on board the transport Strathgate, which will probably sail for the Orient to-morrow. The Thyra has been chartered by the Government, and will come here direct from Honolulu.

Fifth Infantry Sails for China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—The transport Sherman, with the Fifth Infantry, sailed to-day for Taku by way of Nagasaki.

The Second Battalion of the Second Infantry from Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and a battalion of the Eighth Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minn., also sailed on the Sherman.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.

S. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—Gen. Orloff, Chief of Staff to the Russian forces in China, reports to the Russian War Office the defeat of 7,000 Chinese, after a hard fight; the capture of Yuk-shi Pass, and the occupation of Meduchel.

Big Shipment of Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Col. W. L. Alexander, Chief Commissary officer of the United States Army in this city, is preparing to start a large shipment of meats and canned goods from this city to San Francisco on Aug. 27. The combined shipments from this city and from Kansas City will aggregate about 175 carloads, and the total cost of the consignment will amount to about $200,000.

Queen Victoria's Congratulations.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Queen Victoria has sent the following message to the Commandant of Marines at Peking "I thank God that you and those under your command have been rescued from your perilous situation. With my people I have waited with the deepest anxiety for good news of your safety and the happy termination of your heroic and prolonged defense. I grieve for the losses and suffering experienced by the besieged."

TRIED THE KNEIPP CURE.

It Helped His Corns, but the Man Got Ivy Poisoning.

A man with feet swollen twice their normal size was brought to Bellevue in a cab last night for treatment. He said he was John Delfino, twenty-five years old, of Monroe, N. Y. He said he had read much of the merits of the Kneipp cure, and thought he would try it on his corns and bunions. He rose at daylight every morning for two weeks and roamed barefoot through the woods near his home. He said he had about cured his corns, but on Saturday his feet began to swell and he tried various remedies without obtaining relief.

The doctors found that the man had a bad case of ivy poisoning. He will be laid up for several days.

Rochester's Convention of Odd Fellows.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The annual convention of the Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of New York was opened in this city to-day for a four days' session. The headquarters of the different cantons or military bodies is established at the Whitcomb House, the Grand Lodge headquarters at the Powers Hotel, while the female branch of the order is at the new Osbourn.

SCHARN GIRL STRANGLED

Death Not Caused by Hammer Blows, Dr. Donlin Says.

POLICE SUSPECT A WOMAN

Jealousy a Possible Motive—Eisenprice Says Julia Lang Had Quarreled with the Victim.

Up to a late hour last night the police were unable to gain a single trustworthy clue that might lead to the solving of the mystery surrounding the death of Kathryn Scharn, the young woman who was found murdered in her apartment on the third floor of 674 Second Avenue early Sunday morning. The two men arrested were closely examined, but nothing incriminating was found against either of them.

The prisoners are Lincoln Price, whose real name is Louis Lincoln Eisenprice, and who is said to have been one of the girl's admirers, and Frederick Scharn, the dead girl's brother, who found her body and notified the police. Both were arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court, and Detective Quinlan of the Central Office made an affidavit on which they were held as suspects and remanded to the Coroner. They were taken before Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Eisenprice's lawyer, Henry J. Goldsmith, then made the following statement as to his client's movements on Saturday afternoon:

"My client lives at 994 Brook Avenue, and is employed in the Western National Bank, at Pine and Nassau Streets. He left the bank at 1:05 o'clock Saturday afternoon, going to the City Hall station and taking a Third Avenue elevated train to the One Hundred and Sixty-first Street station. There he went into the saloon of Joseph Corbett, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue. He reached there at 2:10 o'clock, and remained there until 7:25 in the evening. He told Corbett he had an appointment at 7:30 with the Scharn girl. When he left there to keep the appointment he went to Grother's saloon, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. On the way he bought three roses for the girl. He waited at One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street for some time for Miss Scharn to keep the appointment. When she did not come he returned to Corbett's saloon and remained there the balance of the evening."

Joseph Corbett was at the Coroners' office and corroborated in detail the statement made by Eisenprice and his counsel.

At the request of Inspector Harley the two men were remanded back into the custody of the police for twenty-four hours, and will be detained in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

Scharn was represented by Emanuel Friend, who stated that he had no objection to this proceedure, but instructed his client not to answer any questions asked him by the police.

Mr. Goldsmith stated that he would apply at once for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Eisenprice.

After the return of the suspects to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station they were further examined by the detectives, who refused to say what the young men had said, and admitted being totally at sea. They said the prisoners were held only in the hope that they might furnish a clue.

THE GIRL STRANGLED TO DEATH.

Dr. Donlin, Coroner's Physician, performed an autopsy on the body of the murdered woman yesterday afternoon. He announced that the girl had not met her death by being struck on the head with the hammer which was found, but that she had been strangled to death. He found that four blows had been struck on the head with the hammer. Three of the blows had caused only bruises and were slight. The fourth blow had caused a depressed fracture of the skull, but had not fractured the outer skull. A close examination of the skull showed that this blow had caused a slight hemorrhage, which had only dazed the girl and had not been sufficient to kill her.

Dr. Donlin said that it is very probable that when the girl received this blow she fell to the floor. The assailant, according to Dr. Donlin, must have then knelt on the woman's breast and strangled her. The marks of discoloration on the neck, which the doctor says are evidence that the girl was strangled to death, were caused, he said, by the stagnation of the blood when the throat was pressed. He found no finger nail marks, however, on the throat.

The fact that the blows from the hammer had not been strong enough to kill the girl at once suggested to the police that a woman might have committed the murder. The detectives argue that a single blow with a hammer delivered by a man would have crushed the victim's skull. The hypothesis that the murder was committed for the sake of robbery is scouted by the police, who argue that the few cheap rings taken from the girl's hands—rings given her by Eisenprice—were taken in a spirit of jealousy and revenge. Acting on this theory, Eisenprice was asked whether he knew of a woman who might have been jealous of his attentions to the dead girl.

SAID TO HAVE QUARRELED WITH HER.

Eisenprice's lawyer, after a consultation with his client, said that a young woman named Julia Lang, a fellow-employe of the Sharn girl at the Eagle Pencil Company's factory, had quarreled with the dead girl over Eisenprice within the last ten days. The Lang girl, according to the prisoner's statement, was on her vacation, and was supposed to be out of the city.

When a reporter called at the home of Julia Lang, on the top floor of the tenement on the southwest cornor of First Avenue and Tenth Street, he was told by a young woman who said she was Julia Lang's sister, that the latter was not at home. After saying that her own name was Anna Lang, the young woman said:

"My sister knew Kathryn Scharn well. They worked together in the Eagle Pencil Company's factory and they were friendly outside of business. I don't think the two had a quarrel. My sister went to Atlantic City Wednesday a week ago. She returned Saturday morning."

"Where is she now?" was asked.

"She went to the country this morning about 10 o'clock. I don't know where she went, except somewhere in Sullivan County. She never tells us where she goes. She never writes to us, nor we to her, when we are separated."

In answer to further questioning the young woman said her sister had not left her home from the time she arrived Saturday morning till the time she left it yesterday morning, not even for a walk in the street.

DETECTIVES EXAMINE DR. TYLER.

Dr. A. H. Tyler, who keeps a drug store and owns the house at 674 Second Avenue, and who lives at 161 East Thirty-fourth Street, was absent from his drug store and home until late yesterday afternoon. The detectives denied that he had been arrested. Dr. Tyler, who was a witness in the Mamie Cunningham case, and was the owner of the house in which the little girl was murdered, was seen yesterday afternoon in his drug store. He said:

"I have nothing whatever to do with the case. I refuse to affirm or deny whether the police examined me as to my whereabouts Saturday night. I know little about the girl, except that she was a quiet, orderly tenant, who paid her rent, and who came in here now and then to buy drugs."

When pressed as to his whereabouts Saturday night the doctor said:

"I'll tell all that to the proper authorities; in fact, I have already told them. It's my business where I was Saturday night."

When asked whether the police had subjected him to an examination he refused to reply to the question.

B. F. Lawlor, the janitor of the flathouse where the doctor lives, said:

"Two detectives came here this morning, and when they left Dr. Tyler was with them. An hour after they had gone the two officers returned. They had Dr. Tyler's key to his apartment, and they broke the key in the lock while trying to open the door. Then they came down and borrowed my key, and spent an hour by themselves in the doctor's apartments."

Mrs. Lawlor said that early Sunday morning some one rang her door bell violently. She answered the bell and found young Scharn, whom she scolded for ringing her bell at that hour.

"Oh, please excuse me, but it's a case of murder—my poor sister! my poor sister!" cried the boy. "I wanted to see Dr. Tyler, but his bell won't ring."

Mrs. Lawlor took the boy into the house at once and explained that the doctor was not in. The boy fainted, and she restored him and went with him into the room where his sister lay, thinking the girl might have fainted. One look satisfied her, and she ran out of the house calling to the boy to get a policeman. Scharn, she says, was so excited that he ran by a policeman without seeing him, and in his excitement took a roundabout way to the station house.

A MAN WITH THE GIRL SATURDAY.

Two Central Office detectives yesterday again went through the house in which the girl was murdered. All the tenants were again subjected to an examination, but none could be found who had seen the girl after she last entered the house, about 7:15 Saturday evening, and no one had heard any noise indicating that any one besides the girl had been in her apartments.

The detectives again searched the girl's room and found three packages from a Third Avenue dry goods store. At the store a young man and a young woman, neither of whose names was made known, identified the goods as having been sold to a young woman Saturday afternoon.

They went to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where they identified a photograph of the murdered girl as being that of the one to whom they had sold the goods. They said the girl was accompanied by a young man of about twenty-five years, who paid part of the Scharn girl's bill. The detectives obtained a detailed description of the young man, but refused to disclose it.

Inspector Harley said that he expected to get the man who bought the things for Miss Scharn, because there is a special delivery letter in the case, which bids fair to help in the solution of the tragedy. It was delivered at the house on Saturday forenoon by Substitute Letter Carrier Sicord and contained the appointment which Miss Scharn kept and which resulted in the purchase of the articles which she brought home with her.

It was to keep this appointment that the young woman broke the engagement to meet Eisenprice.

NEGRO PASTOR'S ADVICE.

In Reviewing Recent New Orleans Race Riot He Tells His People How to Behave.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 20.—The Rev. D. A. Graham, pastor of St. James's African Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the leading negroes of New Orleans, preached last night to a large number of negroes on the cause and effect of race prejudice and the remedy for it. His talk was on broad, practical, temperate, and wise lines, and it is thought here that it will bring about changes of a beneficial nature both to whites and blacks. He announced his subject as "After-thoughts; or, Lessons from the Riot."

He reviewed the origin of the New Orleans race riot. He asserted that Robert Charles, the negro who caused the trouble, was not educated, and that educated negroes had never been known to bring about trouble between the races.

"Race prejudice exists in Church, State, and society," he said, "and the negroes must adapt themselves to the situation. White and black must deal more frankly, agree upon the lines of separation, and abide by the agreement. So far as social equality is concerned, there is no such thing in the world, neither among the whites themselves not yet among the negroes, hence there is no thought of it between the two races."

This point he dwelt upon at considerable length, and the negroes were urged to abandon all thoughts of social equality.

He told his hearers that if they followed the example set by the upper classes of whites no harm would come to them, and that the hoodlums of both races would then be made amenable to the law; the negroes must not harbor criminals of their own race; they must dress decently, and deport themselves respectably in public places.

He deplored the proposed action of the New Orleans School Board to limit the education of negro children to rudimentary training, and pointed out that the negro should be taught to appreciate history, science, and good literature. "If New Orleans does this thing," he said, referring to the proposed action, "she will commit a crime against a helpless, struggling race, which will leave its baneful results upon the city for generations to come."

His advice was well received by the negroes, and it was evident that they intend following it. Pastor Graham's sermons are attracting considerable attention from the whites.

MRS. VAN BENSCHOTEN DEAD.

Is Said to Have Once Been a Society Leader in New York, and Died in Poverty.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 20.—Mrs. Frances H. Van Benschoten, who is said to have been at one time a wealthy society leader in New York, died here to-day in poverty, at the age of seventy-one years. She came here, poor, two years ago, and nothing is known of the causes that led her to take up her residence in this city.

Mrs. Van Benschoten, it is said, was born in France, the daughter of Capt. Hall, a wealthy shipowner, who was associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in the early marine service of the country. At the age of fourteen years she married Count De Luci of France, who died two years later, leaving her with one child.

After four years of widowhood she became the wife of Edward Van Benschoten, a New York banker and broker. When he died he left her a large fortune.

It is said that in early life she was a familiar figure in the Courts of France and England, and that she entertained the Astors, Vanderbilts, and other families prominent in New York society. She is survived by six children, who reside in Albany, Brooklyn Heights, New York City, Washington, and Stroudsburg, Penn.

GUARDIAN FOR NICHOLAS BROWN.

Baby Heir to $10,000,000 in Mother's Custody.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The court here to-day appointed Natalie Bayard Brown to the guardianship of her baby, Nicholas Brown. The estate is variously estimated, but probably is worth ten millions. The bonds were placed at half a million dollars, and Messrs. W. T. Kelton, Fletcher L. Mason, and Frank W. Matteson were appointed appraisers.

John Nicholas Brown died in New York, and the infant also became the heir of his uncle, Harold Brown, who died only a short time after. Mrs. Brown was in Europe at the time of her husband's death.

SHIRTWAIST MAN IN COURT.

Chicago Publisher Brings Suit Against Restaurant Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Sol Bloom, a music publisher, to-day brought suit for $50,000 damages against the Union Restaurant and Hotel in Randolph Street for refusing to serve him while he was clad in a shirtwaist and minus a coat.

This is said to be the first time the shirtwaist question has been brought before a court. Attorneys for plaintiff contend that the defendant had no right to refuse to serve Bloom merely because he wore the latest style in men's garments.

The manager of the restaurant, when questioned regarding his refusal, said that patrons wearing shirt waists would only be served at tables adjoining the main dining room. No person would be permitted to enter the dining room unless wearing a coat.

American Hose in England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In a recent report, Consul Halsted at Birmingham, England, comments on American hose as follows:

"American ladies have difficulty in procuring hose of full length and reasonable shapeliness. The type of hose in general use is short—a knee length only—as side garters are little known or used, though a few of the better-class stores now keep the 'velvet clasp,' but there is positively no shaping for foot or ankle. Men's black cotton socks I find it impossible to buy in shops here with tops at all elastic."

Mrs. Lucy Parsons Fined $50.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, leader of the Chicago Anarchists, was fined $50 by Justice Sabath to-day on charges of disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and blocking the sidewalk. She appeared before the Court in the rôle of a martyr, and loudly affirmed her allegiance to the cause of the "Reds." But for her domineering attitude she would have been discharged, with a severe reprimand from the Court. "I am an Anarchist," she said. "All my life has been devoted to the cause of the downtrodden and oppressed. I am ready and willing to suffer for my beliefs. I will gladly give my life. All I ask is that our flag of red be draped around me when I die."

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WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO., Baltimore, Md.

GOSLIN'S AFFAIRS AGAIN.

His Financial Operations Aired in Court in Connection with Broker's Charges Against Others.

The financial operations of Alfred R. Goslin received another airing in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday when Richard Grey, fifty-eight years old, of 788 Amsterdam Avenue, and Charles T. Whedon, fifty-five years old, of Sea Cliff, L. I., were arraigned before Magistrate Crane on a charge of conspiring to defraud the public. They were arrested at the instance of Charles B. Whitehead, a stock broker of Denver, Col.

Whitehead put $16,120.48 into the stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company, a new concern organized by Goslin about a year ago. Some of the stock certificates of the corporation were signed by Grey. On account of these dealings with Whitehead, Goslin and his associate, Eugene L. Packer, are already under heavy bail in a civil suit. Gerald K. Eberman and Frederick Morgan are also named in the complaint.

Packer went to Denver late in July of last year, according to the allegations, and presented himself to Mr. Whitehead as Edward Patten of Detroit. He secured Mr. Whitehead's confidence by somewhat extensive dealings in valuable Eastern stocks, finally ordering him to buy 300 shares of the Electric Brake stock on a margin of $5,000. Mr. Whitehead found that this stock, though not listed upon the New York Stock Exchange, was quoted at about $48 a share in the curbstone market here, and paid $20,700 for it through a New York correspondent. The money had no sooner passed than "Patten" disappeared, and the stock became worthless, Mr. Whitehead says.

Whitehead placed the matter in the hands of Lawyer Pierre M. Brown of 192 Broadway, and detectives were employed to watch Grey, who lived in New Jersey until last Friday, when he moved to the Amsterdam Avenue address, where he was arrested the following day. He is the father of Sadie Grey, a typewriter in Goslin's employ, and is an uncle of Goslin's wife.

He made a statement to the effect that he had been employed as a figurehead at a salary of $10 a week and that an office was opened in his name at 30 Broad Street. He demurred to signing the stock certificates of the Electric Brake Company, but said that Lawyer Robert A. Ammon, who had secured the incorporation of the concern, overruled his scruples. Grey states that Gosling gave him $1,000 with which to open an account in the name of R. F. Grey & Co. in the Nassau Bank.

Grey was held in $1,000 bail for examination Thursday, and Whedon was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Isidor Weis of Frank Moss's office, until the same time. He also made a statement which the police refused to make public.

SIGNALED CAB WITH HIS SHIRT.

St. Paul Business Man Creates a Scene on Fifth Avenue.

A man more than 6 feet in height and fashionably attired drove up to Edward A. Newall's haberdashery establishment, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The stranger walked into the centre of the store and, removing his coat, shirt, and undershirt, yelled:

"Gimme a clean shirt."

A clerk brought a shirt, which the stranger put on, still standing in plain view of Fifth Avenue.

"Yes, this'll do," the stranger observed, "but I wouldn't have done it if my mother hadn't died."

At this moment a cab driven rapidly up Fifth Avenue caught the stranger's attention. Leaving coat, hat, and old garments behind, the stranger rushed to the centre of the avenue.

The new shirt he tore off, and, waving it in his hand, he ran after the cab, crying:

"I hired that cab to bury my dead mother in. I want it."

In front of the Holland House the bare-shouldered man stopped.

"I want my mother and I want my cab," he told a big crowd there.

Policemen Baxter and Lavary came up from a side street. They are fair-sized men, but the stranger towered above them.

"Come with us," ordered the officers.

But the stranger stood stock still in the middle of the road. Baxter went to Broadway, returning later with five big Broadway policemen.

The stranger was forced to the Tenderloin Station House by the officers. There he said he was Luther E. Newport of 2 West Thirty-sixth Street. He was sent to Bellevue.

At the Lenox Apartment Hotel, 4 West Thirty-sixth Street, it was learned that Newport is a well-known business man of St. Paul, Minn. His father, Gen. R. M. Newport, is President of the Platinum Photographic Company there. The son, Luther E. Newport, is associated in business with his father. The business requires as much attention in New York as it does in St. Paul, so the family have apartments the year around in the Lenox.

Mrs. Luther E. Newport said yesterday at the Lenox that her husband had disappeared two weeks ago from a yacht at New Roten, Conn. Some time ago he had been threatened with brain fever and had been under the care of Dr. Benjamin T. Tilton of 59 West Thirty-sixth Street. By advice of the physician Newport and his father took a yachting trip with some friends. The party landed at New Roten two weeks ago, where father and son dined together.

At the end of the meal the son disappeared. Since that time Mrs. Newport came on from St. Paul to await developments here in New York.

Since the time of his disappearance Newport has been sending telegrams to his wife telling her it was no use trying to find him. The telegrams were sent from various parts of the country, indicating that Newport had been traveling about, but giving no address.

Mrs. Newport drove at once to Bellevue Hospital when informed of her husband's detention there.

It was learned last night that Mr. Newport is associated with his father in the banking business in St. Paul. The house has branches in several other Western cities. The Newport family

HILL'S FRIEND TALKS WITH MR. COLER

Elliot Danforth's Prediction as to the Nomination.

ATTITUDE OF KINGS COUNTY

Brooklyn Leaders Will Indorse Controller for Governor If Tammany Can Be Won Over.

Controller Coler was at his office yesterday, after spending a short vacation at Liberty, N. Y. One of his first callers was Elliot Danforth, the friend of David B. Hill. For over an hour a conference was held in the Controller's private office.

Then Controller Coler started to work at public business. When asked about his candidacy for Governor he said:

"I am here to work. Public business is occupying my time now."

"Do you expect to be nominated?"

"My friends will have to answer that question. There is work enough right in this office to keep me busy for some time."

All attempts to get Controller Coler to declare how he thought the delegates to the State Convention would stand on the question of his candidacy failed.

Mr. Danforth was more communicative. He said:

"I am convinced that Controller Coler will not only be nominated, but will be elected Governor of New York. There is no question about his strength with the up-State Democrats. They are in earnest, and the men who are seeking to defeat Coler will find out that they are mistaken when they claim that the friends of Senator Hill will not be for Controller Coler when the time comes to count delegates at the State Convention."

"Will you go to Jamesport to see Hugh McLaughlin?"

"No. Controller Coler and I have been talking over some personal matters."

"Do you expect Senator Hill to make his usual visit to Hugh McLaughlin soon?" was asked.

"Senator Hill will come to New York some time this week. He usually makes a call about this time of the year on Mr. McLaughlin, but whether he will do so this year I will not say."

"Do you know what the attitude of the Kings County delegation will be as to Controller Coler's candidacy?"

PREDICTS COLER'S NOMINATION.

"The friends of Controller Coler are active, and know how to get votes. All I will predict is that he will be nominated. I cannot now discuss the details. Controller Coler's strength will surprise the New York politicians."

"Do you think that Senator Hill would agree to enter a conference with Croker, Senator Murphy, and James Shevlin on the Gubernatorial situation?"

"No; I do not see how any conferences can be held. The delegates to the convention will name the candidate, and no private conference of the leaders will make the selection this year."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, who has been with Richard Croker for several weeks in Saratoga, came to New York last Saturday to confer with Hugh McLaughlin. Senator McCarren has opposed the nomination of Controller Coler for personal reasons, but yesterday he changed front slightly.

"Will Controller Coler be nominated," he was asked.

"If he is the candidate of the Kings County organization, Controller Coler will be the Democratic nominee for Governor."

The situation of the Brooklyn Democracy was stated clearly yesterday by a friend of Hugh McLaughlin. He said to a TIMES reporter:

"The Brooklyn leaders hope between now and Sept. 11 to convince Richard Croker that Controller Coler is the best man who can be nominated for Governor. There is a county ticket to be elected in Brooklyn this year. These are the choice plums which Mr. McLaughlin gives to his faithful followers. The places are the great sources of revenue for machine leaders.

"The friends of Hugh Mcaughlin will sink all personal differences and come out for the nomination of Coler if it is shown that this will not lead to an open break with Tammany Hall. They hope that Richard Croker will come out and state that Coler has always been regular in politics and that the patronage of his office has been placed at the disposal of the political friends in the Brooklyn organization and Tammany Hall. With personal differences out of the way, Coler would be named by acclamation."

BROOKLYN ORGAN'S WORDS.

The Brooklyn Citizen, the organ of the McLaughlin Democracy in Brooklyn, published the following editorial in reference to Mr. Coler's candidacy yesterday:

"The question is what will Kings County do, and what ought it to do? The latter is really the point open to discussion, for there is no ground whatever for thinking that the leading men here will do other than what they honestly believe will be for the best interests of the party, all talk about personal animosities to the contrary notwithstanding.

"That the Kings County men would go for Coler if they had only their own local interests to take into account may be accepted as settled. They are thoroughly alive to the popularity of the Controller, they are almost to a man convinced that he would be more helpful to the county nominees than any other man who has thus far been brought to the front, and they are not in the slightest danger of forgetting that he has a record of unbroken popularity.

"What, then, it will naturally be asked, can render it for a moment uncertain how they will act? The answer is that they are anxious to avoid anything like a grave factional fight, and it has not yet become clear to them that this would be accomplished if Tammany were compelled to swallow the Controller whether they found him acceptable or not. What the Kings County men wish to effect, if possible, is such a change in the mind of Tammany and its allies as will enable them to support the ticket vigorously, it being quite clear to the leaders of this county that only with a united party, backed strongly by independents, can victory be hoped for this year.

"It remains, therefore, we judge, to be seen what success will attend the efforts of the Kings County leaders to bring Tammany to reason. If they succeed in their efforts, Coler will be nominated. If they fail, it is probable that they will not go the length of making a move which might stamp the campaign with factional hatreds from the very outset.

"We cherish the hope that they will not fail in their good endeavors, and that Coler will come before the people with a united party behind him."

The chance of Controller Coler being nominated without the votes of either the Tammany delegates or the McLaughlin organization is said to be good by politicians who have studied the situation.

THE STRENGTH OF HILL.

The Hill forces will control the votes of 101 delegates in the trans-Harlem counties. Two hundred and twenty-six votes are necessary to a choice. If William F. Sheehan, who corralled two State Committeemen for Hill against Croker, can control the delegates to the State Convention for Hill, six more votes will be added to the Coler strength.

In Brooklyn the McLaughlin organization is not exactly solid. Senator Coffey has one Assembly district which the McLaughlinites have little chance of carrying. Warden Patrick Hayes is also said to be able to carry his district. Both of these leaders have declared for Controller Coler for Governor.

Controller Coler was said yesterday to be fairly confident of obtaining the delegates from Suffolk County and probably the delegates from Richmond. Nicholas Muller is personally friendly to Controller Coler and is willing to aid his candidacy in any way.

Commissioner Shea is able to control the district in which he lives with Controller Coler.

In an open fight Richard Croker and Hugh McLaughlin can count on 105 votes of New York City delegates, 54 from Kings County, 3 delegates from Ontario and Wayne Counties, and 3 delegates from Rensselaer, the county controlled by ex-Senator Murphy. This gives the Croker-Murphy combination, with the aid of Hugh McLaughlin, 165 votes in the State Convention.

JUDGE VAN WYCK SEES COLER.

Brooklyn Politicians Say He Is Trying to Induce the Controller to Withdraw His Candidacy.

Augustus Van Wyck returned to Brooklyn last night from Saratoga, and at the Brooklyn Club had a long talk with Controller Bird S. Coler and Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea. It was reported in Brooklyn political circles that Mr. Van Wyck's mission was to try and induce the Controller to retire from the Gubernatorial race.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea both declined to discuss the matter, and would not say what had been the subject of discussion. Mr. Van Wyck appeared to be somewhat nettled, and hurried away, after refusing to answer any questions.

MR. McGUIRE WARNS VOTERS.

Ten Men in This Country, He Declares, Control All Business—All Now Support Mr. McKinley.

The Democratic State and National Committees started last evening to circulate an article written by Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse. The article is entitled "The New Democracy." Mayor McGuire writes that ten men in the United States control all business.

"At their joint word, or command, the country," he writes, "would experience the horror and miseries of a National 'tie up.' Five of these men supported Mr. Cleveland eight years ago in that Presidential campaign; the other five supported Mr. Harrison. That all ten are now supporting President McKinley is a sinister coincidence, and a significant fact.

"In 1892 it was claimed that one hundred and fifty men controlled the United States. Eight years have passed, and now we find that ten men can prevent production and stay the hand of industry in this country. They hold in their safes the terrible power to create idleness among ten millions of wageworkers.

"Our Governments, State and National, foster, encourage, and develop trusts and protect them with laws and constitutions. The Democratic Party proposes to check the growth of trusts by making them criminally liable, by enforcing a license system, by prohibiting watered stock, and intends to make it difficult, if not impossible, for them to live.

"No boy in America who can earn a living any other way joins the army unless our country is attacked or threatened. The regular army is the last desperate resort to live. I have never seen a boy on his way to the Government barracks for the first time but who felt that he was nearly on his way to prison life.

"The people who come to this country dread war, and especially do they fear a war of conquest. Well do they know that such a war means conscription, and they will warn their boys of that fate. The spirit of imperialism has nearly spent its force, and the day is not far distant when the spirit of anti-militarism will defeat the Republican Party. The laboring people will rise and rebel under the burdens of war taxes."

GRADY DISAPPOINTS BOYLE.

Senator Fails to Appear at the Seventh District Meeting and the Keahonites' Hopes Revive.

The hopes of Patrick F. Keahon and his friends, who are trying to have him chosen Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, revived greatly last night when State Senator Grady failed to appear at the headquarters of the present leader, James W. Boyle, at 240 West Fourteenth Street, to address a meeting there as it had been publicly announced that he would do.

Mr. Grady is one of Mr. Croker's foremost lieutenants, and had he been at the meeting it would have been accepted as certain that the Tammany leader favored Boyle. The meeting was called ostensibly to hear the final report of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the second annual excursion given by the Boyle organization to the women and children of the district on Thursday.

The steamers Bay Queen, Crystal Stream, and Tolchester, each with two barges, will start from different points adjacent to the district and proceed to Cornwalton Grove and Idlewild, on the Sound. On their return the excursionists will run into a torchlight procession organized by the Keahonites, who have also arranged for a big mass meeting in Abingdon Square the following night.

Tickets for the excursion were given out by the thousand at the Boyle meeting last night, and there was an attendance which packed the parlor of the clubhouse almost to suffocation while a big crowd lingered outside unable to get into the building.

Leader Boyle, after devoting perhaps a minute to the object of the meeting, said that Senator Grady had promised him at Saratoga last Thursday in Mr. Croker's presence and at Mr. Croker's suggestion that he would be at the meeting and that he knew of no change in the programme until last evening, when he received a message stating that it would be impossible for the Senator to come. Mr. Boyle did not read the dispatch, but he said it asked that Cornelius Donovan of the district represent the sender.

Mr. Donovan had this to say about the opposition:

"The men who have found fault the most have had the least reason. They have had particular ambitions that outweighed the gratitude they should have felt, and so I say that men that are wanting in the ordinary quality of gratitude may be wanting in some other qualities of leadership."

Col. Edward Glion, who has been claimed by the Keahon men, then declared his fealty to Boyle, and then Assistant District Attorney James D. McClelland repeated a eulogy of Mr. Boyle which he said the late Justice Smyth had delivered in conversation with him just prior to his departure from the city for the last time.

It was said after the meeting that twenty-two men who had gone over to the opposition under a misapprehension that Richard Fitzpatrick was supporting Mr. Keahon, had come back in a body and that all but four of the election district Captains had returned to the Boyle ranks. Another report persistently circulated was that Mr. Keahon had declared for Coler.

PERRY BELMONT FOR CONGRESS.

Visits Hugh McLaughlin — Ex-Senator Hawkins Working for Him.

Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont arrived at South Jamesport, L. I., from Newport yesterday on his steam yacht, and paid a visit to Hugh McLaughlin. After a talk of more than an hour, Mr. Belmont boarded his yacht and departed for Newport.

Mr. Belmont was accompanied from Newport by ex-Senator Edward Hawkins and others prominent in Democratic politics in Suffolk County. Ex-Senator Hawkins is said to be working in the interests of Perry Belmont for Congress, and it is supposed this constituted the subject of the conference yesterday.

EX-MAYOR GLEASON'S FIGHT.

Opens His Campaign for the Leadership in Queens.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City opened his end of the Democratic campaign in Queens Borough last night. Mr. Gleason aspires to the leadership of the Democrats in the borough.

Mr. Gleason's meeting was held in the old City Hall Building and it was largely attended. There were fireworks and illuminated trolley cars. The ex-Mayor denounced the district leaders, and said that the salary list of the city physicians in Queens was a disgrace to the men who were administering the affairs of the Democracy. He said that the sum of $67,000 was being paid to persons not residents in Queens, but employed in the city departments in it. Of this sum $70,000 was being paid to residents of Nassau County, which was not even in the city.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson.

Brooklyn Man Killed by a Fall.

Sebastian Wagelbist, thirty-nine years old, of 263 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, fell while alighting from a Brooklyn Rapid Transit trolley car on Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, last night and struck upon his head. He was taken in an unconscious condition to the station house at Richmond Hill, where he died before the arrival of an ambulance. Thomas Murphy, the conductor, and George Klenk, the motorman, were arrested.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS

Confers with Mr. Hanna and Other Republican Leaders.

Awaits Mayor Van Wyck's Answer—Gardiner Case Delayed—Talk of Justice Smyth's Successor.

Gov. Roosevelt was an early arrival in the city yesterday, and after visiting his physician he went to Republican National Headquarters. There he was in conference for some time with Chairman Hanna, Treasurer Bliss, and Senator N. B. Scott with reference to his itinerary, which will have been definitely decided upon before the Governor comes to town on Friday. There is an urgent appeal that Gov. Roosevelt shall devote more time to this State, but the demands for his services from all parts of the country are so many that it is very doubtful whether the original time allotted to him in New York can be materially lengthened.

Gov. Roosevelt also saw Chairman Odell and President Greene of the County Committee. They admitted discussing local political matters, but declined to say what were the subjects under consideration.

The Governor left the city in the early afternoon, but before his departure a reporter asked him this question:

"Have you anything more to say about your St. Paul speech, Governor?"

"Not a word," he answered. "I think I have covered it fully."

"Who do you think will be nominated for Governor?"

Gov. Roosevelt laughed and replied: "That is something I know nothing about. You will have to get information on that point elsewhere."

"Has anything been done with relation to the selection of a successor to the late Justice Frederick Smyth?"

"Oh, now," answered the Governor gravely, "I can't talk about that. Why, Judge Smyth is not buried yet. I have scarcely given the matter a thought."

The Governor said there was nothing new in the matter of the charges against Mayor Van Wyck, growing out of the Ice Trust developments. He would do nothing, he said, until he received the Mayor's answer to the amended complaint.

With reference to the District Attorney Gardiner case, Gov. Roosevelt said that Attorney General Davies had requested that the hearing be postponed until next week. Mr. Davies is very busy in Albany, and it is almost certain that his request will be complied with.

Already many persons are named for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Smyth. The most prominent of these are James A. Blanchard, William N. Cohen and Joseph F. Daly, all of whom have served in the Supreme Court.

Gov. Roosevelt will be accompanied on his itinerary by John Proctor Clarke of this city and Curtis Guild of Boston. The Governor will make no "cart tail" speeches, and in the main expects to travel on regular trains. He hopes to be in Miles City, Mon., when the cattlemen's convention is in session there.

STONE CRITICISES ROOSEVELT.

Says the Governor's Letter to John M. Palmer Is a Farce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri, who came up to Chicago from his State to-day, insists that Gov. Roosevelt's letter to John M. Palmer, explaining his remarks derogatory to the Democrats at St. Paul, is a farce. He said:

"What Roosevelt says he said on that memorable occasion was not that he called all Democrats traitors and cowards, but only those Democrats who don't vote for McKinley. As there are about 6,500,000 of us who didn't vote for McKinley in 1896, it is easy to see that, according to Mr. Roosevelt, this country is in a pretty bad way."

Referring to the statement of Congressman Grosvenor, the official Republican prognosticator of the last campaign, in which the latter declared there was serious danger of the Democrats getting possession of the Senate in case they sweep the country with Bryan and thus of being able to enact silver legislation, the ex-Governor said:

"Any man can prove anything with figures. Yet Congressman Grosvenor has succeeded in proving more than the Democratic leaders have dared to attempt. However, I only hope that what he predicted will come true, and that the Democrats will actually succeed in electing Senators from New Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, and the other States which we had feared were hopelessly Republican, so far at least as their Legislatures are concerned."

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON.

Arrives Unexpectedly and Has Long Conference with the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt is in Washington and the guest of President McKinley at the White House.

The Governor arrived here shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, and was met at the station by Secretary Cortelyou, who escorted him to the Executive Mansion. In anticipation of Gov. Roosevelt's visit the President and Mrs. McKinley had invited the Cabinet members and others to meet the Governor at dinner at the White House, the party including Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. Soon after the dinner the invited guests withdrew.

Various political and other matters were discussed by the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, the conference lasting until midnight. No statement other than this was made as to the conferences. During the evening Controller Dawes called in relation to some business with the President. Later in the evening the Controller left for New York.

The visit of Gov. Roosevelt was entirely unexpected, and his presence in the city not generally known. He expects to remain here until to-morrow, when he will return to New York, but at what hour he has not yet determined.

CALL TO IRISH-AMERICANS.

Ex-Republicans, Among Them Mr. Egan, Want Bryan Organization.

A call was issued yesterday for a meeting of Irish-Americans who were formerly Republicans to form a campaign organization for Bryan and Stevenson.

The meeting will be held on Thursday at the Hoffman House. The circular issued yesterday was signed by Patrick Egan, formerly Minister to Chile; Patrick Ford, Michael J. Jennings, Patrick O'Meara, and Dennis A. Spellissy. The call declares that the policy of Mr. McKinley in the Philippines is "an attack on human liberty and a menace to the hopes of every loyal Irishman." Mr. Spellissy said yesterday:

"If we find on Thursday that the sentiment among Irishmen is against the imperialistic attitude of the Administration we will perfect an organization which shall embrace the State of New York. The question is one which comes home with peculiar force to every Irishman. He sees in the Government's present policy a warning of those conditions which drove him from his own country. This Nation, under Republican rule, is drifting away from the position held by us on the Monroe doctrine, and it is for cooler heads to point out to the young voters the error they are falling into in following the hysterical cry of 'the flag.'

"This meeting is inspired by no political organization. The men whose names are signed to the call are acting on their own responsibility. They believe they see in President McKinley's re-election a menace to the Republic, and they will do their utmost to avert it."

G. A. R. AND MR. BRYAN.

Philadelphia Veterans Resent Candidate Being Invited to Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 20.—James H. Morrison, State Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, today announced that only three of the thirty-six posts in this city, with a membership of 7,000, will send delegations to the National encampment in Chicago next week. Commander Morrison stated that this action is the result of the invitation extended to W. J. Bryan to attend the encampment.

"It is customary," said Mr. Morrison, "to invite the President, but never a candidate, and the old soldiers express indignation because they object to politics being injected into the encampment. The delegation from this city will consist of about 150 men; the smallest number that has attended an encampment during the past twenty years."

SENATOR HANNA PLEASED

Comments on China News and the Anti-Imperialists.

Attempt to Establish Connection Between Philippine Troubles and the Boxers He Calls Idiocy.

Senator Hanna was in extremely good humor when he reached Republican National Headquarters yesterday, although the weather was not at all favorable to rheumatic patients.

The latest news from China seemed to afford Senator Hanna much satisfaction and he said:

"Now that the threatened peril in China appears to have been averted, thanks mainly to the firm and intelligent intervention of our National Administration, the anti-imperialists are making a wild attempt to saddle our Government with the blame for the Boxer outbreaks. They are quoting with approval a passage from Mr. Boutwell's letter to Indianapolis in which he stated that 'the troubles in China have been aggravated by the policy of the United States, and that when we entered the Philippines it was a menace to the Chinese Empire and has led to the revolution in China and put the missionaries and ambassadors in peril of their lives.'"

Senator Hanna's attention was called to the renewed efforts which are being made to bring the Chinese and Filipino subject to the front, and he said:

"This is certainly anti-imperialism run mad. The idea that there is any connection, physical or political, between the Philippine troubles and the Boxers' insurrection could only enter the brain of one who has brooded over a subject until his fad has become monomania.

"The Boxers' movement originated years ago, long before our war with Spain was ever heard or dreamed of. The Boxers' main purpose is to rid China of all foreigners, and their animosity has been far less strong against the Americans than against the Germans, English, Japanese, and some other nations. The Chinese have shown an intention ever since the Japanese war in 1894 to extirpate all foreigners, and the Boxers' movement has been in steady progress ever since then.

"It has had no more to do with our Philippine trouble than with last year's eclipse of the moon. What has our war with Spain to do with the partition of China? And have we not shown very clearly that this Nation, alone among the great nations, has absolutely no desire or intention to take part in the partition of China. The idea that our being in the Philippines was the chief occasion of the revolution in China is without doubt the champion idiocy of the campaign up to date."

In response to a question, Senator Hanna emphatically denied that he had interfered in political matters in this State. "Never thought of such a thing," he said.

Senator Hanna will preside at a Republican meeting in Asbury Park, N. J., to-night and will make a speech.

SITUATION IN INDIANA.

The State Is Safe for Republicans, Says Senator Fairbanks—Decries Anti-Imperialists' Meeting.

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night en route to Vermont, where he is to speak at Burlington and Rutland. Asked about the political outlook he said:

"It is most promising for the Republicans. The merchants and farmers everywhere are prosperous. They recall the severe experience during the last depression and do not care to repeat it. They are contrasting then and now with benefit to the Republican Party. They know that the Bryan prophecies of 1896 were not fulfilled and they have no faith in those made in 1900.

"The meeting of the anti-imperialists at Indianapolis was a failure. There was absolutely no enthusiasm. It was only a Bryan annex and a Bryan scheme. Most of the speeches made were unpatriotic, and others bordered on treason, while those who were conservative were hissed.

"Ex-Gov. Boutwell's letter was ungenerous and was not justified by anything that has occurred. The whole world approves the course of the Administration in the Chinese trouble. The imperialism question is the most transparent fraud ever attempted to be foisted on any people.

"Indiana is safe for McKinley, and I have no doubt of his election."

To Press Election Cases to Trial.

Word was received from Attorney General Davies at Albany yesterday that the indictments found by a special Grand Jury against a number of men charged with violating the primary law in the Sheehan-Goodwin primaries in the Ninth District last March will be pressed to trial next month. Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges corroborated the report last night.

Alderman Goodman for Congress.

Some of the Republican leaders in the Fifteenth Congress District favor the nomination of Alderman Elias Goodman for Congressman. The district is now represented by Jacob Ruppert, Jr. While the Fifteenth is nominally Democratic, Philip B. Low, a Republican, was elected in 1898 and re-elected in 1898. Alderman Goodman expresses a willingness to respond to a party call.

To Greet Senator Depew.

The Republican Club, at a meeting last night, appointed a committee of five to greet Senator C. M. Depew on his return from Europe next Friday, and to make arrangements for a reception to occur early in the following week. The club has secured campaign rooms on the Bowery, near Grand Street. Eight persons were elected to membership, including Assemblyman E. H. Fallows.

APPROVAL OF CIVIL SERVICE.

President of the United States Commission Declares that the Public Indorsement Grows in Strength.

"It is an undoubted fact," said John R. Procter, President of the United States Civil Service Commission, yesterday, "that the civil service laws have a solid and continually growing popular approval."

Mr. Procter was in the city en route to the Berkshire Hills.

"I cannot say," he said, "that compliance with the statutes relating to the civil service is absolutely satisfactory. We cannot expect the ideal. But it is clear that approximation to a perfect body of laws on the subject, to a strict enforcement of their provisions, and to entire respect for them on the part of appointing officers must go steadily on. More and more the politicians are realizing that public sentiment is behind civil service reform, and that it is becoming dangerous to antagonize it. Many spoilsmen now admit that the civil service system is right and beneficent. They do this because the independents, who are civil service reformers, as a rule, hold the balance of power. And there never were so many independents as there are to-day."

Mr. Procter's remarks were thus commented upon by a politician who has a position in the customs service:

"'Confound the civil service,' he said to a TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. 'Why, about all the jobs in town are being filled up with college students who were graduated with the intention of studying law, practicing medicine, or preaching the Gospel. They could not make a living at their chosen professions, and sought public positions. They obtained them through the aid of the civil service law. They do their work well, ask no odds of the bosses, and do not fear them. They won't contribute a cent to the campaign fund; and, confound them, they won't even talk politics. There are very many Democrats in the Federal service here, and they cannot be removed, except for cause. And they won't give cause.'"

Genesee County Republicans.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Genesee County Republicans to-day nominated John J. Ellis as Assemblyman for a fourth term. Edward A. Washburn was nominated for County Judge. Resolutions were adopted approving the Administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Roosevelt and commending the companionship of the Governor on the ticket with the President.

FALL STYLES

KNOX HATS

READY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22.

The KNOX hats are approved by gentlemen desiring unquestionably correct style, superior quality and the highest class of workmanship.

Sold by the representative hatters in every city in the United States and Canada. Also London, Paris, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Auckland, Buenos Ayres, Havana and Honolulu.

MR. HESS'S FOES BEATEN.

Bitter Attack in Minority Report of District Committee.

The probabilities now are that Charles A. Hess will make a contest to be continued as leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

"I am ready to retire, but if the handful of malcontents who have opposed and abused me continue so to do," Mr. Hess said yesterday, "I will give them a fight."

The "malcontents" did continue their opposition and abuse at a meeting of the District Committee last night, at which Mr. Hess presided, but they were beaten very badly. They now declare that they will oppose Hess forever.

Of the forty-nine members of the committee, forty-one were present, including Gen. F. V. Greene, ex-Aldermen F. W. Ware, Henry Birrell, Job E. Hedges, and Col. H. Lovell Jerome.

After the rollcall, William E. Billings, from the "harmony" committee of nine appointed to select tickets to be voted for at the primaries on Tuesday next, presented a report signed by eight of the members.

Thomas W. Folsom read what he termed a minority report. It did not contain any names for delegates, but consisted, from beginning to end, of a very bitter personal attack on Mr. Hess and his methods.

"Have you signed that paper?" Mr. Hess inquired, as Mr. Folsom concluded its reading.

"No," was the answer.

"Is it a minority report?"

"Yes."

"Then please sign it."

Mr. Folsom then attached his signature, and ex-Alderman Ware, who had been waiting for recognition by the Chair, said, among other things:

"Mr. Chairman: I did not interrupt the last speaker because, in common with others here, I wanted to see just how far the venom, spleen, and malice of the opposition to Mr. Hess would go. In all my political experience I have never heard so gross, so personal, so vindictive, so malicious, and so undeserved an attack on a man who has done his duty and always stands ready to do it. I am surprised that any member of this committee could be guilty of such an act. I move that Mr. Folsom's report be rejected."

Mr. Folsom's document was laid on the table by a vote of 38 to 3, and then the report presented by Mr. Billings was adopted by a similar vote. Those voting in the negative were Thomas W. Folsom, F. W. Gross, and E. T. Keehm.

Mr. Ware then offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, representing the Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, do hereby denounce the cowardly and brutal assaults recently committed on the colored citizens of this community by poltroons who disgrace our city and insult our civilization. We hereby proffer our aid to any of the victims who will prosecute their assailants."

The resolution referred to the recent race troubles here, and was seconded by Christopher Stewart and William R. Davis, colored. The latter made a speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. He began by denouncing Tammany and expressing his indignation, and then said:

"I have heard of two very mean men in my life. One of these, though rich, was so penurious that rather than go to the expense of buying a collar button he utilized a wart on the back of his neck. The other mean man was so disliked that when his only child died no one went to the funeral and he had to take four men out of his factory to act as pall bearers. The latter found on receiving their pay the next week that they had been docked for the time they were at the funeral.

"Now those were mean men," shouted Mr. Davis, "but neither was so mean as any colored man who will vote the Tammany ticket. These blue-coated men, unless restrained, will soon be using their nightsticks on white men as well as on negroes. From now on I intend to work in the Tammany strongholds. The colored men must fight shoulder to shoulder, and our first efforts should be to convert the colored renegades on West Fifty-third Street," meaning the Colored Democrats.

The Ware resolution was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

MRS. GEORGIANA COX DEAD.

She Expires Suddenly While Her Children Are All Away from Home.

Mrs. Georgiana Cox, seventy-six years old, the widow of Alanson Cox, a physician, died suddenly last evening at her home, 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, from heart trouble.

A few minutes previous to her death Mrs. Cox complained to her two maids of pains in her head. One of the maids called in Dr. J. A. Blake of 601 Madison Avenue, but before he reached the house the woman had died.

Mrs. Cox leaves three sons and two daughters. One son, Dr. John W. Cox, is located at 71 Broadway, but at present is in Bedford, Me. The two other sons are in Colorado, and the two daughters are expected to arrive here on Wednesday from Paris.

Farmer Murders a Family.

ARLINGTON, Minn., Aug. 20.—Theodore Wallart, a farmer living three miles from town, last night killed his wife, a boy of nineteen years, a girl of sixteen, and a baby. He then set fire to his barn, destroying the stable, with nine horses, a corn crib, and a full hay barn. Mrs. Wallart had been trying to secure a divorce, the couple having separated. Wallart entered the house through a window and slaughtered the family with the exception of one child, a boy, who was wounded and probably will die. Wallart fled.

St. Louis Business Man Injured.

William P. Hanenkamp, a prominent dry goods merchant of St. Louis, and a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, was thrown from a Columbus Avenue car yesterday afternoon at 1,216 Broadway. He sustained slight contusions of the right knee, and was taken to his hotel in an ambulance. The injured man is in the city for a few days on business.

Answer to Correspondent.

"J. K." asks: "Can my mother visit Russia although she left that country without the required pass, my father having been naturalized since then, and does she require any papers if she should go?"

The naturalization of your father makes your mother a citizen of the United States, entitling her to all the privileges of citizenship. A proper precaution to take before returning to the native country would be to obtain the proper passports from the United States Government.

LA FERNANDINA

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Imported brands are of the same tobacco—cost more because they're made in Cuba and pay duty. La Fernandina is made here of the best imported leaf and escapes duty.

Different sizes, 10-15-20-25c.

Sold at all Leading Cigar Stores and Hotels.

MICHAELIS & LINDEMAN 459 Broadway N.Y.
BERNARD STAHL & CO., Makers. DISTRIBUTORS.

FIREMAN RESCUES OWN FAMILY

Was Driver of Truck Which Responded to Alarm—Saloon Keeper Arrested for Arson.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Patrick Cooney, proprietor of the "Greater New York Saloon," at 154 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, is locked up in the City Prison on a charge of arson in the first degree.

While patrolling his post early this morning Policeman Gleitanan saw smoke coming from Cooney's place, and as he hurried in the direction of the saloon he saw a man come out of the side door. As the policeman approached the man the latter drew a revolver, but Gleitanan struck him on his arm with his club, compelling him to drop the weapon. After a desperate struggle Gleitanan overpowered the man and took him to the police station. He then found that the prisoner was the proprietor of the saloon that was on fire.

The apartments over the saloon were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien and their three children. The husband is the driver of Truck No. 1, which was the first to arrive at the scene of the fire. When O'Brien saw that it was his own home that was ablaze he rushed into the building and made his way up stairs, followed by some of his comrades, and brought Mrs. O'Brien and the children down to the street in safety. The flames were soon extinguished. It is stated by eye witnesses that fire was discovered in three different parts of the building at once.

When questioned at the police station Cooney acted as if under the influence of liquor. There is an insurance of $2,250 on the stock.

MISS DAVIES ADJUDGED INSANE.

She Applied for a Military Escort to Protect Her from Persecution.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Miss Alice Davies, daughter of the late Professor Davies of New York, was to-day adjudged insane by a Sheriff's Jury. She is at present an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum. She has an income of $4,000 a year, and the proceedings were taken to provide for its care.

Miss Davies suffers from hallucinations, and imagines she is being persecuted. Some time ago she sent messages to President McKinley, Secretary Root, and Lieut. Gen. Miles asking for a military escort to protect her.

Rivalry Between One-Legged Cyclists.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The claims of a New York police operator to the championship among bicycle riders of his class are disputed by Frank Walter, a one-legged operator at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station. With the permission of Chief of Police Kipley, Walter says he will challenge the New York operator to a race, and he is confident of victory. Walter was one of the first men in Chicago to "shoot the chutes" on a bicycle, notwithstanding the fact that he is handicapped by a wooden leg. He has also made fast time on a regular course, and has been practicing on a "home trainer" at the East Chicago Avenue Station.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:10 A. M.—796 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street; Jeremiah Alteri and others; damage, $2,600.

3:05 A. M.—456 Lenox Avenue; Samuel Dasowitz; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—237 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Henry Winters; damage, $150.

3:20 A. M.—160 Mulberry Street; no name; damage slight.

5 A. M.—335 West Thirty-ninth Street; no name; damage slight.

12:35 P. M.—15 Ludlow Street; Celia Kouigsberg; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—215 Third Avenue; John Meyer; damage, $200.

6:30 P. M.—56 Front Street; Michael Corbett; damage, $40.

6:30 P. M.—835 Broadway; Nathan Abrales; damage, $800.

7:10 P. M.—206 Centre Street; Isaac Haloschultz; damage, $1,000.

8 P. M.—136 Suffolk Street; Isaac Floun; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Fire destroyed three cottages at Forest Lawn, near here, this afternoon, together with their contents, entailing a loss of about $8,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The brass and iron bed factory storehouse and contents of the Wiles Manufacturing Company, at Fultonville, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $50,000. The company had orders for 3,000 beds.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The suburban residence of George C. Thomas, a prominent financier of this city, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $15,000, partly insured. The place is known as Clifford Park, and is situated at Germantown. The upper portion of the dwelling was destroyed. Tapestries, furniture, and carpets on the lower floors were damaged by water. Valuable paintings and rare articles of bric-a-brac were saved. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

YACHT CLUB MANAGER ARRESTED.

He Is Charged with Selling Liquor Without a License.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 20.—Alfred Miller, the local manager of the station of the Pavonia Yacht Club of Jersey City, was arrested to-day, charged with selling liquor without a license. An application for a license for the clubhouse had been made, but it was refused. Despite this, it is alleged, Miller continued to serve liquor.

It is understood the defense will be that the liquor was not sold, but that it belonged to the club, and therefore to its members. Miller was held in $400 bail for the October Grand Jury at Freehold.

Bridegroom's Mysterious Disappearance

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—Frank Cameron of Malden, who was to have been married last Thursday night to Miss Ada Davenport of that city, and who failed to appear at the appointed time and place returned home to-day. He refused to state where he had been, but said that he had been within a few miles of Malden all the time. Cameron met Miss Davenport to-day and informed her that he would not marry her now, on account of the notoriety given his disappearance in the newspapers. He declined to tell why he failed to appear on the night that the ceremony was to have taken place.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh southeasterly winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the lake region and the interior valleys. A depression was central last evening in the lower lake region and a trough of low pressure extended thence westward as far as Eastern Nebraska. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the lake region and along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina to Southern New York. High temperatures continue from the western portion of Virginia south and westward to Western Kansas and Texas. Thunderstorms and local rains have caused a considerable fall in temperature in New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and the eastern portion of North Carolina. The highest temperature east of the Mississippi during Monday was 102 degrees at Augusta and Savannah, Ga. Maximum temperatures ranging from 90 degrees to 100 degrees were recorded generally throughout the heated area. Local rains and thunderstorms are indicated for to-day and to-morrow in New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the temperature will fall in these regions. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light northerly, shifting to southeasterly. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be most light southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—	TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	73	69	70
6 A. M.	73	68	70
9 A. M.	75	69	74
12 M.	86

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

A full-length coat of black velvet garnished with black satin leaves. Cape part has inserted bow knots of black passementerie, edged with cream Renaissance. The jabot down front is of black spangled net over cream lace. Same is carried in flounce effect around bottom. Lining of white satin.

Early Fall FASHION SHOW

First Peeps at Fashion's Secrets for the New Season

Our early fall display of Women's Dresses and Wraps is ready for you to view this morning. Women who have been studying pictures in fashion magazines, to plan their new garments, will find here to-day the actual garments, with all the new touches worked out in the most effective materials. The collection is not as large as you will find here later, of course; but it is wonderfully complete for so early a gathering. Every sort of dress is represented, from a golfing suit to an evening gown; as well as wraps, from the jacket to a full-length evening robe.

Earlier than other stores, because our sources of information and supplies were broader and surer. Both in Paris and America doors open to John Wanamaker long before others find a crack to peep through. We are not only admitted to get information, but to give it. We are told what is planned, and asked for our opinion and suggestions. This season our influence in directing style has been more marked than ever.

Our commendation of designs has encouraged the firmer touch, the more positive finish, that with less sure criticism would not have developed so early. And so these first blooms for you to enjoy to-day.

And what a delightful array of beauty it is! What fresh new styles—decided departures from last season—richer and more elaborate. The soft, rich velvets—newly lustrous—will be the most striking feature—most widely welcomed by women who know its universal becomingness. Gold trimming is to be extensively used, and the foremost shade of the season is to be Russian Green, a new and beautiful dark shade of this sterling color.

Most of the dresses are made with a blouse effect—almost all others with the Eton jacket in newly beautiful styles.

The soft, clinging materials lead again. One lustrous black crepe de chine has a skirt trimmed with panels of rosebuds made of baby ribbon, and finished with a filmy ruffle of chiffon. There is a reception gown, an evening gown and a tailor-made suit of velvet. There is a full-length evening wrap of velvet, which is shown in illustration—a magnificent robe. Then there are other long and three-quarter coats with velvet applied. And there are velour and cloth jackets. One striking wrap is in the automobile style, cut three-quarter length in the back and slanting in slashed panels to full-length in front—a daring treatment that is wonderfully effective.

But descriptions are crude and unsatisfying. Women who are fortunate enough to be in the city—or near it—will enjoy this first showing of the best styles to be brought out this season.

There is a handsome group in a Broadway window, at Tenth street, and the fuller display on the Second floor.

Less than Old Low Prices on all Excellent LINENS

Spirited selling still goes on among the linens. Offerings so attractive as these *must* attract wide attention. They're worth while. They're the result of our generous purchases before the prices generally began to rise. Though still advancing in the market everywhere, yet here they remain as originally, except only when they're made still lower. Much that is mentioned here is now priced lower than we will have to pay to replace them. Some especially good values:

Table Cloths—

$1.75 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 yds. square. Our regular $2.25 kind.

$2.25 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 by 2½ yards. Our regular $2.75 kind.

$1.60 each—Grass Bleached German Tea Cloths, fringed with colored borders; 2x2½ yards. Our regular $2 kind.

$1 a doz.—Fringed Doilies to match; 16 in.

$2.25 each—Hemstitched Lunch Cloth, 62x 65 in. Bought as a special value to sell at $2.75; were formerly $4.

Table Linens—

45c a yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 67 in. wide. Not matched anywhere at that price.

50c a yd.—Cream Table Linen; 70 in. wide; one of the best values ever sold at the price.

85c a yd—Bleached Irish Damask, 72 in. wide; unmatched last week at $1.

Napkins—

At 60c a doz.—Silver-bleached Bohemian Napkins, 18 in. square. Our 75c kind.

At $1.50 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Napkins, 20 in. square; formerly $1.85.

At $1.95 a doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins, 23 in. square; formerly $2.35.

At $3 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Double Damask Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square. Our former price was $3.75.

At $2.90 a doz.—Bleached Belgian Napkins, made of the famous courtrai flax; 22 in. square. Our former price was $3.75.

Pure-Linen Towels—

At 12½c each—*Our regular unmatched 16c grade*—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with fringed ends; size 18x38 in.; of excellent weave.

At 15c each—*Our regular unmatched 18c grade*—Bleached Hemstitched Huckaback Towels; strong and absorbent; size 18x33 inches.

At 20c each—Bleached German Huckaback Towels, with hemstitched ends; size 20x38 inches. Our regular 25c towel.

Toweling—

10c a yard—Brown Irish Crash, 16 inches wide; splendid wearing goods.

12½c a yard—Same, 18 inches wide.

15c a yard—Same, 20 inches wide; fully worth one third more.

12½c a yard—Bleached Twilled Crash, with red border, 18 inches wide; 15c value.

12½c a yard—Checked Glass Toweling, 17 inches wide; very fine all pure linen cloth.

Bed Linens—

$1.50 each—Hemstitched Linen Sheets for 3-4 beds; worth $2 each.

$2 each—Same, full size, 90x96 inches; usually sold at $2.50.

45c each—Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 22x36 inches; usually sold at 50c.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street aisle.

Plaid-Back GOLF CLOTHS

$1 a Yard *Worth Double*

This is one of the handsomest lots of these popular cloths that we have had. It is probably the last that we can get to sell for so little.

They are all-wool homespuns in Oxfords, dark and light gray, blue and brown mixtures, with soft, attractive plaid backs. Handsome for jackets, skirts, or golf capes. A splendid offering that will likely be sold out in a jiffy. $1 a yard instead of $2.

Rotunda.

A List of Healing and Cooling Sunburn LOTIONS

The virtue of all these preparations has been proved. Each has its circle of loyal friends. The list may be helpful to you who are uninformed on the subject. Choose any one of these with the assurance that its use will be beneficial, not only for sunburn, but for the face and hands generally.

Queen Mary Cold Cream, 15c, 25c, 75c jar.
Queen Mary rose glycerine, 25c.
Queen Mary pure glycerine, 25c.
Queen Mary rose water, 25c.
Queen Mary glycerine and honey-jelly, 15c.
Hales' Royal Pearl, 50c.
Casrina cream, 50c.
Carmichael's Eau denique, $1.75.
Pivers Creme de Cucumber, 50c.
Recamier cream, 90c.
Creme Simon, 28c, 56c.
Vinolia cream, 50c.
Guerlain's Creme A la Fraise, 75c.
Hazard & Hazard's rose cold cream, 18c.
Lanoline, 19c.
Lettuce cream, 17c.

Tenth street.

Bifocal GLASSES

There's no need to carry two pairs of glasses—the "see on" and the "see off" kinds. Nor further cause for the frequent annoyance of seeking the one pair that's mislaid just when wanted. Here are the two in one—the bifocal glasses. They enable one to see clearly at a distance, and to read well. A specialist in the optical goods store here will see that you are fitted satisfactorily. And the charge will be very moderate—but little more than our always moderate price for the ordinary glasses.

Broadway.

What this August Sale Offers in *Library* FURNITURE

Handsome library suites, all sorts of cases for the books, large, easy Davenport sofas, comfortable chairs for reading. What a difference the furniture can make in the Library; and what a delightful place the library is, if rightly furnished. Here are excellent pieces that have none of the features or faults of "cheap" furniture. They are refined in style, well constructed, and handsomely finished. The low prices do not indicate their real worth, for the average value is a half more than the price they are marked to-day.

But the library furniture is only an illustration. The same splendid bargains are here in parlor furniture, dining-room and bedroom furniture. That makes the broad interest in this August Sale. No matter what the furniture need is, it is here in good variety, and any sort of furniture, for any room in the house may be bought at

A Quarter to a Half Below Its Worth

Not all the furniture on our floors is reduced, of course; for we could not push all the regular stock aside; but splendid variety yet, with the blue tags which identify the August bargains. But time and variety are both growing shorter now. Those who wish to profit by the splendid August economies must do so quickly.

Never were better furniture nor lower prices offered—never was variety so great, nor goods of such high character, as during this present August Sale. These prices measure the savings:

Library Suites—

$55, worth $80—Mahogany finish 3-piece suite; polished frames; seats and backs, upholstered in dark green leather.

$75, worth $110—Golden oak 3-piece suite; polished frames; upholstered spring seats and shaped backs; covered in red leather.

$80, worth $125—Mahogany 3-piece suite; highly polished frames of latest design; upholstered seats and backs, covered in green leather.

$95, worth $120—Overstuffed 3-piece suite; deep spring seats and backs, covered in figured velour.

$110, worth $180—Mahogany 2-piece suite; carved and inlaid frames; spring seats, sides and backs, covered in heavy embossed velour.

$150, worth $225—Flemish oak 3-piece suite; heavy carved frames; upholstered in heavy figured tapestry.

Library Davenports—

$55, worth $70—Flemish oak sofa; heavy frame; upholstered seat and back covered in red leather.

$65, worth $90—Mahogany sofa; carved frame and high curved arms; upholstered in heavy damask.

$70, worth $120—Mahogany davenport; heavy frame with high sides and back, upholstered in heavy embossed velour.

Bookcases—

$15, worth $25—Mahogany finish; highly polished; 2 glass doors and 4 large shelves inside.

$20, worth $27—Quartered oak bookcase and desk; large drop lid, with bookcase above and 3 long drawers below.

$28, worth $45—Flemish oak; carved top and sides; 3 large doors, and 4 shelves in each section.

$35, worth $55—Mahogany; swell front and carved top; 2 large doors, and 4 shelves in each section.

Bookcases—

$40, worth $62—Mahogany; neatly moulded top, sides and base; 2 large doors, and drawers beneath; 4 shelves in each section.

$48, worth $77—Mahogany, with handsome marquetrie inlaying; swell-shaped centre section, with large door and 2 drawers below; large door at each side and 4 shelves in each section.

$55, worth $85—Mahogany 3-section book case, with 3 large doors and 4 drawers in base; swell-shaped centre division, and 4 shelves in each section.

Morris Chairs—

$12, worth $18—Golden oak, with velour cushions; polished frames, with broad arms and curved legs; deep spring seats and reclining backs.

$15, worth $22—Morris chairs with velour cushions; heavy carved frames, with spring seats and reclining backs.

Also Morris chair frames at $1.75, $6 and $7; cushions at $1.50, in denim, $5.50 in velour, up to $16 in leather.

Tapestry PORTIERES

Much Under Value

This is a clean-up of stock in preparation for new goods coming. The styles are handsome, and are just as suitable for fall as for spring. In decorative effect they are the full equals of those that will cost a half more next month. These prices:

$4.50 to $5.25 Portieres at $3.25 a pair
$5.75 to $6.75 Portieres at $4.50 a pair
$7 to $8.50 Portieres at $5.50 a pair
$9.75 Portieres at $6.50 a pair
$10.50 Portieres at $7.50 a pair
$12 Portieres at $8 a pair
$14 Portieres at $9 a pair

Third floor.

Then we have a number of single curtains which will be sold at *Half Price*. Were $4.25 to $37.50 a pair; now at $1.10 to $9.40 each.

Brass Initials and White Kid Finger PURSES

The purses have been greatly reduced in price. They are leather throughout, with kid outside, calf leather lining. There's an inside specie pocket. Made neatly and strongly. The price is 50c each, though they have been selling at $1.50.

The initials are large and of solid brass. Price 25c—extremely low.

Broadway.

Black SILK WAISTS

An Extensive Early Fall Gathering

There's an unusually attractive and at the same time very inexpensive kind, at $4.50. The entire body and sleeves are covered with clusters of neat cording; the detachable collar is hemstitched; flare cuffs. Similar style in somewhat better taffeta, at $5. At $5.50, waists of peau de soie taffeta, a new weave, very pretty. These waists are effectively covered with fine plaits and wavy cording. Good values.

Numerous other grades and styles at prices up to $10.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Guaranteed All-Linen HANDKERCHIEFS

Give the average man two handkerchiefs, one of pure linen, the other of cotton, or even a skillful mixture of cotton and flax. Having used them both, there's no doubt he will choose that of linen. It will be soft and cool to the touch, the cotton handkerchief fuzzy and warm. But the average man can't detect the difference among handkerchiefs as they lie on a counter. There are some very clever imitations, the fraud in which can only be detected in use. The average man needs take no chances in this handkerchief store. Experts with exceeding care have provided stocks in which the shams and masqueraders have been rigidly excluded. All-linen, always. Some at 10c each—little more than the cost of cotton, but worth much more. Many other grades up to $6.50 each.

Broadway.

GIRLS' SUITS *Reduced*

This group contains all sizes for girls of 6 to 14 years. They are sailor and one-piece suits, of cheviots and cashmeres, in various good plain colors and pretty plaids. All of them are tastefully trimmed. Some very attractive styles with trimming of silk, braid and ribbon. Not a suit in the lot that was not fairly priced at $7.50—many of them are $10 values. Choice of a good assortment at

five dollars each

Second floor, Broadway.

The Pretty New Styles in Short PETTICOATS

In this new arrival there's a wide variety of styles, but they are without exception wholly new and very attractive. Albatross and light-weight Flannels, mostly, in various delicate colorings. Some are lined with silk; some have deep ruffles, lace trimmed; some silk scalloped; or with accordion plaited silk and lace ruffles; and some with a profusion of ribbon trimming. All in the newest circular shape, and all *hand-made*. Prices $5.50 to $13.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Worthy NOTIONS

At the Prices of Inferior Sorts

These are only little inexpensive things at best, but there can be no "cheap" qualities of any of them among our stocks. We do make special purchases sometimes that enable us to sell goods of high-grade at low prices. This is such an occasion. It's not a one-day sale, however. We sold a great quantity yesterday. We shall again to-day, and shall continue until the liberal supplies provided are exhausted. The list is much too long to print, but here are some often-needed things at lower-than-usual prices:

Crochet Silk, assorted colors, 3c ball
Linen finish Thread, 100-yard spool, 3c
Mourning Pins, box of assorted sizes, 5c
Spool Cotton, 200 yards, 15c dozen
Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 4c each
Bias Velveteen Skirt Binding, 1⅛ inches wide, 5-yard piece, 20c
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c dozen
Needle Cases, 5c each
Tape Measures, 60-inch, 2c each
English Hair Pins, 7c tube
Dress Steels, 4c dozen
Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 2c card
Wedge Buttons, no sewing required, 5c doz
Enameled Darners with handles, 4c each
Linen Corset Laces, 5 yards long, 5c each
Cotton Skirt Binding, 5-yard piece, 8c
Tracing Wheels, 2c each
Tubular Shoe Laces, 5c dozen
Pyramid of Desk Pins, 5c
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, 10c and 15c
Stockinet Dress Shields, 5c a pair
Knee Protectors, 20c a pair
Handy Pin Cushions, 4c each
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c dozen

Tenth street, near Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAINBOW EARNS A RACE

Handling Wins for the Vanderbilt Yacht in a Light Breeze.

FIRST BY FOURTEEN SECONDS

Wind Failing, the Committee Orders a Finish on One Round of the Newport Course.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow crossed the finish line a winner in to-day's race, the eighth for the seventy-footers of the series for the thousand-dollar cup. She had beaten the second boat, Yankee, by 14 seconds, and Mineola by 1 minute 9 seconds. It was a fluky day, and Virginia got all the worst of the light airs. She was 22 minutes 44 seconds behind the leader. This race gives Rainbow six points and Yankee nine. Mineola has eight and Virginia one. The next race of the series will be sailed on Wednesday.

The wind was so light and unsatisfactory that the committee, Messrs. Canfield and Ellis, signaled the yachts to finish at the end of the first round, calling the race completed with the fifteen miles, at the end of the first round of the triangular course. Edwin D. Morgan sailed with August Belmont on Mineola. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt sailed with her husband on Rainbow.

There was some clever work manoeuvring for the start. Reaching jib topsails had been sent up in stops, and they were broken out when the starting signal was given at 11:55. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at the helm of Rainbow, with a watch in one hand, waited until all but twenty-eight seconds of the starting time had expired, then sent his boat across the line, close up to the committee boat and in the windward position. Yankee crossed ten seconds later, close under Rainbow's lee; Mineola followed in Yankee's wake, and Virginia luffed up and pointed to windward of the wakes of all three.

Ten minutes after the start the wind shifted suddenly to the southeast, putting the leeward boat, Mineola, in the best position. Trimming sails smartly to the new breeze, her crew had the satisfaction of seeing her round the first mark in the lead. The time taken at this point was:

Yacht.	First Mark.
Mineola	12:27:00
Yankee	12:31:00
Rainbow	12:02:25
Virginia	12:43:00

From here to the next mark, five and a half miles southwest quarter south, it was windward work, but the breeze was so light and fluky that slow time was made. After several short tacks Yankee came out the leader, with Rainbow second and Mineola third. Virginia went away by herself looking for a breeze to windward. This put her a mile astern of the others when they jibed around the outer mark, timed as follows:

Yacht.	Outer Mark.
Yankee	1:34:20
Rainbow	1:45:00
Mineola	1:48:30
Virginia	2:25:00

With spinnakers to starboard and a freshening breeze astern, the three leaders came bowling along for the finish at a six-knot clip. Just after rounding the outer mark, Rainbow managed to blanket Mineola. When the latter got her wind clear, she held her own for a time, but finally Rainbow passed her to starboard. Ten minutes before the finish the wind shifted again, this time to the eastward. Spinnakers came in with a rush, and the yacht made a pretty finish, with balloon topsails set. Following is the summary:

Yachts.	Start.	Finish.	Time.	El'ps'd.
Rainbow	11:59:32	2:40:34	2:41:02	
Yankee	11:59:42	2:40:38	2:41:16	
Mineola	12:00:00	2:42:11	2:42:11	
Virginia	11:59:56	3:03:42	3:07:46	

Rainbow wins by 14 seconds. The next race will be sailed on Wednesday.

ENDYMION'S RECORD VOYAGE.

Details of the Fleet Schooner Yacht's Remarkable Run Across the Atlantic.

With the return to New York of George Perkins, who was one of the party, aboard the schooner yacht Endymion when she made her recent record run across the Atlantic, interesting details are forthcoming of that notable voyage. As told in THE TIMES, the Endymion is now at Rouen, while George Lord Day and others who crossed on her are sightseeing in Paris. The Endymion made the run from Sandy Hook to the Needles in thirteen days and twenty hours. This beat all records for sailing vessels. Faster time has been made between New York and Liverpool, thirteen days and eight hours, by the old Dreadnaught, but for her course the Endymion holds the sailing record.

The Endymion was designed by Clinton H. Crane, and was built last January at Lawley's, in Boston. She is 100 feet on the water line, 130 feet over all, 24 feet beam, and 14 feet draught. On board her when she was smashing the record there were, besides Mr. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Day and Fred Crocker. She carried a crew of eighteen men all told.

Leaving New York on June 21 last, she carried a fair wind on her starboard quarter with all sail set. She ran from 3:30 that afternoon until noon the next day a distance of 218 knots. On this day not a halyard was touched nor a sheet trimmed. For three days she kept up this steady sunning with a southwest breeze, which, on the night of the 24th, shifted into northwest and came out hard, in fact, that the mainsail was taken in and finally the mailsail trimmed away and reefed. On the next day's run she made 268 miles, and the good breeze continuing she made 262 miles on the 26th. All this time the decks were quite dry.

On the third day out the yacht passed the Kaiser Wilhelm, bound west, so close that those on board of the big liner could have thrown a biscuit aboard her decks. In these early days of the voyage she passed everything bound her way, freight steamers, sailing vessels. In fact, everything, as she did not happen to come in company with a liner. Things were uneventful until the night of the 27th, when the wind dropped to a dead calm, and in two hours the Endymion barely logged 8 knots.

Hopes, which had been high, of breaking the record began to grow faint, and a general air of gloom prevailed. However, the breeze came again from the northwest, and on July 1 the yacht again logged 230 miles. Now it was a breeze all the time, and on the 3d, in a gale of wind and a running sea, the banner run of the passage was made, 298 miles from noon to noon. During this day, in one watch of four hours, 55 knots were logged, a rate of 13¾ knots an hour, in a heavy, following sea.

At 12:30 P. M. July 3, the Scilly Islands were sighted, and Land's End at 4 o'clock, where again the wind failed, and for four hours the yacht moved along at slow speed, but that night the breeze came up once more, raising whitecaps and sending the pilot boats along under reefed sails. Every inch was set, and balloon jibtopsail, and balloon staysail were carried. At 6 P. M. the Manacles buoy was under the bow, and the record beaten between New York and the Needles.

Following is the skipper's log of the run: June 22, 218; 23, 222; 24, 213; 25, 266; 26, 262; 27, 188; 28, 234; 29, 273; 30, 144; July 1, 230; 2, 256; 3, 298; 4, 268; total, 3,032.

The Endymion, from her first voyage, has always been a lucky ship. Her first voyage to Bermuda in seventy-one hours was near the record, and from Bermuda on the run of 1,200 miles to Barbados, made in five days at the rate of 240 miles a day, seemed prophetic of her last voyage in which she made the same average the whole distance across the Atlantic. The Endymion was designed entirely for deep-sea cruising. Short-rigged and a powerful sea boat, she makes speed in rough waters that has not been surpassed often in the smooth waters of Long Island Sound by sailing yachts of her inches.

Marine and Field Club's Races.

The New York Canoe Club will be entertained by the Marine and Field Club next Saturday. Two races have been arranged for the canoeists, valuable prizes being offered in each. Class A is for canoes and Class B is confined to knockabouts. The one design knockabouts of the Field Club will also race for the Hadden-Dunnell Cup. The preparatory signal will be given at 11 o'clock.

Shelter Island Club Cruise.

Members of the Shelter Island Yacht Club are busy in fitting out their boats for the annual cruise, which begins Aug. 30. The yachts will rendesvous off the clubhouse on Shelter Island Heights at 10 o'clock in the morning, and immediately set sail for the first point, Jamesport, where they will be the guests of the Peconic Bay House.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Regatta.

It was at first intended to have the classes open in the Fall regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, but owing to lack of time in making arrangements, only members' boats will be allowed to compete. The boats will sail over the club's course on Gravesend Bay.

Seawanhaka Knockabouts to Race.

The knockabouts of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club next Saturday will hoist sail and traverse a twelve-mile course for the Robert Center memorial prizes. Upward of a dozen boats are expected to compete.

Open Catboats to Race.

The sixth race of the season among open catboats belonging to the members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will be sailed next Saturday. The competing boats are to go over the usual course fixed by the club for that class.

Notes for the Yachtsmen.

The steam yacht Cosette has been chartered, through A. J. McIntosh, to E. Eyre, and the steam yacht Carmen to E. H. Harriman.

The Royal Canadian Yacht Club has challenged the Rochester Yacht Club for a race for the Fisher Cup, and a contest next month between the champion Genesee and the fastest thirty-five-footer in Canada is very probable.

The steam yacht Navarch, formerly owned by ex-Commodore Morrill of the South Boston Yacht Club, has been purchased by L. G. Fisher of Chicago, and will be used for cruising on "unsalted seas." She will be brought to New York shortly, en route to Chicago, via the Hudson River and Lake Champlain.

FISHERMEN WAR ON NETS.

Protective League Seeks Legislation to Save Salt Water Fishing.

The Protective League of Salt Water Fishermen is leaving no stone unturned to put a stop to wholesale catching of fish in nets in the waters immediately adjacent to New York. That was made evident at a meeting of fishermen at 106 West Thirty-first Street last night. The Protective League last Spring introduced a bill at Albany to compel the American Fisheries Company to do its net fishing ten miles from the greater city's boundary. This bill failed to pass, but, nothing daunted, the Protective League will present the measure at the next session of the Legislature, except that five miles will be the limit fixed instead of ten. Col. J. F. Milliken, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the league, said last night that the fishermen were confident that this bill would be passed and that Chauncey M. Depew, who, he said, is one of the Directors of the American Fisheries Company, had promised to support the measure.

It was reported at the meeting last night that the netters of the Hudson River were in sympathy with the Protective League in the fight against net fishing. The netters, it was said, had agreed to raise their nets three days a week to allow fish to go up the river. The netters also suggested that the best way to fight net fishing around New York as at present conducted was for the netters and Protective League to co-operate. Col. Milliken said that one net catches more fish in one haul than 100 fishermen with hook and line catch in a whole season. Net fishing, he said, wrought havoc with pleasure fishing.

President Biedinger of the league told of cases where fish shipped here, according to contract, were taken to the offal dock and afterward converted into fertilizing material because of a glut in the market. L. A. Johnson, who has fished many years along the Jersey coast, told of the harm done to fishing as a recreation by the use of nets. He said he had seen in a morning as many as ten tons of porgies enmeshed and scooped up.

"We haven't had any blue fishing, except a little around Seabright, for four years," he said. "Formerly the Jersey coast was alive with little boats for fishing purposes and all the fishing was done by line. Since the nets have come into use a great many of these fishermen have been forced to seek other employment. How we get any porgies now I don't see. There's no question that the pound nets have ruined fishing around New York. The only remedy that I can see is to have the nets moved further out from shore."

CRICKETERS IN A NOVEL GAME.

Columbia Oval Team Defeated Wanderers, Thirteen Men on a Side.

The Columbia Oval Cricket Club played a novel game yesterday at William's Bridge, where, contrary to the rule prescribing the number of players which shall constitute a team as eleven, thirteen men played on each side. The Brooklyn Wanderers were the opponents, and they suffered defeat after a close and exciting finish by the narrow margin of 5 runs.

W. Hammond played a plucky innings of 21 for Columbia Oval. He faced the fast bowling on a bumpy wicket in capital style, and stuck manfully to his task until victory was assured. T. J. Jones and A. Brown did most of the run getting for the Wanderers, with 34 and 29, respectively, while W. Adam bowled with great effect and captured 8 wickets at a small cost. D. Boxill also batted in good form for the Wanderers, while for Columbia Oval double figures were added by E. Murphy, 15; L. Mara, 15; E. A. Skyne, 17; W. S. Bourne, 12, not out, and T. C. Cliff, 10. The totals were: Brooklyn Wanderers, 129; Columbia Oval, 134.

Harry Cornish to Quit Athletics.

Harry Cornish, for nearly four years physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Governors of the club, and has announced that he intends to retire from all connection with athletic sports to enter another business. It is said that the resignation will be acted on at the next meeting of the Governors. Cornish has been prominent in athletics for a number of years. In the prosecution of Roland B. Molineux for the alleged poisoning of Mrs. Kate Adams notoriety of another nature was thrust upon him, and he was one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution in the Molineux trial.

Great Amateur Boxing Tournament.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20.—The Olympic Club intends to bring off one of the greatest amateur boxing tournaments ever held in America some time this Winter. It has been decided to bring together, if possible, the champion amateur boxers of Australia, England, and America to decide the world's amateur championships in the bantam, featherweight, lightweight, welter, middle, and heavyweight classes. Amateur athletic associations of Australia and England will be asked to send their best representatives to compete in the tournament.

Crack Swimmer Will Compete.

F. E. Henderson of the old New Jersey Athletic Club, who captured a majority of the prizes in the big swimming carnival at Long Branch last season, is training for the invitation swimming contest at Bay Shore, L. I., next Saturday. Other entries are Moss K. B. Fuller, who served aboard the Yankee during the Cuban war; W. J. Hyde, Harry Henderson, and Jamie Hyde. The Summer residents, headed by Richard Hyde of Brooklyn, will present a silver loving cup to the winner.

Oarsman Ten Eyck's Open Challenge.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 20.—James A. Ten Eyck, the veteran oarsman, who will row Harry Vail a three-mile race here on Thursday, says that to settle any doubt as to his son, Edward Ten Eyck, being the fastest amateur oarsman in America, Edward is willing to row Rumohr or any amateur in the world on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, about the middle of September.

The Middle States Regatta.

The Middle States Regatta Association met last night to discuss preliminaries for the Labor Day regatta. William Vanderveer of the Passaic Boat Club presided. The Committees on Boats, Medals, and Transportation reported progress. The final meeting of the association to perfect all details will be held at the Marlborough Hotel next Tuesday evening.

NEW YORK BEATS PITTSBURG.

Tannehill's Loss of Form and Defeated Team's Bad Playing Responsible for the Result.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Tannehill proved to be easy to-day for the New York batsmen, and his team all through took a day off as far as playing ball was concerned. The home team was especially off in base running, which explains Pittsburg's defeat. Attendance, 1,250. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
B'umont, cf.	0	0	5	0	0			V. H'ltren, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Davis, ss.	1	2	3	3	1		
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0			Selbach, lf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Wagner, rf.	0	1	0	1	0			H'kman, 3b.	0	1	3	6	0		
Williams, 3b.	0	1	0	4	1			Foster, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	2	0	2	3	0			Doyle, 1b.	1	1	14	1	0		
Schriver, c.	0	2	4	1	0			Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	5	0		
Ely, ss.	0	1	3	2	1			Grady, c.	1	2	2	0	0		
Tannehill, p.	0	0	0	5	0			Mercer, p.	0	2	1	0	0		
Total.	2	5	27	16	2			Total.	4	13	27	15	1		

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; New York, 3. Two-base hits—Wagner, Williams, Schriver. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double play—Williams, Ritchey, and O'Brien. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; off Mercer, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Beaumont. Struck out—By Tannehill, 2; by Mercer, 2. Time—1:33. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.									R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0—7	16	1
Cincinnati	0	0	3	1	6	1	0	4	0—15	20	1

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	35	.620	Boston	47	48	.495
Pittsburg	54	44	.551	St. Louis	42	51	.452
Philadelphia	47	46	.505	Cincinnati	45	51	.469
Chicago	48	48	.500	New York	37	54	.407

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York at Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 6; Milwaukee, 4.
At Chicago—Chicago, 8; Minneapolis, 4.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Albany, 4; Rome, 1.
At Cortland—Cortland, 8; Utica, 2.
At Troy—Troy, 11; Elmira, 6.
At Schanectady—Schenectady, 2; Binghamton, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Worcester—Worcester, 7; Montreal, 10, (first game. Worcester, 11; Montreal, 6, (second game.)
At Providence—Providence, 8; Toronto, 5, (first game.) Providence, 1; Toronto, 4, (second game.)

Players Favor Double Umpire System.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—President Charles Zimmer of the Ball Players' Protective Association last night said that it was not within the jurisdiction of the association to act in the matter of player McGann's misconduct at St. Louis, when he threw the ball at Wolverton, striking him in the head. He also said the report that the players' association would demand the abolition of the reserve rule was ridiculous. Zimmer said it was probable that some action would be taken by the players in regard to the umpire question, as they realized that the double system would prevent much of the trouble over close decisions.

Baseball for Charity.

HARTFORD, Aug. 20.—Brooklyn and Hartford played an exhibition game to-day for the benefit of the widow of William Barnie, the baseball manager. Brooklyn won in easy fashion. Over $2,500 was made out of the game. Donovan and Steelman were each presented with gold watches. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	4 1
Brooklyn	1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	0—7	12 1

Batteries—Hemming, Flaherty, and Steelman; Howell, Kennedy, and McGuire and Farrell.

GOLF ON THE WAUMBEK LINKS.

New Hampshire Resort's Tournament Opens with Thirty-four Players.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 20.—Golfers at Jefferson began their gala week this morning with perfect mountain weather, and the Waumbek Golf Club links in perfect condition for tournament play. In addition to the men's tournament, in which thirty-four golfers started in the first two preliminary rounds, the special attraction was the Vardon exhibition which attracted all to the links. There was little of interest, however, in the foursome arranged for the afternoon. Vardon had as his partner J. Whitney Baker, Hillside Golf, one of Waumbek's best amateurs, and against them were Alex. Findlay and Edward M. Dalley of Ardsley, who is also near the head of the home club's list. The match was simply a practice round for Vardon, and he took things easy, so much so that Findlay and his partner won a close match in the nineteenth hole, the quartet having been followed over the course by an enthusiastic gallery of 300 or more.

To-morrow the match will be over 36 holes, medal play, Vardon playing the best ball of Horace Rawlins and Findlay. Rawlins gave the day to practice with Gilbert. The match tournament play laid out for to-morrow is postponed until Wednesday. To-day's preliminary tournament scores follow:

J. Whitney Baker, Hillside Tennis, 89; Francis C. Robertson, Hill School Golf, 94; Edward M. Dalley, Ardsley, 94; W. E. Moore, Englewood Golf, 98; Arnold Wood, Ardsley, 99; E. M. Stohr, Baltusrol, 103; Lawrence Dalley, Ardsley, 103; Cyrus H. Adams, Onwentsia, 103; S. O. Prentice, Hartford, 107; W. T. Kaufman, Hillside Tennis, 109; John E. Adriance, Dutchess County, 109; H. A. Blair, Waumbek, 109; John Raymond, Onwentsia, 112; A. T. Compton, Jr., Washington, (Conn.) Golf, 112; Leonard M. Daggett, New Haven Country, 114; Harris E. Adriance, Dutchess County, 115; Josiah Bartlett, Waumbek, 116; Douglas Hartshorne, Waumbek, 117; Andrew B. Cobb, Newton Golf, 118; Henry Dalley, Ardsley, 119; W. E. Carter, Braeburn, 119; Elton G. Little, Waumbek, 121; J. Russell May, Lakewood Golf, 122; Edward Milligan, Hartford Golf, 123; Edward Kemp, Jr., Waumbek, 124; John E. Yerman, Northampton Country, 126; A. C. Thompson, Chestnut Hill Golf, 131; Sabin P. Sanger, Brookline Country, 132; C. L. Raymond, Onwentsia, 132; J. E. Frame, Waumbek, 132; Theodore H. Banks, Seabright Golf, 134; James C. Church, Knickerbocker Field, 136; Cyrus Adams, Jr., Onwentsia, 142; C. B. Borland, Waumbek, 142.

By mutual agreement the scores made to-day by Edward M. Dalley and W. E. F. Moore counted in settlement of their tie for the Cobb Cup played for on Friday, Mr. Dalley winning.

Newport Golf Match Results.

Special to The New York Times.

The result of the bogy golf match at the Newport Golf Club Saturday was posted to-day. In Class A, Fred P. Sands won with 5 up, bogy, and in Class B, Miss Anna Sands and Miss Louise Potter were even up bogy. Others who played in the match for the subscription cups were Arthur T. Kemp, A. M. Coats, W. P. Thompson, A. Cass Canfield, Richard Stockton, Bayard Stockton, Jr., W. H. Sands, Capt. C. G. Treat, H. M. Brooks, C. D. Burke, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Herbert Harriman, Lispenard Stewart, Augustus Jay, R. I. Gammell, Nathaniel Thayer, and J. J. Mason.

LONG ISLAND'S ROAD HANDICAP.

Associated Cycling Clubs Meet to Arrange for the Big Race.

A well attended meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island was held last night at Bader's Hotel, on the Coney Island Boulevard. Forty-five delegates, representing twenty-one clubs, answered the roll call.

All seemed deeply interested in the second annual twenty-five-mile handicap race which will be decided under their auspices over the Coney Island cycle path on Labor Day morning. From present indications the entries will be about 300. Prizes are also coming in at a lively rate, twenty-seven having been received from the local clubs, while the cycle trade houses have donated upward of fifty. The prizes will not be classified. The winner will be permitted to take his pick, and so on down the line of successful riders. Among the prizes received to date is an oil painting valued at $175, the gift of the Greater New York Wheelmen. Many details were perfected and officials were selected. A. B. Barkman will act as referee. A communication was received from Park Commissioner Brower promising to have the path in the best possible condition on the day of the race.

Myopia Hunt's Polo Tournament.

The Myopia Hunt Club has announced dates for a polo tournament to be held from Sept. 3 to 8 on the club's grounds, at Hamilton, Mass., entries, stating the names of probable players and substitutes, to be made by Monday, Aug. 27. The events are for the Myopia Polo Cups, open to all under the handicap, the Hamilton Polo Cups to be played without handicap, and the Myopia Handicap Cups open for teams whose aggregate handicap does not exceed fifteen goals.

LARNED WON THE FINAL

Easily Beat Wrenn for All-Comers' Lawn Tennis Championship.

WILL PLAY WHITMAN TO-DAY

Tournament in the Newport Casino Court Will End with the Meeting of the Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The final round of the all-comers' championship lawn tennis tournament drew a large crowd of spectators to the Casino here this morning, and they saw Larned beat Wrenn in the easiest possible manner, the score being 6—3, 6—2, 6—2. Wrenn was outclassed from the start, and there was never a time when he had a chance to win. Before the match there were many bets recorded on the contest, the prevailing odds being 2 to 1 that Larned would win, while, after the match, the best judges agreed that they should have been nearer 5 to 1.

The play began shortly after 10 o'clock, and was finished before 12:30, one of the shortest championship finals on record. Larned soon got down to working order in the first set. After losing the first game he ran three straight in his best fashion, and after Wrenn had captured two of the next three games he ran out the set with two, very short love games, the score being 6—3.

The second set started with a close struggle in the first three games, each of which went to deuce many times. Larned took the first and third, and then started in with another brilliant streak that allowed Wrenn just one point in the next three games. The latter got one more game, and then Larned ran out the set with the eighth game, giving him the set by 6—2.

The last set was shorter even than the second. The first game went to Larned by love, and then Wrenn got a long deuce and vantage game, tying the score at 1-all. Again Larned cut loose at this point and ran off with three quick games, in which Wrenn got as many points, giving Larned a lead of 4—1. Once more Wrenn broke in for another game, and then Larned took the set and match by winning the next two, the first by an easy score and the last after deuce had been called no fewer than six times.

With the last point Larned took first honors in the all-comers' tournament for the first time in his life, although he has been struggling for this goal for no less than ten years. Four times he has been beaten in the finals, when he was a strong favorite, and twice he has lost in the semi-final round. To-morrow he will have his first chance for the championship, and his friends are very hopeful that he will be able to win. To-night some of those who have the most confidence in his ability to win are betting even money on his chances, but the prevailing odds are about 10 to 7 on Whitman. The two men came together once before this season, and then Whitman won in five close sets, the match being played in the challenge round for the Canadian championship.

In to-day's match Larned showed a wonderful command of the ball, hitting out free and fearlessly, but he was against a man a whole class below him, and that unfortunately had a big effect on his play. Whitman is known to be the steadiest player in this country, if not in the world, and Larned must earn most of his points in order to win. Whitman will make very few errors, and if Larned is at all off his game he is likely to be beaten.

There was a large and enthusiastic crowd in attendance and the weather was perfect, clear, and just warm enough to keep the players up to their work without being so hot as to affect their game.

The summary of to-day's scores follows:

Championship Singles, Final Round.—Wrenn, A. Larned beat George L. Wrenn, Jr., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Consolation Singles, Semi-final Round.—J. R. Allen beat J. R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—4, 6—2; J. P. Paret beat W. J. Clothier, 6—3, 6—4. Final Round—J. A. Allen beat J. P. Paret, 4—6, 6—0, 6—4.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS.

Place of Tournaments to be Changed to Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—It is probable that the intercollegiate tennis tournament will be held in October, and hereafter at the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia. This is the unanimous request of the members of the Intercollegiate Association, which requires only the formal approval of the National body to go into effect. The members of the National Committee have already signified their agreement informally.

The desire for the change comes from the fact that there has not been sufficient money made at New Haven to put on individual prizes or a new trophy since Harvard won the old one two years ago. The Merion Club proposes to offer a trophy and individual prizes as an inducement.

BRISK SPEEDWAY TRIALS.

Fast Roadsters Were Out in Force and Sharp Brushes Kept Drivers Busy.

There were brisk times on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. It was the busiest Monday in some weeks and there was much speedy strife among the harness horses. A. B. Gwathmey's new trotter Tiverton, by Galileo Rex, was a prominent performer, stepping down the course ahead of competitors several times. When the Speedway was comparatively deserted Tiverton measured his speed against David Wilson's pacer, Frank, and I. N. McGlehan's Elvol. Tiverton was the first at the finish in a smart display of speed, with Elvol second.

Soon after this Mr. Abbott came along with his steady chestnut pacer, Mantara. He won a brush from Mr. Simonds's Santos and was not averse to having a try at Tiverton, even if the latter was negotiating the road in a manner that boded no good to rivals. Tiverton was in front all the way after rounding the bend, but it was a good brush, nevertheless. Mantara broke once, which did not help his chances any. B. F. Pierce, with his bay trotter Freeland (3) (2:17¾) made his first appearance on the course in several weeks. The big gelding was soft, but stepped down the road ahead of another horse all right. Then he had a brush with Elvol in which Mr. McGlehan's gelding was the leader at the half-mile post.

Dr. Moore, with the goodlooking brown gelding Tioga, participated in several rattling brushes. First he showed the way to Mr. Bloch's bay pacer, Jim the Penman, (2:24¼.) Tioga was drawing a buggy and like Fleming was in it with Dr. Moore. About this time Henry Zahn drove up to the scene of action behind the mare Boston Belle. Boston Belle was soon engaged in a sharp speed dispute with Elvol in which Elvol moved the faster and reached the finish first. Then followed some fun between Tioga and Boston Belle. George Coleman, who drove up with William Northrup behind the black mare Irene, wagered a quart of ice cream with Dr. Moore that Boston Belle could defeat Tioga.

Up to the starting place went Mr. Zahn and Dr. Moore, and soon they came skimming around the turn. But Tioga broke and the Belle had it easy the rest of the way.

"He made a good break but a bad catch," said Dr. Moore after the brush, while Coleman, thinking of his ice cream, laughingly remarked that he was sorry it wasn't a warmer day.

They came down a second time. Again Tioga broke and again Boston Belle, who went without a skip all the way, was the winner, although Tioga went well after he was steadied. Two pacers, Dr. Gill's gray gelding Anheuser (2:24¾) and P. D. Schildwachter's Ball Bearings had two spirited tilts, Anheuser being the winner each time.

Anheuser was forced to accept second place in an encounter with Elvol. This was a good race all the way. Both horses moved with clean, rapid stride, and Anheuser made a game rush in the last eighth that showed he wasn't the sort to be beaten until it was all over. Elvol's lead was less than a length at the finish. Prior to this brush Elvol struck a snag in a stepping duel with Tiverton, Mr. Gwathmey's horse outspeeding Elvol for the second time in the afternoon.

There was a brush between Jim the Penman and the pacer Frank, in which the honors went to the Penman. In a four-cornered scramble Frank was the leader at the finish and Mantara second. The third horse was the big trotter Trump, whom C. R. Jarvis was driving. Mr. Jarvis had a good position with Trump and was making a bid for the first place, when his horse broke and fell back to third place. Jim the Penman was the other competitor.

Before coming up in the afternoon, Ike Fleming was on the Speedway with Nathan Straus's trotter Malacca. He called on the mare for a fast mile, and Malacca responded by reeling off a mile in 2:20. Charles Reilly was on the course yesterday for the first time in more than a month. He was behind his black trotter Mahlon, (2:13¾,) whom he has been jogging in Central Park of late.

GONFALON WON BY A HEAD.

In Closest Finish of the Day at Saratoga Outsider Was First.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Far Rockaway won the second part of the Grand Union Hotel Stakes this afternoon by a head from Lady Schorr, with Longshoreman only half a length away. For the first time in over a week the track was in good condition and the time made in several events was fast. The best finish of the day was in the last race of the day. The Kentuckian was favorite, with Gonfalon the outsider in a field of four. The Kentuckian and Gonfalon made all the pace, with the latter's hooded head showing in front by a narrow margin at the finish. The winner was at 9 to 1.

King Bramble won by a length from Lord Baltimore in the mile-and-three-sixteenths handicap. The latter was disqualified for fouling Alsike in the run down the back stretch, and Kunja, who was third at the finish, was placed second and Wait Not third. McCue, who rode Lord Baltimore, was suspended for three days for foul riding. Gala Day and High Jinks won their races very easily, and, as three favorites won, the pencilers had slightly the worst of the argument. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1899; six furlongs. Gala Day, 110 pounds, (Burns,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by three lengths; Godfrey, 110, (Neumeyer,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by one and a half lengths; Excelsia, 110, (O'Connor,) 12 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Lavanda, Terrorist, Mar Lolter, and Brahmin also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and three-sixteenths. King Bramble, 109 pounds, (Mitchell,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won by one length; Kunja, 102, (E. Murphy,) 60 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a head; Wait Not, 126, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—2:01¼. Lord Baltimore, 106, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, finished second, but was disqualified. Alsike and Peaceful also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Grand Union Hotel Stakes, Part II., for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Far Rockaway, 122 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 4 to 5, won by a head; Lady Schorr, 119, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by one-half length; Longshoreman, 112, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:14¾. Irritable and Annu also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. High Jinks, 104 pounds, (Mitchell,) 11 to 10 and 1 to 2, won by five lengths; Villa V., 107, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second by one and a half lengths; Hood's Brigade, 101, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, third. Time—1:41¾. Ingleside, Exit, Rochester, and The Burlington Route also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Gonfalon, 98 pounds, (Shaw,) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a head; The Kentuckian, 108, (O'Connor,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by one length; Advance Guard, 106, (Burns,) 16 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:52¾. Bannockburn also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at this meeting; five furlongs. Sir Christopher, 111 pounds; Galeton, 109; Matchless and Elfin Conig, 105 each; Queen Louise, 104; Uncle Bill and Midsummer, 103 each; Annoy, Bicor, and Federalist, 100 each; Prince Plausible, Mardelino, and Dolly Welthoff, 99 each; MacFlecknos, 98; Shiftless, 97; Laureate, 94; Ortrud, 92; Argent, 91; Allaire, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Harper Bennett and Edgefield, 109 pounds each; Boomerach, 107; Bard of Avon and Cherished, 106 each; Hand Vice and Trisagion, 105 each; Prima II. and Miss Daniels, 102 each; King's Favorite, 101.

THIRD RACE.—The Fairview Stud Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds; one mile. King Bramble, 110 pounds; John Yerkes and First Whip, 111 each; Naboclish, Greenock, Radford, and Elfin Conig, 101 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 126 pounds; Trillo, 118; Knight of the Garter, 113; Gonfalon, 110; Radford, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase over the short steeplechase course, about two miles. Baby Bill, 155 pounds; Mr. Dunlap, 141; Dr. Reed and The Cad, 130 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—Mile and a sixteenth—Chorus Boy, 104, (McGinn,) 1; Lee King, 93, 2; Mitt Boykin, 102, 3. Time—1:49¾. Six furlongs—La Mascotta, 107, (McGinn,) 1; Dorslice, 107, 2; Amelia Strathmore, 100, 3. Time—1:15. Five and a half furlongs—Wall, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Tony Lepping, 113, 2; George W. Jenkins, 113, 3. Time—1:09. Seven furlongs—Colonel Gay, 92, (Dale,) 1; Pinochle, 117, 2; Libble, 97, 3. Time—1:27¾. One mile—Ida Ledford, 96, (Dominick,) 1; Two Annies, 94, 2; Malay, 106, 3. Time—1:42¾. One and a half miles—The Barrister, 106, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Miss Bramble, 111, 2; Eight Bells, 103, 3. Time—1:21¾.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Four and a half furlongs—Bengal, 105, (Tally,) 1; The Elk, 108, 2; William Boyer, 105, 3. Time—0:57½. Six furlongs—Lenep, 102, (Kuhn,) 1; Found, 102, 2; Headwater, 107, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five and a half furlongs—Silurian, 100, (Winkfield,) 1; Satin Coat, 104, 2; Princess Tatyana, 107, 3. Time—1:08¾. One mile—The Unknown, 108, (Tally,) 1; The Lady, 111, 2; Eva Rice, 107, 3. Time—1:43¾. One mile

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WHERE IS THE EMPEROR?

Imperialism implies an Emperor. Our friends who are so sincerely and so laboriously alarmed about imperialism as an impending evil in the United States will admit that. As yet they may not have projected their fancy far enough beyond the object of their immediate excitement to grasp the fact; but if their attention is called to the point they will doubtless pause in their predictions for a moment and take note of the obvious conclusion that imperialism without an Emperor or his equivalent would be unthinkable. We cannot call up an intelligible image of Caesarism without a Caesar or of the imperialism of France without either the First or the Third NAPOLEON. Even in the Celestial Empire, which is the most conspicuous instance in modern times of what our friends think that we are coming to, though there is a very feeble Emperor, his functions are effectually performed by the Dowager Empress, without whose stern will and despotic temper nothing at all satisfying to the anti-imperialist imagination would exist.

Who is the Emperor, the thought of whom makes every individual hair on the gray heads of the anti-imperialists stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine? Logically it should be Major WILLIAM MCKINLEY. He it is who has been at the head of the Government during the brief period in which the threatening cloud of imperialism has been gathering swiftly on our horizon. It is he who has imposed his will on the representatives of the people, perverted the constitutional powers of his office, wielded the military and naval forces of the Nation as an engine of usurpation and conquest, defied the opinion of the people, and woven the threads of the conspiracy in which our rights and liberties are being strangled. (If some of these metaphors seem a little tangled, it must be remembered that the gentlemen from whose utterances they are collated affect the perfervid style and seek emphasis rather than accuracy or lucidity.) It is his reelection that the anti-imperialists are opposing as the worst of evils. Presumably it is within the second term, of which they seek to deprive him, that imperialism in its concrete form will arrive. If he is elected and shall refrain from having himself crowned on the steps of the Capitol by Chief Justice FULLER with the blessing of Bishop POTTER, it will be, they probably assume, only because, having the substance, he will be indifferent to the insignia of the imperial rank.

Now if anything would check the terror from which the anti-imperialists suffer long enough to enable them to get a cool and clear perception of the thing that terrifies them, we should say that it would be the thought of what sort of a figure Major WILLIAM MCKINLEY would present as an Emperor. Up to the time of the negotiating of the Spanish treaty even the anti-imperialists never found in his career a single fact, important or petty, that does not show him utterly and almost ridiculously unfitted for the rôle or anything remotely resembling it. As a politician he has unquestionably been very successful, and in a sense a leader, but it has been in the way that WENDELL PHILLIPS bitterly said that SEWARD led the anti-slavery sentiment—"as the foamcrest leads the wave." As President he has shown the utmost anxiety to ascertain and follow the will of the people. This has not been, in our opinion, because of a willingness to sacrifice his own convictions in order to secure popular support; it has rather been because his mind does not readily form convictions different from those of the average of his fellow-citizens, and because he has a modest and deep-seated confidence in the general soundness of the popular mind when it is made up. Doubtless he has made mistakes in some of his interpretations, and there have been occasions when his countrymen would have rejoiced exceedingly to see him show a bolder leadership, and would have followed him with eager fidelity. But these are not the mistakes of a man ambitious to be a dictator. It is not by the temper of a McKinley that the current of National life can be changed or free institutions undermined and overthrown. A great people will not be enslaved by a President who is constantly and anxiously listening for the first trustworthy expression of their wish.

"The Man on Horseback" cannot have his ear to the ground.

MR. M'LAUGHLIN'S DEGRADED ORGANIZATION.

In the State Convention of the New York Democracy, held at Syracuse, on Sept. 12, 1879, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER made a speech of menace in which he plainly told the convention that, if the majority nominated LUCIUS ROBINSON, the seventy-two Tammany delegates would walk out of the hall and organize another convention. He appealed personally to HUGH MCLAUGHLIN and the Kings County delegates not to see this great wrong put upon their brethren of Tammany. We may remark in passing that the "great wrong" was the renomination of a Governor who had ventured to interfere with Tammany's career of corruption and plunder, then, as now, its paramount interest and sole guide in politics.

Under the appeals of Mr. DORSHEIMER HUGH MCLAUGHLIN sat like a graven image. Not a man in the Kings delegation moved a muscle. Then occurred a dramatic incident. A Saratoga delegate arose and nominated JOHN C. JACOBS for Governor. JACOBS was a Kings delegate, the next friend of MCLAUGHLIN, and was Chairman of the convention. All the Tammany men saw instantly that this was a great stroke, the surest way to beat ROBINSON. Accordingly they began to shout, "Get up, Kings County, and support your own man." The face of MCLAUGHLIN still wore the expression that graces the sculptured visage of RAMESES II. at the temple of Karnak. JACOBS stole one sheepish glance at his boss and then, amid the Tammany din, arose and refused to let his name be used. ROBINSON was nominated. Tammany nominated JOHN KELLY and so defeated its party and elected CORNELL.

In those days Tammany pleaded and begged and supplicated with the Kings leaders. Now it holds them in bondage and treats them like dogs—literally like dogs, for it keeps them loyal and faithful by scraps and crumbs from its table. It never consults their wishes. It commands and they supinely obey. Since the fountain of patronage was removed from the Brooklyn City Hall and established in the New York City Hall, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN has never had a mind of his own or a wish that he dared to assert, and all his men have been as meek and mouselike as he.

Once again the whirligig of politics has brought around a time when Democrats, this time up-the-State Democrats, are shouting to the Democracy on the other side of the East River, "Get up, Kings County, and support your own man." It is a strong Kings County man now, the strongest Democrat for the Governorship contest that could be found in the State, and he is put forward in seriousness for the nomination. But MCLAUGHLIN looks timidly at CROKER, as JACOBS looked at him at Syracuse twenty-one years ago, and gives no sign. All his men are as spiritless as he is.

It is a shocking picture of political degradation. Mr. MCLAUGHLIN'S organization represents the dominant party in a community of more than a million population, a party that cast 100,000 votes in the Presidential election of 1892. Yet he dare not say his political soul is his own, and his organization is a mere gelatinous affix to the Tammany band of independent outlaws.

There is a spirit of independence among the rank and file of the Kings Democracy. In the election last year an unfit candidate was nominated by the machine for Register, and he was beaten at the polls by the Republican candidate, although every other nominee of the Democrats was elected. But the chiefs of the party have no independence. They are in vassalage to CROKER and to their bread and butter. They are entirely willing that CROKER shall control the convention and dictate the nomination of some anti-Hill person who could not be elected even in an off year, so long as CROKER permits the stream of patronage to flow their way.

One would suppose that there might be a few Kings delegates to the convention who would so fret under the humiliation of complete subserviency to Tammany that they would resolve to support Mr. COLER even if their aged leader preferred the content and contempt of his present serfdom. If only a part of the delegation should join in the effort of Mr. HILL, COLER might be nominated and the convention kept out of the vile and treacherous hands of the Tammany band.

THE PROSPECT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We publish in another column a dispatch from the well-known correspondent at Washington of The Philadelphia Ledger giving a summary of the advices received by the Secretary of War from Judge TAFT, the Chairman of the commission sent out to the Philippines to organize civil government in the islands. They are very encouraging.

Judge TAFT is reported to be confident that his commission can take charge of affairs by the first of September, and expects little serious difficulty. This cheerful view is based on the fact that nearly all the prominent Filipinos engaged with AGUINALDO have accepted the terms of the amnesty proclamation, have taken the oath of allegiance, and have been released on their parole and transported at the expense of the Government to their homes in the various parts of the islands. Those who remain in arms, and their leader, AGUINALDO himself, are said to be deterred from coming in because of their fear that under the terms of amnesty their recent guerrilla operations will be regarded as contrary to the laws of war, and subject them to court-martial and military punishment. The commission is said to recommend that the proclamation be modified so as to free them from this liability, and extended beyond the 21st of September, as originally provided. If this can be done with safety there is no doubt of its effect, and the question of safety can well be left to the commission and to the military commander, Gen. MACARTHUR.

It will be necessary, of course, to await the official statement of Judge TAFT'S views and purposes, but there can be little question that the above representation of them is substantially correct. If it shall prove to be so, it will be a matter of general congratulation. Judge TAFT, as well as the other members of his commission, enjoys the confidence of the Government and of the people. He is a man of cool and independent judgment and of the highest character. His sympathies have not at any time been with the extreme expansionists, and the task he has undertaken has been assumed as a matter of the plainest duty. We may be sure that the standard he will seek to apply will be an exacting one.

THE CONVICTION OF POWERS.

The protest of CALEB POWERS against his conviction as an accessory to the murder of GOEBEL will receive an assenting response from many men of candid minds who are accustomed to weigh evidence and are familiar with the forms of procedure in properly conducted trials by jury. The evidence in the case would, in most States and with most juries, have led to a disagreement. It was conflicting, and anybody could see that on one side or the other there was shameless perjury. The worst thing proved against POWERS was his active participation in the organization and bringing to Frankfort of the mountaineers. They came ostensibly to support TAYLOR, but really they were "looking for trouble," and their presence was a provocation to violence. No credible evidence was introduced that showed or tended to prove that POWERS had any connection with the actual murder or was privy to the plot. Probably a case as good as that made out against him might be worked up against five hundred men who were in Frankfort on the day of the shooting.

The faults in the procedure were that the rules as to the admissibility of evidence were loosely and ignorantly applied, and that the reward of $100,000 was dangerously large. The opinion of the best police authorities is against excessive rewards for the detection of crime, as offering a temptation to the formation of conspiracies to convict. The dreadful state of political morals in Kentucky may also be counted as an element not to be omitted in considering the causes that have led to the conviction of POWERS on unsatisfactory and unconvincing evidence. The sentence to life imprisonment instead of to death is wholly out of keeping with the theory of positive guilt. Any man who was concerned in the assassination of GOEBEL ought to be sent to the gallows if proved guilty. The life sentence is itself a criticism of the verdict.

MURDER IN NEW YORK.

The ado over the Scharn murder case indicates pretty clearly that the sensational newspapers in this city are hard put to it for "sensations" of that particular kind. This case, indeed, seems likely to be classed for a short time with the Guldensuppe and Kate Adams cases, as the most notable New York murder case of its year; but nothing has thus far transpired concerning it to lead one to consider it really memorable. Sad as it is, this brutal killing of a poor girl whose manner of living seems, to say the least, to have been careless, is but an ordinary crime in low life, and its mystery is likely soon to be solved.

It may be remembered, however, as the last murder case in this State in which the substance of private letters or papers found among the victim's effects is published with the permission of the police before it has legally been made an essential part of the case at the Coroner's inquest. The amendment to Section 642 of the Penal Code, passed at the last session of the Legislature, makes the publication of such documents or their substance, before they have been declared by the Coroner, in writing, to be necessary aids in the administration of justice, a misdemeanor.

Conditions have changed in this big city since the seventies, when allusions to "New York's daily murder" were popular in other cities. There certainly is better protection for human life now than there was then, and most of the murders of this hour are the outcome of low brawls and generally due to rum or jealousy. Of craftily contrived, cold-blooded murders that develop into celebrated cases and enhance the reputations of detectives and criminal lawyers there are happily few. For this we must be thankful. But the fact that the police seem much less capable than they used to be in the heyday of the Wallings and Williamses and Byrneses to ferret out crime is not the less disheartening. Few as the memorable and uncommon murder cases have been in this city lately, the murderer in two of them at least entirely baffled the vigilance of the guardians of our peace, while in a third notorious case the only suspected person was acquitted of the crime in court.

In the Scharn case the mystery seems chiefly to centre in the fact that, while the girl obviously gave up her life only after a hard struggle with her slayer, whether he was a thief or one of her lovers, or both, in her room in a flimsily built flat, yet not one of the many other occupants of the house, in which probably a sneeze in the cellar can be plainly heard on the top floor, will admit that he or she heard any unusual noise. In that particular the case bears a close resemblance to the killing of MAMIE CUNNINGHAM, one of the recent celebrated cases which have baffled our police.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Just as the work of sanitary improvement which the Americans have well started in Havana has set free a lot of long-buried disease germs in the best residential quarters of the city, with a somewhat serious outbreak of yellow fever in consequence, so the measurably successful attempt to substitute honesty for the former universal corruption in the administration of the old Spanish laws has resulted in the creation for the time being of a situation which some observers say is worse than that which previously existed. The Spanish laws, it is explained, were carefully and ably designed, with a view to giving an army of big and little officials as many opportunities as possible for supplementing their small and precarious salaries by selling favors and opening short cuts through innumerable regulations and delirious tangles of red tape. In the old days one could at least "do business" by using the recognized argument with the proper officers, and as the method had been thoroughly systematized the incidental expenses of it were regarded like rent, taxes, and the other necessary burdens of commercial and social life. It was an execrable system in almost every respect, but it "worked," and both Cubans and foreigners were able to accommodate themselves to it. Now, however, the old laws, which were devised for violation and not for enforcement, remain in all their bewildering complexity, while the bribe-takers are comparatively few and very cautious, and practically all of the former short cuts are closed up. The natural but utterly unforeseen outcome is a vast amount of inconvenience and not a small amount of real injustice. This, it should be stated, is a carpetbagger's view of the case, and it may contain an element of the exaggeration in which the advocates of instant annexation are so fond of indulging. There is also an element of truth in it, however, and the queer situation illustrates the folly of putting new wine into old bottles.

—There is nothing very mysterious in the tendency shown by the pious Boers to violate their paroles, and sometimes to fight and sometimes to plot against the Government which they have just solemnly sworn to support and obey. In the first place, many of the English officers, according to reports in every way credible, are using all of their large ability to make themselves detested by the burghers who surrendered. The latter seem to have been treated both harshly and insolently by their alien masters, and they have not been adequately protected from the vengeance of that portion of their countrymen who are still keeping up the hopeless struggle for political independence. These things alone are enough to account for more than a few broken paroles, but it must also be remembered that the piety of the typical Boers is of the old-fashioned sort and is apt to justify almost anything which injures a national enemy. Regarding themselves as the special, if not the only, objects of Divine favor, their instinctive hostility for people with customs differing from their own is combined with a contemptuous hatred of those people as heretics whose removal from the world will be a distinct benefit to it. In fanatics, conscientiousness is not incompatible with the queerest of morality, especially in dealings with "heathen" or the representatives of an adverse theology. Every race at a certain stage in its development has believed in "spoiling the Egyptians," and has done it whenever opportunity offered, and the Boers, or at least a considerable number of them, are now at precisely that stage. It is not at all remarkable, therefore, that they see no binding force in an oath forced upon them by the British and do not hesitate to conspire against the men who hold their promises of submission and fealty.

—Of no sailor grievance has more been made than of the ship owner's encouragement of his Captain's inclination to fill his forecastle with men of other colors than white. In discussions of this tendency it has almost invariably been assumed that the frequently manifested preference for Oriental crews was due, primarily, to considerations of economy, and in the second place to the greater safety with which the tyrant Captain and the "bucko mate" could gratify their cruel instincts when they had to deal only with the docile weaklings of the East. A courageous correspondent of The London Times declares that these theories are all wrong, and he dismisses them contemptuously as held only by people who know both as much and as little as Mr. CLARK RUSSELL of modern sea life. According to this authority, the "lascars" are employed, not because they are cheaper or because they do not resent abuse, but for the very good reason that they are better sailors. By them, he says, "the work of the vessels is better done; they are more efficient, more sober, and more trustworthy in every way." Continuing in this surprising strain, he says that one can tell almost at a glance what vessels have lascar crews by the better kept up appearance of the steamers, their superior cleanliness, &c. Not only are the British seaman and fireman charged with being drunken and insubordinate, but it is asserted that if they can possibly do it, they will steal anything they can find from the cargo, drink especially, and, unless they are actually taken in the act of doing so, no presumptive evidence is of any value to convict. "We all wish the British sailor well," concludes the writer of the letter, "but the sailor must also help himself. Life at sea is so very different now to what it was when sailing ships did all the work that we must have men to do the work in port and at sea who can be trusted, and if the British seamen will not behave, others will be found who can and will, and this I consider will be a national misfortune." Sailors other than British may profit by reflecting upon these statements, and ship owners and Captains are to be congratulated on having found an able defender at last.

—Possibly the Merchants' Association would have made a deeper impression on the popular mind if its report on the Ramapo conspiracy had turned the conclusion of the whole matter around—if, instead of saying that the city would lose $195,000,000 by contracting with the Ramapo Company for its additional water supply, the statement had been made that by carrying their scheme through the men interested would acquire that colossal amount of clear gain. So put, realization of what the schemers are after becomes much more easy, and the impulse to oppose them much more strong. Presented the other way, the question seems to be merely as to the wisdom or unwisdom of a certain policy, but with the contemplated winnings of a few individuals definitely in view the chances of indifference to a loss divided between millions of people and spread over forty-five years are appreciably decreased. Personalities are always more interesting than abstractions, and if the facts are brought out nobody is apt to forget that this Ramapo business is full of personality. It is the reverse of abstract. This man, and this and this, all of whom could be named and kept in view, are after a lot of the hardest kind of hard dollars, and they will get them, too, unless the Merchants' Association or somebody else stops them.

—Having in China a larger force than any other of the allied nations, it is not at all remarkable that the Japanese have done the bulk of the fighting. That was to be expected; and to be expected, also, by all who know their military history, was the courage, reckless, but effective, with which they have headed the rush to Peking. There is good excuse for surprise, however, in the fact that only the Japanese have seemed to understand the world's eager desire for prompt and detailed news of the advance. The American commanders on land and water have done fairly well in this respect—certainly as well as, and perhaps better than, any of the other Occidentals—but even they have shown altogether too great a regard for economy in the sending of cable dispatches, and with absolutely incomprehensible frequency have neglected to date their messages, thereby seriously detracting from the value of what little information the messages contained. The Japanese are more considerate. Time and again, and especially during the last few days, they have been the only source of knowledge as to what was going on, and their service has always been accurate as well as explicit. The civilized world owes no small debt to Japan for what she has done since the envoys were besieged. Her conduct has been simply irreproachable, and those who doubted her capacity to take a place beside the Western nations ought to begin the preparation of a few apologies.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST'S PLEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to you, published yesterday, Mr. Clayton says:

"Imperialism is a mere ghost, the nightmare of Bostonian supersentimentalists, a scarecrow to frighten the ill-informed, a bait for voters, or a filmsy excuse for those who, having determined to vote for Bryan anyhow, feel the need of excusing their action in voting for principles which they abominate."

Let me say to Mr. Clayton just this: The Republicans and gold Democrats who are flopping this year to Mr. Bryan on the anti-imperialism issue are men of a reasonable degree of fair-mindedness and intelligence. A large proportion of McKinley adherents, of which Mr. Clayton is one, feel it their duty to pump into the opposition such unreasoning ridicule and indiscriminate abuse as the above. Mr. Clayton should remember that anti-imperialists are still outside the walls of the lunatic asylum, and that they have an idea that reasonable discussion is the first resort of a strong opponent, and ridicule and abuse the very last. I think nothing so much as this confirms anti-imperialists in their views, which they have formed with some care. It may be a gratifying vent to one's spleen to hit a man over the head with a club, but it doesn't make votes.

Incidentally, Mr. Editor, the same thing may be said of your editorial of this morning, "The Apologists for Bryan," in which, forsooth, you compare him to a mad dog!

Mr. Clayton says: "The platform of 1900 declares anti-imperialism to be the paramount issue. But nowhere has Mr. Bryan made such a declaration. He is the platform, he is the Alpha and Omega of Bryanism. * * * No sane and careful man can really believe that the plank will not be regarded in the heart of Bryan now exactly as he regarded it in 1898."

One would suppose that Mr. Bryan's notification speech at Indianapolis would settle the above point. If he devoted the whole of such a speech to anti-imperialism it is fairly reasonable to suppose that he also considers it the paramount issue. But if further proof is needed of Mr. Bryan's belief in anti-imperialism as the paramount issue, I wish to clip the following from THE TIMES's report of Mr. Bryan's speech at Lincoln, Aug. 16:

"But the Republican Party has brought into this campaign a question more important than any question that merely involves the system of taxation, the industrial system, or the financial system. The Republican Party attacks the fundamental principles upon which our Government rests, and when the Republican Party strikes at the very foundation of free government, it injects into the campaign an issue of overshadowing importance."

Now, free silver was the paramount issue in 1896. If anti-imperialism is in 1900, free silver is not, and will not, therefore, be regarded by Mr. Bryan as in 1896. Mr. Clayton may, therefore, choose one of two alternatives. He may say that the above facts and proof are not sound. I cannot see how; or he may say, as most McKinley men would, that Mr. Bryan is not sincere. Now Mr. Bryan has not been tried by fire, and we cannot swear to his sincerity. But we are willing to take him on faith, judging from what we have seen of him. Moreover, we have our own ideas about the sincerity of Mr. McKinley and his Administration in dealing with many public questions for the last few years.

Mr. Clayton says: "We refused to give independence to our own dear Southern States." Quite true, but no one doubts that after the civil war it was the constant intention of the Government to admit them to citizenship as soon as feasible. Have any Filipinos been admitted to citizenship; have even those peaceful Filipinos who, Republicans declare, are loyal to us and who are supposed to form the best element there? Has the Administration as much as hinted that even these very loyal and very intelligent subjects might some time become citizens?

A reason for anti-imperialism which seems to me the most important of any is this: Heretofore the United States have been contiguous to each other, except in the case of Alaska, and reasonably homogeneous. In the Philippines are 10,000,000 people, thousands of miles away from us and of a different race. Now, history shows us that the nation which keeps well together in every way, which spends her highest efforts on internal improvement of people and institutions, which develops territorially only after her timber at home is well seasoned, is the nation which is a stayer, which exists for hundreds of years as a great nation. When we have leavened the lump here at home, when we have assimilated the vast numbers here in our midst, but not yet of us, then we will be in better condition for foreign problems.

I come of Republican stock, voted for Mr. McKinley in 1896, and admire the early mission and history of the Republican Party, but I thank God that I can believe that there are other great and patriotic men besides Republicans. Mr. Lincoln said that we could tru[illegible] and, although cor[illegible] to cause the ele[illegible] may actually cause his election, I believe that the conscience and intelligence of the people in 1900 is with William Jennings Bryan.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
New York, Aug. 20, 1900.

WHERE IS THE SILVER?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing your letters from readers published in THE SUNDAY TIMES, I am impressed with the profound wisdom of your contributor, Joseph Culbertson Clayton. No doubt he is a direct descendant of the renowned house of Clayton.

In his article headed "Anti-Bryanism" he says much, among other things that we must know that upon the inauguration of Mr. Bryan he would have the power instantly to order payments due from the United States to be made in silver dollars. Please, Sir, tell me where Bryan, if he be elected, will get the silver dollars from to pay the dues due from the United States? In our last Treasury report we find the following statement made under date of Aug. 17: $421,829,000 in silver dollars to secure silver certificates for a like amount outstanding; silver dollars and bullion of 1890 amounting to $71,978,000 to cover Treasury notes outstanding, and $14,841,376 in silver left out of an available cash balance of $141,550,684.

The silver dollars only amount to $14,841,376, which would only go a small way in paying Government dues. Perhaps Mr. Bryan has mountains of solid silver ready to unveil and ship to the United States Treasury, as soon as he is inaugurated, and proceed to coin fifty-cent dollars with a rapidity necessary to meet all the demands on the United States, or perhaps those Democrats alluded to by Roosevelt with his new and original title will surround the cold-storage vaults of the United States Treasury with Bryan as leader, and break in with pickaxes, &c., and get the silver dollars which are all held in reserve funds to take care of the silver certificate issue which the public now hold, namely, to the amount of $421,829,000.

No doubt you have some in your pocket now. I find I hold $3 of them at the present time. I don't see how Bryan can get hold of them to pay off all Treasury dues; also, cannot understand why the Government continues to coin the fifty-cent dollar when it would be worth just as much in bullion. I would think it best for the Government not to go on perpetrating the fraud of coining the fifty-cent dollar at the rate of 1,000,000 a month, at the ratio of 16 to 1. Sell the bullion and be consistent, and not make any more McKinley dollars.

If Mr. Clayton will answer this question suggested by his article he will dispose of a practical part of the issue.

E. G. SANFORD.
Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 20, 1900.

WHY HE READS THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editor myself, albeit a mere Britisher, I know you will be pleased to learn that I appreciate your endeavors to educate the people of this country. I heartily congratulate you on having obtained my approval, for I can assure you that it is difficult to satisfy the journalistic aspirations of one who has been trained in the serene circles of British newspaperdom.

The crudities and asperities of some of your highly esteemed—I believe that is how you chaps refer to one another—contemporaries grate upon the newly arrived Londoner. During the Boer war I was driven frantic with "Ladysmith surrenders" and "Kimberley Yields" which the excellent Mr. Pulitzer pressed upon me on different Saturday evenings, only to awake the following morning to find no mention of those startling "events." My blood fairly boiled when my countrymen were jeered at for their inability to dislodge the Boers from behind their kopjes, and when, later on, the British arms gained victory after victory, and my compatriots were written down as bullies and tyrants, I felt disposed to go down to Park Row and exchange pleasantries with the gentleman in charge. But I cooled down under the reflection that journalistic contingencies have to be provided for and against, and when later on I read that the envoys in Peking had killed their wives and families before committing suicide and that Sir Robert Hart had laid violent hands on himself I felt that the spirit of Ananias animates and will not be denied and that this same spirit is not so much pro-Boer as superimaginative.

When I peruse certain newspapers and read of "Lord Beresford," who is no "lord," of "Lord Charles Russell," who was a "lord," of "Lord Cornwallis West" who is plain "Mr." and only a colonel of a local volunteer corps, of "Mrs. Ogden Mills declining to meet the Prince of Wales because he has been talking to an American lady not of the '400,'" of the budget being introduced by the Lord Chancellor, of Gen. De Wet capturing 4,000 men—on a Saturday again—of the Duchess of Argyll being nearly sixty years of age, of London chorus girls having no pretensions to beauty, of the superiority of everything American to everything British, a holy joy takes possession of me and I feel avenged.

But, ad rem.

It is easy, therefore, to understand why I read THE NEW YORK TIMES. To take up your paper after a course of your esteemed contemporaries is to get into a cool, shady place after traversing the scorching plain. It is translation from a Bowery boozing den to the calm and dignified atmosphere of the library. One leaves the gutter snipe's noisome bravado for conversation with a gentleman.

From a perusal of your "esteemed contemporaries" one arises with the impression that the average American is, despite the fact that he is the "greatest citizen in the world," a vulgar, ostentatious, and somewhat ungrammatical thief. I turn to THE TIMES to discover that the average American is a thoughtful person, striving to live up to high ideals, humble with the sense of his own smallness, modestly proud of the strides his people have made, but profoundly impressed with the conviction that there is great room for improvement even when compared with nations of a more ancient type. I do not see in THE TIMES any ridiculous Chauvinism, and the absurd twaddle about America's ability to whip the European powers combined is conspicuously absent. You seem sober, sane, critical, well informed, and impartial. The peoples on the other side are neither imbecile nor dishonest in your eyes, and you appear to grasp the proposition that it is scarcely worth while lying in a wholesale way in order to gain the patronage of the most ignorant and the most worthless of this cosmopolitan community. You are, happily, not called upon to contradict the news of Saturday in your Sunday edition, and when you want to flay your British cousin, it is done in a gentlemanly manner by a pessimistic Britisher, the genial, if sardonic, A. J. Wilson of London, who is nothing if not gloomy, but whose pen is honest and clean. Your editorials seem as if you had studied logic not only out of, text books, but in the great centres of thought, and they do not smack of prejudice inflamed by cheap whisky.

I can read THE TIMES without having it impressed upon me over breakfast that So-and-So sells the best sort of ointment for large boils, and my deglutition of the succulent sausage is not marred by the contemplation of the cures effected on some long-suffering females by a marvel in feminine pathology. I can read THE TIMES without having the so-called enormities of wealthy persons presented in lurid language, and THE TIMES does not offend my sense of dignity by informing me that a small dealer in bicycle suits possesses a daughter who is about to be led to the hymeneal altar by a worthy young man, who has made $10,000 by vending mock jewelry. I subscribe to THE TIMES because my children are not therein informed of the latest movements of fake fighters and bunko men, and of the most recent developments in Tenderloin society.

In short, THE TIMES is the best newspaper published in New York, and one of the best published anywhere.

That's why I read THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ADOLPHUS ROSENBERG.
New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

Talkers at the Park Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed complaints of the non-classical character of the music programmes given in our public parks. It seemed to me yesterday that, while the programme given in Prospect Park was weak, I would rather have it so unless a proper distribution of the audience could be made. At least one section of seats should be reserved for talkers, and a sign so indicating should be conspicuously placed. There should also be ushers with magic wands to point the non-listeners to their appointed section.

Yesterday's opportunity was the first I have had this season to listen to any of these outdoor concerts, and I had to change my seat three times to get away from the clatter of thoughtless tongues. I was glad the programme was no deeper.

MUSIC LOVER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1900.

Missionaries in China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in to-days issue of THE TIMES from Mr. Clinton Stevens is a stumbler if taken from a Christian standpoint, and I hope Mr. Stevens is a Christian. We are taught by Christ, (see Matthew xxviii., 19.) "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." He did not say except China, although that empire existed at the time. Again we have St. Paul, the prince of missionaries. His whole career was one of missionary work. If the Christian religion is out of place on any portion of God's earth, surely Christ would not have expressly commanded it to be universally taught. No, the missionary must go forward and the Christian churches and the Christian Governments must sustain him, or else they are hypocrites. Christ says, "He that is not for Me is against Me." So there can be no half way.

ADREM.
New York, Aug. 20, 1900.

Mr. Cable as a Prophet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

George W. Cable has hit off us anti-imperialists thus:

"'One of the things I pity most in this vain world,' drawled Doctor Keene, 'is a hive of patriots who don't know where to swarm.' And the next sentence shows their feelings toward the farmers:

"'Oh! Agricole! Agricole! venez ici; we want you.'"—"The Grandissimes," Chapter IX., Page 879.

ANDOVER.
New York, Aug. 20, 1900.

CIVIL RULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Cabinet has given considerable time of late to the discussion of Philippine affairs; notwithstanding the stress of the Chinese situation. Since the Taft Commission began its work at Manila in May progress has been made in preparing the way for a permanent form of government under which there may be peace. Secretary Root has been advised by Judge Taft that the commission will be ready to assume the government of the islands Sept. 1, according to the instructions given the Commissioners by the President last April just as they were about to sail from San Francisco.

Practically the insurrection is over, and Judge Taft expresses the confident belief that little difficulty will be met in inaugurating the new government. Most of the prominent Filipinos have acknowledged that the islands have more to hope for under American rule than they could have had in the success of the insurrection. Many of the active insurgent leaders have availed themselves of the offer of amnesty, taken the oath of allegiance, and gone about their private business.

Probably not over a score remain in active hostility to our forces. These are the more daring officers of the insurgent army, who obeyed Aguinaldo's order to resort to guerrilla warfare. Some of these, it is said, would quickly take the oath under the amnesty proclamation if it were not for the fact that they believe the amnesty policy does not apply to guerrillas, and fear they would be shot as bandits if they came in. Judge Taft says he is told on good authority that this is the motive that keeps Aguinaldo in hiding in North Luzon, and he urges such offers to Aguinaldo and the guerrilla leaders as will induce them to abandon their hostilities and accept the new regime. A number of the officers of the insurgent army are now trying to get into communication with Aguinaldo and convey to him the assurances made by Gen. MacArthur that if he will surrender and take the oath he shall have his liberty.

The proclamation of amnesty would apply to Aguinaldo but for his guerrilla order. The proclamation declares the offer of "amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been, in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of ninety days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty."

The ninety days in which the insurgent leaders may comply with the proclamation expire Sept. 21. The period will be extended and the terms modified, so as to afford Aguinaldo and the officers with him a chance to come in. The following captured insurgent officers have recently been set free on parole, after taking the oath: Pantaleon Garcia, Pascual Alvarez, Pablo Padilla, Pablo Ocampo, Venancio Concepcion, Manuel Sityar, Hilario Tal Nacido, Bimbrano Romey, and Pio del Pilar. Gen. MacArthur has shown every possible kindness to the insurgents who gave themselves up. They were fed, clothed, transported to Manila or their homes in any part of the archipelago by railway, steamboat, or wagon. To give enlisted men an inducement to take advantage of the amnesty, Gen. MacArthur has given every man who surrendered and took the oath 30 pesos for his rifle. It has been said that German and American operators were smuggling guns into the islands to be sold in this way to the military forces in the Philippines, but this is ridiculed as absurd by army officers.

The substitutions of civil for military government will probably extend to all the islands except Sulu at once. The army of occupation will continue doing police duty. The first aim of the commission will be to establish good courts and schools throughout the islands. Altogether, from Judge Taft's point of view, the outlook is encouraging, and the problems involved in the government of the islands seem likely to give far less trouble than has been anticipated.

J. M. C.

NUGGETS.

Saved on Household Expenses.

"While I was away, Kitty, you saved some house money, of course?"

"Yes, Harry, I saved a lot; but I spent it all on ice cream."—Detroit Free Press.

Quick Flitters.

Resort Hotel Keeper—Any guests in this evening's train?

'Bus Driver—Nobody to speak of. Only a single-trunk woman and a grip gent.—Boston Transcript.

Clever Idea.

"Boston has some new portable schoolhouses."

"That's good. When the schoolmarm 'boards round' she can take the schoolhouse with her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All His Fault.

"Women beat the world."

"What's the matter now?"

"When my wife wants anything pretty to wear she hints around until I persuade her to buy it; then after she has worn it out she pitches into me for encouraging her to be so extravagant."—Chicago Record.

The Office and the Man.

"You are never in your office," complained the angry taxpayer. "Yet before election you sought the office hard enough."

"I did," replied the other man, "but the office may seek me now."—Baltimore American.

"SCUTTLE."

[The paeans of the anti-expansionist.]
From The Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.

Here's a toast and a motto for one and all,
The young in the flush of life,
The old who totter, the frail who fall,
The lads out there in the strife.
A glorious banner to float on high,
To flutter aloft in the sun,
For the boys in blue as they fall and die—
"Americans, cut and run!"

Here's a merry jest for the comrade brave
Who sleeps 'neath the mango trees,
Let us haul it joyously over his grave
Till it cracks up there in the breeze.
Let us hang o'er the soldier that sleeps
where he fell,
To honor the deed he's done,
A message from home, where the loved ones dwell—
"Americans, cut and run!"

What mat

THE BRONX'S LARGE GAIN

It Shows an Increase of 127.70 Per Cent. in Population.

Leads the Five Boroughs in Relative Growth—Queens Comes Second, with 75.76 Per Cent.

James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, has prepared a table showing that in the last decade the population of the Borough of the Bronx has increased by a larger percentage than that of any other borough of the city. His statement is as follows:

The population of New York County was 1,515,301 in 1890, according to the eleventh census. Of that number, 74,085 were in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now that portion of the Borough of the Bronx between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers, and which was annexed to the City and County of New York in 1874. These figures show that in 1890, according to the eleventh census, the population of what is now the Borough of Manhattan was 1,441,216.

The census of 1900 gives the population of the Borough of Manhattan as 1,850,093. The numerical increase during the decade is 408,877, or 29.02 per cent.

The territory now known as the Borough of the Bronx consisted in 1890 of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New York and the town of Westchester, part of the town of Eastchester, and part of the town of Pelham of the County of Westchester. In 1890 the eleventh census showed the population of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City and County of New York to be 74,085, and that portion of Westchester above mentioned and which was annexed to the City and County of New York in 1895 and made a part of the Borough of the Bronx in 1898 to be, as nearly as can be approximated, 13,970, making a total of 88,085 in the territory now known as the Borough of the Bronx.

The census of 1900 gives the population of the Borough of the Bronx as 200,507. The numerical increase during the decade is 112,422, or 127.70 per cent.

The population of Kings County was 838,547 in 1800 according to the eleventh census. The census of 1900 shows the population of the Borough of Brooklyn, which is co-extensive with the County of Kings, to be 1,166,582. The numerical increase during the decade is 328,035, or 39.12 per cent.

The population of the territory now comprising the Borough of Queens in 1890 was, as nearly as can be estimated, 87,050. The census of 1900 gives the population of the Borough of Queens as 152,990. The numerical increase during the decade is 65,940, or 75.76 per cent.

The population of the County of Richmond was 51,693 in 1890. The census of 1900 gives the population of the Borough of Richmond, which is co-extensive with the County of Richmond, as 67,021. The numerical increase during the decade is 15,328, or 29.65 per cent.

TABULATED STATEMENT.

	Population 1890.	Population 1900.	Per Cent. Increase.
Bronx	88,085	200,507	127.70
Queens	87,050	152,990	75.76
Brooklyn	838,547	1,166,582	39.12
Richmond	51,693	67,021	29.65
Manhattan	1,441,216	1,850,093	29.02
Total	2,506,591	3,437,292	37.12

CHICAGO'S POPULATION.

Official Census Return Gives 1,698,575, an Increase of 598,725 in Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The population of the City of Chicago, according to the official count of the return of the twelfth census, is as follows:

	1900.	1890.
Chicago City	1,698,575	1,099,850

These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 598,725, or 54.44 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 503,185, showing an increase of 596,665, or 118.58 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The dispatch announcing the census figures in regard to Chicago was a hard blow to the air castles built by members of the Two Million Club and others. Despite its showing an increase of 54.44 per cent. over the census of ten years ago, the people of Chicago will hardly be satisfied, in view of recent disgruntled sentiments expressed after advance information.

The school census for Chicago is 2,007,695, as announced last week. This means that it credits the city with just 309,120 too many persons.

KANSAS CITY FIRE CHAMPIONS.

They Win the Cup in the Professional Class by a Large Margin.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—On account of the representations against the ruling whereby the representatives of the Kansas City Fire Department were disqualified in the international fire department championship competition, on the ground of professionalism, the French Exposition authorities decided to create a special class for paid firemen, which included the Kansas City contingent and the Italian firemen, all the other teams being composed of volunteers, for whom the competition was evidently intended, no official fire department of any country being represented.

Even the French Fire Department did not compete. This was not previously made clear, and the representatives of Kansas City were not aware of the fact that the competition was only intended for volunteer fire departments. The Kansas City firemen, in the preliminary exercises, completely outdistanced all others in power of engines and promptitude and rapidity of their work. They defeated the Italians in the final test to-day with ease, the Americans reaching and extinguishing the fire and rescuing the inmates in 3 minutes 42 seconds, the Italians taking 10 minutes 12 seconds to carry out the same programme.

Kansas City thus won the World's Professional Championship Cup. The officers received gold medals and silver medals and the money prize, 6000f., was divided among the officers and men. The Minister of War, Gen. André, presented the prizes to Capt. Hale.

Portugal won the volunteer championship.

REPORTED MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Physician Said to Have Found Cause of Bright's Disease.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Rome which declares that an important medical discovery, namely, the cause of Bright's disease, has been made by Dr. Ovid Brown, formerly of New York, and now of Rome.

No information in regard to the identity of Dr. Ovid Brown was obtainable yesterday from persons likely to have full knowledge of all pathologists and physicians of reputation who had resided in this city. A pathologist of wide reputation who was President of the County Medical Society said:

"I do not know Dr. Brown, and have searched in vain for a record of him in authorities that do not omit or err. Still, I do not say that he was never in New York. As to the discovery of the cause of Bright's disease, that is very vague. What does it mean? The bacillus of the disease? The causes of Bright's disease are known to be irritation and congestion. They are generally the result of the abuse or use of stimulants, but may come from exposure to extremes of temperature, as in the case of bakers or stokers on ocean steamers, lead poisoning, scarlet fever, in the case of children, and so forth. Such news should be received with reserve. There may be something in it, but the dispatch is not clear on any point."

"I do not," said Dr. J. S. Warren—of 150 West Forty-eighth Street, who was once Treasurer of the County Medical Society, "know this Dr. Brown or of his discovery. There is nothing in it, in my opinion. It is probably on a par with other 'discoveries' about consumption and other diseases that crop up so often. The dispatch is very vague, anyway, and I take no stock in the story."

Railroad Strike in Wales.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 20.—Owing to a strike of some two thousand Taff Vale Railroad men, traffic on the railroad has been stopped, and there has been some violence against volunteer workers.

Kaiser Awards Medals to Artists.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—To-day Emperor William awarded medals to artists who had exhibited at the Berlin Exposition. There was no American among them.

MASS FOR KING HUMBERT.

Archbishop Corrigan Presides at Ceremonies at St. Patrick's.

Italians from all parts of the city filled St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday at a solemn high mass of requiem and pontifical absolution for King Humbert. Consul General Branchi of Italy, who represented the Italian Government, and many of the Consuls of other countries in this city were present, besides Secretary Youngs, representing Gov. Roosevelt and Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and other city officials.

The Italians present represented almost every walk of life. The Italian women from the east and lower west sides made the scene picturesque by the variegated colors of their headdresses and their bright ribbons and the multiplicity of color in their gowns.

At the head of the centre aisle of the church stood a catafalque draped in black and purple and surmounted with a crown symbolical of the state of the dead King. At the side and over a coffin a long black velvet robe was thrown. At either side of the catafalque were six bronze candelabra, each having five lights.

Archbishop Corrigan sat on his throne wearing a cope and other insignia of his office. Grouped about him were over forty Italian priests of the city and vicinity and near by were Father Lavelle and Father Connolly, who attended the Archbishop during the service. The celebrant of the mass was Father Anacletus De Angelis; Deacon, Father Rocchi; Sub-Deacon, Father Sorrentino, and Masters of Ceremonies, Father Gerardo Ferante and Father W. J. B. Daly, both assistants at St. Patrick's. The catafalque was visited four times by the Archbishop during the services, twice to sprinkle holy water upon it and twice to censé it, symbolical of blessing. There was no eulogy. Adouble quartet and chorus rendered Schmidt's requiem mass. Signor A. Franceschetti sang the Recordare, from the collection of the Vatican compositions, which is sung only upon such occasions as that of yesterday morning.

Italian Societies Honor the Dead King.

The memory of King Humbert was honored yesterday by a memorial service held in Palace Hall, on Grand Street, near Wyth Avenue, Williamsburg, and attended by sixteen Italian societies, which marched to the hall. Fra Corsi, the President of the United Italian Societies, and Mr. Colino, an Italian lawyer of Manhattan, made addresses. After the service there was a parade.

TURKISH MINISTER RECALLED.

Shekib Bey to Replace Ali Ferrouh Bey in Washington.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—Shekib Bey, head of the Cipher Bureau of the Foreign Office, has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States, in place of Ali Ferrouh Bey, recalled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Turkish Minister at Washington, Ali Ferrouh Bey, when seen at his suburban residence today, declared that he has as yet received no notification of the appointment of his successor. The Minister has been very badly broken in health for some time past, however, and said he would not be surprised if his Government should grant him a respite from his duties here. It has been understood among his diplomatic colleagues that he had asked his Government to assign him to a post in the Balkan Provinces.

The State Department has not been advised of the contemplated change. There are two Shekib Beys in Turkish official life, one of them being a well-known official of the Foreign Office, but neither the Minister nor the State Department is as yet aware to just what official the dispatch refers.

ROUMANIA PREPARES FOR WAR.

Bulgarian Reply to Note Said to be Aggressive in Tone.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria, caused by the demand of the Roumanian Government for the arrest of Sarafow, President of the Revolutionary Committee at Sofia, together with the suppression of that organization, the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express says:

"The Bulgarian reply to the note of Roumania has been received at Bucharest. It is couched in aggressive terms. Bulgarian troops are being continually moved to the frontier. The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee has collected 1,000 volunteers, under the command of Bulgarian regular officers, and will raid Roumanian territory.

"Three Roumanian army corps are mobilizing. King Charles, speaking to his officers Sunday, said:

"'Gentlemen, be ready for war. It can happen at any moment. You will prove yourselves worthy successors of the heroes of 1877.'

"Addressing the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Lahovary, he said: 'Thus do the ungrateful Bulgarians repay all the blood we shed for them in 1877.'

"The Roumanian Minister at Sofia will be immediately recalled."

Tombs of German Emperors Opened.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The work of opening the tombs of the ancient German Emperors buried in the Cathedral of Spires is progressing. The first discovery made was of the sarcophagus of Emperor Conrad II., surnamed the Salique, of the House of Franconia, who died in 1039. The body was found undisturbed.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Davison Flower.

John Davison Flower, brother of the late ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and head of the banking and brokerage firm of Flower & Co., died Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ira Kipp, Jr., at Prout's Neck, Me. He was taken ill last Saturday.

Mr. Flower was born about sixty years ago at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., and was one of nine children. He engaged in the dry goods business in Theresa for some years, and then went to Utica.

In 1880 he came to this city and was admitted to the firm of Roswell P. Flower & Co., becoming the head of the firm at the time of its reorganization last year. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, a Director of the American Casualty Company, and a number of other corporations, a member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lotos, and Lawyer's Clubs, and a vestryman of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. He leaves a wife and three children, two daughters, and a son, Nathan M. Flower, the latter being in the firm of Flower & Co., with Frederick S. Flower, a nephew of John D. Flower, and Benjamin C. Van Dyke as general partners, and Anson R. Flower as special partner. Frederick S. Flower now becomes the head of the firm.

Mr. Flower had a town house at 1,044 Madison Avenue and a country home at Dobbs Ferry. He had been in delicate health for several years. His son, Nathan M. Flower, will bring the body to this city, and the funeral will be at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Irvington.

Judge William Reilly.

Judge William Reilly of the Supreme Court of Appeals died at the residence of his son-in-law at Houston, Halifax County, Virginia, last night, aged 61 yeras, after a brief illness. He served in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and before his elevation to the bench had attained rank as one of the leading lawyers in the State.

Judge John Beverly.

Judge John Beverly, formerly of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Bostwick, in Amsterdam, N. Y. He was born in Oppenheim, Fulton County, N. Y., June 18, 1822. He raised a company of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, in the war of the rebellion and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was descended from Capt. John Mills of the Mayflower. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN J. STAPLES of Staten Island died suddenly of heart disease at the Florence, a Summer hotel near Halifax, N. S., yesterday. Mr. Staples had been at the hotel about a week, and though he had not been feeling well, his condition was not thought to be at all serious.

The Rev. A. PAIGE PEEKE, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of East Millstone, N. J., en route to his home from Clifton Springs, died suddenly on a Lehigh Valley passenger train at Sayer, Penn., yesterday. He was sixty-four years old, and death was caused by dropsy.

ANDREW MACK'S NEW PLAY.

"The Rebel" Is Produced at the Academy of Music Before a Large Audience.

Andrew Mack appeared at the Academy of Music last night in his new play, "The Rebel," the scenes of which are based upon the Irish rebellion of 1798.

Jack Blake, the hero, is a leader among the rebels. His lady love is Nora, daughter of 'Squire Bagenall. Capt. Armstrong, an English spy, has ingratiated himself with Jack's band and wears the green, but he is discovered by Nora's brother Ned.

Then Ned and Armstrong fight a duel, in which the former is killed. Meanwhile Jack has paid his court to Nora. In the midst of fights with the redcoats he snatches enough time to wed her, but is then captured and incarcerated in a British dungeon. After being condemned to death he makes a sensational escape, kills Armstrong in a sword fight, and takes Nora off to France, bidding Ireland an eternal farewell.

A large audience greeted Mr. Mack and applauded him all the way through, especially after his Irish songs. Of these there were four, part of them adapted to the warlike parts of the play and the rest coming during the love scenes. The author of "The Rebel" is James B. Fagin. The cast follows:

Jack Blake	Andrew Mack
Squire Bagenall	George W. Deyo
"Ned" Bagenall	John W. Ince, Jr.
Captain Armstrong	Edwin Brandt
Father Tuelling	John C. Fenton
Squire Fallon	Henry Sutur
"Hellcat" Ryan	Edward Aiken
Jimmy Keogh	Thomas Jackson
Counselor O'Mahan	William J. Morgan
Colonel Desmarets	George Pullman
"Dark" Michael Ogle	Giles Shine
Mick Rafferty	Charles McDonald
Andy	Benjamin T. Riggold
Dr. Considine	Daniel O'Connell
Cooler	Edward Daley
Lame Shann	Charles Walton
Larry "The Snatcher"	John Sylvester
Corporal	John Frees
Sergeant	John Frees, Jr.
Nora Bagenall	Josephine Lovett
Bridget	Clara Knott

FRANK DANIELS IN "THE AMEER."

He Opens a Two Weeks' Engagement at Manhattan Beach.

Frank Daniels reappeared in "The Ameer" last night at Manhattan Beach, and will hold the boards there till the close of the season—Labor Day, Sept. 3. All the members of the old cast have been retained, except that the character of Ralph Winston is taken by Rhys Thomas. Several new jokes and a readjustment of some of the passages served to give the opera added vim. A mocking-bird song, which the Ameer tried in vain to teach the Lord Chamberlain, was one of the hits of the evening.

Norma Kopp appeared in good voice as Fanny, the friend of the American heiress, and Helen Redmond as the heiress won repeated encores. The soldiers' march in the second act and its subdued ending with the disappearance of the soldiers together with the Georgia cakewalk in the Persian throneroom, were both received with all of the enthusiasm they formerly evoked. Daniels himself was at his best and his jests and gibes at the expense of his minions provoked the usual hilarity.

The company will leave for Chicago immediately after its run at Manhattan Beach, and from there will go to the Pacific Coast, where it will play all Winter.

N. H. HASHIM ARRIVES.

New Manager of Koster & Bial's Discusses His Plans.

N. H. Hashim, one of the new managers of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, arrived here yesterday and will be the permanent local manager of the Thirty-fourth Street vaudeville house. He said yesterday that the show to begin Sept. 1 would consist of twenty variety acts.

Among those engaged are Marie Dressler, Vernona Jarbeau, the Russell Brothers, McIntyre and Heath, Monroe and Mack, Lizzie Raymond, Sereno and Behring, Lowell and Lowell, and George Fuller Golden.

"I know we have a streak of hoodoo luck behind us at Koster & Bial's," said Mr. Hashim, "but our plan of management is to be different, so perhaps the results will be better. We are going on the principle that high-priced acts will pay in the end, and none but the best of vaudeville performers are to be engaged by us. In addition; we shall have popular prices all the way through."

The Hashims control the Grand Opera House and Park Theatre in Philadelphia and the Academy of Music in Washington, besides having many traveling companies.

PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

Twenty-second Annual Exhibition to be Given Saturday Evening.

Pain's twenty-second annual carnival of fire will be given at Manhattan Beach next Saturday evening. Preparations have been made on a scale exceeding anything hitherto attempted in the field of fireworks.

A glance at the ensemble of wonders discloses a most ambitious device of enormous proportions known as "Flora's Domain," in which all the flowers that bloom in the Spring, as well as fruits and cereals, all in natural color, amid natural foliage, will be seen to bud, blossom, unfold, and expand into perfect fruit and flower.

The feature that is expected to excite equal interest will be a replica of the famous Porcelain Pagoda of the Forbidden City of Peking. A few of the more notable features are a reproduction of the beautiful façade of the water and electric temples of the Paris Exposition, with its glorious fountains and illuminations; mammoth revolving wheels of fire of quaint and original designs; patriotic set pieces, and the explosive convulsions of the Chinese mandarin cracker, the largest ever seen outside of China. This monster is 500 feet long, containing at least 100,000 packs of ordinary firecrackers.

ACTORS DEFY STAGE MANAGER.

"The Great Ruby" Rehearsals the Scene of Much Contention.

There have been some stirring times on the stage of the American Theatre within the past few days, and it remains to be seen who will come off victor in the battle royal between stage manager and actors.

None of the company will tell about the affair, nor will the stage manager, whose name is Mr. Rose. They do not want the public to discuss their quarrels. Yet it has been learned from a trustworthy source that these differences are so serious as to hamper the rehearsals of "The Great Ruby" not a little.

It will be remembered that this play was first presented by Augustin Daly, after which the Fourteenth Street Theatre had it for a while. Then it went to London and many other places. All the time there were changes of management and of players, but even now there are some actors in the piece who have been in it continuously since Ada Rehan took the leading part at Daly's.

These are the ones who are giving Mr. Rose trouble. When the daily rehearsal begins the stage manager stands in front of the stage and calls out his directions. These directions are oftener disputed than obeyed.

"Mr. ——, you must come in by the left-back-centre," shouts Mr. Rose.

"Oh, no, Mr. Rose," replies the person addressed. "When we were in London I always entered by the right-back-centre."

"Yes, yes. That's right," comes from two or three more who were with the play in London.

Then there is an argument. Mr. Rose wins out. The rehearsal proceeds.

"Why do you persist in saying those lines from the centre of the stage?" cries the stage manager. "I told you to say them at one side."

To this the reproved one replies:

"But we did it in the centre at Daly's—and on Fourteenth Street, too."

Another dispute follows. Mr. Rose insists, and things then go along smoothly for about two minutes.

M. Jean de Reszke's Voice.

When M. Jean de Reszke canceled his London engagement and returned to Paris on account of the indisposition which he could not shake off, he went to Cauterets, in the Pyrenees. The musical editor of THE TIMES had written to him at Covent Garden asking for a definite statement as to the condition of his voice. The letter followed M. de Reszke to Cauterets, and his answer has just been received. The writer asked the famous singer for a clear and authoritative statement, which might dispose of the mere opinions expressed by the London critics. M. de Reszke writes under date of July 30:

"I have been very much touched by your solicitude in regard to me. I hasten to tell you that I am very well indeed. The influenza which I contracted on the way to London has not left me because of the terrible heat which has prevailed during the whole month of July. Nothing but a change of air could set me on my feet again. But be assured as regards my voice, which has never been better. Moreover, if I go to New York, you can convince yourself of it by hearing. As for certain papers which have loudly announced the loss of my voice, they belong to that category which will not admit that Jean de Reszke can be sick like other people. They insist that he has lost something. Happily my 'business' is beyond the reach of these insinuations."

M. de Reszke is the most consummate vocal artist now before the public, and his own opinion of the state of his voice should be authoritative. He knows when he can sing and when he cannot.

Miss Holahan in "The Great Ruby."

Miss Dorothy Holahan, daughter of Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, is one of the cast engaged for the production of "The Great Ruby," which opens at the American Theatre on Sept. 1. She plays the part of a gaiety girl, and her stage name is Dorothy Stuart. During last season Miss Holahan was a member of the Murray Hill Stock Company, with which she appeared in various plays. Her elder sister retired from the stage several years ago.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The regular afternoon and evening concerts are advertised, and there are some new wax figures, including one of King Victor Emmanuel, III.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Shirt waist men are much in evidence here. Josephine Harvey, a trombone soloist, appeared for the first time last night. The Countess von Hatzfeldt and Mlle. Alma are among the "hold-overs."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Wilfred Clarke and his company give "Oscar's Birthday," and "The Scrubwoman's Dream" is presented by Edna Aug. Others in the bill are Theo Carew, Minnie Monk, and Clement Hopkins.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Bell gives a monologue, and there is a "Zulu travesty" by Williams and Walker. Stinson and Merton appear in a farcical sketch, Frances Curran sings funny songs, and the Lawrence sisters do some acrobatic dancing.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Grace Huntington, Clarence Hermage, and Frank E. Camp are playing a piece called "Checkmate." "The Irish Pawnbroker" is the contribution of Manning and Davis, and the bill includes a number of individual singers, dancers, and mimics.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, New York Theatre.—Truly Shattuck and Elfie Fay are new attractions. Nat Wills is still joking, clad in a many-colored shirt waist, and Everhart spins his hoops as usual. Other performers are Ernest Hogan, Louise Gunning, and the Morellos.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Here the whistling of Mrs. Alice J. Shaw and her twin daughters is a unique feature. Among the other performers are Edmund Day and Maude Poole, in a dramatic sketch; the Oriskany Trio, Maud Amber, Clifford and Dixon, and Colville and MacBride.

VENETIAN TERRACE GARDEN.—In the list of Hammerstein novelties for this week are Charles T. Aldrich, the Johnson brothers, Marzella, Newell and Shewett, Josie De Witt, Hayes and Healy, Caiceda, Bartho, Sinclair and Radetski, and views of the Fitsimmons-Ruhlin fight.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Several new songs have been introduced into "The Casino Girl" this week. Misses Claude and Ritchie still do their German scene in striped trousers, and Christie Macdonald's cap keeps its rakish angle as she sings about champagne making her "just a bit dizzy."

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Among the attractions on this week's bill are Fields and Ward, who appear in a sketch called "For Laughing Purposes"; Florence Moore, singer; the Metweef Duo, Russian dancers and acrobats, and the Clover trio, change artists.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—The first week at Mr. Proctor's newly established Harlem resort started out well last night. Among the attractions there are Lottie Gilson and J. K. Emmet, Sager Midgley and Gertie Carlisle, Jennie Yeamans, James R. Gilroy, and Max Unger. Concerts are given every Sunday.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Lane and Suzinetta, cannon-ball jugglers, made their first appearance last night. Besides them the week's bill includes Vohla, a contortionist; Chief White Cloud's Indians, Alexander Bell, a "human pincushion"; the Le Roys, wire-haired men; Haight and Haight, ring fliers, and Capt. Ward, whittler and imitator. Vaudeville acts are also on view.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The programme rendered last night by Franz Kaltenborn's orchestra consisted of Strauss and Wagner music, including the overture and bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" and the "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" of Strauss. To-night is "symphony night," and to-morrow a varied list of selections, including violin solos by Charles Morenhout, will be given. Thursday night will be devoted to Wagner and Friday to operatic music. For Saturday night the feature is to be the baritone solo of Frank Eaton.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Metropolis Theatre, newly decorated and refurnished, will open its season on next Monday night.

The Gillin Printing Company has secured a judgment for $3,100 against F. G. Ross, Lillian Russell's brother-in-law, who managed "The Telephone Girl" last season.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre will sail for home to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. His season will begin on Sept. 20.

The stock company of Daly's Theatre, headed by John Mason and Hilda Spong, will appear in Chicago on Aug. 27, remaining there for a month and returning to New York in Thanksgiving week.

Kathryn Kidder arrived from Europe yesterday. She is now at Lake George and will remain there until Sept. 29, when her rehearsals for "A Midsummer Night's Dream" are to begin. While abroad Miss Kidder secured two plays which will be produced by the James-Kidder combination.

Madge Lessing has been engaged by the Francis Wilson Opera Company to take the place of Minnie Ashley. Other principals in the company are to be Maud Hollins, Clara Palmer, Edith Bradford, Louise Lawton, Edith Hutchins, Van Rensselaer Wheeler, and Hallen Mostyn.

The productions announced thus far by Daniel Frohman include James K. Hackett's revival of "The Pride of Jennico," which will last for a short run at the Criterion; Annie Russell's "A Royal Family" at the Lyceum, "The Rose of Persia" at Daly's, and "Hamlet" at the Garden. In the latter Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern will appear.

PRIEST PLACED UNDER ARREST.

Was Thrown in Boarding a Trolley Car and Became Angry.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Rev. William Ward, a priest from Sullivan County, on his way to St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, Yonkers, was arrested here late this afternoon by Sergt. Beckwith of the Mount Vernon police.

According to Sergt. Beckwith, Father Ward was waiting at Fourth Avenue for a trolley car to take him to the seminary. He asked Sergt. Beckwith which car he should take. The right one was pointed out to him and he started to get aboard, but just then the car started and he was thrown. He became angry, and after being warned, was arrested by the Sergeant. Later he apologized to Sergt. Beckwith and City Judge Schaatz allowed him to go.

Wyoming Henders in Danger.

SARATOGA, Wyo., Aug. 20.—Forest fires continue to spread in the mountains between Battle Lake and Grand Encampment. Those towns and numerous mining and sheep camps are threatened with destruction. Herders were forced to drive their flocks high up in the mountains, owing to the scarcity of both feed and water on the plains below, and it is feared that many of these herders and their flocks have been surrounded by the flames. The timber is as dry as tinder and burns fiercely. Nothing can check the progress of the flames except a heavy rain.

New Time System in Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Vice Consul Reed, at Madrid, has informed the State Department that, by a decree, time in Spain is hereafter to be counted from 1 to 24 hours, the order to go into effect Jan. 1, 1901, the day to begin at midnight. The interval between midnight and 1 o'clock will be designated by a cipher and the number of minutes as 0.05, 0.59. The Government offices, telegraph, telephone, railroad, steamship lines, and all public offices are to observe the new method.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday at the resorts began the very gayest week of the season. Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, and the other Summer cities seemed to vie with each other in the number and variety of their entertainments. From the telegraphic reports one will find a full description of the début ball given for Miss Gladys Brooks, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, and which was the great event of last evening at Newport. Polo, golf, and tennis are the three sports on the Newport programme for the week. There will be golf at Southampton, and Narragansett will also have a tournament before the end of the season.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Judge John Davis, and George Cabot Lodge, son of Henry Cabot Lodge, which was announced in yesterday's TIMES and which took place in Boston on Saturday, was a great surprise to society. The engagement was announced exclusively in this column on June 27. The date of the wedding was fixed for Sept. 3 at Bar Harbor, and it was to have been one of the events of the season at that resort. However, the young people took matters in their own hands and the ceremony was performed very quietly by the Rev. Father Addison at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, in Boston, on Saturday. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who returned from England a fortnight ago, was present at the ceremony, as were also the bride's parents.

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Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Lila Sloane are at last settled at the Thousand Islands for a few weeks. Mr. Sloane has chartered a yacht, and the days are passed in many excursions. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer and Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., have cottages this Summer in the Thousand Islands.

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The regatta and fête of the Canoe Club did not take place at Bar Harbor yesterday, owing to the roughness of the water on Frenchman's Bay. As the Horse Show commences at Bar Harbor to-day and will continue through Wednesday and Thursday, the regatta and fête have been postponed until Friday of this week, when, unless the weather or the state of the water prevents, the affair will be carried through in accordance with the plans detailed in these columns on Sunday last.

***

The Monday Evening Club had its third meeting at The Turrets, the residence of Mrs. J. J. Emery, last evening, and was a handsome affair. It was a vaudeville entertainment, followed by a bal poudré. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly are expected at Bar Harbor later in the season, and will occupy their cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have been staying at Lucerne.

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A new diversion this season at Stockbridge is that of picnicking by moonlight on Monument Mountain, immortalized by Bryant. A few evenings ago a party comprising Miss Kobbe, Miss Dorothea Kobbe, and Mr. Kobbe, Henry and Malcolm McBurney, Miss Kohlsaat, Mrs. Walter Hoffman, and others, drove over to Monument Mountain in time to see the sun set from its top, and later, by moonlight, had supper there.

***

Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, who recently went to Lenox, will remain at the Curtis Hotel until the arrival of her family in September, when they will occupy their cottage. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston has been for a week or so the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom at Sunnyridge. Mrs. William Barclay Parsons is at the Curtis, as are also Mrs. Struthers and the Misses Struthers of Philadelphia, who have recently returned to Lenox from a ten days' trip to West Point and other places. Mrs. George H. Morgan (Sarah E. Mifflin) has returned to Ventfort Hall from New York Harbor, and Mr. Morgan and Miss Morgan have also returned from Saratoga, where they went a short time ago.

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Lispenard Stewart intends early next month to give a hunting party at his lodge in Canada to a number of young people, many of whom are now at Newport. This expedition will take place immediately after the close of the Newport Horse Show.

***

Mrs. George H. Bend and Miss Beatrice Bend have gone to Bar Harbor, where they will be until the early Autumn. Mrs. Frederick Gebhard is also at Bar Harbor for the season. A blunder has been made in the columns of many of the newspapers, in which it was stated that Mrs. Gebhard would be the guest of her father, Mr. Morris, at Narragansett during the Summer. Mr. Morris died two years ago.

***

Lucerne is at present quite gay and is filled with Americans. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at the National Hotel. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and party have just left and are en route to Havre, soon to sail for this country. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mrs. Fabbri, mother of Ernesto Fabbri, Jr., have been among the guests at the National Hotel. The American Minister and Mrs. Leishman have been giving a number of entertainments at Hapsburg Castle. Among the New Yorkers who have been present at some of these are Mr. J. Greenleaf Sykes, whose engagement to Miss Welles of Burlington, Vt., has recently been announced; Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Carroll and Miss Carroll of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailor, Dr. and Mrs. John Stuart White, and Mrs. Fithian.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 20.—The grand stand and the side lines at the Casino to-day during the tennis playing were crowded with the members of the smart set of Newport, Narragansett Pier, and Jamestown. There were many fine gowns, some of the most striking being:

Miss Anna Sands, pale green lawn, with a yellow straw hat trimmed with black velvet. Mrs. Edgar S. Cramp, pale blue lawn, trimmed with yellow, with a hat to match. Miss Marion Fish, dark blue foulard, with white polka dots and a skirt scalloped and trimmed with white braid; the hat black straw and trimmed with green leaves. Miss Caroline Duer, pink and white foulard and black hat. Mrs. Grenville Kane, yellow dotted Swiss muslin, white straw hat with pink roses.

Mrs. Henry Clews, gown of café au lait chiffon, appliquéd with heavy white lace; a white hat and black plumes. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, white embroidered chiffon over silk; pink hat with pink roses. Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, white Brussels net, appliquéd with pale blue satin in horizontal pleats; a white straw hat and blue flowers. Mrs. Scott Grant, gown of white serge, trimmed with narrow black braid, and a coat of the same over a blouse of white silk; the hat was black and white straw. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, mauve lawn, with white lace trimmings, and a white straw hat trimmed with pale blue ribbons. Mrs. William H. Sands, a gown of ecru batiste, with black ribbons, and a black straw hat with black plumes.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, white chiffon, trimmed with yellow lace; the hat was white and yellow straw, with trimmings of yellow lace. Mrs. Phelps Carroll, blue duck, and a blouse of the same material; large white straw picture hat, with black velvet. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, a gown of pale mauve foulard, with figured white wreaths and garlands and white lace trimmings; her hat was pale blue satin and hydrangeas to match. Miss Edith Rook wore white serge, trimmed with gold braid, and a jacket trimmed with gold braid and gold buttons; a white hat trimmed with pale blue satin. Mrs. Clement C. Moore, silver gray chiffon, with the waist of blouse effect, and a large straw hat trimmed with wreaths of pink roses. Mrs. Ogden Mills, pale blue lawn, trimmed with yellow lace, and a bolero jacket of the same material. Miss Angelica Gerry, white chiffon, edged with black lace, a boa of white chiffon and black lace; a large picture hat, trimmed with white roses, was very effectively worn. Mrs. William P. Thompson, gray duck, with yachting jacket and a picture hat covered with gray chiffon.

This evening Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner-dance at her cottage, Rockhurst, on Bellevue Avenue, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks. Mrs. Brooks and her daughter, Mrs. J. R. Livermore, received in the drawing room.

Prior to the dancing there was a dinner for young people. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., who danced with Miss Brooks.

Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Franklin A. Plummer, Miss Louise Scott, R. R. Remington, Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, Worthington Whitehouse, W. Fitshugh Whitehouse, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. Isaac Bell, the Misses Bell, Isaac Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, James J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, James L. Van Alen, Miss Johnson, Munson Morris, Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Emily Hoffman, Ralph Nellis, Mrs. George Hoffman, James T. Woodward, Marquis de la Gandara, James De Wolf Cutting, W. G. Max Müller, Herman Norman, Lord and Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Center Hitchcock, Stuyvesant Le Roy, Miss Terry, Roderick Ter

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS. $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.

I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT EACH BRANCH.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM BARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. F. CUTLER, EMERSON McMILLIN, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROCKER, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, S. V. R. DODD, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, FRANK JAY GOULD, WILLIAM A. CLARK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AND
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Plan of Reorganization of January 29th, and the Amendments thereof, adopted July 25th, 1900, notice is hereby given that the cash subscriptions to the new Bonds and Stock, under said Plan, are called and made payable on or before TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900. Remittances should be made to the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York, which will receipt for full payment of such subscriptions. Interest at five per cent. (5%) will be adjusted to the date of the new Bonds.
New York, August 20th, 1900.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JAS. A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary.
209 Produce Exchange Building.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS
18 Wall Street, New York.
1 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Ezra Lincoln, William W. Caswell, William Henry Allen, Jr.

American Zinc Mining Company,
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of the above bonds, issued under and secured by mortgage to the undersigned Trustee, dated Sept. 1st, 1899, are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 2, 14, 38, 43, 50, 57, 69, 77, 91, and 98 at $1,000 each have, in accordance with terms of Third Article thereof, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of Sept., 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "PROposals for Pay Office," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock, September 8, 1900, and then and there publicly opened, for constructing a brick and steel building for a pay office at the Navy Yard, New York. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposal, address Commandant, Navy Yard, New York. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau.
August 16, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
76 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Audit Co. prefd.
24 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
130 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$7,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1926.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 Ossining Home Tel. & Teleph. 1st 6s, 1913.
$4,000 Montana Central Ry. 1st Guar. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Certfs. of Dep.
$2,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds., T. C. Certfs.
25 shs. Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
For account of whom it may concern:
67 shares North American Trust Co., $100 each.
10 shares Journeay & Burnham Co. pref., $100 ea.
100 shares American Grocery Co. 2d pref., $100 ea.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Co., the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, the 23d, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of Sept. 1st, 1900, to October 3d, 1900.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

American Linseed Company,
100 William St., New York, August 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to-day, the sixth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 12 o'clock noon, August 25th. Transfer books will reopen September 17th. No Preferred discharge warrants issued after the 22d inst. Common Stock transfer books will not close.
R. H. ADAMS, Ass't. Sec'y.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway, New York, Aug. 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on August 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On board walk at Arverne Monday morning, a chamois bag with five finger rings. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Clerk, Arverne Hotel.

$49,000 IN PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

Sally M. Waln of Philadelphia Leaves Money to Divers Societies.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The will of Sally M. Waln of this city, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at $200,000, was probated to-day. Among the public bequests contained in the document are the following:
To the foreign and domestic societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, $10,000—$5,000 for the use of domestic museums and $5,000 for foreign museums; to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, $5,000; to the Bishop White Prayer Book Society, Philadelphia, $5,000; to the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, incorporated in Connecticut, $3,000; to the Union Benevolent Association, $5,000; to the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Media, $5,000; to the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $8,000.

Large Payment for Bond Redemption.
The United States Sub-Treasury had a debit balance of about $3,100,000 at the Clearing House yesterday, on account of payments, amounting to $2,231,584.92, for the redemption of the bonds known as the "extended 2s," on which interest ceased last Saturday. One million five hundred thousand dollars was paid on that day for the same purpose. The "extended 2s" were issued in 1891, to replace the 4½ per cent. fifteen-year bonds of 1876, which succeeded the old 6 per cent. bonds. About $17,000,0000 of the "extended 2s" were outstanding last Saturday.

Brokers Vote for an Extra Holiday.
The members of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday voted favorably on the petition circulated last week for the closing of the Exchange on the Saturday preceding Labor Day. The petition will come before the Governors for action to-morrow.

Break in the Erie Canal.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 20.—A break occurred in the Erie Canal to-day at the Lasher Aqueduct, Randall, Montgomery County. Navigation has been suspended on this section of the canal.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Plate-glass underwriters are considering the advisability of making another effort to obtain an advance in plate-glass insurance rates on Chicago risks without altering the method of making a policy binding until the end of its term, regardless of the number of losses paid under it.

Local fire underwriters say that the general market for fire insurance risks is becoming restricted to a considerable degree, as a result of the retirement or withdrawal of some companies, the adoption of a more conservative underwriting policy by others, and the cancellation of foreign reinsurance treaties, on account of the continuance of heavy losses. This view is borne out by the statements of many leading insurance brokers, who say that they have not experienced for years the present degree of difficulty in placing all except the most desirable classes of business. Some brokers, controlling large lines, state that it needs constant attention to make certain that their clients are at all times insured, even on binders, so likely are many companies to cancel binders instead of issuing policies.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 20	103,5
To date this year	75,011,228
Corresponding date last year	116,487,779

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 20	$666,500
To date this year	$324,895,210
Corresponding date last year	$638,570,050

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼ @1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	St. L. So'western	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Sloss-Shef. pf	½
Gen. Electric	3½	Tenn. Coal & I	½
Rep. Steel pf	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1¼	Manhattan	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2
Brook. R. T.	½	Nat. Steel	1
Chi. G. W. pf. B.	½	Nat. Tube	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	½	Peop. Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 1st pf	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Ohio River gen. 5s 5

Bond Declined.

Standard R. & T. 6s 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The stock market does not broaden, yesterday's total transactions falling short of 200,000 shares. Of net changes, few were important or interesting even. About half a dozen issues changed as much as a whole point for the day, and in this list were only two railway stocks.

In the iron stocks manipulation was chiefly conspicuous, and even there insignificant results were accomplished.

Wall Street had plenty of "news," however, many rumors being current of developments impending whose announcement would exert effect, but it was impossible to find responsibility for any of the abounding representations. The fact is that brokers' offices fill with gossip as they are emptied of orders.

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Money market conditions show all the recent flatness, the highest charge for call funds during the day being 1½ per cent., with most of the day's business at a fraction lower. In banking circles there was discussion of what might follow the flotation of a Japanese loan here, and some consideration was also given by the bankers to cable suggestions that France would make bids for gold here during the next ten days. So much at ease, though, are local money market conditions that forecasts, so long as they touch mere possibilities, get scant attention, however important their actual verification might eventually prove. It is not merely that New York is flush with funds, with lenders offering concessions, but advices from all over the West are to the effect that money can be forwarded here in large volume the moment better interest rates are offered.

***

Some sales of stocks are being made here for the account of both Berlin and London, and bonds continue to dribble out on English orders.

PEOPLE'S GAS GOES DOWN.

A variety of rumors in relation to People's Gas and its affairs resulted in a further depression of that stock yesterday, until at one time the quotation had fallen as low as 95⅝, although in the late trading nearly a point of the loss was recovered.

One report had it that the deal with the Ogden Company was finally off and that the Ogden people purposed to lay thirty-five miles of pipe without delay, coming into direct competition with the People's Company.

Then, too, the presence in the city of a number of leading Western Directors of the latter corporation was taken in some quarters to signify that important developments in relation to the company were pending. President Billings, however, was quoted as saying that the officials were here merely on a pleasure trip and that he knew of no reason for the decline in the stock.

In the first hour of trading the belief prevailed in a few quarters that the weakness of the stock, commonly known as a "Flower" stock, was in no small measure due to selling induced by the death of John D. Flower, head of the firm of Flower & Co. As a matter of fact, however, in well-informed circles this belief was not even entertained, inasmuch as it was well known that Mr. Flower's interests in the market were not consequential.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Further evidences of the generally disappointed feeling caused by the recently published report of Brooklyn Rapid Transit appeared yesterday, when, on selling pronounced good, the stock declined at one time nearly 2 points, though the close, on profit taking, was higher. The Street is anything but bullish on the stock, and the opinion is very general that the promised complete report will not tend to improve the speculative feeling in regard to the stock. What in the opinion of the Street seems to be most needed is a statement which will show not alone the earnings of the company, but also the exact floating debt and the amount of money borrowed and for what purpose applied.

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S BIG GAIN.

In point of advance General Electric was easily the feature of the market yesterday, rising at one time nearly 5 points, and closing with a net gain of 3¾ points on sales of 1,100 shares. As has invariably been the case when this stock advances, the old story of a probable consolidation of the company with the Westinghouse Company was revived, but there seems to be no more foundation for the report now than at any time in the past. There was some talk during the day that the buying was for inside account, and in this connection one report had it that the dividend on the stock will be increased.

It is said that lately there has been good buying of the debenture bonds of the company, and that they are being converted into stock.

LIQUIDATION AND POLITICS.

Some of the declines in yesterday's market were undoubtedly due in a measure to short selling, but, just as undoubtedly, not a few of the recessions were due to genuine liquidation. For the first time since the Presidential campaign began, signs appeared yesterday that more than passing attention was being given to the possibility of election scares. Some interests, admitting the liquidation of their holdings, explained their action by saying that they had no desire to carry stocks over the Vermont and Maine elections, fearing lest Republican apathy might result in reduced majorities there, and thus give the market its initial campaign fright.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Notwithstanding the fact that Louisville and Nashville for the second week of August reported an increase in net earnings of $11,500, the stock of the company was heavy throughout the day. It is said that there has been not a little liquidation of the stock lately, one interest being credited with sales of some 2,500 shares Saturday and yesterday for the account of an estate.

CHICAGO SELLS THE GRANGERS.

Chicago was a seller of the general list yesterday, but particularly of the Granger stocks, which as a consequence suffered most. St. Paul at one time sold down over a point, Rock Island a point, Burlington, selling ex-dividend of 1½ per cent., a half point; Union Pacific, ⅝; while the Atchison issues, sold also by London, each declined nearly a point. In every case, however, the closing figures were somewhat better, a rally being brought about by profit taking.

C. AND O. AND THREE C.'S.

It is a somewhat astonishing fact that yesterday not a single share of either Chesapeake and Ohio or Three C's changed hands. This, however, is only illustrative of the general market listlessness—a fact especially significant in the cases in point for the reason that yesterday both the Chesapeake and the Three C's systems presented statements of earnings which ordinarily would have exerted favorable influence. Chesapeake and Ohio for the second week in August showed an increase in earnings of $42,200, and since July 1 of $171,400, while Three C's showed an increase in earnings for the second week of $12,300, and since July 1 of $127,400.

STEEL STOCKS BID UP.

A number of professional operators endeavored to give some life and buoyancy to the market yesterday by combining to bid up Steel and Wire and Federal Steel stocks. The effort, however, was not a very great success, Steel and Wire advancing only ⅛, though 10,000 shares were dealt in, while Federal Steel in the final dealing and despite its early strength actually lost ⅛ on sales of 6,000 shares.

CONSOLIDATED GAS WEAK.

The weakness of Consolidated Gas stock yesterday, a net decline of a full point resulting on sales of 1,400 shares, was said to be due to selling by some stockholders who had subscribed to the new stock at 150, and, having yesterday deposited the money under the call, wished to recoup themselves.

SUGAR STOCK'S FALL.

Sugar Trust stock fell off nearly 2 points yesterday on selling said to be for the account of the bull pool in the issue who are now seeking to convert their paper profits into tangible assets.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S DECLINE.

The decline in Southern Railway preferred stock yesterday was in the face of a statement showing an increase in the company's earnings for the second week of August of $37,100, while published figures showed that since July 1 the increase has been $246,800. There was no known reason to explain the decline.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday were principally selling orders, said to be in part for the account of a number of well-known operators now abroad. Union Pacific was liberally sold, while there were fairly large selling orders also in St. Paul and the Atchison issues.

UNITED STATES FLOUR MILLING.

The Reorganization Committee of the United States Flour Milling Company, Brayton Ives, Chairman, gives notice to holders of first mortgage bonds and of the preferred and common stock that the cash subscriptions to the new bonds and stock, under the plan adopted, are called, payable on or before Tuesday, Sept. 4. All subscriptions are to be made to the Metropolitan Trust Company, and interest at 5 per cent. will be adjusted to the date of the new bonds.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Adjournment until Sept. 20, of the meeting of the stockholders of the Pratt & Whitney Company to act upon the proposed deal with the Niles-Bement-Pond Company.

Announcement by the reorganization committee of the United States Flour Milling Company to holders of first mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock that the cash subscriptions to the new bonds and stock are payable on or before Tuesday, Sept. 4.

Annual meeting of stockholders of the National Tube Company and election to the Board of Directors of J. R. De Laner and John D. Culbertson in place of Jonathan Rowland and O. C. Barber.

Shipment of 341,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

According to Chicago advices, rates on grain throughout the West are well maintained. There is some cutting of through rates on flour to the seaboard and shading of provisions rates from the Missouri River to the East.

Southern Pacific said to have secured the greater part of the business of hauling the 1,000,000 pounds of meat, recently ordered by the Government from Chicago and Omaha to the Pacific Coast, over which there was considerable competition among the railroads.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $88,918,621; balances, $7,010,797; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $8,162,900.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84@$4.84¼; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83⅜@4.83⅞.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16, and 5.16¼ reichsmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—Par. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount @ par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day, after the holiday, opened undecided, but large arrivals of gold and the expectation of easier money strengthened high-class investment stocks. Home railroads were weak owing to strike possibilities, the attitude of the union being inexplicable.

American securities opened fairly firm, but subsequently declined, except in the case of Southern Pacific, common and preferred, and New York Central. Grand Trunks were flat, after a period of firmness, Canadian Pacifics sympathizing. With the exception of Chinese and Argentine securities, internationals were dull. Copper was lower.

Consols for money, 98 11-16; for the account, 98⅝. Atchison, 27½; Canadian Pacific, 92; St. Paul, 117⅞; Illinois Central, 119⅜; Louisville, 73⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 78; New York Central, 133¾; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 34; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 30⅞.

Spanish 4s closed at 71¼.

Bar silver steady at 28 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £934,000.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.60; Madrid, 28.85; Lisbon, 37.25; Rome, 6.65.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm on the official confirmation of the entrance of the allies into Peking and the strength of Russian securities, owing to renewed rumors that the Czar is to visit France within a few months being credited. Spanish 4s advanced on the Bank of Spain's diminution of its circulation of notes. Rio Tintos advanced sensibly on London advices.
Three per cent. rentes, 100f 65c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.
Spanish 4s closed at 72.40.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Business was heavy on the Boerse to-day, owing to recent utterances attributed to M. Delcasse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the unsatisfactory news received from South Africa. Industrials were quiet. American securities were weak. Canadian Pacifics fluctuated. Mine shares were depressed. Home funds were firm.
Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.
Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months, 4 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—In Boston the issue of new stock by the United Fruit Company caused a decline of 1½, to 124½, in the stock, the new rights being quoted at 1⅝ bid and 2 asked. They figure out just a bit over 2, with the price of the stocks 124½. The right is for one new share at par to ten old shares.

General Electric was the one strong feature, advancing 4¾, to 140¾, with vague gossip about possible increase of dividends and closer relations with the Westinghouse Company. Fluctuations were confined to fractions apart from the specialties named, and there was some appearance of a rally after the noon hour.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at par for cash.
Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2½	3½	Old Domin.	..	19
Alloucz	1¾	1¾	Osceola	67	..
Arcadian	20	20½	Parrot	41¾	42
Arnold	3¾	4	Pioneer	..	.25
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	140	142
Atlantic	.23	..	Rhode Island	2¾	..
Baltic	21	22½	Santa Fé	..	.5
Bos. & Mont.	315	317	Shoe	29½	30
Butte & Bos.	61	63	Tamarack	200	204
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Utah Cons.	30½	31
Centennial	17¼	17¾	Washington	..	.75
Franklin	14	..	White Knob.	10	12
Humboldt	.25	.75	Winona	..	.3
Isle Royale	29	29½	Wolverine	40	40¼
Mohawk	17½	17½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	249	250½	Bost. Gas. 5s	..	80
Bost. & Low.	245	246	Cent. Mass.	15	15¼
Bost. & Me.	188	190	C. Mass. pf.	82	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	..	Fitch. pf.	136½	137
Bost. Elev.	144½	145	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Y.	135¼	136	N. E. Tel.	123½	125
Dom. Coal	41¼	42	U. S. Oil	18	19
D. Coal pf.	110	112	W'house Elec	46¼	48
Erie Tel.	96	97	W'se E. pf.	63	..
Mex. Tele.	2	2¼			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Trading was dull today and the market narrow. Linseed common went off another fraction on the morning call, to 10½, while the preferred opened and closed at 54¾, against a close last Saturday of 55½. Biscuit common closed at 31½, but offerings at that price were light. Diamond Match sold up a point, to 124, but closed at 123. In the bond department, Lake Street Elevated debentures went off a point, to 93.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
660	American Linseed	10¾	10½	10½
540	American Linseed pf	55¼	54¾	54¾
100	American Radiator	34	34	34
153	Diamond Match	124	123	123
150	National Biscuit	31⅛	31	31⅛
50	National Biscuit pf	87	87	87
16	Shelby Steel Tube pf	63	63	63
13	West Chicago	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The few quotations made to-day in the Philadelphia market were without significance. There was nowhere any important change. The Asphalt issues keep strong. The consolidation plan is not abandoned, but is held in abeyance.
Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asphalt	10⅝	10⅞	Elec. Co., Am.	9	9¼
Cambria	16¼	16⅝	Lehigh Val.	25½	25⅝
Choctaw	29½	30	Marsden	9⅝	9⅝
Do. pf.	39½	40	Phila. Trac.	98⅝	98⅞
Con. Trc., Pit.	23⅝	23⅝	Union Trac.	36⅞	37⅛
Do. pf.	61¼	61⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	113½	114

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 20.—The market last week was more active. Indian offers increased, and a fair number were accepted on a basis of Winter deliveries of cotton, though as many firms decline to assume such risks, the market was very irregular and business was unevenly distributed. Bombay took for early shipment shirtings and nainsooks and Madras wide goods. The Levant and Egypt were quite active, and the other markets dull, but a large unsatisfied demand exists.

Yarns were generally slow. The chief feature was isolated short selling for delivery in October and December at prices which could not be covered now. The supply of yarns is large, and quotations are unchanged.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61⅛c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .55, 500 Best & Belcher at .21, 300 Brunswick at .14, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 1,000 Comstock at .03½, 500 Crown Point at .15, 100 Consol California & Virginia at 1.35, 1,000 Cripple Creek consolidated at 13½, 200 Isabella at 1.23, 500 Jackpot at .54, 100 Little Chief at .17 and 300 Ophir at .58.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.45	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.07
Adams Con.	.18	Potosi	.12
Belcher	.12	Quicksilver	1.50
Best & Belcher	.14	Quicksilver pf	6.00
Brunswick, Con.	.13	Savage	.08
Caledonia, B. H.	.55	Sierra Nevada	.33
Crown Point	.12	Standard	3.80
Castle Creek	.03	Small Hopes	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Union Con.	.20
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Yellow Jacket	.28
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Argentum Juanita	.26
Dunkin	.07	Alamo	.12
Deadwood Terra	.50	Anaconda	.45
Daly	1.00	Cable Con. M	.04
Eureka Con	.15	Cripple Creek	.01
Father De Smet	.35	Croesus	.01
Gould & Curry	.15	Golden Fleece	.24
Halo & Norcross	.20	Isabella	1.18
Homestake	50.00	Mollie Gibson	.25
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.60
Iron Silver	.50	Pharmacist	.13
Kingston & Pemb.	.20	Portland	3.25
La Crosse	.12	Union	.34
Leadville Con.	.04	Work	.27
Little Chief	.16	Damon	.19
Mexican	.24	Elkton	1.56
Moulton	.30	Findlay	.12
Ontario	5.50	Garfield	.07
Ophir	.52	Jackpot	.48
Occidental	.10	Pinnacle	.19
Plymouth	.10		

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Alabama Great Southern	$849
Canadian Pacific	4,000
Central of Georgia	19,931
Chesapeake & Ohio	42,279
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	7,325
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	12,363
Evansville & Indianapolis	807
Evansville & Terre Haute	1,741
Kanawha & Michigan	2,666
Louisville & Nashville	11,540
Ohio River	4,883
Rio Grande Southern	1,141
St. Louis & San Francisco	45,215
Southern Railway	37,167
Toledo, Peoria & Western	3,327
Total increase 15 roads	$195,234
Increase previously reported	422,862
Total increase 37 roads	$618,096

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$6,142
Grand Trunk	29,426
Total decrease 2 roads	$35,568
Decrease previously reported	21,146
Total decrease 7 roads	$56,714
Net increase	$561,382

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was fairly quiet and prices ruled generally strong. Active trading was confined to comparatively few issues and the general market was characterized by the absence of stocks, which has obtained for several we

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 20, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	25	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	.....
33	34	100	American Cotton Oil..	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅝
33½	34	125	American Ice Co.....	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	17	American Linseed Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	.....
55	55¼	825	Am. Linseed Co. pf....	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	.....
24	25	610	Am. Malting Co. pf..	24	24	24	24	.....
37½	38	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37½	37	37½	.....
88½	89¼	489	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	89½	89	88	89	— ⅛
19¾	20	320	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	19½	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
35¾	35⅞	10,955	Am. Steel & Wire.....	34⅝	35⅝	34½	35½	+ ⅛
74¾	75	1,410	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	74¾	74⅞	— ⅛
123	123½	12,915	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	124⅝	124⅝	122⅝	123	—1⅛
88¾	93	19	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92	92	92	92	.....
25¾	26	450	American Tin Plate..	25½	26	25½	26	.....
78½	79⅝	50	Am. Tin Plate pf....	79¾	79¾	78	78	.....
93	93½	4,000	American Tobacco ..	93½	93⅝	92⅝	93½	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45½	45½	45	45	— ⅛
27¼	27⅜	9,065	At., T. & S. F.....	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
70¼	70⅝	10,600	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	70⅞	71	70¼	70⅝	— ⅛
71⅛	71¼	2,161	Baltimore & Ohio.....	71¾	71½	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
79	80	40	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	79	79	79	79	.....
56¼	56⅝	22,065	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	57¼	57¼	55⅝	56⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	11	Chesapeake & Ohio...	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	.....
123⅛	128	3,750	Chi., B. & Q., ex div..	125¾	125⅞	125⅜	125⅞	.....
30⅞	31	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
113¾	113⅞	9,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114¼	114¼	113⅝	113⅞	— ⅛
162	163	300	Chicago & Northw...	162	162	162	162	— ⅛
106⅝	106¾	4,625	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	107¼	107¼	106¼	106⅝	— ⅛
35	35½	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	100	Colorado Southern..	6¾	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
42	42½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
14½	16	15	Col. & H. C. & I....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
172½	173¼	1,420	Consolidated Gas	173	173	172¼	173	—1
		1,067	Con. Gas, rights.....	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	400	Con. Tobacco Co.....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	— ⅛
33½	33⅝	300	Erie 1st pf	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅝	.....
34½	34⅝	5,966	Federal Steel	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅜	— ⅛
66¾	67¼	372	Federal Steel pf.....	67	68¾	66¾	68¾	+ 1⅜
139¾	140	1,100	General Electric	137⅝	140⅜	137⅜	139⅝	+ ⅜
52½	53	1,400	Glucose Sugar Ref...	52⅞	53	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	300	Hocking Valley	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
62⅝	62¾	100	Hocking Valley pf....	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	700	Illinois Central	116⅝	116⅝	116½	116½	+ ⅛
23	23⅛	180	International Paper...	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
66	66⅜	135	Internat. Paper pf....	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
28½	29¼	100	International Power..	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
18⅝	19¼	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	.....
15¼	16	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
75¾	76	630	Laclede Gas	75⅝	76½	75	75¾	+ ⅛
98	100	20	Laclede Gas pf.....	100	100	100	100	.....
71¾	72⅛	1,810	Louisville & Nashville.	71¾	72	71¼	71⅝	— ⅛
91	91½	1,000	Manhattan Elevated ..	91½	91½	91	91½	— ⅛
154	154⅜	1,100	Met. Street Railway ..	154⅜	155	153⅜	155	— ⅛
11⅝	12⅛	125	Mexican Central	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
55½	56	200	Minn. & St. Louis.....	55⅜	55⅞	55⅜	55⅞	— ⅛
93½	94	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	94	94	94	94	.....
17	20	100	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	18	18	18	18	—2
30⅜	31	150	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
50⅜	51	8,100	Missouri Pacific	51	51	50¼	50⅞	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	525	National Biscuit Co..	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
90⅝	93	41	National Lead Co. pf.	93½	93½	90⅝	93	.....
25½	26	980	National Salt Co.....	25⅝	26½	25½	26	—1
46½	46⅞	1,807	National Tube Co.....	46½	46⅝	46	46	— ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	860	National Tube Co. pf.	92½	92¼	92¼	92⅝	.....
134	135	625	New Jersey Central ..	134	134⅝	134	134¼	— ⅛
129½	129⅞	1,890	New York Central ..	130¼	130¼	129⅜	129⅝	— ⅛
21	21¼	400	N. Y., Ont. & West....	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	1,100	Northern Pacific	51¼	51¼	51	51¼	— ⅛
71½	71⅝	100	Northern Pacific pf..	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
55	56	200	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	.....
31¾	31⅞	425	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
129	129¼	2,590	Pennsylvania R. R....	129⅞	129⅞	129½	129⅝	— ⅛
96	96⅛	26,190	People's Gas, Chicago.	97	97	95⅝	96⅛	—1⅛
79⅝	80	300	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	—1⅛
39⅝	40	330	Pressed Steel Car....	40	40	40	40	— ⅝
72	72½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	.....
185	187	125	Pullman Company....	186	187	186	187	.....
16⅝	17⅛	100	Reading	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
59	59⅜	2,010	Reading 1st pf	59¼	59⅝	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
11¼	11⅜	130	Rep. Iron & Steel.....	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	53½	250	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54	54	54	54	+1
43	45	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
9⅝	10	100	St. L. & San Fran....	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	34½	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
11⅝	12½	100	St. Louis Southw.....	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	320	St. L. Southw. pf.....	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	— ⅛
67	67½	100	Sloss Sheffield pf....	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	8,280	Southern Pacific	33	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛
11	11⅛	300	Southern Railway	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
52½	52⅝	300	Southern Railway pf..	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ⅜
70½	70⅝	825	Tenn. Coal & Iron ...	70⅝	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅜
110½	112	65	Third Avenue	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	.....
11	12⅛	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	.....
64¼	65	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	65	65	63	65	.....
59	59⅛	17,987	Union Pacific	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59¼	— ⅜
76⅝	76⅞	1,825	Union Pacific pf.....	76½	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅞	640	United States Leather.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅛
68¼	68⅜	150	U. S. Leather pf.....	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅛
30⅝	31¼	1,295	United States Rubber.	30¼	31¼	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
18	19	250	Wabash pf	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
123	128	10	Wells-Fargo Express.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	.....
80¼	81	50	Western Union Tel...	80	80	80	80	.....
46½	49	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46⅛	46½	46	46½	— ⅛
23⅝	24½	230	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	24	23⅜	24	— ⅛
14	14½	150	Wisconsin Central ...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
38¼	39½	12	Wisconsin Cent. pf....	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅛	.....
Sales.....		193,354						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,990	Am. Steel & W.	34⅞	36	34½	35⅝
14,850	Am. Sugar Ref.	124⅜	124⅝	122⅝	123
1,050	Am. Tobacco....	93½	93½	92⅝	93
1,080	At., Top. & S. F.	27⅝	27⅝	27	27½
1,290	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
210	Balt. & Ohio....	71⅞	71⅞	71	71⅛
15,080	Brooklyn R. T....	56⅞	57⅜	55¼	56½
30	Central of N. J.	134½	134½	134	134
1,920	Chi., B. & Q....	125⅝	125⅞	125¼	125⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West....	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2,630	Chi., M. & St. P.	114⅞	114⅞	113½	113⅝
170	Chi., R. I. & P.	107¼	107¼	106⅜	106⅝
480	Federal Steel....	34½	35	33¾	34⅝
80	Federal Steel pf.	66⅝	67	66⅝	67
40	Louis. & Nash....	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71½
610	Manhattan Ele....	91⅝	91½	91	91½
690	Missouri Pacific..	51⅜	51⅜	50⅝	50⅞
10	N. Y., Ont. & W.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
310	North. Pacific...	51½	51½	51	51⅜
10	Pacific Mail.....	32	32	32	32
30	Pennsylvania	130	130	130	130
8,580	People's Gas.....	97	97	95½	96
40	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2,480	Reading 1st pf...	59½	59½	58⅝	59
620	Southern Pacific.	33	33½	32⅝	33½
10	Southern Ry.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Southern Ry. pf..	52½	52½	52½	52½
340	Tenn. C. & I....	70½	70⅝	70	70½
2,280	Union Pacific....	59¼	59⅝	58¾	59
10	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼
120	U. S. Leather....	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝
10	U. S. Leather pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
$3,790					

Bond.

$3,000	At., T. & S.F. adj.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	105
2s, c., w. is.	104	105
3s, r., 1918..	109	109½
3s, c., 1918..	109	109½
3s, 1918, sm.	110	110
4s, r., 1907..	115	115½
4s, c., 1907..	115	115½
4s, r., 1925..	132½	133⅛
4s, c., 1925..	132½	133⅛
5s, r., 1904..	112½	113½
5s, c., 1904..	112½	113½
D. C. 3-65s..	122	..
Adams Exp.	128	128
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Alle. & W.	115	..
Am. C. & F. pf.	62	64
Am. Coal....	140	170
Am. C. Oil pf.	88½	89½
Am. D. Tel.	20	25½
Am. Exp....	154	158
Am. I. C. pf.	66	69
Am. M. Co..	4½	5
Am. Sp. M.	1⅛	1½
Am. S. & H. Co. pf.	66½	67⅛
Am. S. R. pf.	116	118
Am. Tob. pf.	128	133
Ann Arbor..	16	18
Ann A. pf...	42½	44
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. & P....	168	174
B., R. & P..	67½	71½
B., R. & P. pf.....	105	115
B., C. R. & N.....	124	..
Canada S....	49¼	49½
Can. Pacific.	89¾	90¼
Cap. Tract..	..	103½
C. & E. Ill....	..	96¾
C. & E. I. pf.	120	125
Chi. G. W....	10⅝	11
C. G. W. pf.	71	72
C. G. W. pf. B.....	30½	31
C., I. & L..	22	23
C., I. & L. pf.....	53½	55
C. M. & St. P. pf.....	171½	173
C., St. P., M. & Om.....	114	118
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	185
C. T. & Tr.	9¼	10
C. T. & Tr. pf.....	31¾	33
C., C., C. & St. L....	59	59½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	108½
C., L. & W.	25	30
C., L. & W. pf.....	64	68
Clev. & P.	182	..
Col. C. & I. Dev	½	1¼
C. F. & I. pf.....	117	120½
C. S. 2d pf.	16	17
Cons. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal.	45	78
C. Tob. pf...	77⅝	78½
Del. & Hud.	112	113
D., L. & W.	178	180
D. & R. G.	18½	19
D. & R. G. pf.....	67	67¼
D. M. & Ft. D.....	13	15
Eighth Av...	373	425
Erie	10⅝	11¼
Erie 2d pf..	15½	17
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.....	80	84
Gen. Elec. pf.	99	99½
Gt. North. pf.	183	185½
Homestake ex. div.....	70	75

	Bid.	Asked.
H. B. Claflin.	103	..
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..
Int. Silver..	4	5
Iowa C. pf..	43	46
Joliet & M.	175	..
K. C., P. & G.....	15¾	16½
K. C. South.	6	12
K. C. S. pf.	35	36
K. & D. M. pf.....	14½	15
King. & P..	3	10
L. E. & W.	28	29½
L. E. & W. pf.....	91	95
Lake Shore.	209	..
Long Island.	60	64
Man. Beach.	10	15
Md. Coal pf.	75	80
M. W. S. E. pf.....	30	31
M. W. S. E. pf.....	79	80½
Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3⅝
Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	56	59½
Mo., K. & T.	9¾	10
Mob. & Ohio.	37½	39
Mor. & Es.	185	189
Nat. Bis. pf.	86	87
Nat. Lead....	17½	18¼
Nat. S. Co. pf.	84	85
N. C. Coal..	30	35
N. Y. A. Br.	130	135
N. Y. & N. H.....	210	215
N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	11¼	11¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	79
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	31½
Nor. & W.	34½	34¾
Nor. & W. pf	75	76
North Am....	15	15¼
O. & Ind. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	6	7
Pac. C. 1st pf.....	85	90
Pac. C. 2d pf.....	63½	65
Penn. Coal..	400	..
P., D. & E.	1¾	2
Peo. & East.	5	7½
Pere Marq.	22½	23½
Pere M. pf.	55	58
P., C. C. & St. L.....	54	60
P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	..
P. & W. pf.	24	25
Quicksilv. pf.	7½	..
Reading 2d pf.	23⅜	25
Rens. & Sar.	192	200
R. W. & O.	132½	..
R. G. W. ex. div		65
R. G. W. pf.		90
St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.....	15	15½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	66	69
St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	61½	62½
Sixth Av....	200	225
Sloss-Shef..	20	22
S. R. & T..	5½	5⅝
Texas Pac..	14¾	14⅞
T. P. L. Tr.	15	16
Tol. S. O.	28	..
Tol. & O. C. pf.....	45	..
T., P. & W.	9	..
U. S. Exp..	46	47
U. S. Rub. pf.	94½	96½
U. S. R. pf.	94½	96½
Wabash....	7	7⅝
W. & L. E.	9⅝	9⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Aug.....	$37,333	$36,484	$32,995
From July 1.....	221,206	229,980	199,676
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,563
2d week Aug.....	571,000	567,000	484,000
From Jan. 1.....	17,745,798	16,141,362	14,572,012
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,541	1,524	1,524
2d week Aug.....	106,095	86,184	91,694
From July 1.....	741,953	613,925	633,813
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
2d week Aug.....	288,456	246,127	231,178
From July 1.....	1,714,910	1,543,509	1,423,945
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
2d week Aug.....	75,991	82,133	67,403
From July 1.....	464,990	490,465	132,376
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week Aug.....	89,389	82,064	....
From July 1.....	590,336	569,983	....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Aug.....	315,332	303,469	291,033
From July 1.....	1,980,191	1,861,785	1,728,119
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Aug.....	8,020	7,213	7,105
From July 1.....	88,887	45,124	42,499
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
2d week Aug.....	31,816	30,075	27,484
From July 1.....	166,541	172,237	150,290
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
2d week Aug.....	434,693	464,089	....
From Jan. 1.....	13,585,458	12,785,004	....
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
2d week Aug.....	14,034	11,368	8,848
From July 1.....	95,804	66,395	62,317
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,033	2,988	2,985
2d week Aug.....	507,990	496,450	390,095
From July 1.....	3,157,105	3,152,650	2,613,057
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Aug.....	$33,353	$28,470	$19,933
From Jan. 1.....	326,608	645,290	555,484
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Aug.....	$10,618	$9,477	$9,737
From July 1.....	63,780	62,103	58,948
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,385	1,282
2d week Aug.....	$189,842	$144,627	$127,355
From July 1.....	1,045,261	841,543	772,598
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,433	6,277	5,969
2d week Aug.....	$588,530	$551,363	$478,745
From July 1.....	3,628,745	3,381,929	3,044,297
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Aug.....	$22,893	$19,546	.....
From July 1.....	147,057	125,116	.....
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Aug.....	$59,254	$48,505	$42,783
From Jan. 1.....	1,675,227	1,447,058	1,284,396
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for the year ended June 30:			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross e.....	$5,148,897	$4,581,560	$4,221,439
Op. exp.	3,063,027	2,712,920	2,405,005
Net	$2,085,270	$1,868,640	$1,816,434
Prop. exp. to gross	59⅛	59	57
Other inc.	214,899	196,689	166,285
Total inc.	$2,300,159	$2,065,329	$1,982,719
Charges	1,309,787	1,297,066	1,527,331
Balance	$990,372	$767,363	$455,388
Dividends	349,342	349,342	289,842
Balance	$640,330	$417,521	$165,546
Div. (com. stk.).	278,901	216,923	154,345
Surplus	$361,629	$200,598	$10,601
Imp. fd.	129,205	100,000	....
Balance	$232,424	$100,598	$10,601
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for July—			
Gross	$541,049	$488,500	$391,126
Op. exp.	381,641	330,014	285,372
Net	$159,408	$158,486	$105,754
Prop. exp. to gross	70⅝	67⅝	73⅛
LEASED LINES OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON for the quarter ended June 30:			
New York and Canada—	1900.	1899.	Inc.
Gross	$284,322	$250,518	$33,804
Oper. exp.	183,977	157,018	26,959
Net	$100,345	$93,500	$6,845
Charges	94,301	90,472	3,829
Surplus	$6,044	$3,028	$3,016
RENSSELAER & SARATOGA—			
Gross	$643,679	$600,703	$42,976
Oper. exp.	464,133	427,230	36,903
Net	$179,546	$173,473	$6,073
Charges	309,807	298,065	11,742
Deficit	$130,261	$124,592	$5,669
ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA—			
Gross	$1,159,539	$1,055,830	$103,759
Oper. exp.	839,567	686,916	147,349
Net	$570,022	$418,914	$151,108
Charges	317,573	293,708	23,865
Surplus	$252,449	$125,206	$127,243
NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH for the quarter ended June 30:			
Gross	$74,386	$63,982	$10,404
Oper. exp.	52,405	51,286	1,122
Net	$21,978	$12,696	$9,282
Charges	16,200	13,200	3,000
Net inc. for quarter	$5,777	†$504	$6,281
*Decrease. †Deficit.			

Dividend for Rutland Bank Creditors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 50 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Insolvent Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, Vt.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Cape Breton Railway Now an Assured Fact.

May Become a Link in Contemplated Atlantic-Pacific Road—New Steamship Line.

The projected Cape Breton Railway has become an assured fact through the granting of the necessary concessions by the Canadian Government. When completed this railroad will run from Hawkesbury across the Strait of Canso to Louisburg, Nova Scotia, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch to Sydney, N. S.

Ultimately this road will, it is said, make a link in the contemplated Atlantic-Pacific Railway, together with the Canada Atlantic, the Great Northern of Canada, and other lines which are now already built or in process of construction. From the terminal at Louisburg it is intended to run fast steamships to Liverpool. The distance between these two cities is far less than between New York and Liverpool, and as the Louisburg harbor is the only one to remain open all the year, this project has a great advantage over others of a similar nature. The country is rich in coal, the price of that fuel there being only about half of what it is here, and this would materially reduce the cost of running fast steamboats.

The country abounds with iron and copper ores and other minerals, and from the development of these resources, as also from the products of agriculture, the company expects to make its earnings. Another class of profitable freight will be salmon and other fish, as well as lobsters, and to foster this industry large cold storage warehouses will be built.

The cost of the railroad proper will probably exceed $3,000,000, while the bridge across the straits will cost $5,000,000 more. This bridge will be built of steel and will be about three-quarters of a mile long. Its construction will be difficult, as there is a very strong current running through the straits. The road will be single track, with 70-pound steel rails. Construction will be commenced as soon as the final survey is completed, which will probably be within the next six weeks.

The contract for the construction of the road has been let to the Manhattan Contracting Company. It is understood that powerful financial interests are back of this concern, as well as of the railroad. No definite information could be obtained on this point, although it is believed that the Vanderbilts are closely identified with the project.

The road has been very liberally subsidized. Besides receiving concessions for a free right of way, the Government has granted subsidies of $3,200 per mile. The remainder of the cost of construction will be provided by an issue of bonds. The road is capitalized at $1,000,000. Robert J. Campbell of this city is President and Edmund Guerin, Q. C., of Montreal is counsel of the railroad company.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Agreement to be Submitted to Stockholders Again on Sept. 26.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The question of accepting the amended agreement for the leasing of its road to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is to be acted upon by the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Road at a special meeting called for Sept. 26.

There has been some difference of opinion regarding the necessity for this step, in view of the fact that the question of leasing had been once acted upon favorably, but the Directors seem to have arrived at the decision that the matter ought to be submitted again to their stockholders.

The New York Central stockholders will also be called upon to act in due time.

Test of Third Rail Line.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The first trip over the new third-rail system of the Albany and Hudson Railway, operated by power from the new water-power station at Stuyvesant Falls, was made to-day, and the working of the new electrical plant proved satisfactory in every particular. At points along the route the train ran at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The train was under perfect control, and the speed could be changed at will.

Brief Railroad Items.

Agents of the Inter-State Commerce Commission have been sent out to collect evidence of any possible violations by railroad companies of the law requiring air brakes and automatic couplers on all trains

The Baltimore and Ohio has decided to change the color of its cars from dark blue to olive green, because it is believed that this is more durable. The color of the Royal Blue line trains between New York and Washington will not be changed.

Passenger agents of Chicago and Western lines have recently been receiving many protests against Sunday excursion trains from ministers and others interested in church work, who complain that Sunday excursions keep the people away from church.

H. B. Chamberlain has been appointed Eastern Freight Traffic Manager, with headquarters in New York City, of the Erie Railroad, to succeed Frank Harriott, resigned. Mr. Chamberlain will be in charge of the freight traffic on all lines east of Buffalo and Salamanca and of the Union Steamboat Line.

It is now asserted that a transcontinental passenger association will be formed, whether the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific join or not. These lines, it is said, do not carry more than 5 per cent. of the California business, and therefore they would not materially affect the rate situation if an agreement between the other lines should be re

CUBANS GO UP THE HUDSON

Teachers Charmed with the Fine American Scenery.

Spend Two Hours at West Point and See Cadets Drill—The Programme for To-day.

Tired and happy, and much impressed with what they had seen, the Cuban teachers returned from an excursion up the Hudson to West Point and were again distributed among the army transports two hours after sun-down last evening. The day had been an eventful one for them, as in fact have all days since they left the shores of Cuba, and now that their visit to the United States is almost ended there is not one among them, señor, señora, or señorita, who would not like to remain weeks longer among the Americans to learn more about them and see more of the country which they all agree is the "most wonderful country" in the world. Of the two days left to them, to-day will be spent in seeing something of New York. A sightseeing route has been laid out which will last from soon after sun-up until 6 o'clock.

Yesterday morning saw the teachers up and expectant before 6 o'clock. Between that time and 8 o'clock, the steamboat Taurus cruised about taking the various contingents from the Rawlins and Crook, anchored in the Bay, and from the McPherson and Sedgwick, at Pier 22, Brooklyn. Young and old, the teachers wore smiles of anticipation, for they had heard of the Hudson, but did not dream of the beauties of scenery to come. The Taurus got fairly under way by 9 o'clock. Before this Superintendent Frye was almost bowled over with rapid-fire questions from the fair young Cubans and their elders, questions which he answered at the rate of over sixty a minute and which put every one in good humor.

When the steamer moved out of the pier at Brooklyn and headed past the Battery up the river, her decks and cabins were as noisy as a nest of magpies and she resembled more or less a houseboat flower garden from the variegation of costume and headgear worn by the seven or eight hundred women aboard, to say nothing of gorgeous beribboned hats affected by many of the men whose numbers made up the 1,500 strong. A few clouds and occasional spatterings of rain put a damper upon their spirits for a while, but presently the sun shone and with it ripples of smiles broke out like the flutterings of yachts' streamers to the breeze.

Exclamations of delight were heard when the Palisades were reached, the impressionable Southerners, with wealth of gesture and exclamations in their native tongue, pronouncing it then and there the most beautiful river they had ever seen.

"And well they might," said Mr. Frye, commenting upon the trip last night, "for the largest river in Cuba is not much over 100 miles long and is a puny stream. The grandeur of the Hudson was a delight as long as it lasted, up and down the river."

West Point was reached at 2 o'clock, and at the landing were Col. Mills, Superintendent of the Academy; Quartermaster Bellinger, and Adjt. Rivers. The stop at the Point lasted scarcely two hours, and one of the bright young women of the party, who was educated in New York, said it reminded her of a Cook's tour, which she had read about, "because they whisk you in and out so."

But a great deal was crowded into two hours. For the second time in the history of the Point the cadets were turned out for dress parade at 3 o'clock, two hours before the regular time. The teachers saw the cadets drill, and were so delighted with the marching and perfect alignments that a spontaneous cheer broke from them. When the cadets got back to the company streets they crowded up to the lines and reciprocated in loud and vociferous cheers.

Before starting on the return trip the party visited Memorial Hall and took a brief walk around the grounds, seeing the barracks and some of the larger buildings.

The Taurus reached Brooklyn shortly after 5 P. M., where those stopping on board the McPherson and Sedgwick were landed. Many of the teachers' friends were in waiting and spent the remainder of the evening with them either on the ships or on the docks, the young women walking up and down and gazing at the big elevators thereabouts or at the ferryboats and the lights along the Battery and lower end of the city.

Among the party are several who speak English, and do it well, with the accent and plenty of expressive gestures thrown in. They were only too ready to talk of what they had seen.

"Oh! it's all so wonderful and beautiful," said Miss Leonor Mora of Havana. "You ask what has impressed us most? Everything. Cambridge, Boston, the Palisades, and West Point—we do not know which. Every excursion we go on we say, 'this is the best,' and then the next one that comes we say, too, 'this is the best.' And Mr. Frye has been so good to us. He's just like a father to us, and we all love him so."

"Yes, we all love dear Mr. Frye," put in Señorita America Sainz. "He's been so kind. And what a grand river the Hudson is, and the Palisades, they are beautiful. And then there is West Point. The soldiers drill so well."

"Those soldiers will all be officers some day," said one.

"And they will make such fine officers. We liked the way they marched—all so regular."

"What else did you do at West Point?"

"Oh, we looked around, and saw the huts of the soldiers—"

"Why, you mean the tents, America," said a slip of a girl near her.

"Yes, the tents. And then we saw all the buildings and came away."

Many of the younger members of the feminine portion of the party are teasing Mr. Frye to let them go shopping while they are here, but Mr. Frye doesn't see how it can be done. He has in mind some of the shopping tours in Boston, when the interpreters were on the verge of nervous prostration at the multiplicity of questions put to them in the stores there.

To-day the sightseeing will begin at 9 o'clock when the party will take the teachers first to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, whence they will visit Grant's Tomb and Columbia University. Afterward they will visit the school building at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninth Street. They will then take cars to Seventy-second Street and enter Central Park through the Seventy-second Street gate and walk to the Mall, where Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will address them. When this is over dinner will be served on the lawn at about 2 o'clock. It is planned to have the party walk past the menageries, and if they can be gotten away from there in seasonable time, they will walk to Fifty-ninth Street, thence to Seventh Avenue and take the Broadway cars down town. The teachers are anticipating this Broadway ride, because they have heard so much of Broadway.

On Wednesday the teachers will go to Philadelphia, and from there take the transports to Cuba.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Frank W. Higgins, Olean; Commander F. Winslow, United States Navy.

ASTOR.—Dr. William F. Aiken, Savannah.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Joshua Holden, Boston; Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

HOFFMAN.—R. E. Wetmore, Port Limon, Costa Rica.

HOLLAND.—Henry E. Davis, Washington; William Stevenson, Chicago.

IMPERIAL.—Col. E. G. Moore, Cleveland; Judge F. A. Weedenborrow, St. Paul.

MURRAY HILL.—George E. Quincy, Boston; N. F. Montague, Chattanooga.

NORMANDIE.—O. T. Karowitsch, Belgrade, Servia; Andrew Muir, London.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; ex-Gov. William Pinckney White, Maryland; William Carson Kane, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Herbst & Co., Fargo, N. Dak.; I. Herbst, notions and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. W. Gilliland, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Castner, Knott & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; W. S. Butler, ladies' wear; P. R. Stewart, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 443 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Townsend, furnishing goods; Gilsey House.

Morrison, D. J. & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; S. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, hosiery and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; B. Espenbach, notions; C. W. Fischer, umbrellas; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Madigan Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. D. Madigan, shoes; Park Avenue Hotel.

Vanzwoll, G. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. M. Vanzwoll, millinery; Hotel Victoria.

Kirchner, C., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Millington, carpets and upholstery goods; 157 Duane Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Burnett, gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; W. A. Ferris, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. H. Cameron, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hesse, E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. Hesse, notions and furnishing goods; P. Nolan, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Rauh, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Rauh, ladies' furnishing goods; 514 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Solomon, clothing; 13 Astor Place; Hotel Savoy.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Posner, Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Posner, dry goods; Holland House.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Stiefel, ladies' and infants' wear and waists; Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. 79 Grand Street; Holland House.

Reisner, dress goods and silks; Gilsey House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Adler, L., Savannah, Ga. domestics, linens, and white goods; 77 Walker Street.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, clothing; 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Kirschbaum, A., & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. May, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Bellock, Charles H., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Bellock woolens; 84 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; L. Hammell, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; 77 Walker Street; Hoffman House.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Bloch, tailors' trimmings; 84 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Strouse & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, trimmings; Hoffman House; B. Strauss, woolens; Hotel Netherland.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; D. Scholl, umbrellas; C. H. Nagle, hosiery and gloves; 377 Broadway.

Stregall, W. D., & Brother, Montgomery, Ala.; C. W. Stregall, dry goods; Miss Powell, millinery; Miss Davenport, infants' wear; Sinclair House.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Stix, white goods; 53 Franklin Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss McKenna, laces and embroideries; 337 Broadway.

Minnaugh, J. L., & Co., Columbus, S. C.; J. L. Minnaugh, dry goods; A. G. Douglass, dress trimmings and notions; 337 Broadway.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Vencil, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

O'Neill & Co., Arkon, Ohio; W. T. Tobin, cloaks and suits; Mr. Walker, ginghams, 45 Lispenard Street.

Meldrum, H. A., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. M. Hoffman, cloaks and suits; H. A. Mills, furnishing goods, 45 Lispenard Street.

Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka, Kan.; Mr. Mills, carpets, 45 Lispenard Street.

Lahr-Baron Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Becker, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street.

Perteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Mitchell, dry goods, 57 White Street.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. R. L. Adams, domestics and linens, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; R. W. Sumner, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kilpatrick, T., Company, Omaha, Neb.; T. F. Baxter, domestics, 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Thompson, Belden & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. H. P. Horne, linens and white goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Oaks & Calhoun, Rochester, N. Y.; G. J. Oaks, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Elsinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. T. Kennedy, notions and fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.

Ayres, L. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Shafer, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street; Gerard House.

Robbins, C. H. D., Columbus, Ohio; W. Robbins, linens; S. A. Dower, art goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Gross, laces and embroideries; Miss E. Dyer, handkerchiefs; Miss P. Simon, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Wolf, laces; 337 Broadway; G. F. Bussins, dry goods; Gerard House.

Johnson & Wilbur Mercantile Company, Colorado Springs, Col.; M. H. Wilbur, domestics and notions; Gerard House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. S. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Boers, cloaks; Hotel Vendome.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, linings, hosiery, and gloves; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. H. Ullman, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. H. A. Ford, dress goods and silks; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, cloths, clothing, cloaks, and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; J. Brown, linings; Hotel Cadillac.

Levi, J., Eric, Penn.; notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Williams & Rogers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Moorehouse, millinery; S. H. Moorehouse, dry goods, 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. J. Korte, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Rice, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Sullivan & Stampfer, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, silks, cloaks, and underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Shillito, John, Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, laces, embroideries, and millinery; 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. H. Levy, shoes; 76 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.

Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. E. Ambrose, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Rose, H. B. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Levy, Morrison & Greif, Memphis, Tenn.; D. Greif, dry goods; S. Levy, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McCarthy, millinery; Miss I. Vandenberg, millinery; Miss K. Y. Reardon, millinery; Miss K. Doyle, millinery, 116 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; A. Silberberg, dry goods; E. Hillman, dry goods, 337 Broadway.

Shwartz-Newman Company, New Orleans, La.; L. L. Shwartz, ladies and childrens' furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.

"Louvre, The," Detroit, Mich.; I. Joachinsthal, millinery; Mrs. J. Edwards, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, S. C.; D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Sessions, F. W., Utica, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. Hallen, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Hunter, H., Little Falls, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, toilet articles, leather, fancy goods, jewelry, and furnishing goods; Miss Lewisohn, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hecht Bros., Baltimore, Md.; B. Hecht, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Simpson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. Miller, linens, white goods, notions, and fancy goods; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Nassauer, furnishing goods; 74 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Y. O'Hara, notions, laces, and trimmings, 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Holzman, B., Shreveport, La.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, ribbons, laces, fancy goods, 55 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

Block, William H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Block, dry goods; L. Aaronson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; L. A. Behr, cloaks and suits; 422 West Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, waists, muslin undearwear, ladies' and infants' wear, and corsets; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; C. A. Hibbard, dry goods; Jefferson Hotel.

Wilshusen, N. J., Galveston, Texas; N. J. Wilshusen, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Jordan & Booth Company, Shreveport, La.; J. H. Jordan, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Rosenberg, M., Dallas, Texas; M. Rosenberg, dry goods; 222 Church Street.

Morris & O'Donnell, Chicago; C. H. Lorin, dry goods; H. S. O'Donnell, dry goods; Clarendon Hotel.

Ahlswede, Charles, Chicago; Charles Ahlswede, clothier; Minnie Ahlswede, clothier; St. Denis Hotel.

Simon, S., Detroit, Mich.; waist manufacturer; 119 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Hannifin, P. R., Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. P. R. Hannifin, dry goods; Hotel Gerard.

Ullman, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. B. Havley, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Voight & Herpolsheimer, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Miss C. K. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 396 Broadway.

Kirtz, J. E., Martin's Ferry, Ohio; dry goods and carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Grosse, John, Clothing Company, Chicago, Ill.; John Grosse, clothing; 466 Park Avenue.

Voight, William A., Nelson, Neb.; general merchandise; 445 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Loewenberg, Leo, Columbus, Ga.; Leo Loewenberg, dry goods and clothing, 518 Broadway.

Dannen & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Bertha Seibert, dry goods and clothing; Mrs. R. Strouse, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Bartholdi.

Parkhurst, C. A., Mason, Mich.; C. A. Parkhurst, dry goods, 100 West Eighty-first Street.

Well, Jake, St. Louis; furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Jacobs, L., Louisville, Ky.; Henry Jacobs, millinery; D. Jacobs, millinery, 148 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Hughes, B. J., North Baltimore, Ohio; B. J. Hughes, general store; Hotel Brevoort.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. S. Morrissey, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Hancock, W. T., Bonham, Texas; W. T. Hancock, dry goods; Hotel St. George.

Osborn & Geisler, Greensboro, Ala.; P. F. Osborn, general merchandise; 188 West Twenty-first Street.

Reyard, T., & Son, Greensboro, Ala.; T. Reyard; St. Denis Hotel.

Simon, Alexander, Branham, Texas; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ginsberg, L., Weatherford, O. T.; L. Ginsberg, dry goods; 149 East Seventy-second Street.

Spencer, J. B., & Co., Hillsborough, Ohio; J. B. Spencer, dry goods; Broadway Central.

De Jong, Max, Evansville, Mo.; cloaks, suits, &c.; Mrs. De Jong, cloaks, suits, &c.; Gerard House.

Nimstein, A. L., St. Louis; A. L. Nimstein, manufacturer surgical goods; 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Weil Bros. & Bauer, Alexandria, La.; Bertrand Weil, general merchandise; Rossmore, Hotel.

Abraham, S., Raceland, La.; S. Abraham, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Blitz, S., Chicago; S. Blitz, general merchandise.

Clausen & Theis, Austin, Texas; H. Clausen, millinery; J. Theis, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Edwards, B. J., San Antonio, Texas; B. J. Edwards, millinery; Annie E. Edwards, millinery; 1,285 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Buck & Co., Dayton, Ohio; A. W. Hack, tailor; Empire Hotel.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Upper Broadway Apartment House Transferred—Auction Offerings for To-day.

Barnett & Co. have sold for William Stonebridge, to Edwin H. Smith, for $2,200, the two lots, 25 by 200, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 350 feet west of the Southern Boulevard.

It is reported that the two five-story tenements 18 and 20 Jackson Street, 50 by 100, have been purchased by Bullowa & Bullowa for a client.

Two floors in the building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, formerly the home of the Racquet and Tennis Club, but now owned by Borough President James J. Coogan, have been leased, through S. Osgood Pell & Co. The lessors are David Van Blarkom and A. B. Hasbrock.

Frank J. Donohue acquired title yesterday to the apartment house at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and First Street, 60 by 100, from Thomas R. Smith and William Roffler. The transfer was made for a consideration of $100,000 over an existing mortgage of $120,000. Mr. Donohue has mortgaged the property for $140,000 in favor of the Washington Life Insurance Company for a period of five years.

Five mortgages were recorded yesterday, made by Henriette K. and Thomas R. White, and affecting their apartment house property at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street. The total amount of these mortgages is $128,227.

The only offering scheduled for yesterday at auction, a foreclosure sale of the property 2,065 Decatur Avenue, was adjourned until Aug. 30.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction were down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Ingraham, referee, 267 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 155 feet east of Trinity Avenue, 15 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,760.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Rapp, referee, Union Avenue, northwest corner of Dawson Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,366.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,870.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Aug. 20.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 101st St, 60x100; Thomas Smith and another to Frank J. Donohue, (R S $100, mtg $120,000) $100

CAMBRELING AV, e s, 137.10 ft n of Pelham Av, 25x100; Heinrich Hofmann to Adolph W. Hofmann, (R S $1) 900

MONROE ST, 262, s s, 25x97.10; Samuel Wasserman to Max Newman, (R S $1.50, mtg $26,500) 1

MORRIS AV, 857, e s, 20x94; Michael D. Howard to James David 1

MORRIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 153d St, 25x100; Salvatore Spallone to Michelangelo Spallone, (R S $7.50, mtg $12,000) ..... Gift

RAILROAD AV, 3,606, s e s, 25x140; Frank Lister and others to Charles A. Kurghals, (R S $4) 1

VYSE ST, 1,480, e s, 250 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Thomas Hanretty to Xavier and Mary Schohn, (mtg $2,500, R S $4). 4,000

VYSE AV, w s, 18.1 ft n of Freeman St, 25x75; George W. Flagg to Edward Prince, (R S 50 cents) 1

85TH ST, n s, 71.11 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x102.2; William N. Jenkins to Ricke Garlick 1

85TH ST, n s, 71.11 ft e of Avenue A, 25.1x102.2; Ricke Garlick to Wolf Baileisen and another, (R S $12, mtg $9,000) 1

87TH ST, 554 East, 17.2x59.7x17.2x59.4; Joseph Blumenthal to Joseph B. Weed, (R S $2.50, mtg $4,000) 100

112TH ST, 234 West, 16x100.11; Samuel Vollman to Flora I. Neumann, (R S $8.50, mtg $12,500) 100

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,035; J. Romaine Brown to Justus Liebel, 5 years $1,400

11TH ST, 328 East; Henry Mayer to Salvator Vera and wife, 5 years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BLINN, Etta, to Joseph Rueth and Emil Bartolicius; Central Park West, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, secures notes $5,000

BLANK, Moses, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; New Chambers St, 55, and 59 Roosevelt St, 3 years 2,500

BOFINGER, Gustav P., to Warren B. Sammis; Norwood Av, s s, 494.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x200.8 to Parkside Place, 3 years 1,000

BOFINGER, Gustav P., to Warren B. Sammis; Norwood Av, s e corner of 205th St, 3 years 1,100

COHN, Aaron J., and Lillie Solomon to Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company; 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, secures contract 3,200

DONOHUE, Frank J., to Washington Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of 101st St, 5 years 140,000

FERGUSON, Robert, to Charles F. Ballard; 8th Av, s w corner of 143d St, 3 years 35,000

FERGUSON, Robert, to Mary L. Walker; 8th Av, s w corner of 143d St, 1 year 5,000

GRAHAM, Ann, to Emilie Barbier; Morris Park Av, n e corner of Delancy Place, 1 year 1,000

HAMILTON, Elizabeth M., to H. P. Read Lead Works; Catharine St, n w s, 56.11 ft n e from n e s, Lot 280, map of village of East Tremont, ¾ year 2,500

IRVINE, Prudence, to Benjamin F. Isherwood; St. Lawrence Av, w s, Lot 206, Block E, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 2,500

KROGER, Remy, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 4th St, s e, 362.6 ft e of 2d Av; also 4th St, 81 East, 1 year 40,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Theodore C. Bennett; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 181st St, demand 5,000

O'CONNOR, Thomas, and wife to Flora Goodhart; 114th St, n s, 214 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 1,000

REICH, David and Henry L., to Frank Bockay; Madison St, 283, leasehold, 1½ years 1,150

RYDELL, Sven, to Catharine C. Hill, West Farms Road, s s, 27.8 ft e of Commonwealth Av, 3 years 3,800

SCHORR, Xavier, and wife to Thomas Hanerty, sick wife; Vyse St, 1,480, 1 year 500

SCHWARTZ, Frederick C., and wife to Lillian F. Page; 10th Av, 220, 1 year 1,200

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, 3 years 20,000

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Frank Lugar; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, 1 year 52,027

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ½ year 40,600

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to Richard W. Sampson; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, ¼ year 5,200

WHITE, Henriette K. and Thomas R., to James Rogers and another; Columbus Av, n w corner of 80th St, 1 year 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Benjamin Elchberg ..... Nom.

JENA, Celia, to Eva Ellenstein $817

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Jennie E. Mackay 15,000

SCHULTZ, Louise, to George H. Hyde ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 15 to 19; Olansky & Parkin against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor $632

RIVINGTON ST, 134; Moses Haimowitz against Rachel Singer, owner; Idel Neuberg, contractor 20

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; Henry C. Silleck, Jr., against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor. 2,362

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; Seus & Liddle against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 174th St, 100x90; Bernard J. Lenahan against Sarah Zuckerman, owner; Morris Neufeld, owner and contractor 450

3D AV, 2,916; William Knabe against Nicholas Gruzfelder, owner and contractor 602

22D ST, 36 East; Jacob Du Bois against William Prescott, owner; John W. Stevens, owner and contractor 268

81ST ST, 111 West; Charles W. Barnett against Ellen Murray, owner; Emmet Edgerton, contractor 65

63D ST, 322 to 328 East; Olansky & Parkin against Louis Sroka, owner and contractor 352

97TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100; Jem Johnsen against Sarah Harris, owner and contractor 118

163D ST, 424 to 430 West; Clarke & Hogan against Lucy E. Lynn, owner and contractor 442

Lis Pendens.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110.1x63.10x110.2x53.9; Joseph Bologna against Frank Mezger and others; (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

41ST ST, 3 East; Union Trust Company of New York against Annie Spencer Driggs and others, (emended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

94TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 42.9x100.8; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John H. and Lizzie K. Gray, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

116TH ST, 24 West; also 2,092 Madison Av; the Twelfth Ward Bank against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

134TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; David Sears against Grace Colt and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Nest.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.03¾
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef, hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¾@72½c; No. 2 red, 74@74½c; No. 2 corn, 39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 39½c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22½c; No. 2 white, 24¾@25c; No. 3 white, 24¼@24¾c; No. 2 rye, 49@51c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 41@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.38; prime timothy seed, $3.85@3.90; mess pork, per barrel, $11.05@11.15; lard, per 100 lb, $3.67½@3.70; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.90@7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.45½@7.65; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars, cut loaf unchanged.

COTTON.—Interest in the Cotton Exchange yesterday was more in the way of seeking opportunities to close out old accounts than for the launching of new ventures. The market on the call showed considerable irregularity, August declining 11 points, while the rest of the list was 6 points lower to 2 points higher. For a time a pretty weak feeling prevailed. This was due to unsatisfactory cables, an unsatisfactory trade outlook, and an almost entire absence of public speculative interest, notwithstanding numerous bull pointers which have been individually mentioned through the country by some of the local houses which think well of cotton, seeing nothing in the crop news and the movement to contradict their position that the crop is a backward one, if not materially under trade wants. Crop news, while conflicting, had a pretty bad average later in the session. A demand from the shorts on this account carried prices 11@14 points from the lowest level of the forenoon. Trading was not at all active; as opinions were much at variance and neither one side nor the other was disposed to act on its convictions; trading in the afternoon was exceptionally flat except at the close, when a flurry of general buying for the time being livened up matters. The market was finally steady, with August 7 points lower and the rest 5 points to 12 points higher. Spot cotton ruled dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10c for middling upland and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 103 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady at 9 15-16c, Galveston steady at 9⅝c, Savannah steady at 9¼c, Charleston steady at 8½c, ¼c decline, for new; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk quiet at 9⅝c, Baltimore nominal at 10¼c, Memphis steady at 9⅝c, Augusta quiet at 9¼c for new, and St. Louis steady at 9 9-10c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.04	9.16	9.03	9.08@9.09
September	8.66	8.80	8.66	8.78@8.79
October	8.50	8.63	8.50	8.62@
November	8.42	8.51	8.41	8.50@8.51
December	8.32	8.48	8.32	8.46@8.47
January	8.37	8.48	8.36	8.47@8.48
February				8.49@8.50
March	8.41	8.52	8.41	8.51@8.52
April				8.52@8.53
May	8.43	8.54	8.43	8.53@8.54
June	8.53	8.54	8.53	8.53@8.56

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20.—Spot cotton dull; prices steady; American middling, 5⅝d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 300 were for speculation and export, and included 2,400 bales American; receipts, 9,000 bales, including 2,

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

RUGGLES BROTHERS.—Judgment for $2,040 was obtained yesterday against Ruggles Brothers, stock brokers, at 52 Broadway, whose office was attached by the Sheriff last week, in favor of Robert G. Clarkson, for balance due on stock transactions. Execution was issued to the Sheriff on the judgment.

GRAHAMS POLLEY.—Grahams Polley confessed judgment yesterday for $27,588 in favor of James D. Leary for money loaned at various times from May 9, 1887, to July 20, 1900, of which $12,494 was loaned since Jan. 1 of this year. Mr. Polley has been Treasurer of the Hoffman House of New York (corporation) for the past three years. On Jan. 17, 1898, Edward S. Stokes obtained a judgment against Mr. Polley for $30,679, the result of litigation growing out of the sale of Hoffman House stock, and the judgment is still unsatisfied on the docket in the County Clerk's office.

THE LOCK-STUB CHECK COMPANY.—The Lock-Stub Check Company of 126 Sixth Avenue made an assignment yesterday to William H. Church, the deed being signed by Jefferson Church, as President. The company manufactured paper checks, stamps, dies, &c., for use in hotels, restaurants, and cafés. It was incorporated on May 20, 1897, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $150,000, succeeding to the business of the Boston Check and Ticket Company and Southwick & Church, and had branches in Boston and Chicago. William H. Church, as assignee, obtained leave from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court to file a provisional bond of $10,000 in order to continue the business, to sell the paper checks on hand and work up the materials on hand. At the office of the company it was said that they did not care to make any statement at present concerning the assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB STERN.—Jacob Stern, clerk, residing at 9 East Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,000 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1887, when he was in the wholesale woolen business at 248 Canal Street.

WILLIAM H. THORNTON.—William H. Thornton, salesman at 14 Maiden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,383 and no assets. The liabilities were contracted principally as a partner in Thornton & Co., silversmiths, at 427 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, who dissolved in August, 1896.

FOLTZ & Co.—Bernhard Foltz, doing business as Foltz & Co., manufacturer of furs at 37 East Eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $25,480 and nominal assets of $11,282, consisting of stock, $6,150; samples, &c., $1,100; book accounts, $3,827; machines, $200; cash in bank, $5. The business was established twenty years ago by Moses Foltz, and the petitioner succeeded to it in 1890. Since then he has had several partners, the last one Max S. Mayer, retired on Feb. 1, 1900. There are thirty-eight creditors, the largest being Hannchen Foltz, $13,624, for money loaned; Mayers & Tigner, $2,497, for merchandise, and Joseph Steiner & Brother, $1,698, for merchandise.

Attachment Against a Copper Company.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $3,824 against the Union Copper Mining Company, a New Jersey corporation, in favor of Robert Wheelan on a note of the company to the order of the Berlin Iron Bridge Company, which fell due on the 16th inst. and was not paid. The attachment was served on two trust companies, in one of which it was said there was $5,000 to the credit of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLANEY, Charles E., and Clay T. Vance —W. W. Newcomer	$176
BRAZIER, John E.—C. B. Ensley	47
BURGHER, Charles A.—C. C. Wille and others	95
COYNE, Michael J.—E. Gross	182
DAVIS, Mark—S. U. Shapira and another	307
DANFORTH, Walter B.—E. C. Bruen	103
DONNELLY, William—A. Borger	40
EHRET, Frank A. and Ada—Henry Hand and another	248
FRIEDMAN, Isaac—Annie Peterman	325
GARLAND, Josephine—Cropsey & Mitchell	712
GAVIGAN, Ambrose A., and John J. Reilly—Benjamin D. Traitel and others	677
GROTH, Charles A.—Oscar R. W. Worm	69
GOLDMAN, Hyman—G. Goldman	70
HEUER, William—R. A. Lamb	395
HAFNER, Anna F.—O. Goetzel	34
HARGRAVE, William J., Jr.—S. F. Clark	86
HENNESSY, Sherman F.—G. L. Storm and another	180
JACOBS, Edmund—E. Broads	86
JEROME, Joseph E.—H. Simons	103
KNUEPFER, John W.—Florists' Publishing Company	35
LILIANTHAL, Louis and Charlotte; also, William Hyams, executors, &c.—M. B. Mendel and others	385
LORENZO, Hannah—H. Frankel	103
MATHER, Charles A.—H. Simons	71
MOSES, Alfred J., and Edward J. Michael, individually, &c.—Isaac Bernstein	271
POLLEY, Grahams—James D. Leary	27,588
RUGGLES, Edwin D. and Milton—R. G. Clarkson	2,040
REEVE, Arthur L.—M. A. Bronson	239
SMITH, Henry C.—Standard Agency Company	65
TUMELTY, James F.—H. Simons	38
TREANOR, Frank A.—The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company	145
VAN LINDA, Frank—H. Ruhl	27
WEINSTEIN, Louis—Ella Jenkins	276
WEIBS, W. Seward—Ella Jenkins	280
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—William T. Comstock, trustee	178

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—adjourned until Wednesday, Aug. 22.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Sold in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Isabell T. Hennessy.	James A. Garland.
Edward Davovitz.	Thomas Donohue.
Andrew Kliarman.	David Frost.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and must be placed upon the Chambers Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People. No day calendar. Motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Welsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Frank D. Ames vs. Doble R. Harley—Benno Lewinson, Daniel Jackson vs. Luther E. Bush—Thomas R. A. Hall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Maines vs. Heitman—Edward E. McCall, Cole vs. Klein—M. C. Milnor. German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company vs. Russell—Thomas F. Donnelly. Matter of Murphy—Frank L. Mayham. Wallbrock vs. Wallbrock—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Tausley vs. Tausley—Terence J. McManus. In re Brewster—Eugene H. Pomeroy. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. McCahill—D. P. Ingraham.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AHSBAHS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AHSBAHS, late of the Town of Kempe, Kingdom of Prussia, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September next. Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. AUGUSTE WEILLER, Ancillary Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before [illegible] next.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1900. [illegible] Administrator. HENRY [illegible] Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAULSMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN Leave, N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arr. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30 AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

The Waumbek and Cottages,
AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.
Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes
The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

COOK'S TOURS for LABOR DAY
Niagara Falls, Sept. 1.....3-day trip..$14.50
Thousand Islands, Sept. 1.....8-day trip..$14.50
St. Lawrence & Lakes, Aug. 31..4-day trip..$26.00
Bermuda, Aug. 30.....9-day trip..$37.50
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamplet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
A Popular and Charming Summer Resort.
NOW OPEN. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, bowling, baseball, driving. Orchestra. For Booklet, Rates, &c.,
Chas. A. Dunn, Salisbury, Vt.

GLEN TOWER,
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
One of the most beautiful places on Hudson River, near New York. Good table; low rates; 5 minutes from station. Hudson R. R. C. L. BRIGGS, Manager.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn. Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks, pine-laden air, pure water, grand scenery, shady walks and drives. Cuisine high class. Long-distance 'phone. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,869.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX HARRIS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Max Harris of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Max Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 20th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORITZ KANDEL, Bankrupt.—No. 2,720.

Notice is hereby given that Moritz Kandel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 20th, 1900.

NO. 2,596.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT L. MONTAGUE and SAMUEL E. MONTAGUE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of Dailey, Montague & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 18th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY D. STRINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry D. Stringer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Henry D. Stringer was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Aug. 20th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES J. BROWN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. WHITE, defendant.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, August 10, 1900.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles W. White, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Theodore F. Hascall, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

B. W. B. BROWN
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.. a21-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELLA HORWITZ, plaintiff, against ISIDORE HORWITZ, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 12th, 1900.
FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 41 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To Isidore Horwitz, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventh day of July, 1900, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the original of which complaint was there filed on June 13th, 1900.

FRANK B. COLTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Pete. F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots number one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1899, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1899, at six per cent. which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1899, in Liber 15, page 180, of Mortgages, affecting District assessed by Chapter 384 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Theresa Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

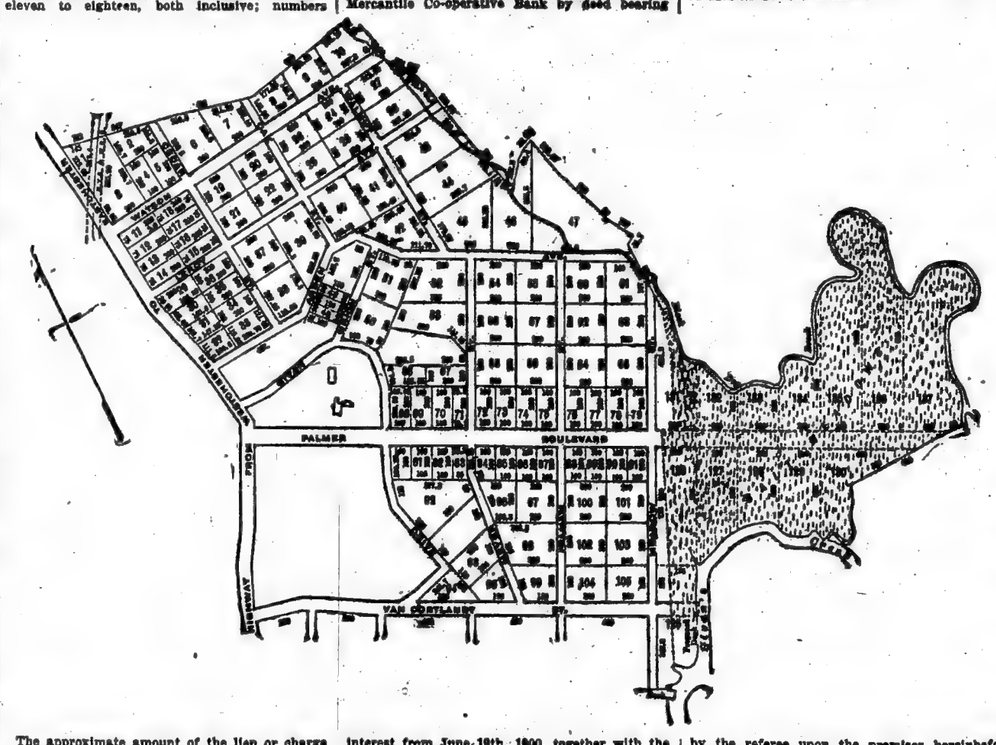

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $75,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $892.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the purchaser upon the premises hereinbefore described, is in the aggregate the sum of $2,045.38 and interest.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated August 7th, 1900, and on that day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, I, the undersigned, the referee to sell therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment, and which are therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue (late Avenue "A") distant thirty-four feet and three inches (34 ft. 3 in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through a party wall seventy-five feet, (75,) thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches, (16 ft. 8 in.,) thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet (75) to Pleasant Avenue, thence northwardly along the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches (16 ft. 8 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less. Said premises being now known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City. Together with all and singular the estate and rights of the said Thomas Redding and Mary S. Redding, his wife, in and to said premises.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and P. O. address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above; the property is known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City.

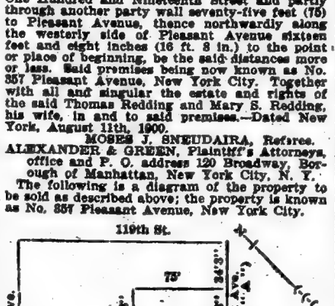

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, ($6,280.00,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fourteen 29-100 dollars, ($314.29,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred twenty 61-100 dollars ($120.61) and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.
au14-2aw8wTu&Th&sep1

NOS. 518, 520, 522 GREENWICH STREET AND 326 Spring Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against A. WALTER HAVILAND et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet and nine inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

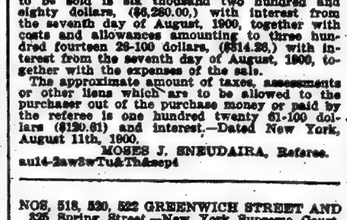

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, $590.66. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $35,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fourth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-law6mTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-law6mTu

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York. jy17-law6mT

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JABEZ J. RICHARDS, Samuel P. Richards, Kate A. Du Bose, Amelia S. Williams, Nellie Brown, Bessie Richards, Olive Whitehead, Florence Whitehead, Ellen Whitehead, Herbert V. Richards, Cecil A. Richards, Mabel Richards Finney, William R. Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) and Theodore Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) the heirs and next of kin of T. ADDISON RICHARDS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, the Central Trust Company of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court,
jy24-law6w&sep4

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 25 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN A. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je19-law6mTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of A. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEY. E. H. ALKER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-law6mTu

WALLRIDGE, NELSON.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CALVIN B. WALLRIDGE, George A. Wallridge, Mary Murless, Elizabeth De Wolf, Dwight Wallridge, Lucy Usher, John Wallridge, Milton Wallridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, or, if dead, the heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, and address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of Nelson Wallridge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary H. Wallridge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Wallridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SHAW, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St. au7-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—JOHN W. CORNISH, Plaintiff, against HENRY W. DEANS and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 15th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements to be thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue as now laid out with the northerly line of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and running thence northeasterly along said easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue one hundred and fifty-six 42-100 feet more or less to the northwesterly corner of lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six shown on a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County as "White Plains and Northern Railroad, entitled "Map of Property in Upper Morrisania in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," surveyed by Andrew Findlay, C. E.; thence southeasterly along the northerly boundary lines of said lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six and lot number One Hundred and Thirty-five shown on said map, one hundred and ninety feet more or less to the westerly side of Arthur Avenue as widened and now laid out; thence southwesterly along the said westerly side of Arthur Avenue two hundred and eighty-four 100 feet more or less to the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Arthur Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence northwesterly along said northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street one hundred and ninety-two 8-100 feet to the point or place of

STRIKE ON THE NEW BRIDGE

Iron Workers at Both New York and Brooklyn Ends Go Out.

Contractors Offer Union Wages, but the Men Demand More—Part of the Work Delayed.

A strike of the iron workers took place yesterday at both the New York and Brooklyn towers of the New East River Bridge because the wages of the men, which were 30 cents per day higher than the union wages, were cut down to the union rate of $3.20 per day. All the iron workers belong to the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. The strike at the Brooklyn end was in sympathy with the Manhattan housesmiths and bridgemen, who struck first. Though the union rate for iron workers was $3.20 a day, Terry & Tench, who have the subcontract for the iron work for the Manhattan tower from the Degnan-McLean Construction Company, the general contractors, had to pay $3.50 a day in order to secure men. A number of men have been laid off recently by Terry & Tench, and on Saturday night, when the iron workers at the Manhattan end of the bridge were paid off, they were told that, beginning with Monday, the wages of the iron workers would be reduced to the union scale. A meeting of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was held in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, late on Sunday night, at which the iron workers on the bridge reported the reduction of wages, and the strike was ordered, about thirty men quitting work. On the Brooklyn side no reduction of wages was made, but the walking delegates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union went to Brooklyn and ordered a strike in sympathy. About forty iron workers then quit work on the Brooklyn end of the bridge.

The contractor for the Brooklyn iron work is the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, which, it is admitted, has no trouble with its employes. It so happened that few men, comparatively, were at work when the strike was ordered, and it was the intention of the contractor to put on more men this week. Yesterday morning the first of the saddles which are to be put on the tops of the towers was delivered on the Brooklyn side. It weighs 61,300 pounds, and the strike may delay the hoisting of it to its place.

GIRL PICKET DEFIES POLICE.

"You Can't Trip Me on the Law," She Said.

The strike of shirtwaist makers ordered last week in I. M. Nathan & Co.'s factory, 115 Spring Street, by the Shirtwaist Makers' Union, went into effect yesterday morning. Sixty-five out of 125 shirtwaist makers quit work. Forty of the strikers are girls. The strikers established headquarters at 26 Delancey Street, where ten of the girls were detailed to act as pickets at the factory. Miss Minnie Lustgarten being chosen as the leader.

Miss Lustgarten had stopped one of the girls who was going into the factory to work, and was telling her that she ought to join the strikers, when a policeman who was on guard warned her not to speak to the workers. The girl paid no attention to him and the policeman threatened to arrest her.

"Oh, I know my business," said Miss Lustgarten. "You can't trip me on the law now."

The policeman, remarking that the strike pickets were getting very fresh, then fell back.

NEW JERSEY LABOR CONGRESS.

Delegates Welcomed by Mayor Williamson—The Officers Elected.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 20.—The twenty-second annual congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey began its sessions here this morning. H. C. Curtis of the Garment Workers' Union of Newark, the First Vice President, presided. Fifty-four delegates were present. Mayor Williamson made an address of welcome.

The following officers were elected: President—Harry Abrams, Cigarmakers' Union No. 146, New Brunswick; Vice Presidents—John Cherry, Typographical Union No. 103, Newark, and George Whittaker, Carpenters' Local Union No. 120, Camden; Secretary—B. Frank Dunphy, Carpenters' Local Union No. 120, Camden; Assistant Secretary—George B. Gannon, Passaic; Treasurer—Louis Kuhn, Hoboken.

CIGARMAKERS REFUSE TERMS.

Arbitration Committee Makes a Formal Report.

The Arbitration Committee of the cigarmakers, which has been in conference for more than a week with the cigar manufacturers with a view to settling the strikes in the cigar trade, made its formal report to several meetings of the strikers yesterday. As twelve factories are involved, it had been decided to call shop meetings of the employes of the various factories and submit the terms proposed by the manufacturers. Shop meetings of the employes of the following firms were held through the day yesterday in Bohemian-National Hall in East Seventy-third Street to hear the reports: Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, Harburger, Homan & Co., Foster & Co., Hene & Co., Powell & Smith, and Schwartz & Co.

The Arbitration Committee made a statement in which it was said the union would neither interfere with nor try to influence the cigarmakers in accepting the conditions offered by the employers. Before the conferences took place, the statement said, the Arbitration Committee had passed a resolution which began by stating that strikes and lockouts were bad for the interests of the cigarmakers. The resolution proposed that in future all differences between employers and employes should be settled between committees of the employes, the Joint Advisory Board of the Union, and the employers. The employers refused to recognize this resolution.

The committee reported that the employers were willing to grant only about one-fourth of the advance in wages asked and refused to have the shops under the control of the union or discharge those who had replaced the strikers.

The employes of the six manufacturers named decided to refuse the conditions offered by the manufacturers. The rest of the striking and locked out cigarmakers will take action on the report to-day.

VESTMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Five Hundred Go Out in Brooklyn—Two Arrests Made.

Five hundred vestmakers in Brooklyn went on strike yesterday morning for the same demands as are made by the vestmakers in New York. They established headquarters at 182 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn, where mass meetings were held all day, and a committee was appointed to do missionary work among the shops whose workers had not joined the strikers and try to induce them to strike.

Benjamin Caress of 201 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, one of the strikers, who works for his uncle, Contractor David Warschowsky, at 64 Boerum Street, went to his uncle's shop to get his tools. He says that when he appeared at the shop, Mrs. Warschowsky greeted him with a kettle of hot water, which she poured over his shoulders.

Then, it is alleged, Warschowsky asked who was there. "Caress," was the reply.

"I'll caress him," Warschowsky is alleged to have replied, rushing upon him with a hot flatiron, and proceeded to smooth down his features. Caress made his escape, and had his burns dressed at a drug store, but got into fresh trouble when he went out to the street again. There, he says, he met Harris Lapotkin, one of his uncle's employes, who attacked him with a club, and a rough-and-tumble fight seems to have followed. It resulted in Lapotkin and Caress procuring warrants for each other's arrest. Both will appear in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on Thursday for examination.

At the headquarters of the striking vestmakers in New York, Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, it was reported yesterday that 75 per cent. of the strikers had gained their demands.

EX-CORONER COOMBS FREE.

His Term of Imprisonment for Presenting a False Claim Expires—Not Required to Pay Fine.

Ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs was released from the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday afternoon, his term of imprisonment having expired. Coombs was not required to pay the fine of $1,000 which was imposed upon him when he was sentenced because of a legal flaw in the commitment.

Lawyer Frederick E. Crane, representing Coombs, appeared before Justice Mattice in the Supreme Court yesterday morning and applied for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that there was nothing binding in the judgment of the Justice who tried the case against Coombs for felony. Mr. Crane said that the exact wording of the judgment was that Coombs should be confined for one year and seven months and pay a fine of $1,000. It was not stated that he should stand committed until the fine was paid. Mr. Crane contended that no such order was made, and that where there is to be imprisonment for a fine imposed it must be distinctly so stated in the final judgment.

Justice Mattice read from a copy of the Code, and then said:

"It is ordered that the prisoner be at once discharged from custody."

Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Elder appeared in opposition to the motion, and Warden Hayes was also present in court. When the decision was rendered the Warden went at once to the penitentiary and informed Coombs that he was a free man.

The ex-Coroner, upon leaving the prison, went at once to the law office of his brother, on Broadway, Brooklyn. He said that it was not his intention to remain in Brooklyn.

"I will not begin life anew in Brooklyn," he said. "I intend to travel about the country for a while, looking for a good place in which to locate. I am going back to my old profession, which is that of a dentist."

Coombs was a Coroner under the old Brooklyn City Government. He was indicted for presenting a false and fraudulent bill and claim. It called for compensation for inquests which, it was contended in his trial, had never been held. Coombs was found guilty and the case was appealed, but the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court.

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE SMYTH.

Bishop Farley Will Celebrate Requiem Mass at St. Gabriel's Church To-day.

The funeral of Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth will be held at 10 o'clock to-day at St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church, in East Thirty-seventh Street. Bishop Farley will celebrate the requiem mass.

The list of pall bearers includes Richard Croker, Supreme Court Justices Miles Beach, Edward Patterson, James Fitzgerald, and Rufus B. Cowing, ex-Judge William N. Cohen, J. Edward Simmons, and James Higgins.

Parts I. and II. of the Court of General Sessions adjourned yesterday until Wednesday as a mark of respect. Acting District Attorney McIntyre in a short speech eulogized the work of Justice Smyth, and Judge McMahon said that the dead jurist had been one of the ablest and best men on the criminal bench. Justice Freedman adjourned the Special Term of the Supreme Court until Wednesday.

There is already discussion as to who will be named to succeed Justice Smyth. His successor will be named by Gov. Roosevelt. The death of Justice Smyth has occurred within ninety days of election, and the law provides that his successor named by the Governor shall serve until the end of next year.

The name of ex-Justice Joseph T. Daly was brought forward last evening. It was said that Gov. Roosevelt recognizes ex-Justice Daly as one of the ablest men who ever served on the New York bench. His fight with Richard Croker, which resulted in ex-Justice Daly being refused a renomination by Tammany Hall, is also said to be one of the causes for Gov. Roosevelt's desire to place Justice Daly again on the bench. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen is also mentioned for the place.

BURGLAR KILLS YOUNG WOMAN.

Deliberately Shoots Down May Fosburg, Whose Father's House in Pittsfield He Was Robbing.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—Miss May Fosburg, the twenty-four-year-old daughter of R. L. Fosburg, a well-known contractor of Buffalo, N. Y., was shot and instantly killed by one of a trio of masked burglars who entered her father's house, in Burbank Street, early this morning.

Mr. Fosburg first heard the noise made by the burglars, and went down stairs. There he was tackled by one of the men, who knocked him down. A struggle ensued, the noise of which brought F. L. Fosburg, a son, to the scene. He had no sooner entered the room than he was knocked insensible with a sand bag.

Miss May Fosburg and her brother James, the latter a student at Yale Scientific School, were awakened, and came down stairs. As they entered their father's room, the girl leading the way, one of the burglars deliberately aimed his revolver at the girl's heart and fired. She fell back into the arms of her brother, and expired instantly.

As the shot was fired the burglars, who had been grappling with the men, dashed out of the house and escaped. The man who shot Miss Fosburg ran into a vacant room, and, jumping upon the roof of the veranda, made his escape.

A posse was formed as soon as the news of the murder became known, and the Fire Department was called out to aid in the search. So far only a number of tramps have been arrested. Mr. Fosburg was the contractor on the Stanley Electric Company's buildings in this city.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—In the two years of Miss Fosburg's residence in Buffalo she made many friends, and occupied a prominent position in church and society circles. She was handsome, accomplished, and a talented musician. She was an earnest worker in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, one of the most fashionable congregations in the city, and frequently sang at church and charitable entertainments.

The family came to Buffalo from St. Louis about two years ago, Mr. Fosburg becoming Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Elevator Company. Early this Summer the home on Bryant Street was closed, the family removing to Pittsfield, to remain while Mr. Fosburg was engaged in building a large electric light plant in that city.

ORDERS STACHELBERG'S RELEASE

Justice Hooker Confirms the Decision of the Jury that He Is Sane.

It was announced in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon that Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, who has had the case of young Newton B. Stachelberg under advisement, had decided to discharge the young man from Sanford Hall, a private sanitarium at Flushing, to which he was committed in June last on the application of his mother, Mrs. Malvina Stachelberg, widow of Michael Stachelberg, a wealthy cigar manufacturer of Manhattan. Young Stachelberg began habeas corpus proceedings, which resulted in inquiry into the question of his sanity by a commission and by a jury. The jury agreed that Stachelberg was sane and able to care for himself. The Commissioners, however, disagreed, one finding with the jury and the others deciding that the young man should be confined in the institution for a longer period.

James E. Chandler, counsel for Stachelberg in the habeas corpus proceedings, yesterday received from Justice Hooker, who is at Fredonia, N. Y., a letter, informing him of the signing of an order in the case and its transmission, with all the papers, to the Clerk of the Special Term in Brooklyn. Justice Hooker wrote that the order confirmed the inquisition and verdict of the jury discharging Stachelberg, without costs to either party.

Stachelberg is said to have been released from Sanford Hall a week ago at the request of his relatives, the head of the institution holding that, under the circumstances, he had no power to detain him.

Clothing Burned Off by Lightning.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 20.—During a severe storm to-day Herbert Dyer, aged fifteen years, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, the lightning burning his clothes entirely off. The boy was standing on a wagon load of hay throwing it in the loft when he was struck. One of the horses attached to the wagon was also killed, and the boy's brother was rendered unconscious by the shock.

TWO FIRES IN HARLEM.

Eighteen Horses Perish—Second Blaze in a Boarding House.

There were two fires up town early yesterday morning which the police and the Fire Marshal regard as suspicious. Eighteen horses were burned to death in the frame stable 796 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, where about $5,000 damage was done, and there was a slight fire on the second floor of 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a boarding house, kept by Mrs. Winters, in which there was a fire on Sunday afternoon.

The stable where the horses were burned was a three-story structure owned by Mrs. McGraw of Westchester and occupied by Jerry Alteri as a livery stable. There were thirty-three horses in the building when the blaze was discovered by Michael Cerenzo, the night watchman, who was asleep on the second floor with several other Italians, and who was awakened by the smoke. He aroused his companions and they escaped by jumping from the windows.

Gottlieb Sauter, a night watchman employed in Zeltner's brewery, saw the blaze and ran to the quarters of Engine Company No. 42 and gave the alarm. In the meanwhile Cerenzo began cutting the halters of the frightened horses, and succeeded in driving fifteen of them out of the burning building, and just escaped himself as the floor gave way. The horses made for Crotona Park, where all were found later by the police.

The flames spread to the three-story and basement frame dwellings 25 and 27 Crotona Place, and the families fled to the street. A second alarm was sent in, but the flames were soon extinguished. The houses were damaged to the extent of about $1,000. Two frame buildings adjoining the stable in One Hundred and Seventy-first Street suffered $500 damage.

The fire is thought to have been started by tramps, who have been hanging about the stable for several weeks. They had been driven away a number of times, and some of them were arrested a short time ago.

The first fire at 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street occurred Sunday afternoon, and early yesterday morning a second blaze was discovered by William Kratz, one of the boarders, who found a fire burning in a closet on the first floor. He aroused the household and the firemen extinguished the flames without difficulty.

TWO RESCUED AT A FIRE.

"Ajax," the Bicycle Policeman, Ascends an Air Shaft to Save a Child.

A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the apartment of Mrs. Rebecca Marks, on the third floor of 15 Ludlow Street. Mrs. Celia Konigsberg, Mrs. Marks's mother, with her ten-year-old grandchild, Sarah Marks, was cleaning a bed with carbolic acid. As the rooms are dark, she had a lighted candle in her hand, and the bed clothing became ignited, the flames spreading rapidly.

Esther Garfinger, eight years old, who lives on the top floor with Mrs. Rosie Lauwitz, smelled the smoke, and, running to the ground floor, told Mr. Marks, who keeps a grocery store there, and then ran back through the house crying "Fire!" Some one turned in an alarm, and the department responded and prevented the flames from spreading beyond the one apartment. The damage was about $250.

Mrs. Konigsberg and the little girl Sarah were overcome by the smoke, and were rescued by Bicycle Policeman Selig ("Ajax") Whitman. He carried Mrs. Konigsberg, who weighs 180 pounds, down the three flights of stairs, and an ambulance surgeon soon revived her. Whitman then returned for the child. The smoke had become so dense that he could not get through it, and he had to ascend by means of a ladder placed in the air shaft. He got the child and came down on the fire escape. He was much hindered by the bedding and household utensils which filled the landings on the fire escape.

HORSE ACCUSED OF BACK-BITING.

Judgment Obtained Against Its Owner for a Surgeon's Bill.

Charles Knight, an Inspector employed by a telegraph company in West New York, has obtained a judgment in Justice of the Peace D. J. Murphy's court, against Henry McDonald, an iceman, for $12.50, the amount of a veterinary surgeon's bill.

The two men rent adjacent stalls for their horses. Knight alleged that the iceman's horse on several occasions broke loose, and bit the back of his horse, inflicting such injuries that he had to hire another horse and turn his animal over to a veterinary surgeon for repairs, which cost him $12.50.

McDonald denies that his horse was the culprit and says he will appeal the case.

ANOTHER HEARING FOR KEANE.

Hall of Records Janitor Denies Register Fromme's Charges.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday gave Patrick Keane a writ of certiorari directing Deputy Commissioner of Buildings Patrick J. Dooling to review the charges which led to Keane's dismissal as janitor of the Hall of Records. For many years Keane was janitor of the County Court House. Two years ago he was transferred to the Hall of Records. Some time ago he got into trouble with Register Fromme. Subsequently charges were made against Keane, and he was finally dismissed.

It was alleged that Keane had neglected his duty as janitor and that he had been impudent to the Register. Mr. Keane says that his hearing before Deputy Commissioner Dooling was improperly conducted. He denies that he ever neglected his duty or was impudent to Mr. Fromme.

Mr. Keane asserts that he is a veteran of the civil war and that his discharge, under the circumstances, was illegal. He asserts that the whole proceeding was a scheme to get rid of him.

VACATION SCHOOL OUTING.

Sail and Picnic for About 7,000 Summer Pupils.

Pupils of the vacation schools and the children who attend the kindergartens during the warm months had their first excursion and outing yesterday at the expense of the Board of Education, under the direction of Associate Superintendent of Public Schools Clarence A. Meleney.

In spite of the threatening weather, about 7,000 children took part in the excursion, 3,400 of whom came from the ten kindergartens, and the remainder from the nine vacation schools. On the Starin barge John Nelson were about 2,000 boys and girls from Schools Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

They left Market Street, and were taken to Boynton Beach, on Staten Island. The pupils of Schools Nos. 20, 137, and 147 left Rutgers Street on the barge Starina to spend the day at Forest View Grove, on the Hudson. At Sylvan Beach the children from Schools 92, 96, and 160 spent the day, while the kindergarten children were taken to Grand View, L. I. Each party was in charge of a number of teachers, under whose supervision the day was spent with all kinds of outdoor amusements.

Nathan Straus furnished sterilized milk for all the guests on the barges, but the lunches had to be brought along by the children themselves. The excursion left about 9 o'clock in the morning and returned at 7 o'clock in the evening.

COUNTERFEIT MILEAGE BOOKS.

W. S. Close Arrested on Complaint of the Boston and Maine Officials.

Detective Funston of the Central Office arraigned, in Jefferson Market Court, before Magistrate Hogan, yesterday morning, William S. Close. Funston arrested Close at the Mills Hotel, where he had registered as William Everest.

A telegram from Chief of Police O'Sullivan of Lawrence, Mass., was received at headquarters yesterday morning asking for the man's arrest for forging Boston and Maine Railroad mileage books. Magistrate Hogan held him for requisition.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The arrest of William S. Close has been expected for some days. The Boston and Maine Railroad found that its mileage books were being counterfeited through an application made at the passenger department here yesterday that a missing page in a book be made good to the holder. The rarity of such an error as the omission of a page of mileage called for inquiry, and the book was proved to be spurious. The company's secret service men suspected Close, who had been mixed up in a similar affair before, and he was traced to Newburyport and then to Maine, where he suddenly disappeared.

THE NEELY CASE UP AGAIN

Judge Wallace Refuses to Revoke His Former Order.

PRAISES ATTORNEY LINDSAY

Defendant Will Remain in Custody of the Marshal Until a Supreme Court Decision Is Reached.

Charles F. W. Neely will not at present be extradited to stand trial in Cuba on a charge of embezzling funds while acting as financial officer of the Cuban Post Office Department. Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court appeared in the Federal Building yesterday quite unexpectedly. He held court for a while and delivered an oral decision in the Neely case, in which he denied the application of United States District Attorney Burnett for a revocation of his recent order by which Neely was remanded to the custody of United States Marshal Henkel pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the denial of a writ of habeas corpus.

Judge Wallace said he would not vacate the order and would await further developments in the extradition proceedings. He also defended the professional conduct of John D. Lindsay, counsel for Neely. It was suggested by Judge Wallace that a new application for a writ of habeas corpus be made to him, in which some additional matters be incorporated in order to make complete records of the case before the United States Supreme Court. Judge Wallace said that this application would receive the same treatment as the first one; that is, that it would be denied, and an appeal allowed.

Judge Wallace in opening court said in part

"I have come here to-day 800 miles from my country home at considerable inconvenience for the purpose of according to Charles F. W. Neely all the rights to which he is entitled under the criminal law of the United States, and also for the purpose of repelling as far as I may be able any imputations of unprofessional conduct on the part of Neely's counsel in the proceedings which he has adopted for the protection of his client.

"The United States District Attorney has applied to me to vacate the order made by me directing the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New York to retain the custody of Neely pending the determination by the Supreme Court of an appeal by Neely denying a writ of habeas corpus. The application of the United States District Attorney proceeds upon the ground that Neely was not in the custody of the Marshal when the writ of habeas corpus was applied for. I am satisfied that Neely was in the custody of the Marshal and that the order was in every respect proper. Inasmuch as Mr. Lindsay, counsel for Neely, upon whose application the order was made, has been subjected to what I regard as unmerited criticism by the observations in Judge Lacombe's opinion, delivered in public from the bench, I have deemed it my duty in disposing of the matter to see to it that Mr. Lindsay's professional conduct shall be cleared from all stain of reproach and be vindicated as correct and laudable, so far as the expression of my opinion goes."

Judge Wallace then entered into a long discussion of the Neely case from the time the extradition proceedings were begun. Speaking of the application for a writ of habeas corpus made by Mr. Lindsay, he said:

"The petition was carefully drawn, and set out in full the warrants in extradition and the proceedings before and the decision by Judge Lacombe and alleged that Neely was unlawfully restrained of his liberty. If Mr. Lindsay's contention of the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress was sound, he was fully justified in making the application; and if he believed that the proposition was fairly debatable he would have been derelict in his duty to his client if he had neglected to do so. In a case like the present, where the writ is denied, the petitioner is entitled, as a matter of right and not of discretion, to a review of that decision by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Judge Wallace then took the ground that Neely was legally in the custody of the United States Marshal. Continuing, he said:

"When the application for the writ of habeas corpus was made, Neely's counsel and himself, in view of what had taken place, were amply justified in supposing that the warrants had been duly served and that Neely was a prisoner under them in the custody of the Marshal. An officer is not bound to exhibit his authority or process when he makes an arrest, and neither Neely nor his counsel had any reason to doubt for a moment that the Marshal had performed his duty conformably to the terms of the two warrants. It now appears, however, in the papers presented by the United States Attorney to vacate the order made by me remanding Neely to the custody of the Marshal, pending the appeal to the Supreme Court, the Marshal has made a formal return upon the warrants, reciting that he has not executed them. I think the Marshal has been ill-advised in making this return and that he does not fully appreciate the meaning of the legal conclusion which he has thus expressed."

After stating that he denied the application made by the United States District Attorney, Judge Wallace said:

"I repeat that so far from being guilty of any unprofessional conduct, the prisoner's counsel is to be commended for his prompt and efficient measures to secure the rights of his client. Mr. Neely is not guilty in the eyes of the law until he has been proved guilty, and it was the duty of his counsel to avail himself of all the legitimate means provided by law to prevent the conviction of his client. Unless he had made the application for a habeas corpus, perfected the appeal, and procured the order when and as he did, his client, immediately upon the signing by Judge Lacombe of a formal order holding him in the proceedings, might have been removed out of the city and out of the country and been on a voyage to Cuba. It would then have been impossible for his counsel to obtain any review of Judge Lacombe's decision."

Mr. Lindsay arose at the conclusion of Judge Wallace's remarks, and said:

"I am very grateful to your Honor for the kind things you have said for me, and I cannot express in words at the present time how deeply I feel the kindness or how greatly I appreciate it."

Mr. Lindsay then submitted a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus, as suggested by Judge Wallace. A long discussion ensued as to who had the custody of Neely. Gen. Burnett said that the prisoner was not in his custody. He said that while in his opinion the prisoner was not held under the warrants of arrest in extradition proceedings, he was held a prisoner under the civil orders of arrest and was in the Marshal's custody under that order.

Judge Wallace concluded the proceedings by saying:

"I came here with the intention first of all of relieving if possible Mr. Lindsay of all implications of unprofessional conduct. He has acted all through in the only way he could act and do his full duty toward his client. There was nothing in the situation that resulted that should have produced any embarrassment in the mind of Judge Lacombe. Judge Lacombe and I have differed before, but we have more often been in accord. Neither of us is infallible. Both of us have had cases reversed by the Supreme Court, in which I may say, we nevertheless continued to hold the opinion that we were right."

Gen. Burrnett after the adjournment of court said that he had no criticism to make of Judge Wallace's opinion. He added that Neely would remain in the custody of Marshal Henkel until the case is decided by the Supreme Court, which will not meet until October. No application, he said, had been made to admit the prisoner to bail. Judge Lacombe declined to discuss the matter.

Killed by a Train in Tenth Avenue.

Henry Mallon, who lived at 613 West Twentieth Street, was instantly killed last evening at Twentieth Street and Tenth Avenue by a New York Central and Hudson River Railroad freight train on which he was riding. He fell between the engine and first car. John McCarty, the engineer, heard him scream as he fell but was unable to stop the train before Mallon's head had been cut off. The body was removed to the West Twentieth Street police station.

Convict Commits Suicide.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 20.—Henry Martindale, a convict in the State prison, yesterday killed himself by jumping from a cell gallery to the main corridor, forty feet below. He was frightfully mangled. Martindale broke from the line of convicts who were marching from service. He was sentenced to fifteen years in 1897 for felonious assault.

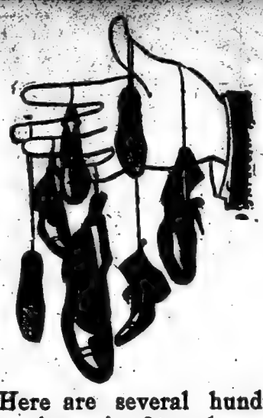

Here are several hundred lingering pair of tan shoes.
So they'll not linger longer, we "down" the price to $1.50 a pair.
High and low.
All sizes.
All three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
560 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

REFUSE TO HONOR TICKETS

Sire Brothers Begin Active War on Speculators.

Two Arrests Made at the New York Theatre—Persons Turned Away Threaten to Bring Suit.

The Sire brothers, lessees of the New York Theatre, opened war against the ticket speculators on schedule time last night, and within less than two hours after the doors of the theatre were opened two arrests had been made, one in the ranks of the Sires and the other in the ranks of the ticket vendors.

In consequence of yesterday morning's announcement by the Sires that they would open the campaign last night, four of the speculators went to Inspector Thompson in the afternoon and complained that Policeman Lawrence, then detailed at the theatre from the City Hall Station, was interfering with them in the pursuit of their business, saying that he had been "fixed by the Sires." The Inspector promptly transferred Lawrence.

When night came the speculators, about ten in number, took their usual stands on the sidewalk. All along the walls of the theatre were showy red and white posters, on which were warnings against the purchase of street tickets. Scattered about in front of the doors were half a dozen or more employes of the Sires, stationed there to "spot" all who disregarded the warnings. A general air of approaching trouble pervaded the vicinity, and a crowd collected rapidly.

Shortly after eight o'clock Frank Feitner, President of the Speculators' Association, sold a ticket. The purchaser was not seen by the "spotters" and went in safely. A little later Feitner sold two more tickets. The buyers were refused admission, and, after tendering their tickets a second time, were again refused. Their names were S. A. Palmer, Secretary of the Edison-Johnson Manufacturing Company, and Samuel Spellman.

They left the theatre after saying that they would appeal to the law for redress.

Then Speculator Lang sold a ticket to a man who got out of a cab. The special officer of the theatre, Mr. Müller, saw the sale and told the doorkeeper to refuse the ticket. Thereupon Lang appealed to Acting Police Captain Brennan, who had come over with a squad of officers to watch the fun. After the man with the ticket had been turned away Müller was arrested on Lang's demand.

At the West Forty-seventh Street Station Sergt. Flannery dismissed the prisoner, and told Lang that his complaint (that Müller had interfered with his business) was one for civil action.

David Marks, a speculator, was then arrested on complaint of Treasurer Barnes of the theatre. He was charged with disorderly conduct, and it developed that this had consisted of loud talking. E. G. Johnson, a member of the same firm to which Mr. Palmer belongs, signed a bond, and he was released.

Eight men in all bought their tickets on the street and were turned away. All of them "kicked" and promised legal proceedings. The Sires said the eight were in partnership with the speculators, and the speculators, in return, hurled all sorts of vituperative epithets at the Sires and their employes.

During the active period of the fight a big crowd of people, probably 500, stood in front of the theatre, and the police from the West Forty-seventh Street Station were kept busy in preventing the sidewalk from being entirely blocked up. Feitner said late in the evening that he would fight out the affair in the courts, and the Sires were equally positive in declaring that they would continue to make nightly use of the methods they had begun. A special force of policemen will be detailed at the theatre to-night.

NEGRO SERIOUSLY STABBED.

His Account of Cutting Not Borne Out by Circumstances.

A hurry call was sent to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance last night from Koster & Bial's, and when the ambulance got there, the surgeon in charge found a negro probably fatally stabbed in the doctor's office at 143 West Thirty-fourth Street, which is next to the music hall.

The negro said he was John W. Williams, twenty-five years old, of 454 Seventh Avenue. He has a four-inch gash in the abdomen. He said he had been taking a drunken friend to the latter's home, at Seventh Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and when he was putting the man in the house, the latter turned on him and stabbed him. The police examined Williams's trousers and vest for cuts, but could find none. The Coroner was called to take the man's ante-mortem statement.

SHIPS FOR EASTERN SYNDICATE.

Contract for Four Steamers Given Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A contract for four steel steamers to ply in the Atlantic coasting trade was to-day given to the American Shipbuilding Company by a syndicate of Eastern capitalists. The steamers will be built during the Winter at the yards of the company at South Chicago, and will be ready for delivery with the opening of navigation next Spring.

The ocean syndicate which ordered the boats contains some New York men. It will probably be called the Northwestern Transportation Company. The boats will be designed for the carrying of package freight. Their machinery equipment will consist of triple-expansion engines with Scotch boilers. The cost of each boat will be $200,000.

Two of the keels for the ocean boats will be laid immediately, and the other two will be put down in a short time. The hulls will be built to the full size of the locks of the recently completed St. Lawrence Canal.

Plotted to Kidnap an ex-Alderman.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—Henry W. Heist of Elmira and a woman named Mrs. Sigel of this city have been arrested on a charge of kidnapping. It is claimed that Heist induced ex-Alderman Ebel, a very wealthy man, to go to a hotel here, and preparations were being made to remove him to a sanitarium at Elmira. The woman is said to have been a former employe of Mr. Ebel. Heist finally informed the police, and the arrests followed.

Plague's Record in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The record of the plague in Manila for the two weeks ending July 7, as just reported to the Marine Hospital Service, is seven new cases and five deaths. Of the new cases, four were Filipinos and three Chinese.

Anticipate Your Wants! | Anticipate Your Wants!

O'Neill's.

Dress Goods.

The Fall Dress Goods Season starts here to-day and with the greatest offering we have ever made. We have just purchased from one of the largest makers of Cheviot in this country his entire production for this season, goods that were woven for the finest Retail and Suit Manufacturing Trade. They were secured by us at a price that will enable you to purchase to-day a dress or as many yards as you like for less money than the Wholesale Houses and Suit Makers would have to pay for goods of the same quality in hundred piece lots.—Read!

40,000 Yards of Strictly All-Wool High Grade Cheviots

in rough twill and Zibeline finish, some 45 and 48 inches wide. Other grade 50 inches wide. Over two-thirds of this great stock is in Black, the remainder in Light and Dark Navy and Brown. We have divided the collection into two lots and will sell them at these prices:

The Regular 1.00 Quality at 59c yard.

The Regular 1.25 Quality at 69c yard.

Search through the entire line of Dress materials for the present and the coming seasons' wear and you will not find a fabric suitable for Entire Costumes and Separate Skirts that will give you as much satisfaction in wear and style as these goods. Nine out of every ten women will be looking for them this Fall.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

TO MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

A Notice of the Triennial Congress of the General Society Next Month—New York Delegates.

The Triennial Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants will be held at Plymouth, Mass., on Saturday, Sept. 15, 1900. The headquarters of the New York Society will be at the Samoset House. September will be the two hundred and eightieth anniversay of the sailing of the Mayflower from Plymouth, England.

The following have been appointed delegates and alternates to represent the New York Society of Mayflower Descendants at the General Congress:

DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
Henry E. Howland.	Levi P. Morton.
Richard H. Greene.	Seth Low.
Rev. Rodstick Terry.	Morgan G. Bulkley.
Howland Davis.	William L. Brill.
Rev. Roderick Terry.	Mrs. M. Schuyler.
Rev. B. E. Backus, D.D.	Mrs. R. H. Greene.
William M. Grinnell.	Jared Weed Bell.
James Le B. Willard.	J. Bayard Backus.
Walter S. Carter.	William W. Webb.
Walter F. Warren.	Mrs. Roderick Terry.
John N. Tilden.	Henry C. Brewster.
John W. Walton.	Henry Clarke Coe.
Warren C. Crane.	Mrs. A. H. Pitkin.
Edward S. Atwood.	William H. Griffith.
Lincus E. Fuller.	Mrs. Charles H. Terry.
Cassillius M. Wicker.	John Mears, M. D.
Henry K. Bush-Browne.	Mrs. Charlotte V. S. Vaill.
Frederick C. Seabury.	James D. Bissell, M. D.
Mrs. Russell Sage.	Mrs. William E. Hoyt.
Marshall W. Greene.	A. T. Skerry, Jr.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed.	Mrs. David Thompson.
Edwin S. Chittenden.	Thomas R. Proctor.
Mrs. S. V. C. White.	Mrs. J. H. Boorman.
Cyrus Fay Paine.	Mrs. W. Brookfield.
Albert S. Johnson.	Miss Julia Livingston.
Miss Margarite Treat Doane.	Miss Edna M. Greene.
F. N. Le Baron.	Henry F. Dimock.
Mrs. E. G. Chamberlin.	Charles H. Wright.

The members of the committee who give notice of the congress are Richard Henry Greene, William Milne Grinnell and James Le Baron Willard.

The New Jersey Society, to which a charter has been granted, will be represented at the congress. The delegates appointed are the Rev. Daniel F. Warren, of Jersey City, Charles Arthur Greene, and Mrs. James Henry Oglesby.

FELL IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Brunn Seized the Wire Cable and Saved His Life.

John Brunn, a cigarmaker, forty-two years old, of 211 East Houston Street, fell from the fifth floor of the factory building at 177½ East Eighty-seventh Street yesterday, down the elevator shaft, to the basement, and escaped with a broken leg and badly lacerated hands.

As Brunn fell he grasped the wire elevator cable with both hands. He clung to this as long as he could, though the friction as he shot rapidly down the shaft cut the flesh almost to the bone. Then he dropped and fell the rest of the way. His fall had been broken, however, and his life was probably saved. He was attended by Dr. Dohrman of the Presbyterian Hospital staff, and then removed to that institution.

DETECTIVE'S SKULL BROKEN.

One of a Party of Thieves His Assailant —Speech Gone.

Thomas Farrington, a detective employed at the Waldo Avenue freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Jersey City, is lying at the City Hospital in a critical condition. Farrington on Sunday night discovered two men stealing potatoes from a freight car. He attempted to arrest them when one of the men hurled a large stone at him. It struck him on the head, fracturing his skull. The men escaped.

When Farrington was found the injury had deprived him of the power of speech temporarily, and it was not until yesterday that it was learned how he was injured. He then became unconscious. The operation of trephining was successfully performed, a piece of the fractured skull that pressed on the brain being removed, but it was said last night that there was little hope of his recovery.

IMPERSONATED CITY OFFICERS.

Police Inspector Thompson's Story of a Prisoner's Misdoings.

Charged with impersonating a policeman, a man who gave his name as John Williams, but whose right name is Smith, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Cornell in the West Side Court. The police say that at various times the prisoner had represented himself to be a member of Inspector Thompson's staff, an Assistant Fire Marshal, a Post Office Inspector, and a Deputy Marshal. Among the witnesses to appear against Williams were Inspector Thompson, Fire Marshal Seery, Det

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; fresh northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,794. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

REAR-END COLLISION KILLS SEVEN TRAINMEN

Two Freight Trains Crash on the Harlem Road.

CREWS UNDER THE WRECKAGE

Debris Piled High Above Kensico Station Roof—Ice in Cars Checks Flames Started by Engine Fires.

KENSICO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A serious and fatal rear-end collision directly in front of the station occurred here this evening. The engineer and fireman of the second train are buried under the debris, and are believed to be crushed to death. The conductor and two brakemen of the forward train are missing and are believed to be dead somewhere under the wreck.

The collision was on the Harlem Division of the New York Central at 8:30 o'clock this evening. It was caused, so far as can be learned, by the engineer of the second train, who is dead, running past a block signal set against him.

So far as can be learned seven men are dead. There may not be so many, as the estimate is based only on the members of the train crews who cannot be found. It is supposed they are in the heap of wreckage, which will not be cleared up before well on into to-morrow.

The regular night freight pulled into the station here about 8 o'clock or a little later. The train was south-bound. The engine left the train standing upon the main track, and went off on to a siding to drill some cars that had been sidetracked. While the freight train was standing on the track the second train, an extra freight, loaded with ice, dashed into it.

The heavily loaded ice train was driven into the rear cars of the first freight, the engine mounting upon the cars, and telescoped them. Then the cars of its own train piled up on top of the engine until in all about thirty cars are heaped into a pile which towers high above the railroad station.

ONCOMING TRAIN CREW WARNED.

There appears to have been due warning to the crew of the ice train. The engineer of the latter stuck to his post. Men who made their way into the wreckage as far as possible saw him dead in the wreckage of his engine. He appears to be sitting on the seat and his hand is on the air brake. He cannot be reached for hours, even after the wrecking train from New York reaches the scene.

The engine itself lies partly on its side, and would have toppled over had not the cars of its own train piled up beside it and wedging it in, prevented it from going clear over. If the fireman jumped he was buried beneath the thousands of tons of ice which piled up on top of everything, as the sudden stoppage and shock tore the freight cars into pieces.

The rear cars of the forward train, through which the engine plowed and tore its way, were loaded with feed stuff, oats, grain, and live stock. Dozens of beeves are supposed to have been killed. Some escaped from the broken cars and are running wild through the country. Others were injured and were shot by men of this neighborhood to put them out of their agony.

For a time it was thought the wreckage would take fire, but the ice probably prevented this, as the heat melted it and drowned out the flames, which appeared to have started from the live coals dropping from the firebox. The rails are ripped up for a distance of 300 feet.

WRECKAGE BLOCKS ROAD.

Trains in both directions are blocked. After an hour's delay arrangements were made for passengers to be transferred around the obstructing wreckage. All travel except by this method will be blocked probably until noon to-morrow from the present outlook. Up to 10:30 the wrecking train had not arrived, and the efforts of the crowd of residents of this place and vicinity which had gathered to break into the heap of débris are so ineffectual that it seems as if nothing has been done. No cries have been heard from beneath the pile, so it is believed all of the men under it are dead.

The railroad men here say that there are seven of the train hands missing. This includes three men who were with the first train, the engineer, fireman, and two hands of the ice train. The trains may also have contained tramps. Some think that it is possible that some of the train hands were injured and stunned and wandered away after the accident. It is said by persons who reached the wreck soon after it occurred that within two minutes after the crash the danger signal was displayed, and that it must have been set against the second train.

The engineer of the ice train was William Lauterbach, said to be a resident of New York City. His fireman was John Cassidy, also said to be of New York City. It cannot be learned definitely where either man lived. One of the missing brakemen was a man named Abel, but whether this was his first or last name is not ascertainable here.

At the offices of the Harlem Road in this city the names of the trainmen were not known, nor were their names to be obtained at the yard. The special was made up, it was thought, beyond Kensico, so that the dispatcher here did not have the lists.

LEFT FORTUNE TO CHARITY.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—The will of Mrs. Margaret J. Bennett, who was well known for her charities, was filed in the Orphans' Court here to-day. Among the bequests to charities, churches, and education are:

Woman's College, $25,000, the income to be used in founding six Margaret J. Bennett scholarships; Boys' Home Society of Baltimore, $10,000; Young Men's Christian Association, $5,000; Young Women's Christian Association, $5,000; Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded at Owings Mills, $1,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,000; Hospital for Women of Maryland, $25,000; Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $25,000; Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, $30,000; the Patterson Memorial Association, $25,000; to Free Summer Excursion Society, $5,000; to Nursery and Children's Hospital, $2,000; to B. F. Bennett, Charles F. Taylor, Richard W. Price, Edward B. Owens, (Elgin) R. L. Gould, Aubrey Pearre, Frank Woods, Charles J. Taylor, Ogden A. Kirkland, Herman S. Platt, Joshua Levering, and Rossel A. Cathcart, or their survivors, is bequeathed $150,000, to be held by them in trust for the founding and construction of the Margaret J. Bennett Home of Baltimore City for Homeless, Needy, and Deserving Female Persons.

The will also contains bequests to all Mrs. Bennett's relatives and her servants.

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Tempting Menus
are up Pennsylvania Railroad dining cars. Table d'hote meals.—Adv.

CARNEGIE FOR BRYAN.

Anti-Imperialists Announce that the Ironmaster Will Take the Stump With Sixto Lopez.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—It was given out this afternoon at the offices of the Anti-Imperialist League that Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire ironmaster of Pittsburg, would shortly return to the United States from Scotland to assist in the campaign against McKinley.

It is expected that Mr. Carnegie will take the stump in advocacy of Bryan and Stevenson as opposed to McKinley and Roosevelt. He will speak under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League, which will put several noted men on the road in an independent canvass.

Inside of a fortnight there will also be a real Filipino on the stump telling the American people the story of the war in the Philippines. He is Sixto Lopez, who was in this country when Aguncillo and the other Filipino peace envoys were here trying to make terms with President McKinley, and after the outbreak of hostilities in Manila the peace envoys as well as Lopez left for London where they have been ever since.

Lopez is one of the best educated of the Filipinos, being a scholar and an effective public speaker.

MADE THE FIREMEN DIZZY.

Blaze on Top Floor of Brooklyn's Tallest Building Perplexes Them.

The Brooklyn firemen were called upon early last evening to tackle a fire, the first sight of which caused their hearts to drop into their boots, as one of them declared afterward. Shortly before 8 o'clock an alarm was sent in from a box at the corner of Court and Joralemon Streets. It was but one alarm, and the firemen headed for the scene confidently. As they neared the spot they observed a glow, apparently somewhere up near the clouds.

"That's a queer sort of a reflection," remarked one of them.

They came nearer, and then they saw that what they had taken for the reflection in the sky was in fact the fire itself. It was on the roof of the new thirteen-story office building, Temple Bar, the tallest building in Brooklyn. The building, which is nearing completion, is at the northwest corner of Court and Joralemon Streets.

The blaze was by long odds the tallest proposition in the shape of a fire that the local department had ever been called upon to tackle, and the firemen were dazed for a moment in the contemplation of it.

Men who had been at work on the roof during the day had left some live coals in a fire pan under a tar pot. The coals had fallen out of the pan and set fire to some scaffolding and wooden material used by the workmen on the roof. The watchman of the building had discovered the fire and turned in the alarm.

The building is being constructed as a fire-proof structure, and the fire had nothing to feed on beyond the scaffolding and boards lying about on the roof. But being high up in the air, and to be seen across the open square at the Borough Hall, it was decidedly spectacular in effect during its brief life.

A dozen firemen shouldered each a tank of fire extinguishing fluid, and climbing the stairways to the roof, put the fire out without difficulty. The damage was slight.

The blaze was watched by a crowd of several thousand persons who gathered in the square. The firemen received many unsolicited suggestions as to the best manner of getting at the blaze, being advised by one philosopher to secure balloons.

MRS. HERRICK GETS THE MONEY

Widow Instructed to Pay $1 Each to Son and Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—It transpired to-day in the filing of a will that E. P. Herrick, whose death will be investigated to-morrow by the Coroner, left his son and daughter only $1 each, while the widow gets the balance of the estate, estimated at $5,500. Of that amount $5,000 is in real estate and $500 in personal property. The disinherited children are Edward T. Herrick, who first asked that the death of his father be investigated, and Mrs. Jessie F. Parcells.

Mrs. Henry E. Herrick, the woman on whom the relatives have attempted to throw suspicion, is named in the will as executrix without bond. She is directed to pay $1 to each of the children "out of such moneys as she may have at my (Mr. Herrick's) decease."

Prof. Mark Delafontaine, who made an analysis of Mr. Herrick's stomach, has reported that he found arsenic. The expert chemist gave a written statement to this effect to Coroner Berz, consequently everything now rests with a Coroner's jury. It is said by the son of the dead merchant that new witnesses who have not been heard of till now will give testimony at the inquest. They will tell of Mr. Herrick's life.

Members of the Lymburner family, who say they will have an investigation into the cause of Mrs. Herrick's first husband's death, are to be at the inquest. They are to tell of inquiries Mr. Herrick made of them about the woman he afterward made his wife. The list of deaths in houses where Mrs. Herrick was has been carefully gathered and will be laid before the Coroner's jury.

A PRIEST ON FASHIONS.

Will Refuse Sacrament to Those Who Wear Open-Work Shirtwaists.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—There is a battle on between fashion and religion in the Parish of the St. Liborius Church, at Hogan and North Market Streets. The direct issues involved are network shirtwaists and the Holy Communion. The hundred pretty sodality girls are on one side, while on the other is the Rev. Father Reiss and nearly all the older members of the parish.

Father Reiss, in discussing the situation, said: "The young ladies of this sodality will have to quit wearing those waists with the funny business around the arms and shoulders, or I will refuse to serve them communion. The fashions are becoming entirely too vulgar. No self-respecting lady would appear in public in such immodest costumes. I intend to set an example to the young ladies of this parish, and if it is necessary to refuse them the sacraments I will do it to stop this vulgar fashion."

The young ladies who are members of the parish and effect the tantalizing open yoke insist it is not vulgar and say Father Reiss is "real mean" and that they will go to another church.

OPERATORS STORING COAL.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 21.—An order by the Pennsylvania Coal Company posted at its collieries instructs all the miners to work ten hours a day and six days a week. No such rush of work has been known in the coal regions for years, and the trade does not demand it.

It is believed that the company fears the general strike which is threatened by the union mine workers, wants to be in good shape to meet it, and will store up as much coal as possible before it comes.

A Fickle Pastor Sued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Rev. William P. Gibbons, pastor of the Mount Carmel Baptist Church of this city, has been sued for breach of promise by Miss Daisy Eta Moore, a member of his congregation. She places the damages at $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that the pastor proposed marriage to her in May, 1897, and they agreed to be married in November, 1899. In preparation for the event, she says, she gave up a position in which she had been employed and expended $200 for clothing. On the day set for the wedding the minister failed to appear.

Poland Water in London.
Poland Water Depot, 104 Newgate St., E. C. —Adv.

MR. BRYAN TALKS ON MONEY AND TRUSTS

A Special Appeal to Republicans on the Issues.

IMPERIALISM TOUCHED ON

The Republican Party Charged with Hypocricy on the Trust and Bimetallism Questions.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 21.—Mr. Bryan addressed a large audience of Saunders County people at Wahoo, the county seat, today. The speech was an appeal to Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. Giving his reasons for this appeal, Mr. Bryan said:

"I want to talk to you Republicans, believing that you are just as anxious to help your country and help your fellows by your vote as the Democrat, the Populist, and the Silver Republican are.

"Now, if you were with us in 1896, there is no reason why you should be against us now, unless the new questions have changed your opinion, or unless you have changed your opinion on the old questions. But I do not believe you can find in this county any man who voted with us in 1896, and who understood the issues then before the country, who has changed his mind on those issues and now believes that the Republican Party was right in 1896.

"I believe you will find many people who were against us on the old issues who are now with us on the new ones and will be on the old ones. We had men in 1896 who came to us on the silver question. Republicans who were not willing to turn over and vote the Republican ticket just because the Republican Party had changed its position on the money question—Republicans who were in earnest in 1888 when they denounced the gold standard, Republicans who were in earnest when they advocated bimetallism in 1892, and therefore they refused to take the Republican position on the money question in 1896.

"And when they got out of the Republican Party and began looking at the Republican Party from the outside they found that the same vicious principles ran through all the Republican doctrines, and to-day they are with us, not only on the silver question, but on all the new questions also." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan then referred at some length to the financial question, saying:

REPUBLICAN DECEPTION.

"The Republican Party is trying to-day the same deception that it practiced in 1896 on the money question. The Republican leaders wanted the gold standard in 1896 just as they want it now, but they held out before the people the delusion of international bimetallism. The President sent a commission of three distinguished gentlemen, and they were to labor with the European nations and try to get those nations to help us. Did they succeed? Of course they did not. We told you in 1896 that they would not succeed. You could not expect England to join with us in restoring bimetallism.

"If a man sets his heart on a thing and does not get it he feels sorrowful. You cannot find a Republican to-day that felt sorrowful because they did not get international bimetallism that they promised to get in 1896." [Applause.]

At this point some one in the rear of the crowd shouted: "Hurrah for McKinley!" to which Mr. Bryan promptly responded:

"Now I don't know whether that man is hurrahing for the McKinley that denounced Grover Cleveland or the one following in Cleveland's footsteps. I want to assure you that I do not object to any one cheering for McKinley, but I think that you owe it to the audience to describe which McKinley you are cheering for when you are cheering. [Applause.]

"Now the Republican Party to-day does not talk in favor of silver at all," Mr. Bryan went on. "There is no talk about international bimetallism. If international bimetallism was good in 1896, it is good now. If the double standard was desirable in 1896, it is desirable now. Then why is it that the Republicans do not talk about it? Because they did not want it in 1896."

Speaking of trusts Mr. Bryan said:

A PLATFORM OF HYPOCRISY.

"The Republican Party is trying to-day the very same policy on these other questions that it tried on the money question in 1896. They attack the trust question in their platform, and yet you cannot find a Republican paper and read it without finding a defense of the trusts. The Republican platform denounces the trusts, and Republican editors are spreading before the public arguments defending the trusts. Now, why is it? It is because the platform is hypocrisy.

"The Republican Party does not intend to destroy the trust, but under the cover of a platform denunciation of the trust, the Republican leaders are trying to quiet the minds of the people and make them accept the trust as a good thing. It is all right for the head of the trust to vote the Republican ticket and contribute to the campaign fund, but if I tell the man who pays the dividends that he ought to look out for his own interests, the Republican Party says I am bringing the appeal down to too low a level.

"The man who buys a trust-made article has as much right to look after his own interest in the campaign as the man who sells a trust-made article. You know the Republicans for years told us what a great blessing the Standard Oil Company was to reduce the price of oil. That was because they were trying to secure all the properties. Yet they have declared dividends of 40 per cent. Was it necessary to raise the price of oil in order to make a dividend? And while this great corporation is amassing its wealth by means of monopoly the Republican Party does not raise one hand to stop it. I want you Republicans who have been voting the Republican ticket to ask yourselves this question: 'If the Republicans won't look out for your interests, why need you look out for the Republican Party's interests?'

REPUBLICANS FOSTER TRUSTS.

"There are Republicans who were denouncing the trusts until the Republican Party got in, and then there were more trusts organized under the Republican Administration during the last three and a half years than were organized in the previous history of the country, and they are now trying to make themselves think it is good. They have had to change their opinion as fast as the Republican Party changed its position. Let me give you a recent illustration.

"When Mr. McKinley sent his message to Congress saying it was our plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico, those Republicans walked on the streets and echoed 'Plain duty.' Then something happened. Some power behind the throne began to work. This power overrode the recommendation of the Governor General at Porto Rico; this power overrode the petition of the people of Porto Rico; this power overrode the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and compelled him to bring in a bill directly the opposite of the bill he first introduced; this power overrode the President and made him sign the bill when he said it was our plain duty to do the opposite, and the Republicans have to turn somersaults and say, 'It is our plain duty to deny what was our plain duty before.'

"It was last December when the President said 'Plain duty' and is was after that you men were shouting 'Plain duty,' but a power greater than your Administration controlled and that secret power was great enough to tear the flag from the Constitution and to assert the doctrine that the President and Congress are not restrained by the Constitution when dealing with people of the United States. [Great applause.]

CONSCIENCE ABOVE PARTY.

"Republicans, are you willing to turn over on this question just because your party has done a thing that you know is not right? The young Republican whose back is so strong and supple that he can turn somersaults easily may keep on, but the old men are getting stiff and I do not believe they can turn much longer. Men like Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts and others who have received honors at the hands of the Republican Party, men who have been prominent in its affairs, but who hold their conscience above party allegiance, declare that they will not turn merely because the Republican party has turned on these questions.

"It is only a little more than two years ago that the President sent a message to Congress in which he said that forcible annexation is contrary to our code of morality and is criminal aggression, and yet to-day Republicans are asked to approve a thing that was denounced as criminal aggression and against our code of morality less than two years ago.

"I said that I had no fear that those who were with us in 1896 are against us now, but I do believe that many people who did not realize in 1896 how the dollar was rising above the man in the consideration of Government, and who did not realize then how organized greed had been pressing for consideration before the Republican Party and securing special privileges from the Government for private gain, now realize on these questions what they did not understand of the old ones, and there will be more people leaving the Republican Party because of its position on militarism and imperialism than have ever left it in one campaign before in all the history of the Republican Party."

McKINLEY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The remainder of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. One of his points on this subject was as follows:

"When Mr. McKinley spoke in Boston a year ago last February he said that no sordid doctrine entered into the Philippine question, but that it was just destiny and duty, and yet when Senator Lodge came from Boston to preside as Chairman over the Republican Convention he made a speech in which he said that the Republican Party made no hypocritical pretenses, but that what we want is to trade and to expand that trade.

The trade question is a question that has an important influence in determining the policy of the Government in the Philippine question. Take away the trade argument and you could not find a respectable guard to keep watch over the remains of imperialism."

Mr. Bryan left Lincoln to-night for Auburn, in the southern part of the State. He will not return to Lincoln until after the Populist notification ceremonies at Topeka.

JUSTIFIABLE PROFANITY.

Court Says It Is Even Praiseworthy to Swear at a Trolley Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—It was judicially decided to-day that it is no crime to swear at a trolley company which has just made alterations in its transfer system. It is against the law to swear in Washington, and recently the police have been very active in arresting blasphemers. Usually they have been convicted and punished, but an exception was made to-day in the case of Thornton Kendrick.

The prisoner, when arraigned, admitted that he had sworn like a pirate, but explained that it was in consequence of the new transfer system instituted by the local trolley company, which had mixed him all up.

Judge Mills held that it was a case of justifiable profanity. The Court said, in rendering judgment, that under the new transfer system it was difficult for the most intelligent passengers to understand what they were entitled to. The Court itself was on a car the other day which was labeled to go in the direction the Court wanted to take, and the Court therefore abstained from getting a transfer. Suddenly the car switched into another street where it was not supposed to go, and when the Court asked for a transfer it was refused. The Court thought that if the defendant used profane language under the circumstances it was justifiable and even praiseworthy.

CHICAGO BANKS COMBINE.

Corn Exchange National to Open for Business Sept. 17.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Meetings held today by the stockholders of the America National and Northwestern National Banks formally confirmed the consolidation of these institutions with the Corn Exchange National Bank. Under that name the consolidated institutions will open for business Sept. 17 at the present location in the Rookery Building.

While the combined capital stock of the three banks is $3,000,000, each having $1,000,000, the capital stock of the consolidated institution will be $2,000,000, with $1,000,000 surplus and $500,000 undivided profits.

KITE TOO MUCH FOR INVENTOR.

Conyne Made an Involuntary Ascension Without Serious Results.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Silas J. Conyne, the scientific kitemaker, manufactured a kite fourteen feet high. To-day in trying the machine he laid out 10,000 feet of line, with the kite on one end and the other secured to a stout tree.

Lifting the kite into position in the wind, he began to back away from it as it soared above him, keeping the steel cable line under his arm to prevent the strain of a too sudden snapping up of the slack line.

When 100 feet from the kite and 900 feet from the anchored end, the line lifted Conyne into the air. To let go would mean the destruction of the flier.

In a stronger current of air, the air machine shot up with greater speed, carrying its inventor with it. A cross current of air prevented possibly fatal consequences by carrying the kite with a side swing to the ground, landing the kitebuilder almost 100 feet from where he had left the ground.

The descent was gradual, so that Conyne was not seriously hurt. With the aid of a crowd of boys who witnessed the ascension, he overcame the kite before it got fairly into the wind again.

Fatal Accident on the Lackawanna.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Aug. 21.—A Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fast express train ran down a wagon containing Richard Schwarz, son of ex-Representative Schwarz, and John Turner, at a grade crossing near Delaware Water Gap to-day. Turner was instantly killed and Schwarz will die. They left the Schwarz gardens at 4:30 this morning on their way to the Water Gap with a wagonload of fruit and vegetables. The engine, which was running at great speed, struck the wagon at the front wheels, and tossed it, the horses, men, and vegetables fully thirty feet in the air.

Incendiarism in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—The police of this city are investigating several alleged attempts to burn the Summer home of ex-Gov. Lippitt, near Bailey's Beach. The last attempt was made on Thursday night last, when the prompt work of the servants and the department saved the place. It is said that the police in their investigations discovered in the house a quantity of gasoline-soaked shavings ready to be ignited.

Chicago and Return, $17.
Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good going Aug. 25, 26, and 27. Return limit, Aug. 31; or, paying 50c. extra, Sept. 30.—Adv.

Pennsylvania Limited
Stands for all that is elegant in railway travel. No extra fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

CROKER HEADQUARTERS AT HOFFMAN HOUSE

The Tammany Leader to Carry on a Campaign of His Own.

HOT FIGHT AGAINST COLER

Corporations In Line With Hill Against Croker's Domination—The Latter Predicts a Lively Time.

Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy will open Croker Democratic campaign headquarters at the Hoffman House on Thursday. This announcement was made officially from the Democratic Club last evening.

The Croker-Murphy combination has by this announcement broken away from the State Executive Campaign Committee, of which Mayor James K. McGuire was regularly elected Chairman, and declares that it intends to carry on a campaign of its own.

Senator David B. Hill has control of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, which elected Mayor McGuire Chairman. The members of the Executive Committee are David B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin, Elliot Danforth, Perry Belmont, John Whalen, Arthur McLean, Conrad Diehl, John L. Shea, Jacob Gerling, William F. Grell, Frank D. Creamer, Charles N. Bulger, John J. Kennedy, and Thomas H. Dowd.

At Saratoga on Aug. 16, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Richard Croker and all the other members were present, a vote of confidence was passed in Mayor James K. McGuire. The Executive Committee, in resolutions, commended the work Chairman McGuire had already done to carry the State for Bryan and Stevenson, after Mr. McGuire had announced his plans. Richard Croker was present, and listened with interest. At this time there had been no open break between Hill and Croker. Both leaders were nursing their strength, and each awaited an attack by the other.

Mayor McGuire said that a campaign should be carried on in which the poor men of the State would be shown that there was absolutely no chance for a betterment of their condition if McKinley was elected President. He also favored a "still hunt" for votes. The campaign work was to be done by individual effort, and the campaign funds were not to be spent lavishly in displays of banners or marching thousands.

Richard Croker gave his assent to this programme, and then the vote commending Chairman McGuire's efforts and directing him to keep up the good work was passed.

LINE UP OF THE FACTIONS.

All this happened between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Aug. 16. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the Democratic State Committee met.

David B. Hill forced his resolution naming Chairman James K. McGuire as the temporary Chairman of the State Convention, and there was a line up of the Croker and Hill factions. An open fight occurred. The Croker-Murphy combine, backed by the votes of Kings County, won out by a narrow margin, the vote being 26 for Croker to 25 votes for Hill, one member being excused from voting.

Richard Croker previous to this meeting had planned the decapitation of Mayor McGuire as Chairman of the State Campaign Committee. He was incensed at Mayor McGuire for having declared that Controller Coler should be the candidate for Governor. Mayor McGuire stood by his Coler talk and refused to withdraw, although the Tammany men showed their dislike of such statements.

On a line-up of the Executive Committee the Hill men claimed that Richard Croker would be powerless in any effort he would make to oust Chairman McGuire. They claimed that David B. Hill, Elliot Danforth, Arthur McLean, Conrad Diehl, John L. Shea, Charles N. Bulger, John J. Kennedy, and Thomas H. Dowd would vote for any resolution which David B. Hill favored against Croker. The State Committee Chairman Frank Campbell and Chairman McGuire are also members of this committee ex officio. This would give the Hill forces ten votes.

The Murphy-Croker combination could count only on the votes of Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin, Perry Belmont, John Whalen, William F. Grell, and Frank D. Creamer, a total of six votes.

At the meeting of the State Committee, after Chairman McGuire had been commended for his campaign work, he was bitterly attacked by Senator Grady, who acted as spokesman for Richard Croker.

"WILL BE LIVELY," SAYS CROKER.

After the announcement made from the Democratic Club last evening, Richard Croker was seen by a TIMES reporter. He said:

"When the headquarters are opened by Senator Murphy the reasons for such action will be fully stated in a public announcement. Things will be very lively from now on."

Mr. Croker would not disclose his political plans any further.

The Tammany opposition to the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor was made plain last evening. A TIMES reporter showed Mr. Croker an article in a Brooklyn newspaper, which has represented the views of Hugh McLaughlin, stating that Controller Coler should be the harmony candidate and that there should be no factional fight carried on by Tammany against his nomination. After reading the headline of the article Mr. Croker said:

"I take no interest in such articles. I don't want to read it."

Then from sources close to Mr. Croker the fact was learned that it would be war to the end to prevent the nomination of Controller Coler.

A friend of Richard Croker said:

"Senator Hill is not really in earnest in advocating the candidacy of Coler. This is merely a part of Hill's plan. David B. Hill will disclose the candidate he wants before long and it will be the name of a man who lives above the Harlem."

The fight which Richard Croker will have to face from now until Sept. 11, the date set for the State Convention, is said by the friends of Senator Hill to be the hardest which the Tammany leader has ever had to face.

CORPORATIONS AGAINST CROKER.

William F. Sheehan, who is now in the open fighting Hill's battle against Croker, is said to be acting directly in the interests of the corporations which he represents.

Eugene Wood, the Albany lobbyist, is also out against Richard Croker, and the Hill men claim that Mr. Wood is acting for the corporations with which he has had business dealings in the past.

Richard Croker's bitter attack on Eugene Wood and his claim that he was a fit subject for investigation by the District Attorney of Albany County brought statements from Hill's lieutenants that Mr. Wood was still acting for the corporations in his fight against Croker.

A TIMES reporter asked Richard Croker whether he would be willing to give aid to the District Attorney of Albany County in the prosecution of Eugene Wood. He said:

"I will think over that matter. That will come later. I may decide to take such action and I may not."

The interests which the Hill men claim are now lined up against Richard Croker are said to be the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of which William C. Whitney, Anthony Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, and S. B. Elkins are the prominent factors. The Consolidated Gas Company and all of the corporations in which John Crimmins and Thomas D. Crimmins are interested are also in the battle against Richard Croker, and the New York Central Railroad is said to be against Croker.

The representatives of the corporations have plainly told the Hill men that it is not from any love of their leader that this move is being made. They also claim that they have no interest in Controller Coler's candidacy except to protect their own interests.

The position of the corporations is that it would be dangerous to allow Richard Croker to name a candidate for Governor and have him elected. It was also said by the Hill lieutenants last evening that the corporations would also like to drive Richard Croker out of New York politics, but such a decision had not as yet been reached by the interests involved.

Senator David B. Hill is expected to come to New York some time this week from Albany.

SHEEHAN FIGHTING CROKER.

He May Beat Mack for Control of the Erie Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—William F. Sheehan arrived from the White Mountains this morning and set out to defeat Norman E. Mack for the control of the Erie County delegation to the Democratic State Convention. The New Yorker was warmly welcomed by his old friends, and before night he had summoned such strength that the complete defeat of Mack and the organization is predicted.

Sheehan shows no animosity toward Senator Mackey, whose candidacy for Governor is favored by all factions here. His efforts are confined to securing support for Hill in the coming battle against Croker at Saratoga. Mack has practically confessed allegiance to Croker. The fight at the primaries will determine whether Sheehan can hold the delegates for Hill or whether Mack shall hand them over to Croker.

If Sheehan is the winner it will be a great help to the anti-Croker forces in Greater New York. Then, too, it is likely that Hill and Croker are both doubtful of Mackey's strength, and are striving to secure the Erie delegates for their own men when the Buffalo Senator's bolt is shot.

Sheehan's friends say he will carry every Assembly District. The former Lieutenant Governor promises to give out a statement to-morrow.

RUSSIA TO BORROW $150,000,000?

LONDON, Aug. 22.—It is reported in Odessa, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express, that, in consequence of the strain upon Russia's financial resources, owing to the Chinese campaign, a specially accredited representative of the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, has concluded, or is about to conclude, "an arrangement with a syndicate of all the great insurance companies in the United States" for a loan of 300,000,000 rubles, ($150,000,000.)

WOMAN'S INALIENABLE RIGHTS.

Washington Justice Decides that Face Painting Is Therein Included.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Molly Belmont had her younger sister, Annie Sherman, arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct. When the case came up to-day the plaintiff was asked in what the disorder consisted, and she explained that in spite of her entreaties Annie had persisted in painting her face. She had obtained the warrant on this ground, and the official who had granted it had considered it sufficient cause for arrest.

The Court decided that the decoration in question did not of itself constitute disorderly conduct, but was rather among the inalienable rights of woman, and Miss Sherman was discharged.

WILLIAM GOEBEL'S WILL.

Brother of the Deceased Senator Inherits $60,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The will of William Goebel of Covington, Ky., was probated this morning at the Kenton County Court House by Arthur Goebel, brother of the deceased. Arthur Goebel, the executor, inherits all the property. The document reads as follows:

I, William Goebel of Covington, Ky., do hereby make and constitute this my last will and testament. I give, devise, and bequeath to my brother, Arthur Goebel, all the property and estate, be the same real or personal or mixed, to which I may be entitled or whereof I may be possessed at the time of my death, to have and to hold the same, unto him and his heirs and assigns forever. I nominate my said brother executor thereof, and direct that no security be required of him as such. Witness, my hand at Covington aforesaid to this instrument, which is in my handwriting, this 28th day in the year 1886.

There are no witnesses to the will. Mr. Goebel's estate is valued at about $60,000.

CADETS IN SHAM BATTLE.

West Pointers Start on Two Days' Practice March.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This morning at 8 o'clock the battalion of West Point cadets started on a two days' practice march through the mountains. To-night their shelter tents dot the State grounds at this place.

The march from West Point to Peekskill was made in less than three hours. The battalion was divided into infantry, cavalry, and mountain battery detachments, and a mule pack train brought up the rear. Col. Hein was in command, while Capt. Thompson, with Lieuts. Lassiter and Blake, had charge of companies. The cadets cooked their own meals under the supervision of Major Hall. They are in heavy marching order and carry tents, blankets, and drinking utensils. At night they have to crawl under their frail shelter on all fours, and they sleep on rubber ponchos.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Col. Hein ordered a sham battle. Company A was on the defensive, but after a hard fight surrendered to the attacking party. To-morrow morning at 6 o'clock the cadets will break camp and return to West Point.

Great Heat on South Atlantic Coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—The highest temperature known in years has prevailed along the South Atlantic Coast during the last few days. At this place the thermometer reached 102 degrees; at Brunswick, Ga., 101 degrees. At other coast cities the high temperature records have been broken. At interior points the heat has been intense.

Heat Kills Four in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—This was the hottest day of the season thus far, the thermometer rising to a fraction over 90 degrees. Nine persons were prostrated by the heat. Four of them—one woman and three men—died, and five were taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

Lumber Firm Settles with Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Messrs. Turner & Fisher, the big Bay City lumber firm, have at last straightened out their affairs with their creditors, thirty banks in Chicago, Toronto, and Detroit, by which the creditors accept 40 cents on the dollar, 30 cents in cash, and 10 cents in Mr. Fisher's notes. The firm's indebtedness amounted to about $500,000.

$10,000 Gift to Sound Beach Church.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 21.—John W. Hendrie has donated $10,000 to the First Congregational Church of Sound Beach.

Morning, Noon, and Night
Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, by the New York Central for Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, smooth tracks. —Adv.

The DAY LINE has special trains to and from the Catskills and Saratoga alongside the boat.—Adv.

ALLIES CAPTURE FORBIDDEN CITY

Their Flags Are Now Floating Over the Imperial Palace.

LI'S REQUEST IS REFUSED

United States Declines to Appoint a Peace Commissioner—Communication With Peking May Be Cut.

The allies, Admiral Bruce sends word from Taku, are reported to have entered the Sacred (Forbidden) City in Peking on Aug. 17.

The news that the Sacred City has been captured is confirmed by press dispatches. "The flags of the allies," says one message, "are now floating over the imperial palace."

There is a possibility that the line of communication of the allies has been cut. It is reported that the telegraph to Tien-Tsin has been interrupted, and that large bodies of Chinese troops are between Peking and the coast.

It is stated that the Empress Dowager carried with her in her flight treasure amounting to $70,000,000.

A Shanghai dispatch to Paris says the Empress is surrounded by Japanese troops. Little credence is, however, given to this report.

Extracts from a dispatch from Minister Conger have been made public by the State Department.

Mr. Conger says that the allies entered Peking with little trouble, and that desperate efforts were made to kill the foreigners the night previous to the day on which relief came.

The United States has rejected Li-Hung-Chang's appeal that a Commissioner be appointed to arrange peace terms.

Correspondence between Gens. Tung-Lu and Tung-Fu-Siang, which has fallen into the hands of a member of the reform party, shows that they both ardently desired the extermination of the foreigners.

THE PURPLE CITY FALLS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The following dispatch was received yesterday from Rear Admiral Bruce:

"Taku, Aug. 19.

"The allies are reported to have entered the sacred city of Peking Aug. 17."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express avers that the Sacred City was entered Aug. 15, two days earlier than Rear Admiral Bruce reported.

"The flags of the allies," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, "are now floating over the imperial palace. Street fighting, however, continues.

"Considerable assistance in the capture of Peking was rendered by four thousand armed native

...ers of the Fifteenth Infantry, who reached China with Gen. Barry.

THE FLIGHT OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Government has received positive confirmation from official Chinese sources of the departure of the Emperor and Empress Dowager from Peking.

They went westward, but the point at which they were last located was not given.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 21, saying it is reported there that the Dowager Empress fled from Peking with treasure amounting to 50,000,000 taels, (about $70,000,000,) and that she is "surrounded by Japanese cavalry."

The Temps's Shanghai dispatch is apparently another version of the reports previously received from other sources that the Dowager Empress of China and the Court left Peking previous to the entry of the allied forces into the capital; that she had a large amount of treasure with her, and that the Japanese cavalry was pursuing the imperial party.

THE VICEROYS' REQUEST.

A "Diplomatic" Reply Sent to the Appeal that No Indignities Be Offered to China's Rulers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department to-day received an appeal from the Viceroys of Nanking and Hu-nan asking that no personal indignities be shown to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and renewing assurances of friendship and of maintaining quiet in the South of China if this condition is met.

The communication came through Minister Wu, and was delivered by him to Mr. Adee this morning.

The reply of the United States Government to the appeal is a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the communication, with a satisfactory assurance that no indignities will be offered the persons of their Majesties.

This reply is couched in the polite language of diplomacy, but it is understood that it does not in any way commit the Government to refrain from imposing on the Emperor and Empress Dowager any penalty that subsequently may be decided upon in case it is proved that they are directly responsible for the recent atrocities. This question of fixing responsibility where it belongs, and imposing any punishment that may be deemed fitting, has not received formal consideration as yet.

The answer with which the two Viceroys' appeal is met is accordingly a diplomatic assurance that the rights of the Emperor and Empress Dowager will be protected, but it does not impose any barrier to a proper punishment such as may be sanctioned by civilized usage for any offense which hereafter may be held to call for an accounting. This is the interpretation given to the reply by a Cabinet official to-night. The question of responsibility will have to be worked out slowly.

HOW PEKING WAS TAKEN.

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PEKING, Aug. 14, via Che-Foo, Aug. 21.—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at 1 o'clock and the Americans at 3. There was a joyful reception from the wall.

The emaciated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the legation during the siege. Sixty-five were killed and 160 wounded.

The Japanese began the battle before daylight, and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians have five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and the British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack to-morrow, and the troops were arriving at camp, five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted and slept in the cornfields in the rain.

The Generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans, and French on the left of the river, and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning, the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance until they entered the city, where there was street fighting. Reilly's battery attempted to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.

Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, Musician Titus scaling the wall with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top.

The Chinese had continually violated the armistice.

The food supplies sent to the legations by the Empress Dowager were sufficient for one day.

MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

Only Extracts from It Made Public—Allies Entered City "with Little Trouble."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The State Department has made public the following extracts from a cablegram received last night from Minister Conger:

"United States Legation, Peking, undated, via Che-Foo.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Saved. Relief arrived to-day. Entered city with little trouble.

"Do not yet know where imperial family is.

"Except deaths already reported, all Americans alive and well.

"Desperate efforts made last night to exterminate us. Mitchell, American soldier, and a Russian and Japanese wounded; German killed.

"Advise Woodward, Chicago; Conger, Des Moines; Sims, Council Bluffs; Conger, Pasadena; Porter, Paris.

"CONGER, by Fowler, Che-Foo."

The portions of Minister Conger's dispatch which were given out throw some light on the conflicting stories which have been published about the entry of the allies into Peking. Some represented that there was a tremendous battle when the allies got to Peking, and some that there was no fighting at all. Minister Conger says that the allies entered the city with little trouble.

The general opinion now is that the conflicting statements are the result of different points of view; that there was no organized opposition, but that fight was shown by some of the enemy, and that the Japanese, who did not enter by the same gate as the other forces, probably fell in with the most determined and warlike of the defenders. This would account for the Japanese reports that they had a hard fight, and for the reports from other sources that the British, Americans, and Russians entered the city without much opposition.

The conclusion which results from this is that the Chinese Army as such probably did not offer battle. If it had done so it would have defended every gate, instead of merely defending the one at which the Japanese entered. The fighting was probably conducted by the same people who have been besieging the legations, whoever they are.

There is a disposition to claim that Minister Conger's dispatch sheds much light on the duplicity of the Imperial Government, but the parts of it which have been given out show nothing of the kind. The revelation that a "desperate effort was made to exterminate" the legations the night before the relief party arrived sheds no light on the situation. It is evident that imperial troops were concerned in the attack, and that imperial troops have been besieging the legations, but that has been known all along.

The fiction that it was the Boxers who were besieging the legations was exploded on July 30, when Consul Fowler forwarded reports showing that the legations had been continuously besieged by "ten battalions of Chinese troops," and Sir Claude M. MacDonald reported to his Government that his legation had been besieged "on all sides by Chinese troops, with both rifle and artillery fire." It was known definitely then, and has been known ever since, that Chinese soldiers, and not Boxers, were the assailants, and Minister Conger's dispatch sheds no new light on that subject. The claim that it is a startling revelation which clearly indicates that we are at war with China is pooh-poohed by the officials.

In short, the parts of the message which have been given out by the State Department furnish little from which an inference can be drawn as to the real situation in Peking. The only part of the message as published which gives any suggestions on that subject is Mr. Conger's assertion that there was little opposition to the entrance of the allies. That may indicate either that a portion of the Chinese Army was willing that the allies should enter, which would afford a pretext for the claim that the Chinese Government has been cooperating with the allies, or else that the Chinese Army was too demoralized to resist.

Upon the decision of this question rests much that is of importance to China.

Government Wants Fuller Reports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—It had been hoped that Minister Conger's advices, as well as those from Gen. Chaffee, would be ample by this time, in order to afford the Washington officials full opportunity to deal with the perplexing questions raised by the Chinese disturbances. Gen. Chaffee has not been heard from, except very briefly, and the Conger message was not as complete as the authorities here had desired. It was stated to-day that messages may possibly be sent to the United States representatives in China calling for more detailed information.

EARL LI'S APPEAL REJECTED.

United States Will Not Appoint a Commissioner to Arrange Peace Terms.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Cabinet session to-day practically opened consideration of the momentous questions growing out of the capture of Peking and the war in China. Until to-day's session the absorbing question has been the safety of Minister Conger and the legationers at Peking. Now, however, that has given place to problems of a more intricate and far-reaching character, touching the very existence of the Chinese Empire and the part which the American Government is to take in the reconstruction of that country.

The meeting to-day was devoted entirely to the Chinese situation. Secretaries Hay and Root, who have been most active in directing affairs, were absent from the city, so that the attendance was comparatively small, the President having with him Secretaries Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith.

Several questions were awaiting attention. The most important of these was the application of Li-Hung-Chang for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other Commissioner to negotiate for the cessation of hostilities. The decision arrived at was to reject the appeal, and a reply of this character will be sent to Minister Wu to be forwarded to Li-Hung-Chang.

The principal cause for this action is that this Government is at present very much in the dark as to whether there is any existing Government in China. With the capital in the hands of the allies, the Emperor and Empress Dowager fugitives in hiding, and the entire Government fabric paralyzed, there is no evidence of an authority adequate to conduct negotiations and secure results which will be final and binding.

It was stated by members of the Cabinet that the Chinese establishment, instead of being a Government, appears to be an enormous, headless affair, without knowledge of what is for its best good, and without power to enforce its wishes. With the recognised ruler in flight, no one seems to know who, if anybody, is directing its affairs. As China is an absolute monarchy, without any legislative branch, the Emperor and Empress Dowager are all powerful, and practically they are the Empire of China.

Under the present remarkable conditions the United States will act with extreme caution in whatever steps it may take toward a solution of the pending problems. In the meantime there is reason to believe that the United States and all the other powers interested will keep their armed forces on the ground, so that order may be maintained, and at least a semblance of stable government brought out of the existing chaos.

It was stated to-night that the reply of this Government to the appeal of Li-Hung-Chang has not yet been transmitted to the Viceroy. It is suggested in diplomatic circles that the delay is probable for the purpose of ascertaining the trend of opinion of the other powers, inasmuch as the presumption is that an identical appeal was made to all of them.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The French Foreign Office has received from Li-Hung-Chang a request similar to the one addressed to the United States Government, asking for the appointment of M. Pichon (the French Minister at Peking) or another person to represent France in peace negotiations.

It is said that all the powers have received like messages.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Li-Hung-Chang has signified his intention of leaving Shanghai for Peking as soon as he receives the reply of the powers to his request for peace.

American action in refusing to deal with Li-Hung-Chang in the peace proposal meets with unanimous approval at the hands of the morning papers. The Standard says:

"We imagine that other powers will take the same course, at any rate until Earl Li produces satisfactory evidence of his authority to negotiate."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"Mr. Conger has at last opened the eyes of the State Department to the real character of Orientals."

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Referring to Li-Hung-Chang's latest request to Washington for mediation, a high official of the German Foreign Office said to-day:

"If Washington is convinced that Earl Li represents any responsible Chinese Government, it could, of course, undertake a mediatory rôle for the establishment of peace, but Germany is confident that, in any case, the United States will not separate itself from the concert of powers."

Asked whether, if China now offered a satisfactory indemnity for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, Germany would be willing to make peace, the official replied:

"Matters have not yet advanced far enough to go into that, but there is no question of territorial conquest or of inflicting heavy blows, but merely of the re-establishment of orderly conditions in China."

The German papers are discussing what is to be done next. The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Germany will not go beyond other powers in demanding expiation for wrongs done, but will go as far as the rest. It says that the demand for satisfaction must not degenerate into a brutal cry for vengence.

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, sharply blames the Government for refusing all information concerning its future policy in China.

The Berliner Post maintains that it is premature to think that diplomatic negotiations along are now satisfactory satisfaction for the murders and for the future.

VON WALDERSEE AT ROME.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, the Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China, arrived here this evening. He will take breakfast with King Victor Emmanuel and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti Venosta, to-morrow morning.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Press dispatches describe Count von Waldersee's trip south as a triumphal procession, with "enthusiastic ovations, the like of which has not been seen since 1870-1."

At Munich the reception was especially warm, all the Princes there participating.

COL. MARCHAND GOING TO CHINA.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Col. Marchand of Fashoda fame has been appointed to the General Staff of the China Expeditionary Corps.

TROOPS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Light Battery C, Seventh Artillery, under command of Capt. Macomb, has arrived from Fort Riley, Kan., and is encamped at the Presidio. Battery C will be recruited to its maximum strength of 162 men by drawing from the force of Light Battery C, Third Artillery, now on garrison duty at the Presidio.

The First Battalion of the First Infantry, which is encamped at the Presidio, will probably sail on the Logan on Sept. 1 with another battalion of the First and a battalion of the Second Infantry, which recently returned from Cuba and are fitting out at Fort Thomas, Ky.

The transport Thomas, due here about Aug. 25, with 216 sick and wounded from Manila, will sail for China about Sept. 16 with a battalion each of the First and Eighth Infantry.

NO QUARTER FOR CHINESE.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—General attention has been attracted by an interview published in the Frankfurter Zeitung between that paper's correspondent at Tokio and Lieut. von Krohn, who was wounded in Admiral Seymour's attempt to reach Peking. Lieut. von Krohn says:

"At the beginning wounded Boxers were sent to the hospitals at Tien-Tsin, but it was seen later that this was a mistake. Hence an order was given to kill all Chinamen able to stand, not even to spare the wounded, and particularly to make absolutely no prisoners whatever."

SEYMOUR ON HIS ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Daily Express prints this morning a long letter, said to have been written by Vice Admiral Seymour, in which he stoutly defends his action in advancing to the relief of the legationers, saying:

"Two or three times our prospects were very dark, and disaster seemed probable. Yet I never regretted that I had started, as I could not have respected myself if I had not done so."

Referring to the difficulties of controlling mixed troops and to their characteristics, the Admiral says:

"The Germans we admired most; but for dash and go none surpassed, or perhaps equaled, the Americans. The French had no particular rapprochement with any other nationality. The Germans and Russians were inclined to hold together, but the Americans were with us always."

CHINESE GENERALS' LETTERS.

Correspondence Between Yung-Lu and Tung-Fu-Siang Shows They Desired to Kill All Foreigners.

HONGKONG, Aug. 21.—A prominent reformer has obtained from the Yamen runners a letter from Gen. Yung-Lu, Commander in Chief of the northern armies, to Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, commanding the Kan-Soo troops. It begins: "It is not convenient to accomplish my secret orders," and proceeds:

"The foreign devils, counting on their superior strength in warships and guns, have dared to exert all their power to rob and insult us, but their populations are small and entirely dependent on the Chinese productions. China now possesses cannon and rifles in and plenty of well-trained troops.

"I do not fear the foreigners. In the case of San-Mun I refused Italy, with the result that nothing was taken. It is evident the foreign devils are cowards. I and Prince Tuan recently obtained the help of millions of Boxers, possessing magic boldness. I swear to murder all the foreigners, with the assistance of the Boxers, who are supplied with arms."

Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang, in his reply, which was also obtained, says he is of the same opinion, and places the Kan-Soo troops at Gen. Yung-Lu's disposal.

Early in 1899 it was announced that Italy had demanded from the Chinese Government a ninety-nine-year lease of San-Mun Bay, in the Province of Chi-Kiang, and three islands off the coast of Chi-Kiang, the bay to be used as a coaling station, with the right to construct a railroad from San-Mun Bay to Po-Yang Lake, and preferential mining and railroad rights within a sphere of influence covering the southern two-thirds of Che-Kiang Province. It was understood that this application was made as an offset against the concession to Germany of Kiao-Chow Bay.

China demurred to such an extent that it was reported that Italy intended to send a squadron of warships to China in order to back up her demands. In fact, Rear Admiral Grenet embarked on the Italian cruiser Stromboli on March 5, 1899, at Naples, to take command of the Italian squadron in Chinese waters.

It was announced the same day that the Chinese Foreign Office had returned to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires his dispatch containing the demand of the Italian Government for a lease of San-Mun Bay, declaring the Chinese Government was unable to grant the request. It was even said that the Tsung-li-Yamen's rejection of Italy's demands was couched in studiously contemptuous terms.

Later the Chinese Government offered to send Italy an apology for the terms in which the reply was couched, and at the same time the Tsung-li-Yamen discussed the advisability of making San-Mun an open port, so as to evade Italy's demand for a concession. This apology was eventually tendered, and as Japan and Great Britain appeared to be supporting China in resisting Italy's demands, Italy made preparations to retreat from her position.

On March 22 it was announced that the Chinese Minister had informed the Italian Government that China absolutely refused the demand of Italy for a concession at San-Mun Bay. The matter was then practically allowed to drop, though Italy obtained some concessions of minor importance.

YUAN-SHI-KAI DEAD.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Military Governor of Shan-Tung, is dead.

Yuan-Shi-Kai took a prominent part in the recent events in China, as it was through him that most of the messages relating to the besieged Ministers in Peking were received.

It was Yuan who in the earlier part of July telegraphed that Prince Tuan was preparing an edict ordering the extermination of all foreigners. Yuan was on July 7 ordered by Tuan to march on Nanking with his military forces, which are the best of the imperial troops, having received their military training from German instructors. Yuan, however, refused to march on Nanking as ordered by the anti-foreign leader.

Yuan's most notable undertaking since the outbreak began was the getting through of the first cipher dispatch from Minister Conger. Later many other messages from the envoys were received through Yuan, all of which proved to be authentic.

ENVOYS MAY HAVE LEFT PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The foreign envoys, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, are proceeding to Tien-Tsin.

Missionaries Safe in Peking.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The news of the safety of Dr. Roberts has just reached here in a cablegram from Shanghai. The message states that Dr. Roberts and several missionaries who had been stationed on a farm at Koo-Fan have been located in the legation at Peking and are now with the allied forces, having been liberated on Aug. 16. Two women who were members of Dr. Roberts's party [illegible]. They are Mrs. Charles Tobey and Miss Nellie Parker. Mrs. Parker is known to have been killed by the Boxers, who surrounded the Koo-Fan farm early in July, and grave fears are entertained as to the safety of Mrs. Roberts, who is almost certain to have been captured by the Boxers.

RETURNED MISSIONARY TALKS.

Dr. G. P. Smith, a medical missionary of the London Mission, who was attached to the hospital at Tien-Tsin, arrived in the city yesterday on his way to England. He left Tien-Tsin some time before the Chinese city was captured, but he was there all the time up to July 5. The fighting began on June 17. On the 19th, he said, the Chinese could easily have overwhelmed the foreign settlement if they had attacked the Manchu College. The foreign troops then numbered not much over 2,000, and that part of the line of defense was left unoccupied. Dr. Smith also said:

"I firmly believe that those 2,000 troops were enabled to save us, in answer to the prayers of God's people. I have seen it stated that the allies began the attack, that is incorrect. The allies sent an ultimatum, demanding the surrender of the Manchu College by 3 P. M. on June 17. At 2:30 the Chinese opened fire. They fired at Gordon Hall, where they knew the women and children were gathered. The first shot struck the building, but low down, and the Chinese could not see it. Then they elevated the gun, and they did not get the range again that day.

"The Chinese got information from spies all the time. Some spies even let carrier pigeons loose from the foreign section. The hospital was not injured at all, although shells struck all around us. We prayed that none of the wounded in the hospital would be hit, and none of them was."

Dr. Smith called on the Rev. Dr. A. E. Leonard, at the offices of the Methodist Missionary Society. There he met Prof. T. Heediand of the Peking University. Dr. Smith said he had supposed the professor was in Peking.

Siberian Telegraph Interrupted.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company issued the following notice yesterday: "All Siberian lines between Blagovestchensk and Khabarovsk interrupted." Similar announcements were made by the other companies. The Western Union Telegraph Company gave notice that messages for China and Manila cannot be accepted.

NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

Signed Provisionally and Marks Last Step in Complete Restoration of Relations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Minister Storer, at Madrid, informs the State Department that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation and general intercourse has been signed provisionally by the Minister of State and himself.

This practically marks the last step in the complete restoration of relations between Spain and the United States.

The new treaty modernizes the treaty relations between the two nations. Prior to the severance of all communication upon the declaration of war with Spain the two Governments were proceeding under the terms of a treaty negotiated in the last century. It was very cumbersome and in some respects wholly inapplicable to existing conditions, one provision, for instance, relating to trade between the United States and Florida as a colony of Spain.

Several efforts were made to remedy the defects, but only one was partially successful, the adoption of the Cushing protocol. The last attempt was made when Mr. Olney was Secretary of State, but the strained relations growing out of Cuban affairs caused the effort to fail. It is understood that Minister Storer negotiated with Dupuy de Lome, former Spanish Minister to the United States, and now the Under Secretary of State, who is thoroughly conversant with all the conditions of trade likely to arise.

Although the general provisions are not known in detail at this stage, it is understood that the instrument provides the usual facilities for intercommunication, and probably contains provisions which carry out those relations growing out of the territorial changes resulting from the war.

CHICAGO WILL ECONOMIZE.

Superfluous Employes to be Discharged and Saving Made in Other Ways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Superfluous employes on the city's pay rolls are to be weeded out in wholesale lots by the Finance Committee of the City Council. A meeting of the committee is to be held for this purpose before the end of the week, and retrenchment in many directions will be considered.

It is proposed to make a cut of 10 per cent. in the amount allotted to the Street Department in the last appropriation bill, and a similar sum may be taken from the Water Department's allowance. Members of the committee say that they are in favor of a big cut in expenses all around.

STAMP CANCELING MACHINE.

Inventor Claims a Capacity of 125,000 Letters an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A new stamp-canceling machine is being tried at the Chicago Post Office previous to its adoption or rejection by the United States Postal Department. Its inventor asserts that it is capable of canceling 125,000 letters every hour. The machines now used in the office have a capacity of from 40,000 to 50,000 letters an hour.

This new machine uses the principle of suction to feed in the letters. A large wheel at regular intervals perforated with holes under each one of which there is an air pump revolves rapidly. A bundle of letters is laid on this wheel, and each hole as it comes around sucks a letter tight to the wheel, where it is carried to the stamper.

INSURANCE TAX IN THE WEST.

Companies Fear the Effect of Recent Revenue Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—There are 188 fraternal insurance companies doing business in the United States, the membership of which is estimated at several millions. All the companies are much interested in a recent ruling of Commissioner G. W. Wilson of the United States Internal Revenue Department, and many of them see trouble in store if the law as it is construed by the Commissioner is enforced. They may, in fact, be forced out of existence. The ruling provides that each organization shall pay a revenue tax of 8 cents per each $100 on every policy written since July 1, 1898, the date when the revenue law became operative.

Commissioner Wilson's decision has astounded the companies, and it was not until recently that they commenced to comprehend its sweeping effect. With some of the larger companies like the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum, the United Workmen, it will mean the paying out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and as they have no reserve fund to draw upon, the question of where the money is coming from is an anxious problem.

NEBRASKA'S LARGE CORN CROP.

Yield Will Approximate 300,000,000 Bushels, and May Be More.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 21.—Enormous quantities of rain have fallen throughout Nebraska in the past forty-eight hours, following a very warm period. In the estimation of the leading grain men of the State, there is no longer ground for apprehension concerning the corn crop of Nebraska. They express the utmost confidence that the yield will now approximate 300,000,000 bushels. This is not a very high rate, considering the fact that the State has an acreage of over 8,000,000 this year.

West of Lincoln, the corn has been damaged a good deal by drought. The east half of the State, however, is away ahead of usual times. The Nebraska Grain Association received reports from every county in the State to-day, and in 86 of the 100 counties reports were very favorable. They say a large crop can now be assured without another drop of rain. There is, however, a good deal of late corn that can be fired by drought, and one or two more good rains are necessary to make this the banner corn crop of Nebraska.

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AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Thomas B. Scott, Chicago; Dr. Samuel Ayres, Pittsburg; Sidney Trench, M. P., London; Joseph Leiter, Chicago; George C. Melville, Boston.

HOLLAND.—Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Ira B. Cushing, Boston; Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo.

GRAND.—Webster Street, Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

PLAZA.—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

SAVOY.—John B. Garrett, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN.—Lieut. Col. A. Lee, Attaché, British Embassy, Washington.

PARK AVENUE.—Capt. Lewis Bayley, British Embassy, Washington.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge John G. Lang, Florida; the Rev. J. Campbell Morgan, London; the Rev. E. M. Edmunds, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse; State Senator Curtis Guild, Jr., Boston; Congressman Jacob Lefevre, New Paltz, N. Y.; State Senator Robert Krum, Schoharie; E. H. Bishop, Honolulu.

ASTOR.—Dr. Max Schmidt, Elberfeld, Germany.

HOFFMAN.—Judge J. B. Lyon, Albany.

ALBEMARLE.—Admiral Frederick Rodgers, United States Navy.

MORTON.—Corporal James Tanner, Washington.

EMPIRE.—H. J. Pinkerton, Boston; M. M. Leicester, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Barnes, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss W. Gardner, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Donaldson, furnishing goods; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Ayres, S. S., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; S. F. Smith, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Dickson, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Barle, William, & Son, Saginaw, Mich.; T. Himmelein, dry goods; W. D. Broome, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Beeler Brothers, Norfolk, Neb.; Z. A. Beeler, dry goods and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods; 346 Canal Street; Fabat Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati; W. A. White, clothing; Hotel Bristol.

Blumenthal Brothers & Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

Bowman, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, silks, ribbons, and laces; Hotel Vendome.

Bradley Bros., Decatur, Ill.; B. Bradley, domestics, dress goods, and millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Callender & McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, ribbons; D. McAuslan, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Bennett, dressmaking department, 115 Worth Street.

Cohn & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Cohn, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Cole, J. J., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; J. J. Cole, notions and furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Corwith, Frank, & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; F. Schamter, boots and shoes; Stonington Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Y. Leslie, cloaks, 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. H. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.

Foster, Ross & Backus, Auburn, N. Y.; W. I. Backus, dress goods; Mrs. R. Lynch, millinery; 66 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Gamble, Desmond Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Grand Union Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, furnishing goods, cloaks; Miss K. Mansell, suits; Westminster Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, suits, and wash goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hartz, J. B., Washington, D. C.; ladies' furnishings, 187 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Hatch, dress goods and silks; Westminster Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, laces and white goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hirsch, Israel, & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Israel, clothing; Hoffman House.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, dress goods and prints; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencill, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, notions, furnishing, and upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman, L., Lake Charles, La.; L. Kaufman, general merchandise; Brighton Hotel.

Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss M. Hamilton, millinery and ribbons; Westminster Hotel.

Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, Jr., hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street.

Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; Miss J. Monagle, handkerchiefs; Hotel Albert.

Lewis, A. T., & Son, Denver, Col.; A. D. Lewis, dry goods; W. H. Hill, cloaks and suits; J. Woodly, linens and domestics; B. Petherick, notions and fancy goods; 450 Broome Street.

Miller Brothers, Lexington, Ky.; I. G. Miller, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; A. Meier, dress goods, silks, linens, and white goods, 712 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; J. E. Dillon, cloaks; Miss R. Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Meyer Brothers, Meridian, Miss.; S. Meyer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Victoria.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. Meyer, dry goods; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Mohr Brothers, Savannah, Ga.; L. Mohr, dry goods; 286 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

May, D., & Co., St. Louis; W. H. Gardner, department store; Hotel Normandie.

McIntosh-Wright Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; Rose Wiest, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A. Company, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Leahy, dress goods and silks; J. H. Clark, upholstery goods; H. A. Brounell, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Kelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 157 Duane Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

O'Neill, M., & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. D. Chandler, books, stationery; Hotel Cadillac.

Ogilvie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; W. M. Ricke, notions and furnishing goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pogue, H. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss J. Marsh, fancy goods; Miss M. Whitaker, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.

Payne, F. A., Boston; laces and white goods; Hotel Netherland.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.

Poznansky, Max, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Pollock, dry goods; 1,447 First Avenue.

Pennewill, C. F., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. C. Goetz, notions; Hotel Cadillac.

Pogue, H. & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Pogue, dress goods and cloths; St. Denis Hotel.

Rabinbek & Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, notions; 35 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Ransom & Horton, St. Paul, Minn.; J. H. Horton, cloaks and furnishings; Rose Sherwood, cloaks and furnishings; Hotel Marlborough.

Rothschild, J., Ithaca, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; A. Sharpe, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Company, The, Norwich Conn.; J. Donovan, carpets and upholstery goods; 53 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland; W. P. Jackson, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss A. Whitham, laces; 377 Broadway; Holland House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Ferguson, Salem, Va.; J. H. Smith, dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Sanford, Stone & Varner, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Sanford, clothing; Hoffman House.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; dry goods; 443 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens, 721 Broadway.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; D. A. Roberts, carpets and upholstery goods; F. H. Allerton, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; St. George Hotel.

Straegen Brothers' Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. K. Reed, merchants; Gilsey House.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Doyle, millinery, 454 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; F. Long, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens, white goods, notions, and fancy goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods; 369 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, general buyer; Hotel Cadillac.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Pa.; W. B. Trask, carpets and upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; J. H. Richardson, furnishing goods, notions, and house furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; P. J. Dolt, furnishing goods, laces, white goods, notions, jewelry, and corsets; 385 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Wordell, Dillon & McGuire, Fall River, Mass.; M. J. Dillon, general buyer; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasserman Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Weinberg & Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; J. Weinberg, woolens; Hotel Victoria.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston; W. F. Finlayson, gloves; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Netherland.

Yost & Packard, Columbus, Ohio; C. W. Balows, architect; Broadway Central Hot

SENATOR HANNA SPEAKS

Warns Against Apathy in Opening the Republican Campaign.

QUOTES ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

Calls the Democratic a Cuckoo Party—Points to Prosperity—Ovation to the National Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 21.—Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, formally opened the Republican campaign at this place to-night, presiding at an immense and enthusiastic mass meeting held in the Auditorium, and thousands of men and women from the resorts in this neighborhood struggled to gain admission to the building.

Senator Hanna himself had no easy time in getting into the Auditorium. He came over from Elberon with National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs of New York. When their carriage drove up in front of the building a large crowd was awaiting the arrival of the Ohio Senator. As he descended from his carriage a hearty cheer was given for him and fifty or more women started forward to grasp his hand. The Senator smiled and stopped to acknowledge the reception. He had not shaken hands with more than two or three before he was fairly besieged. Mr. Gibbs, tall of stature and by no means a lightweight, attempted to rescue the Chairman, but he might just as well have told the waves to stop coming up on the shore.

"I have shaken hands with him. Isn't he lovely?" exclaimed one young woman, who had been working the Senator's right arm like a pump handle.

Mr. Gibbs placed Mr. Hanna in front of him and began to push him along the walk to the building a block away. The two campaign managers were compelled to walk between two solid phalanxes. From either side hands were outstretched, and it required nearly a quarter-hour for them to reach the building.

Senator Hanna after much difficulty managed to get to the platform. As he took his seat cries of "Hurrah for Hanna!" and "What's the matter with Hanna!" came from all sides. He was presented by T. Frank Appleby, President of the Common Council. Senator Hanna said:

SENATOR HANNA'S SPEECH.

"I thank you most heartily for this reception, which I consider a compliment, and I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in inviting me to preside at this meeting. It is a compliment because you wanted me. It is an honor to preside over a meeting in New Jersey, composed of men who have contributed so much to make New Jersey a Republican State. [Applause.]

"New Jersey Republicans are very much like New Jersey mosquitoes; they know their business. [Laughter.] It is not my purpose to make a speech, but I hope the orators of this evening will give me a few moments of their time while I talk to you. What I want to say is this: We are on the eve of a campaign second to none in importance in the history of our party. ('That's right,'' came from the rear of the hall.) It is a campaign upon the issue of which depends our future prosperity.

"I don't propose to discuss the issues of the campaign, but I want to say a few words to sound a note, not a keynote, but a note of warning that the importance of this campaign justifies me to say, not only to the Republicans of New Jersey, but to the Republicans of the whole country. I want to call to your attention that the duty that is before you is not only one of the individual, but concerns the welfare of the whole country. Yours is a duty that is not transferable. It is a responsibility which you cannot place on the shoulders of your neighbor or friend. It is your duty, and the time is at hand when every man, no matter how low or humble, how prominent or influential, is called upon to contribute all the efforts, all the influence in his power to perpetuate this Administration [applause] because, beyond all question of doubt, the policy of the Republican Party and President McKinley [applause] stands for everything which means the welfare and the well-being of our country.

"I say you cannot shirk the responsibility because every man who is possessed of a single atom of patriotism must do his part of the work. I have noticed in the newspapers the last few days a note of warning that came from the Republican National Committee headquarters. I am responsible for that. I am responsible for that because, perhaps better than any man in this country, I know the nature of the contest which is before us.

"I tell you, my friends, in all sincerity and honesty, it will not do to take anything for granted, to neglect a single effort or to miss a trick. [Laughter and applause.]

"We are confronted by a desperate foe. The fate of Bryanism hangs in the balance. If killed now it is killed forever. I want to quote from Gov. Roosevelt's speech in St. Paul, and say that every man, no matter what his past political affiliations have been, every man who loves his country, every man who feels his responsibility toward his country, is called now to stand shoulder to shoulder, and do his part in maintaining this policy that has brought us so much.

POINTS TO TWO OBJECT LESSONS.

"I said I did not propose to discuss the issues, but I want to say a few words about conditions. There have been two object lessons so recent of occurrence that you must remember them.

"Go back to 1892, when under a Republican Administration we found ourselves in the midst of prosperity, we found the furnaces were lighted, the spindles were humming, men were busy on every hand, happiness prevailed throughout the country. There came a change, the people wanted a change, and they got it. I need not tell you how fire after fire went out, how the spindles ceased to spin, how labor was thrown out of employment. Month after month it grew worse and worse, until the country was in a desperate condition.

"The people wanted another change, and they got it, and what a change it was. Fires were again lighted, spindles began to sing again, prosperity became manifest on every hand; happy homes and happy firesides were the result of that change. Do you want another change? (A voice "No.") Do you want to go back to 1893 and 1897? (Voices, "No.") Of course you don't, and don't intend to, but if you don't, you all want to commence this night and from this time on do your duty in this campaign.

"As I am now a neighbor among you, I want the people of New Jersey to set an example to the whole country to make the results of this meeting so manifest that the enthusiasm will spread like a prairie fire all over the land. Now, I say, I want to sound a note of warning: Overconfidence is the worst feature of this campaign. No one can blame the people for overconfidence. Three years of the splendid administration of William McKinley [applause] have been such, it is no wonder a feeling of satisfaction and confidence prevails everywhere.

"Remember, we have an enemy. I know no better term to call it than a cuckoo party, because it is a party composed of men of every shade of public opinion. Every crank, Socialist, Nihilist is arrayed against us in this fight. Therefore it behooves us to be watchful and active. That is why I am here to speak for the first and perhaps the last time in this campaign, to tell the Republicans of the United States what their duty is and that they must not neglect it."

Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts and Congressman Howell of the Third New Jersey District made addresses. After the meeting Senator Hanna said: "This is one of the best meetings I have ever seen. I hope for good results from every voter."

The Senator was compelled to hold a reception before he was permitted to leave the hall. Men and women crowded on the platform and insisted on saying a word or two to him. "May you lead us to another victory in November," was the tenor of most of the remarks.

QUAY MEN DENOUNCE FUSION.

Will Discipline Republicans Who Make Deals with Democrats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—The Republican State Committee held a special meeting in this city to-day and passed strong resolutions denouncing the action of the anti-Quay, or "insurgent," faction of the party in advocating fusion with the Democratic party in certain legislative districts and providing for the disciplining of Republicans who thus disregard the party rules.

The committee placed William Henry Sayen on the ticket as an Elector at Large in place of ex-Congressman Arnold, who resigned, and named Dr. Ely of Lackawanna County as a District Elector in place of T. L. Kinner, resigned.

United States Senator Penrose made a brief speech urging the necessity of electing Republican Congressmen and a straight-out, strong Republican to the United States Senate.

HOW WEST VIRGINIA STANDS.

Representative Dayton Says that Bryan Has No Chance to Carry It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Representative A. G. Dayton of West Virginia, who was in Washington to-day, expects an increased majority for McKinley in his State, and is confident of his own re-election, although his district is always close. Mr. Dayton was asked what the main issues are in his State, and replied:

"The full dinner pail, the prosperity of the country, and the changed conditions between a Republican Administration and a Democratic one. People are paying off their debts. They believe conditions are greater than theories. That is the main issue. The tariff was always the leading issue in West Virginia, and it is an issue to-day. Imperialism is secondary. The people there will not regard the cry of imperialism seriously."

"Have you any estimate of the vote that West Virginia will give next November?" was asked.

"I have made no estimate by counties, so I cannot give any figures. But I do not think it is within the range of possibility that Bryan will receive a majority. I confidently look for an increased majority for McKinley over the vote of 1896."

DELAWARE "REGULARS" MEET.

Martin B. Burris Is Nominated for the Governorship.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21.—The "Regular," or Dupont, faction of the Republican Party held its State Convention in this city to-day. Ex-Congressman Jonathan S. Willis was elected Chairman, and the following ticket was nominated:

Governor—MARTIN B. BURRIS of Newcastle County.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN HUNN, Kent County.
Attorney General—H. H. WARD.
State Treasurer—Dr. L. HEISLER BALL.
Insurance Commissioner—GEORGE E. SMITH.
Auditor of Accounts—PURNELL B. NORMAN.
Presidential Electors—CHARLES W. PUSEY of Wilmington; MANLOVE HAYES, Dover, and DANIEL J. LAYTON, Millsboro.
Congressman for the Full Term—Ex-Congressman JONATHAN T. WILLIS.—WALTER O. HOFFECKER of Kent, for the unexpired Congressional term of the late John H. Hoffecker.

County caucuses were held, and a feature of the Newcastle County caucus was the indorsement of Horace Greeley Knowles of Wilmington for the Congressional nomination.

The platform as prepared by the Committee on Resolutions indorses the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and cordially approves the Administration of President McKinley, particularly his course during the Chinese crisis; favors independent government for Cuba, denounces the Democratic cry of "imperialism" as false and unsound, denounces the legislation in the South designed to disfranchise negroes, denounces the demand of the Democratic National platform for free silver coinage, denounces combinations and monopolies, and favors any honorable compromise looking to a union of the two Republican factions in support of a common ticket.

SENATOR SHOUP HOPEFUL.

Imperialism the Main Issue in the West—Sentiment with Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senator Shoup of Idaho, who has just arrived from the West, does not join in the alarmist reports which other Republican leaders are giving out. He says that Bryan will surely lose Kansas, that Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin are surely Republican, 100,000 Republican majority being expected in Illinois; and that although Indiana will be close, he cannot see what there is to be worried about.

He expects that the Democrats will hold Washington, Wyoming, and Utah, but he thinks they may lose Idaho and Nevada. He is confident of carrying the Legislature in his own State and thus insuring a Republican Senator, and thinks the Republicans may carry the State on the Electoral ticket. Fully 90 per cent. of the Silver Republican vote in Idaho has gone back to the Republican Party.

The silver question, Mr. Shoup says, is not figuring largely in the campaign out West. Bryan's speech on imperialism has killed it, in spite of the efforts of the Western Democrats to keep it alive.

The leading Germans in Idaho are supporting McKinley, and he declares that the Republican managers in Chicago have made an investigation and have assured him that there is no serious German dissatisfaction there. Imperialism, he declares is the main issue in the West, and the sentiment is with the Republicans.

The Situation in Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Representative R. W. Tayler of Ohio visited the President to-day. He represents the district formerly represented in Congress by Mr. McKinley. Mr. Tayler said: "There is nothing in the State that is unusual. It is going to give its usual majority for the Republican ticket. Imperialism will not reduce the Republican majority. It will cut no figure to speak of. If there are any Germans in Ohio whose souls are vexed by the ghost of imperialism and militarism, I don't know where they are. The Germans in Ohio are Americans and are just as firm in their convictions as other Americans."

Ex-Mayor Green Nominated for Senator.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 21.—George E. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton, was unanimously nominated for Senator by the Republican Convention for the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, held in this city to-day.

AT SEA ON THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Chairman Odell Discovers No Sign of a Good Gubernatorial Star.

At Republican State headquarters all knowledge of the probable nominee for Governor is denied.

Chairman Odell, who was at his desk all day yesterday, insisted that he certainly would not be the man, but he would not discuss the chances of anybody else.

Outside the headquarters there were candidates galore, and the consensus of opinion was that Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff leads all competitors by a comfortable margin. But it is conceded that among other names that will be presented at Saratoga are Senator T. E. Ellsworth of Niagara, Justice W. E. Werner of Monroe, Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Cayuga, and James W. Wadsworth of Geneseo.

While a group of Republicans were talking, Chairman Odell came along, and when questioned, remarked:

"I'll make no guesses until Sept. 4. I have been looking through a powerful telescope and have seen no sign of a good Gubernatorial star. I did not even see the shadow of a possibility."

Then the Chairman laughed heartily and passed on, while every one in the party agreed that he could have it if he would take it, but felt sure that Mr. Odell was sincere in his refusal to run.

EXPECTS A SOLID SOUTH.

Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee Says Democrats Are Determined.

Congressman W. P. Brownlow, Republican representative from the First Tennessee District, is not at all favorably impressed with the idea that President McKinley will make any material gains in what is known as the Solid South.

"In my opinion," he said to a reporter yesterday, "Bryan will carry every strictly Southern State by an increased majority. The Democrats were never so determined as now to make a great showing. I suppose Tennessee will give Bryan 25,000 to 30,000 majority. If the election boards feel like maiding it 60,000, they will do it. Their power is even more absolute than in Kentucky. In the eastern section, where I live, no Democratic candidate has received a plurality since Andrew Jackson ran, but unfortunately there are other portions of Tennessee. Our portion of the State furnished more troops to the Union Army than any other two Congressional districts in the country. The majority of the people there were Whigs before the war, and are Republicans now."

"How about Kentucky?"

"I have not been there of late," replied the Congressman, "but I am hopeful

BRYAN TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—It was announced at Democratic National Headquarters to-day that William J. Bryan would be in Chicago Labor Day and speak at the picnic to be held in connection with the Labor Day celebration. If this programme is adhered to it will result in Gov. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan appearing on the same platform. Mr. Bryan's original intention was to go to Cleveland on Labor Day, but according to the announcement made by Mr. Schilling he has changed his mind.

No Citizens' Union Nominations.

The Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, at a meeting yesterday, decided it to be the sense of that body that no local nominations should be made by the Citizens' Union this Fall. A desire has been expressed by some of the members to make a nomination for the Assembly in the Nineteenth District, where Peres M. Stewart was elected last year, and the Central City Committee has left this matter to the district.

NO FEAR OF GERMAN VOTE

Encouraging Reports Received at Republican Headquarters.

A Nebraskan Says Prosperity Will Reelect McKinley—Col. Jerome Prods the Committee.

Senator Hanna did not remain long at National headquarters yesterday, but while there he was about the busiest man in New York. Among his callers were ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Gen. O. O. Howard, Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency; United States Marshal Austin of Knoxville, Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee, Congressman W. C. Lovering of Massachusetts, S. D. McCormick of Kentucky, Chairman Odell, Col. H. Lovell Jerome, and a number of others.

The Chairman received each and every one of them with his usual courtesy, but the only visitor who seemed to annoy him was Col. Jerome, who predicted dire results in this State if the committee did not "get a more rapid gait on." Col. Jerome claimed to be the original Roosevelt man in 1898, and it was said at headquarters that he had offered his services to the speakers' bureau.

Gen. Howard reported that everywhere he stopped on his way from Nebraska to New York the strong sentiment in favor of the Administration surprised him.

"This talk of imperialism is all nonsense," he said. "My son was killed in the Philippines, and I want to see the insurrection there suppressed."

Mr. McCormick expressed the opinion that the only source of danger to the Republicans was in overconfidence.

George A. Newcomb of St. Louis ridiculed the idea that the Germans in the West had any idea of going over to Bryan. Mr. Newcomb is a leading business man and commander of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He said:

"There are 85,000 German citizens in St. Louis. I come in contact daily with many of them. I have not met one who will withdraw his support from McKinley on account of this bogey 'imperialism.' There are no better citizens of the United States than the St. Louis men of German birth. When the Democratic managers circulate tons of literature directed to 'Germans' and calling upon all sons of the fatherland to vote for Bryan because Bryan is 'a friend of Germany,' while England is accused of being McKinley's friend, these Democratic managers are putting upon our German citizens an insult that will be remembered. Are there any Germans in the Grand Army of the Republic? No, because Sigel's men and the thousands of other men that spoke German who went to the front in 1862 were Americans in the truest sense of the word. And to-day these men of St. Louis are not 'Germans.' They are Americans as much as are the men born in New England from Puritan stock. But the Democratic managers do not recognize them as Americans. They call them foreigners and try to foment race hatred. It is little less than treason to the flag."

John C. Luts of Buffalo, one of the largest wholesale merchants in Western New York, expressed similar views with regard to the Germans in his section.

Satisfactory reports concerning the German vote were received from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States.

J. A. Smith of Humphrey, Neb., one of the best-known merchants of the central part of that State, and who lives near enough to Mr. Bryan to be within the circle of his home influence, said:

"I belong to neither party. I vote in local and National elections as my independent judgment dictates. Yes, it is true that Nebraska is very prosperous. Four years ago the times were very hard. Our farmers burned their corn for fuel. Then it was that Mr. Bryan argued for free silver as the only remedy for those apparently hopeless conditions. The country did not take his remedy, and yet it got well. What is the inference? Only that Mr. Bryan's remedy was not as much of a remedy as he thought it. Mr. McKinley will be re-elected, because of the prosperity now existing. A very large percentage of the citizens will pay no attention to free silver, imperialism, or to anything else except our great prosperity."

German-American League.

The Committee on Organization of the German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League at a meeting yesterday afternoon completed the organization in Manhattan Borough by electing a Chairman for each of the thirty-five Assembly districts. The league has also opened headquarters in Brooklyn, at Broadway and Melrose Street, and at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Brook Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. Headquarters will also be opened in Queens and in Richmond during the week.

BRYAN'S TOPEKA PROGRAMME.

Details of the Notification Meeting To-morrow.

TOPEKA, Aug. 21.—The details of the Bryan notification meeting have been arranged. A special committee, composed of ex-Govs. John W. Leedy, L. W. Llewellyn, and John P. St. John; Judge S. H. Allen, John W. Briedenthal, John Madden, Senator W. A. Harris, Col. E. C. Little, O. T. Boaz, and Jerry Simpson, will meet Mr. Bryan in Atchison at 6:30 A. M. Aug. 23 and accompany him to Topeka. The local Reception Committee will meet the party at the station and, with the Topeka City Troop, will escort them to the National Hotel, where Mr. Bryan will meet the Notification Committee, the committee representing Topeka, and the present State officers. All other committees, including the General State Committee, will meet Mr. Bryan at the Crawford Opera House.

The Committee on Programme has decided to begin the notification ceremony at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be called to order by Chairman Ridgely of the Populist State Committee, and an address of welcome will be delivered by Davis Overmeyer. Marion Butler, permanent Chairman of ceremonies, will be introduced and will take charge of the notification exercises proper. T. M. Patterson, Chairman of the Notification Committee will then deliver the notification address, which will be followed by the reply of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan will leave on the Union Pacific at 8 o'clock.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 21.—W. J. Bryan to-day put the finishing touches to his speech to be made in Topeka Thursday in response to the notification of the Populist nomination. The speech is about 4,000 words in length. It deals largely with the trust question and business conditions. Mr. Bryan will, however, present "Imperialism" as the paramount issue.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR POPULISTS.

Leaders Want Independent Candidate for Vice Presidency.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Populist National Committee, which is to meet in this city on the 28th inst., may not be as harmonious as was predicted. The meeting is for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency. When Mr. Towne declined the nomination it was generally supposed that Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist indorsement, but it is now understood that many of the leaders are strongly urging that the committee shall name an independent candidate.

Senator Butler and others contend it will be suicidal not to have a candidate of their own political faith in the field. They also hold that unless there is a Populist candidate for second place many Populist votes will be driven from Mr. Bryan.

Wisconsin Democrats' State Ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—Democrats of Wisconsin meet here to-morrow to nominate a State ticket. It is probable that Louis G. Bohmrich of Kenosha will be chosen to head the ticket. The Populists will meet in State convention on the same day, and there is some talk of fusion of the two parties. Populist leaders, however, express themselves against the nomination of Bohmrich, and in case the Kenosha man heads the ticket it is likely the Populists will nominate an independent ticket with A. A. Worrley of Racine at the head. The Kansas City platform will be indorsed and the primary election law plank offered two years ago is likely to be repeated in the resolutions.

Missouri's Campaign Opens.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Democratic campaign in Missouri was opened here to-day in the presence of nearly 40,000 persons. The principal addresses were made by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Vice Presidential candidate, and A. M. Dockery, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri.

FATTED CALF IF BRYAN WINS.

Animal on Candidate's Farm Marked for a Tammany Hall Barbecue.

Sheriff William F. Grell has picked out a large calf on William J. Bryan's farm and marked it for slaughter in the event of Democratic National success.

It is probable that a Tammany barbecue will be held at Lincoln, Neb., as a result of the arrangements made by Sheriff Grell during a recent Western trip.

After an extended tour of Yellowstone Park, Sheriff Grell and his family went to visit W. J. Bryan.

"If Col. Bryan could have two minutes with each voter," said Sheriff Grell yesterday, describing his trip, "he would be elected President by an almost unanimous vote. The personal magnetism of Bryan astonished me. His frank, cordial ways and his honest grasp of the hand would convince any doubter as to how he should vote this Fall. Mrs. Bryan is the same as her husband. They have a fine farm in a splendid location. When I was there the wheat was growing quite high, and Mr. Bryan gave me two big handfuls to take to his friends in New York. I spotted a large, handsome calf on the farm, and said in a joke to Mr. Bryan: 'Colonel, if you are elected and carry New York you ought to mark this calf and allow the Tammany men to have a barbecue.'

"'The Tammany men can have what they want, but they must not take my farm,' replied Col. Bryan, with a laugh.

"Then I went into the wheat fields and Col. Bryan helped me cut two large sheaves. My wife prized the trophy so that I cannot get her to give a few stalks to each of my Tammany friends. The trouble is, there is not enough to go round. Col. Bryan talked about the situation in New York, and if he is elected you can bet that marked calf will make a fine roast for his New York friends."

Sheriff Grell described the beauties of Yellowstone Park graphically. His party spent over a week seeing the sights there.

ONEIDA MEN FOR COLER.

Fourteen Delegates Bolt and Elect a Contesting Delegation.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Fourteen of the thirty-three delegates to-day bolted the Second Oneida District Democratic Convention called at Whitestown to elect delegates to the State Convention. The bolters were led by ex-Assemblyman J. L. Dempsey of Clinton, who came prepared with resolutions indorsing the Kansas City platform and Bryan. The rupture came on the declination of Chairman R. A. Jones of Whitesborough to appoint a committee on contested seats to settle a disputed delegation from one town. After the bolters left the hall the regulars elected Dr. D. A. Barnum of Paris, F. W. Wasmuth of Augusta, and George Graham of Whitesborough as delegates, and D. D. Doatie of Vernon, E. E. Donahue of Sangerfield, and R. A. Jones of Whitesborough as alternates. The resolutions declare for Coler for Governor.

The bolters organized another convention, with Spencer F. Tooley of Marshall as Chairman. Chairman Tooley denounced the action of the regulars. Milo R. Burke of Augusta, M. J. Congdon of Marshall, and J. L. Dempsey of Clinton were then elected delegates. In the excitement attending the bolt, Mr. Dempsey forgot his carefully prepared resolutions, and they were not acted upon.

Coler Indorsed in Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 21.—At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee held here to-day a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT FIGHT.

Alderman Patrick H. Keahon is confident that he will defeat James W. Boyle for the Tammany leadership of the Seventh District at the primaries to be held next Tuesday.

The followers of Alderman Keahon claim that the leaders of Tammany Hall are opposed to Mr. Boyle continuing as the leader, although Richard Croker will take no hand in the factional fight, because he says he always leaves factional struggles to the voters of the district.

Alderman Keahon said yesterday that the failure of Senator Grady to appear at Boyle meetings after an announcement of a speech by him had been made three times by Leader Boyle was proof that Richard Croker was not interested in Boyle's campaign.

"I will defeat Mr. Boyle at the primaries," said Alderman Keahon yesterday. "He was going around the district a week ago begging people to vote for him. He did not make much of a success, and so he is going around now with tears in his eyes, saying that he is poor and that politics has made him poor. The people of the Seventh District cannot be fooled in this way. They watch Mr. Boyle shedding tears over his coming defeat, and then they come and tell me he goes around now with an onion cut up in his handkerchief."

Alderman Keahon's friends say that the Boyle followers will be outnumbered two to one at the primaries.

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTION.

The call for the Democratic State Convention was issued yesterday afternoon. Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee, signed the document, which reads as follows:

The Democratic electors of the State of New York and all other citizens who at the approaching election intend to co-operate with the Democratic Party in the restoration of the Government to the principles of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are requested to send three delegates and three alternates from each Assembly district in the State to a State Convention to be held in Saratoga on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

Chairman Campbell announced yesterday at the time the call was issued that he expects the gathering to be the largest which has been held at Saratoga in ten years.

FIGHT IN THE THIRTY-SECOND.

John M. Reid is making an active fight to supersede Isaac Newman as Republican leader in the Thirty-second Assembly District. A protest has been lodged with the County Committee against the retention of Mr. Newman. In a circular letter to the voters of the district Mr. Reid describes Mr. Newman as a failure as leader.

Roosevelt Returns from Washington.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in town from Washington yesterday afternoon. He declined to discuss his visit to the Federal capital. He did not go to any political headquarters, nor did any politicians of prominence see him. After a brief visit to the Union League Club the Governor boarded a train for Oyster Bay. It is said he will come to the city on Friday.

Elsberg to be Renominated.

Senator N. A. Elsberg will be renominated in the Fifteenth District, which he now represents. There is little or no opposition to him. The report that Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., of the Twenty-fifth District will oppose Mr. Elsberg is not well founded. It is true that Mr. Weekes would accept the nomination if offered to him, but he is not making a fight for the place.

KENTUCKY PROHIBITIONISTS.

Nominee for Governor Says Canteen Is Greater Curse than Goebel Law.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—The Prohibition State Convention to-day nominated for Governor John D. White of Manchester, Clay County, formerly a Republican Congressman from the Eleventh District. Candidates for Presidential Electors were also nominated. There were fifty delegates in the convention, including several women. The platform declares for woman suffrage.

Mr. White, the nominee for Governor, said he could not support McKinley. He declared that "the log cabin" of the Republican Party is "the bulwark of assassination," and that the "canteen is a greater curse to the country than the Goebel law is to Kentucky."

ABUSES OTHER CANDIDATES.

Socialist Labor Candidate for President Speaks Here.

From a portable rostrum decorated with a half dozen Chinese lanterns Joseph F. Malloney of Massachusetts, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for the Presidency of the United States, spoke to about 200 people at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street last evening.

Mr. Malloney was particularly severe on Col. Roosevelt, although McKinley and Bryan could not have fared much worse than they did. He said, in part:

"There is an aristocracy in this country, a polluted class, that is handing down disease and corruption. It is represented by McKinley and by Bryan. It has no country, no flag, but the gold that it can squeeze from the brawn of labor. I mean Teddy Roosevelt, whose teeth the tombstone trust wants when he is dead; I mean McKinley, the professional hypocrite; I mean that snide politician, the bald-headed orator of the Platte, Bryan.

"The flag is being used to advertise their campaigns. It would be better in hell than under the names of McKinley or Bryan. They do not stand for the love of the people, but for the system that grinds you, that says most will go to the university while yours goes to the shop. They want fast yachts while you fast in your stomachs. They want everything but the sun, and they would have that if God had not his hand upon it.

"There was a banquet given to the teachers of Cuba in Central Park this afternoon, and 700 workingmen stood outside waiting for the crumbs that might be left. You do not belong to the class that dances at charity balls, but that dance on the street corners to keep warm."

Mr. Malloney paid his compliments to the labor agitator who held that a high wage rate alone would solve the labor problem. He called him a labor fakir, a gutter snipe politician, a walking Judas Iscariot.

PUTTING IN "TEDDY'S TEETH."

Controller Coler Entertains His Visitors with a Puzzle.

"Can you put in 'Teddy's' teeth?"

Controller Coler asked this question of every politician who came to his office yesterday to talk about the Gubernatorial situation or to ask favors.

President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan was one of the first to have this question hurled at him. He came airily up to the Controller's desk and said:

"Mr. Controller, have you signed that bill?"

Controller Coler had heard that question before. He said:

"Mr. President, can you put in 'Teddy's' teeth?"

"What's that! What's that!" said President Coogan.

Then Controller Coler took up a small puzzle from his desk. On the face of the puzzle was a picture of Gov. Roosevelt. In the space usually allotted in cartoons of Gov. Roosevelt to a dental display there were little hollows. Five little ivory balls revolved around the edge of the desk. By a rotary motion the little balls could be made to drop into the spaces, and Gov. Roosevelt was then revealed with a full set of teeth.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea tackled the "Teddy's teeth" puzzle for a few minutes yesterday and said:

"No, I can't put in 'Teddy's' teeth. They have been pulled out by Mark Hanna, and he will have to have a false set made now."

Private Secretary Baker is the keeper of the puzzle. It is looked up in a safe every night and is taken out at the beginning of business hours. Secretary Baker says the puzzle saves Controller Coler several hours every day, as politicians, to whom the puzzle is handed, usually give it up after making a few attempts and leave the office.

CHICAGO'S EXTRA CONGRESSMEN.

Politicians Figure on Three More on Basis of Increased Population.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Great interest is being manifested by politicians in the Federal census returns for Chicago, and already they are beginning to figure upon the probable increase in the Cook County delegation to Congress as well as the Legislature.

At present Chicago and Cook County have seven Congressmen. Four of the Congressional districts are wholly within the limits of the municipality, and the other three are divided between the city and the county, most of their inhabitants, however, being in the city.

While the figures of the new census in the country districts of Cook County are not at hand, it is safe to assume that the larger increase in population will come from the city as a rule. The increase in the City of Chicago of 598,725, if the ratio of representation for the lower house of Congress for the last decade is taken as a basis, would mean a gain for the City of Chicago, with the county districts and Evanston, of three Congressmen.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

8:20 A. M.—165 Second Street; Henry Ginsberg; damage, $10.

8:25 A. M.—57 Eldridge Street; Barney Levy; damage slight.

8:40 A. M.—28 East Eighteenth Street; V. Kolb; damage, $25.

9:40 A. M.—Pelham Bay and Cross Street; Edward Flynn; damage, $5.

10:15 A. M.—282 Madison Street; C. Rosenberg; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—327 East Twenty-sixth Street; William O'Brume; damage, $200.

11:55 A. M.—109 Monroe Street; Michael Pasner; damage, $200.

2:05 P. M.—148 Suffolk Street; Mendel Silberman; damage, $200.

The First and Only PARIS GRAND PRIZE

(WHICH IS THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND RANKS ABOVE THE GOLD MEDAL)

for

American Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Perfumes, Sachets, Toilet Waters, Dental and Talc Powders

HAS BEEN AWARDED TO

COLGATE & CO.

Nothing could so emphatically prove the high standard of excellence of Colgate and Co.'s Toilet Articles.

The Highest Award and Only Gold Medal

For Automobiles has been given by the PARIS EXPOSITION to the

American Electric Vehicle Company

OFFICES AND REPOSITORY, 129 WEST 38TH ST., NEW YORK.

NEGROES ACCUSE THE POLICE.

They Lay Charges Before Acting Mayor Guggenheimer—Said to Hold Croker Responsible.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer heard yesterday a protest from a committee of the United Colored Democracy against the action of the police in the recent race riots in the Tenderloin. The delegation was headed by Edward E. Lee. The members of the delegation quoted many instances of police prejudice, which they claimed came under their personal observation. They asked Acting Mayor Guggenheimer to investigate the complaints and take action.

Mr. Lee said that the police had winked at disorder, and only took part in the trouble when they saw an opportunity to assault the negroes who were appealing to them for protection.

Mr. Guggenheimer said after the conference that he sympathized deeply with the complainants, and he thought that some action should be taken by the city authorities to learn the truth in the matter. He doubted the power of the Acting Mayor to take any action without consultation with Mayor Van Wyck. He said as soon as Mayor Van Wyck returned a request would be made for an exhaustive inquiry into the action of the police in the race riots.

The action of Chief Devery's men in the riots has now become a political question with Tammany Hall. Richard Croker each year made a bid for negro votes by attended their meetings and generally made his only speech of the campaign to colored Democrats. Since the recent troubles there is said to exist a fierce antagonism to Richard Croker among his former colored friends, as they hold him responsible for the acts of the police.

There are in the neighborhood of 12,000 negro voters in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In the Ninth Assembly District, in which John C. Sheehan is making a fight against Richard Croker, there is a scattering of colored Democrats. It was said yesterday that Sheehan had succeeded in capturing all these voters, who declared that they were "through with Croker."

Congressional Nominations.

KENTUCKY.—Eighth District, John Williams, (Rep.)

MICHIGAN.—Second District, M. G. Loennecker, (Dem.)

TENNESSEE.—Ninth District, R. A. Pierce, (Dem.)

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 21.—Two fires to-day practically destroyed the plant of the Peoria Lounge and Mattress Company and Carroll's Icehouse. The total losses were $30,000, partially insured.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, fresh northeasterly winds.

The barometer has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and South Atlantic States, and there has been a marked rise on the Pacific Coast and in the extreme Northwest. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in Eastern Kansas, portions of the Ohio Valley, and along the Atlantic Coast from New Jersey to the Carolinas. The hot wave continues in Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Western Tennessee, Southwest Missouri, and quite generally throughout the Lower Mississippi Valley and in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. There has been a fall of 10 degrees in St. Louis and Kansas City, and the hot wave has been broken in Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees were recorded yesterday at St. Louis, Mo., Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Unsettled weather and showery conditions are indicated for to-day and to-morrow along the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts and the southern coast of New England, also in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Moderate temperatures will prevail in the lower lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and the temperature will fall over portions of the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. On the New England coast the winds will be fresh north to east. On the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh easterly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly light southwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	70	68	70
6 A. M.	73	68	69
9 A. M.	70	68	73
12 M.	86	70	77
4 P. M.	84	70	76
6 P. M.	78	70	73
9 P. M.	72	70	72
12 P. M.	70	70	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....72¾
Weather Bureau.....69¼
Corresponding date 1899.....77¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....78

The maximum temperature yesterday was 72 degrees at 2 P. M. The minimum temperature was 66 degrees at 2 A. M. The barometer registered 29.97 at 8 A. M. and 29.97 at 8 P. M. At 8 A. M. the humidity was 72; at 8 P. M. it was 62.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Commissioners Will Consider Gen. Otis's Municipal Bill.

MANILA, Aug. 21.—The Philippine Commissioners, when installed on Sept. 1, will consider a bill for municipal organizations. Gen. Otis's municipal scheme, as modified, includes provisions regarding land taxation and a civil service bill empowering the commission to make appointments by a system of civil service advancement, by which it will be possible for the incumbents of the lowest offices, through efficient service and competitive examinations, to attain positions at the heads of departments and under secretaryships.

The heads of the civil service departments are empowered to disc

Annual Sale of BLANKETS and *Comfortables*

Another turn of the Wheel of August Economies for housekeepers brings forward this sale of Bed Coverings at substantial savings from usual costs. Away last winter when the air was still crisp and snowy, we started the merchandising movement that almost transforms this into a Blanket store to-day. The best mills in America—and that means in the world—have been busy all spring and summer making up our vast orders for our New York and Philadelphia stores. But tremendous buying did not for a moment turn our attention away from the smallest detail of merit in selection. Here are blankets clean to daintiness, made of well scoured, finely combed, pure, inodorous wool; reaching from the lowest-priced blankets that are safely good, up to the thickest, softest, most luxurious blankets that come from the looms. We went only to factories known for honest, skillful workmanship—we risked no price-temptations that had a doubt of either quality or purity. The blankets we bought are not to be compared with those from usual factories—yet few housekeepers would wish to pay less than the prices for which we can offer safely good Blankets.

Large, confident orders, placed long before manufacturers were busy with their regular work, made the prices possible on the superb Blankets told of, and shown, to-day. Splendid variety of fine, new, soft, clean Blankets, in every sort and size. These brief hints of Blankets and prices:

White Blankets—

$1.65 a pair—"The Elberon," for single beds; 59x72 in.; 3¼ lbs.

$2 a pair—Same for double beds; 69x76 in.; 4¼ lbs.

$2 a pair—"The Elkin" for single beds; 60 x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.50 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2.50 a pair—"The Raritan," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

$3.25 a pair—Same for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$3 a pair—"The Astoria," for single beds; 60 x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$3 a pair—"The Beverly," for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$3.75 a pair—"The Bellevue," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

$4.50 a pair—Same for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

White Blankets—

$4 a pair—"The Burlington," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

$4.50 a pair—"The Columbian," for single beds; fine wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.

$5 a pair—Same for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$6 a pair—Same, extra large size; 78x84 in.; 6½ lbs.

$5 a pair—"The Farley," for single beds; fine white wool; delicate pink and blue borders; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$6 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$5 a pair—"The Suwanee," extra large; 78 x84 in; 6 lbs; fine white wool.

$7.50 a pair—"The Sterry," for double beds; fine, soft white filling on spool cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$8 a pair—"The Princess Anne," extra large; 82x88 in.; 8 lbs.; pure wool on light spool cotton warp.

White Blankets—

$3.75 a pair—"The Physicians' Favorite," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.; pure white wool on light cotton warp.

$4 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$5 a pair—Same, extra large; 76x86 in.; 6½ lbs.

$4 a pair—"The Chesapeake," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; pure wool, both warp and filling.

$5 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$6 a pair—Same, extra large; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.

$6 a pair—"The Sterry," for single beds; 60 x80 in.; 4 lbs.; Eastern made blankets; very fine stock, and most carefully finished.

$7.50 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x84 in.; 5 lbs.

$8.50 a pair—Same, extra large; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

White Blankets—

$7.50 a pair—"The Pasadena," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs. These are from the Mission Mills, San Francisco—the finest blankets made.

$9 a pair—Same for double beds; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$10 a pair—Same, extra large; 78x80 in.; 6½ lbs.

$10 a pair—"The San Mariana," 60x80 in.; 6 lbs.; from the Mission Mills.

$12 a pair—72x84 in.; 7 lbs. $13.50 a pair—78x86 in.; 8 lbs. $15 a pair—84x90 in.; 9 lbs. $16.50 a pr—90x96 in.; 10 lbs.

Gray Blankets

$2 a pair—"The Graystone," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.50 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$2.75 a pair—"The Kenilworth," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$3.50 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

Gray Blankets—

$3.25 a pair—"The Magnolia," for single beds; 60x78 in.; 4 lbs.

$4 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

$3.50 a pair—"The Princeton," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$4.25 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$5 a pair—Same, extra large; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.

Scarlet Blankets—

$3 a pair—"The Saxonville," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.; all pure wool; fast dye.

$3.75 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$4 a pair—"Highland Falls," for single beds; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$5 a pair—Same for double beds; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$6 a pair—Same, extra large; 74x84 in.

How we make Sure of Our DOWN QUILTS

We make them all ourselves. (Excepting a few fine novelties.) We buy the down, and steam and clean it, and dry it by our own cold blast process; then we are absolutely sure of it, as we could not be of any bo ught outside. We use only one grade in all quilts. The difference in coverings and amount of down makes all the difference in price. These are the purest, cleanest quilts made, and all are newly made.

$3.50 each—Filling of pure odorless down; covering, both sides, of fine figured domestic sateen; 6 ft. square.

$5 each—Pure down filling; fine American sateen covering, in beautiful French designs; 6 ft. square.

$12 each—Pure down filling; best China silk covering in exquisite patterns; interlined; 6 ft. square.

Fifth Floor SHOE STORE
Bargains for Women and Children

We have supplies of the lines below mentioned sufficiently large to talk about. No danger of running out of these during the first hour or two of the day. But there are numerous other lots of various good styles that are in entirely too small quantities to mention specially. If there's a need for yourself or for the children no to be found among these offerings, it's more than likely it can be supplied from these little odd lots. The savings, on whatever your choice, will be equal to, if not larger than, even these exceptionally good offerings:

$1.40—Women's tanned boots, laced; flexible soles, neat toe shapes. Value $2.50.

$1.50—Women's tan Oxfords; of kidskin; turned soles; stylish lasts; neatly finished. Value $2.

$1—Children's shoes; good looking and durable shoes; sizes 5 to 2. Value $1.50.

DRESS GOODS Under-Price

Here is an offering of goods that came in late last season that will make serviceable and attractive gowns for this fall. The styles are very similar to the new goods that will cost more. These will make up just as handsomely and wear just as well. And after all, it is the style of the dress that is important. That can be as new and striking as you wish, with materials picked from these:

At $1, worth $1.50—Camel's-hair striped Suiting, in attractive combinations of alternating stripes of colors and black on camel's-hair cheviot grounds.

At $1.25, worth $1.75—Mohair figured and striped Venetian Cloth, in combinations of black on colors.

At $1, worth $1.25—Fancy Mohair striped Cheviots.

At $1.25, worth $2—Fancy Corded Suiting, in combinations of black and colors.

At $1.50, worth $2.50 — Mohair striped Camel's-hair Pebble Cloth, in self-colorings.

At $1.75, worth $2.50—Silk-figured striped Poplins, in combinations of black on colors.

$1.75, worth $2.50—Silk-and-wool figured Rep cords, in two colored combinations.

Rotunda.

Men's TROUSERS
Excellent Kinds at Much Less than Value

We believe that people come here expecting good values. That's right. We want that impression to prevail even more widely. We want it strengthened into positive conviction. And this is just one more evidence of our efforts in this direction. At this season many men find their coats and vests still in fairly good condition—the trousers somewhat shabby. We searched out a supply of trousers, to sell at $5, though they're of a quality that many another clothing store would price at $8 or $8.50. They are of pure worsteds, mostly in dark colors, all correctly cut and well made.

There's a small quantity still remaining of those excellent $5 trousers. We're asking but $3 for them. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Style Display Is Admired by Thousands

Reception gown of golden brown velvet. Waist has yoke, and front of cream lace with Marie Antoinette effect of the velvet; with application of lace and gold braid; skirt also braid trimmed.

Yet it is only a very little showing—few garments in number; but broad in its scope; and telling truly, strongly and definitely, just what is to be the vogue for the coming season.

The Velvet Gowns and Wraps — What a magnificent group! Rich, handsome and becoming. The Broadway window held a fascinated audience all day yesterday. The reception of Velvets has been most enthusiastic, and the treatment of it has been masterly in the hands of the designers of these rich and elaborate garments.

We have been called "aggressive" and "daring," in making this early and startling display. Some manufacturers have not yet decided what to do for fall. With one ear in Paris and the other in New York, we heard the whispers in every cradle of fashion—and our voice was heard as well, and acted upon. The decision once made, we were prompt to act—prompt to open fashion's secret door to you.

A particular welcome to dressmakers and all students of style.

Second floor, Broadway.

Genuine Rogers WARE at About *Half Prices*

This is an opportunity that housekeepers generally, as well as hotel and restaurant owners, should not neglect. These knives, forks, spoons, ladles and tongs are all of the Rogers silver plate — genuine Rogers Ware, but in patterns that were lately discontinued. That's the reason prices are now about half. But it can hardly be considered a good reason, for the designs are, to many, just as desirable as those since produced. Figures below represent just about half the regular former selling prices:

Tea Spoons, $1.10 dozen
Dessert Spoons, $2.10 dozen
Table Spoons, $2.20 dozen
Table Forks, $2.20 dozen
Dessert Forks, $2.10 dozen
Oyster Forks, $1.50 dozen
Pie Forks, $2.10 dozen
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 dozen
Sugar Spoons, 10c each
Butter Knives, 10c each
Pickle Forks, 15c each
Soup Ladles, $1 each
Pie Knives, 50c each
Berry Spoons, 50c each
Fish Forks, 50c each
Fish Knives, 50c each
Sugar Tongs, 25c each

Also a lot of triple-plated knives, medium and dessert sizes, at much below their value. Bought as "seconds." But we ourselves fail to find wherein they're imperfect. $2.35 doz.

Tenth street aisle.

A Sale of Silver Toilet Articles and Gold-plated *Jewelry*

Tables along the Tenth street aisle contain some especially attractive goods to-day, marked at unusually low prices. In one group are articles at 25c, most of which are worth fully double. Among these are gold-plated links, brooches, scarf pins, hat pins, tie clasps and waist sets; French gray belt clasps; sterling silver hooks, files, shoe horns, salve jars, powder bottles, and tooth brush bottles.

The other is a collection of finer goods, choice of which will be 50c, though values run up to $1. In this lot are some handsome gold-plated pieces—links, brooches, scarf and hat pins and so on—and various pretty articles of sterling silver—salve jars, inkstands, hooks, files, tooth and nail brushes and the like.

Rare News of SIDEBOARDS and other *Dining-room Furniture*

Here is news that could not have been told at the beginning of the fourth week of this August Sale, if the furniture had not been delayed in transit. Every piece would have been sold two weeks ago. Good news for housekeepers who have just gotten back to the city, and who missed earlier offerings.

This is a lot of Sideboards from one of the best makers in the business. In handsome styles of oak, beautifully grained, finished with a glass-like polish that tells their high character. Many are in Flemish oak, and a few in mahogany.

The dining-room that needs a sideboard can be fitted with one as fine or elaborate as the housekeeper could wish, at a saving of from twelve to forty-five dollars, depending on which is chosen. Then here are China Closets, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs that are equally tempting. There is good fortune in prospect for many dining-rooms. These further particulars:

China Closets—

$17.50, worth $27—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; swell ends and plain front; 4 large shelves.

$20, worth $30—Flemish oak; plain front and swell ends; 4 large shelves with mirror back of top shelf.

$28, worth $38—Golden oak; plain front, with large door; swell ends; 4 large shelves with mirror back of top shelf.

$38, worth $55—Golden and Flemish oak; single glass door; swell ends; 3 glass shelves and full mirror back.

Dining Tables—

$30, worth $42—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; 52-inch round top; heavy centre pedestal and curved legs; 10 feet long when extended.

$34, worth $45—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; 50-inch round top; heavy centre pedestal and curved legs; 8 feet long when extended.

$40, worth $60—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; 54-inch square top; 5 heavy turned legs; 8 feet long when extended.

$36, worth $48—Mahogany; 54-inch round top; highly polished; heavy turned rope twist legs; 8 feet long when extended.

$43, worth $58—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; 52-inch square top; 4 large turned legs; heavy centre pedestal with curved feet; 10 feet long when extended.

$50, worth $90—Mahogany; inlaid; polished finish; 60-inch round top; 10 feet long when extended.

Also plenty of the lower-priced tables at $9, worth $13; and $10, worth $15.

Sideboards—

$20, worth $30—Quartered golden oak; plain top with 1 long and 2 bracket shelves and large French beveled mirror; large double cupboard; 1 long drawer and 2 swell shaped top drawers.

$26, worth $35—Golden oak; highly polished finish; canopy top with bracket shelves and large French plate mirror; shaped front with 1 long and 2 short drawers and double cupboard.

$28, worth $40 — Quartered golden oak; carved top and front; 1 long and 2 bracket shelves and large French mirror in top; 1 long, 2 short drawers and double cupboard in base.

$31, worth $48 — Quartered golden oak; highly polished finish; carved top with large French plate mirror; large swell front base with double cupboard; 1 long and 2 short drawers.

$38, worth $50 — Quartered golden oak; canopy top and extra large French plate mirror; shaped and carved front with 1 large, 2 small drawers and double cupboard.

$35, worth $55—Flemish oak; fancy top, with 1 long shelf and 2 small cupboards; 2 French plate mirrors; shaped front, with 1 long and 2 short drawers; large double cupboard.

$42, worth $70—Quartered golden oak; carved canopy top with bracket shelves and extra sized French plate mirror; large base, with swell front and 2 small drawers; double cupboard and long drawer below.

$50, worth $80—Mahogany finish; highly polished finish; canopy top, with bracket shelves and extra large French mirror; shaped front, with 3 small drawers, 3 cupboards and long drawer below.

Sideboards—

$60, worth $90—Quartered golden oak; carved top and front; 1 large and 2 small shelves and extra large French mirror in top; 1 long and two short drawers and 3 cupboards in base.

$67, worth $98—Flemish oak; fancy top, with china closet and 4 large French mirrors; 2 small drawers and double cupboard and long drawer in base.

$78, worth $115—Flemish oak; carved canopy top, with extra large French beveled mirror; 1 large and 3 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$90, worth $135—Flemish oak; carved top and front; extra large French mirror in top; 2 long, 2 short drawers and large double cupboard in base.

Dining Chairs—

$12.50, worth $19—Quartered golden oak side chairs; highly polished; upholstered spring seats and both sides of backs covered in dark green leather; leather nails.

$13.50, worth $20—Mahogany side chairs; polished frame; upholstered spring seats and both sides of backs covered in dark green leather; leather nails.

$16.50, worth $25—Quartered golden arm chairs; highly polished; upholstered spring seats and both sides of backs covered in dark green leather; leather nails.

$18, worth $28—Mahogany arm chairs; polished frames; upholstered spring seats and both sides of backs covered in dark green leather; leather nails.

Also a lot of odd chairs suitable for office or hall chairs at a saving of a third or more.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

WHITMAN NOW CHAMPION

Larned Beaten for National Tennis Championship.

BETTING FAVORED THE WINNER

The Challenger Won the Second Set, Which Was His Solitary Victory During the Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The challenge match for the National Lawn Tennis championship between champion Malcom D. Whitman and William A. Larned, who won the all-comers' tournament yesterday, drew a large crowd of enthusiasts to the Casino here this morning. The grand stand opposite the championship court was packed long before the play was started and a thick fringe of sitting and standing spectators, four or five rows deep, surrounded the other three sides of the roped-off inclosure. To the satisfaction of all, Whitman beat Larned after an exciting four set match, and the championship remains in his hands for another year, the third in succession that he has held the title.

Before the game began there were many bets recorded on the result, the prevailing odds being 5 to 4 on Whitman, although there were some of Larned's admirers who were venturesome enough to bet even money on his chances. The champion had lost only one match in the last two years, and the majority of those who saw the match expected he would prove too steady in the end for the erratic though brilliant Larned. The two men had met once before this season, when Whitman won after an exciting five set match, the last set being 7–5. In to-day's match the champion put up a much better game, and lost only one set.

Whitman started out in splendid form, taking the first two games easily, and after dropping the next two, he gathered in three more, in none of which the score reached deuce, and with a lead of 5—2 in his favor, looked sure to win the set. Larned came on strong at the end and made a good bid for the set, but Whitman crowded on a little more steam, when his antagonist had crawled up to 5—4 and ran out the set by 6—4. The second set was just the other way. Larned put up a beautiful game, and his winning streak lasted long enough to win the set. He took all of the first five games, the first three easily, and the next two after deuce had been called many times. Whitman tried to put out of this deep hole, but he got only one game before Larned won the seventh, and with it took the set by 6—1.

LARNED'S STREAK BROKEN.

After a short rest the third set was started, and Larned held his winning streak over from the previous set long enough to get a lead of 2–0, and on the next game he was serving with 40–15 in his favor. The steadiness of the champion pulled out the game, however, and then he started in for a long pull up hill. Whitman took the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth games, all of which reached deuce, and then an easy one, giving him a substantial lead of 5—2. On the next game Larned again had 40–15 in his favor, but Whitman pulled it out and took the set by 6—2, and won a lead in the match of two sets to one.

The last set was shorter than the third. Whitman started in determined to finish off matters quickly and took the first two games easily. Larned got the next, and in the fourth the score see-sawed back and forth between deuce and vantage, until the champion finally clinched it with a clever pass down Larned's side line. Another deuce and vantage game followed, Larned finally getting it, but this was his last of the match. Whitman gathered himself together for a strong finish, and the challenger did not get another game, and won only four strokes in all three games together.

Whitman's victory was hard earned, and he deserves now the laurel wreath as the greatest of American tennis players. Good judges declare that we have never had so skilful a champion before, and certain it is that we never had so good a match-winner since he won the championship two years ago, for Whitman's record is unparalleled in tennis history. Larned broke his old "hoodoo" record this year and won the all-comers' for the first time in his life, and many predict that next season he will do even better, and win the championship. Summary:

Championship Singles; Challenge Round.—Malcolm D. Whitman (holder) beat William A. Larned (challenger,) 6—4, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2.

A GREAT DISPLAY OF COSTUMES.

The largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever present at the Casino attended the tennis tournament to-day. The gowns were the handsomest seen during the tournament, some of the most striking being:

Miss Caroline Duer, bright red foulard, dotted with white, and a yellow straw hat with red cherries. Mrs. Victor Sorchan, a pretty gown of pink lawn trimmed with white lace, and a hat to match. Mrs. Richard Gambrill, yellow lace gown, with a small hat of white straw trimmed with pink satin. Miss Soley, gown of pink duck, with a jacket of the same material over a blouse of white silk, and a big white straw hat with pink roses. Mrs. Almeric Paget, gown of yellow lace and a big pink hat trimmed with pale blue ostrich plumes. Mrs. Ladenburg, white duck, with a Marie Antoinette hat of yellow straw, trimmed with blue crêpe. Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, white pleated lawn, with insertions of white lace, and a picture hat, trimmed with ostrich feathers.

Mrs. William Jay, black and white foulard, with a black velvet hat with white ostrich plumes. Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, dark blue and white foulard and a black hat trimmed with light blue ostrich feathers. Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., white organdie with a pattern of small pink roses. Mrs. Ogen Mills, rose-colored lawn, with a deep flounce of the same material and a boa of white and black chiffon; a large black picture hat was worn. Miss Blight, white lawn, trimmed with insertions of Valenciennes lace, the front of the gown trimmed with bows of pale blue ribbons, and a picture hat of pale blue chiffon was worn. Mrs. E. C. Post wore pink and white chiffon, with small yellow straw hat trimmed with pink roses. Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, white lawn, with insertions of Venetian lace over pale green silk; the hat was white straw, with white roses and green leaves. Miss Emily Hoffman, white serge, with a coat trimmed with rennaissance lace, and a hat of pale blue chiffon.

Mrs. Astor, plain navy blue foulard, trimmed with the same material with big white polka dots on a blue ground, and a boa of white cocks' feathers; a small, close bonnet of black and white velvet was worn. Miss Landon Rives, white foulard, with a hat to match. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., white lace, over which she wore a long coat of pale blue silk and chiffon; the coat was with a high collar and duplicate capes. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, white embroidered chiffon over blue, with a small hat to match.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES.

Kent and Walsh to Meet Again in the 75 Yard Handicap.

More than two hundred entries have been received for the annual games of the Pastime Athletic Club to be held Saturday. The list includes several of the athletes who represented America at the Paris Exposition games. The feature of the meeting will be the attempt of the Pastime's champion sprinter, A. H. Kent, to lower the world's records for fifty, sixty, and seventy-five yards. Kent is at present in grand condition, and his friends are confident of his ability to break at least one of these records. E. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club will meet Kent in the seventy-five-yard handicap. Walsh will start from scratch with Kent, for he is anxious to demonstrate that he is as fast as the Pastime man. These men ran a dead heat in the seventy-five-yard dash last week, and in the run-off Walsh was beaten a yard and a half, but he claims that he was unable to do himself justice on this track, which was not only heavy, but up hill. Walsh also claims that he got off badly.

The most prominent entry in the distance events is Arthur L. Newton of the New York Athletic Club, who ran in the Marathon race at Paris. Newton is now in perfect condition, and there is little doubt that he will win the long-distance handicap. The experts describe Newton's style of running as similar to that of the famous Conneff. Newton has already run a mile in 4:24, and at his present rate of improvement he will soon be running close to Conneff's world's record of 4:15.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Lost a Ten-Inning Contest with Philadelphia's Team.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Delehanty's two-base hit in the tenth inning of to-days' baseball game with New York sent the winning run across the plate for the home team.

The game was close throughout, and on two occasions Cross saved the day for his team by brilliant stops and good throws. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Thomas, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	7	1	0	Stagle, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Selbach, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	D'hanty, 1b.	2	3	10	2	1
H'kman, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0
Foster, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	1	2	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0	McFarland, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	0	6	0	W'lv'ton, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0
B'rman, c.	0	2	5	1	0	Cross, ss.	1	1	3	6	0
Hawley, p.	1	2	0	3	1	Fraser, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	4	10*	28	14	1	Total.	5	6	30	13	2

*One out when winning run was made.

New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Delahanty, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Flick, Fraser. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis, Hickman. Double plays—Fraser and Delahanty; Cross, Lajoie, and Delahanty. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 6; off Fraser, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Fraser, 2. Passed ball—McFarland. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT ST. LOUIS.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	0	4
Cincinnati	2	0	1

St. Louis	3	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1—9	14 4
Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	0—8	13 1

Batteries—Powell, Jones, and Criger; Hahn, Phillips, and Kahoe.

BROOKLYN, 5; NORWICH, 4.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—The champion Brooklyn baseball team of the National League played the local nine here to-day and narrowly escaped defeat. It required ten innings to decide the game, which was exciting throughout. Norwich hit the ball more freely than the visitors. The score:

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	5	8	3
Norwich	4	11	3

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	57	35	.620	Boston	47	48	.495
Pittsburg	54	44	.551	Cincinnati	45	52	.464
Philadelphia	48	46	.511	St. Louis	43	51	.457
Chicago	48	48	.500	New York	37	55	.402

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Minneapolis, 1.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Detroit, 2.
At Kansas City—Milwaukee, 11; Kansas City, 4.
At Cleveland—Indianapolis, 4; Cleveland, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Utica—Utica, 4; Binghamton, 1.
At Troy—Rome, 5; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Albany, 13; Elmira, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 3; Toronto, 2.
At Providence—Springfield, 3; Providence, 2.
At Worcester—Hartford, 3; Worcester, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Montreal, 3.

BEST BALL AGAINST VARDON.

The English Golfer Failed to Display Phenomenal Play on the Mountain Links.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 21.—Harry Vardon found himself against a hard game to-day and was 4 down with 3 to play in a 72-hole match against the best ball of Horace Rawlins and Alex. Findlay which ended this afternoon. Vardon has shown nothing of the phenomenal in his play to-day, and except for a wonderful mid-iron shot which sent the ball high in air from an apparently unplayable lie in the edge of a bank, his game has been unusual more because of steady good play than brilliancy. He has been beaten on his long game and has made sad work on the putting greens. Rawlins is at the top of his long game, but shows lack of play on the greens, and Findlay's play has been more or less erratic. Rawlins was very anxious to play the match alone, and as he is but 5 down to Vardon on the day's play, it is possible that alone he could have improved that record. The course record of 77, made last Summer, was cut to 76 by Vardon this morning.

The first round this morning started in the best ball setting a hot pace, and at the turn Vardon was 4 down. Coming home he reduced those odds by one, and all through the second round he failed to make good his slight gain, the match ending at the fifteenth hole when he was 4 down. The complete cards follow:

FIRST ROUND.

Best ball—Out	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	33
Vardon—Out	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	37
Rawlins—Out	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	35
Findlay—Out	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	34
Best ball—In	4	6	4	4	5	4	5	6	3—41	74
Vardon—In	4	6	5	4	3	5	4	5	3—39	76
Rawlins—In	5	7	4	5	5	4	5	7	3—45	80
Findlay—In	4	6	4	4	5	7	5	6	4—45	81

SECOND ROUND.

Best ball—Out	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—36	
Vardon—Out	3	4	4	3	4	6	4	4	4—36	
Rawlins—Out	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—39	
Findlay—Out	4	3	4	4	4	6	4	4	4—39	
Best ball—In	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	3	3—38	74
Vardon—In	4	6	4	4	4	5	6	3	4—40	76
Rawlins—In	5	6	5	4	4	3	5	5	4—41	80
Findlay—In	5	6	4	4	3	4	6	6	3—43	82

Summary: Best ball, first round, 74; second round, 74. Total—148. Vardon, 76, 76—152. Rawlins, 80, 80—160. Findlay, 81 82—163.

Vardon Sure of His Money at Least.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—Vardon, the English champion golf player, will be seen on the links of the Newport Golf Club during the coming invitation tournament of the club.

William H. Sands, who has done so much toward booming the playing there this season, has guaranteed Mr. Vardon's expenses and salary. For the exhibition he will be pitted against some strong professional or amateur player.

LABOR DAY REGATTA.

The Atlantic Yacht Club Announces a List of Classes.

A special regatta for Labor Day is announced by the Atlantic Yacht Club. It will be open to all yachts of duly organized yacht clubs. Suitable prizes are offered to the winners in each class in which two or more yachts compete. Sail-over, second, and third prizes will be awarded in accordance with Rule 28.

The starting and finishing line will be an imaginary one between the end of Sea Gate dock and a stakeboat anchored to the northward. In both starting and finishing all yachts must cross this line, leaving stakeboat on the starboard, unless the course is reversed, when it will be left on the port. The course will be from the starting line to a buoy anchored about half a mile southeast three-quarters east from Fort Lafayette; thence to a second buoy anchored about one-quarter mile north-northwest from the pier at Ulmer Park; thence to the finishing line, all turning marks to be left on the starboard. Distance once around, three and one-half miles. Classes M, N, and S to sail three times around course; all other classes twice around.

The classes will be as follows:

Yawls.—Class M, not over 36 feet.

Cabin Sloops.—Class M, not over 36 feet and over 30 feet; Class N, not over 30 feet and over 25 feet; Class N, special; Class P, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet.

Open Sloops.—Class P, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet; Class Q, not over 21 feet and over 18 feet; Class R, not over 18 feet.

Cabin Catboats.—Class S, not over 30 feet and over 25 feet; Class T, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet.

Open Catboats.—Class T, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet; Class V, not over 21 feet and over 18 feet; Class W, not over 18 feet.

Racebouts, 21-foot load-water line.—Class P.

Marine and field special class.

A race and prizes will be given for yachts over 36 feet if the classes fill.

Race of the Thirty-Foot Yachts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—The thirty-foot yachts raced over the Rose Island, Brenton's Reef Lightship, course this afternoon for sweepstakes, with the wind strong from the southwest. The start was at 3:33. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. Yale Dolan	5:15:51	1:42:51
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:17:47	1:44:47
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:19:09	1:46:09
Vaquero III., W. Rutherfurd	5:19:18	1:46:18
Esperanza, J. Stillman	5:20:10	1:47:10
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:20:13	1:47:13

NEW SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

What the Sport Lacked in Quantity, Made Up in Quality.

HYANNIS WON TWO TRIALS

Capt. McDonald Had Out Piney and Coxey, but No One Cared to Measure Strides.

The daily brushing supply on the Speedway yesterday was of meagre quantity, owing to the comparative scarcity of fast steppers. It was not without quality, however, although nothing very exciting took place. Several drivers were on hand who have not been seen much on the course this Summer, and they did their share in providing the afternoon's sport.

Louis Kuhle, behind the bay pacer Hyannis, (2:11¼,) was in front in two brushes. Hyannis reached the finish once ahead of M. A. McIlhargy and his pretty little mare Melba. Both the pacer and the trotter rated along nicely with even stride. George Coleman, behind Thomas Lynch, Jr.'s, speedy mare Dark Secret, negotiated a half mile at a spry clip. Dark Secret shows keen bursts of speed when just right, and yesterday she stepped down to the finish post ahead of Samuel Martin, with his black trotter Charlie Wilkes, and Charlie Wilkes is not slow, by any means.

Coleman went on down to the stable after this journey, and came back with Baylight, (2:33¾.) The big trotter was feeling like a two-year-old, and reeled off two fast half miles. He sped over the road like a red streak with action clean and precise. I. N. McGehan and his brown gelding Elvol were in the front position in several flights down the brushing course. Dr. Moore, with Tioga, tested Elvol's speeding ability, and so did Mr. McIlhargy with Melba. Elvol, Tioga, Melba was the order at the finish.

Elvol and Tioga disputed supremacy a second time. They moved into the straight on even terms, apparently, and it was a pretty brush all the way. At the quarter it was seen that Elvol was leading slightly. This lead was increased some as they hoofed it for the finish, but Tioga wouldn't be assigned to a distant rear position. He hung on with determination and acquitted himself with credit, despite his being worsted. Hyannis came down a few minutes later, showing the way to a black pacer in a brush that called for vigorous driving.

Dr. F. H. Flagge, with the gray mare Highland Lassie, (2:13¾.) and Mrs. Flagge, driving Girlie, had two spirited pacing bouts. Each time the two gray "sidewheelers" were away like a flash and going nip and tuck until Girlie broke. Each had speed, but Highland Lassie was the steadier and seemed to have the advantage of positions at the finishes. A brush between Highland Lassie and the stallion Oddity, who was put through his paces so briskly last Sunday, is among the probabilities. A. T. Essery, who drove Oddity, spoke to Dr. Flagge about a brush for next Sunday morning, and the gray and the chestnut are likely to measure speed then.

Capt. McDonald sought a brush yesterday afternoon, but no one accepted his defi. First he came up with the bay pacer Piney, (2:12¼.) and afterward with the green trotter Coxey. He was willing to send Coxey against Bernard Zahn's bay gelding Oscar, (2:20¼.) As Oscar was without his boots, Mr. Zahn was forced to be content with jogging his speedy trotter.

JOHN YERKES'S CLOSE VICTORY

Baby Bill Won the Steeplechase from The Cad on Saratoga's Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Western three-year-old John Yerkes to-day, at the Saratoga races, defeated King Bramble by the shortest of heads in the Fairview Stud Stakes, a selling affair at a mile. The pair raced in close company, and it was due more to the superior finishing powers of Turner over Mitchell than ability on the part of John Yerkes that caused him to gain the decision. The victory was a costly one for the owners of the winner, Robinson & Leach, for he was bid up to $3,500 by Samuel Hildreth, owner of King Bramble, an advance of $1,500 over his selling price.

It was a disastrous day for the Hildreth-Taylor confederacy, for not only did they lose a lot of money on King Bramble's defeat, but they also lost a large sum on Gonfalon in the mile and a sixteenth handicap. Intrusive beating him easily.

Baby Bill won the steeplechase over the short course, with The Cad second. The Stewards were not satisfied with the riding of Carson on the latter, and they had both the jockey and the trainer of the horse, Dolph Wheeler, before them after the race. The Stewards decided to look into the matter more fully, and further investigation was postponed until to-morrow.

Frank D. Wier, who some years ago was the "king pin" owner on the Maryland outlaw tracks, pulled off a good thing in Ralston in the first race. Sir Christopher, who ran third, was claimed by John McCafferty for $1,390.

Boomerack won the two-year-old selling, opening up a gap in the first part, which he held to the end.

To-morrow (Wednesday) the Lemp Handicap, value $3,000, will be run. On Thursday a five-thousand-dollar race called the Citizens and Merchants' Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, will have most of the following horses as starters: Kinley Mack, Bannockburn, Rush, Raffaelo, Advance Guard, Martimas, Maribert, Rockton, Charentus, McLeod of Dare, Candleblack, David Garrick, Gonfalon, and Radford. A gentleman riders' race on the same day will bring out the fashionables.

FIRST RACE.—$300 added; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; five furlongs. Ralston, 109 pounds, (Tyrn,) 12 to 1, and 5 to 1, won by a length; Dollie Weithoff, 106, (Mitchell,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second, half a length in front of Sir Christopher, 111, (Sims,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:00¾. Prince Plausible, Lauretea, Allaire, Mordelmo, Argent, Midsummer, Fleecknoe, and Uncle Bill also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added; for two-year-olds; selling; five and one-half furlongs. Boomerack, 107 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by four lengths; Bard of Ayon, 106, (Flynn,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second, a length in front of Handvice, 105, (Boland,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08¾. Farmer Bennett, Salvalata, Cherished, Miss Daniels, King's Favorite, and Prime II. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Fairview Stud Stakes; for three-year-olds; selling; $1,000 added; one mile. John Yerkes, 111 pounds, (Turner,) 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a short head; King Bramble, 116, (Mitchell,) 8 to 5 and 2 to 5, second, two lengths in front of Greenock, 101, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Elfin Conig and Nabocklish also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$500 added; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 126 pounds. (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, won by two lengths; Gonfalon, 110, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5, second, a length in front of Radford, 102, (Walsh,) 9 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Knight of the Garter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added; for four-year-olds and upward; for short steeplechase course, about two miles. Baby Bill, 155 pounds, (Dayton,) 7 to 10 and out, won by four lengths; The Cad, 130, (Carson,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, two lengths in front of Mr. Dunlap, 141, (Brazil,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—4:18½. Dr. Reed refused.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Edgefield, 110 pounds; Cherries, 109; Prince Stonemouth and Col. Ballantyne, 106 each; Punctual, Thicket, and Boomerack, 104 each; Bard of Avon and Queen Carnival, 101 each; Dossie and Georgia Gardner, 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners since Aug. 1 allowances; one mile. Precursor and Mayor Gilroy, 110 pounds each; J. H. Sloan, Leon Ferguson, and Bold Knight, 105 each; Annoy, 102; Ciara, Unsightly, Cheesestraw II., and Kufa, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Lemp Handicap; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Alard Scheck, 120 pounds; Garry Herrmann, 119; Lady Schorr, 118; Silver Dale, 116; Dublin, 114; King Pepper, 109; The Musketeer, 106; Termless, 104; Queen Pepper, and Scotch Bush, 100 each; Colchester, 95; Sweet Tooth, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $550 this year, allowances; six furlongs. Millstream, 112 pounds; Teucer, 100; Latch Key, 105; The Burlington Route, 104; Elner and Gala Day, 103 each; Godfrey, 102; Elsie Barnes, 101; Prince Plausible, 99; Proteus, 94; Dolly Werthoff and Castle, 92 each; Spurs and Myth, 89 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, allowances; one mile and fifty-five yards. Pink Coat, 117 pounds; Lieber Karl and Compensation, 114 each; First Whip, 110; Elnus, Gonfalon, Cyrano, and David Garrick, 104 each; Prejudice, 99.

EMPIRE CITY'S FALL MEETING.

Plans for the Races Completed and P. J. Dwyer to be in Charge.

Plans for the late Fall running meeting at the Empire City trotting track have been completed by P. J. Dwyer, who, at the wish to manage the meeting, after conference with Messrs. Fromme and Sexton, friends of the late W. H. Clark, who represented the estate in making the arrangements. For some weeks the meeting was in doubt, as Mr. Dwyer asked the heirs to put up $25,000 to guarantee the purses which were to make up the entire programme. There was some difficulty at first in securing the guarantee, but friends of the Clark family have secured it, and Mr. Dwyer, acting for the estate, has decided to accept the management of the meeting, which will be held between the close of the Aqueduct races, on Nov. 4, and the opening of the Washington meeting on Nov. 11. The programme will be made up entirely of purses, and, with Mr. Dwyer in charge, it is probable that a good class of horses will be on hand. It is now too late for the New York Central Railroad to put in the spur at first intended, but extra trolley arrangements will be made for the meeting.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Searcher, a warm favorite in the first race at Hawthorne to-day, lost through a remarkable occurrence. The speedy colt was coming fast and would have overtaken Rustic Girl in the stretch, but when about 100 yards from the wire he stopped to kick at Matin, who was close on his heels. This action caused the favorite to lose several lengths, and he was unable to overtake Rustic Girl, although beaten only half a length. Summaries: Five furlongs—Rustic Girl, 100, (Beasinger,) 1; Searcher, 103, 2; Matin, 110, 3. Time—1:04¾. Six furlongs—Hindoonet, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; L. T. Caton, 104, 2; Rosa Diah, 101, 3. Time—1:17¼. Five and a half furlongs—Woodstick, 99, (J. Waldo,) 1; Battus, 112, 2; Hurry, 94, 3. Time—1:10¾. Steeplechase, short course—Passe Partout, 148, (Gallagher,) 1; Globe II., 166, 2; Reno, 141, 3. Time—3:19⅘. Mile and a half—Fox Bard, 85, (Tally,) 1; Admetus, 105, 2; Stuttgart, 109, 3. Time—2:44. One mile—Patroon, 104, (Waldo,) 1; Prestar, 101, 2; Jim W., 102, 3. Time—1:44¼. Six furlongs—Peace, 102, (Tully,) 1; Tame Irishman, 97, 2; The Sluggard, 107, 3. Time—1:16½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Mile and a quarter. Tom Gilmore, (Dominick,) 1; Tigris, 86, 2; Pinar del Rio, 99, 3. Time—2:08½. One mile. Zazel, 113, (Watson,) 1; Sprung, 101, 2; Belle Simpson, 105, 3. Time—1:42½. Seven-eighths of a mile. Julietta B., 101, (Dominick,) 1; Miss Theresa, 99, 2; Seething, 99, 3. Time—1:30. Mile and seventy yards. Prince Real, 96, (Dominick,) 1; Ladas, 104, 2; Gilbert, 96, 3. Time—1:46½. Five furlongs. La Desirous, 112, (Van Dusen,) 1; The Thrush, 110, 2; Harry K., 113, 3. Time—1:02¾. Six and a half furlongs. New Wickes, 108, (Dominick,) 1; Free Lady, 103, 2; Eleanor Holmes, 103, 3. Time—1:21¼.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—At Windsor: One mile—Chanton, 103, (Hicks,) 1; La Vitesse, 101, 2; Charley Estes, 100, 3. Time—1:49¾. Four and a half furlongs—Syncopated Sandy, 109, (S. Robertson,) 1; Emma C. L., 109, 2; Horsa, 108, 3. Time—0:57⅘. Six furlongs—George Lebar, 97, (Irvin,) 1; Albert Vale, 100, 2; Brulare, 97, 3. Time—1:16⅘. Seven furlongs—Elbe, 91, (J. Martin,) 1; Blenheim, 99, 2; Headley, 91, 3. Time—1:31¼. Steeplechase, short course—Poorlands, 137, (Ellison,) 1; N. C. Creed, 139, 2; Slasher, 137, 3. Time—3:11. One mile—Bequeath, 105, (J. Martin,) 1; Margaret Hageman, 109, 2; Flammarion, 108, 3. Time—1:49¾.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—At Highland Park: One mile—Spaudy II., 104, (Castro,) 1; Give and Take, 99, 2; Wilkeson, 97, 3. Time—1:47. Five furlongs—Scotch Bramble, 103, (Landry,) 1; Helen Graham, 98, 2; Tempt, 99, 3. Time—1:05. Three-quarters of a mile—Annie Lauretta, 103, (Landry,) 1; Hungarian, 113, 2; Cherry Head, 103, 3. Time—1:18¼. Three-quarters of a mile—Pearl, 106, (Coburn,) 1; Rey Salazar, 106, 2; Delar, 108, 3. Time—1:25½. Three-quarters of a mile—Intent, 103, (Landry,) 1; Eleven Bells, 94, 2; Sackhen, 101, 3. Time—1:18¼. Six and a half furlongs—Salvado, 111, (Castro,) 1; By George, 108, 2; Jucoma, 105, 3. Time—1:29¼.

Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The circuit meet at the Readville track had even better racing weather to-day than yesterday, and the greatly increased attendance saw some very clevenly contested heats, although three of the four events were in straight wins to the favorites. The fine condition of the track was shown by the remarkable time of 2:07¾ in the 2:25 pace, although the favorite and winner, Bonnie Direct, owned by C. L. Griffith, San Francisco, has a mark half a second better than that figure.

The big stake event was the Neponset of $5,000, the fifth renewal, and the victor, Connor, a black gelding from Rochester, N. Y., was far and away an easy winner, at the same time bettering his record from 2:06¾. In this event, as in the 2:25 pace, the winner had an easy time because he had the strength in the last eighth to move away from a tiring field, in which the pick had been given an opportunity to make the quarter and half at a fast clip.

The best heat, the second, for the Neponset was paced in the fastest time for three years, when the figure was 2:04¾. Summaries:

The Neponset Stakes; 2:10 pace; three in five; value $5,000.

Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Daly-Bessie V., by William Walsh, (McDonald)	1	1	1
Island Wilkes, jr., (Pickle)	6	2	3
Harry O., b. g., (Bogash)	7	4	2
Clinton B., b. g., (Kinney)	7	3	4
Ambulator, b. h., (Kilborn)	4	5	5
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	5	6	4
Red Seal, b. h., (Rawlings)	8	8	7
Lomie Smart, ch. m., (Wallace)	2	9	dis.
Riley B., blk. h., (Ervin)	9	8	dis.

Time—2:07¾, 2:05¾, 2:07¼.

2:25 class, pacing; three in five; purse $3,000.

Bonnie Direct, blk. h., by Direct-Bourbon, by Simmons, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Sally Hook, b. m., by Dr. Sparks, (L. McDonald)	2	2	8
Evolute, br. m., (J. Coburn)	5	3	2
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Miller)	4	4	3
Paul Revere, ro. g., (Garth)	3	5	4
Dark Wilkes, br. g., (Wall)	6	7	5
Tommy W., ch. g., (Ernest)	7	6	7
Argo Director, blk m., (Thomas)	8	8	6
Lady All Right, ch. m., (Wilson)	9	9	9
P. H. Flynn, b. g., (Arthur)	dis.		
Beauty Spot, b. m., (Shockency)	dis.		

Time—2:07¾, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500, (two in three.)

Dare Devil, blk. h., by Mambrino King-Mercedes, by Chimes, (Geers)	1	1	
Charley Herr, b. h., by Alfred G., (Kelly)	2	2	
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Golden)	3	3	
Pilatus, ch. h., (Hussey)	4	4	
Greenbrino, b. h., (Gilbert)	5	5	
Copeland, br. g., (Baldwin)	6	6	
Valpa, b. m., (Miller)	Dis.		

Time—2:09; 2:00¼.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000, (three in five.)

Corrinne, b. m., by Baron Wilkes-Puella, by Post Boy, (Thomas)	2	1	1	1
Miss Duke, b. m., by Simmons, (Corcoran)	1	4	6	4
Baron Belt, br. g., (Winnings)	5	2	2	3
All Right, b. g., (Spear)	3	3	3	2
Timberlake, b. g., (Hudson)	11	6	4	3
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney)	3	16	10	10
Lissa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	9	8	5	7
Parallax, b. g., (Foote)	6	5	7	7
Coral, br. m., (Bowen)	17	10	8	6
Alberta, b. g., (McDonald)	7	7	9	11
Gazeaway, b. g., (Wall)	13	12	11	9
Annie Trevilian, b. m., (Ketcham)	10	15	12	12
Brandywine, g. g., (Demarest)	12	13	13	15
Minnie L., Wilkes, ch. m., (Clark)	16	13	14	14
Tiger Tom, b. g., (Dore)	15	14	15	13
Major Greer, ch. h., (Wallace)	4	17	dis.	
Miss Pratt, blk. m., (Proctor)	14	9	dis.	
Kavaia, b. m., (Young)	18	18	dis.	
Eulah B., g. m., (Dellinger)	Dis.			

Time—2:14¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:14¾.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 21.—There was but one race on this the opening day of the Greene County Fair. This race was in the 2:16 Class, trotting and pacing, for a purse of $200, which was won in straight heats by Marianna. Summary:

Marianna, blk. m., by Thavol, (Davis)	1	1	1
Dyspepsia Pills, ch. m., (Deane)	2	2	2
Katie Greenlander, blk. m., (Ralph)	3	3	3

Time—2:21¼; 2:20; 2:25.

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MR. BRYAN'S "STABLE FORM OF GOVERNMENT."

In his speech at Indianapolis, on the 8th of August, Mr. BRYAN made the following statement of his intentions in case he shall become President: "If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba."

What is the "stable form of government" that, in pursuance of this declaration, Mr. BRYAN will undertake to establish in the Philippine Islands? What legislation will he propose to Congress in order that he may have authority to establish governments in the islands? Pending the establishment of these governments, and in case they do not meet the views of the governed and obtain their consent, by what means and by what authority does he propose to govern the islanders, maintain order, levy taxes, regulate trade, and perform the duties which must be performed by some one?

We do not ask these questions in any carping spirit, or with the mere desire to see how Mr. BRYAN can get out of a logical tangle. They relate to a very practical and important matter, as to which, if elected, he will have a grave responsibility, and as to which the American people will assume grave responsibility in electing him. It is right to ask a definite answer to plain questions, and it is not well to content ourselves with so vague a declaration as he has found it convenient to make in his first appeal for support. Mr. BRYAN holds that what Mr. MCKINLEY has thought himself obliged to do is wrong in principle, without authority in the Constitution, in violation of the rights of the Filipinos, and a practical usurpation of power. He is obviously shut out by these sincere and earnest convictions from doing what Mr. MCKINLEY has done or is trying to do, from using the powers Mr. MCKINLEY has usurped, or exercising over the Filipinos that control which in the hands of Mr. MCKINLEY he denounces as oppression.

This fact would certainly be extremely embarrassing to him at the very outset, in the interval necessary to formulate his plans and get from Congress the specific authority without which his professed views of Executive limitations should not permit him to act at all. That interval would be likely to be a long one. It would be a tedious work to frame a law defining precisely the kind of governments he is to "establish" and the means to be employed by him in establishing them. It would be still more difficult to frame a law clearly covering the powers and duties of the President in case the Filipinos decline the form of government devised by Congress. Of course it would not do for Congress to give Mr. BRYAN general directions to preserve order and administer public affairs in the Philippines, for that is what he has utterly condemned in the case of Mr. MCKINLEY. Still less would it do for Mr. BRYAN to assume the powers necessary to the discharge of these duties, however plain they may be, for he regards such a course as usurpation, as the first facile, irretraceable step toward the Inferno of imperialism. In short, it would be very hard for him even to get a start along the lines he is pledged to follow, and it would be impossible for him to move at all on those lines if the Filipinos or any tribe of them should refuse to let him fix their form of government.

Practically Mr. BRYAN's promise of independence to the Filipinos when he has "established a stable form of government" for them is a promise with an impossible condition attached to it, and is not worth much. If he really were elected President, there is little doubt that he would actually pursue substantially the same policy as that Mr. MCKINLEY has pursued. It would be inconsistent and illogical, and it would wound his vanity if not his conscience. But we do not see how he could help himself. In Manila and the other considerable ports he would have to protect the mercantile interests in the hands of our own people and of others. There and in the interior he would have to secure peace and order as far as he could. He could not turn over these duties to whatever band of natives might wish to relieve him of them. He could not perform these duties except with the same means and methods that Mr. MCKINLEY finds it necessary to use. According to the picture he and his anti-imperialist friends draw in their minds of the present President, Mr. BRYAN would have to go about his inevitable task with a sceptre in his hand, a diadem on his brow, and under the escort of Imperial Guards. He would not do that any more than Major MCKINLEY does it. But in the exercise of needed powers for the work that must be done he could not make any great change without getting himself and the country in a hopeless mess.

THE CONSENT OF TAMMANY.

We trust that Democrats in this city and the State generally understand precisely what it is that RICHARD CROKER is trying to do. Tammany has no candidate of its own. Any unscrupulous, characterless old hack would suit the organization, anybody who would help the jobs through and let the chiefs fill their pockets all the time. CROKER'S aim is, not to name his own candidate, but to prevent the nomination of COLER.

His doctrine of the Governorship nomination is that nobody shall be nominated without the consent of Tammany, and that Tammany will consent to the nomination of no man of character who has shown a disposition to treat public office as a public trust.

The consent of Tammany becomes, therefore, the prerequisite to a nomination. This organization, selfish, coarse, corrupt, including in its membership and immediate following less than 150,000 voters out of the total of about 700,000 Democrats in the State, absolutely dictates to the party the nominations it shall not make. Any young man of brains and character and ambition must understand at the outset that he can have no public career in New York unless he satisfies Tammany that he is pliable and without a conscience. If by skillful management he should ever succeed in getting a nomination to high office without the consent of Tammany CROKER would see to it that he was defeated at the polls by Tammany treachery.

The consent of the governed in this State means the consent of Tammany.

THE WATER SUPPLY REPORT.

If the conspiracy to force New York into a contract with the Ramapo Water Company is successful, it will not be because our people are cleverly deceived, but because the forces of corruption are stronger and better organized than those which have volunteered for the defense of the city against a gigantic public swindle. The exhaustive report of Mr. JOHN R. FREEMAN to Controller COLER showed very clearly our independence of anything the Ramapo Company had to offer. We now have the "Inquiry into the Conditions Relating to the Water Supply of the City of New York," published by the Merchants' Association. In many respects this is of more value than the Controller's inquiry. It certainly possesses a greater popular interest, covers more ground, and will better accomplish the object in view. As an example of disinterested public spirit it is monumental, and but for the considerable deficit still to be met by the association in liquidating the authorized expenses of its committees, we should advise the immediate preparation of a digest of the report for broadcast distribution in pamphlet form. We hope this may be done.

The manner in which the committee appointed by President KING in November last has performed its work calls for high praise. The result is worthy of their standing as citizens and their reputation as broad-minded men of affairs. To understand the business side of the water supply question, it was necessary to make a comprehensive analysis of the Croton finances of New York since 1832. The object of this analysis was to learn what water has cost the taxpayer heretofore, what it should cost him in future under the system of municipal ownership, and why recourse to such a plan of contract as that offered by the Ramapo Company and approved by Commissioner DALTON would be burdensome to the city and disadvantageous to the consumer. They then proceeded to show that the proposed contract was unnecessary by demonstrating that the city's needs in the near future can be met by a very moderate outlay, and suggested the steps, legal and financial, by which ample water provision may be made for as many years to come as need now be considered. They studied the sources from which the city can draw for centuries to come, and calculated the cost fairly and carefully. By such methods they have exposed the true character of the Ramapo Company and the dishonesty of such of its official advocates as cannot plead a lack of the intelligence needed to understand its dishonesty. Before this work was undertaken no one knew the facts. Commissioner DALTON, the official guardian of the city's interests in this department of its affairs, had declared that New York was in urgent need of more water, that it was financially unable to incur the great cost of increasing its supply, and that the only course open to it was to contract with a private company. The facts are now at the disposal of every one for whom they have interest, and it is safe to say that they have rendered such a deal as the Ramapo contract impossible. The Fallows bill, the enactment of which was due to the irresistible pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature by the Merchants' Association, deprived the Water Commissioner of the right to enter into a contract with the approval of the Board of Public Works. The Morgan bill, restoring to the City of New York the power to condemn water rights as against any private corporations, was withdrawn to save the Fallows bill, which was finally passed over the Mayor's veto and in spite of the solid opposition of his party representatives. The withdrawal of the Morgan bill was approved by Gov. ROOSEVELT.

For the additional supplies of water which the growth of New York demands two great sources are available. One of them is the great watershed of the Catskills, which can be counted on to furnish 460,000,000 gallons per day. The other is the much larger area of the Adirondack shed, draining into the Upper Hudson, which will maintain a safe yield of 1,500,000,000 gallons per day. The plan favored by the committee is to establish a filter plant above Poughkeepsie and thence conduct the water of the Upper Hudson by an aqueduct discharging into a storage reservoir near New York. A present addition of 250,000,000 gallons per day from this source would meet all the expected requirements of the city for another twenty years, and such extensions of the system are practicable as, in the judgment of the committee, would supply a population of 18,000,000. This plan contemplates the construction of impounding reservoirs in the Adirondack district to fill during freshets and from heavy rains, and to be discharged into the streams leading to the Hudson during dry seasons, thus maintaining the delivery of the river fairly constant through the twelve months. This would settle the water question for considerably more than a century to come. The financial aspects of this magnificent undertaking have been carefully worked out, and present no difficulties. On the contrary, it could add 250,000,000 gallons per day to the water supply, pay for the plant by 1937, and earn large revenues from water rates, whereas it is shown that a twenty-year contract with the Ramapo Company would entail to New York a net loss of not less than $195,000,000. To supply itself with 250,000,000 gallons additional water per day from the Upper Hudson would require an investment in plant of $36,880,000, which, in the judgment of the committee, can be easily met out of the revenue from the additional supply without any increase in the present water rates. This also holds well of additional supplies up to 1,500,000,000 gallons per day. The financial history of the city's water supply, notwithstanding the slipshod way in which the Water Bureau has been managed, demonstrates that the surplus of receipts over expenditures at present rates is ample to amortize within reasonable time any bonds the city may issue to meet its need of additional water. The fact that they can be thus amortized should put them in another classification from bonds issued for ordinary municipal purposes, and which come within the Constitutional debt limit.

Perhaps the only point on which thoughtful students of the water question in New York will differ from the committee to which we are indebted for this admirable review of the whole subject is as to the relative importance of measures of water waste prevention. In this we are sure the sound judgment of practical business men has yielded to unintentionally misleading professional representations. This, however, is too large a subject for merely incidental discussion.

A GUARD AGAINST SUNSTROKE.

Had Herr Teufelsdröckh issued his celebrated clothes philosophy this year he would have had more than the masculine shirtwaist to chronicle. Here is a German savant who seems to have pointed out a method by which white people can stand the dangers of the sun in tropical heat almost as well as the natives of the tropics themselves.

Ten years ago Herr VON SCHMAEDEL published his opinion that the black, coppery, brown, and yellowish pigments in the skins of negroes, Indians, and Mongols performed a very useful office in parrying, not the luminous rays of the sun, but the non-luminous, especially those which perform for us the miracle of photography, the chemical or actinic rays. These are the blue and violet rays at one end of the spectrum and those beyond the violet which cannot be seen by the human eye. He argued that the colored man was inclosed by nature in a camera consisting of his dark skin, into which these chemical rays cannot penetrate, as they can through the white skin of Europeans and North Americans. The perils of the sun's rays which we see can be weakened by clothing, umbrellas, canopies; but the error has been made that we have not taken the hint from nature and supplied a substitute for the dark skins of the tropics which would cut off the chemical as well as the luminous rays of the sun.

These rays are now known to penetrate deeply into the tissue. They are known to destroy bacteria and they set up useful changes in the blood, exciting the minute red corpuscles to their office of tackling the poisonous particles and bundling them out of the system by way of the circulation. The famous X rays discovered by Prof. ROENTGEN are similar in their action; we know how these penetrate not only the soft tissues, but the bones. But when the chemical rays beat too fiercely through the body they overdo the matter, upset the balance of forces, and cause enervation, prostration, and syncope, or what is called sunstroke. This explains the cases where men have not been exposed to the direct luminous rays of the sun and yet have died of sunstroke. In temperate climates it is only during such violent heats as we have lately experienced that the chemical rays are fierce enough to kill; at other times they work benignantly. Natives of the tropics suffer inconvenience from the heat, but owing to the protection afforded by their skins, the chemical rays cannot reach the destructive stage.

Now, however, Herr VON SCHMAEDEL comes forward with the statement that persons clad in white or blue or other light-colored hats and clothes are protected from the luminous waves alone, since light colors do not defend one from the chemical rays. For that purpose it is necessary to have black or red or other dark colors, substituting some artifical covering of head and body for the natural covering slowly evolved over the cortical surface of black, red, and yellow men during the geologic ages. If our skins are pervious to these invisible rays which the dark skins keep out, the only salvation for us is to find a makeshift which will to some extent put us on an equality. This is not to say that African travelers will be as immune as negroes; both races suffer, for instance, from miasma and jungle fevers. But if Herr VON SCHMAEDEL is right, one can readily see that a traveler who is reasonably guarded against the depleting effect of the invisible sun rays will have more strength to withstand the attacks of fever, hunger, and fatigue.

The practical suggestion of VON SCHMAEDEL is this: White hats, umbrellas, and clothes defend the body from the visible rays, and are therefore necessary; black or dark-colored hats and clothing are needed too, in order to stave off the chemical rays. Whether this is to be done by dark linings to light cloth or by fabricating a new kind of khaki which is white on one side and black on the other is a matter for experiment. Enough that he has reasoned the thing out, stated his arguments, and placed his theory before the world. The practical man must do the rest.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to congratulate you on the impartiality you show in placing before the people the most accurate state of affairs, especially concerning all political matters.

Yours is the only paper in which one can get both sides of the questions, obviating the need of buying two or three papers.

Of course you have your own ideas, and also have a right to express them, but I greatly admire the gentlemanly manner in which you go about it.

You have a clean sheet, and, although I am a Bryan man, I take much pleasure in reading your entire paper.

I believe, too, that by presenting both sides of the questions to the people, you not only help your own party more than other Republican papers, but gain for yourself the esteem and respect of all your readers.

I wish you abundant success in your great enterprise. R. E. FOSTER.
New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Japanese Charge.

"The Japs seem to have made some wonderful charges."

"Yes; I paid $6.00 for that Satsuma teapot."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Golf Hats.

Mrs. Waggles—Do you know why this is called a golf hat?

Waggles—Yes, my dear. It's because people who play golf don't wear them.—Judge.

Opposed to It.

"How do you feel on the subject of imperialism?"

"I don't think women ought to be allowed to boss us men around the way they do."—Chicago Record.

Wail from Kansas.

"Jes' my luck!" wailed the Kansas farmer.

"What's th' matter?"

"This year's the best wheat crop I ever had. An' now I read thet th' India famine is abatin', an' th' price o' wheat is sartin t' slump jes' awful."—Syracuse Herald.

History's Notorious Fault.

"I must insist," declared Diana, who was the acknowledged leader of the Olympian Woman's Suffrage Party, "that the purity of the ballot would be conserved by allowing us to vote."

"Nonsense," protested Mercury, leader of the opposition; "you wouldn't be able to control the muse of History; she's a natural-born repeater."—Philadelphia Press.

DIES IRAE.

Behind the dark walls of the centuries
The fecund Evil defiantly stands,
With a baleful glare in her half-closed eyes
And uplifted scourge in her reeking hands.
She has dropped the mask from her treacherous heart;
And hate, long nurtured in sullen mood,
Has knotted each thong with cruelest smart
That lashes to frenzy her noisome brood.

But a mailed hand at the outer gate
Has sounded a warning—the judgment falls.
The message the Evil reads, now too late,
Shines through a wide breach in her tottering walls:
"Wherever Injustice, Hatred, and Wrath
Bar the onward march of My living Word,
Through their stubborn ranks I hew Me a path
For the feet of Peace, with a flaming sword."

H. C. F.
New York, Aug. 17, 1900.

FAIR CUBANS SEE THE CITY

Observations Taken on the Rapid Transit Plan.

WELCOMED BY ACTING MAYOR

Many Points of Interest Visited and Shouts of Welcome Heard on Every Side.

The visiting Cuban teachers were strikingly impressed yesterday, really for the first time since they have been in this country, by the manners and customs of los nervosos Americanos, wherein they relate to sight-seeing by the rapid transit method. It was an object lesson in celerity of movement which the easy-going Southerners are not accustomed to in their island home.

Routed out as they were soon after sunrise, they were whisked from the transports to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; from there up the long hill to Grant's Tomb, to Public School No. 165, in One Hundred and Ninth Street; to Central Park, where luncheon was served; from Fifty-ninth Street the length of Broadway south; up East River in the Taurus, under the towering heights of Brooklyn Bridge, by the navy yard, and ending up at late dinner hour once more aboard the transports.

Most of the way they went by boat or car, but the "little short walks" which Superintendent Frye and the strapping and athletic Harvard guides had told them were here and there "only a step," grew to be formidable propositions of violent exercise long before they had reached their journey's end. Nothing like it had ever before come into the lives of the young women.

Perhaps a little Cuban girl voiced the undoubted sentiments of the men and women of the party when she said slowly in English: "We do not wonder you Americans are so big and strong, when we see how you are so restless and very nervous all the time, doing things when we would want to rest. But we have ambitions like you, and some day perhaps we will get nervous and restless, too. We have seen so much, but we get so tired."

But there was animation and energy to spare among the visitors when they went down Broadway, for they shouted, "Viva los Americanos!" and waved hands and handkerchiefs from Central Park to the Battery, and the crowds on the sidewalk shouted back, "Hooray for the Cubans!" with great lung power and evident good will.

The journey began under skies that promised rain. Eight o'clock saw the party fairly on board the Taurus headed up North River, tugs and other craft occasionally saluting with whistles and leather-lunged yells from the crews, while the early birds on passing ferryboats gave vent to sporadic bursts of enthusiasm all the way from the bay to Fort Lee.

AT GRANT'S TOMB.

The party landed at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where the Cubans poured off to meet a waiting delegation comprising Clarence E. Meleney, an Associate Superintendent of Schools, and Sergt. Cahill, standing at the head of a squad of stalwart policemen. The land start was made for Grant's Tomb, the towering top of which the visitors saw from the river below. Most of the visitors looked aghast at the steep hill before them, but they buckled to it bravely. "Is there no car?" they asked, turning in consternation to the guides. The depressing answer came, "No."

"Oh, it's only a short walk," said C. C. Mann, the generalissimo of the party. "You won't feel it."

"Madre di Dios!" exclaimed one of the elderly teachers, surveying the heights. "I know I'll die before I get to the top."

Half way up many of the women and a good part of the men stopped to rest, but at length the top was reached after much puffing and painful energy. Some of the women had assistance. Some of the Harvard guides, twenty-six in all, saw that a strong arm was needed, but strangely enough they picked out the best-looking ones and helped them up.

Sightseeing at the tomb was over in a few minutes. Some of the teachers did not even go inside at all. There wasn't time. Those who did go in gazed silently for a while, but seemingly were not impressed. One of the policemen tells this story:

"I was Mr. Frye," said he, "d'ye know what I'd do? I'd make them girls study history, so'd they know something about us. Wan girl, and she was a bright-looking bit of a lass at that, asked another girl was Gen. Grant the Father of His Country. She did that. How'd I know? Because I've a smattering of Spanish and I heard her ask."

Several attempts to photograph the visitors at the tomb were made. Camera men were there by the dozen taking "shots," but when they approached too near the keepers frowned and drove them off. The teachers looked on amused at the manoeuvring and took it as a huge joke. Some explained that they had been photographed to death in Cambridge and Boston and thought it much fun.

AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

When Columbia University was reached after one of those "short walks," during which the beauties of the Hudson did not seem to appeal to the crowd, Dean Van Amringe was waiting in the gymnasium to welcome them in the name of President Low. Led by the head Harvard guide, the men and women were marched round and round in order to get them in proper position before the Dean. Some were so tired when they stopped that they sat down on the floor and others ranged themselves around the room wherever an excuse for a seat was offered.

Dean Van Amringe, in cap and gown, stood on a raised platform between the uprights of a pulley weight machine. He looked as though he were standing under a gibbet. This caused one of the men to remark in Spanish, which, translated, meant: "Ah! All our friend needs is the big black cap for the execution."

Dean Van Amringe delivered his address of welcome through Edouard Mintoullo de la Torre, who bears one of the oldest names known in Cuba. The Dean would speak a few sentences, and the interpreter would repeat. Faster went the Dean in telling his hearers of the benefits of free institutions and the high mission of teachers. When he said, "To you and others like you who are to be high priests and priestesses of the temples of learning in your beautiful land, is very largely committed the task of keeping intact the bulwarks of a truly free Cuba," there broke forth loud cries of "Brava," and much clapping of hands.

As a matter of fact, yesterday "Vivas" and "Bravas" were on the lips of the visitors almost continuously. It was their way of showing their appreciation, and if by chance they did not enjoy everything that came in the way of hospitality, they kept it well to the background, for the Cuban is polite to his finger tips.

At the close of the address the Harvard men took an inning. Being in numbers, they shouted in college pride a defiance to the Columbia men they supposed to be present. The "'Rah, 'Rah, 'Rah!" of the Crimson men suddenly rang out in startling unison, not once, but half a dozen times.

COLUMBIA ANSWERS THE YELL.

Silence followed for a second, and then rang out the stentorian tones of a single voice, the cry of Columbia, showing at least there was one Columbia man present. A few weak cries of Columbia came from two or three voices in the far end of the gymnasium, and then some of the young women with an expressive raising of the eyes looked toward the Harvard men, and cried: "Viva Harvard." The teachers, men and women, clapped their hands, and laughing the while, launched forth with much animation and laughter.

Hasty visits were made to some two or three of the buildings, and then the entire contingent gathered on the library steps to have their pictures taken. The men and women sat apart, according to the good old Spanish custom. On the top step were the Cuban and American flags. Presently Mr. Frye appeared, and there were cheers and cries of:

"Here's Mr. Frye."

"Hello, Mr. Frye."

All the young women call Mr. Frye "Mister." Every other American they meet they address as "Señor." They do this because they say Mr. Frye has been a father to them and has done so much for their welfare.

After leaving Columbia the party walked to Public School No. 165, in One Hundred and Ninth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, where the school was inspected and an address was delivered in a big assembly room by President O'Brien of the Board of Education. Mr. O'Brien's speech dealt with history and the New York school system, and was delivered in English, the interpreter, for some reason, not being in evidence. The teachers enjoyed it very much, some twenty or thirty of the thousand or [illegible] had a fair knowledge of English. After this there were "vivas" for Mr. O'Brien, and then pamphlets on New York school statistics were distributed. Mr. O'Brien found a man who could interpret and told him to tell the teachers that the books should be an incentive to them to study English, for they contained no end of valuable information.

After some side issues, such as "America," to piano music, by Mr. Frye, and the Himno Bayames, (Cuban National hymn,) the party filed out and took cars for Seventy-second Street.

THEN THEY WERE HUNGRY.

The teachers, by this time, were hungry, and some of them looked ready to faint.

"Are not we going to have something to eat?" they asked of Mr. Frye and the guides.

"Yes. In Central Park," they replied.

"How far is that?"

"Only a step after we leave the cars."

"Muchas gracias," (many thanks,) exclaimed an elderly woman in tones sarcastic.

"Only a step, Madre! (with a roll of the eyes.) These Americans!"

The Cubans attracted attention all along the route, and at the Park gate a large crowd gathered. The Cubans waved their flags, handkerchiefs fluttered in the air back at them, and broadsides of "vivas" again rent the air, softly musical, but of good carrying distance. They were met at the Mall by a burst of music.

The tables had been spread under the great trees on the Mall, and if ever a grateful lot of excursionists sat at table the visitors were "it," as a big policeman expressed his sentiments pityingly.

Presently arose Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, and was introduced by Park Commissioner Clausen, and the teachers, dropping their knives and forks, listened. Mr. Guggenheimer wore a benignant smile, and some said he looked like a padre. The acting Mayor delved into history, and speaking of the Cuban war and the interference of the Americans, which resulted in Cuba's freedom, said: "The radical nature of the revolution which banished forever the power of Spain from the Western Hemisphere is emphatically declared in this visit of Cuban teachers to the United States."

The teachers cheered, and they cheered again when he mentioned their course at Harvard and the brilliant outlook for their future work in Cuba.

"Viva el Alcalde," shouted Mr. Frye at the close of the Acting Mayor's speech. Cheers followed.

"Viva la junta de educacion," shouted one of the men teachers.

Just then the band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner," and by common impulse the entire assemblage arose and joined in.

JOINED BY GEN. LACRET.

During the dinner Gen. Lacret, a noted Cuban General, joined the party, and was received with manifestations of delight. He was followed by Salvador Cisneros, who was the first and only President of the Cuban Republic. There were also present at the dinner Mrs. Gen. Wood, wife of the Governor General of Cuba; John T. Nicholson, President of the New York State Teachers' Association; Miss Laura D. Gill, a nurse well known for her work in Cuba; George Plympton, Treasurer of Barnard College; Tunnel Contractor John B. McDonald, President O'Brien of the Board of Education, Willis Holly of the Park Department, Mrs. G. F. Hayes, a daughter of Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, and many city officials.

The dinner was arranged by Park Commissioner Clausen, who helped to make up a fund subscribed by several well-known citizens and merchants. The arrangements for the dinner were perfect, and as they were leaving the teachers expressed their appreciation in a "Viva el Departmiente de los Parques."

Mr. Clausen said he felt well repaid.

Down past the menagerie the procession went and boarded cars at Fifty-ninth Street. Just here truth compels the statement that the teachers began to wake up. The trip down town was a continuous ovation. It may be said to have been a reciprocal ovation. Crowds gathered on the corners and stopped all along the street. In the cars the teachers chattered and gave vent to expressions of delight at the sights of "El grande Broadway Calle." The tall buildings excited their wonder, and the crowds on the streets amused them. In some of the cars they waved flags and handkerchiefs and shouted "Viva los Americanos" until they were hoarse.

On the streets men took off their hats and yelled, "Hooray for the Cubans!" And so it went all the way down town.

In front of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad office there was another outburst from each car as the occupants saw the Cuban decorations there.

Before going aboard the Taurus the visitors went to the aquarium, spending fifteen or twenty minutes.

Superintendent Frye in speaking of the day said it was the best one they had had. "If the teachers seemed apathetic at times," said he, "it was because so much was crowded into a few hours."

The transports left for Philadelphia at 3 o'clock this morning. The teachers will sail for Cuba on Friday.

THE TRANSVAAL LETTERS.

Mr. Labouchere Declines to Explain, and Taunts Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Truth to-morrow will publish correspondence advising that paper of the seizures at Pretoria of a compromising letter from Montagu White, former Consul General of the South African Republic in London, to Secretary of State Reitz, dated Aug. 4, 1899, and two letters from Henry Labouchère to Mr. White, dated respectively Aug. 2, 1899, and Aug. 4, 1899, which Mr. White appears to have inclosed to Secretary Reitz, and a letter of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, inviting Mr. Labouchère to offer explanations or observations thereon, and Mr. Labouchère's reply.

Mr. Labouchère's letters are brief, and amount to advice to the Transvaal to gain time by acceptance of the proposed commission to settle the franchise questions, &c., together with an expression of opinion from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and the Liberals generally that the British Cabinet proposed the appointment of the commission with the view of giving Mr. Chamberlain a chance to "climb down," and that the Cabinet was determined to have no war. He also said:

"The President has a great opportunity to give 'Joe' another fall. * * * The great thing is to gain time. In a few months we shall be howling about something in another part of the world."

Mr. Labouchère's reply to Mr. Chamberlain admits the letters are genuine, but declines to recognize Mr. Chamberlain's "pretension to ask for an explanation" on a matter concerning which he is "only responsible to Parliament and my constituents," and invites Mr. Chamberlain, in the pursuance of his "new diplomacy," to publish all the correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governors of Natal and Cape Colony and between the Governors and military commanders in South Africa, "so that the public may be able to form a sound opinion on the whole business, including the inadequate preparations and initial reverses, and also and especially the Hawksley correspondence."

B. A. Hawksley was counsel for the British South Africa Company at the time of the Jameson raid, and was generally supposed to have been well posted on all matters connected with it. The Indépendence Belge, in January, 1899, published a number of letters to and from Mr. Hawksley purporting to show Mr. Chamberlain was an accomplice to the Jameson raid, but other and more important letters are said to be in existence. It was claimed at the time that the disclosures did not prove Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the raid, but demonstrated his complicity in the efforts made afterward to stifle the affair.

British Soldiers' Allowance.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—An army order was issued to-day granting to the colonial officers invalided from South Africa a daily allowance varying from 5s. to 15s. while they are detained in Great Britain. The order mostly affects the Canadians.

Odd Fellows' Meeting at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The regular session of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was opened in the auditorium of Old St. Paul's Church this morning. Fully 3,000 Odd Fellows are registered in the different hotels about the city this morning. The report of Grand Master Borst showed a busy, as well as a prosperous, year in the order. It declared that statisticians now record Odd Fellowship as being the first, in numbers and wealth, of all the great fraternities of the world. The amount paid for benevolent purposes during the year ended Dec. 31, 1899, was $311,978.28. Sick benefits numbering 54,144 have been paid, 408 widows relieved, 48 brothers buried, and 423 brothers' wives buried; total receipts during the year, $554,816.71; total disbursements, $519,125.10; balance in the treasury, $35,191.61.

MRS. MAYBRICK TALKS.

She Has an Interview with Her Counsel, Defends the Late Lord Russell, and Tells of Her Hopes.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—For the first time since life sentence was imposed on her, eleven years ago, Mrs. Florence Maybrick had a private interview with her counsel, Dr. Clark Bell of New York, at Aylesbury Prison, to-day. Mrs. Maybrick, like her many friends, is indignant at the attacks made by The Liverpool Post on the late Chief Justice of England, Lord Russell of Killowen, her former counsel.

"The only person up to the present who ever saw me alone," she said, "was the Chief Justice. When the Assizes were here last February, Lord Russell came to the prison and asked to see me, as was his official right, irrespective of the Home Office or any one. When he was starting to go he said:

"'Mrs. Maybrick, I am doing all in my power for your release. Whatever happens, remember this—that if there is one man in England who believes in your innocence, I am that man.'

"It was only by accident that I heard of Lord Russell's death, for I have not seen a newspaper for a decade. But I could not help but feel that in his death I had lost my best friend. It is an outrage, in view of his constant and untiring efforts and friendship for me, that he should be attacked now that he is dead.

"I fully appreciate and am glad of the chance to express my gratitude to the officials in Washington, and to my friends throughout America, especially the ladies, for what they are doing. It is that alone which has upheld me all these years. I have many friends in England, too, and cannot but believe the time will soon come when these long years of captivity will cease and I shall be restored to my mother and my country.

"All the officials here or at the Home Office can do to mitigate my prison life is done. They are universally kind, but no one alive and free can know the weight of these dragging years."

What the result of Dr. Bell's interview with Mrs. Maybrick may be cannot yet be made known. The recent United States memorial is still in the hands of the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and Mrs. Maybrick's friends are hopeful that when the answer comes it will be a pardon. But the matter now rests in the Home Secretary's hands, and nothing, certainly, will be done to mar the chances of his favorable action.

Mrs. Maybrick is now thirty-six years of age. She has the prison pallor, but her blue eyes and dark, wavy hair are still reminders of the attractions which made her a bride at seventeen.

She wears the light-blue check prison costume with a red star on the shoulder, indicative of it being her first offense and of her former good character. Below this is the letter "L," meaning that she is a life prisoner, and her prison number.

For the last few days she has been in a hospital ward, owing to a slight illness, but she says her health is generally good.

Mrs. Maybrick, the daughter of wealthy American parents and the wife of a prosperous cotton merchant at Liverpool, England, was tried in the Spring of 1889, in that city, upon an accusation that she had poisoned her husband. She was sentenced to death, but the sentence was afterward commuted to imprisonment for life. The fact that Mr. Maybrick's death was due to arsenical poisoning was shown, but much of the direct evidence was in the prisoner's favor.

It was proved that the husband was in the habit of using arsenic as a tonic, but he was much older than his wife, and she had quarreled with his family. They testified strongly against her, and later it became known that the whole of her private fortune, bringing in an income of nearly $20,000 a year, passed to these same persons, after her conviction, as trustees of her children.

SULTAN ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

Alleged Massacre of Armenians to be Officially Looked Into.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Sultan has ordered a committee to investigate the recent massacre of Armenians in the Sassun district of Asiatic Turkey. In the meantime his Majesty has relieved Ali Pasha of the command of Bitlis.

A dispatch from Constantinople Aug. 6 announced that advices received there from Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, said 200 men, women, and children had been massacred in the Armenian village of Spaghank, in the district of Sassun, by troops and Kurds under Ali Pasha, the Commandant of Bitlis. It was also said he ordered the village to be burned.

Dispatches from Washington, Aug. 13, said that the Turkish Legation there, on the strength of advices from the Turkish Government, announced that the report of disturbances in Asiatic Turkey grew out of some trouble between the authorities of Sagank, (Spaghank?) in the district of Sassun, and some Armenian brigands in the neighborhood.

Troops, it was added, were sent after the brigands, and the latter, under the leadership of a man named Antranik, took refuge in a chapel. When their surrender was demanded they opened fire, killing two soldiers, whereupon the imperial troops returned the fire, "killing some of the brigands." Subsequently, it was also said, the survivors were captured.

A Follower of Maximilian Dead.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 21.—Frederic Kcetig, a native of Austria, and one of the surviving members of the entourage of Emperor Maximilian, is dead in this city, aged sixty-seven years. He was one of the six cavalry officers selected by Empress Carlotta as her escort on all public occasions. Latterly he held the rank of Captain in the Mexican Army, and was much esteemed by President Diaz, whose hunting expeditions he always organized.

Saxon Prince a Professor.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Prince Maximilian of Saxony has accepted the Professorship of Canonical Law at the University of Freyburg, Switzerland.

Prince Maximilian, William Augustus Albert Charles Gregory Odon of Saxony, is the third son of Prince Frederick Augustus, younger brother of the present King of Saxony. He was born in 1870, and in 1896 was ordained a priest. At present he is pastor of a church in Nuremberg.

A Spanish Miscreant's Work.

CARTAGENA, Spain, Aug. 21.—While a dance was in progress in a floating bathhouse here yesterday the flooring gave way and 100 persons, mostly children, were precipitated into the sea. Many of them were wounded and bruised, but no one was drowned. It is believed the catastrophe was the work of a miscreant, as the screws of the flooring were found to be missing.

Americans on the Oceanic.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The White Star liner Oceanic, Capt. Cameron, scheduled to sail from Liverpool this afternoon for New York, will take among her passengers Mrs. Duncan Elliot, William C. Whitney, James Speyer, Reginald Ward, and Tom L. Johnson.

Steamship Strike Is Off.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 21.—The strike of firemen, stokers, and sailors, which began here about ten days ago, came to an end this afternoon, when an agreement was reached. Work will be renewed on all the steamship lines to-morrow.

Marcus Daly Not Ill.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Marcus Daly left Paris this morning for London, on his way back to New York. There is no truth in the report that he is seriously ill.

Count von Goetz

SCHARN IS IN THE TOMBS

Police Seek to Fasten the Murder on the Girl's Brother.

NOT SATISFIED WITH HIS STORY

Rings, Supposed to Have Been Taken from the Victim, Found in a Pawn Shop—Inspector Harley's Views.

Frederick Scharn, the brother of Kathryn Scharn, the young woman who was found murdered in her apartments at 674 Second Avenue early Sunday morning, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick, who held him without bail pending the result of an inquest. No charge was brought against the prisoner in the proceedings in the Coroners' office. For the present the police are holding him only until he gives a better account of his movements Saturday night.

Lincoln Eisenprice, the dead girl's admirer, was held in $1,500 bail as a witness.

Excepting that Scharn was identified by a pawnbroker as being the person who had pawned a woman's gold watch on Aug. 1, little progress was made toward solving the mystery which surrounds the death of the young woman. The pawned watch is in possession of the police, but up to a late hour last night it had not been identified as having belonged to Kathryn Scharn.

Eisenprice and young Scharn were taken to Coroner Fitzpatrick's office yesterday afternoon, and Emanuel Friend, counsel for Scharn, objected to the police holding him. He said that there was no warrant of law which permitted the Coroner again to remand Scharn to the custody of the police.

Coroner Fitzpatrick said that he thought he had that right, but that he was not going to do it, as he was going to commit the boy to the City Prison pending the inquest, which will be held on Friday, Aug. 31.

Henry J. Goldsmith, who appeared for Eisenprice, asked that he be discharged from custody. Acting District Attorney McIntyre did not object, and Coroner Fitzpatrick admitted Eisenprice to $1,500 bail, to appear as a witness at the inquest. The bail was furnished by Joseph Corbett, the saloon keeper at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Third Avenue, where Eisenprice spent Saturday evening.

Young Scharn cried when Coroner Fitzpatrick said he was committed to the Tombs and begged to be allowed to see his sister's body before she was buried. Coroner Fitzpatrick said that he had no objection, and ordered that Scharn, in the custody of two policemen, go to the funeral of the girl.

POLICE WATCH SCHARN CLOSELY.

After the proceedings were over Scharn's sweetheart, Nettie Kunin, came in with a middle-aged woman. The girl's eyes were red from weeping and she seemed depressed. Mr. Friend took her up to see Scharn. To this detective McAuley objected, saying that he did not think it proper that any conversation should take place between them unless he were present. Mr. Friend objected strenuously, and the Coroner overruled the detective. Scharn was glad apparently to see the girl. They spoke together for about three minutes.

Coming up in the elevator the girl broke one of the cuff buttons in her shirt waist. She picked up the broken piece, which fell on the floor of the car, and kept it in her hand. While she talked with Scharn she nervously handled the broken button and then closed her hand on it. Inspector Harley at that moment noticed that she held something in her closed hand and he ordered her to open her hand. She did so and showed the broken button. He took it and examined it and then gave it back to her.

As she left Scharn the girl gave him a book, and immediately there was another objection from McAuley. Mr. Friend protested. Inspector Harley took the book and shook it. Some bits of paper and a book mark fell out. The papers were of no significance, and the Inspector gave the book to Mr. Friend to give back to Scharn. It was called "The Christian Life."

McAuley then raised another objection, declaring that he should be notified whenever the girl wished to speak with Scharn in the Tombs. Mr. Friend warmly declared that this was wholly unreasonable, and that the girl had a right to see Scharn alone. All then left to go to the funeral of the murdered girl.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED GIRL.

The funeral took place shortly after 2 o'clock from Hoffman's undertaking shop, at Second Avenue and First Street. The body was placed in a cloth-covered coffin, with half a dozen white roses lying on the dead girl's breast.

A crowd had collected outside the door of the undertaker's place. All persons going into the shop were closely scrutinized, and when two detectives arrived with young Scharn and his sweetheart and her mother the crowd surged close to the party.

Scharn, who was composed, asked the undertaker if the lid had been placed on the coffin, and when told that it had not he walked over to the side of the coffin and looked into it. He gazed for several minutes at the face of his dead sister, while his sweetheart walked up and stood by his side for a few seconds, also looking at the face of the dead woman. Scharn gazed at his sister for some minutes, then he turned, and, walking toward the wall, leaned his arm against it and rested his forehead on his wrist.

There was no service. Some friends of the dead woman were allowed to enter the place and look at the body, and then the lid was placed on the coffin, and screwed down. Then the coffin was put into a hearse and taken across the river to the Lutheran Cemetery. Scharn was at once taken to the Tombs.

The police believe that they have pretty well fixed the time of the murder. Dr. Donlon, the Coroner's physician, insisted that the murder must have taken place between 10 o'clock and 11 o'clock Saturday night. He said that he performed the autopsy at 12 o'clock Monday, and that all evidences of rigor mortis had disappeared. This, he said, does not entirely disappear for twenty-four hours after death.

YOUNG SCHARN SUSPECTED.

Neither the Central Office detectives nor those attached to the Thirty-fifth Street Station are giving any information about their theories. It was apparent, however, that they are trying to establish young Scharn's connection with the murder. When the prisoner was first searched a pawn ticket bearing the date of Aug. 1, 1900, and the name of C. Bruckheimer, 1,903 Third Avenue, was found on him.

Two detectives yesterday brought Bruckheimer to the Thirty-fifth Street Station. Twenty men, including Scharn and Eisenprice, were lined up, and Bruckheimer was asked to pick out any one who had pawned anything in his shop. Bruckheimer at once pointed out young Scharn as the one who on Aug. 1 had pawned a woman's gold watch for $3. On Aug. 4, he said, Scharn came to him a second time asking if he could raise $2 more on the watch. The money was given him, and while a new ticket was being made out he explained that he had had a "row with his girl" and did not need the watch any longer. When the ticket was handed him he said at first that he did not want it, but on second thought he put it in his pocket. The police hope to identify the watch as that of the murdered girl by the aid of Julia Lang or Kitty Smith, both of whom were intimate with the Scharn girl.

Scharn denied, according to Inspector Harley, that he had pawned the watch or that it had belonged to his sister.

Late Monday night two of the detectives sent to search the pawnshops along Second and Third Avenues found three rings in a down-town shop which they thought might be those taken from the hands of the murdered girl. They had been pawned by a man Monday afternoon. The detectives took the rings to young Scharn for identification. In the absence of his lawyer, the prisoner refused to say whether or not the rings were the ones sought. Later Lawyer Friend called at the Thirty-fifth Street Station, and after a consultation with his client, answered for him that Scharn had never before seen the rings.

HARLEY'S VIEW OF THE CASE.

When Inspector Harley was seen last night he was asked whether the police had any information not known to the public upon which they held Scharn. He answered:

"There is nothing about this case which has been withheld from the newspapers. Scharn has been unable to satisfy us as to his whereabouts Saturday night. We know that part of the night he spent at the flat of the murdered girl, but there remains half an hour between the time he left her home and the time he notified the police to be accounted for.

"Why, after he discovered the murder did he not notify the police? Why did he run to the home of Dr. Tyler instead? Is it not the first instinct in one discovering a crime to notify the police? What has the landlord to do with it?

"All that fainting business and all of his seeming agitation was assumed. After he had notified us he went home to his house, and slept in the apartment next to the one containing the body of his murdered sister. He pretended to faint when he got here into the station. We asked him did he ever drink. He said he did not. But when a glass of whisky was handed him he downed it at a gulp, and refused water after it. Then, as I said, he went home and slept like a log. Next morning when he arose he made himself coffee. He slept so sound we had to shake him to wake him up. We have now sent his shoes to a chemist to have them examined for blood marks.

"I have questioned Scharn a number of times, and he contradicts himself again and again. He's a liar and a thief."

"Has he a record as a thief?" was asked.

"Record!" shouted the Inspector; "what do you want with a record? Isn't every liar a thief?"

"Do you mind telling, Inspector, whether the whereabouts of Julia Lang, who was said by her family to have gone to Sullivan County Monday morning, is known to the police?" (Julia Lang was the young woman said to have had a quarrel about Eisenprice two weeks ago with the Scharn girl.)

"Julia Lang is in this city now," replied the Inspector, "and we know exactly where she is.

"We are looking for the young man in the light gray suit who was with the Scharn girl and paid part of her bill when she made her purchases Saturday afternoon. In fact, we are running down every visible clue. Our men are working night and day. We are not working on any theories. We mean first to gather facts."

A boy named John McCauley of 303 East Thirty-sixth Street said yesterday:

"Few people in the houses on this street knew the girl even by sight. I saw her several times evenings during the recent hot spell. My window overlooks the yard of the house where she lived, and I saw her several times sitting alone on a wicker chair on Dr. Tyler's back porch."

A girl named Kitty Smith, a friend of the murdered girl, and until June last a servant in a private house at 315 East Fourteenth Street, is now wanted by the police, she lives in Albany. She may throw light on the habits and acquaintances of the Scharn girl, it is thought.

WIFE-BEATER TAKES REVENGE.

Property of Woman's Protector Is Burned to the Ground.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A man named James Coburn, employed by Superintendent Hamlin of the Hudson River Driving Park, assaulted his wife in such a brutal manner late last night that Mr. Hamlin took her under his protection, placed her in a room with his wife, and locked the door. Then he sent for the Poughkeepsie police.

Coburn, it is alleged, told Mr. Hamlin that he would get square with him for interfering between him and his wife. A constable arrested Coburn, but on the way to the police station he escaped.

About noon to-day, a large haystack on the driving park property was discovered to be in flames, and soon after several large barns in the vicinity were also found to be burning. The property was all destroyed. The firemen by hard work prevented the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings.

Mrs. Coburn was beaten in a shocking manner by her husband. It is feared she is injured internally. The police are making every effort to apprehend her husband.

SHOT PIPE FROM HIS MOUTH.

Bullet from Hidden Marksman Frightened Trolley Passenger Winters.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 21.—The passengers and crew of the "owl" car on the Westfield and Elizabeth Street Railway had a bad fright early this morning while passing through Garwood. A shot was fired, apparently from the yard of the Hall Signal Company's works, and the bullet flew into the car and hit a clay pipe which Frederick Winters of this place was smoking.

The pipe was broken into small pieces, but the bullet did no further damage. It must have passed within a few inches of Mr. Winter's face. No explanation of the shooting has been obtained.

TRAIN RAN OVER HOSE LINE.

Firemen Hampered in Extinguishing Flames in a Railroad Yard.

A fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night in a toolhouse of the Melrose yard of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street by Lewis Biehl, an engineer on a yard engine. He sounded an alarm by blowing several short blasts of the whistle.

The yard master and employes formed a bucket brigade, and fought the flames until Engine Company No. 41 arrived.

A line of hose was stretched from Park Avenue across the tracks. Just as the firemen had the hose in position a southbound passenger train came along. The men dropped the line to get out of the way of the train, which passed over the hose, cutting it in two.

Then a flagman was sent out to hold back other trains, and in a few minutes the fire had been subdued. The tool house was badly damaged, the loss being estimated at about $700. Passenger traffic on the road was delayed for about twenty minutes.

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO McKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The following messages have been exchanged between President McKinley and the Emperor of Austria, the occasion being the seventieth birthday of the Emperor:

Washington, Aug. 18.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty Franz Josef, Vienna:

I congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious occasion of your seventieth birthday, and pray that you may long continue to guide the destinies of your peoples, for whom my countrymen cherish sincere friendship and esteem.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Vienna, Aug. 21, 1900.

Mr. William McKinley, President of the United States:

Most heartily do I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind attention and your good wishes, which I fully reciprocate, earnestly desiring your happiness and the prosperity of the United States.

FRANCIS JOSEPH,
Emperor of Austria.

CHILDREN KILLED IN STREET.

Six-year-old Becky Persinner, while playing in front of her home, at 258 East Houston Street, last night, was run over and instantly killed by a furniture van. The driver of the van, Robert Strober, of 203 Allen Street, was arrested. He sobbed like a child, and said he had not seen the child. It was thought the little one, in trying to get away from playmates, attempted to run under the van, which was moving slowly. The rear wheels passed over her chest, crushing it.

Thirteen-year-old Jacob Babieles of 121 Avenue C, playing near his home, was run over by a down-town Avenue C car and his left side crushed. He died later in Bellevue. The driver of the car, Thomas Daly of 718 East Ninth Street, was arrested.

FLEES IN HIS NIGHT CLOTHES.

When a policeman went yesterday morning at 7 o'clock to arrest Charles V. Cowell, who lives in a third-story flat at 971A Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, the man tore the covering from the bed into strips and with the improvised rope escaped from the house. He was in his night clothes, and the policeman, after scaling half a dozen fences, caught Cowell in a woodshed, where he had gone to don the street clothes he had taken with him.

In the Adams Street Police Court yesterday Cowell was charged by Copeland Keil, an insurance broker of 1,135 Broadway, Manhattan, with collecting and retaining $25.

Magistrate Brenner held Cowell in $350 bonds for examination to-day.

To Assist Destitute Home from Nome.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 21.—Gen. Randall has received authority to send back the indigent sick and destitute from the Cape Nome district at the expense of the Government. He has received more than 3,000 applications for passage and there are still several thousand who will eventually be compelled to ask the Government to assist them home.

NEGRO BURNED IN SOUTH.

He Brutally Attacked a Woman, but She Fought Him Off.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—"Sam" Fields, a negro, was lynched by citizens of Livingston Parish, this State, on Monday night. The negro was charged with attempted assault on a white woman. He attacked his intended victim with a club, but she, being a powerful woman, fought the brute off. A pitched battle followed, but the woman's courage never failed, and when the negro withdrew he was almost as badly wounded as she.

An alarm was given and the Sheriff and his deputies soon had the negro in custody, but before they could reach a place of safety a mob overpowered the officers and hanged the negro to a tree. Thirty-six hours after the lynching the body had not been removed.

WIFE TOOK THE FEATHER BED.

Elderly Farmer Seeks Felicity in Newspaper Personals.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 21.—The next time Jacob Krebs of Beaver Brook decides to enter the state of matrimony he will avoid the pitfalls of newspaper personals.

Krebs is a well-to-do farmer, sixty years of age. His wife died two years ago, leaving him two children. The widower recently decided to remarry. So he advertised in the personal column of a New York newspaper. Several answers came, and Krebs selected one signed Maria Lange. Correspondence followed and pictures were exchanged.

On the fourth of July Krebs went to New York, met his intended, who was twenty-five years old, and they were married. The honeymoon was spent at the homestead in Beaver Brook. The farmer at first found his young wife everything he expected. She was affectionate, apparently became attached to the children, and she was an ideal housekeeper. But the awakening came last Saturday, and the farmer is now suing for divorce.

Krebs had been absent all day on business, and when he returned wondered at not finding his wife waiting for him on the porch as usual. Misgivings arose when told by his children that their stepmother had gone away that morning. Krebs soon found a note from his wife. It said that she loved her husband, but cared more for another, and was going to Germany with him. She took with her a large sum of money Krebs had kept in the house, a gold watch, and a feather bed. All his wife had told Krebs was that her home was at 114 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, New York. The lawyer wrote to that address and received an answer to-day in which the owner of the property, Mrs. Anna Bogler, said that Maria Lange was janitress of the building a short time ago. No trace of the missing wife nor the feather bed have yet been found.

POPE LEO ON PROTESTANTISM.

Sets Forth the Danger of Free Propaganda in Italy.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Pope has addressed a letter to the Cardinal Vicar, in which he sets forth the danger of the free propaganda of Protestantism in Italy, especially in Rome.

He observes that this propaganda is permissible by law, but goes on to show how painful to him is the situation resulting from it, since he cannot oppose the propaganda.

The Pope recommends that the Cardinal Vicar strengthen the work of preserving the faith, and he exhorts Catholics to unite in an effort to minimize as far as possible the damage caused by sectarian propaganda.

Kelly's Opium Eating Record.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—An inquest held at Liverpool yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of Terrence Kelly, a shipping clerk, revealed the fact that he came to England from Pasadena, Cal., where his wife and children now are. Kelly left a letter confessing that he had taken fifty grains of opium daily for fifteen years. He killed himself by taking 220 grains.

Women Against the Suffrage.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The women of Victoria, Australia, have started a movement against woman suffrage, similar, according to the Melbourne correspondent of The Times, to the American women's anti-suffrage movement. Fifteen thousand women have signed a petition against the Woman Suffrage bill.

500 Endeavorers Sail for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 21.—The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, Capt. Wilhelmi, which sailed from this port for New York at 1 o'clock this afternoon, had on board five hundred returning Christian Endeavorers.

Bresci Wants Trial Postponed.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, has asked for a postponement of his trial until witnesses can arrive from the United States.

SPECULATORS KEEP AWAY.

New York Theatre Seems to Have Won First Step in Its Fight.

When the case of Sire brothers against "Dave" Marks, a ticket speculator, came up in the West Side Court yesterday, it was postponed because the Sires' counsel, John J. Buckley, did not appear. It is now scheduled for to-day.

Apparently the speculators had given up last night, at least temporarily, for not one of them tried to sell tickets in front of the New York Theatre during the entire evening. One man stood on the corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth Street for a few minutes and sold two tickets. The purchasers were "spotted" by the Sire watchdogs, and so the doorkeeper turned them away.

Marie Tempest Applauded in Comedy.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Miss Marie Tempest made her début in comedy to-night at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in Anthony Hope and Edward Rose's dramatization of "Simon Dale," produced under the title of "English Nell." The audience gave every manifestation of approval, and, though the play may lack strength, Miss Tempest's interpretation of the title rôle was conceded to be excellent. In response to recalls Miss Tempest and Messrs. Hope and Rose appeared before the curtain, the actress voicing the thanks of all for a cordial reception.

The Strollers to Entertain.

The Strollers will have their "Eleventh and Midsummer Roister" to-morrow evening in the Old Homestead Garden, at Broadway and Fifty-first Street. The programme is to include vaudeville acts, songs by the Metropolitan Quartet, music by a Hungarian Band, and a specialty by Wendell and Matthews. De Wolf Hopper has been invited to do something, but his acceptance is yet doubtful.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Francis Powers, author of the Chinese play "The First Born," is to be in the cast of "Richard Carvel."

In "A Royal Family" Mrs. Gilbert will play the part of Annie Russell's grandmother, the rôle of the latter being that of a Princess. The mother of the Princess is to be Ellie Walton.

Kirke La Shelle has engaged Marguerite Sylva to appear in "The Princess Chic" this season. She will be supported by a strong company and will be seen here and throughout the country.

Stanley J. Weyman's novel "Sophia" has been dramatized by Abby Sage Richardson, and will be produced in Daly's Theatre by Daniel Frohman. A. E. Lancaster's play, founded upon the story "A Dash for a Throne," has also been secured by Mr. Frohman.

William Gillette begins the second season of "Sherlock Holmes" in the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, on Oct. 1. After appearing in various places, he will close on May 1 and go to London, where he has arranged to occupy Henry Irving's Lyceum Theatre in the following September.

Cadets at the State Camp.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The State Camp of Instruction, which has been deserted for some weeks, was again the scene of military activity and display today, when the cadets from West Point arrived about noon. There was a big crowd waiting to receive them. The cadets marched with soldierly precision and presented a fine appearance. The soldier boys had a busy day, as the programme included a practice march, drills of different kinds, and a sham battle. They will remain at the camp all night and return to West Point in the morning.

COLUMBIAN CLUB'S OUTING

Excursion, Picnic, and Illumination for Tammany Men.

GALA DAY FOR THE EAST SIDE

Fourteen Hundred Members and Guests Celebrated the Holiday Under Leader Scully.

Grand Street from Attorney Street to the river was a surging sea of humanity beneath a blaze of pyrotechnics last evening when the Columbian Club and Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twelfth Assembly District returned from their fifteenth annual outing, held under the direction of District Leader P. J. Scully. The excursion was declared to be the most successful in the history of the club, and it was also the largest, for not less than 1,400 members and guests steamed away for Witzel's Point View Island, off College Point, L. I., on the iron steamboat Cygnus in the morning, and their number was augmented latef in the day by others who went out by trolley and train.

The day began under gloomy conditions, for heavy banks of clouds moved slowly before a damp, stiff east wind, and piled up in black, threatening masses in the western sky, but the rain held back, and the overcast day brought only pleasant coolness to the pleasure seekers. There was a volunteer police force under the direction of William E. Quinn, Sr., who, on other days, is a foreman in the Department of Highways, and six policemen were sent from the Flushing Station and College Point Sub-Station to assist them, but there were not enough cases to prevent their enjoying the day as much as any one else.

Nearly all the outsiders who participated presented themselves first at the steamer. To the young, strong men among them, Chief of Police Quinn said: "Go back to the club and walk down with the boys," but all the infirm, aged, and crippled of the district were permitted on board. The procession formed in Attorney Street just around the corner from the clubhouse, 434 Grand Street, and led by Kenney's Band and a drum and fife corps, moved at 10 o'clock. The march was through Broome, Norfolk, and Grand Streets, while the sidewalks and windows were filled with such crowds as only the most densely populated section of the city could produce. Greetings were exchanged between the paraders and their less fortunate friends, tricolored cafies were tossed in the air, and cannon crackers boomed beneath the tramping feet. A crockery barrel filled with bundles of good cigars stood next to the gangplank on the Cygnus's deck, and each received a package as he stepped aboard as a foretaste of good things to come. Then the big sidewheeler moved up the East River.

Bells clanged along the shore and every whistle shrieked. The fireboats Van Wyck and Boody emitted the most blood-curdling shrieks of which their sirens were capable and bells clanged along the Blackwell's Island shore, where the municipal steamers Brennan, Minnahannock, and Fidelity joined their notes to the hubbub.

The women's cabin on the main deck was converted into a cardroom, but poker was the strongest game allowed. Even little games of craps started on the decks were checked. Breakfast was served as soon as the boat reached the island, and dinner just before the start for home. Here are just a few items of the things that the Columbians consumed at the two meals: Twenty-four bushels of clams, in fritters; 900 cels, 224 gallons of coffee, 750 pounds of sirloin and tenderloin steak, 240 gallons of tomato soup, 8 barrels of potatoes, 25 loins of beef, 1,800 ears of corn, 450 chickens, and 175 gallons of ice cream.

After breakfast the crowd scattered in groups. Some tired workers dozed on the sweet grass, others continued their card games at tables under the trees, and there were games which resulted as follows: Baseball, married men against single men of the Columbian Club, won by the bachelors by a score of 10 to 9; baseball game for boys between the Columbia Streets and the Lewis Streets, won by the former by a score of 12 to 7; 100-yard run for fat men, won by Martin Casey, 220 pounds, in 0:12½; 100-yard free-for-all run, won by John Leck in 0:11, over eighteen competitors; running high jump, won by John McGannon, 4 feet 8 inches; putting the shot, won by B. McDermott, 24 feet; bowling match, between the Columbian Club and the William Wenderoth Bowling Club, won by the former.

The prize in each event was a five-dollar gold piece, and was turned over to the winner at the close of the contest by Treasurer John J. Sweeney. Then there were impromptu boxing matches between juveniles, which were always stopped by Chief Quinn at the first sign of "rough work"; acrobatics, swimming, a Scotch piper, and many other diversions, while kegs of beer, which had been on ice for hours, were rolled into the grove and tapped and left with no bartender to watch them. Just before dinner a photograph was taken of the whole crowd.

There was little talk of politics all day long, but it was noticed that ex-Congressman Tim Campbell, back once more in the Tammany fold, was receiving much attention, and it was whispered that his renomination for Congress was not an impossibility.

ARRESTED FOR HAVING A CHILL.

Brooklyn Sleuths Mistake Ague Victim for Suspicious Character.

A man was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for the crime of having a chill. He got on a Flatbush Avenue trolley car at Malbone Street to ride down town. Two sleuths attached to a local precinct were on the car, and they noticed that the man trembled violently. He seemed to be greatly agitated over something, and the sleuths decided to watch him. Every time the car passed a policeman it seemed to the detectives that the man's agitation increased and that he trembled more violently.

After a while he turned up the collar of his coat. The sleuths winked at each other significantly. The fellow was trying to avoid recognition. That was plain.

The man left the car when it reached the Brooklyn end of the bridge and the sleuths followed. Two policemen were standing near by, and it seemed that at sight of them the man shook like a leaf. The watching sleuths were convinced. The man was at least a suspicious character. They stepped up to him and informed him that he was under arrest.

"Under arrest!" exclaimed the man, plainly astonished. "What for?"

"Well, er—er; what are you trembling so much about?" asked one of the detectives.

The man laughed. He was apparently greatly amused.

"I'm trembling because I can't help it," he explained. "I've contracted a severe chill and I'm going down to see my doctor about it."

The sleuths boarded the next car for Manhattan, and the man with a chill went shakingly on his way to the doctor's.

Suit Against Vicksburg Water Works.

Special to The New York Times.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 21.—John J. Mulligan, complainant in a suit against the old water works company, has filed an amended bill in the Chancery Court making the new water works company a party defendant and asking that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and the First National Bank of New York and O. M. Crumpler be attached for contempt in violating the injunction of the court forbidding the sale of the plant. The bill also asks for a receiver for the water works, and especially for the interests of the First National Bank of New York. The application will be heard on Sept. 4. The parties interested are New Yorkers.

Civil Service Law Sustained.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The Constitutionality of the Thorpe anti-civil service law, passed by the last Legislature, has been sustained by the lower courts, but the champions of the merit system, who are striving to prevent the enforcement of the new law, will appeal to the Supreme Court. This will entail considerable delay. In the meantime the politicians, confident of ultimate victory, will make no effort to oust the present civil service employes of New Orleans.

Italian Newspaper's Excursion.

The Italian Evening Bulletin on Sunday will give for its employes and friends an excursion to Midway Park on the Hudson. A special train has been chartered by Frugone & Balletto to carry the party to the park. It is expected that at least 500 people will be present. Tickets can be had at 172 Worth Street, 147 Bleecker Street, and 178 Park Row. The excursion will leave Franklin Street at 9 o'clock, and at 9:15 from the Forty-second Street ferry.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The dinner that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give to-night at her Newport villa will be an unusually large and handsome affair. One hundred and fifty guests have been invited, many of whom will be in fancy, peasant, and other costumes. The dinner is to be served on the large, deep veranda overlooking the ocean and under a canopy of vines. After the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs and their guests will repair to the Crossways for Mrs. Fish's entertainment.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue, are at Temple Grove, Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Pell intend later in the year making a trip to Europe and a visit to the Far East. Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker and Mrs. Parker (Miss Susan de Forest Day) of 17 East Fifty-seventh Street, who since their cruising trip through the Sound on Indra, have been in Vermont and at Flushing, will sail Thursday, Aug. 23, on the Fuerst Bismarck. They will visit the Exposition before returning, and will also probably make an automobile tour through a portion of France. It is their intention to return to New York early in November.

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The season at Narragansett Pier is markedly on the wane. The polo tournament, which ended last week, marked the height of the gay period. This week the closing days of the tennis tournament and the polo at Newport would attract many of the Pierites were it not for the poor communication between the two places. The withdrawal this summer of the direct boat between Newport and the Pier has been a great detriment to the latter place, necessitating as long and tedious trip by the trolley and the ferries to Conanicut Island. It is almost impossible to convey baggage this way except at extortionate charges and the fare is higher than it was on the steamboat. It has not been a profitable season at the Pier, and few people will regret its ending.

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The belles of the Pier season this year have been Miss Reakirt and Miss Whelen, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Wallace of New Orleans, and Mrs. Willie Allen of New York. Miss Blanche Barron of New York, who is under the chaperonage of Mrs. Young, formerly Miss McAllister, has also attracted much attention. Mrs. Allen, who has been the guest at the Pier of Mrs. Lawrence Kip of New York, has made quite a sensation on the bathing beach in her suit of black satin. Few of the old stand-bys, with the exception of Mr. Edward Gray and Mr. Perry Davis, have been at the Pier this Summer. Another week and the curtain will fall at the once famous resort. The Thursday and Sunday night concerts at the Mathewson and Wednesday and Saturday night Casino dances have been the chief features of the season.

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The colony of well known people who spend the Summer at Far Rockaway, Lawrence, and Cedarhurst, and which has many music lovers, is to enjoy at 4 o'clock this afternoon a chamber music matinée at Lawrence Academy Hall, near Lawrence Station, under the patronage of Mmes. L. Adler, Alden, F. Almy, E. C. Cowdin, J. F. Cullman, Amory Hodges, Ernest La Montagne, and Harry Murray. The concert is to be given by Sam Franko, the violinist and Paolo Gallico, pianast, with the assistance of John Spargur, violin, Joseph Kovarick, viola, Louis Hein, 'cello, August Kalkhof, contra-bass, and Edwin H. Goldman, trumpet. The following programme will be rendered: Quartet (E flat major) Opus 12, Mendelsshon, for two violins, viola and violoncello; Piano Soli: (a) Barcarole, Moskowski; (b) Tarantelle, Chopin; (c) Prelude, (d) Rigaudon, from Suite, Opus 104, Raff; Septet, (E flat major,) Opus 65, Saint-Saens, for trumpet, string quartet, contra-bass, and piano.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have joined the company at Marienbad, where they are taking the waters. They will afterward go to Homburg. William Waldorf Astor and Miss Astor have left Marienbad for the season. Mrs. Duncan Elliot was registered recently in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels were at the Hotel de l'Athenée on their way to America.

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Del Monte, Cal., is now at the zenith of its season, and polo and out-of-door sports are enjoyed daily. Among those who are there at present are Mrs. Easton and her granddaughter, Miss Jennie Crocker, and Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Duval.

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There is little truth in the story that the effects of the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane at the Château de le Mardis are to be sold. According to some of the stories which have been cabled, the Count de Castellane purchased this château. It really belongs to the estate of the De Noilles, and the statement that De Castellane had rented it was made late in the Spring. Friends of the family here say that the château was rented furnished. The only truth which there seems to be in the story is that George Gould is in Paris. He and Mrs. George Gould had planned to take a trip through Switzerland, and intended to pay a short visit to Lucerne. The Count and the Countess de Castellane, by the way, have been cruising. They were at Cowes on the Valhalla with a very large party, and after Cowes week the cruise continued.

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The description of the gowns worn at "Glorious Goodwood" during the races gave evidence that even if the royal family were plunged into mourning, the aristocracy of Great Britain came out in all its effulgence. Lady Colebrooke on one morning wore pale Eton blue muslin, with a big black hat and sweet peas tucked in her dress. On the second day she wore fawn with pink Malmaisons. Lady Paget wore black and white. The Duchess of Devonshire was in lavender gray with a black toque.

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Among those coming on the Oceanic, which sails from Liverpool to-day, are Rawlins Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. W. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Byan K. Stevens, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. James Varnum, Mrs. G. Trowbridge and daughters, A. N. Beadleston, and Reginald Ward.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 21.—This evening Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs invited the persons who are to dance in the peasant quadrille at Mrs. Fish's ball to-morrow night, to hold the final rehearsal at her cottage.

When the guests assembled Mrs. Oelrichs suggested having the rehearsal in her stable on Coggeshall Avenue, which had been decorated for the occasion.

Following the rehearsal and dinner, dancing became general, and later the dancers in costume enjoyed a spin around the Ocean Drive.

This evening Miss Leary gave a delightful dinner at her cottage on Mill Street for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, her guests. After the dinner a musicale was given by the Misses Kieckhoefer, Heathe Gregory, and Miss Harriette R. Woods.

Others entertaining at dinner this evening included Miss Bishop, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and E. L. Winthrop.

Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. W. H. Glyn entertained at luncheon during the afternoon.

Mr. La Montagne Maurice of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garretson.

Mrs. Edward King has returned from a month's visit to Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville will return from Europe next week and occupy their cottage until the end of October.

Herbert Livingston Satterlee, whose engagement to Miss Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, was lately announced, is visiting here.

Robert J. Ailyn, Jr., of Hartford, is here on a cruise on his naphtha launch Thalma.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jessup will close their Newport season to-morrow, as Mrs. Jessup is not in the best of health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will start for Hempstead the first week in October to pass the Fall months.

Ambassador White's Daughter Married.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Miss Ruth Mary White, daughter of Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, was married this afternoon to Erwin Sidney Ferry of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The wedding took place in the White mansion on Cornell Campus. The decorations were profuse and the gifts costly. The bridegroom is Professor of Natural Philosophy in Purdue College, Lafayette, Ind. The bridal couple will tour Canada before going to their new house in Lafayette, Ind.

Its Crew of Good Talkers Induces 100 Men to Enlist.

The Government tug Fortune returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Albany, where she had been sent on recruiting duty, to boom naval enlistments in the upper part of the State. Several of the best yarn spinners in the navy were selected as members of her crew, with a view to impressing the sea-innocent farmer boys and mill hands up the State with the delights of a life on the ocean wave aboard Uncle Sam's fighting craft.

These accomplished yarn spinners apparently talked to advantage, as 100 men were recruited during the Fortune's two weeks' stay at Albany.

The Fortune will leave the yard again to-morrow on another two weeks' recruiting cruise. She will visit New London, New Haven, and Norwich, Conn.

CAPT. JOHN WALL WILSON DEAD.

He Was With Elisha Kent Kane in the Arctic Regions.

Capt. John Wall Wilson of the Kane Arctic expedition died yesterday at St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn, in his sixty-ninth year. His funeral will be held at St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 2 P. M.

The chief expedition of Elisha Kent Kane to the arctic regions left New York May 30, 1853, in the brig Advance, to search for Sir John Franklin, and the survivors reached home again in October, 1855, having been forced to abandon the brig in the ice and to travel in sledges and boats for eighty-four days to the Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland, where they met the relief expedition under Capt. Hartstene. The expedition discovered what was supposed to be an open polar sea.

RESCUED FROM SLOOP'S BOTTOM.

Yacht Turned Turtle and Life Savers Took Off Crew of Four.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 21.—Capt. John E. Henderson and three men, whose names could not be learned, had a thrilling adventure and narrowly escaped losing their lives on the sloop yacht Speedway, which capsized in a squall four miles out to sea this morning.

About noon the four men were seen clinging to the hull of the sloop, which was bottom up. A high sea was running, and the four men were rescued by the life-saving crew of the Egg Harbor Station with great difficulty. Capt. Henderson and his companions were almost exhausted when they were taken to the life-saving station. They had been clinging to the upturned sloop for five hours.

The men were revived, but complained of feeling sore and stiff from the exposure and the tossing about in the heavy sea for so long a time.

COURTIN GOT IN WRONG HOUSE.

Befuddled, He Made a Mistake and Was Then Arrested.

John Courtin, who lives in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, started on a drinking bout on Monday afternoon. In the dusk, some hours later, he was observed rolling along Chestnut Street, East New York. At New Lots Avenue he halted in front of the residence of Mrs. Annie Fagin, and contemplated it with a puzzled air. The house resembled his own home very much.

"Zat's my house, sure 'nough," mused Courtin, "but I can't un'erstan' how zey moved it down sis way so quick."

The door was open, and he walked in. He was sleepy, and he made his way immediately to a bedroom on the second floor. Ten minutes later Mrs. Fagin had occasion to go up stairs, and looking into the room, she was startled to see Courtin stretched out on the bed, snoring.

"It's a burglar!" she exclaimed. Then she locked the door on the slumbering Courtin and went out to look for a policeman. She found Patrolman Howard and led him back to the house.

"Lemme alone, will yer?" growled Courtin, sleepily, as the policeman pounded him on the soles of his shoes with his club. The man

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits . . . 25,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Kountze Brothers,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
Foreign Exchange. Cable Transfers.

New York Telephone, 3780 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y.
Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. PHILADELPHIA, Drexel Build., 5th & Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
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621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICE, 52 & 54 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2388 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS.
67 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Branch Office 1286 Broadway, Cor. 33d St.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689 of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
July, 1895, G. A. Cassebeer, New York.... $80.64
December, 1889, F. di Humy, New York... 60.24
May, 1893, estate Thomas B. Tweeddle, New York..... 57.58
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900. FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS INDORSED "Proposals for Pumping Plant" will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 1 o'clock September 8, 1900, and then and there publicly opened, for providing and installing a pumping plant for dry dock No. 3, at the Navy Yard, New York. For plans, specifications, and forms of proposal address Commandant, Navy Yard, New York. MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, Chief of Bureau. August 8, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.
New York, August 15, 1900.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.
The above bonds, maturing September 1, 1900, and the coupons thereof maturing on the same date will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.
The Company has reserved to the holders of the maturing bonds above named the privilege of receiving for such bonds, in lieu of cash, the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, at the price of 99¼% and accrued interest thereon.
In case holders of the old bonds elect to take new bonds in lieu of cash, the difference in price will be adjusted in cash.
N. MONSARRAT, President.

23 Wall Street,
New York, August 15, 1900.
Referring to the above notice of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, we have purchased from that Company the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds reserved to provide for the maturity of the above-named Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company's Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and are now prepared to make the exchange of the old bonds for the new on the terms above stated.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
FIRST MTGE. TERMINAL BONDS.
DUE 1916.
Default has been made in the payment of coupon due July 1, 1900. For the mutual protection of the interests of all the holders of the above-named bonds, the undersigned, acting as a committee, and representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them by depositing your bonds with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900. Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.
New York, August 16, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
(For account of whom it may concern.)
76 shs. Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Audit Co. pref.
24 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.
130 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
$7,000 Ohio & Indiana Gas Co. 1st 6s, 1926.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 Ossining Home Tel. & Teleph. 1st 6s, 1913.
$4,000 Montana Central Ry. 1st Guar. 5s, 1937.
$10,000 U. S. Flour Milling Co. 1st Mtg. Bonds, Certfs. of Dep.
$2,000 Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds., T. C. Certfs.
25 shs. Detroit & Lima Northern Ry. common.

Pittsburgh and Western Pref. Stock.
Holders of certificates issued by this Company on the deposit of shares of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company are hereby notified to present their certificates properly indorsed and witnessed to this Company for redemption. Each share of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive $12.37½, less cost of revenue stamps for stock transfers.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1900.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Alwyn Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Michael Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-six 88-100 dollars, ($54,846.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By Q. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 11, 1900.
There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

American Linseed Company,
100 William St., New York, August 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to-day, the sixth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 12 o'clock noon, August 25th. Transfer books will reopen September 17th. No Preferred discharge warrants issued after the 22d inst. Common Stock transfer books will not close.
R. H. ADAMS, Ass't. Sec'y.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
New York, August 1, 1900.
The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after August 24, 1900, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 10, 1900.
The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. August 10, 1900, until 10 o'clock A. M. August 24, 1900.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 21, 1900.
A dividend of $1.50 per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th, at 12 M., and reopen October 2d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

Breece Mining Company,
24 Broad Street, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.
A dividend of FIVE CENTS per share will be paid September 1st to stockholders of record August 25 at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer book closes August 25, at 3 P. M. Opens September 5th, at 10 A. M. C. L. E. DE GAUGUE, Secretary.
August 14, 1900.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 4 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 99 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on TUESDAY, October 9th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Tuesday, September 4th, 1900, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 21, 1900.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Tax on Assignment of Mortgages.
Collector Treat of the Internal Revenue Department yesterday received notice of a ruling from Robert Williams, Jr., Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which holds that every assignment of a mortgage is subject to taxation. "It is not necessary," the ruling says, in part, "that an assignment of a mortgage should be one representing a mortgage sold, in order that a tax shall accrue on the assignment. The same reasoning is not applicable to assignments of mortgages as is applicable to conveyances, for the requirement of the statute in the respective cases is not similar."

Insular Post Office Divisions.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Postmaster General has established two new divisions of Post Office Inspectors, one comprising the Island of Hawaii and the other that of Porto Rico. Post Office Inspector Lawrence Letherman, late of the Boston (Mass.) division, and formerly of the Cincinnati (Ohio) division, has been appointed Inspector in charge of the Porto Rico division. Inspector William A. Robinson has been detailed from the San Francisco division as Acting Inspector in charge of the Hawaiian division. Both divisions will be under the general charge of Chief Post Office Inspector William E. Cochran.

Duluth Car Receiver Discharged.
DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 21.—The receivership of the Duluth Street Railway Company was terminated by order of the District Court and the receiver discharged, and the company gave a trust deed to the Central Trust Company of New York covering first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $2,500,000, which are to be used to take up the outstanding indebtedness and extend the lines of the company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 21	115,769
To date this year	75,128,997
Corresponding date last year	117,183,789

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 21	$1,119,000
To date this year	$326,014,210
Corresponding date last year	$641,380,190

Money rate: Collatteral loans on call, 1¼ @1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. G. W. pf. B	1½	Nat. Lead	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Nat. Tube	½
Chi. & Northwest	½	N. J. Central	1½
Consol. Gas	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Illinois Central	½	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	½
Manhattan	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf.	1½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chic. Term. Trans.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Wabash	½
Int. Paper	½	Wis. Central pf.	½
Kan. Cy. So. pf.	3½		
Minn. & St. L.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & H. V. ext. 4s	3	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1	Wheel. & L. E., W. Div. 5s	2
M. & St. L. con. 5s	1	W. & L. E. ext. & imp. 5s	2½
St. L. Southwest 1st	1½		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s tr. r.	1	Morris & Es. 1st 7s	1
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	3½	Peop. Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	2

A STOCK EXCHANGE DUTY.

Why should not the New York Stock Exchange have an auditor—a corps of auditors—an accounting department whose privilege and duty would be to scrutinize and analyze the reports of corporations whose securities are offered to the public through the use of Stock Exchange facilities?

Familiar enough are the "arguments" in opposition. One is that such a service would be difficult to establish, and another is that the operation of it would be dangerous. The scarecrow of difficulties in the way can command little attention. Important obstacles are not to be found. Most that are dreaded are visionary merely. Certainly competent accountants can be found. So far as the mechanics of a bureau are involved, the best material is in abundance.

Objectors worry, they say, over the apprehension that official Stock Exchange inquiry into corporation statements might lead to scandal, that secrets of speculative consequence might be disclosed, that official Stock Exchange machinery might be used for stock jobbery—that there might be leaks. No such criticism can be urged in fairness. The professional accountant can be trusted—so every man of affairs in Wall Street knows from direct personal experience. The most important concerns are continually intrusted to the good faith of public accountants; and rare indeed is the instance of confidence betrayed.

Precisely this "reason" was for years relied upon in Stock Exchange circles to prevent the establishment of a Clearing House system. Elaborate orations were heard over and over again by the Governors of the Exchange as to the dreadful peril of permitting any bureau to possess such information as must necessarily be disclosed in systematized clearances. The bigger speculators of Wall Street were forthwith to learn all the secrets of all the houses on the board, and this would work quick destruction. Not merely the littler members of the Stock Exchange were exercised; the objectors included numbers who figured conspicuously and influentially—and an essential reform was a long time prohibited.

For years now a Stock Exchange Clearing House has been in operation. And of record is not one bad result. Good results are manifold—good results so pronounced, so manifest, that to-day they who are the sturdiest champions of the system are the very ones who at the start were antagonistic, apprehensive of scandal, uncompromisingly sure that grave dangers were being invited. A Stock Exchange auditing department is feasible, is safe.

And isn't there necessity for it? Abundant incidents answer, Yes. Corporation reports ought to signify something that is definite, reliable, understandable. Sometimes they do. It would be difficult to count how many times they don't. Many instances of the bad sort are flagrant. If not issued especially to mystify and mislead, there are "reports" which accomplish just that—whatever the intention. The Stock Exchange can check this. The mere official announcement that clearness and explicitness of detail are necessary, and that statements must be verifiable facts, will be sufficient. Withdrawal of quotation facilities from corporations refusing to make open accounting can prove amply forceful. Objecting to this is the outcry that the managers of some corporations will treat demand and penalty alike with contempt, that such managers don't care whether their securities are quoted or not, that they would really prefer not to have them quoted—that striking such stocks from the list would result chiefly in damage to the Stock Exchange itself, in the restriction of business and the loss of commissions. This "argument" proclaims a cowardliness that can have no right to skulk upon the New York Stock Exchange. And the truth is that the objection is baseless, anyhow. Any manager or set of managers who attempted thus to hold up the Stock Exchange (and interfere with the natural market quotation for securities) would manage but briefly. The owners of securities would appear in desciplinary wrath forthwith, suffering no obstinacy to blacklist the properties they own. Stock Exchange power is not in question.

The utmost that an official Stock Exchange audit would involve could do hurt to no interest. The New York Stock Exchange is more than an auction room. It may not be held to the responsibility of a Trusteeship, but it does have duties—and one that is plain calls for the provision of more protection than now is given to the public whose commissions are the

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Total transactions on the Stock Exchange barely passed the 100,000-share mark yesterday, only two or three issues being dealt in to the extent of 5,000 shares apiece; and, naturally, fluctuations lacked interest. No news of effective character developed anywhere. Even the room traders seem finally coming to the notion that Wall Street can have a holiday, and that there are times when even energetic manipulation fails to exert influence.

Money market rates stand still, sterling exchange has no change beyond barest fractions. Some disappointment shows at the slowness in which the matured 2 per cent. Government bonds are offered for redemption, there being small progress toward anything like an offset on that account to the recent shipments of gold abroad. Bankers still predict, however, that the $12,500,000 of these bonds still to be redeemed will be brought forward promptly.

London interest in the market here—insignificant as it is—continues on the selling side mostly. Some sales apparently for foreign account are not unlikely to be for New York traders who are recreating at London and Paris. It is as easy in these times to sell stocks short at the other end of an ocean cable as from a telephone booth at the Waldorf-Astoria. Yesterday's restricted market, however, was hardly big enough to make it much a matter of interest, much less of importance, as to who might be either buyer or seller, or what might be the locality whence the inconsequential orders came.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was yesterday irregular, the quotation at one time marking as high as 57½ and at another as low as 56⅛, with the close at 57, a net gain of ⅜ on sales of 9,200 shares. The Street continues to await with some concern the publication of the full annual reports in the hope that light may be thrown on some figures which at present are far too foggy.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was more extensively traded in than any other stock yesterday, more than 14,000 shares being dealt in at prices ranging between 95 and 96, with the close showing a fractional net loss. Private advices received from Chicago by a leading banking house were to the effect not only that the Ogden deal was off, but that the price of gas was to be reduced to 90 cents per 1,000. Talk of a further bleeding of the company by Chicago politicians was also heard, while it was said that the recent court decision prohibiting the pumping of the Indiana gas wells was a severe blow to the company.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC was neglected, though during the day the earnings of the company for the second week of August were published, showing an increase over the same period last year of $64,700. The recent cutting of rates by the company has attracted not a little attention in the Street, and there is some fear lest other roads may follow suit.

***

GENERAL ELECTRIC was much less active than on the preceding day, only 400 shares changing hands at a net gain of ¼. In relation to the report of a probable increase in the dividend a dispatch from Boston, published in the Street during the day, was to the effect that the matter of an increase had not even been considered. The same dispatch had it that nothing was known of the talk of a consolidation of the company with the Westinghouse Company.

***

STEEL AND WIRE inclined to weakness. Well-informed parties say that instead of John W. Gates being a purchaser of the stock he and his friends have in the last few days been sellers. The nature of yesterday's trading certainly looked that way, and it is now said that recent bullish talk on the stock was for the purpose of inducing outsiders to come in as buyers so that certain holders might unload.

***

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON, because of a narrow market, rather than any unfavorable news developments, suffered a decline of 1¼ points on sales of 900 shares. A limited selling order in the early trading found no ready buyers, and the initial quotation as a consequence was 60½, as compared with a closing figure of 70⅝ on the day previous—this loss, in fact, representing the entire loss for the day.

***

NATIONAL LEAD, on a single sale of 100 shares, scored a net advance of a full point. Friends of the company speak very hopefully of the future of the property. In relation to the issue of $1,000,000 bonds by the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company to reimburse the National Leal Company for money advanced, it is stated that these bonds are held in banks here, and that there are no prospects of their being sold.

***

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN debentures, on the sale of 100 shares, fell off 1¼ points yesterday, while on sales of 300 shares the preferred B rose 1¼. There was no news to explain the movements.

***

CONSOLIDATED GAS advanced a point yesterday on the purchase of 1,500 shares credited to shorts, covering by some of the traders who formed a bear pool in it a fortnight ago.

***

Because of the littleness of the market rather than from any unfavorable news, a sale of 100 shares of Mobile and Ohio resulted in a loss of 1½ points, and a single hundred Tin Plate preferred dropped 1 point; a sale of 100 shares of the preferred stock of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie caused a decline of a point also, while the selling of 400 shares of Kansas City and Southern preferred resulted in carrying the quotation for that issue down over 3 points.

***

Wall Street's holiday time seems to need little further announcement.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Apart altogether from what certain steel and iron interests, speculatively inclined, may say, the rank and file in Wall Street have a theory of their own in respect to the talk of improvement in the iron trade situation. That theory is that when contracts are made—as it is admitted they are made—at prices which afford little or no profit, it is hardly a bull argument to proclaim that many large orders are being booked. Contracts, however many, carried out at a loss are not altogether suggestive of genuine improvement.

RUBBER GOODS STOCK OFFERED.

The American Bicycle Company has sent a circular to its stockholders offering 11,500 shares of Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company preferred and 23,000 common stock. A price of $140 has been fixed for one share of the preferred and two of the common, making their respective values $80 and $30 per share. The shares, however, will not be sold separately, and all subscriptions must be accompanied by 10 per cent. of the entire amount, the balance payable on allotment.

The American Bicycle Company received this stock in payment for rubber manufactprospects. [illegible] a year ago. Taking price for the stock is about 3 per cent. lower than the subscription figures.

CUT IN PRICE OF COFFEE.

Arbuckle Brothers yesterday announced that they would engage to pay their customers ½ cent a pound additional rebate on all roasted packaged coffee purchased from them that shall be 10 per cent. or more in excess in pounds of the amount purchased in the year ended July 1, 1900. A similar cut was immediately announced by the Woolson Spice Company of Toledo.

The Arbuckle cut was viewed in the sugar trade as a retaliation to the extra 1 per cent. discount made by the American Sugar Refining Company to customers who increased their coffee purchases. This step of the Sugar Trust was said at the time to be an offset to the extra 1 per cent. allowed by the Arbuckles to wholesale sugar dealers.

Sugar Trust stock on the Exchange yesterday moved erratically, selling down in the early trading from 123 to 121¾, and later rallying to 122¾, a net decline of ¼ on sales of 13,000 shares. The conflict between the bears and the bulls in the stock continues, with indications suggesting that the bulls are taking occasion to let go some of their holdings whenever favorable opportunity presents itself. The sentiment in respect to the stock is less bullish now than it has been for some time.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches, the Erie Railroad continues to lead all competitors in grain traffic, with the Nickel Plate a close second.

Retiring officers of the National Tube Company re-elected by the Board of Directors.

Consolidation of nearly all the sash, door, and blind concerns in Chicago under the name of the American Sash and Door Company, with a capital of $4,000,000.

American Bicycle Company offering its stockholders rights to subscribe for 11,500 shares of Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company preferred and 23,000 common, received in payment for rubber plants sold a year ago.

Shipments of 128,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Decrease of $2,817,033 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $602,576 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Grain shipments from Chicago last week 20,000 bushels more than in the previous week, and there was also a slight increase in flour and provision shipments.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $136,312,516; balances, $12,208,973; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,431,185.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16, and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—On the Stock Exchange to-day most sections were dull. Talk of complications in regard to China weakened consols, it being stated that money obtained from this source was being invested in India. Sterling stocks and home railroads were heavy and sharply declined, the bears operating actively.

American securities were below parity and scarcely an order was executed. Northern Pacific common and preferred were supported, Berlin operators purchasing. Grand Trunks were flat. The strength of Brazilians was a feature of the day's transactions. Rio Tintos and Spanish fours were firm.

Consols for money, 98⅛; for the account, 98 11-16; Atchison, 28; Canadian Pacific, 91⅛; St. Paul, 116⅝; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 73⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78; New York Central, 132⅝; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 35⅝; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 72⅞; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand mines, 39⅞.

Bar silver steady at 28¼d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71⅝.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 133.90; Madrid, 28.75; Lisbon, 37.25; Rome, 6.37½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £97,000.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened firm and active. Italians and Spanish fours were in particular demand, and bank shares were in strong request, especially Crédit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris. Later business was irregular and quiet. Rio Tintos advanced.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 72.67½.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—Prices were irregular on the Boerse to-day. Italian securities were in strong demand on Western advices. Americans were maintained. Mine shares were depressed owing to realizations. Bank shares were dull.

Exchange on London,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was extremely dull, the trading being much more restricted and intermittent than on Monday. The few issues dealt in on Monday were almost inactive, and the general absence of orders to buy and sell being more marked than for some time. Copper and transportation stocks showed some strength on a slight demand.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was quoted at 88, an advance of half a point.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC, which was generally traded in Monday, was quiet, several hundred shares changing hands at 3⅝. The closing quotation was unchanged at 3⅜ bid.

AMERICAN WOOLEN preferred was traded in at times, there being intimations of support by interests identified with the company. The stock was currently quoted toward the close at 68⅛ bid.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was in fair demand, about 400 shares changing hands at prices ranging from 8 to 8⅝. At the close it was quoted at 8⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	3	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	89½	91
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	34½	34¾
American Chicle	56	60
American Chicle pf.	70	75
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	90
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12⅞	13
American Woolen pf.	68½	69
Cast-Iron Pipe	37	41½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	82½	84
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7⅝	8
Distilling Company of America	4¾	5
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	19¾
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8½	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	37½	40
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf.	65½	66¾
International Silver pf.	37	39
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	41	43
National Salt pf.	56½	57
National Tramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28½	29¼
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91½	92½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25½	26
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77
Standard Oil of New Jersey	542	545

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	88¼
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	11½	13
British Exchequer 3s	98 7-16	98½
California Copper	⅝	1⅛
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	58	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	103½	104
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	31	34
Economic Postage		¾
Electric Vehicle	16	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3½	3¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	6½	7⅜
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1½
*Marsden Copper		5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.		12
New England Transportation	4	4¼
New York Transportation	8½	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power		16¼
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6½	7
Union Copper	2½	2⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	59½	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	54½	54¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4½	5½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	95	101
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
59th & 29th Street 5s, 1906	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64½	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	90	95
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103¾	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	70	100
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	329
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	65	94½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
People's Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	96	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s		98
St. Paul Gas stock		53
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	109	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Continental Tobacco debentures	102½	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	
Standard Coupler pf.	92	
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	103	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	3¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	73½	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$2,787
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	42,671
Northern Pacific	64,757
Pittsburg & Western	13,642
Total increase 4 roads	$123,857
Increase previously reported	618,006
Total increase 41 roads	741,953
Decrease 7 roads, previously reported	56,714
Net increase	$685,239

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

2 shares North American Trust Company, $100 each, at 203½.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15¼	16	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	.....
	62	64	25	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	.....
	55	55½	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55	55½	55	55⅜	-⅛
	24	25	50	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
	37½	38	270	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+⅜
	88½	89	45	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	89½	88½	88½	.....
	35¼	35½	3,115	Am. Steel & Wire	35⅜	35⅝	35⅛	35⅜	-⅛
	74½	75	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	.....
	122⅜	122⅞	13,640	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122⅝	123	121¼	122⅝	-⅛
	25⅞	26	110	American Tin Plate	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	.....
	77	79⅝	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	-1⅛
	93¼	93½	2,730	American Tobacco	92⅝	93⅝	92⅜	93⅜	-⅛
	45½	45¾	420	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45	.....
	42½	44	16	Ann Arbor pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
	27½	27⅝	5,480	At., T. & S. F.	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	.....
	70¼	70⅝	3,320	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	.....
	71⅛	71⅝	1,450	Baltimore & Ohio	71¼	71⅞	71⅛	71⅝	-⅛
	79½	80	510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79	79	78	79	-⅛
	56⅞	57⅛	9,245	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56⅝	57¼	56⅜	57	+⅜
	49½	49½	200	Canada Southern	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	.....
	27½	27⅝	380	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	.....
	125⅜	125⅞	2,400	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125½	126	125¼	125⅝	-⅜
	10⅝	11⅛	10	Chicago Great West.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛	.....
	32½	34	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30½	32¼	30½	32½	+1½
	88	83⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83	83	83	83	-⅛
	22	23	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22½	22¾	22½	22⅝	+⅛
	113⅝	113⅞	3,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113⅜	114	113⅜	113⅝	+⅛
	162	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	+⅛
	106⅝	106⅞	980	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅜	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+⅛
	9⅞	10	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
	34⅞	35¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	35½	35	35	-⅝
	42	42½	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	-⅜
	174	175	1,540	Consolidated Gas	172¼	174½	172¼	174	+1
	25½	26	2,700	Con. Tobacco Co.	25½	26	25½	26	+⅛
	77	78	140	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	-⅛
	112	114	200	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113	113	113	-⅛
	33¼	33⅝	50	Erie 1st pf.	33¼	33¼	32¼	33¼	.....
	34½	34⅝	1,025	Federal Steel	34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	+⅛
	66	66	197	Federal Steel pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+⅜
	139	140	400	General Electric	138⅝	140	138⅝	140	+¾
	52½	53	50	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
	152½	153½	49	Great Northern pf.	152½	153	152½	153	.....
	12⅞	13	100	Hocking Valley	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	-⅛
	62⅝	62⅞	100	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅜	62¾	62⅜	62⅝	.....
	116½	117½	200	Illinois Central	117¼	117¾	117	117	+⅛
	22¼	23	200	International Paper.	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22½	.....
	66	66½	375	Internat. Paper pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66	66	.....
	28½	29⅜	100	Internat. Power	29⅛	29⅝	29¼	29¼	.....
	18⅝	19½	100	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	-⅜
	32	36½	413	K. C. Southern pf.	30	30	30	30	-3⅜
	97	100	10	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
	60	63	100	Long Island	61	61	61	61	.....
	71½	71⅝	900	Louisville & Nashville	71⅝	72	71⅝	72	+⅛
	91½	92	2,040	Manhattan Elevated.	91¼	92¼	91¼	92	+⅛
	153¾	155	20	Met. Street Railway.	155	155	155	155	.....
	3	3⅜	25	Mexican National ctfs	3	3	3	3	.....
	56¼	56	300	Minn. & St. Louis.	56¼	56¾	55⅝	55⅝	-1
	56½	58½	500	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	57	57	57	57	-1
	51	51⅛	11,114	Missouri Pacific	50⅝	51¼	50⅝	51	+⅛
	37½	38	100	Mobile & Ohio.	37½	37¾	37½	37½	-1⅛
	29¼	30¼	700	National Biscuit Co.	31⅞	31⅞	31¼	31½	.....
	82	85⅞	25	Nat. Bis. Co. pf., ex d.	86	86	86	86	.....
	17½	18⅞	100	National Lead Co.	18	18	18	18	+1
	25½	26¼	300	National Steel	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25¼	-⅛
	46¼	47	100	National Tube Co.	46½	46½	46½	46¾	+⅛
	92⅜	92⅞	797	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	.....
	134⅝	135½	5,529	New Jersey Central	134⅝	135¼	134⅝	135	+1⅜
	120	130	25	New York Central	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	.....
	21¼	21½	100	N. Y. Ont. & West.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+¼
	33¾	34	210	Norfolk & Western	34	34	34	34	.....
	74¾	76	13	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
	15	15½	1,100	North American	15	15	15	15	-⅛
	51¼	51½	2,400	Northern Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51½	+⅛
	69	71¼	220	Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71½	71⅜	71⅝	+⅛
	31½	32¼	200	Pacific Mail	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+⅛
	129⅜	130½	1,060	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¼	129½	129¼	129½	+⅛
	95	95⅞	14,665	People's Gas, Chicago	96	96	95	96	-⅛
	39½	40	200	Pressed Steel Car	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	-⅛
	16¾	17	200	Reading	17	17	17	17	.....
	59⅜	60	8,230	Reading 1st pf.	59½	60⅝	59½	60	+1⅛
	28¾	29	100	Reading 2d pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	.....
	53	54	25	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
	7⅞	7⅞	700	St. J. & G. I.	7	7⅞	7	7½	+⅛
	45⅝	46½	1,714	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	43	46½	43	46½	+3½
	15½	16½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅝
	34¼	34¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	.....
	12	12	100	St. Louis Southw.	12	12	12	12	-¼
	28	28	213	St. Louis Southw. pf.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	.....
	33⅜	33⅞	1,700	Southern Pacific	33¼	33½	33⅛	33⅜	-⅛
	11	11⅛	100	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	-⅛
	52	52½	610	Southern Railway pf.	52	52	51⅞	52	-⅛
	5	5⅜	50	Standard R. & T.	5	5	5	5	.....
	69¼	69½	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69¼	70	69½	69½	-1⅛
	14	14½	800	Texas Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	-⅛
	64	64½	145	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64⅜	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	-⅛
	58½	59	7,425	Union Pacific	58⅝	59¼	58⅝	59	-½
	76½	76½	481	Union Pacific pf.	76⅝	76½	76⅜	76½	+⅛
	45	47	22	United States Express	47	47	47	47	.....
	68¼	68⅜	325	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	-⅛
	30½	31½	510	United States Rubber.	31	31	30¾	30¾	.....
	6¾	7¼	100	Wabash	7	7	7	7	-⅛
	80¼	80⅝	11	Western Union Tel.	80⅝	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	.....
	23⅜	24⅛	500	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24⅝	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+⅛
	14	14½	100	Wisconsin Central	14	14	14	14	-⅛
	38¼	39	450	Wisconsin Central pf.	38¾	38¾	38	38	-½
	Sales.		115,769						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,110	Am. Steel & Wire	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35⅜
10,150	Am. Sugar Ref.	122⅝	122⅞	122	122⅞
640	Am. Tobacco	93	94	92⅝	93½
410	A., T. & S. F.	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
1,080	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
500	Balt. & Ohio	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
8,220	Brklyn. R. T.	57⅛	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞
140	Central of N. J.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136½
40	Ches. & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½
1,680	C., B. & Q.	125⅝	126	125¼	125½
1,080	C., M. & St. P.	113⅝	114⅛	113⅝	113⅝
30	C., R. I. & P.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½
160	Con. Tobacco	25½	26⅛	25½	26
50	Federal Steel	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
210	Louis. & Nash.	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅝
2,140	Manhattan	91¼	92½	91¼	92
420	Mo. Pacific	50¾	51¼	50¾	51
10	National Lead	17½	17¾	17½	17½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21¼	21	21¼
180	Northern Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
5,250	People's Gas	95⅝	96	94⅞	95⅞
4,140	Reading 1st pf.	59½	60¼	59½	90
130	Southern Pacific	33½	33½	33⅜	33½
580	Penn. C. & I.	69⅞	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
1,010	Union Pacific	58⅜	59⅜	58⅝	59
110	Union Pacific pf.	76⅝	76⅞	76⅜	76½
120	U. S. Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝

39,580

Bond.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s	r., w. is.	103⅞	104⅝
2s	c., w. is.	103⅞	104⅝
3s	r., 1918-.109	109⅝	109¾
3s	c., 1918-.109	109¾	109¾
3s	1918, sm.	109	110
4s	r., 1907-.115	115¾	115¾
4s	c., 1907-.115	115¾	115¾
4s	r., 1925-.133	134	134
4s	c., 1925-.133	134	134
5s	r., 1904-.112½	113¼	113¼
5s	c., 1904-.112½	113¼	113½
D. C.	3-65s-.120	..	..
Adams Exp.		122	128
Alb. & Sus.		195	..
Alle. & W.		115	..
Am. Coal		145	175
Am. C. Oil		33	34
Am. C. Oil pf		88½	90½
Am. D. Tel.		25	29½
Am Exp.		155	158
Am. Ice Co.		33¾	34
Am. I. C. pf.		66	69
Am. L. Co.		10	10½
Am. M. Co.		4½	5
Am. Sp. M		1¼	1½
Am. S. H. Co		..	19¾
Am. S. H. Co. pf.		66	67½
Am. S. R. pf.		116	118
Am. T. & C.		52¾	53
Am. Tob. pf.		122	133
Ann Arbor		18	18
B. A. L. pf.		106	..
B. Un. Gas.		168	174
B., R. & P.		67½	71½
B., R. & P. pf.		105	115
B., C. R. & N.		124	..
Can. Pac.		89¾	89⅞
Cap. Tract.		..	103½
C. & E. Ill.		..	96¼
C. & E. I. pf.		120	125
C. G. W. pf. A		71	72½
C., I. & L. pf		53	55
C., M. & St. P. pf.		171½	173
C., St. P., M. & Om.		114	116
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		..	180
C., T. & Tr. pf		32	33
C., C. C. & St. L.		53¾	59
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.		106	108½
C., L. & W.		26	30
C., L. & W. pf.		64	68
Clev. & P.		182	..
C. F. & I. pf		117	120¾
Col. South.		6¼	6⅝
C. S. 2d pf.		16	17
Col. & H. C. & I.		14½	16
Com. Cable.		165	180
Consol. Coal		45	..
D., L. & W.		177½	179½
D. & R. G.		19	19¼
D. & R. G. pf.		67	67½
D. M. & Ft. D.		13	15
Eighth Av.		375	425
Erie		10⅞	11¼
Erie 2d pf.		15½	17
Ev. & T. H.		42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.		80	84
Glu. Sug. pf.		90	90¼
H. B. Claflin.		103	..
Homestake		70	75
Ill. Cent.		1.100	..
Int. Silver		4	4½
Iowa C. pf.		42	46
Joliet & Chi.		175	..

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,857,737, against $9,674,770 in the preceding week and $7,460,313 in the corresponding week last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise from this port have aggregated $377,396,880, against $291,224,904 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.08
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.17	.18
Bullion	.05	.03
Caledonia	.56	.59
Challenge Con.	.27	.29
Chollar	.16	.16
Confidence	.81	.88
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.15	.16
Gould & Curry	.17	.16
Hale & Norcross	.20	.22
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.04	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.11	.12
Ophir	.56	.56
Overman	.08	.07
Potosi	.22	.24
Savage	.10	.11
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.37	.38
Standard	4.15	4.10
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.14	.14
Union Con.	.21	.21
Utah Con.	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.32	.34
Silver bars	61½	61¼
Mexican dollars	48¾@49¼	48¾@49¼
Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44½	44¾	44¾	45⅛
Alamo	12⅜	18¼	12½	13
Argentum	26	27	26½	27
Anaconda	47½	48	48	48¾
Anchoria	90	100	80	100
Bankers	14	19	14	19
Battle Mountain	29¼	29⅝	29½	30
Blue Bell	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅝
C. C. Con.	13	13½	13	13½
C. C. C. & M.	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
Columbine Victor	15¼	15⅝	15	15½
Dante	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Damon	19⅜	20	19½	20⅛
Elkton	163	164	162	162½
El Paso	43	44	43⅝	43⅞
Findlay	13⅜	13½	13	13½
Golden Fleece	25	28	26	28
Gibson	27	30	27	28½
Gold King	125	130	125	127
Gold Knob	14	14½	14	14¼
Gold Coin	550	750	550	..
Garfield	7	8½	7	6½
Gold Sovereign	5¾	9⅞	9¾	10
Gould	35½	40½	39½	39¾
Hart	17⅜	18	17½	17½
Ingham	19½	19⅝	19½	20
Isabella	110½	116¼	114½	118
Independence Con.	63	64	63⅞	66
Jackpot	50	57	50	56
Keystone	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
Lexington	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞
Mount Rosa	70	83	70	70
Matoa	29½	31¼	31	31¾
Mary Cashen	20	21

Head of a "Relief Administration" Charged with Forgery.

Advertised for Canvassers—Says He Intended to Send Half the Receipts to India.

Charles Seaton, a young Englishman, living at 106 West Seventy-third Street, was arrested at 5 P. M. yesterday at his office, 71 Wall Street, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, charging him with forgery under Section 514 of the Penal Code.

Leander T. Chamberlain, Room 13, Bible House, is the complainant. He represents the India Relief Association, which is credited with having raised a quarter of a million dollars by subscription for the famine-stricken natives of India.

Mr. Chamberlain was visited by Seaton about a month ago. The young man represented that he was desirous of writing up the work that the Association had done in a monthly magazine, and requested the loan of a number of cuts illustrating the condition of the starving people of India. Mr. Chamberlain lent him the cuts and later saw them printed on a showcard which announced that a dramatic and musical entertainment for the benefit of "India's Starving Millions" would be given by the "National India Relief Administration" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Monday evening, Sept. 17. Mr. Chamberlain learned from the hotel management that Seaton had made arrangements to engage the reception room on the night in question. He had paid no deposit, however, and merely had an option on it. It was also learned that Seaton had engaged Suite 16 at 71 Wall Street, and that he had been advertising for canvassers. The letter-heads of the "Relief Administration" gave the Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street, as the depository, and the officers as: President, Mrs. Amelie Compton Swift, 136 East Eighteenth Street; Secretary, Mrs. Charles B. Dibb, 166 West Seventy-third Street; Treasurer, Mrs. James D. Irwin, 380 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Capt. McClusky put Detective Sergt. Samuel Price on the case. Among those who responded to the advertisements for canvassers, was a young woman in the employ of the Detective Bureau. She reported that there were about six canvassers already employed, and that she was promised 20 per cent. of all her collections, and was to have a district in which no others could work.

It was a puzzling question for a time upon what charge Seaton could be arrested and held. The solution came when a visit was made to Mrs. Swift. On one of the circulars sent out by the "Relief Administration" was what purported to be her signature as President. Mrs. Swift explained that the signature had been taken from a reply she had sent to the Wall Street address, in which she had said she did not care to subscribe.

Armed with Mrs. Swift's affidavit that the signature was a forgery, Detective Price, accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain and Mrs. Swift, appeared before Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and a warrant was issued for Seaton's arrest. Besides taking Seaton into custody, Detective Price seized the original plates which Mr. Chamberlain had loaned to the young man and several thousand circulars, in which the misery of the starving people of India was described in most heart-rending style. The only bankbook found in Seaton's possession was one on the Bank of New Amsterdam, with a deposit of $40.

At the Bank of New York it was stated that no deposits had been received from Seaton. A number of checks were found in a desk, indorsed by Mrs. Irwin, as Treasurer, but she stated that she had acted as an officer of the concern under a misapprehension.

When questioned, Seaton said that he was acting in good faith. He was to have retained 50 per cent. of all subscriptions, and the remainder was to go to the Arch Relief Fund, in India. As yet he had sent no money to India.

Seaton, who will be arraigned in court to-day, has a short police record. He was arrested on June 1 of this year, charged with grand larceny by Frederick S. Howard of Warwasing, N. Y. He was handed over to the Constable of Ellenville, N. Y., and taken back there for trial. Seaton had been engaged by Howard as a tutor for his children. He had absented himself, and on his return found a letter discharging him. That night some fowling pieces and jewelry were stolen. Seaton confessed that he had committed the robbery for spite, showed where the stolen property was hidden, and was not prosecuted.

HUNT FOR BURGLAR MURDERERS.

Mayor of Pittsfield Offers $1,500 Reward for Their Capture.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The search for the burglars who yesterday morning shot and killed Miss May Fosburg, the twenty-four-year-old daughter of R. T. Fosburg, a Buffalo contractor, at the Pittsfield residence of the family, extended to-day to practically the whole of Berkshire County.

This morning the Mayor, in behalf of the city, announced that a reward of $1,500 would be paid for information which would lead to the apprehension of the three burglars, or $500 for the capture of any one of them. About 1,500 men were out the greater part of the night patrolling the country roads and mountains of the outlying districts. Several road, public and private, is guarded closely by special officers, constables, detectives, and citizens.

Arrangements were partially completed to-day for the funeral, which is to be held to-morrow forenoon. The Rev. S. C. V. Holmes, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, of which the dead girl was a prominent member, will officiate at the services. The body will be placed in a vault at the Pittsfield cemetery for a time, and later will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

Eastwood Found Guilty of Murder.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Aug. 21.—The jury which sat in the trial of Frederick Eastwood, charged with murdering Franklin E. Fenn, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree at 9:23 this forenoon. Sentence was deferred pending the filing of exceptions. Eastwood was married twelve years ago, but he had such an ungovernable temper that his wife left him last year, and came here to live. On Aug. 14, last year, Eastwood arrived in Middlebury and shot his wife and three of her relatives. His plea was insanity.

War Veterans Meet at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—The second annual corps assembly of the Spanish-American War Veterans of New York State is in convention here. The feature of the morning session was an address by the Rev. Father Chidwick, Chaplain of the Maine when that vessel was destroyed in Havana Harbor. He assured the veterans that Spain was responsible for the destruction of the ship.

Texas Men Fight Duel with Rifles.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Aug. 21.—Gabe and Cycero Copeland were instantly killed to-day in a duel with John and Charles Baker in Polk County. The men battled at twenty paces with rifles. Both the Bakers were badly wounded in the shoulders and groin and may die. A family quarrel caused the fight.

Dynamite Wrecks Ohio Court House.

MEDINA, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The county court house here was wrecked to-day by an explosion of dynamite, a large box of which was stored in the basement of the building. The janitor was injured, and several county officials badly shaken up. The dynamite had been placed in the base to be used as evidence in a criminal trial. Some waste paper near the box containing the dynamite caught fire and caused the explosion.

Northerners Aiding Southern Strike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, Va., to The Star says:

"It is generally accepted among Southern cotton mill men that the cotton mill men of New England who have been most seriously affected by the great increase of cotton mills in the South are aiding in the organization of the Southern employes. The mill owners in the South charge that this sudden interest in their employes is really a covert attack upon the Southern mills. The mill owners are opposing the organization, and several strikes here resulted in the North Carolina mills. One hundred and fifty union operatives who left the Erwin Cotton Mills, at Durham, are yet out. Union operatives at the Pearl Mills, at Durham, have decided not to strike for the present.

Yesterday's Business Confined to Flats and Dwellings—Results of Salesroom Dealings.

Porter & Co. have sold for B. G. Coles the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 21 by 100; also, for the estate of Matthew Byrnes, the three-story brick dwelling 29 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 16.8 by 100.

P. D. Benson has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the four-story brick building 475 Third Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, 25 by 50 by 85.

It is reported that the five-story apartment house known as the St. Albans, 349 and 351 West Fifty-eighth Street, has been sold to an investor. According to the records, the seller is Ella F. Dewey of Springfield, Mass., who took title to the property on Sept. 22, 1894.

Warren C. Crane reports that he has sold to John H. Metzler two lots on Valentine Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

Published reports to the effect that contracts will be signed within a few days for the purchase of a site for the proposed Woman's Hotel are denied by Charles D. Kellogg, Secretary of the Woman's Hotel Company. Several sites, Mr. Kellogg says, are under consideration in the territory bounded by Fourth Avenue and Broadway, Madison Square and Thirty-fourth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

967 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 155 feet east of Trinity Avenue, 15 by 110, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Baptist Home Mission Society $3,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Union Avenue, northwest corner of Dawson Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to L. Levy 7,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William W. Johnson and John Jardine, as trustees 25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction were down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 105 and 107 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,719.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 103 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,806.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 109 and 111 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 135 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two four-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $20,702.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Harrington, referee, 533 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 75, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,920; subject to another mortgage for $18,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Third Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 74 and 75.6; M. L. and Ernst of 56 Liberty Street, owners; Rudolph Werner of 1,973 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Ninety-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, 30 by 52; A. L. Brockway, Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., owner; Benson & Brockway of 55 Broadway, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 142 East Forty-first Street, for a four-story brick stable, 25 by 98; Joseph Boylston of 564 Third Avenue, owner and builder; J. H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick bank and studio building; Mary Mason Jones estate, owner; A. N. Allen of 35 East Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $7,200.

No. 328 East Seventy-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Joseph Hlavac of 1,567 Madison Avenue, owner; R. Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,250.

No. 133 First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Emma A. Wetterau, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 98 Watts Street, architect; cost, $800.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 225 feet east of West End Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; H. J. Davis of 256 West Seventy-first Street, owner; O. T. Mackey & Co. of 237 West Fiftieth Street, architects; cost, $300.

No. 1,410 Vyse Avenue, to a two-story frame church and dwelling; Immanu-El Congregation, premises, owner; L. L. Master, architect; cost, $50.

Washington Avenue, south side, 200 feet west of Main Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; P. J. L. De Roche, owner; H. T. Booth, architect; cost, $500.

No. 972 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Evadne Brady, owner; W. A. Brady, architect; cost, $50.

No. 729 Sixth Avenue, to a one-story frame hothouse; William H. Hart, owner; A. H. Guilbert, architect; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of J. F. Heinbockel of 96 Sands Street, Brooklyn, owner; W. H. C. Hornum, architect; cost, $850.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Aug. 21.

ARTHUR ST, e s, 150 ft n of William St, 25x87.6; Frank Del Balso to Angelina Coffi, (R S $2, mtg $5,000) $1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 107th St, 25x100; Herman Heilberg to Charles F. Eberle, (R S $10, mtg $25,000) 100

FOX ST, w s, 479 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; E. H. Steed to Frederick Schnaufer, (R S 25 cents, mtg $7,500) 1

HULL AV, s e s, 257.5 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; M. V. Dosh to Mary J. Kingston, (R S $1.50) 100

LEWIS ST, 37, 25x75; Barnett Eisenstein to Celia Jens, one-half part, (all liens, R S $1) 1

LOTS 115, 116, 120, 121, 129, 130, 134, and 135, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Irving N. Tompkins, Referee, to George P. Shirmer, (R S $6.50) 18.25

MADISON ST, 174, 25x100; Rachel Frank to Isaac Grossman 21,600

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 30 ft s of 103d St, 20.11x95; Joseph M. Phelbrick to A. J. Goddard, (R S $25, mtg $72,500) 1

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 441.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; M. V. Dosh to W. M. Lander, (R S $2) 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 426.3 ft n of 180th St, 40.3x120.2x62.3x113.11; Warren C. and Caroline E. Crane to John Metzler, (R S $3.50) $1

VYSE AV, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; Peter J. Stumpf to Marie Del Balso, (mtg $1,000, R S 50 cents) 1

WEST END AV, 615, 20x90; Charles F. Eberle to Mary W. Ray, (mtg $25,000, R S $9) 100

23D ST, 261 West, Maria Del Carmen; 24th St, 254 West; Santos Suarez De Carvajal and another to Banigno S. Suarez 44,000

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Grace A. Simmons to Emma L. Jacob, (R S $8, mtg $20,000) 1

129TH ST, 32 West, 21.6x99.11; B. G. Coles to Leonard Hyams, (R S $14.50) .. 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; also 137th St, s s, 130.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Catharine M. Mathews to Bernard French, (R S $6.50, all liens) 100

144TH ST, n s, 279.5 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Charles F. Kelley, executor, to Jacob Zitrin 7,050

156TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; Santo Severino to Fanny Long, (R S $1.50, mtg $3,000) 4,400

Recorded Leases.

MAIN ST, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av; Patrick Mullin to Christine Krumsick, 5 years 600

MONROE ST, 31, Harris B. Greenberg and another to Barnett Fish, 3 years... 2,600

347TH ST, 267 West; Mary E. Keeley to Fritz Ehrhardt and another, 5 years, $2,200 2,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BRADY, William H., and wife to Margaret S. Gibson; Bowery, e s, 43.6 ft n of Broome St; also Broome St, n s, 50.1 ft e of Orchard St, and property in Brooklyn, ½ part of all, 5 years $6,500

COHEN, Bernhard, to Sender Jarmulowsky; Canal St, n e corner of Ludlow, installments 8,000

DE FABER, Elizabth, and others to J. Oswald Jimenis; Hudson St, 467, 2½ years 500

DEL BALSO, Marie and Frank, to Peter J. Stumpf; Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 2 years 800

DELMOUR, Mary A., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 7th Av, 2,187, 3 years 30,000

EBERLE, Charles F., to Helen H. Mayer; Columbus Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 107th St, 1 year 8,500

GODDARD, Alphens J., to Emeline S. Philbrick; Manhattan Av, e s, 30 ft s of 103d St, demand 10,000

GODDARD, Alphens J., to Mabel Sluice; Manhattan Av, e s, 30 ft s of 103d St, 3 years 31,250

HOLDERMANN, Frederick, to Emilie Schneider; Morris Av, widened, n e corner of 149th St, 2 years 1,000

HYAMS, Leonard, to Sarah G. Coles; 32 West 129th St, 1 year 8,000

KRUMSICK, Christine, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Main St, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, saloon lease, demand 575

LARCHAN, Jacob, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 23 Clinton St, 1 year 14,000

METZLER, John H., to Warren C. Crane; Valentine Av, e s, 426.3 ft n of 180th St, 2 years 3,000

PACHER, Conrad O., to Edmund B. O'Connell; Union Av, s e corner of 160th St, 1 year 515

PALMER, Ellen A., to Charles Thomsen; 532 East 17th St, ½ year 300

SCANLON, Michael J., to Irving Savings Institution; 16th St, n s, 60 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 1,000

SPALLONE, Salvatore, to Henry Jaeger; 124th St, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 6,500

SLATTERY, Joseph, and wife to T. Emory Clocke, executor, &c.; Lot 192, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest, 3 years 2,700

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Reuben Grunauer; 121 and 123 Avenue C, 1 year 8,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to the German Savings Bank; Avenue C, w s, 20 ft s of 8th St, 1 year 40,000

WIRTH, Jacob, to the Dollar Savings Bank; 169th St, n e s, 40.2 ft s e of Barretto St, 1 year 5,000

WIRTH, Jacob, to the Dollar Savings Bank; 169th St, n e s, 60.2 ft s e of Barretto St, 1 year 5,000

WIRTH, Jacob, to the Dollar Savings Bank; 169th St, n e s, 80.2 ft s e of Barretto St, 1 year 5,000

ZITRIN, Jacob, to German Savings Bank; 144th St, n s, 280.5 ft e of 8d Av, new line, 1 year 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

HOEHN, Katie, to Mary Schuck $14,000

FREY, Amelia, to Max S. Korn ..... Nom.

COLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to John A. Weekes, Jr. ....

MORGAN, Willett D., and another, executors, &c., to Clinton F. Morgan ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Amelia L. Wents 4,000

ZAHN, Ida, to Franz Zahn ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

FOREST AV, e s, 215 ft s of Rock St, 100x100; Stanley A. Dennis against James C. Croviel, owner and contractor. $3,100

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 96th St, 56.8x95; Joseph Kessler against Richard Sentner, owner; Adelson & Slone, contractors 1,425

MARION AV, s s corner of 196th St, 50x100; Overbaugh-Camp Company against George MacGregor, owner; John Fife, contractor 311

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; Alberene Stone Company against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor. 110

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; the Alberene Stone Company against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor 2,038

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; the Staines, Peck & Taber Company against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor 351

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; Hell Brothers against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor 598

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; Max Walther against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor 1,065

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; George B. Raymond & Co. against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor. 177

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; Frederick Schnaufer against George W. Flagge, owner and contractor 1,729

WASHINGTON AV, 1,570, and 746 to 750 Wendover Av; Israel Schkolnik against Isaac Hart, owner; Frank Ernst, contractor 13

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of Wales Av, 88.7x88.5x53.6x112.7; Kingston & Delaney against Albert M. Ohagon, owner and contractor 60

147TH ST, 337 West; Hiram C. Kroh against John Glass, Jr., owner and contractor 75

15TH ST, 31 to 35 West; the Fire-proof Door Company against William Christie and Peter Dooley, owners and contractors 550

20TH ST, 23 East; Teofel Kaseleszienski against Caroline Brinley, owner; A. G. Schler, contractor 45

20TH ST, 43 East; Teofel Kaseleszienski against Caroline Brinley, owner; A. G. Schler, contractor 45

100TH ST, 152 to 160 West; T. Frederick Jackson against Clarence G. Taylor, owner and contractor 262

138TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 447x200 x 139th St; Henry Turno & Co. against Dorothea Welbel and Marie M. Muller, owners; Peter Muller, owner and contractor 3,970

139TH ST, 857 to 871 East; M. Manassa against William Rankin, owner; Gulfoy & Partridge, contractors 137

156TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; John J. Rell against Charles Fyfe, owner and contractor 177

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 55, and 59 Roosevelt St; Title Guarantee and Trust Company with Moses Blank $2,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 148th St, 99.11x100; Davis Brown and another against Jacob Bartscherer and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Heath & Stewart.

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 97.6x100.5; Joseph Kinzig and another, by guardian, &c., against George Stolz, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, F. J. Nekarda.

ST. ANN'S AV, s e corner of 158th St, 100x90; Louis and John Brandt against Louis A. Schneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ellkman & Seybel.

SUFFOLK ST, 84; Valentine Gumprecht against Dora and Simon Stein, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser.

TIFFANY ST, w s, 231.3 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; Julia Jahn against Simon Straaberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Rapp.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 150.4 ft s of 171st St, 50.2x156x irregular, two actions; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Michael M. Keahin and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

13TH ST, n s, 348 ft n w of 6th Av, 20.6x103.3x irregular; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Margaret V. Smith and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

4th ST, n s, 206 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.5, two actions; Edward L. Clarkson, administrator, &c., against Lizzie Kinkel and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

48TH ST, 341 East; Mehry R. Loeb against Max Brand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Werthelmer & Duffy.

163D ST, n s, 25 ft w of Jackson Av, 50x86.4, two actions; Walter Seaman against Howard Martin and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, H. Overington.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE EMPIRE STAY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Murray received an execution for $1,424 against the Empire Stay Company of 525 Broome Street in favor of the Hope Webbing Company for merchandise and money loaned. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he found the place closed and was informed that it had been closed for several days past. The business was started in 1891 by Mrs. Oscar Lublin and was incorporated on June 16, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. The company manufactured dress stays.

Out of Town.

MARY L. BROCKWAY.—Mary L. Brockway, a Saratoga chiropodist, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in Utica, with debts amounting to $17,146.24 and assets $695.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

NATHAN PASSMAN.—Nathan Passman, wood turner, at 310 to 316 East Seventy-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,682 and nominal assets of $16,181, consisting of debts due from three persons for work, for which bonds and mortgages were given. The debts were contracted in 1898 and 1899, and are principally for lumber, materials, borrowed money, and wages. There are thirty-three creditors. Mr. Passman began business in 1892 as a cabinetmaker and manufacturer of interior woodwork for buildings.

SAMUEL EINHORN.—Samuel Einhorn, cutter, at 50 West Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,795 and assets of $450. The assets consist of debts due, $240; rebate on a liquor license, $185, and stock of wines, &c., $5. He also has the fixtures and appurtenances of a restaurant and saloon at 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, but they are covered by a chattel mortgage in favor of George Ringler & Co., brewers, for $1,600, and they are put in the schedules as value unknown. Mr. Einhorn has been in the cloak line for several years, and on May 1 took the saloon and restaurant at 138 and 140 East Fifty-seventh Street, but it did not prove profitable, and it was closed up some weeks ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BALCH, John—F. Leffler $145

BRUSH, Lucania—L. O. Freeman 51

BRUNNER, Alfred A.—C. A. Lightiupe 424

BATTON, John, and Mary McNamee—Hamilton Bank of New York 680

BUMP, William M., and John W. Horton—Thomas J. Connors 121

BRINCKLEY, Robert A., Louis C. Whiton, and Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Bank of Jamaica 251

CROSBY, C. Fred—Edgar S. Fernald 81

COLLINS, Charles W.—the Barber Asphalt Paving Company 225

DAVISON, Charles G., Louis C. Whiton, and Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Bank of Jamaica 525

DAVISON, Charles G., Louis C. Whiton, and Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Bank of Jamaica 149

DUNPHY, James J., John J. Gorman, and William H. Vaughan—the People, &c. 800

EMPIRE STAY COMPANY—Hope Webbing Company 1,424

FARLEY, Richard S.—F. Dobson 301

GLUCK, Solomon, Sual Solomon, and Bernhard Lindner—the People, &c. 300

HUNTINGTON, H. N., Louis C. Whiton, and Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Bank of Jamaica 298

HAYES, Thomas F., Louis C. Whiton, and Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Bank of Jamaica 123

KAHN, Isidor—N. Silverstein 27

LATHAM, George—J. G. Hardy 327

LAWLOR, James—Magnolia Metal Company 3,787

MILLER, J. Bleecker, Louis C. Whiton, and Lyman L. Settel—Bank of Jamaica. 451

McELWEE, Alexander—Produce Exchange Trust Company, costs 63

McANANNY, William H.—I. Picker and others 193

JORDAN, Henry W., Louis C. Whiton, and Woodhaven Junction Land Company—Bank of Jamaica 151

LIVERMORE, Daniel W., and Charles W. Rosenberger—A. T. Patrick 11

LEMROW, John C., Charles Repp, and Rollin C. Wooster—International Journal of Surgery Company 89

LUTKINS, Stephen H.—A. H. Dean 607

McGINNISS, John J.—W. K. Putnam and others 49

NIBLO, James—People, &c. 300

REIN, Heinrich, Charlotte V. Mandrich, and Benjamin Drucker—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c. 300

ROBUS, Dean R.—G. Hayes and others. 177

STEINERT, Horace W.—Bank of New Amsterdam 867

SROKA, Louis—F. Eckenroth and others, 5 judgments 658

SCHEUER, Simon—D. W. Dockle 217

TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York—Payne Company and others 2,821

VOLKMER, Catharine—J. B. Fitzgerald 30

WHITE, Thomas R.—James Curran Manufacturing Company 1,010

WHITE, Thomas R.—James Curran Manufacturing Company 1,010

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Aug. 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 68, Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings.

2477—In re J. F. Smith & Co.

2731—In re Eliza M. Pilzer.

Cases on discharge, adjourned from Aug. 15.

2217—George France.
2707—Charles Z. Birnbaum.
2328—Andrew A. Wood and Alexander G. Findlay.
326—Charles C. Mackubin.
2728—Adolph Peckeles.
2723—David Rosenfeld.
1325—George L. Kleitz.
2032—Anton Fuest.
2708—Horace E. Biddell.

Cases on discharge, returnable Aug. 22.

2694—Moses Silberman.
1746—Edward D. Ropes, Jr.
2700—George J. Wight.
2601—Wolf Bomzon.
2312—Sigmund Mann.
2729—James J. Casey.
2562—Catherine W. Arnheim.
2699—Catherine W. Arnheim.
2696—Benjamin F. Cregan.
2516—Moses M. Dykes.
1102—Robert M. Hahn.
2744—Percival J. Bernhard and Elizabeth Bernhard.
2459—George W. Falk.
2721—Sol Frankfurt and Max Frankfurt.
2690—Charles W. Dewes.
2717—Belle Stokes.
2302—Cuno Musbach.
434—James E. Sherwood
1291—Sarah Cohn.
2680—Ignatz Reisman.
2212—Samuel Cohen and Benjamin Cohen.

Cases under objection.

2211—Morris Levy, Charles Pincus, and Charles C. Levy.
2659—Jacob J. Rosenthal.
2636—George Hillen.
2062—William Machof.
2687—Elias Millman.
1465—Samuel Oliver.
2655—Michael Barner.
2598—Louis Summer.
1960—William H. Bard.

Motion calendar—

2797—John A. Hynes.
321—Jasper H. Singer.
754—Augustus Mayers.
1960—William H. Bard.
1782—Philip Schwitzer.
1384—Joseph Jordan.
1498—Amelia A. Meyers.
2717—Belle Stokes.
788—Frederick C. Cannon.
2784—George T. Higgins.
1721—Abraham Popkin.
1837—William T. Hotchkiss and George M. Willcox.
754—Augustus Mayers.
1733—Joseph M. Tobias.
2832—David Goldstein.
2840—Joseph T. Itelbaum
2708—Horace E. Biddell.
1608—Frank T. Neely.
2809—Wolf Zalkowitz.
1531—Amelia Heyman.
2030—Samuel Weintrout.
2243—Leopold Stern.
2826—Seeger & Guernsey Co.
429—Great Round World Pub. Co.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Adolf Prince vs. John Leonard—William E. Wyatt.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On board walk at Arverne Monday morning, a chamois bag with five finger rings. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Clark, Arverne Hotel.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PURCHASER OF CHEAP LOTS, BOUGHT bargain, unable to complete payments, will sell interest at half cost to avoid foreclosure; BUSINESS, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two competent girls; cook and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 747 9th Av., Briody's bell; no cards, unless fare paid.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a waitress; in flat; good cook; plain washing; city reference; car fare. 244 E. 44th St., 1st floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By single woman, references, as nurse for baby or sickly lady. M. K., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman as seamstress, and children's dresses; or by the day; city or country; best references. Pluss, 209 East 58th St., Bell No. 1.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl, as waitress; can take butler's place in private family; city or country; best city references. 850 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young American, 22, as coachman; sober, steady, honest; best of references; not afraid of work; country preferred. A. Hibberd, New Dorp, S. I.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man in private family; care of parlor floor; moderate wages. Barry, 1,280 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

PHILIPPINES-SOUTH AMERICA. — Refined, energetic young man, executive, business ability, some capital, ventures services; bonds if required; best references. C. H. G., Box 151 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

37 and 39 Liberty Street,

44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Knows and discovers all that can be known or discovered about a

Real Estate Title.

All that is unknowable and undiscoverable it insures against.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $5,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126-128 East 34th Street.

CORNER APARTMENT.

EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH; BUTLER'S PANTRY, SERVANTS' TOILET; ALL LIGHT ROOMS; HANDSOMELY DECORATED; ELEVATOR, ELECTRIC LIGHT. HALL SERVICE AND EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

66 East 77th St.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

Eight rooms; all light; perfectly appointed; every modern convenience; hall service.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE LORING.

Entrance 202 West 74th St. Fronting

Broadway, West 74th St. & Amsterdam Ave.

SIX AND SEVEN

large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply. FIRST CLASS SERVICE.

Apply on premises or

J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY TO LET.

FOR RENT. NUTLEY, N. J., 45 MINUTES.

Refined, attractive home of 11 rooms, parlor, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, and laundry on first floor; Cabot stained shingle house; five minutes' walk of station; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent, $550. Illustrated circular.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR RENT NUTLEY, N. J.

45 MINUTES VIA ERIE RAILROAD.

Several very attractive houses; well shaded lawns; golf and field clubs; excellent wheeling; rent $300 to $600; stables. Illustrated circular.

JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

RIVERCLIFF-ON-HOUSATONIC FOR SALE.

Grand Estate of 150 acres; mile and a half of water front; homestead; gardener's house; stables; extensive lawns; rare trees; meadows; woodlands; on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn. Also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., 5th Ave. Hotel.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent—Store and Basement

232 Canal St.,

with frontage on Walker St. Engineer on premises.

BOARDERS WANTED.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE couple with attractive second floor room, marble bathroom adjoining, and board for $25 per week. WEST SIDE, 1,269 Broadway.

18TH ST., 108 WEST.—For family of four; every accommodation; second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

36TH ST.—55 WEST.

Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

AN ELDERLY MARRIED COUPLE DESIRES to permanently rent two rooms in a private house, with board; private family; location 110th to 125th St., west of Lenox Av. G. R. DAVIS, 56 Liberty St.

JOHN G. STEAD, Auctioneer

Hackensack, N. J.

THIR

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .70¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .36
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.20
Cotton, middling ..... .10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .09⅝
Sugar, granulated 6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .43
Beef, family 11.25
Beef hams 20.00
Tallow, prime ..... .04 7-16
Pork, mess 12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. ..... .07⅝
Lard, prime 7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 16.50
Butter, Western creamery ..... .21½

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67⅝@72⅝c; No. 2 red, 74@74¼c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 24½@25c; good feeding barley, 37c; fair to choice malting, 41@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.38; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $3.85@3.95; mess pork, per barrel, $10.60@10.75; lard, per 100 lb, $6.70@6.72½; short ribs, sides (loose), $6.90@7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover-contract grade, $9.

COTTON.—The opinions of the cotton trade again yesterday were at sixes and sevens much of the time, with the result that the course of the market was erratic, with the bulls and bears in control by turns. The market began the day fairly steady in tone, with prices on near months 3 to 4 points higher, following a firmer ruling of English markets than discounted and a continuation of abnormally light receipts at interior towns and the ports. The far months, on the other hand, opened 2 points lower under brisk general selling, which was founded on rumors that the Atlantic States drought had been broken by drenching rains, the latter being exceptionally heavy in the Carolinas. The late forenoon and midday hour were devoted to preparations for the Government report, due at 1 P. M. Before this was received, January climbed to 8.07, with other months showing corresponding firmness. The bureau's summary did not meet the expectations of the bulls, however, and the excited selling of long stuff which followed the Government's announcement carried prices back 40 points. A favorable weather forecast helped to undermine bull convictions at that time. Nevertheless the market again turned firm later in the session on fresh buying by the shorts. The close was steady, with prices 3 points lower to 5 points higher. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged at 10c for middling uplands and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 455 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston firm, ¼c up, at 9¾c; New Orleans steady, 9 15-16c; Mobile nominal at 9c; Savannah steady at 9¼c; Charleston quiet and steady at 8½c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk quiet at 9¾c; Baltimore nominal, at 10¼c; Augusta quiet at 9⅝c; Memphis steady at 9¾c; St. Louis steady at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.14	9.12	9.05	9.06@9.06
September	8.79	8.85	8.74	8.78@8.80
October	8.62	8.70	8.58	8.66@8.67
November	8.51	8.61	8.47	8.54@8.55
December	8.47	8.58	8.42	8.51@8.52
January	8.46	8.57	8.42	8.52@8.53
February		8.46	8.45	8.53@8.55
March	8.49	8.60	8.46	8.55@8.57
April				8.56@8.57
May	8.51	8.60	8.47	8.57@8.58
June	8.51	8.60	8.52	8.58@8.60

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21, 4:00 P. M.—Spot cotton, small demand; prices higher; American middling fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5⅝d; middling, 5 21-32d; low middling, 5 17-32d; good ordinary, 5 13-32d; ordinary, 5 7-32d. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 8,000 bales, including 1,900 bales of American. Futures opened steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clauses, August, 5 28-64d sellers; August and September, 5 14-64d buyers; September and October, 4 62-64d sellers; October and November, 4 52-64d buyers; November and December, 4 47-64@4 48-64d sellers; December and January, 4 44-64@4 45-64d sellers; January and February, 4 42-64@4 43-64d sellers; February and March, 4 41-64d sellers; March and April, 4 40-64 sellers; April and May, 4 39-64 buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	77⅞	78	76 15-16	78¼
October				78⅝
December	79⅝	79⅞	79¼	79⅞
Corn—				
September				44¼
December	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
May	40⅝	40¾	40⅜	40⅜
Lard—				
August				$7.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				72⅜
September	72	73	72	72⅞
October	72½	73⅜	72¼	73⅜
Corn—				
August				40
September	39	39⅝	39	39¼
October	38	38⅜	38	38⅜
Oats—				
August	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜
September	21⅝	22⅛	21⅞	22
October	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜
Lard—				
September	$6.72½	$6.72½	$6.70	$6.70
October	6.75	6.77½	6.75	6.75
Ribs—				
September	7.02½	7.02½	6.95	6.95
October	6.95	6.97½	6.90	6.90
Pork—				
September	11.15	11.15	10.92½	10.92½
October	11.20	11.20	11.00	11.00

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT — Export business developed on a large scale again yesterday and put the speculative market on a higher basis by driving shorts to cover in the last hour. Previous to this action of the room, dullness had been the rule, with prices irregular, one moment being comparatively firm and the next showing positive signs of heaviness. The foreign new was of an irregular nature, English markets showing ½@¾d decline, while at Paris there was an advance of 10 to 20 points, and at Berlin ⅛ mark rise. Antwerp closed partly ½d lower. World's stocks of wheat, according to Bradstreet's, showed an increase for the week of 2,977,000 bushels, all but 500,000 bushels of which was in the country. Foreign houses early in the day traded a little on both sides of the market. At the immediate opening here, prices were about on the previous night's level, not moving much in either direction. Quotations of cash sales, free on board, Atlantic ports, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c, to arrive; No. 2 hard Manitoba, 82c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79½c, all to arrive. FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@3.85; Winter patents, $3.75@4; Spring clears, $2.75@3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@2.80; no grade, $1.90@3.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; quoted: fair to good, $3.25@3.35; choice to fancy, $3.50@3.80. CORNMEAL—Steady; quoted: kiln-dried, $2.45@2.55, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Quiet; quoted: fine white and yellow, 90@95c; coarse, 87@88c. FEED—Steady; quoted: Spring bran, spot, $16.25@16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.20; Spring bran, milk, $16.50@16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@18.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 68¾@68⅞c; August, 68c; September, 66¼c; December, 67¼c. No. 3 red, 66¼@66¾c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39c; August, 38⅝c; September, 37½c; December, 33⅝c; year, 33⅝c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21½c; August, 21½c; September, 21¼c; December, 23c. No. 2 white, 25¼@26c.

DULUTH, Aug. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77⅛c; September, 76c; December, 77½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¼c; September, 74¼c; December, 75½c. No. 2 Northern, 72⅝c; No. 3, Spring, 69¼c. Oats—23½@23¾c. Corn—39c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 21.—Wheat—August, 72¾c; September, 72@72⅛c; December, 73⅜c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74¾c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2, 71¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾@73¼c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 51@51½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49@50c; sample, 35@49½c.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.25@13.25; family, $14.50@15.25; short clear, $13.75@15.00. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firmly held; bacons, 7¼c; 120 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¼c; rips, 7⅞c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¼@9½c; 14 lb, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled hams steady, 10½@10¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; 6 7-16c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Steady, $7.10; city lard steady, $6.50@6.60; refined lard steady, South America, $8; Continent, $7.35; Brazilian kegs, $9.15; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6 7-16@6¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 7⅛@7⅜c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 67s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 36s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 34s 9d. Hams—Short rib, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 41s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 44s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 44s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, strong, 51s; American finest colored, strong, 52s.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was a narrow one yesterday, so far as fluctuations were concerned; yet the volume of business was very fair. Most of the selling, however, was by concern recognized as the head and front of the bear interest. This firm, a Broad Street house, freely met the demand on the opening call, selling 15,000 bags to a scattered buying interest, which made the entire transactions of the call. Otherwise the market was predisposed to quietude. Sales for the remainder of the forenoon were but 2,000 bags, and for the entire session the transactions were 89,750 bags. Following the opening there was an easier feeling, chiefly owing to unsatisfactory later cables from Havre; the 3 P. M. cable reported a decline of ¼@¾f. At the same time the bears had the advantage of heavy receipts at Rio and Santos, (78,000 bags in two days,) small warehouse deliveries in this country, (6,533 bags,) and an uninteresting spot market. Under these conditions the market eased off 5@10 points from the opening prices. There was a partial rally late in the session. Closed steady 5 points lower to 5 points net higher. Spot coffee in the open market, after ruling dull and heavy, closed more or less nominal on the basis of 9¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice less. We note that the American visible supply is still increasing, being now 774,238 bags against 1,236,338 bags last year.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				7.30@7.30
September	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
October	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.35@7.40
November	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.40@7.45
December	7.50	7.55	7.45	7.40@7.45
January	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.45@7.50
February	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50@7.55
March	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.50@7.55
April	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.55@7.60
May	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.60@7.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market barely steady; good average Santos, 7¢200; receipts, 56,000 bags, (2 days;) stock, 777,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ¼@¾ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ⅛ pfennig lower; sales, 25,000 bags. Havre—Opened irregular, ¼f lower; at 12 M., advanced ¼f; at 3 P. M., irregular; December declined ¼f; other months declined ½f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 13,000 bags; January, 48.75; February, 49; March, 49.25; April, 49.50; May, 49.75; June, 50; July, 50.25; August, 48; September, 48; October, 48.25; November, 48.25; December, 48.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7¾00; stock, 186,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $11; lake copper ingot, 16⅝c; tin, $30.90; exchange lead, $4.25; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4⅛c; molasses, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits turpentine, 40@40½c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.60; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2; K, $2.55; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W. G., $2.80; W. W., $3.05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Turpentine—Nothing doing; unchanged; receipts, 108 casks. Resin firm; unchanged; receipts, 510 bbls. Crude turpentine easy; $1.30 and $2.30; receipts, 93 casks. Tar firm; $1.40; receipts, 640 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 21.—Spirits of turpentine nominal; 38c; receipts, 1,650 casks; sales, 40 casks; exports, 25 casks. Resin firm; A, B, W G, and W W, off c; receipts, 6,500 bbls; sales, 4,076 bbls; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 21.—Turpentine—Nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin quiet; unchanged; no sales.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½c; off-Summer yellow, 34@34½c; butter grades nominal; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; linseed, American, raw, 69c; American, boiled, 71c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 55@56c.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals at $5@$7.75; city-dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.25; lambs, $5@$6.50. HOGS—$5.60@$5.80; choice stable hogs, $5.85@$5.90.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day!

Leave Foot 22d St., North River, 9:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, 10:00 A. M. 4:00 P. M.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch, 12:30 P. M. 6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD.
SPECIAL EXCURSION
Sunday, August 26th,
Mauch $1.00 Round Trip Chunk
Glen Onoko (Children, 75c.) and Switchback

Special excursion train will leave as follows:
23d St. Ferry (Penn. R. R.)..... 7:55 A. M.
Cortlandt St. " ..... 8:15 A. M.
Dasbrosses St. " ..... 8:15 A. M.
Jersey City " ..... 8:35 A. M.

Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on special train at 50c. extra.

Tickets and information at Lehigh Valley offices or Depots. Gen'l Eastern office, 355 Broadway.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!
GLEN ISLAND
A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village. Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Daisy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15 P. M. So. 4th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 P. M. East 132d St., 9:30 and 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 9:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 132d St. and So. 4th St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 9:00, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. (10:00 P. M. Saturdays only). On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12:00 midnight.

All-Water Route to
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ABERDEEN, EDGEMERE AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M.
50c Round Trip

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 42d St. Pier..9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Trust Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 25th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. COLLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy25-1aw11wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors: NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 62 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.
For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Long Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:12 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAULSMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S.
N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, G. W. CUSHMAN Leave. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arr. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
EDGEWOOD INN Lve NY 7:30 AM, 7:30 PM; arr. 7 PM., 7:30 AM.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grands Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
THE INN AND COTTAGES.
Unexcelled Cuisine, Fine Orchestra, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Fishing and Sailing.
GOLF-GOLF-GOLF.
A. E. DICK.

THE HALCYON,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK
SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.
2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium. Shower baths, scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

COOK'S TOURS for LABOR DAY
Niagara Falls, Sept. 1.....3-day trip..$14.50
Thousand Islands, Sept. 1.....3-day trip..$14.50
St. Lawrence & Lakes, Aug. 31..4-day trip..$26.00
Bermuda, Aug. 30.....9-day trip..$37.50
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The Langham,
FIFTH AVE. and 53d St., New York.
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1st.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's grandest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.
C. E. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

WHERE TO DINE WELL.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 Park Place (off) to 25 Union Sq. A, à la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.
Holland House 5TH AVE., cor. 30TH ST. A la carte. Standard of excellence.
HOTEL PABST 42D ST. & BROADWAY. A. WOODMANSTEN INN Westchester, N. Y. A.
Terrace Garden 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 22d Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.
Clarendon Hotel 4th Ave. & 18th St. Ala. Table d'hote dinner, 50 & 75c
"Ye Old Tavern" 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Glen Island IDEAL DAY RESORT. A la carte. Famous Rhode Island Clambake.
Cable's Restaurant Midland Beach (S. I.) Shore dinners. Fine Restaur't, A.
Hotel Crescent, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland cars. A.
Hotel St. George, St. George, Staten Isl. Fine table d'hote dinner, 50c.
Standard Hotel, Central Bridge, Macomb's Dam, 154th St. A. la carte.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

540 WEST 153D STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CAECILIE ETTINGER, plaintiff, against MARY A. CANNON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 153d Street, distant 550 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of 153d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 99 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between 153d and 154d streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 25 feet; thence northerly again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue 99 feet and 11 inches to the southerly side of 153d Street and thence easterly along said southerly side of 153d Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 540 West 153d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1900.

BLOCH & ETTINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 540 West 153d St.:

West 153d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,255.09, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $213.79, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $99 and interest, and taxes for 1900 if a lien on or before the day of sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $21,000, with interest thereon from May 1, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, August 2, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.
au82aw3wW&F&au30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 25 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

167 WEST 117TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA BRUGNELLI and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 30th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in Section Number 7, Block Number 1902, as shown on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant ninety-five (95) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lenox Avenue, running thence northwardly, parallel with Lenox Avenue, but through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly along said middle line of the block twenty (20) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lenox Avenue and through a certain party wall, so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence eastwardly but along said northerly line of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900. ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.

ROBERT GRIER MONROE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 105 West 117th Street.

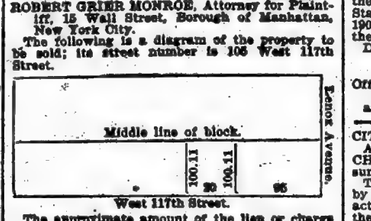

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,875.18, with interest from the 18th day of July, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $344.05, with interest from the 30th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $293.84 and interest.—Dated New York, July 31, 1900.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, Referee.
au1-2aw3wW&F&au22

534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five (325) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

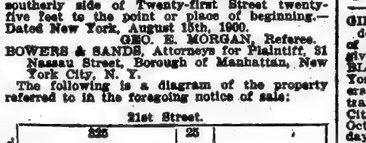

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,836.20.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au22-2aw3wW&F&s19

586 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Esq., auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with

SHOT WIFE, SLEW HIMSELF

Roeder, Deserted, Tried Murder, Then Committed Suicide.

FIRED ON HIS YOUNGEST SON

Once Prosperous Wine Merchant, Left Alone When Reverses Came, Sought Revenge on His Family.

August G. Roeder, once a prosperous wine merchant in this city, and in later years a real estate broker in a small way, and finally a negotiator in petty tradings with an office wherever he might be, killed himself with a pistol yesterday after twice wounding his wife and trying to kill their son Otto at 332 East Fourteenth Street. The tragic occurrence was the culmination of years of domestic bickering. The shooting was premeditated, as before calling on his wife, from whom he had separated by her wish, Roeder wrote a letter to the public accusing his wife of making his life a purgatory, and another of farewell to a married daughter.

Roeder, who was in his fifty-first year, was a native of Carlsruhe, Germany. He came to America when he was twenty-seven years old, with a small capital, and started a business in wines and liquors. He was then a bright, well-educated young man, with a tenor voice of excellent quality, and he was regarded as an acquisition by several singing societies of which he was a member. In 1877 he paid a visit to Germany and at Gensbach, Baden, he lost his heart to a girl of sixteen, Mary Becker, and married her. In after years he said that her mother, in consenting to the union, said, "I have never been able to control my daughter; perhaps Gustav may."

Roeder, by his own statement, was never master of his household. His wife ruled him with a rod of iron, he said, even when he prospered as a wine merchant in Fulton Street. When reverses came she was harsh with him, he declared. She was thrifty, however, and recently, when her husband was penniless, she had a snug sum laid by and was expecting to receive from Germany a maternal inheritance of about $6,000. Four children were born to the couple, Lena, now in Chicago; Mrs. Emma Frank of 36 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, whose husband is a fruit dealer in this city; Edward, who is seventeen years old, and a photographer, and Otto, twelve years old.

Gustav, as he was generally known, after disaster in the wine business dabbled in real estate transactions and traded in stores and saloons. A year ago the estrangement between husband and wife had reached such an acute stage that, although she allowed him to live at 41 St. Mark's Place, where she had a furnished-room house, she refused to cook his meals and tutored their sons to ignore him.

Mrs. Roeder three months ago sold out her interest in 41 St. Mark's Place to Emma Klotz and went to live with her sons in Sixtieth Street until early in July, when she moved to where she was shot. Here she took part of the basement for her own quarters, letting out the remainder of the house in lodgings. Her husband remained at 41 St. Mark's Place. Mrs. Klotz said last night that he was in a sad plight when his wife went away. He had no money and was poorly clad. He complained that his wife refused to aid him in any way, although about $400 was due him in a transaction in which he effected an exchange of two houses. He often exhibited a pistol and once said:

"I'll get square with my wife yet. See if I don't. Here I stand without a penny or a good suit of clothes and she has plenty of money."

Mrs. Klotz refrained from dunning Roeder until a week ago, when he owed her about $60. She suggested that he might move elsewhere and retain a shingle which he had put up in the basement window. He found a lodging at Adolph Stehle's hotel, at Seventh Street and First Avenue, and called daily at Mrs. Klotz's to see if there were any messages or letters for him. He also called on Christian Grassmann, a real estate agent at 20 East Ninth Street, with whom he had many transactions, and who in the Winter of 1899 had aided him with money and food.

Roeder called on Grassmann early yesterday afternoon and remained until 2 o'clock, an hour before he killed himself. He was despondent and desperate.

"Here I am," he said, "without a home and penniless. All that is left for me to do is to make away with myself. I have nothing to live for."

Grassmann reasoned with him and told him that if he plucked up courage all would come around right. Roeder left he went directly to his wife's home.

Otto Roeder, who is in the sixth class of the Fourteenth Street Public School, was the only witness of the shooting of his mother and the suicide of his father.

"Mother," he said, describing what took place, "was in the kitchen in the basement cleaning up, and I was sitting at a desk drawing a picture, when the door up stairs opened and he came down and walked in. He had written for $70, and he asked mother: 'Have you got that money for me?' Mother said: 'I have none for you,' and I went into the yard. I heard father and mother talking loud, and then she shrieked. I looked in the window of the kitchen and saw father with a pistol near mother. I cried out, 'Don't, don't, father,' and he turned and fired at me, but did not hit me. Mother and I screamed together, and I looked in the window and saw him fire at her three times, and then he fired at his own head and fell."

Policeman David J. Goss of the Fifteenth Precinct found Roeder dead on the floor, and near him a cheap five-chambered revolver with every cartridge exploded. His wife was trying to stanch a wound in his right temple with a pillow. She had been shot in the right forearm and the right shoulder, and was hysterical. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and will recover.

Roeder's body was taken to P. J. Stein & Co.'s undertaker's shop, at 19 First Avenue. In the pockets of the suicide were $4.75 in money, some trinkets, a sealed letter to his daughter Mrs. Frank, and an open letter to the newspapers, in which he wrote:

"My reason for shooting this woman is that for twenty-three years she made my life a hell. I was not able to endure it any longer. I determined on putting on her the burden I have borne.

"GUSTAV ROEDER."

The boy Otto was detained at the Fifth Street Station House until his brother Edward took him away. The boy spoke contemptuously of his father, and when asked if Roeder drank to excess, replied: "He was one of the first-class drinkers." This was denied by several persons who had no reason to shield the father. Mrs. Roeder's acquaintances and neighbors said she was an industrious woman, but her treatment of her husband was harsh to the extreme.

Ridiculous Names for Waifs Barred.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller sent a letter to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department yesterday, requesting him to refrain in future from giving waifs outlandish and peculiar names. Mr. Keller desired that names be taken from the City Directory, but did not wish the names of prominent families distributed among the indigent poor. Superintendent Blair in the recent warm weather named three waifs, respectively, Virginia Broiler, Joseph July, and Sarah Sweat. Another child, which was received during a storm, he named Rebecca Wet.

Miss Bott Identifies $4,000 Violin.

Miss Mary L. Bott, sister of Prof. Jean Joseph Bott, who owned the famous $4,000 Stradivarius violin, for the alleged theft of which Victor Fiechter, the violin dealer of Union Square was sentenced to imprisonment, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and identified the instrument as that owned by her dead brother. Others at headquarters who testified in the identification were John Fredericks, a repairer of musical instruments, and Bernard Findheimer of 159 East Seventieth Street, a musician who had played on the violin. Both were positive. Fiechter regarded the identification as vindication for himself. His case is in the Court of Appeals.

Labor Congress Adjourns.

At the closing session of the Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of New Jersey, held at New Brunswick yesterday, Camden was selected as the next meeting place, and it was determined that in future the sessions should extend over two days. The following Executive Committee was selected: John A. Moffitt of Orange, Henry J. Gottlob of Newark, George Knoblock of Paterson, T. J. McManus of Newark, J. P. McDonnell of Paterson was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor, with Thomas J. McHugh of Newark as alternate.

JUSTICE SMYTH BURIED.

Services at St. Gabriel's Church—Bishop Farley Celebrates the Mass.

The funeral of Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court was held at 10 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church. A solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Bishop Farley, Coadjutor Bishop of the diocese. The deacon was Father Hayes; sub-deacon, Father Thornton, and masters of ceremonies, Fathers McCue and Early.

The church was packed to the doors with men prominent in municipal politics, Judges, lawyers, court officials, friends of the dead jurist, and young and old women, many of whom had been recipients of the dead man's charity.

The only flowers were a simple wreath of white roses upon the top of the coffin, which rested on a catafalque, covered by a black velvet pall, with orphreys of white silk. On either side of the catafalque were three tall lighted candles.

Miss Annie Smyth, daughter of the Justice, and his law partner, John Rogan, were the chief mourners. The pall bearers were Richard Croker, Justices James Fitzgerald, Edward Patterson, Rufus B. Cowing, and Morgan J. O'Brien, ex-Justices Charles Donohue, and William N. Cohen, William Clatsworthy, and Edward D. Farrell.

A choir furnished the usual music sung at a high mass of requiem, and ended with "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

After the services the pall bearers took their places and the coffin, borne upon the shoulders of six assistants, was taken from the church and placed in the hearse. Twelve carriages followed the hearse to the grave in Greenwood Cemetery, where the burial was made.

Among those present at the funeral were Justices Freedman, McAdoo, Dugro, O'Gorman, Bischoff, and Andrews, Justice Frank C. Laughlin of Buffalo, Recorder Goff, Abraham Levy, Emanuel Friend, Commissioner of Taxes Charles Weide, Coroner Fitzpatrick, John F. Carroll, W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant, and William L. Strong, ex-Judge William Burke, ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe, ex-Justice Goldfogel, Commissioner of Highways Keating, ex-Judge Blanchard, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, William H. McDonough, Register Fromme, A. T. Kiernan, Tax Commissioner Feitner, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, De Lancey Nicoll, Senator Thomas Donnelly, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, ex-Inspector of Police McAvoy, John F. McDonald, Congressmen Cummings and Bradley, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, and Elbridge T. Gerry.

It was said by one of the younger lawyers present that a number of the young men friends of the late Justice intended to hold a meeting within the next week for the purpose of deciding upon a fitting memorial to the Justice, and that it was probable that a fund would be started for the purpose of having a monument erected.

SHOT AT THIEF, HIT CITIZEN.

Louis Kahn, a Bystander, Struck by Bullet from Detective Peters's Revolver.

A painful pistol shot wound was received by Louis Kahn, 19 years old, of 104 Allen Street, during a chase by the police after burglars through lower east side streets yesterday morning. Kahn was a bystander and his injury was caused by the glancing off of a bullet from an elevated railroad pillar.

Three men were engaged in an attempt to loot the tailor shop of Levi B. Pelefsky on the first floor of the tenement at 69 Stanton Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when Detectives Karr, Peters, and Regan made a rush for the hallway. The men saw them and ran out, one going through Stanton Street, toward the Bowery, and the others taking the opposite direction. One of the men was captured near Eldridge Street. The others, followed by two of the detectives, turned south into Allen Street.

Peters fired. Neither of the thieves was hit, but both stopped immediately. At the same time a man was heard to cry out "I'm shot." It proved to be Kahn, who after being attended by Dr. Reisers of 72 Rivington Street, was taken home. He had a painful but not dangerous wound in the abdomen.

The burglars were taken to the Eldridge Street Station, where they described themselves as Isadore Goldman, of 46 Gouverneur Street, who is known to the police as "Big Issey," and who claims to be a tailor; Jacob Miller of 170 Delancey Street, and William Stein, a peddler, who gave no address.

The men had piled up about $500 worth of clothing before they were surprised. Burglars' tools were found in the hallway and a pair of glass cutters were found in possession of one of the prisoners.

When arraigned yesterday the men pleaded not guilty. Magistrate Cornell committed them in default of $1,000 bail each for trial at General Sessions.

POLITICAL EXILE'S SUICIDE.

John Carlson of Hoboken Shoots Himself Through the Heart.

John Carlson of 504 Washington Street, Hoboken, committed suicide on Monday night by shooting himself in the heart. He was a native of Russia, but had long been a political exile, having fled from St. Petersburg to avoid being banished to Siberia. He left behind him a wife and two children. His wife was wealthy, he said, and sent him occasional remittances, but he supported himself by the trade he learned when he came to the United States sixteen years ago—that of a fresco painter.

Whenever he received a remittance from Mrs. Carlson it was his custom to hire a band and parade the streets, serenading his friends in various parts of the city. His last remittance, which he received a month ago, was devoted to hiring a trolley, in which he gave a party of friends an excursion to Carlstadt.

FLORISTS IN SESSION.

Convention and Exhibition in the Grand Central Palace.

The sixteenth annual convention and exhibition of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was opened yesterday morning in the Grand Central Palace. Edmund M. Wood of Natick, Mass., the President of the society, was in the chair. An address of welcome was delivered by Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

Mr. Wood, in his address, urged that the society should secure a home of its own. William J. Stewart of Boston, the Secretary, said that the society had voted a large number of medals for distribution as prizes under the direction of the New York Florists' Club. He also reported that the society had over 1,000 members. Through its efforts, 185 new plants had been introduced to American culture during the last year.

At a meeting of the Directors J. C. Vaughan of Chicago was elected President; E. G. Hill of Richmond, Va., Vice President: John G. Esler of Saddle Rock, N. J., Secretary; Albert M. Herr of Lancaster, Penn., Treasurer.

CONEY ISLAND HOUSES CLOSED.

Health Officers Assert that Their Condition Was Unsanitary.

The Department of Health, which has been threatening to make a raid upon many of the hotels and dwelling houses in Coney Island which are not connected with sewers or cesspools according to the sanitary regulations, took action yesterday. The tenants of twenty of the places have been ejected and the buildings locked up.

All the places which were raided yesterday were warned about ten days ago by the Health Department. None of the tenants of these places own them, however, and so they paid no attention to the notices, thinking that they were intended for their landlords. Yesterday Health Inspector Tighe started on a tour, followed by a squad of Sanitary Police and a large crowd of people, who expected to see a raid upon a gambling house or some other resort.

Four of the places closed are on Schwerckert's Walk, one is on Bushman's Walk, five are on Van Berben's Walk, and one is on Kensington Walk. The places closed include smoking parlors, saloons, and hotels. After the tenants were turned out, the places were locked up and the keys left in the Coney Island police station. Most of the tenants were left wandering about Coney Island without any place in which to shelter themselves. It is expected that the Health Department will make some temporary arrangement by which some of them will be permitted to return to their houses.

When "catching cold" it is safest to get a doctor's prescription. One of the best of these is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ARREST STAYS A WEDDING

Bridegroom Taken Away While the Guests Wonder.

EMPLOYER ACCUSES HEARSEY

Broker's Clerk, Charged with Falsifying Accounts, Is Arraigned in Court in Festal Garb.

The ordinary gloom of the Centre Street Police Court was somewhat relieved yesterday morning, when in the usual motley assemblage of those to be arraigned appeared one man clad in the raiment that is ordinarily dedicated to festal occasions. The man in swallow-tail coat, white vest, and patent leather shoes was Henry Hearsey, 22 years old, of 160 East Eighty-eighth Street. On Monday night he was to have been one of the principals in a wedding at the home of Mrs. Gardner, 2 Highland Avenue, Jersey City. The bride to be was Miss Stella Gardner, a pretty girl of 18, whose sister Clara was married at the same address on Sunday afternoon to a Mr. McWhinnie.

It was at first intended to have a double wedding, but some one said that would be unlucky, so the idea was abandoned. It was decided, however, that the young couples should meet in the Catskills yesterday and enjoy their honeymoons together.

Many of the guests who attended the wedding on Sunday were present Monday night with a number of other friends. The house was decorated, supper had been prepared, and the Rev. E. S. Forbes, vicar of St. John's P. E. Church, was on hand. It lacked about five minutes of the time set for the wedding ceremony when the front door bell rang. The reception room of the Gardner home is just off the hall, and everybody glanced out expectantly, thinking that some guest had arrived.

When the door was opened three men whose garb bespoke not the wedding guest stood in the vestibule.

"We want to see Mr. Hearsey," explained one of the trio, and when that gentleman came forward, he added in an undertone: "I and my friend here are detectives from New York. We want you."

They were Detectives Dunn and Davis of the Central Office. The third man was A. C. Hooper of the brokerage firm of A. C. Hooper & Co., of 52 Broadway. Hearsey, who is a clerk in that office, he charges, has taken between $3,000 and $4,000 of the firm's money.

Hearsey objected to going, and protested that he was about to be married, but the detectives pointed out that by his yielding a scene would be avoided, and he consented to go. Before he departed he went into the parlor, and, calling Miss Gardner and her mother aside, explained the situation to them. The prospective bride was prostrated, and her mother led her weeping to her room. In the meantime there was a buzz of gossip and inquiry among the guests. Everybody asked everybody else what it all meant, and why the ceremony was not performed.

The clergyman was unable to answer the question, but a few moments later Mrs. Gardner appeared and said there would be no wedding that night. Then, still wondering, the guests departed, stopping in little groups to talk it over and conjecture. At about the same time Hearsey, the detectives, and his accuser were boarding a ferryboat for New York. Hearsey was placed under arrest as soon as he stepped off the boat.

When arraigned yesterday he was charged with the larceny of $147, that being the amount of one of the latest items which he is alleged to have taken. Mr. Hooper, however, said that he had taken between $3,000 and $4,000 by means of falsifying accounts. Magistrate Crane held him in $2,000 bail for examination on Friday.

According to a statement made to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday by A. C. Hooper, several members of the Stock Exchange are involved in the matter.

"Hearsey could not have carried on this stealing without collusion," said Mr. Hooper. "It was done by falsifying Clearing House receipts. The totals were raised on our sheets, and unless the amounts on the sheets of the other parties to the transactions were similarly raised, the difference would have been discovered at once in the clearing. For example, say there was an item of 100 shares Sugar at 27—$2,700; the clerk would make the total $2,800. The other man would have to do the same, and they would divide the extra $100. Men who would go into such a scheme are, of course, only 'small fry.' We know the firms who were represented in the other end of the transactions, but will positively not give their names. We expect them to offer to settle. It is just possible, too, that the brokers were not a fault, and that their employes have been acting with them as Hearsey did with us."

Mr. Hooper added that Hearsey had been in the firm's employ only about four months, but that he came highly recommended by one of the Governors of the Exchange. He said the thefts had been going on for about two months, but that at first the amounts were small, averaging about $10.

Mrs. Gardner, when seen late yesterday afternoon, said that nothing had been heard from Mr. Hearsey since the wedding was interrupted. "We have known him a long time," she said. "He is a fine young man, and we think it must surely come out all right. When the men came for him I did not know what they wanted. He certainly would not have had to go back to New York. My daughter is prostrated. She has been in her room all day, and will hardly speak. It is, of course, a terrible thing for the child, and we feel it deeply."

PUZZLED BY A HAIR-PULLING.

Police Court Gave Up the Case and Dismissed the Women.

Mrs. Margaret Zicconi, Italian, appeared in the Flatbush Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday against Mrs. Mary Brannigan, whom she charged with assault.

"She grabba da hair n' pulla da beeg bunch," declared the complainant.

"How big a bunch did she pull out?" inquired the Court.

"So beeg," returned the complainant, drawing a bunch of black hair from her pocket and holding it up to view.

"That's not her hair, yer Honor," asserted the defendant indignantly. "It's from me own head, and she yanked it out."

As the hair of both women was of the same shade, the Court was unable to determine from whose head it had been pulled, and the case was dismissed.

BISCUIT BOX A TREASURE TROVE.

Purchaser Found in It Numerous Articles, Evidently a Woman's.

A resident of Jamaica, L. I., a few days ago ordered from the grocery of Beers & Carroll, corner of Fulton Street and Union Avenue, in that village, a box of biscuits. On opening the package the purchaser found no biscuits, but in their place two shirt studs, a lady's belt, two collars, a latchkey, and a pocketbook containing something more than a dollar in change.

The box was returned to the store with its contents, and another box containing the desired biscuits was substituted. It is supposed that a girl in the employ of the manufacturer had placed the things in the box until she quit work, and that by mistake it got among the goods prepared for shipment.

Beers & Carroll have returned the box to the jobber who sold the goods, and the contents no doubt will find their way to the owner.

BIG DOG TO REVENGE POODLE.

Woman Owner Asked Law's Aid, Then Planned Private Vengeance.

While working on his books last night Sergt. McNally of the Bicycle Squad was visited by two well-dressed women, one of them leading by a long chain a French poodle dog. The dog's hair was wet and a blue ribbon around its neck had been torn into shreds. The woman with the dog excitedly exclaimed: "Has a dog a right to come out and fight another dog?"

The Sergeant reflected for a moment, then replied: "That's a hard question. Circumstances alter cases." The dog's owner went on to say that she was going through Fifty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, when, in front of Engine Company No. 20, an ugly bulldog with crooked legs grabbed her dog by the throat. The Sergeant inquired of the complainant if she knew the owner of the bulldog. She replied that she did not, but said that she would get a "big" bulldog that would whip the brute that attacked her pet. She left the station without giving her name.

STRANGER LURED HIM AWAY.

Paterson Young Man Who Mysteriously Disappeared Writes Home for Aid.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—George W. Kaltenbach, eighteen years old, has disappeared from home. He lived with his parents at 221 Van Houten Street. He was employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works, and was paid well. He worked on Wednesday last, and in the evening left home to pay a visit. At 11 o'clock that night he parted from Floyd Blauvelt, a friend, and started toward his home. The next morning his father found his bed had not been slept in. No trace of him could be found on Thursday, but that evening a letter, supposed to be written by him, was received by his father.

It was dated at the Grand Hotel in New York, and said he had a flattering offer of employment from a man named Le Mar. On Friday a letter was received from a hotel in Providence, R. I., asking that his clothing be shipped to him there. Saturday morning the paymaster at the locomotive works received a letter asking for the balance due, and requesting that it be sent at once. The money—$14—was sent.

Now the members of the young man's family pronounce the letters forgeries. Paul Grosch, a friend of the young man, also received a letter on Saturday, but it was different in tone from all the others. It says that the writer was stranded; that that he was enticed to Providence by a man named Le Mar, and believes he was drugged. It also said that after reaching Providence Le Mar had taken his money and valuables and skipped out. Mr. Grosch not knowing the particulars, at once sent the young man money enough to get home and something over. The letter to Mr. Grosch is said to be genuine.

The young man's father communicated with the Providence police, and to-day received a telegram from Capt. Packer of that city saying no trace of the young man had been obtained. A Paterson reporter, who went to Providence on the case, failed to find the young man, and at the hotel from which the letters were supposed to be written no one remembered having seen any one resembling Kaltenbach. To-night the young man's father and Mr. Grosch started for Rhode Island. It appears the two money orders sent have been collected.

SUING THE FRENCH LINE.

Company's Lawyers Say Liability Is Restricted to Value of La Bourgogne After Disaster.

There were filed in the United States District Court yesterday claims for more than $1,000,000 against the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique for loss of life and damage sustained by the sinking of La Bourgogne, which sank on July 4, 1898, off Cape Sable Island. According to the contention set up by Jones & Govin, attorneys for the steamship company, none of the claimants will ever receive a cent for losses sustained.

Lawyer Kopf, who appeared in court yesterday, representing the company, claimed that under Sections 4,283 and 4,285 of the Revised Statutes, the liability of the company was limited to the value of the ship and cargo after the accident. As there was nothing of value saved from the wreck the lawyers claim that the company will not be compelled to pay a single claim.

The attorneys claimed that it was not unusual for a company to take advantage of this statute, but that no decisions of the United States Supreme Court had been rendered on the matter.

The claims filed yesterday were:

Adrien Reymond	$30,000	James Marshall	7,500
Henry Wuertz	30,000	James Marshall	2,500
Charles Mayer	30,000	Adrian Hummel	50,000
Pauline Menuy	50,000	Clorinda Alpi	50,000
Catarina Casazza	30,000	Lucia Thionnet	25,000
Charles Casazza	30,000	Arthur E. White	100,000
Patrick McKeown	10,000	C. L. Rundell	50,000
Catarina Casazza	30,000	Edwin S. Osgood	50,000
Victorine Labret	50,000	Edwin S. Osgood	50,000
Fred'icka Luster	50,000	Kittie A. Truax	50,000
George Desilons	75,000	Theresa del Angelica	50,000
Alice B. Evans and H.S. Jones	50,000	C. H. Williams	50,000
Luigi Bonughi	30,000	Ernest C. Cook	50,000
Annazetta Stratton	20,000	Harold O. Crane	50,000
Louise Gachot	30,000	T. Low & Co	40,662
Réné Gaillard	30,000	Enrico Cirre	10,000
Anna Melagrano	20,000	Louis del Fenti	10,000
Margaret Barrett	20,000		

FEARED SHE WAS A BURDEN.

An Aged Woman Commits Suicide, Hanging Herself with a Towel.

Believing herself a burden to her family, Mary Bible, a German woman, seventy-nine years old, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself. For several years she has lived with her granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Weigold, at 400 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. She has been very despondent recently, and frequently asked her granddaughter and her son, Henry Stein of 2,245 First Avenue if she was not a burden to them.

After breakfast yesterday she retired to her room to take her morning nap. About 11:30 o'clock the son sent to ask how his mother was, as she had not made her usual morning call at his home. On going to Mrs. Bible's room Mrs. Weigold discovered that the door had been barricaded on the inside with chairs and a table. With the aid of neighbors she forced the door open, and found her grandmother hanging from the gas fixture by a towel. She was at once cut down and a hurry call sent to Harlem Hospital. Dr. Levy said she had probably been dead for an hour before she was found.

NEW JERSEY'S MILITIA'S PROTEST.

Soldiers Had to Pay High Price for Cartridges at Sea Girt.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 21.—Company M, First Regiment, of this city to-day forwarded to Gov. Voorhees a letter embodying its complaint that members had to buy cartridges at Sea Girt at a price considered excessive. The company admits the liberality of the State in supplying twenty-eight shots in strings of seven to qualify as a marksman. The trouble, the letter says, is that a man who is a good shot may qualify with 42 points on his very first string. Then, although having sufficient shots remaining to do so without cost, he must buy shells to qualify as a sharpshooter.

A poor shot may use up his allowance and qualify as a marksman, and it is held that the good shots should be allowed the unused allowance to qualify as marksmen. For these shells the sharpshooters have to pay at the rate of 2½ cents each.

The company sets forth that it makes for its own use 5,000 shells yearly at a cost of half a cent each. These shells, it is pointed out, are made with powder costing 50 cents a pound, where the State uses powder costing about 7 cents. The company claims its shells are better than the State's. The charge is smaller, there is less recoil, but greater muzzle velocity, and therefore greater carrying power, and as a result greater accuracy.

$20,000 Legacy to Christian Scientists.

ROME, Aug. 21.—Deeds and bills of sale left in escrow by Moses M. Davis, a leading Christian Scientist of Rome, who died July 19, have been delivered to the Trustees of the Christian Science Church of Rome, as directed by Mr. Davis. By these papers Mr. Davis gives the Christian Scientists $10,000 worth of real estate and $10,000 to $12,000 of personal property. Thomas Banks of Arkansas City, Kan., an heir, will contest the Scientists' claims.

Edwin Arnold's Son to be Extradited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Julian Tregenna Biddulph Arnold, son of Sir Edwin Arnold, has been ordered extradited to England by United States Commissioner Heacock, on the charge of embezzling over $60,000 of the estate of John Thomas Donville Taylor. Arnold had already been ordered extradited on two charges, and will be given a hearing on still another charge.

Caught Before He Made a Fortune.

SCHENECTADY, Aug. 21.—John McBride, a young New York boy, who ran away from his home on Wednesday last to seek a fortune in the hop fields, was captured near this city this morning. The capture was made through printed descriptions of the boy in New York papers.

Charles Lord Shepard Drowned.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 21.—News has just reached this city to the effect that Charles Lord Shepard, at one time general manager in the East for R. G. Dun & Co., was drowned at York last Friday. No particulars have been learned.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Our new Fall Derby is ready to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

BRIDGEMEN ARE DEFIANT

Threaten to Tie Up All Work of Two Big Firms.

New Jersey Steel and Iron Company and Terry & Tench Refuse to Grant Demands.

The managers of the Bridgemen's Union threaten that unless the demands of the striking bridgemen on the new East River Bridge are complied with they will extend the strike to all the work now under construction in this country by the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and by the contracting firm of Terry & Tench.

Terry & Tench, the contractors who are constructing the iron work of the bridge, refused yesterday to accede to the demands of the striking mechanics on the bridge, and in consequence there was not a bridgeman at work on either the Manhattan or the Brooklyn approach to the structure.

The contractors say that the trouble is a result of treating the men too well. They had been paid $3.50, which is 30 cents above the union rate, and the reduction to the rate prescribed by the rules of the union is one which, they claim, they had a perfect right to make.

Yesterday morning a walking delegate called at the office and made a demand for $4 a day in behalf of the men. They declined to entertain this proposition, and they say they will not accede to the demand under any conditions.

Samuel Parks, one of the walking delegates of the Bridgemen's Union, when seen at his home, 64 East Eighth Street, yesterday afternoon spoke freely concerning the claims of the union. He said:

"The demand for $4 a day is made because the men think the work so dangerous that this rate is justifiable, especially since the rate of $3.50 was voluntarily offered by the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company and the firm of Terry & Tench, because they realized the dangerous character of the work. Now, after the most dangerous part is finished, they decide to cut the wages of the men to $3.20 a day, and the men refused to accept the reduction. They want $4. If they hadn't cut the wages from the original rate there would have been no strike."

In answer to the suggestion that the contractors might secure non-union labor, Parks said:

"There is not a bridgeman in the country who would take the place of the strikers. We are splendidly organized from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and if this matter is not adjusted soon we will extend the strike to all the work now in the hands of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, and also of Terry & Tench.

"You want to tell the public that Terry & Tench cut the wages of these men without giving them any notice whatever, and the men think that they have the same right to ask for a raise without any notification."

It was learned yesterday that the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union contemplates making a general demand next May for $4 a day. The present union wages are the highest ever received in New York.

CIGARMAKERS ARE OUT STILL.

Terms Offered by Employers Rejected by a General Meeting.

Four more cigar manufacturers who are involved in the series of strikes now on failed to come to terms with their employes yesterday. The firms are Kaufman & Co., the Hilson Company, Levy & Co., and McCoy & Co. Their employes held shop meetings in the forenoon. In the afternoon in Bohemian National Hall, in East Seventy-third Street, the Arbitration Committee, which has been conferring with the manufacturers, stated the terms on which their former employers were willing to take them back. By unanimous vote the terms were rejected.

Meetings of the employes of other firms involved in the trouble will be held to-day, when the terms offered by their former employers will be presented.

The Strike Committee of the cigarmakers reported yesterday evening that it had received a letter from McSherrytown, Penn., where Harburger, Homan & Co., one of the firms involved in the strikes, had opened a factory. The letter stated that the firm had to close this factory because it could not get cigarmakers to work there on account of the strike in this city.

MASTER BAKERS IN SESSION.

Machinery, Night Work, and Co-Operation Discussed.

The fifth annual convention of the New York State Master Bakers' Association opened yesterday in Saengerbund Hall, Brooklyn. There were present about 100 delegates, representing the various local associations throughout the State. The discussions were devoted mainly to the question of night work in bakeries and to the advisability of the use of machinery as a means of making possible co-operation among bakers. After much debate a resolution was adopted which expressed the belief that it would be to the advantage of master bakers if night work could be abolished. No definite conclusion was reached as to the question of machinery and co-operation.

J. Leenhuis of Chicago, A. Schinkle of Brooklyn, and Emil Braun of Manhattan were appointed a committee to formulate plans for the formation of a National organization.

Election of officers resulted as follows:

Max Strasse, Manhattan, President; Conrad Keiser, Buffalo, Vice President; Alvin E. Bradde, Brooklyn, Secretary, and Hermann Scheidt, Brooklyn, Treasurer.

In the evening a banquet was held in the hall, at which were about 400 delegates, friends, and visitors. To-day the delegates will go by rail to Schilling's pavilion at Rockaway Beach, where they will hold a business meeting and then devote the remaining hours to pleasure.

NON-UNION MEN DRIVEN OUT.

Expected to Take the Place of Strikers, but Were Intimidated.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 21.—What threatened for a few minutes to be a serious riot occurred this morning at the Orange Valley Hat factory of E. V. Connett & Co., between union and non-union Italian hatters. Knives and stilettos were drawn in the fight, but bloodshed was avoided by the retreat of the non-unionists.

Since Friday the machine sizers in the factory, who are union men, had been on strike for an increase in wages. This morning a dozen non-union Italian machine sizers attempted to go into the factory to take the places of the strikers, when a score of union Italians in the factory attacked them, and after a fierce fight drove them out.

The police do not go on duty in Orange Valley until 8 o'clock, and there was no one to stop the fight. It is said that two or three of the non-union men were slightly injured by being struck with stones. Two hours after the fight a settlement of the strike was reached by the firm agreeing to pay the men an increase of 15 cents a dozen for sizing hats. The men will return to work to-morrow morning.

Chicago Plumbers Order a Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The Journeymen Plumbers' Union has ordered a general strike, to take effect at once. The action was taken at a protracted meeting, when it was determined to put an end to the dilatory methods now being used and begin an aggressive fight on the contractors. The strike is largely the result of the money received from the International Union, as ordered by the convention at Newark, N. J., two weeks ago, when $7,500 was given and an assessment of 25 cents a week levied on all local unions throughout the country to assist the Chicago plumbers to keep up the fight on the contractors.

Vestmakers Win Their Strike.

The Vestmakers' Union, whose members went on strike a week ago for a new wage scale, reported yesterday that the strike was won, all the contractors having granted the demands. About 2,000 were originally involved in the strike, of whom about one-third were women. The strike will be declared off formally by the union to-morrow night.

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS

Exports of the United States—Eggs and Poultry Industry—Need of South American Mail Service.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 21.—R. G. F. Candage of Brookline, Mass., Acting President, to-day called to order in the high school auditorium the twentieth annual session of the National Farmers' Congress. There was a large attendance. Gov. Charles S. Thomas, Mayor Robinson, and others delivered addresses of welcome. President R. G. F. Candage then delivered his annual address, which was in part as follows:

"While other lands have suffered from crop failures, famine, war, and pestilence, the cultivators of the soil in the United States have been free from those devastating influences. Their products have not only been sufficient for all domestic needs, but of their abundance they have sent large stores to Europe, Africa, famine-stricken India, to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and to China. In a survey of the world's great agricultural field, the prospect for the present and the future is centred on this continent as giving the promise of the best return to the tiller of the soil to be found anywhere on our globe.

"It is estimated that at the present time the United States produces one-fourth of the world's wheat, 90 per cent. of its cotton, 75 per cent. of its corn, besides large crops of oats, barley, rye, and other farm products, and that the exports of them, with the products of forests, manufactures, and of mines, amount in the aggregate to more than a thousand million of dollars annually. In the year 1898-99 the exports were as follows:

Products of agriculture	$784,989,087
Products of forests	42,126,964
Products of mines	28,832,918
Products of fisheries	6,025,446
Products of manufactures	338,675,558
And all others	3,281,559
Total	$1,203,931,222

"I have been greatly impressed by the magnitude and value of one of the minor branches of agricultural industry—that of eggs and poultry. The value of eggs laid in this country in a single year is estimated at $100,000,000, and the increase in fowls at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 more! The fowl is a national wealth-producer to the annual amount of $140,000,000!

"Transportation is of vital importance to the farmer and the time has come to unite and demand from our National Government an American mail service to South America and to other foreign countries in steamships under our own flag. South American countries are our neighbors and natural allies in trade and commerce, and yet, for lack of direct mail and shipping facilities, Europeans supply them with the bulk of their imported commodities.

"And there should be a canal constructed and controlled by the United States to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the benefit of our commerce in time of peace, and for the benefit of our navy in time of war."

Gov. Allen Arrives at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 21.—The United States dispatch boat Mayflower, having on board the Governor of Porto Rico, Mr. Charles H. Allen, and his family, arrived here yesterday morning, from Boston Aug. 14. A meeting of the Executive Council has been called for Aug. 27, when plans for the elections to be held in November will be formulated.

Judge Cooney Ill at Far Rockaway.

Judge Daniel Cooney, connected with the State Canal Department at Albany, is reported to be seriously ill at Far Rockaway. He is a sufferer from articular rheumatism, and this was said to have caused a general breaking down of the system.

O'Neill's.

The New Tailor-made Suits.

We are now showing an exceptionally fine line of Women's Tailor-made Suits for Fall wear. The Style, Fit, and Finish of these garments are equal to those made by custom tailors, while the prices are less than those usually asked by them for making.—Note

Men's Tailored Suits

of Black Pebble C

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair; light southwesterly winds.

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MR. BRYAN HAS A BUSY DAY

Democratic Candidate Makes Four Speeches in Nebraska.

TILT WITH REPUBLICAN CRITIC

Denunciation of Imperialism—Finances and Trusts—Republicans and Bimetallism.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Aug. 22.—This was a busy day for Mr. Bryan. It was after 1 o'clock this morning when he reached Auburn, his first stopping place after leaving Lincoln. At 8 o'clock he made an hour's address there. At Tecumseh, the next stopping place, he spoke briefly, and after a hasty dinner started upon a twenty-one mile drive across country to Pawnee.

At Pawnee, as at Auburn and Tecumseh, there was a good attendance, as there was also at the night meeting, held at this point. The day's meetings were all held in the groves of the courthouses of the counties, and were all in the First Congressional District, Mr. Bryan's old district. He was accompanied throughout the trip by Mr. Berge, the Democratic candidate for Congress. At each place Mr. Bryan made an appeal in Mr. Berge's behalf. The trip from Pawnee to Falls City was made in a freight caboose, behind a special engine secured by the Pawnee County Committee.

At the Tecumseh meeting the most interesting incident was a colloquy between Mr. Bryan and a gentleman in the audience, evidently a Republican, who propounded several questions to the speaker. This gentleman interrupted Mr. Bryan toward the close of his speech by suggesting that the Filipinos were on a par with the American Indians. To this Mr. Bryan responded:

"Now, as I understand you, you think we were right in taking the property of the Indians?"

"No, Sir."

"Then, do you think it right to take the property of the Filipinos?"

"No, Sir," responded the man in the audience, "and nobody is going to. How does the treatment of the Filipinos differ from the treatment of jailbirds in this country? Do you believe in punishing the jailbirds?"

Mr. Bryan—Your face is the face of an intelligent man, and you cannot fail to see the difference between putting them in the penitentiary for the commission of a crime and going over to the Philippines and taking charge of the government of the Filipinos.

"When I see a man like you," was the response of the interlocutor, "who favored the peace treaty, I think that man ought to have some consistency about him."

"I am much obliged for your mentioning that," replied Mr. Bryan, "for I should not feel like bringing it to your attention unless called on to do so. I urged the ratification of the treaty and also urged the passage of the resolution promising independence to the people of the Philippines, and if your Republican Administration had passed the resolution there would not have been one drop of blood shed in the Philippines."

"Oh, that is your opinion."

"That is not only my opinion, but if you will stop to think about it, and give the public the honest result of your thoughts, it will be your opinion that, if we had made the same promise of independence to the Filipinos that we did to the Cubans, we would have had no conflict there. Had we treated the Cubans as we did the Philippines there would be war in Cuba to-day, and had we treated the Filipinos as we did the Cubans there would be no war in the Philippines to-day."

The questioner made an indistinct reference to Mr. Bryan's capacity for the Presidency, and asked Mr. Bryan if he believed the Filipinos were capable of self-government. To this Mr. Bryan replied:

"Admiral Dewey stated in a message to the Secretary of the Navy that the Filipinos were better capable of self-government than the Cubans, and that he based his judgment after a study of both races. Whether you believe as I do or not, you are not able to draw the line between the natural right of the Filipino and the natural right of the Cuban which you and your party said ought to be fair. If it is true of the Cubans, it is true of the Filipinos, and I want to make it so."

ADDRESS AT AUBURN.

At Auburn Mr. Bryan made a plea for the election of the Hon. O. W. Berger, the Democratic candidate for the office of National Representative, and asked for the support of the whole Democratic ticket. Comparing the Government to a corporation, he said that all citizens were stockholders. As such they owed it to themselves to look well after the conduct of the Directors of the corporation. He charged the Republican Administration—the Government Directors—with deceit in all its policies. This deception, he said, had been practiced in regard to the financial system, the trusts, and foreign policy of the country. He charged the Republican Party with the intention of fastening a National debt upon the people.

He devoted himself especially to the enlargement of the army, saying that if "we could take the Philippine Islands we could subject any weak people." The Republican Party was building its policy upon the plea that "might makes right." They were asserting that the financial question was this year the paramount issue only because the Republican Party regarded the dollar of more consequence than the man. He dwelt upon liberty as a god-given right, saying that the Filipinos were as much entitled to it as we are. In forming them a good government we are only promising what Kings promised under similar circumstances. We have, he asserted, no title to the Philippine Islands, according to the Declaration of Independence. In the first place, we had no title, and in the second place, we cannot buy people. Already more had been spent in the way of treasure in the Philippines, to say nothing of blood, than the profits of trade with those islands would bring for many years. The flag had been hauled down in Mexico and the Mexican people were better off with their own Government than they would be with an American carpetbag Government in that country

REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

Referring to alleged Republican inconsistencies, Mr. Bryan said:

"You Republicans who were shouting yourselves hoarse when McKinley said in 1891 that Mr. Cleveland was trying to make money the master and all things else the servant, did not it take you several days to come around and hurrah for McKinley when he followed in the footsteps and did the same things that Cleveland had done? You Republicans who said that the greenbacks saved the country when both gold and silver left it, didn't it take you several days to turn around to advocate the retirement of the greenbacks? You Republicans who were boasting that the party was paying off the National debt, didn't it take you some time to turn around to that position where you could say that a permanent debt is a good thing? You Republicans that used to denounce the trusts in the most vigorous language, didn't it take you some time to turn around where you could say that there are good and bad trusts, and that the good trusts are those which contribute most liberally to the campaign fund?

"And don't you think that some of you Republicans are in a position where you are not going to turn any more? You Republicans who for years have been boasting of the Fourth of July, that we had a country which did not need a large standing army and did not have to have a large military establishment here as they have in Europe, don't you think you will refuse to turn when the Republican Party wants an army which is four times as large as it was when this Republican Administration was elected in 1896? You Republicans who used to brag of this—are you not a little afraid that now you cannot turn over and make your opinions conform to the Republican policy when you find that the expense of the army in a single year is half as much as the entire amount spent on the education of all the children in the United States? Are you willing to enter upon this career of militarism?

"When we talk about increasing the size of the army they say it is all buncombe, and say, 'What is 100,000 men in a country like this?' I wil tell you that 100,000 men compared with the situation when the Republican Party got into power is four times as big an army, and when you defend the increase of four times the size of the army in the last four years, four years from now you can with propriety say that we will have an army of 400,000 if you have an imperial policy. The same spirit that carries you to the Philippine Islands will lead you into other places and make you hold their people and make them subjects against their will. The same spirit of militarism and imperialism that carried you to the Philippine Islands will carry you wherever you can find people weak enough to be whipped by the United States.

SAYS FLAG CAN COME DOWN.

"The doctrine of imperialism is the doctrine of the bully and the coward. It is the doctrine which takes people under the pretense that you are taking them for their good and you reach your hands in their pockets and rob them while you are taking them. Republicans, your papers tell you that the Filipinos are savages. You dare not say it because you do not to arm savages and turn them out to fight people. They say we cannot haul down the flag in the Philippines once it is raised there. Even this Administration does not find any trouble or difficulty in hauling down the flag in Alaska. I suppose they contend that in a cold climate you can haul it down and that you cannot in a hot climate.

"The American flag represents the purpose of the American people. Nobody can haul our flag down against our wish, but the American people have the right to put it up where they want it and to take it down where they desire. The flag is the servant of the Nation, the people are not the servants of the flag. If that is true, how are you going to bring the American troops back from Peking? They planted the American flag there. I want the American flag to come down from the Philippine Islands in order that the flag of a republic might rise in its place. I would rather that we have two flags representing two republics than one republic representing an empire. If any Republican says that we cannot take it down in the Philippines, I want to remind that Republican that our flag floats in Cuba and the Republican President promised to haul down the flag in Cuba as soon as the Cuban flag is ready to raise in its place."

Mr. Bryan was an hour late in arriving at Tecumseh, and he was compelled to cut short his stay in order to fill other engagements. In the course of his brief remarks, Mr. Bryan related that he had made his first Fourth of July speech in Johnson County twelve years ago. When I concluded, he said, two men came to me and asked me whether I was a Democrat or Republican, but they don't have to do that any more. When a man makes a speech on the Declaration of Independence they know that he is not a Republican.

At Pawnee Mr. Bryan spoke upon all the questions at issue, paying somewhat more attention than usual to the financial and trust questions. Speaking of the financial ratio, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republicans now openly espouse the gold standard. They declared for the gold standard at Philadelphia after they threw overboard a platform sanctioned by the Administration that contained a promise for international bimetallism. They say they do not believe in the ratio of 16 to 1. When they make that assertion you ask them why Mr. McKinley's Administration is coining silver dollars to-day at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the month of March the Republican Administration coined 4,000,000 silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and yet the Republicans think that the ratio of 16 to 1 is not right. It is the ratio we have had for thirty-four years, and the Republican Party to-day does not advocate any change in the ratio."

Mr. Bryan also hinted at what he considered another objection to acquiring outside territory, addressing himself to Republicans and saying: "Under your own Administration men whom your own President selected have been guilty of embezzlement of the funds of the Cubans, and if that occurs right here under the shadow of our own country, what would be the peculations and embezzlements if we sent men to rule over seven millions of Filipinos? Even now you will find they are organizing development companies in the United States for the Philippines, and that those development companies are relying on American officials over there to help them get franchises. You will find that people are standing ready to gobble up the franchises in the island, and don't you know what a time we have had in this country with those men who are getting the franchises?"

RESPECTS TO SENATOR HANNA.

Mr. Bryan had the largest and most enthusiastic audience of the day at the evening meeting at Falls City. He was received at the railway station by a large number of citizens, and as he was driven to his stopping place was greeted by throngs which lined the street. Many of the houses were decorated with the National colors and with Bryan lithographs. The speech was general in its purport. He spoke of the importance of securing a Democratic Congress, saying that if elected he wanted the opportunity not only to fill the offices, but also to sign bills that would remedy the evils of which the Democrats complain. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as favorable to the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, and he repeated his declaration of four years ago that no question is settled until it is settled right. On this basis nothing had been done for the past four years. The Republican Party had done nothing in the interest of the people at large, but all for the favored few.

He denounced the passage of the gold standard law, which he denounced as a servile surrender to the National banks. Referring to the trusts, he said the way for the common people to determine which party to support as against the trusts was to ascertain which party the trusts themselves were supporting and then take the opposite course. He paid his respects to Senator Hanna in the following extract:

"This morning's paper states that Mr. Hanna yesterday went down into New Jersey, the home of the trusts, to make a speech. Did he tell those Republicans down there that the Republican Party was going to win and not to worry? Oh, no. He said to them: 'You want to watch out. Don't be over-confident. We have got a great fight on hand. We have got to fight hard.' And then I can imagine I can see him put his hand behind him and say: 'Come down.' Isn't that a good place for a man to go to scare the corporations into contributions? It is possible that a Republican farmer can be deceived as to the attitude of the Republican Party on the trust question."

Mr. Bryan also asserted that there is a general decrease in the output of the industrial products this year as compared with last year, and he quoted the reports of the commercial agencies in support of this proposition.

Mr. Bryan is to leave at 2:30 to-morrow morning for Topeka, reaching that city at 10:30.

LODGE ANSWERS BRYAN.

Senator Denounces Anti-Imperialism as a Bogus Issue.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 22.—Four addresses were crowded into this afternoon at the Republican mass meeting. The speakers were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Lee Fairchild of California, Gen. Adam E. King of Maryland, and Congressman Samuel McCall of Massachusetts. Ex-Gov. Henry B. Cleaves of Portland presided. The meeting was held in the camp ground grove. Of the four speakers Senator Lodge and Congressman McCall were new arrivals in the Maine campaign.

The Massachusetts Senator was accorded first place in the list, and he spoke fifty-three minutes, devoting his attention to the discussion of imperialism. He declared that the cry of imperialism is a bogus issue; that nobody believes in it, not even the Democrats themselves; that it is beginning to break down, and before the campaign is a fortnight older will have been abandoned by the Democratic orators. He said that those who watched the recent drift of affairs in Kentucky have seen as much of a crushing out of popular will as ever existed in the Philippines.

Speaking of Bryan's advocacy of calling an extra session of Congress for the purpose of giving the Filipinos a stable Government, Senator Lodge said: "That is precisely what we mean to give them and have been trying to give them."

As to Bryan's policy of promising the Filipinos independence, he declared that such a course would be but a rekindling of the fires of insurrection. To exercise a protectorate over them would be to take all the responsibility and have no power over them.

"Such a policy," said Mr. Lodge, "falls to pieces in the statement. The one thing to do is to pacify the island and to maintain our authority there till the people are in condition for self-government. Their only hope is in the superintending care of some great power like the United States."

He said the question now before the country is an American question, which ought not be tossed into the arena of party politics.

"I contend," added Senator Lodge, "that the McKinley administration has been wise in the greatest degree." He argued that the Democratic talk had stimulated the Filipinos in their ignorance, and had it not been for this talk the war, now smoldering out of existence, would long ago have ceased.

He reviewed the situation in China, declared that not a mistake had been made by the Administration since the Chinese trouble began; that the American flag floated first over the walls of Peking, not in a spirit of conquest, but simply for the protection of our rights and the lives of our people there.

The Senator then passed to a consideration of the currency question, and said that though the Democratic orators are declaring that silver is dead, the election of Bryan would start that issue into robust life.

"If he should be elected his election would carry enough Senatorial seats with him to give the Democrats a majority of two or, at least, to tie the Senate. In that event every business man and manufacturer would begin to "take in sail" and the country would return to the hard times of 1893."

Congressman McCall's speech was brief, but charged Bryan with making frequent changes of policy.

BATTLESHIP ALABAMA HERE.

She Anchors at St. George—To Be Overhauled at the Navy Yard.

The first-class battleship Alabama, a sister ship to the Illinois, which was recently completed at the Cramp yards, in Philadelphia, arrived at St. George, Staten Island, at 7 o'clock last evening from Philadelphia and cast anchor there for the night. At 6 o'clock this morning she will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she will be cleaned, painted, and thoroughly overhauled.

The Alabama left Philadelphia early on Monday morning in charge of Harry Long, a Philadelphia pilot, and reached the Delaware Breakwater that afternoon. While there a thick fog arose and the ship remained at the Delaware Breakwater until yesterday morning, as the compasses required adjustment. Yesterday she steamed leisurely up the coast. At Barnegat she picked up a New York pilot, who brought her into the harbor with the flood tide.

She is commanded by R. W. Sargent, port Captain for the Cramps, and manned by a crew of 200 Cramp employes. Among those on board are Capt. W. H. Brownson, United States Navy, who will command her; Lieut. Commander C. J. Badger, Lieut. Commander A. V. Zane, chief engineer, and Frank Cramp.

The Alabama had her builders' trial some time ago, and will be tested by the trial board next week. The board will meet in Boston on Sunday, and the trial of the new battleship will probably be held over the Cape Ann course on Tuesday.

The Alabama is of the British type of battleship. She carries a main battery of 4 thirteen-inch guns, and 12 six-inch guns, as well as auxiliary batteries of rapid-fire guns, making in all 45.

FOUR BURGLARS GOT FOUR CENTS.

It Was in Chicago, and It Took Them Four Hours to Get It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Four South Chicago robbers worked four hours Tuesday night and made 4 cents. The South Chicago Bottling Works, Ninety-sixth Street and Exchange Avenue, was the scene of their operations, and they arrived there with a horseless vehicle of the lumber wagon nattern, for which they furnished the motive power. The wagon was backed up to the rear door and then they broke into the building.

After a careful examination of the contents, they decided that the only thing that they needed was a safe that stood in one corner. It weighed only 700 pounds, so they decided to take it with them. Fastening ropes to it, they dragged it onto the wagon and started down the street.

The men had gone but a short distance when the vehicle broke down. With crowbars and dynamite they broke in the door and removed the contents of the safe. Their booty amounted to two two-cent postage stamps.

BELL OF THE ALAMO FOUND.

Offered for Sale as Old Iron and Will Be Placed in the Fort.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 22.—The original bell of the Alamo is now in the possession of Miss Adina De Zavalla of this town, President of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

The bell was discovered three months ago at Goliad, when offered for sale as old iron by Moses Oppenheimer. Reports of the discovery appeared in the newspapers, and correspondence was at once opened with Mr. Oppenheimer by Miss De Zavalla. The result was that the bell was delivered to Miss De Zavalla yesterday.

It is 18 inches high, 14 inches in diameter, and weighs about 35 pounds. The date "1772" is engraved on it, together with the words "San Antonio" and the Spanish coat-of-arms. The clapper of the bell is missing. The bell will be placed in the Alamo.

SLEEPING CAR RESERVATIONS.

Pullman Company May Do Away with the Present Custom.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The custom of reserving sleeping car berths may be abolished. As no deposit is required at the time the reservation is made, it is said that travelers are very careless about releasing the berths when the journey is not to be made.

The Pullman people say that the custom of reserving space by name and not with cash has grown recently to a considerable extent, and submit statements showing reservations made on a particular line for a certain period and the number of them not called for or released in time to allow a reselling of the space that had been reserved amounted to over sixty berths.

Railroad officials believe that berths reserved but not paid for should be either taken or released in time to allow a reselling. Officers of several of the big roads operating out of Chicago are preparing instructions to their agents requesting them to curtail so far as possible the reserving of berths too far in advance or releasing them on too short notice.

An Express Typewriter.
The stenographer on the Pennsylvania Limited is the business man's right arm.—Adv.

MR. ODELL WILL ACCEPT

Republican Nomination for Governor to be His.

Yields to the Pressure Brought to Bear to Overcome His Opposition—Senator Platt's Statement.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., will be nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. This can be stated on the best of authority. But those who make the assertion, while well informed, will not permit the use of their names.

Mr. Odell, who was averse to accept, yesterday practically agreed to make the race. He did not deny it when seen by a TIMES reporter last evening, nor would he admit it. But people very close to him declared that he had succumbed to the pressure brought to bear.

"Any statement," said Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday, "that I have declared for this, that, or the other man as the Republican nominee for Governor is wholly unauthorized. The report that I have attempted to dictate a nomination is even worse. The Republican State Convention will make a selection, and it will do it after due deliberation.

"My ideas are pretty well known," added the Senator, "and so far as I can see there is no change in the situation from that which existed ten days ago."

It is well understood that Senator Platt would like Mr. Odell to take the nomination.

DOLLIVER SUCCEEDS GEAR.

Gov. Shaw Appoints Him Senator for the Unexpired Term.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 22.—Gov. Shaw this evening announced the appointment of Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge to be United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John H. Gear. The appointment runs to March 4, 1901.

The Legislature does not meet in regular session till 1902, and Dolliver's appointment is likely to be renewed to run until his successor is named. There will be a number of candidates before the next Legislature for the position, including Senator Dolliver, A. B. Cummins, Gov. Shaw, Congressman Lacey, and probably others.

A FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

Young Mother Thought Her Baby Dead, and the Shock Killed Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Lillian Eby of 802 Sixty-ninth Street, died the victim of a practical joke.

The death was erroneously reported among those due to the heat. It developed, however, that a large doll, recumbent, with its mechanical eyes closed, and its waxen cheeks the counterfeit of death, was handed to Mrs. Eby in place of her own baby. When she caught sight of its closed eyes, she fell in a swoon, and the next day died as a direct result of the fright. Mrs. Eby was but twenty-two years old, and it was her first child. Her sister, Mrs. Ralph Perry, took the baby away on a visit. For a joke she brought back and laid in the anxious mother's arms the lifesize doll belonging to a neighbor's child.

Mrs. Eby had grown impatient at being separated from her baby so long, and ran across the room to take it in her arms. The first view she caught as she drew back the cloth was of the doll's closed eyes. She sank to the floor with a moan. "My! how you frightened me!" she said, realizing that it was a joke. But she was seized with convulsions, which lasted half an hour, and died the next day.

SEICHE IN LAKE MICHIGAN.

The Water Oscillation to be Made a Subject of Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The strange tidal wave in the lake Monday is to be the subject of a special report to the Weather Bureau at Washington by Forecaster Cox. Prof. Cox and officers of the United States Hydrographic Office declare it was due to a "seiche," one of the most remarkable manifestations known to the great lakes.

While a number of alleged tidal waves have swept the lakes, only once before in the history of Chicago has the Illinois shore been visited by a seiche. That was April 7, 1868, and ever since the phenomenon has been a subject of discussion among scientists.

KILLED WHILE DRIVING.

Citizen of Ridgefield, Conn., Meets Death in a Strange Manner.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 22.—While driving a pair of spirited horses through Bennett's Farms this morning, Hawley Northrop, a prominent young man of Ridgefield, was thrown from the wagon and his skull was crushed, killing him instantly.

Northrop was twenty-four years of age and was the son of one of the wealthiest residents of Ridgefield. He was driving down a steep hill when the accident occurred. Near the top of the hill the pole of the wagon broke, scaring the horses. They ran away and dashed down the hill at breakneck speed.

Young Northrop was pluckily clinging to the reins in a vain endeavor to check the maddened horses when the broken end of the pole struck the ground, bringing the wagon to a sudden stop. Northrop was thrown over the dashboard like a stone from a catapult and his head crashed against a stone wall twenty feet away.

FOUND P. T. BARNUM'S TURTLE.

Showman's Pet Discovered Alive in Bushes at Bethel.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 22.—Nathan I. Bennett, a well-known diamond broker of Maiden Lane, New York City, recently purchased a small plot of land near his Summer home, in Bethel, the birthplace of the famous showman, P. T. Barnum. This land was a part of a farm once owned by Mr. Barnum, having been left him by his father.

Wishing to improve the land, Mr. Bennett set two men cutting bushes and digging trenches. While he was watching the men work yesterday he found a big snapping turtle partly hidden in a clump of bushes. The turtle tried to escape, but it was cornered and turned over on its back.

In order to examine the prize the turtle was turned right side up again, and it was found that there was something engraved on the back of its shell. After the thick coating of moss had been scraped away the initials "P. T. B." and the date "1830" were found cut in the shell and still perfectly legible. Barnum was twenty years old at that date.

Newport Excursion on Sunday.
See advertising column.—Adv.

California Excursions.
Daily excursions in Tourist Cars: Personally conducted every Thursday: Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line operates two fast trains daily. Superb equipment; unexcelled time. Sleeping car reservations and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

MURPHY AND CROKER ANNOUNCE THEIR PLAN

New Headquarters Only a Meeting Place for Friends.

WILL URGE PARTY HARMONY

Unalterably Opposed to Coler's Candidacy—Other Men Proposed—The First Campaign Document.

Ex-Senator Edward Murphy and Richard Croker opened political headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon. Senator Murphy arrived at 11 o'clock. He was shown to Room 309, which had been engaged from now until after election.

Twenty minutes after the arrival of Senator Murphy Mr. Croker came as the first visitor to the new headquarters. After a conference the two leaders left the hotel, but returned about 1 o'clock.

The first document to be issued by Messrs. Murphy and Croker was to be a typewritten statement as to the reasons why the new headquarters had been opened while the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, of which Mayor James K. McGuire is Chairman, was still doing business in an elaborate suite of offices in the St. James Building. It was decided after consultation between Messrs. Murphy and Croker to withhold for a few hours the publication of the first campaign document. Instead, Senator Murphy gave out an interview. Here it is:

"Have you a candidate for Governor?"

"No, I have not. I am for any good man who can unite the party and be elected."

"Are you still opposed to the nomination of Controller Coler?"

OPPOSED TO MR. COLER.

"I am unalterably opposed to his nomination. I regard him as the weakest candidate that could be named. He cannot unite the party, and he could not be elected if nominated. There are a hundred men I could name who would make a stronger candidate than Controller Coler. There are John B. Stanchfield, Judge Herrick, and many other Democrats."

"Why do you consider Mr. Coler the weakest candidate?"

"Because he has antagonized the leading people of the Democratic organization. He has antagonized the men who made him. I was once a friend of Coler, and he knows it."

"Did you use your influence to have him nominated for Controller?"

"I did, and I also used my influence and defended him in a good many other ways. Mr. Coler talks too much and changes his mind over night. In his own opinion he is too good for the average politician. We do not want that kind of a man."

Richard Croker stood at Senator Murphy's side while this interview was given to the reporters. To all the utterances against Controller Coler the Tammany leader nodded his head, but said not a word.

"The independent voters have asked for Coler's nomination," was suggested.

"Bosh," said Senator Murphy waving his arms in the air. Senator Murphy is usually good-natured, but yesterday he spoke in loud tones and added gestures to his speech.

"Do you recognize the rooms at the St. James Building as the regular Democratic State campaign headquarters?"

"Certainly I do. My work is to supplement what they are doing over there."

"Do you intend to make a fight to prevent Coler delegates from being chosen?"

"I am an old man, and I do not want to enter into any fight. I have opened personal headquarters here to help elect William J. Bryan. I am not going to appoint any committees or antagonize the State Committee in any way. I shall not take up the routine work of the campaign, but will be here from day to day to see any political friends and workers who want to see me."

MR. CROKER'S REPLIES.

Richard Croker was then requested to answer some queries. He was asked:

"Are you opposed to the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor?"

"I am opposed to nobody. Tammany Hall has not yet decided what to do. I don't believe in taking the matter out of the hands of the delegates. I don't believe that a few men should dictate who should be the candidate. I have no preferences, and whoever the State Convention names Tammany Hall will support."

Then Mr. Croker announced his stand on State politics. He said:

"Senator Murphy is here as the political leader of the State of New York, and I recognise him as such. The men who have been opposing me have always claimed that I was aspiring to be State leader. I never claimed to be State leader, and I will not recognise any one else but Senator Murphy."

"Is Senator Murphy here to fight against delegates being elected at the primaries favorable to the nomination of Controller Coler?"

"I don't think so. There is a misunderstanding about the headquarters we are opening. It is not to be headquarters. Mr. Murphy will be here every day, and he has merely taken rooms so that friends can see him."

"Have you a candidate for Governor?"

"No, I have not. The nomination has not been offered to Herrick or any other man, and will not be until the delegates have been elected."

Mr. Croker would make no statement as to his fight with David B. Hill for the control of delegates to the State Convention. All the Tammany leader would say was that Mr. Hill had been "poking" him forward as State leader for some time, but that he had no desire for such an honor.

FIRST CAMPAIGN PAPER.

Senator Murphy left the Hoffman House late yesterday afternoon to go to Elberon. He left with Sergeant-at-Arms "Len" Wager of the State Committee a typewritten document. It is the first document issued from the Murphy-Croker headquarters and is as follows:

"Ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., arrived in the city this morning from Elberon and immediately went to the Hoffman House.

"A representative of the press said to Senator Murphy:

"'Are you here for the purpose of opening Democratic State headquarters as has been reported in the morning papers?'

"'No, emphatically no; I am here to talk to all loyal Democrats who are willing to work honestly for the election of our National standard bearer, and bring victory into the ranks of the Democratic Party. This is absolutely necessary, judging from the reports I have received from various sections of the State. Up to the present time there has been absolutely no work done to perfect the harmony that must exist in the party in order to insure success at the ensuing election. So far the Republicans have had all the discord, but if the Democratic Executive Committee continues as it has started, we will have nothing but discord in our own ranks. All loyal Democrats must work together, and I shall only be too glad to give such advice and do my full share to unite the party in this State.

"'The spectacle presented by the gentleman who four years ago left our party is really amusing. He is to-day on a tour in the Western part of this State planting the seeds of discontent among Democrats. Is this gentleman in favor of William Jennings Bryan for President? Did he not vote for McKinley four years ago? Did he not vote for Mr. Roosevelt for Governor? And will he not vote the Republican ticket again this year? Is such a man in a position to ask the aid of loyal Democrats in the next State Convention? You must judge one by the company he keeps. Ever since this gentleman went out of office he has been against the party. His political record speaks for itself. He is now using every effort to disrupt the Democratic Party and prevent Democratic success in both State and Nation. Will the Democrats stand for this? I am sure they will not. Every Democrat with a spark of honor will come into the ranks of the regular Democratic organization and do his utmost to prevent traitors from entering our camp. For the purpose of frustrating the schemes of this gentleman and his associates, all loyal Democrats should band together.

"It is claimed that Richard Croker is seeking the State leadership. This is absolutely false. Mr. Croker does not seek it under any pretense whatsoever. He would not have it under any consideration, and he has but one object in view, and that is victory for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Croker returned from the Kansas City convention firm in the belief that the party would be united, and that a Democratic victory would be the result thereof. I shared this opinion in common with him.

"Regarding the Gubernatorial candidate: In my opinion every Democrat has a right to proclaim himself a candidate, but so far as the actual candidate for Governor is concerned, self-proclaimed candidates will find that they are a little premature. The action of the convention settles such matters, and the present instance will follow precedent. There is an abundance of good material from which to select a candidate this year. Among some of the available candidates may be mentioned Judge D. Cady Herrick, ex-Judge Robert Earle, Judge Edgar L. Fursman, the Hon. William F. Mackey, the Hon. John B. Stanchfield, the Hon. John D. Kernan, the Hon. Smith M. Weed, Edward M. Shepard, Esq.; the Hon. George M. Palmer and a hundred other reputable citizens whom I might mention. None of these gentlemen seek the nomination, but they are too good Democrats to decline the honor of becoming the standard bearer of their party if selected by the State Convention."

NO RIVAL HEADQUARTERS.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee, did not come to New York yesterday. In his absence Secretary John C. Mason was in charge. Secretary Mason said:

"It is not true that there will be rival State Headquarters during the campaign. Senator Murphy has come down and opened headquarters at the Hoffman House, the same as any other Democrat has the right to do. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Croker are using their influence to secure the State for Bryan. It has been said that they are opposed to the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor, and I suppose the campaign against his nomination will be carried on from the headquarters in the Hoffman House, as they have a right to do. I think that Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker are sincere when they claim they want the strongest possible candidate nominated."

CHILD BORN AT BILTMORE.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt Gives Birth to a Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 22.—That dilatory stork which has caused so much annoyance to the newspapers and occasioned some solicitude among the members of the Vanderbilt family arrived at George W. Vanderbilt's home to-night at 8 o'clock. It brought a girl; who is to be named Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt. Dr. Tucker of New York says Mrs. Vanderbilt is doing well.

Some of the Northern papers were enterprising enough to publish elaborate and detailed accounts of the birth of the child several weeks ago, and therefore its actual advent into this world does not excite as much interest as would otherwise have been the case.

Biltmore, which is regarded as the most magnificent country estate in America, has never possessed any charm for Mrs. Vanderbilt. At first the life there was absolutely distasteful to her, but on acquaintance she has been able to endure it, and was induced to pass the period of her retirement at Biltmore House awaiting the event which occurred to-night.

As is well known, Mr. Vanderbilt is devoted to the rural life in which he so freely indulges at Biltmore, where he has disbursed millions of dollars in scientific experiments in agriculture and forestry. He spends a great deal of his time there, and has been a benefactor to this part of the country. His donations to charity have been munificent, and he is now building a large hospital and sanitarium to be used exclusively for the benefit of indigent sick people.

George W. Vanderbilt married Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser in Paris in 1898, and the child born to-night is their first.

CADETS RETURN TO CAMP.

West Pointers Back from the March Through the Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The cadets arrived in camp from their two days' march through the mountains at 1 o'clock to-day.

The start was made from Peekskill at 6 this morning. On the road the main body was attacked by a company which had been detached to play enemy. The ambush failed to stampede even the mules.

The cadets will break camp at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. The furlough class will return home at noon on the same day.

DRAINAGE CANAL APPROVED.

Congressmen Visit Chicago and Praise the Work Done.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Prospects for a deep waterway to the Gulf of Mexico are brighter than ever before. The members of the Congressional River and Harbor Committee were greatly pleased with the drainage canal. They were amazed at the work done, the money expended, and the climax of the great enterprise, the controlling works at Lockport.

Ten members of the National Committee escorted by the Sanitary Trustees, Senator Cullom, city officials, and several Illinois Congressmen, together with invited guests to the number of a hundred or more, made the trip to Lockport under most favorable auspices. The trip was made on the steamers Hinda and Juliet.

Congressman Alexander of Buffalo said: "This canal is a magnificent work and ought not to stop here."

Rufus E. Lester of Georgia: "The work already done certainly suggests the beginning of a waterway of National importance and control."

"We are learning big things to-day," said Representative Reeves of Illinois. "Nothing will be said until we consider the waterway in executive session at Washington. No unfriendly feeling exists against Chicago interests in the committee."

FAITH CURISTS ARRESTED.

Minister's Wife Had No Medical Treatment at Childbirth.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 22.—The Rev. Charles F. Newell, Mrs. C. S. Boyd, and Mrs. Louise Ellhart were arrested to-day on information furnished by Coroner J. J. Roberts, who charged them with involuntary manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Lydia Newell, the Rev. Mr. Newell's wife. Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Ellhart are believers in the Dowie faith, the doctrines of which are antagonistic to medical treatment.

Mrs. Newell died last April, after childbirth. She was a follower of Dowie, and refused to have a physician's aid. Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Ellhart were with her at the time. The Coroner's jury accused the husband and the two women of neglect. The defendants entered bail in the sum of $300 each for trial.

1:00 P. M., 5:30 and 9:20 P. M.
At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four, for St. Louis. There is no better service or more comfortable route.—Adv.

EMPEROR REPORTED STILL IN PEKING

He Is Said to Have Refused to Leave His Capital.

AMERICANS LED THE ATTACK

First to Capture Part of the Forbidden City.

Capt. H. J. Reilly Killed—Force of Boxers Dispersed Near Tien-Tsin—Alarming News from the South.

A Japanese official dispatch says it is reported that the Emperor refused to leave Peking.

The Americans attacked the imperial palace on Aug. 15 and captured four of the courts, but according to a dispatch received in Tokio Japanese troops occupied the palace on Aug. 16.

A message from Admiral Remey says the American troops were the first to enter the Imperial City. He states that on Aug. 16 all of Peking except the Forbidden City had been cleared of Chinese troops.

Minister Conger reports that Peking is being apportioned into districts for police supervision. He adds that conditions in the city are chaotic.

Capt. Henry J. Reilly, commanding Battery F, Fifth Artillery, (Reilly's Battery,) was killed in the fighting at Peking.

Admiral Remey sends word that the Sixth Cavalry, with British and Japanese troops, dispersed about 1,000 Boxers near Tien-Tsin on Sunday.

A report from Gen. Chaffee has been kept secret by the War Department. It is stated that the American commander declares the necessity of the troops remaining in China.

The answer of the United States to Li-Hung-Chang's request that a Peace Commissioner be appointed is that the proposition cannot be considered until the Chinese Government gives evidence of its existence and of its ability to stop hostilities.

The American Association of China has sent a telegram from Shanghai stating that the situation in the Yang-tse Valley is more critical, and that 15,000 troops are needed to protect Shanghai properly.

KWANG-SU IN PEKING?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Foreign Office in Tokio has sent the following to the Japanese Legation here:

"A telegram dated the 16th has been received here, from Pao-ting-Foo, to the effect that though the Empress Dowager has left Peking, the Emperor decided to remain behind."

REPORT FROM MR. CONGER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The most important development of to-day as to the actual conditions in Peking was a dispatch to the State Department from Minister Conger, dated at Peking only three days ago. It was given out with the following statement:

"The State Department authorizes the announcement of the receipt at an early hour this morning, through the Consul at Che-Foo, of a telegram from Mr. Conger in the department cipher to the following effect:

"'Peking, Aug. 19.

"'Secretary of State, Washington:

"'The entire city, with the exception of the imperial palace, is occupied by Japanese, Russians, British, Americans, and French. It is being apportioned into districts for police supervision.

"'The Chinese

has made no suggestion that he return to this country.

AMERICANS ATTACK PALACE.

But the Japanese Claim They Occupied It—The Policing of Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—"To-day, 1,500 Americans attacked the Imperial Palace," says a dispatch to The Morning Post from Peking, dated Aug. 15, "and captured four of the courts.

"The American flag is flying over the Imperial Granary, and the Imperial Bank has been looted."

An official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Aug. 20, and received at Tokio, reports that the Japanese occupied the Imperial Palace at Peking on Aug. 16, and says that about Aug. 12 the Dowager Empress and the Emperor and Ministers left Peking with 3,000 troops, their destination, it is supposed, being Sian-Foo.

Peking, it is added, being in great confusion, was divided into several districts. Half the Tartar City was placed under the control of the Japanese, and committees of Japanese, American, British, Russian, and French officers were appointed to maintain order.

A detachment of Japanese troops rescued the foreign missionaries and Chinese Christian converts who had been imprisoned in the palace.

Two hundred Japanese were killed or wounded.

THE MAN WHO SCALED THE WALL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has prepared the following sketch of Musician Titus, who, according to the dispatch published this morning from Peking, scaled the wall with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top:

"Calvin P. Titus enlisted April 5, 1899, at Wichita, Kan., aged nineteen and a half years. This was his second enlistment, his last previous service being in Company K, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged Nov. 2, 1898. He was assigned to Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry. The muster roll of his company for the months of May and June, 1900, shows him to be 'present for duty,' a musician. He was born at Vinton, Iowa. A cablegram from Peking, dated Aug. 17, shows that he was wounded in the neck slightly."

LI STARTS FOR PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—According to a St. Petersburg dispatch a telegram has been received at the Russian capital from Shanghai announcing the departure of Li Hung-Chang for Peking.

THE YAMEN'S TERGIVERSATION.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Describing events in Peking prior to the relief of the legations, The Morning Post's correspondent cables:

"On Aug. 12 the Tsung-li-Yamen requested a conference with a view to peace. No armistice was granted, however, and that night we endured the longest fusillade of the whole siege. It lasted twelve hours.

"On Aug. 13 the Tsung-li-Yamen begged to be excused from any conference, saying that the members were too busy. Later they wrote that they had forbidden firing on us and would court-martial any who disobeyed. During the evening many shells fell in the legation compound."

DISPATCH FROM REMEY.

Chinese Defeated Near Tien-Tsin on Aug. 19—Americans First in Imperial City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

Che-Foo, Aug. 21.

Taku, 20. Dickins command is landing today.

Peking, 16. All except imperial city cleared of Chinese troops. American troops first to enter imperial city. Have penetrated to the gates of the palace.

Capt. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, killed on 15th.

Morning 19th, Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers eight miles outside of Tien-Tsin. About 100 Chinese killed, 5 Americans wounded.

Chaffee's losses, 6 killed, 30 wounded, two days' fighting. REMEY.

The Navy Department understands from the reference to the palace that the American troops, after penetrating the imperial city, were, when the dispatch was sent, attacking the Forbidden City. This is the inner inclosure of the imperial city.

In order for the American troops to penetrate to the gates of the palace, they must have stormed a wall about thirty feet high, which, no doubt, was stubbornly defended.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO PEKING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Signal Office contributed its quota to to-day's news in the following dispatch from Major Scriven, chief signal officer of the relief expedition, dated Peking, Aug. 17:

"City occupied. All well. SCRIVEN."

The Signal Office says that while this dispatch was several days in coming through to Washington there is reason to believe that the military telegraph line is now working into the Chinese capital. Some delays are expected at first, as the line is simply an insulated wire laid on the ground, there being not enough timber in that region to erect it on poles, until lumber or iron poles are shipped in.

Notice also was received at the department to-day that the Taku-Che-Foo cable is in working order. It is thought there soon will be a direct and reliable line of wire communication from the War Department to Gen. Chaffee's headquarters at Peking.

The Central Cable Office of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday made the following announcement:

"The Che-Foo-Taku cable is open for international correspondence. Taku at this time is joined to Tien-Tsin by a military telegraph, but an international line is in the way of construction, and will be opened soon for business. The transmission of telegrams is still at sender's risk."

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has made public the following:

War Department, Aug. 22.

Major Gen. Chaffee, Peking, via Taku:

The President joins me in congratulations to you and the officers and men of your command on the brilliant achievement in which the courage, fortitude, and skill of the American forces in China have played so honorable a part. With mourning for your fallen comrades, the whole country is proud and grateful for your great success.

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following list of casualties to the American troops on Aug. 15, 16, and 17, was to-day received at the War Department from Gen. Chaffee:

KILLED.

Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Capt. Henry J. Reilly, morning of Aug. 17.

Company C, Ninth Infantry, Robert E. Walsh.

Company E, Ninth Infantry, James O. Hall, Daniel W. Simpkins.

Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, Russell T. Elliott.

Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, James C. Wiber.

Died from wounds received in action—Edward B. Mitchell, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry.

WOUNDED.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY—Company E, William Parle, wounded in hand, slight; George O. Fox, Sergeant, wounded in hand, slight; Harvey Baker, musician, wounded in thigh, moderate; Calvin P. Titus, musician, wounded in neck, slight; George C. Kauffman, wounded in buttock.

Company G, John Hauser, Sergeant, wounded in buttock, moderate; Thomas M. Higgin, wounded in foot, slight; August F. Troutman, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Henry J. Kysels, wounded in chest, serious.

Company H, Henry Hopkins, First Sergeant, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Charles Morgan, Corporal, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Ora F. Tyler, George King, John L. Lynch, wounded in thigh, slight.

Company I, Carey L. Durbin, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company K, Frank L. Whitehead, First Sergeant, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

Company L, Thomas A. Lanker, wounded in chest, serious; Thomas King, wounded in arm, serious.

Company M, William B. Hoffman, cook, wounded in thigh, moderate; Henry G. Davies, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

NINTH INFANTRY—Company F, Martin A. Silk, wounded in head, serious; Company D, George Bailey, First Sergeant, wounded in arm, slight; Company K, George H. Siemans, wounded in leg below knee, serious; Company M, William F. Norton, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

BATTERY F, FIFTH ARTILLERY—William P. Nanney, wounded in chest, serious; Lee Doyle, wounded in hand, slight.

MARINES—Capt. Smedley D. Butler, wounded in chest, slight; Company A, George P. Farral, wounded in head, moderate; Company C, Frank W. Green, wounded in hand, moderate.

The name of William Parle is not found on the rolls. It is possibly intended for William W. Earle.

CAPT. REILLY'S CAREER.

Capt. Henry J. Reilly was born in Ireland. He entered the army on Sept. 22, 1864, serving in Company B, Fifth Artillery, as private, Corporal, and Sergeant successively from that date to Dec. 30, 1866. On Dec. 1 of that year he was made a Second Lieutenant. He became First Lieutenant on Sept. 18, 1868, and Captain on Jan. 3, 1894. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1876.

Four years ago Capt. Reilly was appointed commander of Battery F of the Fifth Artillery at the Presidio, San Francisco. The battery was later stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., and at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor. Capt. Reilly commanded the battery at Santiago, and Gens. Lawton, Chaffee, and Miles commended him and his men for their gallant conduct at El Caney. One of the notable incidents of the campaign was the forced march of the battery to the relief of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill.

After the war with Spain, Capt. Reilly took his battery to the Philippines, where it was engaged in five battles. When the call was made upon Gen. MacArthur for troops the battery was selected for service in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Col. Lee, Military Attaché of the British Embassy, who was British Military Attaché with the American army in Cuba during the Spanish war, called at the War Department today to obtain authentic news of Capt. Reilly. He was grieved to learn that the artilleryman was dead. He paid a high tribute to Capt. Reilly as a soldier and a man.

Col. Lee said that Reilly went to Cuba with his battery at a time when there was considerable gloom among the Americans and those who sympathized with them, and that he never knew a man who was so willing to fight and so fearless of danger.

Miss Reilly Learns the News.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The sad task of officially conveying the news of Capt. Reilly's death to his daughter Hester, who is at Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago, devolved upon Gen. Wheeler to-day. Gen. Wheeler received the news in a message from Gen. Corbin, and repeated it over the telephone to Capt. Reilly's daughter, adding words of sympathy for the family and a tribute to the dead soldier.

British Captain Dies from Wounds.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Bruce has forwarded a dispatch, dated Peking, Aug. 17, from the general officer commanding at Peking, in which nothing is said as to the situation at the capital. It gives a partial list of the British casualties during the siege of the legations, which include Capt. Bernard Strouts, who died from wounds.

GERMANS GOT TO PEKING LATE.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Taku, dated Aug. 19, saying the advance of the German battalion was delayed by violent rains.

It reached Peking Aug. 17.

CHAFFEE'S MESSAGE WITHHELD

But It Is Known that He Reported the Necessity of Troops Remaining in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The most important dispatch received from China today was not made public by the War Department, but was the subject of an extended conference at the White House this morning between the President, Secretary Root, and Acting Secretary of State Adee.

It was from Gen. Chaffee, and arrived about the same time as the casualty list of the Peking fighting. It was dated Aug. 18, and therefore was not a reply to the message of inquiry sent to Gen. Chaffee by the War Department on Monday night. Still, it answered a number of the inquiries contained in that message. It dealt entirely with military operations and conditions.

While the dispatch cannot be said to have contained any bad news, and recorded the brilliant successes of the American troops, who have borne themselves so gallantly in the assault on Peking, it contained enough as to the unsettled conditions in China, and the prospect of long and arduous work in restoring peace, to form the subject for a consultation of some hours between the President and his advisers.

It was hoped in official circles that when Gen. Chaffee should be heard from, he would report that the work of the American expeditionary force had been accomplished by the rescue of the Ministers, and that the blow struck at the Boxer insurgents by the foreign column had dissipated these revolutionists and left China with hands free to make her peace with the civilized world. Instead of this, however, Gen. Chaffee had to report an utterly chaotic condition of affairs, and the capture of a capital whence all the heads of Government had fled. There was nothing for the victors to do but to prevent anarchy by administering this derelict of an empire which had fallen into their hands.

Therefore the prospect opened up by Gen. Chaffee's dispatch is that the American contingent will of necessity be detained in China for some time to come, probably for the whole Winter. This will necessitate the hurried completion of preparations that already have been begun in order to insure subsistence for the American Army through the severe Winter weather which will soon close in on Northern China.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, according to a Daily Mail correspondent, expresses the opinion that his labors in China will be of long duration, "as pacification will be a difficult undertaking."

CHINESE THREATEN YANG-TSUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—According to a dispatch to the War Office, dated Taku, Aug. 19, Yang-Tsun was still threatened by the Chinese troops on the Imperial Canal.

TROOPS HURRIED TO THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The War Department has received the following cablegram:

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

With reference to your telegram of 16th, horses, materials, and troops promptly lightered at Taku and forwarded to front. Sixth Cavalry mounted. Grant (transport) due in Manila now. Hospitals excellent. ample for present army, well supplied, and in fine condition. Everything satisfactory. Go to Peking to-morrow; sick and wounded doing well. BARRY.

FEAR YANG-TSE OUTBREAK.

The Executive Committee of the American Asiatic Association has received the following cablegram from the American Association of China at Shanghai, and has forwarded it to the Secretary of State:

"Situation Yang-tse Valley increasingly critical; military estimate 15,000 troops needed effectively to protect Shanghai; urge Government immediately to send quota."

REBELLION IN KOREA.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 22.—An official dispatch from Korea says that a thousand rebels have attacked Song-Ching, burning the Government buildings located there.

Von Waldersee Leaves Rome.

ROME, Aug. 22.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, who is going to the Far East in order to take command of the allied forces in China, with the three officers accompanying him, breakfasted with King Victor Emmanuel this morning, after which the Field Marshal went to the Pantheon and deposited a wreath on the tomb of King Humbert. The Field Marshal left Rome at 2:30 P. M. for Naples, where he will embark for China.

Demand Calling of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The papers demand more earnestly than ever the immediate calling of the Reichstag in special session. The Deutsche Tageszeitung argues against the claim that it is necessary to wait until the Chinese situation has cleared up, and demands that the Reichstag be convened and informed regarding Germany's policy, adding that this "should already be so definitely fixed that it can be communicated to the representatives of a waiting people."

REPLY TO THE PEACE APPEAL.

United States Would Be Glad to Stop Fighting, but China Herself Is Keeping Up Hostilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—After a long conference at the White House to-day, the reply of the United States to the application of Li-Hung-Chang for the appointment of a Peace Commissioner was completed and a copy of the reply sent to the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, to be forwarded to Earl Li.

The answer to Li-Hung-Chang's plea is very brief. It informs that statesman in plain terms that it is China, not the United States, which is keeping up the fighting, and that this Government cannot consider pleas for peace until the Chinese Government gives evidence of its existence and of the continuance of its authority by putting a stop to the fighting.

The American Government is desirous of peace, its object in sending troops to Peking has been attained. It is now ready to call a halt to hostilities and treat with Li-Hung-Chang, as the representative of the Chinese Government. The only thing in the way is that the Chinese will not stop fighting. For all that the War Department knows, they are still fighting in Peking, and in addition to that they have made an attack on the allies near Tien-Tsin. It is impossible to talk of peace until this sort of thing is stopped, and no offers of peace will be entertained until it is stopped.

Copies of the answer to Li-Hung-Chang have been sent to the other powers, and it is expected that they will indorse the American position.

There is no certainty that Li-Hung-Chang represents the Chinese Government. He has sent to America a copy of a decree appointing him its plenipotentiary, but nobody knows whether the Emperor, who signed the decree, is still Emperor in fact, though he may be Emperor in name. It is not known whether there is any Government at all in China. If there is, it can prove its existence in the way indicated in the State Department's reply to Li-Hung-Chang. If it orders its soldiers to stop fighting, and that order is obeyed, it will show that there is a Chinese Government; and then the United States can consider Li-Hung-Chang's plea for peace and appoint an envoy to meet him.

In the meantime the American soldiers have stopped acting on the offensive. They are not chasing the fugitive Emperor, whether others of the allies are doing so or not.

It is not Gen. Chaffee whom we expect to find the Emperor; it is Li-Hung-Chang. There is no doubt that he can do it. The suggestion that Li himself might not be able to place himself in communication with the Emperor was laughed at by the American officials to-day. If there is a Government, Li-Hung-Chang is in communication with it, and the American officials are absolutely certain that our reply to him will be immediately forwarded to his superiors.

Until these things are settled, and settled by China herself, there will be no thought of withdrawing the American troops from Peking. No orders have been issued to stop the regiments now on their way to the East at Nagasaki and send them to the Philippines. When they reach Nagasaki, if there has been no improvement in the situation, they, or a large part of them, will go on to Taku.

The attitude of the United States in the present phase of the situation was summed up to-day by a high official in these words:

"We want to stop fighting, and we will stop as soon as we can, but we can't stop until the other fellow does."

AMERICAN POLICY DEFENDED.

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The semi-official Berliner Post, in a long leading article, defends the policy of the United States in China against suspicions cast upon it by certain German papers that go upon the theory that Washington is pursuing separate aims. After reciting the history of Secretary Hay's success in getting declarations from the powers in favor of the "open door," the Post says that this is calculated to remove all false interpretations of American policy. It adds:

"Those Americans who are to blame for this mistrust of the policy of the United States demand that President McKinley shall come forward as the protector of the Chinese Empire and declare, urbi et orbi, that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any further seizures of Chinese territory, thus establishing an American protectorate over China."

THE EMPRESS ALL POWERFUL.

Japanese Diplomat Says So Long as She Remains in China She Will Be the Greatest Force.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an interview with the Japanese Minister in London, Kato Takaaki, which represents him as saying:

"The Empress Dowager is the heart and soul of China. So long as she lives, so long as she remains in China, whether the supreme power is taken from her or not, she will always be the greatest force, the one above all others with which to be reckoned. The difficulty will be to get any one who can speak for her. I fear that the influence of Li-Hung-Chang is now of extremely little weight.

"The powers must come to a final understanding quickly. Riots, anarchy, bloodshed, and misery throughout China will be the inevitable result of a policy that does not immediately disclose itself. The Government must be re-established."

The Japanese envoy expressed his approval of the reported American suggestion regarding a conference of the powers, and said he believed that satisfactory pecuniary compensation could be secured if the resources of China were properly developed, despite the fact that her present revenues are pledged.

IMMENSE RUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Three hundred and seventy-five thousand Russian troops are already in the Far East, on the way there by land and sea, or under orders to embark.

This statement is made by the Moscow correspondent of The Daily Graphic, who adds that mobilization is in progress all over European Russia, and that there are now at Odessa fourteen steamers chartered to take troops.

CHINESE OFFICIALS EXECUTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Japanese Legation has received a telegram, dated Aug. 21, from the Foreign Office at Tokio giving the following dispatch received yesterday from the Japanese Acting Consul General at Shanghai:

"A dispatch received here from a Chinese official at Pao-ting-Foo says that, by the Empress Dowager's orders, Hsui-Yung-Yi, Li-Shan, and Lien-Yuen were executed on the 11th, and Yung-Lu, who was to have shared the same fate, is now in a jail of the judicial department. It adds that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager left Peking on the 13th, escorted by Tung-Fu-Siang's troops, for Wu-tai-Shan, via Chu-Chow and Tse-Ching-Kwan.

"Kang-Ye, it is further stated, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Wu-Wei army, while Princes Tuan and Chwang and Tsong-Chi, Kang-Yi, and Hsui-Tung have been ordered to remain at Peking."

The New Orleans at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The cruiser New Orleans was reported at the Navy Department as having arrived at Woo-Sung, the port of Shanghai, to-day.

CABLES FROM MISSIONARIES.

The first cablegrams which have come to the mission boards in this city from Peking since communication was cut off over two months ago, arrived yesterday. One of them was received by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. It came from the Rev. Dr. John Wherry of Peking, and was dated from Che-Foo, where it is supposed to have been sent via Tien-Tsin. It was as follows:

"Mackey some converts marvellously saved. Property mission private totally destroyed. Wire friends."

Robert R. Speer, one of the Secretaries of the board, commented on this as follows: "There is much doubt as to the meaning of the message. The most hopeful interpretation is that it refers to Pao-Ting-Foo, and that 'some converts' may be a mistake for 'Simcoxes.' Perhaps the omission of the mention of Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, about whose location there has been some doubt, may imply that they were in Peking, and that Dr. Wherry supposed this was known in New York, or it is possible that it might refer to Peking and be in reply to the cable sent from New York on Aug. 18 asking for names of Pao-Ting-Foo missionaries in Peking and whether they are safe. Dr. Wherry, assuming that the board would know what missionaries of the regular force in Peking were there, would need to be informed only of the presence of Dr. Maud Mackey and of Mr. and Mrs. Simcox. At any rate, it is clear that all the regular missionaries of the Presbyterian Church at Peking and Dr. Mackey are safe, and that the property, either in Peking or Pao-Ting-Foo, is destroyed."

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard of the Methodist Missionary Society also received a cablegram from Peking. It was as follows:

"Peking relieved. All members mission safe, well."

This was signed by the Rev. George Davis and the Rev. F. D. Gamewell. The Methodist missionaries at Peking include the Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Gamewell, the Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Walker, the Rev. George W. Verity, the Rev. George D. N. Lowry, Mrs. Charlotte Jewell, Mrs. Edward K. Lowry, and the Misses Anna D. Gloss, Alice Ferrell, Elizabeth Martin, Emma Martin, Gertrude Gilman, and Edna G. Terry, M. D.; the Rev. W. T. Hobart, the Rev. H. E. King, and the Rev. George R. Davis.

The Simcoxes mentioned by Mr. Speer are the Rev. and Mrs. Simcox. They were stationed at Pao-Ting-Foo, as were Miss Mackey and Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, M. D., and Mrs. Hodge.

The Presbyterian missionaries of the Peking station who were there during the siege are the Rev. Dr. John Wherry, the Rev. J. L. Whitney, the Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Fenn, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Killie, John M. Inglis, M. D., and Mrs. Inglis; Miss Eliza E. Leonard, M. D.; Miss Grace Newton, Miss Bessie McCoy, and Miss Jennie McKillican.

MISSING SOLDIER SON SEEN.

A Mother Who Thought Her Offspring Was Killed in the Philippines Now Hopes.

Mrs. Christian Loeffler of 20 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, is puzzled as to whether her son, Corp. John Loeffler of the Third United States Cavalry, was killed in the Philippine Islands, or is still alive and in Brooklyn, as she has lately been informed.

In January last Mrs. Loeffler read in the newspapers the name of her son in the list of soldier dead in the Philippines. About the same time a letter was received from the son, in which he said that he expected to start for home at any time.

The young man never returned, and the mother communicated with the War Department. She was informed that John Loeffler of the Third Cavalry had died in the Philippines and that his body would be forwarded as soon as possible. The body, however, never came.

Now Mrs. Loeffler has learned from a former member of the Third Cavalry that there was another trooper named John Loeffler connected with that command. It is possible, she says, that this Loeffler may have died instead of her son. But the failure of her son, if alive, to return home as expected, or to communicate again with her she is unable to explain.

A few days ago a young man living in Canarsie informed Mrs. Loeffler that he had met and talked with her son, John, at that place within a week. Mrs. Loeffler, while hoping that the story of her son's appearance in Canarsie is true, does not know whether to believe it or not.

If he is alive and has returned to Brooklyn, Mrs. Loeffler cannot understand why her son has not come direct to his home. She will make an effort to learn definitely whether he is alive or dead.

MILITARY ATTACHES ASSIGNED.

Major Kerr Goes to Berlin and Capt. Slocum to St. Petersburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Under the instructions of the Secretary of War, the Adjutant General of the Army has cabled instructions to Major John B. Kerr, Tenth United States Cavalry, to repair to Berlin and report to duty to the Ambassador.

Like instructions have been cabled Capt. Slocum, Eighth United States Cavalry, now at Lisbon, to repair to St. Petersburg. Capt. Slocum has just returned from duty in the field with the British Army in South Africa, where he was sent to report upon the operations, &c., of that army. It has not yet been determined that he shall go with the German contingent to China. Capt. Slocum is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, of the class of 1883. He was appointed to the army from New York.

Major Kerr is a cavalry officer of ability and distinction. He is a native of Kentucky, having entered West Point from that State in 1866. He was graduated in 1870, when he was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, with which he served until his promotion to the Tenth Cavalry in October, 1898. He was badly wounded in the Santiago campaign. He has for a year been on duty in Paris in connection with the exposition.

CAR RUNS DOWN AN AMBULANCE.

The Surgeon Bruised and the Driver Thrown at the Horse's Heels.

A southbound Sixth Avenue electric car, running at high speed, struck a Bellevue Hospital ambulance last night at Fifty-second Street. The ambulance was overturned and much damaged. Dr. Sullivan saw that a collision was inevitable and jumped forward in the ambulance. He escaped with slight bruises. Driver Edward Duhy was thrown over the dashboard and fell at the horse's heels, but the animal was tractable and did not injure Duhy.

Dr. Sullivan was on his way to the West Side Court Prison to get a morphine patient. He telephoned to Bellevue, and another ambulance went after the patient. No arrests were made.

Fannie Frazier Writ Dismissed.

Justice Fitzgerald yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Elizabeth MacWilliams against the Gerry Society, commanding it to return into her possession her seventeen-year-old daughter Fannie Frazier. A number of citizens of Watkins, N. Y., including a former Speaker of the Assembly, requested the Gerry Society about two weeks ago to take charge of the girl, who was on her way to New York. Authorities of the society met the girl in Weehawken and took charge of her. She had to be arraigned in Centre Street Court next day, when the Magistrate discharged her. In dismissing the writ Justice Fitzgerald said that on the sworn statement of the Gerry Society authorities that they do not know where the girl is the writ must be dismissed.

Tramps Sent to Jail.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A posse of detectives gave a hard chase to fifty tramps on the Erie Railroad yesterday and rounded them up at Sterlington, where they captured eleven. The others escaped. The prisoners were taken before a Justice of the Peace at Suffern, who sent them to the Rockland County Jail for thirty days. Their ages ranged from eighteen to fifty-two. Tramps are very numerous and very troublesome along the line of the Erie Railroad in Rockland County at this season, and it is the purpose of the detectives to clear them out.

Girl Robbed on Public Thoroughfare.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The entire police force here is hunting for a man who robbed in broad daylight in one of the principal streets of the city Miss Jennie Jewett of Fulton Chain, who is visiting here. The woman's arms were pinned behind her and her pocketbook, containing a large sum, taken. The robber escaped to the woods. Miss Jewett was frightened into hysterics. The robber is believed to be a desperate man just released from prison.

THE SCHARN BOY'S ALIBI

His Movements on the Night of the Murder Figured Out.

THE PAWNED WATCH STOLEN

"The Man in Gray" Out of the Case—The Prisoner's Record—Writ of Habeas Corpus Obtained.

After working four days on the murder of Kathryn Scharn, the police yesterday seemed to be no nearer solving the mystery than they were at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the hour when the body of the young woman was discovered in her room, at 674 Second Avenue. A number of clues were followed yesterday without result.

The search for the man in the light gray suit ended yesterday. According to two salespeople in a Third Avenue store, he was with the murdered girl in the store on Saturday afternoon and paid for some of her purchases. It was learned yesterday that the girl while in the store was not accompanied by a man. Mrs. Maggie Bird, address unknown, who is a forewoman in the Eagle Pencil Company, and who is carefully guarded by detectives from interviews with reporters, made this statement. Inspector Harley said last night that Mrs. Bird and the Scharn girl were friends, and that on Saturday afternoon, after drawing their wages at the office of the factory, both went to the store, where they remained together, making purchases until some time between 2 and 3 o'clock. The police therefore discredit the statement of the salesman and the saleswoman as to a man having accompanied the Scharn girl.

Mrs. Bird, on being questioned as to the movements of the Scharn girl after leaving the store, said that Miss Scharn took a Second Avenue car at Fifty-ninth Street at 2:30 o'clock, and that she would have reached home at about 2:45 o'clock.

Mrs. Bird told the detective that when they were parting at Fifty-ninth Street, Miss Scharn remarked that she had an appointment with Eisenprice that evening which she was going to keep, because recently she had "set him up" several times, and he would be angry, and she did not want him to feel that way, as he was going to marry her soon. The Scharn girl drew $5 at the factory for her work last week, and a portion of that money she spent at the dry goods store.

THE PAWNED WATCH IDENTIFIED.

The incident of the day was the identification of the watch which had been pawned by young Scharn, a brother of the murdered girl.

Mrs. Annie Keohe, who occupies the front flat on the same floor that the murdered girl's apartments were on, called at the station house and described a watch that had been stolen, she alleged, from her apartments. The description of the watch given by Mrs. Kehoe tallies with that of the watch Scharn admitted having pawned on Aug. 1. The watch had a gold hunting case, on which the name Annie was engraved.

Upon being shown the watch Mrs. Kehoe identified it as one given her thirteen years ago by a woman who is now dead. Mrs. Kehoe said that she kept the watch hanging on the wall in a silk watchcase. On the night of July 31, when she was about to retire, she went to wind the watch, as usual, but found it had disappeared.

She said the key to her apartment was always left under the doormat for the convenience of her sister, Mrs. Kate Condon. The neighbors, she said, knew where the key was left.

Although the identification of the watch removed the suspicion that it had belonged to Scharn's sister, the fact that it was in that place within a week caused the police to search deeply into the boy's past. It was found that he had been employed by Kranich & Bach, piano manufacturers, at 23 Second Avenue. He first went to the firm a year ago and worked for it at $3 a week as office boy.

August Uhl, a foreman in the factory, remembered Scharn well. He said the boy was bright and clever and was quickly advanced to the "key and action" department, where he did piece work, making from $7 to $9 a week, but in June last he was discharged. It was noticed about that time that the boy's earnings were high. An investigation was made, and it was found that after being paid at the end of the week for a certain number of pieces he stole back some of them to have them counted again on the next week's pay.

YOUNG SCHARN'S ALIBI.

Whatever the police have against Scharn in his past record and in his stealing of the watch, they admit they have been unable so far to find evidence against him which might connect him with the murder. His alibi, they say, is so far unshaken.

Mr. Kubin, the father of Scharn's sweetheart, Nettie Harris-Kubin, says the boy came to his house in the afternoon, and that he remained there until a very few minutes prior to 11:50 P. M., at which hour Mr. Kubin looked at a clock while closing up his house for the night.

Allowing for the distance from the Kubin house to the One Hundred and Sixty-first Street station, (trains at that hour running under ten minutes' headway,) and allowing 32 minutes for the run of the train from One Hundred and Sixty-first to Thirty-fourth Street, and 5 minutes' walk from the station to his home, the police argue that he must have entered the room of his sister at about 12:23 Sunday morning.

The boy claims he fell asleep in the train, and had to walk back from Twenty-eighth Street instead of from the Thirty-fourth Street Station. Allowing eight minutes for the extra walk and five minutes in his own home before he discovered the crime, the police think it must have been 12:36 A. M. before he found his sister's body. The police, allowing for delay due to shock and the time it took him to run three block and arouse Mrs. Lawler, the janitress of Dr. Tyler's flat, think he must have told her of the murder at about 12:51. Mrs. Lawler in her statement says the boy called somewhere between 12:30 and 1 o'clock in the morning, thereby confirming Scharn's statement.

Upon arriving at Mrs. Lawler's rooms Scharn fainted. Allowing twenty minutes to bring him to and for Mrs. Lawler to put on street garb, and ten minutes for the boy and the woman to reach the scene of the murder and five minutes more to notify the police, the police figure that it was 1:26 A. M. or practically as the Sergeant in charge claimed, 1:30 A. M., when the police were notified of the crime.

The only chance the prisoner would have had to commit the deed, the detectives admit, would have been in the minute or two leeway which the police allow him between the time he entered the house at 12:31 A. M. and 1:26 A. M. Ambulance Surgeon Train appeared on the scene at 1:55 A. M., and he says that then the body had been lifeless for at least an hour or two. These conclusions were worked out yesterday at the Central Office, where all the work on the case is directed in person by Capt. McClusky.

At the Thirty-fifth Street Station, where Inspector Harley is in charge, rumors of flaws in alibis and other discoveries were announced. Late last night one of the detectives claimed to have discovered that the girl might have been dead five hours when her body was found.

WRIT OBTAINED FOR SCHARN.

Emanuel Friend, counsel for Scharn, obtained a writ of habeas corpus yesterday from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court directing the Warden of the Tombs to produce Scharn in the Supreme Court this morning at 10:30 o'clock, with a view to obtaining the boy's release.

Justice Fitzgerald also granted a writ of certiorari directing Coroner E. T. Fitzpatrick to produce all the documents connected with the commitment of Scharn to prison.

Scharn, according to Keeper O'Neil, spent a restful night in the Tombs and is a model prisoner.

His sweetheart, Nettie Harris, or Kubin, called at the Tombs at 10:45 A. M., and on a pass from Commissioner Lantry's office was admitted to the counsel room, where she had a five minutes' talk with Scharn. She then left the Tombs, and later, when Keeper O'Neil learned the identity of the prisoner's visitor, he said that had he known who she was he would not have admitted her. If she calls again, he said, she will not be allowed to see Scharn.

Mrs. Lippold, mother of young Scharn and his dead sister, visited the scene of the tragedy this morning. She went through the house and into the rooms where her daughter and son have been living. She would say nothing. About noon she called at the station house and asked permission to take charge of the property in the dead girl's apartment. She stated that she had bought the furniture for the two children, and, now that the girl was dead and the son a prisoner, she wished the furniture and goods. The matter was not decided.

Inspector Harley took the opportunity to question Mrs. Lippold as to her family affairs. The conference lasted over three hours. It was given out later at the Thirty-fifth Street Station that nothing of importance had been gained from the interview.

The police finished yesterday going through all of the young woman's correspondence, and found nothing of value in it, and they have talked with the woman's companions in the lead pencil factory, and have gleaned nothing there.

Nicelle Olive Oil

CABLE ADVICES

PARIS, August 18th, 1900.

NICELLE OLIVE OIL

RECEIVES

Grand Prize Exposition.

HIGHEST AWARD OBTAINABLE.

Seville Packing Co.

NEW YORK.

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Capt. Robley D. Evans and Commander J. H. Hemphill, United States Navy; W. C. Endicott, Danvers, Mass.

ASTOR.—Ex-Congressman A. T. Warner, Ohio; Dr. H. H. Abbe, Washington; Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

EVERETT.—A. M. Thackara, Jr., United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. W. W. Kilbourne, Boston; Dr. M. L. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.; Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Washington.

GILSEY.—Senator Orville H. Platt, Connecticut.

GRAND.—Capt. C. J. Bailey, United States Army; Dr. John H. Cotter, Pine Plains, N. Y.; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOFFMAN.—J. Appleton, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—Hamilton Wright, Vicksburg; Baron de Reviere, Mobile; Dr. James H. Jolliffe, England.

IMPERIAL.—James L. Caldwell, Chattanooga; S. Heramatsu, Tokio.

MANHATTAN.—Thomas Cadwallader, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL.—The Earl of Latham, England; Dr. W. E. Ford, Utica.

NORMANDIE.—Otto van Dergliek, Amsterdam, Holland.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. M. J. Fottrel, San Francisco; Dr. E. H. Woolsey, Oakland, Cal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. E. Aldred, cloaks and suits; E. Wolf, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; S. C. Pierson, boys' clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; G. C. Taylor, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Vendome.

Seligman Brothers, Santa Fé, N. M.; B. Seligman, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss A. Collins, millinery; Miss J. Hennesy, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Vendome.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Holland, millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverley, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; J. W. Dague, dry goods; J. K. Winch, furnishing goods; L. A. Knoffer, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Ury, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Ury, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, dry goods; E. K. Saylor, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Peters, N., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; H. C. Peters, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

HANNA TO BUSINESS MEN

The Senator Repeats His Warning Against Apathy.

Guest of Honor at a Banquet at Deal Beach After the Asbury Park Rally.

Senator Hanna was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Republicans of Asbury Park at Hathaway Inn, Deal Beach, after the rally at Asbury Park on Tuesday night. The speaking did not begin until after midnight, and the National Chairman himself made some remarks which convinced his hearers that there was plenty of hard work to be done between now and election day. In part, he said:

"I am glad to get an opportunity to talk to you business men, and I would like to have the business men of the whole country, who have so much at stake at this time, hear my words, because I know of what I am going to tell you. It is time for the business men of the country to awake and begin to work. I do not like to express any fears or say that there is any danger, but if we are to be successful next November the business men have got to join hands with the politicians and do their share in this campaign. As I have said before, the great danger in this campaign is the apathy that exists among you business men. You must get out and set an example to those who work for you and with you.

"The business man is a great force in politics, and his activity has a great effect in determining the result of a campaign. I organized the first Business Men's League that ever took part in a political contest. That was in 1880, when I rolled down my desk in Cleveland and went out to work for my friend, James A. Garfield. It is the business man who has great material interests at stake this year, and it is time that he realized the necessity for him to do his share toward safeguarding those interests.

"You all remember the fight of four years ago and the part that the business man took in that campaign. You also remember the magnificent results which rewarded his efforts. The business man at that time was alarmed and he went to work with a will. This year he is confident, and is permitting other people to look after the campaign. There is just as much danger to-day as there was then. We are filled with hope, but there is need of plenty of hard work, and there must be no more delay. We are going to have a hard battle against a foe who is desperate and who is fighting hard.

"Apathy exists not only here,—but throughout the land, and I want to warn you of the danger. I believe that when the people seriously consider the issues of this campaign they will decide to uphold President McKinley, who is working by day and whose prayer it is at night that the great questions now confronting our country may be settled and settled right."

Among those present were United States Senator John Kean, National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., T. Frank Appleby, Arthur L. Marsh, L. E. Watson, O. E. Davis, Hiram Walton, Lewis Reinar, Henry Steinbach, Dr. B. S. Keator, Dr. Leslie J. Ward, O. H. Brown, Milan Ross, David Harvey, Jr., William Gifford, Frank L. Ten Broeck, Dr. James F. Ackerman, Waters B. Day, John Hubbard, Joseph McDermott, A. W. Dauser, A. C. Twining, George F. Kroehl, S. W. Kirkbride, George W. Treat, Sr., and Henry C. Winsor.

MR. CARNEGIE'S ATTITUDE.

Reported Support of Bryan Senator Hanna Denies for Him.

"A garish fake."

That was the term applied by Senator Hanna of Ohio yesterday, when his attention was called to a published report that Andrew Carnegie intended to take the stump for Bryan.

"Mr. Carnegie will support Mr. McKinley," he added. "It is true that Mr. Carnegie does not wholly approve of the policy pursued in the Philippines, but he is a friend of the Administration, and will support it."

While not willing to express any decided opinion on what Mr. Carnegie was alleged to have said, Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex-Senator Fred Gibbs, and others at the National Headquarters said in substance that they did not believe a word of the report.

Mr. Carnegie is abroad, and at none of the hotels is any member of the corporation of which he is the head. But there were others at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Holland House who have some idea of Mr. Carnegie's purposes, and all of them agreed that if Mr. Carnegie went on the stump it would not be in the interest of Mr. Bryan.

SENATOR SPOONER ON BRYAN.

Declares He Is Stronger in the East, but Cannot Win.

"Bryan is weaker in the West and stronger in the East than he was in 1896, but he is not strong enough in either section to win this year."

That was the answer made to a TIMES reporter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday by Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin when interrogated regarding the political outlook.

Senator Spooner's view was concurred in by Senator W. M. Stewart of Nevada, who was his companion.

"I have not paid much attention to politics lately," continued Senator Spooner. "I have been in the White Mountains and came here to attend the funeral of John D. Flower, who was connected with what was the old West Wisconsin Railroad Company when I was the general counsel.

"So far as I am advised, I have no doubt of the re-election of Mr. McKinley. There is no defection in the West. The President will get a bigger vote there than he did in 1896.

"I shall call on Senator Hanna to-morrow.

"What will Wisconsin do? Why, give a big majority to McKinley, of course."

Baron von Sternberg at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt was visited to-day by Baron Speck von Sternberg, counselor of legation and First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington. The Baron will remain here several days.

Split Among Colored Democrats.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—It is reported that a serious split is threatened in the ranks of the colored Democrats. Two factions; one headed by J. Milton Turner of St. Louis and the other by George E. Taylor of Oskaloosa, Iowa, are struggling for recognition by the National Democratic Committee.

Senator J. K. Jones is said to favor the Turner faction, and his reported preference has stirred up the followers of the Iowa man. George E. Taylor is President of the National Colored Democratic League and has been assured that he would have charge of the negro bureau in connection with National Democratic headquarters. Mr. Taylor is expected to arrive in Chicago to-morrow to deliver an ultimatum to Senator Jones.

Two Wall Street Election Wagers.

Two election bets were placed in Wall Street yesterday at odds of 2½ to 1 on McKinley. Bell & Co. wagered $2,500 to $1,000, and E. A. Sichel bet $1,250 to $500, J. J. Judge taking the Bryan end of each bet.

Farmers Organize Shot-Gun Brigade.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The farmers of Valley Cottage, three miles north of Nyack, are much excited regarding the numerous robberies which have recently been committed on their farms by thieves who come up after dark on trains on the West Shore road. These thieves carry with them large sacks, which they fill from potato fields and fruit orchards. Hundreds of dollars' worth of vegetables and fruit have been thus stolen this season, and the farmers are organizing a shotgun brigade.

Combs, Whittaker, and Davis Also Get Postponements.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 22.—Judge Cantrill to-day, being satisfied that Henry Youtsey is not in proper physical condition to stand trial for alleged complicity in the Goebel murder, continued the case until the next term of court.

Owing to illness in the family of one of the attorneys for Combs, Whittaker, and Davis, these cases also were postponed to the October term. The accused will be admitted to bail in the sum of $3,000 each.

Powers's Jurors Accused.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 22.—Quite a number of affidavits were filed in court to-day charging that Jurors Munson, Mulberry, Murphy, Craig, Crosswait, and Musselman had formed and expressed opinions that Powers was guilty and ought to hang. The affidavit against Craig, who is a prominent shoe merchant, charges that he said after being summoned and selected that he would not be controlled by evidence, but only by instructions from the Court.

Gen. Collier Gets an Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The President has appointed D. R. Collier United States Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky., to succeed Gen. Leslie Combs, who resigned to become Chairman of the State Republican Committee. Mr. Collier was Adjutant General of the State during Gov. Taylor's incumbency.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—One of the most satisfactory annual reports yet issued by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad was given out to-day. It shows the net receipts from traffic for the twelve months ending June 30 last to have been $2,085,270, and the net earnings from all sources to have been $2,300,159. This was an increase of $216,629 over the earnings for the preceding year. Following are the principal figures in this report: Mileage operated, 710.77, (62.5 miles for five months only;) total gross receipts from traffic, $5,148,897.09; operating expenses, $2,859,021.82; net receipts from traffic, $2,085,270.10; receipts from other sources, $214,889.44; total net receipts, $2,300,159.54. The mileage was increased by the purchase of the Eastern Illinois and Missouri Railroad—62.50 miles.

Oregon Navigation's Purchase.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 22.—President A. L. Mohler of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, in an interview, stated that his company had purchased the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company's property in Washington, and that possession will be taken on Sept. 1. When asked if the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company intended to build down the north bank of the Columbia to the mouth, he said: "I know nothing of such a plan. We have no intention of leaving Portland, but contemplate increasing our facilities there." The Ilwaco Road is sixteen miles long and runs from Ilwaco to Nabcotta.

W. A. Clark Buys Half a Railroad.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 22.—From an authoritative source it is learned that W. A. Clark, the wealthy mine owner of Montana, has purchased a one-half interest in the Los Angeles Terminal Railway. It is further stated the owners of the terminal would begin at once on an extension of the road to San Bernardino and thence to Salt Lake City.

FINE FOR A FORMER DANCER.

Became Over-Jubilant on Hearing That She Was an Heiress.

A former favorite of the vaudeville stage was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, charged with intoxication. She was Mrs. Kate Connolly of 368 Hicks Street, who under the name of Kitty O'Neill was well known as a jig dancer about twenty-five years ago.

She was arrested on Clinton Street on Tuesday night. She explained in court that she had been made overjubilant by the news that she was an heiress, an aunt having died in England and left her a legacy. She said that she intended to sail for England Saturday morning to participate in the settlement of the estate. She was fined $2.

Kitty O'Neill went on the stage about thirty years ago. She commanded a large salary for a long time. She is now about forty-five years old, and has been married twice. Her first husband was Harry Kernell, the Irish comedian. Her present husband is a printer.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, light southwesterly winds.

The hot wave which has covered the Middle Mississippi Valley and the Southwest since the 1st of August was broken yesterday by thunderstorms and local rains. The duration of the hot spell in Missouri has exceeded any previous record of high temperature since the organization of the Weather Service, in 1870. The pressure is low on the South Atlantic Coast, the Mississippi Valley, and the lake region; it is relatively high on the North Pacific Coast. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in the Middle Mississippi Valley, Kansas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States, and light showers have fallen in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Moderate temperatures have prevailed in all districts. Unsettled weather and showery conditions are indicated for the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the South Atlantic and Gulf States. On the New England Coast the winds will be light southwesterly. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeasterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— TIMES.		
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	71	68	70
6 A. M.	70	68	70
9 A. M.	73	68	72
12 M.	80	70	81
3 P. M.	84	75	82
6 P. M.	81	73	76
9 P. M.	79	71	74
12 P. M.	78	70	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	74⅝
Weather Bureau	70½
Corresponding date 1899	74½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72

The maximum temperature was 76 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum temperature was 67 degrees at 5 A. M. The barometer registered 29.96 at 8 A. M., and at 8 P. M. it registered 29.95. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75, and at 8 P. M. it was 80.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:55 A. M.—169 West Ninety-ninth Street, unknown; damage, $10.

4:35 A. M.—Main and Lane, Borough of the Bronx, Joseph T. Lane; damage, $5,000.

5:40 A. M.—45 Broadway, unknown; damage, $500.

7:30 A. M.—103 Clinton Street, Moses Ertnei; damage slight.

9:05 A. M.—320 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Michael Marrazzo; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—432 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, unknown; damage slight.

12:25 P. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, unknown; damage, $25.

3 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixth Street and Central Park West, unknown; damage, $25.

6 P. M.—261 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Alice Peste; damage, $500.

7:45 P. M.—1,880 Third Avenue; George Sweeney; damage, $15.

10:30 P. M.—110 Essex Street; Sol Yeshaims; damage, $300.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Fire to-day in the elevator of the American Cereal Company here caused a loss of $75,000. Fire and water practically ruined 150,000 bushels of grain.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The extensive plant of the Maryland Telephone Construction Company in this city was destroyed by fire, the origin of which is unknown, at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at $112,000, $75,000 of which is on the building and the balance on stock and tools.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 22.—The retail and wholesale hardware establishment of the Henry Walk Company was partly destroyed by fire this morning. The blaze started in the office, and spread rapidly, but after a hard fight the fire was extinguished. The office portion of the building was completely gutted. Loss estimated at $50,000; fully insured.

ANTI-BRYAN MEN'S VIEWS

Mr. Hanna Receives Reports of Strong Democratic Opposition.

Gold Democrats, Silver Advocates, and Populists Quoted by the Republican National Committee.

There were busy times at Republican National Headquarters yesterday.

Senator Hanna was an early arrival, and so numerous were his visitors that he had to delay his intended return to Elberon at 3:30 o'clock to enable him to sign letters and dictate replies to many letters and telegrams.

"All humbug," he said, when asked if he had urged the nomination of Chairman Odell for Governor.

"I have enough to do," he added, "to attend to the National campaign without attempting to interfere in New York State matters. The Republicans of this Commonwealth are abundantly able to care for themselves, and the man they nominate for Governor will be elected. New York is all right."

Senator Platt, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, and Cornelius N. Bliss had long talks with Senator Hanna, but none of these would tell what was discussed.

Other callers were Congressman Ketcham, Col. Dick Bright, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, Gen. F. V. Greene, and Joseph A. Blair.

Senator Hanna seems to attach much importance to the return to the Republican fold of such lately pronounced free silver men as Senator Stewart of Nevada, ex-Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, and A. M. Stevenson of Colorado.

Here are some of the reports received at Republican National Headquarters from gold Democrats and others:

JOHN M. PALMER of Springfield, Ill., ex-Senator and Gold Democrats' candidate for President, 1896—I shall vote for McKinley. Populism is unsafe, and Mr. Bryan is the high priest of that faction. The country is not a believer, nor are McKinley and his partisan friends believers, in imperialism. As President, he has done the best he could. He has been a safe executive officer on most of the vital questions that have arisen during the past three years.

W. A. PEFFER of Kansas, Populist Leader and Former United States Senator—Economy, justice, good government, and humanity; every good impulse, and every just and righteous consideration demand that we do not change the policy of the Administration.

GEN. JOHN GILL of Baltimore, Md., President of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company and a well-known Democrat in that section—How can sound-money Democrats and reputable citizens join in supporting this candidate, (Bryan?) It seems to me that the practical question of the campaign and the question which every good citizen should ask himself is, "Will the success of the Democratic Party this Fall and what Bryan stands for be for the best interests of the country?"

JAMES M. BECK, United States District Attorney of Pennsylvania—A man is of that party with which he sympathizes, whatever he may call himself. If, therefore, one believes in free silver and in hauling down the American flag in the Philippines, he is a Democrat; but if he believes in honest money and in the supremacy of the flag in our territorial possessions, he is a Republican. Between these I had no hesitation of choosing. I am no longer a Democrat; I am a Republican.

JAMES A. FLEMING, a large mine owner and formerly conspicuous in Colorado politics as a Democrat—Mr. Bryan of Lincoln, Neb., took up the silver question as a possible stepping stone. He, like the others, only cared to make people believe some wrong had been done them, and he, with others, only could remedy the wrong by voting him and them into office.

DR. GEORGE L. MILLER, for thirty years a leader of the Democratic forces in Nebraska and founder of The Omaha World—I regard Mr. Bryan as a Socialistic revolutionist, tinged with religious fanaticism. On the money question Bryan preached a false doctrine. On the rights of life and property he made his speech in Anarchistic form; on the subject of law and order he incites the revolutionary spirit; on the Philippine problem he promises nothing different from the course now being pursued by the Administration, but attempts to catch votes by a groundless cry of imperialism.

Bryan is as insincere in his utterances on the Philippine question as he is on his silver doctrine.

S. S. HARPER of Philadelphia, manager of the Bed Rock Dredging Company—I take little interest in politics, but the blindest of men must be cognizant of the fact that times are good, and therefore we should let well enough alone. It would be hard to conceive that the election of Bryan will not unsettle the business of the country.

A. M. STEVENSON of Colorado, a leading silver man and Chairman of the Silver Republican State Central Committee, has been a Republican, but with Senator Teller, walked out of the St. Louis Convention in 1896—I have adhered to the party's declaration that we were Republicans on all other questions but the financial one. I am not a Democrat, and it seems to me that the time has come when we must either be Democrats or Republicans. There is to-day, in my judgment, no middle ground.

PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS.

The Counting and Tabulation of Returns Being Rapidly Made.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Census Bureau is making rapid progress in the counting and tabulation of the returns from the 52,600 enumerators who took the population of the country. The count of each enumerator is comprised in a single portfolio, and all but 600 are in. The returns from 18,000 enumeration districts have been counted by cards, and the population of 14,000 of these districts has been tabulated in detail.

Of the army of enumerators over 40,000 have had their accounts paid and closed. Cards representing 942,681 people were counted at the bureau yesterday, and by Sept. 1 it is expected that over 1,000,000 people will be counted daily.

The present census will show for the first time the color of occupant and tenure of occupancy of farms, in addition to values of farm improvements and acreage of the different products. This will be interesting from a sociological standpoint, as showing the number of colored owners and renters of farms and the extent to which the race is interested in agriculture.

PHILADELPHIA'S POPULATION.

Hardly a Variation in Percentage Increase for Twenty Years.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The population of the City of Philadelphia, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census announced to-day, is as follows:

Philadelphia City, 1,293,697 in 1900, against 1,046,964 in 1890.

These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 246,733, or 23.57 per cent. from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1890 was 847,170, showing an increase of 199,794, or 23.58 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

1	37,919	22	64,832
2	35,206	23	26,109
3	24,683	24	53,023
4	22,502	25	51,753
5	16,868	26	45,615
6	8,042	27	32,204
7	28,137	28	43,931
8	15,757	29	60,000
9	6,983	30	28,874
10	19,967	31	33,139
11	11,843	32	39,889
12	13,850	33	65,372
13	17,427	34	43,706
14	19,405	35	8,614
15	50,379	36	46,841
16	15,788	37	22,445
17	17,908	38	33,104
18	29,643	39	40,377
19	55,246	40	19,438
20	43,272	41	11,325
21	62,168		

Man Killed by Flying Train.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A man was struck by an Erie train near Hillburn and died in Thrall Hospital here to-day. In his pockets were found letters addressed "Edward E. Foster, 285 Woodworth Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y."

Edward E. Foster was formerly a bookkeeper in the Habirshaw Rubber Works of Yonkers. A week ago he started on a trip up the State. He was thirty-three years old.

WOOD'S REPLY TO CROKER

Defeated Single-Head Police Bill for Tammany.

Spent Personal Funds, but Was Refused All Remuneration—Croker's Former Evidence of Favor.

Eugene Wood of Albany has, through a personal friend, made public his dealings with Tammany Hall and Richard Croker during the past three years. After Mr. Wood declared against Richard Croker at the meeting of the State Committee and sided with David B. Hill in the factional fight, the leader of Tammany Hall has been bitter in his statements against Mr. Wood. He declared for publication that Mr. Wood was a paid lobbyist of the corporations, with whom he would have no dealings and whose actions should be investigated by the District Attorney of Albany County.

In reply to this statement, a friend of Mr. Wood in New York told a TIMES reporter of the friendship which existed between Mr. Wood and Richard Croker in the past, and also what led to the break in their relations.

During the legislative session of 1899 there was a proposed enactment known as the Single-Head Police Commission bill. The measure was a Republican organization one, which Thomas C. Platt had declared should be passed. The vote in the Senate on such a measure was sure to be close. Tammany Hall and the leaders were frightened. It was plain that to do away with the bi-partisan board would mean that the Republicans would be able to control the Police Department of New York.

A personal appeal was made to Eugene Wood by Tammany leaders to kill this bill. A business arrangement was soon perfected whereby Mr. Wood was to go to Albany and use his influence to defeat the proposed legislation.

It was plain to the Tammany leaders that a certain amount of money would have to be expended to accomplish this purpose. The Tammany men who had dealings with Mr. Wood readily agreed to this arrangement, and Mr. Wood went to Albany prepared to carry out his part of the contract.

The bill was in committee. Mr. Wood, by the use of his influence, kept the bill in committee.

"It took thousands of dollars to do this," said a friend of Mr. Wood to a TIMES reporter yesterday. "Mr. Wood spent his own money. He had the promise of the gentlemen of Tammany Hall that if the bill was defeated he would secure a round sum of money for his services. The bill was defeated. When Mr. Wood sought to be reimbursed for the money he had paid out in the interests of Tammany Hall he received the 'icy stare.' Mr. Wood has always in his dealings with men and corporations been known as a man whose word was as good as his bond. This is the reason why he is trusted at Albany with private business by some of the largest corporations.

"Mr. Wood carried out every part of his agreement with the Tammany men, and they did not pay him a cent for the work. All the money he expended was paid out of his own pocket, and the Tammany leaders never 'made good' one cent."

Then the friends of Mr. Wood told how the man who was condemned by Richard Croker as a 'paid lobbyist' tried to collect the sum claimed to be legally due him from Tammany Hall leaders. According to the statements, Mr. Wood is said to have presented personally his claims for amounts spent to all the leaders.

Richard Croker was at this time a close personal friend of Wood. One of his acts of personal friendship was to request Controller Coler to appoint W. J. Ellis to a position in the Finance Department. The appointment of Mr. Ellis, who is a brother-in-law of Wood, was made at the personal solicitation of Mr. Croker.

As a public official Mr. Ellis is said to have been a very capable man. His salary was not large and he was seeking promotion.

The position of Secretary to the Borough Board of Education of Manhattan was vacant. Mr. Ellis, through the personal influence of Mr. Wood with Richard Croker and the Tammany Hall leaders, sought the job. At first there were many Tammany members who would not agree to vote for the appointment of Mr. Ellis. At the personal solicitation of Tammany men all objections were removed, and Mr. Ellis was appointed to a forty-five-hundred-dollar job, which he now holds.

"Mr. Wood was considered a very reliable man by Richard Croker while he was doing the work of Tammany Hall," said the friend. "When Mr. Wood saw that it would be to his best interests to follow the standard set up by David B. Hill, then came the attacks of Richard Croker on Wood as a paid lobbyist. Mr. Croker knew as much about Mr. Wod's occupation two years ago as he does now. It was all very well when Mr. Wood went to Albany and defeated the Police bill, which Tammany feared would ruin their power to levy blackmail on all the gambling resorts and other illegal vocations in New York. I know personally that Mr. Croker has done many favors for the man he condemns as a 'paid lobbyist' during the past two years. The only reason why Mr. Wood is not liked now by Mr. Croker is because he is fighting Croker's domination in State politics."

When Mr. Croker was asked by a TIMES reporter whether he would go to Albany to prosecute Eugene Wood, the Tammany leader said:

"I will not say yes now. That will come later."

Another personal friend of Mr. Wood in New York said yesterday that the presence of Mr. Croker before the Albany Grand Jury prosecuting the man he claims to be a paid lobbyist would lead to startling revelations of Tammany Hall's methods of influencing legislation.

Eugene Wood said to a friend yesterday: "I see Mr. Croker calls me a paid lobbyist. He ought to know."

NO INDIFFERENCE TO BRYAN.

Senator Jones Denies Reports of Disaffection.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—At Democratic National Headquarters to-day Senator Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, said:

"I see a story printed in the newspapers to-day to the effect that Senator John P. Jones has followed Senator Stewart into the Republican camp, and that Senator Teller of Colorado is showing the greatest indifference to the Bryan cause. I pronounce both reports absolutely without any foundation. Senator J. P. Jones has been entirely consistent in his views and actions for twenty-five years and we rely upon him implicitly.

"As for Senator Teller, we are in constant correspondence with him, and I can say that there is not a man at National Headquarters or in the Democratic Party who manifests greater solicitude for Mr. Bryan's election and who has worked harder to accomplish it than has Senator Teller."

POPULISTS PROMISE PARADISE.

Wisconsin State Convention Meets at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Populist State Convention met here to-day, with about fifty delegates in attendance. A. A. Worsley of Racine, who was made permanent Chairman, said that if the Democrats wanted to fuse with the Populists the former must make the first advances.

The Populists decided to abandon the idea of nominating a State ticket and instead ratified the list of Presidential Electors as selected by the Democratic State Convention. Robert Schilling was selected as Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The platform adopted maintains that the enactment of the People's Party's principles into law will bring about a state of government and society which, compared to the present crude and barbarous state, will appear to be paradise on earth. Trusts are denounced and Bryan is pledged undivided support. The National platform adopted at Sioux Falls is indorsed and the following demands are made: Abolition of monopoly in money, transportation, and land; direct legislation known as initiative and referendum; public control of public utilities, National, State, and local. The issue of all money by the Government directly to the people through Government banks is advocated. A primary election law is demanded; also the abolition of the arbitrary power assumed by Judges in granting injunctions. A legal eight-hour work day, municipal home rule, and abolition of prison contract and child labor are also demanded.

OUTLOOK IN KENTUCKY.

Representative Wheeler Says Democrats Cannot Lose the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Representative C. K. Wheeler of Kentucky, who came to Washington yesterday to report the political Committee, said in an interview:

"As a rule the anti-Goebel or Brown Democrats are fusing with the Republicans, but I feel that we shall be able to overcome this combination all around. Bryan and Stevenson will carry the State, of course, by an old-time majority, and our State ticket will be pulled through safely. We shall not only hold our own in the Congressional districts, but I think we shall gain one, and maybe two, districts in November.

"When the Republicans talk about carrying Kentucky they base their hopes upon the narrow margin between Goebel and Taylor. They overlook the important fact that in that contest the vote was not brought out in the heavy Democratic sections of the State. Take my district, for instance. Not much more than half of the Democratic vote there was cast last year, whereas it will come out in full force in November, thus guaranteeing in that one district alone at least 5,000 more votes for the party than were cast last year. I don't see how it is possible for us to lose Kentucky this year."

MR. SHEEHAN CHARGES FRAUD.

Accuses His Opponents in the Ninth of Colonization Schemes.

The battle between the forces of John C. Sheehan and Councilman Frank G. Goodwin for control of the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District is at fever heat and both sides are doing their utmost to carry off victory at the primaries next Tuesday.

Mr. Sheehan yesterday declared that the Goodwin faction was resorting to illegal methods in order to win. He said:

"We have made a careful examination of the enrollment books and find that many persons whose names appear on the list have moved out of the district since the time of their enrollment. We have learned that an attempt will be made to have colonisers vote on these names. Further than that, there are instances where men are registered more than once. We have made up a list of the voters who no longer have a residence in this district, and will send a copy of it to the police officials with a demand that they do their duty and see to it that the law is not violated.

"A copy will also be sent to Superintendent of Elections McCullagh asking him to use the power given to him by the laws of the State and insure to the Democratic voters of the Ninth Assembly District a fair and honest primary election. The law provides for that, and our people must be protected in their rights."

Mr. Sheehan added that a careful watch will be maintained, and that the attention of the Grand Jury will be called to all violations of the law. The General Committee of the district which is controlled by Mr. Sheehan will meet to-morrow night at the headquarters of the Pequod Club. Some interesting features are promised by the Sheehan leaders.

The annual outing of the Horatio Seymour Club, the Goodwin organization, will take place to-day. When the Goodwinites return to-night there will be a parade through the principal streets of the district and a liberal display of fireworks. Mr. Goodwin says there will be more than 2,000 men in line.

Both leaders say they are certain of victory. Mr. Sheehan declared yesterday that he expected to carry the district by a good majority.

CLAYTON ON IMPERIALISM.

Alabama Congressman Says That Is the Only Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Representative Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee, said to-day in an interview:

"I have traveled considerably since the Kansas City Convention, and I find the people everywhere, North, East, South, and West, interested only in one question—that of imperialism. The man who insists that imperialism is not the paramount issue of this campaign is either an ignoramus or a knave.

"I recently made a speech in a section of the country where four years ago the people would let me talk about nothing but the currency question. I also spoke there two years ago, and they were still interested in the same question. On my last visit there I cut loose on the money issue, and was rattling along, but the audience did not seem to be listening. Finally an old fellow jumped up on his chair and shouted: 'We don't care nothing about silver or the trusts here. All we want to hear about in these parts is the Philippines.' Of course, I changed the subject at once to the Philippines and imperialism, and my audience listened in breathless silence to every word I spoke."

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS MEET.

Convention to be Held at Hartford Sept. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 22.—At the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which was held at Savin Rock this afternoon, the date of the Democratic State Convention to nominate a Gubernatorial candidate was set for Sept. 21, and Hartford was chosen as the place of meeting.

The convention will be held about a week after the Republican nomination is made. At to-day's session it was decided to present the name of Judge Bronson of this city for the Governorship on the Democratic ticket and the choice was made unanimous. It was somewhat of a surprise, as names had been mentioned which were much nearer the lead in recent party history of the State. The question of free silver received severe handling by the Central Committee, which indorsed the anti-imperialist platform, but denounced the free silver plank. The fight this Fall will be made on State issues alone and against a lobby candidate.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day, and the following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—LOUIS G. BOHMRICH, Kenosha.
Lieutenant Governor—THOMAS PATTERSON, Waushara.
Secretary of State—JOSEPH H. WOODNORTH, Milwaukee.
State Treasurer—AUGUST BARTZ, Fall Creek.
Attorney General—GEORGE C. COOPER, Superior.
State Superintendent—HOMER B. HUBBELL, Beaver Dam.
Insurance Commissioner—ROBERT A. THOMPSON, La Crosse.
Railroad Commissioner—GEORGE W. HILL, Antigo.
Chairman of the State Central Committee—A. F. WARDEN, Waukesha.
Presidential Electors—G. W. STEVENSON, B. F. SHERMAN, W. N. COFFLAND, H. J. MILLMAN, P. H. O'MEARA, JOHN BEYER, STEVEN RICHMOND, A. C. VOSHARDT, AMOS HOLGATE, GEORGE D. CLENE; at large, F. W. COTZHAUSEN and JOHN ROSCH.

The platform adopted indorses the Kansas City platform, denounces trusts, and demands various State reforms. The name of Mr. Bryan was greeted with cheers at every mention during the speeches.

MICHIGAN'S INDEPENDENTS.

Daniel Thompson Nominated for the Governorship.

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 22.—The Independent People's Party of Michigan, held its State Convention here to-day with a majority of the Congressional districts in the State represented. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—DANIEL THOMPSON, Saginaw County.
Lieutenant Governor—C. F. CUNNINGHAM, Grand Haven.
State Treasurer—ROBERT BLENHUBER, Marquette.
Auditor General—A. M. MALONE, Burt.
Commissioner, Land Office—J. H. BAKER, Bay City.
Attorney General—FRANK P. MONFORD, Mount Clemens.
Superintendent Public Instruction—C. A. GREENFIELD, Tuscaloosa County.
Member State Board of Education—DANIEL C. WACHS, Kant County.

Resolutions were adopted favoring equal taxation, municipal ownership of public utilities, nomination for public office by popular vote, and equal suffrage regardless of sex. The resolutions also condemn the political policy of offering aid or encouragement to open enemies of the United States.

Congressional Nominations.

KENTUCKY.—Seventh District, South Trimble, (Dem.)
WISCONSIN.—Third District, Edwin Luekow, (Dem.)
MISSOURI.—Fourth District, John Kennish, (Rep.)
CALIFORNIA.—Third District, Victor H. Metcalf, (Rep.) Sixth District, James McLachlan, (Rep.)

8 A. M. To-day We Commence Our ⅓ Off Sale

of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.

During the past season we have sold goods at a closer margin than has ever been done in the retail clothing trade.

In addition to this we now close out our entire stock at ⅓ off former prices. Stock includes all blue Serge Suits, Worsted and Cheviots in Sacks and Frocks, black Cheviot Suits in Sacks, Single and Double breasted, and all Flannel Suits in light and dark colors, Some of the items follow:

MEN'S SUITS.

$8.50 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	$5.66
9.50 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	6.34
10.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	6.66
12.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	8.00
15.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	10.00
18.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	12.00
20.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	13.33
22.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	14.66
25.00 Blue Serge, Worsted and Cheviot Suits, ⅓ off	16.66

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS.

$1.98 Boys' Serge and Fancy Suits, 3 to 16 years, ⅓ off	$1.32
2.48 Boys' Serge and Fancy Suits, 3 to 16 years, ⅓ off	1.66
2.98 Boys' Serge and Fancy Suits, 3 to 16 years, ⅓ off	1.99
3.48 Boys' Serge and Fancy Suits, 3 to 16 years, ⅓ off	2.32
3.98 Boys' Serge and Fancy Suits, 3 to 16 years, ⅓ off	2.65
5.00 Boys' Serge and Fancy Suits, 3 to 16 years, ⅓ off	3.33
5.00 Youths' Serge and Fancy Suits, 14 to 19 years, ⅓ off	3.33
7.50 Youths' Serge and Fancy Suits, 14 to 19 years, ⅓ off	5.00
10.00 Youths' Serge and Fancy Suits, 14 to 19 years, ⅓ off	6.66
12.00 Youths' Serge and Fancy Suits, 14 to 19 years, ⅓ off	8.00

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S TROUSERS.

$2.50, 2.75 and 3.00 Trousers reduced to	$1.95
3.50, 4.00 and 4.50 Trousers reduced to	2.75
5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 Trousers reduced to	3.50

STORES OPEN LATE SATURDAY NIGHT.

Men's, Boys' and Children's Hats, Shoes and Furnishings all at Reduced Prices.

MAIL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Brill Brothers

OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS.

FOUR CONVENIENT STORES:
279 Broadway, near Chambers St.
47 Cortlandt St., bet. Church & Greenwich Sts.
211 & 219 Sixth Avenue, bet. 14th & 15th Sts.
125th Street, corner 3d Ave.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:18	Sun sets...6:47	Moon rises...3:51

High Water This Day.

| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
|

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Transforming of AUGUST

The One-time Dull Month Now Busy Because Bountiful in Its Offerings to Housekeepers

We learned long ago that thrifty housekeepers would gladly buy several weeks ahead of need-time if we made it worth their while. We also learned that manufacturers would do better by us a little earlier; and we knew that we could afford to do business at less profit when we were not otherwise busy.

The August selling was logical, from all standpoints. People buy for just one reason. *It pays.*

This month has developed eight different classes of housekeeping merchandise—on all of which there are generous savings from usual prices:

Furniture *Carpets* *Upholstery* *Sheets and Pillow Cases*
Linens *Blankets* *Lamps and Globes* *Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons*

This is an array that accounts for the busy times at Wanamaker's all this month. It must be worth your while to come earlier than you wish to; but we have more than made it so. More reasons for coming are told below:

The Style Display Continues

This has been pronounced the most important and most complete display of garments for women ever made so early in the season. The styles are true and finished, though the changes in character and materials are most radical. But Wanamaker's has no one to wait for; and many visitors and travelers will not be here later; and our home-folks are just as anxious to know what Fashion has in store. The door of Style is open. Welcome.

Second floor, Broadway.

Black DRESS GOODS
At Two-thirds Regular Prices

There are three desirable classes of these priced-under-value dress goods. First there's a lot of crepons that we were fortunate in securing from the maker at much less than he intended them to sell for. Then there are various groups of Ottoman cords and figured taffetas—high-grade goods from regular stocks. These are really staple goods—the patterns just as attractive as their successors will show. There's really no good reason for reduction in prices on these—excepting only the anxiety on the part of the black dress goods people to provide adequate display room for large incoming quantities of regular autumn fabrics.

Material for many a handsome fall gown in this offering, and at an outlay much less than is ordinarily required:

75c yd. for a $1.25 quality—Mohair Figured Crepons; high lustre goods; 15 handsome designs.
$1.75 yd. for a $2.50 quality—Silk-and-wool Ottoman Cords.
$2 yd. for a $4 quality—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Corded Taffeta.
$2 yd. for a $3 quality—Silk-and-wool Ottoman Cords.
$2 yd. for a $3 quality—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Figured Striped Taffetas.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

Fine EMBROIDERIES
About 3,000 Yards at Half Prices

Too late? Perhaps they are for this season's use. But it will be the part of wisdom to share in this offering, and hold for future use. There's never a radical change in patterns, you know. And next season's will differ but little from these. Certainly they'll be no prettier. There are just 3,000 yards in this lot that we're willing to part with at half their usual prices—divided into three groups:

15c a yard 20c a yard 25c a yard

Broadway.

Reduced Prices in Girls' JACKETS and REEFERS

There are not many—unfortunately for those who fail to respond quickly. Though but a small number they are without exception very pretty styles. Various desirable colorings. For girls of 6 to 14 years. Values up to $16. Price, $7.50.

Second Floor, Broadway.

BLANKETS and *Comfortables*
Pure, Beautiful Low Priced

The cool days make these snowy heaps of Blankets look both comfortable and luxurious. It's not time to use them yet; but that time is not far away, and here are ample reasons for early readiness.

The prices are the most urgent reason for buying now; but there is a better reason for their selection by shrewd housekeepers. The soft wools so beautifully carded—handsome to the eye, luxurious to the touch; and then so clean and pure; so sweet and odorless. They represent the finest product from most carefully worked wools. Of course, not all are all-wool. Some very fine blankets have a strong spool-cotton warp, which gives strength to the blanket, yet is so buried in the soft, warm wool that its presence is unknown except for the service it renders.

All told, it is the best collection of Blankets that could be brought together. The prices are brought about by enormous buying before manufacturers were busy with regular orders. The display will delight all tasteful housekeepers. These hints will tell something of the prices:

Blankets—

$2.50 a pair—Warm, well-made White Blankets; 60x80 in.; 4½ pounds.
$3.75 a pair—Fine, soft white wool; 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.
$4 a pair—All-wool scarlet; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.
$4.50 a pair—Fine wool warp; cotton filling; white; 60x80 in.; 4 pounds.
$5 a pair—Extra large Grey Blankets; fine and soft; 74x84 in.; 6 pounds.
$5 a pair—Pure white wool filling; cotton warp; fine finish; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$6 a pair—Very fine white wool; spool-cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 pounds.

Blankets—

$8 a pair—Extra large; white wool with cotton; 82x88 in.; 8 lbs.
$10 a pair—Fine white wool in both warp and filling; 78x86 in.; 6½ pounds.

Comfortables—

$3.50 each—Down Comfortables; coverings of sateen, figured both sides; filling of pure, odorless down that will not shed.
80c each—Silkoline Comfortables; one side figured, the other plain; filling of good white cotton.
$1 each—White Crochet Bedspreads; Marseilles patterns; full double-bed size.

Third floor.

Bedroom FURNITURE
in this August Sale

From one end to the other of the flat—from the top to the bottom of the house—this August Trade Sale meets every Furniture need. It offers splendid variety, with carefully selected style and quality. And all the way through there is

A Saving of a Third

from the regular prices of the goods shown. Sometimes a half can be saved; sometimes only a quarter; but that depends on the choice you make. Some things we could not buy as cheaply as others, and in these cases it was a wonder that we could buy them with prices reduced at all.

But the sale nears its end. Those who profit by these splendid offerings must be prompt. This particular news to-day:

Bedroom Suites—

$14, worth $20—Ash; gloss finish; 2 pieces.
$14.50, worth $18.50—Ash; gloss finish; 3 pieces.
$31, worth $32 — Golden oak; polished finish; 2 pieces.
$28, worth $38 — Golden oak; polished finish; 2 pieces.
$29, worth $40 — Golden oak; polished finish; 2 pieces.
$30, worth $41.50—Maple; 2 pieces.
$38, worth $54 — Golden oak; polished finish; 2 pieces.
$45, worth $55—Maple; 3 pieces.
$35, worth $55 — Mahogany; polished finish; 2 pieces.
$40, worth $60 — Mahogany; polished finish; 2 pieces.
$50, worth $66 — Mahogany; polished finish; 3 pieces.
$65, worth $87—Mahogany; 3 pieces.
$75, worth $115 — Mahogany; inlaid; polished finish; 3 pieces.

Bedroom Suites—

$80, worth $120 — Mahogany; inlaid; polished finish; 3 pieces.
$110, worth $150 — Mahogany; polished finish; 3 pieces.
$150, worth $210—Maple; 2 pieces.
$200, worth $372—Maple; 4 pieces.
$200, worth $275 — Mahogany; inlaid; polished finish; 3 pieces.

Washstands—

$6.50, worth $10—Mahogany.
$7, worth $12—Mahogany and natural birch.
$8, worth $12—Mahogany and golden oak.
$9, worth $15—Mahogany.
$10, worth $15—Maple.
$10, worth $16—Mahogany.
$10, worth $18—Natural birch.
$12, worth $18—Mahogany and maple.
$12, worth $20—Mahogany.
$14, worth $22—Mahogany.
$15, worth $25—Mahogany.

Bedroom Rockers—

$3, worth $4.75—Maple; cane seat.
$4.50, worth $7—Oak arm rocker; cane seat.
$6, worth $9—Mahogany arm rocker; cane seat.

Brass Bedsteads—

$4, worth $5.50—Iron; brass knobs; 1-inch posts; ⅝-inch filling.
$7.50, worth $10.50—Iron; with brass top rails and knob; 1⅛-inch posts, ⅝-inch filling with large fancy chills.
$25, worth $35—All brass; swell foot board; 1¼-inch posts; ⅝ and ⅝-inch filling.
$35, worth $55—All brass; roll head and foot; 1⅛-in. posts; ⅝ and ⅝-in. filling.
$38, worth $50—All brass; swell foot board with goose-neck at top and bottom; 1⅛-inch posts; ⅝ and ⅝-inch filling; high head board.
$45, worth $60—All brass; swell foot board with heavy goose-neck at top and bottom; 2-inch posts; ⅝ and 1-inch filling; high head and foot board.

Fourth floor.

Important SALE of SILKS
Very Low Prices for New, Beautiful Goods

It is a splendid showing that is displayed in the Rotunda for the first time this morning. They are all colored silks—new, desirable colorings. They are all silks made for coming fall and winter. They are all priced a third to nearly a half below their value.

This is a rare opportunity for profitable investment in seasonable silks. The very styles that would likely best meet your fancy later on are comprised in this offering. And it's not a bit too early to provide for gowns and waists you know you'll need by-and-by.

The very substantial savings here noted may only be realized by prompt purchasers:

$1.50 Fancy Silks at 85c yard—

Canaise Striped Taffetas on shaded grounds.
Canaise Striped Taffetas on white and colored grounds.
Loop Striped Taffetas on shadows of flowers.

$1.25 Silks at 75c yard—

Colored Taffetas with crimp patterns in white.
Black Satin Pean de Soie with raised silk cords.
Cardinal Taffetas with dotted silk stripes.
Persian printed Taffetas in odd colors.

$1 Fancy Silks at 65c yard—

Rich warp-printed Taffetas.
Rich Cameo Taffetas, with dots of satin edging the stripe.
Rich Barre Taffetas; all evening colors; the stripes are in crimped cords of cream, on colors and white.

85c Silks at 55c yard—

Rich colored Taffetas with blocks of dots in white, on colors.

75c Fancy Silks at 50c yard—

Rich satin-striped Taffetas in fall tints.

Rotunda.

Women's JACKETS
Excellent Styles Remarkably Low-priced

Maybe the recent cool mornings and evenings have brought to mind the need of a heavier garment. It's our purpose to help you to a satisfactory choice of a medium weight jacket. Not thick and cumbersome, nor so light as to afford but little protection, but just the sort wanted now and until November days are here. Some of these are at less than half regular prices. Some are a bit more than half regular. All are decided bargains:

$5—One-button blazer of black kersey; edges stitched with white silk; lined with black satin.
$7.50—Fly-front jacket of black kersey; lined with black satin.
$10—Fly-front jacket of black and Oxford gray unfinished worsteds, and black broadcloth; lined with black taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Interesting Word From the CORSET STORE

The "Nemo," of strong net, triple strips, long and short waist—sells regularly at $1—at 50c each. That half price for this special lot only—a fairly large supply that cannot last long at a half price.

The "Lillian—imported, though not priced as foreign makes usually are. We think the Lillian has no superior anywhere. And we only arrived at that conclusion after a long and earnest search for the best. Many hold the same opinion of them now. Of the score of models and grades in which the Lillian is made, these are now in greatest demand:

$2.25—Lillian summer corset of strong net; extra long waist.
$2.25—Of batiste; very strong; medium and extra long waist. Some also at $3.
$3.75—Batiste; straight front; short hips; no side steels.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Durable, Attractive, Inexpensive PETTICOATS

More of the seersucker Petticoats at 50c.

Though this new lot is a generous one, that single line will doubtless be sufficient to insure their speedy distribution. It has been so with each preceding announcement.

They're of good seersucker in neat stripes; cut very full, made well and neatly, with deep ruffle. A good value at 50c.

And another lot of the "Neva Lining" petticoats at 65c. This new material looks like silk, but wears much better.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pedestrian SKIRTS
In New Fall Styles

These comfortable walking skirts have jumped into such universal favor that manufacturers are putting much study on devising new treatment in the tailoring, to give variety to the effect. All are made of double-faced cloths, in Oxfords, browns and grays, handsomely tailored.

Prices, $4.50, $5, $6.75, $8.50, $10, $12.50 and $17.

We also have a number of stylish velvet-trimmed Pedestrian Suits, that well-dressed women will admire.

Second floor, Broadway.

NEWS of SHOES
Bargains Complete Summer Stocks

There's been another round-up of limited lots of high-class shoes on the Main floor. This event is of interest to men, as well as to women and boys. Bargains for men have been rare recently, and this is a sort of consolation prize for them. The offering embraces various excellent grades of Oxford shoes, all in correct styles, that have been $3 to $5—now $2 for choice.

For Women—A lot of tan kid and Russia calf lace boots, with welted soles. All from best selling lines, and good $3.50 shoes. Price $2.

For Boys—Tan lace shoes;—and also a lot of Oxfords, of tan and black kidskin and calfskin, and of patent leather. $2.75 and $3 qualities. Reduced thus: Sizes 12 to 2, $1.40; sizes 2½ to 5½, $1.60. All with heels.

It's somewhat late in the season, and though stocks are greatly depleted, there's still splendid assortment of women's Oxford shoes here—especially in the $3 lines. In these will be found

The mannish style, in tan calf, black kid and patent leather, all with welted soles and low heels.
The womanly style, in kidskin, patent leather and Ideal kid. These have turned soles, medium toes and heels.
The dress styles. Some with patent leather vamp and kid quarter, or all kid with tips; all with Louis XIV heels.

Main floor, Fourth avenue.

Manufacturers' Samples of Fine LAMPS

Early this month we made an offering of our own and several manufacturers' sample lamps, and the prompt way in which they were taken induced us to accept several other similar lots that were offered later. They are ready this morning. Large, handsome lamps, in wide variety of styles; now priced this way:

Values up to $25, at $10
Values up to $12, at $5
Values up to $6, at $3.50

Tenth street aisle and Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SMART YACHTS IN A CRASH

Seventy-Footer Mineola Fouls Yankee in the Race Off Newport.

RAINBOW WAS THE WINNER

Duryea and Whitney's Boat Finished in the Lead, but Beaten on Time Allowance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—Although starting first and finishing first in to-day's race of the seventy-footers, as a part of the series for the thousand-dollar cup offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association, the Yankee, admirably handled by Herman Duryea, was not the winner. Cornelius Vanderbilt's crack Rainbow won again, this time by 1 minute 41 seconds, with the Yankee second, and the Virginia third, the latter being beaten 1 minute 25 seconds by the Yankee and 3 minutes 6 seconds by the Rainbow. The points for the thousand-dollar cup now stand: Yankee, 10; Mineola and Rainbow, each 8; Virginia, 1.

To-day's race was full of exciting incidents and two accidents. There was a stiff breeze from the southwest from start to finish, and quite a choppy sea for the boats in their windward work. The course was a four-mile close reach from Brenton's Reef Lightship to a mark southeast of Bateman's Point; windward work from there to a mark bearing five and a half miles southwest, half south; then another reach to the lightship. This course of fifteen miles was sailed over twice. On the same way to the first mark the Yankee, which had started eight seconds ahead of the Mineola, had a luffing match with the latter. Skipper Wringe of the Mineola tried to luff out on the other, but was unsuccessful, the Yankee passing to her windward and crossing her bow just before they reached the mark. The Mineola then kept broad off across the Yankee's wake.

The Yankee and Mineola had both rounded the mark on the starboard tack and trimmed sheets down. The Yankee was ahead less than one-half a length when she tacked to port. The Mineola had not room to keep off. She luffed, and in so doing her port bow crashed into the Yankee's starboard quarter, ripping off about twenty-five feet of the rail. Her bowsprit was sprung in fouling the Yankee's rigging. It was only by quickly easing the mainsheet that a more serious accident was averted.

SAILOR KNOCKED OVERBOARD.

At the moment of the collision a man was knocked overboard from the Mineola. A boat was sent away and both yachts kept off. The man was picked up by his own crew. The Mineola withdrew from the race and went to Bristol for repairs. The other three went on and sailed a fine contest, but the accident undoubtedly cost the Yankee the race. She made a brave fight to hold her own and recovered well in the windward work.

The start was easily the best of the series. Big clubtopsails were changed for smaller ones just before the starting signal.

All the yachts except the Rainbow came for the line under great headway, carrying reaching jibtopsails, and with their lee rails awash. The Yankee secured the weather berth. The signal was given at 11:40. She crossed the line twenty-four seconds after it, with the Mineola only eight seconds under her lee and less than a length away. The Virginia followed a couple of lengths astern. The Rainbow used up all but seventeen seconds of the five minutes allowed before she crossed. There was method in this manoeuvre, for she had clear water and clear wind to sail in, and her skipper made good use of both.

The first mark was rounded like this: Yankee, 11:59:30; Mineola, 12:00:30; Virginia, 12:00:35; Rainbow, 12:03:10.

A protest flag was flying from the Yankee and one from the Mineola on account of the foul.

The Virginia stood off to the westward on the port tack after rounding the mark, and gained by it. The other two held their starboard tack until 12:23:40, when both came about. When the Virginia, on the starboard tack, met the Yankee on the opposite tack, she crossed her bow, but the latter tacked at once, and in twenty minutes she had walked out from under the Virginia's lee and taken the windward position. She never lost it again. The second mark was rounded as follows:

Yankee, 12:47:30; Virginia, 12:49:00; Rainbow, 12:51:15.

SAILING FOR HOME MARK.

Easing sheet here, they set reaching jibtopsails and made fast time for the home mark, which was jibed around in fine shape in the following order and times, (first round:)

Yacht.	Turn.	Elapsed Time.
Yankee	1:18:10	1:32:40
Virginia	1:15:30	1:34:11
Rainbow	1:16:25	1:13:12

So in the first round of fifteen miles the Rainbow had beaten the Yankee 1 minute 4 seconds and the Virginia 1 minute 14 seconds.

Back to the eastern mark they went again, the Virginia covering the four miles in 18 minutes 20 seconds; Rainbow, 18 minutes 30 seconds, and Yankee in 18 minutes 40 seconds. The time at the turn was: Yankee, 1:31:50; Virginia, 1:33:50; Rainbow, 1:34:55.

The breeze had freshened considerably, and no baby jibtopsails were visible to 1:51, when the Rainbow sent one up. She and the Yankee made several short tacks and then settled down to a long off-shore stretch on the starboard tack. The Yankee's time was 39 minutes 40 seconds; the Rainbow's, 20 minutes 30 seconds; the Virginia split tacks with them and held her starboard tack for twenty-nine minutes. All three were then close together and able to fetch by the outer mark. It was rounded like this: Yankee, 2:20:45; Virginia, 2:22:45; Rainbow, 2:22:55.

This was the closest bit of windward work they have yet done, and the Virginia had won at it. Her actual time was 46 minutes 55 seconds; Rainbow's, 48 minutes, and Yankee's 48 minutes 55 seconds.

With balloon staysails and reaching jibtopsails set they came flying back to the finish. Their elapsed time for the second round was: Yankee, 1:33:45; Virginia, 1:33:36; Rainbow, 1:38:00. The summary follows:

Yacht.	Start.	Finish.	El'p'sed Time.
Rainbow	11:44:43	2:49:04	3:04:42
Yankee	11:40:24	2:46:34	3:06:31
Virginia	11:41:19	2:48:46	3:07:47
Mineola	11:40:32	Withdrew.	

So the Rainbow wins by 1 minute 41 seconds.

The next race will be on Friday.

STORIES OF THE ACCIDENT.

Vice Commodore August Belmont, owner of the Mineola, said to-night: "We are surely in the right. Both yachts had passed the mark and trimmed down sheets on the starboard tack. My boat was closest to the mark and heading to windward of the Yankee, when that boat tacked to port, right on top of us. We had no room to keep off, so we luffed, and in doing so our bowsprit struck his rigging. If we had kept on instead of luffing we should have cut the Yankee's stern clean off."

A sailor named Brown was coming in from the Mineola's bowsprit to the deck when the spar struck the Yankee. The blow broke the bowsprit's spreading, and Brown dropped overboard. He was not a good swimmer, and he was just reached in time by his mates, who launched the Mineola's boat and saved him.

Both owners of the Yankee, Harry Payne Whitney and Herman Duryea, were seen after the race. The latter, who sailed the yacht, said: "The accident was clearly their fault. They had no right to crowd their boat in between us and the mark. Our rail is badly smashed, and we shall have to go to Bristol for repairs." Mr. Duryea's guests on board the Yankee were W. I. McCook and Robert Frothingham.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Fixtures.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has the following events in its season's schedule yet to be decided:

Aug. 25 and 26.—Squadron cruise to Horse Shoe; race from port to port.

Sept. 1 and 2.—Squadron cruise to Boynton Beach.

Sept. 3.—Morning, tub race off clubhouse pier; afternoon, Fall regatta, all classes, open race.

Sept. 8 and 9.—Squadron cruise to Keyport, N. J.

Sept. 15.—Squadron cruise to Horse Shoe; race from port to port.

Yacht Catherine C. Changes Hands.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Frederic Conde, brother of Switz Conde, the millionaire knit goods manufacturer of this city, and himself a wealthy man, has purchased from Michael Cudahy of Chicago the Catherine C., a steam yacht, at a cost of $25,000. The boat is 120 feet long, was built in 1893, and is said to have cost Mr. Cudahy $50,000.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Bard of Avon the Only Winning Favorite—Musketeer's Lemp Handicap.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Bard of Avon was the only winning favorite today. The Musketeer won the Lemp Handicap at five furlongs by a neck, with King Pepper second, and Lady Schorr only a head away. The latter closed very strong. Mayor Gilroy, with Shaw up, was regarded as a certainty in the mile race, and was at 1 to 5 in the betting, but through a particularly weak ride, "Pittsburg Phil's" horse was beaten a length by the 20 to 1 shot Unsightly, who won by a length.

Bard of Avon won the first race in a hard drive by a neck from Cherries. The winner was entered to be sold for $800, but was bid up to $1,200 by "Mattie" Corbett. C. R. Ellison purchased him for $5 more, Frank Weir, Bard of Avon's owner, not protecting him. Gala Day, who won the six furlong selling race, was bid up $100 over his entered selling price of $600, and purchased by T. F. Buckley, owner of the second horse, Dolly Weithoff. Albert Simons claimed the latter for her selling price, plus the value of the purse.

First Whip won the closing race in easy fashion, with David Garrick second, and Pink Coat, the 6 to 5 favorite, third. Holcomb, who rode Cyrano, was thrown on the first turn, but was not seriously hurt. Carson, the steeplechase rider, whose ride on The Cad on Tuesday failed to satisfy the Stewards, has been suspended for the rest of the meeting, the representatives of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association, Foxhall Keene and Henry Alexandre, continuing the suspension indefinitely.

To-morrow the Citizens and Merchants' Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, will be one of the events of the week. Another will be the Gentlemen Riders' race, at one mile, for which there will be five, and perhaps six, starters. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs—Bard of Avon, 103, (Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a neck; Cherries, 109, (Maher,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths; Edgefield, 110, (Shaw,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:14½. Col. Ballantine, Punctual, Georgia Gardner, Queen Carnival, Prince Stonmouth, and Thicket also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added for three-year olds. One mile—Unsightly, 100, (Wedderstrand,) 20 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by three parts of a length; Mayor Gilroy, 110, (Shaw,) 1 to 5 and out, second by three lengths; Precursor, 110, (Maher,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:40¾. Kufa, Cheesestraw, and Leon Ferguson also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Lemp Handicap, for two-year-olds, $3,000, of which $600 to second and $400 to third. Five furlongs—The Musketeer, 106, (Maher,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won by a neck; King Pepper, 109, (Wedderstrand,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head; Lady Schorr, 118, (Burns,) third. Time—1:01⅘. Colchester, Scotch Bush, Termless, Dublin, Sweet Tooth, and Silverdale also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added, for four-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs—Gala Day, 103, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Dolly Weithoff, 92, (Wedderstrand,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length; Millstream, 112, (Maher,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:13½. Myth, Spurs, Teucer, The Burlington Route, Einer, Elsie Barnes, and Latch Key also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$500 added, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and fifty-five yards—First Whip, 110, (R. Williams,) 5 to 1 and even, won by a length and a half; David Garrick, 104, (Maher,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by half a length; Pink Coat, 117, (Mitchell,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:43¼. Cyrano, Compensation, and Elnus also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs—Colchester, Gold Thrift, Trisagian, Advocate, The Count, Hand Vice, Sam B. Cochran, Talcose, Gladerun, Visor, and J. J. Corbett, 108 pounds each; Tammany Chief, Dossie, and Lavetta, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of two races since July 6; one mile—Millstream, 115 pounds; Myth, 108; Exit and Greenock, 104 each; Fleuron, 103; Althea, 99; Bicor, 94.

THIRD RACE.—The Citizens and Merchants' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth—Bannockburn, 120 pounds; Martimas, 108; Wait Not, 106; Charentus and Advance Guard, 103 each; Gonfalon, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; gentlemen riders under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association; one mile—Favonius, 168 pounds; Governor Russell, 159; George Keene, Alvarado II., Draughtsman, and Champion, 156 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; one mile and a furlong—Marylander, Island Prince, and Mar, 106 pounds each; Koenig and Excelsis, 103 each; Crossmolina and Castle, 101 each; Hood's Brigade, 96; Rochester, Annoy, and Stamp, 93 each; Long Isle, 91.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Five furlongs—Brulare, 117, (Harshberger,) 1; Credential, 122, 2; Katie Rutherford, 117, 3. Time—1:18. Five furlongs—Kid Hampton, 98, (Miller,) 1; Robert Morrison, 97, 2; Quibo, 102, 3. Time—1:03½. Mile and a quarter—Handicapper, 100, (J. Martin,) 1; Miss Soak, 111, 2; Joe Gammage, 109, 3. Time—1:51. One mile—Acushla, 96, (Hicks,) 1; Monk Wayman, 105, 2; Topmast, 112, 3. Time—1:45. Five and a half furlongs—Barbara M. 110, (Winfield,) 1; Pirate Belle, 94, 2; Triune, 105, 3. Time—1:08⅘. Seven furlongs—Lord Frazier, 107, (Aker,) 1; Cousin Lettie, 105, 2; M. Murphy, 103, 3. Time—1:31½.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—At Highland Park. Six and a half furlongs—Moundbuilder, 98, (Coburn,) 1; R. Q. Ban, 105, 2; Old Fox, 102, 3. Time—1:23¾. Five-eighths of a mile—Salve, 106, (J. Daly,) 1; Virginia T., 100, 2; Obey, 102, 3. Time—1:03¾. One mile—Ennomia, 93, (L. Thompson,) 1; Bell Punch, 95, 2; Chopin, 95, 3. Time—1:43¼. Six furlongs—Hungarian, 109, (Coburn,) 1; Terminus, 85, 2; Bummer, 107, 3. Time—1:15¼. Six furlongs—Sakatuck, 100, (Coburn,) 1; Fessy F., 96, 2; Hermencia, 94, 3. Time—1:16¼.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Five furlongs—Behgal, 110, (Tally,) 1; Little Henry, 113, 2; The Elk, 113, 3. Time—1:03¼. Six furlongs—Scarlet Lily, 113, (Winkfield,) 1; Locust Blossom, 120, 2; Little Boy Blue, 115, 3. Time—1:16¾. Five and a half furlongs—Barbara M. 110, (Winfield,) 1; Andle, 110, 2; Regea, 110, 3. Time—1:08¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Found, 98, (Tally,) 1; Ohnet, 95, 2; Scales, 108, 3. Time—1:47¾. Mile and seventy yards—Patroon, 107, (Bloss,) 1; Pay the Fiddler, 102, 2; Dagmar, 104, 3. Time—1:47¾. One mile—Owensburg, 93, (Tally,) 1; Plaintain, 103, 2; Aloha II., 98, 3. Time—1:43¼.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—One mile—Alice Turner, 91 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Ransom, 106, 2; Iron Chancellor, 107, 3. Time—1:42½. Six furlongs—Bonaqua, 109, (Gilmore,) 1; Mountain Dew, 107, 2; Whisper Low, 107, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Kitty Clyde, 94, (Dale,) 1; J. S. Doughty, 111, 2; Mitt Boykin, 104, 3. Time—1:49. Six furlongs—Triaditza, 99, (Dale,) 1; W. J. Baker, 103, 2; Tom Collins, 107, 3. Time—1:14½. Five and a half furlongs—Dorothy Lee, 105, (Dale,) 1; Wall, 118, 2; Secundus, 108, 3. Time—1:08¼.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STAKE.

Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma Won the Rich Trotting Event in Straight Heats.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22.—The feature of the Grand Circuit meet at the Readville track this afternoon was the big Massachusetts stake, $10,000, the fifth renewal for 2:12 trotters, and Thomas W. Lawson's Boralma won in straight heats. Despite the fact that the gelding was noticeably lame in his off hind leg, he made a new mark for himself, as well as for the event, 2:09½. In none of the heats did he extend himself, so that his performance is looked upon as one of the greatest feats of the year and places the son of Boreal well up among the fastest trotters on the turf. Boralma was barred in the betting.

The Massachusetts was the first race of the day, and twelve of the fifteen horses nominated faced the starter in the first heat. With Boralma out in the betting, Big Timber was played for a place, closely followed by Lord Derby and Lady Geraldine. The last-named horse had the pole, but broke almost immediately. Boralma was soon in the lead, with Big Timber well up. On entering the stretch, Geers sent Lord Derby into second place and managed to get within a neck of the favorite at the wire.

The second heat was the best of the race, for Boralma and Lord Derby ran neck and neck almost from the quarter-pole, and at the wire it looked like a dead heat. The time was 2:09½, a new record for Boralma, but the same might be said for Lord Derby. Boralma seemed to have something in reserve, while Geers had to push Derby hard to get near the Lawson horse.

In the third heat Boralma, Lord Derby, and Big Timber were together to the turn. The first named, however, had the speed, and while Derby was punished severely, he could only get as far as his rival's wheel.

The Abbott came trotting on to the track with the veteran Geers in the sulky. Twice he was sent before the stand before Geers nodded for the word. He went off like a whirlwind, with a fast running mate just in the rear. There was a slight breeze blowing across the track, otherwise the conditions were perfect, and the gelding went the quarter in 0:31¼. The second quarter was slower, but the Abbott put on a big burst of speed in the third, making it in a 2:02 gait, and finished strong in 2:05¾, bettering his own record half a second. Summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; the Massachusetts Stakes, $10,000. (best three in five.)

Boralma, ch. g., Boreal-Eralma, by Ear; T. W. Lawson, Boston, owner, (Gatcomb) 1 1 1

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, (Geers) 2 2 2

Big Timber, b. h., (Perrin) 3 3 4

Ellert, b. g., (Van Bikkelen) 4 4 3

Minuet, ch. m., (Pease) 7 4 5

Roster, b. g., (Carpenter) 5 5 6

Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins) 6 6 7

Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Dellinger) 9 7 8

Miss Whitney, b. m., (Porter) ..... 8 dis.

Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Renwick) ..... Dis.

Paddy D., b. g., (McDonald) ..... Dis.

Woodford C., b. g., (Stevens) ..... Dis.

Time—2:11; 2:09¼; 2:09¾.

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500, (best two in three.)

Courier-Journal, blk. h., by Wilkes Boy-Josie King, by The King, (O'Neil) 2 1 1

Freebond, b. g., by Simon Miller 1 5 5

Choral, b. m., (Kinney) 5 2 2

Dan Q., b. h., (Clark) 3 4 3

Bob Fitzsimmons, b. h., (Hussey) 6 3 6

Flirt, blk. m., (Renwick) 7 6 4

Belle Wood, a., b. m., (Thomas) ..... 4 dis.

Time—2:07¼; 2:06½; 2:09.

2:10 class, pacing; purse $1,500, (best two in three.)

Dumont W., br. g., by Duplessac-Little Fraud, by Gold Dust, (Ernst) 1 1

Mazet, b. m., (Bailey) 2 3

Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn) 4 2

Art Alco, b. g., (Gillies) 3 4

Sphinx, ch. g., (Spear) 7 5

Chelsea, g. g., (Dore) 5 8

Norvin G., br. g., (Bowen) 6 7

Hal McEwen, ch. g., (Garth) 8 6

Time—2:07¾; 2:06½.

2:17 class, trotting; purse $1,000, (best three in five.)

Joe Watts, ch. g., by Electioneer-Mary Neale, by Vatican, (Young) 4 1 1 1

Genevieve, ch. m., by May King, (Paige) 1 2 3 9

Laveran, br. h., (Hudson) 2 3 4 4

Enoch, b. g., (Smith) 6 5 9 2

Philip E., b. g., (Litton) 3 11 2 5

Dr. Jay, ro. g., (McDonald) 8 4 7 7

Wasco, b. g., (Dore) 7 10 8 3

Winnifred, br. m., (Davis) 9 9 5 8

Louise, b. m., (Haskill) 5 8 10 10

Wildwind, br. h., (Hyde) 12 6 6 6

Ginter, br. g., (Bass) ..... 10 7 dis.

Cello, b. g., (Drinkwater) ..... 11 dis.

Time—2:13¼, 2:13½, 2:14¼, 2:15½.

Special Against Time—The Abbot, to beat 2:08¼ trotting.

Time—0:31¼, 1:03, 1:33¾, 2:05¾.

Other Harness Racing Results.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Five thousand people attended the second day's races of the Greene County Fair at Cairo this afternoon. In one of the races Phil Proper of Hudson, the driver of Decker Boy, was cut down by John Vantassell, also of Hudson, the driver of Leo S. One of Proper's legs was broken. Vantassell was suspended from all National Association tracks for one year for foul driving. Summaries:

2:20 class, trotting and pacing; $200 divided.

Smith, buckskin g., by Colbert, (Davis) 2 1 1 1

Decker Boy, ch. g., (Proper) 5 4 2 2

Duster, b. g., (Wilkins) 3 5 3 3

Doc L., b. g., (Shears) 4 2 5dis

Collette, b. m., (Van Nostrand) 6 3 2 4

Casco, b. h., (——) ..... dis

Brown Tom, b. h., (——) ..... dis

Leo S., ch. g., (Vantassell) *1

Time—2:22¼; 2:25¼; 2:24½; 2:24.

*Ruled off for fouling.

2:45 class, trotters and pacers; $200 purse, unfinished.

Coranza, b. m., by Alcantara, (Reynolds) 5 1 1 6 2 3 3

Mattie B., b. m., (Barber) 1 7 3 3 5 2 1

Ralph Stanton, b. g., (Clancy) 2 2 2 1 6 1 2

Dick, b. g., (Horton) ..... 3 3 5 4 1 dis

Andy M., s. s., (Loke) ..... 7 5 4 2 3 dis

Rapid, b. h., (Williams) ..... 6 4 6 5 4 dis

Fleet, b. m., (Linsey) ..... 4 8 dis

Little Willbertie, b. m., (Morehead) ..... 8 6 dis

Time—2:28½; 2:29¼; 2:25¼; 2:28; 2:26; 2:28; 2:27½.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 22.—More than 8,000 persons witnessed the events this afternoon, chief among which was the performance of Joe Patchen, the great black pacer, who, driven by Dickerson, went a mile in 2:05¾, paced by a running horse. This lowers the Goshen track record one-quarter of a second, John R. Gentry having made 2:06 over the same course two years ago. Summaries:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $600.

Teddy B., b. g., by Octoroon-Mambrino Rattler, (Fox) 4 1 1 1

Fred M., b. s., (Gosneil) 1 2 7 5

Timepiece, b. g., (Snow) 2 7 4 2

Hardee Boy, b. g., (Jamison) 3 3 6 6

U. S. Bond, b. g., (Howell) 7 4 5 3

Neil Alcyoner, g. g., (Halstead) 6 6 3 4

Pazarra, blk. m., (Hinkle) 5 5 8dis

Spring Boy, b. g., (Titlow) 8 8 6dis

Robin, b. g., (Furman) ..... dis

Time—2:13¼; 2:13¾; 2:14; 2:13¾.

Juvenile Stake.—Trotting; two in three heats; purse, $500.

Eleta, b. f., by C. F. Clay-Lady Pepper, (Andrews) 1 1

El Milagro, br. g., (Dickerson) 2 2

Northland Puss, br. f., (Devey) ..... 3 dis

Sir Robbins, b. h., (Bowne) ..... 4 dis

Obid, br. g., (Sayles) ..... dis

Time—2:27¾; 2:23¼.

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Beldia, b. m., Jack Dawson-Director, (Maxfield) 1 1 1

Nelly Gay, b. m., (Murphy) 2 2 5

Roman, b. g., (Gosnell) 4 7 2

Eric, blk. g., (Coates) 3 3 3

Little Maud, br. m., (Guyer) 5 4 4

Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard) 7 6 6

Ella Madison, br. m., (Devey) 6 5dis

Time—2:17¼; 2:21¼; 2:21¾.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Lady Intrigue, br. m., by Intrigue-Gossip, (Smith) 1 1 1

Dick See, b. s., (Lyons) 2 2 4

Jack Harding, b. s., (Sayles) 7 8 2

Walter R., ch. h., (Reiff) 3 4 3

Wyreka, ch. h., (Slitter) 8 3 6

Tyna, blk. m., (Titlow) 4 5 5

Bonnie B., g. m., (Smith) 5 9 8

Whirlwind, b. g., (Harp) 9 6 9

Adsign, b. g., (Nichols) 6 7 7

Nancy Burns, b. m., (Murray) ..... dis

Time—2:15¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¾.

FUTURITY HORSES ARRIVE.

Two-Year-Olds in the $40,000 Race Return from Saratoga.

The Eastern racing stables that put in the season at Saratoga have begun the return movement, and the stables on Long Island tracks are filling so rapidly that it looks very much as if room will be hard for late comers to obtain. The Western strings due from Saratoga to finish out the season on the metropolitan tracks, added to the unusually large number of horses in training in the East this season, will bring the total up to record-breaking figures. Aside from the enlivening effect of the homecoming of the horses and horsemen, the movement from Saratoga has vastly increased interest in the race for the Futurity, to be run Saturday, inasmuch as the majority of the colts that will start for the forty-thousand-dollar race were fitted for the event at the Springs track.

Among those that have already arrived from Saratoga are the Fleischmanns' trio, Sharpshooter, Irritable, and Blues, under the care of Thomas Welsh, who also brought back Holstein, one of the three that will represent W. C. Whitney in the Futurity. Thomas Healey also got in with R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, two, The Parader and Lady of the Valley. Charles Littlefield, Jr., with Sweet Lavender, was another arrival. Other Futurity candidates were shipped yesterday, and, with the arrivals last night, all the horses that are at all likely to go to the post on Saturday will be quartered on or around the Sheepshead Bay track to-day. The final work in preparation for the great race will be to-day, and trainers generally are awaiting the last gallops with eager expectation, though it is not probable that any material change in the outlook for the contest will result from the winding-up trials.

The betting men have already installed the Keene entry favorite at figures ranging between even money and 4 to 5. The stable will start three horses and probably four, these being Olympian, Cap and Bells, Tommy Atkins, and Noondale. W. C. Whitney's entry, expected to comprise Ballyhoo Bey, Holstein, and Elkhorn, is second choice at an average price of 3 to 1. The next in the betting are the Fleischmanns' entry, Blues and Irritable; the Morris entry, which will probably consist of Bedeck and Kenilworth; W. Beckett's Elizabeth M., and C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Sweet Lavender. From present prospects the field will number at least fifteen horses.

LARCHMONT YACHT RACES.

Classes for the Regattas on Sept. 1 and Labor Day.

A special race is to be sailed on Sept. 1 in connection with the Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. It will be open to the following classes: Class D, schooners; Class H, 80-foot racing length; Class I, 70-foot racing length; Class K, 51-foot racing length; Class L, 43-foot racing length; Class M, 36-foot racing length; and 21-foot knockabouts. For the Fall regatta of the club on Labor Day the classes will be as follows:

Schooners, Class A.—All over 95 feet racing length; not over 95 and over 85 feet racing length; not over 85 and over 75 feet racing length; not over 75 and over 65 feet racing length. Series B.—Not over 65 feet racing length.

Sloops, Cutters, and Yawls, Series A.—All over 80 feet racing length; not over 80 and over 70 feet racing length; not over 70 and over 60 feet racing length; not over 60 and over 75 feet racing length. Series B.—Not over 51 and over 43 feet racing length; not over 43 and over 36 feet racing length; not over 36 and over 30 feet racing length; not over 30 and over 25 feet racing length; special 30-foot class. Series C.—Not over 25 feet and over 21 feet racing length; not over 21 feet and over 18 feet racing length; not over 18 feet racing length; raceabout class, 21 feet racing length.

Mainsail Yachts.—All over 25 feet racing length; not over 25 feet and over 20 feet racing length; not over 20 feet racing length.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Drivers Were on the Course and Fast Trials Were Frequent, Though Brushes Were Few.

The brushing on the Speedway yesterday afternoon was not in proportion to the number of road drivers on hand. There were many of the latter, but only a few brushes. But what contests there were were full of life and action. The brushes that attracted the most attention were a couple in which a trotter and a pacer had a chance to show their paces in competition against each other. The trotter was B. F. Pierce's Freeland (2:17¾) and the pacer Dr. David Randell's gray gelding T. N. B., (2:10¼.)

Before the two horses went away in the first heat Freeland was hooked to Henry Zahn's wagon—this having a higher axle than the one Freeland was drawing—which gave Freeland more freedom for his stride. T. N. B. won both heats. He had somewhat the better of the start the first time, but probably would have won anyway, as he took the second heat from an even start.

Both brushes were good contests, and the rival steppers made the dirt fly in a shower. Both maintained a steady clip and passed the finish post a little more than a length apart. In the second heat the finish was closer. A break cost Freeland some ground, while T. N. B., who was in a mood for fast going, was steady as a clock. The dispute did not end at the half-mile post. T. N. B. was leading as they passed that point.

"Go ahead, I can beat you," exclaimed Mr. Pierce, and on up the grade they scudded. They went to Washington Bridge, where T. N. B. still had a slight lead.

Thomas Lynch, Jr., with his little mare Dark Secret, came down the course fast. She started with T. N. B., but the latter was not going right, and Dr. Randell pulled up, while Dark Secret went the rest of the way alone. There was a brush between the brown trotter Tioga, driven by its owner, Dr. Moore, and C. B. Abbott's pacer Mantara. This time the trotter bore off the victory. Mantara made a game challenge in the last furlong, but couldn't close the gap and was second by about half a length.

The trim trotting youngster Coxey, with Capt. McDonald holding the reins, also encountered Mr. Abbott's pacer. This, too, was a smart set-to, showing a nice even gait on the part of both, with Coxey the first to reach his destination.

Henry Zahn drove his big mare Dundess (2:23¼) up to the course, but did no brushing. Mr. Zahn was a participant in a short and lively brush the other day which escaped the vigilance of the Speedway spectators. It was in the lower stretch and A. B. Gwathmey, behind his new gelding Tiverton, was the other participant. Mr. Zahn was driving the sturdy mare Boston Belle, whose days of fillyhood have long since passed. The reinsmen were on their way home when Mr. Zahn challenged Mr. Gwathmey. Tiverton won by a scant margin.

Among the horsemen at the Speedway yesterday not participants in brushes were Mr. Bloch, with Jim the Penman, (2:24¼;) R. E. McMann, with his gray pacer Bachelor Boy, (2:25½;) William McLean, with his big bay trotter, Ben Mc.; A. B. Gwathmey, with Belton, Jr., and Lorna McGregor; G. W. Bird, with Davis Boy, (2:19¼;) P. B. Utley, with Lalla Cossack; K. Jarvis, driving a green mare; William Hoegg, with Palo Alto Sprite; Charles Beakes, with Nea, (2:12¾;) W. Smith, with the bay pacer Billy B.; George Brown, behind Dexter K., (2:15¾;) William Northrup, with the team Nigger Boy (2:20¼) and Belle Jefferson, (2:35,) and B. T. Kearns, with the black pacer Doex, (2:16¼.)

BAR HARBOR'S HORSE SHOW.

Col. Morrell Won First Prize in the Four-in-Hand Class.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 22.—Robin Hood Park and the Kebo Valley Club were again the centres of social activities today, the second day of the Horse Show bringing several thousand visitors to Col. Morrell's driving park, and golf maintaining its fascinations for a hundred or more devotees of the game.

The horse show proved a very successful exhibition of stylish turnouts, smart clothes, and fashionable folk. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest and her daughter, who is a proficient driver, attracted considerable admiration and won two prizes. The entries for four-in-hands proved the most interesting feature of the show, four tally-hos filled with frilled femininity parading before the judges to the admiration of the crowd. Col. Morrell captured first prize with his handsome turnout. J. C. Mercer Biddle took second, and J. L. Ketterlinus third.

Round Robin Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Aug. 22.—One of the most interesting round-robin tournaments ever played on the courts of the Lawrence Tennis Club is now in progress, and has developed some excellent play. The contest will continue until Sept. 1, after which all play must discontinue, and handsome prizes will be awarded. All of the club's cracks and several from the Rockaway Hunt Club are now engaged in the competition, De Revira being in the lead with a clean record of victories, though any of the other contestants may eventually win out. The standing up to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
De Revira	5	0	1,000
Carpenter	2	0	1,000
Ackerman	6	2	.750
Lord	7	2	.777
Hinckley	1	1	.500
Richardson	2	2	.500
Schmuck	1	2	.333
Harper	1	3	.250
Rand	1	3	.250
Porter	1	3	.250
Williams	0	1	.000
La Montagne	0	6	.000

Tennis at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

NIAGARA - ON - THE - LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 22.—The preliminary and opening round of the men's singles were disposed of in the Niagara international tennis tournament to-day, and there are but eight left to fight it out. To-morrow Collins plays Bond, Summer Hardy plays Alexander, Hackett plays Waldner, and Fischer plays S. T. Hedd. Scores:

Championship, Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—W. S. Bond, Chicago, beat Peter Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 2—4, 6—1.

First Round—Kreigh Collins, Chicago, beat S. G. Tate, St. Thomas, 6—4, 6—1; E. P. Fischer, New York, beat E. Wimer, Washington, by default; S. T. Medd, Toronto, beat A. C. Kilmaster, Brantford, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5; Summer Hardy, San Francisco, beat B. Muir, Detroit, 6—3, 6—0; F. B. Alexander, Princeton, beat H. Beard, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2; Harry Waldner, Chicago, beat George Peterson, St. Catharine's, 6—2, 6—1; H. H. Hackett, Yale, beat J. A. Ryerson, Chicago, by default; A. S. Bond, Chicago, beat Holcombe Ward, Orange, by default.

Rockaway Hunt Club Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Aug. 22.—The tennis tournaments that have been in progress on the courts of the Rockaway Hunt Club have closed after some very interesting play. The result was as follows in the finals:

H. H. Porter, Jr., and T. C. Brooks beat C. P. Huntington and R. L. Burton, 6—1, 6—0, 6—3.

In the singles W. L. Knash beat Robert J. Collier, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Doubles.—R. L. Burton and T. W. Brooks beat H. H. Porter, Jr., and W. A. Adams by 8—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Singles.—Miss Madeline Chauncey beat Miss Grace Chauncey by a score of 6—3, 5—7, 8—6; W. Kirkland beat C. Sage by 10—8, 5—7, 6—2.

Michael Quits in Bicycle Race.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 22.—Two thousand bicycle enthusiasts were disappointed in the twenty-five-mile motor-paced race between Jimmy Michael and Johnny Nelson at Pleasure Beach track this afternoon, Michael again being the cause. In the seventh mile when he was apparently riding in good form, the Welshman suddenly refused to follow his pacemakers and left the track. Nelson, however, continued to race, and finished in 42 minutes 11 1-5 seconds. There were several stories current as to the reason Michael left the track, one being that he strained his leg, another that he had cramps, and the latter story, his trainers say, is the real reason.

Cycle Racers in an Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22.—William E. Tensler and Harry Gibson, the motor cycle tandem pacing team, were thrown at the new Velodrome this forenoon and Gibson, who was steering, was badly injured. Both men were taken to the City Hospital.

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MR. BRYAN'S "STABLE GOVERNMENT."

We believe that Mr. BRYAN'S announcement of what he will do in the Philippines if he is elected President will prove to be the most serious blunder of his campaign. It was the definite statement of a formulated policy. He told the people of the country exactly what he would do as soon as power came into his hands. "I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated," he said in his Indianapolis speech of acceptance, "and recommend an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose, first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the Island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny."

This is a clear and perfectly intelligible statement. A voter with a mind of ordinary capacity can easily analyze it and picture forth the various steps that Mr. BRYAN would necessarily take in executing such a policy, what departments of the Government he would have to call on to carry out his intentions, and what obstacles he would encounter. Moreover, Mr. BRYAN'S promised policy is easily capable of comparison with Mr. MCKINLEY'S actual policy.

Men instantly see that Mr. BRYAN could not carry out the policy he has outlined without roughly disregarding all the beautiful maxims of principle as to the consent of the governed, making people subjects against their will, robbing allies and friends of their independence, and brandishing the sceptre of imperialism over the heads of a race of men aspiring to be free. He could not possibly do what he promises without venturing deeply into militarism. And he could not maintain his proposed protectorate against outside interference without giving provocation to conflicts and costly wars not undertaken for the protection of any interest of the American people.

Congress cannot establish a "stable form of government" in the Philippines unless the islands are under the American flag and sovereignty. If the Filipinos are to be free and independent they must be permitted to establish their own government. If they do not choose to establish a stable form of government, or are incapable of establishing one, and commit themselves to the régime of riot and revolution, we cannot say them nay, unless we are prepared to use force to compel them to do what we command. That would be unthinkable for the anti-imperialists. Mr. BRYAN cannot use force without bringing down upon his head the denunciations of "infamy" and "perfidy" of which the imperialistic MCKINLEY now enjoys a complete monopoly.

"I want the American flag to come down from the Philippine Islands in order that the flag of a republic might rise in its place," said Mr. BRYAN in his speech at Auburn, Neb., yesterday. What right has Mr. BRYAN to impose a republican form of government upon the Filipinos? If they are set free AGUINALDO might establish a dictatorship, and the Filipinos might accept that as the form of government that suited them best. Mr. BRYAN would see and we should all see that a dictatorship in the Philippines would not be at all stable; that, in fact, it would be the beginning of plots, revolutions, and bloody tumult. But by what warrant of authority would President BRYAN employ the land or sea forces of the United States to depose the dictator AGUINALDO and impose upon the sovereign people of the Philippines a republican form of government not of their choice and a President for whom they had failed to indicate a desire?

The more we examine Mr. BRYAN'S Philippine policy the more startlingly clear it becomes that its adoption in practice would lead its author and this Government directly toward and into the twin abominations of imperialism and militarism. There must be a stable government in the Philippines. All men are agreed about that. But it is doubtful in the extreme whether the Filipinos could or would establish such a government, if they were turned loose to work out their own destiny now. Mr. BRYAN admits this by his proposal to establish a stable government for them, which would be an act of flagrant imperialism after he had once acknowledged their independence. He would need a big army to establish the government and a bigger one to maintain it and protect it against outside interference. On the other hand, should he haul down the flag and withdraw the army the reign of crime and violence that would follow would arouse against us the indignation of the civilized world.

If the Filipinos were made independent and our flag was hauled down by Mr. BRYAN it is probable that the first act of AGUINALDO would be to take vengeance on those natives who have failed to give him support or have openly sympathized with the Americans. Next he would almost certainly massacre or expel the friars and the priesthood of the Catholic Church and destroy or confiscate all the property of the Church. The Tagal hatred of the Church is notorious. Foreign merchants would be without protection, and the City of Manila would be about as unsafe a place of residence for Americans as Peking under Boxer control. The consequences of Mr. BRYAN'S policy, in short, would be so bloody and calamitous that he would be compelled to follow faithfully in the footsteps of Mr. MCKINLEY as the only alternative to National disgrace and disaster.

It was a terrible blunder for Mr. BRYAN, but a great service to the American people, that definite announcement of a Philippine policy at Indianapolis. It makes evident the practical and moral impossibility of any other Philippine policy for this Government than that which President MCKINLEY has followed—the policy of establishing order there under the authority of the treaty, the law, and the flag, and then giving the natives an opportunity to work out their destiny with our help, our tutelage, and our protection. It is not for Mr. MCKINLEY or for Mr. BRYAN to say whether our guardianship should lead these people to independence. That would be determined by Congress, speaking for the American people; and the antecedent condition would be such progress in the art of civil government, as demonstrated by local experience, as should convince the Americans that the Filipinos were capable of maintaining a government under which they would be prosperous and happy.

The anti-imperialists of the league that bears that name are highly intelligent and thoughtful men. They must see the danger of committing the fate of the Filipinos into the hands of W. J. BRYAN. His Indianapolis announcement of policy has opened their eyes to his perilous incapacity. The views he expresses are, of course, not their views. They cannot support a policy that leads straight to imperialism and militarism. Mr. BRYAN, we repeat, has done a great service to his country by making known his intentions in time.

THE PRETORIA CAMPAIGN.

The approach of the Boer forces from the west and east toward Pretoria might have been construed as a strategic move in the early days of the British occupation of the capital of the Transvaal, when that place was insufficiently defended and Lord ROBERTS'S lines of communication with the south were constantly interrupted. It cannot now be so regarded, however. That DE WET, on the west with a force variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men, and BOTHA, MEYER with his Free Staaters, and SCHALK-BURGER, with 8,000 men, on the east, are all within a radius of about fifty miles of 22,000 British, who for more than a month have been waiting to strike the final blow in the war, hardly invites the supposition that the Boers "are closing in on Pretoria," as the situation is regarded by certain European journals. While BOTHA has been allowed a certain latitude of manoeuvre, it is perfectly plain that DE WET for the last three or four weeks has been forced to move literally along the line of least resistance.

Lord ROBERTS'S plan of campaign as generalized by the War Office in London a month ago consisted of spreading a net over the Orange River Colony for DE WET and in sending an expeditionary corps eastward along the line of the Delagoa Bay Railway, where the main army of the Boers, which had retreated from Pretoria, was known to be concentrating. In the early part of the present month DE WET moved north out of the Orange River Colony, crossing the Vaal somewhere south of Potchefstroom, with KITCHENER in hot pursuit. This movement had been foreseen by Lord ROBERTS, who sent METHUEN to cut off the Boers' advance on a line ten miles north of the river. DE WET managed to dodge METHUEN, moved northwest to Ventersdorp, and thence north-northeast to the vicinity of Rustenburg, where he now is. KITCHENER is said to have been hampered in this chase of a little over 100 miles by the circumstance that he lacked remounts, while the astute and wily Boer traveled both by night and day. The fact that rapidly moving columns of the British have recently come in contact with the commandoes which are supporting DE WET seems to indicate that as soon as the latter's line of march northward is sufficiently obstructed he will be forced to fight or to surrender to the overwhelming, yet less mobile, commands under KITCHENER and METHUEN. DE WET can hardly hope to tarry long in one place before he is surrounded by the innumerable flying columns which at his first protracted pause will swarm to his resting place.

Doubtless Lord ROBERTS has adopted the same plan of campaign in the territory east of Pretoria. The frequent insignificant encounters that have recently taken place there show as much. If, as the dispatch this morning from Tweyfelaar indicates, the main Boer army is concentrated at Machadodorp, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, and is determined to make its final stand there, or can be forced to keep its lines there by the incessant attacks of the small bodies of British in that vicinity, then a condition will be produced similar to that which confronts DE WET a hundred miles away to the westward. The fate of each depends on the rapidity with which Lord ROBERTS can move a sufficient force against each position, and the willing or enforced qualities of the Boers to await such arrivals.

WHY IS COLER "WEAK"?

Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, a Democrat of Troy, in this State, who has just come down here to open what are described as anti-Coler headquarters, says that Controller COLER would be the weakest candidate in all the list of those Democrats who have been considered in connection with the nomination for Governor.

Why is he weak? The Democrats up the State would support him with unity and enthusiasm. He would poll a tremendous vote in Kings, and in this borough the full independent strength and many Republican votes would be won to his support. What is it that makes such a candidate weak?

Mr. MURPHY tells us why. It is because "he has antagonized men who have served their party for a quarter of a century."

That sentence turns on a flood of light. Mr. COLER has "antagonized" certain persons in this city. They were Tammany thieves and corruptionists engaged in the practice of their profession. We have never heard that he antagonized any one who was not seeking wrongfully to get money from the city. The Ramapo jobbers were conspicuous among those he has antagonized.

The declaration that he is weak means that Tammany would not permit its obedient followers to vote for him if he were nominated by the Democratic convention. Demonstrably strong in every other county of the State, the strongest that could be named, he is weak in Manhattan and Bronx because he has "antagonized" certain Tammany thieves, and therefore Tammany will knife him at the polls.

Mr. MURPHY'S explanation is very frank and enlightening.

THE SPECTACLE OF VON WALDERSEE.

If the commander of the allied forces in China does not hurry up he is going to be left out of the procession. His title is most imposing, and it is said that he has even started for the scene of action. But he is still a long way from the front. Like the war horse of Scripture, he scenteth the battle afar off. But no commander in chief ever set out for the front with more ceremony. The Count VON WALDERSEE was accepted by the allied powers of Christendom. Emperor WILLIAM, the most spectacular war god since BROGLIE, who had always a whiff of grape shot up his sleeve to end the French Revolution, presented to him the baton of a Field Marshal with which to conduct the military concert of the powers. And the Emperor also fired heavy volleys at the enemy at long range through the columns of the Lokal Anzeiger.

There were music and fireworks and even poetry. It was a grand time, as grand as Mr. Winkle's when he wrote the poem in the wine shop. And then the commander of the allied forces in China started for the front by way of Berlin, Rome, and apparently any other agreeable city which had a reception, a deputation, or just an address of congratulation on hand. Meanwhile the allied forces in China have been guilty of a gross breach of courtesy. They have not waited for their commander. They have not even sent him an address of congratulation. On the contrary, they have incontinently bundled themselves into Peking and saved the lives of the Envoys. They have planted their flags on the walls of the Chinese capital. The German flag was omitted by accident, an accident which would not have occurred if the commander in chief had been on the scene of action. The acute stage of the troubles in China seems to have been thoughtlessly ended by the allies without their commander in chief, who was really very busy being received and "ovated."

Of course it is hardly likely that the difficulties in China are over, and there will probably be something for a commander in chief to do. But there is something peculiar in the spectacle of this mighty dignitary performing a dress parade through Europe while his allied army is attending strictly to business in Asia. It is to be hoped that he will hurry a little. There is just a suggestion of Viennese comic opera in his present position so very far in the rear of his army. It will be remembered that in the end it was NAPOLEON, not BROGLIE, who fired the whiff of grape shot.

NAMING CITY WAIFS.

The Commissioner of Public Charities has discovered that waifs and foundlings coming under the care of his department have been named fantastically, without regard for their feelings and the accidents of their future. Young men accustomed to see much misery and to deal with the miserable are too apt, as they become hardened, to view life too flippantly. Young physicians in the hospital service are proverbially frivolous, and they do say that the students' jests in the dissecting room are most unseemly. Similarly, some of the young men in Mr. KELLER'S department have been having some innocent fun with the babies found comfortless and unprotected. Names like Broiler, appropriate to a hot day, and Rebecca Wet, have aroused Mr. KELLER to action.

The wonder of it is that the system has not been discovered and changed before. How many children burdened with names suggestive of variety farce have been sent out in the world to earn their living? The joke must seem a pretty poor one to all but the young men who have been perpetrating it. Yet, after all, a difficult problem confronts the Commissioner and his young men in this matter.

The plan tentatively suggested by Mr. KELLER to select surnames for the nameless infants out of the City Directory hardly seems workable. If the young men may select names out of the Directory at their own discretion they may have as much fun as they have ever had, for the mind of a genuine humorist could not conceive of funnier names than you may find in that precious work of reference. They might also, by that questionable process, inflict pain and bewilderment upon some very worthy families whose names are rare and exclusively their own. On the other hand, if the choice is to be restricted to the commoner names in the Directory, the trouble will not be less. A few more Smiths may not make much difference, but it would be manifestly unfair both to the Smiths and to the waifs themselves to name all the infants Smith. The humorously inclined clerks, too, might surreptitiously derive some sort of fiendish enjoyment from bestowing strikingly inappropriate names upon their charges, long German patronyms, for instance, upon youngsters of unmistakable Celtic origin. This is, indeed, a serious matter, which deserves Commissioner KELLER'S closest attention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Having noticed the publication by THE TIMES of a letter in which statements of our own were referred to as "twaddle," The Mobile (Ala.) Register is moved to ask, "Isn't that allowing too much liberty with the press?" The question is a reasonable one, and, fortunately, not difficult to answer. We have stated many times the standards by which we judge the letters sent to us for publication. They must have something of general interest, they must observe the ordinary restraints of discussion as carried on between respectable people, and they must deal with topics fairly debatable. Letters possessing these merits—and that of brevity—have more than a chance to get printed, but they do not have a right, as some of our correspondents have seemed to think, to a place in our columns as a matter of course. Their fate depends much on circumstances—such as available space—and something on the mood of the moment. An impertinent communication might cause annoyance one day and only amusement another, and be printed or rejected accordingly. The letter that talked about "twaddle" was close to the dead line, or the dead line was close to it, but fortune favored it and it saw the light. The Register doubtless knows, moreover, that the most effective way to deal with certain adversaries is to let them display their own characters and qualifications fully and publicly. Therein can be found an explanation for the appearance of not a few of our letters. The writers of them illustrate the weakness of their own contentions and save us the trouble of refuting their arguments, of instructing their ignorance or criticising their manners. Happily the great majority of the correspondents who disagree with us find it possible to combine courtesy with vigor of language, and as we use vigorous language ourselves now and then, we could hardly object to it in others.

—For some years, now, a considerable portion of the American press has subjected Mr. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA to an attack of really remarkable vigor and continuity. He has been the object of practically every form of reprehension except personal violence that can be directed against a man. He has been caricatured innumerable times with a severity but little the less brutal because of the element of humor the pictures have contained, and the editorial articles that have been written in denunciation of himself, his methods, and his ambitions would come near, we suppose, to stretching around the world if they were placed end to end. And even among the men and papers of his own party his out-and-out defenders have been few indeed, the majority contenting themselves with laborious silence or halting apologies much in the nature of confessions. Despite all these things, however, Senator HANNA does not seem to be an unpopular man in the ordinary and therefore correct meaning of that term. On the contrary, whenever he makes one of his widely spaced appearances in a place where a demonstration of popular feeling is inevitable he is treated with something that bears a strangely close resemblance to affectionate enthusiasm. When he spoke at Asbury Park this week, for example, not only was he warmly applauded in the hall where most of the crowded hearers were presumably Republicans, but before he entered it hundreds of people, as many of them attracted by curiosity as by politics, thronged around him and manifested the utmost eagerness to shake his hand. Similar scenes have been witnessed whenever Mr. HANNA has addressed assemblages of workingmen employed by himself or other representatives of the theoretically abstract class of which he is the best known type. Just what this phenomenon means it would be hard to say, but even the Senator's most rabid detractors must admit that it means something.

—So many letters are written nowadays that the task of canceling the stamps on them has become one of troublesome magnitude. Not long ago this work was everywhere done by hand, but with the increase of correspondence that resulted from lower postage the necessity for something more rapid enforced itself upon the minds of the postal authorities, and now in all except the very smallest offices machines have relieved the weary clerks of what had come to be the hardest part of their labor. The devices in present use can handle from 40,000 to 50,000 letters an hour. That is a good many, but it seems it is not enough to keep up with the demands upon the service, and now tests are making of new machines with a capacity three times as great as that of the old ones. The success of these will relieve the situation for a while, but it is evident that the public will soon have to come to the aid of the inventors. This assistance will not take the shape of writing fewer letters, for of course that is out of the question, but the work of the canceling machines will probably have to be facilitated by the universal use of envelopes of two or three standard sizes and shapes, and by putting the stamps on by fixed rule, always in the same place on the envelope. The uniformity of the envelopes need not extend to quality of the paper out of which they are made, so there would still be room for the display of personal taste, and the amount of trouble involved in teaching and enforcing the proper position of the stamp would not be great. There would be several incidental advantages accruing to the general public from the suggested innovations. Increased convenience in the filing of letters is the most important of them.

—With what we cannot but regard as more than slightly absurd supersensitiveness, The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union finds a shadow of offense in something that to most people seems to be entirely commendable. "If the new Alabama," says—or growls—The Times-Union, "is to wear a tablet commemorative of the defeat of its namesake, will it be a compliment to the State? Was the name given that an insult might be inflicted?" The tablet in question is that to be placed by the citizens of New Hampshire on the new warship named after what they are glad to regard as a sister State, and the inscription on it reads as follows: "The State of New Hampshire to the U. S. S. Alabama: This tablet, companion to that on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, placed here by the courtesy of the State of Alabama, perpetuates in enduring peace names once joined in historic combat." Almost unimaginable ingenuity was required to discover an "insult" in that inscription. Its modesty is almost excessive, there is no trace of condescension or forgiveness, however kindly, and no faintest excuse exists for reading into the lines a word or thought they do not clearly express. Of course it is a fact, never to be forgotten either in the South or in the North, that the old Kearsarge sank the old Alabama, but it is not this tablet that will keep alive the memory of an event lamentable or glorious according to how one looks at it. Such differences of opinion as still remain on that point are of no practical importance, as affecting the present or the future, and The Times-Union could easily be in better business than the twisting of good will into ungenerous exultation.

—Commenting on the fact that a member of THE TIMES staff who recently died could speak and write with facility seven languages besides his own, The Boston Herald says: "This is appropriately dwelt upon as illustrating the talent and versatility that are to be found among newspaper men. This New York instance is by no means exceptional, however. We have in mind cases of it in the newspaper ranks here in Boston." It is doubtful if even the journalism of Boston presents "cases" enough of the possession of eight languages to make it "by no means exceptional." The newspaper man who can read one or two foreign tongues with ease and do something in the way of speaking and understanding them is common, certainly, for newspaper men as a class are quite as well educated as the members of other professions called "learned," but the real acquisition of eight languages is another thing, depending much more on a rare natural talent than on anything else. And, to carry the discussion a little further, it may fairly be questioned if the talent is as valuable as it is rare. Few, indeed, of the world's great ones have had it, and the lack is vastly oftener a source of easily endurable inconvenience than of serious loss, intellectual or monetary. It was, for example, of much more importance to the late Mr. MAMREOV, referred to above, that he was a thoroughly good reporter than that he was a linguist of remarkable attainments. Of all work approaching the literary, translation is the worst rewarded, and court interpreters who speak all languages and most dialects get the wages of common laborers, or not much more.

OPPOSED TO MR. WOODRUFF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Woodruff is a true and loyal friend of the Republican Party in this State, now is his time to show it. Mr. Woodruff knows as well, and perhaps better, than any one else that the voters that vote the Republican ticket in the Twenty-second Ward do not want him to be nominated for Governor. Mr. Woodruff knows as well as any one that it was only his good fortune to be associated with Roosevelt on the last ticket that placed him where he is. Mr. Woodruff knows as well, or perhaps better, than any one else that he does not possess the qualities necessary, either for the nomination or to fill that all-important position, Governor of the State of New York. And if Mr. Woodruff does not know it the Republican voters of the Twenty-second Ward of Brooklyn in particular and the Republican voters in general in this State look upon the possibility of his nomination as Governor as the greatest hindrance to Mr. McKinley and Roosevelt carrying the State of New York.

If Mr. Woodruff wishes to gain and keep the respect of the Republican voters, he will at once desist in his pushing himself forward to a position that he is utterly unfitted for.

If he and his friends wish to weaken the Presidential ticket, they will continue this push business, but if they wish to make sure of Republican success, they will drop him and nominate a man suitable to the voters and fitted for this very important office. A 35-YEAR REPUBLICAN.
Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1900.

AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By printing "All the news that's fit to print," you succeeded in accumulating an intelligent class of readers. It probably took you a long time and hard work to achieve this result. Are you mindful of the fact that it requires just as much skill and labor to keep a good thing as to acquire it? Are you aware that to feed a horse with good oats and give it to drink polluted water is a poor way of keeping an animal? Don't you know that an intelligent man wants a paper in which not only the news but also the editorials should be fit to print? I am afraid that you are not aware of this, for your editorials, "The Apologists for Bryan" and "Where Is the Emperor?" of Aug. 20 and Aug. 21, respectively, seem to indicate that you either underestimate the intelligence of your readers or you don't care for it.

Both of these editorials are insulting and repugnant to an intelligent mind. They are of the quality of Mr. Roosevelt's St. Paul speech, and are bound to produce equal results. But since you choose such lines of argumentation, the anti-imperialist can beat you best with your own weapon. In trying to induce the anti-imperialist to vote for the Republican nominee, you assume the position of the farmer, you place Mr. McKinley in the position of the mad dog who is frothing imperialism, and the anti-imperialist takes the place of the reluctant customer. Your question, "Where is the Emperor?" is no argument that the Republican leaders do not contemplate an empire. Imperialism is a system like Monarchism or Socialism. The system or the theory of a system necessarily precedes the individual who performs it.

To your plea that Mr. McKinley is a weakling, and therefore wouldn't have the courage to proclaim himself a dictator, the anti-imperialist would answer that if Mr. McKinley lacks the necessary amount of courage and daring, the Rough Rider will supply the demand.

The truth about it is that the leaders of the Republican Party itch for an empire, and every vote for Mr. McKinley will give aid and comfort to the afflicted.
M. FRANKLIN.
New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

THE CRUSH AT THE BRIDGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your admirable article in Monday's issue on "The Crush at the Bridge" you omit to point out any remedy for the trouble, so I thought you might kindly allow me to suggest one.

It is all right to put in a good word for the construction of tunnels or more bridges. We need all that can be built. But if the present method of operating the bridge is to be reproduced in the new bridges or tunnels, the improvement will be slight.

The cause of all the pushing and crowding is perfectly plain. There is none of it at the Brooklyn end of the bridge. It all takes place at the New York end.

The simple reason is that the end of the bridge in New York is made a terminus. Everybody has to get out or in the cars there. And it is that getting out or in that causes all the trouble.

If there were fifty bridges or tunnels and the same system carried out in their management there would be the same daily disgraceful congestion—only fifty times worse.

Do away with the terminus and the trouble will disappear. Operate the bridge as a street; use it as a street; treat it exactly the same in every respect as a street: let the trolley and elevated companies put their tracks on it the same as they do on the street, and then, above all, let it be distinctly understood that passengers may themselves choose at what stations they may get on or off.

Then there would be no congestion, and vulgar bruisers would not think it necessary to knock women and children back while they got the seats on the cars; while people generally would find infinitely more comfort in crossing the river and fewer women would have to stand crowded between occupied seats.

With all due and proper respect for the Mayor of New York City, there is not 1 per cent. of the many thousands who are daily dumped out of the various conveyances near the City Hall who has any business with him or cares a straw about seeing him. All are in a hurry to get to their places of business. And it should be the business of the cars to get them there as quickly as possible.

The charters of the trolley and elevated companies on both sides of the river would probably have to be somewhat overhauled and reconstructed, but that difficulty ought not to be insurmountable. It should be at least as easy as making New York and Brooklyn one city, and would certainly confer vastly more benefit on the people than that great achievement has yet done.
J. E.
Brooklyn, Aug. 21, 1900.

His Sympathy with the Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent of your paper signing himself "Declaration of Independence," not without very good cause, takes you to task for your editorial of yesterday, "The Apologists for Bryan," as he does also a certain Mr. Clayton for his letter published Sunday. Really, Mr. Editor, "Declaration of Independence" is justified in taking umbrage at your likening Mr. Bryan to a mad dog. I cannot understand why any member of the canine tribe, even though suffering from a temporary fit of mental aberration, should be so grossly insulted. Let every poor bow-wow hang down his head and put his tail between his legs.

"Declaration of Independence" likewise bids Mr. Clayton "remember that anti-imperialists are still outside the walls of a lunatic asylum." Now come, Mr. D. of I., pardon the abbreviation, but isn't that rather rubbing it in? Mr. Clayton is not to blame for such a state of affairs; the fault lies with the institutions, who claim they already have enough cases of incurables on their hands.

However, I have no doubt if proper representations were made to the Lunacy Commission some sort of temporary accommodations might be made for your friends. So cheer up, old man, the worst is yet to come.

Incidentally "D. of I." thanks God that he can "believe that there are other great and patriotic men besides Republicans"—dear me, how credulous some people are becoming. J. W. W.
New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

Missionary Work in China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of THE TIMES Adrem, in answer to Clinton Stevens, upholds missionary work in China by quoting Christ through the Gospel. I would like to ask Adrem if he knows of a so-called Christian to-day who keeps and lives up to Christ's precepts. I have asked this before, and the answer is that a man would be a lunatic to keep all His precepts. There is one precept which is in place here—take out the beam in your own eye that you may see clearly to take the shaving out of the Chinaman's eye, or, in other words, first understand and live up to the Gospel and then you are in a position to give it to your neighbor. Christ is less understood to-day in high places than he was 1,800 years ago, or else they would not be preaching from one hand and shooting from the other, for "he who would gain eternal life must lose it." This must be understood and not winked at. The Christians are now emulating Mohammed.
JOHN WETTERER.
New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Pointed.

Nell—Why do you call him Mr. Gimlet? That isn't his name.
Belle—I know; but he's such a bore.—Philadelphia Record.

Money Thrown Away.

"Is Cordelia having a good time at the seashore?"
"No; she says she got five new hats and everybody down there goes bareheaded."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Porch Party.

"Did you have a good talk with the Dwiggses last night, daughter?"
"No, ma, we didn't talk; the men quarreled about politics and Clara and I abused the weather."—Detroit Free Press.

Hailed.

"Does that young woman hail from Boston?"
"Yes," answered the youth, thoughtfully, "that expresses the idea precisely. She hails from Boston. I was never before overtaken by such a heavy downfall of intellectual ice."—Washington Star.

WHEN WE'LL ALL BE GOOD.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

I don't know when the day will come,
But you and I, we know
That after awhile our good resolves
Will into being grow.
Some day, when we both have the time,
We'll cast our faults away,
And you'll be good, and I'll be good—
We'll all be good, some day.

We'll run our business affairs
With thought of fellow-men,
For we will let our good intent
Go into action then.
We'll make our friends all happier,
And life will really pay;
For you'll be good, and I'll be good—
We'll all be good, some day.

Some day—of course, it's 'way ahead—
But I know, so do you,
That some day we will take a turn,
And try the good and true.
We'll do our best for other folks,
The world will be more fair,
And you'll be good, and I'll be good,
When we've the time to spare.

MR. PECK'S HONOR LIST.

He Makes Over Ninety Applications for Decorations—Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Manning Refused.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES says that over ninety applications for the decoration of the Legion of Honor have been made by the American Commission, which is twice as many as made by any other foreign commission. A list was furnished to the French authorities, on their invitation, for each foreign Commissioner to recommend such members of his staff as he deemed worthy of the Cross.

Mr. Peck's list includes Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Daniel Manning, and Michael H. De Young, proprietor of The San Francisco Chronicle, from the National Commissioners, the directors of the various United States sections and their assistants, and most of the important American exhibitors.

The applications for Mmes. Palmer and Manning were refused, and in this connection the Paris edition of THE TIMES says: "Either it is a measure of precaution in view of the jealous uproar which it would create among French women of note who have been denied the honor, or, perhaps, it is owing to certain social rivalries."

MR. PECK'S DECORATION.

He Has Not Formally Accepted the French Nation's Tender.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Regarding the accusation that he violated the Constitution in accepting the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, tendered him in behalf of the French nation, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, said to-day:

"I was especially careful not to make a formal acceptance of the same when presented to me by H. Delaunay Belleville, Director General of the exposition, in behalf of President Loubet. I stated to him that I had not examined the laws of the United States on the subject, and that, while greatly appreciating the honor, I could not make a formal acceptance at the present time."

Mr. Peck has received the decoration, possession of which he still holds pending advices from Washington.

EPIDEMIC OF DUELING.

Italian Army Officers Fight Each Other on the Slightest Pretext.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"During the last few weeks duels have caused a perfect slaughter in Italy. As many as four duelists were killed in different towns last Saturday.

"During the last year 2,400 duels have been fought in Italy and 480 deaths have resulted. Most of these combats were between army officers and based on the most trivial pretexts."

THOMAS FAED, THE ARTIST, DEAD.

Was Author of "The Rustic Toilet" and Other Well-Known Pictures.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Thomas Faed, the artist, is dead.

Thomas Faed, was born in 1823 in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. His elder brother, John, was a member of the Scottish Academy, and, influenced perhaps by him, the younger Faed began to draw at an early age. He soon found congenial subjects for his pencil in the picturesque scenery of the Stewartry. It was not until 1842 that he began his regular studies in Edinburgh. He later was admitted to the art school of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, where he was a pupil of Sir William Allan. There he studied for twelve years and took several prizes.

The first picture Faed exhibited was a water color representing a sensational incident from "The Old English Baron." At that time he affected the grand style, but he soon discovered that his real strength lay in the experiences of his boyhood. He sold a simple subject, an old man, "Reading from the Bible," for 12 guineas, and a somewhat similar picture was sold later at a public sale in London for 900 guineas. In the early period his most important work was "Jeanie Deans," which took the Heywood gold medal at Manchester.

In 1849 he was made an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy and exhibited "Scott and His Friends at Abbotsford," well known to the public through an engraving of it by his brother, James Faed. In 1851 he first exhibited in the Royal Academy in London. The next year he settled in London. "The Mitherless Bairn," hung in the Academy in 1855, was his first great success. Six years later he was made an A. R. A., and in 1864 he was elected an R. A. He retired from the Royal Academy in 1893.

Among his pictures in this country are "Shakespeare and His Contemporaries," in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, and the "Rustic Toilet," owned in this city. His "Music Hath Charms" was hung in the Fine Arts Section of the Paris Exposition in 1867. Among other well-known works are "The First Break in the Family," "From Dawn to Sunset," "His Only Pair," "God's Acre," and "Free from Care."

ISTHMIAN CANAL DENOUNCED.

Mr. Stubbs Says It Would Hurt the Ship-Carrying Trade of United States.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The project of uniting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of an isthmian canal was vigorously denounced here to-night at a banquet given by the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. The speaker was J. C. Stubbs, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. "A Study of Commerce" was his topic, and his argument was that the opening of such a canal would hurt the ship-carrying trade of the United States.

Mr. Stubbs asserted that the United States would dig the canal at an expense of from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000, and would then be obliged to hire English, German, and French ships to carry the Nation's commerce through it.

The United States, he said, would be mortgaging its resources or taxing its citizens to make a highway for the ships of rival nations, inasmuch as Great Britain and Germany are the strongest competitors of the American manufacturer in the markets of the world, and the two nations own more than two-thirds of the world's steam tonnage available for overseas commerce, while the United States owns less than 5 per cent.

BLUE AND GRAY TO MEET.

They Will Review the Work of the National Park Commission.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 22.—Committees of the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and Confederate Veterans have begun active preparations for the assembling of veterans, Oct. 8 to 12, under the auspices of the War Department for the inspection, correction, and verification of all historical work of the National Park Commission upon the several battlefields included in the park.

Preparations are also being made for the first annual reunion encampment of the National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans upon the same date.

Zebulon Vance Monument Unveiled.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—The monument to Zebulon Vance was unveiled in the Capital Square to-day. The movement to erect a monument to the Senator took shape after his death, and was begun as a popular one. In this way about $2,500 was raised. The Legislature of 1899 came to the aid of the movement by appropriating $5,000. The statue is eight and a half feet in height, and stands upon a base of granite from Mount Airy, this State, the base being of equal height. The statue was cast by the Gorham Company of Providence, R. I. On the base is the one word "Vance" in bold letters.

Chicago Pastor Gets Call from Ireland.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—The Rev. W. J. McCaughan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Ashland Boulevard, has received a call from St. Enoch's Church, Belfast, the largest Presbyterian church in Ireland. The salary is $5,000 a year and the usual sustenance fund. The Rev. Mr. McCaughan has not yet made up his mind whether to accept.

Chamberlain's Daughter Married.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 22.—Ethel, a daughter of Joseph Chamberlain, was married to-day to Whitmore Richards of London. Mr. Richards is a lawyer.

MRS. FISH'S HARVEST BALL

The Peasants' Dance at Newport a Unique Affair.

MRS. OELRICHS GIVES A DINNER

Elaborate Decorations at Both Functions —The Social World Represented by Dancers and Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22.—The so-called harvest dance given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at her villa The Crossways, on the Ocean Drive, this evening, together with a preceding dinner given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at her villa on the Cliffs, and which have been eagerly anticipated for some weeks past by the members of the gay world now assembled at this resort, were the events of the season and in some ways the most unique entertainments of the kind that have ever taken place here.

The evening really began with Mrs. Oelrichs's dinner, given at her villa on the Cliffs, and which was one of 150 covers, and was served at eight small tables and a large centre one of 36 covers. The invitations to this dinner were formal ones and were sent out some time ago. Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs presided at either end of the centre table, with the other guests in costume, who afterward danced in the peasants' quadrille at The Crossways. The remaining guests at the small tables were in conventional evening dress. There were some very pretty electrical effects, and the tables were placed in a deep veranda overlooking the sea. This veranda is about 90 feet long by 25 feet wide, and was covered with a canopy of wild hop vines and grape vines laden with bunches of grapes. These vines trailed to the veranda edges, while the house side of the inclosed space was banked with immense sheaves of wheat, barley, corn, and millet, with pumpkins and other Autumn field vegetables. In these sheaves were thrust scythes, pitchforks, hay rakes, &c. The oval centre table seated thirty-six, and Small's centrepiece for this was a miniature lake, with pebbled and sanded bottom, in which were growing white water lilies and pink Egyptian lotus plants in bloom. Several tiny fountains played in this lake. The favors for the table were small silvered farm implements, sickles, and wheelbarrows, and peasant hats of coarse straw filled with bunches of barley, oats, wheat, &c., caught in the centre with ribbons. The eight round tables had decorations of grains and fruit.

The Hungarian band played during the dinner, and soon after its conclusion the guests were driven to The Crossways.

THE ORIGINAL DECORATIONS.

The decorations and illuminations at the Fish villa were extremely original and effective. At the gateway, surmounting the two massive stone posts, were two huge pumpkins made into "Jack o' lanterns," each one being about twelve feet in circumference. Inside of these were calcium lights, which produced a weird effect as the guests approached around the turn in the road after crossing Bailey's Beach. Over the driveway were high arches of lanterns, placed at intervals of about six feet, all the way from the gateway to the porte-cochere. The trees, shrubbery, and rocks about the grounds were brilliantly illuminated by twinkling lights, which gave the effect of a swarm of mammoth fireflies. The outlines of the dwelling were revealed by strong lights against a dark sky for a background. Lights were also thrown on the stable, which stands some little distance away, in which was held the "barn dance" in the Summer of 1898. As the guests arrived they did not enter the house at once, but lingered to view the beautiful scene. The lawn was arranged to represent a field of harvested grain, which had been put up in sheaves all over the field. On the western part of the grounds were two full-sized haystacks, and there three yoke of oxen stood quietly grazing.

The porte-cochere was lined with tall sheaves of wheat and corn. The general scheme of decoration which began here was carried right on through the entrance way, where a bower of greens and wheat, with swamp "cat-tails," formed a passageway to the main hall. All around the hallway had been arranged a wainscoting seven feet deep, made of wheat, with thousands of sunflowers and poppies in clusters. Over this were hung great panels of agricultural implements, vegetables, and fruits. At regular intervals large sheaves of corn and wheat straw were placed, tied with wide red ribbons, and filled with red poppies. Garlands of rich green, with scarlet poppies and Winter wheat, were suspended from the ceiling of the second floor. These hung in graceful loops through the opening toward the first floor, and were caught up with sash ribbons of red and yellow.

The drawing room was decorated entirely with green palms and garlands of field poppies and cornflower. The "peasants' dance" took place in this room, while just beyond, in the conservatory, was a cool retreat for the weary dancers. Many small tables were set in the dining room for the supper, served later in the evening, and in the eastern piazza, which was arranged to resemble a country grape arbor, with old vines in full fruit, was placed a long table for the forty guests in costume who took part in the "peasants' dance." Large centre pieces of fruits and vegetables were placed on this table, while all over the table cloth, made of sacking, were squash and pumpkin vines and all sorts of farm produce. The first course was served in improvised soup dishes made of squashes, with knives, forks, and spoons fashioned out of crook-neck squashes and carrots. The guests at this table were seated on board benches. The other supper tables were decorated with devices symbolic of the harvest season. There were sheaves of wheat, tied with large bows of ribbon; high-handled baskets, jack-o'-lanterns, miniature haystacks, &c.

The arched doorways were outlined in Autumnal flowers; in a thatched-roof recess the musicians played behind a screen of plaited wheat; grape vines, filled with ripe fruit, formed a frieze in the several rooms, and panels and sunbursts of flowers were placed here and there on the walls. The decorations were devised and arranged by Hodgson.

THE PEASANTS' QUADRILLE.

The guests were received by Mrs. Fish, assisted by her daughter, Miss Marian Fish. Mrs. Fish was gowned in a close-fitting and effective dress of yellow silk, trimmed with poppies. There was informal dancing before supper, which was served just before midnight. At its conclusion and when the rooms had been cleared, the cotillion began. This was danced in the drawing room, hallway, and dining room of the villa. As a preliminary to the cotillion came the peasants' quadrille. In this the women wore the peasant costumes of the South of France, with large hats, and each carried a basket on her left arm filled either with vegetables or containing some live animal. The men were dressed as French farmers, with the addition of Panama hats, trimmed with vari-colored ribbons. At the conclusion of the quadrille the animals in the baskets were liberated and ran out on the lawn. The dance was in charge of Harry Lehr, and during its progress Mrs. Fish stood upon a pedestal to review it.

The participants in this quadrille were as follows: Mrs. De Forest Danielson, with the Marquis de la Gandara; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, with Norman De R. Whitehouse; Mrs. George B. De Forest, with Worthington Whitehouse; Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, with Count Tarnowski; Miss Ethel Davies, with Ogden Codman, Jr.; Louis Brugiere, with Miss Soley; Henry Clews, Jr., with Miss Gerry; W. G. Max Muller, with Miss May Goelet; De Lancey Iselin Kane, with Miss Marian Fish; Herman Norman, with Miss Alice Knight; Reginald De Koven, with Miss Lily Oelrichs, and Stuyvesant Le Roy, with Miss Greta Pomeroy.

At the end of the quadrille the cotillion, which was led by Harry Lehr and Elisha Dyer, Jr., was danced. The favors carried out the idea of the harvest and included hay rakes, forks, scythes, baskets of growing plants and flowers, and badges adorned with miniature agricultural implements. There were also additional favors of tiny sickles, watering pots, and reaping machines and cultivators, and still others of beer steins, silver candlesticks, flower-stands of green china, big silk sunflowers, and toy animals. A buffet supper was served throughout the evening.

MANY GUESTS PRESENT.

Among the guests, in addition to those already named as taking part in the quadrille, were Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Astor, Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Jones, Miss Frances Coster Jones, James H. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Belle Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, H. Yale Dolan, Miss Gerry, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Louise Scott, Capt. Woodbury Kane, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Miss Bishop, James De Wolf Cutting, the Misses Bell, R. W. Goelet, Reginald Brooks, James J. Van Alen, James Lawrence Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Emily Hoffman, James T. Woodward, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. Henry Clews, H. R. Eldridge, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Winthrop Rutherfurd, M. M. Shoemaker, Miss Blight, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, E. L. Winthrop, Lispenard Stewart, Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Terry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham, Mrs. George P. Eustis, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. I. Goddard, Miss Madeleine Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mrs. David King, and Miss King.

AARONS BARRED FROM SAVOY.

Refused Admission to the Theatre Although He Says He Has Acquired Control.

Another person has entered the fight for possession of the Savoy Theatre, formerly the Schley Music Hall, at 112 West Thirty-fourth Street. The new contestant is Alfred E. Aarons, who says he has acquired control of the house and will make it a first-class combination theatre.

State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Frank H. Farrell own the property. A lease from them to David Henderson for five years was recorded yesterday, the annual rental to be from $20,000 to $31,000, increasing each year. The lessee is to have the privilege of renewal at the end of the five years at an annual rental of $27,500.

Mr. Aarons claims that Mr. Henderson has transferred the lease to him, but when he went down to take possession of the theatre yesterday he was refused admission by Mr. Dessau, who has been reputed to be the financial backer of Messrs. Henderson and Levitt in their plans to obtain control of the place.

In case the transfer to Mr. Aarons has been effected, there is still another complication, for A. H. Chamberlyn has already contracted with Henderson for the production in the Savoy of a play, in which May Yohe is to be the chief attraction. Mr. Chamberlyn is the manager of "The Cadet Girl." He said last night:

"Henderson's lease from the owners is all right, but I think this rumored transfer to Aarons is bogus."

When questioned as to whether he would press his claim to the keeping of his contract with Henderson, he said that he did not care much whether he produced his piece in the Savoy or not.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph F. Sheehan will be one of the leading tenors of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company.

Frank Daniels, who is having a successful run with "The Ameer" at Manhattan Beach, will close his engagement there on Labor Day, Sept. 3.

May Irwin is back in the city after spending the Summer in the Thousand Islands. For this season she has accepted a new play by Glen McDonough.

Edwin Arden and Sarah Perry are to be in the company that supports Maude Adams in the production of "L'Aiglon" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Rita Elandi, who has never been seen here in opera, will sing at the Metropolitan this Winter. She is expected here on the steamship L'Aquitaine, due Saturday.

Charles Frohman announces that Marie Tempest is under contract to join his forces after her two years' engagement at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in London has been completed.

The case of Sire Brothers against David Marks, a ticket speculator, was again postponed in the City Hall Side Court yesterday. A few speculators did business in front of the New York Theatre last night, but there was no serious trouble.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., has engaged the Troubadours Toulousains, a quartet, to sing in "Papa's Wife." Miss Held's season opens in the Tremont Theatre, Boston, next month. She is on her way to this country aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

When "The Belle of New York" is given at the Grand Opera House on Saturday night, Beulah Dodge will be seen in Edna May's old part of the Salvation Army lassie. E. E. Connelly will be the elder Bronson, and James Daraling is cast for Kenneth Mugg.

Herbert Gresham has been engaged to stage Joseph Arthur's latest play, "Lost River," which will be produced on Oct. 1 at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Later Mr. Gresham will stage and play a part in "The Adventures of François" at the Park Theatre, Philadelphia.

Rehearsals are in progress for "Arizona," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre on Sept. 10. Among those who are to appear in it are Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale, Edwin Holt, Eleanor Robson, Jane Kennark, and Mattie Earle.

Estelle Mortimer has been engaged by Richard Mansfield for "King Henry V." For several years she has been with Nat Goodwin.

Viola Allen and her company are rehearsing "In the Palace of the King" at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the cast engaged for the play are Charles Kent, Robert T. Haines, E. L. Davenport, C. Leslie Allen, William Norris, Clarence Handyside, John A. Holland, Frank Gheen, Eugene Sweetland, J. P. Jordan, Gus Frankel, Catherine Curtis, Marcia Van Dresser, Sue Van Duser, Blanche Moulton, Jessie Bradford, Isabelle Parker, and Gertrude Norman.

THE FLORISTS' CONVENTION.

Next Meeting to be Held in Buffalo—Certificates Awarded.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was continued yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. J. D. Carmody of Evansville, Ind., read a paper on "What I Think I Know About Greenhouse Construction." The convention after some discussion decided to hold the next annual convention on the third Tuesday in August, 1901, at Buffalo.

Many new flowers were shown among the exhibits, and thirty-two awards were made of certificates of merit and special notices.

GROCER LEFT $125,000.

His Will Provides that It Eventually Goes to Catholic Charities.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The will of Michael Corr, who had for upward of half a century kept a small grocery store in this city, and who died recently, leaving an estate valued at over $125,000, was probated to-day.

After providing for surviving relatives the will directs that over $80,000 be distributed among twenty-three Catholic institutions and churches in and about this city in sums varying from $1,000 to $10,000. Archbishop Ryan and the Rev. J. Fitzmaurice of St. Michael's Church are each given $10,000, the money to be used for charity as they may see fit.

After the death of Corr's relatives the money left in trust for them will revert to charity.

Change in G. A. R. Programme.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A change in the programme for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment week was announced to-day. Owing to the fact that President McKinley will be on his feet all Tuesday afternoon reviewing the parade, the committee has decided that it would be advisable to change the reception to Commander in Chief Shaw, department Commanders, and distinguished guests which had been set for Tuesday, to Monday afternoon. In order to meet the demand for accommodations for Grand Army visitors, sixty-three school buildings are to be turned temporarily into hotels, with ample accommodations for the veterans.

Buffalo to Get Odd Fellows' Convention.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The report on the electon of officers was one of the chief items of business at to-day's session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Dr. August Frech of Brooklyn has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The Rev. J. Barton French of Syracuse was elected Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary John G. Deubert of New York City was re-elected. John F. Bullenkamp of New York was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Franklin P. Trautmann of Brooklyn was elected Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, which meets at Richmond, Va., next month. Grand Master Borst this morning said Buffalo will get the next Grand Lodge encampment of the order in 1901.

BOER FORCES ASSEMBLING

Eight Thousand Massed Near Krueger's Headquarters.

Krueger Tells the Boers that a Surrender Will Help Them Only to St. Helena.

TWYFELAAR, Monday, Aug. 20.—Through secret intelligence agents the British authorities learn that Gen. Louis Botha, the Commander in Chief of the Boer forces; Gen. Lucas Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State forces, and Gen. Schalkburger, Vice President of the Transvaal Republic, with 8,000 Boers, have assembled at Machadodorp, (generally understood to be the headquarters of President Krüger, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railroad,) with the whole Boer artillery, including the heavy pieces formerly at Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—President Krüger, according to a dispatch from Lorenzo Marques to The Daily Express, has issued a proclamation counter to the latest proclamation issued by Lord Roberts. The Transvaal President says:

"It will help you nothing to lay down your arms or to leave the commandoes. Every step homeward means a step nearer St. Helena."

LIEUT. CORDUA GUILTY.

Was Charged with Being Concerned in the Plot to Kidnap Lord Roberts.

PRETORIA, Aug. 21.—The trial of Lieut. Cordua, formerly of the Transvaal Artillery, on the charge of being concerned in the plot to kidnap Lord Roberts, was concluded to-day.

The prisoner was found guilty of all the counts in the indictment against him, but sentence was deferred until the findings of the court shall have been confirmed by Lord Roberts.

Col. Godfrey, the judge, in summing up, caused a sensation by declaring that a violation of parole was punishable with death.

His speech, which dilated on the weakness and vagueness of the prisoner's defense, was listened to with profound interest by the audience, which was mostly composed of men of Dutch birth. A period of forty-five minutes was occupied in considering the verdict.

CAPE TREASON BILL.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 22.—In the House of Assembly to-day the Treason bill was sent to a second reading without a division.

The Treason bill fixes the responsibility and future status of rebellious subjects of Queen Victoria in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, although the question of compensation is left to another session.

To Publish Transvaal Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Henry Labouchère's publication of the correspondence advising him of the seizure at Pretoria of compromising letters to Secretary Reitz is to be followed by the publication of the whole correspondence which, the Colonial Office officials say, will be issued to-night or to-morrow, all the Members of Parliament involved having answered the official communication sent to them on the subject.

American Dies at Cape Town.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The United States Consul General at Cape Town, in a dispatch of July 25 to the State Department, reports that Peter Smith, an American citizen, who was on guard at the plague quarantine camp, died of an illness of a few hours on April 15 last. On a leaf of a book belonging to the deceased is written "E. P. Smith, Saratoga Springs." The Consul General has in his possession the sum of £10 which was due Mr. Smith for services.

KING OSCAR WILL ARBITRATE.

Sweden's Monarch Agrees to Act in the Samoa Matter.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 22.—King Oscar has formally agreed to act as arbitrator of the claims for compensation for losses sustained by British and German subjects and American citizens in Samoa.

At the time of the negotiation of the Washington treaty which partitioned the Samoan group between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States a separate treaty was negotiated to cover the settlement of claims due to the military operations in Samoa in the Spring of 1890.

The separate treaty sets forth that the three Governments are "desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan Islands on account of recent military operations, and have concluded a convention for the accomplishment of this end by arbitration."

The King of Sweden and Norway was named as the arbitrator, and he was not only to determine the amount of the claims, but "to decide to what extent either of the three Governments is bound alone or jointly with the others to make good these losses."

CARL ROHL SMITH DEAD.

He Was the Sculptor of the Sherman Statue in Washington.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 22.—Carl Rohl Smith, the sculptor, of Washington, died here to-day of Bright's disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Carl Rohl Smith was widely known in art circles in this country, particularly in Washington and Chicago. He designed the granite and bronze statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman now in course of erection in this city opposite the south front of the Treasury Building. His design was selected by representatives of the Government and of the Army of the Tennessee as the best of four submitted.

The monument was to have been completed this year. Mr. Smith was born in Denmark, and came to America in the early eighties, and at the time of receiving the contract for the statue made his home in Chicago. A notable piece of art executed under the direction of the sculptor stands in a city park at Des Moines, Iowa.

ENGLISH IRON MEN MEET.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—At a meeting of Bar Iron Associations in Birmingham yesterday, Sir Benjamin Hingley, the well-known colliery proprietor and ironmaster, who presided, attributed the high prices of iron to the action of coal owners. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, who "are sending a few tons of iron, in reality steel, to this country," were going to command the trade of the world.

Ebenezer Parkes, Unionist Member of Parliament for Central Birmingham, said English values would be brought down in consequence of the importation of American coke at one-third the English prices.

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that American competition was not serious enough to justify a reduction of current prices and deciding that these must be maintained until raw material was cheaper.

BULGARIA AND ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Numerous dispatches appear in the morning papers regarding the Bulgaro-Roumanian situation growing out of the demand of Roumania for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, of which the headquarters are at Sofia.

What appears the most reliable summary of the latest developments comes from the Vienna correspondent of The Standard, who says:

"The conviction prevails that the conflict between Roumania and Bulgaria has now lost much of its acuteness, and that in the end Bulgaria will satisfy Roumanian demands."

Chess Masters to Tour in America.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—It is announced that Lasker, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Maroczy, and Janowski will tour in Europe and America next month, playing in public several games simultaneously. Pillsbury no less than thirty at once without seeing any of the boards.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The city and suburbs are, of course, still socially dead, and with propitious weather at Newport, Bar Harbor, and Southampton those and other leading resorts are enjoying the height of their season. To-morrow the two days' Horse Show at Southampton will begin. The Bar Harbor Horse Show, which began Tuesday, will end to-day. To the Southampton Horse Show will come the Summer residents of Easthampton, Amagansett, Quogue, Good Ground, West Hampton, and Bellport, so that the affair will really be in the nature of an Eastern Long Island carnival.

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Notwithstanding the fact that September's first week will bring the Horse Show at Newport and a number of dances and dinners, this present week, with the close of the tennis tournament, the polo games, the Oelrichs dinner, and the ball given by Mrs. Fish, is really the crowning week of the season there.

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It is only natural that a programme such as that the Newport hosts and hostesses offer this week should attract from other resorts the lovers of gayety. One sees at the dinners and other entertainments, at the Golf Club, Bailey's Beach, and on the avenue, familiar faces not seen in Newport before this season. The story of the Oelrichs dinner and the Fish ball, the events not only of the week but of the season at Newport, both of which took place last evening, will be found in another column.

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The rush home from Europe has begun, and the Majestic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, brought a number of well known persons, including Miss Nancy Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hamilton Bell, D. W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. G. Morgan Browne, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia, W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Morse, John A. Riker, Miss Riker, H. H. Stebbins, E. A. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stone, Judge Charles H. Truax, Mrs. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Wilkie, Dr. E. H. Woolsey, and Hamilton Wright.

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On the Fuerst Bismarck, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Southampton, there are booked, among others, Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker and Mrs. Parker, (formerly Miss Susan De Forest Day,) Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Horace R. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCalmont, and L. A. Di Zerega.

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Among those who sailed on the St. Louis yesterday for Southampton were Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Thomas H. Warburton, John G. Long, United States Consul at Cairo; H. J. Hagerman, Secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg; Col. E. V. Hay, U. S. A., William T. Jenkins, Mrs. Thomas W. Cridler, and Mr. and Mrs. MacGrane Coxe.

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Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, who managed so successfully the fair for the Cuban orphans held in this city at the Metropolitan Opera House last April, and which realized some $29,000 for the fund, has been invited to accompany the Cuban teachers on their return to Cuba, and will sail on the transport Sedgwick for Havana from Philadelphia to-morrow. With Alexis B. Frye and others, Mrs. Willard will make a tour of Cuba extending over some weeks. Mrs. Willard has recently been visiting Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg at Newport.

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An entertainment was given at the residence of Mrs. Arthur Claflin at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Shinnecock Boys' Club, an organization whose membership is chiefly composed of the caddies employed on the golf links. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Claflin, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Henry Cole, Mrs. Arthur Emory, and Miss Barnes.

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As the date for the opening of the National Women's Golf Tournament at Shinnecock draws near it is evident that the comparative inaccessibility of the place and the absence of the many noted players in Europe, together with the early date for the contest, will militate against the entire success of the affair. Only sixty-three entries have been made, and there were seventy-eight starters last year. Miss Madeleine Goddard is the only entry from the Newport Golf Club, Miss Maude Wetmore being abroad and Miss Anna Sands not caring to compete. Miss Marie Harrison enters this year from the Maidstone instead of the Baltusrol Club. Among the Western entries are Miss Martha Wilson from Onwentsia, Miss Edith Collins from the St. Louis Country, Miss Bessie Anthony from the Evanston, Miss E. Groesbeck from the Cincinnati, and Miss Marian Morse from the Kansas City Country Club. The Misses Cassatt of Philadelphia have not entered, but Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Miss Griscom, and Mrs. Milton C. Work will represent the fair Quaker City golfers. It is thought that the contest will be chiefly between Miss Moyt, Miss Hecker, Mrs. E. A. Manice, and possibly Miss Anthony, the last the Western champion.

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The funeral of John T. Staples, better known as "Jack" Staples, who died at Halifax, N. S., on Sunday last, will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Staples is survived by his wife, who was Miss Lydig, a sister of Mrs. Brady and Mrs. Frank Sturgis.

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The recent burning of the Hotel des Terrasses at Dinard, France, appears to have been nearly a tragedy. There were many Americans staying at the hotel, which was one of the largest and most fashionable in the pretty little watering place. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Infanta Eulalie, and the Grand Duke of Hesse stopped there last year. The hotel took fire from the overturning of an oil lamp, which was being cleaned while lighted by the "lampiste." It was just noon when the fire alarm rang, and all Dinard rushed to the scene. A number of persons were unable to escape by the stairs and jumped from the windows. One woman broke her leg and several ribs, a baby was thrown down, rolled up in a mattress, and several men let themselves down by sheets. The beaux and belles of Dinard society worked like Trojans in aiding people to escape and in assisting the "pompiers." Among them were M. Richard and Mr. Raguey and Mr. George Burroughs Torrey of New York, and Mrs. Enthoven. Miss Lowther, Miss Lena Seymour, Miss Herbert, and Miss Laura Hopkins. Mrs. Daniel, an American woman, was obliged to stand by and realize that money and bank notes amounting to $100,000, which she had left locked up in her bureau, were being destroyed. She offered $4,000 to a grocer's boy to ascend by a ladder and rescue the small fortune. He made the attempt, but in vain. Mme. Benoit is said to have had $20,000 worth of pearls and diamonds locked in the hotel safe. It is thought that this can be recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander (Miss Crocker) and their daughter, who had been at the hotel, had gone on a trip to Mont Saint Michel for the day. G. Burroughs Torrey, the well-known American artist, and his wife had just arrived the previous day. They had come down to luncheon when the fire broke out, found it impossible to return to their rooms, and so with many others they had to stand by and see all they possessed, so far as clothes were concerned, destroyed. As Mr. and Mrs. Torrey travel with both their Winter and Summer outfits, this was particularly hard. Mrs. Torrey lost all her furs and considerable jewelry.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from Cherbourg last evening, is bringing 1,471 passengers, among whom are Henry W. Farnham, Charles De Long, F. W. Warburg, Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher F. Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. Claus Spreckels of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. R. Crocker and Miss Florence Crocker, Mrs. H. C. Knapp, Mrs. George Maxwell, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Miss Schwab, and Gustav Schwab, Jr.; Melville Bull, and the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, Baron von Wahlborn.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 22.—Mrs. W. P. Draper entertained a score of friends at luncheon in the Boulder Cottage, Kebo Street.

Mrs. Wallace P. Seely gave a dinner hurst.

Mrs. C. B. Wright entertained at the Malvern Hotel.

Several luncheon parties were given at the Kebo Valley Club, and among the guests were Gen. Whittier, Mrs. Haggin, James G. Blaine, J. C. Mercer Biddle, and Herman G. Dendison with a party of friends from Winter Harbor.

Percy Chubb, one of a merry party of society people, sailing to-day on the sloop yacht Vigilant. The party sailed about the bay and took luncheon on Little Porcupine Island.

Late arrivals include John A. Dix and Miss Dix of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Bryant of Brockton, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pollard of Marblehead, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Andt and William Andt of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Simonson of Newark, N. J., T. Clark of Southboro, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sturgis of Boston, and Mr. George P. Mesexy of New York at the Louisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Marshall, F. Warren, W. Marshall, Miss Martha R. Marshall of Philadelphia, Miss L. W. Codman of Nahant, J. M. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bird of Boston, at Lynam's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Parker of New Bedford, M. L. Durham, M. L. Jackson, Philadelphia; E. S. Jones, Miss Minnie Jones, Scranton; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Weeks of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. William Brennan and the Misses Brennan of New York, A. L. Bascomb, F. L. Thomas, and Mrs. W. H. Price of Boston at the St. Sauveur.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—This evening Miss Bishop and Mrs. George Gordon King entertained at dinner, while Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Miss Van Alen gave luncheons.

Capt. Leary, ex-Governor of Guam, is visiting here.

Capt. Sigsbee is at Mrs. Wilbur's, on Pelham Street.

Rear Admiral F. J. Higginson is with his family in Jamestown.

The Naval Policy Board will meet at the Naval War College next week.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Harriett Ives Gammell, and Miss Blight.

Mrs. Astor's next dinner will occur on Sept. 5, at Beechwood.

John S. Tooker entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club.

Lawrence Gilespie of New York is visiting Heber R. Bishop.

H. M. Harriman of Westbury, L. I., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Herbert Le Roy Satterlee of New York is visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. Worthington C. Ford of Boston are the guests of Mrs. G. W. Wales.

The invitations for the wedding of Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, to Herbert Parsons of New York, which occurs at The Rocks, the home of the bride's parents, on Sept. 1, were sent out this afternoon.

Miss Isabel Stillman Engaged.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, to-day announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Isabel Goodrich, to Percy A. Rockefeller, son of William G. Rockefeller. This will make the second union between the Stillman and Rockefeller families, Miss Elsie Stillman having married William G. Rockefeller Jr. No date has as yet been set for the wedding.

MOB LAW IN AKRON.

Rioters Attack the Jail to Get at a Negro Charged with Assaulting a Child.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 22.—A great mob attacked the city prison and jail to-night in an effort to get hold of Louis Peck, a negro, forty years old, who confessed to Prisonkeeper Washer that he had attempted to assault Christina, the six-year-old daughter of Theodore Maas.

A large crowd gathered about the City Prison to-night at 7:30 o'clock and forced in the doors. The prison was soon packed with the mob, and the officers offered no resistance, as Peck, earlier in the evening, had been quietly taken away to Cleveland.

The mob searched the cells and battered down doors in their way. They went through the same procedure at the jail and returned to the prison, where Mayor W. E. Young had gone.

He addressed the mob from an upper window, saying that Peck had been taken out of the prison at 4 o'clock by Sheriff Kelly and driven out of the city in a closed carriage. The people in the mob would not believe the Mayor and continued to yell and demand that Peck be surrendered.

At 10 o'clock the mob began for the third time to attack the City Prison. Some one in the crowd began shooting at the building. This was followed by several more shots. The officers in the building appeared at the windows and began to shoot over the heads of the people. A man with a shotgun then fired at the officers, and the shooting became general. So far as can be learned now, the casualties are:

WADE, GLEN, aged ten; shot through the heart.

ORWICK, FRED V., aged twenty-five; dying at the hospital.

JOHN W. DAVIDSON'S four-year-old child; shot dead in a baby cab.

A man named Mull was shot in the head and also in one of the legs. Another man, whose name could not be learned, but who is a driver for the American Express Company, was shot in the leg. It is certain that many more people were wounded.

Shortly after midnight the mob broke into a hardware store and stole all the firearms and ammunition they could fine, including guns, rifles, and revolvers, and proceeded to the City Building and opened fire on the defenders, and finally set fire to the Columbia Hall, which adjoins the City Building.

They will no doubt set fire to the City Building before morning, as the flames are spreading rapidly.

Mayor Young is trying to call out the militia.

MOB PURSUES NEGRO MURDERER.

Man Who Killed Sheriff at Stevens Point, Mich., a Noted Desperado.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 22.—It was learned to-day through information received by Sheriff E. H. Ferguson from Wisconsin authorities that the negro who shot and mortally wounded Sheriff Horace A. Warner at Stevens Point, Wis., was the noted desperado, Melvin Howard of this city. Howard was sentenced to State Prison in 1896 for twenty-five years. He was convicted of stabbing a farmer at Paw Paw, Mich. For good behavior he received his parole a few months ago, but, contrary to the State law, he failed to report his actions or whereabouts to the Prison Warden during the month of July.

Fearing arrest, Howard fled to Wisconsin, where he shot Sheriff Warner on Monday. The Sheriff was trying to arrest him for escaping from the Michigan parole law. Howard escaped to a swamp with a mob in pursuit. He left a valise in the hotel at Stevens Point, through which his identification was secured. In the valise were several letters addressed to St. Joseph and a parole note received upon his release from prison. Howard had not been captured up to to-day. It is thought that he will be slain before he will submit to capture.

Mob Blows Up Toll Gate.

Special to The New York Times.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 22.—A mob of twenty-five men visited the North toll gate of the Burlington Pike last midnight and blew it up with dynamite. The heavy charge was placed in the middle room of the house, and the force of the explosion drove the walls outward and the roof high into the air. The men were well trained for the work. As far as two miles from the toll gate north and south sentries were stationed who warned people not to go toward the gate. No toll had been collected for three days, and both toll gate keepers had been removed in compliance with White Cap notices. The company were led to believe that an armistice would be observed until the county passed on the purchase proposition.

ADJUDGED A PYROMANIAC.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 22.—County Physician Carroll has adjudged John Grouley of Milltown insane, and the man was taken to the asylum at Trenton to-day. Grouley was arrested last week for burning the barns on his mother's farm at Milltown.

He set fire to the buildings and hid in the woods to watch the ineffectual efforts of his mother, who is nearly seventy years old, to save the property. It is said he has become a pyromaniac.

HIT ON NOSE AND HAT DIE

A Recruiting Sergeant Hurt Resenting an Insult to His Wife.

Injury Inflicted July 20 and Erysipelas Has Set In—Police Seek His Assailants.

Sergt. William R. Taylor of the United States Army, attached to the recruiting office at 25 and 27 Third Avenue, was last night reported to be dying at his home, 150 Second Avenue, from erysipelas. According to the story told by Taylor and his friends, his condition is due to an assault made upon him by three men on the night of July 20. The police are looking for his assailants and have good descriptions of the men.

The matter became public yesterday afternoon when Dr. Lewald of 55 West Thirty-sixth Street, an Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, notified the Coroners' office that it was necessary that Taylor's ante-mortem statement should be taken. Coroner Zucca at once went to the man's home and took his statement.

Everybody concerned in the affair, including the officials, were very reticent last night concerning the assault, but the following facts were obtained:

On the day mentioned Taylor had secured leave of absence and had taken his wife to spend the day with some friends up town. They took a Madison Avenue car for their Second Avenue home after nightfall. Sitting on the same seat in the car were three men. One of them made a slighting remark about Taylor's wife and the soldier promptly resented it. A dispute ensued and the three men threatened to whip Taylor.

The quarrel continued for several blocks, and when the car reached Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street the conductor stopped it, as a fight between Taylor and the three

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Send for List of Investments, also our August edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
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SINKING-FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds
Dated August 16, 1867.
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1867, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued intsrest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President, } Trustees
WM. NELSON CROMWELL,

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,210,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $6,000,000.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1, 1897.

Third Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Friday, August 31st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1900.

Pittsburgh and Western Pref. Stock.

Holders of certificates issued by this Company on the deposit of shares of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company are hereby notified to present their certificates properly indorsed and witnessed to this Company for redemption. Each share of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive $12.37½ less cost of revenue stamps for stock transfers.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1900.

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN PREFERRED STOCK.

The holders of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. which has not been heretofore deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. are hereby notified that the Committee will receive such shares and include the same in the benefit of the recent contract of sale, provided that such shares duly assigned in blank are deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. within thirty days from this date and the assessment fixed by the Committee shall be paid at the time of such deposit.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secy.
Aug. 22, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of Sept., 1900.
Dated New York, August 14th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 21, 1900.
A dividend of $1.50 per Share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th, at 12 M., and reopen October 2d, 1900.
JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Union Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., has been licensed by the Ohio Insurance Department to transact a reinsurance business in that State.

The Mutual Accident and Benefit Insurance Company of Cincinnati has been incorporated in Ohio with the following officers and Directors: President—Charles Woolford; Vice President—F. A. Oakes; Secretary—Charles W. Ratterman; Treasurer—Albert H. Feltman; Directors—N. G. Albach, Charles R. Dassell, G. William Fox, F. L. Hoffman, Frank A. Leininger, George H. Link, H. Martin, W. H. Rover, W. S. Ward, A. F. Wellman, and William Wersel.

The Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters yesterday ordered a general advance in fire insurance rates on risks located in that city. The advance averages about 30 per cent., and applies to practically all classes of business, except those known as ordinary mercantile risks and such special hazards as are not equipped with sprinklers, on which the rates are said to be well up already. This action was taken because of the generally high loss ratio, which is leading to advances in many different cities.

Several fire underwriters who have signed the Long Branch agreement said yesterday that the plan is placed in another light by the action of the Continental in signing the agreement conditionally, so that the subject of commissions would be regarded strictly as a question of individual agencies. Conflicting opinions were expressed as to whether one conditional signature would necessitate the granting of an equal privilege to each signer, in order to retain all the signatures thus far obtained.

Stamford Bankers Discontinue.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 22.—The banking firm of W. E. Brown & Co. of this city has discontinued business. The firm has carried on a banking business here for several years, and it has been almost entirely local. None of the depositors of the bank will lose anything, as an arrangement has been made with the Stamford Trust Company whereby all depositors will be paid in full.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks very dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 22	98,179
To date this year	75,213,176
Corresponding date last year	117,943,544

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 22	$722,700
To date this year	$326,736,910
Corresponding date last year	$644,377,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼ @1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	½	St. L. Southwest pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	½	Southern Coal. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Nat. Steel	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	¾	Gen. Electric	2
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	½	Maryland Coal. pf.	½
Canada So.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf A.	1¼	Pullman Co.	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., Mil. & St. P. gtd. 7s	1¼	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1
Col. Fuel & I 5s	1	Norf. & W. gen. 6s	2⅜
Erie 1st con. 7s	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2-4s	2
Louis. & Nashv., E. H., & N 6s	1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	2	Utah Cent. 4s	4½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	2	W. & L. E. imp. 5s	1½

There were no declines.

CHEAPER COAL ABROAD.

Much is heard here of the scarcity of coal in Europe, and Wall Street is familiar with a variety of causes that have led to the development of unprecedented exportation from this country. One of the bases of considerable stock market enthusiasm is that such coal shipments to foreign markets are likely from this time forward to develop rapidly and largely. Many trade authorities have been quoted as forecasting movements along this line which will mean extensive contribution to our international trade balances.

Yet in European financial and commercial circles, especially in England, there is prediction of developments which—superficially considered—seem to conflict with our optimism. Discussing Great Britain's current foreign trade returns, an authority commanding consideration at London points out that in July England received about $6,000,000 more for 13,000 tons less coal than was shipped during July of last year—or, in other words, for one-third of 1 per cent. less in quantity there was received nearly 58 per cent. more in value; the price of coal having risen 60 per cent. Except for this high price of coal British exports would have shown serious contraction in value. The same authority points out that England in paying higher prices also for commodities imported has been able to show some value expansion, though in volume there is contraction. This showing, naturally, is not inspiriting to British calculators; and one attending incident is that there suddenly issue from many sources confident predictions that we are to see lower commodity prices, and especially lower prices for coal and iron, in 1901. Such prophecies, of course, largely have guesswork for their warrant. Trade authorities on this side of the ocean do not join in pessimistic estimates, though a canvass of the more important authorities does disclose that there may be elements developing which will show in lower prices for coal in foreign markets. England will probably be able to get cheaper consignments from Pennsylvania and Virginia and Ohio. This statement does not involve anything that is discouraging, however—certainly nothing discouraging for the American producer.

It costs now as much or more to ship coal to European markets as it costs to mine and deliver it at the seaboard. According to the executive ability of exporters, coal can be taken across the ocean at from $3 to $4 per ton. That in the face of this charge of 100 per cent. or more, on the cost of the commodity itself, there should have been so much recent progress made in the development of coal exportation is a business matter phenomenal. Ability to deliver American coal in foreign markets at lower prices must result forthwith in an extraordinary increase in demand—so agree competent authorities both here and in Europe.

And American capital is preparing to further this development at once. It may even be that within twelve months we shall see transatlantic coal rates abroad down approximately a dollar a ton. Wall Street financiers are recognizing in co-operation the certain advantage of such enterprise; and representatives of important coal producing interests are jointly engaged with shipping masters upon plans which contemplate what may become successful even to the point of exerting revolutionary effect upon branches of the coal trade of both continents. Ships constructed with a view especially to the carrying of coal are to be available. Their appearance will be another signal of the aggressive intelligence with which American business interests proceed. The American purpose to "conquer the markets of the world" used to be a phrase to breed ridicule. It is becoming something very different.

Cheaper coal abroad is nothing for this country to worry over. It promises only advantage here. It means for the United States vast increase of exports, not one cent of profit sacrificed—better net results manifold.

WALL STREET'S VACATION.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange falling 15 per cent. short of 100,000 shares yesterday—a total of less than what was the average per hour a year ago—relieves of all surprising features the vote of the Governors of the Exchange to grant the brokers an extra holiday next week. Business has come to such a standstill that some of the wits of the Street are being quoted as declaring that you could hear a pin drop on the Stock Exchange floor if there were any brokers left who could afford to spare the pin.

What is curious in professional references to the dullness now prevailing, and the vacation time that is impressing itself upon every interest down town, is the spirit of sorrow, akin to hopelessness, in which it is discussed. As a matter of fact, this waiting time is a good thing for Wall Street, and that beyond the circumstance that it is teaching brokers how to be economical, is relieving the cab horse of overexercise and keeping champagne corks from being wasted. A season of enforced rest does the whole Wall Street community good. That there is going to be an end to dullness no normal mind is doubting. One of these days, and probably before long, financiers who are summering abroad will be coming this way with new vigor and readiness for security market activity—Mr. William C. Whitney even now leading the way. Results will follow—soon enough and sure enough.

When the new hustle does again start those who find time to philosophize will be amply appreciating that advantages come from Wall Street's vacation, and that not at all too much rest has been enjoyed by financiers and followers who have kept Stock Exchange offices empty for a month or two.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday had little life, and changes in quotations were for the most part inconsequential. Barely 85,000 shares were traded in during the day—less than what in an ordinarily active day would be considered a fair hour's business. Under the circumstances, however, listlessness is not surprising. Specialists in nearly every stock report few buying orders, and their testimony is that this condition of affairs is likely to continue for some time longer. Chief of the factors responsible for this inertia and the likelihood of its continuance is the political situation. Mr. Hanna's warning against the danger of apathy and overconfidence has done more than aught else to awaken Wall Street to a realization of the fact that election uncertainties play an important part in the market, and that it is well to give consideration accordingly.

Of news developments to affect the market not one of importance appeared during the day. The Chinese situation presents little change, though the course of the foreign markets continues to reflect the opinion held abroad that before the end of the trouble is reached, fresh war loans must needs be floated. If these expectations be realized, undoubtedly further gold exports will be made, but there is no reason to fear that this will cause any disturbance in the money market here. There is gold and to spare.

London and Berlin continue sellers of stocks in this market, rather than buyers.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS was the most active stock on the list, more than 12,000 shares being traded in, with the quotation fluctuating between 95⅛ and 96¼. The close was at 96, marking no net change. In connection with the report that the deal between the People's Company and the Ogden Company is off, the following dispatch from Chicago to a leading Wall Street banking house explains itself:

There are wheels within wheels, and here is one of them. Referring to my message of this morning, relating to the report that the Ogden deal is off, I have since been led to believe that the Ogden people want to get out of that sale, which has not been closed, and will not be, I believe. The gang interested in Ogden property have discovered there is more money in other directions. There is a tunnel being constructed under the city for pneumatic tubes, telegraph and telephone wires. It will cover every street on the South Side, and as some of those in Ogden Gas are also interested in this tunnel, they see their way clear for South Side frontage and with little or no expense. With this plan carried out Ogden Gas Company would be worth most any price they might ask for it, and in time this tail might wag the dog.

There was talk during the day that the dividend on the People's Gas stock might be reduced, but this is considered ridiculous at present. Whatever weakness there is in the stock is apparently founded on the fresh developments in the Ogden matter. Inside selling was said yesterday to be again in evidence.

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WESTERN UNION was one of the weak features of the market, declining ⅝ on transactions involving some 3,000 shares. The nature of the selling was for a time a mystery to the Street, but late in the day it developed that at least 2,000 of the shares sold represented investment holdings. The old talk of new opposition and of a probable reduction in dividends was heard—as it always is heard when a decline sets in—but there seems to be no warrant for the report.

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ST. JOSEPH AND GRAND ISLAND first preferred moved irregularly, at one time selling up as high as 47⅝ and at another time as low as 45¾, with the close at 46½, marking no net change. No weight was attached to the report that the road was to be absorbed by Burlington. An official was quoted as saying that the only explanation he could advance for the movement of the stock was that the business and prospects of the road were excellent and warranted higher stock prices.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC in the late trading became active and strong, and on trading in which some 9,700 shares changed hands was bid up from 33¼ to 34, with the close at 33⅞. The buying was pronounced good, and it was believed it was based on advance knowledge of the contents of Mr. Huntington's will, the theory being that the terms of the will provided against any liquidation of Mr. Huntington's holdings such as had been feared. The total dealings in the stock comprised one block of 1,700 shares and another of 1,000 shares.

***

GENERAL ELECTRIC, which recently has shown strength, was the weakest feature of the list, declining two full points on sales of 700 shares. Some of the selling represented profit taking, while several hundred shares were sold by a speculative interest which had bought in the hope that the report of the probable consolidation with the Westinghouse Company—now officially denied—might be true.

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ATCHISON common stock was bought on the strength of reports from Chicago that the business of the company was exceptionally good, and that earnings would compare very favorably with last year.

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PACIFIC MAIL declined rather sharply nearly a full point on trading involving 400 shares. The Street was uncertain whether to regard the selling as by an investment or speculative interest.

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ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN common and preferred stocks showed strength, the common appreciating fractionally and the preferred a full point. A meeting of the company is to be held the first week in October, and there was a report yesterday that a dividend on the preferred stock might be declared. No confirmation of the report could be obtained.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT fluctuated between 56⅝ and 57¼, with the close marking no net change. The disposition of the Street is to await the publication of the complete annual report before taking definite market position in respect to the stock.

***

CONSOLIDATED GAS scored a further advance, a net gain of 1½ points being reported on trading, in which 2,000 shares changed hands. The buying of the stock was said to be for investment account in the belief that the dividend will soon be restored to the 8 per cent. basis.

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CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN preferred A lost 1¼ points on sales of 200 shares. There was no news to sustain the decline, which undoubtedly was due to the lack of a market.

A like explanation probably accounts for the decline of a full point in Pullman Palace Car on sales of about 100 shares.

WHY EARNINGS DECREASE.

Discussing the general railroad situation, and referring more particularly to the decrease of $110,700 as compared with a year ago in the July earnings of his company, Vice President M. L. Byrne of Chicago & Northwestern says:

"We are perfectly satisfied with the showing made by our company, and do not look with any alarm on this decrease. It should be remembered that comparisons are being made now with earnings in a year which was nothing short of phenomenal. That this is so, it is only necessary for me to state that, though the July figures of this year show a decrease as compared with last year, nevertheless as compared with 1898 they show a decided increase. In fact, adding the figures of June and July of this year together and comparing them with 1898, they show an increase over that year of $1,200,000, while compared with a year ago they show a slight decrease, which only shows how exceptionally large last year's earnings were.

"But, as a matter of fact, it is neither reasonable nor fair to expect the railroads to go on forever showing increases. They can't make business; and if we should show further decreases, it will simply be because there isn't the business there used to be. This month we are doing a little better relatively than in July, but we may show a decrease just the same. The iron trade is not as good as it was a year ago, business activity is not so general or so pronounced, while it is to be borne in mind that last year there was moving, not only of the regular crops, but of corn that had actually been in the cribs for as long as three years."

RUSSIAN LOAN SCOUTED.

The President of one of the most important Wall Street banks yesterday said that the report from Odessa that the Russian Government is about to conclude "an arrangement with a syndicate of all the great insurance companies in the United States" for a loan of 800,000,000 rubles ($150,000,000) is not to be credited in the absence of any tangible evidence that it is more than a revival in another form of previous reports of impending Russian loans.

"This report," he stated, "apparently finds no substantiation at the hands of insurance men or bankers or the fiscal agents of the Russian Government. The basis for the report may, perhaps, be found in the effort of a local underwriter of a Russian railroad loan last Spring to dispose of part of the bonds. A Russian loan, to be attractive, should contain more in the way of inducement in the terms of its subscription in order to be taken here than has so far been suggested.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER.

Little business was transacted at the annual meeting of the International Paper Company, at Corinth, yesterday beyond the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the preferred stock, the re-election of Directors, and the adoption of the annual report. In this report President Chisholm said:

The condition of your property has been improved during the year, there having been expended upon it for repairs and maintenance over $1,000,000. The output of your mills has been increased and the general quality of the paper manufactured improved.

It never was the intent of the company to create a monopoly in the business of manufacturing newspaper, but rather that it could manufacture and distribute under one ownership the aggregate tonnage of all its mills cheaper than any of the mills, proportionately, when running as separate and independent plants—and this has been fully justified from the experience of the past year.

The company has added to its holdings of woodlands quite extensively during the past fiscal year.

During the past year there have been erected two wood preparing plants, each capable of handling and preparing 100 cords of pulp wood per day, one being located at the outlet of Tupper Lake, N. Y., and the other at Bemis, Me., on the Rangeley Lakes.

Your company has purchased the Gardiner Sulphite Mill at South Gardiner, Me., which manufactures about thirty tons of sulphite per day.

Extensive additions have been made at Rumford Falls, Me., and a sulphite mill is being erected at that place, which, when completed, will very largely increase the company's output of sulphite pulp, mechanical pulp, and paper.

***

Treasurer Burbank submitted the following statement of earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended June 30:

Gross income		$18,707,635.23
Less cost of raw materials and manufacturing, including expenses of administration, sales divisions, and cost of selling product, adjustments, &c		15,581,759.50
		$3,125,785.73
Less taxes and insurance and interest on bonds in excess of interest received		842,301.76
		$2,283,573.97
Less regular quarterly dividends paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, on preferred stock as follows:		
Paid Oct. 1, 1899	$336,100.50	
Paid Jan. 1, 1900	336,100.50	
Paid April 1, 1900	336,100.50	
Paid June 30, 1900	336,100.50	1,344,402.00
Earnings in excess of all expenditures, including dividends		$939,171.97
Add surplus on hand June 30, 1899		870,827.66
Making surplus June 30, 1900		$1,809,999.63

***

The following balance sheet shows the condition of the company at the close of the fiscal year:

ASSETS.

Mill plants	$40,133,330.42
Woodlands	4,403,172.79
Securities	4,462,455.75
Land rights and water powers	97,487.91
Patents	6,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	45,845.48
Sinking funds	19,500.00
Cash	244,175.83
Accounts and notes receivable	3,209,583.87
Inventories of merchandise on hand and advances for wood operations	3,223,244.29
Total	$55,864,805.34

LIABILITIES.

Common stock	$17,442,800.00
Preferred stock	22,406,700.00
First mortgage bonds	9,865,617.00
Divisional mortgage bonds	3,236,500.00
Accounts payable, (since paid)	697,291.01
Accrued interest, taxes, and water rents, not due	405,897.70
Surplus	1,809,999.63
Total	$55,864,805.34

***

The following Directors were elected yesterday: D. O. Mills, Warren Curtis, and A. M. Burbank, all of New York, and T. S. Coolidge of Glens Falls, N. Y. The Board of Directors then elected the following officers: President—H. J. Chisholm, New York; Vice President and Treasurer—A. M. Burbank, New York; Second Vice President—W. B. Dillon, New York.

IRON TRADE REVIVAL.

The buying movement is spreading in a number of directions, says The Iron Age in its weekly review of the iron and steel trades situation. Considerable additional business has been done in bars, notably in the West, at better prices than the lowest. A heavy tonnage, chiefly for shipbuilding purposes, has been placed in plates, and some makers show a disposition to demand better prices. The sheet trade, too, is more animated and in better shape.

Discussing the situation generally the same authority says:

The sharp drop in the price of structural material came in the nature of a surprise, since only a week before the association had decided to maintain prices at the level established by the June reduction of $7 per net ton. The talk of outside competition as the cause of the reduction is nonsense. The true reason is that large interests were convinced that relatively the price was too high. While it is admitted that building operations have been checked by the high price of all materials, including steel, it is certain that the consumption of structural material this year has been very heavy in spite of the prices established, which, by the way, were kept relatively lower than any other line of manufactured iron and steel. We understand that during the first seven months of the current year the shipments were 20 per cent. greater than those of the corresponding period of 1899. The order books, however, are naturally not in anything like the shape they were last year at this time, during an excitedly rising market. So far as we can learn, no marked increase in orders has followed the cut in prices.

There has been more movement in foundry pig iron, and while there is still a good deal of pressure to sell, the participants in the struggle are not quite so numerous. A good deal of tonnage has been placed in Chicago, the malleable manufacturers being leading buyers. It is understood, however, that the cast-iron pipe interest has picked up a good deal of iron, and that in the East some large transactions have been closed.

Reports are current that a very large sale, involving 27,000 tons, has been made for export by a Southern interest. Advices from Europe indicate that some very low offers have been made there to sell both Bessemer and basic open hearth pig iron. One figure named is 57s 6d, Belgian port, which is more calculated to frighten buyers than to bring business. Eastern Pennsylvania mills have sold 10,000 tons of bars, plates, and skelp for export.

Freight room continues to be very difficult to arrange for, and rates are stiffening. This is very seriously checking the export business. Thus it is making impossible any sales of old material to the Mediterranean, where some demand has again developed.

The tin plate scale is practically settled, so that an early resumption may be looked for. The bar scale is in such shape that there may be a prolonged idleness at the union mills, which, however, do not control the situation.

In the metal trade the feature has been the

On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel and iron stocks were almost neglected, and what little trading there was did not bring about any material changes in quotations, declines appearing in some issues and advances in others.

MARKET LISTLESSNESS.

One evidence of the market's listlessness appears in the fact that not a single share of Metropolitan stock was traded in yesterday, while only 400 shares of Manhattan changed hands. But one stock—People's Gas—crossed the 10,000 mark, while only twenty stocks reached four figures. The market, in fact, was the dullest of any day of the year. To show, indeed, its narrowness, it may be stated that yesterday, after several sales of Reading first preferred at 60, the best bid for a full fifteen minutes was 59, though later higher figures prevailed.

SIGNS OF LIQUIDATION.

The recent liquidation of an investment account of 2,000 shares of Louisville and Nashville, followed by the liquidation yesterday of a like amount in Western Union, calls attention to this phase of the market, which seems to have lately been ignored. It is a fact that liquidation, though it is gratifying to note that it has not been so heavy that it should occasion any alarm, has been quietly going on in recent days. Sales of Union Pacific above 60, and, indeed, above 59, of Baltimore and Ohio, and of People's Gas, are simply illustrative.

WEST VIRGINIA DEBT.

It is stated that the committee of which John Crosby Brown is Chairman, and which has in hand the settling of the West Virginia debt, is making good progress. The certificates are widely scattered, and it is difficult to reach those who have not already deposited their holdings. Many holders do not know of the necessity for an early deposit to secure the benefits of the recent action of the Virginia Legislature.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following securities:

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company—$1,002,700 additional guaranteed special stock, making total amount listed $21,323,900.

Kansas City Southern Railway Company—$26,197,000 3 per cent. first mortgage fifty-year gold coupon bonds of 1950, $21,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock voting trust certificates, and $29,993,500 common stock voting trust certificates.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

76 shares Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, $100 each, 85.

24 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, 185.

$7,000 Ohio and Indiana Gas Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due December, 1926, interest June and December, 50½.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Officials of the Western Trunk Line territory to meet the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Sept. 18 for the regular quarterly consideration of rate questions.

According to Western dispatches, a sugar war has been begun among the wholesalers of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, who have been ordered to reduce the price 12 cents per hundred.

Shipment of 146,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company notified by the Bay State Gas Company to discontinue acting as register of its stock.

Resumption of work at the Knoxville Iron Company's plant after a shut-down of several weeks.

Reports from Cleveland that the freight situation on the lakes is very dull, with no improvement in sight.

Statement by President Mohler of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company that his company has purchased the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company's property in the State of Washington, and will take possession on Sept. 1.

Dullest day in stocks since Jan. 26, 1897, when the sales were 83,536 shares.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼ @4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $118,982,521; balances, $6,270,818; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,390,076.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝; demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 @94⅝ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Eight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c discount; over counter, 50c

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was dull in the market for outside securities yesterday, and was confined to a few issues. The general midsummer absence of stocks was the only feature of consequence, as has been the case for some weeks past. Copper stocks were strong and inactive in most cases. Transportation issues changed fractionally.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at 89, several hundred shares being traded in. The closing quotation was 88½ bid, a net gain of half a point.

GENERAL CARRIAGE gained fractionally on sales of about 1,500 shares at prices ranging from 6⅝ to 6¾. The closing quotation was 6⅝ bid and 6¾ asked.

RUBBER GOODS opened at 25¼ and advanced to 26 on bidding, at which price 100 shares were sold. Rumors in regard to the impending acquisition of other interests not closely allied were denied on behalf of the company. The closing quotation was 25½ bid.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC rose fractionally on sales of about 2,300 shares at prices ranging from 3¼ to 3⅝. The closing quotation was 3½ bid.

ARIZONA LEAD, which some time ago was offered at from 16 down 4, with no sales, was traded in yesterday, one lot of 250 shares being purchased at ½ per cent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies.		
Bay State Gas	...	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	89¼	91
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106⅝
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	58	60
American Chicle pf.	70	75
American Hide & Leather bonds	80	90
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12¾	13
American Woolen pf.	69½	70
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅝	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	31	34
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7⅝	8
Distilling Company of America	4¼	...
Distilling Company of America pf.	19¼	20
Electric Boat	13	17
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8⅝	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	38	40
International Pump	18½	20
International Pump pf.	65½	67
International Silver pf.	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅝	58¾
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	65	70
National Salt	41	43
National Salt pf.	65	67
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	23½	23¾
Otis Elevator pf.	86¾	...
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91½	92½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	25½	26
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77
Standard Oil of New Jersey	540	542
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	88¼	89
Asphalt Company of Am. 3d ass. pd.	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	11¾	11⅞
British Exchequer 5s	98	99½
California Copper	⅞	1¼
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	104½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¾	94¼
Compressed Air	31	34
Economic Postage	...	⅝
Electric Vehicle	16	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3½	3⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	6⅝	6¾
Illinois Transportation	1¾	1¾
Markeen Copper	...	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	...	12
New England Transportation	3¾	4½
New York Transportation	8¾	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	...	16¼
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	15
Tel., Tel. & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	2	2¼
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4⅞	5⅛
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Street Railways.		
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface pf.	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23¼
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115⅝	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
23d & 29th Street R.R. 1906	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	5¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	...	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	...	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	95
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	84½	85
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	...	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	...	83
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	...	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97
Industrials.		
American Typefounders	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	...	75
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Continental Tobacco debentures	102½	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	95	98
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100¼	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	...
Standard Coupler pf.	222	...
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	...
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	55
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	73½	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in August showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	$7,672
Kansas City, Memphis & Birm'ham	4,047
Increase previously reported	741,953
Total increase 43 roads	$753,672
Decrease 7 roads previously reported	56,714
Net increase	$696,958

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62	64	85	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
83¼	84	90	American Cotton Oil.	84	84	84	84	.....
155	157	20	American Express	155	155	155	153	.....
66	68	50	Am. Ice Co. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	.....
10	10½	310	American Linseed Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅜
54⅜	55¼	180	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55	55	55	55	− ⅛
23½	24½	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	.....
88⅛	89	125	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88½	88½	88¼	88½	− ⅛
19	20	500	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	− ⅛
85¼	85⅜	1,325	Am. Steel & Wire	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	− ⅛
123½	123¾	3,135	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122½	123⅝	122½	123⅛	+ ⅛
25⅜	26	20	American Tin Plate	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	.....
77	78	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
98¼	98½	500	American Tobacco	98	98½	98	98¼	− ⅛
45	45½	460	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	27½	2,010	At., T. & S. F.	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	1,530	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	.....
71⅜	72	650	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅛
79¼	80	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
57	57½	6,960	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	.....
49	49¼	100	Canada Southern	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	− ⅛
90	89¾	300	Canadian Pacific	90	90	90	90	−1
27⅜	27½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	27⅝	27⅝	− ⅛
125½	125¾	910	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅝	126	125⅜	125⅝	.....
69½	70	210	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68½	69¼	68½	69½	−½
113¾	113⅞	3,320	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113⅝	114	113⅝	113⅞	+ ⅛
172	173	95	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172	172½	172	172½	.....
162½	165	300	Chicago & Northw.	162½	163	162	163	+ ½
...	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200½	200¼	200¼	200¼	− ¼
106⅞	107	1,700	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106½	106⅞	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅞	220	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	− ½
6½	6⅝	1,000	Colorado Southern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
175	175¾	2,050	Consolidated Gas	174	175¾	174	175½	+1½
26	26¼	700	Con. Tobacco Co.	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	.....
66¾	68	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	67	67	67	67	− ⅝
34⅜	34½	1,620	Federal Steel	34⅜	34⅝	34	34⅜	− ⅛
66¾	67	210	Federal Steel pf.	67	67	67	67	+ ⅛
138½	139	720	General Electric	139	139	138	138	−2
52⅜	53¼	20	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅝	53⅝	...	52⅜	.....
98½	99	40	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	...	98⅜	.....
62⅜	63	300	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
116⅜	117¼	262	Illinois Central	117	117	117	117	.....
23	23½	600	International Paper	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
66	66½	160	Internat. Paper pf.	66½	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
28¾	29⅜	100	International Power	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
19	19¼	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
75	76	50	Laclede Gas	75½	75½	75½	75½	− ⅛
71⅛	72¼	150	Louisville & Nashville	71⅛	71⅞	71⅛	71⅞	− ⅛
92	92¼	440	Manhattan Elevated	92¼	92¼	91¾	91¾	− ¼
75	80	140	Maryland Coal pf.	75	75	75	75	−1
153⅜	155	35	Met. Street Railway	155½	155½	153⅜	153⅜	.....
3⅛	3⅜	100	Mexican National ctfs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
55	56	400	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55½	55	55½	+ ⅛
93	95	30	Minn. & St. L. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
51	51½	1,200	Missouri Pacific	50⅝	51⅝	50⅜	51½	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	400	National Biscuit Co.	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
25½	26	100	National Steel	26	26	26	26	+ ⅛
46¼	47	110	National Tube Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
92½	93	240	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅝	92½	92⅜	92½	+ ⅛
136½	136⅝	750	New Jersey Central	136½	136	136	136	.....
129½	129⅞	173	New York Central	129½	129¾	129¼	129¼	− ⅛
33⅜	34	100	Norfolk & Western	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	51½	350	Northern Pacific	51½	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	620	Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅛
31	32	400	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31	31	− ⅛
129⅜	129½	150	Pennsylvania R. R.	129½	129½	129½	129¼	.....
93¾	93⅞	12,350	People's Gas, Chicago	95⅝	96¼	95½	96	.....
80½	81½	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
38½	39	300	Pressed Steel Car	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	.....
71⅝	72	900	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72	72	72	72	− ⅛
186	189	135	Pullman Company	187	187	187	187	−1
59½	59⅞	2,400	Reading 1st pf.	59⅜	60	59½	59⅝	− ¼
11¼	11½	500	Republic Iron & Steel	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
53	54	20	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54	54	54	54	.....
7¼	7⅜	300	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
47½	48¼	1,500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46	47⅝	45½	46½	.....
33¾	34¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., ex div	...	33¼	33¼	33¼	.....
12	12¼	350	St. Louis Southw.	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	2,935	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28	29	28	29	−1
33⅞	34	9,700	Southern Pacific	33¾	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	11¼	600	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
52½	52⅝	845	Southern Railway pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
5¾	5½	100	Standard R. & T.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
60½	60¾	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	60⅜	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14½	225	Texas Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14	14	− ⅛
14½	16	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	15	15	15	15	.....
...	...	100	Twin City R. T.	96½	62½	62½	62¼	+ ⅛
...	11	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
64	66½	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
59	59½	4,095	Union Pacific	59½	59½	58⅞	59	.....
71⅝	72	650	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76½	76¼	76⅜	− ⅛
45	47	23	United States Express.	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
10⅝	10⅞	1,510	United States Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
68½	69	235	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
90½	90¾	900	United States Rubber	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
18	18⅜	100	Wabash pf.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
79⅜	79¾	3,892	Western Union Tel.	80½	80½	79½	79⅝	− ⅛
23⅞	24⅛	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	38⅝	84	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	.....
Sales.....		86,179						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
850	Am. Steel & W.	35⅝	35½	35½	35½
20	Am. S. & W. pf.	75	75	75	75
4,400	Am. Sug. Ref.	122⅜	123⅝	122½	123⅜
300	Am. Tobacco	93⅝	93½	93¼	93½
390	A., T. & S. F.	27⅜	27⅜	27	27¼
570	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70½
20	Balt. & Ohio	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
200	Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,100	Brook. R. T.	58⅜	57½	56⅜	57⅜
20	Cent. of N. J.	136	138	136	138
1,110	C. B. & Q.	125⅝	126	125⅝	125⅝
30	Chi. Gt. West.	11	11	10½	10½
860	C., M. & St. P.	113⅜	114	113⅜	113½
20	C., R. I. & P.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝
20	Cont. Tobacco	26	26	26	26
130	Federal Steel	34½	34½	34¼	34⅝
410	Manhattan	92½	92⅝	91⅜	92
620	Met. Pacific	51	51⅝	50⅜	51¼
20	North American	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
150	Northern Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜
60	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31½	31⅜	31½
4,310	People's Gas	95½	96¼	95½	95⅝
10	Pres. S. Car pf.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
780	Reading 1st pf.	59⅝	60	59½	59⅝
30	Republic Steel	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
560	South. Pacific	33⅝	34	33¼	34
60	Southern Ry.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
260	Tenn. C. & I.	69⅝	69⅝	69½	69⅝
280	Union Pacific	59	59½	58⅝	59½
90	Union Pac. pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76½
230	U. S. Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
200	U. S. Leath. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
10	U. S. Rubber	30½	30½	30½	30½
200	Western Union	80	80	79¾	79¾
21,240					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	St. L. S'west 1st	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
9,000	St. L. S'west 2d	61½	61½	61½	61½
$10,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	105
2s, c., w. is.	104	105
3s, r., 1918	109	109¾
3s, c., 1918	109	109¾
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	115	115¾
4s, c., 1907	115	115¾
4s, r., 1925	133	133¼
4s, c., 1925	133	133¼
5s, 1904	112½	113½
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
D. C. 3-65s	120	...
Adams Exp.	123	128
Alb. & Sus.	195	...
Alb. & W.	115	...
Am. C. & F.	15½	16
Am. Coal ex. div.	136	175
Am. C. Oil	...	67½
Am. C. Oil pf.	68½	90½
Am. D. Tel.	25	25½
Am. Ice Co.	83¾	84
Am. M. Co.	4½	5
Am. S. & R.	87½	88
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1½
Am. S. M. pf.	...	66
Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	74	75
Am. S. R. pf.	116	117
Am. T. & C.	58⅜	93
Ann Arbor pf.	123	133
Ann Arbor.	16	18
Ann A. pf.	42½	44
B. A. L. pf.	100	...
B. Un. Gas.	168	174
B., R. & P.	67½	71
B., R. & P. pf.	105	115
B., C. R. & N.	124	...
Cap. Tract.	...	105½
C. & E. Ill.	...	96¼
C. & E. I. pf.	120	125
Chi. G. W.	10⅝	11½
C. G. W. pf.	32½	33⅜
C. G. W. deb.	83	83¾
C., I. & L.	22	23
C., I. & L. pf.	53	55
C., St. P., M. & Om.	110	116
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	...
C. T. & T.	9⅝	10⅝
C., T. & T. pf.	32	33
C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	59½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106½	107
C., L. & W.	25	30
C., L. & W. pf.	94	98
Clev. & P.	182	...
C. F. & I. pf.	117	120½
C. S. 1st pf.	42	42½
C. S. 2d pf.	16	17
Col. & H. C. & I.	...	14½
Ccm. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal.	45	...
Con. Tob. pf.	77	78
Del. & Hud.	112	114
D., L. & W.	177½	179
D. & R. G.	18⅞	19¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15
Eighth Av.	375	425
Erie	10¾	11¼
Erie 1st pf.	33	33¾
Erie 2d pf.	15½	17
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84
G. North. pf.	152	153½
H. B. Claflin.	102	...
Hock. Val.	34⅝	35
Homestake	70	75
Ill. Cent.	1	1.100
Int. Silver pf.	4	4½
Iowa C. pf.	43	46
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
K. C. South.	8	12½
K. C. S. pf.	33	36½
Kan. & M.	15	16
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	15
King. & P.	8	10
Lac. Gas pf.	96	100
L. E. & W.	28	29
L. E. & W. pf.	91	95
Lake Shore.	209	...
Long Isl.	60	65
Man. Beach.	10	15
M. & W. S. E.	81	82
Chi. pf.	80	81
Mex. Cent.	11⅞	12⅛
Mich. Cent.	105	...
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	16	20
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	56	58½
Mo., K. & T.	9⅝	10½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	30⅜	31¼
Mob. & O.	37	39
Mor. & Es.	185	189
Nat. Bis. pf.	52½	86
Nat. Lead.	18	18⅜
N. J. C.	135	136
Nat. S. C. pf.	84	85
N. C. Coal.	30	35
N. Y. A. Br.	130	135
N. Y. & N. H.	210	215
N. Y., L. & W.	11¼	11⅝
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	70	79
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2d pf.	30	32
N. Y., L. & W.	182	185
N. & W. pf.	74½	76
North Am.	15	15¼
O. & Ind. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	6	7
Pac. Coast.	55	56
Pac. C. 1st pf.	86	93
Pac. C. 2d pf.	64	65
Penn. Coal.	405	...
P., D. & E.	1¾	2
Peo. & East.	5	7
Pere Marq.	22½	23½
Pere M. pf.	55	58
P. C. C. & St. L.	54	60
Ft. W. & C.	183	...
Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	...
P. & W. pf.	24½	...
Reading.	16¾	17½
Read. 2d. pf.	28½	29
Rens. & Sar.	190	200
R., W. & O.	132⅜	...
Rio G. W. pf.	...	90
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15¾	16½
St. L. & S. F.	9⅝	10
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	69
St. Sul. pf.	61½	62½
Sixth Av.	200	225
Sloss-Shef.	20	22
Sloss-S. pf.	67	68
Third Av.	110	112
Tol. & O. C.	25	...
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	...
T., P. & W.	9	...
U. S. F. M.	½	...
U. S. R. pf.	94½	97
Wabash.	6⅝	7⅜
W.-F. Exp.	123	130
W. & L. E.	8⅝	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45½	48¼
Wis. Cent.	14	14½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28¾d per ounce, and in New York at 61⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Acacia sold at 43, 400 Brunswick at .20@.21, 100 Horn Silver at 1.25, 800 Iron Silver at .58, buyer 30; 100 Mexican at .32, 200 Ophir at .60, 500 Pharmacist at .14, 500 Utah at .09, and 500 Work at .29.

* * *

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Occidental	.10
Adams Con.	.20	Quicksilver	1.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Brece	1.05	Savage	.08
Brunswick Con.	.20	Sierra Nevada	.24
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	3.90
Chollar	.14	Union Con.	.18
Crown Point	.10	Utah	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	Yellow Jacket	.30
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.20
Con

A GREAT LAWYER'S WAYS.

A Colleague of Lord Russell of Killowen Tells How He Thought, Worked, and Talked.

Charles W. Mathews in The London Telegraph.

There were many who thought they knew Lord Russell well who, at the date of his appointment to the Chief Justiceship, prophesied some loss of reputation for him. "He was hasty in temper, quick in temperament, rapid in rushing to conclusions," said they, "and," went on these censors, "his magnificent speaking power would be a danger to him rather than a strength." I have said that these prophets thought they knew the man they were criticising, for no one who really appreciated Lord Russell's greatest quality as an advocate could have failed to realise that he was bound to make an exemplary Judge, for what he excelled in at the bar, in the conduct of his cases to victory, was, above everything else, judgment. His method, first of arriving at the point of the case; then of relegating a point of the case to its proper place, with the due importance attaching to it, and no more; and then of eliminating all such points of the case as had been needlessly introduced into it, and served only either to lengthen or complicate it, was quite as conspicuous in consultation as on the judgment seat.

His habit of work at all times revealed the strong man. Often when he was at the bar, and when some sensational case was adjourned for the day, have I staid with him in his chambers, and, as his junior, submitted something which had occurred to me, in the hope of its being useful, and, almost as often, has come the rebuke: "It's past 5 o'clock; I don't intend to resume any thought of the case which is proceeding until we meet here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Depend upon it, we have devoted as many hours to our work as can be usefully given to-day. In the morning our refreshed minds may bring us fresh ideas. Will you kindly tell my clerk to call me in twenty minutes as you go out, for I am speaking to-night at Hackney, and, if possible, I always sleep between day and night work." Simple as seem the words I have above quoted, each one of them is something more than an indication of strength, in indicating how strength not only can, but should be, husbanded. How well for all who work hard, if they could banish the day's unfinished task from the mind by a fresh pursuit, or by some recreation, or, above all, by undisturbed sleep, and resume it, at a predetermined hour, with a mind refreshed: Again, what a power, that power of sleep, at moments when feebler mortals, under the apprehension of some public performance, are frightening themselves into a panic, which, though it may endure only until they face their audience, and are well through their first spoken sentence, eats into their nervous strength, first to shatter, and, by repeated and continuous strain, to destroy it!

But it must not be assumed that Lord Russell was not nervous when he rose to speak upon an occasion which he deemed one of importance. He has often told me that, in his opinion, a speaker required to be nervous to produce of his best; and that an audience was much more sympathetic to one who approached them nervously, and who by degrees, and in their sight and hearing, lost his constraint under the influences of his own enthusiasm and their encouragement. For eloquence of the old "round-mouthed" school Lord Russell had much more contempt than liking, and, as he was not himself apt to be swayed by mere "tall talking," or "word-spinning," he could not believe that it had any effect, even of a transitory character, on others. He denied that eloquence was a gift, when only consisted in the power to deliver words, however well selected and spoken. According to him, true eloquence consisted in the power of evoking the sympathy and stirring the feelings of your audience. "Every man can be eloquent, and, on occasion, every man is," I have heard him assert. "He has only to convey to his audience that he feels what he says, and to make them feel what he is saying, to accomplish the most difficult task which can be set to eloquence, and to win its highest reward." For mere words, redundant, grandiloquent, polysyllabic, he shared the contempt of Hamlet.

As Lord Russell practiced his preaching, his speeches at the bar, with one splendid exception, are scarcely likely to be widely read. Indeed, no collection has been made of them for the instruction and guidance of others who would learn how forensic triumphs are to be achieved. On ordinary occasions he disregarded "form," and even disliked peroration; but when the occasion warranted, let all who delight in real eloquence turn to the report of the proceedings before the Parnell Commission to satisfy themselves that, given the "cause," he could conjoin the "form" to it. As a rule, I know for a certainty that he did not prepare what he was going to say. His "note" was at most a skeleton of incidents and dates, in chronological order, for which he was a great stickler. Lucidity was his first ambition, to make his tribunal follow and understand his case his first aim, and of self-display he never thought at all. The word "dwell," written in his own hand, was the most elaborate direction to himself which I have ever seen on any "note" of his, prepared either for an opening or a reply, and this signified that he was to make the most of that particular point, which, I need scarcely say, was usually one to his advantage. But the language was left to the moment which, in his view, would suggest the most effective. In the "Parnell" speech, when he realized that he was, in some sense, making history, Lord Russell, "an Irishman," as he said in it, who "was pleading the cause of the land of his birth in and to the land of his adoption," prepared, not only patently, but minutely. Indeed, I well remember poor Sir Frank Lockwood, who was with him in the case, and who sat next to him in court, telling me that the peroration lasted a whole morning, and was a succession of brilliant apostrophes, increasing in their heart-stirring power and effect, and culminating in an appeal which left no dry eyes among his audience, while the speaker himself was so strongly moved that Lockwood grasped and retained the hand nearest to him by way of giving comfort to one who, in the midst of those momentous surroundings, still seemed simple enough to ask for it.

In Mr. Russell's young days in "silk," when the late Mr. Justice Denman was going the Northern Circuit, just before the rising of the court on a warm Summer afternoon some very high words were flung from the bar to the bench, in a tone and with a vehemence which caused the learned Judge to say that he would not trust himself to reprove them in his then condition of sorrow and resentment, but would take the night to consider what he ought to do, and when they met again the next morning he would announce his determination. In considerable commotion the court broke up, and on the following day it was crowded, in anticipation of a "scene"—an anticipation somewhat encouraged by Mr. Justice Denman's entry into court with, if possible, more than ordinary solemnity, and on taking his seat commencing the business of the day by saying, "Mr. Russell, since the court adjourned last evening, I have had the advantage of considering with my brother Judge the painful incident." Upon which Russell quickly broke in with, "My Lord, I beg you will not say a word more upon the subject, for I can honestly assure you that I have entirely and forever dismissed it from my memory"—a turning of the tables which evoked such a roar of laughter in the court that even the learned Judge himself could not but join in it.

Like most men who speak correctly, Lord Russell was both a writer and a reader. His address to the American jurists assembled at Saratoga Springs, in August, 1896, when he took "Arbitration" for his theme, is a good sample of his powers of composition, for this was an effort confessedly written to speak, and, as a reader, he was, or had been, omnivorous of Shakespeare, with all of whose works he was perfectly familiar.

COUNTERFEITER CONVICTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—Bartholomew Ruello, an Italian, who has been on trial in the United States District Court during the past two days, was to-day found guilty of making, having in his possession, and passing counterfeit silver dollars. Sentence was deferred pending the disposition of a motion for a new trial.

According to the secret service men, Ruello has been engaged in the counterfeiting business over fifteen years, and he is one of the most expert counterfeiters ever run down in this country. He was arrested in New York in 1891, charged with passing a counterfeit five-dollar bill, but a conviction could not be secured on the evidence. It is charged that Ruello has in his time made and put into circulation $200,000 worth of bogus money. The police had difficulty in catching him, because he never passed any of the bad money himself, but employed other Italians for that work. The arrest of one of these led to Ruello's apprehension on July 25.

Colored Odd Fellow Killed at Picnic.

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 22.—As the result of a disturbance at a picnic of colored Odd Fellows from Cambridge at Shawsheen River Grove this afternoon George Davenport, a colored man, of Boston was shot and killed by Edward H. Janifer, also colored, of Cambridge. Janifer was placed under arrest. Another man, whose name is unknown, was slightly wounded.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

Engine of Boston and Maine Train Derailed and Engineer Killed.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 22.—The Montreal flier on the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, leaving Boston at 11 A. M. and Fitchburg at 12:35 P. M., ran into three cars of a working train between State Line and Fitzwilliam, N. H., this afternoon.

The engine of the flier was derailed, the engineer, Frank Hughes, of this city, was fatally injured, dying this evening, while the passengers were more or less shaken up and the track was blocked for five hours. Fireman Lude of the flier jumped and escaped with a few bruises.

The three working cars were apparently running wild when they met the train rounding the curve.

Engineer Hughes's heroism in sticking to his post, shutting off steam, and pulling the sand valve, probably saved the passengers from serious injury. He leaves a widow and two children.

CLUBMAN NEARLY DROWNED.

J. H. Bell of the New York Athletic Club Has a Narrow Escape.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 22.—John H. Bell, a member of the New York Athletic Club, this afternoon went bathing with Harry Gallagher and Leurs Jenkins, also of New York and also guests of the St. James Hotel at this place.

Mr. Bell was unable to swim, but failed to heed the danger signs, and got into twelve feet of water. He sank, and when he came up he screamed and sank again. Gallager and Jenkins, who are expert swimmers, jumped in to save him, and, with the aid of Bathing Master Smith, they brought him to shore. Mr. Bell was unconsclous when taken out of the water, but soon recovered.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters for New York were appointed to-day:

Hollywood, Henry Day; Seawanhaka, W. C. Meanc; Union Grove, J. E. Hanmer.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract—Final Dissolution of the Exchange—Results at Auction.

Louis Wirth has sold to an investor the two five-story double flats, with stores, 3,855 and 3,857 Third Avenue, 37 feet north of Wendover Avenue, on a plot 50.4 by 100.

It is reported that James W. Halstead has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 5 West Eighty-sixth Street, 23 by 100.8, one of a row erected by John C. Underhill and purchased by Mr. Halstead last Fall.

William Baldwin has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 18 by 100.11.

W. J. Huston & Co. have sold for John Van Dolson 214 Edgecomb Avenue, a three-story private dwelling.

A certificate of voluntary dissolution was filed yesterday by the officers of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, with the Secretary of State at Albany. This step was purely formal, and was in accordance with action taken by the Exchange nearly a month ago to discontinue even the nominal existence which it has maintained for over a year. Under a capitalization reduced to $2,500 it had been the idea to retain the corporation's name and its charter rights. On July 31, however, it was voted to abandon even this pretense of organization. The certificate filed yesterday was signed by the officers of the Exchange: President Richard V. Harnett, Vice Presidents John F. Doyle and Moses Ottinger, Secretary Solomon De Walltearss, and Treasurer J. Edward Leaycraft.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

105 and 107 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two four-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, for plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, as trustees..... $40,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

103 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sarah W. Downer..... 21,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

109 and 111 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 135 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, two four-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale of the plaintiffs, William Cairns Stuart and others, as trustees.... 42,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

533 Lenox Avenue, west side, 25.4 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 27 by 75, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie Kelly..... 21,365

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Harris, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, unfinished, seven-story apartment house, with stores. Due on judgment, $42,726; subject to another mortgage for $70,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon, referee, 315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,795; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 28.4 by 70.2 by 27.8 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian T. Kiernan, referee, 744 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,042.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 97.7 by 25 by 99.3, one-story frame stable and vacant. Due on judgment, $1,729.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Morton Street, southeast corner of West Street, for a two-story brick loft building, 50 by 160.5; List & Lennon of 147 Columbus Avenue, owners; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Avenue A, west side, 88 feet north of Eastern Boulevard, Unionport, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 35; F. S. Crosby, Avenue C and Tenth Street, Unionport, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $500.

Third Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 102.2; J. J. Steinmann of 109 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner and architect; cost, $36,000.

Alterations.

No. 136 East Sixteenth Street, to a four-story brick flat, 27 by 70.2; Lizzie Hilbrand, premises, owner; J. Kastner & Son of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,200.

No. 117 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Samuel Sloan, Garrison's, N. Y., owner; George E. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $500.

Broad Street, southwest corner of Exchange Place, to a sixteen-story brick and stone office building; John T. Johnston estate, owner; James B. Baker, architect; cost, $300.

No. 505 East Sixteenth Street, to a five-story brick loft building; Belle V. Cushman of 157 West Fourteenth Street, owner; William S. Rainsford, lessee; A. A. Hamerschlag, architect; cost, $2,200.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, to a one and two story brick carhouse; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Peter Donald of 39 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; J. H. Dielman, architect; cost, $572.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Lizzie F. Brady of 48 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; Edward Wens, architect; cost, $30.

No. 37 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Dr. L. Baruch of 37 East Seventy-seventh Street, owner; F. A. Minuth of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Exterior Street, south side, 200 feet west of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a four-story frame stable and office; Stump & Robitzek of 1,209 Hoe Street, owners; cost, $1,000.

No. 10 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; W. H. Wilkham, premises, owner; C. T. Flack, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 50 Cliff Street, to a four-story brick storage house; C. A. Chesebrough, owner; cost, $10.

Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick dwelling and store; L. & J.

REAL ESTATE MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Organization of Harlem Property Holders for Self-Protection.

The Protective Association of Harlem Property Holders, recently organized by the representatives of large up-town interests in real estate, has elected the following officers: William H. Barnes, President; J. M. Horton, Vice President; Paul Mayer, Secretary and Treasurer, and ex-Civil Justice James P. Davenport, counsel.

The association is designed to form the nucleus for an extensive union of up-town real estate owners to do away with some of the evils which have made Harlem real estate less remunerative than it ought to be. Apartment houses especially have suffered from excessive building operations. Speculative builders in their anxiety to fill up their houses have granted long terms of free rent to tenants, and sometimes unscrupulous ones have, by tricks familiar to the trade, imposed upon purchasers for investment.

The organizers of the protective association designed to repress as far as possible free rent, the system which has extended from new buildings to many others, and which they declare to be a cause of great loss. They expect to accomplish these purposes by making so strong a union that the practice will be largely broken up, so that tenants will not expect to receive free rent at the beginning of the tenancy, although individual builders may still apply this method of attracting tenants. If rents must be reduced it is proposed to do so throughout the year instead of by the deceptive system of fixing a high rent and granting a portion of the year without rent. An examination of the character and standing of the tenants and other matters designed to protect landlords from imposition are also within the scope of the new organization.

New Houses in Fifty-third Street.

Plans have been drawn by C. P. H. Gilbert, architect, for two residences to be erected on the fifty-two-foot plot at 6 and 8 East Fifty-third Street. The houses will be for two owners, who will occupy them. One of the houses will be a four-story and basement, semi-high stoop, and the other will be American basement in plan. The fronts will be of red brick and light-colored stone. The contracts will be awarded within a few days. The old houses on the site have already been demolished.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,648 to 1,652, 75x100; Mahala Dickinson and another to Belle Dickinson, (all liens, R S 50 cents)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,648 to 1,652, 75x100; Belle Dickinson to Mahala Dickinson, (all liens, R S 50 cents)..... 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 101st St, 99x100; Frank J. Donoghue to Thomas Smith and William Roffler, (mtg $140,000, R S $120)..... 100

CONCORD AV, w s, part of Lot 135, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., 50x110; John Ryan to M. J. Early, (R S $1, mtg $3,000)..... 1

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 156th St, 94x112.6; John M. McGrath to Margaret Keegan..... 500

EAST BROADWAY, 248, 23x64.8x23.5x62.3; Charles V. Morgan to Rachel Richards..... 12,125

GOERCK ST, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, being Lot 126, map of Marinus Willett; Louis Broka to Fanny Wallowitz, (mtg $25,000, R S $2.50)..... 1

HUDSON ST, 422, 21.11x50.6; Thomas Engleton to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $15, R S $7)..... 1

LAFAYETTE AV, s w corner of Tiffany St, 32.9x25x72.10x62.2; Cora H. Lockwood to Demorest & Little, ½ part..... 250

MATILDA ST, e s, 300 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Joanna L. Van Wyck to Annie V. R. Wills, (R S 50c.)..... 1

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 441.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; M. V. Dosh to Gustav P. Bofinger, (R S $1.50)..... 100

53D ST, 36 West, 25x100.5; Edward S. Sanford and others, trustees, &c., to Adele M. Timpson..... 32,000

58TH ST, s s, 202 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5; David Goldsmith to Louis J. Behringer.. 27,225

65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Thomas Engleton, (mtg $15,000, R S $6)..... 1

81ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henry Kassebaum to Matilda Kassebaum, (R S $3)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102.2; Edward Jacobs, referee, to William Rankin, (R S $10, mtg $111,776) 10,000

90TH ST, 178 and 180 West, 50x100.8; Charles R. Saul to Alice E. Saul, (mtg $45,000, R S $19)..... 1

107TH ST, 165 East, 17x100.11; Wolff Morris to Wolf Mellis, (R S $3, mtg $9,000)..... 100

121ST ST, 346 West, 15x100.11; Edward S. Simon to Jennie S. Roll, (R S $3, mtg $2,000)..... 1

121ST ST, n s, 186.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 17x100.11; Emilie Rudolph to John H. Lewis, Jr., (R S $13)..... 1

125TH ST, s s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, runs e — to Harlem River n s — to 124th St s w x n irregular s to beginning, land under water, &c., rerecorded; Reuben W. Ross to Russell Bradford, ¼ part..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DUANE ST, 1; Henry Jurgens to Patrick F. Clark and another, 3 years..... 900

HILLEBERT, James E., to Edward Nelson and another; Jerome Av, e s, 229 ft n of 177th St, 25x101x90x101, 2 years ¼ month..... $340, 1,200

KANTROWITCH, Morris, to Harris Beckelman; Delancey St, 127, 1 year..... 564

PARK AV, 1,405; Lizzie F. Brady to James C. Donellon, 5 years..... 180

6TH AV, 394 and 396; Edward F. Lankenau to John Heise, 4 8-12 years..... 5,000

6TH AV, 394 and 396; Herman L. Kingsbury, executor, to Edward F. Lankenau, 5 years 10,000

23D ST, 74 West; Thomas J. Hamilton to Lambros Mullinos, 5 years 5 months 28 days 3,000

34TH ST, 112 West, and 109 and 111 West 33d St; Timothy D. Sullivan and another to David Henderson, 5 years..... $20,000, 31,000

71ST ST, 309 East; Frank Pittelli to Italo Zuila, 5 years 300

90TH ST, 178 and 180 West, 50x100.8; Charles R. Saul to Columbia Storage Warehouse, 7 years 6,500

106TH ST, 382 East; Peter Dunn to Antonia Mega and another, 10 years..... 840

140TH ST, 1,194 East, Louise Eckert, individually, and others to John C. Schaus, 5 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOW, Herman L., and wife to Charles V. Morgan; Main St, w s, 100 ft n of Orchard St, City Island, 3 years..... $3,200

BACHRACH, Louis, to Sanford H. Steele, guardian, &c.; 10th St, 390 East, 5 years 27,500

BELZ, Adam, to Jacob Ruppert; 1,433 Avenue A, saloon lease, demand 2,000

BLUM, Isaac, and Moritz Bamberger to Samuel Katz; 1,800 2d Av, n e corner of 33d St, 3 years..... 16,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Emanuel Helmer and Moses J. Wolf; 20th St, 23 East, 1 month..... 3,101

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 20th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 90,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 20th St, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 72,500

BRINLEY, Caroline, to Abraham Boehm and others, 20th St, n s, 200 ft n w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 13,500

BRINLEY, Caroline, to William H. Edsall and another; 20th St, n s, 435 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

BYRNES, Thomas W., to John T. McRoy; 12 Elm St, leasehold, 3 years 15,000

FORMICHELLA, Giuseppe, to Jacob Ruppert; 309 East 71st St, saloon lease, demand 700

HAFT, Annie H., to George O. Andrews; Lewis St, 33, 3 years..... 5,100

HAMMELL, Ida A., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 342 East 57th St, 5 years.. 4,000

LEVY, Lazarus, and wife to Theresa Hirsh; Catharine St, 11 and 13, s e corner of East Broadway, 2¼ years..... 7,000

LEWIS, John H., and wife to Emilie and Emil Rudolph; 121st St, n s, 186.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 9,000

McQUAIDE, James P., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 5th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 96th St, 3 years..... 55,000

McVEANY, James E., to Arthur Smith; Topping St, e s, 55 ft s of 134th St, new line, 5 years..... 1,100

MOREN, Gustav H. and Ernst W., to Henry H. Barnard; Amundson Av, w s, 425 ft s of Randall Av, demand..... 619

NEWMAN, Thomas L., to Annie R. Daily, administratrix, &c.; 18th St, s s, Lot 334, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 580

PARLATO, Vincenzo, and Gioacchino Ruggiero to Rose Mosher; Lots 712 and 713, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 2½ years..... 500

PIEGRAS, Henry, to John W. Sullivan; plot begins east shore of City Island, runs w 228 ft to point 220 ft e of Main St x s e 100x n e 100x s e 100 to s s of Pilot Av x s 16.6 to centre line of Pilot Av x e 64x s 16.6 to s s Pilot Av x s e 201x n e 302x n w, to beginning; also land under water at s e corner of above and n corner, 2 years..... 2,000

QUIST, or Qvist, Peter J., to Henry H. Barnard; Amundson Av, e s, 200 ft n of Nelson Av, demand..... 439

RAY, Francis A., and Edward W. Robinson to City Mortgage Company; 81st St, s s, 400.6 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year.. 85,000

RICHARDS, Rachel, to Charles V. Morgan; East Broadway, 248, 3 years.. 6,000

SCHAUZ, John C., to Jacob Ruppert; 1,194 East 140th St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,500

SCHUGG, Francis J., to Nathanial Wise; Madison Av, s e corner of 118th St, 1-8 year 12,000

SILVERSON, Nathan, to Hyman Abrahams and Abram Avrutine; Broome St, n e corner of 79th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

TACKABERRY, Jennie and John A., to Alethe Halsted; Madison Av, e s, 80.6 ft s of 124th St, 5 years..... 8,000

TIMPSON, Adele M., to Bowery Savings Bank; 53d St, 32 West, 1 year..... 40,000

TUCKER, Agnes J. and John, to Henry Wiener; 8 West 91st St, 5 years..... 22,000

TOPLITZ, Berthold, to Solomon B. Toplitz; Greene St, w s, 75 ft s of Prince St; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 93d St; Riverside Drive, e s, 275 ft n of 122d St; Edgecombe Av, n w corner of 160th St; 150th St, s e corner of Bradhurst Av; 125th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x199.10 to 126th St; Manhattan Av, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11 x170; 113th St, n s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 225x100.11; 60th St, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 200.5 to 59th St, except part 46.8x100.11x59x100.5; also property in Irvington, N. Y., and Greenburg, N. Y., ¼ part of all, 1 year..... 10,000

WALLOWITZ, Fanny, to Louis Broka; Goerck St, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, ½ part, 2 years..... 779

WELSH, Josie G., to Mary E. Williamson; Eagle Av, w s, 533.7 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 700

WHITTON, Lillie and Frederick P., to Elizabeth J. McPhillips; Crotona Av, e s, widened, 94 ft n of 175th St, widened, 3 years 250

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOLDSCHMIDT, George B., and others, trustees, &c., to Henry Rosen 7,000

HITCHCOCK, Elisabeth W., to Rollin H. Lynde 1,700

LAVELLE, Catharine A., to John F. Steeves ..... Nom.

LAWYERS' SURETY COMPANY to Libbie Spannocchia ..... Nom.

OTTO, Samuel, to Bertha Dworsky..... 3,000

PETERS, George W., and another, executors, &c., to Jacob Dangler..... 5,000

PETERS, George W., and another, executors, to Jacob Dangler..... 500

RECKLING, Theresa A., to Joseph Bauer 500

SROKA, Louis, to Abraham and Louis Levy ..... Nom.

TOPLITZ, Solomon B., to Claudia B. Stone, ½ part 10,000

WILLETS, Maria, to Bowery Savings Bank 5,500

WICK, Adam, to Annie Koob..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 100x100; Frederick Getter against Henry M. Denton, owner; John W. Stevens, owner and contractor 700

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 95x100; Leonard G. Kirk against Henry G. Gabay, owner and contractor 2,085

FOREST AV, 1,164 to 1,176; Morris Becker against Charles Hohl and C. F. Hagemeyer, owners; M. Senewick and another, contractors 28

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 156th St, 25x100; Rudolf Gersmann against Crawford & Burke, owners; Burke & Meehan, contractors 800

ST. ANN'S AV, 749 to 755; Eliza Wolheim against Christian Dahlen, owner; Rappoport & Lerman, contractors..... 98

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; William H. Dewey against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor..... 1,100

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Wales Av, 88.7x112.7x53.6x83.6; Low & Flogaus against A. M. Ohayon, owner and contractor 49

2D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 50x120; 24th Ward; Church E. Gates & Co. against John J. Coogan, owner; M. Coogan, contractor 280

15TH ST, 31 to 35 West; Stephen Ball against William Christie and Peter Dooley, owners and contractors 500

22D ST, 36 East; Frederick Getter against William H. Prescott, owner; John W. Stevens, owner and contractor 300

62D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; James F. Conlon against George W. Ehrgott, owner; Ralph L. Read, contractor 324

62D ST, 340 to 348 East; Louis Masbach against Isaac Goodstein, owner; Syracuse Stove Works, contractor 30

62D ST, 340 to 350 East; Consolidated Gas Fixture Works against Isaac Goodstein, owner and contractor 254

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Tony Altieri against Thomas A. Woods, owner and contractor 1,658

122D ST, 222 to 228 West; Richard Cummings against Leah Zimmerman and Gabriel Valente, owners and contractors 500

122D ST, 26 and 28 West; Hahn & O'Reilly against Jacob A. Zimmermann, owner; Henry Schulze, contractor 72

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

CLINTON AV, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, 107.1x irregular; Fletcher, McCutchen & Brown with Leonard Lizsio, 4 payments 17,500

215T ST, s s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 58.2x108; the City Mortgage Company with Francis A. Ray and Edward W. Robinson, installments 85,000

141ST ST, n e corner of Beekman Av, 108 x100, Bronx; Stephen J. Egan with Henry F. A. Wolf, 11 payments..... 41,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, w s, 51.2 ft s of 81st St, 17x70; Mabelle L. Buras against Annie Byrnes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, n e corner of 120th St, 100.11x100, three actions; the German Savings Bank against Elizabeth Moore and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

51ST ST, 141 to 147; George Vassar's Son & Co. against Caroline A. McCready and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Dexter, Gibson & Gillespie.

14TH ST, 534 East; Henry Colvin against Elizabeth Martin, (action to annul deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Wilson & Shipman.

83D ST, s s, 329.10 ft e of Park Av, 29x102.2; Anna Fahrenholz against Nathan E. Clark and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Finck.

101ST ST, 62 East; Ruth A. Bruce-Brown against Samuel Kapelansky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 100 x100.10; Hugh J. Lawler against Elizabeth Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. McLoughlin.

132D ST, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11, two actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Jacob Wirth and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

135TH ST; n s, 106.6 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Charles P. Bowne and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEWIS S. SAMUEL.—Transcript of a judgment from Kings County was filed here yesterday against Lewis S. Samuel for $15,859 in favor of Nathan S. Hart.

M. SCHULTZ & BROTHER.—Schedules of M. Schultz & Brother, manufacturers of gold leaf at 152 East Houston Street, were filed yesterday by Louis F. Doyle, attorney for the assignee. They show liabilities $89,075, of which $60,692 are direct and $8,331 contingent, indorsement on notes; nominal assets, $30,324; actual assets, $14,696. The principal items in the assets are stock on hand, nominal, $5,343; actual, $4,819; tools and supplies, nominal $2,815, actual $1,946; good accounts, nominal and actual, $7,305; doubtful accounts, nominal $7,215, actual $360; real estate, nominal $3,000, actual unknown; stocks and bonds, nominal $3,800, actual none. The largest creditors are Michael Schultz, $34,637, notes given for purchase of the business; German Exchange Bank, $5,500; M. Wolistein, $6,058. Since the assignment was made Edward Schultz, one of the partners, died on Aug. 12.

Out of Town.

WILBUR SHOE COMPANY.—George F. Nichols was yesterday appointed temporary receiver of the Wilbur Shoe Company, at Providence, R. I. The concern is the largest wholesale boot and shoe house in Providence. It is said that the company is not insolvent, but that it has been impossible to realize quickly on the heavy stock and other assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS BLOCH.—Louis Bloch, clothing dealer of 19 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,668 and no assets.

JOHN C. GRAUL.—John C. Graul, residing at 133 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,239 and assets of $1,150 in cash. He is employed by the John C. Graul Company, at 217 Fifth Avenue. He was formerly a manufacturer of mirrors at 137 West Twenty-third Street, where he was sold out by the Sheriff in April, 1898.

CHARLES BERNICE AMES.—Charles Bernice Ames of 9 West Fourteenth Street, a teacher, professor, and clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,444 and nominal assets of $227. Mr. Ames kept the Kingsley School, at 182 North Broadway, Yonkers, up to June 1, since which time he has been at 9 West Fourteenth Street, this city. The liabilities were contracted principally at Yonkers, in connection with the school, and are for rent, salaries, books, groceries, coal, meat, advertising, &c. There is $431 due to teachers for salary and $2,000 to Bertha Millward for rent. His assets consist of books, &c., at the school in Yonkers, $194, and library, $100, subject to exemptions of $65.

THE UNIVERSAL ART PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Frederick E. Bloch and Samuel Vanderwheelen, doing business as the Universal Art Publishing Company, at 22 Union Square, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the following creditors: Harry J. Farjeon, $12; A. Kuhn of Breslau, Germany, $689, and the Actien Gesellschaft, F. Priester & Eyck, of Germany, $5,175. It was alleged that on June 11 they transferred their outstanding accounts to F. MacD. Sinclair to prefer him, and that Mr. Vanderwheelen admitted in writing the indebtedness.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to twenty-five bankrupts, among whom were George Hillen, who kept the Spingler House, at 38 East Fourteenth Street, whose liabilities were $76,987; George D. Smith, manager of the Clarendon Hotel, formerly a restaurant keeper on Fourteenth Street, near University Place, liabilities $304,847; Anton Fuerst, formerly musical director at the Harlem Opera House, liabilities $9,271, and Percival J. and Elizabeth Bernhard, doing business as Joseph Bernhard & Son, wholesale dealers in millinery at 136 Fifth Avenue, liabilities $34,831.

Attachment in a Railroad Deal.

The Sheriff has received an attachment for $18,000 against Domingo M. Monjo of Elizabeth, N. J., in favor of Arthur F. Cosby on an assigned claim from Thomas Bradley and Frank C. Cosby of Washington, to recover money advanced on Dec. 16, 1895, to Mr. Monjo and others, to secure options on the stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company by a pool. It was alleged that the plan was abandoned and the defendants never accounted for the money. The attachment was granted on the ground of non-residence. It was stated that Mr. Monjo is now sojourning in Brussels, Belgium. The attachment was served on a stock brokerage firm here.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.36
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	5.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.07
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 2 red wheat, 74@74¼c; No. 3 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼c; No. 2 oats, 22¼c; No. 2 white, 24¾@26c; No. 3 white, 24@24¼c; good feeding barley, 30¼c; fair to choice malting, 41@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.40; prime timothy seed, $3.85@3.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.00@10.05; lard, per 100-lb, $6.90@6.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.45@6.55; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.—The speculative movement in cotton reflected a timid and hesitating trade yesterday. Public speculation was quite slack. Most of the time the more professional contingent had the situation quite to themselves. The market opened with the general feeling barely steady and prices 5 points higher to 3 points lower. A nervous feeling soon developed and this continued throughout the session. Early cables were unsatisfactory, and for a time right after the opening the feeling was toward higher prices on covering by some of the smaller shorts, who were easily frightened owing to the conflicting character of crop news from private sources and a rather better run of later cables. Toward the close the market weakened badly under heavy liquidation and bear hammering, based on reports of heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley region and rapidly falling temperature in the Atlantic States. The market closed steady, 5 points higher on August, but 8 to 10 points lower on other months. Spot cotton ruled quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10c for middling uplands and 10¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 32 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, quiet, 10c; Mobile, nominal, 9c; Savannah, steady, 9¾c, ¼c advance; Charleston, steady, ¼c higher, at 9¾c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk, quiet, 9¾c; Baltimore, nominal, 10¼c; Memphis, steady, 9¾c; Augusta, quiet, 9¾c; St. Louis, steady, 9 9-16c; Galveston, firm, 9 9-16c, 1-16c advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10c
September	8.79	8.80	8.70	8.71@8.72
October	8.67	8.69	8.56	8.57c
November	8.54	8.54	8.44	8.44@8.45
December	8.49	8.54	8.41	8.42@8.43
January	8.50	8.55	8.42	8.43c
February				8.44@8.46
March	8.54	8.55	8.46	8.46@8.47
April	8.54	8.54	8.54	8.47@8.48
May	8.54	8.55	8.50	8.48@8.50
June				8.49@8.51

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Spot Cotton—Increased demand; prices higher; American middling fair at 6 1-16d; good middling, 5 25-32d; middling, 5 15-16d; low middling, 5 9-16d; good ordinary, 5 7-16d; ordinary, 5 1-16d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,400 bales American; receipts, 9,000 bales, including 8,000 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 31-64@5 32-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 16-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 63-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 53-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 53-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 45-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 43-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 41-64@4 42-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 40-64@4 41-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 39-64@4 40-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Export business again an improved factor in the principal for wheat circles yesterday. It roused the market in the last hour out of an exceedingly dull position, with a tendency toward lower prices, and brought in a very active demand from shorts, which advanced September to 75¾c, closing the market strong at a net point and the day and half a cent higher than Tuesday. Reports from the export department said that 90 loads had actually been done and 25 more rumored, the latter generally credited as having been put through. A good sort of this was of the Duluth variety. Previous to the activity inspired by the export developments our market had been almost entirely neglected by the speculative element, showing an irregular price level over small ranges and only barely steady undertone. At the outset there had been a little steadiness based on foreign buying and the firmness of cables, notably Paris, which was up 50@25 points, and English markets closed ½@¾d higher; Berlin was ¾@1 mark up, and Budapest 10 points higher. Duluth at one time also showed leading firmness on reports of too much wet weather in the Northwest, poor threshing returns, and a poor quality, but during the early afternoon all of this advance was lost, to be regained later in sympathy with the general upturn. In all other markets Southwestern receipts of Winter wheat continued about on the level of previous days, all Winter wheat points receiving 145,700 bushels, compared with 248,700 bushels on the same day last year. Northwest receipts were 2052 cars, compared with 213 cars last week and 175 cars a year ago. The weather forecast predicted showers in all parts of the West and Northwest on Thursday. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 79¾c; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 82¼c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¾c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¼c, all to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 69¼c; August, 69¼c; September, 69¾c; December, 72¾c; No. 2 hard, 69@68¼c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; August, 39c; September, 38¾c; December, 33¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21¾c; August, 21¾c; September, 21¾c; December, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 26c.

DULUTH, Aug. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 78¾c; September, 77¾c; December, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern cash, 76¼c; September, 76¾@77c; December, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 73¾c; No. 3 Spring, 70¼c. Corn, 39¾c. Oats, 23½@23¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—Close: Wheat—August, 73½c; September, 73¾c; December, 74¾c. On track—No. 1 hard, 76¼c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 22.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 75@75¼c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73¼c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51@51¼c. Barley steady; No. 2, 49@50c; sample, 35@48c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@3.94; Spring clears, $2.60@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $2.90@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 87@90c. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.20. Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$15.75; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oil meal, $28.50, linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	78 3-16	78 9-16	77¾	78½
October	78¾	79½	78¾	79½
December	80¾	80 9-16	79¾	80½
May	82¾	83¾	82¾	83¾
Corn—				
September				44½
December	40¾	40¾	40½	40¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				73½
September	73¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
October	73¾	74¾	73½	74¾
Corn—				
August				39¾
September	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾
October	38¾	38¾	38½	38¾
Oats—				
August				21¾
September	22	22 1-16	21½	21¾
October	22¾	22¾	21½	22½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.25@13.25; family, $14.50@15.25; short clear, $13.75@16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$10; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Quiet; $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14 lb, 9¾@9c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams quiet, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Steady; $7.07½@$7.10; city lard quiet; $6.50@$6.90; refined lard firm; South American, $7.40; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 7¼@7¾c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 67s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American, refined, in pails, firm, 36s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 34s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 41s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 45s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 44s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s. Cheese—American, finest white, strong, 51s; American, colored, strong, 52s.

COFFEE.—The early market for Brazilian coffee futures showed better feeling, due to local covering, chiefly, which followed better European cables than looked for; smaller receipts at Rio and Santos, a larger warehouse delivery movement in this country, a steadier market for spot supplies, and, possibly, a little better general speculative sentiment, owing to the fact that the market had lately sustained a considerable decline, creating some disposition to look for a rally on the part of traders predisposed to take a bullish view of the situation. There were sales of 9,000 bags on the opening call, 15,000 bags up to 12 M., and for the entire forenoon session 50,000 bags. The market closed steady, 5@15 points net higher. In the opening market for spot supplies the feeling, early in the session, was steadier; but sentiment was slow to materialize in actual business, buyers keeping in mind the fact that since July 1 the beginning of the statistical year, the movement of coffee has reached 1,722,000 bags, including 1,000,000 bags thus far this month. The spot market closed quiet, but about steady on the basis of about 8¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August				7.25@7.35
September	7.45	7.55	7.40	7.50@7.60
October	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.45

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; **11:18 A. M.** over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A.M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAULSMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 7:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; arrive at 6:50 P. M. and 7:20 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T.E.KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve. New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arrive 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G.W.CUSHMAN Leave. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 7:30 P. M.; arr. 7:35 P. M., 8 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN Lve N.Y. 7:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; arr. 7 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y. CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; arrive 5:34 P. M. and 6 A. M.

The Waumbek and Cottages,
AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.
Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. Waumbek system includes
The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

COOK'S TOURS for LABOR DAY
Niagara Falls, Sept. 1.....3-day trip..$14.50
Thousand Islands, Sept. 1....3-day trip..$14.50
St. Lawrence & Lakes, Aug. 31..4-day trip..$26.00
Bermuda, Aug. 30.....9-day trip..$37.50
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamplet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

In the Heart of Green Mountains.
LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
A Popular and Charming Summer Resort.
NOW OPEN. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, bowling, baseball, driving. Orchestra. For Booklet, Rates, &c., Chas. A. Dunn, Salisbury, Vt.

GLEN TOWER,
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
One of the most beautiful places on Hudson River, near New York. Good table; low rates; 5 minutes from station. Hudson R. R. C. L. BRIGGS, Manager.

Pocono Mountain House, Mount Pocono, Penn. Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks, pineladen air, pure water, grand scenery, shady walks and drives. Cuisine high class. Longdistance 'phone. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

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WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined lady competent to take charge of twin babies six months old; city and country home. Box 111, Westport, Conn.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Boy, at $3 a week, to assist entry clerk; gradual advancement; only requirements a good home and school education and exceptionally good and clear handwriting. Address Importers of Upholstery Goods, Box 37, 1,212 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman, as cook; soups, desserts, entrées, excellent baker; references: country. G., 334 West 40th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman as seamstress, and children's dresses; or by the day; city or country; best references. Fiuza, 209 East 58th St., Bell No. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

PHILIPPINES-SOUTH AMERICA. — Refined, energetic young man, executive, business ability, some capital, ventures services; bonds if required; best references. C. H. G., Box 151 Times Office.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE EVENING JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY and WILLIAM R. HEARST, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Evening Journal Publishing Company and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900. Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn

au9-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE STAR COMPANY, The Morning Journal Association, and William R. Hearst, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900. Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.

CHAS. J. PATTERSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn

au9-1aw6wTh

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNIE HOWELL, plaintiff, against HARRY HOWELL, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 1st, 1900.

VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Manhattan.

To Harry Howell, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of June, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of July, 1900.

VINCENT VICTORY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 809, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 809) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap12-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedon, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. CHAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator.

apr26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MAURITZ WESTERGREN, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

mh22-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900.

LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed.

apr26-1aw6mTh

DEMPSEY, THOMAS CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHARLES DEMPSEY, late of the State of Georgia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Richards & Heald, Esqs., No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of March, 1900.

LILLIAN L. DEMPSEY, Executrix.

RICHARDS & HEALD, Attorneys for the Executrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh15-1aw6mTh

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, }

my10-1aw6mTh

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C. CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Atty. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

jef-1aw6mTh

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

RUTTER, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. RUTTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the store of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 43 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated the 9th day of May, A. D. 1900. BEATRICE SARAH RUTTER, Administratrix with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John R. Rutter, deceased. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Administratrix, &c., No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my10-1aw6mTh

SHOAFF, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. SHOAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Executor. Attorneys for Executor, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh25-1aw6mTh&s21

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 24, 1901.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

au2-1aw6mTh

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of July 1900.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator.

W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated August 7th, 1900, and on that day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, I, the undersigned, the referee to sell therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, in Chamber 111 Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment, and which are thereby described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue (Avenue "A") distant thirty-four feet and three inches (34 ft. 3 in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through a party wall seventy-five feet (75) to Pleasant Avenue, thence northwardly along the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches (16 ft. 8 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less. Said premises being now known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City. Together with all and singular the estate and rights of the said Thomas Redding and Mary S. Redding, his wife, in and to said premises.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and P. O. address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above; the property is known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City.

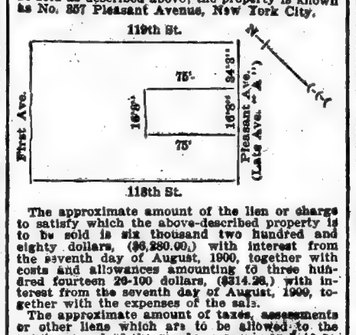

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, ($6,280.00,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fourteen 20-100 dollars, ($314.20,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of said by the referee is one hundred twenty-61-100 dollars ($120.61) and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD OPPENHEIMER and ISAAC METZGER, plaintiffs, against MAX GOLDSTEIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the westerly side of Fifth Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said line fifty-four feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street fifty-four feet to the point or beginning. Together with the buildings erected thereon. The westerly line of said premises running through a party wall.

The said premises will be sold subject to a certain party wall agreement affecting the westerly wall of the most westerly building erected upon the aforesaid premises made between Max Schaef and Max Goldstein, dated April 27th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 46 of Section 6 of Conveyances, (Block Series,) Page 410, on April 28th, 1898.

Dated New York, August 2d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 206 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The total approximate amount of the plaintiffs' lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold as aforesaid, is $48,906.94, with interest from July 24th, 1900, and with costs and allowances amounting to $588.20, and interest thereon from August 2d, 1900, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes and assessments which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $294.67, and interest.

Dated New York, August 2d, 1900.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB KUNZENMANN, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE KUNZENMANN, wife of the plaintiff; Joseph Kunzenmann and Susan Kunzenmann, his wife; Ellen Gough and Alexander Gough, her husband; Louis A. Birkle and Louis Birkle, her husband; Julia M. M. O'Hagan and Henry O'Hagan, her husband; Michael Volz and Lillie Volz, his wife; Peter Volz and Catharine Volz, his wife; Ferdinand H. Volz and Mary Volz, his wife, and Otto Volz, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee

NEGRO ACCUSES SERGEANT

Complains of His Reception at a Police Station.

Prefers His Charge to Inspector Thompson, Who Greets Him with Expletives.

Henry J. Down, a colored man, lodged charges yesterday with Inspector Thompson, at Police Headquarters, against Sergt. Morgan of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who he said had treated him unjustly and had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Down lives at 342 West Fifty-first Street, and is a member of the committee of colored residents of that neighborhood who are trying to prosecute certain of the white rioters during the recent race troubles.

Down told Inspector Thompson that on Sunday he went to Bellevue Hospital to see Lloyd Lee, who was shot by Policeman Kennedy, in order to get counsel for him. Admittance to the hospital was refused him and he was directed to see Acting Captain Cooney at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He waited until Monday, and upon going to the station found that the Acting Captain was out. To Sergt. Morgan, who was in charge, Down says he stated his business.

"The Sergeant was very gruff to me," Down told the Inspector, "and threatened to lock me up. I dared him to do so, but he did not. I then went out."

After that Down went to Police Headquarters and complained to Inspector Thompson, who told him to return yesterday, when Sergt. Morgan would be there.

Yesterday when Down appeared, accompanied by two colored friends, Harry Reed and W. H. Cooper, the Inspector and Sergt. Morgan were in the Inspector's office.

"This man Down was intoxicated when he came to see me," Sergt. Morgan told the Inspector, "and conducted himself insolently in the station."

"You are too damned smart," said Inspector Thompson, addressing Down. "You are one of these smart negroes."

Down replied:

"I was told by both white men and colored men not to come here, as I would not get civil treatment. I came to see how I would be treated."

During the conversation that immediately followed, Down referred to some of the men and women who were mixed up in the riot as "this lady" and "that gentleman," and called the Inspector "Mr." Thompson.

"Don't call me 'Mr.' Thompson," broke in the Inspector. "That sounds as if you were a gentleman. Down here we are all men and women."

"You had orders," the Inspector said to the Sergeant, "to issue no passes to hospitals, [meaning the hospitals in his district, the Fourth,] didn't you?"

"The Sergeant did not tell me so," broke in Down.

"That's none of your damned business," replied the Inspector.

"Go back to your station," said Inspector Thompson, turning to Morgan, "and do the same thing again if necessity requires."

Down then left Inspector Thompson's office, saying that he could not get justice there.

"Well, you are at liberty to go," was the Inspector's comment.

Speaking about the case afterward, Inspector Thompson said that inasmuch as he had been informed that the man was insolent and as he (the Inspector) had nothing to do with the police cases at Bellevue, it being out of his district, Down's case was ended, so far as he was concerned.

William Richardson, one of the leaders of the Tammany Democracy, preferred charges yesterday with Inspector Thompson against Policeman Reilly of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station on the ground that the policeman clubbed him without cause during the riots. The hearing was postponed until Monday.

Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General in this city, stated yesterday that he has received sixteen complaints from men asserting themselves to be British subjects, who state that they were injured during the riots.

One of the complaints filed with the Consul is that of Alfred A. Akins, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, in the West Indies. He is a palace car porter. He charges he was attacked by a mob of white men who dragged him about the street.

RECEIVER IS HARD TO GET.

Nobody Seems Anxious to Take Charge of the Pekin Place.

It doesn't often happen that a receivership goes a-begging, but at present the Chinese resort in the Tenderloin with the Chinese appellation is much in need of some one who is willing to immolate himself upon the altar of duty like those far-away heroes who entered the other Peking.

Some time ago Frank D. Ames, who says he is the sole owner of the Pekin, at 145 West Thirty-fifth Street, brought suit against his brother, Wilbur T. Ames, and Doble T. Harley to force an accounting. He requested the appointment of a receiver, asserting that the defendants were not his partners, though they dispute that.

On Monday ex-Judge James A. Blanchard was appointed receiver of the place. It came in the nature of a surprise to him, but when he came to the city from his country home at Bayside he went up and took a look at the place. Then he said he had decided that he did not care to give up his practice to go up to the Tenderloin and run a restaurant. Within half an hour after Judge Blanchard reached his office he sent word to Justice Freedman declining the appointment.

Then Justice Freedman named Benno Lewinson as the receiver for the Pekin. Mr. Lewinson was out of the city. He got back yesterday morning and learned of the trust that had been conferred upon him. He likewise advised the Justice that, so far as he was concerned, there was "nothing doing" in the Pekin line.

Now Justice Freedman has notified the attorneys that unless they can agree upon a receiver for the place he will appoint Frank D. Ames.

LOST HIS ARM, NOT HIS NERVE.

Leonard Struck, Fifteen Years Old, Astonishes Hospital Surgeon.

Leonard Struck is the coolest fifteen-year-old boy that Dr. Frink of Roosevelt Hospital has treated in many a day, so the physician says. Struck lives at 877 Tenth Avenue, and was employed as an apprentice in the machine shop of Joseph Toppery, at Fifty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue. Last evening Struck was lifting his bicycle from the wall when his foot slipped. His right arm got caught in a fly-wheel. In a moment that arm had been torn off half way between the elbow and the socket.

The boy fell to the floor, but did not lose consciousness. He got on his feet, and, taking a seat on a bench near by, called some of the workmen to his side and told them to send for an ambulance surgeon. A call was then sent to Roosevelt Hospital and Dr. Frink arrived. In the meantime Struck sat on the bench, the coolest of the lot. He directed one of the workmen to place the amputated arm on the bench by his side.

When Dr. Frink examined the boy he found that the arm had been twisted in such a way as to stop the flow of blood. Struck refused to allow any of the men in the shop to handle his arm or to tie a bandage about it. When the ambulance surgeon told Struck to get into the ambulance the boy exclaimed: "Wait, doctor; I'll take the arm with me."

The boy was taken to the hospital.

ANTICOSTA'S "GOVERNOR" HERE.

Will Sail To-day and Join His Family in Paris.

The "Governor" of the Island of Anticosti, a small island to the east of Canada, will sail for Paris to-day on the new French steamship La Lorraine. He is Louis Oscar Comettant, the son of Oscar Comettant, a French littérateur of some celebrity, and four years ago was purser on the French Line steamship La Champagne.

While in this position he became acquainted with Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, who took a fancy to him and persuaded him to leave his position on the French Line steamship.

Menier is the virtual proprietor of Anticosti, and he installed Mr. Comettant as "Governor" over it. Mr. Comettant is on his way to the Paris Exposition, where his wife and children have preceded him. He has been staying at the Hotel Martin for the last few days.

He says that Anticosti is not the desert island it is represented to be in the geographies.

BUILDING CONCERNS COMBINE.

The Franklin Society to Absorb the Assured Building Loan Association.

It was announced yesterday that the State Banking Department had formally approved an agreement for the merger of the Assured Building-Loan Association with the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings. The agreement of merger, as passed by the Board of Directors of each institution, is to be submitted to the stockholders on each concern on Sept. 5, and it is expected that the merger will be unanimously approved.

The officers of the Assured Association, which has rooms at 237 Broadway, are J. Hobart Herrick, President; William G. Raoul, Vice President; Darwin R. Aldridge, Treasurer; Percy S. Mallett, Secretary; Charles A. Deshon, attorney. The Franklin Society has offices at 34 Park Row. Its President is ex-Surveyor of the Port John C. McGuire, Silas B. Dutcher is Vice President, and Charles O'Connor Hennessy is Secretary-Treasurer.

The negotiations by which the consolidation of these institutions has been effected have been pending for several months. The Assured Association was organized in 1889. By combining with the Franklin Society the officers of the Assured believe that their shareholders will be benefited by the reduction of the management expense. The plan was submitted to Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, who has approved the merger in detail.

By the terms of the agreement all the rights, franchises, property, and interests of the Assured Association are to be transferred to and vested in the Franklin Society. After the merger the members of the Assured Association are to be members of the Franklin Society, subject to its rules and regulations, but the value of their shares in the consolidated society is to be the same as in the Assured.

It is announced that the consolidated Franklin Society is to have an authorized capital of $10,000,000. There is to be no change, it is said, in the executive officers of the Franklin Society, except that the Assured is to have representation on the Board of Directors, and its manager, E. P. Kennedy, it is understood, is to be the Secretary of the Franklin Society. Mr. Hennessy, the present Secretary, will become Vice President and Manager.

WILL OF MR. HUNTINGTON.

Its Substance May Be Made Public To-day.

The will of Collis P. Huntington was not offered for probate yesterday and no particulars of the disposition of the estate were made public. Charles H. Tweed, who drew up the will, said that there was a bare possibility that the substance of the will would be made public to-day, while it was probable that curiosity in regard to its full provisions would be gratified to-morrow.

The Princess von Hatzfeldt, Mr. Huntington's adopted daughter, was not, as was rumored, a passenger on the steamship Majestic, which arrived from Europe yesterday.

TRIED TO JUMP FROM BRIDGE.

William Ryan Arrested While Clambering Over the Rail.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to jump from Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. William Van Lynts, alias William Ryan, an engraver, twenty-eight years old, who gave his address as Mills Hotel No. 1, got on a truck at the New York entrance of the bridge, and when the truck reached the centre of the bridge he jumped off and clambered to the rail. He was stopped by Policeman John Acheffmeyer and taken to the Bridge Police Station, in Brooklyn.

At the station he told the Sergeant that he "had troubles of his own," principally domestic; that he had tried to kill himself, and would do so yet.

In his pocket was found a member's ticket in the Metropolitan Club, 114-116 East Thirteenth Street, made out to William Ryan and marked not transferable, and a letter addressed to William Ryan, 105 Bowery. It was dated Boston, Aug. 4, 1900, and was evidently from the prisoner's wife. It upbraided him for his conduct in the past, but the writer said she would like to have him come to her if he would only do so in a decent manner.

MR. MAMREOV'S DEATH.

Resolutions Adopted by the Social Reform Club.

At a meeting of the Social Reform Club the following resolutions were presented by a committee consisting of Mrs. Gregory Weinstein, the Rev. F. J. Clay Moran, and Charles Healey, and were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Social Reform Club has heard of the untimely death of Alexander Benjamin Finkelstein-Mamreov, for twenty-five years labor reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES; and

Whereas, Mr. Finkelstein has performed his professional duties with great intelligence and rare fidelity to truth, thereby greatly advancing the cause and progress of social reform; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Social Reform Club greatly regrets the death of Mr. Finkelstein-Mamreov and the loss to journalism of a faithful worker; and,

Resolved, That the Social Reform Club expresses its condolence with the family of the deceased; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the daily press of New York.

THREW WATER ON A POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Glick Had Resented His Interference with Her Plans.

For drenching a policeman with a glass of water when he tried to force her to replace a bench that she had moved from the walk to a grass plot, Mrs. Harriet Glick, who lives at the Idlewild apartment house, 1,854 Seventh Avenue, was arrested and arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. Magistrate Zeller reprimanded her sharply, and she was obliged to apologize to McKaegney, the policeman, after which she was discharged.

Mrs. Glick said last night that she had gone to the Park with her one-year-old child. She moved a bench back a few inches from the walk, so as to be in the shade. She had just started to give the child a drink. Then, she said, the policeman came up and gruffly demanded what she meant. He then told her to get up, and get up quickly.

"The policeman then attempted to take hold of me, and I threw the water in his face," she added.

When asked why she had apologized, she said that she thought that was the easiest way out of it.

"I lost my temper," added Mrs. Glick, "but under the circumstances I think that was justifiable."

CAUGHT AFTER LONG PURSUIT.

Another Man Suffered Arrest for Romano, Now in Jail.

After a pursuit lasting nearly eight months, Post Office Inspector Gorman of Philadelphia succeeded on Monday in capturing in this city Giovanni Romano, who is wanted in Scranton, Penn., on a charge of forging a signature to a postal money order for $10. The man, who sometimes uses the aliases of Vincenzo Fienzo and Francisco Teotosios, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander late yesterday afternoon. He was held in $1,000 bail and remanded until this morning.

The money order that Romano is alleged to have forged was sent from this city to Janos Palagyi, in Scranton, in January last. The Inspector in the latter part of May traced him to Westfield, N. J. There he was decoyed to the Post Office by a registered letter addressed to him. He, however, induced Giuseppe de Felice, a teacher of penmanship, to represent himself as the man whose name appeared on the envelope. When Felice signed for the letter and Inspector Gorman arrested him, Romano, who was standing a little distance away, ran and escaped. Felice was held.

Later Gorman heard that Romano was in Hartford. There he escaped capture again.

Next the Inspector heard that his man was in this city. Detective Petrosini arrested Romano.

Col. Treichel Attacked by Vertigo.

Col. W. P. C. Treichel, an old member of the New York Stock Exchange, who has offices with J. A. McMicken & Co., at Broad and Wall Streets, had an attack of vertigo yesterday noon, while going down a stairway leading from the floor of the Exchange, and fell several steps, sustaining a severe bruise over the eye. He was attended by physicians, and was able to leave the Exchange without assistance at 4 o'clock.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL

Case Reopened by Judge Lacombe of United States Court.

ATTORNEY BLAIKIE IS PLEASED

Says the Cause Will Now Be Tried on Its Merits—Many Institutions Interested.

The Fayerweather will case, which five weeks ago was considered finally disposed of, except as to action that might be taken in the United States Court of Appeals, was reopened yesterday by orders signed by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court. These permit the complainants in what are known as the main bill and the cross bill suits, the executor of the widow's estate, and the two nieces, to file replies to the pleas of the defendants, Hamilton College and the trustees of the will and codicils of Daniel B. Fayerweather. Counsel for the complainants assert that the result will be to open the door and permit the trial of the famous case on its merits. Judge Lacombe, in allowing replies to be filed to the pleas, found authority for his action in the case of the United States vs. Dalles Military Road Company, 140 U. S., Pages 616, 617.

The action of Judge Lacombe on July 12 last dismissed the main bill and the cross bill in the suits: John B. Reynolds, as executor of Lucy Fayerweather, and Emma S. Fayerweather and Mary W. Achter, nieces and next of kin, against Thomas G. Ritch, Justus L. Bulkley, and Henry B. Vaughan, as executors and trustees of the will and codicils of D. B. Fayerweather. Counsel for the complainants, Col. William Blaikie, for J. B. Reynolds, the cross bill, and Roger M. Sherman, for the nieces, took further action before Judge Lacombe because they were convinced that in rendering his decision of July 12, he was simply obedient to the rulings of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. His personal opinions, they believed, were evidenced in some very terse comments. For instance, he said in his decision:

Careful examination of the ingenious and exhaustive briefs submitted in support of the bill and cross bill has failed to convince the Court that, so far as the merits of the controversy presented by the pleadings are concerned, the pleas are not sound and supported by the proofs. It is constrained so to hold by the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on the appeal from the order of injunction. It may be difficult to follow the reasoning by which that court reached the conclusion that there had been an adjudication sustaining the proposition that the releases executed by the widow and next of kin were valid and not procured by fraud; but that conclusion was reached and was expressed in no uncertain sound. No doubt the ultimate result of the litigation in the State courts has been, by refined technicalities, inoperative, so far as this State is concerned, the provisions of a statute which seems to be the conception of a wise and commendable public policy. * * * As the Circuit Court of Appeals expresses it, 'Even if there has been a miscarriage of justice, the parties must submit.'"

Counsel submitted briefs with the result stated. The pleas are to be filed before the September rule day. Of the new phase of the famous will case, Col. Blaikie said last evening:

"After eight years of effort to test the validity of the releases given and which ended the contest in the Surrogates' Court and a determined effort to probate of the will of 1884 and its codicils, to-day Judge Lacombe has opened the door. He allows the next of kin and the estate of the widow to reply to the pleas of the three executors and trustees and Hamilton College. This permits the taking of testimony to show whether the releases are valid or were obtained by duress, lack of consideration, and fraud, and should be set aside. In other words, Judge Lacombe has at last given us an opportunity to try the Fayerweather case on its merits.

"We now file our reply to the pleas Sept. 3, and at once proceed to take testimony on both sides before Commissioner Shields as Examiner. This must be completed, under the rule, in ninety days. Thirty will probably suffice. Then the trial of the action on its merits comes before a Judge of the United States Circuit Court on pleadings and the testimony before the Examiner.

"While the gist of the testimony will be on the releases, a good part will be devoted to showing that the entire will of 1884 and its codicils, except the 'hidden' or 'burned' codicil of Nov. 11, 1890, were obtained by fraud. If this is done, the cross bill asks that the will of 1880 be established as the true last will. If this is done, twelve out of the twenty colleges named in the 1884 will and two others, Trinity and Union, will receive $1,600,000 and such balance as will give them in all the first half of the estate. The second half, about $3,000,000, goes to the widow's estate and next of kin."

Under an order of Judge Lacombe the following institutions will Aug. 31 present orders for signature: Dartmouth, Cornell, Yale, Wesleyan, Marietta, Adelbert, Lafayette, Hamilton, and Bowdoin Colleges, St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Presbyterian Hospital.

Daniel B. Fayerweather, who was a leather merchant, amassed a fortune of $6,000,000 in the "Swamp" and died Nov. 15, 1890. I the course of the litigation in the State nd United States courts many charges of fraud in relation to the codicils of the will and coercion as to the obtaining of releases from the widow and next of kin in the Surrogates' Court were made.

KRAMER WILL CONTESTED.

Daughters of the Atlantic Garden's Former Owner Not Satisfied.

Formal notice of contest to the probate of the will of the late William Kramer of the Atlantic Garden was served on the Surrogates' office yesterday. The objections to the probate are made by the four daughters of the testator, Mrs. Katherine Jacobina Schmidt, Mrs. Ida C. K. Ettlinger, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Pfeiffer, and Mrs. Jacobina Neuman. The contest is brought upon the grounds of undue influence and unsound mind.

Mr. Kramer died at his home in West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street July 29 last. He left a large estate, in which six children share. The Atlantic Garden property is bequeathed to his two sons, Albert J. and William Kramer.

After making cash bequests of $25,000 outright to each of his four daughters, Mr. Kramer, by the terms of his will, divides the residue of the estate into six equal parts. To each of his sons Mr. Kramer gave one of such parts absolutely to do with it as he likes. The will provides that each of the daughters shall receive one part. The women, however, are not to get their share outright. Their one-sixth each is to be held in trust and they are to enjoy the income during life.

After the death of one of the daughters the will provides that her share shall go to her children. If she shall have no children, however, her share is to be divided among her brothers and sisters.

The daughters find fault with the provision of the will relating to the residuary estate. They claim that they were aware that the Atlantic Garden property was to go to the sons, but they also assert that they should have been accorded the same privilege of disposing of their share of the residue the same as the brothers. The will was executed on June 15 last by Stephen J. O'Hare.

Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bohynge represent the daughters in the contest.

Bodies of Americans Brought Home.

Aboard the Majestic, which arrived yesterday, were R. M. Eyre and Mrs. Eyre of San Francisco. They brought with them the body of Mrs. Mary Tutt P. Eyre, Mr. Eyre's mother. Mrs. Eyre died in Paris. Alfred Stenning of Philadelphia also arrived on the Majestic with the body of Dillwin Parrish of Philadelphia, who died a year ago at Chatel Guyon, Puy de Dome, France. After his death Mr. Parrish's body was taken to London, where it was buried in the Brompton Cemetery. It was disinterred and brought to this country in order that it might be buried in Philadelphia, where Mr. Parrish's widow resides.

Naval Inspectors Visit the Saale.

United States Inspectors Wilson and Moran of the Navy Department went to Hoboken yesterday to inspect the work of the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, which is now lying at Twelfth Street. It is reported that the navy officials are contemplating buying the Saale from the steamship company for use as a transport. The machinery of the vessel is said to be in good condition. The Inspectors also visited the Bremen, which is still on the Weehawken flats.

BRIDGE STRIKERS INDIGNANT.

Brooklyn Men Say They Were Ordered Out by Walking Delegate Without Cause.

A meeting was held in Brooklyn yesterday by some of the striking bridgemen, who were ordered out Monday. They protested against the action of the union in declaring a strike when the men were perfectly satisfied with their lot.

Terry & Tench, the contractors erecting the ironwork of the piers of the new East River Bridge, stated yesterday morning that there was no change in the situation.

"We are willing," the contractors said, "to carry out our contract with the organization to which the men belong, and arbitrate the matter with the men. We are also willing to take back in our employ all the men that are capable at the old rate of $3.50 per day, but we are not willing to submit to the increase of wages to $4 a day. We are also willing to meet the representatives of the striking men at any time they may call upon us, but they have not called so far. We hear nothing from them."

Cloakmakers to Avoid Strike.

The officers of the Cloakmakers' Union reported yesterday that the union is negotiating with a number of the large manufacturers, employing altogether about 4,000 hands, with a view to gaining demands without strikes. Secretary Guyer of the union said that every effort was being made to have the prices settled within the coming fortnight, as the Jewish holidays would begin in about a month, and the cloakmakers would have a fortnight of rushing work before the holidays begin.

Cigarmakers Still Hopeful.

The Strike Committee of the Cigarmakers' Union reported yesterday that all attempts to settle the strike by arbitration had not been given up, though the cigarmakers have rejected the conditions offered by the manufacturers. The Arbitration Committee was in conference yesterday with Seward & Co., Harburger, Homan & Co., and several other firms whose employes are on strike, and another general conference will take place to-day.

BURGLARS FOOL DETECTIVES.

One of Them Robs a Safe While Two Sergeants Watch Outside.

Detective Sergeants McManus and Wines were badly taken in Monday night by a couple of burglars whom they had followed from Harlem all the way over to Brooklyn in the hope of "catching them in the act."

The two detectives, with Detective Sergeant Burnett, in the upper part of Harlem Monday afternoon, accidentally witnessed the meeting of two safe burglars, George Smith, alias Herman Palmer, and Thomas Nichols, alias "Big Tommie." The detectives decided to watch them. The crooks, by different routes, went over to Brooklyn and met in front of 566 Fifth Avenue, the wholesale store of the American Baking Company. Smith went into an apartment house next door, while Nichols waited across the street. After twenty minutes Smith reappeared, and the two men went away.

It is the custom of safe burglars to make a preliminary "survey" and then to get the tools to crack the safe. Relying on this, the detectives did not shadow the men, but waited their return. They waited nearly all night, but the men never came back—and they waited in vain, for the robbery was accomplished during the twenty minutes that Smith was apparently in the apartment house, while Nichols and the detectives were waiting outside.

The same safe was robbed three years ago, and since then it has been left open at night. The burglars knew this. Smith simply scaled the fence between the yard of the apartment house and that of the bakery, broke in a rear window, and helped himself to the contents of the safe, which is said to have contained only two gold watches.

This the detectives learned in the morning when they called at the bakery to inquire whether anything had happened. The men were arrested Tuesday afternoon with two other burglars, known as Charles Smith, alias "Big Auguy," alias "Auguy Palmer," and James Wilson, alias James Quigley. The men were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday morning, where all the Detective Sergeants took a good look at them. All except Nichols were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court and discharged, as no complaint appeared against them. George Smith, however, was rearrested and arraigned with Nichols in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and Magistrate Hogan remanded them into the custody of Acting Capt. Allen of the Fifth Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

YOUNG KALTENBACH RETURNS.

Charged That He Was Lured from Paterson Home by a Professional Thief.

After being lured from his home by a man whose shrewdness in his line of work is recognized by the police of three States, George W. Kaltenbach of 221 Van Houten Street, Paterson, N. J., returned to that city yesterday afternoon. He was absent one week. Three weeks ago there appeared in Paterson a well-dressed stranger who gave his name as La Mar, and who began to circulate among the young men who frequent the billiard parlors and saloons of that city.

Wednesday night, Aug. 15, Kaltenbach, while in the company of Floyd Blauvelt, met La Mar at the corner of Broadway and Main Street.

La Mar persuaded Kaltenbach to loan him some money. The three then went into a gambling establishment, where La Mar succeeded in winning $12, after which they went into a saloon and began drinking.

They were discussing the different bar concoctions, when La Mar said that he could mix a drink that would surpass the efforts of any of the local bartenders, and left the room in which the boys were, and, going into the saloon, returned in a few minutes, with two glasses which contained the promised mixture, which he gave the boys, and which they drank. They then left the saloon, and Blauvelt, becoming stupefied, was taken to his home.

Shortly afterward Kaltenbach says that he also became stupefied, and that the next thing he knew he was on the steamboat Massachusetts, en route to Providence.

On the boat La Mar told him how easy it was to get money by stealing, and suggested, as a starter, that Kaltenbach make a tour of the vessel, and, if possible, appropriate a stylish dress-suit case, as it would look better to go into Providence in style.

On arriving in Providence La Mar inserted in The Providence Daily Journal an advertisement for two bookkeepers and three stenographers, requesting the applicants to inclose two two-cent stamps in their letters of application. He received several applications, but was arrested before his scheme got well under way.

Kaltenbach's father, on learning the whereabouts of his son, wired the facts in the case to the Chief of Police at Narragansett Pier, who forwarded the telegram to the Providence Chief, who located La Mar and Kaltenbach Tuesday.

After his arrest La Mar proved to be the man who, under the name of Granger, was alleged to have robbed David J. Wendell, a wealthy Yale student, of $200 worth of clothing during the last commencement at that institution, and he is also the man, it is charged, who broke into and robbed a cigar store at Bridgeport some time ago.

He was turned over to the Connecticut authorities yesterday, and taken to New Haven to answer to the Wendell charges.

Mr. Kaltenbach, senior, will institute charges against La Mar for forgery when the Connecticut authorities finish with him.

PIE PLATE CAUSED BLOCKADE.

Dropped by Boy into Switch of the Madison Avenue Line.

About 200 small boys made things lively in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue last night. They had organized a parade, with soap-box transparencies of Bryan and Stevenson, tin cans, old boilers, and various other implements of noise and torture.

One of the boys was drumming on a tin plate, when it dropped into the switch of the Madison Avenue Railway line at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. The pie plate put the switch "out of business." A car was thrown off the track and had to be pushed to the down-town track and sent back. The line was blocked for more than half an hour. A crowd gathered, but the tin plate, having worked its way into the slot, formed a connection with the wires. As a result there was an unexpected flash and a display of fireworks that scattered the on-lookers.

No arrests were made.

THREE DEAD IN THE WRECK

Both Crews Blamed for Collision at Kensico Station.

Seventeen Cars Thrown from the Rails —The Harlem Road Blocked for Thirteen Hours.

KENSICO, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The tracks of the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad, which were torn up in the wreck of two freight trains here at 8 o'clock last night, were repaired by 9 o'clock this morning so that trains could be moved as usual, and by afternoon they were running again on time.

Those killed in the wreck were:

ABRIEL, WILLIAM, thirty-six years old, of White Plains; head brakeman of extra freight train No. 696.

CASSIDY, HENRY, thirty-five years old, of New York City; fireman of same train.

LAUTERBACH, WILLIAM, forty years old, of Mott Haven; engineer of the same train.

The bodies of the dead engineer, fireman, and brakeman have been taken to White Plains and placed in Ryan's Morgue, awaiting the disposition of Coroner Birch, who is out of town to-day. The inquest will probably be held to-morrow.

The conductor of the second freight, Henry Jones, lives in White Plains. He had a remarkable escape. He was the only one on the engine who was not killed. He saw that a collision was inevitable and jumped, escaping with only slight injuries. Some time ago he was a passenger train conductor, but was laid off for a time, and when he was taken back he was assigned to a freight train.

Superintendent Huestis says there were seventeen cars thrown from the rails. He ordered the cars that were most seriously damaged to be toppled over to one side of the road and burned, that being the quickest and easiest way to get rid of the wreckage. The ice was piled up high by the side of the track and melted rapidly. The grain was for the most part disposed of to farmers in the neighborhood. A good deal of freight was badly damaged.

Superintendent Huestis says he blames the crews of both the trains for the accident. The rear brakeman of the freight, which was standing in front of the station taking on freight and calves for New York, had gone back, he finds, with a red light, but he does not think he went far enough to signal the second train, which was an extra freight, carrying ice. He says he should have seen that the other stationary signal up the road was set for danger, which it does not appear that he did.

The engineer and fireman of the second train are dead, and so they cannot testify as to whether the proper signals were shown, but Mr. Heustis says it was their duty to have regarded the regular signal post with suspicion and to have slowed up.

Superintendent Van Etten said at the Grand Central Depot yesterday that the company is making an official and vigorous investigation of the disaster at Kensico Station.

He said that a track had to be built around the wreck Tuesday night to let the passenger trains pass, and these were not delayed much, but the freight trains were delayed all night, and it was not till 9 o'clock yesterday morning that the tracks were cleared so that traffic could be resumed. Two wrecking derricks broke down or there would not have been such a delay.

The Superintendent thought the accident might have occurred on account of the light in the semaphore signal going out, but he also said that it was possible that some one put that light out to throw the responsibility for the disaster on somebody else. Another possibility he mentioned was that the signal light of Train 90 was not kept in the rear long enough as she started out of the station.

A FREIGHT TRAIN BUCKLED.

Wreck Caused by Trying to Push the Cars Up a Grade.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 22.—There was a freight wreck that blocked the east-bound freight and passenger tracks of the Pennsylvania Road for several hours, between this city and Stelton, last night.

An east-bound freight was stalled on the grade east of the yards. The engineer of a train behind the stalled freight uncoupled his engine and ran forward to push the first train up the grade. He pushed too hard, and before the forward engine could take off the strain, the train had buckled, and half a dozen cars had been forced over on the passenger track. Passenger trains were run around the wreck on the west-bound tracks.

ONE MAN FIGHTS MANY.

Laborer, Because of Overcharge, Whips Several Bowery Waiters and Two Policemen.

John Norton, a laborer, of 130 Third Avenue, sat down at a table in the Empire Concert Hall, on the Bowery, last night, and ordered a glass of beer. At the same table sat a woman.

"I'll take a beer, too," she said.

"Why don't youse take two?" replied Norton.

When he proffered the waiter 5 cents for his drink he was told that his bill was a quarter.

"What fer?" asked Norton.

"Fer your booze, de loidy's drink, an' me tip," replied the waiter. That was too much for Norton. He started right there to do things. For fifteen minutes there was more excitement to the square inch on that part of the Bowery than there had been since the night before. Norton gave the waiter an uppercut that sent him rolling into a corner. With a kick he knocked the table and the woman into another corner.

Outside the place stood Patrick Curran, a big policeman, and the other waiters called him in. He made a pass at Norton, but the laborer ducked, came back with a left-hand blow on the policeman's jaw, and before Curran could get up, Norton grabbed his club.

Curran essayed to rise, but two taps on his head caused him to sit down again. Norton then charged the waiters, knocking down two of them. The rest fled in terror. Policeman E. J. McDonald arrived at this point, and then followed a fencing match with night sticks. Norton won easily, and with a well-directed smash knocked McDonald's helmet down over his eyes. He then ran into the street. Policemen came from half a dozen directions and surrounded Norton. He tried to brace himself against the vestibule, but just then Curran and McDonald attacked him in the rear, and it was soon all over with the laborer. He fell under a hail of blows. He recovered almost as quickly as a Fitzsimmons, and more blows were administered.

When he reached the Eldridge Street Station he tried to fight again, but was so weak from loss of blood that he was subdued. It took a surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital almost an hour to sew up the man's scalp wounds and bandage his head. Norton was then locked up.

"Them blokes won't try to charge me a quarter for me beer next time," he muttered as he was locked up.

MANHOLE COVER DERAILS CAR.

Another Crashes Into It, and a Boy Is Hurt.

A Third Avenue car was lifted off the rails last evening at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue by a man-hole cover, which had been misplaced. The car fell across the two tracks and delayed traffic on the road for nearly an hour.

A car of the Sixth Avenue line, which was following, crashed into the forward car before the motorman could stop it, and Charles McMullen, eighteen years old, of 1,895 Amsterdam Avenue, who was stealing a ride on the rear platform of the Sixth Avenue car, was thrown to the pavement and sustained several severe cuts and bruises. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital by Dr. Fox of that institution.

The Third Avenue car was badly damaged and was lifted to one side of the tracks. It was filled with passengers, many of whom were women. None of the passengers were injured.

For the Dalton Family.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received and applied as designated the following contributions:

"S. V. M." for the relief of John Dalton and family $5.00
"M. E. S." for same 5.00

THE CHARTER REVISION.

Suggestions that Are Made by a Reform Club Committee.

The Sub-Committee on Franchises and Taxation of the Committee on City Affairs of the Reform Club has addressed a memorial to the Charter Revision Committee, recommending certain repeals of and amendments to sections of the charter.

It asks, first, that Sections 980 and 981 of the city charter be expressly repealed. In these sections, the committee says, provision is made for the collection of taxes on personal property by the summary process of contempt, with fine and imprisonment; that these sections were taken bodily from the charter of the old city of New York and were furthermore repealed by a general law passed March 16, 1898.

"The only reason why these sections were retained in the charter when it was enacted," the memorial goes on to say, "was that the Legislature deemed it inadvisable at that time to make any amendment in the report of the Charter Commission, however desirable such amendment might be."

The committee says further that while the objectionable sections have been repealed, they still remain in apparent force on the statute book, and it fears that unless they are expressly repealed they are constantly liable to dangerous misapprehension on the part of subordinate officers of the city.

Amendments are also proposed in the manner of making assessments of real estate, and it is proposed that Sections 889 and 892 should be so amended as to provide in two separate columns for statements relating to the value of lands without improvements and the value of lands with improvements thereon. The committee also recommends that the assessed valuations of real estate, as made up with the two columns referred to, should be printed in a supplement to The City Record. This can be done, it says, by a simple amendment to Section 907.

"We believe," the committee adds, "that there are very great inequalities in the assessment of real estate, which could hardly be persisted in if these assessments were printed and made really public."

The recommendations are signed by Thomas G. Shearman, Chairman; Wheeler H. Peckham, William B. Hornblower, Robert L. Harrison, Charles S. Fairchild, S. Stanwood Menken, J. Clarence Davies, and Newell Martin, and by John G. Agar, Chairman of the Committee on City Affairs.

PROSPERITY IN DAWSON.

Supplies Plentiful, Wharves Being Built, and Many Buildings to be Erected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—"Dawson appears to be starting in on a new era of prosperity," says United States Consul McCook at Dawson City in a report to the State Department. "Supplies are plentiful and mining machinery in large quantities is coming into the city. Warehouses and wharves are being built, a new steamship company has started to do business, a new Post Office is in course of erection, and estimates are now in for a new Court House, a new Gold Commissioner's office, and an executive building for the Commissioner of the Yukon territory. The prices on vegetables and meats have taken a drop from exorbitant to almost normal, although this has not affected the prices in the restaurants.

"The Tanana mining district is becoming more and more prominent. The country is rich, but difficult of access. Mosquitoes are very numerous and savage on the trail, and some persons returning from this district to Dawson City were so badly bitten that the medical authorities there mistook the bites for the marks of the dreaded smallpox and detained them."

Consul McCook anticipates a stampede to the Tanana fields when the Winter sets in, as then travel over the ice and snow will be possible by dog and horse sleds.

SMALLPOX CASES IN NOME.

Schooner Puts in at Dutch Harbor with Patient on Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received a report from Capt. Cushing, commanding the Rush, dated Dutch Harbor, Alaska, July 19. He states that a schooner from Nome to Seattle had just put into that port with a case of smallpox on board. The fifty-four passengers and a crew of seven were promptly vaccinated and the patient isolated on Hog Island, Captain's Harbor, with a nurse and a Surgeon, together with medicines and a supply of food. At about the same time the Gay Head, a whaling bark, came in with half her crew ill, the second mate dead, and two others dying. Medical attention was given the men by the Rush's Surgeon.

Capt. Cushing says that as the season advances and the crowds flock out of Nome, there are sure to be many infected vessels stopping at Dutch Harbor, and it will require constant vigilance to keep the smallpox from getting among the natives. It surely would wipe them out of existence, says the Captain, and paralyze Dutch Harbor as a coaling station. A marine hospital Surgeon has taken charge of the quarantine station at Hog Island and the quarantined schooner and he will do everything possible to prevent the spread of the disease.

AMERICA'S DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Commissioner Whittaker Estimates Them at $500,000,000.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 22.—Nearly 1,000 delegates were in attendance at to-day's session of the Farmers' National Congress. Addresses were delivered on "Natural Resources of the South" by J. B. Killebrew of Tennessee, and on "Dairying" by G. M. Whittaker, Dairy Commissioner of Massachusetts. Mr. Whittaker said in part:

"The annual value of the dairy products of the Nation is in round figures $500,000,000. In the forty years previous to the census of 1890 the population had increased 174 per cent., but the number of milch cows had increased but 166 per cent. In the East, the old dairy centre, the increase in milch cows was but 50 per cent., while in the north central division the increase was 700 per cent. In the Dakotas the increase in thirty years was 1,050 per cent.

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ORDER RESTORED IN AKRON

Scene of Desolation After City's Awful Night of Anarchy.

Scores of People Injured—City Building a Heap of Ruins—Police Force Demoralized.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 23.—When day dawned Thursday morning, it revealed a scene of desolation and the evidences of violence and lawlessness unparalleled in the history of this city.

The rioters had done their awful work and had dispersed. One child was lying cold in death and nearly a score of people were suffering from the wounds of pistol balls, buckshot, and missiles.

The City Building was a heap of smoldering ruins, and beside it steamed the water-soaked ashes of Columbia Hall. The police force of the city was disorganized and scattered. The chief was fleeing, in desperation, from the scene of bloodshed, riot, and burning, crazed by what his men had done.

Electric wires, deadly to the touch, lay across the streets in the vicinity of the burned buildings, and débris of all kinds was scattered far and near. The downtown streets were just as the mob left them, and although nothing was being done by the rioters, crowds of spectators, hundreds in number, hung around "waiting for something to turn up."

At 6 o'clock the crowds began to increase as the curious spectators hurried to the scene of the trouble. A policeman appeared, and then another, timid at first, but with increasing assurance, as no violence was offered. Then Company C of Canton, a detachment of the gallant Eighth Ohio Regiment, marched down the street from the train, and, halting before the ruins of the building, was at once set to patrolling the fire lines.

There was no evidence of ill-will or disquiet on the part of the crowds at the lines. There was no talk of violence. The turbulent element had slunk away with the coming of daylight, and order was once more fully restored after an awful night of terror and anarchy.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

At 6:30 this morning Company C, Eighth Regiment, of Canton, under command of Capt. A. Fischer, arrived in Akron under riot orders. The soldiers were met at the Valley Station by Mayor Young and a party of city officials. They were marched immediately to the scene of last night's rioting.

As the troops marched up the main thoroughfare, hisses and groans were heard. The lawless element, which figured so prominently in the rioting, was still in evidence, although no open resistance to the troops was shown. On the advice of friends, Mayor Young sought his office by back streets and alleyways, as it was feared that his presence so early after the rioting would cause a fresh outbreak. At 9:20 nine companies of the Fourth Regiment arrived in the city and marched to the scene of last night's rioting.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Mayor W. E. Young issued a proclamation, closing every saloon in Akron until further orders. The Mayor is taking every possible precaution to prevent a renewal of the outbreak.

If the situation demands more drastic measures, the Mayor states that the city will be put under martial law.

In the Akron riot history again repeated itself—the innocent ones were those to suffer, while the guilty ones were practically uninjured. One killed, one fatally injured, and twenty persons more or less injured is the result of the mob's work.

Glen Wade was shot and almost instantly killed. He was in the mob, and a bullet from the revolver of a policeman in the City Hall found the boy's warm and throbbing heart. The lad was only eleven years of age.

Another innocent who will die is Rhoda Davidson, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Davidson of 111 Allyn Street. Sitting in a carriage with her mother and father, on the outskirts of the mob, the deadly bullet from a revolver in the hands of a police officer, hummed harmlessly over the rioting throng and found lodgment in the skull of the child. No hope is held out for her recovery.

The resistance shown by the police officers and city officials in the City Hall only served to lash the mob into greater frenzy. Failing in its effort to force an entrance into the City Hall, a portion of the mob ran to the store of the Standard Hardware Company, on Main Street, about one and a half blocks from the scene of the rioting. In a twinkling a large plate glass window in the front of the store was smashed to atoms and the mob ran into and looted the store.

Revolvers, rifles, shotguns, razors, and thousands of rounds of ammunition were taken, and with these weapons the mob returned to the City Hall. Standing in the front windows of the City Hall Mayor Young, Chief of Police Harrison, and other police officials were haranguing the mob, endeavoring to convince the rioters that Louis Peck, the colored man charged with assaulting little four-year-old Christine Maas, had been quietly removed from the jail during the afternoon and taken to Cleveland for safekeeping.

MAYOR ANGERED MOB.

The remarks of the Mayor only increased the anger of the mob. In his first attempt to quiet the mob, he said that the prisoner had been taken out of the city about 4 o'clock. In another speech he gave 6 o'clock as the time of the prisoner's departure, and in speaking again he said 8 o'clock.

They believed from the Mayor's contradictory statements that he was not telling the truth and that the prisoner was still in the city jail, notwithstanding the fact that two different committees had searched the building from cellar to roof, without finding any trace of the prisoner. John A. Wintrode, one of the committeemen who made the search, stood on the roof of the building and told the mob that Peck was not to be found.

The rioters refused to be satisfied, and with the cry, "To the Court House!" "To the County Jail!" they started up the hill to High Street and across the commons to the Court House and jail.

First they attacked the jail, and were met by Deputy Sheriff Stone. On his request a committee was hurriedly appointed, and every nook and corner of the jail was searched.

"To the Court House!" the cry was again taken up, and a dash was made for the Court House across the street. Doors were battered in and the rioters surged through the different halls and rooms, but without result. A dash was then made for the Treasurer's office, but the heavy iron doors checked the mob.

Leaving the Court House the mob returned to the vicinity of the City Hall. "Burn them out!" was the cry from several people, and the echo of the cry was an affirmative roar from the entire mob.

CITY HALL FIRED.

Adjoining the City Hall, which was constructed almost entirely of brick, was an immense building which for many years past was the principal public hall of Akron. This building—a veritable tinder box—caught the eye of the mob as a likely place to set afire in the hope that the flames would soon spread to the city building. No sooner thought of than it was done. The large frame building was presently a mass of flames.

The various fire companies responded to the alarm, but the mob refused to permit them to work. Several cowardly shots were fired at the brave firemen and L. Manchester was the first to receive an injury. The lines of hose were cut and slashed until there was not a single stream of water playing on the devouring flames. Columbia Hall was soon a ruin, but the City Hall was yet standing.

While the adjoining hall was burning, the inmates of the City Hall escaped through a back doorway. Resistance withdrawn, the mob made a rush for the hall. Flaming embers were thrown into the different rooms, and the building was soon burning. Some of the more thoughtful ones in the mob liberated the prisoners from the cells below the hall.

A stick of dynamite was thrown into the front of the burning building. A terrific crash followed, and portions of the wall crumbled away like dust before a breeze. Another charge was exploded, and the work of devastation was completed.

While this work was in progress members of the mob having a peculiar sense of humor pulled the automobile patrol wagon from the station. One rioter with a large knife in his hand occupied the operator's seat, and, amid the cheers of thousands, the wagon was run up and down the street, bumping into telephone poles and curbstones, and finally running down a steep incline into the canal. It was recovered this morning and taken to a place of safety.

At 4 o'clock this morning the rioting had practically ceased. To-day the scenes of last night's rioting were visited by thousands. The people of Akron were restless. Every one appeared to be waiting for trouble, but none occurred.

During the day wild rumors were current that mobs were being formed to go to Cleveland and lynch Peck, but there was no good ground for the rumor. The arrival of the troops distracted the attention of those lawlessly inclined and had a salutary effect on those who would have delighted in a recurrence of the rioting.

The rumor that Chief of Police Harrison had become insane and had fled caused a great deal of comment. Although Mayor Young is criticised somewhat for his contradictory speeches, a great deal of the blame for the rioting is placed on the shoulders of Chief Harrison. The city officials secured the old Post Office, corner of Mill Street and Broadway, for temporary quarters.

The saloons have been closed since noon. At a conference in the afternoon at the Buchtel Hotel between Mayor Young and the militia officers dead lines were established and soldiers were placed in different parts of the down-town sections of the city.

PECK ADMITS GUILT.

Prisoner Fearful of Becoming Mob's Victim.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The excitement at the county jail was intense when the news regarding the mob was received. Peck begged the jail officials to obtain an immediate hearing and remove him from the City of Columbus. He trembled with fear as he made the request. He said that a life sentence was preferrable to a trial in Akron, and wanted to throw himself on the mercy of the Court.

Peck admits that he attempted to assault the girl, but was very sorry for it. He attributed his act to liquor. He said that he had been on a spree for a month. Meeting the girl on the road, he said, he had induced her to enter his buggy. The prisoner emphatically declared that he had not harmed the girl. Peck is fearful lest he may yet suffer from mob violence, and becomes agitated at the unusual noise in the jail.

In answer to questions, Peck said he is thirty-six years old, married, and has one child. He is a carriage painter by trade, but hasn't been working for several weeks, all of which time he says he was in Akron.

PECK HAS PATERSON RECORD.

PATERSON, N. J. Aug. 23.—It is believed here that Louis Peck was formerly a resident of this city. He left town one day in haste after an assault, and for three days posses searched for him. He came here from Port Jervis and fled from that place because he was wanted for another assault upon a child. The man was a bully of the worst type and gloried in the name of being a "bad nigger."

TO INVESTIGATE RACE RIOT.

Police Board May Inquire Into the Clubbing of Negroes.

It was rumored about Police Headquarters yesterday that the Police Commissioners at their next meeting may call upon Chief Devery for an investigation of the charges which have been made against the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, under the command of Acting Capt. Cooney, of brutality against negroes in the "race riots" last week. The board did not hold a meeting yesterday afternoon, although it was meeting day, and no meeting was held last week. President York went to Brooklyn in the afternoon and tried delinquent policemen. Commissioner Abell was trying policemen at headquarters nearly all the day. Commissioner Sexton was at headquarters in the afternoon, but did not stay long.

Chief Devery has called for official reports from the officers commanding, from Inspector Thompson down, and these reports, it is understood, are about ready.

One of the Commissioners, who would not talk for publication, said yesterday that, even if it would be impossible to find the individual policemen who did the clubbing, especially that said to have been done in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House, if the clubbing could be sufficiently proved the Captain in command could be disciplined for not properly controlling his men.

The investigation, it was said by some, might be ordered by the Mayor.

THORPE'S SLAYER IN NEW YORK.

Arthur S. Harris Arrived from Washington This Morning.

Arthur S. Harris, the negro who stabbed Policeman Robert J. Thorpe on the night of Aug. 12, was brought from Washington to this city last night. Harris came on the train due here at 12:33 A. M. Several policemen in uniform were about the ferry, but there was no crowd, although a few negroes who had apparently heard of the affair loitered about the vicinity.

Four detectives accompanied Harris from Washington. On the train Harris was kept handcuffed to a detective all the way and until he reached the station house. The fact that Harris was aboard the train was knewn to all the passengers. There was a rush when the boat landed to see him. The policemen hurried him out in advance of the crowd and hurried into the wagon, which quickly filled with policemen in uniform.

Harris was arrested on Aug. 13 in Washington. The New York police had traced him to Cranford, N. J., where his father, who is a clergyman, resides. The New York police lost trace of him there. Harris was known in Washington, however, and his arrest was easily accomplished.

NEGROES ON RACE PROBLEM.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—The National Negro Business League, made up of delegates from about twenty-five States, assembled in Parker Memorial Hall, here this forenoon. Sessions will continue until to-morow night. The leading spirit in the movement, which has for its object the improvement of conditions among the colored people, is Booker T. Washington of Alabama. During his address he said:

"As I have noted the conditions of our people in nearly every part of our country, I have always been encouraged by the fact that almost without exception, whether in the North or South, wherever I have seen a black man who was succeeding in his business, who was a taxpayer, and who possessed intelligence and high character, that individual was treated with the highest respect by the members of the white race. In proportion as we can multiply those examples, North and South, will our problem be solved. Let every negro strive to become the most useful and indispensable man in his community. A useless, idle class is a menace and a danger."

Permanent organization was effected as follows: President, Booker T. Washington, Alabama; Vice Presidents, D. B. McCarg, Washington, W. C. Coleman, North Carolina, J. R. Greed Texas; E. K. Elbert, Delaware; Secretary, E. E. Cooper, Washington; Treasurer, G. C. Harris, Boston; Compiler E. A. Johnson, North Carolina. Among the other speakers today were A. F. Hillyer of Washington, D. C., who spoke upon "Negro Business Enterprise in the South"; Giles D. Jackson of Virginia, James E. Shepard, of North Carolina; M. M. Lewey, of Pensacola, and A. J. Love, of Chattanooga.

J. W. Fullen of Enfield, N. C., one of the soldiers who fought at San Juan Hill, Cuba, in an animated address took issue with Gov. Roosevelt of New York, who, the speaker said, had criticised the colored troops.

Negroes Try to Lynch Colored Boy.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 23.—A special to The Observer from Graham, N. C., to-night says John Ruffin, colored, sixteen years, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of members of his own race for assaulting a colored girl ten years of age. The victim is in a critical condition.

Negro Desperado Shot by Sheriff.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Aug. 23.—News has reached here that James Biddle, a desperate negro and gambler, was shot and killed yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Bunnell, at Bunnell Station, in the southern part of St. John's County. Biddle attempted to kill a woman. The officer interfered, and Biddle fired upon him and ran. Bunnell then dropped Biddle with a shot through the heart.

DROWNED IN HER BATHTUB.

Wife of Theodore Sheffield of New York Victim of Fainting Spell.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 23.—Fannie Leonard Sheffield, wife of Theodore Sheffield of New York City, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Leonard of Union Park, Norwalk, was found drowned this morning in the Summer home of Mr. Thomas Stanley Vanderhoef, a New York broker, where she was visiting.

Mrs. Sheffield had been in ill-health for some time, and about a week ago she came to Norwalk, hoping to benefit by the change. Mrs. Sheffield rose this morning in the best of spirits and was apparently as well as usual, and passed as usual from her dressing room into the bathroom. That was the last seen of her alive. Later Mrs. Vanderhoef missed Mrs. Sheffield, and upon going up stairs found her in the bathtub with her head submerged. Mrs. Sheffield was formerly subject to fainting spells, but had not been troubled with them recently. She was twenty-four years of age, and had been married eighteen months.

MR. HERSHFIELD ACQUITED.

Held Guiltless of Fraud in Connection with Helena Bank Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 23.—L. H. Hershfield, former President of the Merchants' National Bank of Helena that suspended in 1897 for $2,000,000, was acquitted in the United States court to-day on the charge of making false reports to the Controller and fraudulent entries in the books of his bank.

Judge Knowles at noon to-day granted an order instructing the jury to bring in a verdict for acquittal, and the defendant was discharged. Court adjourned a few minutes later, and Mr. Hershfield was immediately surrounded by friends, who congratulated him on the outcome of the trial. Mr. Hershfield was one of Montana's oldest settlers, and acquired a fortune at gold buying and selling in the days when Main Street was a placer ground. He lost it all in the failure. He now resides in New York City.

LAU B. DEW'S EXPERIENCE.

Americanized Chinaman Finds Himself Barred at Frontier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Bureau of Immigration has had before it a hard case. A Chinaman named Lau B. Dew came to this country eighteen years ago. He was one of the few Chinamen who easily become Americanized. He cut his queue, bought American clothes, learned the language, and went into business in Staunton, Va. He soon sent for his wife, who also learned English. The children born to them cannot speak any other language and are thoroughly American youngsters. Lau prospered and became fairly well-to-do. He took out naturalization papers in the Staunton court, the Judge who granted them being apparently unaware that it was illegal to do so.

Fully believing that he was an American, Lau went to China a year ago for a visit. He returned, but could not get any further than Montreal. The immigration officials halted him at the border and told him he must go back to China. Lau's wife and children were still awaiting him in Staunton, to say nothing of the real estate he owns there.

While his admission into the United States would be a technical violation of law, Assistant Secretary Taylor has ordered the United States inspectors in Canada to permit him to return to his home, while his case will be passed upon by the officials here.

ASSAULTED AS HE SLEPT.

Omaha Banker Robbed in a Pullman Car—No Clue Yet at Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 23.—Edward E. Balch, assistant cashier of the Omaha National Bank, was assaulted and robbed in a Pullman sleeper on a Northwestern train while coming from Chicago to Omaha this morning and probably fatally hurt. If Mr. Balch recovers sufficiently to speak, the case may not present such mysterious features, but at present the police have absolutely no clue to work on.

Mrs. Edward Balch suddenly awakened at daylight to find her husband in the section across the aisle in a terrible condition. He had been beaten about the head, and the part of the car adjoining was a mass of his blood. He was unconscious, and has not spoken since. A valise he carried, containing a large sum of money and securities, was missing. This is supposed to have been the object of the attack, though several other passengers also were robbed. Mr. Balch had been to Chicago as the special messenger of his bank, and was returning with a considerable amount of money. Just what the amount was is not made public. The bank officials say it was but a few dollars, but it is unlikely that they would be using a special messenger to convey a small sum. In any event, Balch had a valuable package with him, and it is gone, while he lies at his home here speechless, in a dangerous condition.

Fishermen, Arrested, Escape Captors.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 23.—Six Danbury fishermen were arrested by a party of farmers last night while they were camping on the banks of a small lake in the town of Carmel, N. Y., fishing in that lake being prohibited at this time of year. The sportsmen were marched six miles back into the country for trial. When they reached the house of the Justice, that official imposed fines amounting to about $150. On the way back to jail the fishermen made an attempt to escape, and all succeeded except one. The others made their way into Connecticut.

Fast Train Service to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Railroad possesses every facility for rapid transportation.—Adv.

ATTITUDE OF MR. ODELL

Will Not Evade Duty Imposed by His Party.

Interest Now Centres in the Nominee for Lieutenant Governor—Capt. F. Norton Goddard Mentioned.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., yesterday confirmed the truth of the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday that he will accept the Republican nomination for Governor if it should be tendered to him. Nobody seriously doubts that the tender will be made.

"I will not run away from any duty imposed on me by my party. I cannot say more than that," was Mr. Odell's reply, when asked if he would accept the nomination.

"Which means that you are to head the State ticket?" suggested a reporter.

"I repeat that I will not run away from my duty," Mr. Odell answered.

Mr. Odell's consent to run, after his repeated assertions that under no circumstances would he be a candidate, has given rise to all sorts of rumors. One of these is that his name was kept prominent to prevent other candidates from seeking the nomination. Another is that Mr. Odell, who, it is said, did not care to run against Bird S. Coler, has received assurances that the Controller will not be the Democratic nominee.

The claim has been advanced that the anti-Platt Republicans would not support Mr. Odell, if nominated, but such pronounced and influential independents as ex-Mayor W. L. Strong and Gen. Wager Swayne expressed the belief that Mr. Odell would be acceptable to the anti-machine wing of the party. Each will support him heartily and advise their friends to do so.

Interest now centres in the probable nominee for Lieutenant Governor. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff can have second place on the ticket, it is said, if he will take it. But his friends assert that he will not accept it. There is talk of nominating him for Congress in the Third District, but the Lieutenant Governor, it is stated, does not care to go to Congress.

State Senator Horace White of Syracuse has been favorably considered in connection with the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but opposition is now developing on geographical lines. The claim is made that Greater New York ought to be represented on the State ticket.

In this connection, Capt. F. Norton Goddard of this city was frequently referred to yesterday as an available candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He has been extremely independent of the machine, is a great friend of Gov. Roosevelt and a member of his staff, and he has frequently demonstrated his popularity and vote-getting ability.

If Capt. Goddard, who is out of the city, will consent to make the race, the belief prevails that he will get the nomination.

Should Mr. Odell be nominated for Governor, he will not resign the Chairmanship of the State Committee. He said:

"I have begun the campaign for the National ticket, and I will finish it. That is my duty as Chairman of the committee."

JUDGE COHEN'S STATEMENT.

Cannot, He Declares, Accept Supreme Court Appointment—Justice Woodward's Comment.

The following statement was given out at Republican headquarters yesterday as coming from ex-Supreme Court Justice W. N. Cohen:

"The name of ex-Judge Cohen has been mentioned in connection with the Supreme Court vacancy. When, about two years ago, he resumed the practice of law, he entered upon professional obligations which could not now in fairness be cancelled. It would therefore be impossible for him to accept this most dignified position, if the Governor were to deem him worthy of the honor."

When Justice John Woodward of Jamestown was asked last night who, in his opinion, would be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Smyth he announced:

"William N. Cohen."

"But Mr. Cohen says he will not accept," the reporter replied.

"Won't accept! Why, he wants the place, and is looking for it. Let me tell you a little inside history," continued Judge Woodward. "Gov. Roosevelt is under deep obligations to Mr. Cohen.

"When the question of Roosevelt's eligibility to be a candidate for Governor of this State was raised the Republican organization sent for Justice Cohen, Justice Chester B. McLaughlin, and myself. We were all sitting in New York, McLaughlin and myself by the appointment of Gov. Black. We went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and saw Senator Platt and others. Roosevelt's tax receipts were produced and the whole matter was discussed.

"Cohen and McLaughlin decided Roosevelt to be a resident of New York and eligible. I declared him a resident of Washington, D. C., and since that time I have been outside the breastworks. Cohen will be appointed by Roosevelt, or I am very much mistaken."

SETH LOW TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Seth Low has notified the Republican National Committee that he will spend ten days in the West making speeches for McKinley and Roosevelt. Vice Chairman Payne said President Low would begin about Sept. 10 and probably make two speeches each in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

President Low is a stanch friend of Gov. Roosevelt, and it is supposed the Rough Rider's nomination has been largely instrumental in inducing Mr. Low to take the stump.

IRON FREIGHT RATES REDUCED.

Southern Railroads Said to Have Met Demand of Furnacemen.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23.—A reply to the petition of the Southern furnace men for a cheaper freight rate to New Orleans and other Southern ports has been received from the Southern Iron Committee, which represents the railroads leading out of the district, and the understanding is that the railroads have agreed to grant a cheaper rate. The petition was based on the urgent needs of the furnaces. There is no domestic market, very little iron is moving abroad, and the only way to reopen the export iron trade was to secure a cheaper freight rate to the ports.

The full text of the reply of the railroads has not been divulged, but it is known that substantial reductions have been granted, and this will be sufficient to reinstate the export trade and make it again a factor in the Southern iron business.

Chicago Sun Hatches Chickens.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Two chickens were hatched by the sun on South Water Street to-day, and it wasn't 98 hot either. The eggs from which they came were in a case at the store of J. H. White, and they came with the others from a town in Northern Illinois. While the eggs were being prepared for the candlers the egg man heard a faint peeping. He investigated it more closely and finally located the noise in one of the bottom cases. Tearing the cover off and digging down a little distance, he nearly staggered at finding two little downy balls mixed up with a mess of broken shell.

Seventy-seven Hotels.
Within from one to fifteen minutes you can reach any one of 77 New York hotels from the New York Central's Grand Central Station, best place in New York to land or start from.—Adv.

FLAT HOUSE THRICE AFIRE.

Incendiaries' Attempts to Burn House Containing Fifteen Families Repeated Again and Again.

The third attempt to burn the five-story flathouse, 169 West Ninety-ninth Street, within the past forty-eight hours, was discovered shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by one of the tenants. The other attempts to burn the place were made at 1 and 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The house is occupied by fifteen families, and the janitor, Patrick Donovan, lives in the basement with his family.

At one o'clock Wednesday morning, when the first attempt was made to burn the house, Mrs. John D. Griffiths, who occupies a flat on the third floor was awakened by the smell of smoke. The woman rushed down to the basement and aroused the janitor. Then she cried "Fire," out a window. The tenants were aroused by Donovan.

A passing citizen turned in an alarm and Battalion Chief Callahan, who was on the scene soon after, discovered a brisk fire in a vacant parlor on the second floor, directly under the rooms occupied by Mrs. Griffiths. The Battalion Chief discovered that a quantity of rubbish and paper had been saturated with kerosene oil. The fire was quickly extinguished.

Two hours later Mrs. Patrick Hogan, the wife of an Inspector on the Amsterdam Avenue line, and who lives in the rear of the first floor, found a fire in the hall. The woman was sitting up waiting for her husband to return home and had opened the door thinking she heard him coming. The carpet in the hall had been saturated with oil. She summoned some of the tenants and the flames were put out.

The attempt made this morning was again discovered by Mrs. Hogan. She opened the door of her flat and found the place filled with smoke. The woman screamed, and Policeman Colgan of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who happened to be passing, turned in the alarm.

Battalion Chief Callahan and his drive.. William Husted, were first at the house. The Chief found the fire on the stairway between the third and fourth floors. The wainscoting and carpet had been well oiled and then set on fire in two places. The fire was soon extinguished after a damage of $100 had been done.

Battalion Chief Callahan, on making an investigation, learned that the cellar door was always left unlocked. He ordered Donovan, the janitor, to procure a lock. The tenants of the place are at a loss to know who should make an attempt on their lives by setting fire to the house. Sergt. Gallagher detailed two detectives to work on the case, and the Fire Marshal will be notified.

CHICAGO AND ALTON'S MOVE.

Severs Traffic Arrangement with Union Pacific and May Make One with the Rock Island.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—The last of the Chicago and Alton through cars to leave Denver over the Union Pacific road via Kansas City and the Alton left Denver on Tuesday. The severing of all traffic arrangements between the two roads was first made known in Denver to-day in an official circular addressed to the passenger men.

The move is taken to mean that the Alton proposes to make the Union Pacific show its hand, and if the former is unsuccessful in securing what it believes to be its rights a new traffic agreement will be made with the Rock Island Road.

The Alton has operated a through service via the Union Pacific for fourteen years, thus antedating the Union Pacific-Northwestern agreement, but the officials of the former road claim that the Union Pacific has turned everything it could out of Denver and diverted it to Omaha to embarrass the Alton, which has carried empty cars.

The Rock Island Road comes into the fight by reason of its desire to get more advantageously into St. Louis, expecting to get its share of the Chicago-Western business.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DROUGHT.

Worst Experienced in the History of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 23.—Reports received to-day from North Carolina state that the drought prevailing is the worst in the history of the State.

Fierce forest fires are raging in the eastern counties, and the smoke is floating out to sea, being so thick as to obscure the sun. Many streams have dried up, and on account of the lack of water trains on the Aberdeen and Ashbury Railroad have been abandoned.

Most of the early Fall crops have been ruined.

ALCOHOL CHARTS WITHDRAWN.

School Superintendent of Cincinnati Says They Give Children Bad Impressions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Superintendent of Schools Boone has decided to abolish the use of charts in the public schools showing diseased conditions of the body caused by the use of alcohol. The accuracy of the charts was recently questioned by Dr. Lyle. Superintendent Boone said to-day: "I have no doubt that Dr. Lyle is correct in saying the condition shown by the charts is overdrawn, but I am opposed to the system on the general ground of never giving a child a bad impression."

Superintendent Boone recently refused to allow school children to attend a temperance lecture given at the Central Christian Church on the ground that it is injurious to have children's minds filled up with bad impressions. He favors temperance by showing the benefits of temperance rather than the evil side of drinking.

STEPHEN CRANE'S WILL.

His Estate Divided Among Relatives—Wife Gets Royalties.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The will of Stephen Crane, probated in England, was presented in Surrogate Howell's court at Goshen to-day. It was presented for auxiliary letters testamentary which were issued to Judge H. H. Crane of Port Jervis, a brother of the testator, who is the executor in America.

Mr. Crane bequeaths his household goods and furniture at his former home in England to his wife, and allows her all the royalties from his books and writings as long as she lives. The will provides for the education of Stephen Crane, a son of E. B. Crane of Port Jervis, a brother of the deceased. The remainder of the property is equally divided between his brothers, Judge W. H. Crane and E. B. Crane of Port Jervis. He had no real estate.

AMERICA AS COTTON PRODUCER.

London Times Says This Is the Most Valuable Single Market.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—In the course of a long article dealing with the growth of cotton production and manufacture in the United States The Times says this morning:

"The United States as a producer will be able to command a universal market at remunerative prices. It seems unlikely that the manufacturing branch will be able to do more than to supply the home demands.

"These make it the most valuable single market in the world, and the maintenance of the monopoly is likely to be assured."

American progress, the article points out, is largely due to the quick adoption of perfected machinery, much of which has been devised in England.

Single Fare to Chicago and Return
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 25, 26, and 27, good to return until August 31, or, on payment of fifty cents additional, until September 30. Apply to ticket agents.—Adv.

EVENTS IN PEKING VEILED IN MYSTERY

No News of Later Date Than Aug. 20—Allies May Be Cut Off.

FIRE IN THE IMPERIAL CITY

Russian General Refused to Refrain from Attacking Palace.

Commanders Possibly Came to an Agreement Later—Chaffee Wanted the Forbidden City Spared.

The Consuls at Shanghai have not received any messages from Peking since Aug. 20, and fear that the Chinese may have cut the allies' communications.

The Japanese refrained from firing on the imperial palace at Peking, and after it was taken sentries were posted to prevent looting and the destruction of the buildings.

It is now said, however, that the Russian commander refused to accept the decision of the other Generals not to violate the imperial precincts.

One dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 7, says a great fire was then raging in the imperial city, but other messages are to the effect that the palace buildings will not be destroyed.

The British commander asked Gen. Chaffee for the help of the Americans in repairing the Tien-Tsin-Peking Railroad, but he replied that he had no authority to grant it. The War Department has indorsed Gen. Chaffee's course.

The discussion between the British and Russians as to who shall repair the railroad has been resumed.

An official bulletin issued at the War Department last evening announced that, unless required by future developments, no more American troops will be sent to China.

Orders have been issued for the Meade, now due at Nagasaki, to proceed to Manila, and similar orders will be given to the other transports which are carrying troops to the Orient.

Germany has replied to Li-Hung-Chang's request for the appointment of a peace commissioner in a similar manner to the United States.

It is expected that the other powers will also refuse to enter into negotiations under the present conditions.

An anti-foreign plot has been discovered at Hankow. The ringleaders were beheaded.

PEKING MAY BE CUT OFF.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Consuls at Shanghai, not having received anything from Peking later than Aug. 20, fear the Chinese troops are operating along the rear of the allies, cutting off their communication.

The blockade of press messages at the Che-Foo telegraph office continues, but these in no way interfere with official dispatches, which are put on the wire ahead.

CHAOS IN PEKING.

Russians at First Refused to Spare the Palaces—Incendiary Fires Raging.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Fires, fighting, and dissension are apparently following the relief of Peking. The Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital, dated as late as Aug. 17, declaring that a great fire was then raging in the Imperial City. The Russian commander had declined to accept the decision of the other generals not to violate the imperial precincts, and street fighting was going on.

It is asserted that Gen. Chaffee maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished already, and that it would be unwise to take the Imperial Palace. This explains the reported withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates.

The Russian General, however, maintained that his Government had declared war against China, and that therefore there was no reason to prevent him carrying hostilities into the sacred precincts.

Judging from various, and in many cases contradictory, dispatches that have reached Europe this morning from Peking, the commanders eventually adopted a middle course, for a Reuter telegram asserts that sentries were placed to prevent looting. Hence it is presumed that the imperial buildings, although captured, will not be destroyed.

The latest dispatches point to the fact that, when they were sent from Peking, the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their Governments.

The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese themselves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Japanese Legation to-day received the following from the Foreign Office at Tokio, dated Aug. 23:

"The commander of the Japanese fleet at Taku transmitted by telegraph on Aug. 21 the following report from Peking:

"'The Japanese regiment which had been detailed early on Aug. 15 for the purpose of protecting the imperial palace had hard fighting all day, but could not bring it to a decisive issue, as it refrained from firing on the palace. On the following day, however, it took the principal gate, and now the city is almost entirely cleared of the enemy.

"'The imperial family and the Ministers of State left for Sian five or six days ago, escorted by 3,000 troops, under Tung-Fu-Shiang.

"'With the object of restoring order, the city has been divided into districts, to Japan being assigned the northern half, and Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and France have each deputed an officer to carry on the administration.

"'Prince Tuan's residence has been burned down by the Japanese.

"'The Japanese naval detachment which guarded the Japanese Legation lost during the siege five killed and eight wounded.

"'The Japanese forces which now occupy the imperial palace have rescued foreign and native Christians from their confinement.'"

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The combined forces are now placing sentries in the palace buildings to prevent looting and destruction.

CATHEDRAL DEFENDERS SAVED.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The Pei-Tang Cathedral, in the north of Peking, which was garrisoned by thirty French and ten Italian bluejackets, and which had no communication with the other foreigners during the progress of the siege, has been relieved by the Japanese and British.

The defense of the cathedral was most heroic.

RUSSIANS WERE FIRST, TOO.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops in the Province of Pe-chi-Li, telegraphs to the Ministry of War as follows:

"At 2 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 14 our troops stormed the eastern gate of Peking, and were the first to enter the city. The Russian flag was the first hoisted on the wall. The bombardment of the gate lasted fourteen hours. The Russians then scaled and occupied the wall. The Chinese, however, still held the observatory and other towers, whence they subjected our troops to a heavy enfilading fire, until our infantry forced them to leave their positions.

"Our losses were: Killed, Col. Antinkoff and twenty men; wounded, Gen. Wasilowski, Col. Modl, and five other officers and 102 men.

"In the meanwhile the allied troops stormed and captured another gate, and entered the city.

"We found that the imperial Government had fled, and that the legationers were in great straits."

The dispatch concludes with a description of the recent attacks on the legations. During the siege the Russian Legation had five men killed and twenty wounded.

HOW CAPT. REILLY DIED.

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PEKING, Aug. 15, via Che-Foo, Aug. 22.—The Americans breached three gates before the Imperial Palace and occupied the approaches to the last wall.

Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, and five privates were killed and sixteen were wounded.

Capt. Reilly was standing on the wall and directing his battery, when a bullet struck him in the mouth, killing him instantly. The battery hammered at the gates until they fell. In the meantime the infantry cleared the street and walls, where the Chinese soldiers, with a fine cover, stubbornly resisted. The fighting was close and sharp.

A French battery, while shelling the approaches to the palace, narrowly missed the Americans.

GASELEE'S BELATED REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Gen. Gaselee, the commander of the British forces at Peking, has telegraphed to the War Office as follows:

"Peking, Aug. 15, via Che-Foo, Aug. 21.

"At a conference on Aug. 12 it was agreed that the allies should concentrate within five miles of Peking on Aug. 14, and the assault should begin Aug. 15. The attack, however, commenced early in the morning of Aug. 14, and our troops had to make a forced march of fifteen miles from Tung-Chow in great heat.

"We were on the extreme left and attacked the southeast gate of the Chinese City. There was practically no opposition, as we were not expected at that point. The Indian troops broke down and rushed the gate, and I entered with cavalry and guns. I then sent other cavalry and the Punjab Infantry to the Temple of Heaven to secure our left flank and camping ground, and with the other corps pushed on toward the legations.

"At 3 o'clock we got on the canal, opposite the Water Gate, and were signaled from the wall held by the legationers. I, with a portion of the staff and seventy Indians, rushed across the almost dry moat and entered through the Water Gate without loss. We found all well in the legations. MacDonald immediately showed me around the positions, with a view to further action.

"In the meantime, our field artillery had been brought up to bombard the Central Gate of the Tartar City; but a sortie by the Americans and Russians of the garrison along the wall anticipated the bombardment and the gate fell into our hands.

"Two field guns were then brought into the legation and the rest were sent back to the Temple of Heaven.

"At about 5 in the afternoon the Americans, under Gen. Chaffee, entered the legation, and then we moved on toward the Central Gate of the Tartar City for the night.

"By nightfall we had four hundred men in the legation. (Here, apparently, some words are missing.)

"During the evening, at the Temple of Heaven, we were engaged, and after inflicting heavy losses we occup

of contention—the question of who shall restore the wrecked railroad.

In the early stages of the Chinese trouble it was foreseen that this question would have to be carefully handled. Both the British and the Russians claimed the right to repair the railroad, and neither was disposed to let the other share in the work. The evident reason was that each suspected the other of meaning to hold on to the railroad after it was repaired. The question did not become a serious one, for more important matters came up and the railroad was not repaired.

Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, received to-day, informs the War Department that the question of the restoration of the railroad has again come up. It is understood that the British have asked Gen. Chaffee to join in the work, and he has replied that he has no authority to do so.

The War Department has replied to Chaffee's communication, indorsing his course. Gen. Chaffee's wisdom in making the reply he did is commended. If he had assented to the request and complications with the Russians had subsequently arisen, it would have put the Americans in the light of siding with one power against another.

It is understood that Gen. Chaffee's dispatch does not report any dispute between the allied commanders on the subject, and it is not believed that there will be any serious difficulty. The overtures made to Chaffee were probably tentative. It is believed at the War Department that the question will be settled by making the restoration of the railroad a joint affair, undertaken under the management of the allies, and Gen. Chaffee will be allowed to assist if this is the case.

RUMORS ABOUT THE COURT.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Neither the commanders nor the diplomats were in communication with the Chinese Government on Aug. 17. They were then searching for Prince Tuan.

Among the puzzling reports as to the whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is one from St. Petersburg that she is in the vicinity of Peking and surrounded.

The Emperor seems to have disappeared completely, in spite of the fact that some Shanghai reports locate him as under the protection of the allies and the Empress Dowager as already captured by the Japanese.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—The whereabouts of the Empress Dowager is not known to the allies.

FOREIGNERS SENT TO TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The foreign residents of Peking appear to have been sent to Tien-Tsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says the Ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are under way.

RUSSIANS TAKE ANOTHER TOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—St. Petersburg dispatches announce good progress in the Manchuria campaign.

The town of Mergen was captured on Aug. 18 with trifling Russian loss, while the Chinese suffered severely, leaving ten guns, 700 rifles, and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the Russians.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Berlin learns that there has been further fighting west of Tien-Tsin, which creates the impression that the Province of Pe-chi-li must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

The Rising in Korea.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The reports of risings in Northern Korea are confirmed. It is believed that these are not due to ill-will toward foreigners, but to local dissatisfaction. The Korean Government is sending troops to the disaffected districts.

ANTI-FOREIGN PLOT AT HANKOW.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The French Consul at Hankow wires that an attempt at an uprising occurred on the night of Aug. 21. A band of Chinese tried to set fire to a house adjoining the Customs Bank, which is adjacent to the British concession, with the object of pillaging the bank and burning the European quarter. The Viceroy, however, took immediate steps and arrested the ringleaders, seizing at the same time arms and documents demonstrating the existence of a secret society and an organized plot.

Two of the leading culprits were decapitated, their heads being subsequently exhibited in the centre of the Chinese town. Twenty others were imprisoned.

More trouble is feared when the flight of the Emperor to the west, if the report of this is true, becomes known.

Hankow is situated on the River Han, at the point where it enters the Yang-tse. It is about 600 miles from Shanghai, and has a population estimated at 800,000. The port was opened to foreign trade in 1861.

The American Church Mission, the American Baptist Mission, the Norwegian-American Mission, and the China Inland Mission are among the missions having stations at Hankow.

ATTACK ON SOO-CHOW FEARED.

LONLON, Aug. 24.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 22, says a Consular report received from Soo-Chow says the Governor fears the city will be attacked by a force of salt smugglers.

Soo-Chow, the capital of the Province of Kiang-Su, is situated about 80 miles west and a little north of Shanghai. It is an important manufacturing centre, and has a population of over half a million.

The American Baptist Mission, (South,) the American Presbyterian Mission, (North,) the American Presbyterian Mission, (South,) and the American Southern Methodist Episcopal Mission have stations at Soo-Chow.

Three Large Transports Chartered.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 23.—The Government has chartered from the British-American Steamship Line for use as transports between the Pacific Coast and the Orient the large steamers Inverness, Carlisle City, and Ping Suey. The first is a turret steamer of 3,313 tons, due to arrive here Sept. 10. The Carlisle City is of 3,000 tons burden, due here Sept. 28, and the Ping Suey is 3,500 tons, due here in November. The vessels will be used for carrying forage and other army supplies.

Germans to Use Wireless Telegraphy.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A special staff has gone out with Count von Waldersee to establish wireless telegraphy in China.

Missionary from Edmeston, N. Y., Killed

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Word has been received by her parents at Edmeston, Otsego County, that Mariette Manchester, a missionary in China, has been killed by Boxers.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

NO MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA

Those on the Way to the Orient Going to Manila Instead.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY

Order Issued Yesterday Shows American Troops Will Be Withdrawn from China as Soon as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following official bulletin was posted at the War Department this evening:

"The Government has decided that, unless required by future developments, no more troops are to be sent to China. Orders have accordingly been cabled to Nagasaki for the Meade, which is due there to-day with four troops Third Cavalry, four companies Fifteenth Infantry, and Company E, Battalion of Engineers, to proceed directly to Manila.

"Similar orders will be given to the other troops which are under orders for China via Nagasaki."

The troops due at Nagasaki on the Meade, like all the other troops sent to the Orient, were not ordered to go either to Manila or to Taku, but were simply ordered to go to Nagasaki for orders. Besides the troops on the Meade, there are now at sea the Warren, with two squadrons of the Ninth Cavalry and recruits, and the Sherman, with one battalion each of the Second, Fifth, and Eighth Infantry. The Logan is scheduled to sail on Sept. 1 with two battalions of the First and one battalion of the Second Infantry. It was said at the War Department that six or seven thousand troops would be affected by the order.

By taking the action announced in the bulletin the War Department clearly indicates its disbelief in the reports of danger at various new points in China, and also shows its belief that the situation has quieted down considerably. The officers of the department declared to-day that they did not believe the reports that the Chinese were threatening the communications of the allies, nor did they believe that there was serious danger at Tien-Tsin or elsewhere. Whatever disturbances there may be along the southern coast seem to be controllable by the Viceroys, and if these officials are not able to grapple with the situation the worst that is expected is a necessity for the landing of marines.

More significant still is the political meaning of the order. It is everywhere accepted as a declaration by the President that he means to withdraw from China at the earliest opportunity. The action taken was not the result of any information about the intentions of the other powers. A Cabinet officer said to-day that he had no reason to believe that any other power intended to recall any of the reinforcements ordered to China.

The order is a document offered in evidence of the sincerity of the President's intention not to interfere more than is necessary in the affairs of China, and not to be drawn into even a tacit consent to partition.

There is every excuse for the landing of the Meade's men at Taku, if the President desired to keep American troops in Chinese territory. He has, on the contrary, indicated by this order his desire to keep American soldiers away from China, if possible.

If the next transport which arrives at Nagasaki should, after all, be ordered to Taku, the President's position will be unimpaired, for it will be ordered there only if the situation at that time makes it necessary, and he will be able to point to his order to the Meade as evidence that he did not wish to send more forces to China, but was overpowered by circumstances.

That these circumstances will arise is hardly considered probable. The Chinese Government certainly wants peace, and the firm answer sent to Li-Hung-Chang is expected to bring forth positive results very soon. The worst of the trouble in China, in the official belief, is over.

The report that the President contemplates calling Congress in extra session is officially denied. The order to the Meade is evidence enough that no such thing is now in contemplation. If the President were to call Congress in extra session, it would be for the consideration of the propriety of making a declaration of war. The fact that he is ordering troops to Manila, instead of Taku, is evidence enough without the official denial that war is not within his present calculations. One official, in speaking of the report, said: "There will be no extra session unless Mr. Bryan is elected. He says he means to call one, and there will be none till then."

It is stated at the War Department that the troops now going to Manila will not immediately replace regiments now in service there. It is the intention ultimately to send back some of the regiments in the Philippines, whose places will be taken by those now going out, but the former will probably not return until some time in the Autumn.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH LI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The correspondence between the State Department and Li-Hung-Chang regarding the request that the United States appoint a Commissioner to arrange for the cessation of hostilities was made public by the department to-day as follows:

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE, Aug. 20-22, 1900.

(Handed to Mr. Adee by Mr. Wu, Aug. 20, 1900, 10:15 A. M.).

Cablegram, dated Aug. 19, from Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang; was transmitted by the Chinese Minister in London and received by Minister Wu on the night of the same day:

"It was the declaration of all the Ministers for foreign affairs of the great powers that the expedition of the allied troops was solely for the rescue of the Ministers in Peking. Now, the allied troops having entered Peking and found all the Ministers safe, it seems proper that hostilities should at once cease and that negotiations should commence.

"I therefore request the United States Government to appoint an envoy with full power, or appoint the Minister now in Peking for the purpose, as he is necessarily acquainted with the affairs between Chinese and foreigners, and to inform me if the conference will take place in Peking. After the receipt of a definite reply I will at once proceed to the north.

"Please request the Secretary of State to lay the matter before his Excellency, the President. I await reply."

(Received at the Department of State, Aug. 21, 1900, 3:17 P. M.)

Cablegram from Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, dated Aug. 21, 1900, and received by Minister Wu on the same day:

"The Boxer rebels in Peking having been dispersed, there will be positively no more fighting. Further military operations on the part of the powers are greatly to be deplored. Besides urging cessation of hostilities, please confer with Secretary of State upon subject of withdrawal of troops and appointment of plenipotentiary to negotiate settlement of all other questions so as to preserve amicable relations. I await early reply."

(Sent to the Chinese Minister, Aug. 22, 1900, 1:30 P. M.)

Memorandum in response to the Chinese Minister's communication of cablegrams from Viceroy Earl Li-Hung-Chang, dated Aug. 19 and 21, proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities and the appointment of an envoy to conduct negotiations, received at the Department of State Aug. 20 and 21, 1900:

"While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese Minister Aug. 12 has not been fulfilled, and the powers have been compelled to rescue their Ministers by force of arms unaided by the Chinese Government, still this Government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce, and invite the other powers to join, when security is established in the Chinese capital and the Chinese Government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China.

"When this is done—and we hope it will be done promptly—the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of the other similarly interested powers and of the authorities and responsible Government of the Chinese empire to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900.

"ALVEY A. ADEE, Acting Secretary.

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 22, 1900."

LI NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special dispatch from Tien-Tsin says that William Pethwick, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years Earl Li's secretary, and confidential adviser of the Chinese Government, wired to the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin, under date of Peking, Aug. 10, as follows:

"Li-Hung-Chang should be ignored. He represents the hostile Ministry, and will avert their just punishment by misrepresenting our position, if he can."

FOLLOW THIS COUNTRY'S LEAD.

Germany Sends a Similar Reply to the Peace Overture, and Other Powers Will Probably Do So.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The United States has taken the lead in replying to China that there will be no temporising negotiations, and there is every reason to believe that the other powers will be united in the same policy.

The answer of the United States was quickly followed to-day by similar action on the part of Germany, the Berlin Foreign Office delivering to the Chinese Minister an answer refusing to enter into negotiations on the ground that there was no evidence that Li-Hung-Chang's credentials gave him sufficient power to act, and that nothing short of complete authority from the responsible rulers of China, the Emperor and Empress Dowager, could be regarded as sufficient.

Soon after this action at Berlin the German Chargé d'Affaires here, Baron Speck von Sternburg, was advised of it by cable, and he called at the State Department to inform the authorities of Germany's course. There was an exchange of felicitations, as it was looked upon as another evidence of the uniformity of action between the United States and Germany.

The Japanese officials expressed their full conviction that Japan would take similar action, if, indeed, such action had not already been taken.

Japan is acting with her eyes open in this peace overture, as it is similar to the overtures at the close of the Chino-Japanese war, when the sessions of the Shimonoseki peace conference came to a halt because the credentials of the Chinese officials gave them no power to act conclusively.

The intentions of France and Great Britain have not been made known here, but there is thought to be no doubt that these Governments will decline to treat with China at this time. Each Government, however, is acting entirely on its own responsibility, and there was no prearrangement as to the replies. For that reason the German answer differs from the American, although the end secured is the same. In the case of the American answer, copies of it were sent to all the powers, simply for their information, but in the State Department's note of transmission there was no suggestion that concurrence or approval was expected or desired. On the contrary, the United States acted entirely on its own initiative, and, as it has turned out, acted in such a way as to have other Governments take like action.

The German reply in one respect is regarded as having significance beyond that of the United States, in that it is based on the theory that there can be no sovereign authority in China other than that emanating from the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Among diplomatic officials this is said to be equivalent to an assertion that the existing régime is to be recognized, and that there is no purpose to set up any new administrative authority over China. While it is said that this may not go to the extent of assuring the continuance of the present Manchu dynasty, it at least discloses no present purpose to hold that the flight of the Emperor and Empress Dowager is an abdication of the Manchu régime.

GERMANY HAS NO "PROGRAMME."

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A section of the German press is talking about Count von Waldersee's "political programme in China." It is learned that such a phrase is entirely inapplicable to the case. Count von Waldersee is going without any political programme.

The Germany Government is carrying on diplomatic negotiations looking to a joint programme for the immediate present, and the policy for months ahead is not even considered.

The Cologne Gazette, in the course of an inspired article, replying to demands made by a number of German jingo papers that Germany should seize a goodly portion of the Yang-tse Valley, says:

"Germany most emphatically does not harbor any such intention."

ANOTHER SPEECH BY THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung publishes the text of the address made by Emperor William to the officers of the troops going to China from the Rhine districts.

His Majesty is represented as saying that he feared the troubles in China might develop a war between the Orient and the Occident. He praised the bravery already shown in China by all the nations concerned, and advised those who heard him to cultivate good fellowship with all, regardless of color. He said that Chile had offered to supply all the horses Germany needed, and also to send 30,000 men.

Referring to the Chinese, the Emperor characterized them as a "cowardly but cunning and treacherous foe." After counselling the strictest discipline he said:

"Spare the population, but do not spare those who oppose you there in arms. Show the Chinese that there is one power which means to punish the crimes they have committed, irrespective of more distant and more practical aims."

Kaiser's Policy Severely Criticised.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Herr Eugen Richter, the Radical leader, publishes in the Freisinige Zeitung a severely sarcastic editorial, reviewing Emperor William's whole China policy, and attempting to show, paragraph after paragraph, that this policy has been an unbroken series of contradictions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. ROCKHILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—At a conference at the White House to-day, in which the President, Secretary Root, and Acting Secretary Adee participated, careful instructions were prepared for Mr. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner to China, to be forwarded to him at once for his guidance.

The State Department received a dispatch from Mr. Rockhill to-day, dated Yokohama, briefly announcing his arrival there. This brought about the White House conference and the preparation of instructions. Before Mr. Rockhill left here he was advised very fully on the purposes of this Government, but since his departure the situation has so changed at Peking as to make it desirable to supplement the instructions he already had received. Mr. Adee stated that as the instructions related to pending affairs, it would be inexpedient to make public anything in reference to them.

DR. LESLIE'S EXPERIENCE.

Presbyterian Missionary and His Party Attacked by Chinese Robbers—Their Terrible Sufferings.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—There has just arrived here on board the steamer Hongkong Maru Dr. P. C. Leslie, a missionary of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in the Honan Province of China.

In the party that started from the mission in Honan were the following: Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. M. McKenzie and child, Dr. and Mrs. P. C. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goforth and four children, Mr. J. Griffith, Mr. T. C. Hood, Miss Dr. J. J. Dow, Miss M. S. Pyke, Miss M. J. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Slimmon and child, and three American engineers, Messrs. Jamieson, Reid, and Fisher.

About July 8, after journeying for ten days, the party was suddenly attacked by between 200 and 300 Chinese robbers. Unfortunately, the whole of the little band of Christians were not together at this time. Only the day previous a part of the number had gone to try and secure the aid of a military escort from some of the Chinese officials in the vicinity. Those who had left were the three civil engineers, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mitchell, and the Slimmon family.

This unfortunate division greatly reduced the fighting portion of the force, leaving eleven adults, only five of whom were men, and only three of these had revolvers. The Chinese horde made a furious attack. Those of the party having revolvers soon brought them into play, being forced so to do, greatly against their will, as the Chinese robbers kept advancing. The noise of the discharge checked them. The firing was deliberate, as every shot must tell.

The robbers brought their sticks and swords into play, and the foreigners were knocked out of the hands of the missionaries, who were hacked, slashed and cut in a terrible manner. Dr. Leslie speaks more of what happened to the others than of what happened to himself. His terrible wounds, however, speak far more emphatically, and tell of almost superhuman efforts to protect his young wife and the other helpless ones of the party from a fate almost worse than death.

Just at this time the assailants discovered that there was a lot of valuables among the parcels stored in the various carts, and they were soon fighting among themselves as to the division of the spoils. Money, personal belongings, jewelry, and, in fact, almost everything was taken. They even went so far as to tear the skirts from the women and cut the buttons from the men's clothes. They departed as soon as they had taken everything in sight.

Dragging along weary and bruised bodies, it took the greater part of a week to reach one of the canals, and then there was another journey of 400 miles to be made before Han-Kow could be reached. On the way to Hankow efforts were made to obtain from the leading men of various cities passed through an escort of soldiers to insure a safe journey; but these requests were unheeded and the party left to shift for themselves. One escort of cavalry was sent by a ruler more kind-hearted than his fellows; but when this party saw the forlorn state to which the missionaries were by that time reduced the officer did not seem to think there was enough left to require protecting, and so he wheeled about and rode back to the city.

LOOKS FOR A NEW CHINA.

Hwang-Chung-Huel Thinks Good Will Come of Boxer Troubles.

Hwang-Chung-Huel, Chinese Consul General at Lima and Callao, Peru, arrived in this city yesterday on the Panama Railroad steamship Panama. He came alone. He is on his way home to China in response to a cable from his family in Peking, requesting his immediate return. His Government has given him six months leave of absence.

Hwang is about thirty years old. He speaks good English, and several other languages. He wore the usual Chinese costume. He has a luxuriant queue which hangs below his girdle. He seemed greatly pleased to reach New York.

"I don't know why I have been called home by my family," he said to the reporter. "I am anxious to know. I know little of what has taken place in China lately. I will stay here perhaps a week. I will live at the Chinese Consulate at 20 West Ninth Street. I expect to go to Washington soon to see His Excellency Wu Ting-Fang. Perhaps he can tell me why I must go home.

"I believe the present troubles in China which seems so grave are really a blessing to my country and people. The effect will be to sweep the conservatives into the background. The reformers will probably gain control of the Government. They wish that China shall keep pace with Western civilization. The young men who have been outside of China realize how backward China is. If China is to take her place with the proud nations of the world, she must admit Western inventions. Chinese rebels cause much trouble. They will be put down. Anarchy reigns now. Peace and quiet will soon come to my troubled country. There will be a new Government. There will be a new China; such a glorious China!

"In the terrible Tai-ping rebellion of forty-seven years ago, all my relatives save my father were murdered. He was 11 years old. Thirty-eight of my revered ancestors fell in those troublous days. But China has made material progress since that time. The conservatives have much retarded her growth, however.

"It is bad. China is in sore trouble. But is it not the pains of labor, perhaps? Who will say that what seems so dark is not the coming into the world of a new, a glorious China? I believe this. I know my people. They will go forward.

"The progressive men in China hate not the foreigners. If they do not interfere with our Government and our customs they are most welcome. I am hopeful. His Excellency Wu Ting-Fang is hopeful. All the Chinese officials in the countries of the world are glad that a new time is here.

"The United States has ever been our friend. Our people look to the young giant of the West for help and encouragement. We shall not look in vain. You have been our friend. We are sure the bonds of friendship will last forever."

CABLE COMPANIES' NOTICES.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company yesterday issued the following notice:

"The Eastern Company advises us that all messages for Peking are being forwarded 'via Che-Foo.' The route by courier from Tsi-Nan-Foo is stopped."

The Commercial Cable Company made this announcement:

"We are advised that the Great Northern lines to the Far East are in order. There is still delay on the Japanese lines, and messages for Japan are accepted subject to delay."

NEGRO TOOK DEADLY REVENGE.

Tietjen Bought a Revolver, Then Sought and Killed Hoffman, Who Offended Him.

John Tietjen, a waiter in the restaurant kept by Charles Hoffman at 1,719 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was shot by Benjamin Pugh, a negro, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a quarrel over the payment of a meal check. Tietjen died almost instantly. The negro, chased by a number of men, was captured a few blocks away by Fireman P. J. Keenan of Engine Company No. 127, whom he threatened to kill with a knife. Keenan was assisted in the capture by Policeman Summergill of the Schenectady Avenue Station and a street sweeper. While being taken to the station several men in the crowd cried, "Lynch the nigger," but no effort was made by the crowd to take the prisoner from Summergill.

Pugh appeared at the restaurant at 1:30 o'clock. He took a seat at a table and ordered a meal, which he speedily ate, and then got up to go, without offering to pay his twenty-cent check.

"Here, you haven't paid your check," Tietjen shouted after him. The negro stopped near a table and began to go through his pockets. "That'll do, I guess," he said, tossing two five-cent pieces on the table. Then with a quick movement the negro swept the money to the floor, saying to the waiter:

"There they are. You pick them up." Tietjen grabbed Pugh, pushed him out of the door, and threw him on the sidewalk. Pugh then went to neighboring stores and asked where he could find a policeman. Getting no satisfaction he disappeared.

Twenty minutes later he suddenly returned to the restaurant. Tietjen was standing behind the counter.

"Come out and fight," the negro shouted. Tietjen went toward the door. When he was almost at the entrance the negro drew a revolver and fired four shots. The first bullet struck Tietjen just over the right ear, the second near the heart, and the other two went wild. Tietjen fell at the second shot, and the negro, still holding the revolver, ran up the street in an effort to escape, but was run down and captured by the crowd whom the pistol shots drew.

Pugh admitted the shooting when arrested. Andrew Gilroy, proprietor of a hardware store at 1,744 Fulton Street, identified the revolver as one he sold to a negro a very short time before. He said the man paid $1.90 for it and ten cents extra for five cartridges. Gilroy identified Pugh as the man who had purchased the weapon.

Pugh lives at 672 Gates Avenue, and was employed by the Stonington line of steamers. Tietjen leaves a wife and four children.

The prisoner will be arraigned in the Gates Avenue Court this morning.

Cuban Teachers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The transports Sedgwick, Crook, Rawlins, and McPherson, with the Cuban teachers, numbering over 1,000, who are visiting this country, reached this city this morning. The teachers found awaiting them a delegation of Spanish-speaking guides, and the entire party proceeded in street cars, automobiles, and on foot to Independence Hall, where a welcome was extended them by Mayor Ashbridge.

Laborer Hangs Himself.

Gregorie Kononek, a Russian laborer, hanged himself at 423 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon. He had had trouble with his wife both in the old country and since his arrival here last March. A month ago he quit work and has since been drinking heavily. Before putting the rope around his neck he slashed himself several times with a razor.

THE SEYMOUR EXPEDITION

Report of Capt. McCalla, Who Commanded the Americans.

Allies Worked Harmoniously Throughout—Suggestion that a Testimonial Be Offered to Seymour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department has made public the report of Capt. B. H. McCalla, who was in command of the American contingent of the international column under Admiral Seymour that on June 10 made the first move for the relief of Peking, but which was cut off by the Chinese troops on the road and forced to turn back from Yang-Tsun, being in danger of complete annihilation before coming in touch with the reinforcements sent out to meet it from Tien-Tsin. The report is most interesting, despite the official brevity with which the romantic features of the story are dismissed and the coresponding wealth of official, but to the lay mind unimportant, detail.

The force of which Capt. McCalla's command was a part was made up of eight nationalities—British, Russian, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, French, and American marines and bluejackets. Its aggregate strength was 2,078 officers and men, of which 112 were the Newark's men. These forces were all acting with nominal independence, but were tacitly under the command of Admiral Seymour, and operated as one body.

It is interesting to note Capt. McCalla's description of how the various commands co-operated, how the British and Russians in turn helped to shift the Newark's 8-inch rifle from one position to another when the American gun's crew was inadequate to transport it, how the Americans led the advance up the railway and protected the rear in the retreat, and how during the repeated attacks of the Chinese on the Tien-Tsin arsenal, British, Rusians, and Americans in turn would spring into the breach to defend the hard-pressed outposts of some other nationality that was bearing the brunt of the attack. The co-operation of the entire force seems to have been perfect, and Capt. McCalla has nothing but the warmest praise both for Admiral Seymour and all of the other officers who participated in the expedition.

Capt. McCalla, after detailing the history of the movement, says:

"I hesitate somewhat to refer to the senior naval officer's admirable direction of the naval forces acting concurrently for the relief of the several legations in Peking, both while attempting to reach the capital over a railway partially destroyed and during the far more difficult and hazardous operation of falling back from Yang-Tsun to Tien-Tsin, incumbered by wounded who could not be left to a merciless foe, and opposed by infantry, artillery, and cavalry of the Imperial Chinese Army, assisted by Boxers, who, there was evidence to show, had recently received arms from the arsenals of China.

"But Vice Admiral Seymour's knowledge and ability are so eminent, and his tact and consideration so great and constant, that I may say that the officers and men of the eight nationalities were only too pleased to execute his wishes, which were accepted in reality as orders; so that the 2,000 seamen and marines under his command, or associated with him, became a harmonious body actuated by but one purpose.

"But I should fail altogether in my duty to a brother seaman did I not call to the attention of the Government the honor which Admiral Seymour conferred upon our navy by not hesitating to call upon the officers from the Newark to assist his own magnificent body of bluejackets and marines, the esteem which he showed for our country by assigning me to the charge of the first train, and afterward of the construction train; the confidence which caused him to place officers and men from his fleet under my personal command, and his great kindness in permitting his overworked medical officers to care for our wounded, who were, I am mortified to state, without the services of one of our own surgeons.

"During the almost continuous engagements with the enemy Admiral Seymour was constantly with the advance, and so freely exposed himself that both his own officers and mine feared lest we should be deprived of his conspicuous skill in directing our movements. It would be a source of unqualified gratification to the officers and men of the Newark who were associated with Vice Admiral Seymour's command if our own Government would offer this distinguished officer some appropriate and tangible recognition of his services to our Nation."

Capt. McCalla concludes his report by asking that medals be offered a number of foreign officers for aiding the United States forces in action.

JERSEY CITY'S POPULATION.

The Census Returns Make It 206,433—In Hoboken the Count Shows a Total of 59,364.

The Director of the Census in Washington yesterday made public the figures of the population of Jersey City and Hoboken.

The population of Jersey City, according to the official count of the returns, is as follows:

	1900.	1890.
Jersey City	206,433	163,003

These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 43,430, or 26.64 per cent. from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1890 was 120,722, showing an increase of 42,231, or 35.02 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward 1	19,190	Ward 7	14,180
Ward 2	19,186	Ward 8	19,112
Ward 3	17,392	Ward 9	14,937
Ward 4	18,183	Ward 10	15,505
Ward 5	14,204	Ward 11	25,754
Ward 6	15,540	Ward 12	21,295

The population of Hoboken, according to the official count, is as follows:

	1900.	1890.
Hoboken City	59,364	48,648

These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 15,716, or 36.01 per cent. from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1890 was 30,990, showing an increase of 12,649, or 40.80 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward 1	10,955	Ward 4	14,993
Ward 2	8,472	Ward 5	10,736
Ward 3	14,218		

OMAHA'S LOSS IN POPULATION.

First City in the Census So Far to Show a Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The population of the City of Omaha, Neb., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows:

Omaha City 102,555, for 1900, against 140,452 in 1890. These figures show, for the city as a whole, a decrease in population of 37,897, or 26.98 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 30,518, showing an increase of 109,934, or 360.23 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

This is the first decrease in population so far shown in the enumeration of the cities. When Director of the Census Merriam was asked concerning it he refused to say anything, but in other official circles the charge was made that the rolls ten years ago were padded. It is claimed that old hotel registers and other devices were utilized in swelling the population of the city at that time.

MORE CENSUS RETURNS.

Official Populations of Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus Announced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The populations of Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus, Ohio, were announced to-day by the Census Bureau in the following bulletins:

"The population of the City of Cleveland, Ohio, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows: Cleveland City, 1900, 381,768; 1890, 261,353. These figures show for the city, as a whole, an increase in population of 120,415, or 46.07 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 140,146, showing an increase of 101,207, or 68.20 per cent., from 1880 to 1890."

"The population of the City of Toledo, Ohio, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows: Toledo City, 1900, 131,822; 1890, 81,434. These figures show for the city, as a whole, an increase in population of 50,388, or 61.82 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 50,137, showing an increase of 31,297, or 62.42 per cent., from 1880 to 1890."

"The population of the City of Columbus, Ohio, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is as follows: Columbus City, 1900, 125,560; 1890, 88,150. These figures show for the city, as a whole, an increase in population of 37,410, or 42.44 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 51,647, showing an increase of 36,503, or 70.68 per cent., from 1880 to 1890."

REMARKABLE CAREER ENDED.

Gustave Paul Cluseret, Soldier of Fortune, Editor, Twice Condemned to Death, Dies in France.

TOULON, Aug. 23.—Gustave Paul Cluseret, famous as soldier and revolutionist and one of the Deputies from Toulon, died here to-day of pneumonia.

With the death of M. Cluseret passes away one of the most remarkable figures among the adventurers of the nineteenth century. A Frenchman by birth, later an American citizen, he fought in almost every war and revolution since 1848.

He distinguished himself through his gallantry in every conflict in which he participated. Unfortunately, however, he was of a treacherous character, unreliable, and frequently connected with questionable enterprises, which got him into trouble almost everywhere he went.

He was twice condemned to death, but managed to escape. He wielded the pen almost as well as the sword and edited newspapers and journals in various languages, but with uniform sharpness, which made him many enemies and frequently got him into trouble. This, however, he enjoyed, for it brought him notoriety, thus satisfying his main ambition. During some of his short, enforced retirements he devoted himself to the art of painting, in which he is said to have reached some proficiency, and even exhibited in the Salon in Paris. For the last twelve years he has been a member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Cluseret was born in Paris on June 13, 1823. His father was a Colonel of infantry, and young Cluseret was educated for the army.

He first distinguished himself during the revolutionary troubles in the Spring of 1848, for which he was made an officer of the Legion of Honor. When Louis Napoleon succeeded with his coup d'état, in 1849, Cluseret attacked him politically and was retired on half pay. Three years later he was back in active service, being sent to Algeria, and then to the Crimea. After returning to Algiers he got into embarrassment concerning some property, and he was requested to resign.

When Garibaldi proclaimed Italian liberty Cluseret organized a French Legion, at the head of which he fought in many engagements, finally being advanced to the rank of Brevet Major General in the Italian Army.

Just about this time the civil war broke out in the United States, and Cluseret immediately embarked for America. He served as an aide under Frémont and McClellan, and later under Sigel. For gallant conduct at the battle of Cross Keys he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. Again his ill-fate asserted itself and he was requested to resign. He then started The New Journal to support Frémont in opposition to Lincoln for the Presidency, but it did not last long. He was accused of treachery and sympathy with the secessionists, and, becoming disgusted with the United States, left the country.

He next came into notoriety during the Fenian troubles in Ireland in 1867. Under the assumed name of d'Aulit he took part in the attack on Chester Castle, for which the English tribunals condemned him to death. He escaped to France and began writing articles against the then organization of the army. For this he was thrown into prison, but he had become an American citizen while in the United States and he claimed its protection. Through the efforts of Minister Washburne he was released on condition that he leave the country. He returned to America and engaged in financial deals, which proved failures, and he was glad to leave when the Franco-Prussian war broke out.

Hardly had he arrived in Paris when he was almost mobbed by an angry crowd of Parisians for the attacks in his paper, Marseillaise, against the Provisional Government. He next took part in an uprising in Lyons, and after that went to Marseilles. Here he proclaimed himself military chief of the South of France, but his self-appointed power was shortlived. The March insurrection called him to Paris, where the Commune accepted his services as Minister of War, and for a time he was one of the leaders of the Commune.

On May 1, 1871, he was arrested and charged with conspiring against the Commune. After three weeks' imprisonment he escaped, hiding in Paris in the house of a priest for five months. He finally got away to England, spent a short time in America, and then settled for a while in Switzerland. For the part he took in the Commune he was condemned to death by court martial in 1872. He returned to France in 1881, after an amnesty had been declared, and became editor of a paper, the tone of which was so anarchistic that he was again arrested. This time he did not escape, but was sent to prison for two years, besides having to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. After that he left France once more, but returned in 1884 to remain there until his death.

Since 1888 he had been a member of the Chamber of Deputies. His memoirs on the second siege of Paris were published in two volumes in 1887.

McKINLEY NOT GOING TO CHICAGO

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary to the President Cortelyou has just advised Mr. William H. Harper, Executive Director of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, that while the President had intended leaving Washington to-morrow, reaching Chicago Saturday afternoon, to participate in the exercises of the encampment, the condition of public business here of immediate importance will delay his departure from Washington and may possibly prevent him from visiting Chicago at this time. If the President finds that he can leave here so as to be present at some of the exercises, he will do so, and Mr. Harper and others having them in charge will be promptly notified.

An official of the Government says the President's action was taken on account of the Chinese situation. It is expected that information may reach this Government at any moment requiring immediate action, and it is the wish of the President to give his personal attention to everything that may develop in China from now on until there is a settlement of the existing conditions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Secretary Cortelyou's message created consternation among the G. A. R. men, as many of the arrangements and demonstrations were planned with President McKinley as the central figure. Chairman Harper, speaking for the Committee on Arrangements, expressed deep regret over the matter. He said:

"We feel that nothing but business of the gravest import to the Nation is dictating the President's course. We can only hope he will arrange matters so he may be present during at least a part of the encampment. The reception of veterans, set for Monday, probably will be postponed to the latter part of the week."

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THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

to be used during October

POPULISTS NOTIFY BRYAN

Ceremonies at Topeka Attended by a Large Crowd.

MONETARY LEAGUE'S SUPPORT

Candidate Discusses the Money Question—Farmers and a Colonial Policy—Perils of Imperialism.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 23.—William J. Bryan to-day received the second official notification of his nomination for the Presidency. This notification came from the Populist Party, and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado acted as mouthpiece of the party in making it. Mr. Bryan was at the same time informed of the indorsement of his candidacy by the United States Monetary League, this notification being given by A. W. Rucker. The ceremonies occurred in the spacious grounds of the State Capitol and were witnessed by a large number of people.

Mr. Bryan arrived at 3:30. State Chairman Ridgeley of the Populist Party promptly assumed the chair, and he immediately introduced James A. Troutman, who, as the representative of the Mayor of Topeka, made a brief speech welcoming Mr. Bryan to the city. Mr. Troutman formerly was Lieutenant Governor of the State, and he is Republican in politics. His speech was personally complimentary to Mr. Bryan, and was further an appeal for the exercise of the franchise by all good and intelligent citizens as the best safeguard of our institutions. He referred to "the vast throng of people" before him as evidence of the high regard in which the distinguished visitor is held and said that while he was not authorized to assure Mr. Bryan of the electoral vote of Kansas, he could assure him of the admiration of every citizen of the State.

Mr. Troutman was followed by Frank Doster, Chief Justice of the State, who extended the welcome of the State at large. Mr. Doster was followed by ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson, who was introduced as the permanent Chairman, in the absence of National Chairman Butler. Mr. Simpson compared Mr. Bryan with Lincoln and predicted that he would lead the people back to the landmark of human liberty which Lincoln had so materially assisted in establishing.

Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Patterson, who, as Chairman of the National Populist Convention, became Chairman of the Notification Committee. Mr. Patterson was received with applause and his brief speech was loudly cheered.

T. M. PATTERSON'S SPEECH.

T. M. Patterson said, in part:

"Mr. Bryan, we are here to-day that, as the mouthpiece of the National Convention of the People's Party, we may formally notify you of your nomination for President of the United States by that convention. The convention fully understood when it gave this token of their great love and confidence that you were not a member of the People's Party, neither would you be pledged to its platform, except so far as your convictions and the principles of your own party coincided with its declarations. Nevertheless, Sir, the People's Party nominated you with absolute unanimity and with an enthusiasm not excelled even in the convention of your own party when it nominated you for the same great office.

"In you they recognize the broadest, bravest, purest, and most sympathetic of our public men. To you they were willing, so far as their votes could, to intrust the glorious but arduous duty of redeeming our common country from its peril and disgrace. When the platform of the Democratic Party is compared with that of the People's Party, reasons for faith in the Democratic Party abundantly appear. Both conventions recognize with equal clearness the wrongs that were being inflicted upon the masses by the money-hoarding and trust-breeding classes, and the deadly peril with which the Republic is surrounded, and they have both declared with equal distinctness their immovable purpose to redress every wrong and rescue the Republic from its perils.

EXPANSION DEFINED.

"The Republican Party proposes to hold the 12,000,000 of the Philippines, not as citizens, but as subjects. However Congress or the President or minor Government officers may disregard these sacred Constitutional guarantees of liberty and inflict oppression upon these 12,000,000 people, the injured can find no redress in the United States courts, nor can the Constitution be invoked to arrest the outrages. These crimes against the Republic are committed in the name of expansion. Because the life of the United States has been an age of expansion, imperialists seek to confound imperialism with expansion. Expansion is distinctively American. No other nation in the world has added its country and uniformly conferred on the people annexed every right, privilege, and immunity possessed by those of the annexing Government. Expansion by the United States has been the enlargement of the territory already had, receiving the new territory and people upon terms of perfect equality with all the other territory and people.

Imperialism is fundamentally Roman. This Roman system was adopted by Great Britain centuries ago. It was because Great Britain sought to govern the colonies under the imperialistic theory that the colonies rebelled. Now every other monarchy and empire in the world is striving with more or less success to ape this Roman and British system. The last imitator is the United States.

Judge A. W. Rucker, who conveyed to Mr. Bryan the information of his indorsement by the United States Monetary League, also curtailed his speech owing to the heat. He made a number of points which met with the approval of the auditors. He said in part:

RUCKER'S NOTIFICATION.

"May not the voter be apt to remember the sacrifice of human life in Russia and in India consequent upon the cutting in twain, to satisfy the avarice of those in power, the money of those people? Millions of people—but how many millions history must yet tell—died from the famine, called in this country a bread famine, but which history has already told us was not a bread famine, but a money famine.

"Turn this balance of trade, establish firmly gold monometallism in this country, and who will say a like paradoxical condition may not be visited upon this fair land? The Russian and Indian granaries were full, and ours might be bursting with fullness. Yet hunger and want could stalk abroad and fill our land with victims of a like money famine.

"That hue and cry against silver, its abundance, &c., is an artful method of catching votes, for these owners of the gold are as much alarmed by this increased production of gold as they have ever been afraid that silver would be rehabilitated. At a glance it will be seen that every one of these new gold dollars is just as much a competitor of the one in the pocket of the gold owner as would be a new silver dollar, the new of either metal reducing the purchasing power of the old one, and the legislation he has procured to be passed whereby silver became impotent and the gold dollar he had more potent, is ineffectual in the presence of this increased production of gold, in the degree as gold is produced beyond anticipation.

"As long as the people of the United States can be so controlled by English influences as to sell their silver at 60 cents an ounce, thereby enabling the English monarchy to make a clear profit of 73.36 cents on every ounce of silver sold by the American purchaser, and a loss to him of 60.29 cents on every ounce by him produced, we will continue to be the laughing stock of the world concerning our monetary system."

When Mr. Rucker took his seat Mr. Simpson introduced Mr. Bryan, who was received with a burst of applause.

Mr. Bryan read the greater part of his address from manuscript, and the delivery consumed about forty minutes. When he ceased speaking those present were invited to shake hands with him, and many availed themselves of this opportunity to formally greet him.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee:

"In accepting the Presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the Populist Party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The Populist Party, as an organization, and the Farmers' Alliance, and the labor organizations from which they sprang, have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing as I do that truth grows not in seclusion, but in the open field and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim.

"I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have led the members of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a candidate.

"And let me pause to say that when this speech was prepared and given to the press I did not know that formal announcement of the resolutions passed by the Monetary League would be made at this time, and I desire here to express my gratitude to the members of that league for the support which they promise and for the cordial commendation which their resolutions speak. The Monetary League has for four years been active in the distribution of literature connected with the money question aimed at the enlightenment of the voters, and I have on former occasions and do now express my commendation of the efforts of this league and of similar leagues to spread before the people information on the money question, because I believe that the more the question is studied and the better it is understood the stronger will be the demand for the restoration of the double standard in the United States. [Great applause.] And now to resume:

"While I am grateful for the confidence which the Populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as personal their extraordinary manifestations of good will. The ties which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than ties of affection—stronger even than the ties of blood; and co-operation between the reform forces is due to the fact that Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans take the side of the people in their contest against greed and agree in the application of Jeffersonian principles to the question immediately before us.

"In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance, and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at sixteen to one, the ratio which had existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience, and experience alone, settles questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unpromised by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.

"The Republican Party, however, while claiming credit for the increase in circulation, makes no permanent provision for an adequate supply of standard money. It denies the necessity for more real money, while it permits National banks to expand the volume of paper promises to pay money.

"If the Populists felt justified in opposing the Republican Party when it sought to conceal its gold standard tendencies under the mask of international bimetallism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the Republican Party more openly espouses gold monometallism.

REDEEMABILITY OF GREENBACK.

"In 1896 the reform forces charged the Republican Party with intending to retire the greenbacks. This charge, denied at the time, has been confessed by the financial bill, which converts greenbacks, when once redeemed, into gold certificates and extends new privileges to banks of issue. If a Populist opposed the Republican Party when its hostility to greenbacks was only suspected, that opposition should be greater now, since no one can longer doubt the purpose of the Republican Party to substitute bank notes for greenbacks.

"It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin, but the vital question at this time, so far as paper money is concerned, is whether the Government or banks shall issue it. There will be time enough to discuss the redeemability of the greenback when the greenback itself is saved from the annihilation which now threatens it. The Republican Party is now committed to a currency system which necessitates a perpetual debt, while the Populist finds himself in agreement with the Democrats, who believe in paying off the National debt as rapidly as possible.

"If belief in an income tax justified a Populist in acting with the Democratic Party in 1896, what excuse can he find for aiding the Republican Party now, when even the exigencies of war have not been sufficient to bring that party to the support of the income tax principle?

"Populists believe in arbitration now as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the blacklist as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the Democratic Party to-day as they had four years ago.

"Democrats and Populists alike favor the principles of direct legislation. If any differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these differences can be reconciled by experiment.

"Democrats and Populists agree that Chinese and other Oriental labor should be excluded from the United States.

"Democrats and Populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the Inter-State Commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

"The Populists approve the demand set forth in the Democratic platform for a Labor Bureau, with a Cabinet Officer at its head. Such an official would keep the Administration in close touch with the wage-earning portion of the population and go far toward securing such remedial legislation as the toilers need.

"In 1896 the Populists united with the Democrats in opposing the trusts, although the question at that time appeared like a cloud scarcely larger than a man's hand. To-day that cloud well-nigh overspreads the industrial sky. The farmer does not participate in the funds of any trust, but he sorely feels the burden of them all. He is dependent upon the seasons for his income. When he plants his crop he knows not whether it will be blessed with rain or blighted with drought; he knows not whether wind will blow it down or hail destroy it, or insects devour it, and the price of his crop is as uncertain as the quantity. If a private monopoly can suspend production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product, the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from monopolies?

"The fact that the trusts support the Republican Party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The Republican Party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contributions from their overflowing vaults.

REPUBLICAN ARGUMENT.

"The prosperity argument which the Republicans bring forward to answer all complaints against the Administration will not deceive the farmer. He knows that two factors enter into his income; first, the size of his crop, and, second, the price which he receives for the same. He does not return thanks to the party in power for favorable weather and a bountiful harvest, and he knows that the Republican Party has no policy which insures a permanent increase in agricultural prices. Since he sells his surplus in a foreign market, he is not a beneficiary of the tariff, and since he produces merchandise and not money, he does not profit by the appreciation of the dollar. He knows that the much-vaunted prosperity, of which he has never had his share, is on the wane, in spite of the unusual and unnatural stimulation which it has received during the last three years. He knows that each month of 1900 shows a larger number of failures than the corresponding month of 1899, and that there is already a marked tendency toward a decrease in the output of the factories. He knows also that discoveries of gold, famines abroad, and war on three continents have not been able to raise the price of farm products as rapidly as trusts and combinations have raised the price of the things which the farmer buys.

"Our opponents have tried to make it appear that we are inconsistent when we desire a general rise in prices and yet oppose an arbitrary rise in protected manufactures or trust-made goods. There is no conflict whatever between these two propositions. If a general rise in prices occurs because of a permanent increase in the volume of money, all things adjust themselves to the new level, and if the volume of money then increase in proportion to the demand for money, the price level decreases and business can be done with fairness to all. If, however, the price is arbitrary and only affects a part of the products of labor, those whose products do not participate in the rise suffer because the purchasing power of their income is decreased. If a bad monetary system drags down the price of the farmers' products, while monopolies raise the price of what he buys, he burns the candle at both ends and must expect to suffer in comparison with those who belong to the classes more favored by legislation.

"It is sometimes urged by partisan Populists that four years more of Republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reforms easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterward, for in so doing he assumes responsibilities which he may not be able to remedy. No Populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a Populist President at this time, but the Populist Party may be able to determine whether a Democrat or a Republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the Populist Convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the Democrats in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis or of giving open or secret aid to the Republican Party, which opposes all the reforms for which the Populists contend.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

"Those who labor to improve the conditions which surround their fellow men are apt to become impatient; but they must remember that it takes time to work out great reforms. Let me illustrate by calling your attention to the slow growth of public opinion in support of a proposition to which there has been practically no open opposition. President Johnson in 1868 recommended a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, but his recommendation met with no response. About twelve years later Gen. Weaver, then a member of Congress, tried to secure the passage of a resolution submitting such an amendment, but his efforts were futile. In 1892 the resolution recommended by President Johnson and urged by Congressman Weaver finally passed the House of Representatives, but it has not yet reached a vote in the Senate, and now, after eight years more of public discussion, the proposition for the first time received the indorsement of the National Convention of one of the great parties.

"If the fusion forces win a victory this Fall we shall see this reform accomplished before the next Presidential election, and with its accomplishment the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation which they may desire. But how halting has been the progress! Holland has said:

"'Heaven is not gained by a single bound,
We build the ladder by which we rise,
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,
And we mount to its summit round by round.'"

"And so it is with great social and political movements.

"Great problems are solved slowly, but struggling humanity marches on, step by step, and conservatism, doubtful it can pitch its tent on a little higher ground.

"I have called attention to the issues which brought the Democrats and Populists together and which justify the co-operation during the last four years. Let me now invite your attention to new questions which would justify co-operation at this time, even though we differed upon all economic questions. The tendency—not fault that these new questions have been thrust into the arena of politics; it is not our fault that the people have been called upon to consider questions of ever-increasing magnitude. In 1890 the tariff question was the principal subject of discussion, and the Democratic Party contended that the masses were carrying a burden of unjust and unnecessary taxes. In 1892 the tariff question was still the principal issue between the Democratic and Republican Parties, although in the West and South the money question was assuming greater and greater proportions, and the Populists were contending that our monetary system was more responsible than the tariff laws for the depression in agriculture and the distress existing among the wage earners. In 1896 the whole question of taxation became of secondary importance because of the increased boldness of those who opposed the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution. When the Republicans declared at St. Louis that the restoration of bimetallism in this country, although desirable, was impossible without the aid of the leading commercial nations of the world, the Populists and silver Republicans joined with the Democrats in asserting the right and duty of the American people to shape their financial system for themselves, regardless of the action of other nations. The failure of the Republican Party to secure international bimetallism and its open espousal of the gold standard still keep the money question in politics, but no economic question can compare in importance with a question which concerns the principle and structure of Government. Systems of taxation can be changed with less difficulty than financial systems, and financial systems can be altered with less danger and less disturbance to the country than the vital doctrines upon which free government rests.

"In the early sixties, when we were engaged in a contest which was to determine whether we should have one republic or two, questions of finance were lost sight of. Silver was at a premium over gold, and both gold and silver were at a premium over greenbacks and banknotes, but the people could not afford to divide over the money question in the presence of a greater issue. And so to-day we are engaged in a controversy which will determine whether we are to have a republic in which the Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, or an empire in which brute force is the only recognized source of power.

"In a Government where the people rule every wrong can be righted, and every evil remedied, but when once the doctrine of self-government is impaired and might is substituted for right, there is no certainty that any question will be settled correctly.

"A colonial policy would so occupy the people with the consideration of the Nation's foreign policy that domestic questions would be neglected. 'Who will haul down the flag?' or 'Stand by the President,' would be the prompt response to every criticism of the Administration, and corruption and special privilege would thrive under the cover of patriotism.

MILITARISM AND IMPERIALISM.

"It is not strange that the Populists should oppose militarism and imperialism, for both are antagonistic to the principles which Populists apply to other questions. Looking at questions from the standpoint of the producer of wealth rather than from the standpoint of the speculator, the Populist recognizes in militarism a constant and increasing burden. The army worm which occasionally destroys a field of wheat is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which invades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

"If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden on the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work, and greater sacrifices for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who by reason of wealth or political prominence exert influence at Washington.

"Soon after the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign Consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, to other nations, and to the Filipinos to hold the Philippine Islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the development of the Philippine Islands. A few days later, on his way East, he gave out another interview, in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, &c. It seemed that the plan of his syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Filipinos in subjection while they were being developed.

"At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from the taxpayers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor man and undertax the rich man. In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate as to his duty. But even the menace of militarism is but a part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican Party nullifies every principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, strikes a blow at popular government, and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which intrusts all power to an Executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of Aug. 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel and adds:

"'One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate $1,724,354,896, or 80 per cent. more than our total Federal, State, county, and village expenditure for every possible purpose for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration the fact is cited that the American Congress has spent an entire Winter wrestling with the tariff, the taxation, the administration, and the personal rights of two little islands. The English executive is an imperial executive. The British Parliament is an English legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as inevitable as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned, the British Empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchial and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system.'

"Thus does imperialism bear out its supporters back toward the Dark Ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this Nation remains true to its principles, its traditions, and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE.

"When such an issue is raised there can be only two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and a party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon one side or the other.

"Where the divine right of Kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is and ever must be an irrepressible conflict. Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the democratic and imperial form of government. In proroguing Parliament a few days ago she said: 'Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State.'

"A republic is always a menace to a monarch, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, must necessarily create dissatisfaction among the subjects of those Governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and Transvaal Republics are to South Africa our Republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inextinguishable hostility which must ever exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

"Every step taken toward imperialism by this Nation meets with prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed out the interest which European nations have in the abandonment here of the doctrine of equal rights. He said: 'The principles of Jefferson are the definitions and axioms of free society.' And yet they are denied and evaded with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them 'glittering generalities.' Another bluntly calls them 'self-evident lies.' And others insidiously argue that they apply to 'superior races.' These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government and restoring those of classification, caste, and legitimacy. They would delight a convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers, of returning despotism. We must repulse them or they will subjugate us!

"Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we should give independence to the Filipinos. Yes, Kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the humbler folks who along the cool, sea-crested vale of life keep the noiseless tenor of their way,' but let this Nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a reality in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and, whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our Republic."

At 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Bryan left for Manhattan, Kan., where he is announced to speak to-morrow.

DROWNED AFTER SAVING GIRL.

Philip Ipp, Although He Could Not Swim, Went to Children's Rescue.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Philip Ipp, a barber, of 187 River Street, lost his life to-day at noon in the Passaic River while engaged in saving the lives of others. He leaves a bride to whom he was married a month ago.

Tillie Press, four years old, of the same address, and her sister, Sarah, eleven years old, were playing at the rear of the yard, which abuts upon the river. The smaller girl fell into the water, and the older one leaped in after her. Lena Stern of 185 River Street saw the fall and plunge and gave the alarm. Jacob Press, fifteen years old, ran to the river, and, although he could not swim, plunged in to rescue his sisters, who were clasped in each other's arms and were being carried down stream. He caught them as he arose, but was helpless. Henry Press, thirteen years old, another brother, can swim like a duck and was into the water right behind his brother. He was soon alongside the helpless ones. He could do little, but made them turn on their backs and float while he supported the smaller girl.

A moment later John Holmes of 241 Water Street and Mr. Ipp leaped in. Holmes could swim. Ipp could not. Holmes took the smaller girl from her brother, and leaving the boy to manage the other two started ashore. Ipp managed to wade out to a point where he caught hold of the dress of Sarah Press. He hauled her in and then carried her ashore. Holmes had gone in again after landing the little girl, and he and Henry Press swam ashore, but somewhat down shore, taking the older Press boy with them.

Ipp, thinking they were being carried down stream, waded after them. Suddenly he stepped into a hole, and as he went down doubtless swallowed a mouthful of the foul water as he sank. He came up once and then sank and did not again rise.

Meanwhile Bernard Collier, who had leaped in at the first alarm, but on the far side of the river, was crossing the stream, and when Ipp went down the second time Collier was close to him. Collier dived a dozen times in a few minutes. He then became ill from the acids in the river and had to go ashore. The body was found within ten minutes after it went down. Ipp was dead. Harry Conklin, who secured the body, said it was a difficult task to swim in the river, as the least water getting into the throat strangles. He says that good swimmer as he is he hates to get into the Passaic. The surface is coated with oils and acids from the mills, and the water is full of sewage, while the bottom is a couple of feet deep with the solids from the sewage. Holmes said this afternoon that it was suicidal for any one not a powerful swimmer to enter the polluted water.

The Press boys suffered not at all, but the girls both swallowed some water, and are very sick. The attending physician is treating them to ward off typhoid.

DEATHBED GIFTS FROWNED ON.

Vice Chancellor Grey Says Law Does Not Favor Such Transfers.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Vice Chancellor Grey to-day decided a case involving a mortgage for $1,000, the transfer of which to George H. Beucker of Philadelphia by Miss Hannah McFadden of Atlantic City was disputed by persons interested. The transfer was alleged to have been made as a gift just before the death of Miss McFadden.

The Vice Chancellor in his opinion says: "Gifts made just before death are not favored in law for the reason that this is a mode of transfer by mere delivery, and proof thereof has to be made when death has closed the lips of the claimed donor."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:55 A. M.—8 and 10 Avenue B; Jacob Adlestein; damage, $1,700.

2 A. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Peter Indelli; damage, $1,300.

3:15 A. M.—28 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:20 A. M.—218 West Sixty-first Street; Andrew Stock; damage, $800.

9:40 A. M.—147 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

12:25 P. M.—56 Seventh Street; Louis Sachs; damage, $600.

1 P. M.—222 West Fiftieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

1:45 P. M.—1,731 Washington Avenue; Henry Holmer; damage, $300.

7:50 P. M.—8 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; E. M. Silverman; damage, $25.

10:30 P. M.—125 West Thirtieth Street; Henry Steiner; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A fire tonight caused a loss of over $30,000 by the burning of George B. Eddy's bakeshop and damage to contiguous buildings. Insurance partial.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Fire which was caused by a defective electric fan wire, damaged the Congress Building, in which are located the Metropolitan National Bank, New York Life Insurance Company, Stone & Weber, electrical engineers, and other firms. The loss to the owners of the building and the occupants amounts to $30,000; insured.

YOUNG SCHARN IS SILENT

Following Counsel's Advice He Refuses to Talk.

IS INDICTED FOR BURGLARY

Murder of the Boy's Sister as Much of a Mystery as Ever—New Theory Advanced.

Frederick Scharn, who is locked up in the Tombs on suspicion of having murdered his sister, Kathryn Scharn, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of burglary in the third degree. The indictment was found on the testimony of Mrs. Kehoe, who occupies rooms in the same house with Scharn and whose watch, she says, the latter stole on the night of July 31.

Mrs. Kehoe did not wish to see the boy punished. The police, however, insisted on her making the charge so as to enable them to detain Scharn in the Tombs pending further investigation into the murder of his sister.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Warden Flynn of the Tombs, who will serve it if Scharn's counsel succeeds in securing the prisoner's release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The police yesterday were as far from solving the mystery attending the murder as they were the night it happened. They now admit that the case is a most difficult one.

Inspector Harley's men spent most of their time yesterday trying to break down the alibi by which Scharn accounts for his time from 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when he called at the house of his friend Nettie Harris-Kubin, up to 1:30 Sunday morning, when he reported the murder to the police. Failing to connect Scharn with the murder in this way, the police advanced a new theory. Inspector Harley argued that the boy might have killed his sister before going up to the Kubin house to visit. Where he spent his time from 2:15 in the afternoon, when the girl is admitted by the police to have been alive, until about 6 o'clock, when he must have left home to visit his friends, the boy does not clearly state. Whatever his object is in concealing his whereabouts, the police say he entangles himself in a mesh of lies each time he attempts to account for his movements. According to a police statement, he claims to have spent the time in Yonkers looking for a man named Williams, who had promised him work.

Contradicting the theory that Scharn might have killed his sister around 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon are four important witnesses. The first of these is the grocer's boy, Murphy, who says he sold the girl three pears around 6:50 o'clock Saturday night. The detectives say that, owing to the fact that pears were not found in the stomach of the dead girl, and that no peels or cores were found in receptacles about the room, it is a mystery what has become of the pears. They conclude, therefore, that Murphy possibly sold her pears Friday night, and in his excitement about the murder mixed the time with Saturday night. This inspiration Murphy indignantly denies. He said:

BOY STICKS TO STORY.

"News of the murder was first brought to me by a policeman, who happened to pass by Sunday morning, as I was placing the usual store 'show' on the sidewalk. 'Quite a murder you had in your block last night,' said the officer. The instant I learned who it was the girl and the three pears flashed across my mind, and I said at once, 'Why, I sold her three pears last night.'

"I'm not mistaken about the day and time I saw the girl, and they'll find I know what I'm talking about."

Another important circumstance which the police realize must be overthrown before the theory that the girl was murdered early in the afternoon, instead of late at night, can be accepted is the statement of the ambulance surgeon and of Coroner's Physician Donlin, both of whom said positively that the girl had not been dead as long as four hours when found.

Finally, adverse to the theory that the girl was killed in the afternoon is the statement of Mrs. Mullen, who saw at about 5:45 that the girl's portieres, which a few minutes before had been hanging on the wash-line from her window, had then been taken in. Added to this statement was the corroborative one of Mrs. Charles McHetcet, who lives on the top floor of 676 Second Avenue, and who also noticed that the portieres had been removed some time between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Detectives yesterday visited the house of Mr. Kubin to learn there what had taken place during the time the boy visited at his house in One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. It was definitely established that Scharn arrived there not later than 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He remained indoors until 5:30 o'clock, when at the suggestion of his friend, Miss Nettie, he called at Mr. Kubin's stoneyard, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Elton Avenue. There he arrived, as Mr. Kubin remembered, about 5:45 o'clock. He remained at the shop talking to Mr. Kubin and taking a stroll through the yard until shortly after 6 o'clock, when he helped Mr. Kubin lock up his office, and started home with him. They stopped on the way in a saloon and walked home leisurely, arriving at 6:45 o'clock.

From that time on the boy did not leave the house until he went home.

Mr. Kubin says the boy was in excellent spirits when he called Saturday. On his visit Sunday, when he came to tell about the death of his sister, Mr. Kubin says the boy's demeanor was greatly changed.

Mr. and Mrs. Kubin asked to have an error corrected. They say that their daughter is not Scharn's sweetheart. They are simply friends. Mr. Kubin does not believe the report that Scharn stole a watch or anything else.

PRISONER REFUSES TO TALK.

From a reliable source which cannot now be made known it was learned that by counsel's advice Scharn refuses to admit or deny any charges or imputations brought against him. Scharn was quoted as having said:

"When the trial comes, I'll surprise them all."

A wild rumor that a clue to the mystery had been discovered in the shape of a yellow, blood-spotted shirt waist was circulated yesterday morning. There was no truth in the report.

A letter which the police were anxious to get was brought to the notice of Chief of Detectives McClusky yesterday. A letter carrier, in the absence of young Scharn from his home address, called at the station house to inquire where to deliver a letter addressed to Frederick Scharn. He was referred to the Central Office. The Chief of detectives was anxious to secure the letter, but the carrier refused to surrender it, and it was taken back to Sub-Station D.

Dr. Tyler, the landlord of the house in which the murder was committed, said yesterday that he had been told by T. W. Biehayn, an undertaker's assistant living at 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, that a woman living in the neighborhood had on the day of the murder seen Scharn and his sister quarreling in their room. Inspector Harley at once put men on the case to find the supposed witness, but up to late hour last night she had not been found. The police were inclined to look on the clue as gossip.

Biehayn lives in the house where Mamie Cunningham was murdered. He denied absolutely to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night that he had made such a statement as that attributed to him by Dr. Tyler.

Dr. Tyler, when seen by the same reporter, and told of Biehayn's denial, declared positively that he had reported the man correctly.

Speaking of the case, Capt. McClusky said last night that the theory that a woman had committed the crime had been abandoned. Julia Lang, the Burk girl, and the Bird woman, he said, had given the police all possible information concerning the habits of the murdered girl. He declined to say on what lines the police were at work, but said there was long, hard work ahead.

In the writ of habeas corpus proceedings before Justice Fitzgerald in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, in which Emmanuel Friend sought to get Frederick Scharn out of the Tombs, Justice Fitzgerald, at the request of the District Attorney's office, adjourned the case till 11 o'clock this morning.

CRAZY OVER THE SCHARN CASE.

Amateur Detective's Investigations Ends in Bellevue Hospital.

George F. Faulkner of Union Hill, N. J., rushed into the up-town office of a morning paper last night and throwing a gold watch and a large revolver on the counter said:

"I'm done with the earth. I've found out all about it. I'm Sherlock Holmes."

Then he talked wildly about the Scharn case.

The clerk looked at the man for a few moments, and then called in Patrolman Holmes of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who had had dealings with such men before.

The policeman spoke quietly to the man, and then accompanied him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Here the man described himself as George F. Faulkner, twenty-one years old, living at Union Hill, N. J., and a clerk in the Erie Railroad offices at Jersey City. The man's name was found to be correct from papers in his possession.

Faulkner talked at random for some time. When asked where he lived, he at first said: "I have no home. I am living now on Broadway." Then he gave his correct address.

Faulkner claimed he could discount Sherlock Holmes. For several minutes he told the police of a discovery he had made in Hell's Kitchen. In the meantime a call had been sent to New York Hospital for an ambulance. Just as Dr. Kenyon of that institution was entering the door Faulkner exclaimed: "I'll kill my father-in-law. He's no good!" Faulkner was then placed in the ambulance, and accompanied by a policeman was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

FATALITY PURSUES CLUB.

Seventeen of Its Twenty-two Members Have Met with Violent Deaths.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 23.—John Gibbs died last night from lockjaw, resulting from a slight wound received some time ago. No attention was paid to the wound until it developed symptoms which proved to be the forerunners of lockjaw, and then it was too late to save the life of the young man.

Gibbs was one of twenty-two young men who always traveled together and had a club organization. Four years ago fatalities, more or less violent and sudden, began to carry off the young men, and Gibbs's death is the seventeenth of the club's members. Six of the friends died by drowning, 2 were shot and died of their wounds, 4 were killed at various times on the railroads, 1 fell a couple of feet and broke his neck, dying instantly; 1 died of blood poisoning, 1 was scalded to death, and 1 was asphyxiated.

Last night Gibbs died from blood poisoning and supervening lockjaw. The remaining members are said to be fully convinced that they will, each in turn, meet death in a violent manner.

NEW TUNNEL JOB BEGUN.

William Bradley, the sub-contractor who has the contract for digging the tunnel for the Rapid Transit Road under Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, began work on that section yesterday morning.

A gang of fifty laborers went to work cutting down the trees between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets and making excavations for the tunnel. Fifteen trees were chopped down and about 50 loads of earth were removed before the work was stopped on the first day.

A Mormon's Many Mourners.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 23.—Joseph B. Noble, father of the first polygamous child born after that tenet was introduced into the Mormon Church, was buried at Bountiful, Utah. The funeral services were attended by thirty of his children, eighty-four of his grandchildren, and a number of his great-grandchildren. Mr. Noble had six wives, forty-seven children, of whom thirty-three are living, and one hundred and twenty-four grandchildren. Mr. Noble's career was closely associated with Mormonism.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

All CARS TRANSFER AT
Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. 59th 60th ST.

Gladiolus Day.

In conjunction with which is the Exhibit of Fall Flowers. We are pleased to hear so many words of praise from the New York public regarding our Fall Flower Exhibit—it is a grand one—we told you so all along. To-day there will be another free distribution of luxuriant Gladioluses—no restriction whatever

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Peculiarities of the Present Month of AUGUST

"The FURNITURE of Our Forefathers"

The *Rambler* had just rested from an enthusiastic examination of the Furniture in antique styles at Wanamaker's, when his eye fell upon Doubleday, Page & Co's announcement of a forthcoming book under the title quoted above.

Thousands of critical and tasteful people will find eager anticipation stimulated by the announcement and prospectus. The *Rambler* predicts a large sale for the book if it meets —as it surely will—the expectations that are awakened by the publishers' promises.

In the reaction from the severity of the faith and practice of Puritan and Pilgrim, Hugenot and Reformed Dutchman we have been prone to dismiss creeds, customs and crafts as alike unworthy of consideration. The passion for newness was for a long time national. In our ignorant haste we failed to see the beauty of severe simplicity that was impressed upon the ancient architecture and arts. But while the country is growing older and wiser, more correct standards of taste are prevailing. In these latter days worthy things, especially in Furniture, are being originated; and to our credit be it said that we have developed sense enough to see that the art impress upon this land of ours made in the 17th and 18th centuries had in it too much of rare beauty to be ignored and forgotton.

The worship of things merely old is a foolish fad. But the love of old things because beautiful rests upon knowledge, and it is all the more commendable when intensified by a reverence for a noble past.

Collectors and connoisseurs will not find many antiques even in the highest class modern furniture stores. In fact the best old furniture of this country is already beyond the command of the house furnisher—collections and museums hold the choice pieces, and prices are prohibitive for almost every one.

Yet everybody can secure the old forms and colors and trimmings in Furniture—the missing link is the sentiment. Personal inheritance cannot be bought—the belongings of one's own forebears, several generations gone, carry a certain real distinction. A flavor of antiquity lingers about things really old. You may own them, but no romance can make them a distinguished inheritance.

It is therefore a fair question. If you get the beauty of design and honesty of construction in the reproduction, why is it not as good as any for both asthetic and practical uses? The *Rambler* will not answer. But he will tell you a few things.

Here at Wanamaker's is at least one genuine old piece, a high-poster bedstead of the Eighteenth Century. It is Southern Colonial, undoubtedly original, from an old mansion in New Orleans. The posts are twist and pineapple, the frame solid mahogany with pie-crust mouldings. It is here for a model and you can have the original or a copy for $150.

Near by is a High Boy copied from an original in a celebrated Baltimore collection. But you'll need to be told it is a copy. All the dignity appears in the claw and ball feet, the shell carving on the front of the drawers, the urn and scrolls on top, the wall of Troy moulding, the solid character of the massive piece. Quaint, queer, prim are the brass drawer handles and trimmings. It is a fit companion to the old bedstead and costs $120.

If you fancy these pieces and want to make the set more complete, a cheval glass stands within the bedstead frame that will worthily keep the others company. $75.

It is not, however, the *Rambler's* business to write catalogues of Furniture, nor does he propose to do so. Perhaps he will be doing you a favor by letting you know the great extent to which Wanamaker's have carried the reproduction of Furniture in antique styles. They are all mahogany, black veined and sombre. They tell of the dank, dark, deep luxuriance of Santo Domingo forests. Sideboards and Bureaus, some with mirrors, some without, twenty odd sorts. High Boys and Low Boys, ancestors of the Chiffonniers of today. Bureaus that shade off into dressing tables. On all these glass or little brass knobs, plain curves and swells, right angles, mostly severe and plain enough to be Calvinistic. Again—Sofas and Chairs, haircloth covered, some of them ample enough for Miles Standish in war clothes; others better suited to Priscilla and John Alden.

And rush-bottomed chairs—No, this is not a catalogue.

Of course you'll read the "Furniture of Our Forefathers" when it appears. Of course you'll see Wanamaker's Antique Furniture. They are equally important to one who would be well informed.

Wanamaker Furniture. What an impress it has made upon New York in three short years!

Exclusive Wanamaker Blankets

Each of the following sorts of Blankets is made exclusively and especially for Wanamaker retailing. Thus is secured care in manufacturing, cleanliness of wool, full weight, definite size and all possible benefits in prices.

We do not use scare-heads about the prices, but we *do* know that the price advantages now offered cannot be matched. The differences will be greater with the advancing season. Now is the best time to buy.

The following four are specimens. Also great stocks of high-grade Blankets, including the Mission Mills brand for which we are selling agents in New York and Philadelphia.

"The Beverly"—About 60 per cent. wool; clean in appearance, strong and durable. Price $3 a pair.

"The Marlborough"—A finer blanket containing more wool; soft, warm, sightly. $3.75 a pair.

"The Physician's Favorite"—About 90 per cent. long staple wool, on strong spool cotton warp. One of the most durable blankets we have ever seen. $4 a pair.

"The Bellevue"—Of fine, carefully scoured and cleaned wool throughout; in generous size—78x86 in. $5 a pair.

Men's Percale SHIRTS
A Variety of Good Styles Half Priced

Stiff-bosom shirts, these. It will soon be time to lay away the negligees. A portion of this lot is taken from regular stock. It was reinforced sufficiently to last the day out, we think, by a purchase of wholly new goods. The entire lot is composed of percale shirts of uniform quality, in tasteful colorings and good patterns—shirts that sell regularly at $1 each. Choice from a good assortment, and all sizes from 14 to 17½, at

Fifty Cents Each

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

Navigation supplies a fine metaphor for retailing. The analogy can be worked out in many details. Just now the thought concerns currents. The retailer must discover human movements—they make or lose chances for sales.

Careful observers express the opinion that never have so many American people been occupied with recreation as now—this August. Town folks are out of town. Western and Southern folks are upon the Atlantic Coast or at mountain resorts.

Coming and going, the distant people pass New York, and they stop a little. This is a human movement. We are watching it. To strangers, Wanamaker's is one of the sights of New York,—a metropolitan museum. This gives Wanamaker's a chance and a duty.

The Picture Gallery contains important modern paintings. There is a small but remarkable collection of Autumn model costumes. Rich house decoration is illustrated in the new furnishings of the model apartment. Blankets—a great collection at remarkably low prices. Furniture—the August Trade Sale—a special feature of the Wanamaker policy by which fine economies are made.

And so we take the chance to fulfil the duty.

Several Interesting Bits of FURNITURE NEWS

If you don't know Austrian Oak Furniture you have something interesting yet to learn. The interest covers not only color and finish, but forms. For instance, a peculiar foot-rest to be used in front of a chair while reading or reclining—a very climax of comfort. Chairs don't provide for legs and feet —this foot-rest is a chair for feet and legs; a perfect synthesis with an easy chair. Price, $5.50. But we fear they'll all be sold when you come.

Austrian Oak has a deep brown finish, not so dark as the black Flemish oak. Furniture made of it is in demand—here to-day, gone to-morrow. Urgent are our orders to makers, more urgent are the demands of the Public.

There are stools, benches, seats, covered with old style Spanish leather, others with split reed seats; arm chairs, rockers, tables. Slipper benches at $5, $6 and $7.50; other benches at $2. This is a finger-board indicating the presence of Austrian oak. That's all.

Some Furniture Bargains---An Appeal to the Prudent

Dainty, delicate, neat and cheap—*so* cheap. It's all about a lot of chairs with white enameled woods, plus a few, bright and glossy in forest green, and a few more that are natural birch. The upholstery is in grass cloth, light yellow and blue denims, and a few figured goods. Some rest on feet and some on rockers.

As they are ranged on the floor they make a bright, brilliant show; the colors of white hussars minus the fierceness. Some fifty sorts or more. They are called "Summer Furniture," but are falsely so called for they are equally pretty in a blizzard or a hot wave. And the prices *were* $4.50 to $7.50. But the prices *are* $3 to $5. Don't take our word—just see them.

Old Hickory Chairs and things. Another misnomer. They called Andrew Jackson "Old Hickory," because he was obstinate as a hickory stick, took risks and stuck to them.

This Summer Furniture is of *new* hickory, and the only obstinate thing about it is the strength. Prices are yielding, for the small remainder now here shall go at one-half to-day. Were $2.50 to $5; are $1.50 to $2.50.

Besides all this, the great August Trade Sale of Furniture keeps on its stately way and the regular Furniture business goes on. So all New York keeps wondering about Wanamaker Furniture, and New York wonders because Wanamaker Furniture business *is* wonderful.

Peculiar Paradox. Consumer Buys Down Quilts Cheaper than Wholesaler

An incident of the Blanket Sale. Several hundreds of clean, fresh spreads for double beds that are easily worth $1.25, are to be sold at Ninety Cents each. Not a wholesale dealer in the country could buy them as cheaply. Combination of honeycomb and Marseilles patterns.

They are offered to consumers only, and will not be sold in lots of more than three except to hotel and boarding house keepers dealing with us regularly.

First, Second and Third floors.

Several Sorts of Bed Coverings

With the Blanket offerings are: 1,000 cotton comforts or "haps" as some country folks call them—light, warm, and covered with dainty colored silkaline—that are to be sold at Eighty Cents each to consumers.

300 fine down quilts, made in our own factory by expert hands. They are filled with pure, carefully selected down, covered with highest grade sateen. The price at present is $3.50. You cannot match them at $5.

100 heavy French pure wool fancy plaid blankets. There's a story about them—but never mind that. You'll pay 100 francs for their duplicates at the Maison Blanc, Paris, but you can buy these at $10 each, which is about half.

French silk blankets, they were $2 here, are $2.50 elsewhere, but will be closed at $1. Reason: Must make way for their successors.

The Fall Fashion Exhibit

This is a representative costume from our notable early autumn display. It is a reception gown of black velvet—a fabric conspicuous in this showing, and one that is doubtless destined to enjoy much favor this season for high-class dresses. This one has waist in Eton jacket effect, showing front of pale yellow lattice work, over cream lace. The trimming is black passementerie.

American Suede GLOVES
For Women—A Good Value at $1

This is a new, rather stout glove in the newest fall shades. Somewhat lighter in color than the so-called Mocha glove, yet heavier and more durable than that of suede kid, it is the ideal glove for general wear. In the various shades of mode and gray, all attractively embroidered in Paris point style. Two-clasp. $1.

Tenth street.

Children's DRESSES
Pretty, and Priced Below Value

Not many of them, but while they are here they afford a good opportunity to the mothers who are on the look-out for pretty dresses for their little ones.

They are of cashmere, with guimpe; some of delicate shades of blue and pink, others in darker colors; red, green and navy blue. They are becomingly trimmed with braid and silk. Sizes are for children from 4 to 10 years.

Values in this lot run from $5 to $10. Take your choice of them at

Four Dollars

Second floor.

A SALE OF HOSIERY
Very Good Values for Men and Women

The goods are fresh, clean, honest—the styles new, attractive—the prices unusually low, even for this Hosiery store noted for its very moderate prices. On one of these lines here mentioned we had a sale recently in which nearly a thousand pairs were sold in less than half a day. We have a still larger supply of the same grade to-day. To it we have added various other equally good values, of which brief mention follows:

Women's Stockings 12½c a pair; value 18c—

These are of fine cotton; fifteen different styles; all well made, durable and elastic.

This lot in sizes 9 and 9½ only, all fast black—

Fancy Richelieu ribbed, fancy ribbed.

With unbleached feet—Boots with colored tops, lace effect; boots with colored tops, fancy ribbed; boots with colored tops, ribbed; boots with colored and striped tops, ribbed; boots with colored and striped tops; boots with striped tops.

These in sizes 8½ to 10—

Fast black cotton, narrow Richelieu ribbed.

Fast black cotton, white polka dots, Richelieu ribbed.

Fast tan cotton, white polka dots, Richelieu ribbed.

Fast cardinal cotton, white polka dots, Richelieu ribbed.

Men's Half Hose, 25c a pair; value 35c—

Fine gauge Cottons—

Navy blue, white vertical silk striped.

Black, white vertical silk striped.

Black, colored vertical silk striped.

Blue and plum, white vertical silk striped.

Black, colored silk embroidered fronts.

Black ribbed, colored silk embroidered fronts

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Trotters and Pacers Enliven the Afternoon on Famous Course.

OSCAR'S CREDITABLE SHOWING

Bernard Zahn's Good Gelding Showed His Heels to a Number of Swift Horses Yesterday.

The amateur drivers who are wont to congregate on the Speedway congregated there yesterday in force. The brushing period of the afternoon was choch full of interesting speed bouts which on the whole were characterized by the maintenance of a fast, even clip on the part of the various contestors. There were a number of rapid steppers in the brushes and back of them was skillful handling by their drivers. Prominent among the winners of the afternoon was Bernard Zahn's good gelding Oscar, (2:20¼.) Oscar is not only fast, but a bulldog for doing his best, and times this Summer when other horses have been able to show their heels to him have been scarce as hen's teeth. When some of the out-of-town horses get back to the Speedway, it has been prophesied that Oscar won't be in front so often, but be that as it may, he has acquitted himself in a manner to be proud of this Summer.

Oscar had a rousing good brush yesterday with the fast black pacer Ambidexter, (2:11¼,) driven by his owner, James Kennedy. They were seen hoofing it down the latter half of the straight on apparently even terms. As they approached the stone wall Ambidexter seemed to be in the lead, and those stationed at the finish exclaimed that he had the trotter beaten. Both were coming strong when suddenly Ambidexter shifted to a trot and went the rest of the way with that gait. Oscar reached the finish about half a length ahead of Mr. Kennedy's horse. Ambidexter took part in another good brush which he won. He crossed the half-mile boundary line in front of Christopher Hackett's chestnut gelding King Tom. King Tom was going after Ambidexter with a rush in the last furlong, when he broke. The cause of the break was the loss of a boot and a shoe which separated themselves from the horse's leg simultaneously.

Two brushes that were smart encounters from start to finish took place between two pacers—Dictum III., (2:20¼,) driven by Owen Monks, and Piney, (2:12¼,) driven by Capt. McDonald. In each heat Dictum had the balance of power in the speed line and beat Piney over the course. Both heats were marked by smooth and steady moving. Henry Zahn, with his big mare Dundess, (2:23¼,) finished ahead of Charles Weiland and his green trotter, Jack Hart. Jack Hart broke near the finish. George Coleman had the trotter Baylight (2:33½,) hitting the road at a keen clip, and landed the big fellow first against the shortailed trotter Colonel Moreland, driven by C. R. Jarvis. Colonel Moreland put in some likely "licks" himself, and did well, considering that he was hooked to a heavy wagon.

Baylight then took the measure of Jack Hart and Colonel Moreland in another brush. Jack Hart was second and Colonel Moreland third. About this time Dundess pitted her speed against Piney and traveled too fast for the pacer. A few moments later Dundess showed too much speed for the chestnut pacer Hindrance, (2:17,) driven by Thomas Hopper. Hindrance broke and lost ground. There was a good tilt between Oscar and A. B. Gwathmey's bay gelding Belton, Jr., in which Oscar, starting from the rear position, caught, passed, and finished ahead of Belton, Jr.

Dundess and Ambidexter went off in a brush in which both got away very fast, but Ambidexter broke, and Mr. Kennedy pulled up. Then Dundess beat a fast young pacer from John McGuire's stable, the colt going to a break in the last hundred yards, but nevertheless showing lots of speed. P. D. Schildwachter, with his chestnut pacer Ball Bearings, came down the road in competition with B. T. Kearns's black filler Drex, (2:16¼.) Drex was the winner. Dr. Moore, with his gelding Tioga, won a brush from John C. Schreiner's trotter John C., and Mr. Bloch, with Jim the Penman, (2:24¾,) won a close brush from John C.

Local trotting-horse men are discussing the meeting to be held on the Guttenberg track on Labor Day, for which the following programme has been arranged:

Match race, $200 purse, to harness.—The bay mare Pearl J. (2:20¼) and the bay gelding Baylight, (2:33¼.)

Special Race.—The bay gelding Jack, (2:12¼,) driven by Mrs. Gill, and the gray gelding Ambeuser, (2:24¾,) driven by Pe Gill.

Race for 2:28 trotters and 2:32 pacers to harness, best three in five; purse $200.

Amateur race for 2:25 pacers, to wagon; best two in three; for silver cup.

The entries close on Thursday, with George Coleman, 163 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

CITIZENS' AND MERCHANTS'.

The Stakes Won by Charentus on the Saratoga Race Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—O. L. Richards's bay horse Charentus won the Citizens and Merchants' Stake of $5,000 this afternoon, leading from start to finish. The race was a fast one, the mile and a sixteenth being run in 1:45½, the first mile being negotiated in 1:39. Advance Guard was second, and the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicap winner, Kinley Mack, third. The latter carried 129 pounds, and ran a good race, but found the pace too fast. Howell weighed in to ride Charentus, and 10 to 1 was laid against his chances; then Shaw was substituted and his price fell to 4 to 1.

Favonius, ridden by his new owner, E. L. Smith, won the race for gentlemen riders; Tammany Chief captured the dash for two-year-olds by a head from Colchester; Millstream had to be ridden out to defeat Althea in the mile selling, and the last race of the day went to Hood's Brigade.

The exodus of horsemen has began, and the attendance was lighter than usual. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added for maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs—Tammany Chief, 106, (Burns,) 11 to 5 and even, won by a head; Colchester, 108, (Blair,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths; Glade Run, 108, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Taveta, Dossie, The Count, Visor, Talcose, Triasgian, Sam P. Cochran, Goldthrift, and Handvice also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile—Millstream, 115, (Turner,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by three parts of a length; Althea, 99, (Brien,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length; Exit, 104, (Mitchell,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:41¼. Fleuron and Myth also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Citizens and Merchants' Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $5,000 guaranteed. One mile and a sixteenth—Charentus, 103, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by three lengths; Advance Guard, 103, (Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three quarters of a length; Kinley Mack, 129, (Turner,) 11 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:45½. Bannockburn, Martimas, and Wait Not also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$300 and $100 in plate added, for three-year-olds and upward, gentlemen riders. One mile—Favonius, 166, (E. L. Smith,) even and out, won by three lengths; George Keene, 156, (H. W. Smith,) 2 to 1 and out, second by a half length; Droughtsman, 156, (W. C. Hayes,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45¼. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a furlong—Hood's Brigade, 96, (Wedderstrand,) 3 to 1 and even, won by a length; Excelsis, 103, (Mitchell,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by half a length; Rochester, 88, (Brennan,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:56. Long Isle, Koenig, Crossamolina, Marylander, Stamp, Mar, and Castle also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights. Five furlongs—Infallible, Fannie Maud, Taveta, Luck, Zananice, Georgia Gardener, Guesswork, and Kid, 108 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, allowances. One mile and fifty-five yards—Koenig, 103 pounds; Tyrshena, 102; Tim Gainey, 100; Godfrey, 97; Kufa, 95; Annoy, 93; Spurs, 90, and Hood's Brigade, 87.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs—Meehanus, 118 pounds; Vulcan and Gibraltar, 113 each; Ralston, 111; High Jinks and Cleora, 106 each; Prejudice and Kitchener, 98 each; Ringleader, 97; Elsie Barnes, 95, and Cheesestraw, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs—Cogswell, 108 pounds; The Irish Boy, 106; Punctual and The Count, 105 each; Tammany Chief, 104; Water Plant, 102; Quite Right, 98, and King's Favorite and Graymorn, 97 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth—Intrusive, 116 pounds; Compensation, 111; First Whip, 106; Kunje, 102; King Bramble, 101, and Unsightly and Prejudice, 92 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Five furlongs—Matin, 103, (Kiley,) 1; William Ack, 101, 2; Sad Sam, 107, 3. Time—1:03. Six furlongs—Magpie Davis, 94, (J. Waldo,) 1; Pound, 102, 2; Miss Mae Day, 100, 3. Time—1:17. One mile—The Lady, 101, (Tally,) 1; Tuthill, 103, 2; Bruber, 111, 3. Time—1:46½. Five and one-half furlongs: the Prairie Stakes—Sortie, 113, (Winkfield,) 1; Handy Man, 105, 2; Wild Pirate, 113, 3. Time—1:11¼. Steeplechase, short course—Passe Partout, 153, (Gallagher,) 1; Viking, 130, 2; Frond, 128, 3. Time—3:21½. Mile and sixteenth—Blue Lick, 108, (Winkfield,) 1; Handpress, 104, 2; Molo, 113, 3. Time—1:52½.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs—Doubiet, 107, (Coburn,) 1; Fairy Dell, 92, 2; Ice Drop, 96, 3. Time—1:15. Five furlongs—Donna Beay, 101, (Postel,) 1; Lyror Bell, 103, 2; Gray Dally, 106, 3. Time—1:02¾. One mile and a sixteenth—Lady of the West, 107, (A. Weber,) 1; Virgie O., 101, 2; Windward, 101, 3. Time—1:49. Seven furlongs—Cherryhead, 100, (A. Weber,) 1; Our Lizzie, 110, 2; Alfred V. Grave, 108, 3. Time—1:29¾. Four and a half furlongs—Salve, 105, (J. Daly,) 1; Marcy, 98, 2; Mudder, 105, 3. Time—0:56. Six furlongs—Winepress, 106, (W. Morris,) 1; By George, 103, 2; Jennie, 101, 3. Time—1:15¾.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—At Windsor—Six furlongs—Tenole, 101, (Harshberger,) 1; Cavallo, 104, 2; Divertisement, 97, 3. Time—1:15¾. 5 furlongs—MacCherry, 96, (Hicks,) 1; Regina Lee, 108, 2; Golden Harvest, 115, 3. Time—1:02¾. Six and a half furlongs—Full Dress, 107, (Aker,) 1; King Elkwood, 109, 2; Prince of India, 112, 3. Time—1:21¾. Mile and a quarter—Miss Soak, 103, (Miller,) 1; Topmast, 113, 2; Monk Wayman, 108, 3. Time—2:09. Steeplechase, short course—Sallust, 137, (Ellison,) 1; Mavourneen, 136, 2; Zufallig, 140, 3. Time—2:59. One mile—Statira, 107, (Harshberger,) 1; Alcaskey, 113, 2; Alva II., 97, 3. Time—1:43.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Six furlongs—Miss Theresa, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Albert F. Dewey, 108, 2; Deloraine, 1.1, 3. Time—1:15½. Six furlongs—Percy R., 107, (Gilmore,) 1; Terraline, 98, 2; Inuendo, 107, 3. Time—1:15½. Mile and seventy yards—Go to Bed, 106, (J. Matthews,) 1; Ida Ledford, 91, 2; Ladas, 104, 3. Time—1:46. One mile—Love's Labor, 111, (Gilmore,) 1; Go Out, 111, 2; Wall, 82, 3. Time—1:45. Six furlongs—The Barrister, 112, (Vandusen,) 1; Grantor, 111, 2; Miss Bramble, 107, 3. Time—1:14½. One mile—Glen Lake, 105, J. Matthews,) 1; Prince Real, 105, 2; El Caney, 105, 3. Time—1:44¾.

Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Three good races made up to-day's card at the Readville track in the Grand Circuit meeting, and they were races worth seeing, full of exciting brushes and several whipping finishes. The attendance almost equalled that of yesterday, and other conditions were equal. The big event for speed was the 2:08 pace, which the Medford, Mass., black gelding, Royal R. Sheldon, won in easy fashion in 2:07 and 2:05¾, the latter figure clipping his record half a second.

The chief race for bookmakers was the 2:14 class, which went to seven heats and was won by the Mason Farm gelding, John T., because his driver had played a sharp trick in the opinion of the judges, on the big field in the early heats. For this Driver Dore was fined $100 after John T. had won, because he had laid up the gelding in the second heat, and again in the third, after having been warned. Summaries:

2:08 Class—Pacing; two in three; purse $1,500.
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine-Fiaxy, by Bourbon Wilkes, (J. Neil).....1 1
Ace, b. h., (McEwen).....2 2
Eyelet, g. m., (Kenny).....2 4
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy).....3 3
William Wallace Scribner, br. h., (Spear)...5 5
Time—2:07; 2:05¾.

2:14 Class—Pacing; three in five; purse $3,000.
John T., ch. g., by Nuthurst-Daughter of Lyle Wilkes, (Dore).....10 9 9 1 1 4 1
Sidney Pointer, b. h., by Star Pointer, (Kelley).....4 3 1 2 7 2 2
Winola, b. m., (Clark).....1 2 3 8 3 1 3
The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)..3 1 2 4 8 3 4
Ned Wilkes, ch. g., (Cahill)...8 7 7 3 2 dr
Matin Bells, b. m., (Quinton). 2 4 4 5 6 dr
Rana, g. m., (Young).....9 6 6 7 4 dr
Joe Gahm, blk. g., (McDonald) 5 5 5 6 5 dr
Little Dick, b. g., (Palmer)..6 8 8 dis
Orin B., b. g., (Hudson).....7 dis
Time—2:10; 2:07½; 2:10; 2:09¾; 2:09¼; 2:16¼; 2:14¾.

2:14 trotting; three in five; purse $1,000.
Georgena, ch. m., by Epaulet-Ida Howe, (McDowell).....1 1 1
Bay Star, b. m., by Kentucky Star, (Kinney).....9 2 2
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur).....2 5 4
Alkalone, blk. h., (Dore).....3 4 3
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy).....12 10 3
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Noble).....14 3 10
Lasso, b. g., (Geers).....4 8 7
Iris G., b. m., (McCall).....5 6 6
Grace Onward, ch. m., (Macey).....13 11 5
Rustler, b. g., (Pussy).....6 9 11
Confessor, ch. g., (Brady).....11 7 9
King Jack, b. g., (Hudson).....10 12 12
Lucrativa, b. m., (Hyde).....7 dis
Pilot Evans, b. g., (Walker).....8 dis
Dot Miller, b. m., (McDonald).....dis
King Warlock, ch. g., (O'Neil).....dis
Time—2:11¾; 2:09¾; 2:10.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 23.—2:23 class, pace; purse $300. (unfinished.)
Uncle Angus, b. g., R. S. Mitchell, Hudson, Mass.....4 2 1 1 1
Falcon, J. H. Story, Marlboro, Mass..1 1 3 7 6
Jim Mace, b. g., W. R. Cox, Nashua, N. H.....9 8 2 2 2
Belle of Waterbury, b. m., O. G. Camp, Waterbury, Conn.....2 7 10 8 5
Bonnie Wood, blk. m., W. S. Miller, Springfield, Mass.....3 4 6 3 3
Russell Maid, br. m., Israel Laboine, Hatfield, Mass.....7 6 7 5 4
Ora B., b. m., Bashaw Stock Farm, Hope Valley, R. I.....6 5 5 4 7
Tommy Whitton, blk. h., W. B. Cook, Worcester, Mass.....8 8 4 6 dr
Aristus G., br. g., C. E. Swan, New Haven, Conn.....5 10 8 9 dr
Prince Eddy, b. g., S. Hanson, East Saugus, Mass.....10 9 9 10 dr
Time—2:19¼, 2:18¼, 2:20¼, 2:22, 2:18¾.

2:27 class, pace; purse $300.
Nellie Porter, b. m., I. Rue, Boston, Mass.....2 1 1 1
Harry G., blk. g., Maplewood Stock Farm, Roadstown, N. J.....1 2 5 5
Billy Abbott, b. g., D. M. Bristol, Winthrop, Mass.....4 5 2 2
Happy Home, Jr., br. g., B. S. Walker, Putnam, Conn.....3 3 3 3
The Count, ch. g., S. Hanson, East Saugus, Mass.....5 4 4 4
Time—2:23½, 2:22¾, 2:22¼, 2:22½.

2:18 class, pace; purse $300.
Arius, b. g., W. G. Warren, Shrewsbury, Mass.....1 1 1
Lisbon, br. g., C. Smart, Meriden, Conn..4 2 2
Helen, b. m., F. P. Fox, Rochester, N. H.2 3 3
Allie Boy, b. g., Maplewood Stock Farm, Roadstown, N. J.....3 4 4
Cold Cash, br. g., J. H. Quinn, Worcester, dis.
Time—2:18¾, 2:18¾, 2:16¼.

2:18 class, trot; purse $300.
Pilaster, br. h., S. E. Pants, Ilion, N. Y.....2 2 1 1 1
Jim Crow, blk. g., W. R. Cox, Nashua, N. H.....1 3 2 2 3
Anhauser, J. R. Blumenthal, Hartford, Conn.....3 1 3 3 2
Time—2:23, 2:22¾, 2:23¼, 2:23¾, 2:24½.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 23.—2:27 Class.—Trotting and pacing; purse $200.
Miss Colwell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince, (Williams).....1 1 2 1
Baron Wilkes, b. g., (O'Connell).....2 3 1 2
Nellie Hammond, b. m., (Reynolds)....3 2 3 4
Cyp Stone, b. m., (Clancy).....4 4 4 3
Lucky Strike, g. g., (Coyne).....5 dis
Belle D., ch. m., (Swarter).....dis.
Time—2:24½; 2:21¼; 2:23½; 2:25¼.

Free for all trotting and pacing; purse $300.
Ready, b. m., by Roadmaster, (Wheeler)..1 1 1
Parker S., g. g., (Davis).....2 2 2
Smith, b. h., (Wright).....3 3 3
Iago, b. g., (Clancy).....4 4 4
Brown Tom, b. h., (Robinson).....5 dis.
Time—2:19½; 2:19; 2:20¼.

The judges reconsidered the suspension of John Van Tassell of Hudson and instead fined him $100 for foul driving.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.
Helen Simmons, b. m., by Simmons-Sultan, (Dickerson).....4 1 1 1
Peter Swift, b. g., (Hayden).....1 2 3 3
Helen Grace, ro. m., (Andrews).....5 3 2 2
Paul Smith, b. h., (Sayles).....3 4 5 5
Del Bar, b. g., (Smith).....2 5 4 4
Time—2:19½ 2:16½; 2:18½; 2:18.

Consolation Race—Purse $200; non-money winners, 2:20 Class; entrance free.
Grey Willson, b. h., by Eugene Wilson-Greenback, (Roche).....3 1 1 1
McLoughlin Maid, ch. m., (Devey).....1 2 2 2
Bell Thomas, g. m., (Maxfield).....2 3 3 3
Lee, b. m., (Van Blarcum).....5 4 4 4
Harry T., br. s., (Hunt).....4 5 5 5
Time—2:21½; 2:18¼; 2:20½; 2:23¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.
Farris, b. g., by Anteo, (Bowne).....1 1 1
Hesperus, b. s., (Jamison).....3 2 2
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Earing).....2 3 3
Time—2:16¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $400.
Ambo, br. m., by Warren, (Lyman).....1 1 1
Dave Hughes, b. g., (Covil).....2 2 3
J. R. P., b. g., (Hard).....3 3 2
Traprock, g. g., (Smith).....4 dis.
Time—2:20½; 2:24¾; 2:24½.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 23.—2:09 Pace.—Purse, $2,000, four starters.
Colbert.....1 1 1
Alpha.....2 2 2
Nichol B.....3 3 3
Lord Rosebery.....4 dis.
Best time—2:07¾.

2:12 Pace.—Purse, $1,000; seven starters.
Fielmont.....7 6 1 1 1
Country Girl.....1 1 3 5 3
Icne.....2 2 6 3 4
Hartford, Jr.....4 4 2 2 5
Best time—2:09¼.

FUTURITY COLTS' LAST TRIALS.

Ballyhoo Bey Made the Best Showing on Time for Saturday's Event.

The final working gallops in trial and preparation for the race for the $40,000 Futurity Stakes, to be run at the Sheepshead Bay course to-morrow, took place yesterday morning on the Long Island race track adjacent to the Coney Island Jockey Club track. The weather and going perfectly suited the trainers of the horses that are looked on as probable starters, and the conditions also suited a great many horse owners and patrons of the turf, for the visitors were many at all the courses, while at Sheepshead Bay the number of watchers was large enough to be called a crowd.

Attention was centred at the Coney Island track on W. C. Whitney's high-priced colt Ballyhoo Bey, trained by John E. Madden, and the anticipations of the trainers and horsemen generally that he was the one horse really dangerous to the hopes of J. R. & F. P. Keene, whose entry is the present favorite for the race, seemed verified by the Kingston colt's gallop. He was ridden by Sloan, and with about the weight he will carry in the race Saturday he covered three-quarters of a mile in clever style, finishing the distance in 1:14. That Sloan rode him in the trial seemed to set at rest all doubt as to Sloan's mount in the Futurity, as with Sloan up Ballyhoo Bey's chance may be no better than if Turner rode him, but the colt is sure to make a more important figure in the betting. The Whitney stable entry has been second choice for the race since the betting began, and now that it appears as if Ballyhoo Bey were to be the sole representative of the stable, he has taken the place of the entry, and alone is second choice.

Richard T. Wilson's fleet filly, Lady of the Valley, trained by Thomas Healey, worked six furlongs with McCue up in 1:15¼. The Parader, Mr. Wilson's chief hope for the race, having gone lame at Saratoga, did not gallop, and it now seems that he will remain in the stable, while Lady of the Valley runs on the chance that she may get a part of the rich prize. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Sweet Lavender did a six-furlong trial in 1:16¼, with Fred Littlefield in the saddle. She is looked on as a sure winner, but her trial was not impressive. Thomas Welsh galloped the Fleischmann Stable's Blues six furlongs in 1:16¼, and did not seem dissatisfied with the work. According to the present programme Maher will ride him, and he probably will be the only starter for the stable. G. M. Morris worked out Golden Age six furlongs in 1:15¾ and Kenilworth in 1:17½. From the gallop it looks as if Golden Age will go to the post the only representative of Mr. Morris. James Galway's maiden Belvino did six furlongs in 1:17. A new-comer in the list of Futurity runners, A. H. & D. H. Morris's Smile, made plenty of friends by galloping six furlongs in handy fashion in 1:15.

The Keene's colts were tried out the day before by Trainer James Rowe, and Olympian again showed the fastest move by covering three-quarters of a mile in 1:14¾. Wonder Lad and Bells and Noonday worked together, the filly finishing six furlongs away off before her companion in 1:15¾, while Noonday straggled home in 1:16¼. Tommy Atkins, working with an older horse, finished out in exactly the time of Olympian's trial, 1:14¾. The fastest trial for the race, however, was Ballyhoo Bey's. In the betting last night Keene's entry was favorite at 4 to 5, with Ballyhoo Bey second choice at 3 to 1.

YACHT OFFICIALS UNDECIDED.

Mineola and Yankee Collision Dispute to be Settled After the Race To-day.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Every yachtsman in Newport is talking of the collision in Wednesday's race between the seventy-footers, Yankee and Mineola. Each yacht has its supporters, and all admit that the Regatta Committee has a difficult task to render a decision, especially as the members were not close enough to the boats to witness the manoeuvring preceding the collision, and the collision itself. After gathering all the available evidence, the committee decided that it was not sufficient to render a decision, so they postponed the final meeting until after to-morrow's race.

The best evidence given to-day, but not to the committee, came from an absolutely disinterested party, the man in the stake-boat lying at anchor where the yachts turned.

He said that they were both so close that he had a knife in his hand ready to cut away his anchor rope. He declares that the collision was caused by the Mineola's skipper trying to cut in between the stake-boat and the Yankee, while the latter was still on the starboard tack, but preparing to come about. The fact that the Yankee's starboard rail was ripped off is considered by yachting sharps here as good evidence that the Yankee when hit was in the wind on an even keel.

The Mineola, with a new bowsprit in, came back from the Herreshoffs' at Bristol to-night. The Yankee, which went up there early this morning, is expected here by midnight, and both boats will be ready in the morning for the final race of the series for the $1,000 cup. It is doubtful if the Virginia will be able to sail to-morrow unless she is able to secure a new crew, for nine of her men left her to-day. They say the reason they left is because Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, the owner, told them it was their fault that the yacht had not won more races, and that he was not at all satisfied with their work.

If the Yankee should win to-morrow she will capture the cup, but if either the Mineola or Rainbow wins, with the Yankee third boat, there will be a three-cornered tie, and another race will have to be sailed on Saturday to decide the winner.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The sloop yacht Lodona, owned by a New York yachtsman, and H. W. Johnson's keel sloop Newasi have both been hauled out at the Jacob yard to have their bottoms smoothed and adorned with a new coat of paint.

Many alterations are contemplated at the Jacob yards before next season. The three sets of marine railways have been put into good condition and preliminary work on a new set is now in progress.

Henry S. Redmond's fast sloop yacht Syce, New York Yacht Club, arrived from the eastward and was hauled out on the marine railway at the Woods yard, principally to ascertain the amount of damage sustained during the New York Yacht Club cruise. The Syce, while in the neighborhood of Vineyard Sound, in a brush with the Altair and other crack yachts of her class, struck a rock, which caused her retirement for a day or so. On examination to-day it was discovered to be only a slight damage in the region of the lead keel, a very small portion of which was knocked off. The boat will be repaired and launched in the course of a few days.

James Martin, Jr.'s, finkeel sloop Anoatok, New York Yacht Club, has had her cruising rig taken out and her racing rig adjusted in the marine basin at the Jacob yard, and was to-day hauled out to be prepared for the Huguenot Yacht Club's races off New Rochelle Saturday.

Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop Navahoe, which has been lying in a dismantled condition at her moorings in the harbor in front of the Hawkins yard, has been again hauled out on the railway preparatory to being slid into her Winter berth before the Fall rush.

Prizes for Yachtswomen.

The Williamsburg Yacht Club will have its twenty-ninth annual ladies' regatta on Sunday. The yachts will sail over the triangular course, from the clubhouse, at North Beach, to Hunt's Point Buoy, thence to College Point Buoy, thence to the clubhouse. Three prizes will be given to ladies on board each winning yacht in her class. After the yacht races there will be water sports.

Caledonian Games on Labor Day.

Among the sporting events to be held on Labor Day will be the forty-fourth annual athletic games of the New York Caledonian Club. These games will be held at Washington Park, Grand Street, between Maspeth and Newtown, L. I. They will begin at ten o'clock and twenty-eight events are down for decision. It is announced that the cash prize list will amount to $725. Twenty-one of these events are "open to the world." There will also be bicycle races, dancing, and music.

AN ARMED WOMAN'S CHASE.

Drives Out Man Who Entered Her House, Then Captures Him.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Oscar J. Hammill of Chelsea is being congratulated by her friends for the courage shown by her in capturing a man who had entered her cottage.

Mary Woodward, a servant employed by Mrs. Hammill, discovered the man in the basement of the cottage at noon to-day. She quietly informed her mistress, who got her husband's shot gun and, going down stairs, drove him from the house. When he got outside the man started on a run and Mrs. Hammill gave chase. After a race of two blocks she caught up with him and held him with the muzzle of the gun pointed at him until help arrived in the person of Andrew Dunn, who turned him over to the police.

When taken to the police station, the man refused to give his name. He was recognized, however, by the police as a man who had already been sent out of town by the authorities.

Chicago Woodworkers to Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A strike of all the woodworkers in the city will be called Sept. 1 unless the mill owners consent to sign the agreement granting the eight-hour day. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Woodworkers' Council last night. The strike will involve 3,500 men.

WOMEN GOLFERS PAIRED

Drawings for the Qualifying Round of National Championship.

TO START TUESDAY MORNING

Miss Underhill, Miss Hoyt, and Mrs. Manice, the Three Favorites, Are in the First Eight Pairs.

Secretary Kerr of the United States Golf Association announced the pairings for the qualifying round on Tuesday in the women's National championship at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The first pair will start at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The first sixteen will keep on at match play for the championship. The third and fourth eights will keep on for two special cups offered yesterday by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. As the qualifying round is at only eighteen holes, unless the course is soggy from an overnight rain and apt to dry out during the day, there is little material difference whether a player has to start in the first or last flight. One advantage of a late start, however, is that the player will know the scores of the early birds and be stimulated to excel them. Three of the favorites, Miss Ruth Underhill, the present champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, and Mrs. E. A. Manice, will be in the first eight pairs to start. Miss Lucy Herron and Miss Eunice Terry, respectively the winner and runner-up for the Consolation Cup last year, are also in the first half of the pairings, while Mrs. C. F. Fox, who put out Miss Hoyt and Miss Sands last year and was runner-up to Miss Underhill, is exactly half way on the list.

The débutantes in the championship are conspicuous in the last division of the pairings. Among them are Miss Caroline Livingston, Miss M. Wilson, Mrs. H. St. John Smith, Miss Marian Morse, Miss Josephine Russell, and Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis. Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, is paired with Miss F. E. Wickham, and this couple will be almost the last to set out. In the last set, too, are Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Miss Pansy Griscom, Miss Louise Maxwell, and Miss Suydam. The pairings follow:

Mrs. Samuel Bettle and Miss M. I. Goddard, Miss G. Marvin and Miss G. Robinson, Miss E. Groesbeck and Mrs. E. A. Manice, Mrs. H. Toulmin and Miss Quackenbush, Miss R. Underhill and Miss G. Chauncey, Miss H. C. Parrish and Mrs. Elliott Rodgers, Miss M. S. Eddy and Miss M. P. Lippincott, Mrs. Van Beuren and Miss B. Hoyt, Miss E. Collins and Miss A. B. Eddy, Miss J. S. Clark and Miss E. W. Goffe, Miss M. Chauncey and Miss Lucy Herron, Miss L. A. Menken and Miss Bessie Anthony, Miss Sophie Starr and Miss Eunice Terry, Mrs. A. E. Graves and Miss E. B. Burt, Miss M. M. Riley and Miss S. Richardson, Mrs. W. Shippen, and Miss C. Barnes, Mrs. C. F. Fox and Miss G. Bishop, Miss Caroline Livingston and Mrs. W. J. Berg, Miss Barron and Miss M. Harrison, Mrs. C. S. Brown and Miss C. Willis, Miss Siddits and Miss E. S. Curtis, Miss M. Wilson and Miss M. Curtis, Miss S. Burnet and Mrs. E. M. Carnrick, Miss Brooks and Mrs. S. C. Price, Mrs. T. C. Thacher and Mrs. H. St. J. Smith, Mrs. R. T. Carter and Mrs. P. Rogers, Miss Marion Morse and Miss J. Russell, Miss G. Keyes and Miss B. C. Howe, Miss P. Suydam and Mrs. A. D. W. Cochrane, Mrs. M. C. Work and Miss Frances Griscom, Miss F. E. Wickham and Miss G. Hecker, Mrs. Warrington Curtis and Miss L. Maxwell, Mrs. E. R. Walker.

Mrs. E. R. Walker and Miss G. Robinson are added starters, their entries having been delayed in the mails, which brings the total to sixty-five.

Golf on Mountain Links.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 23.—The three divisions in the men's golf tournament played their first round at match play yesterday, opponents meeting as drawn on the previous afternoon. Results follow:

Waumbek Cup Class.—Edward M. Talley beat Francis C. Robertson, 4 up and 3 to play; J. Whitney Baker beat Lawrence Dalley, 7 up and 5 to play; Cyrus H. Adams beat Arnold Wood, 3 up and 1 to play; W. E. F. Moore beat E. M. Stoehr, 7 up and 6 to play.

Jefferson Cup Class.—W. T. Kaufman beat A. T. Compton, Jr., 5 up and 3 to play; S. C. Prentice beat Josiah Bartlett, 2 up and 1 to play; Leonard M. Daggett beat H. E. Adriance, 6 up and 4 to play; Henry A. Blair beat John E. Adriance, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup Class.—Henry Dalley beat Edward Milligan, 2 up; J. Russell May beat W. L. Carter, 2 up; Douglas Hartshorne beat John D. Raymond, 1 up over 19 holes; Andrew B. Cobb beat John Eyerman, 1 up.

Gilbert Nicholls of Boston, a brother of Bernard, who defeated Vardon, to-day broke the course record of 76 made by Vardon Tuesday, going out in 35 and coming home in 40—a total of 75.

Golf Finals for Boardman Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The golf finals for the Boardman Cup were played to-day over the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club links and resulted in a victory for Mrs. C. S. Brown, who defeated Miss Julia Clark by 5 and 3 to play. Miss Clark gave Mrs. Brown 2 strokes.

Miss M. Hecker, the metropolitan champion, arrived to-day and was playing on the links. George Strath, the professional from Wee Burn, came with her and will caddy for her during the championship. Other ladies who have arrived and will play in the championship are Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Griscom, Mrs. Carnrick, Miss G. M. Bishop, Mrs. B. C. Howe, Miss Quackenbush, Miss Anthony, and Miss Willis.

Statement from Vardon's Manager.

Concerning the offers of many golf clubs all over the country for matches between the former English champion, Vardon, and Taylor, the present champion, Charles S. Cox, Vardon's manager, issued a statement yesterday saying that he has been unable to arrange any such matches. He declares that he has tried to do so, but that both Taylor and his manager say that Taylor does not care to play Vardon.

Mr. Cox adds that Vardon will play Taylor for $2,000 or $500, the winner to take the whole, or to divide, or, in fact, play on any percentage basis satisfactory to Taylor and his managers on any good course and on any day for which Vardon is not already engaged.

Vardon and Taylor Matched.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Vardon, the former English golf champion, will play against Taylor, the American expert, on the links of the Newport Golf Club during the invitation tournament, which begins next week.

The match will be seventy-two holes, for a purse of $500, the winner taking $300 and the loser $200.

Kearny Cricket Club Quits League.

The Kearny Cricket Club has formally withdrawn from the New York Cricket Association owing to the action of that organization in condemning its ground and changing the unplayed matches of its championship matches to the grounds of its opponents. These games will now count as wins to the opposing teams which have not yet completed their matches with Kearny, and will affect the percentage of the Manhattan and Paterson B teams. Brooklyn has already received credit for the game forfeited to it.

Princeton Athletes to Compete Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Capt. John F. Cregan of the Princeton University track team to-day announced that the entire Princeton team which represented that university in the recent international athletic contests abroad will compete in the Labor Day carnival of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at the Knickerbocker Oval, Bayonne, N. J. Besides Capt. Cregan, the team will comprise D. S. Horton, R. W. Coleman, and R. F. Hutchinson.

International Tennis at Niagara.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The Niagara International Tennis Tournament was continued here this afternoon. In the men's open singles there are but four left. E. P. Fischer of New York had an easy time against S. T. Medd of Toronto, as did Sumner Hardy of San Francisco against F. B. Alexander of Princeton, and Kreigh Collins of Chicago against W. S. Bond of Chicago. In the other match of the second round, H. H. Hackett of Yale lost the first set to Harry Waidner of Chicago, but then braced and easily took the next two sets. The other events were all advanced.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Play Well and Again Defeat the Philadelphias.

Yesterday's baseball game at the Polo Grounds between the New Yorks and Philadelphias was won by the home players after things looked squally for them in the last two innings. The score was 5 to 4, and the visitors made three of their four tallies in the eighth and ninth innings. However, the New Yorks deserved to win, as they played a better all-around game than the Quakers. The local team did their best playing at critical times, fielding fast and clean when there were members of the opposition on the bases. Both sides indulged in free hitting, Capt. Davis of the New Yorks being especially handy with the stick. The score:

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A GREATER PERIL THAN IMPERIALISM.

If the anti-imperialists are right, this Republic is doomed. If the dangers they see are not ghosts, but real; if the charges they make against President MCKINLEY are true, then there is indeed something the matter with us, a disease far worse than imperialism.

A White House pretender to imperial power we could destroy with an ease and celerity that would render his pretensions ridiculous, but our situation would be perilous and our downfall probably close at hand if the people failed to see that he was a pretender and an imperialist. That could never be until the National spirit was extinct, until the people were sunk in debauchery, or so completely absorbed in money getting as to be blind to danger, careless of their liberties, and indifferent to the fate of their country. Does not history teach by many examples that a people come to that stage of national degeneracy rushes to its ruin?

According to Mr. SCHURZ, Mr. SHEPARD, and Mr. BOUTWELL, we are there now. In eloquent passages they picture to us dangers that it would be fatal to the people not to have seen already. They tell us that Mr. MCKINLEY has trampled on the Constitution, has denied the spirit and outraged the substance of our democratic institutions, set at naught the principles and traditions of free government, and has asserted and exercised the power without warrant or responsibility. In short, he has conducted himself as one who is about to overthrow popular government and set up an empire.

The startling thing, the fatal thing, about this imperialist plot is that the people do not see it. Nobody sees it but a handful of men calling themselves anti-imperialists. Even when they point to the imperialist Moloch and shout that he is about to devour us few pay any attention to them except to inquire if they are mad.

Now, the American people have never before been so stupidly blind and apathetic. They have always been remarkably vigilant in guarding their Constitution. They began by suspecting WASHINGTON of monarchical designs, and quickly turned to JEFFERSON through distrust of the Federalists. They fought for twenty years against the encroachments of the slave power, yet were jealously watchful that the limits of Constitutional authority should not be passed even in the terrible stress of civil war and the difficult task of reconstruction. No President but MCKINLEY has ever been left unwatched of the people long enough to hatch a plot to destroy the Republic and set about executing it. Nor has any President but MCKINLEY had the paralysing audacity to employ the army and navy in plain sight of the people with their full knowledge for the overthrow of their institutions. An act so novel, so daring, so conspicuous, ought to have evoked, not the passionate protests of a few, but the loud outcries and strenuous resistance of the whole—with arms, if necessary.

There is no possible escape from these alternatives: Either the anti-imperialists are scared at shadows or the American Nation is going straight to the dogs through the torpidity and nervelessness of its people. It is not imperialism that is going to destroy us. We can take care of our man on horseback whenever and wherever he presents himself if we have our old spirit. If the man on horseback is here, however, and we do not see him or are afraid to face him, then honor is fled and the love of liberty and hope are gone. We are such a degenerate lot that the Emperor might conclude that we are not worth subjugating.

There can be no question about the awful nature of the thing the anti-imperialists see. Be it spook or actual, it inspires them with such terror that they are willing to vote for the candidate of Populism and repudiation to frighten it away. Mr. SHEPARD says a money panic is a small price to pay for deliverance from this major peril. Yet these good men could get only a few hundred persons to attend their "Liberty" Congress at Indianapolis.

If there is half the danger in imperialism they say there is, half the population of the United States would have been there.

A FIRM AND REASONABLE REPLY.

The reply of the United States to the dispatches of LI-HUNG-CHANG is, as its entire conduct of the Chinese matter has been, based on a clear and just conception of the rights and duties of all parties.

Practically the reply ignores the question, which is distinctly an open one, and might become of importance, what are the real credentials of LI-HUNG? It will be time enough to take that up when actual negotiations are to be resumed. At present there is no room for negotiation. The dispatches of LI-HUNG afford an occasion for declaring the conditions on which and on which alone they will be opened.

These are in brief: There must be "an authoritative and responsible Government of the Chinese Empire" with an authorized representative to conduct negotiations; "security" must be "established in the Chinese capital"; the Chinese Government must "show its ability and willingness to make, on its part, an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China"; when all this is done, our Government will be ready "to welcome any overtures for a truce, and invite other powers to join," "to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900."

This will give but little comfort to the venerable LI-HUNG. It will not enable him to convey much comfort to the elusive refugee Government of China, wherever it is. It reveals to him in a most convincing fashion that he is not the master of the situation. His impudent proposition that the powers shall now retire because they have secured the safety of the envoys by force of arms, without the aid of the Imperial Government, and only by the defeat of the imperial troops, has not proved the trap he evidently thought it might become. Nor has he succeeded in the least in embarrassing the Government of the United States or in introducing the slightest friction in its relations with the other Governments. It stands firmly and reasonably by its original purposes, which from the first have been just and unselfish. And it will continue to do so.

Meanwhile it is worth remarking that the confidence of some of the diplomats of the foreign capitals that the co-operation of this Government with those of the other powers is firmly assured, and that no one ought in the least to question it, is premature and slightly presuming. Undoubtedly our Government will co-operate with the powers with the same energy and perfect good faith it has hitherto shown, so long as the ends pursued are common ends and are pursued in a fairly unselfish spirit. At present nothing more can be expected and nothing more should be inferred. In other words, our Government must be understood as committed solely to the ends declared in its circular of July 3. It is an open secret that some of the powers suspect others of their number of seeking objects that are not included in those our Government has set forth and not in harmony with them. For the accomplishment of these our Government cannot co-operate. Especially it cannot be a party directly or indirectly to the partition of Chinese territory under any conditions now to be foreseen. On the contrary, all its legitimate influence must be thrown against that result.

THE RIOT IN AKRON.

The uprising in Akron, Ohio, of armed citizens intent upon quickly and cruelly putting to death a negro accused of criminally assaulting a white girl, which promised Wednesday night to develop into a veritable race war, was happily quelled soon after daylight yesterday morning. The authorities, including the Mayor and Sheriff, seem to have acted promptly and wisely, and to have done their full duty, bravely. The negro, LOUIS PECK, and another colored man accused of crime, who would, presumably, have been put to death by the mob just for good measure, were soon placed beyond the reach of the rioters, and when this fact was realized, in the pale light of the morning, by the men who had been thirsting for blood all night, the mob gradually dispersed and Akron was at peace.

But three persons had already received deadly wounds, and of these two were little children, while a score or more had been badly injured, and some valuable property, including the municipal building and the prison, had been destroyed by fire.

This incident, in the heart of the supposedly cultivated and temperate Middle States, and within a comparatively few miles of the western boundary of the State of New York, greatly resembles a lynch law uprising for the same cause in one of the Southern States, except in the quick suppression of the riot. The leaders of the mob, who were all, it seems, usually law-abiding citizens, seemed to be as desperate and determined in the beginning as any group of Avengers in Georgia or Mississippi.

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for such things. Perhaps there is a microbe that breeds riot when the conditions are suitable. These Akron avengers were not half-drunken, half-insane outlaws, ready to yell for blood and shoot at the slightest provocation. On the other hand, the laws of Ohio are well administered, and justice is sure to be done there in the case of PECK and all similar cases. But this particular crime was uncommonly revolting. It caused angry resentment, which may have been increased by the prevailing heat and reinforced somewhat by alcohol. And the inevitable and righteous defiance of King Mob by the legal authorities increased the general irritation. So that before the disturbance could be quelled, the children of two other families, one of them the son of a widow, were sacrificed in the crasy attempt to avenge by violence the wrong of the MAAS child and many persons received injuries, the marks of which they will bear all their lives. Moralizing over such a proceeding is not profitable, however.

Clearly a settled race hatred is not to be discovered either in Akron or in New York, where we have lately had a negro-baiting mob of our own. There are no signs that the citizen of African descent is distrusted or disliked. He is generally well treated in public, and accorded his legal rights without resentment. His crude melodies and childlike antics are more than tolerated in the music halls of the best class.

THE GRIEVANCES OF INVENTORS.

The dissatisfaction of inventors with the operation of the United States patent law and the practice of the Patent Office is finding rather free expression just now. An inventor's views are largely the result of his personal experiences, and these differ widely. For the average inventor, who secures a patent with great difficulty and at relatively high cost in counsel fees and then struggles for years to develop it profitably, the present law seems in the highest degree unjust and oppressive. As seen from his point of view its operation may be described as follows: When an application is filed the examiner to whom it is referred searches the records of the world to find an anticipation, and throws upon the inventor or his attorney the onus of proving that the invention is new and not anticipated by the references cited. This often involves a great loss of time and entails an expense which the inventor finds burdensome. He is delayed, for months, and sometimes for years, in reaching a mutually satisfactory compromise between his own views of what he should have and the views of the examiner as to what he is entitled to. Unless prepared for the delays and expenses of an appeal from the examiner to the Board of Examiners, from the board to the Commissioner of Patents, and from the Commissioner to the Supreme Court, the inventor who gets a patent at all must take what the examiner is graciously pleased to give him, which, as the rule, is only a part of what he demands. This would not be so bad if the United States Government, in granting him a patent, conferred an indisputable right to the exclusive use and enjoyment of what the patent described, but it does nothing of the kind. His patent when issued is little more than an official record of a date in connection with the description. It may be assumed to show that the examiners did not find anything in the records which they considered an anticipation of the invention claimed: but their records are not complete nor is their judgment inerrant. There is much in the state of the art which the records of the Patent Office do not show. For this reason the validity of a patent is always in doubt until it has been tested by a suit and sustained by the court of last resort. This being so, the inventor, naturally enough, asks what all this haggling and hairsplitting of the examiners amounts to, and why carefully drawn claims should be trimmed and narrowed to suit the whims of the hypercritical young men who pass on applications. If the inventor must establish his rights in the courts to give them value, he should choose his own weapons, and the patent on which he brings suit should be the one he asked for and not the one the Patent Office sees fit to issue him. Hence the conviction of the inventor that he is wronged when his application is amended or rejected, his growing doubt of the value of official examination, and his confident belief that if he has to establish his rights, either as plaintiff or defendant, he should not have an emasculated patent to represent his invention.

In this view of the matter the inventor is partially right and partially wrong. The difficulty from which he suffers is, in our judgment, a very different one from that which he has thus far recognized. It grows out of the fact that, as the rule, the specifications and claims filed in his name bear about the same relation to his invention that the earth and the fullness thereof bear to a half acre potato patch. Generally speaking, his invention is a concrete thing, and his original idea of the patent he wants and expects would describe and claim what he has invented. The idea of his patent attorney, however, is very different. Viewed from his standpoint, his professional duty to his client is to discover in the invention the germ of a specification and series of claims which he can expand as a grain of gold is spread out under the gold beater's hammer, if clever and qualified, he begins where the inventor's work ends, and so broadens the invention that in most instances the inventor needs to have the drawings and specifications explained to him before he signs the application. They not only cover his invention, but a great deal that he did not invent and never thought of. The application is drawn not to protect the invention, but to anticipate as far as possible the litigation which a patent broader than the invention to which it relates may be expected to invite. Naturally, this has put the Patent Office under the necessity of formulating rules for the protection of the public interest and of enforcing them rigidly and impartially. Any other policy, so far from being advantageous to the inventor, would quickly destroy what value patents now have as prima facie evidences of invention, and lead to such expansion of claims as would leave nothing uncovered in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth.

If the officials of the Patent Office err habitually, it is on the side of too great liberality in the allowance of claims broader than the inventions they relate to. Our patent law is liberal, and it is the disposition of those charged with its enforcement to be just in their dealings with inventors asking patent protection and entitled to claim it. On the other hand, skill and cleverness in a patent attorney have come to mean the ability to so juggle words as to secure for a client more than he is morally or legally entitled to ask for. Probably 90 per cent. of the applications which, from the legal point of view, are "well drawn," contain one or more claims the allowance of which is not expected, and which are inserted to distract the attention of the examiner from equally but less obviously improper claims, also to prolong the correspondence between the attorney and the office and so magnify his function. The theory that the average inventor does not know what his invention is may or may not be true, but it is certainly true that the law was intended to encourage investigation and experimentation in the useful arts for the benefit of the public, rather than to give the inventor everything a clever and imaginative counsel could think of. The patent attoney has overdone it. Most of the grievances of inventors are due to this fact, and most of the patents issued would be more valuable and more easily defended if less ingenuity had been expended on the specifications and claims. The complications thus introduced into the relations between the inventor and the Patent Office are irremediable, no doubt, but the inventor should not make the mistake of blaming a very good law which is administered with all possible justice and fairness, for the embarrassments into which he pays his attorney to lead him.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What may be described as the official or Governmental view of missionaries is presented by Mr. ARNOLD WARD in the current number of The Nineteenth Century. He recognizes fully the excellence of missionary intention, and does not deny that the far-wandering preachers have accomplished much practical good, but by many illustrations provided by his experiences in Egypt he shows how missionary judgment is not always on a par with missionary purpose and the troubles that result from the difference. He specially instances, as among the things that should not be done, the recent sending out by an English Mission Band in Alexandria of a controversial tract in Arabic, entitled "Jesus or Mohammed?" This tract was inclosed in wrappers which bore a resemblance that could not easily have been accidental to those used by the Government, and as it was sent to all the Mohammedan officials in Egypt, it created, Mr. WARD says, "a feeling of consternation among Mussulmans throughout the country." To allay the excitement in some measure, the Government had to dispatch a circular to the mudirs of the provinces utterly disavowing all connection with the tract. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. WARD says these follies are usually committed by Englishmen just out from home. "It is melancholy," as he puts it, "to have to confess that it has nearly always been the English missionaries who have distinguished themselves in Egypt by their lack of political caution, contrasting on the one hand with the sound common sense of the Americans, and on the other hand with the fine tact which the Jesuits have here, as elsewhere, always displayed." Mr. WARD also calls attention to the fact that exhibitions of bad judgment in political affairs not only alienate the natives, but have the same effect on the English community, which, in consequence, "has never been overanxious to welcome missionary co-operation, and warmly resents the embarrassments which indiscreet enthusiasts sometimes place in its way."

—There is possibly the basis for a heated and therefore interesting discussion as to the comparative respect for legal obligations possessed by the two sexes to be found in the following true story: At a recent dinner party where were gathered a small company of men and women whose standards of honesty were, to say the very least about them, well up to the average standards of respectable American society, somebody happened to mention the receipt through the mail of a letter the stamp on which had escaped cancellation. This led to an inquiry as to whether or not it would be permissible to use such a stamp on another letter. Curiously enough, every one of the seven or eight women present in one way or another expressed the opinion that the question was one of safety, not of morals. They seemed to take it for granted that anybody would save 2 cents by using again a stamp for which the Government had already rendered full service provided detection could not follow the act, and the only reason advanced by them for refraining from it was the possibility that though the stamp appeared all right to casual inspection, it yet might bear some minute mark, visible to the official eye and likely to get the user into trouble. What was said on the subject by the men at the dinner is not recorded, and perhaps it doesn't matter, as the general wickedness of men is past arguing. The absolute unanimity of the feminine verdict, however, was really remarkable, and it might be worth while to carry the investigation further and find out how many women, if any, would respect the Government's indubitable rights in a case like this, not from caution, but from an effective realisation of a personal obligation to obey the laws of the land.

—Quite the most saddening, discouraging, and humiliating piece of printed matter that has come into our hands for a long time is a handsomely printed little pamphlet, issued by an advertising agency and devised to secure the patronage of business men whose exhibits have taken prizes at the Paris fair. What the agency offers is to cause these triumphs to American industry and commerce to be announced in any one or all of a large number of American newspapers—as "pure news." In other words, the agency not only assumes that the business men will be glad to fool the public into reading their advertisements under the falsest of false pretenses, but it asserts, and we understand with truth, that a considerable proportion of the contemporaries we are so anxious to esteem are willing, for a consideration, to enter into the miserable conspiracy. The pamphlet contains a full list of the papers whose news columns are thus for sale, and a truly terrible list it is for anybody to read who wants to believe that the American press is to a high degree free from every form of venality. The shameful roster fills nearly thirteen pages, and every part of the country is represented on it. We haven't the heart to go into details. It is enough to say that the names of dozens and dozens of the best-known papers in the country appear in company with those of small or no importance, all proclaiming to whoever sees the pamphlet an ignoble readiness to print advertisements as news, that is, to cheat their own readers at so much per line. There are even four New York City dailies that have entered into this squalid little conspiracy, and it may surprise as well as interest a good many people to learn that the disgraceful four do not include one of the papers commonly called "yellow." We cannot help wondering if this form of deceit does not deceive advertisers as well as readers. Do the spurious dispatches really win as many customers as could be secured by an investment of the same amount of money in avowed and honest advertising? We more than doubt it.

—A reader who has lived in New York long enough to discover that THE TIMES, for reasons which he states, is just the sort of newspaper he likes, but not long enough to be familiar with the peculiarities of the metropolitan dialect, writes to us for enlightenment on a matter that has puzzled him. "I notice," he says, "that real estate people advertise for rent 'houses,' 'apartments,' and 'flats,' and on trying to discover the difference between the three I was told that it was a question of price, everything renting for much above $25 a month being 'apartments,' and everything much below that sum 'tenements.' Is this correct?" We are inclined to reply that it is, or near enough to accuracy for most practical purposes. Of course the rule our correspondent's informant laid down is like most other rules, in that it must be applied with discretion, and with the remembrance that there are exceptions to all rules, but in the majority of cases it will work well and safely. Strictly speaking, and in the words of the city charter, every building which "is rented, leased, let, or hired out, to be occupied, or is occupied as the home or residence of three or more families living independently of each other and doing their cooking upon the premises," is a "tenement house," but it would cause a social revolution if any attempt were made to enforce that definition elsewhere than in court. To do so would carry grief and horror from end to end of our most aristocratic streets and avenues, and the very thought must be hastily dismissed. The veteran New Yorker, too, knows that the name to be applied to a building depends much upon whether the occupant of it is a friend of yours or not. Courtesy, or even common kindness, often changes a tenement to a flat, a flat to an apartment. Landlords, also, have their special standard of nomenclature—always a high one—and in deciding by the amount of rent paid, one must not forget that locality, like circumstance, alters cases. A sure enough apartment can be obtained in Brooklyn or the Bronx for the cost of a New York flat. At any rate, the inhabitants of those highly respectable regions say so. In conclusion, if the difference is not one of price, we don't know what it is, and—well, we are fairly well informed.

OPPOSES THE LACE YOKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much pleased to read in to-day's TIMES the "Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES" entitled "A Priest on Fashion." This seems to be a fearless step toward a much-needed reform, and I trust the beginning of a crusade against the abominable "network" or lace yoke dresses which so many of the fair sex like to affect, especially those who have been endowed with a good figure. Why, I would almost as soon have a sister of mine go about on the street in an evening dress as to have her go about in one of those lace yoke affairs. Evening dress in its place is bad enough, but the lace yoke is infinitely worse.

Some will probably pronounce me an old maid, a sour old bachelor, or else a cynic; but, Mr. Editor, I am none of the three. On the contrary, I am a man, twenty-three, who takes a lively interest in all this world's events, as well as the fair sex, but I do like to see decorous dress. I heartily indorse the rainy day or walking skirts which many of our business women have rightly adopted, provided they are not too short, but the lace yoke is a "vulgar fashion" without any benefits, and should be abolished. Others will, I am sure, agree with me. A STUDENT.

New York, Aug. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

An Obstructed View.

Tourist—View? What view? Why, the mountains are right in the way so I can't see any view.—Chicago News.

Finical.

Superintendent—What is the cause of all that howling in No. 13's cell?

Attendant—He's kicking because his cell is padded with excelsior instead of hair.—Indianapolis Press.

At His Doctor's Suggestion.

"The doctor says you ought to take life easier—to enjoy yourself more."

"All right; I'll go take a trip on this money which I had saved to pay on his bill."—Chicago Record.

Indefinite Imitation.

Borem—Your face looks familiar. Haven't I seen you somewhere?

Gorem—Very likely; that's where I live. If you ever happen to be in that part of the country again drop in and see me.—Chicago News.

Getting On.

"Yes, the Murklesons are coming up fast in society."

"I haven't heard anything about their daughter marrying a nobleman, and they don't seem to be entertaining any very prominent people."

"That's all true enough, but they've begun to call their summer cottage a bungalow."—Chicago Times-Herald.

RETRIBUTION.

From The Denver News.

Autumn's coming on, Tom, and I'll need a set of clothes
That will shield me from the shivers when the frosty north wind blows;
I thought it well to tell you, since the snow is not remote,
That since you've worn my shirt waist I mean to wear your coat.

Your cutaway will do, Tom, when that Autumn style prevails,
Except to simply amputate a portion of the tails:
I've a letter from my mother, and this is what she wrote:
"If Thomas wore your shirt waist, you've a right to wear his coat."

Now don't flare up and fret, Tom, and tell me that I shan't—
It will not hurt the garment, you can wear it when I can't;
You've monopolised my taffets, the swellest thing afloat,
And since you've worn that shirt waist, I mean to wear your coat.

GEN. DE WET IN STRAITS.

Lord Roberts Reports that He Has But 600 Men and Has Buried His Guns.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Aug. 22, as follows:

"It seems certain that De Wet, finding it hopeless to make his way eastward, has recrossed the Magaliesberg with a few wounded, with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony.

"He is in a very different condition from that when he left Bethlehem, with six or eight guns and 2,000 men. His guns have mostly been buried and his personal following cannot be more than 300.

"It is stated that Steyn, with a small bodyguard, has crossed Pienaars River on his way to join Krüger at Machadodorp.

"The Boers yesterday blew up a portion of the railway at Koetze's Drift, five miles north of Newcastle, and damaged the rails at a point thirty miles south of Newcastle.

"Buller's division marched to Vanwyckvlei, fifteen miles south of Belfast, yesterday. His casualties were twenty.

"Paget reports from Hammanskraal that Baden-Powell engaged Grobler's rear guard all day yesterday. Grobler was driven back east of Pinaars River. Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name. During the fight Baden-Powell's advance and that of the enemy galloped into each other, the Rhodesians losing Col. Spreckley and four men killed and seven wounded. Many of the Boers were killed or wounded. They were at Cyferkuil this morning. Plumer and Hickman were closely pursuing them."

THE CAPTURED LETTERS.

Colonial Office Makes Public the Text of the Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Colonial Office to-day made public the text of the correspondence seized at Pretoria. Besides Mr. Henry Labouchère, Mr. John Edward Ellis, Liberal, Member of Parliament for the Rushcliffe Division of Nottinghamshire, wrote to Mrs. Solly for facts favorable to the Transvaal.

Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, member for Caithness and former Consul General of the South African Republic in London, wrote to President Krüger, under date of Aug. 29, 1899, of the unsatisfactory results of a conversation he had with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Dr. Clark said he thought war was inevitable, and discussed the effect of President Krüger seizing the passes.

Great Britain Pays Indemnity.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The statement is published here that Great Britain has paid 60,000 marks as damages to the owners of the German bark Hans Wagner, which the British unjustifiably detained in South African waters during the early days of the war.

COMMISSION DECLINES HONORS.

British Officials in Paris in Same Position as Mr. Peck.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—With regard to Ferdinand W. Peck's delay in his acceptance of the decoration of the French Government, on account of the American law on the subject, it is curious that the British Commission is in much the same position.

They state that their Government has so far given them no authorization to accept a foreign decoration, and that consequently they preferred that none should be offered, so none was offered.

BOYS SLEEP IN PARIS PARKS.

Monongahela Apprentices Abandoned by Their Commanding Officers.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—As the result of a blunder, over a hundred apprentices from the United States training ship Monongahela were obliged to sleep in the parks and streets of Paris last night. The vessel is at Havre, and the boys came here to stay two days at the Exposition, and arrangements were made to house them at a boys' college in Paris.

The party was in charge of a Lieutenant, but when night arrived the Lieutenant was not on hand to pilot the boys to their shelter. They were unacquainted with the language or the location of the house, and, unable to seek assistance, they walked about Paris until tired.

Then they took possession of benches in the parks and on the boulevards. Some of them met hospitable Americans, who took them to hotels, but only a few were so lucky.

Kaiser's Guard to be Increased.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Orders have been given to increase the secret police in attendance upon Emperor William during the Stettin manoeuvres from Sept. 7 to 13.

Fire Destroys 4,580 Bales of Cotton.

SANTANDER, Spain, Aug. 23.—Four thousand, five hundred bales of cotton, brought from Liverpool by the Spanish steamer, Isla de Luzon, were destroyed in a warehouse here to-day by fire.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOMEZ.

Says Convention Should Not Be Abandoned to Enemies.

HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Gen. Maximo Gomez to-day publishes a second letter to the electors of Cuba, in anticipation of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention. After saying that the people have not rightly understood the former letter, he goes on to observe:

The Separatist Party in Cuba has always defended the idea of independence. Other parties have been formed to combat this just aspiration of the people. The matter now in hand is one of much more importance than any question of public offices. From the convention something should result which shall be clear, honorable, and in harmony with the revolution.

Should this work be intrusted to those who in arms opposed the revolution, or to the revolutionists who lent their aid to the cause on the field of battle and in towns abroad? The revolution should not abandon the convention to enemies, but should crown its own work in the convention.

It is freely remarked in Havana that the first letter of Gen. Gomez was responsible for the success of the meeting of the Union Democratic Party.

General Wood Reaches Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—Governor General Wood arrived here to-day and was received by 5,000 cheering Cubans, who lined the streets from the wharf to the palace, where a reception, at which the civil authorities were present, was held. The General was accompanied to the palace by a mounted escort and by Cuban bands of music.

Famous Bandit Killed in Porto Rico.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—Silvestre Rico, a much-feared bandit, was killed by Lieut. Marino Moncada of the Rural Guard last night at Songo.

THE GARDINER CHARGES.

Gov. Roosevelt Will Give a Public Hearing on the Report Sept. 1.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt announced in a telegram received to-day by Attorney General Davies that he will give a public hearing on the findings of Ansley Wilcox, who conducted the investigation of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner of New York City at the Executive Chamber, in this city, on Saturday, Sept. 1.

The Governor will announce his decision in the case shortly after the hearing.

Jersey Trolley Interests to Merge.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 23.—It is said here that the terms of the merger of the trolley interests of Senator John Kean with those of the Hine-Riker syndicate have been settled and that the consolidation will take place on Dec. 1. Between now and then Senator Kean will complete his line as far as Cranford. After the merger is effected the syndicate will extend the line to Cranford, out to Springfield, and thence westward into Morris County, tapping various villages and eventually reaching Morristown and possibly even Dover. What the division of the combined stock will be is not known.

British Steamer Ashore in Red Sea.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The British steamer Mashona, Capt. George, from Baltimore and New York for Bombay, &c., which Arrived at Port Said Aug. 12, is ashore at Kamaran, in the Red Sea. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

MISS IRWIN CONTESTS SUIT.

Mortgagee of Her Twenty-eighth Street House Wants a Receiver.

Actress May Irwin is the defendant in an action brought by Pauline Escheverria for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $25,000 on the tenement house at 144 West Twenty-eighth Street. Mrs. Effie P. Bartlett, who is in Paris, and who is the holder of a second mortgage, is also named as a defendant. Justice Freedman was asked in the Supreme Court yesterday by Fernando G. Escheverria of 30 Broad Street, attorney for the plaintiff, for an order appointing a receiver for the property.

Escheverria said the house was in a wretched state, and would require an outlay of at least $1,000 to put it in repair, and would not sell for more than $27,000, which would leave a deficit after the costs and interest were paid. He said the summons and complaint against Mrs. Bartlett were served in this city, but she afterward said she was a resident of Paris. Escheverria charged that John J. Buckley, Miss Irwin's lawyer, had endeavored to delay the case. Miss Irwin had filed an answer, in which she claimed that she had tendered the interest due on the mortgage and asked the dismissal of the suit.

Lawyer Buckley said the house is in good repair and is worth $20,000, while the lot on which it stands is worth $20,000 more. He submitted several affidavits to prove this, and said there was no reason why a receiver should be appointed.

Justice Freedman took the papers and reserved his decision.

MANAGER AARONS MAY SUE.

Says He Holds Lease of Savoy Theatre and Will Run It.

Alfred E. Aarons says he holds the lease of the Savoy Theatre in West Thirty-fourth Street, the papers having been transferred to him by David Henderson. Mr. Henderson acquired control of the house directly from its owners, Timothy D. Sullivan and Frank H. Farrell.

As Simon Dessau refused to let Mr. Aarons take possession of the theatre day before yesterday, the latter has brought suit against him in the Eighth District Court. He may follow this action up by a suit for damages, because Mr. Dessau's representatives put their hands on him as they bade him to get off the premises. Mr. Aarons said yesterday:

"Here is the lease, made transferable to me. Anybody can read it. The property is undoubtedly mine now, and you will see my workmen in the theatre next week. I shall open the season there some time in September. My plan is to run the Savoy as a high-class theatre, not as a music hall. What will be the opening production I can't tell yet."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

George W. Lederer's new Casino production, for which no name has yet been selected, has satisfactorily passed through its first rehearsal.

The Strollers had their midsummer festivities last night in the Old Homestead Garden, Broadway and Fifty-first Street. Vaudeville and beer were the chief features of the evening's entertainment.

Blanche Walsh's new play is called "Marcelle." Frank Presbrey wrote it. After a short run in Montreal it will follow "Ben-Hur" at the Broadway Theatre on Oct. 8, going after that to Philadelphia.

Sam S. Schubert, proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, said yesterday that Richard Mansfield would appear there about the middle of November, after his seven weeks' engagement at the Garden.

Charles B. Hanford is to drop his rôle of a tragedian in his new play, "Private John Allen," appearing in a frock coat and regularly made trousers for the first time. The play is by Leo Arthur, author of "We Uns of Tennessee."

Minnie Tracey, one of the members of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, recently made her operatic début in Geneva, Switzerland. She appeared there in the garden scene of "Faust," the second act of "Rigoletto," and in the "Huguenots."

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will be supported in "All on Account of Eliza" by Edwin Nicander, W. F. Carroll, Charles E. Sturges, Edward Lee, Oscar Dane, Walter McArdle, James P. Doylem, Rose Beaudet, Christine Blessing, Mrs. E. A. Eberle, and nine others.

Stuart Robson's company this year will include, among others, John E. Henshaw, Stephen Grattan, Maude White, Jeffreys Lewis, Elizabeth Woodson, and Beatie Harris. It is likely that Mr. Robson will revive "She Stoops to Conquer" some time during the season.

Before "Caleb West" is produced here Jacob Litt will present it in New London and Norwich, Conn., and in Newport and Providence. The plot of the story is laid in New London. Rehearsals are now progressing, under the direction of Eugene W. Presbrey and Michael Morton.

In Weber and Fields's forthcoming production of "Fiddle-de-dee" and "Quo Vas Ius" De Wolf Hopper is to dispense with false noses and appear as himself. John Stromberg has written some songs for him, as well as for Lillian Russell and Fay Templeton. The latter has two new "coon songs."

A double programme is provided for the opening of the Madison Square Theatre on Sept. 10, the plays being "The Husbands of Leontine" and "Ib and Little Christina." Among the players announced are E. M. Holland, Fritz Williams, Isabel Irving, Holbrook Blinn, Marie Derickson, May Lambert, Nellie Butler, and Ida Vernon.

Annie Russell's company for "A Royal Family" is at last engaged. In it are Lawrence D'Orsay, Donald Gallagher, Charles Richman, Orrin Johnson, George Irving, Charles Butler, Harry Rose, W. H. Thompson, Richard Bennett, Robert Hickman, Allen Murname, George Forbes, Lloyd Carlton, John G. Edwards, Randolph Mordecai, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Ellie Wilton, and Mabel Morrison.

Frank L. Perley, after having abandoned "legitimate" drama in favor of comic opera for more than a year, has returned to his old field again. He purchased yesterday a half interest in "Willie" Collier's starring tour, hitherto controlled solely by W. G. Smythe. Mr. Collier's play for the coming season is "On the Quiet," a light comedy.

MISS WENDEL'S CALLERS HELD

Real Estate Agent, Deputy Sheriff, and Lawyer Arraigned in Court—Charges Against Them.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Maurice J. Sullivan, a real estate agent; Deputy Sheriff Charles Moore, and Lawyer Stephen Stillwell were arraigned before Judge Irving M. Taylor to-day. Yesterday they went to the home of John Wendel and tried to get an interview with Miss Georgianna Wendel, a sister of Mr. Wendel. They were denied admittance by Miss Georgianna's two sisters, Rebecca and Mary Wendel. The men went to the rear of the house and tried to enter by the back door, but the way was barred by the servants. Finally they entered their carriage and drove away.

In the meantime, however, a member of the family had telephoned to the police and Policeman Richard Duff had been sent to the house. He got there after the men had left, but he pursued them, accompanied by Michael Kiernan, a carpenter, and caught them at Dobbs Ferry, where they were placed under arrest.

In court to-day Mr. Sullivan said that the object of his calling at the Wendel residence was to get Miss Georgianna's signature to a contract for the erection of a building in Brooklyn. Miss Wendel was represented in court by Lawyer Charles E. Koff.

After some discussion by the lawyers, the Judge adjourned the case to Aug. 30. The accused were paroled in the custody of their counsel. The charge against them is trespassing and disorderly conduct.

Miss Georgianna Wendel is a sister of John Wendel, whose father was the bookkeeper of the first John Jacob Astor, and associated with him in many real estate transactions. The Wendels are very wealthy, are distantly related to the Astor family, and live at the large residence Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, opposite the Union League Club. There they kept chickens and cows until the neighbors complained. They have a Summer place at Irvington.

About two years ago Miss Georgianna Wendel left home and took up her abode at the Park Avenue Hotel. There was some question then as to her soundness of mind, and she has at various times been under treatment. An elder sister has been an inmate of a sanitarium for some years. She has been mentally incapable from childhood.

Fire Destroys Indiana Normal College.

MITCHELL, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Southern Indiana Normal College was destroyed by fire last night. The building was insured for $6,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. The contents of the college, including chapel and hall, were destroyed. The college will be rebuilt at once.

HILL TALKS WITH COLER

Shevlin Outspoken in Opposition to the Controller.

MAY SPEAK FOR McLAUGHLIN

Controller Coler Will Accept If Nominated for Governor—Brooklyn Leaders Confer with Mr. Croker.

The Democratic political pot was kept boiling yesterday. Here is what happened.

Senator David B. Hill came to New York and held a secret conference with Controller Coler.

James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's first lieutenant, declared that he personally opposed the nomination of Controller Coler. Mr. Shevlin expressly stated that he did not speak for the Kings County organization, and he did not know whether the Brooklyn delegates would favor Coler's nomination.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, came to the regular headquarters. He said there were no traitors in the Democratic Party, notwithstanding the statement made by ex-Senator Murphy.

Richard Croker, James Shevlin, and Senator McCarren held a conference in the Murphy-Croker headquarters in the Hoffman House.

Elliot Danforth came to New York, and again declared that Controller Coler would surely be nominated.

Controller Coler said yesterday that if he were nominated he would accept.

Among the followers of the Murphy-Croker combination the statement made by James Shevlin against Controller Coler's candidacy is considered to be the exposition of the present view of Hugh McLaughlin.

The followers of Controller Coler deny this, and claim that Mr. McLaughlin has not yet made up his mind how the sixty-three delegates from Kings County to the State Convention should vote.

MR. SHEVLIN'S STATEMENT.

When asked yesterday what position Kings County would take, Mr. Shevlin said:

"I do not know that any one can say so far in advance what Kings County will do. Speaking for myself, and giving only my personal view, I should say that what is required this year is a candidate for Governor who is a pronounced Gold Democrat, not identified with any factional troubles. Mr. Bissell of Buffalo, ex-President Cleveland's Postmaster General; Joseph C. Hendrix, or Justice William J. Gaynor are available men."

"Is not Controller Coler an available man?"

"No; I do not think so. No personal feeling enters into my view of the situation, Mr. Coler has allowed himself to be mixed up in a factional fight. Mr. Coler first went for support for the nomination to people outside of his own county. The candidate for Governor should not be identified with any faction. The man who is now attempting to force Controller Coler as a candidate made a set two years ago against the nomination of a Brooklyn man for Governor. It took four hours' arguing with Hill before he would acquiesce in the nomination of Augutus Van Wyck."

"He is at present advocating Mr. Coler's nomination. How do you explain that?"

"Hill is playing chess. He has taken up Coler as a political club. He is playing to embarrass and divide the city Democrats and to strengthen himself in the factional fight for the control of the State organization."

"It is claimed that Controller Coler would get a large independent vote."

"Yes, I know it is claimed that he would get many Republican votes. I generally distrust such claims. My idea is that we should have a candidate who would poll the full Democratic vote. A man who will do that will be elected. Mr. Coler did not show any exceptional strength when he was elected Controller. It is claimed that he is stronger with that element because he has antagonized and abused the people who put him in office. I do not consider that a good argument for his nomination."

"There is talk about the Kings County Democracy being owned by Tammany Hall. It is not. Personally, I do not recognize Mr. Croker as State leader. I do recognize Senator Murphy as such."

"Is there any likelihood of a break between Kings County and Tammany over the Governorship?"

"I cannot say as to that. I am not saying what Kings County will or will not do. I am simply giving my personal views."

THE COMING OF HILL.

The coming of ex-Senator Hill to this city was not heralded from the housetops. In fact, about the only man who knew of his visit was said to be Controller Coler. After a conference in a building not far from Democratic State headquarters, Mr. Hill went to the St. James Building and met State Chairman Frank Campbell. The doors of the meeting room were locked and bolted. When asked after the conference if he had met Controller Coler Mr. Hill said:

"I have seen no one."

Mr. Hill said that the purpose of his visit to New York was to see two gentlemen with whom he had business engagements.

Controller Coler was as uncommunicative about the conference as Mr. Hill. When seen by a TIMES reporter Mr. Coler said:

"I am not worrying about the nomination for Governor, or anything else. It is for the people to take care of the situation. I am very well fixed where I am. If I am nominated by the convention I will accept. No man could refuse such an honor."

Controller Coler would make no reply to the attack made on him by ex-Senator Murphy. When told of what Mr. Shevlin had said, however, he made no statement.

"There is no reason why I should be considered the candidate of any individual or faction. Personally I know of no faction. Certainly this is not the time for them. All that I have ever said or intimated to any one either in reputed conferences or otherwise in this or should the Democratic State Convention and the young men of the party decide that I am the most available candidate it would be my duty to the people and to the Democracy to accept, and that if other action should be taken I would support the nominee of the convention actively and loyally.

"If I remember rightly, the first suggestion of my name for the Governorship came from Tim Brooklyn Citizen, which has always been considered a representative Democratic paper in my own county. The indorsement of this suggestion by so many of the up-State Democrats, while it is extremely gratifying, has been entirely without effort or suggestion on my part. I have no desire whatever that anything should be done but for the best interests of the people and the party, and nothing could be better than that the whole matter should be left to the delegates and the rank and file, who are always anxious for success, and upon whose efforts success always depends.

State Chairman Frank Campbell came to New York from his home, at Bath, N. Y., yesterday. He reported at State headquarters that "everything was looking bright up the State." He added:

"The committees above the Harlem are thoroughly organized this year. The Democrats are responding with alacrity to the calls for party duty, and we have more workers now than we have had in the past twelve years."

NOT TWO HEADQUARTERS.

When asked about Messrs. Murphy and Croker establishing political headquarters in the Hoffman House, Chairman Campbell said:

"There are not two State headquarters in this city. This is the State headquarters, and I am Chairman of the committee. There is no antagonism between Murphy and myself, and everything is harmonious."

Chairman Campbell was shown a statement made by ex-Senator Murphy that some up-State leaders were traitors to the Democracy. Chairman Campbell said:

"He cannot mean me, as I certainly am not a traitor. I have an acknowledgement from Bryan as Chairman of the State Committee."

Chairman Campbell refused to discuss the Gubernatorial situation. He said that there were a number of Republicans throughout the State who were going to vote for Bryan and that there was more interest in this campaign than in any since that in Tilden's time.

Elliot Danforth was a caller at State headquarters yesterday. He said:

"Controller Coler will be nominated and will be elected. A majority of the delegates to the convention will vote for Controller Coler because he is a fearless man who denounces corruption wherever it is found. There is no diminution in the Coler boom, and I believe the opposition to him will have to succumb. The country districts are more enthusiastic than ever over him."

Ex-Senator Murphy did not come up from Elberon to his Hoffman House headquarters yesterday.

IRISH-AMERICAN UNION.

New Organization Effected to Fight for Bryan's Election.

The Irish-American Union was reorganized at a meeting held in the Washington Room at the Hoffman House last night. It will fight for the election of Mr. Bryan.

Prominent among those at the gathering were Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile; M. J. Jennings, Major E. T. McCrystal, Patrick O'Meara, James F. Minturn, Henry C. Bannon, Jeremiah B. Murphy, John W. Donovan, Patrick Ford, Timothy Riordan, Dennis A. Spellissy, John D. Carroll, James Treacy, John McKee, William G. Sanderson, and Daniel T. Cohalan.

Mr. Cohalan, in whose office Mr. Egan has desk room, presided, and Mr. Riordan acted as Secretary.

A committee of seven was appointed on constitution, by-laws, and permanent organization and a committee of five was designated to select permanent headquarters. Another meeting will be held at the Hoffman House next Thursday.

With the exception of Mr. O'Meara and Mr. Minturn, who, respectively, reside in Jersey City and Hoboken, all those in attendance are residents of Greater New York.

BIG WAGERS IN WALL STREET.

Louis Wormser Makes Two Bets of $10,000 to $4,000 on McKinley.

Several election wagers were made in Wall Street circles yesterday. Louis Wormser made two bets of $10,000 to $4,000 each on McKinley, the Bryan ends being taken by L. H. Cooper and Barnes Brothers respectively.

Bell & Co. executed several commissions as follows: $1,250 to $500 on McKinley, $1,500 to $4,500 on Bryan, and $2,500 to $1,000 on McKinley.

TO WELCOME SENATOR DEPEW.

Business and Political Friends Will Meet Him Down the Bay.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew is a passenger on the steamship New York, due at this port to-morrow. If the vessel holds her record she should be in before noon. Senator Depew is to be welcomed down the bay by friends who will be on the New York Central and Hudson River Company's boat, the Depew, and the Quarantine Commission boat, the State of New York.

The Depew will leave the Battery at 6:30 A. M., having on board President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central system, and other friends.

On the Quarantine steamer, which will leave Pier A at 6:30 A. M., will be a committee of seven of the Republican Club, of which Robert C. Morris is Chairman. They will, if the New York is not west of Sandy Hook, breakfast at Quarantine. When the New York arrives Senator Depew will be welcomed on behalf of the club by the committee, who will tender him a reception at the clubhouse at a date next week to suit his convenience. Senator Depew will land in this city from either the Depew or the State of New York.

MANY CALL ON MR. HANNA.

Nelson Dingley's Son Says the West Is Not Apathetic.

There was marked activity at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. Every one seemed in good humor, and Joseph H. Manley, who has been in Maine for a few days, arrived with satisfactory accounts of the outlook there. Senator Hanna received many callers.

A letter from United States Marshal John K. Thompson of West Virginia seemed to satisfy Senator Scott that that State is safe for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Edward N. Dingley of Kalamazoo, Mich., a son of the late Congressman Nelson Dingley of Maine, was a caller. He predicted a big Republican majority in Michigan. He said:

"There is no apathy in the West, where all Republicans are enthusiastic. Michigan will elect a Republican Legislature and return Senator James McMillan to the United States Senate."

W. J. Parkinson, a former New Yorker, now living in Madison County, Miss., was a visitor at headquarters. He reported great Republican gains in the South, where President McKinley's course has won him thousands of friends, he said.

Mayor C. E. Bolton of East Cleveland, Ohio, who has been summering in New England, was another caller. Although he has passed the last few weeks in what is supposed generally to be the home of anti-imperialism, he found no such sentiment prevalent among the general public there, he declares.

"In fact," said the Mayor, "there is no more anti-imperialism nonsense in New England than elsewhere. Anti-imperialism is a perfect humbug as an issue, East as well as West. The sooner the Republican leaders throw it aside and get down to the bedrock of the money question the better. The Bryanites are preparing to bring to the front again the silver and currency question, and the Republicans should be fully prepared to meet them on this point."

WOMAN TO NAME DELEGATES.

Postmistress Martin to Select Names for Republican Conventions.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.—Postmistress M. O. Martin of Honeoye Falls will name all the delegates from the town of Menden in this county to the several Republican conventions to be held. These conventions include Congressional, Assembly, district, and county.

A meeting of the Town Committee was held last evening to arrange the ticket, and, after deliberation, it was decided to empower Mrs. Martin to select the names to be supported at the primary election, which will be held Tuesday of next week. The reason for this action is that last Fall the regular Republican organization of Monroe County, which is opposed to Mrs. Martin, tried to crush her, and failed to do so.

There is an exciting contest for Congressional delegates between J. B. Perkins, machine candidate, and J. M. E. O'Grady, the present incumbent, and in this fight the Postmistress is an O'Grady "man." The names of the members of the town committee who thus acknowledge the supremacy of woman in New York State are William Carter, William Porter, D. G. Brooks, E. U. Smith, C. F. Lange, and R. D. Parish. It is said that Mrs. Martin's ticket will be the only one in the field.

ADDICKS MEN NAME TICKET.

This Places Rival Republican Candidates in the Field in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—The Union Republican State Convention, (Addicks faction,) called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the convention of Aug. 6, which body had no legal status by reason of the primary election law not having been complied with in the election of delegations, convened in the opera house here at 11 o'clock this morning and was called to order by State Chairman Frank Allee. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—DR. GEORGE W. MARSHALL.
Congressman—DR. CALEB R. LAYTON.
State Auditor—OBED W. MARVEL.
State Treasurer—MARTIN B. BURRIS.
Insurance Commissioner — STANSBURY J. WESLEY.

The State Chairman was authorized to accept resignations in the interest of harmony.

The platform of Aug. 6 was adopted. It indorses the Administration of President McKinley, upholds his foreign policy, indorses the platform of the Philadelphia convention, condemns the Democratic attempts to make imperialism a National issue, condemns the disfranchisement of negroes in the South, and indorses the corporation law of Delaware.

Congressman Parker's Renomination.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—The renomination of R. Wayne Parker to be the Republican nominee to succeed himself as Representative in Congress from this district was made certain to-day by the withdrawal of former Controller J. H. Gibson of this city from the race.

Conway Carries Auburn Primaries.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Democratic primaries were held in the several wards of Auburn to-night and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the regular organization, headed by State Committeeman Conway. Delegates favorable to him were elected in nine of the ten wards.

Congressional Nominations.

NEBRASKA.—Fifth District, E. D. Sutherland, (Fusion.)

SHEEHAN-GOODWIN FIGHT

Many Policemen at the Horatio Seymour Club's Outing.

Sheehanites Charge That Chief Devery Sent Men to Supply Their Places —Mr. Sheehan's Letter.

The annual outing of the Horatio Seymour Club of the Ninth Assembly District was held yesterday at Witzel's Grove. Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, who is fighting John C. Sheehan for the leadership of the district, and his lieutenant, Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker, headed their followers, and upon their return last night they pronounced the affair a huge success.

Those who attended the outing were reinforced by several hundred stay-at-homes when the steamboat reached the West Twenty-second Street dock last night, and with three bands and a police escort the Goodwinites paraded through the district. There was a liberal display of fireworks, particularly along Eighth Avenue. The marchers shouted themselves hoarse for Goodwin, and redoubled their vocal efforts when they passed the corner of Twenty-fifth Street, where a large crowd of Sheehanites had gathered.

While the parade was passing this corner the Sheehan men began to cheer for their leader and hiss Goodwin. His friends returned the compliment, but there was no trouble of any kind between the two factions.

Many of the policemen attached to the West Twentieth Street Station attended the outing. All requests made by policemen in this precinct for leaves of absence to attend the outing were granted. There was also a goodly representation of police from the Thirty-seventh Street Station.

It was reported yesterday in the Ninth that Chief of Police William S. Devery had sent forty policemen from other precincts to the West Twentieth Street Station to take the place of those who had been granted leave to attend the Horatio Seymour outing. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at Police Headquarters to ascertain if this charge was true. Chief Devery was seated in his room engaged in conversation with Police Commissioner John B. Sexton when the reporter entered.

"Chief, it is said to-day that men have been transferred from their regular precincts to do duty in the place of men in other precincts who were granted leaves of absence to go away on outings? Is that true?" he was asked.

"Men are transferred every day," was the reply. "If a policeman is granted leave of absence for a day, he has the right to go on a picnic if he sees fit."

"Is it true that forty men were sent to the West Twentieth Street Station to relieve men who went on the outing of the Horatio Seymour Club?" was then asked.

"I won't say a word about that," was the answer.

The Sheehan people claim that the policemen attached to the West Twentieth Street Station were all made to understand that it would be "to their interests to buy tickets for Goodwin's outing" and that every man who would attend would be granted leave of absence for the day.

Mr. Sheehan last night addressed a letter to the Police Commissioners, protesting against what he termed the interference of policemen in the political affairs of the district. Mr. Sheehan charges in his letter that policemen have resorted to intimidation in order to influence votes against him. He charges that at the last primary policemen stood by and made no move when the law was openly violated. He says:

"We know that acts of this character are repugnant to the great majority of the officers of the Police Department, and their better judgment rebels against it, but they candidly admit that they must obey the orders of their superior or it will mean transfer to the Bronx, Far Rockaway, or Staten Island."

Mr. Sheehan then asks that ballot boxes of adequate size be furnished for the coming primary.

A meeting of the Sheehan Captains was held last night at the Pequod Club. They reported the conditions in their districts, and at the close of the meeting Mr. Sheehan said he would carry the district next Tuesday by 1,000 majority. There will be a meeting of the General Committee at the Pequod Club to-night.

SHEEHAN'S FIGHT FOR HILL.

Confident That He Can Carry Erie County Against Mack.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, who is assisting ex-United States Senator David B. Hill in his fight against Richard Croker, has sent word to this city from Buffalo that he felt confident that he would be able to carry Erie County against National Committeeman Norman E. Mack and secure a majority of the delegates from that county to the coming State Convention.

Mr. Sheehan has been in Buffalo for several days, and has been busy conferring with his old political associates, who have rallied around him and will carry out his wishes at the primaries. It is said that the old friends of ex-President Grover Cleveland, who were never friendly to Mr. Sheehan when the latter made his home in Buffalo, have now come to his support.

BOYLE OUTING A SUCCESS.

Seventh's Leader's Foe, Keahon, Shows Kindness to Excursionists.

The Tammany Hall organization in the Seventh Assembly District, which is controlled by East River Bridge Commissioner James W. Boyle, yesterday gave a free excursion to the women and children of the district to Carrollton Groves, on the Sound. Three steamboats, each with two barges, carried about 15,000 persons away from the district for a day. More than two-thirds of this company were women and children.

Mr. Boyle went along and with the aid of a number of his lieutenants saw to it that everybody had a good time. The boats had all been liberally stocked with loaves of bread, hams, and meats of all kinds, plenty of milk and other drinks, and nobody went hungry. The "Boyle fleet," as it was termed by the Tammany men, reached home last night. No accidents were reported.

Both the Boyle and Keahon factions, which are at war for the control of the district organization, participated in the excursion. Ex-Alderman Keahon gave orders to his followers to assist in making the excursion a success and for the day the factions were at peace. Keahon last night provided conveyances to take tired mothers and children to their homes.

With the return of the excursion, however, the battle was on once more. The final Keahon rally will be held to-night in Abigdon Square. Mr. Keahon will preside. There will be a parade, fireworks, and two bands of music.

Split in Democratic Convention.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Democratic Convention for the First Chautauqua Assembly District was held here this afternoon. Arthur W. Kettle of Jamestown was nominated for Member of Assembly. The convention then broke into two factions. The Hill faction elected Joseph Powers, Frank E. Hill, and W. M. Herrick delegates to the State Convention, with James Hughes, R. D. Mahan, and W. T. Reed alternates. The Croker-Mack faction elected Frank H. Mott, Benjamin Strauss, and W. H. Flahaven delegates, and William H. Jorth, W. W. Briggs, and David Maloney as alternates. Both factions also elected delegates to the coming Congressional and Senatorial conventions.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' PLANS.

Mass Meetings a Part of Their City Campaign.

The Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs has outlined a campaign in the city, and announces that there will be a series of Assembly district mass meetings. The first meeting will be held in the First Assembly District on Sept. 1.

A mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, the date to be announced after the speakers who are to be invited have been heard from. These speakers are ex-Gov. Boutwell, Carl Schurs, Senator Wellington, W. Bourke Cockran, E. M. Shepard, and Capt. O'Farrell.

The association also announces that the mass meetings will be conducted on the fololwing plan: There will be music—"The Star-Spangled Banner"—reading of the Declaration of Independence, song "For Liberty," composed by William Potts, Vice President of the Anti-Imperialist League of New York,) and a corps of speakers at each mass meeting. The meetings will be known as "Liberty Meetings."

The permanent headquarters of the association are at 125 Broadway. All business will be transacted there.

GRUBER'S WAR ON LEADERS

Renews His Attacks at Twenty-first District Meeting.

Promises Mr. Platt a Blow for Every One He Receives—Predicts the Senator's Downfall.

The "pink tea" given by Abraham Gruber and his followers in the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District in Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, last night gave them their last chance for impressing upon the voters of the district that Mr. Gruber should be retained as the leader of the district. The voters turned out in force and would listen to none but Mr. Gruber. One man who spoke in a monotone was forced to sit down by the audience in its anxiety to hear Mr. Gruber.

Mr. Gruber took for his text the following, "The Highest Duty of the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District Is to Have Large Republican Majorities on Election Day."

The text was greeted with vociferous cheers. Then Mr. Gruber declared that Senator Platt and George C. Austin, his opponent, wanted to make him the paramount issue.

"They care more about defeating me," he shouted, "than they do for harmony at the polls on election day. If I am beaten I will go back in the ranks and carry a musket on my shoulder and aim at the Democracy of Bryanism.

"Platt and I are both Republicans, he older and higher than I. My capabilities are given to the party as much as his. My dollar has always gone to the party, and I don't get one cent from the corporations. When we should be engaged in fighting Bryan, why should Republicans be fighting us?

"I have always said that Platt was behind this fight. He has no political reason for it. Austin has said, 'we would like harmony, but Platt will not stand for Gruber.' He has got to stand for Gruber. He's got to listen to the Republicans of the Twenty-first District, because since 1894 Gruber and his friends have given the Republican organization the Senators, Assemblymen, and Aldermen from the district. If Platt does not want to stand for Gruber then he does not want to stand for Republican success.

"I am accused of not voting for Roosevelt. I accuse Platt of being against Roosevelt for Governor in 1900. I have always been an organization man. I worked for Tracy for Mayor and never failed to support a Republican ticket that was honestly nominated. But I have my own opinions of the party leader. I have never hesitated to denounce the purchase and sale of the State's legislation, and if that is treason, then they can make the most of it. The time will come when 150 Assemblymen and 50 Senators will not vote at the behest of a boss for fear of excommunication. Ask John Ford why he cannot go back to the State Senate.

"They say I pick out candidates a year ahead. Does it look like it when the voters have a chance to declare themselves at the primaries?

"Austin says that Quigg is out of the fight. Where was Austin yesterday afternoon getting the money to win with? At Quigg's office. Austin and his people are doing more to corrupt the franchise in New York than has ever been done by a body of Republicans. They are making all sorts of promises. They have removed my friends from jobs that paid $2 a day, but I will be fighting for those friends when Platt has been swept off the face of Republican politics. [Cheers.]

"They say I boss. How do I boss? Did I boss in the selection of Austin? If I did I failed. Did I boss in the selection of Fallows? If I did I made a lamentable failure to nominate a man.

"I say to Platt that he can kick, kick, kick, and for every blow I will give him one in return, and fight as many hours as he. Platt thinks this is a yellow dog year, and that he can do as he likes. But there are 1,500,000 voters in this State, and there is no telling how they will vote.

"The brutal use of political power creates its own defeat. Politicians with angry brains do not see with clear eyes. Platt has an angry brain when he sees this district. His is uncalled-for warfare.

"No man who does not wish to serve the best interests of the people should aspire to political power. Platt and Austin are committing petty and grand larceny when they rob you of what belongs to you.

"The Ice Trust and Ramapo are two shrines at which the faithful must worship. Should they fail to do so, blindly and reverently, they become 'isolated' in one instance and must go thirsty in the other. The leaders of both parties are equally guilty of both shrines.

"We do not expect the leaders of the organization to be angels, but they should not constantly perform so as to make the angels weep. Politicians who rely on their ability to fool the people are those who would rob them; and, what is more, do rob them.

"Those who want to beat me at the primaries believe that it is best to swap horses while crossing a stream, and the way to have harmony in the party is by making trouble.

"The boss harmonizers are playing out of tune. Their leader is using a war club, having forgotten where he put his baton."

Mr. Gruber concluded with the following lines:

"Isolation, worst of the bosses' punishing blows,
Thou hast no terrors for the Twenty-first.
There live Republicans whose fervor grows,
Careless of hunger; withered not by thirst.
Thou think'st to turn us from the well-filled lap
And bid us starve, and pine away, and die;
It's time you knew we do not need thy pap;
And, if you don't, you'll know it by and by."

CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Republican Caucus Solid for Judge Warner for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 23.—The Republicans held a big rally here to-night, which marked the opening of their campaign. The rally followed a caucus at which delegates to the State Gubernatorial Convention were elected.

The caucus was unanimous for Fessenden and elected a delegation which will stand solidly for Judge Warner for Governor. At the rally speeches were made by Samuel Kenealy, Micheal Kenealy, ex-Mayor Edwin L. Scofield, and others.

SILVER DEAD IN THE WEST.

Delegate Flynn Predicts Sweeping Victory for McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Dennis Flynn, the Republican delegate from Arizona, has just returned from a tour of the West, and called at the White House. Mr. Flynn's observations have convinced him that the Republicans will sweep the West by an overwhelming majority.

"In my journey from California to Washington," said Mr. Flynn, "I only came across one man advocating the free coinage of silver. He was a resident of Arizona, and I told him I wanted to get a good look at him, as he was the only person I had seen who believed in 16 to 1. During my trip I talked with the leading business men and merchants of the States I visited, and they take no stock whatever in the cry of the Democrats against so-called imperialism. They characterize the cry of the Bryanites as 'bosh.' There is not a single State in the West, in my judgment, which believes in anti-imperialism, and they are all in accord with the policy of the President in dealing with our new dependencies and are going to uphold him in his course at the polls in November.

"The West is enjoying an era of great prosperity, and every man who has a dollar and a half in his pocket is satisfied with the present Administration and is going to vote for another four years of McKinleyism and Republican good times. Oklahoma is enjoying the most prosperous times in its history, and if it had an Electoral vote it would be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt this Fall. The free silver issue is as dead as increased business activity can make it. Why, even Mr. Bryan himself appears to be too busy with other matters to mention it in any of his speeches. I predict that the cry of imperialism brought forth by the Democrats will be relegated to oblivion before the November elections and that Mr. Bryan will receive a worse defeat than he did four years ago."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

After the Fish ball there has been a reaction in social matters at Newport, and the modish world has hardly recovered from the unwonted excitement of Wednesday evening. At Bar Harbor to-day, provided the weather be fine and the water smooth, will take place the annual regatta and fete of the Canoe Club. Last Monday, the day appointed for it, the water was too rought, and it had to be postponed until to-day, owing to the Horse Show, which began Tuesday and ended yesterday. The decorations with Venetian masts, pennons, bunting, &c., of the grounds at Sea Urchins will be varied and handsome. Mrs. Burton Harrison has charge of the reception, and Philip Livingston of the regatta.

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At the Meadow Club at Southampton this evening there will be the usual dinner, followed by a dance, and to-morrow evening is scheduled the third in the series of dances at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford were in Paris about two weeks ago, Mrs. Crocker having gone there to meet her husband, who had been in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker and the Misses Rutherford will soon return to this country, and will go to California before coming to New York for the Winter.

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Bar Harbor, which appears to be enjoying the gayest season it has had in years, and where there is more going on than at any other resort, is to have at the Louisberg Hotel this evening a series of tableaus from "Mother Goose" and Dickens, in which most of the best-known people in the place are to participate. Frederic J. de Peyster of this city is to announce the tableaus, and Mrs. Edward Whelen is to sing the "Mother Goose" sons during the dancing of the quadrille by those who take part in the tableaus. Mr. Stanton and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin are to lead the Dickens quadrille. The most effective of the tableaus will probably be Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, by Mr. Stanton and Mrs. Chapin; M. and Mme. Mantilini, by Philip Livingston and Miss Kate Van Rensselaer Berry; Florence Dombey and Little Paul by Miss Ruth Lawrence and Montefiore Isaacs, and Tilly Slowboy and the Fat Boy by Miss Norah Fitzgerald and George Morgan. There is to be a cotillion after the quadrilles that follow the tableaus.

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Homburg has many Americans on its list of guests. There has been much entertaining there of late, in which several American women, and notably Mrs. Joseph Livingston of New York, who was such a belle there last Summer, has participated. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston have been giving several breakfast parties on their shooting preserve in the Taurus Mountains, near Homburg. At one of these the Duke of Cambridge was present.

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Sterling Postley is slowly convalescing at his parents' residence, 817 Fifth Avenue, from his long and serious attack of typhoid fever, which has kept Capt. and Mrs. Postley and the patient's sister and wife in town all Summer. When his recovery is complete Mr. Postley, with his wife and mother, will probably go abroad for a few months.

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Reginald Vanderbilt has sailed for this country. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her children, who, it was announced, had sailed on Aug. 22 from Cherbourg, have changed their minds, and those who have been looking forward to the wedding of Miss Elsie French and Alfred Vanderbilt at Newport are in trepidation lest the event may not take place this Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, 2d, are on route to St. Moritz, where Lady Essex is also staying. Never in the history of that spa have there been so many Americans there. Mrs. Potter Palmer will go from St. Moritz to Russia to visit the Prince and the Princess Cantacuzene.

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To-day will be a busy day at most of the resorts. The Horse Show at Southampton will open and the Canoe Club will enjoy its annual fête and regatta at Bar Harbor. At Newport there will be polo. This evening at Southampton there will be the weekly dance and preceding dinners at the Meadow Club. Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a large dinner at Newport. The regular weekly dinner and dance at the Kebo Valley Club, Bar Harbor, will be given to-morrow.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach are being congratulated on the birth of a son and heir. Mrs. Beach, who was formerly Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer, was married to Mr. Beach last year. She is a daughter of Courtlandt D. Moss.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Miss Leary gave the largest musical reception of the season this afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, her guests, who return to their Summer home in Lenox Saturday. The lawn of the cottage was covered for the occasion with Turkish rugs and umbrella tents scattered about, under which were seated the guests, who, with those in the parlors, enjoyed the musicale made up by the Misses Kieckhoefer, instrumentalists; Heath Gregory, basso, and Miss Harriette R. Woods, soprano.

On Sept. 3 Miss Leary will give a large dinner in honor of Miss Van Alen and Miss Sarah Van Alen.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner. The host to-day celebrated his thirty-second birthday anniversary, and among some of the original designs of the birthday gifts was one from Mrs. Oelrichs, who gave Mr. Dolan a birthday cake containing thirty-two small live animals. After dinner there was a vaudeville performance.

James A. Van Alen will give a large luncheon at the Clambake Club Saturday afternoon.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Miss Gammell, and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

The Misses Mills gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn will remain at the Baldwin cottage until Oct. 1, when they go to their home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer of Tuxedo are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Louis Brugiere of San Francisco is registered at the Münchinger-King cottage.

Theodore Kearney of California is registered at the Stevens Villa.

Joseph F. Stevens of New York is visiting the cottagers.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Heber E. Bishop will give dinner dances next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will remain until the last of September, and then go to Staatsburg on the Hudson.

Tuesday evening next Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a ball at her villa, Ochre Court, in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet. The event will be a large affair, and a feature will be the favors which Mrs. Goelet collected in all parts of Europe during her visit there last year. A dinner will precede the cotillion, which will be led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., after which a supper will be served.

This afternoon the Marquis de la Gandara entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club, having as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Blight, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Richard Peters.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson also gave a luncheon at the Golf Club, her guests being Roderick Terry, Jr., Herbert M. Harriman, W. P. Thompson, and Miss Louise Potter.

Others entertaining at luncheon there were George S. Waller, Harwood Huntington, A. Cass Canfield, and J. Frederick Pierson.

Arrivals at the Stevens Villa include Frank P. Mitchell, Washington; H. P. Hepburn, Miss Hepburn, Columbus; M. H. Martin, and Miss Mabel Martin, Princeton.

Francis A. Watson of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

Work has begun on the new green-houses for Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and when completed they will be the most elaborate in Newport. Fruits, as well as flowers, will be cultivated in them.

Prof. F. Townsend Southwick of New York, who has been under medical treatment at the Newport Hospital, is convalescent.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The last day of the horse fair proved the principal social attraction, not for Bar Harbor alone, but for neighboring resorts. Crowds of excursionists began to pour into town early this morning, and by noon the attendance at Robin Hood Park exceeded yesterday's figures. All society was present in force and fine clothes. Among those whose exhibits of blooded horses attracted most attention were J. P. Edwards and Miss M. A. Van Nest of New York, Col. Edward Biddle of Philadelphia, and J. C. Marser Biddle of Philadelphia, A. D. Addison of Washington, and Herbert Jaques of Boston.

The affair has been so well conducted and its interests have been so ably supported by the society people that its continuation next year is already assured. With next Summer's show, the horse fair will probably be combined with the local Eden County Fair. Those who took first prizes to-day were Miss Alice V. D. Whiting, Miss Van Nest, Miss M. Barnes, Col. Edward Morrell, W. P. Draper, and Ralph Pulitzer.

A luncheon was given by Mrs. Draper at the Boulder. The guests were Miss Draper, Mrs. Whelen, Mrs. J. W. Simpson, Mrs. Condon, Miss Lawrence, Mr. Draper, Miss Dimock, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Poor, Miss Carpenter, Miss Cheney, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Wellman, and Mrs. Shepard.

This evening at the Kebo Valley Club George R. Sheldon gave a dinner and card party to a number of gentlemen. Among the guests were E. J. Curley, Waldron Bates, George Forsyth, Albert C. Barney, Judge Ingraham, Dr. Collins, and Mr. Hodges.

Mrs. Joseph Tilton Bowen and Miss Van Nest gave luncheon parties at the Kebo Valley Club this noon.

Lawton—Robinson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—At St. George's Church this morning Ida Frost Robinson, mother of Rear Commodore C. L. F. Robinson of the New York Yacht Club, was married to Thomas Albert Lawton of this city, a wealthy widower. After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton will reside on Rhode Island Avenue, where the bridegroom a few years ago erected a handsome residence.

THE DOG "DEFENDANT" DIED.

Police Had Been Trying Without Success to Get Him Into Court.

The troubles of which this story tells were all caused by a dog, a fine St. Bernard, which had always enjoyed a reputation of gentleness and fondness for children in the neighborhood of King Street, where he lived and died.

Wednesday evening a week ago, Kaiser, that was the dog's name, had taken his usual after-dinner stroll, and was on his way to the home he shared with Herman Kuhlman and his wife, at 27 King Street. His dinner, a nice frankfurter sausage, had not agreed with him, and he was not in a good humor. Albert Rice, a little boy of eight, who lives with his parents at 4 King Street, was standing on the sidewalk chatting with some friends right in the path of Kaiser. This made the dog angry, and with a mad growl he dug his sharp teeth into the throat and soft cheek of young Rice. Then he walked calmly into the house.

Mrs. Kuhlman was attracted by the shrieks of the boy, who had been fearfully lacerated, and she dressed his wounds as best she could and took him to his home, where a physician sewed up the wounds with eight stitches. But the end was not yet.

When Miss Margaret Rice, the boy's sister, who is Magistrate Pool's stenographer, came home and heard of the dog's conduct she immediately got out a warrant for the arrest of the Kuhlmans. The Kuhlmans gave bail, but Kaiser did not appear, and a policeman was sent after him. Mrs. Kuhlman told the policeman to take the dog if he thought he could persuade him to go.

The policeman took a look at the big animal, and then remarked that he wasn't any good at lion-taming, but he thought the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might take care of the case. The society, however, declined to interfere unless the dog was first taken to their pound. As no one volunteered to take him there Kaiser was unmolested.

At the time when the examination was to be held in court yesterday Mrs. Kuhlman came wiping her eyes with her apron, and told the Judge that Kaiser was dead. She explained that he had been poisoned.

A policeman, who was sent to investigate her story, found the animal lying in the cellar. By his side sat Kuhlman crying bitterly.

When Miss Rice was told of the poor man's grief she readily consented to a dismissal of the case. Mr. Rice, the boy's father, however, intends to bring a civil suit for damages.

DEATH LIST OF A DA

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.

Capital and Surplus . .	$3,000,000.00
Deposits . . .	25,000,000.00

BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

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BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
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640 Madison Ave., Cor. 59th St.
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"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT. T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	$302.94
Isaac Brown, August 21, 1884	77.79
Estate Catherine O'Neill, Feb., 1888	55.59
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	84.84
Ed. E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	63.61
Estate Michael Boylan, May 4, 1895	54.93

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1900.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR.,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
59	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
220	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
Trustee.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AND
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Plan of Reorganization of January 29th, and the Amendments thereof, adopted July 25th, 1900, notice is hereby given that the cash subscriptions to the new Bonds and Stock, under said Plan, are called and made payable on or before TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900. Remittances should be made to the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York, which will receipt for full payment of such subscriptions. Interest at five per cent. (5%) will be adjusted to the date of the new Bonds.
New York, August 20th, 1900.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JAS. A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Building.

Pittsburgh and Western Pref. Stock.
Holders of certificates issued by this Company on the deposit of shares of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company are hereby notified to present their certificates properly indorsed and witnessed to this Company for redemption. Each share of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive $12.87½, less cost of revenue stamps for stock transfers.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Depository.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1900.

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN
PREFERRED STOCK.
The holders of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. which has not been heretofore deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. are hereby notified that the Committee will receive such shares and include the same in the benefit of the recent contract of sale, provided that such shares duly assigned in blank are deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. within thirty days from this date and the assessment fixed by the Committee shall be paid at the time of such deposit.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secy.
Aug. 22, 1900.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17, 1889, it will receive the sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-six 88-100 dollars, ($54,846.88.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 28th day of August, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
10th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend
August 22, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of September, 1900, and reopen October 1, 1900.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William St., New York, August 15, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held to-day, the sixth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. was declared on the Preferred Stock, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books, 12 o'clock noon, August 25th. Transfer books will reopen September 17th. No Preferred discharge warrants issued after the 22d inst. Common Stock transfer books will not close.
R. H. ADAMS, Ass't. Sec'y.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Aug. 24, 1900, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, and will reopen Sept. 1 at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17, 1900.

American Bicycle Company,
The coupons due September 1st, 1900, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
A. L. GARFORD, Treas.

OFFICE OF MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL R. R. CO., 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The coupons due September 1st, 1900, from the First Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 BROAD ST., MILLS BUILDING.
The following coupons, due September 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after that date: Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. (Sabine Division) 1st mortgage 6 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Coupon Number 42, due September 1, 1900, belonging to bond Number 338 of the New York & Erie Railroad Company 5% second extended mortgage due September, 1919. Address COUPON, Box 127 Times Office.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders.
American Air Power Company,
621 Broadway, New York, August 1st, 1900.
The meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company heretofore called for August 1st, A. D. 1900, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of passing on and directing the method of winding up the Company under the statute in such case made and provided, and the measures and proceedings to be taken therefor and connected therewith and of voting upon any other matters which should come before such meeting, has been adjourned by the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders present at such meeting to August 30th, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, President.
H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Co., the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of Sept. 1st, 1900, to October 3d, 1900.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between GEORGE E. KETCHAM, WILLIAM P. KETCHAM, FRANK V. KETCHAM, and GEORGE WOOLSEY, under the firm name of GEORGE E. KETCHAM & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing to the said firm are to be paid to William P. Ketcham or Frank V. Ketcham, who are the only ones authorized to receive and collect the same and to sign in liquidation.
Dated New York City, August 23d, 1900.
GEORGE E. KETCHAM.
WILLIAM P. KETCHAM.
FRANK V. KETCHAM.
GEO. W. WOOLSEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between WILLIAM F. ALBERS, FREDERICK ALBERS, and JOHN ALBERS, of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of WILLIAM F. ALBERS & BROS., was dissolved on the twenty-third day of August, nineteen hundred, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Frederick J. Albers and John Albers, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to them for payment.
Dated August 23d, 1900.
WILLIAM F. ALBERS,
FREDERICK J. ALBERS,
JOHN ALBERS.

WANT THE TAX ROLLS IN COURT.

Application Made in the New York Central Assessment Case.

Justice Freedman was asked in the Supreme Court yesterday by counsel for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to direct the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to file a further return to the writ of certiorari obtained by the company for a reviewal of the assessment placed on its property for the year 1899, which amounts to about $17,000,000. Counsel said the further return wanted was that a copy of the whole tax roll of Manhattan and the Bronx be attached to the return.
Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward said the application was absurd and vexatious. There were over 2,000 applications for reductions of assessments, and if this motion were granted, every other applicant could demand a similar return. Three copies were made of the tax rolls according to law, and the work occupied nearly six months. Should this application be granted it would paralyze the whole machinery of the tax department.
Justice Freedman asked counsel for the railway if he had any idea of the dimensions or contents of the tax rolls or how they were to be got into court.
Counsel said he understood them to contain the assessments for Manhattan and the Bronx. The company had offered to select fifty assessments in the Bronx and a similar number in Manhattan to show that the assessment on the company was disproportionate, but the Corporation Counsel would not assent to this.
Mr. Ward said this case involved $17,000,000 of assessments, and he would consent to nothing. The company's lawyers could inspect the tax rolls whenever they wished.
Justice Freedman reserved his decision.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

R. M. Friend has been appointed Alabama special agent of the London Assurance Corporation.

W. A. Brown of Providence has been appointed New England's special agent of the Delaware Insurance Company.

New York fire underwriters say that, while the volume of risks now in the market for insurance has been measurably increased by the cancellations and reductions of lines resulting from the more conservative attitude of the companies in view of their high loss ratios, the supply of new business is comparatively light, and companies, which are accustomed to derive a considerable premium income from the contents of fibre stores, are now looking forward to the movement of the new cotton crop, which will soon be well under way.

The coming semi-annual meeting of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which has been scheduled for Sept. 12, is not exciting the discussion and anxiety usually preceding these meetings. Local officials say that little action of any but a routine character is expected, beyond some definite effort to further general advances in fire insurance rates in the Western States under the jurisdiction of the union. The operation of the graded commission plan, including the discriminatory clause of the rule, is pronounced by union companies to have been sufficiently successful to obviate the necessity of any material amendment.

Officials of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) are considering the expediency of establishing independent rating bureaus in the seven Southern States whose Legislatures have enacted anti-compact laws. In this connection a number of large fire insurance companies are asking their Southern agents to forward detailed information on various classes of business, such as cotton mills and dry kiln risks. It is thought that in this way a general schedule of proper rates can be arrived at without any such specific agreement as would be considered by the State authorities to be in violation of the several anti-compact statutes.

Payments for Bond Redemption.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $408,977.65 through the Clearing House for the old 2 per cent. Government bonds, making a total of $4,053,821.85 since the beginning of the redemption payments last Saturday.

Stock Exchange Elections.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have elected the following members: Edwin M. Post of Thomas & Post; R. W. Rathborne, Jr., of Rathborne, Mayer & Rathborne; and George N. Towle of Boston.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23	99,800
To date this year	73,313,976
Corresponding date last year	118,598,495

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$1,204,500
To date this year	$327,941,410
Corresponding date last year	$647,621,690

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼ @1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	½
Consol. Gas	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Gen. Electric	½	St. Southwestern	1
Hock. Valley pf.	½	St. L. So'west. pf.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	Standard R. & T.	½
Minn. & St. L.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1½	Canadian Pac.	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Kan. & Mich.	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Anaconda Cop.	½	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Brook. R. T.	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1038	1½	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1½
Mo. Pacific Tr. 5s.	1¼	W. & L. E., Wheel. Div. 5s.	2¼
Rich. & D. deb. 5s.	5	W. & L. E. imp. 5s.	1½
St. L. Southwest 2d.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	Peo. & East. inc.	1

ALL THE WOE IS NOT HERE.

Security market dullness is not confined to Wall Street. All the exchanges of the world seem to be in much the same condition, in so far as activity is concerned. One difference is that elsewhere weakness is more pronounced, yesterday's cables noting declines at London, with recessions at Paris and some notably sharp breaks at Berlin—a record which appears to be made now pretty much every day.

In the English market actual worry seems developing. Especially is this showing as to British railway stocks. Traffic returns for the first half of 1900, now on file, are getting consideration which discloses a variety of things not altogether agreeable to investors, and market values are adversely affected, naturally enough. Political influences account for depression to some extent, and monetary causes are in evidence, independent of the poor showings which railway net earnings from January to July have shown. At London as at New York no speculative operators on the bear side are figuring conspicuously. Quotations sag at London, not because they are under any manipulative pressure. Actual owners of stocks have been letting go, temporary holders being the chief sellers, however, margin accounts disappearing—"enforced sales," according to London authority, "having thrown stocks upon the market to a much larger proportion than could be absorbed by buyers who, under ordinary circumstances, would willingly invest in such sound securities as are the leading English rails."

At London, as here, there have been during the last year and a half vast issues of new securities offered for subscription, and the public there is now found overloaded, thanks largely to opportunities attending a long prevailing low rate for money. It is the London banking theory that such great sums have been diverted to new industrial undertakings that losses incurred in some of these ventures cripple the resources of many who otherwise would have increased their holdings of railway stocks. The apprehension now of a period of higher money—actual stringency even is predicted by oracular pessimists—exerts security market effect, making many people sellers who otherwise would have been buyers.

Collated accounts of a score of important British railways represent a falling off of about $1,250,000 from last year's gross earnings, while stock market records show depreciation in the price of stocks of these same railroads, compared with market values of a year ago, exceeding $225,000,000. Wall Street is pleased to consider itself capable of "discounting" changing conditions by wholesale, but we have no record here which reaches to anything like what the foregoing figures indicate.

Here is a signifying exhibit from the records of the London Stock Exchange:

Stock.	Aug., 1900.	Aug., 1899.	Depreciation.
Brighton	135	179	45 equals £1,215,000
Chatham	17	27	10 " 1,200,000
Do. 2d pf.	71	129	58 " 506,000
Metropolitan	94	118	24 " 1,386,000
Southeastern	70	107	37 " 1,385,000
Great Western	141	166	25 " 6,725,000
Lan. & York.	133	149	16 " 288,000
Northwestern	176	204	28 " 11,800,000
Southwestern def.	69	84	15 " 445,000
Midland deferred.	74	92	14 " 5,108,000
Great Eastern	102	130	28 " 3,713,000
Northeastern	163	184	21 " 5,867,000

All the reasons for despondency are not on the New York Stock Exchange. We have no corner in security market dullness. Relatively our stocks have been showing little weakness.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market continued dull and listless yesterday, with transactions again falling below the 100,000 mark. What little dealing there was was purely professional, and only in a few stocks did quotations show more than fractional changes. The truth of the matter is that the bull manipulators themselves are becoming tired of paying out each day commissions which in many instances more than offset their scalping profits. Hence the present decidedly narrow market.

Of news developments during the day not one was of sufficient consequence to have market influence here. Abroad the markets were depressed, while London and Berlin continue steadily to sell American railway bonds in this market.

It may be that there is no special significance in it, but it is a noticeable fact that yesterday for the first time in some weeks call money touched 2 per cent. and that time money also showed more firmness than in recent days. Lenders appear less disposed than heretofore to make loans over the election at the present low rates. It is a fact, too, that banking houses are inclined to scrutinize more carefully all collateral offered.

In the loan crowd stocks are reported to be plentiful. Many of them can be borrowed at the full rate for money, which suggests not only that there is a good supply, but that not a few of the speculative securities are being carried on light margins.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN stocks were easily the feature of the market, the common advancing a full point on transactions involving 6,600 shares, and the preferred gaining ¾ on trading in which about an equal number of shares changed hands. The old story that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois was seeking control of the road was revived, but there does not seem to be any foundation for the report. As for the talk that the preferred stock will be placed on a 3 per cent. basis, a gentleman close to the management of the company says: "It is a mistake to say that there will be any dividend on the preferred. It is well known that the Gould interests would not have paid anything on the second bonds if they had not been compelled to do so by a legal provision in the bond. The policy of the company is to put all the surplus earnings into the property. The securities of the road are cheap enough on the improved prospects, and for that reason it is unwise to hold out any false hopes of a dividend."

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PEOPLE'S GAS was the most active stock on the list, nearly 10,000 shares changing hands, with the closing showing a fractional net gain. A report from Chicago during the day was to the effect that the Ogden Company has placed ten gangs of men at work placing meters wherever they can. In relation to a report that the payment of the dividend on People's Gas would be enjoined, President Billings of the company declared the story to be ridiculous, stating that the checks for the dividend have already been mailed.

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CONSOLIDATED GAS scored a further advance of 1¼ points on trading in which 2,300 shares changed hands. The Street believes that the stockholders who held the stock throughout the reduced dividend period will in some way be recouped, and that the old 8 per cent. figure will shortly be restored.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, after selling at one time as high as 57¼ in the late trading, became weak, selling down over a point and closing with a net loss of ½ point. The delay in presenting the detailed report of the company is not proving a bull card on the stock. In fact, the indefinite nature of the recent preliminary report of the company is largely responsible for the revival of the agitation on the Street that all corporations having securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange should have their accounts audited by independent auditors.

***

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON was the most active of the steel stocks, fluctuating between 69¾ and 70½, with the close at 69¾, marking a fractional net gain. The earnings report of the company for the month of July, just published, shows net earnings of $127,800, an increase over the same month last year of $10,600. Fixed charges increased during the month $8,200, leaving a surplus of $2,400. For the seven months ended July 31 a surplus is reported of $1,534,400, as compared with $301,100 for the corresponding period a year ago—a gain of no less than $1,233,300.

***

LEATHER TRUST common stock became active for a short time in the afternoon trading on buying said to be for inside interests, and the quotation was advanced fractionally. When the buying ceased, however, the quotation was inclined to recede and the close was little better than on the preceding day. There was no news to explain the buying, though it was said that the business of the company was very good.

***

WABASH preferred stock advanced ¾ on the buying of 200 shares. A director of the company is quoted as saying that the forthcoming annual report will show a larger surplus than in the preceding year, even after making allowance for the payment of 6 per cent. on the A debentures besides the expenditure of considerable sums for improvements.

***

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE advanced fractionally on trading in 600 shares. In this connection it is said that some interesting developments may occur on the return from abroad of John W. Gates, and that some men who have freely used his name as being in part responsible for the recent upward movement of the stock will find themselves in rather an unpleasant dilemma if called upon to explain their statements.

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FEDERAL STEEL declined fractionally notwithstanding the publication of a dispatch from Chicago in which President Buffington of Illinois Steel—a constituent company—was quoted as saying that business was much better and that new orders were daily coming in.

***

BURLINGTON shared in the general heaviness of the Grangers on the report of a falling off in the car movement and damage to the corn crop. It was said during the day that 1,500 shares of the stock had been sold for the account of an investment holding.

***

ATCHISON issues were little traded in with no appreciable changes in quotations. The crop report of the company received by telegraph yesterday at the local office stated that the corn crop in the western half of Kansas is suffering for lack of rain and has been materially damaged. In the eastern half of the State no injury is reported.

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AMERICAN ICE common stock declined 1¾ on sales of about 750 shares induced, it is understood, by the admission that Mr. Croker and, it is believed, certain other important interests, had liquidated their holdings.

***

BALTIMORE AND OHIO common stock sold up at one time as high as 72¾, but later reacted, with the close at 72½, a fractional net gain. The advance was at first attributed to short covering, but it soon developed that the buying was for a speculative account which later in the day was closed out at a "scalper's" profit.

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AMERICAN STEEL HOOP stocks were among the weakest on the list, the common losing ¾ and the preferred a full point. Liquidation by tired holders was said to be responsible for the decline.

***

A single purchase in each case of 100 shares advanced Lake Erie & Western one point and Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville 1¾ points, while the sale of 120 shares of United States Express resulted in a fall of 1¼ points on the price of that security. There was no news to explain the movements.

PRESIDENT TAPPEN'S VIEWS.

Wall Street was much interested yesterday in the advance in call money rates, and the tendency of time money to harden. Lenders were reported to be unwilling to lend over the election at the present prevailing figures, and it was pointed to as of some significance that reports from Minneapolis and other Western cities stated that the money markets there were stronger.

Discussing the general situation, President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank says:

"Undoubtedly rates are abnormally easy, but with Wall Street business so limited and the general business of the country less active than formerly, this is not surprising. We will likely see money cheap, perhaps until after election—that is, unless speculative activity should sooner appear and general business should get better. Then the increased demand would certainly cause higher rates. Otherwise, and even in spite of further gold exports, I look to see easy rates.

"Of course, money will be needed to move the crops, but it should be remembered that the West is better able to finance itself than in times past, and New York, for that reason, will have less demand upon its resources."

SUGAR TRADE CONDITIONS.

President James H. Post of the National Sugar Refining Company said in reference to present trade conditions:

"The demand for sugar is increasing, and probably will continue to for from four to six weeks to come. The position of raw sugars at present is strong, on account of a scarcity in the supply on hand until the new crop is available. The present activity in the market for refined sugars is not likely to continue in the same degree after the close of the canning season, although it is hard to say just when the canning season begins and when it ends, on account of the constant consumption of sugar."

In regard to the price cutting in the coffee trade by Arbuckle Brothers and the Woolson Spice Company, Mr. Post said that he did not think that this competition would be followed up by a revival of the sugar war when the present demand for refined sugars slackens, although this opinion has been current among sugar brokers since the middle of July.

Sugar Trust stock was little traded in on the Exchange yesterday, less than 3,000 shares changing hands at a fractional net decline.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S RISE.

Jersey Central stock was yesterday again active and strong on the Exchange, at one time advancing to 138, though the close was 1¼ lower—making, nevertheless, a net gain of ¾, on transactions involving some 5,000 shares. The story persisted that Pennsylvania-Baltimore and Ohio interests were purchasing the stock for control, one statement having it that that control had actually been obtained.

In this connection H. C. Fahnestock, Vice President of the First National Bank, one of the controlling interests in the Jersey Central, said: "The control of the stock has been in the hands of myself and friends for some years, and that control is unchanged. The story of a change is always revived whenever any activity in the stock appears."

RATE CUTTING IN THE WEST.

Wall Street read with some little concern yesterday the report from Chicago that flour rates have gone to pieces on all the St. Paul lines and that there is a strong possibility that all the lines will clash soon over the grain rates. Following so shortly after the announcement of the reduced freight and passenger rates made by the Northern Pacific, the fear is in some quarters expressed that a general rate war may shortly be precipitated.

ANTHRACITE OUTLOOK.

It was stated in Wall Street yesterday that the anthracite operators are becoming anxious as to the results of the meeting of the miners' delegates shortly to be held, and it is stated that some of the producing companies have advised purchasers to take all the coal they can now, lest later there should be an interruption of service and an impossibility to deliver then on contract time.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

According to Chicago dispatches, there are possibilities of a grain rate war between the all-rail Eastern carriers out of that city and the Northern rail and water lines.

Boston advices that there has been a decided change for the better in the iron and steel trade in New England.

Unanimous vote of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine to acquire the franchises and property of the Central Massachusetts Railroad.

An official of the Burlington quoted as saying that the situation at present indicates fully as large, if not larger, earnings than last year.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange to remain closed from Friday evening, Aug. 31, to Tuesday morning, Sept. 4.

Election of George N. Towle of Boston, Edwin M. Post, and R. W. Rathborne, Jr., of this city to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $75,341 in St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week of August.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ @4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $122,685,533; balances, $8,242,954; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $931,127.

Money on call in London 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for short and 3½@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅝; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅝; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84⅜.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday displayed a fair degree of activity as compared with the prevailing dullness for some days. The increase in the volume of business was due in part to profit taking, but there were inquiries from outside buyers for several issues which have recently been inactive. Prices as a rule were stronger, owing to the limited supply of stocks. Copper issues varied fractionally, while transportation stocks were practically inactive.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold off to 88 on small sales. The closing quotation was 88 bid, a net loss of half a point.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER declined fractionally, on sales of about 300 shares, around 11⅜ and 11½. It closed at 11½ bid.

UNION COPPER advanced on active bidding, about 1,300 shares changing hands in the neighborhood of 2¼, and closed at 2¼ bid and 2⅜ asked.

AMERICAN CHICLE preferred was in demand, as shown by an inquiry during the trading for 500 shares at 77. The close was 77 bid and 79 asked.

RUBBER GOODS was strong on active bidding and comparatively light sales at prices ranging from 25⅜ to 26½. The common stock closed at 36½ bid and the preferred at 75¼ bid.

INTER-STATE OIL was traded in, about 200 shares changing hands at 58⅞. The close was 58⅜ bid and 58⅞ asked.

GENERAL CARRIAGE declined from 6⅜ to 6¼, and then recovered on sales of about 1,200 shares. The closing quotation was 6⅜ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	66	70
American Chicle pf.	77	79
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	90
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12⅝	13
American Woolen pf.	69	70
Cast-iron Pipe	3½	4½
Cast-iron Pipe pf.	31½	33
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7½	8½
Distilling Company of America	4⅝	4⅞
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	19½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf.	35	45
Havana Commercial	8⅜	9½
Havana Commercial pf.	38	41
International Pump	18½	20
International Pump pf.	65½	68½
International Silver pf.	38	39
Inter-State Oil	58½	58⅞
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf.	65½	67
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102¾
Otis Elevator	28½	29¼
Otis Elevator pf.	80	88
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91½	92½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26½	27½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75½	77
Standard Oil of New Jersey	539	540

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	88⅛
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10⅜
British Columbia Copper	11½	11⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98 7-16	98½
California Copper	⅝	1⅛
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	31	34
Economic Postage	..	¾
Electric Vehicle	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3½	3⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	6½	6¾
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1⅝
Markeen Copper	6	8
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	12
New England Transportation	3⅜	4½
New York Transportation	8	9
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅜
Pittsburg Coal pf.	90	91
St. Louis Transit	20	20⅝
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	..	16¾
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	15
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6¾	7
Union Copper	2¼	2½
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	47	51
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	100	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	490	500
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	30	32
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113¼	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	100	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	5¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union Gas, guaranteed	106	107¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105½	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	55	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	96	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Pen. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	88½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	..	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	83
St Paul Gas 5s	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Continental Tobacco debentures	102½	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Holly Mfg. Co. Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	43	..
Union Typewriter	27	27¼
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf.	100	..

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Kessel	20	23
Kessel bonds	73½	75
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The International Paper Company has declared its tenth regular quarterly preferred dividend; common notices have been ordered by the American Bicycle Company, Mexican International Railroad Company, and the Southern Pacific Company, details of which are published elsewhere.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 23, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅝	16	116	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	American Cotton Oil	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	780	American Ice Co.	33⅜	33½	32⅞	33⅜	− ⅛
65	65	60	American Ice Co. pf.	65½	65½	65	65	..
10½	10⅝	100	Am. Linseed Co.	10½	10½	10¾	10½	..
54½	55½	250	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55½	55½	55⅝	55½	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	American Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
23	24	170	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	..
37½	37⅝	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37⅜	37⅝	37	37½	− ⅛
85½	86	150	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co. pf.	85½	85⅞	85½	85½	..
19¼	19½	60	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19½	19¾	19	19½	− ⅛
66	67	170	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	66	68	66	66	−1
35	35¼	675	Am. Steel & Wire	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
74	75	10	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75⅜	75⅞	75⅜	75⅝	..
122⅞	123	2,895	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123⅞	124½	122½	123	− ⅛
88⅜	92	33	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
25½	28	200	American Tin Plate	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
76	78	520	American Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	..
93½	93¾	400	American Tobacco	93½	93⅝	93½	93¾	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	600	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	− ⅛
27	27¼	225	Atch., Top. & S. F.	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
70½	70⅝	3,780	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
72	72¼	4,950	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72⅝	72	72½	+ ⅝
79½	80	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¼	79½	79¼	79¼	..
56⅜	56½	4,245	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	57¼	57½	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅛
89½	89⅝	290	Canadian Pacific	89⅜	89½	89⅛	89¼	− ⅛
27¼	27⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
125⅜	125⅞	3,550	Chic., Bur. & Qy.	125½	126	125⅝	125⅝	− ⅛
70	70¼	100	Chic. Great W. pf., A.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
53	54	100	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
113½	113⅝	2,700	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul.	113⅜	113⅞	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅛
162½	164	100	Chicago & Northwest.	162¾	162¾	162¾	162¾	− ⅛
106½	106¾	1,045	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	− ⅛
59	59¼	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	59¼	59¼	59	59	..
106¼	108½	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	106	106	106	..
34⅞	35¼	400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
42	42¼	18	Colorado So. 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	..
16	17	213	Cok South. 2d pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
176½	177	2,450	Consolidated Gas	176	176⅝	176	176⅝	+1⅛
25½	26¾	700	Continental Tob. Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅞
77	78	80	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	..
112	11½	100	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113	113	113	..
19½	19½	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
34½	34⅝	480	Federal Steel	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ⅛
138	139	200	General Electric	138	138½	138	138⅜	+ ⅛
52⅝	53¼	10	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..
34⅜	34⅞	570	Hocking Valley	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	..
63½	63⅝	977	Hocking Valley pf.	62⅞	63½	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅛
116½	117	100	Illinois Central	117	117	117	117	..
22	22¼	150	Internat. Paper	22	23	23	23	..
66	66¾	20	Internat. Paper pf.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	..
29½	29⅝	100	International Power	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	..
18⅜	19¼	200	Iowa Central	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	..
15	16	115	Kanawha & Mich.	15	15	15	15	− ½
33	36½	48	Kansas City So. pf.	34	34	34	34	..
98	100	31	Laclede Gas pf.	96	99	96	99	..
29	29¾	100	Lake Erie & Western.	29	29	29	29	+1
209	..	10	Lake Shore	208	208	208	208	..
69	71⅞	72	Louisville & Nashville.	72	72	71⅞	72	+ ⅞
90	92	400	Manhattan Elevated	92½	92½	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅞
153¾	155	110	Met. Street Railway.	154½	155	154½	154⅞	+ ⅞
3¾	3⅞	150	Mexican Nat. certifs.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
55	56	100	Milw. & St. Louis	56	56	56	56	+ ½
31	31½	100	Mo. Kan. & Texas.	31	31	31	31	..
51	51½	1,300	Missouri Pacific	51¼	51¼	51⅜	51¼	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	200	National Biscuit Co.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
17	17⅞	200	National Lead Co.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
46	46¼	1,220	National Tube Co.	46¼	46¼	46	46⅛	− ⅛
92⅜	92⅞	355	National Tube Co. pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92⅞	+ ⅛
136⅞	137	5,420	New Jersey Central.	137	138	136¾	136⅞	+ ⅛
129¾	130	33	New York Central.	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	..
21¼	21¼	762	N. Y., O. & West.	21¼	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	100	Norfolk & Western.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
74⅜	76	25	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76⅜	..
51¼	51½	1,400	Northern Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	51¼	51¼	− ⅛
70½	71⅜	500	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71¼	− ⅛
55	56½	310	Pacific Coast	55	55⅞	55	55⅝	+ ⅝
64	65	17	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65	65	65	65	..
31	32	400	Pacific Mail	32	32¼	31	31	..
129¼	129⅝	932	Pennsylvania R. R.	129⅜	129⅝	129⅜	129½	..
96¼	96½	9,410	People's Gas, Chic.	95⅞	96½	95⅝	96⅛	+ ⅛
79	81½	30	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79½	..
38	39	120	Pressed Steel Car.	38	38⅜	38	38⅜	−1⅛
71	72	120	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	− ⅛
17	17⅜	200	Reading	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
59⅞	60	2,500	Reading 1st pf.	59⅞	60⅜	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	29⅛	100	Reading 2d pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
11	11¼	210	Republic Iron & Steel.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
53	54	20	Republic I. & S. pf.	54	54	54	54	..
7½	7⅝	200	St. Joseph & Gr. I.	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
46½	47	100	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+ ⅛
33½	33⅞	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
13	13¼	6,343	St. Louis Southwest.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+1
28⅜	28⅝	6,340	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29	29	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
33¾	33⅞	8,580	Southern Pacific	34	34½	33⅞	33⅞	..
11¼	11⅜	300	Southern Railway	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	..
52⅜	52⅝	254	Southern Railway pf.	52½	52½	52⅜	52⅝	..
6	6¼	1,830	Standard Rope & P.	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
69½	70	1,225	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69⅝	70½	69⅜	69⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	14½	100	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
65	65	100	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	..
58⅞	59	3,157	Union Pacific	58⅞	59½	58⅞	58⅞	− ⅛
76	76¼	2,500	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76½	76	76	− ⅛
10⅜	11	2,680	U. S. Leather.	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	10⅞	+ ⅛
68⅝	69	300	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅝	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
30¼	30¼	300	United States Rubber.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	200	Wabash pf.	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
79⅜	79⅝	150	West. Union Tele.	79½	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ⅛
23½	24½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
Total.....		99,800						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
430	Am. Steel & W.	35⅝	35½	35¼	35½
4,110	Am. Sugar Ref.	123⅜	123½	122⅞	122⅞
120	Am. Tobacco	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½
40	A., T. & S. F.	27½	27½	27¼	27⅜
170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70½	70⅜	70⅜
420	Balt. & Ohio	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72½
4,900	Brooklyn R. T.	57	57¼	56⅛	56⅞
60	Central of N. J.	137⅝	137⅞	137½	137⅞
2,200	C., B. & Q.	125⅝	125⅞	125⅝	125½
790	C., M. & St. P.	113⅞	113⅞	113½	113½
80	C., R. I. & P.	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
30	Cons. Tobacco	26	26	26	26
50	Federal Steel	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼
110	Louis. & Nash.	72	72	71¾	71¾
280	Manhattan	92	92½	91⅞	92
110	Mo. Pacific	51⅜	51⅜	51	51¼
50	N., O. & W.	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜
100	Northern Pacific	51½	51⅝	51¼	51¼
10	N. Pacific pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½
2,590	People's Gas	95⅝	96⅜	95⅝	96
2,590	Reading 1st pf.	60	60¼	59⅞	59⅞
100	Republic Steel	20	20	20	20
100	Rep. Steel pf.	54½	54½	54¼	54¼
10	St. L. S. W. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,080	Southern Pacific	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	33⅞
10	Southern Ry.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
10	Stand. R. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½
310	Tenn. Coal & I.	70	70⅝	69⅝	70
400	Union Pacific	59	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
570	U. S. Leather	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11⅛
100	U. S. Leath. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
20	U. S. Rubber	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
10	Western Union	79⅞	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝
22,140					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	105	K. & D. M.	..	14
2s, c., w. is.	104	105	pf.	14	16
3s, r., 1918.	109	109¾	King. & P.	3	10
3s, c., 1918.	109	109¾	Lac. Gas.	74½	76
3s, 1918, rem.	109	110	L. E. & W.	..	..
4s, r., 1907.	115	116	pf.	92	95
4s, c., 1907.	115	116	Long Isl.	60	65
4s, r., 1925.	133	133⅞	Man. Beach.	10	15
4s, c., 1925.	133	133⅞	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
5s, r., 1904.	112½	113½	M. W. S. E.	..	..
5s, c., 1904.	112½	113½	Chi.	30½	31½
D. C. 3-65s.	122	..	M. W. S. E.	..	..
			Ch. pf.	79½	81
Adams Exp.	123	128	Mex. Cent.	11⅝	12
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Alle. & W.	115	..	M. & St. L.	..	..
A. C. & F. pf.	62	64	pf.	93½	95
Am. Coal.	150	175	St. P. &	..	..
Am. C. Oil	..	..	S. S. M.	16	20
pf.	88½	90¼	M., St. P. &	..	..
Am. D. Tel.	25	25½	S. S. M. pf.	56	58½
Am. Exp.	155	157½	Mob. & O.	37	39
Am. Sp. M	1¼	1⅝	Mor. & Es.	185	189
Am. S. R. pf.	116	117	Nat. Bis. pf.	82½	86
Am. Tob. pf.	128	133	Nat. Lead pf.	..	..
Ann Arbor.	13	18	ex. div.	86¾	90¾
Ann A. pf.	42¼	44	Nat. S. C.	25½	26
B. & L. pf.	106	..	Nat. S. C.	..	..
B. Un. Gas.	168	174	pf.	84½	85
B., R. & P.	67½	71	N. C. Coal.	30	35
B., R. & P. pf.	105	115	N. Y. A. Br.	130	135
B., C. R. &	..	..	N. Y. & N.	..	..
N.	124	..	H.	210	215
Canada So.	49	50	N. Y. C. &	..	..
Cap. Trac.	..	103½	St. L.	11¼	11⅝
C. & E. Ill.	..	96½	N. Y. C. &	..	..
C. & E. I. pf.	120	125	St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
Chi. G. W.	10⅜	11¼	N. Y. C. &	..	..
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	St. L. 2d pf.	30	31
B	32¼	34	N. Y., L. &	..	..
C. G. W.	..	..	W.	132	136
deb.	83	83¾	North Am.	15	15¼
C., I. & L.	22	23	O. & Ind. G.	25	33
C., M. & St.	..	..	Pac. C. 1st	..	..
P. pf.	172	174	pf.	86	93
C., St. P., M.	..	..	Penn. Coal.	405	..
& Om.	112	116	P., D. & E.	1¾	2
C., St. P., M.	..	..	Peo. & East.	5	7
& Om. pf.	..	180	P., C., C. &	..	..
C. T. & T.	9½	10½	St. L.	54	60
C. T. & T.	..	..	P., Ft. W. &	..	..
pf.	31	31½	C.	182	..
C., L. & W.	25	30	P., Ft. W. &	..	..
C., L. & W.	..	..	C. pf.	182	..
pf.	64	66	P., Ft. W. &	..	..
Clev., A. & P.	182	..	C. 1st pf.	10	16½
C. F. & I.	..	..	P., Ft. W. &	..	..
pf.	117	120¾	C. 2d pf.	..	..
Col. South.	6	6½	R. G. W.	..	90
Col. & H. C.	..	..	pf.	..	..
& I.	14½	16	St. L. & S. F.	..	..
Com. Cable.	164	180	2d pf.	10	16½
Consol. Coal.	50	..	St. L. & S.	..	..
D., L. & W.	178	179	F.	9¾	10
D. & R. G.	..	..	St. L. & S.	..	..
pf.	66¾	68	W. 1st pf.	66	69
D. M. & Ft.	..	..	Stl. bul. certs.	61½	62½
D.	13	15	Sixth Av.	200	225
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sloss-Shef.	20	22
Erie	10⅝	11⅛	Sloss-S. pf.	67	68
Erie 1st pf.	33½	33⅝	T. P. L. Tr.	14½	16
Erie 2d pf.	15½	17	Third Av.	110	112
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45	Tol. & O. C.	38	..
Ev. & T. H.	..	..	Tol. & O. C.	..	..
pf.	80	84	pf.	45	..
Glu. Sug. pf.	96	99¼	T., P. & W.	9	..
G. Rap. W. pf.	152	155½	U. B. & P.	11	11¼
H. B. Claflin.	103	..	U. S. C. H.	..	..
Homestake.	70	75	U. S. R. pf.	94½	97
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..	Wabash.	6¾	7⅛
Int. Silver.	4	5	W., F. Exp.	123	130
Iowa C. pf.	43	46	W. & L. E.	5¾	6
Joliet & Chi.	178	..	W. & L. E.	..	..
K. C. South.	6	12¾	1st pf.	45½	48¼
K. & D. M.	3¾	4	W. & L. E.	9¾	15
			Wis

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings at Private Contract—Entire Block in Harlem Transferred—Yesterday's Sales at Auction.

Nelson D. Stilwell has sold to a builder the plot, 66.8 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 266 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

Jacob Ruppert is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 5 West Eighty-sixth Street, sold by James W. Halstead.

R. H. Jones has sold for Thornton Brothers to Godfrey Hock the two-family dwelling 1,374 Prospect Avenue.

Sharrott & Thom were the brokers in the sale of the property 3,855 and 3,857 Third Avenue for Louis Wirth.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant took title yesterday from Daniel E. Seybel to the plot, 27 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-second Street, 320 feet east of Fifth Avenue, adjoining his residence. The consideration was $60,000 over an eighty-thousand-dollar mortgage.

The block bounded by Seventh and Lenox Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, was transferred yesterday by Mary G. Pinkney to her nephew, Archibald Watt. Revenue stamps affixed to the deed indicate a consideration of $400,000. John C. Shaw, attorney for Mr. Watt, said, however, that the transfer was in the nature of a gift. The conveyance is not regarded as significant by real estate men owing to the close alliance between the Pinkney and Watt interests, the two being merely different branches of what was originally one estate. Mr. Watt has mortgaged the Lenox Avenue front of his newly acquired block to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for one year in the sum of $50,000.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Frederick Beltz to David H. King, Jr., twenty-six acres of land known as the Mills estate at Woodlawn Heights, Westchester County. The property adjoins the New York City line on the south and on the north a tract of ninety acres recently sold to Mr. King through the same brokers. It is understood that the new owner will transform the entire property into a residential park.

Bell & Houpt have sold for cash, for the owners, the two four-story flat houses 356 and 358 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, each 25 by 75 by 100. The firm has also sold the following properties: 410 West Thirty-third Street, for Patrick Salmon, four-story tenement, 25 by 100, for $20,000; 10 West One Hundred and Second Street, for Cleverdon & Putzel, five-story-and-basement apartment house, 27 by 100, to an investor; northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, for Ottinger & Brother, vacant plot, 100 by 125, for improvement.

The old Revere House, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street, and the adjoining building, 604 Broadway, will be remodeled at an expense of $55,000. This property was bought at auction last Spring by Borough President Coogan for his wife, Harriet S. Coogan, for $319,500. The alterations, which have been planned by Architect Lyman Farwell, include new elevators, machinery, steam heating, and plumbing.

The Teichman & Potter Company will erect a seven-story elevator apartment house on the plot, 60 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, 145 feet west of West End Avenue. Architect George F. Pelham has estimated the cost of the structure at $100,000.

The German Savings Bank has begun foreclosure proceedings against Hugo F. Hoefler, involving nine mortgages for a total of $135,000 and affecting the property of the defendant on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street, 102.2 by 100, unfinished seven-story apartment house, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Henry M. Denton.. $119,352

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

741 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Marvin B. Butties..... 500

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 97.7 by 25 by 99.3, one-story frame stable and vacant; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Mary Toumey 1,900

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only sale scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 29 and 29½ Cornelia Street, north side, 122.3 feet east of Bleecker Street, 42.2 by 97.6, two and three story front and rear dwellings. Due on judgment, $20,823.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Thirteenth Avenue, for a one-story frame scale room, 16 by 8; Astor estate of 29 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 657 Tenth Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 25.1 by 85.6; C. Engelhardt of 830 Gerard Avenue, owner; R. Graff of 830 Gerard Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Hancock Street, north side, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story frame wagon house, 24 by 18; William Morton, owner; W. H. Hallock, Webster and Scott Avenues, architect; cost, $350.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 145 feet west of West End Avenue, for a seven-story and basement brick and stone flat, 60 by 87.8 by 90; the Teichman & Potter Company of 115 Broadway, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 316 to 322 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for four five-story brick flats, 31.3 by 87; Samuel Green of 306 Broadway, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 116 East Sixty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. Schidler of 101 Chambers Street, owner; T. Nelson, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 129 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Fannie R. Scott, premises, owner; Co-operative Building Plan Association, architects; cost, $1,330.

Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; J. J. Astor, owner; McBrien & Peckworth, builders; cost, $200.

No. 16 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick store; Mrs. E. T. Cavanaugh of 882 Monroe Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $100.

No. 206 East Forty-first Street, to a four-story brick flat; Mrs. M. Colwell, owner; William H. Rahman, architect; cost, $500.

Second Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick flat and store; Anna Berghorn of 301 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 604 to 608 Broadway, southeast corner of Houston Street, to three five and six-story buildings; Harriet S. Coogan, owner; Lyman Farwell of 171 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Aug. 23.

DEVOE or 165TH ST, n e s, 115 ft n w of Ogden Av, new line, 25x100; Charles Williamson to Michael F. Dunne..... $4,250

EAGLE AV, w s, Lot 5, map of property occupied by the Ursuline Convent, 25x x97.1x25x94.10; George E. Morgan, referee, to William J. Whitehouse..... 5,000

ELMWOOD PLACE, s s, 96.1 ft e of Crotona Av, 50.2x122.11x49.5x123.5; Mary Retford to Rowland W. Thomas, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,200) 1

LENOX AV, 7th Av, 141st and 142d Sts, the block; Mary G. Pinkney to Archibald Watt, (R S $400)..... 1

LINCOLN AV, s w corner of 135th St, 30x100; Joseph Kavanagh and another to Mary E. Taylor, (R S none)..... 1

LOTS 392, 393, and 395 on mortgage map of the Arden property; John E. Duffy, referee, to Walter W. Taylor..... 750

LOTS 394 and 400 on mortgage map of the Arden property; James Kearney, referee, to Walter W. Taylor..... 500

WALNUT ST, n s, Lot 140, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; James E. McVeany to Alice M. Patchen, trustee, (R S $1)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 180 ft w of Main St, 80x100, City Island; F. S. Barnum, referee, to F. C. J. Becker 2,225

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of Main St, 100x250, City Island; F. S. Barnum, referee, to Marie Mangels..... 775

WASHINGTON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Main St, 80x100; F. S. Barnum, referee, to John C. Brinkmann 1,500

20TH ST, n s, 62 ft w of Dry Dock St, 22x70.6; Ernst Delle to Eugenia F. Delle, (R S $4.50, mtg $4,000.)..... 3,100

20TH ST, n s, 62 ft w of Dry Dock St, 22x70.6; Albert Delle to Ernst Delle, (R S $4.50, mtg $4,000)..... 1

36TH ST, n s, 301.5 ft e of 8th Av, 38.6x 98.9; Charles J. Stamp to John N. Moore, (R S $2) 1

45TH ST, 57 West, 18.9x100.5; Rosalie L. Rafalsky to Leroy E. Mosher, (R S $13.50, mtg $26,500)..... 1

72D ST, s s, 320 ft e of 5th Av, 21x102.2; Daniel E. Seybel to Hugh J. Grant, (R S $60, mtg $80,000)..... 100

86TH ST, 522 East; Celia Jokinsky to Thomas J. McLaughlin, (mtg $14,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees 21,000

117TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to William C. Stuart and others, trustees 21,000

117TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Sarah W. Downer..... 21,000

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; George B. Christman to T. Neudecker, (R S $1, mtg $7,000)..... 900

136TH ST, n s, 91.10 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.4x100; Emeline Lane and another to F. E. Gentil, (R S $3,500)..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; A. James Fake to Daniel Ferrell, (mtg $34,000)..... 1

158TH ST, centre line, 428.6 ft n of German Place, runs s 25x e 87.6x n 25x w 87.5; Joseph D. Jennings to Agnes Noble 1

201ST ST, s s, 253.4 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 25x81.6x26.3x90; Jeremiah Costello to Frederick Scharpering and wife 1,550

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,274, s w corner of 123d St; L. & J. Brandt to James Canavan, 5 years..... $960

BROADWAY, e s, 28.10 ft n of 100th St, 25x90; Herbert Dongan to Frank Homan and another, 5 years..... 1,700

IRVING PLACE, 60 to 64; 128 to 132 East 18th St; John S. Huyler to Huyler's, a corporation, 5 years..... 42,000

PARK AV, 1,741; Anna C. Larney to Claude E. Holden and another, 3 years... 900

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 137th St; Fritz Schmidt to Kate A. Marron, 5 years..... $720 900

TREMONT AV, n w corner of Washington Av, 20.5x110.10; Joseph H. Rheinish to George H. Bensen and another, 10 years 3,000

6TH AV, 110 and 112, s e corner of 9th St; Johanna Baumann to West Side Savings Bank, 10 years..... $2,500 3,200

34TH ST, 476 West; James Hanley to Bernard B. Barret, 5 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Sarah Holzman; Avenue C, 117 and 119, 1 year..... $8,000

BARRETT, Bernard E., to George Ehret; 34th St, 476 West, saloon lease, demand. 600

BENSEN, George H., and Ernst Busching to Bernheimer & Schmid; Tremont Av, 735; n w corner of Washington Av, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

BLACK, Jennie P. and Henry V. D., to Henry Burden, trustee; 66th St, 57 East, 5 years 25,000

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to Peter Bradley and Samuel Lyttle; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 11,000

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to Alice S. Earnshaw; 117th St, s s, 275 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 21,000

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to Alice S. Earnshaw; 117th St, s s, 250 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 21,000

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to Joseph M. Chamberlin; 117th St, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 21,000

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to J. Allen Townsend; 117th St, 46 to 52 West, demand..... 10,500

CALDER, Thomas R., and Philip Alexander to General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, 117th St, 46 West, 5 years..... 22,000

CANAVAN, James, to H. Koehler & Co.; Amsterdam Av, 1,274, s w corner of 123d St, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

CASSIDY, James H., to John H. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.; 111th St, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 37,500

COHN, Aaron J., and Lillie Solomon to Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Company; Lewis St, n w corner of 7th St, secures contract..... 1,350

CONOVER, Lena R., to Charles J. Coulter; 82d St, n s, 221 ft w of Central Park West, demand 5,000

CORDLER, Annie and Theodore A., to Dollar Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, new line, and lot adjoining, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each..... 19,000

DUNNE, Michael F., to Charles Williamson; Devoe, or 165th, St, n e s, 115 ft n w of Ogden Av, new line, 3 years.... 2,700

GOTTLIEB, Leopold, and others, executors &c., to Berry B. Simons and another; 127th St, n s, 70 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 1,150

HEINZELMANN, George, to George Ehret; 89th St, 321 East, saloon lease, demand 1,000

HOLDEN, Claude E., and Robert E. Wallace to George Ehret; Park Av, 1,741, saloon lease, demand 3,165

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 123d St, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 13,962

HUNTER, William C., to Allen L. Mordecal; 123d St, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,040

HUNTER, William C., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 123d St, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 52,000

JONES, James J., and wife to Mary Egan; 90th St, n s, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

JORDAN, John, to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; Bathgate Av, n w corner of 175th St, 3 years 6,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; Lewis St, 158, 5 years..... 25,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; Lewis St, 160, 5 years 25,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; Lewis St, 158, 5 years 25,000

MARCH, Clement, to Henry F. Miller; Lexington Av, s w corner of 87th St, demand 7,500

MARRON, Kate A., to George Ehret; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 137th St, saloon lease, demand 2,300

MEAD, John L., to George Hewlett; Trinity Av, e s, 257.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years..... 5,000

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 88th St, n e corner of Boulevard, 201.4 ft to 89th St; also 88th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av; also all title to 89th St, s s, 46 ft e of Boulevard, extends irregular to 88th St, 1 year.. 45,000

MICHELS, Jacob, to Max Rodding; Audubon Av, n w corner of 169th St, 1 year 1,500

MOORE, John N., to Charles J. Stamp; 36th St, n s, 201.5 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

MORGENTHAU, Eugene, to Charles Remsen and another, executors; Lafayette Place, 14, 5 years 75,000

MORRISON, John, and wife to Thomas W. Cauldwell; 105th St, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, widened, 5 years 15,000

MOSHER, Leroy E., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years 65,000

PREUSS, Bernardine and William, Jr., to Michael J. Coyne; 211 West 106th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SCHAEPERING, Frederick, and wife to Jeremiah Costello; 201st St, s s, 253.4 ft e of Anthony Av, 1 year 1,000

STELLWAGEN, Philip E., and wife to Matilda Straup and others, executors, &c.; 174th St, n s, 95 ft e of Washington Av, 3 years..... 3,000

TAYLOR, Mary E., executirx and trustee, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Lincoln Av, s w corner of 135th St, 5 years 7,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter, to Germania Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 26.11 ft s of 124th St, ½ year..... 62,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 67,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter, to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 25,223

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Mary Seiferd; Elmwood Place, s s, 96.1 ft e of Crotona Av, ½ year..... 700

WATT, Archibald, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, n w corner of 141st St, 199.10 to 142d St x 100, 1 year. 50,000

WELLER, Augusta, to Joachim L. Reiner; Lots 99, 100, and 101, map of 352, Casanova property, Bronx, 1 year.. 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, assigns three mortgages..... $100

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

COYNE, Michael J., to Moses Misch..... 2,500

DAVISON, Charles S., trustee, to Blanche E. S. Tams, guardian, &c., two mortgages ..... Nominal

FRENCH, Bernard, to John J. McLsan..Nominal

KNIGHT, Sarah M., to Leroy B. Crane. 12,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Harriet W. Winslow and another, trustees 22,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Harriet W. Winslow and another, trustess..... 25,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Harriet W. Winslow and another, trustees..... 18,000

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to J. Allen Townsend..... 22,000

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST Company to Robert H. Coleman, trustee. 19,066

O'BRIEN, Henry S., and others, to Hiram R. Dater and another..... 11,000

QUINLAN, Maurice, to Lena Schauwecker 2,800

SALTER, Georgiana H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 18,000

STEPHENS, Anna C., and others, executors, &c., to Anna C. Stephens, assigns two mortgages..... 27,464

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Hebrew Society for the Support of Widows and Orphans..... 11,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 129th St, 100x100; John W. Rapp against Thomas H. Bell, owner and contractor; J. T. Fitzpatrick, owner..... $120

BROADWAY, n corner of 107th St, 81.1x 99.1; Frederick Getter against Joseph A. Stoll and others, owners; L. Kelly & Co., contractors..... 170

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2 1991x irregular; L. Kelly & Co. against Joseph A. Stoll and others, owners and contractors 2,271

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 85x 100; Ravensky & Jackson against Henry G. Gabay, owner and contractor.. 2,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 147th St, 75x 100; Blew Marble Yard against Joseph A. Stoll and H. J. Beaudet, owners; Hugh G. Kelly, contractor 549

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, 588; Louis Goldstein against Delilah McNamara, owner and contractor 114

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 55th St, 50x100; Addison E. Lennon against Samuel Glass, owner; Ella B. and William H. Fiero, contractors..... 91

TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x118; William H. Dewey against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor. 1,100

62D ST, 152 to 168 West; Harry W. Bell against Ralph L. Reed, owner and contractor 538

83D ST, 125 East; Baumann & Egeling against Tobias Krakauer, owner and contractor 35

84TH ST, 156 East; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against Egerton Orphan Asylum of Baltimore, owner; Margaret A. Smith, lessee and contractor 107

111TH ST, 167 and 169 East; Vincent Daleo against Johanna Stack, owner and contractor..... 20

113TH ST, 618 West; Addison E. Lennon against John Evans, owner; Ella B. and William H. Fiero, contractors..... 23

161ST ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 49x90; John Freese against Stephen Kraser, owner and contractor..... 204

171ST ST, n s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x 100; New York Slate Works against Daniel F. Cordes and another, owners; T. F. Bensen and L. Bessler, contractors 37

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

45TH ST, n s, 270 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 100.5; the Germania Life Insurance Company, with Leroy E. Mosher, 12 payments $65,000

Lis Pendens.

DUTCH ST, 12, leasehold; Franz Zahn against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

ELIZABETH ST, 118 and 120; Berry B. Simons and another against Edward R. Poerschke, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

THOMPSON St, 60; Berry B. Simons and another against Edward R. Poerschke, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Alexander & Ash.

1ST AV, 156 to 160; Mary Cohen against Nathan Feyse; and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Peters.

8TH AV, s w corner of 150th St, 174.10x80; 149th St, n s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11; 150th St, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 20x99.11, (nine actions;) the German Savings Bank against Hugo F. Hoefler and others, (foreclosure of nine mortgages;) attorneys, E. B. & W. J. Amend.

215T ST, 232 West; Department of Buildings against Meyer Greenberg, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

101ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louise Kimberly against Frieda Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, George B. and Edward Goldschmidt.

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av East, 100x100.10; Marx and Moses Ottinger against Elizabeth Moore and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

119TH ST, 302 West; Edward F. Burke against Ferdinand Kurzman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH COHN.—Schedules of Joseph Cohn, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 739 Second Avenue, who made an assignment on Aug. 6, show liabilities of $2,170, nominal assets, $1,136, and actual assets, $800.

JAMES D. SALMAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver for the assets of James D. Salman, grocer, of 334 East One Hundred and Third Street, on the application of the Joseph Campbell Preserve Company, which filed a petition in bankruptcy against him on the 17th inst.

TILLIE WOLFF.—Judgment for $10,641 was entered yesterday against Tillie Wolff in favor of Nettie M. Roe, on a guarantee made by the former for the payment of principal and interest of two bonds made on June 1, 1899, by Henry H. Chase, on property in Ninety-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Summons was served on her at Islip, L. I.

THE UNIVERSAL ART PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of Frederick E. Bloch and Samuel Vanderwheelen, doing business as the Universal Art Publishing Company, at 22 Union Square, on the application of Harry R. Farjeon, one of the creditors, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against them on Wednesday.

THE SEEGER & GUERNSEY COMPANY.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson receiver of the assets of the Seeger & Guernsey Company, export and commission merchants, of 24 State Street, on the application of Philip Manchester, one of the directors of the company. The company made an assignment on July 26, and creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy against it on Aug. 1. Walter T. Rosen, the assignee, is ordered to deliver the property and assets of the company to the receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LEON ROBBEN.—Leon Robben of 1,245 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,490 and no assets. He formerly kept a drug store at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

AUGUST M. CAHN.—August M. Cahn, wholesale liquor dealer at 191 Duane Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $4,009 and nominal assets of $1,501, consisting of cash, $116; stock of liquors, $450, and outstanding accounts, $935. This is Mr. Cahn's second petition in bankruptcy. The first one was filed on Feb. 18, with liabilities of $7,380 and no assets, and he received his discharge on May 1 last. Judge Brown yesterday appointed Benjamin Barker receiver for Mr. Cahn's assets.

RACHEL P. TOWNSEND.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Rachel P. Townsend, who kept a boarding house at 28 and 30 West Ninth Street, by Rosalie Schoenberg, as executrix of Joseph Rosenfield, who obtained a judgment against the defendant on May 26 for $2,433, for rent of 30 West Ninth Street. It was alleged that Mrs. Townsend committed an act of bankruptcy on April 23 by transferring 26 West Ninth Street to her nephew, Frank B. Townsend, to give him a preference.

EDWARD J. ABRAM.—Edward J. Abram of 125 West Thirty-seventh Street, who was a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $30,179 and nominal assets of $925 in debts due from four persons. The liabilities were contracted from 1893 to 1899, and are principally for printing, costumes, scenery, borrowed money, and royalties. There are twenty-five creditors, among them being Liebler & Mass, $7,000, for printing; Lewis Morrison, $4,500, for cash loaned; George W. Lederer, $5,000, claim for royalties, in suit, and Mme. Louisa Thompson, $3,950, for costumes.

Discharges in Bankruptcy Denied.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has denied discharges in bankruptcy to Philip Shwitzer of 1,028 Second Avenue, formerly of Danville, Penn., whose liabilities are $14,589, and to Augustus Mayers of 314 Mott Avenue, formerly a clothing dealer, with liabilities of $13,578.

ATLANTIC CITY CONCERN FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for the Auditorium Pier Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—Vice Chancellor Pitney, on application of Edgar N. Doty and others, has appointed Robert H. Wilson temporary receiver of the Auditorium Pier Company of Atlantic City. A rule was made on the company, returnable at Trenton Sept. 4, to show cause why it should not be declared insolvent and a permanent receiver appointed.

The petition of the creditors sets forth that the company has liabilities amounting to $44,829, and that the assets are not more than $30,000, including the pier and all the company's property in Atlantic City. The petition says also that the company's business from July 1 until Aug. 18 was conducted at a net loss of $673.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARCHER, George, and William Higginson —The E. Rengert Co. $301

BROWN, Melville—L. C. Raegener, receiver, &c..... 516

BRUST, Josef, Louis Halpern, and Wolf Reis—The State Bank..... 362

BRESLIN, James A.—F. Friedman..... 2,214

CROKER, Frederick A.—Miller, Sloan & Wright 312

CROSHER, Henry P.—H. Spektarsky and another 103

CORBIN, Arthur J., and John V. D. Cornell—George R. Sutherland..... 572

ELKUS, Lawrence—W. McClosky..... 446

HARLEY, Dobie R.—The State Commissioner of Excise..... 170

HEANEY, Nathaniel—Alberene Stone Company 198

HUDSON, Charles A.—G. G. Powning.. 618

HERBERT, William J.—Louis C. Raegener, receiver, &c..... 516

HILLIS, Louis B.—Fiess & Ridge Printing Company 690

KRUMME, Hermann—William F. Weber and another 77

KLENNER, Robert T.—H. W. Knight and another 90

LEWIS, Fred. M. & Rose, and Rachel Liebermuth—Fannie Cohn 246

LAFOURCADE, August—T. Hagan..... 320

LEWIN, Herman M.—Baum & Lippmann. 31

LAMB, Charles—C. J. Edmonds..... 363

LASKY, Samuel D.—S. Wormser..... 23

LEIGH, Eugene—S. N. Irwin..... 443

LILIENTHAL, John—United Wire and Trading Company..... 198

LOWE, William—C. A. Du Vivier and another 143

MOELLERS, George—J. E. Nichols and others 102

NEWMAN, William M.—G. H. Fearsall.. 173

NEVINS, Patrick—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company 2,196

O'NEILL, Thomas—Willson & Adams Company 252

O'NEILL, Thomas—Willson & Adams Company 429

ORDING, Charles F.—United Wine and Trading Company 226

PHELAN, Timothy J.—J. M. Burtsell.. 90

PITTINOS, Martha and Archibald R., and Margaret Curren—Mary J. Maloney, administratrix, &c..... 523

SINCLAIR, George—James F. Sweeney and others 219

SCHISGALL, Theodore—J. F. Sullivan.. 181

SCOTT, Walter and Jane—Francis Trelease and another 157

SISSERSON, William—D. L. Jones and others 53

SMITH, James J.—Fischer Brothers..... 113

VOGEL, Louis—J. Schmidt..... 172

VALENTE, Gabriele—Thomas R. Morgan and another 1,538

WOLFE, Tillie—N. M. Roe..... 10,641

WASTELL, Edward T.—R. M. Jacobus.. 396

WORK, J. Henry—V. P. Gibney..... 102

WILLIAMS, William E.—R. Goodman and others 45

WILSON, William R.—D. L. Jones and others 90

WRIGHT, Howard R.—Fiess & Ridge Printing Company 690

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Purchasers of Real Estate should inform themselves of its methods, its charges and its facilities for lending on Bond and Mortgage.

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MONTCLAIR—South Mountain Av.; beautiful house; furnace, gas, running water, three toilets, large bath; two acres, stable, shade; will rent; great bargain; have photo; worth investigating. LAMONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway, New York.

OLD INDIAN SPRINGS, AT MOUNT BETHEL, N. J.—Fully equipped for business; springs have no equal in quality or quantity; new cottage; farm over 100 acres; unexcelled for hotel or sanitarium. W. J. KIRKLAND, 56 Pine St.

FOR SALE—Grist mill, stone building; suitable for any manufacturing business; near Hackettstown, N. J. W. J. KIRKLAND, 56 Pine St.

RAHWAY.—Beautiful 9-room house; conveniences; fine fruit; a great sacrifice. LAMONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

ONLY $900 PER ANNUM.
Nos. 536 to 558 West 149th Street.
Beautiful four-story American basement dwellings, 10 rooms, 2 bath rooms. Decorations and chandeliers to suit tenants. Caretaker or WARREN & SKILLIN, No. 96 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

100 EAST 81ST ST.
Southeast Corner Park Avenue.
High-class apartments just completed; all improvements; electric lights; six and seven rooms and bath; all light; $600 to $780. Apply on premises.

66 East 77th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS.
Eight rooms; all light; perfectly appointed; every modern convenience; hall service.

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THE LORING.
Entrance 202 West 74th St.
Fronting
Broadway, West 74th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
SIX AND SEVEN
large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply. FIRST CLASS SERVICE.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th St.

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ST. ANN BUILDING,
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LARGE LIGHT LOFTS.
Passenger and Freight Elevators.
Rents Reasonable.
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The Langham,
FIFTH AVE. and 52d St., New York.
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1st.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's grandest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.
C. E. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman as stenographer in manufacturing business; an educated person with the highest references is required; Smith-Premier machine; salary, $15 per week. Address, with full particulars, Wholesaler, Box 170 Times Office.

WANTED—Nurse for children at South Orange, N. J. Address, stating experience and references, Nurse, 140 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED — Experienced stationery salesman; must be a gentleman and thoroughly understand lithographing; only first-class competent man need apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references to Post Office Box 2,659 New York.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; good appearance; thoroughly understands his business; neat; careful driver; will and obliging; city or country; twelve years' best reference. Richard, 2,167 Broadway.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a young man, 21, as assistant gardener on private place; experienced. Gardener, Box 47, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By Scotchman; understands all work; country place or city house. Murray, 210 East 29th.

Valets.

VALET or BUTLER.—Never drinks or smokes; ten years in two last situations; first-class city and country references; wages, $50. N. C., 483 Hicks St., Brooklyn, Room 69.

Miscellaneous.

PHILIPPINES-SOUTH AMERICA. — Refined, energetic young man, executive, business ability, some capital, ventures services; bonds if required; best references. C. H. G., Box 151 Times Office.

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Saturday, August 25th, 1900, 2 P. M.
100 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS
AT
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in the near neighborhood of the Golf Club and grounds. The Summit Avenue lots are the cream of the Company's property in this section. No other suburb of New York can rival this property. Every convenience a modern city affords. High ground, salubrious atmosphere, a home for all the year round. Excellent roads, charming views, magnificent scenery, pure and ample water supply, splendid drainage, perfect sewer system, gas and electric lighting.

Excellent surroundings maintained by reasonable restrictions. Avenues and streets curbed and guttered and sidewalks flagged—all paid for. Everything ready for the builder. THEY ARE, INDEED, UNRIVALED HOME SITES FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.

$10 per Lot Down, and $10 per Month.
NO INTEREST OR TAXES FOR 1900.

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Best Schools in the State, Churches, Railroads, Banks, Building and Loan Association, Free Library, Boating, Fishing, Golf, and Athletic Clubs. Come and see us; you will find that we have NOT UTTERED ONE WORD OF EXAGGERAT

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$30

DOGS AND BIRDS.

FOR SALE—Bull terrier for sale cheap. DR. RYNIKER, 219 East 12th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York, August, 1900.

To E. P. Grant, S. M. Woodbridge, A. C. Manning, Woodward Mfg. Co., Bleaching Mfg. Co., Benoni & Co., Frank Mobl, D. Jackson, J. R. Edmiston, A. J. Baumann & Co., M. Marcuse Co., M. Marks, O. Ullmann, F. McWilliams, Opp & Grundy, Allerton Lubricant Co., G. H. Bellows, J. Staab, I. Goldberg:

Please take notice that you are required to pay the arrears due for storage on merchandise stored by you with the Seaver Storage & Warehouse Company, and in case of your failure so to do, such merchandise will be sold to pay the same at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Jacobs & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

BENJAMIN BARKER,
Receiver of the Bankrupt estate of the Seaver Storage & Warehouse Co.

au17-1aw6wF

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—SANTO DE RIENZO, plaintiff, against ITALIA DE RIENZO, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 18th, 1900.

PIERRE M. BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 192 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Italia De Rienzo, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 11th, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIERRE M. BROWN, Attorney for Plaintiff,
192 Broadway, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

jy13-1aw7wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 2,459.—In the matter of GEORGE W. FALK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Falk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts & bankruptcy, provable against his estate and against him individually and as the surviving member of the firm of L. L. Falk & Company, and that all creditors, firms and individuals, and other persons are ordered to attend at the adjourned hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 23, 1900.

NO. 2,506.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERBERT L. MONTAGUE and SAMUEL E. MONTAGUE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name of Dailey, Montague & Co., of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1900, the said Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney of Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

my25-1aw6mF

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB F. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

my25-1aw6mF.

BRIGGS, ANNIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE C. BRIGGS, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of March, 1900. EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executor. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mF

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 38 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor. WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City. je8-1aw6mF

HABIRSHAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HABIRSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to prether with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900. ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. je15-1aw3mF

MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900. WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor.
RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

my18-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEWIS, BABETTE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Doreth Sugenheimer, Lena Bamberger, Jacob Washtel, Julius Washtel, Mayer Washtel, Michael Lebeck, Julia Weichsel, Samuel Lebeck, Henrietta Cohen, and Louis Lebeck, the heirs and next of kin of BABETTE LEWIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Herman Landecker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BABETTE LEWIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of October, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas,
[L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

au24-1aw6wF&o5

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-1aw6mF

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mF

SCHROEDER, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA SCHROEDER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of February, 1900. EDWARD F. SCHROEDER, Administrator. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y. f28-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

534 WEST 218T STREET.—NEW YORK SUpreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FOSTER, et al, Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

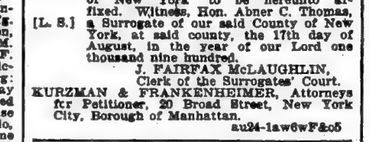

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,835.23.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au22-2aw3wW&F&s12

536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUpreme Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, Esq., auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

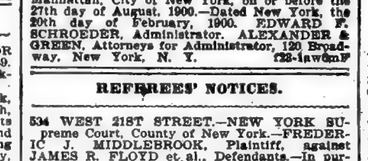

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,833.21.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. HAVENS et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue sixteen feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 23d, 1900.

J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

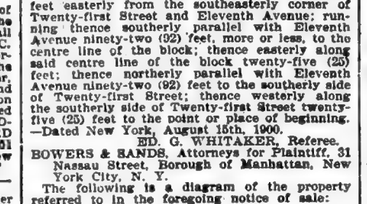

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $21,242.18, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $387.06.

J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au24-2aw3wTu&F&s14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 23d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-one to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the 26th day of September, 1898.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises therein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1899, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1899, at six per cent., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1899, in Liber 18, page 130, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Theresa Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

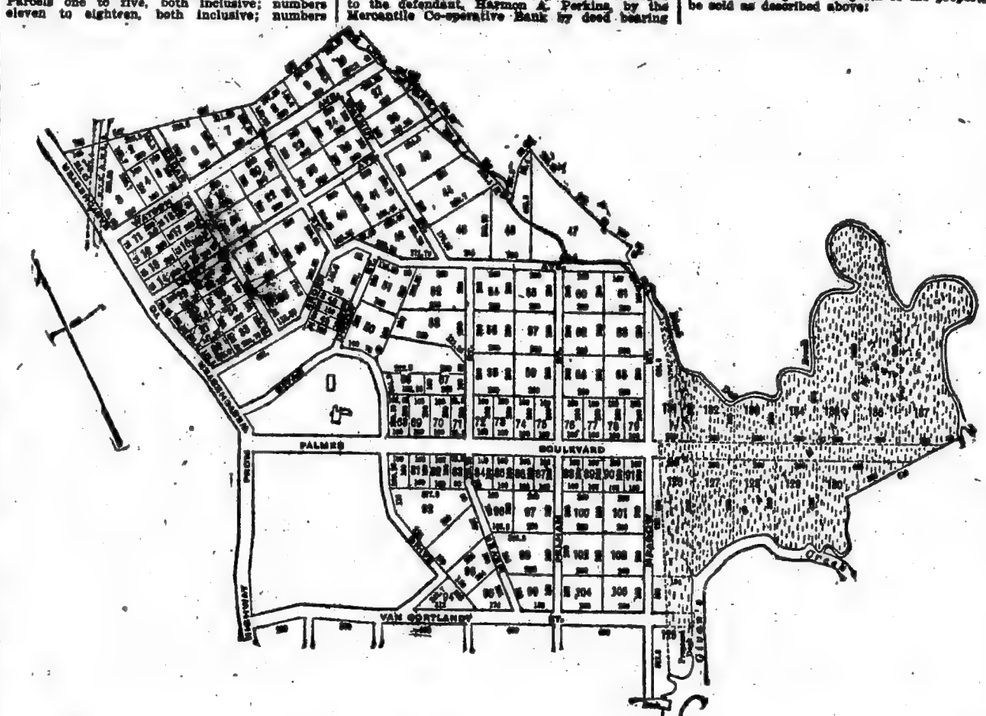

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $75,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $802.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee upon the premises hereinbefore described, is in the aggregate the sum of $2,544.38 and interest.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

NOS. 518, 520, 522 GREENWICH STREET AND 326 Spring Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against A. WALTER HAVILAND et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet two and one inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

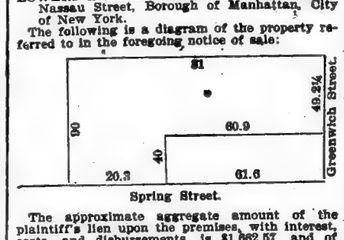

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $590.68. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au21-2aw3wTu&F&s11

540 WEST 153D STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CAECILIE ETTINGER, plaintiff, against MARY A. CANNON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 153d Street, distant 350 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of 153d Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 99 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block between 152d and 153d streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 25 feet; thence northerly again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue 99 feet and 11 inches to the southerly side of 153d Street and thence easterly along said southerly side of 153d Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as No. 540 West 153d Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

BLOCH & ETTINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 540 West 153d St.:

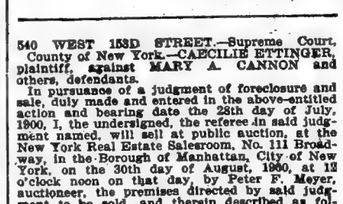

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,235.09, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.79, with interest from 24th day of July, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $99 and interest, and taxes for 1900 if a lien on or before the day of sale.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $21,000, with interest thereon from May 1, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, August 2, 1900.

WILLIAM J. O'SULLIVAN, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.

jy17-1aw6mF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESter County.—JOHN W. CORNISH, Plaintiff, against HENRY W. DEANS and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements to be thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue as now laid out with the northerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence northeasterly along said easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue two hundred and fifty-six 42-100 feet more or less to the northwesterly corner of lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six shown on a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains on November 20th, 1851, entitled "Map of Property of the Upper Harlem on the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," surveyed by Andrew Findlay, C. E.; thence southeasterly along the northerly boundary lines of said lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six and lot number Seventy-four, as shown on said map, one hundred and ninety feet more or less to the westerly side of Arthur Avenue as widened and now laid out; thence southwesterly along the said westerly side of Arthur Avenue two hundred and eighty-four 64-100 feet more or less to the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Arthur Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street; thence northwesterly along said northerly side of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street one hundred and ninety-two 8-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by John W. Cornish and wife by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage is given to secure part of the purchase price of said premises, and subject as is said deed expressed.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 271 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,310.54, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $489.92, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The amount of taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $174.85 and interest; the taxes for the year 1900 may also be a lien against these premises at the time of the sale, but the amount of the same is not yet legally fixed.

The premises are to be sold subject to mortgages now liens thereon amounting to $33,500 and interest, as follows: On $29,500 from the 7th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on $4,000 from the 20th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

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NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at a distance of a party wall, and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches, and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five feet, and parallel to said street; thence northerly parallel to said Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 50 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold and above referred to, its street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

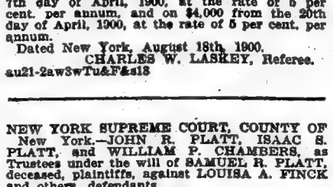

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,923.89, with interest thereon from the 20th day of June, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $352.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $944.20 and interest.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

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419 WEST 318T STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH THOMSON, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 3, Block 729, on the land map of the City of New York known by the street number 419 West 31st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through a party wall nine-teen feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,834 17-100, with interest from 17th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $380 63-100, with interest from 22d day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $300 and interest.

Dated New York, Aug. 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

au24-2aw3wF&8s14.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Lucania...Aug. 25, 3 PM|Etruria...Sept. 15, 10 AM
Umbria....Sept. 1, 10 AM|Servia....Sept. 18, 1 PM
Campania. Sept. 8, 2 PM|Lucania..Sept. 22, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow via Londonderry.

From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, Noon|City of Rome.Sep. 8 Noon
Furnessia

MR. HUNTINGTON'S ESTATE

Family Decides to Offer the Will for Probate.

An Estimate of the Property Left, with Details of the Holdings — Its Disposition.

The will of Collis P. Huntington will be offered for probate to-day if the decision of the family, arrived at yesterday, is adhered to. Copies and an abstract of the document will be issued at noon for publication by Charles H. Tweed, Second Vice President and General Counsel of the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Tweed was Mr. Huntington's legal adviser, and drew up the will. He would not yesterday discuss in any way the disposition of Mr. Huntington's property.

Interest in Mr. Huntington's property and how it will be divided has reached an acute stage. It is generally conceded that Mr. Huntington's total equities in the thirty-odd corporations in which he was either an officer or a Director and in the score of interests where he was represented and his immediate real and personal estates amount to not less than $20,000,000. Some Wall Street estimates place the Huntington fortune at $100,000,000, on the condition that his chief interests are placed by his will in the hands of trustees to nurse for a term of twenty years.

Those who should have a large knowledge of Mr. Huntington's affairs figure that he left behind in one way or another from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000. Some of his interests were enormous. That in the Southern Pacific Company has been run up as high as $45,000,000. It is said, on fair authority, to be about $12,000,000 in the semi-private corporation, the Pacific Improvement Company, capital $5,000,000, which owns the Hotels Del Monte, at Monterey, worth $2,500,000, and Arcadia, at Santa Monica, and the mines of Castle Crag, in the Upper Sacramento Valley, near Shasta. Mr. Huntington's interest is computed at $2,500,000. The Huntington interests at Newport News cannot, it is claimed, be less than $6,000,000. In the Pacific Mail Steamship Company Mr. Huntington's interests were about $2,000,000. His share in other corporations was not less than $1,500,000.

In New York City, at Throgg's Neck, and on Raquette Lake Mr. Huntington's real estate was worth not less than $3,500,000, and at San Francisco he had property worth about $1,500,000. His various parcels of improved and unimproved property in several States of the Union are estimated to be worth from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. These estimates, which are regarded as extremely conservative, place Mr. Huntington's fortune at more than $30,000,000.

As to its disposition it is generally believed that the major interests were last Winter intrusted in case of death to trustees. This applies chiefly, in the belief of many, to the Southern Pacific holdings, the Pacific Improvement Company, the Newport News investments, and the outlying real estate.

It is conceded that the Fifth Avenue mansion will go to the widow, with other property. Of Mr. Huntington's immediate family few, if any, it is said, fall of recognition in the will. His father, William Huntington, of Harwinton, Conn., had nine children. Of these three daughters survive him. They are Mrs. Isaac E. Gates of this city and Mrs. S. L. Porter and Mrs. E. H. Purdy, widows, of Oneonta, N. Y. At Oneonta are also the children of his sister, who was the wife of Henry Pardee, who survives her. Children of the late Solon Huntington, Collis P. Huntington's brother and his business partner, are Henry E. Huntington of San Francisco and W. V. Huntington and Mrs. Halladay and Mrs. Foster, all residents of San Francisco. Others, who, it is expected, will figure in the will are the adopted children, Archer Milton Huntington, born Worsham, and Clara Elizabeth, Princess von Hatzfeldt, born Prentice. The Princess's marriage portion was said to be $1,000,000, to which during the past ten years several handsome additions were made.

Mr. Tweed denied yesterday that the death of Mr. Huntington would result in the abandonment of the scheme to improve the port of Galveston for the service of the Southern Pacific.

"Mr. Huntington," said Mr. Tweed, "never contemplated the abandonment of New Orleans for Galveston, and those who succeed him in administering Southern Pacific affairs will not abandon Galveston. The improvements started in the Texas port will be carried to completion, and each port will bear its share in contributing to the prosperity of the Southern Pacific system. Each has its distinct sphere of business."

It is reported that after the publication of the terms of Mr. Huntington's will an announcement will be made of a special meeting of the board of the Southern Pacific Company to take action on Mr. Huntington's death, and to make such changes in the official staff and administration of the Southern Pacific system as may be necessary to conform to the policy of the late President.

THE CASE OF PLAYWRIGHT HOYT.

Insanity Proceedings Against the Author Are Discontinued.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order directing the Garfield Safe Deposit Company to allow Charles O. Lyford to open the deposit box belonging to Charles Hoyt, the playwright, at the vaults of the company. The order also directs that Mr. Lyford shall be allowed to examine the contents of the strongbox in the presence of such officers of the company as may be designated. The proceeding is brought to discover the value of the property that Mr. Hoyt may have in this State, so that, in case a committee is appointed for his person and estate, the amount of the bond may be properly fixed.

At the same time Justice Fitzgerald also signed an order discontinuing the proceedings brought for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the mental condition of Mr. Hoyt.

MANAHAN GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Has Failed to Pay Any Part of Alimony Awarded His Wife.

Justice Froedman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order adjudging John A. Manahan, the husband of Jeannette E. Manahan, guilty of contempt of court for failing to pay Mrs. Manahan $3,500 arrears of alimony. Manahan is ordered to settle the arrears within thirty days.

Mrs. Manahan is the daughter of the late James Mulry. In 1898 she began an action against her husband for an absolute divorce. She is a Catholic, and the suit was brought much against the wishes of her family.

When the case was brought to trial Manahan did not defend. Subsequently he asked that the default be opened, declaring that he was not guilty of the charges. The default was finally opened and was set down for trial as a contested case.

When the matter again came up for trial, however, Manahan again defaulted, and a decree was granted to Mrs. Manahan. With the decree was an order directing Manahan to pay his wife $2,000 a year alimony for the support of herself and her four children. Manahan has paid none of the money.

Manahan, in opposing his wife's motion to have him adjudged guilty of contempt of court, denies that he has tried to avoid the process of the court, and says he frequently comes to New York on business. He also asserts that his wife recently received $75,000 from the estate of her father and is able to support herself.

Alleged Conspirators Discharged.

Charles C. Whedon of Sea Cliff, L. I., and Richard Grey of 1788 Amsterdam Avenue, who were arrested on Monday last charged with having conspired with Alfred R. Goslin to defraud Charles B. Whitehead of Denver, Col., out of over $4,000 in the purchase of stock of the New York Air Brake and Coupler Company, were discharged from custody in Centre Street Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Crane. Pierre M. Brown, a lawyer, on whose complaint the prisoners were arrested, withdrew the complaint against the two defendants named. He said they had explained satisfactorily their connection with Goslin.

Sergt. Taylor Dead.

Sergt. William R. Taylor of the United States regular army died yesterday morning at his home, 100 Second Avenue. He said in an ante-mortem statement to a Coroner Wednesday night that he had been struck on the nose on July 20 by a man who insulted his wife, after which erysipelas set in and caused his death. The police are looking for his assailant.

NO MORE WALKING DELEGATES.

Twenty-three Trades Unions Decide to Do Without Them in the Future.

The last vestige of the identity of the Board of Walking Delegates, which for fifteen years has ruled matters in the building trades, was swept away yesterday at a meeting in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street. The meeting consisted of delegates from twenty-three building trades unions, representing the principal trades unions of the old Board of Walking Delegates and Building Trades Council. They permanently organized at the meeting as the Board of Representatives of the United Council of Building Trades of New York and vicinity. Its unions have a combined membership of 35,000.

The old Board of Walking Delegates was then officially declared to be out of existence. The following officers were elected yesterday by the new Board of Representatives: President—Richard Pattison; Vice President—Edward Kelly; Secretary Treasurer—Philip Weinseimer; Credential Committee—James Alnslow, Samuel Parks, D. O'Connell, David Jones, and James Nugent.

The constitution of the new body provides that all matters in dispute must be referred to arbitration, if possible, before a strike is called. If arbitration is impossible it must be shown that every effort was used to settle the trouble before the strike is ordered.

Bridgeworkers Will Meet To-day.

It was said yesterday that the strike of the ironworkers on the new East River Bridge may be settled at any time by the strikers returning to work. Some of the strikers on the New York pier of the bridge are dissatisfied with the strike, especially as the unions and the other trades look on the strike with disfavor. The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which ordered the strike, will hold a meeting to-night at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street.

WIFE RESCUES HUSBAND.

The Tide Was Carrying Him Out and She Swam to His Aid.

John Simpson, who keeps a bath at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, owes his life to his wife. He fell into the river on Wednesday night, and though he managed to reach the float at the bathhouse the tide swept him away before he could grasp a rope he was struggling to reach. He shouted for help, and Mrs. Simpson ran out to the float. Being an expert swimmer, and seeing that her husband was almost exhausted, she plunged into the water and swam to his aid. She held him up and a boatman who was rowing up to the float helped her to take her husband from the water, he being almost unconscious.

Simpson was badly bruised on the side and right arm, his arm having been caught between the float and the bridge.

JUDGE GIVES HALL A CHANCE.

Sentences Bogus Adams Express Agent to Elmira Reformatory.

Edward J. Hall, twenty-five years old, of 9 Union Street, Brooklyn, who pleaded guilty to indictments charging grand larceny, was yesterday sentenced by Judge McMahon to fourteen months in the Elmira Reformatory. Hall is the man who, in the guise of an employe of the Adams Express Company, was charged with having swindled merchants and business men out of many thousands of dollars.

His plan was to wear the uniform and badge of an employe of the Adams Express Company and call at different business houses where signs are stuck out daily for different express company drivers and agents to call. Many persons came forward and interceded in Hall's behalf, saying that he had always been honest up to that time. When he was arraigned in court his wife, with an eight months' old child in her arms, was present.

In sentencing Hall, Judge McMahon said: "I shall give you a chance to do the right thing if you care to do it. I am informed you have always led an honest and upright life until this instance, and shall only send you to the Elmira Reformatory. There, if you care to do so, you can come out in fourteen months, you can learn a good trade, can remain a citizen, and when you are released can go back to your wife and baby and live the life of a respectable citizen, if you care to."

THE WHISKY WAS NOT A BARGAIN.

She Thought She Was Getting Six Gallons for $10, and Got Only a Pint.

A charge of grand larceny was preferred against Louis Levine, a tinsmith of 104 Suffolk Street, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Mrs. Mary Flaumbaum, who keeps a butter and egg store at 110 Suffolk Street, was the complainant. She said that a few days ago Levine came into her store, and offered to sell her a case of whisky which had been smuggled for $10. He told her, she said, that it contained six gallons. Mrs. Flaumbaum was so pleased with the opportunity that she purchased four cases, paying out $40.

She drew about a half pint from the bunghole, and was then unable to get any more, and broke open one of the cases to find out what was the trouble. She found there was a tube running from the bunghole down to a small compartment at the bottom of the case, where a pint of whisky had been placed. The rest of the case was filled with old rags, stones, and sand to give it the necessary weight, and make the noise resembling the shaking of whisky. The four cases were alike.

Levine, when haled before Magistrate Cornell, said that he was only the maker of the cases. He said that he made them for a man named Biernstein in Brooklyn, and did not know what they were to be used for. Magistrate Cornell discharged him.

MOTORMAN FLED IN TERROR.

Struck Across the Meadows After His Car Killed Child.

Agnes Sexton, a year-and-a-half-old baby, lost her life while trying to cross the trolley tracks on Surf Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. Agnes lived on West Twenty-ninth Street, near Surf Avenue. On the other side of Surf Avenue, within sight of her house, is the Seaside Home for Children. The little girl saw the children playing there and started across, running directly in front of a north-bound car. The clanging gong only frightened the little girl so that she was unable to move. The fender lifted her from her feet and she was thrown against the dashboard with such force that she was bounced out on to the roadway fifty feet in front of the car.

The motorman, after stopping his car, took one look at the bleeding figure lying on the track and then dashed into the meadows which lie between Surf Avenue and Sheepshead Bay. He has not been seen since. The little girl was dead before an ambulance arrived, and the conductor of the car, Benjamin McAenna of 643 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, was arrested and taken to the Coney Island Police Station. He refused to tell the name of the motorman.

Later on in the day a message was sent to the Coney Island Police Station from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company saying that it would have the motorman in the Coney Island Police Court this morning.

BOY'S TROUSERS ON FIRE.

He Puts a Lump of Phosphorus in His Pocket, and Is Badly Burned.

Benjamin Young, eleven years old, of 1,204 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, playing on the meadows near Twelfth Street yesterday, found a lump of something that looked like gold, but, as he afterward said, seemed to be wax. He put it in his pocket. On his way home he felt something burning his leg, and a few minutes later his trousers took fire. Thomas Meehan, a boy who was with him, threw him down and rolled him in the gutter till the flames were extinguished.

Young complained of a severe pain in his leg, and went to a druggist, who gave him some salve. He started for home, but had gone only half a block when his trousers again took fire. Policeman Henry Torpey saw him, and ran to his aid. All the boy's garments were burning then, and Policeman Torpey's hands were badly burned in tearing off the lad's clothes. The boy, who was badly burned about the body, was taken to the Eleventh Street Police Station, where Mrs. Davin, the janitress, swathed him in linseed oil and cotton, and Dr. Arlits was summoned. He said the boy was not seriously injured, though his burns were painful.

Dr. Arlits questioned the boy as to the substance he found on the meadows, none of which could be found in the remnants of his garments, and decided that the boy had found a lump of phosphorus, and that the warmth of his body had caused it to ignite.

BIG PARADE OF ITALIANS

Demonstration to Honor the Memory of King Humbert.

Procession Halts While Mass Is Celebrated in Old St. Patrick's—Reviewed at the City Hall.

Italians numbering over 5,000, and representing thirty or more societies, marched yesterday in parade in honor of the memory of King Humbert, and solemn high mass for the repose of the King's soul was celebrated in the presence of an immense congregation in old St. Patrick's Church, in Mott Street. The parade was halted in the neighborhood for fully two hours for the mass. When again the line of march was taken up, the procession made its way through several of the east side streets to the City Hall, where Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, standing under the flag of the city, reviewed the men.

The day's ceremonies ended at Tammany Hall, where several thousand Italians listened to speeches. All along the line of march, especially in the east side Italian section, the houses and places of business were decorated with the colors of Italy, the flags and streamers in many instances floating side by side with the flag of the Republic. The residents of the locality for hours lined the sidewalks to view the parade.

Under the Grand Marshal, James E. March, Port Warden, and his assistants, Messrs. Consoli and R. Racco, the various societies began to gather in Washington Square Park as early as 8 o'clock. The men came from the several boroughs, and nearly every Italian who could be spared from his work for the day participated. Near the head of the line was placed a catafalque draped in black. On the coffin were flowers and two pillows of royal purple, upon one of which rested a crown. The sides of the catafalque contained the colors and arms of Italy and on either side a portrait of Humbert.

Soon after 9:30, led by a detachment of mounted police, the marchers started. The route was from the park to Thompson Street, to Grand, to Mott, halting in front of St. Patrick's. At the Mott Street side elaborate mourning decorations covered the façade, while in the interior a huge catafalque had been reared in the centre aisle, extending thirty or more feet from the floor. Within this rested a coffin covered with purple, the sides being flanked by huge tapers.

The church was filled even before the parade came in sight. Father Kearney, pastor of the church, was the celebrant. He was assisted by Father Clifford of St. Paul, Minn., as deacon; Father Epiphanio, an assistant at the church, as sub-deacon, and Father Quinn, also an assistant, as master of ceremonies. Father Ferretti of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, delivered a funeral address, and Bishop Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of this diocese, pronounced the absolution.

The parade was resumed soon after 1 o'clock. In the meantime the police along Mulberry and Mott Streets had their hands full in keeping the residents in order. Along Paradise Park the children early took possession of the curbs. There was no getting away from them. The police were kept busy driving them back on the walks, but no sooner were their backs turned than the whole mass would roll forward and turn up, smiling and defiant, in their old places. Finally the police abandoned the task.

At the City Hall the societies passed in review. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer had reviewed perhaps a third of the procession when a long wait occurred. It lasted nearly half an hour. Mr. Guggenheimer, tired of standing, had returned to the Mayor's office, wondering what the trouble could be, when Coroner Zucca brought word that the catafalque had been stalled in Roosevelt Street. Some considerable tinkering on one of the wheels followed, and word was sent that the stalled part of the parade would be along presently.

The parade from the City Hall went up Broadway to Chambers, to Centre, Marion, Spring, Elizabeth, Bleecker, Bowery, First Street, Second Avenue, and Fourteenth Street to Tammany Hall. Here there were addresses in English and Italian. To guard against any possible disorder, Chief Devery had caused quite a large number of policemen to be stationed all along the line. The immediate arrangements were under Inspector Thompson.

LEON S. LAWRENCE ARRESTED.

Man Charged with Larceny Said to be an ex-Judge.

Leon Sidney Lawrence, a tall, well-dressed man, with a smooth face and grave demeanor, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, charged with grand larceny. Detective Mooney declared that Lawrence was formerly a Police Justice in Boston. The man pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was held in $500 bail.

The complainant is William Daly of 609 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. He charges that Lawrence, who is forty-nine years old and lives at 520 West Forty-sixth Street, got $50 from him on the pretense that he would secure him a position.

It was declared that Lawrence had an office at 1,030 Washington Street, Boston, but in May of this year came to this city. He advertised, it is alleged, for men who wanted office employment, and Daly says he answered the advertisement. He said Lawrence demand d $50 security for placing men in $10, $15, and $18 positions, and he says he gave Lawrence $50. He did not get a position.

Detective Mooney said he looked for Lawrence till Wednesday, when he heard he was at home, and he went to that place in the evening and arrested him

FLORISTS' CONVENTION ENDS.

They Hear a Paper and a Talk on Carnations and Have an Outing.

The last session of the sixteenth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists was held yesterday at the Grand Central Palace. The following officers were elected: President—Patrick O'Mara of New York; Vice Presidents—W. F. Kastings of Buffalo; Secretary—William J. Stewart of Boston; Treasurer—H. B. Beattie of Oil City, Penn.

William Weber of Oakland, Md., read a paper on "The Improvement of the Carnation," and William Frazer of Buxton, Md., spoke on "The Carnation Meeting for 1901." There are now $4,000,000 invested in the growing of carnations in this country and new varieties that are developed are frequently worth many thousands of dollars to their growers.

The members of the society went to Glen Island yesterday afternoon as the guests of the New York Florists' Club. This morning there is to be a bowling tournament at the Palace alleys, in which teams from twelve cities will take part.

HIGGINS'S CROWING ROOSTERS.

Their Owner Held for Special Sessions for Not Removing Them.

The nerve-shattered neighbors of George A. Higgins of Ninety-ninth Street and the Shore Road, Brooklyn, where he has three game roosters whose chief aim in life seems to be to crow from midnight until daylight, scored another point against Higgins yesterday in the Adams Street Police Court. After a hearing, Magistrate Stiers held Mr. Higgins for the Court of Special Sessions for his failure to obey the mandate of the Board of Health to remove the offending roosters. In the meantime the lives of the neighbors will continue to be made miserable.

The tale of the midnight riots of the game cocks was retold to the magistrate by Miss Helen Aquaballa, whose sister keeps a boarding house within a short distance of Mr. Higgins's $400 chicken coop.

"We make our living by taking boarders," Miss Aquaballa told Magistrate Stiers in tones of indignation, "and the crowing of these roosters has driven most of them away from us. Besides, my sister's nervous system is wrecked."

"I'll give these people a long fight before I part with those birds," cheerfully commented Mr. Higgins upon leaving court, after having his bond renewed. "I've moved that chicken coop several times to please 'em. Now I'm going to fight."

Erie Basin Stores for Grain.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange has declared "regular for the storage of grain" Stores 1 to 8, inclusive, and two elevators in the Erie Basin. The ruling was made on the application of the trustees of the Beard estate. The stores in question were formerly in the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse system.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GIRL CONFUSED AT A FIRE.

Started Up the Escape Ladder Instead of Down, and the Whole Family Suffers.

Because ten-year-old Rebecca Adelstein insisted upon climbing up instead of down a fire escape when the tenement at 8 Avenue B, in which she lives, took fire yesterday morning, she, her father, mother, her brother, and two sisters are all at present suffering from more or less severe burns. Jacob Adelstein, her father, keeps a hat and umbrella store on the ground floor and lives with his wife and six children in the rear. The fire broke out in the store, and soon burned throught the slight partition which separated it from the living rooms. Mrs. Adelstein was awakened by the crackling of the flames and immediately roused the whole family, who soon assembled on the fire escape which leads to the back yard, about fifteen feet below the level of the first floor. Six-year-old Esther led and had reached the ground in safety when Rebecca, who was coming last, started to climb upward toward the roof. The whole family shouted at her, but she paid no attention to them. Mrs. Adelstein, carrying the 6-months-old baby started up after her, followed by her husband, carying Joseph, who is 3 years old, Michael, who is fourteen, and Minnie, who is five, followed. The mother succeeded in climbing up above Rebecca and started her downward again. Just as the whole family were assembled in front of the open window of their apartments, a blast of flame burst out of it which enveloped them. The baby's hair was burned from its head, Rebecca was burned severely about the face, and Adelstein received severe burns on the arms. All the rest except Esther, who remained on the ground, were more or less burned.

Meanwhile the other twenty families in the tenement had got out to the street in safety through the front door. Most of them had forgotten to bring their clothes with them and stood shivering on the street until they were admitted into a neighboring concert hall. The fire was extinguished with little difficulty after it had damaged the store $2,000 and the house $500. Mr. Adelstein and Rebecca, who were the most severely burned, were taken to the Gouverneur Hospital, while the others, after being attended by the ambulance surgeon, were taken care of by the neighbors.

BENJAMIN WEST'S PAINTING.

Mr. Morgan's Gift of "The Raising of Lazarus" to Hartford Athenaeum Causes Disappointment.

Some disappointment was expressed among the few artists and art dealers now in town at the news received yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan had presented Benjamin West's painting, "The Raising of Lazarus," for many years in Winchester Cathedral, England, to the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford, rather than to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine of this city, to which it had been expected he would present it. The painting was received in Hartford a few days ago from London, and George H. Story, the curator of the Metropolitan Museum, will go next week to Hartford to superintend the hanging of the canvas.

It is thought only natural, however, that Mr. Morgan should present this picture to his native city and to the Athenaeum, to which he and his father, Junius S. Morgan, gave $150,000. In the Athenaeum also hangs a portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of West.

"The Raising of Lazarus," which is well known, hung for many years over the altar of Winchester Cathedral, where it looked down on one of the most impressive cathedral naves of the world, a clear length of almost 400 feet. It was framed into the fifteenth century reredos and remained in the cathedral nearly 118 years. It was removed about a year ago when some restorations were made to the reredos, and was for a time hung in a side aisle.

When it did not reappear and it was reported that it had been sold to an American, a storm of indignation arose in England. The Dean of Winchester Cathedral was obliged to write a letter to the press acknowledging the sale, but explaining that the cathedral never had any real title to it and that, therefore, no one had any right to complain. This stilled the chorus of criticism to some extent, but there is still much feeling in English art circles over the removal of such a canvas.

The picture, which is a good example of West's academic style and cold color, is valued more from the historical than the artistic point of view. The composition is crowded, and with figures rather more than life size. The best of these are those of Martha and Mary, and the figure of Martha in particular shows the influence of Reynolds and Gainsborough. The canvas measures 10 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 5 inches, and is signed "Benj. West, 1780."

At this time West was at the height of his fame and was considered the greatest historical painter in the world. The picture was probably exhibited for two years, and in 1782 Newton Ogle, then the Dean of Winchester, purchased it for that cathedral.

It is rather remarkable that a characteristic work by one of the earliest of American artists, for Benjamin West, although he painted and died in England, was born in the United States, should over a hundred years after its production be taken from its English resting place to the land of the artist's birth.

CAR FENDER CAUGHT HIM.

Passed Schade's Wagon Just as He Was Thrown to the Street.

Julius B. Schade, a clerk for August Martens, a grocer at 109 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, was sent yesterday to Wallabout Market for a load of produce, and on his return drove along Flushing Avenue. When between Classon and Kent Avenues the front axle of the wagon broke, and as the body of the vehicle went down Schade was thrown off and fell sideways, landing directly in the basket fender of a Graham Avenue car going in an opposite direction.

Schade was bounced out of the fender and was dragged along for fully twenty yards before the car was brought to a stop. Then it was discovered by Dr. Adee of the Homeopathic Hospital that Schade's left arm was broken and he had received internal injuries. He was removed to that hospital.

BRITISH SUBJECTS AND RIOTS.

Acting Consul General Makes a Correction and a Statement.

C. Clivet Sayler, Acting Consul General for Great Britain in this city, denied yesterday a statement in the story on the race troubles in this city which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The paragraph was as follows:

"Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General in this city, stated yesterday that he has received sixteen complaints from men asserting themselves to be British subjects, who state that they were injured during the riots."

Mr. Sayler says that the Consul General is not at this time in the United States. He also says that he himself saw reporters, but made no statement to the effect that he had received complaints from sixteen British subjects. The report in question was received by THE TIMES from the New York City News Association.

DROWNED FROM THE SIRIUS.

An Excursionist Loses His Life on His Way to Coney Island.

The drowning on Tuesday of Edward Garlock of Netcong, Morris County, N. J., was reported to the Harbor Police yesterday morning by Garlock's father, and also by the Iron Steamboat Company, on whose boat, the Sirius, the man was when he fell into the water.

Mr. Garlock said that his son came to New York on an excursion, and that when he failed to return with the excursionists Wednesday he inquired among members of the party concerning him, and learned that while his son was with the party when it left Hoboken for Coney Island, he was not on the boat when they reached the island, and that a man believed to have been his son had been seen struggling in the water when they were off Bedlow's Island.

At the offices of the Iron Steamboat Company the drowning was admitted, and it was said that Garlock, when he boarded the Sirius, was intoxicated, and that he continued to drink while on the boat. Mr. Garlock says that his son was not a drinking man.

When the boat was off Bedlow's Island it was reported to the steamboat officers that a man was overboard, and they lowered a boat in the hope of being able to rescue him, but they were unable to find any trace of him. It is supposed that he fell over the guard rail during a heavy swell.

Perhaps you've been trying to "get along" without a Tuxedo.

When you find you can't "hang out" any longer against comfort and common sense, we'll be glad to take care of you.

Won't take a jiffy here. Our Tuxedos are ready; they are correct; they fit.

Coats—$18 to $27; Suits—$28 to $45.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30—Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band. Evenings at 8, Except Sunday. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE. SATURDAY EVENING—Greatest Fireworks Display ever given. Wire or telephone for reserved seats.

AT 9 FRANK DANIELS THE AMEER OPERA CO. Mat. Sat. at 4.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. Continuous 15-25-50c. Performance Vaudeville. {Mrs. Shaw & Daughters, Morris's Ponies, Edmund Day & Co., Oriskany Trio, &c. Digby Bell, Williams & Walker, Stinson & Merton, Cooke & Clinton, &c. La Belle Rita, Grace Huntington & Co., Mlle. Emmy's Dogs, Manning & Davis. Lottie Gilson, J. K. Emmet, Midgely & Carlisle, Jennie Yeamans, J. R. Glenroy.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE SEASON THIS SATURDAY EVE. VICTORIA Grand Burlesque New Vaudeville. BURLESQUERS POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 35c., 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN Every Eve. This week. FITZSIMMONS & RUHLIN Fight Pictures and 15 OTHER BIG ACTS. SUN. EVG.—Grand Popular Price Concert.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 35th St. & Bway. "Equals a Summer's Outing." Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE CADET GIRL

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK In his new Irish Melodrama, "THE REBEL." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Every Eve. Rain or Shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts.

KEITH'S Wilfred Clarke, Gus Williams, Genaro & Bailey, W. C. Fields, Horace Goldin, Elisabeth Murray

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts, 50 Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mats. COOLED BY ICED AIR.

CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! All for 50c. Casino Boy! Beauty Minstrels! Mlle. Alma! &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SAT., AUG. 25 THE BELLE OF NEW YORK

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK.—Adm., 50c.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay, Autumn Meeting, 1900
EVERY WEEK DAY, Aug. 25 to Sept. 8.
Six races each day at 2:30 P. M. (rain or shine.)

To-morrow, Saturday, Aug. 25,
"FUTURITY"
Fall Handicap, Inaugural Steeplechase, and 3 other races.

Trains from East 34th St., L. I. R. R., 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn, connect by train L. I. R. R. (NOT TROLLEY) after 12 M. every 20 minutes; Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y., via Kings Co. El. and Flatbush Av. trolley cars every 15 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Marcy, Ocean Av. or Nostrand Av. via Brighton Beach route. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.
CONCERT BY LANDER—First Race 2:30 P. M. Admission to Field, 50c.

The New York Times Saturday Review.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

OLDEST OF LIBRARIES
Found by Americans at Nippur—Upward of 4,000 Years Old.

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Mr. Spofford's Encyclopedic and Indispensable Book—Charming Features of It—A Chapter from the Volume on "Book-buying" Reprinted.

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Writings That Have Been Honored and Admired—"Heredia" and "Gertrude de Avellaneda"—Placido's Romantic Story.

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A Recent Regrettable Instance Where Some "Iliad" or Some "Aeneid," Beginning "Tools and the Man I Sing," Might Have Been Produced.

READING BACKWARD
A Number of Readers Answer "Hornet's" Attack upon Women's Method of Reading Novels.

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An Interesting Volume Dealing with Colonial Times.

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Herr Knackfuss Writes a Volume for His Own Series on Great Artists.

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More Letters About the East Aurora Book Shop.

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His Sonnets — Further Light on Dr. Owen's Cipher.

HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG
A Variety of Subjects Discussed by Readers.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Semi-Annual Inventory Sale.
FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY
Besides offerings named below, there will be SPECIAL SALES EVERY HOUR—
Goods of which quantities are too small to permit of specific mention will be cut to
HALF AND QUARTER PRICE.
It will be the great day of the season—Come early.

WASH DRESS FABRICS
Fancy Dimities—large assortment of royal and navy grounds—excellent styles—real value 9 cts.... 4
Fancy Ginghams—stripes and checks—beginning of season .10 and .12½..... 4¾
Marine Oxford Suitings—Mercerized finish—double face print—value 15 cents..... 6¼
Yard wide Fancy Percales—extra quality—absolutely fast—worth .12... 5
Extra fine Batistes—silk finish—dark and medium grounds—value .15. 7¾
40 inch fancy Lawns and Batistes—value 12½ cents..... 5¾
Fancy flannelettes—Heavy nap—stripes and checks—value .10..... 6½
40 inch Fancy Lawns—pink, light blue and black—elsewhere 12 cents..... 7¾

BLACK DRESS GOODS
Fine All Wool Storm Serges, Cheviots, Poplins, Bedford Cords, Boucles and high luster Mohairs—were 59 cents—To-day..... .39

COLORED DRESS GOODS
Fancy Novelty Suitings—full line of colorings—value .49..... .29
46 inch Storm Serges, also Wide Wale Diagonals—best colors—were .79..... .59

FINE WASH SILKS
Best quality—corded stripes—light and medium—value 45 cents.... .19

COLORED TAFFETA SILKS
All Silk—bright, fancy shades..... .29

FIG'D INDIAS AND FOULARDS
24 inch—plain and fancy satin stripes and fig'd grounds—were .59.. .39

ALL WOOL FLANNELS
Navy and Gray—value 23 cents..... .12½

BUY TO-DAY
Saturday We Close All Day.
SATURDAY
Is Clerks' Holiday.

FANCY BOBINET CURTAINS
Inserting and lace edged ruffle—value $3.00..... 1.98

SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS
Renaissance, Irish Point and Arabian effects—value $5.00..... 3.98

SNOWFLAKE CURTAINS
Fancy Cross stripe—all fancy colorings—value $2.50..... 1.19

REAL HOLLAND SHADES
linen fringe—well made—full size—were 79 cents..... .55
This price cannot be repeated late in season.

TURANIAN SMYRNA RUGS
dark Oriental effects—good value—6x9 ft..... 4.98 | 9x12 ft..... 9.98

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20x40 inch—Hemmed—white and colored borders—value .19..... .15

HEAVY UNION HUCK TOWELS
18x34 inch—Hemmed—red borders only—were 8 cents..... 6¾

ALL LINEN HEAVY DAMASKS
Cream and Silver Bleached—72 inch—19 patterns—were .50..... .39

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS
2¼ yds. wide—wholesale price .22½... .15¾
2½ yds. wide—wholesale price .25 ... .17¾

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS
Yard wide—will wash clean and soft—special..... 4¾

11-4 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
Extra quality—regularly $4.00..... 2.98

CRETONNE LAMBREQUINS
Fancy Corded effects—value $.98..... .49

DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS
Cocobolo handles—12 pieces—value 59 cents..... .39

STEEL SCISSORS—3½ to 5 inch slightly rubbed—were 15 cents..... .10

CANVAS COVED DRESS TRUNKS
Victor Lock—Iron Bottom—32 inch—real value $3.49..... 2.49

CANVAS TELESCOPE CASES
18 inch—two heavy leather straps—value 75 cents..... .49

SPECIAL IN STATIONERY
Vellum, Irish Linen and Satin finish—Blue and cream—80 sheets and 80 envelopes—newest size—value .30..... .21

BUY TO-DAY
Saturday We Close All Day.
SATURDAY
Is Clerks' Holiday

CLOTH AND HAT BRUSHES
All Bristle—black and bleached—fox and olive backs—value .60..... .39

COMPLEXION BRUSHES
All Bristle—oval wood back—to be used flat—value 25 cents..... .10

LADIES' TAFFETA SILK WAISTS
Full hemstitch or tucked—colors and black—value 5.98..... 2.98

LAWN AND DIMITY DRESSES
Pleated flounce skirt—sailor collar, lace and ribbon trim—value 5.98..... 2.98

LADIES' RAINY DAY SKIRTS
Double face Cloth—stitched hem—all desirable colors—value 6.98..... 3.98

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Light and dark Gray, Tan, Green and Blue—fly front Jacket, silk lined—value 12.00..... 5.98

LADIES' ROUGH STRAW SAILORS
Ready-to-wear—white and colors—real value 69 cents..... .29

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WAISTS
Large sailor collar and rever, with embroidery inserting, tucked shield and collar—fine tucked back..... .98

BUY TO-DAY
Saturday We Close All Day.
SATURDAY
Is Clerks' Holiday.

LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS
Pointed and high neck, prett

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,797. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OPEN WAR ON MR. COLER

Croker-Murphy Faction Devising Plans to Defeat Him.

UNIT RULE AT CONVENTION

"We Can Win Without That," Says Richard Croker — Shevlin's Attack Not Inspired by McLaughlin.

The Croker-Murphy faction spent yesterday devising plans to defeat Controller Coler for the nomination of Governor.

Richard Croker, however, still kept silent as to the Coler boom. His friends claim that not a word has been publicly uttered by the Tammany Hall leader against Controller Coler, and in the event of his nomination for Governor, Mr. Croker would be able to declare his loyalty to the Democratic cause again and support Coler for Governor without retracting any utterance made publicly.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren was put forward yesterday by Messrs. Murphy and Croker for the temporary Chairmanship of the State Convention. It is claimed that a test vote against the Hill faction will be made on this place, and with the sixty-three votes of Kings County favorable to McCarren, the Croker-Murphy forces hope to win the opening skirmish at the State Convention.

An announcement was made at the Croker-Murphy headquarters yesterday that the unit rule would be applied to the Kings County delegation to kill the movement to nominate Controller Coler. Senator McCarren acknowledged that an attempt might be made to force the unit rule.

This news aroused the friends of Controller Coler. They claimed that Messrs. Croker, Murphy, Shevlin, and McCarren were facing sure defeat and were now attempting to work a gag-law resolution to defeat Coler.

Ex-Senator Murphy said yesterday in the Hoffman House:

"I think the unite rule could legally be applied at the State Convention."

Richard Croker, who was standing near, said:

"We can win without that."

The unit rule has not been forced in a Democratic State Convention since 1871. Under the present primary law, Controller Coler's friends claimed last evening that every delegate who wanted to vote for his nomination would have the opportunity.

The repeated announcement made yesterday by Senator McCarren that the statements made by James Shevlin opposing Mr. Coler's nomination were not the views of Hugh McLaughlin came as a surprise to the politicians. Richard Croker's friends were jubilant over the Shevlin statement. They claimed that Mr. Shevlin represented Mr. McLaughlin, and that Mr. Coler was defeated.

Mr. Shevlin, after repeating that his personal views were not the views of Mr. McLaughlin, left yesterday for Jamesport to see the veteran Brooklyn leader. He returned last night, but refused to talk.

When Controller Coler was asked yesterday whether Mr. Shevlin voiced the views of Mr. McLaughlin as to the Gubernatorial situation, he said:

"Mr. McLaughlin is now at Jamesport, and I do not think that Mr. Shevlin is familiar with the fishing in the Great South Bay."

Controller Coler refused to discuss politics except to say that if he should be nominated for Governor he would accept, and if he were not nominated he would cheerfully support the regular candidate.

At the Croker-Murphy headquarters the leaders claimed that Controller Coler would not be nominated.

"Coler's boom has been punctured," they said. "It has gone up. There is nothing in it but wind, and there never was anything in it but wind from the start."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren denied yesterday that a decision had been reached as to how the Kings County delegates would vote in the convention. He said:

"There will be no instructions given to the delegates. Kings County does not do things that way. She elects her delegates, and reposes enough confidence in them to let them act according to their own judgment."

Then Senator McCarren again said that the statement given out by Mr. Shevlin against Coler did not reflect the opinion of the Kings County delegation nor of Mr. McLaughlin. "Mr. Shevlin gave his personal views, and was talking for no one but himself," said Senator McCarren.

The inability of the Croker-Murphy combination to find a suitable candidate to run for Governor is adding strength to the Coler movement.

A story was started yesterday from the Croker-Murphy headquarters that David B. Hill had at last thrown off the mask and had tossed aside Controller Coler, to take up the candidacy of Mayor James K. McGuire for Governor.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee denied this story most emphatically. He said:

"I will simply say that Mayor McGuire is not a candidate for Governor and never has been. I personally know that he does not want the nomination. If I was up in Steuben County I would talk out as a plain Democrat, but as Chairman of the State Committee I do not want to say anything to make trouble."

It was reported at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday that Justice William J. Gaynor, Edward M. Shepard, and Joseph C. Hendrix refused to allow their names to be used for Governor. The only candidate of the Croker-Murphy combination whose boom still continues is Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo. It was said yesterday that Richard Croker still continued his support of Mackey so as to prevent William F. Sheehan from capturing the Erie delegation to the State Convention.

Senator Murphy received a letter yesterday from Rochester in which the writer stated that P. W. Maher of Syracuse was seeking delegates for Mayor McGuire for Governor on behalf of Senator Hill.

"I knew that was the game right along," said Senator Murphy yesterday, after reading the letter. "McGuire is the real Hill candidate, and the Coler boom is only a bluff."

It was said last evening that Richard Croker would be informed to-day of Hugh McLaughlin's attitude on the Gubernatorial situation.

CROKER WINS IN AMSTERDAM.

Hill Will Lose Montgomery County, Which He Carried Last Year.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Croker-Murphy faction of the Democratic Party carried every ward in this city at to-night's primaries, electing forty-three delegates.

This will enable them to control the Montgomery County Democratic Convention next Tuesday, and to elect three anti-Hill and anti-Coler delegates to the State Convention. Montgomery County was carried for Hill at the last convention.

MISS LOCKWOOD MAY WIN.

District to Order the Committee to Reinstate Her as Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., Aug. 24.—Miss Ida Lockwood, the Sound Beach teacher whom the committee refused to reinstate as teacher in the primary department because she had talked too much about the Principal and committee, is likely to win in the fight against the committee which she began three weeks ago. Public sentiment is on her side, and her friends have petitioned the committee to call another school meeting.

This time the committee will be ordered, not requested, as at a previous meeting, to engage Miss Lockwood. She has secured legal advice in the matter, and the point of law has been settled that the district can make the committee do as it wishes. The special meeting has been called for next Thursday evening, when a lively time is promised.

CONVICT INHERITS $17,000.

Mother Secures His Pardon and He Will Go to Germany.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Carl Fischer, a young German about twenty-five years old, was to-day pardoned by the Governor after serving eight years three months and seventeen days of a sentence of seventeen years and seven months for robbery in the first degree in New York. His mother, a respectable German woman, came to this country only recently. She said her son a short time ago inherited some $17,000 in the old country, and she did not know he was in prison. She wanted to take him back to Germany.

She saw the Governor and told him how her son was not of age when he committed the crime, and if he would now, after his serving over eight years, let him out, she would take him back to Germany, and he would never come to this country again. The Governor thought he had been sufficiently punished, and pardoned him. Mother and son left the prison to-day, and will take the first steamer for home.

NEGRO LABOR SCARCE.

Cotton Crop Will Suffer from Lack of Pickers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—Secretary of State Cook has received a number of letters from South Georgia during the past week from the farmers of that section, reporting negro labor very scarce. Cotton is opening rapidly, and few negroes can be found to pick it, even at 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The cotton crop will be much shorter than reported unless labor can be found to pick it. As it is, the crop in South Georgia has been damaged materially recently. The rust has spread over the big cotton fields and is causing many of the bolls to drop off. The negroes have left the farms and gone to work for the railroads, lumber camps, and turpentine farms.

There they get better wages than the farmers are able to pay, and nothing will induce them to return. They are paying 40 and 50 cents per hundred pounds to cotton pickers, and although the average negro can pick from two to three hundred pounds of cotton a day, he will not work.

DEATH IN DEATH'S PRESENCE.

Man Informed of Sister's Demise Falls and Breaks His Neck.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Philip Corrigan of 41 Oxford Street, this city, fell down stairs and broke his neck to-day. His sister, Mrs. Bridget Brown, had just died in the Oxford Street house. Corrigan was asleep up stairs, and some friends who had been caring for the sister went up to inform him of her death.

Corrigan got up, and while still half asleep started to go down stairs. He tripped and fell down the whole flight. His neck was broken by the fall, and he was dead when picked up.

A. G. VANDERBILT'S COACH RUN.

To Drive from Newport to Boston To-day in Record-Breaking Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—To-morrow morning Alfred G. Vanderbilt will start on his four-in-hand coach for Boston, his party including several friends who are visiting him at Rocky Hall.

The changes of horses will be made at Fall River, Taunton, and Brockton. A stop for lunch will be made at Taunton.

As a coaching record between Newport and Boston has not been established, Mr. Vanderbilt intends to make the trip on record-breaking time.

Greenwich's New Parochial School.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—The contract for the erection of a new parochial school for St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parish was given out last night. The school is to be situated just south of the convent, on Greenwich Avenue, and will be of brick and terra cotta trimmings, with fire-proof features, such as metal ceilings, &c. There will be four rooms on the first floor, a recreation room in the basement, and two class rooms and a society room on the second floor. Work is to start on Monday, and the school is to be completed as soon as possible, by Feb. 1, 1901, at the latest. The contract price, not including the steam heat, is $15,700.

Trolley Car Up a Tree.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Aug. 24.—At midnight a closed car on the River View line jumped the track on a steep grade, overturned, and plunged into two trees, where it hung suspended 150 feet above the Fort Wayne Railroad tracks. There were about fifty passengers, mostly members of the Elbe Club of New Brighton, who had been attending a dance at the park. Many were injured. Vincent Burry, aged twenty-one, of Beaver Falls, may die. Jennie Lee, aged twenty, of Beaver Falls, was taken from the car unconscious, and is in a serious condition. The others will recover.

F. H. Benedict Buys an Estate.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—F. H. Benedict of New York has purchased the Burton estate, which adjoins his country seat at Cove Neck. The price paid for the property is said to have been $10,000. Mr. Benedict is a well-known New York broker and is a son of E. C. Benedict.

T. B. Reed to Buy Oyster Bay Land.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed will it is said shortly buy a large tract of land here adjoining the property of Gov. Roosevelt. The deal is said not to be completed as yet, but to be well under way.

Half Fare to Chicago and Return via Lehigh Valley R. R. Tickets on sale Aug. 25, 26, and 27. Return limit Aug. 31.—Adv.

Poland Water Leads All. Prescribed by 8,000 physicians.—Adv.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 817⁄8c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c.; cotton, middling, 9¾c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 10.
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For Indigestion Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. Gregory Doyle, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed in cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."—Adv.

CHIEF DEVERY DENOUNCED

Dr. Hamilton Williams Repeats Charges in Stronger Terms.

SAYS HE INSPIRED RACE RIOT

Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and Carroll Attacked at a Meeting of the Pequod Club.

Messrs. Croker, Van Wyck, Devery, and Carroll were sharply assailed last night by Dr. Hamilton Williams, Coroner's physician, at a meeting of the Pequod Club, the Sheehan organization in the Ninth District.

In spite of the rain and the uncomfortable humidity over three hundred Democrats crowded into the meeting room of the club in West Twenty-fifth Street, until every available inch of space was occupied. It was about 8:30 o'clock when John C. Sheehan, accompanied by some of his lieutenants and the speakers, Dr. Williams and William Hepburn Russell, made his way to the platform. This was the signal for cheers, which lasted until Mr. Sheehan succeeded in restoring quiet by rising to speak. He wasted no words, but immediately introduced Dr. Williams as the first speaker of the evening.

"This man Devery," began Dr. Williams, "said that 'that fellow'—meaning me—'has been talking through his hat.' Well, I carry my brains near my hat. But Devery talks through his boots, probably because that is where his brains are. He calls me a prevaricator. Where that illiterate thug got this word I don't know. He must have got it from the Corporation Counsel, to whom everything is referred at the Raines law hotel after the kitchen-cabinet of Commissioners has been consulted. But this is a small matter.

"Within the last few days a most malign and felon blow was struck against our institutions in this city. That blow was directed by that ruffian, Devery, when he organized the riots which convulsed a large quarter of our city. For I charge him with being the procreator and father of those riots. In doing this he has undermined the habit of peace which is all that binds the 3,500,000 of a conglomerate population together.

"If ever a large section of the east side should rise against one part of that community every loss will be laid to the soul of Devery, who has exposed our city to the laughter and jeers of the darkest part of the South. So long as that bandit sits in the Chief's chair we will be no better than the distant sections of mountainous Kentucky. But I am not so much concerned with him as with his master and the felon crowd around him, who have put Devery where he is. The time is not far when they will be brought to a dire accounting by the people of this city. [Cheers.]

"But so long as we are ruled autocratically by a scoundrel with a fifty-seven-inch belt, and a six-inch hat, and a 10 shoe such things will happen. Look, for instance, at John F. Carroll, at our serio-comic Mayor, that little wither, [prolonged laughter and cheers,] and ask them where they got their ice stock. But Devery I propose to put on the pinnacle of infamy. I charge him with crimes the most heinous: Not a piece of bread does he swallow that is not buttered with degredation, seasoned with debauchery, and flavored with infamous crimes, of which St. Paul said they should not be mentioned among Christian men. If what I say is not true, I should be sent to Sing Sing for ten years.

"It is our duty to raise the negro race, mistakenly admitted to citizenship, to as high a plane as possible. But what has Devery done? He has deliberately organized, developed, and secured perpetuation of the practice among negro women of the worst crimes. He has levied toll from every black in the Ninth Assembly District. He cannot plead ignorance, for he knows the name of every infamous creature of the Tenderloin."

Speaking of Chief Devery's previous record, Dr. Williams charged him with having fostered vice on the east side while he was Captain there. The speaker then condemned the alleged attempts of Croker and Devery to interfere in the primary elections. In this connection he said:

"Devery has been the main instrument by which shopkeepers on Seventh and Eighth Avenues and the cross streets have been terrorized into paying contributions of $25 each into an alleged campaign fund, with a second levy of from $5 to $10 for fireworks for the reception of the great conquering hero. Devery has sent ward men and policemen to collect this money, and I can give day and date.

"There is a certain shop on West Nineteenth Street where a ward man demanded of the poor woman who owned it $5 for Goodwin's campaign expenses. She told him she had not taken in that much that day. He insisted that unless she gave him the money her store would be closed on the following Sunday. [Hisses and cries of Shame!"]

In conclusion the speaker said:

"All that I could say about Croker, the Englishman, and this man Devery would fill all the books that were ever printed. But I hope I have told you enough to keep you from casting your votes for their creatures." [Cheers.]

Mr. Sheehan then introduced William Hepburn Russell. The latter attacked the Ice Trust and Ramapo, and finally charged Mr. Croker with an attempt to sell out the State to the Republicans in order to insure the election of a Democratic Mayor next year, and said that this was the reason why Mr. Croker was opposed to Bird S. Coler's candidacy for the nomination for Goverhor. In this connection he said:

"This scheme to nominate Gold Democrat and shelve Coler is only a part of a deliberate plan to defeat the Democratic Party in the State, secure the loss of the State to Bryan, and trade a Governorship for the Mayor of New York next year.

"Why should Croker and Shevlin and their cohorts be opposed to Coler? He is honest, fearless, incorruptible; therefore, he is not wanted. He has dared to criticise those who in politics 'work for their own pocketbooks all the time,' and never for the good of the city or the State; therefore, they deem him unfit to be Governor.

"The plain people love him most because of the enemies he has made. The opposition to him is his strongest certificate of character. The evidence of their intended treachery is manifest upon every hand.

"The Republicans are to be permitted to elect Odell Governor, so that Boss Platt may have a personal representative at Albany, while, on the other hand, the Democratic bosses of the City of New York are to be left free by the Republican machine to nominate and elect the next Mayor of the City of New York. This is the programme as it appears to an outsider.

"It is within the power of the people of this city and of this district to prevent the consummation of this infamy. Break the solid delegation of 105 to the Democratic State Convention by electing Mr. Sheehan and his associates as delegates to that convention, and you will secure the nomination of Bird S. Coler as the candidate for Governor, make almost certain the election of Mr. Bryan as President of the United States, and subserve the best interests of Democracy in the city, State, and Nation."

WILL INVESTIGATE RIOTS.

Police Board Acts Upon a Letter from Acting Mayor Guggenheimer.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday wrote the following letter to President York of the Police Board:

Several complaints have recently been made at this office to the effect that during the rioting which occurred on the night of Aug. 15 in the vicinity of Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street some members of the police force assaulted without cause colored men and women who were in no way breaking the peace or assisting the rioters, and that some unoffending citizens were painfully injured thereby. If these complaints are justified, measures should be taken without delay to punish those guilty of such brutality. I therefore request that you have this matter thoroughly investigated and that a report of such investigation be made to this office, together with a summary of the incidents which led to the rioting.

The board, at a meeting held during the afternoon, and at which all the Commissioners, with the exception of Commissioner Hess, were present, passed a resolution referring the letter to the Committee on Rules and Discipline and instructing it to investigate and report to the board. President York is Chairman of the committee.

Are You Going West?
The New York Central will sell tickets to Detroit and return, also to Chicago and return, at half fare on August 25th, 26th, and 27th. See Ticket Agents.—Adv.

NEGRO ALIENS COMPLAIN.

Ask British Consul to Protect Them from Mob Violence.

Dr. M. S. N. Pierre of 318 West Forty-first Street, a negro from British Guiana, and 200 of his fellow-British subjects have prepared a petition to Percy Sanderson, British Consul, asking him to take the necessary steps for their protection.

The petition alleges that the signers were brutally attacked by the mob in the recent riots, and that the police, instead of giving them protection, actually urged and incited the mob to greater fury.

The Consul is reminded that the signers have, as subjects of her Britannic Majesty, been educated to respect law and order and the legally constituted authorities, and if permitted will do so. They believe, however, that there is not adequate protection afforded to them under present circumstances, and Consul Sanderson is petitioned to take such steps as he deems wise in the premises.

Dr. Pierre said he expected that Mr. Sanderson will act forthwith, as the British Government nearly always takes action in such cases.

A PIG IN CLOVER.

It Was Lost and When Found Had Secured a Luxurious Resting Place.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—A suckling pig, which was among the animals on the lawn at Crossways Wednesday evening when Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her ball, has been found after a day's absence, and is living a life of luxury in Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's estate on the Cliffs.

When the guests inspected the magnificent decorations the animal was grazing on the Crossways lawn. Mrs. Oelrichs admired it, and when the ball was over Mrs. Fish presented it to her. A handsome collar of leather and steel with silver trimmings was bought and placed upon the pet. It disappeared and a search was made. Later the pig was found snugly resting in Mrs. Oelrichs's lap as she rode through the avenue Thursday afternoon.

GERMANS BUY OAK TREES.

Syndicate Gets Tract with 800,000 Fine Specimens.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—A German syndicate has just completed a deal whereby it secures all the timber on a large strip of land in the mountains in Eastern Kentucky. It is estimated that the strip contains about 800,000 of the finest specimens of oak trees.

Foreign syndicates are investing heavily in Eastern Kentucky, and especially on timber and mining interests. They own large tracts of the finest land, which will quadruple in value when railroads reach that section of the State.

CHICAGO'S NEW GAS COMPANY.

Municipal Incorporated with Capital of $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—John S. Miller, counsel for the New Municipal Gas Company, is silent in regard to the backers of the concern. He says that next week a statement may be given out.

The Municipal Gas Company was incorporated at Springfield Thursday. Its capital is placed at $500,000. Some traders were inclined to accept the announcement of the incorporation as an explanation of the recent activity in People's Gas in the New York market, but for the greater part the new concern was not seriously regarded as a prospective competitor of the People's Gas Company in the local field.

Firstly, there is no available gas franchise in the market, and, secondly, it is doubtful if one could be secured without trouble and expense that would make it a poor investment.

BADEN-POWELL STOPS DE WET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Gen. Baden-Powell, according to a dispatch to The Standard from Pretoria, dated Aug. 23, headed off Gen. De Wet, preventing his junction with the main body of the enemy.

De Wet abandoned his transport and took to the hills, his commando dispersing, some trekking south.

Lord Kitchener has returned to Pretoria.

AN ANARCHIST'S ESCAPE.

Jumps Overboard Heavily Ironed, but Gets Ashore and Is Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The Italian stowaway Custao Salvador, who jumped overboard from the steamship Southgate, heavily ironed, and was supposed to have been drowned in the river below this city, escaped to the shore. He was captured to-day by United States Secret Service Agent Louby.

Salvador is believed to be one of the desperate band of Anarchists that left Mediterranean ports some weeks ago for this country, with the avowed intention of assassinating President McKinley. He is well educated. The prisoner was brought to this city at 9 o'clock to-night.

New York Anarchist Arrested in Rome.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—According to a special dispatch from Rome, William Himberg of New York, alleged to be an Anarchist, has been arrested there. Compromising documents were found on his person, and it is suspected that he was an accomplice of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert.

Will Not Reduce Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—The Southern Iron Company, which represented the railroads handling pig iron out of the Birmingham district, this afternoon, made formal reply to the appeal of the Alabama furnacemen for a reduction in freight rates to the seaboard, and to points north of the Ohio River. The reply is couched in courteous language, but denies every request of the furnacemen. It states that the time is not opportune for granting the reductions asked.

A Delicate Astronomical Instrument.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Prof. Michelson of the Department of Astronomy at Chicago University has invented an instrument for the measurement of distance upon and between planets. Scientists say it is the most delicate instrument of its kind, being so sensitive as to measure distances of one-fifth of a millionth of an inch. The new instrument is known as an interferometer. The standard of measurement is the wave length of a ray of white light. A series of important experiments is to be begun at once by Prof. Michelson.

Iowa College Burned.

LE MARS, Iowa, Aug. 24.—Fire to-day destroyed the Western Union College. The blaze is supposed to have originated from lightning. The loss is estimated at $40,000, with $10,000 insurance.

Convenient Train Service to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad. Fast schedules. Station Foot West 23d St.—Adv.

Chicago and Return, $17. Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good going Aug. 25, 26, and 27. Return limit, Aug. 31; or, paying 50c. extra, Sept. 30.—Adv.

GOVERNOR IS FOR ODELL

Col. Roosevelt Heartily Indorses the Chairman's Candidacy.

Not Ready to Decide Ice Trust and Gardiner Cases, or to Appoint New Justice.

Gov. Roosevelt had a very busy day in town yesterday. After visiting his physician he proceeded to 1 Madison Avenue, where he saw Chairman Hanna, National Committeeman F. S. Gibbs, Gen. F. V. Greene, and others.

Then he accompanied Gen. Greene to Republican State headquarters, where they had a talk with Chairman Odell. When they separated, Gov. Roosevelt announced that he had a statement to make. It follows:

"I happen to know that Mr. Odell has been very sincerely anxious not to be nominated for Governor. But the feeling of the Republicans throughout the State has become absolutely unmistakable. They want Mr. Odell, and Mr. Odell has had to yield his personal feelings.

"I do not believe there will be any candidate mentioned against him. Of course, I am heartily for him. He has been very close to me during these two years, and my respect and liking for him have grown steadily. He will be nominated and elected, and he will make an excellent Governor. He will represent the whole Republican Party, whenever a party question arises, and as Governor he will represent the whole State, regardless of party, and will devote all his best energies to the service of the Commonwealth as a whole."

It is more than possible that Gov. Roosevelt will make the speech placing Mr. Odell in nomination.

Asked for an expression of opinion regarding the probable nominee for Lieutenant Governor, Gov. Roosevelt smiled, and, shaking his head, said:

"Here comes Senator Gibbs, ask him. I have spoken for the machine, let Gibbs speak for the independents."

Gov. Roosevelt said that nothing would be done for several days yet with relation to the charges against Mayor Van Wyck and District Attorney Gardiner.

With regard to the appointment of some one to succeed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Smyth, Gov. Roosevelt said that nothing would be done for some days. While ex-Justice James A. Blanchard is generally regarded as the probable appointee, it can be stated on the best of authority that no decision has been arrived at, although the matter has been discussed by Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and others.

While Gov. Roosevelt was taking luncheon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was joined by Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman.

"Now," remarked the Governor, with a laugh, "our anti-imperialistic friends will certainly declare an era of militarism is upon us. Here I am lunching with the Adjutant General."

After luncheon Gov. Roosevelt again conferred with Mr. Odell. Then he visited Republican National headquarters for the second time, and was introduced to J. Edward Addicks of Delaware. Leaving him, Gov. Roosevelt paid a second visit to Gen. Greene, remaining with him until it was time to leave for Oyster Bay.

While here the Governor denied the truth of the published report that he would not speak in Chicago on Labor Day.

GETS GRAND PRIZE AT PARIS.

Honor for Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

John P. Haines, President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of this city, yesterday received a cable from Howard J. Rogers, Director of the Department of Education and Social Economy at the Paris Exposition, informing him that the exhibit which he made on behalf of the society had received the grand prize.

The exhibit of the society is an extensive and instructive one, consisting largely of photographs showing the different departments of its work, and literature and statistics relating to the work of animal protection in this country. The exhibit was personally arranged by President Haines, who recently returned from Paris, where he went to attend the Thirteenth International Congress of Societies for the Protection of Animals, of which he was Honorary President.

TOOK A HEADER FROM BED.

Newark Lad Dreamed that He Was Diving at Jeroloman's Pond.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Frederick Reade, fifteen years old, son of Frederick E. Reade, of Irvington, jumped off the footboard of his bed at his home early this morning. The boy was dreaming that he was diving from the dam of Jeroloman's pond of fifty cents additional, until September 30. Apply to ticket agents.—Adv. scalp wound by striking his head against a rocking chair as he dived head first.

About 4 o'clock this morning his brother Joseph, who slept with him, saw his brother standing on the footboard of the bed. Then he heard his brother say, "Here goes, fellows," and the next moment the figure disappeared. There was a crash and a shout and Joseph jumped out of bed.

CLERGYMEN OPPOSE STRIKES.

They Advise the Mine Workers of Pennsylvania Against Them.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 24.—The Rev. Carl Hauser, pastor of the Lithuanian Church, at Freeland, and also of several small churches in the region, has advised the men of his congregation not to go on strike, should one be ordered by the United Mine Workers, in event of the operators refusing to meet the men in joint conference next week.

Father Peruzzi, in charge of the Italian church in this city, and also pastor of the church at Lattimer, where twenty-one miners were killed and over fifty wounded by Sheriff's deputies three years ago, announces that he will talk against strikes in his churches on Sunday.

The mine workers claim that the action of the clergymen will have no effect on the work of the convention next week.

BIG TORPEDO GUN TESTED.

Four Shots Fired with Success—Largest Gun Ever Built in This Country.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Aug. 24.—In the presence of Lieut. Gen. Miles, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Buffington, and other army officials, the new eighteen-inch Gathaman torpedo gun, the largest ever built in this country, was tested to-day at the Bethlehem Steel Works to determine the velocity of the shot and the strength of the gun, and proved a success.

The Government made an appropriation of $65,000 for the experiment, and demanded that ten shots be fired, the tests to show a pressure of 18,000 pounds per inch and a velocity of 1,800 feet to the second. Solid shots weighing a ton were fired.

After two preliminary shots, the third was fired with a charge of 300 pounds of powder, and showed a pressure of 19,045 pounds, and 1,896 feet velocity; while the fourth shot, with the same charge, recorded a pressure of 19,350 pounds and a velocity of 1,901 feet. The remaining six shots will be fired next week.

The gun is intended for coast defense. The inventor claims that it will throw a shell fifteen miles. Guncotton will be used in the charges. The gun is 44 feet long, and weighs 59 tons. Gen. Miles after the test said he was satisfied with the result.

Single Fare to Chicago and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad August 25, 26, and 27, good to return until August 31, or, on payment of fifty cents additional, until September 30. Apply to ticket agents.—Adv.

Right at Your Hand is Grand Central Station of the New York Central with a through train every hour. Reservations made a month in advance. Trains at all hours. See time table.—Adv.

INSECTS CAUSE AN ECLIPSE.

Austin, Ill., the Scene of a Strange Manifestation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Thousands of immense dragon flies, night hawks, and insects, large and small, classified and unclassified, caused a total eclipse of the sun at Austin shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon, and frightened women and children. The darkness lasted for more than half an hour, and then, almost as suddenly as they came, the clouds of insects, following the course of a stiff wind that sprang up, disappeared in the distance.

The great black cloud of insects circled so low that the sound of their wings made a humming noise that was distinctly audible. Many of the invading insect army struck the roofs and porches of residences, and the ground was strewn with the dead.

LIGHTNING STRIKES CAR.

Motorman Stunned and Passengers Shaken Up.

None of the many thunderstorms which have broken over this city during the present Summer exceeded in electrical display the one that passed over the northern part of the Borough of the Bronx last evening. It began with a heavy rainfall which lasted perhaps fifteen minutes and then came the lightning, and the flashes were almost constant. The thunder, however, was not so loud as would have been expected.

Car No. 250 of the Union Trolley Company, bound up Third Avenue to Fordham, was struck by lightning at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street shortly after 9 o'clock. The bolt may not have struck the car directly, but may have fallen on the trolley wire close by, or somewhere close to the track and jumped to the car, but a brilliant flash ran down the trolley pole, burned the fuse out of the motor, and severely shocked Motorman Daniel Broderick of 106 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. The car was running at a rapid rate at the time, but it came to a standstill. There were only two passengers on board, and they were thrown from their seats and bruised, but neither they nor William Gallagher, the conductor, received any serious injury.

Before the storm passed a number of trees in Crotona Park were also struck.

Lightning's Strange Freak.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Pemberton Newbold of Philadelphia escaped death from lightning at 3 o'clock this morning by what seems to be almost a miracle. During a big storm which passed over at that hour a bolt entered their bedroom, breaking every pane of glass in the window, knocking the plaster from the wall, and twisting the foot part of the iron bedstead on which they were sleeping. They were not even stunned.

Killed by Lightning While Fishing.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—Charles Geiger, sixteen years old, a son of the Rev. Mr. Geiger of Uniontown, while fishing in the Susquehanna River to-day, was struck by lightning and killed instantly. Geiger's clothing was torn from his body and he was thrown out of the boat into the stream. His body was recovered.

Southern Cotton Crop Damaged by Heat

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 24.—The intense heat which has prevailed in this region during the last seventeen days, when the average maximum temperature has been 101 degrees, has been very destructive to the cotton crop. It is estimated that from 75,000 to 150,000 bales have been damaged. The smallest figures would represent a loss, at current prices, of $3,500,000. The effect of the heat on cotton is to stop the blossoming and to cause half-matured bolls to burst open. Fields now have the appearance of those in a normal season at the end of September, although the crop is two or three weeks late. Many of the plants are dead. General rains would prevent further disaster, but could not repair damage already done.

Wisconsin Tobacco Damaged.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 24.—A severe hailstorm swept over Rock County this evening, and it is estimated that two-fifths of the tobacco crop is ruined. If this should prove to be the case, the loss would reach $500,000.

Storm and Seiche in Michigan.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 24.—The worst electrical storm of years struck here early to-day. The steeple of the Lutheran church was splintered by lightning and ten barns a few miles south of here, containing the season's harvest of grain, were also struck and, it is reported, were burned to the ground. A huge wave, like the seiche which recently visited Chicago, advanced ten feet up the shore, washing away a number of small boats and thousands of feet of lumber.

BRYAN DETECTS PICKPOCKET.

Exciting Incident Marks the Candidate's First Nebraska Stop.

BEATRICE, Neb., Aug. 24.—An exciting incident marked Mr. Bryan's first stop in his own State upon his return from the Topeka notification meeting to-day, a pickpocket being detected at work by Mr. Bryan.

The incident occurred at the village of Barneston, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. A dense crowd had gathered to welcome Mr. Bryan, who soon appeared on the platform of the last car. He was shaking hands with the people, when there was a suspicious movement in the centre of the assemblage. "Look out for those pickpockets," shouted the Democratic leader. He had not pointed out any particular person, but three or four men started immediately to move rapidly through the crowd. Everybody gave chase. One individual, a tall, raw-boned young fellow, jumped on the train, but as he did he fell into the arms of Sheriff Waddington.

The man protested his innocence, but the Sheriff took him into the forward car. The train was getting under headway when the prisoner broke from his custodian and jumped from the train. Before the train could be stopped the man was seen running swiftly across a field half a mile distant. He soon disappeared in a patch of high Indian corn.

AN ELECTRICITY TRUST.

Milwaukee Capitalist Plans an Immense Undertaking.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—A trust in electricity to control every plant and system in Wisconsin is said to have been planned by Milwaukee capitalists. This company, the articles of which were filed with the Register of Deeds to-day, can purchase or get control of everything with which electricity has a connection. The articles also provide that the new company may operate a street railway by a power other than electricity.

The name of the company is the Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat and Power Company. Henry C. Payne, John A. Beggs, Charles F. Pfister, and E. G. Bigelow, all of Milwaukee, are the incorporators.

Woman Pardoned for Unique Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24.—The Governor has pardoned Miss Charlotte Watson of Yazoo County, who was recently convicted and sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary for carrying concealed weapons. This is the only case of its kind on record.

California Excursions.
Daily excursions in Tourist Cars: Personally conducted every Thursday: Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line operates two fast trains daily. Superb equipment; unexcelled time. Sleeping car reservations and information at Northwestern Line Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

Solid Comfort on the Day Line between N. Y. and Albany. Breezy, bright, and beautiful.—Adv.

ALLIES LOOTING CHINA'S CAPITAL

But the Forbidden City Had Been Respected Up to Aug. 18.

PEACE OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY

Rioting in Amoy May Be Beginning of Dreaded Southern Rising.

Tuan Reported Captured—Li-Ping-Heng Dead—Russia Asked by United States to Say If She Is at War with China.

The Peking correspondent of The London Times says looting is proceeding systematically in the city.

Up to Aug. 18, when the dispatch was sent, the Forbidden City had been respected.

Shanghai reports say the Emperor has been rescued by the Japanese.

Tuan, according to Chinese reports from Tsi-nan-Foo, has been captured.

A serious outbreak has occurred at Amoy, and it has spread to portions of Fu-Kyen and Kiang-Su.

Japanese marines have been landed at Amoy, and an American warship has been ordered there.

It is feared that the rioting indicates

which Japan took from China as the result of the China-Japanese war.

During this afternoon Acting Secretary Adee had a conference with the acting chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The nature of the conference was not made public. It was said in the Navy Department that, so far as known, there is no United States warship at Amoy. The Princeton has touched there occasionally while on duty on South Chinese waters, but she is thought to be now in the vicinity of Shanghai.

Dispatches were prepared in the Navy Department for transmission to Admiral Remey, and, although not made public, are understood to have contained Consul Johnson's dispatch regarding the Amoy uprising. Acting Secretary Hackett said, however, that no warship had been ordered to Amoy by the Navy Department, and that he had no knowledge that any ship had been sent there. If such a step were taken, he said, it would be by Admiral Remey, who has entire liberty as to the disposition of the vessels of his squadron. Up to date Admiral Remey had not advised the department that any ship had been sent to Amoy.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—It is announced in a dispatch from Amoy, dated Aug. 24, that many more American and British missions in the neighborhood have recently been looted and burned by mobs, and that last night a Japanese temple was burned.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—According to a dispatch from Hongkong, dated Aug. 24, turbulent mobs are devastating portions of the Provinces of Fu-Kyen and Kiang-Su. It is added that a mandarin with 800 Chinese soldiers left Amoy on Aug. 23 to restore order.

Japanese bluejackets were landed at Amoy on Aug. 23.

Marines from the French cruiser Comet have cleared the streets of Swatow and freed the besieged priests.

ADMINISTRATION IS WORRIED.

Cabinet Discusses Gen. Linevitch's Reported Statement and Other Alarming News from China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—When President McKinley answered the charge that he designed an unconstitutional war of conquest in China by ordering that the troops bound for the Orient should go to Manila instead of Taku, he and his advisers believed that all serious danger in China was over. Peking had been captured without provoking any general rising in the peaceful provinces, Envoy Li was pleading for mercy, and the allies were acting in perfect concert. The force in China under Gen. Chaffee appeared ample, and, the Meade arriving at Nagasaki just then, afforded the President an opportunity to effectively answer and rebuke the assailants of his policy by taking a step which would show its disinterestedness.

Nothing has happened yet to change the President's mind on this subject or to show him that the step was premature, but within twenty-four hours of the issuance of that order news has come from China which has seriously disturbed the Administration. It does not show that there is the probability of a serious uprising in China or of dangerous complications which will make the presence of a large army necessary, but it does show that all danger is not over yet, and it is news of the kind which may be a forerunner of worse news to follow.

GRAVITY OF NEWS FROM AMOY.

The first item in this disquieting budget is the report of the uprising at Amoy. That city is the last place in the empire where trouble was expected. It is not the mere fact that rioting has broken out in a new place that is disturbing; it is the ugly possibility that the Amoy trouble may be a symptom of Chinese feeling over the fall of Peking.

If one of the most peaceful and least anti-foreign cities in China has become the scene of a formidable riot, it may indicate that the very thing has happened which the Administration believed had been finally averted—the long-expected spread of revolt to the south. It may indicate what is worse, that the fall of Peking has stirred up revolution in a part of the country hitherto friendly or at least passive.

RUSSIA AND CHINA AT WAR?

The second piece of news is the unofficial report that Gen. Linevitch has blurted out the existence of a state of war between Russia and China. The hope is general that this is another mistake on the part of the newspaper correspondents in China, and there is even a belief that this is the case, but the mere assertion is alarming and disconcerting, in view of Russia's acceptance of the American policy.

If true, it is pretty likely to nullify the efforts of the United States and other powers to secure immediate peace in China, for if Russia makes war and the Chinese continue to be unable to distinguish between various kinds of foreigners, American interests will be in such jeopardy that preparations which have hitherto been thought unnecessary may become essential.

CHAFFEE WIRES FROM TIEN-TSIN.

There is a third piece of news which the Administration officials may understand, but of which they claim to know nothing. Gen. Chaffee, who was at Peking on Aug. 18, was apparently at Tien-Tsin on Aug. 23. A dispatch from him, dated at Tien-Tsin, was received to-day. All the officers of the Administration profess to be utterly unable to account for this, and to have no idea of its meaning. They suggested that Chaffee might not be at Tien-Tsin, in spite of the dispatch, but were unable to account for the date and signature. It was certainly not sent from Peking, for it reported the deaths in the Tien-Tsin hospital on Aug. 23, and there can hardly be a mistake in the signature.

If Chaffee is at Tien-Tsin, his superiors in Washington cannot, or at any rate, will not, account for his presence there. They assert that no orders have been given to him to go to Tien-Tsin, and if this is true it makes perfectly incomprehensible his course in sending a dispatch from Tien-Tsin without reporting how he comes to be there. It is, of course, possible that he has explained his reasons, and that this part of the dispatch has been suppressed.

MUCH OFFICIAL SECRECY.

The news from Amoy and Peking, coming so soon after the issuance of the order to the Meade, and coming hard on the heels of a general official declaration of optimism and confidence in the end of the war worried the Cabinet. There were constant consultations, and everybody seemed troubled and irritated. The most significant thing about the situation was the letting down of a blanket of secrecy over everything. There has not been so much secrecy and mystery in the whole two months of the war as there was in this one day. The report of trouble in Hankow was freely discussed yesterday, but when similar news from Amoy came in to-day, it was treated with the utmost secrecy. No one would say anything about it. It was not even possible to find out officially whether a gunboat would be sent to Amoy or not, although it is well known that one will be sent. Orders have been sent to Admiral Remey on the subject, but not a single official would admit that he had even been communicated with.

INQUIRY SENT TO RUSSIA.

A Cabinet meeting was held, at which the troublous press report from Peking was fully discussed. After the meeting some of those who participated in it were questioned about it, and declared point blank that the attitude of Russia was not even mentioned. Nevertheless, it was mentioned, and it was practically the only subject which was discussed. Futhermore, steps were taken to ascertain whether there was any truth in the report or not. What these steps were cannot be learned, but it is said that the United States representative at St. Petersburg will be asked to ascertain whether Gen. Linevitch was correct in his alleged declaration.

In all that has been heard to-day there is nothing to show that more troops will be needed in China, or even that the Northern revolt has spread to the South; but there is enough to suggest ugly possibilities, and the Administration is plainly worried.

CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS.

United States Believed to Have Prepared Notes Inviting One.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day there was an extended conference at the White House, in which Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee participated. The conference related to Chinese affairs, and it was said to be confined largely to considering messages received from other powers and in drafting answers to them.

The suggestion that the powers be asked to participate in a conference is believed to have been under consideration, and it is intimated that notes to the different powers have been prepared.

Secretary Root said at the close of to-day's conference that it related to matters which needed the consideration of the President, and covered the whole field of Chinese affairs.

EMPEROR IN ALLIES' HANDS?

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Shanghai advices announce the receipt there of a Chinese official dispatch asserting that Emperor Kwang-Su has been found and rescued by the Japanese.

SAY EMPEROR HAS CANCER.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Dr. Bachman of Shanghai asserts in the Gegenwart that Emperor Kwang-Su suffers from cancer of the throat, and that he is unable to reign. The same view is taken by Dr. Detheré, a French physician, and by Dr. Sheng-Liang-Feng, both of whom have examined the Emperor.

THE EVASIVE EMPRESS.

Reported at Old Capital, to be in Shan-Si, and to Have Returned to Peking—Li-Ping-Heng Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary Adee made public to-night the following dispatch from Consul Fowler at Che-Foo, giving additional information bearing on events in Peking:

Che-Foo.

Secretary of State, Washington:

Twenty-third. Japanese report Emperor [and] Empress left Peking 14th; rested at Wau-Shou-Shan; supposed destination Tai-Yuan-Foo, (Tai-Yuen-Foo?), Shan-Si.

Prince Ching believed in Peking.

Li-Ping-Heng dead. Half population left.

FOWLER.

Tai-Yuen-Foo, the reported destination of the imperial family, is the capital of Shen-Si Province, and is a large city of probably several hundred thousand inhabitants. Scattered throughout various parts of China are temporary palaces which the royal family occasionally occupy, and it is supposed that one of these is situated at Tai-Yuen-Foo.

Prince Ching's presence in Peking is regarded as favorable, as he may be of great assistance to both the allies and the Chinese in bringing about an understanding between the contending elements.

The Li-Ping-Heng, whose death Consul Fowler's dispatch records, is the General who was reported to have arrived in Peking from the south with 10,000 troops in the latter part of July to assist the imperial armies in the capital. He was ferociously anti-foreign in his sentiments, and it was he who was supposed to be responsible for the decapitation of two well-known members of the Tsung-li-Yamen a short time ago.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—From Shanghai comes a report, qualified by the assertion that it is from purely Chinese sources, that the Empress Dowager, after proceeding one day's journey from Peking, became terrified at the looting by Gen. Tung-Fu-Siang's troops and went back to the capital.

The Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring Aug. 18, says:

"The Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Prince Tuan, and all the high officers escaped to Tai-Ynen-Foo, in the Province of Shan-Si, from which point they proceeded to Sian-Foo."

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PEKING, Aug. 17.—It is believed that the Empress Dowager has established her Court at Sian-Foo, the ancient capital.

ALLIES AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The commanders of the allied forces in Peking are waiting for instructions from their Governments as to what to do next, which, in the present condition of the telegraph service, will probably take ten days to ascertain.

The work of repairing the railroad beyond Yang-Tsun is progressing slowly, and the transportation of supplies by boats on the Pei River is improving.

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PEKING, Aug. 16, via Shanghai, Aug. 23.—The allied troops have surrounded the imperial city and stationed sentries at the gates. They refrain from entering, pending instructions from their Governments. Gen. Chaffee says the fighting is ended.

The American troops are encamped in the grounds of the Temple of Heaven. The Chinese are supposed to have fled northward.

ENVOYS RELIEVED JUST IN TIME.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Delayed advices to Reuter's agency, dated Peking, Aug. 14, reiterate the statements regarding the treachery of the Chinese on the night before the relief. They informed the members of the legations that orders had been issued to cease firing. This was followed by a desperate attack, and it was only the welcome sound of the cannon of the relieving force in the morning that renewed the courage of the foreigners. The correspondent adds:

"The Chinese admit having lost 3,000 in the various attacks upon the legations. Our rations dwindled to one pound a day, consisting of horse flesh and rice.

"When the American detachment attacked, the whole Chinese force concentrated against them, leaving the Sha-Ho Gate unwatched, whereupon the British entered there without the loss of a man.

ENEMY NEAR TUNG-CHOW.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—Chinese cavalry is operating in squares near Tung-Chow.

A squadron of Sikhs and American cavalry has been sent in pursuit of them.

BOXERS ROUTED NEAR TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Five hundred American troops participated in a signal defeat of Boxers outside Tien-Tsin on Aug. 19. The fact is briefly reported from Vienna. Details of the engagement come from the Reuter agent at Tien-Tsin, in a dispatch dated Aug. 20.

In addition to the Americans, the force consisted of 375 British and 200 Japanese, all under Gen. Dorward, (British.)

The fight took place at a village six miles southwest of Tien-Tsin, where the allied forces found a considerable number of Boxers, whom they engaged, killing over 300 and taking 64 wounded prisoners, who were sent to the hospitals of the allies. The village was burned. The Americans had five wounded, the Japanese six, and the British none. Hundreds of Boxers' flags, spears, and swords were captured.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The commander of the Austrian warship Kaiserin Maria Theresia telegraphs that in the engagement fought near Tien-Tsin on Aug. 19 the Chinese were repeatedly repulsed by the Japanese and American cavalry.

VICEROYS WILL HELP ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The first assurances reached here to-day that the powerful Chinese Viceroys were disposed to accept the new condition of affairs in China and would assist in the maintenance of peace.

The information came in a dispatch through diplomatic channels, and stated that one of the Foreign Offices had received a telegram from two of the most powerful central Viceroys stating that they intended to give their best efforts to maintain quiet throughout the central portions of China.

As this assurance came subsequent to the capture of Peking, it is regarded as a favorable sign of the disposition of the Viceroys, whose authority in the interior is almost supreme. Their course has been watched with much concern by officials, for since Peking is in a chaotic condition, the most influential authority in the empire is that of the Viceroys.

LI IS NOW PRO-FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express says Li-Hung-Chang, recognizing the futility of an attempt to drive the foreigners from China, now professes conversion to reform principles.

LONG LIST OF CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Chaffee has cabled to the War Department the following reports of casualties which have occurred in his command since his last report:

Peking, via Taku.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Peking, Aug. 18.—The following casualties have occurred since last report:

Yang-Tsun, Aug. 6, Fourteenth Infantry, Company E, Alfred Evans, wounded in head, serious; Company K, Charles A. Rodgers, wounded in shoulder, serious.

Matow, Aug. 16, killed by sharpshooters while foraging, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, Claude Smith.

Peking, Aug. 16, died from wounds received in action, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, George C. Kaufmann.

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 21, death occurred on Aug. 19, Private William Brayton, Company C, Ninth Infantry, dysentery; Aug. 20, Clinton W. Graham, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, shrapnel wounds.

CHAFFEE.

Adjutant General Washington:

Tien-Tsin, Aug. 23: Deaths to date:

Tien-Tsin Hospital, Aug. 4, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Charles L. Organ, dysentery; Company M, Ninth Infantry, Joseph L. Fritsch, gunshot wounds.

Aug. 7, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Paschal Y. Smith, gunshot; Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, James Rice.

Aug. 8, Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, John H. Hurst; Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, Archie J. Ranney.

Aug. 9, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, Lafer J. Alley.

Aug. 10, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Joseph Ouellette.

Aug. 13, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, Robert Horan.

Aug. 16, Company M, Ninth Infantry, Charles Frederick Insolation.

Aug. 20, Company M, Ninth Infantry, Denis Shea, dysentery.

Aug. 21, Company B, Ninth Infantry, Ezekiel E. Hale, dysentery.

CHAFFEE.

Hospital Arrangements Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army to-day received the following from Major H. O. Perley, Surgeon, United States Army, in command of the hospital while Relief: "Taku, Aug. 23.—Have fifty wounded on Relief. More coming. Hospital accommodations are excellent Tien-Tsin. Launches and boats from Relief bringing wounded from Tien-Tsin. Have everything needed. All well cared for; will look after everything here."

Capt. Reilly Buried in Peking.

PEKING, Aug. 16.—Capt. Reilly of Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, who was killed before the Imperial Palace, was buried in the legation grounds. Gen. Chaffee, the British and Japanese Generals, and many civilians were present at the ceremony.

Von Ketteler's Body Found.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, in a dispatch from Che-Foo, announces the finding of the body of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister, in a Chinese graveyard in Peking. A solemn burial service, with Christian rights, will be held to-morrow.

German Bluejackets Reach Peking.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—An official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated Aug. 21, says the German naval detachment arrived at Peking on Aug. 18, and that the marine battalion reached Ho-si-Wu on Aug. 20.

BARBARITIES ON BOTH SIDES.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—A number of papers publish letters from German soldiers now in China.

One of these, appearing in an Elberfeld journal, says that the German troops at Tien-Tsin killed all the Chinese prisoners, but that the Russians murdered everybody, the women and children being bayoneted.

The Crefeld Zeitung has a letter saying that the Russians and Japanese assassinate all Chinese whom they encounter.

All the letters agree that the Chinese murder and horribly mutilate all the wounded and captured allied troops.

Eight Shan-Si Missionaries Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to a news agency from Shanghai, dated Aug. 23, says eight survivors of the fourteen English missionaries who started together from Shan-Si have reached Han-Kow, after suffering frightful barbarities.

£700,000 Needed to Repair Railway.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that Mr. Kindor, chief engineer of the North China railways, estimates that it will require £700,000 to repair the line from Peking to Tien-Tsin.

JAPANESE TO HELP REFUGEES.

Governor of Hiogo Asks to be Informed of Americans Needing Aid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch from the United States Consul at Osaka and Hiogo, (Kobe,) Japan, dated July 5. It is accompanied by a translation of a note from the Governor of Hiogo Province, acting as Chief Commissioner of the Japanese Red Cross Society, stating that, owing to the disturbances in China, should any wounded American soldiers or any sick or wounded refugees arrive at Hiogo, or be passing through that city, the Japanese Red Cross Society will have pleasure in rendering them every possible aid.

The Governor asks to be informed of any such cases coming to the attention of the Consul. Mr. Lyon reports that up to July 5 no considerable influx of refugees had reached Hiogo, but a large number might be expected at an early date. He adds:

"Those coming are principally missionaries and their families, but few of whom arrive in a destitute condition. The missionaries stationed at this port have formed of themselves a committee whose duty it is to meet each incoming steamer and offer suitable aid to such persons as may need it. There will be no lack of care for all who may reach Kobe. No sick or wounded soldiers have yet arrived at this port."

CABLE OPEN TO TAKU.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, Aug. 22, 1900.

"Bureau of Navigation, Washington:

"Cable open now to Taku. All troops from Hancock landed. Marines gone Tien-Tsin. Private Arthur A. Woods, Marine Corps, accidentally drowned Tong-Ku night 21. "REMEY."

Mortality Among American Horses.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Messages from Tien-Tsin report serious mortality among the American horses, owing to the heat.

ASK AID FOR CONVERTS.

A joint cablegram asking for help for the surviving Christian converts in North China was received yesterday by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and the Methodist Missionary Society. It was dated Peking, Aug. 20, and it came by way of Taku. It was as follows:

North China Christians surviving slaughter, destitute, homeless, Send immediate help; thank offering Peking rescued.

The cablegram was signed by the Rev. Dr. John Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission, the Rev. W. T. Hobart of the Methodist Mission, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Smith of the Congregationalist Mission, and by Minister Conger. It is supposed that Minister Conger's name got the message through as a Government message.

On receiving the cable, the Presbyterian Board issued the following appeal:

Funds for the relief of destitute and homeless Chinese Christians, in whose behalf the missionaries and Mr. Conger have appealed, have been opened by the Presbyterian and Methodist Missionary Boards, to whose Treasurers contributions may be sent. The Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board is Mr. Charles W. Hand, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The Treasurer of the Methodist Board is Dr. Homer Eaton, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is hoped by the Missionary Boards that the same spirit which has led the American people to give more than half a million dollars for famine relief in India, will at this time incline them to provide what is needed for the relief of the native Christians in China who have sacrificed everything for the faith.

A corresponding appeal was issued on behalf of the Methodist Society, signed by the Rev. Drs. A. B. Leonard, H. K. Carroll, and Homer Eaton, the Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, respectively.

SCHARN'S NEW WITNESS

Saw Suspect's Sister Alive Late Saturday Afternoon.

YOUNG MAN STILL IN TOMBS

Released on a Writ of Habeas Corpus, but Rearrested for Burglary—His Lawyer Talks.

Almost every trace of evidence which the police thus far have been able to find against Frederick Scharn, who is locked up in the Tombs on suspicion of having murdered his sister, was knocked in the head yesterday—that is, unless the police are withholding something from the newspapers.

The new development in the case is simply additional evidence that the girl was seen alive as late as 6:50 o'clock on Saturday evening. Long preceding this hour the whereabouts of young Scharn is accounted for step by step up to the time he notified the police.

The evidence favorable to Scharn discovered yesterday is nothing more than a second witness who corroborated the statement of the grocery boy Murphy, who said he sold three pears to the murdered girl as late as 6:50 o'clock Saturday, the night of the murder. Up to yesterday, from the fact that the pears were not found either in the dead girl's stomach or that their peels and cores were not found in the garbage receptacles, the police discredited the story of Murphy on the ground that he might have sold her the pears Friday night and in the excitement of the news of the murder gotten the days twisted. The new witness is Willie Rotans, a boy who drives a wagon for the grocer Reynolds, who also employs Murphy. Every night during the week except Saturday Rotans drives the delivery wagon. Only on Saturday nights he remains at the store to help sell goods. Rotans says he saw the Scharn girl come out of her house and go to the grocery store. She was bareheaded, he remembers. She came to the store and bought three soft California Bartlett pears, which were handed her in a bag. While waiting she put her hand into the bag as though to take out one of the pears. Whether she ate a pear or not the boy does not know.

The establishing of the fact that the girl bought the pears also practically eliminates the hitherto rather conflicting statement of witnesses as to the approximate time when the portieres on the girl's wash line were taken into her room, presumably by herself. This is so because she was seen at the grocery ten or fifteen minutes after the latest estimate of the time when she took in the portieres from her line.

NEW THEORIES ADVANCED.

With Scharn so nearly out of the range of suspicion, the police were obliged to build a new theory on which to base their suspicion.

Before explaining this, it is necessary to give the statement of a new witness who was found yesterday. She is Mrs. Butler of 304 East Thirty-seventh Street, who lives on the top floor of that house in apartments overlooking the Scharn windows. Mrs. Butler says she often noticed Scharn and his sister, and how peaceably they lived together. "He seemed to have a beautiful friendship for his sister," Mrs. Butler said, "at least as near as one can judge from a distance. They helped each other clean house and dust and sweep, and it was a pleasure to see them together.

"On the night of the murder, about 8 o'clock, I was looking out of my window, as is my habit at that hour, when I noticed that very contrary to custom the light in the Scharn apartment was not burning. The window was dark. It remained dark up to 10 o'clock, when I retired. As I have small children, I was awakened about 11 o'clock. I looked out of the window, and, as before, the window was dark."

Trifling as the incident may seem at first, upon this a new theory is based. If at about 6:55 or 7 o'clock, when the girl arrived home with the pears, she did not strike a light, (the hour being past dusk and the evening a cloudy one,) is it reasonable to suppose she had time to light the gas before she was attacked? She had said in the afternoon that she had to keep an appointment with Eisenprice, whom she could not afford to disappoint. It is to be presumed therefore she meant to keep the appointment. This also is shown by a lace waist which she had already laid out in her room to put on. The appointment being late, at 7:30, she possibly felt hungry and ran out bareheaded to buy some fruit to eat, meanwhile she had to wait for dinner. As was shown when her brother returned late in the night only to find her dead body, he could not readily use his key on the spring lock of the door. Later he found this was because the lock was already open and checked from snapping to on the inside. The combination, therefore, of the appointment the girl meant to keep, her departure from home to buy pears presumably leaving the spring lock so the door could be opened from without, and the fact that on her return home she might not have been allowed time even to light the gas, all point to one conclusion, robbery.

If the thief knew the apartment and knew the habits of the girl, in which case the police do not expect they will have to look far for him, he might readily have entered her room during her brief absence, and, being surprised, might have knocked her down. If he knew the girl, and she knew him, he might have been obliged even to kill her to prevent recognition. This theory would again bring in the mask, which for some time has been left out of account.

This is the story in substance:

"TEDDY." BIEHAYN'S STORY.

Inspector Harley is still working on an alleged clue furnished him by one "Teddy." Beihayn of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, the scene of the Mamie Cunningham murder. Biehayn is an undertaker's assistant who works wherever he can pick up a job. His story to Druggist Tyler was that he knew a woman who on Saturday afternoon saw through the Scharn window the murdered girl and her brother in a quarrel. Mr. Tyler at once reported the statement to the police. The latter sent for Biehayn, and, Inspector Harley says, gave the name of a woman who, Biehayn says, made the statements.

When Biehayn was seen by a TIMES reporter he at first denied his identity. Then he denied having made any such statement to Tyler or the Inspector. Dr. Tyler, however, reiterated that the statement had been made and so did Inspector Harley. When confronted with these statements Biehayn was inclined to be disagreeable. He refused to admit or deny what he had said, or if he had said anything.

Inspector Harley had three of his best men looking up the alleged eye-witness of the quarrel. Up to a late hour this morning she had not been found. The Inspector, while sifting the rumor to the bottom, said he considered the clue merely as the gossip of a braggart who wanted to say something, and said it, and now regrets his idle talk because he has brought himself into trouble.

Biehayn becomes nervous and confused whenever approached on the subject. He tries in conversation to change the subject. His favorite topic is the recent murder of Policeman Thorpe. Ward Detective Thompson of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station said the informer in charge all day yesterday. It was hinted at the station late last night that an unexpected and new move might take place in the case before the expiration of twenty-four hours.

Coroners' Physician Donlin has filed his official report of the autopsy on the body of Kathryn Scharn. He thinks the girl died at about 10 o'clock Saturday night.

Frederick Scharn was taken yesterday to Part II. of the Supreme Court, where he was released by Justice Fitzgerald on the writ of habeas corpus. No objection was raised to this, but immediately upon the boy's release he was rearrested on the indictment charging him with the theft of Mrs Kehoe's watch.

Scharn's counsel, Emanuel Friend, was indignant at the arrest, and said he would insist on an immediate trial Monday, so as to free his client as soon as possible. Scharn was then taken before Justice McMahon in Part II., General Sessions, where an indictment, charging him with burglary in the third degree, was read to him.

Lawyer Friend rehearsed the accusation against his client and asked for an immediate trial Monday, and asked that bail be fixed. Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly said his office could not be ready for the case by Monday, but would be willing to take it up on Tuesday. By Tuesday, Mr. O'Reilly argued, the police would be ready to report on their investigations in the murder of the Scharn girl.

Through his counsel Scharn pleaded not guilty to the charge of burglary. He was sent to the Tombs to await trial.

When Lawyer Friend was seen yesterday and asked about the case against his client, he said:

"There is mighty little doubt that Scharn will come out of all this with a clear name. They say Scharn lies. For instance, they say he never worked, as he claimed, for a printer at 44 Beekman Street. Maybe he didn't work at No. 44, but he worked in Beekman Street, and I'll prove it. This whole case against Scharn is a police conspiracy. Some one else has got to be under arrest for the crime, that is evident. Scharn being that one, nothing remains except to punish him, regardless of merits or justice."

STATUE OF APOLLO FOUND.

Greek Work of Best Period Discovered Near Athens.

ATHENS, Aug. 24.—A magnificent marble statue of Apollo, life size, has been discovered in this vicinity. Its workmanship is of the fifth century B. C., and it is believed to be the finest in existence.

Archaeologists are delighted at this important discovery.

THE RULING PASSION.

Walsh Committed a Burglary When But One Day Out of Jail.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 24.—John Walsh of Buffalo, alias Jerry Walsh, alias Martin Hogan, was released from Auburn Prison yesterday morning after finishing a term for burglary. He was arraigned in the Syracuse Police Court this morning charged with the same offense. Charles Consene heard some one in his house at 4:30 A. M. to-day. He got up and a man jumped out of a window, leaving his hat.

A policeman caught the man, who proved to be Walsh. Walsh was hatless, but denied the charge of burglary, saying that he lost his hat on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train. Warden Meade was given a description of the hat, and he said that it was the same as the one Walsh wore when he left the prison yesterday morning. He was held for the Grand Jury.

MORMON MISSIONARY ARRESTED.

Accused of Pushing Child Under Train, but is Released.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—Elder Aaron S. Hawkins, missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, was arrested here to-day accused of pushing Clarence Fuhrer, five years old, to his death beneath a moving train at Mount Vernon, Ind.

Mrs. Amelia Fuhrer boarded the train at Evansville, Ind., with her two children. At Mount Vernon she arose to leave the train. According to reports, two passengers saw Hawkins deliberately push one of the children from the step to the station platform, whence it rolled under the moving train. Hawkins denies this and says he merely helped the child to the platform.

The Chief of Police of Mount Vernon, Ind., later telegraphed Chief of Police Campbell to take the statement of Elder Hawkins and release him as the police have no evidence upon which to hold him.

MASKED MOB TORTURES MAN.

Farmhand Suspected of Robbery Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

CANTON, Penn., Aug. 24.—William Leonard, a farmhand, employed near here, narrowly escaped lynching on Wednesday night at the hands of a crowd of masked men.

Leonard was suspected of having robbed Mrs. William Spencer, a widow, of $135. The robbery was committed two weeks ago. The house was entered at midnight and at the point of a revolver the woman was forced to give up her savings.

Leonard, who worked close by, was visited by thirty men on Wednesday night, his door was forced, and he was dragged outside, where a rope was placed about his neck and the crowd started on a run for a tree. Leonard was cut and badly bruised, and after declaring his innocence of the charge he was pulled up the first time. Half strangled, he was lowered, still denying his guilt. Twice more he was pulled up. Finally the crowd desisted, warning Leonard to leave the State. He was told that if he was ever found in Bradford County again he would be killed.

CAR FALLS DOWN EMBANKMENT.

Accident Near Charlotte, N. Y., Likely to Cause Loss of Two Lives.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A westbound car on the Rochester, Charlotte and Manitou Railroad jumped the track one mile and a quarter west of Charlotte at 6:15 o'clock this evening and went down a ten-foot embankment, striking heavily on its side among a heap of large boulders which lined the roadway. The car was running at the rate of eight miles an hour, when suddenly the rails spread, throwing the car to the left of the track, where it ran along on the ties for nearly 100 feet, and then toppled over. Many of the passengers were pinned under the heavy car and were with great difficulty rescued. The following is a partial list of the casualties:

LEWIS, WINFRED, motorman, aged thirty, of Long Pond, pinned under car, back broken, horribly cut about head, face, and body. Cannot recover.

SPRANG, MICHAEL, aged twenty-eight, Rochester; terribly cut about head, severe scalp wounds, badly bruised about body; condition critical; will probably die.

YOST, CHARLES H., Rochester, severe bruises and cuts on head and body; may recover.

Mechanic's Lien for $190,395.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 24.—A mechanic's lien for $190,395.16 has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court by the Tennis Construction Company against the Sanford & Brooks Company of Baltimore and the Norfolk and Atlantic Terminal Company, the same being due on the Tennis Construction Company's contract with the Sanford & Brooks Company, general contractors, for work done and materials furnished in the construction of the new electric line to Sewell's Point. The papers filed in the case show the contract price for the new road to have been $328,302.45 and $137,907.29 to have been paid the Tennis Construction Company on account. This electric line runs from Norfolk to Sewell's Point.

Conference of Deaf-Mutes at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The twenty-first annual conference of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes is being held in this city. It is an extremely interesting meeting, and though silence reigns, a large amount of business is done. The majority of the delegates are bright business men, and though they cannot converse in the ordinary manner, they have the facility of using signs. This morning President Thomas F. Fox, head teacher of the New York State Institution for Deaf-Mutes, delivered his address, in which he made an appeal for the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes at Poughkeepsie.

Guards at the Wendel Home.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Guards have been placed about the Wendel homestead to keep away any intruders who might attempt to rescue Miss Georgiana N. Wendel as did her real estate manager and his counsel on Monday night. The woman's relatives say she is suffering mentally, and imagines that she is being kept a prisoner, while her relatives say they are putting no more restraint on her than is needful because of her condition.

Drowned in His Bathtub.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 24.—Burt B. Kauffman of St. Louis was found dead in a bathtub at the Rockingham Hotel this afternoon. It is evident that he intended to take a bath, but hit his head against the gaslight bracket, fell face down into the tub of water, and was drowned. He was the son of John Kauffman, a big grain operator of St. Louis, who is summering at Magnolia, Mass. The young man was a student at Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

New Jersey Post Office Robbed.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Post Office at Rochelle Park was entered by a burglar last night and robbed of $185 worth of stamps. Postmaster McMullen's residence was also entered and $80 in bills, a gold dollar, six silver spoons, and a gold pen were stolen. The burglar entered Mr. McMullen's house through a parlor window, which was found open this morning.

Found His Wife Dead.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Bridget Walsh was found dead in her home, 45 Vineyard Avenue, this city, at noon to-day. The police conducted an investigation. Her husband found her dead when he returned home for dinner. She was sitting in the bedroom on the floor, with her back against the bed. It is thought the woman died of apoplexy.

$100,000 FOR MISSIONS.

Moses Pierce of Norwich, Conn., Leaves Trust Fund to American Missionary Association.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 24.—The will of Moses Pierce, the cotton manufacturer, probated to-day, gives to his two daughters, Miss Harriet A. Pierce and Mrs. Thomas J. Wattles of Norwich, the life use of all his property, and a trust fund of $100,000 is left to the American Missionary Association of New York City, to be known as "The Edwin Milman Pierce Fund," the income to be used for educating teachers for common schools among the colored population in the South.

Another trust fund of $100,000 is created and divided among ten industrial bodies.

NAIL IN BRAIN, YET LIVED.

Physician Declares Insanity Saved Would-Be Suicide's Life.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 24.—Dr. Emil Enos, chief of the medical staff at Kankakee Insane Asylum, has prepared for the coming meeting of the American Association of Hospital Physicians at Indianapolis skiagraphs and data of a strange case under his care.

The patient is Miss Elizabeth Sharp of Bloomington, Ill., who has fully recovered physically after driving the full length of a nail into her brain. The nail was removed with forceps and the wound was stanched with antiseptic gauze.

The woman used the heel of her shoe as a hammer. She says she felt no pain. According to Dr. Enos, the nail would certainly have killed her had she not been insane.

JOSEPH F. MALLONEY PREDICTS.

He Thinks Revolutionary Socialism Has a Bright Future.

Joseph F. Malloney, the latest exponent in this city of "revolutionary Socialism," who is candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President of the United States, made a statement yesterday regarding the progress of the party from his point of view, in which he said, among other things:

"I believe we will surprise most people this year by the strength of our vote, which will show how revolutionary Socialism is progressing. Indications show that we are likely to have a Socialist Labor Party vote at this election of 125,000, which will be a gain of 40,000 over last election. Of course, this will be a long way from a controlling majority, but in twenty years, perhaps in less, I believe there will be a tidal wave in favor of revolutionary Socialism here, similar to the tidal wave which swept over Belgium and some other European countries."

State Socialism was too slow, he said, and was coercive. Revolutionary Socialism was the coming thing, because it was administrative. Revolutionary Socialism would be brought about by constitutional means, and then capitalism would be a thing of the past, and the people collectively would own the means of production and distribution, and in fact everything else. He paid his respects to the Social Democratic Party as follows:

"The 'Kangarcos,' or slow Socialists have given up their identity and allied themselves with the Social Democratic Party, but it won't resuscitate it. There is nothing to it. It is made up of the old Nationalists, Populists, Christian Science people, 'Kangaroos,' and every other kind of freaks."

Powers Lodged in Louisville Jail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—Ex-Secretary of State Caleb Powers, convicted of complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel, was placed to-day in the Louisville jail. He was indignant because nippers had been placed on his wrists. He said he had given his word to his guards that he would make no attempt to escape, as such an attempt would have ruined his chance for another trial.

Henry Youtsey in Critical Condition.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 24.—Henry E. Youtsey, in jail awaiting trial for complicity in the Goebel murder, and who has been ill, became worse to-day, and is reported to be in a serious condition.

Prisoner Has Burglar's Tools.

Detective Sergt. Peabody of the Central Office arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Hogan yesterday a prisoner, whom he said the police had been looking for for some time. The prisoner was Charles Whitney, thirty-four years old, of no particular address, who has already served two terms in prison for burglary. Detective Peabody has been shadowing him for several days. On Whitney were found a burglar's "jimmy" and a skeleton key. He fought the detective all the way to Police Headquarters, but was finally landed there. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

J. D. Rockefeller as a Road Builder.

TARRYTOWN, N.

CROKER TO YOUNG MEN

Regards Politics as Their Only Hope of Progress.

A WARNING AGAINST TRUSTS

Says They Ruined Rome and Spain, and Now Menace America—Tammany to Greet Mr. Bryan.

Richard Croker made his first political speech of the campaign yesterday. The paramount issues of Tammany's campaign were outlined. Mr. Croker struck out into new fields of argument. He also told his political friends what caused the downfall of Rome, and what has really destroyed the power of the Spanish kingdom.

The meeting at which Mr. Croker made his speech was held in Tammany Hall. Only the members of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall were present.

The first work done was to make arrangements for taking the Tammany Hall delegation to the State Convention at Saratoga. It was decided that at least 1,000 Tammany men would leave New York on Monday, Sept. 10, between 9 and 10 o'clock, to attend the convention which meets in Saratoga on Sept. 11.

There will be thirty-six special cars. A car will be allotted to each Assembly District, and extra cars will be hired if needed.

Chairman Daniel F. McMahon then announced that William J. Bryan would come to New York about Oct. 16 to make a speech in Madison Square Garden, and he said that the meeting would be under the auspices of Tammany Hall.

"I think a Committee on Ratification should be named," said Mr. Croker, "to take charge of the arrangements for this meeting and all other political meetings to be held from now until election time by Tammany Hall."

THE COMMITTEE NAMED.

This resolution was adopted without further discussion. The committee was named as follows:

District.	District.
1—M. C. Murphy.	23—John Whalen.
2—Samuel Wolf.	24—John McGinley.
3—Wauhope Lynn.	25—Augustus T. Doch-erty.
4—Edward F. Reynolds.	
5—Patrick J. Loftus.	26—Thomas F. Camp-bell.
6—Dr. M. E. Feeney.	
7—Richard Fitzpatrick.	27—John Slattery.
8—Charles Kramer.	28—John O'Brien.
9—Frank J. Goodwin.	29—Richard Croker.
10—George F. Roesch.	30—George F. Burrell.
11—William F. Giedhill.	31—Benjamin T. Rhodes, Jr.
12—Thomas J. Devlin.	
13—Patrick F. Glennon.	32—Not named.
14—D. F. McCarthy.	33—Not named.
15—John H. Reedy.	34—James Owens, North Side District.
16—Thomas S. Brennan.	
17—Michael F. Blake.	35—W. Elliott, South Side District.
18—Joseph Gordon.	
20—Patrick Seery.	35—Michael J. Gavin.
21—John M. Roddy.	36—Frank Gass.
22—Henry W. Unger.	

It was then decided that Senator George W. Plunkitt, James W. Boyle, and James P. Keating would have charge of all traffic arrangements for carrying Tammany's delegation to Saratoga.

John F. Carroll made a motion that the convention for the election of delegates to the State Convention be held on Sept. 5 at 8 o'clock. This motion was adopted.

Then Richard Croker made his speech. His remarks follow:

"It seems to me that the Ratification Committee should be given the power to add to its numbers in case there should be a desire on the part of any organization connected with this or any other body to join with us in giving a splendid welcome to William Jennings Bryan and in making ing his campaign here a successful one.

"It should be our policy to make this ratification meeting one that will take in all branches of trade as well as other lines of business. We should adopt measures for carrying on the campaign which will bring to the support of this organization all voters and also gain the confidence of the business men as well as the trust of the working classes.

"I am not sure but that the Brooklyn organization will join with us by appointing a committee like ours to help welcome our candidate for the Presidency to New York city. I am informed that it has not yet been decided whether to have a meeting in Brooklyn and to have Mr. Bryan there or whether all of the Greater New York shall join in one vast mass meeting. I move, then, that this Ratification Committee be given the power to add to its numbers from Tammany Hall or from any other organizations that wish to co-operate with us. I hope that this committee will report back to this body from time to time."

CROKER TO YOUNG MEN.

The motion was adopted without further discussion. Richard Croker then took the floor again. He said:

"I would like to make a few remarks about a matter which I consider to be one of the most important of the hour. That is the necessity that you should impress on the young men of your district the importance of joining young men's clubs of Tammany Hall or other organizations. If I should use a common, everyday expression to convey my idea of the condition of the young man of this country who is seeking a future I should say, 'He's up against it.' He may get a start, or what looks like a start, but I don't care what his position is, whether a clerk, messenger, or bookkeeper, anything you please, there is no ladder on which to climb.

"You ought to get the young men of your district to be politicians. They should be urged to think over the problems. They should be induced to learn the condition of affairs in this country and how to make them better. Notify the young men to join in the campaign. It does not make any difference whether they are speakers or orators; they should be induced to get up and talk and give their views of the situation roughly as I am doing now. If the issues of this campaign were thoroughly understood, Bryan would get 90 per cent. of the vote of the United States. Ten per cent. of the people of the United States are now running things, and they get out of the 90 per cent. their hearts' blood. Impress this upon the young men.

"The Republican Party is on the defensive. It has not one leg to stand on. It has been driven to the wall. It has disgraced the American flag.

"I hope that these few words of mine will cause you to work earnestly along the lines I have mentioned. Give the young men the use of your district clubhouses and get them to join Democratic clubs.

"Another matter about which I wish to speak, and that is organized labor. Organized labor in this country is suffering from the interference of foreign labor, and I trust that you men will do all you can to strengthen organized labor. Tammany Hall should, wherever it can, co-operate with organized labor, and see that 'scab' labor does not do work which should be done by organized labor."

Mr. Croker's talk was listened to in silence. There was no demonstration at the finish. A resolution of thanks was passed to Senator George W. Plunkitt, James W. Boyle, and James P. Keating for the manner in which the arrangements for the Kansas City trip were perfected. The district leaders then quietly left Tammany Hall.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Croker announced some more of his political views. He said:

"This year there are great issues before the people. The silver question won't enter into this campaign. It is not an issue, anyway. Why, we have 16 to 1 now. They are issuing money down in Washington on that basis. It is the legal ratio fixed by Congress. McKinley is a silver man, anyway, and so are many Republicans.

CROKER ON THE TRUSTS.

"This country will be ruined and the people will be enslaved by the trusts unless we stop them. Trusts destroyed ancient Rome and the Spanish Kingdom. They have trusts in Spain, and only 5 per cent. of the inhabitants are rich. They control the Government, and that is why the country has gone to pieces. The trusts are nearly as bad here and they will be worse in a few years if they are not broken up. I believe that every Cabinet officer is interested in a trust, and that gives them a great advantage over the rest of us. They can get together and control legislation to make them rich. We must get rid of the trusts—that is the great issue in this campaign.

"It is hard work these days for a young man to get work. If he goes to work for a trust he becomes a slave, and his prospects in life are killed. If he is discharged, he cannot get a job at his work in any other place, because they are all in the trust. I had a hard job to find work for my sons. I would not put them into any trust, and they are now in business in which there is competition. If the young men of this country get to thinking over their situation in life, there is no doubt about the outcome of this election. Bryan will win, and it will be a revolution in politics."

MR. SHEEHAN DENOUNCED.

Croker's Secretary Declares that William F. Sheehan's Activity Will Wreck His Brother Here.

The Goodwin-Smith faction denounced John C. Sheehan yesterday for his statements that the Police Department was being used in the factional fight in the Ninth District. John C. Sheehan wrote a letter to President York of the Police Department yesterday, in which he protested against police interference at the primaries. He stated that it was the right of a citizen to vote unmolested, and that his friends should not be interfered with by the police.

Thomas F. Smith, associate leader, who is Richard Croker's private secretary, gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Sheehan will positively be beaten on next Tuesday by a majority that will convince him that the Democracy of the Ninth District is loyal to the organization and abhors traitors. His whimpering regarding expected primary fraud is characteristic and indicates that he scents defeat and has his usual excuse ready. We know that fraud will be attempted, and when we get through with Mr. Sheehan and his gang, the halo which he usually improvises around his head on the eve of every contest will be badly dimmed. Our lawyers will make application for warrants for the arrest of 208 illegal voters whom he has brought from up-State and elsewhere into the district to aid him.

"The activity of William F. Sheehan in trying to create party discord has greatly hurt John C. Sheehan and helped our side. The Democratic Party made the Sheehans. Our people believe that trust connections of William F. Sheehan instigate his questionable activity up the State with a view to injuring the candidacy of William J. Bryan. William F. Sheehan declared and voted for McKinley in 1896, and thus far has not come out for Bryan. He is encouraging John C. Sheehan in his district fight. The rule-or-ruin policy of the Sheehans nearly wrecked the Democratic organization of Buffalo and drove them out of that city. It will have the same result here."

KEAHONITES OUT IN THE RAIN.

Speakers Stand in Trucks, the Police Barring Entrance to the Abingdon Square Band Pavillion.

In spite of the rain, Abingdon Square was fairly well filled last night at the meeting of the Keahonite faction of the Seventh Assembly District. The meeting was announced as a meeting to ratify the nomination of Bryan and Stevenson, but National, State, or municipal politics was scarcely mentioned during the evening.

The promoters of the meeting had hoped to secure the bandstand in the middle of Abingdom Square as a platform for the speakers, but they were unsuccessful. According to Mr. Keahon and his followers this was the result of spite on the part of Boyle. When the Keahonites assembled the stand was guarded by twenty policemen, who said that the orders to keep any one from occupying it came from Police Headquarters.

Mr. Keahon, who is a boss truckman, soon had two trucks fitted up with calcium lights and drawn up alongside the stand. One of these was also occupied by a brass band whose members, when not busy pouring the rain out of their instruments, played patriotic and popular airs. James Cavanagh, who is an ardent Keahonite, started the proceedings for the evening by firing a collection of bombs of a new and ear-splitting variety. In doing so he burned his hands severely, but after a few exclamations of disgust, he bore the pain philosophically.

John W. Little presided at the meeting. He introduced Francis Sullivan who, as the rain descended, spoke strongly for Keahon as the future leader of the district.

"I regret to say," he said, "that I am forced to address you from a truck, because through the petty spite of Boyle we are prevented from using this stand which was erected here for the benefit of the citizens of this district. The ticket headed by Patrick H. Keahon next Tuesday will be the regular Democratic ticket. Everybody here knows that he is the friend of Mr. Croker and has his approval. Boyle has been running this district, not for the benefit of the Democratic Party, but for himself and his own pocket for the past six years.

"We have the backing of the central organization, and we have the indorsement of Mr. Croker, for he knows well that, with Mr. Keahon as the leader of this district, our motto will be 'Stand by Croker in the city, State, and Nation.'"

Chairman Little brought the meeting to a close by announcing that another meeting would be held to-night at Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue.

NEW TAMMANY SUMMER HOME.

Croker's Agent Negotiating for the Purchase of Arlington Park.

The privilege of refusal for the purchase of the property adjoining Belden Point, known as Arlington Park, a hotel resort, was granted to a political representative of Richard Croker, at a prominent politician's residence at City Island Thursday, by N. A. Abbott, the present owner.

It was learned from reliable authority that the sum asked for the place is $25,000. The sale will in all probability be closed in the very near future.

Belden Point and Arlington Park, both of which form a half circle at the end of City Island, are among the most beautiful estates bordering the waters of Long Island Sound. Rich foliage, rustic fences, Summer houses, and gardens dot the lawn about the old Belden mansion, which commands a view of the Sound to the Long Island shore a mile distant. In the old mansion the Tammany leaders, it is expected, will have their Summer headquarters for the entertainment of their friends.

COLORED DEMOCRATS' DEMAND

State Organization Adopts Resolutions Regarding Race Troubles—Places Croker Next to Lincoln in Estimation.

At a meeting of the State organization of the United Colored Democracy held last night at 152 West Fifty-third Street officers were elected and resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the Democratic Party.

President Abraham Lincoln Myers presided. Edward E. Lee, chief of the local organization and also State leader, made an address. During his remarks Mr. Lee said:

"We all sorely regret our late trouble, but the stand the press has taken in our favor and the fairness with which it has treated us is more than I had expected, and is highly appreciated by those of our own race who are fully capable of understanding the situation. Some of the police have treated us more like brutes than men, but the whole police force should not be blamed any more than should the colored race in its entirety be blamed for the act of Harris."

The resolutions hold the Republican Party responsible for not enforcing the rights of the colored citizens of the Republic; demand that the residents of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines be treated as men; that Cuba be free; that the Filipinos are entitled to gratitude for their co-operation with Admiral Dewey in subduing the Spanish forces at Manila; that the payment of $20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines was for the purpose of releasing their inhabitants from bondage to Spain.

The resolutions also protest against the deprivation of the colored citizen of the Republic of his right of the elective franchise insured to him under the Constitution; denounce the members of the police force, "who in the late riots failed to protect the colored people who appealed to them for protection, or who led assaults on the colored people, or who incited assaults upon them, or who stood by and consented when murderous assaults upon the colored people were committed in their presence."

The resolutions demand that a fair and vigorous investigation of all the facts be made. One section of the resolution reads:

"We reaffirm our allegiance to that great leader of leaders, the Hon. Richard Croker, and pledge him our implicit confidence and loyal support, with the assurance that we place him in our estimation and in our hearts side by side with the immortal Lincoln."

The following officers were elected: Edward E. Lee, State Leader; A. Lincoln Myers, President; James A. Ross, First Vice President; W. H. M. Johnson, Secretary; Schuyler Lawyer, Treasurer.

David B. Hill to Speak in the West.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee said to-day that ex-Senator David B. Hill of New York will make some speeches in the West during the campaign, but that the times and places have not yet been determined. Senator Marion Butler will arrive in Chicago on Monday next to attend the meeting of the People's Party National Committee, of which he is Chairman. There probably will be a conference between the two Chairmen.

MR. BRYAN AS A FARMER

Something About the "Crops" on His Lincoln "Farm."

PROPHECIES THAT MISCARRIED

The Reasons Why Those of 1896 Failed to Connect—Mid-Road Populists on the Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 24.—The publication of pictures by New York papers of the Democratic candidate in the cornfields on his "farm" provokes a smile among Bryan's friends in Lincoln. The impression has gone abroad that Mr. Bryan is a farmer, while in Lincoln it is known that Mr. Bryan is no an agriculturist.

New York papers have contained half-page pictures of Mr. Bryan standing in his cornfields, and Lincoln people are beginning to wonder whose cornfield Mr. Bryan borrowed for a background to the picture. Mr. Bryan is not a farmer. Recently he purchased fifteen acres of land near the city. This he calls a farm. The average farm in Nebraska contains more than ten times as much ground, and the products of Bryan's Nebraska "farm" would not be enough to feed the hired help needed to "farm" it.

Much of the land purchased by him has never been plowed, and no crops are growing on the land. The golf club links run across one corner of the land, and the tract is intersected by streets and alleys of a regularly platted addition to the City of Lincoln.

The land was purchased to enable Mr. Bryan to pose as a farmer, and it had hardly passed into his possession before queries were received by correspondents for New York papers asking about the probable yield of his crops, when he would place them on the market, and what he thought of agricultural subjects in general.

The correspondents eagerly responded, and Mr. Bryan himself submitted to interviews on the subject. He has aided the newspaper men to carry the deception as far as possible.

Secretary of State Porter's decision that the Middle of the Road Populists may have a place on the State official ballot has been taken by the fusionists as a personal blow aimed at them, and the result is that the Secretary of State, himself elected by fusion votes, is being condemned by the fusionists. Mr. Porter attended the Middle of the Road Populist State Convention, watched its proceedings closely, and after it was over announced that the convention was a bona fide political meeting, where duly elected delegates had chosen a State ticket and candidates for the Electoral College. With these facts impressed on his mind he said he could do nothing else than allow them a place on the ticket.

Further, arguing a point as to the right of that organization to use the name Populist, Mr. Porter said that the delegates he saw present were the real founders of the People's Independent Party in Nebraska, and he could not deny them the right to use the name. The protest filed against them came from J. M. Edmisten, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the People's Independent Party, who alleged that the common newspaper name for his party was Populist. He alleged that the word "Populist" was used by public speakers to designate his party, and therefore it would deceive the voters and be unjust to the candidates of his party to allow the Middle of the Roaders to use the name or any name that might so confuse the voters.

For four years the "Free Silver Republicans" have been allowed a place on the ticket, and this over the protest year after year of the Republicans, who alleged that no other party had a right to use the name Republican in any manner. Each year these protests have been overruled, and the Secretary of State was bound by precedent to rule as he did with reference to the Middle of the Road Populists. He allows the anti-Democratic faction of the party a place on the ticket under the title "Mid Road Populists."

An official statement issued by the Republican State Committee contains cheering news for the Republicans. It says that Republican clubs are being organized in every county in the State, and in some counties township clubs are being formed. The enthusiasm for the Republican ticket is more marked than usual. As an indication of the feeling toward Democracy, a much-advertised rally at one of the western towns in the State resulted in forty-nine persons turning out to hear the speakers in the afternoon, and an audience of 174 in the evening. The town mentioned is North Platte, having a population of more than 3,000. The speakers were Gov. Poynter, Senator Allen, and Congressman Neville. The rally was held in the Congressman's home town.

The prophecies made by Mr. Bryan in 1896, in which he foretold disaster at home and abroad should the gold standard be adopted, are being liberally quoted in the West by the Republicans. One speaker at Omaha used the following language: "Show me where a single prophecy made by Bryan in 1896 has been fulfilled; show me where the accusation made against the Republican Party has been proved; show me that the West is to-day worse off because of the election of McKinley, and I will vote for Bryan."

This the Democrats answer by referring to the Republican Party as the "party of great luck." They point to the droughts in other grain-producing countries, to the famine in India, and to the wonderful gold production of Alaska to prove that the Republican Party has had nothing to do with the advent of prosperity.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN KANSAS.

Democratic Candidate Explains Why Good Republicans Should Leave Their Party.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Aug. 24.—W. J. Bryan began the day with a speech here at 10:30 A. M. The community is regarded as strongly Republican, but there was a large audience.

Mr. Bryan said he preferred speaking to Republicans on the principle that it is always right to save "brands from the burning." He believed most Republicans would leave their party when convinced that they could serve their country better by leaving it than they could by remaining in it. In the first place, he said, the Republica Party had been a silver party, now it had become a gold-standard party. It had supported the greenbacks, now it proposes to substitute a bank currency for the greenbacks. It had heretofore denounced trusts, now its leaders were found generally defending the trusts. Speaking of trusts, he asked what the individual Republicans, especially the Republican farmers, were getting out of the trusts.

"I do not object to the honest accumulation of wealth," he said. "I want a Government that gives every poor man the hope of being rich some day, a government that gives the rich man assurance that his children will be protected if they ever become poor. What I object to is a government that protects a few men in their robbery of the masses, and then denounces everybody as an Anarchist who does not like to be robbed. I want you Republicans to see the change that has taken place in the Republican Party. I want you Republicans to recognise that there has been a transformation in your party's purposes. You Republicans have been looking at the outside of the egg. You say its the same size, the same color that it used to be, but you don't know what change has gone on in the contents of the egg, and if you Republicans cannot see the change that has taken place in your party's position on the economic questions, I am going to ask if you can see the change that has taken place in your party's position on these new questions that have come up since the Spanish war? [Applause.]

He declared that a policy of imperialism is impossible without a large army. "When the Government comes from the people," he said, "the people will come from their homes to support it, but when you build on brute force you have got to have an army to prevent the people making faces at you.

"If we are to resort to imperialism in the Philippines in order to get the trade of those islands, is it not reasonable to suppose that the same policy will be brought into requisition to get the trade of other countries?" The speaker did not believe that American mothers wanted to raise boys to be exchanged as soldiers for trade at so much per head.

"When an American boy dies for liberty his mother thanks God that she gave her strength to bear and rear a son for such noble sacrifice, but what American mothers want to raise boys at so much per head? That is what imperialism means. I believe in the expansion of trade. I want this country to extend her trade, but I would not put one American citizen on the block and sell him for all the trade of the Orient if I had to buy it by his blood." [Great applause.]

Mr. Bryan asserts that the Republicans are evading the question of expansion, and said that after having asserted over and over again that the silver question is dead they resurrected it far beyond the predictions of Democrats. Important as was that issue, it could not be used to prevent adequate discussion of issues of more pressing questions. In closing Mr. Bryan said:

"The splendors of an empire have lured Governments on to destruction in the past. We do not want the splendors of an empire. We want a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. That is glory enough for us. [Applause.] And when Republicans tell you what we are going to do, and how we are going to reach out and go into lands for their exploration, you remember that passage from the Scripture, and you can paraphrase it by an answer they cannot meet. 'What shall it profit us if we gain the whole world and lose the spirit which prizes liberty as a heritage to all men in all lands everywhere?'"

MARYSVILLE, Kan., Aug. 24.—Mr. Bryan arrived here on a special train from Manhattan this afternoon, and afterward delivered a speech. At Randolph he made a five-minute speech, in which he compared the Republican Party to an association of athletes trained to turn somersaults in concert whenever the leaders say "flop" with the party. At Blue Rapids he quoted the Scriptural passage "The Lord loveth whom He chasteneth" as God's authority for thrashing the Republican Party at the November election.

His Marysville speech covered the general range of public questions.

Mr. Bryan returned to his own State later and spoke at Beatrice. He will leave Beatrice to-morrow morning for Lincoln, and in the afternoon goes to Omaha, where he speaks at night.

LEAVES THE BRYAN RANKS.

Col. Sabin, Organizer of the Silver Knights of America, Out for McKinley.

Col. O. C. Sabin of Illinois was a visitor at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday. The Colonel has followed the example of Senator Stewart of Nevada and returned to the Republican ranks. Col. Sabin was the organizer of the Silver Knights of America and was conspicuous in the Patriarchs of America, of which "Coin" Harvey was President. He was also one of the three men who prepared the money handbook adopted by the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans in the campaign of 1896. Col. Sabin remarked yesterday:

"I am rejoiced to be able to say, after four years' trial, that the Republican Party has given us a prosperity which was beyond our most sanguine expectations. That is to say, whereas labor was unemployed, our mills and factories closed, and stagnation in all financial and commercial departments of the country the rule, now the reverse is true. All factories are running, everybody who wishes work has employment and a full dinner pail, and the tramp, is unknown.

"These things being true, I am ready and willing to acknowledge that the mistake we made was in placing our hopes on the restoration of silver as co-ordinate legal tender money. It was a mistake, inasmuch as the tide of trade has turned and the United States is exporting its manufactured products to all nations of the world. In short, money is coming to us, instead of our sending our money away.

"Therefore, the plain fact is that we are apparent that the better our money, the richer our country becomes. As far as I am concerned, and as far as my influence may go, I am in favor of a continuance of this policy, because I believe that the prosperity of the country is dependent upon its continuance.

"Mr. Bryan is a man without any practical experience. While it is true that he is an able man in some respects, nearly every speech he made during the last campaign was a copy of editorials of The Silver Knight. Mr. Bryan's speeches made recently are merely stump orations, and display no thorough statesmanship.

"As to President McKinley, he has had long years of experience and has proved himself to be a capable man in every position where he has been placed. More problematical questions have come before him for solution than have come before any President since the formation of the Government, and everywhere he has shown himself to be an able statesman and thorough patriot.

"As to this cry of 'imperialism,' that is all balderdash. It is not made with sincerity even by the Democrats themselves. Anybody who knows history knows that the Republican Party has ever been in favor of those policies which have a tendency to upbuild the country. The only question upon which I have ever differed with the Republicans was the question of money, and I am satisfied that the results have proved that the leaders of that party are right and we who went for silver were wrong. It is a source of gratification and joy to me that thousands of old silver men are now coming out in favor of the Republican Party and of the standard of money which that party has now established."

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia and Joseph H. Manley of Maine had a good deal to say about William J. Bryan's speech at Topeka. They assert that the paramountcy of imperialism was a mere pretense and that in his remarks Mr. Bryan tore off the mask and committed himself absolutely to Populism and disorder.

A request was received at headquarters for 1,000 McKinley and Roosevelt buttons from an officer of the Metropolitan Street Railway Employes' Association.

ANOTHER BRYAN MAN TURNS.

Leading Butte Lawyer to Work for McKinley—Situation in Montana.

George Haldorn of Butte, Mon., one of the leading lawyers in that State, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Four years ago Mr. Bryan had no more ardent supporter, but this year Mr. Haldorn will vote for President McKinley, and will make several speeches in this city and State.

Mr. Haldorn, who is one of the attorneys of the Amalgamated Copper Company, is not very sanguine of Republican success in Montana. He said:

"But for the fight of F. A. Heinze, the Amalgamated Copper Company, and others I would have no doubt of a Republican plurality in Montana in November. But the litigation there is going to make quite a difference, and this will be adverse to the Republicans. There has been a great change of opinion in the Far West since 1896, and thousands who voted for Bryan then will support McKinley this year."

BIG BETS ON THE ELECTION.

A Rumored Wager of $25,000 to $10,000 on McKinley.

Bell & Co. executed a commission yesterday to place $2,000 on Bryan against $5,000 on McKinley. There was an unconfirmed report that a bet of $25,000 to $10,000 on McKinley was also placed in the Wall Street district. J. J. Judge, who placed several Bryan bets this week, found no taker for a Bryan bet of $400 to $1,000.

At the offices of I. & S. Wormser, it was stated that Louis Wormser had nothing to say in regard to the report that he had $250,000 to bet on McKinley.

REPUBLICANS IN CHICAGO.

Prominent Speakers to Appear During the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Senator Culiom will deliver his first speech of the campaign in the Noonday Commercial and Industrial Club meeting in this city next Monday noon.

Mr. George J. Cory, President of the club, has arranged for addresses by the following speakers during the campaign: Senator M. A. Hanna, Gov. Roosevelt, Senator Foraker, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Dolliver, Senator Davis, Congressman Grosvenor, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Political Notes.

Adelbert H. Steele, ex-Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, was a caller at National and State Republican Headquarters yesterday. He expects to be nominated for Congress in the Fourteenth District, now represented by William Astor Chanler.

The friends of Leader James F. Pegnam of the Fourteenth District yesterday presented him with a handsome diamond stud. There were remarks by M. J. Harrington, Montague Leslie, and William Burnes. The latter presided at the gathering, which was supplemented by a banquet.

The anti-Mason men in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District yesterday placed an opposition primary ticket in the field to that selected by Alexander T. Mason, John W. Jacobus, and others. Among those on the tickets of the antis are ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Gen. Anson G. McCook, ex-Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, and Gen. Samuel Thomas. Edward Lauterbach declined to allow the use of his name on either ticket.

DOYLE'S CHARGE OF FRAUD

Outcome of Factional Fight in Seventh Brooklyn District.

Writ of Mandamus Granted to Prevent Alleged Unlawful Enrollment of Voters by Coffey Adherents.

The Democratic factional fight in the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, where Assistant Corporation Counsel Lake D. Stapleton, an adherent of Senator Michael J. Coffey, is seeking to overthrow Councilman William J. Doyle, the organization leader in the district, in the coming primaries, has been productive of charges of fraud in the enrollment of voters. The charges are made by Doyle. Lawyer Charles H. Hyde, representing him, late yesterday afternoon, applied to Justice Burr Mattice, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a writ of mandamus, compelling the removal of sixty-two names from the enrollment for primaries in the Seventh District. The applicant stated that there were 380 names in the enrollment of Democratic voters in the district that were questionable, but that application was made for the removal of only sixty-two.

It was alleged by the applicant for the writ that fraudulent Democratic transfer blanks of voters enrolled in Manhattan, to addresses in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, have been filed with the Brooklyn Bureau of Elections. Councilman Doyle claims that there have been between 200 and 300 of these alleged bogus transfers of voters from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

Justice Mattice granted an alternative writ of mandamus directing the custodians of the primary records to show cause why the sixty-two names should not be stricken from the roll of primary voters.

The writ is returnable this morning before Justice Mattice. The Board of Police Commissioners, of which Bernard J. York is President, are, by law, the custodians of primary records.

Accompanying the application for a writ of mandamus were affidavits by the persons bearing the names sought to be erased from enrollment. Deponents declare in the affidavits that they signed no transfer blanks, and that the blanks were made out fraudulently and without their knowledge or consent.

John K. Neal, chief clerk of the Bureau of Elections in Brooklyn, had the following to say with regard to the matter when seen yesterday afternoon:

"It is the easiest thing in the world for frauds to be perpetrated under the present primary laws. This bureau does its work perfunctorily. It's a bureau of record. In case a man living in some other district, in Manhattan or elsewhere, is there enrolled as a member of one of the parties, and then removes to some other district, he signs a statement declaring that he was previously a voter in a certain district, living at a certain address, and that he has moved to another address in another district and wishes to be enrolled with his party in that district, so as to vote at the primaries.

"This statement must be sworn to before a Commissioner of Deeds. If this statement reaches us thirty days before the day of the primaries, we make a record of it and an entry is made beside the voter's name, that he has been transferred to such and such a district. Should that man then present himself at his former district to vote, his vote would be refused, and he would be told that there was a record that he had been transferred to another district."

It is in the particular case pointed out by Mr. Neal that Councilman Doyle alleges that fraud has been done in the Seventh District. He claims that statements have been made out fraudulently of persons enrolled in Manhattan claiming that they have changed their places of residence to the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn. It is also claimed by Mr. Doyle that a purpose of the alleged scheme is to have "repeaters" appear at the primaries on Tuesday night and vote under the names of the voters, who, he claims, have been fraudulently enrolled.

The Councilman was asked who was behind the alleged fraud.

"That will come out in court," he replied.

Mr. Doyle added that he regarded it as significant that the affidavits of transfer purport to have been signed by a Commissioner of Deeds, who is one of the men most actively opposed to him in the district.

Congressional Nominations.

IOWA.—Tenth District, Robert J. Dale, (Dem.)

MICHIGAN.—Sixth District, Everett L. Bray, (Dem.)

NEBRASKA.—Fifth District, A. C. Shellenbarger, (Fusion.)

TENNESSEE.—Third District, John A. Moon, (Dem.)

KENTUCKY.—Tenth District, N. T. Hopkins, (Rep.)

WISCONSIN.—First District, G. F. Hodges, (Dem.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:20	Sun sets...6:44	Moon rises... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:41	Gov. Isl'd...8:13	H. Gate...10:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:21	H. Gate...10:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Prince, Antwerp	.....	.....
Catania, Santos	3:00 P. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Concho, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etona, La Plata	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	5:00 A. M.
Philadelphian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Philadelphia, San Juan	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ravensdoll, Progreso	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Naples	7:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Craigearn, Newcastle	.....	.....
Hudson, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. $10 and up to Sept. $1, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. $1, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. $18.)

[Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

SANDY HOOK LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Sept. 3, 1900, Light Vessel No. 51, moored off Sandy Hook, on the easterly prolongation of the axis of Gedney Channel, entrance to New York Lower Bay, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station for repairs and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 16. Light Vessel No. 16 will show a reflector light, flashing white every fifteen seconds (instead of an occulting electric light) from the foremast head. The light will be visible about 10 nautical miles, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea level. Should the flashing light become inoperative, a fixed white reflector light will be shown from the mainmast. During thick or foggy weather a 12-inch steam whistle will sound a signal having the same characteristic as that sounded from Light Vessel No. 51. Light Vessel No. 16 has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and a black smokestack and the steam whistle between the masts, but differs from Light Vessel No. 51 in having a yellow hull, a black carework day mark at each masthead and "Relief" in large black letters on each side, and "No. 16" in black on each bow and each quarter.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 25.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Benalick, Para, Aug. 13.
British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 15.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
Holbein, St. Lucia, Aug. 17.
Honiton, Hamburg, Aug. 3.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Aug. 18.
Macedonia, Shields, July 28.
New York, Southampton, Aug. 18.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 18.

SUNDAY, AUG. 26.

Caledonian, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 16.

MONDAY, AUG. 27.

El Rio, New Orleans, Aug. 22.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 16.
Georgia, Liverpool, Aug. 17.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 22.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

Allegheny, Port Limon, Aug. 20.
Allianca, Colon, Aug. 21.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Aug. 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Aug. 20.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 18.
Taormina, Hamburg, Aug. 15.
Vincenz Florio, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Aug. 19.
Croham, Barry, Aug. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 23.
Ems, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 22.
Michigan, London, Aug. 17.
Mora, St. Michael's, Aug. 19.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 22.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 12 o'Clock To-day — The Wanamaker Store

The New Season is Tapping at the Door

This is the last Saturday in August! That is almost startling. Summer is just about over, and Fall is ready to dictate new purchases in preparation for its cooler season. Many parts of the store are pointing the way with Fall goods and garments. This week has witnessed our beautiful display of Women's Dresses and Wraps in the new Fall styles and fabrics. New Mourning Millinery is ready; so also are Fall styles in Outing Hats. More news will be ready quickly now. Visitors to New York, or Summer travelers passing through, may take home new ideas, and see much to talk about, through a visit to Wanamaker's—even during these early days in Autumn.

Tailor-made SUITS
Advance Guard of Splendid Styles

Future arrivals of costumes of this class must be handsome, indeed, to surpass these. And there will hardly be any more moderately priced. We count ourselves fortunate in being able to offer these suits at this time. We're certain you'll be pleased to view this showing in connection with the other interesting display of new Fall Fashion in Dresses and Wraps generally.

The tailor-made suits in this new collection are all of mixed camel's-hair goods; in various new colorings; the waist is made in double-breasted Eton jacket style, buttoning to neck; the revers silk faced; finished with rows of stitching. The skirt is made with flare at bottom; the back with inverted plait. Price $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

MEN'S COLLARS
12½c Each—Equal to 25c Grades

Shouldn't you consider it absurd to spend a dollar when fifty cents would accomplish the same end? This is the principle which leads us to recommend these collars.

They are made from the best materials, are linen on both sides, and are the equal, in finish, style and wearing qualities, of any twenty-five-cent collar now on the market. We have them in all the latest shapes—standing and turnover, high, low and in various intermediate heights.

Do you think we are claiming too much? Test them for yourself—you will need no further urging.

The price—

12½c each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

MEN'S NECKTIES
The Fifty-Cent Kind at Twenty-five Cents

To-day offers you a splendid opportunity to replenish or increase your collection of scarfs at prices that are

half of actual values

For Autumn is coming, and late stayers among the stock must be ousted.

This group of neckties consists of imperials—or flowing-end-four-in-hands,—straight four-in-hands, puff scarfs and Tecks. They are made of an excellent quality of silk, in choice patterns. The colors are mostly the darker shades.

We have been selling them during the season at 50 cents; now they go at

twenty-five cents each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

An Early Fall Showing of Flannelette WRAPPERS

This first assemblage of the season is quite a varied one. And there is not a wrapper in it that's not in tasteful style. The flannelettes, in various grades, are all in attractive stripes and figures. The wrappers are all cut full, and perfectly finished.

There's an attractive style, in good quality, at $1.25. It's of striped flannelette; the front full, in yoke effect, the back plaited; neat trimming of braid in front, on sleeves and collar; ruffle on skirt.

Another kind at $1.50, and at $1.75—both in prettily striped flannelette.

At $2.50, a wrapper of fine, heavy flannelette, in desirable designs; beautifully braid trimmed.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Final Word Regarding Women's SUMMER SKIRTS

All that remain, and there's a good assortment, though lots are small, are reduced to the ranks to-day. That is, there's a uniform price on all of them—$2. The values are mostly $5.50 and $6.50.

Some of linen, tan and black, plain and neatly trimmed; some of pique, black and navy blue; some of blue denim. All well made, gracefully hanging skirts in best styles—and the price only about a third of their regular value.

Second floor, Broadway.

Butter WAFERETTES
A New 20c Candy, and Old Favorites

Just pure sugar and fresh, sweet butter boiled together, then flavored—vanilla, strawberry, mint or chocolate,—and you have "Butter Waferettes." As we make them they're pure and crisp and toothsome. 20c a pound.

Other excellent Wanamaker candies, with which many have enjoyed a long acquaintance are the chocolate preparations,—the marshmallows and nougats, both covered with chocolate, and the assorted chocolate creams. Large, fresh quantities of all of these, and all at the same price—

Twenty Cents a Pound.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Important POINTS
of General Interest

Furniture. Both salesrooms and warehouse have been taxed severely by the remarkable August Trade Sale. But they have been equal to the strain and our Furniture transactions have been completed creditably.

Yesterday's cloud and rain limited the demand for the bargains, and a good collection remains of the enameled chairs and rockers at $3 to $5, instead of $4.50 to $7.50. Also of the Old Hickory chairs at $1.50 to $2.50, instead of $2.50 to $5.

Blankets. You will be the gainer exactly in proportion to your confidence in our statements concerning our Blankets and their prices. We know the market, and we know that the offerings are greatly to your advantage.

The grades of Blankets at $3, $3.75, $4 and $5 are unusual bargains. The French Fancy Blankets at $10 are at one-half Paris prices, as are the French Silk Blankets at $1. The Bed Spreads at 90c are below the market price in ten-case lots. The Cotton Comfortables at 80c and the Down Quilts at $3.50 are widely apart in grade, but are equal bargains.

Next Monday —Our Store News will be alive with interest. Do not fail to give its details your careful attention.

SHOE BARGAINS
Numerous Excellent Offerings To-day

Two Shoe Stores are vieing strongly in the matter of bargains. They are both under this roof, so the contest is merely a friendly one. No matter to you which is most successful. The offerings alone concern you, and they're certainly worth your while. They embrace various stylish, worthy kinds of shoes for men, women and children. Upstairs and down:

Main Floor

Men's $3 and $4 Shoes at $2—
Lace and Oxford shoes from our regular stock; best sorts of tan leathers; nearly every size.

Boys' $3 Shoes at $1.60—
Tan; lace and Oxfords; reduced from our $3 lines; sizes 12 to 2 cost but $1.40.

Boys' $3 Black Shoes at $1.75—
Stout welted soles; black calf uppers; new lasts; sizes 12 to 2 cost but $1.50.

Men's $2 Rubber-sole Shoes at $1—
White canvas; heavy soles; sewed on; slightly soiled; high and low shoes for outing or boating.

Women's $3.50 Black Boots at $2.30—
Fine kidskin; turned soles; neat round toes.

Women's $2.50 Black Boots at $1.55—
Kidskin; flexible sewed oak leather soles; best wearing shoes for young women; lace and button.

Fifth Floor

Women's $3 Tan Shoes at $1—
300 pairs; all laced; flexible soles; finest kidskin; a prize for the price.

Women's $2 Oxfords at $1—
Tan and black kid; not all sizes, but plenty of the broad widths.

Boys' $2 Tan Calf Shoes at $1—
Stout Titan calf; laced; solid soles; stylish shapes; sizes 12 to 2; sizes 2½ to 5½ cost but $1.25.

Girls' $1.50 Spring Heel Shoes, $1—
Black kidskin; on full toe last with tip; solid soles; durable and handsome.

Other Little Lots at Little Prices—
Turkish slippers; sizes 2 and 3; 25c.
Bath slippers; small sizes; 15c.
Children's shoes; laced; sizes 6 to 8; 40c.
Women's odd lot shoes, 75c.

Continuation of the Interesting HOSIERY OFFERINGS

As evidence of the exceptionally good values that characterize this sale, the success of a recent similar offering may be mentioned. Then we placed on sale about a thousand pairs of stockings of the same grade as those mentioned below. They were gone before noon. The men's half hose are just as good bargains. The goods are new and absolutely perfect. The prices about a third less than our regular prices—more than a third below those prevailing generally elsewhere.

Women's Stockings, 12½c a pair; value 18c
These are of fine cotton; fifteen different styles; all well made, durable and elastic.

This lot in sizes 9 to 9½ only, all fast black—
Fancy Richelieu ribbed, fancy ribbed.
With unbleached feet—Boots with colored tops, lace effect; boots with colored tops, fancy ribbed; boots with colored tops, ribbed; boots with colored and striped tops, ribbed; boots with colored and striped tops; boots with striped tops.

These in sizes 8½ to 10—
Fast black cotton, narrow Richelieu ribbed.
Fast tan cotton, white polka dots, Richelieu ribbed.
Fast cardinal cotton, white polka dots, Richelieu ribbed.

Men's Half Hose, 25c a pair; value 35c

Fine Gauge Cotton—
Navy blue, white vertical silk striped.
Black, white vertical silk striped.
Black, colored vertical silk striped.
Blue and plum, white vertical silk striped.
Black, colored silk embroidered fronts.
Black ribbed, colored silk embroidered fronts.

Broadway.

GIRLS' SKIRTS
Handsome New Styles

These are stylish, durable, well tailored skirts for fall wear. The material is heavy double-faced cheviot, in Oxford gray, brown and blue mixtures, with pretty plaid backs. Deep stitched facing.

In 28 to 38 in. lengths.

Price $6.

Second floor, Broadway.

Sheet MUSIC
Numerous New Songs at 18c Each

All good vocal and instrumental music reaches the counters in this Book Store just as soon as published. That class termed popular music is 18c here—though published usually at 50c. Not 18c to-day only, or for a day now and then, but 18c always.

A new song that bids fair to attain great favor is "When Harvest Days Are Over." It is one of the best efforts of the author of those widely known songs, "Where Sweet Magnolias Bloom" and "A Gilded Cage." Other recent productions are:

When I Am With You—Carter.
When Wealth and Poverty Meet—Von Tilzer.
I Love You Honey; Love You. 'Deed I do—Nichols.
The Pilot's Last Turn at the Wheel—Carter.
My Yellow Pansy—Stern.
You Needn't Say the Kisses Came from Me—Carter.
The Bridge of Sighs—Thornton.
Teach Me to Forget—Stair.
The Only Way—Witts.

PARIS NOTES
from the Office of
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, August 10, 1900.

There is not much to narrate regarding social functions for the past few days. The city is still filled with foreigners and many Parisians who are staying on for the sake of the Exposition and its delights, before betaking themselves for several weeks to their country chateaux. August and September promise to be very gay months, from the point of view of the number of visitors, as it is now a question whether the Exposition will remain open after October 15th.

The greater part of the mondaines have flitted to the "plages" of Normandy and Brittany, and it is interesting to note how laboriously they study the art of clothes when staying at the smart seaside haunts, and how innate is that air of "chic" which permeates a French woman's surroundings, from her neat bottines to her dainty chapeau. Shady hats are being glorified into the utmost possible picturesqueness, mushroom-shaped cambric capelines and others of painted or plain-colored mousselines being especially charming. Lamballe-shaped rose wreaths worn round gathered muslin hats are also an extremely charming vogue, as are the shady Marie Antoinette chapeaux formed of soft satin crowns, white for choice, with flounces of lace overhanging the brim, and a couple of rich ostrich feathers clasped with old paste and drooping becomingly at one side. At Ostend several lace gowns have been seen, in the Marie Antoinette style, having pointed bodices in front, with the skirt falling away at both sides to disclose a rich embroidered petticoat. These are quite the "dernier cri" of smart seaside fashions.

For Casino wear in the afternoon the dressmakers here are making ecru linon gowns, cut entirely "en Princesse" and adorned with yoke and stole-piece from neck to hem, in a drawn linen embroidery lightly outlined in silver thread. These embroideries are mounted over a pale colored silk lining and are most effective and dressy. A most exquisite model in this work has just been sent off to Aix les Bains this week. The whole effect of the gown is clinging, and yet full, and it is almost entirely carried out in the embroidery—sleeves, front breadth, yoke and deep flounce are embellished. Only the upper part of the Princesse robe, side breadths and back are in the plain material, and this is open-worked at the seams. A girdle of wrought silver, with clasps copied from the antique in dull gold and bronze metal, is worn with this toilette in the fashion so beloved of Sarah Bernhardt.

Smart Parisiennes are again also favoring the Directoire coat with wide pockets or side flaps and elongated basque; but it is only on slim, tall figures that these garments look their best. The elbow sleeves have a very great vogue.

The evenings are very delightful at the Exposition just now. Crowds are flocking to the restaurants beneath the Rue des Nations, and after dinner, stroll as far as the Rue de Paris, listen to the over-amusing "boniment" of the funny man before the booths, and admire the latest creations in Empire wraps. In a certain set it is not considered smart to know anything of the exhibits, or even to have seen the displays of art—they reckon they have sufficiently patronized this universal fair by dining and showing themselves there. The select night, of course, is Friday, and through the lighted avenue in the favorite Rue de Paris, the muslins and laces trail beneath the daintily-raised skirts and Empire cloaks. There are some with the short waists in Cluny lace, others in Irish point, others again with handsome embossed flowers on a corded silk ground. An extremely pretty one seen just recently was in a china silk of a faded mauve with flatly worked roses in the softest of pinks forming the upper part of the wrap. The skirt was plaited and stitched and beyond this almost imperceptible line of silk thread, had no further trimming; but the beauty of the garment lay in the coloring of the roses and the harmony of the pink and the mauve.

An extremely graceful rose-tinted mousseline de soie gown was worn at a dinner at one of the smart Exhibition restaurants recently. The skirt, mounted in tiniest plaits, showed an undulating insertion in ecru Maltese lace, slightly veined with black silk to accentuate the design. It had a transparent yoke and sleeves, with "bouillonnes" of rose-colored mousseline at the wrists, to give the desired under-sleeve effect that is "de rigueur" this season, and a folded sash in mauve glace silk, with old paste buttons fastening it at the side.

A great change has lately come to pass in the point of view of our fashion makers concerning the all-important wedding gown. Heretofore, they advocated extreme simplicity, and the argument was this: The wedding dress is the last gown of the young girl, and it should have that character,—a certain severity even was in good taste. No jewels, above all. Now the change is radical. The gown looked upon as the last dress of the young girl is henceforth to be considered as the first gown of the young matron, and should be rich and elaborate in consequence.

The Wind-up of Various Little Lots of MEN'S CLOTHING

It's summer clothing, and though full prices could be obtained for it all next season, it is contrary to the clothing store's policy to carry it over. Goods made for a season must be sold in the season. These lots will be no exception. We expect to make short shrift of all of this, at the new very little prices. It will pay to buy for another season's use.

There's particularly good choosing in linen coats, vests and trousers—all odd lots, but each garment worth considerably more than it's priced. $1 each.
Outing serge suits—of imported material. $18 and $20 kinds, at $12 each.
Flannel suits, coats and trousers only, at $8, though former prices—$10 and $12—were very moderate.
Men's bicycle trousers, gray and brown plaid worsteds—good $5 kinds—at $3.50.

Boys' Little-Priced Knee Trousers and SAILOR SUITS

Unusual cheapness prevails in various lines here, on account of the special effort directed toward closing them out quickly.

All-wool knee trousers, blue serge, at 75c—were moderate at $1. Sizes 3 to 16 years. Some all-wool cheviot knee trousers, durable and good looking, at 65c.
Sailor suits for early fall wear; blue serge; well made; neatly trimmed; values $6.50 to $8.50. Price, $5. Sizes 3 to 12 years.
Washable sailor suits at $1.50. Were good sellers at $2.25 and $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Half Day's Flurry in Women's NECKWEAR

All that remains of this most varied summer stock is offered at radically reduced prices this morning. Many of the most attractive pieces gathered for the season's selling are still here. There's no more consideration for them, however, in this general eviction, than for their humbler neighbors. Conveniently displayed on counters, on an aisle near Broadway. Choosing will be easy—the savings substantial.

Were 65c to $1.75 each
Now 25c to $1 each

Pretty, soft, hemstitched collars, in the best shapes, made by skillful Irish peasants. 10c each, or 3 for 25c. This is a fresh lot. Their predecessors were not allowed to remain with us long.

Broadway.

WARMER WAISTS
First Arrival of New Fall Styles

French flannel predominates in this somewhat early collection. It is predicted that it will be a more-than-ever popular waist fabric the coming fall. These new French flannel waists are in very attractive patterns—stripes and quiet figures, some silk embroidered; some are prettily piped with silk, others have plaited silk folds. There's a very satisfactory assortment, and the various qualities are priced at $2.75 up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FITZSIMMONS KNOCKED OUT "TOM" SHARKEY

The Fight at Coney Island Lasted Less than Two Rounds.

WINNER WAS THE FAVORITE

Wild Swinging Characterized the Sailor Fighter's Work—Australian Was Cool and Deliberate.

Short and sharp was the fight between the aspirants for the pugilistic championship, Robert Fitzsimmons and Thomas Sharkey, in the arena of the Seaside Athletic Club, at Coney Island, last night. In five minutes and six seconds of actual fighting Sharkey was stretched on the canvas-covered floor, unconscious and counted out, and Fitzsimmons stood over him, the fighter with the first right to challenge J. J. Jeffries for the world's championship.

It was a remarkably brief struggle, the shortest, in fact, that the most prominent heavy men of the ring have fought since boxing has been legalized in New York. It was as fast as it was short, however, and for the time that it lasted, the combatants were in a whirl of rapidly exchanged blows, both hitting as hard and viciously as they could, and neither shirking when it came to standing the punishment. The bout, for a purse of $25,000, lasted only into the second round, and not to the end of that. The second minute was just reaching its end, when in the rain of blows that passed between the boxers Fitzsimmons's right hand landed on Sharkey's jaw, and Sharkey, reeling backward, went to the floor, rolled on his side, and lay there until counted out. He recovered in hardly more than a minute and looked ready to go on again, but the fight was over and he had lost.

FIGHTERS GREET EACH OTHER.

In spite of the supposed feeling of enmity between the rivals, on account of the San Francisco meeting, in which Sharkey gained the decision on an alleged foul, they shook hands cordially, Sharkey accepting his defeat with rare philosophy. Neither man was more than scratched, though each had a slight cut over the mouth.

The fight was witnessed by a crowd of about 4,000 men, who all but filled the big barnlike clubhouse. The night was terribly warm, and the boxing bout that drew the crowd to Coney Island did not begin until 11:15 o'clock, yet the sweltering crowd remained good natured up to the end. The delay was due to Fitzsimmons's refusal to enter the ring until the Seaside Athletic Club lived up to its contract and produced the purse of $25,000 that was offered for the fight. The Australian pugilist declared that Percy Williams, acting for him, had made the deposit of $2,500 required from him to bind him to the fight, and he insisted that Sharkey also put up his guarantee, and that the club produce the purse. As there is room for doubt whether the club's receipts amounted to the sum of the purse, the officials held back. Fitzsimmons was firm, however, and a short time after 11 o'clock the ex-champion's demands were agreed to and the money was produced. By agreement between the fighters, they divide the prize money equally.

THE FIGHT DELAYED.

While the delay lasted an actor who whistled popular airs and a speech from John L. Sullivan helped to entertain the perspiring crowd, nearly every man of which had stripped off his coat and vest. The preliminary bout meant to placate the crowd was a ridiculous affair between two third-class boxers, "Billy" Ryan and Jerry Barnett, which the referee, "Bob" Broad, stopped in the fourth round, giving his decision for Ryan.

Before Fitzsimmons made his demand on the club, the pugilists had consulted with and had been instructed by the referee, Charles White. The agreement reached was the usual one in modern glove contests under Marquis of Queensberry rules, that there should be no hitting in clinches, while the one-arm-free-blow was permitted. The first man in the ring was Sharkey, at 10:40 o'clock.

The ex-sailor shuffled up on the rope-in platform, his head bent forward, his eyes turned on the floor, and with the sailor's lurching gait, that his years on shore have not overcome, strode across to his corner and took his seat on a chair, where he waited for Fitzsimmons to appear.

Fitzsimmons, twenty-seven minutes later, made a spectacular entrance. Raising his head in response to the hoots and groans at his delay, as he came from his dressing, he walked deliberately to the ringside, swung himself slowly on the platform, and, with his eyes taking in every detail of the ring arrangement, took a seat in his corner. Unlike Sharkey, the Australian looked the spectators over, smiled at their derision, and seemed keenly interested in his surroundings.

The contrast between the boxers as they stood in the ring together was most marked. Fitzsimmons towered above his antagonist, and though actually the difference in height is only a fraction above three inches in the ex-blacksmith's favor, he looked to be a full head the taller. The Australian's huge shoulders and chest, set upon narrow hips and long, slender legs, looked as if by some misfit halves of a giant and a stripling had been united. Sharkey, on the other hand, with his shorter figure, short, knotted muscles, and more awkward movements, looked his trade of pugilist from heel to crown.

START OF THE FIGHT.

There was scant delay after the men were in the ring. The referee called them up, they went through the form of shaking hands, and had hardly got back to their corners when the gong sounded. Sharkey bounded forward, and with a rush swung right and left, the second blow landing on Fitzsimmons's side. The ex-champion, nothing loath to go to fighting at once, returned the rush, and from the instant that the round was on, both men were hard at work. Fitzsimmons, light on his feet, advanced and retreated, getting in a hard rap at every chance and worrying the sailor, who crowded in, trying to force the fight at close quarters.

The Australian was careful in the first part of the round, and seemed willing to accept the defensive, but the sailor was so close on him that he had to fight back. Sharkey swung wildly, but with terrific force, and again and again he landed on Fitzsimmons's shoulders and ribs. The ex-champion fearing the effect of the random swings, grew nervous when the round was about half over, and made several badly aimed blows himself. Recovering from a swing that went far from its intended place, Fitzsimmons left himself open, and Sharkey, who had never desisted for an instant in his rushing tactics, saw it, and half wheeling with the force he sent the blow, landed his left glove on the Australian's shoulder.

Fitzsimmons was knocked down, and the force with which Sharkey struck carried him with his opponent and he stumbled over the prostrate man. Sharkey was up again in an instant, but Fitzsimmons seemed dazed and took the full limit of time allowance before he got up. The gong rang just as Sharkey made another rush for his antagonist.

Both men were breathing heavily when they were called back for the second round, and Sharkey was encouraged by his seconds to resume his rushing. Fitzsimmons appeared to be rather weak, and evading Sharkey, showed what appeared to be unsteadiness on his legs. Sharkey, with the idea that he had the ex-champion at his mercy, swung harder than ever at the red head that stood high over him, but he also struck wilder than ever. Fitzsimmons took instant advantage of the chance as Sharkey was half turned by the impetus of his blow, and his seeming weakness disappeared.

It had only been a fighter's ruse to deceive his rival, for with all the strength that he had when he entered the ring Fitzsimmons put out the left arm blow that has won for him so many times. It caught Sharkey on the side of the jaw, and was followed by a rain of other blows, each as hard as the first. The left again on almost the same spot sent Sharkey to the ground, and he looked for the moment to be knocked out.

His wonderful recuperative powers came to his aid, however, and he staggered to his feet before the count was half over, only to be met by another rattle of blows, right and left, from the ex-champion. Down he went again, this time to jump up more quickly. Sharkey then was dazed and hardly knew what he was doing, but without hesitation he closed in on Fitzsimmons and attempted a clinch. Fitzsimmons stepped back and delivered one more blow, this time with his right hand. It caught the Sailor on the side and angle of the jaw, and he went down for the third time, unconscious. He rolled on his side and made a feeble effort to rise, but fell back again, and the referee, standing over him, counted the ten, representing ten seconds, and declared Fitzsimmons the winner.

The fight was within the law, well within it, for until Sept. 1 prizefighting is legal under the Horton law. After Sept. 1 it will be illegal under the common law. The fight last night was the Seaside Athletic Club's effort to get all that is possible out of boxing in the little time that is left. It was disastrous, however, as there was hardly $25,000 in the house, and the club had to pay $25,000 for the big fight, without considering other expenses.

THE FIGHT IN DETAIL.

Round 1—Sharkey rushed and swung his left for the body, but Fitz jumped out of reach. Sharkey rushed again, but Fitz jumped away. Sharkey rushed again, but Fitz met him with a heavy right on the body. Sharkey missed a right swing. Fitz easily got out of reach and laughed. Sharkey swung his left, but Fitz got inside and the blow landed on his back. Fitz tried right and left for head, but Sharkey ducked and then Fitz landed a left hook on the neck. Sharkey swung wildly for the head, but Fitz ducked and sent his right to Sharkey's jaw. Sharkey clinched and swung a heavy left for the head, but Fitz blocked it. Sharkey rushed wildly, landing a left on the shoulder. Fitz sent left and right to the face, then Sharkey rushed again, swinging his left on the shoulder, and Fitz went down, Sharkey falling over him, being unable to stop himself from the momentum of his rush. The bell rang with Fitz on the floor, and the referee rushed between the men.

Round 2.—Sharkey rushed to close quarters, swinging left and right without landing. Fitzsimmons rushed, sending his right to body and left to neck. Both swung wildly with right, with Fitzsimmons sending a right to body and left to head. Sharkey was wild, but Fitzsimmons sent him to the floor after a succession of rights and lefts on the face and body. Sharkey took the count, and got up groggy, and staggered back to the ropes. Fitzsimmons went after him and hooked his left to the jaw. Then he sent right and left to the body, and Sharkey was unable to protect himself. Then Fitzsimmons sent a hard right to the body and hooked his left to the jaw, and as Sharkey was staggering he again hooked his left to the jaw, sending Sharkey down the second time. Sharkey struggled to regain his feet, but fell over on his hands and face. He struggled hard attempting to get up, but the right-hand blow on body and left and right on the jaw had done their work, and Sharkey was counted out by the referee, who declared Fitzsimmons the winner. Time of round 2 minutes minutes and 6 seconds.

When Fitz was declared the winner the crowd surged toward the ring, but the police got ahead of them and drove them back. Fitzsimmons was congratulated by those nearest to his corner, and then he ran over and grasped Sharkey by the gloved hand. Fitz almost danced with delight when stepping back from Sharkey's corner, and as he walked to his dressing room he was loudly cheered. Sharkey in the meantime had recovered very quickly from his punishment, and was able to leave the ring as soon as Fitz.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Philadelphia Defeated New York in the Last Innings of a Close Game.

The Philadelphias turned the tables on the New Yorks in the baseball game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, winning out by timely batting in the eighth inning. Jack Dunn, who was released by the Brooklyn team, pitched for the Philadelphias and held the local team down to four hits. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	5	0	0	Van H., cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Slagle, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	0	5	5	0
Delehty, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	3	2	2	0	Hick'n, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	2	1	0	1	Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	2	2	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Wol'ton, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Cross, ss.	0	0	2	2	0	Grady, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	1	2	1	Hawley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	12	27	7	1	Total	1	4	27	12	0

Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
New York .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 3; off Hawley, 3. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Hawley, 1. Stolen bases—Dunn. Two-base hits—Lajoie, McFarland. Passed balls—Grady, 1; McFarland, 1. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PITTSBURG.			R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	4	0 0 4 0 2 0 0 1—11	12	0	
Pittsburg	0	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2	10	3	

Batteries—Newton and Kahoe; Husting, Chesbro, and Schriver.

AT ST. LOUIS.			R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	0 0 0 1 2 0 0 —7	10	0	
Chicago	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	4	

Batteries—Powell and Robinson; Griffith, Dexter, and Chance.

BROOKLYN, 7; PROVIDENCE, 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—Drizzling rain fell until the time fixed for the exhibition baseball game between Providence and Brooklyn, and only 150 persons attended. The game was not very spirited. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	—7	14	4
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0—4	7	2

Batteries—Weyhing, Kennedy, and McGuire; Corridon and Wall. Time—1:30. Umpire—Mr. Evans.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	36	.617	Boston	48	49	.495
Pittsburg	54	46	.540	Cincinnati	47	52	.475
Philadelphia	49	48	.505	St. Louis	44	51	.463
Chicago	48	49	.495	New York	39	56	.411

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in St. Louis.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Buffalo, 6; Cleveland, 0. Cleveland, 3; Buffalo, 2, (second game.)
At Indianapolis—Detroit, 12; Indianapolis, 4. Indianapolis, 9; Detroit, 1, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Cortland—Cortland, 7; Troy, 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Albany, 1. Albany, 9; Binghamton, 1, (second game.)

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 3; Toronto, 2.
At Worcester—Worcester, 14; Springfield, 7.

TENNIS AT NIAGARA.

Finals in the Men's Singles Were Reached—Doubles and Ladies' Singles.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 24.—The finals in the men's singles were reached to-day in the Niagara International tennis tournament. Scores:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Kreigh Collins, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4. H. H. Hackett, New York, beat Sumner Hardy, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—2.
Men's Scratch Doubles.—First Round—Kreigh Collins and Harry Waldner, Chicago, beat A. C. McMaster and B Glasaco, Toronto, by default. F. B. Alexander and R. D. Little, Princeton, beat W. Bond and F. Beard, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4. Sumner and Samuel Hardy, San Francisco, beat S. G. Tate and P. Norton, Lancaster, 6—2, 7—5. E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, New York, beat A. C. Kilmaster and W. W. Muir, Brantford, 6—1, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—Sumner and Samuel Hardy, San Francisco, beat E. P. Fischer and H. H. Hackett, New York, 7—5, 6—1.
Men's Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—James Foy, (half 30,) beat W. S. Bond, (owe half 30,) 6—0, 6—1; C. R. Stevenson, (half 30,) beat F. Beard, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—1; G. Gordon, (half 30,) beat Scott Griffin by default; F. B. Alexander, (owe half 30,) beat H. Wimer, (15,) by default.
First Round—S. G. Tate, (15,) beat Peter Porter, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—4; Sumner Hardy, (owe 30,) beat Kreigh Collins, (owe half 40,) by default; C. R. Stevenson, (half 30,) beat J. Foy, (half 30,) 6—4, 6—0. F. B. Alexander, (owe half 30,) beat R. Gordon, (half 30,) 6—1, 6—3; H. Wimer, (30,) beat J. Bates, (half 30,) 6—0, 6—1.
Second Round—C. R. Stevenson, (half 30,) beat H. Kelly, (30,) 5—7, 6—2, 6—3; F. B. Alexander, (owe half 30,) beat H. Wimer, (30,) 6—4, 4—0, 6—0.
Ladies' Scratch, Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Parker, Chicago, beat Miss Champlin, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

Tennis Tournament at Tarrytown.

The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club of Tarrytown, N. Y., will hold its eighth annual open tournament under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, beginning Monday. The events will be men's singles and doubles, women's singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. Prizes will be given in each class. The winner of the men's singles will be entitled to play H. H. Hackett, the present holder of the Club Challenge Cup. Mr. Hackett has twice secured this trophy, and if undefeated this season it will become his property.

The courts of the Sleepy Hollow Club are of clay, and are situated on Broadway, about one mile from the New York Central Station. The club will entertain players from a distance. There will also be held at the same time and place an open handicap men's singles tournament. Entries should be addressed to Dr. Rae Strong, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GREAT FUTURITY TO-DAY

Field of Fifteen Horses Named to Start for the $40,000 Stake.

KEENES' ENTRY THE FAVORITE

Race at Sheepshead Bay Track This Afternoon Is Considered to be Between Two Millionaires.

The greatest prize of the American turf, the Futurity Stakes, worth about $40,000 gross, will be run for this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay track. Fifteen horses are named to start for the big event. These include all the best two-year-olds of the season of 1900, and in the class of the contestants the promise is made that the race will be one of the most sensational of the season. The event also marks the opening of Fall racing on the metropolitan tracks, and will be the occasion for a holiday gathering at the popular Coney Island race course second to none of the year, for Futurity Day has won a place on the calendar of sports with Brooklyn Handicap and Suburban days. Chief among the horses officially named to start are the entries of J. R. & F. P. Keene and W. C. Whitney, the millionaire turfmen, who in the popular opinion have the race between them, and are expected to fight it out at the end. The Keenes will run three and Mr. Whitney two, leaving ten others to struggle as outside chances.

The Keene entry includes Tommy Atkins, with the top weight, 129 pounds; the fleet filly Cap and Bells, and the maiden Olympian, who had to be pulled back while Commando, with which the stable had declared to win, was ridden out in the Brighton Junior Stakes. The Whitney entry consists of Ballyhoo Bey, a wonderfully fast maiden in his trials, and Elkhorn, a stake winner. It is practically a certainty that Tod Sloan will ride Ballyhoo Bey, and that Mr. Whitney sent to England and brought the rider to America especially for this race would indicate that he thinks exceedingly well of his chances. The Fleischmanns start two, Blues and Six Shooter; G. B. Morris two, Kenilworth and Golden Age. The other six runners are one each from as many different stables.

With their entry a warm public choice, the Keenes' stable, having already won two Futurities, will strive to win a third, and thus equal the record established by David Gideon, who, racing individually or in partnership with John Daly, has three of the rich events to his credit, won by His Highness in 1891, The Butterflies in 1894, and Requital in 1895. The Keenes first won the race in 1893, with the wonderful colt Domino, and followed that victory up by winning last season with Chacornac. To win this Futurity, however, would mean more to the Messrs. Keene than both the other races together, for this season their hopes are built on the chance to capture the rich event with a horse of their own breeding, and thus achieve the distinction of having bred, developed, and raced the victor in the most coveted prize of the American turf.

ROWE AND THE FUTURITY.

A peculiar coincidence in connection with the race this afternoon is that the Keenes' horses are trained by James Rowe, a trainer whose successes in this one event have in a measure identified him with the race. Rowe trained for the late August Belmont when that famous owner and breeder won first and second in the Futurity of 1890 with Potomac and Masher. Rowe developed His Highness for the same owner, and the colt, sold to Gideon & Daly after Mr. Belmont's death, captured the rich Futurity of that year. It was said at the time that Rowe retained a part interest in the horse. Rowe's next Futurity winner was L'Alouette, for the Brookdale Stable, in 1897. Again last season, after developing Chacornac, he continued to train him after selling him to the Keenes a few days before he more than paid for himself by winning the Futurity. In the opinion of the betting men, who have made the Keene entry the choice for to-day's contest, Rowe will repeat his former triumphs. In fact, many expect to see him duplicate the performance of Potomac and Masher by running first and second.

Ballyhoo Bey, the choice of Mr. Whitney's pair, has to his credit the best trial made by any horse in the race—six furlongs in 1:14. Sloan, who rode him in that trial, and will ride him in the race, was so impressed with the colt that he believes he will surely win. Mr. Fleischmann's and G. B. Morris's colts have showed fairly well, but few believe any of them is speedy enough to head the Keene and Whitney horses. Of the others, All Green, Sweet Lavender, and Lady of the Valley are winners. The other runners are maidens, but have been tried in private well enough to justify sending them to the post.

The rainfall of yesterday was not sufficient to work injury to the track, and unless there is more wet weather the track should be fast and good.

The Futurity, instituted in 1888, and won on the occasion of its first running by Samuel Bryant's Proctor Knott after a splendid head finish with the great horse Salvator and the speedy Galen, in the years succeeding has rarely failed to produce results equally sensational. The value of the first stake was $40,900. Later Futurities varied in value from $37,675, in 1890, when the race was won by August Belmont's Potomac, down to $30,630, last season, when James R. Keene's Chacornac, bought only a few days before the contest for $25,000 from trainer James Rowe, was first.

The distance of the race for the first four years of its running was full three-quarters of a mile, and the straight Futurity course being 170 feet short of three-quarters, from the head of the chute to the regular winning post for the main track, it was the custom in those days to move the finish down to about the fence dividing the grand stand inclosure and the paddock, where a temporary judges' stand was placed. In 1892 the distance was changed to a run over the Futurity course, which shortened the race by about fifty-six yards, the finish then being at the permanent judges' stand.

The fastest Futurity race on the old distance was Potomac's, in 1:14 1-5. On the shortened course, the best time for the Futurity to date is that of Marcus Daly's Ogden, in 1896. The largest fields that ever started for the event numbered twenty-three horses each, in the second Futurity, won by Chaos, and in the 1898 race, won by Martimas. The smallest field numbered ten, in Ogden's year. The entries follow:

The Futurity Stakes, for two-year-olds, value about $41,000, the Futurity course, 170 feet less than six furlongs.

Owner, Horse, and Jockey.	Weight.
F. P. Keene's Tommy Atkins, (Clawson)	129
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Cap and Bells, (Spencer)	119
J. R. & F. P. Keene's Olympian, (O'Connor)	112
W. C. Whitney's Elkhorn, (N. Turner)	125
W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, (Sloan)	112
C. Fleischmann's Blues, (Maher)	126
C. Fleischmann's Sons' Six Shooter, (Burns)	112
G. B. Morris's Golden Age, (Bullman)	122
G. B. Morris's Kenilworth, (Devlin)	122
C. T. Patterson's All Green, (Mitchell)	122
C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, Sweet Lavender, (Littlefield)	119
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Lady of the Valley, (McCue)	116
James Galway's Belvino, (Henry)	112
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The Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, special weights; five and a half furlongs. Guatama, Ginki, Six Shooter, Colonel Podden, Frank Kent, Joey, Roehampton, Strategist, Monod, and Hinsdale, 115 pounds each; Servilla, Maria Bolten, Ida Carbry, Margaret Hoffman, La Villiere, J. A. Warner, Rowdy, and Queen Quality, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Rush and Trumpet, 116 pounds each; Potente, 113; Andronicus, Herbert, and Pincher, 111 each; Kamara, 106; Peaceful, 103; Star Chime, 101.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Voter, 136 pounds; Jean Beraud, 130; Lieber Karl, 119; Contestor, 115, Belle of Lexington, 112; Indian Fairy, 109; Potente, 106; Knight of Rhodes, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes.

FIFTH RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, over the short steeplechase course; Charagrace, 162 pounds; The Bachelor, 157; Trillion, 155; Dave S., 141; Westown and Governor Budd, 140 each; George Keene, 139; Plato, 136; Old Tark, 135; The Cad, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Rare Perfume and Survivor, 108 pounds each; Dolando, 107; Central Trust and The Chamberlain, 106 each; Rinaldo, 105; Golden Sceptre, 99; Midwood and Sir Fitzhugh, 98 each; Magic Light, 93.

Racing at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A very ordinary card was run off here this afternoon. The best race of the day was in the six furlong handicap, for which Meehanus was a strong odds-on favorite. Prejudice, the second choice, won by a length, with Gibraltar, who met with some interference, second, a like distance before Ralston. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400 added, for maiden two-year-old fillies; five furlongs. Luck, 108 pounds, (Boland,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Kid, 108, (Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Taveta, 108, (R. Williams,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Guesswork, Georgia Gardner, Fannie Maud, Zenaida, and Infallible also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400 added, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and fifty-five yards. Koenig, 108 pounds, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won by four lengths; Godfrey, 100, (James,) 7 to 1 and 13 to 5, second by two lengths; Tim Gainey, 104, (Boland,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Tryshena, Kufu, and Spurs also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$400 added; handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Prejudice, 102 pounds, (Burns,) 7 to 2 and even, won by a length; Gibraltar, 113, (Howell,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by a length; Ralston III. (Flynn,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:13¾. Cheesestraw II., Elsie Barnes, Ringleader, High Jinks, and Meehanus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400 added; for maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Waterplant, 106 pounds, (Boland,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Punctual, 106, (Howell,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by half a length; Cogswell, 103, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:01¾. Quite Right, The Count, King's Favorite, Gray Morn, and The Irish Boy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400 added; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 116 pounds, (R. Williams,) 13 to 10 and 1 to 2, won easily by a length; Long Bramble, 101, (Burns,) second by a length; First Whip, 106, (Howell,) third. Time—1:46¼. Unsightly, Compensation, and Kunja also ran.

Entries for the Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Punctual, Handvice, 107 pounds each; Colchester, Dossie, Guesswork, Cora Mores, Great American, and Georgia Gardner, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Teucer, 128 pounds; Elfin Conig, 119; Godfrey, 110; Cheesestraw II., 109; Fierton and La Vendee, 108 each; Bold Knight and Toursey, 105 each; Tim Garney and J. H. Sloan, 104 each; Belle of Orleans, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Spencer Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlongs. Bannockburn, 122 pounds; Martimas, 108; Advance Guard and Wait Not, 106 each; Charentus, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Tammany Chief, 107 pounds; Queen Carnival and Cherished, 103 each; Salary, 99; Cogswell, 98; Water Plant, 95; Warranted, 93.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty-five yards. Exit, 107 pounds; Hood's Brigade, 102; Specific, 104; Precursor, 96; Crossmolina and Althea, 94 each; Prejudice, 92.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Six furlongs—Tyr, 108, (Bloss,) 1; Silurian, 105, 2; Dandy Jim, 108, 3. Time—1:17¼. Seven furlongs—Braw Lad, 103, (Daly,) 1; Almond, 102, 2; Tame Irishman, 97, 3. Time—1:31. Five and a half furlongs—Woodstick, 100, (R. Narves,) 1; Icon, 105, 2; Dangerline, 108, 3. Time—1:10½. Seven furlongs—Pirate J., 100, (Buchanan,) 1; Jim W., 103, 2; Lady Britannic, 103, 3. Time—1:30½. One mile—The Unknown, 110, (Vittadeo,) 1; Olmet, 99, 2; Greensboro, 102, 3. Time—1:44¾. One mile and seventy yards—Pay the Fiddler, 104, (Winkfield,) 1; Handpress, 105, 2; Lady Meddlesome, 100, 3. Time—1:48½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Six and a half furlongs. The Light, 101, (May,) 1; Eight Bells, 99, 2; Kindred, 97, 3. Time—1:21. Mile and seventy yards—Joe Doughty, 107, (Dale,) 1; Leo Planter, 111, 2; Eugenia S., 102, 3. Time—1:47¾. Five furlongs. Athara, 110, (J. Matthews,) 1; Empyreal, 110, 2; Glen Bow, 113, 3. Time—1:03½. Two miles. Gilbert, 87, (Dominick,) 1; Ransom, 103, 2; Round Turn, 99, 3. Time—3:35. Five and a half furlongs. Seething, 110, (Dale,) 1; La Desirous, 110, 2; Margaret F., 110, 3. Time—1:10. Six furlongs. Benham, 109, (Falleby,) 1; Ostra, 109, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 109, 3. Time—1:13¾.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—At Windsor.—Five furlongs—Free Admission, 100, (J. Martin,) 1; Prentice Young, 108, 2; Casova, 103, 3. Time—1:03½. Six and one-half furlongs—Nettie Regent, 100, (Hicks,) 1; Julia Rose, 96, 2; Rotha, 103, 3. Time—1:21. Five and one-half furlongs—Benckhart, 106, (Hicks,) 1; Regina Lee, 103, 2; Syncopated Sandy, 107, 3. Time—1:08¾. One mile—Rathlin, 103, (J. Martin,) 1; Zonnie, 106, 2; Elizabeth K., 101, 3. Time—1:42. Mile and sixteenth—Prince Zeno, 106, (Aker,) 1; Olive Order, 88, 2; Fanny Taylor, 111, 3. Time—1:49¼. One and one-eighth miles—Bequeath, 109, (J. Martin,) 1; Helen H. II., 97, 2; Flammarion, 102, 3. Time—1:56.

DETROIT, Aug. 24.—At Highland Park.—Five-eighths-mile, heats. First heat—R. Q. Ban, 100, (Landry,) 1; Glad Hand, 94, 2; Miss Fonsoland, 90, 3. Time—1:01. Second heat—Fessy F., 96, (Coburn,) 1; R. Q. Ban, 2; Glad Hand, 3. Time—1:02. Run off—R. Q. Ban, 1; Fessy F., 2; Glad Hand, 3. Time—1:02¼. Four and one-half furlongs—Obey, 97, (L. Thompson,) 1; Marcy, 103, 2; Maltese Cross, 102, 3. Time—0:56¾. Six and one-half furlongs—La W., 103, (Landry,) 1; Deist, 103, 2; Vint, 99, 3. Time—1:22¾. Five furlongs—Rose Bird, 102, (L. Thompson,) 1; Miss Kringle, 102, 2; Virginia T., 102, 3. Time—1:03. Six and one-half furlongs—Clipsetts, 99, (J. Daly,) 1; Joanna, 104, 2; Old Fox, 107, 3. Time—1:22¾. Seven furlongs—Jessie Jarbo, 98, (Wonderly,) 1; Spauldy II., 98, 2; Pearl, 98, 3. Time—1:28½.

Harness Racing Results.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The Grand Circuit meet at Readville closed this afternoon with the notable feature of Anaconda, the gelding owned by the East View Stock Farm, at East View, N. Y., pacing a mile in 2:02½, thereby winning the 2:04 class and defeating by a very narrow margin Frank Bogash and Searchlight. The figure breaks the Readville track records of 2:04¾, made in a race, lowers Anaconda's record by 1¾ seconds, and with the exhibition mile by Star Pointer of 1:59¼ places Readville at the head of fast tracks. The summaries:

2:04 Class—Pacing; two in three; purse $1,500.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight-Haggin mare by Agona, (A. Cheney)	1 1
Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, (Golden)	2 2
Searchlight, br. h., by Darklight, (McCarthy)	3 3
Chehalis, blk. h., (O'Neil)	4 4

Time given by the quarters on both heats. Time—0:31¾, 1:02½, 1:33¾, 2:04½; 0:30, 1:01, 1:31½, 2:02½.

2:12 Class—Trotting; two in three; purse $1,500.

York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy—daughter of Robert McGregor, (Commings)	7 5 1 1
Temple Wilkes, b. g., by Kentucky Wilkes, (Golden)	1 2 3 2
Onward Silver, ch. h., by Onward, (Geers)	3 1 2 3
Ed. Lock, b. g., (McDonald)	2 3 4 ro
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	5 4 6 ro
Elfrida, b. m., (Thomas)	4 6 5 ro
Don L., b. g., (Forshner)	6 7 dr
Temper, b. m., (McHenry)	8 dis

Time—2:11¼, 2:11¾, 2:09¾, 2:11½.

2:14 Class—Pacing; three in five; purse $1,000.

Stacker Taylor, b. h., by Captain Cool—Etta Wilkes, (Macey)	1 1 1
Fred W., ch. g., by Red Wilkes, Jr., (Golden)	2 2 2
Dan Vestland, b. g., (Cook)	4 3 4
William H. Moody, ch. h., (Palmer)	3 4 3
Prince A., br. g., (Tyson)	7 5 3
Faith, b. m., (Brady)	6 6 6
Mazie Sidney, b. m., (Drinkwater	5 dis.
Robert B., b. g., (Spear)	dis.

Time—2:10; 2:10; 2:13.

2:08 Class—Trotting; two in three; purse $1,500.

Charley Herr, b. h., by Alfred G.—Bessie Hastings, (Kelly)	2 1 1
Grattan Boy, b. h., by Grattan, (Miller)	1 2 2
Kingmond, b. g., (Marsh)	4 3 4
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Splan)	5 4 3
Arion, b. h., (Titer)	3 5 dr

Time—2:08½; 2:09; 2:10.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—2:35 class, trotting; purse $1,000.

Pet Raven, blk. m., by Chimes Bell-Orchestra, (Hendrickson)	1 1 1
Foxhall, ch. g., (Covil)	4 2 2
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)	2 3 4
C. E. J., br. g., (Aldrich)	3 4 5
Monopole, ch. g., (Maxfield)	6 6 3
Mike W., s. g., (Brinkerhoff)	5 5 6
Gordon II., b. g., (Hinchberg)	8 8 7
Florence Wood, b. m., (Devine)	9 7 8
Byrum, b. g., (Shelley)	7 dr

Time—2:19; 2:20½; 2:21¾.

2:15 class, trotting; purse $1,000.

Kelmont, b. g., by Keller Thomas-Field mont, (Dickerson)	1 1 1
Elsie S., b. m., (Andrews)	4 2 2
Mero, b. m., (Hunt)	2 3 4
Red Weed, s. g., (Hinkle)	5 4 3
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Shelley)	3 5 5

Time—2:18¾; 2:16¾; 2:16.

2:17 class, trotting; purse $500.

L. L., b. g., (Sayles)	1 2 1 1
Times-Herald, b. g., (Brin

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THE POPULIST CANDIDATE.

Mr. BRYAN has formally been notified of his nomination by the Populist Convention, and has accepted the nomination in an elaborate speech, in which he used all the arguments he dared to use to show why the Populists ought to give him unreserved and loyal support.

The point in the Populist set of principles as to which Mr. BRYAN is most intimately in sympathy with them is probably the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without the aid or consent of any foreign power. Upon this point he is even more radical than the Populists themselves. They regard it as a stepping stone to fiat money pure and simple. He professes to regard it first as an absolutely essential condition of prosperity and second as a necessary step toward the establishment of justice in the land between all classes of the people. Whether he will stick to his principles and try his utmost to apply them, should he be elected, is not a polite question to ask of him. The natural inference is that if he is honest he will do so, and if he will not do so he is dishonest, and there is not much safety in trusting him. In these circumstances it would appear that he might have given his Populist friends a more direct statement of his views, since the one he did give them was a roundabout but complete commitment to the party on the point of greatest importance. His purpose is evident enough. He wanted to hook the Populist without losing the Democrat who has scruples as to free silver. But that is a matter of personal interest to himself. What is of interest to the country is that rather sophistically but quite completely he accepts the Populist position.

The substance of his declaration is contained in the following passage:

> In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance, and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of this country at 16 to 1, the ratio which had existed since 1834. They were defeated, but that did not end the discussion. The Democrats were defeated in 1888, but that did not put an end to tariff reform. The Republicans were defeated in 1892, but that did not permanently overthrow the protective tariff. Defeat at the polls does not necessarily decide a great problem. Experience, and experience alone, settles questions. If an increase in the volume of the currency since 1896, although unpromised by the Republicans, and unexpected, has brought improvement in industrial conditions, this improvement, instead of answering the arguments put forth in favor of bimetallism, only confirms the contention of those who insisted that more money would make better times.
> If the Populists felt justified in opposing the Republican Party when it sought to conceal its gold standard tendencies under the mask of international bimetallism, the opposition should be more pronounced in proportion as the Republican Party more openly espouses gold monometallism.

Elsewhere he returns to the idea that the prime object of the fusion party is an increase in prices by means of greater and still greater issues of money. He speaks very respectfully of the Populist notion that these issues should be of irredeemable paper. He professes to think that the paper should be redeemable "in coin," but he declares that the question of redeeming the issues is of small importance compared to the question whether the issues shall be made by the Government. Once let the fusionists get the Government and make sure of the power to control the issues of money, and they can settle the little matter of redemption to suit themselves. That is logical, and it ought to be conclusive to others than those to whom it was addressed.

What we must look for, then, if Mr. BRYAN shall be elected, is the application of the Populist idea of currency issued solely by the Government with uncertainty as to whether it will be redeemable or not, and if redeemable at all, that it will be redeemed in "coin." This is explicitly included in Mr. BRYAN'S declaration. Speaking of the election of Senators by popular vote, he says: "If the fusion forces win a victory this Fall we shall see this reform accomplished before the next Presidential election, and with its accomplishment the people will find it easier to secure any remedial legislation that they may desire." We commend this statement to those confiding gentlemen who think that Mr. BRYAN will be powerless for evil because the Senate will be opposed to him. He says that he will have the Senate with him "before the next Presidential election," which means necessarily that he will have it within two years, as indeed he is bound to if he can get the vote of the country for himself. We also commend his statement to those who fondly imagine that he will observe the gold standard strictly in letter and spirit, even if the law may be interpreted to give him authority to pay out silver for the public obligations. The law does require that all legal tenders or greenbacks shall be redeemed in gold on demand. "The Democrats," he says, "believe in a greenback redeemable in coin." Now coin to him means either gold or silver at the option of the Government. Is there any doubt what he would do in regard to the payment of the interest or principal of the bonds which the law says may be paid in coin? There is not and can not be a particle of doubt.

It is plain, from Mr. BRYAN'S talk to the Populists, that it is their ideas that really stir his heart, and that he accords to them something very different from that calculating assent he gives to the soberer tenets of the Democratic Party, even as he has succeeded in molding it. "The ties," he says, "which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than the ties of affection—stronger even than the ties of blood." It is from the Populist teaching that he got the notion that he has a mission, that he is to be a deliverer of the people. It is there that he learned the lesson of the "cross of gold" which he does not parade this year, but which still arouses in his soul the most fervid emotion of which he is capable. In his address to the Populists there is a trace of that religious conviction which entitles him to a certain respect, but which makes him all the more risky as a leader.

THE CROWD AT THE BRIDGE.

We note with interest the suggestion of our Brooklyn correspondent that relief for the present dangerous crowding at the bridge entrance on the New York side can best be had by converting the bridge practically into a street. The difficulties in the way of this project are, however, very great, and even if they could be overcome, the bridge would still be inadequate to the demands made on it and would become more and more so with the passage of every year.

At present the great mass of the persons arriving in New York from Brooklyn in the morning by way of the bridge are bound for some point below the bridge, or at the most for some point south of Canal Street. If an arrangement could be made for running the trolley cars that cross the bridge on to the tracks on this side, there would be very little relief as the tracks are now laid. About all that could be done would be to distribute the crowd between the bridge entrance and the lower end of the Post Office. In that traffic it is not likely that there would be enough profit to induce the New York and Brooklyn companies to engage in it unless they were required so to do, which is not immediately or even remotely probable. It is true that there would be a demand for transportation down Broadway, if connection could be made, but the tracks on Broadway are already overcrowded in the rush hours. The same conditions exist as to the return traffic at night. There are no lines of track on which the cars of the bridge can collect passengers in numbers sufficient to give substantial relief from the present crowding.

The essential fact in the situation is that the bridge is the only means of crossing the East River for a vast multitude of people gathered from a wide area and concentrated on this one route. What is needed and must be needed more and more is the creation of other routes of transit connecting at various points with the collecting lines, which at night become the distributing lines, in Brooklyn. So far as we are able to judge the best means for this purpose is the tunnel, and for various reasons. A tunnel is relatively cheap and of easy and rapid construction. It can be carried any moderate distance from the shore on either side, and requires no extensive terminal area. It can be connected directly with existing or future surface or elevated lines in both cities. In a word, it appears to be capable of meeting fairly well the greatest number of the conditions presented with the least delay and expense.

The problem of communication between the two cities, or, to speak more accurately, between the boroughs on either side of the river, is a part of the general problem of intercommunication for the whole of the wide area included in the consolidated and extended city. Undoubtedly both the special and the general problems are difficult and complex, and in some ways obscure, but the most obvious and important fact connected with them is the enormous growth of traffic and the swiftness with which every extension of facilities is outgrown. The Brooklyn Bridge was planned in 1869, and it took fourteen years to build it. Within the next fourteen years it was carrying a traffic far beyond what its projectors had expected it to obtain, and the demands on it are steadily increasing. It will be the same with the new East River Bridge, which is almost sure to become insufficient for the work it will have to do within the seven years it will take to construct it. The same generalization is sustained by the history of the new lines of relatively rapid transit that have been laid out within the last few years. The street travel of the great city seems to flow from a fountain that needs only to be tapped at any point. Of course this is not literally true, but it is so nearly so that it is a matter of some surprise that the brains, energy, and capital needed to meet the constantly growing demand are not forthcoming.

EXTRAVAGANCIES OF BRYANISM.

The proclamation of Mayor MCGUIRE of Syracuse, supposedly in favor of BRYAN, that under McKinleyism ten men control all the business of this country is one of those showily extravagant statements which all the pronounced and typical adherents of the Nebraska agitator seem to delight in and one of the sort that ought to be reassuring to people who have permitted themselves to fear that BRYAN might be elected by the votes of men who have ceased to fear him since 1896. He had then the cordial and vociferous support of the unreasoning, the discontented, the dangerous, classes. He had the support of some, in the West particularly, whose gloomy views of life and public policy have doubtless changed and become more cheerful with the return of prosperity.

But assuredly there are some men who could not have brought themselves to the point of voting for the Chicago platform and its candidate in 1896 who might be led to support BRYAN this year by intelligent political management. They are men of reasonable intelligence who feel that they disagree with the policy of the Government, who have no large financial or commercial interests at stake, and have, through mere familiarity, got over their fear of BRYAN as a bogy. But they are not fools, and the effect upon them of such silly extravagancies as this of Mayor MCGUIRE will do more to decrease the danger of BRYAN'S election than the support of the Amalgamated Hoboes will do to increase it.

The hoboes, amalgamated or isolated, BRYAN has always had with him, and this statement of Mayor MCGUIRE, if it reaches them at all, will exactly coincide with their views. But we like to think that there is no man with sense and vigor enough to earn his living in a decent occupation who can be misled by such puerile means. As for MCGUIRE'S statement it is simply and broadly untrue. The business of this country is not controlled by ten men or a hundred men or ten thousand men, and there is no country in the world, under the conditions now existing, in which a young man has a better chance to make his way. This is not saying, either, that the present conditions are Utopian and may not be improved, though Bryanism will never improve them.

The ten men Mr. MCGUIRE has in mind, if indeed he has thought enough about the matter to have any ten men in mind, are doubtless ten of the hardest worked and most harassed men in the country, whose hold on the vast properties they control is never quite secure, and who have no larger influence in the affairs of this Government than any other ten men of equal probity and intelligence can exert if they choose.

WHY NOT A CHELSEA PARK?

On a trip down town by the Eighth Avenue trolley that "formal garden" for the public of the west side which is called Hudson Park comes on the view as a pleasant surprise. This little green spot has had a year's test of popularity with the denizens of the somewhat dingy quarter it consoles. While at first the children and half-grown lads played havoc with the bushes and grass, the neighborhood has become reconciled to the idea of possessing these things in common and lets them live—under the eye of the police. So far no flowers have been planted, there being in this little square no places inaccessible to the children, who in their longing for bright things cannot resist the temptation to pluck them. Hudson Park suffers from this absence of flowers, since the big stone urns and heavy balustrades in and about the kiosk, its central feature, call imperatively for flowers and vines.

Hudson Park is, of course, too small to meet the needs of the quarter, but in Summer the pressure is relieved by the recreation pier on the North River. In Summer, also, some of the playgrounds attached to public schools are opened so as to keep a certain number of boys and girls off the streets. A permanent all-the-year-round playing ground would be useful, not in but in connection with Hudson Park; for the eastern end, which was at first set apart for that purpose, has been planted in grass and set with benches in order to extend the narrow limits of the park for the use of men, women, and babies.

While the steep green banks overlooking the central water basin add to the variety and picturesqueness of the park, it must be confessed that this very fact curtails the room if a crowd is present, especially in Summer, when the lower level about the basin, being neither shaded nor reached by the wind, is naturally shunned because of the heat. Thursday afternoons, when the band plays, find Hudson Park at the height of its fashion; then it is that one perceives how incalculable are the benefits which a city population derives from well-conducted parks.

The west side below this point has a few breathing spaces; moreover, it is not so closely populated as the west side above. Somewhere between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Street another park is a much-needed thing. The blocks from Tenth Avenue westward to the river between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, if turned into a park with recreation piers, would continue very agreeably the green trees and spaces of the Theological Seminary, lying between Ninth and Tenth Avenues on the same zone. It would constitute a "Chelsea Park" in reminiscence of old New York as well as London, and afford rest and solace to thousands of hard-workingmothers and mothers. Owing to the configuration of the city this part of the river front is particularly open to ocean breezes and the winds prevalent in Summer. If land be bought on a generous scale by the city, and our landscape architects called on to compete with designs for a city park on the river front, a popular pleasure ground will surely result from such a course which will not only give comfort and pleasure to millions, but add greatly to the beauty of the city as it is approached from the west. There is no reason save the cost of land why such a "Chelsea Park" should not include the entire space bounded by Tenth Avenue and the water front, Twentieth and Twenty-third Streets. This area would give an opportunity for comprehensive designs to meet the local needs for playgrounds as well as shady spaces and recreation piers, together with the necessary arrangements for the railway and trolley approaches now in existence.

The proposal for a park in this section of the city, it will be remembered, is not a new one. The Mayor, who has his own ideas about allowing the people to buy cheap ice, saw fit to veto a bill passed at Albany giving the congested district near Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, a small park one block large. He could not allow the people another recreation place because it conflicted with some obscure deal, or merely because it was planned under his predecessor; either reason would suffice Mayor VAN WYCK. Nor does it matter what the real reason may have been for the action of a thoroughly discredited official. Undoubtedly a larger park at the waterside in Chelsea Village would help the neighborhood where the small park was planned two years ago. Later on a similar park with recreation piers might be laid out just south of the Thirty-fourth Street ferries, gaining in the same way the advantage of the existing system of cross-town and river transportation. Thus eventually the region called Hell's Kitchen would have not one but two large parks as outlets for the exuberance of its animal spirits, where it might be persuaded into decency, where its animality might be softened and corrected by healthy sports, music, and good cheer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Chicago papers present as convincing proof of their city's maltreatment by the Federal Census takers the fact that though in 1896 Chicago cast 350,000 votes and New York only 308,000, yet the same part of the present New York is credited with 2,050,600 inhabitants, and Chicago with only 1,698,575, or 352,025 less. "Our excess of 42,000 voters," says The Times-Herald, "must somehow be harmonized with this large deficit, and all the census takers from Maine to California are unequal to the task. There has been gross carelessness in the way the census work has been handled here." Isn't that point a slightly dangerous one to make? It has long been noticed in other parts of the country that the vote of Chicago was remarkably large in proportion to its officially credited population, and there have been more than a few uneasy questionings as to why this should be so. The natural inference, of course, was that the Chicago voting list had been unduly padded, and that investigation might disclose strange things—possibly get some of the local politicians into jail, which would be, not the disclosure, but the inclosure, of some strange things. The less said, therefore, about the discrepancy noted above the better, or, if not the better, the safer, from a Chicago standpoint. And anyway, isn't it about time for Chicago to think about more important matters than mere bigness? New York, now, regards its size as a mere incident, pleasant enough in its way, but a trifle after all, and the very least of the innumerable reasons for which she is loved and respected by all. Doesn't Chicago want to be loved and respected by all? She might be if she stopped worrying about magnitudes, relative or absolute, and developed her talents by minding her book, attending to her toilet, and cultivating a few of the virtues.

—Continuing its highly commendable effort to bring about an improvement of conditions in the now horrible tunnel through which passengers coming to or going from the Grand Central Station are forced to pass, The Electrical Review subjects to extremely destructive analysis two assertions recently made by the General Superintendent of one of the great roads that inflict upon New Yorkers and their visitors so vast an amount of semi-suffocation. This official claimed, with a fine imitation of sincerity, that changes of motors could not be made at any point near the station, and that no electrical motor has yet been constructed suitable for performing the work required. To the first of these contentions The Electrical Review replies, first, that yard room is abundant at Mott Haven, the natural switching point, and, second, that there is no real necessity for exchanging steam for electrical motors, and vice versa, since it has been demonstrated at Baltimore that the locomotive can be hauled through the tunnel along with the rest of the train and not give out, if its dampers are properly closed, enough gases and smoke to be beyond the control of the simplest sort of ventilating devices. As for the alleged lack of a suitable electrical motor, The Review says that it will gladly supply a list of a dozen contracting companies of the highest commercial reputation and well equipped with capital, any one of which would eagerly undertake to construct the required plant and maintain it in operative condition for any reasonable length of time. These, of course, are excellent replies to the general manager's statements, but we doubt if they will have much effect. The railway people know the facts in the case just as well as The Electrical Review does. The trouble with them is not ignorance, but a dislike for making costly improvements merely to increase public comfort and convenience. What our scientific contemporary should do is to strengthen the popular demand for a better tunnel, and so bring to bear a pressure that in the end will be irresistible. Set the passengers to howling and howl with them; then the companies will act, because they will have to.

—Slight, and by no means respectful, consideration is shown by The Philadelphia Medical Journal for the feelings of the people who are made more or less miserable by dwelling upon the possibility of premature burial, that is, of burial before death has really come. That such people are rather numerous is proved by the frequency with which money is spent for the purpose of bringing to their attention complicated—and expensive—devices for preventing the dreadful accidents, but the authority mentioned says that it knows of not one well-established case of burial alive in any country, and that the probability of such an occurrence is infinitesimal, and therefore ignored by everybody except the victims of ignorant or morbid imaginations. Of all the tests proposed to assure the reality of death, the only one at once simple, sure and practical is that usually mentioned last by the promoters of groundless fears, though it is the one already in almost universal use—the postponement of the burial until after the first signs of chemical dissolution present themselves. Especially reassuring for those who need reassurance is the declaration of The Medical Journal that no trance state known to science simulates death closely enough to deceive physicians or even nurses of ordinary experience. In conclusion the article says: "We commend all timid neurasthenics to soothe their nerves, and if they need a positive guarantee that they will not be buried alive, let them direct that their bodies be cremated. This is both sure prevention and good hygiene."

—Mr. BRYAN—W. J., to be definite—has not been content to decide merely what he will do with the Philippines in case he is elected to the Presidency. At any rate, according to a staff correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who claims to have the news "right from the inner circle of Mr. BRYAN'S confidential friends," that highly interesting exponent of hopeful self-confidence has definitely determined to give the first seat on the Supreme Court bench that is vacated after March 4 next to—ex-Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD of Illinois! Once, if this correspondent is well informed, Circuit Judge CALDWELL would have been Mr. BRYAN'S first choice for the position, because of his belief that the sympathies of that Judge were with the poor and weak, but that was four years ago, before the smooth-faced Nebraskan had made the intimate acquaintance with the ex-Governor which he now possesses. "With that acquaintance," we read, "has grown a great admiration for ALTGELD'S intellectual strength, for his ability as a lawyer, and for his sympathies on the side of the masses. And with this admiration has grown the determination on Mr. BRYAN'S part to put ALTGELD on the Supreme bench if the opportunity comes to him." One does not have to believe in the absolute accuracy of this story to find in it a cause of long and pensive deliberation. Mr. BRYAN may or may not have resolved to put Mr. ALTGELD in the Supreme Court, but it is at least as likely that he has as that he has not, and even the possibility of such action is enough to excite emotion in Gen. Apathy himself.

—Among all the men of straw with whom the anti-imperialists are waging such earnest warfare there is none whose overthrow gives them more satisfaction than does that of the man who objects to "hauling down the American flag." The gross inconsistency of this particular straw man has been demonstrated with laborious care at least 5,786 times by big and little anti-imperialists in the last two or three months, and apparently it is to be done as often more in the two or three months to come. And yet absolutely everybody in the United States knows perfectly well that the American flag has with entire propriety been hauled down innumerable times in the past, and will be hauled down with entire propriety innumerable times in the future. None the less do some of us, all of us, indeed, except the anti-imperialists, insist that the American flag shall never be hauled down. Why will the anti-imperialists be such literalists? Apparently they can't get it through their heads that words mean what folks intend them to mean, and that when one talks against hauling down the American flag he is not referring to cases where the lowering does not signify the abandonment of our own territory or our own principles.

HOME INTERESTS FIRST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letters under the heading "Letters to Editor" in your paper with great interest, as I am desirous of hearing both sides of any question when candidly expressed.

I was somewhat amused and interested in the letter in to-day's paper signed "M. Franklin," and especially where he so positively states the object of the leaders of the Republican Party.

He states without doubt or question that "the leaders of the Republican Party itch for an empire, and every vote for McKinley will give aid and comfort to the afflicted."

Generally speaking, the man who knows everything in his own and others' minds is sure of little in reality. People of broad minds have less suspicion of the evil designs of others.

I do not believe that any right-minded man in this country believes or dreams that the United States Government is in any danger of being converted into an empire. The tendency of the whole world is in the contrary direction. I do not mean by this that I would consider the followers of Bryan insane, but I do believe that less than 1 per cent. of the voters of his party fear or imagine that an empire is possible in this country. Any man, to believe in an empire a posibility, must also believe that the majority of the Republican Party which votes for McKinley would prefer an empire to our present form of Government. With that reasoning carried to a conclusion, an empire might be the choice of the people, and the Government for and by the people that Mr. Bryan quotes so often.

Were the masses of the people in this country as fickle and vascillating as the modern Democracy and its platforms, an empire might be necessary to govern with any stability; but, thank Heaven, we have had evidence in the past that they are not. I believe we can still trust the future to the whole people; and, until they are prepared for an empire, the supposition of such a thing being possible is only the catch words of a party bankrupt for the time in ideas and issues and floundering around for phrases to catch votes.

I do not believe that party platforms always mean all they say, but they never mean anything better than they say, and we must judge them by their worst side. I do not believe that Mr. Bryan, if elected, would do anything like what he professes, but we must take him at his word. The present Administration has come as near living up to its platform as any one ever did, and, I believe, can be trusted again. As few people consider principles, but vote for parties, there will be thousands to vote a ticket that, if its principles were carried out to the letter, they would give their heart's blood to defend their country from its perils. Where is the man that would surrender one foot of territory that belongs to our country by every right known to civilization? Who questions our right, except the few ambitious and rebellious natives, unfit for civilized government, as acknowledged by Mr. Bryan himself, and their friends in our own country, who propose to surrender our country's honor for the sake of an issue to get the offices?

Let our people consider their home interests first, and prevent the degredation of our currency, and trust to time and the fair dealing of our people to do justice to our newly acquired possessions, as we have done by those in the past.

A. I. DANIELS.
New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

THAT AWFUL EMPEROR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the article in your issue of to-day signed by one M. Franklin, whose intelligence is of too high an order to be satisfied with the editorials which you have printed on the subject of imperialism, I feel convinced that our beloved country is menaced by a danger so appalling that it causes each hair of my head to stand on end "like the quills of the fretful porcupine." Those who have read Victor Hugo's "History of a Crime" can understand but feebly the awful precipice on the brink of which we now stand. The terrible Rough Rider is on horseback, the spirit of militarism is rampant, and even now, perhaps, a tremendous coup d'état beside which that of Napoleon III. pales into insignificance, is being hatched. Machine guns are probably being placed in readiness to vomit forth their fatal contents on the free-born citizens of this glorious Republic, and we may ere long expect to see the streets of our capital running deep in red, red blood.

I did feel a little easier in my mind after reading your editorial, "Where Is the Emperor?" But since M. Franklin has discovered him my terror is greater than ever. Can you reassure your readers?

I. L. C.
New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

Would Side with the Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your paper with satisfaction and find your editorial page quite a delight, not the least being the views of those who are "against the Government." I lay a little claim to intelligence, but I cannot agree with Mr. Franklin in his characterization of your editorial utterances. Let me suggest to him that he take up the side of his country and his Government, that he endeavor to find as much satisfaction in the progress of his people and the general welfare of everybody as he tries to find in that of a small class, and see if he does not then read your views with much more satisfaction and contentment.

What Mr. Franklin says about empire and Emperor is not new, but is amusing. In 1861 there were those who wept because an end would come to our Republic if Mr. Lincoln was elected, and in 1864 many went to bed in despair over his re-election, fully convinced they would never be allowed to vote for a President again. During both canvasses for Gen. Grant much of this talk was heard, together with vague claims of "Caesarism" and the terrors of a Government in the hands of a soldier-President, but all these things came to pass, and now we are about to vote for a President again, and the chances of continuing this operation indefinitely are limited only by the span of man's life. How much happier all these pessimists would be if they would for a time cross bridges only as they come to them, and concede that other people have just as lofty ideals, and possess just as much love of country and patriotism as they, although they may not show it in the same way.

A. M. SANDERS.
New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

WHO IS ODELL?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains a bit of news which must have a depressing effect upon every Republican in this State outside the little coterie whose centre is Senator Platt. I refer, of course, to the announcement of Mr. Odell's consent to accept the nomination for Governor and the tacit understanding that that consent implies the withdrawal of all other candidates. Now, outside of State politics, who is Mr. Odell? What has he ever done to merit promotion from nowhere to the highest office in the gift of the State? What great movement, involving a benefit to the community, has he been identified with? What are his qualifications for the vastly important office which his overzealous friends desire to see him fill? Has he a clear idea of its duties? Isn't it a fact that, regardless of his abilities, which we know nothing of, Tom Platt would be the actual incumbent and Mr. Odell little more than his clerk? Will not the notorious intimacy existing between these two gentlemen prove an almost insuperable element of weakness in the latter's candidacy? As an earnest Republican who wants to see his party win by the largest possible majority in the coming election, I feel it my right to ask these questions. What sense is there in holding the primaries next week if the State ticket has already been made by the gentleman who, at 49 Broadway, sits in final judgment upon the actions of the Republican Party? Nothing is more revolting to me than the spineless subserviency to Platt which is shown by the alleged leaders of the party in this State. If these men possessed a teaspoonful of brains and something firmer than a chocolate éclair for a backbone they would realize, it seems to me, that the nomination of Odell will prove a dangerous handicap to the National ticket in New York, and in the event of Coler's nomination perhaps a fatal one.

H. V. W.
New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

Liars and Thieves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me in your columns protest against the assertion of a policeman in the Scharn case, "He who lies will steal." I have studied the profanum vulgus pretty closely, and my experience is that among them the ratio of liars to thieves is 1,600 to 1.

CLARA MARSHALL.
New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

NUGGETS.

No Delivery Without Check.

"Give up the keys of the city!" demanded the Commander in Chief of the allies.

"You got checkee?" asked the Corporal of the guard at Peking.—Philadelphia North American.

The Chicagoan's Delight.

"Did he gain anything by his visit to the Paris Exposition?"

"Yes; he says he gained a better appreciation of the Chicago World's Fair."—Chicago Post.

Wearying Labor.

"You look tired, John," said the labor delegate's wife. "I am," said he; "I had to work hard to-day." "What for?" "To get about twenty-five other fellers to stop workin'."—Philadelphia Record.

Regardful of the Day.

Mamma.—Willie, you mustn't quarrel that way with Amy; and to-day of all days. Don't you know this is Sunday?

Willie—Yes, but, mamma, this is a religious discussion we're having.—Philadelphia Press.

Close Resemblance.

Mrs. Talkso's husband was reading an advertisement which asserted that "The mail is quick, the telegrapher is quicker, but the telephone is quickest, and you don't have to wait for an answer."

"Ah," he reflected, "in one particular that reminds me strongly of Mrs. Talkso."—Baltimore American.

GROWING OLD.

Arthur J. Burdick in Los Angeles Herald.

A little more gray in the lessening hair
Each day as the years go by;
A little more stooping of the form,
A little more dim the eye;
A little more faltering of the step
As we tread life's pathway o'er,
But a little nearer every day
To the ones who have gone before.

A little more halting of the gait,
And a dullness of the ear;
A growing weariness of the frame
With each swift passing year.
A fading of hopes, and ambitions, too,
A faltering in life's quest;
But a little nearer every day
To a sweet and peaceful rest.

A little more loneliness in life
As the dear ones pass away;
A bigger claim on the heavenly Hand
With every passing day.
A little further from toil and care,
A little less way to roam;
A drawing near to a peaceful voyage
And a happy welcome home.

LIEUT. CORDUA EXECUTED

Officer Convicted of Plotting to Abduct Gen. Roberts Shot.

Baden-Powell Rescues 100 British Prisoners and Captures German Artillery Officer.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that Lieut. Cordua was shot yesterday (Friday) afternoon.

An earlier dispatch from Pretoria said that Gen. Lord Roberts had confirmed the sentence of death imposed upon Lieut. Cordua, formerly of the Staats Artillery, who was convicted of being a ringleader in the plot to abduct Gen. Roberts and kill British officers.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, Aug. 23.—Baden-Powell rescued 100 British prisoners at Warm Baths Aug. 22, and captured twenty-five Boers and a German artillery officer.

"Buller's casualties, Aug. 21, were seven men killed and Capt. Ellershaw and twenty-one men wounded, and five men missing.

"Kitchener, Aug. 22, had eight casualties.

"While reconnoitering in the Komati Valley Rundle found 140,000 rounds of ammunition buried.

"The columns pursuing De Wet made wonderful marches. Col. Mackinnon covered 224 miles in fourteen days."

Dr. Leyds and the Boer envoys have sent from St. Petersburg to Lord Salisbury a strong protest against the latest proclamations of Lord Roberts, maintaining that they violate every sense of right and all the principles of international law.

BERLIN HONORS AMERICAN.

C. U. Clark Awarded Prize for Edition of Marcellinus Ammianus.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Charles Upson Clark of Yale University has been awarded a prize of 1,500 marks by the Berlin Academy for preparing an edition of Marcellinus Ammianus, the Roman historian of the fourth century.

The history of Ammianus, which was originally divided into thirty-one books, of which the first thirteen have perished, extended from the accession of Nerva to the death of Valens. The eighteen books which remain begin with the seventeenth year of the reign of Constantius and terminate at the year 378. Gibbon refers to Ammianus as "an accurate and faithful guide, who composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary." The work has passed through several editions, of which the best known are the Leyden edition of 1693, by Gronovious, and those of Leipsic, published in 1773 and 1808.

CONDITION OF NICARAGUA.

President Zelaya Says the Country's Finances Are Improved.

MANAGUA, Aug. 1.—The Congress of Nicaragua opened to-day as a Constitution-Revising Convention. President Zelaya, in his address said that the financial condition of Nicaragua had greatly bettered, and that the national income from imports, exports, taxes, &c., was within about $101,967 of paying the expenses of the Government during the year. He pointed out that the income would have exceeded the expenditure of it had not been for the $4,400 pesos expended in crushing the revolution against the Government commenced in February, 1898, by the Governor of Bluefields. The 1 cent, gold, per pound export tax on coffee was sufficient to May, 1900, on the coffee crop of 1898-1900, to enable the Government to anticipate and get a discount from the interest due in London on Nicaragua's old railroad bonds, £276,500, due on July 31, 1900, and, in addition, reduce that debt £273,600.

President Zelaya declared that the relations between Nicaragua and the United States, or "The Grand Republic," as he termed the latter country, were most friendly and cordial. He told how the long-existing and dangerous boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica had been satisfactorily and finally settled, giving, he asserted, an assurance of peace between the Central American States.

MOSQUITO COAST GRIEVANCES.

Natives May Appeal to United States for Protection.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—The Mosquito Coast delegates, who recently arrived here to lay the grievances of the Mosquito Reserve before the Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica, were received by Sir Augustus Hemming to-day.

They assert that the Nicaraguans deny them the franchise, close their schools, and outrage their wives and daughters.

Unless Great Britain acts in the matter, the natives will appeal—so the delegates declare—to the United States for help and protection.

Epidemic Destroys Managua Pigs.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 1.—Some kind of dangerous epidemic is causing the death of rats and pigs in Managua. Hundreds of those animals are found lifeless in the streets and vacant lots. The number of pigs that have died from the unknown malady is very large. Nearly every family in the city annually raises from one to seven hogs for the purpose of securing a supply of lard and for selling the meat. The rats are also very numerous. The Sanitary Commission is endeavoring to prevent the outbreak of a possible epidemic among the population.

British Steamer Indra Ashore.

ADEN, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Indra, Capt. Burkell, from Passaroeang, July 23, for the Delaware Breakwater, is ashore twenty-eight miles south-southwest of Cape Guardaful, at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, and probably will prove a total wreck. Capt. Burkell and eight Europeans and twenty native members of the crew were picked up and landed here. The rest are missing, having taken to the boats. The natives are plundering the wreck.

Prof. Virchow's Golden Wedding.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Prof. Rudolphe Virchow, the distinguished pathologist, to-day quietly celebrated his golden wedding, receiving numerous congratulations. He announces his intention to attend the manoeuvres next month.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Primary Class, Middle Smithfield Sunday School, Coolbaugh, Penn.	$10.00
Through Bank of Anderson, Anderson, S. C.	25.72
Through G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.	58.67
Through Melinda C. Messinger, Belfast, Penn.	12.00
Junior Christian Endeavor Society, Lutheran Church, Roaring Spring, Penn.	10.00
Philethea Young Ladies' Class, Sunday School Wurts Street Baptist Church, Kingston, N. Y.	10.00
Through Edna Florence Jeffress, Edwardsville, Ill.	10.00
Through Citizens' Bank of Delavan, Delavan, Wis., from Delavan Lake Assembly.	58.00
Emma Wassell, Clearfield, Penn.	10.00
Sunday School, Central Presbyterian Church, Uniontown, Penn.	15.00
Young people of East Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Bridgeport, Conn.	80.00
Through Western National Bank	25.00
"In memory of Lawrence"	25.00
Citizens of South Ottumwa, Iowa	50.00
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn.	55.00
Through The American, Nashville, Tenn.	61.25
Through the Southampton Bank, Southampton, N. Y.	10.00
Through Adams Express Company	6.25
Through Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	6.57
Through Northern Pacific Express Company	8.25
Through United States Express Company	18.00
Through American Express Company	1.00
Through Great Northern Express Company	1.00
Forty-eight contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	140.02
Previously acknowledged	219,946.66
Total to date	$220,617.76

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "A Connecticut Yankee" for the India Famine Fund and has forwarded the same to John Crosby Brown, Treasurer.

AKRON NEGRO SENTENCED

Brought Back Secretly and Pleads Guilty in Court.

Public Unaware Peck Was in the City—He Is Sentenced to Imprisonment for Life.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The negro Peck, whose crime, the assault on a child, resulted in the serious rioting last Wednesday, was brought here secretly to-day, hastily put on trial, sentenced to life imprisonment in the State penitentiary, and hurriedly taken from the city again.

The train carrying Peck arrived here at 8:30 P. M. A carriage was waiting at the railway station, and the negro was quickly bundled into it. Few who glanced at the rapidly driven carriage suspected that it contained the man the furious mob of Wednesday night wanted to lynch.

Peck was taken in at the rear door of the Court House. There was a stir among the soldiers crowding to the rear of the court room. Judge D. J. Nye of Elyria presided. Two minutes after Peck reached the court Deputy Sheriff Ed Hershey read the indictment.

Peck stood up with manacled hands. He pleaded guilty in a firm voice. His worn eyes shifted nervously about the room. Then he sat down, and Prosecutor Wanamaker whispered with him briefly. Then Judge Nye said:

"Peck, you have heard the indictment read. You have pleaded guilty. Have you anything to say?"

"I have nothing to say, except that I throw myself on the mercy of the court," replied Peck.

Continuing, Judge Nye said: "In crimes such as that to which you have pleaded guilty there is but one penalty provided. That is imprisonment for life. It is the judgment of the Court that you be confined in the penitentiary for life."

After Peck had been sentenced he was taken in a closed carriage to the Centre Street crossing of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway, and placed on board the train in charge of Sheriff Kelly, and taken to the State Penitentiary at Columbus.

So quickly and quietly was Peck brought into the city, sentenced, and sent on to Columbus, that but very few people knew what had transpired.

There was no crowd at the railway either when the train arrived or departed.

Just after leaving Cuyahoga Falls, while the train was en route from Cleveland to Akron, Peck begged Prison Keeper Washer to shoot him instantly in the event a mob was waiting at Akron. The plan made contemplated leaving the train at the Union Station at Akron. Peck's fright increased as the train neared Akron. He begged piteously to be shot if a mob threatened. Washer did not consent.

Rhoda Davidson died at the City Hospital at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She was shot in the head while in her mother's arms during the riots Wednesday night.

At a conference of city, county, and military officials to-day it was decided to retain the troops here until to-morrow morning, at least. If all remains quiet the guardsmen will be dismissed Saturday morning.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Peck arrived at the penitentiary in the custody of the Sheriff of Summit County at 8:50 to-night. He felt relieved when the heavy iron gate closed behind him, and he realized he was safe from mob violence. He had little to say, and was conducted quickly to a cell.

RACE TROUBLE IN TEXAS.

Negro Plots to Kill Sheriff Polley of Sexton.

CENTRE, Texas, Aug. 24.—Serious race trouble is threatened in Sabine County. A messenger has arrived here from Sexton requesting assistance from Centre. Six men left at once for Sexton and others went later.

The trouble grew out of a letter written by a negro making known a plot to kill Sheriff William Polley, Daniel Davis, James Ingram, and several other citizens. A negro who received the letter took it to Sheriff Polley to read for him. He was arrested on the spot, and the Sheriff took a posse with him and arrested thirteen other negroes. An examination is being held at Sexton.

Many of the negroes are openly making threats, and the number of white men is being constantly augmented by arrivals from near-by towns. Sexton is fifteen miles from a telegraph or telephone station.

NEGROES TO ORGANIZE.

Convention to Establish Better Race Relations.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 24.—An ante-bellum negro association, to comprise all the Southern States, will be organized in Macon Sept. 25. The object is to discountenance the crimes of young negroes which lead to lynchings and to establish better race relations. Booker T. Washington will attend the convention.

URGE NEGROES TO MIGRATE.

League Speakers Advise Colored People to Go South.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—The session of the Negro National Business League was resumed at Parker Memorial Hall at 10 o'clock to-day. Among the speakers was W. O. Emery of Macon, Ga. He advised the colored people of Boston to remove to the South, and to go into business. He said there were many more business opportunities for them there, and that the South was the land for the negro.

J. A. Williams of Omaha spoke for the colored people of his State. He told of successful negro farmers in Nebraska, and urged that many more go there. He thought the people, white and black, ought to get back to the soil. R. J. Palmer of Columbia, S. C., who followed, said that negro Masons were employed on the Masonic Temple now being built in his city. He asked if negro workmen in Boston were allowed as good a chance in the field of labor.

T. H. Thomas of Johnston, Texas, spoke on "Barbering." In concluding his address, he said: "My people said to me when I left home: 'If you are going to Boston to further the business interests of the negro all over the country, we say God bless you. If you are going up there to advocate the interests of Miss Jewett, we will kill you.' [Laughter and tremendous applause.] The biggest, rankest Democrats in my town are my friends." [Applause.]

Among the speakers in the afternoon were T. Thomas Fortune of New York.

Resolutions and recommendations for the formation of a permanent organization were presented to the conference and were adopted. The following were recommended for officers: For President—Booker T. Washington of Alabama; Vice President—Giles B. Jackson of Virginia; Secretary—Mrs. Alberta Moore Smith of Illinois; Treasurer—Gilbert C. Harris of Massachusetts.

Albert A. Moore Smith of Chicago, the organizer and President of the Chicago Colored Women's Business Club, was also among the speakers to-day. Among those present were Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal at Hampton Institute, and Mrs. Leavitt, the temperance worker.

NEGRO TORMENTED IN OHIO.

Boy Seized by Mob and Threatened with Hanging.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The residents of the town of Reading, eight miles north of here, have never tolerated the presence of a negro, and when one appeared there last night he narrowly escaped rough treatment. The negro is a boy of sixteen and he went to Reading to go to work for an Italian fruit dealer.

At 8 o'clock this evening forty men came to his door with shouts of "Hang him!" Several men rushed in the store and seized him and slipped his head into a noose. The negro crying in terror, was dragged outside, but he escaped his tormentors and jumped into an apple barrel. He was dragged out again and led toward a tree. The boy cried and prayed hysterically and begged to be spared.

The crowd at length desisted and escorted him to the town limits, and warned him not to show his face in Reading again.

NEGRO SHOOTS WHITE MAN.

Newburg Resident Wounded in a Quarrel in Brooklyn.

Another white man was shot by a negro in Brooklyn last night. He was not seriously wounded, however. The shooting occurred at the home of Charles Wassmer, at Gravesend Beach. Mrs. Wassmer was at home alone, when Thomas O'Brien, thirty-five years old, of 1,359 Broadway, Newburg, N. Y., Michael Donlon, thirty-three years old, of 122 Twenty-second Street, and George Simis, a negro, forty-three years old, who lives at West Meadows, Coney Island, came to the house. The party had been in the house but a short time when O'Brien, it is said, made a movement toward Mrs. Wassmer which Simis objected to, and a quarrel resulted.

The shooting followed, the bullet entering O'Brien's right leg. Simis left the house after the shooting and up to a late hour last night he had not been found by the police.

Schamadan's Slayer Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Randolph Feal, a negro, was arrested to-day at Mill Park, West Va., by Detective Balmer of this city, who will bring him here. He is believed to be the murderer of William Schamadan, the iron molder whose body was found in a manhole at Mount Auburn on Aug. 11. The club with which the deed was done has been found and turned over to the police, and the confession of William Holley, who helped to carry the body to the manhole after the negro had committed the murder, will probably convict the culprits. The negro had an accomplice, who has not been arrested. He is a white man.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE ARRESTED.

Turned on the Gas and Then Fought Tenants.

Mrs. Marie Stromberg, about forty years old, who lives with her husband, John Stromberg, and six children at 135 Alexander Avenue, was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station last evening on a charge of attempting suicide. She had inhaled gas, and when revived by a surgeon from the Fordham Hospital became very violent and attacked several other tenants in the same house, beating them badly. She also bit one of the fingers of Policeman Creamer of the Alexander Avenue Police Station, inflicting a severe wound. The woman went to the bathroom in the flat about 9 o'clock last night and locked herself in, while her husband sat at a window watching the storm. He missed her in a few minutes, however, and, making a search, traced her by the odor of gas.

He forced the door and found the woman unconscious on the floor, while gas was flowing in great volumes from the pipe on the wall, from which she had torn the bracket entirely away.

LABOR AND G. A. R. STANDS.

Chicago Union Men Change Parade's Route to Avoid the Structure.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Labor Day parade refuses to pass the Grand Army of the Republic grand stand that Contractor Behel has built. It has been estimated that the union men will walk 12,500 miles Sept. 3 to avoid going to the non-union structure.

The labor men have changed the route to avoid the stand and put an extra quarter of a mile on the west side of the parade where the stand is. The fifty-odd thousand union men behind the line of police will teach those fifteen minutes' time in walking this extra quarter of a mile, and in the aggregate 12,500 extra miles will be walked, 1,562 working days of eight hours each consumed, and $6,250 worth of time lost to the whole body.

Almost an entire year of a man's life will thus be consumed in avoiding the stand and $465 worth of shoes will be worn out between the time the police line swings off Michigan Avenue at Eldridge Court and the time the last gaunt straggler reaches the asphaltum bed of Michigan Avenue again at Hubbard Court.

FRACTURED LAWYER'S SKULL.

Customer of a Restaurant Assaulted by Its Proprietor.

Michael E. Duffy, thirty-four years old, a lawyer, living at 12 West Seventieth Street, received a broken skull last night in a quarrel in the "Arlington Light Lunch Room," 8 Grand Circle, in a dispute with the proprietor of the place, Edward Reuter.

Duffy is very widely known in that part of the city and is familiarly addressed as "Mike." With several friends he went to a bulletin board in the circle to watch the prizefight bulletins, and, feeling hungry, ran in to get a luncheon.

D. B. Stearn of 343 East Fifty-fifth Street and B. F. Neartess of 107 West Sixty-seventh Street were the only other patrons in the place. They say Duffy had some words with Reuter over his bill, and that the latter ran from behind the desk, drawing a bludgeon made from the leg of a chair out of his pocket. With this, the two witnesses say, he dealt Duffy a stunning blow on the head, which dropped him to the floor as if he had been shot.

Stearns and Neartess picked the unconscious man up and put him in a chair. Duffy's friends heard the row and ran in. Without waiting they carried the man to Roosevelt Hospital. An examination disclosed a large scalp wound and a serious fracture of the skull. The surgeons said Duffy's condition is very serious.

Policeman Frank Kelly arrested Reuter, and the restaurant was closed. Reuter is about forty years of age. Duffy's friends were extremely indignant, and talked of wrecking the restaurant, but cooler counsel prevailed.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Games.

The principal events at the annual Labor Day picnic and games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, which will be held at the club grounds, Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I., will be the 300 and 600 yard runs. The former event is a handicap, and the latter is open to novices only. A limit of 160 pounds has been placed upon the shot-putting event, in order to bar the heavy competitors and enable the lighter men to make a mark for the 160-pound class. The other events will be as follows: One-mile run, handicap; three-quarter-mile run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, novice. A handsome silk banner has been offered to the club team winning the greatest number of points. The entries will close on Monday, with Dieges & Clust, 27 John Street, Manhattan, or with William E. Turner, at the clubhouse, 374 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Marquette Club Games.

The annual Labor Day games of the Marquette Club will be held at the Marquette Oval, Fourth Avenue, Seventh and Eighth Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., beginning at 8 P. M. The open handicap events will be: Fifty-yard dash, quarter-mile run, half-mile run, one-mile run, running high jump, three-quarter-mile walk, putting twelve-pound shot, relay team race, three-quarter-mile, team of four, (scratch.) Handsome prizes will be given to the first, second, and third in each event, except relay race, for which a splendid trophy will be awarded the winning team. Entries close on Tuesday with Charles Commiskey, 345 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, or Dieges & Clust, 25 John Street, New York.

Unknown Man Killed by Train.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 24.—An unknown man was killed to-day at the Clifton Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Laurel Hill. He was attempting to cross the tracks when he was struck by Engine No. 59, which was drawing a passenger train. The body was badly mangled. The man was about forty-five years old and five feet six inches in height. He had a black mustache and was dressed in a blue coat and vest and dark trousers.

Poisoned in a Pickle Factory.

A man was found in front of 311 West Forty-third Street last night by Policeman Wischussen. He was nearly unconscious, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He revived soon after, and said that his name was Michael Murphy of 190 Park Row. Murphy said he had gone into a pickle factory and had a drink out of a barrel labeled "Pure Country Cider." The hospital physicians say the man is suffering from some acid poisoning.

TROUBLES IN BRYAN'S CHURCH

Pastor Asked to Resign Because He Was Believed Not in Sympathy with Democratic Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 24.—W. M. Hindman, pastor of W. J. Bryan's church, has been asked to resign by the Fusionist members of that church, because it is believed he is not in entire sympathy with the political beliefs of one of its distinguished members. The pastor is also accused of worldliness.

The First Presbyterian Church of this city is one of the two fashionable churches. Last Sunday its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hindman, preached on the subject of "What Is Needed in Public Life," and in that sermon made some statements not exactly favorable to the Lincoln candidate for President. This caused a row in church circles, and at a prayer meeting held a few nights ago a heated controversy arose about the pastor. As a result, it was announced that the pastor had been asked to resign, and that he has refused to do so.

To-night Dr. Hindman said he had nothing to say to the press. It is believed he will reply to his critics on Sunday, when he will preach on "The Value of a Good Character." Dr. Hindman has stated to his friends that he will remain pastor of the church for another year. He is popular in Church circles outside his own congregation.

ROBBERS USE FORGED ORDER.

Three Negroes Arrested on Clue Furnished by Hallboy, Who Admitted Thieves.

August Stillman, President of a financial concern at 812 Greenwich Street, locked up his flat at 115 West Eighty-fourth Street on August 6, and with his family went down to Bath Beach to remain there a month. He came up yesterday, by way of precaution, to see if everything was all right in his apartment. He found it topsy-turvy, and many things had been stolen. His wife's sealskin sacque, table linen, plate, clothing, and stuff worth about $500 had been taken.

Mrs. Stillman hurried up in response to her husband's telegram, and the police were called in. Within six hours Detectives Armstrong, Deering, and Faver had three negroes under arrest, and they say they have a complete case against them. The prisoners are Cyrus Austin, alias "Kid" Austin, twenty-four years old, of 327 West Thirty-seventh Street, who says he is a prizefighter; Clarence Shiloh, twenty-one years old, a hallboy, of 323 West Thirty-seventh Street, and George Fleming, twenty-three years old, of 328 West Thirty-seventh Street.

The detectives questioned the servants in the house where the burglary was committed. George Graham, the negro hallboy, told them of three men who had several days ago come there with an express wagon. One of them was Shiloh. He had a note purporting to be from Mr. Stillman ordering the hallboy to deliver a "basket of goods already packed and in my apartment."

The hall boy said he conducted the trio of thieves up to the Stillman apartment and let them in with his passkey. They hurriedly packed their basket and got away.

Their arrest was effected through two pawntickets which Fleming in his haste dropped on the floor of the Stillman flat. The tickets were on a west side pawnshop and led to the apprehension of the trio. The goods have not yet been found, but the police say they will readily find them.

Russian Cabinet Minister's Views.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—That the powers, in order to bring about peace in China, will have a harder task than is generally realized is the opinion expressed here to-day by Peter Michilevitch Boutovsky, Russian Minister of Justice. M. Boutovsky started out on a tour of inspection of Siberian prisons before the Boxer uprising.

Finding it inadvisable to return by the way he came, he concluded to take the trip through the United States. He declared that the California prisons were the best in every way of any he had ever seen. He declared that he had no faith in the report that Russia was trying to borrow $150,000,000 to continue the war in China. "The country has all the money it wants," he said.

Electric Company's Big Purchase.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The Western Electric Company has purchased all of the extensive dock property at the river and West Polk Street formerly occupied by the Young & Farrell Diamond Stone Sawing Company. The purchase represents an outlay of $617,500 and an expenditure of $1,000,000 in improvements is predicted. The tract of land includes about 225,000 square feet. The site is to be ultimately improved with a large manufacturing building to be devoted to heavy foundry and factory work, and particularly to the construction of cables used in electrical work.

Charged with Theft of Typewriters.

Central Office Detectives Dunn and Davis, in Centre Street Court, yesterday charged William Hawken, twenty-eight years old, of 9 Rector Street, with being a fugitive from justice from Washington, D. C., where, according to information received by the police here from Superintendent of Police Richard Sylvester of Washington, he is wanted for the larceny of two or more typewriters. From papers found in Hawken's possession, it appears that he was at one time acting editor of the financial bulletin of the Philadelphia News Bureau. Magistrate Pool committed the prisoner to the Tombs pending the arrival here of the necessary papers from Washington, D. C.

Ghost Dancing Chief Locked Up.

FORT YATES, N. D., Aug. 24.—Porcupine, an old Cheyenne chief, who originated the dances of 1890, started out again with seven followers ghost dancing. He was caught at Fort Hall and put into the guardhouse. Three hundred and eighty Indians have petitioned the agent at Fort Yates to ask Secretary Hitchcock to take Porcupine to some distant part of the country where he will not be so troublesome.

Saloon Keeper a Suicide.

George Ziegler, a saloon keeper, forty-four years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by inhaling illuminating gas at his home, 550 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. Poor business is the only reason advanced for his act. Ziegler left a wife and three children. Two months ago Ziegler was in the act of shooting himself when his wife seized the weapon from his grasp.

Nome Squatters Driven Out.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 24.—The military officials at Nome made two important rulings Aug. 11. One is an order directing all squatters on Nome beach on the sixty-foot strip to move out. The other is an order excluding squatters from the military reservations. The orders caused great consternation among the squatters.

Church Struck by Lightning.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—Bethel Baptist Church, at Fairview, built as a memorial on the site of Jefferson Davis's birthplace, has been struck by lightning and destroyed.

"Cheshire Cat" Photographs.

From The London News.

Composite portraits were a source of much amusement some years ago, when Mr. Francis Galton introduced them. His latest experiment in analytical portraiture has received the approval of Photography, whose editor says that, from his own experiences, it gives results of a promising character. It is said to give a significance to the attractive nonsense of Lewis Carroll in "Alice in Wonderland." The Cheshire Cat, which gradually disappeared, leaving nothing but its grin, is no longer purely whimsical, for by analytical portraiture Mr. Galton can subtract your smile from your general expression, or leave the smile while he subtracts the seriousness or glumness. The negatives are superposed, one upon the other, with the result that what is common to both is neutralized, and the rest remains smiling or serious, as it may be. Mr. Galton calls the compound of negative and positive a transformer. As long as the transformer subtracts glumness, all hail to the transformer, and let photography perpetuate our smiles!

REPORT ON CODE REVISION

Mr. Rodenbeck Outlines the Work Done by the Committee.

It Is Proposed to Change the Entire Practice in the Different Courts of the State.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 24.—Assemblyman A. J. Rodenbeck of this city has finished his preliminary report to the Joint Committee on Statutory Revisions of the Legislature on the revision of the statutes, including the general laws and codes.

The report recommends the continuation of the work begun by the committees as regards the revision of the general laws, but he purposes to go to original sources for his revision, in pursuance of which the committee now at work in this city is engaged in looking through the session laws from the first one ever passed in this State up to the present.

As to code revision, Mr. Rodenbeck proposes to change the entire practice in the different courts of the State. He would have the rules of the different courts made by the people and not by the Judges, so that all may be as nearly as possible the same. The revision of the general laws, he says, must be completed substantially along the lines outlined by the Statutory Revision Commission. It is too late now to do otherwise. The general laws must be brought down to date and remaining special legislation codified.

Regarding the work done on the general laws, Mr. Rodenbeck says they began May 2, 1900. They found forty-nine bills to be considered. This work, says he, will involve an examination of the entire field of statute law in this State. After the bills have been examined there still will remain a doubt whether they contain all the general statutes embraced within the plan of revision.

To obviate this uncertainty, it is necessary to go back of editorial compilations of statutes to the original acts. If a plan can be devised which will remove the obsolete and unnecessary legislation at present upon the statute book, and if some check then can be placed upon ill-considered amendments of general laws, a great and lasting service will be performed for the people of the State.

In the 122 years of State history about 49,000 laws have been passed. Up to date 6,000 laws have been examined and entered on tables. The plan adopted is to begin with the first year and dispose of each session consecutively, noting the results of the examination of each law upon specially prepared printed tables, which will make the report permanent. A particular recommendation is to be made as to each statute whether it should be repealed or retained, and, if retained, whether it should be codified into some of the general laws or retained substantially in its present form.

The result of this work should be to discover every statute which should be codified, and every law which should be repealed specifically. From this examination of the session laws the committee will be able to report: First, the general laws complete; second, a list of laws for repeal; third, a list of statutes, special and general, necessarily retained, and not within the plan of the general laws.

Regarding the code revision, Mr. Rodenbeck has much to say in his report. As to the Statutory Revision Committee plan, which has provoked so much opposition, he says: "This plan does not embrace a revision of the practice provisions of the present code. The New York State and New York City Bar Associations are opposed to the plan. It has been characterized as an attempt to kill thisties by changing fence lines."

Mr. Rodenbeck says that one of the objections urged against the plans of the New York State Bar Association is that it violates a fundamental principle of the Government, namely, that the legislative and judicial departments should be kept separate. "I desire to suggest for the consideration of the committee," says he, "a plan for code revision which would contemplate, first, eliminating from the code of civil procedure all provisions not relating directly to practice; second, considering the necessary changes in practice and incorporating into the Code of Civil Procedure the court rules; third, rewriting and condensing the material thus brought together in the light of adjudicated cases."

In closing his report Mr. Rodenbeck shows the vast amount of work accomplished so far by the committee.

SAVOY THEATRE CONTEST.

Those Opposing Mr. Aarons Organize and Elect Officers.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Savoy Theatrical and Music Hall Company was held yesterday. Officers were elected as follows: M. B. Leavitt, President; Charles J. Fleury, Vice President; George S. Abell, Secretary, and Simon Dessau, Treasurer.

The company claims that, as Mr. Dessau put up the money with which David Henderson adquired a lease on the Savoy Theatre, the latter had no legal right to transfer that lease to Alfred E. Aarons. Mr. Aarons undoubtedly has a lease, for he showed it to a TIMES reporter on Thursday. Whether he can keep it will be decided when his suit to get possession of the theatre comes up in the Eighth District Court next week.

AN AMUSEMENT COMPANY SUED.

Atlantic City's Case Against the Young-McShea Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—Proceedings were instituted in the Court of Chancery to-day by the City of Atlantic City against the Young-McShea Amusement Company, which conducts Young's pier at that place. The proceedings are instituted to enjoin the charging of more than one admission fee to the various entertainments that are given on the pier and also to enjoin the selling of commodities on the pier and the distribution of samples of goods and the taking of orders therefor.

The bill recites that under a deed of dedication made by owners of water front at Atlantic City at the time the new board walk was built it was provided in the deeds that no structures should be erected on the outer side of the walk, except piers extending 1,000 feet into the ocean. The bill then says that it was provided in the deeds that one entrance fee should be charged to them and that no commodities should be sold on them.

The bill then goes on to say that an admission fee is now charged to the pier and an additional fee to the various entertainments on the pier is exacted.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Dispossess proceedings to oust George W. Lederer from the Casino Theatre were begun in the City Court yesterday by the Sire Brothers. Judge Hascall took the papers, which are returnable on Tuesday.

The new managers of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, the Hashims, are open rivals of the vaudeville trust. They say they will keep their performers' salaries as high as ever. Variety actors here are rejoicing over the rivalry.

J. K. Adams has been secured by Charles Frohman as stage manager of "The Rose of Persia." Richard Barker, who prepared the opera for its original production in London, is at present in charge of the rehearsals.

Adele Ritchie will become the leading lady of "The Cadet Girl" company when Christie MacDonald joins Peter Dailey's forces on Sept. 8. Miss Ritchie's part at the Herald Square is to fall upon Bessie Wing, who has been studying it for some weeks.

Two members of "The Cadet Girl" company met with accidents yesterday that caused them to play their parts last night with noticeable limps. Adele Ritchie was thrown from a cab on her way to the theatre, sustaining bad bruises on her knees and elbows. Joseph Myron, while swimming at North Beach, dived into a submerged log. Besides hurting one leg, he tore a strip of skin off his face.

New York Woman Dies in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Catherine Barclow of New York City died here suddenly early to-day. An investigation has been instituted by Coroner McCarty, in whose official custody has been placed the woman's money, diamonds, and personal effects. Mrs. Barclow apparently enjoyed good health up to the moment of her demise. The woman arrived here on July 21, and registered as "Mrs. H. L. Barclow." Coroner McCarty had been unable to secure the New York City address of the woman. The body has been removed to an undertaking establishment, awaiting identification by friends.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport had a slight reaction yesterday, as the dispatches printed elsewhere will show, but Bar Harbor and Southampton were very gay. The first day of the Horse Show as the former place had a fitting climax in the dance at the Meadow Club in the evening. At Bar Harbor the weather was unfortunately against the canoe race, which does not take place until to-day. The Mother Goose and Dickens entertainment at the Louisburg in the evening was a great success and was largely attended.

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This afternoon will close the Horse Show at Southampton, and at Bar Harbor there will be plenty to do, including the canoe races and the weekly dinner at the Kebo Valley Club. Newport has polo and golf, among other amusements, and James J. Van Alen will be among the elaborate dinner givers.

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The cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Elsie Clews, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, and Herbert Parsons. It will take place next Saturday at the Rocks at Newport, and the ceremony will be followed by a breakfast.

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Saratoga is deep in preparation for its floral fête, which takes place within a few days. Polo still continues one of the amusements of the season. Foxhall Keene and his team play twice a week. Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. Alexandre, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany are at Saratoga among the Summer residents.

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The announcement of the renting by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of the residence 677 Fifth Avenue is a pleasing bit of news, as it would insure the remaining of this popular young couple in New York next Winter. The house is well adapted for entertaining and adjoins that of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton. Paul Leicester Ford is building a large mansion at 57 East Seventy-seventh Street. The lower part of the house is of white granite and the upper part will be of red brick. It is very wide and four stories high. It will not be completed until the Spring. Mr. Ford has been living for some years at the Knickerbocker apartment house, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. He is originally from Brooklyn, and is wealthy. He is to marry Miss Grace Kidder, the daughter of Edward H. Kidder of 39 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, early in the Autumn. He is a frequent visitor at Biltmore and he dedicated his novel "Janice Meredith" to George Vanderbilt.

Southampton is much excited over the action of the Village Trustees in passing an ordinance limiting the speed of automobiles to seven miles an hour within the village and fixing a fine of $25 on the violation thereof. The horse owners of the village had adopted resolutions at a recent meeting that the speed should only be four miles an hour, and that if a driver of a passing vehicle holds up his hands an automobile must stop, and that it should not enter the station grounds at a train time; that the speed must be reduced to a zero point when passing a church, the bathing beach, or any place where there may be teams standing, and that the motto of the village should be "No automobiles need apply." The Board of Governors of the Meadow Club met and forbade automobiles on their grounds. Unfortunately for the automobilists, Frederick H. Betts, who is a power at Southampton, had his horses frightened last week by one of the machines, and the feeling against them is intense. There are only three automobiles in Southampton. These are owned by James L. Breese, Col. Henry May, and Charles Hyde. These men are members of the Meadow Club, and contend that the ordinance adopted by the Trustees was inspired by these other resolutions and is leveled personally at them. The village authorities state that timid women are afraid to drive out, and will alight from their carriages when they see an automobile approaching. James L. Breese and Col. Henry May have been racing to town, making very good records, but the entire village and cottage colony of Southampton is divided in an earnest discussion about the matter. Mrs. Breese and Mrs. May have been among the chief entertainers, and they are also indignant against the action of what is termed the Betts faction, which has been opposed to the Breese-May set, who are among the comparatively new settlers at Southampton.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Hubbard Wetherill, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Macomb Wetherill, who was killed at the battle of San Juan Hill July, 1898, and Dr. Benjamin Franklin Van Meter of Richmond, Ky. Dr. Van Meter met Miss Wetherill at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, two years ago. He is not an army man, but volunteered his services at the beginning of the Spanish war. He has been during the past year at Manila and came 8,000 miles to ask Miss Wetherill to marry him. The wedding will take place the latter part of September at Jamestown, R. I.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give a large dinner dance at her cottage, Sea View, on Sept. 8.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson will give a large dinner party on the Casino piazza for 100 guests on Sept. 6. After dinner Mrs. Neilson and her guests will adjourn to the Casino ballroom for a dance.

Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson gave a dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who will conclude their Newport visit to-morrow and return to Lenox.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a large dinner at the Carey villa. Mrs. Heber R. Bishop also entertained at dinner.

Others entertaining at dinner were Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Julian Potter, and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who has been giving some of the largest dinners during the season, has cards out for another large dinner to-morrow evening.

James J. Van Alen will give a large dinner at the Clambake Club Saturday.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore has cards out for a luncheon Tuesday.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop are among the cottagers who will remain here late this Fall, probably until the 1st of November.

Cecil Baring is expected here for a visit next week.

Eugene F. Williams and William Patten of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.

On Saturday, Sept. 1, 200 members of the Arion Society of New York will arrive from Narragansett Pier for a day's outing. After a drive about the city, they will give a concert at the Casino, and later a supper will be served at the grill rooms.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dance next month at her cottage. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs has not purchased the Sandy Point farm, in Portsmouth, but will take a portion of the farm for the purpose of raising the products for his table at his home here and in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. G. d'Hauteville and family are expected here Saturday from Europe. They will occupy their cottage for several months.

Arrivals from New York this evening included Ogden Mills, Heber R. Bishop, J. J. Wysong, and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.

Late Thursday evening the schooner yacht Gerfalcon of Boston, chartered by P. H. Powel of Newport, returning from Fall River ran ashore at the north end of Rose Island. This morning she floated off unaided and uninjured.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 24.—A social slump, foreshadowed by the unusual activity attendant upon the horse fair, reached Bar Harbor to-day. Golfers were few and far between, but one dinner was given, and everywhere society seemed to be recovering strength for future activities. Opportunities for such exertions are not far away. To-morrow afternoon the Canoe Club holds its annual meeting and regatta at Sea Urchins, the shore cottage of Mrs. Burton Harrison. Commodore Philip Livingston will have charge of the events, which comprise canoe and sculling races, single and double.

To-morrow evening the Kebo Valley Club will be the scene of a dinner dance of unusual importance. On Monday and Tuesday the Kebo Club will again be the centre of attraction upon the arrival of Harry Vardon, who will give an exhibition play morning and afternoon of the first day, and play best ball against two local golfers on Tuesday.

The Pot and Kettle Club, the novel organization founded by half a dozen society men of this place, among whom are Edgar Scott, Cass Morrell, Herbert Parsons, and Antonio Stewart, will formally open its new house Tuesday afternoon, when luncheon will be served to the society folk invited to attend. A novel feature of the club will be the cooking, every member broiling his own lobsters and bringing to the club his own plate and provisions.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinchot gave a fashionable dinner party at the Malvern Hotel to-night. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe, Dr. and Mrs. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. Kasson, A. R. E. Pinchot, George Dorr, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Mason, Mr. Mason, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Samuel Slater, and Mrs. Whitman.

Prince Troubetzkoy, the husband of Amelie Rives, will visit the Barneys the first week in September.

The yacht Hildebrand, from Boston, with a party of Harvard boys aboard, arrived to-night.

"TOM HALL" DEAD.

The Famous Writer and Rough Rider Sunstruck in Hannibal, Mo.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Thomas Winthrop Hall died at Hannibal, Mo., from sunstroke on Tuesday. His body was brought to Chicago and interred here to-day.

The career of "Tom" Hall was more than ordinarily full of incident. After two years' service in the regular army, during which he was in the Tenth Cavalry, stationed in Arizona, he decided that the pen was mightier than the sword and resigned his commission. But when the war with Spain came Hall was not content to stay at home, and, after a vain effort to get service with the Government, Col. Wood offered him the post of Quartermaster of the Rough Riders, then forming at San Antonio.

When the time came to leave Tampa Hall was serving the regiment as Adjutant. He resigned on Aug. 1, after the surrender of Santiago, before the regiment left Siboney, and came home ill from fever.

Thomas Winthrop Hall was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1862. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1887. He was assigned as Additional Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Cavalry. In the Fall, while serving at Fort Huachuche, Arizona, he became full Second Lieutenant in the Tenth Cavalry, the rank and file of which was made up of negroes. That Winter he served at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, and nearly all of the next year he spent at Fort Apache, Arizona. He resigned Jan. 1, 1889.

His writings comprised sketches, poems, and stories. One of his latest works was "The Fun and Fighting of the Rough Riders." He dramatized "The Bonnie Brier Bush," which was produced some time ago. Among his prose works are "The Little Lady," "Some Other People and Myself," an "Experimental Cooling," and "Tales of Tom Hall." Among his verses are "When Hearts Are Trumps," "When Cupid Calls," "When Love Laughs," and "When Love Is Lord."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Silas M. Giddings.

Silas M. Giddings died at his home, 344 State Street, Brooklyn, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken ill two weeks ago while visiting the Thousand Islands, and was brought to his home on Saturday last. His death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Giddings was born in Seneca Falls, and was sixty-eight years old. When nine years of age he went to Brooklyn, and upon attaining his majority engaged in the business of importing artificial flowers.

About thirty years ago the firm of Oxley & Giddings, manufacturers of gas fixtures, was formed, Mr. Giddings retired in 1894.

During the civil war he was a member of the Christian Commission, and in that capacity visited the sick and wounded at Gettysburg and the battle of the Wilderness. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association and its oldest Director.

Mr. Giddings was also President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, Senior Warden of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a member of the Church Charity Foundation and of the Church Club of Brooklyn; also the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Mr. Giddings was a Director of the Board of Trade and Transportation, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an Executive Committeeman of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

A wife and two sons survive him. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

The Rev. Dr. D. McL. Quackenbush.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel McL. Quackenbush, since 1861 pastor of the Prospect Hill Reformed Church, died at his home, 3 East Ninety-fourth Street, yesterday. He had been in ill-health for several years, but his death was due to complications which set in a week ago. Dr. Quackenbush is said to have been longer in active service than any other minister in the city.

He was born in this city on March 9, 1819, his father, Abraham Quackenbush, a veteran of the war of 1812, having been for many years a dry goods merchant. The family then lived in a frame house, still standing, in Chatham Street, near Baxter Street. After having attended various schools, the son entered Columbia College, and was graduated when he was twenty years of age. He then went to the theological seminary at New Brunswick. His first pastorate

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Lincoln, Caswell & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS
18 Wall Street, New York.
2 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Ezra Lincoln,
William W. Caswell, William Henry Allen, Jr.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

1890. Fish, Catherine B., estate of, unknown $67.84
1884. Coles, Catharine S., trustee, unknown 92.46
1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown 68.12
DIVIDENDS.
66. Div. 2 shrs. Jenkins, Margaret, unknown $286.00
94. Div. 2 shrs. Keefe, Thomas, unknown 401.50
111. Div. 16 shrs. Moss, Henry, unknown. 2,811.07
128. Div. 1 shr. Murphy, Johanna, unknown 267.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1900. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

American Zinc Mining Company,
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of the above bonds, issued under and secured by mortgage to the undersigned Trustee, dated Sept. 1st, 1899, are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 2, 14, 38, 43, 50, 68, 77, 91, and 88 at $1,000 each have, in accordance with terms of Third Article thereof, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of Sept., 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

To Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Tredegar Company of Richmond, Va.
The Virginia Trust Company, Trustee, of Richmond, Va., gives notice that in accordance with a certain deed of trust made by the Tredegar Company, dated 1st October, 1898, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed One Hundred and Ten (110) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than Six Thousand Six Hundred Dollars, ($6,600.) and will open the said proposals at its office in Richmond, Va., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th day of September, 1900.
VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By MANN S. QUARLES, Vice-President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF
THE SUPERIOR WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.
Bondholders who have not signed the agreement of reorganization will expedite the matter by sending their address to Wallston H. Brown, 42 Wall St., New York City, or to Victor M. Watkins, St. Paul, Minn.
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
St. Paul, Minnesota.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, Aug. 25, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1900.
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$200 Note of Aaron K. Bouton, dated August 13th, 1899.
$275 2d Mtge. on No. 706½ Park Ave., B'klyn. made by Leonard Colson, due Nov. 8th, 1901.
25 shs. Messing Land Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y.
1,040 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way Co.
Pews Nos. 90 and 110 North Aisle 1st Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R'way Pref'd.
10 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
4 shs. Union Trust Co.
30 shs. American Press Association.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
27 shs. Trust Co. of America.
11 shs. 4th National Bank.
$1,000 Washington, Ohio & Western R. R. 1st 4s, 1924.
101 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
100 shs. Natl. City Bank.

Pittsburgh and Western Pref. Stock.
Holders of certificates issued by this Company on the deposit of shares of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company are hereby notified to present their certificates properly indorsed and witnessed to this Company for redemption. Each share of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive $12.37½, less cost of revenue stamps for stock transfers.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
Depository.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1900.

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN
PREFERRED STOCK.
The holders of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. which has not been heretofore deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. are hereby notified that the Committee will receive such shares and include the same in the benefit of the recent contract of sale, provided that such shares duly assigned in blank are deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. within thirty days from this date and the assessment fixed by the Committee shall be paid at the time of such deposit.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secy.
Aug. 22, 1900.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."
Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 23, 43, 81, 96, 130, 133, 140, 157, 220, 235, 271, 274, 279, 301, 328, 429, 457, 469, 475, 629, 650, 747, 909, 944, 958, 933, 937, 1021, 1039, 1040, 1159, 1200, 1207, 1243, 1310, 1359, 1492, 1551, 1564, 1571, 1597, 1610, 1611, 1665, 1722, 1733, 1737 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of October, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

New York, Aug. 23, 1900.
Standard Rope and Twine Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of this company will be held at its principal office, 68 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on the 18th of September, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing three Directors, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the company will be closed from close of business Aug. 25 to opening of business Sept. 19, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Coupon Number 42, due September 1, 1900, belonging to Bond Number 338 of the New York & Erie Railroad Company 5% second extended mortgage due September, 1919. Address COUPON, Box 127 Times Office.

Cast Iron Dividend Passed.
The Directors of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company decided yesterday to pass the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, which would have been due next month.
President Thomas said that it was the present policy of the company to keep its earnings intact for working capital, and that the dividend was passed in order to conserve the interests of the company.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.
There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, August 18th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1900.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 14th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen August 27th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., Aug. 14th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 35) of ONE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. will be paid on Sept. 1st to stockholders of record at noon on Aug. 18th. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty St., New York, Aug. 16, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be paid Sept. 1st, 1900, to common stockholders of record at 3 P. M., Aug. 22. Common stock transfer books will be closed from Aug. 22 to Sept. 4.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF YONKERS,
ISSUED TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals are invited for $56,000 3½ per cent. registered bonds, interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1.
The bonds are issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 543 of the Laws of 1899, and of resolutions passed by the Common Council July 2, 1900, and approved by the Mayor July 3, 1900.
The issue will consist of eleven bonds of $5,000 each, and one bond of $1,000, dated Aug. 1, 1900, maturing $5,000 April 1, 1914; $10,000 April 1, 1915; $10,000 April 1, 1916; $10,000 April 1, 1917; $10,000 April 1, 1918; $10,000 April 1, 1919; $1,000 April 1, 1920.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, which will be opened in the Board Room, High School Building, Yonkers, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 8 P. M.
The bonds will be ready for delivery at the office of the Board of Education Monday, Sept. 10, 1900, and must be paid for, including accrued interest, by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the City of Yonkers.
Proposals must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, and indorsed "Proposals for School Bonds," and addressed to J. H. Clarton, Secretary of the Board of Education, Yonkers, N. Y.
CHARLES H. FANCHER,
RUDOLF EICKEMEYER, JR.,
RICHARD L. CONDON,
Committee on Finance.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago has been licensed to do business in Michigan.

The German Insurance Company of Freeport has applied for admission to several Southern States.

Chicago advices state that the Colonial Assurance Company is likely to apply for admission to the Western Union.

J. Wocher & Brother of Indianapolis have been appointed Indiana State agents of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London.

The State Auditor of Mississippi has issued a ruling to the effect that policies written outside of the State, even if countersigned by a Mississippi agent, are written in violation of the resident agency law of that State.

The fight between the large agency companies and the local fire insurance companies in Washington, D. C., over the questions of preferred and mercantile rates and multiple agencies has resulted in a dissension in the local board, and the formation of a seceding rating association by ten of the local companies, which have contended that they could appoint any or all of their Directors agents regardless of the recent ruling of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department restricting the companies to three agencies in Washington.

Officials of several of the fire insurance companies which are doing business in Porto Rico met recently in this city to discuss the present regulation of fire insurance companies on that island, but reached no conclusion at that time. One of the participants in that conference said yesterday, however, that the general consensus of opinion is that a petition should be presented to Congress at its next session asking the repeal of some of the measures. The present Porto Rico insurance act took effect last April, and contains a requirement to the effect that insurance companies shall deposit with the Treasurer of Porto Rico a sum equal to the amount of any claim disputed in court. Local fire underwriters say that the provisions of the statute involve a needless setting aside of funds for cases in litigation.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Coin Machine Company of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—D. W. Adams, A. D. Garretson, and G. M. Wendell of Buffalo.

Bowling Ball Company of New York City; capital, $60,000. Directors—Luer Immen, C. F. Bode, and J. E. Zeltner of New York City.

Arlington Realty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Herbert Hitchcock, Elisabeth H. Hitchcock, and Ada T. Hitchcock of Brooklyn.

Genesee Vending Company of Rochester, to manufacture mechanical devices; capital, $8,000. Director—P. H. S. Durand and E. R. Jennings of Rochester and M. B. Friederich of New York City.

The Martinez & Hedesa Company of New York City, to manufacture tobacco and cigars; capital, $50,000. Directors—Louis Martinez of Guira de Molina, Cuba; Joaquin Hedesa of Key West, Fla., and John Ventosa of New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.
Special to The New York Times.
WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 24.—These companies were chartered at Dover to-day:
Grant Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, Penn., to make agents' supplies and specialties; capital, $200,000.
James C. Smith Chemical Company of Boston; capital, $50,000.
Zanesville Light and Power Company of New York; capital $225,000.

No Strike Threatened.
Officials of the American Tin Plate, American Steel Hoop, and National Steel Companies were quoted in Wall Street circles yesterday as saying that the report that the failure of the companies to reach an agreement as to wages with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers will result in a strike is premature and not warranted by the real situation.

Forest Preserve Buys Land.
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—One of the largest purchases made by the State Forest Preserve was closed here to-day, whereby the State comes into possession of 12,000 acres of forest land located in the towns of Arietta and Morehouse, Hamilton County. The land belonged to J. C. Livingstone of this city, and the price was $60,000. The tract includes part of the wooded watershed of East Canada Creek, one of the principal feeders of the Mohawk River.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 24	116,767
To date this year	73,430,743
Corresponding date last year	119,084,595

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 24	$755,500
To date this year	$328,696,910
Corresponding date last year	$650,007,190

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. Northwest pf.	2¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	4	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Nat. Steel pf.	½	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	½	Gen. Electric	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Steel & W.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Steel	1
Brook. R. T.	½	Nort. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	½	Pennsylvania	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	Reading	½
Del., Lack. & W.	3		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1½	So. Pac. of Cal. 6s, Series A	1
Det. M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1½
Louis. & Nash., St. L. Div. 6s	1	W. & L. E., Wheel. Div. 5s	1
		W. & L. E. imp. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 6s	1	St. Paul City Cable con. 6s	1½

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Reports in relation to general trade conditions during the week have been somewhat conflicting, but on the whole they indicate an improvement in the country's business. In the iron and steel trades, perhaps more than in any other line, is this improvement most noticeable. While contract prices are in some instances apparently not all that could be desired—some reports having it that contracts have been taken at figures allowing little or no profit—it is not disputed that there has been an enlarged and improved demand for nearly every kind of steel product, steel rails alone excepted. In the case of rails, it is perhaps not surprising that the demand should be but nominal, for the reason that the price continues to hold at $35 per ton. A readjustment to a lower figure, however, appears to be in sight and it will not be surprising if, when the New Year's contracts are entered into, a figure of $25, if, indeed, not $23, per ton shall prevail.

A rather interesting fact in connection with the general iron situation is that a number of the Southern furnaces which are manufacturing at a lower cost than the old established furnaces in the North, are securing a goodly amount of export trade, apparently at the expense of Northern concerns.

In general lines the coal trade promises to become active because of a continuing large demand from abroad, which will probably be increased by the reported coal miners' strikes abroad; in dry goods there is a fairly active business, though collections are said to be slower than for a number of years; while railroad earnings continue to be gratifyingly large notwithstanding a reported falling off in the car movements. In this connection, however, dispatches telling of rate cutting in the West are rather disquieting, though it does not yet appear that there is any reason to apprehend a general rate war, such as has been predicted in some quarters.

In general trade circles some surprise has been expressed that the anthracite operators should refuse to recognize the United Miners. It is pointed out that the bituminous trade recognizes this union and that the relations have for some time past been pleasing and satisfactory.

Treating on the general situation, Bradstreet's says that general trade currents still give an appearance of irregularity to the entire situation, but good and unfavorable influences conspire to bring about a sort of balance which accords well with the weather conditions and the particular season of the year. If clearings returns are to be regarded, the tide of trade was about at its ebb last week, but it is well known that clearings rarely, except in times of speculative excitement, reflect present conditions. In the iron trade the corner has apparently been turned for the better, and there is a perceptible improvement in the jobbing demand at leading Western markets. Prices, too, are steady, what few decreases are noted being largely due to improved crop conditions, particularly of corn and cotton. The lowered price of cotton is largely due to the arrival of needed rains in the South Atlantic States. Chief among the advances of the week has been wheat, which has reflected the freest export buying for weeks past.

Along the same lines Dun's Review declares that though the sky is not cloudless, there has been no backward movement of business this week. Successful operations of the allied forces in China encourage foreign money markets, while they also suggest to our manufacturers the possible early reopening of Northern markets for goods. The marketing of domestic farm products is on a large scale. The chief drawback of the week has been the intense heat in some sections of the West, which was more efficient in retarding business than the lower temperature East was in stimulating it. Crop advices continue as cheerful as at any time lately, and the labor situation shows no important changes in working forces. Prices are steady, but there is talk of a decline, perhaps $10 per ton, in steel rails shortly, to a basis at which it is believed the railroads will be willing to place orders for the ensuing year's supplies.

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Referring more particularly to the iron and steel trades, Bradstreet's says that the improved tone and enlarged buying noted a week ago has continued, and has been broadened this week by a better demand for the cruder forms, largely pig metal, which has moved in greater volume at Western centres, at Philadelphia and at Birmingham, the latter two markets reporting a decided improvement in the export inquiry, though the recent advance in freight rates has been and will be a deterrent to business in this line. Much of this business has unquestionably been done at low prices, but this is preferred to a shutdown by many, though the latter tendency is reported still operative. Some reaction from late low prices of bars and sheets is reported, and Pittsburg quotations of bars are 1.10 cents, with 1.25 cents predicted. Some benefit from the late reduction in structural material has been noted in the shape of orders, though this business is naturally slow to develop. Steel rails hold the old nominal quotation of $35 despite some rumors of lower rates, but a readjustment of these quotations in keeping with the declines in other materials is looked for to inaugurate new buying by the railroads which have been out of the market. There is a better business doing in hardware at several markets West and East, though it is claimed in some instances at the expense of prices.

On the same subjects, Dun's says that more good news comes from the great iron centres, where bridge and boat builders and makers of agricultural implements, stoves, and cast iron pipe are all eager to secure raw or partially finished material. Prices are sustained, and in a few cases above upward. Iron generally is a more solid and better balanced market than for two months past. Reduction in output of pig is having the desired effect, at most northern points, though at the South stocks are still heavy, and complaint is heard of prohibitive freight rates to the seaboard. Large export business is waiting, and foreign buying of finished material continues large. A contract for the Japanese Government is pending, but East River Bridge sales are delayed by litigation. Production of coke has been decreased to 143,980 tons weekly in the Connellsville region. Another sharp decline has taken the price of tin to 30½ cents, but copper is firm.

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Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says that Western advices are relatively most optimistic, Chicago reporting a big week in dry goods and a liberal business in clothing, hats, and shoes, though buyers' selections are made with care. More is doing there in shoe leather, and hides are firm. St. Louis reports that the Missouri corn crop will be an average one and that of Illinois very large. The city is full of buyers, and a good business in dry goods is reported, but cotton goods sell very low. Overstocking last year has produced dullness in the hat business, and shoes are active, though at very low prices. Extreme heat hurts trade at Kansas City, but heavy rains are thought to have relieved the corn crop situation, and it is said the damage reports have been exaggerated. Omaha reports a heavy trade in groceries and dry goods, and an excellent corn crop probable. While pine lumber is in fair demand at the Northwest. On the Pacific Coast liberal country buying is reported at San Francisco, but the grain export is checked by high freights. A good hop crop and good prices therefor are noted at Portland, Ore. Hot weather has helped the Louisiana cotton crop, but is claimed to have hurt cotton and trade in the South Atlantic States before it was succeeded by rains. A satisfactory August business is noted at Atlanta, although orders for cotton goods have been checked. Birmingham reports iron stocks heavy and exports hindered by railroad freights. More has been done by dry goods jobbers at Baltimore and Philadelphia this week, and hardware has moved better. Late rains are said to have prevented a serious shortage in tomatoes. Reports from the glass trade are encouraging, and the factories will all be in operation by Sept. 1. An effort to build up export business in this line is looked for, while the same tendency in coal is causing important changes by several of the great railroad systems. Anthracite output is being restricted and a strike is talked of.

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Of the wheat situation, Dun's says that vigorous marketing by farmers shows their willingness to sell at current prices, receipts at primary markets during three weeks amounting to 19,999,960 bushels, against 10,638,051 last year. Daily figures of exports continue light, although there is much talk of purchases for foreign account. Corn is steady, but a drop last year makes the present price only 4 cents above that of 1899. Sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets have increased to 5,062,500 pounds, against 4,231,800 in the previous week. Texas wool was active in Boston, and Territory grades are all firmly held, though prices are nominally unchanged. There is no pressure to sell, some dealers shipping East with definite instructions to hold until after election.

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In the textile trades, Bradstreet's points out that quiet in cotton goods is still notable, and the Spring season for men's wear woolens drags perceptibly. Raw wool is quiet, and the manufacturers are buying only to fill orders actually booked. Raw cotton is at a deadlock, crop uncertainties and extremely small supplies being balanced by the less favorable outlook for the manufactured goods.

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Factories, Dun's notes, are still working only part time in the Eastern boot and shoe districts, and it is evident that earlier estimates of accumulated stocks were much too small. Dealers are carrying excessive supplies, and buyers have left Boston without doing much more than a sample business. Shipments for three weeks from Boston were 232,886 cases, against 306,184 last year. There is more activity in the hide market, and prices are sustained by strong foreign quotations, activity in Chicago by California tanners, and Government purchases for harness.

MARKET MOVEMENTS.

The stock market continued dull and listless yesterday, with few consequential changes in quotations. Somewhat more activity appeared than on the preceding day, approximately 116,000 shares being dealt in, but the nature of the trading was unchanged, professionalism dominating. No important news developments appeared during the day, unless, indeed, the publication of the quarterly report of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, showing a decrease of $370 in surplus, or of the St. Paul statement for the third week in August, showing an increase in gross earnings of $75,000, could so be considered. It is perhaps not without significance that while Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock reflected the disappointment felt because of the poor showing made by the Heights Company, St. Paul stock in nowise was stimulated by the good earnings exhibit of the company.

The truth is that it is daily becoming more apparent that the home market is finally coming to a realization of two facts, which heretofore it has in large measure ignored, to wit, that Presidential election uncertainties play their market parts, and that so long as the foreign markets show weakness and continue as sellers of American stocks and bonds, the American market will not improbably be nervous, to put it mildly. Yesterday, while there was little selling here for foreign account, it was pointed to as noteworthy that consols at London again declined, prices of Americans abroad were lower, and money rates were a shade firmer. The published statement that Russia had taken an independent stand at Peking and had announced that it was at war with China was undoubtedly responsible in some measure for this foreign market disturbance.

So far as the movement of particular stocks on the local Exchange is concerned there is not much to be said. The declines in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Consolidated Gas, Lackawanna, American Sugar, Reading first preferred, People's Gas, National Steel, Northern Pacific, and Norfolk and Western preferred may be explained as due in part to profit taking and in part to liquidation.

On the other hand, the gain of 2¾ points in Chicago and Northwestern preferred was due apparently to investment buying, while the advance of 1½ points in Tennessee Coal and Iron was not surprising, in view of the gratifying showing made by the company last month, with an increase of more than $10,000 in net earnings over the same month last year, when profits were nothing short of phenomenal.

The market, however, continues so narrow that save in exceptional cases quotations do not necessarily reflect conditions as they actually are.

It may be that higher money rates will appear sooner than generally expected. Wall Street just now hears interesting talk.

SUGAR TRUST AFFAIRS.

Wall Street heard a story yesterday to the effect that H. O. Havemeyer was to retire from the Presidency of the American Sugar Refining Company to assume the position of Chairman of the board, to be created for him.

Mr. Havemeyer was not at his office yesterday, but Secretary Heike declared that there was nothing in the report, saying: "I had not even heard of it. It is not probable—is, in fact, absurd."

President James H. Post of the National Sugar Refining Company said: "I don't believe any such story. Mr. Havemeyer likes responsibility and activity and would not be content to accept a position which would be more or less honorary and take him from active management."

Wall Street generally is not inclined to credit the story.

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According to Willett & Gray, "there will be no change in Sugar dividends for this year at least. The working of a manufacturing business under declining markets is not generally as satisfactory as on advancing markets, especially when large raw supplies must be carried constantly. Probably sellers of stock at present quotations will recover it at a handsome saving before the end of the year. Fluctuations rapid and scarce are always in order in Sugar stock. The next to emerge from this stagnation may be of this nature."

Touching upon the reported scarcity of raw sugars, the same authority says:

"Meltings must be reduced somewhat or refineries closed before very long. Four weeks' running at the present rate with four weeks' receipts at the present rate would exhaust every available pound of sugar in the country. Under these conditions raws cannot decline for thirty days at least, and if any sugars can be brought out anywhere they might, in extremity even, bring an advance. Refiners, however, are well up in deliveries of product contracted ahead, and if jobbers have still a fair supply of stock for the next few weeks' requirements, the situation can be bridged over fairly well by a reduction in the meltings or closing of refineries temporarily. Refiners are now depending mainly on the arrivals of Java sugars. Three cargoes of Javas came in this week, and there are reported 145,000 tons further, which are on the way, but the receipts of which will be strung along over about six weeks."

EARNINGS OF RAILWAYS.

Earnings of railways, as shown by the figures to be published to-day by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, and presented herewith, continue to increase. For the second week of August The Chronicle's statement covers sixty roads, and these show 8.41 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year, as follows:

2d Week of August	1900.	Inc.	Dec.
Ala., Gt. Southern	$37,383	$849	
Ann Arbor	28,672		$1,849
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	108,723	16,194	
Canadian Pacific	571,000	4,000	
Central of Georgia	106,095	19,931	
Chesapeake & Ohio	263,883	17,707	
Chi. & East. Illinois	90,909	6,384	
Chi. Gt. Western	138,094	21,725	
Chi., Ind. & Louis	75,991		6,142
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	749,595	20,324	
Chi. Term. Transfer	27,267	2,787	
Chi., Okla. & Gulf	67,642	42,671	
Cin., N. O. & Tex. P.	90,389	7,325	
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	315,832	12,363	
Peoria & Eastern	37,260		2,386
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	38,334	148	
Col., San. & Hock.	20,881	2,961	
Denver & Rio Grande	229,200	35,800	
Dul., S. S. & Atlantic	61,047	826	
Evans. & Ind.	8,020	806	
Evans. & Terre Haute	31,817	1,741	
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	5,926		1,771
Georgia	28,674	2,056	
Grand Trunk—Det., G. Haven & M.	434,063		29

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities was extremely dull throughout the day yesterday, the trading being restricted to a few stocks. Some of the copper stocks were figured at times.

UNION COPPER was in good demand at 2¼, several hundred shares changing hands. The close was 2¼ bid and 2⅜ asked.

COMPRESSED AIR was traded in to a considerable extent around 33 and 33¾. The closing quotation was 32 bid and 34 asked.

AMERICAN WOOLEN stocks were sought yesterday on the strength of rumors of some pending development affecting the woolen trade. Two hundred shares of the common stock were purchased at 12⅞. The close was 12¾ bid for the common and 69½ for the preferred.

CAST-IRON PIPE preferred declined 1½ points on the announcement that the Directors had decided to pass the quarterly dividend. There was little trading in the issue, which closed at 30 bid and 33 asked.

CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions underwent a slight decline. About $10,000 worth changed hands around 105. The closing quotation was 104½ bid and 105¼ asked.

INTER-STATE OIL sold at 59, 200 shares being traded in at that price. The close was 58½ bid.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was dealt in to the extent of several hundred shares at 3½ and 3⅝. The closing quotation was 3¼ bid and 3½ asked.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	91
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	8	9
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	68½	
American Chicle pf.	78¼	79¼
American Hide & Leather bonds	88	90
American Thread pf.	4	6
American Woolen	12¾	13
American Woolen pf.	69½	70½
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅞	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	33
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7¾	8¼
Distilling Company of America	4¼	4⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	19½
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	41
International Pump	19	20
International Pump pf.	65½	66½
International Silver pf.	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58¼	60
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	40	42
National Salt pf.	64¾	66½
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	28	29½
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91¼	92½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26¼	27
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75¼	77
Standard Oil of New Jersey	537	540

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	11½	11⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98 7-16	98½
California Copper		1¼
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	104½	105½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¾	94¼
Compressed Air	32	34
Economic Postage		⅝
Electric Vehicle	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	50	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3¼	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	25
General Carriage	6½	8¾
Illinois Transportation	1⅜	1¾
*Markeen Copper	..	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	12
New England Transportation	3¾	4¼
New York Transportation	7½	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20¾
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power		16¾
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13¾	13⅝
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	2¼	2⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66¼	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84¾	84⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4½	5¼
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	233	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¾	104
Central Park, N. & E. River	190½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	85
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	13
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
28th & 29th Street 5s, 1906	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	85	90
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	106¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	90	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64	65
N. Y. E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas (Oswego)	25	30
People's Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	131	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1s	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	93½	93
Syracuse Gas 5s	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	10	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	68	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	83	84
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	84	93
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire		1¾
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Continental Tobacco debentures	102½	103½
Crampe' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	..
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117¼	119
Worthington Pump pf.	106	108

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2½	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	73½	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

Forming the Exchange Telegraph Co.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Agreements for the formation of the Exchange Telegraph Company, with which the Chicago Board of Trade will displace the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies in the distribution of market quotations among outside Exchanges, have been drawn up, and are ready to be submitted to the Exchanges which will become shareholders.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 24, 1900.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15¼	15½	200	Am. Car & Found.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
	155	157½	32	American Express	155	155	155	155	— 1
	32¼	32½	880	American Ice Co.	32½	32½	31¾	32¼	— ¼
	10	10¼	335	Am. Linseed Co.	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ¼
	52⅜	53½	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	
	23½	24	230	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
	19½	19¾	400	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19	19	19	— ¼
	34⅜	35	1,825	Am. Steel & Wire	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅜	— ¼
	74½	75	250	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅝	74¾	74	74	— ¼
	122	122½	9,720	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122⅝	122⅝	121⅝	122¼	— ⅜
	26	26½	785	American Tin Plate	26⅝	26½	26	26	+ ¼
	77½	79	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	
	92¾	93	1,110	American Tobacco	93⅛	93¼	92⅝	92⅞	— ⅛
	44¼	44½	803	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅞	44⅞	44	44½	— ⅜
	27	27¼	1,400	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ⅛
	70	70⅛	4,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
	71¾	72	3,094	Baltimore & Ohio	72⅛	72¼	71⅝	72	— ⅛
	55⅞	55⅞	17,905	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	56	56	55⅛	55⅝	— ⅛
			100	Brunswick City	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
	89	89½	300	Canadian Pacific	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ½
	27½	27⅞	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
	125¼	125⅝	2,635	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅞	125⅞	125¼	125¼	— ⅛
	83	83⅜	20	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83½	83½	83½	83½	
	113¼	113⅝	3,378	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	— ⅛
	172	173	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	+2
	162½	165	300	Chicago & Northw.	162	162¾	162	162¾	— ¼
			550	Chi. & Northw. pf.	201	203	201	202	+2½
	106½	106⅝	2,040	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106½	— ⅛
	16	17	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
	175	175½	2,680	Consolidated Gas	177	177	174½	175	—1½
	25⅞	26⅞	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co.	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
			15	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78	78	78	78	
	176½	177½	1,000	Del., Lack. & West.	177½	178	175	177	—3
	33	33⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
	34	34¼	1,260	Federal Steel	34½	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
	66½	67	160	Federal Steel pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
	137½	138¼	100	General Electric	138	138	138	138	— ½
	51⅝	52¼	465	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52½	52½	51⅝	52⅛	— ½
	63½	63½	300	Hocking Valley pf.		63½	63½	63½	
	116½	117	521	Illinois Central	117	117	116¾	116¾	— ⅜
	22⅝	23¼	125	International Paper	23	23	23	23	
	66	66½	425	Internat. Paper pf.	66	66	66	66	
	29⅝	29⅞	100	International Power	29⅝	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
	19	19½	350	Iowa Central	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
	45	47	100	Iowa Central pf.	46	46	46	46	+4
	73½	76	50	Laclede Gas	75½	75½	75½	75½	
	98½	100	22	Laclede Gas pf.	100	100	100	100	
	128½	129¼	500	Louisville & Nashville	71⅜	71⅞	71⅛	71⅜	— ⅛
	91⅝	91⅞	550	Manhattan Elevated	91⅝	91⅝	91⅞	91⅞	— ⅛
	153⅜	154½	200	Met. Street Railway	153⅜	153⅝	153⅜	153⅝	— ⅛
	11⅝	12	65	Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
	55	56	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
	93	94½	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅛
		10½	50	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾	
	30½	31	120	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
	51⅛	51¼	1,600	Missouri Pacific	51½	51¾	51	51	— ⅛
	31	31⅜	500	National Biscuit Co.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
	25⅝	25½	300	National Steel	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	—1
	84⅝	84¾	141	National Steel pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	— ⅛
	45⅝	46⅛	905	National Tube Co.	46	46½	45⅝	46	— ⅛
	92⅝	92¾	416	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92½	— ⅛
	136⅝	137	1,680	New Jersey Central	137½	137⅝	136½	137	+ ⅛
	129¼	129⅝	513	New York Central	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	
	11¼	11⅜	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
	20⅞	21	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21½	21½	21	21	— ⅛
	33⅝	34	200	Norfolk & Western	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
	75	76	300	Norfolk & West. pf.	75	75	75	75	—1
	15	15½	100	North American	15	15	15	15	
	50¾	50⅞	5,310	Northern Pacific	51¼	51¼	50½	50⅝	— ⅝
	71⅝	71½	10	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
	55¾	57	225	Pacific Coast	55⅜	56	55⅜	56	+ ⅜
	31	31¾	120	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31½	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
	128⅞	129	2,040	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¼	129⅝	128¾	129	+ ½
	95⅞	96	10,270	People's Gas, Chicago.	95⅞	96	95⅛	96	— ⅛
	54	60	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	
	38¼	38⅞	350	Pressed Steel Car	38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅝	
	70	71½	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72½	72	72	72	
	180½	183½	100	Pullman Company	188½	188½	188	188½	
	16⅝	17¼	200	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
	58	58¼	1,800	Reading 1st pf. ex d.	58½	58⅝	57⅞	58	— ⅛
	11¼	11⅜	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	46	47½	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
	67	69	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
	33½	33⅝	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
	13	13⅛	2,130	St. Louis Southw.	13½	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	
	29½	29⅝	6,180	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅝	30½	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
	33⅝	33½	600	Southern Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅝
	11	11¼	75	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	
	52	52½	485	Southern Railway pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
	5⅝	6¼	750	Standard R. & T.	7	5¾	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
	69⅜	70⅝	3,100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69⅜	70⅝	69⅜	70⅝	+1⅛
	14	14½	300	Texas Pacific	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
	62½	62¾	100	Twin City R. T.	62½	62½	62½	62½	
	65	65	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	
	58⅞	59	6,390	Union Pacific	59	59	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
	76½	76¾	410	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76¾	76	76	
		¼	100	U. S. Flour Milling	¼	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
	69	69	200	U. S. Leather pf.	69	69	69	69	
	30¼	30¾	720	United States Rubber.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅜
	79⅝	79⅞	131	Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅝	
	8⅝	8¾	590	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ¼
	45⅞	48	15	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	
	23⅞	24	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	14½	14⅞	500	Wisconsin Central	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Sales			116,767						

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61½@62½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 61½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.35, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 300 Isabella at 1.20, 100 Little Chief at .17, 300 Leadville at .06, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .70, 500 Occidental at .10, and 100 Work at .30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12	Iron Silver	.53
Anaconda	.45	La Crosse	.13
Ailce	.50	Leadville Con.	.04
Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.16
Belcher	.12	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.15	Moulton	.30
Brunswick Con.	.21	Ontario	5.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Ophir	.52
Catalpa	.09	Occidental	.08
Chrysolite	.03	Plymouth	.10
Cholar	.14	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.06
Cons. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Potosi	.20
Com. T. Co. stock.	.03	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds.	.03	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Com. T. Co. scrip.	.06	Savage	.03
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.32
Daly	1.00	Standard	3.80
Deadwood Ter.	.45	Small Hopes	.30
Eureka Con.	.15	Union Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.40	Yellow Jacket	.24
Golden Fleece	.23	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.14	Isabella	1.15
Hale & Norcross	.15	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	50.00	Portland	3.20
Horn Silver	1.20		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	103⅝	104⅜	G. North. pf.	152	153½
2s, c., is.	103⅝	104⅜	H. B. Claflin	103	..
3s, r., 1918	109	109⅜	Hock. Val.	34½	34⅝
3s, c., 1918	109	109⅜	Homestake	70	75
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110	Ill. Cent. l.	100	..
4s, r., 1907	115	116	Int. Silver	4	5
4s, c., 1907	115	116	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
4s, r., 1925	133½	134½	K. C. South.	8	12½
4s, c., 1925	133½	134½	K. C. S. pf.	33	86½
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Kan. & M.	15	16
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	K. & D. M.	2½	4
D. C. 3-65s	122	..	K. & D. M. pf.	14	15
Adams Exp.	123	128	King. & P.	3	10
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	L. E. & W.	28½	29¾
Alle. & W.	115	..	L. E. & W. pf.	92	95
A. C. & F. pf.			Lake Shore	209	..
Am. Coal	150	175	Long Isl.	60	65
Am. C. Oil	33¼	34	Man. Beach	10	15
Am. C. Oil pf.	88½	90½	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
Am. D. Tel.	25	25½	M. W. S.	4	..
Am. D. pf.	66	68	M. W. S. pf.	30¾	32
Am. Mt. Co.	4½	5	Ch. pf.	79½	81
Am. S. & R.	37½	37¾	Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	88½	89½	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1½	M., St. P. & S. M.	16	20
Am. S. H. C. pf.	65	67	M., St. P. & S. M. pf.	56	58½
Am. S. R. pf.	116	117	Mob. & O.	37	39
Am. T. & C.	88¾	92	Mor. & Es.	185	189
Am. Tob. pf.	128	133	Nat. Bis. pf.	84½	86
Ann Arbor	15	18	Nat. Lead	17½	17½
Ann Arbor pf.	42½	44	Nat. Lead pf.	88¾	90¾
B. & O. pf.	79½	80	N. C. Coal	30	35
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y. & N. Br.	130	135
B. Un. Gas	168	174	N. Y. & N. H.	210	214
B., R. & P.	67½	71	N. Y., Ont. & W.	37	39
B., R. & P. pf.	105	115	N. Y., C. & St. L.	70	79
B. C. R. & N.	124	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	32
Canada So.	49	50	N. Y., L. & W.	132	135
Cap. Trac.	163¾	..	N. Y. & Q.	43	45
C. & E. Ill.	96½	..	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125	Pac. C.	1st pf. 86	93
Chi. G. W.	10¾	11¼	Pac. C.	2d pf. 64	65
C. G. W. pf.	70	71½	Pen. Coal	410	..
C. G. W. pf.	32	34	P., D. & E.	1¾	2
C., I. & L.	22	23	Peo. & East.	5	7
C., I. & L. pf.	52	55	P., C., C. & St. L.	80½	81½
C. St. P., M. & Om.	112	116	P. F. W. & C.	182	..
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	..	P. F. W. & C. sp.	182	..
C. T. & T.	9½	10½	P. & W. pf.	24	..
C., T. & T. pf.	31	31½	Quicksil'r pf.	7¼	8
C., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58¾	Read. 2d pf.	25½	29
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	106	109	Rep. I. & S. pf.	53	54
C., L. & W.	25	30	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
C., L. & W. pf.	84	98	R., W. & O.	32½	..
Cler. & P.	182	..	Rio G. W.		90
Col. F. & I.	34¾	35	R. G. W. pf.		90
C. F. & I. pf.	116	120½	St. J. & G. I.	7¼	7¾
Col. South.	6	6¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15½	16½
C. S. 1st pf.	42	42½	St. L. & S. F.	9¾	10
Col. & H. C. & I.	14½	16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	69
Com. Cable.	164	180	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27½	28
Consol. Coal.	89	..	St. L. Southw.	10½	11
Del. & Hud.	112¾	113	St. L. Southw. pf.	28½	29
D. & R. G.	18¾	19¼	Tol. & O. C.	25	..
D. & R. G. pf.	86½	87	Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	..
D. M. & Ft.	12	15	T., P. & W.	9	..
Eighth Av.	375	425	U. B. & P.	11	12
Erie	10¾	11¼	U. S. Exp.	45	47
Erie 2d pf.	15½	16¾	U. S. Leath.	10¾	11
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45	U. S. R. pf.	94½	97
Ev. & T. H. pf.			Wabash	7¾	7¾
Flint & P. M.	52	54	Wabash pf.	18½	18¾
Gen. Elec. pf.	86	89½	W.-F. Exp.	125	130
			Wis. C. pf.	89½	89¾

Bonds.

Sale.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝

FOREIGN TRADE IN JULY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The detailed tables of the imports and exports for the month of July have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show the imports and exports of the month by great classes compared with July 1899, as follows:

IMPORTS.

	—Month Ending July 31.— 1899.	1900.
Articles of food and live animals	$17,846,382	$17,707,320
Articles in crude condition for domestic industry	17,503,742	17,838,762
Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts	6,547,611	6,700,444
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	9,728,130	11,125,190
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	8,475,879	10,284,735
Total imports	$60,101,744	$63,656,451
Per cent free	43.15	34.49
Duties collected from customs	16,971,454	19,602,272
Foreign goods remaining in warehouse	34,875,926	46,857,194

EXPORTS.

Products of agriculture	$54,710,662	$54,641,948
Products of manufacture	29,932,034	34,545,042
Products of mining	3,234,985	3,533,681
Products of the forest	4,772,645	5,486,206
Products of the fisheries	274,647	262,936
Miscellaneous	65,770	88,121
Total dom. exports	$92,990,743	$98,557,932
Foreign goods re-exported	1,935,427	1,889,538
Total exports	$94,926,170	$100,447,470

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
380	Am. Steel & Wire	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅜
50	Am. Steel & W. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
12,620	Am. Sugar Ref.	122⅞	122⅞	121¼	122¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fair Volume of Small Dealing in Flats and Dwellings — Auction Sales — Leases and Other Items.

Janpole & Werner have sold, through G. Tuoti & Co., for about $60,000, the two six-story double tenements 325 and 327 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, each 27 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for Well & Mayer, for about $21,000, the five-story double tenement 313 East Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 90 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment a residence at Port Chester, N. Y.

It is reported that Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold the two five-story flats 203 and 205 West Ninety-first Street, 27.6 and 34.10, respectively, by 100.8, together with the similar abutting properties 202 and 204 West Ninety-second Street, 22 and 20.3, respectively, by 100.8.

Warren & Skillin have sold for Gunn & Grant, for about $22,000, the two-story brick stable 121 West Eighty-ninth Street.

David Stewart has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Christopher Dunlevy the four-story dwelling 307 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 19 by 99.11.

John P. Petty has sold for Charles Dnangst the two four-story brownstone-front flats 845 and 847 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, each 25 by 75 by 100; also, for Mrs. Sophia Henckem, the similar adjoining properties 849 and 851 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; also, for Charles J. Obermayer, the four-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, and the five-story three-family flat 806 Elton Avenue, 25 by 86 by 100.

J. P. & E. J. Murray report that they have sold the two-story brick dwelling 519 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 20.7 by 100.11, for a Mr. Beyer to a Mrs. Wegner.

L. N. Clark has sold, for J. C. McKinney to W. O. Porter, a dwelling on the east side of Terrace View Avenue, west of Jansen Avenue, Marble Hill.

Julius Friend has leased all the lofts in the buildings 29 to 35 West Houston Street, southeast corner of Greene Street, to Michael Cooper for a term of years.

The property on Washington Square West, 82.6 feet north of Fourth Street, 27.5 by 128 and irregular, was conveyed yesterday by Denison P. Chesbro and another to James Knott for $125,000. For $25,000 of this amount Mr. Knott gave purchase-money mortgages.

The third auction sale of the Hackensack Land Company's property, at Hackensack, N. J., will be conducted on the premises at 2 P. M. to-day by Auctioneer John G. Stead. The offering will include 100 lots on Summit and Lookout Avenues, Passaic Street, and Clinton Place.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

29 and 29½ Cornelia Street, north side, 122.3 feet east of Bleecker Street, 42.2 by 97.6, two and three story front and rear dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Henry and William Shipman, as trustees $18,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue C, east side, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, Uniontport, for a four-story brick and stone school, 141 by 66.2; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $110,000.

Broadway, east side, 65 feet south of Ninety-sixth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 17 by 30; William G. Spencer of 2,550 Broadway, owner; W. H. Hanbun of 2,622 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Railroad Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick and stone engine house, 51.6 by 65.8; city, owner; E. P. Casey of 171 Broadway, architect; cost, $29,000.

Nos. 6 and 8 East Sixty-fifth Street, for five and six story brick dwellings, 43 by 48 and 25 by 53; Mrs. W. H. Bliss, owner; Hiss & Weekes of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

Front Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, to a ten-story brick warehouse and office; William J. Matheson & Co., Limited, premises, owners; Chappell & Bosworth, architects; cost, $100.

No. 213 West Twenty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Catherine Roach, premises, owner; R. Almiroty of 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

No. 1584½ Seventh Avenue, to a three-story brick store; Michael Schachtell of 153 West Sixteenth Street, owner; M. Campbell, architect; cost, $150.

Centre Street, southeast corner of Franklin Street, to a five-story brick factory and office; estate of Morgan Jones, owner; John Simmons Company, lessee; the Rusling Company, architects; cost, $300.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street, to a thirteen-story brick hotel; estate of Matthew Byrnes, 59 Cedar Street, owner; J. O'Rourke & Sons, architects; cost, $6,250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R. S." for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Aug. 24.

BETHUNE ST, n s, 22 feet e of Greenwich St, 31.8x irregular; Minnie M. Mott to Mary C. Brown; (R S $10, mtg $30,000). 1

HICKORY ST, e s, at n s of Lot 77, amended map of Bronxwood Park, runs e 128.5x s 40x124x-; Cameron L. Macdonald to Commercial Building and Loan Association, (mtg $4,800, R S $1)..... ·1

JEROME AV, e s, 102.11x115.6x100x91.3; Charles Putzel, referee, to William E. Brooker and another 3,600

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 25.6 ft n of 170th St, 76.7x81.8x75x96.8; Elizabeth M. Wetterau to Daniel Wetterau, (R S $8, mtg $6,500)..... 1

LEWIS ST, 156 to 160, e s, 72x100.2x81.9x100.7; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (R S $45, mtg $75,000) 1

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 441.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Wilbe Mena Lander to G. P. Bofinger..... 2,000

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 96.7 ft n e of 206th St, 50x100; M. V. Dash to Wilbe Mena Lander..... 2,000

SIMPSON ST, e s, 197.11 ft n of Home St, 50x100; Peter A. Sheil, referee, to the New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association. 9,550

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w, 199 ft s of Samuel St, 66x150; Mary C. Brown to James Dempsey, (mtg $2,000, R S $2).. 100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 638.4 ft n of 165th St, runs e 171.1x n e 18.8x n w 25x w 152.5 to avenue, 325; Stebbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 167th St, runs s 79.11x s w 27.5x w 74.2 to avenue x n 45.7x n e 26.8; Katchen Elm to Harry E. Glickman; (R S $1; mtg, $8,000)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 384 ft n of Freeman St, 25x80.4x25.11x87.2; Robert Jennison to Charles H. Bayer and wife, (R S $1, mtg $1,800)..... 100

UNION AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 26x100; Maurice Rapp, referee, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn 7,000

WALTON AV, e s, being lot on map of Village of Upper Morrisania Depot, and bounded w x avenue, s x 6th Av, and s x Lot 70, on said map; Sarah A. McAnnany and others to Harold Swain, (R S $1)..... 1

WASHINGTON SQUARE WEST, w s, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, runs w 116.2 x n 13.8 x w 11.10 x n 13.8 x e 128 to the square, x s 27.6; Jennison P. Chesebro and another to James Knott, (mtg $125,000 WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 143d St, 50 x100; Annie Cordler to Charles J. Miller, (mtg $38,000, R S $20) 1

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Harry E. and William Glickman to Katchen Elm, (mtg $30,000, R S $1). 1

9TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.8; Emanuel Yankauer to David Yankauer. 25,250

18TH ST, 345 West, 25x92; Abraham L. Jacobs, referee, to Patrick J. Canavan. 6,000

83D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 8th Av, 53.4x 100.5; the Lengert Company to the Lengert Wagon Company, (mtg $34,000)..... 21,000

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Johanna Sullivan to John W. Pollock... 14,500

76TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x77.2; Mary N. Chandon de Briailles to William S. Kane, (R S $24)..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 343.7 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Daniel Wetterau to Elizabeth M. Wetterau, (R S $8)..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 16.10x100; Emeline Lane to Ira G. Lane, (mtg $3,500)..... 1

137TH ST, 622 East, 25x100; George W. Flagg to Susie E. Potter and others; (R S $6.50; mtg. $13,598)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

1ST AV, 685; William F. Lynch, executor, to John Keenan, 5 years..... $1,050

107TH AV, 498; Annie Gonnoud to John J. Duffy, 10 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BAUM, Mayer, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 11th St, 207 East, 1 year..... $5,000

BARNES, Alda C., to E. Le Roy Stewart, executor, &c.; 83 West Washington Place, 1-3 year 3,098

BAYER, Charles H., and wife to Sylvia A. Grace; Stebbins Av, e s, 338.11 ft n of Freeman St, 8 years 650

BRINCKERHOFF, William E., to William S. Patten; Lexington Av, 1,470, s w corner of 95th St, ½ year..... 1,500

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Ida M. Murphy; Jerome Av, e s, 128.9 ft s of Morris St, 2 months 3,000

BROWN, Mary C., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Front St, 43; 49th St, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av; Bethune St, e s, 22 ft e of Greenwich St, 1 year..... 89,500

CANAVAN, Patrick T., to German Society of the City of New York; 345 West 18th St, leasehold, 5 years..... 6,500

CANNON, Ellen and John W., to German Savings Bank; 320 and 322 East 56th St, 1 year 8,000

EBLING, William H., jr., to John R. Suydam; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 158th St, 72.8x54.11, 4½ years..... 8,000

GREEN, Samuel, to Alexander P. Ketchum; 113th St, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year 65,000

KANE, William S., to Mary Noey Chandon de Briailles; 76th St, s s, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 13,000

KANE, William S., to Louis A. Mitchell; 76th St, s s, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year.. 5,000

KING, Annie, to Manhattan Mutual Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Union Av, w s, 215.3 ft n of Cedar St, 7 months..... 700

KNOTT, James, to Denison P. Chesbro and another; Washington Square West, w s, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, 3 years..... 15,000

KNOTT, James, to Denison P. Chesbro and another; Washington Square West, w s, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, 2 years..... 10,000

KOZELUH, Klara and Frank, to John Harney; Intervale Av, n w s, 358.5 ft n e of 169th St, 5 years..... 7,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Lewis St, e s, 97 ft n of 3d St, due Sept. 10, 1900..... 35,000

LEVIEN, Fanny, to Isaac Cohen; 65 and 67 Madison Av, 1 year..... 2,500

MEHMEL, Mathilde, to Benjamin Goldman; 138th St, n s, 600 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 7,000

MULLER, Charles J., to Annie Cordler; Willis Av, w s, 50 and 75 ft n of 143d St, 3 years, two mortgages, each..... 3,000

NIEBERG, Benjamin and Louis, to Arnold Kohn; Avenue C, 21 and 23, ¾ year 20,000

SATTER, John, and wife to German Savings Bank; 402 Brook Av, 1 year..... 12,000

YANKAUER, David and Max, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 9th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 12,000

WETTERAU, Elizabeth M., to Daniel Wetterau; 117th St, s s, 343.7 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Hyman A., to Charles H. Reed $21,000

BELMONT, August, executor, &c., and others, to Patrick Farley..... 10,000

CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia to Lily R. Stern..... Nom.

JUDSON, Edward, to Denison P. Chesbro 2,500

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to State Bank, (assigns 2 mortgages)..... 5,000

REYNARD, Katharine F., administratrix, to Thomas C. Stephens..... 3,000

SOUTHMAYD, Charles F., trustee, &c., to August Belmont, executor, &c., and others ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Charles S. Jenkins..... 7,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company, fassigns 2 mortgages)..... 100

WRAY, Samuel B., to Edward Wantz... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 85x100; the Batavia and New York Wood Working Company against Henry G. Gabay, owner and contractor..... $111

MORRIS AV, 647; Tony Laitieri against Salvatore Spallone, owner; Salvatore Spallone & Co., contractors 304

MARION AV, s e corner of 196th St, 50 x100; George Mongo and Musano against George McGregor, owner; John C. Fyfe, contractor 993

WESTCHESTER AV, 784 to 790; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Henry Hochemeister, owner; Albert Rothernel, contractor 285

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 174th St, 48.5x110.5; Thomas O'Brien against Wingerath Brothers, owners and contractors 53

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 85 x100; Wilson, Adams & Co. against Henry G. Gabay, owner and contractor. 1,315

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 85x 100; Mart & Lawton against Henry G. Gabay, owner and contractor..... 1,750

JACKSON AV, e s, corner of 163d St, 85 x75; George Spaeth against Enoch C. Bell, owner; Thomas Uren and Ellen Mulholland, contractors 170

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 94 ft n of 150th St, 81x100; George Spaeth against Ellen Mulholland, owner; Thomas Uren, contractor 450

15TH ST, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 75x 103.3; Elias & Epstein against Peter Dooley, owner; Christie & Dooley, contractors 308

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

AHSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 124th St, 75x100; Germania Life Insurance Company with Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter, 10 payments..... 62,000

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company with Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter, 10 payments 67,000

123D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company with William C. Hunter, 10 payments 52,000

Lis Pendens.

DELANCEY ST, 139 and 190; Leopold Ehrmann against Aaron Goodman and others, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

INTERVALE AV, e s, 90 ft s of 167th St, 21x6x100; John H. Damm against Johanna Carmin and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, McCrea, Somerville & Taylor.

131ST ST, 230 West; Elizabeth W. Burke against Charlotte E. Wiggins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

123D ST, n s, 34.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.3x 66.11; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Herbert Carrington and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 56th St, 75.5x75; the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company against Andrew J. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

LORILLARD ST, n w corner of 187th St, 88.9x 58, except part for street opening; Charles A. Tatum against Henry C. Thompson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Steele & Otis.

161ST ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 92.5x25.6x93.7x 25.6; Henry W. McMann and another against Kate E. Decker and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 64x100.8, two actions; Central Trust Company of New York against Arthur C. Searles, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

3D AV, e s, 149.9 ft n of 161st St, 25.6x129.9x 25.6x128.6; also 161st St, n s, 92.6 ft e of 3d Av, 27.1x100; Henry W. McMann and another against Clara Decker, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.81⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.26
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅛
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 73¾@74¾c; No. 2 red, 75¼@76½c; No. 2 corn, 39¼@39¾c; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 2 oats, 21⅞@22½c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c; No. 3 white, 23⅝@25c; good feeding barley, 38¾c; fair to choice malting, 43@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.41; mess pork, per bbl, $11.15@11.20; lard, per 100 lb, $0.80@$6.82½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.95@$7.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅝@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.55@$7.65; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.10.

COTTON.—Operations in cotton were still guarded, and the volume of business was moderate yesterday. The market opened easy, with August contracts unchanged and other positions 5@7 points lower. For a time an easier feeling prevailed. The foreign news was unsatisfactory and crop accounts generally favorable, which caused further litigation by parties who had bought cotton earlier in the week. Then the market reacted 6@7 points on covering, the interior movement being exceptionally small. But the advance failed to bring in outside buying and the market turned weak again, notwithstanding the week's interior receipts showed but 5,920 bales, against 45,361 last year. A report that receipts were picking up in Texas and particularly favorable crop advices from that important State added to the disposition to sell, and prices broke 5@7 points from the highest under quite active selling. At the decline a more cautious feeling prevailed on fears that the trade had overdiscounted the advantages of the late heavy showers, which had relieved anxiety about the crop. Some reports asserted that the quality of the crop had been injured by heavy dashes of rain. The sharp decline to 9¼c in August cotton at New Orleans was attended with private wires stating that the corner there was broken. This also checked selling here on the idea that a collapse of the bull interest in that market would be followed by a reaction in prices. The market here was finally quiet at a net loss of 8@10 points. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations ¼c lower, on the basis of 9¾c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 192 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet, 10c; Galveston steady, 9 9-16c; Mobile nominal, 9c; Savannah steady, 9¾c; Charleston firm, 9c; Norfolk quiet, 9¾c; Baltimore nominal, ¼c lower, 10c; Augusta quiet and steady, 1-16c lower, 9 5-16c; Memphis steady, 9¾c; St. Louis dull, 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.03	9.09	9.02	8.95@9.00
September	8.51	8.63	8.57	8.56@8.60
October	8.46	8.47	8.41	8.41@8.42
November	8.32	8.36	8.26	8.26@8.27
December	8.30	8.32	8.27	8.27@8.28
January	8.30	8.33	8.27	8.28@8.29
February				8.29@8.31
March	8.33	8.36	8.30	8.31@8.33
April	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.32@8.34
May	8.35	8.35	8.34	8.33@8.35
June				8.34@8.36

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Spot cotton dull; prices lower; American middling, fair, 6 1-32d; good middling, 5¾d; middling, 5 11-16d; low middling, 5 9-16d; good ordinary, 5¼d; ordinary, 4 31-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 2,600 bales American. Receipts, 9,100 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 26-64d sellers; August-September, 5 9-64@5 10-64d sellers; September-October, 5 56-64d sellers; October-November, 4 46-64d buyers; November-December, 4 41-64@4 42-64d sellers; December-January, 4 38-64@4 39-64d sellers; January-February, 4 36-64@4 37-64d buyers; February-March, 4 35-64d buyers; March-April, 4 34-64d buyers; April-May, 4 33-64@4 34-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although export operations did not turn out on so large a scale yesterday as they did on Thursday, the bull side, nevertheless, held its own without much trouble, and closed the market up very firm at ⅝c net advance. The principal influences which tended to counteract the effect of smaller cash transactions were rains in the Northwest and predictions that Winter wheat receipts would diminish. Of these two the former, operating through Northwest markets, had the greater effect on prices. The weather map, and some private dispatches early in the day, suggested that clearing weather had appeared in Spring wheat States, so that the trade generally was not prepared for the later announcement that it was raining heavily in Minneapolis and elsewhere in the Northwest. Complaints of damage to wheat in the fields were numerous and effective. In regard to the Winter wheat movement Kansas City receiving houses said farmers were not delivering any wheat to speak of, present fairly liberal receipts being the result of accumulations at country stations. Kansas City had 195,000 bushels of wheat, and St. Louis 140,000 bushels, compared with 192,000 bushels at these two points a year ago. Total Winter wheat receipts for the day amounted to 450,800 bushels, against 317,300 bushels last year. Among the speculative incidents of the day in the local market was a little early foreign trade on both sides and buying for Northwest account. The advance of only ¼@⅝d in English markets was considered unsatisfactory after the sharp rise on this side Thursday. Failure to make greater response was undoubtedly caused by an increase of 400,000 bushels in weekly Argentine shipments and better weather conditions. Berlin closed ½ mark higher, but Budapest was 4 points lower. Paris markets partly 20 points off, and Antwerp unchanged. The export business amounted to 46 loads at all ports. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 81¼c; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 84¼c spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 88c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¼c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81⅜c, all to arrive; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 77½c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71⅝c; August, 71⅝c; September, 71¼c; December, 74⅝@74½c; No. 2 hard, 68¼@68⅞c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38½c; August, 38¾c; September, 37⅝c; October, 36½c; December, 33½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21¼c; August, 21¼c; September, 21½c; December, 22⅝c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

DULUTH, Aug. 24.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 80¼c; September, 80¼c; December, 80c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 78¼c; September, 78¼c; December, 78c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c; No. 3 Spring, 72¼c. Corn, 39c. Oats—23¾@23½c.

MILWAUKEE Aug. 24.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 74@75¼c. Rye higher; No. 1, 51¼@52. Barley higher; No. 2, 50@51c; sample, 39@49c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Close: Wheat—August, 75¼c; September, 75¼c; December, 74⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter, straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 87@88c. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@$16.40; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Flour—First patents, $4.05@$4.15; second patents, $3.85@$3.90; first clears, $3@$3.20; second clears, $2@$2.20. Bran—In bulk, $12@$12.25.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79⅝	80 5-16	79 1-16	80
October	80½	80⅝	80½	80½
December	81 7-16	84⅝	80 15-16	82
May	..	..	..	84¼
Corn—				
September	43 15-16	43 15-16	43⅝	43¾
December	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
May	..	..	..	40⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	..	..	..	74¾
September	74	75⅝	74	74⅝
October	75⅛	76⅛	74⅛	75⅝
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	39⅜
September	38⅛	39¼	38⅜	38⅞
October	37⅞	38	37⅝	37⅞
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	21½
September	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21½
October	22 1-16	22⅜	21 5-16	22

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12@$13; family, $14.50@$15.25; short clear, $13.75@$15.50; BEEF—Dull; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $20.50@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¼c; 180 lbs, 7¼c; 160 lbs, 7½c; pigs, 8c. TIERCED MEATS—Pickled bellies, very firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lbs, 10c; 12 lbs, 9¼@9½c; 14 lbs, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, dull, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, quiet, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Firm, $7.20; city lard, firm, $6.80; refined lard, firm; South America, $8; Continent, $7.50; Brazil kegs, $9.15; compound, quiet; city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¾@7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 67s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American, refined, in pails, firm, 38s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 41s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 45s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 44s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s. Cheese—American finest white, steady, 51s; American finest colored, steady, 52s.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee was considerably more active, but the increase in business yesterday was largely due to liquidation of long accounts. There was very little disposition to take the long side of the market. The opening was steady at a decline of 5 points for September and unchanged prices for the rest of the list. There were sales of 8,000 bags on the opening call, but the morning business reached 17,500 bags and the transactions for the entire day 25,500 bags. The market closed barely steady at about the lowest prices of the session, the net decline being 10 points. The easier ruling of the market was due to a combination of bearish influences, including unsatisfactory cables, continued large receipts at Rio and Santos, small demand from consumers, a disappointing warehouse movement, an absence of speculative interest on the part of the public, and predictions of larger Brazilian shipments to this country in the near future. In the open market for spot coffee buyers stood aloof on the nominal basis of 8½c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. There was, however, no particular pressure to sell the spot article. Rumor had it that a large block of coffee was offered from Brazil at lower prices, but buyers held strictly to their policy of procrastination.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.15@7.20
September	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.20@7.25
October	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.30@7.35
November	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.35@7.40
December	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.45@7.50
January	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.45@7.50
February	..	..	..	7.50@7.55
March	7.65	7.70	7.60	7.55@7.60
April	..	..	..	7.60@7.65
May	7.75	7.75	7.65	7.65@7.70

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Steady; good average Santos, 7$200; receipts, 47,000 bags; stock, 909,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ½ pfennig net lower; sales, 20,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, ¼@½f higher; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular, unchanged to ½f lower; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 26,000 bags. January, 49.25; February, 49.50; March, 49.75; April, 50.25; May, 50.50; June, 50.75; July, 51; August, 48.75; September, 48.75; October, 49; November, 49; December, 49. Rio—Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7$900; exchange, 10½d; receipts, 16,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 3,000 bags; stock, 197,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $11; lake copper ingot, 17½c; tin, $31.20; exchange lead, $4.35; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½@35c; off Summer yellow, 34@34½c; prime white, 39@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; linseed, American, raw, 37c; American, boiled, 68@69c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 53@55c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 38@38¼c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.80; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.35; N, $2.65; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.05.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36c; receipts, 1,585 casks; sales, 1,110 casks; exports, 5,692 casks. Resin firm; W. W. and W. G. 5c up at 10c outside; receipts, 2,973 barrels; sales, 4,270 barrels; exports, 4,522 barrels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 35@36c; receipts, 19 casks. Resin steady, $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 240 barrels. Crude turpentine nominal, $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 28 barrels. Tar quiet, $1.40; receipts, 205 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24.—Receipts—Resin, 555 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common steers at $5; fat oxen, $5; bulls, $2.40@$3.37½; cows, $1.25@$4.25; cables steady; live cattle at London, 11@12c; at Liverpool, 11@11¾c. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; culls, $4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.50@$4; fed calves, $4@$4.50; city dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to good sheep, $2.80@$4.12½; good wethers, $4.50; few export wethers, $4.75; culls, $3; lambs, $5.50@$6.75. HOGS—Receipts, 1,838; easy; 10c lower; sale; steady at $5.80@$6; choice light State hogs and pigs, $6.10@$6.15.

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NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MONTCLAIR.—South Mountain Av.; beautiful house; furnace, gas, running water, three toilets, large bath; two acres; stable, shade; will rent; great bargain; have photo; worth investigating. LA MONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TURNERS, ORANGE COUNTY.—Fine property; steam heated house; now furnished; stable; 20 acres on lake; fruit, shade; hour out; will rent; have photo; great bargain. LA MONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway, New York.

BAYSIDE.—Beautiful 12-room house; conveniences; now furnished; will rent; also 10-room cottage; conveniences; very cheap; have photos; one hour out; near station; stand investigation. LA MONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway.

YONKERS.—Warburton Av.; fine new house; all known improvements; beautiful river view; large plot; water grant; boating and bathing. LA MONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE.—Four fine steam-heated apartments in a fine section in Brooklyn; nicely rented; equity, $30,000; trade for a good farm. An elegant hotel in Virginia, contains 168 rooms, price $100,000; free and clear; trade for a good flat property in Brooklyn or New York. Other property to trade. GEO. L. MARINOR, 323 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

APARTMENTS, DWELLINGS, BUSINESS properties, for sale or rent. For our list. LA MONT & MORAN, 165 Broadway.

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Apartments of 4, 5, 7, & 8 rooms & bath

Modern improvements; open plumbing; electric light; all-night elev

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Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 2, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Seventy Sent Forth.—Luke, x., 1; xi., 17-20.

GOLDEN TEXT—The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few.—Luke, x., 2.

The story of "The Seventy" is marked by many peculiarities, and they are all full of interest and instruction. It is told only by St. Luke. But he gives us no clue whatever as to when they fulfilled their mission. Equally learned and painstaking students have therefore differed very widely concerning it. Robinson, Clark, Stevens and Burton, Deems, Gelkie, and others consider that they were sent out before the healing of the man who was "born blind," and the discourse concerning "The Good Shepherd," but they differ materially as to how long before. Mimpriss, Farrar, Rice, Bishop Ellicott, and others, on the contrary, consider that they were not sent out until after the healing and the discourse, but they differ just as widely as to how long after it was.

St. Luke not only gives us no clue as to when these men were sent out, but he gives us no clue whatever as to who they were, where they were sent, how long they labored, when they returned, where they met our Lord to give Him their report, how they came back, whether in couples, in companies, or in a body as did "the twelve," or what they did afterward. Moreover, he gives us no reason at all why they should have been chosen and sent. The whole incident is introduced into the Gospel narrative without explanation, and it is entirely isolated from everything else.

When "the twelve" were chosen, Jesus had just called the attention of His disciples to the spiritual condition of the people and bidden them "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth laborers into His harvest." (Matthew, ix., 38.) Then, after a night spent in prayer (Luke, vi., 12, 13) they were selected from the fruits of the first year of His ministry and had received considerable instruction at His hand. They were called by their names, and they received the distinctive title of "Apostles." Moreover, two distinct and important reasons, which every one can understand and appreciate, are clearly given why He "ordained" them, (Mark, iii., 14,) viz., that He might train them for His work and then send them to it.

Accordingly we find that for nearly, if not quite, a year—leaving their ordinary occupations—they went throughout Galilee with their Master, hearing His teaching in public and in private, and witnessing His miracles. Then, after this preparation, they were called together, and He "gave them power and authority over all devils and to cure diseases. And He sent them to preach the Kingdom of God and to heal the sick." (Luke, ix., 1-6.)

When they finished this ministry, they evidently joined their Master at Capernaum, soon after the death of John the Baptist. But there is no record that they had anything special to report, at least nothing that particularly excited their gratitude or that filled Him with special joy, Mark., vi., 29-31.) Then they continued with Him until He ascended into Heaven. To serve Him publicly was their permanent work.

THE UNNAMED SEVENTY.

It was very different, however, with these unnamed "seventy." They were apparently selected from the great company in Galilee and elsewhere, who had been drawn to Jesus by His miracles and teaching. The truths which He taught had given them higher ideas of life than they had ever had before, and His miracles convinced them that He must be a man who had come from God. Whenever he was in their neighborhood, they had gladly sat at His feet during His stay, but they had never, probably, gone to any extent into their ordinary occupations to follow Him from place to place, or had any special training for His ministry. They probably knew but very little concerning either Himself or His work, but what they had learned had made a great change in them, and made the world new all about them. So they were evidently selected, not because of their experience or knowledge, but because of their love and faith.

But why did He appoint from these people who simply loved Him because they believed Him, an altogether new and untried company of messengers? Were not "the twelve"—who had already had valuable experience in mission work—at His side, and as ready and willing to go now as they were before? Were they not as sufficient now for the work as they were then? And if the present emergency did require a larger number, would it not have been an advantage to have included them—or at least some of them—in that number? Such are very natural questions. But the record answers none of them. It simply says, "The Lord appointed other seventy also," or perhaps more properly, "seventy others (R. V.) in addition to, and altogether independent of "the twelve." Evidently there was some significant reason for all this.

It is probably found in the symbolic meaning of the number "seven," as we saw in the case of "the twelve." Whenever it is used, it always signifies some degree of completeness, or perfection. So—ten times seven—or "seventy," is an expression of overflowing fullness—a superabounding completeness—a great enlargement—just as the unlimited nature of forbearance was set before Peter by our Lord's words, "I say not unto thee, until seven times; but, until seventy times seven," (Matthew, xviii., 21-22,) or ten times seven multiplied by seven.

Some have considered, therefore, that this number "seventy" was selected because it coincided with the membership of the highest Jewish court—the Sanhedrin. Some, because it is the same as the number of elders appointed by Moses to assist him in the government of the people. (Numbers, xi., 16-25.) Others, still, because they see in it a reference to the seventy nations of the world, into which, according to the Jewish idea, the people of the earth were separated at the confusion of Babel. But in every explanation of it there is always the idea of an enlargement greater than had as yet been seen in any of our Lord's appointments. It is safe, therefore, to consider that in the selection of "other seventy also" our Lord set forth, not only a new feature in His work, but one of greater fullness. As Dr. Cunningham Gelkie expresses it, "It was a significant announcement that, for the first time in the history of men, a universal religion was being proclaimed."

THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

This enlargement of Jesus' work is emphasized still more by the instructions He gave to "the seventy." As we have already seen, those instructions were almost identically the same as those given to "the twelve," only St. Luke gives them in brief, and St. Matthew in full. The only marked difference was in the fields of their labor. To "the twelve" Jesus said, "Go not into the way of the Gentiles, and into any city of the Samaritans enter ye not; but go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." (Matthew x., 5, 6.) To "the seventy," however, there were no such limitations given. The instruction to them was simply, "Go your ways." (v. 3.) They were to go "as many as they could"—do them all the good they could—and tell each one "Be ye sure of this, that the Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." (v. 11.)

Thus these men went out, not only as the proclaimers of a Gospel for all men, but—in their number "seventy"—there is an intimation that all believers are to proclaim that Gospel. Had not this incident been recorded, men might have supposed, with some reason, that a noble, but select few, specially trained and prepared, were ever appointed by our Lord to His ministry. But standing as it does in the sacred narrative, this thought must be forever silenced. It is the official warrant for "Let him that heareth say—come." (Revelation xxii., 17.) For they represent to us the great unknown—unnamed—multitude of believers in every age—the great company we term "the laity"—the Eldads and Medads—Num. xi., 24-29)—who "in the camp"—filling their appointed places in the ordinary avocations of life—from every class in society, and of various degrees of intelligence—go their ways, and as they go, call the attention of men to Him whom they love, and in whom they believe. One prayer, according to their Lord's special command, is ever welling up in their hearts, and on their lips, to "the Lord of the harvest, that He would send forth laborers into His harvest" ever more and more.

Being thus appointed and instructed these "seventy" went out in the same manner that "the twelve" went—two and two together, for mutual aid and sympathy. They were not substitutes for "the twelve," but supplements of "the twelve." They went "into every city and place" where there was reason to expect that their Master would come. (Verse 1.) They went out in perfect confidence that all of their reasonable wants would be provided for, because they were assured that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," (Verse 7,) and it is noteworthy that this assurance is the only recorded saying of our Lord which was ever quoted by any of the Apostles in their Epistles. (I. Timothy, v. 18.) Probably they visited towns in Galilee, Perea, Samaria, and Judea. They were told that in some places they would be kindly received and their message accepted, but in others they would be rejected and cast out. Warned, however, that they went forth "as lambs among wolves," (Verse 3,) they were cautioned to be "wise as serpents and harmless as doves," (Matthew x., 16,) "giving no offense in anything, that the ministry be not blamed." (II. Corinthians, vi., 3.)

SOLEMNITY OF THEIR WORK.

And then the solemnity of their work was deeply impressed upon them, for they were assured that a tremendous responsibility accompanied the hearing of their message. If any would not receive them, Jesus said, "it shall be more tolerable in that day for Sodom than for that city." And then He repeated to them the same bitter words of lamentation which He had uttered nearly, if not quite, a year before, concerning the cities which had seen His own "mighty works," and yet had rejected Him. (Matthew xi., 21-24.)

With these words ringing in their ears the "seventy" went out to fulfill their ministry. When they returned it was "with joy," for their work had been wonderfully blessed. They said, "Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through Thy name." (v. 17.)

Many have supposed from this that when they were sent out the power to cast out unclean spirits had not been given to them, as it was to "the twelve," (Matthew, x., 8,) but that, being men of stronger faith, they—without the special gift of the power—had succeeded where the others—with the gift—for want of faith, had failed. (Matthew, xvii., 19, 20.) This, however, is extremely doubtful, for the failure of "the twelve" occurred a long time after their return from their special mission, and had nothing whatever to do with it. The general tone of the two commissions, moreover, is too exactly alike to warrant the supposition that "the twelve" had any more power given to them than was given to "the seventy," and it would in fact require no more power to cast out devils than to heal the sick, which both of them possessed. Besides, the very fact that the devils were subject to them as they went, is very conclusive proof that the power to cast them out had been given to them before they started.

The "joy," however, with which they said, "even the devils are subject unto us through Thy name," rather emphasizes the great joy which filled their hearts at the wonderful results of their labors, and magnifies the simple faith in which they had done their work. They not only had seen the weak and feverish and leprous restored to health and strength, but they had also actually seen the violent, the unclean, the very-devil-possessed become new creatures, sitting among their fellows clothed and in their right minds. And then it had not been done through any wisdom or strength of their own, but "through Thy name," they gratefully said to Jesus. It is a beautiful exhibition of the spirit and power in which the work of the Lord should ever be done.

When our Lord received this report, it evidently filled His mind with as much joy as it did the minds of those who made it. He saw in it at a glance a foretaste of the great triumph of the Gospel, "and He said unto them: I beheld Satan, as lightning, fall from heaven." (v. 18.) Apparently He is "not here speaking of that original fall of Satan, in which he left his first habitation, but rather, I am persuaded, of some fall within the fall—some present dejection of Satan from those seats of his power and his pride which, during the 4,000 years of his domination, he had reared and constructed anew, and from which he was now being thrust out again." (Trench.) What these "seventy" had reported with so much joy would be the full, glad, and complete result when the labors of all of God's children should be finished, and "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ." (Revelations, xi., 15.)

POWER OF THE SEVENTY.

So He assured them—and all whom they represent—of victory over every spiritual evil. "Behold, I give unto you," He said, "power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

"Notwithstanding," He added, "in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you, but rather rejoice, because your names are written in Heaven." (vv. 19, 20.)

In this many have seen a rebuke administered to "the seventy" as if they had been filled with an unwarrantable and objectionable pride because the devils were subject unto them. But while there is no man that does not need to be always on his guard against pride because of success, it is very doubtful whether our Lord intended these words as any such admonition. They were spoken in connection with the triumph of His Kingdom, and it is hard to conceive that He should in any sense rebuke His disciples for rejoicing in success through His name, or warn them against a pride which there is no evidence that they had exhibited.

On the contrary, He rejoiced with them. But while He did so, He set before them a higher ground of joy than that of success in work, even the joy of having their "names written in heaven." In other words, it was an admonition to His disciples of all time, rather to be sure of what they are than satisfied with what they do. For if their names are not truly written in heaven their work upon earth will be of little worth.

What importance does this give to the matter of having the name "written in the Lamb's Book of Life"! (Revelations xxi., 27.)

What are some of the peculiarities of this story of "the seventy"?

What marked the sending out of "the twelve" and their return?

From whom were "the seventy" selected, and what is said of their selection?

What questions naturally arise, and what is probably the explanation why "other seventy also" were sent?

To what is this symbolic meaning supposed to refer, and what idea is involved in every explanation?

How is this emphasized in the instructions given to "the seventy"?

What might men have reasonably imagined if this story had not been recorded, and for whom do "the seventy" stand as representatives?

How did they go out, and how was the solemnity of their work impressed upon them?

How did they return, and what is said of their rejoicing?

What was the effect of their report upon Jesus, and in it what did He foresee?

What assurance did He give them, and what is said of the caution which He added?

What important act does His reply emphasize?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred Nevin will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Jesus Witnessing to His Own Divinity," and 7 P. M.; subject, "The Word is Nigh Thee."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Andrew Hageman will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Rev. R. Harmon Potter will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

MISS EMMA L. TUCKER, Bible Reader and Evangelist from Atlanta, Ga., will begin a series of Bible Expositions at Metropolitan Temple Sunday, Sept. 2.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Dr. McDowell, Secretary Educational Society, 11; Dr. Belcher, 8. Evangelistic services every night. Special music. Claflin University Jubilee Singers Sunday night.

JANE STREET CHURCH, Between 6th and Greenwich Avs.—Rev. T. S. Bond at 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, Near Greenwich St.—Rev. H. Y. Murkland 11; Rev. George Mayer 8.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE—The Bell Ringers Saturday night at 8; also vocal and instrumental music.

People's Church 41st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

REV. RAPHAEL BENJAMIN WILL OFFICIATE in the Fifty-eighth Street Temple during the approaching Jewish holidays.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE F. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching 11 A. M.; sermon by President McCormick of Hackettstown Seminary.
No evening service. Church open all Summer.

UNION SERVICES, PARK AND SCOTCH Presbyterian Churches at Park Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Avenue. Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., preaches at 11; union prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers, $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, Kings County.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of MOESMER'S BREWERY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1900, the undersigned receivers of F. Moesmer's Brewery will sell at public auction, at the brewery buildings at Washington and Franklin Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, on the 4th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the real estate, buildings, and brewery equipment of said F. Moesmer's Brewery, including the machinery, boilers, shafting, belting, the good will of the business, and all personal property, including horses, wagons, signs, beer kegs, beer boxes, bottles, accounts, bills receivable, licenses, beer on hand, merchandise, and every other manner of chattels and fixtures, and all of the personality of every kind and nature whatsoever belonging to said corporation.
The property to be sold will be sold in lots. The terms of sale can be had at the office of the attorneys for the undersigned.
Dated Brooklyn, August 22d, 1900.
ERNEST OCHS,
HERMAN D. COOMBE, } Receivers.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receivers, 33 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LEWIS ABRAMS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Lewis Abrams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 3rd, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
J. J. TOWNSEND,
Acting for Nathl. A. Prentiss,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

NO. 2,860.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES J. CARROLL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of James J. Carroll of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said James J. Carroll was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 24th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WALLY COLLET, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Wally Collet, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 2,459.—In the matter of GEORGE W. FALK, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that George W. Falk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, provable against his estate and against him individually and as the surviving member of the firm of I. Falk & Company, and that all creditors, firm and individual, and other persons are ordered to attend at the adjourned hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 23, 1900.

NO. 2,857.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN L. FARWELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of John L. Farwell of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said John L. Farwell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 24th, 1900.

NO. 2,874.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH FISCHMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of Fischman & Spivak, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Joseph Fischman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Fischman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, August 24, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THOMAS P. FOLEY, bankrupt.—No. 2,781.
Notice is hereby given that Thomas P. Foley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated August 24th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL GOODMAN and HARRIS GOODMAN, individually and as members of the firm of S. & H. GOODMAN, bankrupts.—No. 2,705.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Goodman and Harris Goodman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 17, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
J. J. TOWNSEND,
Acting for N. A. Prentiss,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SIEGFRIED H. MAY, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Siegfried H. May, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
J. J. TOWNSEND,
Acting for Nathl. A. Prentiss,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 22, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ABRAHAM MOSES, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Abraham Moses, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 24th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS REITER, bankrupt.—No. 2,870.
To the creditors of Louis Reiter of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Reiter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 1 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 24th, 1900.

NO. 2,842.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO STEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Leo Stein of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Leo Stein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
August 24th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH STERN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph Stern, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 22nd, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 5th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
HENRY P. OXNARD,
FLORA F. OXNARD,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1sw6m8

SCHENCK, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of February, 1900.
FLORENCE A. SCHENCK, MABEL SCHENCK, CARLIE M. SCHENCK, Executrices. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrices, 45 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER J. WORMSER, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York the 3d day of May, 1900. ISIDOR WORMSER, Jr., W. WORMSER, Executors. my5-1sw6mSat

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

PANAMA RAILROAD S. S. LINE
For COLON, connecting with lines to Port Limon, Savanilla, Carthagena, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, and PACIFIC PORTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, AND SOUTH AMERICA.
RATES, NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO:
CABIN, $105.....STEERAGE, $40
Steamers sail from Pier foot of West 27th St., N. R.
HUDSON, Aug. 25, 2 PM|ALLIANCA, Sep. 4, 1 PM
Battery Park Building, 21-24 State St.
R. L. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEPPING.

LABOR DAY
Delightful Trip to
VIRGINIA
BY THE
Old Dominion Line
STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
3:00 P. M. FOR
Old Point Comfort and Norfolk
CONNECTING FOR
Virginia Beach and Richmond
Passengers arrive on return Monday or Tuesday.
Tickets $13.00 and Upward.
Steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, where reservations and tickets may be secured.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
*FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Aller.....Sept. 1|Trave.....Sept. 15
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr.Sep. 4|Kaiserin Mar. Th.Sep.18
Lahn.....Sept. 11|Aller.....Sept. 27
Departure 10 A. M.
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
G.Kurfurst, Sept. 6, 2 PM|Fr. d. Gr. Oct. 4, 1 PM
Barbarossa, Sept. 20, 9 AM|Fr. d. Gr. Nov. 8, 11 AM
†CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Fr. d. Gr. Aug. 30, 1 PM|Prinz Irene, Sept. 27, Noon
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Sept. 1|Werra.....Sept. 15
Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
*From Cunard Pier, 52 North River.
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
K.Frd'rich, Au.30, 10 AM|Columbia, Sept. 6, 10 AM
DEUTSCHLAND, Sept. 4, 11 AM|A. Vict'a, Sept. 13, 10 AM
†Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Pennsyl'ia, Aug. 26, 5 AM|Pretoria, Sept. 1, 9:30 AM
Belgravia, Aug. 28, 7 AM|Patricia, Sept. 15, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling at Cherbourg Westbound.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....Aug. 29|New York.....Sept. 19
St. Paul.....Sept. 5|St. Paul.....Sept. 26
*St. Louis.....Sept. 12|St. Louis.....Oct. 3

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Friesland.....Aug. 29|Westernland....Sept. 12
*Southwark.....Sept. 5|*Kensington....Sept. 19
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 25
MANITOU.....Sept. 1
MINNEAPOLIS.....Sept. 8
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 15
MESBA.....Sept. 22
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Aug. 29, Noon|Cymric..Sept. 25, 6 A M
Oceanic...Sept. 5, 2 P M|Majestic..Sept. 26, Noon
Teutonic..Sept. 12, Noon|Oceanic....Oct. 3, Noon
Germanic.Sept. 19, Noon|Teutonic..Oct. 10, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Ethiopia...Aug. 25, Noon|City of Rome. Sep. 8 Noon
Furnessia..Sept. 1, Noon|Anchoria. Sept. 15, Noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage, $23.50 to $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.
Lucania...Aug. 25, 8 PM|Etruria, Sept. 15, 10 AM
Umbria...Sept. 1, 10 AM|Servia.....Sept. 18, 1 PM
Campania, Sept. 8, 2 PM|Lucania...Sept. 22, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Hong Kong Maru..Aug. 29|DORIC.....Sept. 15
CHINA.....Sept. 6|NIPPON MARU. Sept. 22
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash. Bldg., and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.
Connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer Resorts. Steamships "Horatio Hall" (new) and "Manhattan" leave Pier No. 36, E. R., foot of Market Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. Steamers fitted with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ticket offices No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade St., and general office, No. 222 South St., opposite the Pier.
HORATIO HALL, G. T. M., 222 South Street.

ROUND THE WORLD First party this season leaves Sept. 6. Later departures Oct. 17, Nov. 3. 29th annual series.
PALESTINE Special Fall Tour, Sept. 22. $800. All Expenses.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,185 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Stations foot of West 23d, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries).
A, West 23d Street. B, Cortlandt or Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday 4.55 P. M. §Sunday 6.45 A. M. ||Sunday 9.15 A. M. ¶Sunday 6.15 P. M. **Sunday 5.15 P. M. ‡Sunday 7.15 A. M. ‡Sunday 7.55 A. M.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	*7.10 A M	*7.20 A M
Buffalo and Western Express	*8.10 A M	*8.20 A M
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 A M	†12.00 N M
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Local	*2.55 P M	*1.00 P M
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 P M	†4.10 P M
Mauch Chunk Local	*5.10 P M	*5.20 P M
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 P M	*6.10 P M
EXPRESS FOR BUFFALO	*7.55 P M	*8.00 P M
Ithaca, Buffalo & Western Exp.	*8.55 P M	*9.00 P M

Pullman Cars on all express trains.
SO. PLAINFIELD & BOUND BROOK locals, Week-days, Lv. W. 23d St., 9.25 A. M., 4.10, 6.10 and 9.25 P. M. Lv. Cortl. & Desb. Sts., 9.40 A. M., 4.20, 6.30 and 9.30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 118, 261, 260, 355, 945 and 1354 Broadway, 5 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Annex Station, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
FOR THE WEST.
Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street; South Fer

MR. HUNTINGTON'S WILL

Widow, Adopted Children, and His Nephew Chief Beneficiaries.

MANSION MAY GO TO YALE

Great Picture Collection to Go Ultimately to the Metropolitan Museum —Two Charitable Bequests.

The will of Collis P. Huntington was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office by a clerk from the office of Maxwell Evarts of the legal staff of the Southern Pacific Company. It is a document of more than 8,000 words, and was executed March 13, 1897, the witnesses being Mr. Evarts, A. K. Van Deventer, and George E. Downs. There are no codicils. The executrix and executors of the will are Arabella D. Huntington, wife of the testator; Charles H. Tweed, his chief legal adviser, and Isaac E. Gates, his brother-in-law.

Surrogate Abner C. Thomas took cognizance of the petition for the probate of the instrument. In it the heirs and next of kin mentioned are Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Leonora Foster, H. E. and W. V. Huntington, Caroline D. Holladay, Adeline B. Dunbar, Edward H. Dunbar, George S. Dunbar, Elizabeth Purdy, Ellen M. H. Gates, Collis H. Sammis, Susan Porter, Edward H. Pardee, Franklin J. Pardee, Mary E. Lewis, Ellen Pardee, and Mary Pardee, for whom citations were issued returnable Oct. 12.

Nothing in the will established the amount of Mr. Huntington's estate. The estimates of his fortune, made yesterday on gauges afforded by several bequests, now vary from $35,000,000 to $45,000,000, market value. The salient features of the disposition of the property are the munificent provisions made for the widow, who is not debarred from marrying again; Henry E. Huntington, the nephew, who is First Vice President of the Southern Pacific Company, and the adopted children, Archer M. Huntington and the Princess Von Hatzfeldt, who can dispose of her legacy of $1,000,000 by will.

THE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

Mr. Huntington gave only $125,000 to two educational or charitable institutions, the Hampton Institute for colored people and the Chapin Home for the Aged. His collection of pictures, after the death of his widow and adopted son, goes to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His Fifth Avenue mansion will after the death of Mrs. Huntington revert to the use of Archer M. Huntington. If he leaves children it will be theirs absolutely. Should he die without lawful issue the property or the amount it may be sold for goes to Yale University.

Substantially all relations of Mr. Huntington are remembered in the will in amounts varying from $5,000 to $100,000, and there are trust bequests for them as well as specific legacies. Several friends receive specific legacies. The Union Trust Company is made trustee of several trusts. Mr. Huntington's holdings of Southern Pacific stock, about $14,000,000, market value, are given to the widow, two-thirds, and H. E. Huntington, one-third, and can only be sold by their mutual consent. The residuary estate, which comprises the millions invested at Newport News, in improved and unimproved real estate, the Pacific Improvement Company, United States bonds, and railroad and other securities, goes to the widow and H. S. Huntington.

Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, the widow, receives outright all of the testator's domestic property, plate, jewelry, bric-a-brac, books, horses, and carriages. The pictures and the Fifth Avenue mansion she will enjoy during her life. She will have the income of $500,000, placed in trust with the Union Trust Company, and own Southern Pacific stock, worth in the market yesterday, about $9,000,000, and one-half of the residuary estate, which will be worth from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000. Southern Pacific stock does not yet, under the readjustment plan, pay a dividend. The capital of the company is $200,000,000. The bequests to Mrs. Huntington are it is stipulated, in lieu of dower.

Henry Edward Huntington, son of Collis P. Huntington's brother, Solon, has first a legacy of about $4,500,000 in Southern Pacific stock, market value. He will have the same shares of the residuary estate as Mrs. Huntington.

Archer M. Huntington, the adopted son, who married Miss Helen M. Gates, daughter of Isaac E. Gates, who married Collis P. Huntington's sister, it at present childless. He will have the income of $250,000, placed in trust with the Union Trust Company for life. At his death the principal will go to his issue, if any. Failing this the capital will be merged in the residuary estate. Mr. Huntington is the next in succession after his mother's death to occupy the Fifth Avenue mansion and enjoy the Huntington collection of pictures. If he survives his mother he will have the income of her $500,000 trust fund. At his death, if he has children, they will take the capital of the fund. If there are no children the capital goes to the residuary estate. In the case of children the Fifth Avenue mansion will at their father's death revert to them absolutely. Failing issue the mansion is to become the property of Yale University, but should it not be able to legally take it, it is to be sold and the university will receive the proceeds.

PRINCESS VON HATZFELDT'S SHARE.

To Clara Elizabeth, Princess von Hatzfeldt, is left the income of a trust fund of $1,000,000, of which the Union Trust Company is trustee, for life. She has no children. If she leaves any they will share the capital of the fund. She has power to dispose of such capital in case she should die without issue by will. If she dies childless and intestate, the capital reverts to the residuary estate. In regard to this legacy, Article 19 of the will says:

"I will and direct that any moneys, either principal or income, which by the provisions of this my will shall come to or be received by said Clara Elizabeth, Princess Hatzfeldt, or which shall come to or be received under and in pursuance of any clause of this my will by any other devisee, legatee, or beneficiary being a married woman, shall be to her sole use as her separate estate, free from the control and engagements of her husband, and not liable for his debts, and her sole receipt or the receipt of her guardian if she is under age, shall be a full and complete discharge therefor of my executrix and executors or the trustee of any trust hereunder."

The specific trust fund and cash bequests are:

Trust of $270,000 to the Union Trust Company, to be applied as follows:

Fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of Harriet S. Huntington, widow of his brother, Solon, for life, capital of the trust estate to be paid upon her death to Caroline D. Holladay.

Fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of his sister, Elizabeth Purdy, for life; afterward for the benefit of her daughter, Eleonora Loveland, for life; at her death capital to be paid to the issue of Eleonora Loveland.

Fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of his sister, Susan Porter, for life; upon her death the capital to be paid over to persons to be designated by her.

Fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of his sister, Ellen Gates, for life; afterward for the benefit of her husband, Isaac E. Gates, for life; upon their death the capital to be paid to their daughter, Helen M. Huntington.

Thirty thousand dollars for the benefit of his nephew, Collis H. Sammis, for life; upon his death for the benefit of his widow for life; upon their death the capital to be paid to the issue of Collis H. Sammis.

Twenty thousand dollars for the benefit of his niece, Eleonora Loveland, for life; upon her death the capital to be paid to her issue.

Twenty thousand dollars for the benefit of his nephew, Frank Pardee, for life; afterward for the benefit of his widow for life; upon their death the capital to be paid to their issue.

Specific cash bequests of $465,000:

Sister, Susan Porter, $20,000.
Nephew, Willard V. Huntington, $50,000.
Nephews, Edward H. Dunbar and George S. Dunbar, $20,000 each.
Nephew, Edward H. Pardee, $100,000.
Niece, Mary Pardee, $20,000.
Niece, Caroline D. Holladay, $20,000.
Niece, Leonora Foster, $20,000.
Niece, Adeline Dunbar, $20,000.
Niece, Helen M. Huntington, $20,000.
Isaac E. Gates, $100,000.
Widow of deceased nephew, Charles H. Pardee, $5,000.
Friend, Charles H. Tweed, $50,000.

FOR HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

The legacy of $100,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute of Virginia, which was largely endowed by Mr. Huntington, is to be part of the permanent fund of the institute or to constitute such a fund.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of this city is to receive $25,000 in interest-paying railroad bonds or securities at par to form part of the permanent fund of the home.

A separate paragraph of the will is devoted to bequeathing to his sister, Elizabeth Purdy, for life the house in which she resides at Oneonta, N. Y. At her death it becomes the absolute property of her daughter, Eleonora Loveland.

Some of the general provisions of the will reflect Mr. Huntington's business policy and caution. Following the conditions imposed on the legacies of the Southern Pacific holdings so that they cannot be disposed of during the lifetime of the legatees without mutual consent or by the survivor, Mr. Huntington said:

"I would suggest to the said Henry Edwards Huntington and Arabella D. Huntington that sales of such portions of said stock as they may receive under the foregoing provisions of this my will shall not be made except pro rata or substantially pro rata with shares of stock of said company belonging to the successors in interest of my former associates, Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker; but this suggestion is not to be in any wise legally or equitably operative or binding upon my legatees or to restrict in any wise their free action in dealing with such stock, but is merely made for the purpose of indicating the mode and manner in which I should have preferred to make sales of such stock if I had lived, and in which I should prefer that such sales be made after my death; but notwithstanding this suggestion the legatees of my said stock are to be at liberty to deal with the same according to their own judgment except as limited by the terms, conditions, and limitations hereinbefore expressly prescribed in respect to sale or disposition thereof during the lifetime of the said legatees or the survivor of them."

Mr. Huntington gauged the earning capacity of his properties at 4 per cent. In Article 14 of the will he said:

"In case any of the sums held in trust under the fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of this my will [the trusts for the widow, A. D. Huntington, and the Princess von Hatzfeldt] shall become reduced in value while they remain in the hands of the trustee thereof so as not to yield 4 per cent. per annum to the parties entitled to the increase thereof, respectively, or in case any of said sums or portions thereof shall be lost by unfortunate investments or otherwise, I authorize my executrix and executors, or such of them as may qualify, or the survivors or survivor of them, at their discretion, to make up such loss either in principal or income out of any other funds of my estate remaining in their hands, if there be any such not specifically appropriated under the foregoing provisions of this will."

CLAUSE AGAINST CONTESTS.

The anticipation of payments of income legacies is prohibited, and it is provided that the executrix, executors, and trustees of the various trusts shall not be held responsible for any loss on any of the securities or properties left by the testator or for any loss or failure by those designated to carry out his wishes. The usual clause of forfeiture to right, title, or interest in the estate in case of contest by any legatee, devisee, or beneficiary is inserted.

The formation of the residuary estate is provided for in this article:

"I hereby authorize and empower my executrix and executors or such of them as may qualify, or the survivors or survivor of them, in their discretion, at any time and from time to time, to sell and dispose of, at either public or private sale, any bonds, stocks, securities, or other property held by them, if they shall deem it best to do so, and to sell and dispose of, either at public or private sale, all or any part of any real estate of which I shall die seized or possessed, at such times, in such manner and upon such terms as my said executrix and executors, or such of them as may qualify, or the survivors or survivor of them shall deem advisable, either for cash or on credit, or partly cash and partly credit, and to make, execute and acknowledge and deliver good and sufficient deeds and conveyances, assignments, and transfers in law for the same and for any part and parcel thereof and to invest the proceeds or any funds which may at any time be in their hands however derived, in United States Government bonds, or in the bonds, stocks, or securities of any State north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi River which have never made default, or in bonds or notes secured by mortgage or improved real estate in the State of New York, or in any good interest-paying first-mortgage bonds of any railroad whether within or without this State that has been completed five years and is owned by a railroad company which has never made default in payment of interest on its bonds, and to change said investments from time to time as said executrix and executors or such of them as may qualify, or the survivors or survivor of them, may deem advisable, and the trustee of each of the trusts hereinbefore created is hereby invested with the like authority."

The absence in the will of any testamentary recognition of the services of Mr. Huntington's personal staff and his household servants created some comment. Authority on the subject said that there was a perfect understanding between Mr. Huntington and his wife in regard to certain employes and dependents in whose welfare he had interest, and that his expressed wishes would be carried out.

The stock market, which was dull, was not affected by the publication of the terms of Mr. Huntington's will. Southern Pacific closed with a net decline of ⅝, at 33½. Of the will, Russell Sage said that he thought Mr. Huntington had acted very wisely in providing that his Southern Pacific stock be kept intact. Had he devised his holdings differently, Mr. Sage said, small dealers in the stock market would have gambled with it and impaired its market value.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S PICTURES.

Mr. Huntington did not buy his pictures through any individual dealer, or under the advice or influence of any dealer, as so many other large picture collectors of New York have done. He had a natural taste, which he cultivated by frequent study of the pictures in museums and galleries.

He was fond of attending large picture auction sales personally, and his tall, spare figure and his fine head, always covered by a small black silk skull cap, were familiar to all the art dealers and the public.

He bought extensively of the works of the Barbizon school of painters, and in his collection are a number of superior examples of Diaz, Rousseau, Troyon, Corot, Dupré, and others of that school.

He was not averse to having his purchases known, and did not conceal the fact of his buying pictures at the auctions, as is the custom of many other collectors. He seemed to be proud of his acquisitions and of the fact that he knew sufficient of the subject to be able to buy intelligently. He bought at the Mary J. Morgan auction sale, some fifteen years ago, Vibert's great canvas "The Missionary Story" for $25,000, and at the Probasco sale, a few years later, he bought Jules Breton's "Colza Gatherers," also for a large sum.

He was always fond of showing his pictures to friends who he thought would appreciate them, and was always ready to lend them to private exhibitions.

The fact that he has provided for his pictures going ultimately to the Metropolitan Museum does not surprise those who knew the man and his fondness for his canvases and his interest in the cause of art in America.

WILL OF JAMES F. MALCOLM.

Cuts Off His Granddaughter and Says She Knows the Reason Why.

The will of James F. Malcolm, who was a lawyer at 51 Chambers Street, was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's office. No petition was filed with the will, and the amount of the testator's estate is not given. His house, carriages, and furniture he leaves to his wife for life, and upon his death to his daughter, Jeannette. He also leaves his widow an income of $2,000 a year.

The testator makes no provision for his granddaughter, Alaine, saying that she herself understands his reasons for omitting her from his will. To his daughter he bequeaths the residue of his property.

A bequest of $10,000 to Rutgers College, New Brunswick, is revoked by a codicil to his will, in which he says that his daughter will carry out his intentions as expressed by him to her prior to his death.

Niagara Falls Man Dies at Sea.

Adolf Rose, a merchant of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who was a passenger on the Hamburg-American steamship Pretoria, died at sea on Tuesday last from heart disease. He was accompanied by his son. Mr. Rose went to Carlsbad in April, hoping that his health would be improved. It was not, and he decided to return home. His death was due to excitement caused by a severe storm. The body was sent to Niagara Falls.

Boy Dies from Overstudy.

Clarence Wanamaker, fourteen years old, died at Elizabeth, N. J., Thursday. He was a pupil in Grammar School No. 1, and attained a remarkably high average. It is said his death resulted from overstudy.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS

Freight Handlers Roughly Treated in Brooklyn.

They Had Taken the Places of Men Who Sought Revenge—Saloon Partially Wrecked.

A number of men employed in the freight sheds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at the foot of South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were assaulted yesterday afternoon by former employes because the men at work had taken the places of strikers who went out a week ago. As a result of the attack three of the new hands were injured, one seriously, while the saloon of John D. Kastens, at Kent Avenue and South Ninth Street, where two of the injured men had taken refuge, was partially wrecked and the proprietor assaulted.

The strike in the sheds was the outcome of an unsuccessful demand made by the men upon the Superintendent of the freight sheds for money with which to buy luncheon. The men were willing that the money should be deducted from their pay at the end of the week. The Superintendent refused to listen to the demand, and nearly the whole of the thirty men went on strike.

Notice was then given that unless the strikers returned to work within a specified time their places would be filled. This had the desired effect on half of the strikers, who returned to work, while the places of the others were filled by new hands. Among the new men were Charles Riley, thirty-three years old, and his brother, John, both living at 112 Bedford Avenue.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon while the men were all at work a dozen of the strikers invaded the freight sheds and at once began their attack upon the new hands. The Rileys and another man whose name the police were unable to learn were the most seriously injured. They succeeded in getting out of the sheds and ran to the street. The Rileys took refuge in the saloon, while the unknown man, bleeding from several cuts about the head and face, boarded a trolley car and escaped the infuriated strikers. The strikers then followed the Rileys to the saloon.

"For God's sake, save us!" shouted the two men. Kastens was behind the bar, and told them to hide behind the bar, which they did. The strikers entered a few seconds later, shouting for vengeance, and one of the number leaped over the bar, looking for the victims. They found Charles Riley crouched beneath the bar, his brother having succeeded in getting into the cellar through a trap door. Charles was dragged out and over the bar and then kicked and punched until he became unconscious. Some of the strikers then turned their attention to Kastens, who was assaulted for harboring the men. Glasses and mirrors were smashed.

Policeman Lott, who then appeared on the scene, found he was unable to cope with the mob, and telephoned to the Clymer Street Police Station for help. A force of men, under the command of Acting Capt. Hayes, hurried to the scene, but upon their arrival the strikers had gone. The police succeeded in arresting Hugh McCaffrey, forty-five years old, of 431 Bedford Avenue; Philip McGovern, twenty-seven years old, of 136 Bedford Avenue; John Guernsey of 222 North Ninth Street, and John Shea of 430 Grand Street.

A call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital, and Dr. Halpin responded. After the wounds of the two brothers were dressed, Charles Riley was removed to the institution, his injuries being serious. He is believed to be suffering from internal injuries, besides several ugly cuts about the head and face, while his body is covered with bruises.

BRIDGE STRIKERS STUBBORN.

Will Not Accept Old Scale, but Hold Out for $4 a Day.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, to which the striking ironworkers on the new East River Bridge belong, held a meeting last night at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, and indorsed the strike. The strikers, who attended the meeting, decided to remain out until the new demand of $4 a day is granted. Resolutions were passed indorsing the action of Walking Delegates Kane and Parks in ordering the strike.

Asked why they demanded $4 a day when the strike was ordered because the pay of the ironworkers was reduced from $3.50 to the union wages of $3.20 a day, Walking Delegate Kane said:

"The men made the demand in retaliation for having their wages cut without notice. They can keep the bridge tied up for two years. Every union in the United States has been warned not to let members come here until the strike is over."

FOR A PERMANENT RECEIVER.

Justice Sewell Declares Mercantile Co-operative Bank Insolvent and Its Rights Forfeited.

A decision by Justice Sewell of the Supreme Court dissolving the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of Manhattan and declaring its corporate rights, privileges, and franchises forfeited to the State was filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday. The action to wind up the affairs of the bank on the ground of alleged insolvency, brought by the Attorney General, was tried before Justice Sewell while he was sitting in Brooklyn some time ago, but decision was deferred until yesterday.

Justice Sewell says that a permanent receiver should be appointed to take possession of the property to the end that it may be distributed among the shareholders or other persons entitled to it. The trustees, Directors, officers, agents, and attorneys should be enjoined from receiving or collecting any debt held by or belonging to the defendant or interfering with the defendant's effects.

Justice Sewell finds that the bank is insolvent. At the close of business on May 22, 1898, to Nov. 27 following, the financial condition was as follows, substantially:

Assets, $981,994.61; liabilities, (including $593,706.07, the amount due and credited to the stockholders,) $1,278,551.51.

Justice Sewell holds that this deficit of $296,556.78 was not entirely due to extravagant estimates or to depreciation in the value of property on which loans were advanced. A large part of this loss was due to reckless, wrongful, and illegal acts of officers and Directors in paying dividends to certain shareholders, regardless of earnings; in paying withdrawing shareholders more than the amount paid by them, with 6 per cent. profit and without deduction for expenses; in committing other acts, such as paying excessive salaries and expenses, in violation of the articles of the association.

Counsel for the bank contended that the deficit was made good on Nov. 27, by charging off the amount pro rata against the shares of the holders of certain certificates. This contention, Justice Sewell holds, is not well founded, as the Directors had no authority to scale down the book values, and even then solvency was not restored. It is conceded that instead of making a profit and accumulating a fund over one-half of the principal actually contributed by the stockholders has been lost.

None of the reports to the State Superintendent of Banking contained a true statement of the condition of the institution. The articles of association were so altered that individual corporators and the Directors lost all powers and privileges given by the charter and required by the State. The President received control and the dominion was transferred from him to another, which was a practical abandonment of the authority vested in the institution.

Ask Aid for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $150 to pay the board in the country of a young married man of twenty-eight years who is consumptive, but may be benefited by a change of air. He has promise of work from a former employer as soon as he is able to return. He has now been unable to work for a year and his savings are exhausted. There are no relatives to help.

Could Not Transport Rodman Gun.

The fifty-four-ton Rodman gun at Fort Hamilton is to be mounted in Fort Hamilton Park. The War Department had given permission for the removal of the big gun to Prospect Park, where Park Commissioner Brower intended to have it mounted in the Plaza, but the gun was found to be too heavy to be transported such a distance, with the facilities for moving it at the command of the Park Department.

SORRY THAT HE INTERFERED.

Colored Man Detained as a Witness in Burglary Case Against His Will.

Harry Robinson, a coal-black Southern negro, who lives in Astoria, was passing Santo Deletto's saloon, at 211 East Ninety-seventh Street, early Thursday morning when he saw a man of his own race force the door leading to the private apartments up stairs. Watching for a time he saw the stranger emerge with a big bundle, and run along the street. Robinson followed and overhauled him after a chase of two blocks.

"Say, pal, I just been turning off a flat, and made a good haul," said the burglar. "You wouldn't 'blow' on me, would you? Here, take this and say nothing." With this he shoved $25 in bills into the pockets of the amateur detective, and disappeared around a corner. Robinson stood counting the money and then ran to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, and reported the matter to Sergt. Fitzpatrick. As he was showing the money in proof of his story Deletto rushed into the room, and said that his home had just been robbed of two suits of clothes, two gold watches, and $120 in bills. He had heard the robber in his room, but had supposed it was his wife moving about.

From Robinson's description of the man the police recognized the burglar as Harry, better known as "Doggie," Brown, an expert sneak thief released from Sing Sing only last week after serving a term for burglary. Detectives Reid and Rosenfeld located Brown yesterday at 158 East Ninety-seventh Street, and arrested him. He frantically protested his innocence, but he wore a new suit of clothes and had $59 in money, and in the afternoon Magistrate Zeller, in Harlem Police Court, held him in $500 bail for further examination and in order to give the detectives a chance to trace the stolen watches. Robinson, to his great disgust, was committed to the House of Detention as a witness.

"De' ain't no truf in all dis yar talk 'bout 'honesty bein' de best policy,' and da' ain't no justice fo' de pore black man," he said as he was hustled away, and he added that if hereafter he should surprise bank burglars at work he will mind his own private business and make no attempt to interfere with their projects.

"OLD CHARLEY" IS DEAD.

Engine No. 7's Famous Fire Horse Had His Last Run Thursday Night.

Engine Company No. 7, whose house is at the northeast corner of City Hall Park, is bemoaning the death of the Fire Department's prize horse. His name was "Old Charley," and for the last six or seven years his various accomplishments have made all the other companies in the city envious of No. 7.

"Old Charley" was a big bay horse, as fast and as spirited as the best of them. When he went to a fire his mate had hard work to keep up with him, and when the big engine behind him began to pump water on the flames he would stamp and neigh excitedly. After the fire was over he would hang his head mournfully, and the run back to the engine house was always a slow one.

On Thursday night the old horse was stricken with colic. When an alarm sounded, a little after 3 o'clock, he did not run and stick his head into the harness as usual, but tried to lie down on the floor. With much difficulty he was at last hitched to the engine, but his energy was gone, and the scene of the fire, which was in James Street, was only reached after the driver had used his whip freely. But as there was no extra horse on hand at the time they had to use Charley, despite his sickness.

On his return he lay down and shook with pain until noon the next day, when he died.

"Old Charley" was highly educated. He could raise his right forepaw and shake hands, and when he wanted a drink of water he walked to a faucet near his stall, turned it, put his mouth to a hose attached thereto, and drank as much as he wanted. Then he dropped the hose and turned off the water.

WATER DAMAGES FURNITURE.

Police Stop a Leak in the Home of Mrs. Rushmore, Who Is Away.

Policemen who had been summoned last night from the West One Hundredth Street Station by J. S. Klaus, who lives at 338 West Eighty-ninth Street, to investigate the cause of a damp wall between Mr. Klaus's house and the one adjoining, at No. 340, owned by Mrs. Mary Rushmore, discovered that water pipes had burst and that much of the furniture which had been packed together was damaged. The Rushmore family has been out of the city all Summer, and their whereabouts is unknown.

Entrance to the Rushmore house was effected by the police through a second-story window of the Klaus residence and the forcing of a window in the adjoining house. The flood was stopped.

MUSICIAN FOUND DEAD.

Edward Bremer's Wife, However, Scouts the Idea of Suicide.

Edward Bremer, sixty-four years old, a musician living on the first floor of the flathouse at 1,600 First Avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his residence by his wife. Mrs. Bremer had been in the country for three days caring for a friend's house. She returned yesterday morning and found her husband lying on the bed dead. A gas jet in the bedroom was half turned on and the window was partly open.

Mrs. Bremer scouts the idea of suicide. She believes that in some way the gas was accidentally turned on.

Mr. Bremer was a member of the Musical Union and of the Aschenbrodel Society. He was known as a proficient flute player. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond to-morrow afternoon after services at the house, at which the members of the two societies will be present.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.

Ancient Snuffbox Found Among Jersey City Man's Effects.

James Cameron was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 57 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City. He had been suffering from a complication of diseases for several months. When a physician told him some time ago that there was no hope of a permanent cure he discontinued the physician's services and refused to call any other doctor.

Mr. Cameron was born in Scotland in 1825. For many years he was in the butter and egg business in Washington Market, but retired about twenty years ago. In 1887 his wife died, since which time he had lived the life of a recluse. Deeds found in his desk showed that he owned two houses besides the one he lived in.

Among other effects was found a snuff-box made of black oak. A silver plate on the cover bears this inscription: "Made from the oak of the foundation of the old Stockwell Bridge, Glasgow, built by Bishop Rae in the reign of King David, son of Robert the Bruce, in 1548. Presented by Mr. John McCallum to his nephew, Mr. James Cameron, December, 1851."

Mr. Cameron left a brother, Joseph P. Cameron, of Cooperstown, N. Y.

ADAMS EXPRESS EMPLOYES HELD.

O'Rourke and Rogan Charged with Stealing Collections.

On the charge of having stolen $40 collected for a package of goods, and suspected of having collected about $2,000 on C. O. D. Packages, Michael O'Rourke of 335 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Michael J. Rogan of 204 East Ninety-sixth Street, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon. O'Rourke was an employe of the Adams Express Company for twenty-five years but was dismissed a year ago. Rogan had been in the employ of the company fifteen years.

For several months the express company has been receiving complaints from out-of-town shippers that packages had not been settled for by the company. Investigation showed that the packages had disappeared from the receiving stations. One consignee, a seed dealer in Greenwich Street remembered that he had paid $10 in cash and $50 in a check to a driver who delivered a C. O. D. package. The check was made payable to the Adams Express Company. It was traced to a saloonkeeper in Mott Street who had paid it to his brewer, who had paid it into his bank; the bank had sent it to the American Exchange National Bank in this city, where the express company has an account.

Detective Kiernan arrested Rogan as the man who had cashed the check. The detective said the man confessed, implicating O'Rourke. O'Rourke was arrested yesterday afternoon.

Magistrate Hogan remanded the men until to-day.

12 to 1 that you man or boy can find here ready to wear anything you want to wear anywhere,

One to twelve (11.59 A. M.) the bell rings for closing—Saturday you know.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We all orders by mail.

TRICKED THE BURGLAR

"Bill" Thinks J. G. Sullivan Played a Mean Trick on Him.

He Found It Easy to Get Into the Saloon, but Impossible to Get Out, and the Bartender Caught Him.

There came a time in the career of "Bill" Spinks when he felt that an old-time friend had played a mean trick on him. This was yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court, when Magistrate Meade held him in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of burglary. Bill Spinks's supposedly correct name is Martin Dooling, but with him any old name will do. John G. Sullivan, a saloon keeper at 329 East Fifty-ninth Street, played the trick, and as Mr. Sullivan is a good deal of a practical joker, especially when he wants to catch a burglar and does not know just whom to suspect, but has his suspicions, he considers the outcome one on Dooling.

Mr. Sullivan in his facetious moments frequently boasted of a valuable collection of coins which he kept on the top of his cash register. On Thursday quite a crowd had collected in Sullivan's place. "Bill" was in his favorite place near the beer spigots.

"Why, I would not take $10,000 for the collection," remarked Mr. Sullivan carelessly. "I've got an 1804 dollar, which alone is worth $1,200, and a Roman coin of the reign of King Heligobuneier XI., or some such gazabo as that—I disremember his nob's name—that I'd hate to part with for less than a cool $5,000."

"Bill" kept his eyes glued to the spigots, but lost not a word.

The rain was coming down in torrents yesterday morning about 4 o'clock when three men, "Bill" at their head, stood whispering in the doorway of the saloon. "Bill" got on their shoulders and applied a jimmy to the transom. There was a soft crunching of wood, and slowly it swung open. Then "Bill" was "boosted" up and through the transom, dropping softly to the floor.

The coveted coins still rested on the cash register. In a second they were in "Bill's" pocket. Then he helped himself to beer.

"Hey, you bloke, dat ain't fair," loudly whispered one of the outsiders, enviously watching the schooners go down. "Bill" bestirred himself and generously passed a few choice bottles and some cigars to his companions in the rain, and then made preparations to climb through the transom. Now his companions scented danger and took to their heels. "Bill" waited a while, and to his consternation discovered that Sullivan had fixed a catch slide on the transom in such a way that it was easy to get in, but impossible to get out. To make matters worse, a long iron rod barred his progress. He was trapped like a rat.

When the barkeeper—Sullivan's brother—opened up a little later "Bill" was snoring merrily on a chair in the rear. The barkeeper shook him.

"I guess I was forgotten when you closed up at 1 o'clock," yawned "Bill." "Say, I've had a good sleep."

"G'wan," said Sullivan. "Didn't I find busted cigars and a bottle outside? I'm on to you."

"Bill" was turned over to a policeman and the rare collection of coins was found to comprise a lead half dollar, a plugged Canadian quarter, two battered three-cent pieces, and an old copper cent.

"Say, Sullivan," remarked "Bill" in an injured tone, as he was being taken from court, "that was a mean trick you played."

Mr. Sullivan was gleeful. "If I hadn't told the coin story and fixed my transom, wouldn't ha' got you, 'Bill,' would I?" he laughed.

DEATH FROM A PIN SCRATCH.

Patrick E. Little Killed by an Apparently Trivial Wound.

The scratch of a pin accidentally inflicted by his baby son thirteen months ago caused the death of Patrick E. Little, manager of a trucking business at 93 Pearl Street, in New York Hospital, Thursday night.

Blood poisoning set in soon after the injury, and for months the man had suffered great agony, which many physicians were unable to relieve more than temporarily. His condition, however, was not regarded as critical until nine days ago, when in a frenzy of pain he destroyed his bed clothing. He was removed to the hospital on Tuesday and was operated on by Dr. Markoe, who made a deep incision in the affected limb. He did not rally from the surgeon's knife.

Mr. Little was forty-nine years old and married eight years ago. He lived with his wife and three children, whose ages range from fourteen months to six years, on the top floor of 616 Hudson Street. On the day of the accident the little boy of the family, then about thirty months old, started to run to his father. His little kilt became loosened and Mrs. Little tried to fasten it with a safety pin. The guard broke off as she did so, and as her infant was screaming with pain she pinned the dress with the unprotected point and let the little one go.

The baby tried to climb up his father's leg, but had gone but a few inches when he slipped down, and the brass pin made a slight scratch on the leg. In two weeks an angry sore developed. Dr. Banta, Dr. Sherman, and other physicians were called in in turn. Several times the wound healed only to break out again worse than ever.

Little was a thoroughly healthy man before the accident, but diabetes set in. At the hospital, however, it was said that the cause of death was the shock of the operation, which was more than he could bear in his enfeebled condition.

Standing by her husband's coffin yesterday Mrs. Little berated herself for the moment's thoughtlessness that had brought such dire results, and said she would try to keep from the little child the knowledge of the part he had had in his father's end.

THE EHRET DIVORCE CASE.

Vernon M. Davis Appointed Referee by Justice Fitzgerald.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Vernon M. Davis referee in the divorce proceedings instituted against Frank Ehret, son of George Ehret, the wealthy brewer, by Frances M. Ehret, who before the marriage was known on the burlesque stage as Ada Dare. She was formerly the wife of "Tom" Dare, a circus clown, but had obtained a divorce from him.

The only papers filed in court were the consents of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, who represent Mr. Ehret, and Howe & Hummel, for his wife, to having the matter tried before a referee and the order of reference.

The papers do not state whether the action is for an absolute divorce or for a separation.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

CLOSED TO-DAY.

During July and August

Saturday here is full Holiday.

WE CLOSE ALL DAY.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Merchants' Association Will Test Legality of Classification Committee's Schedule.

The Merchants' Association, on advice of its counsel, will commence suit against one of the Southern railroads, represented on the Southern Classification Committee, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in order to test the legality of the rates under classification No. 27, a revised edition of which went into effect June 1.

This classification advanced rates on about 1,700 articles, and there have been many ineffective protests against it. The proposed action will result in a legal determination of the disputed question as to whether or not the rates are reasonable and just.

To Do Away with Trainboys.

Passengers on Lehigh Valley trains will not be able to purchase newspapers, fruit, candy, &c., on the trains after Sept. 1, as it has been decided to abolish the custom of carrying newsboys on trains. Many complaints have been made about the manner in which the boys peddle their goods, and it is believed that they are more of a nuisance than an advantage to passengers. The boys on Lehigh Valley trains were in the employ of one of the news companies, and the runs on many of the trains, especially the express trains, were considered very desirable, as only a few stops were made.

The Lehigh Valley will probably establish newsstands, at which fruit and candy may be bought, at its largest stations along the line.

Annual Report of the "Big Four."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The annual report of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, known as the "Big Four," shows a mileage of 3,260. The gross earnings were $19,276,308, an increase of $2,551,815; net earnings, $5,858,976, an increase of $1,315,369, compared with last year. The freight increased 9.3 per cent.; the revenue from freight increased 17.08 per cent. The number of passengers increased 4.12 per cent. and the revenue 9.6 per cent. The passenger train mileage increased 105,937 miles. The increase in freight earnings was $1,640,966; of this increase $858,900 was due to increased tonnage and $782,067 to increased rate. The passenger earnings show an increase of $408,188, of which $174,940 was due to increased business and $233,247 to increased rate.

Brief Railroad Items.

According to the report of the Secretary of State of Arkansas the total number of miles of railroads under operation in Arkansas on Aug. 1, 1900, was 3,045.65, an increase of 231.54 miles over 1899, or about 7.7 per cent.

The division freight and passenger departments of the Clover Leaf in St. Louis have been consolidated, a step which is in line with the economical policy of the road's new management.

A novel excursion was run the other day by the Midland Railroad from Colorado Springs. It consisted entirely of amateur photographers, and was in charge of the official photographer of the road. Prizes were awarded for the best photographs secured during the day.

The earnings of the Lackawanna passenger department show an increase of $235,000 since Jan. 1, or an average of $1,000 a day over last year's record, a success which is largely attributed to the efficient development of the advertising department under W. B. Hunter.

The Union Pacific has issued a booklet containing pictures of all the Presidential candidates, their party platforms, the vote for Presidents since the beginning of this Government, the Electoral vote of 1896, the naturalization laws of the various States, and other information useful during a political campaign.

FOR A PARK AT CONEY ISLAND.

Controller Coler Says a $200,000 Appropriation Will Be Made.

Controller Coler said yesterday that when Mayor Van Wyck returns to this city on Sept. 3, a meeting of the Board of Estimate will be held at which an appropriation of $200,000 will be made for a park at Coney Island. The money will be utilized in improving city property for park purposes along the ocean front at the foot of the Boulevard. No more land will be purchased for park purposes by the city now, but if additional land is found to be necessary it will be purchased later.

Mr. Coler plans to build a pier into the ocean at the foot of the Boulevard and so to possibly restore the beach that of recent years has been swept away. If this is done it is understood that the immense new bathing pavilion erected by the Brighton Beach Racing Association will be upon city land, or fronting city land, so as to be valueless to the present proprietors.

KILLED HIMSELF FOR $1.50.

Joseph Oppenheimer Was That Amount Short in His Collections.

Leaving a letter to explain that his act was due to the fact that he was short $1.50 in money he had collected, Joseph Oppenheimer of 1,835 Madison Avenue killed himself with illuminating gas at Redner's Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. He registered there on Thursday night and was found dead yesterday morning.

In the letter he said that he had collected some money for Simon Hess, a lawyer of 159 Crosby Street. He said there was a deficiency of $1.50, and rather than be considered dishonest he decided to kill himself. Mr. Hess, who is a brother of

AUG 1900

The New York Times.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Many of the thousands of readers of "David Harum" will doubtless be glad to learn that D. Appleton & Co. have in preparation an illustrated edition of the work reprinted from new plates by the De Vinne Press. The well-known artist, B. West Clinedinst, N. A., who has been peculiarly interested in the book, has made a number of drawings fully portraying Mr. Westcott's creations with a keen sense of humor, which would doubtless have delighted the lamented author. In addition to seventy full-page and text drawings by Mr. Clinedinst, there are several marginal drawings by C. D. Farrand. The entire book has been revised by Mr. Forbes Heermans, who has furnished a new biography of the author. The text will be printed upon excellent paper and the covers will be bound in satine with imprints in gold and red. Every effort has been made to present this well-known work in a permanent and artistic form and in a way that will appeal to persons desiring an artist's conceptions of Mr. Westcott's dramatis personæ.

Blanche McManus has just made a series of decorations to be printed in red and black for a cheap yet artistic edition of the Rubaiyat, which M. F. Mansfield is about to issue. The work will be presented in the form of a brochure, uniform in size and style with the edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" issued by Mr. Mansfield. The little book is issued in a limited edition in cloth and in an edition of 1,000 copies in paper wrapper.

"The Doctor's Window," edited by Ina Russelle Warren, is in preparation at Doubleday, Page & Co.'s. This volume is along the lines of "The Lawyer's Alcove," edited by Miss Warren, with an introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. It presents an anthology of poems for the doctor similar in contents and style to the poems about, concerning, and by lawyers which appeared in "The Lawyer's Alcove."

A well-made and convenient edition of "The Life of Dante," by E. H. Plumtre, Dean of Wells, and edited by Arthur John Butler, will shortly be published

the little volume should be welcomed by all lovers of the Altissimo Poeta.

An interesting volume on China will shortly be ready from the press of The Macmillan Company. It is a collection of letters written by A. B. Mitford, who for several years was an attaché of the British Legation in Peking. It will bear the title of "The Attaché at Peking." In his letters Mr. Mitford gives a vivid description of the isolated legation life at the Chinese capital, as well as the results of his observations made among the governing classes of China, and when in conference with the various Yamens.

Mrs. Wharton's new novel, upon which she is now at work, and which Charles Scribner's Sons will ultimately publish, will bear the title of "The Valley of Decision." It may be recalled that in the other books by this author, "The Touchstone" and "The Greater Inclination" Mrs. Wharton drew her characters from a certain pseudo-intellectual stratum of society, and her personages moved about with considerable languor and with a suggestion of conspicuous mental reserve. In her forthcoming book Mrs. Wharton has found a new field far removed from that which she has heretofore been cultivating. In "The Valley of Decision" she portrays manners and customs, characters and events, and the general spectacular pageantry of life in Northern Italy in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Kounsevelle Wildman, United States Consul General at Hongkong, has prepared for the Lothrop Publishing Company a historical sketch of China, which will shortly be published, with illustrations, under the title of "China's Open Door." Mr. Wildman has been at work on the book during the past year, and had finished it just at the outbreak of the Boxer trouble. The author, writing from the point of view of a modern American, has attempted to tell the story of the Yellow Empire and of its people from the earliest times to the present day. An additional value for the work comes from an introduction by Charles Denby, former Minister to China.

Herbert S. Stone & Co. have in preparation an American edition of "The Love of an Uncrowned Queen," being the story of Sophie Dorothea, consort of George I., and her correspondence with Philip Christopher, Count Königsmarck, by W. H. Wilkins, in two volumes, which include, besides the text, photogravure portraits and forty other full-page portraits and illustrations. The text of the correspondence is said to be published for the first time from the originals. Mr. Wilkins, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton."

The first book from the pen of a young American writer is about to come from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company. It is entitled "At Odds with the Regent," by Burton Egbert Stevenson. It is a story of the Cellamare Conspiracy, the scene being laid in France during the regency of Philip d'Orléans. Most of the action takes place in Paris—"the tottering, dingy, intriguing Paris of two centuries ago."

Stephen Phillips's new play in verse will be called "Herod the King," and not "The King of the Jews," as has been announced in London. At present the poet is staying at Marienbad, and has for his guest Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who will shortly produce the play at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London. Mr. Phillips is said to have received a communication from the Italian poet and novelist, Gabriel d'Annunzio, asking permission to put "Francesca and Paola" into Italian, presenting it with certain modifications, which will make it acceptable to the Italian stage.

With the publication of John R. Spears's paper, "The Suppression of the Slave Trade," in the October number of Scribner's, his volume entitled "A History of the American Slave Trade," fully illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark, will make its appearance. Mr. Spears, it will be recalled, is the author of "A History of the Navy" and "Our Navy in the War with Spain." His forthcoming work will give a full and complete account of the steps by which the African slave was introduced into this country and slavery perpetuated. As will be readily appreciated by persons who have read Mr. Spears's articles in Scribner's on this subject, the book will be strong in its review of the maritime conditions of the negro traffic and picturesque and graphic in the description of those dramatic episodes which were every-day occurrences in the lives of those who traded in "ivory and gold dust."

"Charming Beasts," Anatole Kanensky's new novel, will be published in early October by Harper & Brothers.

CUBAN LITERATURE.

Writings that Have Been Honored and Admired —Heredia and Gertruda de Avellaneda —Placido's Romantic Story.

The presence of so large a body of Cuban teachers in the North has aroused a new interest in Cuban matters, and some enlightenment regarding the literature of the island may be welcome.

To most Americans the suggestion that Cuba has a literature comes with the shock of surprise, and yet there is a little "Republic of Letters" just over the way that is neither recent in origin nor unworthy in achievement.

As early as 1696 Cuban literature came into being. José Suri y Aguila of Santa Clara was one of the pioneers. A poor farmer, he sang of his daily life and homely labors with the daring and spontaneity of a Walt Whitman and something of the grace of a Virgil. The Province of Santa Clara contributed still others in those early days. Martinez de Avilsira, born in 1722; Manuel del Socorro Rodriguez, born in 1758, and José de Alva, in 1761, all have permanent places in the Cuban Parnassus. Of these three, Rodriguez was the most important. Born of humble parentage, he studied in the intervals of his labors as a carpenter, and at the age of thirty passed an examination by the Faculty of the University of San Carlos with such brilliant success that Carlos III. of Spain appointed him Royal Librarian at Santa Fé, Bogota. In this honorable and lucrative position Rodriguez lived a long, happy, and useful life, writing many books on science that were regarded as among the most advanced of his time. The great Humboldt, who visited him, referred to them in his Travels with profound respect.

In 1760 Manuel de Zequeira of Arango was born in Havana. He was both soldier and poet, and many of his works had warlike themes, although he excelled in gay anacreontica. Another soldier-poet was José Angel de Rubalcava, born in 1769 in Santiago de Cuba. Rubalcava appears to have been a lesser Michelangelo, not only writing poetry of a high order, but having a well developed talent for sculpture and painting. He died in 1806.

At the end of the eighteenth century came Félipe Poëy, born in Havana in 1799. This is one of the names that prove Cuban literature to be not merely the natural and, perhaps, ephemeral poesy of all Latin races, but serious, profound, and eclectic in its essence. He was regarded in many parts of the civilized world as one of the greatest naturalists of his time, and was corresponding member of the Royal Zoological Society of London, the Berlin Society of Natural History, the Society of Numismatists of Madrid, the Royal Society of Havana, and was a member of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences in Barcelona. Poëy lived in Paris for several years, and was one of the founders of the Entomological Society of France. On his return to Cuba he founded the Anthropological Academy of Havana, and, when the Royal University was established in that city, became, by royal appointment, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, with supervision over the departments of mineralogy, philosophy, and literature.

Poëy died in Paris less than a quarter of a century ago. Although he published many books, his great life work remains unpublished, because his heirs have lacked the means to print it. It is a synopsis and catalogue of the fishes in Cuban waters, with drawings by himself. More than 800 are described. In addition to his scientific works, Félipe Poëy wrote many poems of merit.

The beginning of the nineteenth century was the opening of a new era in Cuban literature. Spain's time-dishonored policy of keeping her subjects in dense ignorance had been applied to Cuba with the utmost rigor. Until 1811 no printing presses were permitted in the island, excepting those belonging to the Government. This compelled all writers to send their works to Spain for publication, which rendered it impossible in many cases for them to publish, owing to the expense involved.

The only outlet for the productions of many was the periodical established in 1790 by Governor General de las Casas, to which all were invited to contribute. There the "new woman" made her Cuban début in the person of Doña Rafaela de Vargas, who wrote a satirical poem on the politics of the day that attracted wide attention.

With the grant of the "liberty of the press" came a deep and vital change in the spirit of the people. Small periodicals sprang up in every town, and an intense desire for progress became manifest. Interest in their neighbor, the United States, was noticeably increased, and the rich Cuban began to send his sons to New York or Boston, instead of, as formerly, to Spain for education, while the Cuban poet took Washington's greatness and Franklin's genius [illegible]

of age could translate Horace readily. He was graduated from the Pontifical University, Havana, when only eighteen, and at twenty began the practice of law in Matanzas. Soon after the first volume of his maturer poems was published, and there and then the struggle for Cuba Libre may be said to have begun.

The genius of Heredia was virile and dominant. Liberty was the keynote of his song. Justice to humanity and hatred of tyranny were his chosen themes. Such themes are not favored of Spain, and he was forced to leave his home. He came first to New York, where he remained several years. It was during this period that he wrote his famous poem on Niagara. Later he went to Mexico, where he died in 1839. Thirty-six seems too young for such a man to die, yet his work lived and his poems have been an inspiration to his people through all their years of struggle. There is no Cuban so dull or ignorant as not to know and revere the name of Heredia.

In addition to his more popular writings, Heredia wrote several tragedies and a profound work in four volumes on "Lessons of Universal History." His genius was esteemed by all literary Europe, and when he died Canovas, the Spanish statesman; Ompère, the French scientist, and other eminent critics wrote glowing tributes.

One of the most important factors in the development of the intellectual life of Cuba was Domingo del Monte, born in 1804. He did more, perhaps, than any other man of his time to stimulate in his countrymen a desire for broader education. It was he who established, in 1831, the poetic contests that for years were an incentive to literary effort among young writers. His home in Matanzas was a literary centre, to which all aspiring geniuses were drawn, sure of encouragement. His works were devoted largely to the delineation of the picturesque pleasant life of Cuba. Del Monte was an accomplished linguist, writing in Italian, French, English, and Latin as well as in Spanish. His style was peculiarly graceful and polished, although strongly marked by the capriciousness of rhyme and rhythm so characteristic of Spanish verse.

Ramon Velez y Herrara was a voluminous and popular writer in verse and prose. To him was awarded in 1857 the gold medal in the annual poetic tournament. It is interesting to note that the victorious ode had for its subject Benjamin Franklin.

One of the most picturesque and pathetic figures in all literature is the famous Placido, born in Havana, March 18, 1809. He was the son of a mulatto barber and a Spanish ballet dancer, yet was born with the soul of a poet, the face of a seraph, and the voice of a bird. A nameless waif, the boy picked up stray crumbs of education much as he did of bread. Clever and energetic, he worked his way up to an honorable position in a mercantile house, employing his spare hours in reading, especially the Spanish classics. Soon his poems in the various periodicals began to attract attention, and Del Monte, rich, influential, and generous, encouraged him in every way. The faculty of improvisation so generally possessed by the Cubans in common with all Latin races in him was positive genius. This combined with his growing fame and remarkable personal beauty, in which hardly a trace of negro blood was visible, to make him extraordinarily popular in fashionable society. No social gathering was complete without him, and his marvelous improvisations were paid for with lavish gifts. His life became a series of romantic episodes and finally he relinquished his business connections entirely and adopted a mode of existence more like that of a mediaeval troubadour than a nineteenth century poet.

About this time his poems were published in Madrid, and such was the enthusiasm that they aroused that Don Martinez de la Rosa, Ambassador to France, wrote to Placido, urging him to go to Spain. Unfortunately, he neglected the invitation and continued his troubadour life, wandering from place to place with his guitar, everywhere petted and fêted. Such a life could not continue in unbroken success. Placido was wrecked on the perilous rock of popularity, and, abandoned by one after another, sank almost into the degradation in which he was born. Some of his finest poems were written on a wine cask in a low shop, and often he breakfasted on an epithalamium or dined on a birthday ode.

Yet, even in the depths, the charm of his personality remained, and it is assumed that his tragic death in 1844 was due to the jealousy of lover, husband, or brother of some blue-blooded señorita or señora. He was condemned and executed on a charge of inciting the black population to an insurrection against the white—a charge that even on his hasty and almost burlesque trial was disproved completely. His poems have been translated into French and German, and a few into English. Many of them have a fantastic movement and

A conspicuous figure among Cuban poets is José Jacinto Milanés, born in 1818 in Matanzas, a town which seems to have been a cradle of poets. He began to win recognition as a writer when only nineteen years old. For ten years he worked assiduously and acquired an enviable reputation, circulating even in the literary circles of Europe; then became a victim to insanity, from which he never recovered, although he lived until 1863. Milanés is one of the most admired of Cuban writers, and the whole world of letters sympathized with him in his misfortune.

The highest place among the Cuban writers by common consent is given to Heredia, but the next is awarded with equal unanimity to a woman, Gertrúda de Avellaneda, born in Puerto Principe in 1814. Her poetic gift found expression at an early age, her first poem being written on the death of her father when she was only six years old. At eight she wrote a fairy tale in verse; at nine her poems were attracting public comment; at eighteen she had written a comedy and a tragedy. Not an insignificant record for a Cuban girl in the first half of the century! When sixteen years old Gertruda de Avellaneda was sent to Spain to complete her education. Returning to Cuba in a few years, she devoted herself to writing novels, poems, and dramas. In 1840 she went back to Madrid, where her fame had preceded her and procured her a welcome in the most exclusive circles. Her plays were produced on the stage with phenomenal success, and fortune seems to have become her slave. Her critics exhausted the capacity of the language in admiring epithets; Sappho, Corinna, the Spanish Melpomene were some of the names applied to her. One writer said: "She has the heart and brain of a man."

The closing years of her life were saddened by the death of her husband, a Spanish army officer, in 1864, and from that time until her own death, in 1873, she lived in seclusion and wrote only religious poems.

It is an interesting fact that what is probably the finest poem written on George Washington was written by Gertruda de Avellaneda on a visit to his tomb.

Many more names now in the past might be cited as holding a worthy place in Cuban literature, but these are enough to show that it exists and has existed through difficulties inconceivable by us. Of the Cuban writers of to-day, a word may be said. Many of them have lived in New York for years, expatriated by the stepmother country because their voices spoke too loudly of a Cuba Libre. Enrique José Varona is perhaps the best known, his work on psychology ranking as one of the most valuable ever written on the subject, while his "Treatise on Logic" has been translated into French and is used as a textbook in French colleges.

Fidel de Pierra, a man of profound learning, talent, and industry, was Secretary of the Pan-American Congress which met in Washington, D. C., in 1889-90, and organized the Spanish-American Commercial Union for the development of trade between the United States and the Spanish-American countries. He has been a frequent contributor to leading magazines, and has written a great deal designed for propaganda work in relation to Cuban independence. He is engaged now upon a large work on the development of the Anglo-Saxon race in Europe and America. M. de Pierra has returned to Cuba since the Spanish war.

Cuba still has her poets, too. In the illustrious body known as the "Immortals" is a second José Maria de Heredia, born in Matanzas, who is related to the first. He has lived in Paris many years, and all his poems are written in French. A small volume of translations from his works has been brought out in this country within a few months. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1894.

Francisco Sellen has published several volumes of poems and two practical dramas—"Hatney" and "Le Muerte de Demostenes." In addition he has translated into Spanish a number of Byron's longer poems.

RENE S. PARKS.

Rousseau and Mme. d'Epinay.

From Longman's.

It is in 1756 that Mme. d'Epinay offers Rousseau the famous "Hermitage"—the little house situated near La Chevrette, on the borders of the forest of Montmorency, and belonging to M. d'Epinay. Rousseau responds to the offer after his manner: "Do you want to make me a valet, a dependent, with your gift?" says he—and takes it.

Madame has now the satisfaction of seeing every day the greatest scoundrel and genius of the time. Here is the man at once mean and great, lower than the beasts in his instincts, and with aspirations reaching to the gods. Here he is, very vile, but not wholly vile; mixed in the basest intrigues, vain, mad, morbid, lying, treacherous, and yet with ideals not all ignoble, and a rugged earnestness not to be denied.

Madame's pleasure at being so nearly in touch with a celebrity can never be quite unalloyed. The celebrity is from the first consistently rude and ungrateful, always taking offense where no offense is meant, piqued, childish, ridiculous, and obstinately seeing the world en noir.

Mr. Spofford's Encyclopædic and Indispensable Book—Charming Features of It.

Mr. Spofford's "Book for all Readers" may fairly lay claim to the title "Infinite Riches in a Little Room," for in all the field of books about books there is nothing else in existence which covers so well and so compactly as with a range of subjects Mr. Spofford's information must indeed be encyclopædic, for while one could mention scores of books in which a single or closely related subject are treated with much more thoroughness, it is impossible to read a single chapter, or even a page of the five hundred contained in the present volume, without either gaining fresh information upon some particular subject, or finding some fact we half know, so clearly stated as to make a lasting and vivid impression upon us.

Written by a man thoroughly versed in library lore and methods, Mr. Spofford's book will be found of the utmost value by all who either are, or wish to become, attached to library forces. Not only is he possessed of the requisite knowledge of books, both as to their bibliographical and literary value, as well as to their relative importance in making up the contents of a good library, either public or private, but what is almost as important, he is the possessor of a love for books and reading, and evidently has employed to the best advantage the evenings, Sundays, holidays, and vacation hours, which he assures us are the only times for reading, for pure love of that pursuit, which lies in the power of the conscientious librarian. For all through the book we find the greatest insistence placed upon the fact that a librarian's entire time, from a chief down to the lowest grade of assistant, should be entirely devoted to the service of his library and the public; not even a newspaper being read during library hours—because such employee, no matter what his grade, or the size and importance of the library itself, who cannot find for his leisure moments, a thousand and one necessary things to do about a library, such as the examination of the condition of its books, the mending of loose or torn pages, or some other small detail work, has completely missed his vocation.

As has been said, the book is first of all a work written from the fullness of knowledge and experience of a veteran librarian for the guidance of the younger members of his chosen profession. Mr. Spofford, in writing of the qualifications of a librarian, does not attempt to decide which is his most essential attribute. He must have read a wise selection of the best books, the masterpieces of the literature of all lands and of all ages, and be sufficiently familiar with the books of the day, together with having a knowledge of their contents and merits to be gathered from literary reviews, to be able intelligently to comment upon such books to the readers with whom he comes in contact. The more a librarian knows, the more valuable is his relationship toward his library. Before undertaking to guide others, he must have more than a smattering of all that pertains to his chosen profession, and be at least well-grounded in history, science, literature, and art. A working knowledge of languages is an essential part of a librarian's knowledge; all doors in literature being easily unlocked by those who have the key. Mr. Spofford writes of the proper knowledge of books absolutely necessary for a librarian's purpose, as follows:

It should go without saying that the librarian should possess a wide knowledge of books. This knowledge should include: (1) An acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, so as to be able to characterize the notable writers in each of the leading languages of the world; (2) a knowledge of history extensive enough to enable him to locate all the great characters, including authors, in their proper century and country; (3) a knowledge of editions, so as to discriminate between the old and the new, the full and the abridged, the best edited, best printed, &c.; (4) an acquaintance with the intrinsic value or the subject and scope of most of the great books of the world; (5) a knowledge of commercial values, so as to be able to bid or to buy understandingly, and with proper economy; (6) a familiarity with what constitutes condition in library books, and with binding and repairing processes, for the restoration of imperfect volumes for use.

In addition, a good librarian must possess a genius for administration, an even temper, sound common sense, which will lead to the prompt adoption of new methods or the cutting of red tape when it stands in the way of prompt service and the requirements of readers. A thorough love of the subject is one of the chief requisites of good library work, which is manifested, not only in the literary or scientific aid he may be able to give to others, but in such small matters as restoring broken bindings or mending torn leaves. Listlessness is not only out of place, but will never be found in connection with real love of the profession. He refers to the need of accuracy in all literary work, allowing nothing to pass without careful personal examination. Corrections in lead pencil should be lightly made on a book's margin of all erroneous dates, wrong names, extracts, or quotations incorrectly given, or even of misspelled words.

The arrangement and classification of books, we all recognize as an important part of a librarian's duty, but a successful librarian must bring to his chosen work inexhaustible patience and tact, both in his efforts at satisfying his own ideal, and in meeting the demands of the public. Mr. Spofford places special prominence upon

*A BOOK FOR ALL READERS. Designed as an Aid to the Collection, Use, and Preservation of Books and the Formation of Public and Private Libraries. By Ainsworth Rand Spofford. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1900.

who from the position must be in a sense a professor of all sciences and literatures at once; the variety and number of calls made upon a librarian's knowledge, and the interference with his work by library authorities. He then enumerates the advantages of such profession, which to a lover of books and literature are of far greater weight, summing them up as follows:

Librarianship furnishes one of the widest fields for the most eminent attainments. The librarian, more than any other person whatever, is brought into contact with those who are hungering and thirsting for knowledge. He should be able to satisfy those longings, to lead inquirers in the way they should go, and to be to all who seek his assistance a guide, philosopher, and friend. Of all the pleasures which a generous mind is capable of enjoying, that of aiding and enlightening others is one of the finest and most delightful. To learn continually for one's self is a noble ambition, but to learn for the sake of communicating to others is a far nobler one. In fact, the librarian becomes more widely useful by effacing himself, as it were, in seeking to promote the intelligence of the community in which he lives. One of the best librarians in the country said that such were the privileges and opportunities of the profession that one might well afford to live on bread and water for the sake of being a librarian, provided one had no family to support.

In a book so rich in its range of contents it is hard to decide what to speak of, or what may best be passed over. There are certain chapters in the book, such as "The Choice of Books," "The Art of Reading," and "The Poetry of the Library," which are well written essays on fascinating themes, the last named being a collection of poems on books and reading, which will make the strongest of appeals to all book lovers; portions of which, particularly of the first two, will inevitably be included in all future books to be written on the subject of books and reading—a subject which is always of the greatest interest to those who really love books for themselves rather than as necessary tools—as, for instance, we find Mr. Spofford writing:

There are pleasures that perish in the using, but the pleasure which the art of reading carries with it is perennial. He who can feast on the intellectual spoils of centuries need fear neither poverty nor hunger. In the society of those immortals who still rule our spirits from their urns, we become assured that, though heaven and earth may pass away, no true thought shall ever pass away. The great orator, on whose lips once hung multitudes, dies and is forgotten; the great actor passes swiftly off the stage and is seen no more; the great singer, whose voice charmed listening crowds by its melody, is hushed in the grave; the great preacher survives but a single generation in the memory of men; all we who now live and act must be, in a little while, with yesterday's seven thousand years; but the book of the great writer lives on and on, inspiring age after age of readers, and has in it more of the seeds of immortality than anything upon earth.

"Book Buying," (a part of which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW.) "The Art of Bookbinding," "Aids to Readers," "Catalogues," "Rare Books," and Bibliography" are chapters full, not only of practical hints for the enlightenment of librarians and the public generally—not only in the selection and purchase of additions to libraries, either private or public—but teaching what is far less well understood, the uses of the most valuable of all literary tools for book lovers—sales and dealers' priced catalogues, bibliographies, and literary histories of all sorts and descriptions. Mr. Spofford even points out the reason why certain books are scarce; the publications of private presses, book societies, and local histories and issues generally are to be found in that category, as well as the books of the great printers of all times, books issued in small editions, and those which for various reasons have entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few copies. He refers, too, to the often récurring instance of worthless books being considered very scarce, and consequently valuable, because they bear old dates—age having absolutely nothing to do with the scarcity of a volume.

The chapter on bookbinding covers the whole subject so clearly and concisely that it is to be strongly recommended to all book lovers. The different leathers are described in detail, both as to the preparation, expense, durability, and appearance of the finished book. Morocco is in all respects the most desirable, and Mr. Spofford advises red, for two reasons—one being that a reasonable admixture of red bindings on our shelves lights up and makes cheerful the whole library; the other and more practical reason for such preference is that red morocco, being dyed with cochineal, holds its color permanently, other moroccos turning a dingy, disagreeable brown after forty or fifty years, while reds alone remain fast colors. This was first discovered in the National Library of France, most books in that great collection having since been put in that color. Besides describing all the necessary steps in preparing, forwarding, finishing, and covering a book, Mr. Spofford explains the process of marbling the edges of books and end papers, gilding of edges, the processes which result in "tree calf," "gauffred edges," as well as touching upon the designing of book covers, patterns for tooling, and, in fact, all the various arts which go toward producing either commercial worth or the best handicraft in bindings.

But space forbids any further lingering over the contents of this most delightful of books. It is one not only to be read and enjoyed, but to be read and re-read, as a whole or in part, as well as one which cannot fail to be found of the utmost practical value by all readers, as well as a fascinatingly written book on a subject which appeals most strongly to many of us. Indeed, one who may claim to have a somewhat wide acquaintance with most books about books will say he has never before found one in which so many widely varying topics are so interestingly covered, even the subjects most closely connected with library management being of general interest. And while it has only been possible to hint at "the infinite riches" contained in this volume, upon its careful reading book lovers generally will fully recognize their indebtedness to Mr. Spofford.

AUG

1900

CROMWELL.

Mr. Firth's Volume in the Story of the Nations Series.*

The last few years have witnessed a revival of interest in the life and times of Oliver Cromwell. Scribner's Magazine has recently completed the publication of Theodore Roosevelt's sketch of the life of the Lord Protector, and The Century has about reached the middle point of its serial publication of the life of Cromwell by that gifted English scholar and statesman, John Morley. In Charles Firth's "Oliver Cromwell," which forms one of Putnam's "Heroes of the Nation Series," we have a work based to some extent on an article contributed by the author to the Dictionary of National Biography in 1888. It also includes the result of later researches and the substance of recently discovered documents such as the Clarke papers. The battle plans have been specially prepared by V. Darbishire, and in two cases differ considerably from those generally accepted as correct. The scheme of this series does not permit a discussion of the reasons why these changes have been made. The author states in his preface that the evidence concerning the battles in question has been carefully examined, and any divergence from former accounts is intentional. Readers who are interested in a further consideration of this subject are referred to studies of the battles of Dunbar and Marston Moor, printed in the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society. Another feature of the volume is the use of abridgments of Cromwell's letters and speeches, making them in this form much more readable than in the unabridged form found in Carlyle. Mr. Firth's work is characterized by a delightful simplicity of narrative, is free from tedious notes and references, and is in many respects the most attractive sketch of Cromwell's life that has yet come to our notice.

Oliver Cromwell, the fifth child of Robert Cromwell, and the only one of his sons that survived infancy, was born at Huntingdon in 1599. His forefathers had acquired the name of Cromwell by marriage. The family owed the name by which it is known in history to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the Vice Regent of Henry VIII. In 1494 Thomas Cromwell's sister Katherine married Morgan Williams, a wealthy brewer. Her eldest son, Richard, assumed the surname of Cromwell, entered the service of Henry VIII.; and assisted his uncle in his dealings with refractory churchmen. Notwithstanding the arrest, imprisonment, and execution of his uncle and patron, the all powerful Earl of Essex, Richard retained the royal favor. Tradition says this was due to his boldness in appearing in mourning raiment out of respect for his uncle, and the King, respecting his fidelity, pardoned his temerity. Oliver was the great-grandson of Sir Richard, the founder of this branch of the family. The records of his boyhood are meagre. At the age of seventeen he was admitted to Cambridge as a fellow Commoner. He did not distinguish himself as a student, but history records that when Lord Protector he remembered enough Latin to carry on a conversation in that tongue with the Dutch Ambassador. It is probable that Cromwell left the university prematurely on account of the death of his father, and then went to London to acquire a smattering of law, which every country gentleman needed, and which one whose position marked him out as a future Justice of the Peace and member of Parliament could not do without.

In 1620 he married Elizabeth Bourchier and settled down at Huntingdon and occupied himself in farming the lands he had inherited from his father. In 1628 he was elected to represent his native town in the third Parliament called by Charles I. From 1629 to 1640 Charles ruled without a Parliament, and during these eleven years of arbitrary government Cromwell's life was obscure. Tradition says that he had planned about 1636 to join the Puritan emigration to New England. About that time he sold all his property in Huntingdon, and the fact that his cousin, John Hampden, was one of the grantees of the Connecticut patent, lends color to this claim. About that time he inherited from a maternal uncle a property near Ely to which place he removed, and it continued to be the residence of his wife and children until 1647.

The so-called Short and Long Parliaments, which met in 1640, had on their membership rolls the name of Oliver Cromwell. The assembling of the Long Parliament marked the end of absolutism in England. Mr. Firth relates the story of the various sessions of that famous assemblage in a way that arouses the keenest interest. Civil war was the logical outcome of the clash between King and Commons, and no person did more to bring about the conflict than the future Protector. From the very first Cromwell's energy and readiness to act made him a leader. At the end of August, 1642, he joined with a troop of sixty horse the army which Parliament was collecting under the Earl of Essex. After the first battle of Edgehill, where all the fruits of victory fell to the King, Cromwell made up his mind to raise a body of cavalry which would equal in quality the King's horsemen. He went down into the eastern counties "to raise such men as had the fear of God before them, and made some conscience of what they did." By Sept. 10, 1643, when the New Model Army was constituted, he had assembled fourteen troops, numbering about

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1,100 horsemen. With the recruitment of this double regiment of horse began Cromwell's career of uninterrupted victories, which made him master of the Commonwealth.

The unusually thorough treatment of the early period of Cromwell's life which characterizes Mr. Firth's work has led us to refer to its leading features more at length than those of the latter and more familiar portions of his career. It is in the opening and closing chapters that this work is distinguished from its predecessors. In the first part of the volume we have more of the early life of Cromwell than is usually detailed, while the closing chapters estimate the character and work of the man, and give the opinions passed upon him by his contemporaries and the biographers who have made his life a study. Of him the author says at different places:

Either as a soldier or as a statesman Cromwell was far greater than any Englishman of his time, and he was both soldier and statesman in one. * * * Thanks to his sword, absolute monarchy failed to take root in English soil. The ideas which inspired his policy exerted a lasting influence on the development of the English State. Thirty years after his death the religious liberty for which he fought was established by law. The union with Scotland and Ireland, which the statesmen of the Restoration undid, the statesmen of the eighteenth century effected. The mastery of the seas he had desired to gain and the Greater Britain he had sought to build up became sober realities. Thus others perfected the work he had designed and attempted.

Cromwell's character has been the subject of controversies which have hardly yet died away. To the Royalists he was a regicide, and, as Clarendon said, "a brave, bad man." The Republicans regarded him as a self-seeking apostate. "In all his changes," said Ludlow, "he designed nothing but to advance himself." Eighteenth century writers judged him with the same severity as his contemporaries. "Cromwell damned to everlasting fame" served Pope to point a moral against the desire of making a name in the world. Voltaire summed up Cromwell as half knave, half fanatic, and Hume termed him a hypocritical fanatic. Even as late as 1839 John Forster quoted as indisputably true Landor's verdict that Cromwell lived a hypocrite and died a traitor. Six years later Carlyle published his collection of "Carlyle's Letters and Speeches," which, for every unprejudiced reader, effectually dispelled the theory of Cromwell's hypocrisy, and subsequent historians and biographers have accepted as sound Carlyle's conclusion that Cromwell was "not a man of falsehoods, but a man of truth." The execution of Charles I. was the result of a solemn trial and by virtue of a warrant which issued from the highest court of the land. Compared with his execution, the beheading of Louis XVI. of France was a foul murder. And the worth of the former was shown when Charles II. assumed authority. The monarchy of Great Britain was from that time governed by the law written in the blood of a King. The authority claimed through Divine right gave way to a government that was for the

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

RICHELIEU AND THE GROWTH OF FRENCH POWER. By James Breck Perkins. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-359. Heroes of the Nations Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

RUSSIA AGAINST INDIA. The Struggle for Asia. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With special maps. 12mo. Pp. vii.-246. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

NEW YORK STATE'S PROMINENT AND PROGRESSIVE MEN. An Encyclopedia of Contemporaneous Biography. Compiled by Mitchell C. Harrison. Vols. I. and II. Quarto. Pp. 420. New York Tribune.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE REIGN OF TERROR. Being the Memoirs of Mlle. des Echerolles. Translated from the French by Marie Clothilde Balfour. With three photogravures. 8vo. Pp. 333. London and New York: John Lane. $4.

WORLD CRISIS IN CHINA. A Short Account of the Outbreak of the War with the Boxers and Ensuing Complications, including also a Sketch of Events Leading up to the Distracted Situation in the Chinese Empire in the Closing Year of the Century. By Allen S. Will. 12mo. Pp. viii.-198. New York: John Murphy. $1.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK. For the Use of High Schools and Academies and for Supplementary Reading. By William R. Prentice. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-558. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Being an Account of the Political Parties since the Foundation of the Government, Together with a Consideration of the Conditions Attending their Formation and Development, and with a Reprint of the Several Party Platforms. By James H. Hopkins. 8vo. Pp. v.-477. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

EDUCATIONAL.

A BRIEF COURSE IN GENERAL PHYSICS, EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED. By George A. Hoadley. 12mo. Pp. 468. New York: American Book Company. $1.20.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS. By Henry F. Hewes. 12mo. Pp. 320. New York: American Book Company. $1.

NEW EDITIONS.

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FICTION.

SEVEN GARDENS AND A PALACE. By E. V. B. Illustrated. By F. L. B. Griggs and Arthur Gordon. 12mo. Pp. xii.-300. New York and London: John Lane. $1.50.

THE SECOND LADY DELCOMBE. By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. 12mo. Pp. 320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

ODD TALES. Thirteen Short Stories. By Walter Beverley Crane. Small quarto. Pp. 108. New York, Chicago, and London: M. Witmark & Sons.

JUVENILE.

TYPES OF BRITISH ANIMALS. By P. G. Allais. Illustrated by R. Caldwell. 12mo. Pp. 288. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

A FAIRY NIGHT'S DREAM; OR, THE HORN OF OBERON. By Katherine Elsie Chapman. Illustrated by Gwynne Price. Square quarto. Pp. 96. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

BABY GOOSE. His Adventures. By Fannie M. Ostrander. Sketches by W. H. Hirchert. Large quarto. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.25.

WEBLOGVILLE STORIES. By Stoker Crane. Illustrated by Peter Newell. 12mo. Pp. vi.-196. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ. By L. Frank Baum. With Colored Illustrations by W. Wallace Denslow. Square 8vo. Pp. 268. Chicago and New York: George M. Hill Company.

Wilbur Chapman. 16mo. Pp. 220. New York: Lentilhon & Co. 60 cents.

THE RIGHTS, DUTIES, REMEDIES, AND INCIDENTS BELONGING TO AND GROWING OUT OF THE RELATION OF LANDLORD AND TENANT. In Two Volumes. With Forms. By David McAdams. Vol. II. Third Edition. Octavo. Pp. x.-1,788. New York: Remick, Schilling & Co.

L. ANNAEUS SENECA. I.—Tranquillity of Mind. II.—Providence. Translated by William Bell Langsdorf. 18mo. Pp. vii.-141. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

XXIV. QUATRAINS FROM OMAR. Set Forth by F. York Powell, M. A. Small quarto. New York: F. Mansfield. $1.

FROM INDIA TO THE PLANET MARS. A Study of a Case of Somnambulism, with Glossolalia. By Th. Flournoy. Translated by Daniel B. Vermilye. 12mo. Pp. xix.-441. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE TRIBUNE PRIMER. By Eugene Field. 18mo. Pp. 28. Boston: Jordan, Marsh & Co.

A BOOK FOR ALL READERS. Designed as an Aid to the Collection, Preservation, and Use of all Books and the Formation of Public and Private Libraries. By Ainsworth Rand Spofford. 12mo. Pp. 508. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS. Handbook for Travellers. By Karl Baedeker. 4 Maps and 21 Plans. Twelfth Revised Edition. 18mo. Pp. x.-451x44. Leipsic: Karl Baedeker.

A NEW STUDY OF THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE. By Parke Godwin. 12mo. Pp. vii.-306. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Is There Too Much of Omar Khayyam?

From Blackwood's Magazine.

But by a kind of irony Edward FitzGerald has lately been flung into the deepest pit of notoriety. Not only has he found an absurd biographer—he has become the victim of an absurd cult. The man who spent his whole life far from coteries, whose best companion was the Captain of his lugger, whom not even warm-hearted friendship could drag to town, has been forced to lend his name to a dining club. This satirical insult cannot be matched in the history of letters, and if anybody ever turned in the grave, then must Edward FitzGerald move restlessly in Bonige Churchyard, when the Chianti of Rupert Street sparkles red in the wineglass. There is, in fact, a club called after Omar Khayyam, which meets more often than it need either for its own glory or for the glory of Edward FitzGerald.

Its members, we believe, are respectable men of letters, and there seems no reason why they should not pursue collectively a worship which each affects of his individual will. But although the club was recently described as "a modest coterie, which never advertises," its dinners are always the signal for a public outburst of enthusiasm. We are told how these respectable men of letters sit with vine leaves or some other vegetable encircling their scanty locks; we have a vision of them pouring the cheap wine of Italy over the roses of Shiraz.

A new Irish story by Katharine Tynan is in active preparation at A. C. McClurg & Co.'s. It is entitled "The Dear Irish Girl," and will contain

By William L. Alden.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—When the Transvaal war broke out there was a memorable "slump" in "Kafirs." Which by interpretation means that South African mining securities fell very low. There has lately been a terrible "slump" in South African books. Only a month or less ago South African books of all sorts flooded the market, and unless a South African book happened to be positively unreadable it was sure of a good sale. Then came the riots in China, and the reported massacre of the Ambassadors, and straightway the public totally forgot the existence of South Africa. It is true that the war with the Boers was virtually over, for the small skirmishes which have taken place in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony during the last month have hardly deserved the name of war. It is likewise true that the awful nature of the rumors from China, which for some time we accepted as being undoubtedly true, naturally absorbed our attention. Still, it does seem surprising that the public should so suddenly and utterly turn away its attention from South Africa, and refuse even to look at a South African book. But such is the fact, and those war correspondents who have delayed to write their books on the war will now find that it is too late. The public has had enough of the Transvaal war, and there is a general feeling that the sooner the whole affair can be forgotten the better. At any rate, publishers are convinced that there is no more demand for books relating to South African geography, politics, and trade, or to the incidents of the war.

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Meanwhile, there is a mild boom in books on China. A few days ago this promised to grow rapidly, but now that we know that the Ambassadors have not been killed, and there is a prospect that the war with or in China will be of short duration, the demand for books on China has already fallen off. There is once more reason to believe that general literature will have a chance this Autumn, and that books will sell which are not bound in khaki. It is to be hoped, at any rate, that this will be the case. For a year past there has been no market worth mentioning for ordinary books. An occasional novel has proved a success, but for the most part the public has read nothing but newspapers and those books which were more or less closely associated with South Africa and the war.

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A book which ought to be read is the Poet Laureate's "Spring Vacation in Ireland." There is nothing startlingly new or brilliant in the book, but it has two obvious merits—it is written by a cultured and scholarly man and it is not poetry. Few people seem to know how well the Laureate can write when he confines himself to prose. He is an able man, and he has an admirable style. There ought to be a special rule adopted in his case providing that whatever he may write in his capacity as Poet Laureate shall be written in prose. So many alleged poets write prose when they think they are writing verse that perhaps Mr. Austin would not find it either difficult or disagreeable to write his official poems without rhyme and without division into metrical feet. At any rate the experiment is worth trying, and the chances are that it would be brilliantly successful.

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The tremendous question as to the true nature of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's name has been settled at last. For a long time it has been currently said that Mr. Le Gallienne's name was really "Gallon," and that, in the interests of poetry and romance, he had changed it to "Le Gallienne." Recently Mr. Le Gallienne wrote an autobiographical sketch in M. A. P., in which he touched upon the topic of his name and asserted that he wrote it "Le Gallienne" because his grandfather so wrote it. The name of the family was originally "Le Gallienne," but the poet's father as a matter of convenience shortened it to "Gallienne," and doubtless was called "Gallon" by irreverent or careless friends. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne was quite within his rights when he decided to write his name as it was originally written. Two continents will breathe more freely now that we know the truth and the whole truth in regard to Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's name. It was certainly saddening to think that the author of the "Quest of the Golden Girl" was a Mr. Gallon, and that he did not have the courage of his name. Now that we know that his name is really and truly Le Gallienne, we may still marvel at the peculiar grammar therein displayed, but we can no longer think of Mr. Le Gallienne as the wearer of a name to which he is not entitled. His last book, of which I wrote a week or two ago, is selling well, and has been generally acknowledged by the press to be the best book that he has written. I am glad of this, for Mr. Le Gallienne is a man of very decided ability, and it is a pleasure to see him returning to the path of literature in which he can do thoroughly good work.

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Readers of "Stalky & Co." will remember how Beetle and his friends scorned Dean Farrer's pictures of school life as painted in "St. Winifred's." The publishers of the latter book have been led by the mention of it in "Stalky & Co." to issue a new edition. Mr. Kipling is, therefore, unintentionally responsible for giving Dean Farrer's book the best advertisement it could have had. People who read "Stalky & Co.," and wondered what sort of a book "St. Winifred's"

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Mr. Robert Barr's "Sixguns Arm" is seen on every bookstall in piles which constantly diminish, and as constantly grow again. It is one of the best selling books in the language of the booksellers of the day. Mr. Barr's public is constantly growing, and no one who reads a book by Mr. Barr will fail to read the next one by the same author.

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Mr. Morgan Robertson's "Spun Yarns" is also in demand. It is rather odd that in these days, when tea-kettles have nearly driven out the ships of the last generation, there should suddenly appear such a number of admirable writers of admirable sea stories. Not to mention Mr. Clark Russell, who made his reputation years ago, there is Mr. Conrad, Mr. Bullen, Mr. Robertson, and at least four other men, all of whom write acceptably of the romance of the sea. Speaking of Mr. Conrad, it may be worth while to mention that "Lord Jim" is still running in Blackwood's Magazine. It was originally intended to run through only three numbers, but it has already run through seven or eight, and there seems to be no immediate prospect that it will come to an end. The longer it runs the better for the readers of Blackwood. I have only read it in scraps, but if I am not mistaken it will prove to be the most powerful story that Mr. Conrad has written—and that is saying a great deal.

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There is a rumor that the Harmsworths are to start a new illustrated weekly on the lines of The Graphic and The Illustrated London News. Very probably there may be room for such a paper, but I rather doubt it, judging from the long struggle that The Graphic and Black and White had to endure before they became valuable properties. Mr. Shorter's Sphere is certainly doing well, but that very fact increases the doubt as to the success of still another illustrated paper. A first-class illustrated paper, sold at 8d., would probably have a very large sale, but it does not follow that it would pay its proprietors, for the cost of publishing an illustrated paper is necessarily very heavy. However, the Harmsworths have a knack of succeeding in whatever they attempt, and probably they know their own business better than any one else knows it.

There is not only to be a new monthly review, to be issued by the Harmsworths, but Mr. John Murray promises a new periodical to be called The Review of the Month, which is to be edited by Mr. Henry Newbolt. Of its character nothing has yet been said. Solomon—was it not?—said that of the making of books there is no end. Were he living now he would vary his remark by saying that of new periodicals there is no end. They cannot all pay, and the mystery is that there should be so many men who will lose money in publishing unremunerative periodicals.

"Britain's Soldiers," the book of short stories edited by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne and published for the benefit of the war fund, has already reached a second edition. By general consent the story contributed to the volume by Mr. Rudyard Kipling is acknowledged to be one of his very best. But the curious thing about it is that no one seems to remember that the story was published in a magazine a few years ago. How does it happen that people have so soon forgotten what is certainly a wonderfully good story even for Mr. Kipling? I fancy that most of the stories in the book have been published in magazines. I can recognize several of them as old acquaintances. That, however, in no way detracts from the merit of the book. On the contrary, it is a proof that the stories are good, for if they had not been they would not have survived their original publication.

Miss Corelli's "Boy" is not only selling as all Miss Corelli's books sell, but most of the critics find it unexpectedly good. Her other new book, "The Master Christian," will be out in a day or two.

W. L. ALDEN.

"The Flower of the Flock."*

If Charlie Strode was the "flower of the flock" he must undoubtedly have been one of the lilies of the field, for verily he "toiled not, neither did he spin"; yet always and everywhere he was the central figure of elegance and manly beauty. His brother, Sam, on the other hand, was associated in business with his father and helped in the sad drudgery of "making money" until, alas! the well ran dry, and poor old Mr. Strode, overwhelmed by his misfortunes, "shuffled off this mortal coil," and the story runs on very pleasantly without him.

It is something of an international tale, the dramatis personae disporting themselves, first, amid London drawing rooms, and then summering along the fair banks of the Hudson. The little American lady, Mrs. Van Rees, is a sprightly, attractive figure in spite of her millions; and Lucy Bramston—well, she was probably young, and really it wasn't her fault that she was so foolishly in love with the wrong man. And, after all, so long as she was set right in the last chapter, what difference can it possibly make?

It would seem almost unkind to go into descriptive details about a book which professes to do nothing but "adorn a tale." If deeper motives formed the keynote to Mr. Norris's book, then the writer must apologize, but he really has made a very pleasant and cheerful love story out of bad material, seeing that the moving figures in the drama are a handsome but incompetent young man, a good but weak young woman, a red-haired youth—and, to balance it all, a dashing American widow.

*THE FLOWER OF THE FLOCK. By W. E. Norris. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Does Not Like.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The letter signed "John Marshall," published in your issue of Aug. 18, contains internal evidence that its author is one who says the thing which is not. Mr. Marshall is evidently one of a small group of envious snarlers at Elbert Hubbard, who try to take revenge for their own failures by decrying Mr. Hubbard's success. It is unfortunate that in order to disparage the Roycroft Shop and its energetic head, these carping critics should find it necessary to resort to falsehood and misrepresentation.

Mr. Marshall declares that Hubbard has never written a word that will live or that should live, yet Mr. Marshall has bought and read everything that Mr. Hubbard has written. Surely an evidence of bad taste on the critic's part to spend so much time and money on wholly worthless literature.

Again, Mr. Marshall says: "Nothing but the most perverted or degenerated taste can see worth or merit in his writings, or in the works of his shop." Then he adds: "I have a copy of every book that has been sent out from the Roycroft Shop."

That is to say, Mr. John Marshall has had the "perverted" and "degenerated" taste to spend several hundred dollars on books that are absolutely devoid of merit. I doubt it.

In fact, I doubt the existence of Mr. John Marshall; and if that gentleman really exists and has a complete set of all the Roycroft books, I will pay him $200 for his collection of books without "worth" or "merit." I am afraid, however, that the alleged Mr. Marshall is nothing but a Chicago bluff. WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York, Aug. 18, 1900.

In Defense of Elbert Hubbard.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Many others, greater and more able than I, stand ready to defend, if defense be needed, Elbert Hubbard. I write not as one who comes to his assistance, but as one who joins a crowd to hiss a detractor.

I remember, some fifteen years ago, picking up a 5 by 8 amateur journal and reading, "We all know now that Longfellow was merely a clever rhymester, and the author of no immortal verse." At another time one of these "amateur authors" called down a brother amateur for wasting two pages on a "literary failure like Edgar Allen Poe." These suggest themselves to me as fit mates for John Marshall's "You know, as I know, that Hubbard never wrote a word that will live, or that should live." The balance of the sentence has to do with Mr. Hubbard's life as a man, and is out of place in literary criticism.

Once a parrot heard a robin sing, and said, "Why don't somebody kill that bird? It can never learn to talk."

KARL M. SHERMAN.

Peekskill, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1900.

Justice Tempered With Mercy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Noting the arguments for and against the worth of the Roycroft productions, may I offer this?

In favor of the press and its owner must be granted, first, Mr. Hubbard's magnetic personality and real, human enthusiasm; second, his ability as an advertiser.

Against these main causes for the undoubted vogue of the Roycroft Press we must set these charges: First, although Mr. Hubbard, sociologically, does great good by giving pleasant and remunerative employment to a number of his neighbors, yet he does them moral wrong in teaching them to believe that any one—granted simply a strong desire—can do good and worthy work without a prolonged, laborious training. This sciolism and self-sufficiency are the key of the Roycroft industries. It is Americanistic in its most objectionable form, irreverent, untrained, and bristling with ignorance. His presswork passes with people at large who know nothing of the canons of printing as laid down by that consummate technician, Mr. Theodore De Vinne, but even the laity are amazed at the illuminations done, according to Mr. Hubbard's own confession, by "the young woman up the plank walk," in all the courage of her native color-blindness. The serious attempts at bookbinding in tooled Levant I have never seen. I am told they approach the level of good commercial work, but I have seen the "limp ooze calf," and over that work let us draw the veil of charity—a pale terra cotta veil, with yellow satin linings designed by the resident milliner of East Aurora, New York!

M. E. B.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 20, 1900.

Interpreted as Friendly Criticism.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As I write I have not a copy of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for July 14, but, so far as my recollection goes, I understood your remarks concerning the Roycroft books to have been offered in a spirit of friendly criticism as a means of assisting Mr. Hubbard in continuing the good and noble work begun by William Morris, and not as a condemnation of his works and doctrines.

It would be futile to assert that all the books which have been published by the Roycrofters or all the philosophies promulgated by the Seer of East Aurora are paragons of perfection; they are but the feeble lappings against the shore of the mighty waves of elevated thought and doctrine that will, way down the years, engulf the world.

Evidently "John Marshall" is so enveloped in the Chicagoan darkness that even the fierce light that emanates from East

Our correspondent is quite right. The article in which these criticisms were made was a notice of "The City of Tagaste," printed on July 14, and the suggestions made were these:

The books issued from this little East Aurora shop are always printed on fine hand-made paper, bearing the Roycroft watermark and name. The type is usually most satisfactory, the ink black and glossy, and the presswork remarkably good. In the present book, the text of which seems to be two short essays by Elbert Hubbard, or, as he calls himself, Fra Elbertus, reprinted from the pages of The Philistine, the proportion of text to margin is not so well arranged as is usually the case in the Roycroft work, and the type being too heavily leaded, the whole page fails to produce the best artistic results.

The book contains a good photogravure portrait of the author, facing a title page which is perhaps too severely plain. The most pleasing feature of the book comprises two illuminated pages—wide borders, which in design, coloring, and execution are remarkably good. The book, however, was bound too quickly, the gold used in the illuminations having set off on the opposite blank pages.

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When it comes to the binding of this volume, as of most of the Roycroft books, it is impossible not to express our disapproval of the style adopted. The so-called ooze calf, which bears a strong resemblance to colored chamois, and the sunken lines of its decoration, apparently produced by hot irons, with the title in the middle of the front cover in gold letters, inclosed in an open square of gold lines, give the book all the appearance of a sublimated ledger, or cash book, or other volume of that class. Book covers in these days are usually so artistic, producing the finest results from the simplest materials—as will be readily seen by a glance over the counters of any good book shop—that a press which stands not only for good work, but for the glorification of handicraft, would do well to put its books into coverings which would be as artistically good as are its printing and presswork.

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It must be said, also, that the format of the Roycroft volumes is often far from satisfactory. As a rule these books are issued in odd rather than in satisfactory form, so that the books do not look well among the more conservatively bound and shaped issues of the majority of our publishers. Where so much good work may always be confidently expected as will be found in the Roycroft publications, it seems doubly a shame that oddity of shape and ineffectiveness of binding should detract from their artistic success.

"Omar's Optimism."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

While interested in the discussion starting with the question, "Is Omar's philosophy wholesome?" I have waited till now when I can add a word to the optimistic standpoint taken by our editor. In connection with a religious work of mine to be issued shortly I have had occasion to make use of one of Omar's quatrains, which I first discovered in Lubbock's "Pleasures of Life." It seemed so totally opposed to the general trend of thought scattered throughout FitzGerald's version (the only one I had read) that before returning from a visit to the West this Summer I investigated the matter. Through the agency of a lady connected with the Los Angeles library I received the following:

"Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Variorum edition, Vol. II., pp. 386."

The verse referred to reads:

Think not I dread to see my spirit fly
Through the dark gates of fell mortality;
Death has no terrors when the life is true.
'Tis living ill that makes us fear to die.
—Whinfield, 170, 1882.

The authority states: "Here is one more serious, unless, indeed, he had a sardonic mental reservation as to the meaning of the "life well spent." "

Here is another Whinfield version, (31,) to me less satisfactory:

Think not I dread from out the world to hie,
And see my disembodied spirit fly;
I tremble not at death, for death is true.
'Tis my ill life that makes me fear to die.

The following French and English and German forms are translations of one other:

Ne va pas croire que je craigne le monde,
ou que j'aie peur de mourir, de voir mon
âme s'en aller. La mort étant une vérité, je
n'ai rien à craindre d'elle. Ce que je crains,
c'est de n'avoir pas assez bien vécu. (Nicolas, 276.)

Believe not that I fear the world, or that the thought of death and the departure of my soul fills me with terror. Since death is a truth, what have I to fear from it? All that I fear is that my life has not been well spent. (McCarthy, 190.)

Glaub nicht dass Furcht vor der Welt mich quäle,
Oder Furcht von dem Tod und der Flucht der Seele!
Nicht fürcht ich, als wenn sie mich einst begraben
Nicht würdig genug gelebt zu haben.
(See Appendix VI., Nicolas, 96, &c.)

The correspondent closes with the statement: "There is no parallel passage in FitzGerald, Garner, or Heron Allen."

I trust this may bestow further light upon the FitzGerald devotees.

ANNIE JOSEPHINE LEVI.

Atlantic Highlands, Aug. 22, 1900.

Apparently there is an Irish editor who, like Victor Hugo's first publisher, yearns to distinguish himself and at the same time make his everlasting fortune by accepting manuscripts "on the spot." The following is addressed to a contributor in a recent number of The All Ireland Review: "I only read two sentences of your manuscript, when I sent it to the compositors. The fire, force, vitality, and power, the faith and hope of it, when I read it all in print, left me panting.—Ed." Evidently the hot wave which recently proved so trying in the south of England has not yet reached Dublin, or the editor of our esteemed Irish contemporary would have had no desire to be left panting.

READING BACKWARD.

Women Read for Knowledge as Well as Amusement.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to an article on "Women Who Read Stories Backward," signed "Hornet," I would say that the article was particularly interesting to me because a short time ago I spoke to a man in the educational publishing business about reading the last chapter of a book I knew he had only just begun. I remarked to him then that a man would call that "a woman's trick." Let me say to "Hornet" there are women who read for knowledge, as well as those who read simply for amusement, and to whom the plot, no matter how carefully worked out, is only an incident. I can imagine "Hornet" to be just the sort of man who would talk longest and loudest against the higher education of women!

Emerson has said in one of his essays, "Every time a man opens his mouth he paints his own picture." The quotation seems peculiarly applicable in this case. Every time I hear a man express his opinion of a woman I know instinctively the sort of women he has chosen to associate with. After all, if "Hornet" claims to be one of those who have "a monopoly on the human store of common sense," I would suggest that it may be worse for a man to keep his talent hidden in a napkin than for an innocent-minded gentlewoman to read the last page of a story to see how it ends. I would enjoy introducing "Hornet" to a number of young women who, I know, do not do it. A READER.

New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

Curiosity Not Exclusively Feminine.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As a judge of the manner in which the gentler sex go through a novel, I think our friend "Hornet" has taken but a one-sided view of the case; and in the future, when he intends to fix his critical gaze in scorn upon the "insatiate curiosity" of woman, he would do well not to be so totally oblivious of the fact that the major portion of his own sex have a marked apathy for the unripe "finis." Women are not the only ones who are curious.

How does a man buy a book? He first scrutinizes the cover and looks through the book to see if there are any pictures; (not actuated by a desire to admire the artistic, but to get an inkling of the plot.) Then, if not satisfied with the result of his perusal, he looks at the last pages, and turns the leaves over, here and there to cull all the available information he can. Then if it looks "warm enough" perhaps he buys it and settles down to the real reading of the story. If this is not curiosity, it savors strongly of it.

Upon the other hand, recommend to a woman a good novel by an acknowledged author, and she will at once begin at the first chapter and read to the end without a pause. Her only fault, if there be any, will be her pardonable avidity to devour the contents as quickly as possible, and by legitimate means. I have often noticed that a man in most cases will throw the book aside because either he knows all about it or else is too tired or lazy to wade through the delicate mystery of a skillfully woven plot. And now, Monsieur le "Hornet," I would be pleased if the right and might of my opinion succeeds in dislodging your nest from its already insecure position. A FEMALE WASP.

New York, Aug. 22, 1900.

Anticipation One of the Chief Pleasures of Reading.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I be allowed a word in regard to the question which is agitating the "Hornet"? I am not one of the "monopoly" which has cornered "the human store of common sense," but I beg the "Hornet" to believe that I never, under any circumstances, read the end of a story first. On the contrary, one of my many pleasures in reading fiction is to guess what is going to happen next, and looking forward to the dénouement is a sort of pleasurable suspense like that which keeps me gazing long and thoughtfully at the envelope before opening a letter.

I am confident that those "weak-minded" women of "Hornet's" acquaintance who are in the habit of putting the cart before the horse, must find reading an overpoweringly up-hill task—and what in this world induces them to read anything in any direction, anyhow?

But has "Hornet" never seen a woman in some public place deeply absorbed in a book, and in looking over her shoulder, perchance, has "Hornet" not discovered that she was reading it upside down?

However, let the skeptics hear and believe; there are others of us who read for the love of reading, with our books right side up, first foremost, and without a man in sight. MARY ANDERSON.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 22, 1900.

"Hornet" Much Like Harry Thurston Peck.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In replying to "Hornet's" criticism, I realise that I shall be one of many to speak, which is doubtless what he wished when he framed his remarks in such ill-mannered language.

The sledge hammer style of reference to woman's mental qualities reminds one of the articles of Harry Thurston Peck, published last year in reply to Mrs. Stetson, and one instinctively realised that the writer either suffers from nervous dyspepsia or that his idea of repartee [illegible]

nate enough to have become the confidant of others of my sex as to how their books are read. "Hornet's" winning personality has brought a different result to him, and a dozen or perhaps even fifteen women have admitted to him in confidence that they read the finis first. He quickly rushes into print with his "find."

"Behold!" he exclaims, "I have fifteen facts; I will now make a theory!"

"But," answers one, "there are one hundred million facts that you have not looked up."

"That matters not," says "Hornet," "here are fifteen facts!"

In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11, Henry James says: "There is, to my sense, no work of literary or of any other art that any human being is under the smallest positive obligation to 'like.'" If this be so, in the estimate of a master, what ground of truth is there in "Hornet's" very involved sentence about the disheartened condition of the weary authors who struggle for hours to involve their plots in a similar manner, only to find, when their books are published, that many "puerile readers," not only do not "like" the book, but do not even "like" to be told that there is no object in publishing a book which is not read painstakingly from beginning to end without skipping one word? Does the author really care, provided the puerile reader has bought and paid for the book?

Again, much—all—of modern high-class story telling is character study, to which the plot plays a subordinate part. Can it be the "Hornet's" favorite writers are Gaboriau and Anna Katharine Green?

One who has read their works can readily understand how exhausted they must become after planning a new plot and how zealously their admirers would insist on no peeping behind the scenes. E. T.

Norfolk, Conn., Aug. 21, 1900.

Supersensitiveness May Be the Cause.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Your correspondent, "Hornet," whom I must congratulate upon his felicitous choice of a cognomen, after a little preliminary buzzing in "Cynic's" own manner, reaches the sting of his purpose by averring that "when a woman turns back to the last page of a story her only excuse for desiring to see how it is going to turn out is her insatiate curiosity," giving the impression that women have so excused themselves to him. If this is not true, how does he know why they do it? As he belongs to a sex without curiosity—always spelled differently when betrayed, and one never guilty of "such an unpardonable and weak-minded act"—"having at least a monopoly on the human store of common sense," your correspondent would not venture even mildly to dissent from one in such a position had he not, like King Ahasuerus, extended the sceptre of his permission to any "Esther" who will have the daring to champion the cause of "the class of readers" whom he designates as "weak minded," because they "begin at the ending and end at the beginning" of books they read. Although I cannot defend a practice of which I greatly disapprove, and never indulge in, it cannot be indicative of a "weak mind" or "insatiate curiosity," for, unlike "Hornet," I have known men guilty of it, as well as a few clever women, and others not clever, actuated (the last trio) by what I would term, not "insatiate," but "sympathetic curiosity." And is it not a tribute to, or a proof, rather, of an author's ability to awaken thus early in his story so strong an interest in his characters that some of his readers cannot wait to know whether they are to live happy forever after, or go, as "Mr. Mantalini" would say, to "the demnition bowwows"? To a woman of a vivid imagination and impressionable or emotional nature, a well or powerfully told story is for the time being one of life's charms, not "a skillfully planned" mystery or "a delicate piece of mechanism." Its scenes, to her, are real; the hopes and fears, the vicissitudes or successes of its actors she shares, and what to mind, not stronger, only differently constituted, are but the clever moves in the game, seem to her in the keenness of her interest exasperating delays, so she, temporarily, skips the intervening chapters—the asides, divergencies, and pauses—for the denouement, always turning back to read the story consecutively. I am supposing the case of an intelligent woman whom it would be the height of injustice to consider "weak-minded" because addicted to what "Hornet" makes the proof of it, when it may only proceed from an emotional and sympathetic temperament averse to being unnecessarily harrowed by uncertainty, even fictitiously. L. F. G.

Ithaca, N.-Y., Aug. 20, 1900.

Not an Answer to the Question.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Hornet" stings women readers of fiction rather too indiscriminately when he says that their "insatiate curiosity" leads them to turn to the last page of a novel in order to learn the plot without waiting for the skillful planning on which the author has spent many weary hours. Some women do just as he says and most women do not; some men also have done just that "unpardonable and weak-minded" act, in spite of "Hornet." Either he is very unfortunate in his association with "the gentler sex," or it may be that he is writing a simple fiction and is now spending "weary hours" on "what makes it go."

Please, dear "Hornet," will you answer me one question? Were those present at the "small literary gatherings" quite satisfied with the answer at a "thousand [illegible]

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care for?" To me his answer seems a tirade on her manner of reading a fiction and not in the least a reply to the question. I am lost in wonder that "Hornet" did not set one little wheel of his "store of common sense" in motion and try to solve the problem of why the answer had no relation to the question.

KATHERINE.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 20, 1900.

The Iowans From a Car Window.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Rollin Lynde Hartt has been writing for The Atlantic a series of articles, the titles of which extend in geographical distribution from "A New England Hill Town" to "The Mormons" and "The Montanians." The latest one appears in the August number under the name "The Iowans." This is so manifestly superficial and unjust that it is likely to cause more or less displeasure among the people whom it is supposed to describe and among all fair-minded readers who may happen to be acquainted with the State.

In the first place, the literary style of the article is not up to the high standard set by that periodical. The Nation pronounces it "distressingly forced and pseudo-picturesque." There is indeed much truth in what Mr. Hartt writes, but, on the other hand, there are many statements which have no more application to the people of Iowa than to their neighbors in the surrounding States, and which must be the product of ignorance or of a humorous mind. Lest it may seem that my remarks are prompted by wounded prejudice, sometimes called patriotism, I may state that the writer of this letter is not an Iowan, but a New Yorker, who has had excellent opportunities for studying the "gravely commonplace" Iowans through twelve years' residence among them.

In order not to encroach too much upon your space, I shall quote only a few of Mr. Hartt's opinions that I consider false and therefore unjust:

"You may tread your long and crooked mile [in Des Moines] in fruitless search for a house with a bathroom."

"Helen once attempted to put all Scotland into five words—Scott, Burns, heather, whisky, and religion. In Iowa you pack the thing tighter. Three words are enough: corn, pork, and [illegible]

instead of 'don't,'" but he himself scorns pure Anglo-Saxon and writes "monohippic," and then has the boldness to say:

"There is scarce another State where so soothing a hand is laid upon ambitious scholastic pretensions."

"The Iowans increase their mental cultivation by the practice of elementary arithmetic."

"You wake up morning after morning to find yourself nowhere in particular."

Mr. Hartt evidently lost his bearings in the sleeper, and could not locate himself from the car window.

Inspired by the magnitude of his own Nellie Bly tripe, evidently undertaken for the sole purpose of writing flippant articles, he makes this sarcastic remark, "But Iowa is still young, and its people love nothing so dearly as a journey by rail," and intimates that some of these "little-by-littlers" get as far away from home as Chicago or Minneapolis—yes, he has even seen one on Boston Common, who was, I suppose, recognisable by his "hayseed" aspect, as being "greater even than hen, goat, or pigeon."

My contention is that such expressions are superficial and unjust, and that the manner of presentation is unworthy and undignified.

As an antidote, I would suggest that excellent study by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, entitled "The Intellectual Movement in the West," which appeared in the same periodical in November, 1898. Toward neutralising the characteristic that Mr. Mabie aptly calls "unabashed and unconscious ignorance," the authors of such articles as "The Iowans" would find the following passage helpful:

"This failure to perceive the deeper drift of affairs, to discern the partial character of sectional ideals, and to recognise the necessity of harmonising the National types did not end with the tremendous shock of two diverse conceptions of the National idea thirty-five years ago. It has continued to show itself in the blindness or indifference of the older communities to the spiritual development of the newer sections of the country; and this latest provincialism is shown in the assumption, not uncommon in some parts of the East, that while material progress has been phenomenal in the Mississippi Valley and the Far West, the spiritual progress has not kept pace with it."

CHARLES BUNDY WILSON.

Iowa City, Aug. 15, 1900.

"Philly Wiseguy" [illegible]

Book Buying.

Librarians of Congress, Given.*

The buying of books is to some men a pastime; in others it is a passion; but to the librarian and the intelligent book collector it is both a business and a pleasure. Every man who is endowed with a zeal for knowledge is eager to be continually adding to the stores which will enable him to acquire and to dispense that knowledge. Hence, the perusal of catalogues is to him an ever-fresh and fascinating pursuit. However hampered he may be by the lack of funds, the zest of being continually in quest of some coveted volumes gives him an interest in every sale catalogue, whether of bookseller or of auctioneer. He is led on by the perennial hope that he may find one or more of the long-wished-for and waited-for desiderata in the thin pamphlet whose solid columns bristle with book titles in every variety of abbreviations and arrangement. It is a good plan, if one can possibly command the time, to read every catalogue of the book auctions and of the second-hand dealers which comes to hand. You will find a world of books chronicled and offered which you do not want because you have got them already; you will find many, also, which you want, but which you know you cannot have, and you may find some of the very volumes which you have sought through many years in vain. In any case you will have acquired valuable information, whether you acquire any books or not; since there is hardly a priced catalogue of any considerable extent from which you cannot reap knowledge of some kind—knowledge of editions, knowledge of prices, and knowledge of the comparative scarcity or full supply of many books, with a glimpse of titles which you may never have met before. The value of the study of catalogues as an education in bibliography can never be overestimated.

No longer, as in the early days of Dibdin and Heber, is the competition for the curiosities of old English literature confined to a half score of native amateurs. True, we have no such omnivorous gatherers of literary rubbish as that magnificent helluo librorum, Richard Heber, who amassed what was claimed to be the largest collection of books ever formed by a single individual. Endowed with a princely fortune and an undying passion for the possession of books, he spent nearly a million dollars in their acquisition. His library, variously stated at from 105,000 volumes (by Dr. Dibdin) to 146,000 volumes, (by Dr. Allibone,) was brought to the hammer in 1834. The catalogue filled thirteen octavo volumes, and the sale occupied 216 days. * * * From this, probably the most extensive private library ever gathered, let us turn to the largest single purchase, in number of volumes, made at one time for a public library. When Dr. J. G. Cogswell went abroad in 1848 to lay the foundations of the Astor Library, he took with him credentials for the expenditure of $100,000; and, what was even of greater importance, a thoroughly digested catalogue of desiderata, embracing the most important books in every department of literature and science. No such opportunity of buying the finest books at the lowest prices is likely ever to occur again as the fortuitous concourse of events brought to Dr. Cogswell. It was the year of revolutions—the year when the thrones were tottering or falling all over Europe, when the wealthy and privileged classes were trembling for their possessions, and anxious to turn them into ready money. In every time of panic, political or financial, the prices of books, as well as of all articles of luxury, are the first to fall. Many of the choicest collections came to the hammer; multitudes were eager to sell, but there were few buyers, except the book merchants, who were all ready to sell again. The result was that some 80,000 volumes were gathered for the Astor Library, embracing a very large share of the best editions and the most expensive works, with many books strictly denominated rare, and nearly all bound in superior style, at an average cost of about $1.40 per volume. This extraordinary good fortune enabled the Astor Library to be opened on a very small endowment, more splendidly equipped for a library of reference than any new institution could be to-day with four or five times the money. * * *

Compare for a moment with the results stated of the Astor Library's early purchases the average prices paid by British libraries for books purchased from 1826 to 1854, as published in a parliamentary return. The average cost per volume varied from about 16s., or about $4 a volume, for the University Library of Edinburgh, to 4s. 6d., or $1.10 a volume, for the Manchester Free Library. The latter, however, were chiefly popular new books, published at low prices, where the former included many costly old works, law books, &c. The British Museum Library's average was 8s. 5d., or about $2 per volume. Those figures represent cloth binding, while the Astor purchases were mostly in permanent leather bindings.

Averages are very uncertain standards of comparison, as a single book rarity often costs more than a hundred volumes of the new books of the day; but in a library filled with the best editions of classical and scientific works and reference books I presume that $2 a volume is not too high an estimate of average cost, in these days represented by the last twenty years. For a circulating library, on the other hand, composed chiefly of what the public most seek to read, half that average would perhaps express the full commercial value of the collection.

There are many methods of book buying, of which we may indicate the principal as follows:

1. By direct orders from book dealers.
2. By competition on select lists of wants.
3. By order from priced catalogues.
4. By purchase at auction sales.
5. By personal research among book stocks.
6. By lists and samples of books sent on approval.

Each of these methods has its advantages

*Part of a Chapter in "A BOOK FOR ALL READERS. Designed as an Aid to the Collection, Use, and Preservation of Books and the Formation of Public and Private Libraries." By Ainsworth Rand Spofford. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

and disadvantages, and the intelligent book collector will use all of them. Direct orders from book shops are necessary when specific books are wanted, except in the case of the rare and costly library which, in most countries, receives them under copyright provision. An advantageous arrangement can usually be made with one or two book dealers to supply all new books at a fairly liberal discount from retail prices. And it is wise management to distribute purchases where good terms are made, as thereby the trade will feel an interest in the library and a mutuality of interest will secure more opportunities and better bargains.

The submission of lists of books wanted to houses having large stocks or good facilities helps to make funds go as far as possible through competition.

Selection from priced catalogues presents a constantly recurring opportunity of buying volumes of the greatest consequence, to fill gaps in any collection, and often at surprisingly low prices. Much as book values have been enhanced of late years, there are yet catalogues issued by American, English, and Continental dealers which quote books both of the standard and secondary class at very cheap rates. Even now English books are sold by the Mudie and W. H. Smith lending libraries in London, after a very few months at one-half to one-fourth their original publishing price. These must usually be rebound, but by instructing your agent to select copies which are clean within, all the soil of the edges will disappear with the light trimming of the binder.

Purchase at auction supplies a means of recruiting libraries, both public and private, with many rare works, and with the best editions of the standard authors, often finely bound. The choice private libraries of the country, as well as the poor ones, tend to pour themselves sooner or later into public auctions. The collector of books whose early avidity to amass libraries of fine editions was phenomenal, rarely persists in cultivating the passion through life. * * * Here public competition frequently runs up the price of certain books to an exorbitant degree, while those not wanted often sell for the merest trifle. One should have a pretty clear idea of the approximate commercial value of books before competing for them at public auction. He may, however, if well persuaded in his own mind as to the importance or the relative unimportance to his collection of any work, regulate his bids by that standard, regardless of commercial value, except as a limit beyond which he will not go. Few librarians can personally attend auction sales, nor is it needful when limits can so easily be set to orders. It is never safe to send an unlimited bid, as there may be others without limit, in which case the book is commonly awarded to the most remote bidder.

There are many curiosities of compilation in auction catalogues. Not to name errors of commission, like giving the authorship of books to the wrong name, and errors of omission, like giving no author's name at all, some catalogues are thickly strewn with the epithets "rare" and "very rare," when the books are sufficiently common in one or the other market. Do not be misled by these surface indications. Books are often attributed in catalogues to their editors or translators, and the unwary buyer may thus find himself saddled with a duplicate already in his own collection. There has been much improvement in late years in the care with which auction catalogues are edited, and no important collection, at least, is offered without having first passed through the hands of an expert familiar with bibliography. It is the minor book sales where the catalogues receive no careful editing, and where the dates and editions are frequently omitted, that it is necessary to guard against. It is well to refrain from sending any bids out of such lists, because they furnish no certain identifications of the book, and if all would do the same, thus diminishing the competition and the profit of the auctioneer, he might learn never to print a catalogue without date, place of publication, and full name of author of every book offered.

Never be too eager to acquire an auction book, unless you are very thoroughly assured that it is one of the kind truly designated rarissimus. An eminent and thoroughly informed book collector, with an experience of forty years devoted to book auctions and book catalogues, assured me that it was his experience that almost every book would turn up, on the average, about every seven years. Of course there are notable exceptions, and especially among the class of books known as incunabila (or cradle books, printed in the infancy of printing,) and of early Americana; but it is not these which the majority of libraries are most in search of. Remember always that if you lose a coveted volume, there will be another chance—perhaps many of them.

If you become thoroughly conversant with priced catalogues you will make fewer mistakes than most private buyers. Not only catalogues of notable collections, with the prices obtained at auction, but the large and very copious catalogues of such London book dealers as Quaritch and Sotheran, are accessible in the great city libraries. These are of the highest use in suggesting the proximate prices at which important books have been or may be acquired. Since 1895 annual volumes, entitled "American Book Prices Current," have been issued, giving the figures at which books have been sold at all the principal auction sales of the year.

There is no word so much abused as the term "rare," when applied to books. The confident assertions so often paraded, even in catalogues, "only three copies known," and the like, are to be received with absolute incredulity, and the claims of ignorant owners of books who fancy that their little pet goose is a fine swan because they never saw another are as ridiculous as the laudations bestowed by a sapient collector upon two of his most valued nuggets, "This, Sir, is unique, but not so unique as the other."

Buying books by actual inspection at the book shops is even more fascinating employment than buying them through catalogues. You thus come upon the most unexpected volumes unawares. You open

all books, however unpromising they may be purchased, are indispensable to be collated before they are accepted and paid for. Neglect of this will fill any library with imperfections, since second-hand books are liable to have missing leaves or plates or maps, while new books may lack signatures or plates, or be wrongly bound together. In the case of new books, or books still in print, the publishers are bound to make good the imperfections. In old books this is usually impossible, and the only remedy is to return the imperfect books upon the seller's hands, unless there may be a reason, such as the rarity of the volume, or its comparatively little cost, or the trifling nature of the imperfection, for retaining it. If an imperfection in any book you order is noted in the catalogue it is not subject to return.

One of the choicest pleasures of the book collector, whether private student or librarian, is to visit the second-hand book shops of any city and examine the stock with care. While he may find but few notable treasures in one collection, a search through several shops will be almost sure to reward him. Here are found many of the outpourings of the private libraries formed by specialists or amateurs, and either purchased by the second-hand dealers en bloc, or bid off by him at some auction sale. Even rare books are picked up in this way, no copies of which can be had by order because long since "out of print."

Of notable auction sales of books, and of the extravagant prices obtained for certain editions by ambitious and eager competitors, there is little room to treat. The oft-told story of the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, carried off at the Roxburghe sale in 1812 at £2,260 from Earl Spencer by the Marquis of Blandford, and repurchased seven years after at another auction for £918, has been far surpassed in modern bibliomania. "The sound of that hammer," wrote the melodramatic Dibden, "echoed through Europe"; but what would he have said of the Mazarin Bible of Gutenberg and Fust, (1450-55,) sold in 1897, at the Ashburnham sale, for £4,000, or of the Latin Psalter of Fust and Schoeffer, second edition, 1459, which brought £4,950 at the Syston Park sale in 1884? This last sum (about $24,000) is the largest price ever yet recorded as received for a single volume. Among books of less rarity, though always eagerly sought, is the first folio Shakespeare of 1623, a very fine and perfect copy of which brought £716 2s. at Daniels's sale in 1864. Copies warranted perfect have since been sold in London for from £415 to £470. In New York a perfect but not "tall" copy brought $4,200 in 1891 at auction. Walton's "Compleat Angler," London, first edition, 1653, a little book of only 250 pages, sold for £310 in 1891. It was published for 1s. 6d. The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" brought £75 at the Crampton sale in 1896.

The rage for first editions of very modern books reached what might be called high-water mark some time since, and has been on the decline. Shelley's "Queen Mab," first edition, 1813, sold at London for £22 10s., and his "Refutation of Deism," 1814, was sold at £33, at a London sale in 1887. In New York many first editions of Shelley's poems brought the following enormous prices in 1897:

Shelley's Adonais, first edition, Pisa, Italy, 1821, $335.
Alastor, London, 1816, $130.
The Cenci, Italy, 1819, $65.
Hellas, London, 1822, $13.

But these were purely adventitious prices, as was clearly shown in the sale at the same auction rooms a year or two earlier of the following:

Shelley's Adonais, first edition, Pisa, 1821, $19.
Alastor, London, 1816, $32.
The Cenci, Italy, 1819, $21.
Hellas, London, 1822, $2.

The sales occasionally made at auction of certain books at extraordinary prices prove nothing whatever as to the real market value for these reasons: (1) The auctioneer often has an unlimited bid, and the price is carried up to an inordinate height; (2) two or more bidders present, infatuated by the idea of extreme rarity, bid against one another until all but one succumbs, when the price has reached a figure when it is a mild use of terms to call absurd; (3) descriptions in sale catalogues, though often entirely unfounded, characterizing a book as "excessively rare," "only — copies known," "very scarce," "never before offered at our sales," &c., may carry the bidding on a book up to an unheard-of price.

The appeal always lies to the years against the hours, and many a poor book-mad enthusiast has had to rue his too easy credulity in giving an extravagant sum for books which he discovers later he could have bought for as many shillings as he has paid dollars. Not that the rarissimi of early printed books can ever be purchased for a trifle, but it should ever be remembered that even at the sales where a few—a very few—bring the enormous prices that are bruited abroad, the mass of the books offered are knocked down at very moderate figures, or are even sacrificed at rates very far below their cost. The possessor of one of the books so advertised as sold at auction for a hundred dollars or upward, if he expects to realize a tithe of the figure quoted, will speedily find himself in the vocative.

While there are almost priceless rarities not to be found in the market by any buyer, let the book collector be consoled by the knowledge that good books, in good editions, were never so easy to come by as now. A fine library can be gathered by any one with very moderate means, supplemented by a fair amount of sagacity and common sense. The buyer with a carefully digested list of books wanted, will find that to buy them wisely takes more time and less money than he had anticipated of various dealers for the same books. No one who is himself gifted with good perceptions and good taste should trust to other hands the selection of his library. The enjoyment of it will be proportioned to the extent to which it is his own creation. The passion for nobly written books, handsomely printed, and clothed in a fitting garb, when it has once dawned, is not to be defrauded of its satisfaction by hiring a commission merchant to appease it. What we do for ourselves in the acquirement of any knowledge is apt to be well done; what is done for us by others is of little value.

We have heard of some uninformed parvenus, grown suddenly rich, who have first ordered a magnificent library room, fitted with rosewood, marble, and gilded trappings, and then ordered it to be filled with splendidly bound volumes at so much per volume. And it is an authentic fact that a bookseller to the Czar of Russia, one Klostermann, actually sold books at 50 to 100 rubles, by the yard, according to the binding. The force of folly could no further go to debase the aims and degrade the intellect of man.

Criticism That Enlightens Not.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading your SATURDAY REVIEW notices of new books I am more and more struck by the contrast between the older and more conservative earnestness which has, thank heaven! not yet quite vanished from critical fashion, and the newer style of flippancy which belongs to the positivist and damnatory school, and which often forms an inky cloud for cuttlefish misconception, if not crass ignorance.

To illustrate: An appreciative editorial article in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW noted the appearance of the final volume of Dr. George Lansing Raymond's scholarly series in comparative aesthetics—a series which has been in preparation during the last fifteen years. The author's last volume, "Proportion and Harmony of Line and Color," is the subject in a late number of The Nation, of this particular treatment, which is doubly to be regretted in any publication whose avowed object is enlightenment. In the opening sentence the critic sneers at Dr. Raymond's "imposing manner," the "prestige of a professorship," &c., by way of reference to his "amasing" series. Surely there is no hint here of the work under Vischer in Tübingen and the studies of the Museum Marbles in Berlin under Curtius, which ten years ago had made Dr. Raymond's name perfectly known to all students of aesthetics abroad as well as here. This flippant note of first acquaintance is jarring in critical columns. The cocksure conclusions of this particular critique are, as might be expected, painful. In the interest of art, some of the most glaring might be pointed out, together with opinion which shows their flimsy basis:

I.

RAYMOND—Objects in sunshine at this time (noon) show bluish and cold tints; while those in shadow show the opposite.

THE FLIPPANT CRITIC—This will prove news to painters of the open-air. It is a state of facts that does not exist.

VON BEROLD—(Theory of Color, Page 232)—As the sun rises, the brilliantly illuminated parts of the object assume a cold look, while the shaded parts appear warm in comparison.

II.

RAYMOND—As objects recede in the distance they grow more dull in color; bright red, for instance, passing into darker red and brown, and yellow into orange.

THE FLIPPANT CRITIC—One cannot argue with this. One can only tell Prof. Raymond that colors become paler in extreme distance, not darker.

VAN DYKE—(Art for Art's Sake, Page 132)—At 200 yards distance, yellow becomes a warmer yellow, bordering upon orange.

III.

RAYMOND—The eyes rotate whenever the axes of the two eyes converge, i. e., whenever, in order to see distinctly and specifically, the two eyes move away from each other, not toward each other, as one might suppose.

THE FLIPPANT CRITIC—The professor is inexhaustible at this sort of thing. If, as a child, he never held his finger in front of his nose in order to "look cross-eyed," let him try it now and he can readily satisfy himself that "in order to see specifically" the two eyes do not move away from each other.

LE CONTE—(Sight, Page 203)—The two eyes in convergence rotate outward.

But even a greater sin than such rollicking flippancy is the sin of critical misrepresentation. The critic says:

From page 300 there is a brief history of painting which is wholly delicious, and which contains this extract: "The foremost among these followers (of Rubens) were Van Dyke, * * * Teniers, * * * and Rembrandt!"

What Raymond really does say in this butchered and bleeding extract is this:

The foremost among these followers were Van Dyke, a painter of a style similar to that of Rubens, with less force and more sweetness; Teniers, the originator of the very successful Belgian school of genre painting, and Rembrandt, who, notwithstanding the inferiority of some of his subjects taken from real life, is a Flemish Correggio, with a development beyond the Italian which all of his school manifest.

Of course it goes without saying that any schoolboy would perceive that there is a world of distinction in this paragraph as written, which is not in the bald dissection offered us by the critic. From such so-called "criticism" one turns with dismay and unprofit. There is surely an ethical side to the business of book reviewing. Flippancies are all well enough in their place, but certainly their place is not to make serio-comic a page on which readers should be able to look for something more than puerile foolishness and flagrant errancy.

POST WHEELER.

New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

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1900

ART AND ARTISTS.

No finer figure for the sculptor could there be than that of King Alfred. Alfred would bear idealization. The King was as brave as he was sweet-tempered. He was the patron of learning. His name is endeared to humanity in a barbarous age. Mr. Hamo Thornycraft has been commissioned to erect a colossal statue of King Alfred the Great, which is to be reared at Winchester, England. The artist has already finished a full-sized clay model of the figure. Alfred stands with one hand on his shield and the other clasping his sword. The height of the figure is 14 feet. It will stand on a pedestal 20 feet high, a single block of granite. Some $25,000 has been expended so far, which has been raised by public subscription. About $10,000 more is wanted to complete the work.

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Mr. Claude Phillips gives further information regarding the Titian, the "Perseus and Andromeda," discovered in the bathroom of Hertford House. (See THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of June 9.) Mr. Claude Phillips's attention has been called to Sir Abraham Hume's "Notices of the Life and Works of Titian," published in 1829. The Titian was then in the possession of the Marquis of Hertford. Sir Abraham Hume states that the picture came from the Orléans Gallery, into which it had passed from the collection of M. de Vrillière.

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Of all the pictures Greuze painted it is "La Cruche Cassée" which is best known. You may never go into the Louvre without seeing people looking at this particular picture. It is being constantly reproduced. It may be questioned whether Greuze attached any lesson to this picture. It is then simply a pretty girl who has broken her jug. The Louvre now possesses another Greuze, left it by the late Baronne Nathaniel de Rothschild, the title of which is "La Laitière." Mr. Claude Phillips says of "La Laitière": "The newcomer, better preserved, more vigorous in totality, more decorative in aspect, more splendid as to frame, at first seems to crush—much as the donatrix expected that it would—its plainer and more delicate rival. The harmony of pure white, scarlet, and yellow is an unusually frank and bold one for Greuze." The distinguished critic thinks, however, that "La Cruche Cassée" will always hold its own. It was Diderot who deemed Greuze one of the regenerators of French art. But Diderot was only an encyclopedist and nothing of an art critic. "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is as applicable to Greuze as it is to Boucher.

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Some time last year the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, finding how inadequate were the portraits of the Queen, directly asked her Majesty to give the gallery a large picture painted by Sir George Hayter, representing her Majesty in the dalmatic robes worn by her at her coronation in Westminster Abbey on June 28, 1838. Early this year this historic portrait was transferred from Kensington Palace to the National Portrait Gallery. The latest acquisition of the Gallery is a copy of a portrait of Queen Victoria, the original the work of Prof. H. von Angeli, and representing her Majesty in the eightieth year of her age and the sixty-second year of her reign. This copy has been made by Fräulein Bertha Müller in Vienna under the supervision of Prof. von Angeli. An offer has been made to the Trustees to purchase a portrait of the Queen painted by Sir David Wilkie. This portrait belongs to the Reverend the Marquis of Normanby.

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Of recent years there has been some discussion as to where Peter Paul Rubens was born. M. E. Michel's "Rubens: His Life, His Work, and His Times" establishes the unquestionable fact that the great artist was born at Seigen, a town to-day in the Province of Westphalia, some forty-seven miles distant from Cologne. There are some curious episodes having to do with the father of the painter. John Rubens, M. Michel shows, had an intrigue with no less a personage than Anne of Saxony, the second wife of William the Silent. At that time such intimacies were highly dangerous. The intrigue having been discovered, John Rubens barely escaped with his life. John Rubens's wife, Maria Pypelinex, was the most devoted of women. She knew the danger her husband was running, and she did all she could to help him. John was imprisoned for two years. Maria knew the whole secret of her husband's escapade, in which Anne of Saxony was quite as guilty as was her paramour. Possibly to prevent a scandal, the matter was in a measure hushed up. M. Michel writes that it was John Rubens's wife who retired to Siegen, and that during her stay there her children were born. It is possible that Peter Paul Rubens, in his after life, owed something of the political position he held to the fact that he was in possession of many of the secrets of the Orange party. The art of Rubens was fully acknowledged in his time, but it was not usual for a painter to be selected for a diplomatic mission. It was, then, to his mother that Peter Paul owed his many excellent characteristics.

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Commenting on a colored print in an art magazine published in England, The London Chronicle writes that it is "muddy." Examining the same colored print, the conclusion arrived at by us is the same. The Chronicle refers to the colored prints in the American magazines for this month, and the critic prints that they "are all vile." The term "vile" is unnecessarily harsh. The worst that can be said is that they are failures. Some time ago the reasons for the want of success of the colored print in the magazines we endeavored to explain. First, there was the limitation of the page. One bad effect is produced by the margin of white paper. Occasionally a colored print has been produced where the picture covered the entire page, and then the effect was somewhat better. The effort to print a picture in three or four colors is to produce a monotony. When overbright inks are used, the turnout is overstartling. Pretty generally, however, it is the dullness of the page which is salient. The critic of The Chronicle concludes as follows: "Reproductions in colors are always out of place in a well-printed book. Simple decoration may be at times used. But the attempt to print mechanically reproduced versions of oil paintings and water colors on shining art papers is an abomination, and in the cheaper publications a supreme expression of vulgarity." It is the high excellence of the engravings and other work found in the American magazines which brings in contrast the colored prints. The handsome covers give ample opportunity for decoration.

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Apart from his art, a topic which will be ever discussed, Turner has never been thoroughly understood as a man. Every now and then there are new glimpses to be had of him. It has been written that Turner was illiterate. This was by no means the case. In the Magazine of Art are to be found letters of J. M. W. Turner, (published for the first time,) which are remarkably clever ones, full of vivacity. They are addressed to James Holworthy, who was a painter in water color of some merit. Turner wrote Holworthy in 1836 and 1837; some of the correspondence is of a later date. Turner is at Fanley Hall and he writes:

I do not wish to return to town. "No leaves," no day, no weather to enjoy, see, or admire. Dame Nature's lap is covered—in fact it would be forestalling Landgold to look at the brown mantle of deep-strewed paths and roads of mud to splash in and be splashed. As you have got me in the mud, so you, I hope, will help me out again, and place me in as good a position as possible.

The artist's predilection for yellow was well known and his fellow-painters made their jokes about it. He writes:

Though the Executive, alias Hanging Committee, have brought him back to his original love of color—but I must not say yellow, for I have taken it all to my keeping this year, so they say, and so I meant it should be—

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Turner was crotchety. He certainly was not an easy man to get along with. His friend was married, and Turner must have sent the newly married man certain gifts, which Holworthy did not acknowledge as promptly as he should have done. Then Turner wrote in 1824:

Dear Holworthy—I shall feel uncomfortable if anything should in this note give you any pain, but when I look back upon the length of time you took to acknowledge the receipt of the drawings, and withheld the pleasure I expected of at least hearing if Mrs. Holworthy (to whom in your mutual happiness I certainly presented one) approved; but your letter treats them both so like a commission that I feel my pride wounded and my independence roused. (Sic.) I shall be happy to receive any presents of recollection you may with Mrs. H. think of to send me, and will keep alive my high considerations, but money is out of the question in the present case.

It is pleasant to learn that in time the matter was smoothed over, and that the two became warm friends again.

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There is disappointment over the sales of the pictures of the English artists at the Academy. In 1898 the sales amounted to £13,730. In 1899 they were £21,670. This year the total was £16,084, or £300 less than in 1897. Commercial considerations have much to do with the sales of works of art. The war in Africa has in a measure diminished the spending power of the English. Taxes have to be looked at. Then the Chinese trouble certainly has aggravated the economical situation. Taking the figures some of the leading pictures brought, the prices seem, however, fair. Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Two Crowns" was purchased by the Chantry Fund Trustees for £2,000. Miss Kemp-Welch's "Horses Bathing" brought £1,000. The highest price for a water color was given for a work of Mr. Alfred East's, £150. There was barely any offer made for the sculpture, and this is a most discouraging feature.

Questions and Answers in Literature

(SEVENTH SERIES)

Q. What is SUCCESS?
A. It is the popular recognition of the value of the faith we have in ourselves.

Q. How may one obtain this recognition?
A. By realizing that faith in objective form.

Q. What do you mean?
A. Simply that faith to be effective must be shown as work.

Q. Give an illustration.
A. The faith of an author in himself.

Q. Name an author or authors.
A. HENRY HARLAND and GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Q. What about these?
A. Their faith in themselves has been realized by the success made by their last two books.

Q. What books?
A. "THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX" and "SENATOR NORTH."

Q. How do you judge of their success?
A. By their sales. "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box" is now in its fifteenth thousand and "Senator North" is in its seventeenth thousand.

Q. What do these figures imply?
A. They imply that perhaps twice as many thousands of people have read and are reading these books and appreciating them.

Q. Where can I buy them? And who publishes them?
A. At any bookseller's. They are published by

JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Uncle Sam Abroad."*

Mr. Conner, the author of this work, puts his information in the form of lectures, supposed to have been delivered by a professor in one of our universities, who, recognizing the fact that average Americans know very little about our foreign service and that at the present time, owing to the growth and importance of our foreign relations, both political and commercial, it is more than ever necessary that this ignorance should be overcome, prepared five lectures, which amply cover his chosen ground, with the hope of first stimulating interest in the subject, and then proceeding to gratify it. The lecture form of these chapters gives Mr. Conner a chance to insert apparent questions and their answers, which add much to the effectiveness of his book.

The first lecture briefly describes our State Department, its formation, powers, rights, and relations to the General Government. Assuming, the author suggests, the position of an intelligent foreigner, who wishes to find out in whose hands a logical working out of the Constitution has placed the real power, we find that in all times of peace the Government may be said to be practically in the hands of six men—the President, and two men appointed by him, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury; the Speaker, and two men appointed by him, the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Conner adds:

Of these six, one-half are concerned with the finances of the Government, and of the other half, one is the Chief Executive, another may be called the chief legislative factor, while the third is our official representative to the rest of the world. This practical division of the functions of government does not seem to agree very well with the more theoretical division into legislative, executive, and judicial. In other words, finance has assumed an importance it was not intended to have.

First commenting on the fact that our Secretary of State represents the entire official social side of our Government, doing this entertaining on an inadequate salary, with no allowance from the Government for his enforced expenditure, Mr. Conner then carefully reviews the scope of the State Department, which is much more extensive than the foreign offices of other countries, embracing not only all foreign relations, but all official relations between the General Government and the several States, the preservation of the Government archives, the custody of the great seal, and the keeping, promulgating, and publishing of the laws. To carry all these duties into effect there are seven distinct bureaus, each presided over by a chief, at the head of all being a chief clerk, who is "the executive officer of the Department of State under the direction of the Secretary." Three of these bureaus—Statistics of Foreign Commerce, the Consular Bureau, and the Diplomatic Bureau—have to do entirely with foreign affairs. As to the workings of one of these departments, that of Statistics, or of Foreign Commerce, as it is now called, takes charge of data gathered all over the world by the Consular Service. Everything of immediate importance is at once published in the "advance sheets" of the Consular reports, and distributed to Boards of Trade, the press, and elsewhere. Prompt distribution of such information was begun Jan. 1, 1898, since which time the American system of Consular reports is acknowledged to be the best in the world.

The second lecture deals with our Consular Service, and will be found to contain the most valuable information in regard to the various grades in this service—Consul General, Consul and Commercial Agent—their exact duties and the privileges to which Americans traveling or resident abroad are entitled. The third lecture continues the subject of the duties of the Consular Service, which are not only numerous, but multiform, and so clearly described that all young Americans should acquaint themselves with the entire volume.

Lecture 4 is devoted to the Diplomatic Service, which is governed by seven rules, adopted by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The whole chapter is very interesting, but the subject being somewhat complicated it is only possible to add that our diplomatic officers are of four grades: Ambassadors; Envoys, Ministers, or others accredited to sovereigns, including those entitled Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, usually called Minister for short; Ministers Resident, usually also Consuls General, of whom there are but four in our service; and Charges d'Affaires, not accredited to sovereigns, but to Ministers for Foreign Affairs. These distinctions of grade, which are not always understood, are explained, and the author goes on to show the transaction of business falling into their province, which is about the same in all grades, but is largely a matter of precedence. Mr. Conner's account of the functions and duties of the Diplomatic Corps is most interesting, so nice are some of the small distinctions. Ambassadors, five in all, are sent to the most important countries; the next grade, Envoys Extraordinary, &c., thirty in number, to those countries next important to us, there being also four Ministers Resident, and one Charge d'Affaires. Next come Secretaries of Legation at twenty-three different capitals, who in the absence of their chief become Charges d'Affaires, besides which we have Military or Naval Attachés, sometimes both, at fourteen capitals, and interpreters at six.

The concluding chapter takes up Uncle Sam and expansion, which can scarcely fail to be found of great interest at the present moment, and indeed the whole book will be found full of interesting information which Americans generally may know to some extent, but which it would be well for all of us to understand accurately.

The appendices are also most valuable. The first one gives a synopsis of our commercial treaties, with an explanation thereof, and lists showing the names, rank, and residences of each member of our Diplomatic and Consular Service, with considerable explanatory data. It may be added that the book contains numerous illustrations, which may be said to detract very much from the serious purpose of the volume.

* UNCLE SAM ABROAD. By A. B. Conner, Illustrated by Clyde J. Newman. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.

A Rhyming Will.

From Chambers's Journal.

The following is the poetical effort of one John Hedges, who died at Finchley, near London, more than 150 years ago:

This fifth day of May,
Being airy and gay,
To hip not inclined,
But of vigorous mind,
And my body in health,
I'll dispose of my wealth,
And of all I am to leave
On this side the grave,
To some one or other,
I think to my brother;
But because I foresaw
That my brothers-in-law,
If I did not take care,
Would come in for a share,
Which I in no ways intended
Till their manners were mended—
And of that, God knows, there's no signs!
I therefore enjoin
And strictly command,
As witness my hand,
That nought I have got
Be brought to hotch-pot;
But I give and devise,
As much as in me lies,
To the son of my mother,
My own dear brother,
To have and to hold
All my silver and gold,
As the affectionate pledges
Of his brother.

JOHN HEDGES.

Long Sentences.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The sentence of 148 words in the publishers' "declaration," referred to by "A. B." in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 19th is a long one. Macaulay's also is; he speaks of Sir William Temple's long sentences, but as susceptible of being broken up into shorter ones, "with no sacrifice but that of euphony," and he mentions Hooker and Clarendon as writing "really long sentences." I am not going to read Hooker or Clarendon just at present, but would like to ask those conversant with these authors if they at any time beat a sentence I have found in Tacitus—"The Annals"—translation by Thomas Gordon, of 218 words. Scott Library, Rodell, New York, Page 1.

ALEXANDER INNEMAN.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

GOOD-BYE TO THE CUBAN TEACHERS.

The 1,250 Cuban teachers who have been spending some six weeks in Cambridge as the guests of Harvard University passed last Tuesday in this city, making one of the farewell visits planned for them before returning to Havana. They had an opportunity to inspect the buildings and the apparatus at Columbia and Barnard and the Teachers College, and at one of the largest and best equipped of our public schools, and they were cordially entertained by representatives of the university and of the Board of Education.

Of course about all they could hope to get from such a visit was a personal impression of the physical environment of education in this city and an idea of what is done in the way of expenditure and organization for our schools. But this, accompanied by the assurance which they received of the cordial interest which those interested in our own educational enterprises feel in the advance of theirs, may be of real value to them. Happily they had been well prepared by their experience in Cambridge and Boston to appreciate the additional experience here, slight as it necessarily was. Those who have been most intimately engaged in promoting the admirable scheme of Mr. Frye and of the Trustees of Harvard are well satisfied with the result. Of the effect on the minds of the Cuban men and women with reference to the work they will have before them on their return there can be no doubt whatever. They have shown in a most remarkable degree and with great unanimity the keenest desire to make the most and the most intelligent use of their opportunities, and they have shown this in the one way that must be accepted as conclusive—by hard and patient and continuous work.

In the matter of actual instruction the field was necessarily limited. The short time available has been devoted chiefly to English, to the geography of this continent and of South America, and to the outlines of history, with an effort at the same time to impart as much as possible, not merely of the studies, but of the methods of teaching. In English a good deal of attention has been given to the beginnings of conversation and to pronunciation, and in this way those who had some acquaintance with the language have been enabled to make considerable progress. This method, moreover, helped the teachers to use the opportunities of their daily intercourse with our own people. In the teaching of geography free use has been made of the lantern slides which have made such change and advance possible in the last score of years. Much interest has also been shown by the visitors in the kindergartens and their methods, and these, if judiciously adapted, are calculated to be of the greatest utility in Cuba.

However limited the amount of definite instruction practicable in the short time spent by the Cuban teachers in this country, there is sure to be a very great gain to them and to their fellow-Cubans from the stimulus to their minds and from the conceptions they have formed as to the possibilities of their profession. And our people are much duller than we think them to be if those of them who have had the privilege to engage in this excellent enterprise are not also better fitted for the duties which our relations with Cuba impose on us. It is generally admitted that the morale of these men and women, coming as they do from a country where general education, and especially public education, is unknown, and entering on a profession for which there has been little chance for preparation either in training or experience, is remarkably high. They are bright, alert, intelligent, and tremendously in earnest. With them and their companions and successors lies the hope of free institutions in the island. It is a proud-spirited race, that has made itself the equal, that has kept itself the superior, that has made every right-minded American must cherish fraternity, is not ill-founded.

COURSES OF READING—WHO HAVE FOLLOWED THEM OUT?

It would be interesting to know how many plans for reading courses have proved futile in the Summer now ending. Nothing is easier in the balmy Spring than to write out a course of reading for the Summer months. There is something alluring in the thought of basking in sunlight and in the illumination of great minds at the same time. The life of lettered ease in the Alhambra, which was one of the cherished dreams of Irving, was not more seductive in contemplation than the Summer of reading in the choicest fields of literature or history. The making out of courses of reading for the Summer is an old and well-established habit. But, alas! it belongs to the category of habits most familiar at New Year's, that time for making good resolutions.

That is of course accepting it as a matter of fact that a course of reading is a good thing. But is that a certainty? Is it, after all, desirable that one should bind himself to read so and so much and such and such works within a given time, especially if he cannot guarantee that he will do it? Will the mind profit ideally by forced application to books, just because they are on the schedule? It would be interesting to know how many courses of reading have been carried out to the end just as decided upon in the beginning of the Summer, and how many have been abandoned because the mind refused to digest intellectual food which it did not desire at the time when the schedule brought that particular dish before it.

It can readily be conceived that a course of reading which devoted itself chiefly to some topic in which the reader had lately acquired a special interest might be carried far toward a successful issue. But it is equally easy to see that some minor branch even of the chosen topic might turn the seeker after truth into new channels. Some definite plan of reading, when reading is something more than a mere avocation, does seem to be necessary, but nevertheless there is a-plenty of room for doubt as to whether many of the courses are finished. Man in the Summer is a desperately lazy animal, and the intellectual life is something that must be pursued so completely for its own sake and not for ulterior motives that the average person is likely to pause in the midst of his studies to consider whether he cannot "loaf and invite his soul."

THE NATURAL GIFT IN ORATORY.

Lord Russell's definition of true eloquence as the power of evoking the sympathy and stirring the feelings of the audience is faulty in that it describes the effect of eloquence, not the thing itself. But we gather from what his colleague, Mr. Charles W. Mathews, has written about the manner in which the great lawyer thought, worked, and talked, that he set little store by the formal art of oratory and seldom practiced it. Mr. Mathews notes the great plea before the Parnell Commission as the conspicuous exception to his two usual rules of not preparing in advance the addresses he was to make, and of giving more attention to the lucidity than to the form of his argument. The Parnell address was eloquent and profoundly moving. It represented a very high order of the orator's art. But in general his addresses in court were without pretense to literary finish, though he spared himself no pains to bring his facts into their exact chronological relation and his ideas into perfect logical sequence. His highest thought was to make sure that the Court followed him and missed no link in the chain.

Yet in his unprepared public speeches out of court Lord Russell was a faultlessly correct speaker whose utterances pleased and convinced. This power, which we are accustomed to consider a common one in this country, is in fact extremely rare. Mr. Webster was perhaps the most impressive speaker we have produced, but he prepared all his formal orations with care. In debate and in his reported utterances of chance occasion, however, the mind derives as [illegible] and the rich fullness of his [illegible]. The late John E. Ripley possessed in an eminent degree these Websterian qualities of lofty eloquence. He was up to the time of his death quite unmatched in this city, if not in the country, in the power to obtain the most critical listeners by the surprisingly masterful perfection of logical structure and the music of syllable and sentence in just balance.

Lord Russell thought this power was not a gift. Doubtless he was mistaken. Laborious mental discipline and much study of the best models might confer some measure of power to cast an unpremeditated speech in the most effective logical form, but no man devoid of a natural sense of rhythm can ever hope to acquire by study or practice the priceless art of uttering sentence after sentence throughout a long address, every one of which shall please a fine ear by a subtle syllabic and verbal relation of its parts. That power is of higher importance to the orator than a good voice. In fact, a voice not good may have its defect supplied by the music of the sentence, but the finest voice can give no charm to formless and discordant phrases. Yet the men who have possessed the two powers of logical statement and cadenced utterance in a high degree have not seemed to permit either to trench upon the province of the other. They have not lapsed in their logic for the sake of balanced form, nor have they let the severity of their reasoning processes betray them into unseemly ruggedness.

It is useless to deny that these high gifts are inborn. The musical faculty of the average individual is not worth cultivating. It is rudimentary and not capable of much development. And that is also true of the faculty of really fine oratory.

CONTEMPORANEOUS FICTION.

The opinions of the veteran London publisher John Murray on the subject of recent fiction are expressed in an interesting way in the report of an interview with him in the London correspondence of The Evening Post. The Post's correspondent approached Mr. Murray, it seems, impressed by the wide prevalence of two ideas—namely, that the art of fiction is a dying art, and that some publishers wantonly turn out fiction which they know to be bad to meet the popular demand. Mr. Murray wisely avoids directly answering the two questions thus suggested, but he says some things about the trade of making and selling novels worth listening to.

In the first place, he holds that the spread of education "since 1870" has enormously increased the number of readers of novels. That same increase of education is frequently used to account for the deterioration, real or fancied, of the drama. Many more people in England and America know how to read and require entertaining reading matter now than formerly; the children of men and women who found their public entertainments in lecture rooms and panoramas now make the theatre their toy. If we are to regard this in the light of evolution and development it ought to be a cheering sign. In that case, in taste and cultivation, the next generation will be as superior to this as the present generation is to its forebears.

Mr. Murray admits the incontestable fact that, the present volume of fiction being so large, a great many more worthless novels are printed now than were printed thirty or forty years ago. But he has accounted for the increase sanely enough, without blaming his brother publishers, and has given us ground to hope for improvement.

As for the decadence of the art of novel writing, Mr. Murray evidently has no opinion to express on that head. No doubt, however, he believes the great novelists all belong to the past. He declares no work of fiction can be fairly judged until it has been out six or eight years. This seems an extravagant statement. One can tell in less than an hour whether a novel interests or bores one. Whether it will survive a century cannot be told until the century has passed. Mr. Murray advises people who would test modern fiction to keep up a close acquaintance with the masterworks. He [illegible] Cervantes, Defoe, Fielding, Richardson, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Hawthorne, Poe, Irving, Cooper, Lytton, Bulwer, Disraeli, Trollope, Reade, Kingsley, Charles Lever, Lever, Lever,

to the general public. The bibliography of Kansas writers recently issued by the Cranes, as prepared by Prof. W. H. Carruth of the State University, contains nearly 400 titles directly confined to State matters and literature. With the Historical Society's recent volume of Transactions there are given some three hundred authors' names, of whom over half at least are known and of repute.

AN UNWRITTEN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

In reading the main facts in the life of Collis P. Huntington one must be impressed with the intellectual vigor, breadth of mind, keen judgment, and the courage with which he grasped an opportunity at exactly the right moment. His personal characteristics are said to have been impressive and agreeable, and, naturally, he must have been somewhat of an optimist to have carried into successful effect the many and varied schemes of his long and active life. There is one feeling of regret, however, in following the details of such a life, and that is that the man of action is so seldom the man of marked literary ability. Or, if such powers are in existence, they are usually latent or quite unsuspected. Had Mr. Huntington possessed Stevenson's power of writing picturesque accounts of his travels, the new lands he visited, and the out-of-the-way experiences such a life entails, what delightful reading it would have made!

Why should we not have a good biography of the man of affairs as well as of the man of letters? Or a good biography, not a mere chronicle of dates and events, but a life history carefully written from diaries, letters, and other papers, dealing with the inner life of a man who accomplished so many and such varied and successful results in the course of his existence?

It is, of course, natural that a man who is busily employed in making history shoud either not find time for such daily record of passing events, or lose sight of its desirability in the pleasures and excitement of accomplishing great results. And yet the simplest records in carefully kept diaries might not only be made the basis for a well-written biography, but as well for a book which might teach young men the most valuable lessons in the arrangement and carrying out of their own life work. Even if time and the hour failed to bring about the opportunities for accomplishing great results, yet the qualities which enabled Mr. Huntington so successfully to carry into execution his large plans would make men successful in humbler fields, of which perhaps the world might never hear.

Let us look for a moment at some of the obstacles overcome, and the results accomplished, which go to make such a life of peculiar interest. Born in a quaint little country town in Connecticut, of good ancestry and Puritan descent—for the boy counted among his near kin Samuel Huntington, who was Governor of Connecticut, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and President of the Continental Congress—yet he was the son of a poor tinker, who gave him "his freedom" at the age of fourteen. The boy began work at eight years of age, hauling wood, and a year later had begun to earn money. The next five years were devoted to earning what he could, and at the same time gaining all the education his circumstances permitted. At fourteen he entered into a contract to work on a farm for $84 a year and his board and clothes, thus saving his entire wages. When at last the possessor of $175 the boy planned to come to New York, then as now the Mecca of ambitious youths.

Even at this early age Huntington had gained so great a reputation for industry, perseverance, and trustworthiness—the three qualities which more than any others make for final success in all spheres in life—that he had no trouble in procuring credit for $3,000 worth of clocks, for which he found a profitable market in the South, establishing relations there which were very advantageous to him later on. When the boy became of age he was possessed of clear assets that represented an important business capital. This he utilised by going into partnership with his brother in a general country store at Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y., where in six years the brothers had so prospered that they had acquired capital sufficient for wider investments. The boys had gained so good a knowledge of business methods as to be prepared for larger operations, and although comfortably well off continued to give that personal attention which is at the bottom of all business success to all the details of their work, even to the loading and unloading of goods at the store.

Then came the gold fever of 1849, and Collis Huntington seised this opportunity, but, with unusual foresight, he did not attempt to make a fortune in a day in the gold fields themselves, but through its safer channel of supplying the demands for all sorts of merchandise. Going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he found his [illegible] with those bound for the gold fields trebled his capital in three months. Deciding upon Sacramento as the best field for his operations, Huntington worked his way there from San Francisco and began business under a tent, selling bare necessities to miners until the arrival of a complete assortment of goods that were in brisk demand.

A large store followed, and here again Mr. Huntington showed his possession of wise business methods by establishing a team service for the delivery of his goods to mining camps. This gave him an immense advantage over his rivals, who depended on shipping their goods by sailing vessels to points on the coast.

Another lesson to be learned from Mr. Huntington's life is the fact that he never hesitated over the making of a purchase, and even at this early age, when offered goods at less than the cost of production, had the courage to take them and hold for the rise which must inevitably follow. Thus at a time when manufacturing was at a complete standstill in California he bought a lot of bar steel at a cent per pound, held it for four years, and when the conditions of the market were completely changed by the substitution of quartz mining for placer mining, sold it at a dollar per pound.

But it is not possible to linger over these details of Mr. Huntington's life. Later, when possessed of a considerable fortune, he became associated with others in the building of the Central Pacific Railroad. It must not be forgotten that this the first link between California and the East, which did so much toward opening the great West to the world, was built entirely through the investment of the private fortunes of Huntington and his associates, and carried through almost entirely by their own efforts, the Government not coming to their assistance until a good portion of the road was finished and a partial success assured. These men certainly had the courage of their convictions—a strong aid to final success in all undertakings—and in its construction had mortgaged every dollar they possessed three times over.

The remaining portion of Mr. Huntington's career is more familiar to us. His success with the Central Pacific against such heavy odds led to the planning of the entire California system, or nearly 9,000 miles of railroad, and eventually to the other great schemes with which he was connected.

But the lessons and the greatest interest attaching to such a career are mainly to be found in its beginnings, and important and interesting as are the lessons to be gathered from such a life, how much greater they would be found were we privileged to follow such a career through diaries, letters, and other life records from day to day. Now there was victory; now perhaps there were obstacles which seemed almost unsurmountable, but at last the end was achieved.

What an autobiographical "Iliad," or an "Aeneid," beginning, let us say, with the words: "Tools and the man I sing," would such a life, written from an inside standpoint, with a faithful record of hopes, fears, and aspirations and the feelings with which certain steps were ventured upon have proved to be if only Mr. Huntington could have united in one being both the man who does things and the man who writes about them.

A FRENCH QUARTER.

The writer had dropped off at Washington Square South to look at a group of windows by Bancel La Farge—strong and original work, by the way, simple and dignified in design, simple also in color, and of singular harmony and splendor. In Washington Square and its neighborhood is one of the homes of our French citizens. It is hardly fair to call it a colony, for while these unique and strongly characterd people are distinctly gregarious among themselves, and have their own ways of taking life, especially its lighter side, they are in all essentials good Americans, in sympathy with the best American ideals, and contributing modestly but substantially to a stable and useful citizenship. They are law-abiding, industrious, self-respecting, home-loving, with firm and affectionate family ties. They are not numerous, and, as a rule, they are devoted perhaps in larger degree than most of our people of foreign birth and descent to the less important occupations of what, in their attractive and candid tongue they call "la petite bougeoisie." There are almost no day laborers among them, and not a large proportion of factory operatives; but they seem to thrive in the smaller industries and trades, where few hands are employed and where there is not a great difference between the employed and the employer.

Perhaps it is this that appears to give [illegible] ure in their unquestionably industrious and active lives. The writer came out of the dim atelier, lighted only by the sober brilliance of Mr. La Farge's windows, at the hour of luncheon, and, after strolling about the thronged streets for a while, entered one of the restaurants of the quarter, happy in a clear hour before him in which to watch and share the enjoyment that infallibly pervades a French gathering at the mid-day meal. To them the occasion is a social function, and something very different from the stopping of the train to take in fuel which the native American luncheon is liable to be. One can hardly imagine in a French quarter the sign, "Déjeuner à la fourchette, à Grande Vitesse," which would be a fair equivalent of the "Quick Lunch" that stares from so many windows in our busy streets. The little room now in question was well filled, but not crowded. It was clean, and the coarse table drapery, like the white waist of the portly caissière who bowed a grave salute to all who entered, was spotless. The meal that was offered at a modest price, with a half bottle of wine, was varied and fairly cooked, though of indifferent quality, but it was eaten by the regular customers with a certain elaborate attention evidently disconnected with a critical estimate of its value as mere food.

The occupation of the hour, to which eating was an essential but not a dominant condition, was social intercourse, and to this the feeble wine bore a more perceptible relation. With its gentle flow the voices became more animated; laughter and exclamations bubbled across the tables and from one to another of them; a light clamor filled the air; but joyous as the scene was, in a way never seen in a gathering of the same class of Americans at mid-day, it was decorous, and, in a curious fashion, dignified. The observer felt that there existed in the company a well-defined convention, the product of generations of active social forces, among which mutual respect and native self-respect were most efficient. And when he received the thanks of the waiter for a tip that would have been pocketed with silent scorn by most waiters with whom he is acquainted, and returned the "bon jour" of the grave and portly caissière, he plunged into the swift current of his fellow-citizens on Broadway with a feeling that there are indeed things that are done differently, and, on the whole, much better, in France or wherever her sons and daughters cherish her traditions and her spirit.

POSSIBLY.

Now that need for more general reading of the old and standard books, to the neglect of the ephemeral, is insisted on in many quarters, (and not alone in THE SATURDAY REVIEW,) readers will be interested in a recent article in The Academy of London. That paper states with some seriousness that "by way of practical joke a typewritten copy of Scott's 'Ivanhoe' was recently sent around to the publishers under the title of 'When John Was England's King.' It was returned in every case." The Academy then quotes from the alleged letters that it says accompanied the rejected manuscript, some samples of which are as follows:

The Macmillan Company regrets to have to return "When John Was England's King," but they fear that interest in historical fiction is diminishing. Their reader's report of the story is in the main favorable, but he points out that the charge of imitating the "Forest Lovers," one of the Macmillan's recent publications, might perhaps be difficult to rebut. In his opinion the author of "When John Was England's King" would have perhaps made a better and more readable book had he studied Mr. Hewlett more carefully.

John Murray returned the manuscript with a quotation from his reader's report:

I do not recommend this novel, although it is painstaking and thorough. The author would, I think, have been wiser had he chosen another name for his hero. Ivanhoe has already been used by Sir Walter Scott.

Smith, Elder & Co. are said to have sent back the manuscript with thanks, but "are obliged reluctantly to return it, having made arrangements for a number of serials by Mr. S. R. Crockett." And so The Academy continues to quote the excuses of other well-known London publishers for declining "When John Was England's King."

The correspondence is of course absolutely fictitious, but many people may consider that it draws attention to one of those cases that might have been true; it also gives the opportunity to the lovers of Scott's novels to come to his rescue and [illegible]

Who Buys an American Book—in England?

IT IS by no means an easy matter to interest an English publisher, or English readers for that matter, in American books on birds, flowers, etc. It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to find that "Nature's Garden," by Neltje Blanchan, has done so well in London. The first edition was sold out in a month, and last week a second edition was ordered by cable.

The reason that "Nature's Garden" has sold better in England than other nature books is simply because it is the only book which treats popularly of the insect fertilization which is the most interesting and vital thing about wild flowers. The average English flower-lover knows really more about his flowers than the average American flower-lover does about his, and "Nature's Garden" gives our English friends information of the utmost value not to be had elsewhere. This is why the book excels all other wild flower books and why it is fast becoming a classic among flower-lovers.

Nature's Garden; An Aid to Knowledge of Our Wild Flowers and Their Insect Visitors. With 83 plates, many in color, photographed from the living flower. Price, $3.00 net.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square, New York.

CHINA'S OPEN DOOR

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CONSUL GENERAL WILDMAN
OF HONG KONG

With an Introduction by Hon. CHARLES DENBY, Former United States Minister to China.

Among other things Col. DENBY says—

This book is clear, concise in language, easy to understand and opens up vistas of information which until now have been unknown to the general reader. One sees plainly that he has not drawn his description from books or from the chance observations of the hurrying tourist.

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The chapter on commerce is worth the price of the book to the merchant.

Emblematic Cover, 12mo. Illus. $1.50

LOTHROP PUBLISHING CO., Boston

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A Romance of the American Civil War. By J. A. ALTSHELER, author of "A Herald of the West," "A Soldier of Manhattan," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Mr. Altsheler has written a romance of the Civil War in which we feel a fresh and captivating genius. It is certainly an extraordinary book. Its freshness, vigor, abounding color, keen insight into the life of a volunteer soldier, broad, full grasp of military conditions and incidents, and its power of enthusiasm combine to make it a memorable romance."—N. Y. Independent.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

THE TRIBUNE PRIMER.

By EUGENE FIELD.

His first book, published in 1882, of which only 50 copies were printed, a copy recently sold at $12.00. We have now ready a special edition, printed on fine laid paper, deckled edge, bound in artistic cloth, which we will send postpaid on receipt of 30c.

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The above three books will be mailed postpaid on receipt of $2.00.

THE MUTUAL BOOK CO.,
70 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Apropos of Horatio W. Dresser's "Educational and Philosophical Ideal," which G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to publish, there has just been issued a rather startling leaflet concerning [illegible] work in the particular field of [illegible] and ethics in which

"Heroines Who Smoke."

A. J. BLOOR, Stonington, Ky., commenting upon Mrs. Sherwood's recent article, writes: "This versatile lady's 'Heroines Who Smoke' deals deservedly most well with the somewhat stingy, and intentionally crusty-humbo damsel of the present hour's novel, a kind of literary pabulum which serves little purpose meaningly but to carry into the dressing room fastened on the wearable housewell, for the unsatisfied craving of their consumers, some more of the 'racy' interchange of the man's after-dinner talk, and of the not always saucy gossip of a hen luncheon party.

"I think, however, Mrs. Sherwood might allow that such utterances as Tolstoi gives us in his darkest hours, and such as those of 'The Gadfly' and 'Esther Waters' and Hardy's 'Tess of the d'Urbervilles' serve a high purpose in exciting present sympathy with resulting alleviation and possible future rectification of terrible blots on civilization. But a balance is largely supplied by such sweet and wholesome portraitures of women and their environments as your eminent contributor recommends in her penetrating but, as always, amiable article on 'Heroines Who Smoke.'

"But if Mrs. Sherwood treats your readers to anything else on the same theme, why should not she suggest to the coming young story writers to return once in a while at least to the satisfactory practice of their literary fathers, and let us know in the last chapter—the epilogue which ought not to be so negligible as it now is—what becomes of the various dramatis personæ in whom their seductive pens have so deeply interested us? Moreover, let them occasionally give us the comforting assurance that the reunited lovers 'lived happy ever after,' no matter what punishment they may reserve for the villain or exposure for the Becky Sharp."

Now, as to the smoking habit: Of course the well-knit, sun-tanned young athletes whose aspiring and indulgent parents have probably just 'arrived,' as the French say, will say to herself, or, if need be, will openly contend, that she is doing the correct thing if she keeps herself moderately supplied with Egyptian cigarettes. For does not the admirable Queen Regent of Spain smoke two long and strong cigars a day, and did not the poor Empress of Austria use to smoke at least one? Do not most of the royal ladies in Europe, in fact, handle a cigarette case in the same way? Therefore, says our fresh and—as she thoroughly realizes—adaptable young American, particularly if she has not yet sojourned in Europe—why shouldn't she herself smoke if she wants to? All Americans are sovereigns. Is not she as good, she would like to know, as any Queen or Empress? Who could say her nay? And as our sprightly young lady is told that the grandmother or greatgrandmother of half the European royalties, and the looked up to of all, is much addicted to the wearing out of rusty widow's weeds, I fear little would be gained if she likewise learned that the Queen-Empress abhors the faintest odor of the weed, and that it is as much tabooed at the English Court as would be street dress at a drawing room.

A young lady told me the other day that she had learned much of the history of Scotland through reading Sir Walter Scott's novels. If one wants to be led in the pleasantest possible way into the current history of Italy, and to learn something of its reigning house of Savoy—really the most ancient reigning family of Europe—let one begin with Mrs. Sherwood's 'Personal Recollections of King Humbert' in your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 4th inst. We follow her as she follows Humbert and Margherita, the idolized Queen of the ancient peoples and the new nation, in that drive from the Arco della Pace—which, if I remember rightly, one passes under from the hotels to reach that Campo Santo, second in the beauty of its mortuary marbles only to that of Milan's sister city of Genoa, where, 'after life's fitful fever,' the last peace granted life on earth is abiding—we follow her from Napoleon's Simplon terminus and self-glorifying monument to the Duomo, that snowy pile of 'frozen music,' which so captivates the laic in architecture, though the student in its technics has been admonished by his pedagogue that he must not admire it above his breath, because, forsooth, in its evolution through the hands of German and Italian designers, the cast-iron grammar of the art has been violated; the result, in perfunctory parlance, being, of course, that it is a mere mongrel of Renaissance and so-called Gothic. And, in that drive, how much and how keenly Mrs. Sherwood sees; and in her record of it and of subsequent Court functions in which she participated how much one learns or has brought back to one's memory. So, too, who that has sojourned in Rome does not, in reading her fluent sentences, recall the picturesque network of narrow, devious streets around the Pantheon, or the Sunday drive up the Pincian Hill, with its vista of the imperial dome of St. Peter's crowning the countless roofs of the Eternal City, and from the site of the arena where Nero sat playing his fiddle in the lurid glare cast from the living torches made from pitch-cased Christian martyrs, lifting its cross high up to the Italian heavens?

Spencer's Definition of Life.

D. H., Les Cheneaux, Mich., writes: "I notice recently a criticism on Spencer's definition of evolution, and on scientific definitions in general, characterizing them as 'big-wordiness.' This does not seem to me to be a fair criticism. Analyze the definition—no matter what one—you will find that every word is carefully chosen and there is not one word too many; and the idea, when you get at it, is clearly and definitely expressed, as is the case with Spencer's famous definition of evolution. The fault is not 'big-wordiness,' but rather that it is written above the heads of the average reader. I venture to say that nine out of every ten fairly well-educated people would ponder long before grasping the idea Spencer meant to convey, and this is not Spencer's fault, but the fault or misfortune of the reader. The capacity of the majority, and even the purely scientific definition must remain.

Spencer's evolution definition is, perhaps, an extreme example, and more than usually intricate, but I find others quite as obscure. Take, for example, the definition of "life," as given by various writers, and see what we can make of it. I select my examples from Spencer's "Principles of Biology."

Schelling defines life as "the tendency to individuation."

Richerand—A collection of phenomena which succeed each other during a limited time in an organized body.

De Blainville—The twofold internal movement of composition and decomposition, at once general and continuous.

G. H. Lewes—A series of definite and successive changes both of structure and composition, which take place within an individual without destroying its identity.

Spencer comments at some length on each of these definitions, showing where they are, in his judgment, faulty or inadequate, and gives the following as his own view. He says, (Vol. I., Page 99, revised edition:) "Our conception of life under its most abstract aspect will be 'the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations'"; but, not being satisfied with this, he gives the following as his mature conception of the term. First he says, (Page 97:) "Elsewhere I have proposed to define life as 'the co-ordination of actions,'" but finally he proposes the following, (Page 93:) "The definite combination of heterogeneous changes both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistence and sequences," explaining (Page 89) that "definite combination" is synonymous with "co-ordination" and "changes both simultaneous and successive" are comprehended under the term "actions." This definition is evidently studied and every word weighed.

Originally put forth in 1860 and retained in his revision of 1898, we may assume that it is about absolutely perfect so far as Mr. Spencer is capable of making it so, although he calls his definition (Page 89) merely a "rude approximation." As in his definition of evolution, in his "First Principles," he builds up his definition by successive steps, word by word and paragraph by paragraph, proving that he is fairly well satisfied with it as finally framed. But how many people of ordinary intelligence and fair education, who comprise the mass of readers, will gain any adequate conception of life from its perusal? It would seem that almost any one could make a clearer and more intelligible definition, and I propose it for your correspondents to make the trial."

Kipling and the Ladies.

HARLEMIA, New York, writes: "The letter signed 'Riverside' in your issue of Saturday, Aug. 11, contains the following remark: 'In my time I have known but three women who knew or cared much for Kipling.'

"This lack of appreciation among women for Rudyard Kipling's work must have been noticed by us all. Perhaps few could name as many as three women who knew or cared for Kipling. Why is it?

"True, Kipling's women (they can hardly be called heroines) are not attractive, and the love story is his weakest point. But what of that? Women nowadays read so much besides love stories. Is it because they are afraid to appreciate him? Because one cannot lay down 'Soldiers Three' or 'The Light That Failed' and go calmly about the daily round of the average woman's life—making up the menu, looking for a laundress, buying silk or gingham or kitchen utensils, or doing any other of the thousand and one little duties connected with homemaking?

"It is the feeling that Dick had in the days of his blindness, when his friends had been discussing their plans before him.

"'What's the matter?' said Torpenhow as he saw Dick's head fall when the last of the regiment had departed.

"'Nothing. I feel a little bit out of the running—that's all.'

"That's all! A woman is so decidedly 'out of the running' of barrack-room talk and war correspondents' plans. The fact that she would not enjoy it has nothing to do with her yearning for it all; she does not realize (for that is Kipling's charm) that she could not fraternize with Mulvaney and Ortheris, nor yet with Torpenhow and the Nilghar; that they would disgust her feminine way of looking at things. She forms no definite wish to be a man, perhaps, but she is filled with a vague longing for such chances and experiences. If she could but march with the regiment, hear the stories of the mess, make love to Mrs. Hauksbee, and to Ameera, be distinguished for service to the Government, or the newspaper, or—and then she smells the potatoes burning, and while she runs to the rescue she reflects that after all Kipling has no true understanding of women or he would not have drawn some of them in such a contemptible light, and perhaps the lines rankle just a little:

"'For the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
Are sisters under their skins.'"

Mrs. H. A., Troy, N. Y., also writes: "I, too, have found it true that women seldom appreciate Kipling, and being such an ardent admirer of him myself, I read everything written about or by him that I am fortunate enough to procure.

"Is it because his stories are singularly void of sentimental love scenes, in which so many women delight? Surely no love could be more strongly or effectively described than that of 'Badalia Herodsfoot.' How simply he pictures that peculiar but divine quality in a woman's enduring love which will cling to and defend a drunken brute of a husband, even while being trampled unto death by him. Does not such love, so told, touch women's hearts more than any more romantic and more sentimentally related? And all the pathetic story of her class which we read between the lines hints at more than he tells us. I think this true of much that Kipling writes.

"I have heard some women declare Kipling coarse. He is not coarse, but looks things squarely in the face and describes them as they are. He is a close student of human nature in all stations of life, he sets us thinking about things most reflective minds care about—about the things that count."

"R. F. F.," New York, on the contrary, says: "I as well as your correspondent 'Riverside,' want to express my pleasure with the article 'Kipling Again,' signed 'May Harris,' but would like to say I feel his knowledge of women who read Kipling, and take much delight thereby, rather flat. I, whose sphere is not a large one, know of many women, not only English and Canadian, but 'the natives born,' who read his works over and over again, poems and prose; who know how to read them, too.

"Who of to-day writes with so much truth, pathos, and masterly knowledge, handling his subjects with so much ease one wonders how and when he gets to the bottom of them? For instance, his poem 'The Destroyers,' how fine it was! and as correct in detail as though he had built torpedoes himself. I am told by those who are closely connected with the mechanism of these messengers of death.

"I cannot take off my hat to the man who wrote 'The Sestina of the Tramp Royal,' but I would like to thank the man who wrote 'Gunga Din,' 'Mandalay,' the prelude to 'Barrack-Room Ballads,' 'The Seven Seas,' 'The Recessional,' 'A Day's Work,' 'In the Matter of One Compass,' for so many hours of pleasure in these and many others, too numerous to mention. I also love them all, and not only in the library, but in every room, I would have some of the few it is my good fortune to possess. We have good evidence of the truth in remarks by May Harris on the populace; poets and heroes share the same sad fate."

"The Reign of Law."

"J. O. C.," Louisville, Ky., writes: "It is my fortune, good or bad, to be in a position to hear a number of criticisms of Mr. James Lane Allen's latest production, the position being to try and serve the ever-eager public at the delivery desk in a circulating library with all the latest and best fiction, in return for which I am often served with a great deal of free criticism, much of it very unique and rich. And Mr. James Lane Allen has by no means escaped 'scot-free' in his native State. For instance, two quite charming and attractive young matrons came into the library together. One returned her book and asked for 'The Reign of Law.'

"The other said: 'Oh, you don't want to read that! It is just full of impossible descriptions about nothing but hemp. You know, my husband is, like yours, a tobacconist, and what interest have we in old hemp?'

"'Oh, well,' said the second woman, 'give me something else, then, just any old thing.'

"I mildly suggested 'God's Fool.' She took it and I am sure read it with more interest than she would have that surpassingly beautiful soul study that has been furnished us by Mr. Allen.

"Another woman returned the book with the remark: 'Well, here is your "Reign of the Law," and anybody who wants to is welcome to read it; as for me, I was bored with so much religion and no story,' while another returned it after keeping it only about an hour, saying:

"'Here, you can have this book back; I have read sixty-five pages and there is not a single word about love in it, and I don't believe there is going to be, so give me a real good love story.'

"Then there has been another class of critics. We might call them the "ultra critics," who appreciate the good and beautiful in the book, but don't want to be too pleased for fear they won't appear critical enough.

One of these said, superciliously: "Oh! yes, it is a fine book, well written, of course, but too polished; it really is at times labored!"

That class of critics reminds one very much of the woman who was so highly cultivated musically and was such an acute critic that in the music of the best musicians she "could hear only the discords." But you must not think from the foregoing criticisms that the people of James Lane Allen's old home do not appreciate his latest book, for, indeed, a great many do, as how could any real and genuine lover of nature fail to do? And those who have ever lived in a hemp-raising country must realize that there could not possibly be correctly made an adverse criticism of the first chapter of "The Reign of Law."

There was a dear, lovely, elderly woman who came into the library several days ago in deep distress. She is a woman of unusual literary ability and comes of generations of cultured people.

She said: "I wish, when I hear this book adversely criticised, that I had died ten years ago! I feel that this man has laid bare his innermost thoughts to us, his very soul's struggles for a broad and true religion; that it is James Lane Allen's mind and soul that we are examining beneath the microscope! that it must not be discussed in a light and frivolous way. When I read it I want to make his struggles and trials my own—and then I wonder, could I come out with as purified and exalted a mind as had David?"

Mr. Alden and "Red Pottage."

CHARLES B. LOOMIS, Torringford, Conn., writes: "I suppose that by this time your desk is overflowing with letters telling W. L. Alden where Miss Cholmondeley got her title 'Red Pottage.'

"Therefore it is perfectly useless for me to say that in Genesis, xxv., 30, Esau said to Jacob, 'Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage, for I am faint; therefore was his name called Edom,' (that is, red.")

"E. S. B.," Litchfield, Conn., makes further comment on this subject: "I also fail to find any foundation for Mr. Alden's statement that it had 'a pleasant smell.' We are certainly told nothing of the sort. There is not, in the whole history of this 'mess,' to use his own very felicitous term. Later in the record Isaac, being near death, says to Esau: 'Make me savory meat, such as I love.' Now, 'savory meat' is not pottage of lentils, and even in this case, to my mind the word 'savory' applies quite as much to the taste as to the odor of the food, if not more. Mr. Alden ignores what is really said about the 'historic pottage,' but asserts in connection with it what is not in 'The Book' at all."

Our desk is indeed littered with notes, the kindly purpose of which is to enlighten Mr. Alden in this matter of Biblical history.

Good Books and Department Stores

HENRY S. ALLEN of New York sends us the following as "An Open Letter to the American Publishers' Association": "Our country is called a free country—yes, it is a free country and it is an open question with me if freedom in our country is not too free, too cheap, so to speak. Be that as it may, department store keepers have a right to sell soft soap, books, clams, and any other article of merchandise they please under one and the same roof. No one disputes this fact, but it shocks my sense of 'the eternal fitness of things' that this is a fact, and that books must be called upon to sacrifice their dignity and associate—so to speak—with clams, soft soap, pickles, &c., and thus compelling the retail bookseller to keep a department store in a small way in order that he may make a living. Now, in your wisdom, can't you devise a way to prevent the department stores obtaining the publications of the members of your association, (if not the publications of all our publishers,) except at full retail prices? I believe you can. I have a plan in mind bearing on this matter which I would submit if you desired me to—a plan that if all who subscribe to its terms kept faith I think might work to prevent the said stores obtaining new publications, if not the old. I need not tell you that it is decidedly to the interest of the publisher that the retail booksellers should be thus protected, for if they are they will become your very best salesmen and take an interest in pushing the sale of your publications. What say you, gentlemen?"

After Reading "The Reign of Law."

ASPASIA, Brooklyn, writes: A letter in THE REVIEW of last week which mentions poems which have been written after reading certain books suggests to me that the inclosed lines, sent me in consequence of a conversation upon the theme (perhaps I should say principles) involved in James Allen's "Reign of Law," may be of interest to you:

LOVE AND LAW.

For love I looked and sought in vain,
So deep and wide my wound,
Tho' many came in mercy's name,
No healing touch I found.

I sought until I heard a voice,
I turned and saw a face.
Whom seekest thou? The vision asked,
The Law or is it Grace?

I look for Love, not Law, I cried,
Law's hand is hard to feel,
I cannot rest till Love I find,
For only Love can heal.

There is no Love apart from Law,
Blind child, the vision said.
Love rests upon the breast of Law,
They are forever wed.

"The Bivouac of The Dead."

SUSAN BULLITT DIXON, West Point, Ky., writes: "In the copy of 'The Bivouac of the Dead' published by you Aug. 11 are three misprints of letters. As the object of the article accompanying the 'Correct Version' was the preservation through your columns of the great lyric in its pristine purity of English, may I beg of you to note these mistakes of the printer for the benefit of all who may wish to correct the errors in the copies, which every lover of the poem will keep as a treasure? The words corrected are quoted.

"Second verse, the seventh line, should read: 'No braying horn "nor" screaming fife.'

"Third verse, third line: 'Their haughty banner "trailed" in dust.'

"Eighth verse, third line: '"Borne" to a Spartan mother's breast.'

"These small errors make a great difference in the poem, if one has never read the correct form, as 'the "level" sun' in Hohenlinden is entirely different in poetical meaning from 'lurid sun,' as Thomas Campbell wrote it. That poem has been simply butchered. I think it should be made the business of some one to see that the great poems of dead authors are transcribed correctly when put into our school books for the benefit of our rising generations."

Names for the Hall of Fame.

EUGENE L. DIDIER, Baltimore, Md., writes: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18 was published a list of names, from which a final selection of 100 will be made for the Hall of Fame. Who are the judges in this matter, and what is the senate of the New York University which seems to have the selection of the names?

"In the name of all that is great, grand, and glorious in American history, I protest against John Brown, the robber, cutthroat, and murderer, being placed in the same hall with George Washington, the peerless hero and patriot. Among Maryland names worthy to be honored in a real Hall of Fame should be William Pinkney, the brilliant orator; Reverdy Johnson, the leader of the Maryland bar, Attorney General of the United States, Senator, and Minister to England, and John Eager Howard, the gallant soldier of the Revolution, Governor, and United States Senator."

"THINK AGAIN," New York, referring to this subject, writes: "What about Walt Whitman, Harriet B. Stowe, Leland Stanford, Ezra Cornell, Valentine Mott, William T. Sherman, Uriah S. Levy, Edwin Booth, and Judah Touro"?

Frederic Villier has written an interesting story about a stolen diamond, for Doubleday, Page & Co. It will be brought out under the title of "The Black Tortoise." It is a translation from the German, and those who have read it in the original say that it is a fine specimen of a detective story, which for its insight into character and logical deductions will rival the work of Conan Doyle.

AUG

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of HIS LORDSHIP'S LEOPARD, by David Dwight Wells, 2d impression, $1.50. Henry Holt & Co.: "The author's name of humor and his inventive faculty are strongly illustrated on almost every page."

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Herbert M. Schott, 17 Broad Street, New York City: "Kindly let me know where I can obtain in this city a book called 'Ars Recte Vivendi,' by George William Curtis, and also the poem, 'When Father Carves the Duck.'"

Curtis's book can be obtained at any large book store. The humorous verses referred to are probably included in compilations of recitations of the popular order.

Louis Kostelak, 427 East Seventy-second Street, New York City: "I would like to get the book entitled 'Nameless,' or, 'Without a Name,' by M. A. Gunther. The book treats of Western mining and Indian life among the Apaches in New Mexico in the 70's. The hero is a young college man from Boston."

This novel is probably A. C. Gunter's "Miss Nobody of Nowhere," published by the Home Publishing Company, East Fourteenth Street, at 50 cents.

"H. R. B.," Hartford, Conn.: "Where can I get a good biography of James McNeill Whistler, and also of F. Hopkinson Smith"?

James Abbott McNeill Whistler was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1834. He was educated at West Point and studied in Paris under Gleyre in 1857. He began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1857, and held exhibitions of his own in London in 1874 and 1892. Many years ago he sued Ruskin for an attack on him and his art in "Fors Clavigera," and obtained a verdict against him. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, member of the Société Nationale des Artistes Français, honorable member of the Royal Academy of Bavaria, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Michael. He is the author of "Ten o'Clock," 1888; "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies," 1890, and "The Baronet and the Butterflies," 1890. He is noted as a portrait painter and etcher. Among his paintings are portraits of Carlyle, Sarasate, his mother, (in the Luxembourg Palace, Paris,) &c.; the famous Peacock Room, &c. The best appreciation of Whistler will be found in George Moore's "Modern Painting." Charles Scribner's Sons, $2. Francis Hopkinson Smith was born in Baltimore Oct. 23, 1838, and when quite young was a clerk in an iron works. Later he was educated as a mechanical engineer, and became an engineer and contractor, building the Government sea-wall around Governors Island, another at Tompkinsville, Staten Island; the Race Rock Lighthouse off New London, the foundation and pedestal for the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, &c. He is better known to the public, however, as an author and as a painter in water colors. He is the author of "Old Lines in New Black and White," 1885; "Well Worn Roads of Spain, Holland, and Italy," 1886; "A White Umbrella in Mexico," 1889; "Col. Carter of Cartersville," 1891; "A Day at Laguerre's, and Other Days," 1892; "A Gentleman Vagabond and Some Others," 1895; "Tom Grogan," 1896; "Gondola Days," 1897; "Caleb West, Master Diver," 1898; "Vence of To-day," 1898, and "The Other Fellow," 1899.

"Times Reader," New York City: "I have in my possession an ancient Bible, Old and New Testament, German print, published in Luneburg, Germany, A. D. 1672. It contains also a great many (wood type) Biblical pictures. Could you kindly tell me through the SATURDAY REVIEW about what the value of this Bible would be?"

We have repeatedly stated in these columns that the value of most old Bibles is slight. Such a Bible as the present, for example, though undoubtedly rare and possessing much interest, has little value in money.

"C. L. R.," New York City: "Would you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the address of a periodical called The Sunday School Times?"

A letter addressed to The Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, Penn., will reach its destination.

M. Williams, Pass Christian, Miss.: "I have been under the impression that F. Marion Crawford is unmarried, yet I find two of his books dedicated to his wife."

The novelist's wife was born Elizabeth Berdan, the daughter of Gen. Berdan, United States Sharpshooters.

Max C. Budell, 20 Nassau Street, New York City: "To your answer to 'G. A. H.' in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 11th inst., you might have added that the original of Longfellow's lines, 'Though the Mills of God,' &c., is most likely the Greek proverb:

"'Slowly they grind, the mills of the gods, but fins is their output.'

"Juvenal, in Satire XIII., 100, reverses this proverb, saying:

"'Ut sit magna tamen certa lenta ira deorum est.'

(But grant the wrath of the gods is great, it certainly is slow.)

"I take this occasion to express my appreciation of your splendid work in THE REVIEW."

"J. H. A.," Baltimore, Md.: "What is the nationality of M. E. M. Davis, who wrote the poem called 'Counsel'?"

Mary Evelyn Moore Davis was born at Talladega, Ala., in 1853, the daughter of Dr. John Moore. She spent her youth in Texas, and in 1874 married Thomas E. Davis, editor of The New Orleans Picayune, and has lived in New Orleans since 1879.

"Imp," 457 Eleventh Avenue, New York City: "Where can I secure a copy of 'The Bells,' as performed by Henry Irving?"

T. Henry French, West Twenty-second Street, 25 cents.

Frank Martin, New York City: "Can you inform me through your queries columns as to whether there is any book published on the work of a detective or his methods of work? I mean a text book. If there is, kindly inform me as to the price and also as to where I can get it."

We are unfamiliar with a treatise of this nature. Gaborian, we believe, made Lecoq say, in one of his stories, that "detectives are born, not taught."

J. F. Tracy, 604 Eagle Avenue, New York City: "One of your correspondents, C. F., New Rochelle, N. Y., inquires in last week's Query department where she could get the verse of the poem 'You Kissed Me.' It was not written by Celia E. Gardner, but by Josephine A. Hunt, author of that quite popular little rhyme 'Katie Lee and Willie Grey.' I have both pieces in one of my scrap books, and if your correspondent will send an addressed envelope, I will have it typewritten and mailed."

"L. W. H.," New York City: "Permit me to call the attention of your correspondent, Constance, to an error in her communication printed in the issue of Aug. 11. She addresses Mr. Scott the Rose. We beg to state that the Rose

REVIEW the date of the publication of a list of 500 words useful in everyday conversation? It appeared some time last year, about this time of the year."

The list referred to was included in a discussion of the subject which appeared in several numbers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, beginning about June 24 and extending to about July 15. In the issue of June 24 appeared a list, to which probably our correspondent here refers.

"C. D. S.," 229 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, New York City: "In the year 1885 Blackie & Son of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London published a comprehensive family Bible, with illustrations, notes, and reflections by David Davidson, LL. D. Can THE TIMES give any information about the same, and what its present value is, and oblige?"

This was one of the many excellent family editions of the Holy Scriptures. It has no value in money.

Evelyn P. Barlow, New York City: "Can you give me a full list of the writings of S. Baring-Gould? Also will you please print an alphabetical list of the more prominant modern authors, with nom de plumes?"

We cannot give space to an answer to our correspondent's second request. A list of the Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould's writings follows: "The Path of the Just," 1854; "Iceland, Its Scenes and Sagas," 1862; "Post-Mediaeval Preachers," 1865; "A Book of Were-Wolves," 1865; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1866 and 1868; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," 1869 and 1870; "The Golden Gate," 1870; "The Silver Store," 1870 and 1883; "In Exitu Israel," 1870; "Legendary Lives of Old Testament Characters," 1871; "One Hundred Sermon Sketches for Extempore Preachers," 1872; "Secular Versus Religious Education," 1872; "Lives of the Saints," 1872-7; "Village Conferences on the Creed," 1873; "The Lost and Hostile Gospels," 1874; "Some Modern Difficulties," 1875; "Village Sermons for a Year," 1875; "The Mystery of Suffering," 1877; "Sermons to Children," 1879; "The Preacher's Pocket," 1880; "Mehalah," (a novel,) 1880; "John Herring," 1883; "Village Preaching for a Year," 1884; "Church Songs," 1884; "The Seven Last Words," 1884; "The Passion of Jesus," 1885-7; "The Nativity," 1885; "Germany," (Stories of the Nations Series,) 1886; "Our Parish Church," 1886; "Court Royal," 1886; "Red Spider," 1887; "The Gaverocks," 1887; "The Resurrection," 1888; "Our Inheritance," 1888; "Richard Cable," 1888; "Eve," 1888; "The Pennycomequicks," 1889; "Arminell," 1889; "Historic Oddities and Strange Events," 1889-91; "Old Country Life," 1889; "Urith," 1890; "In Troubadours' Land," 1890; "Conscience and Sin," 1890; "History of the Church in Germany," 1891; "Songs of the West," 1891; "In the Roar of the Sea," 1892; "The Tragedy of the Caesars," 1892; "Curious Survivals," 1892; "Mrs. Curgenven," 1893; "Cheap Jack Zita," 1893; "The Deserts of Southern France," 1894; "The Queen of Love," 1894; "A Garland of Country Song," 1894; "Old Fairy Tales Retold," 1894; "Noemi," 1895; "The Old English Fairy Tales," 1895; "Napoleon Bonaparte," 1896; "The Broom Squire," 1896; "A Study of St. Paul," 1897; "Guavas, the Tinner," 1897; "Bladys," 1897; "The Sunday Round," 1898; "Domitia," 1898; "Pabo the Priest," 1898; "A Book of the West," 1899; "Furze-Bloom," 1899.

"A Constant Reader," Ithaca, N. Y.: "Please give the name and address of the editor of The Youth's Companion, with a list of magazines and newspapers published for children in the United States. Do authors or publishers apply for copyright?"

The Youth's Companion has several editors. A letter addressed to The Youth's Companion, Perry Mason & Co., Boston, Mass., will arrive safely. There are few good American juvenile periodicals, and mention of St. Nicholas, The Youth's Companion, and Little Folks almost exhausts the list. The publishers of a book usually apply for the copyright of it.

Arthur R. Romer, 264 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City: "Will you kindly publish in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the titles of a few books on capital punishment, or anything in that line?"

E. Du Cane's "Punishment and Prevention of Crime," Havelock Ellis's "The Criminal," H. Romilly's "Punishment of Death," T. B. Baker's "War with Crime," E. W. Cox's "Principles of Punishment," J. Macrae Moir's "On Capital Punishment," W. T. Tallach's "Penological and Preventive Principles," &c.

A. Joyce, Hotel Vendome, New York City: "Is there a book by a Mr. Monkshood called 'Rudyard Kipling, an Appreciation,' and who publishes it?"

The publishers are Greening & Co., 20 Cecil Court, Charing Cross Road, W. C., London. The book was published in 1899 at 5s.

George H. VanSwinn, The Evening Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.: "Can you give me some practical recipe for cleaning the bindings of old books? Most books that have lain a long time get rusty and ingrained with dust, and there is probably some way in which they can be cleaned and freshened up. Any information through the columns of your Supplement will be very much appreciated by many book collectors."

The use of vaseline has been suggested for this purpose, it being less liable, as it is a mineral substance, to decompose than anything of a vegetable or animal nature. It answers better, however, with leather and cloth than with marbled sides or edges.

George F. Heydt, 18 Union Square, New York City: "Where can I get a good book on tobacco? I do not particularly care for a new book; any old work that treats the subject in a general way will do."

An excellent work is F. W. Fairholt's "Tobacco: Its History and Associations," published by Chatto & Windus, London, at 6s.

"R. J. K.," 468 Madison Street, New York City: "Is there a French novel translated into English with the title 'Adventures of Mlle. de Maupin,' by Gaillet, and if so, where can it be had?"

The best translation of Gautier's "Mlle. de Maupin" was published by Vizetelly in 1887 at 10s. 6d., and this may occasionally be seen in the second-hand bookstores, where the crude American reprints are always to be secured.

"W. R. S.," Stratheona, N. W. T.: "Who is the author of the Reformed Church Liturgy, which is in use in Canada? It appeared, I think, in 1888 or 1889, as a serial story in one of the Toronto papers, and of which I have a copy. Private enquiry of different Presbyterian clergymen in Canada fails to elicit information."

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"A Romany of the Snows," and "A Lover's Diary," (songs in sequence.) He is also the author of "Plays," 1888; "The Vendetta," 1889; "No Defence," 1889; 'Round the Compass in Australia," 1892; "Mrs. Falchion," 1893; "The Trespasser," 1893; "The Translation of a Savage," 1894; "The Trail of the Sword," 1894; "The Seats of the Mighty," 1896; "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," 1897. A new edition of "The Translation of a Savage" was recently published by the Appletons at $1.25. Among Parker's late works are "The Battle of the Strong," 1898, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50; "The Hill of Pains," 1899, R. G. Badger & Co., 50 cents, and "The Liar," 1899, Brown & Co., 50 cents.

Margaret Nelson, Sandy Hook, Conn.: "Where can I get Walter Pater's works?"

Pater's works are published by the Macmillan Company as follows: "Appreciations," $1.75; "The Renaissance," $2; "Imaginary Portraits," $1.50; "Marius the Epicurean," two volumes, $4; "Plato and Platonism," $1.75; "Greek Studies," $1.75; "Miscellaneous Studies," $1.75; "Gaston de Latour," $1.50.

"L. A. T.," Bloomfield, Conn.: "I expect to be in Oxford England, this Autumn, and wish to visit the Bodleian Library. Please tell me a few facts about it."

The Bodleian Library was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley in 1598. It has copyright privilege, only, unlike the British Museum, it must apply for each book within a year of publication. An old charter entitles it to a copy of every book first published by a member of the Stationers' Company. The library possesses at least 600,000 volumes. It opens at 9 A. M. all the year, and is available to graduates of the university by right, and to others on satisfactory recommendation. The librarian is Edward Williams Byron Nicholson.

Appeals to Readers.

Millie R. Osborn, 1,395 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Where can I find the poem entitled 'The Worrying Man'? The first verse runs as follows:

"'The worrying man
Does all he can,
By peevishness and whining,
To make of life
A weary strife.
He'd keep the sun from shining.'"

F. J. Root, East Orange, N. J.: "Can any of your readers recall a book published fifty years ago or more entitled 'Memoirs of Archie Moore'? I think it was written by Richard Hildreth, and was one of many such books showing the evils of slavery. I am anxious to get a copy if I can find one."

W. F. Osborne, President Stock Free Library, Auburn, Conn.: "A year ago through the influence of your literary department a Scotch lady, a 'book worm,' and others donated us a number of books and wonderfully influenced the destiny of a struggling enterprise. If they will send us their Post Office box number we will mail catalogues to show that the fragrance of their charity has not been wasted on the desert air."

Daniel B. Fearing, The Cliffs, Newport, R. I.: "Can any of your readers inform me of the name of the author of 'A North Jersey Jaunt'? It is a small pamphlet, privately printed, with only a false title, with names of the book only, no printer's name, no place of publication, and no date. My copy contains a printed dedicatory notice to Edward W. Humphreys, Esq., of Bergen Point, N. J. The book contains a short description of the fish and fishing in Greenwood Lake, and I am anxious to catalogue it properly."

A. Young, 468 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, in one of his letters or collected speeches of one of his addresses called 'My First Love' as having been written of the object of his early affections. Will some reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW kindly send Mr. Farrar's poem? I greatly need a copy of same to use who it's great admirers, and greatly admire that verse written by the author."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Robert Burns Wilson, Kentucky's poet-painter, is happiest with the pen, as he is with the brush, when he deals with nature. Landscapes in water color are perhaps his best work, although some of his figure painting, notably the religious subjects, is strong both in conception and execution. Although the martial music with which his lyre frequently responded to the spirit of the time during the Spanish-American war met with deserved recognition—"The Battle Song," "The Stainless Banner," and "Remember the Maine" especially being copied in the press throughout the country—Mr. Wilson is perhaps best known, as he is at his best, as distinctively a nature poet, the author, for example, of the "Shadows of the Trees and Other Poems." Recently, however, he has believed that he had within him the qualities for the successful writing of contemporary fiction, and the professional readers at Charles Scribner's Sons seem to agree with him, as his first novel, "Until the Daybreak," will see light on Sept. 1 from the press of that house.

Frank R. Stockton is at his home in Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., working upon a new serial story, which some believe is to be a sort of sequel to "The Visier of the Two-Horned Alexander," taking the adventures of that fantastic and interesting person into the realm of the future, where he will tell about things that are to happen as interestingly as did the late Mr. Bellamy, or as does Mr. Wells, with the usual fund of Mr. Stockton's humor. Mr. Stockton has also written a number of short stories during the Summer months which may be looked for in the Winter numbers of some of the magazines.

Mr. Charles Scribner and family are summering at Northeast Harbor, where they will remain until the middle of September. Mr. Arthur Scribner will arrive in New York next week on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, bringing, it is said, a number of interesting foreign publications, the American rights to which he has secured. The Scribners are preparing to bring out a large number of books this coming Fall and Winter, but, as is the case with most American publishers, many of their volumes, although completely arranged for, will appear quite late in the season.

The recent decision of the House of Lords, which was given in favor of The London Times and against Mr. John Lane, who had republished a volume of Lord Rosebery's speeches, taken from the stenographic reports in The Times, has evidently opened a new field for reporters. Mr. Lane has received the following note:

Dear Sir—Since the reporter has been adjudged the owner of copyright in a speech, may I draw your attention to the fact that there are many speeches made annually by various speakers which would have considerable value as literary productions. As a verbatim author I beg to offer you the next half dozen speeches to be made by the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. John Morley. They could be brought out as a volume of copyright literary essays, and as there appears to be no necessity for stating by whom the speeches were made, I, as the author, would of course stipulate that my name should appear on the title page.

Mr. Henry Norman has been engaged by Scribner's Magazine to contribute a series of seven papers under the general title of "Russia of To-day." It may be recalled that a short time ago Mr. Norman penetrated Russia from the east and traversed the then existing section of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The articles will be illustrated principally from the author's own photographs. The first article, "The Two Capitals—St. Petersburg and Moscow," will make its appearance in the October Scribner.

The London publisher, Mr. John Murray, sends us some information concerning his new monthly review, which will be edited by Mr. Henry Newbolt. The first number will make its appearance on Sept. 19. The founders of this scheme, we are told, wished their venture to take its place among its competitors in a "modest and orderly manner." The contents will be made up of articles on timely topics and of fiction. The typographical features of the publication will consist of large margins, heavy wood pulp paper, stitched instead of wired binding, and large type. Mr. Murray hopes to produce a review which, while being no higher in price than "any of its learned and justly respected seniors," will at least be more comely of appearance. Mr. Newbolt will be remembered as the author of "Admirals All."

The fact that considerable time usually separates the popular author from the period when he earned his first money through literary endeavor shows that even in spite of the iconoclasts fame is not usually achieved, even in these days, without long, conscientious, and often comparatively unrewarded effort. Unless we are very much mistaken, Mr. F. Marion Crawford earned his first "literary money" about eighteen years ago in writing book reviews for The New York Times. Conan Doyle, we hear, earned his first guinea by a story that appeared in Chambers's Journal in 1878, which was called "The Mystery of the Sarsassa Valley," while Sarah Grand earned her first sovereign, or, rather, 30s., from the same periodical a few years later by an essay on "The Binding of Chinese Women's Feet." Mr. H. G. Wells many years before he achieved fame through his fantastic tales of the future, wrote equally

Hon. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, expects to send to the printers in a few weeks two new volumes. The first contains "Dutch Records," copied mostly from the Chassis of New Amsterdam, which will throw a flood of light upon the ecclesiastical history of the Colonies during the latter part of the seventeenth century. The other volume will contain all the military appointments of the Council of Appointment from its creation, in 1777, to its abolition, in 1821, with a carefully prepared introduction on the history of the Constitution of the State of New York. Mr. Hastings has the fourth volume of the Clinton papers now in the hands of the printer. The third Clinton volume will be issued early in September.

"Colonial Families and Their Descendants," by Mary Burke Emory, recently reviewed in these columns, seems to have been very favorably received. The home life and attractive surroundings of these old Maryland families and the beautiful old houses whose reproductions adorn Mrs. Emory's volume can scarcely fail to interest all who enjoy the records of the early days of our country. As the book has been written for a special purpose, the hope that its author may earn sufficient money thereby to repurchase at least a portion of her old home, Bloomfield, lost to her through the carelessness of others, it is to be hoped the book may enjoy a wide sale. Covering, as it does, so large a field of local history, it will be found a valuable addition to the genealogical section of our libraries. Copies of this book may be procured from Mrs. Mary Burke Emory, Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Md.

Mr. Sidney Lee of London recently read a paper on some undescribed first folio Shakespeares, which was intended to supplement a paper on the same subject read about two years ago, subsequent investigations having given him the impression that the first folio exists in greater numbers than was at first supposed. It is desirable, Mr. Lee thinks, that a full directory of extant copies should be published, with all the necessary data as to size, condition, price, binding, &c., to which end he is now working. He has lately examined several undescribed copies of the first folio, one of which was sold at Sotheby's in July, 1899, for £1,700, which is the record price so far at public sale. This volume, which is now the property of a Glasgow collector, had been for more than a century in a public library in Belgium, was in nearly perfect condition, and contained a number of manuscript notes on the margins of its pages, dating from the seventeenth century, some of which were of considerable value as giving collateral references to earlier books. It is to be hoped Mr. Lee will be able to obtain full data for such a list of first folios, which should, of course, include all copies owned in America, which are said to include not only more than a fair proportion of the total number of known copies, but to be constantly increasing.

Prof. F. York Powell's version of "Twenty-four Quatrains from the Rubaiyat," which has just appeared, is published by M. F. Mansfield at $1 per copy. It was printed in July, 1900, in an edition of 750 copies, is bound in gray boards with cover design and end paper in color decoration, by Blanche McManus, which hardly add to the interest of the quatrains. The present version scarcely seems of sufficient importance to warrant more than a passing notice, but our readers may judge of the quality of the whole from Prof. Powell's rendering of the "book-of-verses" quatrain:

Whether in Heaven or Hell my lot be stay'd,
A Cup, a Lute, a fair and frolic Maid,
Within a place of roses please me now;
While on the chance of Heaven thy Life is laid.

The same publisher, however, issues "The Book of Omar and Rubaiyat," in four parts, small 4to, paper wrappers, at 50 cents per part, or $1.75 for the whole book. A special limited edition of 150 large paper copies is also published, with inserted plates throughout, printed on Japan paper, and sold at $1.50 net per part. This "Book of Miscellanies," as it is called, will be found a welcome addition to the Omar shelf of most collectors, for the reason that it contains Omariana which has appeared in the periodical and literary journals for the past decade; an account of the Omar Khayyam Club of London, the John Hay address, one by the Hon. H. H. Asquith, "The Eternal Omar," by Richard Le Gallienne; bibliographies of English, American, and foreign editions, and of periodical articles; while verses, parodies, and remarks, as well as the long addresses delivered at the annual dinners of the Omar Khayyam Club, also find place. The illustrations include some out-of-the-way things, such as "The Omar Rose Book at Kew" and reproductions of cards of invitation, menus, and other souvenirs of the Omar Khayyam Club dinners, including "The Table Cloth." There is also a reproduction of a page of William Morris's beautiful illuminated manuscript of the "Rubaiyat," as well as portraits of FitzGerald, a reputed portrait of Omar, and other illustrations of less un-

Mr. S. R. Gardiner of Oxford has almost completed the third volume of his "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate." The manuscript, it is said, will be in the hands of a printer by the end of the Autumn. It will not, however, cover more than two years, reaching down to the middle of 1656. The amount of labor connected with 1655, Mr. Gardiner writes, has been very great. "Different threads have to be followed up and consequently the events of that year occupy a considerable space in the forthcoming volume."

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill is preparing another war book for the Autumn which will probably appear in this country through the press of Longmans, Green & Co. It will be entitled "Ian Hamilton's March," being letters reprinted from The London Morning Post, together with some unpublished letters.

Joaquin Miller keeps in excellent health, considering his age and the exposure he went through during his Klondike experiences. The "Poet of the Sierras" is engaged in preparing some lectures for the coming season, and is also, according to a letter received from Oakland, likely to publish a small volume of later-day poems.

Miss Sharlot M. Hall, whose "Cactus Flower," papers have been read in The Saturday Review, will have a little volume of lyrics in press during the next Winter, and in all probability a novel of Arizona and desert life. It will have cattle range men, Mexican vaqueros, miners, Cliff-town archæology, with the yucca and cactus canon and desert for environment, character and setting, and something, too, from other life in the way of a scientific explorer and investigator, whose life in our far mountain region, though full of adventure and romance as yet, has been entirely unexploited. Miss Hall herself is artist, archæologist, and naturalist, as well as a writer and singer of considerable promise. She knows her wilderness thoroughly.

Charles F. Lummis, author, artist, and archæologist, keeps busy at Los Angeles with his magazine, The Land of Sunshine. He puts a good deal of Old Sol's fire into its pages and is gathering around it a new school, almost, of fresh and ardent Pacific Coast writers, while retaining relations with those already known. Among the latter are to be numbered Mary Hallock Foote, Grace Ellery Channing, Ina Coolbrith, George Hamlin Fitch, and a score of others.

John Burroughs, naturalist, essayist, poet, charming in all directions, has made one effort at lecturing which was entirely a success, but he could never be induced to repeat it. Major Pond, recalling that first and only lecture, declares that Mr. Burroughs proved himself to be among the most natural and interesting of talkers. Just before he went on the platform he expressed a decided fear of failure, but seemed to forget it entirely as he faced the audience. Finding that he had talked the usual ninety minutes occupied by such functions, he stopped short and began to apologize, but the audience, which had been applauding and laughing, too, with the lecturer clamored for more, and Mr. Burroughs, who appeared to enjoy his position as much as they did his talk, went on until over two hours had been consumed. But he would never repeat the effort. William Dean Howells is another of our authors whose critical and descriptive essays form most excellent material for oral delivery. He was a complete success in that line during a month's tour in the season of 1899-1900. But he utterly declined to continue and refused to consider any further engagements.

That the Japanese are close observers is shown by the following story about Charles Battell Loomis. Besides being the author of several books, Loomis is not unknown to fame as a humorous impersonator, and he excels in representing varied types in the Ministry and among Sunday School Superintendents and missionaries. While in Paris recently he attended one of Vance Thompson's "afternoons" at his cozy little retreat at Auteuil. Among the guests of various nationalities was a Japanese who spoke French but had no English. Mr. Loomis was called on for something, and he responded with an impersonation of a missionary who is invited by the Superintendent to "address a few words to the little ones." The bland, high-keyed flat voice of the missionary who recalls to the little ones that "he, too, was once a little one, had a smiling face, and pretty blue eyes," &c., was admirably caught by Mr. Loomis, and when the laughter that followed the point had subsided, the Japanese, who had, of course, not understood a word, said in French to Vance Thompson: "It is the voice of the missionaries who come to Japan."

Mr. Robert Bridges, assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine and author of "Overheard in Arcady" and "Suppressed Chapters," has severed his connection with Life, in which periodical his literary reviews have appeared since 1883 over the pseudonym of "Droch." In parting company with one who has contributed so much toward the intellectual success of the weekly, the current number of Life pays Mr. Bridges this very graceful compliment:

Those many readers who have known us from the start, and who, during seventeen

The late Dr. José Rizal's novel, "An Eagle's Flight," which, it has been said, will shortly appear from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., takes its title from one of the speeches of the poet in the first scene of "Timon of Athens," which concludes:

But flies an eagle flight, bold and forth on,
Leaving no track behind.

The figure is perhaps more applicable to the life of the author than to his novel, for Dr. Rizal was a whole-souled reformer, one in whom the hope of the Filipinos rested as a leader toward achieving national greatness. Yet of Rizal's actual work in the Philippines there is "no track behind." The story itself, however, reflects much of the curious genius of the man.

There's a wealth of knowledge hidden away in such mines of travels and research as the transactions of the several Oriental and Asiatic societies of Great Britain and France, especially the former. Therein may be found much of importance relating to China and the Chinese, especially in the peninsular communities of Indo-China and the stranger ones of Thibet and Western Mongolia. Some scholar with access to the transactions and archives published in French from time to time during the last century by the Missionary Department of the Society of Jesus could readily compile a valuable volume on China and its people as well as on the Philippines and neighboring communities. The Jesuits have always been among the most scholarly, courageous, and daring of explorers, travelers, and observers. The republication, then, of a complete translation from the French of the fifty-year-old travels of the Abbes Hue and Gabel is an event in such literature. China has not changed in the past century, and the same simple, careful observations of these notable travelers, who had no theories or politics to serve other than the presentation of their faith, are of great value at this time. The brilliant and indefatigable Dr. Paul Carus is probably responsible for this timely publication, as he is for a couple of scholarly books, one on "Chinese Philosophy" and the other a singular reproduction of the famous "Canon on Reason and Virtue," by Lao-tse's, (with a portrait,) from Chinese English, which text is given a most careful translation into intense and vigorous English.

The story of the South African war which appears in the current number of Collier's Weekly has more than usual importance on account of the recent adventures of the author. Early in the war the Weekly sent Mr. Lynch to South Africa as their representative with the Boer forces in the field. His troubles began even before he landed, for the ship on which he took passage was seized by the British under suspicion of carrying contraband of war. Mr. Lynch's sympathies had been with the Boers from the outset, and upon his arrival at the field of action the temptation to strike a blow himself proved too great for his powers of resistance. He enlisted at first as a common trooper, but when the formation of the Second Irish Brigade began he took so active an interest that he was commissioned Colonel by Mr. Kriger himself, and the brigade put on an equal footing with the Boer commandoes. His opportunities of seeing the inner working of the Boer Army were unexampled, and he has treated his subject in a way to lose none of its picturesque coloring. His own part adds enough of the personal element to make the story such as will appeal to most readers.

Eibridge S. Brooks's "Story of the War with Spain" has been adopted by the Wisconsin State Library for the public school libraries, while this author's "Story of the Nineteenth Century" has been selected by the Board of Traveling Libraries for the State of Michigan. The last-mentioned volume has been used more or less prominently by President Hyde of Bowdoin College in preparing "A Grammar School Speaker," constructed with a view to presenting such aspects of nature and human life as shall lead to the unconscious development of character in desirable directions. President Hyde in writing to Mr. Brooks concerning his selection says:

I have attempted to give in these selections a consecutive presentation of the leading characters and events in American history. I have read thousands of pages in the attempt to find there men and events condensed into such form as to be available for speaking, and I have found your writings far more available for this purpose than that of any historical writer.

Although "The Story of the Nineteenth Century" seems to be peculiarly fitted for the reading of young people, of its general value there can be no doubt, and it was evidently the author's intention to present a generally popular view written in simple, direct English for all readers, irrespective of age.

Periodicals in European Russia, with its more than 80,000,000 inhabitants, number only 779, of which 631 are printed in Russian. There are still 65 issued in Polish, 42 in German, and 11 in the Estonnian tongue. There are 8 in French, 9 in Latin, 6 in Armenian, 5 in Caucasian, and 2 in Hebrew, and even that diversity leaves half a dozen races unrepresented.

AUG

1900

DURER.

Herr Knackfuss Writes a Volume for His Own Series on Great Artists.*

This number of the Knackfuss Monographs is written by Herr Knackfuss himself, and has for its subject an extraordinarily interesting person. Albrecht Dürer was one of the giants of the day of early art. He was a painter, an engraver, and a designer of woodcuts. He imagined for the Christ a type of head entirely new, and so noble that it has been surpassed in no age or country. He produced portraits of convincing reality. He designed ornamental title pages, and book plates and constructed alphabets upon the principles of the reformed Roman type. He drew charts of the heavens and of the earth for his friend Stabius. He may be regarded as almost the inventor of etching in the sense of making an artistic use of the process, and he was the first to introduce contrast of light and shade into woodcuts by using close cross-hatching. He was "probably the first painter who grasped the importance of landscape as an independent thing and the poetry which landscape can suggest." The last two years of his life he devoted almost exclusively to the writing of books. His pen was employed on such disparate subjects as "Instructions for Fortifying Cities, Castles, and Towns," "The Art of Measurement," (perspective,) gymnastics, and music. He valued science more highly than he valued art, but believed that in time the artists of Germany "would not let the prize go to any other nation." He did what he could to impress upon his fellow-artists the necessity for scientific study, and had a scheme for a series of books on measurements.

In temperament he was extremely lovable, friendly, and human. The greatest sorrow of his life was the loss of his aged mother, and his labor had been largely devoted to providing for her and a troop of younger brothers and sisters left dependent on the death of his father. He attained his reputation quite early, and was frankly delighted by the honors paid him in the course of his travels. At Antwerp, where the exiled King Christian II. of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway was singling him out for distinguished attentions, he naïvely complains that "Lady Margaret," the Stadtholder, had given him no present in return for the many she had received from him. He had the habit of dispensing gifts of his own works of art in all directions, and apparently the method bore fruit in countless orders. A careful and quaint description of him is given by Joachim Camerarius in the preface to the Latin edition of Dürer's "Doctrine of Proportion." "Nature had given him," he says, "a body of handsome make and stature, suitable to the beautiful spirit which it contained. He had an alert head, brilliant eyes, a fine and powerful nose; his neck was slightly too long, his chest broad, his body slim, his thighs sinewy, his legs stalwart. His fingers were so shapely that none more beautiful can ever have been seen. But there was such a music and charm in his utterance that his listeners could not but be sorry when he ceased to speak. His soul was filled with ardent desire for all that was honorable in manners and conduct, and he set such an example that he was deservedly esteemed a man of the highest excellence. For all that he was not stern or sullen, nor of a displeasing seriousness; on the contrary, whatever tends to amenity and cheerfulness, without conflicting with honor and rectitude, he had cultivated himself throughout his life, and still approved in his old age." That he was not unaware of his exceptional beauty of person is probable. The second portrait he painted of himself—when he was in his twenty-second year—might be mistaken in the reproduction for the portrait of a fair young girl, and the portrait of 1500, when he was twenty-eight, is not unlike his heads of the Christ, with its flowing curls, grave eyes, compassionate mouth, and broad forehead. The illustrations to the volume show—as in the previous volumes—the full scope of the artist's talent in the various branches of his art, so far as reproduction can reproduce. We see examples of his painting in oil in the firmly modeled portraits, and in such splendid types of imaginative work as the Adam and Eve panels of 1507, and the lovely "Virgin With the Pear" of 1512; we see his elaborate invention at its full in the decorative drawings to Maximilian's Book of Prayers; we see the same invention chastened and modified in the drawings of the Passion, made on tinted paper, and as delicate and suggestive as the wood cuts are bold and positive, and we see the wonderful technical excellence of his engraving in the three famous prints—"The Knight, Death, and the Devil," the "Melancholia," and "St. Jerome in His Cell."

"A good painter," said Dürer, "is full of figures within, and even if it were possible that he should live forever he would always have some new thing from his inward stock of ideas to pour forth through his works." So full of "figures within" he himself was that those who know him superficially are inclined to think first of his exuberant fancy and forget the more tender and charming side of his work. The engravings which he made with his own hand upon copper show this side plainly enough, and the reader understands how by these more than by his woodcuts or painting he won the love of appreciating collectors and connoisseurs. Despite his great imagination he did not, like Blake, set himself away from his mooring to nature. "Most true is it," he says, "that art lies hid in nature; he who can pluck it out thence hath made it his," and, following out the thought, he adds that no one must think he can make anything better than God has created it. A man will never be able to make a beautiful picture out of his own head; but when one has well stored his mind by much copying of nature, then art will sow its seed and grow up and bring forth fruit after its kind; "hence the treasure of the heart, gathered in secrecy, is made manifest by the work, and the new creature, which a man makes in his own heart, takes the form of a thing." It is his union of fantastic and inexhaustible vision with this devotion to the truth of nature that makes Dürer the glory of sixteenth century art in Germany. He was alone in the triumphant individuality of his conception, and at that day he was equally alone in the efforts he made to understand the human form and accurately represent the appearance of visible objects. Added to these qualities is his feeling for subtleties of execution. His biographer points out that while before his time woodcuts had had to be colored before they could pass for finished pictures, he so persistently tried for what in the modern phrase is called "color" in his black and white drawings and woodcuts as to produce to a large degree the effect of a painting, thus doing away with the necessity for supplementary coloring.

His visit to Italy, made when he was thirty-four, ripened his genius as nothing else could have done. "How I shall shiver after this sunshine," he wrote, when he thought of leaving; but the sunshine had been upon him long enough to sink into his work and enrich it. Nevertheless, he kept his German sentiment and method of expression. "Contact with Italian art had helped him to advance in his own art without making him pay for the gain by the least self-surrender." He spoke, Prof. Knackfuss declares, the German language in his art as in his conversation; "every stroke he drew is German," and for Germans should not be hard to understand. "It was not until the second half of the seventeenth century, when French taste in matters of art became prevalent in Germany, that the admiration for the great master who was so entirely and so truly German began to fall off. The first to recognize his importance again and to appreciate it duly was the young Goethe, who preferred 'the most wooden figures' of this masculine artist to the smooth sort of painting in vogue in his own day, and declared, at a time when artists and connoisseurs were doing homage to very different ideals, that Dürer, 'when one has learned to know him thoroughly, has no rival but the first men of the Italian school in truth, in sublimity, and even in grace.'" This bookful of illustrations will go far to establish the truth of Goethe's judgment in the public mind of to-day.

Venice as an Art Centre.

It is safe to say that the average American traveler in Europe finds Venice the most unique and interesting city he visits. The city is built on numerous islets in a lagoon, formed by the waters of the Adriatic, its buildings resting on piles or stone foundations, access to which is had by 146 canals connected by 367 bridges, navigated by gondolas, which serve as the cabs of other cities. We approached the city by railway from Vienna, over a bridge about three miles long, and were landed at the station, a fine marble structure, the rear of which fronts on the Grand Canal. Here we took a gondola, and with our luggage proceeded to our hotel on the Grand Canal, reaching it by a short cut through intersecting smaller canals. The city was unlike any other we had visited, Amsterdam being the only one approaching it; there, canals were exceptional, and the buildings of a very ordinary description, while at Venice they are universal, and the buildings architecturally beautiful.

The interest in the city is not confined to its waterways, its gondola life, its marble palaces, its hundred-odd churches, its picture galleries containing many of the best works of the great masters of the Venetian and Italian schools, its grand old enterprising merchants of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, whose ships and commerce dominated, at that period, the world, bringing to them untold wealth, by which this beautiful city of the sea was created. Wonder, however, arises in the mind of the visitor how so intelligent and practical a people came to select such a marshy situation for the building of a city, and the expenditure of so much money on their palaces and churches. The explanation is found in the desire to secure themselves from the attacks of their enemies. The Venetians were an aggressive people, and continually at war with the neighboring provinces, and to protect their homes from the assault of their adversaries, sought shelter in these marshy lagoons, inaccessible from the mainland, and too shallow to admit of attack by sea.

The city originally was only a fisherman's village, and its houses were chiefly of wood. In the year 1106 a great fire reduced it to ashes, but which proved a great blessing, as the buildings were succeeded by the fine architectural structures of stone and marble, which now, in their decrepitude, command the admiration of the world. Ruskin, however, remarks in his "Stones of Venice": "The Venice of modern fiction and drama is a thing of yesterday—a mere efflorescence of decay—a stage dream, which the first ray of daylight must dissipate to dust. No person whose name is worth remembering, or whose sorrows deserve sympathy, ever entered the 'Bridge of Sighs' which is the centre of the Venetian mock romance which is the centre of modern

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RUDYARD KIPLING AS I KNOW HIM By Capt. M. G. WHITE.

THE famous English author has written delightfully of his school-day adventures in "Stalky & Co.," and now these same school days, with Mr. Kipling as the central figure, are described in the September number of the METROPOLITAN by a chum and classmate of the great writer. This article abounds in fresh and amusing anecdotes of the boy Kipling and is charmingly illustrated. The vast number of admirers of the author of "Plain Tales," "The Light That Failed," and "The Day's Work" will find in this contribution to the early biography of contemporary celebrities the most entertaining reading of the year.

HUNTING BIG GAME WITH A CAMERA.
An article of absorbing interest, describing the difficulties encountered by an enthusiastic naturalist in search of important subjects for his camera. The author is an authority on wild animals and wild birds, and some astonishing reproductions from his photographs taken in out-of-the-way corners of the earth accompany the text.

RUDYARD KIPLING. LITERARY LANDMARKS OF NEW YORK.
The metropolis holds within its borders a great number of one-time homes of famous authors. These literary landmarks have never been collectively pictured and described, and it is to the consideration of the least-known residences of the men and women who have made American literature what it is to-day that this article is devoted.

HOW TO POSE FOR A PHOTOGRAPH. By GEORGE G. ROCKWOOD.
One of the oldest and perhaps the foremost of American photographers has written for the September number of the METROPOLITAN an illustrated article on the proper method of posing when sitting before the camera for a likeness. Any one, after reading this lucid explanation by a great specialist, will be enabled to tell a good from a bad position in photography, and how many of the usual annoyances of sitting for one's photograph may be dispelled.

DOG TALES OF A WAG. Some Amusing Dog Stories. By MARSHALL P. WILDER.

PROFESSOR W. L. SAVAGE, of Columbia University, contributes an article on the importance of college athletics.

BOOK-BORN PLAYS. The approaching theatrical season will be remarkable in that its most conspicuous feature will be the great number of plays dramatized from the most popular books of the year. The article dealing with these "Book-Born Plays" is from the pen of Leander Richardson, one of the best-known dramatic critics in the country.

A NEW IDEA IN SALOONS. The problem of drunkenness and how to abolish the pernicious "gin-mill" is in a fair way to find its solution in a novel enterprise just started in New York. In a beautifully illustrated article in the SEPTEMBER METROPOLITAN the projector of the Twentieth Century Saloon tells how the new idea is working.

BRYAN AND McKINLEY FROM A PHRENOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW. The foremost phrenologist in America has written for the METROPOLITAN an entertaining article on "Presidential Bumps" and shows the dominant characteristics of each of the candidates for the place of the Chief Executive. No better analysis of these two great men has ever before been given to the public than is contained in this timely exposition.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE WAR.
By a Man Who Has Been in the Chinese Trade for Twenty Years.

CARROLL BECKWITH, the famous artist, writes on the future of art in America and makes some interesting predictions for our native painters and painting.

OTHER CONTENTS are a Gallery of Beautiful Faces and Charming Poems, Curious Photographs from all over the World, Humorous Sketches and Verses and Comic Illustrations, and an editorial department in which each contribution is from the pen of a well-known specialist.

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saw the Rialto, under which the traveler now passes with breathless interest." Be this as it may, romance has woven it into history so beautiful we would not have our ideal disturbed. Venice without the charming association of the poets would, indeed, lose much of its interest to the English-speaking race.

The political history of this famous city is no less interesting. From the seventh century to 1797 it was a republic, and only ceased when ceded to Austria by the treaty of Vienna in 1815. It was governed during this long period by wise, far-seeing men to whom may be ascribed her marvelous prosperity. War, however, in most instances successfully waged, brought with it corruption and dissension among its nobles, and other nations entering into competition with her commerce, she began to decline. The discovery of the route of Good Hope by the Portuguese in 1498, opening an ocean route to India, and the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, had also a visible effect on her carrying trade; thus from this period her decline may be dated, and which has continued to the present time. Venice of to-day is but a reflex of her former prosperity. Her magnificent churches, her palaces, her public buildings and art galleries, are but storehouses of mediæval ages, yet grand in their decay. This is the charm of history in expression, but to the traveler, to

"Master Christian," Marie Corelli's eagerly awaited novel, will be published Aug. 28, through Dodd, Mead & Co. The advance orders for the book, it is said, have been very heavy, while news comes from England that, as far as this author is concerned, the advance orders there have been unprecedented. The first editions of the book, English and American, will together comprise 100,000 copies. Miss Corelli holds very curious ideas about the relations between author and publishers, also between herself and her public. She will allow her English publisher to send out no "review" copies of her books. "If the critics wish to review my books," she says, "let them buy them." Recently we published a few particulars concerning the forthcoming novel. This disturbed Miss Corelli greatly, and she cabled her sentiments on the subject to her American publishers, imagining that we had obtained our information from them. She was mistaken, however. Our information came from another source. Miss Corelli positively abhors sensational advertising of her literary wares. The title of a recent brochure by her, "A Social Note on the War—Patriotism or Self-Advertisement," to say nothing of its contents, pretty well conveys her ideas on the subject. What, therefore, must be her emotions as she peruses the advertisements that are now appearing in the London press, devised by her enterprising London publisher to herald, in an adequate manner, her "Master Christian"? Here are a few gems:

One of the most remarkable books of recent years.

In vigor of style, in daring of conception, in tenderness and pathos, and in its wide appeal, it presents features of extraordinary interest.

It is impossible to sketch the outlines of this romance, and it is enough to say that it deals with the great problem of humanity and religion—the eternal struggle between the spirit and the flesh.

It will appeal with an irresistible attraction to the Roman Catholic, to the Anglican, to the Nonconformist, to the agnostic and the bigot, to the worldling and to the religious.

It puts into articulate language the inarticulate thoughts of the majority of mankind.

A New Byron Letter.

A new Byron letter has been discovered in the Peel collection, and has been secured by W. Spencer, a bookseller of Oxford Street, London. The current number of The Sphere contains a fac simile of it. The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed is not known, but here is the text thereof:

April 3, 1815.

Dear Sir: With this note I send you back your friend's letter, and though I do not agree with his canons of criticism, they are not the worse for that. I am grieved to hear that your work has hitherto been worse than unprofitable to you—I had hoped that it had been, as I am sure it ought to be, a source of very considerable profit. What is it that people read—for we are told there never was so much reading as there is now? But it is a grievous thing and a shame that after so brilliant a treasure has been recovered out of darkness, it should not immediately attract eager and general attention.

Most sincerely yours,
BYRON.

Items of the Day.

The frontispiece of the life of John Paul Jones, which Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation, will be a reproduction in color of a miniature painted on ivory by a Dutch artist in 1780. The original is in the Hermitage Gallery in St. Petersburg. It represents the American Commodore in full Court dress.

F. Anstey's new novel, "The Brass Bottle," which is now running as a serial in The Strand Magazine, will be published in book form by D. Appleton & Co. in September. In his latest romance of the marvelous, Mr. Anstey betrays many characteristics of an English Stockton.

"The Circular Study," Anna Katharine Green's new book, which will be published within a fortnight by McClure, Phillips & Co., takes its title from a room, "small and of circular shape, hung with strange tapestries, relieved here and there by priceless curios and lit, although it was still daylight, by a jet of rose-colored light." The light is one of the most fantastic features of this strange room, for the owner has a way of changing the slides and colors of the lantern in order to signal to his deaf and dumb servant his various wishes.

It is said that "The Bennett Twins," Grace M. Hurd's new novel, which The Macmillan Company has in preparation, reveals much of the unwritten history of New York art schools and studios. There are also several characters in the book, which, it is said, will be readily recognised by studio habitués.

The "Library for Young Naturalists," edited by F. Aflalo, F. P. G. S., is the name of a new series for boys, which is likely to fill a long-felt want, as it deals with the subject in language intelligent to boys and yet the information given is accurate and not written down to the boys' mind in a manner to insult their keen insight into nature. E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish this series, the first being "Types of British Animals," by the editor, and the second "Animals of Africa," by H. A. Bryden, the well-known authority on Africa.

Charles Whibley's "The Pageantry of Life" will be published Sept. 25 by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Whibley, it will be recalled, is the author of "Studies in Frankness" and "A Book of Scoundrels." The forthcoming work includes varied and fugitive essays, some of whose titles are "The Real Pepys," "Saint-Simon," and "Disraeli, the Younger."

"In the Hands of Cave Dwellers," being a new story for boys, by George Alfred Henty, will be published Oct. 30 by Harper & Brothers. Besides his novels for grown people, Mr. Henty has written over fifty books for boys. He has had a varied and interesting career, going as correspondent through the Austro-Italian, Franco-

[illegible] Company will publish in this country Prof. Barrett Wendell's "A Literary History of America," which has already received advance comment by the London press.

Mr. Morley Roberts's "The Fugitives" presents a scene between Paul Kruger and Dr. Leyds. Most of the action of the novel takes place in Pretoria and the surrounding veldt. McClure, Phillips & Co. will issue the book in about a fortnight.

"A Lady of the Regency," Stephen Rawson's new book, is in press at Harper & Brothers.

A new edition of Hugh McCulloch's "Men and Measures of Half a Century" is being prepared by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Arthur C. Johnson has written an article entitled "American Ore Dock Machinery," for Cassier's Magazine for September. W. S. Barstow, the general manager of one of the largest electric illuminating companies in the world, has also prepared for the same number an article on "Electricity in Large Cities," while "Sugar Engineering in Cuba" is discussed by E. Sherman Gould.

"The King's Deputy," by H. A. Hinkson, which will shortly be published by E. C. McClurg & Co., is a spirited story of life at the Viceregal Court in Dublin toward the close of the eighteenth century.

It is said that owing to the influence of certain Omarians, Grace Denio Litchfield has consented to change the title of her forthcoming novel from "I Myself am Heaven and Hell" to "The Moving Finger Writes." G. P. Putnam's Sons have the book in press.

Among the briefer fiction of the October Scribner will be "The Dust of Defeat," by Lloyd Osbourne, and "A Visible Judgment," by Arthur Colton; there will also be poems by Caroline Duer, Edward N. Pomeroy, Theodora Pickering Garrison, and Josephine Preston Peabody. The number will contain "The Sherman-Johnson Convention," by the late Jacob D. Cox.

Many requests have been received by D. Appleton & Co. to bring out Mr. Bird S. Coler's "Municipal Government" in what may be called a "campaign edition." Dr. David Starr Jordan's "Imperial Democracy," issued by the same firm, is also attracting attention from another and broader quarter.

Herbert S. Stone & Co. are publishing three volumes which will particularly appeal to theatregoers; they are entitled "Four Plays for Puritans," by G. Bernard Shaw; "Some Players," by Amy Leslie, and "Po' White Trash, and Other One-Act Dramas," by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland.

Samuel Hopkins Adams has written an illustrated article for the September McClure's on "The Training of Lions, Tigers, and Other Great Cats"; the drawings are by Charles R. Knight of the American Museum of Natural History. Among the fiction will be found a railroad story by Frank H. Spearman, "How McGrath Got an Engine," "A Bill from Tiffany's" will be the subject of the second of the "True Stories From the Under-World," by Josiah Flynt and Francis Walton.

"Thrilling Days in Army Life," by Gen. George A. Forsyth, with illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum, is in preparation at Harper & Brother's. People who are discussing Sheridan's ride will gain much light in this volume, for a full account is given of that famous episode by the author, who shared in it with his great leader.

It is curious as well as gratifying that certain educational works keep pace with some really popular novels in going from one impression to another. Thus Henry Holt & Co. announce that Prof. James's "Talks to Teachers on Psychology and to Students Upon Some of Life's Ideals" has just gone to press for its eighth edition.

A collection of short stories by Katrina Trask (Mrs. Spencer Trask) will shortly be issued by Harper & Brothers under the title of "Lessons in Love."

Miss Helen Hay, the daughter of the Secretary of State, has written the verses for "The Little Boy Book," which will in a few weeks be published by R. H. Russell. The illustrations, in color, are the work of Frank Verbeck.

A new story by S. R. Crockett entitled "A Scientific Symposium" will appear in Everybody's Magazine for September. There are also articles entitled "How the Great City Is Cleaned" and "Oyster Farming." "Artists' Models" is also an illustrated article which will appear in this number.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in active preparation "Buddha and Buddhism," by Arthur Lillie, being the fourth volume in the World's Epoch Maker Series. The other volumes are, it will be recalled, "Cramner and the Reformation in England," by Innes; "Luther and the German Reformation," by Lindsay, and "Wesley and Methodism," by Snell.

The September Popular Science Monthly will contain an article by Prof. Jastrow entitled "The Modern Occult." Other articles include "The Part Played by the Color Red in Our Physiological and Mental Life," by Haverlock Ellis; "The Spectra of the Stars and Their Movements," by Prof. Newcombe; "The Religious Beliefs of the Eskimo," by Prof. Franz Boas, and "Birds

A new volume of short stories by A. T. Quiller-Couch ("Q") is being brought to publication from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "Fort Amity Stories."

A new edition made from new plates may shortly be expected of "Friends in Exile," by Lloyd Bryce. Harper & Brothers are the publishers.

Thackeray's "English Humorists," with an introduction and notes by William Lyon Phelps of Yale, is presented by Henry Holt & Co. The features of this new edition will be a brief biographical and critical introduction, together with explanatory and critical notes. The notes will explain all the literary and other allusions that are not made clear in the text.

"A Handbook of Golf for Bears," with pictures by Frank Verbeck and verses by Hayden Carruth, is published this week by R. H. Russell.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—In the publishers' calendar, August is the moon of announcements, and, as usual, Messrs. Lee & Shepard are ready first, always excepting Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., whose Autumn announcements are made in the Spring, and appeared some months ago in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

The former firm have a Sophie May book, "as is their 'abit," if one may quote Dempsey, the policeman. Its title, "Jimmy, Lucy, and All," indicates that it includes something about every one of Prudy Dunlee's children, but Kyrie is the real heroine, poor Kyrie who tries to be philanthropic and finds that in the lexicon of the poor "gratitude" is printed in very small type. Sophie May's sister, "Penn Shirley," continues the "Silver Gate" series with "Boy Donald," in which a monkey and a parrot appear. Mr. Edward Stratemeyer adds "True to Himself" to the "Ship and Shore Series," the hero being a remarkable boy, and telling his own story; Mr. Stratemeyer's second book is "Boer and Briton," and having twice written of the Philippines, he leaves them clear ground for Mr. Irving Hancock, the war correspondent, whose story is entitled "Aguinaldo's Hostage," its action passing within the insurgent lines until the hero escapes. There is a Chinese book in preparation also, for more than one of those who barely escaped from the claws of the Empress can wield a pen cleverly, but neither title nor author is yet announced.

The thought of this imperial and vicious vixen suggests that of the representative of the opposite type, of princess, Victoria the Good, of whom one thinks as one reads on the title page of another book the words "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." This volume is called "Loving Imprints; The Mothers' Album," and is meant to include a skeleton history of six generations; Victoria's parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, children, and grandchildren, with as many notes about herself as she cares to transmit to her posterity. It is printed on very strong paper and has suitable mottoes and headings for each subject. The whole device is Mrs. Therese Goulston's.

Another gift book, Miss Anna E. Mack's "Heaven's Distant Lamps," a collection of devotional and consolatory poems, has a striking cover in blue, white, and gold, showing the stars and the moon calmly shining above the domes of a deserted city. Both for this volume and for "Through the Year With Birds and Poets," the firm has obtained many copyrighted verses, and the latter, being the work of American poets only, is peculiarly interesting. The editor is Miss Sarah Williams, and Mr. Bradford Torrey furnishes a critical introduction. Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson continues his transcription of Parkman in "The House-Boat on the St. Lawrence; or, Following Frontenac," and Mr. W. Gordon Parker closes his "Deer Lodge" Series with "Rival Boy Sportsmen;" illustrated by more than sixty of his own drawings. Being his own, they reflect the text and are affixed to the proper passages, and the same thing is true of "Randy's Summer," in which an artist, Miss Amy Brooks, turns author. Her heroine's small sister is a real addition to the gallery of American baby-girls.

Mr. Frank Samuel Child follows his "The House With Sixty Closets" with "The Little Dreamer's Adventures," a Book of Days arranged for the especial delectation of children; the illustrations are by Mr. C. H. L. Geffert. Miss Eva March Tappan's "In the Days of Alfred the Great," announced some weeks ago, is to have a cover following a picture taken from an ancient manuscript and showing the monarch in Tyrian and royal purple, sceptre and scroll of the laws in hand, his kingly hose arranged in Malvolio's fashion, and his regal toes diverging at an angle of forty-five degrees, a perfect model of symmetry.

"Almost as Good as a Boy," by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, and "Two Little Street Singers," by Mrs. Alfred S. Roe, complete the array of juvenile books, but Col. Samuel Adams Drake has made a very interesting volume of "Myths and Fables of To-Day," collecting therein unnumbered popular and childish superstitions. Besides these new books the firm issues many new editions of old favorites, some in new covers, made by artists following suggestions from the firm, and subordinating their work to the author's instead of trying to make it more striking, even if inappropriate.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s list includes seven books for children not written down to them, but so planned as to compel them to look upward and forward.

This work leads to the nature books, of which there is a pretty group. Mr. John Burroughs's "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," which will have fifteen colored plates after Audubon and an original frontispiece; a school edition of Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's "First Book of Birds," and "The Woodpeckers," by Mrs. Fannie Hardy Eckstrom, minutely describing five species and containing an account of the whole family. This book, like Mrs. Miller's, has colored plates.

Eight volumes of fiction, two being composed of short stories, will appear at intervals. Miss Mary Tracy Earle's "Through Old Rose Glasses" contains eight stories told with cleverness untouched by any tendency to satire, and "Petersburg Tales," by Olive Garnett, describes life in the Russian capital. The author is English, and has lived in Russia. If only her book will remove that stupid blunder of "St." Petersburg from school books and maps! "Russia and the Russians," by Mr. Edmund Noble, might very well follow Miss Garnett's stories in the lists of those who read systematically. This is a generalized history presupposing the reader's knowledge of events, but treating of processes and currents of development rather than of persons and dynasties.

The six novels are "The House Behind the Cedars," a story of the color line, by Mr. Charles W. Chestnutt; "The Last Refuge," by Mr. Henry B. Fuller, a Sicilian romance, written in the pleasant early style with which the author apparently pleased himself and certainly pleased his readers before he discovered the possibilities of Chicago; "The Black Gown," a romance of Colonial Albany, by Miss Ruth Hale; "The Prodigal," a story with a New Zealand hero, to be published in The Atlantic Monthly, the first chapters appearing in the September number; "The Half-Hearted," by Mr. John Buchan, a story of England and India, and "A White Guard to Satan," a girl's story of her adventures in Bacon's rebellion, "recovered" by Miss A. M. Ewell.

A popular edition of Mr. Aldrich's works in seven volumes and of Dr. Holmes's in eight, the latter edition excluding essays and professional papers; an illustrated edition of "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by Mr. John Fiske; a beautiful holiday edition of "Yesterdays with Authors," by the late James T. Fields, with thirty photogravures; a two-volume holiday edition of "Penelope's Experiences," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, with many new chapters of English adventure, and 108 pictures by Mr. Charles E. Brock; the Monte Beni edition of "The Marble Faun," in one volume; cabinet editions of Keats, Burns, and Scott; a Cambridge edition of Mrs. Browning, edited by Miss Harriet Waters Preston; a seven-volume edition of Col. Higginson's works; a holiday edition of Mr. Henry James's "A Little Tour in France," with pictures by Mr. Joseph Pennell, the text printed from new plates, and the pictures made after careful study; a reissue of the eighteen "Little Classics," ought to satisfy those who desire "old books to read." If they need any more there is a one-volume edition of Mrs. Sutheland Orr's "Life and Letters of Robert Browning," issued in the same style as the Riverside Browning.

Among the miscellaneous new books are "The Age of Faith," by the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, which does not treat of the Middle Ages, as one might rashly suppose, but of the present time; "Theodore Parker," by the Rev. John W. Chadwick; "Fact and Fable in Psychology," by Mr. Joseph Jastrow; "Autobiography of a Journalist," by Mr. W. J. Stillman; "The French Academy" and "Camille," by Mr. Leon H. Vincent; "Counsel upon the Reading of Books," by Messrs. H. Morse Stephens, A. T. Hadley, Brander Matthews, Bliss Perry, Hamilton W. Mable, and Miss Agnes Repplier; "A Century of American Diplomacy," by the Hon. John W. Foster; "The United States as a World Power," seven papers by Mr. Charles W. Conant; "The Monitor and the Navy Under Steam," by Mr. Frank M. Bennett, Lieutenant, United States Navy, and "The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews," by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Three new volumes of poetry are all that are announced. "Orpheus a Masque," by Mrs. James T. Fields, is partly rhymed and partly written in blank verse. The masque begins after the final loss of Eurydice and ends with the burial on Olympus. Mr. Lloyd Mifflin's "The Fields of Dawn" contains a group of pastoral poems and also some new sonnets. "The Mountain Maid, and Other Poems of New Hampshire," by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, is called The Old Home Week Edition, and it contains thirteen pictures of views in the mountains of New Hampshire and off shore. Miss Proctor is a native of New Hampshire and is very loyal to her State.

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BUZZARD'S BAY.

An Interesting Volume Dealing with Colonial Times.*

Mr. William Root Bliss, well known as a writer on Colonial subjects, gives us these records of old days, dating from the year 1680, when a few English planters whom Gov. Bradford describes as "used to a plaine-countrie life and ye innocente trade of husbandrie," left the Plymouth colony to seek richer pastures, which resulted in the foundation of a plantation near Sippican Harbor on the upper shore of Buzzard's Bay, where now stand the towns of Rochester, Wareham, Marion, and Mattapoiset; its story coming down to the time when a railroad creeping down from Boston entered this region, and completely changed the morals, manners, and occupations of its people. In its telling Mr. Bliss may be said to be really giving us a story typical of many a Colonial settlement, only differing in a few unimportant details.

These planters in laying out new homesteads allotted to each associate sections of woodland, salt meadow, cedar swamp, and sea beach, providing also for future necessities by reserving lands for the support of a minister, as well as for a gristmill, sawmill, fishing station, and a public burying ground. The solitude of this settlement, whose story is accurately told from original manuscripts of undoubted authenticity, which was far removed from other English settlements, forced its members to rely upon their own resources. Of necessity, flax and wool had to be woven into materials for clothing, the plows and other tools needed by them were made and shared in common, firewood was cut from a common forest, and cattle grazed under the same conditions. Sloops were built for freighting and fishing, the trade of the settlement being by "truck and dicker." But this community was strongly differentiated by their remoteness, or for some other reasons, so that their records show no evidences of religious bigotry, no persecution of the Quakers, no witchcraft trials, and no disloyalty to the King; on the other hand, there is no evidence of desire for public schools or better educational facilities.

In the course of time, as the families expanded around the original homesteads, small isolated villages were formed, lying between the open bay, and a primeval forest, extending for miles and miles, and showing no roads other than paths trodden by the Indians. With great wisdom these early settlers recognized the value and importance of these woodlands, and among the early industries of the community was the manufacture of tar from pine knots, which was made in restricted quantities and sent to the West Indies to be bartered for tropical products needed by the people. Their wisdom was shown by careful regulations governing the cutting of timber.

Lest a time might come when the inheritance would be in ruins because of a wasteful felling of its pine, oak, and spruce trees, it was decreed that no timber of any sort shall be carried away; that no man shall cut posts, rails, or house-frames except for his own use, and every boatload of white cedar brought to the landing for shipment abroad shall pay an export tax in money. Their principle of political economy was the "protection" of future values. To this action the upper shore of Buzzard's Bay owes its picturesque woodlands, while the highlands of Cape Cod, not far away, are barren of trees, although they were once covered by a dense forest.

The earliest authentic records of this community are to be found in the Plymouth Colony records of the year 1639, when a "graunt of a Plantacion named Seppecan" was made to John Lothrop, a nonconformist minister, who to escape persecution from Archbishop Laud had fled from London with many of his congregation. The grant was not accepted, the minister and his people settling near Barnstable. But after King Philip's war, all the lands on the western shore of the bay were bought by a company comprising many of the prominent men of Plymouth Colony. Some of these men being of Kentish descent, the purchased territory came to be known as the Rochester Proprietory. It was valuable, not only for its fisheries, its pine woods, its cedar and spruce swamps, but as well for its great necks of land extending into the bay, which contained the richest of pasture land. The first necessities to be provided for the community were a gristmill for their daily bread, and a minister of the Gospel, a law of the colony declaring "that noe psons be admitted to goe to Inhabite upon any such lands that lye so remote as the Inhabitants thereof can not ordinarily frequent any place of publicke worship." So, in 1680, we find two house lots, twenty pasturage lots, and two of the best woodland lots set aside for the "minister and for the ministry." Three years later two of the community were appointed to seek first for a minister, and next for people to build a mill, both of which commissions the records show to have been executed. The mill being erected of such "capassitie as shee may grind the corne of the Inhabitants for the space of twentie yeares," the records also showing that a house was put up for Mr. Samuel Shiverick, whom the proprietors agreed to pay at the rate of 5s. a share "for his panes in preaching." The next year it was ordered that "those that are settled Inhabitance" shall pay him yearly 10s. "in mony a piece during the time he shall preach the Word of God."

In 1698 the lands of Sippecan were incorporated, becoming "Rochester Towne, in New England," the management of affairs, however, being still vested in the hands of the proprietors; all orders being conditioned "with the consent of the proprietors," whose perogative was almost that of the King.

The book is fascinating in the glimpses it gives of the manners and customs of the early settlers. As, for instance, as late as 1748, we find Ebenezeer Swift of Falmouth, "for profain swaring two times in my hearing paide his fine twenty shillings old tenner to me Israel Fearing, Justes of Peac."

These men and women were of pure English blood, of an even social condition, descended from those who had come to the coasts of Massachusetts between the years 1620 and 1650. Their farm labors were too exacting to allow many opportunities for mental culture, but they were people of good sense, who feared God and honored the King; who wrote the English language as well as it was commonly written by the people of England at that time, or by some New England farmers of to-day. Their peculiar phrases and grotesque forms of speech had grown out of the fashions of Puritanism, and if their writings amuse us by the comical combination of letters which formed their words, it was because they often wrote by sound, although they made peculiar deviations from their phonetic system, (as in writing iipsland for island,) and sometimes they spelled words as they are spelled in the English Bible, which, with Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," first printed at Boston in 1681, was their principal reading. They scorned punctuation in their writings, and in the use of capital letters they were all at sea. The wonder is that they could write at all. * * * There were but few schools in the colony, and these were of short duration and of low grade. * * * We must attribute the ability of the farmers to write so well as they did to an education received by the fireside at home.

In July, 1739, the town of Wareham was incorporated, and the next month, "The Town's Mind" of the new township was summoned to make choice of a Town Clerk and other town officers. The Town Clerk kept a book in which were recorded not only the decisions of "The Town's Mind," which seems to mean so much more than the newer town meeting, but records of births, marriages, and deaths, transfers of pews in the meeting house, descriptions of articles lost and found, estrays taken up, cattle marks, and other information, the honors of a Clerk's office being thought a sufficient return for his labor, no salary was paid.

It would be interesting to touch upon many of the quaint customs of those early days. "Fence viewers," whose office was to adjust quarrels between the holders of adjoining lands; "hog-reeves," to see that all hogs wore proper-sized rings in their noses and yokes to prevent them from turning up the crops. This office afterward became a sinecure, the popular candidate for it being usually the last bridegroom in town. Two "tidymen," or tithing men, were required to take charge of the various families, watch licensed houses of entertainment, report all idle people, swearers, cursers, Sabbath-breakers, and the like, their presence anywhere being a signal for silence and sobriety. Men were chosen to see that neighbors did not cheat each other in their barter, gaugers were appointed, and military service being compulsory between the ages of sixteen and sixty, military clerks were appointed to collect fines or otherwise punish those who failed to answer the rolls on training days. Cattle pound keepers, who lived by fees; a sheep yarder, and Meeting House Warders were also prominent officials, while gamekeepers were chosen to prevent the untimely killing of deer. The office of Constable was of great reputation, and while no one sought the honor, whoever was elected was forced to accept the office or pay the fine fixed by law for refusing to take the oath.

But, fascinating as are all such records of departed days, it is impossible to linger over even such interesting subjects as "A Sunday Morning in 1771" or "The Town Schoolmaster." The town's life and development are followed both during and after the Revolution, and when in 1847 the railroad from Boston to Cape Cod passing through the town completed its final transformation, "a stress and hurry of life began, and that peace of mind with time to look about, which was characteristic of a farming community in colonial times, disappeared never to return."

Richard P. Bland.*

That Richard Parks Bland was a conscientious man, a valuable citizen, and a faithful public servant will be freely admitted by all who are familiar with the story of his life. On the other hand, but few people outside of the extremists and enthusiasts, of whom Mr. Byars, the editor of this volume, is apparently a type, will concede to Bland the first place among the statesmen whose names adorn the last quarter century of our National history. A perusal of Mr. Byars's memorial of Bland means a glance at the political history of the Nation for the past twenty-five years, and when completed the reader is apt to find himself in an alarmed and dazed condition. If all that which is here set down is true, then the last quarter century of our National legislation is a tissue of fraud and dishonor, and our National existence is now imperiled. According to this volume imperialism, monometallism, plutocracy, and similar ills threaten our life as a Nation, and the only hope for our country's salvation is to wrest the control of affairs from those now in authority and hand it over not to the Cleveland brand of Democrats, for whom Mr. Byars evidently has no use, but to the "rainbow chasers," of which fraternity the author proudly claims for Mr. Bland the distinction of founder.

For over twenty-five years "Dick" Bland, as he was familiarly designated by

Watch This Page —FOR— Important Announcement

his Missouri constituents, was a consistent advocate of the theories out of which the Democratic platform of the present campaign is constructed. He was hailed as the apostle of free silver before Bryan's fame had passed the limits of his township; he was a so-called anti-imperialist while Bryan was still engaged with his school books, and by his record was the logical candidate of the Silver Democrats and Populists in 1896. The author claims that Bland was not selected because he resided in a slave State, but people who knew Bland and understood the requirements of the leaders who nominated Bryan, realized that Bland was not nominated because he was too conservative a man to suit the revolutionists who had seized the control of the Democratic Party.

It is unfortunate that the career of such a worthy man should be presented in such an unfortunate manner as is Mr. Bland's in this volume. The work is an ill-tempered assault on everything in politics and economics that does not accord with Populistic party theories. It contains numerous slanderous attacks on the reputations of respected public men, and in several places prints statements which are obviously false. As a sample of the material in the book, we quote a summary of Chapter V., as it is given in the table of contents:

Expansion and Imperialism Under the First Grant Administration—A Strong Government with Imperial Power to Annex and Govern Weaker Peoples Proposed for the United States by International Financiers—Their Objective Point the Perpetuation and Increase of the War Debt and the Control of a Currency of Corporation Paper Based on It—The Moral and Intellectual Habits of Gen. Grant—Weaknesses Which He Struggled to Master—His Heroism at Mount MacGregor Not Developed by the Politics of His Administration—Gen. Taylor on the Depraved Morals Created by Civil War—The Constitution as a Bit of Old Parchment—Abandoned Men and Lost Women as Factors in Government—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler as a Representative of the Power to Control Men Through Their Own Evil—Worship of the "Anglo-Saxon Race" as a Moloch—The Inferno of Which the First Expansion Movement Was a Symptom—The Demonetization of Silver Effected as a Result of It.

The memory of hundreds of patriots who raised their voices in protest against the slave system is insulted by the following statement which is used in an argument advanced to show the temperance and probity of Mr. Bland: "We recall the fact that many of the speeches which did most to force the civil war were made by habitual drunkards or by men incapable at important crises of resisting the temptation to incapacitate their brains by overstimulation." It is interesting to note that absolutely no definite statement is made as to Bland's whereabouts during the period 1861-1865. It is assumed that he was either in California or Nevada, but whether he sided with the North or the South it is difficult to say. He was twenty-six years old when Lincoln made his first call for troops and could have done a yeoman service for the North as McKinley, Garfield, Logan, Miles, or other civilians if he had been so minded. Possibly his sympathy, like that of many other Missourians, was with the South.

Bland's reputation for temperance, probity, honor, and devotion to public duty has not been enhanced by the above statement, or others of the same kind, and it is a mistake that an unprejudiced, fair-minded man was not selected to be his biographer. The volume will serve as a typical Bryan campaign document, but will scarcely be considered an impartial biography of Bland, a man whose Congressional record was enviable, but it is hardly broad and strong enough to bear the burden of such an inauspicious account of his life as this one is.

Burns and Tam Samson.

From Chambers's Journal.

"Tam Samson" was a gray-haired veteran sportsman, who, on one occasion when out moorfowl shooting, and feeling the weight of years begin to press upon him, expressed the belief that the expedition was to be his last, and desired, in somewhat tragic style, that he might die and be buried in the moors.

Burns, hearing of this, immediately composed his famous elegy, in which he related at length the exploits and skill of his hero, ending each verse with the plaintive line, "Tam Samson's dead."

Some one having told Samson that Burns had written a poem—"a gey queer ane"—about him, he sent for the poet, and in something like wrath asked him to read what he had written. On hearing the recital of his exploits he smiled grimly, and seemed by no means displeased. "But," he exclaimed, "I'm no' dead yet, Robbie; wherefore should ye say that I'm dead?" Burns retired for a few minutes; then he returned, and recited to Tam the following verse, which he had composed in the interval:

PER CONTRA.

Go, Fame, an' canter like a filly
Thro' a' the streets an' neuks o' Kilty,
Tell ev'ry social, honest billie
To cease his grievin,
For yet, unskaithed by Death's gleg gully,
Brave Samson's livin!

1900 AUG

AUG 1900

OLDEST OF LIBRARIES.

Found by Americans at Nippur—Upward of 4,000 Years Old.

Americans have again made an interesting discovery in Babylonia. As announced by cable several days ago, the expedition under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, and under the direction of Prof. Hilprecht, has found at Nippur, one of the four cities mentioned in the Book of Genesis, the library of the great temple, the age of which is upward of 4,000 years. The Daily News of London prints an interesting article about this discovery, from which we take the following:

"The Daily News was the first to inform English readers, three years ago, of the remarkable discoveries at Nippur made by the expedition sent out by the Pennsylvania University. These discoveries carried back the history of the Babylonian civilization to a period more than seven thousand years before Christ. Nippur itself had then been identified with Calneh, one of the four cities mentioned in the Book of Genesis (Chapter x., verse 10,) as the beginning of the kingdom of Nimrod, 'the mighty, hunter before the Lord,' and also as the place to which Nebuchadnezzar brought the captives of Judea. The chief—or, as he is called, the 'Scientific Director'—of the American expedition, to whom these latter discoveries are mainly due, is Prof. Hilprecht, who has just returned to Constantinople, doing the journey in this hot season on horseback. Part of his road (from Mossul to Mardin) led through the then very unsafe district of the Tai Bedouins, who were at war with the powerful Shammar tribes. The energy he has shown in this journey, where he has astonished everybody by remaining in the saddle twelve to eighteen hours daily, and on one day twenty-one hours, is characteristic of the man. I have had the opportunity of learning from him what are the principal results of this year's work, and hasten once more to put your readers in possession of them.

"First and most important is the discovery of the library of the great temple at Ni pur. As far back as eleven years ago, when Dr. Peters of New York was at the head of the expedition, Prof. Hilprecht pointed out that the remains of this library would be found at the very place where the discovery has taken place this year. The find has been much more important than could have been anticipated. In the course of three months, no less than 17,200 tablets, covered with cuneiform writing, have been recovered. These are not of the character mentioned in my former notice of the discovery of tablets, namely, the recovery of private business contracts, conveyances, letters, and the like, but bear more resemblance to the contents of an ordinary library. The tablets are historical, philological, and literary. They treat of mythology, of grammar and lexicography, of science, and of mathematics. There is reason to believe that they will for the first time enable the world to form an adequate idea of life in Babylonia such as only could be possible by the discovery of a national library, recording the national progress in literature, science, and thought generally. No document is found in this collection of a later date than 2230 B. C. As this date marks the invasion of the Elamites, the fact adds confirmatory evidence that the library was destroyed during this invasion.

"The unexplored remains of the library are even more extensive than those already examined. The tablets are generally arranged with regularity on clay shelves around the rooms of the library, and Prof. Hilprecht estimates that at their present rate of working five more years will be necessary to excavate and examine the contents. He thinks it probable, judging from the contents already found in the rooms excavated, and from various other reasons, that the unexplored part will yield 150,000 tablets to be added to those already discovered. As the library was one of great renown, the chief glory of the temple in early Babylonia, the chief college for instruction in law and religion, which as in all early systems were inextricably bound together, and, indeed, in all studies judged worthy of attention, it is evident that no examination of the contents can be too careful. It is, in fact, hardly too much to say that if the unexplored parts should prove as rich in results as that already found, there will be no example in the world's history, not even in Egypt, of so complete a recovery of the records of an ancient civilization.

"The American expedition had to suspend its investigation of the great library temporarily in order to continue its systematic work at the temple and to complete the examination of the south and eastern lines of the walls of fortification of ancient Nippur. These walls show clearly the different epochs in which they were constructed. There are, first, portions of which the builders were the Pre-Sargonic rulers. These are followed by the works of Sargon (3800 B. C.) and of Narum-Sin, his son; then about a thousand years later are the fortifications of Ur-Gur, to be followed by the later Cassite Kings, belonging to the comparatively modern period of from 1700 to 1100 B. C. The numerous weapons found along the whole line of fortification, especially in the lower strata, were welcome material for determining the methods employed by besieging armies in the earliest periods of Babylonian history.

"In the course of the present excavations a palace belonging to the pre-Sardonic period was uncovered beneath an accumulation of seventy feet of rubbish on the southwestern side of the Shatt-en-Nil, dividing Nippur in two parts. Prof. Hilprecht himself, having never been doubtful as to the actual site of the temple library at Nippur since his first visit to Babylonia in 1889, considers the discovery of this large building, with 600 feet frontage, which will probably turn out to be the palace of the early priest-Kings of Nippur, as the most important result of this year's campaign. Already the few rooms excavated have given valuable results in the shape of pre-Sargonic objects of real [illegible] the earliest type and also the [illegible] of the pre-Sargonic palace and of the library of so famous a temple as that of Nippur was at once recognized. The systematic and thorough examination which it is hoped will be made next year promises to give a full and detailed picture of life in what the author of the Book of Genesis regarded as one of the oldest cities in the world, and one whose origin, even in his time, was attributed to the famous hunter whose name has become mythical. The results of the explorations will probably show that Nippur was as important in the fifth millennium before Christ as it was in the third, that it anticipated the civilization and the period when Babylon took the lead by at least two thousand years, and that at this early period the human race in Babylonia had acquired arts and knowledge which hitherto have only been attributed to a much later period.

"In conclusion, it should be noted that this American expedition is one of the many valuable results which are due to the magnificent generosity of American citizens. The Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly Dr. W. Pepper, and now Dr. C. C. Harrison, assisted by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen, prominent among whom are two bankers, Mr. E. W. Clark and Mr. C. H. Clark, the first-named being the Chairman of the Committee of Babylonian Exploration, deserve credit for their devotion to this purely scientific cause. From the commencement of the explorations, some ten or twelve years ago, they have been prominently connected with it."

Two Other $500 Books.

Two additions to the list of five-hundred-dollar books lately published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW are to be made because of recent sales held in London by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. On July 21 they sold a copy of Turberville's "Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs, and Sonnets," 1570, for £105, and on July 28 an imperfect, small, and much repaired copy of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's plays, 1623, for £252. First folio Shakespeares, in varying states of condition, are sold every auction season, but George Turberville's book is of excessive rarity and even the present copy, though a leaf of the "Table" was in fac simile, was well worth possessing. The late Henry Huth gave £157 10s. in 1869 for a perfect copy, which Alfred H. Huth lately removed, with his many other treasures, from Boiney House, Ennismore Gardens, London, S. W., to Biddesden, Andover.

Turberville's "Epitaphs" is an extraordinarily scarce and intgresting Shakespearean volume. The copy sold July 21 was formerly in the Radcliffe, Farmer, and Bibliotheca Anglo Poetica collections. On the fly leaf Dr. Farmer wrote in 1776 that it was the only copy he had seen. Its Shakespearean interest consists in the fact that on Page 143 is "An Epitaph on the Death of Maister Arthur Brooke, Drounde in Passing to New Haven." Brooke, who died about 1563, was the first translator (from the Italian) of "Romeo and Juliet," and Turberville, in his book, thus refers to the translation:

In proofe that he for Myter did excell,
As may be judged by Juliet and hir mate;
For there he shewyde his cunning passing well,
When he the tale to English did translate.

There was no copy of this interesting volume in the United States when the Grolier Club's "Collations" were published, in 1893, but the rarity of the "Epitaphs" is so notorious that this fact is not astonishing.

Browning's "Lost Leader."

Mrs. Thomas Power O'Connor has written a play bearing the title of Browning's poem "The Lost Leader," which may be produced during the coming season in London. Commenting on this fact, an English paper says that no one ever discovered just who Browning's "Lost Leader" was, but that Mrs. O'Connor "has found line after line which would apply to Charles Stewart Parnell and has woven a play after them."

The original of the great poet's "Lost Leader" (which first appeared in "Bells and Pomegranates" in 1845) could not of course have been Parnell. In a letter to the late Rev. A. B. Grosart, Browning settled this point finally:

"I did, in my hasty youth, presume to use the great and venerated personality of Wordsworth as a sort of painter's model

Omar at New Tasks.

An amusing little volume has been published by Kerslake & Co. of London, which will doubtless be viewed with varied sensations by Omarians. It is called "The Soliloquy of a Shadow-Shape on a Holiday from Hades," by Arthur H. Scaife. In this poem, written in his own quatrains, Omar Khayyam appears as the critic and denouncer of latter-day mortals, not by any means as their corrupter. To a tired Editor the old man (Why is Omar, by the way, always represented as an old man?) appears in a flowing beard, and the Editor takes him to his club for a chat:

"What name shall I put down?" asked the Editor, as he opened the visitors' book.

"Omar Khayyam," said the old Persian, with Oriental dignity.

The Editor entered the name, but did not put any address. A certain sense of delicacy prevented him from pressing inquiries on that point.

Then they went up stairs to the visitors' room, which they had all to themselves.

"Have a whisky and soda or a lemon squash?"

"Thanks, I never drink anything new." There was a slight emphasis on the "new" which was not lost on the Editor.

"What a change!" he thought.

"Yes," said the old man slowly, "it is somewhat of a change."

Naturally, the conversation soon turned to literary matters:

"I am glad," said Omar, "to think that my poor verses have at last begun to meet with some slight show of appreciation. But, oh dear me! the points that have been missed by my translators!"

"Not by FitzGerald?"

"Yes, even by FitzGerald; but let that pass."

It seems that Omar has written a new Rubaiyat on his observations of London life, and is anxious to have the Editor translate it. The Editor accepts the commission, and a delightfully wicked satire, of which the following quatrain is a fair sample, is reeled off:

As for your marriages: on making search
I find, to tie the knot, you go to Church;
To get the knot untied you go to Law
And leave your Holy Mother in the lurch.

But this is not all. The English poet Mallock has presented a version of Lucretius in the form of the Rubaiyat, quotable scraps of which are now going the rounds of the English literary journals. But in the August number of Scribner's Magazine we find what Omarians may think at first glance is the unkindest cut of all, in the shape of "Granny's Omar." "Granny," however, as may be judged by the best of her Rubaiyat, is not devoid of common-sense; as a satirist on Omar, however, she is a distinct failure—her philosophy is too near the Persian's:

Come now! cheer up an' have a cup o' tea!
Things ain't so hard's you make 'em out to be.
Be happy while you can; time ain't so long
But what it soon must end fer you an' me.

Some wants the earth. Yes; and there do be some
That's everlastin' wantin' Kingdom Come—
You hang to what you've got, an' leave the rest
To them as ain't contented here at hum.

You nee'n'ter think the worl's a-goin' ter know
About it, when you quit this earth below:
There's several others died sence Time began,
An' likely others will keep doin' so.

Columns of the Oxford English Dictionary.

From The Academy.

It was not expected that the amateur statistician would await for the completion of The Oxford English Dictionary before dealing with its noble dimensions. One student has already produced a mass of figures which leave on the mind a generally useful impression of the vastness of Dr. Murray's work. Taking the volumes from the first down to the word "infer," but excluding those from "graded" to the end of G, (all of which are not published,) the statistician finds that there have already appeared 16,516 columns, 10⅝ inches long. If these columns, each 2½ inches wide, were set on end the type would extend for upward of 2½ miles—4,645 yards—or, say,

Nearly four times as high as Snowdon.

Only 602 yards short of the height of Mont Blanc.

Over 38 times as high as to the top of the cross on St. Paul's Cathedral.

Nearly 69 times the height of the Monument.

More than 14 times as high as the Eiffel Tower.

Upward of 15 times the length of London Bridge.

Almost 100 times round the dome of the reading room of the British Museum.

It is also calculated that the dictionary already contains more than 70,000,000 letters, and more than 12,000,000 words, while for a penny the purchaser receives 1 yard 1 foot and 8 inches of erudition 2½ inches wide.

For Perpetual Copyright.

Andrew Lang in Longman's.

One grievance, if no more, authors labor under—the running out of copyright by efflux of time. Think how Scott, his debts paid, would have provided for his family had copyright lasted longer. The heirs of Keats and Coleridge, men neglected by purchasers in their day, would have been beneficiaries competence. Most of Dickens's

KNOW about the Chinese situation? Do you understand the missionary conditions? Do you realize our relations with the Chinese? If not, you will do so when you have read

The Crisis in China,

written by Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., C. B., M. P.; His Excellency Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States; Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P.; Archibald R. Colquhoun, and other eminent authorities. America's interests in China and our share in the event of the partition of the empire are all set forth in a succinct and authoritative manner. The SECOND EDITION of this successful book is now ready.

* * * * * * * *

Stephen Crane's new book,

Whilomville Stories,

is a collection of the best stories of boys ever written. It is not a book which the boys themselves would appreciate fully. But grown men and women will smile many a time over Jimmie Trescott's doings and the fighting "new boy" and the others.

* * * * * * * *

The rapid succession of NEW EDITIONS through which

Bequeathed

is passing is a merited tribute to the author of "The Awakening of Mary Fenwick." A good love story is pretty apt to find plenty of readers.

The Crisis in China. Cuts and Maps. $1
Whilomville Stories. Illustrated, $1.50
Bequeathed $1.50

Harper & Brothers,
Publishers.

works are now out of copyright—a real hardship while an author's sons and daughters are in the land. Surely copyright might be protected, "for two lives," at least. The authors literally "created" the property, which, in their lifetime, many of them did not enjoy. If we are to have property at all, the author's property ought to be the most, not the least, sacred. The present law does not injure many novelists; their books rarely survive their lives; in this world they have good things. The law injures men who, in this life, like Coleridge and Keats, have not good things, but who might, if permitted, provide for their descendants. If anything is unjust, this part of the law of copyright is unjust. As far as it can it discourages the great minds which are so unlucky as to be in advance of the taste or knowledge of their age. But the injustice strikes very few of us children of a year or two. For my part, I think that no man of letters should lend himself as "editor," or what not, to publishers who seize on a valuable book as soon as the law does not forbid this "body snatching."

THE FLIGHT OF YEARS.

I.
The flight of years, like a dream appears—
Lost with the oblivious past!
What now remains, that memory gains
Of wisdom that will last?

II.
Of human lore, perchance, brief store—
Since limited its sphere;
And human life, so fraught with strife,
Disports with hope and fear.

III.
At eventide, some thoughts may glide
Beyond the setting sun;
Or when night's pall envelops all,
And earth's turmoil is done;

IV.
Silent and fleet, like angel feet,
Time hurries us along
To that fair strand—"the Promised Land"—
Those of the Pilgrim throng.

V.
There, hopes and fears, with vanished years,
Will thenceforth ever cease,
And sweetest harmony shall be
With that blest Home of Peace!

VI.
Such hope inspires the hearts that tires
With transient things of Time,
And solace gains, 'midst griefs and pains,
From God's great gift sublime!

—FREDERICK SANDERS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair, light southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,797. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1900.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE POWERS AT WAR WITH CHINA

Russia, Germany and Japan Declare Hostilities?

WANT NO AID FROM OTHERS

Invite Great Britain and United States to Retire.

Confirmation of the Report that Russia Has Declared War Believed to Have Been Received in Washington.

A dispatch dated Aug. 24, from Che-Foo, says it is rumored on good authority that Russia, Germany, and Japan have declared war on China.

It is added that these three powers have invited Great Britain and the United States to retire.

The greatest secresy with regard to the situation was observed by Washington officials yesterday.

At first they denied point blank that a message from Admiral Remey had been received. Afterward its receipt was admitted, but it was not made public.

The message is said to corroborate the reports that Russia has declared war against China.

The United States Government is believed to have addressed notes to the powers with a view to obtaining statements of their intentions.

The detailed report from Gen. Chaffee requested by the War Department has not yet been received. Th interruption of communication is worrying the Washington officials.

A Shanghai dispatch repeats the report that the Dowager Empress and the Court have been captured by Japanese.

The Emperor is said to have placed himself under the protection of his captors.

The Viceroy of the great province of Sze-Chuen is reported to be preparing to attack the French on the Tonquin border.

DECLARE WAR ON CHINA.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 24.—It is rumored on good authority that Russia, Germany, and Japan have declared war on China and invite Great Britain and the United States to retire.

SECRECY IN WASHINGTON.

Remey Sends a Message Which Is Withheld—Said to Confirm Report that Russia Has Declared War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Silence on all subjects relating to China was the order of the day in all the executive departments. It was declared by high officials that the trouble was all over, and that there was no reason why the newspapers should be excited. Nevertheless, the same policy was observed as was the case yesterday—that of treating all reports which came in as of too grave a nature to be divulged.

A dispatch from Admiral Remey was received, and when the newspaper men asked for information about it, officials flatly denied that any such dispatch had been received at all. This denial was persisted in for some time, and then it was reluctantly admitted that Remey had sent a dispatch, but of such a nature that nothing could be made public.

Later on it was reported that Admiral Remey had given further corroboration of the warlike attitude of Russia. His dispatch confirmed the information that, according to report at Taku, Gen. Linevitch had objected to the other foreign commanders having communication with the Chinese, on the ground that his Government was at war with China. None of the officials would say anything about this. One of them said: "I cannot consent to confirm or deny statements about the dispatch which are said to have been made by men who have not seen it."

At the same time the War Department was very ready to deny a story published this morning that Gen. Chaffee had recommended the withdrawal of the American troops. It was flatly declared that Chaffee had recommended nothing whatever, and had merely asked for instructions, and further that he is well aware of the intention of the United States Government to keep troops in China for the present. But nobody, as has been said, would either confirm or deny anything about the Remey dispatch. This reticence, taken in connection with the official readiness to deny stories about the Chaffee dispatch, added strength to the general belief in the truth of the story about Remey's report.

NOTES SENT TO THE POWERS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Notes to the powers have been drawn up and transmitted, but nobody at the State Department will say anything about them.

In fact, it is not officially admitted that any notes have even been determined upon.

FRENCH ANGRY WITH RUSSIA.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The small anti-Governmental papers are still barking over Field Marshal Count von Waldersee's acceptance of the chief command of the allied forces in China, and the sincerity of Russia's friendship is impugned, as these papers say it was Russia that suggested Count von Waldersee as the Commander in Chief. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of L'Autorité, writes:

"I fear the Russian alliance will lose prestige and popularity after such an act. Russia sacrifices France to Germany. She needs to improve her relations with Germany, and uses us as a pledge of her sincerity."

NO REPLY FROM CHAFFEE.

Detailed Report Still Awaited—Interruption of Communication Troubles Officials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The War Department has not yet received from Gen. Chaffee the report requested of him a few days ago upon conditions in Peking. In fact, several recent cablegrams of inquiry addressed to Gen. Chaffee have not been answered. In this situation it has been found necessary to call upon Gen. Chaffee again for a full report for the guidance of the officials of the United States Government. It is supposed that the uncertainty of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin is responsible for Gen. Chaffee's silence The wires have been cut between the capital and Tien-Tsin, and it is probable that messages are being sent by courier to Peking.

It is regarded as very unfortunate that there should be such difficulty of communication at this time. The State Department is depending in large measure upon Gen. Chaffee for information to guide the Administration in the movements of the immediate future. More than a week ago two dispatches were received from Gen. Chaffee, but they were in such shape that they cannot be deciphered. They are regarded as very important from the fact that they relate to conditions in Peking, the number of persons under the protection of the allied forces, and the supplies for the army as well as for these people. Orders have been sent to Chaffee to repeat the messages.

The War Department has also taken up the matter of cable communication, and has asked the cable companies to see if the Chaffee messages can be straightened out, and also to ascertain if the messages sent to Gen. Chaffee can reach him, and if they cannot be delivered, why not.

The War Department has been advised by the cable companies that they have had difficulty in tracing messages which have been sent by United States officials in China, and are also endeavoring to have the dispatches of Gen. Chaffee repeated.

It is stated that the difficulty arises on account of the interruption that occurs from time to time on the land line from Shanghai to Che-Foo, which is under the control of the Chinese authorities. Copies of all messages passing over this line are sent by steamer to insure delivery even if delayed. This line was evidently open yesterday or the day before, for a dispatch dated Tien-Tsin, Aug. 23, was received by the War Department.

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BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Foreign Office officials stated this afternoon that they had not received any direct news from Peking since Thursday, and expressed apprehension that the communications were interrupted.

CAPTURE OF COURT REPORTED.

Japanese Said to Have Overtaken Emperor and Empress—Former Asked to be Protected.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Shanghai dispatch of yesterday's date repeats the report that the Japanese troops pursued the Dowager Empress and the Court and overtook them eighty miles southwest of Peking.

The Emperor, it is added, placed himself under the protection of his captors.

The prisoners have not yet reached Peking.

CONSUL GENERAL HO'S WARNING.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 25.—In a lecture on the situation in China, delivered here, Consul General Ho-Yow said:

"Recent advices inform me that the United States will keep troops in China. I hope it will not be so. There will be great danger in such a course.

"I fear when it is known that the Chinese capital is in the hands of foreigners there will be a terrible uprising all over China, and it will take much money and many lives to ultimately suppress it.

"Would your Christ wish you to advance religion at the sacrifice of millions of lives?"

SUGGESTS CHING AS REGENT.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Local Anzeiger publishes an interview with a Chinese diplomat here, who is quoted as saying:

"Neither the Emperor nor the Dowager Empress will return to the capital until the foreign troops are withdrawn. Therefore the allies had better appoint either a provisional Government or a regent, proposing for the latter position Prince Ching."

The diplomat in question also advises that peace be concluded and the acceptance of the offer of Li-Hung-Chang, "who, assuredly," he said, "is empowered to negotiate either by the Tsung-li-Yamen, the Emperor, or the Empress." He further remarked that the war was certainly over, "since China has neither Generals, soldiers, nor material left." The only danger of a renewal of hostilities, he declared, was "if harm befell the Empress or Emperor."

Report of Tuan's Capture Untrue.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A ditpatch from Shanghai, dated Aug. 25, says:

"It is stated here that it was Prince Tum, and not Prince Tuan, who was captured by the Japanese."

BOXERS STILL IN PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The only news tonight from Peking comes by way of Berlin, where official dispatches have been received dated Taku, Aug. 25, reporting that an undated Russian Peking telegram received on Wednesday last says that large masses of Boxers are still in the southern part of the capital, and that a force of troops under Prince Ching is in the Imperial City.

Street fighting breaks out intermittently in Peking, according to dispatches from Shanghai, the allies not having sufficient forces to police the vast city.

As small parties of the allied troops pene-

Continued on Page 2.

Spend to-day on beautiful Hudson River. Famous L. I. Sound steamer City of Lowell. Music. See adv.—Adv.

BRYAN HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK NOW

Stone and Gorman to Pacify Warring Factions.

HILL-CROKER FIGHT A MENACE

Ex-Governor of Missouri an Advocate of the Nomination of Coler for Governor.

The Democratic National Executive Committee has decided to try to straighten out the factional struggle in New York State and to get the followers of David B. Hill and Messrs. Croker and Murphy to settle their troubles and work in harmony for the success of the National ticket.

The factional struggle in New York has caused the Democratic National Executive Committee some alarm. It was feared in Chicago that the breach would be opened so wide that the defeat of William J. Bryan in New York State would be certain unless heroic measures were taken at once.

It was decided yesterday by Chairman Johnson to open Eastern headquarters of the National Committee in New York. Vice Chairman William J. Stone, formerly Governor of Missouri, will be in charge.

Ex-Gov. Stone visited New York three weeks ago, and he was then outspoken in declaring that Controller Coler should be nominated for Governor, as he was the most popular candidate who could be named and his nomination would aid the cause of William J. Bryan in New York. After a few days' sojourn here ex-Gov. Stone was given to understand that Richard Croker did not like such talk about Controller Coler. Ex-Gov. Stone stopped talking, but he did not retract any of his statements favorable to Controller Coler. It was announced at the time that ex-Gov. Stone represented the views of William J. Bryan as to Controller Coler's candidacy.

Ex-Gov. Stone acted as the agent of William J. Bryan early last Spring on a visit to New York. He came direct from Lincoln, Neb., to see Controller Coler to request that he allow his name to be used for the Vice Presidency, as the Western Democrats were ready to accept a young Democrat from New York for that place. Controller Coler surprised ex-Gov. Stone by declaring that he was not old enough to seek such an honor.

The opening of the new headquarters in New York has been announced for next Wednesday. Associated with Vice Chairman Stone will be ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, and James D. Richardson of Tennessee.

Daniel J. Campau has been in New York during the past week. He has made two calls on Richard Croker. At one of these calls the matter of the factional struggle in New York politics was discussed. Richard Croker made plain the stand of the Tammany organization, and said that New York City would be carried for William J. Bryan by 80,000 majority over McKinley.

It was stated last evening that Vice Chairman Stone and ex-Senator Gorman would try and settle the factional struggle for the Governorship of New York.

The followers of Controller Coler claimed last evening that this was a good sign for their cause on account of the acknowledged friendship which existed between Controller Coler and William J. Bryan.

During the conferences last week between Richard Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, and Daniel J. Campau, who represented the Democratic National Committee, it was stated by the New York politicians that there was little chance of a settlement of the trouble. State Chairman Frank Campbell was asked to take part in a conference yesterday, as the representative of David B. Hill. Chairman Campbell said he would willingly take part, provided it was agreed that Controller Coler should be the candidate for Governor. Messrs. Croker and Murphy refused to hold a conference under these conditions, and so the peace talk was declared off.

The Democratic National Committee has not decided where to open headquarters. On the doors of rooms adjoining the State Committee headquarters, in the St. James Building, is the name of Norman E. Mack, National Committeeman from New York, with the words, "Democratic National Headquarters." Since the defeat of Mr. Mack at the last meeting of the State Committee, at which many of the delegates from Erie County were captured from the Croker-Murphy faction by ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan, the Tammany plan of having Mr. Mack run the New York National campaign has been abandoned.

BRYAN SPEAKS AT OMAHA.

Says He Wants a Senate that Will Be in Harmony with the President.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—Mr. Bryan made two speeches here to-day—one of them in the afternoon and the other in the evening.

He spoke on both occasions at Syndicate Park, under the auspices of the Jacksonian Club of this city. There was a large attendance and applause was general.

At the afternoon meeting Mr. Bryan was preceded by Webster Davis and J. R. Sovereign. He was not heard until after 4 o'clock, and he spoke briefly. He devoted himself to a considerable extent to State politics, urging the fusion forces of the State to make sure of the success, not only of the Electoral ticket, but of the members of Congress, United States Senators, and the State ticket. After urging the people to carefully study the questions at issue that they may vote with a clear understanding, Mr. Bryan said:

"If Republican policies are right then those who represent the opinions held by Democrats, Populists, and silver Republicans ought to be overwhelmingly defeated, for there is a difference between Republican policies and ours in their terms as wide as the gulf that separated Lazarus in Abraham's bosom from Dives. The policies for which our people stand are directly antagonistic to the policies for which the Republican Party stands, and both cannot be right."

He referred to the Republican policy in the newly acquired possessions, saying among other things on this point:

"The Republicans say we want a 50 cent dollar; they have given us an 85 per cent. citizen in Porto Rico."

Referring to the election of United States Senators, Mr. Bryan said:

"I want a Senate that will be in harmony with the Congress and the President if we win this Fall. If we had had a Democrat or a Populist in the Senate in the place of John M. Thurston there would be to-day no war in the Philippines, because that one vote would have been sufficient to have carried the Bacon resolution, and I do not believe that the Administration would have carried on a war against the majority of the Senate."

Lieut. Crimmins Coming Home.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Lieut. Martin Crimmins of the Sixth Regiment, United States Infantry, who has been serving in the Philippines, is expected to arrive at the Summer home of his father, John D. Crimmins, at Callender's Point, next Tuesday. Lieut. Crimmins arrived in San Francisco from Manila, Aug. 6. He had been troubled with dysentery for some time before leaving the island, and has been recuperating in California since. He likes the country very well, and intends to return after he gets a rest at home, although he could procure a transfer to service in the United States if he so desired.

Waumbek, Jefferson, in White Mountains, N. H., open till October. Golf tournaments in September. —Adv.

GREAT NAVAL BASE AT GUAM.

Commission Appointed to Do the Preliminary Survey Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Island of Guam is to be made a thoroughly protected base for United States naval vessels in the Western Pacific, and the Navy Department has taken the first steps toward preparing a system of fortifications and harbor improvements. The maps prepared by the department show that southward from Guam American territory is flanked for 2,500 miles by a chain of thirteen fine-harbored islands, all of them potential naval bases for other powers. Some of them are already equipped and fortified. They are included in the Marshall and Caroline groups, and on the north the Ladrones have several harbors. Some of them are within forty miles of Guam.

The United States, on the other hand, has but two stations on the line of travel across the Pacific between San Francisco and Manila—Honolulu and Guam. Guam is the only place between Honolulu and Manila where an American vessel can find protection under her own flag.

Guam will, therefore, be made a great naval base, and must be strongly fortified. A commission has already been assigned to do the work of the preliminary survey, and upon its recommendations the future plans will be based. It consists of Capt. J. F. Merry, now on duty at the naval station in Honolulu; Major Biddle of the army Engineer Corps, now on duty in the Philippines, and Lieut. A. M. Beecher, now on duty in Washington, and recently attached to the naval surveying ship Eagle. Lieut. Beecher is now accumulating the outfit for the commission here, and will proceed shortly to San Francisco, whence he will sail on the Solace about Oct. 1, picking up Capt. Merry at Honolulu, while Major Biddle will go eastward to meet the other two members of the commission.

"CO-EDS" MAY SEPARATE.

University of Chicago Committee May Adopt New Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A revolution in the coeducational system at the University of Chicago may be brought about by the action of the Executive Committee of the congregation, which has brought up for consideration the idea of special classes for women.

The next meeting of the congregation is to take place in September, and then will be decided whether the "co-eds" shall be separated from the men in college work. The adoption of the new rule would apply the innovation only to the members of the junior college, composed of students in the freshman and sophomore years.

THIN COMMUNITY IN KANSAS.

Citizens of Neodesha Curiously Affected by the Wells.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25.—The little town of Neodesha, Kan., claims a remarkable distinction. It has a population of 1,500, and it is claimed that there are more thin people living there than in any place of similar size in the United States, many of its men and women weighing less than 100 pounds, although in perfect health.

Physicians explain that the Neodesha petroleum and natural gas wells are responsible for that condition, and that these elements are nature's antifat remedy. It is said that if the thin people of the town were dressed in the garb of the East Indian and stood up in line they would present a picture similar to that of "starving India."

A CONNECTICUT ROMANCE.

Neighbors Help Girl to Foil Mother and Marry Man of Her Choice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 25.—After three weeks under lock and key because she would not obey her mother and marry a man three times her age, Emma Rupp of Seymour was to-day liberated on a writ of habeas corpus by her friends and married to the man of her choice.

The girl, who is attractive in appearance and but fifteen years old, had been urged to marry James O'Brien of Ansonia, but had refused, as she wanted to marry Edward Burdy, a young molder, and a school friend. Because of this the girl has been locked up since July 1 and put on a diet of milk and water.

Her friends could effect no help for her, and called in a lawyer, who secured a writ of habeas corpus and rescued her to-day, the date set for her forced marriage to O'Brien. Miss Rupp walked from her mother's home to a clergyman's house and was married to Burdy at the hour set for her marriage to the older man.

WOMAN LOST IN ICE DESERT.

Extraordinary Adventure and Hardships of a Tourist in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—An extraordinary story of exposure and hardship endured by a woman in the ice wilderness of Alaska has just reached here.

Mrs. Sarah Wilson, formerly of Chicago, was in Alaska when she heard of rich placers on the Koyukuk River. Reaching Koyukuk she found the ice still fast. Starting out with a dog team for a short trip up a branch of the river, she got lost, and for hours urged the dogs on until they became exhausted. Being an expert shot with a rifle, she succeeded in killing a moose. She lit a fire and cooked some meat, although she was nearly dead from exposure. Finally she managed to reach a sort of shelter, a deserted Indian hut made of boughs.

The days seemed like weeks, the weeks like months, and Mrs. Wilson became almost insane from exposure and hardships. Until nearly the first of June last year she remained alone in the oppressive wilderness of snow and ice.

Her companions had missed her, and searched day after day, without result. Meantime Mrs. Wilson, with a stock of moose meat, proceeded down the river 750 miles, and after twenty-six days reached the Yukon, when she was picked up by the steamer Hannah.

MAINE'S BIG MICA DEPOSITS.

Several Mines Opened and Extensive Operations Soon to Begin.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—A special from Bangor says:

"Discoveries of mica in large deposits in the southwestern part of Maine have created the greatest interest in mining known in the State since the copper and silver excitement of 1878. Several mines have been opened, and many others will soon be operated.

"On the top of Mount Lander, in the town of Rumford, a man who was prospecting for tourmalines a few months ago discovered what is said to be one of the most extensive deposits of mica in the world, and a company with heavy capital is now working it, having purchased 14,000 acres of land in the locality. This company, which has mines in Canada, North Carolina, and New Hampshire, has such confidence in the value of the Maine property that it will erect upon it a very large mill. In South Waterford a mine has recently been opened that is said to rival that in Rumford in the extent and purity of its deposit.

"An order for $500 worth of the product of this mine was received this month from a New York concern, with the assurance that, if all the product was as good as the samples shown, there would be no difficulty in disposing of it at good prices. It is stated that the quality improves with depth and that none has as yet been taken out that is inferior to the samples sent out."

Poland Water Leads All. Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

MR. GAGE ON FREE SILVER

Says Bryan Would Order All Payments in White Metal.

Declares Change Would Check Industry and Diminish the Government's Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Secretary Gage has given the following interview on the question of what Mr. Bryan could do for silver if he were elected President:

"There is no doubt Mr. Bryan could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver of all of the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 per day. That he would give such an order, too, is very certain, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1896, for he was then quoted as saying: 'If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it.'

"Do you think it would be practicable to control a sufficient volume of silver to make the payments you referred to?"

"He would have great difficulty in doing that at once. The Treasury of the Government at the present time is very firmly established upon a gold standard. Including the reserve of $150,000,000 held against the legal tender notes, the Government owns and controls more than $220,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, while it owns and controls only about $16,000,000 in silver, the rest of the silver being out in circulation among the people, either in the form of silver certificates or silver coin.

WOULD STOP INFLOW OF GOLD.

"But the announcement by the Treasury Department of its purpose to pay silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specifically payable in gold, and to make its daily disbursements to its creditors in silver, would stop the inflow of gold, or at least very largely diminish payments in gold, and correspondingly increase payments into the Treasury of silver and silver certificates. It therefore might be anticipated that the time would come at no distant day when all the revenues of the Government would be paid to it in silver dollars or silver certificates and all disbursements made by it would be made in silver dollars or silver certificates. There would thus be established a circuit of silver out of the Treasury into the hands of the people, from the people into the banks, from the banks into the Customs Houses, and into the hands of the Collectors of Internal Revenue."

"The Government, then, would be practically on a silver basis, would it not?"

"That would no doubt be accomplished and the Government, properly speaking, would be on a silver basis."

"How would this affect the credit of the Government?"

"Most disastrously. I have no doubt. The movement inaugurated as proposed would give rise to insecurity. The outstanding greenbacks that are by law redeemable in gold would be presented at the Treasury for redemption, and the Treasury notes of 1890 likewise. Of these two there are $430,000,000 outstanding. Against these the Government holds under the law $150,000,000 in gold. It does not require much sagacity to see that if the gold reserve were not entirely exhausted it would be soon reduced below the $100,000,000 mark, which the law has established as a minimum, it being the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury when that point is reached to restore the reserve to $150,000,000.

CHECK ON INDUSTRY.

"Under the adverse influence upon general affairs, business would be depressed, industry checked, and the Government's revenue would be very much diminished. Instead of a surplus, we should probably witness a deficiency. In restoring the gold reserve to which I have just referred, the law directs the Secretary of the Treasury, if necessary, to sell bonds, payable in gold, redeemable in one year, payable in twenty years, at a rate of interest not to exceed 3 per cent. per annum. With the impairment to the public credit, and with the loss in revenues, as just indicated, it is very doubtful whether bonds within the limitation of interest permitted by the law could be sold. If they could not, the power to redeem the demand obligations of the Government, either in gold or silver, would fail."

"How would this state of things in the Government finances affect general business conditions throughout the country?"

"The effect would be deplorable. Nobody would be able to measure accurately the influence upon his own affairs of such Government action. Every one would be in a state of fear, and when people are afraid they will, as some one has said, either run or hide. Commercial dullness would succeed the present commercial activity, and we should again witness that industrial paralysis which characterized the years 1893 and 1896, when the question of what was to be the standard agitated the public mind."

IDLE WORKMAN A SUICIDE.

His Wife Pays Her Last Quarter for Telegram Announcing His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.— Mrs. Emma Love of 98 Newberry Avenue spent her last twenty-five cents last night to pay the charges on a telegram from St. Louis containing the news of her husband's death by suicide.

James Love, a workman, made idle by the strike, stole a ride on the St. Louis train to seek for work there. That was twelve days ago. For twelve days she heard nothing from him. She and her baby lived on the charity of the neighbors, as they did even when her husband was at home. She had written begging him to return, as there seemed to be better prospects for work. She had done some washing in the meanwhile and earned a dollar. Last night it was all gone but 25 cents. Then came a telegram "collect." She gave the messenger her last quarter and opened the message. It was from a stranger and told her that her discouraged husband had killed himself.

New President for Western College.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Dr. Thomas McClelland was elected President of Knox College last evening, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, who are Chicago and Galesburg men. Dr. McClelland has been President of a college at Forest Grove, Oregon. He is a comparatively young man, and first came into prominence as an educator at Tabor College, Iowa. The town of Tabor was off all railroad lines, and President McClelland saw the necessity of a connection. He took up the plan, secured financial backing, and built a spur to the nearest road, the Burlington. The company afterward bought and now runs the side line.

Chicago's Sheep Shipping Record.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The past week has been a record-breaking one as regards the shipment of feeding sheep. Estimating tomorrow's receipts at 2,000 head, the total receipts for the week will amount to 30,000 head, the banner week in the history of the market. The largest previous week's shipment was 29,602 for the week ending Oct. 10, 1899.

Western Poet a Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—John Vance Cheney, the poet who is librarian of the Newberry Library, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are $4,150, and his assets are $400.

Half Fare to Chicago and Return via Lehigh Valley R. R. Tickets on sale Aug. 29 and 31. Picturesque route; fast trains.—Adv.

NEGRO SHOOTS MESSENGER.

Fired into Crowd of Boys Who Jeered Him—Another Negro Attacked by Enraged Whites.

John Brennan, twenty years old, a messenger, living at 312 West Forty-seventh Street, was shot three times early this morning at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue by a colored man, who is known to the police as "Lamplighter," living somewhere in West Sixty-first Street. "Lamplighter" escaped. Brennan was removed to Roosevelt Hospital. His condition is critical.

"Lamplighter," with a number of companions, was in a poolroom at 303 West Fifty-third Street. The men quarreled and adjourned to the street to settle their difficulty. They walked toward Sixy-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and had nearly reached the northwest corner when Brennan and a crowd of boys who were on the southwest corner saw them. The boys yelled at the colored men, hurling epithets at them.

"Lamplighter," it is said, pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired three shots at the boys, all of which took effect in Brennan's body, two in the back and one in the breast.

The police were changing post at the time the shooting occurred, and in a few minutes twenty policemen who had heard the shots were at the scene. The crowd of colored men had by this time begun to scatter.

A crowd of white men saw a colored man and woman walking up Amsterdam Avenue, and, evidently thinking they belonged to the crowd who had left the poolroom, gave chase. They seized the man and had nearly torn his clothing from his body when the police interfered. Policeman Armstrong took the man to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he said he was Andrew Williams, twenty-five years old, of 236 West Sixty-first Street. He said he and the woman, who was his wife, were returning from Brooklyn, where they had spent the evening with friends, and did not belong to the crowd who had shot Brennan. Williams was locked up.

"Lamplighter," the man who is charged with the shooting, is well known to the police. It is said he has been mixed up in many difficulties. His face is badly scarred.

Acting Captain Kear of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, assisted by his detectives and a number of patrolmen, at once set out to look for "Lamplighter" by searching every house occupied by colored people. Williams was the only person arrested.

MISS HESS RESCUES TWO GIRLS

They Got Into Deep Water, and the Young New York Woman Saves Them.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—There was an exciting scene on the beach here just before noon to-day. Two girls while bathing got into a dangerous place, and were being rapidly carried out when a young woman went to their rescue and succeeded in bringing them ashore.

The girls rescued were Mamie Armstrong and Annie Norris of Philadelphia, and their rescuer was Miss Helen Hess of New York. The girls were about ten years old. They had been in the water some time, and did not notice that they were gradually getting into deep water. Suddenly the Norris girl felt herself sinking, and she cried for help. At the same time her companion also found that she was beyond her depth.

The cry for assistance was heard by Miss Hess, who was bathing near by. She instantly responded, and without assistance brought the two girls into shallow water after a hard struggle.

CHICAGO PRETTY AT LAST.

Myriads of Butterflies Veil the City in a White Cloud.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—This afternoon at 3 o'clock the crowds that thronged State Street were treated to an unusual and pretty sight. Millions of white butterflies, brought down by the southeasterly breeze, fluttered above the moving crowds and filled the air in every direction. It appeared as though they had come to honor the veterans congregating in the city.

The butterflies were most numerous in the vicinity of State and Randolph Streets. At that point the air was literally white with the fluttering wings, and the upper stories of the tall Masonic Temple looked as though they were in the thick of a raging snowstorm.

A florist's window on the west side of State Street was covered with the butterflies. Behind the plate glass were displayed pinks and carnations, roses and asters, and a multitude of other flowers.

DUTCH HEIR CRAZE'S DEATHBLOW

State Department Denies Existence of Alleged Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A heavy blow at the Dutch heir craze was struck by the State Department to-day. That department, and also the United States legation at The Hague, have been so flooded with inquiries from the victims of the craze that it is impossible to answer them individually, and the State Department has, therefore, issued the following general notice:

"In view of the many inquiries made of the Department of State and of the legation of the United States at The Hague by persons residing in the United States in regard to claims to estates in Holland, the Department of State issues this statement as a caution against the attempt at fraud practiced upon the credulity of supposed heirs to mythical estates.

"It is stated by the Netherlands Government most positively that there is no Metsger, Graff, Anneke Jans, Dubers Webber, Kern, Pomer, Kronk, Van Dusen, Brandt, Bogardus, Brosius, Brower, Fisher, Gobelasnyer, Westfall, Leithner, Stineman, nor any estate of any name in the keeping of the Government, and that there are no funds in its care awaiting distributiton. Moreover, there being no office in the Netherlands for the record of wills, where investigation might be instituted, it devolves upon any person having any claim to an estate in that country to state where the testator died, the nature of his disease, and, if possible, the notary in whose charge his will was left, and even then it should be borne in mind that the legislation of the Netherlands effectually and without appeal disposes of claims, even if inherently just and founded on an actual and known heritage, which were not presented and proved prior to 1852."

A. VANDERBILT'S COACHING TRIP.

Heat Balks His Effort to Establish a Record from Newport to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt's coaching trip from Newport to Boston and return was not a success—that is, the effort to establish a record was abandoned on account of the great heat. Mr. Vanderbilt drove a four-horse brake, and had two friends with him and two footmen. Arrangements had been made for relays at Fall River, Taunton, and Stoughton.

One of the four horses which left Newport gave out while going up a steep hill in Tiverton, and the coach was drawn by three horses when it came into Fall River. The delay caused by this incident made the party late, and when Taunton was reached at 2 P. M. it was decided to abandon the record-establishing part of the trip. Boston was reached about sundown. The members of the party decided to stay here over Sunday, so exhausted were they by the hot day's ride.

The Saratoga Limited.

Another train de luxe on the New York Central. All Pullman cars. Every day but Sunday. See New York Central Ticket Agent.—Adv.

BALLYHOO BEY WINS THE GREAT FUTURITY

W. C. Whitney's Colt Proves His Worth at Sheepshead Bay.

TWELVE RAN IN THE RACE

Rivalry Between Millionaire Turfmen Made an Exciting and Close Struggle.

Ridden by a jockey brought from England for the one race, his owner a thousand miles away at sea, and none present of those immediately connected with the management of the colt, save his trainer and former owner, to exult over the victory, William C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey yesterday, at the Sheepshead Bay course, won the richest stake of the American turf, the Futurity, worth $42,080 gross. The race in every circumstance was sensational. Though his millionaire owner had made arrangements as if he thought it a foregone conclusion that Ballyhoo Bey must win, the result was a surprise that stunned the professional race goers, but at the same time brought joy beyond estimation to the thousands of the general public, who, gambling in a small way, backed Ballyhoo Bey simply because of the notoriety the colt had achieved through his ownership and the fact that Sloan, returning from England, the scene of his greatest triumphs, to take the mount, rode him.

Mr. Keene's stable entry, comprising three horses, Tommy Atkins, Cap and Bells, and Olympian, started the hottest favorite known in the history of the race. Twelve horses in all ran, and they included all the best two-year-olds that the season has produced.

That a colt, a non-winner to the date of the great event, should be the victor was the last thing that the professional gamblers expected. They confidently anticipated, though, that the public would back Ballyhoo Bey, and they were eager to accommodate the trusting multitude. The handicappers, layers, and the shrewdest of the horsemen regarded the race as almost a certainty for the Keene trio. It was but natural that they welcomed the support that went to Ballyhoo Bey, simply because Sloan rode him. While the holiday visitors were backing the Whitney colt by betting on the stable entry, which included Ballyhoo Bey and Elkhorn, the men who were convinced the Keene entry could not lose were greedily taking advantage of it. It was the support of this element that forced the price of the Keene stable down a fraction of a point, in spite of the money that went on the Whitney pair from the pockets of casual race goers, who for want of something else to guide them selected the combination of Sloan and Ballyhoo Bey, while ignoring the other horse started by the same owner. From first to last in the betting the two stable entries were backed almost to the exclusion of the seven other runners, the best of which was looked on as a forlorn hope.

MILLIONAIRE TURF RIVALS.

Interest in the contest was vastly increased, too, by the knowledge that the race promised a struggle that would be confined practically to the millionaires J. R. Keene and W. C. Whitney, either of whom readily would have incurred an expense equal to the value of the stakes to better his chances of success. This appealed strongly to the popular mind, and therefore there was no occasion for surprise that the attendance crowded close upon the best record of the race course.

Society was not strongly in evidence, aside from the remarkably large number of club members, who crowded the clubhouse and its gallery and overflowed into the boxes in the balcony. These boxes were occupied by a number of women prominent in social affairs, but still it was too early in the season for society to be out in full force. The absence of the coaches that on special occasions in the Spring filled the clubhouse park was still another indication that the date set for the Futurity was too early to attract prominent people back from the Summer resorts. Still, the crowd made a brave showing, and if the exclusives were few in numbers, the holiday crowd was large enough to prevent any individual from being missed. At a fair estimate there were 20,000 people at the course, in field and grand and club stands. The crowd is always a feature at the running of important races at the popular and picturesque Sheepshead Bay course, and yesterday's throng, filling the stand and overflowing upon the lawn, was a fair tribute to the occasion and the hold that the Futurity, run for the thirteenth time yesterday, has taken upon the public. The business man, with Saturday afternoon free from care or work, was there, and his clerk was there, too. If either had taken the trouble to look, the porter, and perhaps the office boy, too, might have been found in the field stand.

The proportion of women present was unusually large, and they were remarkably well dressed, too. Straight through the crowd was handsome and wholesome, and withal most remarkably good natured. It had the additional merit of being thoroughly enthusiastic, and the winners, even of the cheaper races, drew applause that would have done credit to an average Suburban conqueror.

FAST TIME IN FUTURITY.

The weather was clear, but rather warm, and, unfortunately for the comfort of visitors, the wind was from the wrong direction, blowing against the back of the grand stand, and leaving the people in it sweltering without the chance of relief. The track, in spite of the heavy rain of Friday night, was in first-class condition, as the time of the several races indicated, for Ballyhood Bey ran in time equal to the fastest Futurity record, made by Ogden in 1896, finishing the short six furlongs in 1:10, while in another race W. C. Whitney's mare Rush won him his second event of the day, galloping in first at a mile in 1:40. Other races were timed so fast that in spite of the seeming heavy going, there could be no question as to how fast the track was.

Trains continued to stop and unload people at the track until the hour set for the Futurity, which, owing to delays in the earlier events, was set for 4:15 o'clock. Half an hour before that time betting on the great event for two-year-olds had begun, several layers, even while taking bets on the Fall Handicap, the third race, also posted odds against the Futurity runners. The first betting was with the Keene's entry favorite at 4 to 5, which was about the best price ever obtainable against the trio carrying the white with blue spots. At first 5 to 2 and even 3 to 1 for a short time was to be procured against the Whitney entry. Against the next choice, Rhea, the only representative of the Fleischmann stable, Six Shooter having been withdrawn, the first betting was 10 to 1, which increased to 15 to 1 at post time, while against all of the others the betting was from 20 to 1 upward to 100 to 1. The nine starters, in addition to Six Shooter, from the list named on the programme, were Longshoreman, Smile, and Kenilworth, leaving eleven horses in. That number was increased to twelve by the addition of M. Murphy's filly Tower of Candles.

THE BETTING ON THE RACE.

The betting's changes toward post time were only that the choices were backed at shorter prices—7 to 10 against the Keene entry and 11 to 5 against the Whitney pair, while the betting odds grew larger against all the others. It had been generally believed that Sloan would ride Ballyhoo Bey, but the announcement of the jockey caused much comment because that proved to be true, and many turfmen wondered how N. Turner, first jockey for Mr. Whitney, would act when he found himself taking second place. It was

her refused to state. He has a contract running two years longer with the Whitney stable.

THE RACE FOR THE FUTURITY.

The warming-up gallop of the twelve Futurity horses threw no light on the problem of who would win. All those in the least favored in the betting looked trained to the hour, and even the outsiders showed care and skill on the part of their respective trainers. The paddock told nothing, and backers had to be guided by either their own judgment or the judgment of some one else. The parade past the stand called for renewed applause, and then the twelve in the big stakes walked and cantered up the chute to the Futurity starting post. There they were detained for something more than half an hour, while the crowd murmured and perspired in the stand.

The first break found Golden Age and All Green the unruly ones. At the next break one of the Whitney horses wheeled and turned back. At the third effort the red flag flashed downward and the horses were off, all abreast. Golden Age, on the extreme outside, was away first, but instantly fell back, while Cap and Bells, fourth, and behind Ballyhoo Bey and Elkhorn at the start, slipping through the field, with all the marvelous speed she showed in her earlier races, took the lead, with Ballyhoo Bey hanging at her throat-latch. Elkhorn speedily fell back, while Olympian, with quite the flight of speed that the Keene filly showed, shot forward from eighth at the start and took third place just as Ballyhoo Bey's shoulders, with Tommy Atkins lapped on him, fourth, and Elkhorn, Sweet Lavender, All Green, and Golden Age following in the order named; Belvino, Tower of Candles, and Lady of the Valley already lagging and falling out of the contest.

The order was the same past the furlong and the first quarter pole. To the half mile Cap and Bells, Ballyhoo Bey, Olympian, and Tommy Atkins hung together, scarcely a length separating the four, but behind them Golden Age and Blues had begun to drop back to the stragglers, Sweet Lavender, Elkron, and All Green, then struggling hard to keep within hail of the flying four in front. At the head of the stretch Cap and Bells was done. The pace she had set left her beaten at the end of the half, and Ballyhoo Bey showed his head before her. That seemed to take away all her courage, and, stopping, she disappeared in the ruck as suddenly as she had rushed to the front. From that point home the race was with only three in it, Ballyhoo Bey leading, Olympian at his neck, and Tommy Atkins on Olympian's hips.

It was one of Whitney's against two of the Keenes, and the battle of the millionaires was fought out to the bitter end. Henry on Olympian and O'Connor on Tommy Atkins used all their art, then resorted to whips and spurs, but Ballyhoo Bey held on in front. Close on the post Olympian, still racing with rare courage and speed was at Ballyhoo Bey's hips, the leader then racing his best. Sloan, leaning far over on the Whitney champion's neck, took a glance around at Olympian, then drew his whip, and with two strokes of the lash, within twenty yards of the winning post, roused Ballyhoo Bey to a last effort. The colt responded instantly, and drawing away in the last strides, shot past the post, winner of the richest turf prize of the year, by a length and a half. Olympian was second, a length and a half in front of Tommy Atkins, who was six lengths clear of Sweet Lavender, fourth. Blues, All Green, Cap and Bells, Golden Age, Blevino, Tower of Candles, and Lady of the Valley straggled home in the order named. The time, 1:10, equals the best record for the Futurity, made in 1896, by Ogden.

The total value of the race to the owner of the winner, W. C. Whitney, was $33,830, to the breeder of Ballyhoo Bey, J. W. Forsyth, $2,000; to J. R. & F. P. Keene, owners of the second and third horses, $4,500, and to the same as breeders, $1,750. Sloan positively refused to be placed in the floral seat provided for the occasion.

Mr. Whitney was not present to see the race, as he sailed from England last Wednesday, and will not reach New York until early this week. His jockey, Sloan, whom he engaged in England for the one event, said after the race that Ballyhoo Bey was winning easily when he drew his whip, and he only struck the colt to make sure of the prize. Sloan, it is said, will receive $2,500 for the winning mount. He was paid $1,000 to make the voyage from England and to ride in the race.

WARING WON THE HANDICAP.

An Added Starter Took the Second Stake Event at Sheepshead Bay.

The sport, aside from the special attraction of the Futurity, was interesting throughout. The event next in importance to the great race for two-year-olds was the Fall Handicap, at six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward. In this, though eight horses were originally named to run, only three of these were left in, Voter and the fast Lieber Karl being among those withdrawn. To make amends for this, however, there were three added starters, Waring, Gold Or, and Musette.

Sloan, in this event, made his first appearance in the saddle since his return from England. As the small American who has attracted so much attention in England came out of the paddock, bestriding W. C. Whitney's speedy horse, Jean Beraud, the band played "Yankee Doodle" and the crowd burst into cheers. Sloan was no more troubled with modesty than he was before he first went abroad to ride, and when Jean Beraud, in a fractious moment, halted just in front of the grand stand, on his way to the post, Sloan sat still and complacently looked over the cheering spectators. While the horses were at the post there was a sudden rush to back Jean Beraud, on a paddock tip, and the horse started favorite at 8 to 5. Jean Beraud was still on his bad behavior, however, in the starter's hands, and the result was that when the flag fell, he was last and away badly. Waring went to the front at once, and opening a gap of two lengths in the first furlong, raced in the lead all the way, with Contestor second most of the journey, hard ridden in the effort to get up to the pacemaker. On the last turn, however, Waring slipped still further away, and, pulling up at the end, won as he pleased by two lengths. Contestor's early effort told on him at the finish, and Potente, coming from third place in the last fifty yards, caught him on the post and beat him a nose for second money. Jean Beraud was far back in the field to the head of the stretch, where, coming up on the outside, he closed fast, but it was then too late for him to get up to the leaders.

In the opening race, fourteen of the maiden two years-olds named on the card answered the call to the post, Roehampton, Servilia, and Colonel Padden the best backed. The field proved unruly, and hung at the starting point for nearly a quarter of an hour. After innumerable breaks, the flag fell, with the horses fairly well together, Rowdy, well up at the send-off, going to the front at once, and, attended by Colonel Padden, making the running to the bend into the stretch, where both the leaders were driving. On the straight La Villiere, away back in the crowd at the start, moved up gradually, and near the last furlong joined Rowdy and Colonel Padden, the three then being lapped. In the final furlong La Villiere, ridden out, drew off in front and won by three parts of a length, Rowdy, swerving badly under whip and spur, lasting just long enough to beat Colonel Padden for second place. On a complaint of foul against Rowdy, whose swerving interfered with the horses behind him, he was disqualified, and Colonel Padden was placed second and Roehampton third.

Rush and Kamara were nearly equal favorites in the second event, at one mile, in which six ran. The start from the mile chute was with Rush, ridden by Odom, off in front, and through the race she never rilled any other position. Pincher was second at the start, and lasted in that place for a furlong, Kamara then going past him and racing on in an effort to get to Rush, who galloped easily in the lead. Herbert and Andronicus took third and fourth places at the quarter pole, while Rush and Kamara drew further and further away in front. On the last turn Kamara was under the whip, but she could get no nearer to Rush, and the Whitney mare, under a pull at the end, won with great ease by a little more than a length. Kamara was second, eight lengths before Andronicus, third.

In the steeplechase over the short course withdrawals left in but five of the ten named on the programme, Mr. Chamblett's Plato starting favorite. Trillion went out with Plato at the start, but was outrun after the first round of the field and fell back. Plato clear in front, then going on and after making all the running, winning at the end rather easily by two lengths. Oil Tank took second place from Trillion after the Liverpool was taken the first time, and held on there for the remainder of the journey, finishing second six lengths in front of Charagrace, who beat Trillion a head for third money.

General Trust was the public favorite at odds on in the last race, one mile and a sixteenth on the turf, with Dolando an equally warm choice over the others for the place. Eight horses ran, and at the drop of the flag Dolando went out to take the track, and racing his best to get clear of the crowd on the first turn showed in front with Central Trust second and Rosalde third. The order was the same through the back stretch, except that Central Trust, taking his time about it, gradually crept up on the old Park Row favorite in front, and on the last turn was lapped on Dolando, both horses still running easily. On the bend into the stretch Central Trust made his effort to take the lead, but Dolando was not yet done, and moved with him. From that point on the two in front were fighting and could do no more, when Greenock, coming from back in the crowd, set out after them in the final furlong. Gaining at every jump Greenock joined Central Trust and Dolando in the last fifty yards, and hard ridden from there to the winning post, was first, hips before Central Trust, who beat Dolando a head.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights, last five and one half furlongs of the Futurity course. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s La Villiere, by Knight of Ellersilie—Sister Lanise, b. f., 112, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by three parts of a length; W. C. Whitney's Rowdy, b. g., 112, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, finished second by a neck, but was disqualified for a foul, and Frank Brown's Col. Padden, blk. c., 115, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, was placed second, and J. G. Follansbee's Roehampton, ch. c., 115, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Monod, Hinsdale, Strategist, Gink, Guatama, B. A. Warner, Margaret Hoffman, Ida Carbry, Maria Bolton, and Servillia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances, one mile. W. C. Whitney's Rush, by Wadsworth—Reine d'Or, b. f., four years, 116, (Odom,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won very easily by a length; J. P. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 106, (Bullmon,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second, by eight lengths from A. Featherstone's Andronicus, br. h., 5, 111, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:40. Trumpet, Herbert, and Pincher also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Fall Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, on the main track. F. M. Taylor's Waring, by Massetto—The Sweeper, b. c., 3 years, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., 5, 106, (Burns,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a nose from R. W. Walden & Son's Contesta, b. c., 115, (McJoynt,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:14. Jean Beraud, Gold Or, and Musette also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Futurity Stakes; for two-year-olds; over the Futurity course, 170 feet less than six furlongs. W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, by Kingston-Ballyhoo, br. c., 112 pounds, (Sloan,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, (coupled with Elkhorn,) won ridden out under the whip by a length and a half; James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Olympian, ch. c., 112, (Henry,) 7 to 10 and out, (coupled with Tommy Atkins and Cap and Bells,) second by a length and a half from James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Tommy Atkins, ch. c., 128, (Spencer,) coupled in betting with Olympian and Cap and Bells, third. Time—1:10. Cap and Bells, Elkhorn, Blues, Sweet Lavender, Belvino, Golden Age, All Green, Lady of the Valley, and Tower of Candles also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase Handicap, over the short steeplechase course. Mr. Chamblett's Plato, by St. Florian-Opalescent, b. g., 4 years, 136 pounds, (Heider,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; I. N. Megargee's Old Tank, ch. g., 5, 135, (Barry,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by six lengths from F. D. Beard's Chargrace, b. g., 5, 162, (Chanler,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—4:19 3-5. Trillion and Governor Budd also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. J. W. Schorr's Greenock, by Bramble-Lillian Lindsay, br. c., 3 years, 102 pounds, (Burns,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, won ridden out by three parts of a length. J. E. McDonald's Central Trust, ch. h., 5, 108, (Henry,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a nose from C. Fleischmann's Sons' Dolando, b. g., aged, 107, (Maher,) 5 to 2 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Survivor, Rinaldo, Midwood, Sir Fitzhugh, and Magic Light also ran.

MELVIN N. MIX DEAD.

Well-Known Newspaper Man and Member of The World's Staff.

Melvin N. Mix, a newspaper man of this city, and a member of the staff of The World, died at his home, 155 West One Hundred and Third Street, at 9 o'clock last night, after a five weeks' illness. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was the cause of his death.

Mr. Mix was born in Ohio about thirty-seven years ago, and was graduated from the Ohio State University, in Columbus. Mr. Mix came to this city in 1894 and was employed on The World, where he had since worked almost continuously. A widow and one son, nine years old, survive him.

POLITICS IN CUBA.

Natives Will Be at Fault if the Convention Fails, Says a Leader.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—At a meeting of the Union Democratic Party, Señor Pierra said the question of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was one of immense importance. If the convention failed through the incapacity of the delegates, he declared that only the Cubans could be blamed for it, and he counseled that a careful selection be made.

Señor Giberga said the question of the relations between Cuba and the United States could be settled to the satisfaction of both parties without the independence of Cuba being interfered with. Cuba, he asserted, would willingly guarantee the United States commercial privileges and would give assurance that she would make no alliance with a foreign power. Cuba is too small and weak, said Señor Giberga, to embark in extensive foreign relations, and it would also be of enormous advantage to Cuba to be in close relations with the United States. All guarantees would be given in treaties between Cuba and the Washington Government.

La Lucha to-day published the names of six probable candidates of the National Party in Havana Province. They are Gen. Maximo Gomez, Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, the present Mayor of Havana, and Señores Estrada Palma, Quesada, Gener, and Tamayo.

Permanent Orchestra for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—E. A. Coujourier, leader of Gilmore's Orchestra, is arranging to organize and maintain an orchestra of sixty-five members for New Orleans similar to Theodore Thomas's Orchestra in Chicago. His idea is to give two grand subscription concerts each week, with popular concerts on Sundays during the season, at the French Opera House in conjunction with the French opera, and to visit neighboring cities. More than twenty-five wealthy men approved the plan to-day and promised support.

Trolley Wire Gives Fatal Shock.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 25.—Paul Haight, aged thirty-six years, a lineman in the employ of the Fort Lee and Hackensack Electric Railway Company, was instantly killed to-night while at work. He was repairing a break in the trolley wire near Fort Lee, due to Friday's storm, when he received a fatal shock. He fell from the tower wagon into the arms of several workmen. Haight was single, and formerly lived in Indiana.

New Yorker's Gift to Clergymen.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Dwight L. Moody Memorial Building was dedicated to-day at Winona Assembly Grounds, in the presence of 2,000 visitors from various parts of the country. It is an artistic three-story frame building, and is intended as a Summer home for ministers of all denominations receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or less. The donor of the home is the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Thieves Steal Red-Hot Gold.

HELENA, Aug. 25.—Thieves to-day stole $5,000 worth of gold from the assay office of the Jay Gould cyanide plant. The gold was in a retort, and represented a two weeks' clean-up of R. A. Harsh's cyanide mill. The amalgam was red hot when taken from the office, having just come off the furnace. There is no clue to the thieves.

Alleged Fugitive Accused of Forgery.

Frank Confalaneri of 757 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, said to be a fugitive from justice from Milan, where he is accused of embezzling funds of the Milan Insurance Company, was arrested last night on a charge of having forged the name of Nicholas Biondi, a saloon keeper, of 520 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for whom he had worked, to three checks for $25, $26, and $20, on the Twenty-third Ward Bank. He will be arraigned to-day.

The Alabama Sails for Boston.

The new battleship Alabama left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, and sailed for Boston. The big warship is expected to reach that city this evening. She will have her official trial off the Massachusetts coast this week. The naval board of survey, of which Rear Admiral Rodgers is Chairman, will be on the ship during her trial trip.

THREE POWERS AT WAR WITH CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

trate into new districts they have to engage half-armed mobs.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Gen. Frey, commanding the French force at Peking, telegraphs from there, under date of Aug. 20:

"The allies are encamped outside the imperial palace, which was occupied by some soldiers of the regular Chinese Army.

"The Generals decided to march the international forces through the palace doors, which were afterward closed."

AMERICANS LEAVE PEKING.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 19, says:

"Forty Americans, with an escort of United States troops, start for Tien-Tsin to-morrow."

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TAKU, Aug. 24.—A hundred civilians, including the customs force, have left Peking, and are on their way down the river.

TWO VICEROYS DEFIANT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A special dispatch received here from Shanghai, dated Aug. 25, says:

"Chang-Chih-Tung, Viceroy at Han-Kow, declares that he will resist and attempt to extort territory or to interfere with the armies of the various Viceroys.

"The Viceroy of Sze-Chuen is reported at Shanghai to be sending troops to the Tonquin frontier and to be intending to fight the French at Meng-Tze."

CONFERENCE OF VICEROYS.

Suggested in Diplomatic Circles in Paris—French Policy Similar to That of United States.

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PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Viceroys of the various provinces of China may be convoked to choose some one of weight in the empire to deal with the powers in establishing such a Government as will assure the fulfillment of whatever terms the powers shall dictate in settlement of their claims arising out of the recent outrages, and one who will give satisfactory guarantees of a complete change of Chinese policy toward the outside world.

Such a solution has been suggested in diplomatic circles, but with most of the corps absent on vacations and President Loubet and M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, out of town, the idea has not assumed a crystalized form.

Hope still exists that a strong central power will be established in Peking, which will constitute the best guarantee for the future, the best means of securing reparation for the wrongs suffered by Europeans and the best safeguard against division among the powers themselves.

Now that the allied forces have entered the Forbidden City the necessity for the maintenance of concord among the powers is most pressing. Yet fears are increasing that the strain of conflicting interests and ambitions may cause a cleavage among the nations interested. This danger has been demonstrated already by the individual action of Russia in seizing the present opportunity to extend her frontier and the recent incident regarding the landing of British troops at Shanghai. While no official statement is forthcoming as to the position of France in the absence from Paris of those in control of her foreign policy, the following, emanating from an official associated with the French Government, expresses the view of the Foreign Office at the present juncture:

"We have no revenge to seek in China, and we have no intention to demand such recompense in the shape of indemnities as will create resentment against foreigners. Our policy will be one of liberal education; an effort to teach this great mass of people to trust Europeans. In the end this may result in the advancement of civilization for the Chinese and commercial prosperity for the aliens.

"Those who think that a change of Government will change the character of the Chinese people have not a broad understanding of the deep-seated ideas which centuries have bred in them. To make a radical upheaval of their form of Government just at this time would do more harm than good. We also attempt to find a suitable person of liberal ideas toward foreigners, who will assume the reins of Government. Our position follows the lines of that of the United States in nearly every instance. Commercially we wish the broadest international construction to be placed upon foreign privileges, and it is a fact that had not your country declared for an 'open door' at the time it did, France herself would have done so."

EARL LI REMAINS SILENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Chinese Embassy officials expressed a belief to-day that Li-Hung-Chang had started for Peking or Tien-Tsin. While there are said to be no official advices to this effect, yet it is so in accordance with the expectation of Li's course that the officials accept his departure as a fact. If this prove to be correct, it may bring about an early opportunity for personal discussion between Earl Li and the commanders of the allies and the Ministers of the respective powers.

The Chinese Government has been entirely silent since the capture of Peking, except in the two communications from Li-Hung-Chang, and up to the present time Minister Wu has received no word responsive to the American answer sent to him by Mr. Adee last Wednesday. Three days have elapsed, and there has been ample time for Li-Hung-Chang to formulate his next move.

In the circumstances it is felt that Li accepts the American and German answers, and such others as may have reached him, as negativing any present prospect of negotiations along the lines he proposed. The opinion is expressed that this will prolong the uncertainties of the diplomatic situation during the period in which Earl Li will seek to meet the requirements laid down by the United States and other powers.

WANT PAO-TING-FOO DESTROYED.

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TAKU, Aug. 24.—The foreigners here desire that an expedition shall be sent against Pao-ting-Foo to destroy the city and avenge the massacres of foreigners which took place there.

Warships "Accidentally" at Shanghai.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The foreign residents of Shanghai are alarmed at the arrival of the extraordinary number of warships, and are fearful of European complications, but they have been assured by some of the naval commanders that the gathering was "accidental."

GREAT ACTIVITY AT TAKU.

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TAKU, Aug. 24.—Transports are pouring into Taku. Three large German vessels have arrived and are unloading. One regiment that has disembarked is on its way to Peking, and another is bound for Tien-Tsin. Three Russian vessels are also in the harbor.

The Fifteenth Infantry, the Third Artillery, and 500 marines are camped at Tien-Tsin awaiting orders.

Rations for forty days are being forwarded to the Peking contingent by boat.

STATESMEN FEAR AMERICA.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—The policy of the United States toward China is watched here with more interest than is that of any other country, for Englishmen believe, somehow or other, that in the troubles ahead America will be the only power with interests parallel to theirs. The Spectator, discussing the frailty of the ties connecting the powers, says:

"Continental statesmen look askance at the new force, America, whose limits they do not clearly discern, and which, for example, can send black troops to China. They mutter words about the possible Anglo-Saxon understanding, and would, if they could, gladly postpone all action so as to have more time for reflection and combination.

"Only, you see, Peking is in flames, the Chinese Semiramis is on her way to Segan, and a Russian General publicly reports that the Amur now flows through Russian territory.

"Japan has been helping Europe, but English observers are uncertain what her statesmen intend."

CONSULS TO RETURN TO POSTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The State Department is taking steps to have all of the American Consuls in China return to their several posts as soon as immediate danger from anti-foreign outbreaks is passed.

The attention of the department has been called to statements emanating from various Consuls to the effect that they left their posts at the direction of the department. The officials say this is not correct; that the Consuls were merely permitted by the department to leave their posts on their own responsibility if they considered that their lives were in danger.

International Hospital Courtesies.

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BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Count von Solms, the Imperial Commissioner for Voluntary Sanitary Work in China, wrote to J. B. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy here, recently, thanking him for the offer of the American hospital ship Maine to accommodate the German wounded and sick in China. In return, Count von Solms tenders the use of all the German hospital facilities there to the United States Army and Navy.

No American Hospital at Nagasaki.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The plan for a large base hospital at Nagasaki, Japan, has been abandoned, and the wounded and sick from China who would have gone there will be brought directly here and treated in the general hospital at the Presidio. The physicians, nurses, and others ordered to Nagasaki will remain here for the present.

The Maine at Hongkong.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Advices from Hongkong report that the American hospital ship Maine, which sailed from Southampton for China on July 12, arrived there to-day.

Protest Against Chinese Crews.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The labor council of this city has strongly protested against the employment of Chinese crews on transports.

WOMAN SHOT THREE BOXERS.

Mrs. Crane of Shanghai, Now in Minneapolis, Had an Exciting Experience.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Eugene Crane of Shanghai, China, arrived here to-day.

While visiting at Sinu, fifty miles from Wei-hai-Wei, Mrs. Crane was attacked by a mob of Boxers at the residence of J. T. Elliston. She had been visiting at the house of the British Consular Agent earlier in the evening in company with Mrs. Elliston. As they started for home, about 9 o'clock, a Russian accosted them, saying he was fearful of a Boxer uprising, and that they had better look out for themselves.

Thoroughly alarmed, the women hastened home, and had barely entered the house before a dozen Boxers were hammering at the door. They tried to break down the door, but, failing in this, one of them secured entrance through a window. Mrs. Crane ran into the next room for her revolver. When she returned the Chinaman was inside the room, helping another man to enter. She fired, and the man dropped. The one in the window hung in full view, and Mrs. Crane rushed up and placed the revolver against his breast and fired again. He fell back into the crowd.

The mob started for the rear of the house, when Mrs. Crane opened fire again, dropping another. She and Mrs. Elliston afterward dragged the Chinaman, who had fallen in the house out on the street, where a half dozen other dead Chinamen were found the next morning.

SPOILS HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

Connecticut Woman Destroys Orchard and Burns Barn Because of a Difference of Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Annie Reynolds, forty years old, the wife of a respectable farmer of Montowese, is held at Police Headquarters to-night under bonds of $2,000 for assaulting her husband this morning, cutting down his orchard of pear and peach trees, and setting fire to the barn, all as a result of an explosion of anger when her husband left the house.

Mrs. Reynolds's antics kept the whole village in excitement to-day, and it was only with much difficulty that the Sheriff was able to keep the woman from continuing her work of destruction.

Mr. Reynolds objected at the breakfast table to his wife's receiving the attentions of several farmers of the neighborhood, and in a passion of anger his wife chased him out of the house with a shower of pots and dishes. Not content with this treatment of the question, Mrs. Reynolds followed up her victory with a raid on the premises and a general assault on the property of her husband. With her husband's axe she cut down a flourishing orchard, including a number of choice marketable pear trees, a dozen plum trees, and three grape vines loaded with bunches of Concords, which her husband had been raising for the market.

Her actions drew a large crowd, and before any one could stop her she poured a bucket of kerosene over the barn and set fire to it. Sheriff Brockett arrested the woman after a long struggle, and neighbors put out the blaze after considerable damage was done. Mr. Reynolds had not come forward with the bonds to liberate his wife at a late hour to-night.

DISPUTE OVER HORSE'S BOARD.

A Minister and a Church Trustee at Odds Over the Care of the Former's Trotter.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST MEADOW BROOK, L. I., Aug. 25.—A seventeen-year-old trotting horse has been the means of breaking a lifelong friendship between the Rev. Ross Taylor, son of Bishop Taylor of New York, and Richard Lowden, one of the Trustees of the East Meadow Brook Methodist Church.

About four years ago the Rev. Mr. Taylor's favorite horse was run down and he sent it out to the farm of Mr. Lowden to board. A short time ago the minister visited the East Meadow Brook Church to conduct services and found that his horse was in good condition. Upon his return to Manhattan he wrote to Mr. Lowden to send the horse to the city. Mr. Lowden in reply stated that the board bill for the horse was $192. This the Rev. Mr. Taylor refused to pay, stating that he was under the impression that Mr. Lowden had informed him that he would take care of his horse as long as he desired to have it enjoy Long Island pastures.

As Mr. Lowden refused to allow the horse to leave his premises until the $192 was paid the Rev. Ross Taylor engaged Counselor Stoddart to begin an action against Mr. Lowden to recover $275, the price of the horse. Mr. Lowden says he intends to begin a counter suit against the minister for the board and care of the horse.

TRIED TO RESCUE NEGRO.

He Had Been Arrested After Stabbing a Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Philip Kunsman was stabbed in the abdomen to-night by Charles Pierson, a negro. The fight was the result of an old grudge, and took place on Frelinghuysen Avenue. Policeman Tuite and Omeena witnessed the affray, and chased Pierson to the negro district, where they captured him.

The prisoner called upon some friends to rescue him, and in an instant the policemen were surrounded by a crowd of negroes. The officers pulled their revolvers and threatened to shoot anybody who interfered with them. In this way they kept the crowd at a distance until other policemen arrived, and the prisoner was finally lodged in the station house.

Kunsman was taken to the City Hospital. He is badly injured, but will recover.

CENSUS BUREAU RETURNS.

Official Counts of the Populations of Pittsburg, Kansas City, and Other Places.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The population of the City of Pittsburg, Penn., according to the official count, is: 1900, 321,616; 1890, 238,617.

These figures show an increase in population of 82,999, or 34.78 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 156,380, showing an increase of 82,228, or 52.58 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population of the City of Allegheny, Penn., according to the census, is: 1900, 129,896; 1890, 105,287.

This shows an increase in population of 24,609, or 23.37 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 78,682, showing an increase of 26,605, or 33.81 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

The population of Kansas City, Mo., is: 1900, 163,752; 1890, 132,716, or an increase in population of 31,036, or 23.39 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 55,785, showing an increase of 76,931, or 137.91 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population of the city of Kansas City, Kan., is: 1900, 51,418; 1890, 38,316, or an increase in population of 13,102, or 34.19 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 3,200, showing an increase of 35,116, or 1,097.38 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population of Newark, N. J., according to the official count is: 1900, 246,070; 1890, 181,830, an increase in population of 64,240, or 35.33 per cent. from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 136,506, showing an increase of 45,322, or 33.20 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

COUNT DISAPPOINTS CINCINNATI.

Police Census Shows that the Government Figures Are Correct.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—When the census figures were announced fixing Cincinnati's population at 325,902, a cry went up that the count was grossly inaccurate. There was a general demand for a recount by the Government, and in order to fortify this request a police census was ordered. The entire count has not been completed, but an estimate made to-day showed that the police count will not exceed 331,000. This will probably put an end to the movement for a recount.

Supervisor Stoddard, who took the Government's census, is elated over the result, which he accepts as practically a vindication of his work. He said: "The slight difference in the returns is due to the changing in and moving of the floating population. I believe that Cincinnati is the centre of a half million population, and no one is more grieved than I am that the returns did not mount up to expectations. I do not believe that the Government will go to the expense of a recount."

Disappointed Cincinnatians claim that the unannexed suburbs and the towns across the Ohio River in Kentucky make the city's actual population 500,000.

NEW ORLEANS'S INCREASE.

287,104 in 1900, Against 242,039 in 1890.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The population of the City of New Orleans, according to the Census Bureau, is as follows:

New Orleans City, 287,104 in 1900, against 242,039 in 1890. These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 45,065, or 18.62 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 216,090, showing an increase of 25,949, or 12.01 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The population of New Orleans—287,104—as given out to-day by the Census Bureau, has caused widespread disappointment. Bankers, business men, politicians, and in fact the entire representative citizenship counted on from 300,000 to 325,000 for 1900.

President Hayden of the Whitney National Bank reflected the general sentiment in these words: "According to the census returns, the increase in population of New Orleans is by no means keeping pace with the city's commercial and financial growth." Another banker said: "The census figures are very disappointing."

FATAL CATTLE DISEASE.

Epidemic Seems to be Spreading in Northern Pennsylvania Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A disease has broken out among the cattle of the farmers of Monroe and Wayne Counties, Penn., that is causing the death of a large number of young stock. The symptoms of the disease seem to be those of murrain, a fatal contagious epidemic. The symptoms also are nervous prostration, spots of blood on the visible mucous membranes, abdominal pains, and the passage of blood elements.

Death usually occurs in from six hours to several days. The disease is more prevalent near marshy soils. Within the past few days James R. Mills of Oregon, Wayne County, has lost five head of cattle from one to two years old from the disease. State Veterinarian Leonard Pierson has been notified of the alarming spread of the epidemic. The Sullivan County farmers are suffering similarly.

DIES ON STATEN ISLAND TRAIN.

The Man Thought to be David Van Namee of Brooklyn.

A man about sixty years old, thought to be David Van Namee of 227 Atlantic Avenue, died suddenly on a Staten Island Rapid Transit train yesterday afternoon.

The man boarded the 3:27 train from Arlington. Shortly after the train started he was seen to drop forward in his seat. Conductor Olwill and several passengers went to his assistance and tried to revive him, but the man died before Port Richmond was reached.

In his clothing there was found an identification card marked "David Van Namee, 227 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn." The dead man had gray hair and gray chin whiskers, was of medium height, and weighed about 160 pounds. Coroner Trantor was notified, and after he had viewed the body it was removed to the Richmond County Morgue.

DROUGHT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Estimated Shrinkage on Crops So Far is $7,000,000—Disaster Threatens.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—A special to The Constitution from Columbia, S. C., says:

"South Carolina crops have suffered disastrously from the present hot spell combined with the drought. Recently a few local showers have fallen over very limited areas, but otherwise there has been no rain in August. Some farmers estimate the cotton yield has been reduced 40 per cent., but only allowing a loss of 12 per cent. on an average yield on the acreage planted, the loss will be 100,000 bales, or $8,500,000. The loss on other crops, sugar cane, late corn and hay will make the total over $7,000,000. Unless there are general rains within a very few days the drought will become a disaster."

PAIN'S CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

Crowds at Manhattan Cheer Portraits of National Candidates.

There were 15,000 people in the gathering that filled Pain's Amphitheatre at Manhattan Beach last night to witness the annual "Carnival of Fire." The attendance was the largest on record. The set pieces were all new, among the most original being the "Porcelain Temple at Peking," "The Turkish Alhambra," "The Harvest Festival," "The Electric Temple at Paris," and "The Fujiyama," or "Japan in Flowers and Flame."

Fire portraits of McKinley and Bryan, the former in gold and the latter in silver, evoked hearty cheers. Interspersed among the numerous set pieces were shells, rockets, and bombs. All of the arrangements were perfect, and the whole programme was considered highly satisfactory.

Mr. Sankey Goes Abroad.

Ira D. Sankey and his wife sailed yesterday afternoon on the Cunarder Lucania. Mr. Sankey expects to be gone until December. He will visit Limerick, Cork, Waterford, and Dublin. A reception will be given Mr. Sankey in London next fall by Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, will preside.

Nicelle Olive Oil

CABLE ADVICES

PARIS, August 18th, 1900.

NICELLE OLIVE OIL

RECEIVES

Grand Prize Exposition.

HIGHEST AWARD OBTAINABLE.

Seville Packing Co.

NEW YORK.

FOR SALE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS.

A GOLD MEDAL

awarded to American Whiskey at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was given to

OLD CROW RYE

a straight, HAND MADE, SOUR MASH Whiskey. The Oldest, PUREST AND BEST WHISKEY in the World!

H.B. KIRK & Co., Sole Bottlers' NEW YORK.

SIX CHILDREN MISSING.

Disappeared from the St. Vincent de Paul Summer Home—Were Out Walking in Care of Sisters.

The Sisters in charge of the Summer home of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Pelham Bay Park, on the Sound, sent word to the Westchester police last night that six of the children, three boys and three girls, who were having a two weeks' outing at the home, had disappeared, and it was feared they were lost in the woods.

Up to early this morning the children had not been heard from, though the entire reserve staff of the Westchester police were scouring the woods and shore for them.

The lost children are James Sands, ten years old, and his sister Loretta, twelve; Mary Reynolds, seven, and her sister, Annie, nine; Thomas Kiernan, ten, and his brother James, twelve.

The society sends a number of poor children from different parts of the city to the Summer Home each year, each party staying two weeks. The last walk each day is about 5 o'clock, and the children must return by 6 for supper.

The children who were lost went out during the afternoon with many others of the hundred and more in the institution. They were in charge of three Sisters. When the latter returned to the home with the others they thought all safe, but in half an hour the absence of the six children was noticed.

As children are expressly forbidden to go near the water, the Sisters do not fear that any of the children were drowned, but they do fear they were lost in the woods.

The police as soon as notified searched the woods near by, but could not find any trace of the children. It was thought then that they had wandered into woods further away, and the police went on with the search. Persons they questioned had not seen anything of them. They have no institution suits or uniforms.

CROKER AND MURPHY SEEKING STATE AID

Summon the Committeemen Under Regular Headquarters Disguise.

CHAIRMAN McGUIRE'S WARNING

Hill Man's Experience at the Hoffman House—The Relations of the Factions Strained.

Chairman James K. McGuire of the Democratic State Campaign Committee yesterday denied the right of the Croker-Murphy faction to send letters broadcast throughout the State summoning politicians to the Hoffman House headquarters of Messrs. Croker and Murphy under the pretense that they were being called to visit the regular Democratic State Headquarters.

The relations between the regular Democratic Campaign Headquarters and the Croker-Murphy faction became very strained yesterday.

At the regular headquarters in the St. James Building it was charged that a large bundle of stationery, including letter headings and envelopes, bearing the stamp of the Democratic State Committee, had been obtained by the Croker-Murphy faction and was being used daily for partisan purposes. The letters were written to politicians above the Harlem River asking them to call at Room 309 of the Hoffman House. In some cases transportation was provided for those requested to appear in New York.

Many of the up-State politicians thought that the call was from the Democratic State Committee or Campaign Committee, and were greatly surprised when they were ushered into the presence of Richard Croker and ex-Senator Edward Murphy at the Hoffman House.

A member of the Hill faction was telegraphed to from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The message was signed by Len Wager, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic State Committee, who is identified personally with ex-Senator Murphy. Yesterday morning the State Committeeman summoned journeyed from one of the western counties in the State and was taken by Wager to the Hoffman House headquarters of the Croker-Murphy faction. In the room were Richard Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, and Senator Patrick H. McCarren. The Hill man shook hands with Messrs. Croker and Murphy, who at once became engaged in an interesting conversation, leaving the Hill man alone.

Senator McCarren of Brooklyn took the Hill man aside and said:

"Will you support me for temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention?"

"No, Sir, I will not," said the astonished caller.

The Hill State Committeeman left, and said he was going to the State headquarters to report the matter.

Chairman Campbell refused to say officially whether the story was true. There were many politicians around the State headquarters who vouched for the accuracy of the story.

Official cognizance of the actions of Messrs. Murphy and Croker was taken yesterday by James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee. Here is a telegram received at State headquarters from Syracuse:

Aug. 25, 1900.

To Frank Campbell, Democratic State Headquarters, St. James Building, New York City.

I have received a number of inquiries at Syracuse from Democrats throughout the State regarding requests to come to New York purporting to come from the Democratic State Committee. I know nothing of these requests or their purpose, and I desire that none of a similar character be credited unless signed by either State Chairman Frank Campbell or myself.

J. K. McGUIRE.

The telegram from Chairman McGuire created a stir among the politicians. It also became known at Democratic State Headquarters yesterday that the Croker-Murphy faction had sent summonses to county Chairmen throughout the State declaring that their presence in New York was needed at once.

The activity of Chairman Campbell and other followers of David B. Hill prevented any great influx of country politicians into the Murphy-Croker headquarters. The callers there yesterday morning who hailed from above the Harlem River were State Committeemen J. J. Beaudrias of Westchester and Clarence A. Rundall of Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam Counties.

The Croker-Murphy headquarters, in the Hoffman House, were locked up early yesterday afternoon. Mr. Croker accompanied ex-Senator Murphy to the races.

At Democratic State Headquarters Chairman Campbell said:

"All I know about the matter is the telegram received by me from Chairman McGuire. I will not discuss the matter in any way."

When asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter whether Messrs. Croker and Murphy had the right to issue calls for State Committeemen to come to New York he said:

"Senator Murphy has the right to request them to call on official business of the State Committee. That is all I will say."

Chairman McGuire is expected to come to State headquarters on Monday. It was reported yesterday that he would make a thorough investigation of the recent calls issued apparently from State headquarters. In a letter received yesterday from Chairman McGuire at State headquarters he says:

"There is greater Democratic enthusiasm and activity in the portions of the State I have visited than in a dozen years past. Everywhere the Democrats are working hard for Bryan and Stevenson, and I am pleasantly surprised at the large number of Republicans who recognize the menace of imperialism."

REPLY TO DOYLE'S CHARGES.

Illegal Transfers Declared to be His Own Henchmen's Work.

The application of Councilman William A. Doyle, the Democratic organization leader of the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, to strike from the primary roll of that district sixty-two alleged illegal transfers will be heard before Justice Burr Mattice in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-morrow.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, an adherent of Senator Michael J. Coffey, and one of the leaders of the opposition to Doyle in the Seventh District, gave out a statement yesterday afternoon with regard to the transfers, for which, he says, a man associated with him in politics is held to be responsible. Mr. Stapleton declares that he will be able to prove that the illegal transfers cited by Doyle were the work of the latter's own henchmen. He claims that the Doyle people connived at and schemed to have Commissioner of Deeds Thomas F. Wogan, a friend of Stapleton, identified in the capacity of a notary, with the transfers, in order that charges might be brought for political effect. Mr. Stapleton claims, however, that some person appeared regularly for each transfer made by Wogan. Wogan himself declared that he was tricked by the Doyle people that Mr. Stapleton might be injured.

It was said yesterday afternoon that the opponents of Senator Coffey were working with a view to securing evidence that election frauds existed in the Senator's own Assembly district, the Ninth. The friends of Coffey, however, declare that this is only a part of a general attack upon him intended to discredit him.

Arrested on Charge of Menacing Bryan.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—William M. Williams, a Welshman, employed in a smelter here, announced, it is said, to one of his fellow-workman to-day that he intended to kill William J. Bryan when he came to attend the Jacksonian picnic this afternoon. The police arrested Williams, but released the man, having failed to verify the charge. They believe the information denouncing Williams was purely malicious.

Democrats Meet in Boston Oct. 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here this afternoon it was voted to hold the annual State Convention in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 2. The caucuses, Representative, Councilor, Senatorial, and Congressional, are to be held Sept. 28 and 27. W. R. Hearst's plans look-ing to the formation of Democratic clubs were indorsed. Chairman Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke presided.

Rockland County Democrats for Coler.

NYACK, Aug. 25.—The Rockland County Democrats, in mass convention at New City this afternoon, elected Frank H. Demarest, William W. Whyard, and Thomas Lynch delegates to the State Convention. These delegates were instructed to vote for Bird S. Coler as candidate for Governor.

Anti-Imperialistic Meeting Called.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 25.—A call for a National anti-imperialistic conference, to be held in Columbus on Sept. 5, was sent out from this city to-day.

FORAKER ON IMPERIALISM.

Senator Delivers His First Speech of the Campaign in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Senator Foraker delivered his first political speech of the campaign here to-day before the Republican Club, formed by veterans of the civil war.

He said it was a subject of congratulation to belong to the Republican Party, as every good thing and great that had been accomplished in the last five years was the work of that party, and its greatest work was that in which the soldiers had preserved the Union. Then there was an especial propriety in rallying in this campaign. All the questions that had been taken up by the Democratic Party, the tariff, money, and others, had been settled in a manner to vindicate the Republican Party. He then continued:

"The routed Democrats now say that the paramount question is imperialism—that President McKinley is trying to turn this free Republic into a despotism. This is not a new charge, as there was talk of Lincoln being a tyrant, trying to establish an empire. And so was Grant charged with the same offense. But in neither case was the charge any more true or just than in the case of President McKinley. They did their duty, and President McKinley is doing his, and doing it so grandly and so inspiringly that in it the Democrats find their greatest complaint."

Referring to the Philippines he said:

"We went to Manila because our fleet could not stay in another nation's port more than twenty-four hours, and unless we came back to this country and abandoned our commerce in the Orient it was necessary to find a port near by. In the Philippines we found that Spain had been more cruel than in Cuba, and, being there, we saw that it was our duty to the natives, as well as to the world, that we should establish a stable government.

"It was the intention of the President to give the largest liberty to the natives, and, as they proved themselves worthy, to let them participate in it and the Government. We could not treat with a man with a gun in his hand, and who was perpetually on the run. It was first necessary that he should be caught and subdued. When this is done it will be proper to turn attention to other matters, but now the flag must be upheld."

In referring to Porto Rico, Senator Foraker said incidentally that a kinder-hearted man than President McKinley never sat in the chair of that office, and that this chapter would be the brightest in his Administration.

Turning to China, Senator Foraker said the United States and Japan were leading the van. President McKinley knew that it was the duty of the Government to protect American citizens wherever they might be, and in scorn of cowardly cries of imperialism he had sent the army and navy to Peking and set the flag there. It was not the Boxers, but the Chinese Government itself that was to blame, and it was on its head that punishment should be inflicted.

MUDD ON MARYLAND OUTLOOK.

Predicts that the Republicans Will Carry the State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Representative Mudd of Maryland, who was a visitor at the White House to-day, said:

"The Republicans will carry Maryland and elect five of the six members of the House. The Republican majority may not be as large as it was four years ago, but there will be at least 10,000 majority for McKinley. We are going to make a stiff fight."

HANNA IN PHILADELPHIA.

National Chairman Has Conference with Manufacturers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—National Chairman Hanna came here from New York to-day and held a conference lasting two hours, with about two dozen prominent manufacturers and business men of this city.

The conference was held in the offices of W. W. Gibbs, the Eastern Pennsylvania member of the Advisory Board of the Republican National Committee. After the conference Senator Hanna took luncheon and late in the afternoon left for New York.

GRUBER'S OPPONENTS APPEAL.

Intimate that He Ignores the Will of the Majority.

The Republican General Election District Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District, opposing the continued leadership of Abraham Gruber, invites the support of the enrolled Republicans of the district at the primaries to be held on Tuesday, on several grounds.

"We believe," says the committee, "that every member of a party organization should be consulted in making that party's plans and in nominating its candidates for public office. Mr. Gruber does not believe in this. He selects his candidates a year before the time for a nomination and gives you the alternative of taking them or nothing. We believe that the will of the majority should be ascertained and then be obeyed."

The committee in another section of its appeal charges Mr. Gruber with favoring a few at the expense of the many, as far as participation in party management in the district is concerned; and, "with the maintenance of an organization bound to do his bidding through considerations not of political principle, but of personal fealty and pecuniary profit without regard to the party welfare."

Mr. Gruber's hostility as a leader to Gov. Roosevelt is also alleged as a willful misrepresentation of the sentiment of the district.

Orange County Republican Convention.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John Orr of Cornwall was to-day nominated for member of the Assembly by the Republican Convention for the First Assembly District of Orange County. The delegates elected to the State Convention are: B. B. Odell, Jr., Jonathan D. Wilson, William G. Taggart, James M. Dickey, Thomas W. Bradley, Louis F. Goodsell, C. T. Knight, and Emmet Helms; Alternates, C. F. Waring, S. E. Shipp, F. N. Bain, H. C. Duncan, E. O. Mitchell, Augustus Denniston, George A. Cantine, and Walter Denniston.

Yates Republican Convention.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Republican County Convention for Yates County was held in Penn Yan to-day. The following nominations were made:

For Member of Assembly—FRED. W. SWARTS.
Sheriff—EDMUND CROSBY.
County Treasurer—J. MONROE LOWEN.
County Clerk—H. T. READ.
District Attorney—ABRAM GRIDLEY.
Coroner—JOSEPH T. COX.

Senator Fairbanks to Start Tour.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—United States Senator Fairbanks will shortly begin a campaigning tour under the auspices of the Republican National Committee, which will embrace the States of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Illinois. The time after the Senator's return will be spent in speaking in Indiana.

The Republican Club Down Town.

The long-expressed intention of the Republican Club to carry on a vigorous campaign in the districts below Fourteenth Street has resulted in the establishment at 132 Bowery of a down-town headquarters for the club. The building has been leased for the balance of the campaign, and Alfred E. Chance will be in charge. Daily meetings will be held.

Bet of $400 to $1,000 on Bryan.

One election bet was made in Wall Street circles yesterday, J. J. Judge betting $400 on Bryan against $1,000 on McKinley, taken by Charles A. Schaefer.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL IN STATE CONVENTION

Hill and Croker Struggle for the Assembly Districts.

FEW DELEGATES MAY DECIDE

Supremacy of Either Faction Will Depend on the Fate of Many Contesting Delegations.

The contest between David B. Hill and the followers of Messrs. Croker and Murphy for controlling power in the organization of the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Saratoga on Sept. 11, has already begun.

The politicians of both factions are laboring hard to gain supremacy in Assembly districts. The struggle has become so close that the delegates from one or two Assembly districts may hold the balance of power.

This fact has led to hard fights all over the State for delegates.

In Buffalo and Erie County ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan is laboring more to get a delegation from that county pledged to support David B. Hill in the organization of the State Convention than to gain delegates for Controller Coler for Governor.

The power to organize the State Convention this year will be important on account of the contesting delegations to be sent to Saratoga.

One Assembly district in Oneida County and two districts of Chautauqua County have already decided to send contesting delegations.

The power to seat in the convention either one set or the other of the contesting delegations may give to either faction the balance of power in open convention. This fact has led Richard Croker to put forward Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn as a candidate for temporary Chairman. Senator McCarren is expected to obtain the votes of all Kings County delegates, and thus give Messrs. Croker and Murphy control of the temporary organization.

The naming of the Committees on Contested Seats and Resolutions will probably decide what faction is to dominate the convention.

John C. Sheehan may send a contesting delegation from the Ninth Assembly District, as he is already claiming that the Goodwin-Smith faction has colonized the district and is using the police to intimidate his friends. He is collecting evidence to present to the Committee on Contested Seats in case it is necessary to carry such a delegation from his district.

There will probably be two or three contesting delegations from Brooklyn. Senator Michael J. Coffey, who is opposing the McLaughlin machine, seeks to control two Assembly districts of Kings County. In the event of a bitter factional fight to beat Controller Coler's candidacy in Brooklyn, Senator Coffey would have to go at the head of a contesting delegation.

One of the hardest struggles now going on is for the control of the delegation from Monroe County. Ex-Senator George Raines has re-entered the political field. Ex-Senator Raines broke with David B. Hill some years ago. The Croker-Murphy faction welcomed Raines's entry into the fight, because they counted on the votes of the delegates he could control. Ex-Senator Raines announced himself yesterday as follows:

"It is not true that I will support Mr. Croker in the war on Mr. Hill. I will not countenance any policy, no matter by whom proposed, that tends to array one section of the party against the other. Men who pretend to be State and National leaders should not air their personal affairs in public. Monroe County Democrats, if they act wisely, may control the State Convention. If the Hill-Croker feud progresses, twenty votes, of which Monroe County can furnish twelve and control the other eight, will give the key to the situation."

"Do you favor Coler for Governor?"

"I am for John B. Stanchfield first, last, and all the time. Hill should not object to Stanchfield and Croker certainly cannot do so."

Senator Raines counts on Mr. Croker controlling the 105 votes from New York, 63 votes from Kings, 9 from Queens, 3 from Richmond, 6 from Westchester, 9 from Rensselaer, 12 from Erie, 3 from Ontario, 3 from Dutchess, 3 from Suffolk, and 3 from Nassau. This will give the Croker-Murphy faction 219 votes in all.

Senator Raines claims that it will be impossible for David B. Hill or Richard Croker to hold 210 delegates firmly to their standard in case of an open fight. He plans to organize 30 to 50 delegates who are not favorable to either Croker or Hill, and this little phalanx will then hold the balance of power. It is said that the Hill followers in Monroe will make a hard fight to keep ex-Senator Raines from going to Saratoga as a delegate.

Ex-Senator George Raines is a brother of the Republican Senator, John Raines.

State Chairman Frank Campbell was asked by a TIMES reporter yesterday as to the adoption of the unit rule to prevent Brooklyn delegates from declaring for Controller Coler. He said:

"The unit of representation to a National Convention is the State. National Conventions have the right to recognize the unit rule, and a majority of delegates from a State could get together and bind the minority delegates to a certain plan. The unit of representation to a State Convention is the Assembly district. It would be possible for the Assembly District Convention which sends the delegates to Saratoga to instruct the three delegates to act as a unit.

"The State Convention would not have the power to recognize any groupings of Assembly districts by counties or otherwise and allow a majority of the delegates to pledge a minority. Any delegate would then have the right to demand that his name be called and he could vote as he desired.

"The delegates from Kings County can vote as they please and independently. Any attempted adoption of the unit rule would not affect the vote for the Governorship."

Senator McCarren, when asked yesterday about the adoption of the unit rule by Kings County delegates, said:

"I did not mean to convey the impression that any delegate from Kings County would be compelled to vote with the majority at any time. I merely meant to convey the impression that our delegation would get together and agree upon one man so as to make our strength felt in the convention. It is foolishness to think that I intended that we would throttle any man."

Richard Croker said yesterday:

"We do not need and we never did need the unit rule in New York. The only time I recall when it was necessary was in the February State Convention in Albany in 1892, and it was Hill who brought it into use then."

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES.

Chairmen Will Meet in Chicago Sept. 3 for Co-operation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—There will be a conference in this city on Sept. 3 at National Democratic Headquarters of the Chairmen and Secretaries of all the State Democratic Central Committees of the Middle Western States, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, and West Virginia.

The object of this conference is to establish a thorough co-operation between the committees of the various States in the matter of assigning prominent speakers and fixing the dates and places at which they are to speak. These State committees are also to form alliances with the National Committee for the purpose of becoming valuable auxiliaries in the work of the campaign.

WILLIAM SULZER IN ITHACA.

The Congressman Opens the Campaign in Tompkins County.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The Democratic campaign was opened for Tompkins County in Ithaca to-night, the leading speaker being Congressman William Sulzer of New York. Mr. Sulzer spoke on the leading issues of the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and every mention of Mr. Bryan's name was cheered. He argued against the policy of the Administration in the treatment of the Filipinos and said that the keynote of the Republican Party was commercialism and a desire to aid England in the struggle which was to come in China.

The Democratic County Committee has already organized a club in Ithaca and in twenty school districts of the county. It is the intention to organize a Bryan club in every school district of Tompkins County.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

First Trial in a Presidential Contest—Provisions and the Rights of Enrolled Voters.

The first trial of the new primary election law in a Presidential contest will be held on Tuesday next. The new law gives to each citizen the right to take an active part in party affairs without having his qualifications as a party man pass inspection by the political leaders of his district. No voter who has properly enrolled his name can be prevented from taking part in the primaries of the party with which he has signified his intention of affiliating.

The law takes out of the hands of political organizations the power to enroll electors, and places this power directly in the hands of each voter. Every citizen who desires to take part in the duty of electing a President has an opportunity, and he is not forced to have his qualifications as a party man inquired into by the politicians.

As the law now stands no voter may participate in the primaries on Tuesday unless he is a regularly enrolled member of the party whose primaries he wishes to attend. Two methods are open by which a voter may declare his affiliation with a political party in order to vote at the primaries.

At the last election each voter had an opportunity when casting his ballot to identify himself with one or the other of the parties by signing and depositing a statement making known his desires in the matter of party affiliation.

If a voter neglected or did not wish to attach himself to any political party at the last election he had the opportunity to enroll up to July 28, up to which time new party enrollments were received. The law prevents any supplemental enrollment within thirty days of the date set for the primaries. From November to July is allowed to voters to register changes in residence by which they move from one Assembly District to another without changing their party.

A voter is not debarred under the new law from joining any party because he has in the past been a member of another political party. The fact that he certified his desire to be identified with a certain party this Fall is all that is required. A voter is not compelled to attend any of the district meetings of his party in order to be eligible to vote at the primaries.

His name is subscribed on the books of the party he desires to join, and no action can be taken to prevent his casting his vote as a party man at the primaries.

The primary election contests were formerly attended and controlled by party workers. The new law was designed to create among all citizens an interest in organization without burdening them with the duties usually done by party men.

The new law gives to voters who have never attended any meetings of their party the right to get together and settle on the names of election district officers and of all delegates to all conventions without interference from party leaders. The will of a majority of the electors in a district is pretty sure to be effective under the new law, as heavy penalties are imposed for violations of any kind.

An elector presents himself before the Board of Primary Inspectors of his district and gives his name, residence, and party, and on examination of the official enrollment, if he is shown to be qualified to vote, he receives a supply of ballots.

The law in force at general elections requiring that there shall be no mark of identification or writing on the outside of the ballot is in force at the primary elections now.

UP-STATE FACTIONAL FIGHT.

The Oneida-Herkimer Broil May Cause Congressman Sherman's Defeat.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Internal party dissentions in the Oneida-Herkimer Congressional District may result in the defeat of Congressman James S. Sherman. A storm which had been brewing for some time broke after the County Convention, held in Rome last week, and its fury has centred about the Congressman. State Committeeman Thomas Wheeler of this city was completely routed in his efforts to control the convention, and his candidate for Senator, Col. William Cary Sanger, who is now in Switzerland for Secretary of War Root on a military mission, was defeated by a narrow margin. Attorney General John C. Davies and Congressman Sherman succeeded in nominating Garry A. Willard of Boonville.

Attorney General Davies has had his eye on the Congressional seat for his partner, Russell S. Johnson of Camden, and the latter is planning to get the nomination two years hence. Mr. Wheeler has joined issues with the Attorney General against Congressman Sherman so as to insure Mr. Davies's renomination, as far as the Oneida County delegates are concerned, in the State Convention at Saratoga. The Attorney General wants a united delegation from this county to the State Convention, and Mr. Wheeler wants Mr. Davies's aid to continue him in the position of State Committeeman. It is rumored that Congressman Sherman may be sacrificed as the result of differences with Mr. Davies and Mr. Wheeler.

The entire county and Senatorial ticket is in danger of being cut as the result of the fight which is now in progress. The Oneida County and the Utica City Commitee are running independent campaigns, with Attorney General Davies's partner, Russell S. Johnson, as Chairman of the county organization and one of Mr. Wheeler's lieutenants in charge of the City Committee. Mr. Wheeler refused to reappoint Census Supervisor John Batcheler to the latter position because of the latter's friendliness to Congressman Sherman. For years past the city and county organizations have worked together until the rupture his Summer Unless President McKinley carries the district by a large majority, there is a probability that the Democrats will sweep things because of the differences of the local bosses. In addition to a Congressman, there are three Assemblymen and a Senator involved.

The Congressional and Senatorial Conventions for the Jefferson-Oswego-Lewis districts will be held at Watertown on Sept. 8. Oswego and Jefferson Counties have instructed their delegates for Gen. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, National Commander of the Grand Army, and he will be named by acclamation to represent the district so long in charge of Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, whose tragic death by jumping from the Grand Union Hotel in New York last Winter will be recalled. Lewis County expected the nomination, but it did not get it because of its insignificant representation in the district. Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown will be renominated for Senator and elected as the district is strongly Republican and the party united.

$5,000 Gift to Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 25.—The gift was announced to-night by President Hadley of $5,000 to Yale by John W. Hendrie of Sound Beach, whose many and generous gifts to the Yale Law School have made his name well known of late to Yale men. Mr. Hendrie gives the money to encourage debating at the university. The income from the fund will be given annually in the form of prizes. Hendrie Hall, the new marble Law School building, has been named after this generous friend of Yale.

Death from Heat in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—One death and two prostrations were recorded here to-day as the result of the heat. While the mercury did not go above 90 degrees, the humidity during the greater part of the day was intense. Late this afternoon there was some relief from a brisk breeze which sprung up, and the temperature dropped from 90 to 80.

Withering Weather for Saratogans.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—Heat and humidity made this one of the most oppressive days of the Summer. The thermometer reached 95 degrees in the shade this afternoon and 85 to-night.

Henry Youtsey's Condition Unchanged.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 25.—The condition of Henry Youtsey, in jail here on the charge of complicity in the assassination of Gov. Goebel, was unchanged to-day.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:30 P. M.—46, 48, and 50 Wooster Street; Berckfield & Son; damage, $150,000.

3:20 P. M.—Webster Avenue and Southern Boulevard; owner unknown; damage, $200.

6:55 P. M.—47 East Broadway; Empire Embroidery Works and others; damage, $1,000.

7:25 P. M.—753 Broadway; W. L. Douglass; damage, $1,000.

9:50 P. M.—172 Eldridge Street; Samuel Silverman; damage, $200.

9 P. M.—5 Elizabeth Street; no name; damage, $25.

10:20 P. M.—140 Cherry Street; Theodore E. Sommers; damage, slight.

SHEEHAN'S FIGHT FOR HILL

Ex-Lieutenant Governor in Buffalo Working for State Delegates.

His Efforts a Protest Against the ex-Senator's Humiliation by Croker at Kansas City.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—William F. Sheehan of New York, ex-Lieutenant Governor, who has been in Buffalo for several days devoting his efforts to the preliminary work of securing delegates to the Democratic State Convention who will be favorable to ex-Senator David B. Hill rather than to National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, who is said to favor a combination with Tammany to effect the nomination of Senator William F. Mackey for Governor, made a statement to-night in which he said that his sole object in coming to Buffalo was to benefit the Democratic Party. After making the charge that the Democrats of Erie County have no faith in the men who at present control the organization, Mr. Sheehan added:

"The charge has been made against me that I am not supporting Mr. Bryan's candidacy, and my position of four years is cited in proof of this charge. Everybody knows that I did not approve of certain acts of the Chicago Convention of 1896. I did not conceal my views, nor did I hesitate to resign from the National Committee in order that a man loyal to Mr. Bryan and his cause might take my place. It is well known that I am going to support the nominee of the Kansas City Convention. The present agitation may well be traced back to the Kansas City Convention. At that convention the brainiest Democrat in the State, the man who never lost a battle when he was responsible for a campaign, was humiliated and degraded through a combination of Tammany Hall and Mr. Mack.

"But this was not all. After the adjustment of the convention a determined effort was decided upon to drive, if possible, out of Democratic politics this distinguished leader, and to-day throughout the State we are witnessing a spectacle between organized force upon the one hand and broad, intelligent leadership upon the other. I submit it is no crime for Democrats to join in protestation against driving out of the party men capable of framing issues and stout-hearted enough to denounce tendencies of men to use the party for other than legitimate party purposes.

"It is a notorious fact that the combination now arrayed with Tammany Hall forced the nomination two years ago of Judge Van Wyck for Governor against the advice and judgment of Senator Hill and the conservative Democrats of the State. Our party was entitled to carry the State in 1898, with the issues then involved, by at least 50,000 majority, and we should have done so had the counsel of Senator Hill been heeded. Had we been successful in 1898 the whole current of National politics would have been changed, and New York would now be a Democratic instead of a Republican State. The best way to help the cause of Democracy is to prevent a repetition of the blunder of 1898 in the coming convention."

"Outside of the question as to who shall be the party's candidate for Governor," Mr. Sheehan also says, "there will inevitably be a contest in the next State Convention between the friends of Senator Hill and the supporters of Tammany Hall. Should this contest come, the delegates from this county, if they give expression to popular opinion, will be arrayed with the rural counties of the State under the leadership of Senator Hill, for in this way, and in this way only, can Democratic success in this State be made possible."

In conclusion he says: "My chief desire is that the Democratic sentiment of this county be not betrayed; that representatives, self-asserting and self-thinking, be chosen as delegates, for in this way a ticket can be named that will command the loyal support of all Democrats."

KILLED ON ELEVATED TRACKS.

An Unidentified Man Lying Across the Rails Cut to Pieces by a Train.

An unidentified man was mangled to death and his body dismembered on the southbound track of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad at the One Hundred and Forty-third Street Station, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Engineer Edward Boyd of 8 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street was running the train, and as he approached the south end of the station platform he saw something lying across the track. He reversed his engine and applied the brakes, but could not stop the train in time. The front wheels of the locomotive passed over the man, cutting off his legs at the hip and tearing off the back of his skull. The trunk of the body was rolled around between the tracks by the ashpan of the locomotive, and was caught by the forward wheels of the first car. The victim made no outcry.

Engineer Boyd whistled for the police, and Patrolman Bleco of the Alexander Avenue Station responded and sent for an ambulance. James Bondvan, the conductor of the train, had the crew get the mangled body from under the wheels and place it on the station platform.

None of the train hands was placed under arrest, as no blame seemed to be attached to them. Station Agent Edward McGuire and Gateman John Brown stated that the man did not come up on the platform from the street at that station. On this part of the road the stations are between the north and south tracks, the entrance being at one end of the platform.

The man was killed at the end of the platform furthest from the entrance, and it is thought possible that he may have got off a north-bound train, turned the wrong way while seeking the exit, and stumbled over the platform to the tracks, where he lay stunned until he was run over. He was about forty-five years old, had a light complexion, and brown mustache, and was 5 feet 7 inches in height. He wore a blue serge suit. In his pockets were found a pair of steel-rimmed spectacles, a small lead pencil, and a nickel. In the lapel of the coat was a small celluloid button, inscribed, "Piano Makers' Picnic Souvenir, 1900."

CORONER BAUSCH'S WIFE HURT.

Left Leg Broken by a Swing While at Midland Beach.

Mrs. Louisa Bausch, the wife of Coroner Bausch, while spending yesterday at Midland Beach with her father and two children, met with an accident and had to be placed on board the steamer John Sylvester on a cot and brought to this city, where an ambulance from the Huson Street Hospital took her to her residence at 32 Lewis Street.

Mrs. Bausch was helping to amuse the children by swinging them, when one of the big swings coming backward struck her left leg and fractured it.

A local physician attended to her injuries, and after she had had some rest and the pain had somewhat subsided, she was placed on board the John Sylvester, and reached the city about 9:30 P. M. She was said to be resting quietly at her home late last night.

LIVELY CHASE IN THIRD AVENUE.

Two Men Demand Drinks and Flee When the Saloon Keeper Shoots.

Francis Lantry, a shadehanger of 1,039 Second Avenue, and John J. McGrane, a tile layer of 398 East Fifty-first Street, were locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night, charged with attempted assault. Lantry was caught after a chase of five blocks down Third Avenue. He dashed through the crowded streets pursued by hundreds, women who were marketing being hustled about this way and that by the fleeing man and his pursuers.

Lantry and McGrane went into the saloon of Thomas Carroll, at 220 East Fifty-sixth Street, and demanded drinks. Carroll refused to serve them, and one of the men picked up a soda-water bottle on the counter and tried to hit Carroll with it. The saloon keeper drew his revolver from a drawer and fired a bullet into the ceiling to attract the attention of the police. Roundsman Breen and Policeman Human ran up while Lantry and McGrane ran out.

McGrane was caught by Human, but Lantry got away and ran down Third Avenue, with Breen close at his heels. Near Fifty-first Street Breen captured Lantry. About 500 persons surrounded them, and there was great excitement until it became known that the man was not wanted in connection with the Schorn case, as the crowd had at first supposed.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

In Clothing Your Children,

Bear in mind that you can obtain at our establishment every requisite for their complete outfitting, not only in the most complete assortment in the various lines, *but also many novelties—goods not found elsewhere*, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered, affording mothers an opportunity to dress their children in correct styles and good taste inexpensively—every department being managed by trained experts in their various lines.

The advantage of being able to purchase all your children's clothing under one roof and the above conditions, should be apparent to every mother. Our Fall and Winter stock will be on sale September 4th, and will repay an inspection.

60-62 West 23d Street.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets
TRADE MARK

SMALL STEEL CAPSULES FILLED WITH LIQUID CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Sparklet bottles last a lifetime with ordinary care. They are pretty enough for any sideboard and strong enough for the picnic basket or hand satchel. The number of delicious beverages you can make with a SPARKLETS outfit is only limited by your imagination.

Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.
Pint Bottles, $1.50 upwards.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 upwards.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box,) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
All Druggists. Write for Booklet.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY

VESPERS' FIRST VICTORY.

American Oarsmen Qualify for the Main Race by Easily Defeating the French Eight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Vesper Boat Club eight-oared shell crew of Philadelphia today had a practical walkover in their trial heat against the well-known Nautical Club crew of Paris. The warm weather about noon was very trying on the oarsmen, but the Americans were in the pink of condition and stood it well.

The Vesper men did not make the mistake of despising or underestimating their opponents, but, on the contrary, went into the race to do their best. From the start they shot ahead and kept in the lead, rowing in their best form, with the result that they slipped away from the Frenchmen so far in the first half of the course that the Parisians gave it up, conceding that they were beaten. From that point the Vespers were able to take it easy, the Frenchmen trailing in behind, fifteen lengths away. The Americans, easing up a bit at the end, finished the course, 1 mile 153 yards, in 5 minutes 15 2-5 seconds.

There were about 9,000 spectators out to witness the contest, and they greeted the Americans' victory with rousing cheers. The Frenchmen accepted their defeat with the greatest good humor, and the beaten men fraternized with the Vespers after the race and complimented them on the excellence of their work.

The real interest of the day for the American oarsmen, however, and for a great part of the public here, was in the first heat, which was between the Dutch and Belgian crews. The race was well contested, but, as was anticipated, the Dutchmen proved the victors, doing the distance in 4 minutes 59 3-5 seconds. This is the crew the Vespers must row against to-morrow. The Philadelphians recognize that in the Dutch crew they have found a formidable opponent, and, taking to-day's time as a gauge, the Americans will have to put in their very best work if they are to win the heat. On the time of the two heats yesterday the Dutchmen have much the better of it, but the Americans are not alarmed. On the contrary, they are hopeful and confident. They argue that the Dutch crew had an advantage in the direction of the wind and in their position on the course, which accounts for the faster and seemingly better performance. It is a very close thing, however, and the Americans know it and are ready for the struggle.

The Philadelphia oarsmen have enjoyed splendid health since their arrival, and are in fine physical condition. The weather of late has been exceedingly troublesome, because of the winds across the course, and, in addition to that, the heat has been severe. The course has a number of defects, too, but these, it is believed, will be remedied to-morrow, when, with good weather, an immense Sunday crowd is expected to be out to see the rowing.

WOMAN STABBED IN A QUARREL.

Tenants Have an Encounter in a Yard and One is Seriously Hurt.

Mrs. Rose Bass of 42 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, was removed from her home to the Brooklyn Hospital late yesterday afternoon suffering from a severe stab wound in the abdomen. Michael Dobbins, a tailor, residing in the same house, was locked up in the Fulton Street Police Station, charged with doing the stabbing, which was the outcome of a quarrel in the rear yard of the tenement.

Dobbins denies that he stabbed the woman. According to his story, Mrs. Bass attacked his son in the yard with a broom and he tried to prevent her from striking the boy. She then attacked Dobbins, the latter says, and her husband came to her assistance with a heavy cane. In the melee which followed Mrs. Bass was stabbed, but Dobbins declares that he does not know how she received the wound. At the hospital late last night it was said that Mrs. Bass was in a precarious condition.

Trial Trip of the Bailey Postponed.

The builder's trial trip of the new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, built for the United States Government by the Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Heights, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed owing to an accident which happened several days ago. A heavy piece of timber in the water struck the boat as she lay at the pier and injured it so that it will take a few days to make the necessary repairs. The builders of the Bailey expect she will show a speed of thirty-three knots an hour.

TO ASSIST STRANDED STEAMER.

Government Vessel Gone to Aid the Indra, Which is Ashore.

ADEN, Aug. 25.—A Government steamer has gone to assist the British steamer Indra, Capt. Burkell, from Passaroeang July 23 for the United States, which is ashore twenty-eight miles south-southwest of Cape Guardaful.

As reported from Aden yesterday, the Indra was ashore near Cape Guardaful, and it was thought she would prove a total wreck. Capt. Burkell and eight Europeans and twenty native members of the crew were picked up and landed at Aden. The others, who had taken to small boats, were reported to be missing.

Mashona Will Soon Be Flo

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

What Should Be the Policy of the Powers in China.

RUSSIA'S SUSPICIOUS MOVE

Lord Roberts Institutes Less Lenient Measures in the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Pro-Boer Correspondence—The Hidden Sequel to Jameson's Raid—Roumania and Bulgaria at Swords' Points.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is not necessary for me to comment upon the universal gratification felt at the relief of the foreign Ministers in Peking. We have all rejoiced. Their sufferings were terrible, as well as fearfully prolonged, and it gives one something of a shock to know that the relief expedition was only just in time to save the foreigners. But that has passed. The interest has now centred on the question of what to do with Peking now that we have it.

Dr. Morrison, The London Times's correspondent, tells us that there is no government in China. It was practically ended when The Peking Gazette, the channel through which imperial edicts were communicated to an expectant world, stopped publication on the 13th. The Emperor and Empress with Prince Tuan and all their followers have fled whither we cannot follow them.

There is, therefore, nobody left with whom to arrange terms unless we accept Li-Hung-Chang as the Peace Plenipotentiary Extraordinary of the Empress Dowager. But there is considerable suspicion about his credentials. Yet, although it is utterly impossible to have them verified and as negotiations must be conducted with some representative of the Imperial Government, why not Li-Hung-Chang?

It is urged that we must insist upon the return of the Imperial Court to Peking, but how are we to compel the Emperor and Empress, if they do not chose to come back? The allies cannot remain indefinitely at Peking. Would it not therefore be better to make what use we can of Li-Hung-Chang? No doubt there is some risk in so doing, but the greatest danger, it seems to me, in this Chinese business, lies in undue delay.

Materials for disturbances exist all over the country. There have been ugly outbreaks even in the Yang-Tse region. Unless we can bring about some arrangement without delay it is hard to say to what part of the country we may not have to send troops.

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THE FORBIDDEN CITY PROBLEM.

Meantime the most delicate matter which has disturbed the equanimity of the allied Generals in Peking is the question whether they should enter the Forbidden City. The powers have decided that they should not and Jingoes here are a good deal scandalized by this decision. They insist that if they do not enter this city, the sacred seat of the imperial family and Government, we cannot touch the Oriental imagination and so make the Chinese think we are afraid of them.

Well, even at this risk, I cannot but think that the powers have exercised a wise discretion in this respect. We would better let the Forbidden City alone, for some time, at all events.

So far the powers have been acting fairly well in harmony, and there seems to be no sign of anything occurring likely to disturb it, but I cannot help feeling a regret that Russia should have chosen the present moment to announce the extension of the Siberian boundary to the right bank of the Amur River. It must tend to embitter the Chinese and arouse the suspicions of the other powers.

In connection with the question of partition, which the powers seem still inclined to oppose, some suspicions have been expressed about the aims of the German Emperor. He has not yet explained his "No quarter" speech, but has implicitly declared against partition.

A great deal of fuss has been made about the departure from Germany of Count von Waldersee, and his journey has been described in the Berlin journals as a triumphal progress; but though the German Emperor likes fuss he is shrewd and has a definite notion of what he considers German interests. At present, many Berlin journals are not quite sure about the Emperor's flight into "Weltpolitik." They dread lest he be carried too far, for Germans, just now, have no wish to disturb the general peace; and though they would not object to obtain another slice of Chinese territory, I think they would prefer to have it without a too free use of the "mailed fist."

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A NEW POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On the whole, however, people here hardly care to discuss the subject of China. There is so much mystery and uncertainty about it, that no one knows what a day may bring forth. Even the South African war is less the topic of conversation than it was. The wish that it were ended is very ardent and De Wet's adroitness in eluding capture is extremely annoying to some good people. Have we not a general election hanging over us, the date of which can't be fixed until something like peace in South Africa gives the Ministers a decent pretext for making the issue a khaki one? Lord Roberts even, some think, has caught the fever of hurry, as in his new proclamation he gives up the leniency that he has hitherto shown the Boers, and threatens all, be they combatants or not, with fine, imprisonment, and deportation.

The Jingoes are delighted with this new policy, but there are not a few who regard it as of evil omen, for the future of South Africa. It certainly will not encourage the general surrender which we have often been told the Boers are anxious to make, nor will it be forgotten when the time comes for the Dutch and English to live in amity together. But that is as yet far off. Our Generals and our politicians are thinking only of ending the war which De Wet and Botha are so cleverly managing to carry on.

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THE CASE OF ELLIS AND CLARK.

The sensation of the week in home affairs has been the publication of the correspondence relating to the recent political situation in South Africa. A grave charge of improper, if not treasonable, conduct has been hanging over the heads of certain members of Parliament ever since the subject was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain, obviously as an electioneering dodge to discredit his political opponents. Now that the text of the incriminating letters is available, one wonders why he thought it desirable, even from a party point of view, to make a bother about such a small matter.

Mr. Ellis simply asks for "facts" about some matter that he was requested to bring before Parliament, and no more innocent and straightforward letter could be conceived. Dr. Clark, as every one knows, represented the Transvaal Government for years and never concealed his sympathy for the burghers or his horror at the iniquitous war we were undertaking. The only charge against him based on the correspondence found in Pretoria is that he kept Krüger informed of the drift of public opinion here, and finally stated his belief that war was unavoidable. Mr. Labouchère advised the Boers to temporize till passions cooled down, when they would be able to give Master Joe another fall.

There is nothing very formidable in all this; similar opinions were expressed all over the country at the time, and reported in all the newspapers. Why the sanctity of private correspondence should be betrayed to expose views never concealed would be a mystery if we did not know Chamberlain's unscrupulousness in attacking his opponents. It is doubtful, however, whether he will gain anything by this action in the long run.

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S DILEMMA.

Labouchère's reply to the request for an explanation of the letters or observations thereon is a demand for the production of Hawksley letters in reference to the Jameson raid, which many people believe would prove Mr. Chamberlain's guilty knowledge of that infamous undertaking. As this charge is now embraced in a State paper it is difficult to see how Mr. Chamberlain can escape a very serious dilemma.

At the raid inquiry he showed the utmost anxiety to prevent the letters from becoming public, but now he must either submit to their publication or tacitly admit that they are incriminating. There is no other alternative, bluster and rage how he may. He will doubtless try to wriggle out of this corner, but most people will form their own conclusions on the subject.

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TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

While the eyes of Europe are centred upon the Chinese imbroglio, affairs are happening in the Balkan Peninsula which may very easily set light to another of the powder magazines constantly threatening to explode on the Continent. A fierce quarrel has broken out between Bulgaria and Roumania, and it is pretty certain that the two countries would come to blows without more ado but for the restraining influence of Russia and Austria.

It appears that the Macedonian Central Committee of Sofia, which has for its object the emancipation of Macedonia from Turkish suzerainty, has been sadly in want of funds recently, and instituted a regular system of blackmail, backed up by murder where necessary. Bulgarians living in Roumania and Roumanians living in Bulgaria are special objects of its kindly attentions, and if they do not prove amenable to pressure they are simply "removed."

The Roumanian Government has obtained documentary evidence of the complicity of Bulgarian Ministers in this charming intrigue, and a newspaper correspondent in Bucharest was arrested in the act of posting the details of the murder of Prof. Michaeleana to the Bulgarian Home Minister, at the same time complaining of the inactivity of the Bulgarian agent and asking money to hire cleverer men for the patriotic cause. Naturally enough the Roumanian Government objects strongly to the country being made the cockpit of assassination and to the similar treatment of Roumanian subjects in Bulgaria, and has submitted the evidence in its possession to representatives of the powers in Bucharest.

Meantime troops and guns have been moved to the frontier on both sides, and, although Russia and Austria will doubtless be able to preserve peace for the time being, there are all the elements of a dangerous conflagration if any act of indiscretion supplies the necessary spark. Truly, Emperor Francis Joseph, the solitary bulwark of the Austro-Hungarian Union, who celebrated his seventieth birthday this week amid great popular rejoicings, has no bed of roses to lie upon.

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RENEWED LABOR AGITATION.

An unhealthy symptom of our industrial situation is the recrudescence of the labor agitations, from which we have been singularly free for some time past. The employes of the Great Eastern Railway are demanding higher wages, and unless the company makes concessions a strike next month appears to be inevitable. On the Taff Vale system traffic has been completely disorganized this week and the efforts of the Board of Trade to effect a settlement have so far proved futile.

If this strike continues it will have an important influence upon our coal supplies and give you another opportunity of invading our markets. Already the South Metropolitan Gas Company, the second largest in the kingdom, has imported a cargo of American coal as an experiment, and, although the price is higher than the English coal, the manager expects this will be more than counterbalanced by the superior quality. The result is watched with great interest by other large consumers.

A. J. W.

LONDON'S ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

Charles Stewart Smith Says It Does Not Give Real Rapid Transit.

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LONDON, Aug. 25. — Charles Stewart Smith, a member of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, who has gone to Scotland to visit Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, has devoted considerable time to studying both the Paris and London underground electric railroads.

"Every opportunity has been afforded me to study the workings of both systems," said Mr. Smith, "especially in London, where I have ridden during almost every hour of the day, and I am prepared to make a complete report to the commission on my return to New York. The London Electric Railroad is certainly a great improvement over anything London has ever had. But after all it is not rapid transit in the sense we understand it in the United States.

"The distance from the Bank of England to Shepherd's Bush is 400 yards short of six miles. This is covered in twenty-five minutes, including thirteen stops. This is done by means of two single-track tubes, which, of course, prevents the running of express trains. The New York line will contain four tracks, and express trains will run from the City Hall to the northernmost end of the island in from eighteen to nineteen minutes.

"The engineering work in London is admirable, and the rolling stock is an improvement on that of the New York elevated railroad, as the cars are better lighted and better furnished."

American Exodus from England.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Campania and the St. Paul further aided the American exodus to-day, the latter taking Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Edward H. Butler, proprietor of The Buffalo News; Clark Howell, proprietor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Mrs. Howell; Justice Barrett of New York, Henry S. Kip, Senator Aldrich, and Mrs. Melville E. Stone and Miss Stone. Among the passengers on board the Campania are Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Nugent.

Great Strength a Disadvantage.

From The Boston Christian Register.

For all excepting those who earn their living by the work of their muscles, great muscular strength is apt to be a disadvantage. The vital organs may be exercised and strengthened with slight muscular development. Deep breathing will strengthen the lungs better than violent exercise.

MR. GIBBS'S TIMELY TIP.

Gives Watch to Head Waiter at the Hanna Dinner.

At the dinner given to Senator Hanna at Deal Beach on Tuesday night there was one incident which gave the guests plenty of fun and made "Tony," the head waiter at Hathaway Inn, the proudest and happiest negro along the Jersey shore.

National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, who was at the dinner, exhibited a watch which had been presented to him. On the face of the timepiece there appeared portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt. The watch was manufactured by a well-known company and was much admired by those to whom it was shown. Toward the close of the dinner Mr. Gibbs remarked that the service had been so good that he felt like rewarding "Tony" in some way.

"Give him your watch, Gibbs," remarked one of his friends.

"I'll do it," was the reply of the New Yorker.

Senator Hanna, who acted as master of ceremonies, instructed United States Senator John Kean of New Jersey to make the presentation speech, as Mr. Gibbs said he felt he could not do justice to himself or "Tony" in an oratorical way. The New Jersey Senator made a few happy remarks and admonished "Tony" to see to it that the members of his race in Monmouth County "voted right" on election day. Senator Hanna demanded that "Tony" reply, and the head waiter, with a "tickled-almost-to-death" smile, began:

"Ladies and gentlemen," said he, "I want to say that I am very happy to get this watch and I want to say to you, Senator Hanna, that since the doors of this dining room closed this evening I have appropriated everything to make this dinner a success, and I hope that you and everybody here is satisfied with our work. If any of the waiters have not given satisfaction I hope you will overlook it, because we have tried hard. Those votes will be all right on election day."

"Tony's" remarks were cheered, and as he turned to again look after his subordinates Senator Hanna called to him:

"Don't forget those votes, 'Tony.'"

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—The intense heat this morning practically drove all the cottagers to Bailey's Beach for a sea plunge, and the Casino, tennis courts, and the golf links were in consequence abandoned.

The fifth dinner dance for the month of September will be that given by Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp for her sister, Miss Neilson. The event will take place on the lawn of The Cloisters. A large tent will be erected, under which the dinner will be served prior to the dance, after which supper will be served. Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead the cotillion with Miss Neilson.

Fencing and physical development among the women of the cottage set, which were popular several seasons ago, are to be revived during the coming month. A number of the cottagers have sent for Miss Baldwin, who had charge of the classes before, to organize the new classes.

Dinners were very numerous this evening, Mrs. Ogden Goelet giving a large dinner at Ochre Court and Mrs. T. M. Davis also entertaining.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer gave a large dinner at her cottage, having the Clover Club sing and play for her guests.

Among those entertaining at luncheon at the Golf Club to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Post, E. P. Beacon, Jr., Miss Post, H. R. Johnstone, Peter C. Grant, James Lawrence Van Alen, R. R. Remington, H. N. C. Patten, Jr., and Joseph Knight.

Registered at the club are R. K. Clarke, Lewis Cass, Jr., J. M. Reagan, Braddin Hamilton, C. Pell, Patrick Grant, and J. T. Sill.

E. Willard Roby of New York is registered at the Stevens villa.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include E. C. O'Brien and George Keppel, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Fuller, Mrs. C. M. Beers, Bridgeport, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Webster, New York.

Thomas B. Reed will come to Newport Tuesday for a week's stay.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by Miss Paulding and Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., will pass Horse Show week here.

Joseph S. Stevens of New York is the guest of Edward H. Bulkley.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, who is occupying Wee Bush, will close her Newport season Tuesday and sail for Europe. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, accompanied by her son, William Cutting, Jr., will sail from Liverpool Wednesday. They will come direct to their cottage here—Wee Bush—for the Fall months.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, to Herbert Parsons of New York will take place at The Rocks, the Summer home of the Clews, on Saturday next at 12:30 P. M. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton.

James J. Van Alen entertained a party this evening at Gooseberry Island with a dinner and a little informal dancing.

Mrs. George B. De Forest gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island this afternoon, having the Clover Club play for her guests. Others entertaining at luncheon to-day were Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. Hugh L. Dickey.

Mrs. H. D. Clapp, her daughter, Miss Clapp, and Miss Wolfe, her sister, will leave for Europe early in September, closing their cottage here for the season to quietly pass the Winter abroad.

Handicap Golf at Eagle Nest C. C.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The chief feature to-day at the Eagle Nest Country Club was an eighteen-hole handicap for a silver cup presented by G. M. Sidenberg of the Richmond County Club, Staten Island. Dr. Wells, the Englewood crack, played from scratch, but the task set for him was too much, and he had to be content with fifth place. The winner turned up, thanks to a liberal handicap, in the person of Paul Bonner of the Fairfield Country Club, who completed the course in 102, less 10, net 92. Scores:

	Gross.	H'c'p.	Net.
Paul Boaner, Fairfield, Mass.	102	10	92
A. E. Jones, Cold Spring Harbor	112	18	94
C. Samson, New Haven Golf Club	116	15	101
George Levin, Century C. C.	118	16	102
Dr. Wells, Englewood Golf Club	106	0	106
W. J. Davis, Mohawk Golf Club	123	16	107
G. M. Sidenberg, Richmond County Club	119	10	109
H. Lee, Hollywood Golf Club	123	16	107
Charles Wensel, Eagle Nest C. C.	128	18	110
James Rosenberg, Hollywood Golf Club	130	20	110
Benjamin C. Parkers, Hollywood Golf Club	140	30	110
George Dobson, Eagle Nest Golf Club	126	13	112
H. M. Durant, Eagle Nest G. C.	154	36	118
R. I. Allen, Van Cortlandt	156	36	120
L. M. Garrison, Philadelphia	157	36	121
Sidney E. Prits, Cincinnati	163	40	123
M. Jones, Blue Mountain	166	40	126
D. Bonner, Hill and Dale Golf Club	167	40	127
J. W. Sidenberg, Century C. C.	169	40	129
G. H. Ranger, Century C. C.	170	40	130
H. Keller, Hollywood Golf Club	174	40	134
E. Hutsler, Hollywood Golf Club	177	40	137

Spry Old "Bobs."

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A characteristic anecdote of the Commander in Chief is at present going the round of the camps in South Africa. While Sir Redvers Buller was at Pretoria he accompanied Lord Roberts one afternoon on a ride to the western part of the town, where a small steeplechase course had been arranged for a weekly paper chase. Lord Roberts, turning to Gen. Buller, said: "Come, Buller, let us take the jumps!" "Too old for that, Sir!" replied Sir Redvers. Whereupon the Commander in Chief cantered forward and took all the jumps. Lord Roberts is sixty-eight and Sir Redvers sixty-one.

Sheep with Artificial Teeth.

From The Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

A New South Wales correspondent says that a pastoralist of Hargreaves, near Mudgee, has tried dentristry for sheep with great success. He had a valuable American ram, which found great difficulty in masticating its food owing to the loss of teeth. Artificial teeth were inserted, and the animal has since vigorously attacked its fodder. This is believed to be the first experiment of the kind in the colony.

Bryan's Fears and Bryan's Silence.

From The Albany Journal.

Courtesy to Mr. Bryan has reached its limit. It is time to tell the truth about him. Honesty and sincerity are not in him. He is a pretender. His fear of imperialism is simulation, and he knows that it is. His temporary silence about free coinage is dissimulation, and he knows that it is. And if hereafter he returns to advocacy of free coinage, he will do so with the full knowledge that he is inviting disaster to the country, and that, if he were elected, the view from his high position would be one of financial panic, commercial and industrial ruin, and want and suffering in millions of American homes.

THE VOLUNTEER FIREMAN

Still an Important Part of Suburban Life Around New York.

Bayonne Department's Good Work at the Standard Oil Company's Big Fire.

The volunteer fireman, out of date as he is in cities, still plays a most important part in suburban life about New York. Even in parts of New York the volunteer is relied on for protection against fire, but the paid Fire Department is beginning to crowd him out, and he flourishes best in the villages that surround the big city. His glories are not those of the red-shirted, soap-locked "Mose" of old New York, but he shines socially, and his dances and entertainments in the house of his special company contribute much to the social gayety of his town or village. Then, too, he has the excitement of rivalry with other fire companies, and though the steamer has displaced the old handpump almost universally, he gets lots of fun out of his self-imposed duties. The volunteers include men of all classes, though one Westchester County village boasts of a fire company composed almost exclusively of millionaires. Another suburban fire company is made up chiefly of actors and stage people.

The efficiency of the volunteer service is of a surprisingly high order, too. A conspicuous instance of this was furnished but a short time ago at a great fire in Bayonne, N. J. The call to duty brought out every volunteer in the village within an hour after lightning struck an oil tank and spread fire over the Standard Oil Company's immense refinery. Once on duty, the engines and men worked on all the remainder of the night, all the next day and next night, and well into the second day. Cheerfully and uncomplainingly they stood the long strain, and never a murmur was made until well into the third day. Then the volunteer was touched in his most sensitive spot—his pride was wounded by a seeming lack of appreciation of his efforts.

The great Standard Oil Company was the offender, through the thoughtlessness of an officer, who did not understand the volunteers' nature. The Standard Oil Company has a fire department of its own, and the members of this had been worked quite as hard as were the citizens of Bayonne, with the difference that the oil company's men were working for pay, while the Bayonne volunteers rendered their services gratis. To save time and encourage the paid firemen, a short-sighted officer of the corporation during the burning placed ordered sandwiches and stimulants in modest quantities served to the company's fire department while the fight against the flames was in progress. The volunteers noticed this instantly, and though any of them was at liberty to quit work and go to the meals provided at his home, the discrimination aroused resentment. It took long and strong effort on the part of the volunteer fire companies' officers to placate the volunteers, and while it must be said that they worked as hard and conscientiously after the sandwich episode as before it, their enthusiasm was gone and the Standard Oil Company fell many degrees in the estimation of the townspeople.

The zeal of the volunteers was unquestionable, and they took chances and braved dangers before which the paid firemen quailed. They stood fearlessly at their various posts when the danger of explosions in naphtha tanks was greatest. There were occasional errors of judgment, however. One of these mistakes was accompanied by results as startling to the man who made it as it was amusing to the witnesses. The bursting of a section of hose let out a stream of water against the building occupied by a grocer near the scene of the fire, and the grocer's goods and even his house were in danger of being washed away. A resourceful volunteer fireman come to the rescue with a barrel, the open head of which he clapped over the stream of water that was escaping to one side, putting the barrel down as he would a candle snuffer over a lighted wick. He had not estimated the force of the stream, however, and his barrel shot up into the air jerking the fireman with it, and throwing both against the side of the house directly under the small Niagara pouring from the damaged hose. He was stunned and well drenched, too, before some one in the crowd quit laughing long enough to pull him out of the water that in his dazed condition threatened to drown him.

The Bayonne Volunteer Fire Department is fairly representative of the service in the rewards it offers to the members. The chief of these is the esteem of the townspeople, but in addition to that incentive a form of life and accident insurance is provided, and men disabled in the performance of duty are well provided for from the volunteers' treasury, while a three-thousand-dollar benefit is paid to the family of any fireman who may lose his life in his town's service. One more advantage in that particular town is that each fireman has a rebate of $14 per year on his taxes. It is true a man must be a property owner to get the benefit of this, but, small as the amount is, an observing resident of Bayonne asserted that the exemption had the effect of promoting thrift, as it actually induced many men to save money and buy town lots, that they might secure all the benefits of the service.

BRYAN CLUBS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Democrats Making Great Efforts in Keystone State—Against Quay.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 25.—In many of the counties of interior Eastern Pennsylvania the Democrats, in response to the request sent out by Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson and National Chairman Jones, have already taken measures to effect the organization of campaign clubs. The movement in this direction promises to exceed anything of the kind made in Presidential campaigns.

In some of the counties mounted political clubs are in the course of organization, and extraordinary effort is being put forth by the local Democratic leaders to get the farmer to take active part and interest in the campaign. It is the purpose to have these farmer clubs play a conspicuous part in the demonstration made in the various cities nearest to the locality of the clubs. An informal meeting of Democratic leaders was held here, and this club movement and other matters pertaining to a plan of campaign discussed.

While the Democrats of Eastern Pennsylvania do not entertain any hope of placing the electoral vote of Pennsylvania to the credit of Bryan on Nov. 6, the leaders of the party are confident that the usual overwhelming Republican majority in the State will be cut down. They place their hopes for this upon the side-tracking of the free-silver and free-trade questions, which are particularly offensive to the people of this iron and coal State.

Again, the sentiment here against the regular Republican organization, under the control of ex-Senator Quay, is growing stronger every day, and some of the legislative nominees of the Quay faction have been badly beaten at recent primary elections in a number of districts.

On this disaffection in Republican ranks the Democrats count for many votes at the coming election. The question of Assemblymen is exciting more interest in many Pennsylvania counties than the Presidential contest, as the next Legislature will select a United States Senator to fill the seat now vacant and last occupied by Mr. Quay.

In most counties where Quay Republicans have been nominated as legislative candidates the anti-Quayites have found votes with the Democrats. His opponents claim that Mr. Quay is already defeated, and that neither he nor any one friendly to him can be elected to the Senate.

This contest for supremacy in the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will certainly be one of the most bitter political battles in the history of this State.

Superstition in Hungary.

From The London Standard.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—An almost incredible instance of the survival of superstition is reported from the Hungarian village of Szuszag. The place has recently been visited by a series of calamities; and at length, when the crops were damaged by bad weather, the peasants listened to the suggestion made by an old man that this and other misfortunes were brought about by the ghost of a certain Joseph Zurka, who had been buried a few weeks before. Accordingly, one stormy night, a number of people, armed with pitchforks and hatchets, went to the churchyard and opened the grave, and then one of them ran his pitchfork through the heart of the corpse, while all present cried: "Now, you will not trouble us any more." The grave was then closed. All Szuszag is now firmly convinced there will be no more trouble from the ghost.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

It is Opened with the Dedication of Chicago's New Coliseum.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was opened to-night by the dedication of the new coliseum, in which all the joint campfires, the reunions, the war song concerts of the veterans, and the religious and other exercises for the public incidental to the encampment will be held. The new Coliseum stands on Wabash Avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets, on the site of Libby Prison, and within its walls to-night was gathered one of the largest assemblies that has ever been seen in this city under one roof.

The arrangements for the joint ceremonies of the dedication of the building and for the opening of the encampment were most elaborate and were greatly enjoyed by the 10,000 people who crowded through the doors. A chorus of 1,000, costumed to represent a living flag, occupied an immense platform at one end of the building, and close by them was the great band of 100 pieces that will render the concerts during the coming week of the encampment. Jules Lombard, the famous singer of war times, was there, and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" from the original manuscript, which was loaned for the occasion by C. F. Gunther of this city. The dedicatory exercises proper comprised an address by F. O. Lowden of Chicago, a response by Mayor Harrison, and addresses by other local speakers.

The members of the Grand Army and their friends have been pouring into the city all day long on regular trains and innumerable specials from all parts of the country. It is estimated that 30,000 of them arrived to-day, and many times that number are expected to arrive to-morrow and Monday. The chief arrival to-day was that of the Spanish Minister, the Duc d'Arcos, with the Countess d'Arcos. They were met at the Lake Shore Station by a committee representing the Grand Army, and another representing the City of Chicago, and escorted to the Auditorium Annex, where apartments had been provided for them. The escort on the way from the station to the hotel was headed by the Denver Fife and Drum Corps.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles arrived to-night. The programme for the religious exercises, which are to be held in the Auditorium to-morrow, has been arranged as follows:

The principal address will be by Commander in Chief Albert D. Shaw of the Grand Army of the Republic. He will talk on "True Patriotism." The address will treat of the work of the Grand Army, the service which was rendered by the soldiers of the Republic, and the lessons in patriotism which are being inculcated by the organization. Bishop Fallows will deliver the address of greeting, it being preceded by the Lord's Prayer by the Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, while the Rev. Dr. J. D. Severinghaus will conduct the responsive reading. The Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch will deliver an address on patriotic and religious lines, and the final speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Thomas Corwin Iliff of Salt Lake City, Utah. The benediction with which the meeting will be dismissed will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. T. D. Wallace. An elaborate musical programme will also be rendered.

The afternoon services at the Coliseum will be for children and will include addresses by Commander in Chief Shaw, Bishop Fallows, and the Rev. B. W. Arnet of Wilberforce, Ohio.

The Coliseum is one of the prettiest places in Chicago. It is intended to take the place of the structure which stood near the World's Fair grounds in 1893, in which the Democratic National Convention of 1896 was held, and which was later destroyed by fire. The structure contains the largest auditorium in the city. It has seats for 7,000 in the main portion, for 2,000 on the stage, and standing room for 4,000 more.

McKINLEY CANCELS TRIP.

President Formally Withdraws His Acceptance of the G. A. R. Invitation to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Owing to the continued pressure of public business of immediate importance, the President has been obliged to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to attend the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Chicago, and the several other invitations incident to that occasion.

Secretary Cortelyou to-day advised Executive Director Harper, Commander in Chief Shaw, and others of this decision, and of the keen disappointment felt by the President that he will be unable to be present during the encampment.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The President's final decision that the gravity of the Eastern situation will not allow him to attend the encampment was received with disappointment at Grand Army headquarters as well as at the Hamilton Club, where he was expected to be the chief guest Tuesday night.

"There are thousands of veterans who had hoped to meet the President during the encampment," said Commander Shaw when told of the President's decision, "and they will be disappointed. They are not the ones, however, to wish the President to leave his duties during the present grave period."

It is estimated that 20,000 veterans have already arrived here and are quartered about town, most of them with friends or at the hotels.

The encampment proper does not begin until the sunrise gun Monday, but visitors already here will witness the preliminary illumination of the Court of Honor and the Avenue of Fame, as well as the dedicatory exercises at the new Coliseum to-night.

DUKE DE ARCOS IN CHICAGO.

Spanish Minister the Guest of the G. A. R. Veterans.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Duke de Arcos, Spanish Minister, accompanied by the Duchess de Arcos, reached Chicago from Washington over the Lake Shore Road at 11:30 to-day.

The distinguished visitors were met at the station by Gen. John C. Black, at the head of the citizens' committee, and welcomed on behalf of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. The party was driven to the Auditorium annex, where apartments had been reserved. At the hotel an informal reception was held during which the ladies of the Grand Army tendered the Duchess an invitation to a luncheon at the annex at 2 o'clock Monday.

Why Dewey Didn't Go to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The exact reason why Admiral Dewey declined to attend this year's Grand Army of the Republic encampment is a secret. To the invitation extended by the Grand Army of the Republic Entertainment Committee Admiral Dewey made no response. As weeks went by and no word came from Dewey, Commodore Seavey sent to him a warm friend of the Admiral. Last week the Commodore's messenger returned from Washington. "It's no good, Commodore," he said. "The Admiral won't come," and then he confided the reason. It is understood that Dewey wanted to come, but was overruled by the objections interposed by his wife.

G. A. R. Trains Leave Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Three special trains, containing the delegates and their friends who are to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago, left here to-day.

The first train pulled out on the Boston and Maine at 11:30 o'clock, the Chicago Express carrying two sleepers for the G. A. R. The G. A. R. Headquarters train, running as a second section of the express, left five minutes later. Members of the Women's Relief Corps were on this train. A third section of the same express left at 11:40 o'clock, carrying the Lynn G. A. R., John A. Andrew Post of this city, the Grand Army of the Republic Club of this city, and Lawrence Post.

Bresci's Punishment.

From The London Globe.

If the description given by a contemporary of Bresci's probable punishment be correct, that miscreant will have no great cause to congratulate himself that capital punishment has been abolished in Italy. The life sentence for such crimes as his involves ten years in a "dark chamber not much larger than a coffin," and during this period the door is never opened and the prisoner never exchanges a word with any human being. If he survives this, he goes for the rest of his life to the galleys; but the chances of his attaining even to this measure of relief are, we should imagine, extremely small.

B. Altman & Co.

Monday, August 27th.

IMPORTANT SALE of a number of styles of Fine Lace Curtains and Bed Sets, consisting of Point Arabe, Lacet Arabe and Renaissance Lace Curtains, Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Lace Bed Sets,

AT 1/3 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

Advance Shipments of Autumn Velvets now on sale.

Lyons All-Silk, Hand-Loom Dress and Millinery Velvets.

Velours Panne in plain, chameleon and corded effects.

Changed Feelings.

Little Mary—I hate Nell Greene! I hate her awfully!

Aunt Martha—Why, I am surprised. It was only the other day that you said you loved her better than any of the girls you know.

Little Mary—But that was before she didn't invite me to her party.—Boston Transcript.

Poor Queen Wilhelmina.

From The London Express.

By a very careless error—for which a sub-editor, compositor, and proofreader were equally to blame—in an article in Monday's Express on the personality of Queen Wilhelmina, it was stated that this charming lady becomes more unattractive as she grows older.

INSTRUCTION.

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Reopens Monday, Oct. 1st.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 16.
Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

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THE SCHARN MURDER CASE

The Police Are Baffled at End of a Week's Search.

Dead Girl's Brother's Alibi Again Attacked—Julia Lang Makes a Statement.

After a week of untiring effort, the police seem to be as much in the dark as ever as to who murdered Kathryn Scharn. As a mystery, they concede that the murder has already made a record for itself.

According to the detectives, there is not a single clue which indicates to them the line on which to work, and with the suspect, the brother, Frederick Scharn, practically out of the range of suspicion, the police are groping in the dark.

One bit of evidence which may prove important was gained yesterday from Ambulance Surgeon Train of Bellevue Hospital, who appeared on the scene shortly after the discovery of the crime. The evidence was about the sheet which it was at first claimed was thrown over the body. According to Train the body was found lying face down. It was lying in an unnatural curled-up position, with the head cramped against the chest, with the right arm crooked across the back at about the waist line, and with the left arm lying extended alongside with the hand twisted, palm upward, and the fingers extended. The position of both arms, and the hands and the fingers, the police say, shows that the rings must have been stripped from the fingers while the body was lying in the position in which it was found. There was no sign of a sheet covering the body, Dr. Train said, but a sheet, crumpled and wadded into a ball, was lying high up on the woman's chest near the chin. One end of the sheet was drawn under the woman's arm and lay loosely on her back.

As they have been doing for the past week, the detectives spent yesterday trying to break down the alibi of young Scharn. For a time they discovered a flaw. In consequence six detectives were watching Kubin's house in One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. What they expected to find there they refused to say. On Thursday the detectives claimed to have found that Miss Ida Wolf, a sister of Eddy Wolf, Scharn's friend, had met Scharn in the company of a girl in front of a church near the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Steet station of the elevated railroad at about 9:30 P. M. Saturday. At that time, as the alibi furnished by the Kubins was understood, Scharn was supposed to be at their home. Miss Wolf remembers distinctly having met Scharn because he raised his hat to her and bowed, she returning the salutation.

When Mr. Kubin was confronted with the statement, he called his daughter and learned from her that Saturday evening while he was taking a nap in his house his daughter and the boy Scharn strolled off by themselves some ten blocks from home to buy candy.

Mrs. Kubin said:

"I knew perfectly well the two had gone out, but how does that conflict with my statement that Scharn was in company of my family? I don't know just what time the two left here, nor when they came back. They could not have been gone more than half an hour. When they returned Nettie was eating a plum, and they had brought me a bag of pears. The pears were soft, and had soaked and wetted the paper, breaking the bag. They were very happy when they came in laughing, as only young folks can laugh, over their trouble at keeping the pears from rolling into the street. My daughter was with Scharn when he met Miss Wolf and bowed to her."

Julia Lang of Tenth Street and First Avenue, who was accused by Eisenprice of having quarreled with Miss Scharn about Eisenprice, and who for five days was spirited away from reporters by the police, was seen last night. She insists that she was in Sullivan County, which is contrary to the statement of Inspector Harley, who admitted the police were in constant touch with her in this city. The girl, who is intelligent, made the following statement:

"Mr. Eisenprice's story that I quarreled with Miss Scharn is a wicked lie. She and I were the best of friends. I saw her daily and knew her as I would my own sister. She was an agreeable, quiet, and extremely neat girl, a good little housekeeper.

"The idea that her brother killed her is absurd. A brother and sister could not have lived together more happily than they did. There was never a word between them. Practically they were orphans; their mother had married a second time and cared no more about them than she has seemed to care since this dreadful thing happened. They had only each other to lean on in the world, and they loved each other dearly. When he needed money, whatever she could give him, she gave. And when he had money he paid her back."

"What do you know about Eisenprice?" was asked. In answer she shrugged her shoulders. "Ask me no questions and I'll tell you no lies," she answered.

In summing up the situation Inspector Harley said last night: "We have nothing at all that is new. We are fishing for clues. We are still, for example, working on that fish story of Blehayn's, but so far have not found a woman who says she saw Scharn and his sister quarrel. Neither do we expect to find her. Still, as a matter of principle we run down all clues. The shoes and underwear which Scharn wore on the night of the murder have been examined for blood stains. No trace was found on them."

HAIR CAUGHT IN MACHINE.

Peculiar Accident to Young Woman in Pencil Works.

While combing her hair in front of the machine at which she worked in the Eagle Pencil Factory, at 710 East Fourteenth Street, just before closing time at noon yesterday, Anna Richter, twenty-four years old, of 111 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, received a severe scalp wound and a badly lacerated hand.

The young woman was a shop associate of Kate Scharn, who was murdered a week ago. About fifteen minutes before closing time, while her machine was still in motion, she took down her hair, which was very long, to comb it. The ends of the hair became entangled in the machine, pulling Miss Richter's head downward suddenly. Her hair was almost torn out of the scalp before she could release herself. Her right hand was torn, the third finger being badly crushed. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Her condition is not serious.

SAILING CANOE RACES.

Marine and Field Club Entertain New York Canoeists at Bath Beach.

The Marine and Field Club entertained the New York Canoe Club yesterday. In the afternoon an interesting series of races were sailed off the clubhouse at Bath Beach. Class A was confined to canoes of the visiting club, as was also Class B, the latter being for knockabouts owned by the canoeists.

Much interest was manifested in Class C which was a race of one-design raceabouts belonging to the marine contingent, the prize for the winning boat being the Hedden-Dunnell Cup.

The As Is, owned by George W. MacTaggart, was the winner in Class A for sailing canoes. The Shoe, with F. G. Paula at the helm, finished second, being over three minutes behind the leader.

Class B, for knockabouts owned by the canoeists, had half a dozen entries. The Wraith, owned by F. D. Tompkins, and the Blue Flag, the property of J. R. Smith, had it nip and tuck, the former only winning by the narrow margin of five seconds.

Seven one-design knockabouts, owned by the home club, proved themselves to be evenly matched. All but two finished, and there was little difference between the time of the last boat and that of the winner. The Keelpie, owned by W. K. Brown, was the first to finish. The Quinine, Messrs. Smith and Ballard, came second, closely followed by the Vixen, Messrs. Baylor and Mahoney. The Flying Fox, Messrs. Buckman and Cone, and the Sweetheart, owned by F. G. Fiske, did some clever manoeuvring near the finish in order to thrust each other into last place. The Flying Fox, bearing well its name, blanketed the Sweetheart in a clever ruse to windward, and by this means came across the finish line 35 seconds in advance.

No Decision Regarding Seventies.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—An informal meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Newport Yachting Association was held to-day, but no decision was reached concerning the protests filed by August Belmont and Herman Duryea, owners of the Mineola and Yankee, respectively. Mr. Belmont has gone to his home, at Hempstead, L. I. The Yankee and Rainbow are at anchor in Brenton's Cove, and the Virginia has gone to Bristol for repairs.

EXPERTS AT CREEDMOOR.

Nearly 300 National Guardsmen Compete—Eighty-one Qualify.

Aspirants for the Expert's Badge flocked to the National Guard's rifle range at Creedmoor, L. I., yesterday. Nearly 300 tried the targets, and 81 finally succeeded in qualifying. The weather was perfect, and Col. Thurston, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, said he had not seen such shooting on the range in years. The scores follow:

FIFTH BRIGADE STAFF.

	700 Yds.				800 Yds.				
Maj. E. F. Austin	5	3	3	4	5—20	4	5	5	4	4—22—42

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

First Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	5	2	5	3	5—20	5	5	5	3	5—23—43
Sergt. A. Stevens	5	5	5	5	5—25	3	3	4	3	5—18—43
Corp. E. S. Coy	5	4	4	5	4—22	5	3	4	5	4—21—43
Corp. S. M. Richardson	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	4	5	4	2—19—40
W. H. Palmer, Jr.	4	5	5	5	5—24	5	5	3	4	3—20—44
C. L. Acker	5	5	5	3	4—22	3	4	4	3	3—18—40
H. W. Biddle	3	5	5	4	3—20	5	4	4	5	4—22—42

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. E. J. Winterath	5	4	4	5	3—21	4	4	4	4	3—19—40
Lieut. L. M. Thlery	5	4	3	4	5—21	3	3	4	4	5—19—40
Sergt. Maj. E. Japha	4	5	4	4	3—20	4	3	4	4	5—20—40
Q. M. Sergt. E. A. Kohlberger	3	4	5	4	4—20	4	5	4	4	3—20—40
Corp. E. C. Dorry	3	4	4	4	5—20	5	4	3	4	4—20—40
Corp. R. W. Herring	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	4	4	4	3—19—40
C. F. Stewart	4	5	4	4	3—20	4	4	4	4	4—20—40

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. E. Downes	5	3	4	5	5—22	4	4	4	4	4—20—42
Capt. J. W. S. Cleland	5	4	4	4	3—20	4	4	4	4	4—20—40
Capt. S. W. Huston	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	4	4—20—40
Adjt. R. A. De Russy	5	5	5	4	5—24	4	4	3	3	4—18—42
Lieut. R. W. Butler	3	4	4	4	5—20	5	4	4	3	4—20—40
Sgt. Major J. F. Dowling	4	5	4	4	4—21	5	4	4	4	3—20—41
Ord. Sergt. J. Corrie	3	4	5	5	3—20	5	4	4	4	3—20—40
Color Sergt. T. McDermott	4	5	4	5	3—21	4	4	3	4	5—20—41
Q. M. Sergt. D. J. Coughlin	4	4	5	3	4—20	4	3	5	4	4—20—40
Corp. W. B. Morrison	4	4	5	4	5—20	4	4	5	3	4—20—40
Sergt. R. M. Fields	5	3	5	5	3—21	4	4	3	4	3—19—40
Sergt. F. J. Loughlin	4	5	4	4	3—20	4	4	5	4	5—22—42
Corp. T. Dougherty	5	5	4	4	4—22	4	4	3	4	3—18—40
Corp. T. L. Laughlin	4	4	4	4	4—20	5	4	3	4	4—20—40
Corp. C. T. Breckinridge	5	4	4	4	4—21	4	5	4	2	4—19—40
Corp. J. Alexander	5	5	5	3	5—23	4	4	3	4	4—19—42
G. W. Gale	5	4	4	3	4—20	4	4	5	3	4—20—40
M. J. Corbett	4	5	4	3	4—20	4	4	5	3	4—20—40
F. L. Nichols	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	4	4—20—40
H. Hedley	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	5	4	4	4—20—41
T. M. Darlingkeeler	4	5	3	4	5—21	5	5	5	3	4—22—43
J. A. Dempsey	5	4	5	4	4—22	5	4	2	4	4—19—41
W. Glaeser	5	5	3	3	5—21	4	4	4	4	4—20—41
J. Holihan	4	5	3	4	4—20	4	5	3	4	4—20—40
E. W. Rice	5	4	5	4	2—20	5	4	3	4	4—20—40
A. P. Hasselman	4	5	4	5	4—22	4	4	4	4	3—20—42
A. B. Van Heusen	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	4	4—20—40

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. C. M. Holmberg	4	2	4	5	5—20	4	5	4	5	3—21—41

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Capt. R. H. Harding, Sr.	5	4	4	2	5—20	5	3	4	5	4—21—41
Ord. Sergt. D. Farrell	5	4	5	3	4—21	3	4	3	4	5—19—40
Sergt. M. Murray	4	4	4	4	4—20	5	4	4	4	4—21—42
Sergt. J. A. Maxwell	4	3	4	5	4—20	4	5	4	4	3—20—40
J. D. Balmanno	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	3	5	4—20—40
W. H. Shedd	4	5	3	4	4—20	5	3	5	4	3—20—40

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. D. J. Murphy	5	3	4	5	4—21	4	5	4	4	3—20—41
Capt. J. G. Lillienthal	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	3	5	5	3—20—41
Corp. J. D. Wendel	4	4	5	3	3—21	4	4	4	4	4—20—41
Corp. C. H. Bobb	4	5	5	4	3—21	4	4	4	4	4—20—41

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. G. F. Musson	4	5	3	5	4—21	5	4	5	4	4—22—43
Capt. C. G. Todd	4	5	4	4	5—22	3	5	4	2	4—18—40
Capt. H. D. Hamilton	4	3	4	5	5—21	4	2	4	4	5—19—40
Lieut. E. H. Barnum	4	4	5	5	5—22	4	4	4	3	4—19—41
Lieut. G. Ball	5	5	4	4	4—22	4	4	3	4	3—18—40
Sergt. G. C. Bryant	4	5	5	4	4—22	4	4	5	3	3—20—42
Corp. B. P. Phyfe	4	4	5	5	3—21	3	5	4	4	2—18—40
A. Brexandorf	2	5	4	5	5—21	5	4	4	3	4—20—41
C. G. Farquarson	4	5	5	2	4—20	4	5	3	4	4—20—40
C. P. Sheppard	4	3	4	4	5—20	4	5	4	4	4—21—41

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. Edward Duffy	5	3	4	5	4—21	3	4	4	4	4—19—40
Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle	4	3	4	5	5—21	4	5	3	5	4—21—42
Sergt. T. Finnegan	4	5	4	5	4—22	5	3	3	3	5—19—41

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Major W. H. Linson	5	4	4	4	4—21	3	5	3	5	3—19—40
Capt. L. L. Clarke	5	4	4	4	5—22	5	4	5	4	4—22—44
Lieut. J. Oben	5	5	3	5	4—22	3	4	5	5	4—21—43
Lieut. J. T. Jenkins	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	4	5	4	4—21—42
Sergt. G. H. Doyle	5	4	4	4	4—21	4	3	5	5	4—21—42
Corp. H. Daube	4	5	3	4	5—21	3	4	4	3	5—19—40
Sergt. E. J. Flack	4	4	5	5	4—22	4	4	4	4	4—20—42
B. Crake	4	5	4	4	4—21	4	4	4	3	3—19—40
R. K. V. Casey	5	5	3	4	4—21	5	5	4	4	5—23—44

SQUADRON A.

Capt. H. Barry	5	4	4	5	3—21	3	5	0	3	4—15—36
Lieut. S. Phelps	5	3	4	5	5—22	2	4	4	2	2—14—36

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Junior Capt. E. Crawford	5	5	5	3	5—21	4	5	3	5	5—22—43
M. E. V. Stebbins	5	5	4	5	3—22	4	5	5	4	3—21—43

SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.

Junior Capt. Monthamat	5	5	5	5	4—24	4	3	3	4	4—18—42

SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Corp. E. J. Clark	4	5	4	4	3—20	4	4	5	4	3—20—40

LOCAL CRICKET MATCHES.

Knickerbockers and Manhattans in a Drawn Game at Bayonne.

The last game in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League was played yesterday at Bayonne, where a drawn match took place between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Manhattans. The latter had decidedly the best of the game, and, mainly through the fine contribution of F. J. Prendergast, who hit vigorously and well for 84, they were enabled to declare their innings closed with only 4 wickets down. The Knickerbockers then lost 3 wickets for 56 runs, when the game had to be called on account of darkness. J. Flannery, with 15, not out; A. Smedley, 11, not out, and A. J. Gray, 11, were the double-figure men for Manhattan, while E. J. Darvell made 17, A. Gunn 15, not out, and T. G. Clarke, 10, not out, for the Knickerbockers.

The Paterson B team visited Prospect Park for a game of the New York Cricket Association championship series with the Brooooklyns, and were easily defeated by the substantial margin of 27 runs and 7 wickets. G. Smith and A. S. Durrant made a prolonged stand for the Brooklyn's second wicket, the former putting on 33 and the latter 23, while D. Boxill also added double figures. For Paterson, F. Ashton and J. Moore, with 19 and 16, not out, were the only double-figure men. The totals were: Paterson Team B, 65; Brooklyn, 92 for 3 wickets.

The Kings County team had no difficulty in winning its association match with the Manhattan second eleven, which it defeated by 95 runs, after declaring its innings closed with 7 wickets down. G. W. Barnes, C. T. Hole, and T. Farrand did all the run-getting for the winners, with scores of 39, 30, and 29, respectively, while J. E. Mordaunt and G. W. Barnes both bowled in capital form and secured 5 wickets for 9 runs and 5 wickets for 11 runs, respectively. The totals were: Kings County, 117, (declared for 7 wickets;) Manhattan second eleven, 22.

The game between Nelson Lodge and Brooklyn Team B resulted in a victory for the former by 18 runs. For the winners, F. P. Rogers played a good innings of 33, while the only other man to score double figures was W. Kelland, who contributed 10. E. Challenger played well for the Brooklyns, with 15, and G. Jemmott added 10. P. Scanlon and E. Challenger also bowled well for the Brooklyns, and each captured 4 wickets at a low cost. The totals were: Nelson Lodge Cricket Club, 68; Brooklyn Team B, 50.

Drawn Cricket Match at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 25.—The three days' cricket match between the Singarees of Boston, Mass., and the Newfoundland eleven ended this evening in a draw. The first match was won by the Singarees, who made 48 in the first innings and 75 in the second, to the Newfoundlanders' 32 and 81, respectively, in their two innings. In the second match the Singarees scored 61 in the first innings and 38 in the second, while the Newfoundlanders made 97 in the first innings and gained the second by 9 wickets. The third match was a draw, the Singarees closing their one innings with a score of 61, with five men bowled, while the Newfoundlanders had 43 runs to their credit with only one man down when time was called. Gov. McCallum presented Newman, the Boston bowler, with a prize bat.

Discussion Anent American Jockeys.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It would be supposed that the question of the superiority of the American method of riding race horses had been sufficiently demonstrated by this time to convince even the conservative British horsemen. The sporting papers, however, are still filled daily with letters on this subject. The bitter reluctance with which the friends of the British jockeys admit the advantage of the American system is a curious part of the controversy. This has gone so far that a writer in The Sportsman to-day calls for a halt in the discussion and advocates the American system, which, he says, "certainly suits our horses, owners, and trainers," adding: "Let us still be sportsmen, even if we are beaten at our own game."

For Hollywood Golf Championship.

The qualifying round at thirty-six holes for the championship of the Hollywood Golf Club was played yesterday at Hollywood. The golf medal offered for the lowest score was won by Mortimer M. Singer, his score being 43, 46, 44, 48—181. The other scores were: George E. Armstrong, 189; George Beer, 190; J. W. Cunningham, 191; John M. Ward, 193; E. M. Johnson, 194; J. J. O'Donohue, 196; Alfred Forsch, 198; P. R. Limberger, 199, and Campbell Phillips, 201.

One of the regular team matches in the North Jersey Shore Golf League was played yesterday at Deal Beach between Deal and Red Bank, and the home team won by 41 holes. Two of Richard Croker's sons played on the Deal team, and each beat his man by 8 up. J. H. Taylor, the open champion of Great Britain, in an exhibition match made a new record for the course of 75, going out in 38 and returning in 37. The score follows:

DEAL BEACH.		RED BANK.	
F. H. Croker	8	George Burd	0
C. H. Murphy	8	R. G. Macdonald	0
H. V. Croker	5	Elwood Curtis	0
John Larkin	11	E. G. Fraser	0
S. M. Allen	4	George K. Allen	0
W. L. Clark	2	Dr. E. S. Morton	0
A. H. Larkin	8	Dr. F. L. Wright	0
A. C. Twining	8	W. N. Wachley	0
Howard Brokaw	3	J. S. Applegate, Jr.	0
I. Hendrick Bangs	0	E. E. Morris	3
Col. G. E. M. Harvey	0	George Brewer	3
Total	52	Total	11

Golf on Mountain Links.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 25.—Finals in the men's golf tournament of the Waumbek Golf Club to-day gave the Jefferson Cup to Judge S. O. Prentice, Hartford Golf Club, who beat Henry A. Blair of the Onwentsia, 2 up.

The consolation cup was won by Douglas Hartshorne, Waumbek, who beat Henry Dalley, Ardsley, 3 up and 1 to play.

A women's competition over nine selected holes of the course for a cup offered by Andrew B. Cobb of Boston was finished today. Cards were made from the best holes in three rounds, and Miss Dalley, St. David's Golf Club, won with the score of 45. Summaries:

Miss Dalley, St. David's Golf, 45; *Mrs. A. B. Cobb, Newton Golf, 46; Miss Anne Post, Englewood Golf, 47; Mrs. J. G. Adriance, Dutchess County, 51; *Miss Cobb, Newton Golf, 52; Mrs. Waldo B. Fay, Waumbek, 54; Mrs. Arnold Wood, Ardsley, 55; Miss L. Hartshorne, Waumbek, 56, Miss Abby Raymond, Waumbek, 57; Miss E. Hartshorne, Waumbek, 62.

*Not competing for prize.

It has been decided to hold another tournament here early in September.

Golf on Crescents' Links.

Each man who competed in the golf ball sweepstakes handicap among the Class A men at the Crescent Athletic Club links yesterday paid an entrance fee of three new golf balls. The winner was C. B. Van Brunt, while W. M. Campbell and C. G. Williams tied for second honors. The scores were as follows:

C. B. Van Brunt—

									Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
Out	5	6	4	4	6	4	6	5	5—45		
In	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—42	87	2	85
W. M. Campbell—												
Out	6	5	4	5	4	6	4	4	4—42			
In	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	7	3—46	88	2	86
C. G. Williams—												
Out	5	7	5	5	4	6	3	5	6—46			
In	5	5	4	4	6	6	7	5	4—46	92	6	86
George S. O'Flyn—												
Out	7	5	5	5	5	8	4	6	4—49			
In	6	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5—42	91	3	88
James Rhett—												
Out	5	6	4	4	4	5	4	8	7—47			
In	5	5	5	4	5	7	5	6	4—46	93	2	91

Withdrew—H. S. Bowns, Louder Rhett, G. C. Cassels, and C. A. Sykes.

Newport Golf Club's Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 25.—This afternoon the weekly handicap golf tournament was played on the links of the Newport Golf Club for a subscription cup. The match was for two classes. A being won by William H. Sands by a score of 4 up bogey, and in Class B Master Harold Sands won by 4 up. Others who played in Class A were Frederick P. Sands, A. M. Coats, Arthur T. Kemp, J. S. Tooker, William Gammell, J. W. Jaffrey, C. D. Burke, W. W. Finlay, Reginald Brooks, and George I. Scott. In Class B the players included Lispenard Stewart, Dr. J. J. Mason, R. I. Gammell, and H. R. Sedgwick.

Tuesday a handicap tournament match play for the ladies of the club will be in order at the club for the cup offered by Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll with the handicap limited to twenty strokes.

Golf at Ekwanok Country Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 25.—The Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., will hold the first of its annual tournaments in competition for the President's Cup, presented by the Hon. Edward S. Latham, on Sept. 3, 4, and 5. The terms of competition are as follows:

Scratch tournament open to all amateurs. To be played for yearly at an annual tournament of the Ekwanoh Country Club. The name of each winner is to be engraved on the cup, which shall remain in the custody of the club. There will be a qualifying round of eighteen holes, the sixteen lowest scores to qualify for match play. Medals will be presented to the winners.

Golf on Public Links.

The men who play golf on the Van Cortlandt Park and Sunset Park public links played their first team match yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, when the Brooklynites were very badly beaten. The golfers on the public links in this city are much better versed in the game than their brethren from over the river. The scores follow:

VAN CORTLANDT.		SUNSET.	
Dr. Mandell	6	J. M. Mitchell	0
Dr. Walker	0	W. K. M. Burnett	1
W. T. Morrell	3	W. C. Smith	0
Andrew Bell	11	Samuel Stark	0
H. B. Bashmond	4	R. Balmain	0
H. B. Brown	16	W. T. Avis	0
Total	41	Total	1

The return match will be played next month at Sunset Park, Brooklyn.

Golf Week at Watch Hill.

Men's week at the Misquamicut Golf Club links, Watch Hill, R. I., began on Thursday, and was brought to a close yesterday with the finals for the several cups. There were forty entries for the Watch Hill House Cup, which was won by R. E. Griscom, Philadelphia, who beat William Clark, Westerly, in the final by 1 up in twenty holes; Ocean House Cup, won by Harold Burnet, Cincinnati, who beat G. A. Pope, Jr., Baltimore, in the final by 3 up and 2 to play; Consolation Cup, won by W. E. Kingsland, Jr., East Orange, who beat Henry L. Burdick, Westerly, in the final by 2 up and 1 to play.

On Harbor Hill's Links.

There was a Class A and Class B handicap played yesterday at the links of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, the winner in the former being Ralph McGee and of the latter, H. W. Allen. The summary:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Ralph McGee	91	14	77
M. L. Marvin	90	12	78
J. E. Bullen	92	7	85
H. N. Myrick	100	15	85
A. B. Lawson	92	3	89
Vincent Hockmeyer	95	3	92
C. Y. Wemple	95	3	92
Frank Janssen	109	12	97

CLASS B.

H. W. Allen	96	21	75
W. J. Ryan	133	27	106
N. S. Harris	138	30	108

Staten Island Golfers Won.

In the team match between the Apawamis Club and the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island, played yesterday at Rye, N. Y., the visitors were handily beaten by 18 to 0. The score follows:

APAWAMIS.		RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Maturin Ballou	5	A. E. Paterson	0
R. F. Mathews	1	C. T. Stout	0
V. M. Delano, Jr.	0	E. O. Schuyler	0
F. H. Wiggin	4	O. L. Williams	0
H. A. Sherman	1	R. Chadwick	0
H. N. Curtis	4	F. K. Wonham	0
F. A. Moore	3	L. Thomas	0
Total	18	Total	0

Vardon Beat Best Ball.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., Aug. 25.—A second match was played here to-day between Harry Vardon, the former English champion golfer, and the best ball of Fenn, the local professional, and A. H. Findlay, and again Vardon won by a score of 4 up and 2 to play. The match as usual, was for 36 holes.

LOCAL ROWING REGATTAS

Close Finishes in Lone Star Races on the Harlem.

WAVERLEY OARSMEN RACE

A Broken Oar Loses a Race for a Varuna Crew in Brooklyn—Racing on the Passaic River.

A large number of competitors and some very close finishes made the annual regatta of the Lone Star Boat Club, which was held on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, a very interesting affair. The races were rowed over a half-mile course, with the finish in front of the clubhouse at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street. The trial heats had been rowed on Wednesday and Thursday, leaving the finals to be decided yesterday.

The best race of the day was the double gigs event, in which four crews started, and which was won by Neuman and Kaufman by a quarter of a length, though the swimming race, which had thirteen starters and was won by S. Stern by about a foot, aroused great interest. In the eight-oared barge race, which was the final event of the day, each oarsman shared his seat with one of the fair spectators, which added much to the interest of the event. Barges had been borrowed from the Atalanta and Nonpareil Clubs for this race, and there was great rejoicing when the Lone Star boat finished first. Summaries:

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by J. Lilienthal, (20 seconds;) L. Salomon, (15 seconds,) second; J. Neuman, (10 seconds,) third.

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by S. A. Cramer, (2 seconds); S. Stern, (scratch,) second; A. M. Bier, (20 seconds,) third.

Double Gigs, Handicap.—Won by J. Neuman, bow, and L. Kaufman, stroke, (5 seconds); E. Keller, bow, and M. Metzler, stroke, (scratch,) second.

Swimming Race, Handicap.—Won by S. Stern, (8 seconds); J. Lilienthal, (25 seconds,) second; L. Salomon, (10 seconds,) third.

Four-oared gigs, scratch.—Won by Hirsch's crew, J. Olesheimer, bow; J. Neuman, 2; L. Salomon, 3; S. Cramer, stroke; H. C. Hirsch, coxswain; Lilienthal's crew, L. Hess, bow; W. Frank, 2; A. J. Myers, 3; L. Kaufman, stroke; S. Lilienthal, coxswain, second.

Eight-oared barges.—Won by the Lone Star boat; M. Van Veen, bow; J. Bendix, 2; S. Goldstein, 3; D. Yankauer, 4; B. Rinaldo, 5; B. Suggenheimer, 6; William Frank, 7; A. J. Myers, stroke; J. Olesheimer, coxswain.

A Broken Oar Lost the Race.

Spirited work with the sweeps marked the twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Varuna Boat Club, which was held yesterday over a mile course off the boathouse at Bay Ridge.

Crew No. 2 had the sympathy of the crowd in the four-oared gig race. They were in the lead at the half-mile, when one of the members had the misfortune to snap an oar. Thus handicapped, they stuck to their work minus a man, but the odds appeared too much against them as the boats came near the finish, all but one of the other four rival crews having gained the front. Crew No. 3 finally won, with Crew No. 4 second, and Crew No. 1 third. Summary:

Senior Singles.—Won by F. D. Mackay; E. H. Merle, second; C. F. Hader, third. Time—4:17.

Novice Singles.—Won by A. Winsemann; John Bishop, second; A. G. Simmons, third. Time—4:20.

Junior Single.—Won by A. B. Munro; J. H. Hogan, second; W. H. Struse, third. Time—4:05.

Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Crew No. 3—W. F. Conklin, bow; E. J. Pender, 2; J. H. Hogan, 3; W. N. Morris, stroke; C. F. Meyers, coxswain. Crew No. 4—J. J. Donohue, bow; T. J. McCormack, 2; C. F. Hader, 3; H. J. Morris, stroke; W. C. Cook, coxswain, second. Crew No. 1—A. G. Simmons, bow; J. G. Bishop, 2; W. H. Struse, 3; F. D. MacKay, stroke; E. H. Merle, coxswain, third. Time—3:52.

Six-Oared Barge.—Won by Crew No. 4, J. J. Donohue, bow; J. W. Cook, 2; T. J. McCormack, 3

K. A. C. DEFEATS MONTCLAIR

Wins Amateur League Baseball Game by Margin of One Run.

GOOD PITCHING BY DISOSWAY

Krebs Bats in the Deciding Run with a Three-Bagger in the Eighth Inning.

Although the Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team outbatted the Montclair Athletic Club team two to one yesterday and also outfielded them, they won the game by a margin of only one run. The game was played at Montclair and was one of the Amateur League championship series. The score was 6 to 5. The Knickerbockers deserved to win on the merits of the play, but they had a close call, and all their superiority with the stick and in the field came near going for naught owing to one error. This error was a wild throw to the plate, and was directly responsible for four runs. With the score tied the Knickerbockers jumped in, in the eighth inning, again took the lead, and held it until the last out.

The Montclairs played loosely on the defense, and did but little with the good pitching of Disosway. Harrison, the former Princetonian, who pitched for Montclair, was not up to form. He was hit hard when he put the ball over the plate, and his control was none too good. More runs would have been made off his pitching but for poor base running by the other side. The Knickerbockers did not make the most of their opportunities on the paths. The first man up hit for two bases and tried to steal third with nobody out. Another Cherry Diamond batsman got only one base on a hit that with any kind of running would have netted two. High-class playing, however, was done by the Knickerbocker outfield.

Davies began the game with a clean two-bagger, but perished on a misguided effort to reach third. The remainder of the inning afforded easy chances for the Montclairs. In Montclair's half of the first inning Williams drove the ball to left for three bases. His colleagues were weak with the stick, and he was left there. Disosway singled for the Knickerbockers in the second inning, and raced to second on a wild throw by Milne to catch him napping at first. After Higgins had struck out and Harrison had thrown Hopper out at first, Fitzhenry found the ball for a base, and sent Disosway over the plate. A base on balls to Daly, followed by another base on balls to Disosway and Higgins's single, gave the Knickerbocker Athletic Club a run in the third inning.

A double play spoiled Montclair's chances in the fourth inning. Four of the home contingent reached first, but none completed the grand tour. Higgins began the sixth inning for Knickerbocker with a base hit. He reached second on Williams's miss of Milne's throw. Then Hopper hit to Whinery, who fumbled, and Fitzhenry waited for four balls, filling the corners. Krebs was the next batter, and struck out. Davies did better. He smashed the ball hard to right, scoring Higgins and Hopper. Truex made a good return of the ball to Whinery, and Davies would have been an easy victim between first and second if Whinery had made a good throw to first. As it was, the ball carromed off Davies's spine, and Fitzhenry went home on the error.

The Montclairs began their lucrative seventh inning with a base on balls to Gray. Higgins muffed Disosway's assist of A. English's force hit, and both Gray and English reposed serenely on the sacks. Harrison welted a single to right, scoring Gray. W. English hit to Higgins, who had the simplest sort of a double play confronting him. He could have touched out Harrison and doubled up W. English, but, instead, at once threw to first, retiring only the batsman. Truex was hit by a pitched ball and the bases were filled. Whinery gave Mahoney an easy grounder, but too slow a one for Mahoney to stop a man at the plate, which he tried to do. Mahoney should have stepped on first, retiring Whinery. Instead, he threw home and his error of judgment was followed by a real error. The ball rolled so far past the catcher that four men had time to score.

There was much rejoicing in the Montclair camp over this unexpected turn of affairs. Knickerbockers' eighth inning was remarkable. Three singles and a triple were made in succession, and only one run scored. However, that one run, like Mercutio's wound, sufficed to do the business. Higgins opened with a base hit and was caught trying to steal second. Hopper singled and Fitzhenry did likewise. Fitzhenry was caught napping at first. With two out, Krebs came to the rescue with a rousing three-bagger to right, scoring Hopper and winning the game.

The score:

KNICKERBOC'R A. C.	R	H	PO	A	E	MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	H	PO	A	E
Davies, lf	1	0	2	3	0	Whinery, ss	1	0	1	3	2
Daly, ss	1	0	1	2	1	Willi'ms, 2b	0	1	3	2	1
Mahon'y, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	Milne, c	0	0	1	6	4
Wood, c	0	1	6	0	0	Cadmus, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Disosway, p	1	1	2	0	0	E. Gray, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Higgins, 2b	1	3	4	4	1	A. Eng'h, 1b	1	0	8	1	0
Hopper, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Harrison, p	1	1	3	2	0
Fitzh'ry, cf	1	2	2	0	0	W. Eng'h, lf	0	0	4	0	1
Krebs, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	Truex, rf	1	1	0	2	0
Total	6	13	27	11	3	Total	5	5	27	13	5

Knickerbocker A. C....0 1 1 0 0 3 0 1 0—6
Montclair A. C.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—5

Earned runs—Knickerbocker A. C., 1. Two-base hits—Davis, Wood. Three-base hits—Williams, Krebs. First base on balls—Off Harrison, 5; off Disosway, 1. First base on errors—Knickerbocker A. C., 1; Montclair A. C., 1. Struck out—By Harrison, 5; by Disosway, 5. Stolen base—Mahoney. Double play—Daly, Higgins, and Mahoney. Left on bases—Knickerbocker A. C., 9; Montclair A. C., 4. Wild pitch—Harrison. Hit by pitched ball—By Harrison, 1; by Disosway, 1. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Mr. Leinkauf.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Philadelphia Played an All-Around Better Game and Beat New York.

The Philadelphias broke even on the present series of baseball games with the New Yorks by winning at the Polo Grounds again yesterday. The New Yorks played a miserable fielding game, and mostly every one of their errors were costly. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, lf	0	0	0	0	0	V'Haltren, cf	1	1	5	0	1
Thomas, cf	1	0	3	0	0	Davis, ss	0	1	3	4	0
Deleh'nty, 1bi	2	1	5	0	0	Selbach, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	Hickman, 3b	0	2	0	3	3
Flick, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Smith, rf	0	1	1	1	0
McFarland, cf	1	1	5	2	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	11	2	1
Wolv'rt'n, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	Olivsen, 2b	0	0	0	1	1
Cross, ss	1	1	2	3	1	Bow'rman, c	0	1	4	0	0
Donahue, p	0	0	0	2	0	Carrick, p	0	0	0	2	1
						*Grady	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	13	2	Mercer, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	3	9	27	12	7

*Batted for Carrick in eighth inning.

Philadelphia .....1 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0—5
New York .....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 7; New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 12; New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 5; off Carrick, 2; off Mercer, 2. Struck out—By Donahue, 2; by Carrick, 2; By Mercer, 1. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, Selbach. Stolen bases—Selbach. Double plays—Lajoie, Cross, and Delehanty; Davis and Doyle. Three-base hit—Selbach. Two-base hits—McFarland, Doyle, Selbach, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Donahue, 1; by Mercer, 1. Wild pitch—Mercer. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes.

BOSTON, 8; BROOKLYN, 0.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Willis was in fine fettle in to-day's baseball game with Brooklyn, allowing the latter but four hits and striking out four men. Boston batted McGinnity hard in the first part of the game, but after the fourth inning made only two hits off his pitching. Difficult catches by Long and Duffy were features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf	2	3	2	0	0	Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Long, ss	0	1	4	4	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Stahl, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Jennings, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	2	2	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	3	1	0
Duffy, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	4	1
Tenney, 1b	2	1	9	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Lowe, 2b	2	1	3	2	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	1	1	1
Clarke, c	0	1	4	1	0	Farrell, c	0	0	1	2	0
Willis, p	1	1	0	1	0	McGinnity, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	8	9	27	10	0	Total	0	4	24	14	4

Boston .....0 1 1 2 0 0 2 2 .—8
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Jones, Keeler, Duffy. Home run—Lowe. Stolen bases—Daly, 2; Cross, Stahl, Collins. Double plays—Long, Lowe, and Tenney; Kelley and Farrell. Sacrifice hits—Long, 3; McGinnity, Clarke. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 4; by McGinnity, 1. Balk—McGinnity. Passed ball—Clarke. Time—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT ST. LOUIS.

										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	4	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	2

Batteries—Young and Criger; Garvin and Chance.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R	H	E
Pittsburg	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—6	6	2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5	10	3

Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; Phillips and Kahoe.

AT ORANGE.

										R	H	E
Orange Athletic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3	7	4
New York A. C.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	7

Batteries—Lawson and O'Neil; Batch and Hayes.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	37	.611	Chicago	48	50	.490
Pittsburg	55	46	.545	Cincinnati	47	53	.470
Philadelphia	50	48	.510	St. Louis	45	51	.469
Boston	49	49	.500	New York	39	57	.406

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in St. Louis.

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 1; Kansas City, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Cleveland, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Detroit, 1, (ten innings.) Indianapolis, 8; Detroit, 3, (second game.)
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 9; Minneapolis, 6.

New York State League Games.

At Cortland—Cortland, 15; Albany, 7.
At Rome—Schenectady, 1; Rome, 0.
At Elmira—Utica, 2; Elmira, 1.
At Binghamton—Troy, 2; Binghamton, 1.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 6; Montreal, 4.
At Rochester—Toronto, 5; Rochester, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 11; Hartford, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Springfield, 5.

LAST DAY AT SARATOGA.

Martimas Won the Spencer Handicap on the Springs Track.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It was "get-away day" at the Spa, and several good things were put through. The Spencer Handicap, with a value of $5,000, was the star attraction. Charentus appeared to be the only one worth considering, but Martimas showed a startling reversal of form. Charentus and Martimas raced together far ahead of the bunch to the finish. Howell, on Charentus, attempted a whipping finish, but wabbled about in the saddle to such an extent that he lost the race. Advance Guard, four lengths away, beat Bannockburn, who pulled up lame, for third money.

Colchester had an easy thing of the first race, and, although poorly ridden, won by five lengths. Godfrey won the second. Fleuron led from the half mile, but tired in the stretch, letting Godfrey win by half a length. Tammany Chief won the fourth race under wraps, and Althea, the 5 to 1 shot, came away at the finish of the fifth race, leaving Specific and Precursor to fight it out for place, Specific securing the decision by a nose. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—$400; two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Colchester, 107 pounds, (Blair,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by five lengths; Guess Work, 104, (James,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by half a length; Great American, 104, (J. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:06⅘. Punctual, Georgie Gardner, Hand Vise, Cora Moore, and Dossie also ran.

SECOND RACE.—$400; three-year-olds and upward; selling; seven furlongs. Godfrey, 98, (James,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by half a length; Fleuron, 111, (Britton,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by half a length; Bold Knight, 106, (Williams,) 5 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:29⅘. Tourney, J. H. Sloan, Tim Ganey, Teuxer, and Lavender also ran.

THIRD RACE.—$5,000; the Spencer Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Martimas, 108, (Boland,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by a length; Charentus, 104, (Howell,) 4 to 5 and out, second by four lengths; Advance Guard, 106, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2 and out, third. Time—1:53⅕. Bannockburn also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—$400; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Tammany Chief, 107, (J. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Cherished, 103, (Howell,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length; Queen Carnival, 101, (Michaels,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15⅘. Water Plant, Cogswell, Salary, and Warranted also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—$400; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and fifty-five yards. Althea, 94, (O'Brien,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by three lengths; Specific, 104, (Boland,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a head; Precursor, 96, (J. Martin,) even and 2 to 5, third. Time—1:45⅗. Hood's Brigade, Exit, and Crosmelina also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Five furlongs—Fancywood, 112, (Buchanan,) 1; Lady Idris, 104, 2; Regea, 107, 3. Time—1:05½. Six furlongs—Highland Lad, 95, (Ransom,) 1; Algareta, 97, 2; L. T. Caton, 101, 3. Time—1:17. Steeplechase handicap, short course—Frond, 125, (Jackson,) 1; Passe Partout, 163, 2; Coronatus, 128, 3. Time—3:16. Endurance Stakes; two miles—Our Nellie, 102, (Winkfield,) 1; Admetus, 108, 2; Stuttgart, 104, 3. Time—3:38½. Six furlongs—John A. Morris, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; The Lady, 100, 2; Headwater, 101, 3. Time—1:15½. One mile—Free Hand, 94, (Buchanan,) 1; Nan O. Kee, 88, 2; Dandy H., 99, 3. Time—1:45½. Mile—Prince Blazes, 103, (Bradford,) 1; Great Bend, 112, 2; Patroon, 100, 3. Time—1:43¾.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—At Windsor.—One mile—Charley Shane, 110, (W. Valentine,) 1; Alva II., 107, 2; Troubaline, 105, 3. Time—1:44¾. Six furlongs—Kid Hamilton, 105, (Miller,) 1; Horsa, 108, 2; Prentice Young, 98, 3. Time—1:15½. One mile—Miss Soak, 104, (Miller,) 1; Handicapper, 98, 2; Come Quick, 104, 3. Time—1:42. Five and a half furlongs—Bummer, 112, (Aker,) 1; Acushla, 100, 2; Pirate Bell, 98, 3. Time—1:07½. Steeplechase; full course—Zufallig, 138, (Ray,) 1; Sallust, 143, 2; Last Fellow, 130, 3. Time—3:43¾. Six and a half furlongs—Innovator, 103, (Miller,) 1; George Lee Bar, 104, 2; Margaret Hageman, 102, 3. Time—1:21½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—One and three-sixteenths of a mile. Barrica, 94, (Dale,) 1; Orlandine, 91, 2; Pinar del Rio, 104, 3. Time—2:04. One mile. Go Out, 117, (Van Dusen,) 1; Ida Ledford, 107, 2; Zazel, 102, 3. Time—1:42¾. Six and a half furlongs. Meddlesome, 109, (J. Matthews,) 1; Percy R., 107, 2; Whisper Low, 105, 3. Time—1:22¼. The Coronation Handicap, one mile. Dorothy Lee, 96, (Dale,) 1; George W. Jenkins, 107, 2. Time—1:47. Mile and one-sixteenth. Joe Doughty, 96, (Dale,) 1; Go to Bed, 114, 2; Tom Gilmore, 96, 3. Time—1:48½. Six furlongs. St. Cuthbert, 113, (J. Matthews,) 1; Tom Collins, 102, 2; W. J. Baker, 101, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Five and a half furlongs. Odnor, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Isobel, 110, 2; Orleans, 110, 3. Time—1:09½.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs. Gold Lack, 107, (C. Wilson,) 1; Give and Take, 107, 2; Looram, 106, 3. Time—1:15. Five furlongs. Amoroso, 104, (J. Daly,) 1; Virginia T., 96, 2; Matanzas, 100, 3. Time—1:03¾. One mile. Ennomia, 103, (Landry,) 1; Alfred Vargrave, 100, 2; Free Lance, 112, 3. Time—1:41¼. Five and a half furlongs. Salve, 107, (J. Daly,) 1; Militant, 115, 2; Derminus, 118, 3. Time—1:07⅘. One mile. Hermencia, 96, (J. Daly,) 1; Wilkerson, 86, 2; Momentum, 112, 3. Time—1:43¾. Three-quarters of a mile. Zanone, 106, (L. Thompson,) 1; Sakatuck, 102, 2; Alex, 93, 3. Time—1:13¾. Six furlongs. By George, 104, (Castro,) 1; Queen Anne, 98, 2; Deist, 101, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

Rockaway Hunt Club's Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 25.—What promises to be one of the most attractive and well attended sporting functions held in this vicinity for some time will be the Rockaway Hunt Club's horse show at Cedarhurst on Labor Day. Many prominent society people have entered their favorite equine pets in the various classes. Ten competitions are planned for, awards being given for horses alone, vehicles and appointments not being considered. All entries must be shown by amateurs and must belong to members of the club only. The list will close on Tuesday. Following is the complete list of classes:

Class 1—Pony suitable for a child. To be shown to a governess cart to be driven by ladies. Ponies entered in this class are not eligible for Class 2.

Class 2—Pony in harness, not to exceed 14 hands 3 inches. To be shown to any suitable vehicle.

Class 3—Carriage pairs; to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage.

Class 4—Polo pony; to be shown with mallet and ball in the manner prescribed by the committee.

Class 5—Horse suitable for a runabout; to be shown in harness to a runabout.

Class 6—Ladies' saddle horse; to be ridden by a lady.

Class 7—Tandems, any size; to be shown in harness to a two-wheeled vehicle.

Class 8—Gentleman's saddle horse, to be shown under saddle.

Class 9—Four-in-hands; to be shown before a coach, drag, or break.

Class 10—Best performance driving a tandem or four-in-hand; prize to driver; conditions to be prescribed by the committee.

"Johnnie" Reiff Objects to Cartoons.

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is not often that an American resident in England secures a place in Vanity Fair's portrait gallery, and far less frequently does the subject of these pleasant caricatures resent them. Not so little "Johnnie" Reiff, however, who is the subject of this week's cartoon. Reiff, who cares more about kittens and candles than fame, says: "I could forgive them for the unnatural position of my hands, but why did they want to turn my black hair into a shock of dirty yellow?"

CANOEISTS' ANNUAL MEET.

The Attendance Was Below the Average—Canadians Won Most of the Races.

Although the attendance at the twenty-first annual meet of the American Canoe Association, which was concluded a week ago at Lake Rosseau, in the famous Muskoka Lakes district of Canada, was considerably below the average of the past few years, the meeting was noteworthy in many respects. The location was the most northerly ever chosen, the surroundings were most attractive and picturesque, the transportation and other arrangements were excellent, and the weather, except for one or two days, was perfect. Even the attendance of 175 would have been considered good a few years ago.

The Muskoka Lakes, on one of which the meet was held, are directly east of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, and over 100 miles north of Toronto. The system comprises three large lakes, Muskoka, Rosseau, and Joseph, and several hundred smaller ones. There are over 400 islands in the three large lakes, and their shores are indented with numerous beautiful bays and promontories. Many of the islands and points are occupied by Summer residences of wealthy Canadian or American visitors, but there are plenty of good camping spots open to all comers. Fishing and hunting are good in their season, and the Muskoka district has become one of the principal pleasure resorts of Canada.

In spite of the distance, the Muskoka Lakes are easily accessible, as through cars are run from New York over the Lehigh Valley and Grand Trunk Roads direct to Muskoka wharf at the foot of Lake Muskoka. The trip is one of unsurpassed beauty and interest, and will not be soon forgotten by the thirty-odd members of the local canoe clubs who attended the meet. Such a diversity of scenery could hardly be equaled in a trip of the same length anywhere else on the continent. From New York the route was across the fertile farming lands of New Jersey, through the picturesque Delaware, Lehigh, and Wyoming Valleys—the Switzerland of America—then along the peaceful and placidly flowing Susquehanna and across the beautiful lake region of Central New York to Niagara and its majestic wonders. Then came the quiet shores of Lake Ontario, a glance at the bustling city of Toronto, and a dash across the rich farming lands of Ontario into the wild and rugged beauties of Muskoka.

At Muskoka wharf one of the handsome steamers of the Muskoka line was taken for the trip of thirty miles among the islands of Lake Muskoka, traversing its entire length, and through the beautiful Indian River into Lake Rosseau, where on Big Island, almost in the centre of the lake, the meet was held.

The camp was picturesquely situated on a point at the southwest extremity of the island, facing Ferndale Bay. The steamboat landing was at the extremity of the point, with the headquarters and the camp mess and store immediately adjacent. The men's camp stretched away a quarter of a mile on the south side of the point and the women's camp occupied a corresponding situation on the north side.

The largest delegation in camp was from the Toronto Canoe Club, which had in all about forty members present. Other Canadian clubs represented were the Kingston, Gananoque, Petersborough, Britannia of Ottowa, Brantford, and Ubique of Galt. The principal New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Trenton clubs had each several men present and the Buffalo club had a large delegation.

The first week of the camp was spent in exploring the lakes and visiting the many places of interest, but the second week was given up to the serious business of racing. The sailing course was laid out in the bay opposite the main camp, and the races were visible at every stage. There was no lack of wind, as a good sailing breeze always blew in the afternoon, yet the water was never rough enough to interfere with paddling.

As was to be expected from their preponderance of entries, the Canadians obtained the lion's share of the prizes in the regatta. The Toronto Canoe Club captured fourteen of the twenty-two open events and finished second in twelve. The individual prizes won by the members of this club were over forty in number, the two McNichol brothers together winning fifteen. The Britannia Bay Boating Club of Ottawa was next and the New York Canoe Club won two firsts and three seconds besides both first and second places in two division events not open to the association generally. The Trenton Canoe Club won one first and two seconds, and the remaining prizes were scattered among individuals. The best showing of the New York delegation was made by G. W. McTaggart of the New York Canoe Club. The results of the regatta were as follows:

PADDLING RACES.

Novice Paddling.—First, P. J. Syms, Toronto; second, G. W. McTaggart, New York.

Trophy Paddling.—First, R. R. Woods, Toronto; second, E. J. Minette, Cleveland, Ontario.

Single Paddling.—First, H. C. Allen, Trenton; second, E. J. McNichol, Toronto.

Double Paddling.—First, F. C. Bloomfield, Brantford, and E. J. Minette, Cleveland; second, Woods and Henry, Toronto.

Open Paddling.—First, E. J. Minette, Cleveland; second, R. R. Woods, Toronto.

Mixed Double.—First, A. McNichol and Miss Allen, Toronto; second, E. McNichol and Miss Powell, Toronto.

Fours, Paddling.—First Britannia Bay Boat Club; second, Toronto Canoe Club.

Record Paddling.—First, G. W. McTaggart, New York; second, J. W. Sparrow, Toronto.

Relay Paddling.—First, Toronto Canoe Club; second, Toronto Canoe Club.

Paddling Astern.—First, E. McNichol, Toronto; second, T. Henry, Toronto.

Fours, Paddling, Port Carling Cup.—First, Britannia Bay Boat Club; second, Toronto Canoe Club.

Gunwale Paddling.—First, E. McNichol, Toronto; second, A. McNichol, Toronto.

SAILING RACES.

Trophy Sailing.—First, C. Archbald, Royal Canadian Yacht Club; second, G. McTaggart, New York.

Record Sailing.—First, G. McTaggart, New York, (sail over.)

Open Sailing.—First, C. Archbald, Royal Canadian Yacht Club; second, G. McTaggart, New York.

SAILING AND PADDLING.

Record.—First, J. W. Sparrow, Toronto, (sail over.)

Open Canoes.—First, F. Bloomfield, Brantford; second, A. McNichol, Toronto.

WAR CANOES.

Championship.—First, Toronto Canoe Club; second, Park Island, Trenton, N. J.

Match Race.—First, Toronto Canoe Club; second, Muskoka Lakes Association.

Eaton Trophy.—First, Toronto Canoe Club; second, Park Island, Trenton, N. J.

SPECIAL EVENTS.

Hurry Scurry.—First, A. Lynch, Britannia Bay Boat Club; second, E. McNichol, Toronto.

Rescue Race.—First, A. and E. McNichol, Toronto; second, Lynch, Britannia Bay Boat Club, and Pratt, Newton, Mass.

Tournament.—First, Toronto Canoe Club; second, Wilt, Philadelphia, and Pratt, Newton, Mass.

Hand Paddling, Ladies.—First, Miss J. Ames, Lowell, Mass.; second, Miss S. Ames, Lowell, Mass.

ATLANTIC DIVISION EVENTS.

Division Cup.—First, F. C. Moore, New York; second, G. McTaggart, New York.

Dolphin Cup.—First, G. McTaggart, New York; second, H. H. Smythe, New York.

Trap Shooting at Queens.

Special to The New York Times.

INTER-STATE PARK, Aug. 25.—A good-sized crowd of wing shots journeyed out to Inter-State Park to-day in spite of the very oppressive heat, and enjoyed an afternoon's sport at the traps. The principal event of the day was the team race between Dr. Webber and G. W. Hagerdorn and "Tom" Morphy and Dr. Wynn. For a long while it looked as though the veterans, Morphy and Wynn, were to be defeated, but they finally downed their opponents by the very close score of 3, amid great applause. In the fifteen-bird event Morphy surprised himself and every one else by a clean score over that of "Bob" Welch, C. Lockwood, and Dr. Wynn. The summaries:

Fifteen-Bird Event, $5 Entrance Handicap Rise.—Tom Morphy, 33 yards, killed 15; Bob Welch, 30 yards, killed 13, and C Lockwood, 28 yards, and Dr. Wynn, each killed 11. A miss and out was won by Wynn and Morphy with 3 killed; Welch, 2, in second miss and out Hagerdorn and Welch each killed 5; Dr. Wynn 2, and Morphy, 4. In the third miss and out Welch and Wynn divided, with 4 to their credit; Lockwood, 3, and Hagerdorn, 1.

Team Match between Dr. Wynn and Tom Morphy, Dr. Webber and G. W. Hagerdorn.—Morphy, 33 yards, 45; Dr. Wynn, 30 yards, 43; Dr. Webber, 30 yards, 44; G. W. Hagerdorn, 28 yards, 41.

Union Boat Club Out a Banner.

The Long Island Amateur Rowing Association has incurred the displeasure of the Harlem Regatta Association. It appears that a member of the Union Boat Club won the quarter-mile dash at the formers' regatta on Flushing Bay. Gold medals were presented to the successful oarsmen, and silk banners were offered to the clubs they represented. As yet the Unions have received no banner. Repeated inquiries have failed to give any satisfaction.

HUGUENOT YACHTS RACE

Successful Regatta of the Junior New Rochelle Club.

SIS WINS THE EBERT CUP

F. T. Bedford's Crack Raceabout Easily Defeats Pirie Brothers' Spindrift—Eurybia Beat Sloop Fleetwing.

The sixth annual regatta of the Huguenot Yacht Club of New Rochelle, sailed on the Sound yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest and best of the season. There were no accidents or mishaps of any kind, and of the thirty-eight boats which started only three failed to complete the course. Thirteen of the eighteen classes filled, and were productive of good races, leaving only five sail-overs. Over sixty entries had been received for the regatta, but fully a third were prevented from taking part by the lack of wind in the forenoon, which made it impossible to reach the course in time for the start.

It was expected that the best racing of the day would be in the raceabouts class, for which Thomas R. Ebert of the Huguenots had offered a handsome silver cup. The entries in this class included F. T. Bedford's Sis, Pirie Brothers' Spindrift, De Vere Warner's Persimmon, L. R. Alberger's Colleen, Clinton H. Crane's Raider, and J. De Forrest's Scamp, but the Sis and the Spindrift were the only starters, the others being unable, on account of the lack of wind in the morning, to get to New Rochelle in time to compete. The Sis won easily by about seven minutes. The other smaller classes, however, provided plenty of sport, as is usually the case.

There were five starters in the open sloop class, eighteen feet or under, and a lively race resulted in a victory for W. Hoey, Jr.'s, Sora. Guy Forbes's Nike, which has a habit of finishing second and winning by a time allowance, was too far behind to do the trick this time, and the Sora won by corrected as well as actual time. The dories also made a good race, which was won by G. A. Cory's Dud from H. Stevenson's Rudder by the narrow margin of 20 seconds.

In the open catboat class, twenty-one feet or under, Simeon Ford's Mongoose II. had an easy victory, and Charles Pryer's Eurybia did not need her time allowance to defeat C. M. Fletcher's Fleetwing.

AN UNPROPITIOUS OPENING.

The morning was misty, with almost no wind at all, and at noon it looked as if it might be necessary to postpone the regatta on account of the lack of wind and of boats as well, as few of the boats from the neighboring clubs had been able to arrive. A postponement of half an hour was ordered. At the expiration of that time the atmosphere had begun to clear, and as about forty boats had reported the start was made. The larger sloops, 36 to 43 feet, were sent across the line at 12:35, the Eurybia getting the windward position, and were followed five minutes later by the yawls, 36 feet or under. At 12:45 the thirty-foot sloops were started, Alerion leading Boreas, and at 12:50 the Seawanhaka knockabouts and raceabouts were sent away together. Spindrift and Sis crossed at the same time, but the Bedford boat began to outfoot her rival from the very start, and the result was never in doubt. The remainder of the larger cabin catboats and sloops in four classes crossed at 12:55, making a brave display, and at 1 o'clock the open sloops and catboats were started. The small catboats, sloops, and knockabouts were sent away at 1:05, and at 1:10 the dories crossed.

The start for all the classes was from a line off the easterly end of Whortleberry Island, and the course for the larger boats was to and around the Old Hen Buoy, at the westerly entrance to Hempstead Harbor, thence to the black buoy off Denlancey Point and back to the starting point. This course was sailed over twice, making a total distance of fifteen miles.

The raceabouts, knockabouts, and small sloops and catboats sailed to Execution Rocks, thence to the Hen and Chickens Reef, and back to the starting line. This course was sailed over twice, making a distance of about eight miles. The dories sailed twice over an inside course of a mile and a half, making three miles in all.

The wind came very light from the south-southwest at the start, making the first leg a beat, and the second a close reach, and the third would have been a run home but the wind had hauled more to the westward by that time and made it, too, a beat. On the second round the fleet had a close reach, a run, and a beat to the finish.

For the first half hour after the start the boats drifted almost as much as they sailed, and then the wind began to freshen and the fleet soon strung out across the Sound, making a beautiful sight.

The wind increased to a good sailing breeze, and at 2:05:30 the Sis finished her first round, 14 minutes ahead of Spindrift, which was the second boat around. The Amomo came next at 2:26:40, Win or Lose at 2:30:40, and then the others followed in quick succession.

At 2:57:40 the Dud, winner in the dory class, crossed the line followed only 20 seconds later, at 2:58:00 by Rudder. The Scat finished at 3:02:00, and the Prize at 3:12:45, completing the race in that class.

The first of the larger boats to finish was the Win or Lose, which crossed the line at 3:17:00, followed by the Mongoose II. at 3:20:30, the Sora at 3:22:00, and the Sis at 3:34:18, each a winner in its class. The others finished in the following order:

Kildare, 3:35:00; Rod, 3:36:40; Kazaza, 3:37:40; Broncho, 3:39:35; Nike, 3:41:30; Spindrift, (Pirie,) 3:42:00; Ox, 3:43:00; Nora, 3:43:10; Spunk, 3:43:20; Pagan, 3:45:15; Palm, 3:45:28; Palame, 3:46:00; Miriam, 3:46:40; Spindrift, 3:47:30; Amomo, 3:50:30; Marion, 3:52:50; Rochelle, 3:53:30; Psyche, 3:59:00; Thelga, 4:01:30; Sneaker, 4:22:40; Alcedo, 4:26:40; Anoatok, 4:40:18; Alerion, 4:49:30; Eurybia, 5:08:40; Fleetwing, 5:15:00; Possum, 5:21:15.

The Boreas, D. F. Fox, and Agawam, hopelessly beaten in their classes, did not finish. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—43 FEET OR UNDER.
Start, 12:35.

Name and Owner.	Finish. Time.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Eurybia, Charles Pryer	5:08:40	4:33:40	4:30:29
Fleetwing, C. M. Fletcher	5:15:00	4:40:00	4:40:00

SLOOPS—36 FEET OR UNDER.—Special Class.
Start, 12:35.

Anoatok, J. E. Martin, Jr.	4:40:18	4:05:18	4:05:18

YAWLS—36 FEET OR UNDER.
Start, 12:40.

Possum, W. N. Bavier	5:21:15	4:41:15	4:41:15

SLOOPS—30 FEET OR UNDER.
Start, 2:45.

Boreas, Cord Meyer	Did not finish.		
Alerion, A. H. Alker	4:49:50	4:04:30	4:04:30

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 12:50.

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GERMANY'S CHINA POLICY

Kaiser's "No Pardon" Speech Disapproved by the Nation.

Russia and Manchuria—Role of United States—Grand Army of the Powers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Much dissatisfaction is finding expression in political circles and in the press regarding the Government's silent refusal to call the Reichstag together in view of the financial situation arising out of the Chinese imbroglio. Since it has been confirmed that 7,000 additional troops are to embark for the Celestial Empire between Aug. 31 and Sept. 7 the agitation for an immediate assembly of the Reichstag has become general.

Hitherto the whole China policy of Germany has been dictated by the Emperor in person, although by virtue of the Constitution the responsibility devolves upon the Chancellor of the empire, from whom alone the Reichstag can demand an accounting for the acts of the Government. The Emperor has the power to declare war, with the assent of the Bundesrath, but the vote of the Reichstag is necessary for the conduct of war on account of its power to refuse funds.

When the murder of Baron von Ketteler was reported every patriotic German realized the necessity of immediately dispatching forces to China to endeavor to rescue any German subjects surviving, and to inflict punishment for the barbarous crime which had been committed with the complicity of the Peking Government. Everybody approved of the Emperor's energy in ordering the marine infantry to China and in increasing Germany's naval strength in Chinese waters. At the same time the liberal press demanded that the Reichstag should be summoned and allowed to play its rightful rôle in the framing of Germany's policy. In reply the Government organs urged that Germany was not at war with China, and that an extraordinary session of the Reichstag was therefore unnecessary. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Bundesrath was then summoned for the first time, and gave its approval to the Emperor's programme as outlined by Count Bülow.

Since then more than 50,000,000 marks have been expended on the China expedition, thousands of young soldiers have been embarked for the Far East, and now a general officer bearing the rank of Field Marshal is on the eve of departure for the seat of action. If this is not war, the German elector would like to know what war is. Again, he would like the Government to give him, through his elected representatives, an opportunity to express his opinion on certain incidents of the last two months.

KAISER'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

It is no exaggeration to say that nine-tenths of the nation disapproved of the Emperor's "no pardon" speech, which Count Bülow vainly endeavored to "correct," i. e., nullify. The manner in which "volunteers" were secured from certain regiments is also open to criticism. Further, the financial aspect of the expedition is greatly disquieting the elector. He feels that in making the large outlays already incurred without obtaining the previous approval of the Reichstag the Government is treating the national Parliament as a quantité negligeable. Hence organs so widely opposed as the Vorwaerts, the Berliner Tageblatt, the Deutsche Tageszeitung, and the Freisinnige Zeitung, (to mention but a few journals), are simultaneously clamoring for an early Reichstag session. The Vorwaerts alone opposes the measures taken by the Government. The other organs merely demand a "return to constitutionalism" in the interests both of the Government and of the nation. "Germany has a constitutional Government, not a personal régime," says a moderate Liberal organ, "and this fact has been already too much ignored during the present crisis."

It is a source of discomfort to the political sages of the Berliner Tageblatt that Russia has territorial aspirations in Manchuria and that England's covetous eyes are turned toward the fertile valley of the Yang-Tse. Germany cannot remain impassive while England brings within its sphere of influence the whole Yang-Tse district, but must claim at least the territory on the right bank of the river. It is not Germany's fault that China is being divided par anticipation. The Tageblatt laments that the powersr are not guided by the same ideal views of William II., who only wishes to inflict punishment for the murder of the German Minister and the massacre of the Christians and to render impossible the recurrence of such shameful deeds. Unfortunately the egoism of the competitors for territory has distracted their attention from this high aim, weakening their action.

The United States is playing a very peculiar rôle in the whole China business. It is increasingly evident that the amiable attitude assumed by the American Government toward the false Chinese rulers was dictated by the reflection that the United States might "fish in troubled waters" in China. The Tageblatt opines that the diplomats will have as difficult a task as the troops in China, and jubilates over the sending of a naval division to China. The presence of Germany's newest ironclads will afford to her rivals ocular demonstration that after she has pulled the chestnuts out of the fire she will not allow herself to be thrust aside.

ARMY OF THE POWERS.

The latest issue of the Militär Wochenblatt, the authoritative military organ, contains an interesting computation of the foreign military forces in China. There are at present 38,000 men and 114 guns at or near Tien-Tsin, viz., 300 German marines with 4 guns, 140 Italians, 140 Austrians, 2,800 Frenchmen, 6,000 British, 2,900 Americans, 16,000 Japanese, and 10,000 Russians. In the middle of August the arrival of 2,500 German marines and 6 guns under Major Gen. von Hoepfner; 2,080 Frenchmen, with 12 guns, and 8,000 Japanese, with 30 guns, brings up the available fighting strength to 40,500 men and 162 guns.

At the beginning of September, 4,000 men and 14 guns will arrive from France and Italy, while England's forces in Hongkong or Shanghai will be increased to 12,000 men. In the middle of September will arrive the German East Asiatic Corps, under Gen. von Lessel, numbering 11,300 men, with 34 guns; the French mixed brigade, under Gen. Voyron, numbering 10,000 men, with 20 guns, and 8,000 Russians, with 24 guns, from Odessa. Two thousand Americans embarked from San Francisco, 860 marines from England, and 350 men, with heavy guns, from the Cape, will bring up the allied forces in Pe-Chi-li at the middle of September to about 78,000 men and 280 guns.

Russia has concentrated for operations in Manchuria and Northern China an army of 37,000 men. She also holds ready 16,000 men in the Ussuri district, 5,600 in the Transbaikal, 40,000 in the Siberian military district, 9,000 in the Ssemirjätschje district, and 35,000 in European Russia—or a total of 105,000 men, with 135 guns. The Russian forces can be brought up to 160,000 men, so that, with the 78,000 troops of the other powers, the total forces available against China will number 230,000 men, with over 500 guns.

The naval forces in Chinese waters number 117 warships and 21 torpedo boats. While Russia is strongest on land, England predominates at sea. She disposes of 36 ships and 10 torpedo boats; Russia has 19 ships and 11 torpedo boats; Japan, 20 ships; France, 14; America, 11; Germany, 9; Italy, Austria, and Holland together, 8.

J. P.

BIG REVIEW IN GERMANY.

American Officers Receiving Much Attention in Berlin.

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BERLIN, Aug. 25.—There will be a big review on the Tempelhof Field next Saturday. It will be attended by the King of Würtemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and many other royalties, besides Gen. Ludlow of the United States Army.

The German Government has shown great attention to several other American officers, who, in addition to Gen. Ludlow, are here to study German naval and military institutions, notably Capt. Mitchell of the Ordance Department, who inspected the German method of manufacturing smokeless powder, and Naval Constructor Woodward, who inspected the Kiel, Dantsic, and other yards. Col. Cary Sanger of the New York National Guard, who is to investigate the European militia system, is expected here in a few days from Switzerland.

ROBERTS LEAVES PRETORIA.

He Reports Some of Buller's Men Suffer Severely Through Night Attack.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Lord Roberts has left Pretoria and has fixed his headquarters at Wonderfontein, the second station west of Machadodorp, where the bulk of the Boers in arms are supposed to be. Wiring from there, Aug. 24, he says:

"Buller reports the Boers laid a trap for his cavalry Aug. 23, opening with several guns at fairly short range. The English guns silenced the Boers, but when the firing ceased and the pickets were being placed for the night, by some mistake two companies of the Liverpool Regiment advanced 1,500 yards into a hollow out of sight of the main body, where they were surrounded by the Boers and suffered severely."

The Liverpools lost ten men killed and Capt. Plomer and forty-five men wounded. In addition, they had thirty-two men missing. Gen. Buller's other casualties Aug. 23 were twenty men killed, wounded, or missing. Lord Roberts also wires that Gen. Pole-Carew occupied Belfast, near Machadodorp, Aug. 24, without opposition. Gen. French, with four brigades of cavalry, is moving east of Machadodorp.

The dispatch of the British Commander in Chief in South Africa also says:

"There is a welcome green over the veldt which, I hope, means that our riding and transport animals will get grazing shortly. They have fared badly of late."

WILL BUY LAND FOR BOERS.

A. Wormser Says They Will Emigrate to Yellowstone Valley.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 25.—A. Wormser of this city has made arrangements to purchase a large tract of land in the Yellowstone Valley on which he declares a large number of Boers from the Transvaal will locate.

Lieut. Cordua Died Fearlessly.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 24, gives details of the execution on Friday of Lieut. Cordua of the Transvaal Artillery, convicted by a court-martial of breaking his parole in plotting to abduct Lord Roberts and kill British officers. Cordua walked fearlessly to the garden behind the jail. At his own request he was not bound and sat in a chair with folded arms. He told Capt. Barchard, commanding the firing party, that he was ready, and ten bullets struck him. The body was buried near the spot where the Lieutenant fell.

Gen. De Wet's Latest Ruse.

KRUGERSDORP, Aug. 25.—Commandant Delarey appeared yesterday before Bank Station with a large force and summoned the garrison, commanded by Lord Albemarle, to surrender, which the garrison refused to do. In the meantime De Wet took advantage of this ruse and crossed the river toward the Orange River Colony.

WAR SCARE IN ENGLAND.

London Papers Seriously Discuss the Imminence of a Conflict with France.

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—"That the French Government is preparing for war there can no longer be any doubt." This first sentence in a long article in The Pall Mall Gazette of Wednesday on "The Imminence of War With France" is the subject of serious speculation in most of the periodicals.

The Speaker considers a French invasion a nightmare, but fears that the persistent fomenting of national hatred is ominous and may precipitate a conflict.

The Spectator says it does not wish to encourage the scare, but it voices a caution that a strenuous watch should be maintained over the national defenses.

POPE'S ACT ANGERS ITALY.

Storm of Indignation at the Vatican's Note Against Queen's Prayer.

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—The note issued by the Vatican authorities against the prayer of Queen Margherita, written by her Majesty after the assassination of King Humbert, (beseeching the Almighty to be merciful to him because he was merciful and to forgive him because he always forgave and loved his people,) has set going a violent discussion in Italy. The Rome correspondent of The London Times says:

"Its prohibition has caused indignant outbursts, has evoked sympathy for the Queen, and has strengthened the young King in his inherited controversy with the Church. The communiqué was the personal act of the Pope, and its avowal as such was meant to rebuke those representing the Pontiff as an aged man and as a tool in the hands of Cardinal Rampolla, the truth being that Rampolla is as clay in the masterful hands of the Pontifical potter and bends like a reed before the imperious will of Leo. The Pope, in spite of his years, is still the soul of the Vatican and rules his entourage with a rod of iron."

GAMBLING ON OCEAN LINERS.

Victim of Sharpers Says He Will Pay Them When They Give References.

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—"Passengers are requested to beware of gambling." This pencilled noticed was posted in the Campania's smoking room when she arrived a week ago. Several Americans who had lost rather heavily at poker had compared notes and decided to repudiate their debts, being convinced that they had been playing against card sharpers.

The principal loser was a South American ranchman, whose "paper" debts amounted to over £1,000. The winners were two New Yorkers, who were apparently unacquainted with each other when the Campania left New York. The South American alleged that he had been cheated. He paid £10 and notified the winners that he would pay the balance of his losses when they produced satisfactory references.

The ranchman also telegraphed from Queenstown for a detective to meet the steamer at Liverpool. One did so, but beyond telling the victim that the winners were well-known sharpers he could do nothing.

DECLINED TO HONOR HUMBERT.

Louisville Italians Protest Against Action of the Vicar General.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A protest has been sent to the Papal Legation by leading Italians of Louisville, Ky., against the action of the Very Rev. Dr. Bouchet, Vicar General of that diocese, in refusing to conduct a solemn mortuary service in honor of King Humbert's memory. It appears that Father Bouchet consented to offer a simple low mass, but declined to hold any more elaborate service.

The present Bishop of Louisville, Dr. William McCloskey, was formerly connected with the American College in Rome, and has decided views on the differences existing between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Whether his feelings have prompted him to support Father Bouchet's attitude is not known, but many Italians infer so. Archbishop Martinelli enjoys the right of disciplining any prelate for breach of duty, but, since the action of Dr. Bouchet is no infraction of the moral law, it is evident that neither himself nor his local superior, Bishop McCloskey, will incur any severe penalty.

NEW YORK HEALTHIEST CITY.

Dr. John B. Cosby Says Hygienic Conditions Here Are Unexcelled.

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—Dr. John B. Cosby, one of the Health Commissioners of New York City, who had been in London for a week, has gone to Wantage to look over Mr. Richard Croker's stables. In an interview Dr. Cosby said:

"I am making a cursory investigation of the Paris and London sanitary conditions. Though the general statistics are already well known, I am more than ever satisfied that New York not only has the lowest death rate, but is sanitarily far ahead of any European city I have visited. Whether this is entirely due to the natural advantages of the tide-swept shores or the natural habits and intelligence of the Americans it is difficult to determine, but the fact remains that the hygienic conditions of New York are unexcelled by any city of considerable size in the world."

COOKING OF ALL NATIONS

American Dishes at the Exposition Revelation to Parisians.

GERMAN WEINSTUBE POPULAR

Many Medals for California Wines—Beefsteaks Specially Imported from the United States.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The efforts which foreign nations make to compete with France in the culinary domain are worthy of a good deal of attention. In Paris there are not a few establishments where meals of various kinds are prepared in exotic ways to suit foreign palates, but it is at the exposition that international cooking may be best examined and compared with the home industry.

At the last exposition it was the Russian restaurant which won the highest approbation from the culinary wise and the pound foolish. On this occasion it is the Germans who seem to have struck the newest and most successful note. At any rate, the German "weinstube" on the Quai des Nations is crowded even when other places are empty, and the Paris season being in full progress, great difficulty was encountered in getting a seat at any of its tables.

Personally I consider this success unwarranted, at least on such a scale. The luncheon and the dinner seemed to me a very ordinary table d'hôte of the monotonous Berlin type; the detestable German habit of sitting down at any vacant place whether the table was partially occupied or not prevailed, and the service had an irritating slowness and solemnity about it suggestive of a German chorale. The ubiquitous and centilingual German waiter put on the airs of a Prussian Corporal for the nonce, and refused to understand any language but German. One of them even assured me in a Berlin accent that German cigars were superior to any in the world. The wine was good, but unnecessarily expensive, and certainly not better than the German wines which can be procured at all the best Paris restaurants, notably the Café Anglais. The glasses in which they were served were pretty, of delicate form and tender hue, a little too tall perhaps, but on the whole charming. Whether they were afraid of being prejudiced in their judgment or not I cannot say, but truly the French were remarkably uncritical in their appreciation of this place. They extended a similar approval to a vast German beer house where the Teuton reveled and roared all day long and late into the night, singing choruses to two German bands which played all the National airs, and generally he conducted himself en maitre, with an assurance, I had almost written arrogance, which he has never dared to display in Paris for the past thirty years. This in fact was in harmony with that leading fact about the exposition—the conquest of Paris by the Germans.

The Russians have had but little success with their culinary venture this time, and only a succès de curiosité has been achieved by the Roumanian, the Bosnian, the Hungarian, and the Greek restaurants. The first three produced a few special plates which were satisfactory, but all of them smacked of a common Russian or Austrian origin, while the Greek cook was evidently a Corflote, whose culinary inspirations were derived from Naples.

The Chinese restaurant was picturesque by reason of its variegated architecture and its pig-tailed waiters, but its native cooking was altogether inferior. The bamboo shoots which I ate there were evidently canned, and as tough as bits of papier maché, while the sauce they were served in was ordinary palm oil, not castor oil with shrimps' ova, as it should have been.

AMERICAN DISHES POPULAR.

Nor have the English done very much to distinguish themselves. At the last exposition the English beefsteak was very much in evidence, and British ale flowed in torrents. This time it is the American beefsteak which carries off the palm of popularity, and as much may be said of American beer. For the first time, in fact, since my recollection, Parisians have had an opportunity of studying the choicest features of the American culinary art in all perfection. I am aware that there are certain places in town where American dishes are advertised, as is also the case with specialties of British cuisine, but the same drawback attends them all. Sooner or later their proprietors are forced to fall back upon local cooks, and then the true traditions are falsified and the genuine style disappears. A French artist, for instance, cannot stop abroad for long with any sort of impunity. His style is certain to be vitiated sooner or later by his environment; he is obliged to come back to "se retremper" in the atmosphere of the locality where his genius and special ideas first found birth. No East Indian can make curry six months after he has landed in the fogs of London. It is the same with the cooks of all countries. There must be a continual succession of new-comers to take the places of those who have succumbed to local influences, if the old traditions are to be kept up. Obviously such conditions in a city like Paris, where the American colony is shifting and small, cannot possibly last.

For this, among other reasons, the Parisian gourmets or at least the vast majority of them, have been kept in almost complete ignorance of the extraordinary resources of the American cuisine. The opportunity they have found at the exposition of instructing themselves on this important and interesting topic has been vastly welcome to Paris. The American restaurant, beneath the American Pavilion, has attained to a great degree of popularity, and some of the most learned Parisian "fourchettes" have expressed themselves to me in conversation as equally surprised and delighted with the novelties they have discovered there and have expressed the hope that an American restaurant in Paris on a really representative scale might become a permanent institution. They have admired particularly the American method, totally unknown here, of eating an entire melon before a meal with the top sliced off, the seeds taken out, and replaced by crushed ice. The "gombo en gelée," an intense chicken consommé with the delicate flavor of the okra, served cold, filled them with admiration.

I think their highest meed of praise was reserved for lobster à la Newburg. Lobster is so rare a crustacean in Paris, and few French cooks are in genuine sympathy with it or know how it should be treated. They mistake the "fade-"ness of the langouste, or crayfish, for superior delicacy, placing it for that reason on a higher gastronomic scale than the lobster, overlooking the exquisite sea souvenir which is in the flavor of the latter, like the essential perfume of a flower. The Newburg sauce suits the lobster as none other does, and it is the invention of a race of men who are in love with the sea. The American beefsteak was also a revelation to my gourmet friends. Anything more succulent, they declared, in the way of a beefsteak, had never passed their lips, accustomed nevertheless to the rich juices of the Châteaubriand and the subtle attractions of the Tournedos Rossini. I learn that these steaks are brought over especially from America, as it is impossible to obtain meat of the same quality here. The various ways of preparing American tomatoes also received the Parisians very much, and the use of chopped almonds, celery, and sweet cream in the composition of a salad (inserted into the interior of a tomato) was declared to be equally ingenious and successful. To this particular salad the name of "Tomatoes en surnoise" has been given.

CALIFORNIA WINES PRAISED.

I have already referred to the great admiration generally called forth by the various brands of American beer, and the intelligent method adopted in icing it to exactly the right temperature. French beer is rarely well iced. The Commissioner for the State of California, Mr. Ben Truman, has won not only golden opinions, but an extraordinary number of golden medals for the wines produced by the State. A certain old California brandy was recognized as rivaling the best matured cognacs. A combination of benedictine and cream, known as "night-cap," made a great sensation when it first struck the palate of a well-known Parisian bonvivant a few days ago, and it is likely to be the most popular liqueur of the forthcoming season.

One modest little culinary demonstration has in particular charmed everybody. It is that of the American corn exhibit. Here there is a series of counters served by an old darky, "Chloe," "who comes from the best families in Maryland." At the first counter you are served with American tomato soup, thickened with corn and beans. Then "Chloe" gives you corn cakes with maple syrup and beautiful fresh butter, followed by blancmange with raspberry jelly, and grits with cream. And all these delicacies for nothing! No wonder that the Parisians call down blessings of Heaven on American cooks.

ZIONISTS' WORK IN LONDON.

Twenty-five Nationalities in All Kinds of Garbs Represented at the Congress.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It requires a very large assembly of any description to attract much attention in London—the International Zionist Congress, which has been in session during the last week, has startled no one—but those who have watched it with any degree of interest have been surprised at the scope and importance of the Zionistic programme.

"One realized Israel," said a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette, "as never before. Israel of all sorts, sizes, ages, nationalities; Israel from around the corner and from beyond the sea; Israel eloquent in every tongue, Israel polyglot and cosmopolitan, but Israel with the hallmark on every link, and enthused with a common enthusiasm. Mr. Zangwill had no hesitation in deciding that the congress meant that Israel had 'forced the hand of Providence.' After that, 'forcing franchises from the Turks,' I gathered, would be a comparatively easy matter."

In personnel alone, the assembly at Queen's Hall might well have attracted attention, for as President H. E. R. Herzel pointed out to an interviewer, the 500 delegates assembled there was a wonderful demonstration of the world-wide interest evinced in this movement.

"These delegates," said President Herzel, "represent twenty-five nationalities speaking more than twenty languages. Here are gathered Jews from every quarter of the globe, some still wearing the costume adopted from Charlemagne, others prominent in the most active modern pursuits, officials able to interpret this babble of languages into the understanding of each nationality, men so skilled in science like the chief Russian delegate, so prominent an oculist that, hated as he is, the Czar cannot afford to expel him.

"It may require a difficult fight to secure from the Sultan the charter we are hoping for. Jerusalem is holy ground to all religions. France wants it for Rome, the Kaiser for the Lutherans, England for the Church of England, the Czar for the Greek Church, and the Sultan, of course, for the Mohammedans. Still we hope that the Continental powers will soon see that the Eastern question, as well as the Jewish question, may some day be settled by granting us the right to set up a neutral State in Jerusalem, open to Jews from all over the world, where her children may find a place of refuge at last."

PROF. NIETZSCHE DEAD.

He Was One of the Most Prominent of Modern German Philosophers.

WEIMAR, Aug. 25.—Prof. Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, the philosopher, died here to-day of apoplexy.

Prof. Nietzsche was one of the most prominent of modern German philosophers, and he is considered the apostle of extreme modern rationalism and one of the founders of the socialistic school, whose ideas have had such a profound influence on the growth of political and social life throughout the civilized world. Nietzsche was largely influenced by the pessimism of Schopenhauer and his writings, full of revolutionary opinions, were fired with a fearless iconoclasm which surpassed the wildest dreams of contemporary free thought. His doctrines however, were inspired by lofty aspirations, while the brilliancy of his thought and diction and the epigrammatic force of his writings commanded even the admiration of his most pronounced enemies, of which he had many.

Of Slavonic ancestry Nietzsche was born in 1844 in the village of Röcken, on the historic battlefield of Lützen. He lost his parents early in life, but received a fine education at the Latin School at Pforta, concluding his studies at Bonn and Leipsic. Although educated for the ministry, Nitzsche soon renounced all faith and Christianity on the ground that it impeded the free expansion of life. He then devoted his attention to the study of Oriental languages and accepted in 1869 a professorship at the University of Basel, Switzerland.

This position he held until 1876, when overwork induced an affection of the brain and eyes, and he had to travel for his health. During these years of suffering and while in distressed circumstances he wrote most of his works. Since 1889 Nietzsche had been hopelessly insane, living in Weimar, at the home of his sister, Elizabeth Forster-Nietzsche, who has edited his works. For many years he was a close friend of Richard Wagner, the composer. His principal publications are "The Old Faith and the New," "The Overman," "The Dawn of Day," "Twilight of the Gods," and "So Spake Zarathustra," which is perhaps the most remarkable of his works.

EXPOSITION TO CLOSE NOV. 5.

Paris Reformers Wage Vigorous War on Suggestive Post Cards.

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PARIS, Aug. 25.—The committee appointed to organize fêtes at the exposition announces that two great fêtes will be given in addition to the Venetian fêtes already announced.

The first will be a fête of flowers, held the first week in September, and the second will be vintage festivities, on the 15th of September. The first will be made the occasion for a gigantic flower show and a battle of flowers. The second will comprise an exhibition of French wine products and a procession of allegorical cars.

Though it has been suggested that the duration of the exposition be extended, it is officially announced now that the great show will close on Nov. 5.

The exhibition has given a pretext for unusual license in the display and production of so-called "post cards," bearing suggestive, and, in many cases, obscene, pictures. Mutoscopes depicting salacious scenes have also abounded.

René Beranger, a life Senator and a leading spirit in the reform movement here, took up the matter, members of the opera corps and ballet representatives having protested that their features were attached to photographs in indelicate scenes.

These "post cards" were openly displayed in shop windows and in kiosks on the boulevards. The police organized a general raid, and in one day seized 50,000 "post cards," 600 photographs, 40 cinematographs, and 400 mutoscopes.

MOORS MENACE ALGERIA.

French Authorities to Send Troops to the Colony.

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PARIS, Aug. 25.—A serious situation has again arisen on the Franco-Moroccan frontier. Moorish troops are said to be massing in great numbers in dangerous proximity to the Algerian hinterland, and Moroccan tribesmen are raiding French territory.

Instructions are said to have been received at the Mediterranean naval stations directing the French naval authorities to prepare to dispatch artillery and stores to Algeria, while orders for contingents of troops from Algeria and Tunis for the Far East have been countermanded.

In official circles in Paris, although it is admitted that the situation needs watching, it is thought decidedly improbable that the Moroccan Government intends to conduct hostile operations against Algeria.

DIFFER WITH MR. WHITE.

Berlin Papers Deny Dingley Tariff Excitement Has Subsided.

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BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The papers here comment on the interviews and speeches in America of Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, on the subject of German relations.

The Kreuz-Zeitung disputes Mr. White's assertion that the excitement here regarding the Dingley tariff has subsided, and that the latest Von Holleben-Hay agreement is considered here to be important, pointing out that all the important points at issue are left untouched by the latter, including sugar.

GERMAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

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BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The naval manoeuvres this week were interesting. In demonstrating that torpedo boats are powerless to attack big vessels at night if proper vigilance is observed.

The fleet to-day, after renewing its coal supply, will sail around Skagen into the Baltic, where there will be tactical and reconnoitring evolutions during the coming week, arriving Aug. 30 at Neufahrwasser to recoal.

SENATOR DEPEW AT HOME

Arrives from Europe on American Liner New York.

TALKS ON POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Thinks McKinley Will Have Largest Electoral Vote Cast Within a Generation—Conditions in Europe.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew returned home yesterday from his annual vacation trip to Europe. He was a passenger on the American liner New York, and was accompanied by his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and his niece, Miss Paulding. Mr. Depew was in excellent health and spirits, and said he had thoroughly enjoyed himself and was now ready to take off his coat and enter into the work of the campaign.

The New York was met below Quarantine by the New York Central tug Chauncey M. Depew, which had on board a party of railroad officials. The passengers on the tug were the first to greet Mr. Depew, and a broad smile spread over the face of the New York Senator as he responded to the welcoming shouts of his friends. When the New York came to a stop off Quarantine, the Quarantine Commissioner's boat, the State of New York, with a special committee from the Republican Club, of which Mr. Depew is President, steamed alongside and the members of the committee went on board.

Those who were on the committee were Robert C. Morris, William Leary, Dr. E. J. Palmer, and Henry L. Piercy. Those who were on the other boat were Charles C. Paulding, Mr. Depew's nephew; M. T. Cowperthwaite, W. L. Lloyd, E. T. Hopkins, Capt. C. E. Eiseman, and Walter C. White.

Mr. Depew was soon surrounded by his friends and chatted pleasantly with them on the way up to the city. He was handed the morning newspapers and hurriedly glanced at them in order to familiarize himself with what had taken place during the time he was at sea. Turning to Mr. Cowperthwaite he said:

"I see they are trying to drive 'Gene' Wood out of Tammany Hall."

"Yes," was the answer; "Croker says 'Gene' is a paid lobbyist, and 'Gene' says Croker ought to know."

Senator Depew leaned over the ship's rail and laughed heartily for a while, but made no further reference to the attack made on Wood by the Tammany leader, but he expressed interest in the Croker-Hill feud.

"The fight between Hill and Croker promises to be a royal one," said he, "and it looks as if it is going to be to a finish. Hill is a good chess player, and knows his moves. If he had the State patronage at his disposal I don't believe there would be the least doubt of the result."

Mr. Depew then launched into National politics. He said:

"There seems to be but little interest in England over the coming election in this country. The intelligent people regard the re-election of McKinley as a foregone conclusion. One of the reasons that England is not interested in our election is that very few of our securities are now held in London. The English have been sending them over here to pay their debts. The material and industrial side of the election does not interest them, so they are paying no attention to it. It is different on the Continent. The Germans, the French, and the Italians fear us as trade rivals, and they are praying that Bryan may be elected. With Bryan in Washington they believe we will withdraw entirely from the Far East and that our competition will no longer be felt. They know that our trade will follow our flag.

"McKinley is going to receive the largest Electoral vote of any President in a generation. It is a new thing for the European powers to see the United States interfering in foreign affairs, and they would like to have us withdraw. There is no power on earth to tell us to leave the East. No European nation wants any trouble with the United States. The continental powers should realize that we will not withdraw unless we wish to. The American people are not a shell people, and I am thankful that the American eagle is not a turtle.

"The foreigner wants our trade. He knows that our trade is bound to follow our flag, and he expresses doubt of our ability to carry out our plans. The foreigner should know by this time that the American usually accomplishes what he starts out to do."

YOUNG AMERICA'S FUTURE.

"Mr. Croker has said that the young man in America is 'up against it,'" suggested the reporter.

"Young America is 'up against it!'" was the reply. "Young America is against hauling down our flag, giving up our possessions, and against telling Europe that we are not equal to the task which confronts it!"

Mr. Depew said he had heard considerable talk of Odell and Schieren as the probable Republican candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, in this State.

"I would like to see them nominated," he said. "It would mean a winning ticket."

"If Mr. Coler should be nominated for Governor, would he attract any part of the Republican vote?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "As the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Coler would not draw from the Republicans. He would not be given Republican support if he should become the Tammany candidate for Mayor. As an independent Mayoralty candidate he might get Republican votes."

Later in the day Senator Depew prepared a formal statement. He said, in part: "Nineteen hundred is a very gratifying year for an American abroad. One of the phenomena of the close of the nineteenth and the opening of the twentieth century is the position our country has taken in two years. Before 1898 no ruler or Minister in Europe was interested in American opinion or action. Now the situation is the reverse. Every Cabinet reckons the attitude of the United States in formulating plans. Every European nations finds its production enormously in excess of its consumption of manufactured articles. Asia and Africa are the markets. The possession of them or access to them is the sum of Old World diplomacy, operations, and armaments. The excellence, and in many cases the superiority of our goods, the energy of our traders, and the cheapness of our transportation, are exciting alone.

"The taking of one-half of the British war loan in New York at nearly 1 per cent. less than London offered amazed Lombard Street. It put thinking caps on financiers everywhere. If New York is to be the financial centre of the world, and our surplus money is for loan cheaper than it can be had elsewhere, the event is of the greatest consequence on both sides of the Atlantic. The policy and tradition of centuries are upset, and old World bankers must go to school. If the governments of the Continent saw any way to check our advance they would adopt it. I heard more discussions, and intelligent ones, as to our home conditions this Summer than in twenty years before. The powers are so nicely balanced that our position on Eastern questions is of vital importance. The one question is what will the United States do in China, and afterward in the Orient? There is no disposition to forcibly prevent our entrance on an equal footing into China and the East, but tremendous anxiety for us not to press the subject, and especially not to push our products in competition with theirs among the people of Asia.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

"The United States exhibit at the Paris Exposition is very impressive. It is a remarkable choosing of what we have done and the possibility of development. We will have the larger number of medals and honorable mentions. The fair itself has been grossly misrepresented. It is one of the best industrial exhibitions yet given. The French are very hospitable and perfectly fair. There is not a sign of injustice, even when their own products are in competition. There can be no well-grounded complaint of the awards of the juries. The American athletes carried off three-fourths of the prizes, and the majority of the judges were Frenchmen. It was an inspiring sight at the dinner given them by Commissioner General Peck to see these modest, manly fellows from our colleges. They represented an exhaustless supply of American grit, pluck, and manhood.

"We are too new for our foreign friends to catch on to all our National creeds. The band in one of the restaurants at the exposition where I was lunching played 'The Marseillaise,' and the French cheered; then 'Die Wacht am Rhein' and the Germans applauded, and so on through the hymns of all nations. Finally I sent in a fee and request for them to play the National anthem of the United States. After several minutes' consultation they gave us 'A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night.' A few bands can play 'Yankee Doodle,' but I do not believe there is one which has the music of 'The Star-Spangled Banner.'

"The coal famine threatens serious times for Great Britain. The Government promised to impose an export duty, but Parliament adjourned without enacting the law. Such a proposition from such a source shows how necessity modifies economic policies settled so long that they are claimed to be principle. Coal has gone up in price in England in the last six months $2 a ton. If this should happen with us it would be a charge of 3 per cent. on the capital of the New York Central. The English railway managers are very able men, but their ingenuity is taxed to the utmost to meet this increased cost of coal and keep up the same dividends, and in most lines at their half yearly meetings there was a reduction. Coal for railway and manufacturing purposes is now $6.75 a ton, delivered. It is less than half that for the same purposes in the United States. Coal is the life of industrial nations. It has enabled Great Britain to support 36,000,000 people in far greater comfort than 5,000,000 before the discovery of its use as fuel. We certainly do not want to prosper because of the misfortunes of others, but unless fresh sources of coal supply can be found in Europe there are incalculable possibilities for our product in the markets of the world.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

"The opening for the sale of American coal is very great. If the ocean carriage were arranged the market could be seized at once, and lines established for permanent occupancy and growth. The enhanced cost of coal has increased household expenses for the wage earners, and caused much distress. It is leading to a universal demand for higher wages. This, again, will increase the cost of production. But with coal at less than half the price a ton for our manufactures and transportation lines that it is in Europe, the advantages in competition in every industry are so enormously on our side as to upset every calculation based on previous conditions. The prospect is as startling in its possibilities of developmfent and prosperity for the United States as in the anxiety it is already causing our friends across the Atlantic.

"Politicians in Great Britain are expecting a general election in October. All parties are preparing for it, and all admit that the Conservative majority will be so increased as to almost eliminate opposition. It is not so many years ago when, in the height of the power of Mr. Gladstone, the prediction was generally accepted that the Liberals would always govern. Now the Liberal Party seems hopelessly divided, both as to principles and leadership. The Court, the aristocracy with few exceptions, society, the married man and institutions and the universities are with the Conservatives. How can a party win, they say, which has not a single Duke in its membership? But shrewder statesmen fear such a preponderating mapority, and in it the Opposition sees its hope. It is an interesting study for the future whether, with the classes practically all on one side, some able, aggressive, and constructive leader may not array the masses on the other, with undreamed-of Radical results.

"I met two distinguished men, one in England, the other in France, who were intimate with Napoleon III., and with Bismarck, and who gave me interesting accounts of the mother of the Franco-German war. Louis Napoleon said he had no intention of having war with Germany. He knew France was wholly unprepared. The Bendetti quarrel and its results took him wholly by surprise. He was preparing for a constitutional and representative Government for France, so that his son might have a surer succession. He saw that his own autocratic sway must end in revolution, but thought that in a few years he could have a Government of Ministries and parties like England, which would safeguard the throne. Bismarck, on the other hand, knew as well as Napoleon the unpreparedness of France. He, von Moltke, and von Roon went together when the dispatch came from Bendetti, Napoleon's Ambassador, at the suggestion of King William from Ems. It was a peaceful message.

THE DOCTORED MESSAGE.

"Von Moltke and von Roon were disappointed because they all saw with Bismarck that only by a war with France and arousing German patriotism could Prussia forge in the front, and its King become Emperor of United Germany. Bismarck took the dispatch—added nothing to it—but took out several words, handed it back to his companions, and it was at once concluded that such a message was a declaration of war. One of these men said further that Bismarck told him he—Bismarck—was opposed to taking any territory from France. But the demand of the South German States for Alsace and Lorraine as a protection for their boundaries, was so peremptory he had to yield to secure their joining the empire."

Senator Depew told the reporters that he came near losing his life while he was attempting to board the German Emperor's yacht Meteor at Cowes.

"I came very near to giving you boys a chance to write my obituary instead of giving you my views," he said. "While I have been a member of the New York Yacht Club for a good many years, I am what can be called a 'land sailor,' although I used to be pretty good at that sort of thing when I was a boy and spent much of my time on Peekskill Bay. One day I was rowed out to the Meteor. The sea was choppy, and I didn't know just how to get on board.

"'Step on the seat, and when we hit the top of a wave, jump,' was the advice of the boatmen.

"I jumped, and if it had not been for two able seamen who grabbed me, it might have been the end of me, and I would have been deprived of the pleasure of meeting all of you here to-day."

On the way up the bay the New York passed the new battleship Alabama, which was on its way to sea for its trial trip. The Senator looked at the new addition to the navy, and said:

"She looks as if she could give a good account of herself. We have a navy we can well be proud of."

The Republican Club committee informed Senator Depew that arrangements had been made to give him a reception at the clubhouse next Thursday evening. He said that the date would be satisfactory to him.

Last night Mr. Depew went to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach to have a talk with Senator Thomas C. Platt. He said that he would see Senator Hanna and place himself at the disposal of the

SOUTHERN NEGRO'S PLAINT

Congressman G. H. White Forced to Leave North Carolina.

WILL NOT RE-ENTER CONGRESS

Wife a Physical Wreck Owing to Attacks—Advises Negroes to Migrate West.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—One of the most significant results of the race trouble in North Carolina is the announcement by Representative George Henry White of that State that he is compelled to leave the State and make his home in New York because the subjugation of the negro has been carried to such a point that an educated colored man can no longer remain there.

Mr. White declares that in former years he was able to live in North Carolina and practice law there without being made to feel that he belonged to an inferior race, but that things have now changed. He declares that the treatment to which he has already been subjected has so broken down his wife in health that he has been obliged to send her North, and he thinks she will be an invalid for a long time.

Mr. White says that the disfranchisement of his race in North Carolina is merely a symptom of what is going on there, and does not merit the attention which has been bestowed upon it. What is of real importance is the movement for the degradation and subjection of the negro, the political move being merely one aspect. He expects that 50,000 negroes will leave the State within ten years, and he advises them to do so, although he condemns colonization schemes.

Mr. White was one of the best-known figures in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. He is forty-seven years old and a stalwart, good looking man, and a good speaker. He is the only colored man now in Congress. Some of his speeches during the last session attracted considerable attention, notably one on the lynching question. He is a graduate of Howard University in this city, which gave him the degree of M. A. He also holds the degrees of LL. D. from Livingston College, North Carolina, and Biddie University, in the same State. Before entering politics he was Principal of a normal school and practiced law. He has served as a member of the North Carolina Senate and House of Representatives and as Prosecuting Attorney for the Second Judicial District of the State. He is now serving his second term in Congress, and is the leader of the colored Republicans of North Carolina.

WILL NOT RE-ENTER CONGRESS.

In discussing his reasons for his change of residence, Mr. White said:

"I cannot live in North Carolina and be treated as a man. In my intercourse with the bar of North Carolina in the past I was never made to feel that I was on a different plane to any one else because I was a colored man, but I know I cannot feel so any longer. I expect to practice law in New York, or, if not there, I shall settle in some State up this way. I have made up my mind not to be a candidate for renomination to Congress.

"I have three reasons for this determination. In the first place, my wife's health has been wrecked on account of the malciousness of the political attacks made upon me, and I am sure the excitement of another campaign would kill her; secondly, I am satisfied I could not secure a certificate if I were elected, and, thirdly, I must devote myself to some employment that pays me. I have not sufficient means to carry on a political fight that can only prove expensive. My wife is a refined and educated woman, and she has suffered terribly because of the attacks made on me. She is now ill in New Jersey, and I am afraid she will be an invalid for a long time. I have been made the target for those who have been fighting against the negro race in North Carolina, and nothing has been too hard to say of me.

"The result of the Constitutional amendment of North Carolina will be that the State will lose 50,000 colored people in the next eight or ten years. This restrictive measure against the negro is not really political. The political part of it is a mere subterfuge, and is a means for the general degradation of the negro. I advise and encourage the immigration of the negroes of North Carolina to the West and North, but especially to the West. I do not want to see them colonized anywhere, for that would result in a repetition of what has taken place in North Carolina and the South generally. I think they should lose themselves among the people of the country. A few families could settle here and there. Then their children will be better educated.

"But the bulk of the colored people must of necessity remain in the South, and I think this plan of immigration will not only benefit those who leave the South, but those who remain there as well. This immigration should be systematic, and a home should be provided for a colored family before they leave their old homes in the South. There should be no wholesale removal.

SHOULD OWN THE SOIL.

"Our people are agricultural, and the vast West is the place for them. In the East and North they can only be domestic servants, but if they want to plant themselves as a part of the country they should go on a farm and own their own homes. That is what the ambitious man should do; if he wants to be a servant or a dude the hotel is perhaps the best place for him. I believe that a third or a half of the colored population of North Carolina will leave the State eventually. It will take some time.

"I have no patience with talk about colonizing the colored people in some separate State or Territory. What is good for the white man is good for the colored man. Besides, if the negro had a State or Territory the white man would go there. See how white men are going on Indian reservations and marrying Indian women in order to secure advantages that come to them from such marriages!

"I believe the conditions of the South will eventually cause many of our people to go to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippines. There are too many negroes in the South—that is the trouble.

"I do not believe the black man has much relief in any political party. He must paddle his own canoe. He must think for himself and act for himself. Legislation will not help him. Senator Pritchard said in a recent speech before the Republican State Convention that the white people pretended not to want the negro in office, and he called their attention to the fact that the Supreme Court of the State has said that the Legislature has power to pass legislation for local government, giving to certain classes the right to hold office. Senator Pritchard in that speech said that if the Democrats meant what they said about preventing negroes from holding office he would join them in passing through the joint Assembly legislation placing those counties in which colored people are in the majority under white control. The fact is, the white Republicans of North Carolina are Republicans in order to get the negro vote to maintain them in office, but they do not want the negroes to hold office."

TROUBLE FEARED AT AKRON.

Authorities Expect Mob Will Resent Negro Being Tried Secretly.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—Gov. Nash fears there may be further rioting in Akron. For that reason troops will be held there until Monday, at least. This decision was reached to-day at a conference here between the Governor and Assistant Adjt. Gen. Adams.

"The ill-feeling among the Akron citizens who participated in the riots seems to be directed especially against the city officials," said the Governor. "I am afraid that when the lawless element fully realizes that the negro was taken into the city and sentenced and then taken away without their knowing the slightest thing about the matter the trouble may rise up again. The State will protect life and property at Akron as long as necessary."

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 25.—There was no indication of any trouble in this city last night, and, with the exception of the presence of soldiers, the city has resumed its wonted quiet.

Suicide of Despondent Man.

Charles N. Welgand, forty-seven years old, of 354 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself at his home. He was in the lithographing business in Manhattan, and is thought to have become despondent over business troubles. He leaves a wife and three children.

RECORD-BREAKING "JAG."

East New York Man, a Paralytic, Astonishes Canarsie—Case Heard in Open-Air Court.

It has long been Canarsie's boast that it can produce more fanciful, complicated, and unique things in the way of "jags" than any other spot in the great metropolis. An ordinary "drunk" attracts not even casual notice in the quaint fisher village on the shores of Jamaica Bay, and even a frilled and ornamented "toot," as they describe them locally, excites but passing comment.

But Canarsie beheld a "jag" yesterday that made even the oldest inhabitant admit that it was "a new one" on him. The owner of it—the jag—was one Thomas Allen of East New York. Mr. Allen is denied the use of his legs because of paralysis. He uses a wheeled chair to get about in.

Yesterday Allen, in his wheeled chair, pushed by two grinning small boys, appeared in Canarsie. He was athirst, and he also hungered. He ate much of the succulent Canarsie clam and drank deep of many and various Canarsie brews. Canarsie folk themselves hesitate to toy with such a combination, and they watched eagerly for developments in the case of Mr. Allen of East New York. The developments developed in due season, and for a time Canarsie enjoyed itself. The brace of grinning small boys enjoyed themselves, too. They pushed Mr. Allen and the things he had accumulated about, convoyed by a troop of local gamins, until the outfit ran up against Policeman William Diggs. Mr. Diggs relieved the small boys of the propelling job and wheeled Mr. Allen, protesting and spluttering, to the station house.

From the station the queer prisoner was later removed in the patrol wagon, with his chair, to the Grant Street Police Court. They could not get Allen and his heavy chair into the court room, and wondered what they were going to do with him.

"Well, as the prisoner can't come to the Court, the Court will have to go to the prisoner," decided Magistrate Steers.

The open-air court was thereupon held. Allen was wheeled up to the foot of the steps leading to the court room, and the Magistrates declared court in session, the spectators removing their hats. Allen had recovered from his experience, and pleaded guilty.

"Most of the prisoners who have come before me for intoxication have had trouble with their legs," remarked the Court, "but I guess you weren't affected that way, were you?"

"No, I had trouble with my head," returned Allen cheerfully.

Sentence was suspended, and Allen, pushed by his two grinning small boy retainers, wheeled merrily away homeward.

HUMIDITY BRINGS DISCOMFORT.

High Percentage of Moisture in the Air Makes the Day Oppressive.

Although people declared that yesterday was the hottest day of Summer, and changed their collars three times in twelve hours, and wore linen coats and drank more iced beverages than were good for them, the Weather Bureau's thermometer never moved a bit higher than 86 degrees. There it stuck from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 o'clock in the evening, after having rested at 1 degree lower than that since midday.

The moisture in the air was what made it seem so much hotter than it really was and what caused so much discomfort. At 8 o'clock in the morning the humidity was 92, and a fall of a few points in the afternoon did not make the disagreeable stickiness of the atmosphere any less perceptible. Even when the thermometer had gone down into the seventies at night the city was uncomfortable from Harlem to the Battery, and people flocked into ferry and excursion boats by the hundreds.

LEAPED FROM FERRYBOAT.

Unidentified Young Man Commits Suicide in the Bay.

An unidentified young man committed suicide by jumping from the Staten Island ferryboat Castleton at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly after the boat left St. George for New York two passengers on the stern noticed the young man with one hand bandaged walking up and down near the rail. They did not pay much attention to him, and he suddenly disappeared. Although the passengers did not see the man leap into the water they immediately notified the pilot, who stopped the boat and searched for some time without seeing any signs of the man.

The ferryboat Southfield was on her way to St. George, and almost opposite the Castleton at the time. Several passengers on the Southfield saw a man leap from the rail of the Castleton. He had what was thought to be a handkerchief in his hand. The Southfield was stopped, and the crew of this boat also waited for the man to appear on the top of the water, but no sign of him was seen, and the boat proceeded to St. George and reported the suicide. Nobody on the Castleton could give an accurate description of the man. He was about five feet in height, thin, and wore dark clothing.

CUBAN ORPHANS HERE.

Nineteen Arrived on the Niagara and Will Enter American Schools.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday by the Ward Line steamer Niagara from Nassau and Cuba were Durant McDonald, Receiver General at Nassau, and Mrs. McDonald; the Rev. Alfred De Berritt, a Congregational minister of Brooklyn, accompanied by nineteen orphan children from Cienfuegos.

These children are from Protestant Cuban families. They were brought here to be educated.

Police Officers Return from Abroad.

Police Inspector A. A. Cross and his mother returned on the Cunard Line steamship Umbria last evening, as did also Police Captain and Mrs. Westervelt. Inspector Cross and the Captain spent their vacation together in England and Ireland.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:21	Sun sets...6:42	Moon sets..7:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:18	Gov. Isl'd...8:46	H. Gate..10:42
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:28	Gov. Isl'd...8:53	H. Gate..10:49

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belgravia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Craigearn, Newcastle	.....	.....
Hudson, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grangense, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	.....
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Norge, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	.....
Pretoria, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Australia, except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 19 and up to Sept. 11, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 11, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 11th.)

(Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

The Money Saving Power of These Last August Days.

The week that is to come marks the turning point between summer and fall. It marks, too, the gathering of all the enterprises of this vast establishment for an immense outpouring of values that shall make the record of a great month greater.

Some years ago we determined to demonstrate that there need never be a "dull" month in the year. When other stores were listless and empty, we gathered great stocks of wanted merchandise, priced them much lower than they could be sold at any other season and crowded the store in consequence. We kept many thousands of work people busy, tided dozens of manufacturers over dull seasons and taught you to expect some of the greatest bargains of the year in August.

Each year these August enterprises have grown and the month that is passing has been the greatest August we have ever known. Money saving sales have been exceptional all along the line, and especially for the refurnishing and beautifying of Brooklyn homes has there been most wonderful opportunity. The pinnacle is reached this week in a great sale of Housefurnishings—in gatherings of low priced merchandise of other sorts still greater than those that have gone before. The power for money saving of an entire month is concentrated in these last few days. How, is told below.

Unexampled Economies in this August Sale of Housefurnishings.

The August sales of Housefurnishings in this store are sales of immense importance to every home in Brooklyn. From the time when we started a great sale at this season, years ago, they have become an annual event, each year surpassing in interest, in value giving, all those preceding it. Now we announce

A Sale by Far the Greatest We or You Have Known.

Months were spent in preparation for it—months were needed to make it not only complete in variety, but perfect in worthiness.

Each article in this sale is of first class quality.
Each article in this sale is priced the lowest for it anywhere.

Every field of household enterprise is covered—from kitchen to attic it offers to Brooklyn housekeepers a money saving opportunity they will not neglect.

Ample preparations have been made to care for you promptly, satisfactorily—we will even do our very best to fill mail orders, but this in every case we cannot promise. There will be open house in the Basement to-morrow, though—open house for every housekeeper in Brooklyn. These price hints:

Enameled Ware Kitchen Utensils.

Lipped Saucepans, 2 qt., 10c.; 3 qt., 15c.; 4 qt., 17c.; 5 qt., 19c.
Straight Covered Saucepans, 2½ qt., 18c.; 3 qt., 20c.; 4 qt., 23c.; 5 qt., 26c.; 6 qt., 31c.
Rice Boilers, No. 2, 31c.; No. 3, 37c.; No. 4, 46c.
Tea Kettles, 3 qt., 31c.; 4 qt., 34c.; 5 qt., 37c.
Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 8c.; 2 qt., 10c.; 3 qt., 13c.
Dish Pans, 10 qt., 23c.; 14 qt., 29c.; 17 qt., 34c.
Soup Kettles, 6 qt., 31c.; 8 qt., 37c.; 10 qt., 52c.; 12 qt., 64c.
Colanders 12c
Bread Raisers 44c
Wash Basins 9c
Cuspidors 9c
Square Roasting Pans 24c
Oblong Roasting Pans 19c
Ladles 7c
Salt Boxes 21c
Foot Tubs 31c
Bed Pans 69c
Water Pitchers 33c
Fry Pans 10c
Cups 5c
Pie Plates 9c
Spoons 5c
Bread Pans 7c
Sponge Cake Pans 13c
Jelly Cake Pans 5c
Tea and Coffee Pots 17c
Chambers 17c
Measures 7c
Slop Pails 49c

Tomato Catsup Boilers.

Retinned deep Kettles, ball handle, 24 qts., 13c.; 33 qts., 19c.; 36 qts. ... 29c
Extra heavy bottom, deep ball handle, 24 qts., 28c.; 33 qts., 39c.; 36 qts. ... 45c

Woodenware.

Bosom Ironing Boards 9c
Skirt Ironing Boards, 3 ft., 25c.; 3½ ft., 29c.; 4 ft. 33c
Folding Ironing Tables, with skirt board attached 75c
Pastry Moulding Boards 17c
Round Bread Slicing Plates 5c
Square Meat Cutting Boards 25c
Round covered Flour Buckets 18c
Wood rim Flour Sieves, 8c., 9c., 10c
Alabama Cotton Clothes Line, will not kink, 75 ft. 18c
Superior Manila Clothes Line, clean and strong, 75 ft. 29c
Virginia Cedar Wash Tubs, electric welded hoop, best quality, 45c., 69c., 98c
Clothes Washing Machines $2.98
Clear selected Clothes Poles 15c
Best grade Clothes Pins, per 100 in carton 6c
Cedar Water Pails 19c
Fibre Water Pails 15c
Oak grained Water Pails 5c
Folding three-wing Clothes Bars, 3 ft., 35c.; 4 ft. 45c
Spice Boxes, nest of five 25c
Kitchen Tables, 36 in. long 65c
Full size Laundry Wash Boards 29c

Brooms.

Excellent three sewed full size Carpet Brooms ..... 12c. each
"Helpmate" three sewed Brooms, short, but very stocky ..... 19c. each
"Home" special light parlor Broom, undyed stock ..... 22c. each

Wringers.

Hardwood frame, family size Clothes Wringers 66c
The "Universal" Wringer, good rubber rolls $1.98
Our "High Pressure" Wringer, two year guarantee on the rolls, 11 inch, $2.87; 10 inch $2.39

Sundries.

Sapolio 4c
Ammonia 5c
Pearline 7c
Dixon's Stove Polish 2c
Enameline 2c
Electro Silicon 5c
Wax Tapers 2c
Gas Torches 7c
Meyers' Putz Cream 10c
Velvo Silvo Soap 5c
Babbitt's Potash or Lye 10c
Wax Paper, 24 sheets in pkg 4c
Hercules Cement 11c
Paraffine, for fruit sealing 15c
Borax, powdered, 1 lb. pkg 5c

Laundry Soap.

Lautz Bros. Acorn Soap, 13 for 25c

Toilet Paper.

250 cases of our regular high grade "Thousand Sheet" package Toilet Paper, 5 for 25c.; and "Regent" roll Toilet Paper, 6 for 25c

Wash Boilers.

Heavy charcoal plate, oval Stove Boilers, No. 7, 50c.; No. 8 ..... 75c
New England shape Stove Boilers, well soldered seams, carefully covered wire edge, superior copper bottom, No. 7, 75c.; No. 8 ..... 95c

Basement.

A Remarkable Sale of Umbrellas.

For men and women and equally interesting to each.

These Umbrellas are made of excellent union taffeta silk and have cases to match. There is a large assortment of handles to choose from. They are strong, good looking, long wearing and remarkably low priced at

89 Cents Each.

Main floor—front, left.

Fine Dress Fabrics For the Lowest Price Yet.

Venetians and Broadcloths—black.

These are the fabrics of which your finest street costume must be made this Fall—so says Dame Fashion. They are rich and smooth, like satin to the touch, firm and strong, the black perfect and lustrous.

1,000 yards of them, full 50 inches wide, will be here for your choosing to-morrow at the lowest price for which such fabrics have ever been sold, 97c. a yard

Main floor, rear.

Prices to Hurry This Muslin Underwear.

Not only because it is cheap Underwear, but because it is good Underwear cheap, will this fresh collection disappear quickly. If you have a need, you will not wisely overlook this chance to fill it:

Gowns. Muslin Gowns, high neck, with four insertions of embroidery and clusters of tucks in yoke, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves 69c
Cambric Gowns, Empire, with insertion of embroidery and lace across front, and four insertions of lace and cluster tucks at side, lace ruffle on neck and sleeves, others V neck, trimmed with embroidery 97c

Drawers. Cambric Drawers, with lawn umbrella hemstitched ruffle, hemstitched tucks above 49c

Corset Covers. Round neck Corset Covers with insertion and ruffle of lace, back and front, lace edging on arm hole, draw string at waist 69c

Second floor.

More Low Prices for Bed Coverings.

Blankets —every thread of wool.

Soft and snowy—the cool nights we have been having give foretaste of their need time. But if you wait until you need them, you will have to pay about a third more. These are of extra good quality, 11-4 size (70x84 inches) and weigh 5 pounds. They were bought months ago, that's why instead of being $6.00 a pair they are $4.40

Down Comfortables —last season's patterns; but what matters that? It matters to us, though, makes these Comfortables unwelcome here, therefore low priced to you. They are full size, 6x6 feet, covered with very good quality figured sateen and down filled. Value is $5.00, price is $3.98

Main floor, rear, left.

Values Unusual in Men's Furnishings.

Here are economies that are real economies—a round up of some very worthy needfuls for men at prices much below the usual. Thus:

Unlaundered Dress Shirts of good strong muslin with set in bosom of pure linen; felled seams, continuous facings, necktie tape and the flap at the back of the neck to prevent irritation from the collar button; hand-made button holes in front of neck band. They are made open back and open back and front and are well worth 50c. Low priced here for ..... 39c. each

Night Shirts made of "Langdon" cotton, cut full and long, finished with felled seams, pearl buttons and fast color trimming around collar and down front 48c

Socks of fast black cotton; double soles, heels and toes ..... 9c. a pair
Socks of fine quality fast black cotton; double soles, heels and toes, 15c. a pair

Main floor, front.

Corsets at Cut Prices.

Two exceptional values that will wait just long enough to be told about. They are shapely, yet healthful Corsets—will make you graceful without being uncomfortable. Priced thus:

300 sateen Corsets, long waisted, well boned and prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon, value $1.00, at 59c

"J. B." Corsets in a new French model. They are made of fine jean, trimmed top and bottom with embroidery and have medium waists and cutaway hips, value $1.00, at 69c

Second floor

Our Annual Sale of School Supplies Next Thursday.

School time before you know it.

So many of our friends have been asking about the sale that it seems only fair to make this announcement of it.

Next Thursday will be Children's Day here. Wednesday afternoon's papers will tell all about it in detail, how we have spent months in gathering all the good things that were to be found—blank books, pens and pencils, school bags, straps and many more, to sell to the young folks and to their old folks at cost or below it.

There have been no school supply sales like those of this Store; but the one next Thursday is to surpass them all in size, in cheapness. No matter how many thousands of you come, we will be ready.

Wait patiently, please.

New Carpets and Rugs.

A Third or More Underpriced.

All the newest and best weaves of the best manufacturers.

From top to bottom of your house—library, parlor, dining room, bed rooms, halls and stairs—there is not a foot of the floor to which this doesn't apply. New Carpets for everywhere are a third and more underpriced, and will be while these stocks last.

Your $10 will buy $15 worth of new Carpetings.
Your $50 will buy $100 worth of new Carpetings.

But now is the time—we can't make promises for later.

18 inch wide reversible Stair Carpets, value 25c., at ..... 19c. yd
22 inch wide reversible Stair Carpets, value 30c., at ..... 24c. yd
27 inch wide reversible Stair Carpets, value 35c., at ..... 29c. yd
Extra super Ingrain Carpets, value 50c., at ..... 39c. yd
Extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets, value 65c. and 75c., at 49c. and 55c. yd
Extra super, the celebrated Lowell all wool Ingrain Carpets, the best made, value 85c., at ..... 59c. yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, value 60c. and 65c.; at ..... 45c. and 49c. yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, value 75c., at ..... 55c. yd
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, extra quality, value 85c., at ..... 65c. yd
Axminster and Velvet Carpets, value $1.00 to $1.25, at ..... 75c. and 85c. yd
Bigelow Axminster, Savonnerie, extra quality Wilton Velvets, value $1.50 and $1.75 yd., at $1.05, $1.15, $1.25 yd

Linoleums. Ten thousand square yards of the best domestic Linoleums are joined with the Carpets. They were made by the best manufacturer in America, are all perfect and well seasoned goods, and much under our regular prices, which are the lowest for Linoleums anywhere. We quote both prices:

14 patterns of printed Linoleums, regularly 50c. yd., at ..... 40c. sq. yd
10 patterns of heavy printed Linoleums, regularly 70c. yd., at ..... 55c. sq. yd
14 patterns of best printed Linoleums, regularly 85c. yd., at ..... 70c. sq. yd
10 patterns of inlaid Linoleums, regularly $1.50 yd., at ..... $1.25 sq. yd

Rugs. This is a new line of all wool reversible Smyrna Rugs representing all the best makers with their best work. The variety is especially large and the prices very low. Thus:

18x36 in.	60c	4x7 ft.	$3.65
21x45 in.	90c	6x9 ft.	$8.20
26x54 in.	$1.25	7½x10½ ft.	$12.85
30x60 in.	$1.55	9x12 ft.	$17.75
30x72 in.	$2.25		

Handsome Axminster Rugs, low priced in this way:

18x36 in.	85c	6x9 ft. 1 pc.	$14.35
27x62 in.	$1.95	8¼x10½ ft.	$16.25
36x72 in.	$3.25	9x12 ft.	$18.75

A considerable collection of new Royal Wilton Rugs, beautiful copies of rare Oriental pieces.

18x36 in.	$1.35	8¼x10½ ft.	$23.65
27x54 in.	$2.65	9x12 ft.	$28.50
30x63 in.	$4.25	9x15 ft.	$37.25
6x9 ft.	$15.45	10½x13½	$39.50

Brussels Rugs last, a small lot of them, 9x12 feet, but very low priced at $12.50 each

Third floor.

Handsome Upholsterings Smartly Cut in Price.

The fault of most of them—it's a fault that's a fallacy—is that they are last season's patterns. Suppose you buy new patterned Curtains. Six months later still newer ones come out. Will you discard yours? Certainly not. That's what we have to do, though;—it's one of the rules of modern storekeeping. New Curtains are arriving and last season's patterns must make room for them. This is how we mean to make them do it:

Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of Irish Point, Tambour, and Renaissance Curtains; white and ecru; in assorted patterns:
$1.25 to $1.50 value, at ..... 89c. pair
$1.59 to $2.00 value, at ..... $1.19 pair
$2.25 to $2.75 value, at ..... $1.49 pair

White Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, spread and pair of shams, for full size bed, the set of 3 pieces, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $1.98

White striped and figured Swiss muslin ruffled Curtains, in assorted designs, 40 in. x 3 yds. long, for French sash or cottage curtains ..... 98c. pair

White bobinet ruffled curtains, trimmed with lace Edge and Insertion for French sash curtains, 48 in. x 3 yds. long ..... $1.98 and $2.98 pair

Colored cross stripe, cotton stripe, snowflake Curtains, used for windows and doors, 40 in. x 3 yds. long, $1.25 and $1.98 pair

Bed Canopies. The mosquitoes are wickeder and thicker now than at any time during the Summer—but you know that, too, unless you are very lucky. These Bed Canopies are made of white gauze netting, with turnover frames and ceiling attachments. They keep Mr. Mosquito outside while you peacefully slumber inside. Cost is little:

Size 90 in. deep x 9 yd. skirt $1.40
Size 100 in. deep x 10 yd. skirt $1.70
Size 108 in. deep x 11 yd. skirt $2.15
Crib size $1.25

Tapestry Coverings. Here are 500 yards of heavy corded cotton Tapestry in new designs and warm color effects. It is handsome and serviceable and specially low priced at ... $1.19 a yard

Window Shades. 300 of them for less than the cost of the materials. Assorted opaque and cambric, mostly with a few Scotch Hollands thrown in. They are on good spring rollers and in various colors. They were made to order and there are only a few of a kind. That's why, instead of 75c. or $1.00, they will be priced to-morrow at 19c. each

Third Floor, Front.

The Season's Lowest Price for Corded Novelty Ginghams.

They have been selling as a bargain at 10 cents a yard—we have sold thousands of yards at that price. It is time for them to go now to make room for newer arrivals, so the price, low as it was, has been cut again almost in half. Patterns are broken plaids and pretty stripes. Nothing could be better for comfortable fall Waists or early School Dresses for the little ones.

6½ Cents a Yard.

Main floor, New Building.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 26.

Belgic, Hamburg, Aug. 12.
Benedict, Para, Aug. 13.
British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 13.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Aug. 15.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
Honiton, Hamburg, Aug. 3.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Aug. 18.
Macedonia, Shields, July 28.
Taliahassee, Savannah, Aug. 23.

MONDAY, AUG. 27.

El Rio, New Orleans, Aug. 22.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Aug. 16.
Georgia, Liverpool, Aug. 17.
Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 22.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Aug. 20.
Alliance, Colon, Aug. 21.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Aug. 18.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 21.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Aug. 20.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 18.
Taormina, Hamburg, Aug. 15.
Vincenz Florio, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

Aller, Bremen, Aug. 19.
Croham, Barry, Aug. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Aug. 23.
Ems, Gibraltar, Aug. 20.
Lampasas, Galveston, Aug. 22.
Michigan, London, Aug. 17.
Mors, St. Michael's, Aug. 19.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Aug. 22.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
Bellena, St. Lucia, Aug. 23.
British Queen, Newcastle, Aug. 18.
Penpol, Havre, Aug. 10.

Arrived.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Aug. 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:56 P. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 10:14 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:56 A. M.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Shurlock, Santos, &c., July 28, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M.

SS Seneca, Decker, Tampico, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS El Cid, Quick, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Niagara, Miller, Guantanamo, &c., Aug. 10, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:12 A. M.

SS Ponce, Dyer, Arecibo, &c., Aug. 14, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Aug. 22 and Charleston 23d, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Cyrene, (Br.,) Amey, Rio Janeiro Aug. 5 and St. Lucia 18th, in ballast to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) for London.
SS Transit, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Asti, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS British Prince, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Fridtjof Nansen, (Nor.,) for Algoa Bay, &c.
SS Progress, (Nor.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Sardinian, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Consuelo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Athos, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Philadelphia, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Adirondack, (Br.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS Madiana, (Br.,) for St. Lucia, &c.
SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) for Greece, &c.
SS Etona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Navahoe, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Saginaw, for Wilmington and Georgetown.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Lauenberg, (Cuban,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) for Santos.
SS Catania, (Amer.,) for Mobile.
SS Eiffel Tower, (Br.,) for Melbourne, &c.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Bark Atlantic, (Ger.,) Zu Klampen, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken July 18 in lat. 19, lon. 33.
Bark Bonafide, (Nor.,) Pedersen, from New York for Rosario, was spoken July 21 in lat. 6, lon. 28.
Bark Earl of Dunmore, (Br.,) Kay, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 6 in lat. 35, lon. 45.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the East Bank Red Gas Buoy No. 6, East Channel, New York Lower Bay, damaged by collision, has been brought in for repairs. It will be replaced on station as soon as practicable, of which due notice will be given.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:50 P. M. to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Kinne, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, sld. from Havre for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Jansen, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Morven, (Br.,) Capt. Norrie, from Baltimore and New York via Colombo for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to to-day.

SS Auguste Victoria, (

CHARGED WITH SWINDLING

Big Firm Suspects Customer and the Police Arrest Him.

ANOTHER MAN IS IMPLICATED

His Picture in the Rogues' Gallery—Selig Gang at Work Again, Detectives Assert.

The police assert that the notorious "Selig gang" is at work again in this city. They say that they made the discovery through the arrest of two men, charged with swindling a prominent Twenty-third Street firm out of a quantity of silverware.

The "Selig gang" was broken up, it was thought, several years ago after its members had made a record in this city, swindling right and left by means of a system of spurious guarantees. One of its members was sent to prison. Others escaped on account of the difficulty of proving conspiracy. One of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner was based upon the failure of his office to convict one of the men now under arrest.

The prisoners, Francis Gallagher, forty years old, who calls himself a broker, living at 333 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Ignatz Kornfeldt, thirty-five years old, who lives at 1,738 Madison Avenue, and calls himself a commission merchant, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and held in $3,000 bonds.

According to Capt. McClusky, Kornfeldt about three weeks ago went to the furniture house of R. J. Horner & Co., on Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, and introduced himself to the credit man of the concern as the foreign agent of a New York business house, who had been long abroad, and was about to settle down in this city. He wanted to buy some furniture and wanted time. He picked out $2,285 worth of furniture. Included in his purchase also was a $50 set of table silver.

He referred the credit man to David Well of 708 Broadway, a shirt waist manufacturer, he said, and to one Samuel Smith, proprietor of a silk mill at Haledon, N. J. He asked that these references be looked up, and that the goods be held for his order, as he was not yet quite ready to furnish his house on the upper west side.

The two men referred to were communicated with, and a quick reply was received from Well, who wrote that he would guarantee Kornfeldt for any amount up to $2,500 and would pay it himself if Kornfeldt didn't make good in ninety days.

It was only a day or so after Well's letter had reached Mr. Horner when Kornfeldt appeared in the store and said he wanted to have the silver engraved. He asked if the references had been looked up, and if the firm would permit him to take the silver. Mr. Horner, when the request was referred to him, with Well's letter, gave orders that Kornfeldt should be permitted to take the purchase.

Hardly twenty-four hours had passed before the mail brought another letter from the Well establishment, this time written by Well's son, who said he had power of attorney for his father, and requested that the first letter be returned and that the Horner firm should please not deliver any goods on its guarantee.

The firm became suspicious, and asked the Detective Bureau to investigate. The detectives found that the silver had been deposited in the Lincoln Storage Warehouse. A day or so after the deposit an expressman had got the silver out on an order from Kornfeldt, and driven to Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue with it, where Gallaher met Kornfeldt and took the silver from him. Gallaher carried the silver to an express office on Sixth Avenue, where it was later recovered by the police.

The detectives then discovered that Well rented the manufactory in Haledon to Smith, Kornfeldt's other guarantor. When they found that Gallaher was connected with the deal they scented the old "Selig Gang." Gallaher was arrested with that gang, and his picture is No. 5,462 in the Rogues' Gallery. He was arrested on April 17, 1898, on the charge of getting $3,000 worth of rugs from Bumgara & Co., 524 Broadway.

Kornfeldt has been in Gallaher's employ for three months. He says that he was formerly connected with the Produce Exchange, and got acquainted with Gallaher there some years ago, but did not meet him again till about six weeks ago. He says that he trusted Gallaher to take the silver to the engraver's, where he was to get special rates for him.

The police say that another furniture house on Twenty-third Street has been looking up Kornfeldt's references on account of a purchase of $2,300 worth of furniture. A silver manufacturing company has also had dealings with Mr. Kornfeldt, who, the police declare, negotiated for the purchase of $1,753 worth of silverware. The goods in the case of both these houses were to be delivered to a house at 44 West Ninety-second Street, which Kornfeldt said he had just purchased.

Hertz Brothers of Broadway gave Kornfeldt prices on $1,950 worth of furniture, and Hoskins & Sewell of 16 East Fifteenth Street were looking up his references in connection with a sale of $923 worth of fine bedding, &c., to be delivered to a house at 102 West Ninety-fourth Street, which Kornfeldt told them, they say, he had just bought.

J. Bunner of 176 Broadway; William H. McDonald, a West Twenty-third Street jeweler, and C. Dorflinger of 915 Broadway, had dealings with Kornfeldt in large amounts, the cut glass from the latter to be delivered to Smith in New Jersey. None of these firms, according to Capt. McClusky, had delivered any goods.

THEY RESCUED "JUICY BILL."

He Weighs 350 Pounds and Was Overcome at a Fire.

Fire started last evening in the five-story brick building at 5 Elizabeth Street. On the ground floor is a saloon, and above the saloon a synagogue. The saloon was well patronized at the time, and the synagogue was crowded with the faithful. On the three upper floors are several lofts occupied by sweat shops. Patrolman Clark saw smoke issuing from the windows of the top floor. As he rushed madly up stairs to the point of danger and had reached the floor where the synagogue is located, one of the worshippers told the officer that "Juicy Bill" was up there.

This made the policeman quicken his pace still more. "Juicy Bill" is a character in the vicinity. His real name is not known, but the patrolman knew his weight, and that was enough. "Juicy Bill" weighs 350 pounds, while the policeman who ran to his rescue weighed about 150.

When Clark reached the top floor he found "Juicy Bill" peacefully asleep on a table. Bill was employed as watchman of the premises. When awakened he seemed quite prostrated, but the policeman says it was not from the heat. Bill claims were playing along the woodwork around the gas meter, and there was a strong odor of gas, but the fire had gained but little headway.

When other officers had come to the assistance of Clark he succeeded in dragging Bill out of the loft. Somebody else pushed him down stairs and he landed safely in the street.

By this time the fire-fighting apparatus had reached the scene. The firemen cut off the gas and put the trifling fire out. Then they pumped a great deal of water into the house, and threw the offending meter into the street.

The damage will hardly exceed $20.

TONY ROBERTS CAUGHT IN ITALY.

Summit, N. J., Homicide Will Probably Be Extradited.

SUMMIT, N. J., Aug. 25.—The Summit police have received word of the capture in Naples, Italy, of Tony Roberts, the bootblack who, on June 10, in a row on Chestnut Avenue here, shot Thomas Di Legge, inflicting a wound from which he died a week later. He escaped.

Soon after the crime Roberts's wife sold the candy and cigar store which they had conducted on Chestnut Avenue, and disappeared from Summit. It has now been learned that Roberts sailed in a freight steamer for Italy late in July, and was followed one week later by his wife. He has been in Naples for some weeks, and probably would have remained there unmolested but for the general crusade against suspicious characters and strangers that the Italian police have conducted since the murder of King Humbert.

Prosecutor English will have a consultation with Gov. Voorhees so that measures can at once be taken to have the prisoner extradited, so that he can be tried for the crime at the October term of the Union County Court.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important News About PIANOS.

Quality has made Sterling Pianos Famous,

Not purchased notoriety, such as employing prominent musicians to use our Pianos in public.

"130,000 Sterlings

Made and sold during the past 40 years is proof of Sterling popularity and Sterling quality."

The news is of 40 pianos from our 3 factories. Odd Pianos, discontinued styles, sample Pianos, etc., in fact, a factory clearance. It's a time that comes about twice each year and is a bargain time.

7 BEAUTIFUL NATURAL WOOD UPRIGHTS, odd styles, strictly new, value $300 to $375, special price, **$250 & $275**

12 LARGE RICH UPRIGHTS, grand scale; handsome cases, beautiful tone, perfect in every way, usual prices $350 to $500, special, **$325**

9 SAMPLE PIANOS, not Sterlings, but equal to any $300 piano made, all modern improvements, practice attachment, etc., special price, **$190**

6 NEW UPRIGHTS, cases slightly damaged in factory, hardly noticeable, otherwise perfect, 1-3 off, **$175, $210, $270**

7 Slightly Used Uprights at $75 to $150 off regular prices. Ask to see them.

12 SECOND-HAND Uprights taken in exchange for Sterlings. All are in perfect repair. Some at **$100 to $175**

All are bargains.

Square Pianos.

Any fair price will get one.

Small sizes, **$25 to $35**
Medium sizes, **$40 to $50**
Large sizes, **$50 to $75**

All in perfect repair.

Small Monthly Payments.

The **STERLING Piano Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL WAREROOMS,
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,
(Opp. Montauk Theatre.)
OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS.

BOYS TAKE RAILROAD TICKETS.

They Begin to Distribute Them Among Their Playmates and Are Arrested.

Two badly scared youngsters, with tear-stained, swollen faces, were arraigned before Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday charged with stealing $1,200 worth of railroad tickets from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street station of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The boys gave their names as John Ewald, twelve years old, of 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and George McMullen, eleven years old, of 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

The station is a one-story brick structure directly under the tracks. The windows of the ticket agent's office face on Park Avenue and are guarded by heavy iron screens. Ewald and McMullen happened to be passing the office window about 6 o'clock Friday night when they saw several bundles of tickets lying on the window sill close to the screen. The agent was busy at the time, and the youngsters, watching for a favorable opportunity, fished out the packages with the aid of a couple of pieces of barrel hoops and made off with them unnoticed.

The ticket agent did not discover that the tickets had disappeared until two ragged little urchins appeared at the window shortly after 7 o'clock and presented several tickets for Buffalo, Syracuse, and other points West, and inquired if they were any good.

"Wait a moment and I'll see if they are good," was the agent's reply, and then, finding that his tickets were missing, he rushed out and seized the two youngsters, who were about nine years old.

Detectives Hawkins and Baker of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station were sent for, and they learned that Ewald and McMullen had been giving tickets away to all their playmates in One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Ewald and McMullen were arrested and sent to the Gerry society for the night.

About $1,000 worth of tickets were recovered from the two boys. In court they had nothing to say, and were remanded to the care of the Gerry society for examination before Magistrate Zeller to-morrow. The detectives hope to recover more of the stolen tickets.

ELEVATOR BOY KILLED.

He Fell and Was Caught and Crushed in Trying to Stop the Car.

While attempting to stop an elevator which had started, James Miller, an elevator boy employed in the Majestic apartment house, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, was caught between the floor of the elevator and the lintel of the door to the shaft and was crushed so badly that he died a few minutes later.

Miller was twenty years old, and lived at 2,503 Eighth Avenue. He had been employed only four days at the Majestic. The elevator had a freight car under the passenger compartment. Yesterday, with the aid of David Young of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, Miller was moving the furniture of Edwin Hunt, a tenant, on the fourth floor. Young and Miller stood on the sidewalk talking, when Miller heard the elevator squeak, and looking about saw it gradually going up. Making a dash for it, Miller tripped and fell headlong into the car, striking his head upon the flooring. Before he could get up he was pinioned between the elevator floor and the lintel of the door.

Young, who had turned away when Miller ran for the elevator, was first warned of the accident by Miller's screams for help. Running to the shaft, he reversed the elevator, but too late to save Miller. When the car was lowered, Miller was still conscious, but was terribly crushed about the abdomen. An ambulance was summoned and Dr. Gundacker took the injured boy to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his arrival.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

BROADWAY, FLUSHING AND GRAHAM AVES., BROOKLYN.

EARLY FALL BARGAINS

SILKS. SILKS.

SPECIALS.

Sixty pieces 20-inch All Silk Taffeta Silks; a strong and serviceable quality, in Black, Cream, Light Blue, Pink, Rose, Old Rose, Electric, Turquoise, Cardinal, Brown, Lavender, etc., at 38c. per yard.

$1.00 Black Corded Silk at 69c. per yard.

Another lot of 2,500 yards All Silk Black Corded Silks for waists, etc.; the regular $1.00 quality, at 69c. per yard.

DRESS GOODS.

Plaid-back materials for Rainy-day Skirts:

40 pieces 54 to 56 inch all-wool plaid-back materials at 98c., $1.38, $1.48, $1.75 per yard.

HOMESPUNS.

50-inch all-wool extra quality gray and colored Homespuns at 75c. per yard.

54-inch all-wool Homespuns 79c. per yard: regular price $1.00.

100 pieces 36 to 38 inch Fall Dress Goods, suitable for school dresses; choice, 25c. per yard.

Extra Values in Our DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Yard wide Bleached Sheeting, the 7c. quality, on Monday, 5c. per yard.

Outing Flannels, in light blue and pink stripes, a regular 10c. grade; while they last, 6½c. per yard.

Flannel Skirt Patterns; patterns consist of 2⅝ yard fancy border effect Shaker Flannel, with colored scalloped edges; intrinsic value, 50c.; sale price 25c. a pattern.

Printed Batiste, navy ground, the 15c. goods, at 7 1-2c. per yard.

Printed Flannels, in all the leading Fall shades and new, exquisite patterns, at 17c. per yard; value 25c.

Rainy Weather Skirting, 30 inches wide, solid mixtures, 29c. per yard; plaid back mixtures, 39c. per yard.

All Wool French Tricot Flannel for shirt waists. Choice of 25 new Fall shades at 35c. per yard; value 50c.

Scotch Zephyr in fancy checks and plaids; the 15c. quality at 8c. per yard.

Hemmed All Linen Huck Towels in white and with red borders, 18 inches wide, 36 inches long, at 15c. each; value 20c.

Housefurnishing Bargains.

Towel Rollers, hardwood, 15c. kind, special at 10c.

Ham Boards, with handles, 8c.

Pastry or Pie Boards, full size, cleated ends, extra special, at 9c.

Clothes Dryers, with 5 arms, special at 5c.

Clothes Horses, 4 feet high, 3 folds, worth 50c. Special at 29c.

Family Dial Scales, with scoop or tile top. Special at 98c.

Steel Spiders or Skillets, size No. 7. Extra special, 19c.

Ceiling Dusters, with long pole. Extra special, 7c.

Ostrich Feather Dusters, very full, extra special, 8c.

Turkey Feather Dusters, very full, size 12-inch, at 14c.

Wire Soup Strainers, large, 5c.

Cabbage Cutters, best quality, 14c.

Bean Cutters, imported, 89c.

Wine Presses, strongly made, $2.98.

LADIES' SUITS.

Another chance to secure a high class tailor made suit at barely the cost of the material alone. We are certain your tailor would charge you more to make it alone than we ask for any of these ready to-wear suits, perfect in every particular. Every one a prize. Note the price, $7.65; worth $15.00.

CHILDREN'S WOOL DRESSES for school opening. This is an opportunity of the year. No mother need sit and make a dress while she can get one of these at such prices. Sizes from 6 to 12 years. One and two piece styles, $1.98 and $2.98.

SILK WAISTS.

These won't last very long at this price. An assorted lot of fine Silk Waists, also ribbon and lace. While they last, $1.98; worth $5.00.

Ladies' Cotton Shirt Waists.

Story soon told. Our entire stock of magnificent Shirt Waists comprising percales, lawns, zephyrs, ginghams, and Madras cloth, divided into four lots. Prices made to move at once.

Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Lot 3.	Lot 4.
49c.	69c.	98c.	$1.25

BOYS' CLOTHING.

School Opening Sale.

Your boys need new Suits and Trousers for School opening and we are prepared to supply their wants at very little cost to you. Stylish, well-made clothing, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

AT $1.98. Medium and heavy-weight Double-breasted Suits, made of Cheviot and Melton Cloth. Navy blue, brown, drab and fancy mixtures. Made especially for school wear. Sizes, 7 to 15 years.

AT 49c. A large selection of Knee Pants, including Navy Blue; patent waist bands, taped seams, small sizes made with bow and buckle; worth 75c.; sizes 3 to 16 years.

AT $2.98. Colored and blue Tuxedo Suits; many have fancy silk vests. The latest style for little fellows from 3 to 8 years. These suits are worth $4.50. The quantity is limited, but comprises all sizes.

AT $1.25. Boys' Long Pants, in brown and gray mixtures and stripes. Worth $2.00; sizes 14 to 19 years.

AT $5.95. Fall and Winter Long Pants Suits; also some Blue Serge Suits to close at this price. These suits are stylish and up-to-date. Worth $8.00; sizes 13 to 19 years.

SHOES.

Best quality at low prices. Your chance to purchase our $3.00 Russet Shoes and Oxford Ties at $1.79.

Ladies' fine Kid and Cloth Top Shoes, button and lace. Sizes, 2½ to 7; width, B to E; $3.00 value at $1.98.

Misses' $1.50 Kid Lace Shoes, 98c.

Youths' Calf, Lace, Spring Heel, sizes 8½ to 13½; $1.50 value at 98c.

Men's Hand Sewed Russia Calf and Vici; $3.50 quality at $2.50.

Ladies' Hand-turn Russet Dianas, $2.50 quality, at $1.69.

Your choice in our $2.00 and $2.50 Russet Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Spring Heels, at $1.50.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Passenger Agents of Big Roads Deny that a Fight Is Imminent Against Excess Fares.

Ever since the decision of the arbitrators to whom the question of excess fares on fast Chicago-New York trains was submitted was rendered in favor of the contention that such fares must be charged on all trains which run the distance between the two cities in less than twenty-eight hours an agitation has been kept up in the newspapers of Chicago against this policy. This is based on the ground that it prejudiced through travel from the West through Chicago in favor of St. Louis, excess fares not being in force on trains out of that city. Threats of revenge were made against the railroads responsible for this policy. Chicago merchants, it was said, would retaliate by sending their freight over Canadian lines and by not patronizing the trains of those roads which were charging excess fares, but rather traveling over the smaller lines which do not run trains faster than twenty-eight hours.

So far, however, these threats have not been put into execution, and passenger officials of this city who were asked about the matter said unanimously that they attached no importance to these stories, which, they declared, had no better support than the imagination of their writers.

D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie, said he had read the various stories, but that he attached no importance to them. "Chicago merchants," he said, "have more important things to think about than the question of whether or not they shall pay one or two dollars more for the privilege of using faster trains than the average express trains.

"There has been positively no attempt at retaliation, and all such talk is nonsense. Neither has there been any falling off in passenger traffic on Chicago-New York trains. The excess fares are recognized as just by all who understand the situation, and the decision was made by such fair-minded men as President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania and President Bliss of the Boston and Albany, after due consideration of the most complete evidence."

Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee said in speaking of this matter that there was no truth in the reports of intended retaliation so far as he had been able to find out. Mr. Farmer said that the excess fares had come to stay, that the rule was not a new one, but that the only innovation was the stricter enforcement of its requirements. He said that there had been no violations of the rule reported by any of the roads.

When asked whether there would be any revision of the rule by the Joint Passenger Committee, as had been reported, Mr. Farmer said that no such revision was contemplated.

The same opinion is held by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, and the Passenger Agents of the other leading railroads.

Brief Railroad Items.

It is expected that a decision will soon be rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State in the matter of the application of the Delaware and Kingston Railroad to build a new coal road to tidewater.

The establishment of an up-town ticket office at 1,185 Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth Street, by the Southern Railway, has proved a great success. At the same time, however, the company has kept a down-town ticket office at 271 Broadway. The Southern Railway is now operating four trains daily for Southern points, with steamship connection for South American cities.

The Iron Range and Huron Bay Railroad, which was built for a distance of forty-two miles from Champion to Huron Bay, Mich., seven or eight years ago, has been abandoned. No car was ever run over the line. Its original cost was $1,180,000, but it was recently sold for $110,000, rolling stock and all. The rails will be used on a new electric road, and the other property will be sold. The real estate and right of way will revert to the State for unpaid taxes.

PROF. H. T. TODD RETIRES.

He Was Director of the Nautical Almanac for Many Years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Having reached the age limit, Prof. H. T. Todd, United States Navy, Director of The Nautical Almanac, retired to-day from active scientific work at the head of the Naval Observatory, one of the most important scientific posts under the Government. The Directorship of The Nautical Almanac will be assumed by Prof. S. J. Brown, the Astronomical Director of the Observatory.

Prof. Todd was graduated at the Naval Academy in 1857. He served for two years under Capt. Dupont in Chinese waters, and was present at the attack on the Taku forts in 1858, and was at Tien-Tsin when the treaty was signed. He was next ordered to duty on the coast of Africa, and took part in capturing the slaver Erie, with 897 slaves on board.

Prof. Todd served throughout the civil war as Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander, being Flag Lieutenant of the Cumberland at the Norfolk Navy Yard when Fort Sumter was fired on. He was in 1886 ordered to duty in The Nautical Almanac office, continuing until he became Director of The Nautical Almanac.

MORE OF THE CARTER CASE.

Property of the ex-Captain, Green, and the Gaynors Attached.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Michael A. Connally has attached the property in Savannah of ex-Capt. O. M. Carter, B. D. Greene, and the Gaynors for an alleged indebtedness. Connally, who was Capt. Carter's clerk, alleges that the ex-engineer officer is indebted to him in the sum of $5,498, and has attached his securities in the Savannah Propeller Towboat Company to cover that amount. He also claims that the Atlantic Contracting Company, owned and controlled by Greene and Gaynor, is indebted to him $9,545, and he has attached two steam tugs and other river property for that amount.

The case will be heard in the City Court of Savannah.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Conditions Soon to be Investigated in Many Cities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The cities in which the pneumatic tube service investigation, ordered by Congress, will be conducted have been selected by the Post Office Department as follows: New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. It is believed that the investigation will be confined to these cities, though it may be found necessary later to add several others.

The investigation will begin as soon as possible, and will be conducted in each locality by the respective Postmaster and Division Superintendent of the railway mail service. Their report and recommendations will be considered later by a general committee of postal experts, who will visit each city in turn and also investigate conditions. The latter committee will utilize the services of experienced engineers and other experts.

Congressman Charles A. Boutelle Better

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 25.—Advices received here by the Boutelle family physician, and from the McLean Sanitarium, in Waverly, Mass., state that the condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, who has been there for some months past for treatment, is now better than at any time since he entered the institution. Mr. Boutelle hopes to resume his seat in Congress at the opening of the next session.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY GIVEN TO PURCHASE MERCHANDISE

at a price, and that a low one. For the next few days of the month each Department will have something desirable for each and every day, that will be interesting to all buyers that are at home, also strangers passing through the City.

A Great School Suit Chance. The Fall Good-wear Suit at $2.98.

This Suit consists of Coat and Two Pair of Trousers in an assortment of handsome mixed and navy blue fabrics, the kind of goods that'll stand hard knocks in school and out; perfect fitting and in every detail they are desirable garments. Ages 7 to 15. The coat and a single pair of pants would be good value at the price, but with these you get an extra pair, all at **$2.98**

Good School Suits at $1.98.

We've reduced about 150 Suits that have formerly sold at $2.98 to $1.98; the lots are somewhat broken up, but there'll be something in the line to suit. The goods are all wool, sizes up to 15 years, now marked **$1.98**

1,000 Pair of Knee Pants at 29c.

These are entirely different from the ordinary low price Pants; they are well made, good strong bands and will fit; buy as many as you like, each, at..... **29c**

(Table on Main Floor.)

Great Clearing Sale of Men's Suits.

Every medium and light weight suit in our stock to go in this sale. You never saw such prices before for such high-class goods. Sale begins Monday at 8 A. M. and continues until all are sold. Below will be found the exact quantity in each lot. Early comers have the best choice.

LOT NO. 1—57 Suits of all wool mixed Cheviot and homespuns, good business suits, were $7.00; sale price..... $3.98
LOT NO. 2—21 Suits of fancy worsteds and cassimeres, genteel, dressy garments, regular value, $9.00; sale price..... $5.98
LOT NO. 3—20 Suits of fine, pure, through-and-through worsteds and all wool cassimeres; have been $12.50; now..... $7.98
LOT NO. 4—65 Suits of fine pin check, fancy checks and striped worsteds and cassimeres and extra grade blue serges; were $16.50; now..... $9.98
LOT NO. 5—54 Suits of our $18.00 and $20.00 grades, of finest imported and domestic worsteds, sale price..... $12.50
LOT NO. 6—40 pairs Men's Bicycle Pants, all wool, up-to-date checks, were $2.75 and $3.50; sale price..... $1.98

FURNITURE

The Greatest Furniture Opportunity Ever Offered.

THIRD WEEK of our SEMI-ANNUAL SALE brings to us several carloads of furniture bought for this sale, but have been delayed in getting here. They consist of 3,000 MORE ROCKERS, 2,000 DINING ROOM and FANCY CHAIRS, 200 EXTENSION TABLES, 60 CHAMBER SUITS, 200 ODD DRESSERS, 400 CHIFFONIERS, 2,500 PARLOR and LIBRARY TABLES, and 300 MORRIS CHAIRS, to be included in our marked down sale. This is a great opportunity to buy new up-to-date first class furniture, made and finished in the best manner. Every piece guaranteed by us, backed up by the manufacturer, so you take no chance in buying furniture at these astonishing low prices. If not wanted for immediate delivery, will store free until October 1.

All goods amounting to $5.00 and over, delivered free to Railroad Stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York.

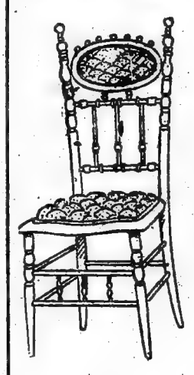

This Gold **RECEPTION CHAIR** will not tarnish, upholstered in silk damask, tufted seat and back, $6.00 kind, for Monday at **$3.85.**

Brass Beds at Half Price.

26 Fine BRASS BEDS, made by one of the best mfg., 4 ft. size, made to sell at $30.00, to go at..... **$17.50**
3 Swell Foot 3 ft. 6 and 4 ft. sizes, made to sell at $40.00, to go at..... **$19.98**
14 Bow Foot 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 sizes, made to sell at $42.00, to go at..... **$23.75**
2 Fancy Bow Foot, 3 ft. and 4 ft. sizes, made to sell at $45.00, to go at..... **$29.50**
4 full size, made to sell at $38.75, $60.00, $33.50, and $95.00, to go at **$19.98, $29.00, $59.00,** and..... **$65.00**
All covered box springs, in best A. C. A. Ticking, made in best manner and guaranteed, **$7.98.** Steel springs to fit Beds, **$2.35, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00** and **$6.75.**

$14.00 Hair Mattresses, $8.75.

Secured 50 Black Hair Mattresses, 40 and 45 pounds, made up in best A. C. A. or fancy ticking, two parts, size 4 feet and 4 feet 6. Usual price, $14.00, for this lot only . . . **$8.75**

We have a few more of those fine White Cotton Mattresses, advertised last week at $5.75 for full size, **$5.50** for 4 foot size, **$5.25** for 3 foot 6, and **$5.00** for 3 foot.

Saving of $10.00 to $40.00 on Parlor Suits.

6 Three-piece Suits of six different patterns, made to sell at $25.00, to go at..... **$11.75**
4 Three-piece Suits, made to sell at $30.00, to go at..... **$14.98**
2 Three-piece Suits, made to sell at $38.00, to go at..... **$19.75**
2 Three-piece Suits, made to sell at $50.00, to go at..... **$25.00**
4 Three-piece Suits, made to sell at $55.00, to go at..... **$29.50**
2 Three-piece Suits, made to sell at $60.00, to go at..... **$35.00**
1 Three-piece Overstuff Suit, $75.00, to go at..... **$48.00**
2 Three-piece Overstuff Turkish Suits, made to sell at $100, to go at..... **$65.00**
2 Five-piece Suits, made to sell at $45.00, to go at..... **$29.00**
2 Five-piece Suits, made to sell at $45.00, to go at..... **$29.00**
4 Five-piece Suits, made to sell at $50.00, to go at..... **$35.00**
8 Five-piece Suits, made to sell at $60.00, to go at..... **$39.75**
6 Five-piece Suits, made to sell at $70.00, to go at..... **$49.50**
1 Five-piece Suit, made to sell at $95.00, to go at..... **$65.00**
1 Three-piece Suit, made to sell at $135.00, to go at..... **$95.00**
1 Three-piece Suit, made to sell at $200.00, to go at..... **$135.00**

OFFICE FURNITURE.

3 feet 6 in. Solid Oak Roll Top Desks, **$11.50.**
4 feet size, **$12.75.**
40 other styles up to **$65.00.**
Office and Directors' Tables, with drawers, **$2.98** to **$40.00.**
Revolving Office Chairs, **$2.69** to **$50.00.**

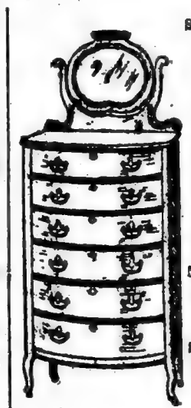

Solid Oak, Full Swell Front, Quarter Sawed, Six-Drawer CHIFFONIER, cast brass handles, 33 inches wide, 74 high, 16x20 French bevel shapes plate mirror, $18.00 kind, **$12.75.**

50 5-Drawer Chiffoniers, $8.00 kind, **$4.25.**

Same style, with large mirror, $8.00 kind, **$5.75.**

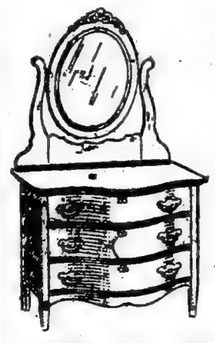

Solid Oak, full swell front DRESSERS, oval French bevel plate mirrors, $14.00 kind, **$9.75.**

5,000 Parlor and Library Tables 50 Per cent. to 75 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere.

Library Tables that were $48.00, $40.00, $35.00, $25.00, $20.00, $30.00, now $28.00, $25.00, $22.50, $16.75, $9.98, and $18.75.

This style solid mahogany, 28x48 inch top, with large drawer, $18.75 kind..... **$9.98**
Parlor Tables that were $4.00, $6.50, $8.00, $8.75, and $12.00, now **$1.98, $3.75, $4.98, $5.75,** and..... **$7.50**

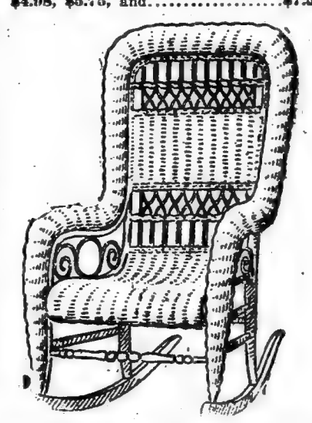

500 of these high-back large comfortable REED ROCKERS, bought for this sale, full roll arm and back, shaped reed seat, made to sell at $5.00, sale price..... **$2.68**

1,200 Solid Oak **DINING CHAIRS,** large size brace arm, open cane seat, strong and durable, made to sell at $1.50, sale price, **98c.**

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. John Sherman Chambers, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 22, is assigned to the Twelfth Infantry, and upon the receipt and acceptance by him of his commission will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, will upon the completion of his duties in the Adjutant General's office and as Recorder of the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy to relieve First Lieut. Jens Bugge, Third Infantry, who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits at that post to be sent to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila and the completion of his duties with recruits will join his regiment.

Capt. William E. Purviance, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Egbert, Alaska, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Major Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster Volunteers, is assigned to duty as General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service in New York City, to relieve Col. Amos B. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Major Francis B. Jones, Quartermaster, of their duties pertaining to the Army Transport Service in that city. Major Jones, upon being thus relieved, will upon the expiration of his present leave of absence report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Lieut. Col. Calvin De Witt, Deputy Surgeon General, will, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Col. Joseph P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon General.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, recently appointed with rank from Aug. 20, is assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, and after accepting his appointment, will join his regiment.

Capt. Henry A. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, upon his relief form duty at the United States General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco, will report to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, there upon arrival he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Commander W. H. Beehler, upon reporting as Military Attaché, will discontinue duty as Acting Military Attaché, and continue other duty.

Lieut. J. McC. Luby is ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 15.

Lieut. J. Hood is detached from the Massachusetts Sept. 22 and ordered to the Naval Academy Sept. 25.

Naval Cadet S. W. Bryan is detached from the New York Aug. 30 and ordered to the Yankton.

Naval Cadet W. S. Case is detached from the New York Aug. 30 and ordered to the Yankton.

Naval Cadet C. C. Bloch is detached from the Wheeling and ordered to the Philadelphia immediately.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Alabama sailed from New York to-day for Cape Ann, where she is to begin her initial trial trip.

The training ship Newport has arrived at Annapolis.

The Lancaster has arrived at Gravesend.

The Potomac and Nezinscott, with the old Reina Mercedes, left Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H., to-day.

The Hartford arrived at Southampton.

NEW BISHOP OF COLUMBUS.

Right Rev. Henry Moeller Consecrated in Cincinnati Cathedral.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The Right Rev. Henry Moeller was consecrated Bishop of Columbus at the cathedral in this city early to-day. Archbishop Elder and the Bishops of Indianapolis, Atlanta, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Covington, and other dioceses, together with about 200 priests, participated in the imposing ceremony.

The cathedral was crowded with spectators.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association is exciting great interest among riflemen, both the military and civilian. The meeting will be open on Friday morning, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, and continue until Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8. The officers in charge have planned to avoid any crowding in contests, which will give sufficient time for competitors to secure rest between the larger matches. All civilians, as well as members of the organized militia and the regular army, are eligible to compete in all the individual matches of the association with the exception of the President's Match for the military championship of the United States, and the Department Match for inspectors of rifle practice, but they must use a military rifle. The targets used in all the rifle matches, excepting the Schuetzen, will be the oval bull's-eye target as prescribed in Blunt's "Manual for Small Arms Practice, U. S. A." Among the principal matches of interest to military men are the President's Match for the military championship to be shot for on Sept. 7 and 8, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; Revolver Match, to be shot on Sept. 6, at 3 o'clock; Carbine Team Match, to be shot on Sept. 4, at 9 o'clock; Company Team Match, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock; Regimental Interstate, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock; Military Championship Revolver Match, to be shot for at any time during the meeting; Wimbledon Cup Match, an individual contest, to be shot on Sept. 1, at 1 o'clock; Hilton Trophy Match, for teams of twelve, to be shot for Sept. 5, at 9 o'clock; Interstate Match, also for teams of twelve, to be shot for Sept. 6, at 9 A. M., and the Centennial Trophy Match, to be shot Sept. 7 and 8. There are a number of other individual continuous matches to interest riflemen, for which liberal prizes are offered.

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Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Company I, Seventh Regiment, who qualified as a sharpshooter at Creedmoor on Aug. 18, made 47 points out of a possible 50, only one other shooter on the range equaling his score. The following are the names of the other members of the regiment who qualified: Corp. Orr, 45; Sergt. O'Conner, 42; Private Bavier, 44; Sergt. Hoon, 44; Capt. McLean, 42; Corp. Auchincloss, 44; Lieut. Carnochan, 42; Lieut. Barnard, 42; Private Beddle, 43; Private Acker, 42; Private O'Ryan, 42; Private Taylor, 42; Private Croxton, 44; Private Hurd, 42; Private S. B. Smith, 43; Corp. Sacchi, 44, and Private Felt, 44.

***

Members of Squadron A who have qualified as sharpshooters at Creedmoor within the past week are Lieut. P. Phelps, 43; Sergt. W. R. Wright, 41, and Artificer J. M. Becker, 42.

***

The following members of the First Naval Battalion qualified as sharpshooters on Aug. 18 at Creedmoor: Seaman W. Ladd, 43, and Ensign J. S. Laugthorne, 43.

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In the Second Naval Battalion Mate H. P. Hamilton, with a score of 44, and Machinist M. C. Klein, with 42, have qualified as sharpshooters.

***

Capt. Hallock of Company C, Eighth Regiment, has resigned. The billiard, pool, and shuffle board rooms are being renovated preparatory to the opening of the drill season. The following are the names of those who qualified as sharpshooters on Aug. 18: Private M. F. Tollas, 42; First Sergt. J. Wolf, 43; Capt. C. G. Stevenson, 42.

***

The family of the late Major David P. Arnold, who served on Gen. Roe's staff, and also in the Eighth Regiment, has received an illuminated memorial album presented by the officers of the Eighth, which is one of the finest specimens of that kind of testimonial ever seen in the Guard. The album is bound in black seal, with lavender silk lining, and is inclosed in a hand-polished quartered oak box lined with velvet and trimmed with silver. The presentation of this work of art was made last Monday at the home of the late Major Arnold by a committee representing the regiment. On the first page is the portrait of the Major, followed by a richly decorated page, together with a view of the armory. Throughout the text of the memorial, Artist Rollinson has introduced the medals of service, including the long-service medal, chevrons, and the shoulder knots indicative of the different grades Major Arnold passed through in his long period of activity in the Guard, while the whole effect is rounded off with the Grand Army and War Veteran badges. A scene of the camp at Peekskill, an illustration showing the Major's sword and a rifle add to the artistic effect. Major Arnold's official record of service to the Nation and State, on a marbleized panel, finishes the resolutions. The signatures of the members and ex-members of the regiment follow.

***

Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand of the Ninth Regiment, who has been seriously ill, is reported as so much improved that his early return to his regimental duties is looked for. Col. Rand's illness is due to the hard work done during the Spanish war at Chickamauga. Although he managed to escape an attack of illness while in camp, the seeds of camp fever got into his system and are now giving him trouble. Nine officers and men of the regiment qualified at Creedmoor as sharpshooters on Aug. 18. Their names and aggregate scores are as follows: Sergt. Major E. Japha, 43; Private E. Berger, 43; Sergt. E. A. Kohlberger, 43; Lieut. M. Valkenburgh, 42; Corp. F. W. B. Hering, 43; Private C. T. Stewart, 42; Corp. A. Montverdi, 42; Private C. Cleo, 42, and Private J. H. Freestone, 42. Company E contemplates making improvements in the company room that will make it the handsomest and most convenient in the armory. Under call of Capt. Healy, a meeting was held Friday evening to discuss the matter of expense, and a committee was appointed to consider ways and means. It is the intention to fresco the ceiling, embellish the walls, add a stained floor, and purchase a piano, while improving also the dressing-room facilities.

***

The members of the Old Guard of New York, Major S. Ellis Briggs, are making extensive preparations for their outing and excursion to New Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 29. The Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut are to receive and entertain the battalion and a royal good time is anticipated. Their new band, under the leadership of Prof. Fred D. Bent, will make its first appearance on this occasion in new and showy uniforms. The committee consists of Capt. John D. Quincy, Chairman; Capts. Belden J. Rogers and James F. Wenman, Commissary and Capt. John T. Cutting, Quartermaster Capt. William R. Brixey, Adjutant and Secretary Robert P. Lyons, and Lieut. Byron Alger. This will be one of the red-letter days of the Old Guard.

***

The bowling alleys of the Twelfth Regiment have attracted many players all through the Summer, and, despite the warm nights, enthusiastic bowlers have taken part in many interesting games. There will be a bowling tournament in the armory the third week in September, open to all teams of five, from each company, and Col. Dyer will present a handsome trophy to the winning team. Up to Aug. 15 seventy-two sharpshooters had qualified at Creedmoor this season. The following is a complete list of those who qualified Saturday, Aug. 18, with aggregate score: Capt. J. P. Benkard, 44; Private D. Whalen, 42; Private F. L. Nichols, 43; Private F. M. Dardinkiller, 43; Sergt. Major A. G. Menzies, 43; Sergt. Major J. S. Adair, 42; Sergt. R. Saunders, 42; Lieut. T. L. Bogert, 44; Sergt. J. G. Van Epps, 43; Private J. J. Corbett, 42; Sergt. J. H. Fitch, 42; Private J. Houlihan, 42; Private J. Sweeny, 42; Private G. W. Gale, 42; Corp. A. H. Heller, 42; Major T. C. Bueck, 42; Private W. Gazer, 42.

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In the Fourteenth Regiment an election for a Second Lieutenant in Company L will be held to-morrow night, which, it is expected, will result in the promotion of First Sergt. William J. Wilson. Company M has still a vacancy for Captain. Col. Clayton has returned from his leave in the South, and has assumed command of the regiment. The following members have qualified as sharpshooters: Corp. G. E. Lind, 42; Private A. Hodges, 42; Sergt F. E. Walden, 43; Sergt. F. A. Maxwell, 44.

***

Battalion Sergt. Major H. L. Conklin, who has been a faithful member of the Twenty-second Regiment for over ten years, has taken his honorable discharge. During his service he performed all duty, and was a member of the volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American war. The following members of the regiment qualified as sharpshooters at Creedmoor Aug. 18: Sergt. K. Hutchison, 45; Private P. C. Roberts, 43; Private L. C. Shore, 43; Private E. F. Hanlon, 43; Corp. C. H. Robb, 45. The proposed march out of the First Battalion from Sept. 1 to 3 has been finally abandoned.

***

The Seventy-first Regiment is making an excellent record in rifle practice this season, and its rifle team also promises to prove exceptionally strong in the annual competitions at Creedmoor. At the supplementary practice day at Creedmoor on Aug. 18 the following members qualified as sharpshooters: Corp. H. H. Knapp, 43; Sergt. J. W. Kavanagh, 42; Private B. Crane, 46; Private W. W. Sherer, 44; Capt. L. L. Clarke, 45; Private F. A. G. Selle, 42; Private W. F. Margetts, 43; Capt. J. A. Chard, 44; Capt. E. B. Bruch, 45; Major E. T. T. Marsh, 42; Sergt. George H. Doyle, 43; Sergt. S. C. Parker, 44; Private G. J. Hanlon, 42, and Sergt. Z. Zeisler, 42. First Sergt. W. Foulks Johns is slated for the vacancy for Second Lieutenant in Company B. He served as First Sergeant with the regiment in the Cuban campaign during the Spanish war. Lieut. Byars is in command of Company E during the vacation absence of Capt. W. R. Hill. Capt. Beekman is arranging for his company, B, to give an elaborate smoker shortly after the opening of the Fall drills and will make the occasion a reunion of the old and active members of the company. The experience of the Seventy-first Regiment in the Spanish war has resulted in unusual severity in the examination of recruits, and the regiment is said to have more men rejected by the Surgeon than any other regiment in the city.

***

The members of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, anticipate a pleasant time at a reunion to be held at Hoffman's Park, Westchester, next Saturday afternoon and evening. It is not a stag event, and the ladies will be represented in large numbers to take part in the dancing which is a part of the programme. Many old acquaintances will be renewed. The park can be reached by the Third Avenue 'L' to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Tremont Avenue car to Avenue B and Tenth Street.

***

Company B, Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Wells, intends to start next Friday evening for a march out to Freeport, L. I., returning on the night of Sept. 3. Capt. George T. Mussons, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, who has served continuously in the regiment since June 5, 1873, has received the brevet of Major for his long service.

***

Corp. E. L. Kirkpatrick of Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, qualified as a sharpshooter at Creedmoor on Aug. 18, making 45 out of a possible 50 points, which was the best score made among the members of the regiment on that day. Four other members qualified at the same time.

***

Battery L of the Thirteenth Regiment, mourns the death of Private M. H. Jensen, an old and popular member of the company who died of peritonitis Aug. 18, and was buried Aug. 20, a large delegation from the company escorting the remains.

***

The regimental team of the Fifth Maryland, which will take part in the coming rifle matches at Sea Girt, N. J., is composed as follows: Major L. M. Rawlins, Capt. E. A. Holmes, Capt. Washington Bowie, Ordnance Sergt. George W. Kasemeyer, Sergt. J. S. McSherry of Company E, Private Stewart Smith of Company E, and Private Lane of Company K. It is expected that a number of the officers of the regiment will accompany the team to New Jersey.

***

Troop A of the Maryland National Guard has selected the following for its team at Sea Girt: Capt. Joseph W. Shirley, Lieut. C. Lyon Rodgers, H. C. Shirley, Jr., Norman Stump, S. J. Forte, Ralph Assheton, and Arthur Wright. After the sharpshooters reach Sea Girt a team of five will be chosen from the above named, and the remaining two will serve as substitutes.

MOTOR VEHICLE OWNER LIABLE.

Man Whose Horse Was Frightened Recovers Damages.

LINDENHURST, L. I., Aug. 25.—Damages have just been awarded to Daniel Platt, a merchant of Patchogue, against Wilson R. Smith of Smith, Gray & Co., of New York and Brooklyn, for injuries received in an accident resulting from Platt's horse becoming frightened at Smith's automobile and running away. Mr. Platt and his wife were driving on July 3 at West Patchogue, when they met Mr. Smith in his automobile.

Mr. Platt's horse, at sight of the machine, ran away, and Mr. Platt and his wife were thrown from the vehicle. Mr. Platt was only slightly injured, but his wife received, it is alleged, several scalp wounds and was severely bruised about the body. Mr. Platt asked for $170 damages for the injuries sustained by him and the resulting medical expenses, and for the damage to his carriage, which was badly smashed. He received a verdict for $120.

Mrs. Platt, it is said, will now bring suit for damages for injuries received by her.

A number of accidents to persons and animals are reported to have been caused by the speeding of automobiles, and a crusade will be made to regulate the speed of the machines.

New York Peddler's Body Found?

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Two berrypickers found a body yesterday afternoon in Duanesburg, about fifteen miles from here. The only means of identification was a New York peddler's license, issued in April, 1899. It read "Henry Schneider, 190 Park Row."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

TILTON & STOVER.—Tilton & Stover, shoe manufacturers, of Lowell, Mass., have made an assignment. The liabilities and assets are said to be about $65,000, and $55,000, respectively.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANK D. HIGGINBOTHAM.—Frank D. Higginbotham, tailor, of 1,218 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy; with liabilities $3,969, and nominal assets $7,357, consisting of a note of Hilding Stevens for $5,000, due Sept. 12; stock on hand, $550; made up goods not called for, $400; fixtures, $200; debts due from customers, $1,204; cash, $3. Mr. Higginbotham began business for himself on Sept. 1, 1899, and had previously been employed in the same line for five years.

Judgment Against Broker Paine.

Judgment for $615 was entered yesterday by default against J. Overton Paine, stockbroker, of 7 Wall Street, in favor of Benton & Upson of Jacksonville, Fla., on a judgment which they obtained against him in Florida on Dec. 17, 1894, for $402, as a partner in the Paine Fertilizer Company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, James—Beldens Fall Marble Company	334
ALBERT, Raphael—W. Kreisberg	348
ALLEN, George—E. Elsing and others	95
BACKER, Peter—Continental Hygeia Ice Company	51
BLOCH, Bert K.—J. Goodman	53
BERNINE, Edward D.—The Woodlawn Cemetery	4,145
BRYANT, Emma F.—George E. Flagg	110
BLUNDELL, Elizabeth—H. G. Selleck, Jr.	217
BLUNDELL, Elizabeth—H. G. Selleck, Jr.	168
CASEY, Patrick J.—D. Woodcock, attorney, &c.	303
CRAMOND, John H.—J. B. Dickson & another	170
COURTADE, Marie R.—E. Courtade, costs	170
CONREID, Alexander—E. Fleitmann and others	157
DALTON, Benjamin F.—William P. Carr	30
DUNMORE, Watson T., executor, &c, and Eva R. Doolittle—The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	48
ESSICK, Samuel V.—M. E. Sanger	388
LOTT, Egbert P.—William P. Carr	39
LAMB, Charles—F. Maxwell	88
MULLER, Conrad—J. A. Reimolds & Brother	784
MANSFIELD, Mary M.—G. H. Olney and others	27
MARUNGA, Hermann—F. Oppermann, Jr. Brewing Company	2,490
PAINE, J. Overton—L. W. Benton and another	615
REED, Colton—William P. Carr	35
SCHAEFFER, Mary and Isidore—M. Damsky and another	35
SMITH, Julia S.—The Unitype Company	451
WASHBURN, William F.—J. Steinhardt and another	239
WILSON, Frank A.—F. O. Pierce Company	184
JENNINGS, John D.—Lyons & Chabot	250
GREENPOINT LUMBER COMPANY—J. A. Reimolds & Brother	178

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, AUG. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 15 and 17 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 54 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $49,192.

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.—By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store, and a two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $6,524; subject to prior liens for $15,380.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 69 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,880.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Heimburger, referee, Union Avenue, southwest corner of Dawson Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,826.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William S. Breed, referee, 167 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 135 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,494.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 14 Convent Avenue, west side, 120.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20.1 by 51.10 by 22.3 by 55.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,031.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 95, two seven-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,060; subject to other mortgages for $250,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 80 Carmine Street, south side, 78.9 feet east of Varick Street, 20 by 60, two-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,835.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brosnan, referee, 5,008 Seventh Avenue, east side, 34.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 77, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 550 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,073; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wauhope Lynn, referee, 2,965 Decatur Avenue, west side, 253.11 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, (Two Hundredth Street,) 37.6 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,469; subject to another mortgage for $6,250.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31.—By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Philo P. Sanford, referee, Lot 146 on map of the lands of the Dyckman estate in the Twelfth Ward, being on the southeast side of Hillside Street, and running through to Eleventh Avenue, 16 by 322.6 by 152.9 by 209.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,247.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 204.9 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,640.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 29 Frankfort Street, southwest side, 118.3 feet southeast of William Street, 29.2 by 104.5 by 25 by 104.1, six-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $37,358.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, the property in former Town of Westchester known as the Givan homestead, lying east of the highway from Westchester to East Chester, and intersected by Watson, Arden, and Leroy Avenues, Palmer Boulevard, and Van Cortlandt Street.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.—On the premises at 2:30 P. M., by Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale of fifty villa plots at Edgemere, L. I.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF

50 OCEAN VILLA PLOTS

at EDGEMERE, Long Island, N. Y. City,

Bet. Arverne and Wave Crest,

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1900,

At 2:30 P. M., on premises under large tent.

Lawyers' Title Insurance free.

Book maps at office on the premises or from PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct., 11 Pine St., N. Y.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Slightly Increased, but Without New Features.

RENTING SEASON IN FULL SWING

Latest Sales by Brokers—Suburban Lot Offerings—List of This Week's Auction Sales.

Summer influences still control the market, and the fact that the week's news has had a slightly increased number of transactions in flats and dwellings affords little comfort for those who are hoping for some substantial change in market conditions.

For the time being brokers generally have become agents and in the renting line their efforts have realized more encouraging results. Fifth Avenue real estate men north of Forty-second Street are unanimous in the opinion that the renting season is far livelier than last year, although the demand so far has been mostly for houses commanding low or moderate rentals. Prior to Sept. 1, however, this condition is expected, for it is usually after that date when the prospective tenant or purchaser of the higher class residences begins his inquiry.

Equally gratifying reports come from the new elevator apartment houses. Three structures of this class, occupying an entire block front on St. Nicholas Avenue, show the following results: One is filled; another, not quite ready for occupancy, has elicited over 100 applications for apartments, many of them from Columbia College students and profesosrs; while for a third, still further from completion, tenants have already been secured for twenty-two out of forty suites.

The condition of the money market seems to be favorable to an early resumption of active dealing. Talk of 3½ per cent. money is heard, but closer inquiry usually reveals other conditions in connection with such a loan that are practically prohibitive, so far as the vast majority of borrowers are concerned. There is, however, considerable money at 4 per cent., and much more at 4½—one downtown firm having negotiated loans for upward of $500,000 at the latter rate during the last six weeks. Out-of-town institutions are seeking investment for their funds in New York real estate mortgages more and more every day, and are becoming a source of money that will develop rapidly, if a certain class of borrowers do not insist on "killing the goose that lays the golden egg."

A Philadelphia corporation recently made a 4½ per cent. loan on a desirable piece of improved realty in this city, and all parties to the deal were satisfied, but that mortgage had not been on record twenty-four hours before the Philadelphia corporation was deluged with applications for loans on all sorts of real estate junk, with the result that its officers voted to retire from its new field almost immediately.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Warren & Skillin have sold for M. L. & C. Ernst the three-story dwelling 503 West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

Francis J. Schnugg has sold to Julius Schattman the five-story double flats 9 to 17 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 125 by 100.11, taking in exchange the six-story tenement 255 to 257½ Rivington Street, on a plot 96.8 by 60.

Morris May has sold to Joseph Roberts the five-story tenement 165 Allen Street, 24.6 by 87.6, for $21,000.

The Auction Room.

The only event of the week at auction, to which any possibie interest attaches, was the purchase of the unfinished seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street by Henry M. Denton. The property, was sold under foreclosure proceedings, in which Mr. Denton, as bondsman on the mortgage, was defendant. Mr. Denton's representative at the sale said that the apartment house would be completed without delay. Plaintiffs took every other offering of the week, including the row of five dwellings 103 to 111 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

The Fall season of suburban sales will be opened by Auctioneer Smyth at Edgemere, L. I., next Saturday, with an offering of fifty villa plots belonging to the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company.

On Labor Day the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell seventy-four lots in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Bath Avenues, Eighty-sixth, Bay Thirty-seventh, and Bay Thirty-eighth Streets.

There were recorded last week 202 mortgages, for $2,949,880; of which 61, for $1,062,250, were at 5 per cent.; 112, for $1,054,110, were at more, and 29, for $833,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 228 mortgages, for $3,535,888; of which 77, for $659,735, were at 5 per cent.; 100, for $1,324,653, were at more, and 51, for $1,551,500, were at less.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Mapes Avenue, for three two-story brick and frame dwellings, 21 by 48; Charles Bjorkegren of 2,148 Mapes Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $12,000.

Mapes Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story brick and frame tenement, with store, 20 by 58; Charles Bjorkegren, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $6,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a one-story frame church, 26 by 25; John B. Roberts of 74 West One Hundred and Third Street, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $450.

Beekman Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 80 by 95; Henry F. A. Wolf of 509 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 83 Oliver Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, 29 by 40.2 by 40.8; Catherine Jackson of 175 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 305 to 309 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 23.6 by 88.8; S. D. Tomback of 255 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $46,000.

Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a three-story frame tenement and store; William E. Marshall of 2,030 Bathgate Avenue, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $500.

Hancock Street, south side, 225 feet east of Columbus Avenue, to a one-story frame stable; Robert Mead, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $100.

No. 239 East Fifty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement; J. F. Schaeffler, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 182 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Louis Haims, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement and store; Jacob Zitrin of 631 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; J. E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $150.

Mott Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Gilmore & Cannon of 296 Mott Avenue, owners; Louis Falk of 2,783 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 127 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick office building and store; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; William J. Fryer, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 8 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. L. Cromwell, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

No. 6 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; G. G. Haven of 17 East Forty-fourth Street, owner: C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Aug. 25.

ARTHUR ST, n s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100; R. W. Phillips to John A. De Leyer, (R S $1, mtg $1,925)	100
BATHGATE AV, e s, 110 ft s of 176th St, 54x100; Adam Eberle to Harry Overington, (R S $6, mtg $4,500)	1
GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Charles Walker to Mary A. McCormick, (R S $2, mtg $6,000)	1
LOTS 12 and 13, map of Westchester Terrace; M. J. Gordon to Alfred Cannon, (R S 50c, mtg $4,900)	1
LOT 296, map of William Adee; George P. Baisley and another to Caroline Wenninger, (R S $2.50, mtg $2,000)	1
MADISON AV, e s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Arthur K. Salomon to Ferdinand Salomon, ½ part, (R S $1)	1
RYER AV, e s, 807.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.9x25x98.6; Stephen McCormick, Jr., to Zoe C. McCormick, (R S $2, mtg $4,700)	1
3D ST, n s, 65 East, 20x98.2; 3d St, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; Morris Kittenplan to Bessie Kittenplan	Gift
6TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue B, 80x108, Unionport; Rosanna Stapleton to William Stapleton, (R S 50c)	1
71ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.5; Charles W. Trippe to Lucy A. Trippe, (R S $2, mtg $23,000)	1
78TH ST, s s, 163.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 17x102.2; Charles W. Trippe to Lucy A. Trippe, (R S $3, mtg $25,000)	1
100TH ST, s s, 86.9 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.9; William Greenbaum to F. A. Vivanti, (mtg $32,000)	1
102D ST, 767 East, 25x100; Harry Overington to Adam Eberle, (R S $9, mtg $15,000)	1
134TH ST, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 75 x100; John D. Hassinger to Albert Bielefeld and another, (R S $12.50, mtg $53,500)	100
149TH ST, ss, 100 ft e of Broadway, 33.4x99.11; William McCracken and another to Thomas F. Durnion, (R S $10)	1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 487; Ehler Osterholt to George Wilhelm and another, 3 years	$1,400 to 1,500
LUDLOW ST, 121; Chebra Kadische Anshai Sochocrow to David and Harry L. Reich, 13 9-12 years	1,200 to 1,300
RIVINGTON ST, 182; Sam Tuchfeld to Louis Reiser, 5 years	576

Recorded Mortgages.

FABER, Charles P., to Anna M. Grossman and others, executors and trustees; 149th St, n s, new line, 195.4 ft e of Morris Av, widened, 1 year	6,000
GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY, a corporation, to John J. Bell; 139th St, new line, n s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year	40,000
HOLDORF, Charles, to Magdalena Holdorf; 156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 3 years	4,000
MANHEIM, Jacob, to Henry Meyer; Henry St, s w corner of Clinton St, demand	10,000
MCCLINTON, Charlotte A., to Isabella Lonergan; 2d Road, n s, 50 ft e of the centre line of Bay [illegible]	

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

74 OF THE BEST LOTS AT BENSONHURST BY-THE-SEA

WILL BE SOLD AT

PUBLIC AUCTION

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3D,

AT 2 O'CLOCK ON THE PREMISES.

THESE LOTS ARE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED ON 23D, 24TH, 25TH, AND BATH AVES. AND 86TH, BAY 37TH, AND BAY 38TH STS.

THE TERMS ARE 10% AND THE AUCTION FEES ON THE DAY OF SALE, AND THE BALANCE IF DESIRED IN

MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OF $10 A LOT

No interest. Taxes for 1900 paid by the Sellers. All Titles insured by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Complimentary passes. Send for map containing full particulars.

JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO.,

189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and 189 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES AND LOFTS

in the two new six-story fireproof buildings on the block front,

West Side Park Avenue,

130th to 131st St.

Freight and passenger elevators, private electric power and light, live steam, steam heat.

MACLAY & DAVIES,

67 Wall St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STS. RULAND & WHITING, 5 BEEKMAN ST.

A Correction.

The mortgage made by Fanny Levien in favor of Isaac Cohen, recorded on Friday, affects the property 265 and 267 Madison Street, and not 65 and 67 Madison Avenue, as was reported in this column.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Elizabeth W. Lawrence, guardian, 7-17 parts	7,000
BEEKMAN, Charles K., to Anna N. Lawrence, 10-17 part	10,000
BUNNELL, Lyman B., to Clara Patterson, 2-9 part	500
COHEN, Max, and Banned Friend to Charles Schmidt	4,500
JACOBSON, Morris, to Henry B. Wesselman	Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 109th St, 100 x85; Sigmund Adler against Henry G. Gabay, owner and contractor	1,405
CANNON ST, 113; John Gass against Esther Zeiger, owner; Adolph Zeiger, contractor	$85
CRANE PLACE, s s, 50 ft s of Gray or 178th St, 50x100; Frank A. Palver against Andrew J. Carson, owner; Charles Cook, contractor	160
TINTON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 122x 118; J. P. Duffy & Co. against George H. Flagg, owner and contractor	214
WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Wales Av, 88.7x112; Clarke & Hogan against A. M. Ohayon, owner and contractor	428
136TH ST, 228 West; Peter Steyn against Florence M. Westcott, owner and contractor	98
149TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 25x 100; Henry F. Muller against the estate of Henry Moss, owner and contractor	139
154TH ST, s s, 375.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 100; Manhattan Mantel Company against Ida Farber, owner and contractor	182
154TH ST, s s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50 x100; John W. Rapp against A. Blumenthal, owner; L. Farber, owner and contractor	24
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.	
139TH ST, n s, 130.9 ft e of Alexander Av, new line 100x100; John J. Bell with the Gaines-Roberts Company; 7 payments	$40,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 25x90; Francis M. Jencks against Herbert Dongan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Westcott.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 40.11x96.10; two actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 74.8 ft n of 179th St, 25.8x 116.4x26.2x111.11; also 179 St, n s, 94 ft w of Webster Av, 26.6x125x irregular, 2 actions; the Irving Savings Institution against Frederick W. Wilcox et al., (foreclosure of 2 mortgages;) attorney, F. W. Judge.

122D ST, 73 East, John A. Stewart et al., Trustees, against William Lyman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 75x99.11, 4 actions; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Henry F. Powell and others, (foreclosure of 4 mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE | WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE | WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

For A Beautiful Home,

Amackassin Heights,

The Most Select Part of Yonkers,

Overlooking both the Hudson River and L. I. Sound—the Highest Point in Westchester County—Carefully Restricted Property—Fully Developed—Lawns and Shrubbery—Paved Streets and Sidewalks—Water and Gas—Refined and Select Neighborhood.

All persons interested in strictly high class surburban dwellings with large lots, are invited to inspect this property. They are residences that are well designed, costly decorated, and bound to appeal to the good taste and judgment of all who see them. Argument un

THE CANTEEN IN CUBA

Its Presence Contributes to the Discipline of the Soldier.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS

Wherever It Exists There, They Say, the Men Are More Contented and Intoxication Is Less.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVANA, Cuba, Aug. 21.—One of the greatest boons to soldiers serving in Cuba, and the same is doubtless true of American soldiers in other foreign parts, has been, and is, the canteen. It is a blessing not only to the enlisted men who patronise it and for whose benefit it is established, but also to the officers who look after the welfare of these men. Even to those officers whose motto, for themselves, is total abstinence—and there are many of them despite popular opinion to the contrary—the presence of a canteen in their command is, almost without exception, very welcome.

An officer from Maine, whose ideas and actions are fully in accord with the prohibition law of his native State, said in speaking of the subject not long since, that he fully believed in those laws for Maine, but for the army—never; this was after close investigation of the matter. Within the limits of the City of Havana the Second Artillery is stationed. It is the only regiment within these limits. Five batteries are scattered through as many small forts on the Havana side of the harbor, while the remaining three batteries are stationed at Fort Cabana on the opposite side. Those interested in the subject of canteens have been able to observe among these soldiers within the past few months the difference between the absence of canteens and the presence of the same.

Until the 1st of May of the present year the Department of Havana, which included only the city, was in command of an American General who believed that in this climate it was highly injudicious for soldiers to drink beer, and in accordance with this belief, issued an order forbidding the sale of it within the confines of the various forts in his department. By this means he thought to prevent any drinking on the part of the men, as there was a heavy fine imposed upon any barkeeper caught selling liquor to a soldier. But the result was the same that usually follows a prohibition; since they were forbidden to drink the soldiers showed an awakened desire to do so, and they were not at a loss to find persons willing to sell to them in spite of the known risk; but as there was this risk, dealers charged high prices for their wares, which were of a very poor order as to quality and very superior in respect to their intoxicating effects.

CUBA NOT AN AGREEABLE POST.

At best a soldier's life in Cuba is not agreeable; he is away from all of his friends, surrounded outside of the forts by people whose interests, whose amusements, and whose language are different from his own; in other words, there is little probability of his forming acquaintances among them which may tend to make his leisure hours more pleasant. Few of those having families can afford to bring them here on account of the expense of living, as well as the cost of the trip Thus they have little opportunity for social pleasures up till May 1. As a result of nothing to do, nowhere to go, and no attractions within the forts—nothing excepting the reading room, and one does not care to read all the time—they very naturally drifted toward the low class saloons in the vicinity, just as many another man has done for similar reasons, where they drank as much as they wanted or could pay for, not only of beer, but of the wretched "aguardiente," whose effect is to make a man a raving maniac for the time being. Soldiers left these places in this mad condition, reeled about the streets, disgracing their uniform, and giving the Cubans, who are narrowly watching the conduct of Americans, a bad impression of American soldiery. Often they were arrested for disorderly conduct by Cuban policemen—who are rarely friendly toward American soldiers—and thrown into jail. In the police court they were heavily fined, and, failing to pay the money, were imprisoned in a Cuban prison, their officers, in all probability, being ignorant of their whereabouts. Others, more fortunate, fell into the hands of comrades, who took them back to their batteries; but here, on account of their ravings, they were usually confined in the guard house and tried by a military court for drunkenness, forfeiting money, liberty, or both. Soldier after soldier was brought up before court-martial for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, for drunkenness, absence from roll call, &c., most of which could be traced to the same source—aguardiente.

Delirium tremens was a frequent result of drinking aguardiente; the regimental surgeons were called upon every few days to look after cases of alcoholism. Frequently two or three men at a time required treatment, and those afflicted were not always habitual drunkards, but in many cases were men who rarely partook of intoxicants. Ofter the men became so violent that they had to be bound to prevent them doing harm to themselves or others. But delirium tremens was not the only trouble resulting from this drink. There was a class of stomach and intestinal disorders which could be traced directly to it, and this class claimed many victims.

TESTIMONY OF SURGEONS.

It is the testimony of the surgeons that since the canteens were opened the number of sick men has decreased by an enormous per cent.—about 50 per cent. For the first few days after the change there was not a man in the hospital out of 500 soldiers. There have only been a few cases of delirium tremens, and the men suffering from these attacks have been habitual drunkards and not ordinary soldiers. There has not been a single case of sickness so frequent before resulting from drink. The surgeons assert that the canteen is working a great deal of good, since the health of the troops has improved so greatly. In official reports they have mentioned these facts as strong points in favor of the canteen.

The canteen had been suppressed with the best interests of the service in view, but the condition of affairs as described showed that there was a flaw somewhere. The officers of the regiment saw it all, but they were perfectly powerless to do one thing to prevent it; they had no means of keeping the soldiers in the fort when off duty; the soldiers were not children to be told to remain within the narrow limits of the garrison to play, and not prisoners who could be kept in confinement continually. But even could they have been restrained to the walls of the fort, liquor would have been smuggled in in some manner. As there was nothing to entertain the soldiers within the forts, so they went outside, walking about the streets or lounging in the saloons, which owed their existence to the patronage of the soldiers, and indirectly to the anti-canteenists, who in forcing the soldiers to patronize them, are playing into the hands of the keepers; unconsciously, perhaps, but just as truly as if they were doing it intentionally.

Since the 1st of May the records of the five little forts on the Havana side show a marked improvement in this condition of affairs. If one of the inner circle is asked for the cause of this, he will reply without hesitation: "The canteen." On the date mentioned the Department of Havana was merged into that of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, more recently the Department of Western Cuba, in which the canteen is not prohibited. Like magic one sprang up in each fort; in fact, the commanding officers had for some time been making arrangements to open these as soon as the 1st of May arrived. The results have fully justified the means. The officers are mostly men of wide experience, and have dealt with soldiers a great many years; it is only reasonable to assume that they understand the means of handling their men much better than civilians possibly can. Did the sale of beer in the canteens bring objectionable results, the officers would be the first to oppose it, because they have no personal interest in the matter either pecuniary or otherwise.

SOLICITUDE OF OFFICERS.

The anti-canteen societies, which are taking such pains to interfere in matters of which they know comparatively little would then find in these officers earnest coadjutors. No one will question that every officer takes pride in having his company, troop, or battery, well disciplined, orderly, and efficient. Anything that interferes with this meets with strong disapproval from all of them. The fact that they who are in such close contact with the soldiers and see the effect of the canteen on them, do not frown on it is certainly conclusive evidence of their opinion. Many officers to whom I have spoken say that if the suppression of the army canteen meant the cessation of drinking among the soldiers, it would, indeed, be a wise step, but it would have no such result. It would simply mean that the soldiers would go elsewhere to seek that denied them in their military home, and would go where they would get not only something worse, but get it in any quantity they wished, there being no restraining influence.

The soldiers here now stay at home and take their beer in the canteen or in the little porch adjoining it, where, seated at a table in the shade, under a canvas awning, they drink while playing cards with comrades or discussing with them topics of common interest. The drink is not necessarily beer—the strongest drink offered—it may be ginger ale, root beer, or some other light drink, all of which are for sale at less price than beer. Soldiers are social beings, and when on occasions they receive visits from fellow-soldiers or other friends, they like to offer them some hospitality, and the canteen affords them the opportunity. In short, the canteen is the soldiers' club.

A young officer who has just received his commission from the ranks said only a few days ago that beyond doubt the canteen is the most important factor in making the enlisted men contented with their condition; that formerly they often showed dissatisfaction, but that with it now there is scarcely a murmur. There are times even now when a man goes outside and becomes intoxicated, but they are rare. In this connection, it may be of value to study some figures taken from the July muster rolls of the eight batteries of the Second Artillery, which are stationed in and about the City of Havana. For that quoted the forfeitures for drunkenness and other offenses—most of these being due to intoxication—were $321.70 at St. Cabana, where there are 300 men and no canteen, while on the Havana side, where there are 500 men with a canteen in each of the five forts, the forfeitures amounted to $193.70.

The soldiers at Cabana are no better and no worse than those on the Havana side, and certainly the officers at Cabana are as efficient and of as high a standard of character and ability as the officers of the other five batteries, and the entire regiment is equal to that of any in the army.

LOW GROGGERIES SHUT UP.

The low grog shops which had sprung up around the Havana forts have almost all, for want of support, gone out of existence, while on the Cabaña side they still flourish. The money formerly spent in the grog shops around the former places has been diverted into the canteens, and in many ways is used for the benefit of the soldiers themselves, for the profits of the canteen become the company fund, which is used entirely for the good of the soldiers in such ways as their commanding officers may think best. The regular ration, for one thing, is improved by the addition of many luxuries, such as fresh meats, fresh vegetables, butter, &c., which the money allowed by the Government will not buy. Often apparatus for various athletic exercises is bought, and the commanding officers, by purchasing these for the men, encourage these athletic sports, in which the soldiers take a great deal of interest.

In summing up in a few words the benefits which have resulted from the re-establishment of the canteen, we have the following: Decrease of sickness, drunkenness, number of men tried by court-martial, and number of men absent from roll call without permission; increase of contentment with condition, better fare on table, increased interest in athletics, and higher state of discipline and efficiency among enlisted men. DOROTHY STANHOPE.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Defense of the Protestant Ministers There by the Presbyterian Board's Secretary.

The Churchman of yesterday contains an elaborate communication by Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in reply to the article on "Regulation of Missionaries in China," written by Mr. Sydney Brooks and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday last.

Commenting upon the latter of its contributor, The Churchman says:

"Armed with a documentary knowledge, of which Mr. Brooks is quite innocent, fortified by direct observation and personal acquaintance with 200 Chinese missionaries, Mr. Speer is able to take a broad view of the situation, to view it philosophically, and to be angry and sin not at the shallow slanders of those who condemn what they will not pause to learn to know. Of course, missionaries have made mistakes. They are but human. Of course, politicians have used their zeal for other ends than theirs, but, as Mr. Speer says, if missions had been let alone, if they had been freed from such blunders and misdeeds as the opium war, freed, too, from the patronage of France and of Germany, their own errors, whether of omission or commission, would have been easily lived down, and Christianity would have made its way more rapidly than it has done—though even with its political and racial hindrances it has won a success little short of marvelous.

"The twentieth century has no desire to witness a repetition of the martyrdoms of the Colosseum, nor will Christian America disown the representatives and proclaimers of that spiritual power which has made her great among the nations. The solution lies not in less Christianity for China, but in more. Let the diplomats practice what the missionaries teach. Let them, and more especially France and Germany, cease to use missions as the advance agents of annexation. If they cannot be unselfish, let them at least be honorable, and not make the missionary at once the excuse and the victim of their ambition. They aim at the partition of China; the missionary seeks its national upbuilding. He does not seek to impose his Christianity upon them; he knows that Christianity is universal; he seeks to give them what is theirs—a spirit to revivify their political and social life, to regenerate it, as it did the Roman world. And it will do that, for Christianity is a ferment, a leaven, which, planted in any society, works on till it has permeated it in every part."

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP ORDERLY.

A large part of Mr. Speer's letter follows:

"As a matter of fact, Christian worship is more orderly, more ethically correct than the worship in Chinese temples. Let any traveler attend the most popular temples in Canton, for example, and then any Christian chapel or church, many of which have partitions separating the sexes, and contrast them. It is true that the infamous publications sent out by Chou-Han from Hu-Nan made some such criticism as that of Mr. Brooks; but it was with slanderous and malicious purposes, and the temples of Hu-Nan daily refuted his falsehood. Each of Mr. Brooks's propositions is surrounded by such misinformation. He alleges that the missionary's "presence in the interior is in itself a violation of a solemn compact." What compact? Residence and acquisition of property by missionaries in the interior of China are guaranteed by clear treaty provisions, confirmed by imperial edicts, and acknowledged by the Chinese officials. The British treaty of 1858, Article XII., contains the words 'British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to build,' &c. More than once Consuls and Chinese officials have interpreted these words as giving the right to reside and purchase property in the interior. In some treaties (Netherlands, Austrian, Spanish,) it is declared that merchants 'shall not be at liberty to open houses of business or shops in the interior'; but no treaty contains such restrictions as to missionaries. In the Chinese text of the French treaty of 1858, Article III., it is stated, 'It is permitted to French missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.' Whatever questions others may have raised about this clause, the Chinese Government has never denied its authenticity or validity. Indeed, Chinese officials of their own accord have often extended these rights to missionaries and on the declaration of war between China and Japan, the Chinese Foreign Office at Peking addressed to the Ministers of foreign countries a memorandum requesting them to notify missionaries to remain at their posts, and promising all such the protection of the Chinese Government. The rights of merchants and traders to reside and purchase property in the interior are far less solidly established than those of missionaries.

NOT SUPPORTED BY FOREIGN ARMS.

"But it is asserted also that the missionary is 'supported and protected by foreign arms,' that 'the evangelists are maintained by foreign arms; they live within call of the avenging gunboat, and they are not backward in summoning its aid.' The Presbyterian Board has twenty-one stations in China, at which missionaries reside. Of these, nine at the most are within reach of gunboats. The great majority of missionaries are in the interior, and I do not believe that Mr. Brooks can cite one instance where missionaries alone have summoned a gunboat's aid. There may have been such, but I cannot remember one. Large bodies of missionaries in China are opposed on principle to doing such a thing, and of those who are not, the majority would rather suffer the petty difficulties of oppression and injustice than resort to such an extreme measure; and have so suffered quietly, or resorted only to peaceful representations to their Consuls.

"But doubtless Mr. Brooks does not intend to be taken literally here. If he does, then I have only to say that his statement is false, most of all, his declaration that the missionaries are not backward in appealing for armed interference. I suppose he means, however, by these reckless statements only that "missionaries were thrust upon him (the Chinese) through treaties exacted by foreign coercion' and that the Chinese 'Government protects them against the sense of the people, through fear of foreign pressure.' He neglects to state that the wars which were terminated by these treaties were fought for the sake of commerce, and the first one, as the Chinese maintain, in behalf of a ruinous and abhorrent traffic; that no war has ever been waged nor any battle been fought for the imposition of missionaries upon China or for their protection. And the implication of this second quotation I have just made from his article is the common and erroneous one that the Chinese Government has a peculiar dislike of the missionaries as such, while it has learned to endure other foreigners.

"Christianity is objected to primarily not because of its doctrines or practices, but because it is a foreign religion, and because European Governments have succeeded in deeply impressing its foreign connections upon the Chinese mind by the way they have made it a catspaw and pretext of political and territorial aggrandizement. This view is easily capable of proof. The very placards and publications which produce anti-missionary disturbances speak of the missionaries not as Christian propagandists, but as foreign intruders. 'Attack and beat the foreigners.' 'Determinedly destroy the Western men.' These are specimens of Hunan mottoes. 'All dealings with foreigners are detestable. These men have no fathers or mothers. Their offspring are beasts,' is a sample Canton proclamation, scattered in a city where the Chinese have been dealing commercially with foreigners for hundreds of years. Such placards are issued where there are no missionaries. As soon as news arrived that Shashi was to be made an open port in 1896, anti-foreign placards were posted over the city. There have been, and, according to ex-Consul Read, are, no missionaries at Shashi. And outrages are not confined to the persons of missionaries. Mr. Margary was not a missionary, and it is the Ministers, not the missionaries, who have been the centre of attack in Peking.

CIVILIZATION'S VANGUARD.

"The missionary appears prominently because he is everywhere. He is the only foreigner that most of the Chinese see. He lives where no trader will go. And so he bears the brunt of anti-foreign dislike. For this his reward is the sneers and ignorant reviling of men like Mr. Brooks. The missionary is doing his own work, but he is doing, too, the work of civilization. He is its vanguard. As has been well said, 'China has been opened professedly by treaty, but China has to be opened by something else besides a treaty. There is an enormous amount of personal and friendly contact work to be done, and that is being done by missionaries on a scale of magnitude, with a diffusiveness and a general tactfulness that entitle them to commendation and not censure.' I know more than 200 missionaries in China, and am familiar with the methods of selection and the requirements of the various missionary boards and societies at work there, and I have met also many foreigners in China in other occupations, and I place my knowledge against Mr. Brooks's ignorance in saying that the average missionary is far better educated, better bred, more familiar with the people, their language and their thought, and infinitely more in sympathy with them than the average foreigner, and that no other foreigners in China, merchants, traders, or diplomats, are superior to the best missionaries, and very few of them their equals.

"Mr. Brooks condemns the missionaries for their hostility to ancestral worship, their contempt for Chinese superstitions like 'fungshui,' or geomancy, the seclusion and secrecy of their work, and their protection of their converts. As to ancestor worship, a few missionaries plead for toleration, but the great majority believe that the rites of worship are idolatrous, though at the same time they appreciate the immense value of the piety of filial piety, and endeavor to preserve what is not idolatrous in it. As to local geomantic prejudices, perhaps headstrong and thoughtless men have sometimes acted unwisely, (can Mr. Brooks give instances?); but the missionary is the last person to view the animosity of the people with indifference. He wants to gain a hospitable entrance and to conciliate the people, and succeeds in doing so.

"As to the protection of converts, Mr. Brooks charges that they come usually from the lower classes; that they are dishonest debtors who want protection from the Chinese courts. The missionary 'fights their legal battles for them, supplying them with money and advice, and securing for them a sort of Consular protection, by means of which their suits are transferred from Chinese to foreign courts.' This question of the protection of converts is to many missionaries a difficult one. Some will not touch the lawsuits of native converts at all. Others will interfere only in cases of persecution because of their religion, while still others insist that these are just the cases in which there should be no interference.

"That there is possibility of abuse here, all missionaries admit. One of their most difficult tasks is to sift the motives of inquirers, in order to refuse those who want to join the Church for the sake of such help. The practice of missionaries is not uniform as yet, but the principle on which all Protestant missions act is to avoid interference as far as they can possibly do so, and to exclude this political element from the Church.

CAUSES OF ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

"A dozen things enter into anti-foreign feeling in China. Its sources are found in the Chinese officials, their character, and their education, in the agents of foreign powers, in the Chinese people, in the spirit of Western peoples, in foreign trade and its representatives, in the Roman Catholic Church, in the Protestant missionaries also, and in the history of China's relations with the West. It is unphilosophical as well as unfair to single out any one of these and lay the blame there alone. As Mr. Brooks himself admits, 'possibly most of the antagonism is fundamental.' Assuredly it is; but not, as he says, 'inevitable.' If missions had been let alone, free from the burden of the political blunders or misdeeds of the West, and especially free in the case of Roman Catholic missions, from the patronage of France and now of Germany, while the mistakes of individuals and of the movement would have caused some difficulty, this would have been easily lived down, and Christianity would have made its way, as it has been making its way in a hundred fields in China, without political support and with the increasing favor of the people.

"'In that case,' Mr. Brooks might ask, 'why is not my suggestion acceptable—namely, that missionaries should be divested of their foreign citizenship, or at least of their right of political protection? In no other way can the political element in their propaganda be destroyed.' That is a question which I shall answer not as one who sympathizes with missions, but as a citizen of the State. Such a course would be treason to civilization. The missionary is its forerunner. He makes way for light and human movement. But beside that, to remove from him the shelter and protection of Government is to imperil every foreigner. The Chinese does not stop to distinguish. To put the missionary at his mercy and to acknowledge the right of the Chinese to expel or exclude or assassinate him is to take one step toward gratifying the Chinese desire to exclude all foreigners. Such a course would be criminal. It would be the announcement to China that the missionary was fair game. 'Steal his property, kill him, outrage the women,' it would proclaim. We will not interfere. We leave them to your barbarous and hideous cruelty to do with as you please.' If certain rights had never been granted, to refuse to grant them now would be one thing. Having been granted, to take them away is quite a different thing. This country does not denationalise its citizens, least of all its best citizens. Wherever in this wide world they go, they go under the shelter of its flag, and secure in its certain protection.

"And, lastly, and not to follow Mr. Brooks beyond this, even into his curious appeal to the early history of Christianity, the missionary's influence, he holds, is subversive, and his propaganda will have revolutionary effects. In a sense this is not true. The missionary's work is not destructive. It works in the lines of national character and qualification. Christianity has adapted itself to more peoples, and more diverse peoples, than any other religion, and it is compatible with any orderly and righteous government, of whatsoever form. It does not attack the Chinese political system or social life. Yet in a sense the charge is true. Christianity is a power of upheaval and renovation. It turns the world upside down. It begets wrath against injustice, eagerness for liberty, impatience with ignorance and sloth, and passion for progress. It has done this in China. It will continue to do this in China, whether in war or peace, with the sympathy of the Christian nations or with the petty criticism and futile opposition of newspaper publicists. That is its mission in the world."

GOVERNMENT SALE FRAUDS.

United States Official Exposes the Methods of a Gang Which Buys Condemned Stores.

"The general supposition," said a United States official, "is that the sales of Government stores are about the squarest things to be found. So far as this city is concerned, nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, though the authorities have the best intention in the world, I don't hesitate to declare that every sale is a swindle. The Government gets the lowest price possible, but the public pays the highest. The difference goes to the swindlers. This is how it is managed:

"Every few months the Government offers at public auction a quantity of condemned stores, tea, coffee, rice, clothing, and the like. As the stores have been condemned as unfit, naturally the Government does not expect to get much of a price; and it gets less than it expects. One of the rules of these auctions is that the buyer must deposit on the day after the sale 20 per cent. of the purchase money. Otherwise the sale is invalid and the goods are put up again.

"Then there is a certain gang of individuals that attends all the Government sales. Bidding against one another by previous agreement, they run up the price of various articles until they are generally knocked down to one of them. On the next day, however, the 20 per cent. not being deposited, the article is resold. This time, of course, none of the outsiders who had bid on the previous day is present. The goods in question consequently are bought at a nominal price by a confederate of the man who bought on the first sale, but failed to make good. Thus the buyer makes an excellent bargain.

"Having bought as much as it thinks safe in this system, the gang hires a hall, and a few days later resells all the goods bought to members at a slight advance. This is repeated several times, until the gang considers that the price has been run up high enough, when the articles are sold to the public through the ordinary channels.

"This cabal is a regular little company, with rules, by-laws, and a paid-up capital. The members understand one another thoroughly. When the last sale is concluded, the aggregate of all the premiums obtained at the different sales is divided up evenly among them.

"'But why,' you may ask, 'all this circumlocution? Why does the original buyer not sell direct to the public at an immense profit and then divide up? Simply because the saying, 'There is honor among thieves' does not apply here. The members of the gang do not trust one another."

FULTON MARKET FISHING FLEET.

Crack Sailors Man the Smacks and Take Pride in Their Art.

With steam to do the pulling and hauling, and power other than that of Boreas to revenge time and tide's indifference to man, really smart sailormen seem to be out of date. There is one vocation of the seaman, however, on which steam has encroached but little, and, while steam fishing boats are becoming more and more common, the old-time smackman still takes pride in his skill, and admirers of clever sailorcraft each week form a goodly gathering to witness the homecoming of the Fulton Market fishing fleet. The attendant display of just what a good skipper and a lively crew can do with a sailing vessel never fails to find appreciative critics. The show is at its best in the Winter months, when the question of what effect a few hours too soon or too late in making port may have on a catch need not be considered. Even in the Summer the sight is worth seeing.

At this season the smacks are coming and going all the time, but the demands of the Friday market continue to make Thursday the briskest day of the week. Though the fleet in the warm months is much scattered, the individual sloops and schooners come in quite as prettily as when, in the crisp Winter weather, masters and crews of each strive to display to the best possible advantage their sailorly art in fetching up in the market dock.

No matter how slovenly the appearance of the boat, her coming in must be with the snap and dash of a crack yacht and the precision of a man-o'-war. Her nose pointing to her proper berth, her sails come down with a jump and she fetches up in exactly the spot that the skipper has selected. It is the one time in each cruise that the smackmen "show off," and they make the most of it. For during the voyage to and from the fishing ground the safety and comfort only are looked to.

The coming back to port, though, makes evident was kind of sailors man the boats of the New York fleet, and the work of the highest salaried yacht's crew could not be more telling. They are sailors, are these fishermen, but they are fishermen, too, and that explains why they resist so stoutly efforts to entice them to vessels of other character. The life they lead is very hard, for at least six months each year, and the work is hard always, but they prefer it to a lazier existence on private yachts on the forecastle of sea-going ships.

On yachts the smart young men from the smacks are in demand, but except on extraordinary occasions they prefer the life of the fishing craft, and are perfectly satisfied with their wages, which average much higher than the ordinary pay of seamen. When the chance comes to ship on a crack racing yacht and have all the fun and excitement of the racing, in addition to being well paid for it, the smackman frequently yields, but his desertion usually is not for long. The succeeding Winter generally finds him back at his old vocation, though the change from Summer cruising on a yacht to the peril and privation of Winter fishing is a trying one.

A BLIND COUPLE'S EARNINGS.

Took In Three Cents in Twelve Minutes and Then Moved On.

The afternoon crush on Park Row had just about ended, and the passing crowds had thinned down to a steady stream flowing toward Brooklyn Bridge, when the firm took a stand before THE TIMES Building and prepared for business. Both are blind. He is a stubby little man with a full beard, wearing big blue goggles over his sightless eyes. He held in one hand a large tin tobacco box, while with the other he ceaselessly tapped on the paving stones with a long stick. She also wears disfiguring blue spectacles, and, standing beside the man, kept one hand on his arm while with the other she held out a small tray, on which were a few penny sticks of chewing gum.

Neither made direct appeal to the passing throng, but the tap, tap, tap of the blind man's stick permitted few to go by without a glance at the couple. In the first minute ninety-seven persons had passed. That was about the average, but five minutes elapsed and the tin box was still empty and the stock of chewing gum undiminished.

A stout elderly woman selling newspapers was the first person to accost the blind couple.

"Evening, Pop," she called out cheerily. "How's business?"

"Slow, slow," he returned. "How are you doing?" But the news vendor was gone. The stick rapped the pavement and the crowd hurried on for three minutes more. Then a young woman, apparently a shop girl, halted, searched through her purse, and dropped two pennies in the tin box. Two minutes later the firm made a sale to a newsboy, and exchanged a stick of gum for a cent. Another two minutes had gone when a big policeman who would not see the blind people ordered a push-cart man to move on. There may have been a hint in the command for some one else to move, but, whether or not, two pairs of blue spectacles were turned toward the bridge and the firm's stand was vacated, while the stick tapped a path through the crowd up Park Row.

The firm's gross receipts in twelve minutes of business amounted to 3 cents, while more than a thousand people had passed.

BOARDERS WANTED.

18TH ST, 106 WEST.—For family of four; every accommodation; second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

31 MADISON AV.—An elegant residence, overlooking Madison Square, offers entire floor; private table; service and appointments of high class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

30TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortable rooms for gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel Navarre
38th St. & 7th Ave.
New York
This New Fireproof Hotel will open Oct. 1st to specially designed for Business Men, Tourists & Families.
Room With Bath, 2.00
Also, single rooms, Family & Room Suites.
European Plan.
Family Dining Room, Palm Garden And Dutch Grill.
Maximum of Luxury At Minimum of Cost
Richard H. Stearns, Mgr.

Sherman Square Hotel
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

The Langham,
FIFTH AVE. and 52d St., New York.
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1st.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's grandest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.
C. E. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

HOTEL ROLAND,
59th St., between Madison and Park Aves. Modern Hotel, with every comfort and convenience; Delightful rooms, $1 per day; $6 week; Light rooms, with board, $12 per week; Sunny rooms, with board, $14 per week; every room has hot and cold water, steam heat and electric light; suites of rooms, with bath.
CANNOT BE EQUALED FOR THE MONEY.

WHERE TO DINE WELL.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO.,
3 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service a la carte.
HOTEL PABST 42D ST. & BROADWAY. A.
WOODMANSTEN INN Westchester, N.Y. A.
Terrace Garden 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 22d Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.
Clarendon Hotel 4th Ave. & 18th St. Alc. Table d'hote dinner, 50 & 75c
"Ye Old Tavern" 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Glen Island IDEAL DAY RESORT. A la carte. Famous Rhode Island Clambake.
Cable's Restaurant Midland Beach (S. I.) Shore dinners. Fine Restaur't. A.
Hotel Crescent, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland cars. A.
Hotel St. George, St. George, Staten Ild. Fine table d'hote dinner, 50c.
Standard Hotel, Central Bridge, Macomb's Dam, 154th St. A la carte.

ROOMS WANTED.

AN ELDERLY MARRIED COUPLE DESIRES to permanently rent two rooms in a private house, with board; private family; location 110th to 125th St., west of Lenox Av. G. R. DAVIS, 56 Liberty St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Experienced stationery salesman; must be a gentleman and thoroughly understand lithographing; only first-class, competent man need apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and references to Post Office Box 2,659 New York.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Position of trust by competent lady; companion, charge of house or children. Address American, 1,023 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook, in private family, by day, week, or month; references. 422 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by day. K. A., 177 West 26th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker, hairdresser; takes good care of ladies' wardrobe; no objection to country; elderly lady preferred; high references. L. L., Box 349, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE for children at South Orange, N. J. Address, stating experience and references, Nurse, Box 140, Times.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Scotch; competent; city or country; good references. A. D., 224 West 13th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUSE.—By expert Swedish masseuse; hygienic treatment at ladies' residences; highest references. Address letters to Masseuse, 1,380 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Swiss German; single; city or country; good references. Address Swiss, 203 East 48th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, disengaged; careful city driver; four years with present employer; can drive four-in-hand; call present employer. D., 7 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—By young American, 23, as coachman; sober, steady, honest; best of references; not afraid of work; country preferred. A. Hibberd, New Dorp, S. I.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; 30 years of age; married; one child; private place; thoroughly understands greenhouses, lawns, vegetables; good references. James Wood, North Broadway, Yonkers.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENTER wishes more work; laying or repairing sidewalks, yards, cellars, areas, stables, flagging, and chimney repairing; city or country. Elfert, 615 East 76th St.

PHILIPPINES-SOUTH AMERICA. — Refined, energetic young man, executive, business ability, some capital, ventures services; bonds if required; best references. C. H. G., Box 151 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN, EMPLOYED SEVEN YEARS by leading banking and brokerage house, from which he has first-class reference, desires position. Address Wall St., 911 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, (24), desires a position, office or factory work, clerk or mechanic; best of references. G. R. D., Box 204, Times.

EXCURSIONS.

Ideal Outing Trips.
On Sundays, also Labor Day, Sept. 3.
A Day on Long Island Sound.
The new fast steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN will leave Pier 25 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., due New Haven 2 P. M.; returning, due New York 8 P. M. About an hour in New Haven. Music. A fascinating all-water Excursion. Round trip, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

50c. POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c.
UP THE HUDSON
BY THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER
"CITY OF LOWELL."
SUNDAYS: Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 10 A. M.; returns due about 6 P. M. Music. Table d'hote dinner, also A la Carte and Main Deck lunch at popular prices.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, 11:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

OCEAN ROUTE TO
LONGBRANCH
PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"Columbia."
Special Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River,	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch,
9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M
1:00 P.M.*	1:30 P.M.*	3:45 " *
3:30 "	4:00 "	6:30 "

*Iron Steamboat "Cepheus."
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., via 39th St., South Brooklyn, Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R.
Leave foot Whitehall St., N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.
Last train returning 10:39 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Direct Express Trains from Brooklyn Bridge on Sundays.
Via Elevated and L. I. R. R.
Leave Brooklyn Bridge 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St., and Flatbush Av. elevated stations.
Fare from Brooklyn 30c.; from New York 35c.
Via New York & Rockaway Beach Ry.
Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

LABOR DAY
EXCURSIONS
VIA THE
Lehigh Valley
RAILROAD.
Mauch Chunk AND GLEN ONOKO 2.00 Round Trip
By Special Train on Labor Day Only.
Niagara Falls, Sept. 1st & 2d. 8.00 Round Trip
Toronto, Ont., (Canadian Exposition) Sept. 1st & 2d 10.60 Round Trip
Glen Summit, Pa...6.24 Lake Winola, Pa....7.40
Shawanese Lake, Pa.7.35 Ithaca, N. Y.....10.50
Ganoga Lake, Pa...8.55 Cayuga Lake House.11.55
Watkins Glen, N.Y..11.35 Blakeston on Seneca.11.80
Tickets and information at all Lehigh Valley offices. Sleeping-car accommodation reserved, baggage called for, hotel accommodation secured, and full particulars on application at 355 Broadway, N. Y.

MANHATTAN BEACH (Fare 15 cents.)
EXPRESS SERVICE via Bridge and Fulton
From PARK ROW: 9:15 A. M. to 12:35 P. M. every 20 minutes; 12:35 P. M. to 10:05 P. M. every 15 minutes. Extra trains from Bridge between 7:00 and 9:00 A. M.
BRIGHTON BEACH (Fare 10 cents.)
From PARK ROW: Flatbush Ave. Line.
From BROADWAY FERRIES: Nostrand Ave. Line. (Take cars reading "Brighton Beach"—Change at King's Highway for Manhattan Beach.)
FREE BAND CONCERTS Afternoons & Evenings
CONEY ISLAND
From BATTERY: 39th St. Ferry and Culver Route. Boats leave every 20 min. Fare 10 cents.
From HAMILTON FERRY: 15th St., Culver Route. Fare 5 c

VIEWS REAL BATTLE ON VACATION TRIP

Railroad Man Under Fire Among Colombian Combatants.

BOMBARDMENT OF A TRAIN

Engineer's Signal at First Secured Cessation, but Herrera's Men Soon Grew Impatient.

A General Eastern Freight Agent of one of the transcontinental railroads thought that this Summer he would like some variety in the matter of his vacation. For him there was no attraction in an extended railroad trip, nor did a tour through Europe appeal to him, as he had exhausted those fields.

When his friend, the traveler for a big South American business house, suggested that the railroad man should accompany him on a flying trip to Central America, he jumped at the opportunity. He reasoned that such a change, away from the hustling business life of these parts, with the opportunity of observing the peaceful, Spanish-American take-things-easy manner of living, and following it for a month or so, would do him good.

So the two of them sailed away for the Isthmus of Panama, and when the railroad man got home last week he told a tale of his experiences which made his friends at the club vote his vacation scheme a rare success.

WARNED AT COLON.

"Everything went lovely the first week of our trip," he said. "A good ship, the delights of a sea voyage in southern waters, and good fellowship made the time fly. On our arrival at Colon the agent of my commercial friend told us we were apt to have a hot time of it if we attempted to cross the Isthmus that day, as the revolutionists had surrounded Panama and were going to take the city that day. But my commercial friend, who doesn't leave his New York push behind him even when he goes to Central America, decided not to take the chance of missing our steamer on the Pacific side, due to sail that day. So we started across by the early morning train, notwithstanding the fact that the telegraph lines were down and we could get no idea of the state of affairs at the other end of the line.

"The trip across the Isthmus, with all the interesting canal work, the evidence on every side of the French Company's recklessness and extravagance, is interesting enough in itself, but that's another story, and I'm telling you now only how my opinion of these revolutionists was radically changed.

"It seems that but two days before our arrival the revolutionists, or Liberals, had defeated the Conservative Government troops in a sharp engagement at Carrizal, a few miles outside of Panama. They had the city surrounded, but at the instance of the foreign Consuls and their own friends in the city, they had demanded the surrender of Panama, imposing pretty onerous conditions, in the belief that the Governor must capitulate. However, the Governor temporized to the best of his ability, hoping to have his comparatively small garrison reinforced.

"The commander of the Liberal forces, Gen. Herrera, was a man whom my friend had known on a previous trip, when Herrera was an exile in one of the neighboring countries. He is a keen, hard-hearted soldier of fortune, to whom personal danger is an unknown quantity, and a man quick to avail himself of any advantage.

"The situation at Panama is a peculiar one. You will remember that in Cleveland's time he landed American marines to protect the American railroad property during a revolution, and the French are particularly alert in regard to any interference with their important canal interests. So both the Government and the rebel commanders had promised not to interfere with railroad property, promises which the Liberals had to live up to, but which the Conservatives, being in power, promptly violated. They seized all sorts of railroad materials—lignum vitae tiles, barb-wire fencing, galvanized iron roofing—whatever they could get their hands on, and constructed with them very commendable breastworks in a splendid position on the railroad embankment.

GEN. HERRERA'S THREAT.

"When Gen. Herrera realized what advantage was being taken of the time limit he had set for the surrender of the city, he promptly withdrew the terms he had offered for the capitulation of the city, and, ludicrous as it may seem, he demanded that the Government troops should immediately come into the open and give him battle, else he would bombard the city.

"All this took place, mind you, just before our arrival. As the Conservatives knew the Liberal artillery consisted of but a few Krupp mountain guns, they naturally didn't come out from the trenches, so while our train was on the way over the Isthmus, Herrera landed his reserve troops on the shore of Panama Bay and opened the ball.

"When we got to the scene of action the rebels were advancing through the brush in open order toward the railroad breastwork, and the firing—a mixture of mountain cannon, Remington 44s, and Mauser rifles, was very heavy. I don't think I ever had anything so exciting, particularly on a peaceful summer vacation. Our train came to a stop, the engineer gave two or three long toots with the whistle, to indicate that he desired to take the train between the lines, the firing ceased altogether, and we proceeded at a snail's pace.

"Such a collection of wild men as was in those trenches you never saw. I had had but a very poor opinion of the valor of Latin-American soldiers, but here was a bloodthirsty horde of wild-eyed little demons, ready and willing to give up their lives for the 30 cents a day they sometimes received from the Government, and not one in ten of them having any idea of the cause for which they were fighting. As far as that goes, I never got any idea of it either, and finally accepted the view of a resident American, who said that one must look upon these things as the equivalent of a Presidential election at home.

"Well, the train went ahead. We were traveling in the last car. As soon as it got by the rear end of the Government trench the troops stationed there concluded that, so far as they were concerned in that particular location, the train had gone by and immediately began firing again. This was followed up right along the trench, just in the rear of the last car, and as fast as the train progressed. When the insurgents in the bush heard the Government fire begin they concluded that the train had passed the whole of the trenches, and again renewed their attack, placing us in an extremely uncomfortable position between the firing lines, in a practically open car, and moving at a very slow rate of speed. There was enough interesting detail to keep my mind busy for the moment.

"I was getting more excitement out of my novel vacation trip than I had counted on, but that was all forthought. Every one of us in the first-class car dropped to the floor, in the aisle, or between the seats. I don't know how long it took us to pass the line, but among the things I observed were a camera fiend taking snap shots of the firing line, a prominent Englishman with a reputation for hunting big game flattened on the floor like a pancake, a fat Jamaica woman protecting her black complexion from the bullets with a straw poke-bonnet, and a bald-headed New Yorker with both hands covering his shiny pate, for what reason I could not make out.

PASSENGERS' RETREAT.

"The train finally got by the line, with nobody on board injured, but it stopped too close for anybody's comfort to the railroad bridge over the Caledonia Road, where the Government had a small Krupp mountain gun. The first thing I noticed was that Jamaica woman, who had been in the rear of the car, executing a serpentine retreat toward the engine over the other prostrate passengers. When I saw her first she was overcoming, or, rather, coming over, a rather stout Englishman, who said never a word, but took the hint and started forward himself before she had quite passed him, and then for about a minute there was the funniest mix-up I ever saw. I was only kept out of it by my nervy commercial friend, who seemed to adapt himself to these circumstances as though they were customary with him on every trip.

"When things finally straightened themselves out and we realized that the train was not going any further or the firing growing any less, a sortie from the train was decided on and made in short order. You wouldn't believe it, but that friend of mine made me carry I don't know how many handbags of samples which he wouldn't desert even at a time like that. We made pretty rapid time through the railroad yard to the engine house, but things were not any more agreeable there, some of the Germans swearing that the ground had been torn up at their feet by the bullets, so the next haven of refuge we tried was the freight house, full of Jamaica negroes with their progeny and their household goods—mainly stoves, chickens, and pigs.

"My commercial friend can scent favorable fever germ conditions as far as he can see, so in spite of my weight and the pace he hustled me through that gang in short order. In about a minute I saw the best thing I had come across on the Isthmus. It was an American flag, flying over the American wharf, just across the street from where we had come to a forced halt—due to a lively little argument between some Conservatives and Liberals for the possession of the street. In a lull that seemed only about two seconds long I got a shove in the back and recovered my breath to discover that it was that commercial fellow again who had pushed me across the street to safety on the wharf.

"Things were somewhat better here. We were between two lines of loaded freight cars, which afforded some protection, although stray bullets would occasionally come through the galvanized iron roof and pink some noncombatant on the wharf. However, we couldn't get away from it if we tried, even that commercial man failing to get any answer from the English man-of-war's launch, anchored in the distance, or any of the other shipping within hailing distance. So we just had to grin and bear it, and dodge, as one instinctively will, whenever a stray bullet happened to whistle by us. But I could see that that traveler was worried and chafing under the forced inactivity.

A WOMAN SHOT.

"Things went along in this way for a couple of hours, when a native woman was shot through the shoulder. That made my friend move. He gave me strict instructions not to stir from the spot and said he was going to get me off that wharf aboard some kind of a boat or 'bust' something trying. How he did it I don't know, but in about fifteen minutes he came back from the end of the pier, hustled me and the other passengers who had come with us down to the sea end of the wharf, where we found a British man-o'-war's launch waiting to take us off. When we got out into the bay we tried to get aboard a small English launch belonging to a mining company, but my friend stopped that when he learned from the Spanish Captain that the launch was waiting to take off the Governor in case the city fell.

"We finally wound up aboard a Colombian schooner, the boatswain of the man-o'-war's launch promising to protect us with his rapid-fire gun and to get orders from the Consul to take us somewhere before dark. We camped that afternoon on the deck of the schooner, enjoyed a pot of the blackest coffee I ever saw, and watched the battle through an excellent pair of field glasses we found on board.

"When we got ashore that evening, I asked that friend of mine how he did it. All he would say was that to get along in those countries you only needed a smattering of Spanish and some gold pieces—the whole shooting match had only cost him $25, and he had rescued eleven people from a mighty precarious position. I picked up one of the bullets on the wharf about twenty feet away from our people, where it had landed, and I am going to have it mounted for a watch charm; it is the ugliest looking blank bullet you ever saw.

"If you ever hear anybody laughing at the way revolutions are conducted in South America, you can just tell them for me that they are not as easy as people think. The best information I could get from all sources was to the effect that the Government had used about 800 men, while the rebels had at least 1,200 in the engagement. The battle lasted for nearly forty-eight hours, with two intermissions.

"By making an average of all the stories I could gather from fairly reliable sources I conclude that of killed, wounded, and captured, before the rebels surrendered, there were between 650 and 800 men. That means a loss of over 33 1-3 per cent., and not many battles among civilized nations exceed that figure. South American soldiers are a good deal better men than I ever thought they were, and if anybody questions that statement to you, just refer them to me for further details."

TRAMPS ATTACK DETECTIVES.

Many Shots Exchanged in an Encounter at West Hoboken.

Detectives Guinan and Breen, in the employ of the Erie Railroad, had a hard battle with a gang of tramps in West Hoboken Friday. Revolvers and stones were freely used, and the detectives finally succeeded in routing the tramps. Several of the tramps are believed to have been wounded. Bloody footmarks were found along the tracks near the spot where they made their retreat.

The detectives found about fifty tramps camped on land belonging to the Erie Road. They were ordered to move, and refused. One of the gang arose to his feet, and drawing a revolver told the detectives that if they did not leave the spot in quicker time than they came he would shoot holes through them. This move on the part of the ruffian was so sudden that both officers were completely taken by surprise. The detectives backed away slowly down the path from the tramps.

When a large rock was reached both officers suddenly dropped behind it. As they did so the tramp with the revolver fired at them point blank twice. The first shot fired by the short man, who appeared to be their leader, was a signal for the other tramps. Several drew knives and revolvers, while others rushed to the tracks below in search of stones.

Guinan and Breen drew their revolvers. One of the detectives again called to the tramps to retreat. For an answer he received a volley of stones and lead. The fire was returned.

The tramps continued to stone the officers, who held their fire until two desperate fellows made a dash for the rock. Breen fired, and hit the foremost man in the foot. Guinan shot at the second, but did not hit him. The injured tramp was able to walk, and his companions helped him away from the spot. The tramps retreated toward the tracks, and scattered.

A DOG CREATES A SCARE.

Chased by a Crowd, It Runs Into a Store —A Policeman Kills the Animal.

A big brindle dog that was chased through Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday took refuge in Louis Wolf's dry goods store, near Griffith Street. Half a dozen customers and four clerks jumped on the counters and shouted "Mad dog!" Policeman Van Dusen came in response to the outcry, and found the dog hiding under the counter.

The dog ran to the street, and the crowd that had gathered at the store door scattered, while the dog stopped. Then Van Dusen shot the dog in the side, and it ran down Griffith Street, where it encountered Policeman Weyland, who knocked the animal down with his club. Van Dusen then fired a bullet into the animal's head and killed it.

ATTACKED BY JEALOUS WIFE.

She Horsewhips a Married Woman in a West Hoboken Street.

Inspired by jealousy, Mrs. George Kaiser, wife of a motorman, who lives in Ann Street, near Summit Avenue, West Hoboken, on Friday night attacked Mrs. Alfred Ulmer of Summit Avenue and Monastery Street, with a horsewhip, and gave her a severe lashing.

Mrs. Kaiser waited in front of Mrs. Ulmer's house an hour, and then sent a little girl to tell Mrs. Ulmer that a friend was waiting to see her at the corner. When Mrs. Ulmer came in response to the summons Mrs. Kaiser at once showered blows on her head and shoulders.

Mrs. Ulmer screamed for help, and her husband rescued her. He said there was no foundation for Mrs. Kaiser's suspicions. Up to last night neither Mr. Ulmer nor his wife had made any complaint to the police.

WIFE DISTURBS DYING HUSBAND.

She Creates a Scene and Is Held Pending the Coroner's Investigation.

Robert Connor, fifty years old, died at his home, at 619 Washington Street, Hoboken, yesterday, from pneumonia. Shortly before his death his wife, Mary Ellen Connor, from whom he had separated on account of her drinking habits, obtained access to his apartments and created a scene. The landlord, John Taylor, summoned the police, who removed the woman after a desperate resistance. Her husband died a few minutes later.

Mrs. Connor is held as a disorderly person pending County Physician Converse's opinion as to whether her actions hastened her husband's death.

Horner's Furniture

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

We have selected from our stock 75 sets of Beds and Bureaus to match, in white and dark Mahogany, Birch, Maple and Oak, which we desire to close.

Suites formerly $75.00 to $87.50; now $50.00.

Suites formerly $100.00 to $125.00; now $75.00.

Suites formerly $125.00 to $175.00; now $100.00.

Suites formerly $150.00 to $200.00; now $125.00.

Suites formerly $200.00 to $250.00; now $150.00.

The above offerings are our latest styles in Bedroom Sets. We require room for Fall purchases and have decided to close out these suites at the prices mentioned. Throughout our warerooms will be found Reductions in all lines worthy the attention of intending Fall Buyers.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

THE HUNTINGTON PICTURES

No Accurate Estimate of Their Value Yet Formed.

Art Lovers Much Interested in the Collection, Which Will Go to the Metropolitan Museum.

The announcement that, by the will of Collis P. Huntington, all his pictures will eventually go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art is being discussed with much interest by art lovers of this city. It is said that no accurate estimate of the value of the bequest can be formed until an inventory of the pictures has been taken. No catalogue of them was prepared in Mr. Huntington's lifetime, and he himself would probably have been unable to describe his art collection completely. He bought a picture when he took a fancy to it, and had it sent either to his house in this city, his place at Throgg's Neck, or to his home in San Francisco.

In the last named of his residences alone Mr. Huntington had over 300 pictures, among them being many fine examples of the Barbizon school and a number of works by modern American artists. The pictures that were the owner's favorites are mostly in the house on Fifth Avenue, in this city, but even of these connoisseurs have only the haziest idea. In spite of the fact that Mr. Huntington never made any secret of his purchases at sales, and that he was always glad to show his pictures to any stranger who expressed a desire to see them, there is no important collection in this country of which less is known to writers on and lovers of art.

In the opinion of many experts the gem of the collection is the exquisite little Sir Thomas Lawrence—"Nature." It consists of portraits of the three children of C. B. Calmady, grouped in a subject picture in the style popularized by Reynolds and Gainsborough. It measures only about 30 by 25 inches, but so masterly is the workmanship that it suggests nothing of the genre style, being painted with all the verve and free handling characteristic of Lawrence in his most successful large paintings.

There is no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the Sir Thomas. Until quite recently it belonged to Vincent Calmady, a descendent of the country gentleman for whom it was painted.

Another picture which will be a decided acquisition to the Metropolitan Museum is an excellent example of Vermeer of Delft. Works by this master are rarer than those of any other of the Dutch painters. So far as is known, there is only one other in this country, and this also is in the Metropolitan Museum, being one of the works presented to the Institution by Mr. Marquand.

Mr. Huntington's Vermeer was bought in a way that may almost be termed accidental. The owner frankly declared that he had never heard of Vermeer when he bought the canvas. It was offered to him in Paris for 2,000f., he liked it, and bought it. A good many experts have seen the picture, and there is said to be absolutely no question but that it is a genuine and very fine example of the Delft artist.

The collection includes a large and excellent Corot and a Daubigny which is considered one of the best in America. Among other notable works are "The Spy," by Alphonse de Neuville, and a large painting by Vibert, entitled "The Missionary Story." There is also Troyon's "The Lane," for which Mr. Huntington paid $13,500 at the Stewart sale, in 1898, and which is regarded as one of the finest works by that master in existence.

Among other modern artists represented in the collection are A. von Pettenkofen, with his "Hungarian Peasant Wagon"; M. Rico, with "The Woodcutter," and F. Heilbuth, with "San Giovanni Laterano."

The beautiful Paul Baudry, "Fortune and the Child," is another of the pictures which will be acquired by the museum through Mr. Huntington's bequest. He bought it for $6,500, and was thought at the time to have secured a great bargain.

George H. Story, Curator of Paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, when seen yesterday expressed great satisfaction at the bequest and said that, although he had no list of the pictures, he had seen the collection and that it was of very great value.

It is possible that an effort will be made to gain the consent of Mrs. Huntington to the temporary exhibition of the pictures in the museum when the new wing is opened next Spring.

CHURCH SERVICES ON A BOAT.

Flatbush Lutherans to Combine Religion and Recreation.

The congregation of the German Lutheran Zion Church of Flatbush will combine recreation and religion to-day. They will go for a sail up the Hudson, and hold their regular church service on the boat. This plan has created much discussion in church circles, but the people of the Flatbush church, who originated this idea of worshipping afloat, are quite enthusiastic over the scheme, and appear to be serenely indifferent as to how other church folk may view it.

The German Lutheran Zion Church of Flatbush has been closed for the Summer for repairs to the building. The Rev. Paul F. Jubelt and his flock intended to have an excursion, and when Capt. Henry Hoffman, a member of the church, offered the use of his steamboat, the Admiral Dewey, for the purpose, his offer was gladly accepted.

"But I can let you have the boat only for a Sunday," said Capt. Hoffman; "it is engaged for every weekday."

A church excursion on a Sunday! The idea shocked the more staid members of the church, and they frowned on the idea.

But the Vestry thought it over and decided that the excursion could be held on a Sunday without offense to any of the members of the congregation. The church was closed and the congregation for the time being had no place in which to worship. Services, therefore, could be held on the boat. The idea was generally approved, and preparations were at once begun for the outing. Tickets were printed and were eagerly purchased both by members of the congregation and others.

The steamboat will leave the pier at Hamilton Ferry at 9 o'clock this morning and will go up the Hudson as far as Newburg. The church choir will be aboard, and will lead in the singing, and the service will be the same that is usually held in the church.

Boy Attempts Suicide.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 25.—Because his parents would not move back to the city, fifteen-year-old Paul Jones of Grenlock, in the lower end of the county, took carbolic acid with suicidal intent last night. The Jones moved to Grenlock from Philadelphia three weeks ago, and the boy was dissatisfied from the outset. He threatened suicide several times, but no heed was paid to him.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow

First Exhibit of Novelty Silks

For Fall and Winter, comprising

Taffetas with Lace Insertion, Taffetas and Faconne Stripes,
Satin Broche Pekins, Satin Stripe Warp Prints, Corded Satin Stripes,
Braided Taffetas, Persian and Floral Pannes Velours,
A complete line of Lyons Panne Velvet

New Fall Styles of

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Exceptional Values

all sizes, including 42 bust

Black and Blue Imported Cheviots, also Black Broadcloth, tight-fitting waists, pleated back skirts, silk lined throughout, $21.50

Real value $30.00

Special Values in

Lace Curtains

Irish Point, pr. $2.95, 3.75, 5.75

Renaissance, pr. $6.00, 8.50, 14.75

Formerly $7.75, 9.75 & 18.50

Brussels, pr. $6.95, 9.75, 18.95

Reduced from $9.25, 14.25 & 37.50

West Twenty-third Street

TEN FIREMEN OVERCOME

Wooster Street Blaze Gives Department Trouble.

Property Valued at $150,000 Destroyed While Silk Goods District Is Menaced.

Property worth $150,000 was destroyed by flame and water and ten firemen were overcome by heat and smoke at a fire which burned out the two upper floors of the six-story brick and stone building 46, 48, and 50 Wooster Street yesterday afternoon. The principal sufferers were Birkenfeld, Strauss & Co., who occupied the five upper stories of the building as a flannelette underwear factory, and there was an anxious half-hour when the fire started, for the blazing structure stood in the outskirts of the dry goods district and in close proximity to great structures containing millions of dollars' worth of silks. None of these, however, was at any time in serious danger.

The firemen who were overcome revived under treatment upon the spot, and none was taken to the hospital. Some were able to return to duty, but most of them were taken back to their home stations. They were:

BENNECK, JACOB, Truck 8.
CRANCE, HENRY, Engine 33.
HOWELL, MICHAEL, Engine 33.
LAWLESS, WILLIAM, Engine 13.
LEDELL JEFF, Fire Patral 2.
McGEOUGH, WILLIAM J., Engine 33.
MURPHY, EDWARD, Engine 33.
STROUT, MICHAEL, Engine 13.
SULLIVAN, FRANK J., Engine 13.
VAN HORN, FOREMAN, Truck 8.

Policeman Charles Reilly of the Macdougal Street station saw smoke issuing from the upper windows of the factory building at 1:50 o'clock and pulled the box at Greene and Grand Streets, but he had no sooner released the hook than the engines came around the corner. He thought it the quickest response on record until he learned that they had been called by an automatic alarm. About 400 girls work in the building, but they had been dismissed at 1 o'clock for their Saturday half holiday, and no one was inside. The doors were heavily barred and the firemen had some trouble to break them down. When Deputy Chief Purroy arrived he sent in a second and third alarm, for the flames were mounting high above the roof. Two ambulances from St. Vincent's Hospital were summoned, with Dr. Hill and Dr. Cavanagh, who attended the men as they were brought out. Members of Engine Company No. 13 carried a line of hose up the stairway of 51 Greene Street, directly in the rear of the burning building, and here Fireman Sullivan was the first to fall. There was a large number of men at work in a factory there, but all got out in safety after closing the windows to prevent the spread of the fire.

Duparque, Huot & Moneuse, dealers in French stoves just across the street from the fire, were about to close, but D. E. Moneuse of the firm kept the building open, and most of the firemen were taken to it. The firm had a large storeroom on the ground floor of the burning structure and suffered considerable loss. Others of the firemen were taken into Miller's restaurant, adjoining the fire, on the north. Electric fans were placed before their faces and ice laid upon their temples. Fireman Howell, after being overcome, went back to work and was again carried out. Fireman Lawless fell into a pool of hot water running down from the burning material above and his legs were slightly scalded. He was taken to the engine house. Chaplain Smith was on hand and helped to carry out some of the half-suffocated men.

Soon fourteen engines were throwing their streams on the fire, and Water Tower No. 1 poured a torrent through the upper windows. The flames gradually subsided, and by 4 o'clock the fire was practically out, though much dangerous work remained for the firemen, as they broke off the warped cornice and crumbling upper walls and sent them crashing to the street.

J. Kridel, Sons & Co., silk dealers, the other tenants of the building, occupied part of the ground floor beneath the underwear factory, and their loss by water will be heavy, but all the damage is said to be covered by insurance, including that to the building, which is owned by the Havemeyer estate.

Adjoining the fire on the south was a silk warehouse occupied by Kirstein & Hambro and A. S. Rosenthal & Fried, which was said to contain $2,000,000 worth of goods, and in Broome Street extending from Greene almost to Wooster, and flanking the burning structure were two great iron silk warehouses occupied by Cheney Brothers, Hardt, von Bernuth & Co. Hoeninghaus & Curtiss, and William Schroeder & Co.

FIREMAN DIES AT ENGINE HOUSE.

Transferred from His Old Company for Political Reasons, It Is Said.

Matthew Fahy, a veteran Brooklyn fireman, died suddenly late on Friday night in front of the house of Engine Company No. 113 on Powers Street, Williamsburg, to which he was attached. Death was attributed to apoplexy. Fahy was fifty years old, and lived with his family at 167 Forty-second Street, South Brooklyn.

Fahy went out to a fire on Friday night, and upon the return of the company he sat down on a chair in front of the engine house. While smoking his pipe and chatting with a night watchman, his head fell forward and he would have fallen from the chair but for the watchman, who caught him. He was carried into the engine house and a doctor was summoned, but he found the man dead.

Fahy was for many years the foreman of Engine Company No. 128 in South Brooklyn, and about a month ago he was assigned to duty in Williamsburg, his transfer being attributed to his affiliation with the Coffey political faction.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAMES E. PEPPER'S OLD STANDARD WHISKEY.—Adv.

SOME YARNS HEARD AT SEA.

About the third day out on the big ships that carry the thousands across the wide ocean the company has become a family, and the little groups that gather about find a fund for conversation in learning more or less about each other's life work and views political and otherwise. Then come the stories, some of them new and most of them ancient, but always good in the telling, with the added zest of the individual's characteristics and his mark of the section of the country whence he comes.

Of course, on the way back from Europe many is the yarn told of personal experiences and the attributes of this or that nationality. Many, too, are the tales one hears reflecting on the Englishman and his supposed obtuseness when it comes to anything humorous. Well deserved in many instances is this reputation, although it may come about because of the manner of speech and the meaning Americans give to certain words and phrases, and, above all, to the slang of the day.

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In a party coming across the other day was a jolly woman from Baltimore who had an inimitable way of spinning a yarn, enriching it with some rare slang that would do credit to Baxter and acting out an accompaniment with gestures and facial expressions quite her own.

She went into one of the big glove stores in London with her husband, and among other things that were shown to them was a fine pair of driving gloves made of an expensive skin and lined with a soft, downy fur. The shopman explained the merits of the goods in detail, and the woman, picking up the gloves, put one on. Turning to her husband, she exclaimed:

"Why, Fred, these would tickle Pop to death."

The salesman appeared astounded, and, addressing his customer in the most serious manner imaginable, said:

"No, Madam; those gloves are just as they are represented. They are regular made and we will warrant them not to tickle, nor will they scratch. They are the finest thing in the market."

While almost convulsed, the Baltimoreans constrained their laughter for another time, bought the gloves, and marched forth in a very dignified way.

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A friend of this Baltimore woman had been in Italy, and while there bought a number of pieces of statuary. The women met in London, and the one who had been in Rome asked her friend to go with her to one of the big department stores with a view of comparing prices on statuary. They rode out to the place and were strolling about the art room when they came across a marble bust of Edna May. Said the Baltimore woman to her companion, and pointing at the counterfeit of Edna May:

"I tell you, she's cutting ice over here."

"No," said a demure saleswoman who was showing the goods. "She's an actress."

"Well, anyway, she cut a lot of ice over in New York," said the Baltimore woman as she walked off into a corner to have a quiet laugh.

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The man in the party from Pittsburg had a good stock of stories, and seemed to enjoy telling them. In his home city some time ago a light company was putting in conduits and had opened in the main streets a number of trenches. One line of trenches lay in front of a tobacco shop, one of the finest in the place. On the first night that the workmen finished digging a typical son of Erin went into the tobacco shop, pulled out a stubby clay pipe, moved over to a handsome lighting stand, and lit up. He stood looking about the shop, puffing away, and then shambled out. He had brought more or less mud into the place and his tracks were left on the shining floor. The next night in came the same Irishman, and repeated his actions of the night before. One of the clerks went up to the man and pointed out to him that the shop kept a kind of tobacco a little more expensive than he would be likely to buy, and suggested that the proprietor could get along very well without all the mud on the inside of his place.

The Irishman nodded, didn't say a word, and went out. On the third night he made his appearance promptly on time. The clerk was pretty angry, and said:

"I told you not to come in here again and drag the mud with you, didn't I? Now you get out and stay out."

The workman made no reply, looked about, and in a very leisurely manner took his departure. However, the severe talking had no effect, and he was seen in front of the cigar lighter again on time and for the fourth visit. This time the clerk was "mad" clear through and used some pretty strong language. The Irishman looked at him for a minute and then said:

"D'ye know who I am?"

The clerk didn't answer at once, and the thought flashed through his mind that perhaps he had made a mistake, and that possibly the man might be the contractor or something of the kind, to whom it might be advisable to be more polite. So he said, with a show of softened tone:

"No, I don't know who you are. Who are you?"

The Irishman took his little pipe out of his mouth and with a twinkle in his eye said:

"Why, O'im the little Irishman who comes in ivery night to lolight me poipe."

With this he walked out, leaving the clerk somewhat divided in his ideas, but the best he could do was to count one for the Irishman.

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The narrator from Pittsburg had another story, also dealing with a Hibernian, but this time the scene was laid in New York. Pat had a job on the old Third Avenue line, after the cable had been put in. One day two men, strangers to each other, got aboard his car at Chatham Square. One of the passengers asked to be let off at Fourteenth Street, and the second said he wished to get off at Twenty-third Street. Neither knew the city. The car bowled along, and in due time was passing Twenty-eighth Street. The man who had counted on getting off at Fourteenth Street noticed how far up town he had been carried, and raised a row. This called the attention of the man who had gone five blocks further than he wished to travel, and he also put in a word of protest. The conductor remained undisturbed, in spite of the forcible language, and while the men were in the street still scolding and expostulating, he said:

"Well, yese got on to the car togither and yese had the right to get off togither."

Thus delivering himself of what he thought was a logical conclusion, he gave the gripman the signal and was off.

***

The man from New York thought a little speech he had overheard on a Rhine boat was worth the telling. A party of Americans was sitting on the upper deck, enjoying the charming scenery, and one was reading aloud from a guidebook about the various castles as they came into view. Just as the boat was passing one of the finest of the old buildings, a woman in the party exclaimed to her companions:

"Why, that old castle is inhabited. See, there are blinds at the windows."

"No," said a man standing by her side; "those are the shades of their ancestors."

UNION LABOR OBJECTS.

Considers Questions Put by Industrial Commission Impertinent.

The different trade and labor orgainzations of New York and Brooklyn received circulars during last week from the Industrial Commission, containing inquiries relative to trades unions. Each union is requested to fill in the answers to the inquiries and return the circulars to Secretary Sackett of the Industrial Commission, at Washington. Each union has received two circulars, one containing sixty-three questions relating to local unions, and the other containing eighty-two questions relating to National unions. Among the questions in the first circular which some of the unions object to answering are the following:

Does the organization have a business agent or walking delegate? If so, what are his powers?

Nature of benefits payable to members or their families by your local organization, (sickness, accident, death, strike, &c.); amount of each and conditions of payment?

What proportion of deaths of members are due to accident so far as exact figures are available, (preferably by years)?

What proportion of disabilities for which benefits are paid are due to accident?

Are any members, on account of advanced age, inferior strength or skill, or any other cause, allowed to work for less than the union scale? If so, please state the number and the circumstances.

Does the organization fix a limit to the amount of work to be accomplished in a day? If so, please state it.

What measures are taken to prevent rushing or overcrowding the workers?

Among the questions relating to National unions which there is a disinclination on the part of the trades unionists to answer are the following:

How many workers of your trade do you suppose to be members of other labor organizations and not of yours?

How many workers of your trade do you suppose to be non-union?

There is also a disinclination to answer questions relating to strikes and lockouts.

PRINTERS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

Turn Down a Resolution Committing Them to Debs.

The New York delegates to the convention of the International Typographical Union, which ended last week in Milwaukee, Wis., returned to this city yesterday. Some of them were disappointed at the convention rescinding a resolution, which had been carried with a whoop in the earlier part of the convention, to indorse the Social Democratic Party and go actively into politics.

In the discussion which followed the submitting of this resolution it was explained that the passing of the resolution would be committing the convention to the support of Eugene V. Debs and the Social Democratic Party. The delegates said yesterday that this was the narrowest escape from going into politics that any labor convention ever had. One of the delegates said that the influence of the resolution would remain and before long the International Typographical Union would be a factor in politics.

LABOR MEN TO MEET.

Workingmen's Federation of the State Will Assemble Sept. 11.

A call has been issued by the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York for its annual convention, to be held in Utica on Tuesday, Sept. 11. This organization is a labor political body, one of whose functions is to watch the records of the Assemblymen and Senators in Albany on labor measures and publish them in a report which is used as a campaign document broadcast all over the State. Assemblymen and Senators who do not vote for any labor measures occupy a column known as the "black list," and the labor unions are asked to work against them in case they run for re-election. The rest of the legislators are characterized as "lukewarm," "fair," "good," or "excellent," according to their attitude regarding labor bills.

The Employer's Liability bill, which was drawn up principally through the efforts of Delegate W. A. Perrine of the Iron Molders' Conference Board of New York, was buried last year. The federation will try to have a new bill of the same character submitted in its place at the next session.

Cigarmakers Will Return to Work.

The Hilson Company, Thirty-ninth Street and First Avenue, one of the cigar manufacturing firms involved in the present series of cigarmakers' strikes, settled with the union yesterday. Its employes, 250 in number, will return to work to-morrow, and the busy season having started, the force will be doubled this week. The strikers will receive 25 per cent. advance in wages, and the union is to be recognized. Other demands made by the strikers were settled by a compromise. This is the first break in a strike involving twelve firms and 5,000 cigarmakers, which has lasted nearly twenty-five weeks.

Labor Paper in Porto Rico.

The strike of the bricklayers, carpenters, laborers, cigarmakers, and others in Porto Rico has led to the publication of the first labor paper ever published in Porto Rico. Its first number has been sent to the leaders of the Socialists in New York and is dated Aug. 1 and printed in San Juan in Spanish. It is called La Huelga (The Strike) and is supposed to give the latest developments in the Porto Rican strikes. It styles itself "Defender of the rights of the working people," and at the head of the first page are the words, "Published [illegible]"

John Daniell Sons & Sons

RIBBONS.

The Last Great Sale of the Summer Season.
Autumn Ribbons Are Arriving.

LOOM ENDS—A large quantity, all pure silk, from the best manufacturers, 1 to 4 inches wide.

The largest part will be sold at - - - - - - 5c. yard.

The balance at - - - - - - - 10c. and 15c. yard.

No Samples Sent.

Five Extremely Notable Bargains.

5-inch Rich Peau de Sole, choice colors, value 55c., at 15c. yard.

3½-inch pure Silk Taffeta, Light Colors, also White and Black, value 24c., at - - - - - - - - - - 13c. yard.

Black Satin Back Lyons Velvets,

No. 9—1½ inch, value 24c., at - - - - - - 14c. yard.

" 12—1⅞ " " 29c., " - - - - - - 17c. "

A number of pretty styles in fancy Neckwear Ribbon, 1 to 1½ inches wide, in Fancy Taffeta and Satin effects, value 12c. to 17c., at - - - - - - - - - - - 5c. yard.

Send for Samples.

TWO LACE SPECIALS, COMING WEEK.

500 Black Spanish Lace Scarfs, former price 75c. to $1.75, at - - - - - - - - - 25c. and 35c. each.

5,000 yards imitation Torchon, Cluny and Renaissance laces and insertions - - - - - - - - - 5c. yard up.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

MYSTERY IN A SUICIDE

Woman Bookkeeper's Death in Her Office Unexplained.

Clara Hubbs, Who Lived with a Sister, Killed Herself After Working Late—A Letter.

Clara Hubbs, bookkeeper of the clothing house of Finegold & Spero, committed suicide by inhaling gas on Friday night in the office of the firm, at 147 East Forty-second Street. After investigating the case all day yesterday, the police were unable to discover any cause for the act.

Miss Hubbs lived at 142 East Fifty-fifth Street, with her sister, Kate. The latter was employed in Finegold & Spero's Brooklyn store. The two women had occupied their rooms in Fifty-fifth Street for nearly three years, having lived in Rochester previous to that time. Neither their landlady, Mrs. Cassidy, nor the surviving sister herself is able to assign any cause for the suicide.

It was a common thing for Miss Hubbs to work until late at night in her office at 147 East Forty-second Street. On Friday evening, after the other employes had gone, she remained there until 8 o'clock with Mr. Finegold. Then they went together to a neighboring restaurant and had dinner, after which, according to Finegold, the young woman boarded a Lexington Avenue cable car to go home. He says he did not see her again.

About 10 o'clock a Mrs. Newman, who lives at 145 East Forty-second Street, saw Miss Hubbs enter the house in which her office was situated and begin to ascend the steps, the office being on the top floor. When the janitor of the building, John Hare, opened the doors the next morning he detected the odor of gas, and upon going up stairs found Miss Hubbs lying dead on a table used for cutting patterns.

A tube from the gas jet was still in her mouth. That she had killed herself with deliberation was shown by the care with which she had arranged her skirts, covered up her feet with a piece of cloth, and thrown a cape over her head. Hare immediately notified the police, the Coroner's office, and Mr. Finegold.

On Miss Hubbs's desk was found an open letter from Robert Spero to Hyman Finegold. The former is traveling for his firm in Ohio. In his letter he said that Herman Freund was dead, but the police were unable to discover any connection between that fact and the suicide. In the dead woman's clothes was found a letter addressed to Robert Spero, Columbus, Ohio. It was sealed and stamped, and Deputy Coroner Donlin said that it would not be opened before to-day or to-morrow.

Miss Hubbs was about thirty years old. Her position as bookkeeper was a remunerative one, and the only troubles she is known to have had of late were some operations on bunions on her feet.

The Deputy Coroner, after taking a sworn statement from the man who discovered the body, made no effort to interview Mr. Finegold. Permission to remove the body was granted to an undertaker, who took it away in the afternoon.

THE MAYOR SIGNS TAX LEVY.

His Visit to His Office Prevents the Acting Mayor Making Appointments.

Mayor Van Wyck returned to his office in the City Hall yesterday to affix

Sunday
August 26-1900.

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

SEICHE SETS CHICAGO AGOG

Lake Michigan Loses Prestige by Its Peculiar Antics.

SHIRTWAIST AN INSTITUTION

"The Carnegie Exposure" and What to Do with It—Wants Memorial Day Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Chicago has always had the greatest confidence in Lake Michigan. It has been there ever since the city was built, and there is evidence which would lead even the most incredulous to believe that it was there some time previous to the arrival of M. Beaubien and the other interesting pioneer Frenchmen. But last Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock it was not there. At least, it appeared to be running away from the shore with as much speed as possible. With no obvious reason, and while hundreds of bathers were in the surf, it recoiled, if that word may be used, and seemed to shudder back into itself. For several days past the weather had been excessively hot and without storms, but on the afternoon of this occurrence there was much electricity in the air and a gusty wind blowing from the northeast. The bathers were left high and dry, and were uncertain whether to be amused or terrified at a phenomenon so unheard of.

The lake receded for about 200 or 250 feet, and the children who were in bathing could not be deterred from rushing out to paddle in the sand which the foot of man had not previously trod—at least, not in the memory of living man. Then with sudden and vicious caprice the waters rolled back into their ordinary place and many were submerged in that vast and resistless green wave. Only two lives were lost, however, the other venturesome persons being saved by the efforts of their companions.

Prof. Cobb explains the demonstration as being a seiche—it is very discouraging to learn that this word is pronounced as if it were spelled "sash"—a phenomenon well known to certain lakes in Switzerland, Lake Geneva in particular. It is accompanied there, as it was in Chicago, by falling barometric conditions and by a distant cyclone.

The lake has been hysterical all Summer, and those who have known it well and lived by it and on it for many years say that they have never known it to be so interesting or so mysterious. About a month ago there was within two hours a gradual decline of the waters amounting to about three feet, as marked on the piles of the piers. On this occasion there was a changing atmosphere, with increasing coolness, but no storm and no electricity. The incident occurred about sunrise, and there was no scientist at hand to make observations, so it is not known at what time the waters returned to their usual height. But in the morning the expanse was calm, and gave no sign of its misdoings over night. On this same day, and on the opposite side of the lake from where the recession was observed, the lake forced its way recklessly up the Michigan rivers so that many small craft were loosened from their moorings, and the spectacle of rivers with a current running toward the source was observed.

There also have been waterspouts of great beauty and velocity, but of very short duration, and these are said to have been unknown previously on Lake Michigan, which, save for its sudden squalls, has always been considered rather a commonplace body of water.

A new storm signal lighthouse, sending a light effective for a distance of fifteen miles, is to be erected at South Chicago by the Government. It will be in charge of the Weather Bureau, and built upon the order of the Department of Agriculture. It is to be 100 feet high, constructed of steel, and is to be provided with an electric light sufficiently powerful to warn all vessels entering or leaving Chicago Harbor on the southward of the approach of storms. This is the first of a series of signal lighthouses which Secretary Wilson proposes to have erected throughout the lake region, their mission being to signal the approach of storms. For this purpose Congress appropriated $60,000 last year.

The harbor at South Chicago has now become equally important with that of Chicago itself, and, indeed, extraordinary alterations are to be made in the Harbor of Chicago, such as the entire change of bridges and the improvement of docks, in order that the superior conveniences of South Chicago may not utterly destroy the Chicago River trade. A number of large elevators, which it was supposed would be erected on the banks of the Chicago River, were put up on the Calumet, which is the harbor at South Chicago.

There is no doubt that shirtwaists for men are being taken seriously in this sweltering and dirty city. They appear in various designs and colors and look much less feminine than might be supposed. They bear a strong resemblance to the old hunter's jacket, so-called, and if made of duck and worn with duck trousers excite little comment. They are more noticeable when worn with dark or woolen trousers.

A shirtwaist has been made for Edward Gault, the largest man in the City Hall, and presented to him formally in the presence of many local celebrities and officers. It is said to be a reward of merit for remaining at his desk an hour after his superior, the City Sealer, had departed. It is of Scotch gingham, not too subdued in tint, and has buttons around the belt which will require a similar number of button holes worked in the trousers. A permit was issued by the City Building Department to allow Mr. Gault to wear it.

Among the literature which the Democratic Press Bureau had ready to send out were 1,000,000 copies of "Anti-Trust Folder No. 1." It is entitled "The Carnegie Exposure." In the light of the report that Mr. Carnegie would take the stump in Mr. Bryan's favor on the "paramount issue," the Democratic managers do not know what to do with the folders. The folder purports to be a scathing exposure of Mr. Carnegie's wealth and the methods by which it was accumulated. The sub-headings read: "Rich Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" "Mr. Carnegie's Profits Greater Than a King's Revenues"; "One Day's Income Pays the President's Salary"; "Confronted by Trusts of Half a Billion, the Modern Youth Faces a Wall of Monopoly"; "All Doors of Opportunity Closed by the Trusts."

Under these headings the letterpress goes on to show the Carnegie Company's earnings as given by Mr. Frick. It makes Senator Hanna indorse trust methods and purports to show the inactivity of the Administration in the work of suppressing alleged unlawful combinations. "The Gates Scandal" is a short addendum on the back of the folder.

Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, is in the city, and is seriously recommending the change of the date of Memorial Day. He wishes it set on a Sunday. "That it may become a day of decoration, and not of desecration." He says that at present it is to most persons no more than a secular holiday, and in ten years' time will degenerate even from its present estate. He feels that the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Chicago will see the largest gathering of soldiers since the troops of the civil war were mustered out. He anticipates that there will be 40,000 veterans in the parade. R. B. P.

HOW DWYER LEARNS DICTION.

Tells Fellow-Trolley Repairer the Advantage of Political Meetings.

Tom Dwyer is a naturalized citizen of this Republic whose opportunities for culture are but scant in his present occupation as one of a repair gang of a great trolley system of this city, but he makes the most of what he has, and it is safe to say that the repair gang will not hold him to the end.

"Say!" he remarked to one of his acquaintances a few nights ago as they discussed a friendly can, "Do you take in any of dese p'litical meetin's? I always does. Say! You can pick up a heap of fine language at dem. Now, f'r instance, I bet you don't know what 'presume' is. I didn't t'ink you did. Dat's one I picked up de

THE TIMES'S PARIS EDITION.

Senator Depew Speaks Highly of the Newspaper Published at the Exposition.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who returned home yesterday from his annual trip to Europe, spoke in glowing terms of the Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, while the American liner New York was coming up the bay.

"It is splendid," said New York's junior Senator, "and it gives Americans who are abroad just what they want, and cannot get in any other newspaper. It has two features which commend it to all Americans who are temporarily absent from their own country. One of these is the full cable reports which keep traveling Americans apprised of what is going on at home, and the other is the supplement which is issued, containing all news of interest in THE NEW YORK TIMES up to the time the latest mail has been received.

"The cable reports of the events of the day in America are splendid, simply splendid, and this year we were enabled through the enterprise of THE NEW YORK TIMES to keep up to date on what was going on in America. From all sides I heard nothing but praise from my fellow-countrymen for THE NEW YORK TIMES. It gives them exactly what they want and saves the trouble of having home papers mailed to their European addresses.

"The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a fair, impartial, and clean newspaper, and is read and appreciated by traveling Americans who are fortunate enough to procure copies of it. When they get their first copy they will go to considerable trouble to get another. It brings you close to home. I enjoyed it very much while I was in Europe, and did not have to wait for the mails to bring me copies of the New York newspapers.

"The management of THE NEW YORK TIMES deserves to be congratulated on the enterprise shown in publishing an edition at the Paris Exposition, and is entitled to thanks from every American who has been on the other side this year. Nothing like it had ever before been attempted, and it is thoroughly appreciated by everybody."

SUIT OVER GARDEN FIGHTS.

William A. Brady Claims a Share of the Profits—Kennedy and Powers Make a General Denial.

William A. Brady, manager of Jeffries, the champion pugilist, has brought a suit against James C. Kennedy and Patrick T. Powers, the manager of the Eastern League of Baseball Clubs, for an accounting of the profits of the Twentieth Century Sporting Club of Madison Square Garden.

Brady, in his action, which is brought by Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, his attorneys, alleges that he has not received his share of the profits from the boxing contests which have come off in the Garden lately, and he wants an injunction restraining the defendants from distributing the profits already made and those expected to be realized before the repeal of the Horton law goes into effect on Sept. 1 next.

He claims to have been in partnership with Kennedy and Powers in various kinds of athletic exhibitions, including the six-day bicycle races at Madison Square Garden, bicycle exhibitions at Manhattan Beach, and also at Charles Park, Boston; Willow Grove, Philadelphia; Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, and the Coliseum, Chicago. Brady says that he made a suggestion to Kennedy last May, and his proposition resulted in an interview between them and Powers and the representatives of the Madison Square Garden Company. Terms were arranged on which the Garden was rented, and Brady and the two defendants were to divide the profits equally between them.

Brady left for Europe on May 31, and prior to his return the profits of the McGovern-Erne fight, amounting to $31,000, were divided. He alleges that Kennedy, on the night of the fight, refused to allow his representative in the box office. This fact was cabled to him to Paris, and he at once came home, arriving here on July 25. He says he tried to see Kennedy and Powers, but that they avoided him. He went to the Garden on July 30, when the McFadden-O'Brien fight took place, and he asked Kennedy, he says, what was meant by the exclusion of his representative. Kennedy informed him that he and Powers had made new arrangements, with which he (Brady) had nothing to do. He then threatened to bring an action, and negotiations were entered into which came to nothing.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, was then asked to grant a temporary injunction restraining Powers and Kennedy from distributing the profits realized up to the present and which are to be divided on Sept. 1, when the fighting business in New York will come to an end.

David Gerber, counsel for Brady, says that over $80,000 was realized by the three fights held already, and that more than $40,000 is expected to be taken in on Thursday night at the Corbett-McCoy fight.

A motion will be made before Justice Freedman on Tuesday to have the temporary injunction continued until the case can be heard.

Charles L. Hoffman, counsel for Kennedy and Powers, says they were never in partnership with Brady, but were merely consulted by him with reference to the appearance of James J. Corbett at the Garden as to whether he could get on a fight before Sept. 1, to which Brady consented. There was no arrangement made that Brady was to have any portion of the profits of the Corbett fight, or any other. The defense is a general denial of Brady's allegations.

SUES FOR PRIZEFIGHT STAKES.

A Pugilist's Manager Alleges that He Was Beaten Out of $100.

Jack Rose was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Judge Hascall of the City Court in an action brought against him by William Isaacs for the recovery of $400, out of which he alleges he was beaten by Rose over a prizefighting transaction. Rose gave $500 bail and was released.

Isaacs says he was manager for a pugilist named Joe Allen, and that Rose, on June 17 last, represented that he was authorized by a man named Sullivan, manager for another boxer named Conroy, to arrange a match for Conroy with Allen, and that he had received $500 from Sullivan to bind the match, which was to take place before the New Haven Athletic Club on July 2 last for $1,000.

Isaacs says he agreed to back Allen for $500, and gave Rose his check for that amount, the transaction taking place at the Delevan House. When Rose got the $500 he notified Isaacs that the fight could not come off until July 25. No arrangements were made for the fight, Isaacs says, and on July 25 Rose told him that the match would not come off at all; that he had wanted to raise $500, and could not manage it in any better way than by getting Isaacs to put down the $500 as a stake for Allen to meet Conroy.

Isaacs says he got $100 of his money back from Rose, and he sues for the other $400. He is a photographer at 2,172 Sedgeley Avenue, Philadelphia. Rose resides in this city. Amos H. Evans represents Isaacs.

"CAST-IRON" CURTIN IN A CELL.

It Took Four Policemen to Subdue a Williamsburg Iron Molder.

Patrick Curtin, an iron molder, of 227 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, who is known as "Cast-Iron" Curtin on account of his strength, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday and committed to jail for ten days for disorderly conduct.

Early yesterday morning Curtin attacked some men at Grand Street and Wythe Avenue, and when the police appeared he turned upon them, and it required four of them to subdue him.

For years Curtin has been regarded by the police as a "terror," and on account of his biting propensities when intoxicated he has been nicknamed "the man eater." Curtin has been arrested many times, and often has been severely clubbed by the police. Two years ago, after attacking the police with his fists and teeth, he was so severely clubbed that he hovered between life and death for several weeks. Since then

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

Special Sale of
GOLF SKIRTS

Of best quality all wool imported material—dark Oxford—reverse side in different check patterns—twenty rows of stitching around bottom and handsomely tailored; latest flare style,

$9.75
Value $15.00

250 Golf Skirts in all wool double-faced material—Oxford and medium grey—reverse side in check patterns—

$3.98
Value $6.00

Le Boutillier Bros.

SCOWACKETT'S GOLD BRICK

A Fire Engine Transaction with Panola Causes Bitterness.

One New York Town Sells to Another an Apparatus of Antiquity and Useless at a Fire.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AVERILL PARK, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Between Scowackett, on the rush-grown banks of the tortous Wyantskill, and Panola, whose lone white spire shows above the pines at the foot of Mount Webster, there yawns a deep, wide gulf of bitterness. Panola has dragged the pride of Scowackett in the dust, and Scowackett lies awake nights plotting revenge. Back in the green-clad hills where Panola hides among the pines they tell the story of this bitterness that has come between the two erstwhile friendly villages with many chuckles and much expressive slapping of the thighs. In humiliated and crest-fallen Scowackett they speak of it with fierce looks and with the shaking of fists in the direction of laughing Panola.

In a dusty corner of Sam Raynor's barn in Scowackett, spurned and neglected, is the innocent cause of the trouble, a fire engine of the primitive hand-power type. When Scowackett looks upon it it feels like the "come-on" when he has returned home and opened his bag of sawdust.

It had long been Scowackett's ambition to possess a Fire Department of its own. After each fire in the village there would be a meeting of the villagers, at which the need of securing fire-fighting apparatus would be discussed. But each of these movements would end as it began—in talk.

Two weeks ago, however, the only tavern in the place caught fire and was burned to the ground. Never before had Scowackett so keenly realized its need of a Fire Department, and the meeting of villagers which followed was unusually well attended.

"Eph" Horam, who had wept while the tavern was burning, was on his feet at the call to order.

"I hope every man here appreciates the calamity that has just fallen upon this village," he began tremulously. "It could have been averted if we'd stopped gabbin' a long spell ago, and done something. What's come of all this gettin' tergether and wastin' wind and doin' nothin'? Joe Miller's place is in ashes, and a feller's gotter go three mile away now ter get his mornin's licker. I move that we stop talkin' and appoint a committee to raise money and buy a fire injun."

Eph sat down, and there was dead silence for a moment. He had always been mute and backward at previous meetings, and his unlooked-for speech surprised the others. But his words fired the villagers with enthusiasm and the moved-for committee was quickly appointed. Eph was made Chairman of it.

Another meeting was held a few nights later, at which the committee reported. It had raised the necessary money and purchased an engine, hose cart, and several hundred feet of hose from the village of Panola.

"Panola had two injuns," explained Eph, "and when we told ther folks there that we needed one very bad, they offered to sell us one of theirs. They let us have the outfit for $200, but it's wurth four times that much. I move that a vote of thanks be given to Panola."

The vote of thanks was given with a will.

The organization of the Fire Department was affected then and there. Joe Belding, the village farrier, was chosen Chief, and Eph was made Foreman of the engine company. A son of the Postmaster was elected to lead the hose company.

"There's er balance of $82 on the committee's hands," said Eph, after the work of organization had been completed, "and I think we oughter buy red shirts and other trappin's fer ther boys."

The suggestion was received with enthusiasm and the red shirts and "other trappin's" were secured without delay. The engine and hose cart were brought over from Panola and placed in Sam Raynor's barn. Then the Scowackett Fire Department laid awake nights praying for a blaze. And at last the longed-for fire came.

A thin column of gray smoke lifted itself in the clear noonday above the roof of Homer Budd's hay barn, on the Lake road, and Sim Brower, Assistant Foreman of the Engine Company, mowing in a field by the Wyantskill, watched it with eager interest. That was no proper place for smoke, and Sim knew it. His house was a quarter of a mile in one direction and the fire engine the same distance in the opposite direction. Sim's helmet and red shirt were at his house, and he knew the first duty of a village fireman. He streaked it across fields and over fences to the house. Some minutes later he was tearing open the doors of Raynor's barn to get at the fire engine, while the bell in the Methodist Church belfry was giving loud tongue to the noonday sky in alarm. The wheezy bellows in the farrier's shop ceased blowing, the cobbler dropped his tools, and the click-click-click of the mowing machines in the meadows was stopped. There was a blaze here and there in the sun of a red shirt coming, a rush of eager feet, confused shouts of command, and with a rattle and bang Scowackett's new Fire Department was off to tackle its first fire. The village small boys, almost beside themselves with joy and excitement, swarmed in pursuit.

The thin gray column of smoke that had risen above Budd's barn had become a thick black cloud, and long red tongues of flame were hungrily licking the eaves of the building. There was work ahead for Scowackett's new fire laddies.

In a hollow, below the barn, was a duck pond. It was the nearest water, but a fence barred the engine's way to it. There was a trumpeted command from Chief Belding, and four axemen attacked the fence, clearing a way for the engine. Everything was going like clockwork, and Scowackett looked on at its new department with open pride.

The engine was taken down to the pond, to the pumping bars on the sides of the engine, ready for the word to pump.

"Are you ready down there?" trumpeted the Chief from up near the barn.

"All ready, Chief," returned Foreman Eph Horam through his trumpet.

"Let her go, then," ordered the Chief.

The engine was to be given its first trial, and Scowackett watched with bated breath.

The men at the engine fell to pumping like demons. Up and down flew the bars, but the hose lay flat on the ground, and no water came from the nozzle.

"Hit her up, there," trumpeted the Chief, impatiently.

The pumpers pumped like fiends. They worked until they were red in the face and their backs ached, but not a drop of water squirted from the nozzle of the hose. It was apparent that something was wrong. Foreman Horam got down on all fours and looked under the engine.

"Well, I'll be ——!" and he leaped to his feet with a look of unutterable disgust on his face.

The engine leaked like a sieve. Water was running out of its every joint. The machine was worn out and useless, and Scowackett had paid good money for a lot of old junk.

"Gold bricked, b'gee," remarked the Chief, as he concluded an examination of the engine.

And that is why Panola laughs, back in the hills, and Scowackett in bitterness plots revenge.

TO PRESERVE BROADWAY TREES.

Contractor McDonald Gives Ample Time for Citizens' Action.

John B. McDonald, the contractor of the rapid transit railroad, in an interview yesterday relating to the trees on the Boulevard, said:

"I have given orders that none of the trees on the Boulevard shall be removed unless it is absolutely in the way of progress. I am anxious to do everything in my power to preserve these trees, and I shall give ample assistance and time for the members of the West Side Association and other citizens interested in the preservation of the trees to take all measures

McGINNIS DID NOT SEE HIS GIRL.

He Took a Drink and Got Into a Refrigerator, and Then Into a Cell.

"I wonder what they'll do to poor McGinnis," moaned John McGinnis, a hod carrier, of 769 Columbus Avenue, yesterday morning as he was arraigned before the Magistrate in the Harlem Police Court by Policeman McLaughlin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

"We'll fine McGinnis $3," said the Magistrate after he had heard the stories of the policeman and the complainant, William Rowan, manager of the poultry store of Conlin Brothers, at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

McGinnis leaned his head wearily on the bridge railing and sighed heavily. Then he paid his fine.

McGinnis started out on Friday night to call on his best girl. He had 22 cents in his pocket. He wished to make himself as presentable as possible, so went to the North River and took a swim. After coming from the water he felt chilled, so he bought a drink of whisky, reducing his capital to 12 cents. He had taken several drinks before and this one started McGinnis singing a popular song. As he reached Conlin Brothers' store, two of the employes joined in the chorus.

McGinnis became angry, and, walking into the store, opened the large refrigerator and stepped inside. He refused to come out, and in order to get him to leave his cool retreat the employes turned the hose on him. McGinnis then walked out into the street, picked up a stone, and sent it through one of the windows of the store.

Policeman McLaughlin then arrested him. In court McGinnis was penitent, saying he got mad when the men joined in singing, but that they put him in the ice box and would not let him out. He admitted that he threw the stone.

Man Killed in Winfield Identified.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 25.—The man killed while walking along the railroad tracks at Greenpoint and Thompson Avenues, Winfield, Friday night, was John

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

GREAT SHOWING OF FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS.

Foremost and most exclusive effects—all the new colorings represented. Included in this notable collection of styles are many adaptations from abroad.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS AT 2.75.
Plaited fronts, French backs and dress sleeves.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS AT 3.98.
Novelty and plain, in plaited, hemstitched and tucked effects, dress sleeves and French backs.

FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS AT 4.98.
Extra quality and representing exclusive novelties in hemstitchings, tuckings, pleatings, braid and button effects.

We also offer three special lines of

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS.

Their desirability for early Fall wear and exceptionally low prices quoted insure a speedy selling for these attractive garments. They come in all the new colors and black.

At 3.98—300 TAFFETA SILK WAISTS in colors and black, with dress sleeves and French backs; fronts, backs and sleeves corded, tucked and hemstitched.

At 4.98—TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, in colors and black, in a variety of fine tucks, hemstitchings and pointed front effects.

At 5.75—TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, of extra heavy quality, in new Fall colorings and black; French backs and dress sleeves; fronts, backs, sleeves and collars with clusters of fine cordings.

SPECIALS IN CLOAK DEPT.

WALKING SKIRT of fine all-wool material, principally dark Oxford shade, heavily stitched, lengths 37 to 42; special . . . 6.50

JACKETS, for Fall wear, medium weight, in black and colors, Eton or box effect, silk lined, for . . . 7.50

NEW FALL SUITS, of black cheviot and in covert materials, finely tailored and lined with best quality taffeta throughout, for . . . 25.00

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

Have just secured at great bargain another large lot of black satin back Velvet Ribbons, now so very desirable, and will offer same at the following extremely low prices:

Widths.	Prices.
1 inch	12c yard
1¼ inch	15c yard
1¾ inch	19c yard
2⅛ inch	26c yard
2⅝ inch	31c yard
3 inch	35c yard

Will also offer
300 pieces Taffeta Mousseline Ribbons
in white and light glace shades, 6¼ inches wide,
At 29c per yard—real value 45c.

ART EMBROIDERIES.

First exhibition this season of stamped and tinted Cushion Tops. The outline, whether figure or flower, and amount of work in each has been a special study, so as to have in our selection designs to please all. The designs embrace:

Large and small rose, fleur de lis, violets, poppy, sunburst, smoker, Turkish, college, landscape, mandolin, as well as conventional and cross-stitch designs.

The price of cushion top with back,
39c, 45c, 50c,

We show a finished slip of each. Full and complete assortment of Embroidery Silks and materials to finish.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and LACE ALLOVERS.

Final reductions take effect to-morrow.

EMBROIDERY EDGINGS.—Grades that have sold all season from 12½c. to 22c. yard,
Now 10c, 12½c, and 17c yard.

LACE ALLOVERS, in Renaissance, Venice and Cluny patterns—grades that have sold all season from 48c. to 69c. yard,
Now 29c yard.

MEN'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS.

The following lots must be closed out at once; hence these extremely low prices:

A large variety of fine Neglige Shirts, in madras and percale, plain and pleated bosoms, sold all season at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75; to close at, each . . . 95c

Fancy bosom Neglige Shirts, bodies of fine white muslin, cut full on our own patterns, bosoms of silk and fine imported madras; value 69c.; to close at, each . . 45c

Boys' Neglige Shirts, with collars and cuffs attached, in cheviot and madras; to close at, each . . . 35c

BAGS AND DRESS SUIT CASES.

Two Surprising Specials for To-morrow.

Every Traveller should take advantage of this offering.

100 Solid Cowhide Leather Suit Cases, 22 and 24 inch, steel frame, brass lock and catches, linen lined, in russet and olive colors, sold as a rule at $5—Special price . . . $3.98

This is in every way a first class case.

50 Oxford High Cut Bags, cowhide grain, olive and tans, sold as a rule at $6.50—Special price . . . $4.50

19th St. Sixth Avenue 20th St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Semi-Annual Inventory Sale.

End of This Week We Take Stock,
THEREFORE
Reductions Substantial and Emphatic.

Wash Dress Fabrics
Clearance Sale.
No Need of "Why" or "Wherefore."
These Parallel Columns Tell the Story.

15c. Marine Oxford Suitings—mercerized finish—dble face print.... 9¾
12½c. Fine Fancy Percales—full yard wide—best styles—absolutely fast,... 6¾
15c. Fancy Corded Zephyr Ginghams—checks, stripes and plaids—full assortment of colorings.... 8¾
12½c. Duck Suitings—navy and gobelin blue ground with white dots. 6¾
39c. French Brocade Sateens—fast black—suitable for skirts and dresses—far below import price.... .19
15c. Fine Batistes—White, Navy and Royal Blue grounds—fine assortment 7¾
15c. Fancy Dotted Swisses—embroidered spots—light and dark grounds—pretty Summer fabric.... 6½
10c. Fine Jaconet Lawns—good assortment—exceptional value.... 5¾
24c. Fancy Colored Crepons—exact copies of all-wool French Cloth.... 8¾
18c. French Dimities—beautiful styles—light, dark and medium colors—special.... .11
12½c. Fancy Lawns and Batistes—40 inch—fast colors 5¾
12½c. Dark Percales—yard wide—fast colors for Wrappers and Dresses 7¾
8c. Fine Shirting Cambrics—large assortment of styles—fast colors.... 3
10c. Fancy Flannelettes—heavy nap—variety of pretty colorings.... 6½

Beside the above Accumulation of Dress Lengths, Remnants and Odd lots—closing out prices—at which they will go very rapidly.

Fancy Dress Silks

Best quality Foulards—small and medium designs—light and dark colorings—were 98 cents.... .59
Fancy Taffetas—plain and fancy fig'd stripes—light and medium colors—were 59 cents.... .39
White Washable Habutais—full yard wide—firm weave—were .69.... .49
Fancy Corded Wash Silks, stripes checks and plaids—were .45.... .25

Black and Col'd Dress Goods

Plaid Back Golf Suitings—best shades—value 1.50 to 2.25....1.19 to 1.69
All Wool Granite Cloths—full line of colorings—were .59.... .39
Fancy Novelty Suitings—full line of colorings—value .49.... .29
46 inch Storm Serges, also Wide Wale Diagonals—best colors—were .79.... .59
Fine Black All Wool Storm Serges, Cheviots, Poplins, Bedford Cords, Boucles and high lustre Mohairs—were .59 cents.... .39

The more we sell
the less to Inventory,
THEREFORE

Linens and Towels

Our sales prove we are daily gaining new customers, and those who bought of us before, now buy the more.

Some Current Values:

IN TABLE LINENS
All Linen Cream Damasks, extra heavy, 60 inches wide—were .49 .39
Cream Damasks—red border—62 inches wide—were .39 .23
Linen Damasks—extra heavy—72 inch—were .74 .59
Satin Double Damasks—full bleached—68 and 72 inch—were .98 .85
All Linen Napkins—fast selvage—24 inches square—were 1.69 doz. 1.29
German Linen Napkins—18 inches square—were .98 doz. .79
Union Linen Glass Doylies—check and plain—15 inches square—Were 48 cts. doz. .36

IN TOWELINGS
All Linen—17 in.—were 9 cts.... 6¾
All Linen Russia Crash—were 9¾.... 6¾
Checked Glass—24 inch—were 12½... 9¾

In Towels

Hemmed Huck—all Linen—size 20x40 inch—were .19.... .15
All Linen Damask—knot fringe—size 20x40 inch—were .19.... .15

IN SAME DEPARTMENT
Fancy Table Cloths—52 inches square—were 98 cts.... .49
Open-work Bureau Scarfs—½ yard long—also 32 inch squares to match—were 34 cents.... .19
Imported Terry Bath Robes—full size—were 4.98 .... 2.98
Terry Bath Sheets—2 yards long.... .98

The more we sell
the less to Inventory,
THEREFORE

Flannels

Bleached Canton Flannels—extra good quality—were .12½.... 9¾
Wool Suiting Flannels—value .32.... .19
All Wool Fancy French Flannels—best quality—waist and dress lengths—were 59 cents.... .39

Fancy Bobinet Curtains

A great variety of rich designs—all with wide lace inserting and edge—goods that "must be seen to be appreciated."
Six to Ten Styles at Each Price
Those that were 1.79 are now.... .98
Those that were 2.49 are now.... 1.49

Fine Irish Point Curtains

Neat and showy designs—two, three and four pairs of a style.
Those that were 6.98 are now.... 4.98
Those that were 7.98 are now.... 5.98
Those that were 10.98 are now.... 7.98
Those that were 14.98 are now.... 9.98

IN OTHER SECTIONS YOU WILL FIND
Derby Tapestry Portieres—fringed top and bottom—all colors—were 2.69 pair—now.... 1.79
Bagdad and Persian Stripe—fringed—top and bottom—12 styles.. 3.49
Beaded Bamboo Portieres—were 2.98 1.98
Finest French Velour Portieres—combination designs—actual value 40.00 .... 29.98
Oriental Tapestry Portieres—Rug and all-over designs—were 7.98. 5.98
Reversible Bagdad Couch Covers.... 1.49
Heavy Tapestry Couch Covers—Brocade designs—were 4.98.... 2.98
Reversible Tapestry Piano Covers—ten colorings—knot fringe—special... 1.98
Silk Damasks and Brocatels—odd colorings—were 2.98 yard.... .1.98
Finest Silk Damasks—value 6.98.... 3.98

The more we sell
the less to Inventory,
THEREFORE

Ladies' Fancy Lawn Dresses

Pretty and desirable Shades—all over lace yokes—satin ribbon trim—flounce skirt—were 3.98.... 1.98

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Serge, Cheviot, Homespun and Covert—Black, Brown, Light and Dark Tan and Grey—Satin lined Jackets in Double Breasted and fly front effects—tailor made—value 13.98.... 7.98

Ladies' China Silk Tea Gowns

Light colors; also black—tucked Yoke, lace and ribbon trimmed—lace trimmed ruffles on Skirt—value 10.98..7.98

Ladies' Gretchen Tea Gowns

Dainty colors—large sailor collar of satin ribbon and lace—value 13.98..9.98

Ladies' Washable Wrappers

Fine White Lawn—lace and emb'y trim—were 4.98.... ....2.98
Lawn and Cambric—light and dark colors—were 98 cents.... .69

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists

Extra fine quality—entire waist hemstitched and tucked effect—or all-over tucked—high collar—dress sleeves—value 5.98.....2.98

Millinery Specials

Ladies' Dress Shapes—advanced styles in Chip, Tuscan and Fancy Straws—value .98.... .48
Fancy White and Yellow Dress Shapes and Short Back Sailors—value 69 cents, to close ....now .25
Felt Outing Hats for Ladies and Children—fancy silk and grenadine bands or cord trim—best shades and styles—value 1.00.... .69

The more we sell
the less to Inventory,
THEREFORE

Sheets and Pillow Cases

These are the last of purchases made before advance in cotton—Buy now—it will be a long time before such an opportunity again presents itself.

READY MADE PILLOW CASES.
42x36.... 9|50x36.... .11
45x36.... .10|54x36.... .12

READY MADE SHEETS
63x90.... .37|81x90.... .45
72x90.... .41|90x90.... .49

SHEETING BY THE YARD.
Good, reliable muslin, free from dressing, starch, or chemicals of any kind.
Unbleached—2¼ yds. wide.... .15¾
Unbleached—2½ yds. wide.... .17¾
Bleached—2½ yds. wide.... .19¾

YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
No dressing—suitable for underwear—regular value 9 cents.... 6¾

TWO SPECIALS IN
German Linen Tickings
Fast Colors—Feather proof.
Quality No. 1—were .25.... .19
Quality No. 2—were 35.... .29

Best Wilton Rugs
Oriental effects in various colorings.
6x9 ft.... 14.98|8.3x10.6 ft.... 24.98
9x12 ft.... 27.98

Some Happenings in Good Society

The last week of August is always regarded as the most brilliant in the social life of the resorts. This year all gayeties have been retarded, and with the exception of Bar Harbor there does not seem to have been any place which has lived up to its reputation of former years. It will go on record that the Summer of 1900 was, taken as a whole, one of the dullest and drearliest known for years. Newport is always more or less gay, if it is taken in the abstract sense. Given some two hundred people who make it a practice to entertain or be entertained every day and evening of their existence, the simple occurrences in their daily routine become possibly in the eyes of a provincial community among whom they sojourn for a few weeks, most elaborate functions. Hence one hears of series of luncheons and dinners, which, after all, are frequently mere family gatherings.

⁂

It is true that last week Newport made an effort, and, spurred on by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, the very original and picturesque entertainment at the Crossways was followed by another festival almost as unique. The clambake given to celebrate the birthday of Clarence Dolan was made the occasion of infusing more animal life into social entertainment, and the gift of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs of a cake with thirty-two live animals and insects therein, has set the ball rolling, and there is no doubt that this line of natural history research will be followed with some success for some time to come.

⁂

The gayeties of Newport, otherwise, leaving out the daily luncheons and dinners, could be summed up in a few words. There was a very pretty cotillion for young people on Monday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, a farewell performance of the Eric Hope troupe at the Casino on Tuesday, and a musicale at Miss Leary's on Thursday. A prelude to the Fish ball was the barn rehearsal dance on Tuesday evening at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's, who was in part hostess on Wednesday, giving an elaborate dinner to the dancers in the quadrille on Wednesday.

⁂

Bar Harbor and Southampton both have had very gay weeks, the former place especially. One more week, or a fortnight at best, will bring their seasons to a close. Usually, Bar Harbor is over the first week in September, but the cottagers have always enjoyed it all the more after the crowd has departed. This year, owing to the promised visit of the North Atlantic squadron of the British fleet, the season will last possibly a bit longer. The golf tournament of this coming week at Southampton is the pièce de résistance of the season.

⁂

But otherwise everything is very quiet. Many people have been enjoying an ideal Summer at the smaller watering places, without attempting to join in the gay whirl. Even Southampton has not been as wildly gay as one would be led to believe, but it has stood a good third. New London has a small set of cottagers, and Manchester-by-the-Sea and Pride's Crossing, two watering places growing in favor with New Yorkers, have had their little coteries. Murray Bay and Canada have been visited by many, and never were camps in the Adirondacks and cottages on the Thousand Islands more in demand. It is an open secret that there were many cottages left on the hands of the real estate dealers at Newport, and many of the shops on Bellevue Avenue were also unrented. There has been a loud clamor on the part of the tradespeople and a general query of "Where are the people?" And the reply is simple. They are scattered by river, steam, sea, mountain, and forest, and many have remained very near New York and others have not found it so dreadful to be in the city the greater part of the Summer. In the evenings the clubs are always filled, and at several of the amusements which have been on all Summer one would be surprised how many familiar faces one sees. The New Yorker is beginning to appreciate his Summer. Some years ago fashion turned its back upon the caravansary system and Saratoga suffered, as far as it is a resort for the very "smart" set. And the history of Saratoga—which, by the way, has had a wonderful revival this Summer—is repeated in other places. The New Yorker is a wanderer. He is able to go here, there, and everywhere, as the fancy takes him. And the few who make Newport their tryst do not by any means constitute society, but only one little link in the system.

⁂

Narragansett has had a very poor season. Even of late the Newporters have not gone there as much as formerly. The hotels have not been filled, the boat from Newport to Narragansett has been taken off since the very commencement of the season and the place has had a depressing effect. And yet it is one of the enjoyable spots in this country, and perhaps in another season society and that which follows the public will return to it and make it what it was once years ago.

⁂

Otherwise there is not a great deal of news. The few who have remained abroad are returning slowly, and within the fortnight many friends will welcome Chauncey Depew, Reginald Vanderbilt, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, and others who have been traveling abroad. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are also expected, and will possibly arrive within the fortnight.

⁂

The birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore leaves matters in statu quo as regards the will of the late William H. Vanderbilt. The William K. Vanderbilt, Jrs., have taken a New York house and intend to entertain a great deal next Winter, and not to desert New York for the Riviera. This looks as if Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs would also remain on this side and that the coming season, with its many débutantes and young matrons, would be unusually gay.

⁂

The early Autumn weddings are at hand. That of Miss Elsie Clews and Herbert Parsons will take place at the Rocks, Newport, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, the parents of the bride, on Saturday, Sept. 1. The following week will see the weddings of Miss "Pinkie" Barnes and Murray Dodge at Southampton, and Miss Hattie Gammell and Herbert Shaw Safe at Newport. Bar Harbor people are a bit indignant because Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge concluded to hasten their wedding, and not to have an elaborate ceremony at Bar Harbor, during the same week.

⁂

The engagement of Miss Isabel Stillman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, to Percy Rockefeller, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, was announced at Newport. There are hints of several other engagements, but none has been announced.

⁂

Abroad everybody is taking a holiday. In England it is pretty well divided between Scotland and the German spas. The refusal at the last moment of the Prince of Wales to go to Marienbad upset the plans of many of those who follow in his footsteps. Instead he went to Homburg, where it is extremely gay. Cowes, of course, is an old story. It was a wretched disappointment, and the weather was very rainy, and many women wore black gowns the entire week, and others did not remove their waterproofs. Among the Americans who were there were Lady Lister Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, and the Count and Countess Boni de Castellane. The Duke of Alba, who was well known at Newport some years ago, was also among the sojourners in the Isle of Wright. Mrs. Robert Goelet and her party left shortly after the beginning of the week and intended to return to Homburg.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George West (Lady Randolph Churchill) are in the Tyrol. They were only a few days at Aix les Bains. San Moritz has been a point of pilgrimage for Americans, who have crowded the hotels there. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt have had with them the Count and Countess Boni. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are shortly going to Paris, as they return here in September. Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett are also journeying toward the Tyrol.

⁂

Sir Thomas Lipton has been entertaining on his yacht both during Cowes week and afterward. He has had as guest the Gaekwar of Baroda. Mrs. Bradley Martin has been in London for a short time, and is at Claridge's. She is wearing mourning for the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and it is said to be very becoming to her.

⁂

Homburg is at the height of its season. There are quite a number of Americans there. Among the late arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cassatt of Philadelphia, and the Misses Cassatt. Mme. von André, and Frederick Diodate Thompson. The Prince of Wales has arrived and has evidently thrown aside his mourning. He was entertained by Mrs. Vyner at a dinner, and the Duke of Cambridge had the same hostess at a luncheon the day before. Lady Sarah Wilson, whose adventures in South Africa have made her quite famous, is also at Homburg, and much has been made of her. The principal amusements are tennis and golf.

⁂

The Grand Duke Michael and the Countess Torby, who were so kind to Americans at Cannes last Spring, are at Homburg. They have been stopping at Schwalbach and Kissingen, and they return to England the first week in September.

⁂

Prince Henri d'Orléans has gone to the baths at Luchon for a short period. It is absolutely denied that he intends to visit Newport this Autumn.

⁂

The Duchess of Manchester has been at Marienbad, "looking," a correspondent says, "pathetical in her deep mourning." She remained but a few days, and, finding the weather cold and disagreeable, left for a warmer spa. She has been suffering from her throat. Mme. von Andre accompanied her and remained there.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain are at Highbury, near Birmingham, at present. Mrs. Chamberlain is still in very deep mourning for her father and goes out nowhere.

⁂

Houlgate sur Mer has also been quite a popular little watering place. During the season there have been tableaus and golf, and a ball, followed by a cotillion, was given by the Americans with great success. Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago have been among the visitors. They have gone to St. Petersburg, but they have left their children at Houlgate in charge of a nurse. Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Burden, and A. G. Agnew have been among the recent arrivals. Reginald Vanderbilt, who has sailed for this country, left Houlgate about ten days ago. He went there on an excursion with several young men, making the trip to and from Paris in an automobile. Dinard, also, has had a good season.

⁂

Americans, however, are scattered all over Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Howland were registered at Chamonix, a week ago; Capt. and Mrs. Dupont Coudert and Mrs. Charles Coudert were seen at the Hotel Ritz dining with Tom Ochiltree, and among the others at the restaurant that same evening were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. George West, who were on the eve of their departure for Aix, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Boulton.

⁂

William K. Vanderbilt and Winfield Hoyt have been at Aix. They remained at Trouville until the end of the race week, and from that time they have been following the horses.

⁂

At Lucerne there are festivities of all kinds, including cotillions, weekly dances at the National Hotel, and receptions at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Leishman, the American Minister, and his wife. The Countess de Gabriac and her mother, Mrs. Fithian, and Mrs. Pfizer of New Jersey have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leishman. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, the mother of Lorillard Spencer, who married Miss Berryman, and who is now in the Thousand Islands, has opened her villa, Drei Linden, and has given many entertainments. Miss Anna Gordon Oliphant and her father are at the National. Mrs. Storrs Wells and Miss Wells are at the same hotel and near by, at their villa at Tribschen, are the Baron and Baroness Hesse Wartegg, who have just returned from a trip around the world. The Baroness was Minnie Hauck, a favorite opera prima donna of New York.

⁂

A unique feature employed to add variety, and also to afford amusement, during the dinner given on Wednesday evening at her Newport villa by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was a large artificial moon. This moon, which was about three feet across, was put on a pole sixty feet high, with a black curtain at its back and sides, and placed at the rear of the long lawn, and was first seen as the guests entered the veranda where the dinner tables were placed. The face of the man in the moon painted on the luminous disk was twisted a bit, and he appeared to be tipping a cheerful wink at the dining party. This feature was Mrs. Oelrichs's own idea, carried out by Small, and was most realistic, as none of the "make-up" could be discerned at the distance it was placed.

⁂

Mrs. Fish's harvest dance, an account of which has already been given in THE TIMES, broke up at a comparatively early hour. The music for the dancing stated up about 10:30, and by 10:45 it was well under way. After the cotillion, and promptly at 12 o'clock, the guests were seated at the various tables. To those in costume supper was served at a large, long table laid on the veranda; the decorations were vegetables and fruits, one immense platter of vegetables in the centre, flanked by two large trays of fruit, the crockery was of coarse material, and small steins were used for drinking purposes. At the small tables scattered through the dining room and hall the decorations and service were conventional. Before supper was concluded the "peasants" at the long table climbed on top of the wooden benches which formed the seats, and, joining hands, danced several times around the table on them, keeping time to the music. Immediately after supper many carriages were ordered, but few guests left until after the quadrille was again danced, and as soon as the music for this had finished the familiar strains of "Home, Sweet Home," were heard, whereupon more carriages were ordered, and by 2 o'clock the Crossways was deserted.

⁂

The twice postponed regatta and fête of the Canoe Club finally occurred at Bar Harbor yesterday, having been set first for Monday last, second for Friday, and, third, for yesterday. The regatta was under the supervision of Commodore Philip Livingston and the fête under that of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the grounds of whose cottage, Sea Urchin, were given up to the fête. The beautiful decorations of the lawn were in accordance with the description given of them in these columns a week ago, and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno of Boston, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison of Washington, and Miss Sylvia Fox of Philadelphia gave out the prizes to those who won in the regatta. Mrs. Burton Harrison received. After the giving of the prizes came the rustic dance in the barn, with the girls dressed as flowers and the boys wearing vegetable favors and farmers' straw hats. This in turn was followed by a reel, the girls as milkmaids and shepherdesses, in cotton gowns and rose-wreathed hats, and finally supper at little tables scattered over the east lawn.

⁂

Frederick Diodate Thompson has made a flying trip to Italy. The ambulance which he gave to the Confraternity of the Misericordia at Lucca was blessed by the Bishop on the festa of that society, and Mr. Thompson was presented with a diploma creating him a Bene Merito of the confraternity, and with the insignia of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare by the Mayor. Mr. Thompson not only presented the society with an ambulance, but also an endowment of 10,000 lire. A vast concourse of people witnessed the festa.

monies. The society is a charitable one and takes care of the sick in their homes. It is composed of the very flower of the nobility of Italy, and the Count Sardi is the Grand Prior. Mention of Mr. Thompson's gift was already made in this column at the time of its presentation.

⁂

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., has closed his house at Saratoga and left permanently for New York and Newport on Wednesday last. He will be in Newport for the last week of the polo tournament.

⁂

There arrived yesterday on the New York from Southampton and Cherbourg, Frank J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, P. A. B. Widener, and Harry Elkins Widener of Philadelphia; S. B. Dana, H. W. Dana, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Miss Millward, David Belasco, and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Armour of Chicago.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ringler of New York formally announce the engagement of their daughter, Veronica Anselma, to Franz Victor von Marbach Provost of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jean Martin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. Martin, rector of Trinity Church, Hewletts, L. I., to Dr. Mortimer Roland Beaudoin-Bennett of New York.

The Hon. James T. Du Bois, United States Consul General at Switzerland, is now at home upon his vacation, and is spending his time between his country place at Halstead, Penn., and the seashore. Last Wednesday evening he entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Wakeman, and the Hon. Thomas W. Gridler at Normandie-by-the-Sea.

An afternoon tea with music was given at Tremedden, the Summer home of Mrs. Richard Estabrook, at Bridgehampton, L. I., on Friday. Will Carleton, the poet, was the guest of honor. Miss Fay of New York and the Misses Mills and Shirlock were the pianiste and vocalists, respectively. During Carleton's stay at Bridgehampton he gave a public reading of his poems for the benefit of the village improvement society.

Joachim Andersen, the celebrated Danish conductor, will sail Sept. 18 on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for a recreation trip to America. Mr. Andersen will be accompanied by his wife, (a daughter of the late William Watson of New York,) and during his stay of three weeks in New York City he will be the guest of Mrs. Andersen's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mr. Mason A. Stone, 244 Central Park West. Mr. Andersen will return by the Fürst Bismarck Oct. 18, reaching Copenhagen in time to open the palace concerts in the beginning of November.

Miss Grace A. Dobson, who has often been seen in this city in her musical monologues and recitations, and who played the part of Minnie Threegan's bosom friend in "Poor, Dear Mamma," at the Kipling afternoon of the Decorative Art Society last March at the Astoria, gave a subscription reading recently in Ipswich, Mass. Miss Dobson's principal recitation was "Special Delivery," written especially for her by W. G. Van Tassel Sutphen. Among the patronesses of the affair were Mmes. Gerald L. Hoyt, Charles Tuckerman, Joseph F. Woods, Francis R. Appleton, Roland Cotton Smith, Bayard Tuckerman, John Heard, John Cotton Smith, Randolph M. Appleton, Arthur Sweetser, D. Fuller Appleton, and Chalmers Wood. Miss Dobson gave her services and the proceeds of the entertainment were given to the Ascension Memorial Church, at Ipswich.

A benefit for St. John's Guild and the Childwold Library was held in the Childwold Casino on the evening of the 22d, at which the following programme was rendered: Prologue, Dr. F. Savary Pearce; legerdermain, Prof. Greenhut; piano solo, "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2," Liszt, Mrs. Albert Hendricks; Coon Town, Miss Clara and Master Nelson Greenhut; "Kinder Symfonie," Romberg; recitations, "Shadows," Mr. Bucki; "Manager's Troubles," (arranged by Mrs. Siegman, Mr. Benjamin Greenhut as manager, Mr. Albert B. Boese, accompanist; "Carmen," Mignon Sommers; "Trilby," Miss Wallach, Major Dorr, Horace Saks, W. H. Shelton, William L. Levy; "The Runaway Girl," Miss Erb; "The Little Minister," Miss Maud Ranger, W. Andrew Saks; "The Belle of New York," Miss Alma Wallach; "Mikado," Miss B. Hellman, Miss Fleisher, Miss Alice Oppenheimer; "The Runaway Girl," Miss Rose Ottinger; "The Cowboy and the Lady," Miss Sommers, Miss A. Ottinger, Miss Lesser, Miss Alma Wallach, P. V. Koechl, J. Saks, Dr. F. S. Pearce, Benjamin Greenhut; "La Grande Duchesse," Miss Hellman; "The Geisha," the Misses Oppenheimer, Erb, Sommers, and Ottinger; vaudeville, Saks and Saks. Mrs. Edward Stegman coached the actors. After the entertainment Mr. Leland gave those who performed in it a handsome supper at the Hotel Childwold. The affair netted something over $200. Among those now staying at Childwold are J. S. Lesser and Mrs. Lesser, the Misses Wallach, Dr. Theodore R. Wolf, J. Small and Miss Small, Miss Hellman, Miss Beatrice Hellman, the Misses Adelaide and Edith Donald, Mrs. Louis Ranger and family, and Miss Wise of Nashville.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—It has been the gayest week of the season here with the closing days of the tennis tournament, the Fish ball, and the Oelrichs dinner on Wednesday night, and numerous other dinners and entertainments. The coming week will also bring a number of events, but the height of the season has been passed.

⁂

A gay September is promised, and those who intend to entertain during the month are already selecting their dates. The chief entertainers of the month will probably be Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Bishop Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Leary.

⁂

The wedding of Thomas Shaw Safe and Miss Harriet Ives Gammell will take place, as already announced, at Emmanuel Church on Sept. 12. With the wedding of Herbert Parsons and Miss Elsie Clews, announced for Sept. 1, and with the Horse Show, Mr. Van Alen's ball for his daughter, and Mrs. Potter Palmer's announced return, which probably means several entertainments, the month should be gay.

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Again there is talk of the erection of a new hotel on the old Ocean House site. The experience of two Summers with only one or two small hotels has convinced even the most skeptical of Summer residents that a new hotel is badly needed.

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Harry F. Eldridge, Secretary and Treasurer of the Newport Horse Show, announces an encouraging list of entries. Owing to the absence of Prescott Lawrence in Europe, the bulk of the work has fallen upon his shoulders. A feature of the show this year will be the shading of the boxes, the grand-stand, and the exhibition ring by immense canvas awnings.

⁂

It can be positively stated that the wedding of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French will be celebrated here in Trinity Church during the first week in November. The officiating clergymen will be Bishop Potter, the Rev. Mr. Stone, and the Rev. Mr. Dennen. The wedding will be a small and quiet one. Mrs. Herbert Eaton, sister of Miss French, who it was formerly announced would not come over from her English home for the wedding, has decided to make the voyage, and will probably arrive here with her husband late in September.

⁂

The close of the Casino theatrical season occurred on Tuesday evening, when the Eric Hope-May Robson company gave two plays in the Casino ballroom before a large audience. The company has had a successful experience here, and will probably return next season. Miss Robson, with her husband, Dr. Brown, and Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, and, as a matter of course, the Earl of Yarmouth, have received much social attention. Miss Robson will sail for Europe for a six weeks' rest.

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The owners and lessees of automobiles and locomobiles are much disappointed at the action of the police and authorities here in refusing to grant permission for the automobile races for prizes offered by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 25.—Glorious weather, several interesting social events and the usual out-door sports have marked the week here. On Monday at the Point Judith Country Club, the annual golf tournament was begun, and the clubhouse was gay with visitors. The playing began at 10 o'clock each morning and lasted until daylight failed.

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The reception and ball on Monday night at the Rockingham House [illegible]

ory of Rhode Island, was one of the social events of the season. After the reception, supper was served and dancing followed. The patronesses were Mrs. W. A. Bloodgood, Mrs. J. J. Tootles, Mrs. Joseph Banigan, Mrs. F. A. Starring, Mrs. C. H. Turner, and Mrs. T. H. Conderman. The reception committee included Gen. F. A. Starring, Col. William Jay, Capt. R. A. Torey, Dr. L. F. Pitkin, and J. Marion Pollock. Purdon Robinson gave a song recital at the Mathewson on Monday afternoon, assisted by Miss Pauline Swift. Several coaching parties of Pierites went over to Newport and witnessed the tennis tournament at the Casino. Capt. Swift, commanding the United States Steamer Prairie, entertained a party at luncheon on board his ship on Tuesday, including Mrs. George S. Studwell, Miss Marion Robinson, Miss Pauline Swift, and Purdon Robinson.

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Capt. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore, gave a yachting party on his steam yacht Nydia which sailed away to Haute Rive on Narragansett Bay Monday afternoon with twenty guests. The guests of honor were Col. and Mrs. John Floyd Waggaman of Washington, and their cousins, Misses Hilda and Cora Clark, and Mrs. John S. Dawson of Charleston, S. C. Among the other guests were Floyd Waggaman, Mr. Slidell of Paris, Miss Donaldson of New York, Mr. Gittings, Miss Burrows, Mr. Covington, Mr. Simpson, Paymaster U. S. N., Mr. Buchanan of New York, and Mrs. Shibley, and others. The party returned to the Pier in time to attend the Governor's ball and reception at the Rockingham.

⁂

Mrs. Welsh of Philadelphia, a prominent cottager here, received a letter from a friend announcing the capture of former Secretary of the Point Judith Country Club, Charles E. Garratt, by the Boers in South Africa near Pretoria. Mr. Garratt left England as a member of the Duke of Cambridge's regiment at the outbreak of the war. He was well known at Narragansett and in Philadelphia.

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Recent arrivals here are: Atlantic—Mrs. Henry Whelen, Jr., and the Misses Whelen, Philadelphia; Frank N. Kellogg, United States Navy; A. P. Foster, and C. R. Ward, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Hampton Barnes, Philadelphia; Miss Thorp, New York. Rockingham—D. R. Powell and Mrs. Powell, St. Louis; G. H. Goodwin, Jamestown; Miss E. Ahern, Philadelpnia; Henry George, Jr., New York; R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; Dr. O. A. Krone, New York; Mrs. C. Stanley Hurlburt and Master Hurlburt, Philadelphia; W. Dwight Baker, Chicago; Knight C. Richmond and J. Winthrop Campbell, Providence; Gov. William Gregory and staff, Rhode Island. Imperial—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Shaw, 2d, Boston, Mass.; Miss Weeks and Miss Tyson, Baltimore; Miss Ethel Anderson, Washington; Frank MacGovern, Miss E. D. Cruger, and Mrs. J. C. Oakley, New York; Miss F. V. Johnstone, Chicago; Sir Thomas Gooch, England. Massasoit—Anson M. Beard, New York; L. Kemp Duval, Maryland; Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Smith and son, and Dr. William T. Howard, Baltimore.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 25.—Prince and Princess Brancaccio have just returned here and will remain here for some weeks as the guests of Mrs. David W. Bishop. September will be the gayest month that Lenox has ever had. John Sloane will have a number of distinguished guests during the month. Senator Depew will certainly be here. Mr. Sloane says that if President McKinley comes to Wyndhurst, it will be for rest, and that there will be no large reception for him.

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The women are riding horseback in Lenox this season more than usual. They have entirely given up wheeling, and automobiles are not numerous. Miss Barnes has a fine bay that she rides, going out with her father, Capt. Barnes. John E. Parsons has been all over this part of the country on horseback, and is often accompanied by his daughters, who are skilled equestriennes. The Misses Stillman have some good saddle horses and are out almost daily.

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The younger set are preparing for a boat parade on Mahkenac, which will be one of the events of Lenox this season. Among those who will take part in it are the Misses Stokes, the Misses Barnes, Miss Mosle, the Misses Parsons, and others. The young women will manage their own boats. This afternoon a number of people will meet at the clubhouse for the afternoon tea. Bishop Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee of Washington, who, with their daughter, have just returned from Europe, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom at Sunnyridge.

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The Lenox cottagers are taking much interest in the coming horse show, the second annual one, on Sept. 21. It will be held at Highlawn, owned by William D. Sloane The classes will be the same as last year with some additions. Last year there were 162 entries in 17 classes. This year it is expected there will be 200 or more entries in 20 classes. One of the new classes this year will be for the coachmen of the cottagers, who will give a trial of their skill in handling the same pair of horses. Another interesting class will be that of four-in-hands driven by women. Among the best four-in-hands likely to enter are Miss Marion Haven, Miss Lila Sloane, and Miss Kate Cary. Last year one of the best classes was that for runabouts or other light traps, for which there were thirty entries, and there will probably be more entries this year than last. Among those expected to enter in this class are Giraud Foster, Newbold Morris, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Thatcher Adams, Miss Kate Cary, John S. Barnes, and Carlos de Heredia.

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Mrs. Belle Neilson will soon arrive in Lenox with her daughter, Miss Kathleen, to remain through September. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane have gone to Southampton for a short visit. They will return in season for the golf tournament. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane are at Round Island, among the Thousand Islands, and will be away for a couple of weeks. Other dinners were given this week by Mrs. de Heredia, Mrs. Barnes, and several others. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, who have been at Bar Harbor for several weeks, will return next week. Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., are now in Newport, but will return in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who have been at Newport, have returned to their place here. Mr. and Mrs. Anson P. Stokes and family will return to Shadowbrook next week to remain through the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Dana and David Dana are back from Southampton. Mr. Alfred Devereux and family have returned from York Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bliss are visiting George Bliss. Mrs. John E. Alexander is entertaining her sister. There have been many driving parties here during the past week. A large one from Providence included Mr. and Mrs. William C. Burwell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Earle, Mrs. J. B. Knowles, Miss Edith Burwell, James and William Burwell. Mrs. E. A. Manice and Miss Barnes are to represent the Lenox Golf Club at the Shinnecock tournament. Mrs. Manice, who is playing great golf this year, will have Gardner for her caddy, and stands a good chance to win the championship. Miss Maud Curtis went to Shinnecock on Friday. J. W. Burden won the handicap match at the Lenox links last Saturday. The playing for the cup given by the late Henry W. Bishop began to-day. The cup must be won by some member of this club. Among the contestants are Ernest A. Thompson, who won it last year, and who is playing well this season; David T. Dana, John Sloane, Jr., Lindsay Fairfax, J. W. Burden, Sam Frothingham, J. C. Greenleaf, S. Parkman Shaw, Capt. John S. Barnes, and Dr. R. Moore. Miss Sargent of New Haven is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Mosle, at the Eddy Cottage. F. A. Snow of Tuxedo is visiting Mr. C. de R. Moore. F. W. Stearns of Boston has been here this week. Miss Sarah Seaman is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Read.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—The luncheons, receptions, dinners, and musicales of last week were obliged to yield this week to the superior attractions of the Horse Show, the regatta, tennis tournaments at the Kebo Valley Club, the Canoe Club's annual meeting, with its interesting events, and the Lewisburg hop and Kebo dinner dance. The present week will mark the height of the season's activities.

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An entertainment for the benefit of the village hospital is to be given on Wednesday evening next. This will consist of the "Dream of the Shepherd"

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are definitely superior in shape, wearing qualities and comfort. The seams run around the body. This is true of no other corset. They hold their shape permanently and give perfect fit. Every corset stamped with our name.

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from the well-known book, with variations; a monologue by Miss Alice Barney, written for her by her sister, Miss Natalie Barney, and an extravaganza called "Queen Bess and Magic." An artistically decorated programme has been gotten up with an original design by Mrs. Barney. Posters for the entertainment have been made by various artists spending the season here, and the artists' signed copies will be sold to swell the fund. Arrangements for the entertainment are in the hands of various committees composed of society ladies. The list of characters and workers in the enterprise includes the names of most of the well-known people here. In the prologue Miss Natalie Barney will take the part of the King, and Walter Damrosch that of the Queen. Other characters will be: Maids of Honor, Miss Fox and Miss Walley; Knave, Mr. Whelen; Pages, Messrs. Taylor, Pulitzer, and Ellis; Kitchen Maids, Misses Cobb, Lawson, Van Nest, Alexander, Biddle, Munnikhuysen, and Mrs. Condon; Cook, Mr. Franzen; Alice, Mr. Jungman; Humpty Dumpty, Mr. Beigel; Tweedledum and Tweedledee, Miss Draper and Miss Tarn; Dormouse, Mr. Merryweather; Hatter, Mr. Stanton; Gryphon, Mr. Goodrich; Mock Turtle, Mr. Van Kaateran. There will follow a sketch by Miss Natalie Barney, to be acted by Miss Alice Clifford Barney. An intermission of ten minutes will be followed by the extravaganza, "Queen Elizabeth and Magic." The Queen will be acted by Miss Berry; Sir Francis Drake, by Mr. Stanton; Spaniard, Master Higgins; Maid of Honor, Mrs. William Lawrence Green; Spanish Dancers, Miss Schenck, Miss Hoy, Miss Cochran, Miss Whelen, Miss Taylor, Miss Willing, Miss McRae, Miss Barney, and Mr. Goodrich. There will be a number of charming tableaus, including Sappho, Miss Eva Palmer; Helen of Troy and Sarah Bernhardt, Miss May Palmer; Cleopatra, Miss Alice Clifford Barney.

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A subscription dance was given at the Louisburg on Friday evening. There were over 300 guests. The broad hotel verandas were lit by scores of Japanese lanterns, while potted trees and plants furnished an effective background for the costumes of the dancers. The dance hall was hung with bunting and decorated with cut flowers, while the dining room was hung with vari-colored bunting. The tables were decorated with sweet peas. Dancing was not the sole feature of the evening. When the guests had assembled F. de Peyster, who officiated as announcer, stated that there would be some tableaus from Mother Goose and Dickens. The tableaus were greatly enjoyed, and those from Dickens were especially well received. Mr. Stanton and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin as Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, the Mantalinis as portrayed by Mr. Livingston and Miss K. V. R. Berry, Miss Ruth Lawrence and Mr. Isaacs as Florence Dombey and Little Paul, and Miss Fitzgerald and Mr. Morgan as Tilly Slowboy and the Fat Boy were some of the most effective presentations. The tableaus were under the stage management of Miss Furniss, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. George Forsyth, F. de Peyster, and De Witt Clinton. The characters in the Mother Goose tableaus and the participants were: Mother Goose, Miss Jackson; Mistress Mary Quite Contrary, Miss Mary Sheidon; the Queen of Hearts, Miss Violet Whelen; Milkmaid, Miss L. Hollins; Little Red Riding Hood, Miss Hester Hone; Curly Locks, Miss Una Soley; Little Miss Muffett, Miss Edith Power; Maiden All Forlorn, Miss Tolfree; Mary Had a Little Lamb, Miss Scott; the Little Girl Who Had a Little Curl, Miss Nicholas; Daffy Down Dilly, Miss Lydia Baird; London Bridge Is Falling Down, Miss L. Jackson; Polly Flinders, Miss Spofford; Old Mother Hubbard, Miss Harris; the Maid in the Garden, Miss Porter; Sing a Song of Sixpence, Miss Madeline Knowlton.

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The participants in the Dickens tableaus, besides those named, were as follows: Edith Skewton and Mr. Dombey, Mlle. de Saint Seigne and Mr. Todd; David Copperfield and Dora, Mr. Cochran and Miss Edith Hollins; Dolly Varden and Sam Weller, Miss Van Nest and Mr. Weissman; Lucy Manette and Sidney Carton, Miss Sylvia Fox and Langdon Erving; Nicholas Nickleby and Kate, Mr. Floyd and Miss Baird; Little Dorrit and Arthur Denham, Mrs. F. Coudert, Jr., and Ashton de Peyster, and Little Em'ly and Steerforth, Miss Ella de Peyster and Mr. Denby. At the conclusion of the stage performance the characters and the other dancers, many of them in full dress, marched in procession around the hall and then danced quadrilles. The Dickens quadrille was led by Mr. Stanton and Mrs. Chapin and Mr. Erving and Miss Fox. During the dancing of the Mother Goose quadrilles several songs, led by Mrs. Whelen, were well rendered by the dancers. George Sheldon officiated at the piano during the exhibition quadrilles. At 11 o'clock supper was served, and then dancing followed for two or three hours. The event was one of the most enjoyable of the season.

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The patronesses for the performance were Charles S. Abercrombie, Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Biddle, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. Fred J. de Peyster, Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Mrs. L. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mrs. Fred de P. Foster, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Howard W. Gilder, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. John Harris, Mrs. John Hone, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Countess Langier-Villars, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Bloomfield McIlvaine, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Charlotte Pendleton, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Miss Remsen, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. S. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. Charles L. Whelen, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mrs. C. B. Wright, and Mrs. J. E. Zimmerman.

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Mr. J. Emery Smith of Philadelphia, who is spending the season at the Belmont, entertained a party of twenty friends Wednesday evening by a hayrick ride to Salisbury Cove. On the return to town luncheon was served at the Belmont.

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Recent New York arrivals here include Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. F. I. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nelson, Mr and Mrs. James S. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha H. Allen, Miss Allen, C. E. Wells, Thomas Gaines, Mr and Mrs. A. S. Marks, M. Belle Brown, Mason C. Hasell, Mrs. Louis C. Hasell, Dr. R. B. Morrow, Almon Goodwin and Miss Hilda Goodwin, Miss Emilie Goudal, George B. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Dwight A. Jones, Miss Gladys D. Jones, Mrs. H. M. Baker, Miss C. V. Faker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. de Peyster, P. de Peyster, P. Ashton de Peyster, F. G. de Peyster, A. M. de Peyster, and the Misses de Peyster

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 25.—There was a vast difference in the weather at this resort during the past week from what it was the week before. Instead of sweltering with

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Early Opening of Some of the Metropolitan Theatres.

Recurrence of "Brother Officers" at the Empire—The American Theatre's Stock Company—Prospects of the New Season.

Two of the "popular-price" theatres, which have been closed all Summer, have already been opened for the new season, namely, the Academy, where Andrew Mack began an assuredly profitable engagement last week in a romantic Irish drama, with songs, of a long familiar and popularly approved pattern, and the Grand Opera House, where the new management was inaugurated last night and "The Belle of New York" was presented by a troupe of singers, dancers, and comedians, including some who were concerned in the extraordinary run of that characteristically American burletta in London. Three more theatres will be reopened this week, while the night of Sept. 3 will be overcrowded with theatrical premières, some of uncommon importance.

The dramatic term thus beginning may reasonably be expected to largely surpass in productiveness and noteworthy artistic achievement the season of 1899-1900. The promise of interesting new plays is unusually good. At the beginning, it seems that the romantic drama, lately so much in evidence, will prevail, but the programme contains also historical and poetical tragedy, character comedy, melodrama, and farce—variety to suit all tastes. Operetta and musical farce or extravaganza will be as plentiful as ever.

Early productions, set down now for dates before the middle of October, will include the English version of Rostand's "L'Aiglon," made for Charles Frohman by Louis N. Parker, in which Maude Adams will act the Eaglet, Napoleon's unfortunate son, at the Knickerbocker Theatre; a revival of "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre, with Edward H. Sothern as the Prince and Virginia Harned as Ophelia, to be followed on the same stage by a splendid production of Shakespeare's "King Henry V.," with Richard Mansfield as the hero of Harfleur and Agincourt; the play founded on "David Harum," with William H. Crane in the title rôle, and the dramatization of "Richard Carvel," with John Drew as the Maryland hero.

Other early productions of almost equal interest are Augustus Thomas's "Arizona" and James A. Herne's "Sag Harbor," typical American dramas. These are but a few of the coming attractions, but enough for the mind to dwell upon at once. The prospectus of any theatrical season is as apt to be as dazzling and bewildering as the advance notices of an old-fashioned circus. The quantity and splendor of the announcements are such that one reads without quite comprehending. Last season's promise was sufficiently glittering. But the result left the most persistent and cheerful playgoers unsatisfied. There is ground for hope that the new term, however, will be marked by the performance of many more new plays of genuine merit and by a larger number of exhibitions of histrionic art worth remembering.

Meanwhile, the Summer resorts are still crowded, and the hour for the theatres is, it seems, not yet at hand. But one who tarries by the sea or in the mountains and listens to the talk around him is soon aware that nearly everybody is thinking about the theatre and talking of it, in remembrance of what has been and in anticipation of what is to be. Cheering recollection of "Barbara Frietchie" and "The Tyranny of Tears" is coupled in the current gossip with speculation as to the earlier plays of this Autumn.

Much interest is felt in the new Rostand play, in which we shall soon see not only Miss Adams and her company, but also Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin. When the original French drama is acted at the Garden Theatre, Coquelin will take up the rôle of the French veteran, which he has not acted in Paris, but which, they say, was originally intended for him. Some difference of opinion has been expressed in reviews of the French play of its value as art and literature. There is no doubt, though, of its prodigious success in Paris at Mme. Bernhardt's theatre, while Americans who have been to Paris this Summer have found it interesting.

The announcement that Mr. Drew was to take up the rôle of Richard Carvel in the dramatization of Mr. Churchill's amazingly popular romance seems to have been received with some surprise. Mr. Drew has latterly been associated in the public mind with characters of a different type, but Carvel ought to be easily within the reach of an actor of his personal grace and force and ripe experience. Much depends, of course, upon the play, which may be expected to begin with the conflict in the tavern and the first encounter of the hero with Colonel Washington.

Mr. Sothern's Hamlet will surely be an interesting experiment. The actor has a large following. His chief fault in the romantic and poetical drama, hitherto, has been his monotonous speech, but he had some fine moments in the translation of "Die Versunkene Glocke." No doubt Miss Harned's Ophelia will be a lovely portrayal. It is said that Daniel Frohman will put the tragedy on the stage sumptuously. The costumers and scene painters have been at work on the pictorial outfit all Summer. There will be five weeks of rehearsal.

Mr. Mansfield's production of "Henry V." will have had eight weeks of rehearsal when it is presented in October. Playgoers who do not call themselves elderly can remember vividly the famous Jarrett and Palmer production of this historical work at Booth's Theatre in 1874, under the stage direction of Charles Calvert of Manchester. That was beautiful and spirited in every picture, while George Rignold exactly realized the popular idea of the soldier King. Individual hits, always to be remembered in the theatrical history of New York, though their artistic merit was not equal, were made by Charles Bishop as Pistol, Fred Thorne as Fluellen, Frederick Warde as Williams, Blanche Girard as Princess Katharine, and Edmund Collier as the Herald. We may be certain in advance, though, that Mr. Mansfield's production of this play will be able to hold its own against all comparison pictorially, in the representation of the royal pomp and warfare of the period. His matchless "Richard III." is not to be forgotten. For the rôle of martial and rhetorical Henry one would not think first of Mansfield in making an ideal cast. King John, Gloster, Wolsey, Timon, seem to lie nearer to his talent. But Mansfield has had few failures, and it is well to bear in mind that in the matter of elocution his Shylock has steadily improved, and is probably the finest embodiment of that character now to be seen.

Of Mr. Crane's David Harum many words were printed last Spring, when the impersonation was seen in Rochester and Syracuse. The play taken from Westcott's story has since been subjected to the refining and improving process, and Mr. Crane has been diligently studying his new rôle, which he considers the crowning work of his career. Personally, he has no doubt of the triumph of the play.

The Empire Theatre will be reopened tomorrow night with Leo Trevor's "Brother Officers," in which Mr. Faversham and his associates were so successful last season. The cast will be unchanged, except in the substitution of Margaret Dale for Blanche Burton in the rôle of Kate Johnson. Mr. Faversham will repeat his admirable portrayal of John Hinds, the "ranker," with Mr. Standing as Launcelot, Mr. Wheelock as the young Earl, Mr. Crompton as the Dean, Mr. Stevens as the millionaire, Miss Anglin as the Baroness Roydon, and Mrs. Whiffen as wise Lady Margaret. "Brother Officers" will be kept in the bill a fortnight, after which the Empire stock company will go on its Autumn tour, and Mr. Drew's engagement will begin.

Next Thursday night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Daniel Sully, an actor of Irish-American characters better known in other cities than in New York, will appear as the star in a drama called "The Parish Priest." Father Whalen's parish is in Campbell's storied vale of Wyoming, and some of the personages are, presumably, established Pennsylvania types. Father Whalen appears as a general peacemaker and deus ex machina. The piece has a slender plot, and aims to portray character rather than tell an intricate story. It has a sort of pastoral tinge, and mingles humor with pathos. The supporting cast will include Theodore Babcock, Agnes Rose Lane, Flora Fairchild, and Mildred Lawrence.

Next Saturday night the new season will begin at the redecorated American Theatre with a new production of "The Great Ruby," in which Mr. Greenwall's stock company will appear. The cast will include Mary Hampton as Lady Garnett, Isabelle Evesson as the Countess, Ralph Stuart as the Indian Prince, Georgia Welles as Brenda, E. L. Snader as Longman, Herman Sheldon as James Brett, and Annie Buckley as Louisa Jupp. The house will be conducted on the "popular-price" plan, and after the run of "The Great Ruby" the bill will be changed weekly.

The schedule of first performances in the New York theatres in the week beginning Sept. 3 is as follows:

Sept. 3—Wallack's Theatre, Otis Skinner in "Prince Otto."

Garrick Theatre, "All On Account of Eliza," with Clara Lipman and Louis Mann.

Bijou Theatre, "Cupid Outwits Adam."

Criterion Theatre, recurrence of "The Pride of Jennico," with James K. Hackett.

Broadway Theatre, recurrence of "Ben-Hur."

Sept. 5—Lyceum Theatre, "A Royal Family," with Annie Russell.

Sept. 6—Daly's Theatre, "The Rose of Persia" operetta by Basil Hood and Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall, "Fiddle-dee-dee" and "Quo Vas Iss?"

Herne's "Sag Harbor" and the new spectacular musical pieces for the Casino and the New York have also been scheduled for that week, but they are not certainties. "Sag Harbor" will certainly not be given Sept. 3, as the new theatre, the Republic, will not be ready.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Victoria Burlesquers are here for a week.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—Mlle. Alma's poses and "The Casino Boy" continue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack's play "The Rebel" is filling the big Fourteenth Street auditorium nightly.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—After a week's run at the Star Theatre, "The Angel of the Alley" goes to the Bronx tomorrow night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—George W. Lederer's "The Belle of New York" was produced last night. There will be matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—For another fortnight "The Cadet Girl" will continue. The houses it has drawn thus far have been phenomenal for a Summer production.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—The Kaltenborn orchestral concerts continue. On the programme of the week is every kind of music, from popular airs to the melodies of Wagner and Strauss.

TERRACE GARDEN.—The Twenty-second Regiment Band's concert is to be supplemented to-night by the Eichenkranz Singing Society of 100 voices, under the direction of Henry Koenig.

EDEN MUSEE.—Among the new moving pictures are some showing scenes at the Paris Exposition and in the South African war. Changes in the wax figures are forthcoming, and concerts will be given twice a day as usual.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and One Hundred and Tenth Street.—There will be a concert to-night. Among the performers engaged for the week are Cook and Sonora, comedians; Hafford and Worth, singers, and Anderson and Engleton, character artists.

VENETIAN TERRACE GARDEN, Victoria Theatre.—Besides the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin fight pictures, the bill includes George Fuller Golden, the Johnsons, Jess Dandy, Ed Latell, the Guckens, Webbs and Hassan, Eleanore Falk and the Lilly Chorus, Marzella, Bartho, Colenzo and Roberts, and Hayes and Healy.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Franz Ebert is to appear in a sketch entitled "Rip Van Winkle, Jr." In his company are his wife, a Liliputian called Elise Lau, and a German dialect comedian named Frank Manning. J. K. Emmet and Lottie Gilson's company have a sketch, "Collie's Dilemma." A dozen other acts are on the programme.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE, New York Theatre.—A long list of attractions is announced by the Sire Brothers for this week, among them being Henri French, trick bicyclist; Montgomery and Stone, Al. Lawrence Lonskey, the Colinis, Nat Wills, Everhardt, Ernest Hogan, the Morellos, Louise Gunning, and the Pantzer troupe. There is to be a concert to-night.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A Chinese midget, Wu Ching Mat, is thirty inches in height and thirty years old. He was born in the Boxer country. Mr. Huber's other attractions include Alexander Bell, "human pincushion"; the Le Roys, wire-haired people, and a number of vaudeville performers whose acts are presented simultaneously with the exhibition of the different freaks.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Henry Lee, character actor, appears in a piece called "Great Men, Past and Present," in which he impersonates Shakespeare, Bismarck, Gen. U. S. Grant, Gladstone, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Richard Croker, Lord Roberts, and others. Louise Willis Hepner will be seen in variety for the first time. Digby Bell is among those who make up the bill for to-day's concert.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—For the second week at his Harlem resort Mr. Proctor has engaged a score of variety performers. Edna Aug appears again in "The Scrubwoman's Dream" and John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will repeat "The Kleptomaniacs." In the bill for to-day's concert are Lottie Gilson, J. K. Emmet, Midgley and Carlisle, Jennie Yeamans, James R. Gilroy, and Max Unger.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Lizzie B. Raymond, a London music hall favorite, makes her first appearance here this week. Other attractions are Stinson and Merton in a farcical sketch; J. F. Crosby and Inez Forman in a comedietta called "A Duplicate Husband," and the Doherty Sisters, singing and dancing comediennes. The kalatechnoscope is also in evidence. There will be a continuous concert to-day.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Digby Bell still gives conversational and musical monologues. A new feature is the sketch, "A Peaceful Ending," presented by Arnold Daly, who was in Julia Marlowe's company last year. He will be assisted by William B. Smith and Mary Blyth. To-day's concert programme includes Edmund Day and company, Mrs. Alice J. Shaw and her daughters, Morris's ponies, the Oriskany Trio, and Crosby and Forman.

MR. SKINNER'S NEW PLAY.

Prince Otto Will Open at Wallack's Next Saturday.

"Prince Otto," an adaptation of Robert Louis Stevenson's romantic story of the same name, will open the season at Wallack's Theatre Sept. 8, with Otis Skinner in the title rôle.

In adapting this, the earliest of Stevenson's romances, Mr. Skinner has not followed the story closely, but has retained all the important episodes and has worked them into a most interesting play. The action takes place in Kronfeldt, one of the smaller principalities that were numerous throughout Germany in the earlier part of the century. There are five acts, showing scenes from the interior of a peasant farmer's cottage to the State apartment in the palace at Kronfeldt.

MRS. CARTER RETURNS.

Will Rest at Oakland, Md., Before Opening Her Season.

Mrs. Leslie Carter was a passenger on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday. She had been ill during the whole voyage. Immediately after landing she went to the Newport Flats to visit her mother. When seen there yesterday, she said that her experience in London had been a most gratifying one.

"I couldn't wish any greater success than I met with there," she declared. "I am going to play 'Zaza' here this season, also the Ibsen play Mr. Belasco has procured. The latter is a great drama, I assure you, and I hope to do great things with it."

Mrs. Carter went to Oakland, Md., last night for a few weeks' rest.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mme. Clementine De Vere has been especially engaged to sing at the opening of the new music hall in Boston on the evening of Oct. 15. On the following day she will return for the balance of the season to England, where she has been engaged to head an opera company.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich will come to this country for a concert tour, beginning in December. The company engaged to travel with her includes Signor Brari, a young tenor, who has been highly praised in Milan; Signor Bensaude, baritone; Signor Dado, basso, and Signor Rossi, buffo.

It was announced that Morris Steinert of New Haven has given three scholarships to the music department of Yale University. One is for excellence in piano, another for organ, and the third for violin work, as prescribed by the leaders of the music department. Each of the scholarships is for a total of about $150, and is to be awarded annually for a term of three years.

Campanari, unlike the other artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company, did not go to Europe this year, but is rusticating on the Jersey coast, near Long Branch. He is very busy studying up some new operas in which he will appear this coming season, such as "La Bohème" and "La Tosca." He is engaged as the principal baritone at the coming Worcester Festival, and also at the Maine Festivals.

D. M. Levett, the American pianist and composer, who has spent the last two years in Berlin, Germany, has been engaged by Mr. Alexander Lambert for the New York College of Music, and will arrive here in September. Mr. Lambert has also engaged at the head of his vocal department Signor Buzzi-Peccia, a distinguished Italian teacher, recommended by the de Reszkes, Mme. Sembrich, Tamagno, Verdi, Mascagni, and others.

The members of the Kaltenborn Orchestra are planning a benefit concert for Mrs. Louise B. Kaltenborn, the manager of the orchestra. The musicians realize that the success of the concerts the past two seasons is largely due to the efforts of the clever wife of their conductor and the proposed testimonial is to be a token of their regard and appreciation of her hard work. Friday of the second week in September will probably be selected for the concert.

The season at the St. Nicholas Garden will close Oct. 6. The programme for to-night:

Overture, "Magic Flute".....Mozart
Suite, "Sylvia".....Délibes
Cello solo, "Souvenir de Bade".....Servais
Mr. Heine.
Prelude und Liebestod, "Tristan und Isolde".
Wagner
Violin solo, Andante from concerto..Mendelssohn
Mr. Engel.
Fest overture.....Lassen
Prelude, Choral and fugue.....Bach
Trumpet solo, "Columbia Polka".....
Mr. Schmidt.
Andante, from C major symphony.....Schubert
Selection, "Gypsy Baron".....Strauss
March, "Tannhaeuser".....L. Teichman

Hugo Becker, the 'cellist, who visits this country during the coming season, is the possessor of probably the finest violoncello that is in existence. It is one of the very few Stradivarius instruments, and bears the date of 1708. It was found in a Spanish cloister, taken to Paris, and afterward bought by Villiaume. Later it was secured by the well-known 'cellist, Elsie Christiana, and after her death it disappeared. It is presumed that it was kept in the family and later sold by them to a member of the family of the Duke of Marlborough, and from whom some wealthy and influential admirers of Becker acquired it for him. In addition to the Stradivarius instrument, he will also bring with him another instrument of the old Italian make for which he lately refused $2,500.

The coming concert tour of Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, which opens the latter part of September, bids fair to be the most successful that has yet been arranged for this popular American singer. After her appearance at both the Maine and Worcester musical festivals, she will make her reappearance in New York at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, when she will have the assistance of a large orchestra. On Oct. 21 she will sing the soprano part in the "Elijah," which is to be given by the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. This will be Mme. Blauvelt's first appearance in that city since 1897. She has also been engaged by most of the large orchestral and leading choral societies in the East and Middle Western cities. Mme. Blauvelt's tour will extend as far West as Denver.

Mr. Rudolph Aronson is returning from Europe on board the steamship Ems. His tour through Europe has been a very quick and very successful one. He has settled all the arrangements for the Strauss tournee, and the successful American composers have been selected. Herr Strauss is looking forward to his visit with delight and a certainty of success. Mr. Aronson has also acquired the scenery models and costume designs for Johann Strauss's "Wiener Blut," all ready for its production in the Fall. The engagements actually signed are Miss Amelia Stone and Miss Belle Parker, those in prospective are Miss Rosa Glosz, Miss Arlie Arlington, and Miss Elsa Nartens. The leaders of the chorus will also be brought from Germany. Finally, Mr. Aronson has engaged Jan Kubelik, the young violinist, to make a tour of America. He is known as the "Young Paganini," and he has created a furore in London this season.

Emil Paur, the conductor of the Philharmonic Society, had a decided success as a conductor of German operas in London. Some of the newspaper comments were as follows: "Of the new conductor's successful career in Germany and America particulars were given in our columns a few days ago. Undoubtedly he is rather more demonstrative than the majority of his predecessors at the same desk—for instance, his beat is extremely broad and sweeping and he uses his left hand freely—but the result is good. At least, it was so on Saturday, when he obtained from the instrumentalists a degree of unanimity of expression that was specially advantageous to the more delicate details of orchestration in such passages as Elsa's solo on the balcony, and in the following beautiful duet between the heroine and Ortrud. Herr Paur carried the players with him, for they saw the score with his eyes. Should he continue as he has begun, the new-comer will be welcome another year."—Chronicle. "The new conductor, Herr Emil Paur, is a most welcome contrast to his predecessor in the German operas; he has plenty of energy, his eyes are everywhere, and he has the precious gift of imparting to those under his command much of his own enthusiasm. He insists in many passages on the tempo that has been in vogue ever since the work was written, not on that which has been introduced in modern times. The overture and the introduction to the third act were played with a grip and intelligence that are very seldom forthcoming from the opera band in the present day, and great credit is due to all concerned for the way in which they followed Herr Paur's more spirited tempi."—Times. Other comments were in a similar spirit.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. B.—The first performance of a Wagner opera in this country was that of "Tannhäuser," at the old Stadt Theatre, under the direction of Carl Bergmann, on April 4, 1859.

FACE MANGLED BY A KICK.

The Patient, a Lad of Seven, Fed Through a Tube in His Nostril.

John Fockenstock, a seven-year-old boy, whose home is at 66 Seigel Street, Williamsburg, is a patient in the Eastern District Hospital, and his case interests all the doctors attached to the institution. Young Fockenstock, while playing about a stable near his home a few days ago, was kicked in the face by a horse. He was so badly injured that the doctors at the hospital had little hopes of saving his life, his mouth having been mangled in a shocking manner.

Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell, surgeon in chief of the institution, after a consultation, passed a catheter through one of his nostrils into the lad's stomach. This has proved a decided success, and it is thought that the boy's life will be saved.

ACTORS AT A REHEARSAL

How Plays Are Prepared Before the Public Sees Them.

DRUDGERY BEHIND THE SCENES

Rude Awakenings for Stage Struck Beginners Are Not Uncommon—Experience of a Young Man.

It was at the rehearsal of a play that is to be produced for the first time early in September. A pale, nervous young man stood in the wings fumbling a blue-covered type-written sheet. On it were these words:

John, the butler—You enter R. C. Come down C. The carriage, Sir.
——Get out!
(You look confused.)
——Do you hear?
(He kicks you.)
(You exit C.).

Which, translated, means that the person who was to play John, the butler, after being ordered to leave the room by his master, is unceremoniously helped to do so with a swift and impressive kick from the latter's boot.

The nervous young man was to play John. It was to be his first appearance on any stage. It was likewise his first time at a rehearsal. His knowledge of dramatic art was confined to what he had obtained in a school of elocution. His ideas of the methods of "real actors" was exceedingly vague. The young man came from a Western city a few weeks ago, and, after securing lodging in a hall room, fourth floor, back, he started out to look for an engagement.

The dramatic agents told him the profession was hopelessly overcrowded. Managers—the few who would talk to him at all—had the same story to tell. One or two did take his address, after his positive assurances that salary was no object and experience everything. A few days ago he received a note telling him to report at a certain theatre at 11 o'clock one morning last week. He went. Visions of Romeo and Hamlet projected themselves before his mind's eye. He had dreams of a red-letter night in a Far Western city, when, amid thunders of applause, he would burst upon the enraptured gaze of his fellow-townsmen, triumphant, in the centre of the stage, with the beautiful heroine in his arms and the gasping, malignant villain groveling prostrate at his feet.

His first awakening came when the manager handed him the brief manuscript of "John," the part he was to play. Even at $10 a week it seemed hopelessly insignificant for one who at home had been heralded as "our coming Roscius."

HIS INITIATION.

Then, too, it was not nice to find five minutes after he entered the theatre that his new white fedora hat had been spoiled by a careless scene painter, who allowed the drippings of his brush to fall from the scaffold on which he was engaged at work.

He approached one of the actors, a man with a tanned face and whiskers that suggested a buccolic, pastoral existence far removed from the damp draughts and the gas smells of the theatre.

Pointing to a trim-looking figure in a bicycle skirt leaning against a canvas tree, the young man asked:

"Is that the leading lady?"

"No," answered the actor. "She's the first old woman. She plays the old hag in the piece. That's the one that does the weeps over there." At the place indicated he saw an elderly, pleasant-faced woman, who seemed much interested in a ten-year-old girl at her side. It was her daughter. Another illusion was gone.

"I suppose you play old men's parts, too?" said the youth.

The actor smiled. He was not without a sense of the situation.

"No," he remarked, "I'll shave this beard off before the first night. My name is blank."

The young man had seen the name in big letters on three-sheet posters. Its owner was a favorite hero in romantic drama, exceedingly popular with matinée young women. His rustic appearance was due to a Summer spent at farming in a secluded Jersey place, where his wife and several children provided a real and satisfying change from the hollowness of theatrical life.

The conversation was interrupted at this point by loud cries of "John," "John," from the stage manager. The young man's nervousness was visible in a fluttering of the manuscript as he walked down the stage. His knees knocked together and an audible titter from the wings caused his pallor to disappear in a sudden flush of red.

Summoning up all of his courage, he spoke the line.

Then came the cue, "Do you hear?" There was a pause. The actor who spoke it stood nonchalantly smoking a cigarette. The beginner did not move.

"Well, well—why don't you do what the part says? Can't you read?" the stage manager spoke impatiently. The young man glanced at the part. "It says he kicks me—then I exit. But he didn't kick me."

There was a quick, meaning glance between the stage manager and the languid actor, a sudden reverberating thud, which caused various and multitudinous stars, blue, and not theatrical, to dance before the beginner, and he made his exit conscious that the "business" of the play had been followed to the letter, with possibly a little more "to boot."

DRUDGERY OF REHEARSAL.

In his lack of knowledge of the methods prevailing in the preparation of a new play the young man who wanted to be an actor exemplified the general lack of knowledge that prevails. Few persons have any adequate idea of the labor involved, and, outside of those who are professionals, the majority know nothing of the conditions that exist. The young man waited to be kicked; he did not know that at the early rehearsals the actors merely mumble the lines without any great attempt at dramatic action or "business," as it is technically termed. From the day on which it is decided to produce a play until the curtain rises on the first night it means incessant drudgery.

After the manuscript is turned over from the author to the stage manager the latter begins to make a detailed study of its lines, situations, and plot. To put the play on successfully he must have in his mind a picture of the scene and of the characters as they move about. He must decide beforehand just where each man and woman shall enter or make an exit, and how long each must hold a certain position.

Persons appear to cross and recross the stage in an indifferent, careless fashion, but every such move has been studied out beforehand, jotted down in the manuscript, and is followed on each successive night almost to the second. There is precision in every move the actor makes. For instance, if three characters are on the stage, one on the right, one on the left, and one in the centre, and it is necessary for the central figure to come to the left or right, immediately both the others move in order to preserve a balance or "dress the stage," as it is termed professionally.

If the author himself is not to conduct the rehearsal, the stage manager tries to familiarize himself with the peculiarities of the characters, then calls the company for the first rehearsal. That means usually a gathering of actors, each of whom has a manuscript of his or her own part, but who knows practically nothing of the bearing of one character on another or the general plot of the piece. For that reason the play is then read aloud in its entirety or the actors read their parts, taking up the cues marked on their manuscripts.

On the successive days each act is taken up in turn, and if a rehearsal ends with the second act one day, the following day the third will be taken up and so on until the piece is rehearsed in its entirety, when it is gone through with in a little more than the time of actual production.

In the later rehearsals the actors cease to mumble; each action is gone over again and again. It is astonishing on what slight shading of speech or movement a laugh or a tear depends, and it is a peculiar fact that the laughter and the applause punctuate the performance in exactly the same places every night, unless the actor has unconsciously changed a modulation or a bit of business.

SMALL THINGS COUNT.

When the ripple of mirth does not come at a point where the actor is used to receive it, he knows that for some reason his business is ineffective and he begins to study in what way he has changed his performance. It not infrequently takes several nights for him to get back to the exact effect. There is of course a difference, too, in the receptivity of audiences, and before the first act is half over the players usually know whether their efforts will meet with much or little recognition.

In the gloom of an uptown theatre a new play was being rehearsed a few days ago. A single bunch light, or gas jet with three burners, stood near the footlights. At a little table nearby sat the stage manager. An actress, with manuscript in hand, passed to and fro at the rear of the stage studying her part. In a vagrant ray of sunshine that filtered through the crevice in the stage door an actor was posing, telling a funny story to some of his fellows.

The stage was bare of scenery, and a kitchen chair and a deal table represented the furniture in the home of the millionaire who is always killed in the first act.

"For goodness sake, Miss Jones," growled the stage manager, "you're a lady. You don't come in through a window. Go back and make that entrance through the door."

There is really nothing to suggest a door, but the actress has come on about two feet too far up the stage.

"Oh, it'll be all right at night," she says, and then the stage manager gets red in the face.

"Same old story," he says, "all right at night, and it never is. Go back!"

"I think I ought to cross here," says the leading woman. "Don't you think it will be better?" The stage manager does not think so, and an argument follows. If the actress's suggestion is accepted it is so marked in the manuscript and is followed at future rehearsals.

Until the business is whipped into good shape there is more or less experimenting at rehearsals, which suggest games of chess with human pawns. And the result at the end is tired actors and soured tempers.

The suggestions of the actors themselves are often valuable. This is particularly true in farce comedy, and many a flat attempt of an author has been made a success by the quick wit and novel business devised by the comedians.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Jennie Yeamans will return to "legitimate" drama again. She has been engaged to play the leading rôle in George H. Broadhurst's new farce, "The House That Jack Built."

Oscar Hammerstein's new playhouse, the Theatre Republic, is nearing completion. It will probably be ready to receive James A. Herne in "Sag Harbor" by the middle of next month

Della Fox will support Max and Gus Rogers in their new piece, "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park." Before the play opens here on Sept. 17 it will be given in Atlantic City and Philadelphia.

Among the attractions advertised by the Hashim Brothers, new lessees of Koster & Bial's, is Alice Pierce, who mimics Sarah Bernhardt, Henry Irving, Coquelin, Mansfield, Dan Daly, Maude Adams, and Edna May.

Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall will open next Saturday with an elaborate vaudeville programme. Rose Coghlan is among those who will be there, as are Bonnie Thornton, Henri French, Wills and Loretto, and Eddie Leonard. The house has just been newly decorated.

Christie MacDonald, who is now playing the title rôle in "The Cadet Girl," is to be in Peter Dailey's "Hodge, Podge & Co." Priscilla Hodge will be her name. Mr. Dailey opens in Waterbury, Conn., on Sept. 5, after which he will appear in Hartford and Worcester before going to the Boston Museum on Sept. 10.

Many players have volunteered for the benefit to Lew Morris, which is to be given to-morrow night on the Grand Central Palace Roof Garden. Among them are Harry Le Clair, Eleanor Falk, and Nellie Burt. There will be sparring exhibitions by John L. Sullivan, J. J. Corbett, Terry McGovern, and "Spike" Sullivan.

"Ben-Hur" will begin its second season at the Broadway Theatre on Sept. 3. William Farnum is cast for the title rôle. Others who were not in the play last year will be Francis Kingdon as Balthasar, Harry Weaver, Jr., as Ilderim, John F. Cook as Malluch, and Adele Block as Iras. Emmett Corrigan, who was Ben-Hur during the latter part of last season, is to play Simonides.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL REPORT.

International Committee Says Year's Work Has Been Satisfactory.

In the annual report and prospectus of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations complete statistics are given of the year's work, together with what the organization hopes to accomplish in 1900 and 1901. Last year, in 350 associations, 25,902 young men received instruction through the Winter season from 1,215 teachers. The report also gives in detail the record of the year's work in 134 evening schools, including Canada and Hawaii, taking the recent international examinations, and the list of 1,498 successful students and the names of the 108 colleges and universities encouraging this departure. Of the 25,902 men in the evening classes, 17,568 are reported classified as follows: Office men, 3,761; students, 1,507; clerks, 4,100; mechanics, 4,300; general tradesmen, 3,700.

The report goes on to say that the chief encouragement in the work lies in the fact of the continual and substantial internal development of this work in the average association. "The whole movement," it adds, "is gradually emerging from a state of padded reports and much talk to a more rational and better respected system of standard work."

Progress is reported in the various branches of study, and in the reading room over 18,000 periodicals, at an annual expense of $20,000, are reported from 276 associations. Of these periodicals, 1,627 are technical and devoted to trades and industries. This shows an improved attention toward mechanics and trades pursuits. Rapid growth is also reported in educational club work.

One of the important developments of past year has been the introduction of library privileges to the men at the army posts. Fifty-five traveling libraries have been secured, each containing from 60 to 100 volumes. The plan is to send a library to a post or to a regular camp, where it remains for three or four weeks, when it is removed to another post, and is in turn replaced by a new library. In many of these camps classes in English, Spanish, arithmetic, bookkeeping, correspondence, reading, and spelling have been successfully operated.

Correspondence school work is another branch that has met with marked improvement and popularity.

Each succeeding year new subjects of study are added to the prospectus. During the year twenty-four such subjects were outlined in the prospectus, and international examinations given in April. For the coming season of 1900-1901 political science and machine design are added.

In connection with the next international convention, the Jubilee Convention of Boston June, 1901, will be held a Jubilee Association exhibit. It is intended to show the progress of all phases of association work from its origin to the present time.

OBSERVATIONS OF "CARROTS."

"Carrots" everybody calls him, and there is a certain justice in the habit because he always likes to wear a mild red necktie, and he really seems to be more of a vegetable than men generally are. Rumor has it that he was once christened J. Van Slack Smythe, but nobody ever heard him called by his name.

He can be seen any afternoon in Broad Street somewhere near the entrance of the Stock Exchange during the last fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock. Dressed with a disregard for quiet taste and crowned with a shapeless felt hat of the vintage of 1873, he stands with his hands in his pockets, prepared to talk confidentially with "curb" brokers, newspaper men, bankers, press agents for industrial corporations, and messenger boys.

"Carrots" is not easily accounted for, except when he is in sight, but he, like many rather more consequential persons, has one good quality. In his case it is a virtue as well. He understands every bit of the mechanism of the financial world. He knows that the canning season will never end because people eat sugar every day of the year, and says that the sugar trade first obtained this piece of inside information from him. That is why he is always in a position to know "what the bull pool will do with Sugar Trust stock tomorrow."

He has been called a plutocrat because he once said of the bears on 'Change that all they wanted was "a little bit off the top," but plutocrats seldom know as much as their employes do about the difference between expensive cigars and good cigars.

"Carrots" invariably has a good cigar in his mouth, but it is unlighted. He never smokes it, and only takes it out of his mouth in times of great excitement. For the last seventeen months it has been the same cigar. The day he smokes that cigar "shirtwaist men" will be allowed to trade on the floor of the Produce Exchange and "yellow peril" plaid neckties will become popular on Cherry Hill.

"Carrots" believes in trusts, on the ground that "E pluribus unum" is an American way of doing business. Then he has an idea that the "water cure" is the infallible remedy for unhealthy corporations.

There isn't anything else to be said about "Carrots" that is particularly interesting.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street, West.

Continuation of the Great Furniture Sale.

Countless customers saved big sums of money by buying here during the past week—equal opportunities still remain, for new carloads of fine and dependable Furniture have filled the vacant spaces. Impossible to give full details—merely these few items from thousands, and every one

At Less Than Factory Prices.

PARLOR FURNITURE.

$24.95 for $32.50 3-piece Inlaid Parlor Suits.
$36.75 for $48.50 3-piece Inlaid Parlor Suits.
$10.95 for $16.50 Inlaid Parlor Chairs.
$7.45 for $11.75 Odd Parlor and Reception Chairs.

LIBRARY FURNITURE.

$15.95 for $23.50 Oak and Mahogany Finished Bookcases.
$18.75 for $29.50 Oak and Mahogany Finished Bookcases.
$10.95 for $15.50 Oak and Mahogany Library Tables.
$16.95 for $21.50 Oak and Mahogany Library Tables.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

$18.95 for $24.50 Golden Oak Sideboards.
$25.45 for $36.00 Golden Oak Sideboards.
$19.45 for $26.50 Golden Oak, round end China Closets.
$1.85 for $2.45 Golden Oak, box seat Dining Chairs.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

$12.95 for $18.50 Oak, Maple and Mahogany Dressing Tables.
$17.95 for $29.50 Mahogany and Oak Bureaus.
$6.95 for $10.50 Golden Oak Chiffoniers.
$3.95 for $7.25 heavy Steel Bedsteads with brass rails.

Carpets & Rugs—25% Off

Only six days more in which you can save fully ¼ on the lowest prices prevailing elsewhere. An immense assortment to choose from, and only dependable qualities, newest patterns and colorings.

A matchless opportunity for hotel-keepers and house-owners.

95c per yard for $1.35 grade of extra Axminster Carpets, borders to match.
89c per yard for $1.25 grade of best Velvet Carpets, borders to match; also hall and stair patterns.
65c per yard for $1.00 grade of extra heavy Tapestry Brussels, borders to match, also Hall and Stair Patterns.
50c per yard for 70c. grade of heavy Tapestry Carpets, mottled effects, suitable for bedrooms, halls and stairs.

HEAVY AXMINSTER RUGS—
8.3x10.6 ft., reg. $21, sale price $16.00
9x12 ft., reg. $25, sale price 18.50
12x15 ft., reg. $35, sale price 28.50
SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, all wool pile—
6x9 ft., reg. $13.50, sale price $9.50
7.6x10.6 ft., reg. $18.50, sale pr. 14.50
9x12 ft., reg. $25, sale price 19.75

INGRAIN ART SQUARES, heavy quality, all wool and reversible.
2x3 yds., reg. $4.50, sale pr. $3.50
2½x3 yds., reg. $5.50, sale pr. 4.50
3x3 yds., reg $6.50, sale pr. 5.50
3x3½ yds., reg. $8.00, sale pr. 6.25
3x4 yds., reg. $9.00, sale pr. 7.50
3x4½ yds., reg. $10.00 sale pr. 8.00

Furniture and Carpets selected during this sale will be stored free until wanted.

125th Street, West. Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

DAVID BELASCO'S PLANS

Playwright Returns and Talks of the Coming Season.

Says Mrs. Carter Fits the Part of Mme. Du Barry—Posthumous Work of Stephen Crane.

David Belasco, the playwright, arrived from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship New York. He has been abroad for nearly five months, having traveled through the Continent with Mrs. Leslie Carter after the completion of their theatrical season in London. In speaking of his trip, Mr. Belasco said:

"Mrs. Carter's London triumph was what I enjoyed most. There was never before anything like it. At the last performance I had to bring her before the curtain nearly thirty times, while the audience cheered continually on their feet. Then everybody sat down and sang 'Auld Lang Sy

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

At a special meeting held Thursday evening the Knickerbocker Canoe Club made the final arrangements for the Labor Day meet and regatta at Egg Beach, on the Hudson River. A launch will leave the clubhouse, foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Hudson River, at 4 P. M. on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of taking to the camp site the boats and camp equipments of such members as are unable to sail up Friday night or Saturday morning. Saturday and Sunday will be devoted to getting the camp in shape for visitors, laying out courses, and having a good time generally. Monday will be devoted to the races, in which members of the Yonkers, Brooklyn, New York, and Undercliff Canoe Clubs have been invited to participate. The launch will meet these guests at the clubhouse on Monday morning at 9, and transport them and their boats to camp, making the return trip in the evening, leaving the camp at 5 P. M. The programme of races as arranged by the Regatta Committee, Messrs. Kretzmer, Leach, and Dempewolff, is as follows: One-hundred-yard swimming race, three-mile sailing race, open to all sailing canoes; one-half-mile one-man paddling race, using single blade; one-half-mile tandem race, using double blades; one-half-mile one-man single-blade, a tournament; upset race, and one-half-mile race for club fours.

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The interest taken in the various canoe meets of 1900 shows the hold which the pastime of canoeing has obtained on the American public. While the sport languished for a while during the great bicycle craze, it has gained immensely in popularity during the past year, and canoeing was never in as prosperous a state as at present. Some idea as to the numbers who find recreation in the use of the tiny craft may be had when it is learned that the five divisions of the American Canoe Association contain 131 canoe clubs. Of these, the northern division, which includes all of Canada, consists of 47 clubs; the Atlantic division, which roughly includes the Middle Atlantic seaboard and its tributary rivers, consists of 32 clubs; the eastern division, which covers the New England States, has 26 on its muster roll; the western division, covering the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, numbers 16. The western division, which recently came into the American Canoe Association, was until a short time ago a canoe association by itself, and it was for the purpose of getting more intimately acquainted with these new recruits to its ranks that the American Canoe Association meet of 1900 was held in the Minnetonka Lake district. When it is understood that each of these 131 clubs numbers all the way from 10 to 100 or more members each, and that each of these owns at least one craft worth all the way from $35 to $200, and that each cruising canoeist's camp outfit ranges in value from $15 to ten times as much, it will be seen that an immense amount of money is invested in this sport, and a sport at that in which, aside from a few silk banners or badges of nominal value won in races, the only prizes to be gained are health, happiness, and love for outdoor life. The canoe clubs each has it peculiar boathouse, many of which are owned outright by the clubs themselves, some rented, and some owned by stock companies composed of the wealthier club members, who lease them at nominal figures to the clubs occupying them. The Ottawa Canoe Club of Ottawa, Canada, is one of the most prosperous clubs of the organization. It boasts at present of a membership of 270 canoeists, and occupies a clubhouse at Rock Cliff Park, which was erected at a cost of $3,500. The principal canoe clubs of this vicinity are the New Yorks, of which Baron Fredericks is Commodore and J. B. Houghton Secretary, and who have their boathouse at Bensonhurst, L. I.; the Brooklyns, who have lately moved into new quarters, and of whom Henry M. Dater is Commodore and Percy Hogan Secretary; the Yonkers Canoe Club, whose clubhouse is situated on the Hudson River at Yonkers, of which G. I. Eddy is Commodore and H. Underhill Secretary, and the Kinkerbrocks, with a clubhouse at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, North River, of which John Maier is Commodore and L. S. Stockwell Secretary.

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Snipe and rail are reported as being in fair numbers down at Long Beach, L. I., just at present, while meadow hens are uncommonly plentiful. Those who wish to enjoy a little shooting within reasonable distance of New York City can reach this place by way of the Long Beach Railroad from Flatbush, or the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to Long Island City, and alighting at Queens Water Station. Accommodations may be had at the hotel, about 100 feet distant from the station. Later on there will be some duck shooting there. Besides shooting, Long Beach offers good fishing, and rowboats may be hired there at 75 cents per day, or a naphtha launch chartered at a daily cost of $5.

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Some years ago there was exhibited at the Madison Square Garden a make of bicycles to which motive power was supplied by small gasoline engines. The machines themselves, however, were very cumbersome and fitted with enormous tires, larger even than those now in use on automobiles, and very little was ever heard of the machines thereafter. While motor cycles have come into use as pacers on race tracks, they have not up to date seemed to have attained much popularity on the roads, probably for the reason of the ungainly appearance and great weight, which has generally been found necessary to stand the strain of the motive power. A recent invention, however, which seems to promise much more success is a small gasoline motor weighing about twenty-five pounds, of one-horse power, and which may be attached to an ordinary wheel, and which may be used in connection with the now popular coaster brake, enabling the rider to keep his feet on the pedals while the motor is in operation, and which allows the wheel being propelled in the ordinary manner when in crowded thoroughfares or tight places.

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There is one section of the North Carolina game laws which every sportsman will probably wish to see added to those of his own State. Reference is made to Section 7 of the Act of March 8, 1897, of the game laws governing shooting and fishing on Currituck Sound, which is as follows: It shall be unlawful for any person, hired or employed, to lay around, sail around, or stop anywhere when any citizen may be gunning or fishing, for the purpose of keeping him from shooting or damaging a shooter. If this could be stretched to cover the porcine individual who anchors his boat within ten feet of your own the moment you begin having any sort of luck it would be still better.

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Speaking of game laws, it is unlawful to shoot or fish on Sunday in the State of Maine. The same regulation also applies to Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Alabama, North Carolina, New Jersey, and shooting and fishing which are much indulged in in this State on Sunday are directly contrary to the game laws, which means that there are enough fines to be gathered in by an energetic Game Warden to make his position a lucrative one.

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There is no part of an outing equipment which will furnish so much satisfaction in comparison with its cost as a .22-calibre pocket rifle, which may be had in various styles or lengths of barrel at prices ranging from $5 to $10. Easily carried and of light weight, occupying scarcely more space than a revolver, it can be used to kill small game or furnish target practice, and the amount of sport that may be had with them, breaking bottles and perforating tin cans, or shooting at bits of wood floating on the water, more than compensates for their slight cost. One of the great beauties of this style of little arm is that, in addition to its use as a small rifle, it can, by detaching the stock, be made equally useful for pistol practice. Black powder cartridges of .22-calibre, rim fire, may be had for about 25 cents per hundred, or the same ammunition loaded with smokeless nitro powder for 5 cents per hundred more. These latter make very little noise, and are very powerful in proportion to the size of the charge which they carry. In choosing a weapon of this class it is well to remember that while a twelve, fifteen, or even eighteen inch barrel will give more accuracy when using the arm as a rifle, it is more inconvenient to carry than one of ten inches in length, and also bars its use for convenient pistol shooting. Strapped on the bicycle, hung to the side of the canoe, or carried in one's pocket, or hanging in a holster from one's belt when on a cross-country walk, these little weapons put one in position to take advantage of many chance shots that would otherwise be missed, as they can be taken in many places where the regulation rifle would be too inconvenient to carry.

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A new idea in bait pails has the top and bottom of an ordinary minnow bucket, but the sides were made of water-proof cloth. The affair can be closed up and folded into a space not much larger than that occupied by an opera hat. When opened for use it is held rigidly expanded by a couple of small metal springs, which operate in the same way as those of the hat above mentioned. Heretofore one's minnow bucket has been the most inconvenient portion of the outfit when traveling. One could carry one's rods in a very small case, landing nets folded as to bows, and unjointed as to handles. Even creels are now made of canvas, so that they occupy very little space, but a decent minnow bucket the live-bait fisherman was obliged to have, and if there was a meaner thing to transport, no one has yet discovered it. This new affair seems to have solved the difficulty.

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There are half a dozen devices in hooks on the market whose use and sale should be prohibited by the game laws. They are what is generally termed the "snap and catchem" variety, the principle of which is two hooks on long wire springs fastened back to back, and held close together by a movable trigger, so that when the fish bites the slight jerk given liberates the trigger, and the two hooks fly apart, pressing out at each side on the fish's jaw in such a way that it is impossible for him to liberate himself. The very sport of fishing consists in the knowledge that one is never sure of the capture until the victim is actually in the boat, and a man who would use a device similar to this just described is about as much of a sportsman as a man who would utilize a trot line. If a man only wants fish for the sake of eating them, it is a great deal cheaper to buy them in the open market.

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Speaking of trot lines, one man who uses them while on camping expeditions defends himself on the ground that when one wants fish to eat they are not always in a mood to be caught with a rod and line, but that a good-sized trot line kept continually baited can always be depended upon to furnish a meal when wanted. If, instead of this rankly unsportsmanlike method of catching the fish, he had simply converted a packing box into a fish car, anchored it when camping, and thrown his fish into it when caught, he would not only have had all the fish that he wanted at the time they were needed, but also been able to get a little sport out of their catch, for there is certainly no fun in putting bait on and pulling fish off the hooks of the set line.

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Two campers arose early one morning, launched their canoe, and proceed to a spot where they were reasonably sure of fish being had. They caught a nice mess, which were carefully strung and kept in the water, and then returned to camp. "How long do you think it will take you to clean those fish?" said one of the men. "Well," said his companion glancing at the string, "I think a moderate sized eternity, as I am not particularly fond of the task." "Well," said the other man, "I do not care enough about eating them to do that amount of work either. What will we do with them?" "Let them go," said his companion. So the other solemnly plowed his way through the sand down to the beach and proceeded to unstring the fish, who wiggled their tails gratefully and proceeded back for some other individual's bait. Through careful treatment those fish not only furnished a morning's sport to men who would ten times rather catch than eat them, but went back to their lair in condition to give a lot more enjoyment to some other angler, and all because they were carefully handled after being captured. There is a moral to this somewhere, if the man who throws 1 is fish on the bottom of the boat and then takes them all home because they are dead, will only see it.

E. T. KEYSER.

SARATOGA'S "FOREIGN BOOK."

Track Owners, After Defying Jockey Club, Demand Concessions for Next Season.

The Saratoga race meeting ended yesterday under conditions that leave it much in doubt whether there will ever be racing again on the Springs track while it is under the present management. Since the famous old course in 1893 passed into the control of the men who conducted the Winter racing at Guttenberg, N. J., scandal and bickering with the turf authorities of the East have marked each year's meeting. The relations between the Guttenberg managers and The Jockey Club have always been more or less strained, but until this season the owners of the Saratoga Club went through the form of obeying The Jockey Club's rules. At the meeting just ended, however, the men in control of the Springs track returned to the old, lawless methods practiced at Guttenberg, and, in violation of both State law and Jockey Club rules, operated a poolroom or "foreign books" for betting on races at distant tracks. The subterfuge of having the poolroom just outside the race course grounds deceived no one. Every man who placed a bet on Chicago, St. Louis, or Detroit races knew he was betting with the managers and owners of the Saratoga track.

The poolroom was as much a part of the club property as was the local betting ring, and access to it was made quite as easy by a system of return checks which permitted patrons of the local races to circulate at will between the poolroom and the racetrack. That in itself was sufficient to justify the State Racing Board in refusing to grant a license for racing at Saratoga next season, but the track owners, as if in defiance of authority, have already declared that they will not hold another meeting unless the State Racing Commission and The Jockey Club agree to make concessions to the Saratoga track that will permit of from three to four weeks' racing without conflict with racing around New York City. Before the Guttenberg combination secured the property the racing at Saratoga conflicted with both Brighton Beach and Monmouth Park, and managed to furnish high-class sport and pay expenses. The present owners, however, assert that they cannot hold meetings except at a loss if there is racing in New York at the time, and yet their meetings have been conducted on an exceedingly cheap scale, with purses that in value average less than half as much as those given at the Guttenberg Winter races, and stakes on the guaranteed value plan, which are made up by the subscriptions of horsemen. The trouble seems to rest in the fact that the new owners of the Saratoga Club cannot restrain their greed, and wish to grind out of the sport the same profit that they squeezed out of Winter racing when it was in its most flourishing state.

Scandals and jobs have been of such frequent occurrence at Saratoga that racegoers generally have grown suspicious of the racing there. It has not helped the sport any that the club officials seemed disinclined to investigate frauds and actually hampered inquiry by The Jockey Club. Aside from the apparent disposition to shield dishonesty, the Saratoga Association is directly responsible for the disgraceful institution known as the "women's book," which was conducted brazenly and to the disgust for appearances in the grand stand. This book, owned and operated by the track owners, was supported by the bets of women racegoers. The scenes of disorder it provoked were objectionable enough, but, in addition, silly women were enticed into a form of gambling in which their ignorance gave the so-called bookmakers every advantage. These women gamblers in betting took prices that averaged about one-half the ring prices, and the women's book, in consequence, was a source of sure profit to the club. The Jockey Club's orders compelled the proprietors to take off the book before the meeting ended. From beginning to end the last meeting, while no worse than many that preceded it, was of a character to work injury rather than good to the turf. It would be the part of wisdom for the authorities in racing to refuse to give Saratoga even a day clear of opposition next season, on the chance that the owners might then refuse to open the track. Saratoga is a splendid racing point, and failure to hold a Summer meeting would work great injury to the town, but no racing there would be better for the sport than to permit another such meeting as the last to be held. Saratoga may regain its old prestige in the affairs of the turf, but if it does it will be under another management.

JOCKEYS OF TWO COUNTRIES.

Riders of America, Here and Abroad, Compared on Averages, with English Horsemen.

Figures as applied to racehorses do not always prove satisfactory, as many mathematical gamesters have discovered. In this comparative table of jockeys' successful riding, actual figures put Clawson at the head of the list with the highest percentage of placed mounts, while, to return to facts, Clawson has been berated all the Spring for his bungling work in the saddle, and the majority of turf patrons if asked to estimate his worth as compared with other leading jockeys would hardly put him in the first flight. Still, on the plan by which the American jockeys are made to lead the winning list in England, Clawson leads in America.

For the purposes of comparison, a table of jockeys' percentages, compiled up to the time that Sloan, injured in a race track accident, fell out of the competition, and published in an English sporting newspaper, is presented, with the leaders among the American jockeys and the averages they have attained added. The English table gives the records of eight American jockeys in England, and eight English jockeys. The eight American riders included in the compilation have ridden the largest number of winners in the United States this season. The fact that most of them rode during the Winter months does not affect the averages, but is rather the more convincing, as it carries the American riders in America over a longer period, and therefore, should be nearer the truth in showing the ability of the jockeys in question. The period that the riders are carried to is about the same in all cases.

In England, the American riders, Lester and Johnny Reiff are first and second, with Sloan third. Samuel Loates, an Englishman, is fourth. The next American on the list, in tenth place, is J. R. Martin. The highest average reached in England is .63, while Clawson, measured on the same scale, has a record of .75, though he has ridden but fifty-nine winners. Two other American riders beat the best English average in Burns with .66 and Spencer with .64.

On the English comparison, the deduction is drawn that the American boys are better in every way than the English jockeys. Measured by the same standard, the best of the American boys in this country average even better than their countrymen in England, and are, therefore, the better riders. The tables of percentage are as follows:

AMERICAN RIDERS IN AMERICA.

	Mounts.	Won.	Second and Third.	Unplaced.	Placed Percentages.	Position.
Mitchell...	625	152	217	256	.59	5
Bullman...	529	134	170	225	.57	6
Spencer....	421	115	157	149	.64	3
O'Connor..	248	52	83	248	.55	7
Maher.....	230	47	73	230	.52	8
Clawson...	190	59	84	47	.75	1
Turner....	180	46	68	69	.61	4
Burns.....	179	54	65	60	.66	2

Mean percentage: Winners, 26; placed, .58.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN ENGLAND.

L. Reiff...	299	77	112	110	.63	1
J. Reiff....	296	75	107	114	.61	2
Tod Sloan..	240	63	80	97	.59	3
B. Rigby..	235	39	56	140	.40	12
J. Martin..	200	33	49	118	.41	10
Ed Jones...	80	7	23	56	.34	14
A. McIntyre.	52	5	11	36	.30	15
J. Morgan.	31	1	5	25	.19	16

Mean percentages: Winners, 20.85; placed, 51.64.

ENGLISH JOCKEYS IN ENGLAND.

S. Loates.	451	86	161	204	.54	4
O. Madden.	418	67	94	257	.38	13
K. Cannon.	337	42	95	200	.40	11
F. Rickaby.	319	58	82	179	.48	8
M. Cannon.	288	53	88	147	.48	5
S. Weldon.	172	20	53	99	.42	9
C. Yarnall.	165	20	53	92	.44	7
H. Randall.	144	27	40	77	.46	6

Mean percentages: Winners, 16.22; placed, 45.29.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

The veteran trotter Huxham (2:18½) is still able to go winning miles in 2:20 or better, although this is his twelfth season in public.

The brown gelding Upton, (2:19¼,) owned by H. A. Pierce of Brooklyn, which has been laid up, is rounding into shape for Fall brushing.

Dr. Fuller has taken his pacer Carrie L. (2:27¼) over to Long Island, driving to the various points of interest behind the fleet little mare.

Melville Boynton is thinking of sending his bay gelding Dufour (2:18¾) out on near-by circuits this Fall to make a try for some of the trotting purses.

Dr. Kane may enter two of his horses—Laura and Little Gem (2:15½)—in the wagon races in connection with the Grand Circuit event at the Empire City track next month.

Lucille, who recently broke the wagon record at Chicago, is described as "a model of beauty and symmetry—grace and ease personified. Her manners are perfect; her courage above reproach."

A. C. Maynard's Dolly Marschutz and Brandywine, (2:20¼,) which were in Quinn's stables, have been taken to Boston to be entered in circuit races. They were in charge of Trainer Fred Smith.

Bonnie Direct has won five races at Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, and Readville. The times of the winning heats follows: 2:18, 2:12¾, 2:12¾, 2:10¼, 2:09½, 2:11, 2:11¼, 2:07¼, 2:08½, 2:08¾, 2:07¾, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

C. R. Jarvis has a strapping big trotter, just shipped here from Cleveland, in his stables. Edward D. is the horse's name, and he will probably have a chance to show his paces on the Speedway before long.

New York comes forward with a grand program, and the sort of men behind it to make it a success. As is well understood, there are no elastic attachments to the New York purses. When the money is won it will be paid in current cash.—The Horse Review.

G. O. Wilson, a Maryland horseman who does not race his horses, has lately sold from his Northcliff farm three Colonel Kuser colts. They are Tilly Kuser, three years old; Belle Kuser, four years old, and a five-year-old, out of a sister of the horse Frank Brown.

One of the most consistent winners on the Grand Circuit has been Annie Burns, by Bobbie Burns. With two first moneys and a second, third, and fourth out of six times starting, she has won $6,175. The times of her winning heats were 2:13½, 2:14½, 2:14½, 2:14¼, and 2:15.

A newcomer on the Speedway that has caught the eye of the horsemen is the young Virginia-bred trotter, Coxey, which Capt. McDonald drives. The youngster has a free, clean stride and gets over ground with very little exertion. Horseman says he gives promise of developing into a rattling good one.

One of the features of the big matinee at Readville, Sept. 17 and 18, says The Horseman, that will attract attention will be the attempt of John Shepard of Boston to establish a new world's record for trotting teams. To accomplish this he has invested over $10,000 in the trotting geldings Senator L. (2:12) and Altro L., (2:11¼.)

Numerous drivers have sat behind Joe Patchen. He was brought out by Seeley, Jack Curry gave him a record of 2:03, Oscar Ames sent him a mile in 2:01¼, Ed Geers defeated Star Pointer with him, John Dickerson gave him his record of 2:01¾, John Atkinson worked him in exhibition miles, Mr. Marks, his former owner, sent him a heat in 2:01¾, and W. Dickerson sent him a mile in 2:06¾.

Maury Pointer, the four-year-old full brother to Star Pointer, 1:59¼, for which N. W. Hubinger of Hartford paid David McClary $10,000, has never started in a race. He will make his first start next season. Outside of the mile in 2:09½, shown at the time of sale, the colt has shown quarters this Summer close to 0:28, and has paced eighths faster than his famous brother ever did.

The public is taking greater interest in the races of the light-harness horses than at any time in the past ten years. Not only has this been demonstrated on the grand circuit, where the cream of the horses are to be found, but it is also true at the half-mile tracks, which are the last to feel the increase of interest. The greatest reason for this is that the sport has been made more attractive to the amusement-loving public.

Lou Vaughn, the new 2:10 pacer, who promises much speed, is by Reflector (2:07¾) out of Ella Brown, (2:11¼,) both campaigners.

The breeding of The Admiral, (2:09¾,) who has been a consistent performer on the Grand Circuit, is calculated to produce a great pacer. The Admiral is by Be Sure, (2:06¾,) dam by King of Bellaire, sire of Indiana, (2:06,) and Dan T., (2:06¾.)

For distinct originality the Hartford and New York members of the grand circuit are away beyond their sister members. There is a marked departure in several instances from the beaten track commonly pursued in arranging race programmes. For instance, at Hartford the 2:09 trot is a double class under novel conditions, and the 2:05 and free-for-all pacing races are not on the conventional plan. All the balance of the open events are the usual 5 per cent. kind, with purses from $500 to $2,000.

The Kentucky Stock Farm very truly observes: "Out of the thousands of trotters that are bred, trained, and raced each season, how rare a thing it is to see a single one that fills the eye as a perfect road horse. The standard of excellence is to-day much higher than formerly, and the perfect road horse is a rara avis indeed. Judging by the highest standards, the ideal road horse of to-day is one with beauty of form, which in detail means fineness of head and ear, oblique shoulders, well-rounded rump, hind legs nearly straight, and with a tail like a waterfall. He must be endowed by nature with intelligence and a good disposition, which will be cultivated by proper training. He must be pure and frictionlessly gaited, wearing neither boots nor weights, and last, but not least, he must have great speed and by inclination to break."

IMPROVED FOOTBALL PLAY

Offensive Tactics to Cope with Strong Defense Will Be Tried.

TEAMS MORE EVENLY BALANCED

Ways, Means, and Formations to Develop Attack as an Offset to the Strong Resistance.

Confronting the various coaches and Captains of the leading football teams, and to a greater extent than ever the coming Fall, will be the problem of trying to develop an attack adequate to cope with the resistance which will be encountered. This state of affairs is the result of the improvement in football, and to that extent speaks well for the progress that has been made in the great Autumn pastime. It is not so many years ago that the offensive side of football was much stronger relatively than the defensive. Big scores were more frequent a few years ago than now, and among teams supposed to be fairly evenly matched it was no infrequent sight to see a team retain possession of the ball for what would now be considered very long periods.

In other words, a characteristic of the game a few years ago was the superiority of the offensive to the defensive game. The problem to a large extent then was to devise ways, means, and formations to stop attack, whereas nowadays coaches are busy devising attacking formations strong enough to get through the strong defenses that have been developed by the leading teams. Times have changed on the gridiron.

A prominent football coach said the other day that the reason why a greater relative improvement in defense than offense argued more of an improvement in the game than would be were the reverse the case was because it is harder to teach a team defense than offense. It seems entirely reasonable that this should be so. The team having the ball—conducting the attack—knows what the next move will be, and the defending team does not. Therefore, when teams get so they can stop plays as successfully as generally is the case nowadays, it is obvious that the game has improved. The football coach referred to, who was Frank Butterworth, one of Yale's best line-breaking backs, drew a comparison between football and war to illustrate his point.

WAR AND FOOTBALL COMPARED.

"Improvement has been made in modes of warfare," he said, "and must of this improvement has been made in the defensive side of war. I should say, by all means, that the defensive side of football has improve more than the offensive and the game itself has improved in proportion."

It argues well for quick-wittedness on the football that offensive formations have been stopped as well as they have been. Some of these formations have been stopped without damage to the team on the defensive in games in which they never were encountered before. In 1893, at Springfield, the Harvard team "sprang" a flying tandem formation on Yale, and yet was unable to cross Yale's goal line in that game. Yale had a move somewhat similar, and so may have had some experience in preparing for it on the defense. But whether or not either team had an inkling that the other was to use the formation didn't amount to shucks as a scoring play, and Yale made the only score of the game by straight, stereotyped, line bucking.

But not all formations for attack have been stopped so easily. The famous guards-back attack of Pennsylvania was good for not only one game, but for several seasons. It knocked the spots out of all defense for several seasons, and probably was the most lucrative point-producing formation ever conceived; yet it saw its finish. The Quakers have clung faithfully to the guards back, but in the opinion of many students of the game they clung to it after it had exhausted its usefulness.

Plenty of other cases can be cited showing how defense in football has more than kept pace with the offensive department of the game. The Yale-Princeton games of 1896 and 1897 are cases in point. In 1896 Princeton had a revolving play, with compact interference, which fairly smothered the defense and was the means of administering to Yale the worst beating the Blue ever had cause to mourn. The score was 24 to 6. It looked like a moral certainty that Princeton, with the same array of material that she had the year before, would wallop the Yale eleven in 1897. The Tigers went up to New Haven with that same formidable attack, and supposedly with it developed to the same degree of excellence. The game was played, and Princeton never came close to Yale's goal line. The Elis had been "laying" for the formation that crushed them the year before, and this time they stopped it in its tracks. Yale won that game by a score of 6 to 0, and the only material gains that Princeton made were due largely to the great individual line-smashing prowess of Half Back Kelly.

THE INDIANS' WING SHIFT.

Those who saw the "wing shift," devised by "Pop" Warner, the coach of the Carlisle Indian team, and tried for the first time by the red men against Columbia last year, wondered how anybody could stop it. The Indians beat Columbia by an overwhelming score on that occasion, making frequent use of the shift formation. Much comment was made on the play at the time, but it wasn't heard of afterward. True, the Indians did not have much chance to use it after that, for their season was nearly over, but they played the University of California team on Christmas Day and failed to cross California's goal line. They won the game, but only by a score of 2 to 0, the Westerners making a safety. Strong as was the attacking power of the Indians, it accomplished practically nothing when pitted against a team worthy of Carlisle's steel and not worn out by a hard campaign, as was the case with Columbia. It goes to show that in football, as now played, between two first-class teams, the question has come to be, not how to keep the other side from gaining ground, but how to gain ground.

It is an open question whether a team ever took the field that had both its offense and defense tuned up to such a potent state of efficiency as the Harvard team of 1898. The Crimson eleven that year was worked up to a condition of such smooth and powerful excellence that probably came nearer to the ideal combination of attack and repulse than any eleven ever has shown. Yet it is a question whether the attack, strong as it was, was relatively as strong as the defense. When one considers the amount of time that Harvard had the ball in the game with Yale, he wonders why the Cambridge men didn't score more than 17 points. However, Yale's defense was by no means weak that year, while her offense could have stood much improvement. For the last two years Yale and Pennsylvania have been striking examples of the need of stronger offensive play to cope with opposing defenses.

Small scores in what are known as the championship games are expected now more than they were several years ago. In 1897 and 1898 the scores of the Yale-Princeton games were 6 to 0. Last year the score was 11 to 10—33 points all told. In the three years preceding 1897 a total of 84 points was made in the Yale-Princeton games. The game of 1895 was notable for the strong attack and loose defense of both teams. Four times Yale crossed Princeton's goal line, while Old Nassau twice crossed Yale's line. That was perhaps the most remarkable scoring game ever played between the blue and the orange and black.

Harvard-Yale games have been very scarce in the last decade in which there was scoring on both sides, occurring only twice, and twice in this period neither side scored. The prediction that both sides will not score in a Harvard-Yale game has come to be regarded as a safe one. The reverse, however, is desirable from a spectacular point of view, for the more scoring there is the more entertaining the game, as witness the Yale-Princeton games of 1895 and 1899, and the Harvard-Pennsylvania game of 1895, the most spectacular games in the last ten years.

Not directly bearing on the foregoing, but interesting, are remarks made by Mr. Butterworth, already quoted, on football at Yale.

"How do you account," Mr. Butterworth was asked, "for the fact that Yale, formerly so strong in some points, the ends, for instance, should have been so weak in those positions in recent years?"

"By the absence of conditions that prevailed before," was the reply.

"Luck?"

"Yale never reckoned on luck in preparing her teams. We never banked on it up there as a possible factor, but always tried to make the teams as strong as possible in all points, and in that way provide for coming games. We have heard a good deal about Yale luck, but while we were prepared to accept luck if it came, nothing was left to it. Luck in football is generally with the stronger team."

Which recalls Napoleon's utterance that Providence generally is on the side of the strongest batteries.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

Scene of the Preliminary Practice at Branford, Conn.

GRIDIRON SOON TO BE LAID OUT

Coach Sanford Will Take the Field Soon and Prepare for the Opening of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—Surveyors this week laid out the grounds within pistol shot of the Branford Point House, where, on Sept. 10, the candidates for the Columbia University football team will begin practice for the long and arduous season laid out for the 'Varsity eleven. The place selected is a bit of meadowland back of Beardsley's livery stable. It is not more than two minutes' walk from the hotel, is within a stone's throw of the new trolley road connecting New Haven and Branford, and not more than fifteen minutes' walk from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad station. It is a two hours' run to the Grand Central Station, in New York City.

The lot selected seems a peculiarly good one, as the meadowland on which the "gridiron" will be outlined is so level that there will be little shaving off of earthy humps and practically no filling to be done to make it as level as a billiard table. A careful inspection leads to the conclusion that all the expense necessary for fitting the grounds will be the cost of a road roller for a couple of days, goal posts, and whitewash to mark off the boundaries and five-yard lines. The surface is very stubbly now, for the grass grown there was coarse, and there is a little oat stubble. The road roller and a little careful leveling will settle all that, so that there will be no danger of injury from the stubble in the scrimmages. A well-sodded ground would be preferable for preliminary work, of course, but this bit of meadow looks as if it would suffice for an emergency.

COLUMBIA'S LARGE SQUAD.

Mr. Sanford, who runs the Branford Point House, has agreed to furnish quarters for Coach George Foster Sanford and a squad of fifty men—players, trainers, and rubbers. Graduate coaches and alumni who care to watch the preparatory work can also be cared for. From the outset a regular training table for all candidates for the team is to be provided. Before sailing for Europe Mr. Sanford outlined the bill of fare for the three daily meals of his athletic charges, and this will be held to rigidly. Sanford's ideas as to a training table are liberal, and there will therefore be none of the monotony that used to make the training table something as lacking in variety as a roof-garden show in midsummer. Beef and mutton will be the staples, but there will be plenty of fruit, some vegetables, (then in season, and grown in the gardens close to the field,) and puddings, custards, and other desserts that lack the indigestible demerits of country-made pastry.

Sanford is expected back from his European trip either to-day or early next week, and he will at once come here to supervise the actual laying out of the practice field, placing goal posts and other minor details that need his practical experience. When this is done he will be ready to whip his team into shape. He has chosen for this purpose a charmingly picturesque locality, combining the attractions and healthfulness of country and seashore.

QUARTERS FOR THE TEAM.

Branford Point Hotel, where the boys are to find shelter, is a roomy, rambling, old-fashioned wooden structure on the west bank of the mouth of Branford River. The Sound is a sixteenth of a mile or so from the very wide verandas which overlook it. It was once a resort for New Yorkers in the days when "Sheriff" Swift was the landlord, and when Brown of Grace Church, the predecessor of Johnson and Ward Meeker, made it his Summer home. Many of the older social lights of New York have flirted on the wide verandas, danced in the roomy dancing hall and parlors on the main floor, and strolled and rode over the country roads leading thence to Double Beach, Short Beach, Cozy Beach, and Mansfield's Grove, all of which lie to the westward along the shore of the Sound. There is a good bathing beach right at the back doors of the old rambling structure now given over to the entertainment of "the great middle class" from the interior of this State. There are fishing, clamming, and crabbing almost from the rear verandas, and the little bluefish, locally known as "snappers," and very delicious panfish, are now running in quantities. Crabs are due next week. There are a few of them caught at infrequent intervals now, but the old salts, who live hereabout, say they won't begin running in schools until about Sept. 1. Such as are caught now are very toothsome, and worth the energy expended in finding them, however.

Incidentally, too, it may be noted that on one side of the field selected for the practice games there are a dozen runways in which poultry that looks to be just about the right size for broilers is rapidly developing. It wouldn't take a very vigorous imagination to surmise what might happen to those Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn pullets if chicken should happen to be omitted from the hotel bill of fare. They might get mixed up in an amateur clambake with Branford River crabs, Stony Creek oysters, and Double Beach clams and quahogs, served on the rocks on a moonlight night down Double Beach way, if any of the Columbia boys should happen to have a gift in the culinary way. Chickens are perverse sort of things when they get out of their coops.

The students are booked for a three weeks' stay here. In that time Foster Sanford expects to develop a squad of thirty from the fifty or sixty who will be at his beck and call, who will be able to successfully cope with the elevens from Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Carlisle, Brown, and other colleges of less consequence in this line of sport. Yale spies may be able to watch their preliminary work, but the players will be well away from the scouting parties from the other colleges, for Branford, though but ten miles from New Haven, is pretty well out of the world and away from its bustle and its busybodies.

HINTS FOR WHEELMEN.

In case a refractory nut cannot be removed by the ordinary plan of applying oil to it, a few drops of hot vinegar will be found to answer the purpose.

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The leather of the saddle can be softened and preserved by the occasional application of soft soap, preferably to the under side, if that is accessible. Worn places may be made less noticeable by touching up with shoe polish.

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Benzine, kerosene, or gasolene should not be used to clean the enamel of a wheel, as they have a solvent effect upon it and will in time entirely destroy it. The enamel should be washed with soap and a soft sponge, dried with a soft cloth, and polished with a piece of chamois leather.

***

In attaching a cord to an inner tube, to draw it back into the tire after being repaired, the tube should be folded lengthwise for a distance of about three inches from the end, and the cord knotted around it at that point. Then make one or two loops on the cord, "half hitches," the sailor calls them, and pass them over the end of the tire. This will give a good grip, with no danger of cutting or tearing the tube, and will make it follow the cord easily.

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The cylinder of a pump gets hot not because of friction between the plunger and the barrel, but on account of the compression of the air in the pump. All gases give off heat when compressed, and take it back when expanding, and this principle is employed in the system of refrigeration by compressed gases, used in ice-making, brewing, &c. It is, therefore, no indication of faulty construction when the pump becomes heated from use.

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With the introduction of the coaster brake has come a demand for a new lubricant which as yet is unsatisfied. The coaster brake device requires thorough lubrication, and a thin oil, as is generally used in other bearings, is soon exhausted. A heavy oil—such as vaseline, is unbearable—but the difficulties of applying it are considerable. It is easy enough to apply it when the device is fitted, but one application does not last forever, and before long it must be renewed. The best way seems to be to warm the vaseline until entirely fluid, and to apply it with a syringe, but this requires a considerable outlay of time and patience. An oil with plenty of body, yet not too heavy to be used in an ordinary oil can, is evidently needed, and will be welcomed by the riders of coaster brake machines.

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In case of a head-on collision with resulting bent forks, where a repair shop is not handy, a temporary repair may be made by any able-bodied rider, which will at least permit the resumption of the journey. It is not even necessary to take the forks from the head if bent only at the sides. Turn the wheel upside down and remove the front wheel. Sit astride the frame with the feet on the handlebars, grasp the forks with both hands, and press one of them forward until straight. Repeat the operation with the other one. If the crown is bent, take hold of the top of the fork at the point where the crown projects from the fork side, and pull with a wrench, at the same time pushing the fork side. To true up the fork sideways, replace the wheel, and test with a lath or straight piece of wood held along the centre of the head.

L. A. W. ROAD REPORTS.

Highways and Paths in the Vicinity of the City Are in Generally Good Condition.

The weekly road reports of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen show that the roads in the vicinity of the city are generally in good shape. Rain was needed to make them perfect, and this was supplied on Friday. The principal exceptions are in Brooklyn, where some of the streets are in need of repairs. The asphalt on Flatbush Avenue is beginning to get rough and will need repairs before very long. The Coney Island Cycle Path is in its usual good condition. The roads in Prospect Park are being repaired, and so far as completed are in excellent shape for riding. Workmen are now busy on a strip between the Willinck and the gate entrance to the park on the East Driveway. The main roads of Long Island, east and west and across the island, are in their usual condition.

The roads through Whitestone, Great Neck, Fort Washington, Roslyn, Glen Cove, and Oyster Bay are in good condition, as also the short sidepaths which form connecting links between these various points. The road through Islip and Oakdale is excellent, and that to Patchogue, Brookhaven, and Moriches is equally good.

The side and edge paths from Riverhead and Wading River are fair only. The edge path west from Wading River to Port Jefferson is in rather poor shape just now, but from Port Jefferson east through Stony Brook the sidepath is good. From Northport to Huntington there is a fair edge path; from Huntington west through Cold Spring to Oyster Bay the paths are first-class for riding. The Patchogue

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Praise Ye the Lord.

Praise ye the Lord! Who, with untiring hand,
Unbars the silver fountains of the skies;
Who brightens with His gold the sun-kissed grain,
And pours down Autumn's fruits like ruby rain,
Till rosy harvests heap the glowing land!

Each day the sun—bright slave of His command—
Decks earth and sky with stainless beauty grand;
Each night to heaven the stars bring peace again—
Praise ye the Lord!

The ages melt like snow on beauty's strand—
Death counts the jewels of life like grains of sand—
Yet doth the light of heaven on earth remain,
Oh, let the glad world sing her loudest strain!
Though suns grow cold the love of God shall stand!—
Praise ye the Lord!
—ERNEST W. SHURTLEFF in The Youth's Companion.

Fuel and Temperature. Cape Nome.

From the Bulletin of the Department of Labor.

The fuel problem has given the community great concern throughout the Winter, and it is becoming a very serious matter for people of limited means. The visible supply of coal at the close of navigation was less than 1,000 tons. The regular price then was $75 per ton, but speculators readily obtain $125 for all they can command. Coal is sold by the sack at a price which makes it cost the consumer $200 per ton. Nearly all the driftwood on the beach for a distance of fifteen miles in either direction from town has been used in the construction of cabins or for fuel, and before warm weather comes it may be necessary to go ten miles further to get good wood. A large proportion of the driftwood is rotten and furnishes but little heat. Wood of ordinary quality sells for $35 per cord, while from $50 to $75 per cord is readily obtained for the best. Fortunately, the Winter has been exceptionally mild. The weather has been delightful, nearly every day being bright and clear. The highest temperature during October was 45 degrees above zero and the lowest 21, the mean being 33. For November the highest was 31, the lowest 2, and the mean 19. The highest in December was 35 above, and the lowest 38 below, zero, the mean being 8 above. In January the highest temperature was 29 above, the lowest 38 below, and the mean 3 above zero. The mean temperature for the four months was 10 degrees above zero. The snowfall has not exceeded eighteen inches, and the snow disappears as fast as it falls, on account of the prevailing winds. If it were not for the severe winds the weather during the entire period under consideration would have been perfect. The highest velocity of the wind recorded was as follows: In October, 30 miles per hour; in November, 40; in December, 52, and in January, 45. There were not more than twenty days when it was disagreeable to be out of doors. The wind seldom blows when it is extremely cold.

Mr. Gladstone's Retort.

Justin McCarthy in Chambers's Journal.

Mr. Gladstone was not usually regarded as a wit, and he certainly did not set up for one, yet I have heard him say, at one time or another, things which I consider to be witty. Many years ago, when residing in Liverpool, I was present one evening at a meeting at which Mr. Gladstone appeared as the advocate of the candidature of his brother-in-law, Sir Stephen Glynne, who was at that time standing for the representation in Parliament of a neighboring county. At the moment when Mr. Gladstone had finished his speech a shabby-looking, unkempt, and ragged man thrust himself forward to the front of the meeting and insisted on asking Mr. Gladstone a question. He wanted to know whether Mr. Gladstone would not hold his brother-in-law bound to follow him in every course he proposed to take whenever he, Mr. Gladstone, should become Prime Minister. The object of the man's question was obviously to discredit Sir Stephen Glynne and to show him up as the mere nominee and instrument of his illustrious brother-in-law. There were some angry interruptions, and there were also many scornful cries of "Don't answer him" from the audience. But Mr. Gladstone, having first stilled the noise by a wave of his hand, and then fixed his eyes on the rude questioner, said in his blandest manner, "I shall hold my brother-in-law bound to follow me when I am Prime Minister so long as I adopt a course which tends to the welfare of the people; and I shall hold him bound to follow you, when you are Prime Minister, so long as you adopt a course that tends to the same great result." I need not say that the interrupter thereafter remained silent.

Eating Horse. Kimberley.

From Good Words.

Feb. 2.—More shelling, but beyond some narrow escapes to life and limb the day passed by without incidents. All are now beginning to feel the ill-effects of the long siege—the supply of food narrowed down to its lowest possible limits, and little ones crying for food which we had not to give them saddened us, and so many could not bring determination to bear on themselves to eat the horse meat. Kathleen shrank at the very thought, while I was determined. At different times I had some fried and grilled meat, and, though at first the feeling revolted, I got used to it. Kathleen used to mince it up and make rissoles with oil; butter, dripping, lard, margarine, &c., were things of the past, so we had to use lard oil and sweet oil for frying purposes, &c. Often our breakfasts and teas consisted of porridge, coffee, not enough milk to color it with, and bread fried in oil, which I am glad to say we managed to get the children to eat, and they got to like it. I managed to secure a bottle of anchovy essence, and by way of a change, had this thinly scraped on bread.

Confucius.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

In the district of Yen-Chan, in the year 551 B. C., was born the philosopher, Confucius, one of the most unique and remarkable men that the world has ever seen. Certainly no other has ever attained such a mastery as his over his race, by the sheer merit and strength of his teachings. For over two thousand years his system of ethics has been the basis of Chinese education and the only road to political preferment has led through examinations based on his works. He has made the Chinese a race of philosophers, a contented and happy people. His control over their daily conduct is shown every day. A missionary happened to be out walking one day with a party of friends and a company of native children began to follow at their heels. At first the children began making humorous remarks, but soon their comments became vulgar and insulting. The missionary turned and quietly asked, "Have your parents given you no training? Confucius says that a parent is honored by the manners of the child." The children stopped short, looked shamefaced at each other, and without a word slunk away. How near Confucius came to the true philosophy of life is shown by his statement of the "Supreme Rule": "Do not do unto others what you would not that others should do unto you."

By the irony of history, this mountainous region in Eastern Shantung, the spot where stands his tomb, the Mecca of educated Chinamen, the very region that witnessed his wonderful government, is to-day the home of the Boxer bands which have been ravaging the province of Chili and precipitated a war that has threatened the peace of the world.

The Jewesses of Salonica.

From The Catholic World.

The costume of the daughters of Israel is peculiar. It consists of two or three gowns, or rather long, tight jackets open from the hip downward, and worn over full Turkish trousers. None of these garments meet at the throat, but leave the chest exposed, or at most only partially covered by the gauze veils worn by the wealthy. The materials vary from printed cotton to the richest brocaded silk damask; but the designs are always similar, namely, wide contrasting stripes of various colors and white, with gay flower patterns running through them. The matrons put away their back hair in a rectangular bag of silk or stuff about twelve inches long by three or four in width, the extremity being ornamented with a square of embroidery and terminated by a fringe. This bag is attached to a kind of cap which covers the top of the head, round which fine muslin kerchiefs are bound, one of them passing under the chin. In the case of the well-to-do handsome gold bracelets are worn on the arms, and the headdress and throat are decorated with strings of pearls. Pearls are indeed a passion with Jewesses of this city, the dress of only the very poorest being without these ornaments.

An Aquarium.

W. L. Alden in Pearson's Magazine.

Why any one should ever have desired to own or to visit an aquarium is a mystery. The view of fish, except when nicely grilled, or when suspended at the end of a fishing line, is one of the most uninteresting of sights. The other animals when in confinement display traits which are more or less interesting. The lion has a sense of humor and displays it in the most pleasing way when he devours the lion tamer who has entered too often into his cage. The bear, in his thirst for buns, seems so much like the human boy that the spectator of his antics frequently feels an irresistible desire to hit him with a stick.

But the fish has not a single interesting trait. He will swim around the tank in which he is confined with a persistence which is maddening to the nervous spectator. He never engages in a genuine fight, but contents himself with an occasional surreptitious bite of an enemy's tail, which gives no true satisfaction to the beholder. If he happens to be a large snake thinly disguised as an eel, or an octopus, or some other alarmingly ugly fish, he will sometimes swim directly at the glass through which the visitor is looking at him, and thereby give the latter a momentary sensation of horror, but the average fish cares nothing for the public and treats his visitors with calm contempt. An aquarium without fish, like a seashore resort without the sea, is unobjectionable, but an aquarium with real water and real fish is the dreariest object in nature.

Schoolboys' Examination.

From The Saturday Review.

What could possibly be in the mind of the boy who wrote: "The barometer was invented by Sir Geoffrey Kneller, he had found in Holland by looking through glass at the end of a pipe that things look upside down"? Not quite so befogged but still curious enough is this answer: "Molasses are the mules and small donkeys used to carry provisions up the Andes in California." The echo of a master or some other elder's imperfectly digested witticism may be heard here: "A mammoth is a dead elephant that has kept fresh for 1,000 years, and perhaps for more. Dogs eat it when it comes out of the ice. It is more ancient than the oldest army preserved meat."

Hunting Baboons. South Africa.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The baboons which frequent this rocky country are so destructive to the stock farms that organized raids have to be made upon them. It is useless trying to get a shot at the baboon during the day; he is a wily creature, and knows the deadly effects of a rifle just as well as the hunter.

Early in the morning the party leave the farm, and quietly surround the kranz, or rock, where the unsuspecting baboons are sleeping. At the first break of dawn the head baboon is on the move, to see that everything is right. He no sooner makes an appearance than he is greeted with a shower of lead. In an instant the whole troop is in an uproar. They rush hither and thither, howling with rage and pain, looking for a place of escape. But few of them succeed. Directly the hunters have retired, the blacks, who have been following up the party, make a rush for the tails of the babcons. Sometimes they are in so great a hurry to secure these that they fail to observe that the baboon is not dead, and an ugly bite or tear is the result. The tails are taken to the Magistrate's office, where a reward of 6s. 6d. each is paid for them by Government.

Remonstrance.

Hitch, blunder, check—
Each is a new disaster,
And it is who shall bleat and scrawl
The feebler and the faster.
Where is our ancient pride of heart?
Our faith in blood and star?
Who but would marvel how we came
If this were all we are?

Ours is the race
That tore the Spaniard's ruff,
That flung the Dutchman by the breech,
The Frenchman by the scruff;
Through his diurnal round of dawns
Our drum-tap squires the sun;
And yet an old mad burgher-man
Can put us on the run!

Rise, England, rise!
But in that calm of pride,
That hardy and high serenity,
That none may dare abide;
So from your zealous, your point abashed;
So mark them chafe and foam;
And if they challenge, so, by God,
Strike, England, and strike home!
—W. E. Henley in "For England's Sake."

The Harz Peasantry.

From The Catholic World.

The Harz peasants are an honest, thrifty lot, very independent and proud, but also full of religious feeling, and a book might be written on their beliefs and customs. At funerals, births, and marriages every act is invested with meaning, and a legend or proverb is quickly brought forward to combat skeptical doubts. Godfathers and godmothers to the number of twenty-four sometimes accompany the baby to the baptismal font, and little gifts are exchanged and refreshments of sausages, cake, beer, and brandy are served before and after the ceremony. The young girls wear wreaths, from which they pick flowers to give to the young godfathers, and these in turn present them with an orange or lemon, which they carry in their hands. They have a curious superstition that the child will die if it receives the name of either parent, and this is only done when they wish it to be the last baby in the family. A grand supper of chocolate, soup, and roast pork, with preserves, is served after the baptism, and the festivities end with a dance. Everything begins and ends with a dance in the Harz Mountains, and their balls begin at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The peasants are devoted to giving presents, and every opportunity is seized to show such attention; godfathers and godmothers must give the child gifts till he is four years old, and sometimes after that.

Many curious superstitions are connected with the first teeth, and woe to the baby who does not have his little white teeth properly hidden or buried! The confirmation ceremonies are also invested with pomp, and lemons, oranges, and wreaths are again exchanged on their way to church. The lemon plays a very important part at such times, and its odor is supposed to be efficacious in fainting. The girls, who are usually thirteen or fourteen years old, always wear a long black dress, white apron, white kerchief, and black lace cap, which is often trimmed with twelve long, stiff ribbons, while the boys present a brave appearance in their first white shirt and stovepipe hat.

German Shipping.

From The National Review.

German lines are busy in the Atlantic trade; they look like getting something of a monopoly of the East African trade; South Africa knows them well; so does West Africa; their ships are beginning to plow the waters of the Far East. In 1871 the tonnage of German ships—(I am quoting figures from one of Mr. Gastrell's reports)—was 982,355, of which only 81,944 tons were steam tonnage; by Jan. 1, 1897, the total tonnage was about 1,650,000, of which 1,039,200 were steam. The progress of the North German Lloyd is in the mouths of all who go down to the sea in ships, and that company claims that when its newly placed orders are completed it will be the biggest steamship Line in the world. Readers of The Times may remember the Berlin correspondent's report of the function at Stettin in January last, when, in the presence of the Kaiser, Count von Bülow christened the Hamburg-America's Deutschland, and delivered a panegyric upon the progress of German shipping. He detailed the history of the Hamburg-American Company; how it was founded in 1847 with a capital of 450,000 marks, and has to-day a capital of 65,000,000 marks, and its latest output the Deutschland, was to be "the mightiest ship in the world" and excel all existing vessels. Then the German Foreign Secretary reviewed in glowing terms the general progress of German shipping, telling his delighted hearers that during the past thirty years the tonnage of the German mercantile marine had been multiplied fifteen times over, insomuch that Germany now occupied second place among commercial seafaring nations. "Commercial" was a little beyond strict accuracy; the United States and England are both (still in front in that respect.) More soberly but not less impressively, did the late Sir Charles Oppenheimer point to the same theme in his consular report for 1897: "The entire goods traffic of the subventioned Imperial mail liners amounted in 1898 to 58,477 tons, valued at 74,515,000 marks. It has risen in 1896 to 166,576 tons, valued at 160,430,000 marks."

Rondeau: at Set of Day.

At set of day the long, lithe shadows creep
From out the west, where the last sunbeams stray;
Afar at sea the dark-blue grows more deep,
The opal foam upon the waves turns gray,
And the light breezes murmur low of sleep.

A subtle fragrance the calm air doth steep
From lily bells and lilac plumes that sway,
While love-sick dews their pearly tear drops weep,
At set of day.

The lowing kine pass on their homeward way
Through quiet fields and lanes where hedgebirds cheep,
My heart sings songs my lips could never say
At morn or noon; but, ah! strange pulses leap,
And Love has many a passionate prayer to pray
At set of day.
—CONSTANCE FARMAR in Chambers's Journal.

Hard Work for Nurses.

From The National Review.

It was no uncommon thing at Bloemfontein for a nurse to have to take charge of over 250 enteric patients at night. (I was told that at one time one nurse had as many as 320 cases.) Is it to be wondered at that so many of them broke down under the strain, thereby throwing more work on those who still struggled on, or that they should themselves have said that what they were doing could not be called nursing? It was also, I believe, no uncommon thing for a doctor to have as many as 120 or 150 cases under his care, in addition to the incredible amount of needless work exacted by the red-tape system of the War Office and the work involved by attendance at the station to meet the ambulance trains. It was impossible for the real work of a doctor to be properly carried out under such conditions. The case of the orderlies is even worse. Continuous work of the most arduous character at high pressure in a fever-laden atmosphere leaves very little time for proper disinfection or for taking the precautions necessary to avert disease. The trained orderlies worked like heroes, and it is to be hoped that at the end of the war a list will be published—it will be a long one, I fear—of those who have died in the execution of their duty, in order that the country may have some chance of recognizing the services of those who laid down their lives in her cause as surely as any man who died in the fighting line.

Slate Pencils.

From Cement and Slate.

Slate pencils were formerly all cut from solid slate, just as it is dug from the earth, but pencils so made were objected to on account of the grit which they contain, and which would scratch the slate. To overcome this difficulty, an ingenious process has been devised by which the slate is ground to a very fine powder, all grit and foreign substances removed, and the powder bolted through silk cloth in much the same manner in which flour is bolted. The powder is then made into a dough, and this dough is subjected to a very heavy hydraulic pressure, which presses the pencil out the required shape and diameter, but in length of about three feet. While yet soft the pencils are cut into the desired lengths and set out to dry in the open air. After they are thoroughly dry, the pencils are placed in steam baking kilns, where they receive the proper temper. Pencils made in this manner are not only free from all grit and of uniform hardness, but are stronger than those cut out of solid slate. For these reasons they have superseded the old kind. Over 25,000,000 of these pencils were made and sold in 1890 by one American concern in Chattanooga.

That Low Animal, Man.

From The Humane Review.

Instead of the highest, man is in some respects the lowest of the animal kingdom. Man is the most unchaste, the most drunken, the most egoistic, the most miserly, the most hypocritical, and the most atrocious of living creatures. No animal, except man, kills for the mere sake of killing. For one being to take the life of another for purposes of selfish utility is bad enough, conscience knows. But the indiscriminate massacre of defenseless victims by armed and organized packs, just for pastime, is beyond characterization. The human species is the only species of animals that plunges to such depths of atrocity. Even vipers and hyenas do not kill for recreation. No animal, except man, habitually seeks wealth purely out of an insane impulse to accumulate. And no animal, except man, gloats over accumulations that are of no possible use to him, that are an injury and an abomination, and in whose acquisition he has committed irreparable crimes upon others. There are no millionaires—no professional, legalized, lifelong kleptomaniacs—among the birds and quadrupeds. No animal except man spends so large a part of his energies striving for superiority—not superiority in usefulness, but that superiority which consists in simply getting on the heads of one's fellows to crow. And no animal practices common, ordinary morality to the beings of the world in which he lives so little, compared with the amount he preaches it, as man.

At the Old Church of Kilbroney.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The church itself is a ruin; there are mellow turfed graves in its very aisle. But the number of its tombstones is really extraordinary, and our loquacious old sexton will tell tales about the sleepers as long as you please to listen to him. These do not all strike one as sensible. Not that it matters; he has so seducing and suave a tongue. I inform him, for example, with doubtful taste, that I wish to order a grave for myself in the peaceful place.

"What, for yourself!" cries he. "Divil a bit. So fine a man won't be wanting one these forty or fifty years, I do hope."

It is more or less plain, by his eye, that this flattery comes as easy to him as plucking clover heads. But to try him again I tell him my age in answer to his polite inquiry.

"What!" he exclaims, with uplifted hands. "Your honor's laughing at me. Sure and there's divil a woman in the country'd take you for more than five years less."

Was this not the very refinement of blarney? And when the excellent old fellow, in the course of a homily on giants, as we stand by the eight-foot grave mound over poor Pat Murphy, makes it plain to me that I am of the right height for a long life (Pat being 8 feet 1 inch, died at thirty-two,) and that all the virtues essential for felicity are writ in text-hand on my countenance, he convinces me that such pleasant lies are cheaply bought for a mere sixpence or a shilling.

Peace be to this typical Irish keeper of the dead. As for Pat Murphy, there is no doubt of his enormity while he lived. He was born here in 1834 and died at Marseilles, where he was being exhibited in 1862. There are Rostrevor people living who can tell of the astonishment he caused them by his increasing length as a youth; also of his kind heart and love of children. He lies under a very handsome granite cross, for which his Rostrevor friends subscribed.

Early Copper.

From The Cambridge Encyclopaedia.

Copper was probably the next metal to gold which man learned to extract and reduce. It is often found in a native state; it is very widely diffused; it is quite abundant. The present state of archaeological research does not enable us to locate all the principal copper mines of the ancients, nor to compute the quantity of metal which they yielded, but it is believed that both the Hindus and Chinese commanded supplies sufficiently ample to warrant them in making coins of this metal at a period which may be fixed approximately at about twelve centuries before our era. From that time down to the Roman period, the vicissitudes of mining and of wars, which altered the possession of mines, were such that copper was often too scarce in one or another country to warrant its sole use for coins, and other expedients had to be resorted to. But, on the whole, it maintained its ground longer and more satisfactorily everywhere than either gold or silver, indeed, until the opening of the Saxon silver mines, in the Middle Ages, copper, throughout the entire civilized world, was much more truly and essentially the material of money than either of the other metals or, indeed, any other substance. Viewed from this point, its history as one of the precious metals has not received the attention which its importance deserves.

Copper was one of the greatest articles of commerce with the Phoenicians, who derived a large supply from the mines of Nubia, that at one time supplied the whole of the Western world. They combined with it the tin obtained from the Islands of Cyprus and Britain to make the bronze of commerce. Copper was used by some of the northern nations of Europe in the fabrication of weapons at a period and under circumstances when steel or iron appeared to be more precious than gold. This has been illustrated in Denmark by the opening of tumuli of very remote ages, from which have been collected knives, daggers, swords, and implements of industry, many of which are preserved in the National Museum at Copenhagen. Some of these implements have blades of gold and edges of iron. Some of them are formed of copper, with edges of iron. The profuse application of copper and gold, when contrasted with the parsimony evident in the expenditure of iron, seems to prove that the former were much more common products than the latter.

The Missing Link. Kiyu, Africa.

From The Geographical Journal.

When exploring with a small number of followers, I observed some apelike creatures leering at me from behind banana palms, and with considerable difficulty my Ruanda guide induced one of them to come and be inspected; he was a tall man, with the long arms, pendent paunch, and short legs of the ape, pronouncedly microcephalous and prognathous. At first he was terribly alarmed, but soon gained confidence, and when I asked him about elephant and other game, he gave me most realistic representations of them and of how they should be attacked. I failed to exactly define their social status, but from the contempt in which they were held by the Waruanda their local caste must be very low. The stamp of the brute was so strong on them that I should place them lower in the human scale than any other natives I have seen in Africa. Their type is totally distinct from the other people's, and, judging from the twenty to thirty specimens I saw, very consistent. Their face, body, and limbs are covered with wiry hair, and the hang of the long powerful arms, the slight stoop of the trunk, and the hunted, vacant expression of the face made up a tout ensemble that was a terrible pictorial proof of Darwinism.

The pigmies are of similar build, but have the appearance of full-grown, exceedingly powerful men compressed, and with much more intelligent faces. The pigmies are to these apelike beings as the dog-faced baboons are to the gorillas. Probably they are, like the pigmies, survivals of former inhabitants of the country, the difference in their type depending on the surroundings in which they had to struggle for existence. The true type of pigmy is a magnificent example of nature's adaptability, being a combination of immense strength, necessary for the precarious living they lead, and compactness indispensable to rapid movement in dense forest where the pig-runs are the only means of passage. While I was with the main caravan I never saw either a pigmy or one of these creatures, and to study them it is necessary to go almost unattended; this obviously entails great risk, and it is consequently very difficult to find out much about them. They both have the furtive way of looking at you characteristic of the wild animal, and though I had one of these curious men with me for a week when I made the circuit of the volcanoes, he would always start if I looked at him, and he followed my every move with his eyes as would a nervous dog; he refused an offer of cloth for his services, and suddenly vanished into the forest without a word, though several times afterward I found him watching me even when I had returned to my camp on the base of Mount Eyres.

Russian Music.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Catharine II. (1762-1796) may be reckoned to have given the first real impetus to this national school of music. It is true that the various musical posts of honor connected with her Court were bestowed upon Paisiello, Cimarosa, and other distinguished foreigners. At the same time she by no means systematically ignored native talent, after the manner of her predecessors. Opera was the favorite distraction of this redoubtable sovereign. Between her constant bickerings and diplomatic schemings with her neighbors, she found time to dabble personally in art, and wrote several libretti which were set and performed with éclat by native musicians. As a result of this encouragement, over sixty Russian operas were produced during her reign. One of them, "Annette," is quoted as the first wholly Russian opera extant, composer, librettist, and theme all being of native origin. The five years' rule of Catharine's fantastic successor, Paul, was too brief and troubled to witness any very appreciable advancement in art. After Paul came Alexander I. During this monarch's supremacy the central figure in Russia's musical life was Catterino Cavos, an Italian who settled at St. Petersburg in 1798. For over forty years Cavos was immensely popular at the Russian Court, his pliable Italian nature helping him to thoroughly identify himself with his adopted country, so much so that many writers accepted him as a Russian, spelling his name with a K and a Slavonic termination—Kavoss. He was a most industrious manufacturer of opera, employing both Russian text and Russian subject. His best-known effort, "Ivan Sussanin," dealt with Michael, the first Czar of the house of Romanov, and his wars with the Poles.

The Donegal Girl.

From Good Words.

In Donegal there is a custom of engaging both farm hands and servants for six months at hiring fairs, the girls receiving board and only a low wage because their ignorance hitherto has made them only fit for the roughest work.

It is, however, more astonishing that girls from these poor little homes should know anything at all about service than that they should be, as some of course are, bad servants. Their own homes have mud floors, windows that do not open, no stairs, hardly any kitchen utensils, no range, the cooking scarcely extends beyond boiling potatoes and cooking griddle cake, how can they know even the names, still less the uses, of the thousand and one things in our houses? How learn to scrub, or sweep, or dust? Yet given a short training (not too late in life) and a good example, there is not a servant the world over to compare with a good Irish servant. She has a heart which is wholly given to her mistress, she never degenerates into a mere machine, and she may be trusted to cling even closer in times of trouble, sickness, or poverty than when all goes smoothly.

If I Were King of Ireland.

My love's a match in beauty
For every flower that blows;
Her little ear's a lily,
Her velvet cheek a rose;
Her locks, like gillygowans,
Hang golden to her knee.
If I were King of Ireland,
My Queen she'd surely be.

Her eyes are fond forget-me-not,
And no such snow is seen
Upon the heaving hawthorn bush
As crests her bodice green.
The thrushes, when she's talking,
Sit listening on the tree.
If I were King of Ireland,
My Queen she'd surely be.

Her folk look more above for her,
I know the darling better;
So I've set down my love for her
All in one secret letter.
* * * * * * *
And here's her answer back to me;
My heart, my heart keep steady!
If I were King of Ireland—
I'm King, I'm King already.
—ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES in The Cornhill.

The Way of the Chinaman.

The Hon. Wu Ting-Fang in Frank LesMe's Popular Monthly.

That the Chinaman places his surname first, while the American has his last; that the Chinaman wears white for mourning, and the American black; that the Chinese women have big waists and little feet, while the American women have little waists and big feet; that the Chinaman sits in a draught as a matter of preference, while the American avoids it; that one eats with chopsticks and spoons, the other with knife and fork—these and a hundred other insignificant contrasts in the customs of everyday life indicate the kind of observations I am naturally making during my sojourn in the United States. But I realize that this antithesis is only skin deep. Human nature is the same in both cases, but expresses itself differently.

Extracts from Noah's Log.

Morgan Robinson in The Home Magazine.

Monday, 7 days out. Raining yet, very hard—A few sinners still on deck; a bunch got washed off last night; kinder sorry for them—Ham will get a rope's end if he don't look out; he skylarks too much with the animals; put all the dogs in the cats' cage last night, and the whole menagerie got excited at the row they made; couldn't hear ourselves think for two hours; every brute in the outfit sung his song. Rhoe make Women say it's washday and have started in on the week's wash; just like women; how'll they dry clothes this weather?

Course E. E S. Ham at the wheel, Shem on the lookout.

Tuesday, 8 days out. 4 bells. Women are growling because the sun don't shine so the wash can dry; told them such murmuring as they indulged in was flying straight in the face of Providence; told me to mind my own business; remarked that I was Captain here and wouldn't take back talk from any one; hove a bucket of water over me, durn them. 6 bells. Got my log line strung up along 'tween decks and the whole blamed wash triced up in everybody's way. If I want to heave the log at 8 bells, overboard goes the wash, and don't care who likes it; I'm boss here. 8 bells. Didn't heave the log—Guess we're making four knots; wind fresh.

Course E. S. E. Shem at the wheel, Japheth on the lookout.

A Nautical Epitaph.

From Notes and Queries.

The Middlesex Journal and Evening Advertiser for Sept. 2-4, 1777, records the curious epitaph as below:

The following inscription is on the tombstone of a Hoyman in Faversham Churchyard, in Kent:

Tho' Broresa's [sic] blasts and Neptune's waves
Have tossed me to and fro,
In spite of both, by God's decree,
I harbour here below;
Where I do now at anchor ride
With many of our fleet;
Yet once again we must set sail,
Our Admiral Christ to meet.

A Bird Story.

From The Spectator.

The faculty of imitating sounds and songs not their own must be more frequent in blackbirds than is generally supposed. I remember in the Spring of 1879, in the little copse on the side of the Frauenberg, at Fulda, hearing several blackbirds sing a fragment of the well-known "Du bist verrückt mein kind." They all sang the same first few notes, breaking off with exactly the same quavering, hesitating sound, beginning over and over again. I tried to find out how they had acquired this addition to their usual natural repertoire, but could not, until an old lady explained to me that the blackbirds on the Frauenberg must have learned the air from a tame bird belonging to a soldier, which had been taught by him to warble this tune. I saw this blackbird in a cage hanging over the cottage door, but I did not hear it sing. I have observed another instance of this faculty of acquisition this year in the Parc de Monsouris, in Paris. We have been interested in noticing one particularly good-voiced bird singing quite differently from his fellows. It seemed sometimes as we listened in the quiet of the early dawn or late evening as if the bird were trying to invent a new song; it may be he was only imitating. Anyhow, our attention was called to the performance of this particular bird by the difference from the usual blackbird's song.

Some History.

From The Saturday Review.

The following answer is in the manner of Tom Hood, but quite serious: "The Diet of Worms is the grubs fed on by the blackbirds and thrushes, that will eat up the crops and fruits if they live longer. It is not very wise of a gardener, when he shoots the birds and smashes their nests and eggs." That boy had been well taught in some things, if not in history. He who produced the following might reasonably claim copyright in it: "A papal Bull gave you the alternitive [sic] of obedience or of being excommunicated from the privileges of the Church. It is a Bull, with reference to the horns of a Dilemma. So an Irish Bull is a choice—you may believe it, or you may not believe it." Who were the Pilgrim Fathers? "The Pilgrim Fathers were the parents of the young men who took journeys to the Holy Land in the Crusades. They had to give an allowance to their godly sons while they were away in the east. But they never grudged it, because it was an honor to be a Pilgrim's father." Here a famous act of generosity receives a hitherto unrecorded recognition: "Sir Philip Sidney gave the last drop of water in his jug to a dying soldier on the field of Waterloo, as was mentioned in the Duke of Wellington's dispatches."

Lord Lister.

From Good Words.

Lister came to Glasgow in 1860. Not very long afterward he was appointed a surgeon of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. The hospital, although its main surgical building was really a new one, was a hotbed of disease. I myself can recall, when I was acting as dresser in his wards in 1864 or thereabout the circumstance of no less than five cases of amputation for injury dying from pyaemia (one form of blood poisoning caused by septic wounds) in one week in his accident ward, while other cases of the same disease as well as of hospital gangrene lay ill in the same ward. Such an occurrence is to-day, thanks entirely to his work and teaching, an absolute impossibility. The same hospital still stands with the same walls and the same floors, and yet its surgeons obtain to-day the most excellent results with a certainty and a uniformity which scarcely leave anything to be desired. Any alterations which have been made in and around the building itself have not been such as could have possibly caused so remarkable a contrast in the results of treatment.

The effect of such experiences on the mind of one who always felt great sympathy with his patients, and was imbued with a great love of his profession, may well be imagined. He was often greatly depressed after making a hospital visit, and I have heard him frequently declare that it was a doubtful privilege to be a hospital surgeon. He tried many expedients to improve if possible the salubrity of the wards. He insisted on very frequent and very scrupulous washing of the hands by all engaged in assisting at operations and in dressing wounds; and the piles of clean towels, which stood on the tables in his wards for the use of the surgeon, his assistants and dressers, were the subject of many good-natured gibes by those engaged in other clinicques in the hospital.

Gen. Lee and His Horse.

Robert E. Lee, Jr., in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

"If I were an artist like you I would draw a true picture of Traveler, representing his fine proportions, muscular figure, deep chest and short back, strong haunches, flat legs, small head, broad forehead, delicate ears, quick eye, small feet, and black mane and tail. Such a picture would inspire a poet, whose genius could then depict his worth and describe his endurance of toil, hunger, thirst, heat, cold, and the dangers and sufferings through which he passed. He could dilate upon his sagacity and affection, and his invariable response to every wish of his rider. He might even imagine his thoughts through the long night marches and days of battle through which he has passed.

"But I am no artist, and can only say he is a Confederate gray. I purchased him in the mountains of Virginia in the autumn of 1861, and he has been my patient follower ever since to Georgia, the Carolinas, and back to Virginia. He carried me through the seven days' battle around Richmond, the second Manassas, at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, the last day at Chancellorsville, to Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, and back to the Rappahannock. From the commencement of the campaign in 1864 at Orange till its close around Petersburg the saddle was scarcely off his back, as he passed through the fire of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and across the James River. He was in almost daily requisition in the Winter of 1864-5, on the long line of defenses from the Chickahominy, north of Richmond, to Hatcher's Run, south of the Appomattox. In the campaign of 1865 he bore me from Petersburg to the final days at Appomattox Court House. You must know the comfort he is to me in my present retirement. He is well supplied with equipments. Two sets have been sent to him from England, one from the ladies of Baltimore, and one was made for him in Richmond. But I think his favorite is the American saddle from St. Louis. Of all his companions in toil, Richmond, Brown Roan, Ajax, and quiet Lucy Long, he is the only one that retained his vigor. The first two expired under their onerous burdens and the last two failed.

A Famous Lighthouse.

From The Chautauquan.

The most famous lighthouse on the Pacific Coast is that of Tillamook Rock, seventy miles south of the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon. The rock is ninety-two feet above the sea, yet at the time Mr. Lord made one of his photographs a wave was breaking through a crevasse and hurling its spray higher than the summit. On this day it was too rough for the Columbine's boat to make a landing. Coal for the station had to be hoisted in wet sacks and the keeper had to be lowered in a cage or basket and, suspended in midair over the sea, report on the condition of himself and his assistants, as they were short of provisions, most of the supply having been destroyed during a storm.

From the side of the rock a heavy sea, at the height of this storm, tore off two pieces averaging sixty-three pounds and hurled them upon the roof of the keeper's dwelling. With the weight of the water, these fragments made a hole twenty-six feet in area in the roof, flooded the building to a depth of over five feet, and washed out two walls, throwing three rooms into one, an "improvement" for which the keepers were not especially grateful. Pieces of rock punctured the iron roof in thirty-five places. Although the focal plane of the lantern is 136 feet above the sea level, 11 panes of glass 8 feet long and three-eighths of an inch thick were knocked in by pieces of rock which went through the lantern, and the water put out the light. The building has now been raised 6 feet, and a thick concrete roof has been laid on heavy steel girders.

Why Ladysmith Was Not Attacked.

From Blackwood.

The natural question, "When do you mean to take Ladysmith?" being put to our Boer captors, all with one accord affirmed, with the utmost confidence, that they would do so shortly, but that they were in no violent hurry to carry out the operation. Delenda est Carthago was easier said than done, and here it never passed beyond the stage of threat. On my pointing out to the anxious listeners that in their place we should not sit down and rest content with looking at it, hoping the wall would come to us, and so save our having to go to the wall, like Mohammed, they had a reply ready to hand. "Were the Commandant General," (meaning Gen. Joubert,) one of them insubordinately answered, "to order me to go and attack Ladysmith tomorrow, I should refuse point blank, and my comrades would do likewise. Most of us have wives and children, and we don't want to be killed!" To meet the case, some one suggested that the young unmarried men might be suitably employed in the assault; but this did not appear to find favor with any young man present.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:35 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:35 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car A. M., 12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 8:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M., and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—Express, 12:55 P. M.,

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THE BASIS OF OPPOSITION.

It is not wise for the Republican leaders to ignore, as some of them are ignoring, the basis that really exists for discontent with the situation that has come about in our new possessions under the policy of the Administration. It is still more unwise on the part of those who represent this feeling of discontent to make sweeping and extreme attacks on that policy, and especially on the motives of those that have been called upon to shape it. There is much in the situation that is unsatisfactory, and it is the duty of all intelligent and faithful citizens to do what they can to remedy it. We believe that this is the desire and intention of the responsible officers of the Government, but they are not aided in accomplishing it by the narrow partisan spirit shown by many who represent them in the canvass. Neither are they aided, nor is the end brought any nearer, by those who accuse them of seeking to overthrow the principles of our Government and to introduce despotic and oligarchic methods in our public life. A little more fairness and common sense on both sides would be greatly for the advantage of the future of the Republic.

So far as we are able to judge the majority of the people of the country are in no serious degree opposed to the expansion of our territory, our influence, and our responsibilities that has come through the result of the victory in the Spanish war. They accept as practically unavoidable the taking of Porto Rico and the Philippines, and they are ready to assume the task and the burden involved in the government of these possessions. They recognize that the difficulties are great, and that they cannot be met by adherence to the specific methods practiced in our home Governments. They are willing to trust Mr. MCKINLEY and his advisers to meet these difficulties in the right spirit, though it involve the exercise of powers not specifically conferred in the Constitution, and to be defended only as the exercise of like powers was defended in the days of JEFFERSON and MADISON, by a broad construction of the general powers of that instrument.

But it is equally our judgment that the great majority of the people of the country desire with the utmost earnestness that the essential rights of the islanders who have come under the charge of our Government shall be observed and protected, that the exercise of unusual powers with regard to them shall have for its sole object the promotion of their permanent interests, the development of their capacity for self-government, and the ultimate establishment of such government among them. And it is not to be denied that large numbers of our people feel a sense of deep regret and humiliation that it has been found necessary in the Philippines to wage war for the maintenance of our sovereignty and for the prevention of evils estimated by those in responsible power as worse than war. Even those who freely concede the authority of the Administration in pursuing the course that has been adopted, are mortified that the blessings of liberty and order have been offered to a portion of the Filipinos at the point of the bayonet. Among the more unthinking the necessity is not recognized, and the prevailing feeling with this class is one of sympathy with those in arms for what they declare to be their rights.

This feeling, in its various phases, is not to be ignored. It is entitled to respect, and cannot effectually be disposed of by either denunciation or contempt. We believe that it would be well for the advocates of the Administration in the campaign that will now shortly be at its height, to make most prominent before the voters the settled purpose of the Government to secure the ultimate adoption of self-government in the Philippines, and in the meantime to serve the interests and secure the co-operation of the natives. On the other hand, we call the serious attention of those who are dissatisfied with the present outcome in some of its features to the fact that the determination of the future policy of the Government in this matter rests not with the Administration but with Congress, and that it is quite possible to attain all that they really desire through Congress without putting Mr. BRYAN in the Presidency and inviting the incalculable peril involved in his election. Not only by the Constitution, but by the express terms of the treaty with Spain the status of the natives of the Philippines is within the control of Congress. That body can dictate the policy of the Government on this as on all other questions, and if it contains a majority reflecting a strong sentiment among the people it will do so. Mr. MCKINLEY can be relied on to respect such a sentiment so embodied with the utmost fidelity. In the Congressional elections, therefore, lies the field for effective activity on the part of those who wish to hold the Government to a just policy in the new possessions and do not wish to bring disaster to business interests and dishonor to the public credit by the election of the free silver candidate. If candidates for Congress are chosen who will support the gold standard, and who will stand, not for the wild and impracticable notion of imposing Government on the Filipinos and then assuming all the responsibilities of their independent conduct with no chance of control, but for the exercise of our sovereignty with the steadfast purpose of the gradual and complete extension of self-government, the best results will be attained with the least risk.

GOOD-BYE TO THE "MANLY ART."

The approaching end of the prize ring in New York must be a source of satisfaction to all who are fond of decorum in public life. The exhibitions which have of late taken place have sufficed to show conclusively that what the advocates of the ring are pleased to call "the manly art of self-defense" is neither manly nor an art. They have demonstrated pretty thoroughly that boxing has no further usefulness and should be relegated to a position similar to that of fencing, namely, that of a fine exercise. There can be no question that in the eagerness to make as much money as possible out of sparring before it became illegal the best exponents of the "art" have recently exploited their skill in the ring. Their performances have convinced thoughtful observers that in the sparring match of to-day sheer strength and physical endurance are the most important factors. Brute force is the dominant factor in the "manly art of self-defense" as now practiced by its most illustrious professors.

Now there is nothing essentially manly in hitting a man so hard that he is stunned for a few seconds, few, but numerous enough to enable the referee to count him out and give the fight to the hitter. Nor is there anything uncommonly manly in taking such a beating. The measure of a civilized man is not to be taken by the gloved fist. Manhood in these days, even simple physical manhood, is gauged by higher standards, and the person who jumps into the water to rescue a drowning fellow-creature performs an act more manly than all the prize fights ever fought.

As an art there is something more to be said for boxing. In fact, if it has any claim to critical consideration it must rest on purely artistic grounds, for the utilitarian aspect of sparring has become almost indiscernible. The art of self-defense is one of the most useless of all arts. The percentage of the human race which is called upon in these days to defend itself with fists must be almost inappreciably small. Millions of very manly men go entirely through life without once using their fists for defense or offense after passing the unreasoning period of boyhood. And among those who do indulge in fist fights, what are known as rough-and-tumble tactics, and not sparring science, prevail.

Unfortunately, however, the artistic element in boxing has lately been wholly obscured by the popularity of the knocking-out process. The admirers of ring sport have no palate for the gentle flavor of sparring for points. They thirst for the sound of the referee's voice counting off the fatal seconds. The acceptance in the front rank of fighters of such men as RUHLIN and SHARKEY demonstrates the low esteem into which the finesse of boxing has fallen. Such men are simply powerful brutes capable of hitting tremendous blows. If they chance to land one of these blows on a vital spot they can knock out any opponent. But it is the grossest exaggeration to call their performances "art" of any sort.

The fact that such men can rise to the top of the sparring profession and the undeniable truth that an almost infinitesimal part of the human race ever fights with its fists at all demonstrate that there is really no longer any reason for the existence of boxing except as an exercise. As an exercise it is admirable, for it develops strength, agility, endurance, wind, quickness of eye, and that elasticity of muscle which is so far preferable to mere power. People no longer practice fencing as a means of self-defense, and it seems as if boxing had now taken its place beside the more elegant art.

THE SHAME OF IT.

Mr. YORK, who presides over the meetings of our amazing Police Board, is an acute and inventive man. He has discovered a new offense and the proper punishment for it, and the relation between the two is such as to simplify the conduct of his department to an extraordinary degree.

The offense he has discovered is being in a "disorderly crowd," and the only proper punishment for it is clubbing by the nearest policeman. It will be seen that the disciplining of the police for brutal or revengeful clubbing of inoffensive persons is thus dispensed with. The Commissioners, with their President, are relieved of a burdensome and disagreeable function, impertinent public opinion is shut off, and the regular business of the police in the collection of revenues can go on undisturbed.

Lest this seem an exaggerated or twisted statement of Mr. YORK's views, we reprint from The Evening Post an interview with that gentleman:

> I do not believe these stories of brutal clubbing. If there is a riot started, it is the duty of the police to put it down as soon as possible. You wouldn't have them let a gang go down to City Hall and put dynamite under it, would you? No; we don't want any of this Akron business in New York. In these things, it's a question of who hits first, and I believe that it is a policeman's duty when there is any mob gathered that refuses to disperse to hit first. You don't hear of law-abiding citizens getting clubbed, do you? There are 3,000,000 of them in this town, and they walk peaceably up and down the streets and wonder what all the talk of clubbing is about. No, Sir; if a man gets clubbed, it's proof that he's where he has no business to be. If a negro is in a crowd that won't disperse and the police drive them back with their clubs, why, the chances are that the negro will get hit. But that's not a sign that the policeman is showing personal feeling. The policeman is doing his duty. If the negro doesn't want to get clubbed, let him keep out of disorderly crowds.

Apart from the folly and stupidity of this statement by Mr. YORK and its utter ridiculousness, it is a most outrageous and revolting doctrine to be set forth by a man in his place. It is notorious that in the riot on the west side on the night of the 15th a number of inoffensive negroes, men and women, were set upon by ruffians and beaten. They were assaulted on the streets, they were dragged from the cars, they were pursued into the houses whither they fled for safety. It was the duty of the police to rescue them and protect them, to disperse the gangs that assailed them, to arrest the chief offenders and bring them before the courts. The police, instead of doing this, either watched idly the perpetration of the assaults or joined in them. The only, or almost the only, persons arrested and brought before the courts were the victims of the rioters and of the police, and this fact has been repeatedly noted by the Magistrates themselves. The assumption by Mr. YORK that a man or woman chased and beaten by a disorderly crowd should be clubbed for being in the crowd is impudent and dishonest. Its announcement puts its author on a level lower than that of the hoodlums of the Tenderloin, who do not pretend to any higher motive than the satisfaction of their savage impulses. But there is little hope that Mr. YORK can be prevented from carrying out his disgraceful ideas and purposes in the Police Department. Until the city is freed from the hold of his Master it will have to put up with the servant.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST SOCIETY.

About this time every year somebody begins to rail at the emptiness and vanity of our fashionable society. Newport in its August glory is frequently disturbing to the peace of mind of some agitator or reformer or friend of the people. Mr. THOMAS NELSON PAGE, the Virginia novelist, one of our foremost men of letters, lately has put himself in the place of a modern St. Chrysostom with Newport for his Byzantium, or has carelessly permitted himself to be put in that neither hazardous nor particularly dignified position. The tenor of Mr. PAGE's recent address at the Old Home Day celebration, in Concord, N. H., was, indeed, perfectly reasonable. It was in praise of American home life as the typical American life; but Mr. PAGE felt constrained to protest against "the phase of home life which is most frequently brought into public notice," and thus set the ball of complaint against the follies of society rolling.

We have no intention of making issue with Mr. PAGE in this matter. When he condemned as fulsome flattery the recent utterances of an ultra fashionable preacher who informed his wealthy flock that they must take particular pains to be good because the eyes of the whole Nation were upon them as examples of conduct, he said, in other words, just what had been said some days before in the Topics of the Times on this page. But it is also what the wayfarer himself would probably say if he paused to comment gravely upon the fashionable preacher's flattery of his flock.

Nobody, in fact, ever takes Newport society seriously excepting that society itself, once in a while, and an occasional orator in a moralizing mood. It is always as safe to rail at Newport as it is to condemn the chorus when you criticise the opera. It has no friends. Even that fashionable preacher would admit, if you could catch him off parade, that the net value of a typical Newport soul in the final accounting will be no higher than that of the soul of the merest outcast of the slums.

But Newport in August is exceedingly fair to look upon, and when Mrs. FISH gives a harvest festival there, the magnificence of which [illegible] does credit to LOUIS XIV., and Mrs. BROOKS gives a notable dinner dance, Mr. PAGE may be sure that the newspapers will chronicle the proceedings as minutely as they can. In spite of their magnificence, which represents large profits to certain trades and industries, and the vast wealth of their participants, it is difficult to see wherein these "functions" are more dangerous to the home life of the Republic than the milder but not less cheering festivities of plainer society, the guessing parties, the straw rides, or the "juvenile" dances of the resorts of the ordinary folk.

Because Newport is rich and handsome the great public likes to read about it; but the great public has pride, not to say vanity, enough of its own not to prize Newport and its society and customs above their purely ornamental value. That same public, also, is sensible enough to know, in spite of the agitators, that the people of that fashionable society which serves no other purpose in this country than to try to amuse itself, are neither better nor worse, all things considered, in manners or in morals, than nice folks generally. The bright light that ever beats upon them makes their misdoings sometimes shamefully conspicuous. But as a whole they seem to be folks of a pretty good and well-meaning sort, not overbrilliant or intellectually ambitious, but decent, law-abiding, and as anxious for the security of the American home as any gas-fitter or novelist in the country.

ITALY THE LAND OF SONG.

Our esteemed contemporary The Sun was a party to the general misery which filled City Hall Square when the Italian procession in memory of the late King HUMBERT was passing in review before the Acting Mayor. In all the unmusical history of this city there was never heard such acidulous, nerve-wrecking discords as proceeded out of the brazen and wooden instruments operated by the marching bands in that procession. None of us ever before suspected what a complete ruin of the human soul might be delineated by an Italian in the act of expressing his grief through a wind instrument. Compared with the diseased concatenations of unrelated notes which shivered in the air of the City Hall Square when the Italians played their dirges, the great German funeral march from "Die Götterdämmerung" is a mere two-step with harmonies as innocent and childlike as the tonic triad.

Only the horrid frenzy produced by compulsory listening to such discordant brayings could have driven our usually careful and well-informed contemporary to make in its comment upon the disturbance such strange statements as these: "The divine art of singing belongs to Italians solely. They also are practically the sole possessors of the singing voice." It is most unfortunate, but it is a fact, that there never was a time when these statements could have been made without being qualified. But in the middle of the last century they would perhaps have occasioned little astonishment, for the leading singers of the world were then all Italians. The truth is that to-day neither the leading singers nor the leading teachers of singing are Italians, and the best school of opera is in Paris. The once famous verdict of Milan is now a standing joke. Any singer can get an appearance at La Scala, and can send to his native country the record of a tremendous success. The methods by which these ends are accomplished are perfectly well known to every one in the musical profession.

Mr. MAURICE GRAU, who is in search of great singers at all times and who pays more for them than any other manager in the world, cannot find them in Italy nor among Italians. A single glance at his list of artists reveals the barrenness of Italy. MELBA is an Australian, EAMES and NORDICA Americans, SEMBRICH a Pole, GADSKI and TERNINA Germans, SCHUMANN-HEINK a German, the DE RESZKES Poles, SALEZA and PLANCON Frenchmen. Probably the most famous singing teacher in the world is a middle-aged German woman who lives in Paris, Mme. MARCHESI by name. The most artistic operatic productions in the world are those of Paris, Munich, and Dresden. The Italians to-day represent the lowest type of operatic art, and as for song singing they simply do not attempt it, so far behind the French and the Germans are they in this department of vocal art.

The musical outbreak the other day was hard to bear. We do not know that the players in the bands were all Italians. The brass band is a peculiarly German institution, and perhaps the Germans may have been responsible for some of the discord. But we can assure our esteemed contemporary of one thing, namely, that a performance of Italian opera in an ordinary Italian city by an ordinary Italian company of to-day produces precisely the same effect on musical nerves as the confusion of keys heard on Thursday.

GENERAL NOTES.

He whom we in the United States call a Superintendent of Schools is known as an Inspector in Toronto, Ontario.

* * *

The inscription on the tablet to be presented by the State of New Hampshire to the new battleship Alabama was written by President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College.

* * *

The semi-annual dividends and interest money payable in Boston in September aggregate $6,402,767, an increase of $553,543 over last March and of $752,881 over the amount paid in September, 1899.

* * *

Judge Noyes of Boston has ruled that the city ordinance forbidding the blockading of the public streets by tarrying vehicles cannot be applied to the case of drivers of carriages waiting to join in a funeral procession.

* * *

South Carolina wants a new Capital at Columbia [illegible]

put up one story of it and occupied that. A Pittsburg (Penn.) firm of contractors has now received the order to put on another story.

* * *

A declaration by the Supreme Court of California that the primary law is unconstitutional has compelled both the Democrats and the Republicans to issue new calls for the State nominating conventions, the date in each case being made a week later than was originally set.

* * *

The "overworked" monkeys of hand-organ grinders are now exciting the pity of peculiarly kind-hearted people in Boston, and they are writing pitiful appeals to the newspapers for the relief of "the poor little creatures, evidently fagged out and always grasping the chain with the little left hand to lessen the jerk upon the neck collar."

* * *

The Pepperrell family, descendants and relatives of Sir William Pepperrell, "America's only Baronet," is to hold its annual meeting at Kittery Point, Me., on Tuesday, Aug. 28. The Hon. Everett W. Wheeler will deliver the principal address, his topic being "The Influence of the American Revolution on the English People."

* * *

The Republicans of Mississippi have nominated a ticket for Presidential Electors composed entirely of white men for the first time in the history of the party in that State. One negro was selected as a District Elector, but he was speedily gotten rid of and a white man put in his place. The white leaders say they intend to build up a white Republican Party in the State.

* * *

Pickpockets robbed United States Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missouri of his pocketbook containing about $230 in Sedalia, Mo., one day last week, and he did not know of the loss until a Post Office man returned the pocketbook to him, empty, except for some papers bearing his name. A letter collector had found the book in a street letter box.

NUGGETS.

Equine Mirth.

Bucephalus—Say, did you hear that automobile races have been ruled off the roads of Newport?

Dobbin—Well, wouldn't that make a horse laugh?—Chicago Journal.

Abbreviations.

Quoth a young physician named Proctor,
"I thought I was my grocer's Dr.,
But according to his statement by letter
It seems that I am only his Dr."
—Chicago News.

Education Outclassed.

"What did you send that committee to see Carnegie about?"

"We want him to take back that library building and give our town a free ice factory."—Indianapolis Journal.

His Strong Point.

He—Oh, yes; I have heard him sing. I admire him very much.

She—Really, you don't mean it? Why, his voice is awful.

He—It isn't his singing I admire; it's his nerve.—Philadelphia Press.

Hamlet's Survivals.

"Hamlet," said Mr. Stormington Barnes, thoughtfully, "reminds me of a cat."

"Ha-ha!" said the admiring friend. "I know why. Because it keeps coming back."

"No. Because it has so many lives. I have seen Hamlet murdered not less than forty-seven times."—Washington Star.

THE SULTAN'S CAREER.

Sir Edwin Arnold in London Telegraph.

On New Year's Night, in Baghdad, walked our King:
Omar Ibn Al-chattâb, Khalifa he,
Commander of the Faithful, just and mild;
With Abu Zeyd, his Minister. And bread
Was dear, and poor folk suffered, since the rains
Held off, till, in their grain-pits, dealers hid—
Like gold and silver—all the corn and rice;
Yet this the Sultan wist not, wandering
Full of rich meats, and rosy with good cheer—
And Abu Zeyd, behind him, fresh from feast—
At night, in garments such as merchants wear,
Hither and thither, up and down his town.

So spied they presently a twinkling fire
Under a garden wall, whereto they drew
Amind to find what wight on such a night
Made lodging on the chilly waste. They see
A woman, woe-begone, in hanging rags,
Who blows, with pinched lips, at the leaves and sticks
Under an earthen pot, where something boils—
Or should boil, if that feeble flame would take—
But while she strives, it dies; and, at her side,
Two wailing, hungry children moan anew.

Then spake the Sultan, "Peace be unto thee!
My sister! what is this thou dost here
In the hard darkness, and the bitter cold,
With thy twain babes?"

"My lord!" the woman said,
"Fain would I make a drink of water hot
To warm the bellies of my little ones
Who die of cold and famine; but some day
Allah shall settle this with him who rules,
Omar the Sultan: he will answer for't
That my pot boiled not, and we died like dogs."

And answer gave the Sultan—sorely moved—
"Think'st thou, O woman! Omar knoweth this,
Or, knowing, had not succored?"

"Sir!" said she,
"How dares he be a King, and rule our land,
Holding the place of Allah over us,
And not be ware how these, his mean ones, pinch
In sight of lavish comfort of his Court,
In smell of his kab'abs?"

Then the King cried,
To Aslam Abu Zeyd, "Come we away!
I have a thing to do!" So parted those
Quick for the palace, where they turn anon
Into a storeroom. Here our lord dislodged,
From loaded shelves, a bag of wheaten flour,
And, from another part, a close-sealed jar
Of sheep's fat; and some salt, and cinnamon;
Next, a dry kindling faggot; "Load thou these,"
Quoth he, "upon my shoulders, Minister!"

"Allah forbid!" cried Abu Zeyd. "But I
Will hoist and carry. What! a hamal thou!
The Emir of Believers!"

"See now, Friend!"
Replied the Sultan: "When comes Judgment Day
Is it thy back will bear the heavy sack
Which holds thy Sovereign's sins?"

So Abu Zeyd
Piled on his master mutton-fat and flour,
And salt, and cinnamon, and faggot-sticks;
Which toilfully conveying, while the sweat
Beaded the royal brow, the Sultan bore
Back to the wall. There were those three forlorn,
Mother and babes; and there our lord knelt down,
And laid the wood fair underneath the pot,
And set good blaze aglow; then spread his skirt—
Of silk, with pearls and turkis round the seams—
To mix the flour and fat, and knead them in
With salt and spice and sprinkled water—so
As ye roll dumplings. Then he thrust them deep
To bob and bubble in the goodly broth,
Watched by those three; while, full solicitous,
Omar—Crowned King of all the shining East—
On hands and knees blew hard to fan the flame,
Scorching his golden beard: till, aptly cooked,
With point of jeweled sword he spitted each
And laid it in their laps. So those did eat,
And eat, and eat again, of mutton-cakes;
Then, joyful, wandered home, with sack and jar.

But, backward pacing by his master's side,
Quoth Zeyd: "Now by His name, Who is the Truth!
The fire hath scorched great holes in beard of thee
That art the Lord's vicegerent!"

Omar said:
"Peace! it is nothing. Rather [illegible]

The Paris Fair as an American Sees It.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

PARIS, Aug. 9.—There is no "serious music" now going on at the exposition. Many, perhaps a majority, of the visitors hold that there is no such thing, and that it is an affectation to talk about it. They are of the same mind with the comic singer in Du Maurier's caricature, who, upon hearing from a brother amateur at an evening party that he would not perform, since serious piano playing would not be appreciated by the company, declared that neither would he sing, since it was not an audience to appreciate "serious comic singing." As an accompaniment to sightseeing, serious music is at any rate out of place. I remember suggesting this to Mr. Thomas at the Chicago Fair, and his answer was that, while that was true enough, it was also true that at a World's Fair music was an exhibit like any other, and that the best that could be done, in composition and in performance, should be presented there. That was in the minds of those projectors of an international competition at this fair in orchestral music, Mr. Thomas's own answer to whose invitation to compete was published not long ago.

The scheme fell as completely through in all other quarters, and the burden of providing an exhibit of modern serious music fell upon M. Colonne, who has been giving daily concerts with varied programmes, many of them symphonic, at "Old Paris." But upon calling there the other day to attend one I found that "they no longer existed." It is a pity, for an orchestra almost exclusively French in composition, and entirely French in its traditions of performance, would at least have been worth hearing. As it is, one has to rely for an "exposition" of modern European music on a large scale upon the military bands which are to be heard at various points about the grounds. That this is worth hearing nobody who has heard it will be disposed to deny. In a sort of triangular international competition, instigated by the late Mr. Gilmore ever so many years ago, those who remember it remember how the band of the Garde Républicaine carried off the honors from the British and the German bands. And this more by virtue of the "verve" and "élan" of its performances than by any superiority of the individual players. These same qualities are much in evidence here. It is also true and known that this is the country in which the playing of reed instruments is best taught and most generally learned. So that there is something more brilliant and stirring about the concerts of the military bands here than there is at home, where, I observe in the number of THE TIMES received here to-day, the park concerts have become a subject of remonstrance in its columns.

For the rest, the programmes of these performances are much the same as at like concerts at home, excepting that there is a greater prevalence of French music. The French Republic, at least, is not ungrateful. So far from it that it seems to be prone to magnify its great men beyond their true proportions. One hears a good deal of Gounod, but Ambroise Thomas seems to be, from the point of view of the band stand, the prevailing "glory of France." At least, I am sure that I have never heard the overture to "Raymond," and the polonaise and the "Connais-tu le pays" from "Mignon" so often in the same space of time as I have heard them on these grounds.

But this sort of thing, which we can hear anywhere, only in some places done a little better, and in others a little worse, is not what we came out to hear. What one should be able to hear at a World's Fair which we cannot elsewhere hear so well, is an international exposition of music, including, or rather consisting, of whatever there is left in the world of national and characteristic. In architecture and in costume Paris is giving the law to all the world. There is very little of "local color" left, and that little is in danger. But Paris has no pretension to lay down the law about music, and here one is delighted to find that there is a great deal of nationality left. One heard that at Chicago, but here it is on an immensely larger scale, and in many cases much better done. Very many of the smaller bands are French, naturally, and their performance calls for no particular comment, except as it shows that France is still the home and nursery of violin playing, as she has been since the beginning of the century, when the sceptre passed from Italy. The leader is always the first violin, and he has distinctly more of "style," is distinctly more of a soloist, than he would be apt to be in New York, where he would be pretty sure to be of German birth or training, and might easily be a sounder musician than the more brilliant and ostentatious French performer.

The African music is very much in evidence, but it is nearly all the music of North Africa, where it is essentially the accompaniment of the dance and cannot be considered apart from the art to which it is an accompaniment. In fact, the amusement of that part of the Mohammedan world seems to consist in what Mr. James Fadden would describe as a "song and dance." The Egyptian dance is to be seen, and its accompaniment to be heard, all over the Trocadéro quarter, which is also the colonial quarter, and comes nearer than anything else here, except the Rue de Paris, to concentrating the pleasures of the Midway Plaisance. Even about the Egyptian dance, or what the Parisians call the "danse nerveuse," one finds that there are great differences. It may be done very grossly, but there is one theatre in which it seems to be refined, or at least exalted, into a kind of devotional gymnastics, such as we can imagine Miriam to have performed. The music is its appropriate accompaniment, but when it is heard alone, as from the minstrels who sit outside the dancing booths and call attention, with monotonous and melancholy droning, to the attractions inside, it becomes as tiresome as I have already mentioned that the architecture of the African buildings is apt to become. The Pasha for whose entertainment the two have been devised and who has nothing better to do with his abounding leisure than to look at that and to listen to this needs to be a personage very easily entertained. No [illegible]

exclusively that of North Africa. The Africa of the coast, from which our own negroes and negro melodies were derived, can scarcely be said to be represented at all. To be sure, the military band is from the Portuguese colony of San Thomé, wherever, precisely, that may be, and in appearance they fill the bill of the meridional African. But there is nothing "gentilitous or national" about their performance. They have been trained by a presumably Portuguese bandmaster, who presides over their operations with the utmost energy and complacency, but he has trained them simply to do the European thing, not even the characteristically Portuguese thing, so far as I can discover. It is simply a military band, like any of the others, only with colored performers.

The national musics are naturally attached to the national pavilions, or father are underneath them, in the restaurants which open upon the continuous sheltered walk that fronts the buildings of the Street of Nations. It would have added an attraction to the American restaurant, which by the way is an excellent restaurant, if there had been room enough left in it to accommodate a small band, and it had been devoted to the exposition of the plantation melodies which, though ultimately of African origin, are the nearest we have come to a characteristically American music. Such a negro band as might easily have been formed, together with such singers, say, as those of Hampton, would have filled a long-felt want and would also have made a highly interesting exhibit. As it is, there is nothing characteristically American and nothing characteristic of the heart of Africa in the musical competition.

It is easy to perceive in the performances of the musicians and dancers attached to the Spanish restaurant, after one has heard the Moors and the Turks and the Egyptians, how clearly the Spanish music, which is a mere accompaniment to the Spanish dancing, is derived from Africa. It is almost as unmeaning, apart from its context, as the noises that emanate from the Oriental booths and end by getting on the nerves of the passer. Nothing, not even a concert of a college mandolin or banjo club, could be more absurd than the orchestral overture of twanging mandolins and guitars, in which the support is given by contra-bass guitars, which ushers in the dancing. But there is nothing absurd either about the dancing itself or about the music as an accompaniment to it. Then the twanging quite justifies itself. And the dancing much more than justifies itself. We have had Carmencita in New York, and we have had Otero, who is now dancing here in Paris, but it is impossible, I think, that one who has not been in Spain itself should ever have seen such Spanish dancing as is to be seen in the Spanish restaurant. The troupe is rather large. It comprises two or possibly more pairs of boys and girls, not far in their teens, who dance the bolero with spirit and grace, and a delightful midget, not yet in her teens, who does a sort of Andalusian cakewalk. There are three or four danseuses of the usual kind, though of unusual excellence in that kind. And there is one Sevillana, whose lazy grace I have never seen approached. Mr. Chase's well-meant effort, in his portrait of Carmencita, to fix an attitude, was an effort after the impossible, even with his subject. It would be still more evidently impossible in this case, in which the poetry of the motion resides in the continuity of the motion, in which there is no pose at all, but only fluent transition, and in which, to quote old Prior, the series of gestures, made from head to foot,

> is so distinctly wrought
> That you might almost say her body thought.

To paint it is like trying to fix one of the serial motions of the cinematograph. One must see it to know to what a degree the Spanish genius has refined and artisticized the crude attitudinizing of the Moors, and what a national form of art the dance may become. I am afraid that these artists, as I am not afraid to call them, would not make a success with the music-hall public of New York. But that would not be their fault, but that of the music-hall public.

It may be said of all expatriated artists whose art is racy of their native soil that they tend to deteriorate by trying to suit the taste of an alien public. There is a little company, a single family, in fact, of Neapolitans, over in the Rue de Paris, which pathetically recalls that story of Stevenson's about the strolling musicians who had to wander in search of a lodging till they came to the abode of a bad painter, but who did not for that entertain any doubt of the worthiness of "art." In this case it is the mother who is the manager and chief artist, and who directs the warblings of her brood. These people have lived in Chicago long enough to acquire the popular melodies of that capital, which they render here in Paris, to the grief of the judicious. But upon occasion they can sing, and sing very prettily, the unedited and vernacular folk-songs of Italy, and thus they make a contribution to the characteristic musics of the fair.

That musicians are subdued to what they work in is a truth that has been especially exemplified with us in the case of the Hungarian bands. It is recognized that in order to hear a Hungarian band at its best, you must catch it at Castle Garden, before it has had time to become indurated to two steps and ragtime. In the Hungarian restaurant there is a Hungarian band of which the playing does something to explain, if not to palliate, the aberration, or at least that one of the aberrations, of the Princess de Chimay. They play modern music, but they play it with a raciness and a swing of their own, and they will also, on occasion, give you a czardas or a rhapsody as you can scarcely ever have heard it done before.

But the surprise of the musics has been to me the Roumanian bands, of which I believe nothing has been heard at home. There is one at the Roumanian restaurant, and there is another over in the Trocadéro. The composition of the orchestra is much like that of the Hungarian bands. That is to say, they both employ strings and cembalos, but for the clarinet of the Hungarians the Roumanians substitute a sort of flute, of a pipe for each note, which in rapid passages causes the performer's mouth to oscillate in a manner painful and ridiculous to the beholder, though not to the hearer. The music, too, has something of the Hungarian character, though also a distinct individuality of its own. There is something of plaintive even in the maddest and most mirthful of its strains. It was of the speech of a Magyar, Louis Kossuth, that Rufus Choate said that it was that saddest of all expressions, "the eloquence of an expiring nationality." But the music of the Roumanians has much more of that pathos than that of Hungary. It remains to be added that both bands play their native music remarkably well, with barbaric swing and gusto, and that the leader and first violin is in each case entitled to be called an artist, and even a virtuoso. Let us hope that some enterprising manager may bring one of these bands to New York, and that the music lovers among the readers of THE TIMES may [illegible]

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following figures relative to the population of London and New York for the past century may prove of interest to your readers. The odd hundreds are omitted:

London, (within the bills of mortality.)			New York, (Manhattan.)	
1801.. 950,000		1800..	60,000	
1811..1,150,000	20 per ct	1810..	96,000	60 per ct
1821..1,380,000	20 per ct	1820..	124,000	30 per ct
1831..1,656,000	20 per ct	1830..	203,000	63 per ct
1841..1,948,000	18 per ct	1840..	313,000	52 per ct
1851..2,364,000	20 per ct	1850..	515,000	52 per ct
1861..2,809,000	18 per ct	1870..	942,000	83 per ct
1871..3,267,000	16 per ct	1880..1,207,000		28 per ct
1881..3,834,000	7 per ct	1890..1,447,000		16 per ct
1891..4,332,000	10 per ct	1900..1,850,000		29 per ct
1901..*4,825,000	14 per ct			

*Estimated.

London within the bills of mortality, covers 75,000 acres, or 115.08 miles; old New York covers 23 square miles. Greater London (Metropolitan Police District) covers 441,587 acres, or 690 square miles; estimated population, 1901, 6,650,000. Greater New York covers 356 square miles, population 3,437,000.

If we include the counties of Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Passaic, and Union in New Jersey, which cover, with Greater New York, about the same area as Greater London, the population will be found by the new census to be about 4,500,000.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

ON PREMATURE BURIAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of the 25th an article wherein the writer, quoting from The Philadelphia Medical Journal, denies that any reasonable grounds exist for apprehending a premature burial. He observes "that the probability of such an occurrence is infinitesimal and therefore ignored by everybody except the victims of ignorant or morbid imaginations."

It is no doubt with the best intentions that he has endeavored to allay a certain popular fear, which undoubtedly exists. At the same thime, however, a physician, and I assume that the writer is a medical practitioner, who will deliberately deny the existence of such a danger, stamps himself as being grossly ignorant. When he says that he has never encountered a case where a too early interment was prevented, he simply certifies as to his own inexperience.

Permit me to say that the American Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial, (of which I am a member,) recently formed in this city, stands ready to furnish any number of well-authenticated instances in which premature burial has either actually occurred or been narrowly prevented after the patient had been pronounced dead by qualified physicians. This has occurred to two acquaintances of the writer, both of whom are living to-day. Before attempting to discuss the question, my suggestion is that writers of the calibre of our friend first read the recent work of Tebb and Vollum on "Premature Burial and How It May Be Prevented."

Exact statistics are of course impossible in cases of this kind. In Continental Europe stringent legislation exists designed to do away with the danger of a too early interment, and yet even the walls of a Munich mortuary have witnessed the resuscitation of supposed corpses. The French Academy has offered numerous prizes for tests to determine the existence of death.

It is the notoriously lax methods characteristic of a great number of physicians in this country that make the danger a very great one. There is no law in New York State to-day which compels a doctor to inspect the supposed corpse before he signs the death certificate. As a consequence it happens very often that upon being informed by some member of the family that a patient, whose death was momentarily expected, has expired, the physician will sign the death certificate, and the body is then delivered over to the tender mercies of the undertaker. It is simply an intolerable confidence in their own infallibility and a dislike to have possible errors of judgment exposed that causes many members of the medical profession to treat the matter as has the author of the article in The Philadelphia Medical Journal.

As to the suggestion that cremation be employed to prevent premature burial, it may be dismissed in a few words. It goes on the assumption that the best method to prevent a too early interment is to kill the patient. Is the alternative of being burned alive to be greatly preferred to that of being buried alive? H. GERALD CHAPIN.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.

BIG CONVENTION OF SWALLOWS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The census enumerators of the Borough of Richmond will be surprised to learn that they might have doubled the population of that charming island had they been riding with me on last Thursday. As the addition was floating, or rather, flying, the census will not be held to account.

On the south side of an unfrequented road in the heart of the island is erected a telegraph line with three wires, and on these wires, packed as closely as delegates at a National Convention, were perched swallows, apparently innumerable.

It struck me that they might be fairly estimated, and the length of their convention hall was ascertained to be just three-fourths of a mile by cyclometer; this, allowing five swallows to the foot for each of the three wires and making ample allowance for the poles, would give a total of about 58,000 swallows, not counting many others on the wing.

If one swallow does not make a Summer, how many Summers would 58,000 make?

WHEELMAN.

Staten Island, Aug. 25, 1900.

PATENT ATTORNEYS' WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day on "The Grievances of Inventors" contains a particularly happy and just setting forth of the attitude of the Patent Office toward applications for patents, but it certainly does injustice to the class of patent attorneys who are looking out for the interests of their clients. It is certainly not true of those patent attorneys with whom I am acquainted that they attempt to secure for their clients more than they are morally or legally entitled to ask for.

The procuring of a patent does not rest upon word-juggling, as you seem to imply, but it calls for the exercise of the highest sort of judgment on the part of attorneys. The competent attorney knows perfectly well that the patent which he is seeking to obtain will have no value until its validity shall have been tested in the courts, and his aim is to procure a patent which will stand such a test. He is well aware also that the sustaining of his client's patent depends far more upon him than upon the patent lawyer who may afterward be employed to maintain the patent in a court of equity. Accordingly, the last consideration with a good patent attorney is that of securing a patent that is likely to be declared invalid by reason of too broad a claim. On the other hand, he is especially solicitous to obtain precisely what his client is entitled to, no more, no less.

It is not an uncommon thing, as it happens, for the attorney to be considerably more familiar with the art to which his client's invention appertains than it is possible for the Patent Office examiner to be. In several instances which have come under my notice the attorney has put at the disposal of the examiner a much wider state of the art" than he examiner knew about. The object of such a procedure has been to secure a balancing of views, as between the examiner on the one hand and the attorney on the other, to the end that the client might obtain his just rights, without addition or subtraction. The feeling is that by this course the client's interests would not be likely to be jeopardized by the granting of too broad claims, while the liberality of the examining force, to which you justly call attention, is relied upon to permit the allowance of claims coextensive with the invention in hand.

It seems to me you should reconsider your criticism of the patent solicitor profession, and I am sure that a careful consideration of the matter will show that the charges in respect to a matter which is obviously unjust to a respectable class of attorneys, namely, that they magnify their function by prolonging their correspondence with the Patent Office, or in any other way play the part of fakirs.

G. H. S.

New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

INVENTORS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me compliment you on your article in to-day's issue on "The Grievances of Inventors." It is excellent throughout. I have had over forty years' experience as expert and solicitor of patents, and it is almost impossible to convince an inventor that he is not the very first to have made such a wonderful invention. He wishes it protected so that no one can produce anything like it, but when the examiner in the Patent Office refers him to many things like it, often better and much older, then he laments over his poverty and the unfaithfulness of the officials at Washington, from the Commissioner of Patents down to his assistants. My experience proves that there is no more faithful and honorable class of officials than is in the Patent Office of the United States.

JOHN BOYD ELIOT, M. E.

New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

KINGS AND THE CONTROLLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In commenting in yesterday's TIMES on the remarks of Mr. Shevlin in reference to the candidacy of Controller Coler for Governor it is stated: "The followers of Controller Coler deny this and claim that Mr. McLaughlin has not yet made up his mind how the sixty-three delegates from Kings County to the State Convention should vote." The followers of the Controller no doubt are honest, honorable, and intelligent citizens, but they must see their claim is absurd and preposterous.

We are to have a primary election on the 28th of this month, and will elect good and true men in each Assembly district to elect three delegates to the State Convention. Those men will be free and untrammeled and representative of our popular system of government. To claim or insinuate that those men's minds and votes are under one man's hat is ridiculous. Just imagine the expense of this primary and the legislative safeguards that are thrown around it, conceived in all the wisdom of a Republican Legislature. This is a Government by the people.

Now, just think of the situation. If Mr. McLaughlin didn't make up his mind before the convention nominated its candidate our sixty-three delegates would be all at sea. They wouldn't know how to vote, and we would have no representation. Under such conditions the character of our State Government seems become what Mr. Moss in his report described the Government of Greater New York under the present charter to be: "It does not conform to Republican, Democratic, or even to modern monarchical ideas."

WILLIAM DORAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 24, 1900.

Mr. Coler Needed for Mayor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are told that Croker and his gang are implacable foes of Controller Coler and determined to defeat his candidature for the Governorship. The reformers chiefly concerned for reform in this city will not be sorry if the devils succeed. We need a Mayor of sterling ability and courage and uncompromising to all such devils as Croker and his gang, so as to rid the city of the political cesspools with which they have contaminated it and their multifarious corruptions. We know Coler to be such a man, and such men are rare. We therefore desire him for the Mayoralty, believing he would be more valuable there than in the Governorship, though not doubting there is much need of reform in that sphere, too, as Platt and his gang prowl much therein.

When the allied devils have downed Coler we will pick him up and float him into the Mayoralty on a tidal wave that will terrify Croker and send him flying again to his home in England, never again to venture back to this city, as Coler's reform will be genuine and stable and this city no longer a covert for such devils.

G. W. J.

New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

PAST AND PRESENT CRISES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not let us lay party aside for a short time and forget that we are Republicans or Democrats, Imperialists or Anti-Imperialists? Let us for the moment be simply Americans, and permit our mind's eye to glance back over the history of our country.

In that short period (short compared with the life of nations, but a long period compared with human life) what has been accomplished toward our freedom and uplifting? Scarcely more than three or four things of prime importance. The first, of course, was universal suffrage; the privilege to choose our own rulers. That gave us political freedom. The second, the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of our consciences, and, the third, abolition of slavery. Those seem to be the most important ones. Three steps in the march of progress in the almost three hundred years since the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers! That seems like slow progress. Yet those three steps have made a wonderful improvement in our condition. Those were the three truths that would not down. Nothing could prevent their accomplishment.

The country has been agitated by a great many other questions. Political parties have lashed themselves into fury many times, and men have almost been ready to take up arms. Often men have been stirred to threats, and sometimes to actions of lawlessness and murder, while even the most conservative have frequently been so wrought up with passion that they have honestly believed that unless certain questions were settled as they saw them the country would certainly go to ruin. Yet the questions have passed and have soon been forgotten in spite of the floods of oratory poured out on them while they remained an issue. The reason was because they did not contain that eternal spark that makes them everlasting—truth. They were only subordinate issues, and not of vital importance, and so they were forgotten and their places were taken by others of no more importance.

Even four years ago the country was very much stirred over a question that will probably be forgotten ten years hence. We were told that the very safety of the country, even our liberty, and our only escape from being bound by foreign chains lay in free silver; and that we should not press down the "crown of thorns" on the brow of labor. Yet the "crown" was pressed down, and labor has been busy at increased wages ever since. Never before in this or any other country were there so many reports of increased wages in so short a time. Even he who was loudest in proclaiming ruin has evidently forgotten that he is wearing a new "crown of thorns," for he is not complaining about that now, but is busy talking on another subject entirely.

And how about the new subject? Is it so vital to our existence as our opponents would have us believe? Four years ago we were told that if the "plutocracy" triumphed we would be bound hand and foot and that it would then be too late to protest—all hope for deliverance past. Now we are told that in four years "Ambitious" McKinley will have reduced us to so low a state of serfdom that there will be little hope of our ever being able to cast off the yoke.

It seems to me that McKinley has done nothing so far except what Bryan or any other man in his place would have been compelled to do. Our troops could not have been withdrawn from the Philippines before the signing of the treaty of peace. But before that was signed they were fired upon, and of course were compelled to defend themselves and subdue the insurrection before being withdrawn. That is all that has been accomplished to date. The Administration has promised them all the liberty they are capable of receiving. If we assume that it is going to do less, we have no facts on which to base our suspicions, but must draw entirely on our imaginations.

When the purchase of annexation of Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and the other additions to the country were made, I do not see any account in history where the Presidents then serving were asked to submit to the people the question whether they approved of the purchase. The Presidents simply used their own judgment, and the people approved by their subsequent votes.

Now, as to the Philippines. Our Government has declared that it has no intention of keeping them, but will establish a stable government there and then withdraw. Why not let it do so? Why not trust it to do so? Why not trust the people to approve of its doing so? Why not trust the people to approve of its action to admit them as States, hold them as Territories, or give them their freedom as independent nations. It seems on the contrary that they simply sent the army to subdue the natives and left their future for Congress to decide from time to time as it should see fit. Some of the territory is held even yet as a "dependency," not being considered ripe for Statehood.

So what is the need of all this excitement and haste in regard to the dangers of imperialism? If truth is on the side of the antis it will not down. Do they realize how exceedingly short a time four years in the life of a nation is? In four more years we will certainly know more about the subject and what measure of freedom the Filipinos are capable of receiving. Besides, too rapid an advance is the worst thing that can happen to any cause. John Brown was, without doubt, in earnest in his desire to free the slaves, and we all admit now that the cause was just. Yet if he had been elected President by any party at that time it would have put the cause of abolition back fifty years.

Let us admit for the sake of argument that their cause is right and that Congress will finally decide that it is the best for all concerned to give the Filipinos their freedom. Will it be the part of wisdom for us to at once repudiate McKinley, who has given the country an exceedingly prosperous administration in other respects? Will the Filipinos themselves have lost anything by four years' contact with an enlightened a country as the United States? Will either their or our descendants in looking back over the past be able to truthfully say that we or they were injured by the four years' endeavor to bring them in closer relation to us?

No. The election of Mr. Bryan would flatter his vanity. It might also somewhat unsettle business and put the country to a temporary inconvenience. However, that is a minor consideration, but his defeat would in no way retard the country in its march toward a higher civilization or a more complete liberty.

JOHN ORR.

Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 21, 1900.

JEFFERSON ON EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempt which is being made to enlist Jefferson as an advocate for the present doctrine of expansion and imperialism is not successful, if we consider the situation of his day and the views which he expressed at that time. The best way to learn his views is really to quote his language. He was impressed with the vast prospects for good which lay before the American Republic, but he also saw in our position nothing which would tempt us beyond the limits of the Americas. The only advantages which he saw in additional territory were those conditions which were necessary in order thoroughly to protect the territory then in ocupation from any possible entanglement with European interests. In a letter to President Monroe of Oct. 24, 1823, he writes as follows:

"Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism our endeavor should surely be to make our hemisphere that of freedom. * * * I could honestly, therefore, join in the declaration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of those possessions, (Cuba and country bordering on Gulf,) that we will not stand in the way of any amicable arrangement between them and the mother country; but that we will oppose with all our means the forcible interposition of any other power as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any other form of pretext, and most especially their transfer to any other power by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way."

The views he there expressed are further accentuated in a letter to a friend of Aug. 4, 1820:

"The day is not distant when we may formally require a meridian of partition through the ocean, which separates the two hemispheres, on the western side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other. * * * I hope no American patriot will ever lose sight of the essential policy of interdicting in the seas and territories the ferocious and sanguinary contests of Europe."

And in his message of Oct. 17, 1803, in which he reports the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase, he lays down with great emphasis the advantage and the necessity of maintaining our position only in the Americas. He says:

"Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe and from the political interests which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise, indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessing of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing at a distance from foreign contention the path of industry, peace, and happiness, of cultivating genuine friendship and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason rather than of force."

From these extracts, and, in fact, from the reading of his entire works, one can gather no support for the present doctrine of maintaining distant possessions, or in any way stepping into a position which would necessitate our maintaining establishments similar to those which are maintained in Europe. His whole writings breathe a spirit so consistent with freedom and the full regard for all rights, even to the independent tribes lying within the confines of the very Louisiana Purchase, as to which he urges upon Congress the necessity of protecting those rights by treaties, as, in fact, they were so protected, that if the same principles were applied to our conduct of affairs in the Philippines there would be no waste of American money and American lives in the attempt to deprive men of that freedom of which he was always the most earnest advocate.

ANDERSON PRICE.

New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

RIGHTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have long been a reader and admirer of your paper because of its cleanliness in news items and general fairness in politics, but in your persistent advocacy of the retention of the Philippines your former keen sense of justice appears to have become momentarily impaired.

Some months ago you presented by an array of eminent authority able arguments as to how the islands could be legally governed by us, but you seem to view the matter very much like a former resident of the Transvaal, who, on being asked his opinion as to the justice of the claims of the contending parties, said: "Eliminating the question of the moral right of the Boers to govern themselves, the Transvaal should be under English rule."

Now, what the people of this country in general and the readers of your paper in particular have a right to expect is your advocacy of moral rights, not excuses or quibbles on legal or technical grounds.

I am of the opinion that the Philippines are entitled to the best form of government obtainable, and that it is our duty to do our utmost to secure it for them, and I firmly believe that that can only be accomplished through a guarantee by us of independence and self-government when the islands become pacified, as in the case of Cuba, and not through a system of militarism and carpet-bag government.

M. Franklin in yesterday's issue states rather forcibly what is no doubt the opinion of many of your readers.

Your continued harping upon what seemed to me to be on the wrong side of the question compelled me for a time to discontinue reading your paper.

A. BLECKWENN.

New York Aug. 24, 1900.

Why?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Probably not in many years have there been so many voters undecided how to cast their votes are eagerly seeking light from every published utterance on the questions at issue as in this campaign. No daily paper, certainly none within the writer's knowledge, is doing more to enlighten the people by the publication of both sides than THE TIMES.

It is not free silver, but the Philippine question, which is the only bar to a decision on the part of many who usually entertain strong convictions on all subjects. Why, for instance, if it is possible and proper for President McKinley to establish a stable, independent Government in Cuba would it not be equally possible and proper for Bryan, if elected, to do the same in the Philippines? Would not the election of Bryan mean that the people desired the Filipinos to be free? And are the American people incapable of carrying out their Cubans, as soon as set free from American control, are going to turn to and massacre the Spaniards and other foreigners? Then why assume such a course for the Filipinos? We have Dewey's word for it that the latter are better fitted for self-government than the former. EQUAL RIGHTS.

New York, Aug. 23, 1900.

No Empire Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the letter of Mr. M. Franklin, in your issue of the 23d, I shall be very much interested to see if the sales of your paper do not fall off to a very alarming extent, for he certainly hits you a very hard blow, and I fear your publishers will call you down. Seriously, Mr. Editor, I am very much surprised to see a person who intimates that he has an intelligent mind, indulge in such "rot" as he does in making the statement "The leaders of the Republican Party itch for an empire." Why, bless his dear narrow soul, he is allowing his spleen to run away with his reason, or else he is badly afflicted with indigestion. The fact of the matter is that the Republican Party, nor any other party, leaders or not, set of men or systems, cannot change the manifest destiny of this Republic. It has a mission to perform, and it will perform it in spite of parties or men. The American people have too much sense to take any stock in these cries of alarm, and they are treating them as a joke, and when our alarmists hear the verdict in November they will then discover just how small they are.

So, Mr. Editor, if you commence to lose your circulation let me know, and I will buy two copies every day and advise my friends to do the same, because we know a good thing when we see it.

H. C. ADAMS.

New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST'S ANSWER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your question, Where is the Emperor? I beg to call your attention to the fact that the anti-imperialists never declared or even intimated that, in case of his re-election, President McKinley would become an Emperor, but we do assert, and are able to prove it by logical and convincing arguments, that his re-election would promote and facilitate the gradual transformation of our Republic into a monarchy.

To suppose that this Republic could be changed into an empire within the short period of two years would be a calumny and an insult on the intelligence, patriotism, and love of freedom of the American people, and no anti-imperialist can be accused of ever having made such a preposterous assertion. What the anti-imperialists and the Democratic Party claim is that the policy of the Administration is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence; that it is a radical departure from the path of right, justice, and National honor, and the beginning of a career of force, oppression, plunder, and butchery which, unless checked in time by the people, must needs result in the destruction of the Republic.

We do not fear or apprehend a sudden change of our government from a republic into a monarchy, but we maintain that the Administration's colonial and imperialistic policy is slowly, but surely, paving the way for the advent of the Emperor. There is no reason, however, why the American people should despair of the Republic and tremble for the downfall of their cherished institutions. Whenever a great crisis confronted our Nation, Providence sent us a leader who achieved the victory of our cause, preserved the integrity of the Union, and saved the honor of our flag. There is no doubt in the minds of men who think that we are facing at present the greatest crisis in our National life; neither is there any doubt that we shall safely pass over it under the splendid and victorious leadership of William J. Bryan, who will rout the forces that assault our rights and liberties and strive to destroy the Republic for which Washington fought and Lincoln suffered a martyr's death. The result of the impending Presidential campaign will herald to the world that the imperialistic tendency and criminal aggression of the McKinley Administration were repudiated by the American people, and that

The flag of democracy will continue to wave
O'er this land of the free and home of the brave.

SIMON LORINCZ,
President of the Hungarian-American Democratic Club.

New York, Aug. 22, 1900.

MR. MARKHAM'S POEMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in your paper of Aug. 19 has a very discriminating and just résumé of the much-talked-of "Man with the Hoe," from Edwin Markham's poem of that name. I quite agree with this clear-minded critic as to the frequent misapprehension of the real import of the lines. But I would add that while the stanzas are based upon oppression of labor in a foreign land and a far-away time, they are still based upon a universal truth. This truth is that man is his brother's keeper. If in our fair land and our golden time there are those in luxury and idleness passing carelessly by their hungry, never-rested brothers, even if not directly holding them down, then the poem applies to them as well as to the lordlings of old France, and the oppressor is here as well as elsewhere.

It is that note of the universal that gives the "human interest" which this critic lauds in Markham's poem. It is this that brings it home to all of us, and makes it one of the great documents of the century. If its theme were not a live issue, the poem would be obsolete, save as a literary curiosity, like old-fashioned anagrams or acrostics.

I must say, too, that I find in Mr. Markham's late writings many traces of this same human interest that the critic declares now missing. The poem on Lincoln alone would have made a lesser poet a name. It is full of the "earth color." It gives the portrait of this hero of our soil in a sweep as true as Giotto's circle. It brings out just the homely, honest traits we love; it rings to the beat of every heart that feels the power of honor and courage.

"The Muse of Labor" is another of the late poems. It is, perhaps, pitched more above the ordinary understanding than the other two, but it is a sublime cry of hope for man the toiler—a call to the battle of life, and a slogan for the man who fights the good fight. Mr. Markham's cycle on the Millet paintings, of which only "The Man with the Hoe" is yet in print, will, we are told, give the notes of hope and faith to counterbalance the wail of sorrow in this first one, and thus round out his work.

ANSON J. REAGAN.

Spring Lake, N. J., Aug. 20, 1900.

THE MAN WITH, AND WITHOUT, THE HOE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of C. P. Huntington has revived interest in Markham's famous poem, "The Man With the Hoe." I wish some one could get a kindergarten article as widely published—an article that would show how the bovine stupidity, the utter mental stagnation, the dangerous growth of physical strength without religious sense could not have been had the man with the hoe received in childhood the leading that would have made him intelligently observant. There is an inner life in everything of God about that poor, human clod that calls aloud to his unawakened soul—a veritable spiritual shouting in his ears to which he has never been taught to listen. And the city victims of our glorious civilization, the more gregarious type of "the man with the hoe," who opines that "people are better than stumps," the girl of the treadle, we will say—there is a story for the thoughtful in the fifty-cent shirtwaist that its maker never dreams she is inditing, any more than she sees the wonder of the materials and machinery she uses. And the lesser degrees of our blindness—the astonishing inconsiderateness, for instance, that really kind-hearted people show their neighbors, especially in public—this, it is safe to say, is never shown by those who have been taught observant kindness in their infant games and occupations.

"The man with the hoe" is the extreme type that arises from neglect of wholesome development in childhood and its subsequent arrest in the treadmill of labor. Huntington's man with the hoe is only the same man after he has thrown the hoe aside—awakened, but to what? To a sense of his wrongs as dumb and brutish as was his long hibernation; to a desire to get the better of his task masters. And what does he do? Piles logs upon a railroad track or lies in wait with insane rage to kill some friendly potentate—voices at last the dumb "protest" of the past, and in fulfillment shows that it was prophecy. And all because his start in life was unfriended. If he had been taught in a kindergarten, he would have not missed the sweetness out of life and less of its bitterness, because he would have known

ELIOT'S VERMIFUGE

THE SHAH'S TOOTH ACHED

So Dr. Evans Was Called in Haste to Contrexeville.

RESULT—A HIGH DECORATION

American Dentist and M. Loubet Only Recipients of the Grand Cordon of the Lion and the Sun.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Facts have transpired since the departure of the Shah which indicate that total ingratitude is not among the qualities that dwell in his Oriental Majesty's heart. He has conferred the Order of the Lion and the Sun of Persia, in its various grades, on more than 300 people who have ministered to his comfort and his pleasures during his visit in France. These beneficiaries include the President and the members of the French Government, the managers of the theatres who have entertained the King of kings, editors of newspapers and newspaper writers who may have injured their imaginations in describing the royal visit and visitor; police officials and detectives who have preserved his sacred person from harm, and others who may have in some manner lightened the weary burden of existence for solemn Muzaffer.

And not least among the benefactors of the Shah was the Marquis d'Oyley, the titled American dentist, who in every-day professional life is Dr. Evans, nephew of the late more celebrated Dr. Thomas Evans, dental adviser and personal friend to Emperors and Kings. It came to pass when the Shah was at Contrexeville last June, playing the little horses at the Casino and taking the waters for the gout, that Allah saw fit to afflict him with a most fearful toothache. His Grand Vizier obtained the services of several French dentists, none of whom was able to relieve the august sufferings of his master, and finally the name and fame of the Marquis d'Oyley being mentioned, he was commanded, in due form, by telegraph, to proceed at once to Contrexeville and inspect the royal patient.

Dr. Evans replied by telegraph that he was not obeying commands at the present stage of the game, and forthwith received a polite request to come immediately to Contrexeville and devote his talents to the mitigation of the suffering of an unfortunate sovereign. The titled dentist, with his titled son and assistant, the Viscount d'Oyley, hereupon set out by the next train and relieved the delighted Muzaffer of his toothache in one short half hour after their arrival at Contrexeville.

OBJECTED TO COURT LOOKING ON.

The dentist was received by his illustrious patient sitting in a straight-backed chair, surrounded by all the high officers of his Court and attended by a Persian and several French physicians. He wore his tall astrakan fez, and his almost universally imperturbable countenance was agitated painfully. The dentist speaks French and so does the Shah, although Persian etiquette requires that conversation between the monarch and foreigners of inferior rank shall be at second hand through the Grand Vizier. Preliminary inquiries were thus conducted through the Grand Vizier while the Court looked on in sad-eyed silence.

"I was getting a little impatient," said Dr. Evans, in relating the experience to a friend, "with that crowd standing around and his infernal hat in my way whenever I tried to look into his mouth, and finally I couldn't stand it any longer. So I just walked around in front of his Majesty and told him right out that he was not a sovereign now, but a patient; that I was the sovereign, and that if he wanted to get over his pain he would have to obey my orders. First of all I told him I wanted the crowd dismissed and after that was done I'd thank him to remove his hat.

"He just looked at me," continued the dentist, "out of those sombre eyes of his and answered never a word, though he understood everything I had said. Then the Grand Vizier went over it all in Persian. The Shah then made a motion of his hand and all withdrew with the exception of the Grand Vizier, my son, and myself. As soon as the door was closed off came his hat and back went his head, and he proved a perfectly tractable patient."

Having suffered with a raging toothache for forty-eight hours, his sudden cure led the Shah to believe that Dr. Evans was little short of a wizard. When he came to Paris, therefore, one of his first requests was for the Marquis d'Oyley to call on him, and he subsequently accorded Madame la Marquise, who was formerly Miss Macdonald of Baltimore, the honor of a private interview, she being the only woman in France thus favored. More than that, he presented to her an exquisitely jeweled bonbon box, said to be of almost priceless value.

However, it was when the Shah came to distribute the decorations, on leaving, that his gratitude to his deliverer was most strikingly manifested. The Order of the Lion and the Sun is in several grades, the highest of which, the Grand Cordon, has never hitherto been bestowed upon any one under the rank of a reigning monarch—its last recipient being the Czar of Russia. Ambassadors, Generals, Cabinet Ministers, and the Viscount d'Oyley were made officers of the order and those of inferior position Chevaliers, while President Loubet and the Marquis d'Oyley were invested with the Grand Cordon of the Lion and the Sun!

PALACE SERVANTS SWINDLED.

This morning's Gaulois, by the way, draws a touching picture of the overwork of the smaller officials of the Palace of Sovereigns, while the Shah was here. From morning until night, says the Gaulois, messages, letters, telegrams, packages of all kinds arrived for the Shah, and also for a number of Persian residents in Paris, who made the palace their headquarters during the visit of their sovereign, and in many cases profited by his presence to feast right royally, free of all cost to themselves, at the expense of the French Government. When the Shah left, however, he personally distributed gold medals to all the servants of the palace, and also left a substantial sum of money to be divided among them.

Not only, says the Gaulois, has this money not been distributed, but a sum which was left for the same purpose by King Oscar of Sweden, has not yet found its way into the servants' hands, neither has an increase in salary promised to them been handed over. And the Gaulois points out that even a State official cannot long sustain life on a gold medal. F. M. W.

BIJE SHERTLIFF'S DOG.

City Folk Hear from Admiring Long Islander How the Animal Enriched His Master.

The native Long Islander was sitting on the steps of the home of the city folk, waiting for the basket in which he had brought the day's "truck" to be emptied, and the talk fell upon dogs.

"Don't say nothin' about dogs," he said. "There never was a dog like the one Bije Shertliff used to have. Why, that dog knew as much as a human, he did. He'd sailed a good deal on a schooner, he had, and he could climb up the riggin' all by himself, right up to the cro' nest, and when he got there he'd climb right down again! I've seen him do it. And if you ever lost anything you just had to show something like it to that dog and he'd go and find it if it took all day.

"Why, one time Bije went over to the mill to have some grindin' done, and he'd just got a little piece back when he found he'd lost a five-dollar bill, he had, and Doc Thayer was with him, and he says to Doc, 'Doc,' he says, 'have you got a five-dollar bill?' And Doc says, 'I have,' and he says, 'Lend it here a minute,' and he takes the bill and he shows it to the dog, and he says, 'Go find it,' and the dog goes off back to the mill without a word. And when they'd got pretty nigh home that dog come a-runnin' up, and by crackey! sure enough, he had the five-dollar bill in his teeth! Doc Thayer he offered Bije twenty dollars for the dog, but Bije wouldn't sell him.

"When Bije got home he sits down and pulls off his boots, and down in the bottom of one 'em was the five-dollar bill he had lost! Worked through a hole in his pocket, I reckon. Where did the dog get the five dollars he found? I dunno; but there's no doubt about dogs' bein' smart."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

REPORTS OF MASSACRES IN ANATOLIA CONFIRMED.—Consular reports which have been received by the foreign embassies in Constantinople from Erzerum and Diarbekr confirm the rumors of the massacre of Armenians at Spaghank, in the District of Sassun. On receipt of these reports the French and Russian Ambassadors drew the serious attention of the Porte to the subject, and, it is said, demanded the recall of Emis Pasha, Vali of Aleppo, who, it is said, is responsible for the events in Sassun.

Reports of the massacre agree that from 200 to 300 people were slain, and that Spaghank, which contained between twenty-five and thirty houses, was completely obliterated. During the first hours of the assault a number of men, women, and children took refuge in a church. The building was surrounded by Kurds, who finally effected an entrance, and slew all those within.

A fortnight ago a second attack was made upon the British Vice Consul at Van. The Kurds wounded his dragoman and stole his baggage. It is now learned that two months ago the French Vice Consul at Diarbekr, while traveling in Alexandretta, was attacked by a Kurd, who discharged his gun at the Vice Consul. In spite of the representations of the French Embassy, the perpetrator of the crime has not yet been arrested. In the meantime no attempt has been made to punish the assailants of Major Maunsell, the British Vice Consul, or to obtain the restoration of his baggage.

It is feared in foreign diplomatic circles in Constantinople that the Sultan will take advantage of the attention of the powers being directed toward the Far East to relax his promised vigilance in Anatolia, and thus encourage the Kurds to repeat their depredations of four years ago.

***

A NEW CANADIAN WATERWAY.—Considerable attention is being paid in London to the project of the Canadian authorities which will enable British vessels to carry wheat from Canadian prairies along a waterway wholly within the boundaries of the empire, and in so doing to effect a saving practically equivalent to 1,000 miles over United States routes from the Western States to Liverpool.

The scheme includes the utilization of the series of lakes and rivers lying in a direct line between Montreal and Lake Huron, and, by the construction of less than thirty miles in all of canal, to complete a continuous navigable waterway for vessels from the head of the great lakes to the Atlantic tidal waters at Montreal, shorter than any other possible route by about 300 miles.

The advantages of such a scheme are two-fold—because of reduced freight rates the grain can be sold cheaper in Great Britain, while the new navigation will also develop that vast territory of New Ontario, which stretches for several hundred miles from the north of Lake Superior eastward across the headwaters of the Ottawa River.

The Ontario Government has recently issued a pamphlet describing the natural advantages of this section of Canada:

"It possesses not only great forest wealth, but even greater mineral wealth. Such discoveries of gold, nickel, and iron have been made as are perhaps unique. * * * Even now the prospects are that in a few years Ontario will possess a gold mine industry rivaling that of the Cape or of Western Australia. Along the Atik-Okan River, about ninety miles from Lake Superior, occurs a range of iron ore from 150 to 300 feet in width, rising 200 feet above surrounding country and extending for twenty miles from east to west, said to be the largest deposit yet discovered in America."

***

SPREAD OF ANARCHIST IDEAS AMONG FRENCH WORKMEN.—The strikes that have recently taken place at Havre and Chalons among French workmen have not the sympathy of the section of the Socialist Party in France, at the head of which are MM. Millerand and Jaurès. These strikes and the rioting that they have excited are said to be due to the preachings of the ultra-revolutionaries. In each case the leaders were professed Anarchists. More serious trouble is still in progress at Montceaux-les-Mines, where a veritable reign of terror is said to exist. The Socialist organs of Paris are strongly opposed to all these movements, which they say cause the Socialist programme to be misinterpreted and misunderstood.

The troubles at Montceau-les-Mines are not even the outcome of a strike, but, in the first place, of an undisguisedly revolutionary movement, and, secondly, of a split between the workmen themselves. A portion of the men object to stopping work for purely political reasons, and have formed a syndicate with a view of securing for themselves the right to earn their living, a right denied them by an older syndicate which has been striving for a long time past to promote a revolution in the district.

A strong force of troops was sent to the town a fortnight ago, but it was unable to prevent the most violent disturbances, which were brought about partly by faction fights and partly by revolutionary manifestations. Hundreds of arrests have been made and streams of handcuffed prisoners are being dispatched daily to Dijon, there being no room for them in the local prisons.

Signal proof, the Socialist press says, of the influence of the Anarchists is afforded by the fact that though the revolutionary syndicate has always been nominally a Socialist body, it is now so completely beyond the control of the Socialist leaders that the Collectivist Deputies who hurried to Montceau at the outbreak of the troubles were publicly flouted and had to return to Paris without having been able even to hold a meeting.

In the meantime the section of the detective department intrusted with the supervision of the Anarchists is being strengthened and reorganized, and a number of arrests and expulsions are expected to take place, particularly in the Anarchists' centres in the suburbs of Paris.

***

THE CASE OF A MILITARY SPY IN VIENNA.—Carl Saria, an Austrian subject, formerly a military official, who was afterward employed for a time on the Southern Railway, in Austria, was a fortnight ago sentenced by the court in Vienna to four years' imprisonment with hard labor for having furnished the representatives of foreign States (presumably France and Russia) with information respecting the mobilization of Austro-Hungarian troops in case of war. Saria admitted that he had been in communication with foreign agents, and had received from them large sums of money, mentioning, incidentally, that he had visited Belfort and Paris for the purpose of consulting them.

But what makes the case somewhat curious is that the condemned man declares that he used these agents as dupes, and that the plans

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THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York in New York City at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of August, 1900.

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TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF
THE SUPERIOR WATER, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Bondholders who have not signed the agreement of reorganization will expedite the matter by sending their address to Walston H. Brown, 42 Wall St., New York City, or to Victor M. Watkins, St. Paul, Minn.

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REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 10, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

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DIVIDENDS.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900.

The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.

The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.

A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, August 13th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Coupon Number 42, due September 1, 1900, belonging to bond Number 338 of the New York & Erie Railroad Company 5% second extended mortgage due September, 1919. Address COUPON, Box 127 Times Office.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.
Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Trading was flat, with no market feature. United States Mining was strong, at 91¼. Montana lost 2, to 315. Tamarack held firm at 215@214. West End Street Railway was strong at 94 and Baltic Mining at 21. Butte sold at 63, Arcadian at 20, and Utah at 30½, with Isle Royale at 29½ and Centennial Eureka at 23¾. These were steady, and there is no sign of heaviness or of disposition to sacrifice copper stocks in Boston. Holders are confident of better prices and will not sell. Traders will not sell short any more than they care to trade on the long side, and so the market simply hangs fire. It is a notable record of dullness made by the figures of this week's business on the Boston Exchange.

Money on call ranges from 2 to 3 per cent, mostly 2@2½. Time money ranges from 3 per cent. for short dates to 4@4½ for six months. Year money is quoted from 3¾ to 4½ per cent. There is very little business paper moving. The best names are quoted from 4 to 4½ per cent., and good names 4½@5 per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in good supply at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	2½	4	Old Colony...	3	4
Allouez	1½	2	Old Dom'n..	18	19
Arcadian	19½	20	Osceola	67	68
Arnold	3¾	4½	Parrot	41¾	42
Ash Bed.....	25	50	Pioneer		25
Atlantic	24	25	Quincy 140		142
Baltic	20	20¾	Rhode Is....	2½	..
Bos. & Mon.315		317	Santa Fe....	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	63	64	Shoe	29¾	30
Calu. & Hec.755		758	Tamarack ...212		214
Centennial...	16½	17	Utah Con....	30¼	30¾
Franklin	13¾	14	Washington..		75
Humboldt ...	25	75	Whits Knob..	10	14
Isle Royale..	28¾	29	Winona	3	3¼
Mchawk	17	18	Wolverine ..	40½	41¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb. ..	250		C. Mass. pf. 62	..
Bos. & Low. ...	244		Fitchburg pf.187	..
Bos. & Me..188½		190	N. Y. & N. ...	..
Bos. & Prov.300		..	E. 6s.....110	..
Bos. Elev...184		..	N. Y. & N.	
Bos. Gas 5s. 74		..	E. 7s.....113½	114½
Cent. Mass..	14½	15	West End... 93	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Yds.135		136	U. S. Oil....	18½	19
Dom. Coal....	42	..	Westinghouse		
Dom. Coal pf.110¾		111	Elec.	46¼	..
Edis. Tel....	98	99	Westinghouse		
Mex. Tel.....	5	6	Mfg. pf.....	95	..
N. Eng. Tel..	124½	125			

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Total transactions on the New York Stock Exchange during last week aggregated 670,000 shares, an average approximating 100,000 per day. This indicates the thorough vacation time that Wall Street is having. Of course, in a market so narrow there have been few fluctuations of interest. Business news has been scarce, none being disclosed that could be considered important.

Mr. Bryan has made another speech, and this time trusts and the money monster are flayed. Yet the political scare so much forecast does not put in an appearance. Wall Street persists in continuing altogether at ease, anticipating overwhelming victory for the National Administration; and even broad hints from Mr. Hanna and his colleagues that financial contributors ought to wake up fall flat. In political history Wall Street has seldom been found in a Presidential year mood like this. Closest approach to it was the "overconfidence" of 1892, whose sequel was that bets of three to one, made up to the very eve of election, were lost by wholesale. In that campaign present issues were not involved, present dangers not threatened. What then was chiefly akin to what now shows appeared in the fashion of taking things for granted, Wall Street refusing to believe that its own uninformed guesswork was entitled to the backing of bets with heavy odds. To wake up and find disappointing results next November would be a matter tremendously different from that surprise of eight years ago.

Observers of Wall Street's present attitude are generally expecting, however, that the State elections of Maine and Vermont next month may mark livelier appreciation of the situation. Material changes in former majority figures will have to be scored, however, to induce much change in Wall Street's temper. It isn't mere phraseology to describe the financial community as already discounting satisfactory Presidential campaign results. The fact is that Mr. Hanna's utterances are scoffed at. He is only talking for effect, trying to induce campaign contributions—so Wall Street cynically insists. And it is not without interest to note that a canvass made during the last fortnight in New York Stock Exchange circles has resulted in the raising of funds hardly equivalent to 10 per cent. of what was in hand in August four years ago. Democratic contribution seekers are meeting with even a sadder frost. Chairman Jones has canvassers at work in the financial district to whom he offers commissions on all the funds they can scrape up—and the sorry complaint of one of these Bryan canvassers is that his 20 per cent. commission so far has not been big enough to buy his beer.

This really does seem to be Wall Street's off year for politics, as well as business.

The onslaughts of politicians upon the trusts are, of course, logical enough. Speeches aiming to gain votes are naturally of the anti-trust sort. The trust is wicked, dire punishment should be meted out to it—so the professional political speech must of necessity run; and there is so much basis of common sense and common justice in such indictments that it would be strange if public attention were not commanded. Yet business men of experience, business men who have been careful watchers of trust developments, are not much expectant of either penalty or modification through political agencies. Eventually—and probably much sooner than is the ordinary calculation—there will be an overturning of the pernicious economical policy which gives unbridled opportunities to trust organizations. But when the day of change, the day of judgment, comes, it is pretty certain to have its dawn in some other inspiration than the proclamations of politicians gunning temporarily for votes.

When the solution of the trust problem comes, the matter of capital seeking profitable employment will provide the solution. One example along this line may be close at hand. John W. Gates, who was the chief organizer of conspicuous iron and steel trusts, finds himself now made rich by having unloaded upon the public the vast volume of "water" securities that came to him as bonuses for his work of promotion. After a holiday in Europe he is to return here aggressively disposed to teach a lesson to former colleagues. They tried to depose him, and whatever may have been the actual result of the tactics which were used, Mr. Gates quit open controlling connection with the Steel and Wire Trust, some of whose managers proclaimed their readiness to resign rather than to continue to sit in a Board of Directors with him. Though the corporation meanwhile has piled up large net earnings, the critics of Mr. Gates are not less vehement in their indictments of him now than they were months ago when their representatives were energetically endeavoring to make him a defendant in the criminal courts. The company is prosperous, they say—and one reason of that prosperity is that Gates and Gatesism have been put aside. So comes back to this country John W. Gates, ready to make a fight against the property whose organization he promoted; and demoralization in that branch of the iron and steel trade is not improbable. With ample financial resources at hand competitors of the established property can start plants which can do tremendous damage.

This instance of what impends as to the Wire Trust differs chiefly from what may develop—what is likely to develop—in most of the other trusts in its elements of personal conflict and revenge. Business men who are close observers are persuaded that in four out of five instances where the owners of independent properties merged them into trusts there is in view a continual readiness to unload upon the public. Upon the surface there is much assertion of the willingness—of the absolute demand—of the old owners to take and carry substantial blocks of new securities. Some of them take high salaried offices in the developed trust which swallows up their private business enterprise and there is much bulletining in public of what revenues will be yearly returned through ownership of new issues of common and preferred shares. Anything like a careful study of stock market developments will likely disclose, though, that these obligations in public are wholly for public effect. Hardheaded business men who have built up prosperous properties do not sell out to new combinations at exorbitant figures only to turn around and through acceptance of new stocks assess upon themselves the very exorbitance which tempted them to be sellers. They may smile and be full of optimistic prophecy for a while, but all the time their allotments of new stocks dribble out.

This develops the situation that men of affairs, men who always have been energetic, find themselves with large sums of ready money and no use for their own time. Under such circumstances the one unnatural result for these men of energy and surplus funds would be that they sit down and idle away time, experience, and opportunity. Instead of such slothfulness they proceed—even though involuntarily—toward new activity; and that new activity can seldom mean aught else than the adoption of plans which will re-establish them in their old lines of business, re-establish them with a strength never before commanded, modern machinery and ready capital in hand with which to fight their own unloaded plants, which same are too much handicapped by machinery antiquated and "capital" that is burdensome.

Mr. John W. Gates in establishing a rival to the Wire Trust which he himself syndicated is but in line with certain economy development, even though in his case the personal equation counts.

In shaping immediate security market movement much will depend upon the course of the money market. And as to what there impends bankers of importance are not agreed.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 25.....	59,743
To date this year.....	75,491,811
Corresponding date last year...	119,247,531

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 25	$204,000
To date this year.....	$328,911,410
Corresponding date last year....	$650,977,890

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & W. pf..	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf..2	
Chi., M. & St. P. pf..1½		St. L. Southwest pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & W....1½			

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.....1½		Minn. & St. L. pf...	½
Brook. R. T.....2¾		N. J. Central.....	½
Chi. & Northwest pf.1		Pressed S. Car pf...	½
Clev., C., C. & St. L..	⅝	Reading 2d pf.....	½
Int. Power.....	½	Tenn. Coal & I....	⅛
Iowa Central pf.....1		U. S. Rubber.....	¾
Minn. & St. L.....	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Knick. Ice., Chi. 5s...1½ | Mo., K. & East. 1st..1¼

There were no declines.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, made a favorable showing, though it did not come up to general expectations in the Street, where a gain of at least $5,000,000 in surplus reserves had been freely predicted. As a matter of fact, the increase was $3,331,875, though a gain of $4,608,300 in specie and of $483,200 in legal tenders was reported. Loans increased $2,518,700, deposits $7,038,500, and circulation $502,400. The gain in specie and legal tenders is accounted for by the Government payments on account of the redemption of the old 2 per cent. bonds by interior receipts. The increase in loans swells that account still further, and, inasmuch as there has been no revival of speculative activity, is apparently due to further lending abroad.

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The stock market had been dull and heavy preceding the publication of the figures, and there was little change after the statement, prices generally continuing to sag.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$817,402,300	$756,789,900	$672,091,800
Deposits	901,356,300	858,134,000	700,234,400
Circulation ..	28,586,000	14,071,600	14,123,300
Specie	173,531,200	172,361,100	155,968,700
Legal tenders	75,696,300	54,531,200	55,433,200
Total res've.	$249,228,000	$226,912,300	$211,401,900
Reserve re'q'd	225,339,075	214,533,775	190,058,600
Surp. res've	$23,888,925	$12,378,525	$21,343,300

HENRY CLEWS'S VIEWS.

Noting the present lethargy of the stock market, and discussing the outlook for the future, Henry Clews says to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The present state of inertia in Wall Street has been brought about through a variety of circumstances, in which absenteeism figures largely. More of the leading stock operators have this year left the market to look out for itself than in any previous year. The steadiness of values in the face of such dullness is, of course, encouraging. There is no pressure of stocks for sale, and, on the other hand, buying is very restricted. The fact of a Presidential campaign no doubt acts, and will act, as a deterrent to activity for a little while yet, but the results of the early State elections, some of them taking place next month, ought to indicate the crystalization of public opinion on the side of continued prosperity.

"Railway earnings continue wonderfully good, but a factor in the general situation that will perhaps bear watching is the reduction of surplus bank reserves, which is now not as large as might be wished at this period of the crop year.

"External influences are just now favorable. The South African war has dwindled almost to the proportions of the Philippine skirmishes, and cannot last much longer. The period of intense stress and anxiety in regard to the fate of the Americans and other foreigners in Peking has happily passed. Unquestionably the wisest course for us now to pursue lies in the withdrawal of our troops from China, just as soon as conditions will permit. The policy of our Government throughout the whole crisis has been so sagacious and farseeing as to leave us without the vestige of an entanglement. The earliest practicable retirement of our forces will leave us free from any of the many possible complications that may be forthcoming among other nations. There remains of course the question of indemnity for the lives and property of every American who has suffered, but this should not be overdifficult of settlement in the light of our firm but yet friendly attitude toward the Chinese Government during this rebellion. The necessity for a declaration of war has been avoided by a conscientious policy ably administered.

"While the general situation is thus more cheerful, still the feeling of apathy is hard to shake off. All things considered, the market has the appearance of sagging to lower prices, which is the best thing that could happen to shift it out of its present rut, and create activity."

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Edward Wassermann, one of the prominent commission brokers of the Stock Exchange, has this to say of market features and general influences working upon values:

"The United States to-day is one of the great powers of the world. It occupies among nations an envied position. From a debtor Nation the United States has come to be the only credit Nation, and our Government is consulted whenever any important political event takes place. The men who are at the head of our Government have lately shown that they are able to treat the most delicate political matters without losing their heads, and not only have inspired our friends abroad with confidence, but have won the admiration of the whole civilized world. Secretary Hay's letters and telegrams to the Chinese Government are models of statesmanlike documents.

"Were it not for the troubles in the Far East and the coming elections we would to-day be in the middle of a rampant bull speculation instead of having midsummer dullness.

"Who ten years ago would have thought that the money markets in New York would be the lowest in the world? Who would have thought that we would lend England (the former banker of the world) $30,000,000 and give her $15,000,000 in gold for bonds. This was done, and money in New York is still at 1½ per cent.

"In the last few years we have rebought from Europe hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of our securities. Our exports are so immense that there is a balance in our favor in one year larger in amount than the entire cost of the war in South Africa.

"Who ten years ago would have thought that we would build locomotives for England, warships for Russia, send coal to Europe, and be asked to lend money to European Governments?

"Instead of being proud of belonging to the most prosperous Nation in the world, there are speculators now in Europe who tell our friends abroad that our finances are in bad shape; that our railroads are overcapitalized, and cannot continue paying dividends; that American securities will drop if McKinley is elected, and still more if the other candidate should win. Such utterances should be of no weight upon investors, one of the speculators referred to being but a speculator pure and simple, whose ideas may be changed several times daily, according to his interests in the stock market.

"Our railroads to-day are well managed, and could pay increased returns upon their shares. St. Paul last year earned 11 per cent. and paid but 5 per cent. This year it will earn over 9 per cent., and only divide the same amount among its stockholders. Northwest earns more than 20 per cent. and pays but 6 per cent. Union Pacific pays 4 per cent. on its common shares. Baltimore and Ohio, just out of receivers' hands, pays also 4 per cent. Northern Pacific common paid 3 per cent. last year, and is selling at 50. Four years ago it sold at $10 a share. Illinois Central has increased its dividend to 6 per cent. per annum. Atchison preferred pays 5 per cent., and its common stock, selling at 27, will probably pay dividends next year. Chesapeake and Ohio, selling at 28, paid 1 per cent. last year, and will probably pay 2 per cent. this coming year. And so with many others.

"The shares of our good railroads are desirable investments, and will show increased earnings and give good returns to those who have confidence in them.

"The year 1901 will, in case the present Administration retains its power, be the most prosperous one in our Nation's history."

A BELIEVER IN VALUES.

Dealing with the general market situation, Asa P. Potter of Potter & Kirkham says:

"The transactions on the Stock Exchange during the past week have been so limited that it is hardly fair to call it a market.

"All the business conditions are sound and prosperous, but there is a pessimistic feeling current, which is unwarranted, in view of the commercial situation. Railroad earnings are good, but they cut no figure. Iron, which is the recognized standard, has in all its collateral uses receded from boom to stable prices. Prices of all the manufactured steel and iron commodities are satisfactory, both to the manufacturer and the buyer. Since you ask my opinion, I say unqualifiedly that I believe the steel and iron stocks are a purchase, and I have great faith in the traction and elevated stocks, and I believe that if the public will compare the earning power of these securities with similar properties elsewhere they will be alive to their value and appreciate their future.

"Investment bonds are too high for satisfactory returns, and the investor must look to the high-grade railroad stocks to place his money.

"So far as money is concerned, no apprehension need be felt; it will be accessible at low rates until after election, anyway. I cannot advise selling stocks at the present time, and I do believe it is the time to begin to buy stocks, taking them on all reactions."

MR. SAGE OPTIMISTIC.

Russell Sage is nothing if not optimistic. Discussing general business conditions, Mr. Sage says:

"I look to see a wonderful revival of business very shortly—almost at once, in fact. It will not be delayed until after the election, for the result of that election, in my opinion, is already a foregone conclusion. I have never had any doubt that Mr. McKinley would not be re-elected, and I think every thoughtful, intelligent man thinks as I do. For that reason business interests will go ahead as if there was no Presidential election in sight, and we will soon have even better times than before the reaction set in. Prices of commodities for the most part are now down to a healthy basis, and we will start afresh on a sounder foundation.

"As for the course of the stock market, I think it will revive with the revival of general business, though undoubtedly election scares will not be without their influence. However, I look to see a much better market and higher prices in the near future. Money at present is cheap—too cheap, but of course it isn't going to stay that way forever.

"As for the talk of Metropolitan seeking control of Manhattan, I can only say that the Metropolitan people have been after our property before, and it would not be surprising if they should want it now. They offered me something like $140 a share for my stock three years ago, but I refused it. I am a great believer in Manhattan."

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Less than 60,000 shares were traded in yesterday, and of this total Brooklyn Rapid Transit contributed more than one-third, the trading in the stock amounting to approximately 20,500 shares. The issue was distinctly weak, a net loss of 2⅝ points being recorded, with the closing price the lowest for the day. Liquidation was in evidence.

Indeed, had it not been for the dealings in this security the market would have been practically dead, not another issue being traded in to the extent of even 4,000 shares, People's Gas approaching nearest to the mark, with a total of 3,700. A rumor that President Billings purposed to withdraw from the company was denied by interests connected with the property here.

Sugar Trust stock and United States Rubber were weak, while such standard issues as Burlington and St. Paul were inclined to heaviness.

The report from London that consols continue weak owing to the Eastern uncertainties and that the general market looks like working lower tended toward the depression here.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Discussing the foreign exchange situation, C. Schumacher & Co. in their weekly review say:

"In the absence of any other visible cause for the advance in exchange at this season of the year, the movement can only be explained by the cheapness of our money market as compared to the European markets and consequent tendency to place funds where better rates of interest can be obtained than at home.

"Money here continues dull and depressed at 1½ per cent. on call and at 2½@3 per cent. up to Oct. 30, while in London discounts, after all their late decline, are still quoted 3⅝ per cent. and in Germany 4 per cent. Paris is the lowest market, with 2⅝ as the private discount rate.

"While remitting funds abroad for the difference of interest looks natural enough, it seems to us that the remitter runs a very great risk of finding his profit wiped out by the difference in the price of exchange, if a more or less rapid decline in our exchange market should set in, such as may now be expected at any moment.

"The supply of commercial bills, though small, still compares favorably with that of the corresponding period of former years, while the offerings of grain and cotton bills both for near-by and later deliveries have greatly increased this week and are now fully as large if not larger than during the corresponding period of other years as far back as we can remember.

"If the performance is as good as the promise there should be enough exchange in the market very soon to absorb all the

and we hope it may not lead to such a money squeeze and consequent demoralization in exchange as we had in November, 1899."

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL.

The first annual pamphlet report of Republic Iron and Steel was issued yesterday and shows as a result of operations for the year ended June 30 as follows:

Profits after expenses.....		$5,684,101
Renewals, repairs, and depreciation	$893,014	
Depreciation in raw and finished material.....	1,097,358	
Outstanding accounts and bills receivable	50,000	
		2,040,372
Net profit		$3,643,729
Dividends on preferred.....		1,421,679
Surplus		$2,222,050

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1900, shows:

Assets—Real estate, plants, &c., $41,142,252; new construction, $1,218,203; stock in sundry companies, $547,200; new gas pipe lines, leases, insurance, and royalties, $116,731; inventories of raw and finished material, $4,132,730; accounts and bills receivable, $3,008,969; cash on hand, $1,203,133; total, $51,369,217.

Liabilities—Capital stock $20,300,900 preferred and $27,191,000 common; current accounts payable, $1,023,908; preferred dividend, $355,371; deferred installments on purchase of coal lands, $214,000; reserve for taxes, $55,988; profit and loss surplus, $2,222,050; total, $51,369,217.

SETTLING OF CONTRACTS.

The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange gives notice that in accordance with Section 3, Article 34 of the constitution, all contracts which fall due on Saturday, Sept. 1, must be settled on Friday, Aug. 31, and all contracts which fall due on Sunday and Monday, Sept. 2 and 3, must be settled on Tuesday, Sept. 4.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1¼ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $102,983,713; balances, $6,481,631; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $711,784.

Money on call in London, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 11-16 per cent. for short and 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¼; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-6 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The allotment of treasury bills firmed discount rates on the Stock Exchange, which would have closed had it not been for the buying in, which the committee decided was more important than house extensions. The Exchange will probably close Sept. 1, and will likely do so again in the near future in order to finish the latest extensions.

Idleness rules in almost every department. Consols continue weak owing to the Eastern uncertainty. Home railroads were mostly steady, and were strengthened by continued repurchases. Great Westerns regained most of their earlier decline. Americans were steady at about parity, closing dull. Copper was steady.

No event has broken the monotony of this week. The arrival of £3,900,000 in gold, of which £3,000,000 was from the United States, strengthened the Bank of England and removed the uneasiness respecting the reserve.

The Statist does not expect more United States gold, and says there is little prospect of such improvement in the rate of exchange as to make shipments profitable. The paper also thinks there will be an issue of some kind of a Russian loan in Paris this Fall, which will cause the transference of French money from London and Berlin to Paris, though not necessarily leading to shipments of gold.

Money was very plentiful all the week at 2 to 2½.

The Statist publishes a long review of American prosperity and concludes it will continue for at least a year and probably much longer than that, and thinks the total trade balance will again reach near £120,000,000.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 11-16; for three months' bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.60; Madrid, 28.55; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.55.

Consols for money, 97 15-16; for the account, 98; Atchison, 27⅛; Canadian Pacific, 91½; St. Paul, 116¼; Illinois Central, 119; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 77¾; New York Central, 132½; Erie, 11¼; Pennsylvania, 66½; Reading, 33¾; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 39⅜.

Bar silver firm, 28½d per ounce.

Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

Spanish fours closed at 71⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—At the opening of business on the Bourse to-day rentes and certain other stocks were somewhat animated. Later, however, they became quieter

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was dull and most of the stocks usually dealt in were neglected. Advances were recorded in several issues on small sales.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in at 87¾ and closed at 87⅝ bid.

UNION COPPER was steady, about 800 shares being dealt in at 2¼. The close was 2⅜ bid and 2⅜ asked.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER bonds were in demand, $5,000 worth changing hands at 39¾. The closing quotation was 89 bid.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares at 6½. The issue closed at 6⅝ bid and 6¾ asked.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	62½	..
American Chicle pf.	78¼	79½
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	123¾	123¾
American Woolen pf.	69¼	70¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	32½	92
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7½	8¼
Distilling Company of America	4¼	4¾
Distilling Company of America pf.	19	19¼
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	80	85
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	41
International Pump	18½	20
International Pump pf.	65½	67
International Silver pf.	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58¾	59¼
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	40	40½
National Salt pf.	64¾	66¼
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102¼
Otis Elevator	28½	29
Otis Elevator pf.	80¾	83
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91¼	92½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	26	26¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76½	77
Standard Oil of New Jersey	530	539

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10½
British Columbia Copper	11⅜	11⅞
British Exchequer 3s	93 7-16	94½
California Copper	7	1¼
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	104½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	23	24½
Economic Pentaco	..	87
Electric Vehicle	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅜	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	6¾	6¾
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅜
*Markeen Copper	..	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	12
New England Transportation	3¾	4½
New York Transportation	7¼	8½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅜
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20¾	21
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	..	16½
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	15⅜
Tel., Tel., & Cable of Am., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	2½	2⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84¾
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4½	5½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	101	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	232
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	83
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pref.	91	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
23d & 29th Street 1st, 1996	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	115½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107¾
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	18
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	58
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	108
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Continental Tobacco debentures	102¾	103½
Crampe' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100¼	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	..
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117¼	119
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Metrot	29	32
Metrot bonds	73½	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 25, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P.C.
New York	$568,324,200	$808,688,629	-29.7
Boston	74,095,471	93,072,557	-20.9
Philadelphia	63,139,224	66,867,544	-5.6
Baltimore	12,068,039	16,587,927	-2.7
Chicago	103,587,547	94,344,222	+9.8
St. Louis	24,474,507	24,682,212	-0.8
New Orleans	4,624,127	5,008,631	-7.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$850,310,106	$1,109,879,722	-23.4
Other cities, 5 days	179,874,698	155,961,487	+15.3
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,030,184,799	$1,265,841,209	-18.6
All cities, 1 day	201,998,745	255,663,504	-21.0
Total, all cities, for week	$1,232,183,544	$1,521,404,713	-19.0

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 18 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 15.2 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a loss of 0.8 per cent., and with 1897 a gain of 20.4 per cent. Outside New York the decrease, as compared with 1899, was 0.7 per cent., and with 1898 and 1897 respectively the gain was 2.1 and 1.2 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Aug. 25, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62	64	50	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
32½	32¾	100	American Ice Co.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
10	10⅛	335	American Linseed Co.	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	.....
18¾	19	230	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
66	67	70	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	.....
34⅝	34⅞	400	Am. Steel & Wire	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
74	75	400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
121	121¼	2,480	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	122	122	121	121	—1¼
25½	26	100	American Tin Plate	26	26	26	26	.....
93	93⅝	800	American Tobacco	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
44	44¼	745	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	45	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
27¼	27¼	1,670	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
69⅞	70	870	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70	70⅛	69⅞	70	+ ⅛
71¾	72	580	Baltimore & Ohio	71¾	71¾	71⅝	71⅝	— ⅛
79¼	80	740	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	.....
53½	53⅝	20,075	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53½	55⅝	53¼	53¼	—2⅜
27½	27½	10	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
124⅞	125	2,645	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125½	125½	124⅝	125	— ⅛
120	125	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	125	125	125	125	.....
113⅝	113⅞	2,250	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	113½	113⅝	113	113¼	— ⅛
173	175	330	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½	173½	174½	+1½
162	163	100	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	162	162	— ⅛
..	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	202	202	202	202	—1
106¼	106½	1,070	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106½	106⅝	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
58¾	58⅝	240	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	35	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34½	34½	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
175	175½	100	Consolidated Gas	175	175	175	175	.....
26	26½	700	Con. Tobacco Co.	26	26	26	26	.....
112¼	113½	2,948	Del., Lack. & West.	113	113	113	113¼	— ⅛
178½	179½	200	Del., Lack. & West.	178	178½	178	178½	+1½
67	67	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	.....
33¾	34	500	Federal Steel	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
62½	63	225	Hocking Valley pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
69	69⅛	10	Internat. Paper pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	.....
29½	29⅝	200	International Power	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
19¼	19½	100	Iowa Central	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
45	46	100	Iowa Central pf.	45	45	45	45	—1
92	93	245	Lake Erie & West. pf.	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	+2
91¼	92	130	Manhattan Elevated	91⅞	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
153¼	154	300	Met. Street Railway	153	153⅝	153	153⅜	— ⅛
55	55½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
93	94	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
50⅝	51	1,100	Missouri Pacific	51	51½	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	120	National Steel pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	.....
46	46¼	420	National Tube	46	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
92⅜	92¾	227	National Tube pf.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ⅛
136	136½	400	New Jersey Central	136½	136⅝	136	136½	— ⅛
129	129⅜	930	New York Central	129¼	129⅝	129	129⅜	— ⅛
..	..	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
..	..	80	Norfolk & West. pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	.....
..	..	700	Northern Pacific	50⅞	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
..	..	50	Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
..	..	880	Pennsylvania R. R.	125⅞	125⅞	125⅝	125⅝	— ⅛
..	..	3,750	People's Gas, Chicago	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96	.....
..	..	100	Pressed Steel Car	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
..	..	215	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71	71	71	71	— ½
..	..	1,350	Reading 1st pf.	58	58	57¾	58	.....
..	..	100	Reading 2d pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
..	..	200	Republic Iron & Steel	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
..	..	100	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
..	..	1,400	St. Louis Southw.	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13½	— ⅛
..	..	2,295	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
..	..	1,430	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅛
..	..	179	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	.....
..	..	23	Standard R. & T.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
..	..	100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70	70	70	70	— ⅛
..	..	1,335	Union Pacific	58½	58⅝	58½	58½	— ⅛
..	..	560	Union Pacific pf.	75⅞	76	75⅞	76	.....
..	..	200	United States Leather.	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	.....
..	..	10	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	.....
..	..	529	United States Rubber.	29	29½	29	29¼	— ⅛
..	..	200	Western Union Tel.	79½	79½	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅛
..	..	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
Sales		59,743						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f't's	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
		N. Y. CITY.						
		Borough of Manhattan.						
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,186,000	$2,612,000	$1,364,000	$15,318,000	50,000	
2,050,000	2,203,600	Bank Man. Co.	19,977,000	7,431,000	2,908,000	27,187,000	.....	
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	14,289,300	1,654,200	1,028,100	15,861,700	.....	
2,000,000	2,298,000	Mechanics' Nat.	12,150,000	2,544,000	370,000	12,102,000	.....	
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bank of Am.	21,017,000	3,868,000	2,277,000	23,920,000	.....	
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix Nat.	5,072,000	1,138,000	200,000	5,219,000	48,400	
10,000,000	5,278,600	National City	108,784,200	35,292,100	5,814,000	131,543,400	4,288,700	
300,000	6,904,000	Chemical Nat.	24,597,300	4,259,300	3,120,300	25,064,700	.....	
600,000	228,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,734,900	784,000	613,100	5,331,900	29,400	
1,000,000	1,850,600	Gallatin Nat.	8,794,300	892,500	918,200	7,072,500	989,200	
300,000	89,400	Nat. *B. & Drov.	1,064,100	222,100	63,600	1,013,500	49,300	
400,000	114,800	Mech. & Trad.	2,186,000	170,000	208,000	2,180,000	.....	
1,000,000	176,300	Greenwich	973,900	107,300	169,500	890,800	.....	
600,000	506,600	Lea. Mfg. Nat.	3,582,300	666,300	218,600	3,257,700	488,000	
300,000	223,600	Seventh Nat.	3,582,700	823,800	317,000	4,587,200	299,800	
1,200,000	536,600	Bk. State N. Y.	3,808,600	470,200	434,600	3,250,800	.....	
5,000,000	2,848,600	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,668,000	3,602,000	2,159,000	21,740,000	4,550,000	
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. Com.	62,595,300	6,805,700	6,468,400	51,057,400	7,477,200	
1,000,000	1,047,800	Nat. Broadway	8,556,300	991,000	396,400	5,857,300	200,000	
1,000,000	1,232,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,869,100	2,060,200	1,479,100	14,256,600	1,000,000	
500,000	493,900	Pacific Bank	2,782,300	321,500	539,800	3,361,100	.....	
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	19,069,600	4,473,900	1,402,300	22,377,100	1,024,900	
450,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat.	6,025,100	632,700	994,100	6,151,500	50,000	
1,000,000	325,200	People's	2,108,700	171,600	544,200	2,611,900	.....	
200,000	650,500	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,744,400	2,288,800	1,187,000	13,983,000	719,100	
$3,000,000	15,014,100	Nassau Nat.	43,181,400	12,932,300	2,781,800	50,295,900	1,923,300	
500,000	467,000	Irving National	4,270,000	666,600	600,400	4,869,000	180,800	
600,000	420,500	Nat. Citizen's	3,086,600	573,300	208,000	3,252,000	197,200	
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,780,400	426,400	243,200	3,058,100	.....	
900,000	1,020,000	Mar. & Ful. Nat.	6,491,000	1,443,100	645,900	7,149,100	186,300	
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & Lea.	3,677,100	779,600	259,800	4,056,000	50,000	
1,400,000	1,646,200	Hanover Nat.	19,457,400	2,870,000	2,746,000	22,789,000	.....	
1,000,000	510,600	Continental Nat.	4,797,800	860,000	586,400	5,708,300	344,500	
300,000	406,500	Oriental	2,061,000	207,000	250,000	1,950,000	.....	
1,500,000	6,150,100	Im. & Trad. Nat.	25,032,000	7,780,000	2,146,000	28,372,000	46,700	
2,000,000	3,306,200	National Park	46,583,000	9,624,000	5,806,000	57,043,000	49,900	
250,000	102,900	East River Nat.	1,256,300	180,000	174,000	1,322,600	50,000	
3,000,000	2,370,000	Fourth National	22,387,500	3,805,700	2,221,100	23,535,800	50,000	
1,000,000	539,900	Central National	11,524,000	2,444,000	1,117,000	14,641,000	60,000	
300,000	799,000	Second National	8,434,000	1,724,000	740,000	9,346,000	278,000	
750,000	162,800	Ninth National	2,301,000	526,300	332,500	2,643,300	49,500	
500,000	9,117,000	First National	38,719,600	7,789,800	1,865,300	38,801,000	495,800	
300,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	3,637,100	779,600	309,900	3,183,600	258,500	
250,000	708,300	Bowery	3,164,400	400,000	357,000	3,312,000	.....	
200,000	375,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,079,600	835,800	417,800	4,053,000	50,000	
750,000	350,100	German-Amer.	3,492,200	579,500	233,700	3,459,100	.....	
1,000,000	1,994,600	Chase Nat.	38,572,700	8,754,300	4,031,400	47,559,600	800,000	
100,000	1,287,000	Fifth Avenue	8,467,700	2,044,900	343,400	9,550,500	.....	
200,000	914,700	German Exch.	2,590,600	182,100	332,900	3,010,800	.....	
200,000	897,000	Germania	3,180,200	401,500	548,900	4,470,800	.....	
200,000	890,100	Lincoln Nat.	9,775,300	2,105,800	653,700	11,384,300	247,600	
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield Na.	5,644,800	1,338,900	504,000	6,820,700	48,600	
200,000	359,100	Fifth National	2,076,700	457,800	197,000	2,258,800	164,700	
300,000	963,600	Bk. of Metropolis	6,487,900	1,124,700	558,700	6,916,300	.....	
200,000	409,100	West Side	2,933,000	498,000	396,000	3,155,000	.....	
500,000	748,700	Seaboard Nat.	11,253,000	1,466,000	2,283,000	13,998,000	488,000	
2,100,000	1,696,400	Western Nat.	38,213,400	9,157,900	2,570,800	46,149,300	50,000	
300,000	528,300	First Nat., Bkn.	3,950,000	649,000	975,000	4,708,000	75,000	
500,000	535,800	Liberty Nat.	6,590,200	1,194,900	425,000	6,646,900	497,900	
1,000,000	374,900	N. Y. Prod. Exc.	3,913,800	588,000	395,700	3,985,700	.....	
250,000	411,000	Bk. N. Amster'm	5,047,300	505,100	1,130,200	6,061,800	.....	
350,000	231,100	Astor National	3,869,100	750,200	248,900	4,084,000	300,000	
500,000	302,100	Hide & L. Nat.	2,504,700	496,700	86,700	1,896,100	380,000	
62,800,000	75,730,900	Total, Nat. Bks.						
11,422,700	15,304,100	Total, State Bks.						
74,222,700	91,035,000	Total	817,402,300	173,531,200	75,696,800	901,356,300	28,586,000	

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, June 29, 1900; 19 State banks, May 31, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 25 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,209,300.00	$19,200.00	98,600	$261,400.00	$106,000.00	$1,402,800.00
Columbia	300,000	1,916,000.00	98,000.00	84,000	376,000.00	.....	2,075,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,063,022.01	77,502.93	63,056	236,317.15	.....	1,360,900.00
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,290,000.00	90,000.00	42,500	178,500.00	.....	1,475,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	678,350.67	4,834.01	43,819	37,222.02	20,222.31	.....
Hamilton	200,000	1,402,000.00	49,000.00	95,000	161,000.00	.....	1,558,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,795,285.00	95,556.00	90,236	248,211.00	.....	2,373,271.00
Mutual	200,000	1,245,420.94	29,268.45	116,564	175,179.47	.....	1,330,267.13
19th Ward	100,000	1,182,666.00	17,105.00	120,431	224,201.00	.....	1,377,620.00
Plaza	100,000	1,850,000.00	52,000.00	107,090	120,000.00	.....	1,810,000.00
Riverside	100,000	959,087.42	8,437.48	54,946	68,486.48	132,528.00	923,335.89
State	100,000	2,933,000.00	218,000.00	109,090	108,000.00	.....	3,252,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,117,700.00	15,200.00	164,100	112,800.00	.....	1,340,800.00
Union Square	200,000	2,219,328.67	50,289.61	228,212	169,518.29	.....	2,380,927.60
Washington	100,000	185,700.19	3,069.00	19,250	75,290.87	.....	280,918.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,584,000.00	101,850.00	112,900	114,400.00	.....	1,772,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,115,847.00	11,357.00	91,600	157,949.00	.....	1,254,822.00
Broadway	100,000	1,349,100.43	12,140.15	104,256	257,357.10	.....	1,510,150.08
Eighth Ward	100,000	800,700.00	6,200.00	38,000	45,100.00	.....	821,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	668,000.00	28,400.00	26,700	46,600.00	.....	820,200.00
Mfr.'s Nat.	252,000	2,497,400.00	304,200.00	198,200	534,500.00	85,297.77	3,105,000.00
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	920,486.69	15,176.00	53,674	93,817.97	.....	896,080.85
Merchants'	100,000	426,397.39	6,033.13	42,756	90,498.18	.....	466,322.44
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,797,000.00	214,000.00	348,000	560,000.00	693,000.00	4,116,000.00
National City	300,000	2,532,000.00	131,000.00	281,000	313,000.00	.....	2,987,000.00
North Side	100,000	661,218.23	12,230.49	30,518	89,753.09	.....	1,523,836.27
People's	100,000	111,500.00	33,000.00	40,000	*146,300.00	82,900.00	978,200.00
Scheuerherhorn	100,000	566,646.52	14,787.00	28,167	45,480.56	68,278.43	560,984.75
17th Ward	100,000	451,288.00	8,455.00	38,166	70,602.00	.....	438,607.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,079,500.00	113,500.00	10,000	269,100.00	225,000.00	1,020,000.00
26th Ward	100,000	486,596.00	10,707.00

RECENT EVENTS IN RUSSIA

Anti-Semitic Riots in Odessa More Serious than Reported.

FEAR ATTACK ON CZAR'S LIFE

Papers Expect a Recrudescence of Nihilism on Account of the Recent Anarchist Outrages.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—The anti-Semitic riots at Odessa were, I hear, of a serious nature, and are a convincing proof that the movement against the Jews is steadily growing stronger in Russia. It is not an easy matter to obtain exact information concerning the events which have just taken place at Odessa, owing to the police censorship over all telegraphic news. It is, however, known that the trouble began by a quarrel between a Jewish shopkeeper and a Russian soldier. Several people who were present took the soldier's part and assaulted the Jew, who called upon two other Jews present for assistance, whereupon a mob, which had assembled in the meantime, attacked the neighboring Jewish tradespeople, and a free fight between Christians and Jews ensued.

The mob then pillaged the houses and shops of all the Jews in the city, smashing the windows and breaking in doors. Only the residences of Jews suffered at the hands of the rioters, it being sufficient for Christians to appear at their windows with holy images in their hands to safeguard their dwellings from the infuriated mob.

The citizens of Odessa were kept awake until 2 o'clock in the morning, when peace was restored. The rioting, however, broke out again the next day, and to such an extent that the troops had to be called in to assist the police, who were unable to quell the disturbances.

The details of the events which took place on this second day are not yet known in St. Petersburg. It is, however, stated that the troops fired upon the mob, killing several of the ringleaders. The Chief of Police, it is said, was severely wounded in the forehead by a stone thrown by one of the rioters. According to the official report of the affair, 1,041 persons were arrested. Of these, those who are inhabitants of Odessa, will undergo imprisonment for terms varying from two to six months. As for the non-residents they will be sent back to the towns where they belong and serve out their terms of imprisonment there.

THE ATTACK ON THE SHAH.

The attempt on the Shah's life made a much deeper impression here than did the news of King Humbert's assassination. It was well known here that the Italian Anarchists had vowed vengeance against the King since the repression of the revolutionary movements in Sicily, Carara, and Milan. The murder of King Humbert is looked upon here merely as an act of revenge, and is therefore easily explained. No explanation can, however, be given for the attack on the Shah, for, as a St. Petersburg newspaper remarked editorially the other day, surely the French and Italian Anarchists do not aim at the establishment of a republican form of government in Persia.

It is said here that one result of the attempt on the Persian ruler's life will be to prevent the Czar from ever again visiting the French capital.

The fear is likewise expressed here that the dastardly outrage committed at Monza and the attempt to kill the Shah will result in a recrudescence of Nihilism in Russia. Of late years but little has been heard concerning the Nihilists, but this does not imply that they have ceased to exist. Some weeks ago it was reported here that several arrests of Nihilists had taken place simultaneously at Warsaw, Odessa, and Kiew, but since then nothing more has been heard of the matter, which has been hushed up by the police.

It seems, however, certain that the Nihilists and international Anarchists had plotted to assassinate the Czar had he visited the Paris Exhibition. It is the general belief here that the next Anarchist attempt at the murder of a sovereign will be made against the Czar or the German Emperor.

SIBERIANS UNDER ARMS.

The Russian Government continues to concentrate troops along the Chinese frontier. In Siberia, recruiting has taken place on a large scale, and every able-bodied peasant has been enlisted. Officers of the "apoltschenié" (as the reserve forces are called) have been placed in command of these Siberian troops, whose duties will be more particularly to protect the railroads and to prevent the invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese forces.

These Siberians, who thus constitute an important reserve force for Russia, are excellent soldiers. The descendants of adventurous Cossacks or of convicts, the Siberian peasant-soldiers have been educated at a hard school. Accustomed as they are to endure the Winter cold and Summer heat of a most trying climate, they are endowed with a really wonderful amount of endurance. Of temperate habits, they are excellent horsemen and good shots.

Last week it was announced that two new brigades of Cossack cavalry had been formed, and one brigade of Cossack infantry, for service in China. This week two detachments of the Imperial Guard have started for the Far East. The trains of the Trans-Siberian Railway are at present almost entirely reserved for the transportation of troops and ammunition.

It has just become known that, owing to the gravity of the situation, the Russian Government has decided to begin work immediately on a new railroad between Orenburg and Tashkent. Work will be begun simultaneously on two sections of this railway under the direction of two well-known engineers, Messrs. Ursati and Viezemski.

The lack of ambulances, hospital nurses, surgeons, and medicines will be greatly felt by the European troops in China. The Russian forces are in this respect better prepared than are the British, French, and Germans. The number and good organization of the Russian ambulances should be an object lesson for the other powers. At Moscow twelve new military medical corps have just been organized, and they will shortly start for the East. Each of these corps consists of four physicians, four Sisters of Charity, and eighty-two nurses.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Russian Sisters of Charity, who since the outbreak of hostilities have given proof of the greatest spirit of self-sacrifice. The first detachment of sisters left St. Petersburg for Tien-Tsin (via Odessa) on July 24, and yesterday another larger detachment, consisting of 100 nuns, started for the Far East. Among the members of this second detachment was the Princess Schakorskoi.

ACTIVITY IN NAVY YARDS.

It would be hard to say whether the most activity reigns at present in the Army or in the Navy Department. Much, however, is heard concerning the work which is under way in the several navy yards. It is announced that next week the keels of two new cruisers will be laid. Each of these vessels will be 350 feet long and 40 feet wide. Their speed will be 25 knots an hour and the cost of each is estimated at 3,000,000 rubles, about $1,800,000.

As I predicted in a recent letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Count Lamsdorff has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position for which his long experience in the Foreign Office under three successive Ministers eminently qualifies him. The appointment has on the whole been favorably received by the Russian public, notwithstanding the fact that Lamsdorff's family originally came from the Baltic Provinces, and that he bears a German name.

B. C. de W.

DUNLAP ARRESTED AGAIN.

Another Charge of Usury Against Him Made by a Dry Goods Clerk.

John L. Dunlap, thirty-six years old, of 73 West Eleventh Street, against whom charges of usury are now pending in Special Sessions, was again arrested yesterday by Detective Sergt. Carey on a bench warrant charging a similar offense.

The complainant in this case is Timothy Keane, employed in a Fourteenth Street dry goods house. He alleges that on July 5 last he went to Dunlap to borrow $20. He received in cash $15.16, signing five promissory notes aggregating $20.

Dunlap was arraigned before Judge McMahon, in Part I of the General Sessions, and held in $1,000 bail for examination on Aug. 28.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A NOVEL CLOCK.—In the exhibition of clocks and bronzes at the Paris Exposition is a very curious and unique timepiece devised by M. Passerat. On a square pedestal of wood covered with bronze decorations rests a plate of ordinary size. The plate has marked on its upper surface a clock dial, and there is a small figure of a swan lying on the bottom. If a little water is poured into the plate (enough to float the swan) the latter immediately swims to the edge of the plate and indicates the hour with its beak. The mechanism is very simple. In the interior of the box is a clock movement acting on a vertical pivot, to which is attached a horizontal arm. On the end of this arm is a powerful magnet. As the arm is revolved, just under the upper side of the box, by the clock mechanism, the swan, which has a piece of soft iron concealed in its beak, closely follows the magnet, when it is left free to move by the presence of water in the plate, and thus the contrivance makes a practical timepiece. A slight mark on the upper surface of the pedestal and a corresponding one on the edge of the plate serve to determine the correct placing of the latter.

***

ESCAPE OF GASES INTO INTERPLANETARY SPACE.—Some recent experimental work by Prof. William Ramsay of University College, London, to determine the rate at which the various component gases of the atmosphere escape into outside space has led him to the following conclusions: That argon is unable to escape from the earth and that helium is slowly escaping, and probably was in a position to escape more freely in the distant past. It is interesting to note that much light is thrown on another moot question in astronomy by Prof. Ramsay's work. The relative physical position of water vapor on Mars would be about the same as that of helium on the earth, and it now seems probable that water cannot remain on Mars, that the so-called polar snows of that planet are probably condensed carbon dioxide, (the gas used for charging soda water,) and that some of the other appearances previously ascribed to the presence of water, such as apparent clouds and fogs, are really masses of carbon dioxide vapor.

***

INSULATED GLOVES.—A prize of $200 is offered by the Association des Industriels de France Contre les Accidents du Travail, 3 Rue de Lutece, Paris, for the best insulating gloves for electrical workmen. They must be strong enough to resist not only the electric pressure, but also accidental perforations by wires, &c., and must in addition be easy to wear by hands of any size, and allow the workmen's fingers sufficient freedom to execute their work. The competition is international, and competitors must send two pairs of gloves, accompanied by an explanatory note to the President of the association, before Dec. 31, 1900.

***

GLOBULAR LIGHTNING.—In the current number of the Annalen der Physik Max Toepler, one of the highest living authorities on atmospheric phenomena, offers a simple explanataion of that curious and rather rare phenomenon commonly called globe lightning. He believes that an ordinary lightning flash leaves behind it a track of highly conducting air. A continuous but slow discharge passes along this track for some time after the flash. Occasionally a place occurs in the track where there is a high resistance, and when the quantity discharged is adequate this place glows, and is the globe lightning. Its paparently free motion is due to the movement of the track by the wind; or, by a change in the electrostatic forces. The final explosion which is sometimes described is perhaps due to a final ordinary flash through this track, with its accompanying thunder. Prof. Toepler thinks the current in the globe is probably not very great.

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ELECTRICAL EFFECT OF LIGHT ON GREEN LEAVES.—A series of experiments, the results of which were recently presented to the Royal Society by A. D. Waller, gives some suggestive information regarding the phenomena of plant growth. A young iris leaf freshly gathered was laid upon a glass plate, and connected with a galvanometer. Half of the leaf was covered by black paper. It was then found that an appreciable electric current from the exposed to the covered portion of the leaf was caused by simple diffused daylight; an arc light caused considerably more, and direct sunlight the most, the latter producing a difference of potential between the two portions of the leaf of .02 volt. Heat up to 30 degrees C. was found to increase the current. A carbon dioxide atmosphere stopped it entirely. Other leaves which were tried, begonia, mathiola, lilac, pear, &c., varied somewhat in their behavior, some of them giving no electrical response whatever, and others reversing the direction of the current. Petals of flowers gave no distinct response, showing probably that chloroplasts are necessary to the reaction. It was suggested that the different reactions obtained might be due to the varying ages and states of physiological activity of the different leaves. It seems certain, however, that under active conditions of growth the action of light on green leaves produces electrical as well as chemical and physiological results.

***

A DANGEROUS HABIT.—La Nature reports the following curious origin of an epidemic of tuberculosis at Karkow, a city in Russia, an unusual number of cases of consumption were noticed among the municipal officers and clerks. Some accidental suggestion finally led to a bacteriological examination of the library where the city records were kept. It was found that the departmental archives were literally covered with tubercle bacilli. Further investigation traced them to a consumptive employe, whose work had led him to consult the archives very frequently, and who had the common habit of wetting his fingers with saliva to facilitate the turning of the pages, on each one of which he thus deposited a colony of bacilli.

***

BORING METAL PLATES WITH WATER.—Some fairly successful experiments have recently been made in drilling holes in and engraving on metal by means of electrolytic solutions. A nozzle of special construction was used. The lower end, which is pressed against the metal plate, is divided into two compartments, through which the electrolytic fluid flows. The upper end has two openings; through one the electrolyte flows in, down to the lower end against the plate, and finally up and out of the other. The end of the nozzle, which is pressed against the plate to be drilled, is fitted with a rubber washer, whose shape determines that of the hole bored. A strong electric current is caused to flow through the plate into the electrolyte and back to the source of electricity. The nozzle circulation of the electrolyte in the nozzle carries off the metal as fast as the electrolysis liberates it. Some of the best results for iron were obtained with sulphuric acid as the electrolyte, but good work was also done with ordinary salt water.

***

THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.—The iconography and anthropology of the Irano Indians are dealt with at length by M. Ujfalvy in a recent issue of L'Anthropologie. He concludes that the ancient Persians had a narrow faced, dolichocephalic, somewhat flattened, head, resembling that of the ancient Hindus. They were all fair or reddish, and resembled the Macedonians of Alexander. It is impossible to say whether this was the primitive Persian type, but at all events it was their well characterized type six centuries before our era.

***

MULTIPLEX TELEPHONY.—E. A. Faller of San Francisco has recently patented a process of multiplex telephony over a single wire. He "syncronises and attunes" the corresponding instruments at each end of the line, so that they are not affected by a conversation going on between any of the other instruments, which are differently tuned. This is accomplished by providing at each terminal a number of condensers whose individual capacities may be varied; a number of induction coils, the electric condition of whose secondaries may be changed by bringing in more or less turns, and receivers provided with double windings, capable of being worked in series or in multiple. By means of a special switch the independent windings of the receiver may be connected in a certain way; the capacity of the condenser and the number of turns of the secondary coil are increased or decreased, and thus the capacity and resistance of the instrument are varied, so that through another instrument at the other end of the line in which like conditions have been established a number of messages may be sent simultaneously.

CAMP TRIES PROHIBITION

Connecticut National Guard Makes a Successful Experiment.

CANTEEN RIGOROUSLY CLOSED

Scheme to Advantage of Military Training—Other States May Follow.

Special to The New York Times.

NIANTIC, Conn., Aug. 25.—Connecticut has just finished the experiment of a week's encampment of its National Guard on a prohibition basis.

From a military standpoint the experiment has been a success, and as that is primarily what the encampment is for, Brig. Gen. Frost, commandant of the military body, and Adjt. Gen. Van Keuren, Gov. Lounsbury's chief of staff, are thoroughly satisfied. This satisfaction extends very generally among the officers of the four regiments of ten companies each, a light battery of four guns, a Gatling gun battery of four pieces, a bicycle signal corps of forty men, a brigade hospital corps with ambulances, and a complete medical and surgical outfit on the Red Cross plan, a mortar battery detail, working six mortars, and a single company of colored troops.

This body of soldiery, aggregating 3,000 men, is somewhat divided in opinion as to the success of the plan, yet the great mass of men approve of it as a whole. The abolition of liquors, wines, and beer from the tents has somewhat lessened the sociability that has prevailed through the many years that military camps have been held here, since 1872, when the grounds, now owned by the State, were first leased for camp purposes. Time was when the cellars in the streets of such companies as the Hartford City Guard, New Haven Grays, New Haven Blues, K Company of Hartford, and possibly two or three others of the older organizations could furnish all the liquid requirements of a first-class café. Social life as exemplified by drinking and entertaining friends was then a feature of encampment week.

That does not mean that there was drinking to excess. There was, as a matter of fact, very little of that. But from the headquarters of the Governor and his staff, through brigade, regimental, and company headquarters, down into the company streets, no man ever went away thirsty. Such conviviality as might not interfere with the duty of a gentleman and a soldier was expected during camp week. That expectation was always realized. There was always a general celebration on Friday night—the last one in camp. Yet the boys were always out in good time and good trim for the final roll call Saturday morning, ready to strike camp and then indulge in "the burial of the soldiers," as the ceremony of dumping empty bottles and demijohns into a big hole at the end of each street was called.

SMUGGLING IN CAMP.

Fun of that sort was eliminated from the camp this year. Some of the citizen soldiers, particularly those who had served under the old order of things, and under the still later one that permitted of a State canteen where lager beer was sold, have grumbled about the removal of the social side of camp life and their restriction to lemonade, ginger ale, and root beer. Yet these very complainants are of the sort of whom good soldiers are made, and they have frowned on those of their fellow-grumblers who have smuggled into camp very bad whisky bought from dealers in the contraband stuff, who came over from New London with pocket flasks of bad liquors. This smuggling became very unpopular early in the week, and amounted to practically nothing before its close.

Among these grumbling soldiers there is an earnest demand for a restoration of the camp canteen and its lager beer, and several of the officers openly favor it under restrictions which will work no hardship to men who drink reasonably and rationally. Few men, they assert, ever abused the privilege, and the use of beer was growing less and less every year. In a crowd of 3,000 men rather promiscuously gathered from all over the State there will naturally be some few who let appetite get the better of them. But their companions quickly teach them that abusing a privilege is unsoldierly and unpopular. A couple of years ago excessive drinking reached one or two tents occupied by men who wore shoulder straps. There was a State scandal in consequence, and this year's prohibition camp was the result.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who was a visitor in camp on Thursday, and who was then given the honor of a brigade dress parade and review, said the camp was the most orderly, soldierly, and satisfactory he had ever seen in his many years of experience with the National Guards of several States. He made his inspection incognito before his presence was known at either the Governor's or Brigadier General's headquarters, so that it was no prearranged affair. It has, therefore, the merit of being something besides the usual "military taffy."

It is not surprising that some of the men should have protested against the prohibitive order of Gen. Frost, which was so far-reaching as to include the whole of this little town and all the territory within a mile of this model camp ground, as well as the camp and parade ground, both of which are inclosed by a substantial seven-foot board fence. Connecticut's citizen soldiers serve the State for a week, and serve it well. Practically they serve without pay, for it is a general custom here for the boys to turn all their State pay and allowances into the treasuries of their respective companies. Camp week is the only vacation many of them have, and they feel that they are entitled to a little fun—which does not mean drunkenness, by any means—along with their work. Yet the thinkers among them have seen so much good come out of this week's "prohibition camp," have seen the improvement in both the physical and soldierly life of the men, that they are not at all sure but that the present plan is the best for the National Guard of the State, on the whole.

OFFENSIVELY ENFORCED.

The offensive fashion in which the prohibitive orders have been enforced by a mounted Inspector, accompanied by an armed guard of an officer and half a dozen men, is the principal thorn in their side. One of the veteran field officers of the Second Regiment—the finest body of troops in the camp, and himself a teetotaler—said to the writer: "It isn't so much the prohibition that the men object to as the constant poking about by a squad in uniform to see if they cannot unearth some petty violation of orders. The men feel as if nothing was left to their honor, and naturally resent it. One can hardly blame them for criticising what seems to them unnecessary officiousness. This will probably be modified at future encampments, but the prohibition camp has, in my opinion, and in that of the best military officers in camp who have talked it all over daily, come to stay.

"The talk in favor of a camp canteen has lessened among the men themselves, and I believe Connecticut has instituted another military reform that other States will follow. She was the leader in establishing a compact National Guard, the first to establish a State-supported permanent camp of instruction, (both after much opposition,) and has now led in the abolition of the liquor cellar. The last reform may turn out as wise as the others, and it has enlisted no more opposition than did the reorganization of the 'home guard' after the war and the establishment of a permanent brigade camp."

Military men throughout the country have been waiting expectantly for reports as to the success of the "prohibition camp." New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania have all had the same trouble as to the management of the "refreshment" question that Connecticut has had. Fortunately they have never reached the acute stage it did here last Winter when there were a court-martial and a State investigation of alleged drunkenness in camp, details of which filled the columns of the papers and led to a lot of charges and counter-charges, mainly of a political character, because a prominent Captain was involved as the offender.

That the scheme has worked to the great military advantage of the soldiers is certain. Men have thought more of drill, of the niceties of military duties, than ever before. This has been especially noticeable in the Third (New London County) and Fourth (Fairfield County) Regiments. They were hardly more than a partially organized mob when they came into camp. This was a natural result of the component companies being widely scattered and unable to meet for battalion drills. They leave camp in fairly good shape, with some ideas of battalion, regimental, and brigade work they never had before. They have the principles of company drill thoroughly instilled, and absorbed rudimentary ideas which would make them valuable in case of an emergency in a very few days of actual training in the field.

MODEL ORGANIZATION.

The First, which became badly disorganized at the time of the Spanish war, has been gradually whipped into shape, while the Second has, under Col. Callahan, kept up to the high standard set by Col. Lucian F. Burpee, and is to-day a model State militia organization. Its men drill well, whether at the manual of arms or in field manoeuvres; have the snap and vim of veterans at the game, and would give the crack regiments of New York City a very lively brush in a competitive drill, if such a thing could be arranged.

Camp life is reduced to the practical here. Each company caters for itself, though they dine together as a regiment in the four big permanent messhouses. Two enlisted men in each company act as cooks, and a daily detail assists in the preparation of a safe and savory bill of fare. Each man cares for his own plate, knife, fork, and cup that comes from his Merriam pack, and the standard set is the life of an Ametican regular soldier. The men take to it all kindly, and the grumblers are fewer than when the troops were fed by contract caterers.

The location of the camp is a perfect one. There is room to spare on the big parade ground for the whole brigade to manoeuvre; there is almost room for another brigade of the same size. It makes our Peekskill camp like a toy in comparison, and emphasises the fact that New York needs a proper camp ground for brigade work. There are a complete waterworks system, a telephone exchange connecting every section of the camp, established and operated by the signal corps, and salt water for bathing on practically three sides of the camp, as Long Island Sound is but a half mile away.

No liquors are sold in this quiet little town, which is not big enough to have attractions of any sort sufficient to draw the men away from camp duties. Sanitary arrangements are so perfect that there has not been a serious case of illness in the camp during the week. The sink system is a model for any encampment in the world—so say health authorities who have carefully inspected it, and so say regular army officers detailed here for observation.

There is one criticism which any old soldier would make. The latrines are badly horned. The animals do farm work most of the year, except during this week, when they are left in the stables. Their manure is left in the latrines, and the flies are a pest. Some of the men do their work so well is rather to be wondered at when it is further told that the members of the two platoons in the field battery are farmers' boys in the little towns of Branford and Guilford, who are rarely able to get the one night's drill a week expected of them.

Gov. Lounsbury and his staff formally inspected the camp on Friday and reviewed the troops, this being the occasion for a great outpouring of people. Otherwise visitors were mainly confined to veterans of the organizations, some of whose enlistment papers date back to the late sixties, when the National Guard of the State was organized. They were proud of the advance in soldierly life and duty displayed.

C. T. B.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Western Union Fire Underwriters, which had been called for Sept. 12 at Saratoga, will probably be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 11, on account of the other conventions and meetings in Saratoga at that time.

The American manager of a British fire insurance company said yesterday in reference to the Long Branch rate agreement of Aug. 9 that the efforts to bring some plan into operation which would involve practically National jurisdiction over the fire insurance business of a majority of the companies of the United States is not calculated to succeed just at the present time, as is shown by the failure in June of the proposed "agreement of 1900," reported by the General Fire Insurance Committee of Twenty-five after six months of conference and discussion, and the slow progress now made in the work of obtaining signatures to the report as altered and simplified by fifty-eight companies at the Long Braanch meeting. These indications of present conditions, he said, would seem to show that each company must in a large measure rely upon its own skill in management and underwriting experience to offset the abnormal fire losses from the latter part of 1898 until the middle of the present year, augmented so far as possible by local advance in rates in the cities which sustained the heaviest fire losses.

Cuban Teachers Homeward Bound.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The United States transports Crook, MacPherson, Rawlins, and Sedgwick, having on board the 1,000 Cuban school teachers who spent the Summer in the United States, arrived at Havana to-day.

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We will deliver all purchases free of charge at your door at all places reached by the express companies, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, or at the Railroad Station if you live beyond the limits of the express companies. Goods for Long Island will be delivered the day of purchase or early the following morning.

A Treasure-house of Needful Delights.

Shakespeare says, in Henry VIII., "These should be ours for necessities, not for delights;" but the wisdom of dealing at the Loeser Store is that *all* your necessities are delights here. Delightful in their novelty, delightful in their quality, and, best of all, delightful in their price—as shown by these offerings for to-morrow. Here Fashion and Economy are wisely joined, and each and every offering covered by our guarantee.

Carpets and Rugs.

Our Semi-Annual Sale of Carpets, Rugs and Mattings is now in its second week and the sale goes merrily on. The crowds that have thronged our Carpet Store each day since show how well the public have appreciated our efforts to make this sale unrivaled in the annals of Brooklyn merchandising.

And no wonder, when you can find the choicest products of the best known carpet mills of the world to pick from.

Not a few pieces of this—a few yards of that—but all the newest and freshest designs in their entire range of colorings. And the prices are as remarkable as the assortment. Just think of

A Saving of Half and More

in the prices you had expected to pay and a range of choice far greater even than you had hoped for. Here are just a few sample prices to show you the substantial saving you can make by a purchase during this sale.

29c. for 45c. Extra Heavy Ingrain.
39c. for 60c. Extra Super Ingrain.
39c. and 53c. for 65c. and 85c. Tapestry Brussels.
49c. for 75c. All-Wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, best makes.
69c., 73c., 77c. and 89c. for 1.00 and 1.35 Wilton Velvet and Axminster Carpets.
89c. for 1.25 and 1.35 Body Brussels.
1.07, 1.17, 1.29 for 1.50 to 1.75 Bigelow Savonnerie and Axminsters.
1.13 yard for 1.50 extra quality Wilton Velvets.
1.59 yard for 2.50 and 2.75 Royal Wiltons.
500 Carpets in popular sizes at Half Prices.
12½c. yard for 25c. Japanese and Chinese Mattings.
15c. for 30c. Japanese Cotton Warp Mattings.
17½c. for 35c. Japanese Cotton Warp and Extra Heavy Jointless Chinese Mattings.

A Decided Saving on Rugs.

Moquette Rugs, 27x63, $1.95 each.

Wilton Rugs, copies of the finest Eastern Rugs, Kirmans, Senna, Bokhara.

27 inches by 54 inches, $2.90 instead of $3.50.
36 inches by 63 inches, $4.70 instead of $5.50.
36 inches by 36 inches, $2.85 instead of $3.35.
All one piece Axminster Rugs, extra thick and heavy.
6 feet by 9 feet, $13.95 instead of $21.00.
7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, $21.00 instead of $33.00.
Wilton Velvet Rugs, woven in one piece.
9 feet by 12 feet, $18.50 instead of $25.00.
Oriental Rugs—
40 Persian Ferehans about 2 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 6 inches, $5.95 instead of $9.00.
Two lots about 150 Rugs, antique and modern Kozaks, Mossouls and Guenjies, those silky ones, sizes 3 to 4 feet wide, 6 to 9 feet long, $15.00 and $24.50. Many in this lot worth $35.00.

Odd Parlor Chairs and Divans 50% Off.

We have just made a fortunate purchase of Odd Parlor Chairs and Divans at one-half of the manufacturer's usual figures. This saving of 50% we pass on to you. Here are a few sample prices:

AT $6.25 INSTEAD OF $12.50—Parlor Chairs with inlaid frames, seats covered with silk tapestry.
AT $8.50 INSTEAD OF $17.00—Parlor Arm Chairs, inlaid frames, seats covered with silk tapestry.
AT $9.00 INSTEAD OF $18.00—Parlor Chairs, frames handsomely carved and inlaid, seats covered with silk tapestry.
AT $11.00 INSTEAD OF $22.00—Parlor Chairs, inlaid frames and backs, seats covered with silk tapestry.
AT $15.00 INSTEAD OF $30.00—Large Arm Chairs, carved frames, and upholstered in silk tapestry.
Parlor Divans with inlaid frames, covered with the newest fabrics.
At $8.75 Divans reduced from $17.50.
At $14.50 Divans reduced from $29.00.
At $23.50 Divans reduced from $47.00.
At $30.00 Divans reduced from $60.00.
At $41.00 Divans reduced from $82.00.

Couches at Substantial Reductions.

A lot of about fifty desirable Couches of various sizes and designs, covered with Denim, Cretonne, Velvet, Velour and Leather. These are but samples of the substantial reductions we offer on the entire line.

At $10.50 Couches reduced from $14.00.
At $12.75 Couches reduced from $17.00.
At $14.25 Couches reduced from $19.00.
At $18.75 Couches reduced from $25.00.
At $21.00 Couches reduced from $28.00.
At $26.75 Couches reduced from $35.00.
At $36.00 Couches reduced from $48.00.
At $45.00 Couches reduced from $60.00.

Other August Furniture Savings.

There are hundreds of pieces of Furniture here that if we had space to particularize prices you would snap them up in a twinkle. During our August sale everything in our stock is being sold at a reduction. For instance:

Parlor Suits at 25% to 50% Off,

and they range in prices from $15.00 to $600 a suit. Then splendid things for the library at same advantages. And what of

Savings of 1-4 on Bedroom Furniture,

including the best kinds of bureaus and chiffoniers, oak, maple and mahogany? A few of the most desirable and most seasonable kinds of Summer furniture still here, and everything at a discount of 25%.

New Toques in Silk and Taffeta. AT $2.75—Two special offerings in silk and taffeta toques for immediate wear, novel effects, very light and extremely chic. Special at $2.75.

Splendid Black Dress Goods.

AT 39c.—38-inch all wool Surah Serge, good weight and a perfect black; regular 50c. quality.
AT 48c.—45-inch Worsted Granite Cloth, a fashionable weave for present wear; regular 59c. quality.
AT 69c.—50-inch pure wool Cheviot Suiting, medium weight and Bradford finish; good 85c. value.

Our Lamp Sale.

Unlike the wicked uncle in the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp," we do not offer "new lamps for old;" but our prices for to-morrow's sale are so low you can afford to throw the old ones away and select a new one here. Such values in Lamps and Globes and Venetian Iron Work Lanterns have never before been offered. The decoration on these goods is all high-class hand work, no stencils used, the trimmings are gold plated and the burners the very best that can be made. The globes run from 10 to 12 inch sizes. Consider these prices.

Hand Decorated Lamps and Lamp Globes.

Regular $6.00 Lamps, . . $2.98
Regular $10.00 Lamps, . . $3.98
Regular $13.50 Lamps, . . $5.98
Regular $15.00 Lamps, . . $6.98
Regular $2.00 and $2.50 Globes, $1.00
Regular $3.00 and $3.50 Globes, $1.50
Regular $4.00 and $4.50 Globes, $2.00
Regular $5.00 and $7.00 Globes, $2.50

The Venetian Iron Work Lanterns are just from the makers' hands. Not the usual flimsy and shapeless things, hastily put together, but rigidly strong and most artistic in design. Just 600 of them altogether.

Regular $1.75 Venetian Lanterns, 89c.
Regular $2.50 Venetian Lanterns, $1.25
Regular $3.00 Venetian Lanterns, $1.50
Regular $4.00 Venetian Lanterns, $2.00
Regular $5.00 Venetian Lanterns, $2.75

The New Autumn Waists.

A splendid showing of all the new Fall models in many fabrics. All the new colorings.

AT 98c., REGULAR $1.59—All wool Flannel Waists in black, cardinal and navy, detachable collars, and dress sleeves.
AT $1.98, REGULAR $2.98—Fine French Flannel Waists, in royal blue, old rose, light blue, cream, rose, reseda, green, cardinal and gray. Silk collar and the new sleeve. One in a box.
AT $2.98 AND $3.98—Orlwoola striped Flannel Waists, very neat and stylish.
AT $1.98, $2.25 and $2.98—Brilliantine Waists, attractive, new models, tucked and corded effects.
AT $4.98, REGULAR $6.75—Black Silk Waists, two new styles; one fancy tucking in front, the other hemstitched cuffs. Also the balance of our Summer Waists, white and colored, broken sizes and slightly soiled from frequent handling, at one-half and less. Some great bargains.
AT 98c., INSTEAD of $1.50 TO $2.98—China Silk Waists, plain colors and stripes. Your choice of about 50.
SPECIAL AT 98c.—The new Flannelette Wrappers in assorted stripes, cape over shoulders, braided finish, with deep flounce on skirt.

Large and Important Sale

of Lalances & Grosjean's Celebrated "Opal" Ware.

These goods are selections from the genuine Agate Nickel-Steel Ware, some slightly imperfect, double coated and warranted. The prices will be found lower than others ask for single coated, common enameled ware.

Tea or Coffee Pots—1 qt. 10c., 1½ qt., 12c., 2 qt. 20c., 3 qt. 25c.
Tea Kettles—2 qt. 15c., 3 qt. 20c., 4 qt. 30c.
Rice or Farina Cookers, any size, 25c.
Fry Pans, 5c.
Roasting Pans, square, 25c.
Pie Plates, assorted sizes, 3c.
Collanders, family size, 10c.
Wash Basins, 5c.
Dishpans, any size up to 21 qt., 25c.
Covered Saucepans, long handle, 15c.
Covered Cook Pots, 25c.
Lipped Saucepans, long handle, 5c., 10c., 12c.
Deep convex Saucepans, 10c., 15c.
Preserve Kettles, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
Milk and Pudding Pans, 3c., 5c., 8c.
Basting Spoons, 3c., 5c., 10c.
Muffin Pans, 15c.

Sale of Housekeeping Helps.

GAS RANGES REDUCED FROM $18.00 TO $12.98.
SCREEN DOORS, ANY STYLE, AT 50c.
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES AT 25% DISCOUNT.
TRUNKS AT A REDUCTION.
SEWING MACHINES AT $12.50, WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
REFRIGERATORS AT BIG DISCOUNT.

An excellent three-sewed hand-made Parlor Broom, regular value 25c., for this sale two for 25c. Only two to a customer.
Lightweight Parlor Brooms, selected corn, two for 50c.
Our "Special" extra quality Broom, undyed corn, best finish, each, 35c.
600 assorted, good serviceable Whisk Brooms, 5c.
300 assorted Fancy Whisks, value up to 39c., 19c.
Feather Dusters, small size, 7c.
Feather Dusters, large size, 15c.
Scrub Brushes, well made, full size, 3c.
Lautz Bros.' "Acorn" Soap, 15 cakes for 20c.
Lautz Bros.' "Acme" Soap, 13 cakes for 25c.
Procter & Gamble's celebrated "Amber" Soap, box of 100 cakes, value $4.00, at $2.98.
Clothes Wringers, family size, hard rubber rolls, 72c.
The celebrated "Universal" standard high grade, $2.25.
The five year guaranteed "Royal" "Bissell's" "Popular" or "Economy" Sweepers, with furniture protector, 68c.
Bissell's elegantly finished "Challenge" Sweeper, with broom action, $1.40.
Bissell's celebrated "Grand Rapids," best sweeper made, $2.50.
Scrub Brushes, fine Tampico, 10c.
Stove Brushes, extra grade, 12c.
Shoe Brushes, fine stock, 15c.
Furniture Dust Brushes, 38c.
Silver Brushes, 27c.
Floor Waxing Brushes, best quality made, $2.95.
Wringer, best made, $2.98.
Laundry Boards, extra strong, 25c.
Electro-Silicon, standard silver polish, 4c.
Grinnell's Furniture Oil, 15c.
Hirsh's Liquid Bluing, 3c.
Gas Torches with thirty wax Tapers, 10c.
Toilet Paper, full size rolls, twelve for 25c.
Toilet Paper, large rolls, seven for 25c.
Garden Hose, per foot, 4c.

New Felt Hats for Fall Wear. Something new and attractive in Felt Hats for early fall. Simply trimmed. Just the thing for travel or country wear. Really charming Hats, yet modest in price.

IMPOSTOR, NOT A POSTMAN.

Postmaster Van Cott Gives Out a Letter Exposing a Swindler.

Postmaster Van Cott yesterday gave out a letter saying that the man mentioned in it as having represented himself as a letter carrier was undoubtedly an impostor and that if publicity were given to the matter there would be less annoyance of this kind to citizens. The letter is as follows:

Cornelius Van Cott, Esq., Postmaster City of New York:

Dear Sir: Yesterday morning a man called on me and represented that he was a letter carrier who had been laid off for three months, and that he expected to go to work the next day, and asked of me a loan. He said he did so on the strength of the fact that he had been a carrier on West Seventy-second Street, where I lived. I refused to lend him any money and afterward learned that he had made the same request in this neighborhood of another person, saying that he was a carrier in this part of town and expected to go to work the next day. This man is about thirty years of age, about five feet ten inches, or eleven, weighs about 190 or 200 pounds, full face, dark complexion, dark mustache, and rather a nice-looking man.

I thought that this might interest you, as I do not suppose the man is a carrier and I think it would be just as well for the service that you know of this. I am yours truly,

J. HARRY HURD.

Mr. Hurd is a lawyer at 1 Pine Street.

Committed Suicide on Wife's Grave.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—George Crooks, fifty years old, committed suicide to-day at the grave of his wife, in Irvington Cemetery. Mrs. Crooks died two years ago. When preparations were being made for her interment, Crooks insisted that the grave be dug deep enough to permit of his body being placed in it also. This morning he went to his wife's grave and drank the contents of a bottle containing carbolic acid.

Yaqui Indians Sue for Peace.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A special to The Chronicle from El Paso, Texas, says: "The Yaqui Indians, who have been fighting the Mexican troops in Sonora, have sued for peace. Two thousand of the bucks, under Jusacamea, the chief of the tribe, have surrendered to the Governor of Sonora, and have been given a reservation in the mountains."

LETTERS LED TO EXPOSURE.

Angus M. Cross, Arrested for One Crime, Is Held for Another.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—Angus M. Cross, alias J. D. Wood, who is wanted in Washington, D. C., for running a bogus employment office and obtaining money under false pretenses, was in custody

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; light southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,798. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY STROKE OF LIGHTNING

Four Others Stunned at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill.

BOLT STRIKES ELECTRIC WIRE

Enters a Pavilion Where a Dozen Persons Had Sought Refuge from the Rain—One Lad Not Identified.

Two boys were killed and four others were stunned by lightning which hit an electric wire in the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday afternoon at 1:30. Hill, N. J., yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The lightning also took off the upper part of one man's ear and burned off one side of another man's mustache. A policeman on duty at the park had a shoe torn from his left foot.

The annual fest of the Plattdeutscher Verein had been in progress there for a week, and yesterday was its last day. Fortunately, the stroke of lightning came early in the afternoon, when there were less than two thousand persons in the park.

When it began to rain there was a rush for shelter to the big pavilion, but many sought the smaller ones, which are scattered about the park. It was in one of these, a small drinking pavilion, that the lightning spent its force.

About a dozen persons were in the place, when about two minutes after the rain began to fall there was a deafening crash of thunder with a blinding glare of lightning. Those who were in other pavilions say they saw a big ball of fire run along one of the electric light wires, and, shooting across the park, enter the drinking pavilion.

Those who were inside say that the first they knew of their danger was when a second after the thunder crash there was a report like that of a small cannon overhead and the place was filled with a white light that was dazzling. It lasted only a fraction of a second. The lightning had entered the electric light, burning out and melting the connections and the mechanism.

All in the place felt their flesh tingle, and they were distinctly conscious for an hour or more of the shock. In the centre of the place and directly beneath the light were two youths. One of these was Joseph Schoening of 139 Blum Street, Union Hill. Who the other was is not yet known. Close to them stood a woman of middle age, and on the other side, but a little further away, were three men in a group.

Simultaneously with the flash inside of the pavilion these six fell to the floor. The three men arose in a moment, and although dazed, were able to walk to seats. Later they recovered and went away without requiring medical attendance. They did not seem to be seriously hurt.

The two youths and the woman lay where they fell until the others in the place recovered from their terror and placed them on tables. They were then carried to the castle, where Dr. F. B. Stellwagen was summoned. Before the doctor's arrival the woman showed signs of returning consciousness. A little treatment brought her around and she was sent home in a coach. Her name was refused by those to whom she gave it.

Schoening was dead when the doctor first reached him. The other young man had shown signs of life and recourse was had to artificial respiration. Dr. Stellwagen continued this and used other means of restoring animation, but twenty minutes after the flash of fire the second youth was also dead. Both bodies were removed to Hoffman's Morgue in Hoboken. Schoening's body was claimed by relatives.

The other man is not yet identified. It is thought that he came from Manhattan. He wore a gray suit and a soft hat. In his pockets were $2.10 in money, a ferry ticket of the Hoboken line, and a ticket for the Manhattan elevated railroad. It is supposed from this that on his way from his home on Manhattan to the park he purchased two elevated and two ferry tickets, so that if he lost or spent all his money at the park he would still have transportation home.

THE STORM IN THE CITY.

It Brings Temporary Relief—Two Places Struck by Lightning.

All the feeling of approaching Autumn, so noticeable in the air last week, was gone when the city woke yesterday morning, and there was nothing but the calendar to indicate that the Summer was rapidly waning. To many it seemed as disagreeable a day as any of the season, for it was hot and humid, too, and not a breath of air swept through the streets during the early hours. But it all helped the near-by resorts and most people remembered with pleasure that it was Sunday and that they had nothing to do but keep cool.

Promise of relief came soon after noon, when the streets were almost deserted. A phalanx of unmistakable storm clouds appeared over the western horizon, and before long the distant growl of the thunder was heard and the approach of the storm was marked by the ever-increasing flashes of lightning.

The storm came up more gradually than usual, however, and gave plenty of time for most folks to get into shelter before it broke over the city, with a screaming of wind, soon after 2 o'clock. It did not last very long, but it caused a drop of 20 degrees in the temperature within twenty minutes. This revived the drooping residents who had been unable to get away, but the lightning terrified many and filled them with anxiety for the safety of those of their friends who were on the water. After the storm the temperature rose quickly, and soon the combination of heat and humidity was almost as trying as in the morning.

Lightning ran along some wires stretched over the house occupied by Richard Hoe, a real estate operator at 11 East Seventy-first Street. It followed them down the air-shaft to a switchboard at the bottom and set fire to it. None of the family was home at the time, and two basement rooms were burned out, with a damage of $1,000, and then the firemen arrived and prevented further mischief.

A thirty-five-foot flagpole on the stable at 202 East One Hundred and Second Street was shattered by lightning. The horses in the building were in a state of frantic terror, and it was some time before they were quieted.

HOUSE STRUCK; HORSE KILLED.

Lightning Injures a Person Indoors and Kills a Horse Tied Outside.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., Aug. 26.—During a heavy thunder shower which passed over this section this afternoon a house owned and occupied by Matthews Stephens, at Middletown, a few miles from this city, was struck by lightning.

Walter Stephens, a son of the owner of the house, was badly injured. A horse which was tied to a post in front of the house was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A CHURCH.

It Wrecks the Tower and Splinters the Pulpit Platform.

During the severe thunderstorm which passed over Queens Borough yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the tower of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Main and Franklin Streets, Astoria. It tore a long furrow in the brick work of the tower and badly splintered the woodwork about the pulpit platform, but did not set it on fire.

The greatest damage to the body of the church was caused by the bricks torn out of the tower crashing through the roof of the church, making a big hole, through which the rain poured in torrents. The tower remains standing, but is in such a dangerous condition that it will have to be pulled down at once. The firemen examined it yesterday and pronounced it unsafe. It will probably be pulled down by them to-day.

The Rev. John Rauschter, the pastor of the church, said last night he could not estimate the loss to the church, as he could not tell how much it would cost to rebuild the tower. The damage to the church proper would amount to about $2,000.

NO STORM AT CONEY ISLAND.

Coney Island had its biggest day of the season yesterday, and from early morning until after nightfall the crowds poured into the place by every available means of transportation. Business of every sort was of the liveliest, and so many were the visitors who sought the beach with a view of taking a bath that some of the establishments ran out of towels and suits, and at two or three places when they had suits and no towels the flannel garments were used to absorb the water the bathers had not shed before they reached the bath-houses.

The police, with an extra force of 100 men on hand, had plenty of work. There was the usual long list of lost children, and more visitors who drank too much than the station could accommodate.

When it came time to start for home there was a scramble, and until after midnight every car and boat coming into town was jammed.

The people at the island heard of a big storm in Manhattan and thereabouts, but they got none of it. About 2 o'clock the sky looked threatening, but the heavier clouds were cleared away soon and no rain fell.

MOSQUITOES IN HARLEM.

Since the storm of Friday, and particularly after the downpour of yesterday, Harlem and the Bronx suffered much from an invasion of myriads of mosquitoes. They were so numerous and aggressive last night that many persons had to close their windows, and the almost suffocating atmosphere of houses and flats was a welcome alternative to the assaults of the vicious little insects.

The patients in the Harlem Hospital suffered much. The proximity of the river made that neighborhood attractive for the mosquitoes, and they hung about in clouds. There are no mosquito screens on the hospital doors and windows, and the patients suffered much when the windows had to be closed.

In many of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street restaurants the pests were attracted by the bright arc lights, and more than one person cut short his meal.

Man and Wife Killed by Lightning.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. William Brader, who lived three miles north of here, were killed in their beds yesterday morning by a stroke of lightning, which wrecked the house. Their child, two years of age, who was sleeping with them, was painfully injured.

ARMOURS NEED MANY VESSELS.

Looking for Fleet of Cattle Ships to Carry 6,000,000 Pounds of Beef "on the Hoof" for Russians in China.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—How to procure a fleet of cattle boats capable of taking 6,000,000 pounds of "beef on the hoof" to feed the soldiers of the Czar at the seat of war in China will be the huge problem which P. D. Armour will find awaiting solution at his hands to-morrow when he arrives at his office. After an absence of nearly a year, Mr. Armour arrived home to-day.

The query from the Russian Government as to whether the big packing house could send beef "on the hoof" to the scene of the trouble in China was received late on Saturday afternoon.

The firm is requested to ship this mammoth consignment of live cattle nearly 10,000 miles. It would take not less than 5,000 fattened cattle to make up the 6,000,000 pounds of beef. There is no difficulty in obtaining such a vast herd for instant shipment; the trouble will be in obtaining a flotilla of cattle ships for the long voyage.

On receipt of the telegram from the Czar telegrams were sent out taking an option upon every seaworthy ship in the carrying trade on the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Seattle and the Alaskan gold coast. It is from the fleets of the Alaskan seas that the firm expects to secure most of the transports needed.

GEN. SICKLES'S SHIRTWAISTS.

Has a Choice Assortment in Lace and Net Work that Embarasses Him Greatly.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is the possessor of more shirtwaists than any devotee of the new style of male wearing apparel. He has dreams in lace and network, in mull and muslin, in silk and cheviots. With all his wealth of the new garments he is unhappy.

The General will trade the whole lot of shirtwaists, together with a choice assortment of other female finery, for his uniform as a Major General. Somewhere a young woman is inconsolable over the loss of her Summer garments and wondering what she can do with a General's outfit and an old slouch hat.

The trunk containing the General's official and extra clothing was changed by a blundering baggageman in New York. The trunk that the General found in Chicago is so much like his own that he left it standing in his room at the Palmer House from Saturday afternoon until this morning before opening it. Then his key would not fit and a porter broke it open. It was discovered later that the trunk belonged to Miss Alice Mills of Toronto. Another address found among the garments indicated that she could be reached in care of V. G. Maynard, 306 West Fifty-second Street, New York.

Telegrams were sent to New York and Toronto notifying Miss Mills that her trunk was in Chicago and asking that if she had Gen. Sickles's trunk to express it here at once. Gen. Sickles wore his traveling costume all day, and is wondering how he will appear in the parade if he does not recover his uniform in time.

TO-DAY, TEN PAGES.

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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Weather Report.—Page 3.

Recreation and Information Bureau of the New York Central at 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th Street, supplies, without charge, valuable information about over two thousand resorts reached by the New York Central Lines.

CLASHES BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES

Incipient Race Riots Near Where John Brennan Was Shot.

COLORED MEN ARE ATTACKED

Attempt to "Clean Out" a Tenement—The Leader of the Crowd Boasts of It—Negroes Try to Rescue a Prisoner.

John Davis, alias "Lamplighter," the negro who shot John Brennan, twenty years old, a white messenger boy, in the abdomen in front of 208 West Sixty-second Street at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night, has not yet been captured. Brennan was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Brewer, the visiting physician, yesterday performed the operation of removing the bullet from the young man's stomach. His condition is critical.

Coroner Hart went to the hospital during the night to take Brennan's statement, as it was thought he was dying, but he was too low to make a statement.

Directly traceable to this shooting were a number of incipient race riots which started yesterday in the neighborhood of the place where the boy was shot. Several of them gave promise of trouble, but the police suppressed every outbreak at the beginning. A number of arrests were made.

Early yesterday morning James Arnold, a negro, thirty-five years old, of 228 West Sixty-fourth Street, was passing Sixty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue when a number of white men attacked him. "Kill the black rascal!" one of the men shouted. Another declared the negro was the fugitive "Lamplighter," and nothing more was needed to excite the men to a high pitch. They beat Arnold until a policeman arrived and drove the crowd away. Arnold seemed as much afraid of the policeman as of the mob and declined to wait for an ambulance. An hour later he appeared at Roosevelt Hospital, where a surgeon put in half an hour dressing his wounds. Then he left for home.

A similar experience befell Alexander Balentine, colored, thirty-two years old, of 218 West Sixty-second Street, as he passed Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street a short time afterward. He, too, was beaten and was sent to Roosevelt Hospital. In neither case were arrests made.

ATTACK ON A NEGRO TENEMENT.

Frank McPyke, twenty-one years old, of 238 West Sixtieth Street, gathered a number of white toughs at 9:30 A. M. and proceeded to the five-story negro tenement at 247 West Sixtieth Street to "clean the joint out," as McPyke boldly admitted later. They had about demolished the windows and incidentally cracked a head or two that appeared when the police arrested McPyke. He boasted that he was "de leader of de gang," and said that even if he did not get back "from de Island for six months" he proposed to do his share of annihilating the negro population of New York.

"Ain't got no love for niggers, and no white man what's white has," was his way of describing his sentiments.

A couple of hours later the police arrested another member of McPyke's gang, Henry Schubel, twenty years old, of 502 West Fifty-sixth Street. He, too, boasted of what he had done.

Both were assured by their friends that they would be quickly bailed and moreover that it was too close to election for any Magistrate to send them up. John H. Pierson, the negro janitor of the tenement, made complaints against both men. He immediately went into hiding, assured by a score of whites that henceforth he would be marked in that neighborhood. It is thought he will move up town.

Joseph Doyle, eighteen years old, of 207 West Sixty-second Street, filled his hat with stones early yesterday afternoon and took his stand at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue "to do a few coons" as they passed. He had "done" two by "inflicting scalp wounds when Policeman Thomas Brady arrested him and dragged him to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he was charged with disorderly conduct.

During the evening there was more trouble about the tenement at 247 West Sixtieth Street. Several white men were assaulted near there, and one of them, James Langtry, a laborer of 44 West End Avenue, was struck on the head with a brick. A policeman saw a colored man run into the hallway of the house with a brick in his hand, and arrested him.

The negro, before being locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, said he was Herbert Brooks and that he lived at 242 West Forty-seventh Street.

The detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station searched quite a number of houses in the district in the hope of finding John Davis, the "Lamplighter," but found no trace of him.

TROUBLE IN "CUCKOO ROW."

Soon after Policeman John J. Cleary arrested William Hopson, colored, twenty-five years old, of 229 West Sixtieth Street, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. Cleary says Hopson declined to move on and "got sassy." He fought the policeman, so Cleary says, and the latter used his club.

He undertook to take his prisoner to the station through West Sixtieth Street. That street, between West End and Amsterdam Avenues, is called "Cuckoo Row," and is populated by negroes. Half a dozen of them thought they would release Hopson. Cleary used his club at first and then drew his revolver. By threatening to shoot the first man who moved he held the mob at bay until other policemen came to his aid. They arrested George Meyer, colored, twenty-eight years old, of 227 West Sixtieth Street, whom Cleary accused of starting the attempted rescue.

Meyer struggled all the way to the station, and when he got there he had several scalp wounds, one of which was large, and it is thought the negro's skull was fractured. An ambulance surgeon was called, and he said he could not tell definitely for twenty-four hours whether the man's skull was fractured. He was locked up pending developments. When Cleary was asked how his prisoner had been so severely injured he said:

"He fell down on his way to the station and struck his head on the sidewalk."

William Rapp, white, twenty-four years old, of 50 West End Avenue, and his brother, Henry, twenty-six years old, were locked up on complaint of Adam Johnson, twenty-four years old, a negro of 109 West Sixtieth Street. Johnson charged them with throwing stones at him. They denied the accusation and said that somebody threw stones from the other side of the street because Johnson "walked too sassy to suit folks."

Andrew Williams, a negro of 236 West Thirty-sixth Street, arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday by Detective Armstrong, on suspicion of knowing something about the shooting of John Brennan, was held in $1,000 bail for examination yesterday by Magistrate Brann.

To Sell Cauliflower for a Church.

LAUREL, L. I., Aug. 26.—Extensive changes and alterations in the Presbyterian church at this place are likely to be made this Fall, and the necessary money is to be raised by the farmers, who will set apart a portion of their cauliflower fields, and the proceeds from those sections will be devoted to improvement funds. The pastor, the Rev. William H. Beely, is moving energetically, and it is expected that he will raise a considerable sum of money by his own efforts. He will plant and care for two acres of cauliflower and the entire proceeds will go to the church.

Short Rate to Chicago.
The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, Aug. 27, 28, and Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, good returning until Sept. 5, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

NEGRO PASTOR DEFIES POLICE TO ANSWER

Charges Them with Many Crimes in Race Troubles.

DECLARES WAR THROUGH LAW

Unless the Guilty Men Are Removed, He Predicts Another Big Outbreak and Loss of Confidence.

The Rev. W. H. Brooks, D. D., pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored,) in Fifty-eighth Street, near Eighth Avenue, which is said to have the largest and wealthiest congregation of any church for colored people in this city, preached on the recent race riots last night. Dr. Brooks prefaced his sermon by saying:

"This is a conservative church, and the pastor is a conservative man. Neither church nor pastor wishes any notoriety, and we hate sensationalism next to sin. But the story of the riot has not been told, and cannot be told now within the time at my disposal, but to hold my peace would be worse than criminal.

"I have made a personal investigation. I have a book of facts. We are ready to go before the committee, before the courts, and, if necessary, to jail. I beg you to hear what I am saying. Not one finger must be raised in retaliation. No retaliation must be countenanced. We cannot fight lawlessness with lawlessness. We must fight by due process of law. While it may be hard, we must show that we can bear some things."

"We must be calm and law-abiding, and we will win. The fair name of this great State has been smirched, and the glory of America's greatest city tarnished. We can but hang our heads in disgrace and confusion when we hear our Southern neighbors talk and say: 'Go cast the beam out of thine own eye.' In the South the press largely condones the crimes of the mob, while here the press condemns with no uncertain sound such actions as have recently taken place. Regardless of politics, the press of the city has stood for law against lawlessness, humanity as opposed to inhumanity, justice as opposed to injustice, and right as opposed to might. God bless the press. Again it has shown that the pen is mightier than the sword."

PRAISE FOR WHITE MEN.

Dr. Brooks then highly praised the white men on cars who had put themselves in danger to protect colored women, and the "Anglo-Saxon" women who had rescued fleeing negroes by giving them shelter in their homes.

Continuing, Dr. Brooks said:

"Let it be understood in the very beginning that we have no sympathy with lawlessness. Colored people who break the laws must not expect sympathy from us. Bad men, white or black, must be made to feel that they must respect the law or take the consequences.

"The recent riot had its origin—I want you to be still; I am going to tell the truth—had its origin in bad whiskey, bad women, and corrupt police officers. The police are guilty of incapacity, brutality, and rascality.

"After thorough investigation, dealing directly with the parties who have suffered, I state the following facts and invite investigation by the authorities.

"1. Innocent men were cruelly assaulted.

"2. The clubbing in nearly every case was done by the officers.

"3. We have not found a single 'tough character' among the number maltreated, but decent, honest, hardworking people.

"4. Respectable helpless women who appealed to the officers of the law for protection were denied, cursed and threatened for their petition.

"5. Men in honorable business had their doors kicked in by the officers and were mercilessly clubbed upon their own premises.

"6. Men and women were cruelly beaten by the officers while getting in and out of the patrol wagons and while on their way to the stations.

"7. Men were beaten in the station and others who applied there for protection were denied, cursed, and threatened.

"8. Officers recklessly shot in the windows at women and children who were guilty of looking on.

"9. Men who found protection in saloons were driven out by the officers in the face of the mob.

"10. Guilty white men were protected and innocent blacks outraged by officers.

"11. Men and women were taken from bed in nude condition to the station.

"12. Officers turned thieves and stole. A medical student in his third-year course had saved his Summer earnings, amounting to nearly $100, had his door forced, his closet broken open, and every dollar taken. His wife had her week's salary hid elsewhere. They (the police) took all the notes and left the silver, which amounted to a couple of dollars. I have other cases of robberies.

"I know of one man almost beaten to death, who, in the presence of a physician, Anglo-Saxon, of course, said:

"The only thing that saved me was I got away from the police and got into the hands of the mob. That man was guilty of being on his way home."

Dr. Brooks then told of a case in Brooklyn where a negro had saved a white woman from assault by two white men, and then ran away, fearing that he would be misunderstood. He declared that colored men would go on just the same protecting defenseless women, white or black, and said:

ALL MEN PROTECT WOMEN.

"All men, civilized and savage, protect their womanhood. He who forcibly wrongs a woman should die, but by due process of law. Women cannot be dragged from cars and assaulted by men without our appealing to the authorities of this city and State.

"Guilty officers must be removed. Not transferred, but absolutely removed, or there will be war, orderly war, but war. Some of these officers are personally known. If the investigating committee wants the facts they can have them. I object to the police officers investigating themselves. It would be like what I have seen in the park—monkeys picking fleas from themselves.

"Unless the guilty police are removed the mob will make another outbreak and the colored people will lose confidence in the officers for fair play. When we lose confidence we will make preparations to protect ourselves."

At this there were cries of "You bet." "Hear, hear," and "That's right."

The pastor admonished the congregation to keep quiet, and continued:

"Every house will become a fort and every man a walking arsenal. Don't you see the danger of this? A well-armed man will always find use for his weapons.

"The responsibility for the condition of things is at Tammany's door. What must we expect if Tammany gets the State? I can't understand how a self-respecting colored man can support an organization that has no respect for his wife or daughter. [Applause by the women.] A man who has no regard for a colored woman has not much regard for a white one. A Government that won't protect colored womanhood won't protect any womanhood."

In conclusion Dr. Brooks said:

"On account of these charges I will no doubt be summoned to court, and may be put in jail. I have figured the cost. I am willing to lay down my life for my people. Bring your dollars and pennies, not now, but later, and we will employ the best counsel and make the best fight that can be made legally and see if our rights will be recognized."

After the sermon Dr. Brooks was asked if he had affidavits regarding the charges that he made. He said that he had not, but that he had got his information first hand, and in every case those giving information declared their willingness to make affidavits, go into court, or do whatever was necessary. When asked for the name of the medical student he claimed was robbed by the police, he said that he would not make it public at present, but that it would be made known at the proper time.

Single Fare for Chicago and Return
Via Pennsylvania Railroad, August 25, 27, and 28, good returning until August 31, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

RUSSIAN PRINCE LAYS BLAME ON GERMANY

Holds It Responsible for Much of the Trouble in China.

ITS OBJECT, TO WEAKEN RUSSIA

The Emperor, He Says, Has Much to Gain and Nothing to Lose in the Far East—He Doubts the Declaration of War.

Germany is responsible in a great measure for the troubles in China, according to Prince Hespere Oukhtomsky of the personal staff of the Czar, who arrived at this port yesterday morning on the French liner L'Aquitaine, and who is proceeding to the scene of disturbance with all possible haste.

He goes as a special Imperial Commissioner to report to his Government on the actual condition of affairs in China. He will remain in New York to-day to receive dispatches and to attend to some banking business, starting to-morrow for Vancouver, from which port he will sail Sept. 10 on the Canadian Pacific steamship Empress of China. At Shanghai he will endeavor to place himself in personal communication with Li-Hung-Chang, whom he has known for many years, and failing in this, will proceed at once into the interior.

The Princess accompanies him, together with their only child, Prince Diy Oukhtomsky, a lad of thirteen.

Prince Oukhtomsky is thirty-eight years old and was born near St. Petersburg. His was the ruling family of Russia 500 years ago. He is small and dark, with piercing black eyes and black beard, and bears a strong personal resemblance to the late Jay Gould. He, too, is a railway magnate, for he is a member of the administration of the great Manchurian Railway. He is also President of the Russo-Chinese Bank and editor of the St. Petersburg Wiedomosti, a Government newspaper.

He received his education in France and Germany and speaks English well, although he never was in England, or, until yesterday, in this country. His mother, however, was a Scotch woman.

The Prince was with the present Czar on his "great journey" when he was the Czarovitch, and was following close behind in a jinricksha when an attempt was made to assassinate the heir to the Russian throne in a winding Japanese street.

"I am President of the Russo-Chinese Bank, therefore I am going to China, because they burned our bank at Tien-Tsin," he said at the Holland House last evening. "The money had been removed. I don't know whether the bank in Peking was destroyed or not, but I suppose it was, for it was near the Russian Legation. I have had no news for nine days, and I am afraid I do not know much about the actual situation at present. I have been many times in China. I have crossed Siberia many times since 1885. I came straight from Russia, save for a three days' visit to the Paris Exposition.

FEELING AGAINST WAR IN RUSSIA.

"At the moment I left the Government was desirous of being as peaceful as possible. I do not believe the report that Russia has declared war on China. It is all rumor. In general the public opinion was full of discontent that we had to send troops. There was a very strong feeling against war and the dismemberment of China. The Government officials said: 'Since the Ministers are free, there is no use of remaining in Peking.'"

"But the German influence is very great in China, and I must say it is a very bad influence, for the Germans have not much to risk there and everything to gain. They began by taking the Bay of Kiao-Chow and threatening China. I was last in Peking in 1897 on a special political mission, when I brought letters to the Emperor of China. The Chinese were so peaceful, and they told us, 'We know we must progress, but if you push us too much harsh things will happen.'

"The taking of the Bay of Kiao-Chow was one of the acutest movements. Li-Hung-Chang told me the greatest disasters would follow if they did not cease. He said: 'If you destroy our Government as the Germans do, the Government will not be able to hold in check the people.'

"They objected much to the visit of the Prince of Prussia. We were told it was destroying the whole Court etiquette. The Chinese don't want to show their Emperor in public, and in general the Chinese have been badly insulted by Germans since November, 1897.

"I don't think Russia seems to be at war with China. We are only fighting the Chinese who are destroying our railways, and our Generals are moving in Manchuria. We sent our troops to defend the Central Government. It is a great fault, I fear, that we advanced toward Peking. It will make the difficulties greater. Now the Chinese Government will go somewhere into the interior of the land, and it will be impossible to say who rules.

"The Empress did her best to protect the Ministers. If she would like to see them dead, she had only to tell her troops not to defend the legations, and they would have been dead.

"The Europeans have moved so far from the seashore that I don't see how they can hold out very long unless they have reinforcements, and if something happens to the Europeans it will be a bad blow to the prestige of the West.

"Russia has not the same object as the other powers. Russia has only to protect her immense frontier and be on peaceful terms with China. We lose more by these disorders than all the other powers, and certainly our Government and public opinion are tired of everything that has happened in the Far East in the last three or four years.

GERMANY WOULD WEAKEN RUSSIA.

"It is the object of Germany to weaken Russia, giving us many disagreeable questions, and before we were great friends with the Chinese. We sent our officers to train them as soldiers and we sent them arms. Germany went to the Far East to do harm to Russia, and so she created difficulties in Turkey and afterward in the Far East.

"That was the beginning of a new political era for Germany in the East. I don't think she thought much then about doing harm to Russia—the beginning was in conquest. I am afraid she is doing much harm to Russia now, for our predominating influence was clear and now Germany commands with her Commander in Chief. Count von Waldersee was appointed since I went away, and I have had no private letters concerning this, but probably the Emperor of Germany asked if we had anything to say against it.

"There was a very strong anti-German feeling in Russia when I left, so strong that many newspaper articles were against Germany, but you know, the press of Russia is not free, and the German Ambassador went to the Foreign Office and asked that it be prohibited from speaking against German, and that aroused very strong feeling against Germany once more, because everybody knew that we could not speak.

"No other Ambassadors have done this. If something is disagreeable to Germany, they always ask that it be stopped. There have been very harsh articles against England, but the English Ambassador never asked that they be stopped.

"Germany will have some importance so long as the powers keep together, but Germany alone can do nothing at all in China, and it is only through the carelessness of other nations that she can do anything.

"Von Waldersee is coming to Shanghai in three weeks. If he comes he wants some great and glorious defeats of the Chinese, and the German press says already: 'We want to push forward—we don't want to remain in Peking.' But this I see in the American papers.

like to annex even a small bit of territory, because it would be a great burden to her. I learn from the very best sources that the dismemberment of China is not the wish of our Government.

"We could have annexed Manchuria long ago, because the people hate the Chinese, and would be glad to be Russian subjects.

DANGER IN DISMEMBERMENT.

"I am sure that every year, if China is dismembered, you will see new insurrections in every province. The Chinese will be stronger when divided. They will be more dangerous. I mean that the awakening of China is a dangerous thing both economically and politically. There is not a 'Yellow Peril' in the sense that the German Emperor meant it. They are a very good people. I think the danger is more economic than military.

"Europeans will try to drill native troops, and that will be a great danger, for I am sure that in time these native soldiers will be the real body of the Chinese Army.

"It will not be another Sepoy rebellion. India is more divided than China. There is a great division of race and creed in India, while the Chinese have defined principles upon which they can all unite."

Prince Oukhtomsky said he thought Li-Hung-Chang was to be trusted, although he has little liking for foreigners, hated the Japanese, and was a thorough Chinese patriot.

The Prince said that he had seen many articles in favor of Bryan in the Russian papers, because many Russian economists favor free silver, and he said that there was for a time great sympathy with the Spaniards in the war with the United States.

"It was platonic, so to speak," he added, "and because they were weak and we knew they would be beaten."

He said Russia would like to have the United States keep the Philippines to counteract the advance of Japan, which, he believes, means to take South Korea. He said there was a greater possibility of the "open door" in China if the country were left intact than if it were dismembered. He doubted if Russia would allow this policy in Manchuria, though Ta-lien-Wan might be a free trading place.

"The Chinese question cannot be settled," the Prince said. "There are too many powers in it. It will be of endless duration. Russia would like to see America advance far into the East. There is not the slightest ill-feeling between Russia and the United States. The Emperor of Germany, in my opinion, is half crazy, and perhaps he would like to have the Philippines and many things else. He has told many persons that he would himself like to go to the Far East in a new cruiser."

Prince Oukhtomsky closed by saying that the Czar regards the present situation as a deep calamity, for he had hoped that his reign would be a reign of peace throughout.

BRYAN'S PORCH NEGLECTED.

Crowds Do Not Go to Lincoln to See Him, as Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—Lincoln people have begun to believe that W. J. Bryan's recently constructed platform porch is not destined to be used very much during the campaign as a speaking rostrum, and that the throngs of admirers who were expected to come to Lincoln because of his "increased popularity" will not materialize.

Before the plans of the campaign matured it was announced that Mr. Bryan had decided to spend the major portion of his time at home, preferring to meet his constituents at his own threshold rather than again undergo the hardships of cross country campaigning. It was heralded far and wide that this year Mr. Bryan's friends could come to Lincoln and here be greeted in a more dignified manner than they were four years ago, and on the strength of the numerous announcements the proprietors of Lincoln hotels began to prepare for the crowds.

The Lincoln and Lindell Hotels were remodeled in anticipation of a big increase in business because of the magnetism and popularity of the Lincoln Presidential candidate, and Bryan button venders began to pour into the city on every train. Up to date Mr. Bryan has delivered only three speeches from his celebrated porch. Two of these were addressed to local Bryan organizations, and the third to a delegation of not over twenty-five persons who stopped in Lincoln a few hours en route to Montana, from the Kansas City Convention.

There have been no excursions of people to see Bryan, and as far as can be learned none is expected. Taking all of these facts into consideration, it is not surprising to the people of Lincoln that Mr. Bryan has receded from his former decision and intends to devote most of his time from now until election on the road.

Reports of a decidedly encouraging nature for the Republican forces are brought to Lincoln from all over the State, and especially from near-by counties. It is believed that the Republican majority in the First Congressional District will be increased to considerable extent on all tickets.

A "MARRIED-IN-FUN" CASE.

Two Poughkeepsie Picnickers Wonder Whether They Are Man and Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The Poughkeepsie Zither Club, one of the leading social organizations of this city, held a clambake a few days ago, and out of the fun and frolic of the occasion arose an incident which some people insist has a serious side to it.

Among the members of the club is Alderman Louis Kirchner, who has achieved considerable local prominence by officiating at City Hall marriages. The suggestion was made that the Alderman get up a mock marriage, and in the merriment which followed the proposition Edward A. Mahoney, a well-known young man, and a Miss Cavanaugh, a pretty young woman, were thrust forward as the principals. The Alderman asked them if they took each other for man and wife, and they laughingly replied that they did so. They were pronounced man and wife, and Alderman Kirchner saluted the bride in the manner established by precedence.

Nothing was thought of the incident until it began to be whispered that cases had been known where marriages for fun had turned out to be the genuine thing. Alderman Kirchner has legal authority to marry people, and there was a rush for law reports and statutes to see if he could marry them for fun, or whether all his marriages were binding. Alderman Kirchner said that it was a fact he had performed the ceremony, but he did it as a joke, and understood that the other parties concerned also viewed it as a jest. He did not use the right names of the couple, and, although he did pronounce them man and wife, no record was made of it.

"I have heard of such marriages being called legal," said the Alderman, "but I do not think any court would so rule in this case. It was all a joke. The young people had a good laugh over it, and everybody around joined in."

To Identify Each Other by Hat and Pins

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26.—Miss Florence Hutchison of Academy Street, this village, has gone to San Francisco, where she has accepted a position as a school teacher. Miss Hutchison will be an entire stranger in her new field of work, and, previous to her departure, made arrangements with another teacher in San Francisco, a stranger to her, to meet her. In order that each should know the other, Miss Hutchison forwarded a hat similar to the one she wore, and Yale and Wellesley pins, to be worn by the other teacher.

Fisherman Falls Asleep and Drowns.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Henry Greisheimer fell from the North Pier at an early hour this morning and was drowned. In company with another man he left home just after midnight to fish from the pier, which stretches into the lake from the foot of North Water Street. Both men fell asleep, and Greisheimer rolled off into the water. Being unable to swim he went to the bottom.

ALLIES IN PEKING MAY BE BESIEGED

No Messages Dated Later than Aug. 19 from Chinese Capital.

ATTACK WAS THEN EXPECTED

Large Bodies of Chinese Were Advancing on the City.

Chaffee Not Heard from Directly for a Week—Russians Refuse to Suspend Hostilities in Amur Region.

A dispatch from the Japanese Foreign Office to the Japanese Legation in Washington states that the Chinese troops and Boxers had gathered at Nan-Yuen, and were about to attack the allies at Peking.

This news came from Taku, in a message sent on Aug. 23. It was added that Chinese infantry, 9,000 strong, was advancing from Shan-Tung to make a rear attack on the foreigners.

A telegram from Peking, dated Aug. 19, says armed Chinese were reported to the south and west. It was believed that the best Chinese leaders were in command.

Another Peking message, of Aug. 18, received in London, says an attack from 30,000 Boxers was anticipated.

No word was received from Gen. Chaffee or Minister Conger yesterday. It is now a week since Gen. Chaffee has been heard from directly.

The Chinese asked the Russians for a suspension of hostilities in the Amur region, but the request was refused.

THE ALLIES UNDER SIEGE?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Late to-day a dispatch was received at the Japanese Legation from the Japanese Foreign Office conveying the latest and most authentic information of the situation in and around Peking. The advices were of a disquieting nature, as they indicated that the Chinese had rallied their forces, and were preparing for an attack upon the allies in Peking.

If it should prove that the allied forces are besieged in Peking, it would account for the lack of advices from Gen. Chaffee. As made public by Minister Takahira, the dispatch from the Japanese Foreign Office is as follows:

"An official telegram, dated Peking, Aug. 18, was received at Tokio from Gen. Yamaguchi, commander of the Japanese forces, to the following effect:

"The capital is now entirely cleared of the enemy. A cavalry regiment which had been sent to Wan-Shau-Shan (where the Empress Dowager's palace is situated) reports that the imperial family, who had left Peking Aug. 14, started, after a short rest at Wan-Shau-Shan, for the west, and were under the escort of Gen. Ma and his troops, consisting of only about 500 horsemen and twenty carts.

"The Japanese forces occupied the Treasury Department, in which over 2,000,000 taels in silver (about $1,440,000) and a large quantity of rice were found.

"Another telegraphic dispatch, dated Taku, Aug. 23, states that as the Chinese troops and Boxers who had gathered at Nan-Yuen were about to attack the foreign forces at Peking, Japanese and Russian calvalry were expected to encounter them on the 20th. The dispatch further states that Chinese infantry, some 9,000 strong, with fifteen guns, are advancing northward from Shan-Tung to make a rear attack on the allies."

A copy of the dispatch was transmitted to Acting

believed that the best Chinese leaders are in command.

Detachments of the allied forces were out to-day reconnoitring and looting.

The Imperial City and the Forbidden City are under close guard by the international authorities.

STILL NO WORD FROM CHAFFEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Officials of the State, War, and Navy Departments were at their desks early to-day; but up to the hour of closing for the day not a word had been heard from Minister Conger, Gen. Chaffee, or Admiral Remey.

The War Department has received no dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, known to have come directly from him, for about a week. Cablegrams signed "Chaffee" have been received, but as they contained only lists of casualties, it is assumed they were sent by some subordinate officer in Gen. Chaffee's name. From no official source has the department learned of the departure of forty Americans from Peking for Tien-Tsin, as reported in a special dispatch to a London newspaper under date of Aug. 19.

Imperative instructions were sent yesterday to the commander of the United States forces at Tien-Tsin to have the military telegraph line restored at once under the protection of a cavalry detachment.

It is possible that the delay in messages both from and to Washington is rather between Che-Foo and Shanghai than between Tien-Tsin and Peking. From Che-Foo to Shanghai the telegraph line is under the control of the Chinese authorities, and it is suspected they are not so prompt in the transmission of messages as they might be.

EMPEROR NOT CAPTURED.

And Mountainous Nature of Country May Prevent the Empress from Falling Into Allies' Hands.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Shanghai advices say that the report of the capture of Emperor Kwang-Su by the Japanese was erroneous. It was a case of mistaken identity.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, wiring Aug. 19, reasserts that the Empress Dowager fled westward, and adds:

"She has a body guard of 1,500, and, as the mountainous character of the country would prevent artillery following, it is believed that she will not be pursued."

A telegram to the same paper from Tien-Tsin, dated Aug. 24, asserts, however, that 1,000 Russians, Germans, and Japanese had pushed forward from Peking with the intention, it was assumed, of pursuing the Empress Dowager.

FATE OF IMPERIAL PALACE.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Tien-Tsin dispatches to Berlin, dated Aug. 23, say:

"The Japanese troops are in possession of the wall around the innermost part of the Forbidden City, but have not yet made their way to the Imperial Palace, owing to lack of Government instructions."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Aug. 24, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang has received a message from Peking that the Japanese alone will occupy the Imperial Palace. The Japanese Government has renewed its assurance that it will protect the persons of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor.

FAMINE IN TIEN-TSIN FEARED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Dorward, in his report of the engagement outside Tien-Tsin on Aug. 19, when the Americans, British, and Japanese signally defeated a large force of Boxers, killing over 300, says, in a dispatch dated Aug. 25:

"The lines of communication near Tien-Tsin are now free from danger. The enemy had been treating the villagers badly. Several decapitated bodies were found near their camp.

"The villagers are now flocking to Tien-Tsin at the rate of about 1,000 a day. As there is not more than a month's food supply, there is every prospect of a famine shortly."

This declaration that a famine is imminent in consequence of the inadequacy of provisions for the hordes of refugees at Tien-Tsin adds a new element of peril to the situation.

TRUCE REFUSED BY RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—Gen. Grodekoff, commander of the Amur Government, reports, under date of Aug. 24, that Kam-Ni and Tcha-Tchan have been occupied by the Russians.

The Chinese sent an emissary to Gen. Rennenkampf proposing a suspension of operations, but the Russian General replied that he was unable to cease hostilities.

MANY MISSIONARIES SLAIN.

Thirty-seven Reported to Have Been Massacred at Tai-Yuen-Foo.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, under date of Aug. 24, says:

"Mr. Morgan of the China Inland Mission, who has arrived here from Tsi-nan-Foo, reports that thirty-seven foreign missionaries and thirty converts have been massacred at Tai-yuen-Foo."

THE RUMORED ALLIANCE.

No Confirmation of the Report that Russia, Germany, and Japan Have Declared War on China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The dispatch from Che-Foo conveying a rumor current there that Russia, Germany, and Japan had joined in a declaration of war upon China aroused some interested comment among Washington officials and among diplomatic representatives of foreign governments resident here to-day.

No information of such action on the part of the powers mentioned has, it is stated, reached either the Department of State or the legations of the governments interested.

Whether, in the event of a declaration of war by one or more of the powers against China, an invitation would be extended to the United States to retire from China, as intimated in the dispatch from Che-Foo, is open to doubt, and it is decidedly problematical, it is said, whether the invitation would be accepted, even if it were tendered. The United States forces are in China protecting the personal and property rights of citizens of this country and the treaty rights of the United States.

Under the most-favored-nation clause, this country has certain specific rights in China, and it is said on authority to be the purpose of the United States to protect and preserve those rights.

The attitude this Government would assume in the event of a declaration of war by another power would depend, it can be stated, upon the immediate circumstances surrounding the declaration and the situation in China at the time the declaration was made.

In any event, it can be said to be no part of the purpose of the United States to sacrifice any of its guaranteed rights or privileges in the Chinese Empire.

With regard to the separate report that Russia has declared war, it is pointed out that Russia has two objects in her present operations in China—the rescue and protection of the legationers and the protection of her menaced frontier. The avowed object of the other powers is simply the rescue and protection of the legationers and other foreign subjects and the rights secured by treaty.

In carrying out her second object Russia has seized Niu Chwang. This was done to obtain a base of operations from which the frontier could easily be reached, precisely as Taku was seized as a base of operations by the allies in their operations against Peking.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Politische Correspondens of Vienna, often employed as the mouthpiece of the Russian Foreign Office, asserts emphatically that Russia has not declared war against China, and does not contemplate taking such a step alone.

REPLIES TO AMERICAN NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It was stated to-night that several "straggling replies" had been received by the United States to the notes addressed to the Ambassadors and Ministers abroad for their guidance in obtaining the views of the Governments to which they are accredited on the settlement of the Chinese problem.

Officials decline absolutely to indicate the nature of the representations made by the American representatives to the foreign Governments or to say whether the replies thereto are satisfactory or not.

PEACE PROPOSAL BY JAPAN.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says, in a disaptch dated Friday:

"The Japanese Government has notified Earl Li that negotiations will be impossible until plenipotentiaries acceptable to the powers are appointed.

"Japan suggests the Viceroys of Nan-King and Wu-Chang and Earl Li. If these are appointed and China expresses a willingness to make full indemnity, Japan is ready to assist to the utmost."

Li-Hung-Chang, according to a Shanghai dispatch, dated yesterday, has once more postponed his departure for the north.

"A LITTLE LESSON IN CHINESE."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Under the heading, "A Little Lesson in Chinese," the Matin publishes some Chinese proverbs and formulas of etiquette. The proverbs are:

"Eleven-tenths of the Chinese soldiery are thieves."

"The edge of an enemy's sword is blunted by passing gold over it."

"Happiness is like a fly on the nose of an opium-intoxicated mandarin who sneezes."

Regarding etiquette, the Matin states that a merchant receiving in his shop his most humble customers, addresses him: "The Great, the Noble, and Revered—has he dined well?" And asks him as to his purchases: "What is your noble name, that I may send these articles to your noble house?" And perhaps if the customer has purchased goods to an adequate amount, "If you will out of your great kindness do this poor insect the honor of accepting a cup of tea, I will conduct you into my miserable abode."

A Chinaman, speaking of his father, calls him "the venerable old Prince"; speaking of himself, "You stupid young brother"; speaking of your house, "Your illustrious palace," and speaking of his wife before strangers, "the poor fool inside."

Marquis Ito Issues Manifesto.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 26.—Marquis Ito, formerly Prime Minister, has issued a manifesto setting forth the aims of his party, which is called the Constitutional Political Association, and from the ranks of which the next Cabinet will probably be drawn. The manifesto emphasizes the fact that the appointment and dismissal of the Ministers are constitutional prerogatives of the sovereign and that when the Ministers are in office it is not permissible to their party to interfere in the discharge of their duties.

Thanksgiving Service in Peking.

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PEKING, Aug. 19.—A thanksgiving service this morning was attended by the members of the British and American Legations, the missionaries, and the marines.

Japanese Warship Sent to Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 26.—The press urges the sending of troops to Korea. The Cabinet hesitates, but a Japanese cruiser has been sent to the vicinity of Chusan.

More Japanese Landed at Amoy.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Japanese have landed more bluejackets at Amoy, where order is maintained in spite of great excitement.

BLAMES THE MISSIONARIES.

Dr. Lowry, President of Methodist University of Peking, Says Outbreak Is Partly Due to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 26.—The Rev. Dr. H. H. Lowry, President of the Methodist University of Peking has just arrived here from China. Dr. Lowry has been a resident of China for 35 years. He speaks the language like a native and has been in close touch with the Chinese. He places the blame for the anti-foreign feeling partially on the missionaries themselves. Many, he says, have been indiscreet in foolishly violating the native ideals of everyday life and not yielding to the Chinese in matters of little importance. Others, he says, have engaged in business together with their missionary work, and being successful through their superior knowledge of trade and Western habits, have aroused the ire of the native merchants. Not a few have mixed in politics and held offices under the Imperial government, a step certain to alienate the natives of any land. Dr. Lowry added:

"I have known Li-Hung-Chang for many years. Few foreigners in China trust him. He has been out of active politics for a number of years, and is only called forward now because the Empress Dowager believes he can ward off the vengeance of the powers. I believe myself that he will be unable to prevent portions of China from being absorbed by Russia and Germany. No pretext to seize more territory is too trivial in their eyes. The seizure three years ago of Kiao-Chow by the Germans materially aided the Boxer leaders in their efforts to stir up the people against the foreigners.

"Prince Ching, who is said to have defended the Legations with Imperial troops from the attacks of the rebels, is an inoffensive sort of man, always friendly to foreigners but of little force. He commands the Peking field force, the flower of the Imperial army, and very likely did good service in aiding the Ministers and missionaries.

"Prince Tuan I do not know except by reputation. He is a cousin of the reigning Emperor, and has been said for years to be anxious to sit on the throne himself."

THREW NEGRO THROUGH WINDOW

Three Men Had Disliked His Praise of Jockey Turner.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Henry Younger, a colored man, was thrown through the plate glass window of a store in South Fourth Avenue early this morning. He says he was passing along the avenue when he came upon three men who had been at the race track, and apparently had been fortunate enough to bet on the winner of the Futurity, as they had been celebrating with their winnings and were loud in their praises of Tod Sloan.

Younger does not deny he had been drinking. He did not like the way they praised Sloan, and took up the argument on behalf of Turner, holding that he could ride all around Sloan. The three men resented this. They grabbed Younger and threw him through the window of Owen R. Jones's store, and thereupon $125 in glass was ruined. Younger was badly cut by the glass, and lay on the floor of the store for almost an hour before a policeman happened along and discovered the broken window. Younger was then taken to the hospital, where he is resting easily. He cannot give the names of the men.

Drowned in Attempt to Save Friend.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Aug. 26.—Altha M. Rittenour of this place lost his life to-day while trying to save a friend from drowning. Samuel Trimble of East End, Pittsburg, attempted to swim across the Monongahela River several miles above Point Marion at 5 o'clock, and when some distance from the other side gave out and called for help. Young Rittenour went to his rescue, and when he reached the drowning man the latter clutched him about the body in a desperate manner in such a way that Rittenour's arms were held against his body and both went down.

Policeman Kills Man Carrying Beer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—John P. Brady, aged twenty, was shot and instantly killed by one of two policemen early this morning. Brady and two companions had purchased a case of beer for use at a picnic to-day and were carrying it to the home of one of the party. On the way they passed Policemen Charles H. Wilson (colored) and George Kenkelen, who ordered them to halt. The men became frightened, dropped the case, and started to run. The policemen each fired one shot and Brady fell dead. The policemen were placed under arrest.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE PRIMARY LAW'S TEST

Contestants' Last Blows on the Eve of Voting.

Goodwinites Again Attack the Sheehans and Boyle Men the Keahonites—Gruber-Austin War.

The primaries in Greater New York tomorrow will furnish a good illustration of the practical workings of the new primary law. This will be especially noticeable in the assembly districts in New York County where there are contests for the leadership.

The Democrats have contests in five districts and the Republicans in three.

In three of the districts, the Seventh, the Ninth and the Twenty-first, the struggles are very bitter.

In the Seventh ex-Alderman P. H. Keahon is trying to deprive East River Bridge Commissioner James W. Boyle of the Tammany leadership. The fight there has been carried on regardless of expense, and much bitterness has been displayed on both sides. The Boyle men played one of their last cards yesterday when at a meeting of the Protective Association of Truck Drivers at Central Hall, Thirty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue, Mr. Keahon was denounced as a "labor crusher." Resolutions were adopted calling upon all workingmen to vote against Keahon.

In the Ninth it is a continuation of the old fight between John C. Sheehan and Councilman Frank J. Goodwin for the Tammany leadership. Each side has scored one victory, Goodwin winning last March. The Horatio Seymour Tammany Club, the Goodwin organization, yesterday issued a long circular which in part says:

"Frank J. Goodwin has the confidence and commands the influence of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee. John C. Sheehan fought a losing fight against Tammany Hall and is now outside the breastworks, stripped of all influence. The district is gradually getting the patronage and other recognition which his hostility kept from it for the past two years.

"The Horatio Seymour Club is thrice stronger to-day than it was one year ago. It has a membership of twenty-two hundred enrolled Democrats. Tammany Hall is behind it. It stands for party loyalty and against party treachery.

"Mr. Sheehan knows he cannot win, but is encouraged to make the fight by his brother William F. Sheehan, who was driven out of Buffalo a few years ago by his rule or ruin political policy, which temporarily injured the Democratic organization of that city. He is connected with several trusts as counsel and otherwise. He voted for McKinley in 1896, and is secretly supporting him this year. Trust influences prompted him to refuse the recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Saratoga and try to create discord for the purpose of injuring the candidacy of William J. Bryan."

In the Thirteenth John J. O'Brien is trying to displace P. J. Dooling as Tammany leader, and a similar state of facts exists in the Twenty-first, where Leader Matthew F. Donohue is opposed by James L. Conway.

There is a sharp battle in the Thirty-first, where Isaac A. Hopper is having a lively time seeking to retain the Tammany leadership, which he succeeded in wresting from Charles Welde last year. Tammany Hall is said to be quietly aiding Welde.

The hottest fight on the Republican side is in the Twenty-first, where Abraham Gruber and George C. Austin are struggling for supremacy. Gruber says he will have at least 500 majority.

The promised contest against Charles A. Hess as leader has practically fizzled out. Very many of those who opposed Hess last March have returned to his support.

In the Thirty-second John M. Reid is making a very active campaign against Leader Isaac Newman.

While there will be changes in Republican leaders in other districts, these will be accomplished without much friction.

Leader Charles K. Lexow of the Twenty-second has no fight on this year, but he said yesterday:

"If this was not a Presidential year there would be fights in nearly every district in this county. I have been informed that I will have to fight next year if I want to retain the leadership."

The polls will be open to-morrow from 2 to 9 o'clock P. M.

WAITER SHOT FATALLY.

His Tenant, Druggist Hebbes, Assaults Him After Having Had Notice to Vacate the Premises.

Charles Lang, a waiter, of 321 East Fourteenth Street, was shot and mortally wounded last night by Henry Hebbes, a druggist, who occupies a store on the ground floor of Lang's house. Lang is in Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. Hebbes was arrested and is locked up in Police Headquarters.

Lang up to two months ago occupied the entire ground floor of the house. He lived with his cousin, Laura Schmidt, who kept house for him. Two months ago he rented the front portion of the flat to Hebbes, who opened a drug store, and lived in the rear rooms with his wife Bertha. Mr. and Mrs. Hebbes quarreled continually, their frequent bickerings being a source of worry to Lang and his cousin. The matter became so disagreeable to Lang that he resolved to ask Hebbes and his wife to vacate the premises. Yesterday afternoon he wrote a letter, which his cousin signed, asking Hebbes to vacate the premises on Sept. 1. Lang took the letter to the apartments of Hebbes and handed it to him personally. He retired to his own apartments quickly. Hebbes, on reading the letter became enraged. He hurried down the hall to Lang's apartments, and knocked loudly at the door, which was opened by Lang.

"What do you mean by sending me such an insulting letter?" he demanded.

Lang quietly replied that he meant what he said and begged Hebbes not to make any more trouble, but to go away peaceably. Mrs. Hebbes followed her husband to Lang's apartment, and she and Laura Schmidt engaged in a wordy quarrel, ending with the women throwing dishes at each other. The men wrestled with each other up and down the hall. Hebbes threatened to shoot Lang if the latter did not loose his hold.

"Shoot, if you dare," said Lang, still struggling.

Hebbes managed to draw his revolver and fired, the shot taking effect in Lang's abdomen. Lang fell to the floor in a heap. Hebbes endeavored to escape by the front door of the house, but was met at the door by Policeman Kealey of the East Fifth Street Station, who had heard the noise of the shooting from across the street. At the same moment Detective Chrystal of the Central Office, who lives directly opposite, entered the hallway, half clad, and ran to the assistance of Lang, whom he picked up and carried into the yard. He then sent a hurry call for an ambulance from Bellevue. Returning, he found Policeman Kealey pinned against the wall of the hallway by Hebbes, who was punching the policeman vigorously. Chrystal seized Kealey's club and dealt Hebbes a blow on the head. He received a severe scalp wound and offered no more resistance.

Max Woerner and his wife, Rose, who live at 332 East Fourteenth Street, were in Lang's apartments at the time of the shooting. They had called to arrange about a picnic which they, together with Lang and his cousin, were to make to Rye Beach to-day. The policemen detained them as witnesses. Hebbes and the Woerners were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where Hebbes's wound was dressed, after which the prisoner and witnesses were taken to Police Headquarters.

An operation was performed on Lang shortly after his arrival at Bellevue, but the doctors entertained no hope of his recovery.

The Alabama's Quick Trip.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The battleship Alabama arrived in President Roads at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after an uneventful trip from New York. She is now anchored in the roads, in the middle of the fleet of warships which are assembled there for her trial. During the run over, after leaving New York the battleship made great time, under forced draught, averaging between 16 and 17 knots for six and one-half consecutive hours. This is much better time than has been made by battleships thus far on runs previous to the trial.

LEADING MAN FOUND DEAD.

Body of Actor Brinker Discovered in Airshaft of the Grand Hotel—His Career.

H. Coulter Brinker, thirty-five years old, of 31 Nelson Street, Newark, N. J., a guest of the Grand Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, was found dead early yesterday morning at the bottom of the airshaft in the hotel. It is supposed that he fell out of the window of his room which he occupied on the sixth floor of the hotel some time during teh night.

Brinker came to the hotel shortly after midnight Saturday night and registered as "H. C. Brinker, New Orleans." He was assigned to Room 144, on the sixth floor. The hotel people say that Brinker immediately retired. The room which he occupied is an inside room, with a window opening on to the airshaft. It is believed by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station that some time during the night Brinker arose and placed a chair near the airshaft to get more air. They believe that Brinker fell into a doze, lost his balance, and fell out of the window.

One of the hotel porters found Brinker's body, clad in night attire, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Policeman Evans of the West Thirtieth Street Station was notified, and the body was removed to the station house. Later the Coroner gave permission for the removal of the body to an undertaking establishment on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Brinker called at the undertaker's. She wept over her husband's body. Their relations, she said, were always happy, and her husband's death, she declared, must have been the result of an accident. Mrs. Brinker said she was an actress. She left, after giving directions for the shipment of her husband's body to Newark this morning.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 26.—H. Coulter Brinker, whose death in New York caused a sensation here to-day, was the leading man of the Brinker-Abell Stock Company, which is to open for the season at the Neu Century Theatre on Labor Day. Brinker came here from the Imperial Theatre, St. Louis, two years ago, as leading man at the Columbia Theatre. Miss Victory Bateman was his leading woman until she gave way under the strain, and Miss Una Abell was engaged to succeed her.

Brinker and Miss Abell remained at the Columbia until shortly before the close of last season, when they organized the Brinker-Abell Stock Company and went to the Neu Century, where the success they had met in the Columbia followed them.

This season Manager Neu re-engaged the company, and for several days the company had been rehearsing for the opening. Brinker was very sanguine of a big season when he left his home, at 31 Nelson Place, on Saturday.

Brinker's home is in New Orleans, where his family is said to be highly respected.

BOYS' ROOF GAME FATAL.

John Meyers Takes Perilous Leap and Falls to His Death.

While playing "tag" in the twilight on the roof of the house where he lives, at 2,099 Third Avenue, last evening, John Meyers, twelve years old, fell into a narrow airshaft and was killed. His companion in the game was a lad named Hartmann. Young Meyers was cornered and about to be "touched," when he took the chance of leaping across the opening to the roof adjoining. The shaft was only about three feet wide, but the plaster under the bluestone coping had crumbled and the stone turned under his feet. Both boys screamed as he fell and the tenants flocked to the cellar.

Until lanterns were brought they could see nothing at the bottom, but the light revealed the boy's body lying on a heap of rubbish. His skull was broken. Ambulance Surgeon Levy of Harlem Hospital said he had been instantly killed. None of the boy's relatives was at home at the time, and the body was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, where later it was claimed by the parents.

WOMAN MURDERS A WOMAN.

Victim Attacked from Ambush and Beaten, Then Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERSET, Ky., Aug. 26.—Near Flat Rock, Pulaski County, on Thursday last Mrs. Serepta Sellers was shot dead after having been beaten with a club, by Mrs. Nancy Hunley and her daughter, Phoebe King.

Mrs. Hunley was jealous of her victim, whom she suspected of intimacy with Mr. Hunley. Mrs. Sellers had been led to the place of the killing by a decoy note carried by Mrs. Hunley's fourteen-year-old boy.

Mrs. Sellers's three small boys and two women, Amelia Tucker and Cora Strunk, were walking along the path with Mrs. Sellers when the Hunley woman and her daughter sprang from a clump of pine bushes and began to beat their victim. She turned and ran and was then fired on by one of the women and instantly killed.

At the inquest held before Squire Barnett, Miles Hunley, aged 14, was implicated as an accessory with his mother, as he carried the note to the woman which decoyed her to her death and knew what it contained and what his mother intended to do. The note purported to be from his stepfather, telling the victim he had some meat and flour for her.

Officers who went to Flat Rock to capture Mrs. Hunley and daughter returned this afternoon baffled in their efforts. Four men and two women were in the house, but they all professed ignorance of the whereabouts of the accused women.

Sheriff Langdon learned that some time before the killing Mrs. Hunley consulted an attorney as to what the penalty would be if she killed Mrs. Sellers, and that after the murder she remarked that she did not intend to kill her, but only to give her a beating.

BRAVE WOMAN FIGHTS BURGLAR.

Mrs. Hamanns's Screams Roused Household and He Was Captured.

To Mrs. Anna Hamanns belongs the credit for the capture of a burglar yesterday afternoon in her room over her husband's saloon at 301 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. She was returning from a visit in the neighborhood at 4 o'clock and had reached her door when a roughly dressed man came out and tried to pass her. She blocked the way and he exclaimed, "If you scream I'll shoot you." He made a move toward his hip pocket, but produced no weapon.

Mrs. Hamanns is big and the thief small. They stood glaring at each other for a second and then she did just what he told her not to do, and grabbed him by the collar besides. They had a rough and tumble fight which lasted for half a minuee or more. Then Hamanns ran up from the saloon and other tenants flocked down the stairs as her shrieks rang though the block. They held the man until Policeman Walsh came and took him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

There he said he was Charles Kiernan, twenty-seven years old, and lived in the house where he was captured. He is, however, better known in the neighborhood as "Shorty." In his pockets were found two gold watches and other jewelry valued at $140, which belongs to the Hamanns, and in the hallway of the house was found a bundle of clothing which he dropped when Mrs. Hamanns pounced on him. Mrs. Hamanns's eight-year-old son was in the house during the burglar's visit, but slept through all the commotion.

DOG SCATTERS FUNERAL PARTY.

Killed After He Had Bitten Many Dogs and Snapped at Men.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Aug. 26.—A dog supposed to be mad, but which may have been crazed only by the heat, ran wild here for a short time this afternoon. It is not believed he bit any person, but about fifteen or twenty dogs have been bitten, and they will be tied up for observation. He was at large less than half an hour, so far as known, but during the period created much excitement.

The funeral of W. W. Gildy, who died at Freeport, L. I., was being held, and the mourners were walking with the hearse when the dog ran among them. He snapped at several and tore the trousers of two men, but his teeth did not reach the flesh. Those in the funeral party scattered in all directions, taking refuge behind gates and fences. This was toward the end of the dog's career. Soon after he charged into the funeral procession he was shot and killed by Ralph Wilson.

PASTOR'S COMPOSITE SERMON.

Mr. Broughton Talks on Race Riots, Coney Island Vices, and Other Subjects.

The Rev. Len G. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga., preached in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and last evening. Mr. Broughton preached on a wide range of subjects, from Coney Island to cigarette smoking.

Of Coney Island the Southern evangelist said:

"It has been suggested that instead of decrying Coney Island from the pulpit, I should go down there and preach and work on the ground. If I thought by so doing I could save some unfortunate soul, I would go to hell itself and preach. But as that is out of the question, I would go to Coney Island, which seems to be very close to it. I would go there because I believe that even Coney Island can be purified as it needs to be."

Last evening Mr. Broughton talked on various forms of murder, direct and indirect. He also spoke of the recent race riots on the west side, of corsets, the cigarette habit, and other things.

Speaking of the race riots, he said that the attack upon persons because of their color was the greatest crime which could be perpetrated against society.

Of corsets he had this to say:

"I do not see how missionaries have the courage to go to China and tell the Chinese not to bind up the feet of their daughters when their own girls are bound with steel and bone at the waist."

As to cigarette smoking, Mr. Broughton expressed these sentiments:

"If I were one of you girls and I started to church with a young man who put a cigarette in his mouth, I would tell him to go home and saturate himself with carbolic acid."

There was some talk at the church yesterday of organizing next Summer a crusade against Coney Island's vices. It was proposed that Mr. Broughton lead the crusade. Mr. Broughton said that it was very likely that such a movement would be organized.

STOPS HORSE BY CHOKING IT.

Bicycle Policeman Hurt Springing Upon Animal's Back After It Had Thrown Down Another Officer.

A horse attached to a hansom standing at the corner of Forty-fourth Street and Broadway became frightened and ran away yesterday afternoon. Its course was through Forty-fourth Street to Eighth Avenue and then south, and that no pedestrians were injured was largely due to the fact that the storm was then at its height. As the horse ran through Forty-fourth Street it took a sharp turn, stumbled, and almost fell. A man tried to stop it, but there was no halter or bridle to clutch, and he gave up the attempt.

Policeman James O'Connor of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who had been standing at Forty-fifth Street, ran to catch the horse, but it was too fleet for him, so he gave it up. Across Forty-second Street the animal dashed, barely missing a car crossing the avenue, and scattering a crowd that stood waiting for transfers. At Thirty-eighth Street Policeman Richard B. O'Connell of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and Bicycle Policeman Richard O'Connor took a hand.

The policeman on foot planted himself on one side of the road and the bicycle policeman on the other. The horse, in its flight, promptly knocked O'Connell down, bruising his right leg, but O'Connor managed to do better. He threw his arms about the horse's neck, at the same time throwing himself from his wheel. Once on the horse, the bicycle policeman stuck his knee with all his might into the animal's throat. The choking sensation brought the animal to a speedy halt, and several men ran out and held it.

O'Connor, who had been knocked violently against one of the shafts, suddenly became unconscious. Dr. Hodgson of Roosevelt Hospital found that his right side and leg had been badly bruised; that one of his ribs on the right side was broken, and that he had sprained his right ankle. He was taken to his home, while Policeman O'Connell was able to go back on duty.

The horse and hansom were found to belong to John J. Quinn of 202 West Forty-fourth Street. The driver explained that he had been feeding the animal when it ran away. The horse escaped injury.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE AT SEA.

Jumps Into the Ocean While on the Way to Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26.—Mrs. Harriet Wilson Kimball of Norway, Me., jumped from the New York boat this morning while on the way to Portland.

She was a stateroom companion of Miss Adele Burnham of New York. Miss Burnham awoke to find Mrs. Kimball leaning out of the window, and when she spoke to her the woman made a reply which indicated that her mind was wandering, and then sprang out into the ocean. The boat was stopped and a search was made, but the unfortunate woman could not be found.

Mrs. Kimball, who was about thirty years old, not long ago lost her husband in Denver, where they had gone for the benefit of his health, and this bereavement doubtless affected her mind.

DOG CATCHING NO SINECURE.

Two Mount Vernon Officials Fiercely Assaulted by Irate Owners.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Mayor Fiske appointed two dog catchers recently, and they are having their own troubles. Three men are already under arrest for beating them, and there are other arrests to follow. Jams Romano, one of the catchers, tried to take a terrier belonging to Max Herb, a butcher. Herb is now under bail to answer a charge of assault upon the catcher.

Louis Marzillo, another of Mayor Fiske's appointees, saw a hound running at large yesterday and swooped down upon it and caught it. The hound belongs, it would appear, to James Sernipi and Maurice Scigreletto, who were training him for the hunting season. They saw their dog caught by the catcher and made for him. There was a fight, and the catcher was in sore straits when Policeman Volmer rescued him and arrested his assailants.

POLICE DESTROY RING BOARD.

Coney Island Visitors Watch Them Attack It with Night Sticks.

The spectacle of several sturdy policemen demolishing a handsomely fitted up cane ringing stand in the Sea Beach Plaza, Coney Island, while a crowd of wildly excited men ran about them, attracted several thousand persons last evening. It was a new feature of the unrelenting war which Capt. Driscoll is waging against the island gamblers.

A man, who refused to give his name, had rushed into the station house a few minutes before and told the Captain that he had just been swindled out of $25 at this particular booth. He said he had been led into the game by trying to ring canes of six tries for a nickel. Capt. Driscoll, who weighs 350 pounds, put on his uniform, and, with his reserves at his heels, marched to the spot. He watched long enough to satisfy himself that the business was run as a gambling venture, and then he darted in among the spectators, driving them all away and seizing Henry Willard, Henry Smith, and Stephen, Boucher, employes of the establishment.

Turning his prisoners over to Detective Boyle, he ordered his men to get to work with their nightsticks and destroy the plant, which included a handsomely gotten up board nine feet square, many canes, and a lot of electric lights.

Robert Brown, a partner in McGurk's Bowery resort and owner of the Hub Hotel, in Surf Avenue at Twelfth Street, was said to be the owner of the board and its business.

NEW LAWS AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

European Governments May Interchange Views on the Subject.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—The Politische Correspondens asserts that the French Government has expressed its readiness to interchange opinions with the powers regarding more stringent measures against Anarchists, believing that the present means of repression are inadequate.

The Hungarian Government has ordered a search for a number of Anarchists whose descriptions are given.

This action is believed to be due to the Italian Government's statement that twenty Anarchists have recently left the United States to assassinate European sovereigns.

CYCLISTS RIDE IN THE RAIN.

Participants in the Century Run of the Jefferson Wheelmen Made Uncomfortable by Yesterday's Storm.

About 200 cyclists took part in the century run of the Jefferson Wheelmen of this city, which was held over the Rockaway and Valley Stream course on Long Island yesterday, and although drenched by the storm of the afternoon and seriously hampered by the mud, a majority of them managed to finish within the time limit of fourteen hours.

There were four divisions, each in charge of a Captain and two assistants, as follows: First Division—Captain, D. M. Adee; assistants, G. Moore and J. Hart. Second Division—Captain, C. E. Nylander; assistants, A. Jacobson and F. C. Johnson. Third Division—Captain, W. H. Mackey; assistants, R. M. Binghan and J. S. Schossig. Fourth Division—Captain, H. Roemer; assistants, W. B. Ewing and John Bromley.

The prize for the largest number of survivors was won by the Century Road Club, with a total of forty-five members, and the second prize was won by the Asen Wheelmen of this city, who had twenty-three men in at the finish.

As the roads were heavy after the rain, there were a number of breakdowns. A sextuple machine ridden by A. Asen, E. Savage, S. Goldberg, M. Krabitz, M. Landers, and W. Colwell of the Asen Wheelmen, was stalled half a dozen times by the breaking of the chain, but managed to complete the score. Two riders in the first division who endeavored to make a grandstand finish by riding with their hands on each other's shoulders instead of on their handlebars, came to grief opposite the Bedford Rest and brought almost half the division to earth with them. Most of the crowd escaped with bruises or torn clothes, but George Kirkwood, an unattached rider, had his wheel completely wrecked.

The first division, by rapid riding, managed to escape the rain, making eleven miles in 32 minutes, and getting safely into Freeport, but the other divisions were well soaked and presented a very bedraggled appearance at the finish.

To Wheel Across the Continent.

Albert V. Roe, the one-armed messenger boy, who has attracted some attention by his long-distance bicycle rides, started from the City Hall at 6 o'clock yesterday morning on a wheeling trip to San Francisco. As he goes on his own account and expects to earn the money necessary for his expenses by giving exhibitions of riding, he will make no attempt to establish a record for any part of the trip across the continent.

Cycle Race on Slippery Track.

A thunderstorm spoiled the cycle racing at the Vailsburg board track yesterday, but it had no terrors for J. P. Jacobson of New Haven and Archie McEachern of Toronto, Canada, who were anxious to decide their unlimited Australian pursuit match race under any and all conditions.

The men appeared on the track shortly after the storm abated, with a handful of spectators to cheer them on. Jacobson, who is only a recent recruit to the professional ranks, in which he has not fared well to date, gained on the first mile, but after that fell away, and was caught by McEachern, thus ending the contest, when 3 miles and 1,120 yards had been covered. The time for the distance was 8:24 3-5.

Cycle Races at Hillsgrove.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—There was not a large crowd at Hillsgrove to witness the bicycle races this evening, and while there was some excellent racing, the principal event turned out unsatisfactorily. In the twenty-mile motor-paced race between Bolting of Providence and Munroe of Memphis, Bolting dropped out after the eleventh mile and Munroe finished alone, making the distance in 37:28 1-5.

The two-lap open race was won by S. J. Cadwell of Hartford. Cadwell also won the five-mile handicap from scratch.

Jersey's Annual Century Run.

The second annual century run of the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club of America will be held on Sunday, Sept. 2. The riders will traverse the official course between Englewood and New Brunswick. It has been arranged, however, to permit riders from Newark and vicinity to start from Belleville in time to meet the regular division, which leaves Englewood at 8 A. M. Charles Parker, the State centurion, and winner of the National century competition in 1898, will set the pace at twelve miles an hour. Entries close next Friday with Dugald Currie, 132 Hamburg Place, Newark.

Prominent Entries for Road Race.

Two entries of considerable prominence have been received to date for the twenty-five-mile handicap road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which takes place on Labor Day morning over the Coney Island Cycle Path. The one is that of Walter Torrence of New York, the holder of the 100-mile amateur track record, and the other comes from Norman De Vaux of Toledo, Ohio, the noted road rider of the West.

Rival Cycle Teams Matched.

After much wrangling on the part of those concerned, a quad team match between the crack riders of the Niantic and Hudson County Wheelmen has been arranged to take place on Sunday, Sept. 9, on the Guttenberg track, for a distance of two miles. Both teams have begun training, and will be in the very best shape when the day arrives. William P. Dugan will Captain the Niantic quad, while George E. Blakeslee has been selected to look after the interests of the Hudson County team. The prize for the winners will be a silver loving cup, emblematic of the quad cycle racing championship of Hudson County.

Mutual Wheelmen's Run.

Over thirty fair riders of the silent steed participated in the invitation ladies' run yesterday arranged by the Mutual Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Counting the riders of both sexes it proved to be the best-attended run of the season given by this popular club. The new "quint" machine of the club was greatly admired along the route, which extended to Lake Success, L. I. The "quint" and multiple machines alternated in pacing during the day. Luckily the objective point was reached before the thunderstorm. With the exception of muddy roads here and there on the return trip the run was voted successful in all respects by the riders.

Repairs to Cycle Path.

The cycle path from Port Jefferson to Patchogue, which extends across Long

SAYS BRYAN IS THE FATHER OF IMPERIALISM

Ex-Minister Denby Charges He Created the "Bogy" to Fight It.

HE COMES OUT FOR McKINLEY

Bryan Responsible for Peace Treaty—No "Paramount Issue" If Tagalos Quit Fighting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Charles Denby of Indiana, ex-United States Minister to China, and member of the first commission to the Philippines—a lifelong Democrat—has written a letter urging the re-election of President McKinley. It is entitled "Bryan's Attitude Toward the Philippines," and is made public by the Republican National Committee. The letter is, in part, as follows:

"In his speech of April 17, 1900, in the Senate, Mr. Hoar said that he could not forget that Mr. Bryan, 'unless he is much misrepresented, used all his power and influence with those of his friends who are ready to listen to his counsels to secure the ratification of the treaty,' meaning the Paris treaty. There were seventeen Democratic Senators who voted for the ratification. A two-thirds majority was necessary. The treaty was ratified by one vote.

"Mr. Bryan has squarely assumed the responsibility of the ratification.

"We had taken Manila on Aug. 13, 1898. In December, 1898, Spain had made a treaty ceding the islands to us. We had occupied them until Feb. 5, 1899. On that day Aguinaldo made war on us. Our soldiers had to fight for their lives. The treaty was ratified Feb. 7, 1899. Mr. Bryan advised his friends in the Senate to vote to ratify the treaty after the battle of Feb. 5 had been fought. He knew that war had begun. He might readily have foreseen what complications might possibly occur out of the existing conditions. Then was the time to have talked about the 'consent of the governed,' and not now, when every speech he makes adds ten names to the roll of our dead and one hundred to the Filipino dead.

"Mr. Bryan having the undoubted power to prevent the ratification of the treaty actually, by his own confession, advised its ratification. Neither in law, nor in morals, can he be permitted now to secure political advantage from denouncing a course of conduct which he himself advised.

"Mr. Bryan gives as his reasons for advising ratification that he 'thought it safer to trust the American people to give independence to the Philippines than to trust the accomplishment of that purpose to diplomacy with an unfriendly nation.'

"This puts Mr. Bryan in the attitude of desiring independence for the Philippines very ardently. Why should he become so suddenly imbued with antagonism to the Democratic principle of expansion as exemplified by all Democratic statesmen from Jefferson to Voorhees? If he could stand the annexation of Hawaii, why balk at the acquisition of the Philippines?

"Mr. Bryan's own explanation is as follows: 'I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have been had the treaty been rejected.'

"Here, then, we have the real reason for this strange parody of Jekyll and Hyde! He wanted to create the bogy of 'imperialism,' in order that he might fight and overcome the monster. If Mr. Bryan had opposed the ratification of the treaty the Filipinos would have gone their way, either into the arms of Spain or of Germany, or into discordant, warring, and petty States. At all events we would have been done with them. This would not have suited at all, because Mr. Bryan wanted to wage 'a successful contest against imperialism.' And so imperialism was born, and its actual father was William Jennings Bryan! He is now endeavoring to destroy his own child.

"Let it be remembered that this extraordinary dread of 'imperialistic rule' comes from a gentleman who has accepted the nomination of the fusion, Populists, or People's, Party. The Populist platform demands that 'the country should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.' Is not that imperialism?"

Mr. Denby then reviews the work of the first Philippine Commission, which was appointed in January, 1899, and continues:

"Another commission was sent to establish a civil government for the Philippines. It is now at Manila, and the Government it has framed will be put in operation the 1st of September, 1900. Is it not fair and right to ask that it be tested in practice before it is condemned?

"It is believed by the insurgents that Bryan's election will insure their independence, and they are encouraged to hold out. The success of the Democratic Party means success for them. If the Tagalos quit fighting and take the oath of allegiance, on the moment the 'paramount issue' is dead, and so is the Democracy. In this contest the Democrats stake their all on the continuance of fighting. It strikes one as odd that a great party should base its hopes of success on the killing and wounding of our troops. Will not a flame of patriotism rise up over the land which will testify that at all hazards we will stand by the flag; that, come what may, we will not turn our backs on the Philippines, a disgraced and dishonored Nation?

"What we may do with the Philippines ultimately is not the question now. The Democratic platform favors 'an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos first a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the Republics of Central and South America.'

"In the list of things to be done first comes 'a stable form of government.' We are trying to give them that now. If we retain them, the third clause, 'protection,' will necessarily follow. Why, if we do not retain them, we should burden ourselves with protecting them, is not clearly perceptible. The modern doctrine seems to be that we may not take any foreign territory for our own, but that whenever a republic is born we must stand as its protector. Why should we become the Don Quixote of the world?

"Let us at least be honest, and when we say that the Philippines shall be independent, let us say so meaning what the word implies. Let us have no entangling alliances, nor stand sponsor for people who are aliens and whose abiding place is remote from our continent.

"Disguise it as you may, the real question before the people is whether the armies of the United States should be withdrawn at once, now, and forever, and the islands turned over to the Tagalos. Mr. Bryan would, as Commander in Chief, have the power to recall the armies, and if he did, he would let loose the horrors of a terrible revolution.

"We should not grant the Philippines immediate independence, because we have assumed by the treaty obligations to the world which we must comply with. We have also assumed obligations to the friendly Filipinos, and we should not abandon them to a dreadful fate. We have promised these people a stable government, and we ought to give it to them. We have property interests in the islands which should be protected. It is desirable for us to have a foothold in the East, so as to foster and increase our commerce. We believe that association with us will elevate the Filipino, and improve his condition.

"I am not defending the Republican Party in this article, but I am defending William McKinley. He has been subjected to more abuse than any President ever was, and he has deserved it as little as any one ever did. In the most difficult period of our history he has proved himself equal to all the demands upon him. He has acted with an eye single to the good of the country. The war with Spain was not of the President's seeking, but he met the issue with exalted courage. In diplomacy he displayed qualities of the highest order, and in military affairs he was remarkably successful. He eminently deserves re-election."

STEVENSON INSTEAD OF TOWNE

Populists Expected to Place His Name on Their Ticket To-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Unless the unexpected happens, Adlai E. Stevenson to-morrow will be substituted for Charles A. Towne as the Vice Presidential nominee on the Populist ticket. A poll of the National Committee of that party was taken to-night and the Illinois man was seemingly assured a comfortable majority. The Populists who are advocating unity with the Democrats predict that the selection of Mr. Stevenson to be Bryan's running mate on both tickets will be unanimous, though Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the committee, and several others have declared that as unalterably opposed to fusion as ever.

PULPIT WARNING TO VOTERS.

Dr. Babbitt Tells His Hearers to Attend the Primaries—Says It Is a Christian's Duty.

"What is one of the most Christian acts you men can do?" asked the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, in his sermon on "Social Christianity," last night.

"It is," he continued, "to attend the primaries on Tuesday, carrying a Christian conscience with you that will make clean the stream of politics at its source. Have you not Christianity for that? Oh, when will men see that Christianity covers all life, and that it is intensely practical and ever concerned about the great social and political brotherhood of man.

"To drive Christianity away from any sphere of social influence is to deprive it of its rightful realms. A certain type of dainty Gospel dilletantism would keep Christian men out of politics for fear of soiling the faith. All such men with so delicate a nicety as to shun the effort of eradicating political corruption for fear of soiling themselves have mere psuedo-gospel, wanting in the courage of the Christian.

"We need a Christianity of such pith and point that it will right political and social wrongs, rebuke cowardly, bullying policemen, when they oppress the poor blacks; that will make the teeth of political tricksters chatter with fear in its presence, and that will pursue bribers and political thieves to their shameless lairs."

WON'T TELL WHO SHOT HIM.

Paterson Lightweight Boxer May Die from Accidental Discharge of a Revolver.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Thomas Connolly, nineteen years old, residing at 212 Van Houten Street, is in the General Hospital, and the house physician says there is but a slight possibility of his recovery. He was shot through the left side Saturday afternoon by a companion, whose name Connolly stubbornly refuses to tell.

Connolly is a well-known 105-pound boxer. He is a silk weaver, but has not been working during the past week, owing to having worked his warp out. He boarded with the family of Justice Hubschmitt. For a month he has been in training for a bout with "Terry" Edwards of Brooklyn, the match being dated for next month.

A part of his training for this bout consisted in taking daily plunges, and Connolly's favorite spot was the back race which runs from Mill to Spruce Street. Yesterday on the way to the race he met a companion by the name of Kilt, son of a one-time police officer. Both lads went to the raceway, and there found several young men swimming. Connolly was soon in the midst of the gang, and was exercising himself by swimming up and down the raceway. After several minutes spent in splashing in the water Connolly decided to have Kilt rub him down. He jumped out and called for Kilt. The latter was standing a short distance off in a group, intently watching one of the crowd handling a new revolver. The owner of the pistol told the boy that it was a .32-calibre and a beauty. He had no use for it and would sell it cheap.

Connolly, after calling Kilt and seeing that the latter was interested in something, approached the group. By this time the majority of the crowd had satisfied their curiosity and had returned to the water. Connolly carelessly looked over Kilt's shoulder and nudged Kilt to start the rubbing-down process. He was in the act of turning away when a loud report was heard.

The swimmers looked toward the place many of them had just left and saw Connolly slap one hand over his left side, as he exclaimed, "Good God, I'm shot!"

Connolly hurried to the police station, and then to the office of Dr. Luck, whose office is almost opposite the police station. The young man did not evince any sign of pain, and when the ambulance arrived walked to the street and entered the vehicle unassisted.

FARMER AND WIFE MURDERED.

Aged Illinois Couple Found Dead Saturday—Their Home Robbed.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 26.—With axe, club, and knife a mysterious robber murdered ninety-two-year-old John Bobb and his wife, aged eighty-seven years, at their lonely home on a farm about noon on Friday. The murderer escaped with his booty on a mare stolen in Red Oak, having ransacked the house and exchanged his blood-stained shirt, trousers, and hat for similar articles belonging to Mr. Bobb. He was traced by the prints of the newly-shod horse to the town of Dakota, where all trace of him was lost.

The Bobbs lived on a farm thirteen miles northwest of this city. The discovery of the crime was made yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bobb had been struck in three places on the head with an axe. Mr. Bobb had been struck over the head with a club and his jugular vein severed with a knife.

Hundreds of people attended the funeral of the murdered couple to-day. The Sheriff and a posse of 200 men are scouring the country north of here, and the Sheriff telephoned to this city from Wisconsin at noon that he thought he was on the right track and that the trail was warm.

NEIGHBOR A WOULD-BE BURGLAR.

Schultz Shot Miller, but Failed to Enter a Complaint.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 26.—Frank Schultz shot twice at a man who awakened him by trying to enter his house at Keasby early this morning. The fellow cried out with pain and Schultz caught him before he could make his escape. It proved to be John Miller, a neighbor. One bullet entered Miller's hip and the other went through his hand, breaking the bones of the forefingers.

Schultz accompanied Miller to Dr. W. E. Ramsay's office in this city and had the injuries dressed. No complaint was made against the would-be burglar.

"OLD SAL" ARRESTED.

She Has an Arm Broken in a Quarrel with a Man.

"Old Sal" has for years been a familiar figure about the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. She is a colored woman, whose real name is Davis, and never a morning passes, the police say, but she is at the door waiting to see the patrol wagon start for the police court with its night's grist of prisoners. She shouts and jeers at them from the sidewalk, although on many occasions she has herself ridden in the vehicle to answer charges of disorderly conduct before a Magistrate.

She lives at 141 West Fifty-seventh Street, and yesterday morning she had a fight there with a man named John Muncer of 408 West Forty-eighth Street. She was locked up again and it was found that one of her arms was broken.

"'Old Sal' will ride to-morrow," she remarked as she was taken to a cell.

Mother and Three Sons Drowned.

KAUKAUNA, Wis., Aug. 26.—In full view of a large party of picnickers Mrs. Henry Quaddy and three little sons were drowned in the river to-day while Mr. Quaddy, with his daughter, narrowly escaped the same fate. Quaddy, who is a carpenter, and his family were in a small skiff about half way across the river when the boat was overturned. Quaddy by clinging to the boat managed to save his twelve-year-old daughter, while his wife and three sons were carried down by the current. Their combined ages amounted to 35,000. A party of farmers, among them Thomas Hoare, rescued the girl.

MR. CROKER DISAPPEARS

The Tammany Leader Escapes from Followers and Friends.

FIGHT FOR COLER GOES ON

Members of Franchise Tax League Determined that He Shall Be Nominated—Mr. Gorman's Statement.

Richard Croker has disappeared again. He was at the Democratic Club early yesterday, but had not returned at a late hour last night. No one at the clubhouse could give any information regarding his whereabouts. He was not at Brighton Beach. One of his closest friends asserted that he did not accompany ex-Senator Murphy to Elberon.

Chairman Frank Campbell returned to his home at Bath yesterday. Before leaving the Hoffman House he remarked when asked about the Democratic outlook in the State:

"Everything is progressing satisfactorily. Senator Murphy and Corporation Counsel Whalen have promised to be at headquarters next week and give us the benefit of their advice. Mayor McGuire will be here to-morrow."

"Who will be nominated for Governor?" a reporter asked him.

"I have no opinion to express on that subject," was his reply.

Controller Bird S. Coler is at Liberty, N. Y., but is expected here to-day, when he will be waited upon by a committee of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League of New York. Charles Frederic Adams is President of the organization, and the members favor municipal ownership of public franchises. They want Mr. Coler nominated for Governor, and will hold a meeting next Wednesday in the large dining room of the Sturtevant House to promote his boom.

Speaking of the movement, Lawyer Denis Spellisey, the Treasurer, said:

"It were just as well that our movement, for the present at least, should be kept as quiet as possible. There is no denying the fact that we have a powerful enemy to combat. We will be in a position in a few days, however, to make the fight in the open. In so far as funds are concerned there will be no lack, and my experience has been that enthusiasm and plenty of money, when they go hand in hand, are two powerful weapons."

Henry Nichols of 57 Broadway, who has charge of the Kings County end of the boom, in discussing the matter, remarked:

"We are fully armed for the fray. So far as Kings County is concerned we propose to teach Hugh McLaughlin, Messrs. Shevlin and McCarren, and others that they cannot lead the people by the nose all the time. We are out for an honest Municipal Government, or home rule, this time and we mean to secure it. Bird S. Coler is going to be our next Governor."

E. S. Egerton, Secretary of the league, said:

"Attend the meeting on Monday forenoon and then you will have an opportunity of fully convincing yourself that there is much more in this movement than Tammany Hall thinks. We are not ready to do much talking, but will be heard from in a few days."

When a TIMES reporter asked Senator P. H. McCarren at Manhattan Beach yesterday his opinion of the outcome of the Democratic State Convention, he replied:

"I do not believe there is a man in this State who can predict what the convention will do with any degree of accuracy. It is all guesswork, and your guess is as good as mine. The delegates have not been elected yet, so there is no use in making predictions."

"What will Hugh McLaughlin do?"

"I don't know," replied the Senator.

"I guess that is true," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer, who was in the group. "Mr. McLaughlin never makes up his mind until the last hour. He did that at Syracuse in 1879, when Lucius Robinson was nominated for Governor by the action of the Kings County delegation, when Tammany thought the former were against Robinson. He did the same thing in 1884 in declaring for Grover Cleveland and against Roswell P. Flower. Mr. McLaughlin is generally governed by local conditions, and waits until the last."

"What about the report, Senator," the reporter asked, "that ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland and ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri are coming here to adjust alleged differences in the Democratic organization?"

"I know nothing of it," was the reply. "There are no differences for them to adjust. There is a struggle for the control of the State organization, and I consider it a very healthy sign, as it will bring out all the Democratic voters."

Ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City, who had joined the group, laughed at Senator McCarren.

"Control of the trust, you mean," he said. "You politicians have the greatest trust in the world. The people are not given a chance to vote for the man they want. Candidates are put up by the trust, and the individual must vote for them or leave them alone."

There was a good deal of talk about the Hoffman House last night because Chairman J. K. Jones and National Committeeman D. J. Campau of Michigan will start their literary bureau in some other building than the St. James Building, where the Democratic State Headquarters are situated.

"All in the interest of harmony," said a prominent Democratic officeholder. "They don't want to offend the Democrats who meet in this house. Jones would do well to get quarters in the Townsend Building; then neither faction can kick. They can't go to the Bartholdi, because that is nearer the Hoffman than the St. James Building."

A gentleman who saw ex-Senator Gorman at Saratoga yesterday quoted him as saying that he had no intention of coming to New York on political business.

LEADER IN QUEENS TO RETURN.

John P. Madden Astonished that Opposition Has Developed.

President Todd of the Queens Borough Democratic Club has received a telegram from John P. Madden, the borough leader of the party, announcing that he will start East soon, and hopes to be back in Long Island City by Sept. 1. The telegram expressed surprise that opposition to his continuing as leader should have developed, but said he could not start home earlier or travel rapidly.

The opposition is led by Municipal Justice Kadien and Councilman Cassidy. Ex-Mayor Gleason is also seeking to attain the leadership. There will be a three-cornered fight at the primaries.

SWEPT AWAY BY FLOOD TIDE.

Swimmer Drowned in River and Friend Has Narrow Escape.

William Monahan, 26 years old, of 445 West Twenty-sixth Street was drowned last night, while swimming at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street, in North River. Monahan went to swim with his friend, Charles Hart, of 407 West Twenty-seventh Street. Monahan sprang from the pier where the tide was running flood. His body was swept away.

Hart plunged in, making an effort to save his friend. But the running tide was too much for him. He struggled in an effort to reach the pier. On the pier was Joseph P. Pratt, a clerk, of Hoboken. Seeing the danger of Hart he threw a rope to him and succeeded in getting him to the shore. Monahan's body was not recovered.

Saloon Man Has Narrow Escape.

Just as the attendants in Frank Kiel's saloon at 415 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, were closing the place at midnight on Saturday some one fired a bullet through the window. The missile whistled past Kiel's ear as he stood at the end of the bar and broke several bottles on a shelf behind. He ran to the street but there was no one in sight.

The Indore Delayed at Sea.

The steamer Caledonian, from Liverpool, Aug. 15, arrived at this port yesterday morning. On Aug. 24, in latitude 41.50, longitude 63, the Caledonian passed the steamer Indore, bound from Liverpool for Baltimore. The Indore was moving slowly and apparently there was something wrong with her machinery. No assistance, however, was asked.

Damage by Lightning at Norwich, N. Y.

NORWICH, N. Y., Aug. 26.—During a heavy thunderstorm this afternoon the residence of O. M. Phetteplace at Woods Corners was struck by lightning and burned, and the large farm barn of M. Evans in Plymouth was also destroyed in a similar manner. Loss estimated at $5,000. A farm

POLICE SERGEANT'S DANGER.

Dragged by Rockaway Beach Train—Excursionists Horror-Stricken.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn, Col. Denis McCarty of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major Farley, Adjutant Delaney, and Under Sheriff Michael O'Keefe distinguished themselves as Good Samaritans at Hollands Station, Rockaway Beach, last evening.

They had been attending a little festivity at the Delcassian Club, at Hollands, and had come down to the train to bid good-bye to Police Sergeant John E. Shea of Capt. Louis Kreuscher's command, who had been one of their guests.

Just as Sergeant Shea was boarding the 5:20 train for Seaside Station where he was due to relieve Sergeant Wheelwright at 6 o'clock the train started with a jerk. The Sergeant was twisted about with his feet close into the track, but he clung to the hand rail while the train sped quickly on to the horror of hundreds of screaming women and children.

For fully 300 feet Sergt. Shea was dragged along the roadbed with ex-Sheriff Dunn and the others named running with all speed to his rescue. Finally the uproar was heard by the engineer, and the train was stopped just as Sergt. Shea, thoroughly exhausted, let go his hold and fell with his face in the cinders of the road.

He was carried back to the Delcassian Club by his friends, who summoned Dr. Herbert Tinley.

It was found that Sergt. Shea was badly bruised from head to foot, and that his right knee was greatly swollen. After he was bandaged up he insisted upon reporting for duty.

Later in the evening Sergt. Shea's wounds became so painful that he was relieved from duty and sent home by Capt. Kreuscher.

BOY'S CAREER OF CRIME.

Eight-Year-Old Lad Arrested Twelve Times Within a Year.

Eight-year-old George Carr of 694 First Avenue was arrested on the charge of burglary for the twelfth time, last night, within a year. His record is probably without precedent. The boy was caught with John McCann, thirteen years old, of 344 East Fortieth Street, coming out of the grocery kept by Charles Cazian at 326 East Fortieth Street. They had broken in through a rear window. The grocer caught them himself. They had a belt and cash amounting to $50 in all, Cazian declares.

The Sergeant recognized the Carr lad. Several times on former occasions he was clearly guilty, but was released because of his years. His crime is inherited. His uncle George was recently released after serving a five-year sentence. His uncle James is now serving a seven-year sentence. Both went to prison for burglary.

The two lads were sent to the Gerry Society.

THIS DOG LOVES GERMAN.

Policemen Thought Him Savage, but His Mistress Tearfully Explained.

Three boys undertook last night to steal Fido, an enormous Newfoundland dog, owned by Ernest Richter of 228 West Twenty-ninth Street. Fido liked the boys well enough to go as far as Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. Policeman Aiker suspected that the dog did not belong to the lads, and when he questioned them the boys ran. The dog tried to go with them, but Aiker seized the rope and took Fido to the station.

There the big animal was very unruly, and promised trouble. Mrs. Richter arrived just then and was tearfully telling her loss when Fido in the back room recognized her voice. He almost tore the door down in his frantic leaps to get out.

A couple of words from his mistress in German turned the dog into a lamb almost in meekness.

"If you had talked German," said Mrs. Richter to the policemen, when they told of their trouble with the dog, "he would have been as gentle as a kitten."

POLICEMAN'S FIRST ARREST.

Greek Peddler Leaves His Marks on a Probationary Official.

Frank P. Sheridan a probationary policeman attached to the Oak Street Station had his first experience in making an arrest on Saturday evening. He says that he is not likely to forget it very soon, in as much as his right hand is badly hurt and his facial appearance disfigured.

He encountered John Rappo, a Greek peddler of 62 Cherry Street on Park Row about 7 o'clock in the evening, and recalling Capt. Vreedenburg's instructions to arrest every pushcart peddler violating a corporation ordinance, Sheridan proceeded forthwith to arrest Rappo. Rappo resisted, using a piece of rough board as a weapon. He struck the policeman on the wrist. Rappo followed this up with two other blows, which the new policeman received over the shoulders.

Having thus acquitted himself Rappo fled, pushing his cart before him. In his wake was an army of small boys gathering the fruit that dropped from Rappo's cart. At New Chambers Street and Park Row, Sheridan caught up with Rappo and a scuffle followed. Sheridan was thrown to the sidewalk and had his face disfigured. At this juncture Policeman Slott hove in sight and helped Sheridan arrest Rappo.

In Centre Street Court yesterday morning Rappo had two complaints to answer. One was for assault on the policeman and the other a violation of a corporation ordinance. Magistrate Pool fined Rappo $50 on the assault complaint and held him for trial in $10 bail for violation of a corporation ordinance.

CEDARHURST CHURCH DEDICATED

Former Edifice Destroyed Six Years Ago on Eve of Consecration.

The new Church of St. Joachim, in the Cedarhurst section of Queens Borough, which cost $50,000, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of a large crowd. Services were held at 10 A. M. The ceremony of consecration was performed by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. B. J. McKenna.

The church has an interesting history. It has been built twice, although never used for service. It was all completed and ready for dedication six years ago when, in July, 1894, it was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Through the generosity of New York and Brooklyn people who have Summer homes at Cedarhurst, the church has been rebuilt, and is now one of the finest in Long Island.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; light southwesterly winds.

The barometer was low last night over the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and Manitoba. An area of high pressure covered Montana, and the barometer was relatively high on the South Atlantic Coast. The rainfall of the last twenty-four hours has been light and scattered. Local rains have fallen in the Central Mississippi Valley, Ohio, Northern Illinois, New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania, and Florida. There has been a decided fall in temperature in the Upper Missouri Valley, with lesser falls in Illinois and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in New England and over portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Maximum temperatures of 96 degrees were recorded Sunday in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and at Boston, Mass. The temperature will fall in New England, and more moderate temperatures will prevail in the lower lake region, Western Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. On the New England Coast the winds will be fresh southwesterly. On the Middle Atlantic Coast mostly light westerly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be light southwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	70	76	80
6 A. M.	70	76	79
9 A. M.	72	80	84
12 M.	79	89	90
3 P. M.	72	79	85
6 P. M.	71	81	83
9 P. M.	70	78	80
12 P. M.	69	77	80

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	79½
Corresponding day, 1899	71½
Corresponding date for the last twenty years	70

At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.00; and at 8 A. M. registered 30.06. The humidity was 84 at 8 A. M. and 76 at 8 P. M. The maximum

MR. PLATT FLOUTS COLER

Says He Insulted Croker and Will Not Be Nominated.

Gov. Roosevelt, the Senator Intimates, Will Place Odell in Nomination at the Convention.

Senator Platt was in extreme good humor last evening when he has his customary talk with the reporters at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach.

Senator Depew is also at the hotel, and he had a long talk with his Senatorial colleague.

"Anything new in the Republican political situation?" Senator Platt was asked.

"No," he replied.

"Well, the State ticket has practically been agreed upon?"

"Yes," he answered.

"The convention at Saratoga will be a good deal of a love feast?" the reporter suggested.

"I guess there won't be much friction," was Senator Platt's reply.

"What about the Lieutenant Governorship?"

"That has not been settled," was Senator Platt's answer.

"Will it be ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn?"

"I do not think he will be named. Mr. Schieren would make an excellent candidate for Mayor next year," Mr. Platt rejoined.

"What are you going to do with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff?"

"It is not necessary, is it, to give him an office every year?" the Senator remarked. "Woodruff is young and can wait. He is a good, strong man, and will certainly rise."

"But some of his friends seem to think that he has not been fairly treated."

"So I see. But I don't believe any of Mr. Woodruff's friends will make any grave objections to Mr. Odell for Governor," Mr. Platt answered.

The Senator, in answer to questions, remarked that he did not think that either Senator Horace White of Onondaga or Capt. F. Norton Goddard of New York would be the nominee for second place on the ticket.

Then the Senator was asked who would place Mr. Odell in nomination.

"What is the matter with Gov. Roosevelt doing it?" the Senator inquired.

"But he is reported as saying that he did not think such action on his part would be dignified."

"I see nothing undignified about it," replied Senator Platt, with a smile. "But I guess that it is one of the undignified things that Gov. Roosevelt will do."

"What do you think about Mr. Coler's chances of getting the Democratic nomination for Governor?"

"Why, is he alive yet?" the Senator asked, smiling.

"Very much alive, according to his friends," a reporter answered. "They think he can beat Mr. Odell."

"And does any one seriously believe for a moment that Coler has a chance for the nomination? He is the weakest man the Democrats could name. Neither Croker nor Murphy will have him," said Mr. Platt.

"But suppose that he should develop great strength, would not Mr. Croker fall in line?"

"No. Coler has insulted Croker, and the latter will never forgive him. But he won't show any strength. Some people have placed a halo about Mr. Coler's head, but he has never done anything to warrant it. I certainly consider him the weakest man the Democrats could nominate."

"Tammany," suggested a reporter, "is reported as anxious to get Coler out of the Controller's office. Would not his nomination for Governor effect that purpose?"

"Tammany," replied Senator Platt, "is not liable to let a Governorship slip by in exchange for a Controller. If Coler were Governor he could remove every one of the Tammany officials if he took it into his head to do so. And I think he would."

"But Gov. Roosevelt has removed none?"

"True," rejoined the Senator, "but that is different. Gov. Roosevelt is a Republican, and must go slow. The cry of politics would at once be raised."

"Do you think Kings County will support Mr. Coler?"

"I don't know, but I am positive that Coler will not be nominated," answered Senator Platt.

"Senator Coffey told me over at Brighton Beach to-day," remarked a reporter, "that if Mr. Coler had declared himself a candidate a few weeks ago he would have been sure of the delegates from 14, if not 16, of the 21 Assembly districts."

"Did he predict how many he will carry on Tuesday?" the Senator asked.

"No, he made no estimate," the reporter replied.

"Senator," a reporter inquired, "what is your opinion of Abraham Gruber as a poet?"

"I don't read his poetry," replied Mr. Platt, "and I don't care about him or his poetry."

Then Senator Platt rose and joined his wife, who had summoned him to dinner.

MR. MANLEY ON PROSPERITY.

Gives Figures to Show the Country's Good Condition, and Says This Is His Party's Issue.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, one of the members of the Republican National Committee in charge of headquarters here, yesterday called attention to what he termed the recent wild struggles of the Democracy to find a paramount issue. It had switched from one to another with great frequency, he declared.

"The Republicans," said Mr. Manley, "have no such trouble. They have an issue. And it is the prosperity of the country and the desirability of continuing it. In opposition to it the Democrats and Populists have nothing but abstract theories. Such theories have little effect on the men with a full dinner pail or the merchant with more orders than he can fill.

"Official figures, State and National, prove that prosperity is great and increasing. Here are a few illustrations, for instance, showing how wages have increased under the McKinley Administration. And they were furnished by labor organizations:

	Wage Increase.
Bricklayers and stone masons	20 per cent.
Boilermakers	25 per cent.
Carpenters	15 per cent.
Electrical workers	25 per cent.
Machinists	40 per cent.
Printers	30 per cent.
Railroad laborers	10 per cent.
Woodworkers	15 per cent.

"These figures, I repeat, are as reported by the labor organizations themselves.

"The story of our export trade of late years affords another illustration of the comparative effect upon business and labor of the policies of the two parties. Look at this table of the value of our exports:

1890 (Harrison)	$845,293,328
1892 (Harrison)	1,015,732,011
1894 (Cleveland)	869,204,987
1895 (Cleveland)	793,392,599
1897 (McKinley)	1,032,007,603
1898 (McKinley)	1,210,291,913
1899 (McKinley)	1,203,931,222
1900 (McKinley)	1,370,403,922

"The figures for July, just issued, show that the increase is still going on.

"All classes have prospered, the farmer as well as the manufacturer, the merchant and the wage earner."

HANNA IN TENNESSEE FIGHT.

Says in a Letter He Will Sustain the Brownlow Faction.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 26.—Senator M. A. Hanna has decided to take a hand in the Tennessee Republican fight between the Brownlow and the H. Clay Evans factions, and settle it. In a letter written to A. J. Taylor of Washington, Senator Hanna says:

The National Committee has deemed it advisable to say that we expect to sustain the organization, which was recognized by the National Committee at Philadelphia. We cannot see where any good can result from such an independent movement, and sincerely trust that no loyal Republican will lend his influence to the movement.

The Brownlow organization was the one recognized for the most part at Philadelphia. It is thought to be the chief aim of Senator Hanna to get but one set of electors in the field.

EVANS MEN WILL FIGHT.

Chairman of Evans Committee Says There Will Be No Compromise.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The Times to-morrow will print the following dispatch from Cleveland, Tenn.:

Committee was asked to-day what effect Mark Hanna's letter would have. He replied that it would have the same effect as shaking a red rag in the face of an angry bull.

"'We do not recognize Mr. Hanna as our boss, and we wear no man's collar,' said Mr. Tipton. 'Our committee meets next Wednesday to organize for the fight, and if there are any members on it who do not want to fight they will be asked to step behind a tree and let the battle proceed.

"'No, the fight will proceed unless the committee are bigger cowards than I think they are. It would be ridiculous for the majority to surrender to a minority. Ours is the regular ticket and if Hanna does not know it, it is because he has refused to investigate or listen to any one but Brownlow.

"'Have you ever asked the National Committee to investigate?' Mr. Tipton was asked.

"'We certainly have. I made the demand on Aug. 16, but no attention was paid to it. An ordinary thief or murderer is given a hearing by the courts, but we have not been treated with that much consideration by Mr. Hanna.'

"'Then you think there will be no compromise?'

"'There certainly will not be unless Mr. Hanna agrees to hear our side of the case and gives us a fair trial.'"

League of Republican Clubs.

The State League of Republican Clubs has been called to meet at Saratoga on Sept. 3. It is reported that the representatives will indorse the nomination of Mr. Odell for Governor. Frederick Easton of Albany is President of the league. He was Superintendent of State Buildings under Gov. Black. Gov. Roosevelt removed him. It is understood that Theodore Cox of Yonkers will be elected President of the league.

Two Boys Burn a Barn.

WESTBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 26.—Two boys, Daniel C. Johnson and Edward McNulty, inmates of the State Lyman Industrial School for Boys, set fire to a barn belonging to the institution this afternoon by igniting the hay. The barn was destroyed. The loss, including the contents, is $11,000. The boys were caught in the act by Superintendent C. Chatrin. Johnson gave as a reason for his act his desire to be sent to Concord jail.

Mrs. Martha McKane Dead.

Mrs. Martha McKane, mother of the late John Y. McKane, died last night at 7 o'clock at her home, East Twenty-first Street and Shore Road, Sheepshead. She had been ill three days. Mrs. McKane was seventy-seven years old. Mrs. Fannie McKane, the widow of John Y. McKane; Ira, Theodore, and James McKane were present when she died. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning at the Sheepshead Methodist Church, of which John Y. McKane was at one time Superintendent. The

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

SMALL STEEL CAPSULES FILLED WITH LIQUID CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Few people drink enough water for health. Aerated water is a temptation to increase the amount. SPARKLETS aerate fully and healthfully, destroy germs in impure water and make even boiled water enjoyable.

Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.

Pint Bottles, $1.50 upwards.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 upwards.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box,) 25 cts
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
All Druggists. Write for Booklet.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

Our Last Years' Patients Testify

THAT

ORANGEINE

HAS CURED

HAY FEVER

They were completely relieved last year and this year they have had no trace or only slight attack immediately dispelled by "ORANGEINE." Much testimony reaches us like the following from Mr. R. C. Brandon of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

"For fifteen years I have been driven north by Hay Fever and even then suffered intensely. Last year I was perfectly relieved by Orangeine and this year I have been kept entirely free by two or three powders daily and am enjoying the best health I ever had."

Mr. A. B. Dick, President of the A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, and many others say substantially the same. *Every mail brings expressions of gratitude from Hay Fever sufferers relieved by "Orangeine."* Four 50c boxes for season treatment.

Orangeine is equally efficient for **Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Women's Pains and other everyday ills.**

Full information gladly given in answer to inquiries—Orangeine is sold in 25c and 50c packages by druggists or by mail.

ORANGEINE CHEMICAL COMPANY, 15 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

There is no end of

Old Virginia Cheroots

to waste, as there is no finished end to cut off and throw away. When you buy three Old Virginia Cheroots for five cents, you have more to smoke, and of better quality, than you have when you pay fifteen cents for three Five Cent cigars.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o

The Wanamaker Store.

The New Season of Merchandise is Here

Big Offerings of China and Cut Glass

Open the Autumn Season at Wanamaker's To-day

It was positively the beginning of a new era in the retailing of China Ware when the Wanamaker Store in New York was opened. Large movements have been planned and executed. Each one greater and more successful than its predecessor. Public confidence has supplied the conditions of success, and to the Public we return progressive advantages.

Simultaneously in our two stores, New York and Philadelphia, we begin to-day the most important offering of China and Cut Glass Wares ever made in the history of American retailing.

Exclusively for retail we now hold—

Forward and reserve stocks actually in store to the amount of	$450,000
Orders for this season's sales now in execution or in transit,	$250.000
Stock for this season's sales, ...	$700,000

Of this stock $256,000 has been collected for the special September Sale which begins to-day (August 27.) In the lots are 3,760 Dinner sets, 12,600 dozens of Plates, 6,200 dozens of Cups and Saucers, $26,000 worth of Bric-a-Brac, and a vast variety of decorated pieces for every possible table, toilet and ornamental use. It should be remembered that this is a great offering of new stock. Not a round up of old goods.

The prices are below the retail market values—some 50, some 40, some 30, some 20 per cent. The statement is honest and perfectly natural. It is the outcome of grand buying that takes the entire product of large factories, secures every possible advantage in price and transportation and places the entire result, plus a very much reduced profit, at the service of the smallest buyer at retail.

This large China business demands and receives broad treatment. We keep a permanent European organization exclusively for it, entirely distinct from all other merchandise. In the collection are many entirely new shades of color, novel designs and original finish.

Several new designs appear in the cuttings of the Glassware, and the entire special offerings of cut glass first see the light of this city to-day. The low prices are the result of very large buying.

There is only one limitation to this sale—space. But large portions of the first floor and various bits of room all over the house are added to the facilities of the large China Store in the basement.

Every detail of the descriptive price list is worthy your attention—but the list is only a remote suggestion of the stock.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; border decorations. Regularly $7.50.

$6.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; with soup tureen and large pieces. Value $8.50.

$10—American porcelain; 112 pieces; flower decorations, in colors. Regularly $14.

$13.50—Austrian china; 101 pieces; flower decorations; gold edges. Value $20.

$16—Limoges china; G. D. A., successors to Chas. Field Haviland; 100 pieces; wreath border decorations. Reduced from $25.

$25—Limoges china; 101 pieces; border decorations. Reduced from $32.50.

$28—Theo. Haviland china; 130 pieces; flower decorations. Reduced from $40.

Other Sets at $15, $16.50, $18, $20, up to $310, all proportionately low priced.

Three thousand seven hundred and sixty Dinner Sets in this special sale. Think of it. Not easy to comprehend.

Rich Plates—

In this collection there is vast variety of quality, size, design and colorings. Dinner and breakfast sizes, salad and ice-cream sizes, soup and bread-and-butter plates, in wide range of values. Mostly of Limoges china:

$20 kinds for $12 doz. $30 kinds for $20 doz.
$27.50 kinds for $18 doz. $36 kinds for $24 doz.

Other Fancy China Separate Pieces—

Salad Bowls at 75—Fine lustre colors; with figure centres; gold traced and stamped. Value $1.25.

Salad Bowls at $1—Quaint shapes in rich colorings; fine gold and color decorations. Value $1.75.

Chop Dishes at $1—Lustre colorings, with figure centres; gold circles around edges and centres. Value $2.

Marmalade Jars at $1—Rich color docorations. Value $1.50.

Cake Plates and Celery Trays at 75c each—Green and rose colorings, with centre decoration. Value $1.75.

Numerous others, equally attractive both in decoration and price.

The above refers to very high grades of French china. Extravagant prices are properly reduced. Examine them.

Other Fancy China Separate Pieces—

Plates at 25c—Thirty-seven kinds. Breakfast, tea, bread-and-butter sizes; French, German and Austrian china; delicate flower decorations; rich border and vine decoration; or solid color lustre and figure centre decorations. Values $4, $5, $6 doz.

Plates at 35c—Salad and fruit plates in various rich flower and color decorations. Value $7.50 a dozen.

Cups and Saucers, 25c—Thin china; dainty bordess of gold and festoon flowers. Value $5 a dozen.

Cups and Saucers, 35c—Color borders, with gold filigree work and double wreath of flowers. Value $6 a dozen.

Celery Trays at 25c—German china; wreath of flowers with gold tracing. Value 50c.

Jardinieres—

On the Ninth street aisle will be found a large display of Jardinieres, and jardinieres with pedestals, at prices beginning at 40c for jardinieres only, to $20 for fine jardinieres with pedestals. Many prices between. A saving of a ½ in some cases; in others ⅓ and ¼.

The advent of the 25c decorated plates a year ago was a notable event. More so now. Thirty-seven kinds.

Cut Glass—

Our cut glass stock is, we think, larger and more varied than any other. The cuttings are in unusually good variety, even for Wanamaker. All are at least ¼ under regular values, while the average is fully a third.

Bowls, from $2.85 to $30 each.
Olive Dishes, from $1.25 to $4.50 each.
Celery Trays, from $3 to $10 each.
Nappies, from $3 to $13.75 each.
Vases, from $2.50 to $30 each.
Tankard Jugs, from $7 to $22.50.
Claret Jugs, from $10 to $25 each.
Caraffes, from $2.50 to $9 each.
Tumblers from $3 to $24 dozen.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$2.75—Large flower decorations, with clouded gold edges. Value $4.

$3.25—Flower decorations; tinted border; clouded gold edges. Value $4.50.

It is logical that big orders in dull seasons should reduce prices. Losses are profits if they maintain organization.

Chamber and Toilet Sets—

$4—Flower decorations; clouded gold edges; complete with slop jar; value $5.50.

$5—English porcelain; tulip decorations; green, rose and brown. Value $9.

$6—American porcelain; open handled basins; tinted bodies, with flowers over colors. Value $9.50.

Statuary and Bric-a-Brac—

New importations of Italian marble statuary, many beautifully sculptured busts and figures. All at ⅓ under usual values. Prices for busts in various sizes and styles, are $6, $9, $12, $20, $30, $37.50, $52.50, $60 and $65.

For figures, $40, $50, $82 and $55.

Vases, figures and various sorts of fine ornamental china at ⅓ to ½ prices.

Toilet Sets and Bric-a-brac are the two extremes of the china offering. The useful and the beautiful alike illustrate the completeness and cheapness of the china offerings.

SPECIAL Offerings

China and Glassware, opened to-day.
Blankets and other Bed Clothing.
Furniture—August Trade Sale.
Autumn Dress Silks.
Bargain Dress Silks.
Small Collection Autumn Costumes.

Store ATTRACTIONS

Picture Gallery, modern paintings, fifth floor.
New Model Apartments, fourth floor.

THE NEW SILKS

A Beautiful Autumn Exhibit and the Continuation of a Notable Sale

One does not readily associate the thought of that season of "naked trees and howling winds and meadows brown and sere" with this Rotunda display. Here are the new Autumn silks,—wholly new and radiantly beautiful. The searchers intrusted with the providing of these stocks have gathered with prodigal hands. How much of good taste has been shown in their efforts, we leave you to judge.

$1.50 yd.—Peau Chamois, with frosted ferns; 9 new colors.

$1.25 yd.—Liberty Satin, with pin-head dots of silk near together; in 8 evening shades.

$1.25 yd.—Crepe Crystallienne, with floats of silk in spiral stripes; 8 new colors.

$1 yd.—Peau Nitus; ribs of satin and cords of silk make each side differ; can be made with either side out; both are right; 34 new colors.

Rotunda.

Then the silks of the sale that began a few days ago. Here rare excellence is coupled with unusual cheapness. They are new, handsome silks, seasonable silks, much-below-value silks. The patterns will not be excelled in beauty in any future shipments—there will not, for a long time at least, be another opportunity to secure a high-grade gown or waist at so little outlay.

$1.50 Fancy Silks at 85c a yard—

Canalae Striped Taffetas on shaded grounds.
Canalae Striped Taffetas on white and colored grounds.
Loop Striped Taffetas on shadows of flowers.

$1.25 Silks at 75c yard—

Colored Taffetas with crimp patterns in white.
Cardinal Taffetas with dotted silk stripes.
Persian printed Taffetas in odd colors.

Rotunda.

$1 Fancy Silks at 65c yard—

Rich warp-printed Taffetas.
Rich Cameo Taffetas, with dots of satin edging the stripe.
Rich Barre Taffetas; all evening colors; the stripes are in crimped cords of cream, on colors and white.

85c Silks at 55c yard—

Rich colored Taffetas, with blocks of dots in white, on colors.

A Sale of Umbrellas

Here are about 500 superior umbrellas for men and women, at but little more than half their real value. They are all of union taffetas silk—a particularly good, durable quality. The handles are handsome, new styles—pearl, ivory and natural wood, all mounted with sterling silver. Sizes 26 and 28 inches.

Price, $1.75 each. Regularly we should sell them at $3. The latter price would be only moderate.

Broadway.

Postscript Concerning BLANKETS

It isn't a chestnut—only a deepening conviction. Our testimony about the Blankets now going here is worth something to you. They are not mongrel lots picked up on the market, but they are superior goods made especially for the Wanamaker Public. We have no threatening terrors of higher future prices to present—although we believe they will come. But the urgency of present advantage is our excuse for again asking your attention to the line—the little printed list doesn't represent it.

$2—"The Elkin"; white; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$2.50—"The Raritan"; white; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

$3—"The Beverly"; large, white blankets; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

$4—"The Physicians' Favorite"; white; nearly all wool; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

$5—"The Columbia"; soft, white; mostly wool; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs. $6 for size 78x86 in.; 6½ lbs.

$8—"The Princess Anne"; pure wool filling on fine cotton warp; 82x88 in.; 8 lbs.

And these from the famous Mission Mills, for which we are selling agents here and in Philadelphia.

At $7.50—"Pasadena," 60x80 in.; 4½ lbs.
At $9—"Pasadena"; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
At $10—"Pasadena"; 78x86 in.; 6½ lbs.
At $13.50—"San Mariana"; 78x86 in.; 8 lbs.

August FURNITURE Promises Redeemed

We made them at the first of the month. Excellence and cheapness were promised. The distribution of some hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of high grade furniture upon a real bargain basis show promises redeemed.

But the end is not yet. A special list for the day follows. It just tips a nod, and hints at the *plus ultra* of good furniture bargains quite universal in variety that are still here.

The August golden rod of the furniture will still bloom in September.

Couches—

$12, worth $22—Divan couch with mahogany finish frame; claw feet; covering of green tapestry.

$13.50, worth $22—Box couch with raised head and oak frame; covering of figured denim.

$15, worth $25—Box couch with round corners and tufted top; all hair filling; covering of creton or denim.

$18, worth $25—Couch; oak or mahogany finish frames; all hair filling; 8 rows of deep tufting; covering of figured velour.

$20, worth $32—Couch with plain top and raised head; covering of blue embossed velour.

$22, worth $35—Box couch with raised head and 6 rows of deep tufting; covering of red velour; patent lifting springs.

$23, worth $42—Box couch with golden oak frame; patent lifting springs; 6 rows of deep tufting; covered in figured velour.

$26, worth $48—Box couch with patent lifting springs; 6 rows of deep tufting; covering of figured velour.

$32, worth $45—Couch with golden oak frame and large raised head; 6 rows of deep tufting; covering of green figured tapestry.

Couches—

$35, worth $55—Tufted couch with deep springs and high head; mahogany finish frame; upholstered in embossed velour.

Sideboards—

$20, worth $30—Quartered golden oak; bracket shelves; large beveled plate mirror; 1 long and 2 short drawers and double cupboard in base.

$26, worth $35—Quartered golden oak; canopy top with bracket shelves; large beveled mirror; 1 long and 2 short drawers and double cupboard in base.

$31, worth $48—Golden oak; highly polished; carved top and front; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base; extra large mirror in top.

$35, worth $55—Flemish oak; carved top and front; 1 large and 2 small drawers and large double cupboard; 2 French plate mirrors in top.

$38, worth $50—Golden oak; canopy top with bracket shelves; large French plate mirror; 1 long and 3 short drawers and cupboards in base.

Sideboards—

$55, worth $85—Golden oak; heavy carved top and front; 1 long and 2 short drawers and double cupboard; extra large French mirror in top.

$60, worth $90—Golden oak; handsomely carved top and base; 1 long and 2 short drawers and 3 cupboards; large bracket shelves and extra large French mirror in top.

China Closets—

$12.50, worth $18—Golden oak; highly polished; swell ends and straight front; single glass door; 3 large shelves.

$17.50, worth $27—Golden oak, polished finish; single glass door and swell ends; 4 large shelves.

$20, worth $30—Quartered golden oak, highly polished finish; swell ends and single glass door; 4 large shelves and mirror back of top shelf.

$22, worth $35—Flemish corner china closet; carved top and rope twist columns at sides, and heavy ball feet; 4 large shelves.

DRESS GOODS

New Fall Fabrics at Last Spring's Prices

Black Zibeline—One of Fashion's favorites for the coming Autumn. Deservedly so. This new lot is of goods with a rich permanent lustre—the result of an ambitious maker's earnest efforts. He uses a higher grade of woolen yarn in his new weave. This gives the improved appearance and also adds greatly to the durability of the fabric.

We have two thousand yards of this most desirable Zibeline—all that the manufacturer had remaining. He had sold largely, and was desirous of closing his season's stock. So eager, in fact, that these goods are now here to sell at 60c a yard, though 85c is what they were intended to bring. A saving of 25c a yard on goods of this character just at the season's beginning is exceptional—it's worth one's attention. All 46 inches wide.

The Plaid Back Golf Cloths

One dollar a yard instead of two dollars. We've told of these—we will not likely again. The last of the splendid fabrics await your choosing to-day. And the supply is no longer as generous as a day or two ago. The assortment is still complete. The colorings are the much-wanted grays—light and dark shades—blue and brown, with bright or quiet plaid backs. All 54 inches wide.

Price $1. Half value. Never mind the why or wherefor. Duplicates, if ordered now, would have to sell at $2.

Rotunda.

CARPETS and RUGS

Bargains in Both Due to Lack of Room

A not infrequent problem here, and a most vexatious one at times, is inadequate floor space. Now come lrrushing shipments of carpets—new deserving claimants, for which there is no immediate accommodation. So other goods, hardly inferior in quality or pattern to their clamoring would-be successors must be *outrushed*, simply because they're out of the factory a few months longer. But there's consolation to the customer in the method we employ. We need the room, and are willing to pay for it. New prices, 15 to 33 per cent. a yard less than actual value for these excellent grades:

Velvets, 85c, worth $1.
Wilton Velvets, $1, worth $1.40.
Tapestry Brussels, best and finest goods, 65c, worth 85c.

Also, second grade, 55c, worth 75c.
Some very good pickings still among the Axminsters and Brussels, at one-third less than the new prices will be.

The JAPANESE RUGS

But few are left from last week's offering. All the various sizes from 18 x 36 in., to 12 x 12 ft., but only small lots of each size. Good patterns, all of them, and prices for choice now are just half.

12 x 12 ft., $6.75	4 x 10 ft., $2
10 x 14 ft., $6.65	4 x 7 ft., $1.33
9 x 12 ft., $5.25	3 x 6 ft., 85c
7½ x 10½ ft., $3.75	30 inches, 40c
9 x 9 ft., $3.67	18 inches, 25c
6 x 6 ft., $2.75	

Some of the very popular green-and-white cotton Japanese rugs remain—not many. Prices of these are one-third under value.

12 x 15 ft., $20, from $30	9 x 9 ft., $9, from $13.50
10 x 14 ft., $15.25, from $22.25.	6 x 9 ft., $6, from $9
9 x 12 ft., $12, from $18	4 x 7 ft., $3.13, from $4.75
7-6 x 10 ft. 6 in., $8.60, from $13.25	3 x 6 ft., $2, from $3

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MILLIONAIRE TURF RIVALS

Keene and Whitney Stables Strive to Lead Winning List.

CONTEST IS BETWEEN THEM

Best of the Colts in the Two Establishments Will Meet in Great Autumn Stakes.

The rivalry between the stable of James R. and Foxhall Keene and that of William C. Whitney, which was one of the dominating features in the race for the Futurity Stakes on Saturday, and which was responsible for much of the public interest in the event, did not end with the victory of Ballyhoo Bey. As a matter of fact, the result of the Futurity will only make sharper the competition between the two great racing establishments as to which shall lead in turf conquests this Fall. The rivalry is of such a nature, too, that the general public cannot fail to be interested in the contest for supremacy between the millionaires, for already patrons of racing have begun to range themselves on one side or the other as partisans, and the arguments raised as to the relative merits of the two-year-olds in either stable will continue until the question has been settled beyond the chance for excuses by actual races. Another effect will be a healthful stimulation to the sport that will be of immense benefit in making successful the Fall campaign on the metropolitan race courses.

The outcome of the Futurity is generally accepted as a true test of the horses that ran, but opinion varies greatly as to the merit of the winner's performance. That Sloan rode out Ballyhoo Bey is pointed at as proving that the colt was not so markedly better than Olympian, and as both had light weight, 112 pounds each, and Tommy Atkins, with 120 pounds, conceded each 17 pounds, and was going as strong as either of the colts in front of him, his race is regarded as one that compares most favorably with the running of both the winner and Tommy Atkins's stable companion. In the opinion of the handicappers Ballyhoo Bey gave Olympian about a seven pounds' beating. Some of the same experts believe that with equal weight Tommy Atkins, who was beaten about two lengths and a half, would have been returned the winner. In support of this argument it is urged that Ballyhoo Bey, in addition to being well placed throughout the race, had the further advantage of being ridden by a jockey far superior to either Henry on Olympian or O'Connor on Tommy Atkins. The next meeting of the colts, with perhaps an added interest in the presence of the Keene's great two-year-old Commando, therefore, is looked forward to with great eagerness.

STANDING OF WINNING OWNERS.

Before the Futurity race J. R. and F. P. Keene's establishment seemed almost certain to lead the list of winning owners this season. Had the firm won the Futurity there would have been hardly a possible chance for any other owner to take first place from the stable. The victory for Mr. Whitney, however, put his establishment up at a jump to a place beside the Keenes, and the question of which will lead at the end of the racing year is now an open one. No other stable is near enough to be really dangerous, and for the remainder of the year the battle promises to be a friendly and sportsmanlike duel between the millionaires, who have the two strongest racing concerns in America, or perhaps, even, in the world. The Keenes have enjoyed the satisfaction of being first on the turf in former years, but Mr. Whitney promises to give them a hard struggle for that honor in 1900. Both establishments are extraordinarily well equipped in the matter of two-year-olds, which commonly are the largest money winners. In that respect the Keenes numerically have something of an advantage. In the matter of older horses the advantage is with Mr. Whitney. The Keenes have the king of the sprinters this year in Voter, but he is their main reliance, as many of the horses that promised best for the stable have gone amiss. Mr. Whitney, on the other hand, has Jean Beraud, Rush, Kallishandra, and Admiration, all ready to race, and there is every prospect, too, that the splendid three-year-old Kilmarnock will reappear very soon under the light blue jacket and brown cap.

The first chance for a second meeting of the rival millionaires' best colts is in the Flatbush Stakes next Saturday at Sheepshead Bay. That race has come to be regarded as one of the classics, and as the distance, seven furlongs, is not only a fair test of quality but also gives some idea of the ability of the contenders to race over a distance of ground, the running of the Flatbush promises to be the chief event of the week. In this, under the conditions, Ballyhoo Bey must carry 120 pounds, while the Keenes' colts, aside from Olympian, who gets ten pounds off as a maiden allowance, will have 115 pounds each. Mr. Whitney also has in the race Prince Charles, Elkhorn, and Holstein, while all the good ones of the Keenes' stable, Commando, Olympian, Cap and Bells, Tommy Atkins, and Noonday, are eligible. To add interest in the contest, Black Fox, Bonnebert, Irritable, Criterion, Blues, Dublin, Water Color, Sweet Lavender, Longshoreman, Alard Scheck, Lady Scharr, The Parader, and Golden Age are among the sixty-six entries that a field will be picked from. Straight through the more valuable Fall stakes most of these same two-year-olds appear among the entries, and the Autumn racing for horses of that age therefore promises to be of the very highest class. On Saturday, with the Flatbush, the Ocean Handicap, one mile, for three-year-olds and upward, will be run. In this Voter, Jean Beraud, Rush, Admiration, Kalleshandra, Contestor, Waring, The Kentuckian, Celburg, Procession, Decanter, Charentus, Modrine, Vulcain, Mortimas, Mesmerist, Ethelbert, and Ildrim are among the more prominent horses that are likely to start.

THIS WEEK'S STAKE RACES.

Stakes will be run each day of the week, with two, the Autumn Maiden and the Flying Handicap, down for the features to-day. To-morrow the Woodcock, five and a half furlongs, on the turf, and the Dolphin, a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, are the fixtures. On Wednesday the Dash, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, with a fine class of horses engaged, and the first of the important long-distance races, the Autumn Cup, a handicap at two miles, will be run. The weights for the cup have just been announced. Kinley Mack, winner of the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps, and Ethelbert, victor in the Brighton Cup race, head the list with 128 pounds each. The imposts on other prominent horses are Bannockburn, 120; Jean Beraud, 118; The Kentuckian, 116; Ildrim, 110, and Sidney Lucas, 104. On Thursday the Partridge Stakes, six furlongs on the turf, and the Reapers, one mile and three-sixteenths, are to be decided. For Friday the Sapphire, five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Turf Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, are the set attractions.

The great old mare from Ohio, Imp, is conspicuously absent from the Fall stakes. Charles Brassman is keeping her at work straight along, but has decided that he will not try for any of the handicaps, as the black mare has so commanded the attention of the official handicapper that it is almost impossible for her to get into a handicap at a weight that would give her a chance. She is to be saved for the weight-for-age races, notably the Special, at Gravesend, and later in the season may have a try for the long-distance events of the Westchester Association's meeting at Morris Park. One other prominent handicap horse who does not appear in the entries to stakes is the noted Western Pink Coat. His owners took in Saratoga on the trip to the East, and stopped there for a rest before beginning the Fall campaign. Pink Coat will try to win his share of the public money in overnight events, and if he continues as good as he was when he reached Saratoga he will get his proportion in all probability.

Jockey J. Tod Sloan, having ridden the winner in the race he was specially engaged for by W. C. Whitney, has decided that he will return to England at once and resume his riding there. Sloan is ambitious to head the jockeys' winning list in England, and though some extravagant offers have been made to keep him in the United States for the remainder of the season he has declined them and will sail for England about the middle or last part of the week.

Race track gossips tell a rather humorous story about Sloan concerning his reappearance in the saddle on Saturday. In addition to Ballyhoo Bey, the Whitney stable started horses in three other races, and Sloan was offered his pick of the mounts. He declared that he wanted to ride nothing but a sure winner, as he wished to win on his first mount. The stable considered both Rush in the second race and Jean Beraud in the third equally likely to win. Sloan declined to ride Rush and chose Jean Beraud, with the result that Rush, with Odom up, galloped in an easy first, while Beraud, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced. Sloan will be in New York only long enough to see Mr. Whitney when he lands from his trip abroad. Then the jockey intends to get back to England and to riding as soon as possible.

Meeting of Jockey Club Stewards.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club on Saturday Jockeys Allen Moore and E. N. Leland were reinstated and restored to the privileges of the turf. Licenses were granted as follows: Jockeys—J. Bricker, James Boland, Thomas N. Britton, W. B. Buchanan, Spencer Cogswell, Frank Devine, Fred Ernest, H. J. Howell, E. Hewitt, V. H. Robinson, F. Rutter, J. T. Sloan, George Thompson. Trainers—James Arthur, T. B. Beach, D. Cameron, Woodford Clay, Hume Desha, Norton, N. Emily, James Evans, R. P. Harlan, R. J. Hiner, Charles H. Hughes, F. J. Kittleman, Stephen Lawlor, John McPherson, Thomas C. McDowell, John Marston, P. J. Miles, T. H. Ryan, Alex Shields, Albert Simons, J. D. Smith, J. F. Schorr, R. D. Williams, A. G. Weston, and E. Whyte.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, special weights, penalties and allowances. Six furlongs on the main track—Sanders, 129 pounds; Lieber Karl, 125; Kinnikinic, 122; Montanic, 113; Kalishandra, 111; Maximus, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile—Potente, 109 pounds; Greenock, 108; Sharpless, Dissenter, Tyrshena, and Philippine, 106 each; Maraton and Blarneystone, 103 each; Ennis, 102; Dollie Westhoff, 101; Silver Garter and Fonsolee, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties. Last five furlongs of the Futurity Course—Baron Pepper, King Lief, and Antolight, 119 pounds each; Col. Padden, Politician, Sharpshooter, Six Shooter, Manod, Rochampton, Cresson, Strategist, Beau Ormande, Janice, Tom Kenney, and Henry Clay Rye, 115 each; Noonday and Odd, 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds. Six furlongs on the main track—Waring, 127 pounds; Contestor, 126; Vulcain, 124; Indian Fairy, 119; Kallishandra, 118; Hesper and Musette, 115 each; Knight of Rhodes and Smoke, 112 each; Maribert, 111; Gold Or, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the new Futurity Course—Schoolmaster and Tonicum, 112 pounds each; Hinsdale, 104; Farmer Bennett and Minion, 102 each; Elsburg, 101; Puma II., 99; Trisagian and Col. Padden, 97 each; Dame and Far Sight, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf—Jack Point, 126 pounds; Decanter, 117; Belle of Troy, 108; Andronicus and Gold Fox, 107 each; Kamara, 105; Motley, 104; Hardly, 98; Montanic, 96; Bombshell, Aisike, and The Chamberlain, 95 each; Handcuff, 90.

JUNIORS' POLO TOURNAMENT.

Competitions for Boys to Open at the Rockaway Club's Grounds in September.

As a means of encouraging and developing polo players among the boys living in the immediate neighborhood of the clubs that are members of the Polo Association, William A. Hazard has offered trophies for a junior polo tournament, and with the aid of the leading hunting clubs and polo teams has arranged for the tournament to be held on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club from Sept. 3 to Sept. 8. The title of the chief prize is the Junior Polo Cup. Other trophies in the shape of cups will also be presented by Mr. Hazard.

His idea is to develop players among the boys and junior club members, who shall be available as recruits for the polo teams now in the association. Many of the boys at Newport this Summer have played the game among themselves, and not a few of them have shown marked skill in addition to dash and courage that promises well for the future. For the past three seasons the boys at this noted Summer resort have played bicycle polo, and the next step, to ponies and the regulation game, was a natural one. On off days at Newport, the same boy players have arranged "scrub" matches, and won the admiration of the older set by their enthusiasm and daring. Mr. Hazard's plan was inspired through his having been a spectator at several of these matches.

The rules announced for the junior tournament are that players shall be boys under twenty-one years of age, living in the neighborhood of the existing polo clubs, who shall form teams to play under the respective club names, each club to have the privilege of entering one or more teams. The players are to be handicapped by the Executive Committee of the Polo Association, the first contest to take place on the Rockaway grounds, at Cedarhurst, L. I. Entries close on Thursday at the office of the Polo Association, 15 Church Street, this city.

RACE FOR THE LIPTON CUP.

Seventy-Footers Will Sail for the Trophy on Sept. 13.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has completed arrangements for the seventy-footers' race for the Lipton Cup, presented by Sir Thomas Lipton, and Thursday, Sept. 13, has been fixed upon as the date for the race. The cup is offered in Class H, single-masted vessels and yawls over seventy and not over eight feet racing length, and the race will be over a course thirty miles in length, windward and leeward, out from the Sandy Hook Lightship.

It is stipulated that should there be no finish within the time limit, fixed at six and a half hours, the race shall be restarted on successive days, Sundays barred, until the race is decided. Sailing directions, with charts of the course, will be furnished at the New York Yacht Club house after Sept. 1.

The club boat for the race will be the Cepheus of the Iron Steamboat Company. She will put in at the foot of West Twenty-second Street for club members and guests, and will leave at 9 o'clock in the morning, landing at the same place on her return.

LACK OF WIND SPOILS REGATTA.

Williamsburg Boats Drift for Hours and a Majority Put for Shore.

Lack of wind and a heavy thunderstorm played havoc with the regatta of the Williamsburg Yacht Club yesterday, which was sailed on Flushing Bay off North Beach. The boats were drifting for hours until the high wind came as a forerunner of the storm, when a majority of the competing boats put in for the shore.

The Portia, owned by Messrs. Brush and Feldman, had a walkover in Class B for cabin sloops under 35 feet. The Imp, J. Weir, beat the Olympia, O. Reid, in Class C, for cabin sloops under 30 feet. The latter did not finish. In Class D, for open sloops under 25 feet, the Innocent, Messrs. Rawlingson and Fleming, beat the Emily F. E. Buchel, which did not finish. The Rover won in Class E, for cabin catboats under 30 feet. The Eagle, C. Hartman, and Edith, E. V. Roseman, were the opposing boats, but neither finished.

The Lizzie, A. N. Phillips, won in Class G, for cabin catboats under 25 feet. The Calanthe, William Sheaf, was the only other competitor, but failed to finish. In Class H, for open catboats under 25 feet, the Aztec, Commodore Kells, and Paragon, William Long, were the rival boats, but neither finished. There was a like occurrence in Class I, for open catboats 17 to 20 feet. The starters were the Edith W., Frederick Eardley; Undine, James Lurstein; Kite, K. Wertheim, and Halcyon, A. Berthel. Not one of the quartet finished.

While the boats were at the mercy of the elements the members and guests of the club who staid ashore were entertained by a few other aquatic events. Summaries:

100 Yards, Swimming.—Won by Charles Reynolds; John Rollinson, second.
Upset Race, (row to a buoy, upset boat, get in, row back.)—Won by Frederick Lapple; Joseph Newburg, second.
Duck Race.—Won by Charles Schaff.

Yachtsmen on Fishing Trip.

The members and friends of the Greenville Yacht Club went on their annual fishing excursion yesterday. They boarded the steamer John Lenox at the foot of Morris Street, Jersey City, and were conveyed to the fishing banks. A $5 gold piece was offered the angler capturing the largest edible fish. Up to a late hour the devotees of Izaak Walton had not returned to town.

Boat Hester Won Trophy.

The first race for the McAleenan Handicap Cup among boats belonging to the members of the Moriches Yacht Club was sailed on Saturday on the Sound off Centre Moriches, L. I. There were six starters. Dodo and Melody, the favorites, were beaten by the Hester by 2 minutes and 45 seconds on time allowance.

THE WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Shinnecock's Links Will Be Occupied by Expert Women — Newport's Annual Invitation.

An unusually rich week is in store for golfers, for, besides the women's championship of the United States at Shinnecock, which is the prize event, Newport will claim considerable attention with its annual invitation tournament, while on Saturday the third international team contest between the United States and Canada is announced to be held at Quebec, and on the same day the annual tournament at Ampersand, in the Adirondacks, will begin. In view of this conflict of dates with big events, the international match may be changed. Saturday, also, will witness a general reopening of local links into activity, and on Monday, Labor Day, the sport will be continued with even greater vigor. The golf programme for the week is:

TUESDAY, AUG. 28.

Shinnecock—Women's National championship, 18-hole qualifying round.
Deal—Women's club championship, eight to qualify in 32-hole medal play round.
Newport—Annual invitation tournament.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29.

Shinnecock—Women's National championship, first match play round.
Deal—Women's club championship, first match play round.
Newport—Invitation tournament.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30.

Shinnecock—Women's National championship, second match play round; driving, putting, and approaching competitions.
Bayswater—Women's finals for August Cup.
Newport—Invitation tournament.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31.

Shinnecock—Women's National championship semi-final round; mixed foursomes.
Newport—Invitation tournament.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

Shinnecock—Women's National championship, final round.
Newport—Invitation tournament, finals.
Quebec—International team championship.
Deal—Club handicap, and team match with Seabright.
Richmond County—Monthly handicap.
Wee Burn—President's Cup, eight to qualify.
Yountakah—Final round for August Cup.
Colonia—Club championship, eight to qualify.
New Brunswick—Blind handicap.
North Jersey—Foursome ball sweepstakes and team match with Harbor Hill.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Oakland—Driving competition.
Hollywood—Team match with Mantoloking.
Flushing—Fifth competition for Governor's Cup.
Seabright—Bogy handicap.
Ardsley—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Bogy contest.
Baltusrol—Bogy ball sweepstakes.
Monmouth—Club handicap.
Morris County—Bogy competition.
Knickerbocker Field—Members' handicap.
Nassau—Club team competitions.
Fairfield County—Club handicap.

Perhaps with a dozen exceptions, all of the sixty-three women entrants for championship honors are now within playing distance of the Shinnecock links, and the late arrivals will all come in to-day. It will be a lively day on the course, for the last preparatory games will be played, and the greens will be given a final dressing down for the great struggle to-morrow. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Miss Genevieve Hecker, and Mrs. Edward A. Manice were all the centres of an admiring group of favorites in their practice games last week, and the present champion, Miss Underhill, has been watched with considerable curiosity as well. Speculations have been freely made on the outcome, and the golfing enthusiasts will now watch with keen eyes the results of the five days' championship test. A golf dance will be held at the end of the week, and the Meadow Club and scores of cottages will resound with social gayeties until late Saturday night.

The Newport tournament, which comes this week, has always been one of the star out-of-town golf contests, and Vardon is likely to be seen during the contest in a best-ball match; Roderick Terry, Jr., who was runner up to Walter J. Travis for the President's Cup at Shinnecock, will be one of the strongest competitors. Travis will probably beat Ampersand. William H. Sands, formerly the champion of St. Andrew's for five years, will be another strong Newport competitor. Sands has shown more golfing activity this year than for several seasons, and is rapidly getting back to his old-time form.

Harry Vardon has finished his tour of the White Mountain links, and to-day and to-morrow he will play at Bar Harbor. On his return to New York he will stop at a few New England clubs, and on Sept. 6 and 7 he will be seen in a series of exhibition matches at Seabright. The Richmond County Club on Staten Island has arranged him for Sept. 14 and 15, and on Sept. 19 and 20 he will play at Morris County. He will then go to Canada, and on Oct. 12 and 13 he will play Bernard Nicholls, the Boston professional, at the Brae Burn Club, near Boston. Nicholls beat Vardon last Winter in Florida, and this return match is sure to be played without quarter on either side.

The Morris County links, which have been tolerably quiet during the present month, will show something of their accustomed activity on Saturday, and next Monday nearly the entire golfing force of the club will turn out to compete for a cup given by Lewis Thebaud. It will be a handicap event, the first sixteen qualifying, and on successive Saturdays match play handicap rounds will be in order for the cup.

The series of women's team matches for the metropolitan championship will be resumed next Monday, the Morris County and Shinnecock teams meeting at the latter club, while on Thursday Seabright and Montclair will play at Seabright.

Newport's Automobile Races.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 26.—The entries for the automobile races at Aquidneck Park on the afternoon of Sept. 6 are arriving from out of the city, while most of the cottagers here are entering their machines. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has entered his racing locomobile and John R. Livermore his locomobile. W. J. Max-Muller of the British Embassy has entered a locomobile and Harold Vanderbilt his tricycle. Knight Nefcel, an automobile racer, will race his automobile, while the New England Vehicle Transportation Company has entered their fast racing automobiles. The automobile Company of America has entered one of their racing machines, and George I. Scott his electric automobile. A number of additional entries arrived in the mail to-day from New York and Boston. Mr. Bostwick will compete with his new French racing machine. Hermann Oelrichs has been selected as one of the judges for the events.

Cycle Policeman Wins Medals.

A. L. Matlack, an attaché of the bicycle corps of the Camden Police Department, won seven of the eight medals for mileage competition offered so far this year by the New Jersey Century Road Club of America. The remaining prize was won by T. M. Richards, also of Camden. Matlack seems to have been continually riding in the early part of the season. The first week in April he covered 933 miles, the second week 1,189 miles, the third week 783 miles, and the last week 695 miles, making a total of 3,552 miles for the month. These figures were even surpassed in May, when he covered 3,571 miles. Richards rode 2,481 miles in April and 2,569 miles during May. The pair are still holding first and third places, respectively, in the National championship mileage competition for the year.

Public Playground Gymnastics.

The winning gymnastic teams of the playgrounds of Manhattan and the Bronx will meet in the final contest to-day for the championship at the Crotona Open-Air Gymnasium. The competition between evening instructors will follow the championship event among the pupils. To-morrow the day instructors will hold their annual competition, and on Wednesday the leading instructors of both sections will meet in a final conflict for the championship.

Sailboat Nan II. Won Easily.

By an expert stroke of seamanship, Nan II., Capt. A. M. Ryan, won in the regatta of the Point o' Woods Yacht Club, on the Sound last Saturday. She passed the stakeboat in the lead at the first turn, and was never headed. The Brant and Wanderer made a pretty race of it for second place. The Brant crossed the finish line only a few seconds in advance of its formidable rival.

Races for Catboats.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club held an open regatta for catboats on the Rockaway Inlet on Saturday. The surprise was the defeat of the Arrow, the flagship of the Canarsie Yacht Club, by the Jennie of the home club. The winners follow: Class A—Sweet Heart, Dr. J. C. Meyer; Class B—Jennie W., G. Gallagher; Class C—Wee Mahak, F. L. Nicols.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES

Hot on the Driving Course, but the Sport Was Lively.

CURLEW WON FROM OSCAR

T. N. B., Jack, and Anheuser in an Encounter in Which T. N. B. Finishes in the Lead.

It was like a lime kiln on the asphalt walk along the Speedway yesterday morning, but that did not prevent a good-sized gathering of spectators from seeing the Sunday brushing bouts of the fast steppers. Nor did the earnest endeavors of Old Sol to melt up everything in sight stand in the way of some excellent sport on the part of the light-harness horses and their drivers. There was brush after brush that was full of go and "ginger," and the onlookers poised along the curb craned their necks to see the rival equines swing into the straight from the upper bend, and then followed their movements closely until they had passed the finish line. As on a previous Sunday, a rainstorm broke the heat, but not until the brushing was over and most of the reinsmen had time to get home.

Well-contested brushes were so frequent that it would be difficult to tell which was the most interesting. Bernard Zahn's fine gelding Oscar, (2:20½,) the big pacer Jack, (2:12½,) driven by Mrs. Gill; Dr. Gill's rangy pacer Anheuser, (2:24¾,) Dr. Flagge's gray mare Highland Lassie, (2:13½,) Richard Williams's black gelding Curlew, and Dr. Randell's gray "side-wheeler" T. N. B., (2:10½,) were all in evidence in spirited driving exhibitions and lively finishes.

A brush between Oscar and Curlew attracted much attention, because Curlew accomplished what isn't accomplished often on the Speedway, and that is the defeat of Oscar. The margin of victory was small, but it was a victory none the less, with both horses footing at a merry clip, especially in the last furlong. Later Oscar put several brushes to his credit. Early to appear on the course were three "fliers" who made good sport before the main guard of the brushing corps put in an appearance. Homer Davenport was behind his trotter Corillion, (2:16¼,) and his bay pacer Ned was also on hand. With them was the black pacing mare Wildflower, driven by Capt. McDonald. Wildflower is said to have stepped a mile in 2:17 on the half-mile track at Hazelton, Penn.

Corillion, Ned, and Wildflower came down together twice. The first time Mr. Murray, behind Ned, landed that horse the winner. The second time Wildflower was the leader of the scurrying trio, with a close contest between Corillion and Ned for second place. Soon after this brush Henry Zahn drove up behind his big mare Dundess, (2:23¼,) and did not have to wait long before being engaged in a brush. In the brush with Dundess were B. T. Kearns, with his black pacer Drex, (2:16¾,) and C. R. Jarvis, piloting the big short-tailed trotter Colonel Moreland. Dundess finished first, with Colonel Moreland second, and Drex out of it on account of a break. Colonel Moreland made a good effort in a brush with Curlew and the chestnut pacer Hindrance, (2:17,) driven by Maurice Dunn. Curlew won, with Colonel Moreland a close second.

Drex was the first to cross the finish line in a speed dispute with John Smith's trotter James L., (2:09¼,) and scarcely had they slowed up before another brush was nearing completion. The participants were Hindrance and the bay mare Annie Sinclair, (2:21½,) driven by Thomas Hopper. Hindrance won.

Gray horses were prominent by their fast locomotion throughout the morning, and the first of an interesting series of tilts in which grays were involved was between Highland Lassie and T. N. B. Into the straight they dashed on nearly even terms, apparently, and with much conjecture among the spectators stationed below as to the identity of the brace of swift travelers. When close enough to the finish to be distinguished it was seen that Highland Lassie, going like the wind, was in front. She maintained her advantage of less than a length to the end of the route.

Another gray, Anheuser, was first in a brush that was seen as the high-land Lassie-T. N. B. encounter. Anheuser beat James L. and the pacer Breeze, (2:29½.)

A brush which the sidewalk critics pronounced a "corker" took place between Jack, Highland Lassie, and Anheuser. Mrs. Gill sent Jack to the front soon after the start, and Jack never relinquished that position. Anheuser and Highland Lassie were in such close attendance, however, that Jack had to move his prettiest to stay in front. Half way between the beginning of the stone wall and the finish Highland Lassie left her feet, and the break cost the fleet mare what chance she had to win. Anheuser reached the half-mile mark a head behind Jack, and was the same distance behind at Washington Bridge, he and Jack keeping on to that point.

Oscar won an animated brush from a field consisting of John Long's Lena B., T. N. B., and Anheuser, Lena B. being second. T. N. B., Jack, and Anheuser wound up the morning's sport with a three-cornered brush, in which first place went to Dr. Randell's gelding. Speed and steadiness were noticeable in T. N. B.'s stride in this bout. He was leading slightly when half the journey had been put behind, but Jack and Anheuser were close up. At the quarter Anheuser went to a break, and Jack soon followed suit. They dropped behind, and T. N. B. won, pulled up.

Among those who saw the brushing were Cylde McBride, behind Pacing Ti, (2:19¼;) R. E. McMann and John Donley, behind Bachelor Boy, (2:25¼;) Dennis Harrington, with the fast mare Maud C.; George Coleman, with Belle Jefferson, (2:35;) M. A. McIlhargy, with his pretty mare Melba; John Mitchell, driving Motion, mate to Notion; C. A. Koelsh, with his bay pacer Ben H.; George Sipp, with Lady-in-Town, and Mr. Geisman, with the black mare Kitty Stone.

There was a good brush on Saturday between Mr. Simonds's Santos (2:21¼) and the little mare Boston Belle, driven by Henry Zahn. They came down the road hammer and tongs, with the chances for victory about even until Santos broke, and Boston Belle darted to the front and reached the line the winner.

RELAY SWIMMING RACES.

The New West Side Athletic Club Wins an Interclub Match.

A team of our crack swimmers of the New West Side Athletic Club cleverly defeated similar teams from the Pastime Athletic Club, Union Settlement Athletic Club and Union Boat Club in the interclub relay race, under the auspices of the Pastime Club at the Yorkville Swimming Bath, foot of East Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The Union Settlement team was second, the Union Boat Club third, and the Pastimes were last.

The race was 200 yards, each man swimming a quarter of that distance. Ruddy of the Pastimes won the first heat easily, with Benford of the Union Settlement Athletic Club second, and McAleer of the New West Side third. This order was maintained through the second relay, but in the third heat Rodenbach of the New West Sides spurted and obtained the lead. Keller of the Union Settlement Athletic Club followed him into second place, the Pastime representative dropping back into third place. The final heat made no change in the first and second places, Mumford of the New West Sides winning by a yard, but Kelly of the Union Boat Club beat Daly of the Pastimes for third place. Had Ruddy of the Pastimes been placed in the last relay instead of the first, his club would probably have made a better showing.

The novice race, which was swum in two heats and a final, was won by John Edwards, a youthful member of the Pastime Club, by half a yard. The summaries:

50-Yard Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by John Edwards, Pastime A. C.; A. E. Roe, Pastime A. C., second. Time—0:39 4-5. Second Heat—Won by F. Umpstadter, Pastime A. C.; Charles Oser, St. George A. C., second. Time—0:43 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Edwards; Oser, second; Umpstadter, third. Time—0:39.

200-Yard Relay Race.—Won by New West Side A. C. team, J. McAleer, H. Cornell, F. Redenback, and J. Mumford; Union Settlement A. C. team, M. S. Benford, E. Cook, W. Keller, and W. Craig, second; Union Boat Club team, L. Johnson, D. N. Lenahan, J. F. Farrelly, and C. L. Kelly, third; Pastime A. C. team, T. Ruddy, D. Duffy, J. Roestick, and J. Daly, fourth. Time—2:38.

Bay Shore's Champion Swimmer.

Frank Henderson of Jersey City won the 100 yards swimming race for the championship of Bay Shore, L. I., on Saturday. His brother, William Henderson, finished second. There were a dozen entries, and it took four heats to decide the event. The winner's time was 1:38 4-5.

SEASON'S CRICKET RECORDS.

Knickerbocker A. C. Team Winners of the Metropolitan League Series.

The final game for the cricket championship of New York was played on Saturday, and the team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club may now be officially declared the pennant winner of 1900.

This result was brought about only after a splendid struggle by the champions, who, handicapped by a defeat early in the series, when they lost by a narrow margin to the Montclair Athletic Club, pulled themselves together, and, although their two games against the Manhattans indicated very little to choose between the two teams, they were never afterward defeated.

In the series of the New York Cricket Association there is but one more game to be played. This will take place next Saturday, at Prospect Park, where Kings County will meet Nelson Lodge. The Patersons' lead cannot be affected by this game, however, and they are secure in their position for the junior pennant.

The records follow:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n	P.C.
Knickerbocker A. C.	8	6	1	1	.857
Livingston F. C.	8	5	2	1	.714
Montclair A. C.	8	2	3	*3	.400
Manhattan C. C.	8	1	3	4	.250
New York C. C.	8	0	5	*3	.000

*The Montclair A. C. and New York played one tie game.

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n	P.C.
Paterson, Team A	12	9	1	2	.900
Kings County	11	7	3	1	.700
Brooklyn	12	6	4	2	.600
Paterson, Team B	12	5	4	3	.555
Nelson Lodge	11	3	6	2	.332
Kearny	12	3	*3	1	.272
Manhattan II.	12	2	9	1	.181

*Kearny forfeited two games to Manhattan II., and one each to Brooklyn and Paterson Team B.

F. J. Prendergast of the Manhattan Cricket Club has won the prize for the best batting average by an exhibition of the most consistent play that has ever characterized the series. His aggregate of 458 runs has never before been approached, the nearest to it being 383 by C. H. Clarke, in 1897. Prendergast's individual scores were: 124, 48, 58, 49, 72, 32, 11, 84. M. R. Cobb has won the bowling prize with a record of 32 wickets for 550 apiece. The averages follow:

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not out.	Most in Inning.	Runs.	Average.
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	8	0	124	458	57.25
W. S. R. Ogilby, Livingston	6	3	*44	130	43.33
F. F. Kelly, K. A. C.	8	2	*69	150	37.50
J. Flannery, Manhattan	4	0	65	108	36.00
M. R. Cobb, Livingston	8	0	83	279	34.37
A. B. Mifflin, Montclair	4	0	71	139	34.75
F. W. T. Stiles, K. A. C.	8	1	*118	183	26.14
W. Adam, Manhattan	7	1	55	147	24.50
J. Parks, New York	4	3	16	24	24.00
J. E. Backus, Montclair	6	3	*44	138	23.00
A. V. Clarke, K. A. C.	7	1	42	135	22.50
H. E. Jackson, Livingston	8	1	*55	189	19.85
W. V. Hughes, New York	7	1	41	114	19.00
J. Forbes, K. A. C.	4	0	62	71	17.75
N. S. Walker, Jr., Livingston	5	1	*26	70	17.50
W. A. Gray, Montclair	5	0	54	121	17.28
J. E. Roberts, New York	3	1	*27	33	16.50
C. H. E. Griffith, Livingston	7	1	21	95	15.83
T. S. Hope-Simpson, Liv'ston	5	0	31	73	14.60
A. H. Stratford, New York	2	1	13	14	14.30
C. R. Jarvis, Manhattan	7	0	27	78	13.00
W. Hammond, New York	6	1	*18	61	12.20
C. Byers, New York	2	0	19	24	12.00
A. Gunn, K. A. C.	6	1	33	56	11.20
F. B. Hunter, K. A. C.	4	0	16	42	10.50
H. Tattersall, New York	3	0	28	84	10.50
C. H. Hill, Manhattan	6	0	28	62	10.33
F. J. Loughlin, New York	4	0	28	41	10.25
H. S. Sandall, New York	4	0	22	41	10.25

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
T. G. Clarke, K. A. C.	72	5	16	3	5.33
M. R. Cobb, Livingston	572	34	176	32	5.50
J. Adair, Manhattan	59		17	3	5.66
F. F. Kelly, K. A. C.	597	30	252	34	7.41
A. Smedley, Manhattan	197	5	98	10	9.80
H. Bushton, Manhattan	348	9	163	16	10.18
W. Whitaker, K. A. C.	318	11	176	17	10.35
C. J. Turner, Montclair	204	5	109	10	10.90
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	306	8	140	11	12.72
N. S. Walker, Jr., Livingston	203	7	144	11	13.09
H. Tattersall, New York	588	13	334	25	13.36
R. W. Delapenha, Montclair	214	3	156	11	14.18
J. E. Roberts, New York	158	2	147	10	14.70
A. V. Clark, K. A. C.	299	12	120	8	15.00
C. Dalton, Livingston	138	2	90	6	15.00
W. Adams, Manhattan	390	10	211	14	15.07
C. H. E. Griffith, Livingston	60	0	46	3	15.33
J. E. Backus, Montclair	30	0	33	2	16.50
H. E. Jackson, Livingston	120	1	87	5	17.33
A. Backus, Montclair	486	10	323	18	17.38
F. J. Loughlin, New York	144	2	106	6	17.66
C. Byers, New York	120	2	92	5	18.40
C. H. Clarke, K. A. C.	42	0	38	2	19.00
A. B. Mifflin, Montclair	230	4	173	9	19.22
J. Parkes, New York	152	3	145	7	20.71
A. H. Stratford, New York	72	0	47	2	23.50
C. W. Wilson, Montclair	54	1	29	1

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WHAT MR. BRYAN WOULD DO.

Secretary GAGE has done well to give out a statement of the consequences of Mr. BRYAN'S election so far as concerns the Treasury and the public credit. Ordinarily the Secretary of the Treasury is the one Cabinet officer who can with the greatest propriety abstain from taking any part in a political campaign. The interests that are confided to his care are so vast and so delicate, they are so essentially national and involve so directly every part of the country and all classes of citizens, that it is incumbent on him to preserve the utmost freedom from mere partisan activity and from the suspicion of partisan feeling. But this year, as in 1896, by far the most important effect of the election will be the effect on the finances and currency of the country, on those very interests which the Secretary has in charge. Nor is it the revenues and the currency alone that will be affected. It is the public credit, the private credit which is vitally bound up in the public credit, and the stability and prosperity of all business enterprises from the largest to the smallest. In these circumstances it is not only the privilege but the duty of the Secretary plainly to state what the consequences of the popular verdict will be.

This duty he has performed with admirable clearness and with becoming sobriety and moderation of form. He bases his estimate of Mr. BRYAN'S action on Mr. BRYAN'S own words in 1896: "If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I want him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it." Mr. BRYAN'S admirers insist that he is an honest man, sincere in his convictions and faithful to his pledges. They point with justifiable pride to the firmness with which he refused, for the sake of any temporary advantage to be gained by it, to allow the Democratic Convention to omit from its platform the explicit reiteration of the demand for unlimited free coinage of silver, though it was included in the indorsement of the platform of 1896. They cite his declaration that he would not take the nomination if free silver were not put distinctly in the platform of this year, as proof of his courage and his unfaltering integrity. And they are quite right. But if Mr. BRYAN be so firm and unselfish and unhesitating a champion of the financial doctrine of 1896, he will certainly apply it as soon and as far as he has the power to do so.

Mr. GAGE declares that "there is no doubt Mr. BRYAN could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver of all of the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to $1,000,000 to $1,750,000 per day." It has been asserted by some of the gentlemen who are seeking custom [illegible] that Mr. BRYAN will not be able to do what he is pledged to do, that there will not be enough silver in the Treasury to enable him to pay any considerable part of the public obligations in that coin. We have heretofore pointed out, and we are glad to see that our prediction is confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the inevitable effect of the first declaration of intention to make silver payments instead of gold payments will be to substitute silver for gold in the receipts of the Treasury. Silver certificates as well as silver dollars are a full tender for all dues to the Government. They are kept in circulation now because they are convenient, because they are limited in amount, and because they are in practice, though not in law, exchangeable at the desire of the holder for gold. But the moment that it was known that the Treasury would no longer maintain uniform gold payments, and that greenbacks only could be redeemed on presentation in gold, the silver certificates would begin to flow into the Treasury and the volume of silver dollars at the disposal of Mr. BRYAN for public payments would rapidly increase.

It is unnecessary to go into details as to the effect of such a policy. No reasonable man doubts that it would be ruinous. Mr. BRYAN thinks that it would be advantageous and just. We do not regard him as reasonable. We look upon him as the victim of a monstrous and threatening delusion. It is for the sensible business men who see this matter in its true light, and understand the terrible consequences that must follow the repudiation of the gold standard and the establishment of silver payments, to unite in keeping Mr. BRYAN out of the office in which he would have the power to do such irreparable mischief.

RUSSIA'S ROLE IN THE DRAMA.

The recent advices from Che-Foo that Russia, Germany, and Japan have declared war on China and have invited the United States and Great Britain to retire are deserving of little credit. In the first place, Japan would never take any action without first consulting the pleasure of Great Britain, nor would the Kaiser, in spite of his fierce words, advocate a policy which would be sure to rupture the intimate understanding now known to exist between the Berlin and London Governments. Moreover, the intimation that a coalition exists between the three powers in question is as ridiculous as the belief that these powers separately or collectively have declared war. There remains, of course, Russia, whose action in the whole business has been somewhat veiled. But Russia, as we shall presently show, would seriously disturb the policy she is independently carrying out in Manchuria were she to make a formal declaration of war against China, even admitting that she has exclusive knowledge of where the Government of the Yellow Empire may be found.

Ever since the beginning of the Boxer trouble Russia has been employing three armies in Manchuria aggregating over 80,000. What she has done there is described in the press of St. Petersburg and Paris as "military operations." While the eyes of the world have been centred upon Peking and the beleaguered legations there, Russia has made great strides toward conquering Manchuria, and will undoubtedly pursue her task to the end without any state of formal war and regardless of what the powers may do in the vicinity of Peking. The merest fragments of news concerning Russia's activity in the north have reached this country, and it is only recently that French and English correspondents in St. Petersburg have favored their respective papers with the barest outline of events. We know, of course, that the Russian flag has been raised over Niu-Chwang, and we have heard rumors that a Russian squadron is manœuvring in the Gulf of Liao-Tong; that a Russian force has crossed the Amur to the south, and that Russian troops have defeated the Chinese on the Sungari River, but we lack the particulars which are now finding tardy publication in Paris and London, and hence but vaguely grasp the actual situation.

At present the Russian forces in Manchuria are distributed along the base and at the vertex of an inverted isosceles triangle, the sides of which are about 400 miles in length and the base of which, extending from the Sungari up the Amur beyond Blagovestchensk, is about half that distance. From the vertex on the south, an army, said to include the forces that for the last two years have been accumulating at Port Arthur, variously estimated at from 18,000 to 22,000 men, is moving northward along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Gen. ZAKHAROFF, with 10,000 men, including Cossacks and artillery, is marching south to effect a junction with the Port Arthur troops at a point west of Ningua, on the Vladivostok branch of the railway, while the main army of Russians under Gen. GRODEKOFF has crossed the Amur at Aigun and by means of Cossacks and gunboats keeps up communication with the troops on the Sungari. Since the capture of Aigun and the defeat of the 18,000 Chinese who had been concentrated there, GRODEKOFF has moved steadily southward until he has now reached a point only about a hundred miles north of the railway.

Such "military operations" conducted toward a logical conclusion can only mean that Manchuria will shortly be subdued and annexed to the Russian possessions in Asia, and that the Amur River, which since 1861 has formed the northern boundary of Manchuria, will no longer separate the Russian Empire from China. But more than this: the undisputed possession of Manchuria by Russia will form an important link in Russia's line of communication between Port Arthur and the Trans-Baikal section of the great Siberian Railway.

In the meantime, the coincidence of the reorganization of Russia's Siberian army corps just prior to the Boxer movement has naturally aroused considerable comment in European diplomatic circles. It is now known for a fact that as far back as last January St. Petersburg was informed by the Russian military agent in Peking that the Chinese troops in Manchuria were shortly to be reinforced with 10,000 men "in order to assist the Russian engineers in guarding the Chinese Eastern Railway from the attacks of the Chinese brigands or Hungus." From that time on the Russian policy in the Amur basin has been one of silent but masterly preparation.

AMERICAN COAL FOR EXPORT.

"When," asks our London correspondent in his cable letter of the 19th, "are you coming to conquer European markets with your coal? From what I hear among insiders, the sole obstacle now is freight." The answer to this question involves something more than fixing a date. The "insiders" who think that the sole obstacle to the adequate relief of the foreign coal famine is the charge demanded for carrying coal across the ocean fail to realize what is involved in establishing and maintaining an export trade in coal proportionate to the present requirements of Europe.

That English consumers should look anxiously to the vast fuel resources of this country for the means of sustaining the productive and distributive industries of Great Britain is natural enough, in view of the statistical position of British coal. The "empty coal cellar" which twenty years ago disquieted the economists as a statistical possibility of the not remote future is no longer a theory, but a condition. If the present rate of consumption and export is maintained, the end of Great Britain's fuel resources can be calculated with mathematical certainty. It would suit the British coal consumer very well to see this country capture the Continental coal markets. It would also suit Continental consumers. Germany needs coal very much. In 1899 that country drew about 5,000,000 tons from Great Britain; this year the amount which can be spared to fill German orders will probably not exceed 2,000,000 tons. This deficit cannot, we are told, be made up by increasing the output of the German pits, and the shortage threatens a crisis in the manufacturing industries of that country. In a recent report to the State Department our Consul General at Berlin, Mr. MASON, said:

> The principal wholesale agency here for Silesian soft coal—of the qualities used for steam and general manufacturing purposes—is now selling its scanty stock at 21 marks ($5) per ton, delivered at Berlin, and there is a general panic among coal dealers, who are unable to provide coal for their customers at any price, and can see no encouraging prospect of obtaining their next season's supply. Offers are made of 17 to 18 marks ($4.04 to $4.28) for bituminous lump coal in lots of 10,000 to 20,000 tons, free on board at Hamburg, and this consulate is beset with inquiries as to the prospect for a new supply from the United States. If, therefore, there is now available any important surplus coal in the United States, this would appear to be an ideal opportunity for American exporters to open direct relations with leading importers in this country, and by establishing their qualities of both anthracite and bituminous coal among consumers in Germany and other European countries, grasp the beginnings of a trade which, if properly managed, should grow into vast and permanent importance. If such available surplus is not on hand, it is because the export coal trade of the United States—like certain other branches of our foreign commerce—has yet to be properly organized and developed.

That American dealers do not rush into the European markets and "capture" them indicates no lack of enterprise on their part. The reason is that at present the physical difficulties in the way of a great and rapid expansion of our export trade in coal are insuperable. The least of these difficulties is to mine the coal. The preparations for this would consume a good deal of time and call for large investments of capital; but, were these investments made, there is every reason to believe that the increased output would be congested at the mines from lack of facilities for getting it away.

If, however, our coal output was increased to a total giving as large a surplus for export as the existing European shortage may seem to call for, the cars to carry it to tide water would have to be built. It is now difficult to procure cars enough to meet the requirements of domestic distribution. If enough were built to move the surplus coal product to the seaboard, we must also build the engines to haul them and the roadbeds and tracks over which to run them. The carrying capacity of the coal roads leading to ports from which coal could be shipped with advantage is now taxed to the limit. Additional terminal facilities would also be needed, since to transfer coal from cars to ships economically very costly deep-water pockets are required. The many millions of dollars needed for the raising, transportation, and handling of export coal could undoubtedly be had, on a satisfactory showing of the permanence and profit of the trade to be built up, but to make such a showing might be difficult. The demand has not lasted long enough to give assurance that it will be permanent for a large tonnage within the next twenty-five years, and the peace of Europe is not so well assured that the possibility of coal being declared contraband under the neutrality obligations of the United States could be left wholly out of account in connection with such a development, which must be planned at least five, and perhaps ten, years ahead.

Assuming, however, that the coal for which Europe is now clamorous was already in cars or tide-water pockets, and that as fast as these pockets were emptied they could be refilled, where should we find the ships to carry it across the ocean? At the present time they are not afloat. There are not tramp steamers enough for the business, and if there were they could not afford to engage in it, since for such a fleet there would be no return cargoes. Coal would not bear the freight charges which would warrant shipowners in coming after it in ballast. The ships for this trade must be built. This, of course, is possible, but nothing in the immediate outlook warrants us in considering it probable. We have now more coal for sale at tide water, available for export, than can be shipped to Europe, and many important inquiries have failed to result in business for the good reason that no way of getting the coal across the ocean at a price low enough to make its importation profitable could be suggested.

Of the obstacles we have noted to a great exportation of American coal, none are permanently insuperable, but the least of them is serious enough to explain why the European coal vacuum is not at once filled from here. From many points of view, it is perhaps fortunate that nature has so disposed our coal fields in their geographical relation to the seaboard that the temptation to exhaust our fuel resources to supply other countries confronts us with conditions demanding such vast and costly preparations. We are now consuming not far from 200,000,000 tons per annum, and great as our coal resources admittedly are, they are not self-replenishing. The study of possible coal economics necessitated by the pinch of scarcity now felt throughout Europe will result in greater benefit to the human race than could possibly result from a continued abundance warranting reckless extravagance.

COMMERCE IN THE UNIVERSITY.

One cannot but admire the University of the City of New York under the lead of Chancellor MACCRACKEN. What it lacks in fame and antiquity compared with Columbia University it more than makes up through its energy and enterprise. Now grave, now gay, now lively, now severe, it makes at one time the grave mistake of pulling down a picturesque college on Washington Square and substituting therefor a commonplace stack of offices; then it adds to the gayety of nations by its Hall of Fame; next we find its liveliness expressed by the seizure of a commanding hill beyond the Harlem, where its fine buildings vie with those of Columbia, and now, to show that it can be serious also, it is about to establish a School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance for the City of New York.

The boldness of this move is apparent when we remember that the Commissioners of Schools of the city were stirred up long ago by the Chamber of Commerce to consider the founding of a School of Commerce, and that in consequence a committee was designated, which remains a designation to the present day. Facts have been collected by this committee; but we seem no nearer the end desired than we were before. So the City University steps in, takes the wind out of the School Commissioners' sails, and announces that the school will open next October in its building on Washington Square.

The course in the School of Commerce is fixed at two years and it is proposed to grant a sheepskin to graduates which will permit them to tack B. C. S. or Bachelor of Commercial Science to their names. The Faculty consists of Chancellor MACCRACKEN, CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank; F. W. LAFRENTZ, President of the American Audit Company; HENRY R. M. COOK, Auditor of the Common Council, and others of weight in the community. Although Leipsic University has a department of commerce, and commercial schools have been founded in Switzerland, Belgium, and France, perhaps the City University would be still hesitating, were it not for the impulse given by the professional accountants of the State who received the aid of the Legislature in 1896 and became a duly legalized body. The new school will be very strong on the side of auditing and accountant's work. The head of this branch is Mr. C. W. HASKINS, who has been employed to revise the accounting system of the United States and helped to straighten out the municipal accounts of Brooklyn.

The school will be essentially a night school at first, in order to meet the requirements of young men in business. Theoretical science of commerce will go hand in hand with business itself, as the law student works in a lawyer's office down town and still keeps up his studies and lectures in the law school. As a preparatory course for positions involving complicated affairs and financial responsibilities the school will meet a need. The expansion of American manufactures calls for a more specialized education in those who must look after the interests of our merchants and manufacturers abroad. Incidentally the graduates of a professional school of the sort will furnish good material for Consuls, after they have added foreign languages and foreign travel to their collegiate education. The City University may be congratulated on its timely push. The school is needed in New York, and New York is the place for the school.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to a legend which may or may not be the oldest possessed by the Chinese, but which at any rate relates to the very beginning of their national life, the first of the Chinese Emperors was an interesting creatiite, half dragon and half ox, who set up his Government in precisely the region whither, if present reports are true, the royal family and clan have now betaken themselves to escape the contamination—and justice—of troublesome foreigners. There seems to be some element of truth in the story that the Chinese Empire started in and gradually grew up around the Province of Shensi, and there is significance, at least for the fanciful, in the fact that, after centuries which, if not exactly innumerable, cannot be numbered with any approach to accuracy, the Chinese Court is again in its ancient home. It had traversed an enormous orbit in the intervening ages, but it seems to the point of departure strangely little different from what tradition says it was originally. Of course the description of the first Emperor as half dragon and half ox merely puts in figurative language the mental characteristics of a man built on the ordinary human model. One must trust to the imagination for an idea as to the intellectual qualities of dragons, but they are probably ruthless and malicious, and the ox is stupid and strong. If these are not the traits of the actual holder of the imperial title, they are remarkably well developed in the real holders of power who are using him as a helpless instrument, so the resemblance between the old and the new remains perfect. The question whether China, having swung completely around the circle, is to make another journey or is to disappear will be answered by the events of the next few years.

—A reader, whose well-known name we will refrain from printing, despite a strong temptation to do so, has clipped from THE TIMES a brief news item in regard to bets made in Wall Street on the Presidential election, and sent it to us, inclosed in a letter savagely criticising us for publishing such matter and thereby indicating, as he truly said, our belief that it was "fit to print." To quote from the letter: "I understand that the matter refers to gambling, and that gambling is a criminal offense. What right have such transactions to publicity outside, say, of the Criminal Court? Are our sons and daughters to be taught by THE TIMES at the breakfast table that gamblers are worthy of respect, and that by betting on the election men perform their duties as citizens and are entitled to newspaper attention? Is it not time for a respectable journal to stop this sort of thing?" It is really discouraging to discover that there is in New York a person so utterly ignorant of journalistic rights and wrongs, aims and ends, as is the writer of that communication. The item he denounced was a plain, straightforward statement of fact. Merely because we did not add to it an explicit announcement of our opinion of this and other kinds of gambling did not give our correspondent the faintest excuse to suppose that we approve of that vice, did not teach "our sons or daughters" any of the wild absurdities he mentioned. As to the propriety of publishing the item, we regard it as unquestionable by anybody in whom ordinarily good judgment accompanies the critical faculty. Our would-be instructor in the running of a respectable newspaper apparently wants us to preserve, except in our court reports, complete silence concerning all acts that do not meet our approbation. Should we and the other papers decide to do so, profoundest joy would fill the heart of every lawbreaker in the city, and every decent citizen—with brains—would instantly prepare to emigrate to some country where the editors knew the rudiments of their business, the plainest of their duties.

—Earliest attention is called by The Philadelphia Medical Journal to a new method of securing a supply of pure and therefore safe milk for cities that has been adopted in Copenhagen and has received much official approval in Germany and other parts of the Continent. The milk is collected at the source of supply and pasteurized before shipment. Immediately after it is cooled nearly to the freezing point. By this method the milk remains entirely fresh, has the taste of fresh milk, and the cream rises in exactly the same way as with ordinary milk. The milk which is thus prepared is put in cans sterilized by steam, and is kept in a cooler until ready for shipment. In Summer a certain amount of frozen milk is added, the amount of this milk-ice depending upon the distance which it is to be transported and the temperature at the time of shipment. This keeps the milk cool until it reaches its destination. It is stated that this method is applicable in all towns which serve as milk supplies of large cities when the daily shipment amounts to 7,000 liters, and the cost is only an eighth of a cent per liter. This system, it will be observed, avoids any use of the preservative drugs which, there is only too much reason for believing, are extensively employed in this country. These drugs keep the milk from souring, but to an exactly equal degree they render it difficult of digestion, changing what ought to be a food into an inert and worthless liquid, at best and into an active poison at worst. "At present," concludes The Medical Journal, "it is impossible to obtain milk suitable for the use of sick people, and particularly sick children, without great trouble and expense, and it has been repeatedly shown that epidemics of various diseases frequently arise from an improper milk supply. We hope that this method will come to the attention of all interested in the sanitary improvement of our cities and towns."

—Commendable as is the earnestness with which men are arguing the issues of the campaign, the rarity of any trace of humor in the current discussions produces an occasional feeling of weariness in at least a few of those who follow them, and for their benefit, apparently, Gen. C. H. GROSVENOR of Ohio has just addressed to Senator CHANDLER of New Hampshire a letter which contains one truly amusing passage. The Senator had written to the General complaining that the latter, in a stump speech delivered at Kittery, had called him a free-silver Republican and had expressed the hope that he would be succeeded by a sound-money man. Senator CHANDLER denied vehemently in his letter that he was or ever had been a believer in free silver, explaining that though he had voted against the Financial bill passed at the last session of Congress he had done so only because it abandoned the principle of international bimetallism and he had opposed all the free-silver amendments to it that had been proposed. "I assure you," writes Gen. GROSVENOR in reply, "that I did not intend to class you as in favor of free coinage. On the contrary, I have always understood that upon the bald question as demanded in the Bryan platform you opposed it. Certainly you did not vote against free coinage amendments to the bill." Then comes this delightful touch of—we hardly know what, but it's certainly funny: "In speaking as I did of your 'successor' I by no means intended to have it advertised that I was thinking of any other than yourself." How far, how ludicrously far, then, was effect from intention! We have often heard of "squeakholes" without knowing exactly what they are, but this aperture through which the Ohio statesman has tried to escape from the consequences of his own words must certainly be one of them.

—According to The Boston Watchman, two out of three men who found a pocketbook containing $50 and the owner's name and address would restore the money to the loser. It is really refreshing to learn that so much confidence in the average excellence of human nature still remains in Boston. If one were to judge from certain shrill and persistent noises which come from that city, he would be more than apt to decide that Bostonian opinion of mankind in general and of American mankind in particular, was of the very lowest description. Surely, if the makers of the noises referred to were questioned in regard to the supposititious pocketbook, they would instantly assert with all the definiteness of actual knowledge—they never utter assertions in any other way—that the odds were but, as The Watchman declared, two to one in favor of the restoration of the [illegible] to its rightful owner. [illegible] ing the population of the country to be 70,000,000—and nobody is fonder of assumption than they—the odds were 69,999,990 to 10 against it. For that would just "let out" the ten prodigies of virtue forming the Anti-Imperialist League, and condemn as potential thieves the other inhabitants of this miserable land. Personally, despite that story about the women who would use an uncanceled postage stamp which we published the other day, we are strongly inclined to agree with The Watchman. Possibly we are not quite so positive as it seems to be that two out of every three Americans could resist temptation so strong as this would be to a considerable majority of them, but at least we have a fairly confident hope that The Watchman is right. The question it presents deserves consideration, and anybody who has remarks to offer on the subject might send them along.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN STREETS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The apathy of the citizens of New York to the usurpation of their rights upon the streets and sidewalks by the illegal obstruction thereof is astonishing, and seems to be only explainable by the generally held sentiment that no matter how just the complaint may be, to prefer it suggests the crank, or that other despised one—the kicker.

The sidewalks of Liberty Street, leading to and from the ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, are at best altogether too narrow to render comfortable the movement of the many thousands of passengers, who daily use that road. Notwithstanding this fact and the more or less congested condition of these sidewalks at all hours of the day, there has been maintained for many months upon the sidewalk, at the curb, (upon the south side, that most largely used by passengers, and extending some fifteen feet to the east from the West Street crossing) an obstruction in the shape of a fruit stand.

No permit has ever been issued for this occupation, for the simple reason that the law not only does not authorize the issuance of any such permit, but does absolutely prohibit such issuance, the only possible legal permit being for the occupation of that, in many cases, mythical location, termed the area of stoop line.

Complaints of this persistent illegal occupation of this point by this fruit stand have been made during the past year or more to the Commissioners of Police, to the Captain of the precinct, and to the officers on post, but to no avail, until within some two weeks, when the employees of the Bureau of Incumbrances removed the stand, but to what effect? Its replacement immediately, and there it is to-day, under the very eyes of policemen sworn to make arrests for violations of the law committed within the area of their more or less "restricted" vision. As the pursuance of vending fruit by this man is a violation of the law, to say nothing of his vending without a permit, why do not the police arrest him?

It would be interesting to ascertain what it costs this man to maintain this persistent violation of the law, and some idea of the profit from his business for which the city is furnishing space without rental may be inferred from his ability to meet the demands of the police and Richard Croker and still make it a successful enterprise!

The same conditions as mentioned above prevail at the intersection of West and Liberty Streets, where, located immediately in front of the crossing to the ferryhouse a man maintains, and has maintained for some years, a newsstand, blocking the sidewalk traffic, and without a permit. The writer hereof several years ago asked a policeman (engaged, as they usually are, in conversation with the newsman) why he did not stop this violation of the law, which he knew was such. He replied, "Yes, I know it is a violation, but wild horses couldn't drag this man away from here!" The query "Why not?" naturally suggests itself, but a moment's reflection discloses the reason—because the newsman, and not wild horses, had the "pull"!

It seems singular that the authorities of the Central Railroad of New Jersey have apparently made no effort to have enforced the rights of their patrons to the free and unobstructed use of the sidewalks leading to their ferries, (for Rector Street is not much, if any, better than Liberty,) and demand and obtain the removal of all illegal obstructions.

The supineness and utter indifference of the majority of the police to the performance of these duties, for doing which they are hired, is pretty largely and freely commented upon, and the conscienceless gang which has this city by the throat with one hand and its pocket with the other it is hoped has but one year more of life and plunder. AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

MISSIONARIES' TEACHINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of THE TIMES "Adrem" defends missionaries in China against the assault of Mr. Stevens in THE TIMES of the 20th, and says: "We are taught by Christ, 'Go ye therefore and teach all nations,' &c. If the Christian religion is out of place on any portion of God's earth, surely Christ would not have expressly commanded it to be universally taught. No, the missionary must go forward," &c.

Is "Adrem" quite sure that the missionaries preach the Christian religion, and that they "teach" what the Master taught His disciples? Or do they teach Paulism only, or Calvinism, or some other ism? How many does he know or can certify to who preach what Jesus Christ taught, and that only, and nothing more? In addition to the Roman and Greek branches there are 78 warring sects in the Pauline Church—the majority differing so radically that there is not the most remote possibility of an agreement or a mutual understanding as to what "the Gospel" is, what it means, and how it is to be interpreted and preached. Every one who has any acquaintance with history and human nature knows that all of them would to-day, as of old, be flying at each other's throats and incidentally murdering the unbelievers were it not for the aegis of the police and law; were it not that they are fettered and held in leash by secular and infidel Governments.

It would be interesting if "Adrem" would indicate which particular "missionaries" he thinks should have carte blanche and leeway in China: I presume he would advocate a "free for all." But this would be somewhat confusing to John Chinaman. The Caucasian has been thrown into mental confusion and warfare and bloodshed for the greater part of eighteen centuries. Will the effect on the Chinaman be better? Perhaps, however, he may be more astute than we and can guess better who is right, the Romanist or Calvinist, the Athanasian or Arian et id.

Let "Adrem" and his like pause and consider whether the rabid sectarians whom he calls "missionaries whom the Christian Governments must sustain," are not giving the "heathen" too much Paul and Paul perverted—whom, possibly, they may have "wrested to their destruction," rather than the Gospel which Jesus Christ told His disciples to "go and teach." A tree must be judged by its fruit. Why force upon the Chinese nation the dose that civilization and progress are constantly fighting against? God knows, we have had it as nauseam. "Adrem," surely knows that humanity had little or no relief until our Republic was established, and he should know that if his beloved "missionaries" could have their way to-day, we would lapse back to the Dark Ages again—that is, those who might survive the warfare and slaughter. No sensible man who reads with eyes other than those of a religious bigot doubts for a moment that the present war in China is due more to "missionaries" than to any other cause.

Is real Christianity—i. e., that which its Founder taught—so very prevalent in so-called Christian countries that we can boast of it and its results to China? And is not what we know as modern civilization and progress and that part of which we can reasonably boast, due to entirely different and other factors and causes than "missionaries" and their co-laborers?

J. F. M.

New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

DOESN'T BELIEVE IN EQUALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No more stupendous fallacy was ever enunciated than Thomas Jefferson's assertion in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," yet that fallacy is repeated and emphasized by the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, W. J. Bryan, in his recent notification speech, and has been referred to several times since by him in other speeches.

Equality in [illegible] has existed, and never will exist. It seems to be contrary to a law of nature. Look through all forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, and you will find no two things created equal. No two trees are alike, no two animals are alike, no two men or women are alike, and therefore not equal.

The mental quality of men is variable. The prize fighter who, by reason of unusual strength and skill, is able to conquer all opponents, is proud of his prowess and admired for his physical inequality, not for his equality.

Our admiration does not go out so much toward those whom we believe to be on a plane of equality with us, as toward those of superior mental attainments or unusual physical strength.

The sooner men's minds can be disabused of the fiction that "all men are created equal," the better it will be for the world at large.

Precisely why nature favors at all times inequality in everything is a question it is not necessary to discuss in this connection, but that it is so every man and woman of observation knows.

M. T. RICHARDSON.

New York, Aug. 13, 1900.

SURNAMES IN SCANDINAVIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Friday, Aug. 3, you print a news item, headed, "Came to Wed Her Uncle." Permit me to call your attention to that part of the item in question wherein reference is made to the difference in last names of father and daughter. A custom formerly universal throughout Scandinavian countries, but now confined to the country districts almost entirely, decreed (whenever applicable) that upon the baptism of a son that son's surname should thereafter be the baptismal name of the father, with the suffix "son" added—thus the son of Hans Larsen became Soland-Sen "Hanson"—the son of Hans. The same would apply to a daughter—as, for instance, the daughter of Oland Anderson became Annie Olandsdetter—the daughter of Oland.

There is nothing in the Scandinavian laws at present prohibiting the marriage of uncle and niece, although formerly the sanction of the King was necessary. This was to be obtained only upon petition.

MAGNUS LUNDBERG.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 20, 1900.

A Free Coinage Lesson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I presume that the readers of your valuable editorials understand what would be the effect of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as your paper has thrown much light on the subject. I think it would be a good plan for a man who owes, say, $10,000, to buy silver bullion at the prevailing price. Say he bought $6,000 worth. If Bryan should be elected he could have the bullion coined, pay off his indebtedness, and still have $1,000 left. It appears to me that even if Bryan is defeated and a law providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio advocated by Mr. Bryan be not enacted, this would not be a bad speculation. Under the circumstances I consider it would be a good plan to buy silver at once, before the capitalists have gobbled it all up, and we ordinary people are shut out, as usually is the case. G. F.

New York, Aug. 21, 1900.

Wants a Chelsea Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article "Why Not a Chelsea Park?" is timely and deserving of praise. West siders have been for many years wishing for a park in the neighborhood you have mentioned. They do not like to be compelled to walk to Union Square or to Madison Square to procure fresh air. They desire a park nearer home. Our respected Mayor may mean well, but he has peculiar ideas on some matters. Let us have a west side Chelsea Park. The neighborhood demands it. M.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.

GOING ON A PICNIC.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES who supplies a list of articles with which picnickers should not forget to equip themselves appears to have missed the true picnic flavor.

The object of a picnic is to bring the dweller in the city close to nature. He must bring back grass stains all over his clothing, there must be chiggers and ticks and mosquitoes and gnats, he must drink water that fills him with malaria, for weeks to come and bring out the fever sores on his lips, or the picnic has not been a success. The ants must get into the pies and the flies must entangle themselves in the soft butter. That is getting close to nature.

What has the picnicker to do with "doilies or paper napkins, corkscrew, hatchet and a wire for the coffee pot to be hung over the limb of a tree when the coffee is made"? A picnic is not a start in housekeeping. Picnickers do not desire to take porcelain-lined bathtubs with them on their outing, nor do they want a baggage train to follow them carrying house furnishings. A picnicker wants to forget his city life. If he uses a napkin on the picnic it must be his handkerchief, because he will put that back into his pocket and give the jays a chance to upset on his trousers. That is getting close to nature.

It is well enough to sit down in the cheery light of the shaded study lamp and list the articles which will be needed on the picnic, but the greater the number of these things that are forgotten in the final rush the nearer will the picnicker come to accomplishing his design of getting near to nature and nature's heart. Let him forget the corkscrew and glasses and drink his "Apollinaris" from the broken-necked bottle. That's picnicking.

NUGGETS.

Wahoo.

Wahoo! That is where Bryan opened the campaign.—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Noblemen.

"I was told she married a cattle king."

"Oh, no, only a poultry baronet."—Detroit Journal.

First in the Field.

"Bigsby seems to be full of business."

"Yes, he's just getting out a copyrighted book entitled 'With Conger in Peking.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Compromise.

Judge—Do you apologize to this gentleman for throwing a brick at him?

Culprit—I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll apologize to the brick.—Syracuse Herald.

No Disputing It.

"Is that a real rose on your hat, my love?"

"No, stupid. Did you ever see a real rose as natural as that."

The bill convinced him.—Chicago Times-Herald.

NIGHT ON A CATTLE RANGE.

From The Denver Evening Post.

There's a weird-like charm in the starry night on the breast of the Western plains,
Where a stillness falls like a veil of peace as the day in its glory wanes,
Where the night breeze kisses the fevered earth and the gems of the star-world gleam
With their twinkling sparkles of silver light till the heavens with beauty teem.
The heart beats soft with a soothing sense of freedom and calm delight
As we lie and gaze at the whip-poor-wills o'erhead in their playful flight,
Where the grasses rustle a lullaby by the breath of the night wind stirred,
And the dog-wolf howls in the sandy hills and the cowboy sings to his herd.

Off there on the breast of a rising slope the cattle in quiet lie,
Nor raise their heads when the shadowy form of the rider passes them by,
But close their eyes when the soothing song of the tireless watcher they hear—
The song that tells them to lie in peace no danger is lurking near.
The weary man from the city's noise on the grass in his blanket lies,
And reads a story of peaceful rest on the scroll of the starlit skies,
And dreamily watches the fitful flight of the restless nocturnal bird,
Where the dog-wolf howls in the sandy hills and the cowboy sings to his herd.

How near to the presence of God we feel!
How sacred the stillness seems,
How the wearied soul in its new-found zeal with the joy of existence teems!
How we almost think we can see the form of the Father of all up there
In a twinkling frame of the silent stars that jewel the midnight air!
What fancies fill the delighted brain as we float on a dreamy sea
To the mystic shadows of Nirvana from the cares of the earth set free!
Fading on till the last dim vision of [illegible]
Of the [illegible]
Where the dog-wolf howls in the sandy hills and the cowboy sings to his herd.

GEN. WOOD TO THE CUBANS

Urges Them to Sink Political Differences and Work Together.

Their Best Men, He Says, Should Be Sent to the Constitutional Convention.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 26.—Governor General Wood was officially banqueted last night by the Republican and Democratic Parties. The Civil Governor, the Archbishop of Cuba, the principal judicial and civil dignitaries, and 100 representative merchants were present.

The Archbishop, in the course of his remarks, said the time had arrived for peace, and that he believed a consolidation of political parties would be of greater benefit to Cuba in the future than a house divided against itself. He said he was happy to greet the people of the United States in the person of Gen. Wood.

Señor Tamayo, Secretary of State, in a forcible speech, said: "This is one of the most important epochs in the political history of Cuba. A Constitutional Convention, where the fundamental law of the land is to be framed, is about to be formed. In that convention the people of Cuba are to prove themselves capable of constructing a Government, of guaranteeing life and property, and of preserving order. They are also to prove that Cuba is a land open to all men, not only to those who are Cubans by the accident of birth or who participated in the revolution, but also those who can claim the privilege under the treaty of Paris.

"This is a moment when political contentions should be set aside. The issue is national. Cuba is about to obtain what three generations bled for, and if the Constitutional Convention is not what it should be, the noble dead will rise to demand that blood shall not have been shed in vain. The curse of the mothers, wives, and daughters of those who fell would be upon us. We should bear in mind that the sea of the tears of Cuban women is far deeper than the sea which bathes our island shores.

"If we fail in this convention we shall be unworthy of the blood that was shed at El Caney and on San Juan Hill. Gen. Wood is the true friend of Cuba, and I can certify to it. The United States Government is sincere in the promises it has made. I appeal to you all to send to the convention the best and most capable men among us, and thus to show to the world that Cubans are worthy of the confidence placed in their capacity for self-government."

Governor General Wood, on rising, was greeted with shouts of approbation and "Viva!" which were taken up by some 3,000 people assembled outside the clubhouse on the Parque de Cespedes. He spoke in part as follows:

"I am here as your friend, and in no other capacity. Only those who remember the ten years' war can have as full knowledge of the conditions of this province as I have myself. When I first saw El Caney matters were in a most deplorable condition. The road to Santiago was marked with dead and dying. In the improvement one sees everywhere we have a proof of the friendly interest shown by the American people.

"Everybody in the United States was astonished at the satisfactory way in which the municipal elections passed off. President McKinley personally asserted that he thought the time for the next step had come. Whatever the ultimate destiny of Cuba may be, its immediate future is independence. This is no political move on the part of the United States, but a sincere desire to do what is right. Therefore I beg you as a personal favor to me and to the United States Government to sink your political differences and passions and to send men to the convention who are renowned for honor and capacity, so that the convention may mean more than the Cubans even now anticipate.

"Again I say, send the best men. The work before your representatives is largely legal work. I care not what your party politics are, but whatever they are, for the present party considerations must be suspended for the sake of the great end in view, the end that will make history and affect the welfare of all Cuban people."

"Your delegates must be competent to draft a constitution, and it is a duty you owe yourselves and your fellow-patriots to see that your representation is without party prejudice. Bear in mind that no constitution which does not provide for a stable government will be accepted by the United States. I wish to avoid making Cuba into a second Haiti, although I do not think that possible.

"You want liberty for all and for no particular party. The United States insists that you shall have it. This is possible, and easily possible. We have said it to the world. It lies with you to help us make our word good.

"Your enemies predict failure. The people of the United States and their representatives hope to see you defeat these predictions. If we were not your friends we would not seek the best men you have, but would seek the disturber and the malcontent to represent you in the convention. We seek and demand the best you have. Again I say, send people to the convention who will hereafter make your political system workable and permanent."

Gen. Wood's speech is considered by Cubans here to be the most important declaration made since the American occupation began.

THE CUBAN FLAG RAISED.

Hoisted Over the Palace at Santiago—A New Military Road.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 26.—The Cuban flag was raised over the palace, by Gen. Wood's permission, to-day, thousands of Cubans witnessing the ceremony. Later in the afternoon the American, Cuban, and Spanish arms were fastened together in decorations at the principal theatre, where Gen. Wood was present. This was the first time the Spanish arms have been exhibited since the evacuation. This morning Gen. Wood visited the battlefields of San Juan and El Caney. To-morrow he will go to Manzanillo.

The military road from Santiago to San Luis is finished as far as the summit of Puerto Boniato, an altitude of 1,200 feet. This is a distance of eight miles. The Bayamo and Cauto Valleys are thus placed in direct communication through Santiago Valley. The area affected is 6,000 square acres. The sugar country which the completion of the road will benefit is believed to be the finest in the world. Seventeen miles of the highway remain to be constructed.

READY FOR BRITISH ADVANCE.

Roberts Meets Buller, French, and Pole-Carew Near Machadodorp.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 26.—Lord Roberts arrived yesterday at Belfast, a few miles west of Machadodorp, where he met Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, Gen. French, and Gen. Pole-Carew.

Everything is now in readiness for the advance.

Sousa's Tour Closes at Amsterdam.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—Sousa's European tour closed this evening with a performance at the Palace of Industry before an audience of 5,000 persons, including the United States Minister and the officers of the United States training ship Essex. The principal soloists were repeatedly encored. The citizens of Amsterdam have presented to Sousa a silk Netherlands flag. To-morrow the band will leave for London, sailing from Southampton next Saturday on the St. Louis.

Rita Elandi, the Singer, Arrives.

Among the passengers on the French liner L'Aquitaine, which arrived from Havre yesterday, was Miss Rita Elandi, the singer, who will be a member of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company this season. Miss Elandi is an American, she being a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where she was Miss Amelia Groll. She has not been heard in this country since the early nineties, when she sang at the meeting of the National Saengerfest in Cleveland.

Jersey Farmer Dead at 86.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—John G. Crane, eighty-six years old, died at his home, 18 Union, this morning at 3 o'clock. He was known as "Strawberry" Crane because of the fact that he was one of the first farmers in this vicinity to sell strawberries to the dealers, and was one of the oldest active farmers in Union County. He leaves a wife and seven children.

VETERANS GATHER IN CHICAGO.

Nearly 30,000 Already There for the G. A. R. Meeting—Song Service at the Coliseum.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Despite the rain the grand patriotic and sacred song service at the Coliseum to-night was attended by a throng which taxed the capacity of the immense building to the utmost. The exercises began at 8 o'clock and between that hour and 7 o'clock the sidewalk on Wabash Avenue was impassable for a block in both directions. It is estimated that fully 13,000 persons were packed into the hall, and thousands more were unable to gain admission.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago, who is Chairman of the Encampment Committee on Religious Exercises, presided. After a musical selection had been rendered by the band, the vast audience joined in the Lord's Prayer, being led by the Rev. Frank Gunsaulus of Chicago, and then Bishop Fallows extended a warm welcome to the visiting veterans. A responsive reading was led by the Rev. J. D. Severinghaus of Chicago, and Bishop Fallows then introduced Commander in Chief Shaw, who spoke at some length upon "True Patriotism." He dwelt upon the services which had been rendered to this Nation in particular and to the world at large by the members of the Grand Army, and pointed out the need of training the coming generations in the duties which patriotism demands of the Nation's citizens.

The Rev. E. G. Hirsch delivered a patriotic address, and the Rev. T. D. Wallace pronounced the benediction. Between the addresses musical numbers were given by the band of 100 pieces, and vocal selections were given by soloists, quartets, and the chorus. During the afternoon a service for children was given at the Coliseum, which was attended by fully 10,000 persons.

Veterans and visitors to the encampment came in by the thousands to-day, every incoming passenger train being packed to the doors. Railroad officials estimated that fully 75,000 persons arrived during the day, of which number 18,000 were members of the Grand Army of the Republic. Forty thousand strangers had arrived previously, over 11,000 of whom were veterans, making a total of 29,000 already in the city.

Miss Clara Barton, head of the Red Cross Society of the United States, arrived to-day to attend the encampment. She was accompanied by Mrs. Ellen S. Mussey of Washington, Vice President of the American Red Cross, and by other officials of the organization.

Unless the unexpected happens, it is probable that Major Leo Raisseur of St. Louis will be elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the coming year at the business session Wednesday.

The programme for to-morrow includes the dedication of the navy arch in Michigan Avenue at 9 A. M., the parade of the Government vessels and private yachts on Lake Michigan, the course being from opposite the Lake Front Park to off the centre of Lincoln Park, a distance by water of about three miles; a naval battle off Lincoln Park, and in the evening the meeting of the Society of Prisoners of War will be held in the Coliseum.

BIG STEEL FLOATING DOCK.

It Is Designed to Lift the Heaviest Battleships at the Algiers Station, Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Hundreds of mechanics are busy at the Maryland Steel Company's works at Sparrow's Point upon the great steel floating dock which is to lift Uncle Sam's battleships out of the water at Algiers Station, Louisiana.

The dock will be the largest of its kind in the world, and will cost nearly a million dollars. It will weigh over 5,000 tons, and is to life a battleship weighing 18,000 tons. The contract is one of the largest ever given to a steel company. The designers, Clark & Stanfield of London, who have also made plans for many other docks, including the Havana naval dock of 10,000 tons and the Stettin commercial dock of 11,000 tons, have in the Algiers dock improved on the two earlier docks mentioned in the direction of strength and simplicity.

In considering the type of dock, whether sunk or floating, to be located at the United States naval reservation at Algiers, the local physical characteristics of the site were determining factors in the decision. With the strong current of the Mississippi rendering it difficult and at times impossible to turn a ship across it, with a soil of clay and sand affecting the stability of a sunken dock, and, finally, with a difference of nearly twenty feet between high and low water stages of the river, adding enormously to the cost of a sunken dock, it was easily apparent that a floating dock alone could meet these conditions.

The contract was awarded to the Maryland Steel Company for $810,000. The following are the general characteristics of the Algiers dock:

Length over all, 525 feet.
Breadth over all, 126 feet 2 7-16 inches.
Breadth between walls, 100 feet.
Depth over sills, 18 feet.
Depth of pontoons, 17 feet 6 inches.
Height of keel blocks, 4 feet.
Maximum draught, 49 feet 6 inches.
Number of pontoons, 3.
Length of middle pontoons, 212 feet.
Length of end pontoons, 141 feet ⅝ inch.
Length of walls, 396 feet ⅝ inch.
Width of walls, 12 feet 1¼ inches.
Clearance of walls and pontoons, 2 feet.
Freeboard of walls, 28 feet, on sills 4 feet 9 inches.
Number of keel blocks, 209.
Weight of dock, 5,702 tons.
Weight of equipment, 420 tons.
Total weight of dock, 6,122 tons.
Lifting power of dock, (maximum,) 18,000 tons.
Time of lifting dock, 3½ hours.
Time penalty for delay, per day, $200.

The specifications require that the dock shall have transverse strength and stiffness sufficient for docking a battleship of 15,000 tons, with her entire weight carried on the keel blocks. The dock must not careen more than three degrees under the most unfavorable conditions of loading, providing for the vessel two feet off the longitudinal centre line and subject to a wind pressure of thirty pounds per square foot. The greatest longitudinal deflection allowable will be 1 in 3,000, with most unfavorable load, and, similarly, the greatest transverse deflection is limited to 1 in 1,500. The stability of the dock will be enormous. Carrying a 15,000-ton battleship two feet above the water, the stability of the two combined will be fifteen to twenty times that of the ship floating in the water.

As designed, the dock has three pontoons rigidly secured to the side walls by two horizontal rows of fastenings. The end pontoons have blunt noses, with thirty feet of the ends without buoyancy. Each pontoon has three longitudinal bulkheads, the two outer ones being watertight, while the middle one is designedly left with small openings. Ample pumping capacity is provided, each wall having four pumps on a main drain. The pumps are of the horizontal discharge type, and steam for their operation will be supplied by an installation of Babcock & Wilcox water-tube boilers. A separate engine is provided for each pair of pumps and a separate boiler for each engine. The steam pipes are so arranged that either engine can take steam from either boiler; each boiler, engine, and pump is, therefore, duplicated in each wall, and, further, each wall duplicates the other, so that if only one boiler, engine, and attendant pump remain at work the whole dock can still be lifted. A complete washing-down plant, worked by a separate Worthington pump, is provided in each wall. By the alteration of a coupling it can be used as a drainage service for the pontoons.

The working of the whole dock is done from two central positions, one on each wall. Here are grouped in the valve house ordinary signal levers, which by rods and cranks connect with the different valves. Each valve house is in direct communication by speaking tubes with the engine rooms, so that the man in charge can manipulate every valve, both water and steam, for manoeuvring the dock without quitting his station.

One of the most useful qualities of the Algiers dock will be its "self-docking" system, by which any portion of the exterior surface can be made accessible for repairs, painting, or inspection. When completed the dock will be shipped in sections, so that it can be easily put together at Algiers.

Unavailable Talent.

Mr. Urban (at intelligence office)—That last girl you sent us is not satisfactory.

Proprietor—What's the trouble?

Mr. Urban—Well, she can't wash and iron to suit my wife.

Proprietor—But, my dear Sir, think of the reputation for cooking she bears.

Mr. Urban—Yes, of course; but we haven't any she bears, or any other kind of bears to spoil.—Chicago News.

FAITH HEALING ASSAILED

The Rev. Mr. Morse Again Condemns Mrs. Eddy's Teachings.

Declares that He Can Prove that She Herself Has Consulted a Physician Near Boston.

Mrs. Mary G. Eddy and the creeds of Christian Science were sharply criticised by the Rev. Frank Rogers Morse, assistant pastor of the Calvary Church, in a sermon delivered in that church last night.

Dr. Morse chose as his text the eighth verse of the first chapter of St. Paul's epistle to the Gallatians, as follows: "But though we or an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."

Dr. Morse said, in part:

"The Gospel taught by the apostle is good news for a lost world. It comes to lift humanity to a higher level and to give the race a true conception of God and His relations to man. I find no good tidings in Christian Science. It is a philosophy as dreary as it is misleading. It denies the reality of matter. No argument is necessary to prove the falsity of that statement. It denies the personality of God, which is one of the foundations of the Christian system. The God of this scientist is principle, or truth, which is only an abstract idea. Think of principle ruling the affairs of this world! The Bible stamps as false this statement.

"Christian Science denies the existence of pain, and says the nerves are not sources of sensation. This is a verbalism as false as it is misleading. In Christian Science there is no Saviour, no Holy Spirit, no prayer, no real worship. The medical side of this system should be treated with a sense of ridicule. It is not a little annoying that intelligent people accept this preposterous teaching as it relates to disease.

"Mrs. Eddy talks of 'mental surgery,' and claims that disjointed limbs can be healed without the aid of a human surgeon; that new teeth can come in the mouth, and that old age may be retained with all the freshness of youth. Such statements ought to receive the scorn of intelligent people.

"Mrs. Eddy's talk of 'mortal mind' is as ambiguous as her talk about 'mental surgery.' Evidently the Christian Scientist creates his own little world and rejects all knowledge coming to him from those outside it. The heaven of the Christian Scientist is simply mind. What that is we do not know. It certainly is not the heaven of the Bible. Christian Science denies the existence of moral evil, a fact so patent to the observer that we pass it by.

"We believe the teacher of this strange philosophy is a victim of mental delusions, and is carried away by a verbal legerdemain. We disclaim any desire to assail Mrs. Eddy as a woman, and we have no purpose in making any representations that reflect upon her sincerity. We are not courting controversy, and wish to be just. During the past week I have received many letters and papers in which denial is made that Mrs. Eddy is an invalid. To say that Mrs. Eddy is ill on the part of the Christian Scientist would be to overthrow his philosophy. Any admission that any votary is suffering from disease would overthrow her scheme of teaching. Is Mrs. Eddy prepared to deny that she was treated by a reputable physician, whose residence is not far from Boston, not more than two years ago?"

Dr. Morse said that the letters and documents in proof of this statement, including the dates of the physician's visits, were within his reach.

"As her system is one of denials," continued Dr. Morse, "it would be natural that she would deny that she was treated by a physician. If Christian Science is true, the teaching of Scriptures is a false conception and not a reality. If mind with its manifestations constitutes heaven, where is Christ, who is its central figure and glory, and where and what are the saints of God spoken of in Revelations, and what is to be their life in eternity?"

Dr. Morse said that he believed Mrs. Eddy to be ill at the present time, and that he would accept only the testimony of an expert physician before he would think to the contrary. Dr. Morse said he was prepared to retract none of his utterances concerning Christian Science.

SERVANT AND THE CONSOMME.

A negro known as "Major Johnson," employed as a waiter by Mrs. Barker, in her boarding house, at 15 West Thirty-first Street, reported for work last night somewhat under the influence of liquor. Mrs. Barker told him he was drunk.

"No, I ain't drunk," he replied. "Just a little bit flustered."

She allowed him to undertake the task of carrying a dinner to a customer in a near-by flat house. Half way up the basement stairs the "Major" collapsed and rolled down to the bottom covered with consommé. Angered by his fall, he smashed $40 worth of chinaware. Mrs. Barker had a policeman put him out, but did not cause his arrest until two hours later, when the "Major" returned drunker than ever and flourishing a razor. Mrs. Barker then called Policeman Hughes, who arrested the negro.

Mrs. Barker said the "Major" is a valuable servant when sober but was sorry to say that his lucid intervals are not more than three or four a year and seldom last over thirty days each.

Negro Cuts Throat of Railway Man.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 26.—An unknown negro boy probably fatally slashed Angus Morrison, Superintendent of Bridges for the Chicago Great Western Railway, tonight as he was hurrying to catch a train. Morrison's throat was cut, supposedly with a razor. He can give no cause for the assault, unless he accidentally brushed against the negro.

Squadron Manoeuvres at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The remainder of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron will arrive here to join the flagship New York Sept. 20, and between that date and Oct. 2 a sham attack upon Newport by the ships will be made. Elaborate plans have been made by the War College Faculty for these manoeuvres. Day and night attacks will be carried on, and during the engagements the torpedo flotilla will attempt to destroy the attacking fleet with the assistance of the submarine boat Holland, which will be brought into action for the first time. It is expected that Secretary Long will be present at the drills.

Comfortable Footwear.

From The Portlandt Oregonian.

Buckskin shoes are not commonly seen in Portland, though the old Indian moccasin may not be much of a curiosity, so when an Arizona man appeared with a pair on his feet he attracted some attention. A prominent cattleman of the land of cactus and hot sands who is in the city never wears any other shoes. The uppers are regular Indian-tanned buck; the soles are of sole leather, and he says they are just like a stocking to the feet. Although buckskin is supposed to be a lasting material, buckskin shoes cannot be worn in the wet, and they would not do in the plowfield or the harvest field. The buckskin came from a deer he killed in the Arizona Mountains, and he paid $10 to have two pairs of shoes made. He thinks people who box their feet up in stiff calfskin are missing a whole lot of ease and comfort in life.

The Kansas Heroes.

From The Buffalo Express.

A year ago the Kansans were able to feature an imitation Funston swimming act at their Autumn fairs. Now comes Musician Titus of Wichita climbing up one of the Peking walls with a rope in his teeth. An imitation of this would knock the other all hollow.

Unrealized.

"There was a time when I thought he showed traces of genius."

"Yes; but he's jumped over the traces."—Philadelphia Record.

Kept a Cool Head.

She—I heard that you said I reminded you of the north pole. Don't try to deny it.

He—Of course I did. You are so sought after, you know.—Indianapolis Press.

LONDON'S FAKE WAR NEWS

Its Reports of Operations in China a Tissue of Falsehoods.

WASHINGTON ALWAYS RIGHT

The Denial of American Reports by London Caused All the Confusion and Misunderstanding.

WASHINGTON Aug. 25.—One of the minor results of the Chinese crisis has been to open the eyes of political observers to the worthlessness of London as a centre of news on international affairs. During the years in which America has been an isolated country, taking merely a spectator's interest in the affairs of the world, it has had no means of learning accurately the state of world politics except through London, and its views of public affairs have been colored a good deal by what it has learned from that capital. It has taken an international crisis in which America has been concerned as a world power, and therefore has its own ways of ascertaining the facts, to show it the bias and inaccuracy of London political views.

The Washington correspondents have, in every stage of the crisis, had the advantage of having the real state of the case made known to them by the officials of the American Government. They have been simply amazed to find nearly everything which has been imparted to them by Secretaries Hay and Root and the other officials immediately and ignorantly counterbalanced by some contradictory statement from London. In the end the information given by the American officials invariably turned out to be correct and the London information to be wrong.

If anybody who has the time and the inclination to make a curious experiment should cut out the dispatches bearing on the Chinese crisis during the past three months and arrange them according to the centres of information from which they come, he would arrive at this result: That if all the London news were eliminated there would have been practically no confusion about the trouble in China.

The information given out at the Foreign Offices in St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Paris has been correct in the main. The only real "fake" which came from St. Petersburg was the report of the death of Minister de Giers, and that was immediately contradicted by the Foreign Office. The officials at Washington have supplied absolutely correct information at every stage of the crisis, and have made no mistakes. London only has been the home of wild conjecture, irresponsible rumor, intentional "fake," and evidently absurd misrepresentation of other capitals; and it is from London that practically all the confusion has proceeded. It is the London view which has made the situation in China appear so puzzling and contradictory.

LONDON'S SNEERS AND "FAKES."

American newspapers frequently comment with irritation on the impossibility of making the London papers understand the American position. They have consistently sneered at the President's policy from the first, and have sneered in apparent ignorance and utter unwillingness to learn the truth. On Aug. 9 The London Chronicle announced that Congress was to be called in extra session; that volunteers were to be called for; that America had sent an ultimatum to China, and that hope of Conger's rescue had been abandoned. On Aug. 11 The Chronicle ridiculed the "idyllic diplomacy" of Washington in trying to suspend the march to Peking in order to enter into negotiations—a thing Washington had never contemplated. Even so late as Wednesday of this week The Chronicle remarked, with irritating complacency: "Mr. Conger has at last opened the eyes of the State Department to the real character of Orientals."

Americans can understand the hopeless blindness of this, because it relates to American affairs; but it probably does not occur to most Americans that the attitude of other capitals has been misrepresented in the same careless, happy-go-lucky fashion as that in which Washington has been misrepresented.

The only explanation of all this is that London opinion is so biased that it sees every new development through jaundiced eyes. A notable illustration was the London version of the Czar's action in granting permission to Minister de Giers to leave Peking or stay there, whichever the Minister thought best. The London explanation of the Czar's action was that he wanted de Giers to leave Peking in order that that diplomat might be murdered, thus enabling the Czar to grab a province by way of indemnity.

This incredible fatuity has marked all the versions of the news which have come from London. The news has been steadily misrepresented in accordance with London opinion, and facts have been twisted to suit London theories. For example, early in the war Japan sent a communication to the powers announcing what she was willing to do in the way of landing a large force. Washington, St. Petersburg, and London immediately signified their willingness that she should do so, and the other powers followed suit. As usual, this plain fact was at once made known by the State Department in Washington, and was duly published in American newspapers. There was no confusion about it, nothing to mix anybody up, or even occasion much comment.

HOW LONDON CAN MIX MATTERS.

Now came in the London dealers in confusion. They reported that Japan had asked for the sole mandate in China, and that all the powers had consented except Russia. Russia had refused. This was immediately made the text of wild abuse of Russia. That country was charged with desiring to sacrifice the Ministers in order to collect an indemnity, or at least with preferring that they should be sacrificed rather than that Japan should have the sole mandate. This was in the early days of the trouble, when the Washington correspondents had not yet learned the hopeless unreliability of London.

Still regarding London as a centre of information, and shaken in his own judgment, a correspondent visited Secretary Hay and asked him if all these positive statements about Russia could possibly be lies out of whole cloth. The answer which the Secretary made to this inquiry was enough to make that particular correspondent resolve henceforth to trust implicitly to Washington and pay no attention to any statement from London, no matter how positive it might be or how well supported with the authority of that inexhaustible London source of information, "a diplomat of high standing."

On the very same day the St. Petersburg Foreign Office, tired of this continual misrepresentation, issued an official statement telling exactly what it had said to Japan, and thus settled the question. Unabashed, London turned to other material for misrepresentation.

The effect of this particular misrepresentation might have been serious. At the very outset of the advance movement it was calculated to inspire the allies with distrust and uncertainty. Proceeding on the same basis—the misrepresentation and distortion of all news, in accordance with partisan opinion—London has since then consistently furnished the world with all the confusion that has existed about the purposes of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, and even Washington. America got off lightly. If the absurdities which have been printed in London about the feebleness of the American attitude have been irritating, it can be imagined what must have been the effect in the other capitals of the monstrous impossibilities which have been printed about their respective attitudes.

INSISTED ON DISSENSIONS.

With regard to the movements of the troops in the field, London has been as hysterical and biased as in regard to diplomacy. From London have proceeded all the speculations and all the positive statements about the quarreling of the allies. Washington knew better. The Cabinet officers told the correspondents that there was no dissension whatever between the allies. This was telegraphed from Washington and published. London went on her way unruffled, and explained that this dissension accounted for the failure to advance from Tien-Tsin.

The Washington officials, appealed to, gave the common sense explanation that it took some time to land supplies and an army could not move forward without them. London preferred to assume that an army could go gayly prancing into the heart of an enemy's country without so much as a pack mule, and that if the army did not move forward it must be because of dissensions among the commanders. Obviously, in the London eye, if there was dissension among the commanders, Russia and France must be to blame.

When the allies began their march—that march which has so gloriously refuted the slanders from London—that centre of opinion carried its pessimism into the field and accompanied every new victory with a prediction of defeat at the next stand. The Washington officials quietly predicted, from absolute knowledge, the early collapse of the Chinese resistance. A Cabinet officer even gave the date when resistance would cease, according to his calculations, namely, after the taking of Yang-Tsun.

Sure enough, Yang-Tsun was taken and resistance instantly collapsed. This did not trouble the pessimists of London. When the army advanced and the Chinese fled from town after town with hardly a shot, London announced that this demoralized flight of the Chinese filled the military and diplomatic officers with grave concern—because the Chinese were obviously concentrating at Peking to overwhelm the foreigners.

WON'T EVEN ACCEPT GOOD NEWS.

The most amazing feature of this jaundiced London opinion has been the reluctance of London to accept good news. It will be remembered that a memorial service for the envoys was planned at London, and that it was interrupted by the arrival of the famous Conger dispatch, secured through the efforts of Secretary Hay and Minister Wu. Nothing stranger has ever been witnessed than the determination of London to go on with its memorial service anyhow, and regard the Ministers as dead. There even seemed to be a distinct tone of annoyance that the pessimism of London should be rudely broken in upon by the coarse optimism of Mr. Hay.

Another source of confusion was the London desire to carp at England's own military commanders and secure a victim at the first opportunity. One instance of this will suffice. When it could no longer be denied that the army was advancing, when the London reports of dissension and paralysis were all refuted, and the statements of the American officials were all verified, London turned on Sir Alfred Gaselee. It announced that Gaselee and Chaffee were not advancing with the rest; that Chaffee's failure could be accounted for by the fact (reported from Washington long before) that he had not yet secured his supplies, but that Gaselee's failure was wholly unaccountable. There was no explanation but incompetency or cowardice. This disposition to carp at their own commanders was speedily knocked on the head when the first dispatches were received after the taking of Pei-Tsang, proving that both Gaselee and Chaffee were in the expedition, and doing their part like gallant soldiers.

CORRESPONDENTS BLAMELESS.

In all this no discredit attaches to the London correspondents. They report the news and opinion of London as it is given to them. The fault evidently lies with the British version of foreign news, distorted by suspicion and distrust of all other powers, and flavored with an unreasonable pessimism, combined with an unwillingness to take the trouble to be accurate.

The whole history of London's attitude toward the Chinese crisis has been a revelation to American political observers. It is the first time that America has been on the ground herself, so to speak, and has thus had an opportunity to learn what London opinion is really worth, and the chances are that in the next international crisis it will be taken at its true value, and more weight given to the news from St. Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin.

It is worth noticing that British misrepresentation rose so high during the closing days of the march to Peking that Paris felt obliged to protest, and a Parisian official sent a plea to America through a correspondent that we judge British news with our eyes open and accept no stories of French cowardice in the field and French treachery in diplomacy until they had been verified at Washington.

VESPERS' CHAMPION EIGHT.

Philadelphia Oarsmen Easily Win in the International Regatta on the Seine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—As anticipated, the Vesper eight-oared crew of Philadelphia had an easy victory to-day in the senior eight-oared championship race, which was the only event in the International Regatta, held under the auspices of the Paris Exposition, in which there were American competitors.

There were three crews in the race besides the Philadelphians, namely, Ghent, Minerva of Amsterdam, and Germania of Hamburg. The Regatta Committee maintained the right to allow the crews that were non-winners in their respective trials to row in the finals, basing their action on the fact that the beaten crews had made better time than the Americans, who beat the French in their heat, which was a practical rowover for the former. This action of the committee met with a sturdy protest from the Americans, but the officials were obdurate, so the race was rowed with four crews, while ordinarily there should have been but two.

The race was started at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At that time the weather was dull and threatening and a strong wind blew against the course of the boats.

At the signal the Vespers got away slowly, and the other crews gained a slight lead quickly, but the Americans caught up in about fifteen yards, from which point they led, and steadily increased their advantage to the finish, which they reached, rowing easily, several lengths ahead of the Ghent crew. Not one in the American boat appeared exhausted, and the consensus of opinion was that they could have won with a greater advantage if they had desired.

The Americans were greeted with immense applause as they crossed the finish line. Their time for the mile and 153 yards was 6:07 4-5. The time for the Ghent crew, which finished second, was 6:18 4-5. The Hollanders, who many thought to be the Americans' most formidable opponents, finished third.

The Belgian crew, which finished second to the winning crew in the Henley Regatta, was the same in to-day's race.

Each man in the victorious American crew received a piece of bronze statuary valued at $60.

The physical appearance of the Vesper oarsmen evoked flattering comment. They were far superior to their opponents in this respect. The French critics, however, think their style of rowing rather inelegant, but practical.

MAY BE A SUICIDE'S CLOTHING.

Coney Island Police Find a Letter Addressed to "Capt. Johnson."

Policeman Charles Fuller of the Sheepshead Bay Station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning found a blue coat and vest on the bridge which crosses Coney Island Creek and Coney Island Avenue.

In the top buttonhole of the vest was a piece of a gold chain about three inches long, and in a pocket of the garment was a letter addressed to "Capt. Johnson" of the steamship Sardinia. The letter told Capt. Johnson to call at the office of the British Consul in this city and get some valuable papers.

The police believe that some man jumped from the bridge with suicidal intent, and that his body was carried out to sea.

FOUND DEAD IN CENTRAL PARK.

Carl Kittleberger Drank Carbolic Acid Near the Old Reservoir.

Policeman Joseph Verity of the Central Park Station found the dead body of a man on the lawn near the old reservoir about West Eighty-third Street, at 5:40 A. M. yesterday. A two-ounce vial containing a white liquid was on the ground near the body, and the strong smell of carbolic acid and the fact that the man's lips were burned convinced the officer that it was a case of suicide.

Memoranda on the clothing led to the man's identification as Carl Kittleberger, thirty-five years old, of 807 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. In a memorandum book was the sole entry in German, "My sister, Mrs. Pauline Hoppe, 807 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn." There was also found a recommendation from Mrs. L. J. Warner, 72 East Ninety-second Street.

The police removed the body from the Arsenal to the Morgue, and communicated by telephone with Mrs. Hoppe. At the address in East Ninety-second Street it was said that Mrs. Warner had not yet returned from the country. Kittleberger had been employed there to do odd jobs about the house, and but little was known of him except that he lived at the Brooklyn address with his sister.

WAR OF WORDS IN CHURCH

Pastor Henderson's Troubles Culminate in a Scene.

DEFIED AT THE ALTAR STEPS

Policeman Called to Arbitrate Between Factions in Colored Congregation—Women Threaten to Attack Minister.

The troubles which have for the past fourteen months been agitating the congregation of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, culminated in a scene in that church yesterday morning when the friends and enemies of the pastor of the church, the Rev. John M. Henderson, met in front of the altar and indulged in a war of words. It required the presence of a policeman to prevent more serious encounters and to restore order.

The trouble arose yesterday, when, at the conclusion of the services, the pastor requested the officers to pass the plates for the collection. James L. Edwards, the President of the Board of Trustees, who was recently expelled from the church, attempted to pass the plates to the other officers, who had gathered about the altar. The choir had just begun to sing "We Are Marching to Zion, Beautiful Zion," when Edwards went up to the altar. Immediately there was confusion in the congregation. The pastor had declared that Edwards should not supervise the taking of the collection, and he and his friends were equally determined.

"Stop that music! Stop!" cried Pastor Henderson. He continued:

"Brother Edwards, you can't pass those plates."

"But I will pass them," replied Mr. Edwards.

The women who were in the congregation began to stand up and climb on benches and other points of vantage in order to witness the outcome. Several women who had children with them retreated toward the door. The male friends of both the pastor and Mr. Edwards crowded around the altar and began to argue vociferously. Several personal encounters seemed imminent, while the friends of both factions in the congregation urged them on.

"I am an officer in this church, and elected by the people," declared Edwards, "and I defy any man to interfere with me."

"Call the police here; call the police!" cried Pastor Henderson, and one of the policemen stationed in the church made his way to the front. He was followed by several of the most stalwart of Edwards's friends.

The pastor told the policeman that Edwards was disturbing the church services. Edwards then produced a certificate from the Presiding Elder of the Long Island district, declaring that Mr. Edwards was still an official of the church, and that the pastor's action in expelling him was illegal.

The policeman was in a dilemma. He tried to tell Edwards that he ought to desist, as the pastor was in charge of the church. "But," said Edwards, "I am elected by the people, and no man has a right to interfere with me."

Then came from the congregation such remarks as "You are right, Jim. Go ahead."

The policeman had another talk with Edwards, and Edwards said:

"If you say so, I will obey you, because I believe in obeying the law."

Then the men slowly retired, but the women were not satisfied, and as soon as the church was dismissed they gathered on the steps and on the sidewalk, and made unpleasant remarks. Several of them declared that they would wait until the pastor came out and would use their parasols on him. The pastor did not make his appearance, and at the warning of a policeman the women finally dispersed.

During the services, Pastor Henderson announced that on account of the troubled condition of affairs he had requested Bishop Derricks to remove him from the pastorate. His opponents have been holding mass meetings, demanding that the Bishop remove him, and the Trustees have threatened to lock the church doors against him.

The trouble in the church had its beginning over a year ago, when Bishop Grant appointed Dr. John M. Henderson to the pastorate of the church. It was at that time charged that the pastor had discriminated in favor of the members of his congregation who were of light complexion, and that his family passed for white, while his wife would not associate with her husband's parishioners. Dr. Henderson's friends made a general denial, and the officers of the church concluded not to lock the doors of the church against him, but to accept him for one year. At the expiration of that time Bishop Derricks, who had succeeded Bishop Grant, reappointed Dr. Henderson, with the result that a goodly portion of the congregation has made it so unpleasant for the pastor and Bishop that the Bishop announces that he will remove Mr. Henderson.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 26.—M. M. Shoemaker of Cincinnati entertained fourteen guests at dinner this evening.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave a dinner with twenty-eight covers. Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell also gave large dinner parties.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman entertained at luncheon this afternoon at the Gooseberry Island Club.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Ives Gammell to Thomas Shaw Safe will occur at Emanuel Church on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 12:30 P. M., with the Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of the church, officiating. The ceremony will be a very quiet event, only relatives and immediate friends attending. After the wedding breakfast at Ocean Lawn, the Summer home of Miss Gammell, the couple will start for New York, and will sail shortly afterward for England, where they will reside. Already many handsome gifts have arrived for the bride, both from Europe and this country.

Miss Baldwin of Baltimore is visiting James T. Woodward at Arleigh.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is to visit her sister, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, soon.

Entertaining at the Newport Golf Club to-day at luncheon were Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Reginald Brooks, and W. J. Davis.

Mrs. Fred Pierson entertained at luncheon to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman.

The Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman of Baltimore, brother of the late George M. Pullman, died yesterday at his Summer home at Thousand Islands.

For many years Dr. Pullman was pastor of a Universalist church in Baltimore. From 1872 to 1877 he was General Secretary of the General Convention of that Church. Five years ago he and Mrs. Pullman celebrated their golden wedding. His wife was Harriet Barmore, and they were married when each was but nineteen years of age, and they were students at the Portland Academy, Chautauqua County, N. Y. Their daughter, Frances P. Pullman, married Charles H. Smith of Evanston, Ill., and their only son, George H. Pullman, is the Financial Secretary of the Red Cross League.

Dr. Pullman was born in Auburn, N. Y., on June 8, 1826. Before going to Baltimore in 1877, he had been pastor of churches in New York and Illin

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for List of Investments, also our September edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
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640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St.
(UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
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30 West 22d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES { NEW YORK, 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. PHILADELPHIA, Drexel Build., 5th & Chestnut.
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FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1, 1897.

Third Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Friday, August 31st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1900.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS'

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,

Marquis de Pinar del Rio

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

Colonial Trust Company,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kilhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
	W. Seward Webb.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

Pittsburgh and Western Pref. Stock.

Holders of certificates issued by this Company on the deposit of shares of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company are hereby notified to present their certificates properly indorsed and witnessed to this Company for redemption. Each share of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive $12.37½, less cost of revenue stamps for stock transfers.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1900.

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN
PREFERRED STOCK.
The holders of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. which has not been heretofore deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. are hereby notified that the Committee will receive such shares and include the same in the benefit of the recent contract of sale, provided that such shares duly assigned in blank are deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. within thirty days from this date and the assessment fixed by the Committee shall be paid at the time of such deposit.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secy.
Aug. 22, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COFFT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Saint Lawrence Power Company of Massena, New York:

NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Saint Lawrence Power Company of Massena, New York, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.
WILLIAM F. ZIMMERMANN,
Stockholder and Vice President of the Saint Lawrence Power Company of Massena, New York.

The transfer books will close at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, on Friday, August 31st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Bail, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company, have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 4, 1900.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. September 4, 1900, and will be reopened on October 10, 1900, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will this week watch with more than passing interest the course of the money market. The season is now at hand when the demand for crop moving purposes may be said fairly to begin, and, not unnaturally, upon the volume of this demand from the interior may depend in no small measure the rates which money shall command here. At this time a year ago the interior movement was just beginning, and though then, as now, it was declared that the West and the South were well able to finance themselves, it will be recalled that within little more than a month after the interior shipments had started the loss to the New York banks approximated some $18,000,000. If it were to be declared to-day that something similar is within the bounds of possibilities this year, with surplus reserves now at $23,888,925, the declaration would in some certain quarters be considered as too extreme to be regarded in any other light than the ranting of a professional pessimist. Nevertheless, whatever the developments may be in this connection, it will be well not to lose sight of the possibilities involved. Shipments to the interior will shortly begin—how much, time only will develop. Authoritative testimony is to the effect that in all probability the total will be less than in former years; yet authoritative testimony has before this not been without need of modification. A succinct presentation of the case is that of Cashier Duvall of the National Bank of Commerce, who says to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It is a difficult matter to say in advance how much money will be needed for crop-moving purposes. This year the indications are that the total will not be unsubstantial, and the movement may begin now at any time. Unquestionably the effect of large interior shipments, with surplus reserves as low as they now are, would, all things else being equal, be felt in the local markets by a stiffening of rates. But Wall Street at present is decidedly inactive and there is little demand for money here. Were a demand to spring up for speculative purposes, assuredly rates would not long remain where they are.

There are, of course, other factors in the situation quite apart from this. One that is favorable is the probability of continued receipts of money from Alaska. Another is the further payments to be made by the Government on account of the redemption of the old 2 per cent. bonds. On the other hand, these very facts are in another sense of the word unfavorable. They combine to make New York at present the cheapest money market in the world. Evidence of this has already appeared in the borrowing here by the English Government. Further evidence along like lines will not improbably appear before long. The prolongation of the South African struggle will draw further upon the resources of the British Exchequer, while before the Chinese trouble is settled war loans will likely be made not only by England, but by other countries. Gold undoubtedly will be needed from the United States—and undoubtedly that gold will be supplied. Fortunately there is at present a plenty in this country.

But with money going to the interior and gold likely to go abroad, the question is how long can the combined operations continue without affecting the surplus here and inducing to higher rates? Clearly, it is not wise to build too much on the likelihood of a continuance for any appreciable time of the present easy rates.

As for the course of the stock market during the present week, it is hardly likely to differ from the record of recent previous weeks. The nearness of the New England State elections and the uncertainty attending the Chinese situation will probably give further pause to speculation, and the best apparently that can be hoped for is a dull and listless market. It may be considered as distinctly gratifying that recent disquieting news and adverse conditions have had so little effect in shaking market values here. And this, the more especially in the face of persistent declines in the foreign markets.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

Superintendent Mason of the United States Assay Office says in regard to the chances of gold shipments abroad during this week that there is no present indication that any gold will be sent to Europe soon, and that so far not even any inquiry has been made at the Assay Office by foreign exchange bankers as to what fineness in gold bars could be had in an order for shipment, such inquiries often preceding decisions to export gold.

As for the large receipts of Australian and Alaskan gold on the Pacific Coast, Superintendent Mason said that they seem to promise sufficient proportions to offset such gold exports as now seem likely, although money brokers and exchange bankers are having but little to say in regard to possible exportations in the near future. A representative of one of the foreign exchange banking houses says that there is small possibility of gold shipments this week, unless in the case of a possible concession of interest in transit by the Bank of England.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The most striking feature of the money market last week was the decline in money rates immediately before the beginning of the monthly settlement. Private discount fell to 3⅞ and call money to 2⅞. It is believed the improvement will be one of long duration. The market therefore is not concerned regarding Autumn needs. The large difference between official and private rates insures a good status for the Reichsbank at the end of the month.

The Bourse failed to respond to the conditions of the money market and to other favorable factors. The bears made a successful onslaught upon industrials, particularly coal shares. The attack was aided by the failure of several small firms at Essen, the effect of which was to spread rumors that other insolvencies were impending. On Wednesday many of the standard coal and iron shares scored the lowest quotations for a twelvemonth. A partial recovery followed, but the week closed with conditions declining. Small sales throughout the week caused unusually heavy falls.

The annual report of the great iron company, the Dortmunder Union, showed 50 per cent. increase in earnings. Nevertheless, the report made an unfavorable impression, because it announced the decision of the Directors to raise 10,000,000 marks' new capital, a decision which is condemned on the ground that the iron boom is over.

The July reports of the great coal companies show largely increased earnings.

The ease of money caused a better demand for domestic and foreign loans. Prussian and imperial 3s gained 55 pfennigs.

American railways were in good demand at the end of the week. Bank stock lost several points.

Reports from the iron districts mention the most striking feature as the waiting attitude of buyers. The Cologne Gazette contends that the reports of American iron products that are reaching Germany are much exaggerated. Cable advices for the week representing increased consumption of iron commodities in the United States awaken hope here that the German market will thereby be relieved. The wire nail manufacturers have just held a meeting at Eisenach, and it is reported that a price reduction was agreed upon.

Prussian crop reports for the middle of August show a reduction of 1 point in wheat and rye.

Dunbar Works Shut Down.

DUNBAR, Penn., Aug. 26.—Oorders were received at this place to-day from the officials of the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown to shut down all their works at this place for an indefinite period. The Cambria Steel Company owns the Maxhoning, Atlas, Anchor, Uniondale, and Great Bluff plants, which comprise over 400 ovens. The shutdown is attributed to a surplus of coke at the furnaces at Johnstown. Over 450 men will be made idle.

CLAIM AGAINST MOROCCO.

American Warship at Tangier in Connection with Essagin Case.

TANGIER, Morocco, Aug. 26.—A United States warship has arrived here to support the claim arising out of the murder last June of Marcos Essagin, a naturalized American citizen, who was the manager of the Fez branch of the firm of Braunsweig & Co.

Essagin, while riding on horseback through a narrow street in Tangier, jolted against the mule of a Moroccan religious fanatic, and a dispute ensued, the crowd siding with the priest. In self-defense Essagin drew his revolver and fired, wounding a native. This was the signal for a general attack upon the American, who received a dozen knife wounds, and whose body was burned, according to some accounts; before life was extinct.

British Bankruptcy Figures.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The bankruptcy report for the United Kingdom for 1899 shows a decrease of 481 failures and a million and a quarter sterling in liabilities as compared with the previous year. The feature is the number of bankrupt solicitors, the liabilities of four of whom amounted to more than £643,000.

British Navy Buys American Coal.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British Admiralty, according to The Daily Mail, is buying large quantities of American coal for the use of the fleet in home waters and the Mediterranean.

FIRE IN TAPESTRY WORKS.

Big Factories, with Costly Stock and Machinery, Threatened by the Burning of an Annex.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Fire occurred a few minutes after midnight this morning in the big brick annex of the tapestry works of the Smith Carpet Works. The building was filled with raw stock, chiefly. It contained very little machinery. The flames were discovered by Patrolman William Carroll, on duty on Palisades Avenue.

The works are supposed to be constantly patrolled by special watchmen, but none of them was in sight, and the patrolman's call was not answered by any of them for some time. The firemen were called out and they found the interior of the annex in flames.

The energies of the firemen were directed toward keeping the flames from attacking the main buildings, which are themselves worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well as the valuable machinery and stock they contain. In this the firemen were successful, and the flames were kept out of the main factories. Only the annex was burned. Within half an hour the flames were under control.

The factories employ 2,500 hands. The work will not have to stop, as there is raw stock enough on hand to keep the mills busy until a new stock can be obtained. No estimate of the loss can be made so early. It will probably exceed $5,000. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

GAS EXPLOSION IN BROOKLYN.

Residents Startled from Their Beds Met by Wall of Flame.

Escaping gas has caused great annoyance to dwellers of the fashionable residence section of Brooklyn at Greene and Bushwick Avenues for many hours, and at 10:45 o'clock last night the trouble culminated in a terrific explosion which shook the houses to their foundations and sent the occupants rushing into the street in their night clothes, where they found a wall of roaring flame 40 feet high and 150 feet long streaming up from the middle of the street, and a badly scared and somewhat burned and bruised watchman whose lantern had set off the explosion, rolling upon the ground.

The Borough Contracting Company has been laying a sewer through Greene Avenue for the last five weeks, and Saturday the residents were greatly annoyed by the stench of gas in their homes. It grew steadily worse as the evening progressed. Many slept in their yards or on their roofs for fear of suffocation. The gas came from a leak in the main at the bottom of the trench dug for the sewer.

The police of the Ralph Avenue Station were notified, and they called the attention of the gas company to the state of affairs, but no action was taken. The crash came when Henry Cowan, the watchman for the contractors, crossed the trench. He was tossed fifteen feet in the air, and his lantern was shattered by the gas exploding within the globe. As he reached the ground half a dozen lesser explosions rang out in quick succession up and down the street.

An alarm of fire was turned in, but the firemen could not subdue the giant flame, and all they could do was to remain on the ground and see that the blaze did not extend to any of the adjoining dwellings. The fire burned with unabated fury for half an hour, when a gang of men came from the gashouse and turned off the gas at the main, extinguishing the fire, but leaving the neighborhood in complete darkness. After the mischief was done the police stationed men to prevent all citizens passing the spot with lighted pipes, cigars, or cigarettes.

Fire Destroys a Small Hotel.

Fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed the small hotel owned by John Koeppen, in Maple Avenue, North Beach. The place had been closed about midnight, and an hour later the flames were discovered. There were no boarders at the hotel, and the premises, by usual custom, were left in charge of a watchman. The building was a total loss, and the contents were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $5,000, fully insured.

GIRL STRIKERS COMPLAIN

Attractive Delegates Before the Central Federated Union.

Shirtwaist Factory Fines Schedule—Smiling, Laughing, or Glancing in a Mirror Frowned Upon.

The sensation of the day at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday was the arrival of a committee of striking shirtwaist girls to bespeak the sympathy of the central body for their strike. The committee consisted of Miss Rose Bogin and Miss Sarah Wein. They were accompanied by J. Pankin and Isaac Green, two men from their union, who escorted the girls to the hall.

Both the girls are good looking, and the gallant delegates by acclamation accorded them the privilege of the floor. Pankin, who introduced them to the audience, said that the committee represented the strikers in the shirtwaist factory of M. I. Nathan & Co., 113 Spring Street. He said that a strike in Floersheimer & Romer's factory, which has been settled, led to the formation of the union, which has now 1,400 members.

Miss Bogin was then introduced and described the present state of the trade in nearly all the shops. Girls who at one time could earn $25 a week had now to be contented with $7 or $8. That, however, she said, was nothing to the fines inflicted on the girls for all sorts of real and imaginary offenses.

The following were the fines for some of the alleged offenses: Fifteen cents for a laugh, 10 cents for a smile, 15 cents for looking in a mirror, 25 cents for talking, 25 cents for taking a day off, in addition to losing half a day's pay.

Miss Bogin and Pankin both declared that the policemen were making life unendurable for the strike pickets. She asked the central body to appoint a committee to see the Police Commissioners and complain that the policemen guarding the factory were overdoing their duty. The request was granted, and Delegates Pallas, Rubin, Rosencranz, Grossman, and Robinson were appointed as the committee.

Morris Brown, delegate of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, made a report regarding the strike of the cigarmakers, which is in process of settlement. He said that 600 people who took the places of the strikers would have to be discharged before the strikers would return to work.

The delegate of the Cloakmakers' Union reported that 500 cloakmakers had struck in the factories of Frank & Berman and Rosenberg & Co. for a new wage schedule. Five thousand cloakmakers up to the present had gained their demands without strikes.

William J. O'Brien, delegate of the Granite Cutters' Union, said that Shanley & Ryan, the contractors for the granite work of the new East River Bridge, had secured the only fifteen no-union men in the country for the work.

"They couldn't find another if they scraped the United States with a fine tooth comb," he remarked.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Bridge Commissioners about it.

LABOR MEN IN A ROW.

Tammany Member Resents a Charge of Fostering Immorality.

An unexpected scene took place yesterday after the meeting of the Central Federated Union was over, in the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets. The participants were Samuel Prince, Tammany Assemblyman of the Sixteenth District, who was formerly a delegate of the Cigarpackers' Union, and J. Pankin, a member of the Shirt Waistmakers' Union. Pankin is known as an anti-Tammany speaker in east-side halls. The two men met in the corridor as the delegates were going away. It appears, according to Prince, that Pankin, at a meeting held at Sixth Street and Avenue C, had charged Prince and Tammany Hall with being responsible for all the immorality in the city. Prince's eyes flashed when he saw Pankin.

"You miserable scoundrel," he said to Pankin, shaking his fist, "how dare you charge me with being responsible for immorality?"

Pankin retreated to a corner and talked of sending for the police, while two girls, shirt waistmakers, who had attended the meeting with him, began to scream. Prince still advanced, and placing his fist on Pankin's nose said:

"You say I'm responsible for immorality? Hey! You loafer, you know you lie."

Pankin hastened to say that he did not accuse Prince of fostering immorality. He accused Tammany Hall collectively.

Prince then caught Pankin by the collar and shook him.

"What! You would try to get out of it?" he said, with a swing of his fist. "I have too much respect for myself to hit a creature like you."

Prince then gave Pankin a parting shake and allowed himself to be pulled away.

BRIDGE EMPLOYES' FIGHT.

Demand that Brooklyn Rapid Transit Charter Be Revoked.

George Wolfran, delegate of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Protective Association, appeared for the first time before the Central Federated Union yesterday on behalf of his organization. The association consists of 150 members, and takes in all the employes on the bridge, including guards, conductors, gripmen, or motormen, gate tenders, and ticket sellers. Wolfran asked for the appointment of a committee of three to appear before the Charter Revision Commissioners and try to get the employes on the bridge brought under the eight-hour law.

Wolfran said that his organization is trying to get the city to revoke the charter it gave to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company giving them power to operate the bridge. He said that the charter was illegal; that the bridge employes are still employes of the city, and that they are entitled to the difference between their wages when the city operated the bridge and the wages they now receive from the time the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company took charge of affairs.

The central body agreed to the appointment of the committee, which will consist of Delegates Campbell, Rooney, and Smith.

HURT TRYING TO SAVE A DOG.

A Man Climbs on Elevated Railroad Pillar and Falls to the Street.

In an attempt to save a friendless fox terrier from death beneath the wheels of a Brooklyn elevated railroad train on Saturday John Dofflinger, a stereotyper, of 82 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, fell to the street and now lies in St. Mary's Hospital seriously injured.

The dog had been placed on the elevated railroad structure at the Broadway and Manhattan crossing by some boys. Dofflinger was returning to his home when he heard the dog whining and, looking up, saw the animal standing near the third rail. Dofflinger climbed one of the elevated pillars, and as he reached the top he noticed a rope dangling over the side of the structure and which was attached to the dog's neck. In an effort to get hold of the rope Dofflinger leaned back too far, and, losing his grasp on the railroad pillar, he fell to the street.

Several persons who had watched the attempt to save the dog ran to where Dofflinger had fallen to find him unconscious. They carried him into a store near by and sent a call to St. Mary's Hospital. When Dr. Fitzgerald arrived he found that Dofflinger had broken his left leg and kneecap and had sustained internal injuries.

The dog was rescued by trainmen.

Thoroughly Businesslike.

From The London Globe.

An excellent red-tape story comes from Kimberley. A patrol was sent out breakfastless at 4 A. M. At noon the Sergeant went into a small shop and bought food for his men to the amount of 2s. 6d. In due course the shopkeeper sent in his bill. Six weeks elapsed, and then the money was given him, together with eight foolscap pages of reports, made by fifteen colonial and imperial officers. And what is more, officers would have still been writing reports if the commanding officer had not put his foot down.

RED CROSS AID FOR INDIA.

Organized Work Here Will Now Be Taken Up for the Sufferers.

The first work taken up by the American National Red Cross under the powers conferred upon it by the last Congress will be for the relief of the famine sufferers in India. To avoid delays and to prevent complications with the reorganization, which will now be carried on at National headquarters in Washington, Miss Barton has placed the India famine work in the hands of a committee, with headquarters in New York City.

This committee is now ready for active operations. It has selected for its headquarters Rooms 903 and 904, in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue. At 9 o'clock this morning these rooms will be opened for work—the first relief work of the new Red Cross. The committee has selected as its depository of funds the North American Trust Company of 135 Broadway, to which all contributions should be sent direct. Checks should be drawn to the order of the North American Trust Company, and marked "for the Red Cross India Famine Fund."

In its new form the Red Cross will establish permanent auxiliaries in all parts of the United States, with branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It will be ready at a moment's notice to send trained and experienced relief agents to any part of the world where the relief of suffering may be needed. It will be ready, also, to receive and forward money and supplies in cases where trustworthy agents, such as missionaries and Consuls, are on the ground in sufficient force to undertake relief administration.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received on Saturday:

Messrs. Gage Brothers and friends, Minneapolis, Kan.	$15.50
Through Farmers' State Bank, Deckerville, Mich.	31.84
Christian Endeavor Society, Congregational Church, Lowell, Mich.	10.50
Through Imperial Bank of Canada, Ottawa Branch	11.50
Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Northport, N. Y.	11.00
Through National Bank of Skaneateles, Skaneateles, N. Y.	13.14
Through W. A. Hughes, Clifton, Tenn.	25.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Churchville Presbyterian Church, Level, Md.	20.00
Through "Saule," from Lithuanians	17.45
Through Herbert C. Cady, Northfield, Vt.	29.48
Through W. A. Higinbotham, Victor, N. Y.	17.60
Through the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn	26.00
Through Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg, Penn.	100.00
Through Middletown National Bank, Middletown, Conn.	10.20
Through The Watertown Daily Times, Watertown, N. Y.	54.00
Through Adams Express Company	7.50
Through Northern Pacific Express Company	2.25
Through American Express Company	34.00
Through Southern Express Company	4.70
Thirty-two contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	72.06
Previously acknowledged	$220,617.76
Total to date	$221,138.23

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. P. Boutofsay, M. Semenoff, and I. Kister, St. Petersburg, Russia, and J. R. Mata, Costa Rica.

GRAND—Timothy Montague, Washington, and J. L. Kenyon, Amsterdam, Holland.

HOLLAND—Major Leslie, England, and Wallace Bradford, San Francisco.

IMPERIAL—Col. John E. Serwe, San Francisco.

SAVOY—O. S. Brainard, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. V. Behr, Russian Navy; Dr. Stanley Coates, Belfast; Dr. Joseph Nelson, Belfast, and Dr. J. Watt Brown, Belfast.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitz Simon, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Breslin, carpets and rugs; Grand Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, furnishing goods; Miss Wood, millinery; 55 Franklin Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. L. Mahoney, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; M. Rosenshine, dry goods; G. Rosenshine, fancy and leather goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Rosenwald, E., Las Vegas, N. M., dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Schmidt & Heinly, Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmidt, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Schmidt & Heinly, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmidt, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Bock, J. D., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; J. D. Bock, dry goods; J. Simon, furnishing goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Elliott, William H., Detroit Mich.; A. C. Woodbridge, millinery; Miss A. Warren, millinery; Florence Silverman, millinery; Miss Reddig, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothschild, white goods, millinery, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; 422 West Broadway; Gilsey House.

Oppenheimer, Strauss & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Oppenheimer, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Cooper, domestics and linens; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Long, Jonas's Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. C. Shepard, dry goods; E. Long, notions and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bear, C. H., York, Penn.; Miss J. L. Bear, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; G. E. Bastress, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Plymouth Clothing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. G. Gutgesell, clothing; Holland House.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. G. Gates, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Lioncroft, John & Sons' Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Lioncroft, notions and fur goods; Hotel Imperial.

Paris, J. H., Sons, Frankford Ind.; J. H. Paris, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass., millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, jewelry, fancy goods, house furnishing goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Part I.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Boas vs. Miller Bros. & Co.
2—Vickerman vs. Henschel.
3—Matter of Sullivan.
4—Conlon vs. Kelly.
5—Lowenthall vs. Fidelity and Casualty Co.
5½—Matter of Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
6—Allen vs. Armstrong.
7—Opper vs. Hirsch.
8—Patterson vs. Willets.
9—Patterson vs. Augut.
10—Ward vs. Johnson.
11—Lyman vs. O'Connor
12—Schortemeier vs. Schortemeier.
13—Tarnover Cherva Bikur Cholem, &c., vs. Baurer.
14—Equit. Life. Ins. Co. vs. Strauss.
15—Storm vs. Pierce.
16—In re Sherman.
17—In re Martin.
18—Borough Realty Co. vs. Seeley.
19—In re Gerhet.
20—Bruggman vs. Orvis Cauldwell.
21—Westerfield vs.
22—Foote vs. Ffoulke.
23—Iba vs. Green.
24—Shapiro vs. Shapiro.
25—In re Ebenstein.
26—Davies vs. Devoe.
27—Machette vs. Blanchard.
28—People, &c. vs. Jackson.
29—Grunswall vs. Grosse.
30—Merrill vs. Burger.
31—Baron de Hirsch Fund vs. Norton.
32—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Mohr.
33—Braunhut vs. Braunhut.
34—Connor vs. Stephens.
35—Corbin vs. Churchyard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Alois Arnstein, Julia A. Grant, Henry Hanlein, John Abenroth, Matthew Downey.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the people. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex-parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Joseph McMahon.
2—Thomas Nelson.
3—Frederick Titus.
4—Daniel Rountree.
5—John Caldwell.
6—Annie Miller.
7—Samuel Edgerly.
8—Dominick Masiello.
9—Willie Altridge.
10—George W. Corr.
11—Harry Walters.
12—John Jagley.
13—Eward Fay.
14—Emma K. Sargeant.
15—James Ward.
16—Joseph McCann, Peter McDonald.
17—Thomas J. Dempsey.
18—Peter Gliss.
19—Ellen Mickens, Ella Richards.
20—Harry Adams.
21—Flavio Davienzo. Pleadings.
1—Arthur J. Harris.
2—Francisco Mancuso.
3—Peter Serentini.
4—Max Appell.
5—James Williams.
6—Edward Lester.
7—Clarence Jones.
8—Frank Petruzzi.
9—Jacob Lebuff.
10—Raymond Norton.
11—William Bowman.
12—Joseph Conlon.
13—Thomas Weir.
14—Isidore Goldman, Jacob Miller, William Stein.
15—Frank Powers.
16—Jennie Wilson.
17—Arthur Butcher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—William Feene.
2—Tessie Williams, Maggie Gilson.
3—Cora Ward.
4—Maud Woods.
5—Rose Martini.
6—Rosie Rosenberg.
7—Claude Wilson.
8—Charles Brennan, Francis J. Halpin, Frank Sennett, Joseph Hunt.
9—Beatrice Trese.
10—Frank Sramek.
11—Edward J. Finn.
12—William Wall.
13—Edward C. Dempsey.
14—Benjamin Zuckeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

BOARDERS WANTED.

12TH ST, 108 WEST.—For family of four; every accommodation; second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

31 MADISON AV.—An elegant residence, overlooking Madison Square, offers entire floor; private table; service and appointments of high class.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR BOYS' WASH Suits for jobbers and retailers. BERNSTEIN BROS., 589 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Remodeling ladies' and children's suits, coats, jackets, $1.25 by day. Mrs. Hill, 420 West 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—At desires more sewing to do at home. K. Maskey, 537 East 85th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By German girl, general housework or downstairs work; good cook and laundress; city or country. 956 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENTER wishes more work; laying or repairing sidewalks, yards, cellars, areas, stables, flagging, and chimney repairing; city or country. Elfert, 515 East 75th St.

PHILIPPINES-SOUTH AMERICA. — Refined, energetic young man, executive, business ability, some capital, ventures services; bonds if required; best references. C. H. G., Box 151 Times Office.

FOREMAN and ENGINEER.—Age, 23; chest of tools; strictly temperate. Mechanic, P. O. Box 580 South Norwalk, Conn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je28-law6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER. DAVID R. & F. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-law6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6mM

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route TO LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

LABOR DAY

EXCURSIONS VIA THE

Lehigh Valley RAILROAD.

Mauch Chunk AND GLEN ONOKO 2.00 Round Trip

By Special Train on Labor Day Only.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 1st & 2d. 8.00 Round Trip

Toronto, Ont., (Canadian Exposition) Sept. 1st & 2d. 10.60 Round Trip

Glen Summit, Pa.. 6.24 | Lake Winola, Pa.. 7.40
Shawanese Lake, Pa. 7.35 | Ithaca, N. Y.. 10.50
Ganoga Lake, Pa.. 8.55 | Cayuga Lake House. 11.55
Watkins Glen, N.Y.. 11.35 | Blakeston on Seneca. 11.80

Tickets and information at all Lehigh Valley offices. Sleeping-car accommodation reserved, baggage called for, hotel accommodation secured, and full particulars on application at 355 Broadway, N. Y.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!

GLEN ISLAND

A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village. Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein" Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:15 P. M. Bo. 41th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:40 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:15 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15A. M. for East 23d St. and So. 4th St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 2, 3, 4:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 12:40 (race days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St. South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:10, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:00, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 7:20, 9:20, 9:50 P. M. (10:50 P. M. Hammel only.) On Saturdays additional trains will leave 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, and 9:50 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 12 midnight.

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for AVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Bridge St., Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M.

50c Round Trip. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M. Trip.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT M. S. PUTNAM, plaintiff, against LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Mary S. Putnam, John Risley Putnam and Israel Putnam, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and to each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 19th, 1900.

STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Mary S. Putnam and Israel Putnam, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 14th day of July, 1900.—Dated New York, July 14th, 1900.

STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

jy16-law7wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLOTTE L. JONES, plaintiff, against HENRY D. GARRETT, defendant.—Action to annul a marriage.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 11th July, 1900.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Henry D. Garrett: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1900.

Dated New York, 11th July, 1900.

JAMES R. FANCHER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City. jy23-law6wM

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—GANSEVOORT BANK, plaintiff, against CORTLANDT LAKE, JONES WAGON AND TRUCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and WILLIAM R. JONES, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EDWARD SWANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant William R. Jones: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Theodore F. Hascall, a Justice of the City Court of the City of New York, dated August 25th, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, 32 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York.

EDWARD SWANN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au31-law8wM

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over R. & S. R., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

COOK'S TOURS for LABOR DAY

Niagara Falls, Sept. 1.....3-day trip..$14.50
Thousand Islands, Sept. 1.....3-day trip..$14.50
St. Lawrence & Lakes, Aug. 31..4-day trip..$28.00
Bermuda, Aug. 30.....9-day trip..$37.50

Niagara Falls, Toronto, Alexandria Bay, through Rapids to Montreal, Quebec, Plattsburg, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga. Leave New York Sept. 1, 12 days, $95.

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.

261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

THE HALCYON,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, Courts, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium. Shower baths, scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mM

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers, Hamilton & Becket, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.

MARION S. JONES, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap28-law6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

AGNES FUNCH HART, PATRICK A. HART, Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM L. RAYMOND and LOUIS DE WARDENER HOLLIS, as trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas McCullen, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George T. Arnold, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and seventy-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence running southerly, and part of the way through a party wall, and parallel with Avenue St. Nicholas, one hundred and ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet; thence northerly, and again on a line parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas, and part of the way through another party wall one hundred and ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, and as to buildings in instrument recorded in Liber 2271 of Conveyances, Page 36, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. SOPER, Referee.

WILLIAM L. RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 17 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Number 423 West 147th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,942.22, with interest from the 29th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $274.90, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1900, and expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $788.71, and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

DIXON G. HUGHES, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA P. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holder, John Holder, Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan, William H. Regan, individually and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Mary Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine J. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff, Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff, Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary E. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs,) the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any,) or the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any,) if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of the said Mary Johnson would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the said mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names also being unknown to the plaintiffs; and Mary Coughlin, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of the wife of said Patrick Coughlin, if he be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs,) the said Patrick Coughlin, being a first cousin of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Patrick Coughlin be dead, the executor of his last will and testament, (if any,) or the administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said Patrick Coughlin, (if any,) if he died intestate; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through said Patrick Coughlin, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Patrick Coughlin before the death of said Mary Johnson would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last named persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife, (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons, (if any,) or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons, (if any,) or if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of either or both of said persons which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; 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all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; and Annie Martin and David Martin, her husband; Catharine Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband, (the said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "Annie" and "Catharine" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be females, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "David" and "Stephen" Martin to describe the husbands of the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons, (if any,) or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons, (if any,) if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of either or both of said persons which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; 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SUICIDE ON L'AQUITAINE

Second-Cabin Passenger Throws Herself Into the Ocean.

Rescued, She Dies on Board the Ship—Had Been a Nun—Her Love Affair.

Passengers on the French liner L'Aquitaine, which arrived in port yesterday morning from Havre, tell a pathetic story of the suicide of Margaret Minnehan, which occurred at sea on Thursday of last week.

Miss Minnehan, who was a second-cabin passenger, appears to have at one time been a sister in one of the Catholic institutions in France. She told Dr. Potel, the surgeon of the ship, that she had a brother in this country who was a priest, living near Philadelphia, and that her intention was, on reaching this country, to go into a convent near that city. Prior to her suicide she seemed to labor under the delusion that she was being persecuted, and on Wednesday she said to Dr. Potel:

"Doctor, are you quite sure that no one is going to do me any harm?"

On the surgeon's answer that he would look after her she was very grateful, and said:

"I think you will, and I thank you, doctor."

Early Thursday morning, the day of her suicide, she gave one of the stewardesses a dollar, and thanked her for her kindness to her at different times during the voyage, afterward remarking to her: "If you watch you will see something interesting to-day."

Shortly afterward she was seen walking up and down the promenade deck with her satchel in her hand. Suddenly she threw the satchel overboard and then plunged into the sea herself.

The alarm was immediately given and a lifeboat was lowered, in charge of Second Officer Bourdeaux, who, with six men, pulled to where the woman was still struggling in the water and rescued her.

When the woman was taken on board the ship again it was found that she was not quite dead, but all efforts to resuscitate her failed, and she died shortly afterward. The next day she was buried at sea, Bishop Bessonies of Indianapolis officiating at the burial service.

The cause of the suicide of the woman, while not certainly known, seems to have been due to some love affair, in which she met with disappointment. Dr. Potel said Miss Minnehan was born in England of Irish parentage, and that she was about thirty-six years old.

SERGEANT OPPOSES MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Pool and a Policeman Have Words in the Centre Street Court.

Magistrate Pool of the Centre Street Court has issued an order directing that in future prisoners shall be taken to the Tombs by way of a long and devious route beginning at the Sergeants' quarters down stairs, and including a trip down one short flight and up two long flights of stairs to the Bridge of Sighs.

The Magistrate ordered the regular passageway to the Tombs closed pending some alterations and repairs in the courtroom.

Three Greek peddlers were arraigned and held yesterday—one of them for assaulting a probationary policeman.

They were just being led away to the Tombs when Magistrate Pool looked up.

He commanded their return, emphasizing his remarks with a vigorous use of the gavel. Then Acting Sergt. Lane, echoing the Magistrate's sternness, said that the prisoners would not go by way of the circuitous route.

"Who is boss here—you or I?" demanded Magistrate Pool, pounding the desk.

The Acting Sergeant said he had his instructions, and would carry them out. Incidentally, he added that the prisoners were booked for the short route.

By that time the head of the gavel had fallen off, but the Magistrate was still capable of some sharp verbal raps. He said that he would have a measure introduced at the next session of the Legislature providing for the appointment of special attendants in police courts, which would do away with some "snap" jobs that policemen are holding.

"Then," he added, "the men holding 'snap' police court details will have to go back on post and pound the sidewalks."

The controversy ended at that point. The prisoners were led down stairs, but when the Magistrate left the building they were led by the customary route to the Tombs.

FIREMEN TO USE MEGAPHONES.

Chief Croker Finds that by Employing Them Time Can Be Saved.

When fighting fire in tall buildings hereafter the firemen will use large megaphones in transmitting orders from the street to the upper floors of the burning structure. The megaphone is the latest innovation in the Fire Department, and its introduction is the result of many suggestions submitted by officers and firemen to Chief Croker. Since the advent of the tall building the firemen have experienced the greatest inconvenience in communicating between the floor on which the fire was located and the street where the engines were at work.

Where the fire was on a floor more than 125 feet above the street, the firemen found it almost impossible to make themselves heard on the street. Many precious seconds have thus been lost in making the engineers at the steamer understand just what the orders were, and in more than one instance firemen have had to run down over ten flights of stairs in order to communicate with those in the street. This great handicap was particularly noticeable at a recent fire on the eleventh floor of the building 406 and 408 Broadway.

Officers shouted orders to subordinates in the street, but the voice was lost in the distance below. Chief Croker, who was in charge at the fire, at once began an investigation to remedy the evil, and he was assisted by the suggestions of officers and firemen. As between a rubber tube, a little telephone outfit, and the megaphone, Chief Croker chose the latter, on the score of simplicity.

The test was made yesterday morning in the drill yard at Fire Headquarters by Chief Instructor McAdams. The building is more than 125 feet high. Mr. McAdams spoke to the men on the roof in a very moderate tone, yet every word was heard and the firemen obeyed the instructions given. The megaphone was equally successful in transmitting the orders from the roof to the drill yard, which was the more difficult operation without the instrument.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION TRIPS.

The Reduced Rates Aid Trade in New York Materially.

The second series of excursions of the Merchants' Association from what is known as Central Passenger Association territory has already begun. The dates on which the reduced rate tickets will be sold from that territory are Aug. 25-29 inclusive. The return limit on each ticket is thirty days from the date of sale, and the rate is one fare and a third for the round trip. The territory affected is that section of the country lying east of the Mississippi River and west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, running as far south as the line of the Ohio River.

The first series of excursions from this territory was in the first part of August, and the return limit of all the tickets has not yet expired. The number of persons who availed themselves of the reduced rate during the first series was considerably larger than at any previous time from the same territory, and, according to accounts received at the offices of the Merchants' Association, the second series will bring even a larger crowd to New York.

At the same time that this series of excursions is going on from the Central West reduced rates will be in force from the territory of what is known as the Trunk Line Association. This includes all the section of the country east of Buffalo and Pittsburg, as far south as the line of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and running east to the New England boundary line. After this series from the Trunk Line territory is over there will be another one during the first part of September.

The Texas merchants who came up on the reduced rates obtained by the Merchants' Association are beginning to return home. The limit of time on their tickets expires Aug. 31. The Texas trade this year has been unusually large. The return freight is now beginning to go out.

WORK ON THE BROADWAY LINE.

Mr. Vreeland Says the Lower End Will Be Completed by Sept. 1.

In reply to an inquiry from the Merchants' Association, H. H. Vreeland has written a letter announcing that the work on the street railway in Broadway will probably be completed and the street surface repaved and restored to its regular use as far south as the City Hall by Sept. 1.

The reconstruction of the Broadway surface line in that portion of the thoroughfare devoted almost entirely to wholesale business caused some uneasiness to merchants, who feared that it would interfere with their shipping in the early Fall.

The Merchants' Association thereupon wrote to Mr. Vreeland, stating that August and September were the busiest months with the wholesale merchants, and that the torn-up condition of Broadway, from Fourteenth Street down, might interfere seriously with traffic in the busy season, when trucking and carting were at their heaviest. The association asked further if the work could not go on at night, so as to facilitate its completion.

Mr. Vreeland answered that it was part of the company's plan to do whatever work was possible at night, consistent with the regulations of the Health and Police Departments. He added that he had again gone fully into the details of the work with the chief engineer, who advised him that the work should be practically completed as far south as the City Hall by Sept. 1, and that they would do all in their power to accomplish that end.

POLICEMAN WINGS HIS MAN.

Shot One of a Gang That Had Robbed a Late Pedestrian.

Hugh Walsh of 427 East Sixty-third Street was passing the corner of Forty-first Street and First Avenue at 1:30 A. M. yesterday, when, as he asserts, he was suddenly surrounded by eight or ten men, who held him up and robbed him of $8. His cries for help attracted the attention of Policeman Redmond C. Thompson of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was on duty in plain clothes, and the policeman started in pursuit of the gang, which had scattered on his approach.

The officer singled out one of the men, and ordered him to stop. As he kept on running, Thompson fired a shot in the air. This proved futile, and at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue the policeman fired again.

The second shot struck the fleeing man in the right arm, and halted him. Walsh identified him as one of the crowd which had waylaid him, and at the station the prisoner gave his name as John McDonald, twenty-one, laborer, of 321 East Seventy-fourth Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner.

Policeman Thompson is the officer who a few weeks ago, when set upon and beaten by a gang at Forty-first Street and Third Avenue, drew his revolver, and in attempting to defend himself shot off two fingers of his left hand.

CHANGE IN McCADDIN MEMORIAL.

The $250,000 Building to be Used as a Parochial School.

The Henry McCaddin Memorial Building, erected two years ago, on Berry Street, near South Second Street, Brooklyn, at a cost of $250,000, and presented to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, by one of its former parishioners, Mrs. Jeremiah Walsh, née Miss Anna McCaddin, in memory of her brother, will be converted into a parochial schoolhouse. It is expected that the alterations will be completed by Sept. 1. Workmen are now busy changing the interior.

The auditorium will be left intact for church entertainments and lectures, otherwise the building will undergo a radical change. The building was erected by Mrs. Walsh as a home for the young people of the church, especially for the organization known throughout Brooklyn as "Father Malone's Young Men," but she deeded the property over to the parish without reserve.

ROW OVER IMMIGRANT GIRL.

Young Men Attempt to Take Her from Home Matron.

Samuel Rosenberg of 140 Norfolk Street and his brother, Morris, of 141 Norfolk Street, caused a stir at the Barge Office Saturday afternoon in trying to take Hilma Legg, an immigrant girl from Finland, from one of the matrons of the Immigrant Girls' Home of 9 State Street.

Hilma Legg came to this country with the parents of the Rosenbergs, and at the Barge Office Inspector Clarence A. Thompson discovered that the elder Rosenbergs had 200 marks belonging to the girl, which he made them give to her. When she was placed in charge of the matron of the home the two younger Rosenbergs made an attempt to take her away. The commotion attracted the attention of Policeman Patrick Regan, who, when he asked the cause of the trouble, was told by the young men that Hilma had 500 marks belonging to their parents. The Inspector then appeared and told Regan to arrest the men on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The two young men were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning and fined $10 each, which they paid.

BOY KILLED BY BEACH TRAIN.

Had Just Left His Mother and Was Taking a Short Cut Home.

William Kill, a fourteen-year-old boy, who lived at 591 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed Saturday night by a Manhattan Beach train of the Long Island Railroad at the Moffat Street crossing. Young Kill was employed in a bakery near his home. A few minutes before he met death he had been walking with his mother on the street. She was on her way to do some shopping, and in parting the boy told her that he would hurry home, and started to take a shot cut across open lots. As he was crossing the railroad tracks a Manhattan Beach train on its way to Long Island City struck him. The body was taken to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station.

When Mrs. Kill reached home she found that her son was not there. Soon afterward she instituted a search, ignorant of his death. As no one in the neighborhood had seen the boy, Mrs. Kill finally went to the station house to report him missing. From the description Mrs. Kill had given the Sergeant, he concluded that the dead boy was her son. Mrs. Kill identified the body. The shock was too much for her, and she became hysterical and was with considerable difficulty taken home.

FELL DEAD AT POLICE BAR.

Man Was Hilarious When Arrested and Joked on His Way to Court.

John Sinker, a shoemaker, of 249 East Fourth Street, laughed and sang when a policeman arrested him for being intoxicated and creating a disturbance in front of the Eldridge Street Station early yesterday morning.

When taken to the Essex Market Court at 6:20 o'clock in the patrol wagon the man cracked jokes and told funny stories to the other prisoners.

"It's mighty hot," he said, as he entered the pen. "I hope I won't stay here long."

Five minutes later he fell to the floor unconscious.

When Ambulance Surgeon Cox of the Gouverneur Hospital arrived he pronounced the man dead. He believed that death was due to heart trouble. An autopsy will be held. Sinker's wife appeared in court, and said that he had often complained of pains near his heart. The man was fifty-eight years old.

CLARA HUBBS'S SUICIDE.

No Reason Known for Her Act—The Letter Which She Left to be Opened.

No light was thrown yesterday on the mystery which surrounds the suicide of Clara Hubbs, the young woman who was found dead on Saturday in her employer's office. The letter which was found addressed to Robert Spero, who is absent from the city on business, is locked up in a drawer at the Coroner's office. The case is in charge of Coroner Fitzpatrick, who said yesterday that he would open the letter to-day. It may be that this letter will explain why the woman took her life.

At 152 East Fifty-fifth Street, where Miss Hubbs lived with her sister Kate, it was said yesterday that no reason was known why she should have killed herself. The body will be buried in Rochester, where the young woman formerly lived.

Wonder if you know that we sell trunks, bags, dress suit cases, hat boxes, rugs, everything a traveller wants to travel with?

Wonder if you know we sell 'em for less than trunk stores?

Wonder if you know we have all the filling too, if you are a man or boy traveller?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

THE SCHARN MURDER CASE

Belief that the Girl's Brother Has Not Told All He Knows.

Biehayn's Story of a Violent Quarrel Between the Dead Girl and Young Scharn Denied.

The mystery which surrounds the murder of Kathryn Scharn seems to be no nearer solution to-day than it was one week ago.

Inspector Harley visited the East Thirty-fifth Street Station yesterday afternoon and sent out detectives for "Teddy" Biehayn of 315 East Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Cahill and her daughter, Mrs. Maggie Cross, of Second Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, and a young woman who lives in the same house with Mrs. Cahill. Biehayn is the man who told Inspector Harley that Mrs. Cahill had said, in the presence of Mrs. Cross and himself, that she had been informed by a young woman that the dead girl and her brother had quarreled on the day she was murdered.

When Biehayn and the three women reached the station house they were closely questioned. Biehayn, according to Inspector Harley, stuck to the story he told originally. Mrs. Cahill denied that she had ever made such a statement, and her daughter would not say that she had heard her mother use the words attributed to her by Biehayn, although she told the Inspector her mother "might have said something like that."

The young woman whose name was brought into the case through the story told by Biehayn denied that she had told Mrs. Cahill that she had witnessed a quarrel between Scharn and his sister. Inspector Harley refused to give out the name of this young woman.

"She has nothing to do with the case," said he, "and is a hard-working, respectable young woman. It would not be right to subject her to notoriety, and it might be the cause of her losing her position."

The Inspector said he did not credit the story told by Biehayn, and could not assign any reason for the man having told it in the first place. Biehayn lives in the house in which Mamie Cunningham was murdered. He is well known in the neighborhood, and formerly was employed as an undertaker's assistant, but now does nothing regularly. He caused the detectives much work, and they do not speak in very complimentary terms of him. They are all puzzled as to what could have been his motive in saying that Mrs. Cahill had told him she had been informed by an eyewitness of a quarrel between Scharn and his sister.

Before leaving the station house last night Inspector Harley said:

"This is a very difficult case, but everything looks all right, and I am satisfied we will soon clear up the mystery and bring the murderer to justice. We have not lost a minute since the crime was reported to us, and I can only say that we have some promising leads. I satisfied myself this afternoon that there was no foundation for the story told by Biehayn. We have looked him up carefully, and believe he is inclined to boast."

Some of the detectives said that they had been told in the neighborhood that Biehayn liked to stand on a corner and try to convince people that he had knowledge of things which he knew nothing about. They think this story was told by Biehayn in order to attract attention to himself, and do not believe that he ever intended that it should reach the ears of the police. When confronted by the detectives they believe he brought in the names of the women in order to make it unnecessary for him to admit that he had invented the yarn. The police first received information of Biehayn's story through Druggist Tyler, who owns the house in which Kathryn Scharn was murdered.

The failure of Biehayn to secure corroboration of his tale strengthens the alibi of young Scharn, who for a week has been the subject of police suspicion. His friends say that Scharn and his sister were devoted to each other, and that if they ever quarreled seriously the police have thus far been unable to find any evidence of it. He is still in the Tombs on a charge of having stolen a watch. His alibi has not been shaken, although the police have tried every means in their power to connect him with the crime.

While the police say that they do not believe it was the hand of her brother that struck down Kathryn Scharn, they are of the opinion that the young man has not told them all that he knows. They believe that he is holding back something which would be of use to them in their investigations, and it is with the hope that he may be induced to be more frank with them that they are endeavoring to keep him in custody. He says that he has told the police everything he knows, and that he has not concealed a thing which has any bearing on the case.

The police are working on all sorts of theories, and every amateur "sleuth" in the city has evolved his own theory of the case. Most of the stories told to the police are found on investigation to be utterly without foundation. One detective said last night:

"We are up in the air on this case."

Edward Earlick's Body Recovered.

The body of Edward Earlick of Netcong, N. J., who was drowned in the bay off Liberty Island a few days ago, was found yesterday morning near Pier A by Policeman Kelk of the Steamboat Squad. Earlick accompanied an excursion from Newark on the day he lost his life. As the boat was passing Liberty Island he was sitting on the rail, lost his balance, and fell overboard.

A Woman Suicide's Body Found.

The body of Mrs. Rosanna Warnich, sixty-three years old, of Woodside, Queens Borough, was found in some bushes a short distance from her home yesterday. Beside the body lay a bottle which was partly filled with carbolic acid. She had evidently committed suicide. She had been missing for several days.

Church Dedication in Richmond.

The new St. Paul's German Lutheran Evangelical Church on Cary Avenue and Caroline Street, West Brighton, Richmond Borough, was consecrated yesterday afternoon. There were about 300 persons present. The exercises began at 3:30 o'clock. The Rev. J. C. R. Luehrs of Jersey City, President of the New York Conference, presided, and delivered an address. The dedication sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. Richter of Hoboken, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. G. Gerkenmir of Mount Vernon, N. Y., delivered an address in English. The remainder of the exercises were in German. The church cost $7,000.

Sale of Carpeting,

Commencing

Monday, Aug. 27th.

1200 rolls of various kinds of Carpeting, to be sold prior to our opening in September, at

75c., 90c. & $1.20

per yard,

about ⅓ less than former prices.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MORE FILIPINO LETTERS.

Correspondence of Gen. Ricarte in Regard to Attack on Manila Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The War Department has made public letters found among the papers of Gen. Ricarte, recently arrested by the police near Manila. Among them is an unsigned letter in regard to an attack on Manila in January, 1900. It states that the reason for not carrying out the proposed attack was because of the number of resolute persons stationed at the gates, and because Gen. Otis had gone aboard a ship in Manila Bay. Another attack was planned, but not carried out because the "enemy" made a careful search of the city as a result of disturbances the previous day. The letter advises another attack, and outlines the following plan:

To recruit in your command of South Luzon 3,000 men of sure daring and steadiness. These will enter the walled city armed with knives. The entrance of this number of men will be effected during a period of about three weeks. It will be very easy to do it, and I shall undertake to place them in safe places while the rest are arriving, and as soon as they all get in I shall give the necessary instructions to direct and arrange for co-operation in the blow on the said point, the walled city.

After making suggestions as to the raising of funds the letter continues:

At the same time, with all due honor and respect, I inform you, General, that it is my strong belief that to receive a favorable termination of this present campaign, in which we suffer defeats continually, not that any one is of much importance, but they diminish the desire of we Filipinos to pursue with the necessary ardor the longed-for liberty and independence of our dear country; there is no other way of attaining this than by carrying out the blow in the City of Manila since that piece of land, surrounded with its high and massive wall, once taken, we shall be able to dominate its suburbs, and as the foreigners live in them, we shall be forced to have direct relations with them.

Yes, General, I agree with persons of greater ability than I, that the burning of a few foreign commercial establishments will be sufficient to give a new color to the present critical conditions in the Philippines, but permit me, General, to state my case briefly. How would the foreigners and the Americans come to an arrangement in regard to the damage and prejudice such a conflagration would cause the first? How would we find out their agreement?

If the property of the foreigners is burned and nothing more is done, we shall not obtain their valuable aid, we shall never get it, but if in addition we succeed in obtaining possession of the said walled city, then with our heads nobly erect, we can demand what we want of them and of the enemy, because of the first will have to submit to our authority as soon as we can dominate the place where they are.

I state all this, General, for your opinion, so that if you approve it I can proceed to make the necessary preparations and arrange fairly definitely the movements to take place in the various places and the proper signals. I hope, General, that you will approve this plan, which is one of the proofs of the ardent patriotism of your humble servant.

The following apparently addressed to Gen. Artemio Ricarte as chief of the operations about Manila, is signed by Marianis Trias, Lieutenant General:

In answer to your communication in which you inform me of your desire to place yourself at the head (in command) of the forces that are to attack, if we operate against Manila, I must make known to you the great satisfaction that such a desire produces in me, for just that was the only detail wanting to complete the work of our revolution and place in an awkward position the so much boasted good policy of the enemy, who, as an ultimate result, will be the one to pay the fiddler. If your intention is carried out in a satisfactory manner, and then there would be no appropriate words to extol such determination, which, though it will not end the war, nevertheless enough will have been done for the triumph of our cause, and on the part of this Government you may be assured that no means will be begrudged to give you as much help and support as you may need to carry out to a happy termination the enterprise.

Another letter, dated June 17, 1900, to Ricarte and signed Mariano Barroga, fixes the 28th of June as the date for the attack. Julian Montalan, on June 4, informs the General of division that the "several juntas will be ready when called out."

Another document, dated March 4, 1900, directs a regiment to shed the last drop of blood, if necessary, to carry out the programme, and threatens death under the military code to those who do not assemble at the appointed places.

JERSEY OFFICIALS ACCUSED.

Farmer Charges Them with Attempted Extortion on Highway.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 26.—Andrew J. Christopher, a Preakness farmer, called upon Justice John Keys last night to charge Justice of the Peace William Ward and Special Agent William Curtin of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with a hold-up on the Haledon Road, and what he termed "attempted extortion under color of a fine for cruelty to animals."

Christopher said that while driving along the Haledon Turnpike early in the evening a man appeared from behind a hedge trundling a bicycle. He informed Christopher that he had a lame horse in the harness. The farmer admitted that the animal was lame, but said it would not be hurt, as he had a sick daughter in the wagon for an airing, and did not intend to drive faster than a walk. Thereupon, Christopher asserts, a second man appeared and said he was a Magistrate.

The agent informed him that he must pay a fine of $5 for misuse of the horse, and the other man interrupted to demand $8 for a fine and costs. Christopher had no ready cash, and the men seized his horse and wagon and drove to William Mills's stable. Curtin had shown his badge and credentials. Justice Ward was also identified.

Christopher's lawyer, Richard Randall, denounced the arrest as an outrageous proceeding. Christopher disputed the wandering jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Christopher had to seek friends who loaned him money to ride home with his sick daughter. He says he will at once institute a suit for damages.

Curtin said it was true that he had laid in wait for Christopher, but Justice Ward did not open court at once; neither did he impose a fine. President Bishop of the society will order an inquiry.

Policeman Has Paralytic Stroke.

Policeman Thomas Burke of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who has been specially detailed at Bellevue Hospital for the past five years, is lying at his home, 243 East Thirty-ninth Street, suffering from paralysis. Last Wednesday he took a trip to Rockaway Beach, and became seasick on the way back. Returning to his home he complained of feeling ill and went to bed. Upon awaking a few hours afterward he found that his entire left side was paralyzed. Four years ago he had a similar attack, but recovered. His condition is considered serious. Burke is forty-four years old. He was appointed to the force July 1, 1886.

O'Neill's.

SALE OF

Groceries!

Not cheap, second-grade Groceries, but goods of the best quality. A glance at the prices we quote here will tell you that this is an opportunity well worthy your attention:

CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS, pound	13c
CHOICE BONELESS BACON, lb.	13c
CHOICE TEAS, all kinds, lb.	35c
Or three pounds for	1.00
SAMPLE TEAS, mixed, lb.	20c
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, pound	25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.	20c
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, barrel	4.50
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, half barrel	2.38
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, 24½-pound bags	57c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-lb. can, 29c.; 5-lb. can	1.29
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-lb. packages	7c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, in bulk, lb.	3c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin	10c. and 16c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins	1.15 and 1.85
CODFISH, 3-lb. boxes	25c
Large QUEEN OLIVES, 10-ounce bottle	23c
BABY OLIVES, bottle	9c

Sugar at refiners' prices.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

New Fall Dress Goods.

Exceptional Display of the *New Fall Grays,* the fashionable color in Dress Goods for the coming season,

25 styles of stripes,

22 styles of checks and plaids

in every conceivable fabric, foreign and domestic, from the lightest silver tints, to the darkest Oxfords,

Prices 50c., 68c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65 up to $4.25.

All 54 to 56 inches wide.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CHILDREN FOUND AT HOME

Six Reported Lost Were Homesick and Returned to the City.

They Slipped Away from the Sisters, Trudged to the Trolley Line, and Soon Were with Their Parents.

The six children who were reported missing Saturday night from the Summer home of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, in Pelham Bay Park, and for whom the police of the Westchester Station searched the greater part of the night, scouring the woods and shore, were safe at their own homes in this city almost before they were missed by the sisters who were in charge of them.

The children who caused all the trouble were James Sands, twelve years old, and his sister, Loretta, twelve, of 528 West Twenty-seventh Street; Mary Reynolds, seven, and her sister, Annie, ten, of 1,469 Second Avenue, and Thomas Kiernan, ten, and his brother, James, twelve, of 221 East Seventy-eighth Street.

The six children, in company with about twenty-five others, had been taken to the home by the sisters for a two weeks' outing on Thursday last. For the first few hours the youngsters enjoyed themselves thoroughly, but as it grew dark they began to long for their tenement house homes, which some of them had never left before in their lives. The sisters had considerable trouble with the Kiernan and Reynolds children, as they wanted to go home, but finally they were quieted with promises that they would be sent home the following day if they were homesick, and they were tucked away in bed and slept soundly.

They had forgotten all their troubles by morning, and entered into the sport of the day in the best of spirits. They lost courage, however, with the setting of the sun, and once more the sisters had a hard task to pacify them. On Saturday the Kiernan boys held a council of war and decided that if they were not sent home they would go home themselves if they had to walk. They let the Reynolds children, whom they knew, into the plan, and they in turn informed the Sands children.

Every afternoon after a bath in Long Island Sound the children were taken for a walk by the sisters, and it was agreed by the six that during the walk they should get away and start for home. As it happened, Saturday's walk took them near the road leading to Westchester village, and an opportunity offering itself, the six, the Kiernans in the lead, struck out for home. All had some money given them by their parents to spend for candy, but as they had had no opportunity to dispose of their capital, they each had the required 8 cents to pay their fares home.

From all accounts, they reached Westchester village about 4 o'clock. After a tramp of a couple of miles, pretty well tired out, and boarding a car, were soon on their way home. All reached their homes before 6 o'clock, to the great astonishment of their parents, and from all accounts the Kiernans, who were the leaders of the expedition, received parental correction. Their mother said yesterday that she wished the police had got hold of them and had given them about twenty years each, for the children were terrors.

The sisters were much frightened over the disappearance of the children, for they feared that they had been lost in the woods where the party had been picking flowers. At the home yesterday, one of the sisters stated that the children were usually homesick for the first few days, but after that they got over it, and were greatly benefited by their outing. When they could not be induced to go home they were allowed to remain.

Great Dress Goods Sale! | *Great Dress Goods Sale!*

O'Neill's.

All-Wool High Grade Cheviots

At Less Than Wholesale Prices!

Nine out of every ten women will wear cheviot this Fall for the reason that a fabric more suitable for entire costumes and separate skirts cannot be found. Foreseeing this we purchased the entire product of one of the largest cheviot makers in this country and have placed it on sale at prices

Less than the Wholesale Houses and Suit Makers would have to pay for it in Hundred Piece Lots.

59c. and 69c. yard.

These goods are strictly all-wool and come in both the rough twill and the zibeline finish. Some of them measure 45 and 48 inches in width, others are 50 inches wide. The colors are bright, medium and dark navy, brown and black.

The equal of these goods cannot be purchased in any other store in America for less than 1.00 and 1.25 yard.

Quantity of Material Required:
For a skirt, three to three and one-half yards.
For entire costumes, five to six yards.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.

The New Fall Derby and Alpine Hats now ready, $2 & $3.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CARPETS

One Week of Clearance Sale!

To make room for our NEW FALL STYLES (arriving daily) WE OFFER

Odd pieces and ends of pieces in all the various grades; also full pieces in patterns we do not intend duplicating,

AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

ROYAL WILTONS	At $1.25 the yard. Worth $2.50.
AXMINSTERS	At 75c. the yard. Worth $1.50.
VELVETS	At 85c. the yard. Worth $1.15.
BRUSSELS	At 85c. the yard. Worth $1.25.
TAPESTRY	At 50c. the yard. Worth 90c.
EXTRA SUPERS and 3-PLYS (all wool)	at 50c. the yard. Worth $1.00.
INGRAINS	From 25c. the yard

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

With borders, made up from odd pieces, in all grades and sizes, suitable for any kind of room, AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring size of room.)

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

ABSCONDER SOUGHT ARREST.

Frank Corcoran of Vermont Told the Police He Had Stolen $3,000.

A young man, who said he is Frank Corcoran, twenty years old, strolled leisurely into Police Headquarters, at 300 Mulberry Street, last Saturday afternoon and asked that he be locked up.

Corcoran said he was a fugitive from justice, and that he was wanted in Vermont for the larceny of $3,000 from the Metropolitan Stock Company of St. Johnsbury, in that State. He said he was manager of the concern named, and that he decamped five weeks ago with the amount named. Since then he has, he added, been on a protracted spree.

Corcoran was accommodated at Police Headquarters, and was arraigned yesterday morning by Detective Rynders in Centre Street Court, where Magistrate Pool held him to await requisition papers. The prisoner had nothing to say in court.

ITALIAN GIRL OF 13 A BRIDE.

She Is the Youngest Wife Elizabeth, N. J., Has Yet Seen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 26.—A great crowd of people, mostly Italians, gathered in front of the little Italian church on Smith Street this afternoon to see thirteen-year-old Rosie Sister married to Nichael Balbe, twenty-one years old. The wedding party arrived a little after 2 o'clock in a dozen carriages, and the couple entered the church arm in arm. The girl bride appeared to enjoy the excitement she had occasioned, and walked erect with a saucy poise in her head to the altar, where the Rev. Father Commarta performed the marriage ceremony.

The little bride in a clear voice answered in Italian all the questions. She was dressed in white and is the youngest bride ever seen in Elizabeth. After the wedding ceremony the party was driven to the home of the bride's parents, where a feast was in waiting.

Killed While in Front of His Home.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—William Murphy was instantly killed in front of his home by a wildcat engine going south over the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad at 2 o'clock this morning. It was very foggy, and the engineer did not see the man on the track. It is supposed that Murphy was walking on the track, and, sitting down to rest, fell asleep and did not hear the train approaching. The engine tossed the man in the air. He leaves a widow and two children.

Operation Kills a Contractor.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 26.—L. R. Brooks, a contractor of Spring Valley, N. Y., died in the Hackensack Hospital today soon after the amputation of a leg. Mr. Brooks attended the Rockville County Democratic Convention at New City Saturday night. Early Sunday morning he was found unconscious beside the New Jersey and New York Railroad tracks near New City. One of his legs was almost severed from his body. He was fifty-two years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

Prohibitionists in Camp Meeting.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A camp meeting under the auspices of the Prohibitionists of Westchester County is in progress at the Methodist camp-meeting grounds at Sing Sing Heights. There was expectation of big crowds at the services to-day, but owing to the probability of rain the attendance was somewhat light. Very little rain fell, but it looked all day as if there would be a sudden downpour at any moment. This morning's lecture was by I. W. Frizzell of Baltimore. The Rev. O. H. Gage of New York spoke in the afternoon. This evening there were addresses by a number of men prominent in local Prohibition circles. To-morrow will be Prohibition day.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St., at 8. Daniel Frohman.....Manager
OPERA SEASON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 6TH,
Sir Arthur Sullivan's latest opera.
THE ROSE OF PERSIA
R. D'Oyly Carte's Co. Man'gem't CHARLES FROHMAN.
Box Office Open Thursday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Matinée Saturday only.
OPENING NIGHT WEDNESDAY SEPT. 5.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
In a Comedy of Romance, entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY
BOX OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. Continuous Performance 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
DIGBY BELL, Arnold Daly & Co., La Belle Rita, Imogen Comer, etc. HENRY LEE, Louise Willis Hepn'r, Midgley&Carlisle,Mr.&Mrs.M.Murp'y, LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, Stinson&Merton, Oriskany Trio, Crosby&Forman, etc. John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Edna Aug. Mrs. Shaw & Daughters, Morris' Ponies.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M.—Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band
Evenings at 8 Except Sunday. FRANK. | PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. Evgs. at 9
DANIELS The Ameer
OPERA CO. Mat. Sat. at 4 & Labor Day
Last performances in Theatre Labor Day. Matinee and Evening.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 35th St. & Bway.
"What would Summer be without Her"? | Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE CADET GIRL

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Reopens Sat. Eve., Sept. 1
THE GREAT RUBY Box Office Open To-day.
Ev. prices 25, 35, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thur., Sat., 25c

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St
Ev'gs 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
OPENS TO-NIGHT. TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Empire Theatre Company. BROTHER OFFICERS

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. Grand Burlesque. New Vaudeville.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way. & 41st St.
Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. BEN-HUR
Seat Sale Thurs., Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av.
KALTENBORN : Orchestral Concerts, : 50
: Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mats.
COOLED BY ICED AIR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK Mats. Labor Day, Wed. & Sat., 2.
In his latest success, "THE REBEL." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Ev. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA
ROOF GARDEN, 42d St. & B'way.
Almost Entirely New Bill This Week.
Sunday Evening, Grand Popular Price Concert.

14th St. Theatre. nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
NEXT THURSDAY, Aug. 30, opening of season.
MR. DANIEL SULLY. A Dramatic Novelty. Xtra Mat. Labor Day. Seats now ready. THE PARISH PRIEST.

CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! All for 50c.
Casino Boy! Beauty Mistrial Mlle. Alma! &c.
Sept. 17—Geo. W. Lederer's Reg. Fall Production

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 25...	673,937
Same week last year.....	3,397,676
To date this year.....	75,491,811
Corresponding date last year..	119,247,531

Bonds for the week.....	$4,682,700
Same week last year.....	$16,629,340
To date this year.....	$328,911,410
Corresponding date last year.	$650,977,890

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	3½	Nat. Lead	1¼
Chi. & Northwest pf.	1	N. Y. Central	2
Consolidated Gas	1	Pacific Coast	1
Gen. Electric	2	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	3	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st pf.	3⅜
Lake Erie & West.	1	St. L. Southwest.	2
Lake Erie & W. pf.	2	St. L. Southwest pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	1⅝	Glucose Sug. Ref.	1⅝
Am. Linseed	1	Kan. City So. pf.	3¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	2
Am. Sug. Ref.	5⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	1½
Anaconda Copper	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	4	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Can. Pacific	1½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅞
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	2⅜	Pressed S. Car pf.	1⅞
Chi., Gt. West deb.	1¼	Pullman Car	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¼	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Union Pacific	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1⅝	N. Y. C., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1
C., M. & St. P. g. 7s	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2
Chi. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	1½	Norf. & West. gen. 6s	2¾
C. & H. V. Ext. 4s	2	Ohio River gen. 5s	5
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Knick. Ice, Chi., 5s	5½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
L. & N., E. H. & N. 5s	1	S. P. of Cal. 1st 6s, Series A	1
L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅜
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1⅝	Ulster & Del. 1st	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½	Utah Cent. 4s	4
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	2	W. & L. E. 1st	4¼
		W. & L. E., Wheel. Div. 5s	6
		W. & L. E. Ext. & Imp. 5s	9

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	1½	People's Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	2
C. & O. 4½s, reg.	1½	Peo. & East. Inc.	2
F. & P. M., Ft. H. Div. 5s	1	St. P. City Cable con. 5s	1½
Hous. & Texas 4s	3½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mor. & Essex 1st 7s	1		

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
Aug. 23,	1900	£33,335,399	.....
Aug. 24,	1899	35,039,404	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
Aug. 23,	1900	89,925,488	£45,879,494
Aug. 24,	1899	77,225,587	45,027,540
BANK OF GERMANY.			
Aug. 23,	1900	28,870,000	14,872,000
Aug. 24,	1899	28,377,000	14,618,000
RUSSIA.			
Aug. 23,	1900	78,598,000	7,655,000
Aug. 24,	1899	94,966,000	5,296,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
Aug. 23,	1900	37,689,000	9,964,000
Aug. 24,	1899	30,481,000	10,599,000
SPAIN.			
Aug. 23,	1900	13,680,000	16,795,000
Aug. 24,	1899	12,960,000	13,614,000
ITALY.			
Aug. 23,	1900	15,486,000	1,670,000
Aug. 24,	1899	15,587,000	2,221,000
NETHERLANDS.			
Aug. 23,	1900	4,869,000	5,891,000
Aug. 24,	1899	2,742,000	6,042,000
BELGIUM.			
Aug. 23,	1900	2,835,000	1,418,000
Aug. 24,	1899	2,995,000	1,467,000
Total for week		£305,606,887	£103,354,494
Total preceding week		302,586,392	103,065,233
Corresp. date last year		303,585,861	101,974,450

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Americans were practically left alone last week, hardly any business in them being recorded, and the price changes being only fractional. Erie Railway shares rose ⅛ of a point, Northern Pacific fell ⅛, Southern Pacific, ⅛, Southern preferred ⅛ and Reading seconds ⅛. Most others fell off from ⅛ to ¼.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MONEY RATES HARDENING

Upward Movement Strengthened by Publication of Bank Returns—Stagnation on Stock Exchange Never Equaled Before—Shrinkage in Value of Securities.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Aug. 26.—The American gold which has been arriving all week has again been the chief factor in governing discount rates. These in the early part of the week steadily slipped back, although they received a temporary check from the announcement made last Saturday that £1,000,000 in Treasury bills paid off on the 15th and £1,588,000 maturing on the 30th were to be replaced by the new issue tendered for on Friday. The effect of this, however, was only momentary, as on Monday further large disbursements by the Government glutted the market with credit, and rates persistently eased until three months' bills could be melted at 3½ per cent.

Toward the end of the week the market began to realize that the end of the month was approaching, when, in addition to the usual window-dressing requirements of the banks, money would have to be found for consols and general settlements on the Stock Exchange. Rates therefore began to creep up again by the same minute stages as they had gone down, and this upward movement was strengthened by the discovery on the publication of bank returns that Government money had been absorbed in repayment of the advances made against bullion in transit and that the market was poorer by over £900,000 in consequence of its share of the installment due on Exchequer bonds.

Then came news that the Bank was again absorbing as much floating credit as it could get, and the week closes with discount firm at 3⅝@3¾, with a good prospect of hardening still further on rumors that an impending Russian loan of £15,000,000 may be placed in Paris.

Tenders for the above-mentioned Treasury bills amounted to £8,935,000, and the allotments made were £1,000,000 for each six and twelve months and £588,000 for nine months, all at an average, as nearly as possible, of 3¾ per cent.

This will result in a rather higher market than expected, and the fact that the Government has had to pay such a price for accommodation should have a decided effect in hardening rates generally. They are not likely, however, to be strengthened to any marked degree during the next week or two, as the demand for money remains unimportant, and the charge for loans being moderate will tend to keep the discount market easy. Day advances cost little more during the past few days, but the requirements have been only temporary, as was proved by the fact that loans for the week were about one-half of 1 per cent. easier than they were a week ago, in spite of the fact that this period includes the Stock Exchange settlement, which commences on the 27th.

Accounts, however they may be arranged, will not affect the market to any great extent, as the past fortnight has been one of such stagnation as was never before equaled in the history of the Stock Exchange.

The brokers have had next to no business and at the same time have had to watch as patiently as they could the steady shrinkage in values of nearly all securities, from consols downward. As an indication of how great this shrinkage has been, The Bankers' Magazine calculates that the depreciation during the past two months on 325 representative securities has reached the total of £70,427,000, while since 1898 the fall in market value has been some £230,000,000.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 27.

Iowa Central Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on second preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad—Books close.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books close for dividend on common.
Street Railway and Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

American Air Power Company—Meeting.

Friday, Aug. 31.

Boston and Marine Railroad—Books close.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Consolidated Lake Superior Copper Company—Dividend payable Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 1.

American Coal Company—Dividend payable.
American Window Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Andover Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Barney & Smith Car Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bethlehem Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Breece Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Books close.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on common.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light, Heat and Power Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Books close.
New York and Hoboken Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Park Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Scranton (Penn.) Railway—Dividend payable.
United States Envelope Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Printing Company—Dividend payable.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@2 per cent., closing on Saturday nominally at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@4¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £2,496,110 bullion during the week and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 36.56, became 41.64 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 14,200,000f. gold and 2,875,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was steady to firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.84¾ for sixty days, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88¼@4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.15¾ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95⅞ and guilders at 40 7-16 and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, ¼ discount; Boston, 4c discount; San Francisco, 50c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Chicle	6½	Con. Rubber T. pf.	3
Am. Chicle pf.	8¼	Hav. Commer. pf.	3
Am. Woolen pf.	1½	Int. Pump pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton subs.	1⅝	Standard Oil	1

Declines.

Cast Iron Pipe pf.	2	National Salt	1
Compressed Air	8	National Salt pf.	1½
Cons. Gas debs.	1	Rubber Goods	1
Electric Boat	1		

The midsummer listlessness and general dullness in the stock market was reflected in the market for outside securities throughout the week's trading. Only a few stocks figured conspicuously in the transactions, and dealing in the other issues was restricted to extremely small sales, many stocks ordinarily traded in under usual conditions being neglected altogether.

The copper stocks were steady and fairly strong, with light transactions and fractional fluctuations. The transportation stocks were practically inactive.

The largest advances for the week were recorded for the common and preferred stock of the American Chicle Company. The common stock advanced 6½ points and the preferred 8¼ points in the middle of the week upon persistent inquiry for these stocks from outside interests. The almost entire absence of a supply of these stocks consequently led to stronger prices. No explanation was given for the demand beyond the receipt of orders for the purchase of several hundred shares.

American Woolen preferred scored a net gain of 1½ points on the strength of several buying orders, which gave rise to rumors of some pending development affecting the woolen trade.

The announcement last Friday that the Directors of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company had decided to pass the September dividend on the preferred stock, after having paid 1¼ per cent. at each of the last three quarters, led to a decline in the preferred stock, which made a net loss for the week of 2 points. The preferred stock was offered Saturday at 32½, with no bid. The management of the company made no statement about the action, beyond a remark by President Thomas to the effect that it was the present policy of the company to keep its earnings intact for working capital. It was reported in the outside market that there is some prospect of some action looking toward some form of reorganization, perhaps involving a scaling of the $30,000,000 authorized capitalization, of which about $24,655,000 has been issued. No confirmation of this report was forthcoming at the company's offices, and brokers were inclined to discredit it.

Chicago and Alton certificates, Rubber Goods, British Exchequer threes, Electro-Pneumatic, and General Carriage were active at times.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	...
American Exchange	190	...
Astor	500	...
Bowery	295	300
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers	85	...
Central	175	190
Chase	510	...
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City	320	345
Colonial	270	...
Columbia	190	...
Commerce	305	320
Continental	130	...
Corn Exchange	340	350

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 25, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 25. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Par Val.	Week Ended Aug. 25. Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change in Year Ago.	Year Ago. High.	Year Ago. Low.
18 February 1	13½ January 26	16	18	¼	American Car & Foundry Company	$10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
67½ April 2	62¾ June 21	63	65	...	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	63	63	63	1	64	62
27½ April 2	22 June 21	22½	23½	...	American Cotton Oil	30,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	23	23	23	1	24	22
80 May 1	72 January 18	73	75	...	American Cotton Oil pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	75	75	75	1	76	74
16½ May 1	13 January 18	13½	14	...	American Ice	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	14	14	14	1	15	13
70 May 1	60 January 18	60	62	...	American Ice pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	American Linseed	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	American Linseed pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	American Steel Hoop	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	American Steel Hoop pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	American Sugar Refining	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	American Sugar Refining pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	American Tin Plate	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	American Tin Plate pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	American Tobacco	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	American Tobacco pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Anaconda Copper	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Anaconda Copper pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Atchison, Top. & S. F. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Brooklyn Rapid Transit pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Canada Pacific	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Canada Pacific pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Chicago, Gt. West.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Chicago, Gt. West. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Chicago, R. I. & Pac. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Chicago & Northwest	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Chicago & Northwest pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Consolidated Gas	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Consolidated Gas pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Delaware & Hudson	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Delaware & Hudson pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Delaware, Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Delaware, Lack. & West. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Denver & Rio Grande	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Erie	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Erie pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Erie 1st pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Erie 2d pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Great Northern pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Illinois Central	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Iowa Central	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Iowa Central pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Lake Erie & West.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Lake Erie & West. pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Lake Shore	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Louisville & Nashville	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Manhattan Elevated	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Metropolitan Street Ry.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Michigan Central	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Missouri Pacific	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	National Biscuit	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	National Biscuit pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	National Lead	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	National Lead pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	New York Central	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	New York, Ontario & Western	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	New York, Susquehanna & Western	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Norfolk & Western	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Norfolk & Western pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Northern Pacific	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Northern Pacific pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Ohio & Mississippi	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Ohio & Mississippi pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Ohio Southern	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Ohio Southern pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Oregon Short Line	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Oregon Short Line pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Pacific Coast	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100	1,000	16	16	16	1	17	15
70 February 1	60 January 26	60	62	...	Pacific Coast pf.	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1¼	100	1,000	62	62	62	1	63	61
18½ February 1	14 January 26	15	16	...	Pennsylvania	10,000,000	Aug. 1 1900	1	100

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Aug. 31. Bid.	Closing Bid. Aug. 31. Ask'd	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS.	Shares Par Value Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Aug. 25. First.	Week Ended Aug. 25. High.	Week Ended Aug. 25. Low.	Week Ended Aug. 25. Last.	Sales of the Week. Shares.	Week Ended Aug. 25. Range since Jan. 1 or Year Ago.
78¼ February 1.	60¾ June 12.	60	66	..	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	July 14, 1900.	1½	Q	63½	66½	63	66	..	110
16¼ February 8.	8½ June 22.	10	10¼	— 1	American Linseed Company	12,750,000	..	..	..	10¼	10½	9¾	10	1,115	1,027
60 February 5.	28 June 26.	53½	60	— ½	American Linseed Company preferred	6,750,000	Sept. 15, 1899.	1½	S	55½	55½	55	55	24	365
7⅞ January 2.	3 June 12.	4½	5	..	American Malting Company	14,000,000	..	..	..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	17	100
31½ January 2.	12⅝ June 27.	25	24	— ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	..	24	24	23½	23½	67	1,160
43¾ February 6.	34½ June 18.	37½	37⅝	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company	17,000,000	..	..	..	37¼	37¼	37	37	48	1,170
92 March 24.	85 June 25.	86½	86¾	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company pf	17,000,000	July 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	85½	90	85	85½	214	800
89¾ February 6.	17 June 25.	18⅝	19	— ⅛	American Steel Hoop Company	10,000,000	..	..	..	19¼	20	18¾	20	36	3,056
86 February 6.	66 June 25.	66	67	— 1	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	66	66	66	200	265
59⅝ April 2.	23½ June 25.	24¾	..	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company	66,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	24¾	25¾	24½	24½	974	18,225
79 February 1.	30½ June 25.	75	..	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	76	76	74	74½	98	2,170
127½ January 4.	95¾ March 2.	121	121¼	— 3½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,938,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	124¾	124¾	123	121	135½	44,735
95 February 1.	91 March 15.	89	93	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	78,000,000	June 1, 1900.	1½	Q	92	92	90½	90½	160	52
35⅜ February 7.	18 June 23.	25½	26	..	American Tin Plate Company	36,000,000	..	..	..	25½	25½	25½	26	65½	1,605
84¾ April 2.	70⅜ June 25.	76½	78½	— 1½	American Tin Plate Company preferred	36,125,600	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	76	76	76	76	100	670
111 February 14.	84½ June 25.	93	95	— ⅝	American Tobacco Company	54,506,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	93½	96¾	93¾	93¾	128	9,540
54⅛ April 2.	37⅛ June 25.	44	44¾	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	12	SA	45½	45½	44	44½	545	5,230
48 April 2.	40½ July 24.	43	44	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	..	..	..	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	41	16
29⅜ April 2.	18¾ January 8.	27¼	21¼	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	..	..	..	27¾	27¾	27	27	22	20,230
74⅜ April 2.	58⅛ January 11.	69½	70	— 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,138,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	70¾	71	69¾	70	867	25,500
80¾ April 19.	55½ January 8.	71⅝	72	..	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000	..	..	..	71½	72⅝	71⅛	71⅝	68	12,895
90 April 16.	72⅝ January 9.	79½	80	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	50,227,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	2	SA	79	79	78	78½	745	1,400
80¼ April 10.	48 June 25.	53½	53⅝	— 4	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000	..	..	..	57¼	57½	53¼	53¾	10,414	31,085
19⅝ January 23.	6¼ June 25.	6¾	.7¾	— ¼	Brunswick City	5,000,000	..	..	..	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	100
58¾ April 7.	47⅝ February 27.	49	50	— ½	Canada Southern	25,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49¾	50¾	49¼	49¼	541	300
90¾ February 13.	85½ June 25.	89	89⅝	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	2	SA	90	90	89½	89½	977	890
33⅜ April 9.	24 June 26.	27½	..	— ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,533,460	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	27½	27½	27	27½	294	1,681
133¼ April 2.	119¼ January 10.	124½	125	— 2⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	98,473,300	June 15, 1900.	1½	Q	123⅝	126	124⅜	125	136⅜	15,890
125 August 15.	120 January 17.	125	..	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,780	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	125	125	125	125	..	100
15¼ April 2.	10 June 18.	10⅜	11¼	..	Chicago Great Western	21,310,300	..	..	..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	15½	10
78¾ April 2.	68½ August 22.	69	70½	— ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,871,880	July 21, 1900.	2½	SA	69½	70	69½	70	83	310
42 March 31.	30 June 23.	32	34	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,490,100	..	..	..	31	32¼	30½	32¼	39	400
89 February 1.	81 June 19.	82¾	83⅜	— 1¼	Chicago, Great Western debenture	17,676,500	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	83	83	83	83	66	120
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	22	23	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	..	..	..	22½	22½	22¾	22¾	194	100
63¾ April 4.	45½ January 24.	51	54	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1900.	1	..	53¾	53¾	53½	53½	41	100
128⅜ April 4.	108½ June 25.	113½	113⅝	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,900	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	114¼	114¼	113	113⅝	134	26,063
174½ March 21.	160½ January 18.	173	175	+ 3½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apl. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	173	174½	173	174¼	1764	1,825
167½ May 22.	150¾ June 25.	162	163	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern	33,116,300	..	..	..	162	162	162	163	1908	1,200
208 August 24.	196½ May 9.	....	....	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	July 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	209½	208	209½	209	199	750
114⅝ March 28.	102 June 26.	106½	106⅝	— 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	107½	107½	106½	106½	1198	12,240
13⅜ April 27.	9 January 10.	9½	10½	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	..	..	..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	14	100
60⅜ March 30.	55 June 18.	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Mar. 20, 1900.	1½	SA	59	59½	58½	58¾	578	540
111½ March 20.	103½ June 7.	107	109	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	106	106	106	106	20	29
51½ April 2.	29½ June 18.	34¾	35	— ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000	..	..	..	34½	35¼	34½	34½	59	1,420
7⅝ March 22.	3½ January 29.	6	6½	..	Colorado Southern	30,995,000	..	..	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	54	1,100
47¼ March 27.	33⅝ May 15.	42	42½	— ⅛	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	48	218
20¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	16	17	..	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	..	..	..	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	184	313
21 April 2.	11⅛ June 23.	14½	16	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	..	..	..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	1847	15
109 January 3.	167½ August 14.	175	175½	— 1	Consolidated Gas	54,598,200	June 15, 1900.	1	Q	173	177	172½	175	1878	19,250
5⅝ August 15.	2¼ August 14.	....	....	— ¼	Consolidated Gas Rights	....	..	..	..	5	5	4⅝	5	....	2,267
38 January 3.	21½ May 21.	26	26¼	+ 1	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,000	..	..	..	25⅜	26¼	25¾	26	484	4,200
89½ January 3.	70 May 12.	77½	78½	— ½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	90	185
119½ March 28.	110 June 26.	112¼	113¾	— ⅝	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	112	113	112	112	1264	400
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	176½	179	— 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	177½	178½	175	178½	176	1,200
24¼ March 20.	16½ June 26.	18½	19¼	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	..	19	19	19	19	23⅝	100
76¼ March 28.	64½ June 18.	66½	67	— ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	67	67	67	67	28	310
43½ April 4.	31¼ January 9.	33¼	34	— ⅝	Erie first preferred	42,882,900	..	..	..	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¾	38⅝	350
57⅝ February 6.	28⅜ June 25.	33⅜	34	— ⅞	Federal Steel Company	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	34½	34¾	33¾	33⅞	58⅛	19,701
71⅛ February 6.	60⅝ June 26.	66½	66⅝	+ ⅛	Federal Steel preferred	53,281,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	66½	67	66½	66⅝	61⅛	939
140⅜ August 20.	120 January 10.	138	138½	+ 2	General Electric Company	18,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	137⅝	140⅜	137⅜	138	124	2,520
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	51¾	52⅛	— 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, 1900.	1½	Q	52⅞	53	51⅝	52¼	65	1,975
101⅝ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	98¾	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	13,033,300	June 1, 1900.	1½	Q	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98¾	107	45
174½ January 3.	144⅜ June 22.	152½	154	..	Great Northern preferred	98,413,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	152½	153	152¼	153	168	49
41¼ April 21.	30¼ January 10.	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛	Hocking Valley	10,348,600	..	..	..	34⅜	35	34⅜	34⅝	295	970
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	62½	63	+ ⅝	Hocking Valley preferred	12,731,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	62⅝	63½	62⅝	63¼	64½	2,002
120¼ July 23.	110 June 25.	116½	117	— ⅝	Illinois Central	60,000,000	Mar. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	116⅜	117¼	116½	116¾	116	1,783
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, 1900.	1	..	23	23	22½	23	58½	1,205
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	66	66½	..	International Paper Company preferred	22,039,700	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	66¼	66¼	66	66	77½	1,225
30⅝ July 14.	24 June 30.	....	....	— ¼	International Power Company	6,400,000	..	..	..	29	29½	29	29¼	....	500
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	19¼	19½	+ ⅝	Iowa Central	6,512,900	..	..	..	19	19⅞	18⅝	19⅜	15	950
58 March 30.	42 August 13.	45	46	+ 3	Iowa Central preferred	5,672,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	46	46	45	45	60¾	200
18 May 4.	10 January 10.	15	16	— ⅝	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	..	..	..	15¼	15¼	15	15	12	215
49⅝ April 3.	30 August 21.	33	35	— 3½	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,000	..	..	..	30	30	30	30	...	461
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	75¼	76	+ ⅛	Laclede Gas	8,014,000	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	75¼	78¾	75	75¼	62	730
100 January 4.	96 January 11.	98	100	..	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, 1900.	2½	SA	100	100	98	100	..	83
34¼ April 9.	20¾ March 16.	28¾	29⅜	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	..	29	29	29	29	21	100
100 April 2.	83¾ February 2.	92	95	+ 2	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	94¾	95	94¾	95	..	245
210 May 24.	206 April 20.	209	....	..	Lake Shore	49,408,500	July 28, 1900.	3½	SA	208	208	208	208	201	10
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	60	65	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	61	61	61	61	..	100
87⅝ April 20.	70½ August 1.	71¾	72	..	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	71⅜	72	71¾	71⅝	82½	3,760
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	91¼	92	— ⅝	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	Q	91½	92¼	91	91½	112¼	4,560
81 March 23.	75 February 16.	70	80	..	Maryland Coal Company preferred	1,876,000	June 30, 1900.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	....	100
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	153½	154	— 2	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	Q	154¾	155	153	153⅜	206½	1,765
14¾ April 18.	10⅝ January 8.	11⅝	12	— ½	Mexican Central	36,000,000	..	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	158	190
5 March 15.	2⅞ June 25.	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	..	..	..	3½	3½	3½	3½	58	275
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	55	55½	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	55¾	56¼	55	55¾	77½	1,200
98⅜ May 5.	87½ June 18.	93	94	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	94	94	93¼	93¼	97½	330
27. April 24.	15 January 2.	16	20	..	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	..	18	18	18	18	25½	100
69 April 24.	50 February 5.	56	58½	— 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie preferred	7,000,000	..	..	..	57	57	57	57	68½	300
12⅜ March 28.	9½ August 4.	9⅝	10½	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000	..	..	..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	....	50
40¼ April 17.	28¼ June 25.	30¾	31	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	..	..	..	31	31	30¾	30¾	42½	370
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	50¾	51	— ⅞	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	51	51¾	50½	50½	50½	9,414
43½ April 2.	36 June 25.	36½	38	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 22, '98.	1	..	37½	37½	37½	37½	49⅞	100
40¼ February 7.	23¾ June 18.	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Company	20,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	31½	31⅞	31¼	31¼	48	2,325
96 February 17.	69½ June 18.	82	86	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86	998	25
23½ March 9.	15⅞ August 11.	17	17⅝	+ 1¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	July 16, 1900.	1	SA	18	18¼	18	18¼	324	300
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	88¼	90¾	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	93½	93½	90½	93	....	41
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	25	25¼	— 1¼	National Steel Company	32,000,000	..	..	..	25¾	28½	25	25	50¾	1,650
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	84½	84¾	+ ½	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	July 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	98	261
54¼ April 5.	40⅝ June 25.	46	46¼	— ⅝	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	46¼	46¾	45¾	45¾	....	4,562
92⅜ August 23.	86¾ May 14.	92¾	92¾	+ ⅜	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	92½	92¾	92¾	92¾	....	2,895
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	136	136½	+ 2	New Jersey Central	27,107,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	134	138	134	136½	119	14,404
139⅜ April 4.	125⅝ June 23.	129	129¾	— ⅝	New York Central	115,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	130¼	130¼	129	129⅝	1488	3,569
14½ March 20.	11 June 20.	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....	100
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	20⅞	21	— ⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,000	..	..	..	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	20⅝	27⅛	1,862
40⅜ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	33⅝	34	— ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	..	34	34	33¾	33¾	27	610
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	74½	76	— 1	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	73	418
157⅛ March 24.	138⅜ January 23.	153⅝	154¼	— ⅛	North American	39,776,300	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	121	1,200
62⅝ April 4.	48 June 22.	50⅝	50⅞	— ⅛	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	51¼	51⅝	50¼	50⅝	567	11,239
78¼ March 28.	69¾ June 25.	71¼	71½	+ ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, 1900.	1	Q	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	78	1,500
56 August 24.	46 May 12.	55	57	+ 1	Pacific Coast	6,809,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	..	55	56	55	56	46	735
66¾ January 2.	57 May 10.	64	65	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	65	65	65	65	634	17
47½ January 2.	25¾ June 11.	30¾	31⅝	— ½	Pacific Mail	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	32	32¼	31	31⅝	47½	1,543
142⅜ April 5.	125 June 27.	129½	129	— ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	129⅝	129⅞	128⅝	128⅞	1358	8,522
111½ April 2.	92 March 9.	95¾	96	— 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago	28,698,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	97	97	95	96	120½	76,735
80½ January 2.	50 August 14.	54	60	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	..	..	..	54	54	54	54	....	100
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	80½	81½	— 1½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	97	730
58¾ January 17.	38 August 23.	38¼	38½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	40	40	38	38½	604	1,630
83½ January 17.	71 August 25.	70	71½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	72½	72½	71	71	894	753
188⅞ January 18.	176 June 25.	186½	188½	— 1	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	187	187	187	187	1588	372
21½ April 4.	16 June 20.	16⅜	17½	— ½	Reading	69,900,000	..	..	..	17	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	228	700
66¾ April 5.	49 January 9.	58½	58¾	— ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	SA	58¼	60⅜	57⅜	58	628	18,560
35⅝ April 5.	26 January 9.	27½	28¼	— ½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	..	..	..	28¼	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	348	306
27⅞ February 6.	8⅝ June 25.	....	....	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000	..	..	..	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	224	1,540
70⅝ February 6.	49 August 1.	....	....	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,900	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	54	54	54	54	75	315
7⅝ August 21.	5 May 24.	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
49⅞ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	46	47½	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,401,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	43	47⅜	43	46½	52	1,400
16½ February 15.	11⅜ June 26.	15½	16½	+ ⅜	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000	..	..	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	3,914
12 March 31.	8⅜ June 25.	9⅝	10	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	..	..	..	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	12	100
72⅜ March 30.	66 July 12.	67	69	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	68½	68½	68½	68½	....	100
39 March 30.	31¼ June 23.	33½	33⅞	— 1⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	34½	34½	33¼	33⅝	38	750
13⅜ March 30.	8⅝ June 20.	13⅜	13½	+ 2	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	..	12½	13½	12	13½	17	10,525
34⅜ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	29⅞	30	+ 3½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	..	..	..	27⅝	30¼	27⅝	30	38¼	18,283
67 August 30.	59¼ June 25.	67	68	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf	6,700,000	July 3, 1900.	1¾	Q	67	67	67	67	....	100
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	33½	33¾	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific	197,832,100	..	..	..	33	34½	32⅝	33⅜	394	30,290
15⅜ March 27.	10⅝ June 25.	11	11½	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	..	..	..	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅛	128	1,375
61½ March 27.	49¼ June 25.	52¼	52⅜	— ⅜	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	52½	52⅝	51¾	52½	548	2,173
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5½	6¼	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	..	5⅝	7	5⅝	5⅞	9	2,753
104 February 2.	62 June 26.	70	70½	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	..	70½	70⅞	69⅜	70	978	6,350
21 April 17.	13⅛ June 25.	14	14½	— ⅝	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	..	..	..	14½	14½	14	14½	22	1,525
16 July 11.	11⅛ January 17.	14¼	16	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	13	200
135⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	109½	111	..	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1838	65
68⅛ January 24.	61⅛ July 5.	61	62½	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	62½	62½	62½	62½	....	200
23 February 7.	10 June 18.	11	12	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	..	..	..	11¼	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	33	200
73 February 2.	58¼ May 9.	64¾	64¾	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65	64⅝	65	84½	470
60⅞ April 4.	43⅜ January 10.	58½	58⅝	— 1	Union Pacific	95,096,200	Apl. 2, 1900.	1½	SA	59½	59¾	58½	58¾	478	41,190
78⅛ April 4.	70⅛ June 23.	75⅞	76	— ⅛	Union Pacific preferred	99,370,800	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	76½	76½	75⅝	76	80	7,237
49 April 6.	45¼ August 23.	45	47	..	United States Express Company	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	45½	45¼	45½	45½	51⅝	165
⅛ May 23.	⅛ May 22.	⅛	....	— ⅛	United States Flour Milling Company	....	..	..	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....	100
19 January 3.	7⅜ June 25.	10¾	11	..	United States Leather	61,500,900	..	..	..	10⅜	11⅛	10½	10⅜	19⅜	5,030
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	68½	68¾	— ½	United States Leather preferred	60,900,900	July 2, 1900.	1¼	Q	68⅝	69	68¼	69	76	1,220
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	29½	29¾	— ⅞	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	30⅜	31¼	29	29½	50	4,254
8¾ April 27.	6¼ March 13.	7½	7⅜	— ⅝	Wabash	28,000,000	..	..	..	7	7	7	7	8	100
24½ April 27.	17 July 23.	18½	18½	+ ¼	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	..	..	..	18¼	18½	18	18¼	23¾	561
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA	124½	124½	124½	124½	1302	10
88½ January 5.	77⅛ June 22.	79½	79¾	— ⅜	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	80½	80½	79½	79⅝	89	4,423
11⅜ March 26.	8 June 18.	8½	9	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19,000,000	..	..	..	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝	11½	1,200
58⅛ April 2.	46 August 20.	45½	48¼	— ⅛	Whee

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 25, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 25. $4,682,700

	Week Ending Aug. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	4
Ann Arbor 4s	91	91½	91	91½	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	179½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85½	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	143½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96½	97	96½	97	30
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94	94¼	94	94¼	89
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	100½	99⅞	100	205½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	86¾	87½	86½	87¼	122
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. 5s	89¾	89¾	99¾	89¾	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103¾	104	103½	104	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 4-5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	41
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	115	115	3
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, Trust Co. certfs	75	75½	75	75	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113¾	113¾	113½	113½	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106¾	106¼	106½	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	44
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	45	45	44½	44½	43
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	12	12	12	12	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	121¾	122½	121½	122½	15
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	85
Central Pacific 3½s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	10
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	126
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	99⅝	100	99½	100	56
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, registered	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy convertible 5s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy consol. 7s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111⅛	111⅛	111	111	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	115¾	115¾	115	115¾	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	134	134	134	134	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	168	168	168	168	2
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gold 7s	167⅝	167⅝	167⅜	167⅝	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. Div. 5s	119	119½	118½	118½	17
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	6
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. deb. 5s of 1933	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	110	110	110	110	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, coupon	129½	129½	129¼	129½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	129	129	129	129	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107	107	107	16
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93	93	93	93	16
Chi., Junc. R'ys & Union Stock Yards 5s	110	110	110	110	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101	101	101	101	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	3
Colorado Midland 3-4s	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	40
Colorado & Southern 4s	83	83	82¾	82¾	8
Columbus & Hocking Valley extended 4s	106	106	106	106	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	13
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	3
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	102⅜	5
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	31	31	29	31	99
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st conv. 5s	109¾	109½	109½	109½	9
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	25
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139½	139½	139½	139½	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	88	88	88	88	21
Erie 1st general 4s	69	69	69	69	1
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st consol. 6s	123½	123½	122½	123½	3
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Flint & Pere Marq., Pt. Huron Div. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	72½	72¾	72½	72½	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4-6s	58	58	58	58	10
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98½	99⅛	98½	99⅛	33
Hocking Valley 4½s	100¼	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	86
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	105	105	105	105	6
Houston & Texas consol. 6s	112	112	112	112	45
Houston & Texas general 4s	81	81	81	81	1
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	88	88	88	88	10½
International Paper Company 6s	105	105	105	105	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	66	66	65½	65½	117
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	8
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago 1st 6s	93	93	93	93	9
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	101½	101½	101¼	101½	10
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 5s	125½	125½	125½	125½	2
Long Island unified 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	31
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 6s	112½	113½	112½	113½	10
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	98⅝	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛	6
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	129¼	129¼	128¾	129¼	10
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	10
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26½	26	26½	14
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13	12	13	30
Mexican International consol. 4s	85½	86	85½	86	31
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	8
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western conv. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	19
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103⅝	105	103⅝	105	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90¾	91⅛	90¾	90¾	21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92¼	92¼	91½	91⅝	45
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66⅝	66⅝	66½	66⅝	37
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	116¾	117	116¾	117	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	98¼	97	98¼	28
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92⅜	92⅝	92	92	13
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	86	85	86	16
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126	126	126	2
Morris & Essex 7s, 1900	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	138	138	138	139	4
Morris & Essex consol. guaranteed 7s	138½	138½	138½	138½	2
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128¼	128	128¼	11
New York Central extended 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	10
New York Central 1st 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	3
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
N. Y. Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s, reg	95	95	95	95	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	96½	96⅝	21
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	94	94⅞	94	94⅞	4
New York Central deb. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	3
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	110	110	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	91¾	91¾	91½	91⅝	32
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	18
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	20
Norfolk & Western general 6s	132	133¾	132	133¾	12
Northern Pacific general 3s	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	24
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	185
Ohio River general 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	102½	102	102½	37
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	34
Oregon Short Line 6s	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¾	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Pennsylvania 1st 4½s, guaranteed	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	8
People's Gas & Coke of Chi. 1st consol. 6s	130½	130½	129¾	130½	6
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87½	87½	87	87	20
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	37¾	37¾	36	36	20
Pitts., Cin., Chi & St. L. 4½s, Series B	117	117	117	117	2
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 7s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Reading general 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	199
Richmond & Danville debenture 6s	109	109½	109	109½	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	25
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 6s	122	122	120	120	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	84½	84½	84½	84½	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	110¾	111¾	110¾	111¾	105
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90	90½	90	90½	250
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	250
St. Paul City Railway Co. consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Ext. 4s	117	117	117	117	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	20
Santa Valley & New Mexico 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Southern Pacific 4s	89	89	88¾	88¾	347
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, guaranteed	108	108	108	108	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s	108	108	108	108	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Aug. 25. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard Rope & Twine income	10	12½	10	12	73
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68	68	68	68	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	37
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112	112	111⅝	112	31
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105	105¼	97
Utah Central 1st 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88½	88½	20
Virginia Midland general 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Wabash 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	6
Wabash 2d 5s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	16
Wabash debenture, Series B	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	55
West Shore 4s	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112⅜	6
West Shore 4s, registered	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	111½	11½
West, New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	93⅝	93½	93¼	93½	31
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	4
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	14
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	111	113½	110⅝	113½	57
Wheeling & Lake Erie Improvement 5s	101	105	101	105	43
Wheel. & L. E., Wheeling Division 5s	104	106	104	106	53
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106	106	105¾	105¾	9
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88⅛	88⅝	88¼	88½	25
Total sales					$4,661,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 25, 1900.

United States 3s, coupon	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¼	115½	115½	115½	*102
Total sales					$15,200

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 25, 1900.

Louisiana consolidated 4s	108	108	108	108	8
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	90	90	90	90	2
Virginia def. 6s, trust receipts	6½	6¾	6½	6½	20
Total sales					$26,000
Grand total					$4,682,700

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¾	Apr. 4	100¾	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115½	Aug. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115½	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132¾	Apr. 16	133¾	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	Mar. 5	131¾	Aug. 10	131¾	Aug. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113¾	July 27
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113¾	Aug. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	106¾	Aug. 21	106¾	Aug. 21
United States 5s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108¾	May 11	108¾	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	106¾	Apr. 30	110	July 27
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96½	Aug. 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	110¼	Mar. 8	103½	Jan. 8	109¾	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 23
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					108½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96¾	June 7	94	Jan. 17	95	Aug. 23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96¾	June 7	91	Jan. 17	96¾	June 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¼	July 31	6¾	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Aug. 2

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 25th day of August, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$286,913,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$238,913,679
Silver dollars	423,892,000	Silver certificates outstanding	423,892,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,859,016	Treasury notes outstanding	71,121,660
Silver bullion of 1890	68,261,984		
United States notes	2,500,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	2,500,000
Total	$784,286,679	Total	$784,286,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$38,664,191.11	
Gold certificates	26,967,820.00	
Standard silver dollars	4,501,624.00	
Silver certificates	8,628,040.00	
Silver bullion	191,370.45	
United States notes	25,484,757.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	658,710.00	
National banknotes	8,204,187.15	
Fractional silver coin	7,711,875.75	
Fractional currency	170.71	
Minor coin	428,876.93	
		$128,461,673.13
In National Bank Depositaries—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$90,067,770.29	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,451,527.53	
Total	$96,519,297.82	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	2,371,473.40	
		98,890,771.22
Total		$222,302,444.43
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,147,903.72	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,945,595.99	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,067,288.90	
Post Office Department account	4,792,982.67	
Miscellaneous items	2,504,136.53	
		85,178,108.81
Available cash balance		$137,124,335.62

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$918,536.19	$17,450,528.14	$57,226,101.65
Internal revenue	1,146,068.07	21,524,286.79	60,064,965.09
Miscellaneous	39,271.96	1,997,428.86	4,820,632.70
Total receipts	$2,091,096.15	$40,942,240.19	$90,997,709.79
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	250,880.69	10,728,809.01	22,923,958.84
War	1,095,080.60	22,040,009.60	30,995,124.47
Navy	85,008.69	4,980,009.09	10,199,673.93
Indians	35,060.69	775,906.69	1,781,944.93
Pensions	500,986.69	13,205,989.69	26,181,284.39
Interest	.....	5,300,000.67	5,099,956.43
Total expenditures	$1,965,099.69	$56,995,099.69	$98,994,892.19
Excess of receipts over expenditures	126,003.15	*$16,052,859.31	$2,002,817.60
Receipts last year—			
Customs	981,982.84	16,672,722.17	52,981,772.50
Internal revenue	1,047,672.24	20,724,647.04	58,744,039.58
Receipts from all sources last year	1,615,533.09	38,597,540.29	84,146,088.49
Expenditures last year	683,981.89	40,345,100.60	77,492,981.32

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$95,070.99	1,745,070.99	3,944,220.99
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	176,352.00	1,709,952.00	2,695,320.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Gold, 1879).	Treasury Notes (Silver, 1890).	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,681,016.00	$149,453,370.00	$496,134,386.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed (cancelled)			
To date	$21,057,716.00	$1,257,370.00	$22,315,086.00
This fiscal year	4,741,316.00	369,770.00	5,111,086.00
This month	1,941,316.00	18,770.00	1,960,086.00
This day	37,500.00		37,500.00
Redemption			
To date	21,057,716.00	1,257,370.00	22,315,086.00
This fiscal year	4,741,316.00	369,770.00	5,111,086.00
This month	1,941,316.00	18,770.00	1,960,086.00
This day	37,500.00		37,500.00

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	109½	Jun 11	106⅝	Aug 9	106⅛ Aug 9	..	107⅛
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913. J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128¾ Aug 21	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	100¾	Jul 11	100¾	Jul 11	100¾ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	107⅞	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	105¾ June 25	106¾	..
Do T. & F. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923..*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 90	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	..	....	..	....	106½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	122	Apr 6	106⅝	Aug 21	106⅝ Aug 21	109	..
Do registered.....*J J	111	May 25	108¾	Jul 25	106⅝ July 25	109	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	106	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 21	107¼ Aug 22	107¾	..
Do do registered.....M S*	107⅞	Feb 1	105⅝	Mar 9	107¾ Aug 23	107¾	..
Do reg. 5s, 1838-1904.....M S*	..	....	..	....	106⅝ Fe 21,98	107⅞	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905..a.....*J D	105¾	May 14	101⅞	Jun 8	101½ June 6	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Fe 25,98	102¾	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905..*M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	102¼ July 3	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*M N	..	....	..	....	102⅝ Au 1, 99	102¾	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	111¼	Jun 12	108¾	Jul 6	109⅝ Aug 17	106¼	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Aug 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95¼	Aug 11	96¾ Aug 22	96	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	94¼	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	95 Aug 21	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	96½	Aug 10	96¾ Aug 24	96¼	96¾
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	94	Aug 22	94½ Aug 23	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115¼	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	112½ Aug 25	..	..
Do registered.....*J J	111¼	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	111¾ Aug 23	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	110¾	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼ Aug 17	..	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900.....*M N	102¾	Mar 5	101¾	Jan 5	102¾ Mar 13	..	..
Do registered.....*M N	102¾	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾ Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g.c.,2000.*M N	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	..	..
R. W. & O.con.1st ext.5s,Jly.1922..A O	125½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	126¾ Aug 10	126	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991...M S*	107⅞	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107¼ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927..A O*	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119¾ June 25	..	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116¼	Apr 4	111¾	Jan 2	112 July 23	..	115
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¾	May 31	111¾ July 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111⅝	May 25	109¾	Jan 6	110 Aug 24	109	110
Do do registered.....*J D	110¼	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110¼ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	..	....	..	....	106¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾ Apr 21	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	109¾	Apr 19	105¼	Jul 5	105¼ July 5	107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	103¾ Aug 20	..	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121 Aug 1	120½	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128 May 14	..	127½
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937...A O*	105¾	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	107 Aug 22	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	105	May 31	103¾	Jan 3	105 May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	191	Aug 6	185¾	Jan 5	191 Aug 6	..	..
Do registered.....A O*	..	....	..	....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....A O*	193½	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	..	....	..	....	128 De 27,98	..	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J*	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107⅛	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	107 Aug 17	106¼	107
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¾	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	114¾ June 9	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	132¾	Aug 22	129	Jan 2	132¾ Aug 22	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	133 Aug 7	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	..	....	..	....	117¾ Au 30,98	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23,97	106½	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	101 Aug 23	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	96¼	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 8	97¾ Aug 25	97½	97¾
Do registered.....Q J	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p:ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	106¾	Mar 27	102¾	Jan 2	103¾ Aug 25	103¾	104
Do registered.....Q J	105¾	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾ Aug 3	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	65¾ Aug 24	65¾	65¾
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	66¼	May 21	66¼ May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132¼	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½ May 21	130	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mon., 1948.Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾ May 31	88½	93
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931..F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 8, 99	120	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	111¼	Apr 2	109	Apr 19	110 Apr 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¾	Jul 23	97¼	Apr 19	100¾ Aug 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	117	Jul 14	117 Aug 8	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110 July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	95	Feb 1	90	Aug 13	95 Aug 20	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1951.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	108 Aug 21	108	109½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103¾ May 11	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	116¾	Jun 15	111¼	Jan 10	116¾ Aug 25	116¾	..
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111¾	Jan 19	111¾	Jan 19	111¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.recs.,1937.M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121 July 10	121	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900...M N*	103¾	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¾ Mar 6	..	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117¾	Feb 2	117¾	Feb 2	117¾ Feb 2	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101¾	May 5	101¾	Apr 11	101¾ May 5	100	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900.....F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101 Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900.....F A*	..	....	..	....	100¾ Ap 23,97	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A.,1940.A O*	117	Mar 27	114	Jan 9	116¾ Aug 2	116¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117	May 23	113¾	Jan 12	117 Aug 23	116¾	117
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	109	Apr 12	106¼	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	107	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾ July 14	99	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	139¾ July 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	135¼	Mar 1	135¼	Aug 25	135¾ Aug 25	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131 July 9	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	..	....	..	....	106 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	117	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..*J D	112¾	Mar 7	109	May 1	112 Mar 7	112	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111 Aug 2	111½	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	100	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926...M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st inst. paid..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130¾	Mar 10	130¾ Mar 10	127½	132½
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	98	Jun 6	98	Jun 6	98 June 6	98½	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	125	..
Pitts., Clev. & Y. 1st g. 6s, 1932..A O*	..	....	..	....	107¾ Oc 26,98	118	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 25,98	118	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A.&B,Ja.,1928.A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P.,P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 26,99	92	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116¾	Jul 28	113¾	Jan 16	116¾ July 28	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	90¾	Jan 18	100 July 24	100¼	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	101½	Jun 12	99¼	Jan 11	100¾ Aug 14	100¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	87¾ Aug 25	87¾	87¾
Do registered.....*J J	..	....	..	....	84½ De 6, 99	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98¾ Aug 22	96	96½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Aug 22	83	Feb 20	88¾ Aug 24	86	90
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s,..1939..J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¾	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77¾ Aug 2	..	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	93	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	93 Aug 15	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947.....*J J	95	May 28	91	Jul 5	94¼ Aug 24	..	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A.1906.M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15,99	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¾	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾ Aug 22	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	115	Feb 8	111¼	Jul 3	111¾ July 26	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919..F A*	..	....	..	....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	123	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	121¾ Aug 17	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	115¾	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	109 Aug 20	109½	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103¾	Apr 4	104 Apr 24	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910..*A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	80 Aug 17	80	81½
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	100	Jun 7	95½	May 10	100 June 18	..	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*A O	95	Jun 19	91	Apr 12	98 July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	93½	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	90¾ Aug 24	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.J J	67¾	Apr 16	53¾	Jan 10	62¾ Aug 25	62¾	65¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	121	Mar 13	117¾	Jul 17	117¾ July 17	118	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	119 May 2	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	137¾ Aug 7	141¾	..
Do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	137¾ Fe 28,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¼	Jan 2	114¾ Aug 21	..	..
Do do do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾ My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	105	Apr 18	102½	Jan 3	105 Aug 15	103	104
Do do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.....J J*	134¾	Feb 28	129¾	Jan 10	131 July 31	130	..
Do registered.....J J*	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	Jun 6	117	Aug 28	117 Aug 28	117½	118
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908..*A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾ Apr 19	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	..	....	..	....	120 Ap 11,98	..	..
Do registered.....*J D	..	....	..	....	107 Ap 24,99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....*J J	113	Jun 9	122	Jun 9	113 June 9	..	..
Sa...Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934..*A O	130¾	Jan 13	123¾	Jan 3	126¾ Jan 13	125	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1934.....*A O	113	....	..	....	111 Mar 17,99	109	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 6s, 1928.....M N*	105	Mar 28	104¾	Feb 8	106 June 12	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. g. 4s, 1938...J J*	68	May 3	68	May 3	68 May 3	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 6s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	104½ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Do g. 4s, Cen. F. col.,Aug.,1949..J D	87¾	Apr 4	76	Jun 22	78¾ Aug 24	78¾	79¾
Do do registered.....J D	..	....	..	....	76 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949..F A*	100¾	Jan 26	97	Jan 11	98 Aug 24	97¾	98
Do f. distered.....F A*	97¾	Jun 19	97	Jun 19	97 June 19	..	..
Mor. gen. gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A,1955.J J	97	Jan 26	93	Jun 4	97 Aug 24	95½	96
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910..A O*	107	Apr 19	104	May 29	107 Aug 24	107	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1910.....*J J	100	Jan 26	100	Jan 26	100 Jan 26	..	..
Hou. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	120	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	120 Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Waco & N.,1930..J J*	120	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	120 Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Con. Br.,1931..J J*	120	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	120 Jan 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	110	Jan 16	110	Jan 16	110 Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Waco & N.,1930..J J*	120	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	120 Jan 16	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Con. Br.,1931..J J*	120	Jan 16	120	Jan 16	120 Jan 16	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	110	Jan 16	110	Jan 16	110 Jan 16	..	..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	75¼ Aug 23	75	76
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912..M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	102¾ Aug 24	..	..
S.P. of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.1900-10.J J	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	113¾ July 21	110¼	111
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.,1905.*A O	110	Mar 22	109	Jul 9	110 Aug 24	109¾	..
Do do Series B.....*A O	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾ Aug 24	110¾	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....	112	May 28	111¾	Jun 18	111¾ Aug 24	111¾	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912.....A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119 July 27	119	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	105¾	Jan 19	103¾	Jan 19	105¾ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37. d.....M N*	104¾	Apr 20	104½	Jan 4	104¾ Aug 20	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	90¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	97 Aug 25	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	116¼	May 19	116	Aug 3	116 Aug 3	115¾	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	106¼	Apr 5	100	May 8	105¾ July '24	105½	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907..*J J	..	....	..	....	96 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	113¾	Apr 10	108	Jan 8	109 Aug 25	..	..
Do registered.....J J	109¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108 Aug 2	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109¾	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109¾ Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May 8	106½	Jan 10	111¾ July 3	110	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900.....J J*	103¾	May 31	101¾	Feb 9	103¾ May 31	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930.....J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117 May 10	115	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	116 Aug 11	116	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....*J J	124¼	May 8	119¾	Jan 16	121¼ Aug 9	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 2	120¾ Aug 18	120¼	122½
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	126	Apr 23	118¾	Jan 2	120½ July 19	121	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼ July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	104¼	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	104½ Aug 25	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	111½	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	111 Aug 23	..	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110 Aug 6	..	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 18, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	87	Jul 9	87	Jul 9	87 July 9	90	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	118¾	Mar 21	114¼	Jan 10	117¾ July 13	117	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105 Aug 7	..	106¼
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1960.....J J	102	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	101 May 24	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939.J J	117	Jul 26	117	Jul 25	117 July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	114¾	Jul 2	114¾	Jul 2	114¾ July 2	113	115¼
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930.....A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111 Jan 19	114¾	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	105 Aug 1	105	107
Do 1st g 5s, 2000.....*J D	116	May 4	110¾	Jun 25	112 Aug 23	111¾	112
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar.	69	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	68 May 5	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....J J*	114¾	Apr 5	105	Jan 5	113¾ Aug 15	111	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	102¼	May 15	92½	Feb 28	99¾ Aug 1	99¼	101
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	112 July 20	112	114
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	90	Mar 12	84½	Jan 2	90 June 29	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	82 Aug 13	..	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,tr.*J D	130¾	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¾ June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	..	....	..	....	99 Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	107 Aug 22	105	..
U. P. R. 1st & id.grt.g.4s,1947.J J*	106¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	105¾ Aug 25	105¼	105¾
Do registered.....J J*	105¾	Jun 20	103¾	Jan 29	105¾ June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110 Aug 24	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946..*J D	104¾	Mar 22	100¼	Jan 8	102¾ Aug 24	100¾	102¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	130	Jan 6	125¾	Aug 14	126¾ Aug 22	126	128
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.J J*	115¾	Feb 15	110½	Jan 6	112¾ Aug 20	112¾	113
Do non-cum. inc.A. 5s,July,1946.Sep	106	Jun 18	106	Jun 18	106 June 18	104	..
Do non-cum. inc. B & col. tr.....Oct	..	....	..	....	75¾ Oc 11, 99	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.....J J*	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....J J*	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	118¾	Apr 5	113	Jan 3	117¾ Aug 23	117	117¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	104	Apr 10	98½	Feb 16	101¾ Aug 21	101	101½
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....J J*	94¼	Apr 21	83	Jan 2	92¼ June 19	88	..
Do do B, 1

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
West River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	100	..
Fifth Avenue	3400	3900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2600	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	160	175
Gallatin	400	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	260	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	375	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	430	460
Hide & Leather	128	140
Importers & Traders'	520	530
Irving	183	190
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	265	285
Market & Fulton	220	225
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	190
Merchants' Exchange	125	130
Metropolis	550	..
Mount Morris	185	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	170	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	255	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	80	90
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	185	200
Pacific	170	180
Park	400	450
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	106	116
State	300	..
State of New York	130	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	210
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	2100	2150
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	320	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	430	..
Franklin	280	310
Guaranty	610	650
Hamilton	270	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	360	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	825	..
Metropolitan	420	450
Morton	450	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1425	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	775	..
North American	205	210
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	145
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	204	206
Union	1350	1425
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	475	490
United States	1580	1625
Washington Trust	290	310
Williamsburg	195	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	69	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	92½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry, stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	104½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Central Crosstown	285	290
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	80
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	81	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	108	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Traction com.	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	94	96
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	16
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Second Avenue stock	195	199
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	13
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¾
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84	85
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	30	30½
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87⅞	88
Am. Agricultural Chemical	24	27
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	75	77
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Press Association	70	90
American Type Founders	54	58
American Woolen	12¾	13
American Woolen pf	69½	70¼
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't pd	10	10½
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	11⅞
California Copper	⅞	1¼
Central South Am. Tel.	106	108
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	355
Chicago & Alton subs	104½	106
Consolidated Electric	1¾	2
Consolidated Electric pf.	7¾	8
Consolidated Firework	4½	5
Consolidated Firework pf.	21	25
Consolidated Rubber Tire	2½	3¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	21	24
Crampy Ship & Engine Bldg.	75	85
Distilling Co. of America	4⅝	4⅝
Distilling Co. of America pf.	19	19½
Electric Boat	22	26
Electric Boat pf.	75	85
Electric Vehicle	12	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3¼
Framington Coal & Coke	35	45
General Carriage	9¾	9¾
General Chemical	56	62
General Chemical pf.	87	90
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	78	80
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾
International Pump	18¼	20
International Pump pf.	65½	67
Lalliard pf.	100½	101¼
Markeen Copper	4	5
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	15	25
National Salt	40	40½
National Salt pf.	64½	65½
New England Transportation	2¾	4½
New York Transportation	7¾	8½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	163	170
Otis Elevator	28½	29
Otis Elevator pf., ex. div.	86½	88
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	20½	22
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf.	195	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91¼	92½
Rubber Goods	26	26½
Rubber Goods pf.	76½	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Singer Manufacturing	535	650
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf	122	..
Standard Oil	536	539
Storage Power	..	16½
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 2d ass. pd.	6	7
Tennessee Copper	14	15⅜
Texas Pacific Coal	78	82
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	106½	109
Union Copper	2⅛	2⅜
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
United Shoe Machinery	29	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	24
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	4½	5½
Virginia I. C. & C. 5s, 1949	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	390
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1⅛
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	64¼	65½
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107⅛
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas bonds	65	67
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 6s, 1915	103	106
Indianapolis	72	80
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	70	75
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	205	220
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	64¾	66
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo., G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	28	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	53
Standard (New York)	121	124
Standard pf.	141	144
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western, (Milwaukee)	93	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	107½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Trading was flat, with no market feature. United States Mining was strong, at 91½. Montana lost 2, to 315. Tamarack held firm at 215@214. West End Street Railway was strong at 94 and Baltic Mining at 21. Butte sold at 63, Arcadian at 20, and Utah at 30½, with Isle Royale at 20½ and Centennial Eurekas at 23¾. These were steady, and there is no sign of heaviness or of disposition to sacrifice copper stocks in Boston. Holders are confident of better prices and will not sell. Traders will not sell short any more

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call ranged from 2 to 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Posted rates were $4.86½ and $4.87. Commercial bills were $4.85½@$4.85¾. Cables were $4.87@$4.87½. Francs were 5.17½@5.16¾ for long and 5.15@5.14¾ for short. Reichsmarks were 94 5-16@94 7-16 for long and 94 11-16@94 13-16 for short. Guilders were 40 1-16@40 1/8 for long and 40 3-16@40 1/4 for short.

Money on call opened from 2 to 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Posted rates were $4.86½ and $4.87. Commercial bills were $4.85½@$4.85¾. Cables were $4.87@$4.87½. Francs were 5.17½@5.16¾ for long and 5.15@5.14¾ for short. Reichsmarks were 94 5-16@94 7-16 for long and 94 11-16@94 13-16 for short. Guilders were 40 1-16@40 1/8 for long and 40 3-16@40 1/4 for short.

Money on call ranged

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 25, total transactions included 673,937 shares of stock, $4,682,700 bonds, including $15,200 Government and $28,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Aug. 26 '99.	Aug. 25, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$3,397,676	$673,937	$2,723,739
Banks	30		*30

BONDS.

	Aug. 26 '99.	Aug. 25, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$15,671,840	$4,641,500	$11,030,340
State	.....	28,000	*28,000
Government	57,500	15,200	42,300

*Increase.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $3,331,875. The banks now hold a surplus of $23,888,925 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $2,518,700, an increase in specie of $4,608,300, an increase in legal tenders of $483,200, an increase in deposits of $7,038,500, and an increase in circulation of $502,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 25, 1900.	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 26, '99.
Loans	$817,402,300	$814,883,600	$756,789,900
Specie	173,531,200	168,922,900	172,381,100
Legal tenders	75,086,800	75,213,600	54,531,200
Net deposits	901,356,300	894,317,800	858,135,100
Circulation	28,586,000	28,083,600	14,072,400

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 25, 1900.	Aug. 18, 1900.	Aug. 26, '99.
Specie	$173,531,200	$168,922,900	$172,381,100
Legal tenders	75,086,800	75,213,600	54,531,200
Total res'e	$249,228,000	$244,136,500	$226,912,300
Reserve req'd against dep.	225,339,075	223,579,450	214,533,775
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$23,888,925	$20,557,050	$12,378,525

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,767,725	$23,539,375	$22,394,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	23,263,075	25,963,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,093,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	20,277,975	29,222,025	33,098,450
Feb. 3	20,571,225	37,462,675	34,791,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,525	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,372,525	25,685,450
Feb. 24	19,675,550	30,524,900	22,350,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,822,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,986,425	19,074,175	25,980,000
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,550	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,525	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075	
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100	
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675	
May 5	15,978,475	19,551,950	43,916,475	
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,025	46,997,225	
May 19	15,555,225	24,621,525	50,715,250	
May 26	18,812,225	43,933,725	53,704,800	
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,000	53,240,700	
June 9	18,374,250	39,522,100	53,841,100	
June 16	17,986,750	39,003,300	52,272,800	
June 23	15,526,850	25,997,900	52,206,250	
June 30	16,839,375	14,274,550	52,013,550	
July 7	15,580,200	5,662,475	53,345,300	
July 14	19,909,125	10,996,750	49,365,825	
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,900	43,012,900	
July 28	27,532,975	10,811,125	41,904,475	
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	39,963,000	
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,336,375	33,111,550	
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,062,250	28,580,250	
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300	

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$23,888,925	1895	$39,124,925
1899	12,378,525	1894	66,718,050
1898	21,343,300	1893	*1,068,000
1897	39,517,700	1892	9,887,875
1896	31,343,300	1891	13,767,575

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 25	$671,308,001	$45,452,364
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,720,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,583,329
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,730
July 21	795,578,084	46,704,063
July 14	865,029,961	51,182,188
*July 7	933,133,447	56,344,104
June 30	960,910,037	60,314,434
June 23	942,962,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	886,661,096	54,023,690
*June 2	820,976,655	49,240,899
May 26	965,215,330	54,681,961
May 19	1,006,983,479	51,884,295
May 12	995,730,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,051	72,906,351
April 28	1,084,446,937	48,974,341
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,060,414,178	69,447,953
April 7	1,270,898,208	66,745,558
March 31	1,154,124,653	65,630,319
March 24	1,070,895,980	47,864,768
March 17	1,046,052,741	54,830,142
March 10	993,399,761	50,586,191
March 3	1,050,735,989	55,215,914
*Feb. 24	873,195,580	46,329,547
*Feb. 17	935,515,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,532,089	43,853,421
Feb. 3	1,026,952,623	39,907,580
Jan. 27	972,111,897	39,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,053	55,906,305
Jan. 13	1,067,426,402	58,054,808
*Jan. 6	7,165,106,226	62,785,567
*Dec. 30	880,986,085	44,883,980
Dec. 23	1,435,805,048	58,308,738
Dec. 16	1,348,644,926	51,907,123
Dec. 9	1,114,066,435	46,117,086
Dec. 2	1,080,126,886	46,067,791
Nov. 25	1,066,762,288	52,623,104
Nov. 18	1,263,834,289	53,900,885
*Nov. 11	1,061,154,797	57,134,098
Nov. 4	1,264,396,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,090,029,146	54,975,230
Oct. 21	1,264,633,025	52,925,093
Oct. 14	1,185,902,486	53,201,189
Oct. 7	1,450,622,023	56,504,230
Sept. 30	1,769,284,167	58,014,908
Sept. 23	1,230,023,282	59,254,925
Sept. 16	1,467,748,389	49,851,031
Sept. 9	1,209,688,274	42,923,432
Sept. 2	1,185,289,173	33,325,260
Aug. 26	972,088,148	44,787,225

*Five days. †Four days.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 3,000,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 6,750,000 pesetas.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the corresponding week last year. In the case of the imports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 21, 1900	$3,778,774
Week ended Aug. 14, 1900	7,809,476
From Jan. 1, 1900	204,087,788
From Jan. 1, 1899	224,077,048

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 21, 1900	$4,857,712
Week ended Aug. 14, 1900	7,450,788
From Jan. 1, 1900	204,487,788
From Jan. 1, 1899	224,077,048

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	$1,144,344
From Jan. 1, 1900	16,670,456
From Jan. 1, 1899	17,975,276

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	31,402

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$91,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,713
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,410,421

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$2,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	2,000,000
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,000,000

Net Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 24, 1900	$1,908,219

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$1,908,219
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,978,287
From Jan. 1, 1899	589,579

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$91,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	4,021,713
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,410,421

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$3,144,344
From Jan. 1, 1900	18,670,456
From Jan. 1, 1899	19,975,276

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Aug. 25. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
123	128	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900	2	126 Aug. 17	114 Jan. 6		126 Aug. 17, 1900
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	3,500,000	July, 1900	3½	*204 July 6	*204 July 6		*204 July 6, 1900
150	175	American Coal	1,500,000	M'h 1, 1900	4	.....	.....		145 Dec. 27, 1899
..	..	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1, 1900	3	100 Apr. 5	90 Jan. 8		*96¾ July 25, 1900
25	28½	American District Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1900	1	33½ Jan. 22	24½ Jan. 4		28 Aug. 14, 1900
1¼	1½	Am. Spirits Manufacturing	27,864,300	.....	..	4 Feb. 15	2¼ June 21		*2 July 10, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	6,995,800	.....	..	.....	.....		*24 Oct. 10, 1899
116	117	American Sugar Ref. pf	36,968,000	July 2, 1900	1¾	118 July 14	107 Mar. 2		117 Aug. 14, 1900
128	133	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	2	140 Feb. 15	128 May 17		130 Aug. 14, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,270,000	.....	..	18 Mar. 26	16½ Mar. 8		16½ June 11, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h 6, 1900	3	.....	.....		*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900	1	.....	.....		100 Oct. 31, 1899
108	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1900	2	.....	.....		106½ Nov. 14, 1899
168	174	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900	3	175 May 31	140 Jan. 2		172 Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....		21 Feb. 15, 1899
67½	70	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	6,000,000	.....	..	70½ Mar. 29	52 Feb. 27		70 Aug. 9, 1900
105	115	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900	3	115 April 26	95¾ Mar. 21		112 July 16, 1900
124	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	125½ June 11	125 May 23		125 Aug. 13, 1900
..	103½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900	1	93 Feb. 26	91¾ Feb. 26		*95¼ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....		20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900	1¾	.....	.....		171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	39¾ Jan. 15	37 Apr. 25		39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	96¼	Chi. & East. Ill	6,197,900	July 2, 1900	2½	100 Mar. 27	88 Jan. 31		95 Aug. 10, 1900
112	116	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900	5	123½ Jan. 31	112 May 12		115 Aug. 15, 1900
..	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	175 Mar. 3	172 Feb. 8		*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 2, 1900	2	.....	.....		102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 2, 1900	1½	.....	.....		120 June 4, 1898
31	32	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	17,000,000	.....	..	39¾ Apr. 27	30¼ Aug. 13		32¾ Aug. 14, 1900
25	28	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	28 Apr. 27	14½ Jan. 10		27½ July 23, 1900
64	68	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	72 Apr. 10	46 Jan. 2		68 July 23, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1900	1½	187 July 30	*185½ July 3		187 July 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	2¾ Apr. 10	1¾ May 7		1¼ July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	3¾ Mar. 26	1¼ Aug. 15		1¼ Aug. 15, 1900
116	120½	Col. Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900	8	131½ Jan. 17	120 June 8		*130¾ Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,300	.....	..	12¾ May 3	9 Jan. 4		11¾ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800	.....	..	27½ Mar. 21	21 Jan. 5		29 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	330,700	.....	..	.....	.....		30 June 9, 1899
164	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 14, 1900	1¾	*183 Jan. 17	*156 June 7		*169 June 15, 1900
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2	52 May 9	50 Feb. 16		*50 July 23, 1900
13	15	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,282,100	.....	..	19 Mar. 26	12 June 20		13¼ July 17, 1900
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900	7	.....	.....		110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	May 15, 1900	2½	98½ June 14	90 Aug. 13		90 Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	12,000,000	.....	..	6¾ Mar. 5	4 June 2		4½ Aug. 4, 1900
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	.....	..	17⅞ Mar. 5	12 July 6		12 Aug. 17, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900	3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*396 July 5		*395 July 5, 1900
10⅞	11¼	Erie	112,347,400	.....	..	14⅜ Mar. 22	10¾ June 21		10¾ Aug. 17, 1900
15½	16½	Erie 2d pf	16,000,000	.....	..	22¼ Mar. 22	15⅝ Jan. 10		17 Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	July 9, 1900	1¼	122⅝ Feb. 23	101 Jan. 3		106⅞ Aug. 10, 1900
42½	45	Evans. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900	1½	54⅞ Mar. 15	40½ Jan. 5		*45 Aug. 18, 1900
80	84	Evansville & Terre Haute pf	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900	2½	94½ April 19	84 July 18		84 July 18, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	15¼ May 22	14½ Apr. 4		*15¼ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Fort Worth & Rio G	3,108,100	.....	..	19 Apr. 3	15 June 1		15½ June 4, 1900
..	..	**Gas & Electric**, Bergen Co.	2,000,000	.....	..	81 July 17	64 May 17		76¾ Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1900	1¼	.....	.....		*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & West	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	.....	.....		*45 Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 16, 1900	2	115½ Jan. 11	106 June 25		*108 Aug. 10, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	*102⅜ July 17	101 June 28		*102½ July 7, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900	1½	.....	.....		*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Aug. 25, 1900	50c	.....	.....		*105 May 20, 1899
70	75	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 25, 1900	50c	*75 Aug. 18	65 Feb. 6		*75 Aug. 18, 1900
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900	2	103¾ June 7	102½ April 18		*101 July 20, 1900
..	..	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	10⅞ Jan. 25	3¼ Aug. 2		*5¼ Aug. 13, 1900
9	12⅝	**K. C. Southern**	29,993,500	.....	..	17½ April 19	17½ April 19		10 July 20, 1900
2½	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	3½ May 24	3½ May 24		3½ May 24, 1900
14	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	17¼ Mar. 27	15 Feb. 2		16 June 19, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....	.....		*22 Jan. 25, 1899
3	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	10 Jan. 31	5 June 29		7½ Nov. 9, 1899
10	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	40 Feb. 13	34 June 29		27 June 29, 1900
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	3	66 Feb. 6	52½ July 21		52½ July 21, 1900
185	189	**Manhatttan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	19¾ May 2	6¾ Jan. 30		17 July 24, 1900
..	..	**Manh., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	45 June 29	43 June 27		45 June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....		3½ June 9, 1899
..	..	National Linseed Oil certs	.....	.....	..	3¼ Jan. 10	3¼ Jan. 10		3¼ June 9, 1899
30	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900	2	37 Apr. 30	33 Aug. 15		33 Aug. 15, 1900
130	135	N. Y. Air Brake	6,250,000	July 16, 1900	2	150 June 7	135 May 1		136½ Aug. 10, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 14, 1900	1¼	.....	.....		*124 July 2, 1897
70	79	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900	5	83 Jan. 31	75 June 29		*75 July 2, 1900
30	32	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	.....	..	40¼ Mar. 29	29 June 20		30¼ July 30, 1900
122	135	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July, 1900	1¼	134 Feb. 28	130 Feb. 2		*135¾ July 3, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 2, 1900	4 1-3	413 July 12	405 July 1		413 July 12, 1900
210	214	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	52,638,100	June 30, 1900	2	215½ May 1	212½ April 19		*210¼ Aug. 2, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1900	1	.....	.....		85¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	June 1, 1900	1	31¾ May 15	25 May 21		25 Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	..	.....	.....		7 Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,600,000	July 20, 1900	30c	9 Feb. 2	6⅞ July 7		8¾ July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	10,331,800	July 2, 1898	1	.....	.....		*45 Nov. 15, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,182,500	July 2, 1900	2	.....	.....		75¾ Oct. 7, 1899
86	93	**Pacific Coast 1st pf**	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	87½ Jan. 4	83 May 11		87¼ Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 2, 1899	2	.....	.....		93 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1900	1¾	.....	.....		*110 June 26, 1899
410	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	*420 June 11	*420 June 11		*420 June 11, 1900
1½	2	Peo., Dec. & Evans	8,400,000	.....	..	4 May 1	1¾ Aug. 10		2 June 15, 1900
5	7½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	9¼ Mar. 20	5 June 19		5 June 29, 1900
22½	27½	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.....	..	29¾ Mar. 27	20 Jan. 3		23½ Aug. 15, 1900
55	58	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	.....	..	64¼ Mar. 27	54½ Mar. 22		57 Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	**Philadelphia Company**	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900	3½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19		74 Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 2, 1900	2	.....	.....		*117 May 16, 1899
182	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic	10,714,300	July 2, 1900	1¾	188 Feb. 15	181 Mar. 10		*185¾ June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McK'sport & Youghi.	4,000,000	July, 1900	2	.....	.....		*127 Mar. 3, 1899
23	..	Pitts. & West. pf., 25c. paid	.....	.....	..	2½ Aug. 9	8 June 9		24½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,700,700	.....	..	2¾ Mar. 29	1¾ Aug. 1		1¼ Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf	4,291,800	July 16, 1900	½	10½ Mar. 22	8 June 1		8½ June 26, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900	4	*193 Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7		*198 Aug. 7, 1900
..	69	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1899	1	65 Aug. 17	45¼ Jan. 27		65 Aug. 17, 1900
..	80	Rio Grande Western pf	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1¼	*86 Mar. 22	80 Jan. 16		86 July 13, 1900
132½	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1½	131¾ M'h. 26	131¾ M'h. 26		*135 July 28, 1900
61¼	62¼	**Silver Bullion Certs.**	.....	.....	..	69¾ Mar. 19	59½ Jan. 16		69¾ Mar. 19, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900	3½	.....	.....		*200 Mar. 19, 1900
20	22	Sloss-Sheffield S. & Iron	7,500,000	.....	..	25⅝ June 15	19½ June 26		19¾ Aug. 26, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	July, 1900	2½	.....	.....		108 Feb. 17, 1898
..	64	**Texas Central**	2,963,400	.....	..	*16 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11		*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,800	Jan. 15, 1900	1	*20 Apr. 9	*20 Apr. 9		*20 Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	8,500,000	Nov. 15, 1898	1	.....	.....		34 Nov. 28, 1899
..	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1½	.....	.....		45 Dec. 2, 1899
..	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,078,800	.....	..	15 Jan. 24	10 Jan. 24		*8¾ Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,805,000	.....	..	.....	.....		5 Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,080,000	July 2, 1900	1¾	142 Apr. 12	136 Jan. 2		*141¼ June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	½	.....	.....		64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,200,000	July 10, 1900	2½	*272½ Jan. 17	*272½ Jan. 17		*272½ Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	.....	..	13¾ Feb. 22	4 Mar. 22		*14 Aug. 9, 1900
94½	97	U. S. Rubber pf	21,525,500	July 31, 1900	2	104¾ Jan. 3	90 Feb. 27		99¾ Aug. 17, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,225,000	M'h. 1, 1900	3½	.....	.....		140 Oct. 30, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900	3½	.....	.....		*174 Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1¼	.....	.....		129 Aug. 8, 1900
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900	3	.....	.....		*48 Mar. 23, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute common and preferred, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Morris and Essex, Pittsburg and Western preferred, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50, American Coal is $25 par, Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par, and New Central Coal Company $20 par.

AUG

1900

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STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Aug. 25 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$160,000	$1,200,300.00	$19,200.00	98,600	$261,400.00	$106,000.00	$1,402,800.00
Columbia	300,000	1,916,000.00	98,000.00	84,000	376,000.00	.....	2,075,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,065,022.01	77,502.93	61,056	326,317.15	.....	1,399,539.70
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,200,000.00	60,000.00	42,800	178,500.00	.....	1,475,800.00
Gansevoort	200,000	678,350.67	4,334.01	43,819	37,222.02	20,222.31	.....
Hamilton	200,000	1,402,000.00	49,000.00	95,000	161,000.00	.....	1,558,000.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,705,235.00	95,556.00	90,236	248,211.00	.....	2,373,271.00
Mutual	200,000	1,245,420.94	29,288.45	115,564	175,170.47	.....	1,380,257.19
19th Ward	100,000	1,182,686.00	17,105.00	120,431	224,201.00	.....	1,577,820.00
Plaza	100,000	1,830,000.00	52,000.00	107,000	130,000.00	.....	1,816,000.00
Riverside	100,000	959,057.42	8,437.48	54,946	68,436.48	132,028.00	721,336.89
State	100,000	2,933,000.00	218,000.00	109,000	103,000.00	.....	4,202,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	1,117,700.00	15,200.00	164,100	112,800.00	.....	1,640,800.00
Union Square	200,000	2,215,226.67	59,289.61	223,212	169,518.29	.....	2,380,927.00
Washington	100,000	185,760.19	3,068.00	19,250	78,290.87	.....	230,918.98
Yorkville	100,000	1,584,000.00	107,850.00	112,900	114,400.00	.....	1,772,200.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,115,847.00	11,357.00	91,600	157,949.00	.....	1,254,822.00
Broadway	100,000	1,349,100.48	12,140.15	104,256	257,357.10	.....	1,510,150.08
Eighth Ward	100,000	300,700.00	6,200.00	33,000	45,100.00	.....	321,000.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	668,000.00	28,400.00	26,700	46,000.00	.....	620,200.00
Mfr.'s Nat.	252,000	2,497,400.00	304,200.00	198,200	534,500.00	85,297.77	3,105,000.00
Mech. & Trad.	200,000	920,486.83	15,176.00	53,074	93,617.97	.....	896,089.83
Merchants'	100,000	428,397.39	6,033.13	42,756	90,498.16	.....	469,322.44
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,797,000.00	214,000.00	348,000	540,000.00	693,000.00	4,116,000.00
National City	300,000	2,532,000.00	131,000.00	261,000	313,000.00	.....	2,897,000.00
North Side	100,000	661,218.21	12,230.49	80,513	39,753.00	.....	1,528,836.27
People's	100,000	911,500.00	33,000.00	40,000	*146,300.00	82,900.00	978,200.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	566,646.52	14,787.00	28,167	45,480.56	63,278.43	580,934.75
17th Ward	100,000	451,268.00	5,455.00	38,166	70,802.00	.....	438,607.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,079,500.00	113,500.00	10,000	269,100.00	225,000.00	1,020,000.00
25th Ward	100,000	486,593.09	10,707.00	28,027	63,027.00	2,685.24	490,819.00
Union	100,000	588,036.00	19,856.00	39,711	70,471.00	.....	641,863.00
Wallabout	100,000	643,200.00	40,900.00	12,200	45,200.00	.....	710,000.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	537,400.00	18,270.00	23,612	141,450.00	.....	695,800.00
First National	100,000	679,250.00	37,514.00	20,000	196,902.00	77,122.00	765,229.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,525,400.00	229,400.00	212,800	994,200.00	.....	6,788,800.00
Hudson County	250,000	1,954,746.00	75,061.00	57,326	186,459.00	.....	1,800,232.00
Second National	250,000	1,251,900.00	62,300.00	21,400	146,000.00	343,400.00	961,400.00
Third National	200,000	954,543.58	32,878.78	55,955	101,307.42	24,682.73	880,227.07
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,036,000.00	100,900.00	14,900	109,700.00	457,100.00	1,743,700.00
Second National	125,000	765,211.09	62,300.00	47,060	69,900.00	100,000.00	918,400.00

*And with other New York Banks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The best thing about the local market to-day was the bidding for low-priced stocks. For the first time in months people are disposed to show some interest in the market. A bid of 2 was made for 2,000 Railways Company general. Asphalt was bid up to 10⅝. There was a basket full of orders for Asphalt 5s at 75 and thereabouts. Choctaw preferred was wanted at 40⅝. American Cement found a ready market at 8, Marsden was up ¼, and all good investment issues were in demand. Nevertheless, there was little doing, since there were few offerings at current quotations. September promises to bring better conditions.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair; light northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,799. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York} Elsewhere, and Jersey City. } TWO CENTS.

ATTACKED BY DETECTIVE

Many Witness Strange Arrest at Police Headquarters.

Unresisting Man Knocked Down Twice and Kicked in the Face by Central Office Attache.

Two men stood on the steps at Police Headquarters last night. One was rather tall. He was about twenty years old. His companion was short and was in his shirt sleeves. The men seemed to be waiting for somebody. The street was unusually quiet. Aside from a few reporters across the way, an occasional policeman coming and going, or a man passing by, everything was quiet.

A Central Office detective came from the direction of Houston Street. He was of medium build, wore a straw hat with a black band, gray trousers, and black coat. He has been seen in and out of Headquarters scores of times. The moment he saw the two men on the steps he rushed at them. Singling out the taller one, he caught him by the shoulders and flung him down the steps. The smaller of the two men took to his heels and disappeared around the corner.

Following up the tall man, the detective gave him a blow in the face that knocked him sprawling in the street. Before he could rise the detective kicked the prostrate man in the face. The man made no resistance whatever, but began to cry.

The detective caught him by the neck and with a jerk made him stand up.

"Get your hat and come on," the detective ordered. The man picked his hat from the gutter and put it on. The detective hit him again, and a second time knocked the man down. The blood was by this time flowing from the prisoner's mouth. The detective dragged his victim up the stairs into Police Headquarters. A considerable crowd of people who had heard the pleadings of the prisoner for mercy ran from the surrounding houses.

The detective took his man into the Detective Bureau, and the door was slammed shut. Nothing more was seen of either man. Inquiries made were met with the declaration by all the officials that they knew nothing of the case, though it had been witnessed by scores of people.

Detective Sergeant Carey was asked who the man was and why he had been arrested. He declared that no such man had been arrested, and, more than that, that no man had been asaulted.

In the group of policemen that came out of Headquarters, attracted by the noise, were noticed Roundsman Rehahn, Policeman Dougherty, Elevator Man Charles Lyons, and Detective Stransky.

When asked who the detective was who made the assault the four men mentioned denied knowing him. They did not say that he was not a Central Office detective, but said that they could not be expected to know every one of the hundred or more men connected with the Central Office. They did not attempt to deny the assault, as did Detective Sergeant Carey.

TWINS DIE AT THE SAME TIME.

A Strange Pair, Inseparable in Life and in Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Born at the same time, inseparable through life, Claudy and Clyde Wilson are together in death. This strange pair were the children of Archie M. Wilson of Duxay, Wood County. They looked exactly alike, and their appearance was but a small portion of their similarity. One would not be away from the other for a moment without beginning to cry, and when one was pleased the other also laughed. If, perchance, one should awake in the night the other would open its eyes also.

A few weeks ago the mother dropped Claudy, and a great bump was raised on her forehead. She cried bitterly and a deep blue spot appeared upon her right temple. Clyde suffered intuitively the same injury, though no spot came on his forehead. Whether from the injury or not is not known, but last Friday Claudy became sick. The physicians pronounced it brain trouble. Almost at the same time Clyde was taken sick with the same disease. The little girl died; the boy followed her in death within a few hours. They will be buried side by side to-morrow in the cemetery at Rudolph.

VANDERBILT COACHING TRIP.

Party Returns from Boston to Newport After Successful Run.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt and his coaching party returned from Boston to-night, delighted with their trip. The party included William Whitehouse, Jr., H. B. B. Moore, William Stackpole, 2d, Bradish O. Johnson, who started with him on Saturday, and two others. At Tiverton Miss Elsie French met the party and occupied the box seat for the remainder of the trip.

Mr. Vanderbilt took the reins. The first stop on the way to Newport was at Stoughton, where four fresh horses were hitched to the coach. A second relay was met at Taunton and another at Fall River.

The horses are in prime condition, but the horse which fell near Fall River died there yesterday.

FELL INTO A PADDLE WHEEL.

Workman Pounded Nearly to Death Before He Was Rescued.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Shortly before noon to-day Edward Hall, an employe of the tannery at Sparrowbush, two miles from here, pushed his foot against a large paddlewheel over a liquor vat to set it in motion, but he did not withdraw his foot quick enough. The leg of his trousers was caught by the wheel, and the young man was drawn close to the rapidly revolving shaft, where he was held helpless while the paddle of the wheel pounded his body.

The paddles are of heavy pine, eight inches long and an inch and a quarter thick, and several of them were broken by their forcible contact with Hall's body. Workmen in the shop heard his cries of pain and terror and ran to his assistance. The machinery was stopped, and immediately afterward the exhausted victim fell among the paddles. All his clothing was torn from his body, and he was badly bruised and lacerated. He will recover.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks generally lower. Financial affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, No. 1 foundry, $16; butter, Western creamery, 22c.

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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Half Fare Labor Day Excursions to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, &c., via New York Central. The descriptive pamphlet containing

SHAH'S THRONE IN PERIL.

Serious Uprising in Favor of the Ruler's Brother Reported to Have Broken Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—I hear from a thoroughly well informed source that a serious insurrection has broken out in Persia which may in all probability cause the Shah's visit to Europe to be curtailed.

The object of the revolt is to dethrone the present Shah, whose fondness for Western ideas makes him unpopular to Persians of the old school, and to place his brother on the throne.

No details have reached here so far regarding the extent or success of this revolutionary movement, but a telegram announcing the fact has just been handed to the Shah in Brussels.

The Shah himself, I am told, is disposed to make light of the affair, which, nevertheless, is extremely grave in view of the unsettled state of the Far East.

He has every confidence that the precautions in view of such a contingency which the Grand Vizier took before his imperial master started on his European trip will prove sufficient to cope with the situation.

The insurrection, however, has been very carefully planned, for it has taken the Shah and his Ministers completely by surprise.

NEGRO SHOOTS WHITE MAN.

Quarrel in Coenties Slip May Have Fatal Result.

Charles Uppher, colored, who keeps a boarding house for colored seamen at 42 Baxter Street and conducts a shipping office at 26 Coenties Slip, last night shot and probably fatally wounded James J. Galvin of 293 Furman Street, Brooklyn. Uppher was locked up at the Old Slip Station. Galvin was taken home, after having his injuries attended to by a physician from the Hudson Street Hospital. His injury, at first believed to be trivial, took a turn for the worse after his arrival home, and late last night Galvin's condition was said to be critical.

The shooting occurred on the sidewalk in front of 26 Coenties Slip. The prisoner says he was seated on an empty keg in front of the saloon which occupies the ground floor. Galvin, he says, passed by, addressed an insulting remark to him, and then struck him with his fist in the face. This was done, Uppher says, without provocation.

A scuffle followed, and then Uppher, who was getting the worst of it, started upstairs to his office on the second floor. Galvin, he says, followed and forced his way into the office, where he assaulted him with a knife, cutting him on both hands. One of these gashes, that on the right hand, was quite deep and painful.

Uppher then snatched up a revolver which he kept in the office. He was infuriated, and when Galvin on seeing the weapon made a hasty exit he followed him to the street, firing as he rushed downstairs. The bullet went wild, but when he reached the sidewalk and Galvin faced him he shot again, and with truer aim. The second bullet, according to eye-witnesses, entered Galvin's mouth, knocking out three front teeth and coming out through the nose.

Galvin staggered for a moment as if drunk, and then sat down on the keg, where Uppher had been sitting before the shooting occurred. His first care was to have a policeman called. When he asked some one in the crowd to go for an officer lest his assailant escape, Uppher replied:

"You need not be afraid, I will not run away."

Nor did he make any effort at an escape. Had he tried, it is almost certain that he would not have succeeded, for a big crowd had gathered. It was made up mainly of the rough characters hovering about the river front, and from their attitude it was plain that they had no love for the colored man.

At one time there were loud and angry references to the race riots, and cries of "Lynch him!" but the prompt arrival of policemen had a wholesome effect on the crowd.

Uppher was hustled to the station by Detectives Mitchell and Thurley, while another officer summoned an ambulance. The doctor after having examined the wounded man and dressed his injuries, pronounced them as not serious, and authorized his removal to his home.

According to the friends of Galvin, the trouble was started by the colored man, who they said had threatened "to do for any white man who came too close to him." Others, who know Uppher, say that he is quiet and inoffensive.

The police believe that the trouble was caused by business jealousy. Uppher had prospered in his business and had made heavy inroads on that of a certain clique of men in the boarding-house business, thus incurring their enmity. Of late Uppher had acquired the privilege of shipping men for a number of large firms, among others the firm of Arthur Sewall, one time a Vice Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket.

ROBBER LEFT A THUMB PRINT.

Principal Clue to Theft of $20,000 from Express Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 27.—When the great mystery of the robbery of $20,000 from the Adams Express Company is solved it will be through the agency of a thumb print. Upon the duplicate package there was a print of a man's thumb. Every man who was at work in the banks, railroad, and expres company has been made to submit to a most rigid investigation and give prints of his thumbs.

The detectives declare the robbery could only have been committed by an employe or some one well acquainted with the details of shipping money. The fact that the package contained $20,000 which was to be used in paying off the employes of the Burlington Railroad must have been known to the thieves. The police are anxious to discover a man with a gray spot on the left side of his head. The man with the gray spot was an employe of the express company at Burlington for nearly two years. He returned to this city a few months ago and has been keeping company with a woman here. He suddenly left town the day of the robbery. He had a large amount of money and went to Chicago.

MEADOW BROOK CLUBMAN HURT.

Ernest Hayes Thrown from Vehicle While Driving at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 27.—Ernest Hayes, well known as a cross-country rider both in this country and in England, was, it is feared, seriously hurt this afternoon. He had driven in from his home, Hempstead Farms. He started back driving a spirited chestnut hackney. When two blocks from the station the hackney took fright and bolted.

Before Mr. Hayes could pull him down the horse went into a trench which had been dug in the road, and the sudden stop threw Mr. Hayes over the dashboard to the macadam roadbed. He was picked up unconscious, and carried into Sammis's Hotel, and Drs. Lanehart and Warner called.

They found that his face and head had been badly lacerated and bruised and his nose broken. He was restored to a semi-conscious state, and thus remains. The doctors fear internal injuries, and declined to allow him to be moved.

Mr. Hayes is one of the most regular of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club riders during the hunting season. His brother, William C. Hayes, is a well-known horse owner and gentleman jockey.

The Lake Shore Limited.

An up-to-date train in every respect, between New York and Chicago, every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central. Pullman Sleeping Cars to Chicago, via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis, via Big Four Route, making close connection

MR. COLER IS INDORSED

Bedford Democratic Club Demands His Nomination for Governor.

Denominated as the Tilden of 1900—Prominent Members of the Organization Not Present.

The Bedford Democratic Club, which includes among its members a number of the most influential men in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, placed itself on record last night as favoring the nomination of Controller Bird S. Coler for Governor.

This action was taken at a special meeting of the club held at the clubhouse, 1,236 Bedford Avenue. The attendance was very small, numbering twenty, and most of the members who are prominently identified with the affairs of the Democracy of Brooklyn were absent. These included ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, Congressman Edmund H Driggs, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, and S. Stewart Whitehouse. The only member present of prominence politically was Rufus L. Scott.

Robert W. Steele presided at the meeting, and in his opening remarks referred to the Controller's excellent service as a public official. He thought it right and proper that the members of the club should show their high regard for Mr. Coler.

William Brothers then introduced a resolution urging the party leaders to yield to the "public sentiment" in favor of Mr. Coler's nomination.

Mr. Scott spoke in support of the resolution. He said that in 1874 Samuel J. Tilden was elected Governor by over 50,000 majority, the people at that time demanding Tilden as they now demand Coler.

"Bird S. Coler," said the speaker, "is the Samuel J. Tilden of 1900. It is true that he has not had the experience of Tilden, but he has fulfilled our expectations. The leaders here have the opportunity of their lives. Mr. Coler is the strongest man who can be nominated, and if he is he will be elected."

No one else spoke on the resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote. It was as follows:

Whereas, An overwhelming public sentiment demands the nomination of Controller Bird S. Coler for the office of Governor of the State of New York; and

Whereas, His courageous discharge of the duties connected with the office of Controller of the City of New York has demonstrated his honesty, efficiency, and capability for holding public office; and

Whereas, We, the members of the Bedford Democratic Club, aside from our personal admiration for our fellow-member, firmly believe that the public sentiment expressed through the columns of the newspapers, from all sections of the State, and observed by us among our personal acquaintances, guarantees the election of the Hon. Bird S. Coler, if nominated, by a large majority; and

Whereas, We, like all other loyal Democrats, hope for and have pledged ourselves to work for the success of our party in city, State, and Nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do hereby place ourselves on record in favor of the nomination of the Hon. Bird S. Coler for Governor, and

Resolved, That we urge upon the leaders of our party in this county the wisdom of heeding the voice of the people raised in advocacy of the nomination of the Hon. Bird S. Coler, and that they use every influence and endeavor to the end that he may be the choice of the Democratic State Convention to meet at Saratoga on Sept. 11, thereby insuring a glorious victory for the Democratic Party in this State at the polls next November.

BRYAN NOT TO GO TO CHICAGO.

Will Remain Away Because of the President's Absence.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—William J. Bryan has followed the example of President McKinley and declined to be a visitor at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. This afternoon he sent a message to Executive Director William H. Harper, the head of the local committee, saying that because of the absence of President McKinley from the encampment he considered it advisable to remain away. His telegram is as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 27.

Since President McKinley is detained by public business, I believe that the proprieties of the occasion demand that I also decline and thus relieve the reunion of any appearance of partisanship. W. J. BRYAN.

The local committee, through Mr. Harper, expressed its regrets at the inability of Mr. Bryan to be present by sending him the following message:

Chicago, Aug. 27.

Your telegram declining the invitation to the Grand Army reunion because of President McKinley's absence by reason of his public duties, received. The Executive Committee appreciates your delicacy of sentiment under the circumstances, while regretting that we cannot have the pleasure and honor of entertaining you. W. H. HARPER.

WANTS A NEW PARTY.

The Yale Review, in Leading Editorial, Points Out the Need and Advantage of One.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 27.—The Yale Review, a quarterly publication devoted to the study of economic, social, and political topics, and edited by Professors E. G. Bourne, J. C. Schwab, Irving Fisher, Henry W. Farnam, and W. F. Blackman, is out in its August issue with an attack on the candidates of both the Republican and the Democratic Party, and a call for a new party and an independent Presidential candidate. The editorial leads the number of The Review, and is making a stir in Yale circles, as The Review four years ago supported McKinley against free silver. The editorial, in part, follows:

The dissolution of the Gold Democratic organization and Mr. Bryan's declaration that imperialism is issue of paramount importance have simplified the political situation. Yet, with the party in power committed to a radical departure from our traditional policy toward people struggling for independence and from our fundamental principles and government, and the opposition party clinging to a Quixotic financial policy and disintegrated by social radicalism, the choice confronting many voters is still perplexing if not humiliating.

Such a choice of evils inevitably begets political cynicism and indifference, both of which constitute the most favorable environment for corruption. It is still further demoralizing, for if voters can be trained to accept such a choice of evils the temptation is strong for party managers to bend their energies not to improve their own standards, but by intrigue to get the other party committed to something worse. The burden of the campaign is thus shifted from the defense of a positive policy to abusing your opponents and magnifying the dangers of their success.

The natural recourse in a situation like the present is the nomination of candidates on a platform which combines financial and political conservatism—fidelity equally to American credit and American ideals. The notion that votes for candidates that cannot be elected are thrown away is a popular fallacy studiously cultivated by the political machines. It is the votes cast for candidates you don't like and for a policy you don't believe in, that are truly thrown away.

Our American politics need more, not fewer, independent movements. In a Government resting on public opinion the freest opportunity for the growth and expression of public opinion is essential. When public opinion is stereotyped into the empty formulas of two traditional parties and all variation suppressed, the foundations of self-government are undermined. If there are varieties of opinion let them be given utterance and translated into action and produce some effect, and not be stifled into conformity with one or another set of ideas accepted on authority.

Therefore in the present issue we believe that the best thing in the long run would be for those who look upon a choice between the two leading candidates as a choice of evils to refuse the choice and to raise their voice and cast their vote for candidates and a policy that they believe in. Only in that way can their latent strength be made to tell.

Is Your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. S. E. Tropea, Memphis, Tenn., says: "It is the brain and nerve tonic par excellence. It

editorial in The Review criticising the policy of the Administration in the Philippines.

MR. CARNEGIE'S POSITION.

Report that He Will Stump for Bryan Leads to Newspaper Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The report that Andrew Carnegie is going on the stump for Bryan has led to a controversy in this city.

B. H. Warner of Mystic, Conn., has written a letter to a Washington newspaper asserting that he saw Mr. Carnegie in London in May, and that Mr. Carnegie then told him that he was going to support McKinley. Mr. Carnegie said he was confident that McKinley would make a much better President the second term than during the first.

Noble E. Dawson of this city asserts in reply that he has in his possession letters indicating that Mr. Carnegie does not intend to vote for McKinley. Some of them were written to him and some to others.

"Mr. Warner," says Mr. Dawson, "should not forget the fact that at the time of his conversation with Mr. Carnegie in London the armor plate job was still pending in Congress, with some possibility of its failure, and under the Hanna code of correct business principles now in vogue how could Mr. Carnegie tell him anything else than what he did?"

Mr. Dawson quotes the following from one of Mr. Carnegie's letters, and says he may make public a quotation "still more stiffly patriotic" later on:

"Imperialism brings with it certain consequences the world over. Mr. John Morley has his well-known five stages in 'Territorial Progress,' which he calls the 'Rake's Progress.' We reached the first of these stages when President McKinley changed his mind and demanded the Philippines for the United States, notwithstanding that the protocol bound us to confer with Spain in regard to 'their disposition, control, and government.' Thus we went into a territory where we had no business to go, which makes Mr. Morley's first step. The second stage is also upon us, our 'intrusion provokes resentment,' which marks his second step. Our whilom allies, Aguinaldo and his insurgent troops, and also the leading citizens of the Philippines, fail to appreciate their 'deliverer.' We have also reached Mr. Morley's third stage. 'Our officers are calling out that the natives are rebels and that their resistance is rebellion.' Two more of Mr. Morley's stages lie behind, but these I do not believe the American people will ever sanction."

TO TEST ROOSEVELT'S SKILL.

Cowboys Want a Demonstration of His Prowess with the Rope.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Boasts of his ability as a cowboy will have to be "made good" by Gov. Roosevelt when he reaches South Dakota next month on his Northwestern campaign trip. A Democratic cowboy, acting in behalf of Senator Pettigrew, will put the Republican orator to a practical test of life in the plains.

According to ranchmen in Senator Pettigrew's State, so much has been said of the prowess of Roosevelt that they wish to have an ocular demonstration of his familiarity with the ways of the "Woolly West."

Senator Pettigrew is reported to have instigated his faithful "punchers" to call upon the Rough Rider for a show of his skill. He said yesterday that the "boys" in Dakota wanted some proof of the Governor's ability to rival them with the lasso.

THE BRITISH ARMY SCANDAL.

Chamberlain's Sister-in-Law Says Army Doctors Are a Low Class of Men.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, sister-in-law of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who very recently returned from South Africa, has been interviewed regarding her experiences there.

She declares that every word said by William Ashmead Bartlett Burdette-Coutts, Conservative Member of Parliament for Westminster, about the mismanagement of the military hospitals was true. The Surgeon General, she asserts, threw every obstacle in the way of forwarding medical supplies.

"With few exceptions the army doctors," says Mrs. Chamberlain, "are a low class of men. Those in South Africa neglected their patients. Six cases of drunkenness among army doctors came under my observation. After these people had come into contact with the police they were sent home in charge of invalids."

These and other sweeping charges, made after a stay of several months in South Africa, are attracting no little attention.

CHOLERA KILLING THOUSANDS.

Present Outbreak in India the Worst Ever Known—People Dying Like Flies.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"The present epidemic of cholera," says the Simla correspondent of The Daily Mail, "is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The bubonic plague is child's play compared with it.

"The natives are dying like flies at the rate of 3,000 a week. The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine."

WAR OVER BALTIMORE OFFICIAL

Public Opposition to Election of School Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Public opinion to the Baltimore City School Commissioners' arbitrary action in electing James H. Van Sickle of Denver, a non-resident, as Superintendent of Instruction in this city, to-day took the form of a bill filed for injunction to restrain the City Controller from paying the salary of the new official.

Dr. Albert H. Lyman, a prominent citizen, takes the action, but his course is said to meet with general approval. This bill sets forth that the time the School Commissioners selected Van Sickle he was a non-resident, while the new city charter, it is claimed, provides that the Superintendent, like all other city officials, must be a registered voter.

It is therefore contended that Van Sickle's election is null, that he is not entitled to any salary, and that any such payment would be unwarranted, unlawful, and a misappropriation of public funds. Though he is a member of the reform league, Dr. Lyman's action is taken independently.

Van Sickle would no doubt give the city trouble should his salary be withheld or any attempt made to oust him. The novel dispute will now be tested in the courts. Many people have opposed the selection of Van Sickle on the ground that the Commissioners should have chosen a Superintendent from the Faculties or graduates of Baltimore's own institutions of learning.

Sound Beach Yacht Captain Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—Some men walking along the shore in front of Mrs. Nathalie Alexander's place, Nirvana, near Sound Beach, last night found the body of a drowned man lying on the beach. It proved to be the body of George Johnson, Captain of Mrs. Alexander's sloop Royalty. It is believed he was seized with a fit while in the water, as he could swim and was perfectly at home in the water.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS

Contests on the Republican Side in Manhattan.

FIGHTS AMONG THE DEMOCRATS

To-day Will Decide Gruber-Austin, March-Wagner, Sheehan-Goodwin, and Boyle-Keahon Conflicts.

The primary polling booths will be opened to-day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., according to the new Primary Election law. Delegates will be elected to Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly district conventions, and also Assembly district conventions to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the State conventions. Election district officers will also be chosen in all districts.

On the Republican side there will be many contests in the Borough of Manhattan.

In the Sixth District on the east side, where James E. March has long been in control, George Wagner, an influential man, is making a hard fight to depose March. The latter is a Port Warden, and aspired to be Commissioner of Immigration, but because of charges that he was a padrone he could not get the latter place. A Republican, high in authority, said yesterday that March had a very hot fight on his hands.

In the Seventh, Joseph K. Hackett wants to supersede Franklin Miller, the present leader. Both factions are sanguine.

In the Fourteenth, ex-Leader Frank J. Drummond will give battle to James F. Pegnam.

The contest in the Twenty-first District between Leader Abraham Gruber and ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin is well understood. Mr. Gruber has spoken very plainly about Senator Platt and his machine, and despite the opposition of the latter, won at the March primaries. He hopes to repeat the victory to-day. The Austin people yesterday issued a circular attacking Gruber methods. Mr. Gruber says he will win by at least 500 majority. Many disagree with him.

In the Twenty-fifth, Alderman Herbert Parsons is going to give battle to Charles A. Hess, who has the backing of Gen. F. V. Greene. Hess was willing to retire, but Parsons and others attacked him. Then Gen. Greene arranged a "harmony" ticket, which Hess accepted, but which Parsons, F. W. Gross, and T. W. Folsom repudiated. Then Hess decided to stand again, and in this position he was assured the support of Henry Birrell and others who were instrumental in defeating him in March. It was said at county headquarters yesterday that if 1,000 votes are cast in the district to-day, the Parsons ticket will not get more than 100 of them.

The anti-Hess people yesterday circulated a circular letter with the title, "Reasons Why it is Desirable for the Republican Party in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District that Charles A. Hess Should Cease to be a Political Factor in it." Many of the statements are pronounced false by Secretary Manchester, on the authority of Gen. Greene.

In the Twenty-seventh there was a squabble, but a union ticket was prepared. This bears the names, among others, of James W. Perry, the present leader, and William Brookfield, ex-Chairman of the State Committee and ex-President of the County Committee. It has been said that Mr. Brookfield will be the caucus nominee for executive member, but this statement is disputed in some quarters.

There was talk of trouble in the Twenty-eighth District, where Paul J. Salochin threatened to test the strength of John H. Gunner, the present leader. Matters were arranged by a promise to send Mr. Salochin to the State Convention.

There is something of a squabble in the Twenty-ninth, where a large faction is opposed to the continued leadership of Alexander T. Mason. There are ten committeemen to be chosen, and four of these, Alexander T. Mason, William L. Strong, John W. Jacobus, and Frank Bulkley, are on both tickets. There is a possibility that Mr. Bulkley, the former leader, and an ex-Assemblyman, may succeed Mason.

In the Thirty-second District there is a very lively fight between Leader Isaac Newman and John M. Reid, who wants to succeed him.

There is a sharp battle in the annexed district. This is composed of four election districts in the First Westchester Assembly District and seven election districts in the Second. Ex-Leader John N. Stewart wants to resume the leadership, but ex-Judge Richard N. Arnow, the present leader, hopes to win. Much interest is manifested in the fight there, as the result has a great influence on Westchester County politics.

DADY THREATENED WITH SUIT.

R. Ross Appleton Says He Will Demand $50,000 for Alleged Libel—Brooklyn District Warfare.

The Republican factional fight in the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, has developed into a fierce war of personalities. R. Ross Appleton is leading a determined fight in the district to wrest control from Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, and political affairs in the district are many degrees hotter than the prevailing weather. Matters have reached such a stage that Mr. Appleton threatens Mr. Dady with a suit for $50,000 damages for alleged libel.

Mr. Dady gave out a long statement yesterday containing some harsh assertions about Mr. Appleton and others associated with the latter in the district fight. Mr. Dady characterized Mr. Appleton as a "prince of fakirs," and declared that Mr. Appleton and his friends had raised a fund of $3,000, which they were using to effect Dady's defeat at the primaries.

"I notice," added Mr. Dady, "that the ragtag and bobtail around the Third Ward, whom we would not allow to associate with us, have been flush with money during the past ten days."

This expression of Mr. Dady's views of Mr. Appleton and the latter's friends was published in the local newspapers yesterday afternoon. It excited great wrath in the Appleton camp.

Mr. Appleton announced at his headquarters in Pierrepont Street last night that he had placed the matter in the hands of his lawyers, with instructions to bring suit for $50,000 damages for slander against Mr. Dady. His lawyers, he said, were Reid, Esselsteyn & Ketcham of 35 Wall Street, Manhattan. It was possible, he said, that the summons would be served last night.

Mr. Dady was seen later at the Third Ward Republican Club on Schermerhorn Street. He seemed astonished when told of Mr. Appleton's announcement of the damage suit. No papers had been served upon him, he said.

"You can say for me," said Mr. Dady, "that I am glad that Mr. Appleton is disposed to give me an opportunity to prove what I have said. When we get through with the matter, however, he will be sorry that he gave me the chance."

BOYLE-KEAHON CONTEST.

Opponents of the Seventh's Leader Deliver Their Last Broadside—Statement by Richard Croker.

The last gun in the factional fight for the Tammany leadership of the Seventh District was fired last evening.

The followers of Patrick H. Keahon issued a circular which was spread all over the district denouncing the leadership of James W. Boyle. The circular is in part as follows:

"The methods which have characterized James W. Boyle's leadership in the past have been disgraceful, and have driven scores away from the organization. He has run the district organization for his own personal ends. He has levied assessments continually upon its active members, and for the money thus received he has made no accounting. For the benefit of the organization he has expended only a nominal sum.

"Mr. Boyle's claim of credit for public improvements in the Seventh District is brazen impudence. He has said that he procured the asphalting of streets, music in the parks, a boys' playground, and other things which this district has received because it was entitled to them. These improvements are due to the efforts of Mr. Keahon as Alderman, business men, and organization Democrats, and to the efforts of the men who are now associated with him in this contest."

A final effort was made yesterday to drag the name of Richard Croker into the factional fight. The followers of Leader Boyle circulated a statement that Richard Croker said to Assemblyman Maher at Tammany Hall:

"Who are you with in the contest between Boyle and Keahon?"

"I'm with Bridge Commissioner Boyle," said Mr. Maher.

Then Richard Croker is alleged to have said to Assemblyman Maher:

"I'm glad to see you are with a good man."

The Keahon faction issued a positive denial of this story last evening. Richard Croker said yesterday:

"I never said anything of the kind to Assemblyman Maher, or discussed the fight in the Seventh District with him. I have taken no sides in the fight between Messrs. Boyle and Keahon."

SHEEHANITES CHARGE FRAUD.

Warrants Applied For, They Assert—Goodwinites' Big Meeting.

The fight between the Goodwin-Smith faction and John C. Sheehan for the control of the Ninth Assembly District will be bitterly contested to-day.

The leaders of both factions were confident of victory last evening. From the Goodwin-Smith headquarters, in which a rousing meeting was held, a circular was distributed denouncing John C. Sheehan for his policy toward Tammany Hall.

From the Sheehan headquarters came a statement that State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and a number of his detectives had arranged to have repeaters shadowed to-day, and many arrests would be made, it was said.

It is claimed that warrants have already been asked for a number of persons. The circular alleges that eleven persons have been enrolled from 330 West Thirtieth Street and seven from 463 West Twenty-first Street, who purport to have been transferred from 476 West Twenty-second Street. The claim is made by the Sheehanites that most of these persons are illegally enrolled.

Thomas C. Smith claimed last evening that the Goodwin-Smith faction would win to-day by 400 votes. John C. Sheehan claimed he would have a sweeping victory over his foes.

SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

Primary Contests Expected in Eight Assembly Districts—Strength of the Coffey Opposition.

Democratic primary fights are expected in eight Assembly Districts in Brooklyn to-night. The liveliest battles are looked for in the Seventh and Ninth Districts, where the Willoughby Street forces will clash with the supporters of Senator Coffey. Councilman William A. Doyle, who is leading the fight for the organization in the Seventh District, believes that the charges of enrollment frauds which he carried into court will greatly weaken the opposition to him in the district. On the other hand, Luke D. Stapleton, the Coffey leader in the district, declares that the charges were intended merely for political effect, but have failed of their purpose.

Senator Coffey and his friends declare that there isn't any chance of their defeat in the Ninth District, which the Senator has always easily controlled. The Willoughby Street forces in the district, however, have been working hard during the past few weeks, and there is every promise that the fight in this district will be a bitter one.

Warden Patrick Hayes, who, next to Senator Coffey, is the most troublesome rebel Willoughby Street has to deal with, is believed to be still in control of the Fifth Assembly District. Some of the Warden's friends said yesterday that he had "hypnotized" the opposition, which is led by William E. Melody. The tickets in the field look very much alike.

In the Twelfth District John T. Willoughby is seeking to wrest control from ex-Alderman Dooley, and the fight in the district has become exceedingly lively.

Ex-Justice James Quigley, who is leading the forces opposed to Councilman Hester's leadership in the Twentieth District, claims that he has Hester beaten, but the Hester people declare that their ticket will be successful.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District a strong fight is being made against John Maguire, the organization leader. The faction opposed to Maguire is led by Louis L. Happ.

MR. WORTH TO TAKE PART.

Returns to Brooklyn on the Eve of Primary Elections.

Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, who, it is expected, will be named for Congress by the Republicans in the Fifth Congress District, Brooklyn, returned yesterday from Saratoga to take part in the primaries to-night. Mr. Worth said he believed that McKinley and Roosevelt would get a large majority in this State, but that it would not be secured without good, hard work.

The ex-leader of the Kings County Republicans said that he was pleased with the probability of Mr. Odell's nomination for Governor. Mr. Odell, he believed, would make an exceptionally strong candidate.

HIGHWAYMEN IN DENVER.

Man and Woman Robbed of $7,000 and Badly Beaten.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 27.—Dr. Joseph Bannelt and Mrs. Flora M. Betts of this city, while driving in the suburbs late last night, were stopped by masked men, who secured more than $7,000 in cash and diamonds.

Mrs. Betts was beaten into insensibility, and Dr. Bannelt was roughly handled.

Brooklyn Sailor Drowned at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—Saturday evening Edward Espenbacher, an ordinary seaman of the training station serving on the tug Choctaw, returned from leave of absence passed in Newport. In going from the wharf at the station to board the boat he is believed to have missed his footing and fallen overboard between the Choctaw and the wharf. He was missed Sunday when the crew turned out, but until this morning his whereabouts were unknown and he was marked "absent without leave." His body was found near the wharf and removed to the morgue. He belonged in Brooklyn, and came to the station about six months ago.

Baltimore's Census, 508,957.

WASHINGTON, Aug 27.—The population of Baltimore, Md., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is: 1900, 508,957; 1890, 434,439.

These figures show an increase in population of 74,518, or 17.15 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 332,313, showing an increase of 102,126, or 30.73 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

Denver Shows Increase of 27,146.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The population of Denver, Col., according to the official count, is 133,859 in 1900, against 106,713 in 1890, or an increase in population of 27,146, or 25.44 per cent. From 1880 to 1890

ALLIES DRIVEN FROM PEKING?

Rumored that Russian Government Has Bad News.

LOSSES SAID TO BE 1,800

Chinese Bombarding Foreigners with Terrible Effect.

Another Dispatch Announced that 9,000 Chinese Were Advancing on the Capital from Shan-Tung.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is persistently rumored there that the Russian Government has received a message asserting that after a fierce battle inside Peking the allies retreated, losing 1,800 men, mostly Russians.

The Chinese, it is further said, occupy fortified positions, from which they are bombarding the allies in a murderous manner.

Several dispatches from Peking were received yesterday in Europe and this country, but none were apparently of very recent date.

The Japanese commander at Peking cabled to his Government that 9,00 Chinese were advancing on the capital from Shan-Tung, probably in order to try to cut the allies' communications.

Both Gen. Chaffee and Minister Conger were heard from yesterday.

Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, which was undated, was only a short report of the fighting on Aug. 19 near Tien-Tsin.

Mr. Conger's message was also without date. He stated that the Generals of the various powers had decided not to enter the imperial palace, and that it was believed that some members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were in Peking and would be heard from soon.

The United States gunboat Castine has been ordered from Shanghai to Amoy.

A dispatch from Shanghai says Li-Hung-Chang has wired to the Empress Dowager at Hsian-Foo requesting her to have Tuan arrested and to cause the disarmament of the Boxers in order to provide an opening for peace negotiations.

Confirmation of the report that the Chinese Court is in the Province of Shen-Si has been received. Prince Tuan is with the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

RUMOR OF ALLIES' DEFEAT.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch to Le Siecle from St. Petersburg says:

"It is persistently rumored in St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has received a dispatch asserting that after a fierce battle inside Peking, the allies retreated, losing 1,800 men, mostly Russians.

"It is further said that the

and Prince Tuan are now in the Province of Shen-Si.

DISPATCH FROM MR. CONGER.

Shows Allies Are Acting in Harmony—Members of Tsung-li-Yamen May Negotiate with Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Department of State made public to-day the following dispatch from Minister Conger, received this morning:

"From Taku, Aug. 27.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"No important movements since last dispatch. Military is trying to restore order.

"No representative of the Chinese Government encountered yet. Several Ministers of the Tsun-li-Yamen reported in the city, and are expected to appear soon.

"Generals decide not to enter imperial palace, leaving it practically vacant. Two thousand Germans arrived to-day.

"CONGER."

This dispatch, unfortunately, lacked a date, the Minister presumably not having yet received the department's instruction to include the dates in the body of his dispatches. The State Department at first undertook to have the cable companies correct this serious omission, but finally, concluding from the internal evidence that Mr. Conger's message was certainly later than any official emanation from the Chinese capital, the message was made public for what it was worth.

The news from Minister Conger was reassuring, not merely because of his report that the military were restoring order, but because of his statement that the Generals had agreed not to attack the imperial palace. His wording indicates that the Generals are acting in concert, and that includes the Russian commander, Gen. Linevitch. Mr. Conger's statement about the disappearance of the imperial Government is clearer and more complete than any news on the subject which has been received from other sources.

The reference to the arrival of 2,000 fresh German troops caused some surprise, no one apparently having closely watched the movements of the German contingent, which is now arriving in China with fairly regular frequency, and which consequently soon may equal in strength the contingent of any other European nation.

A significant statement in Minister Conger's dispatch is that respecting the expected appearance in Peking of some of the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen. A natural construction to be given to this statement is that these Ministers wish to represent the Chinese Government in negotiations with the powers. It having been found impossible, according to Mr. Conger's statement, to get any representative of the Chinese Government in Peking who was competent to open negotiations, it may be inferred that if these Ministers actually appear with proper credentials, one of the problems connected with the present situation in China will be solved. With some responsible person or persons to deal with, it may be possible for the United States to come to some agreement as to a settlement of the trouble.

Therefore, as conveying a faint hope that in the persons of these members of the Tsung-li-Yamen there may be found some authorized representative of the Chinese Government competent to make engagements, the message of Mr. Conger was very welcome to the authorities here.

CONGER THANKS MR. McKINLEY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—On Aug. 8, 1900, upon receipt of the dispatch from Minister Conger stating among other things that all connected with the American Legation were safe, but that efforts were being made to induce the legationers to leave Peking, to do which he (Conger) regarded as certain death, the President sent Mr. Conger the following dispatch:

Conger, American Minister, Peking.

Aug. 8, night. I rejoice, and with me the whole American people, to receive your cipher telegram reporting your safety, and that of the other legations. Everything is being done and will be done for your relief. The Acting Secretary of State has to-day sent you a telegram of inquiry and information. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Again, on Aug. 19, upon the receipt of official information of the relief of the legations, the President sent the following dispatch:

Fowler, Che-Foo, for Conger, American Minister:

The whole American people rejoice over your deliverance, over the safety of your companions and of our own and of the other nations, who have shared your perils and privations, the fortitude and courage which you have all maintained, and the heroism of your little band of defenders. We all mourn for those who have fallen, and acknowledge the goodness of God which has preserved you and guided the brave army that set you free. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

This evening the President is in receipt of this message from Minister Conger:

The President, Washington:

All Americans here thank you for congratulations and successful efforts for our relief and bless God for final deliverance. CONGER.

FRENCH GENERAL'S REPORT.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Gen. Frey, the Commander of the French forces in Northern China, in his account of the operations of the French contingent, says that with the Russian forces, also under him, he seized the Chuen-Che-Men Gate of Peking on Aug. 16, defeating large numbers of Manchu troops who defended it with cannon.

The General adds that his forces next captured the Si-Hoa-Men Gate after a long resistance, and then marched to Pei-Tang and rescued Mgr. Favier and the Europeans besieged in the cathedral there. He says the entire city between the Marble Bridge, the Imperial Palace, and Pei-Tang bristled with intrenchments, desperately defended by heavy Chinese forces, and that most difficult and exhausting street fighting was necessary to dislodge the enemy.

Throughout the day M. Pichon, the French Minister, and the legation staff marched beside Gen. Frey. Finally the latter's column occupied Chanbon Hill. The French had four men killed and two officers and three men wounded. The Russians and Japanese also suffered.

Gen. Frey pays high tribute to the courage of the troops, who accounted for more than 500 Chinese dead left on the field.

WORD AT LAST FROM CHAFFEE.

But He Only Sends a Belated Report of the Engagement on Aug. 19 at Tien-Tsin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The first direct word from Gen. Chaffee since Aug. 18 came to-day in the form of a cablegram dated to-day at Taku, reporting the action of the Sixth Cavalry with the enemy near Tien-Tsin on Aug. 19. The message is as follows.

Taku, Aug. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Col. Wint on the 19th reported marched at A. M. and engaged large force of enemy seven miles from city; dispersed them, killing about 100. Americans lost five wounded. Will cable names wounded as soon as ascertained. CHAFFEE.

Col. Wint is Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, but is acting as Colonel in the absence of Col. Sumner, who is in Europe.

The cablegram adds nothing to the information in the possession of the department relative to military movements, as it is simply Gen. Chaffee's belated official report of an engagement previously reported by Admiral Remey in his dispatch dated Taku, Aug. 20.

The description of the action as reported by Gen. Chaffee tallies identically with that previously reported by Admiral Remey. The explanation of the delay in the War Department's report is that Col. Wint probably forwarded his report to his superior at Peking, and Gen. Chaffee then sent it officially to Washington.

Although Gen. Chaffee's cable is dated Taku, it is assumed that it was forwarded from Peking over the field telegraph line or by courier. It is probable that field telegraphic communication is interrupted and that the dispatch reached Taku by courier. The fact that the dispatch was sent from Taku to-day proves that the cable between Taku and Che-Foo is working and that there is no longer any interruption on the usual lines from the latter point to Shanghai.

There was general disappointment that Gen. Chaffee's message contained no reference to the operations in Peking, but this was explained on the theory that Gen. Chaffee, as Col. Wint's superior, was simply forwarding the latter's report. It is possible that Col. Wint's report may have reached Gen. Chaffee over the field telegraph on the day of the engagement—Aug. 19—and that the cablegram to the department may have occupied the intervening seven days in transit, owing to the interruption of the field telegraph. This theory is plausible in that it would account for the failure to hear from Gen. Chaffee since Aug. 19, the day after the date of his last previous message.

The dispatch is taken as settling the question of Gen. Chaffee's whereabouts. He is evidently still at Peking, the officials say.

Aliens at Chen-ting-Foo in Danger.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—With reference to the missionaries and engineers at Chen-ting-Foo, southwest of Peking, the French Consul at Shanghai says that they are as yet uninjured, but that their position is critical.

GUNBOAT ORDERED TO AMOY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The gunboat Castine, Commander Bowman commanding, has been ordered to Amoy, "to report on conditions there." She is now at Shanghai.

Shanghai is distant about 400 miles from Amoy. The little gunboat should make the run in about two days, under favorable conditions. Her force is small, but probably sufficient for the purpose.

It appears that the Castine is ordered to Amoy quite as much on account of representations from well-informed business circles as from any official advices. The Consul at Amoy agreeing with the representations of the business interests, it was decided that it would be advisable to send a gunboat to Amoy, not because of any particular apprehension as to Japanese aspirations, but to prevent rioting at that dangerous point.

Officials do not care to say whether or not the Consul has joined in any protest against the Japanese action. If he has done so, however, the Government will act upon it only after mature consideration, taking the ground that in the absence of any advices showing a selfish purpose on the part of the Japanese it must be assumed that their landing was also made in the common cause of Europeans and Americans. It is not doubted that an American commander would have landed troops at Amoy if rioting appeared to endanger foreign property and lives.

The commander of the Castine will be able to learn the facts in the case.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Shanghai advices to The Daily News say that Consular opinion there looks upon Japanese action in the landing of troops at Amoy despite the protests of the Consuls as similar to that of Russia at Niu-Chwang, the whole indicating a tendency to a partition of the empire.

DANGER FROM NEW SOCIETY.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Official dispatches from Shanghai explain that the Han-Kow uprising was not due to the Boxers, but was a plot organized by the partisans of Kang-Yu-Wei, the reformer, combined with the secret society known as the "Ko-lao-Hui," an anti-foreign organization, which proposed to the southern Viceroys a revolt against the Peking Government. The leaders of the movement relied especially upon Chang-Chi-Tung, Viceroy at Han-Kow, for arms, gunpowder, and other agents of destruction.

A proclamation written in English and addressed to Europeans was seized. In it the revolutionists declared themselves opposed to the Manchu dynasty, but ready to uphold the present Emperor. They expressed themselves as desirous of founding a "Constitutional Government," of protecting foreigners and Christians, and of supporting the powers against anti-foreign fanatics.

The immediate effect of the movement has been to increase the peril of Europeans. Proof exists of disorder and pillage due to the same movement at widely separated points. The headquarters of the conspiracy is Han-Kow, from which point it has ramified into other provinces.

Several thousands of the supporters of the movement have received instructions to demonstrate in the Central Valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, but the Viceroy has a sufficient force of regular troops to guarantee the maintenance of order. Twelve of the conspirators have been beheaded.

THE POWERS NON-COMMITTAL.

For the First Time They Fail to Follow the Lead of This Country—Puzzled at Its Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Some of the European powers are disposed to balk at the present attitude of the United States unless they can find out what it means.

The Administration will not give any information about the statements it has received from other Governments, except that they are "non-committal." It is evident that for the first time since the Chinese trouble began the foreign powers are showing a disposition to shy a little. Heretofore the United States has taken the lead in every move, and the other powers have dropped into line and followed. This was because the United States was always the first power to make up its mind and lay down an assured and definite policy which appealed to the reason of the others. Now, for the first time, the United States is taking a position which the other powers do not understand, and which, apparently, they ascribe to indecision.

Instead of sounding the international keynote, the United States has sought to find out the intentions of the other powers. It has at the same time given a statement of its own intentions, but this is so indefinite that the powers have made additional inquiries to find out what it means. They were unable to discover whether the United States meant to withdraw from China or not, and there were some other points in the American policy which they did not understand. They therefore abstained from answering the inquiries until they could find out what the United States meant to do, and this is why their notes are "non-committal."

The order to the Meade has tended to confuse the foreign powers a little. They are not quite sure what it means. The prevalent impression in Washington about it is unflattering to the Administration. Not a man can be found who does not believe that the purpose of the order was political, and that it was meant to head off the chronic growlers who are trying to make capital against the Administration by representing it as engaged in a war of conquest against China.

This is merely an opinion, of course, but it is widespread and general. It is, however, asserted to-day that not a word has come from Gen. Chaffee, which has indicated that the order was unwise. He has said nothing which would encourage the idea that more troops are needed. At the same time, he has not intimated that the work is done or that the troops should be withdrawn.

A high officer of the Administration frankly confessed to-day that he did not know whether any more troops would go to China or not. It all depends on advices from the seat of trouble which are yet to be received. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the order to the Meade may not be repeated to any of the other transports.

PLAN TO COLLECT INDEMNITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—It is said in Administration circles that in the event of the ability of the powers to agree upon a Chinese policy which will preserve the integrity of the empire, the plan most likely to be adopted will provide for international administration of the customs service. Under this plan representatives of the several powers having forces on Chinese soil will be stationed at all the customs ports of China to supervise or administer the service and watch the revenues with a view to insuring the collection of the enormous indemnity that will be demanded.

It is understood that this or some joint supervisory scheme of a similar character will be favored by the United States Government, and while other Governments may make proposals of a different nature, there is no information in the possession of the Government here to indicate inharmonious action on such a supervisory plan.

WHAT RUSSIA WANTS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"Russian journals agree," says the Moscow correspondent of The Standard, "that it is impossible to deal with China in the spirit of revenge, as suggested by Emperor William. They believe that methods less drastic can better accomplish the ends of Russia in Manchuria.

"The question would be satisfactorily settled to Russian minds by the seizure of the northern provinces."

Kaiser's Good Wishes to Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A St. Petersburg dispatch quotes Emperor William, when wiring in answer to the announcement that a Russian regiment had been named after him, as follows: "Express my good wishes to-day with all the greater joy since our Russian and German comrades, after a long time, are fighting together again, shoulder to shoulder. According to an old and sacred tradition, victory will not be wanting."

Col. De Bariatkin Ordered to China.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.—Col. Michael De Bariatkin, the Russion naval officer, recognized as one of the armor plate experts, has been ordered to St. Petersburg for duty in China. He has been on duty at the Homestead plant of the Carnegie Company as armor plate inspector. He will be accompanied to New York by the Rev. Father Valdemar Kalineff, a Russian priest.

Missionaries Not Allowed to Return.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—American refugee missionaries at Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, are anxious to return to the interior, but the United States Consul has forbidden them to do so, and urges them to go to the Philippines or to return to America.

ART AWARDS AT PARIS.

Complete List of Prizes Won by American Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Architects.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The following is a corrected list of the final awards to Americans in the Department of Fine Arts at the Paris Exposition:

PAINTING.

Class 7.

GRAND PRIZES.—Sargent, John S.; Whistler, J. MacN.

GOLD MEDALS.—Abbey, E. A.; Alexander, John W.; Beaux, Cecilia; Brush, G. De Forrest; Chase, W. M.; Homer, Winslow; Thayer, Abbot.

SILVER MEDALS.—Barlow, J. Noble; Benson, Frank W.; Bisbing, H. S.; Bohm, Max; Bridgman, F. A.; Clark, Walter Appleton; Fromuth, Charles H.; Gay, Walter; Gibson, Charles Dana; Hassam, Childe; Johnston, —; Keller, Arthur I.; Lockwood, Wilton; MacEwen, Walter; Nourse, Elizabeth; Reid, Robert; Sotry, Julian; Tanner, H. O.; Vinton, Frederick P.; Walden, Lionel.

BRONZE MEDALS.—Abbott, Katherine G.; Blum, Robert; Beckwith, J. Carroll; Bogert, George H.; Bunce, W. Gedney; Cox, Mrs. Louise; Crane, Bruce; Davis, Charles H.; Darling, W. M.; Dearth, Henry Golden; Dessar, Louis Paul; Dickson, M. E.; Foster, Ben; Franzen, August; Baer, William J.; Christy, Howard C.; Cowles, Maud Alice; Fuller, Lucia F.; Gauley, Robert D.; Guy, J. Seymour; Herter, Albert; Hitchcock, George; Haydon, Charles H.; Hills, Mrs. Laura C.; Jones, H. Bolton; Kendall, Sergeant; Knight, Louis A.; Koopman, Augustus; MacMonnies, Mrs. Mary R.; Marsh, F. Ballard; Needham, Charles A.; Platt, Charles A.; Porter, Benjamin C.; Pyle, Howard; Romanash, —; Ranger, Henry W.; Redfield, Edward W.; Schreyvogel, Charles; Snedley, William S.; Sterner, Albert E.; Tarbell, Edmund C.; Thomas, S. Seymour; Vonnoh, Robert W.; Weir, J. Alden; Vander-Weyden, —; Wiles, Irving R.; Woodbury, Charles H.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.—Baxter, Martha Wheeler; Blakelock, Ralph A.; Breckenridge, Hugh H.; Carl, Kate; Church, F. S.; Couse, E. Irving; Curran, Charles C.; De Camp, —; Eaking, Thomas; Eaton, Charles Warren; Enneking, J. J.; Frost, A. B.; Garnsey, E. E.; Gallison, Henry H.; Guerin, Jules; Holman, Frank; Houston, Caroline A.; Hyde, W. H.; Josephi, Isaac A.; Kost, Frederick W.; Lee, Homer; Lucas, —; Menocal, —; Metcalf, Willard L.; MacIlhenny, C. M.; Minor, Robert C.; Murphy, J. Francis; Palmer, Walter L.; Parrish, Maxfield; Rehn, F. K. M.; Robinson, Will S.; Rolshoven, Julius; Saxon, John G.; Sears, Mrs. Sarah C.; Schofield, J. Elmer; Snell, Henry B.; Steele, Theodore C.; Sheriat, Charles J.; Waters, Sadie.

ENGRAVING AND ETCHING.

GRAND PRIZE.—Whistler, J. McNeil.

GOLD MEDAL.—Cole, Timothy.

SILVER MEDALS.—Schladitz, E.; Wolf, Henry.

BRONZE MEDALS.—Davidson, Hurry; Putnam, S. G.

SCULPTURE.

Class 9.

GRAND PRIZES.—MacMonnies, Frederick; St. Gaudens, Augustus; French, Daniel C.

GOLD MEDALS.—Proctor, A. Phimister; Barnard, George Grey; Brooks, Richard E.; Grotly, Charles.

SIVER MEDALS.—Bitter, Karl; Borglum, Solon H.; Dallin, Cyrus E.; Flanagan, John; MacNeil, H. A.

BRONZE MEDALS.—Burnhorn, Clement J.; Brenner, Victor David; Rondebust, J. H.; Tilden, Douglas; Vonnah, Mrs. Bessie Potter.

HONORABLE MENTION.—Beveridge, Miss Kuehne; Gelert, Johannes Soplus; Kitson, Henry Hudson; Brooks, Carol MacNeil; Peddle, Caroline C.; Simons, Amory C.

ARCHITECTURE.

Class 10.

GOLD MEDALS.—Boring & Tilton, New York; McKim, Meade & White, New York.

SILVER MEDALS.—Cope & Stewardson, Philadelphia; Frank Miles Day & Brother, Philadelphia; Flagg, Benson & Brockway, New York; Peabody & Stearns, Boston; George B. Post, New York; Rutan & Coolidge, Warren Whitney, New York.

BRONZE MEDALS.—D. H. Burnham, Chicago; Bruce Price, New York; Hayden & Shepard, New York.

PHILADELPHIA'S $600,000.

Active Measures Taken to Raise Republican Campaign Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—"I have every confidence that the business interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania sufficiently appreciate the importance of Republican success in this campaign to make any sacrifice which may be necessary to accomplish that end. The United States has gained more in position and wealth in the eyes of the world in the last four years than would ordinarily be attained by a nation in a century, and a continuation of the present policy means still more wonderful results in the future."

This was the carefully worded reply of W. W. Gibbs, Chairman of the National Republican Committee's Advisory Committee in Pennsylvania, when he was asked to-day what were the prospects for the successful raising of the fund of $600,000 which Senator Hanna said was imperatively needed from this State. Mr. Gibbs would not say anything further for publication, but it is known that the expectation is that the cash, to be of service in the campaign, must be in the hands of the Treasurer of the National Committee within three weeks.

Before the current week shall have passed, the committees will be announced and the work of soliciting subscriptions will be under way. The committees now being selected are numerous, and they may be said to represent all the leading industries of the State. Visits to representative firms and business men will be made personally by members of the committees, and these gentlemen will be selected for their standing in business, for the extent of their acquaintance, and for their active good-will for the party.

MOLINEUX'S GRANDFATHER DEAD.

Was a Firm Believer in the Innocence of His Grandson.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—George T. Clark, grandfather of Roland B. Molineux, died at his home in this city to-day, aged eighty-four years.

He was a firm believer in the innocence of his grandson.

Shower of Banknotes in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Bank notes amounting to $400 concealed in the band of a straw hat worn by Mrs. John Philips, were scattered about State Street yesterday afternoon owing to a stiff breeze blowing the hat from the head of its owner while she was on a car. The bills varied in denominations from $10 to $50. Passengers jumped from their seats, and a lively scramble for the scattered money followed. One $50 bill was picked up out of a pool of water. Most of the missing money was restored to its owner.

Found Dead; Probably Murdered.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 27.—The body of Simeon Whycoff was found in the woods near a stone crusher, at which he was employed, by two boys last night. It was evident that he had been the victim of foul play. Two of his fellow-workmen at the crusher are missing.

KAISER WILHELM'S SERMON

Thousands of Copies Distributed Among German Forces.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR TROOPS

Says the Command of God Has Come in These Days to Fight the Heathen Hosts in China.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The following is the text of the sermon recently preached by Emperor William on board the royal yacht Hohenzollern, as published by the Kreus Zeitung. Thousands of copies of it have been published for distribution among the German sailors and soldiers in China.

His Majesty chose as his text Exodus, xvii., 11. He said:

"Seventh Sunday after Trinity. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost be with us all evermore. Amen. Text, seventeenth chapter of Exodus and the eleventh verse: 'And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed.' Amen.

"Christians, in order that our brothers over yonder may remain gay, even in the greatest distress, faithful in the most painful duty, courageous in the greatest danger, they want something more than ammunition and sharp weapons, more also than youthful courage and fiery enthusiasm. They want a blessing from above, vital power from above, otherwise they cannot win and remain victorious. And the heavenly world only opens to prayer. Prayer is the golden key to the treasury of our God. But he who has it has also the promise that to him who asks shall be given.

"Or shall we remain idle? Woe to us if we are idle while they are carrying on a hard and bloody piece of work; woe to us if we only look on curiously at the great sight while they wrestle in a fierce death struggle. This would be Cain's spirit with the cruel words, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' This would be unfaithfulness toward our brave brothers who are staking their lives.

"Never! We will mobilize not only battalions of warriors, but also a holy force of praying men. Yes. How much there is to ask for our brothers going into the field! They are also the strong arm which punishes assassins. They are to be the mailed fist which strikes in among them. They are to stand up with the sword in their hands for our most sacred possessions. So we will accompany them with our prayers, out on the heaving waves, on their marches, into the roar of the battle, and into the peacefulness of the hospitals; will pray to God that they may stand at their posts like men, that they may fight their battles courageously and heroically, that they may bear their wounds bravely and calmly, that God may give those who die under fire a blessed end and the reward of faithfulness—in short, that He may make the warriors heroes and the heroes victors, and then bring them home to the land of their fathers with the laurels round their puggarees and the medals on their breasts.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

"Or do we, perhaps, not believe in the sacred power of intercession? Well, then, what does our text say? 'And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed.' The earnest prayers of a Moses made the swords of the enemy blunt. They pushed themselves like a wedge between the enemy's line, made them waver, and brought victory to the flying banners of Israel. Should not our prayers be able to do what the prayers of Moses did? God has not taken back one syllable of His promise heartfelt prayer can still to-day cast down the dragon banner into the dust and plant the banner of the Cross on the walls.

"And Moses does not stand alone with his intercession. Look yonder; there on the heights of Sodom stands Abraham interceding before his God, and with his prayers he prays Lot out of the burning city. And should not our prayers succeed in praying our fighting comrades out of the fire of the battles? Look yonder. There in Jerusalem lies the young Christian community on its knees. Their leader, their father, lies imprisoned in a dungeon. And see, with their prayers they summon the Angel of God into the prison, and he leads forth Peter unharmed. And our prayers; should not they have the power even to-day to burst the doors of the oppressed prisoners and the persecuted, and to place an angel at their side?

"Yes, the God of old lives still, the great Ally rules still, the Holy God, who cannot let sin and acts of violence triumph, but will carry on His holy cause against an unholy people; the Almighty God who can shatter the strongest walls as if they were spiders' webs, and Who can disperse the greatest crowds like heaps of sand; the merciful, faithful God whose Fatherly heart looks after the well-being of His children, Who hears every sigh, and Who sympathizes with every distress. Pious prayers open His Fatherly hands, and they are filled with blessing. Earnest prayer opens His Fatherly heart, and it is full of love. Yes, true continued prayer fetches the living God down from heaven and places Him in our midst. And if God is for us, who shall be against us?

THE TAUERN BELLS.

"Up in the Tauern there hang strange bells on the heights. No man's hand rings them. Still and dumb they hang in the sunshine. But when the stormy winds blow they begin to swing and commence to ring, and deep down in the valley their song is heard. God the Lord has hung the prayer-bell in every man's heart. In sunshine and happiness how often it hangs still and dumb. But when the stormy winds of distress break forth then it begins to ring. How many a comrade who has forgotten how to pray will out yonder in the fight for life or death fold his hands again! Distress teaches us to pray.

"And so shall it also be at home. Let the serious days which have come upon us, let the war storm which has come on, set the bells ringing again. Let us pray for our fighting brothers. Not only now and then in a solemn hour. No. no. Let us be true in prayer. As our fathers once in war times rang the bells every evening, and bared their heads at the sound and prayed, so also let us not forget intercession for a day. Moses held up his hands till the going down of the sun, and Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.

"Our fight is not brought to an end in one day; but don't let the hands become tired or idle till the victory has been gained. Let our prayer be a fiery wall around the camp of our brothers. How the thought will strengthen them, make them enthusiastic, and excite them, that thousands, nay, millions, at home bear them in their praying hearts! The King of all Kings calls volunteers to the fore. Who will be the praying one for the empire? Oh, if one could only say here! 'The King called, and all—all came.' Not one of us must be wanting. History will one day describe the fights of these days. But man only sees what he has before him; he can only say what the wisdom of the leaders, the courage of the troops, the sharpness of the weapons have done. But eternity will some time reveal still more—it will show how the secret prayers of the believers were a great power in these fights, how the old promise is again fulfilled: 'Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he delivereth them out of their distress.' And thus, keep to prayer. Amen.

"Almighty God, dear Heavenly Father, Thou Lord of Hosts and Ruler of Battles, we raise, praying, our hands to Thee: On Thy heart we lay the thousands of brothers-in-arms, whom Thou Thyself hast called to battle. Protect with Thy Almighty protection the breasts of our sons. Lead our men to victory. On Thy heart we lay the wounded and sick. Be Thou their comfort and their strength, and heal their wounds which they receive for King and Fatherland. On Thy heart we lay all those whom Thou hast ordained to die on the field of battle. Stand by them in the last struggle, and give them everlasting peace. On Thy heart we lay our people. Preserve, sanctify, increase the enthusiasm with which we are now all imbued. Lord, our God, we trust in Thee. Lead Thou us in the battle. We boast, Lord, that Thou wilt help us, and in Thy name we unroll the banner. Lord, we will not leave Thee, then wilt Thou bless us. Amen."

The Emperor concluded with the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction.

Letter Carriers Wear Shirtwaists.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 27.—The letter carriers of Newark startled the inhabitants of the town to-day by appearing at their work collecting and distributing the mail without their coats, but clad instead in shirtwaists of various colors and devices.

Postmaster Hays issued the order permitting them to dispense with their coats during the hot weather this morning, and the 141 letter carriers under him carried it into effect immediately.

JANITOR SHOT BY BURGLAR

Thief Escapes After Seriously Wounding Horton Bryant.

THE MAN WAS HIS ASSISTANT

Bryant Was Showing Detective Over Apartments When They Came Upon the Culprit.

Horton Bryant, janitor of the block of handsome apartment houses at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, was shot and probably fatally wounded on the premises at noon yesterday by Andrew Gogger, his trusted assistant, whom he had just discovered to be a burglar.

The man had been surprised while robbing the flat of Frank A. Gundlach, a tenant at 160 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, the corner building, shortly before sunrise and had fled to secrete himself with his plunder in the flat of Frank A. Tierney of the Wool Exchange, on the third floor of 931 Amsterdam Avenue, who had intrusted him with the keys during the absence of the family at the seashore.

Bryant was leading Detective John M. Walsh of the West One Hundredth Street Station in a search of the premises, and the thought that his subordinate might be the thief for whom they were looking was based upon a mere suspicion aroused by the fact that he had not reported that morning to perform his usual duties.

Neither expected to find the burglar at all and the search was undertaken largely to allay the fears of the tenants, who had been thrown into a state of terror by the events of the night before.

Dr. Gundlach is the proprietor of the drug store at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, one block away from his home. He was awakened suddenly at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning and heard some one cautiously handling the silverware in the dining room. He knew it was a burglar, so he sprang from his bed and turned on the electric light.

The thief saw the glow and ran to the fire escape, making a great noise as he swept up the last of his booty and upsetting a chair. Dr. Gundlach did not follow, but dashed down the stairs to the street and shouted for the police. His call was answered by Policeman Larue, who was on post, and who, finding that a burglary really had been committed, sent for help to the station house, Detective Diveney and several other policemen answering the summons.

They made a thorough search of the building, going into every vacant flat and rousing all the other tenants, many of whom joined in the search. They found evidences that the burglar had forced his way into the Gundlach apartments from the fire escape by which he had fled, but obtained no other clue, and when daylight came the policemen withdrew.

SUSPICION FALLS ON GOGGER.

Detective Walsh went back to the house at about 10:30 in the morning to see Bryant and to investigate further. Bryant told him in the course of their talk that Gogger had not appeared for duty that morning, and that it was something strange, as he had never failed before to appear at the usual time.

"I wonder if he could possibly have had anything to do with the robbery. Andrew had the keys to Mr. Tierney's flat," remarked Bryant. "Let's go and see if there was any attempt made to rob that place," rejoined Walsh, "we'll take a look up there anyway."

Bryant is twenty-nine years old, and a large man, weighing about 240 pounds. He led the way up the stairs, and opened the door to the Tierney flat, standing in the hallway as Walsh passed him and went in. He remained standing where he was while the detective passed leisurely from room to room. Suddenly Gogger dashed through the hall directly at him.

"Let me pass," he shouted with an oath, but instead Bryant sprang at him. Gogger is a small man of rather puny build and about twenty-three years old. He would have had no chance of escape had Bryant clasped him. He leveled a revolver and fired five shots as rapidly as he could pull the trigger. Three of them went through Bryant's neck and he reeled back gasping, while the little man pushed by him and darted down stairs.

The next moment Mrs. Gundlach and her servant girl heard a man climbing down the fire escape in desperate haste. They thought it was the burglar, and the girl ran to the dining room window, which he was approaching, and pulled it down and fastened it.

The intruder saw this and ran to the bath room window, and found it also fastened. He beat upon it furiously with his fists and the women ran to it, for by this time they had seen it was Detective Walsh. "Let me in," he shouted, "I've got him, I've got him." They opened the window and helped him to climb in.

BURGLAR REACHES STREET.

Then, according to Mrs. Gundlach and her servant, he said: "The burglar covered me with his revolver. I had to get away." Then he rushed down stairs.

Gogger, meantime, had gained the cellar and as he made for the door he passed Ora T. Powers, an iceman, whom he knew well and who was just delivering an order.

"What's the matter with you, Andy? What's the rush?,' said Powers.

"A man has just got shot upstairs, and I'm running for a doctor," Gogger replied, at the same time slipping the revolver under his coat. A woman said she saw him a little later running east through One Hundred and Sixth Street with the weapon still in his hand, but from that time all trace is lost of him.

He lived in One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Second Avenue, has a smooth face, black hair, blue eyes, and wore overalls as he fled.

Walsh reached the street and telephoned to the police station that the burglar was cornered in the building. Acting Capt. Kemp and about twenty-five reserves hurried to the spot. The men were stationed all about, and a search was begun, but was stopped when Powers and the other witnesses told their story, proving beyond a doubt that the man had got away.

Acting Captain Kemp warmly defended Detective Walsh from the implied charge of cowardice. He said he was sure he had made no such remark. "When the door of the Tierney flat was opened," he said, "he went through, giving a cursory glance at the different rooms. He went to the Amsterdam Avenue front and found the window open. He stepped out on the fire escape and looked into the apartment next door. At that moment he heard shots and immediately somebody, he doesn't know who, called, 'He's gone down stairs.' He went down the fire escape, thinking to head him off and when he got into the flat below, which was vacant, he found the door into the hall locked.

"Then he returned and went down the rear to the Gundlach flat. He did the best he could. He is no coward."

The silverware stolen from Gundlach's was afterward found in behind the piano in Tierney's flat. It was worth about $150. Gogger had slept in one of the beds during the night and had spent some time in breaking the silverware in order to test it.

Bryant staggered to his rooms and was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was said at midnight he could hardly live till morning.

CAMILLE DARVILLE MARRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 27.—At noon to-day Camille Darville, the singer, was married to E. W. Crellin at the Crellin home, on Alice Street. Only immediate relatives were present, but elaborate preparations were made in the matter of decorations and a breakfast was served after the ceremony. The Rev. Robert Bitchie of St. Paul's Episcopal Church officiated.

The marriage license was issued this morning. In it the bride's name is given, Neeltje Lyons, a native of Holland, resident of New York, aged thirty-five. Mr. Crellin is very wealthy.

Camille Darville is well known to theatregoers in this city, where she made her first American appearance twelve years ago as Anita in "The Queen's Mate." She was afterward a member of the Casino Company and later of the Bostonians. After an engagement with E. E. Rice's company she starred at the head of her own company, and has been seen here in many of the leading light opera rôles.

Dividend for Creditors.

The creditors of the firm of Price, McCormick & Co. who filed their claims received a dividend of 50 per cent. in cash yesterday from the Metropolitan Trust Company. The total dividend was said to exceed $1,000,000. Over 95 per cent. of all claims against the firm have been filed with the receivers.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

TRAGEDY IN THE YENDOME

A Chicago Railroad Contractor Shoots a Lumber Salesman.

TURNS REVOLVER ON HIMSELF

H. H. Stridiron Is Badly Wounded, and His Would-Be Murderer, John Essing, Is Dead.

Harold H. Stridiron, a lumber salesman of 119 Seeley Avenue, Chicago, Ill., was shot in the head twice, and probably fatally wounded, by John Essing, a railroad contractor and bridge builder of Chicago, in a room in the Hotel Vendome yesterday morning. Immediately after shooting Stridiron Essing placed the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth and sent a bullet upward into his brain. The shooting, as nearly as could be learned yesterday, was the result of a protracted spree on the part of the suicide and would-be murderer.

The two men had spent the greater part of the night together, and after having breakfast, asked for their room keys at the office, and rode up to their rooms on the ninth floor in the elevator. Fifteen minutes later two shots rang out in quick succession. An instant later a third shot was heard.

At the same time Policeman F. G. Dorrow of the Tenderloin Precinct, whose beat includes Forty-first Street and Broadway, where the Hotel Vendome is situated, saw a revolver violently thrown from an upper window of the hotel and strike across the street in the entrance of the Criterion Hotel. Dorrow picked up the revolver and rushed into the Vendome Hotel, where he joined Clerk Whalen and two hallboys. They went up on the elevator together.

On the ninth floor they found a man running around in a circle and holding one hand over his eyes and the other to the back of his head. He was bleeding.

"Get away from here! Get out of here or you'll be shot!" he cried.

One of the attendants supported the man while the others, headed by the policeman, tried to enter Room 309. The door was unlocked, but would not open. The body of a man was lying prostrate in front of it on the floor. One glance showed the policeman the man was dead. His face was blackened with powder smoke and part of the top of his skull was torn out. The room was in a horrible state. The floor, the walls, the bed and the window curtains were stained with blood.

An ambulance from the New York Hospital was sent for. When the wounded man arrived at the hospital it was found that he had been shot in the back of the head and in the left eye. On being questioned he said the suicide was John Essing, a Chicago railroad contractor and bridge builder. He said he did not know why Essing had tried to kill him.

Shortly after noon a woman called at the hospital and asked for Stridiron. Upon seeing her he exclaimed:

"Lillie, look what John tried to do to me." The woman, who said she was Lilian Hayes of 211 West Forty-eighth Street, sat beside his bed and spoke to him privately.

Policeman Dorrow had immediately communicated with his station, and three policemen and Acting Capt. Burns arrived and took possession of the room pending Coroner Zucca's arrival. When the Coroner arrived he searched the body and took charge of the dead man's effects. Then he permitted the removal of the body to the Morgue. A few soiled linen collars, a watch chain, 57 cents in money, and the following letter, in a soiled, crumpled envelope were found:

The better the day the better the deed. I hope my friends will forgive me for this act. I hope to spend a better life in the next world than I have in this.

As will be seen later, the sentence, "The better the day the better the deed," was intended to cover Sunday, on which day, according to the Hayes woman, Essing tried to kill her.

From the hotel Coroner Zucca at once went to the hospital to get Stridiron's antemortem statement. This tells the story and is, in part, as follows:

"I do not believe that I am going to die and hope to recover. I am a lumber salesman and live at 119 Seeley Avenue, Chicago. I came on here to see the Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin fight

ATTITUDE OF MR. COLER

Controller Will Make No Conciliatory Call on Croker.

Ex-Senator Murphy Calls Mr. Coler a "Fraud"—The Tammany Leader on Reformers.

Controller Coler arrived in New York from Liberty yesterday afternoon. When asked as to his candidacy for Governor, he said:

"The matter will be left to the delegates in the convention."

"Will you make any reply to ex-Senator Murphy's statement, issued from the Croker-Murphy headquarters, that his faction claims to have you beaten for the nomination?" was asked.

"My position before the public is pretty well known by this time. I guess every one knows that I am a good Democrat."

"It has been stated that Richard Croker might consent to your nomination after a personal call, and an explanation from you of recent public utterances. Have you any intention of going to Mr. Croker and informing him that 'You are all right?'"

"No, Sir; I have not," replied Controller Coler, with emphasis.

At the Croker-Murphy headquarters in the Hoffman House yesterday ex-Senator Murphy said that Mr. Coler was beaten for the nomination.

"He never had a chance to begin with," said ex-Senator Murphy, "and Hill would never have pushed him out if he did not have a purpose to serve."

"Have you any candidate for the nomination?" was asked.

"We have no candidate for the nomination. We have no axes to grind. The man who seems to be straight with the delegates will be named."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, who is at work in Buffalo in the interests of David B. Hill, was harshly criticised at the Croker-Murphy headquarters yesterday.

"Talk of William F. Sheehan going to Albany to purify politics," said ex-Senator Murphy. "That will strike a good many people as very strange. Everybody knows what kind of a reformer Mr. Sheehan is. He is the kind of a reformer the people do not take any stock in."

"Have you anything further to say about Controller Coler's candidacy for Governor?"

"Coler never wanted to be Governor in the first place, and Hill took him up because he thought he was strong with the people, and has used him as a cat's-paw. Coler ought to have had enough sense to know that."

Senator Murphy was asked about the charge that the Croker-Murphy headquarters had been sending out letters on the stationery of the Democratic State Headquarters. He said:

"It is a lie. The stationery we are using here is without printing on it of any kind."

Richard Croker, who was sitting at Senator Murphy's elbow, was shown a newspaper article in which Senator Platt is said to have called Controller Coler a "fraud."

"That will make friends for Controller Coler," said Mr. Croker. "Platt should not have said it. It is funny how people who are not politicians, but pose as reformers, become popular. Let a man accuse a politician of any misdoing, and pose as a reformer, and he is at once believed and is received as a reformer; but when they once get into politics they find out there is nothing whatever in their charges. The popular impression is that anything said about a politician is true, so long as a reformer says it. That is a great mistake."

The politicians about the Croker-Murphy headquarters were jubilant yesterday. It was claimed that Eugene Wood of Albany County, who was attacked by Richard Croker as a paid lobbyist, whose actions should be investigated by the District Attorney of Albany County, has come back to the Croker camp. The Croker-Murphy followers claimed that there would be three and probably six of the delegates from Albany County who would vote with the Croker-Murphy faction against David B. Hill in the State Convention.

A boom for John B. Stanchfield of Chemung for Governor, and Senator Mackey of Buffalo for Lieutenant Governor was launched from the Croker-Murphy headquarters with semi-official support. It was said that Mr. Stanchfield had agreed to become a candidate after his call on ex-Senator Murphy at the Hoffman House a few days ago. Mr. Stanchfield was formerly law partner of ex-Senator Hill.

At the regular Democratic State Headquarters in the St. James Building the hope that Controller Coler would be the nominee for Governor still continued strong. Chairman Campbell was not at headquarters yesterday. Chairman McGuire of the Executive Committee is still in Syracuse looking after his local political fences.

Before leaving the Hoffman House, ex-Senator Murphy said last evening:

"Most of Controller Coler's popularity is caused by the newspapers. The newspapers have been very kind to him, but he is a fraud. I don't mean that he is a fraud politically, but he is one personally. He is a Pharisee who claims to be better than other men at that."

When ex-Senator Murphy was told that there was a plan to send many pro-Coler letters out through the State explaining the political situation, ex-Senator Murphy said:

"They perhaps see that they cannot get delegates elected and they propose to steal them."

Ex-Senator Murphy said that when the Democratic State ticket contest was settled that fight will be waged against the Republican Party.

DOYLE WINS HIS FIGHT.

Names Stricken from the Roll in Seventh Brooklyn District—Alleged Plan to Defeat Coler.

The application of Councilman William A. Doyle, the Willoughby Street leader of the Seventh Assembly District, Brooklyn, to strike from the Democratic primary roll of that district he names of eighteen persons fraudulently enrolled, was granted yesterday by Justice Mattice in the Supreme Court. Assistant Corporation Counsel Luke D. Stapleton, the leader of the Coffey forces in the district, had no opportunity to oppose the application made by Doyle.

Bernhard J. York, as President of the Police Board, which has supervision of primary elections, was named as defendant in the action brought by Doyle. Mr. York consented to the order asked for by Doyle. He would not, it is claimed by Stapleton, agree to the Law Department opposing the application in court.

Mr. Stapleton was furious over Mr. York's action. He said that the head of the Police Board had called at the Law Department yesterday morning and asked him to appear in court and consent to the striking out of the names. Mr. Stapleton agreed to go to court, he says, but declared to Mr. York that he would oppose the motion instead of consenting to it. Mr. York, according to Mr. Stapleton, then changed his mind and decided that he did not want to be represented by the Law Department.

When the case was called Mr. York arose and told Justice Mattice that the only question with him was whether the court had authority to order the board to strike off the names alleged to have been illegally transferred. If the court had such authority, then he would not oppose the motion of Councilman Doyle to have the names removed. Lawyer Hyde, for Mr. Doyle, represented to the court that there was no doubt as to the illegality of the transfers and that every one of the men named was anxious to have his name stricken off the roll.

Justice Mattice thereupon granted an order striking off the names.

Mr. Stapleton, after the case had been decided, said that the court had no right to order the names stricken off, and that he would have defeated the Doyle motion if he had been allowed to appear. Mr. Stapleton declared that the affair was "part of a scheme to defeat Coler in the State Convention."

Lawyer Hyde gave out a statement yesterday afternoon in which he declared that investigation made by William O'Donnell, the representative of Willoughby Street in the Twelfth Ward, which is Senator Coffey's home ward, had shown that wholesale election frauds had been committed there.

"Fraudulent declarations have been made," said Mr. Hyde, "and dead, nightmail jobs, and boys have been enrolled. Persons who are living have been disfranchised by these frauds."

taken by Mr. Doyle in the Seventh District to have these names canceled."

NEW CROKER-MURPHY ALLY.

Chairman Cantwell of the Chicago Platform Democrats' Executive Committee Declares Allegiance.

Thomas W. Cantwell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, declared his allegiance to the faction headed by Messrs. Croker and Murphy yesterday. The following letter was made public by ex-Senator Murphy at the request of the writer:

Albany, Aug. 24, 1900.

Dear Sir: Assuming the controversial tone of the New York press to fairly describe a condition of conflict of policy and judgment among prominent men in the Democratic Party in this State, as to the best means to conserve the interests of the party in the State and Nation, and this in advance of the assembling of the delegates to the next State convention, it will appear to the organization which I have the honor to represent that the disturbance is not only a scandalous usurpation of the delegates' prerogatives, but an unwarranted exercise of presumption that will naturally consign the usurpers to that political oblivion which some of them have earned and are under sentence for, since their traitorous conduct of 1896.

These men may feel that, because the mirror reflecting their past political perfidy has not been exhibited to them publicly the record has not been preserved, but in that they are mistaken, and if they persist in the attempt to impose a resented and objectionable leadership upon an unwilling and outraged party they will soon learn the effect of the patiently restrained contempt which the party has borne for these false-pretense manipulators.

The Chicago platform Democrats, including the Bryan League and silver clubs of New York State, are with you in your efforts to solidify the party, to the end that success may be insured for the National ticket, and that nominations for the several State offices will be made of men who have the confidence of the voters and will unite the party. Such nominees are not to be sought from the ranks of malcontents, or ambiguous traders upon the party's good name, who have lately been forced to succumb to overwhelming party sentiment for the renomination of Mr. Bryan and the support of the principles for which he and his party have been fighting.

The time has arrived for vigorous action to be taken against the cheap, ostentatious, self-commissioned lieutenants who deserted their commands in 1896, who are now trying to reimpose themselves upon the patriots who led themselves, and can again, in the great battle for Democratic victory in 1900. Yours very truly,

THOMAS W. CANTWELL.

Ex-Senator Murphy said he was pleased to see that the Chicago Platform Democrats were taking an interest in the campaign this Fall.

POPULISTS NAME STEVENSON.

National Committee Places Him on the Ticket with Bryan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of the People's Party National Committee to-day, the declination of Charles A. Towne as the Vice Presidential nominee of the party was accepted, and the name of Adlai E. Stevenson was put in his place. This result was obtained after a long debate beginning at 2 P. M. and ending about 6:30 P. M.

In the beginning there were three courses advocated by different members of the committee, viz.: To nominate a Populist, to leave the place blank, or lastly, to indorse Mr. Stevenson. Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the committee, in a warm speech of some length advocated leaving the place blank, contending that Bryan and Stevenson would receive more Populist votes than if a candidate for Vice President were named.

But one test vote was taken. A motion was made to indorse Mr. Stevenson. For this motion Mr. Washburn of Massachusetts moved, as a substitute, that a Populist be placed upon the ticket. The substitute was lost on a call of the roll by a vote of 24 ayes to 71 nays. The original motion was then adopted. There were 124 members of the committee present or represented by proxy.

Congressman Rhea Renominated.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 27.—Representative John S. Rhea was renominated to-day for Congress by the Third District Democrats.

BURGLAR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

John Hammond Takes Morphine in the White Plains Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—John Hammond, the "barefooted burglar," attempted suicide in the county jail here this afternoon, and his effort to end his life may succeed. Hammond, on the night of July 14, entered a house in Mount Vernon. He removed his shoes, and was frightened out of the house, leaving them behind. Without shoes or stockings, he made his way as far as One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, in the Bronx, and was about to ascend to the elevated railroad station when a policeman arrested him. The next morning the entry of the house in Mount Vernon was discovered. The New York police turned their prisoner over to Chief Foley. Hammond claimed to be a member of a good family, and said that it would do his friends or family no good to have his true name known.

A young woman is said to have visited White Plains and to have said she would give $10,000 rather than have him convicted. It is claimed here that the young woman lived at 144 West Thirty-fourth Street and that her name was Lester.

In some manner Hammond obtained morphine, and to-day he took it. He was found unconscious in his cell. Dr. Purdy tried to revive him, but up to a late hour to-night the man had not recovered consciousness. Father Grossman of St. John's Church administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to him this evening.

Hammond has been well supplied with money since reaching the jail.

ROUMANIAN EMIGRANTS.

United States Official Inquiring Into Condition of Those Coming Here.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"A special United States official is here," says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, "investigating the condition of the Roumanian Jewish emigrants who intend to go to North America. He has particularly in view those who are suspected of planning to get into the United States through Canada."

RECTOR BARS HATLESS WOMEN.

Buffalo Clergyman Forbids Them to Enter His Church Uncovered.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—The Rev. J. H. Quinn, rector of Holy Angels' Church, does not approve of the growing custom of women appearing at church and in other public places without hats.

"This is the house of God," he said yesterday, "and every respect should be shown to Him by those who enter it. From this time on it is forbidden at any time of day for women, young or old, to come into the Holy Angels' Church without covering on their heads. This applies also to weddings. There is no exception made."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AGAIN.

Philadelphia Coroner Investigating the Death of Giles J. Burgess.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Coroner's office is investigating the death of Giles J. Burgess, twenty-four years of age, who died of consumption after six months of treatment by a Christian Scientist named Mrs. Brownell.

The young man was taken ill last Winter. His mother, who is a Christian Scientist, called Mrs. Brownell, and until last week Burgess was afforded only that relief which might have been brought by the prayers of the Christian Scientists. Last week it was decided to call in a physician, but the disease had taken such a hold that nothing could be done. He died on Saturday night.

POLITICS IN POST OFFICE.

Postmaster General Issues Order Regarding Assessments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—In accordance with the recent general request of the Civil Service Commission, Postmaster General Smith to-day issued the following order regarding political assessments:

"Order No. 1,091. The attention of all Postmasters, officers, and employes of the Postal Service is invited to Sections 57, 58, 59, 90, 431, and 460 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, Edition of 1893, relating to political assessments or contributions and to the conduct of the officers and employes of the Postal Service in connection with political affairs. A strict observance of these regulations is enjoined, and any disregard thereof will be promptly dealt with. Postmasters and other officers of the service will call the attention of their subordinates to this order.

TOWNE AFTER ROOSEVELT

Says St. Paul Speech Shows Compound of Scold and Scullion.

AN INCORRIGIBLE ECCENTRIC

Mounted on a Hobby, He Adds, the Governor Rides Roughly at Grave Questions of Economics.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—The largest gathering to listen to a political speech that ever assembled in Duluth was at the armory to-night when Charles A. Towne opened the campaign in a lengthy address, in which he replied to the recent speech of Gov. Roosevelt, delivered at St. Paul on the occasion of the National Convention of the League of Republican Clubs. The audience listened attentively to the orator's remarks for more than two hours, and frequently throughout the discourse the applause was deafening.

The speech is considered by many to be Mr. Towne's greatest effort. At its conclusion he was tendered an ovation by the multitude present. He spoke in part as follows:

"The issue of first moment in this campaign, the one that temporarily dwarfs all others by comparison, is whether the Republic itself is to continue. Because of the magnitude of this question, which not only the Democratic platform but the public concern declares to be the paramount issue of the campaign, I design to use a good part of this address in commenting upon the speech, mainly concerned with this topic, delivered at St. Paul recently by the Republican candidate for Vice President. I shall devote the greater part of the time to-night to the consideration of imperialism."

Taking up Gov. Roosevelt's speech he declared it to be "enormously disappointing." Neither in matter nor in manner is it worthy of its occasion. In respect of argument, the speech is, with rare exceptions, an alternation of evasion and assertion. In spirit it is a compound of scold and scullion. As to its facts, it abounds in inaccuracies which, if accidental, are inexplicable as coming from a man who has performed creditably in history and biography. But the world is accustomed to inconsistencies from Mr. Roosevelt. It has long looked upon him as a predestined and incorrigible eccentric. It has given up attempting to explain him or to reconcile him with himself.

"It is quite impossible, whether it would be worth while otherwise or not, to make an entirely satisfactory diagnosis of a civil service reformer in partnership with Thomas C. Platt; a citizen soldier who ridicules the volunteer, a leader in battle who finds glory in being rescued from an ambush; a hero who boasts of shooting a fleeing foe in the back; a candidate who plays and poses to delegates and galleries to obtain a nomination that he does not want; a gentleman who charges six and one-half millions of his fellow-countrymen with lawlessness, dishonesty, and cowardice; a statesman who, mounted on a hobby, rides roughly at grave questions in economics and politics, swinging his partisan lariat and yelling like an intellectual Comanche."

Mr. Towne then read questions from the St. Paul speech of Gov. Roosevelt, which, he said, showed the truth of what he had said of that speech as a whole. He argued at considerable length against the asserted Constitutional right under which the United States could hold and govern colonies, ridiculing the claim that this right was given by that provision of the Constitution which gives Congress the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the "territory and other property" of the United States.

Anti-Trust League Meeting.

The first noonday meeting of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League was held in the old Revere House yesterday. John M. Quinn, formerly of Montana, but of late identified with Tammany Hall as an orator, made a speech denouncing trusts. A letter from Lewis A. Silva, an exporter, was read. He stated that he had voted the Republican ticket for thirty-two years, but this year would vote for Bryan.

TO CORNER CAULIFLOWERS.

Philadelphia Syndicate After Entire Long Island Crop.

A plan that will take the cauliflower trade of the eastern end of Long Island out of the hands of the commission men is said to be at present under consideration by the cauliflower growers and representatives of a syndicate in Philadelphia which is trying to secure the entire cauliflower crop and transport it to the market in New York. The representatives of the syndicate say that it will guarantee to take the whole crop at $1 a barrel, delivered at the railway stations.

A committee has been appointed by the cauliflower growers to go to Philadelphia and investigate the offer of the syndicate. At present the farmers sell their cauliflowers at an average price of 75 cents a barrel. It is estimated that 6,000 barrels a day are sent to New York from Suffolk County in the busy season.

TRANSFER OF MINING SUIT.

Broker Claims Half of Commission, Amounting to $318,750.

The suit of Emile Clare against John N. Popham was yesterday removed from the Supreme Court of New York County to the United States Circuit Court.

The complaint recites that the plaintiff was employed as a broker to effect the sale of the Union mine in Costa Rica, and associated with himself the defendant, John N. Popham, and made a contract by which it was agreed that there should be an equal division of any commission earned by the sale of the property. Thereafter, it is asserted, the defendant sold the property to the Costa Rica Union Mining Company of West Virginia, receiving as commission 637,500 shares of the capital stock of the company of the par value of $1 per share. The complainant declares the defendant has failed to pay over the one-half of the commission, and demands judgment for $318,750, and also that he shall account for one-half of 637,500 shares, with dividends accruing therefrom.

Clare is a citizen of France.

Accused Himself of Arson.

A troubled conscience was the reason given by Frank Novogny, who lives on the fourth floor of 236 East Seventy-sixth Street, for walking into the Fifth Street Police Station shortly before noon on Sunday and confessing that he had set fire to his home at 1 o'clock the same morning. Novogny himself had notified a policeman of the fire. The firemen made short work of it, but they found kerosene sprinkled about the place after it was out. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Meade held Novogny in $1,000 bail on the charge of arson. Mrs. Novogny was arrested late last night.

Policeman's Chase Over Roofs.

Policeman Stanton of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station had a narrow escape from having his head crushed in by a brick last night. At 11 o'clock he dispersed a crowd from One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Lexington Avenue. One of them, William Brown of 158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, he says, threatened him. Later in the evening, as he was passing 158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a brick flying from an upper window grazed his helmet. He ran up stairs, and after chasing Brown across several roofs, arrested him.

Fraudulent Solicitors at Work.

The officers of the Edgewater Crèche, the Summer day nursery for feeble and ailing children, are informed that some well-dressed women have been soliciting contributions for the Crèche. The Crèche employes no canvassers, and all solicitations are fraudulent, except those made by the Trustees personally. The Crèche has been overcrowded during the Summer, often receiving 200 to 400 a day. Consequently its resources have been overtaxed, and it needs further funds. Contributions should be sent direct to the Crèche, 1435 Broadway.

ALARM OF REPUBLICANS

Senator Hanna Still Fears Prevailing Party Apathy.

Other Prominent Leaders at Headquarters Entertain the Same Dread—Some Cheering Notes.

Everything about Republican National Headquarters in this city indicates that the managers do not like the outlook.

Senator Hanna says so, Joseph H. Manley corroborates him, National Committeeman Gibbs is uneasy, while Senator N. B. Scott, who has charge of the speakers, is working with all his might to arouse enthusiasm.

All the leaders at headquarters think that Mr. McKinley will surely be re-elected, but they do not like the Republican indifference which they admit is everywhere manifest. Republicans all over the country, they say, seem to think that Mr. McKinley has a walkover, and that there is no necessity for any great amount of work or any large expenditure of money.

It is this over-confidence that alarms Senator Hanna and his associates, and realizing the danger, they do not hesitate to express their fears.

P. H. Gillin, a lawyer of Bangor, Me., has advised the committee that he will go on the stump for Mr. McKinley. Mr. Gillin is a gold Democrat, but considers that the Chicago platform is as bad to-day as it was four years ago.

Judge William G. Holt of Kansas City called at headquarters yesterday. He said that, despite the hot weather last week, Mr. Bryan encountered a killing frost in Kansas. That State in 1896 gave the Bryan Electors 12,269 plurality.

Referring to the outlook there Judge Holt said:

"While the people of Kansas do not think that McKinley made their good crops, they do believe that his Administration had much to do with the prices received for them. The Kansas people are patriotic before all else, and they have frequently demonstrated that fact. The Kansas man is loyal to the Government and in favor of expansion.

"Many silver men in our State have deserted the Bryan standard. We regard Bryan in the West as a Populist and not as a Simon Pure Democrat. The silver question is settled so far as Kansas is concerned. The Republicans carried Kansas in 1898 by 18,000, and we will carry it this year by more than 20,000. The people of Kansas will not listen to the cry of imperialism or other false issues."

The Republicans have received advices which strongly confirm them in the belief that South Dakota will surely give her Electoral vote to McKinley. In 1896, on a total vote of about 83,000, the Bryan Electors had the meagre plurality of 183. S. Latum, a leading merchant of Deadwood, S. D., now in this city, said yesterday:

"I voted for Bryan in 1896. He made us believe that free silver was the proper remedy for bad times. Events have since proved him to be a false prophet. In 1896 I believed that McKinley's election would be the direct cause of utter ruin. I was wrong. We have had big crops and big prices, while silver has gone down until we have forgotten it. I feel confident that South Dakota will give McKinley a rousing majority."

Ex-Senator Gibbs was particularly happy yesterday afternoon over the receipt of a telegram from Baltimore announcing that Humbleton & Co., bankers, had issued a circular indorsing the Republican Administration and strongly denouncing Mr. Bryan and the free silver policy. The members of the firm have heretofore been regarded as dyed-in-the-wool Democrats.

"We have received several communications of that nature to-day," said Mr. Gibbs, "and I like to read them."

MICHENER ON INDIANA VOTE.

Expects McKinley to Carry State by a Reduced Plurality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Louis T. Michener, the well-known Republican of Indiana and former political adviser of ex-President Harrison, ridicules the story that the Republicans have made a poll of Indiana and find that it is Democratic by 18,000.

Gen. Michener says the story is absurd, for the reason that it is too early to make a poll, and one would be useless at this time. Another reason is that the State is too close for either side to have 18,000 majority. Gen. Michener expects McKinley to carry Indiana by a reduced plurality.

CHAIRMAN BARNES CONFIDENT.

Declares that State Republican Campaign Is Thoroughly Organized.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, left for Albany yesterday afternoon to attend the primaries and conventions in his county, and will not return until after the State Convention. Just before leaving he gave out the following statement:

"The first stage of the campaign has come to a close, and although statements have been made that the Republicans are apathetic and that very little work has been done to arouse the interest of the voters, I am in a position to know that, in spite of the noise which our friends the enemy have indulged in, the Republican campaign in this State is to-day thoroughly organized and equipped for the struggle of the next few weeks. Careful, unprejudiced reports, made by men instructed to look upon the dark side, have failed to indicate any Republican defection from the National ticket worthy of the name.

"We are not giving out any figures or making any predictions regarding the result in this State at this premature time; but the effective organization of Tammany Hall will make a result in Greater New York similar to that of 1896, when Mr. Strong was Mayor, absolutely impossible. In the interior of the State, where the Democracy represents more of a principle than it does pure bread-winning politics, there is a large class of Democrats who are saying nothing, but are as much opposed to Mr. Bryan as they were in 1896. To his revolutionary tenets he has added the policy of surrender and National dishonor, which to this class of Democrats is as offensive as copperheadism was to the war Democrat during the days of the rebellion."

THE VACANT JUSTICESHIP.

Gov. Roosevelt Reported to Have Offered It to John Proctor Clarke Conditionally—Governor's Plans.

The appointment of a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Smyth is said by politicians to be confined to ex-Judge James A. Blanchard, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel John Proctor Clarke, and ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum, with preferences in the order given.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly is regarded as out of the race, though many influential men have urged his appointment.

When Gov. Roosevelt was questioned on the subject yesterday his only reply was:

"I may make the appointment before I leave for the West, but it is doubtful."

While in town Gov. Roosevelt had a long talk with John Proctor Clarke. It was given out that the subject of discussion was the Governor's itinerary, in which Mr. Clarke and Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, will participate.

A well-informed politician, however, declared that he had reason for believing that the Governor had offered the Justiceship to Mr. Clarke, conditionally.

Chairman Odell, before leaving for Manhattan Beach to see Senator Platt, intimated that he had had some talk with the Governor about the Justiceship, but that no decision had been arrived at.

When the Governor arrived from Oyster Bay he first visited his physician. Then he made a call on Senator Hanna. Next he conferred with ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn. He was disappointed at not meeting Gen. Francis V. Greene, who did not come to the city.

The Governor next saw Chairman H. B. Odell, Jr., and lunched with him. He told him that he would not be able to reach Saratoga from Chicago in time to place him in nomination for Governor. Then political matters were discussed. The Governor left for Oyster Bay at 4:20 o'clock.

Gov. Roosevelt is coming to New York on Friday, leaving on the evening of that day for [illegible]

on Saturday in the District Attorney Gardiner case. He will leave for Chicago on Sunday, and hopes to arrive in Saratoga on Sept. 6.

MR. SCHIEREN NOT TO RUN.

Cannot Afford to Accept Nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn confirmed yesterday what THE TIMES stated for him several weeks ago, that he would not accept a nomination as Lieutenant Governor.

After a conference with Gov. Roosevelt yesterday Mr. Schieren said:

"I am not a candidate for Lieutenant Governor or any other office, and I have said so just now to Gov. Roosevelt. I made absolute and final this answer to his request to me to run. I am a business man, the head of a large concern, and I cannot afford to accept the nomination."

Senator Platt, who regards Mr. Schieren as a very available candidate for Mayor next year, did not want him on the State ticket. Senator Platt and Mr. Schieren reached an agreement on that point one Sunday afternoon in July at Manhattan Beach.

A report was in circulation last night, but not credited, that Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings would be renominated for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Woodruff is attending the State Fair at Syracuse.

Mr. Root to Address a Meeting.

The Dry Goods Men's McKinley Association, of which ex-Mayor William L. Strong is President, will start their noonday meetings at Broadway and Leonard Street on Saturday, Sept. 8. The opening address will be made by Elihu Root, Secretary of War.

ABNER McKINLEY ON HANNA.

Says that the President Does Not Allow Any One to Boss Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—On the Washington express which arrived to-day over the Baltimore and Ohio, a party of four was discussing politics in the smoker. One of them, a New Mexican, said that the President allowed himself to be ruled by Mark Hanna and others about him, who, in his opinion, were the biggest set of rascals and robbers in the country. At this another, a New Yorker, remarked that the man from New Mexico was mistaken, and that, on the contrary, Hanna was a mild-mannered man, a good manager and fighter, but no boss. The New York man added that his friend from New Mexico must not assume that President McKinley allowed any one to "boss" him.

After the New Yorker left the train at a small West Virginia station, the man from New Mexico was informed by the conductor that he had been talking to Abner McKinley, the President's brother.

Pingree Will Not Go with Roosevelt.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Gov. Pingree has written Chairman Diekema of the Republican State Committee declining the latter's invitation to accompany Gov. Roosevelt and Col. A. T. Bliss, Republican candidate for Governor, on Roosevelt's brief campaigning trip in Michigan. Gov. Pingree gives poor health, previous engagements, and his intention to take a brief rest as the reasons for non-acceptance.

CHATHAM CLUB'S CHOWDER.

Doyers Street Turns Out to Welcome the Picnickers Home.

When the 700 men, women, and children who compose the Chatham Club, at 8 Doyers Street, returned from their annual chowder party at New Dorp, S. I., last night, they found the seven bends in the quaint little alley illuminated as never before. There were hundreds of Chinese lanterns and electric globes of every imaginable hue, which, with the calcium sticks that nearly every one of the returning picnickers carried, made the scene one that the inhabitants of Chinatown will remember for many a day to come.

The party left the city early yesterday morning on the steamboat Hazel Kirke, and arrived at New Dorp at about 10 o'clock, where the day was spent in various games—boxing and swimming matches and bicycle and sprinting contests, the winner in each case receiving a prize. "Yer shud er seen 'Chuck' Conners whin he caught the greasy pig," exclaimed one of the younger element in describing the race for a well-greased pig, which "Chuck" captured, after a lively chase of nearly an hour, in which there were about twenty competitors.

"Chuck" also competed in an exciting sprinting race of one mile with "Micky" Curran, known in Chinatown as the "Irish-Italian." "Micky" won the race hands down.

The five-mile bicycle race was won by "Nigger" Mike, who says he is a bidder for the honors now held in the cycling world by Major Taylor, the great colored cyclist. In the boxing contests Henry Duckett, the club Captain, forfeited $5 for failing to appear in the contest in which he was billed to meet his old rival "Tex" Zang.

After returning to the city the members marched through Catharine and Madison Streets and up the New Bowery, singing, cheering, and dancing, finally rounding up at their Doyer Street quarters, where this, the most successful of all the "chowders" ended in a dance.

Old Trapeze Performer Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Samuel Haynes, sixty-five years old, an inmate of the Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee, walked into the river yesterday and was drowned. Haynes was well known as "Senyah," the trapeze performer. He introduced the flying-trapeze act, first presenting it at the old Crosby Opera House. Being injured by a fall, he became a printer, later attempting other ventures, all of which failed. About two years ago he showed symptoms of insanity and was removed to the asylum at Kankakee.

SPRINTER FALLS EXHAUSTED.

Heat Too Much for Brown, Who Was Running a Race.

While running a race around a block last evening, Frank Brown, forty-seven years old, of 84 Commercial Street, Greenpoint, collapsed from the heat at Box Street and Manhattan Avenue and fell to the street in convulsions. His head was severely cut by the fall. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital in a serious condition.

The race was to decide the sprinting abilities between Brown and a friend. Brown was within a few feet of the finishing point, leading his opponent, when he fell.

BOYS CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Yonkers Youth, However, Says He Is at Fault, and Clears His Companions.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Three boys, the youngest ever charged with burglary in this city, were arraigned in the police court to-night. Morris Glaser, seven years old, of 68 Riverdale Avenue, and Abraham Goldberg, eight years old, of 36 Riverdale Avenue, were paroled, but Abraham Kegel, nine years old, of 30 Clinton Street, was committed for further examination.

The boys were found to-day by the police of the King's Bridge (New York) Precinct at Van Cortlandt Park. They were arrested because they appeared to have more spending money than boys of their age generally have. Kegel told the police he had stolen the money, but that his two companions had nothing to do with the theft. He turned over $18 to the police. The Yonkers police were notified and went down after the boys. To-night the Kegel boy said the money was stolen on Saturday night from Murray's grocery store, at 15 Warburton Avenue, this city.

The amount was $50, he said, and that he and a companion from Fordham, whose name he refused to give, divided the money equally. He then invited Glaser and Goldberg to help spend his share.

Bonding Proposition Defeated.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The property owners of this village voted to-day upon two propositions—one was to bond the village in the sum of $100,000 for the improvement of the waterworks, and the second proposition was relative to the form of bonds, &c. If the first failed the second would be void, even if carried. The first was defeated by a majority of 38. The vote in favor was 208, and that against 246.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

SMALL STEEL CAPSULES FILLED WITH LIQUID CARBONIC ACID GAS.

Unlimited Club Soda would seem an extravagance to the average family. It need not be so. Clear spring or iced water aerated by a SPARKLET is equal to the best Club Soda,
and costs 2½ cts. per bottle.
Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.
Pint Bottles, $1.50 upward.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 upward.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
All druggists. Write for Booklet.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

HYDROPHOBIA VICTIM DEAD

Young Edward Peterson Suffered Dreadful Agony.

Incubation Period of Seventeen Days Deemed Remarkable—Boy's Mother Ill and Father Out of Work.

After suffering untold agony for three days Edward Peterson, thirteen years old, died of hydrophobia in Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon. The case is deemed by physicians to be one of the most remarkable on record, and is the seventeenth case of genuine hydrophobia that has proved fatal in this city during the past five years.

Young Peterson, who lived with his parents at 16 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was bitten on the evening of Aug. 7. According to the boy's story he was playing with several companions when a huge hound, snapping and snarling, appeared among them, and, making a spring, caught him by the nose and bit off about a quarter of an inch of it. The boy fell to the ground unconscious, and was removed to Harlem Hospital.

A search was made for the dog, but it had disappeared, and nothing has since been heard of it, although diligent inquiries have been made.

Peterson's playmates, when questioned, told a different story regarding the dog. Some said that they were chasing the beast, and gave a different description of it. Others said that Peterson had twisted the dog's tail, and that it turned upon him.

After dressing the boy's wound Dr. Mooney of the hospital sent him home, and he became a day patient at the hospital. To all appearances he was progressive favorably, and there seemed to be little doubt that he would fully recover. On Friday last, however, the boy did not appear to be as well as usual, and toward evening developed symptoms of a sore throat. Spasms of the muscles and glands of the throat followed during the night, and on Saturday Dr. Muller, the house surgeon of Harlem Hospital, was notified that Peterson was too ill to go to the hospital. Learning of the boy's condition, Dr. Muller suspected that symptoms of hydrophobia were developing, and had him at once removed to the hospital.

Dr. Muller's suspicions were confirmed a few hours later, when Peterson went into convulsions, that increased in force and frequency. The Pasteur Institute was at once notified, and Dr. George Rambaud and two other specialists made a thorough examination of the boy and decided that his was a very unusual case, and that there was absolutely no hope for him. As the hours went by young Peterson's spasms increased in violence and his breathing became labored. He never refused water or food, however, but had great difficulty in swallowing.

On Sunday the patient's pulse reached 107, the symptoms became more marked, and he had hallucinations of the most distressing nature. He would shout for the attendant to take away the dog that was trying to devour him, and during the storm of Sunday afternoon he pleaded with the nurse to take away the doctor, who was filling him with electricity, while at every flash of lightning he would scream in terror and try to hide beneath the bed clothes. Despite all efforts to relieve him the boy grew worse every minute, and suffered terribly until a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when nature gave way and he died practically of exhaustion.

Dr. Rambaud, who was with the boy in his last minutes, said that the case was a most remarkable one, from the fact that the period of incubation took only seventeen days. The record for the incubation of hydrophobia had been twenty-one days, and it has been known to cover a period of twenty-five days. The usual period, however, is about six weeks. Peterson's case developed all the known symptoms, but the short period of incubation has somewhat upset the pet theories of experts in the disease.

One sad feature of the case is that the boy's mother is seriously ill at her home, and was led to believe that her son was progressing toward recovery. It was feared that the news of his death would kill her. Equally unfortunate is the fact that the dead boy's father is out of work and sadly in need of a helping hand.

BURGLAR LOST TWO BUTTONS.

Turned Over to the Police, They Lead to Capture Next Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 27.—"Men," said Inspector McDermott of the Central Office, "here are two buttons, which you will notice are of peculiar make. I want the men to whom they belong." These words, addressed to Detectives Muldoon and McGuire, accompanied by a button given each man, were the means of arresting one of the most desperate burglars ever captured in this city Saturday night.

Henry Brill's house was broken into, and Mr. Brill, surprising the intruder at work, had a rough-and-tumble fight lasting for several minutes, in which he was badly cut up. Two buttons dropped by the burglar furnished the only clew to the man's identity.

After a long day's search the two detectives found a man with his shirt front pinned up in a Front Street saloon. Upon closer examination it was found that the one remaining button on the shirt matched those in the detectives' possession, and the man was arrested and taken to the police station, where, upon being searched, several of the stolen articles were found.

The man gave his name as Charley Webber, and in Police Court this morning he was positively identified by Mr. Brill as the one who had robbed his house.

Fur and Paint Factories Burned.

A fire from an unknown cause last evening partially destroyed the paint factory of Jacobs & Cassidy at Nassau Avenue and Dobbin Street, Brooklyn, and extended to the fur factory of Bensdale Brothers & Tarker, whose office is at 239 Greene Street, Manhattan. The buildings were damaged to the extent of $1,500, and the loss on stock is estimated at $500, both by the fire.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KINGFISHER, Oklahoma Territory, Aug. 27.—The Court House and several ad

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Of the People By the People FOR THE PEOPLE

High Grade Retailing Represents the Consumer

About Buying LINENS

With Confidence as to Quality and at Prices Below the Market

There's much comfort to the careful housekeeper in the knowledge that her linens *are* linens. Such assurance is given regarding all of our stocks. You know, when you buy linens here, that they are honest—not mere pretenders, with much or even a little cotton, skillfully disguised forming part of their real character. You can't buy the admixtures of flax and cotton here at any price.

Here are some special lots of high-class known-to-be-pure linens, at prices lower than equal qualities are bringing generally—as low as much inferior sorts are frequently sold for:

Table Cloths—

$1.75 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 yds. square; regularly $2.25.

$2.25 each—Bleached Dinner Cloths, 2 by 2½ yards; regularly $2.75.

$1.60 each—Grass Bleached German Tea Cloths, fringed with colored borders; 2x2½ yards; regularly $2.

$2 each—Same, 2x3 yards; regularly $2.50.

$5.75 a set—Bleached German Damask Dinner sets, hemstitched; consisting of cloth 2x2½ yds. and a dozen napkins to match. Former price was $6.50 a set.

Table Linens—

45c a yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 67 in. wide; imported by us as an unusual 50c value. Not equaled at that price.

50c a yd.—Cream Table Linen; 70 in. wide; one of the best values.

85c. a yard—Bleached Irish Damask, 72 in. wide; unmatched at $1.

Napkins—

At $1.50 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Napkins, 20 in. square; formerly $1.85.

At $1.95 a doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins, 23 in. square; formerly $2.35.

$2.50 a doz.—Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square; former price $3.

At $3 a doz.—Bleached Scotch Double Damask Dinner Napkins, 24 in. square. Our former price was $3.75.

Pure Linen Towels—

At 10c each—*Our regular unmatched 12½c grade*—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels of excellent quality, with hemstitched ends; size 15x30 in.

At 12½c each—*Our regular unmatched 16c grade*—Bleached Scotch Huckaback Towels, with fringed ends; size 18x38 in.

At 20c each—Bleached German Huckaback Towels, with hemstitched ends; size 20x38 inches. Our regular 25c towel.

Toweling—

10c a yard—Brown Irish Crash, 16 inches wide. Excellent wearing goods.

12½c a yard—Same, 18 inches wide.

15c a yard—Same, 20 inches wide; fully worth one-third more.

12½c a yard—Bleached Twilled Crash; red border; 18 in. wide; excellent 15c value.

12½c a yard—Checked Glass Toweling; 17 inches wide; very fine all pure linen cloth.

Bed Linens—

$1.50 each—Hemstitched Linen Sheets for 3-4 beds; worth $2 each.

$2 each—Same, full size, 90x96 inches; usually sold at $2.50.

45c each—Hemstitched Pillow Cases, size 22x36 inches; usually sold at 50c.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street aisle.

LACE CURTAINS

A Harvest of Bargains Yet to Gather

The watchful gleaner will find ripe bargains awaiting here. They result from our efforts to clear the field for newer crops—the fast-arriving fall kinds.

The curtains thus offered at much less than their values are fresh, clean, perfect. In no way that we can see are they less desirable than goods brand-new from the factory—not even in pattern. But, reduced prices, just the same:

Irish Point Lace Curtains—

$5.25 and $5.75 kinds now $4.25 a pair.

$6, $6.50 and $6.75 kinds now $5 a pair.

$7.50 to $8.25 kinds now $6.25 a pair.

$10 to $11 kinds now $7.75 a pair.

$13.50 and $14 grades at $10 a pair.

Tambour Lace Curtains—

$6, $6.25, $6.50 and $6.75 kinds now $4.50 a pair.

$9, $9.50 and $9.75 kinds now $6.50 a pair.

White Nottingham Curtains—

$1.50 to $4.50 kinds now $1.10 to $3.25 pair.

Ruffled Net Curtains—

$2.50 to $11 kinds $1.65 to $7.50 a pair.

Third floor.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING

For Present Use

Black and Blue Serge Suits for Men. Small lots remaining of the $10, $12 and $15 grades, all new late this season. They are bunched to go at $8.50. All sizes up to 46 inches chest in the group, but not in each kind.

Fine Worsted Trousers for Men—pure worsted, neat stripes, dark colors, latest patterns; some at $5, some at $3. Several lots at each figure reduced from regular prices. We want these trousers to walk away—hence the sprinting prices.

Boys' Sailor Suits. Also a collection of fine high-priced goods. Your boys' early fall suit will easily be found among them. Price $5. Each suit a price-prize.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's, Boys', Girls' and Little Children's Very Low-priced SHOES

They are all in the Main floor shoe store. Most of them are shoes from regular stocks—high-class stocks. They're fully as good values as those generally offered in the Fifth floor bargain store, and which made that a famous bargain place. But that place has been condensed somewhat on account of other merchandise movements. So the regular shoe store itself enters briefly into the bargain business.

$2.30—Women's black kid boots; turned soles; very stylish last; fairly priced at $3.50.

$1.55—Women's black kid boots; stout but flexible soles of oak leather; new model lasts; carefully finished; usually sold at $2.50.

$1.50—Women's Oxford shoes; brown and tan kid and calfskin; turned and welted soles; regular values have been $2 and $3.

Boys' and girls' shoes of dark brown kidskin; spring heels; full round toes; stout soles; sizes 8½ to 10½ at 95c, worth $1.50; sizes 11 to 2 at $1.15, worth $1.75.

Children's shoes and Oxfords at half prices and less.

Shoes and slippers with one strap, from baby size 2 to size 8; mostly narrow widths, but reduced from $1, $1.25, $1.40 and $2 to

fifty cents a pair

Black kid Oxfords with patent leather tips; sizes 8½ to 10, that were $1.25, now at

sixty-five cents

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

MEN'S NECKTIES

Hundreds of 50c Kinds at 25c each

Too many by far to sell in Saturday's four hours, even though many bought them by the half dozen—some in dozen lots. Most of these ties are flowing-end four-in-hands—a few Tecks and imperials—in dark colorings. All are of excellent silk, all in tasteful patterns. This same class of goods sold all season and right up to Saturday morning at 50c each. Good choosing now, from a large assortment,

at twenty-five cents each.

Obliged to drive them out—new Fall goods are coming.

Men's Furnishings—Ninth street.

NEW SKIRTS for GIRLS

The Pedestrian Style

These new pedestrian skirts for girls are just the kind most suited for out-of-door wear during the autumn weather. They are stylishly and durably made of double-faced cheviot in all shades—brown, blue and Oxford mixtures. They are well tailored. Prices are $4.50, $5 and $6.

Second floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

The Wanamaker business, and any other that can be classed with it, exists especially for its customers—the buyers at retail. Careful study is made of every possible economy, also of the lowest per cent. of profit that will pay the expense of doing business.

Time was, when to many still actively engaged in retailing, the universal question concerning every item was, "How much will it bring?" A free translation of the question would be, "How much profit will each item bear?"

Now the question concerning everything is, "How cheaply can it be sold?" This does not pose as philanthropy. It's business. Are you not often disgusted with the whining cant that ignorantly dominates so much advertising? The money-making principle of the intelligent modern retailer is found in the concentration of a great volume of business. Thus a small commission upon a large distribution is better in the long run than a double profit on a small volume.

The working out of this principle distributes advantages all along the line from manufacturer to consumer. But we are not thinking about these cognate questions to-day.

It's only this: We are serving *you*. Witness to-day's China and Glassware offerings. Your interests and ours are one. The more you enable us to buy the cheaper you get your stuff.

Do you remember the downward trend of prices on French China and English Porcelain dinner sets that has been going on the last three years under our leadership?

Have you noticed the 25c and 50c decorated plates and scores of other illustrative items in the present offerings?

This cheapness would never have been possible without your support. Unconsciously the great Public that has so powerfully sustained our China and Glassware business has simply made us counsel for the defense and enabled us to win the case.

Trusts to control prices! The great high-toned progressive retail store of to-day is from the very nature of things their greatest opponent. A retail combine! It is a natural, logical, actual union of the people, by the people, for the people. This purpose to serve the consumer is so great and positive that our people were busy yesterday in explaining to dealers that the offerings of China and Glassware were for the retail Public only. Yesterday we gave you the figures of the great stock—but it is only enough, perhaps not enough for current retail sales.

A study of Wanamaker's reveals a curious incongruity, anachronism, paradox. Wanamaker, the firm, is purely an incident to the business—great, important, but incidental. The Public is the prime factor. Popular approval is vital. No Public favor, no Wanamaker's. Don't you see? What fools we would be did we not do our best for you first, last, all the time! Progressive? Yes, we have to be.

The offerings in this Chinaware Sale are much too varied to admit of particular mention. Included, however, are these few items, to which we direct your especial attention:

Fancy China Separate Pieces—

Two counters of various separate pieces, mostly of French china, and all nicely decorated—all at half prices.

Plates—

Some at $1 each; value $2. Some, $1.50 each; value $2.50. Others at $2 each; value $3.

Chop Dishes—

$1 each; reduced from $1.75. $2 for kinds well worth $3.50.

$1.50 each; reduced from $2.50. $2 for kinds well worth $4.50.

Salad Bowls—

95c each; reduced from $1.40. $1.50 each; reduced from $3. $3 each; reduced from $4.50.

Cake Plates—

75c each; well worth $1.50. 80c each; well worth $2.

The 25c counters are crowded with goods that are easily worth double. All pieces of excellent quality, and all in tasteful decorations: Bread-and-butter, tea and breakfast plates, moustache cups and saucers, tea cups and saucers, after-dinner coffee cups and saucers, comb and brush trays, shaving mugs and bon bon boxes. Choice 25c; value 50c.

10c each—Fine Austrian tea cups and saucers, prettily decorated in flowers and gold. Worth 25c.

25c each—Cups and saucers. A splendid collection; all richly decorated; fine china after-dinner coffees, chocolate, tea and moustache cups and saucers. Values at least double; many run to 75c.

Cut Glass—

All richly cut pieces in newest designs, some priced at but little more than half market values: 7-in. Bowls, $2.85 each; value $3.75. 8-in. Bowls, $3 each; value $4. Dishes, handled, at $1, $1.25 and $1.50; unhandled, 90c and $1.25. Both kinds worth about double. 8-in. Bowls, $3.50; value $5. 8-in. Bowls, $4; value $6. Caraffes, $2.50; value $4.50. Caraffes, $3; value $5.50.

Bric-a-brac—

Royal Rome ware—a splendid collection at half regular prices.

$2.50, regularly $5. $5, regularly $10.

$4, regularly $8. $6.50, regularly $12. $8.50, regularly $15.

German vases, decorated in Royal Worcester effects; also Cameo effects.

$1.25, regularly $3. $2.50, regularly $4.50.

$2, regularly $4. $3, regularly $6. $4, regularly $7.

Bohemian glass vases, richly decorated in gold. A new importation of new shapes and styles.

35c; value 70c. 60c; value $1. 75c; value $1.25.

Exceptional values are plentiful also in the various fine dinner ware lines, in chamber toilet sets and in jardinieres and pedestals.

The August Furniture Sale Continues A Word of PARLOR SUITES

The fifth week of this notable sale begins to-morrow. The selling has been of a record-breaking kind every day since it began. Yet there are splendid opportunities still in almost every line, particularly good in Parlor Furniture. Elegant suites are these below, and without exception they're strictly honest goods. Yet priced below value, as shown here:

$18, worth $24—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished frames; inlaid backs; spring seats; covering of striped damask.

$32, worth $48—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; inlaid backs; upholstered seats; covering in three shades of silk damask.

$38, worth $55—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished frames; fancy backs; spring seats; covering of figured tapestry.

$45, worth $60—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished frames; carved backs and carved legs; claw feet; upholstered spring seats; covering of figured tapestry.

$50, worth $75—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished; inlaid frames; deep spring seats and tufted backs; covering of figured damask.

$55, worth $80—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; polished frames; inlaid backs; deep spring seats and tufted backs; covering of heavy tapestry.

$65, worth $80—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; polished frames; inlaid backs; upholstered seats and backs; covering of figured tapestry.

$70, worth $95—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; beautifully inlaid backs; spring seats; fancy tufted backs; covering of silk damask.

$75, worth $125—Overstuffed; 3 pieces; latest style frames; spring seats and backs; covering in 3 shades of rep and figured tapestry.

$80, worth $104—Overstuffed; 3 pieces; spring seats and backs; covering in silk tapestry and green silk velour.

$90, worth $130—Mahogany; 3 pieces; highly polished frames; upholstered spring seats; tufted backs; covered in silk damask.

$100, worth $150—Mahogany; 3 pieces; highly polished frames with sides, arms and fronts beautifully inlaid with various woods; upholstered seats, sides and backs; covering of fine tapestry.

Fourth floor.

From the FASHION SHOW

An elegant evening gown of pale violet velvet. The trimmings are of chiffon, in same shade as the velvet, together with exquisite cream renaissance and point de Esprit laces. A touch of contrasting color is shown in the waist by the use of purple velvet and some fine gold braid.

More Delegations to the Convention of Tailor-made SUITS

This is already a numerous and brilliant assemblage, though it be perhaps a bit early. And new arrivals are coming almost daily. Folk hereabout will find the gathering an interesting one merely to view. That involves no obligation to buy. Come later to make choice, if you prefer. Visitors to this vicinity whose vacation days are drawing near to a close, are particularly invited to see how varied is this early fall gathering. They may safely choose at once—there'll be few, if any, handsomer costumes than this showing comprises:

$20—Camel's-hair mixtures; various desirable colorings; exceptionally well-tailored.

$21—Of homespun; tight-fitting; all silk-lined.

$37.50—Of cheviot; single-breasted Eton jacket; finished with facing of stitched silk and velvet collar. Skirt has eleven-gore flare; bottom of each flare is inserted with stitched silk—Van Dyke effect.

At $40—Various elegant and wholly new styles; fine materials in most desirable colorings.

Second floor, Broadway.

DRESS GOODS

Black Zibeline, 85c Grade at 60c yd

Judging from the numerous large orders for zibeline that were placed with manufacturers both at home and abroad, it will be very popular among the autumn fabrics. We have secured, in addition to our own generous first order, a manufacturer's over-supply at a price. It is a fine quality, much richer than the general run of cheviots—the mixing of mohair with the woolen yarns producing an extra brilliancy of finish. We have a few thousands yards to sell at 60c a yard, though it was made to sell at—should be bringing—85c.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

SILK WAISTS

Odds and Ends and Special Lots

There's a varied group of unlined waists, of prettily figured India silk and attractively striped taffeta. Not complete as to sizes—though nearly. Price is $3 each. Values are $4.50 and $5.

Then there are two unusually low-priced styles among the black waists: One at $5. It is trimmed all over with cluster of fine plaits and rows of cording; stitched white; also scallops down front. The other at $6.50. This is of heavy black taffeta; the entire body being covered with plaits and silk braid; detachable collar; flare cuffs.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CHILDREN'S APRONS

For the Approaching School Days

In a few days the play-time will be at an end, and the schools will fling open their doors. For the thousands of children, whose mothers wish them to present a neat appearance in the school-room after the summer freedom from restraint, we are showing for the first time a large collection of aprons for school wear. They are crisp and dainty, extremely well made, with full skirts. We have them small enough for the little toddler of 2, or large enough for the child of 12, to whom going to school is an old story. All sizes between. Here are a few sorts, with prices—

At 55c—Lawn; made with bib; pieces over shoulder trimmed with embroidery insertion.

At 80c—Three styles, all of lawn; one is Mother Hubbard style; neck finished with deep collar trimmed with ruffle, edged with lace and embroidery insertion. Another made with bib, with cluster of four plaits; a third, with bib trimmed with embroidery insertion; pieces over shoulder; trimmed with hemstitched ruffle edged with lace; various other styles, prettily trimmed with lace and embroidery, up to $1.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

GOLFERS AT SHINNECOCK

Aspirants for Women Championship Honors Practice on Links.

PLAY STARTS THIS MORNING

The Course in Excellent Shape—Mrs. Manice's Reported Low Score Equals Record Made by Miss Hoyt.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Despite the hot weather, an air of bustling activity was apparent all day long on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and, with barely a dozen exceptions, all of the sixty-five competitors entered for the women's golf championship of the United States were on hand to do their best practicing before the great event to-morrow morning.

Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the United States Golf Association, arrived this morning at the club, and he will be the guest during the week of Henry G. Trevor, Chairman of the golf club Executive Committee. The two made a critical survey of the entire course in the afternoon. Said Mr. Kerr when he returned: "The links are in as fine condition as I ever saw them. The systematic watering and rolling of the grounds during the past week have made them well-nigh perfect. The fair green is somewhat hard, by the continued dry weather, but, on the whole, the course is in tiptop championship shape, and some surprisingly low scores may be looked for."

It has leaked out that Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the crack golfer from Lenox, played the course in 90 strokes last week. That equals the record made by Miss Beatrix Hoyt during the Boardman Cup contest, and has set the critics to speculating as to what may happen. Last year, at Philadelphia, 97 was the lowest score, and 107 the highest for the first sixteen. These figures are certain to be reduced at both ends to-morrow. The tournament promises to be a record-breaker in the matter of professional caddies. Despite the mild protests that have been raised in several quarters regarding this practice for a purely amateur event, half a dozen of the competitors have thus far come out boldly with the intention of using every possible advantage for championship honors. Mrs. Manice will be coached throughout the week by the Lenox professional, Stuart Gardner. George Strath will have charge of Miss Genevieve Hecker, the Wee Burn Club golfer, who lately won the metropolitan championship. "Willie" Thompson of Huntington Valley will caddie for Mrs. Caleb Fox of Philadelphia, who beat Miss Hoyt last year and met Miss Underhill in the finals. "Tom" Hutchinson, the new Shinnecock "pro," will aid Miss Ethel Burnet of Watch Hill. "Jack" Venters, the Shinnecock clubmaker, will follow the destinies of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the former three-year champion, and C. A. W. Fox of Scarsdale will follow Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., of Plainfield. They were all on hand to-day, and followed their respective charges over the links, but maintained a sphinxlike reticence upon the subject of scores. Miss Madeline I. Goddard, the Newport champion, was watched with considerable interest, and others who braved the heat were Miss Bessie Anthony, the seventeen-year-old Chicago champion; Mrs. Samuel Battle, Mrs. S. C. Price, Miss Griscom, Miss Burt, and Miss Riley of Philadelphia; Miss Groesbeck of Cincinnati; Miss Grace Chauncey, Miss Madeline Chauncey, and Miss Suydam of Dyker Meadow; Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss Maxwell, Miss M. S. Eddy, Miss A. B. Eddy, and Miss Richardson of Nassau; Mrs. William Shippen and Miss Willis, Morris County; Miss Caryl Eidlitz, Ardsley; Miss Caroline Livingston, Westbrook; Mrs. H. St. John Smith, Tuxedo; Miss Marvin, Albany; Miss J. S. Clark, Mrs. C. S. Brown, and Miss Russell of the home club; Mrs. Elliot Rogers, Cape May, and Miss Edith Collins, St. Louis.

Henry G. Trevor said that he had received no word of any absentees, and the indications are that the entire field of sixty-five competitors will start in the qualifying round to-morrow. Mrs. Samuel Battle of Philadelphia and Mrs. M. I. Goddard of Newport will have the honor of opening the contest. They will leave the first tee at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and the pairs will then follow at five-minute intervals.

Newport's Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—To-morrow marks the beginning of the invitation tournament of the Newport Golf Club, and with the very large number of entries the tournament promises to be one of the most important thus far occurring on Newport links. The day's programme is as follows: 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., President's Cup, 36 holes, medal play, best sixteen scores to qualify; second-best sixteen scores to qualify for the Consolation Cup. The tournament is in charge of the Greens Committee, of which Arthur T. Kemp is Chairman and F. P. Sands and A. M. Coats members.

The Monmouth County Hounds will meet at the one-mile corner to-morrow afternoon and next Saturday at 5 P. M. at the third beach.

Yacht News of City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 27.—James S. Baird's centre-board sloop Hussar II. has been launched, after undergoing a number of changes in her interior plan. A new mast has been stepped three feet aft of the former one, and the work of rigging and other minor changes are in progress.

Dr. Parker's cutter sloop Indra has been placed in the marine basin at the Jacob yard, and the work of dismantling her preparatory to laying up for the Winter is progressing rapidly.

The steam yacht Columbia, owned by Mr. Pope, has arrived and tied up at the same place, to be dismantled and laid up for the season.

Royal Phelps Carroll's sloop yacht Navahoe, New York Yacht Club, has been slid from the marine railway at the Hawkins yards to her Winter berth. A frame for covering her is being built over the deck.

Work on Henry S. Redmond's keel sloop Syce, New York Yacht Club, is in progress at the Woods yard, and James L. Breese's steam twin screw cruising and hunting yacht Decoy, is nearing completion. New propellers and shafts, a new stern, and a complete electric plant as well as many changes in her interior plan have been finished, and the work of painting is all that is required to qualify her for launching.

Prominent Yachts at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—Among the yachts in port are the steamers Chatolah, Vision, Marietta, Columbia, Seneca, Satanella, Closette, Stella, Elpaceto, Sybillia, Electra, Shamara, and Tide; schooners Meteor, Constellation, Fennella, Indra, and Rosemary, and sloops Hester and Fredonia. The steam yacht Nourmahal has sailed for New York, with Col. John Jacob Astor aboard.

In a light southwest breeze the 30-footers raced from Brenton's Cove to and around Brenton's Reef Lightship this afternoon for sweepstakes. The race was devoid of any features. The start was made at 3:34. The summary:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Polly-Wog, A. H. Paget	5:47:19	2:13:19
Vixen, R. Brooks	5:49:29	2:15:29
Amiel, W. S. Miller	5:49:38	2:15:38
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan	5:54:58	2:20:58
Zara, R. N. Ellis	Did not finish.	

Yacht Protest Still Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 27.—The Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association has not as yet come to a decision on the protests made by the Yankee and Missola, and it is very likely that if a decision is reached at all it will not be for some time.

Huntington Yacht Club Races.

The first of a series of two out of three races by 25-feet cabin cats in cruising trim, for the Commodore's Cup for 1900 of the Huntington Yacht Club, was sailed on Huntington Bay on Saturday. The Uarda, owned by H. H. Gordon, won in 12:03. The other competitors were the Flyaway, A. W. Palmer; Zalonia, W. W. Wood, and A. W. Manhattan.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Easily Won an Eight-Inning Contest from the New Yorks.

The baseball game yesterday at Washington Park between New York and Brooklyn was one postponed from a previous series. It was a one-sided affair, the Brooklyns batting out eight runs off Mercer before he was taken out at the end of the fourth inning. Taylor, the deaf-and-dumb pitcher from Albany, finished the game and displayed not a little ability. Kennedy was effective at all times.

There were several sensational plays, but the star performance of all was made by Jennings, who in backing up a wild throw to the plate fell, but caught the ball and returned it while lying on the ground, holding the man at third. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Hait'n, cf.	0	2	0	0	0			Jones, cf.	0	2	0	2	0		
Davis, ss.	0	0	0	4	0			Keeler, rf.	2	3	1	0	0		
Selbach, lf.	1	1	3	1	0			Jennings, 1b	1	1	11	1	0		
Hickman, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2			Kelley, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Smith, rf.	0	1	4	0	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	0	8	2	0		
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0			Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1		
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0			Daly, 2b.	1	1	0	8	0		
Bower'n, c.	0	0	7	0	2			McGuire, c.	1	3	8	0	0		
Mercer, p.	0	0	1	0	0			Kennedy, p.	1	3	1	4	0		
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	0										
Total	2	9	22	11	2			Total	9	14	24	16	0		

*One out in eighth inning when game was called.

New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2
Brooklyn..... 2 0 2 4 0 0 1 .—9

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hit—Selbach. Two-base hit—McGuire. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 8. Bases on balls—By Kennedy, 2; by Mercer, 1; by Taylor, 1. Double plays—Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings; Davis, Gleason, and Doyle; Selbach and Doyle. Hit by pitched ball—By Mercer, 1; by Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 .	—2	6 0
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	—1	9 0

Batteries—Menefee and Dexter; Powell and Robinson.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	59	37	.615	Chicago	49	51	.490
Pittsburg	55	47	.539	Cincinnati	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	50	48	.510	St. Louis	46	52	.469
Boston	49	49	.500	New York	39	58	.402

Game Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Milwaukee, 9; Detroit, 1.
At Buffalo—Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 0.
At Cleveland—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 0; Minneapolis, 0, (darkness.)

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Schenectady, 7; Troy, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Utica, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Toronto, 6; Rochester, 2;
At Providence—Providence, 9; Hartford, 3. Providence, 2; Hartford, 1, (10 innings second game.)
At Worcester—Springfield, 7; Worcester, 6.

Rome Players Go to Cleveland.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Third Baseman Tamsett and Right Fielder Jones of the Rome baseball team have been sold to Cleveland. They have gone to that city. They will play the same positions with Cleveland that they have played with Rome.

FITZSIMMONS RETIRES.

Unable to Get a Match with Jeffries, the Lanky Pugilist Quits the Prize Ring.

After an ineffectual attempt on the part of "Bob" Fitzsimmons to get on a match for the heavyweight championship with James J. Jeffries, to take place before the Horton law expires at midnight next Friday, the well-known pugilist said last night:

"I am through. I will retire from the ring and will not claim the championship from Jeffries. I am ready and on edge to meet him next Friday night, as his manager suggested ten days ago, but as he claims he is in no condition to fight on that night I am through with him and with the ring. Henceforth there will be one man less in the heavyweight division, for I will go out with the Horton law."

Fitzsimmons, with his manager, Percy Williams of Bergen Beach, met William A. Brady, representing Jeffries, yesterday afternoon. Fitzsimmons said he was ready and willing to meet Jeffries on Friday night before the Twentieth Century Club under any conditions as to the division of the purse or gate receipts which would suit Brady. Brady, in reply, said that Jeffries was in no condition, as he had quit training several days ago. He said that it would be unfair for Fitzsimmons to force a match with a man physically unfit for such a contest. "Fitz" replied that Jeffries had had plenty of time to get into condition, and said that although he had gone through two very severe battles during the last two weeks, he was on edge now and ready to fight to regain the championship.

Brady was obdurate, and said it was impossible for a fight to take place between his man and "Fitz" on the date mentioned, but that he would put up a forfeit at once to bind a match between the two, the fight to take place within three months from Sept. 1, and a side bet of $10,000. "Fitz" would not listen to this proposition, and said that it was only made for advertising purposes.

When he saw that Brady would not agree to his proposition to fight this week, "Fitz" then made the statement that he was through with the fighting game, and would retire from the ring.

LAST NIGHT'S FAKE FIGHT.

Though Having the Better of the Encounter, Walcott Quit in His Bout with West.

Only four days of existence remain for the Horton law, the executive measure which allows pugilists to fight for money prizes, wagers, and other things. That it is about time for its final disposition was never better exemplified than last night in the fight between "Tommy" West and "Joe" Walcott, a negro, at the Madison Square Garden, when the latter quit after the eleventh round had been gone through, claiming that his arm was broken, though he had been using both members at a lively rate and to the great discomfort of his opponent all through the fight and up to the last stage of the eleventh round. However, the referee had no other alternative than to award the fight to West.

It was obvious that the whole affair was a "job," and Manager James Kennedy of the Twentieth Century Club, under whose auspices the fight was held, announced that in view of the peculiar look of the negro's quitting the latter should not receive any portion of the purse money, and that his share would be given to some charitable institution.

The betting before the fight and while it was in progress favored West. Even money was offered on the white man's chances by those who seemed more than anxious to gamble, and when the Walcott takers did not materialize fast enough most any odds were offered by the West contingent. It was apparent that Walcott was to lose, though many unwary ones swallowed the bait (the long odds on West,) and put up their money on Walcott. When the finale came which laid bare the dishonesty of the scheme there were loud cries for the referee to declare "bets off," but the director of the fight refused to assume any responsibility on the gambling issue, and the gullible ones were forced to stand their monetary loss.

"Tom" O'Rourke, an Upper Broadway saloon keeper, who has heretofore piloted the affairs of Walcott's pugilistic engagements, was not near the negro during last night's fight until the eleventh round was ended, when he was seen making his way toward the black fighter's corner. After a whispered "confab," Walcott declared that his left arm was injured and that he could not continue the fight.

There was no redress for those who had been swindled in their gambling transactions and no balm for those who had paid to see the fight, expecting some decisive conclusion. If they could get any consolation out of the announcement that Walcott would not get any of the purse, that was there for the taking.

KING LIEF CANTERED IN

Western Colt Led All the Way in the Maiden Stakes.

VULCAIN'S FLYING HANDICAP

Head Finishes for Three Races Made Interesting Sport at Sheepshead Bay.

Close finishes in three races and fields considerably above the average in both quality and number combined to make good sport at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, and a large crowd was in attendance, in spite of the unpleasantly warm weather. Two stakes were on the programme for decision, and the first of these—the Autumn Maiden Stakes, for two-year-olds—was the real feature of the day, not because of the race, but because in the winner a colt that promises to be in the first flight for the remainder of the season was introduced. This was King Lief, a substantially built chestnut with white points, who, coming from the West, won his race with ridiculous ease. Vulcain captured the second stake, but he owed much for his success to the weak finish made by Jockey Slack on Knight of Rhodes.

On the strength of his Saratoga form and a fast trial at Sheepshead Bay, King Lief was made a favorite at long odds-on for the Autumn Maiden Stakes, and speculators generally confined their efforts to trying to pick the horse that would get second money, Janice being the best backed for the place. There was but a short delay at the starting post; then the flag fell, and an instant later King Lief had raced through the crowd and was leading, clear of his field. The further they went the further King Lief lead. It was three lengths at the first furlong, four at the quarter, and five at the bend in the Futurity Course. From that point Turner, who rode the favorite, was pulling up, and King Lief, only cantering at the finish, won by two lengths. Tom Kenny took second place at the start and held it throughout. Taral, who rode him, went to the whip at the head of the stretch, and, riding hard from there to the winning post, got second place by a head from Janice.

The Flying Handicap, six furlongs, for three-year-olds, brought out a field of seven and produced a really remarkable betting race, as good as 9 to 2 being obtainable at any time against any horse, while 10 to 1 was the average price against the outsider, Smoke. The best fanned of the runners were Hesper, Vulcain, and Maribert at post time. Hesper, first away, seemed to tangle up in the first few strides and fell back, while Indian Fairy, Knight of Rhodes, and Contestor went on in front, running heads apart in the order named and, carrying a terrific pace, made the running to the last turn, Vulcain, close up, fourth at that point, and Maribert, who began slowly, last and out of the race. Just before the horses straightened out for the run to the winning post Indian Fairy tired and gave it up, Knight of Rhodes then showing in front, with Contestor and Vulcain next, and racing hard after the leader. To the last sixteenth of a mile Knight of Rhodes appeared to have the stakes won, but the light-weight Slack, who rode him, was too confident one moment and too anxious the next, and through bungling riding managed to get the horse beaten by Vulcain, who closed with a rush in the last furlong and caught Knight of Rhodes on the post, beating him a neck. Hesper, who closed fast at the end, was third, four lengths away.

With Lieber Karl and Montanic withdrawn from the opening race, Kallishandra was made a warm favorite in the field of four that ran. Kallishandra raced to the front and went on, attended by Sanders, the two running head and head at the turn into the stretch, where Kinnikinic was two lengths away. From that point the leaders were hard ridden and racing their best, Kinnikinic then lookking safe to catch them at will. McCue tried to come up on the inside, but was shut off. It was then too late for him to pull around, and the best he could do was to finish third, on the heels of Kallishandra and Sanders, the former winning by a head.

In the second race, a mile selling, with nine runners, Silver Garter started favorite. Blarneystone was the first to show out of the crowd and made the running at a hot pace to the far turn, where Silver Garter went up to him gradually, and on the turn took the lead, Blarneystone then falling back beaten, while Fonsolee and Dolly Wiethoff closed on Silver Garter, Dissenter, and Einus, then just in the rear of the first group. On the bend into the stretch Fonsolee for a few strides showed in front, with Silver Garter and Dolly Weithoff second and third. Half way through the stretch Dissenter went up with a rush and under the whip won cleverly at the end by a length and a half. Dolly Weithoff was second, a length before Fonsolee.

All the two-year-olds named on the card for the fifth race, five furlongs, selling, answered the call to the post, Colonel Padden, first away, made the running, attended by Schoolmaster, who raced at his shoulders for three furlongs, both then falling back, and Minion and Farmer Bennett showing in front on the stretch. Half way through the straight Prima II. raced through from behind and joined the leaders. The three finished all driving, and Prima II., well ridden by Slack, won, ridden out, a neck before Farmer Bennett, who beat Minion a half length.

Motley and Jack Point were about equally fancied for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth on the turf, with ten runners. Motley raced off in front, alternating in the lead with Hardly and Gold Fox to the last turn, where Motley drew away from the others, and with Decanter closing on her, led into the stretch. In the short run home, over the grass course, Motley easily shook off Decanter and won by three lengths, Andronicus closing at the end and beating Decanter a head for the place.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; special weights; penalties and allowances; six furlongs, on the main track. W. C. Whitney's Kallishandra, by Goldfinch-Connemara, ch. f., 3 years, 111 pounds, (Odom.) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4, won driving by a head; F. V. Alexandre's Sanders, b. h., 5, 130, (Taral.) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length from T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g. 6, 122, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:13 4-5. Maximus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for, three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600 in 1900; one mile: Turney Brothers' Dissenter, by Bermuda-Bettie C., b. c., 3 years, 106 pounds, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a length and a half; Albert Simons's Dolly Wiethoff, b. f., 4, 101, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from Arthur Featherstone's Fonsolee, ch. c., 3, 100, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:41. Tyrshena, Blarneystone, Sharpless, Moroton, Einus, and Silver Garter, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes; for two-year-olds, maidens at the time of entry; special weights and penalties; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. J. D. Smith's King Lief, by Prince Lief-Gladiola, ch. c., 119 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1 to 3 and out, won in a canter by two lengths; the Osceola Stable's Tom Kenny, b. c., 112, (Taral,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a neck from G. B. Morris's Janice, ch. f., 116, (Sullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Monad, Baron Pepper, Politician, and Cresson also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlong on the main track. S. C. Hildreth's Vulcain, by Kingston-Arrowgrass, b. c., 124 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, driving, by a neck; W. C. Eustis's Knight of Rhodes, b. c., 112, (J. Slack,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by four lengths from T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, b. c., 115, (Spencer,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Contestor, Indian Fairy, Smoke, and Maribert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners since July 4; selling; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Pierre Lorillard's Prima II., by Sensation-Puzzle, b. f., 99 pounds, (J. Slack,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; J. W. Schorr's Farmer Bennett, b. c., 102, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from Lewis Elmore's Minion, br. c., 102, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Tonicum, Schoolmaster, Hinsdale, Elsburg, Colonel Padden, Trissaglon, Dame, and Far Sight also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. W. Lakeland's Motley, gr. f., by Montana-Ella Gregg, 3 years, 104 pounds, (T. Knight,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Arthur Featherstone's Andronicus, br. h., 5, 107, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a head from F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 5, 117, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Jack Point, Gold Fox, Hardly, Montanic, Bombshell, Alsike, and Handcuff also ran.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Silver Dale, 127 pounds; All Green, Dr. Barlow, Gold Heels, and Kenilworth, 122 each; Piederich, 117; Beau Ormonde, Sandpiper, Mark Lane, Guatama, and Six Shooter, 112 each; Mary Hoffmann and Elizabeth Moan, 109 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Gold Fox, 111 pounds; King Bramble, 109; Belle of Troy, 106; Peaceful and Trillo, 105 each; Bangor, 103; Greenock, 101.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodcock Stakes, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs on the turf: Demurrer, 117 pounds; Candle, 109; Maximus, 110; Six Shooter, 107; Presgrave, 105; Moor, 104; Albula, Tonicum, Frank Hall, Bowen, Glindi, and Farmer Bennett, 102 each; Plead, The Regent, Cherished, and Snark, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Sidney Lucas, 131 pounds; First Whip and Advance Guard, 126 each; All Gold and Vulcain, 121 each; Knight of Rhodes and David Garrick, 114 each; Lady Massey, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap; one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. Klondyke, 168 pounds; Cheesemite, 158; Gould, 150; Einer, 144; Three Bars, 143; Marylander, 137; Monroe Doctrine, 134; Draughtsman, 133; Sir Hubert, Al Reeves, and Count Navarro, 130 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. John Bright, 118 pounds; Lieber Karl, 116; Mayor Gilroy, 118; King Bramble, 111; Potente, 110; Peaceful and Gen. Mart Gary, 107 each; All Gold, 106; Bettie Gray, 104.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—At Windsor—Six furlongs.—Dr. Grace, 105, (Hicks,) 1; Willard J., 105, 2; Huno, 105, 3. Time—1:17¾. Five furlongs.—Horsa, 108, (Flint,) 1; Pince Chip, 108, 2; The Bronze Demon, 107, 3. Time—1:02¾. Five and one-half furlongs.—The Tory, 122, (Williams,) 1; Don Clarencio, 122, 2; Royal Poiciana, 117, 3. Time—1:10¾. One and one-sixteenth miles.—Zomnie, 99, (Harshberger,) 1; Monk Wayman, 105, 2; Bequeath, 105, 3. Time—1:48¾. One mile.—Olive Cutler, 97, (Harshberger,) 1; Moco Polo, 107, 2; Earl Fonso, 109, 3. Time—1:41. Six furlongs.—Rideau, 113, (Flint,) 1; Triune, 117, 2; Miss Redwood, 111, 3. Time—1:22.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Five and one-half furlongs.—Dangerline, 107, (Tally,) 1; Hurry, 93, 2; Matin, 102, 3. Time—1:12½. Six furlongs.—Hindoonet, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; Emigre, 109, 2; Goal Runner, 109, 3. Time—1:19½. Five furlongs.—Sad Sam, 107, (Kiley,) 1; Silurian, 107, 2; Dandy Jim, 108, 3. Time—1:05. One mile.—Tuthill, 109, (Kiley,) 1; Prairie Dog, 94, 2; Scarlet Lily, 104, 3. Time—1:49¾. Mile and seventy yards.—Hansford, 101, (W. Waldo,) 1; Papa Hartry, 101, 2; Pirate J., 101, 3. Time—1:52½. Mile and an eighth. Sauber, 108, (Vitatoe,) 1; Josephine B., 102, 2; Hub Prather, 94, 3. Time—2:03½.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—At Highland Park.—Seven furlongs—Fairy Dell, 90, (Wonderly,) 1; Eleven Bells, 90, 2; Ice Drop, 95, 3. Time—1:28¾. Four and one-half furlongs—Virginia T., 97, (L. Thompson,) 1; Maltese Cross, 97, 2; Gleseg, 97, 3. Time—0:56¾. One mile—L. W., 109, (Coburn,) 1; Jucoma, 99, 2; Baffled, 94, 3. Time—1:42. Five furlongs—Donna Seay, 105, (Postel,) 1; The Jade, 103, 2; Scotch Bramble, 105, 3. Time—1:01¾. Six furlongs—Hungarian, 110, (Coburn,) 1; Quaver, 105, 2; Winepress, 105, 3. Time—1:14¾. One and one-sixteenth miles—Jessie Jarbo, 99, (Wonderly,) 1; Alfred Vargrave, 99, 2; Lady of the West, 110, 3. Time—1:47¾.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Six furlongs—Armand, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Eva Moe, 107, 2; J. H. Barnes, 112, 3. Time—1:18¾. Six furlongs—Terralene, 110, (Frost,) 1; Al Lone, 117, 2; Elderin, 112, 3. Time—1:19. Mile—Meddlesome, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Early Bird, 109, 2; Two Annies, 91, 3. Time—1:48. Mile—Thriva, 96, (Dale,) 1; Alice Turner, 91, 1; Traditza, 91, 3. Time—1:45¾. Six and a half furlongs—Tom Collins, 101, (Dominick,) 1; The Geezer, 89, 2; Hi Kollor, 94, 3. Time—1:24. Five furlongs—Birdie Stone, 115, (Dominick,) 1; Margaret F., 108, 2; The Thrush, 103, 3. Time—1:05¾.

LIGHT HARNESS RACING.

Fast Times Were Made in the Grand Circuit Meeting Events.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The Grand Circuit meeting began at Narragansett Park to-day, and, in spite of the excessive heat, the times were fast, strong evidence that the track was in the best condition known in years.

Three races were scheduled, but the 2:14 trot was carried over until to-morrow.

A big field started in the 2:20 trot, which was stepped in faster time than at Readville. The favorites fared badly, for, after winning the first heat in 2:13¼, Lissa Bee was out, for a dark horse was sprung in the shape of Orina, an ungainly looking gray mare hailing from Allentown, Penn. The gray went out and won the second heat in 2:12½, beginning a sprint from the half and walking home a winner. The next two heats were repetitions of the second, and the talent was laid by the wayside, as the gray sold for almost nothing in the pools.

The favorite in the 2:14 trot was Nell Gwynne. Allie Barnes, the second choice, won the first heat, and then Nell Gwynne took the second, after which the race was postponed on account of darkness. The summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trot, three in five; purse $1,000.

Orina, g. m., by Fred Douglass-Merry Traveler, by Happy Traveler, (Coville)	5	1	1
Lissa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	1	3	11
All Right, b. g., (Winnings)	8	2	2
Miss Duke, b. m., (Carpenter)	2	10	5
Timberlake, b. g., (Hudson)	11	5	2
Major Greer, ch. h., (Wallace)	3	8	3
Debut, b. h., (Forshner)	9	11	6
Corinne, b. m., (Thomas)	6	4	8
Minnie L. Wilkes, ch. m., (Clark)	4	6	7
Springdale, b. h., (Wilson)	7	12	9
Kavala, b. m., (Young)	10	7	10
Altaford, b. m., (Payne)	13	13	12
Wilrissa, br. m., (Guyer)	12	9	dr
Parallo X., b. m., (Foote)	dis		

Time—2:13¼; 2:12½; 2:14¾; 2:13½.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse, $1,000.

Dumont W., br. g., by Dupignac, dam Little Fraud, by Gold Dust, (Ernest)	1	1	3	3	2 1
Art Alco, b. g., by Blanalco, Daughter of Ross Wilkes, (Gillies)	2	3	1	1	3 3
Ambulator, b. h., by Ambassador, dam Regio, by Strathmore, (Kilborn)	4	2	2	2	1 2
Mazette, b. m., (Bailey)	3	5	5	4	4 ro
Paul Revere, r. g., (Garth)	6	4	4	5	5 ro
Early Bird, jr., blk. h., (Golden)	5	6	dr.		
Happy Jim, ch. g., Demarest)	7	dis.			

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:09½; 2:11; 2:10; 2:12¼.

2:14 CLASS TROT. THREE IN FIVE. Purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Nell Gwynne, b. m., by Alcryon, dam Sally Green, by Greenfield, (Rathbun)	9	1
Alice Barnes, b. m., by Election, dam Sidonie, by Chelton, (Noble)	1	11
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	2	4
Fir O., b. m., (McCall)	8	2
Lassoo, g. g., (Geers)	4	3
Minuet, ch. m., (Pearse)	7	5
P. Lear, b. g., (McCarthy)	5	10
Blondie, ch. g., (Foote)	6	6
Alkalone, blk. h., (Dore)	11	7
Gracie Onward, ch. m., (Macey)	12	8
King Warlock, ch. g., (O'Neil)	10	9
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Winning)	3	dr

Time—2:11¼, 2:12¼.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—A heavy wind and rainstorm this afternoon put a damper on the opening day of the State Fair. It was Syracuse Day, and the attendance was good. Owing to wet track only one heat of the 2:18 trot was run off, other events being put over. Emma Winter, b. m., by Director, won the heat in 2:20¾; Lady Noretta, b. m., second; Tip T., third. In the horse show there was a pretty exhibition of blooded stock. Some of the largest exhibitors are Richard F. Carman, Huntington, L. I; J. L. Conaway, Atlantic City; John Gerken, Gravesend; Harry Hamlin, East Aurora, and F. C. Stevens, Attica, and horses from the stables of each of them were awarded one or more prizes.

BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

A Heavy Rain Put a Stop to the Sport—Objects of the Road Drivers' Association.

The threatening sky was the cause of most of the Speedway horses staying in their stalls yesterday afternoon, though there was time enough for brushing before the rain drenched the course. As it was, however, the afternoon was not unproductive of several spirited contests. Just when the clouds were about to let loose their moist contents Dr. Nelden drove up under Washington Bridge with the racy looking gelding, Whistle, (2:20,) full brother to Dariel. Just ahead of Whistle, and turning to go back up the road, was Henry Hyde with the chestnut pacer, Nerva.

Nerva and Whistle had not gone far in the same direction before Dr. Nelden challenged Nerva, and the pacer accepted the defi for a tilt up the road. Whistle has improved much lately under Nelden's driving, and he caught the pacer as they were about to round into the upper stretch. Nerva was unsteady for a moment, and Whistle darted to the front. Dr. Nelden then took Whistle back a bit and waited for Nerva to range alongside, and they started off for the finish again. Whistle was the speedier and won by about a length. In the last hundred yards the horses were not only brushing to beat each other, but to beat the rain, which they managed to do by a small margin.

There was a lively three-heat contest between "Fred" McCarthy's bay gelding, Wavecrest, and Theodore Young's chestnut gelding, David L.—both trotters. By arrangement the horses were to go best two in three heats, starting just below Durando's and finishing at Washington Bridge, a distance close to a mile. Mr. Young had the use of William Durando's speed wagon, driving himself, while William Hurst drove Wavecrest. They were sent away the first time to a pretty start, and from the rear they looked to be on even terms most of the way down. Going up the incline to the bridge there was little to choose from in regard to positions, but those at the finish line said David L. was in front by a head. Wavecrest's driver declared that David L. did a good deal of running, but the heat was awarded to David L. They came down a second time with David L. again a short distance in front at the finish, but there was a dispute as to whether David L.'s breaks entitled him to the heat, and the heat was declared off.

The third heat was trotted up the Speedway, from the bridge to Durando's. Their heads were on a line as Mr. Durando gave them the word. Just after the start David L. broke, but caught quickly, and they scurried up the road together. David L. had opened up a gap at the quarter, with each showing a square trot. David L. still led at the bend, but broke again shortly afterward, and Wavecrest, who trotted the entire distance without raising his nose, moved to the front. David L. once more got down to business, but could not catch up, and Wavecrest won by half a length. Then the storm broke and there was no chance for a deciding heat.

Capt. McDonald was on the course with a handsome pair of brown trotters, Fleetwing and Fleetwood. As he was coming down once at a brisk pace he encountered C. R. Jarvis driving the big trotter, Colonel Moreland. They came the rest of the way at a smart clip. The team struck an unsteady streak at the quarter pole, but were into their stride in an instant and right after Colonel Moreland, who had gone ahead. The Colonel broke later and then the team took the lead. They had a slight advantage passing the half-mile post.

Nathan Straus drove over the course for the first time in several months. He was seated behind his bay trotter, Alvea, (2:09½,) whom he did not send faster than a jog.

Here are some of the expectations of the Road Drivers' Association as set forth in a circular just issued by that organization:

A parade next year with representative horses from every city in the State; legislation that will secure prizes given in every county for the best stallion, the best two-

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MR. BRYAN'S MOTIVES.

We have deemed it our duty to point out as clearly as possible the disastrous effects to be expected from the election of Mr. BRYAN, and shall continue so to do as occasion suggests. We have not asserted and do not at all believe that Mr. BRYAN intends these consequences, or desires them, save so far as he may deem them in part inevitable in order to bring about what he regards as great advantages to the country. That certainly does not discredit his character, and equally it does not render less sure or less threatening the evils his ideas and his policy involve.

Mr. BRYAN does not pretend to have abandoned any part of the theories that he preached with such fervor in 1896. He has to admit by implication, though he is reluctant to admit it directly, that his predictions in regard to the mischief that would be worked by adherence to the gold standard have been falsified by events. The misery that he declared would be extended and made worse has disappeared, and the prosperity that he said could come only with inflation of the currency through the unlimited coinage of depreciated silver, has come without it. But so far from seeing that this course of events has knocked the bottom out of his theories, he holds, with perfect sincerity, so far as we are able to judge, that his theories are thereby confirmed. He declares that the increase of currency which he advocated has taken place through the discovery of new sources of gold and the greater yield from the former sources of supply. To his fundamental proposition that prosperity, and above all the prosperity of the masses as distinguished from that of the wealthy class, depends on the ample supply of currency, he clings with all the ardor that he showed in 1896, and even with more. And he now declares with increased emphasis that the supply of currency should be within the control of the people through their representatives in the Government.

It is obvious that once in the Presidency, every impulse of his nature would dictate to him a course of action in harmony with these views, and that he would surround himself with associates and advisers who could be trusted to aid and support him in such a course. He regards the utmost use of silver in the currency not at all as a mere matter of expediency, but as the only immediate means to right the wrongs of the many and curb oppression by the few. It is idle to point out to him that such a policy would disturb the vast business interests of the country. He believes that the vast business interests are the interests of the rich, and ought not to be protected or even considered, when it is a question of promoting the advantage of the multitude, as the free coinage and the extensive use of silver would, he is sure, promote it. He does not see that the poor must in fact suffer far more in proportion to their means from disturbance than the rich. He does not see that the latter can even manage to make a safe profit during the very disturbance that involves the former in helpless loss. This utter incapacity to perceive the operation of his theories is due to a sentiment that is all the more dangerous from being in itself generous.

Of course we do not conceal from ourselves that Mr. BRYAN is liable to some degree, as we all are, to have his views, as well as his sentiments, influenced by his immediate interests, and that the fact that his political rôle at present is that of the friend of the people tends to blind him to the evidence that his theories have been refuted by experience. But unfortunately this tendency does not correct the error into which he has been led; it aggravates it. It makes it all the more certain that he will persist in the error if he should have the power to carry out his ideas. His ambition would reinforce his fanaticism, and between the two the peril to the country would be great and inevitable.

THE VIEWS OF A BOSS.

Mr. PLATT talked with much frankness and blithe confidence to the reporters on Sunday evening in regard to State politics. It is evident that his intention to nominate Mr. ODELL as Governor is based on the assurance he has that Mr. COLER will not be the Democratic candidate. "Neither CROKER nor MURPHY will have him," he said emphatically. On this point the only conclusive authority is that of Mr. CROKER and Mr. MURPHY. Mr. PLATT plainly speaks with conclusive authority. The fact discloses a pleasing relation of mutual confidence between the Democratic and the Republican bosses.

Considering the reasons for content that Mr. PLATT enjoys, it would have been more prudent, it certainly would have been more decent, in him to take a less insulting tone toward the Controller, and to be less candid in the avowal of the very low standard of conduct in public officials that he entertains. "Some people," he said in his usual impudent manner, "have placed a halo about Mr. COLER'S head, but he has never done anything to warrant it. I certainly consider him the weakest man the Democrats could nominate." It is undeniable that the Controller has achieved a most remarkable reputation with the people of New York, and every intelligent and honorable citizen understands perfectly well how it has been done and realizes that the reputation is solid. If Mr. PLATT does not know "what he has done to warrant it," it is because Mr. PLATT cannot comprehend the admiration that men of ordinary honesty feel for that uncompromising honesty in public office which, thanks to the influence of Mr. PLATT and his like, has become extraordinary. What Mr. COLER has done to "warrant" the general confidence in his integrity and courage is to refuse absolutely to promote the dishonest schemes of the politicians to get money from the public Treasury of which he is the guardian. He has been indifferent to all "pulls" with his department, he has repudiated the obligation usually acknowledged to the party leaders, he has fought every unjust claim no matter by whom presented or backed, he has risked party ostracism and unpopularity in the firm discharge of his duty. So sound has he been in his judgment, so obstinate in his adherence to honor, that the gates of Tammany have not prevailed against him.

Nor is this all. He has dared in the public prints to denounce as mischievous and disgraceful the conduct of politicians who "work for their pocketbook all the time," and has exposed to the contempt it deserves the traffic in legislation and in the exercise of public functions of which RICHARD CROKER and THOMAS C. PLATT are past masters. No wonder that Mr. PLATT can see no good in him. Yet the good the plain people think they see in him is almost as great as the evil in such men as Messrs. PLATT and CROKER, and that is very, very great.

RAILWAY NEGLIGENCE AND WORSE.

The London Times has recently spoken out in criticism of English railways, making comparisons unfavorable to them with American railways in respect to speed and punctuality. Our London namesake points out that we have trains that run at higher speed than any English train. Speed is no doubt a quality of primary importance in this country, and we have mastered the art of running at a mile a minute or better without discomfort or serious danger to passengers. Every great railroad must have fast trains, very fast trains, between the chief cities on its line. New York has long enjoyed the advantage of such trains to Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington. The discontinuance of any one of them would cause a deal of grumbling and much real inconvenience. But we doubt not that on any railroad in the country far more passengers are vexed and inconvenienced by the habit of unpunctuality, of not bringing its trains to the terminus commonly or always on time, than by the real or comparative slowness of its trains. The calculations of the traveler are based on the assurance of the time table. That assurance, as all railroads take pains to announce, is not a guarantee. Is it were most of the railroads in the country would be bankrupted by damage suits successfully maintained against them by their belated and swindled patrons.

A few years ago nearly all the roads running out of this city were much addicted to the vice of being behind time. They were admonished by public opinion, speaking through the press, that habitual unpunctuality was outrageous and without excuse. Some of them have mended their ways and their management until it now appears to be a matter of pride with the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the New Haven Road to bring their express trains and even their local trains to their New York terminus on time to the minute.

So far as the train service is under the control of these great roads, punctuality, with exceptions for reasonable cause, may be depended on by the passenger. In most cases of late arrival over these and other important lines it will be found, we think, that the fault is due to late trains at distant points where connections are made with other roads the management of which have no conception of the value of time. The management, staff, and employés of these upcountry roads are incredulous about the stories that reach their ears about passengers protesting that they must reach New York by a certain hour. How can it possibly make any difference to any man whether he reaches New York at noon or midnight, to-day or to-morrow? So they go their dawdling way, permitting their trains to start late through the slothfulness of one employé, and to lose additional time at every stop through the sheer laziness and stupidity of other employés. Changing locomotives, taking water, baggage transfers, and other routine operations are performed by men moving with the speed of snails, with no superior at hand to command and exact diligence and celerity. All these faults are a swindle on the passenger and a disgrace to the management that tolerates them. Late trains, except where serious and unavoidable accident is the cause, are a sure indication of incompetent railroad management, and the incompetence is at or near the head.

One instance has come to our knowledge, however, where the frequent lateness of a train appears to be due to deliberate malice. The White Mountain Express, consisting usually of four parlor cars and three or four coaches, is during the Summer season one of the most important trains running out of and into New York. It was established more than twenty years ago through the co-operation of the New Haven Road and the Connecticut River line, now a part of the Boston and Maine system. The chief patrons of the train are New York families having Summer homes in the Connecticut River Valley or the White Mountain region; and the management of the New Haven and the Boston and Maine Road exert themselves successfully to please their passengers by the appointments and running of this train.

Unfortunately the White Mountain Express is compelled to traverse twenty-four miles of the track of the Central Vermont Railroad, a corporation that has been continuously mismanaged for fifty years. As the Central Vermont derives no income save track mileage from this express train, it has never interested itself to facilitate its running or its business. There is, we are informed, bad blood between the Central Vermont and the Boston and Maine, and there have been repeated instances of the "holding up" of the White Mountain Express at connecting points for no discoverable reason save the inferable motive of a desire to annoy. On a recent occasion the Mountain Express, arriving on time at White River Junction, was held thirty-five minutes to await the arrival of a Central Vermont train forty minutes late, a perfectly unimportant connection, as was proved by a subsequent change of orders and the departure of the express before the arrival of the belated Central Vermont train. A hundred New York passengers, on a baking hot day, had been kept in torment and cheated out of getting home on scheduled time through the brute malevolence of some railroad person whom, if they could have caught him, they would cheerfully have ducked in the river but for the restraining thought that at such a temperature they would have contributed more to his comfort than to his humiliation.

Of course, such villainy as this ought to be punished somehow. Instances of this kind of malicious mischief on the part of little railroad dogs in various mangers all over the country reconcile the people to the principle and the fact of consolidation and the building up of great railroad systems. The New York Central made Western journeys feasible by joining together the end-to-end separate lines through the Mohawk Valley and Central New York. Railroad consolidation has given New England a service that would have been beyond possibility through the mere co-operation of many distinct corporations.

THE VALUE OF PRINTED PRAISE.

The season of public amusements, theatrical and musical, being at hand, the attention of those whose business it is to comment on the art or lack of art on the stage and concert platform is once again called to a curious belief which dwells in the minds of friends of singers, musical performers, and actors. These friends have a strange delusion that if they can only induce the newspaper critics to pronounce favorable verdicts on the doings of those in whom they are interested the public will accept them as artists. This is of course flattering to the newspaper men, but they are a hard-headed race and not easily led into overconfidence in their own influence. It would be idle to comment on the opinion which these friends must have of newspaper men, thinking, as they plainly do, that a newspaper man may occasionally, to oblige a friend, write what he does not believe. It is more pertinent to note that the object of the interested friend cannot be accomplished, except very rarely, by the means adopted.

Supposing that the newspaper man is so obliging as to write praise of a performer who does not deserve it, what is accomplished thereby? By continued newspaper puffery a mediocrity may once in a while be imposed upon the public as a person of high merit. But even here there is room for doubt as to the substance of the public esteem. The success of a mediocrity must last for years in order to prove that newspaper praise has induced the public to accept something ordinary as something extraordinary. The usual issue is that the ordinary person foisted into prominence cannot hold the factitious position for any length of time, but gradually slips down to his true level. To this, as in many other things, the saying of LINCOLN applies: "You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

Curiously enough, the interested friend is most numerous in the musical world, and it is in that world that undeserved praise by newspapers would do the least good. Many singers, for example, are strongly backed by social influence, and this influence is brought to bear on newspaper critics, happily for art with about the same results as would come from training a battery of bean shooters on the walls of Peking. If, however, the newspaper commentators on musical doings allowed themselves to be moved by the arguments and the entreaties (yea, even the tears,) of the friends of musicians, vocal or instrumental, and wrote praise not earned, the purpose of the friends would not be attained. If the newspaper writers on music achieve anything it is in making known the standards of musical art, which are accepted by their readers. The musical world is a pretty well enlightened one, and it can decide for itself as to the merits of the performers who come before it. No doubt it might be temporarily led astray by the newspapers, but not permanently. The canons of musical art are too well known. The laws of musical technic are too clearly drawn and are too widely published. The Liszts, Wieniawskis, Sarasates, Sembrichs, de Reszkes, and their kind do not attain their positions in the musical world by reason of newspaper praise, but because of the existence of the qualities which command that praise.

The young artist can be helped by newspaper commendation, because this calls public attention to the existence of a new talent. The refusal of just approval to a deserving beginner may delay for a time public recognition of his merit. But the real artist will triumph in the end. The theatre offers a less satisfactory field for criticism than music, because the laws of dramatic art are less clearly established than those of the tone art; yet even here the actor must possess at least personal attractiveness and a distinct individual force in order to win a lasting success. All the "good notices" obtainable will not convince the public that a nonentity is a personality. If the friends of public performers would only tell them the truth the performers would often feel the sting of criticism much less than they do, and the friends themselves would be doing the performers a much more substantial service than by vainly trying to induce newspaper men to forget that sense of proportion which usually guides them in their work.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Oneida County has just completed its second experiment in road-making with prison labor, and is so well satisfied with the results obtained that the system is about to be tried on a third highway. The officials of the county, as might have been expected, are learning by experience how to avoid several of the difficulties at first encountered, and, though entire satisfaction with present conditions is not expressed, the county is not only securing the very best of roads at comparatively low cost, but it claims to have improved the moral and physical state of the prisoners employed. Some trouble seems to have been caused by the fact that the Sheriff does not like a plan which, by setting his charges at hard manual labor, has increased their appetites, and thereby decreased the amount he can save from the fixed sum per day appropriated for their maintenance—an amount forming one of the perquisites of his office. Then it has been necessary to appoint one guard for every eight prisoners, and it is hinted that the guards selected by the Sheriff have not all been men of high ability as disciplinarians or deeply enough interested in the work of road improvement to secure the best possible service from the prisoners. In other words, the mingling of politics with business has made trouble, as usual, and, though the Oneida County League for Good Roads is not saying much about this phase of the subject, it has suggested the propriety of paying the Sheriff by a salary instead of by fees, and of empowering the Highway Commissioner to remove guards whom he regards as inefficient. The road recently built—an up-to-date macadam—cost $4,617 per mile, while the same sort of a road made near by in the old way cost about $7,300 per mile.

—Our police force has recently received, and apparently deserved, a large amount of the severest criticism because of the conduct of a considerable number of its members toward the negroes of the city, but this should not prevent recognition and appreciation of such displays of courage, efficiency, and devotion to duty as that made on Sunday by Bicycle Policeman RICHARD O'CONNOR. A horse was running away on Broadway, and the fact that the animal was without a bridle had resulted in the failure of several bold efforts to stop its flight. O'CONNOR ran his wheel close to the horse's head, threw his arms around its neck, and somehow managed, not only to free himself from his wheel, but to draw himself up on the runaway's back. Once there he shut off the frightened animal's breath by pressing upon its throat, and so brought it to a halt before it could do any more harm. The excitement over, it was found that in making his leap the policeman had broken a rib, sprained an ankle, and sustained several serious bruises. So badly injured was he, indeed, that he fainted, but that was not until there was nothing more to do. The frequency with which acts like this are performed by our policemen, even now when they are subjected to political influences of the worst and most demoralizing sort, shows how easy would be the reformation of the force by the right kind of superior officers. A large majority of the men would doubtless be as ready to suppress the forms of crime which they now foster and protect to the profit of others than themselves as they are to endanger their lives in the way of routine duty. Courage and honesty naturally go together, and the New York police force has never lacked for heroes. It does not lack them to-day, but discipline does not enforce itself, orders are obeyed without discrimination, and as a consequence New York has had to mourn one of the cruelest humiliations recorded in all its varied experience.

—We fear that our correspondent who went to such pains to prove that, whatever the Declaration of Independence may say about it, men are created, not "equal," but of infinite diversity, is just such a literalist as is each of the people who declare that opposition to hauling down the American flag is nonsense, since that act has been performed innumerable times without eliciting a single jingo protest. If our correspondent can see so easily that some men are tall and some short, some wise and some witless, some with a capacity for success and some with a talent for failure, why does he assume that Mr. T. JEFFERSON and the other great personages of old were blind to these self-evident facts? How much more reasonable would it have been to assume that the Fathers had as good eyes as he has, and that when they said "all men are created equal" they used the words, not in the sense in which they are grotesquely false, but in the sense in which they are true. People who make general statements take it for granted that other people will credit them with ordinary intelligence. Sanity on the one side and on the other presupposes such qualifications as universal experience and the nature of things render inevitable, and which, being inevitable, do not need frequent repetition. The literalists who affect to misunderstand general remarks about the equality of men and the hauling down of flags should not be surprised if their criticisms create irritation. Given a statement which, if taken one way is absurd, but if taken another is correct, it is reasonably safe to give the maker the benefit of the alternative.

—A New York dispatch published by The London Telegraph contains the discouraging news that "there is no longer any question about tipping being a fixed custom in this city." We had suspected as much ourselves, but we are none the less grieved to have our suspicion thus turned into a dismal certainty. For The Telegraph man seems to know all about it. "While some," he says, "may still deplore the practice as being evil in its tendencies, they are, nevertheless, forced to submit and to pay. It has resolved itself into this: Tip the waiter or lose his respect. No one can afford to lose the respect of a waiter, for when this happens look out for bad service; that, in some instances, amounts almost to open insult. It may be said that tipping has become so firmly established at New York that all who dine out now simply add the waiter's tip to the price of their meal and pay it cheerfully." It is in crediting us with cheerfulness as we weakly submit to blackmail that The Telegraph's informant first goes astray. The composure he sees is not cheerfulness, but resignation—a very different thing, though the two have some outward characteristics in common. Here is another passage from the same dispatch: "In first-class hotels all employes are paid regular wages, irrespective of tips. Some waiters make as high as $50 a week, but the average is about $25 a week. The system, as now in vogue, works very well, and there is rarely any complaint on the part of the patron. It would be impossible to obtain competent waiters in this country under any other system." It may be true that all waiters get something in the way of regular wages, but to say that the wages are irrespective of tips is absurd. And the last statement is utterly false. Many clubs have banished tips, and yet secure the best of service. The hotels could do the same if they wanted to.

EQUALITY AND NATURAL RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is remarkable that in the year 1900 a man should construe the Declaration of Independence to mean just the opposite from what it does mean. Yet that is exactly what Mr. M. T. Richardson does in his letter published in THE TIMES on Aug. 27. Mr. Richardson treats this document as if it were a treatise on physiology, and says that men are not created equal, because they differ in mental qualities, strength, skill, &c. Truly may it be said that "knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." The Declaration of Indpendence is purely a political document, dealing with "rights," and it clearly states that men are created with certain God-given "rights," "the right to life, liberty," &c., and in respect to these natural "inalienable" rights, all men are created equal.

The National Assembly of France in 1789, in their Declaration of the Rights of Man, stated the proposition plainly. It says "Men are born and always continue free and equal, in respect to their rights."

Abraham Lincoln, who I hope Mr. M. T. Richardson will admit was a good Republican, said in a speech at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1857:

"I think the authors of that notable instrument meant to include all men; but they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say all were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respects they did consider all men created equal—equal with 'certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This they said and this they meant! They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all were then actually enjoying that equality, or that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that the enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances might permit.

"They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, and revered by all, constantly looked to, constantly labored for, and, even though never perfectly attained, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and dispensing its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people, of all colors, everywhere. The assertion that 'all men are created equal' was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain, and it was placed in the Declaration not for that but for future use. Its authors meant it to be, as thank God, it is proving itself, a stumbling block to all those who, in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them, at least one hard nut to crack."

WILLIAM H. BLAKE.
Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1900.

SPEED ON THE METROPOLITAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Cannot something be done to compel the Metropolitan Railway people to run their cars at a reasonable rate of speed, and not like express trains, through the streets of our city? In less than a week I have witnessed two serious collisions on Madison Avenue between Forty-fifth and Fifty-third Streets. One was between an electric car and a cart, in which a passenger on the car was fatally injured, and the other was between a car and a light delivery wagon, in which the driver of the wagon was hurled to the street and badly hurt. Hardly a day passes without some one being killed or maimed for life by the rapid and careless running of these cars, and I think it high time that something be done to prevent further loss of life and limb.

The rights of the public are disregarded in such an extent that it has become positively unsafe to ride in the cars on this company or to cross its tracks. The conductors scarcely hold their cars long enough to allow women to get on or off, and as for the men, they seldom make a pretense of stopping for them. I do not think, however, that the conductors, grippmen, and motormen are entirely to blame. They are obliged to "make time" or lose their positions. If they happen to run over and kill a pedestrian the company stands by them and their jobs are secure. If they are behind time they are discharged.

The hill between Fifty-first and Fifty-third Streets on Madison Avenue seems to be a favorite spot for making up time, and serious accidents at this particular point are of almost daily occurrence. This spot might be appropriately called "Dead Man's Hill."

GEORGE F. SHRADY, Jr.
New York, Aug. 25, 1900.

MR. BRYAN'S PURPOSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your leading editorial this morning as to what Mr. Bryan's financial policy would be in case of his election. And it is well that you have given us his own words on this important subject, viz., that "the gold standard will not be maintained in the country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

This ought to be enough for any voter of common sense or financial morality. But the trouble with most of us is that we read these things one day and forget them the next, or as soon as some other topic of interest comes up.

What I would respectfully suggest is that you put those words of Mr. Bryan in large type, and put them at the top of your editorial page every day until after the election.

It would be well for people to get used to what Mr. Bryan intends to do.

A. W. C.
New York, Aug. 27, 1900.

New Haven Road Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a commuter on the New Haven Railroad, I am interested in your efforts to remedy the existing conditions in the Park Avenue Tunnel. Bad as they are, there are other conditions which cause suffering equal to the five or six minutes in which passengers are cooped up in closed cars while in the tunnel. In the first place, the cars are lighted by gas, even in full daylight, for at least twenty minutes before they leave the station, so that by that time they are super-heated. In some cars one set of four burners is lighted; in others, three. The windows are made so that they can be raised only partially. But the crowning insult to a traveling public by this great railroad monopoly is the fact that soft coal is almost entirely used, so that most persons prefer to keep the windows closed rather than be covered with dirt and cinders, and many times it happens that those sitting near the front door of the car, rather than be covered with this dirt, will close the door, leaving the rest of the carload of people to suffer. If anybody doubts that soft coal is persistently used he has only to see the smoke from the engine at certain points along the route, especially between Mount Vernon and William's Bridge. This is one of the worst spots, although it is evident all along the route.

L. J.
New York, August 27, 1900.

Anti-Imperialist Arguments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of Mr. John Orr, published Aug. 26, I would say that if he looks up the subject he will find that, until the last Spanish treaty, in all the treaties which we have made for the acquisition of territory, ultimate citizenship has been promised, in each case, to all inhabitants of that territory except savages.

One H. C. Adams, in his letter, also published Aug. 26, affords an excellent example of the folly of the ridicule and abuse which the unreasoning use instead of argument against anti-imperialists. The only approach to argument in his letter is where he falls back upon that stock cypress of the Administration, "manifest destiny," [illegible] osophers all agree that this is a dangerous working principle, in that its adherents, instead of acting according to their own good judgment, rush to embrace its results, which, whether good or evil, they regard as inevitable and unchangeable, and thus allow their ideas to be shaped entirely by the happenings of the day. The idea of destiny, fate, luck, call it what you will, does not excuse lack of endeavor along the lines which any man who follows the beacon lights of our history should believe to be right.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
New York, Aug. 27, 1900.

The Paris Fair as an American Sees It.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Everybody remembers the cook in "Pendennis" with whom Thackeray, or at least Pendennis, had so much fun for pretending to be an artist and for expressing his passion for Blanche Amory through the medium of a speaking "menu." Well, one finds in Paris that there are two sides to that question, and that Alcide Mirobolant, if that was his name, had something to say for himself as well as Arthur Pendennis. It is the difference between two national points of view. To be sure, George Herbert, who is one of the most English of poets, has observed that

Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws,
Makes that and the action fine.

There is even an English proverb that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. But no English-speaking person really believes it. Otherwise it would not have been possible for an English review solemnly to chide an English country gentleman for writing a book about tables and chairs and wall papers, things, it was pleased to add, which belonged to the realm of that good taste which every English gentleman had by nature, instead of devoting himself to imperial politics. I should not like to say that the treatment of the French cook in "Pendennis" was, in the majestic language of Dr. Johnson, calculated to "furnish folly with laughter and harden ignorance in contempt," because there are signs that Thackeray was having his fun with the English squireling as well as with the French culinary artist "in partibus." But at any rate the point of view of Mirobolant is much nearer the point of view of an educated Frenchman than the point of view of Pendennis. Mr. W. C. Brownell, in his so acute and suggestive "French Traits," puts "The Social Instinct" first among them. Here in Paris one wonders whether the artistic instinct ought not even to precede it, the impulse to give to every act of life, and for that matter to the act of death, its proper expression. You must see a Parisian funeral to know what the national expression "pompes funebres" really wishes to say. Those marines of the Wager celebrated by Stevenson, who abandoned themselves to starvation with a volley and "God Save the King," ought to have been Frenchmen, since, as their chronicler says, "they liked to do things handsomely for their own satisfaction." Sometimes the two instincts, the social and the artistic, concur, as when, without any merit of his own, but from free grace, an American finds himself invited to dine with a nice French family, and finds a dinner simple, but of which every constituent part has clearly been a matter of affectionate study on the part of everybody concerned in it. Then he not only finds himself extremely well, but it is impressed upon him that the French are a very highly civilized people.

These remarks are suggested by the conspicuousness given in the plan of the exposition to the "Palais du Costume," which is very handsomely lodged by itself, instead of being put into a corner, as it would undoubtedly be with us. It is equally symptomatic that the gentleman at whose instance we visited it, and but for whom we should very likely not have seen it at all, was the critic of fine art at present perhaps most in view in Paris, and that he recommended it strictly as an art show. Decidedly it was worth the trouble, from a strictly artistic point of view, although it is also highly interesting from the historical point of view. One cannot fail to experience some sensation upon seeing the actual Court dress of Napoleon, the actual clothes of Talleyrand, the actual silk stockings of Marie Louise. All these things, and many more of equal authenticity and even of remoter date, are in the museum of costume which serves as vestibule to the "shop show" of the Paris dressmakers of to-day. A retrospective exhibit on the same lines is a feature of almost every important department of the exposition and adds immensely both to its attractiveness and to its instructiveness. It is arranged and expounded with the utmost clearness and with strict attention to historical accuracy. In this particular museum of costume there are not only the authentic relics of the past just mentioned, but French costume from the time of the Directory is exhibited in a series of fully developed "confections." I am told that the young women who designed them have made their studies for them at the National Library, so that actually all the information on the subject that is extant is embodied in the series of costumes, which is continued for quite a full century, through all the governments France has had, and shows when thus assembled a much steadier evolution, and much less of what we are accustomed to regard as the mere freaks of fashion than one would expect. It is at least as logical and progressive a development as that of French architecture for the same period. Of course all the famous Parisian establishments, and all those which aspire to become famous, are represented in the competition of the present, and one has to own that there has gone to their output a strictly artistic training of a very high order, and that it is no wonder that all the female world which can afford it comes to Paris to be dressed. The fact that a great part of the male world which is particular about its clothes goes for the same purpose to London is an anomaly for which it would be hard to account, although one may suspect that there is in this case a larger element of mere fashion, and a smaller element of art, than in the other. Our own National self-love should be less wounded by the overwhelming evidence of the superiority of the Parisian dressmakers than consoled by the almost equally overwhelming evidence that to give their productions the utmost effect they need our countrywomen to wear them; that insomuch as "lingua Toscana in bocca Romana" is said to be the highest expression of "style" of which Italian speech is susceptible, so an American woman in a Paris gown is the highest attainment of style in that particular kind.

At any rate, the exhibition in the Palace of Costume seems to show, as clearly as the exhibition in the Palais des Beaux Arts, the immense value of training and tradition in eliciting and in cultivating inborn tact and talent.

M. S.

NUGGETS.

Quick Return.

"Was it restful out in the country where you went?"

"Yes, indeed; the cooking was so bad that we got rested in two days."—Chicago Record.

For Distant Friends.

"Well, that caps the climax."

"What's that?"

"Cook says those folks in that little house on the corner came over while we were gone and had their photographs taken sitting on our veranda."—Indianapolis Journal.

Crushed.

Office Boy—Here's your poems, Sir; de editor says dey are not half bad, and he's sorry—

Poet—Ah! indeed.

Office Boy—Yes, Sir. Sorry dat he read 'em, and he says dey are all bad. Good day, Sir.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Boy Supplied It.

Johnny White—Did yer ole man make a holler when he found that you had been smoking his cigars?

Billy Black—You bet he did.

"What did he say?"

"Didn't have to say nothin'. He got the holler out o' me."—Denver News.

In Close Touch.

Nodd—This modern American life is all wrong. Too much hurry. I have just taken a quiet, retired nook in the country, where a man can have absolute rest.

Todd—How far away?

Nodd—That's the beauty of the place. Only forty minutes from my office.—Harper's Bazar.

THE ABSENT MAN IN BLUE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

I watch the brave old men in blue go marching by, to-day—
The thousands tried, the thousands true, the lame, the bent, the gray;
I hear the surging people cheer, I see the banners fly,
And down there in the ranks somewhere
Who fought with him at Malvern Hill and with him stormed the lines
At Fair Oaks and at Gaines's Mill and bloody Seven Pines.

I watch the brave old men go by, I hear the people cheering;
I see the banners waving high, I see the steeds careering;
I hear the loud, defiant blare, I hear the brave old song,
And down there in the ranks somewhere with those who march along
Are men whose names I used to hear are cares had come to me—
Whose daring made me wonder when I sat upon his knee.

The brave old men are trudging past, the bands are playing loud,
The brave old lines are thinning fast and many a head is bowed;
The host is marching in review, the air is rent with cheers,
But, oh, there's one brave man in blue who neither sees nor hears,
And down there in the ranks somewhere are dear old heroes still
Who cheered with him at Gettysburg and fought at Malvern Hill.

I see the brave old lines of blue, I hear the people crying
Hurrahs for men and leaders too; I see the banners flying,
But down there, in the ranks somewhere, among those brave old men,
Are messmates of a soldier who will never march again;
I see the waving hats, I hear the [illegible]
thrilling blare—
I, too, could cheer [illegible]

GEN. OLIVIER CAPTURED

Boers Beaten Back in an Attack on Winburg.

THIRTY-MILE LINE OF BATTLE

Buller's Army Engaged Near Dalmanutha — Burghers Will Contest Advance on Machadodorp.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"The Boers have been beaten back by Bruce-Hamilton at Winburg. Gen. Olivier has been captured."

The full text of Lord Roberts's dispatch from Belfast, under yesterday's date, announcing the capture of Gen. Olivier, shows that three of Olivier's sons also were captured in the attack which the Boers made from three sides on Winburg. Lord Roberts adds that Gen. Olivier was "the moving spirit among the Boers in the southeast portion of the Orange Colony during the war."

Besides those above, the following dispatch was sent to-day by Lord Roberts:

"Belfast, Aug. 26.

"Engaged the enemy the greater part of the day over a perimeter of nearly thirty miles. Lyttleton's division and two brigades of cavalry, all under Buller, operated southwest of Dalmanutha. French, with two brigades of cavalry, moved northwest of Belfast, driving the enemy to Lekenvly, on the Belfast-Lydenburg Road. As soon as French reached Lekenvly Pole-Carew advanced from Belfast in support.

"The enemy, in considerable strength, opposed Buller's and Pole-Carew's advance. He brought three Long Toms and many other guns and pompoms [quick-firing guns] into action. The firing until dark was hot and persistent. Buller hopes his casualties will not exceed forty. Pole-Carew has not yet reported.

"The Boers are making a determined stand. They have a large number of guns, the country is difficult and well suited for their tactics and is less favorable to cavalry than any we have hitherto worked over."

Wiring from Belfast yesterday, Lord Roberts says:

"Our casualties yesterday (Sunday) were wonderfully few, considering the heavy firing, and the number of hours we were engaged. Buller estimates his as two killed and twenty-four wounded. His troops had to bivouac where they stopped after darkness fell, and accurate returns are as yet impossible.

"The casualties of the force operating north of Belfast were three killed and thirty-four wounded."

During Gen. Buller's recent attack, according to The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lornzo Marques, the Boers lost heavily. Half the gunners of the Bethal commando were killed, as well as its commander, Commandant von Dalwig, a cousin of Herr Krupp.

"A council of war of the Boers at Machadodorp," says the correspondent, "decided, against the advice of Commandant Gen. Botha, to return to the original plan of retiring on Lydenburg."

President Steyn and Commandant Delarey are reported to have had an interview with Mr. Krüger last Saturday at Watervalonder.

GELUM'S FARM, Aug. 27.—Gen. Pole-Carew came into touch with the Boers at their main position, at Dalmanutha, on Saturday, and shelled a plantation east of Belfast. The Boers replied with long-range guns.

Gen. French, on Gen. Buller's flank, exchanged shots with the Boers, but no damage was done. An artillery duel occurred on the British front also, the twelve-pounders bombarding the Boers' position and the latter displaying great enterprise in handling their guns, which were placed in strong positions. The enemy evidently intends to contest stubbornly the ground between here and Machadodorp.

GERMANS COMPLAIN OF CRUELTY.

400 Were Arrested by the British and Shipped Away Penniless.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A deputation of German subjects residing in the Transvaal has arrived here to lodge a complaint with the German Foreign Office regarding alleged cruel treatement at Johannesburg. They assert that 400 German subjects of both sexes were arrested there and sent to a seaport, from which point they were shipped to Flushing, where the British landed them penniless.

They were arrested, according to the statement of the deputation, in shops and taverns, and even in their beds, and were hurried away barefooted and only half clad, losing everything they had. They are now urging the Foreign Office to demand damages for the brutal treatment and the loss of property.

The Berliner Tageblatt, commenting upon Lord Roberts's latest measures, especially his most recent proclamation, says:

"His course appears to have been dictated to him by England."

POPE APPEALS TO THE POWERS

Will Not Recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy While Vatican's Claims Are Ignored.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—"As a result of the outcry against the declaration of the Osservatore Romano," says the Rome correspondent of The Daily Express, "that the late King Humbert had meditated giving up Rome to the hierarchy, the clerical papers have been instructed to publish a statement giving confirmation and details.

"According to this account, King Humbert some months before his death, wrote to Cardinal Giuseppe Prisco, Archbishop of Naples, requesting that a trustworthy priest be sent to hear his confession. A priest was sent, but absolution was refused, unless Humbert would agree to abdicate and give up Rome. The King asked time to consider, as he was anxious to receive the sacrament; and, according to the clerical version,' it was this communication to the priest that induced the Holy See to grant Christian burial.'

"King Humbert's letter to Cardinal Prisco will be published.

"A circular note from the Vatican to the Catholic powers declares that, so long as Italy contests the rights of the Holy See, the Pope will only recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of Sardinia.

"The note appeals to the powers to relieve the Pope from an intolerable situation, declaring that the condition of the Papacy under Italian rule is steadily growing worse."

AMERICANS SAVE YACHTSMEN.

The Hartford Rescues Party Capsized in English Channel.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.—A pleasure yacht was capsized in a gale off Southampton to-day, but all the members of the party were rescued by the launch of the United States training ship Hartford.

BRESCI ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Assassin of King Humbert Showing Signs of Mental Breakdown.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, ineffectually attempted to commit suicide Sunday, according to a dispatch from Rome to The Daily Mail. He now refuses food, saying that he has no intention to give the bourgeoisie the satisfaction of seeing him condemned. He shows signs of aberration of intellect.

SEVERE STORMS IN GERMANY.

Thunderstorms Cause Much Damage Near Stuttgart and Leipsic.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—During the last few days severe thunder storms have caused much damage in the districts of Stuttgart, Leipsic, and Rostock. Near Rostock the crops were destroyed by hail, which lay four inches thick.

In Saxony and Thuringia, on the other hand, lightning has caused many destructive fires.

American Coal Offered in London.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—On the Coal Exchange to-day American coal was offered for sale, but this did not affect prices, and apparently no serious competition is apprehended.

ROUMANIA STILL WARLIKE.

Relations with Bulgaria Becoming More Strained Daily.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria, recently actuated by the unsatisfactory character of the reply of the Sofia Government to the Roumanian demand for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, the Bucharest correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The outlook becomes more and more serious. The opinion of the general public here is that Bulgaria must be taught a lesson by arms, if necessary. Many public meetings were held yesterday (Sunday) throughout Roumania. All were characterized by a very warlike tone. The expulsion of Bulgarians from Roumania continues."

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 26.—Roumania's last note to the Bulgarian Government submits a list of the alleged blackmailers and redemands that they and the murderers of Karadjoff be immediately prosecuted. The note also expresses doubt of Bulgaria's good faith.

SUMMER VACATION CIRCLES.

Girls at the Y. M. C. A. Hold Their Closing Entertainment.

The Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, presented a scene of great festivity last evening, the closing night of the Summer vacation circles. The big parlor looked at one side as if it had been turned into a millinery establishment, at the other like a fancy workshop, with shirtwaists to suggest dressmaking, and the chapel was filled with a crowd of young women and girls with their sisters, mothers, and friends.

The vacation circles were started three years ago by the Chaplain of the association, Miss Doheny, to furnish attractive evening employment and amusement to the many girls of the city who, when the hot weather closes all other classes and schools, are thrown upon their own limited resources for amusement. There is an entertainment one night each week in the big chapel, and classes in light and attractive work on other evenings. It was the work of these different classes which was on exhibition last evening. An effort is made to reach girls who have not before been connected with the association, and large numbers of schedules of the work to be done during the Summer are distributed early in the season, and cards hung in buildings where numbers of girls are employed, notably in the big department stores, telling of the classes and that they are free to whoever may care to attend.

There have been 1,000 girls from stores and offices brought into touch with the association this Summer. Competent teachers are provided for all the classes, which are made as attractive as possible, and the girls are enthusiastic about the different lines of work they undertake, which is entirely new to most of them.

"I don't know which class is the best patronized," said the Chaplain's representative last evening. "There is the physical culture class. I don't know but that we have more members in that. We have had to turn girls away. For the embroidery class we have two teachers, and two for lace work, and we can hardly get the girls out of the building the nights those classes are in session. Of course every girl likes to know how to make a pretty hat, and some girls in the millinery class have done so well. Why we have had seventy in an evening. And the shirtwaists! The girls like to learn how to make these because the knowledge is so helpful to them. There are fifty members of the singing class, which is instructed in Damrosch's methods by one of his pupils. The kindergarten work, too, has been excellent."

All the classes have been well patronized, in fact, and there has been an average attendance of 700 at the entertainments, and it has been necessary at times to turn visitors away.

Not all the work done was exhibited last night, as some of it, the hats, for instance, that were made early in the season have been nearly worn out. In the entertainment in the chapel there were attractive drills by the physical culture class, the English May drill in peasant costume, and the Roman in classic robes. The singing class gave several numbers, and there were instrumental music and solos by members ofthe class.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF HUNDREDS

Life Savers and Others Try to Rescue Duleary Without Success.

Hundreds of women and children seeking relief from the heat along the shore at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon saw a man drown in spite of desperate efforts to save him. The victim was James Dudeleary, a widower, fifty-three years old, who lived at Front and Gold Streets, Brooklyn, with his children, and the accident happened off the Fort Lowry Hotel, at the foot of Seventeenth Avenue. Mr. Duleary was in bathing with a number of others, and being a good swimmer, ventured a considerable distance into deep water. He was suddenly seized with cramps and threw up his hands and shouted for help. Life savers and several bathers started to his assistance. By the time they reached him he had gone down for the last time.

They dived for his body and finally brought it to the surface, but life was extinct. It was taken first to the hotel, then to the police station, and afterward removed to his home. The spectacle caused great excitement on the beach, and many of the spectators wept and screamed when it was seen that the men in the water could hardly reach the drowning man in time.

Condition of Julius Maurice.

Julius Maurice, who was rescued from drowning by Miss Adelaide Michel, his fiancée, while bathing at Rockaway on Sunday, was still in a critical condition at his home, 216 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, last evening, while his sweetheart is suffering from the nervous strain she has undergone since the rescue.

Italy Must Import Much Wheat.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the crop situation, says: "The Italian wheat harvest is officially estimated at 1,565,000 quarters, so 4,300,000 quarters imports will be required. The crops in Central Europe are up to expectation. Russia reports an average wheat crop."

Export of Russian Grain Allowed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—An official contradiction has been issued of the rumor of the impending prohibition of the export of Russian cereals.

DREAMED OF THE DEVIL.

Awakened by the Hoof of a Runaway Horse Crushing His Foot.

Frank Smith of 2,532 Broadway, was asleep on a Madison Square Park bench yesterday afternoon. He was very tired. He slept soundly, but uneasily, a phantom restlessly pursuing him. Sometimes it was a devil, often a steam engine into which the Evil One turned himself the better to chase his victim.

Around the sharp corners Smith ran, growing weaker at every step. And all the time the steam engine, puffing out sulphur, lumbered on behind. Sometimes it varied its performance by blowing itself to bits, which resolved themselves into little devils, who, forming a flaming wheel, continued the chase.

Finally Smith fell. The engine almost upon him turned to a single devil as it stamped upon him. Then Smith woke up. A pain in his foot made him look down. A hoof rested there. Smith looked up. Above him towered a horse. No saddle, no bridle,, just a plain horse.

"It's another shape the devil's got," yelled Smith, rolling in fear under the bench.

The horse ran about the park, scaring others, until a policeman appeared. His admonition to the "unholy baste" to keep quiet as he led him back to the livery stable of Fiss, Dorr & Co. in East Twenty-fourth Street, from which he had escaped, reassured Smith.

"Shall I send for an ambulance?" a policeman asked him.

"Has it got wheels?"

"Sure."

"I've had enough of wheels for one day," answered Smith.

He walked to the New York Hospital, where the fixed up his foot.

"Waking up and seeing that hoof after me dreaming of the devil was too much," he told Dr. Heuyen.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Revival of "Brother Officers" at the Empire Theatre.

Mr. Faversham Returns to the Congenial Role of John Hinds—Other Stage Incidents of a Hot Night —Theatrical Gossip.

The Empire Theatre was reopened last night for the dramatic season of 1900-1901. Few of the regular frequenters of Mr. Charles Frohman's handsome theatre are in town, but Manhattan is now the abiding place of thousands of merchants from other cities here on business related to the Falk trade, who need a little relaxation in the evening, and there was a good house to greet the popular members of the stock company. Mr. Faversham, Miss Anglin, and Mrs. Whiffen had receptions that would have been noteworthy on an October night. One hesitates, in the circumstances, to describe them as "warm."

Doubtless "Brother Officers" will draw well in the fortnight of its present run. After that is finished Mr. Faversham and his associates will begin their Autumn tour, and Mr. Drew will enter upon his annual engagement at the Empire.

In spite of its rather too obvious theatricalism, "Brother Officers" is a thoroughly interesting play in its present surroundings and with skillful actors to lend to its performance the nicest expression and the invaluable element of personal charm. It may be worth while to recall that its intrigue is founded upon the chance introduction of a "ranker" into polite English society by an aristicratic young officer whose life he has saved. John Hinds was a private soldier, promoted and commissioned for bravery in the field. In the camp he has seemed a fit comrade for the young nobleman in his regiment. Out of arms and endeavoring to conceal his shyness at a social gathering, his uncouthness is sadly in evidence. He falls in love, too, with his friend's sweetheart, whose graceful tact has saved him from much mortification in a critical moment; but Hinds is a man if he is not exactly a gentleman in point of cultivation and experience, and he passes nobly through his ordeal. Having saved his friend's life, he now saves his honor, also, after a sufficiently melodramatic encounter with a colonial millionaire, who turns out to be an old enemy of Hinds, and a very bad egg. His own passion Hinds controls, and, having done his duty, he departs "for the wars," leaving polite society to take care of itself thereafter.

However much one might be inclined to condemn this tale of the pampered but unlucky aristocracy and the rude but virtuous man of the people, as conventional and oversentimental, it nevertheless serves admirably in Leo Trevor's play, which, while it is not a model either of literature or of theatrical craftmanship, is a good acting piece when "actors are at hand."

The actors were at hand last night. The dignity, manliness, reserve force, sympathy, and personal humor of Mr. Faversham's portrayal of Hinds were as striking as ever. His acting was always beautifully sincere. Mr. Stevens played the sagacious villain with his accustomed excellent skill, and Miss Anglin's exquisite sensibility and keen artistic intelligence were amply manifested in the heroine's rôle.

In all respects save one the cast was the same as that of last Winter. Miss Margaret Dale supplanted Miss Burton as the charming daughter of Johnson's Pickles, and acted with all needful expression and vivacity, especially in her pretty love scene with Mr. Wheelock. Mr. Standing acted with more than usual fervor, while the ease and grace of Mrs. Whiffen's acting of a small rôle were most serviceable in the ensemble.

Lieut. John Hinds.....William Faversham
Col. Stapylton.....E. Y. Backus
Capt. Hutchinson.....George W. Howard
Lieut. Launcelot Pleydell.....Guy Standing
Lieut. Earl of Hunstanton.Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Lieut. Calverley.....George Sylvester
Foxhall.....George Osbourne, Jr.
Mess Waiter.....Charles Estie
The Dean of Orchester.....W. H. Crompton
Jarvis.....Frank Brownlee
Robert Hutton.....Edwin Stevens
The Baroness Roydon.....Margaret Anglin
Lady Margaret Pleydell.....Mrs. Whiffen
Mrs. Hammond.....Lillian Thurgate
Kate Johnson.....Margaret Dale

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Victoria Burlesquers began their week's engagement last night.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Cadet Girl" continues to attract large audiences.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"Only a Private," a sensational drama, is the new production here.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—There will be matinées of "The Belle of New York" to-morrow and Saturday.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—"The Casino Boy," Mlle. Alma, and plenty of ballet girls make up Mr. Lederer's show.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—People who live in the Bronx have in their theatre this week "The Angel of the Alley."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The stirring songs of Mr. Mack and the clashing of swords by all the players in "The Rebel" are still attracting big audiences.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Digby Bell's monologues, Arnold Daly's "A Peaceful Ending," and the Oriskany Trio are features.

VENETIAN TERRACE GARDEN.—Bartho, the dancer, and the prizefight pictures are still on the bill, and a number of new features have been added.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the Boer war and the Paris Exposition unite with the new wax figures and the twice-a-day concerts in making the Musée popular.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Among the people now appearing here are Cook and Sonora, comedians; Hafford and Worth, singers, and Anderson and Engleton, character artists.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Brother Officers," with William Faversham in the leading rôle, was revived last night for a two weeks' engagement. There will be a matinée on Saturday.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Rip Van Winkle, Jr." Franz Ebert's sketch, and "Collie's Dilemma," the short play of J. K. Emmet and Lottie Gilson, are the chief features of the week.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The trick bicyclist, Henri French, is again on the New York Theatre roof. Nat Wills, the shirtwaist tramp, and Everhardt, the hoop juggler, are among the other performers.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Among the dozen or more vaudeville numbers advertised for this week is a piece called "Great Men, Past and Present," in which Henry Lee impersonates famous people of history and celebrities of to-day.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Edna Aug's "The Scrubwoman's Dream" continues. Jennie Yeamans, James R. Gilroy, and Max Unger are among the others who appear in vaudeville specialities.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Lizzie B. Raymond was introduced last night. She comes from the music halls of London. The kalatechniscope and a variety of individual acts fill the rest of the programme.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Wu Ching Mah, the Chinese midget, made his first appearance yesterday. There are several new features in the week's bill of freaks and vaudeville acts.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.—A symphony programme will be rendered to-night. For to-morrow night, besides the orchestral numbers, there will be three soloists—Elizabeth Hazard, Hugo Schmidt, and Wilhelm Schulz. Thursday's concert is to be devoted to Wagner, and miscellaneous programmes are provided for Friday and Saturday.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Madison Square Theatre will open on Saturday, Sept. 8, instead of the following Monday, as was at first announced.

After being sick for several weeks, Marguerite Cornille reappeared at the New York Theatre Roof Garden last night.

John H. Springer, lessee of the Grand Opera House, and Eugene Robinson, a theatrical manager, had a fight recently, and each one charged the other with assault in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Hogan discharged them, but at the request of Robinson's attorney he warned Springer to let Robinson alone.

The new play which Henry Arthur Jones has written for Charles Frohman is called "The Lackaye Carnival." It will be produced at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, next month. Another piece by the same author, with Charles Wyndham in the leading rôle, is booked for presentation at the new Wyndham Theatre in November.

Alice Nielsen will begin her third season as a comic opera star in New Haven with "The Fortune Teller." In her company are Eugene Cowles, Joseph Herbert, Joseph Cawthorn, John C. Slavin, George Tennery, Harry Dale, Frederick Butler, Viola Gillette, and May Boley.

A varied programme has been arranged for the White Rat benefit in the New York Theatre next Sunday. Among the forty or more performers will be Marie Dressler, Lizzie B. Raymond, George Fuller Golden, James J. Corbett, and Nat Wills. The White Rat Club is an association of anti-trust vaudeville actors.

The administrators of the estate of the late James V. Gottschalk, who was killed in a railroad accident at Allentown, Penn., ten days ago, have placed the management of the Concert-Direction Gottschalk in the hands of Lou G. Charlton, who will direct the enterprise in the interest of Mr. Gottschalk's widow.

Jessie Busley, whose portrayal of the variety actress in "Hearts Are Trumps" created much favorable comment last season, will continue to appear in that play this Fall. The piece will be produced in various cities, after which Miss Busley is to play one of the leading rôles in a new Drury Lane melodrama, which Charles Frohman plans to produce at the Garden Theatre.

ROLAND REED'S NEW PLAY.

Boston Welcomes His Reappearance with "A Modern Crusoe."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Roland Reed's reappearance after his illness—his return to life, as he termed it—was the cause of the Boston Museum being filled to-night with a critical audience and a friendly one. The play produced was "A Modern Crusoe," a comic version of a German problem play. It is not a transcription, however, as the plot was the only thing borrowed by Sydney Rosenfeld, the author. This plot has been seised by Mr. Rosenfeld and its comical features have been put together, and the result is a play in four acts which is perhaps the best play in which Mr. Reed has ever been seen.

The subsidiary situations and the dialogue are bright and unhackneyed, and the audience was greatly pleased. Mr. Reed and Miss Rush are well supplied with characteristic parts, and the cast as a whole is the strongest which Mr. Reed has ever brought to Boston.

Particular mention must be made of Miss Whyte, the débutante, who, by the way, is Miss Rush's daughter. As the adopted daughter of Mr. Ward, her hand is sought by and pledged to the Prince, but George had been a childhood friend, and their union is finally brought about after many difficulties and in the face of great opposition. The young woman won the favor of the audience; she was twice recalled and was laden with flowers.

Mr. Reed was given a loving cup at the end of the third act and responded with emotion.

NAVAL VETERANS PARADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was formally opened last night by the monster meeting in the Coliseum, was in full blast to-day, and in all respects it promises to be the greatest and most successful encampment the army has ever held. All last night and all of to-day train after train loaded down with veterans and their friends rolled into the various stations in the city, and by evening it was estimated by railroad officials that 45,000 old soldiers had arrived and that 300,000 other excursionists had come with them. It is expected that there will be 50,000 additional arrivals by to-morrow morning.

The New York delegation is one of the largest the Empire State has ever sent to an annual encampment. Fully 1,000 of them had come in by this morning, and every train from the East brings more of them. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England States are all representeted by large numbers of old soldiers. Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana and Wisconsin have sent larger numbers than to any encampment of recent years. Gen. J. Warren Keifer of Ohio and Gen. Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin both said this afternoon they looked to see to-morrow the greatest number of old soldiers that had marched at one time beneath the Stars and Stripes since the memorable review in Washington at the close of the war.

The right of the line on the opening day was given to the man who sailed the seas during the civil war; the cheering to-day was all for them, and the honors were theirs. The heroes of river and sea of the civil war are a small band now. Of the 132,000 men enlisted in the navy in the early days of the war, less than 1,000 marched to-day. Beside the men who fought afloat from 1861 to 1865 came the younger generation who helped to smash the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay and destroyed the ships of Cervera when he sailed out of Santiago Harbor.

Preceding the naval parade, the big naval arch erectetd at Michigan Avenue and Hubbard Court, near the John A. Logan monument, and marking the south end of the Court of Honor, was dedicated. The exercises were simple. After the band had played "America," the crowd meantime standing with uncovered heads, Bishop Samuel Fallows delivered a prayer. Commodore George L. Seavey, National Commander of the Naval Veterans, then introduced Dr. Murdock, who, in a brief eloquent speech, eulogized the grey-headed tars for the part they took in the fight for the Union, and dedicated the arch to their honor. Again the veterans and the thousands of spectators uncovered as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Bishop Fallows delivered the benediction.

The late afternoon feature of the day's celebration—the naval parade on Lake Michigan—proved somewhat of a disappointment, weather conditions interfering sadly with the arrangements. The breeze of the morning died away, and hardly a breath of air was stirring during the afternoon. The Government vessels, towing a string of barges filled with detachments from the Illinois Naval Reserves, slowly steamed out of the harbor and headed toward Lincoln Park. The fleet arrived off Lincoln Park about 4:30 P. M., and then, in sight of tens of thousands of spectators gathered along the sea wall of the park, the revenue cutters, with their blue-jacketed crews working the rapid-fire guns of the two vessels, went through some manoeuvring in the sham fight for supremacy.

One of the leading affairs of the night was the banquet of the Iron Brigade, which was held at the clubhouse of the Athletic Club at 6:30. The list of speakers included the following: Speaker D. B. Henderson, Senator Burrows, Gov. Scofield, Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Gov. Mount, J. G. Flanders, Charles G. Dawes, and Gen. E. S. Bragg.

A meeting of the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War was held in the Coliseum to-night, which drew a large crowd, an attractive programme being rendered. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Harrison. Speeches were also made by Gov. William A. Stone, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Gen. John C. Black of Chicago.

A reunion of the veterans by States will be held to-morrow, this being a feature of the encampment which never has been attempted before. There will be twenty-six of these State reunions. The programme to-morrow includes the great parade of the Grand Army, which is expected to be the largest parade ever held by the organization since it came into existence. Fully 40,000 men, all members of the Grand Army, will be in line, according to the statements of the officials in charge of the preliminaries, and it is estimated that it will require over five hours for the line of march to pass a given point. Col. J. H. Wood of Chicago will be the Chief Marshal.

U. S. Volunteer Association Formed.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—The United States Volunteer Association, the membership of which is expected to exceed 200,000, was formed here to-day with Col. Richard Henry Savage of New York as President. The objects of this association are identical with those of Spanish war orders excepting that all individuals who served in the regular or volunteer army, navy or marine corps during the war can become members without first joining local camps, as is customary in other Spanish war societies.

FLOATING HOSPITAL WORK.

The Trustees of St. John's Guild gratefully acknowledge the response made to their late appeal and are happy to answer that the two floating hospitals and the seaside hospital are still open and caring for the sick and feeble babies and children of the city. To Aug. 25 the two floating hospitals have admitted and treated 60,424 children and mothers, and the seaside hospital has given 17,364 hospital days of treatment.

The three hospitals of the guild must be kept open while this weather and its deadly effects last. The public is again appealed to for aid, and contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, William T. Woodward, 324 Fifth Avenue.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Newport has dances, polo, dinners, luncheons, golf, and a ball, and the week after all this is to wind up with a wedding. Southampton has its golf tournament, Bar Harbor has a host of entertainments, including golf, and Saratoga is busy in arranging for its floral fête, while in the Adirondacks, on Lake George, and among the Thousand Islands, there are regattas and golf, and many other amusements.

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Col. Arthur H. Lee and his bride, who sailed for England Saturday, were at Grindstone Neck for several weeks. Col. Lee, who was Military Attaché of the British Legation in Washington, has returned to England to take up his work there as a member of Parliament.

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The Pot and Kettle Club of Bar Harbor has its opening reception to-day. On the 4th of September there is to be a large reception at the Rodick House in honor of the arrival of the English fleet. The town is to be brilliantly decorated, and a number of entertainments have been arranged for the American and English officers of the two visiting fleets.

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Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Brownell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas B. Brownell, (Miss Sarah S. Sheffield,) and Prof. Saunders of Hamilton College. It is to take place on Thursday next, Aug. 30, at The Knoll, at Stockbridge. The Knoll is the Butler cottage, which the Brownells have leased for the season. There is to be a large reception following the ceremony, to which but few have been asked. Mrs. Oscar Isaigi of Boston and the Misses Isaigi have returned to Stockbridge, and will remain there until late Autumn. Miss Kohlsaat recently gave a dinner party at Laurel Cottage, and the guests, after the dinner, adjourned to the Casino, where they danced.

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There is to be a tennis tournament for women at Stockbridge, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 4. It is to be held in one of the Casino courts.

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Bishop Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee of Washington are to arrive at Lenox this week. They will be entertained at Sunnyridge by Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom. Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana and David T. Dana, who were at Southampton for a few days, are again back at Maple Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and their family are, it is said, to return this week from the Adirondacks to Shadowbrook.

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The boat parade at Lenox, which is in charge of the Mahkeenac Lake Boat Club, will take place in September. Flowers are to be used in profusion to trim the boats, and many young women will "paddle their own canoes." The Misses Stokes, Miss Mosle, Miss Curtiss, Miss Haven, the Misses Parsons, and the Misses Stokes, it is expected, will all take part.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., have left Southampton and are again visiting Newport. They are now the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest. They return to their country place, in Westchester, after the Newport Horse Show.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Crosby, Jr., are at the Proctor cottage, at Cohasset. They have been recently visiting Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., in London.

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Traveling Americans are scattered over the Continent and England. Mrs. Reginald Ward has taken a house at Broadway, in England, and stopping with her are Nathaniel G. Ingraham and Miss Ingraham. Miss Anne Ingraham is visiting this country. Isaac Iselin is also a guest of Mrs. Ward. Mr. and Mrs. De Navarro are occupying their home, at Broadway, and they will remain there until the late Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been at Homburg, and they are now in Paris, where it seems they made the ascension in a captive balloon which has been one of the attractions of the Paris Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will soon return to the United States.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, Willie Cutting, who have been at Homburg and in France, return within the fortnight to this country. They will go to Wee Bush, at Newport, where they will remain until the Winter.

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The Countess of Strafford has been promised, it seems, the first vacancy in the number of maids of honor to the Queen. The Countess has made England her home since her widowhood, paying one short visit to New York. Her mother, Mrs. Samuel Smith, is at Ballston Spa, visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Kessler. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith are to pay the Countess a short visit before they sail for America.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney will return this week from a Summer's visit to the other side. They will be at Newport for the Horse Show.

***

Mrs. Ronalds and her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, are at Scarborough. Miss Van Wart and Miss Hall are at the Hotel Quellenhof, at Ragatz. Since they left Oberammergau, they have been on a driving tour through the Bavarian Highlands, and they arrived last week at Ragatz, where they intend to stay for a month.

***

Mrs. Mackay is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Dunachton, the newly leased deer moor in the Scottish highlands. Miss Daisy Leiter has been visiting Lord and Lady Lonsdale at Lowther Castle. In the same house party were Princess Henry of Pless and the Maharajah of Kuch-Behar.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—To-morrow evening Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a ball at her villa in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet, and the event promises to be one of the most brilliant social functions of the season. For a week past decorators, florists, and electricians have been preparing for the affair. Fifteen hundred electric lights will be used for illuminating effects about the house and upon the lawn. On the latter brilliant electrical devices have been arranged, and several of the large trees and flower beds will be marked out with large and small colored lights. Two orchestras will play for the dancing, and the Newport Band will be stationed on the lawn. Elisha Dyer, Jr. ,will lead the cotillion. Mrs. Goelet and Miss Goelet will receive in the drawing room, and the dancing will be in the main hall.

Newport to-day passed through the third consecutive warm day. It was the warmest of the season, the thermometer reading 92 degrees in the shade at noon. Few of the cottagers were on the avenue during the hottest part of the day, but at Bailey's Beach the line of vehicles of every description was several blocks long. There were more cottagers at the beach to-day than at any time this season.

During the noon hour an exciting swimming match was watched by the bathers, the event being between Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Barger, Isaac Bell, Jr., and Stuyvesant Fish, Jr. The swim was from Bailey's to Hazard's Beach, the swimmers being followed by Swimming Master Boyer and the life patrol. No time was taken during the three-quarter-of-a-mile race, but Miss Roche was the winner. The return to Bailey's Beach was made in automobiles.

In the evening R. L. Agassis gave a dinner in honor of the polo players.

Other dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. George Hoffman, Frank Otis, Peter Cooper Hewitt, James T. Woodward, and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., who entertained a party at the Clambake Club.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a large luncheon at her cottage to-day.

From a social standpoint September will be the gayest month of the Newport season. Up to the present time dinner-dances have been announced by James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Marquis de Lagandara, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and others.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw will give a reception at Beach Mount on Thursday afternoon and Miss Leary will hold her musicals the same afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart, who are the guests of Lispenard Stewart, will return to New York Thursday, having passed August at White Lodge.

Messrs. Babcock and Sage of New York, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, have returned to their homes.

Lawrence L. Gillespie of New York is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 27.—The visit of the North Atlantic and British Squadrons the first week in September will be a great event in Bar Harbor. Rear Admiral Upshur, who has arrangements in charge, has made preparations for a full week's programme. From the 4th to the 12th of September the town will be the scene of constant entertainment, the cottagers vying with each other to make the visit a memorable one.

The American squadron will arrive Sunday, Sept. 2, and will be followed two days later by the British squadron. The American fleet will be under the command of Rear Admiral Farquhar and will consist of the following vessels: The flagship New York, Capt. A. S. Snow; Kentucky, Capt. Colby M. Chester; Kearsarge, Capt. Francis W. Dickens; Massachusetts, Capt. Charles J. Train; Texas, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie; Scorpion, a converted gunboat, Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K. C. B., will consist of the flagship, a protected cruiser of 70,000 tons; the Tribune and Indefatigable, second-class cruisers; the Psyche, third-class cruiser, and the Quail, a torpedo boat destroyer.

The programme for the visit is as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 4, an exchange of official visits between the Admirals and shore authorities, followed by a luncheon for the Admirals given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond at their Cottage in The Field. In the afternoon a public reception will be given the Admirals and officers of the fleets at the St. Sauveur, under the auspices of the Board of Trade. In the evening Rear Admiral Farquhar will give a dinner to Vice Admiral Bedford and the Captains of both squadrons on board the New York.

On Wednesday, Sept. 5, a reception will be given on board the New York. In the evening a private ball will be given at Kebo, and dinners will be given by the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, E. J. Curley, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Dr. and Mrs. Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Furniss, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles.

On Thursday, Sept. 6, the Admirals will lunch with Johnston Livingston and in the afternoon will be entertained at a garden party by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox will give a dinner and dance at the Malvern.

On Friday, Sept. 7, a dinner to Admiral Farquhar and the Captains of both fleets will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson. Vice Admiral Bedford will be away Thursday and Friday, as he goes to Boston with Lady Bedford, who sails for England Saturday, Sept. 8.

On Saturday the officers will be given a reception at the Pot and Kettle Club. On Monday, Sept. 10, it is probable that there will be an excursion to Somes Sound and luncheon on board the Scorpion. In the afternoon a garden party will be given by Mrs. Frederick Joy. In the evening a dinner on the Crescent will be given by Vice Admiral Bedford to Rear Admiral Farquhar and the officers of the fleets.

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16——Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 32d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICE, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:

ASHBEL P. FITCH,	JOEL F. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,	WILLIAM E. SPIER,
HENRY S. MANNING,	ANSON R. FLOWER,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL,	HENRY S. REDMOND,
MYRON T. HERRICK,	JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
CHAS. F. CUTLER,	C. I. HUDSON,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	WILLARD BROWN,
JAMES M. DONALD,	PHILIP LEHMAN,
GEORGE CROCKER,	EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
EDWARD C. SCHAEFFER,	GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
S. O. T. DODD,	FRANK JAY GOULD,
WILLIAM A. CLARK.	

Pittsburgh and Western Pref. Stock.
Holders of certificates issued by this Company on the deposit of shares of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company are hereby notified to present their certificates properly indorsed and witnessed to this Company for redemption. Each share of such preferred stock will be entitled to receive $12.37½, less cost of revenue stamps for stock transfers.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depository.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Sec'y.
Aug. 21, 1900.

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN
PREFERRED STOCK.
The holders of preferred stock of the Pittsburgh & Western Ry. Co. which has not been heretofore deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. are hereby notified that the Committee will receive such shares and include the same in the benefit of the recent contract of sale, provided that such shares duly assigned in blank are deposited with the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. within thirty days from this date and the assessment fixed by the Committee shall be paid at the time of such deposit.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, Chairman.
WM. B. RANDALL, Secy.
Aug. 22, 1900.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.
This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning, the following thirty (30) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

45	401	720	1013	1336	1488	1704
129	430	743	1052	1339	1516	1705
151	437	753	1171	1442	1614	1731
218	503	923	1245	1449	1680	1890
286	656					

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of September, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1894.
Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
New York, August 8th, 1900.
A. W. MORRISS,
for Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
with Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
I hereby certify that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1900.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
(Seal.) Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

American Zinc Mining Company,
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of the above bonds, issued under and secured by mortgage to the undersigned Trustee, dated Sept. 1st, 1899, are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 2, 14, 38, 43, 50, 57, 69, 77, 91, and 96 at $1,000 each have, in accordance with the terms of Third Article thereof, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of Sept., 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

To Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Tredegar Company of Richmond, Va.
The Virginia Trust Company, Trustee, of Richmond, Va., gives notice that in accordance with a certain deed of trust made by the Tredegar Company, dated 1st October, 1898, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed One Hundred and Ten (110) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than Six Thousand Six Hundred Dollars, ($6,600,) and will open the said proposals at its office in Richmond, Va., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th day of September, 1900.
VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By MANN S. QUARLES, Vice-President.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Alfred H. Swayne, Vice Presidents.
John E. Allen, Asst Secty.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$200 Note of Aaron K. Bouton, dated August 13th, 1899.
$275 2d Mtge. on No. 706½ Park Ave., B'klyn. made by Leonard Colson, due Nov. 8th, 1901.
25 shs. Messing Land Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y.
1,040 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way Co.
Pews Nos. 90 and 110 North Aisle 1st Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R'way Pref'd.
10 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
4 shs. Union Trust Co.
30 shs. American Press Association.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
27 shs. Trust Co. of America.
11 shs. 4th National Bank.
$1,000 Washington, Ohio & Western R. R. 1st 4s, 1924.
101 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
100 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co., preferred, $100 each.
$1,000 Ampersand Hotel Co. 2d Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1901.
$72,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Co., 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5 per cent. Bonds, due 1914. (Past due coupons attached) (hypothecated.)
(By order of Executor.)
25 shs. preferred and 188 shs. common stock, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Co., $100 each.
50 shs. The National Iron Fence Co., $100 each.
150 shs. The Gas Consumers' Benefit Co., $100 each.
54 shs. New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Co., $100 each.
76 shares The Holly Steam Combination Co., Limited, $100 each.
114 shares American Loan and Trust Co., $100 each.
1,105 shares American District Steam Co., $100 each, and $95 Scrip of same Company.
631 shares The National Fibre Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AND
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.
In accordance with the terms of the Plan of Reorganization of January 29th, and the Amendments thereof, adopted July 25th, 1900, notice is hereby given that the cash subscriptions to the new Bonds and Stock, under said Plan, are called and made payable on or before TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900. Remittances should be made to the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York, which will receipt for full payment of such subscriptions. Interest at five per cent. (5%) will be adjusted to the date of the new Bonds.
New York, August 20th, 1900.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JAS. A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Building.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 99 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 21 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company, in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Co., the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co. of Minnesota and Iowa, will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of Sept. 1st, 1900, to October 3d, 1900.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.
There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due September 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable September 1st next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. August 10th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened September 4th.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks generally lower.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 27	200,166
To date this year	75,691,977
Corresponding date last year	119,778,754

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 27	$773.000
To date this year	$329,684,410
Corresponding date last year	$653,555,090

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf	1⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	
Brook. R. T.	⅝	pf	1
Del. & Hudson	½	Rep. Steel	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & F.	½	Int. Paper	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅛	Mobile & Ohio	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
At., Top & S. F. pf.	½	N. J. Cent.	2⅛
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pennsylvania	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Q.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Reading 1st pf	⅞
Consol. Gas	¾	St. L. So'west pf	1
Con. Tob. pf	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf	2½
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Wabash pf	½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Wis. Central pf	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Broadway & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	Chi., M. & St. P., I. & D. ext. 7s	2½
Bur., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s, reg.	2	Det. City Gas 5s	1

Bond Declined.

North. Pacific. Term. 6s 4

MARKET MOVEMENT.

More activity showed on the stock market yesterday than for some time past, but it was not of a kind calculated to give encouragement to those operators working for higher prices. On the contrary, the movement of quotations was generally downward, and at the conclusion of the day's trading declines were much more in evidence than advances. Undoubtedly not a little of the market heaviness was due to the operations of a number of bear traders, but—whether as a consequence of these operations or quite independently of them—it is a fact that all day long there was a steady dribbling on the market of long stock.

And yet of news developments during the day calculated to have depressing influence there was none save and except the reported possibility of a strike in the anthracite coal districts. It is true that in London consols showed a further decline, and the prices of Americans in that market were reported lower at the opening here; and undoubtedly this had some market effect. But, on the other hand, of a number of railway earnings statements published during the day, only one, that of Louisville and Nashville, was disappointing, the remainder showing substantial increases in gross figures over the corresponding period last year. Further improvement in the iron trade was also noted, while money rates continued decidedly easy. Yet notwithstanding the very general minus signs set out against the stocks, marking the net results of the day's operations, show that whatever good news there was was altogether ignored.

Probably the most reasonable explanation for the general downward movement, quite aside from the operations of bear pools, lies in the fact, much though certain interests in the Street endeavor to ignore it, that election uncertainties are beginning more and more to have market influence. The shrewder men in Wall Street are not willing to be caught too heavily loaded with stocks with a Presidential campaign on. Not that Wall Street has doubt of the final results or believes for an instant that Mr. McKinley will not be re-elected. But the rather that Wall Street, despite its not infrequent outbursts of recklessness, becomes at times actually cautious. And, pending the results of the New England elections, that caution—which in the present instance consists not so much in the throwing overboard of stocks as in the refusal to take on fresh supplies—is likely to continue.

In following the market movement, however, it is well to observe that some stocks may act quite independently of the general market. Sugar Trust stock yesterday, for instance, showed exceptional weakness on dealings which monopolized more than one-fourth of the entire market transactions. But exceptional influences are apparently at work to affect the market value of the stock. The reported shortage in the raw sugar market and the probability of a compulsory shut-down of some of the refineries are pointed to as illustrative.

Wall Street hears that John W. Gates has sailed for this country. It may be that his return will be followed by developments equally as interesting as those immediately preceding his departure.

***

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was, after Sugar Trust stocks, the most active feature on the list yesterday, nearly 30,000 shares changing hands. In the early trading the issue showed weakness, selling down to 52½, but later, due in part to short covering and in part to pool support, the quotation showed more firmness, with the result that the final figure for the day marked 54, a net gain of ⅝. The initial weakness of the stock, following Saturday's decline, was due to the reports that the complete annual statement of the company, soon to be published, will be no more satisfactory than the recent preliminary statement. What the Street most desires is a statement which will show the exact financial status of the company, the amount of its floating debt, and for what purposes used.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS was traded in to the extent of nearly 10,000 shares, with the quotation fluctuating between 95 and 96, the closing figure showing a net loss of ⅝. The Street heard all kinds of talk in respect to the stock. One was that the recent report of the hitch with the Ogden Company was merely designed to depress the price of the People's Gas stock in order that insiders might buy at the lower figures. This, however, was regarded in the Street as not worth serious consideration. Another, in the form of a Chicago dispatch, was that the deal between the companies had only been delayed, and that it would shortly be settled. Still another was that a bear pool in the stock had been formed and would seek to bring about lower prices.

Of actual news developments, however, affecting the stock there was none.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO was one of the weakest of the industries, declining 1½ points, on sales of 11,000 shares. There was no news to explain the decline. It was said that much of the selling of the stock was for the account of Chicago interests.

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READING first preferred, LACKAWANNA, PENNSYLVANIA, and the other coal stocks were depressed by the published reports from the coal regions to the effect that a general strike of the miners was imminent and that within a week mining quotations in the anthracite regions would be entirely suspended. Reading first preferred declined ⅞ on sales of 3,400 shares, Pennsylvania ⅞ on sales of 3,300 shares, Lackawanna 1½ on a single sale of 100 shares, and Baltimore and Ohio ⅝ on sales of 3,800 shares.

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JERSEY CENTRAL was one of the weakest of the railway stocks, declining over two points on what was apparently selling by interests who bought last week when the talk of a 6 per cent. dividend guarantee by Baltimore and Ohio was persistent. The selling, while it undoubtedly was hastened by the reported strike news, clearly indicated the speculative nature of the recently upward movement.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE was heavy following the publication of the earnings report of the company for the third week in August, which showed a decrease in gross of $14,300 as compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

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AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE was sold early in the day by Chicago interests, who are understood to be in close touch with John W. Gates. The opinion is growing in the Street that there is more than mere talk in the report that Mr. Gates purposes to establish a company in opposition to the Wire Trust. It is now said, in fact, that all arrangements for the financing of the new company have been completed.

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REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL was one of the few stocks on the list to show advances, appreciating ⅞ on transactions involving 2,500 shares. The buying was due to the favorable showing made in the recently published annual report of the company.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO shared in the general market weakness, declining a half point, notwithstanding the excellent statement of earnings put out by the company during the day. These earnings showed an increase of no less than $43,700 in gross for the third week of August, the figures totaling $289,800 as compared with $246,100 in the same week a year ago.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY was not favorably affected by the statement that in the third week of August the earnings of the company showed an increase of $27,000. As a matter of fact, the stock actually showed a fractional decline on sales of 400 shares. This, however, is but illustrative of the market's failure to respond to good news.

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ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN issues, which last week were strong, scoring substantial advances, were weak yesterday on profit taking, the preferred falling off a full point on trading in 2,200 shares, and the common ½, on trading in 650 shares.

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UNITED STATES RUBBER preferred fell off 2½ points on sales of 180 shares. No reason for the decline appeared, other than that the stock was pressing for sale and was bid down until a buyer appeared.

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A single transfer of 100 shares was responsible for a decline of 1¼ points in Mobile and Ohio, while the transfer of a like amount of Panhandle preferred advanced that stock a point.

SUGAR STOCK'S BIG DROP.

Sugar Trust stock was easily the feature of the market yesterday. No fewer than 53,000 shares of the stock—more than one-fourth of the entire market transactions—were traded in, with quotation at one time falling as low as 118⅛. The final figure, however, was ¾ better, marking, nevertheless, a net loss of 2½ points. Around the low figure the stock was given good support.

Various reasons for the decline were given. One is a repetition of the report that a reduction in the dividend is contemplated. This has already been officially denied. Another is that the supply of raw sugars is very limited, and that it is not improbable that a shut-down of some of the refineries will be necessary in the near future. Discussing this phase of the situation, a trade authority says:

"The American Sugar Company melts, when its refineries are running to full capacity, 40,000 tons of raw sugar per week. Now, as the stock on hand is 80,000, while arrivals are not more than 20,000 tons weekly, it is not difficult to calculate how long the company will be able to keep all its plants running to full capacity. You cannot count with certainty on 20,000 tons arriving each week. There is always uncertainty as to just when cargoes will get here. It is too much to hope that with the beginning of the new crop year on Oct. 1 relief will be felt at once. I think present raw sugar conditions will last well into October, probably till about the middle of the month."

A report yesterday that a meeting of the Directors of the trust was to be held during the day proved to be unfounded.

IRON TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

In relation to a report that the price of pig iron warrants has been reduced 50 cents, to $10.50 per ton, Archer Brown says:

"There are 1,600,000 tons in warrant yards all told, and of this total one firm owns the bulk, and their warrants are never offered. A great part of the remainder is charcoal, which cuts no figure. The report, therefore, is absurd. Indeed, as a matter of fact it is a safe proposition to say that there are no warrant transactions in this country of any consequence. The present prices of warrants are: For No. 2 foundry, $11 per ton; for No. 3, $10.25, and for No. 4, $9.75."

Discussing the general situation, Mr. Brown says: "General business is more satisfactory, having quadrupled in the last two weeks. Of course, it is still below the normal, but we see signs of continuing improvement."

THE POSITION OF COTTON.

Discussing the cotton crop outlook, H. M. Le Count presents one view of the situation, as follows:

"The movement of new cotton is very slow, and the supply at the end of the year is going to be very light. The crop started late and moves late. The wet weather now retards it, so that any movement like last year or previous years is not very probable. The crop is good in Texas, where there is a fine outlook. In other sections recent rains have removed the dry conditions, except in the Carolinas, where large portions of the States are still suffering.

"The outcome of the crop will depend very much on the weather henceforward. In large and important sections, it undoubtedly has received a severe set-back because of the dry and hot weather, and if any resuscitation may be derived from recent rains, it will start from low conditions, and a very late Autumn will be necessary to secure substantial improvement and a larger yield.

"An early frost would be very disastrous to large portions of the cotton region, where recent rains are said to have been beneficial in reviving and causing new growth."

COAL EXPORT POSSIBILITIES.

As an evidence of the possibilities in the coal export situation, a New York Director of the New River Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia tells THE NEW YORK TIMES that his company yesterday received an offer from a syndicate to take for export purposes 1,000 tons of coal daily for a year, beginning Sept. 1.

LEAD PRICE AGAIN CHANGES.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the American Smelting and Refining Company has advanced the price of lead 10 per pound to 4.50. The price movement of lead has been so irregular recently that the Street has given up undertaking to explain it.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Purchase of the Fort Dodge and Omaha Railway for $4,500,000 by the Dubuque and Sioux City Railway, which is leased to the Illinois Central.

Chicago dispatches stating that the Kansas City Southern may gain access into New Orleans by extending the Red River Valley Railroad and buying in foreclosure the New Orleans and Western.

According to Southern advices, there is now a strong hope that the Carolina and Northwestern Railway Company will extend its railway from Lenoir, N. C., to Vaughtsville, Johnson County, Tenn., to connect with the Virginia and Southwestern Railway, which would make a direct line to Bristol, Va., and would give the cotton manufacturers of the Carolinas connection with the Virginia coal fields.

Statement that application will be made to the Stock Exchange to list the stock of the Compressed Air Company.

Vote by the Boston Stock Exchange to close next Saturday as well as Monday.

Surplus of $1,870,800 shown by last week's statement of outside banks, a decrease of $460,425 as compared with the previous week.

Holders of Oregon Short Line income B bonds to meet Sept. 10 for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the company.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 25 shares of Oriental Bank stock at 188.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $84,089,483; balances, $6,123,426; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,237,430.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88⅛ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84⅛; demand, $4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c discount. Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Money was less plentiful on the Stock Exchange to-day, and for short loans was firm. There will be considerable shifting of balances this week in connection with the settlement, payment of Treasury bills, and the usual month-end demands. The attention of the mining market was occupied with the carry-over, which extends until to-morrow. Other sections do not desire to enlarge their speculative engagements. There was little movement and the tone was doubtful. Home railroads generally had a downward tendency in spite of the more hopeful view of the Taff Vale difficulty. Americans were dull, following New York. St. Pauls, common and preferred, were offered, Grand Trunks relapsed, and copper shares were harder, under the lead of Rio Tintos.

Consols for money, 97⅞; for the account, 97 15-16; Atchison, 27⅝; Canadian Pacific, 91¼; St. Paul, 115⅝; Illinois Central, 119¾; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 77⅜; New York Central, 132¼; Erie, 11⅜; Pennsylvania, 65⅞; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9; Rand mines, 30⅝.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.60; Madrid, 28.65; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 6.52½.

Bar silver closed firm at 28⅝d per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 71⅝.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, in spite of the quietness of business. The strength of rentes favored the whole market. Rio Tintos were in great demand, and finished with a good advance. Spanish 4s were maintained. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 72.77½.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Business was extremely dull on the Boerse to-day. Local shares were weak, especially after Boerse hours. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Gold in hand increased 17,600,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 680,000 marks, other securities decreased 8,100,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 30,340,000 marks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Eight thousand shares of Sugar changed hands in the first half of the day, leaving less than 3,000 shares to represent the total of dealings in everything else, listed and unlisted. No bonds were traded in up to 2 P. M., but United Fruit rights maintained prominence. Copper shares were softer. Montana eased 4, to 311, later 312½; Tamarack 3, to 211, later 212; Parrot, ⅜, to 41½; Utah, ½, to 30. Butte sold at 62, and Arcadian was off 1, at 19. Isle Royale receded ⅝, to 28½.

Money on call is very easy at 2@3 per cent., but banks in many cases are declining commercial paper under 4¾@5 per cent. that a short time ago sold freely at 4½ per cent. Savings banks are asking as high as 4½ per cent. for six months' collateral money, and 4@4½ for year money. On sixty days money can be obtained at 3 per cent.

At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 1½ and 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5 cents discount for cash.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	2½	4	Old Domin.	17½	18½
Alloues	1⅜	1½	Osceola	67	68
Arcadian	19	20	Parrot	41	41¼
Arnold	4	..	Pioneer	..	.25
Ash Bed	.25	.50	Quincy	140	142
Baltic	20	20¼	Rhode Island	2½	..
Butte & Bos.	61	62	Santa Fe	4½	5
Cal. & Hec.	745	750	Shoe	29⅝	30
Centennial	16½	17	Tamarack	213	215
Franklin	13⅝	14	Utah Cons.	29¾	30¼
Humboldt	.25	.70	Washington	..	.75
Isle Royale	28½	28⅝	White Knob	10	14
Mohawk	17½	18	Winona	3	3½
Old Colony	3	4	Wolverine	40½	41¼

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	Cent. Mass.	14½	..
Bost. & Low.	244	C. Mass pf.	62	..
Bost. & Me.	188	190	Fitch. pf.	138½	139
Bos. & Prov.	300	..	N.Y.&N.E.6s.	109¾	..
Bost. Elev.	148	..	N.Y.&N.E.7s.	113¼	..
Bos. Gas 5s.	74	..	West End	93	94

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Y.	135	136	N. E. Tel.	123½	125
Dom. Coal	41⅝	..	U. S. Oil	18	18½
D. Coal pf.	110	111	Whouse El.	..	48
Erie Tel.	98	98	W'se El. pf.	..	65
Mex. Tele.	..	2			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The market keeps on the even tenor of its way, doing a daily business of from 5,000 to 7,000 shares, as compared with 60,000 shares a day this time one year ago. Every day in August, 1900, the volume of trading in Philadelphia exceeded all of last week's business. Brokers seriously feel the difference. To-day's sluggish movement was devoid of feature. There was no important change.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asphalt of America	10¼	10¾	El. Co. of A.	8½	9
Cambria	16	16¾	Lehigh Val.	25	25½
Choctaw	29½	30	Marsden	9¼	9¾
Con. Tr. N.J.	40	40½	Phila. Trac.	99½	100
Con. Tr. Pitt.	24½	25½	Union Trac.	36½	37
El. & Peo. 4s.	61¾	62	Un. Gas & I.	112½	115

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIC

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 27, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15¼	850	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	−½
33	33¼	10	American Cotton Oil..	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....
155	157	29	American Express ...	155	156	155	156	.....
9⅞	10⅛	442	American Linseed Co.	10¼	10⅛	10	10	.....
4⅞	4⅞	100	American Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅜
36½	36⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	−⅞
88½	89	10	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	.....
18	19	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
34½	34⅝	2,640	Am. Steel & Wire....	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	−⅛
74	75	565	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74	74	74	74	−¾
118⅝	119	51,720	Am. Sugar Ref. Co...	121	121	118½	118⅞	−2⅛
27⅝	27¼	3,010	American Tin Plate...	26	27⅜	26	27	+1
77	79⅜	100	Am. Tin Plate pf....	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+1⅜
91⅜	92	11,260	American Tobacco	92⅜	93	91⅝	91⅝	−1⅛
128	133	10	Am. Tobacco pf.....	132½	132½	132½	132½	.....
44	44¼	35	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	.....
27	27⅜	2,645	At., T. & S. F.....	27	27⅜	26⅞	27	−⅛
69½	69⅝	9,690	At., T. & S. F. pf....	69⅞	69⅞	69½	69½	−⅛
71½	71⅝	3,730	Baltimore & Ohio....	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	−⅛
53⅜	53⅞	28,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	53	54	52½	53⅞	+⅝
65	71	300	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	70	70	70	70	.....
49	50	100	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	−½
26⅜	26⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio...	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
124¾	124⅝	6,365	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	124⅝	124⅞	124⅛	124⅛	−¾
69	70½	45	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	68½	68½	68⅛	68⅛	.....
112½	112⅝	8,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112½	113¼	112½	112⅝	−⅝
161½	162	100	Chicago & Northw....	162	162	162	162	.....
105⅝	105⅞	3,380	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	106¼	106⅝	105⅞	105⅞	−⅛
31	32	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
34⅜	34½	150	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
174½	174⅝	1,833	Consolidated Gas	174½	174½	174	174¼	−⅜
25⅜	25⅝	2,170	Con. Tobacco Co....	26⅛	26⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
77	78⅜	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+⅛
112¼	113½	165	Delaware & Hudson...	113⅝	113½	113⅛	113½	+⅛
175	178	100	Del., Lack. & West...	177	177	177	177	−1½
12	15	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	12	12	12	12	.....
33½	34	855	Federal Steel	33⅜	34	33½	33½	−⅜
65½	66⅜	400	Federal Steel pf.....	66⅛	66½	66⅛	66½	−⅛
.....	.....	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	77	77	77	77	+⅛
137½	138¼	370	General Electric	138½	138½	137⅜	137⅜	−⅞
51	51¾	200	Glucose Sugar Ref....	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51¼	−⅞
152½	154	100	Great Northern pf...	152½	152½	152½	152½	+½
34¼	34½	100	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34½	34½	−⅛
116½	116¾	470	Illinois Central	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116⅛	+⅛
28½	29	100	International Power ..	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
22½	23	200	International Paper ..	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼	−⅜
66	66¾	40	Internat. Paper pf..	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¾	.....
3½	5	200	International Silver..	4	4	4	4	.....
18⅝	19¼	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	−⅛
33	37	47	Kan. City. South. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
27½	29	100	Lake Erie & West....	28½	28½	28¼	28½	.....
71¼	71⅝	1,700	Louisville & Nashville	71½	71½	71⅛	71⅛	−⅜
91	91¼	1,080	Manhattan Elevated...	91¼	91¼	91	91	−⅛
152¼	153¼	886	Met. Street Railway..	152⅝	153	152½	153	−⅛
80	81	65	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	80	80	80	80	.....
3⅛	3⅜	200	Mexican National ctfs.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
55	55½	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	.....
30⅜	31	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	.....
50¼	50½	1,700	Missouri Pacific	50⅞	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	−⅛
36	38½	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	36¼	38½	36¼	36½	+¼
31	31⅜	100	National Biscuit Co..	31½	31½	31½	31½	+¼
82	86	20	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	86	86	86	86	.....
25	25½	250	National Steel	25	25	25	25	.....
84½	85	100	National Steel pf....	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	.....
40¼	40⅝	1,320	National Tube Co....	40	40¼	40	40¼	+⅛
92⅜	92⅝	34	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅝	92¼	92½	.....
134½	134½	1,600	New Jersey Central...	136⅜	136⅜	134½	134⅜	−2½
128⅞	129	300	New York Central	129	129	128⅜	128⅜	−⅝
20⅞	21	810	N. Y., Ont. & Western	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	.....
33⅜	34	600	Norfolk & Western...	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	.....
15	15¼	110	North American	15	15	15	15	.....
50¼	50½	3,350	Northern Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	−⅜
71	71¼	660	Northern Pacific pf..	71⅜	71⅜	71	71	−¼
64⅞	65½	540	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	64½	64⅞	64½	64⅞	+⅜
31⅛	32	450	Pacific Mail	30⅜	31⅝	30¾	31¼	.....
127⅞	128	3,361	Pennsylvania R. R....	128⅜	128⅝	127⅝	128	−⅛
95½	95⅝	9,313	People's Gas, Chicago.	95⅝	96	95	95⅝	−⅜
1½	1⅝	520	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
81	82	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	81	81	81	81	+1
37	38	420	Pressed Steel Car....	38½	38¾	38	38	−½
186	187	50	Pullman Company	187½	187¾	187	187	.....
16¾	17⅛	200	Reading	16⅝	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	.....
57¼	57⅜	3,400	Reading 1st pf.	57⅜	58	57⅛	57⅛	−⅛
12⅜	12¾	2,505	Rep. Iron & Steel....	12	13	12	12½	+⅛
53½	54	245	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	−⅛
16	16½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
12¾	13	650	St. Louis Southw.....	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
19	20½	2,250	St. Louis Southw. pf.	20	30	20	20	−1
33¼	33⅞	2,300	Southern Pacific	33¼	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	.....
10⅞	11	400	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	−⅛
52	52¼	110	Southern Railway pf..	52	52	52	52	−⅛
5	5½	100	Standard R. & T....	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
69½	69¾	755	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	70	70	69½	69¾	−¼
109¾	111	144	Third Avenue	109⅝	110	109⅝	110	.....
64⅜	64⅞	40	Union B. & P. Co. pf..	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	.....
58	58¼	8,145	Union Pacific	58⅜	58½	57⅞	58¼	−⅛
75⅞	76	1,985	Union Pacific pf.....	75⅞	76	75½	75¾	−⅛
10⅜	10⅞	1,335	United States Leather.	11	11	10⅜	10⅞	.....
94	95	185	U. S. Rubber pf.....	94½	94½	94½	94½	−2⅛
17⅞	18½	400	Wabash pf	18	18⅛	18	18	−½
125	130	40	Wells-Fargo Express.	125½	125⅞	125½	125¼	.....
79¼	79⅝	160	Western Union Tel....	80	80	79½	79½	.....
8⅞	8⅞	1,000	Wheel. & Lake Erie...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
23¾	25⅞	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	.....
37¼	38	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	38	38	37	37	−1
Sales.....		200,166						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
730	Am. Steel & W...	34½	34⅝	34¼	34¼
80,730	Am. Sugar Ref..	120⅝	120⅝	118¾	118⅞
4,880	Am. Tobacco....	92⅜	93	91⅝	91⅞
100	Am. Steel Hoop..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
116	At., Top. & S. F.	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27
1,340	A., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69⅜	69¾
420	Balt. & Ohio....	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅜
18,443	Brook. R. T.....	52⅝	53⅜	52¼	53⅜
50	Cent. of N. J....	136	136	135¼	135¼
20	Ches. & Ohio....	27	27	27	27
2,540	Chi., Bur. & Q...	124½	124⅞	124¼	124½
3,320	C., Mil. & St. P...	113⅜	113⅝	112⅜	112⅝
520	C., R. I. & Pac...	106⅜	106⅝	106	106
250	Cons. Tobacco....	26	26⅛	25¾	25¾
290	Federal Steel....	33⅝	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜
40	Fed. Steel pf....	66¾	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
410	Louis. & Nash....	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼
230	Manhattan	91¼	91½	91	91
690	Mo. Pacific.....	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50⅜
10	N. Y., Ont. & W.	21	21	21	21
750	Nor. Pacific....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
30	Pacific Mail....	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
20	Pennsylvania	127⅝	127⅝	127⅜	127⅜
2,210	People's Gas....	95⅜	96	95⅜	95⅝
2,320	Reading 1st pf..	57⅜	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
70	Republic Steel..	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
60	So. Pacific.....	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼
10	So. Railway.....	11	11	11	11
180	Tenn. C. & I....	69½	69⅝	69¼	69¾
2,270	Union Pacific....	58⅜	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛
90	U. S. Leather....	11	11	10¾	10¾
73,118					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	Cent. Pac. 4s....	98	98	98	98

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is	103¾	104¾	Homestake ..	70	75
2s, c., w. is	103¾	104¾	Ill. Cent. L.	100	..
4s, r., 1918	109	109¾	Iowa C. pf.	44	46
4s, c., 1918	109	109½	Joliet & Chi.	175	..
4s, 1918, sm.	109	110	K. C. South.	9¼	12
4s, r., 1907	115	116	Kan. & M.,	14⅜	16
4s, c., 1907	115	116	K. & D. M.	2¾	4
4s, r., 1925	134	135	pf	14	15
4s, c., 1925	134	135	King & P.	3	10
4s, r., 1904	112½	113¾	K. I., Chi...	15	22
4s, c., 1904	112¾	113¾	Lac. Gas....	75¼	76
D. C. 3-65s	122	..	Lac. Gas pf.	98	100
Adams Exp.	123	128	L. E. & W.	93	95
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	pf	209	..
Alls. & W.	115	..	Lake Shore.	60	65
Am. C. & F.	62	64	Long Isl...	60	65
pf	155	175	Man. Beach.	10	15
Am. Coal....	41	50	Md. Coal pf.	70	80
Am. C. Oil	88½	89½	M., W. S. E.,	30¼	32
pf	28⅝	29⅝	pf	30¼	32
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	Mex. Cent.	11⅝	12
Am. Ice Co.	32	33	M. & St. L.	93	94
A. I. C. pf.	62	65	pf	90	94
Am. Mt. C.	23	24	M., St. P. & S. S. M..	15	18
pf	1¼	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	51	58
Am. S. H. C.	65½	67	M., K. & T.	9¾	10
pf	116	118	Mor. & Es.	155	189
Am. T. & C.	80	93	Nat. Lead..	17	17¾
Ann Arbor..	16	18	Nat. Lead pf.	88¼	90¼
Ann A. pf...	43	44	N. C. Coal..	30	35
B. & P. pf.	79½	79½	N. Y. & N.	130	185
B. & L. pf.	106	..	N. Y. & N. pf.	210	214
B. Un. Gas.	167	174	H		
Bruns. City.	6¾	7¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.....	11¼	11¾
B., R. & P.	103	115	N. Y., S. & W.	10	79
pf			N. Y., S. & W. 1st pf.	70	
B., C. R. & N.	124	..	N. Y., S. & W. 2d pf.	30	32
Can. Pac....	89	89½	N. Y., L. & W.	132	135
Cap. Trac..	103¼	104¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	21	23
C. & E. Ill.	96¾	..	Nor. & W.	74½	78
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125	O. Ind. pf.	25	39
Chi. G. W.	10¾	11¼	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C. G. W. pf.	55½	56½	Pac. Coast..	86	90
Pac. C. 1st pf	85	90	Penn. Coal..	410	..
Peo. & East.	21	23	Pere Marq..	22¾	23½
Pere M. pf.	55	58	P., C., C. & St. L.....	54	60
P., F. W. & C.	182	..	P., F. W. & C. pf.	182	..
P. & W. pf.	24	..	P. S. C. pf.	70¾	71½
Quicksilver..	7¾	8	Quicksilver pf.	14	15
Read. 2d pf.	27	29	Rens. & Sar.	195	200
R. W. & O.	123½	..	R. G. W.	54	60
R. G. W. pf.	..	..	St. L. & S. F.	9¾	10
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	41½	42	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	16	17
St. L. & S. W.	14¼	16	St. L. & S. W. pf.	34¼	34
Sav., Fla. & W.	164	180	St. bul. ctfs.	61¾	62½
Sou. Coal...	51	..	Sixth Av....	200	225
T. & P. G..	18½	19	Sloss-Shef...	20	22
T. & P. R. G. pf.	66¼	66¾	Sloss-S. pf..	67	68
Tex. Pac....	14	14½	Tenn. C. & I.	69¼	69¾
T. P. L. Tr.	14½	16	Tol. & O. C.	95	..
Tol. & O. C. pf.	95	..	Trenton & O. C. pf	90	..
U. P. & W.	8¾	..	U. P. & D.	4	4½
U. R. T.	53¾	62½	U. R. T. pf.	135	..
U. S. & P.	11	13	U. S. & P. pf.	19	..
U. S. Cord.	10¾	11¾	U. S. Cord. pf.	35	..
U. S. Rub.	17	18	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	85	90
U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 3d pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 3d pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 4th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 4th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 5th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 5th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 6th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 6th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 7th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 7th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 8th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 8th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 9th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 9th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 10th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 10th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 11th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 11th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 12th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 12th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 13th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 13th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 14th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 14th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 15th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 15th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 16th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 16th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 17th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 17th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 18th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 18th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 19th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 19th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 20th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 20th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 21st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 21st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 22nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 22nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 23rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 23rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 24th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 24th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 25th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 25th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 26th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 26th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 27th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 27th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 28th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 28th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 29th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 29th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 30th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 30th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 31st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 31st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 32nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 32nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 33rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 33rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 34th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 34th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 35th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 35th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 36th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 36th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 37th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 37th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 38th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 38th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 39th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 39th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 40th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 40th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 41st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 41st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 42nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 42nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 43rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 43rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 44th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 44th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 45th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 45th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 46th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 46th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 47th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 47th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 48th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 48th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 49th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 49th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 50th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 50th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 51st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 51st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 52nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 52nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 53rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 53rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 54th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 54th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 55th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 55th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 56th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 56th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 57th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 57th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 58th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 58th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 59th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 59th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 60th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 60th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 61st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 61st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 62nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 62nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 63rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 63rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 64th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 64th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 65th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 65th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 66th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 66th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 67th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 67th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 68th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 68th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 69th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 69th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 70th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 70th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 71st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 71st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 72nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 72nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 73rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 73rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 74th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 74th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 75th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 75th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 76th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 76th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 77th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 77th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 78th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 78th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 79th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 79th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 80th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 80th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 81st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 81st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 82nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 82nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 83rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 83rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 84th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 84th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 85th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 85th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 86th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 86th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 87th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 87th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 88th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 88th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 89th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 89th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 90th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 90th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 91st pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 91st pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 92nd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 92nd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 93rd pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 93rd pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 94th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 94th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 95th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 95th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 96th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 96th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 97th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 97th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 98th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 98th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 99th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 99th pf.	50	60
U. S. Rub. 100th pf.	50	60	U. S. Rub. 100th pf.	50	60

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con.	.05	.06
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.12	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	.17
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.51	.50
Challenge Con	.17	.22
Chollar	.14	.15
Confidence	.65	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.13
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.16	.18
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.24	.26
Occidental Con.	.12	.10
Ophir	.52	.53
Overman	.06	.07
Potosi	.21	.21
Savage	.10	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.35	[36
Standard	4.25	4.25
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.13	.12
Union Con	.20	.20
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.22	.26

Silver Bars	.61½	.61⅝
Mexican dollars	48¾@49¼	48¾@49½
Telegraph	.10	.10
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44½	45	44½	44½
Alamo	12½	14	12½	14
Argentum	25½	26¼	25	26½
Anaconda	47½	48	47	48
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers	14	19	14	15
Battle Mountain	29	29¾	29¾	29¾
Blue Bell	11½

WOMAN'S DESPERATE FIGHT

Resists Arrest, Killing Two Men and Fatally Wounding Two.

Was Accused of Murdering a Girl—Her Residence Burned by an Angry Mob.

GILMAN, Ill., Aug. 27.—As the result of an all-night battle between a posse and a woman, two men are dead, three others are wounded, two of them fatally perhaps, one woman is fatally wounded, and her house burned down. The woman is Mrs. C. W. Wright, and she was accused of the murder of Dessie Salter, a sixteen-year-old girl of Leonard, Ill., who died in Mrs. Wright's lying-in hospital Friday night, and was taken to her home in Leonard under cover of darkness early Saturday morning. No coffin was procured. The girl's body was wrapped up in an old blanket and a piece of carpet and buried. After the jury had heard the evidence of Clarence Salter, father of the girl, the Coroner came to the conclusion that it was injudicious to wait longer for Mrs. Wright's arrest, and a warrant was procured and placed in the hands of Constable Nilstead for service.

The constable went to the house on the outskirts of the town occupied by Mrs. Wright, to serve the warrant. A number of deputies, gathered in the street, accompanied him. Mrs. Wright barred the door, and in forcing an entrance, the constable encountered unexpected opposition.

The men broke the outer door open and entered the darkened rooms. Michael Ryan, a deputy constable, felt his way across the first room, and was about to enter the door of the inner apartment when a shot rang out and he fell dead. The constables made a hurried exit, and formed a picket line around the building. At regular intervals they fired into the building in the hope that the occupants would surrender, but without success. Finally it was determined to set fire to the building. The recent rains had so dampened its timbers that the fire would not catch, and after burning some outbuildings, the posse gave up the attempt, and fell back to their original plan of driving out Mrs. Wright.

About 3 o'clock the family of Michael Ryan arrived. The dead man had been carried to the bushes near the house where he met his death. A mob of probably 250 people had gathered. Most of them were armed. The scenes of grief which followed the arrival of Ryan's wife and children fired the crowd with frenzy. They seized dozens of bundles of straw, saturated them with petroleum, piled them against the front and sides of the building, and applied the torch. In a moment the place was a mass of flames. Shot after shot rang from the upper windows, and George Willoughby, a local representative of the Standard Oil Company, fell with a bullet in the left side. The next victim was Peter Hauer, a member of the attacking party. These casualties so angered the crowd that the men fired volleys into the house as fast as they could load their firearms.

Contrary to expectations, no screams followed the progress of the flames, and the mob began to think that the inmates of the burning house had been cremated.

Suddenly, from a bunch of timber in the rear, several shots came in the direction of the mob. They were answered, a hundred to one, and the fire was quickly silenced. Members of the mob rushed to the timber, and in the dim light of the coming dawn, found the body of John Myers, a blacksmith, who had been employed by Mrs. Wright, stretched in the death agony. He was shot in a dozen places about the head and shoulders, showing that he had been lying on his face, firing at his enemies, when he met death.

Near by was Mrs. Wright, a ragged hole in her right shoulder. She had been wounded while lying down in the same position as Myers. The mob carried her down town, jeering as they went. She was taken to the Council Chamber, and physicians set to work in an endeavor to bring her to consciousness. They were not successful, and it is probable that she will not recover.

A strong guard was placed around the City Hall. Before long the crowd gathered again, and threats of lynching the wounded woman were freely made. The city authorities tried to keep the mob quiet, but with poor success. At 9:30 the mob made a united demonstration, smashing in the City Hall windows and throwing brickbats and clubs at the prisoner.

A shot was fired through the window by one of the mob, but missed its intended mark. Finally, the officers got the mob quieted down. Mrs. Wright was taken to Paxton at noon by the Sheriff. Later she will be taken to the Watseka Jail. The mob has become more quiet, and no further demonstration is feared in Gilman, although it is rumored that an assault will be made on the Watseka Jail.

Mrs. Wright was about fifty years old. It is stated that she was formerly an actress. For some time she has been conducting a lying-in hospital on the outskirts of Gilman. It had been reported that there were three women in the house besides Mrs. Wright, but no signs of them have been found. The house was destroyed with its contents.

THIEF CHASE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Hundreds Join in Hunt—The Man Caught by Mounted Policeman.

An exciting thief chase started at Coney Island yesterday afternoon when Benjamin Smith of 344 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, paused in Surf Avenue to count a roll of bills containing $17, and an athletic youth stepped out of the passing crowd and snatched it from his hands.

The man darted east along the avenue, while Smith raised an outcry that put hundreds on the thief's trail and brought storekeepers to their doors all along the street. The man's escape into a side street was effectually blocked if that was his intention, and he kept along the middle of the wide thoroughfare, running like a deer. Mounted Policeman Langman saw the commotion and started after him. Those on foot got in the way of the horse, and the fleeing man obtained a good lead over his pursuers, many of whom were mounted on bicycles. The machines, however, struck a piece of rough pavement, and the wheelmen in their excitement interfered with each other so that he got a fair start over them too.

At last the policeman reached the front of the pursuing mob, and the race between horse and man was soon over, though the thief had nearly reached the Boulevard before he was captured. He was led back to Smith, who identified him, and then he was locked up in the Coney Island Police Station on a charge of highway robbery. He had dropped $10 of the stolen money, but the was John Lewis, twenty-one years old, of 331 East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan.

The crowd was so great and excitement so intense that at one time before the prisoner was led away the police feared they would have a riot to cope with.

THROWN BY RUNAWAY TEAM.

A Policeman Badly Hurt While Trying to Stop Horses.

Policeman William Ahrens, thirty-eight years old, of 1,118 Third Avenue, attached to the East Twenty-second Street Station, was badly injured while trying to stop a runaway on Irving Place yesterday afternoon.

At Irving Place and Fourteenth Street a large truck of the New York Bottling Company was standing. There were three horses attached. The horses suddenly took fright at the flash explosion of a photographer and bolted up Irving Place. Ahrens, who was standing midway down the block, managed to grasp the reins of the off horse and threw him to the ground. The other horses kept on, however, and pulled along the thrown horse. Ahrens was thrown and dragged under the wheels. Both bones of the left leg were broken and he received general contusions. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The horses were stopped at the corner.

Killed by Fall from Window.

Liberato Delasandro, fifty years old, of 23 Baxter Street, was instantly killed by a fall from the third-story window of his home yesterday morning. Delasandro fell into a yard, ten feet by six, and was not discovered until about four hours after the accident. He had been dead some time, and the ambulance surgeon who arrived said that he had probably been killed instantly, as his skull was fractured in several places.

SUES TO RECOVER STAKES.

Sigfried Steiner Does Not Wish to Give Up Money Lost on a Transatlantic Poker Game.

Sigfried Steiner of Birmingham, Ala., has brought a suit in the Supreme Court to recover from Edward Wassermann, a member of the stockbroking firm of Wassermann Brothers, $128.25, which he deposited in Wassermann's hands as stakeholder of three bets made over a game of draw poker on the steamship New York during her voyage from Southampton to this port in October, 1899.

The players in the game were Steiner, Wassermann, Nat C. Goodwin, the actor; T. D. Marx, the theatrical manager, and J. A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn.

According to Steiner's complaint, Steiner, while dealing the cards during the draw, dealt Goodwin a turned-up card. A dispute arose as to what card should be dealt to Goodwin, and Steiner bet Goodwin $25 that according to the rule laid down by Hoyle, "if a player discards and draws fresh cards to his hand, and while serving him the dealer exposes a card, the dealer must place the exposed card upon the bottom of the pack and deal to the remaining players, and come back last to the player to whom the exposed card was dealt and deal him another card for the one turned up."

Wilson bet Steiner $100 that he was wrong, and Marx followed by betting him $100 to $10 that he would lose the other two bets. The money was staked in Wassermann's hands.

The rule in Hoyle is:

"If a player discard and draw fresh cards to his hand, and while serving him the dealer exposes one or more cards, the dealer must place the exposed card upon the bottom of the pack and give to the player a corresponding number from the top of the pack before serving the next player."

On discovering this, Steiner demanded the money he had placed in Wassermann's hands back, but Wassermann refused to give it to him, having paid Goodwin. Marx, and Wilson the moneys won by them.

He sues under the Stakeholders' act, which provides for the recovery of a bettor of any money deposited by him with a stakeholder in a betting transaction.

GEORGE CARR GOES FREE.

Boy Arrested for Theft Pleads His Cause Successfully.

According to Agent Diamond of the Gerry society, George Carr, who looks no older than the eight years he claims, is a very wicked little boy.

He was arraigned before Magistrate Meade, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with forcing an entrance into Charles Cazian's grocery store, at 326 East Fortieth Street, Sunday night, and stealing a belt and cash amounting in all to $50, but he pleaded his cause so skillfully that he secured not only his own freedom but that of John McCann, thirteen years old, of 344 East Fortieth Street, who was arrested as an accomplice, the Magistrate deciding that there was not enough evidence to hold them. Agent Diamond said he was arrested on May 12, 1896, for a theft of silverware, and in December of last year for begging in Fifth Avenue. He says the boy is twelve years old.

FALLING GLASS CUTS OFF NOSE.

Watchman Could Not Get Out of Building After Accident.

George A. Gifford, seventy-two years old, living at 612 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, is the night watchman for Roger Brothers, dry goods merchants at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Third Avenue. When once in the building Gifford has no way of getting out, he having no key. Last evening Gifford was sweeping on the second floor when a globe on a large arc light broke. A piece struck Gifford on top of the nose, severing it. Gifford tried to summon help with the telephone but failed. He then went to a window, and, opening it, called for help. Policeman Blooe secured a ladder from the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17 near by. Fireman Heinz and Policeman Eltrich then carried the man to the street. In the meantime Patrolman Blooe had summoned an ambulance from Harlem Hospital and Dr. Blackmar took the man to that institution.

SKULL FRACTURED BY JANITOR.

Charles Morris Under Arrest for Assaulting Richard Goedecke.

Charles Morris, who lives at 1,023 Second Avenue and is the janitor of 1,019 Second Avenue, was locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station last night charged with assault. Richard Goedecke, who is in Flower Hospital suffering from a fractured skull, is complainant. Goedecke lives on the second floor of 1,019 Second Avenue with his wife and child, Rose, four years old. Yesterday afternoon Rose fell through the fire-escape from the second floor to the first floor, but was not injured.

Last evening when the child's father heard of Rose's fall he visited the apartments of Morris and his wife and told them that they were responsible for the child's fall. The men got to exchanging blows, and Morris struck Goedecke on the head with a pair of tailors' shears, inflicting the injury which sent the latter to the hospital.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales by Brokers—New Upper Broadway Apartment House—Results at Auction.

M. Kamak has sold the five-story brick tenement 427 West Thirty-first Street, 25 by 98.9; also the four-story brick tenement, with store, 741 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 105; also the four-story brick and frame flathouse 747 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 17.6 by 100.

Neubeck & Busher have sold, for Enoch C. Bell, three lots, 30 by 100 each, on the west side of Tiffany Street, 272 feet south of East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to Paul Dannhauser. The same brokers sold these lots to Mr. Bell in July last.

George E. Wilson, who recently bought the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a plot 100.11 by 95, will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house. The plans, filed yesterday at the Building Department through Architects Neville & Bagge, call for a structure costing $250,000.

The third auction sale of lots belonging to the Hackensack (N. J.) Land Company, held on the premises on Saturday afternoon, resulted in the sale of forty-three lots for a total of $10,035. The property is situated on Summit and Lookout Avenues, Passaic Street, and Clifton Place, and was sold in plots of two, three, and four lots, prices ranging from $200 to $300 a lot.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

15 and 17 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 54 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger $25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store, and a two-story brick building on the street. Due on judgment, $6,524; subject to prior liens for $15,380.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 69 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,880.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel V. Heimburger, referee, Union Avenue, southwest corner of Dawson Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,826.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William C. Freed, referee, 167 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 135 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,494.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverdale Lane, north side, 1,000 feet east of Mosholu Avenue, for a one-story frame greenhouse, 14 by 30; E. K. Buttler, Riverdale, owner; R. W. Murphy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $800.

Webster Avenue, west side, 386 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, for a one-story frame shop, 76 by 36; Frederick Allen, owner; B. & J. P. Walther, architects; cost, $250.

Broadway, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 100.11 by 95; G. E. Wilson of 105 Bowery, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

Alterations.

No. 527 Hudson Street, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; William Sommer, premises, owner; A. W. Nelson, architect; cost, $300.

No. 32 East Forty-second Street, to a ten-story brick bank building; Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, premises, owner; William B. Tubby & Brother, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 16 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick store; L. Sacks of 113 Mercer Street, owner; cost, $80.

No. 2,348 Lorillard Place, to a three-story frame tenement; Mrs. Mary Coyne, premises, owner; M. J. Duffy, architect; cost, $2,200.

Woodlawn Road, north side, 50 feet east of Perry Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; R. N. Quinn of 113 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Aug. 27.

ARNOLD AV, e s, 175 ft s of James St, 25x100, Throgg's Neck; William D. Clarke and others to Ellen Anderson, (R S $3) 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 32x100; John E. Falk to Sarah L. Brown, (mtg $38,000, R S $22) .. 1

CHERRY ST, 112, 24.5x50.8x irregular; Bernard Golden to Morris Rosenberg, ½ part, (mtg $8,000, R S 50c) 1

DELANCEY ST, 277, being rear of lot and adjoining; 41 Cannon St, 18.9x18; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Bernard Golden, all liens, (R S $2.50) .. 1

LOTS 135 and 136, map of 160 lots of M. Morgenthau; Iszak Goodfriend to Rosetta Dales, 22x42.6x10.10x35.2; Cedar St, 8, 20.2x59.2x irregular; Cedar St, n e s, adjoining land of John Stevens, 34.6x irregular; Cedar St, 25 and 27, 30.10x57.2x 30.3x57.3; Eugene O'Sullivan to Percy B. O'Sullivan, 1-5 part and all title, (R S $90) 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 250 ft s of Fletcher St, 25x141; Max Marx to Frances Marcus, (mtg $1,000, R S $1) 100

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Frederic S. Barnum, referee, to Jane A. Dickie, all title 1,425

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 262 ft e of Prospect Av, as widened, 25x100; Coleman J. Burke to Anna Burke, (mtg $3,500, R S $3.50) 1

13TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Rosa Feld to Kathie Masche, all liens, ... 1

13TH ST, 409 West, 25x103.1; Bridget H. O'Shaughnessy to Herbert C. Lakin 17,500

13TH ST, 411 West, 25x103.1; Catharine A. Deane to Herbert C. Lakin 17,500

56TH ST, 123 West, 25x100; Robert Blackburn to Ella Blackburn, (R S $30) 100

81ST ST, 131, n s, 262 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Mary C. Brown to Minnie M. Mott, (mtg $20,000, R S $10) .. 1

103D ST, 118 East, 16x100.11; Ida E. Moore to Frances Marcus, (mtg $5,500, R S $2.50) 1

103D ST, 118 East, 16x100.11; Frances Marcus to Max Marx, (mtg $5,500, R S $2.50) 1

117TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to United States Trust Company, trustee .. 20,000

117TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to United States Trust Company, trustee .. 20,000

156TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Bennett Witkowsky to Walter Seaman, (mtg $6,000, R S $4.50) 1

157TH ST, 642 East, 19.8x100; Henry W. W. Gilbert to Bennett Witkowsky, (mtg $11,000, R S $6.50) 1

183D ST, new line, s e corner of Belmont Place, new line, 25x100; Alethea V. Williams to Richard J. Fell, (mtg $2,500, R S $2) 1

Recorded Leases.

2D AV, 785, store, &c.; Wilson Marshall to Michael Cregan, 5 years ..... $1,500 and $1,800

3D AV, s e corner of 96th St, store, &c.; Patrick Kiernan to James Kiernan, 4 10-12 years ..... $1,200 to 1,300

63D ST, 48 East; Charles H. Cohen to Dr. Seymour Basch, 3 1-2 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BRACHER, Elizabeth M., executrix, &c., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 86th St, 335 West, 2½ years 20,000

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to Anna Fischer; Jerome Av, s s, 125.8 ft s of Morris St, 2 months 1,000

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to C. Adelbert Becker; Jerome Av, e s, 128.9 ft s of Morris St, 3 months 2,500

BROOKER, William E., and Charles H. Schroeder to James E. and E. T. Woolf, as trustees, and others; Jerome Av, e s, 128.9 ft s of Morris St, 3 months .. 6,000

BROWN, Sarah L., to Henry J. Braker; Central Park West, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 2,500

COLLINS, Patrick, to United States Fire Insurance Company; 46th St, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 15,000

DAHUT, Isaiah, or Jesais, to Randolph W. Townsend; 105th St, 343 and 345 East; also, property at White Plains, 2 years 12,000

FISCHMAN, Joseph, to Bernheimer & Schmid; East Broadway, 17, and Catharine St, 13, saloon lease, demand 500

HERRING, Augustus M., to Chloe P. and Elizabeth M. Herring; 49th St, s s, 462.8 ft w of 10th Av, demand 2,500

JOHNSTON, Samuel W., to Sarah L. Loder and Eugenia B. Craft; Macdougal St, n w s, 70 ft s w of King St; also, gore lot adjoining, contains 9 square feet, 5 years 1,000

LEVIEN, Fanny, to Isaac Cohen; Madison St, 205 and 207, (corrects error in issue of Aug. 25,) 1 year 2,500

RODENBACH, Dora, to East River Savings Institution; 51st St, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 8,000

ROSENBERG, Wolf, to Reuben Isaacs, trustee; East Broadway, 209, 5 years ... 26,000

WITKOWSKY, Bennett, to Enoch C. Bell; 157th St, 642 East, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAER, Edward, to G. Frances Shaw ... $2,500

EMMET, Richard S., trustee, to Alfred Seton, Jr., trustee ..... Nom.

GARNSEY, Erasmus D., to Jessie E. Koewing 15,000

KOHN, Arnold, to the State Bank ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 663 and 665; Thomas H. Meagher against Bay State Hotel Company and John Cannon, owners; W. E. Kruger & Co., contractors 340

EAGLE AV, s s, 297.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x117.6x irr15.4; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Enoch C. Bell, owner and contractor; Thomas G. Uren and Ellen Mulholland, contractors 528

EAST BROADWAY, 203; Barnet Revlin against Joseph Barsky, owner and contractor; Simon Henderson, contractor .. 75

GROVE ST, 70; George Dewr against Maria Fossler, owner; Peter Blanchettl, contractor 600

HENRY ST, 148; Teddy Connolly against Simon Eisenberg, owner; Bernard Margolis, contractor 55

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x 75; the Danville Stove and Manufacturing Company against Enoch C. Bell, owner; Thomas G. Uren and Ellen Mulholland, contractors 507

MAIN ST, e s, 210 ft s of Grant St, 25x 80; Camilo Schiattino against George Joseph, owner; Charles Grossmann, contractor 24

PARK AV, e s, 225 ft s of 182d St, 25x 100; George W. Lockwood against George Suizer, owner; William Guggolz, contractor 50

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 165th St, 37 x— to Stebbins Av x94.10 to street x 195.2 to beginning; Emerich Billard against Louther S. Horne, owner and contractor 775

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; John W. Rapp against John J. M. Dunlop, owner and contractor ... 32

108TH ST, 207 to 211 East; Filippo Quaglino against Giuseppe Tuoti, owner and contractor 31

116TH ST, 227 to 245 West; the Sienna Marble and File Company against William S. Long, owner and contractor 1,250

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; James Boyle against William Preuss, Jr., owner and contractor .. 22

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Alfred L. Muller against Salvatore Spallone, owner and contractor ... 1,229

156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x125; Bradley & Currier Company against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor 1,900

Lis Pendens.

DOMINICK ST, s s, 170 ft e of Hudson St, 20x 85; The East River Savings Institution against Matthew Stripp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lots 61 and 62, map of 16 villa sites and 80 lots, portion of the Anthony estate on King's Bridge Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 51.11x73.3x50.4x37.2; Warren B. Sammis against Jacob D. Butler and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

LOT 77, on map of the Arden property, Westchester; Anno V. Taylor against Thomas Woods and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

WEST END AV, w s, 20 ft s of 98th St, 20x80; Archer V. Pancoast, Trustee, against Irving Fish and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hubbard & Rice.

5TH AV, n w corner of 35th St, 37.11x irregular; Walker & Chambers against James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees, &c. (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Palmer Tweddle & Palmer.

John Mierhofer and others against Sarah A. Rauch, (action to recanvey, &c.;) attorneys, Meeghan & Neckarsulmer.

50TH ST, 42 East; Henry Hanlein, Jr., against Sarah J. Grinnell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

53D ST, 209 to 213 East; Christopher Lochmann and another against Philip E. Wolff and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.00
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅛
Lard, prime	7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.00
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 3 Spring wheat, 73½c; No. 2 red, 76@76½c; No. 2 corn, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼@40½c; No. 2 oats, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 24¼@24½c; No. 3 white, 23½@24c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 37¼c; fair to choice malting, 42@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.42; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $4.15@$4.25; mess pork, per barrel, $10.95@$11; lard, per 100-lb, $6.70@$6.72½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.90@$7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.75@$10.

COTTON.—Something of a draw existed between bulls and bears on the Cotton Exchange yesterday. The volume of speculation was unsatisfactory to each side. The public was unusually timid, and though the room trade was bearishly disposed, few operators reared to come boldly into the open and make a stand either way. The market opened steady in tone, with prices 1 point higher to 2 points lower. Inasmuch as the cables no more than filled anticipations and the information from the crop country indicated no radical change during the Sunday interval here, professionals and commission houses alike gave attention to trimming up minor accounts preparatory to whatever might be in store in the way of news later in the day. A few of the more wary shorts near midday quietly turned for cover, but before they succeeded in protecting the accounts desired, prices jumped fully 6 points, with the pit in general soon nervously buying cotton. Then followed a protracted spell of apathy and minute variations, with the market much of the afternoon narrow and uninteresting. The knowledge that a considerable short interest remained to be protected was the sole restraint upon bear speculation, the weather and crop news being sufficiently favorable to warrant oversales. The spot situation throughout the belt and in the cotton goods markets here and abroad was very unsatisfactory, while the statistical situation showed symptoms of recuperating rapidly within the next thirty days. Predictions pointed to receipts in equal volume to those of last year within the next two weeks. Another scare of pit shorts late in the day carried prices upward nervously. The close was steady at a net advance of 9@11 points. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling uplland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 520 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9¼c; Mobile nominal at 9c; Savannah quiet at 9c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk quiet at 9⅛c for old and 9¼c for new; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9 9-16c; Augusta quiet and steady at 9⅛c, 1-16c off; St. Louis dull at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.70	8.95	8.75	8.85@8.95
September	8.50	8.59	8.48	8.58@8.59
October	8.35	8.47	8.34	8.4
November	8.23	8.36	8.23	8.34@8.36
December	8.23	8.35	8.22	8.34@8.35
January	8.23	8.35	8.23	8.34@8.35
February	8.23	8.35	8.24	8.35@8.37
March	8.29	8.39	8.28	8.39@8.39
April	..	..	..	8.39@8.40
May	8.30	8.40	8.30	8.39@8.40
June	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.40@8.42

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—4 P. M.—Spot cotton—Small business; prices lower; American middling, fair, 5 27-32d; good middling, 5 9-16d; middling, 5½d; low middling, 5⅜d; good ordinary, 5 5-16d; ordinary, 5d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 2,300 bales American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 1,600 bales American. Futures opened quiet but steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 21-64d, sellers; August and September, 5 4-64@5 5-64d, buyers; September and October, 4 52-64@4 53-64, sellers; October and November, 4 43-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 34-64d, value; February and March, 32-64@4 33-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 32-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 31-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was not a very active affair, but displayed a good deal of strength considering the heavy receipts in both Northwest and Southwest sections of the country. Two of the main influences of strength were stronger English cables than expected and an increase of only 205,000 bushels in visible supply figures where a much larger addition had been expected. At all Winter wheat points the receipts amounted to 878,000 bushels, compared with 876,000 bushels on the same day a year ago. English markets closed ½@⅝d net higher, influenced by cold and damp weather, but Berlin was ¼ mark lower, Budapest 5 points off, and Antwerp unchanged. Paris markets closed partly 5 points net higher. World's shipments were 5,851,000 bushels, compared with 6,572,000 bushels the previous week, and 6,139,000 bushels a year ago. The amount on passage decreased 560,000 bushels, and the English visible supply showed a reduction of 338,500 bushels. In the Northwest the weather was clear and much cooler, creating an impression that receipts would continue large in that section. The export business at all ports amounted to 52 loads. The local stock of contract wheat decreased 39,000 bushels, but there was an increase of 150,400 bushels in the local stock of all kinds. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, new York, 80¾c; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84½c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¾c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 76½c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70¾c; August, 70¾c; September, 70¾c; October, 71¼c; December, 73⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68½@69c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38¼c; August, 38¼c; September, 38c; October, 38¼c; December, 33¾c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21c; August, 21c; September, 21c; December, 22c; May, 24c; No. 2 white, 25c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 52. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 50c; sample, 38@40½c. Corn—Prime, No. 3, 41@42c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—Close: Wheat—August, 73¾c; September, 73¾@73⅞c; December, 75¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 74⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 73¼c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79c; September, 79c; December, 79c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77c; September, 77c; December, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c; No. 3 Spring, 71½c. Corn—39¼c. Oats—23¼@23½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.80@$1.75 per sack; spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Firmer; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORN MEAL—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Steady; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.20@$16.40; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
October	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
December	81	81 5-16	80 15-16	81¼
Corn—				
September	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝
December	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
May	40 11-16	41¼	40 11-16	41⅛
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	$7.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	..	..	..	74¼
September	73⅝	74⅝	73⅝	74¼
October	74⅞	75⅛	74⅝	75
Corn—				
August	..	..	..	40¼
September	38⅞	39⅝	38⅞	39½
October	37⅝	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	21⅜
September	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½
October	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞
Lard—				
September	$6.67½	$6.67½	$6.67½	$6.67½
October	6.72½	6.75	6.72½	6.72½
Ribs—				
September	6.95	7.00	6.95	7.00
October	6.97½	6.97½	6.95	6.95
Pork—				
September	10.87½	11.05	10.87½	10.95
October	11.00	11.15	11.00	11.07½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull; mess, $12@$13; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.25@$15.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—$20.50@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 7¼c; 180-lb, 7¼c; 160-lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¼@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 10c; 10-lb, 10c; 18-lb, 9¼@9½c; 14-lb, 8¾c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 10@10¼c. TALLOW—Neglected; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Dull, $7.10; city lard quiet, $6.50; refined lard quiet, South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound quiet; city, $6@6.12½; Western, $6@6.12½c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¾@7¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Closing—Beef, extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess, steady, 60s 3d. Pork, prime mess, Western, firm, 72s 6d. Lard, American refined, in pails, steady, 37s; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 35s 3d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 57s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, firm, 35s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lb, firm, 36s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s 6d; clear bellies, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 34s 6d; shoulders, square,

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Shannon vs. Whitman.
2—In re Whittier Elevator Co.
3—Meyers vs. City of N. Y.
4—Bogart vs. Kelly.
5—Lyon vs. Sias.
6—In re Vance Elec. Co.
7—Meyers vs. City of N. Y.
8—Daniels vs. Birdseye.
9—People, &c., vs. Canal St. Bank.
10—Bibby vs. Tillot.
11—Steiffel vs. Tollmust.
12—Nosco vs. Nosco.
13—Maccabe vs. Ribbero.
14—Cohn vs. Bluman.
15—Gruber vs. Am. Brewing Co.
16—Zahn vs. Pattit.
17—Wix vs. Wix.
18—Smith vs. Knagga.
19—N. Y. Condensed Milk Co. vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
20—Boylan vs. Murphy.
21—Gilmore vs. Belscher
22—Matter of Alo.
23—Man. Ry Co. vs. Comstock.
24—Berg vs. Egert.
25—Iba vs. Green.
26—Haywood vs. Jacobs.
27—Grow vs. Helm.
28—Nelson vs. Velders.
29—Nosco vs. Nosco.
30—Mathiason vs. Barkin.
31—Marinello vs. Sciacca Assn.
32—People, &c., vs. Calecca.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Charles Kerrigan, James A. Dennison, Christian Bruckel, Henry Hanlein, Julia A. Grant.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Buildings, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I, II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Herbert Evans.
2—Mary Girard.
3—Annie Parker. Claude Laid.
4—Peter Glias.
5—Katie Schwertag.
6—Henry Brady.
7—John Tighe.
8—Frederick Titus. Ephraim Obadiah.
9—William H. Smith. John Flynn. Jeremiah Connor.
10—Elizabeth Fitzgerald
11—Gustave Simmons.
12—Harry Adams. Pleadings.
1—Raymond Morton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Maggie Nolan.
2—Elisha Edwards.
3—Raffaelo Damiano.
4—Samuel Stern.
5—Jacob C. Morrison.
6—Rudolph X. Hauber.
7—Ernest Hoffman.
8—Otto Daubler.
9—Charles Brennan. Francis J. Halpin. Frank Sennett. Joseph Hunt.
10—John Riley.
11—Jere Lettlers.
12—James Tremaine.
13—Samuel Rosenkranz.
14—William Feene.
15—Frank Sramek.
16—Cora Ward.
17—Claude Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Matter of Conover Fireplace Manufacturing Company—A. Edward Conover, Jr.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Katherine Schellman vs. Josephine Gruenwald—Eugene L. Bushe.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—In re Newton—A Wells Stump. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Boyd—Joseph P. McDonough. New York Building-Loan Banking Company vs. Schaller—Edward G. Whitaker. Haft vs. Franklin—William A. Boyd.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Geissenhainer vs. Goldman—Edward Jacobs. Doelle vs. Doelle—Edward Jacobs. In re Jardine—Jehiel T. Hurd.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Borough Realty Company vs. Schley—D. P. Ingraham, Baron de Hirsch Fund Company vs. Strauss—Franklin Paddock. Matter of D. E. Rose Company—Algernon S. Norton. Grunewald vs. Grosse—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Rowell vs. Rigney—Francis C. Cantine. Matter of Conover Fireplace Manufacturing Company—John H. Rogan. Matter of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Wilbur Larremore. Fletcher vs. Shewell—A. Walker Otis.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. jy8-1aw6mTu

MARY M. SANDS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Ethel Sands, Mahlon Alan Sands, Morton Harcourt Sands, a minor over the age of fourteen years, persons interested in the estate of Mary M. Sands, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Levi P. Morton and Philip J. Sands, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FREDERIC DE F. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy28-1aw6mTu

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE A. BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt. No. 2,687.

To the creditors of George A. Blumenthal of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said George A. Blumenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 25th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL EINHORN, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Einhorn of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Einhorn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 27th, 1900.

NO. 2,786.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ROMER GILLIS, individually and as a member of the late firms of Gillis and Devine and Gillis and Bowers, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Romer Gillis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 27, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 27, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIEGFRIED RABINOWITZ, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Siegfried Rabinowitz of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Siegfried Rabinowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

J. J. TOWNSEND,
Acting for Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 27th, 1900.

NO. 2,887.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO ROBBEN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Leo Robben of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Leo Robben was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 27th, 1900.

LIVINGSTON, MARIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. LIVINGSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of February, 1900. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 71 Broadway, New York. f27-1aw6mTu

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JABEZ J. RICHARDS, Samuel P. Richards, Kate A. Du Bose, Amelia S. Williams, Nelle Brown, Bessie Richards, Olive Whitehead, Florence Whitehead, Ellen Whitehead, Herbert V. Richards, Cecil A. Richards, Mabel Richards Finney, William R. Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) and Theodore Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) the heirs and next of kin of T. ADDISON RICHARDS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, the Central Trust Company of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our said county, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the county of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

STRAT, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Petitioners, 100 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au28-1aw6mTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York. jy17-1aw6mT

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of A. H. Alker, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEJ. E. M. URHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-1aw6mTu

WALLRIDGE, NELSON.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To CALVIN C. WALLRIDGE, George A. Wallridge, Mary Murless, Elizabeth De Wolf, Dwight Wallridge, Lucy Usher, John Wallridge, Milton Wallridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, or, if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, and address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of Nelson Wallridge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary H. Wallridge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Wallridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

STRAT, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Petitioners, 100 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au4-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1839, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the 26th day of September, 1892.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1890, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1890, at six per cent., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1899, in Liber 18, page 130, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Theresa Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

DALY, HOFT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

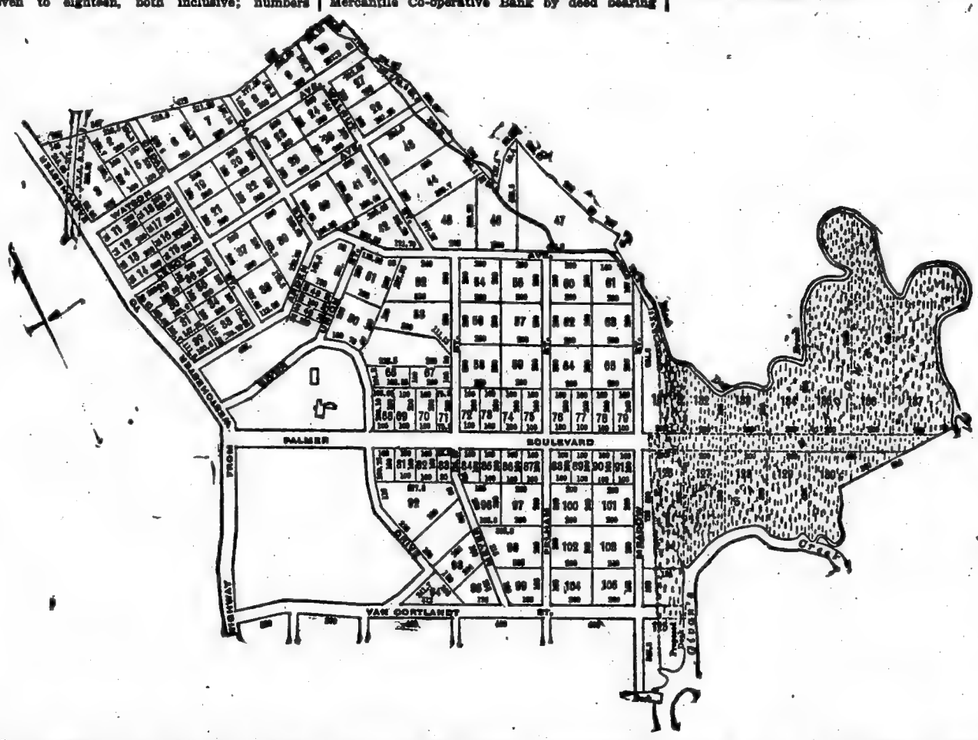

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $892.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee upon the premises hereinbefore described, is in the aggregate the sum of $2,544.36 and interest.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 96-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund E. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899. —Dated New York, August 26, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th (formerly 163d) Street.

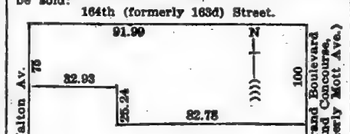

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,963.75, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $240.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $495.08 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

au28-2aw3wTu&F&s18

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against MARY A. HAVENS et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly in parallel with said avenue sixteen feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 23d, 1900. J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

71st Street.

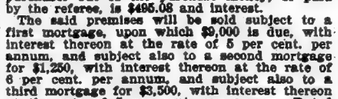

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $31,342.18, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $637.08.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au24-2aw3wTu&F&s14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his places of transacting business, No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City. jy18-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated August 7th, 1900, and on that day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, I, the undersigned, the referee to sell therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment, and which are therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue (late Avenue "A") distant thirty-four feet and three inches (34 ft. 3 in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through a party wall seventy-five feet, (75,) thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches, (16 ft. 8 in.), thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund E. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899. —Dated New York, August 26, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th (formerly 163d) Street.

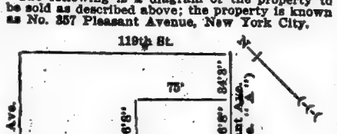

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, ($6,280.00,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fourteen 26-100 dollars, ($314.26,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred twenty 61-100 dollars ($120.61) and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

au14-2aw3wTu&Th&sep4

NOS. 518, 520, 522 GREENWICH STREET AND 226 Spring Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDEBROOK, Plaintiff, against A. WALTER HAVILAND et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet and three inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet and nine inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

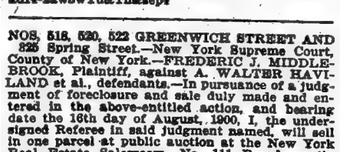

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,962.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2560.69. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au21-2aw3wTu&F&s11

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Pass Book No. 16,015 of the First River Savings Institution. Finder please leave it at the bank, 2 Chambers St. All persons are cautioned against buying it, as payment has been stopped.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

date the 26th day of September, 1892.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain prior mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1890, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1890, at six per cent., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1899, in Liber 18, page 130, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Theresa Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

DALY, HOFT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

Arthur Avenue.

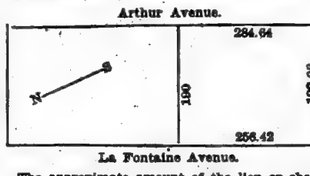

La Fontaine Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,319.54, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $439.92, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The amount of taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $174.85 and interest; the taxes for the year 1900 may also be a lien against these premises at the time of the sale, but the amount of the same is not yet legally fixed.

The premises are to be sold subject to mortgages now liens thereon amounting to $33,500 and interest, as follows: On $29,500 from the 7th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on $4,000 from the 20th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 18

THE CHARGES OF NEGROES

Police Board Will Listen to Complaints of Brutality.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer Says the Investigation Will Be Pushed—Mr. York's Statement.

The police authorities declared yesterday that a thorough investigation would be made into the charges that the police acted in a brutal manner during the race troubles on the night of Aug. 15. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday received a letter from Bernard J. York, President of the Board of Police Commissioners. It was in answer to the one sent to Mr. York by Mr. Guggenheimer, urging the Police Commissioners to take some action in the matter of the complaints made against the police by negroes who claim that they were clubbed without cause by policemen.

Mr. York, in his letter, told the Acting Mayor that the matter had been referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline, and that the investigation would be a searching one. In speaking of the matter, Mr. Guggenheimer said:

"I shall do all in my power to have this matter pushed by the Board of Police Commissioners. It is a matter which deserves a careful investigation. If any policeman has been guilty of brutality, he should be punished. Mr. York has said that he will order an investigation, and while I am acting as Mayor I will do my part. The matter may be finished before Mayor Van Wyck returns from his vacation. If it is not, while I do not know what the Mayor will do, I believe he will continue along the lines which have been laid down."

President York said that the whole matter was in the hands of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, of which he is Chairman. He added:

"I have sent word to persons who have complained of brutality on the part of the police to appear here before the Committee on Rules and Discipline and present the facts they have in their possession next Thursday. I have received a letter from a Mr. Ludlow, who, judging from the nature of his communication, is a lawyer. He makes charges against the police, and is positive in his statements. He will have an opportunity to tell all he knows when he appears before the committee.

"No, I have not read the sermon delivered by Dr. Brooks. I have not had time. I cannot say whether or not I will have him summoned to appear before me. I will not say whom I will have summoned here. We will listen to what these people have to say and receive their evidence. Until we know what they have, it is impossible to say what form the investigation will take. Reports have been made by several of the officers, but these reports will not be made public until the investigation."

Acting District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that he had not laid any complaint before the Grand Jury regarding the recent disturbances, and did not consider that it was likely that the Grand Jury would take up the matter without his knowledge. In reply to a question if he himself would take the initiative in the matter he said:

"I don't see how I can do so until some complaint is made to this office. If any of those negroes should enter a complaint I should be obliged to place the matter before the Grand Jury. Unless this is done I don't see how I can take any action."

Arthur J. Harris, the colored man who is charged with killing Policeman Thorpe on Aug. 12, was taken before Judge McMahon yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, and entered a plea of not guilty. It was the killing of Thorpe that led to the trouble between the whites and the blacks on Aug. 15.

Ten prisoners, seven of them white men, were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. Most of them were charged with disorderly conduct, and were held for trial by Magistrate Brann.

William Hepron, a negro who lives at 229 West Sixtieth Street, was arraigned by Policeman Cleary, who said that he had arrested the man on Eleventh Avenue because he was "sassy." Hepron said he had been arrested for no good cause, and that on the way to the station house he had been clubbed by the policeman. Magistrate Brann discharged him. His appearance indicated that he had been beaten by somebody.

Acting Capt. Kear, who is in command of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, declared yesterday that he did not expect any further trouble in the district at this time. He said:

struck me I said: 'You are the man who hit me the other time.' I didn't know he was the Captain. I thought he was just a 'plain clothes' man.

"The Chief said to me, 'You are the man who arrested the little girl. Now I'm going to arrest you.'"

When Powers finished his testimony an adjournment was taken until Thursday next.

POLICEMAN POWERS ON TRIAL.

Tells the Story of His Clubbing by Fellow-Policemen—Accuses an Acting Captain.

Policeman W. H. Powers of the Mercer Street Station, who is charged by Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station with conduct unbecoming an officer and intoxication at the time of the race troubles, was placed on trial yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Abell at Police Headquarters.

Powers is the policeman who arrested a little girl in an east side park for picking leaves about a month ago, and who was placed under arrest in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station on the night of the 16th of August after he had had trouble with Acting Captain Cooney at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

At the opening of the hearing, Lawyer Rouss, who appeared for Powers, asked that all witnesses in the case be required to leave the room except when testifying.

Acting Captain Cooney, the first witness, testified that, as he was dispersing a "crowd of rioters" he saw Powers in citizen's clothes in the crowd, and that Powers, when asked to move along, refused in insolent terms. The Captain left him with Policeman Hamilton, and the next time he saw him was when Powers came to the station house to make a complaint, and Chief Devery said he was a policeman and should be locked up. He sent for Police Surgeon Nesbitt to determine whether Powers was intoxicated. Later he locked him up, and in the morning had him sent to the West Side Court, where he was fined $10 by the Magistrate.

"Didn't you strike Powers with your 'billy' at Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue?" asked Lawyer Rouss of the Acting Captain.

"No. I never struck him with anything."

Police Surgeon Nesbitt testified that he examined Powers. He was not very much intoxicated, but, notwithstanding that the intoxication was slight, the doctor thought that he was unfit for duty with a revolver. Powers was bleeding from a cut on the head.

Patrolman Howard of the Charles Street Station said that he was ordered to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station the night of the riot and Chief Devery ordered about fifty men to go and clear Eighth Avenue. He was driving the crowd up the avenue in company with other policemen when he came upon Powers, at Thirty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue. He saw Powers put his left hand to his hip pocket and draw his revolver.

"I snapped it to one side," said Howard, "and another policeman held his right hand while I took the gun away from him. After I found he was a policeman I did not want to have anything to do with him."

Powers then testified. He had walked down the avenue, he said, with friends. At Thirty-seventh Street he stopped for a moment, his friends going on ahead. Half a dozen policemen stood on the corner. One of them ordered him to move on. Another hit him with his club. He had opened his coat to show his badge whereupon "the whole crowd" clubbed him, he declared. He went to the opposite corner.

"The bunch pushed me across the street, striking me with their clubs on the head and shoulders," Powers said.

"Howard followed me, and when I saw there was only one man I turned and showed him my badge. I told him I was a policeman. I don't know that he hit me at all.

"I went to the station and told the Sergeant I wanted to make a complaint; that I had been clubbed by officers. He told me to go into the back room. The policemen in there helped me to wash. While there Capt. Cooney came in. Chief Devery was behind him. The moment Cooney saw me he jumped at me and hit me in the face.

"As soon as I saw him I recognized him

ALARMED AT WOMAN'S FRENZY.

Miss Myra Andrews, thirty-two years old, a dressmaker, was removed last night from Mrs. S. Gorrens's boarding house, at 18 West Forty-fifth Street, violently insane. It required the combined efforts of Drs. Stewart and Shelton of Flower Hospital, two policemen, and the ambulance driver to get the woman into the ambulance. Miss Andrews became ill a week ago. She had some time before that taken up the study of Christian Science, and had practically accepted that as her faith. When her illness came she resolutely declined to call a physician or take medicine.

She grew rapidly worse until yesterday, when her friends noticed that she talked incoherently and seemed demented. She became violent last night, and one of the boarders called up Police Headquarters and asked for help. Headquarters telegraphed to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and the patrol wagon was sent to the house. When it arrived Miss Andrews was quieter, and Mrs. Gorrens said it had been decided not to send the woman away. They thought she could be controlled until today, when arrangements would be made to have her put in a private sanitarium.

The patrol wagon had hardly gone around the corner when the woman became more violent than ever. One of the boarders ran out and found Policeman Mehrer at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street. He excitedly told the policeman that a maniac was raging through the boarding house, and that the inmates of the place were in a panic. Mehrer lost no time in getting to the place. When he arrived the woman was again apparently composed.

Mehrer heard the circumstances and decided that it was best to have her taken to the hospital. He sent to Flower Hospital for an ambulance. When Miss Andrews saw the physicians and realized that they came for her she fumed and raged, and talked of a sweetheart. She said he was Henry Drohman. He had jilted her, she declared.

The physicians said the woman had a high fever, the result of neglect in treating a comparatively simple disorder. They agreed that a few days under proper treatment would quite restore her to her normal condition.

Miss Andrews fought desperately to take a large family Bible with her. She was finally allowed to do so, and it helped in a small measure to pacify her, although at intervals on her way to Bellevue she had to be forcibly restrained.

The woman has been an inmate of the boarding house for some months. She is a rather handsome woman and is well educated. Her patrons are women in society.

FATHER STABS DAUGHTER.

Andrew Tracy, fifty years old, a sewing machine maker, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, went to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Morris, and her husband, James, at 414 West Fifty-sixth Street and stabbed both. The woman pursued her father down stairs and held him till a policeman came and arrested him. Then she and her husband were taken in an ambulance to Roosevelt Hospital. Tracy was arrested and taken to the West Side Court.

Although not living with them, Tracy has been in the habit of spending a good deal of time at the home of his daughter and son-in-law. When he went there yesterday he and Morris got into a quarrel as they sat talking. The wife and her baby were in the room. The men came to blows after a little time, and fought around the room, to the terror of the wife, who stood over her child as if she feared it would be injured.

Morris is bigger and stronger than Tracy, and he soon showed his superiority. Tracy thereupon drew a penknife out of his pocket, and, opening the largest blade, stabbed Morris in the abdomen, and Morris fell to the floor with a groan as his wife rushed in between him and her father.

The father struck out with the knife again and his daughter received a wound in her right leg. She fell down, but as she saw her father make for the hall she got up and ran after him, catching him at the door. She held her father while he struggled to get away. A policeman came up just as the woman was on the point of fainting, and he arrested Tracy.

Morris was found on the floor of the room bleeding and unconscious, while the baby played with a rattle. An ambulance was summoned and Morris and his wife were taken to the hospital.

Tracy was arraigned later in the West Side Court before Magistrate Brann. He said that the reason that he stabbed his son-in-law was that Morris had been beating his daughter. He was held without bail for examination to-morrow.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was said that neither of the wounded persons would die and that they both refused to make any complaint against Tracy.

MARRIED ON BOARD THE UMBRIA.

A marriage was celebrated on the Cunard liner Umbria Saturday night. Among the passengers on the Umbria was a pretty young English girl named Marie Sellers, who came to this country to marry W. H. Phillips of Pawtucket, R. I., whose brother, the Rev. Dr. Euclid Phillips of Brooklyn, was also a passenger on the Umbria.

The bridegroom met the Umbria at Quarantine, and before the vessel had reached her dock, he and his sweetheart from across the seas were man and wife, his brother officiating at the ceremony, which was witnessed by Immigration Inspectors John Sergeant and Herbert Saxton.

MONTGOMERY REACHES PORT.

The United States cruiser Montgomery, which was detached from the South Atlantic Squadron, at Montevideo about July 12, and ordered home, arrived in port, and anchored off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon. While on the South Atlantic station, which is commanded by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, the Montgomery participated in the long cruise of the squadron, and touched at many of the South American ports, including Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Bahia, and Montivideo.

Her last stop on the homeward voyage was made at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, which port she left on Aug. 22.

P. A. B. WIDENER RETURNS HOME.

He Bought a Madonna by Sandro Botticelli When in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—P. A. B. Widener came home from Europe yesterday, having purchased a Botticelli Madonna, having avoided business, and having kept his eyes open nevertheless. He speaks in most hopeful terms of the position which the United States has assumed in the world's affairs, and is most candid in his indorsement of certain good results that have flowed from the operations of American trusts.

Mr. Widener denied all business reasons for his trip, saying: "I did not go abroad for business. So far as possible I avoided it all the time I was away.

"The principal object of my visit was to look at some of the famous picture galleries, and particularly paintings of the old Flemish and Italian schools. John G. Johnson of this city, who is one of the best art connoisseurs in this country, joined me at Southampton, and we went to Berlin together to begin our gallery visits at the Berlin Museum of Arts. Thence we visited The Hague, Belgium, and London.

"While in the last-named city, I purchased a work by Botticelli. It has four figures—Madonna, Child, and two saints—and is, I believe, a very fine specimen of the work of that great artist. I expect it will be here in about a month, and I shall take keen pleasure in giving Philadelphia picture lovers an opportunity to look at it. We have not a Botticelli in Philadelphia, nor is there one in the country as far as I know.

"An observant American has only to go to England and Germany and talk with intelligent men of affairs there to understand how much good the Spanish war did us. Uncle Sam has a big say now in the world's affairs. He really counts for something.

"After the next election I look forward to one of the greatest periods of industrial

Trousers have a very unpleasant habit of fraying at the bottom; of bagging at the knee; of collapsing generally—and the fit usually takes them about now.

Here are just the neat styles that most men prefer, with here and there a gay one, so as to interest all sorts of legs.

$5 to $10; "with the foot on the hard pedal" at $5 and $6—lots of money savers there.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

ANOTHER SWELTERING DAY

Excessive Humidity Adds to Discomforts of High Temperature.

Breeze Late in the Afternoon Affords Some Relief—Promised Rain Does Not Come—Heat Victims.

Although the maximum temperature yesterday did not come within four degrees of that of the hottest day this year, the long continuance of the heat, the high percentage of humidity in the air, and the almost total absence of any strong winds, made it one of the most uncomfortable days that New York has been afflicted with this Summer. At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon it looked as if there was going to be a speedy relief from the heat. The sky was covered with black clouds, which seemed to promise a heavy downpour of rain. The rain did not come to the city, however, for the storm passed right over it.

The sun started in to warm up things as soon as he appeared above the horizon yesterday. The sky was almost cloudless, and there was scarcely a breath of air to moderate the temperature. At 3 A. M. the thermometer registered 78 degrees, and was climbing steadily. At 9 o'clock it reached the 80 mark, and by noontime it had climbed 8 points higher. At 2 o'clock it had reached 90, and fifteen minutes later it jumped up another point and registered 91 degrees, the maximum temperature for the day. After that it began to fall very slowly, and people who had been fanning themselves and drinking ice water all day began to look hopeful and scan the horizon for indications of the thunderstorm which Forecaster Emory had promised for the afternoon. At 5 o'clock it looked as if their expectations would be fulfilled. Big banks of clouds began to collect in the south and mass themselves over the city. At 5:30 the sky was completely overcast with black clouds, lightning began to flash, and a strong northwest wind sprang up.

The breeze ceased as suddenly as it had arisen, however, and the clouds, twisted into eddies by a wind which would have been received with rejoicing by the sweltering crowds in the streets below, moved across the city to the northward without occasional flashes of lightning and rumblings of distant thunder. The storm in passing over, however, had cooled the atmosphere somewhat, and after dark the temperature, although still high, was more conducive to comfort than it had been at any time during the day.

At least one death from the heat and a number of prostrations were reported yesterday. The death was that of Cornelius Mahoney, a bartender, living at 16 Marion Street. He was prostrated with the heat in the morning and, after being revived somewhat, went to bed. He died from the effects of the heat about an hour later.

Owing to the great heat of the last few days, many people of the east side, mostly children, have been injured by falling from roofs and fire escapes that they had sought in order to get a breath of fresh air. In Gouverneur Hospital alone there are six cases of fractured skulls due to such falls. The patients are:

Benjamin Shonsld, three years old, of 172 Allen Street; Louis Beneson, seven years old, of 80 Henry Street; Annie Walsh, fifty-six years old, homeless; Kate McCarthy, five years old, of 81 Jackson Street; Katie Bluestone, thirteen years old, of Monroe and Jackson Streets, and Hyman Ferman, four years old, of 21 Clinton Street.

The following prostrations from the heat were reported yesterday:

CARLIN, LIZZIE, seventeen years old of 272 West Tenth Street; overcome at 21 Park Row; Hudson Street Hospital.

DON VAN, JOHN, 228 East Eighty-seventh Street, a foreman employed at Water Works Reservoir in Central Park, was overcome while at work; taken home in the park ambulance.

FAHULKA, TONY, forty years, 1,288 First Avenue, overcome at Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue; Roosevelt.

GLEASON, MICHAEL, fifty-seven years, 38 Division Street; overcome on Belt Line car at Front Street and Old Slip; Hudson Street Hospital.

LAWLOR, PATRICK, thirty-two years, of 143 Hudson Street, overcome at Pier 29, North River; Hudson Street Hospital.

NEDDER, JOHN, forty years; no home; overcome at 22 Chatham Square; Hudson Street Hospital.

Lightning's Victim Identified.

The unknown boy who was killed by lightning at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park on Sunday was yesterday identified as Jacob Ruch, sixteen years old, of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Tremont Avenue, New York. The identification was made by relatives, who removed the body to the home of his parents.

STORM DAMAGES SEDALIA.

Many Buildings Wrecked by Wind in a Missouri Town.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 27.—A storm bordering closely on a tornado struck this city this afternoon. Three brick buildings on Main Street were blown down, Wood's Opera House was practically unroofed, and dozens of smaller buildings damaged.

Thousands of shade trees were broken and torn up by the roots.

Street car traffic was suspended and telegraphic and telephone communication was interrupted. There was a terrific fall of rain, and the water in many of the streets ran up to the doorsteps of the residences.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY IN BROOKLYN.

Truck Driver and Helper Hurt—One May Die.

Two men were injured, one of whom may die, in a runaway yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn. The men are Qwen McCabe of 43 Emerson Place and Michael McCullough of 194 Emerson Place. McCabe is a truck driver and McCullough a helper.

While driving along Park Avenue the bridle on the horse broke and the animal, taking fright, ran away. Both men were thrown to the street and rendered unconscious.

Dr. Halpin of the Eastern District Hospital found that McCullough, besides a severe scalp wound, had several ribs broken and both lungs punctured. McCabe's left arm was broken and his scalp cut. He was removed to his home and McCullough taken to the hospital, where his condition is considered very serious.

The horse was stopped after running

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Fall Styles

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Thursday, August 30th,

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia,

And Accredited Agencies in all the principal cities of the World.

BOY FOOTPAD ROBS WOMAN.

While Mrs. Moses Lewis of 26 Ridge Street was walking through Grand Street at Ridge Street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with her friends Mrs. Annie Glober, of the same address, a boy rushed at Mrs. Lewis, tore a diamond earring from her right ear, also tearing the ear, and fled into Attorney Street. Otto Dietrich, fourteen years old, was caught there in hiding, the two women and an inmate of the house identifying him, and the diamond was found behind the hall door. He was taken to Essex Market Court and held in $2,000 bail for examination on a charge of highway robbery. Grand Street was a scene of intense excitement for awhile.

Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Glober had gone out for a little shopping tour, and were walking slowly up Grand Street after passing into that street from Ridge Street, when the boy suddenly ran up to them. He placed one hand on Mrs. Lewis's shoulder and caught hold of the diamond earring in her right ear. Before she could recover from her surprise the boy had ripped the woman's ear, taken the gem, and was running up the street.

The women screamed, while a crowd gathered, and another crowd started in pursuit of the boy. He dashed up Grand Street as far as Attorney with several hundred persons in pursuit of him. Storekeepers ran out to see what had happened, and children and women ran without knowing why.

Detectives Hadlich and Dougherty of the Union Market Station were in the neighborhood, and they soon reached the front of the house at 3 Attorney Street, into which the boy had run. Many people stood there afraid to go in while the detectives pushed their way through the crowd. Just then Lena Boser, an inmate of the house, opened the door. She told the detectives that the boy had rushed in, dropped something behind the door, and then had run out into the yard.

Hadlich and Dougherty ran through the hall to the yard, where they found Dietrich hiding behind some boxes. He made no resistance. They took him into the hall and, looking behind the door, found the diamond earring, with the pin attachment bent. Lena Boser identified Dietrich. Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Glober came up, greatly excited, but they identified Dietrich as the boy who had stolen the gem.

Dietrich denied this. He said he had entered the house for other reasons, but that some other boy had stolen the earring and had run into the same house. No other boy was found. An enormous crowd followed Dietrich to the station house.

THE SCHARN MURDER CASE.

The mystery which surrounds the killing of Kathryn Scharn some time on Aug. 18 has not yet been cleared up by the police detectives, who appear to be completely baffled. Yesterday it was admitted that they were still looking up the associates of the dead woman and her brother, with the hope that some of them may be able to throw some light on the case.

Little weight is attached by the detectives to the theory that the woman was murdered by a sneak thief whom she surprised while he was ransacking her rooms. The detectives say they are convinced that the crime was the work of a man who was well acquainted with the woman, and it is along these lines that they are working. Some of them are inclined to believe that the murder was committed by a friend of her brother's. The police say that the dead girl knew most of his friends, and that some of them are known to the police as cheap thieves and young men with criminal instincts. They are frequenters of the neighborhood in which the Scharns lived.

Julia Lang, the friend of Kathryn Scharn, yesterday again disappeared from her home. She went away in company with a detective from the Central Office, who cautioned her mother not to give any information concerning her whereabouts to anybody. Miss Lang enjoyed the confidence of the dead woman and the detectives believe she may be of considerable help to them in clearing up the case.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that no attempt would be made to have Frederick Scharn indicted for homicide on the evidence now in possession of the police.

"Young Scharn will not be indicted on the evidence we now have," said Mr. McIntyre. "There is nothing to connect him with the murder and I do not believe he had anything to do with it. If an indictment was secured on the evidence which has been collected up to this time we would not only be thrown out of court, but laughed out."

Coroner Fitzpatrick will on Friday begin his inquiry into the death of the woman.

BROTHER SACRIFICES SKIN.

A difficult operation of skin grafting was performed at Gouverneur Hospital on Sunday. Alice Kessler, a nine-year-old girl, was badly burned on her right side four weeks ago, and it was finally decided to cover the wound with skin taken from the leg of her brother, Joseph.

The Kesslers live at 71 Eldridge Street. When Alice's burns began to heal last week, the hospital surgeons informed her mother that by grafting skin over the injured part the girl's recovery would be accomplished in a fortnight, instead of two or three months. Mrs. Kessler immediately offered the use of her own skin, but they told her that she was too old and that they must get the required cuticle from somebody whose age was nearer that of Alice.

Joseph, who is sixteen years old, was approached. At first he refused, but at last, upon being assured that only a very thin layer of his skin would be taken, he agreed to part with it, under the influence of ether. Then they took from his thighs and legs two square feet and grafted it on his sister's side.

"The operation has often been performed before," said the house surgeon of the hospital, "but usually the new skin is taken from some uninjured portion of the patient's body. In this case we could not do that, as the girl was too delicate. She will probably be well enough to go home in two weeks now, and Joe will only have to stay in bed for a couple of days."

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through J. H. Pannebecker, Columbia, Penn.	$13.04
Through the First National Bank, Charlerol, Penn.	112.33
L. A. Cof, St. Blasees, Baden, Germany	10.00
Through the Commercial Bank, Nelson, Neb.	10.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Wales, Wis.	12.00
Sunday school Waverly Congregational Church, Jersey City, N. J.	15.00
Miss L.	50.00
Frederick Heins, Davenport, Iowa	15.00
Mrs. M. C. Jensen, Hutchinson, Minn.	10.00
Through the Farmers' Bank, Burgin, Ky.	11.25
Through Reuben Dievendorf, Currytown, N. Y.	25.00
Through United States Express Company	11.00
Thirty-three contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	98.24
Previously acknowledged	321,138.23
Total to date	$321,582.19

The Red Cross India Famine Relief Fund opened its offices on the ninth floor of the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. This body is a special committee composed of members of the American National Red Cross. J. Bleecker Miller is the Chairman and William Willard Howard

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. Continuous Performance 15-25-50c Vaudeville
{DIGBY BELL, Arnold Daly & Co., La Belle Ritz, Imogen Comer, etc.
{HENRY LEE, Louise Willis Hepn'r, Midgley&Carlisle, Mr.&Mrs.M.Murp'y,
{LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, Stinson&Merton, Oriskany Trio, Crosby&Forman, etc.
{John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Edna Aug, Mrs. Shaw&Daughters, Morris' Ponies.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M.—Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band Evenings at 8 Except Sunday. FRANK DANIELS in The Ameer. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. Evgs. at 9. OPERA CO. Mat. Sat. at 4 & Labor Day. Last performances in Theatre Labor Day. Matinee and Evening.

DALY'S Daniel Frohman...Manager. Thursday, Sept. 6 at 8. Sullivan's Latest Opera, THE ROSE OF PERSIA. Management.....CHARLES FROHMAN. BOX OFFICE OPENS THURSDAY.

LYCEUM Daniel Frohman, Manager. Wed., Sept. 5, at 8:30. Charles Frohman will present ANNIE RUSSELL in a comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY. BOX OFFICE OPENS WEDNESDAY.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts, 50. Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. Mon. To-night, Special, Beethoven's 2d Symphony; 50 anniversary "Lohengrin"; excerpts from Lohengrin.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Reopens Sat. Eve., Sept. 1. THE GREAT RUBY Box Office Now Open. Ev. prices 25, 35, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thur., Sat., 25c

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NEXT THURSDAY, Aug. 30, opening of season. MR. DANIEL SULLY. A Dramatic Novelty. Xtra Mat. Labor Day. Seats now ready. THE PARISH PRIEST.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN, 42d St. & B'way. Almost Entirely New Bill This Week. Sunday Evening, Grand Popular Price Concert.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Matinee Saturday. Empire Theatre Company. BROTHER OFFICERS. Sept. 11—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way. & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. BEN-HUR. Seat Sale Thurs., Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his latest success, "THE REBEL." Mats. Labor Day, Wed. & Sat., 2. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Ev. 8:15.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th st. & 7th av. OPENS SAT'DAY. Rose Coghlan & Co., Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Wills & Loretto, others. Box office open 9-6.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 35th St. & Bway. "What would Summer be without Her"? Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE CADET GIRL.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. Grand Burlesque. New Vaudeville.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! All for 50c. Casino Boy! Beauty Mnstrls! Mlle. Alma! &c. Sept. 17—Geo. W. Lederer's Regular Fall Production

KEITH'S FRANZ EBERT & CO. EMMET & GILSON CO. GRAPEWIN & CHANCE. Jennie Yeamans, Les Frasettles, Bobby Gaylor.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Every Eve. Rain or Shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. & 8th Av. THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Immense Op'g Next Sat. Mat. Elite Vaudeville. Sale open. Daily Mat. 25c. Eve. 25-50-75. Big Bill. Watch papers

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. 110th St. & B'way. Great vaudeville bill this week

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Chinese Boxer Dwarf. Others. Theatre, 2 Co.'s.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. Every week day. Aug. 25th to Sept. 8th. 3RD DAY. WOODCOCK. DOLPHIN. and four other races.

Trains from East 34th St., L. I. R. R., 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn, connect by trails L. I. R. R. (Not Trolley) after 12 M. every 20 minutes; Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y., via Kings Co. El. and Flatbush Av. trolley cars every 15 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Marcy, Ocean Av. or Nostrand Av. via Brighton Beach route. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.
Concerts by Lander. First Race 2:30 P. M. Admission to Field, 50c.

BRONX MERCHANT DEAD.

T. E. Lyons Succumbs to Heart Trouble, Following Muscarin Poisoning.

Thomas E. Lyons, a member of the dry goods firm of Lyons & Chabot, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, died at his home, 749 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, early yesterday morning from heart trouble, superinduced by muscarin poisoning.

Lyons was single and boarded at the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street address. On Friday he, with a number of other boarders, had mushrooms for luncheon, of which he ate freely. Late that night Lyons was taken sick and Dr. P. J. Byrne pronounced the ailment muscarin poisoning, the result of eating toadstools. Dr. Byrne called into consultation with him Drs. Smith, Holmes, and Jones, who live in the vicinity, and they attended the man until death took place. Dr. Byrne said last evening that the poison had been eliminated and that death was the result of heart disease following the poisoning.

Mr. Lyons was born in this city in 1857. At one time he was employed by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson. In 1889 he formed, with Theodore J. Chabot, the firm of Lyons & Chabot. He was one of the organizers of the Brownson Catholic Club; a member of Bronx Council, Knights of Columbus; Director of the Washington Bank, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Our China and Glass Offerings Continue to Distinctly Eclipse the Efforts Of United Competition.

The Macy leadership in the domain of China and Glass grows more absolute with every passing year. The business is carried forward by the thorough and decisive power of peerless values. Sonorous boasts—blatant advertising—have no chance with such a force. Our organization controls facilities that naturally command supremacy.

We Carry the Largest Stock In the World For Over Quarter of a Century Its Value in Money Has Never Been Less Than One Million Dollars.

New Yorkers are accustomed to big figures. Mere bulk never astonishes and rarely interests them. The fact that for over twenty-five years we have continuously had the largest assortment of China and Glass has no important claim upon your attention. That is why we do not periodically print an inventory of our China and Glass assets. Our appeal for your preference and patronage is more direct, more personal and genuinely more logical. You don't care a rap whether we have a dozen plates or a billion—if a dozen is all you want, and the price is all you expect. We apologize for informing you that our stock aggregates over a million dollars. The statement is literally true, but it is of small concern, and made simply to prove that we are superior to competition in every detail of the China and Glass business.

Hundreds of Beautiful Plates

A matchless display of Plates. All kinds—Soup Plates, Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Salad Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fish and Game Plates. The collection represents the higest grades of all the Havilands, also scores of exquisite effects from our own Limoges decorating shops. Conventional and ideal patterns painted in masterly style are enriched and toned by the fancy shapes and superb gilding.

at $9.87 per doz.
Others advertise them at $12.00, and state that they are worth $20.00.

at $16.88 per doz.
Others advertise them at $20.00 and state that they are worth $30.00.

at $14.63 per doz.
Others advertise them at $18.00 and state that they are worth $27.50.

at $19.88 per doz.
Others advertise them at $24.00 and state that they are worth $36.00.

Fancy Plates—fine, thin china—including Limoges, Austrian, English and Havilands goods—newest border decorations liberally traced in gold, floral, festoon, wreath, spray and vine effects.

Advertised elsewhere as a "special bargain at 25c" Our regular price is and has always been 19c.

There are plenty of Soup, Dinner, Breakfast, Salad and Bread-and-Butter Plates in the lot.

Handsome Salad and Fruit Plates, large variety of decorations—and every one is choice, others advertise them at 35c and state that they are worth 60c.; our regular price is

29c.

Fancy Cups and Saucers; Limoges, Austrian, English and Haviland China—the latest styles of decorations—festoons, borders, blossoms, wreaths and lace effects. Others advertise them as special bargains at 25c., and state that they are worth 60c.; our regular price, 19c.

Other Cups and Saucers, richer products and prettier decorations; others advertise them as great bargains at 35c.; our price, 29c.

Table Cut Glass.

Our Cut Glass supremacy is a matter of record. It is based on something more substantial and conclusive than self-laudation. Our Cut Glass won the highest awards at the World's Fair. The Straus Cut Glass is one of the achievements of the century. It figures conspicuously in the industrial and artistic development of America.

Aesthetic designs, exquisite shapes, unrivaled brilliancy and unmatched economy are among the salient graces of the Straus Cut Glass. To-morrow you will find two tables full of wonderful Cut Glass values. Among the articles are

Special Resources and Advantages.

We own and operate European China and Glass factories, decorating shops and potteries, and our American Cut Glass works have a world-wide reputation. Practical men and women do comprehend that not until other dealers secure the advantages we possess can they successfully claim to equal our bargains. However, they can talk—they can be romantic and Quixotic. But you are at liberty to reserve the privilege of not taking their words seriously.

We Are Never Undersold

That's the crystallization of all our China arguments.

Gauge our methods by the way we are selling Decorated Dinner Sets. That's a fair test. We choose goods of world-wide reputation to prove the Macy leadership.

Even if no higher motive controlled, our estimate of your intelligence would forbid us from depending upon indifferent qualities, meagre quantities and a tremendous amount of fustian to win your favor.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, enhanced with pretty border decorations, others advertise them at $5.50, and state that they are worth $7.50; our regular price is $4.87

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, dainty decorations, others advertise them at $6.50, and state that they are worth $8.50; our regular price is $5.47

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, charming floral patterns, others advertise them at $10.00, and state that they are worth $14.00; our regular price is $8.97

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, artistic flower decorations, gold edges, others advertise them at $13.50, and state that they are worth $20.00; our regular price is $11.87

Theo. Haviland's Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, spray decorations, gold-stippled handles, advertised by others at $16.00; reduced from $25.00; our regular price is $14.87

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, fine flower decorations, gilt handles, others advertise them at $25.00, and state that they are worth $32.50; our regular price is $19.87

Bowls, $2.69 to $149.66.
Olive Dishes, 98c. to $4.47.
Celery Trays, $2.73 to $12.97.
Nappies, $2.74 to $13.97.
Spoon Holders, $2.97 to $9.47.
Decanters, pint size, $2.47 to $17.63.
Decanters, quart size, $2.97 to $24.66.
Claret Jugs, sterling silver tops, $4.87 to $39.93.
Berry Bowls, sterling silver mounted, $6.87 to $87.63.
Vases, $2.23 to $39.63.
Tankards, $6.24 to $16.97.
Carafes, $1.97 to $9.93.
Tumblers, doz., $2.69 to $41.63.

There is not finer Cut Glass in the world than we sell. The best [illegible] wholly disinterested, say so. We never make statements unless we [illegible] absolutely sure of the facts. Comparisons have convinced us that our Cut [illegible] is unexcelled. And we give greater values than any other house. [illegible]

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Partly cloudy and cooler; light northerly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,800. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS VOTED AT PRIMARIES

Sheehan Beaten in His Fight Against Croker in the Ninth.

COFFEY LOSES IN BROOKLYN

Men Who Declared for Coler Defeated—His Nomination Dependent Upon McLaughlin's Support.

The Democratic primaries were held yesterday in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and in Brooklyn.

The results showed a sweeping victory for Tammany Hall in Manhattan.

John C. Sheehan, who has been making an anti-Croker fight in the Ninth District, was defeated by the Goodwin-Smith faction. Mr. Sheehan announced that he would carry his fight to the State Convention on claims of fraud.

In Brooklyn the McLaughlin organization was victorious in every Assembly District.

The results of the primary contests above the Harlem showed that the Croker-Murphy faction had made inroads into the strength of David B. Hill. In Montgomery County, formerly controlled by David B. Hill, the delegates to the State Convention will vote with the Croker-Murphy faction.

In Buffalo Norman E. Mack claimed last night a sweeping victory for the Croker-Murphy faction over William F. Sheehan, who was working for David B. Hill. Mr. Mack claimed that he had carried all of the eight districts of Erie. William F. Sheehan claimed he would control four of the eight districts.

The latest results throughout the State showed that Controller Coler's only chance for the Gubernatorial nomination rests with the Brooklyn delegation. There were no victories won yesterday by the politicians who have publicly declared for Controller Coler which would gain him the nomination without the support of a solid Brooklyn delegation.

SENATOR COFFEY'S DEFEAT.

Senator Michael J. Coffey, who has been fighting the McLaughlin organization for years, was, according to corrected figures, defeated in his own Assembly district by a vote of 1,550 for Coffey to 1,556 for his opponent, O'Donnell.

In the Seventh Assembly District in Brooklyn, Senator Coffey's leader, Luke D. Stapleton, was defeated. Councilman William A. Doyle, McLaughlin leader, got 3,335 votes to 1,620 for Stapleton.

Warden Patrick Hayes, another leader against whom the McLaughlin organization decided to fight at the primaries, withdrew from the contest and refused to put a ticket in the field.

James W. Boyle, for nine years Tammany leader of the Seventh District of Manhattan, was deposed by the faction led by ex-Alderman Patrick H. Keahon.

The primaries were conducted quietly, except in the Ninth District of Manhattan. Here the followers of John C. Sheehan and Councilman Goodwin clashed several times. No one was seriously injured. There were over twenty arrests for fraudulent voting at the primaries in this district.

The final vote in the Ninth Assembly District showed that the Sheehanites had been defeated by 89 votes. The Goodwin-Smith faction received 1,692 votes and Sheehan received 1,603.

There were many minor contests, all of which were carried on within the Tammany Hall organization by politicians who aspired to leadership.

In the Twenty-third District a fight was made by the former adherents of William E. Stillings. The present Tammany leader, Thomas McAvoy, won by a vote of 2,427 to 658.

There was a lively contest in the Thirty-first Assembly District between the followers of Isaac A. Hopper and a faction led by William J. Kennedy. Mr. Hopper is the present Tammany leader, having wrested the leadership from the Welde faction last year.

The fight against Hopper this year was conducted by Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's law partner. The Hopper ticket received 1,500 votes and the Kennedy ticket 900 votes, a majority of 840 for Leader Hopper.

Peter J. Dooling defeated his opponent, J. J. O'Brien, for the Tammany leadership of the Thirteenth District. The vote for the Dooling ticket was 1,072 to 311 for the O'Brien ticket. Mr. O'Brien said he would make another try for the leadership.

Matthew F. Donohue had a very easy time defeating James Conway, an aspirant for the leadership of the Twenty-first District. The total vote cast was about 2,000. The followers of Donohue number 1,500. There was a procession of the Donohueites after the victory was announced.

dispersed a small crowd, and then John C. Sheehan notified the police that sixty-two repeaters had already voted from that district. No action was taken by the police.

DEVERY TAKES A HAND.

Late in the afternoon Chief Devery took a hand in the factional struggle. With four detectives, the Chief charged the saloon kept by William Kenny, at 354 Eighth Avenue. The proprietor was driven into the street. Fifteen men in the back room were clubbed until they left the neighborhood.

Then Chief Devery stationed two of his detectives at each door of the saloon and told them to keep the place closed.

"I found that there were repeaters being sent from that place," said Chief Devery, when asked why he closed the saloon. "Information to that effect was given to me yesterday. I sent word that the law must not be broken, and when I found that the repeaters kept congregating and coming out of the saloon I closed it up."

John C. Sheehan said about the Goodwin-Smith ballots:

"The ballots headed by Frank J. Goodwin have clearly been marked for the purpose of identification; the impression of the types is so heavy that the headings and the columns of names can clearly be seen after the ballot is folded; no printer would turn out such work unless by direct order of the person ordering the printing."

A protest was made by the Sheehan watchers against the use of every ballot. A demand was made that each ballot should be marked according to the primary election law as protested. This the Goodwin-Smith men refused to do. The protests were thrown on the floor. John C. Sheehan said that every Inspector who refused to accept the protest was guilty of a felony, and could be sent to prison for three years.

As the news began to drift into the rival headquarters there was cheering and shouting on both sides. John C. Sheehan received the returns of his men on the top floor of the Pequod Club. Thomas C. Smith read the returns in the clubrooms of the Hoatic Seymour Club.

At one time John C. Sheehan led in the total vote received. The crowd around the Pequod Club yelled:

"Down with Croker!"

"Croker is not a King now!"

SHEEHAN'S DEFEAT CELEBRATED.

Later, as the returns showed that the Sheehan faction was defeated, the Goodwin-Smith followers began to shoot off fireworks and yell. The men of both factions were gathered by the hundreds on the same block, but there were no personal conflicts. The police did not disperse the yelling crowds.

Before leaving the Pequod Club Mr. Sheehan said.

"The whole force of Tammany Hall has been turned into this district because they knew that if I won there would be three votes from Tammany Hall for Coler in the State Convention. I intend to fight it out."

All prisoners arrested for violation of the primary laws were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Robert Williams, who gave his residence as 442 West Twenty-third Street, was challenged first by a Goodwin faction watcher. As Williams was about to leave a Sheehan watcher challenged Williams, had him arrested, and Magistrate Hogan held him in $1,000 for examination to-day.

A shabbily dressed man who gave his name as Frank Andrews of 237 West Twenty-second Street was arrested. He gave his residence as a handsome four-story brownstone house. The prisoner was held for examination. The Sheehan watchers made the complaint.

There were twenty other arrests on charges made in the majority of cases by Sheehan watchers. The prisoners all gave the names of well-known residents of the district, although shabbily dressed and without a cent in their pockets.

KEAHON WINS IN THE SEVENTH.

Tammany Leader Boyle Unhorsed—His Undoing Planned by Croker.

James W. Boyle, for seven years Tammany leader of the Seventh District, was defeated at yesterday's primaries by the faction led by ex-Alderman Patrick H. Keahon. The total number of Tammany Hall men in the district is 2,951. The Keahonites routed the Boyle faction and won the victory by 1,555 majority.

The fight for leadership has been entirely within the Tammany Hall organization. Both factional leaders sought the support of Richard Croker, but no open show of favor was made.

When the votes were counted last evening it was shown that Richard Croker had carefully planned the undoing of Leader Boyle some time ago. Charities Commissioner Keller, who was a friend of Leader Boyle, left his standard at the last moment to favor the election of Patrick H. Keahon as leader.

Charges of all kinds have been made by the leaders in this fight. Ex-Alderman Keahon was charged with being disloyal to Mr. Boyle for favors received.

The last circular issued from the Boyle headquarters charged Mr. Keahon with having formerly been a junkman. He now owns a large trucking establishment on Tenth Avenue. The circular drove many voters over to the Keahon faction.

It was not until the results of the contest began to come into the Boyle headquarters on Fourteenth Street that the Tammany leader recognized how badly he was beaten. He claimed at first that there were only a few disgruntled men against him. When district after district showed that Keahon was receiving hundreds of more votes than Boyle, the latter closed up his headquarters and departed. There was jubilation in the Keahon camp. Fireworks were set off, and brass bands were heard in the district. Torchlight processions were organized and the Keahonites went shouting through the streets.

SHEEHAN LOSES THE NINTH.

Defeated by the Goodwin-Smith Faction—He Charges Fraud, and Will Appeal to the Courts.

John C. Sheehan was defeated by the Goodwin-Smith faction in the primary contests in the Ninth District yesterday. The fight was a bitter one from the time the polls opened until after midnight. The police were kept busy. Chief Devery was in the district all day, and his aid was given to the Goodwin-Smith faction.

Charges of wholesale frauds were made on both sides. Before the returns from the last district had been received, John C. Sheehan said:

"Whether I am defeated or not, I will carry this matter to the State Convention and into the courts. The ballots used by the Goodwin faction were illegal. Repeaters to the number 600 have been used. My men were clubbed away from the polling places by the score. To-day's work shows that the white men of the North are not better protected than the negroes of the South, when it comes to making a fair fight against a political combination."

Before the polls opened at 2 P. M. there was a clash between about sixty of the factionists in front of the polling place, 319 Ninth Avenue. The Sheehan men claimed that there were fifteen repeaters in line waiting to vote on the names of bona fide residents of the district. A free fight ensued. Sheehan men punched right and left, and the Goodwinites were being routed, when two patrol wagons loaded with policemen appeared. Clubs were trumps and the incipient riot was quelled.

The next excitement came when Inspector Thompson, with a patrol wagon and six policemen, went to 208 Eighth Avenue. The news at Police Headquarters was that a riot was in progress and that one man had been murdered. Inspector Thompson

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 46¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; cotton, middling, 9⅜c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial Affairs.—Page 11.

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THE PRIMARIES OF THE REPUBLICANS

Abraham Gruber Victorious Over George C. Austin.

REGULARS WIN ELSEWHERE

In the Various Districts Where There Were Contests the Independents Made a Good Showing.

So far as the Republican primaries were concerned the organization won all along the line except in the Twenty-first Assembly District. There Abraham Gruber, who had been placed outside the breastworks, not only repeated his victory of March last, but won by a largely increased majority.

There were contests among the Republicans in the Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-second, and the annexed districts, and in all, including the Twenty-first, the independents made a good showing.

Republicans who have not been entirely in accord with the Platt organization were much encouraged last night, and predicted that next year there would be contests in nearly every district in Greater New York.

"The bosses," said a prominent independent, "thought the primary law a good thing for them when they passed it, but if the voters will only enroll, we will soon get rid of the bosses."

The main fight was in the Gruber district.

In the Sixth Assembly District James E. March retains his leadership, defeating George Wagner. There was trouble at the polling place at 314 Broome Street when Frank McAvoy entered with a crowd and demanded that his followers be allowed to vote. A fight followed, and the reserves were called out and dispersed the crowd, using their sticks freely.

In the Seventh District Franklin B. Miller, the present leader, defeated his opponent, ex-Alderman Hackett, by a vote of 649 to 321.

Leader James F. Pegnam scored an easy victory over his opponent, Frank J. Drummond, in the Fourteenth District.

In the Twenty-fifth District Leader Charles A. Hess secured an easy victory. He did not want to make a fight, but it was forced upon him. With three districts to hear from he had a majority of 360 in a total vote of about 1,000.

Alderman Parsons, who made the fight against Mr. Hess, admitted defeat, but claimed that the latter would not be able to control the selection of either the leader or the Chairman of the District Committee.

Mr. Hess ridiculed the assertions of Alderman Parsons. Mr. Hess will be continued in the leadership if he tries to retain it.

In the Twenty-ninth District the ticket supported by Alexander T. Mason, the present leader, won by about 100 majority. Mr. Mason accused his opponents of bad faith and said:

"President Greene of the County Committee gave to the opposition managers a few days ago a copy of the ticket in each election district which was being printed by the official printer of the County Committee. The result was that the opponents were supplied with information which enabled them to prepare tickets in such a manner as to deceive the voters. This is an unheard-of proceeding. The tickets were not public documents, and there will be a lively time when the Executive Committee meets to-morrow."

There was some trouble in the Thirty-second district, where John M. Reid contested the leadership with Isaac Newman. The latter won by more than 200 majority. The police had to be called to quell a disturbance in the Twenty-sixth election district, but no arrests were made.

In the annexed district there was a very spirited fight, but Richard N. Arnow, the present leader, defeated John N. Stewart, his opponent, by about 90 majority. The best of feeling prevailed.

The regular organization defeated the Republican League in Richmond.

GRUBER DEFEATS AUSTIN.

Retains His Leadership in the Twenty-first—Jubilation and a Speech by the Colonel.

The primary law was well tested yesterday by the Republican in the Twenty-first Assembly District. The hottest kind of a fight was made by the Platt organization in favor of George C. Austin against Abraham Gruber. The latter won by a majority of 816 in a total vote of 2,310, with one district to hear from, which will increase Gruber's majority. The vote in detail was as follows:

Election District.	Gruber.	Austin.	Election District.	Gruber.	Austin.
1	27	22	23	34	8
2	43	26	24	48	14
3	22	15	25	49	25
4	39	17	26	86	27
5	34	39	27	59	35
6	40	33	28	46	32
7	73	31	29	62	29
8	40	38	30	Missing.	
9	17	47	31	45	16
10	37	17	32	52	27
11	47	5	33	Cent'l Park.	
12	56	29	34	64	38
13	46	12	35	37	39
14	47	27	36	47	30
15	33	34	37	56	11
16	52	15	38	73	48
17	38	14	39	38	13
18	52	28	40	38	21
19	29	21	41	57	16
20	29	25	42	17	14
21	47	23	43	41	13
22	17	25			
Total				1,813	997

The Gruber people received the returns at the Riverside Club, at 157 West Ninety-seventh Street, and soon after the closing of the polls it was evident that Mr. Gruber had won by a largely increased majority compared with the vote cast at the primaries in March.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and Mr. Gruber's almost invariable reply to inquiries at the outset was "It is a cinch." Subsequently he changed it to "It is a landslide. Get all the bands and drum corps you can find."

When it was settled beyond dispute that Mr. Gruber had won by a large majority the victor sent a messenger to the Austin headquarters to invite Mr. Austin's friends to participate in the jollification to follow. The envoy was received in great good-nature, although all the district men were carrying banners and transparencies on which were inscribed "Oh! Mr. Austin!" "Gruber and Victory!"

COL. GRUBER MAKES A SPEECH.

Col. Gruber was called on for a speech, and he said:

"Gentlemen, I am very happy to-night, and I have to thank you for my happiness.

"First of all, I want all of the election district Captains to meet me here to-morrow night.

"There is no better organization man in the whole of Greater New York than I am. And there is no man more determined than I that your rights and mine shall be recognized. It is for your rights that I have made the fight, and, thank God, we have won.

"Now I want to read you a poem. This is it. It is original, if not a gem:

Hear our song of Jubilation!
Thou who thundered "Isolation."
Once more in our district fight
We have won our spurs and fights.
We forgive you for the blunder,
But we won't again, by thunder!
Give us leave our strength to try on
Democrats and Mr. Bryan.

This doggerel was received with enthusiastic cheers, and then Mr. Gruber said:

"Now, there is one thing for the Republicans of the Twenty-first District to do. We must give McKinley, Roosevelt, and Odell 5,000 majority.

"We must respect the rights of the humblest Republican. There was no need for this fight. We fought for ninety days early in the year and won. We demonstrated in March that we represented the organization of the district. We gave you [illegible]

sailed, we will defy any one, no matter who he may be.

"I am a Republican. I want the Republican Party to succeed. I am willing, and I purpose next Saturday night to elect my opponent, George C. Austin, one of the delegates to the State Convention."

Pandemonium followed this declaration. There were cries of "Yes!" "No!" hisses and cheers, but Mr. Gruber was not disturbed, and he continued:

"Yes, I'll do it, and you will all thank me for it by and by. We will show this Republican organization that has been fighting us that we have but one object, and that is the success of the Republican Party in the city, State, and Nation. We are Republicans, not pap hunters."

Then the Gruberites started on a tour of the district, headed by a band. While there was general sadness at the Austin headquarters, those there cheered the Gruber parade as it passed.

Mr. Gruber's victory assures the nomination of William S. Bennet for member of Assembly.

RESERVES OUT IN THE SIXTH.

They Use Their Sticks to Quell a Disturbance—March Retains His Leadership.

The fight in the Sixth Assembly District between James E. March and George Wagner was bitterly contested. It resulted in a complete victory for March, who is the present leader. He carried nineteen out of the twenty-five election districts, receiving 650 votes to 319 cast for his opponent. It was charged last night that the fight against March was inspired by State Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the Tammany Hall leader in the district.

About 8 o'clock last night Frank McAvoy of 314 Broome Street, with a large crowd visited the polling place at 54 Bond Street, where the primaries for the Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts were held. He demanded that his men be permitted to vote. The March watcher challenged the men on the ground that they had not been enrolled.

The crowd began a fight at once and Policeman Dillon seized McAvoy and threw him out of the polling place. The policeman was then attacked and was fast being worsted when another policeman came to his assistance. The two patrolmen used their clubs freely and managed to retain their hold on McAvoy, who had been placed under arrest.

An immense crowd gathered from the Bowery and adjoining streets, and somebody telephoned to Police Headquarters that a riot was in progress. Capt. Chapman of the Mercer Street Police Station was notified, and he sent the reserves under Sergt. Aloncle to the scene. The policemen used their clubs right and left and soon scattered the crowd.

LEADER OF THE CROWD CLUBBED.

McAvoy was clubbed and fell, apparently unconscious. The police said he was faking, but they sent for an ambulance. McAvoy soon revived under the treatment of the surgeon, and was then locked up charged with inciting a riot and resisting arrest.

His followers were driven from the polling place. During the fracas one of the policemen fell into an areaway and was bruised. A woman was knocked down and trampled upon by the crowd, but was rescued and hurried away before her name could be obtained. There was a persistent rumor that a man had been stabbed, but this could not be verified.

John Ogle, of 102 Mulberry Street, was locked up in the Mulberry Street Station last night charged with illegal voting at the polling place at 134 Bowery. Ogle, it is alleged, also, attempted to vote at 195 Grand Street.

There were numerous rows throughout the district during the day and not a few carried discolored eyes.

After the closing of the polls Mr. March and his followers gathered at his headquarters, 37 Marion Street, and celebrated their victory. Speaking of the fight which had been made against him, Mr. March said:

"The fight against me was waged by men who are not Republicans. I have upheld the principles of the Republican Party ever since I have been the leader in this district. Some of the men who were opposed to me to-day hold office under Tammany Hall. There must be some funny business somewhere when men who claim to be Republicans are permitted to hold offices under a Tammany Hall administration, and these offices are not in the classified list, either. My friends resented the attack made upon me and stood by me. I am very well satisfied with the result. It shows that the Republicans of this district are still true to their party."

The Sixth District is one of Tammany's strongholds. It is controlled by Senator Sullivan, and in the past it has been openly charged that Senator Sullivan not only dictated the Tammany nominations in the district but also named the Republican candidates.

DADY WINS IN BROOKLYN.

R. Ross Appleton Loses His Fight Against the Organization Leader—Other Contests.

The Republican primaries in Brooklyn yesterday resulted in a clean sweep for the organization forces. The contests in several of the districts were exceedingly lively, and in one district the fight was characterized by much bitterness of feeling and a free indulgence in personalities. This was in the First Assembly District, where R. Ross Appleton was fighting to wrest control from Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee. Dady was victorious, but his victory was not easily won.

The district yesterday was a fiercely contested battleground from end to end. In the amount of work performed by him and his friends, it was one of the hardest, if not the hardest battle, that Dady had fought in his fight-marked political career.

The factional feeling in the district was so bitter that personal encounters were looked for at the polls between members of the opposing clans.

Next in importance to the Dady-Appleton fight with local Republicans was the contest in the Sixteenth Assembly District, a Republican stronghold. The fight for control was between Naval Officer Sharkey, the regular organization leader, and Assistant Postmaster Taylor. Sharkey won after a lively contest.

In the Twelfth Assembly District Magistrate Henry Bristow, who is favored by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for the Congressional nomination in the Third District, defeated the forces led by Col. Edward E. Britton, his rival for the nomination for Congress.

John McGinniss made a weak fight against Harry A. Hanbury, the organization leader, in the Seventh Assembly District and was easily beaten.

The organization forces also won easily in the Fifth Assembly District, the opposition being beaten two to one.

In the other districts where there were contests the forces opposed to the organization developed little or no strength.

REGULARS WIN IN RICHMOND.

The Republicans polled a big vote at the primaries in Richmond yesterday, owing to a determined fight made by the Republican League against the organization. Late last night the indications were that in the whole borough the regulars cast about 400 more votes than the league. Hugh McRoberts, Quarantine Commissioner, led the organization forces and Edward D. Clark the opposition.

The league carried only five districts in the whole borough. These were the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Eleventh of the First Ward and the Third of the Second Ward. Mr. Clark carried his home district by two majority. Last year he carried it by fourteen. Mr. McRoberts carried his home district by 57 to 2.

Reed Benedict, one of the most prominent of the leaguers, lost his district, 57 to 49. The First Ward, the Republican stronghold in the borough, was carried by the regulars by a majority of 115.

The Republicans of Queens.

At the primaries held in Queens yesterday there was a fair turn out, but no contests of any importance.

THE MINE WORKERS' TERMS

Strike of 140,000 Men Threatened If Operators Hold Out.

Miners Allow Them Until Sept. 8 to Decide—Meanwhile They Apply for Permission to Strike.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 28.—If the anthracite coal operators refuse to grant the demands of the United Mine Workers as embodied in the reports of the scale and the Resolutions Committee as presented and adopted at to-day's convention, within ten days of date or by Sept. 8, a strike involving 140,000 miners, of whom 40,000 are members of the Mine Workers' organization, will be declared. The convention to-day applied to the National Executive Board, with headquarters at Indianapolis, to order a strike if no satisfactory agreement regarding wages, the powder question, and other grievances is reached.

President Mitchell said to-night that the application would undoubtedly be favorably acted upon by the board, which meets at Indianapolis Sept. 6, if existing conditions are not remedied in the time allowed by the convention.

Soon after the opening of the afternoon session of the convention President Mitchell said that Father Philips of St. Gabriel's Church had something to say to the delegates, and a committee escorted him into the hall. He made a stirring appeal to the miners not to act hastily and precipitate a struggle, and said that in his mind conditions were not favorable to a strike. He counseled moderation and suggested that before the men resorted to strike they should use all honorable and amicable means for bringing about a settlement. His remarks had a noticeable effect on the convention, and many of the delegates who had previously favored immediate declaration of a strike coincided with his views.

The report of the Scale Committee is as follows:

We demand the abolition of the company store system; the reduction in the price of powder to $1.50 per keg; the abolition of the company dictation as to who shall be our doctors; abolition of the sliding scale now in practice in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions; compliance with the semi-monthly pay law, and that all employes be paid in cash; abolition of the erroneous system of having 3,360 pounds to the ton, and that 2,240 pounds constitute a ton; that an advance of 20 per cent. be paid all classes of men now receiving less than $1.50 per day; that all classes of day labor now receiving $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 shall receive 15 per cent. over present wages; that all day labor now receiving more than $1.75 shall be advanced 10 per cent.; that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast, gang, or other class of work, and shall only get his legal share of cars.

According to the Press Committee, power was given the district Executive Committee to appoint any committees it may see fit, and this means that any outsiders—non-union employes, merchants, professional men, or ministers—may be asked to confer with the operators for an adjustment of grievances, so that every means shall be exhausted before any strike is declared.

EFFECT ON SOFT COAL OUTPUT.

Miners in Bituminous Fields May Aid Anthracite Men's Strike.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—That a strike of the anthracite miners may have a disastrous effect on the output of coal from the bituminous fields is indicated in advices that come from an official source and which are to the effect that the State representatives of the United Mine Workers' Union have been in conference with the National officers, and that a decision has been reached to strike in every bituminous field where the operators make an effort to send coal into anthracite fields in case of trouble.

If the anthracite miners go out, it will be the first organized strike on their part, and the United Mine Workers' Union is prepared to exhaust its treasury in support of the men. Several hundred thousand dollars will be available at once, and the National Executive Board has power to levy a weekly assessment on every member who may be at work.

The first support would come from the National Headquarters, and when that is exhausted the Executive Board may call upon the State unions. Illinois alone has nearly $200,000 in the treasury.

FREIGHT ON COAL TO LONDON.

Atlantic Transport Line Announces a Rate of One Guinea Per Ton.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—According to the manager of the Atlantic Transport Line, the freight on coal from New York or Baltimore to London will be 1 guinea per ton, bringing the price to the level of the best English coal; but he says there is undoubtedly a market for American coal along the Mediterranean, where it could be placed at from 10s. to 12s. cheaper than English coal.

SENT MOTHER THE CERTIFICATE.

Mrs. King Adopted Novel Method of Announcing Her Marriage.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—Harry Grannis King of New York, with his mother and brother, came here early in the season to spend the Summer. Soon after coming he met Miss Lizzie W. Hunt, whose parents live at 514 Cookman Avenue. It is about two months since they met, but that was long enough for them to come to love each other. Mrs. King objected. Friday Miss Hunt and Mr. King went on an outing. They did not return that night nor the next day. Nothing was learned until Monday morning, when Mrs. Hunt received a letter from her daughter. It inclosed her marriage certificate. The Rev. Harry P. Nichols of Holy Trinity Church, New York, had officiated.

Mrs. King is said to have been made ill by her son's act and will see no one.

LED BURGLAR OUT OF HOUSE.

But the Farmer Boy Thought Thief Was His Brother.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 28.—Harvey Hannond, son of J. Wood Hannond, a farmer near this city, had a peculiar experience with a burglar last night. Harvey was aroused early this morning by some one in his room. Thinking it was his brother, who sometimes walks in his sleep, he said: "Chalk, is that you?" Receiving no answer, he saw a person at the foot of his bed. The dogs in the farm yard were barking and Harvey said:

"Let's go down and see what's the matter."

"All right," answered the man, and Harvey led the way down stairs. When the lower floor was reached the man made a dash for the door and escaped. Then the real situation dawned on Harvey. A window was found up, but nothing was missing. The brother was soundly sleeping in his room.

Heat Kills a Centenarian.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 28.—Michael Higgins died at his home on Fourth Street to-day aged 101 years. His death was due to old age and the heat. He came to this country forty years ago from Ireland. His wife died some years ago. A daughter survives him. Higgins was looked upon as an oracle on political questions in the lower wards in the city. For some years he had been seen daily at the Central Railroad car shops at Elizabethport, where he maintained himself by selling cigars, pipes, and newspapers.

NEW KIND OF CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Prof. Beyer Made Inspector of Wild Animals at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The customs service of New Orleans has had a new and picturesque, as well as practical, feature added to it. Prof. George E. Beyer, who occupies the Chair of Biology at Tulane University, has been appointed Special Inspector of Wild Animals for the port.

A commission was given him, and he was sworn in at the Custom House to-day. The commission came from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

Prof. Beyer's appointment was made under the Lacey act, passed this year.

NORWALK'S CENTENARIAN DEAD

Mrs. Phoebe Crabbe Was Born Two Years Before Washington Died.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Phoebe W. Crabbe, Norwalk's centenarian, died this evening at the age of 103.

Until a few weeks ago the old lady retained her faculties to a remarkable degree. She could see to read without glasses and preserved her teeth to the last. Her memory was excellent, and she could recall many incidents of her childhood.

Mrs. Crabbe was born in Stamford, this State, Aug. 5, 1797, and was a daughter of Elizabeth Curtis and Ebenezer Weed and the second of a family of seven children. She survived them all, although only one of these children died under eighty years of age, and that through accident. Mrs. Crabbe was born two years prior to the death of Washington. She was very devout and a member of the Stamford Congregational Church. Her life was devoted to charity and many poor families revere her memory. In her younger days Mrs. Crabbe was very active and assisted her husband at the plow. They were thrifty, and thus able to pass their declining years in ease. Mrs. Crabbe was married to the late David M. Crabbe in 1830. He died in 1888 at the age of eighty-eight. One son, Capt. Cyrus Crabbe of Stamford, survives.

ILLINOIS BROOM CORN TRUST.

Rumor in the Belt that the Organization May Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, Ill., Aug. 28.—In the broom-corn belt of Illinois there is a well authenticated rumor that the broom-corn trust is about to collapse.

The trust was organized a year ago at Evansville, Ind., with a capital of $2,000,000. Each share was placed at $20,000, 100 shares being issued and sold. Most of the shares were purchased by Eastern capitalists, although a few were sold to parties in the broom-corn district. Among the shareholders in the broom-corn district is Thomas Lyons, banker at Arcola, and the acknowledged broom-corn king; King & Tarbox of Arcola, and Merkle, Wiley & Co. of Paris, and a man named Marshall of Charleston.

Last year the broom-corn district produced in the aggregate 30,000 tons of brush, and of this the trust secured 21,000 tons, part of which it sold at $140 a ton. This corn cost the trust $80 a ton.

SWINDLER IN THE TOILS.

Caught in Baltimore After Fleecing Residents of Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 28.—Four months ago there arrived in this city Dr. C. A. Von Ahlfeldt of Berlin, Germany. He became acquainted with the Rev. Frederick J. Stanley, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, to whom he told a hard-luck story, stating that his brother was an officer on a German man-of-war then making a voyage around the world and due in a few weeks, when he would be in funds. Dr. Stanley believed the man's story and entertained him as his guest for six weeks. During that time Von Ahlfeldt secured several hundred dollars from the pastor and members of his congregation. One morning last June Von Ahlfeldt was missing. His description was given to the police throughout the country, and it was not long before the Rev. Dr. Stanley began receiving letters from parties in the West and South asking for information regarding his late guest.

It was soon learned that he was the same party who, with many alliases, had been working the West and South with the same game. To-day Dr. Stanley was summoned to Baltimore to identify a man, arrested there for swindling. The man proved to be Dr. von Ahlfeldt, but he denied ever meeting Dr Stanley or being in Atlantic City. The German had been in Baltimore for the past two weeks, and was registered at the Stratford Hotel and the Queen City Hotel in Cumberland, Md. At both places he ran up a bill of several hundred dollars and had entertained at the Stratford the medical men of Baltimore with an elaborate supper.

He will be tried in Baltimore, after which warrants will be served on him by the members of Dr. Stanley's congregation. When the New Jersey authorities get through with the German doctor he will be sent to St. Louis and other Western cities. Dr. von Ahlfeldt came to this country a little over two years ago. He is well educated and speaks several languages.

ITALIANS STEAL A CHURCH.

Moved It and Its Contents to Another Site and Are Arrested.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 28.—A church and its contents were removed bodily from one site to another in this place a few days ago, and about fifty Italians were arrested in consequence.

The Rev. Dr. Addburt Maris Dynia, the priest of the Greek Church, and some of his parishioners decided that they would build a new chapel at Whiterker, Warren County. A good many of the members objected; they insisted that they wanted to go on worshipping in the old chapel and threatened to remove it to another site if the priest and his supporters carried out their plan.

When Father Dynia filed articles of incorporation the dissenting members made good their threat. Some fifty of them procured ropes and rollers, and the church was soon moving. It was placed in a distant lot. With the church went the cross, pulpit, and furniture. When the priest learned what had been done he swore out warrants for the arrest of the trespassers. They were charged with stealing and carrying away the church and its contents.

An exciting time is looked for when the opposing factions meet at the trial, which is set down for Friday.

AGED COUPLE DIE TOGETHER.

Peter Leroy and His Wife Expire Within Two Hours of Each Other.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Peter Leroy and Felicite, his wife, aged 86 and 82 years, respectively, died yesterday at their home in this city, within two hours of each other.

This afternoon at St. Louis's Church the double funeral was attended by an immense throng. They were born in Canada.

Alaska Military Post Named.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—An order has been issued by Secretary Root, by direction of the President, naming the new military post to be built at the mouth of Nome River, Alaska, Fort Davis, in honor of the late Jefferson Columbus Davis, Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry. He commanded the first troops ever stationed in Alaska.

New Warden of Eastern Reformatory.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Superintendent of State Prisons C. V. Collins to-day appointed Silas W. Berry of Norwich to the position of Agent and Warden of the Eastern New York Reformatory, Ulster County. The salary is $1,800 a year and maintenance.

CLASH OVER CHINA IS NOW THREATENED

Powers Disagree as to Accepting Earl Li's Credentials.

THE ADMIRALS "DETAIN" HIM.

American and Russian Commanders Object in Vain.

Chinese Believed to be Tampering with Dispatches—American Refugees from Peking at Tien-Tsin.

The Admirals at Shanghai have decided to detain Li-Hung-Chang under surveillance.

The American and Russian Admirals declined to approve this course.

It is believed in Washington that the action may forecast serious diplomatic difficulties. It is thought to show, combined with the refusal of some of the powers—notably Germany—to accept Li's credentials as a peace negotiator, that the powers in question have no desire for the early pacification of China.

Eight members of the Chinese Legation at Berlin have left Germany.

The latest news from Peking is dated Aug. 21. A southward movement, supposedly to insure communication with Taku, was begun that day.

An Austrian report says the Russian and Japanese troops are advancing northward from Peking.

It is believed that the Chinese are tampering with dispatches from Peking, which pass through their hands from Che-Foo to Shanghai.

Gen. Chaffee sends word that he has not received any of the cablegrams sent to him by Adjt. Gen. Corbin since Aug. 14.

A number of American refugees, including women who were guests of Minister Conger, have reached Tien-Tsin from Peking.

LI A VIRTUAL PRISONER.

His Detention at Shanghai Said to Mean that Some Powers Do Not Want to Begin Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Admiral Courrejolles, the French commander in Chinese waters, has cabled to the Navy Department here that a Council of the Admirals has notified the foreign legations at Peking that it has decided to hold Li-Hung-Chang on board ship until the diplomats have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The diplomatic situation in regard to China entirely overshadows the military situation for the moment. The War Department deprecates the talks of serious military movements, and pays no attention to stories of attacks on Peking. The Secretary of War is very busy, but not in his capacity as such. His activity is as adviser to the President, as actual Secretary of State.

DIPLOMATIC SITUATION SERIOUS.

The diplomatic situation is very serious, so serious that all sorts of efforts have been made to prevent the public from learning its gravity.

The action of the foreign Admirals at Taku in deciding to hold Li-Hung-Chang is just now the uppermost topic. At first the Administration officials attempted to laugh the story out of court. They asserted that the action taken was a very old story; that the meeting of the Admirals was held just previous to the fall of Peking.

This assertion was stuck to until news came from Paris that Admiral Courrejolles had just reported the matter to his Government, and that the report had been made by cable. It was not possible to suppose that Courrejolles would suddenly be seized on Aug. 28 with a desire to cable a report of something that had occurred prior to Aug. 15. If he had waited so long there was no reason why he should not have waited to send the report by mail, or to incorporate it in his next annual report. Besides, it had already become known

in reply to its inquiries about their intentions. They have declined to acknowledge Li-Hung-Chang as the authorized representative of the Chinese Government. This is not because they question his credentials, but because they doubt whether he any longer represents the Government which gave him those credentials. There was a Government in China when Li-Hung-Chang was appointed envoy; there may still be one, but the powers in question are not convinced of it, and are evidently very doubtful about it.

The position of the United States on this question is that China is an absolute monarchy, and that wherever the Emperor is the Government is; that Li-Hung-Chang is undoubtedly in communication with the Emperor, or, at least, can get into communication if he desires; and that therefore, there is no reason to retract the recognition which the United States extended to him as the regularly authorized representative of the Emperor.

The foreign powers, on the other hand, do not care much about the technical existence of the Chinese Government in the person of the Emperor. He may still be nominally the Government, but if he has no authority and cannot enforce his own decrees, they hold that he is practically a deposed Emperor, and China has no Government at all. These powers are evidently disposed to believe that this is the case, and until they can ascertain that it is not the case they propose to treat Li-Hung-Chang simply as a Chinese individual. In perfect accordance with this policy the foreign Admirals have decided to hold the Earl as they would hold any other prominent Chinamen concerning whose intentions they were in doubt.

Where Li now is nobody seems to know. The War Department officials say that the only information they have is in the shape of rumors to the effect that Li was about to proceed from Shanghai to Taku by water. How much truth there is in the rumors they do not know.

The most unpleasant feature of this new turn of affairs is the indication it gives that some of the powers would prefer to assume that there is no Government in China, and that anarchy exists there; that, in fact, they do not want to be convinced that there is no need for a prolonged stay. It now seems that it will take a good deal of evidence to persuade these powers that the Emperor of China has any authority, and that they can treat with his representative.

If the powers in question insist on considering all Government in China as at an end, there are limitless possibilities ahead in the way of future trouble. The talk of partition was revived to-day in Washington, and was the feature in all the talk.

RUSSIA FRIENDLY TO AMERICA.

One source of satisfaction is the attitude of Russia. The attitude of the Russian Admiral seems to be in the same line as the talk of Prince Oukhtomsky in New York the other day.

In view of the attitude of Russia as shown in the developments of the past few days, it is now recalled as significant that about Aug. 1 the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg published an elaborate article designed to show that the interests of Russia and the United States in China were identical, and that a rapprochement between these two countries was desirable, because it would consolidate the peace of Eastern Asia. Neither country, the Russian organ declared, sought vengeance, and both sought the lasting pacification of China.

"As in the case of the 'Franco-Russian alliance,'" the Novoe Vremya said, "our rapprochement with the United States has in fact been long prepared by the mutual and long-standing sympathies between the two nations, and it remains for diplomacy to give shape and form to these sympathies."

A theory which gains some credence tonight is that the Russian attitude at Taku is taken because of a desire to get in line with America, and that the Russian Admiral staid out of the agreement because the American Admiral did so.

It is believed that Russia is strongly desirous of having a good understanding with the United States in regard to the Chinese question.

OUTBREAK NEAR HONGKONG.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday says:

"There are reports of continued aggression by Black Flags on North River, (Pei-Kiang,) and of the deliberate destruction of mission property."

POWERS MUST KEEP FAITH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The United States Government will not be coerced by foreign combinations or threats of combination against American interests in China. One of the officials of the Government today said:

"The United States is not going to turn tail and run because some of the powers show a disposition to break a compact under which we became allies in China. The powers accepted the note of Secretary Hay of July 3 as a basis for joint action, and they will be held to that agreement.

"The question of actual force in China is secondary—one regiment of United States troops is as good as 100,000 men to establish a principle. An indignity offered to them would be resented as quickly as if we had 100,000 men on Chinese soil, and the United States Government is willing to try the case as to whether one thing could be said on July 3 and accepted by all the powers and changed two months later to advance a selfish interest."

CHINESE LEAVE BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Eight members of the Chinese Legation have started for home.

THE ALLIES' MOVEMENTS.

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PEKING, Aug. 21, via Taku, Aug. 27.—A southward movement began to-day and will continue, but several (detachments?) will remain to protect converts.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—That the inexplicable delay in forwarding telegrams from the Chinese capital still continues is illustrated by the fact that the latest dispatch from Peking, the telegram of the special correspondent of The Associated Press, is dated no later than Aug. 21.

There is no confirmation of the report of an advance northward from Peking. On the contrary, a movement southward to clear the country and to insure free communication with Taku is apparently in progress.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A dispatch received today from the French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon, dated Aug. 19, confirms the dispatches of Gen. Frey, commander of the French forces at the Chinese capital. It adds that one of the principal anxieties is the re-establishment of communication by railroad and telegraph with Tien-Tsin. Continuing, M. Pichon says:

"The insecurity of the routes renders this difficult, but urgent. A resumption of the offensive by the Boxers and regulars is feared, and serious precautions must be taken.

"I am lodging at the Spanish Legation. All my staff and domestics are in miserable health.

"The greater part of the town is a heap of ruins."

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The commander of the Austrian armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresia, in a dispatch from Che-Foo, which is not dated, reports that Russian and Japanese troops are advancing northward from Peking.

WANT TO DESTROY PALACE.

Russians in Conflict with the Japanese —Splendid Art Treasures Would Be Lost.

The Japanese are in possession of the Imperial Summer Palace to-day.

The Winter Palace here is still closely guarded. The Russians wish to destroy it, but the Japanese wish to save it.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In regard to the report that the Chinese have recaptured Peking, War Department officials here believe it is capable of explanation when read in the light of Minister Conger's statement that the allied Generals had decided not to enter the imperial palace and also in view of the press reports of the sudden abandonment by the American and Russian troops of the attack on the palace gates after capturing four out of five of them.

It is believed here that the allied Generals adopted this course in order to prevent looting, after having been convinced that the small palace guard, if indeed any guard remained within the palace walls, should not be regarded with apprehension.

The imperial palace is known to be stored with the most magnificent treasures of Oriental art, many of them of the greatest antiquity and of priceless value, and the loss to civilization through the destruction or dispersion of these treasures would be so great as to make the military commanders extremely cautious in admitting any but the most tried and reliable troops within the walls.

It is probable that the relaxation of the effort to force an entrance into the palace gave rise in the Chinese imagination to the belief that the allies had been repulsed, and this was the basis of the report of their defeat.

PEKING SEARCHED FOR BOXERS.

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PEKING, Aug. 21, via Taku, Aug. 27.—Three Russian, two Japanese, one British, and one American battalion searched the Imperial Park, south of the city and about five miles out, for Boxers.

No armed force was found, but only a single Chinese scout, who was killed.

RUINS OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A Reuter dispatch, dated Peking, Aug. 15, and sent by post to Shanghai, describes scenes of appalling desolation and wanton destruction in Legation Street.

All the houses of foreigners were riddled with shells, burned, or blown up. An attempt was made to mine the American legation. A shaft was sunk from the top of the wall fifteen feet deep, and was then continued as a tunnel, with a sharp slope, in the direction of the legation. Apparently the Chinese did not have time to finish it.

KAISER OWES $700,000 REWARD.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Freisinnige Zeitung asks what has become of Emperor William's reward offered for the rescue of the Peking legationers, pointing out that this has been earned by the international troops, and amounts to about 3,000,000 marks ($700,000.)

Dispatch Received from Conger.

Charles R. Flint of this city yesterday received a cable dispatch from Taku, which was dated Aug. 27, and was signed "Conger." The dispatch, which was of a personal nature, was in reply to one recently sent by Mr. Flint to Minister Conger, and its receipt was made public as an evidence that cable communication with the United States Minister is open.

REFUGEES REACH TIEN-TSIN.

The Misses Condit Smith, Woodward, and Paine Among Those Who Have Arrived There from Peking.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 25, via Taku, Aug. 27.—Fifty Americans, including the Misses Condit Smith, Woodward, and Paine, have arrived here from Peking, which city they left five days ago by boat.

Fifteen of the American wounded, including the marines wounded in the course of the siege of the legations, have also arrived here from Peking.

The Miss Woodward referred to in the dispatch from Tien-Tsin is undoubtedly the daughter of M. S. Woodward, Assistant Manager of the Western Adjustment Company. Mrs. and Miss Woodward were guests of Minister Conger at Peking. They left Evanston in February to make a tour of Japan and China. They were accompanied by Mrs. Conger, wife of the Minister.

Miss Mary Condit Smith has also been a guest of Minister Conger at Peking. One of her sisters is the wife of Gov. Gen. Leonard Wood of Cuba. She is also a sister-in-law of Minister Conger.

TO AID BARONESS VON KETTELER.

Gen. Chaffee Offers Escort and Transportation for Her.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department yesterday received the following:

Taku, China, (No date.)

Adjutant General, Washington:

Have offered assistance to Baroness von Ketteler; will furnish transportation and escort Tien-Tsin few days; have offered transportation accommodations to Nagasaki also. CHAFFEE.

Baroness von Ketteler, the widow of the murdered German Minister to China, is an American, being the daughter of President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad, whose home is at Detroit.

Gen. Chaffee's dispatch is in answer to one sent to him by the War Department on Aug. 17, the date that information was received here of the relief of the legations.

The telegram of Gen. Chaffee, taken in connection with the press report of the arrival of some American women at Tien-Tsin in safety on Aug. 25, leads to the hope that the Baroness may be already at Tien-Tsin.

CAPT. MYERS VERY ILL.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 24.—Myers, (probably Capt. Myers of the United States Marine Corps,) is suffering from typhoid fever, and cannot be moved.

Capt. John T. Myers, or "Jack" Myers as he is familiarly known, who, according to a dispatch received at the Navy Department in Washington from Admiral Kempff on July 5, was assigned to command the legation defenders at Peking, was born in Germany and was appointed from the State of Georgia, entering the Marine Corps in September, 1887.

LIEUT. W. H. WALDRON WOUNDED.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 25.—Lieut. William H. Wadron of the Ninth United States Infantry received a serious sniping wound while patrolling at Hoahiru. [Ho-si-Wu?]

WOUNDED IN TIEN-TSIN FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department received to-day from Lieut. Col. Wint, commanding the Sixth Cavalry, a dispatch containing the casualty list of the fight outside Tien-Tsin on Aug. 19. It is as follows:

"Engagement near Tien-Tsin, China, Aug. 19. Sixth Cavalry—Wounded: Troop A, Trumpeter Fred Corrigan, heel, severe; Privates Hale, McCormick, arm and chest, severe; Samuel E. Hartsfield, hand, slight; John H. Van Sickle, lance, knee and back, severe; Troop C, Trumpeter Edward E. Lyon, arm, slight; Troop D, Loff I. McCallester, thigh, tibium, severe. All but Corrigan on hospital ship Relief."

THE DELAY IN DISPATCHES.

Chaffee Has Received None Sent to Him by Gen. Corbin Recently—Chinese Tampering with Messages?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Chaffee, saying that he (Chaffee) had received no dispatches from Gen. Corbin since Aug. 14. This was the date on which the allied army attacked and entered Peking.

Many dispatches have been sent by Gen. Corbin since that date, and the delay in their delivery is astonishing, even with the strange conditions which have existed in China. Like the Conger dispatches, the one from Gen. Chaffee is undated.

The President and the Cabinet are as much in the dark regarding the date when the dispatches of Minister Conger and Gen. Chaffee were written as they are regarding the time when they will be received. They can find no explanation for the fact that they have come through without Peking dates, except that they evidently were sent by courier to Taku, and that cablegrams are relayed eighteen times after leaving the latter point. They may have been sent from Taku without Peking date, or they may have lost the date en route.

Internal evidence was found in late dispatches received from Peking that tended to demonstrate that some person or persons had been purposely delaying the messages. It also is suspected that the messages may have been tampered with.

The Cabinet has come to the conclusion that if any Chinese persons have interfered with the dispatches the interference must have occurred on the wires between Che-Foo and Shanghai, and it was to-day determined to reopen direct communication by means of a war vessel.

Either the New Orleans or the Princeton, now at Shanghai, will be sent at once to Che-Foo, where the military cable system begins, free from Chinese interference.

COURT ARRIVES AT TAI-YUEN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the Chinese officials there have informed the foreign Consuls that the Emperor, the Dowager Empress, and Prince Tuan have arrived in the neighborhood of Tai-Yuen-Foo.

Tai-Yuen is the capital of the Province of Shan-Si, adjoining the Province of Pechi-Li. It is situated 240 miles southwest of Peking.

PREPARE FOR LONG CAMPAIGN.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 25, via Taku, Aug. 27.—The Commissary Department is preparing to establish an extensive Winter base at Tong-Ku.

The Russians, Germans, and Japanese are constantly pushing troops on to Peking.

The American Signal Service Corps, cooperating with that of the British, has completed the telegraph line from Taku to Peking.

Officers who have arrived here from Peking report that Gen. Chaffee is making all the necessary preparations to maintain 15,000 men through the Winter.

SIEGE BATTERY NOT NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department this afternoon made public the following dispatch received yesterday from Gen. Chaffee:

"Taku, China. (No date.)

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Siege battery not needed.

"CHAFFEE."

This dispatch is in reply to an inquiry sent some time ago to Gen. Chaffee relative to the siege battery which was taken from Manila to Nagasaki to be sent to China, if needed.

Battle Painter on Waldersee's Staff.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Herr Rocholl, the battle painter, has been attached to the staff of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee.

More Troops Diverted to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Action was taken by the War Department this morning, carrying out the recently announced policy of the United States Government to send no more troops to China at present. An order was sent to the department's agents at Kobe, Japan, to divert the First United States Cavalry and their animals from that port to Manila instead of allowing them to proceed to Taku, according to their original orders. The department was informed this morning that the Garrone with eight companies of the First Cavalry aboard, and the Packling, with the animals of the regiment, had arrived at Kobe.

THE JAPANESE AT AMOY.

Large Force, with Guns, Landed—American Gunboat Due There To-morrow.

HONGKONG, Aug. 28.—Gen. Goto, from the Island of Formosa, commands the Japanese force occupying Amoy.

Large bodies of troops have been landed, and Nordenfeldt guns have been mounted, commanding the city. Many Chinese are leaving Amoy.

The British cruiser Isis sailed from here to-day under sealed orders. It is thought probable that she is going to Amoy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A cablegram has been received at the State Department from United States Consul Johnson, at Amoy, China, relative to the rioting in that city. He reports that many of the richer Chinamen and Europeans are leaving the place.

A report received at the Navy Department announces that the Castine sailed today from Shanghai for Amoy in accordance with the department's orders. She should arrive there next Thursday.

In regard to the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy, the Japanese Legation received to-day a telegram from Tokio to the effect that in view of the fact that Amoy has, on account of its proximity to Formosa, frequently served as the base for evil designs upon the island and that, in addition to the burning of a Japanese temple, there have been riots against foreigners, the Japanese Government considered it necessary to land a small force for the purpose of protecting its Consulate and the foreign residents.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—An extended conference regarding the diplomatic features of the Chinese situation took place at the White House to-night. Acting Secretary of State Adee arrived at the Executive Mansion at about 9:30 o'clock, and soon afterward Secretary Root arrived, the two officials remaining with the President until after midnight.

The officials were asked for some statement as they were leaving the White House, but both were uncommunicative. Secretary Root said, however, that the conference was not the result of any bad news that had been received from Gen. Chaffee, and that it related to the communications which this Government is now having with the powers respecting their treatment of the Chinese question.

THE MEADE AT NAGASAKI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The War Department has received the following:

Nagasaki, Aug. 28, 1900.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Meade arrived at this port on the 25th, Battalion of Fifteenth Infantry, squadron of Third Cavalry, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A. No casualties. WILLIAMS, Commanding.

Orders have already been issued sending the Meade with the troops she carries to Manila.

Ito Likely to be Japanese Premier.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—The probability of Marquis Ito's early accession to power with a strong party organization behind him is daily increasing. It is felt on all sides that in the coming readjustment of Chinese affairs he is the one man to cope with the situation, his influence being almost as great in China as in his own country. It is rumored that on the retirement of the present Premier, Marquis Yamagata, he will be raised to the rank of Prince.

WRECK ON NEW YORK CENTRAL.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—All four of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad tracks were blocked here this morning, the result of a freight wreck.

Engineer A. R. Goodwin, running a light engine, ran into an east-bound extra freight train on Track No. 4, smashing four cars and throwing them across Track No. 3, in front of a west-bound fast freight, which tossed them across Tracks No. 1 and No. 2.

The damaged cars were laden with wheat and the loss will amount to about $10,000. No person was injured.

Engineer Goodwin is a former West Shore engineer, just transferred, and the accident was said to be due to his ignorance of the yard.

CALIFORNIA'S FOREST FIRES.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 28.—Ten square miles of forest reserve in the San Gabriel reservation have already been swept by fire and still the flames are destroying the timber.

Serious Fire in Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Aug. 28.—The business portion of Cartwright, Wis., a town of 2,000 inhabitants, near here, was entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The

HOW THE DEMOCRATS VOTED AT PRIMARIES

Continued from Page 1.

bly District. Stapleton was beaten nearly two to one by Councilman William A. Doyle, the leader of the machine forces. Although Stapleton was easily beaten, the contest in the district was a very lively one and characterized by much unpleasant feeling. One of Stapleton's supporters was arrested for alleged illegal voting, but he was bailed out and cast his vote despite the threats of the opposition. Charges of intimidation and bulldozing were made by both sides.

In the Fourth District James B. Bouck, the organization leader, easily won over Morton O. Davis, who led the opposition forces.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Brennan secured an easy victory over the faction headed by Matthew Meagher in the Thirteenth Assembly District.

In the Twentieth Assembly District Councilman Hester, the organization leader, defeated the faction led by ex-Justice James Quigley.

John Maguire, leader of the machine faction in the Twenty-first Assembly District, defeated the forces led by Louis L. Happ.

There were contests in several other districts, but the leaders easily won.

The organization Democrats in the district declared last night that the defeat of Coffey in the Ninth District and of his supporter, Stapleton, in the Seventh District, meant the end of Coffey's long service in the State Senate.

MADDEN PROBABLY DEPOSED.

Fight Against Queens Borough Leader Said to be Successful.

The Democratic primary fights in Queens Borough were largely confined to the First Ward, Long Island City. There there was a hot fight all day and a big vote was polled. The insurrectionists, under the leadership of Councilman Cassidy and Civil Magistrate Thomas Kadien, sought to overthrow Deputy Commissioner of Highways John Madden as borough leader. At midnight the returns indicated that they had. There were over one hundred names on each ticket voted. The ward is the basis of representation, and the whole one hundred and odd names for membership of the Central Committee and the delegates to the various County, Congressional, Assembly, and Senatorial Conventions were all on the ticket. This made the count slow. At midnight the count for the head of the ticket stood: Madden ticket, 1,440; Cassidy ticket, 1,460; Gleason ticket, 250.

This would shut out the delegates to the Central Committee on the Madden ticket, but it is hard to say how Mr. Madden, who is sick in Denver, Col., will stand on the floor of the different conventions.

This results from the Gleason joker. His ticket was made up of a conglomeration of candidates. For his delegates to the various conventions he took names from each of the other tickets. As a result Mr. Madden, while defeated for membership of the Central Committee of the borough, will have representation on the floor of each convention, as owing to the weight of the Gleason vote the Maddenites on his ticket are elected.

Mr. Madden's friends last night charged that the count was wrong.

In Flushing Patrick Mara, the ward leader, had things all his own way.

John Sutphin, in Jamaica, had a fight on, but he disposed of it without much trouble.

No Contests in Richmond.

The primaries in Richmond Borough yesterday were quiet. The Democratic primaries lacked interest, as there was not the semblance of a contest. Despite this the Democrats polled a big vote.

COLER MEN BEATEN IN ERIE.

Norman E. Mack Carries the Eight Districts—Sheehan Claims Four in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—The face of the returns from the Democratic primaries held in Buffalo and the towns of Erie shows that the organization has carried the eight Assembly districts of the county.

The preliminary contest was unusually spirited because of the presence in this city of William F. Sheehan of New York, formerly Lieutenant Governor, who favored the selection of delegates favorable to the State leadership of ex-Senator David B. Hill, while the organization under the leadership of National Committeeman Norman E. Mack has been said to favor the leadership approved by Tammany.

The delegates chosen to-night are favorable to the nomination of State Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo for Governor, but from the conflicting statements of Mr. Mack and Mr. Sheehan at midnight, there appears to be some question in the matter of State leadership.

Mr. Mack said: "The regular organization of Erie County made a clean sweep, electing twenty-four delegates for William F. Mackey, as against William F. Sheehan and his followers, who attempted to elect Coler delegates under the guise of claiming friendship for Mackey."

Mr. Sheehan said: "The returns as they are in show that the organization has two of the Assembly districts of the six districts in the city and that the anti-organization has four."

ALBANY COUNTY DIVIDED.

The Hill Faction and Croker's Forces Each Carry Two Assembly Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Albany witnessed one of the most exciting primaries in some time to-day, the vote polled by the Democrats being one-third larger than at the primary for the last general election. The strife was between State Committeeman Patrick E. McCabe, supported by David B. Hill and District Attorney Zeb A. Dyer, backed by Messrs. Croker and Murphy. For a week or two past the personal representatives of Messrs. Croker and Murphy have been in Albany assisting Mr. Dyer, who has the support of Justice D. Cady Herrick.

In several wards the contest was so close that the winners' majority was from 3 to 6 only. In Albany City the result is that McCabe elects twenty-three of the thirty-seven General Committeemen, while in the country towns, Watervliet and Cohoes, the Dyer men elect enough to give them a majority in the County General Committee. Each faction secures two of the Assembly district conventions.

In the First and Second Districts of the Ninth Ward, which compose the election district of Senator Hill, the vote has not been counted, the polls being in charge of the police, lawyers, and politicians. In the other districts of the ward there is a majority of 63 for McCabe.

A determined effort was made to have the majority against Hill in his own ward for State Convention purposes. Among the McCabe men elected by slender majorities were ex-Civil Service Commissioner William Gorham Rice in the Thirteenth Ward and Harry W. Peckham, son of Justice Peckham in the Sixth Ward.

The Republican contests were of a local nature.

McGUIRE WINS IN SYRACUSE.

Carries All Wards—Would Not Allow Meetings to Declare for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 28.—The Democratic primaries held here to-day were well attended. Mayor James K. McGuire carried all of the nineteen wards and will control the delegates to be elected to the State Convention from this city.

Mayor McGuire refused to allow the primary meetings to declare for him for Governor. He says he is for Coler because, in his judgment, the New York man can win for the party.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Hill Wins in Monroe County.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Primaries were held by Republicans and Democrats in Monroe County to-day. James Breck Perkins, Republican, goes into the Congressional convention with a majority of twenty votes over James M. E. O'Grady, the present Congressman. Results in the Democratic primaries show overwhelming victory for Hill delegates. Croker carried six out of nineteen towns, six out of twenty wards.

Arrested for Illegal Voting.

George Woodbury of 181 East One Hundred and First Street, an inspector in the Tenth Election District of the Thirty-second Assembly District, was arrested for illegal voting in that district. The primary was held in 1,650 Lexington Avenue. After Woodbury deposited his ballot in the box it was found that his name did not appear on the register. He said he had until a few days ago lived in the adjoining district. When he moved he wrote a letter to the Board of Elections. He had supposed that "fixed it up." Woodbury was released on bail.

LYNCHING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Land Owner Fires at Negro, Negro Kills Land Owner, and Mob Kills Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—Avery Mills, a negro, about twenty-one years of age, was shot to death by a mob to-day for the murder of Mills Flack, a well-known citizen of Rutherford County, where the affair occurred. Mills was one of Flack's tenants, and Flack went to get some peaches from trees growing on the land held by the negro. Mills made serious objection to this, whereupon Flack fired his gun. Then Mills told his wife to bring him his pistol, and he opened fire on Flack, killing him on the spot.

News of the murder spread rapidly, and before Mills could be lodged in jail a mob numbering nearly 100 men appeared on the scene and relieved the officers of their prisoner. Then Mills was fired upon by the mob, who emptied the contents of shotguns into the negro's body, and he fell to the ground dead. As soon as the mob had accomplished their purpose they separated. A remarkable feature of the affair appears to be the very quiet manner in which the mob did their work. They further, it is stated, made no attempt to conceal their individualities.

Mills's wife has been sent to jail for aiding her husband in killing Flack.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 28.—The Northern Pacific Steamship Company's Cape Nome steamship Tacoma ran ashore to-day in a dense fog, about half a mile south and east of Alki Point, on a very dangerous piece of beach.

At the point where she lies there are many large boulders, and as she had more than 1,000 tons of coal aboard, she will be in danger of sustaining structural injury in case she lies on the rocks.

IN AID OF CHINESE CONVERTS.

Contributions have begun to come in for the relief fund for the refugee converts in North China. A joint appeal was received by cable last Friday. The dispatch asked for means to assist the native converts who had fled to the foreigners for protection, losing all their belongings. On receipt of the cable, appeals for funds were issued by the three societies.

Charles W. Hand announced yesterday that subscriptions had already been received as follows:

D. Wilson Moore, Cranford, N. J.	$500.00	Mrs. H. H. Kellogg	25.00
"M."	25.00	Robert H. Fenn	4.50
M. L. Roberts	10.00	Mrs. John C. Bliss	25.00
L. H. Severence, Cleveland, Ohio	200.00	Ainslie Street Church	15.00
Misses Clark	5.00	Orange Central Church	100.00
A. E. Jennings	10.00	John D. Wells	25.00
Mrs. Lanier	100.00	"A."	10.00
Mrs. Proudfit and Miss H. Smith	50.00	Mrs. C. M. McLean and daughters	10.00
Sand Lake Sabbath School	11.00	Mrs. S. H. Simonton of Harrisburg, Penn.	25.00
Mrs. A. M. Lloyd	10.00	Total	$1,185.50
"Newark, N. J."	25.00		

The Rev. and

An additional statement issued by the board yesterday was in part as follows:

"Doubtless when letters are received giving full details of the awful suffering at Peking, and the loss of both life and property at Pao-ting-Foo, the need of such a fund will then be more apparent than now, and will, we believe, lead to an outburst of generosity toward those in China who have suffered all things in maintaining their Christian faith. There are many deeds of bravery and fidelity to be told."

Accuses ex-Gov. Leary of Guam.

HONOLULU, Aug. 21.—Frank P. Portusak of Guam arrived here to-day on his way to Washington, via San Francisco, to prefer charges of mismanagement against ex-Gov. Leary. Portusak was the first American Governor of the islands holding the title as such. He was the only American in the island when the cruiser Charleston took possession in 1898. He accuses Capt. Leary of making most arbitrary rulings against the natives, and he intends to prefer charges at Washington. Mr. Portusak says that Leary went so far as to forbid the ringing of church bells, tolling at funerals, and other customs very dear to the hearts of the natives. Portusak was born in Guam in 1863, and was naturalized as an American citizen in Chicago in 1885.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. J. G. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.; I. A. Isaacs, M. P., Melbourne, Australia; Senator William M. Stewart, Nevada; Col. Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, and Clarence Boggs, Pay Inspector, United States Navy.

HOLLAND—Winfield Scott Lloyd, St. Louis; Hugo Donselmann, United States Consul at Prague, Austria; Beriah Wilkins, Washington, and Paul M. Potter, Paris.

MURRAY HILL—The Hon. A. S. Northcote, Beckhempsted, England.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. Charles McNamee, Biltmore, N. C., and ex-Congressman S. Dubignon, Savannah.

MARLBOROUGH—Gonsalo de Quesada, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Charles L. Taylor, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Capt. F. S. Strong, United States Army, and Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

VICTORIA—R. A. Bancock, Boston, and Le Roy Twin, Norton.

HOFFMAN—Frank Campbell, Utica, N. Y.

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MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.
The troubles of people put on a milk diet are ameliorated by SPARKLETS. Life and fizz make the milk far more agreeable to the taste, and the carbonic acid gas renders it more easy of digestion.
Besides, milk so treated keeps fresh a long time without ice.
Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.
Pint Bottles, $1.50 upwards.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 upwards.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
All druggists. Write for Booklet.
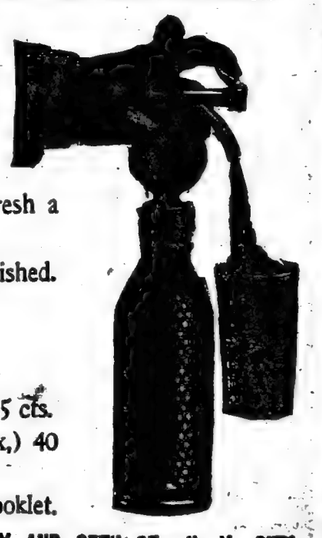
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RUSSIA INCREASES HER DUTIES.

Tariff Raised on Certain Articles for Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The State Department has been advised by Mr. Pierce, the United States Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, that Russian import duties have been increased upon certain articles for the purpose of raising revenue. The decree names five separate rates of increase, ranging from about 5 per cent. up to 50 per cent. The articles upon which the increases are made comprise in themselves almost a complete set of tariff schedules, and it is impossible to discover that any particular rule has been adopted by the Russian Government in making the increases.

An increase of 50 per cent. is made in the duties on tobacco, raw and manufactured; fish of all kinds, flour, malt, and groats, and fresh and dried fruits. Boots and shoes pay an increase of 30 per cent., as do planks and joints, while the rate on furniture, china, glassware, and rubber goods is increased 10 per cent., and the duty on velocipedes (probably bicycles) is increased 50 per cent.

Murdered Man's Companion Held.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Aug. 28.—Dick Fleming, the last person seen with Simon Wyckoff, whose body was found near here on Sunday afternoon, was arrested to-day and sent to Somerville to be held as a witness. He is said to have been the last person seen with the murdered man, and he disappeared when he was subpoenaed to appear at the inquest. The police think that he had a quarrel with the murdered man and will hold him pending an investigation.

Fire at Rancocas Causes $5,000 Loss.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 28.—The barns and outbuildings on the farm of Hudson B. Haines at Rancocas were destroyed by fire this morning. Three horses perished in the flames. All the wagons, harness, and farming implements were burned, together with the crops stored in the barn. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $5,000. There is a full insurance.

How One Man Supports a Wife.

PERTH AMBOY, Aug. 28.—Charles Keeler was accused before Recorder Ward today of failing to support his wife. He claimed in defense that he gave his wife $7 two weeks ago. Mrs. Keeler said that this was true, but stated that in twenty-four years of their married life he has bought her only one dress, and that a plain calico. Judgment was reserved.

Janitor Bryant Dies of His Wounds.

Horton Bryant, janitor of the apartment block at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, who was shot in one of the houses Monday noon by Andrew Gogger, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday. Gogger, who was employed as an assistant to Bryant, and who had been surprised while committing a burglary in the buildings, is still at large.

Lieut. Crimmins Home at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 28.—Lieut. Martin Crimmins of the Sixth United States Infantry has arrived at his father's residence, at Collander's Point. He is home from the Philippines on a two months' furlough, and is just recovering from a severe attack of dysentery. Lieut. Crimmins spent most of to-day in bed, as he was fatigued after the long journey.

New York School Teacher Hurt.

YONKERS, Aug. 28.—Miss Mary O'Brien, a school teacher of New York who has been spending her vacation at Hastings, had her arm broken by a fall from her bicycle to-day. She collided with another rider and was thrown violently to the pavement, the injury resulting in. Schoolmates, a

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD HERO KILLED.

George H. Ling, Who Saved Twenty-four Lives, Crushed Under a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—George H. Ling, who distinguished himself by saving twenty-four lives during the Johnstown flood, fell from the platform of a Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago passenger train to-day near the bridge at the Calumet River and was instantly killed. He was thirty-five years old.

The train made a sudden lurch while Ling was standing on the platform and threw him under the wheels.

SUICIDE IN AN EASY CHAIR.

Old Man Shoots Himself and Dies Soon After.

Martin Krekaca, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, shot himself in the breast last evening at his home, 409 East Seventy-fourth Street. He died at the Presbyterian Hospital soon after midnight.

Krekaca was seventy years old. He lived with his daughter and two sons. Last evening he entered the bedroom of one of his sons and taking a revolver from a bureau drawer, sat in a large arm chair and shot himself. One of his sons heard the report. He called in a policeman and an ambulance was summoned.

Krakaca had been ill for several months.

SOUTHERN ANTI-TRUST MOVE.

Grocers' Association Asks for Views Regarding Their Legality.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 28.—President J. Van Hose of the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association has addressed an open letter to the "thoughtful" men of the country, inviting expressions of opinion on the question of trusts and the legislative powers vested in the General Government and several State laws regulating them. The query is put:

"Is there any round difference between a 'trust' and a 'corporation?' And how can either be prevented from becoming a monopoly?"

Another question is: "Do you think that it is advisable and practicable for the different States to severally attempt to prevent by State legislation a 'trust' or a 'corporation' from becoming a 'monopoly?'"

Cuban Yellow Fever Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service today received a telegram from the Chief Quarantine Officer in Cuba, at Havana, stating that during the month of August, up to the 26th, there had been 204 cases of yellow fever reported at Havana, and 34 deaths. Many of the cases were very mild. There were 11 new cases Aug. 27. On account of the mildness of the cases and their short duration the Surgeon General has wired the various quarantine stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to use particular care to detect such cases.

Drink Drove Him to Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Charles McCarthy Lathrop, aged thirty-four years, until recently a resident of Lewiston, N. Y., where his father, a retired doctor and owner of several coal mines, lived, committed suicide by shooting himself last night at Bryn Mawr, a few miles from this city. Lathrop, who was a man of means, had acquired an appetite for drink and despondency over his ability to control his cravings is believed to have prompted him to end his life.

Syracuse Railroad Office Robbed.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Burglars climbed over the transom of the office of the Syracuse, Lakeside and Baldwinsville Railroad last night, and, working the combination of the safe, took $250 in cash and six $1,000 bonds issued by the company. They then pried open a ro

MR. CROKER FOR THE STUMP

The Tammany Leader Makes a Speech at the Hoffman House.

He Warns Against Trusts—Plans for His Campaigning Await the Arrival of ex-Gov. Stone.

Richard Croker has decided to become a campaign orator. His friends in Tammany Hall, since the meeting of the Executive Committee, at which Mr. Croker is said to have made one of the speeches of his life, have been urging him to take the stump.

Richard Croker's former oratorical efforts have been confined to a speech delivered to deaf mutes, two speeches to colored Democrats, and a few talks to Tammany leaders behind closed doors.

The personal friends of Richard Croker have been watching with interest his development as a speaker. They say that he now talks easily and grammatically and that he makes gestures with both hands to emphasize points of argument. When asked yesterday by a TIMES reporter whether he would make campaign speeches Mr. Croker said:

"I may do a little talking."

"What will you talk about?"

"Just as I have been talking—about trusts. I think it is my duty to warn the young men."

Mr. Croker made a speech yesterday at the Croker-Murphy headquarters in the Hoffman House. The audience consisted of ex-Senator Murphy, Senator McCarren, and a few reporters. Mr. Croker spoke in low tones. He stood with arms nearly akimbo and hands partly joined. He said:

"Will Indiana go Democratic by more than 28,000 majority? It will go Democratic by more than 50,000 majority. Illinois will go Democratic. Ohio will go Democratic. New York will go Democratic, no matter who is nominated for Governor. Have I a candidate for Governor? I have no candidate. I haven't come out for anybody.

"It isn't apathy, it is votes the Republicans are afraid of. Go out on the street and talk to people. You will find most men you meet are for Bryan. The trust question is what is going to sweep this country for Bryan. Twenty-five years ago, when I was a young man down on Third and Fourth Avenues, there were a number of small business stores. They all did a good business, and the proprietors paid $2,000 a year rent. There were no bills up in the windows those days. Now you see plenty of them. What is doing this? It is the trusts."

Mr. Croker shook his fists and nodded his head. Senator McCarren was gazing in admiration at Mr. Croker.

"How many department stores are there in New York?" continued Mr. Croker. "Twelve, you say. What is to prevent these twelve stores forming a trust and discharging nearly all their help? They would not need to advertise in the newspapers then. Then the newspapers would go under. That will throw all you boys [pointing with his index finger to the reporters] out of employment. What is true of department stores is true of all other trades. That is the great question of the day, and you ought to know.

"Can you men better your condition? Do you men hope to own newspapers?" asked Mr. Croker.

"No," answered the reporters in unison.

In driving home a new argument, Mr. Croker said:

"If a man loses a job with a trust, how can he get work anywhere at his trade? The trust will keep him out of a job. What will his wife and family do? I tell you the people won't stand these trusts any longer, and they will not stand imperialism. Trusts and imperialism are the same thing. They mean centring power in a few or one man, and Americans will not stand for that. If the trust idea is continued it will spread all over the country and into every business. The people are beginning to understand this, and they will vote for Bryan, and he will be elected. We will not be really prosperous in this country until we return to the old-fashioned American ideas of business—plenty of stores, plenty of competition, and plenty of employers and employes. If McKinley is elected and the people see that they will have to endure four years more, the result will be dreadful. I tell you the people won't stand it. There will be [said in a low whisper] anarchy."

Ex-Senator Murphy chuckled with glee at Mr. Croker's speech. Senator McCarren said:

"I tell you, Mr. Croker would make a great spellbinder if he followed the business."

The reporters filed out of the room burdened with notes of Mr. Croker's speech.

An itinerary of Mr. Croker's stumping tour has not been made out. Whether he will confine his efforts to New York City has not been determined. In fact, it is very difficult to make any campaign arrangements for Mr. Croker until the arrival of ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, who is to have charge of the Eastern Headquarters of the Democratic National Committee.

AWAITING BRYAN'S CAMPAIGNERS

Possible Effect of Their Coming on the Gubernatorial Nomination.

The Democratic State Committee, of which Frank Campbell is Chairman, has no knowledge of the coming of the National campaigners of William J. Bryan. He said yesterday:

"I have heard nothing from Gov. Stone or D. J. Campau relative to the establishment of National Headquarters in this city. All that I know about the matter is what I read in the newspapers. I heard that Gov. Stone was on his way here to open headquarters. I suppose Gov. Stone will call on us when he arrives."

At the Croker-Murphy headquarters there was no information to be had about the new National Headquarters in this city. The rumor spread yesterday that the friends of William J. Bryan would come East and ignore the factional struggle between David B. Hill and Messrs. Croker and Murphy, and make arrangements to carry on their own campaign. This rumor was not credited by the local politicians.

It was also said that the coming of ex-Gov. Stone as the emissary of William J. Bryan would have a great effect on the Gubernatorial situation. Ex-Gov. Stone has publicly declared in favor of Controller Coler's nomination for Governor, and his coming may lead the New York State leaders who oppose his nomination to see the matter in a much different light.

Richard Croker was still silent as to Controller Coler's personality or claims for the nomination yesterday. He would not say that Controlled Coler showed himself to be an organization Democrat because he appointed a Tammany Hall man to a $3,000 place yesterday.

COLER NAMES A TAMMANY MAN.

Makes Him a Deputy Collector on the Advice of the Tenth's Leader.

Controller Coler yesterday appointed a Tammany Hall Democrat to a three-thousand-dollar position, on the recommendation of Julius Harburger, Tammany leader of the Tenth District.

Samuel Ranch was the man appointed, and he will be Deputy Collector of Markets, filling the vacancy caused by the removal of John Clark. Leader Harburger said after the appointment was made:

"Controller Coler is a Democrat of the straight kind. If he is nominated I believe he will be elected and will make a good Governor."

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES

Hill Men Bolt and Elect Contesting Delegations at Johnstown and Moravia.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Democratic County Convention was held at Morrisville to-day and selected Luke McHenry, Arthur J. Wiltse, and John Duignan delegates to the State Convention. While no instructions were given, the delegates are known to be for Hill. A. E. Fitch, Charles E. Resnick, and Henry T. Lewis are the alternates. The delegates were requested to present the name of Guy H. Clark, a banker of Hamilton, as a candidate for State Treasurer. Morgan J. White of Hamilton was nominated for member of the Assembly.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 28.—At the Democratic Assembly District Convention held here to-day John G. Morrison was elected delegate to the State Convention. He is for Hill. The Democrats of Fulton County will hold their convention to-morrow, and it is expected that the Hill delegates will be instructed for Hill.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Democratic Convention of Fulton County was held here to-day and elected Hill delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are instructed for Hill for Governor. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Democratic State ticket and platform, and declaring for the election of Judge Alton B. Parker to the Court of Appeals. The delegates are: Judson, E. C. Podvin, and C. B. Hanley were elected delegates to the State Convention. They favor the Croker organization.

No opposition developed in the convention, but another convention was held at the same time in another hall by the followers of Hill, at which W. H. Freeman was nominated for the Assembly and a set of contesting delegates to the State Convention elected.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Hill forces in the Second District of Cayuga County, under the leadership of Hiram W. Babcock of Fleming, to-day bolted the Democratic Convention for that district at Moravia, and held a convention of their own. They elected delegates to the State Convention in the persons of William Ryan of Aurelius, William Furdy of Auburn, and Charles E. Parsell of Niles.

It requires the votes of thirty-six delegates to constitute a majority in the district. Undisputed and uncontrolled, the Babcock-Hill forces had twenty. There were nine delegates in dispute. Conceding them to the Hill forces, their total strength would muster twenty-nine, or seven less than a majority.

The Croker-Murphy forces, led by State Committeeman Conway, had forty-five votes, undisputed and uncontested, in the regularly called convention, or nine more than a majority. The Babcock-Hill followers took no part in the regular convention other than the selection of a Temporary Chairman. They bolted when John C. Healey of Auburn, a Croker-Conway man, was chosen. The regular convention chose as delegates to the State Convention James Stewart of Locke, John C. Healey of Auburn, and Martin Maloney, Jr., of Ledyard.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Croker-Murphy faction controlled the Montgomery County Democratic Convention to-day, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Henry Breek, Amsterdam; James C. Melick, Canajoharie; Clinton P. Lampman, St. Johnsville.

Congressional delegates: John Hughes, Florida; James P. Smith, Amsterdam; N. J. Suits and John Noonan, Amsterdam City. George J. Grove, Root. Senatorial delegates: George O'Connor, Fort Plain; W. R. Wheeler, Canajoharie; Wilson Fox, Glen; James W. Ferguson and E. J. Maxwell, Amsterdam.

The convention indorsed the candidacy of E. Watson Gardiner, Independent Republican for Senator from the Twenty-seventh District.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly, designated by reason of a split in the party as the Heffernan faction, to-day nominated William S. Sterns of Pomfret for member of Assembly. The following were named as delegates to the State Convention: Augustus Blood, Portland; Myer Einstein, Dunkirk, and H. A. Monroe, Westfield. The members of the Toomly faction who propose electing delegates and making a contest at Saratoga, remained away.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESULTS.

Prohibition Nominee Will Have Lead of 10,000—Congressmen Will Succeed Themselves.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 28.—The Democratic primary in this State to-day has been attended by many surprises. The general election is a mere ratification of the primaries and all interest centres in the latter. The issue has been dispensary or prohibition. Col. James A. Hoyt of Greenville was the prohibition nominee, and the dispensary was represented by Gov. M. B. McSweeney, F. B. Garry, Speaker of the House of Representatives; A. Howard Patterson, and the Rev. Walt Whitman. The latter has been a candidate for office eighteen years and never elected.

A canvass of the entire State was made, each of the forty counties being visited. The Prohibitionists assailed the dispensary and the champions of the dispensary fell out among themselves. Patterson vigorously attacked Gov. McSweeney.

Senator Tillman, who claims to have fathered the dispensary, came into the campaign and fought Col. Hoyt. As a result of this interference, Tillman's name has been scratched by 20,000 voters, although he has no opponent.

Col. Hoyt, the Prohibition nominee, will probably lead McSweeney by 10,000 votes. There will be a second primary two weeks from to-day, and the issue between Hoyt and McSweeney will be close.

A surprise was the large vote received by J. H. Tillman for Lieutenant Governor. He is a nephew of the Senator. State Treasurer Timmerman is defeated by Capt. R. H. Jennings. All other State officers succeed themselves.

The race for Congress shows that Talbert, Stokes, and Elliott succeed themselves without opposition; Finley was beaten by Strait, Stanyard Wilson by Joseph T. Johnson, and James Norton by Lieut. Gov. Scarborough. It is evident that Latimer will succeed himself against two opponents.

These calculations are based on reports received at State Headquarters, which are not complete, but are indicative of final results.

DEMOCRATS MORE AGGRESSIVE

A Hard Fight to be Made in Some Eastern States—Hanna to Remain Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Within the last few days the Democrats have decided to make an extra hard fight to carry some of the Eastern States, while the Republicans have tacitly admitted that they must wage a more vigorous warfare against the enemy in order to keep the territory that has been almost conceded to McKinley and Roosevelt.

Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has changed his heretofore announced decision to come to Chicago Sept. 6, and instead has told his political friends that he will remain another month in the East. Senator Jones says he is going to make a thorough effort to storm the enemy's stronghold.

"We have intended for some time to make a vigorous campaign in the Eastern States," said Senator Jones to-day. "But whether that is the reason that Senator Hanna is going to prolong his stay in the East or not is something I am unable to say. Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri will be in charge of the Eastern headquarters in New York, and he will be assisted by National Committeemen Gorman of Maryland, Campau of Michigan, Mack of New York, and Guffy of Pennsylvania, and by Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives."

Mr. Bryan Starts for Chicago Friday.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28.—Mr. Bryan today decided definitely to leave Lincoln for Chicago next Friday evening. He will probably spend Saturday in Illinois, making speeches and go on to Chicago that evening. After making his Labor Day speech in Chicago on Monday he will probably make other speeches in that vicinity, remaining away from home for two or three weeks.

Robert Earl Not a Candidate.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—Robert Earl, retired Judge of the Court of Appeals, who has been mentioned as a candidate for Governor on the Democratic State ticket, said to-day. "I am not a candidate for Governor. I am out of active political life, and I have no desire to re-enter."

Populists' Action Pleases Bryan.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 28.—Mr. Bryan today expressed himself as highly gratified over the action of the Populist National Committee at Chicago in indorsing the nomination of Mr. Stevenson for the Vice Presidency. He said: "I am very glad that Mr. Stevenson has been indorsed by the Populists. He is thoroughly committed to the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform, and deserves the support of all who believe in those principles. To have nominated any one else would have weakened the ticket. The Populist organization will profit rather than suffer by this evidence of its willingness to place the triumph of principles above partisanship."

RENOMINATION FOR WOODRUFF.

Louis F. Payn Declares that He Will Be on the Ticket.

"People up the State will demand the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff."

That was the remark made, in a most positive manner, at the Holland House yesterday by Louis F. Payn, ex-Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

"I told you weeks ago," he continued, "that 'Ben' Odell would be named for Governor. He will be. You know it. So do I. Now I tell you that Woodruff will be chosen for second place."

"Admitting that," replied Mr. Payn, "I still insist that Mr. Woodruff will be renominated. All the present officers will again be put in nomination, with the exception of Roosevelt. The farmers want some one, and there is no stronger man with the agriculturists than 'Tim' Woodruff. They know him, they like him, and he has endeared himself to them.

"The people in Greater New York recognise Mr. Woodruff's ability. The Republicans above the Harlem have learned to recognize it.

"Mr. Woodruff will be renominated for Lieutenant Governor. He is one of the brainiest men this State has produced."

Chairman Odell would express no opinion on the subject other than to say that no decision had been arrived at.

He said that the indications were that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senator Nevada N. Stranahan would be, respectively, temporary and permanent Chairman of the State Convention.

Mr. Odell went to Newburg in the early afternoon to attend the primaries.

Another Suit Against Dady.

Another suit for damages for alleged libel, growing out of the Republican factional fight in the First Assembly District, Brooklyn, has been brought against Michael J. Dady, the machine leader of the district, because of his statement in which he attacked Appleton and his associates. R. Ross Appleton, leader of the opposition to Dady, sued to recover $50,000, and Robert Spitzer, one of Appleton's associates, also seeks to recover $50,000 damages.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW SCHEDULE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Henry C. Payne, vice Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, yesterday announced times and places for speeches Theodore Roosevelt is to make in the West during September. Starting from Chicago Sept. 9, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate will speak in Wisconsin, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa before reaching this city again. Then he will spend a day in Illinois before going into Indiana and other States East. The itinerary of Gov. Roosevelt as far as determined, is as follows:

Sept. 5, Saratoga, N. Y.; Sept. 6, Detroit; Sept. 7, Saginaw, Mich., (afternoon,) Grand Rapids, Mich., (evening;) Sept. 8, South Bend, Ind.; Sept. 10, La Crosse, Wis.; Sept. 11, Sioux Falls, S. D., (afternoon,) Yankton, (evening;) Sept. 12, Hudson, S. D., (afternoon,) Brookings, (evening;) Sept 13, Redfield, S. D., (afternoon,) Aberdeen, (evening;) Sept. 14, Fargo, N. D.; Sept. 15, Bismarck, N. D.; Sept. 17, Helena, Mont.; Sept. 18, Butte, Mont.; Sept. 19, Pocatello, Idaho; Sept. 20, Ogden, Utah; Sept. 21, Salt Lake City, Utah; Sept. 22, Evanston, Wyoming; Sept. 23, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

From Cheyenne Gov. Roosevelt's private car will be turned into Colorado, where he will spend the days of Sept. 25, 26, and 27, speaking on one of these dates at Denver. He will be in Kansas on the 26th and 28th, and in Nebraska Oct. 1 and 2. From there he will diverge into the Black Hills of South Dakota, where he is scheduled to make a speech at Deadwood Oct. 3. He will be in Nebraska again on the 4th, at Waterloo, Iowa, on the 5th, and in Chicago on the 6th, where a demonstration and reception are being planned for him. After leaving Chicago he will spend Oct. 8 in Illinois, and the three following dates will be devoted to preaching Republicanism in Indiana. He will speed through Kentucky on the 12th and on the 15th and 16th will talk in President McKinley's State, West Virginia, will have him for a guest Oct. 17 and 18, and the trip will end at Baltimore Oct. 19. From there he will return to New York to devote attention to the campaign in his own State until the day of election.

Cincinnati's Scant Contributions.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Chairman Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, is said to be greatly annoyed by the scant contributions made to the campaign fund in this city. Representative Schultz of the Committee has had a disheartening experience during his three weeks stay here for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions. Persons to whom he applied for contributions told him that with the odds of 10 to 6 on McKinley, the Committee should not need a large sum. As an instance of the disinclination to subscribe, Mr. Schultz got $25 from a pump factory that had been expected to give $1,500.

Congressman Needham Renominated.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 28.—J. C. Needham has been renominated for Congress by the Seventh District Republican Convention.

Senator Carter to Go with Roosevelt.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 28.—United States Senator Carter has received a telegram from H. C. Payne, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, asking him to accompany Gov. Roosevelt on his Western trip. Gov. Roosevelt will be here Sept. 17, and the Senator will accompany him to Salt Lake, where the Vice Presidential candidate will speak Sept. 21.

Senator Raines Renominated.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The Republican Convention of the Forty-second Senatorial District to-day renominated Senator John Raines. The District Committee for the ensuing year will be George F. Waters or Pultneyville and Charles C. Sackett of Hopewell.

Iowa Middle-of-the-Roaders.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 28.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists' State Convention met here to-day with a small attendance and decided to remain in the middle of the road. No State ticket was named, and the matter was left with the State Central Committee, who will make up a ticket and have it placed on the official ballot by petition, not enough votes being cast last year to permit the names going on the ticket otherwise.

THROWN FROM PATROL WAGON.

Two Detectives Injured While Collecting Ballots in the Bronx.

Detectives Geraty and Foster of the Morrisania Station, while collecting ballot boxes last night, were thrown out of a patrol wagon and sustained painful injuries.

The men were driving "Shiner," a horse that has seen fifteen years' service of similar kind in the precinct, but was not looked upon as a runner.

At One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Boston Road the animal shied, then broke and ran. Passing into Third Avenue, the wagon struck a lamp-post and the men fell out. Foster's back was hurt and Geraty sustained several bruises and sprains. Two ballot boxes were damaged and the patrol wagon was wrecked.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland Asked to Join the Board.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The United States is one of the first great powers to demonstrate its good faith in carrying out the provisions of the treaty of The Hague looking to the universal arbitration of international differences.

Under this treaty each of the nations to it was authorized to appoint four members of an International Board of Arbitration.

Under this authority President McKinley has requested ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland to accept appointments on this board. Responses are expected very soon, when the remaining members may be selected.

THE OCEANIC'S RECORD.

Beats the One Made by Herself by 1 Hour and 19 Minutes.

The White Star Line's steamship Oceanic, commanded by Capt. Cameron, arrived off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 12:53 o'clock this morning, completing a voyage which breaks her best previous westward record of 5 days 20 hours and 42 minutes, made in June, 1900, by 1 hour and 19 minutes.

The time of passage of the Oceanic on this trip is 5 days 19 hours and 23 minutes.

Vermont Murderer to be Hanged.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 28.—In the Supreme Court here to-day, Charles Doherty was sentenced to be hanged on the second Friday in March, 1901, at the State Prison at Windsor. Doherty was convicted in the County Court of the murder of Fred Murphy in 1899, and took ten exceptions, which was overruled by the higher court. The murder followed a [illegible]

G. A. R. PARADE IN CHICAGO

30,000 Veterans in Line of March Four Miles Long.

One Drops Dead—Weather Conditions Very Favorable—Some Picturesque Features.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—For four hours and a half to-day the thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before their leaders and before many thousands of spectators, packed in almost solid masses along the four miles of the line of parade. Probably 30,000 members of the army of veterans took part in the parade. For hours they filed past the reviewing stand on Michigan Avenue, saluting as they marched by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander in Chief Shaw, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and the Spanish Minister, the Duke de Arcos.

Weather conditions were almost ideal for the parade, wearisome enough at best for the silver-haired veterans. The rays of the sun were veiled by light, fleecy clouds nearly all day, and even when unobscured their effect was greatly tempered by a cool breeze, which blew steadily off Lake Michigan. The line of march, too, was much shorter than ever before mapped out for the annual parade, its entire length not being over four miles, but, notwithstanding this, here and there a veteran, dazed and exhausted, dropped out of the ranks. Especially was this true after the reviewing stand was passed, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed down the long stretch of Michigan Avenue as the veterans fell by the wayside.

One incident occurred to mar in a degree the glory of the parade, Charles Beckwith of Algonsea, Mich., dropping dead as the line was filing past the corner of Michigan Avenue and Madison Street. The parade was halted for a moment, the body of the veteran who had responded to his last call was tenderly removed, and his comrades passed on.

The marching column was headed by a detachment of the city police, which in battalion formation swept the street from curb to curb. Behind them came a band of seventy pieces, and then Chief Marshal J. H. Wood, with his immediate staff. A regiment of assistant marshals and aides came clattering on, and then, behind the band of the Second Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, came Commander in Chief Shaw and the men of his staff.

Twelve heralds in costume, each bearing a long trumpet, came down the avenue announcing the approach of the pageant. Fifty members of Columbia Post of Chicago, wearing uniforms of dark green, formed a hollow square, in the centre of which were borne fifty battleflags carried by New York regiments during the war. The spectacle of the worn and tattered flags was greeted at times with cheers and at times with a deep silence, and from the beginning to the end of the parade all hats were off as the flags went by.

The first cheers from the reviewing stand were given to the famous old war eagle of the Wisconsin troops, "Old Abe," the stuffed figure of which, borne aloft by a brawny buckskin-dressed veteran, was heartily greeted by the crowds and saluted by Gen. Miles and the others in the boxes. A few moments later George G. Meade Post, No. 1, of Pennsylvania filed by. Borne aloft by twenty-four silver-haired veterans were as many battle flags, tattered and torn by bullets, and close behind them ten equally ragged corps flags.

One of the most striking features of the parade was the appearance of the Iowa veterans, thousands in number, and headed by the band of Cedar Falls. Speaker Henderson received an ovation from them. It was recognized as the veterans from the Hawkeye State reached the stand, and the band, stopping in front of his box, ceased their playing and raised their voices in a song "From Iowa." Speaker Henderson acknowledged the salutes, then the veterans raised their voices and, with the unanimity and enthusiasm of a football crowd, howled the following:

Hurrah, hurray, corn and hay;
We're the boys from Ioway,
First in war, first in peace,
First in the hands of the city police.

Picturesque features were supplied by the Louisiana veterans, who carried pieces of sugarcane, topped with great bunches of cotton; the veterans of North Dakota, carrying small sheaves of the wheat of their prairies, into which were stuck small flags, and by the South Dakota posts, each man carrying an enormous ear of corn mounted on a staff.

The Duke de Arcos, who occupied a conspicuous position on the reviewing stand, saluted every American flag as it passed, taking off his hat to the colors. "I am delighted," the Duke said, "with the scene I have witnessed here. It shows the patriotism of the American people. And no other nation but yours would have invited the representative of a conquered nation to join in this celebration."

The evening was given up entirely to affairs of a social character. In twenty-six different places in the down-town district reunions of States were held. This feature had never been attempted before at the National encampments, and to-night was the first trial of the experiment. It proved a great success. The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic also held receptions during the evening.

Sentiment in regard to the place for holding the next annual encampment has apparently crystallized in favor of a Far Western city, with Denver in the lead for the honor, so far as appearances go. There is apparently an almost unanimous desire on the part of the veterans to hold the encampment of 1901 in the Rocky Mountains, partly on account of the fact that that part of the country has never yet entertained the old soldiers, and also because cool weather will be more likely to prevail than in an Eastern city. The Denver veterans are active in pushing the claims of that city for the honor. Salt Lake also has many friends.

Brass Trust Buys $2,000,000 Plant.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 28.—The stockholders of the American Brass Company, (the Brass Trust,) at a meeting today voted to buy out the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company. Two million dollars will be paid for the plant. The par value of the stock of the latter was $400,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:30 A. M.—209 East Fifty-first Street; no name; damage, $15.

5:45 P. M.—1,102 Third Avenue; Mary Hogan; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—1,370 Fifth Avenue; E. R. Purdy; damage, $20.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy and cooler, light northerly winds.

The disturbance mentioned yesterday morning as being in the neighborhood of the Bahamas had not developed any during the day. An area of high pressure covered the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the barometer was also relatively high over Newfoundland. The pressure was low in Eastern Montana and the Middle Rocky Mountain regions. Local rains and thunderstorms have occurred in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Alabama, Eastern Tennessee, and Central Georgia. The temperature has generally fallen in the districts in which showers and thunderstorms occurred. The temperature has also fallen in New England and the upper lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts, except the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, and along the West Gulf Coast, where local rains and thunderstorms will probably occur to-day and to-morrow. On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh north to east. On the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh northerly winds will prevail. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly light southwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	66	74	78
6 A. M.	68	74	78
9 A. M.	70	80	82
12 M.	76	82	87
3 P. M.	74	84	86
6 P. M.	91	84	84
9 P. M.	69	79	80
12 P. M.	68	76	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	81½
Weather Bureau	79½
Corresponding date 1899	72.5-8
Corresponding date for last twenty years	76

At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 29.96, and at 8 P. M. it registering 30.00. The humidity was [illegible]

THE PABST HOTEL PORTICO.

Attorney Hyman Says He May Have Sued the Wrong Person—Police Report Daily.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence Farley was asked yesterday if James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, was prevented by any law from carrying out his announcement, over his own signature, that if the incumbrance on the sidewalk in West Forty-second Street created by the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel was not removed by Aug. 25 he would proceed to take it down and remove it to the corporation yard. Mr. Farley took the inquirer to the acting chief of the department, George Hill, to whom the question was put.

"It is," said Mr. Hill, "too simple and too obvious to require an answer. There is nothing to prevent Commissioner Keating from taking this action. He has, however, discretion in the premises. He may have reasons for not acting."

"Does," asked the reporter, "the mandamus suit instituted by Simon Strasburg to compel Commissioner Keating to take action affect Mr. Keating's duty in the matter?"

"Certainly not. Such a mandamus proceeding is used to compel a public officer to do duty he has failed to do."

Commissioner Keating was not found last night. John D. Creamer, Secretary of the Department of Highways, said that he was sure that the Commissioner would adhere to his resolve to wait until Sept. 4, when the mandamus proceedings would be passed upon at a special term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Creamer added that he was of the opinion that Mr. Keating acted wisely in so deciding.

The police of the Twenty-second Precinct have at last taken cognizance of the sidewalk incumbrance created by the portico and inclosed balcony of the Pabst Hotel. As it is said to constitute a violation of law punishable by a fine, Capt. Donohue has required the patrolmen on post at the hotel to report on it daily, and such reports are forwarded to the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties, of which Assistant Corporation Counsel A. T. Kiernan has charge.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, will appear to-morrow at the West Fifty-fourth Street Municipal Court in response to a summons issued on some of these complaints.

M. S. Hyman, attorney for Simon Strasburg, the complainant in the suit in the Supreme Court, was not yesterday sure that he had directed the mandamus proceedings to compel the removal of the obstructions against the proper officials.

To the question, "Why did you not sue Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, and why was the suit brought, when Commissioner Keating stood over his own signature pledged to afford the relief sought in the mandamus proceedings?" he replied:

"In the first place, my business is that of an attorney at law. Strasburg, the complainant, established that he was competent as a taxpayer to institute the suit, and he retained me. I believed and believe that he acted in good faith. It's the first mandamus case I have ever handled, and I modeled my complaint on an old one. Frankly, I may have made an error. I may have treated the Superintendent of Incumbrances in his official capacity under the Consolidation act instead of under the Greater New York Charter, and perhaps Commissioner Keating should have been sued. I did not serve papers on President Holahan. But the City of New York is included as a defendant, and that covers the whole field of responsibility."

"Is it not likely that the character of the title of the suit may result in a decision in favor of the defendant?"

"That is hardly likely. But if they knock me out in this suit I'll begin again."

"But in the meantime, the proprietor of the Pabst Hotel will gain time."

"That will amount to little, as he will require twenty years to obtain an easement from the city."

"Have you seen Mr. Regan lately?"

"Yes, possibly by accident. His lawyer, Emanuel Blumenstiel, sent for me, and when I got to his office I found Mr. Regan there. The case of the sidewalk incumbrances was discussed a little. But I don't care to talk more of my private business as an attorney."

ACTOR AFFECTED BY HEAT.

Mantell's Nephew Found Wandering in a Lonely Part of Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 28.—A nephew of Robert Mantell, the actor, was found this morning scantily dressed, wandering in a lonely part of the town. This ended an all-night search for him. Mr. Mantell refused to-day to tell the young man's name. The young man had come here with Mr. Mantell for rehearsal of "A Free Lance," in the Montclair Opera House.

Late last evening the young man, who had been constantly complaining of the heat, left his room. Search was at once begun for him. Residents reported a man scantily clad had knocked at their doors and had insisted on being admitted. This morning he was found wandering on Greenwood Avenue. Mr. Mantell says he will place his nephew under the care of a New York specialist. Mr. Mantell said he had suffered greatly from the heat, and the trouble was probably only temporary.

H. H. STRIDIRON'S CONDITION.

Man Shot by John Essing Comfortable at the Hospital.

Harold H. Stridiron, the lumber salesman, of 119 Seeley Avenue, Chicago, who was shot in the head twice by John Essing at the Hotel Vendome on Monday morning, was reported to be resting comfortably at the New York Hospital last evening.

An effort to locate the bullets with the aid of the X rays was unsuccessful, and another attempt will probably be made to-day.

Both Legs Crushed by a Train.

MATAWAN, N. J., Aug. 28.—William A. Fallon, a resident of Cliffwood, died last night after having been run over by a train on the New York and Long Branch Railroad. He left this place about 9 o'clock to walk along the tracks to his home, and is believed to have fallen on the rails. He had both legs so badly crushed they had to be amputated. He survived the operation several hours, but died early this morning.

Ex-Senator Murphy's Son Weds To-day.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Joseph J. Murphy, second son of ex-Senator Murphy, will be married to Miss Elizabeth Farrell, daughter of John J. Farrell, of this city, to-morrow.

Cyclist Elkes Arrives from Europe.

Harry Elkes, the racing cyclist, whose successful European campaign has aroused much envy among his fellow-professionals, arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He looked well, and his trip apparently agreed with him.

The first race which Elkes won was a one-hour event on May 13, in which he defeated Edouard Taylore. At Antwerp on May 20 he rode a fifty-mile race with Taylore, and lost on account of an accident to his pacers, being well in the lead at the time. In a four-day event at Berlin on May 27 to 30, Elkes was second, A. E. Walters of England finishing first. He was second in the Grand Prix, Paris, and in Berlin he won the ten, twenty, and fifty kilometers events. After riding five kilometers in the 100-kilometer event at Berlin on July 15, his tire burst, throwing him. He was rendered unconscious and severely cut, and did not race after that date.

Speaking of American riders now abroad, Elkes said:

"Cooper is doing excellent work, and is riding as fast as any of them, except Jacquelin of France. I think that he will beat the Frenchman when he is more acclimated. McFarland has been ill, but was improving when I left. Stevens left for Montreal before I sailed."

Elkes will go to Boston and begin training at once. He expects to be in condition by about Sept. 20.

Naval Battalion Rifle Matches.

The Second Naval Battalion has arranged a rifle match with the Battalion of the East New Jersey Naval Militia, to be shot on Saturday, Sept. 8. The teams will consist of twelve men each. The Springfield rifle will be used. The shooting and scoring will be carried out on the [illegible] Creedmoor rules and regulations. The Fourth Division of the Second Battalion N. Y. has arranged a match with the First Division of the East New Jersey [illegible]

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

FALL STYLES Now Ready.

SIX STORES: 199 Broadway, 209 Broadway, 605 Broadway, 1197 Broadway, 1361 Broadway, New York. 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DERBYS, $3.00 and $4.00.
SILK HATS, $5.00 and $6.00.
ALPINES, $3.00 and $3.50.

Our Last Years' Patients Testify THAT

ORANGEINE HAS CURED HAY FEVER

They were completely relieved last year and this year they have had no trace or only slight attack immmediately dispelled by "ORANGEINE." Much testimony reaches us like the following from Mr. R. C. Brandon of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

"For fifteen years I have been driven north by Hay Fever and even then suffered intensely. Last year I was perfectly relieved by Orangeine and this year I have been kept entirely free by two or three powders daily and am enjoying the best health I ever had."

Mr. A. B. Dick, President of the A. B. Dick Co., Chicago, and many others say substantially the same. *Every mail brings expressions of gratitude from Hay Fever sufferers relieved by "Orangeine."* Four 50c boxes for season treatment.

Orangeine is equally efficient for **Asthma, Headache, Neuralgia, Colds, Women's Pains and other everyday ills.**

Full information gladly given in answer to inquiries—Orangeine is sold in 25c and 50c packages by druggists or by mail.

ORANGEINE CHEMICAL COMPANY, 15 Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

Full List of Entries for the Annual Labor Day Races on the Harlem.

The entries for the annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, to be held on the Harlem River on Labor Day, were opened at a meeting of the association, held last night at the Hotel Marlborough, and were found to number fifty-eight, exactly the number received for the Harlem regatta last June. Of these thirty-four are from the Harlem River clubs, including the New York Athletic Club; eleven are from Philadelphia, three from Newark, three from Staten Island, two from Brooklyn, and one each from New Rochelle, Flushing, Hoboken, Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La. The entries are divided among the various events as follows:

Junior single sculls, 7; intermediate single sculls, 6; senior single sculls, 6; junior double sculls, 7; intermediate double sculls, 5; junior quadruple sculls; 3; junior four-oared gig, 4; intermediate four-oared gig, 3; senior four-oared shell, 3; junior eight-oared shell, 5; senior eight-oared shell, 2; junior pair shell, 3; quarter mile dash, junior single, 4; total, 58.

Good races are promised in all the events, particularly in the eights. In the junior eight-oared event the entry of crews from Philadelphia and Washington was a surprise to some of the local clubs, who had anticipated an easy victory in that class. The senior eight-oared race between the unbeaten Dauntless crew and the sturdy Bohemian veterans will be awaited with

The Wanamaker Store

Something More About RETAILING

Fitness and Unfitness of Things

Retailing unfitness comes with the combination of humanity, hotness and humidity. Retailing in harmony with the eternal fitness of things comes when retail stuffs combine to meet human needs and the universal longing for cheapness.

It is a triumph when the charms of goods and prices overcome the depressing steam in the air that neutralizes human strength and makes life a burden.

And so there was joy at Wanamaker's on Monday and exaltation on Tuesday as the advertising and the china folks held high carnival over the success of the China and Glassware Sale, begun in humidity, continued in hotness.

In a very particular way this sale illustrates the general advantages of the modern method in retailing and proves its service to all concerned—manufacturers, transporters, merchants, clerks and retail buyers. Our China offerings create business. They stimulate by large exhibiting the desire of housekeepers to own beautiful chinaware. They satisfy the desire by the cheapness of the prices and thus actually originate a large percentage of the business of such a sale. Remember this, when you hear the shallow talk that the large retail store is a destroyer of business. It changes the form and increases the volume. This is a positive benefit to society.

Some of the China and Glassware facts are:

There were gathered for this sale 3,760 dinner sets, 12,600 dozens of plates, 6,200 dozens of cups and saucers, $26,000 worth of fine bric-a-brac, and thousands of beautifully decorated separate pieces for every possible use and for ornamentation.

Novel designs are numerous, the finishes original. Many new shades of coloring appear.

New designs, too, in the cut glassware.

Prices, throughout the enormous offerings, are much below the retail market—many 50 per cent. below, others 40 per cent., 30 per cent.—none less than 20 per cent.

For especial mention to-day, these few subjects:

Dinner Sets—

All full sets. All perfect sets. All best sets of their respective kinds. All priced as much below their regular actual values as shown by the figures.

$10—American porcelain; 112 pcs. Value $14

$13.50—Austrian china; 101 pcs. Value $20

$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces. Value $22.50.

$16—Limoges china; 100 pcs. Value $25.

$20—Limoges china; 100 pcs. Value $25.

$25—Limoges china; 101 pieces. Value $32.50.

$28—Theo. Haviland; 120 pcs. Value $40.

Umbrella Stands—

$2—Neatly decorated and gold stippled; regularly $2.75.

$6—In rich flower decorations; regularly $10. Some gold stippled also at $5, though regularly $9. Many others priced proportionately low.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—

These on the Ninth street aisle—an elegant and most varied collection. All are in new shapes and richly decorated. For this sale, prices are but little more than half:

$12, reduced frem $17.50—Jar and pedestal; underglazed decoration, gold traced; 34 in. high; 10-in. jar.

$17.50, reduced from $27.50—Jar and pedestal, in rich Oriental design, gold traced; 34 in. high; 10-in. jar.

$17.50, reduced from $27.50—Jar and pedestal; raised decoration; pink and yellow coloring; 48 in. high; 13-in. jar.

$20, reduced from $35—Jar and pedestal; dark blue and red; gold traced; 35 in. high; 12-in. jar.

$10, regularly $17.50—Jar and pedestal, of Royal bona, in very rich effects. Some also, at $12, instead of $20, and at $15, instead of $27.50.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—

$9, regularly $15—Jar and tabourette; floral decorations and gilt; 25-in. high; 9-in. jar.

40c, regularly 75c—Jardinieres in red, blue and green, gold stippled; 6 in. Also 7 in. at 50c, instead of $1, and 9 in. at 75c, instead of $1.50.

$1.25, regularly $2.50—Jardinieres in floral decorations and gilt; 8 in. also 9 in., at $1.50, regularly $3; 11 in. at $2.75, regularly $5; 12 in. at $6, though regularly $10.

Toilet Sets—

Splendid values throughout a large, well-assorted gathering, from which we select just a single specimen. This is a set at $5. Shown in attractive colorings—pink, blue and brown, the decoration being raised on the china; the set complete at $5, though a good $9 value.

A New Reception Gown

This elegant costume has attracted no little pleased attention in Our Fall Fashion show. It is composed of alternate rows of black ribbon velvet and exquisite cream lace. The yoke and vest are also of lace.

DRESS SKIRTS

Some of the New Fall Fashions

Various wholly new ideas are gracefully expressed in this first fall collection. The flare flounce, for instance, is much admired. New attractiveness, too, in the stitching and the finishing generally. It's already an assortment of some pretense, early though it is. For there's a range of qualities from $6 to $16, including styles that we think the riper season will not improve upon.

At $6—Of serge, with the new flare flounce.

At $8.50—Of serge; double circular flounce; carefully tailored.

At $10—Of serge; graduate flounce 4 inches from bottom; finished with 2 rows of stitched satin. Also some skirts of satin, made with flare.

At $16—Of taffeta; flare flounce; trimmed with clusters of narrow satin ribbon.

Second floor, Broadway.

SILKS and VELVETS

Little Lots at Wonderfully Little Prices

Summer silks. They will have had their season with us before the close of the week. Ours will be gone before then. A powerful force is in this movement to distribute the small remaining quantities speedily—a price-reduction such as is not often announced.

There are 600 yards of black India silks. They are 50c, 75c and 85c qualities, though not all are absolutely perfect. Where blemishes do exist they are only very trifling. And the price of these now is but 30c a yard. 27 in. wide.

A lot of Corded Taffetas. Too many of the one color—beige. If the color suits, you can buy them at thirty-five cents a yard, though they're worth $1.

Odd lots of Silk Velvets in odd colors. They are fine qualities that sell regularly at $2 to $4; 35 shades from which to choose at one dollar a yard.

Rotunda.

Half Prices for All the Remaining

Wash SHIRT WAISTS

Every colored washable waist in the house goes into this sale. And some of the prettiest of the season are still here among the numerous small quantities. Although there are but a few of each grade and style, there are so many that early comers will find nearly as good an assortment as at any time this summer. Never was better choosing offered at 50c to $2.50. Values are mostly double.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

COLORED PETTICOATS

The 50c and 65c Kinds Again

A thrice-told tale. And we probably shall keep on telling it as long as you continue to come for the goods as you have been doing. They're good values and fairly worth coming for.

The 50c Seamless Petticoats are of an unusually good quality and are very carefully made. All have neat deep ruffles.

The 65c Black Petticoats are of "Nova Silesia," a material that resembles silk, but which is much more durable. These are cut very wide, and have deep ruffles.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Wanamaker Store

An Exploit in BOOK BUYING

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Vengeance is Mine. Andrew Balfour.
The Datchet Diamonds. Richard Marsh.
A New Ride to Khiva. R. L. Jefferson.

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FURNITURE

August Sale and Others

The August Trade Sale is still in many ways a power. See the little list below. For a splendid illustration of housefurnishing see the newly constructed apartment. For the latest and most elegant furniture see the whole fourth floor.

Chiffoniers—

$15, worth $23—Quartered golden oak; highly polished.

$18, worth $25—Imitation mahogany; highly polished; swell front; 4 long, 2 short drawers and hat box; fancy shaped French mirror.

$20, worth $28—Mahogany; highly polished; swell front; 3 long, 2 short drawers and hat box; fancy standards and large French mirror.

$22, worth $33—Bird's-eye maple; fancy front; 5 long drawers; large beveled mirror with fancy standards.

Brass and Iron Bedsteads—

$4, worth $5.90—Iron bedsteads; brass knobs and caps; 1-inch posts; ⅜ and ½-inch filling.

$7.50, worth $10.50—Iron bedsteads; brass top rails and knobs and caps; 1¼-inch posts and ⅜-inch filling; large fancy ends.

$35, worth $35—All brass; swell foot with goose-neck at top and bottom; 1¼-inch posts and ⅝ and ¾-inch filling.

$38, worth $50—All brass; swell foot with goose-neck at top and bottom; 1¼-inch posts with ⅝-inch filling and high headboard.

Bureaus—

$18.50, worth $25—Mahogany; highly polished; shaped top and serpentine front; 3 large and 2 small drawers; fancy standards with large beveled plate mirror.

$19, worth $26—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; swell front with 2 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards and large French mirror.

$20, worth $30—Mahogany; highly polished; swell front with 2 large and 2 small drawers; carved standards with large French mirror.

Toilet Tables—

$10, worth $15—Mahogany finish; highly polished; swell front and French legs; large drawer; fancy standards with shaped beveled mirror.

$12, worth $18.50—Natural birch; swell front and rope twist legs; long drawer with shelf below; carved standards with oval French plate mirror.

$14, worth $20—Quartered golden oak; serpentine front; large drawer; fancy carved standards with large oval French mirror.

$18, worth $26—Mahogany inlaid; highly polished; swell front with drawer and French legs; carved standards with large beveled mirror.

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to All Having Feet

If a Wanamaker Trade Almanac existed you would read "About this time look out for Shoe bargains." Look and be not disappointed. All of the following are too good, too real, too desirable to be treated skeptically or hastily.

Women's Laced Boots of tan colored calfskin and kidskin; soles of honest oak tanned leather; toes, English; heels, Cuban; nearly all sizes (not quite all widths.) They go down from $3.50 to $2.

Women's Oxford Shoes. Our entire stock of $2 and $3 grades of tan and brown kidskin Oxford shoes are now $1.50. There is a great variety, high heels and low; thick soles and thin; best toe shapes; nearly all sizes.

Men's Shoes. Leather calfskin and kidskin. Colors tan and brown. Prices, $3 and $3.90. Excellent makes, carefully selected stock. They are to go at $2. Better get at them quick.

Boys' Shoes. Patent leather, calfskin, kidskin Oxford shoes. Stout soles with heels. Duplicates of swell styles for men. Sizes 2½ to 5. They go at $1.60. A rare bargain.

Main floor.

Half Prices on

MEN'S BATHING SUITS

Here is an opportunity for about two hundred men to secure bathing suits at just half the price they would have paid yesterday. And there are many more than that who have included a bathing suit in their list of not-to-be-forgotten needfuls for the September vacation. For there is lots of good swimming left yet; and the September sea-side days are warm and fine.

The lot includes striped cotton suits; suits of plain or blue Jersey; striped Jerseys with plain trunks; fancy striped suits of Jersey and suits with fancy silk designs.

Prices were $1.25 to $12. They are 63c to $6.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

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Beautiful Time-pieces at a Little Price

There are not many. We're not so sorry about that as you may be, if you're desirous of owning a new elegant watch, yet fail to be on time for one of these.

They are 14-karat gold open-face watches, enameled in red, blue and green; heavy cases; Waltham movements. They are all exceptionally handsome watches—*and every one is fully guaranteed.* Regularly $25 and $30.

Choice at Twenty Dollars.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Another Remarkable Bicycle Story

500 Eclipse Bicycles

They tell their own story to all well posted bicyclists.

Strength tests a bicycle. The Eclipse has carried 2,448 pounds, equal to the aggregate of 16 average men, without one part being injured or bent out of shape.

The Eclipse gives the mount for the Binghamton Police, average 217 pounds per man. The heaviest force in this country. A Buffalo man takes himself and five children to ride daily on an Eclipse wheel. Tom W. Winder rode an Eclipse Bicycle in his 21,600 mile tour around the border of the United States. To-day we offer

Five Hundred Eclipse Wheels

Men's 20, 22 and 24-inch. Women's 21 and 23-inch.

Price Fifteen-and-a-Half Dollars

Price, with Morrow Coaster Brake, Twenty Dollars.

Eclipse Wheels have sold regularly all this season at $40; last year $50 and $65.

We don't know how long we can keep up this wonderful business of selling bicycles at one-third and one-fourth of fair market prices. But we think this offering will end it for this year, perhaps for next also. Our advice is "buy now."

These wheels are offered as they stand, without changes in any equipment. Some have Palmer, Hartford and Fiske tires. But all the tires are guaranteed. All handle bars are adjustable; frames are in various colors; gearings from 70 to 91.

The secret of this offering is found in the fact that the makers will retire from the bicycle business, that they may give exclusive attention to the Morrow Coaster Brake,—now so successful.

Ready at Store opening this morning.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

ON SHINNECOCK'S LINKS

Women Golfers in Qualifying Round for Championship.

MISS HOYT'S LOW SCORE

Miss Griscom of Philadelphia Also Finished Under 100 — Fifty-eight Competitors Play Out the Round.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Elegant weather and a grand field of high-class feminine golfing talent heralded the women's National golf championship, which began this morning on the Shinnecock Hills golf links. It marks the fifth competition for the Cox Silver Trophy held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. Miss Ruth Underhill is the present United States champion, and for the previous three years Miss Beatrix Hoyt held that proud honor. It is in the air that Miss Hoyt will win this week, although the abilities of Miss Hecker, the metropolitan champion; Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Lenox, Mass.; Mrs. Caleb Fox, the runner up last year; Miss Griscom, and Miss Bessie Anthony, the seventeen-year-old Western champion, have been proclaimed as verging dangerously near the winning line.

Miss Griscom, the popular young Philadelphian, was the only one to show in the 18-hole medal-play qualifying round to-day that she stood near the former champion's class. Miss Hoyt delighted her Shinnecock friends by leading the field of fifty-eight with the low score of 94, and Miss Griscom followed closely with 96. With these exceptions all the other scores ran into three figures.

Three medals were offered by the Golf Association for the three best scores, and the third prize fell to Miss Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club, near Boston, one of the youngest competitors. She did 101, and her sister, Miss Harriet Curtis, also qualified with 110. James G. Curtis, the former intercollegiate champion from Harvard, is their brother. Miss Underhill took 110, just getting a chance to defend her title, for 111 was the final figure. Four tied at that mark for the sixteenth place—Miss Grace Keyes, the Concord (Mass.) champion; Miss Bertha Howe of Pittsburg, Miss M. Chauncey of Dyker Meadow, and Miss Marie Harrison of Misquamicut Watch Hill. In the play-off Miss Keyes won, Mrs. Manice and Mrs. Fox both got in, but with the high figures of 109. Miss Hecker played comfortably well in 106, coached by George Strath. Miss Anthony fell outside the line for the second sixteen. Miss Cornelia G. Willis, a former Morris County champion, was also far out of the race, while the Newport expectation, Miss Madeleine I. Goddard, found a place in the "also-ran" class, with 122.

PLAYERS VERY NERVOUS.

It may be interesting to mention that Miss Goddard was the first of the big field to drive off. Her partner was Mrs. Samuel Bettle of Philadelphia, and, although they started promptly at the stated time of 9:30 o'clock, a large and keen-sighted gallery made their position by no means enviable. In fact, barely a dozen drives from the first tee were really good. Nervousness, however, cannot fully account for the higher qualifying mark than was the case last year, when 107 was the limit.

The course presented entirely different features from the inland links to which most of the contestants are accustomed. For a good brassie stroke the ball must be picked up clean from the sand and a putter or a cleek offers the only safe method of rolling up to the green. Mrs. Fox, who is an admirable brassie player on turf, used that club but once, and the putter was in frequent demand for approaching. The greens were in tip-top condition, but the rest of the ground was hard and dry. Miss Hoyt's 94 was not only extremely laudable in itself, but it called forth for the three-year champion a perfect avalanche of congratulations, as it is the fifth successive year that she has proved herself the peer of competitors in the medal-play championship round. She was by no means free from nervousness at the start, topping her ball badly for a mere thirty-yard carry. Her second found the bunker 80 yards from the tee, and her third just got out. She holed out in 8 for a 291-yard hole. After this her nerve returned and she was as steady as a rock. Her long game was shown to rare advantage on the seventh hole, 357 yards, which she made in bogey 5, landing just short of the green in two, and she was the only player who made the ninth hole, 489 yards, in 7. Miss Griscom made one of the star drives at the start, and when she reached the first green in 2, loud applause from the club piazza was wafted to her. She went down in 4, bogey, and the best of the day for that hole. The short fifth, 162 yards, she made in 3, and so did Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers. Miss Sophie Starr, Miss Madeleine Chauncey, and Miss Eunice Terry made the twelfth hole, 208 yards, in 3 each. A roped inclosure held back the gallery from the first tee, and the tournament duties were agreeably performed by W. T. Thomas and Robert B. Kerr, President and Secretary, respectively, of the United States Golf Association, and Henry G. Trevor, Chairman of the Shinnecock Club Committee.

The sight was a pretty one, but it was noticeable that the bright colors of three or four years ago had given place to the quieter shades of white, gray, and black. In fact, nothing strikingly fetching in costume was seen. All-white costumes were the favorites, those appearing thus arrayed being Miss Goddard, Mrs. Milton C. Work, Mrs. A. Dewitt Cochran, Miss Terry, Miss U. M. Riley, Miss C. Barnes, Miss Caroline Livingston, Mrs. S. C. Brown, Miss H. S. Curtis, Miss Margaret Curtis, the latter wearing a bright-red tassel in her cap; Miss Lillian Brooks, Miss Josephine Russell, and Miss Bertha Howe. Miss Madeleine Morse of Kansas City wore a khaki skirt, but she failed of a leading place. Of the sixty-five who entered, fifty-nine started. Mrs. Elliott Rogers of Cape May was disqualified for picking up her ball on the sixth hole before playing out. The full scores of the championship qualifying sixteen are:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—
Out.....5 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 7—49
In.....5 4 4 6 6 6 4 5 5—45—94
Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion C. C.—
Out.....4 5 5 4 3 6 5 7 8—47
In.....5 4 5 6 6 6 5 5 5—49—96
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County—
Out.....6 7 5 7 4 5 5 6 7—52
In.....6 4 5 6 7 6 5 4 6—49—101
Miss F. E. Wickham, Shinnecock—
Out.....7 7 5 5 5 7 5 7 6—54
In.....6 5 5 6 7 6 5 5 4—50—104
Miss H. C. Parrish, Shinnecock—
Out.....6 5 4 6 5 7 8 6 8—55
In.....8 7 5 6 5 5 6 5 4—51—106
Miss Caroline Livingston, Westbrook—
Out.....9 7 5 6 4 5 6 6 7—57
In.....6 5 6 6 7 6 5 6 4—51—106
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Wee Burn—
Out.....7 5 5 5 4 7 6 6 8—54
In.....7 6 4 6 5 7 6 6 5—52—106
Mrs. Toulmin, Merion Cricket—
Out.....5 5 4 5 4 6 5 6 8—48
In.....9 6 5 6 8 6 6 7 6—59—107
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Hillside Tennis and Golf—
Out.....5 5 6 6 7 6 9 5 5—54—108
Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley—
Out.....6 6 5 5 6 7 6 11 7—59
In.....7 5 3 5 7 5 7 5 5—49—108
Mrs. Edward Manice, Pittsfield—
Out.....8 5 5 6 4 6 5 9 5—57
In.....5 6 6 7 6 4 4 4 6—52—109
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley—
Out.....6 6 4 5 7 6 6 6 9—55
In.....6 7 4 7 7 7 6 4 6—54—109
Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley—
Out.....6 6 6 5 6 6 6 6 8—57
In.....5 5 5 6 6 7 6 4 5—52—109
Miss Harriet Curtis, Essex County—
Out.....5 5 6 5 6 8 9 6 8—58
In.....6 5 5 8 6 7 5 5 5—52—110
Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau Country Club—
Out.....6 5 4 6 5 9 6 6 9—56
In.....9 7 4 6 6 6 8 8 4—54—110
Miss Grace Keyes, Concord—
Out.....7 6 6 5 5 5 6 6 8—54
In.....6 9 5 6 7 7 6 5 6—57—111

The other scores:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss Bessie Howe, Pittsburg	59	52	111
Miss E. Harrison, Misquamicut	54	57	111
Miss M. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	61	50	111
Miss G. Marvin, Albany Country Club	55	57	112
Miss C. Barnes, Lenox	60	52	112
Mrs. M. C. Work, Atlantic City	57	55	112
Miss Lucy Herron, Cincinnati	59	54	113
Miss Sophia Starr, Huntington Valley	61	52	113
Mrs. M. S. Burt, Philadelphia Country Club	57	56	113
Mrs. C. R. Brown, Shinnecock	58	55	113
Mrs. W. Curtis, Essex County	61	52	113
Miss G. Bishop, Brooklawn Country Club	60	54	114
Miss E. Burnet, Misquamicut	59	55	114
Mrs. J. C. Thacher, Brooklawn	55	59	114
Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County	59	56	115
Mrs. J. Russell, Shinnecock	56	59	115
Miss L. Maxwell, Nassau County	54	61	115
Mrs. F. J. Sears, Youmtakah	58	59	117
Miss B. Babcock, Cincinnati	55	62	117
Miss Bessie Anthony, Evanston	60	57	117
Mrs. Peyton, Baltimore	60	57	117
Miss A. B. Eddy, Nassau County	59	60	119
Miss J. S. Clark, Shinnecock	63	56	119
Miss May Barrow, Ardsley	65	54	119
Miss M. Wilson, Onwentsia	65	54	119
Miss G. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	59	61	120
Mrs. R. I. Carter, Cincinnati	60	60	120
Mrs. Quackenbush, Maidstone Golf Club	60	61	121
Miss Marion Morse, Kansas City	60	61	121
Miss M. J. Goddard, Newport	64	58	122
Miss E. Collins, St. Louis C. C.	66	56	122
Miss Eidlitz, Ardsley	67	56	123
Miss M. M. Reilly, Philadelphia C. C.	69	55	124
Miss C. Willis, Morris County	57	67	124
Miss M. S. Eddy, Nassau County	71	54	125
Mrs. S. Bettle, Merion Cricket	71	62	133
Miss E. Goff, Point Judith C. C.	66	64	130
Miss Lillie Brooks, Ardsley	69	64	133
Mrs. H. St. John Smith, Tuxedo	64	71	135
Miss M. P. Lippincott, Huntington	75	61	136
Mrs. S. C. Price, Philadelphia C. C.	68	70	138
Miss S. Richardson, Nassau County	74	67	141

The drawings for the first championship round to-morrow morning are: Miss F. E. Wickham and Miss Genevieve Hecker, Miss Eunice Terry and Miss H. S. Curtis, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers and Miss Ruth Underhill, Mrs. Edward A. Manice and Miss Frances C. Griscom, Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss C. H. Parrish, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox and Miss Caroline Livingston, Miss Margaret Curtis and Mrs. A. DeWitt Cochrane, Mrs. H. Toulmin and Miss Grace Keyes.

International Golf Teams.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 28.—The Canadian team for the international golf match, which will take place in Quebec on Saturday, has been selected as follows: W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto Golf Club, Captain; H. A. W. Smith, Toronto Golf Club; Vere Brown, Rosedale Golf Club; George S. Lyon, Rosedale Golf Club; W. H. Blake, Toronto Golf Club; J. Percy Taylor, Royal Montreal Golf Club; Kenneth R. MacPherson, Royal Montreal Golf Club; Canon Von Iffloux, Quebec Golf Club, and Herbert McGreavy, Quebec Golf Club.

The Americans who have thus far consented to play against the Canadians are: John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's; J. G. Averill, Rochester; John H. Brooks, Scranton; William Waller, Onwentsia, and Gardiner J. Hubbard, Harvard.

Vardon Won on Kebo's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—Harry Vardon played the best ball with James Douglas and George O. Thacher on the Kebo Valley links to-day, defeating them in a 36-hole match, 8 up 7 to play. Douglas is the club's professional teacher, Thacher one of the club's best local players. In the morning round of 18 holes, Vardon defeated the best ball of Douglas and Thacher, 6 up 5 to play. In the afternoon Douglas and Thacher braced up and surprised the spectators by an exceedingly creditable performance. Vardon lost the ball once in the first afternoon round and twice in the second round, making his scores for the rounds problematical. In the morning round he equaled the club's nine-hole record. Summary of Vardon's play:

Morning	5	4	4	4	6	3	4	3	4—37
	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	5—38—75
Afternoon	5	4	4	3	6	4	3	4	4—37
	5	4	3	3	6	3	4	5	4—37—74

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The New Yorks Won a Close Contest from Boston by One Run.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A double play by Hickman, unassisted; Long's brilliant stop, and Van Haltren's base running were the features of the baseball game to-day between New York and Boston. Umpire Swartwood's decisions occasioned considerable objecting from both sides. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ham'ton, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Long, ss.	0	1	3	0	3		
Stahl, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	0	1	4	0		
Duffy, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	15	1	0		
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0		
Sullivan, c.	1	0	2	0	0		
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
*Freeman	0	0	0	0	0		
**Clarke	0	0	0	0	0		
***Barry	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	7	27	16	0		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'n H'n, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	1	1	2	3	0		
Selbach, lf.	0	0	4	0	0		
H'kman, 3b.	1	1	4	3	0		
Smith, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Doyle, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1		
Grady, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	5	9	37	9	2		

*Batted for Sullivan in the ninth. **Batted for Dineen in the ninth. ***Ran for Clarke.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0—4
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2—5

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Duffy. Home runs—Davis, Doyle. Stolen bases—Hamilton, (2,) Van Haltren, (3,) Stahl, (2,) Collins, Gleason. Double plays—Hickman, (unassisted;) Davis and Doyle; Collins, Lowe, and Tenney. Sacrifice hit—Dineen. Base on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Hawley, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Collins, Clarke. Struck out—By Dineen, 2; by Hawley, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire Mr. Swartwood.

BROOKLYN, 10; PHILADELPHIA, 6.

Both pitchers were batted heavily in yesterday's game between Brooklyn and Philadelphia at Washington Park, but Frazer was wild, in addition to being ineffective, and lost. Flick made two home runs and Kelley one, each of them with nobody on the bases. Kelley's triple in the sixth inning, however, was good for 3 runs. Frazer's one-handed catch of Farrell's foul in the third inning was sensational. Jones was ordered out of the game for protesting. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Slagle, lf.	1	1	4	1	0		
D'hanty, 1b.	0	3	10	0	1		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Flick, rf.	2	3	1	0	0		
McF'land, c.	0	2	1	1	1		
W'erton, 3b.	0	0	3	4	0		
M. Cross, ss.	1	0	1	2	0		
Frazer, p.	2	2	1	4	0		
Total	6	16	24	14	3		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
J. es, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Sheckard, cf.	0	2	4	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Jennings, 1b.	1	1	5	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	3	2	4	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	2	3	4	3	1		
L. Cross, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Daly, 2b.	1	2	3	1	0		
Farrell, c.	0	1	4	1	0		
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	1	1		
Total	10	16	27	7	2		

Philadelphia	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0—6
Brooklyn	0	3	1	0	1	3	1	1	0—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Home runs—Flick, (2,) Kelley. Three-base hit—Kelley. Two-base hit—McFarland. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Brooklyn, 11. Struck out—By Kitson, 2. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, L. Cross. Stolen bases—Slagle, M. Cross, Jennings, Daly. Bases on balls—By Kitson, 1; by Fraser, 7. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire —Mr. O'Day.

AT CHICAGO.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	1
Chicago	0	0	0

Batteries—Young and Criger; Griffith and Dexter.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	37	.618	Chicago	49	52	.485
Pittsburg	55	47	.539	Cincinnati	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	50	49	.505	St. Louis	47	52	.475
Boston	49	50	.495	New York	40	58	.408

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Milwaukee, 6; Detroit, 2.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 8; Buffalo, 0.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 3. Chicago, 0; Cleveland, 0, (second game.)
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 1. Indianapolis, 7; Minneapolis, 2, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Troy—Schenectady, 5; Troy, 1.
At Albany—Utica, 7; Albany, 5.
At Rome—Rome, 5; Binghamton, 2.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 6; Syracuse, 4.
At Toronto—Rochester, 7; Toronto, 6.
At Springfield—Springfield, 6; Providence, 4.
At Hartford—Hartford, 5; Worcester, 4, (10 innings.)

International Tennis Play.

NIAGARA - ON - THE - LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 28.—This afternoon the semi-final match in the men's handicap singles in the Niagara international tennis tournament was played, and Summer Hardy of San Francisco beat H. H. Hackett of Yale in a close three-set match. To-morrow morning Hardy plays F. B. Alexander in the finals, the latter receiving the odds of owe half fifteen. Scores:

Semi-Final Round—Summer Hardy, California, owe 30, beat H. H. Hackett, Yale, owe 30, 0—6, 6—2, 7—5.

International League—R. Gordon, Buffalo, beat R. Bissell, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—2.

Arthur Hinds, Toronto, beat H. Bissell, Buffalo, 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

A. Hay, Toronto, beat C. R. Stevenson, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—4.

First Round—G. Peterson, St. Catharines, beat P. Norton, Lancaster, 8—6, 7—5. R. Gordon, Buffalo, beat H. Hobbie, Toronto, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2. A. Hinds, Toronto, beat A. Hays, Toronto, 6—4, 6—2. Peter Porter, Niagara Falls, beat S. Marques, Toronto, 6—4, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round—George Peterson, St. Catharines, beat R. Gordon, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—2. Peter Porter, Niagara Falls, beat A. Hinds, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.

Final Round—Peter Porter beat George Peterson, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

DAY OF RUNAWAY RACES

Winners in Four Events at Sheepshead Bay Led All the Way.

DEMURRER MADE A RECORD

Lady Massey, Ridden Out, Took the Dolphin Stakes from Kallishandra and Water Cure.

Runaway victories were in order at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, and in four of the six events the horses that made the running were returned the winners. These included Demurrer and Lady Massey, who captured the two stake fixtures of the afternoon's programme, and Belle of Troy and King Bramble, purse winners. The weather was warm and the attendance was rather lighter than the average, but still the crowd was large enough to make a very respectable showing in grand and field stand. The track was in excellent condition, but for some incomprehensible reason owners of horses withdrew them in such numbers as to work great injury to a card that looked very promising. The sport was good, however, though favorites and the public generally had a bad day of it, so far as results were concerned.

In the two selling races, incidents occurred to show that the old selling race quarrel that enlivened the Summer meeting at Brighton Beach, has not yet ended. Jockey Tod Sloan, following up an old grievance against J. E. McDonald, bid up Belle of Troy, winner of the second race, $2,500 over the price she was entered to sell for, $2,000, and C. Fleischmann's Son's colt, Six Shooter, entered for $1,500 in the Woodcock Selling Stakes, was claimed by Frank Farrell. As Six Shooter ran second and Demurrer, the winner, broke the record for five and one half furlongs on the turf course, running the distance in 1:07 4-5, to win, it looks as if Six Shooter is quite worth the price paid for him.

The Goughacres Stables's Moor, from Saratoga, was made a warm favorite in the first of the stakes, the Woodcock selling, for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs on the turf course, with Demurrer the next best backed of the eleven that ran. Demurrer shot out of the crowd at the drop of the flag, and led by a length as the horses left the post, Bowen taking second place, with Moor and Presgrave close up. Through the back stretch and around the turn Demurrer held the same advantage, galloping easily, while Bowen at the last turn dropped back. Six Shooter, who was far back in the rear to that point, then worked his way through the field and joined the group just behind Demurrer. On the straight Demurrer slipped a trifle further away from those behind him and won, eased up at the end, by a length. Six Shooter finished very strong, and was second, three parts of a length before Moor, with Bowen fourth.

For the Dolphin Stakes, a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, David Garrick was a mild sort of favorite over the two fillies Kallishandra and Lady Massey, while Advance Guard and the added starter, Water Cure, made up the field, Sidney Lucas, Vulcain, First Whip, and Knight of Rhodes having been withdrawn. The start, in front of the stand, was an excellent one, Lady Massey and Water Cure at once rushing out and racing for the lead around the paddock turn. Lady Massey, closest to the rail, got the coveted position in front, and went on to make the pace, a length before Water Cure, who was a like distance in front of David Garrick and Kallishandra, alternating third and fourth. The order was the same through the back stretch and around the turn to the head of the straight. There David Garrick and Kallishandra closed on the leaders, and got up to Water Cure, but could never overtake Lady Massey, who responded the moment Slack called on her, and ridden out, won by a length. Kallishandra, hard ridden, beat Water Cure a neck for second place, with David Garrick fourth. Advance Guard was outrun from end to end, and was never a factor in the race.

Withdrawals cut down the field in the opening race—five and one-half furlongs, for two-year-olds—to six runners, with All Green and Kenilworth the two choices. To a good start, Beau Ormonde led away, to be joined at once by Kenilworth and All Green, the three running in front, heads apart, to the bend in the course, Kenilworth having a trifle the advantage to that point. On the straight for the run home Beau Ormonde, after a little rousing, moved forward, and, gradually drawing out in front, won ridden out by a length. All Green, finishing strong, beating Kenilworth a little more than a neck for second place. Four of the seven named for the second event—a mile and a furlong selling—were withdrawn, leaving Belle of Troy an odds-on favorite over Peaceful and Bangor. The mare, second to Peaceful at the start, took the track in the run to the paddock turn, and held command all the way, winning easily by three lengths. Bangor ran in second place for nearly a mile, and then fell back, Peaceful beating him three lengths for second place.

Nine jumpers answered the call to the post in the fifth race—a mile and three-quarters over hurdles—Klondyke starting favorite, with Draughtsman second choice. Monroe Doctrine and Count Navarro, a length apart, went out together and ran first and second for a mile and a half, Draughtsman, two lengths away, hanging in third place for a mile and a quarter, after which Klondyke went past him, and, gradually closing on the leaders, joined them on the last turn. Entering the stretch for the run home, Klondyke went to the front, Draughtsman at the same time making his move for the race and under the whip closing on Klondyke. Through the stretch Draughtsman gained steadily on the leader, and in the last furlong drove Veitch, on Klondyke, to the whip. Both fighting hard, and coming away from the others at every stride, Klondyke and Draughtsman finished, Klondyke winning, with Draughtsman at his hip, five lengths clear of Count Navarro, third. In the last race—a handicap at seven furlongs—seven horses ran, Potente and Mayor Gilroy the choices, in the order named. King Bramble broke in front, and, ridden by Bullman in that jockey's best bustling style, went straight on, and, making all the running, won easily by two lengths. Bettie Gray, Lieber Karl, and Potente, racing together nearly all the way, fought out for second place, Bettie Gray finishing second, a half length before Potente, with Lieber Karl fourth.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances, five and one-half furlongs on the new Futurity course. W. C. O'B.'s McDonough's Beau Ormonde, by Ormonde-Miss Brummell, ch. c., 112 pounds, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, won, driving, by a length; C. T. Patterson's All Green, b. c., 122, (Taral,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a half length from G. B. Morris's Kenilworth, b. or br. c., 122, (Bullman,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Dr. Barlow, Piederich, and Mark Lane also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, by Fonso-The Belle, ch. f., 4 years, 106 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; C. Fleischmann's Sons' Peaceful, b. g., 3, 105, (Maher,) 6 to 5 and out, second by three lengths from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Bangor, ch. c., 4, 103, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Only three horses ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Woodcock Stakes, for two-year-olds; selling, five and a half furlongs on the Turf. A. L. Astes's Demurrer, by Deceiver-Floretta, ch. c., 117 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 1 to 5, won easily by a length; C. Fleischmann's Sons' Six Shooter, br. c., 107, (Turner,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length from the Goughacres Stable's Moor, ch. g., 104, (McCue,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Presgrave, Albula, Frank Hall, Bowen, Ginki, Farmer Bennett, The Regent, and Plead also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Dolphin Stakes, for three-year-olds; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong. J. E. Madden's Lady Massey, by Falsetto-Minarette, b. f., 103 pounds, (J. Slack,) 18 to 5 and even, won ridden out by a length; W. C. Whitney's Kallieshandra, ch. f., 109, (Odom,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a neck from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Cure, b. c., 111, (Littlefield,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54 4-5. David Garrick and Advance Guard also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of a steeplechase or hurdle race of the value of $600; one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles on the turf. H. B. Master's Klondyke, by Sir Modred-Linotte, b. g., aged, 168 pounds, (Veitch,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by three-parts of a length; R. L. Stevens's Draughtsman, br. g., 4, 133, (Brazil,) 16 to 5 and even, second by five lengths from B. Aaron's Count Navarro, b. g., 4, 150, (Cahill,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—3:21. Ganed, Einer, Marylander, Sir Hubert, Al Reeves, and Monroe Doctrine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the main track. S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, by Bramble-Queen Belugia, ch. c., 3 years, 111 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; J. E. McDonald's Bettie Gray, b. f., 4, 104, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., 3, 130, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:26 4-5. John Bright, Lieber Karl, Mayor Gilroy, and General Mart Gary also ran.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on the main track. Vulcan, 125 pounds; May Beach, 119; Contestor, 113; Gibraltar, 117; Kinnikinic, 114; Ralston, 111; Unmasked, 109; Duoro, 106; Sir Royal Highness, 105; Leedsville, 104; Smoke, 102; Lady Uncas, 93; Margaret Hoffman, 88.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile. Herbert, 121 pounds; King Bramble, 116; Duoro, 113; Leon Ferguson, 106; St. Pinnan, 103.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds. Last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Alard Scheck, 127 pounds; Lady Schorr, 124; June Goyle, 115; King Pepper and Malster, 110 each; Elizabeth M., 107; Bellario, Cressson, Conroy, and Henry Clay Rye, 104 each; Add, 101.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, a handicap at two miles. Kinley Mack, 128 pounds; The Kentuckian, 116; Sidney Lucas, 104; Lady Massey, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs—Candle and Alzora, 110 pounds each; Trigger, 108; La Villiere, 106; Inshot, 105; Manga and Petra II., 104; Flora and Gertrude Elliott, 102 each; Cherries and Elsburg, 101 each; About, Annie Thompson, Princess Evelyn, and Princess Otillie, 99 each; Malachite and Gracious, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth, on the turf—Pincher, 116 pounds; Dolando, 113; Rare Perfume, Millstream, and Greenock, 106 each; Buffoon, 103; Silver Garter and Sir Fitzhugh, 100 each; Golden Sceptre, 99, and Villa V., 91.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Only three two-year-olds started in the Competition Stakes, the feature of Hawthorne's card this afternoon, but it proved to be one of the most sensational finishes ever seen between a trio of colts. Possart led into the stretch by two lengths, Wild Pirate three lengths behind. He made up the distance and won out by an inch, Bonnie Lissak being right with the leaders.

John A. Morris won the second race at the prohibitive odds of 9 to 20. Summaries: Six furlongs—Audle, 103, (Vitatoe,) 1; The Elk, 108, 2; Proposal, 105, 3. Time—1:19¼. Six furlongs—John A. Morris, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; Handpress, 104, 2; Nobleman, 104, 3. Time—1:17½. One mile—Prestar, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Jim W., 105, 2; Sam Lazarus, Esq., 105, 3. Time—1:47½. The Competition Stakes, six furlongs—Wild Pirate, 110, (Winkfield,) 1; Bonnie Lissak, 105, 2; Possart, 101, 3. Time—1:19. Mile handicap—Maggie Davis, 99, (J. Waldo,) 1; Brigade, 114, 2; The Lady in Blue, 101, 3. Time—1:46. Mile and a quarter—Scales, 98, (Buchanan,) 1; Our Nellie, 109, 2; Prince Blazes, 109, 3. Time—2:14.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—At Highland Park—Six furlongs—Emil Zola, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Wilkerson, 98, 2; Dr. J. W. Ramsey, 107, 3. Time—1:15¾. Five furlongs—Marcy, 97, (Coburn,) 1; Bill Massie, 102, 2; Reluctant, 106, 3. Time—1:02½. Six furlongs—Zanone, 102, (L. Thompson,) 1; Cherry Head, 100, 2; Orontas, 98, 3. Time—1:14. Five furlongs—Militant, 107, (Coburn,) 1; Terminus, 100, 2; Lyrorbell, 95, 3. Time—1:00¾. Six and a half furlongs—Sakatuck, 102, (Coburn,) 1; Winepress, 107, 2; Innovator, 110, 3. Time—1:21. Six furlongs—Deist, 92, (Wonderly,) 1; Crinkle, 102, 2; Old Fox, 104, 3. Time—1:15.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—At Windsor: Seven furlongs—Lake Fonso, 107, (Aker,) 1; Charley Shane, 111, 2; Headley, 109, 3. Time—1:28½. Five furlongs—Kid Hampton, 103, (Miller,) 1; Quibo, 100, 2; Pine Chip, 104, 3. Time—1:01¼. Five furlongs—Corder, 105, (J. Martin,) 1; Savoy, 103, 2; Acushla, 101, 3. Time—1:01. One mile—Pirate Belle, 97, (Irvin,) 1; Greetings, 93, 2; Kathlin, 101, 3. Time—1:40. Steeplechase, short course—Fly Admiral, 130, (Wilson,) 1; Lord Farandale, 155, 2; Poorlands, 139, 3. Time—2:55. Mile and twenty yards—Cousin Lettie, 107, (Hart,) 1; Cavallo, 111, 2; Don Clarencio, 114, 3. Time—1:45½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Six furlongs—Hoss B., 107, (Dale,) 1; Whisper Low, 107, 2; Sylvian, 100, 3. Time—1:16¾. Five furlongs—Kate Freeman, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Deloraine, 110, 2; Bonitary, 110, 3. Time—1:03¼. Six furlongs—Percy R., 111, (J. Matthews,) 1; Innuendo, 109, 2; Randazzo, 112, 3. Time—1:16¼. Mile and seventy yards—Glen Lake, 93, (Dale,) 1; Ladas, 101, 2; Laureate, 111, 3. Time—1:48. Mile—Seething, 101, (Dale,) 1; Julietta B., 105, 2; Picador, 106, 3. Time—1:45¾. Six and

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MR. BRYAN ON COINAGE.

We are asked by a correspondent what answer we have to make to the following statement of Mr. BRYAN, at Pawnee, Neb., on the 22d: "They say they do not believe in the ratio of 16 to 1. When they make that assertion, you ask them why Mr. MCKINLEY'S Administration is coining silver dollars to-day at the ratio of 16 to 1. In the month of March the Republican Administration coined 4,000,000 silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and yet the Republicans think that the ratio of 16 to 1 is not right."

This is an artfully loose statement, adapted to confuse those unfamiliar with the facts. In the first place, "the ratio of 16 to 1" has no meaning taken by itself. You cannot either believe or disbelieve in it any more than you can in the fraction one-sixteenth. What Mr. BRYAN believes in is that sixteen ounces of silver can be made worth as much as one ounce of gold by being coined into legal tender dollars, although the sixteen ounces of silver can be bought in the open market for less than half an ounce of gold. And he would, if he had his way, let all the owners of silver take it to the mints and have it coined into twice as many legal tender dollars as it is worth. Apparently he wishes his hearers to think that the Administration is repudiating his principle and at the same time applying it in practice because a certain amount of silver is coined each month at the rate of 371.25 grains of pure silver to the dollar.

There is in reality an immense difference between what the Administration is doing and what Mr. BRYAN would do if he had the power. What the Administration is doing, it is doing in pursuance of past legislation which came about in this way: In 1890 what was known as the Sherman Silver Purchase act was passed. It required the purchase each month of 4,500,000 ounces of silver at the market price, to be coined into standard silver dollars at the legal ratio. This silver was paid for in Treasury notes. These were redeemable in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the Secretary. After July 1, 1891, the Government was required to coin enough of the silver thus purchased to redeem the Treasury notes, and after June 13, 1896, it was required to coin not less than $1,500,000 per month as long as the bullion bought in 1890 lasted. Meanwhile, as fast as the Treasury notes of 1890 came into the Treasury, they have been canceled, and by the act of March 14 last they must be canceled in an amount equal to the silver dollars coined.

It will be seen from this brief but, we trust, adequate statement of the law that what the Administration is doing is simply coining the bullion bought under the act of 1890 and putting the dollars into the Treasury in place of the Treasury notes with which it was purchased. The process is profitable to the Treasury. Up to the 1st of August of this year, in round numbers, 92,000,000 ounces. As this cost on the average only 90 cents an ounce, and as it was coined at the rate of $1.29 an ounce, there was a profit to the Treasury of 39 cents an ounce, or a total profit of $35,800,000.

There are some very important differences between what the Administration is doing and what Mr. BRYAN would do if he had the chance. In the first place, the amount of coinage is limited to the bullion bought under the law of 1890. Mr. BRYAN would have unlimited coinage. In the next place, the bullion coined belongs to the people through its purchase by the Government, and the profit from its coinage goes into the Treasury for the common benefit. Mr. BRYAN would coin all the silver that the mine owners or any others should bring to the mints, and the profit would go into their pockets. In the next place, for every silver dollar coined a dollar in Treasury notes is withdrawn and canceled, and there is no inflation of the currency. Mr. BRYAN would inflate the currency by all the silver dollars that private owners of silver cared to have coined. Finally, the silver dollars coined by the Government under the laws as they stand now are paid out only to those that care to take them, and are scrupulously kept at par with gold by the Administration in pursuance of the laws to that effect. Mr. BRYAN repudiates all obligation to preserve the gold standard and would commence payments in silver as soon as he could.

In view of these facts we are justified in saying that the statement of Mr. BRYAN is artfully loose and adapted to convey an entirely false impression. There has been much in the legislation of the Republican Party in the past and in its professed principles that is not in accordance with sound finance. Even its latest act, of March 14, 1900, is not as comprehensive and effectual as it should have been and as it would have been had the House of Representatives and the President had their way. It is idle to ignore these defects, and mischievous to try to defend them. They are substantial and discreditable. But in spite of them, the policy of the present Administration in the application of existing legislation is as far above that which Mr. BRYAN would give us under the same legislation as can be imagined. The one is directly opposed to the other. And it is the duty of all reasonable men to remember that while Mr. MCKINLEY will surely do the best he can for the stability and credit of our currency in spite of defects in the law, Mr. BRYAN is bound to take advantage of all those defects to carry out his ruinous policy.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

There is still a good deal of talk about the possibility of a challenge for the yachting trophy of the world, the America's Cup, for next year. But, as has been pointed out, the likelihood of a challenge from the bold Sir THOMAS LIPTON is particularly small. The knightly sportsman, who endeared himself to all Americans last season, is said to be waiting till some evidence is forthcoming that the English designers can turn out a model capable of defeating the products of the Herreshoff board. Up to the present time such a model has not been forthcoming. Sir THOMAS is measuring the capacities of new boats by their performances in races against craft whose inferiority to Shamrock has already been well established. As long as no yacht is produced with a speed sufficient to make her a dangerous competitor for the cutter defeated by Columbia, Sir THOMAS does not think that there is any use of asking a British designer to lay down for him the lines of a new yacht.

In an article recently printed, The Tribune, accepting the opinions of professional seamen familiar with the work of Shamrock, argued that if that yacht were properly resparred she might yet enable Sir THOMAS to "lift" the cup. The point made by the seamen was that in her races here Shamrock was defeated because her gaff, boom, and topmast were all sagging away to the leeward as long as she was on the wind, and that for this reason she could not point as high as her rival. That there is some truth in this story cannot be denied. The margin of Columbia's victories was doubtless enlarged by Shamrock's light sparring. Her canvas did not sit flat, and consequently could not be kept rap full without letting her off the wind further than her opponent. But this peculiarity was conspicuous only in the last race, when there was a brisk wind. In the other races it was not palpably evident that Columbia outpointed Shamrock, but that she went through the water faster was plain to the most inexperienced observer.

The suggestion that the same hull with a new set of spars and a new sail plan might defeat Columbia is one of those theoretical ideas which crop up in yachting so often. It was never thought of until after the American yacht had so decisively beaten her opponent. Before the two yachts were brought into active competition many experienced sailormen predicted that the challenger would be defeated. These predictions were made after seeing the two yachts hauled out to be prepared for the contest. They were made wholly on the showing of the lines of the vessels, for in the dry dock there was nothing to arouse suspicion that Shamrock's spars were not stout enough. This paper published two articles giving careful studies of the lines of the two yachts, and on those studies the writer predicted in plain terms and without any hesitation that Shamrock would be defeated.

After the defeat had taken place it was suddenly announced that it had been entirely due to the spars and that the lines took this view of the case were less fortunate in their position than the prophets who had predicted defeat because of the model, for the latter stood justified in the eyes of men, while the former looked much as if they were seeking to excuse a failure. It would take some pretty ingenious reasoning to convince a plain thinker that the prophets had not hit upon the real reason of Shamrock's inferiority. If they were right Sir THOMAS would not be wise to spend money in resparring the green cutter, but would do better to maintain his present attitude of waiting for a new development in British designing skill. For when that comes, it will, judging from Mr. HERRESHOFF'S latest productions, the seventy-footers, drive the American designer into turning out a defender so lightly constructed that she will fall to pieces the first time she gets the roll of the Sandy Hook swell under her bilges.

COLER AND THE BOSSES.

It has been many a long day since RICHARD CROKER, EDWARD MURPHY, and THOMAS C. PLATT have done a public service equal in value to their perfectly frank and outspoken abuse of Controller BIRD S. COLER. They agree perfectly about him, and that in itself is a service to the people, since it is new evidence of the community of interest among these powerful bosses. For them "there is no politics in politics." It is pure business and their own pockets all the time.

They agree that Mr. COLER is a fraud, an ungrateful person who has antagonized Democrats who have labored faithfully for their party for more than twenty years, and the weakest candidate his party could name. They also agree in holding it to be quite impossible that he should get the nomination.

This extraordinary outburst against Mr. COLER enables even the blind to see the motives that prompted it. The bosses of both parties hate the Controller because he stands in the way of their corrupt jobs. They could not say so any plainer if they should write out the truth and nail it up on the door of the City Hall. He successfully fought off the vast Ramapo job, involving the stealing of millions on millions of the public funds. If he were elected Governor he would be able to kill that job for all time. They cannot afford to have it killed. There is too much money in it. And they dare not have COLER nominated. They have a dreadful fear that he would be elected in spite of Tammany treachery.

THIRD CANDIDATE OR NEW PARTY?

The argument of The Yale Review for a third candidate in opposition to both MCKINLEY and BRYAN might with logic and propriety be used to demonstrate the need of a new party. "With the party in power committed to a radical departure from our traditional policy toward people struggling for independence and from our fundamental principles of government, and with the opposition party clinging to a Quixotic financial policy and disintegrated by social radicalism," it says, "the choice confronting many voters is still perplexing, if not humiliating." For these perplexed and humiliated voters the only escape is the nomination of a candidate representing their views.

The Republican Party will not change its policy of maintaining civil order throughout the territory and possessions of the United States. The President would be impeachable if he neglected to use the powers at his command to protect life and property in the Philippines. Those voters who hold this righteous performance of duty to be a radical departure from our traditional policy can hope for no change that would make it possible for them to act with the Republican Party. Still less can they hope to see the Democratic Party, under its present leaders, adopt principles that can be approved and name candidates that can be trusted. To the mind of the theorist and the eyes of inexperience, therefore, this seems to be the appointed time for forming a new party.

Nothing of the kind is likely to be done. Parties form themselves out of great moral movements that deeply affect the people. The only great moral movement now visible in our politics is the determined resistance of the majority to the wild attempt of Populism to debase the money standard and introduce confusion and fraud into our commercial and fiscal transactions. The anti-imperialist demonstration is transitory, because it is a delusion. It will disappear as the excitement by which it is fed dies away. There is no stuff for a new party in that. The escape from the disaster of the silver standard is not through the creation of a new party, but by voting for the candidates of the Republican Party, now the party of the gold standard.

Moreover, it is altogether probable that in the very near future the Democratic Party will undergo complete regeneration, be purged of Populist poison, and become again worthy of the confidence of the people. One more defeat will make an end of BRYAN. Under really great leadership the party might even have thrown him off at Kansas City. It will throw him off after the election of MCKINLEY; and JONES, ALTGELD, TILLMAN, and all the hierarchy of Populism will be thrown off with him. The party will then return to the path of wisdom and safety, and ultimately to power. Men who now belong to opposite camps will be found working together, and an effective and sound organization under competent leaders will come into being. The Democratic Party was in deep disfavor during the civil war, but it elected a majority of the House of Representatives in 1874, and, as most Democrats believe, a President two years later.

tion, the course pursued by sound-money Democrats like Mr. SHEPARD is much to be regretted. By going over soul and body to BRYAN they fortify Bryanism, and, so far as they have influence, defer and make more difficult the awakening within the party of reverence for its old faiths. When these Democrats extend the right hand of fellowship to W. J. BRYAN they stamp his spurious Democracy as genuine, and his heresies as orthodox beliefs. There is no moral excuse or defense for proclaiming that the false is true, the counterfeit genuine.

Democrats who cherish the delusion that BRYAN is a Democrat should study this list of nominations made at the fusion convention of the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists of Nebraska, held at Omaha in July, the proceedings of the convention and the nominations being determined by the wishes of BRYAN—in fact, dictated by him:

Governor—WILLIAM A. POYNTER, Populist.
Lieutenant Governor—F. A. GILBERT, Silver Republican.
Secretary of State—C. V. SCOBODA, Populist.
Treasurer—S. B. HOWARD, Populist.
Attorney General—WILLIS D. OLDHAM, Democrat.
Auditor—H. S. GRIESS, Populist.
Land Commissioner, ——, Populist.

Out of seven places in the gift of BRYAN, the Populists got five, the Silver Republicans one, and one, not an executive office, was tossed to the Democrats. Tested by this measure BRYAN appears to be one-seventh Democrat. By the truer test of his doctrines and teaching no Democracy whatever is revealed.

It is wild folly and a betrayal of the cause of Democracy for any sound-money Democrat to go over to BRYAN now on the ghostly issue of imperialism. The party is not a wreck. It has fallen into the hands of an alien crew. When it shall have been rescued from them and put under trusted management again it will be possible for all Democrats to give it a united support.

WANTED—SPECIFICATIONS.

As Mr. BRYAN goes about the country exhorting his fellow-citizens to save the freedom of the land by electing him President, he fails, so far as we have followed him, to tell them what he proposes to do in certain matters with which he would certainly have to deal if his appeals were successful.

He has announced that he will dictate to the inhabitants of the Philippines a "stable form of government," as a condition precedent to according them complete independence and subsequent protection. Now does he propose in carrying out this policy to adapt the governments to be established to the desires of the governed? If not, what becomes of his arraignment of the Administration for ignoring or violating those desires? And if he does propose to consult those desires, what will he do in matters that are obviously extremely difficult to deal with in accordance with the methods and principles in vogue in his own country and insisted on with much emphasis by his own supporters?

There are communities in the islands in which polygamy prevails. There are others in which there is a form of slavery. It is even reported that in some of the remoter provinces there are traces of something like cannibalism. There are whole tribes in which it is the strong desire of the natives to confiscate all the property, however acquired, of the clergy and especially of the religious orders. There are still others in which the unrestrained consent of the governed would be given with enthusiasm to piracy, which in the immediate past has furnished a profitable and congenial occupation. Would Mr. BRYAN provide in his "stable government" for the satisfaction of the sentiments and views of these various communities?

Of course the best form of government that we are, as Americans, acquainted with is our own. That rests on the consent of men who would never have the curious assortment of desires manifested in the numerous tribes and races of the Filipinos. The job that Mr. BRYAN is applying for does not admit of the application of our own form of government. How does he mean to handle it? The people—who have the giving out of the job—would like to know.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Probably no Occidental now alive has a more accurate and intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese than Sir ROBERT HART, who had for many years previous to the present troubles been at the head of the Imperial Customs Service, and who not only managed to make that department an oasis of honesty in a desert of corruption, but accomplished the enormously difficult task of winning the respect of the East without losing that of the West. The opinion of such a man on the condition and future of China is of great value, and it is recognition of that fact that has caused the recent publication of a private letter which he wrote in 1898—a year the remoteness of which hardly counts in the case of a nation so slowly moving. "China," he said, "is learning many things, but the things learned are digested slowly, and whatever there is of conscious assimilation takes the form of grafting rather than growth; it is a slow but sure process, and both saves from mistakes and prevents the suffering likely to follow sudden and complete changes. Besides, there are so many people volunteering advice and so many doctors prescribing tonics and remedies that the aged but by no means sick man, China, passes through various mental phases, now suspecting interested motives, now fearing to fall into snares, now somewhat bewildered at being taken for an idiot, and for the most part inclined to say, 'I know my own business; if I feel ill, I had better starve a little than swallow so many doses.' China has wonderful 'stay,' and, certain peculiar traits apart, has a wonderful civilization, and as for China's future, you know how firmly I believe in her greatness in the time yet to come." There is in this, it will be observed, a plain rebuke for those who think of the Chinese merely as a huge mass of barbarians and are disposed to treat them accordingly. The reference to China's astonishment at being taken for an idiot by foreign critics is full of significance, much less summary. He would give the oldest of nations a chance to develop in a natural way, so far, at least, as that way is compatible with the necessities of the age, and he does not believe in the possibility of instant and complete mutations in a people of fixed tendencies.

—When Dr. ABRAM JACOBI'S Paris address on "Medicine in America" reached us it was natural that we should have selected for comment the passage in which he charged his professional brethren with neglect of their duties as citizens. The Medical Record, on the other hand, was most impressed by his declaration that the portion of the specialized press which includes itself is controlled rather from the business office than from the editorial room. "The selection of the advertisements," said Dr. JACOBI, "and sometimes even the admission of articles more or less scientific or quackish, is to a greater or lesser extent in the hands of the publisher. It takes an editor of unusual character or prudence either to hold his place or to be removed unceremoniously. But the publisher gets rich; that is what, in his opinion, medical science, art, and quackery are made for." After an entirely justifiable hit at the obscurity of the second sentence quoted, The Medical Record interprets it as meaning that the editor must always do as the publisher tells him or be dismissed, and then proceeds: "If that is what the speaker intended to say, we can only reply that of our personal knowledge it is not true. As to the publishers of medical journals, we have no doubt that they are inspired by a desire to make money, but we believe that other men, even physicians far removed from the corrupting influence of publishers, are not averse to accepting a just compensation for their labor. But that the editor of a reputable journal was ever constrained by its publisher to accept an article which the editor regarded as unfit we do not believe." The Medical Record asserts in conclusion that Dr. JACOBI owes an apology to American medical editors and American medical publishers, claiming that he has recklessly charged the latter with dishonesty and the former with what is no less despicable—a truckling subserviency—and that in both cases he has spoken rashly and with insufficient knowledge. Here seems to be the beginning of a quarrel in which laymen will take a cordial interest.

—Full of the most disquieting mysteries from the very beginning, the Pabst Hotel encroachment case has now assumed a form that amazes as well as bewilders. Here is a public official, the Commissioner of Highways, turned from a long-delayed determination to do his obvious duty by an application for a mandamus to compel him to do that duty! And this application is made by a person who, by no wild flight of the imagination, can be suspected of acting in the interests, not of the public, or even of himself as an injured citizen, but in those of the builder of the illegal structure. For how can one explain this remarkable proceeding except in some such way as the following? By getting the mandamus ordering the Commissioner to remove the encroachment an opportunity will be provided for taking an appeal, and thereupon opens out the prospect of hearings many and postponements more, with final action postponed certainly for months, and possibly enough for years. Meanwhile the use of the sidewalk for private business can go on, if not to the ultimate profit of the intrusive builder, at least to a material diminution of the losses with which the awakening of public attention to his insolent disregard of public rights has recently threatened him. But while the course adopted is ingenious in its way, we are inclined to think that it is not entirely safe. It may occur, for instance, to Judge FITZGERALD that his dignity is attacked and his court brought into ridicule by the attempt to use him and it in this manner. In the resulting irritation there would be nothing surprising if he should scatter a few punishments for contempt in the direction where they would do the most good. Really, the people, official and unofficial, who are involved in these strange transactions are taking perilous chances. Their courage is admirable, but their judgment leaves much to be desired.

Why Some May Take to Drink.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in a recent copy of THE TIMES a letter written in the interest of the so-called Prohibition Party. It seems very childish to make a simple appetite the subject of diverting notes. Besides, a vote for prohibition is a vote for intemperance, as such votes tend to strengthen Bryan, and if Bryan should be elected so many people would take to drink on account of commercial collapse.

EUGENE F. HOYT, M. D.
Paris, Aug. 16, 1900.

NUGGETS.

One Voter Won.

"Our ticket," said the politician confidently, "will sweep the city." "I'll vote for it, then," replied the citizen; "the city certainly needs sweeping."—Philadelphia Record.

Resented at Last.

Visitor (at dime museum)—Are you the living skeleton?
Museum Freak (tired of the question)—I don't look like a dead one, do I?—Chicago Tribune.

An Obstinate Maid.

Mr. Sappeigh—I wouldn't marry that Miss Gabby. She is terribly set in her ways.
Mr. Softleigh—Is that so?
Mr. Sappeigh—Yes, indeed. Why, she has refused me nine times.—Baltimore American.

Downing a Scoffer.

Smart Young Man—I should like to hear you account for the fact that fish bite better on Sunday—if you can.
Deacon—Easily enough. They have been fished for so much on countless past Sundays that they regard that as their regular feeding day.—Indianapolis Press.

LONG AFTER.

Mary Riddell Corley in The Boston Transcript.

A poor street organ on the pavements brown,
A tiny monkey in his tinseled gown,
And far aloft, in swaying, rhythmic time,
Up to the window, where I sit and sew,
The pulsing waltz notes swinging to and fro,
Like fairy bells, ring out their mystic chime.

And far away, o'er fairest land and sea,
On waves of sound they lift and carry me
To where the jasmine flowers were sweet one night;
And roses bent, nor lightest petal stirred,
And stars leant low to hear a whispered word
That filled the world with love's supremest light.

Somewhere, somewhere the snowy jasmine blows,
And in and out, each vagrant, scented rose
Still climbs the lattice at its own sweet will;
And still the stars may shine on smiling eyes,
The same old stars, from out the self-same skies,
Though love is old—yet earth has lovers still.

But evermore shall stars look down in vain
For feet that passed and never came again,
And listen vainly for the music fled;
Though starry jasmine yield its perfume rare,
And roses nestle close in sunny hair,
My life is lived, my love of loves is dead.

The haunting music dies adown the street,
The merry children flee with nimble feet,
I take my dainty bit of work again;
My flying web of bewildered white,
My trembling hands once full, now empty quite,
My life is lived, my love of loves is dead.

FIGHTING AT MACHADODORP.

Boers Said to Have Been Defeated, Leaving Their Guns.

LORENZO MARQUES, Aug. 28.—Heavy fighting is reported to have occurred at Machadodorp. The Boers are said to have been defeated with great loss, leaving their guns and ammunition in the hands of the British.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 27, says:

"It is stated that fighting with Botha's commandoes was resumed this morning. The Boers' lines were broken and the enemy is falling back. The British casualties are reported to be considerable."

Lord Roberts reports, under date of Belfast, Aug. 27, as follows:

"Our movements are slow on account of the extent and nature of the country. To-day we made a satisfactory advance and met with decided success. The work fell entirely to Buller's troops and resulted in the capture of Bergendal, a very strong position two miles northwest of Dalmanutha. I met Buller at Bergendal shortly after it was reached by our troops.

"I am glad to find the occupation cost less than was feared, on account of the approach being across an open glacis for 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and the determined stand of the enemy. The Inniskillings and Second Rifle Brigade formed the attacking party. The latter suffered most. I hope the casualties do not exceed fifty or sixty. One officer was killed and two were wounded. A good many Boers were killed and a pompom (quick-firing gun) was captured.

"French advanced on the left to Swartzkopjes, on the Londenburg road, and prepared the way for the movement of Pole-Carew's division to-morrow.

"Baden-Powel reports that he occupied Nylstroom without opposition. As the country where he and Paget are operating is dense bush and veldt it is not desirable at the present to proceed further north, and their troops are returning to Pretoria."

ROBERTS COMMANDER IN CHIEF

Reported "on the Highest Authority" He Has Succeeded Wolseley.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Daily Mail this morning claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded Lord Wolseley as Commander in Chief of the British Army.

CZAR SEEKING FRENCH LOAN?

Russian Alliance Now Viewed with Less Favor by Paris Papers of All Opinions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—With regard to the Czar's rumored visit to Paris, the French press, on the whole, seems firmly persuaded that it is undertaken with a view of raising another Russian loan in Paris. As evidence of this, the preliminary visit of M. de Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, who was here recently, is quoted.

La Libre Parole declares that it knows for certain that an attempt was recently made by Russia to raise a large loan in America, and failed, and, as money is absolutely necessary to the Russian Government at this moment, a determined attempt will be made to raise it in France.

This impression is altogether changing the popular attitude with regard to the Franco-Russian alliance, and many papers, representing the most diverse opinions, declare that France is paying far too high a price for the friendship of her northern neighbor.

At the present juncture this attitude of France is important, as, if the Franco-Russian alliance breaks down, the whole face of European politics is changed.

TO KILL VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Anarchist Arrested in Italy Suspected of Having Conspired to Assassinate the New King.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Petit Bleu from Rome says an Anarchist has been arrested at Carrara on suspicion of having conspired to assassinate King Victor Emmanuel III.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SCOTLAND.

Two Deaths from the Disease Occur in Glasgow and Forty Families Are Isolated.

GLASGOW, Aug. 28.—A member of the family (father, mother, and child) who yesterday were certified to be suffering from bubonic plague, died to-day.

To-day's death was the second which has occurred from the plague.

Forty families in the neighborhood are now isolated.

GERMANY TO HAVE A PANTHEON.

Temple for the Country's Great Dead to be Erected.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that a Pantheon for Germany's great dead will be erected adjacent to the Schloss.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

French Officer to Attend This Year for First Time.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—The Autumn manoeuvres of the German Army will be attended this year for the first time by a representative of the French Army.

GERMANY'S PORTO RICO EXPORTS.

Increase of 5,200,000 Marks in 1899.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Germany's Porto Rican imports for 1899 amounted to 12,900,000 marks, an increase of 400,000 upon the previous year. The exports totaled 9,800,000 marks, an increase of 5,200,000 marks.

New Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 28.—The new Peruvian Cabinet was officially gazetted to-day. It is made up as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Ribeyro; Minister of the Interior—Señor Coronel Zegarra; Minister of Justice—Señor Domingo Almenara; Minister of War—Gen. Bernabe Carrasco; Minister of Finance—Señor Aurelio Souza; Minister of Public Works—Señor Agustin Tovar.

British Minister to Mexico.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—George Greville, British Minister resident at Bangkok since 1896, has been appointed British Minister to Mexico, in succession to Sir Henry Dering, recently appointed British Minister at Rio Janeiro.

SPAIN'S TIME RECKONING.

Text of the New Order Establishing the Twenty-four-Hour Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Dwight T. Reed, Vice Consul at Madrid, forwards the text of the Queen Regent's decree establishing the method of accounting time in that kingdom. It is as follows:

1. In all railway, mail, (including telegraph,) telephone, and steamship service in the peninsula and Balleario Islands, and in all the ministerial offices, the courts, and all public works, time shall be regulated by the time of the Greenwich Observatory, commonly known as western European time.

2. The computation of the hours in the above-mentioned services will be made from the hour of midnight to the following midnight in hours from 1 to 24, omitting the words tarde (afternoon) and noche, (night,) heretofore in customary use.

3. The hour of midnight will be designated as 24.

4. The interval, for instance, between midnight (24) and 1 o'clock will be designated as 0.05, 0:10, 0:59.

The regulations are to take effect Jan. 1, 1900. Government officials are directed to observe and carry out the decree in each

TRIAL OF THE ALABAMA

New Battleship Makes Seventeen Knots for Four Hours.

THE BEST OF RECENT RECORDS

Under Better Conditions the New Warship May Be Fastest of Line of Battle Craft.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The United States battleship Alabama to-day was given her speed trial. Her average rate for four hours' continuous steaming was 17 knots, a figure not quite as high as that made by the Iowa. Built under a contract that required at least an average speed of 16 knots per hour, she has been turned out to do 17 knots or better under conditions that will not be termed extra, and as such she may become the fastest of the line-of-battle craft. A few months ago the Kearsarge was sent over the same course to meet the same requirements, and under almost identical conditions. She exceeded her contract figure and made an average speed of 16.89 knots. The Iowa when she left her builders' hands in 1897 was officially recorded at 17.04. Her speed trial was made under the very best possible conditions. The Massachusetts and Indiana, which had preceded her, earned premiums for the Cramps, but their speed did not equal that of the Iowa.

The day for the trial was an excellent one, clear and bright, with a smooth sea and a breeze sufficient to temper the sunshine. The company on board as guests of the builders was the largest since the days of the Brooklyn and Minneapolis trials. The course ran about north-northeast for thirty nautical miles, divided as near as triangulation would make it into five legs. Over this course the battleship was to do her four hours of steaming, and in addition she was to be tested for control and steering power. An interesting feature was the use of sister battleships as stakeboats, five of them being lined up. These were the Texas, the Massachusetts, the Indiana, the Kentucky, and the Kearsarge.

The Alabama came down to the starting line about 10:30 o'clock under fair headway and went by as if on a cruise. The first stakeboat was the Texas. The third leg was marked by the Kearsarge, and as the Alabama went by, now at great speed, Capt. Folger had his jackies lined up to cheer, and a cheer went back. The outward mark, which was not far out to sea from Boone Island, was the Massachusetts. This latter ship was passed shortly before half-past 12, and then the Alabama was given a few evolutions to test her helm.

The return of the Alabama over the course had little more of moment than the run out. She crossed the finish line about 3:30 with a blast from her own whistle and a like answer from the Texas and a fleet of tugs gathered there with excursionists. Afterward the ship was again circled at full speed, with the Texas as the centre, until she was cleaving a wake which in diameter was not over twice her length. Fifteen minutes later the Alabama was headed for Boston Light, the red flag of the trial had been replaced by the Cramps's house flag, and a broom had been sent aloft.

The maximum revolutions of the engine reached was 118, and this figure was only for a half hour, the mean being much below this. The highest steam pressure was 180 pounds, or nine under the limit. The horse power developed was supposed to be 11,500, although this figure, like those for the speed, will be given out officially at Washington. Mr. Cramp said that the trial was the most remarkable the country has seen. The Alabama will be ready for delivery to the Government in six weeks, when she will go into commission under Capt. W. H. Brownson.

NAMES OF NEW WARSHIPS.

Much Rivalry Among States as to Monitor No. 8 and Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The single-turreted monitor now building at the Bath Iron Works, which has been carried on the records of the Navy Department for some time past as the Connecticut, will be known merely as monitor No. 8 until further orders. There is considerable competition among a number of the States to secure this vessel for their namesake. Oklahoma has been suggested as a good Indian name and a fitting one in view of the fact that the sister ship of monitor No. 6, now building on the Pacific Coast, will be known as the Wyoming. Arizona also has made a bid for monitor No. 8, and this claim probably will be brought to the attention of Secretary Long when he returns to Washington.

In this connection there has been some discussion over the names of new cruisers which have been provisionally christened West Virginia and South Dakota. One of the objections is that these names are confusing and objectionable from a practical standpoint. There will be a battleship Virginia to get mixed up in reports and signals with the cruiser West Virginia, while the presence of a North Dakota and a South Dakota in the Navy Register is said to be open to the same objection. No steps have been taken to find substitutes for these names, but something in this line probably will be done before the vessels in question are named.

CUBANS ATTACK GEN. WOOD.

Organ of the Black Party Threatens the Republicans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—The Cubano Libre, the organ of the Black Party and a fierce opponent of everything American, outdid itself to-day in an article referring to the utterances of Governor General Wood during his recent visit to this city.

"This Canton doctor, with pretensions to diplomacy," says the Cubano Libre, "is a master of the art of hypocrisy. He advises us to put aside all political divisions, on the ground that the United States Government is about to give independence to Cuba.

"We charge him with being in collusion with the Republican Party to ignore our protests against the illegal registration of electors and to incite us to a bloody conflict, thus enabling the United States to take despotic measures and to continue the American occupation indefinitely.

"We shall maintain battle against the faction of renegades until no American bayonets are in Cuba to protect them. Then there will be time to punish them as traitors."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Orders to Major William B. Winn, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, that upon being relieved from further duty in the Department of Western Cuba he shall proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with troops destined for foreign service, are so amended as to direct him to report to the commanding General Department of California, for transportation to Manila, and upon arrival at Manila to report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, Signal Officer, United States Volunteers, now in New York City, will take station in this city pending the sailing of the cableship Burnside to the Philippine Islands.

Navy.

Commander C. E. Colahan is detached from the command of the Chesapeake and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander G. M. Stoney, Lieuts. W. J. Terhune, T. P. Magruder, M. L. Miller, A. R. Scales, G. R. Marvell, C. T. Lamb, and E. Kimmell, Paymaster C. M. Ray, Paymaster's Clerk B. McCarthy, and Chaplain H. H. Clark are detached from the Chesapeake and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is transferred from the Chesapeake to the Eagle.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. R. Piggott is ordered to the Naval Academy immediately.

Lieut. Commander A. M. Knight is detached from the command of the Newport and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Coffman, Lieuts. R. Stone, E. H. Campbell, E. H. Durrell, W. R. M. Field, and J. L. Gow, Ensign W. T. Cluverius, and Assistant Surgeon K. Ohnesorg are detached from the Newport and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonsteel is detached from the Newport and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. J. H. Sypher is detached from the torpedo station, and will resume duty at the Portsmouth yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Navy Department made public to-day the itinerary of the Winter cruise of the trainiag ship Topeka. The Topeka leaves Hampton Roads Sept. 15 and will make a trip to Mediterranean ports, returning to the West India Islands to [illegible] April.

The Scorpion is at New London, [illegible]
The Supply [illegible]

MRS. OGDEN GOELET'S BALL

First Important Function Given at Ochre Court, Newport.

Dinner for Young People Served Before Dancing Began—Beautiful Decorations and Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Ogden Goelet gave this evening at her villa, Ochre Court, on Ochre Point, a ball in honor of her daughter, Miss May Goelet. In appointments, decoration, and display it was not only the most notable entertainment this season, but of several seasons.

The hostess of this evening's ball was formerly Miss Mary Wilson, eldest daughter of Richard T. Wilson, and an elder sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Michael Herbert. She married some twenty years ago Ogden Goelet, who died two years ago on his yacht Mayflower at Cowes, leaving her a large fortune. The villa in which the ball was given was built about ten years ago. It is modeled after an old French château, and is built of Caen stone. Architecturally, it is one of the most perfect houses here. During its building, and for some years after its completion, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet and their children were abroad, so that, with the mourning for Mr. Goelet, the house has never been formally opened until this season, when Mrs. Goelet and her daughter returned from England to occupy it. The ball, therefore, may also be considered a housewarming.

Curiosity to see the villa, the anticipatory statements regarding the decorations, favors, &c., and the prominence the hostess and her daughter have attained in English society, made invitations for this evening greatly in demand, and few who received these invitations were absent.

Mrs. Goelet has been perfecting the arrangements for the ball for several weeks. The evening began with a dinner for young people, which was served at round tables, decorated with American Beauty roses and ferns. An orchestra played during the dinner. When the guests at the ball, who numbered about 200, arrived, they drove to the house from the massive gates through an avenue bordered with bay trees set in tubs. These trees were outlined with vari-colored electric lights, which brought out their dark greens very effectively. Fringes of electric lights surrounded the marble fountain on the right, and there was a triple arch of the same lights over the fountain, whose waters were also illuminated from below by blue, crimson, and orange-hued electric lights set in the fountain's base. The flower beds on the lawns sloping to the cliffs on the other side of the villa were outlined and interwoven with many colored miniature electric bulbs. Nearly 2,000 electric lights were used, and these were fed by an independent dynamo. These decorations have for some weeks past occupied the time of a number of electricians.

Entering the villa, the guests found the floral decorations as profuse and handsome as were those formed by the electric lights out of doors. Mrs. Goelet received, assisted by Miss May Goelet, in the drawing room, which was filled with flowers. In the various rooms and in the open hallway, delicate flowers were blended, and in the ballroom, where the cotillion was danced, huge palms and ferns were placed. An addition to the dining room was built on the east side of the villa, and the guests hardly realized that this addition was not a part of the villa, so cleverly was it arranged. In tents on the lawn chairs were placed, and a larger tent was a smoking room for the men. During supper the guests, whether seated in the dining room or on the terrace, had a beautiful view of the lawns with their electrical illumination.

There were two suppers served by Sherry, one just before the cotillion, which began soon after midnight, and one at its conclusion. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., who danced with Miss May Goelet, and Harry Lehr, who danced with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. A new sort of cotillion chair was used in this dance, much higher and stronger than the delicate gilt chairs heretofore employed.

The favors were magnificent, having been purchased abroad by Mrs. Goelet and personally selected by her. In one of the figures big bunches of American Beauty roses tied with wide red satin ribbons and streamers were used. These were brought into the ballroom on a large sedan chair, carried by two liveried servants in the costume of the Louis XIV. period.

Other favors were prettily arranged about screens, in baskets, and on fancy stands. They consisted of Directoire hats for the women and jeweled Court orders for the men. In other figures the favors were musical instruments such as banjos, horns, flutes, and flageolets, aigrettes and rosettes, card cases, small hats, pencils, wands, and golf and silver trinkets, while for the last figure orchids on poles were presented to the women and calendars to the men.

Mrs. Goelet was gowned in an imported creation of white silk, with pearl trimmings, and Miss Goelet wore mauve embroidered in silver.

There were two orchestras. Dancing did not conclude until almost dawn. At all times during the evening there were crowds of spectators on the cliff walk.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Miss Leary,
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Miss Swan,
Miss Johnson,
Miss Gammell,
T. Shaw Safe,
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Lord and Lady Paunceforte,
The Misses Pauncefote,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Crackanthorpe,
W. G. Max-Muller,
Herman Norman,
Gerard Lowther,
M. M. Shoemaker,
James T. Woodward,
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore,
Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry,
The Misses Gerry,
Robert L. Gerry,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones,
Miss Frances Coster Jones,
Mrs. Burke-Roche,
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse,
Cope Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. George S. De Forest,
Atherton Blight,
Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beekman,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield,
Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll,
Miss Blight,
Mrs. William Payne Thompson,
The Earl of Yarmouth,
Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer,
Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp,
Mrs. Frederick Neilson,
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands,
Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr.,
Grafton Cushing,
Miss Cushing,
Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson,
Miss Lily Oelrichs,
Miss Anna Sands,
Marquis De La Gandara,
Miss Louise Scott,
Worthington Whitehouse,
William Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, Jr.,
Capt. Woodbury Kane,
The Misses Mills,
Mrs. Admiral Baldwin,
Mrs. Hobart R. Bishop,
Miss Bishop,
Harry Lehr,
The Misses Bell,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Miss Marion Fish,
Reginald Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget,
James J. Van Alen,
Miss Van Alen,
James L. Van Alen,
Ralph N. Ellis,
Mrs. George Hoffman,
Miss Emily Hoffman,
Mrs. Ladenburg,
Mrs. Henry Clews,
Miss Clews,
Henry Clews, Jr.,
Count Tarnowski,
Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Egerton L. Winthrop,
Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore,
Mrs. Richard Gambrill,
Richard Peters,
Frederick Terry, Jr.,
Leopenard Stewart,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Castlemir De Rham,
Mrs. F. O. French,
Miss French,
Mr. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard,
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman,
Mrs. G. F. Eustis,
Marquis De La Mancha,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet,
Barton Willing,
Center Hitchcock,
Miss Gladys Brooks,
Mrs. C. Albert Stevens,
Mrs. J. Clinch Smith.

Young People, Take Warning.

From The London Mail.

A new terror of courtship has, according to one of the medical papers, been developed. A young woman for some days had been suffering from a supposed attack of pleurisy. When a doctor was called in he found that one of her ribs was fractured. After much questioning the girl blushingly admitted that her fiancé had inflicted the injury while giving her the usual tender embrace before parting on his last visit.

Ceaseless Round.

Bass—For mercy's sake, what has Bounder been saying to you all this time? Wonder what he will do to-morrow! He is to be with you nearly all day, and he won't have anything to talk about.

Foss—Don't you fret. When Bounder has said all he has to say he simply begins over again and says it once more. Bounder is just like a watch. When he has gone the round of talk he finds himself in readiness for a fresh start over the same course.—Boston Transcript.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Extra Session to Act on Goebel Election Law—Close Vote Expected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 28.—The Kentucky Legislature convened in extra session to-day. There were seven members absent in the House and two in the Senate. In the Senate, Dyer succeeded Hill, deceased; Watkins succeeded Bell, deceased; Tolin succeeded Furnish, resigned, and Harbeson succeeded William Goebel, who was killed last January. Both houses adjourned after hearing Gov. Beckham's brief message, which stated that the only purpose for which the session was called was to amend the State election law. The message stated that the law was a good one, but that party and factional prejudice had been engendered against it to such an extent that it was thought best to make changes before another election was held. The message concludes:

Imaginary ills, whether political or physical, should be treated as well as real ones. Your task in this matter is a difficult one. You cannot satisfy everybody. I do not desire to suggest in detail any law for your consideration. I have confidence in your judgment and wisdom, and I believe that you will earnestly and patriotically set to work to frame a law in appearance, as well as in fact, so fair and so just to all parties that no honest citizen can find fault with it.

The Republican minority will wait for the Democratic majority to take the initiative. The Democrats held a caucus to-night to fill vacancies and consider changes in the election law. There are scores of election bills for caucus consideration.

Both sides admit that the vote on the repeal of the Goebel law will be close. Democrats say that the Senate will be a tie—19 to 19—but that in the House the Democrats have a comfortable majority and can defeat an outright repeal. Republican leaders say they will have a majority of one in the Senate in favor of the repeal and have a good chance of carrying the bill through the House.

WOMAN WITH TWO HUSBANDS.

Has No. 2 Arrested and Regrets Leaving No. 1.

Susie Kalbman of 125 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street had her husband, John, a carpenter, arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of abandonment and non-support, and he was arraigned before Magistrate Zeller, in the Harlem Police Court. Mrs. Kalbman told the Court that she had been married to her present husband for three years, and that he had always treated her cruelly and had frequently beaten her, and had abandoned her some time ago. She became very much wrought up over the case and said:

"When I married my present husband my first husband was living, and he treated me better than this one, and I am sorry that I ever left him."

"Did you get a divorce from your first husband?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, Judge, I did not," said the woman. "We were married several years, and we did not get along very well, and so I went to see a lawyer, and he said that I could leave him and marry again, which I did."

"Get out of this court," said the Judge, "you have no action here at all, and you should be arrested for bigamy."

She then made so much disturbance in the court that the Judge ordered her arrested, but she pleaded so hard with the Judge and apologized to the court for what she had said that she was released.

MRS. DR. WRIGHT DEAD.

Midwife Succumbs to Injuries Received in Resisting Arrest.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 28.—Mrs. Dr. Wright, brought here from Gilman, Ill., yesterday, died at 3 P. M. from the effects of her wounds.

Mrs. Dr. Wright had a hospital at Gilman, in which a young girl died. Dr. Wright was accused of being responsible for her death, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. The woman, however, defied the authorities and opened fire from her windows on the policemen sent to apprehend her. In the fighting that followed and in which a large mob took part, one of the defenders of the house was killed and Dr. Wright, herself, shot.

LEAPED FROM WAGON TO DEATH.

Boy, Frightened by Driver, Falls in Front of Trolley Car.

Burt Harrison, eight years old,, of 893 Caldwell Avenue, died in Fordham Hospital last night as a result of internal injuries received by being struck by a trolley car. The boy was stealing a ride on one of the Consolidated Ice Company's wagons at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue last evening. The driver called to him to get off.

As he jumped from the wagon trolley car 224 of the Third Avenue Line, south-bound, struck him. He was knocked down and rolled several feet by the fender.

When picked up the lad was unconscious. It was not at first thought that his injuries were serious. The motorman, Anton Lang of 972 Boston Avenue, was arrested.

REV. MR. PORTER IN A HOSPITAL.

Recovery of the Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church Will Be Slow.

The Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who has been seriously ill for some time, was yesterday removed to the Long Island College Hospital. He was taken to the hospital in order that he might enjoy perfect seclusion.

At the hospital last night it was said that Mr. Porter was resting comfortably, but that his recovery would probably be slow. His illness is partially due, it is believed, to a fall from a bicycle which he sustained several months ago. It is also thought that his system was much debilitated by his visit to Cuba last Winter.

Alleged Anarchist Deported.

Michale Guida, one of the alleged Italian Anarchists who arrived in this country two weeks ago on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., was ordered deported yesterday by the immigration authorities, under instructions received from the Treasury Department at Washington. Yesterday morning Guida, who came as a stowaway, was brought to the Barge Office from Ellis Island, and had a hearing before the Special Board of Inquiry of the Bureau of Immigration, and it was decided that he was an undesirable immigrant, had failed to pay the $10 fine imposed on him, and was likely to become a public charge. Guida has a brother in Harlem who may appeal from the decision of the board.

Brooklyn Man Dies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—G. V. Williamson, a fruit buyer, of Brooklyn, died suddenly last night in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had been in Felton, Del., purchasing watermelons and was on his way home when death overtook him.

Leverson and His Accomplices.

From The Rochester Democrat.

Traitorous correspondence with an enemy in arms is not the only evidence of treason. The giving of aid and comfort covers a multitude of acts such as the resolutions of the Indianapolis "liberty" convention and the speeches of Mr. Boutwell. Mr. Leverson, being less discreet than some others, wrote to the Filipinos advising them to treat Americans as pirates. But that is what Boutwell and Bryan are teaching in effect. As THE NEW YORK TIMES says, Leverson being discovered in an extreme treasonable action, of necessity he must be repudiated, while his acts are not repudiated for fear of creating the impression that the "anti-imperialists" are not true to the Filipinos and to flag hauling. If Mr. Leverson is a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, as he avers, it could do no harm for a Federal Grand Jury to make some inquiry about the activities of that organization and of Mr. Leverson himself. Even cranks ought sometimes to be tried for dangerous crankism.

Courtesy in Business.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Leadmark.

In solemn truth, what this workaday world needs is a return to the courtesy of our ancestors, who always had time to sign themselves with a "Believe me, my dear Sir, your humble and obedient servant," and to begin their letters "Esteemed and honored Sir." If leisure were scant in the old days, these forms were abbreviated; but the abbreviation conveyed the idea perfectly and said to the reader, in effect, "He that wrote had more of politeness than he had of time, and he did his best." The trouble with mankind to-day is mainly superfluity of manners, but the primal element thereof.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

MANAGERS AT WAR.

Court Takes Part in Row Between the Owners of "The Cadet Girl."

The owners of the show now running at the Herald Square Theatre are at war. They stood in opposite corners of the lobby last night and eyed each other viciously, each surrounded by small groups of men, to whom he declared in confidential whispers that his rival was "morally cross-eyed."

A. H. Chamberlyn, manager of "The Cadet Girl," and Daniel M. Brady were the contestants in the fight, which had reached an exciting point on account of the presence of Ambrose McCall, Clerk of the Supreme Court, whom Justice Gildersleeve had delegated to see that the actors and actresses were paid their weekly salaries. These salaries had been due on Monday night, and it was because the players threatened to strike that Mr. Chamberlyn appealed to the court for assistance.

Back of it all there has been a protracted fight. Brady is, according to theatrical dialect, the "angel" of the company, for he was to put into the production of "The Cadet Girl" eight-fifteenths of the total cost, Mr. Chamberlyn furnishing the rest. The latter says that Brady only turned in $2,500, and that he himself actually supplied something like $16,000. He further says that Brady, after the first week of the play had been unsuccessful, tried to "pull out" altogether, but that later, when fortune turned and crowded houses began, he came into line again.

Brady went into the Supreme Court last Friday and obtained an order forcing Chamberlyn to pay all moneys received from the show into the Bank of New Amsterdam, crediting the same to Chamberlyn and Brady conjointly. In securing the order Brady's claim was that he had never received any money from the venture and that Chamberlyn had not made an accounting of the funds. Chamberlyn, in reply, said that Brady had signified his willingness to get out of the partnership after the first unsuccessful week.

When the salaries became due Mr. Chamberlyn had no money with which to pay them, so he went before Justice Gildersleeve yesterday and asked that a representative of the Court be empowered to pay the members of "The Cadet Girl's" cast. Mr. McCall was forthwith sent to perform that function, the Brady contingent agreeing after some squabbling.

Until late at night the contending factions fumed and scowled around the theatre. What Mr. Chamberlyn's next move will be is doubtful, but he says he will "get around" Brady somehow.

VIRGINIA HARNED ILL.

The Actress Overcome by the Severe Heat Since Her Return from Abroad.

While the rehearsals of "Hamlet" are going on every day at the Garden Theatre under the eye of Mr. Sothern, who is to act the Prince of Denmark for the first time next month, Mrs. Sothern (Virginia Harned) has been quite ill at her home in this city since her return from Switzerland. The severe heat completely prostrated her and she has not yet rallied sufficiently to make her appearance as Ophelia at the Garden Theatre an absolute certainty. She has devoted much time and care to the study of the rôle, to which she is admirably suited, and Mr. Sothern hopes she will recover in time for his first performance of "Hamlet."

The Shakespearean tragedy will be, it is said, the handsomest production in which Mr. Sothern has yet taken part, and that is saying a great deal for it in advance. The public will expect much. It will be a pity if Miss Harned's illness prevents her appearance as Ophelia.

Sothern's "Hamlet" will immediately precede Mansfield's costly and elaborate revival of "Henry V." at the Garden Theatre, and this, in its turn, will give place to the French version of "L'Aiglon," with Bernhardt as the young Duke and Coquelin as the veteran of the Napoleonic wars. Few of the other playhouses will be able to rival this attractive programme.

MR. CONRIED RETURNS.

Has Fifty-eight New Plays for Irving Place Theatre.

Heinrich Conried, lessee and manager of the Irving Place Theatre, returned yesterday from Europe, where he secured fifty-eight new plays for the coming season. One of the German actresses he has engaged is Helene Ottilon, who will be here in April, in Bahr's comedy "The Star."

Other players Mr. Conried has contracts with are Marie Eisenhut, Hoftheatre, Weimar; R. Emmerich, Hoftheatre, Hanover; Kathi Frank, Stadttheatre, Frankfort; Hedwig Lange, Deutsch Theatre, Berlin; R. Hofmann, Stadttheatre, Breslau; Hans Ottbert, Hoftheatre, Weimar; J. Schamberg of Prag, and Adolf Zimmerman, Hoftheatre, Wiesbaden.

Among those of last year's performers who will be at the Irving Place Theatre again are Anna Fränkel, G. von Liefferitz, and Ada Merito.

Mr. Conried's season will begin on Sept. 29, with Schnitzler's "Vermachtniss." While abroad Mr. Conried received at the hands of Baron von Richthofen, German Secretary of State, the decoration of the Order of the Cross, Third Degree, which entitles him to admission into the Emperor's Court.

PAUL M. POTTER HOME AGAIN.

Playwright Arrives from Europe and Talks of the Drama.

Paul M. Potter, the playwright, arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday. He was the American delegate to the Exposition Congress of Dramatists and was appointed by the congress as a committee of one to make a report on the drama of this country. At the next session of the congress he will submit his report, for which he says he will do much studying.

"We are ahead of all other countries," said Mr. Potter, "in the comfort of our theatres. Even in France they are behind in that respect, nor can they understand our enormous box office receipts, for it takes a play like 'Cyrano de Bergerac' to do a ten-thousand-dollar-per-week business over there."

Mr. Potter says that American drama needs developing. Of this he will treat at length in his report, as well as of the doings and customs of stage people. To secure his statistics he plans visiting or writing to all the prominent managers and players of the country.

As to his new plays Mr. Potter refused to say anything when he landed.

The "Nell Gwynne" Plays.

Nell Gwynne is going to be one of the stage heroines of this season on both sides of the Atlantic. When Marie Tempest announced the production of her Nell Gwynne play in London she advertised it as "Mistress Nell," but as a play of that title had been copyrighted in England by George C. Hazelton, Jr., Miss Tempest was obliged to change the name of hers. The American rights to Mr. Hazelton's "Mistress Nell" are owned by Henriette Crossman, who produced the play on trial last Spring. Miss Crosman will begin her season in "Mistress Nell" Sept. 10, and is booked for an engagement at the Bijou Theatre beginning Oct. 8.

A third "Nell Gwynne" play is Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," to be produced in London this week by Julia Neilson. The American rights are held by Margaret Anglin, who is now acting Baroness Roydon in "Brother Officers" at the Empire Theatre. Mr. Kester's play was produced in the West some years ago by Rhea, but has since been rewritten.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Liebler & Co. are to produce Israel Zangwill's "The Mantle of Elijah" late in the coming season.

F. C. Whitney and Edwin Knowles will present "Quo Vadis" at the Bijou Theatre in Jersey City next Saturday evening. The engagement will last through the following week.

F. Marion Crawford intends to return to this country in time to see the play which has been adapted from his "In the Palace of the King" presented in Washington on Sept. 24.

Irene Perry, Bertha Waltzinger, Jeannette Lowrie, Crissie Carlisle, and William T. Terriss have been engaged by Manager Samuel Rork to support Thomas Q. Seabrooke in his forthcoming tour with "The Rounders."

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne has secured a one-act play by W. B. Yeats. It is called "The Land of the Heart's Desire," and will be used as a curtain raiser before "In a Balcony." The latter will be produced at a special performance at Wallack's Theatre some time during Mrs. Le Moyne's forthcoming engagement.

full cast has at last been secured for [illegible]

RESCUED FROM ARTILLERYMEN.

They Were About to Trounce a Young Man with Barrel Staves.

Charles Allery, a young Englishman who works in the Burlee Shipyards at Port Richmond, S. I., had a narrow escape from a thrashing with barrel staves at the hands of about 100 members of the Fifth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

Allery, according to the soldiers, had made himself offensive on a number of occasions when the soldiers visited South Beach, and cut him out with his girl. Therefore Allery one night was waylaid and trounced by a committee of one. Allery and his friends, in turn the soldiers say, waylaid a little recruit named Smith, who routed his five assailants, but who has since been laid up with a broken jaw.

The soldiers vowed a vengeance. On Monday night Allery visited the beach and was lured out of a resort, when a dozen brawny artillerymen seized him. He was hustled along, yelling "Murder!" The soldiers landed him in the midst of about 100 men, all armed with barrel staves. An impromptu court-martial was held, and the prisoner, still yelling, was condemned to run the gantlet.

Patrolman Cunningham, at the upper end of the beach, heard the man's cries, and rescued him. Allery was for some time speechless with fright, and when he came to he insisted he had narrowly escaped being lynched.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

Toledo, Indianapolis, and Chicago Show Largest Percentage of Increase.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The cities of the United States, so far as the Census Office has yet given out the figures, show a very healthy and satisfactory rate of increase of population during the past ten years. The percentage of increase ranges from 9.77 for Cincinnati to 61.88 for Toledo.

The three cities which show the largest percentage of increase are Toledo, Indianapolis, and Chicago. Owing to the changes in boundary in the consolidation of what is now known as "Greater New York," the percentage for that city cannot be accurately stated. For Philadelphia it is 23.57; for Boston, 25.67; for St. Louis, 27.33; for Baltimore, 17.15; for the District of Columbia, 20.98; for Cleveland, 46.07; for New Orleans, 18.62; for San Francisco, 14.64; for Milwaukee, 39.64, and so on.

Nearly all the cities, it is stated at the Census Office, are very well satisfied with the count, though it is probable that all of them expected a somewhat better showing than the census has given them. The complaints of an imperfect census are declared to be few in comparison with the experience of the Census Office in previous years.

BOSTON'S POPULATION, 560,892.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The population of Boston, Mass., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is: 1900, 560,892; 1890, 448,477.

These figures show an increase in population of 112,415, or 25.07 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 362,839, showing an increase of 85,638, or 23.60 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

San Francisco's Increase, 43,785.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The population of San Francisco, Cal., according to the official count, is: 1900, 342,782; 1890, 298,997, or an increase in population of 43,785, or 14.64 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 233,959, showing an increase of 65,038, or 27.80 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

IMAGINARY ILLS.

The Imagination Used to Cure Oftentimes with Great Success.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Bread pills have ever been regarded as potent factors in the practice of medicine, but it remained for the modern school of physicians to discover the true value of psychic influence in the treatment of mental and bodily disorders.

Under this heading the methods most often used are hypnotism, suggestion, and deception, which, taken collectively, are dignified by the name of Suggestive Therapeutics. Almost every day some remarkable cure is recorded in the Cincinnati hospitals through these agencies. Their influences are especially felt in cases where the nervous system is involved, such as neurasthenia, hysteria, hypocondria, insomnia, and melancholia.

There is at the City Hospital at the present time a young woman who has not slept in weeks without first receiving a hypodermic injection of pure water. She believes she is getting a quarter grain of morphia with each injection, and, as there is no way of her learning of the deception, the treatment works like a charm.

Another case at the Institution is that of an elderly man suffering from imaginary paralysis, who could not be benefited by the use of drugs or the electric current. By prearranged plan he was informed by a person supposed to be uninterested in his case that magnetism, not electricity, was what he needed, and since then he has shown marked improvement under the constant application of a wooden magnet, painted to resemble the genuine article.

Still another case is that of a woman who cannot speak a word unless she is in a stooping posture. For months her voice was lost to her altogether, but one day while bending over caressing a cat her voice returned, and since then she can only talk when her body is bent to a right angle. All efforts to relieve her were of little avail until one day her attending physician informed her that she could not be cured until she had undergone a long course of treatment, but ventured the information that she could be relieved for the period of one week by the application of "raw" electricity to her throat, taken from the city's current. The electricity was applied and the woman's voice returned, but when the week expired her voice was lost to her again. Again the electric current was applied, and again she spoke, only to lose her voice when the week was up.

Another case is that of a young woman of more than ordinary intelligence, who, through constant associations with disease, has suffered almost every ailment to which human flesh is heir, including appendicitis, paralysis, intermittent fever, heart failure, increased respiration, and broken limbs. She also believes it an impossibility for her to remain in bed all night without falling out during her sleep, and for awhile she rolled upon the floor with such marked regularity that it was found necessary to tie her in bed.

Now and then a case presents an amusing phase. One woman, possessed of the idea that her heart was growing to her side, refused to improve under the treatment accorded her, and the doctors, knowing her condition was due to hysteria, planned to get rid of her. Medicine was prescribed made up of the most nauseating drugs, and the patient was ordered to take doses hourly. After the first day's treatment the woman said she was well enough to go home, and the doctors congratulated themselves that the expelling decoction had proved so successful. To their surprise when the woman left the hospital she asked that a bottle of the medicine be given her, as it had furnished her more relief than anything she had taken.

The Keys He Favored.

"I'd be willing," said the chronic dyspeptic, "to give my month's salary to any man who would invent a piano with common-sense keys only."

"What do you mean by 'common-sense' keys?"

"Why, the kind that could only be used in [illegible]

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last week of August has opened, fortunately, with somewhat cooler weather, but, although by the calendar the time of preparation for the annual flittings from seashore to mountains and from mountains to seashore has arrived, the continued high thermometer will defer these until the Autumn winds begin to really blow. There are, however, indications of the near opening of the Autumn or suburban season. The suburban clubs and country houses are being swept and garnished and put in order for the near and expected homecoming of members, owners, and guests. Another milestone in the year's social progress is in sight and will soon be passed.

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Golf, which was not quite so much heard of during July and August, save occasionally at Newport, Southampton, and Narragansett, is now all the talk of the clubs and country houses, and the golf devotees are deeply interested in the woman's championship tournament now in progress on the Shinnecock links, and are looking forward with keen anticipation to the many events on the Autumn programme. It was fortunate that the weather was cooler at Shinnecock yesterday morning, for had the fierce heat of the previous day, and which old Southampton residents said was the greatest they had ever experienced there, continued there would almost certainly have been sunstrokes among the players or spectators. As it was, with few exceptions all the sixty-five contestants were present, and the first pair started at 9:30 A. M. There was a large attendance of the Southampton men and women at the links, and numerous luncheons and teas were served and enjoyed at the clubhouse.

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This golf tournament, a detailed account of which will be found in another column, is making Southampton very gay this week. Each one of the fair players has her clientele of friends and admirers, numbers of whom accompany her over the links. The Southampton beaus are acting as scorers and are greatly enjoying their attendance, particularly upon some of the Western players, who are said to have the breezy air of the plains about them. After to-day, and when there are only a few pairs left, as they gradually retire, there will come luncheons and dinners in the players' honor. The dance at the Meadow Club on Friday night promises to be exceptionally large and gay. Southampton only needed this golf tournament to make its season a record one.

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The event yesterday at Newport was Mrs. Ogden Goelet's ball at her villa, Ochre Court, for her daughter, Miss May Goelet, the story of which is told in another column. The ball was really a housewarming, for Ochre Court has not until last night been the scene of any notable festivity, owing to its late owner's absence and illhealth, since it was completed some years ago.

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On the New York, which will sail to-day for Southampton, there are, among others, Lady Hornby, Edgar Ingraham, Carl Frelinghuysen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Taylor, and Miss Lilian Taylor. On the Friesland, sailing for Antwerp, there are booked, among others, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Buckingham, Mrs. R. M. Hubbard and Miss Hubbard, Carleton W. Nason, and Mr. and Mrs. James J. Robinson. The Majestic has booked, among others, E. T. Butler, Alex. Smith Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McNeece, the Hon. A. S. Northcote, Mrs. Northcote and two children, Herbert Seymour, and Lady Wolseley.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Grosser Kurfust from Bremen and Southampton were: Dr. W. T. Alexander, Charles T. Boogmeyer, Arthur Brentano, General Director B. Becker, Lieut. R. M. Brookfield, George D. Bartlett, Countess Carignano, William H. Carpenter, Consul Hugo Donzelmann, R. M. Davis, Craig A. Marsh, Dr. Wilbur B. Marple, Prof. R. A. Rice, Dr. W. M. Sweet, Robert M. Steele, United States Navy; A. R. Werner, and Montgomery Schuyler.

***

Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium, who spent the Summer of 1899 at Newport, arrived on the Southwark from Antwerp yesterday. Among the passengers who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg, were: S. W. Bowne, W. Watts Taylor, Dr. W. T. Bull and Mrs. Bull, Lawrence Boggs, Commander United States Navy; Director General S. H. Cramp, Col. The A. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, J. B. Francis Herreshoff, Henry W. Farnam, and Mrs. Farnam, Attaché von Forster, Dr. George R. Fowler, J. W. Henderson, Major Gen. Iditti of Japan, Dr. T. W. Moore, Paul M. Potter, Arthur H. Scribner, Francis Lynde Stetson and Mrs. Stetson, Claus Spreckels, and Baron Czikan von Wahlborn, Austrian Minister to the United States.

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Mrs. Astor will give another large dinner at her Newport villa, Beechwood, on Wednesday, Sept. 5. Mrs. Astor's dinners have been, if possible, more enjoyable than ever. Mrs. Astor has been in much better health than for some years past.

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The rush to the north from London still continues, as the shooting is reported to be better than for many years past. The Duke of York, Lord and Lady Chesterfield, Lady Tweeddale, Lord Glenesk, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Binning, and Lord and Lady Crawford are all now on the moors.

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The Duchess of Manchester has gone to Marienbad from Paris with her youngest sister, Miss Emily Yznaga. The Duchess, who for several months has been in delicate health, is slowly recovering.

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From all accounts it is not improbable that the English Court will soon again be plunged into mourning, or rather will be obliged to continue its mourning, which is announced to terminate on Sept. 15, for Prince Albert. The Empress Frederick is seriously ill at Friedrichshof, her country seat in the Taunus Hills. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who are now at Homburg, went there to be near the Empress, and it is said that only the fear of Anarchists prevents Queen Victoria, who is devotedly attached to her eldest daughter, from journeying to Friedrichshof.

Bar Harbor's Social Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 28.—The Pot and Kettle Club house at Hull's Cove was opened to-day, Bar Harbor's best society being present at the function. A novel and distinguishing feature of the entertainment was that the seven charter members of the club received, attired as French chefs.

It is intended to use the clubhouse in future as a convenient place for driving parties, and small gatherings in which the cooking talents of the members may find a profitable field.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Stewart, Gen. Morrell, Miss Lurman, Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Miss Fox, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Beales, Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller, and Count and Countess Laugier Villars.

Mrs. S. Megargee Wright gave a dinner at Clover Croft to-night. The guests included Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wright, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mr. Monoure Robinson, Capt. T. J. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Green, Miss Conover, Miss Knowlton, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Rensselaer.

The local Board of Trade has voted $1,200 for the entertainment of the sailors of the British and Atlantic squadrons during their visit next week.

Recent hotel arrivals include the following: At the St. Sauveur—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gilfellen of Philadelphia, William T. Meredith of New York, S. L. Brock of Boston.

At the Newport—Charles S. Cox, Alec Findlay, Harry Vardon, A. H. Cram of Newton; Douglas Merritt and Miss Merritt of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; A. S. Dexter, Mrs. A. W. Coes of Boston; Miss Mary Coes of Cambridge, and Arthur T. Gilbert of New Bedford.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28.—This evening Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dinner to twenty-six guests, who were afterward driven to Mrs. Goelet's ball.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave a large dinner at Fieldston, and Mrs. David Kinz also [illegible]

Other dinners were given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Blight.

Mrs. Clement C. Moore gave an enjoyable luncheon to-day at her cottage. American Beauty roses adorned the table.

The wardroom officers of the cruiser New York gave a dinner this evening on the flagship, after which dancing took place on the spar deck, which was prettily decorated and inclosed with awnings and curtains. The guests came from Newport and Jamestown and various military stations in the boats of the flagship. The electric illuminations on the New York were very effective.

Prof. A. Wisner of Paris this morning inaugurated his season of lectures in French at the residence of Mrs. Astor, at Beechwood. His subject was "Le Roi de Rome et 'L'Aiglon' de Rostand." Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. Scott Grant, Miss Scott, Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Fred Pearson, Miss Whitwell, Mrs. William Groverner, Mrs. Hugh Cole, Miss Ward, Mrs. Shirley Irving, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Goodsell, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Francis B. Swayne, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, the Misses Pruyn and Clark of Jamestown, and several others.

The second lecture will be given next Friday morning at the residence of Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard.

Henry C. Gray is at Hawkhurst, on Kay Street.

Mrs. J. A. Bostwick closed her Newport season to-day. Mrs. Bostwick has gone to New York, whence she will sail this week for Europe.

Arrivals at the Stevens villa include Charles B. Cory of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sanderson of Scranton, and B. E. Burnham of New York.

Entries on the Casino register include Henry G. Gray, Mrs. J. M. Schermerhorn, and Mrs. Theodore Van Ness.

Thatcher M. Ames of New York has returned from West Island.

Admiral and Mrs. A. S. Crowninshield of Washington are registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Ferdinand E. Chatard.

Dr. Ferdinand E. Ch

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits . . . 25,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
Foreign Exchange. Cable Transfers.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 32d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

C. W. MORGAN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES { NEW YORK, 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. PHILADELPHIA, Drexel Bu ld'g, 5th & Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
BANKERS & BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
Branch Office 1256 Broadway, Cor. 33d St.
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

Established 1868. Tel. c. 11 2385 Cortlandt.
FRED. H. SMITH,
STOCK BROKER, 5 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED AS LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 639 of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
July, 1895, G. A. Cassebeer, New York.... $80.64
December, 1889, F. di Humy, New York... 60.24
May, 1893, estate Thomas B. Tweeddle, New York..... 57.58
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER,
Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900. FRANCIS J. MILLER,
Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.
New York, August 15, 1900.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1900:
The above bonds maturing September 1, 1900, and the coupons thereof maturing on the same date will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.
The Company has reserved to the holders of the maturing bonds above named the privilege of receiving for such bonds, in lieu of cash, the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, at the price of 90½% and accrued interest thereon.
In case holders of the old bonds elect to take new bonds in lieu of cash, the difference in price will be adjusted in cash.
N. MONSARRAT, President.

23 Wall Street,
New York, August 15, 1900.
Referring to the above notice of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, we have purchased from that Company the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds reserved to provide for the maturity of the above-named Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company's Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and are now prepared to make the exchange of the old bonds for the new on the terms above stated.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
FIRST MTGE. TERMINAL BONDS.
DUE 1916.
Default has been made in the payment of coupon due July 1, 1900. For the mutual protection of the interests of all the holders of the abovenamed bonds, the undersigned, acting as a committee, and representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them by depositing your bonds with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900. Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.
New York, August 16, 1900.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits.$3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis, Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.
In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 10, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
(Formerly The State Trust Company,)
By L. P. MORTON, President.
Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 29, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$200 Note of Aaron K. Bouton, dated August 13th, 1899.
$275 2d Mtge. on No. 706½ Park Ave., B'klyn. made by Leonard Colson, due Nov. 8th, 1901.
25 shs. Messing Land Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y.
1,040 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way Co.
Pews Nos. 90 and 110 North Aisle 1st Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Chemical National Bank.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
25 shs. N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. Chicago & Northwestern R'way Pref'd.
10 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
10 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
4 shs. Union Trust Co.
30 shs. American Press Association.
25 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
27 shs. Trust Co. of America.
11 shs. 4th National Bank.
$1,000 Washington, Ohio & Western R. R. 1st 4s, 1924.
101 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
100 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 5.
The fourth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on Oct. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Sept. 22, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company,
NO. 1 BROADWAY,
New York, August 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

National Biscuit Company.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable August 31st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from August 22d to August 31st, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

American Spirits Manufacturing Co.
Coupons due Sept. 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Sept. 1st, 1900, on presentation at Manhattan Trust Company, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1900, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

OLD STOCKS FOUND BURIED.

Shares in Old Oil and Land Companies Come to Light in William's Bridge.

Richard T. Wallace, a real estate agent, who has an office on Olin Avenue, William's Bridge, found an old tin box several days ago buried in the foundation of his office. Olin Avenue is being raised and widened, and it was found necessary to move the office back some twenty feet. When the old foundation was torn out Mr. Wallace found the tin box, which was pretty well battered. Without opening it, he put it in his safe and tried to find the owner. Mrs. Delehi, the owner of the building, knew nothing of the box, although she had owned the house for the past forty years.

When the box was opened it was found to contain a package of stocks and bonds, several Commodore's buttons of the New York Yacht Club, some old coins, and several notes, checks, and documents. The stocks were of various oil and land companies, bearing the date of 1865, made out in the name of or transferred to John F. Rollins, also a life insurance policy, numbered 4,008, for $10,000, made out in the same name by the North American Life Insurance Company of New York City, and dated Oct. 17, 1865. Among the papers were certificates representing 14,000 shares in the Woodwirt Petroleum Company, dated Sept. 12, 1865; 2,800 shares in the Ohio River Petroleum Company, 200 shares of the Foster Iron Ore Mining Company, made out in the name of Mary B. Paulding; 200 shares in the Bremen Oil and Mining Company, dated Oct. 27, 1865, and a number of shares in other concerns. The face value of all the stocks and of the insurance policy amounted to $75,000.

One of the documents was a letter signed by Benjamin W. Hitchcock of 24 Beekman Street, evidently addressed to a friend, and stating that the bearer, John F. Rollins, had held 2,424 shares in the Ohio River Oil Company, which had broken up, and that he had given Rollins a similar number of shares in the Vance Company, hoping that they might prove valuable to him some day, and asking the person to whom the letter was addressed, who was designated by his first name, "Duncan," to sign the certificates.

Mr. Wallace said yesterday that he did not believe the papers had any great value, unless the insurance policy was worth something. He said that nobody of the name of Rollins ever lived in the house or in William's Bridge, so far as he was able to learn.

Richard Croker once boarded in the house in his younger days.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO MEET.

Programme and Topics for Discussion at Richmond Oct. 2, 3, and 4.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Aug. 28.—The American Bankers' Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual convention on the Hotel Jefferson Roof Garden, this city, on Oct. 2, 3, and 4.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the first day, by Walker Hill of St. Louis, the President of the organization. On the same day Gov. Hoge Tyler, Richard M. Taylor, Mayor of Richmond, and Virginius Newton, President of the Richmond Clearing House Association, will deliver addresses of welcome.

On the second day, "Practical Banking Questions" will be discussed, and Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, will speak on "The Treasury and the Money Market." The programme for the third day includes discussions as follows:

"The Financial Future of the United States," discussion opened by Charles A. Conant, New York Journal of Commerce; "The Internal Revenue Law," opened by Alfred C. Barnes, President Astor Place Bank; "Public Opinion and the Bank," opened by J. A. S. Pollard, cashier Fort Madison Savings Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa; "The Education of a Banker," opened by George Hague, General Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada and delegate from the Canadian Bankers' Association.

The election of officers will take place on the same day. A reception to the visiting bankers and various other entertainments have been arranged.

MAY CUT COTTON MEN'S WAGES.

Plans Under Consideration to Reduce Pay of 25,000 Workmen.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 28.—It was reported unofficially here to-day that the Selling Committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association will recommend a plan to reduce wages, returning to the rate in force previous to Dec. 11, 1899. If it is decided to reduce wages more than 25,000 men here will be affected.

There is also under consideration a plan to continue the curtailment of production. The present curtailment agreement expires Sept. 17 next, and it has been suggested that a reduction in wages and a further curtailment go into effect on that date. A member of the Selling Committee said this afternoon that no definite action had as yet been taken by the committee, the plans being still under discussion.

More Pacific Gold.

The United States Sub-Treasury was debtor at the Clearing House yesterday to the amount of about $1,700,000, of which $680,597 represented payments in New York Exchanges for gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco and $295,000 checks for gold deposited at the local Assay Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 28	119,478
To date this year	75,811,455
Corresponding date last year	120,379,785

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 28	$665,500
To date this year	$330,349,910
Corresponding date last year	$655,253,090

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Cont. Tob. pf.	1⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	½	P. C., C. & St. L.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Consol. Gas	1½
Am. Ice pf.	2⅝	Del. & Hudson	½
Am. Linseed pf.	2⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Texas & Pacific	½
Canadian Pacific	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s | 1 | N. Y., L. & W. 1st | 2½

Bond Declined.

Stand. R. & T. 6s | 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was featureless, quotations moving listlessly and without any appreciable change. What activity there was resulted, as on recent previous days, almost entirely from the operations of professional traders, the public continuing to hold aloof from the market. Were it not for this fact there might be some reasonable hope that the generally better prices which marked the conclusion of the day's trading might be succeeded to-day by still further gains. But values which advanced in large measure as a result of a short covering movement, such as that which appeared yesterday, are neither stable nor substantial enough to warrant much confidence in the expectation that they will necessarily be continued. Conditions affecting the market have not changed, and until they do there is little likelihood that the professional nature of the trading or the tone dominating it will change. And this will almost certainly not be until the New England elections give an indication of the direction in which the political wind listeth.

One of the striking evidences of the market's apathy and failure to respond to favorable news developments appeared in the indifferent reception which yesterday was given to the very favorable earnings statement submitted by Atchison and Northern Pacific. Though the Atchison system for the month of July showed the substantial increase in net earnings of nearly $350,000, the market response of the common and preferred stocks was only a small fractional advance in each case, while though Northern Pacific in the third week of August showed a gain in gross of more than $52,000 the stock was inclined rather to heaviness than to buoyancy. It is just such exhibits that most discourage those operators working for higher prices.

On the other hand, the fact must not be lost sight of that, except in some exceptional circumstances in which particular stocks are affected, developments of a general nature regarded as unfavorable have not resulted in depressing prices appreciably or in shaking out large blocks of investment holdings. The recent heavy gold exports, the developments in the Chinese situation, and the weakness of the foreign markets, followed by selling of Americans, clearly show this. Whether or not a genuine election scare, should such a one come, would have the depressing effect that in some quarters is predicted, is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

The resumption of dividends on Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville is encouraging. There are multiplying signs that railroad prosperity is not, as croakers have lately been pleased to lament, a thing of the past.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was firmer than for some days past, advancing at one time to 55, though in the last few minutes of trading it fell rather sharply to 54, marking the same figure as the previous day's close. Insiders were said to be buyers, and the reported legal proceedings against the company were in the Street not regarded as serious. The old story of Metropolitan seeking control of the property was heard, but it lacked foundation.

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ATCHISON stocks were inclined to heaviness in the early trading, but rallied later, following the publication of the report showing an increase in net earnings of over $342,300 for the month of July. Gross earnings for the month increased $454,600, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, but an increase in operating expenses of $112,200 reduced the net figures by that amount, leaving, however, the very substantial gain noted above. The figures include the operations of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway.

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ST. PAUL, BURLINGTON, and ROCK ISLAND were all heavy in the early trading, St. Paul falling to 112, Burlington to 123⅞, and Rock Island to 105¾. At the low figures, however, buying, said to be in part for investment account and in part representing short covering, was in evidence, and the quotations were carried up somewhat.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS was advanced on buying probably for the short account, and the close marked a fractional net gain. There was an absence of any news affecting the stock, and even the rumor monger appeared content to rest on his laurels for the time being.

***

AMERICAN STEEL HOOP stocks were the weakest of the steel group, the common losing ¼ on transfers of 300 shares and the preferred ⅝ on trading in which 1,000 shares changed hands. The selling was said to be for Chicago and Pittsburg interests and was accompanied by reports, not confirmed, of labor troubles.

***

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE preferred was easily the feature of the market in point of advance, a net gain of 4¼ points being recorded, on transactions involving 900 shares of stock. The gain was due to the declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. out of the surplus earnings of the company. The common stock was also favorably affected, appreciating 1¾ points, on trading in some 600 shares.

***

CONSOLIDATED GAS fell off over a point, on transfers of 2,900 shares. There was no news to explain the decline.

***

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN shares showed [illegible] and stronger.

it was said that the bull pool in the stocks was planning for another upward movement. It does not seem to be likely, however, that in so limited a market any serious attempt will be made to bring about a sustained rise.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC was not influenced in any way by the excellent showing made by the company in the third week in August, when earnings increased $52,800 over the corresponding week a year ago. Less than 3,500 shares were traded in, with the final quotation showing no net change.

***

AMERICAN TOBACCO opened up ¼ and scored a further fractional advance before the close of the day, the final figure marking a net gain of ¾. The movement appeared to be due solely to short covering.

***

READING issues and JERSEY CENTRAL continued heavy on the reports from the Pennsylvania coal districts telling of the possibility of a strike among the anthracite miners. Reading first preferred lost ⅛, and the second preferred a full point, while Jersey Central, after selling as low as 183⅜, closed at 184, a net loss of ⅜ on sales of 1,300 shares. Talk of the likelihood of an advance in anthracite prices Sept. 1 was not confirmed.

***

The limited nature of the market is amply testified to by the course of Continental Tobacco preferred, which advanced 1⅞ points on the transfer of 125 shares, while Pacific Coast lost a full point on the sale of 100 shares.

INTERNATIONAL STRENGTH.

The growing importance of the New York stock market as an international investment market has lately engaged no inconsiderable attention in foreign financial circles, and the recent liberal subscriptions in this country to the British war loan served only the more to open the eyes of European and Continental financiers to the fuller possibilities of America, financially and marketwise.

In London some newspaper controversy upon the subject has appeared, in which The Statist and The London Times have played no inconspicuous parts.

The matter, not unnaturally, is not without moment here, and for that reason the following excerpt from the latest number of The Statist, just to hand, is at once interesting and suggestive. The Statist says:

Combating our own recent statement that New York is now becoming a great international investment market, The Times of Tuesday said that the United States is still a debtor country. The statement is true or untrue, according to the sense attached to the phrase debtor country: The United States is certainly not a debtor country in the way it was thirty, or even twenty, years ago. It has not to negotiate with the Messrs. Rothschild or other great financial houses abroad to enable it to borrow on an adequate scale. Even during the crisis between 1893 and 1896, when Mr. Cleveland borrowed so much, he obtained the money he required mainly at home. If a portion was supplied by Europe, it no more proves that the United States is a debtor country in the old sense than the fact that our own Government sold half the late loan to American houses proved that Great Britain is likewise a debtor country. The real condition of the United States is very like that of Germany. Germany has made wonderful progress during the past quarter of a century, but she has not yet accumulated sufficient capital to meet all her requirements, and she has therefore to obtain funds from abroad.

By the way, The Times is wrong again in saying that American bankers are now mainly financing Germany. American bankers are financing Germany to a large extent, but we doubt if they are doing so even yet to the extent which French bankers are. But, letting that pass as a side issue, we would remind our readers that while Germany has to obtain large sums from abroad to finance her operations, she has for a considerable time past been also a large investment market. She has lent immense sums to Russia, the Scandinavian countries, Mexico, and China. From one point of view, then, Germany is a debtor country. From another point of view Germany is a great investment country, and in the future it will be the same with the United States. The American people for the past four years have been buying back a very large part of the American securities previously held in Europe; and to the extent that they have done this they have reduced their debts to the outside world. Whether the holdings in Europe are yet large enough to constitute the United States a debtor country is a matter about which we need not chop logic, the fact being plain that the United States has a very large amount of disposable capital to provide its own Government with the funds it may require from time to time, and to finance the greater part of its own operations. Granted that it can obtain funds abroad every now and then for special purposes more favorably than it could do so at home, may, granting even that its whole accumulated capital is yet insufficient for all its home needs, it still remains true that there is a large accumulated capital which is available for investment at home or abroad as circumstances may make the public think desirable.

The significance of this will not be lost. It is not forgotten that in recent days there has been talk by American financiers who do not talk for talk's sake that the day may not be far distant when the United States shall be the money power of the world.

SUGAR STOCK'S GAIN.

Sugar Trust stock, which on Monday declined over two points on the report of a probability of a shut-down of some of the refineries, due to the shortage in the raw sugar market, was firmer yesterday, the quotation at the close of the day showing an advance of ⅝ on trading in about 30,000 shares—one-fourth of the entire market transactions.

It was stated during the day that orders for raws had been placed abroad, though it was admitted that the supply is very light. For that reason wholesalers and jobbers are reported as fearful that unless they get their refined sugars soon, they may not be able to obtain them without serious delay, and it is said that in consequence large orders for refined have been placed. These orders, in fact, have been so heavy that there was talk in the trade yesterday of a probable advance in the immediate future in the price of refined of 10 cents a hundred pounds.

The Directors of the American Company are to meet next week to act on the dividend. There is no doubt that the figure in the common stock will be maintained at 6 per cent.

DIVERSITY OF BUSINESS.

Talking of the condition of business along the lines of Northern Pacific, an officer of that company, just returned from a Western trip, says:

"General conditions along our line are very satisfactory, and from what I could see, they are likely not only to continue that way, but actually to improve. One fact always to be borne in mind in considering the future of the so-called Granger roads, is that they no longer depend for their living, as they did formerly, on the crop movement. Traffic is now much diversified, the policy being to build up general business, so that in case of a failure in any one line of freight there will be others as an offset. Hence it is that the Northern Pacific, like other Western roads, now much more than formerly, carries lumber, ores, wool, general freight, &c., quite apart from the grain movement.

"The sentiment of the Western States, so far as I could judge, is that expansion will do much to develop that part of the country, and Westerners look hopefully forward to the future."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not a considerable factor in the market yesterday, selling all told not more than 5,000 shares of stock, the sales being confined almost entirely to Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and St. Paul. Yesterday was contango day in the London market, the carrying rates for Americans being about 5 per cent.

THE PRICE FOR WARRANTS.

In the article in these columns on Tuesday, in which Archer Brown discussed and denied the report that the price of pig iron warrants had been reduced to $10.50 per ton, Mr. Brown was quoted as saying that "there are 1,600,000 tons in warrant yards" in this country. It is hardly necessary to say that the figures are a misprint. Mr. Brown's statement put the total at 16,000 tons.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent. on Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred stock, the first since March 30, 1899.

Expected arrival of John W. Gates from Europe on Friday.

General Passenger Agents of the roads interested in transcontinental business to meet [illegible] for the purpose of forming [illegible] passenger association.

cutting of passenger rates between Chicago, St. Louis, and the Pacific Coast.

According to Pittsburg advices a very much better demand for certain manufactured products in the iron and steel trade is noted, and it is believed that the worst of the depression is over.

Stockholders of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf to vote Sept. 15 on leasing the White and Black Valley Railway, a forty-mile line in Arkansas.

Reports from Cleveland that the lake freight market is very quiet and without change in rates. Demand for lumber carrying increasing, but vessel men have been unable to force up rates.

Managers of Western roads said to fear that the cut rate on Government supplies will extend to mercantile business.

Stockholders of the National Typewriter Company to vote Sept. 5 on increasing the number of Directors from seven to nine.

Chicago dispatches stating that negotiations for the consolidation of practically all the zinc business of the country are under way and have reached a point so advanced that the "deal" will probably be closed immediately after election.

Increase of $6,277,953 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $5,373,134, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Election of F. B. Jennings as a Director of the International Paper Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. G. Burleigh.

Deposit by the American Hide and Leather Company of $150,000 with the Colonial Trust Company for the sinking fund under the terms of its mortgage.

Statement from Boston that the lumber business there is showing great improvement. A prominent Boston wholesale dealer quoted as saying that he has sold more cargoes in the last ten days than before in two months.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 4 per cent. for sixty days, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $120,309,840; balances, $7,937,176; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,741,820.

Money on call in London, 2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87½; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichmarks, 94½@94 9-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—On the Stock Exchange to-day American securities opened steady but fractionally lower, following the lead of Wall Street, and closed dull owing to fears of a coal strike in Pennsylvania. Grand Trunks rallied, and Canadian Pacifics were steady but inactive. Kafirs hardened on the success of the British military movements in South Africa, but subsequently eased.

The hardening of money continues, owing to the gradual diminution of floating cash, thus adversely affecting high-class investments. Contango Day absorbed attention. The open account showed considerable bear selling and "backwardations" were numerous, causing home rails to harden. Spanish fours were in good demand. Copper was easier.

Consols for money and the account, 98; Atchison, 27⅝; Canadian Pacific, 91⅝; St. Paul, 115; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 72¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78; New York Central, 132; Erie, 11½; Pennsylvania, 65⅜; Reading, 35½; Erie first preferred, 34⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 72¾; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9; Rand mines, 40⅛.

Bar silver, 28 5-16d per ounce.

Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.10; Madrid, 28.75; Lisbon, 37.50; Rome, 6.60.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet, except Spanish fours, which were in active demand. Rio Tintos opened strong, but relapsed on the decline in copper. Kafirs were strong on the satisfactory war news from South Africa. There was good buying for German account. At the close the firmness was accentuated. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exch

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The market for outside securities yesterday was dull and almost featureless. The scarcity of orders and the slight disposition on the part of brokers to trade in the small supply of stocks on hand combined to produce a stagnant condition, which many brokers say exceeds the record of several years for midsummer dullness.

UNION COPPER displayed some activity, about 1,500 shares being sold at prices running from 2½ to 2⅝. The close was 2½ bid.

COMPRESSED AIR was traded in, nearly 400 shares changing hands at 24, and it is understood that the recent supply of this stock in the market has now been practically absorbed. The closing quotation was 22½ bid and 25 asked.

GENERAL CARRIAGE sold at 6 and 6½, and closed at 6 bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106⅝

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	64	...
American Chicle pf.	78¼	80
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	89½
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12⅜	13
American Woolen pf.	70	71
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	25	32
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7⅞	8½
Distilling Company of America	4¼	4⅜
Distilling Company of America pf.	19⅛	19⅜
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	43
International Pump	18½	20
International Pump pf.	65½	67½
International Silver pf.	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58¼	58¾
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	30	41
National Salt pf.	65	66½
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102¾
Otis Elevator	27½	29½
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27¼	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	78	77½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	538

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	11⅝	11⅞
British Exchequer 3s	98 7-16	98½
California Copper	⅞	1¼
Central Fireworks pf.	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94½
Compressed Air	22½	25
Economic Postage		⅝
Electric Vehicle	16	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3½	5
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
Markeen Copper	5	13
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	12	20
New England Transportation	3½	4½
New York Transportation	7½	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23⅝	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20	20⅝
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power		16¾
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	2¼	2⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66¼	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4½	5½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101½	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	108	109
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Rockaway Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
26th & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113⅝	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.		110
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Detroit & Gladstone Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & H. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Shore Gas & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)		38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	82	83
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	93
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	...
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	6½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	39	43
Continental Tobacco debentures	102½	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	101½	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	...
Standard Coupler pf.	123	...
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	57
Type Writer	37	37½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf.	108	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Pan American Steamboat	2⅜	4
Pan American Steamboat bonds	50	60
Rural County El. Light & Power	130	140
Rural Gas	29	32
Rural Gas bonds	73½	76
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,273
Southern Pacific	52,818
St. Louis and San Francisco	22,362
Total increase, 3 roads	$76,453
Amounts previously reported	555,595
Total increase, 31 roads	$632,048

The following showed decreases:

Toledo, South Shore and Atlantic	$5,075
Wabash	2,181
Total decrease, 2 roads	$7,256
Amounts previously reported	44,345

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1900.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15	15½	800	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	...
	32⅜	33¼	100	American Cotton Oil.	33	33	33	33	— ⅝
	88½	90½	16	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	...
	33	34	100	American Ice Co.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
	65	68	110	American Ice Co. pf.	66½	66¼	66½	66½	— 2⅛
	52½	53	426	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	53	52⅝	53	52⅝	— 2⅝
	37⅛	37⅝	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅝	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅞
	89	89½	250	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ½
	18½	19	310	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
	65¼	66	1,050	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65½	65⅞	64⅝	65⅞	— ⅛
	34½	34⅝	1,925	Am. Steel & Wire	34¼	34¾	34¼	34⅝	...
	74½	75	120	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74	74	74	74	...
	119⅜	119½	29,505	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118⅞	119⅝	118¾	119½	+ ⅝
	116	117	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	—1
	27	27¼	215	American Tin Plate	27	27	27	27	...
	78¾	79⅝	30	Am. Tin Plate pf.	78	78	78	78	...
	92⅜	92½	1,110	American Tobacco	92	92½	92	92¼	+ ⅛
	44⅞	44¾	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
	43	45	200	Ann Arbor pf.	44	44	44	44	—1
	27	27⅛	1,200	At., T. & S. F.	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
	69⅞	70	2,980	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69½	70	69½	70	+ ⅛
	71¼	71⅝	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
	79⅝	79⅝	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	...
	54	54⅛	14,545	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53⅞	55	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
	88⅜	89¼	300	Canadian Pacific	89	89	89	89	— ⅞
	26⅝	27¼	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
	124⅛	124½	5,710	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124¼	124⅝	123⅞	124⅝	+ ⅞
	24	24¼	600	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	24¼	23	24¼	+1⅛
	57	58	900	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54	58	54	58	+4½
	112⅜	112½	8,620	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112⅜	112⅝	112	112⅜	— ⅛
	...	...	200	Chicago & Northw. pf.	202	202	202	202	...
	105⅞	106	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105⅜	106¼	105⅜	106	+ ⅛
	58¼	59	50	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	...
	34⅜	34½	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
	173½	174	2,920	Consolidated Gas.	174½	174⅞	173½	173½	—1⅛
	25⅜	26	335	Con. Tobacco Co.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
	77½	78	125	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79	79	79	79	+1⅛
	111¾	112	417	Delaware & Hudson.	113	113	113	113	— ⅞
	66¼	67	...	Denver & R. G. pf.	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
	33⅜	33⅞	100	Erie 1st pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
	33½	33⅝	1,400	Federal Steel	33½	33½	33½	33½	...
	...	...	150	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ¼
	137	138	200	General Electric	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	— ½
	51	52	45	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52	52	52	52	...
	152	153½	120	Great Northern pf.	152½	152½	152½	152½	— ⅜
	34	34⅜	200	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
	63¼	63½	25	Hocking Valley pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	...
	116¼	117	300	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116½	116½	...
	22	22¼	100	International Paper.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	...
	66	66½	60	International Paper pf.	66⅝	66½	66¼	66¼	...
	28½	29	100	International Power.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅞
	19	19½	100	Iowa Central	19	19	19	19	...
	43	...	50	K. C. Southern	10	10	10	10	...
	70⅞	71¼	1,625	Louisville & Nashville	71	71	70⅜	71	— ⅛
	90⅞	91¼	600	Manhattan Elevated.	91	91	90⅝	91	...
	152⅜	153	200	Met. Street Railway	153½	153¾	153	153	...
	3⅛	3¼	100	Mexican National ctfs.	3½	3¾	3½	3½	...
	93	94	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
	30⅜	31	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31	31	31	31	+ ¼
	50¼	51	500	Missouri Pacific	50½	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝	...
	31¼	31½	100	National Biscuit Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
	24¼	25	100	National Steel	25	25	25	25	...
	45⅜	46¼	75	National Tube Co.	46¼	46¼	46	46	...
	92½	92⅝	303	National Tube Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
	133½	134¼	1,585	New Jersey Central	133⅝	134	133⅜	134	— ⅜
	20⅝	21	10	N. Y., Ont. & West	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	...
	33⅜	33⅝	1,050	Norfolk & Western.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
	50¼	50⅝	3,260	Northern Pacific	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	...
	71	71½	18	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	...
	55	56	150	Pacific Coast	55	55	55	55	—1
	64½	65	1,200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64½	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
	127⅞	128	3,404	Pennsylvania R. R.	128	128¼	127⅞	128	...
	95¾	95⅞	3,800	People's Gas, Chicago.	95⅝	96⅛	95¾	95¾	+ ⅛
	54	58	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	54	54	54	54	...
	81½	83	225	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
	37⅝	38	325	Pressed Steel Car.	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	...
	71½	72	125	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
	187	188½	100	Pullman Company	187	187	187	187	...
	56⅞	57	4,410	Reading 1st pf	56⅝	57⅛	56⅝	57	— ⅛
	27¼	27⅝	400	Reading 2d pf.	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	—1
	11⅞	12⅞	780	Republic Iron & Steel.	12⅞	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
	53	54	575	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54	54	53¾	54	+ ⅛
	46¼	47½	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47	47	47	47	+ ½
	16	16½	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	+ ½
	9⅝	10	186	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
	33½	34	125	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
	13	13½	800	St. Louis Southw.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
	28⅝	29¾	1,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
	33½	33¾	1,280	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
	11	11½	400	Southern Railway	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
	51⅞	52½	10	Southern Railway pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	...
	5½	6½	200	Standard R. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
	69½	70	1,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	69½	69¾	69¾	69¾	...
	14	14½	300	Texas Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
	57⅜	58¼	2,955	Union Pacific	57⅜	58¼	57⅜	58⅛	— ⅛
	76	76	580	Union Pacific pf.	76	76	75⅞	76	+ ⅛
	10⅝	10⅞	900	United States Leather.	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	68⅛	68⅝	100	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	...
	29½	29¾	1,000	U. S. Rubber	29½	29¾	29	29½	...
	18	18½	*20	Wabash pf.	18	18½	18	18½	...
	79¾	80	100	Western Union Tel.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅝
	45⅞	48¼	18	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
	23½	24	335	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24½	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
	Sales.....		119,478						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered 2,000 @ 106½
U S 4s, coup, 1925 4,000 @ 134¼
Va fd. debt 2-3s 500 @ 88½
Allo Val gen 4s 2,000 @ 20 110
At, T & S F gen 4s 2,000 @ 100⅞; 500 @ 100⅝; 22,000 @ 100⅝; 500 @ 101; 2,000 @ 100⅝
Adjustment 4s 5,000 @ 85¼; 1,000 @ 85¼
Aus & N W 1st 5s 7,000 @ 96⅜; 3,000 @ 96⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s 2,000 @ 100; 2,000 @ 100; 500 @ 100
Registered 500 @ 100
Balt & Ohio, S W Div. 5½s 3,000 @ 97⅛
B'klyn R T 5s 12,000 @ 5F 103
B'klyn U G 5s 2,000 @ 116
B, C R & N 1st coll tr 5s, reg 17,000 @ 117
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000 @ 92½; 1,000 @ 92½; 4,000 @ 92½
Cent Pac std 4s 500 @ 96½; 1,000 @ 96¾
Cent Pac gtd 5½s 3,000 @ 82
Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000 @ 100
Chi, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s 5,000 @ 111⅜
C & E Ill gen 5s, registered 10,000 @ 118
C, M & St P, C & P W Div, 5s 5,000 @ 110
Gen 4s, Ser A 5,000 @ 110¼
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 5,000 @ 97½; 4,000 @ 97½; 15,000 @ 97½
Den & R G con 4s 1,000 @ 93
Det City Gas 6s 6,000 @ 98
Det, M & M 1 g 3½s 5,000 @ 80¾; 5,000 @ 80½
Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 @ 97¾; 1,000 @ 97½; 30,000 @ 98
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s 7,000 @ 106; 3,000 @ 106½; 3,000 @ 107
F & P M con 5s 25,000 @ 105½
Ft W & D C 1st 6,000 @ 72½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 10,000 @ 99¾
Int Paper 1st 6s 5,000 @ 103 @ 105½
Leh C of N Y 1st gtd 4½s 91,000 @ 100
Man con 4s 5,000 @ 101¾
Total sales $956,500

Louis & Nash unified 4s 2,000 @ 96¼; 6,000 @ 99
Met St. ger 6s 1,000 @ 117
Met W S Elev. Chi, 4s 1,000 @ 97
Mex Int con 4s 5,000 @ 85¾; 5,000 @ 86
Mo, K & T of T 5s 1,000 @ 92½
Mo Pac trust 5s 7,000 @ 96¾; 1,000 @ 96
N Y C & H R, Lake Shore col 3½s, registered 10,000 @ 95
N Y, L & W 1st 1,000 @ 135¾
N Y, S & W gen 5s 1,000 @ 96
N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s 5,000 @ 106½
North Pac gen 3s 1,000 @ 65½
Nor Pac 4s, reg 11,080 @ 103⅞
Ore S L 1st 6s 1,000 @ 126½
Pac & Pek U 1st 6s 3,000 @ 130
Reading gen 4s 18,000 @ 87⅝; 3,000 @ 87½; 4,000 @ 87⅝
Registered 1,000 @ 87¾
Rio G W 1st 4s 10,000 @ 90⅝
St J & G I 3-4s 9,000 @ 84½
St L & I M gen 5s 6,000 @ 111¼
St L & I M 4s 3,000 @ 79¼
St L & S F 2d 6s, Class B 6,000 @ 113⅝
St L & S W 1st 4s 2,000 @ 90½; 15,000 @ 90¾; 5,000 @ 90⅝; 10,000 @ 90½; 6,000 @ 90⅝
St L & S F 2d 4s 5,000 @ 63½
Scioto V & N E 4s 1,000 @ 101
South Pac 4s 15,000 @ 78½
So Ry 1st 5s 9,000 @ 109; 1,000 @ 108⅝; 6,000 @ 109; 1,000 @ 108⅞
Stand R & T 6s 1,000 @ 68; 1,000 @ 67
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000 @ 20F 111½
Union Pac 1st 4s 2,000 @ 106¼; 1,000 @ 105¾; 500 @ 105
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 @ 101
West Shore gtd 4s 1,000 @ 111⅝
W N Y & P 1st 5s 20,000 @ 119¼
W N Y & P gen 5s 20,000 @ 93⅝
W & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 @ 87½
Wilk & East 1st 5s 3,000 @ 105¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.05	.05
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.13	.12
Best & Belcher	.15	.16
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.46	.51
Challenge Con.	.18	.17
Chollar	.14	.14
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.15	.15
Hale & Norcross	.17	.16
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.09	.03
Mexican	.24	.24
Occidental Con.	.10	.12
Ophir	.49	.53
Overman	.06	.06
Potosi	.20	.21
Savage	.09	.10
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.35	.35
Standard	4.10	4.25
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.15	.16
Union Con.	.18	.20
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22
Silver bars	61¾	61¾
Mexican dollars	48½@48¾	48¾@49¼
Drafts, sight	.05	.10
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acacia	44¾	45¼	44½	45
Alamo	12½	14	12½	14
Argentum	25½	27	26½	26¾
Anaconda	48¼	48¾	47½	48
Anchoria	90	100	80	100
Bankers'	14	19	14	19
Battle Mountain	29	29½	29	29¾
Blue Bell	11½	11½	11½	11¾
C. C. Cons.	12	12½	13	13½
C. C. & S.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Columbine Victor	15½	15½	14½	15½
Dante	11½	12½	12	12½
Damon	19½	19½	19¾	19½
Elkton	183½	185	174½	175
El Paso	44	44½	44½	45½
Findlay	13½	13¾	13¾	14
Golden Fleece	25	28	25	28
Gibson	26	30	30¾	35
Gold King	120	125	122	130
Gold Knob	13¾	14	13¾	14
Gold Coin	500	450	500	...
Garfield	7	8½	7½	8½
Gold Sovereign	9	9½	9¾	9¾
Gould	39¾	40	39½	40
Hart	9	10	9	10½
Ingham	10	10½	10¼	10½
Isabella	116	118½	116	117½
Independence	61	62	64½	66
Jackpot	60	64	60	64
Keystone	16½	16¾	16½	17¾
Lexington	16¾	17	16¾	17
Mount Rose	65	70	65	70
Matos	25	30	25	30
Mary Cashen	19	20	19¾	20½
Moon Anchor	47	49	48	50
National	9½	10½	10	10½
Nugget	20½	22½	22	23
Ophir	45	50	45	50
Orphan	18½	18¾	19	19¼
Pharmacist	14	14½	13¾	14½
Pinnacle	21	21½	19	19½
Portland	330	335	330	335
Rose Nigol	13	13½	13½	13½
Rawlings	23	25	25	27
Coriolanus	21½	21¾	21¾	22
New Haven	9½	9¾	9¼	9½
Ida May	28	28½	28	29¾
Union	45	50	45	50
Vindicator	140	144	140	145
Work	29½	30	28½	29
Zenobia	10	12	9½	12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	98	76
34 week Aug.	$26,592	$25,123	$23,758
From July 1	197,176	178,536	172,918
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	582	582	580
34 week Aug.	51,238	53,063	36,371
From Jan. 1	1,651,735	1,443,161	1,140,109
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,878	4,962	4,367
34 week Aug.	630,574	577,756	483,655
From July 1	4,570,167	4,119,010	3,436,572
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	348	348	306
34 week Aug.	66,816	68,907	65,116
From July 1	538,248	510,995	453,665
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,905	1,885	1,902
34 week Aug.	182,719	169,337	196,699
From July 1	1,287,981	1,001,900	999,277
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for July—			
Gross earnings	3,097,050	2,949,428	2,765,998
Op. expenses	2,374,580	2,362,315	2,287,805
Net earnings	1,832,276	969,110	479,604
Taxes & rentals	166,373	154,645	147,695
Income from operation	1,189,197	235,461	332,488

Above figures for 1900 and 1899 include operations of San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad. In July, 1900, 1,786 miles were

THE WAR ON STANDARD OIL

Nebraska's Attorney General Here Taking Testimony.

George Rice Asserts that a Trust Has Been in Existence Since 1882—Foreigners Get Reduced Rates.

Testimony was taken yesterday in Room 1,709 of the Commercial Cable Building, before a notary, by Attorney General C. J. Smyth of Nebraska, in the proceedings instituted by the State of Nebraska under its anti-trust law against the Standard Oil Company of the State of Indiana.

The Standard Oil Company was represented by Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Alfred D. Eddy, counsel of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Attorney General Smyth endeavored to show by the evidence of George Rice, a well-known oil man of Marietta, Ohio, that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which does business in the State of Nebraska, is identical with the Standard Oil Trust, and as such is barred by the anti-trust law from doing business in the State of Nebraska.

"I have come East," said Attorney General Smyth, "to New York, the headquarters of the trust, and it is my intention to summon John D. Rockefeller, its head, to give evidence. If, like his compeers in Chicago, he ignores a simple summons, I shall have him subpoenaed. I may also summon Messrs. Flagler and Tilford. I have a number of volunteer witnesses to support my contention, and I hope that when I get back to Nebraska I shall be in a position to attack the trust successfully."

Mr. Rice testified in part as follows:

"The Standard Oil Trust has been in continuous existence since its formation, in January, 1882, and it is of much greater force and power to-day than ever. It is composed of many corporations, of which the Standard Oil companies of several of the States are branches. Trust certificates were issued for the original corporate stocks of all these and other corporations, which stocks were put in a trust pool as collateral security for the issuance of trust certificates. Those corporate stocks are in the same pool to-day. There are four kinds of certificates of the Standard Oil Trust in existence, which are part and parcel of each other, and each separate and distinct issue represents an interest in the other three. In other words, all of those four issues are part of one whole. These issues are composed of the original trust certificate issue, and they are liquidation certificates, assignment of legal title, and new issue of corporate stocks in exchange for assignment of legal title. The Standard Oil Company is part and parcel of those issues, and to-day represents its own and other corporate stocks of the trusts now in the treasury pool of the Standard Oil Trust, as now held in trust by the liquidating trustees of the Standard Oil Trust.

"Up to March 15, 1900, William G. Rockefeller, Assistant Treasurer, acknowledged that the same original corporate stocks were yet remaining in the hands of the liquidating trustees, of which the Standard Oil Company of Indiana forms a part. I have now in my possession a stock certificate representing a portion of the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana."

Going into figures the witness said: "The reported capitalization of twenty of the corporations of the Standard Oil Trust is $102,233,700. John D. Rockefeller testified in 1898 in the Ohio investigation that the capitalization of twenty of the constituent members of the Standard Oil Trust was $102,223,700. Since this time they have increased the capitalization of one of the constituent members of the trust—the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—$100,000,000. This makes the present total capitalization of the Standard Oil Company $202,233,700.

"Since the formation of the trust in 1882 it has paid 280 per cent. in dividends, or $280,000,000, which is not all of the net earnings by any means. The dividends so far this year are $38,000,000. The present market price of trust securities of the Standard Oil Trust is $540 on the par of $100. The Standard Oil Trust dictates to the producer what he shall take for his crude product, and to the consumer what he shall pay for the products thereof. It is the greatest monopoly in restraint of trade in this country in violation of the Federal anti-trust law. There would have been no Standard Oil monopoly nor the formation of a trust had it not been for the grossest unlawful freight discrimination on the part of the railways. This has been the direct cause of all subsequent trusts."

Mr. Rice stated that the consumers of refined oil in this city and vicinity are compelled to pay nearly 60 per cent. more for oil than the price charged foreign consumers for export oil. Since the Standard Oil Trust gained control of the Canadian oil fields, he said in the past year the price of oil has been advanced to Canadian consumers 6 cents per gallon.

Continuing, Mr. Rice said: "The present production of petroleum in the United States is 150,000 barrels per day. It does not cost the Standard Oil Trust more than 1 cent a gallon to deliver its oil from refineries to mercantile dealers in the State of Nebraska, and from half a cent to 1½ cents a gallon to the States in general. There are two grades of crude oil produced and the inferior grade has a market value of one-third less than the best grade, owing to the monopoly."

Mr. Rice said in conclusion that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in 1897 gave the Oil Trust freightage at a very great reduction.

The hearing will be resumed at 2 o'clock to-day.

NO LIGHT ON SCHARN CASE.

The Police Have the Inquest Postponed to Sept. 7.

The police were no nearer solving the mystery surrounding the murder of Kathryn Scharn yesterday than they were Saturday a week ago, the day the girl was killed. Apparently every possible clue has been run to its end without justifying a suspicion against any one. Yesterday the police examined a hundred persons living in the neighborhood of 674 Second Avenue, the scene of the murder, to see if new light could be thrown on the habits of the girl and her acquaintances. Following the interviews the detectives went to the house where the girl was killed, and once more searched it from roof to cellar, but no new clue was found.

Inspector Harley, with three detectives, was at the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning, and had a long conference with the District Attorney. After this conference the inquest in the case, which had been put down for next Friday, was postponed until Sept. 7.

The trial of Scharn, on the indictment of burglary in the third degree, petty larceny, and receiving stolen goods, has gone over indefinitely.

KILLS HERSELF WITH POISON.

Mrs. Kern, a Widow, Dressed Herself in a Bridal Garb Before She Died.

Mrs. Pauline Kern, a widow, thirty-two years old, committed suicide yesterday by taking acid in her home at 2,008 Third Avenue. She was to have been married Sunday to Henry Harris. She wore her bridal gown when she took the poison.

Mrs. Kern had been ill for some days, and was under a physician's care. It is thought her mind was affected by her illness. She devoted the greater part of the morning to trying on her bridal costume. About noon her sister heard her groaning, and on investigation found her lying unconscious on the floor in a front room. Two physicians were hastily summoned and treated the woman, but she died in an hour.

The Rev. Dr. Hubbell to Resign.

The Rev. Dr. Nathan Hubbell, who is in the third year of his pastorate of the Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, has decided to sever his connection with that congregation. His determination will be formally announced to the New York Church Extension Society and to the official board of the church itself on Friday, Aug. 31. The resignation will take effect at the close of the fiscal year in April next.

Will Not Change Terminal Port.

The rumor that the Atlantic Transport Company contemplated a change in its terminal ports, substituting Dover for London, is denied, and it is said that the ships will continue to run between New York and London as heretofore. President Baker of the Atlantic Transport Company is expected on the Deutschland Saturday.

FIRE IN CABINET WORKS.

Flames Do $30,000 Damage on Quay Street, Brooklyn.

A fire broke out in the cabinet works of Louis Spatz & Son, on the top floor of the four-story brick factory building, 85 and 87 Quay Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and before the flames could be extinguished $30,000 damage was done. Part of the floor was occupied as a varnish shop by the James Clark Plumbers' Supplies Manufacturing Company, which also occupied the entire second floor. The third floor was occupied by Edward W. Stein as a cabinet shop, and the first floor by the William P. Miller Company, manufacturers of hay and rag presses.

When the fire was discovered the employees of the Clark Works tried to extinguish the blaze, but were unsuccessful. Two alarms were turned in, and after one hour's hard fighting the fire was put out. The flames spread to the third floor, while the two lower floors were damaged by water.

GEORGE DE SANTO A SUICIDE.

Takes His Life While His Family Is at the Seashore.

George De Santo, a wine merchant, who lived at 103 Eighth Avenue, shot himself through the head yesterday morning.

Mrs. De Santo, who was at Brighton Beach with her children, sent her daughter, Marguerite, yesterday to see how her father was getting along. No one was in the rooms, but a letter for each of the children, three for Mrs. De Santo and one for a servant were found on a table. The daughter, alarmed, ran to her father's store at 121 Eighth Avenue, and one of the employes returned to the house with her. They found De Santo lying in the bathroom, clutching a revolver and with a bullet wound in his head. An ambulance surgeon, who was called, said he had been dead some time. Neighbors said that a shot had been heard a little before seven o'clock in the morning.

De Santo was fifty-six years old. He has been in ill health for some time and to that, coupled with bad business, the suicide is attributed.

FOR ROBBING MRS. GOULD.

Blair, Jewelry Thief, Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Charles M. Blair, alias Thomas Ashton, who was accused by Mrs. Edwin Gould of stealing jewelry out of her private safe last May, pleaded guilty before Judge McMahon of the General Sessions yesterday to a charge of grand larceny in the first degree and was sentenced to four years and two months' imprisonment.

Blair was a man of all work who, while Mr. and Mrs. Gould were in Europe, was hired by Mrs. Miller, the housekeeper. Ten days after his engagement he disappeared. Investigation showed that Mrs. Gould's safe had been broken open and about $15,000 worth of jewelry had been taken. Detectives were at once put on the case. Blair was suspected from the first. The detectives met him accidentally during a prize fight at the Coney Island Athletic Club. He was put under arrest and about $1,000 worth of Mrs. Gould's jewelry was recovered. The jewelry was identified by Mrs. Miller, who made the charge against the thief.

New Vice Consul Appointed.

King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has appointed Thorvald Hansen, formerly Second Secretary to the Consul General at London, Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway at New York. Mr. Hansen is expected to arrive in New York the latter part of September. W. F. F. Ekengren, who has for some time been Acting Vice Consul, has been called home.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Aug. 29.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Applications for discharge.

2740—Philip Gross.
2006—Herbert A. Roberts.
2482—Peter De Cristina Huber.
1626—Philip Loritz.
2762—Bernhard Gutman.
2757—Joseph J. Bonneau
2520—William H. Gill.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. & T. Co. vs. Wolff.
2—Brown vs. Emerson.
3—Weissman vs. Gerstenfeld.
4—Brown vs. Emerson.
5—Bianshi vs. Peckham
5½—Brady vs. Chamberlyn.
6—Stevens vs. Zahn.
7—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank.
8—Grell vs. Rutgers.
9—In re Riverside B. & L. Assn.
10—Smith vs. Dwyer.
11—Austin vs. Witmer.
12—In re Aarons.
13—People, &c., vs. Nat. Mut. Ins. Co.
14—In re Hoffman.
15—Phelan vs. McEntee.
16—People ex rel. Callahan vs. Coler.
17—Terry vs. McCaffrey
18—Childs vs. Thompson
19—Pasamanick vs. Moe Levy Assn.
20—De Vsau vs. Herold.
21—Prisender vs. Goldman.
22—Newman vs. Cohen.
23—Winber vs. McCann.
24—People ex rel. Scheer vs. U. S. Grand Lodge, &c.
25—Van Riper vs. Van Riper.
26—Hall vs. Bickart.
27—Anderson vs. Anderson.
28—Schnure vs. Schnure.
29—In re Gallagher.
30—Peters vs. Stolz.
31—In re Miller.
32—Schuaible vs. N. Y. Gas & Elec. Power Co.
33—Brown vs. Powers.
34—In re Oxeirod.
35—Ernst vs. Fiducia.
36—Evans vs. John Stephenson Co.
37—German Sav. Bank vs. Kilgen.
38—Stelsi vs. Briedinger
39—Burnham vs. Weil.
40—Witt vs. Witt.
41—Matter of Drury.
42—Ames vs. Howe.
43—Merrill vs. Christman.
44—Martin vs. Martin.
45—Warshafsky vs. Rabinowitz.
46—Powers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
47—Schwalb vs. Freidberg.
48—Nat. Enameling Co. vs. Kaplan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

John H. Knoop. | Betha Muller.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Contested motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M., and placed upon the Clerk's calendar before that hour to entitle them to be heard. Defaults on such motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I, II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—William H. Smith, John Flynn, Jeremiah Connor.
2—Mark Adronja.
3—Thomas Nelson.
4—Samuel Edgerly.
5—James O'Brien.
6—Frederick Burke, Frank Hall. Pleadings.
1—Arthur Butcher.
2—Walter Dunn.
3—Henry Young.
4—George W. Eldred.
5—John Murphy.
6—William Talbot.
7—Abraham Skodin.
8—Oscar German, Richard Mann.
9—William Cody.
10—Domicili Pasquale.
11—Michael Gordon, Meyer Voldofsky.
12—George Smith.
13—William Lyons.
14—Hyman Cohen, Joseph Golding.
15—Bessie Jackson.
16—George O'Brien.
17—William Dorn.
18—Michael Stedman.
19—Bernard F. Curran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Herrman, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Louisa Fiefer.
2—Morrison Anderson.
3—Henrietta Lynch.
4—Michael Fauza.
5—Richard W. Goldie, Frank Fassler.
6—William Lynch.
7—James Tremaine.
8—Mary Girard.
9—Ernest Hoffman.
10—Samuel Stern.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—James W. Vickerman vs. Emil Henschel—Emil Henschel

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Patrick J. Connell vs. John Thomas—Isaac Cohn.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of Wood—Charles B. Hubbell. Matter of Brennan —Walter T. Lindsay. Muller vs. Neusch—William H. Hirsh. Murray vs. Meier—Ezekiel Fixman.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Cohn vs. Bluman—George R. Carrington. Bibby vs. Fillet—John Hone, J.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Continued Dullness in Private Sales—Important Transfers—The Day's Results at Auction.

Charles Galewski has bought from the estate of D. H. Behrend the three-story building 199 Prince Street, 25 by 100.

Irving Kempner has sold to a Mrs. Redding the five-story double flat 304 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.11.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased for James J. Coogan the corner store in the building at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, to the W. C. Reese Millinery Company, for a term of ten years.

William J. Casey conveyed yesterday the property on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 150 by 100.11, to E. H. Peck, for $120,000 over an existing mortgage of $120,000.

The plot on the south side of Ninetieth Street, 525 feet west of Central Park West, 94.6 by 135, was transferred yesterday for nominal consideration by Elgin L. McBurney to Ottilie Hoog.

George A. Heisler, who recently purchased the plot running through from 5 East Seventeenth Street to 6 East Eighteenth Street, 37.6 by 184, filed plans yesterday for the eight-story building which he will erect thereon at a cost of $150,000. Edwin Wilbur is the architect.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 and irregular, four-story brick flat, with store, and a two-story brick building on the street; foreclosure sale, to F. W. Maute..$28,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

69 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, north side, 92.6 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 12.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the palintiff, the City Real Estate Company..... 5,100

Union Avenue, southwest corner of Dawson Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to William Henderson..... 22,100

By Charles A. Berrian.

167 East Sixtieth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 17,162

To-day's Auction Sale.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Pennington Whitehead, referee, 14 Convent Avenue, west side, 120.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20.1 by 51.10 by 22.3 by 55.8, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,031.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tremont Avenue, northwest corner of Hughes Avenue, for a one-story frame office, 11 by 16; R. W. Thomas, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $50.

No. 5 East Seventeenth Street and 6 East Eighteenth Street, for an eight-story brick and stone mercantile building, 37.6 by 184; George A. Heisler of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Edwin Wilbur of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $150,000.

Alterations.

No. 2,325 Bathgate Avenue, to a two-story frame tenement; Samuel Casey, premises, owner; T. G. Robinson of 2,155 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Frederick Johnson of 661 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; T. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $350.

First Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Charles Braun of 208 East Thirtieth Street, owner; O. L. Spannhake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 1061 to 1071 Grand Street, to a six-story brick store; R. & O. Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, owners; J. F. Brock, architect; cost, $125.

No. 82 Broome Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; estate of R. Dudgeon of 25 East Thirtieth Street, owner; William B. Tubby & Brother of 81 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $4,900.

No. 108 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Oed estate, 155 East Eighty-fifth Street, Bing Shan, lessee; Charles E. Miller, architect; cost, $150.

Two Hundred and Third Street, north side, 75 feet west of the Concourse, to move a two-story frame dwelling to Two Hundred and Third Street, north side, 95.9 feet east of the Concourse; F. Lange, premises, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $1,200.

TRANSFER OF LONG BEACH LAND.

Improvements Planned to Develop the Summer Resort.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 28.—Paul K. Ames, receiver of the Long Beach Association, has arranged with the Town Board of Hempstead to take title to the Long Beach property by Sept. 10. The consideration is $25,000. The part of the beach acquired runs from the westerly end to a point east of Point Lookout Life Saving Station. Certain rights, such as the use of adjacent lands under water for clamming, oystering, &c., are reserved by the town. It is understood that the purchase of the property by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company or by capitalists associated with it is only a matter of time.

Among the improvements planned are a boulevard to run the entire length of the beach, with cross streets from the ocean to the bay, with wharves on the bay side for yachts and small boats. An iron pier will be built as a place for entertainment and a landing place for steamboats, and will also serve as a breakwater. Other improvements promised are a boardwalk along the western half of the beach, a boulevard through the centre of the property, and wharves for boats along Wreck Lead, or channel, on the north side of the property.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list, "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Aug. 28.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 11th St, 26x88; Albert J. Robinson and another to Morris Greenwald 23,000

BEAVER ST, 87, 22x42.6x19.10x46.2; Percy B. O'Sullivan and others to William F. Havemeyer 34,600

BRYANT ST, 1,509, w s, 25 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Matilda Fraser to Elizabeth Cummings, (mtg $3,500) 100

CENTRAL AV, e s, 231.7 ft s of Morris St, runs e 115.6x n 100x w 91.3 to avenue x s 102.11; William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder to Henry A. Field, all liens, (R S $1) 100

CORLEAR ST, plot begins 27 ft s of 234th St and 150 ft w of Church St, runs s 36x w 100 to Corlear St x n—x e —; David W. Alexander to Richard Irving, (R S $2) 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 110.2 ft s of Mott St, 54x1.10x54x2; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Harry Overington. 75

INTERIOR LOT, 150 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,309.6 fs e of Unionport Road, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25, with right of way to Morris Park Av; Ephraim B. Levy to James P. Wade and wife, (R S $3) 1

JEROME AV, n e corner of Burnside Av, 25.3x100.11; William F. Smith and another to J. & M. Haffen, (R S $15, Mtg $25,000) 40,000

LOTS, 62, 70, 71, 84, and 85, map of the Arden property; Allan G. Macdonell to Charles Glott 10,000

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 100x100; John H. Rorer, referee, to Hirsh Kobre and another 8,850

VALENTINE AV, e s, 422.1 ft n of 179th St, 30.5x102.11x9.11x100; John H. Metzler to John P. A. Koehler, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,500) 1

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 64 ft s of 7th St, 50x105; Catharine Nora to James F. Donnelly, (R S $5, mtg $2,000) 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 24th St, 24.9x75; Louis Minieus to William and Philip Hoffmann, (mtg $23,000, R S $5) 1

8TH AV, n e corner of 142d St, 24.11x100; Nathaniel W. Brown to Charles Beckmann 21,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 142d St, 24.11x100; Nathaniel W. Brown, as trustee, to Charles Beckmann 21,000

2D ST, n s, north 24 of lot 1,151, map of Wakefield; Georgiana W. Wash and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Hardy.

11TH AV, s s corner of 51st St, 50.2x59.11; Joseph Bauer against Mary Cheevers and others, (action to correct two mortgages;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

120TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; also 120th St, n e c, 267 ft s of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (two actions;) the Germania Life Insurance Company against Edward Smith

[illegible] mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

2D AV, s e corner of 40th St, 49.4x100; Sarah M. Barker against George W. Wash and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Hardy.

11TH AV, s s corner of 51st St, 50.2x59.11; Joseph Bauer against Mary Cheevers and others, (action to correct two mortgages;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

120TH ST, s s, 418 ft e of 7th Av, 19x100.11; also 120th St, n e c, 267 ft s of 7th Av, 20x100.11, (two actions;) the Germania Life Insurance Company against Edward Smith [

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	11.00
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

COTTON.—Despite the fact that the ultimate course of prices and net results favored the bulls, the developments yesterday, as a whole, in the cotton market were disappointing to longs and shorts alike. The chief cause for complaint was the Government report. This all-important statement was both surprising and mystifying, and in place of brushing aside the uncertainty which has surrounded the crop situation of late, added greatly to the confusion of opinions extant here and abroad. The market opened steady as to tone, with prices 2 points higher to 1 point lower, and during the morning kept within narrow bounds, few operators having the courage to alter market relations pendings the receipt of the long looked-for and much talked-about Government report. The noon bids were unchanged from the initial sales quotations, and the total scope of fluctuations was but 5 points. The cables were regarded as in keeping with the advance of late yesterday, and the crop and weather news from private sources was encouraging on the average. Receipts fell far behind those of a year ago, but were far and away in excess of those reported of late. One o'clock found the crowd in the pit at a high tension, with shorts disposed to cover as a matter of precaution. The report, however, failed to appear on time, and as the minutes dragged along covering gradually increased on the part of prices were worked up 6 points. Not until 1:11 P. M. did the statement reach the rostrum, and from then until 1:30 it came in sections, much to the disgust of the trade. Moreover, it failed in many respects to agree with the information received by local cotton houses of both beliefs. Opinions made up from the daily Government report of the past week were shattered by the weekly statement. Rumors that the South and West and even several local houses were in possession of the report before the Exchange received it were not calculated to help matters, and uncomplimentary remarks were made during the rest of the session. After advancing an additional 5 points on the statement, the market became inactive and irregular, with longs inclined to unload as a matter of precaution. The commission talent was poorly supplied with business and the South sent in few orders. The weather forecast was fairly good. Southern spot markets were nerveless, and sales pointed to much heavier receipts late in the week, and telegraphic crop testimony was bearish in the long run, though reporting serious conditions in the Carolinas and parts of the central belt. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 1,600 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston steady at 9⅝c; New Orleans quiet at 9¾c; Mobile nominal at 9c; Savannah quiet at 9c; Charleston firm at 8¾c; Wilmington quiet; no quotations; quiet at 9⅛c for new and 9⅛c for old; Baltimore nominal at 9⅝c; Memphis steady at 9 7-16c; Augusta quiet and steady at 9⅛c; St. Louis dull at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	8.90	9.10	8.90	9.05@9.12
September	8.60	8.80	8.55	8.69@8.71
October	8.45	8.55	8.43	8.49@8.50
November	8.34	8.45	8.33	8.41@8.42
December	8.34	8.45	8.32	8.39@8.40
January	8.34	8.45	8.31	8.39@8.40
February	..	..	..	8.40@8.42
March	8.37	8.49	8.36	8.42@8.44
April	..	..	..	8.43@8.45
May	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.44@8.46
June	8.39	8.39	8.39	8.45@8.47

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28—4:00 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Small business; prices irregular; American middling, fair, 5⅞d; good middling, 5 19-32d; middling, 5 17-32d; low middling, 5 13-32d; good ordinary, 5 1-16d; ordinary, 5d. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 1,600 bales American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,600 American. Futures opened steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 25-64d, buyers; August-September, 5 25-64d, buyers; September-October, 4 56-64d, sellers; October-November, 4 46-64@4 47-64d, sellers; November-December, 4 42-64d, buyers; December-January, 4 39-64d, buyers; January-February, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, buyers; February-March, 4 36-64@4 37-64d, sellers; March-April, 4 35-64d, buyers; April-May, 4 34-64@4 35-64d; May-June, 4 33-64@4 34-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—About the only feature to the wheat market yesterday was its steadiness of undertone in response to higher English cables and a sharp upward movement in corn. The speculative side of the market was almost entirely neglected, scalpers doing practically all of the business. The fact that Chicago was closed naturally had some effect on the volume of business here, and also prevented the usual amount of Western gossip from reaching the market. At the immediate opening prices were a shade lower than the previous night on account of scattered selling for long interests, but shortly afterward the loss was recovered and throughout the balance of the session prices remained at the previous night's level or a little above. The weather outlook in Northwest sections was favorable for a big movement and threshing operations, with the indications for Wednesday pointing to moderate temperatures and continued fair weather. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth amounted to 414 cars, compared with 252 cars a week ago and 373 cars last year. In the Southwest the movement of Winter wheat continued on a fairly liberal scale, receipts at all points amounting to 455,000 bushels, compared with 258,000 bushels on the same day a year ago. Bull enthusiasm was checked somewhat in the latter part by the fact that export business did not exceed 17 loads at the various ports. English markets showed ½d advance at Liverpool and from ¼ to ⅝d rise at London. Paris markets, however, were from 15 to 25 points net lower; otherwise Continental quotations were firm. Berlin showing ¾ mark advance, Budapest 4 points higher, and Antwerp unchanged. Public and private stocks of wheat in Chicago showed an increase for the week of 711,000 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¼c; No. 2 hard, Manitoba, 83¾c, spot; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87⅝c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81c, to arrive; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84⅝c, to arrive.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 70¾c; August, 71¼c; September, 71@71¼c; October, 72@72¼c; December, 74@74½c; No. 3 hard, 68¼@69c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 39c; August, 39c; September, 38⅝c; October, 37c; December, 33⅞c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21c; August, 28c; September, 21¼c; December, 22¼c; May, 26c. No. 2 white, 24½@25c.

DULUTH, Aug. 28.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79c; September, 79c; December, 78¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77c; September, 77c; December, 76¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 3 Spring, 71¼c. Corn—39½c. Oats—23½@23¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—Wheat—September, 73¼c; December, 75¾@75¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¾c; No. 2 Northern, 74¾c; No. 3 [illegible], 72¾c. Flour—Unchanged. Bran—In bulk, $12@$12.25.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Wheat—Steady; No. 1 Northern, 76@76½c; No. 2 Northern, 74½@75c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 62c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 50c; sample, 52@54c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.25; winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.96@$2.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.40@$2.55, as to brand. OATMEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Easy; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.25; Spring bran, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$18, latter white middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oilmeal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79 3-16	79 11-16	79¼	79¼
October	79⅞	80	79¾	79¾
December	81	81 9-16	81	81⅜
May	83⅝	83⅞	83⅜	83⅝
Corn—				
September	44½	45¼	44½	45¼
October	44⅞	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞
December	41	41⅝	41	41⅜
May	..	..	..	41⅝
Lard—				
August	..	..	..	7.10

COFFEE.—Futures opened steady at an advance of 5@10 points, early cables showing an advance of 1¼f at Havre and 1/64@1 pfennig at Hamburg. There were sales of 2,500 bags on the call, but the market soon became easier. Following the 3 P. M. Havre cable, which reported the advance lost, by noon the advance here had practically disappeared. Sales to that hour were 10,250 bags. Later the market grew quiet, with a barely steady undertone. The market closed steady, net unchanged to 10 points lower. Total sales, 14,750 bags. Rio reported receipts of 30,000 bags; Santos did not give any report on receipts, due to a strike on the railroad. The latter caused the early Liverpool buying. In the open market for spot coffee the feeling was quiet and about steady on the basis of 9¾c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Rio reported a decline of 200 reis for coffee and an advance of 1-32d, making the Exchange rate 10¾d, while the mint reported no change. There was a general lack of speculative interest, apart from the local trading.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	7.25@7.35
September	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.35@7.40
October	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50
November	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.50@7.55
December	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.65@7.70
January	7.85	7.85	7.75	7.70@7.75
February	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70@7.75
March	7.90	7.90	7.80	7.75@7.80
April	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.80@7.85
May	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.85@7.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Steady; good average position, 7,400; receipts, (no) bags; (two) shipped stock, 792,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee opened ¼ to 1 pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. ¼ to 1 pfennig net higher; sales, 10,000 bags. HAVRE—Coffee market opened irregular, 12 M., advanced an additional 1/64; 2 P. M., lower and 1/64 lower; spot and afloat, 54,000 bags; January, 39.50; February, 39.75; March, 40.00; April, 40.25; May, 40.50; June, 40.75; July, 41.00; August, 41.25; September, 41.50; October, 41.75; November, 42.00; December, 42.25.

Coffee market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7$975; exchange, 10¼d; receipts, 20,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 10,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 206,000 bags.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.25@$15.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$12; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Easy; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 7¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, steady; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9½@9¾c; 14 lb, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, inactive, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams, dull, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Dull, $7.10; city lard, quiet, $6.50; refined lard, quiet; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.30; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound, quiet; city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6⅛c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 8¼c; city lard stearine, 7⅛@7½c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady 68s 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 36s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 41s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 40s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 39s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 44s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 34s. Cheese—American, finest white [illegible], 50s 6d; American, finest colored dull, 51s 6d.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.50; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $10.50; lake copper ingot, 16⅝c; tin, $30.20; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅞c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½@35c; off Summer yellow, 34@34½c; prime white, 38@38½c; prime Winter Yellow, 38@38c. linseed, American raw, 37c; American boiled, 38@38c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 53@55c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4. Spirits of turpentine, 37½@38c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.52½@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.90; I, $1.95; K, $2.15; M, $2.25; M, $2.50; W G, $2.55; W W, $3.90.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35½c; receipts, 1,152 casks; sales, 1,053 casks; exports, none. Resin firm; H and below, 5c off; receipts, 3,197 bbls; sales, 3,361 bbls; exports, 664 bbls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 28.—Spirits of turpentine, nothing doing; receipts, 65 casks. Resin, nothing doing; receipts, 54 bbls. Crude turpentine dull, $1.20@$2.20; receipts, 73 casks. Tar quiet, $1.40; receipts, 44 bbls.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—Receipts: Resin, 660 bbls; turpentine, 36 casks. Exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin quiet, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals steady; other calves weak; veals, $5@$8.25; buttermilks, $3.50; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.25; culls, $2; lambs, $4.75@$7; culls, $3.50@$4.50. HOGS—Receipts, 1,023 head; 37 on sale; market firm at $5.75@$5.90; choice light State hogs and pigs, $5.95@$6.10.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Undertaker's assistant; must be first-class embalmer, good bookkeeper, of good address, neat in appearance, and be well recommended. Address Undertaker, Box 150, Times.

WANTED—Bright, intelligent boy, who resides with his parents, for a down-town office. B., Box 130 Times.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last place. 230 East 45th St., Smith's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A1 desires more sewing to do at home. K. Markey, 537 East 85th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a colored Southern married man as coachman or cook; reference. 59 Fleet St., Brooklyn.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; country or city; care of horse, cow, garden, lawn, furnace; reference. V. C. K., Butler Street, Flatbush, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; day, week, month; reference. 422 West 37th St.

FIREMAN and ENGINEER.—Age, 23; chest of tools; strictly temperate. Mechanic, P. O. Box 530 South Norwalk, Conn.

JANITOR.—By a young Swede as janitor; understands boiler thoroughly; good reference; married. Address Janitor, 655 Humboldt St., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III. in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MORRIS GAERTNER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Gaertner of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Gaertner was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALEX. GINZBURG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alex. Ginzburg of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Alex. Ginzburg was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Aug. 28th, 1900.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT P. LISTER, plaintiff, against ESTHER G. SELBY, Hannah A. Becker, and William R. Weeks, executor of the last will and testament of EDWIN LISTER, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 24, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Esther G. Selby and Hannah A. Becker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 15th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1900, which complaint was originally filed in the said office on the 28th day of July, 1900.

Dated August 17th, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MINNIE G. GLEAN, by GEORGE DODSON, her guardian ad litem, Plaintiff, against ROBERT G. GLEAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer; judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28, 1900.

PURDY & SQUIRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Robert Glean, Defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Daniel McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.

PURDY & SQUIRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
au29-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ESTHER BECKER, Plaintiff, against HENRY BECKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. Action for an absolute divorce. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 25, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry Becker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-1aw6wW.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED J. BROWN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. WHITE, defendant.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 10, 1900.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles W. White, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Theodore F. Hascall, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
au22-1aw6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Trust Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 25th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. OLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy25-1aw11wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap18-1aw6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE P. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
my23-1aw6mW.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City.
ap18-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au8-1aw6mW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK W. WURSTER, plaintiff, against MARIA BALLESBACH and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Fort Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by I. C. Buckhout, civil engineer, dated New York, July 12th, 1856," and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 15 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street (formerly Union) Street and the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one one hundredths feet to the westerly side or line of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 19th, 1897, in Liber 22 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the first parcel; its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 578) Robbins Avenue:

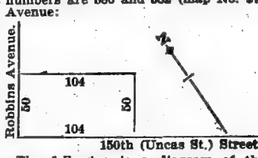

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $855.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel on paid by the referee is $564.56 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel to be paid by the referee is $218.03 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $7,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from April 6, 1900; also subject to a second mortgage of $3,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 16, 1900, and also subject to a third mortgage of $800 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from June 28, 1897.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.
au29-2aw3w&a20

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY BESTE and J. HERBERT CARPENTER, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS D. MASON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said

WAGE LAW IS DENOUNCED

Attorney Kellogg Says It Is Illegal, Vicious, and Monstrous.

"Prevailing-Rate" Stipulation Causes Waste of City Money — Effort to Enjoin Bridge Commissioners.

L. Laflin Kellogg of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for Julius Meyers, the taxpayer who is opposing the issuance of the contracts advertised by the East River Bridge Commissioners for the approaches to the bridge, characterized the prevailing rate of wages law as a "monstrous, vicious, unconstitutional, and illegal enactment," before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Mr. Kellogg was applying for the continuance of a temporary injunction restraining the East River Bridge Commissioners from awarding the contracts, on the ground that they were illegally drawn. The contracts require the contractors to pay the prevailing rate of wages.

Mr. Kellogg argued that although the prevailing rate of wages law had been held several times, in what he might call side-issue proceedings, to be unconstitutional, the illegality of the law had never been brought before the court in a straight manner until these proceedings were instituted.

"Your Honor knows," said Mr. Kellogg, "that between the city and its immediate employes this law is constitutional, because this city is the creature of the Legislature, and the Legislature has a right to deal with the city employes as it thinks fit.

"The courts have, however, refused to accept the provisions of the labor law as between the contractor and the city as constitutional, or between a contractor of the city and a sub-contractor of his. Now, this contract binds the contractor to pay the prevailing rate of wages, whatever that may be, and it may vary, and I came here before the contract was entered into to prevent the city from being compelled to pay exorbitant sums of money for the execution of this work.

"The Legislature of this State has been passing these sumptuary laws in the interest of politicians and for other reasons, and if we cannot rely upon the judiciary to prevent these unconstitutional laws from being enforced, then this country will be a ruined country."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Hill opposed the continuance of the preliminary injunction granted, and asked what amount of taxes Meyers paid to warrant his men appearing as a plaintiff in the suit, for that was a question of some importance.

"He is not a Goelet, an Astor, or a Vanderbilt," said Mr. Hill. "What interest has he in the city? If he has any, we would like to know what it is. His action is demurrable on the ground that he is not entitled to bring this action."

"Do you mean to say," asked Justice Gildersleeve, "that this action is demurrable because this plaintiff is not a Goelet, an Astor, or a Vanderbilt?"

"Oh, no," Mr. Hill said. "I merely raise the point that Meyers is not qualified to appear as a taxpayer here."

Counsel, dealing with the provision of the contract that the Carbon Steel Company's steel should be used, said a similar provision with reference to an asphalt contract made by Commissioner Keating had been upheld by Justice Lawrence as perfectly legal. The East River Bridge Commissioners were not, he said, on a level with the other departments of the city, and the late Justice Smyth had held, in a case brought by O'Brien against them, that they had the right to place their contracts with whomsoever they pleased.

Mr. Hill proceeded to argue that Meyers's action was not brought in good faith, but was interrupted by Justice Gildersleeve, who said that it must be assumed that this plaintiff was a citizen and entitled to bring this suit.

Justice Gildersleeve inquired if this case was not of sufficient importance to warrant having a case stated immediately for the Appellate Division, and have the question disposed of.

Mr. Hill replied that if the injunction was continued, it would delay the completion of the bridge. The labor law had been in force since 1897, and it was very late now to bring up the objections raised to its constitutionality by Mr. Kellogg.

Justice Gildersleeve said he would reserve his decision, as he thought there were certain points raised which should be determined by him.

"But in such a way as not to hinder the completion of the bridge," put in Mr. Hill.

The contract, Mr. Kellogg said, declined to allow any person to become contractor who had been out of business for over a year, which was unquestionably illegal.

Justice Gildersleeve then took the papers under advisement.

THE BOULEVARD TREES.

Cost of Transplanting Them Discussed by the Board of Estimate.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday at which a delegation appeared in favor of the transplanting of the elm trees on the Boulevard, which have to be taken up on acount of the excavations for the tunnel.

John McDonald, of the West End Association, who has been interested in the preservation of the trees, said that there were 600 elm trees between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets, of which about 500 could be saved. It was proposed to put 260 of them on the sidewalk, and others could be replanted in the centre of the roadway where the tunnel was at least 3½ feet below the surface of the street.

Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, agreed with the estimates of Mr. McDonald that the transplanting would cost from $60 to $100 a tree, and that at least $50,000 would be needed.

Deputy Controller Levey said that the tunnel contract provided for the cutting down of the trees, and the planting of young trees in their place when the tunnel was completed.

"So that if the city undertook the expense of transplanting, Mr. McDonald would not be put to the expense of planting new ones," said Mr. Guggenheimer.

It was decided to lay the matter over until the next meeting of the board, when the Controller will make a report on the means to be taken to get the money to do the work.

More Money for Harlem River Bridge.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the issue of $150,000 bonds for the new bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. It was decided at the last meeting of the board to make the bridge 100 feet wide instead of 60 feet, which made an additional appropriation necessary. John C. Sheehan has the contract for building the bridge.

WEPT OVER HIS LOSSES AT DICE.

Visitor to Coney Island Relieved of His Money by Strangers.

Well dressed and weeping violently, Charles Fischer, who gave his address as 367 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, walked into the Coney Island Police Station yesterday and asked the police to help him recover $167, out of which he said he had just been swindled in a dice game. He was walking along the Bowery when two fashionably attired men accosted him, and after a little talk invited him to take a drink.

They went to a saloon and had several drinks. Then one of the men asked the bartender for change for a $20 bill. The other also showed a $20 bill and asked to have it changed, too, but the bartender only had enough small bills to accommodate one. They threw dice between them to see which should have the favor, and the loser retired for a minute while the other confided to Fischer that he could beat that man every time at dice. The other came back and immediately lost $100. "Oh, pshaw!" said the winner, "this man here could beat you throwing."

"Have you got any money?" they asked Fischer. "Yes; I have $167," he replied, and in a few minutes it was all gone, and so were his affable friends. "I wouldn't have tried if I didn't think I could win," he said after he told the story.

A policeman was sent out with him, but he failed to point out the men, nor could he even be sure as to the drinking place in which the game was played.

It is risking too much to use haphazard remedies. In cases of Cold, see the doctor, or take the doctor's prescription—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

DRAWN TO PASSING TRAIN.

Suction Lifts Child from Platform and She Receives Severe Injuries.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 28.—Abbie Lawrence, ten years old, while standing on the station platform here today, was drawn in between the engine and foremost car of a passing train. It is supposed that she was unable to resist the suction created by the train's motion. She did not fall under the wheels, but was struck by the steps.

The child's left arm was broken in two places, her right arm was broken, and two fingers of her right hand were broken. She also received a severe wound on the head and contusions on various parts of the body.

She was taken to the Nassau Hospital, and the doctors say she may recover.

DETECTIVE'S VICTIM SILENT.

Will Not Admit that He Was Assaulted —Released in Court.

It was learned at Police Headquarters yesterday that the man who had been assaulted there on Monday night by a detective was Edward Beck, who lives in a lodging house at 137 Bowery. Beck was arrested by Detective William F. Peabody, recently detailed to headquarters from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. He was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday by Detective Sergeant Jeremiah J. Murphy, who said that the man was a notorious pickpocket. There was no evidence against him and he was discharged.

Beck is a small man with a boyish face. He had a swelling on the right side of his face, and his right eye was discolored. He was not inclined to talk, but he said:

"Peabody took me to headquarters to have my picture taken for the gallery. He did not know they had a picture or two of me up there. When they found that I was in the collection they did not take another picture."

Beck denied that he had been beaten by Peabody, and said that the swelling of his cheek was due to a gum boil. When asked how his eye had been discolored he laughed and refused to answer. Then he asked:

"How did you know Peabody hit me?"

The assault took place on the steps of the Mulberry Street side of the building and was witnessed by the newspaper men who are assigned to headquarters.

Capt. George McClusky and other officers in the Detective Bureau denied all knowledge of the assault. He was sure that none of his men had a hand in it.

Beck will not dare make any complaint against the detective.

MOLINEUX EXPERTS SUE.

Writing Experts Seek to Collect $50 a Day for Their Services.

The handwriting experts who testified in the Molineux case have entered suit against the city for their fees in the case. According to their agreement made with Assistant District Attorney Osborne, they were to receive $50 a day, their railroad fare, and hotel bills. The expense items have in most cases been paid, but Controller Coler deems the charge of $50 per diem excessive and offered to compromise at $25 a day, but the experts declined this offer and retained William Douglas Moore to sue for the whole amount.

The parties to the suit and the amounts of their claims are as follows: Edward B. Hay, Washington, $650; John F. Tyrrell, Milwaukee, $1,600; R. De Witt Mann, Syracuse, $1,100; William E. Hagan, Troy, $1,289.15; Albert S. Osborne, Rochester, $1,268.87; Thomas W. Cantwell, Albany, $450; Henry L. Tolman, Chicago, $1,150, and D. T. Ames, Mountain View, Cal., $1,700.

W. J. Kinsley, under a special arrangement, received $25 a day, and his claim, amounting to $1,979.80, has been paid.

CHILD ABLAZE IN THE STREET.

Men Looked Helplessly at Her, While Doorman Cummings Saved Her.

Hattie Jenkins, colored, four years old, of 232 West Twentieth Street, was saved from death by fire yesterday afternoon by Doorman Bernard Cummings of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, who saw the child's clothing ablaze and wrapped a coat about her, extinguishing the flames. He then tore off the smoldering clothing. She was severely burned on one side.

The child and some playmates were on the stoop of the girl's home and it is supposed that they were playing with matches. The children screamed, attracting the attention of a number of men at work on a new building at 239, almost opposite, but they did not seem to know what to do, as none ran to the aid of the girl.

Doorman Cummings, in running toward her, passed a man standing dazed with his coat on his arm, looking at the girl. Cummings seized the coat and used it to smother the flames.

STEINER-WASSERMAN SUIT.

Plaintiff Says He Is Contending Only for What Is Fair.

C. A. Mountjoy, attorney for Siegfried Steiner of Birmingham, Ala., in the latter's suit for the recovery of certain stakes posted on the steamship New York last year, says:

"In the matter of the action of Siegfried Steiner against Edward Wasserman of this city, to which reference was made in yesterday's papers, the statements of the papers may be misleading. My information is that there is a dispute as to what the bets really were. According to Mr. Steiner's construction of what the bet was, he won, and under the most favorable version of the case for the other side, neither party won, and each person would be entitled to his money back.

"I am informed that Mr. Wasserman declined to pay the money to either party, although both claimed to have won the wager, and suggested to Mr. Steiner to bring suit to determine the rightful winner of it. My client, Mr. Steiner, does not care for the $100 or so, but is contending for what he thinks is fair and just to him, and that is all there is to it."

BLINDFOLDED SHE SOUGHT DEATH

Despondent Woman Stepped from a Roof at Her Daughter's Home.

Mrs. Ida Gluck, sixty years old, of 58 Chrystie Street, tied a handkerchief over her eyes yesterday morning while she was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Isaac Giffen, at 308 Third Street, and then stepped off the roof of the house, a six-story tenement, falling on the walk. The woman was afflicted with melancholia.

Mrs. Gluck lived with her two sons and two daughters, where she had a good home and was well taken care of, but her mind became unsettled. The woman appeared to do well when she paid a visit to her daughter in Third Street Sunday. It was 5 o'clock yesterday morning when she stole out of her room and went to the roof. There she was seen by Emil Held, a printer, living at No. 300, almost opposite. Mrs. Gluck walked to the edge of the roof and stepped off. Many of her bones were broken and she was dead in an instant after reaching the sidewalk.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Semar Celebrate the Event at Their Home in Jamaica.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Semar celebrated their golden wedding at their home on Union Hall Street, Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, and received congratulations from a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. Semar is eighty-four years old. He is a cabinetmaker and fancy wood worker, and is still able to follow his trade. He built the coach used by the late Gov. John A. King and drafted the plans and superintended the work of making a five-thousand-dollar coach for Queen Victoria before coming to this country.

The couple were married by the late Rev. Peter D. Oakley, then pastor of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church, in the home of L. D. Wells of Wells, Fargo & Co. Mrs. Semar was an adopted daughter of the Wells family. Mr. and Mrs. Semar have three children living—Mrs. Patrick Cassidy, wife of the auditor of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company; Mrs. William McLaughlin, organist of St. Monica's choir, in Jamaica, and Charles Semar of New York.

Spanish War Veterans' Reunion.

To establish a fund from which their sick comrades may be aided, the William H. Hubbell Spanish War Veterans will hold a camp fire and reunion on Saturday, Sept. 1, at Phillip's Iron Pier Pavilion, Rockaway Beach.

A CURB BROKER A SUICIDE

Alfred Bingen, "the Count," Shoots Himself at Long Branch.

Was the Son of an Italian Banker—His Fortune Lost by the Failure of the Institution.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—The body of Alfred Bingen, a broker, who had an office at 35 Broadway, New York, was found this morning in a vacant lot in Second Avenue, this city. There was a bullet hole in the right temple and a revolver was found lying beside the body. Papers in the pockets led to the identification of the man.

Coroner Flock said that he had no doubt that Bingen had committed suicide in a fit of despondency.

A Mr. Benjamin, a cousin of the dead man, came to Long Branch at noon and identified the body. He made arrangements with Coroner Flock for the burial.

Alfred Bingen was a picturesque figure on the curb, where his tall stature, long beard, and polished manner prompted his fellow-brokers to dub him "Count," and he was best known by that name among his associates. The news of his death occasioned much surprise on the curb.

The man who knew Bingen best in this city is Cesare Conti, a banker at 35 Broadway. Since he came to this city, five years ago, Bingen has had deskroom in Conti's office. Yesterday morning Mr. Conti received a letter from Bingen, mailed the night before at Long Branch. It was as follows:

Dear Friend: I thank you for all you have done for me. You have been very kind to me while I have been in this country. I am so agitated that I can't write more. Always keep me in your memory and always think well of me.

ALFRED BINGEN.

Mr. Conti said yesterday that he was unable to account for Bingen's act. "He was an excellent young man," he said, "who had no bad habits. He did not drink, and only occasionally smoked. He was not a spender. His finances were all right, and I really know of no reason for his act. His health for some time has not been of the best, but I know of nothing that worried him greatly."

Bingen was at his desk in 35 Broadway until a little before 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he left the office to go to Long Branch. To one of the men in the office he remarked that he felt blue and depressed, but gave no reason.

In this city his home was in West Forty-sixth Street, but he has been spending the Summer at Long Branch.

Bingen, who was thirty-eight years old and unmarried, is said to have been wealthy at one time. His father, Commodore Massino Bingen, was a member of the firm of Frettelli Bingen of Genoa, at one time among the largest banking houses in Italy. The head died in 1891, leaving a fortune estimated at $10,000,000 to be divided between his two sons, Alfred and Gustave. The brothers then entered the banking firm. Shortly afterward the bank failed, and the fortune was swept away.

Alfred then came to this country. Gustave is still in Genoa. Alfred was described as a man of quiet and retiring habits. He was a linguist, speaking and writing five languages.

AMERICAN SEIZED IN GERMANY.

Theodore Werner Made to Perform Military Service at Kiel.

A statement was made yesterday by Theodore Werner to the effect that his son Theodore has been seized while on a visit to Germany and compelled to do military service. Werner lives at 242 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and came to this country about six years ago. He became an American citizen and sent for his family after he had been here two years, his son Theodore being then about sixteen years of age. About eight weeks ago, he says, he received word that a relative died in Germany, and his son, who, like himself, is a member of the bricklayers' union, was sent to that country to look after some property.

Nothing was heard from young Werner until a few days ago, when his father received the following postal card, dated at the military barracks, Kiel:

Dear Parents: I am already four days in barracks. As soon as I came here they seized me, and now I have to drill.

At the last meeting of his union Werner talked with several of the members about asking the organization to appeal to the authorities in Washington in behalf of his son. The general impression was that he could obtain no relief. He will, however, bring the matter formally before the union at its next meeting and will seek legal advice with the object of appealing to the authorities in Washington himself.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through the Rev. Frank W. Bope, Zanesville, Ohio	$14.00
Mrs. C. G. Dunnwood, Culpeper, Va.	15.00
Through Ennis National Bank, Ennis Texas	10.00
Through First National Bank, Santa Fé, N. M.	13.00
Through the First National Bank, Fairmont, West Va.	146.84
Through the Grundy County National Bank, Grundy Centre, Iowa	10.00
Through C. G. Bronizer, Charlotte, N. C	12.00
Sunday school First United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio	39.26
Union meeting, Natchez, Miss.	50.50
Through Mrs. Annie Skyberg, Hills, Minn.	17.00
Through the Cleveland County Bank, Kingsland, Ark.	12.50
First Baptist Church, Albion, Mich.	27.13
Through Adams Express Company	4.50
Through Northern Pacific Express Company	3.30
Through Southern Express Company	8.25
Through United States Express Company	2.00
Through Wells, Fargo & Company Express	1.60
Through American Express Company	17.38
Through the Pacific Express Company	11.00
Georgia Committee on India Famine Relief	282.28
Milwaukee Committee of One Hundred	1,000.00
Twenty-nine contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	129.18
Miss Alice J. Tilton, Painesville, N. Y.	.50
Previously acknowledged	$221,532.10
Total to date	$223,415.91

RAIN RELIEVING INDIA.

Cholera Still Prevalent in Many Districts of the Country.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that abundant rain continues to fall, but that cholera still prevails in many districts of that country.

BENNETT MADE A MISTAKE.

Said He Was 104 Years Old When He Was Only 102.

John Bennett of 494 Hudson Street, New York City, was found wandering about Hoboken on Monday night. He told the police that he was 104 years old. He was cared for at Police Headquarters, and yesterday Detective Fenton took the old man home.

He was welcomed by Miss Bennett, his sister, who is ninety-seven years old, and a son, who is sixty-seven years old.

Miss Bennett said her brother had made a slight mistake in his age, as he is only 102 years old. She also said that their father, James Bennett, was the engineer of Robert Fulton's first steamboat.

Fell Overboard from a Ferryboat.

The ferryboat St. Louis of the Pennsylvania Railroad was on her trip from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street last night and had reached a point off Pier 32 when one of the passengers who had been sitting on the starboard rail forward fell overboard. Before the boat could be brought to a standstill a New York Central tug, the Chauncey M. Depew, picked the man up. He was Theodore Florian, thirty years of age, a shoemaker, who lives with his family at Greenpoint Avenue, Blissville. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, and is out of danger.

Mrs. Croker Back from Europe.

Mrs. Richard Croker and her daughter, Miss Florence, were passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived yesterday. They have been stopping visiting the Paris Exposition. Subsequently [illegible] London.

PLAN TO LIFT THEIR RACE

Negroes Organize a Commercial and Real Estate Concern.

By Establishing Stores They Hope to Secure to Colored Men the Profits of Their Own Consumption.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 28.—About three months ago articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton by the Capital Investment and Supply Company of New Jersey. The seven incorporators are colored men.

The company is authorized to furnish supplies to families, establish stores, deal in real estate, without limit, and engage generally in commercial pursuits. It is stated in the papers that the company will carry on a portion of its business in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Wilmington, Del., and Richmond and Norfolk, Va., as well as in other places.

The capital stock was placed at $75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of the par value of $1 each, and the amount paid in at the time of incorporation was $1,400. The incorporators are: Albert E. Holmes, of Jersey City; Dr. Joseph G. Weaver, of Orange; and James W. Freeman, James W. Holmes, Joseph H. E. Scotland, Elisha Weaver, and Alfred B. Cosey, of this city.

An office of the company has been established at 792 Broad Street, this city, another in Washington, and negotiations are now pending for carrying the company's operations into Cuba. One of the incorporators, outlining the purpose of the concern, said:

"For years the intelligent colored men all over the country have devoted their time and money to the solving of the problem of raising the race to a higher intellectual and social plane. The question is a momentous one, but I believe at last the keynote to the whole situation has been sounded.

"For a better understanding of the present condition of the colored man in this country, however, I ask the question 'What is to be the future of the present generation of colored children who are being educated in the public schools to become good and educated citizens?' In the past we have found that they, through force of circumstances, have been compelled to take the menial positions of the non-educated, simply because the business man, no matter how high the colored applicant's qualifications, is averse to placing him in a position where honesty, sobriety, and intelligence are the essential features required.

"Every year thousands of dollars are paid over the counters of the stores, large and small, by the colored people, for the necessaries of life, yet you never see a colored man behind the counter or in the counting room. Instead of their benefiting by the profit from their own consumption it goes to somebody else.

"Consequently those who have studied the problem have come to recognize that business and enterprise are essential to the prosperity of a race. Let the colored man realize that fact, get him to strive for it, and when he attains it the social conditions will quickly adjust themselves. That is our ultimate aim. It will take a long time, however, before it is realized, and it has got to begin in a small way.

"It is hoped by the acquisition of real estate to place the colored man in a position where he shall be able to choose his home where he desires. As it is now, you'll find that the real estate agent will not always rent the colored man the house he would like to dwell in, no matter how respectable he is, or how much he is willing to pay. I know of one instance which occurred recently. A well-to-do colored woman came to this city from Troy, N. Y., and it was three months before she could secure a suitable dwelling.

"How much we shall be able to accomplish is a question that time will decide, but I believe that if the better class of colored men will work together, with confidence in each other, they will be successful."

THE POLICE BRUTALITY CHARGES.

Negro Politician Makes a Complaint— Mr. York to Investigate.

President York of the Board of Police Commissioners said yesterday that he would begin to-morrow an investigation into the complaints of police brutality on the night of Aug. 15, during the race riots on the west side. Mr. York says that his investigation will be thorough.

William Richardson, a colored politician who belongs to the United Colored Democracy, which is identified with Tammany Hall, called at Police Headquarters and made a complaint to Inspector Thompson of alleged brutality on the part of the police. He said he had been abused and clubbed by policemen, and named Policeman Reilly of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station as one of those who had assaulted him.

After hearing testimony, the Inspector said he would reserve decision as to whether he would accept a formal complaint against Reilly and have him tried.

COUSINS' NARROW ESCAPE.

The Misses Babcock Have a Trying Experience in the Surf at Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 28.—Miss Blanche and Nellie Babcock, cousins, who reside in New York, and who are stopping here for the season, had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon. Nellie is a good swimmer. Her cousin cannot swim at all. This afternoon while bathing Nellie swam out into deep water and her cousin not realizing her danger waded out until she was up to her neck. A wave carried her off her feet, and she was swept out. Nellie swam to her cousin and tried to save her, but the terrified girl took a strangling grip on her cousin's throat and both went down together.

The Rev. Dr. Hull of Brooklyn saw the danger of the girls, and shouted for aid. Irving Smith, James Burns, and Leo Fishel leaped into the water without waiting to remove their clothing, and swam out to the girls. After much difficulty they got them ashore. Both were unconscious, and it seemed for a time as if the rescue was too late. Artificial respiration was resorted to and stimulants were given, and after an hour's hard work both girls were revived. They are still very sick, but will recover.

LOST LIFE FOR 60 CENTS.

Fatal Leap of Woman from a Car to Recover Her Pocketbook.

Mrs. Mary McInery of Brooklyn Hills dropped her pocketbook from an east-bound Jamaica trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, Monday evening, at Jamaica and Benedict Avenues, Jamaica. She jumped after it while the car was running at high speed, fell to the pavement, and fractured her skull.

She was taken to the Jamaica Hospital, where she died. The pocketbook contained 60 cents. In her pocket was her late husband's will and a deed, which led to her identity. Her children identified the body yesterday, and had it removed to their home.

To Look Into Brooklyn Tube Service.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Schellenberger has appointed Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn to act with Division Superintendent of Mail Service Victor Bradley of Washington as a commission to investigate and report upon the present pneumatic mail tube system and the advisability of extending that service to connect the main office in Brooklyn with the branch stations in that borough.

The Wage Scale Conference.

It was reported in Wall Street circles yesterday that the wage scale conference between the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers and representatives of the American Tin Plate and American Steel Hoop Companies will be resumed in Pittsburg on Friday.

Layman on State Board of Health.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 28.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed ex-Assemblyman George P. Olcott of East Orange, to succeed the late Dr. Gauntt of Burlington, as a member of the State Board of Health. The other members of the board are physicians. It was their wish to have [illegible] with [illegible]

Trousers from the sober stripe to the lively plaid.

Trousers from 30 to 46 inches waist.

Trousers from $5 to $10.

Look your legs over.

N. B.—At $5 and $6 you'll find a goodly number that were "way up" a few days ago.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. — Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville — DIGBY BELL, Arnold Daly & Co., La Belle Rita, Imogen Comer, etc. HENRY LEE, Louise Willis Hepn'r, Midgley & Carlisle, Mr. & Mrs. M. Murp'y, LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, Stinson & Morton, Oriskany Trio, Crosby & Forman, etc. John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Edna Aug, Mrs. Shaw & Daughters, Morris' Ponies.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. 3:30 P. M.—Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band. Evenings at 8. Except Sunday. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA.

FRANK DANIELS — Evgs. at 9 — The Ameer — OPERA CO. Mat. Sat. at 4 & Labor Day. Last performances in Theatre Labor Day. Matinee and Evening.

DALY'S — Daniel Frohman...Manager. Thursday, Sept. 6, at 8, Sullivan's Latest Opera, THE ROSE OF PERSIA. BOX OFFICE OPENS THURSDAY.

LYCEUM — Daniel Frohman, Manager. Wed., Sept. 5, at 8:30. Charles Frohman will present ANNIE RUSSELL in a comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. BEN-HUR. Seat Sale To-morrow, 9 A. M.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 35th St. & Bway. Special Labor Day Matinée Monday. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE CADET GIRL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his latest success, "THE REBEL." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-day, Sat., & Labor Day, 2. Evs. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA — ROOF GARDEN, 42d St. & B'way. Almost Entirely New Bill This Week. Sunday Evening, Grand Popular Price Concert.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Empire Theatre Company. Evgs 8:20. Matinée Saturday. BROTHER OFFICERS. Sept. 11—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

AMERICAN THEATRE. 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Reopens Sat. Eve., Sept. 1. THE GREAT RUBY. Box Office Now Open. Ev. prices 25, 35, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thur., Sat., 25c.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Opening of Season. MR. DANIEL SULLY. A Dramatic Novelty. Xtra Mat. Labor Day. Seats now ready. THE PARISH PRIEST.

THE DEWEY — MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. East 14th St. Grand Burlesque. New Vaudeville.

CASINO! Casino Boy! — ROOF TO-NIGHT! All for 50c. Beauty Musical! Mlle. Alma! &c. Sept. 17—Geo. W. Lederer's Regular Fall Production.

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Every Eve. Rain or Shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts, : 50 : Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mats. To-night, 200th Concert, Special Program, Soloists.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th st. & 7th av. OPENS SAT'DAY — Rose Coghlan & Co., Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, Wills & Loretto, others. Box office open 9-6.

KEITH'S — FRANZ EBERT & CO. EMMET & GILSON CO. GRAPEWIN & CHANCE. Jennie Yeamans, Les Frasettes, Bobby Gaylor.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Mat. Today. 25, 50c. THE BELLE OF NEW YORK

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

KOSTER & BIAL'S — Immense Op'g Next Sat. Mat. Elite V'deville. Sale open. Daily Mat. 25c. Eve. 25-50-75. Big Bill. Watch papers.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. 110th St. & B'way. Great vaudeville bill this week.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Chinese Boxer Dwarf. Others. Theatre, 2 Co.'s.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Every week day. Aug. 25th to Sept. 8th 4th Day—Dash, Autumn Cup & 4 o her races. Trains from East 34th St., L. I. R. R. 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., So. Brooklyn, connect by train L. I. R. R. (NOT TROLLEY) after 12 M. every 20 minutes; Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y., via Kings Co. El. and Flatbush Av. trolley cars every 15 minutes. From Broadway, Williamsburg, take Marcy, Ocean Av. or Nostrand Av. via Brighton Beach route. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.

Concerts by Lander. First Race 2:30 P. M. Admission to Field, 50c.

KIDNAPPED HIS OWN BOY.

Herman Took His Son from the Mother —Police Support Him.

Edward and Laura Herman of Jersey City separated two years ago. Herman went to board at 156 Montgomery Street and Mrs. Herman made her home with her mother in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Seventh Avenue, New York. She took with her their son, Albert, now five years old.

On Monday Mrs. Herman went to Jersey City to visit friends, taking the boy with her. She started for home about 11 o'clock P. M., and just before she reached the ferry she met her husband. He seized the boy and was about to carry him away when Mrs. Herman shouted for help. Policeman Steele responded, and when the situation was explained to him he refused to interfere, but took the party to the Gregory Street Police Station.

There Inspector Archibald decided that the police had no jurisdiction in the case. He allowed Herman to retain the boy and advised Mrs. Herman to bring habeas corpus proceedings before Vice Chancellor Pitney. This she said she would do when the Chancery Court reopens on Monday.

Aid Asked for Aged German Couple.

The Charity Organization Society asks for contributions to pay the rent of an old German couple, who have lived in the same house for twenty-five years. The man had one leg amputated nearly two years ago, and the woman has been [illegible]

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Ever Last Effort.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Our China and Glass Offerings Continue to Distinctly Eclipse the Efforts Of United Competition.

The Macy leadership in the domain of China and Glass grows more absolute with every passing year. The business is carried forward by the thorough and decisive power of peerless values. Sonorous boasts—blatant advertising—have no chance with such a force. Our organization controls facilities that naturally command supremacy.

We Carry the Largest Stock In the World For Over Quarter of a Century Its Value in Money Has Never Been Less Than One Million Dollars.

New Yorkers are accustomed to big figures. Mere bulk never astonishes and rarely interests them. The fact that for over twenty-five years we have continuously had the largest assortment of China and Glass has no important claim upon your attention. That is why we do not periodically print an inventory of our China and Glass assets. Our appeal for your preference and patronage is more direct, more personal and genuinely more logical. You don't care a rap whether we have a dozen plates or a billion—if a dozen is all you want, and the price is all you expect. We apologize for informing you that our stock aggregates over a million dollars. The statement is literally true, but it is of small concern, and made simply to prove that we are superior to competition in every detail of the China and Glass business.

Special Resources and Advantages.

We own and operate European China and Glass factories, decorating shops and potteries, and our American Cut Glass works have a world-wide reputation. Practical men and women do comprehend that not until other dealers secure the advantages we possess can they successfully claim to equal our bargains. However, they can talk—they can be romantic and Quixotic. But you are at liberty to reserve the privilege of not taking their words seriously.

We Are Never Undersold

That's the crystallization of all our China arguments.

Gauge our methods by the way we are selling Decorated Dinner Sets. That's a fair test. We choose goods of world-wide reputation to prove the Macy leadership.

Even if no higher motive controlled, our estimate of your intelligence would forbid us from depending upon indifferent qualities, meagre quantities and a tremendous amount of fustian to win your favor.

Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, enhanced with pretty border decorations, others advertise them at $5.50, and state that they are worth $7 50; our regular price is **$4.87**

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 102 pieces, including soup tureen, dainty decorations, others advertise them at $6.50, and state that they are worth $8.50; our regular price is **$5.47**

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, charming floral patterns, others advertise them at $10.00, and state that they are worth $14.00; our regular price is **$8.97**

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, artistic flower decorations, gold edges, others advertise them at $13.50, and state that they are worth $20.00; our regular price is **$11.87**

Theo. Haviland's Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, spray decorations, gold-stippled handles, advertised by others at $16.00; reduced from $25.00; our regular price is **$14.87**

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, fine flower decorations, gilt handles, others advertise them at $25.00, and state that they are worth $32.50; our regular price is **$19.87**

Theo. Haviland's Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, rich, ornate decorations, others advertise them at $28.00 and state that they are worth $40.00; our regular price is **$23.47**

Hundreds of Beautiful Plates

A matchless display of Plates. All kinds—Soup Plates, Dinner Plates, Breakfast Plates, Salad Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates, Fish and Game Plates. The collection represents the higest grades of all the Havilands, also scores of exquisite effects from our own Limoges decorating shops. Conventional and ideal patterns painted in masterly style are enriched and toned by the fancy shapes and superb gilding.

at $9.87 per doz.
Others advertise them at $12.00, and state that they are worth $20.00.

at $14.63 per doz.
Others advertise them at $18.00 and state that they are worth $27.50.

at $16.88 per doz.
Others advertise them at $20.00 and state that they are worth $30.00.

at $19.88 per doz.
Others advertise them at $24.00 and state that they are worth $36.00.

Fancy Plates—fine, thin china—including Limoges, Austrian, English and Havilands goods—newest border decorations liberally traced in gold, floral, festoon, wreath, spray and vine effects.

Advertised elsewhere as a "special bargain at 25c"

Our regular price is and has always been 19c.

There are plenty of Soup, Dinner, Breakfast, Salad and Bread-and-Butter Plates in the lot.

Handsome Salad and Fruit Plates, large variety of decorations—and every one is choice, others advertise them at 35c and state that they are worth 60c.; our regular price is

29c.

Fancy Cups and Saucers; Limoges, Austrian, English and Haviland China—the latest styles of dec

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair, winds light southerly, shifting to westerly.

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SHEEHAN MEN'S CHARGES

May Send a Contesting Delegation to the Convention.

Chief Devery's Explanation of His Closing of a Saloon Frequented by the Sheehanites.

The rival factions in the Ninth Assembly District were at rest yesterday after the spirited primary of Tuesday. John C. Sheehan left the city on an early train for Long Branch, where he has a Summer home. Councilman Frank J. Goodwin and Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker, spent the day resting, and it was not until evening that the contestants appeared at their headquarters.

Much comment was caused by the action of Chief of Police Devery in closing the saloon of William Kenny at 354 Eighth Avenue. The Sheehanites claimed that the Chief had taken an active part in the fight against Sheehan and had used his influence in favor of the Goodwin faction. At Kenny's saloon it was said that the action of the Chief was without precedent and uncalled for. Patrick Flynn, one of Kenny's employes, was in charge of the place when the Chief entered. When seen yesterday he said:

"Devery came into the place last night. I was behind the bar and several men were drinking and a few others were in the back room. Devery ordered me and everybody else out of the place. In the doorway stood two of his men, and there was nothing to do but to obey his order. He stationed two men in front of the place and would not permit anybody to enter. When he came in he told me to get out and then said to his men: 'Throw them through the window if they don't get out.' He was furiously angry.

"His action was caused by the fact that the boss, Kenny, and everybody who is around here are for Sheehan. I had a Sheehan badge on my coat, and we all did all we could to defeat the Goodwin people. Devery has been sore on this place for a long while because we are for Sheehan. He has threatened several times that he would close up the place, but it is still open. Last Winter he stationed men on the sidewalk in front of the place with orders to stop anybody who attempted to get in after 1 o'clock in the morning. Why doesn't he close up the places of his friends on the corner?"

Chief Devery was seen at his office and asked under what authority he had closed Kenny's saloon. He said:

"The law was being violated there, and I took the thing into my own hands. There was a gang of repeaters in the place, and the proprietor was giving them drinks and money. I heard of it first from an old gentleman who lives across the street from me. He told me that somebody from Kenny's had voted on his name. I decided that something should be done, and closed up the place. Kenny conducts a bad house. It is a resort for thieves and I have made a formal complaint against him to the State Excise Department. His license should be taken away, and I will do all in my power to accomplish such a result."

Before leaving the city Mr. Sheehan expressed himself as being well satisfied with the result. He added:

"I was defeated only because my opponents were permitted to vote repeaters. With all the power of Tammany Hall and the police force arrayed against me the majority against me was less than 100. Had the primary been an honest one we would have won easily. The people of this district are with me, and that will be shown next year, when there will be a fight all along the line, and some people will find out that they cannot continue to do as they please. The fraud in this district was barefaced and without any attempt at concealment. The repeaters were allowed to go ahead and vote and were not bothered by the police. We have plenty of evidence and some of these people will find out what the interior of a prison looks like."

The Sheehan people will in all probability send a contesting delegation to the State Convention. Should David B. Hill succeed in gaining control of the convention the Sheehanites are confident that their delegates will be seated. Should Richard Croker win, however, the Sheehan men expect to be thrown out. Mr. Sheehan will also appeal to the courts to have the Goodwin victory set aside on the ground of fraud.

Speaking of the result of the fight State Senator Louis Munzinger last night said:

"It comes rather tough to be driven out of Tammany Hall by men who are not Democrats. There is not a man in our organization who has not been in Tammany Hall all his life; faithfully and loyally working for its interests. Now we are driven out by a lot of people who wouldn't know how to vote a Democratic ticket if they wanted to. We showed yesterday that the decent people in the district are all with us, and don't forget that the Sheehan people are not dead. Had we had a fair show we would have won hands down even against the tremendous odds of Tammany Hall and the Police Department."

Some of Senator Munzinger's friends want him to run for re-election as an independent candidate. He said yesterday that he had not made up his mind what to do in this respect. Should he run an attempt will be made to have him indorsed by the Republicans, although National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, who controls Republican politics in that section of the city, says that the Republicans will nominate their own candidate and will not enter into any deal with Democrats.

The Sheehanites proclaimed yesterday that Goodwin would be unable to carry the district next November for his candidate for member of Assembly. Sheehan's followers are very bitter, and openly say that they will knife at the polls any candidate named by Goodwin.

The Goodwin faction was much elated over the success which attended their efforts. They said that Sheehan had been driven out of the politics of the district for good, and that from now on the district would receive recognition at the hands of the leaders of Tammany Hall. Mr. Goodwin received many congratulations from his friends as a result of his victory.

ELECTION LAW VIOLATIONS.

Many Cases in Police Courts of Men Charged with Illegal Voting—McCullagh's Statement.

The police courts of this city were busy yesterday morning with the cases of those persons who were arrested on charges of violating the election laws by voting illegally at the primaries Tuesday.

Two Magistrates held court in the Jefferson Market Police Court in order to dispose of the many prisoners. Magistrate Hogan sat in the private courtroom and Magistrate Olmstead in the regular courtroom.

Frank McAvoy of 314 Broome Street was charged with assaulting Policeman Dillon, who attempted to prevent him from voting illegally at the polling place at 54 Bond Street, in the Sixth Assembly District. He was held in $500 bail to keep the peace for one month.

William J. Dermody of 5 Ninth Avenue was held in $1,000 bail pending further investigation of a charge of illegal voting in the Seventh Assembly District, at 417 West Thirteenth Street, preferred against him by Joseph Flynn. Dermody said in his defense that he was ballot clerk at the primaries and had been Inspector of Elections at the last election.

Robert Canfield of 774 Greenwich Street was held in $1,000 bail for illegal voting at 372 West Eleventh Street, in the Seventh Assembly District.

Patrick Gatens of 759 Washington Street, arrested for illegal voting in the Seventh Assembly District, was discharged, as no complainant appeared against him.

Richard Halligan of 526 West Thirteenth Street, was held in $1,000 bail, charged by Daniel Murphy, a Boyle watcher, with having voted illegally in the Seventh Assembly District.

Robert Williams of 422 West Twenty-third Street, arrested for illegal voting in the Ninth Assembly District, was discharged for lack of evidence.

The cases of Frank H. Andrews of 237 West Twenty-second Street and John J. Kelly of 261 West Nineteenth Street, charged with illegal voting by the Sheehan watchers in the Ninth Assembly District, were adjourned until to-day in order to secure more witnesses.

In the Essex Market Police Court John Moran, a saloonkeeper of 119 Bowery, and Canute A. Dias, employed by the City Government, were arraigned on the complaint of Herman Poulker, a Post Office clerk, who says they knocked him down and kicked him when he challenged some men who, he said, were about to vote illegally at the Republican primaries in the Sixth Assembly District. The case was adjourned.

A man calling himself James Coyle of 53 Bowery, but who is alleged to have assumed that name in order to vote illegally in the Sixth Assembly District, was held in $500 bail.

In the Centre Street Police Court John Ogle of 182 Mulberry Street, was held in $500 bail on a charge of having attempted to vote in two different election districts of the Sixth Assembly District.

In the West Side Court Magistrate Brann discharged John P. McCabe of 410 West Twenty-eighth Street, a Sheehanite, and John Brown of 507 West Twenty-ninth Street, a follower of Goodwin, as no complainant appeared against either of the men.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that his men made no arrests on Tuesday, but that he thought their presence at the polling places in the Ninth Assembly District had a deterring effect on men who might have otherwise attempted to vote illegally. He stated that in the specific cases he had expected illegal voting, but that no attempt to vote had been made by the suspects on his list.

TO SUCCEED THE G. A. R.

New Organization Formed to Perpetuate the Present One.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Growing out of the last great encampment of the century will be a permanent National organization which will remain to perpetuate the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic long after the last veteran has passed away. The new organization is to be known as the National Association of Associated Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is due to the far-reaching influence of the gatherings and reunions of the encampment. Behind the plans for the association are the Columbia Post of Chicago, the Kitchining Post of Boston, and the Detroit posts. All these have auxiliary organizations and credit for the idea of a National body is due to Kickham Scanlan, the President of the Columbia Post auxiliary.

These auxiliaries have been in existence for several years and were organized primarily as social aids for the Grand Army of the Republic posts to which they were attached. They have always been in evidence at banquets, reunions, campfires, and gatherings of every kind in which the old soldiers participated.

President Scanlan and the Columbia Post of Chicago have been thinking of this organization for some time, and at a meeting of the auxiliaries in the headquarters of Columbia Post in the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day Mr. Scanlan presented his plans. Members of the Detroit and Boston auxiliaries will communicate with each of the Eastern posts and advise the formation of an auxiliary, the local organization to become an arm of the National Association. The posts of the West and Southwest are left for Mr. Scanlan and his aides to organize.

TRIED TO END A VARIED LIFE.

Widely-Traveled Woman Attempts Suicide—Served Before the Mast.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Maggie Cusley was found unconscious at Second and Lombard Streets this morning. She seemed to be dying, and her lips were stained with the laudanum she had taken. She was hurried to the Pennsylvania Hospital. There the doctors worked with her for many hours, and at last they succeeded in reviving her. Her recovery now seems almost certain.

The woman is thirty-four years old and has lived lately at 500 South Water Street. Her life is said to have been full of adventure, and her travels to have embraced the world. Often she has worked before the mast as an able seaman in a man's garb, and her rough life has greatly changed her appearance. She is almost masculine in strength, and her life on the high seas gave her a sturdy constitution, to which she probably owes her life.

SUGAR REFINERS SHUT DOWN.

Philadelphia Works Closed Owing to Want of Raw Material.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—All the refineries in this city conducted by the American Sugar Refining Company will close from Friday until Tuesday of next week, owing to a shortage in raw material.

The McCahan Refinery, an independent establishment, has not been in operation since last Saturday. The McCahan Company is entirely out of raw sugar, and, according to trade authorities, the American Refining Company has only enough in hand for this week's meltings and is not certain of next week's supply.

ST. JOSEPH POST OFFICE ROBBED.

Took $5,000 in Cash and Caused a Stamp Famine.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 29.—More than $5,000 in cash, stamps, and postal cards were stolen from the Post Office last night by professional cracksmen.

The robbers entered the Federal Building through a skylight, lowered themselves down the elevator shaft to the second story, and cut through to the floor below. A hole was bored into the vault, and the combination lock was forced. They cleaned the vault out completely, and for several hours to-day there was a stamp famine in the city. There is no clue.

CRENSHAW'S CHARGES DENIED.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 29.—Dr. P. S. Kellogg, who has just returned from two years' service as a Surgeon in the Philippines, denies the charges of neglect on the transport Sherman made by Capt. Crenshaw of Atlanta in his ante-mortem statement.

Dr. Kellogg, who came home on the Sherman with Capt. Crenshaw, says that the Captain was so badly wounded that it was only a question of time when he would die, and it was at his own request that the Captain was allowed to come home. Dr. Kellogg avers that Crenshaw had every possible attention, including the best physicians and nurses. He says that he assisted him occasionally, himself and knows that if Capt. Crenshaw was out of his berth at any time he crawled out on his hands and knees.

LESSON FOR GEN. GREENE

Gave Facts About Regular Tickets to the Opposition.

Called to Account by Republican Leaders—Admits He Has Learned Something About Politics.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee, called a meeting of the Executive Committee for 3 o'clock yesterday. All the members except ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs were in attendance.

Gen. Greene submitted a table of the Republican vote cast in the County of New York in recent years, and with this was an estimate of what he thought the vote ought to be this year. The figures were read, and Gen. Greene asked for expressions of opinion on the estimate.

Everything went along merrily until the Twenty-ninth District was called. Then Alexander T. Mason arose.

"I don't know," he said, "how any man can given an estimate on the vote that will be cast in view of the tactics that have been inaugurated by the President of the committee. I had a contest in my district, yet the opposition knew all about the composition of the ticket, and one of my opponents, George H. Davis, received from the President of this committee an order on the printer for one of my ballots. It was an unheard-of proceeding, and I do not know what to make of it. If such proceedings are to be tolerated we shall be all at sea."

Leader George Wanmaker of the Fifteenth District followed Mr. Mason. He had no contest in his district. He said, however, that Mr. Mason's remarks were most timely. The furnishing of a ballot to the opposition was a terrible mistake.

"Is all information concerning the ballots supposed to be secret?" Gen. Greene asked.

"Secret!" exclaimed Mr. Wanmaker in astonishment. "Most certainly. When the opposition receives information relative to the composition of the organization ticket it is liable to lead to the most serious results. The opposition cannot only imitate the ballot, but it can so fix its own that the voters in a district may be misled and the organization be defeated. Mr. Mason won by a small majority, and his opponents were aided by the information furnished by the President of this organization. I understand that the man who got the order on the printer from Gen. Greene is an enrolled member of the Tammany Hall organization."

Gen. Greene seemed astounded, and said so it is reported:

"Gentlemen, you have taught me a lesson in practical politics. I had no idea that what I did would cause trouble. I wanted to be neutral and fair. You can rely upon it that hereafter no information of the character you complain of will be obtained from me."

"That is right," said Mr. Wanmaker, according to report. "The committee has made you its President and recognizes you as such. You must recognize us, and when there is trouble in a district you must stand by the committeeman representing that district."

James F. Pegnam of the Fourteenth District made similar remarks, and declared that his opponents had received information of the kind of which Mr. Mason complained.

Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District had a similar grievance, but he did not air it. He is a warm personal friend of Gen. Greene and realizes, he says, that the latter acted in perfect good faith.

The committee made arrangements for four mass meetings, to be held in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on Sept. 14 under its management. At Cooper Union Gen. Greene will preside, and the speakers will be Jacob G. Schurman of the Philippine Commission, ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, and ex-Congressman John S. Wise.

The West Side Republican Club will choose the presiding officer at the gathering in Durland's Riding Academy, where the speakers will be Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and J. Hampton Hodge.

The third meeting will be in the pavilion at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. The presiding officer has not been selected, but addresses will be made by Senator C. M. Depew, Postmaster General Charles E. Smith, and State Senator N. N. Stranahan.

The fourth meeting will be held at Zeltner's Casino, in the Borough of the Bronx, at which William H. Ten Eyck of the County Committee will preside. The orators selected are Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, and Job E. Hedges of Manhattan.

Some members of the committee questioned the wisdom of four mass meetings in one night because it would divide the attendance and dissatisfy many people. But the plan proposed by Gen. Greene was adopted.

Leader Hess of the Twenty-fifth District said that the delegates from his district to Saratoga would be Charles A. Hess, Gen. F. V. Greene, ex-Judge W. N. Cohen, ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum, Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr., John M. Deemer, and Job E. Hedges.

Ex-District Attorney Olcott will head the delegation from the Twenty-first.

The conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention will be held on Saturday night. The committee designated the persons to call the different conventions to order.

After the committee adjourned Gen. Greene admitted generally the facts stated above, but would not discuss them. It was said that John Sabine Smith and Capt. F. Norton Goddard defended Gen. Greene, but they would not talk about the matter.

"BAREFOOT BURGLAR" IS DEAD.

Failed to Recover from the Effects of Morphine Poisoning.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The young man who gave his name as John Hammond when he entered the County Jail here on a charge of burglary, and who some time on Monday night took a dose of morphine, died early this morning in the County Jail. He was known as the "barefoot burglar."

It is supposed he committed the act because he was jilted by a young woman who had been calling upon him in the jail. It is just three weeks since she has been to see him, and he had become very melancholy over it. It is also supposed she sent him the dose of morphine, suggesting to him that he had better commit suicide.

The authorities say they think his real name was Frank Sturgis, and that his home was in Boston. It is also said he is known about Corbett's saloon, but whether this means Jim's or Joe's could not be ascertained here to-night. He is also said to have been known on the Bowery, and that there he went by the name of Frank the Kid.

FATHER SHOOTS HIS SON.

The Young Man Killed by His Liquor-Crazed Parent.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—William Nichols, Jr., a hackman, was shot and killed this morning by his father at their home, 1,625 Arctic Avenue, this city. The father and others in the house had been drinking. During a quarrel young Nichols was told by his father to leave the house, and his mother interfered. Hot words passed between the father and son, when the former, who was crazed with liquor, drew a pistol and shot his son through the head. The young hackman died almost instantly.

The father fled, threatening to kill himself, but he was found hiding in a house in Gas House Alley. He made a desperate resistance and had to be clubbed. Finally he said: "I give up. If I had not killed him, he would have killed me."

Electricity and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The electric current plays an important part in the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad's block system. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to St. Louis via N. Y. Central & H. R. R., Penn. R. R. and Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. Leave New York 9 P. M. daily. Arrive St. Louis 7:45 A. M. second day.

COAL OPERATORS HOLD OUT.

To Meet Miners' Demands, They Say, Would Mean Bankruptcy.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29.—The coal operators in this section say the scale of wages adopted by the Hazleton convention will not be signed by a single operator. Operators interviewed on the question say the scale is too sweeping, and if put into force would reduce producers of coal to bankruptcy in a short time. The miners, on the other hand, say the scale is a just one, and that the coal companies would be giving the men only their rights by signing it.

Whether a strike will follow the refusal of the operators to sign is a question that is now being widely discussed. It is well known that, despite the action of the Hazleton convention, a great many miners are opposed to going out. The business interests of the Wyoming Valley are also exercising their influence to prevent a strike. The Wilkesbarre Board of Trade is ready to act as mediator between the operators and the miners.

At a largely attended meeting of the Wholesale Merchants and Millers' Association resolutions were adopted deploring a strike and pointing out to the miners what they might expect from a long lockout. It was shown that the coal companies pay in wages every month in the Wyoming Valley $2,500,000. The loss of this vast amount of money, it was asserted, would mean disaster to the people of this section.

READING'S MEN WILL NOT STRIKE.

Have No Such Grievances, It Is Said, as Other Anthracite Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 29.—Notwithstanding the threatening outlook in the upper or Hazleton anthracite coal regions and the possibility of a strike, the miners employed at the Reading Company's collieries in the Schuylkill regions will not take part in a strike if one occurs now. This is said to be positive. It is asserted that the Reading Company's men are better treated than the miners in the vicinity of Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, or Scranton. It is said the miners employed by the Reading Company have no such grievances as the others and no cause for striking on such a basis.

The shipments of anthracite coal from the Reading Company's collieries have been very heavy this week, and it is probable that all the collieries will be kept going full time for a long period. While the mines had not been working very full for several months, the men had steady work for nearly a year, until during the early Summer.

IS MILK A FARM PRODUCT.

Fishkill Dealers Say It Is, and That They Require No License.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The entire town of Fishkill is much worked up over a discussion as to whether milk is a farm product or not. On the question hinges licensing of over thirty milkmen in the town, who pay $4 a year for the privilege of carrying on their business. Cornelius Hawks, who has a large milk route, raised the question at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. He asked for the return of his license money on the ground that milk was a farm product and as such he was exempt. Since then the discussion has become general and every one in town has taken sides in the matter.

Hawks and his fellow-milkmen are to engage counsel, and they say they are certain of winning in a test case. Ex-President Hammond, in an interview, says he is certain milk is a farm product and as such dealers in it are exempt from license. The village laws were changed in 1898, but until now the local milkmen have paid for licenses.

ROBBED WHILE POLICE WATCHED.

Detectives Left Money in Safe as a Trap; Burglars Carried It Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A man revealed to Tom McGinnis, proprietor of "The Bellevue Club," at 157 Clark Street, a plot to rob the "Club's" safe. He said he was one of the gang, but had weakened. He and McGinnis repeated the story to the detectives at Central Station. McGinnis proposed removing the money before the thieves came.

"No, no, leave the money in the safe and we will get the safe-blowers, money, and all," said Lieut. Rohan. Detectives Mason, Morrissy, Walsh, and Burns were detailed to prevent the robbery by catching the safe-blowers in the act. The detectives shadowed the Bellevue rooms from the transoms of office doors across the hall, but after the porter had locked up and while he went to a near-by restaurant the club was entered and the strong box was blown open by the cracksmen as originally planned by them.

The job was done and escape effected without the knowledge of the police. The latter refuse to say how much money the thieves got.

SAVED HIS LIFE BY HIS TEETH.

Painter Falling from Church Spire Catches Rope in His Mouth.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—A. Alizewski, a painter, saved his life this afternoon by his teeth. He had been engaged for several weeks in painting the spires of St. Hyacinth's Polish Catholic Church. The spires are 160 feet high. He reached the top of them without scaffolds, his only support being from ropes suspended from the top of each spire.

The work on one had been completed, and in gilding the cross on the other he was, standing on a small platform suspended by ropes. In some manner he became overbalanced, falling backward. A rope was dangling below the platform, which he grasped with his teeth. Thus he hung for several seconds, until he was able to grasp the rope with his hands, when he again pulled himself to the platform. He immediately descended from his lofty perch. Then, realizing what had happened, he fainted and was taken to his home.

A physician was summoned and found the man to be suffering from an internal rupture, which was no doubt caused by his grasping the rope between his jaws. He is in a critical condition.

Old Stage Driver Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, Aug. 29.—James Cassidy, one of the oldest stage drivers in this section, died at his home here to-day of paralysis, aged eighty years. He was born in Lafayette, N. J., and when sixteen years of age began driving on the turnpike between New York and Cochecton. One of his frequent passengers was Horace Greeley. Cassidy was often "held up" on the mountains and had many exciting adventures. He also drove the mail route between Port Jervis and Dingman's. For twenty-five years he conducted hotels here and in Sussex County, N. J.

Poisoned by Black Stockings.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—A pair of black stockings nearly caused the death of Mrs. Horace Fuller of this village, and she is now suffering internal pain and unable to walk from effects of wearing them six weeks ago. They were purchased for 50 cents, and soon after Mrs. Fuller put them on, her legs began to itch and burn. Upon examination she found her skin covered with little brown pimples. A severe eruption and inflammation followed and spread over her entire body. Her legs became badly swollen and the skin peeled off. The pain was intense and she could neither eat, drink, or sleep. She consulted a physician, and under his treatment she is now recovering.

FALSE TEETH CAUSE DEATH

They Strangle Arthur T. J. Rice Bathing at Brighton Beach.

He Was With the Broadway National Bank for Forty-five Years and Retired as Second Vice President.

Arthur T. J. Rice, a retired banker, who was for forty-five years connected with the Broadway National Bank, lost his life in a peculiar accident while bathing at Brighton Beach yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Rice, who, although sixty-five years old, was fond of salt-water bathing and could swim quite well, left his home, at 109 East Seventy-ninth Street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of refreshing himself by an ocean bath.

About 5 o'clock he went into the water in company with another man, who was supposed to be his friend, but who, according to his son, could have been only a casual beach acquaintance.

Mr. Rice did not venture far out, but remained well within the lifelines, where the water is about five feet deep. Some of the other bathers and attendants saw him sink, but, thinking that he was simply "taking a duck," they paid no attention to it until he failed to come up again.

William Palmer, an expert swimmer, was one of the first to go to Mr. Rice's rescue. Some of the other swimmers assisted in the search and after some diving the body was found, but it was too late. A number of physicians who were at the beach made an examination and found that Mr. Rice had not died by drowning, but that he had died from strangulation caused by the swallowing of a set of false teeth which stuck in the windpipe and suffocated him.

It is surmised that a wave struck him in the mouth and knocked the teeth back in his throat, preventing him from making an outcry, and that while he was trying to reach land his strength gave way and he went under

The body was first taken to the Sheepshead Bay Police Station, and from there it was removed to the Brooklyn City Morgue.

His name and address were found in his clothing. The information was telephoned over to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and a policeman was sent to inform the family, consisting of his widow and his son, Arthur J. Rice. They had been expecting Mr. Smith's return for dinner when the news of his death reached them.

An undertaker was immediately sent to bring the body home.

Mr. Rice was born in this city sixty-five years ago. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Broadway National Bank as a clerk. With this corporation he remained for forty-five years, working his way up until two years ago he retired as Second Vice President of the bank. Mr. Rice was also a Trustee of the Dry Dock Savings Institution.

LIGHTNING FIRES A SHOTGUN.

One Bystander So Startled He Seized a Revolving Circular Saw.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 29.—During a severe storm to-day lightning struck a telephone pole at the little hamlet of Bateyville, in the southern part of Louisiana, wrecking a telephone box in the store of A. Gautreaux, and exploding both barrels of a shotgun which was standing near the telephone. The gun was loaded with buckshot, and the charges tore a big hole in the side of the little building, narrowly missing a crowd of men who had taken refuge from the storm there.

The flash so startled Prudent Ayer, a workman in a shingle mill near the Gautreaux store, that he seized a rapidly revolving circular saw, losing two fingers and otherwise badly mangling his hand.

STATEN ISLANDER DROWNED.

Richard Tyler of New Brighton Perishes While Bathing.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Richard Tyler, thirty-four years of age, of New Brighton, Staten Island, a guest at the Placid Clubhouse, Lake Placid, N. Y., was drowned in Mirror Lake, near Lake Placid, this afternoon while bathing. His nephew, Cyril Tyler, had a narrow escape from drowning, but was saved by Swimming Instructor Allen of the Placid Club.

The drowned man was taken with a cramp while swimming from a float out in the lake to shore, and he had his nephew on his back.

KNIGHT OF PYTHIAS DROWNED.

Tragedy Followed the Outing of a Pittsburg Lodge.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Attired in the regalia of the Knights of Pythias, the body of Alexander Wells was found to-day in the Monongahela River.

Wells was one of several men who are believed to have jumped overboard during a riot on an excursion boat Monday night. The outing was given by Brotherly Love Lodge No. 18 of Knights of Pythias of Pittsburg.

When Wells's body was brought here a bullet hole in the head was found. It is claimed that Wells was shot and then pushed from the boat.

BAND OF THIEVES CAUGHT.

Gang in Dutchess County Shipped Booty in Whisky Barrels.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—District Attorney Wood of Dutchess County has caused the arrest of James Curlew, a saloon keeper of Low Point; William Post, bartender for Curlew, and Walter Vermilyea, and Wallace Van Voorhis.

It is alleged that the men had an organized system of stealing harness, robes, &c., from barns and shipping the booty in whisky barrels labeled "pure alcohol" to confederates in other places, who disposed of it.

Post has told the authorities where some of the stolen goods are buried near Peekskill and officers have gone there to look for it.

KNIERIEN DIES OF HIS WOUND.

Succumbs at Nyack Hospital to Injuries Inflicted by Quinlan.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Albert Knierien, a prominent Democratic politician, died at the Nyack Hospital to-day as the result of a gunshot wound received at the hands of Frank Quinlan of Piedmont last Saturday.

Quinlan and Henry McDonald were engaged in a dispute, when Knierien separated them and took Quinlan home. The latter afterward went to Knierien's house and shot him. Knierien was brought to the hospital Monday, dying to-day. His assailant escaped.

The Moscow-Archangel Railway.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A group of American financiers, according to a dispatch from Moscow to The Daily Express, has acquired the Moscow-Archangel Railway.

A company has been formed. It is believed that Messrs. Marmonton, the famous Moscow millionaires, will retain a large interest.

Through Pullman Sleeping Cars New York to St. Louis via New York Central & Pittsburg & Lake Erie R. R. Leave New York 9 P. M. daily. Arrive St. Louis 7:45 A. M. second day.

HELPED TO LYNCH HIMSELF.

Negro Offered to Do the Whole Business Alone, but the Mob Allowed Him Only to Assist.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—A negro was lynched at Cheneyville, this State, this morning, the affair being attended by some original features. At 2 o'clock A. M. Alanson Jackson, a popular young man of the neighborhood, was assassinated. Suspicion was directed to Tim Amos, a negro. A small party of white men found him at home in bed half an hour after the crime was committed. He was taken to the spot where Jackson fell, and there made a full confession, saying he had waited a long time for an opportunity to kill the young man.

The negro said he had anticipated being lynched for it, and offered to tie the rope around his own neck, climb a tree, tie the rope to a limb, and hang himself, thus sparing the lynchers the trouble. A vote on the proposition was taken, and the mob decided this would be an infringement on their rights and privileges.

However, the negro was allowed to assist in the proceedings. The negro appeared to be in the best of spirits up to the moment of death. After his death struggles had ceased the body was riddled with bullets.

WILL BE BURIED WITH HIS WIFE

Grief Causes William Winters to Leap to Death from a Window.

KEARNY, N. J., Aug. 29.—William Winters of Kearny is dead, and he and his wife will be buried to-morrow. Mrs. Winters died Monday. The Winters were childless, and for years had lived by themselves at 26 Kearny Avenue. Their devotion to each other was touching. About a week ago Mrs. Winters was taken ill. She sank gradually until death came. Her husband was prostrated by the blow. The old man sat all of Monday night by the body of his wife. He was seventy-six years old.

Tuesday morning he became unconscious. He remained in that condition all day yesterday, some of his friends watching anxiously at his bedside. In the parlor below, neighbors whispered that his heart was broken. The watchers left his room for but a moment this morning. Before they could return they heard a muffled cry from the back of the house. Hastily looking out, they saw the body of the old man lying in a heap on the ground beneath his bedroom window. He was dead when they reached him. No one can tell what led him to jump from the window.

Winters was a veteran of the civil war. He received a pension and he and his wife lived very comfortably in Kearny. He was born in England in 1824, and had been a resident of New Jersey for more than forty years.

The funeral of Mrs. Winters was to have been held to-day, but was postponed until to-morrow, when both bodies will be buried together in Fairmount Cemetery.

GREENWICH A GRETNA GREEN.

New York Physician, Twice Divorced, Has Knot Tied Again There.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 29.—Judge Charles D. Burnes of the Greenwich Borough Court to-day married his thirteenth couple for this year. Like all the previous ones, they came from New York City, where one could not remarry on account of being divorced. The bridegroom was James W. Thomson, a New York physician, with gray whiskers, while his bride was a young woman, apparently just out of her teens. She was Miss Estelle Avrilla Andrews, daughter of Solomon Andrews, also of New York.

The couple arrived in Greenwich at 2 o'clock to-day, and were bound for a clergyman's residence, when the hackman asked the elderly man: "Be you going to get married?" A reply in the affirmative brought out the statement by the driver that no minister in town would marry him if he had been divorced. Judge Burnes was then visited and arrangements were made with him.

While the couple visited the Assistant Town Clerk to get a license, Judge Burnes secured Prosecuting Attorney James Walsh and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department Victor Hugo Russell to act as witnesses.

"I'm practically a bachelor," said the doctor when the license blank was being filled out. He gave his age as sixty-five, twice before married and divorced, and a native of Scotland. The lady gave her name and her age as twenty-eight, her first marriage, and a native of Charlestown, Vt. Following the ceremony Dr. Thomson and his bride went to the Lenox House, and after a few hours' stay departed for New York.

JOHN UNDERHILL DEAD.

Found Lifeless Sitting Under a Tree at Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—John Underhill, fifty years old, was found dead this afternoon under a tree near the Matteawan Methodist Episcopal Church. During the morning several hundred people passed within ten feet of where Underhill was, but they paid no attention to him, thinking he was asleep. A physician said he had been dead five hours. When found Underhill was in a sitting posture, his head supported by his hands. He was seen at 9 o'clock this morning in his usual good health. For some days he had complained slightly, but this morning he said he felt better. A hemorrhage was the cause of death.

LIQUOR DEALERS' CONVENTION.

Three Hundred Delegates from New York Attend the Meeting.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The annual convention of the New York State Liquor Dealers' Association began here this afternoon, and will continue through to-morrow and Friday. There are about 500 delegates in attendance, 300 of whom come from New York City. The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by the President, Peter Quinn of New York, who gave a report of the work of the association. He recommended that the association effect a perfect understanding with the Federation of Labor, whereby the dealers will sell only union-made goods in return for the labor patronage. He also referred to the department stores that sell liquor, and said that most of them are violating the law by employing minors, and he advised the members to urge the repeal of all laws that are burdensome to the liquor traffic. He also attacked the Anti-Saloon League.

Morris Tekulsky of New York said that the members are violating the preamble of their constitution by failing to punish politicians who influence legislation antagonistic to their interests. He said that that was the only way that they could save their business from annihilation.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is holding special prayer meetings while the convention is in session to counteract its influence if possible.

Crucible Steel Combine Raises Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—The crucible steel combine has advanced prices $4 a ton on their lower grade products, which have been too low. The following prices prevailed before the rise: Tire steel, $1.75 to $1.90 per 100 pounds; toe calk, $1.85 to $1.90; open hearth basic, $2.25 to $2.35; plow slabs, $2 to $2.10; rolled lay steel, $2.75; hammered lay steel, $3.10 to $3.35; tool steel, $7 per 100 pounds and upward, according to quality. The latter has not been advanced.

Hot Springs, Va.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD announces that, commencing Sept. 1st from New York, and Sept. 4th from Pittsburg, the Limited Fast Mail train to the tri-weekly, will be run daily, except Sunday from New York, and

RUSSIA AND AMERICA MAY ACT TOGETHER

Oppose Germany's Desire to Acquire Chinese Territory.

JOINT PROTEST TALKED OF

Italy Is Now Virtually an Ally of Germany.

Attitude of Other Powers Uncertain—Rush of Forces of Various Nationalities to Amoy Begun.

The longest Cabinet meeting held since the present Administration came into office was devoted yesterday to discussing the diplomatic situation in regard to China.

A document for transmission abroad, in which the policy of the United States is definitely formulated, was drawn up. It may be made public in a few days.

The Czar has declared to the United States Government that the aims of Russia and America regarding China are identical. Germany's desire to seize territory is thought to be hardly veiled, and Russia and the United States may make a joint protest against Germany's policy.

Italy's policy is now said to be inspired entirely by Germany.

It is reported that the British troops intended for North China will be sent to Amoy instead. A German gunboat has been ordered there, and it is rumored that 12,000 Japanese troops will go there from Formosa.

Yu, Governor of Shen-Si, is said to have invited all foreigners in the province to place themselves under his protection. Fifty did so, and were massacred.

A French cruiser has been ordered to go up the Yang-tse-Kiang, the valley of which river is the British "sphere of influence."

Li-Hung-Chang is still at Shanghai, and has asked the Empress Dowager to appoint a Peace Commission.

The reform party is reported to be about to start an outbreak on its own account.

ALL-DAY CABINET MEETING.

Document Prepared for Transmission Abroad—Russian and American Aims Similar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—An all-day session of the Cabinet was held to-day to consider the serious diplomatic situation in regard to China.

As a result of this session, the longest held since the present Administration came into office, the policy of the United States was definitely formulated, and a note defining it was prepared for transmission abroad. It will probably be given to the public in a few days.

The main topics for discussion to-day were the question whether the United States could accept the policy of Russia, what could be done to secure unity of action among the powers, and what should be the attitude of the United States if Germany insists on conquest and dismemberment. The new positions taken by Russia and Germany supplied most of the material.

The attitude of Germany is still tentative, but that country's intention to indemnify herself by seizing territory is hardly veiled. Russia's attitude, as made known to the Cabinet to-day, is exactly as foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. Russia and Germany have come to the parting of the ways, and Russia is desirous of casting in her lot with the United States.

CZAR DECLARES HIS POLICY.

The Czar has plainly declared to the American Government his belief that the aims of the two countries are identical, and his reasons for believing that they can proceed side by side. He has informed America that he does not desire any

tegrity of China and at the same time the protection of the foreign interests from any repetition of the recent troubles.

Russia in all this has made a distinct bid for a close understanding with the United States. It has been maintained for some time by Russian writers and Russian politicians that the interests of the two countries in China are the same, and there were frequent manifestations of this belief long before the Boxer outbreak. Russia now points to her present attitude for proof of the sincerity of this contention. She has assented to every proposition made by the United States, and now asks the United States to agree to a Russian proposition, which, she holds, is in line with all the declarations of policy made by America since the beginning of the war.

RUSSIA FOR THE "OPEN DOOR."

The commercial aspect of the Czar's proposition cannot be learned, but it is known that it does not menace the "open door" policy. The points of Russia's plan, so far as they are known, appear to be strictly in line with the policy of the United States as laid down in the Hay note.

One of the things which cannot be learned is whether the Russian offer contains any reference to the attitude to be taken by the two countries in case all efforts to prevent the partition of China fail.

It is possible that this question may never come up, since Germany could hardly fail to be impressed by a united protest against partition headed by Russia, America, Great Britain, and Japan.

The means by which Russia proposes to secure indemnity and protection of foreigners and to restore the imperial power called for grave and serious consideration by the Cabinet, as did the attitude of Germany. Russia well understands that the policy of the United States is against any formal alliance, and has not proposed any such arrangement; but she plainly desires a close and intimate understanding with the United States to govern their future action in the East.

Another development of to-day which is of much significance in world politics is the demonstration that Germany and Italy are to be counted as one power in the future proceedings of the nations.

The new King of Italy has taken the first opportunity to prove the truth of the talk about his devotion to the Kaiser, and it is certain that Italy's policy is now being dictated from Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN WEAKENING?

A question which is now beginning to be heard is whether Great Britain still stands where she did a few weeks ago. Her answer to America's last note has been guarded with religious care. Something has leaked out about the other replies, but nothing about Great Britain's.

The news dispatches from London contain no hint of Great Britain's policy, except a few suggestions from correspondents that the Salisbury Government is hesitating and has not made up its mind. Finally, Russia has made a proposition to America which contains the very sentiments and plans to which Great Britain once subscribed and which might have been expected from her.

It is beginning to be seriously questioned whether Great Britain is not weakening in some particulars on her former attitude, even if she is not beginning to lean toward dismemberment, and whether Russia's new position may not be taken for that very reason.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg contains the assertion that Russia will almost immediately notify the powers that she considers the relief of the Peking legations as the final accomplishment of the military task of the allied forces.

OPINION IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Russia Would Never Consent to the Dismemberment of China.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The topic of the hour here is the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee as Generalissimo of the allied forces in China, and many are the adverse criticisms which the appointment has evoked throughout Russia.

The Chauvinist Russian press asks how it is possible that the Czar's Government should have given its consent to the nomination of a German officer as Commander in Chief of the European troops in China. In fact, with the exception of certain official circles, Count von Waldersee's appointment has been received with marked disfavor throughout the country and in every class of society.

Great care is taken in official circles to emphasize the fact that the powers conferred on Count von Waldersee are strictly limited, and that he will wield supreme command only over the forces which are operating between Taku and Peking. It is well understood, so it seems, that the Russian armies in Manchuria will remain under the direct orders of the Russian Minister of War, just as the British forces at Shanghai will continue to receive their orders from the War Department in London. It is also stated that the powers of the Generalissimo will be limited exclusively to military matters. As for the conditions of the future treaty of peace, they will be drawn up by the several Ambassadors.

There are several other questions in connection with the Far Eastern crisis which are absorbing public interest here. Will the war be ended soon after the surrender of Peking? This is considered highly improbable, according to the prevailing opinion here. But should the conflict continue, it will take an army of several hundred thousand men to overcome the well-disciplined Chinese troops. And when this task has been accomplished, what then will be the conditions of peace forced upon China by the allies?

In any case, it is more than ever certain that Russia will never consent to a dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, which would be against her best interests in the Far East. B. C. de W.

INDEMNITY—OR "PENALTY."

Statement of Under Foreign Secretary Regarding What Great Britain Will Require.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—William St. John Brodrick, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking last evening at Thornscombe, said the situation in China was considerably involved because there was no Chinese Government with which to negotiate.

"Great Britain," continued the Secretary, "while prepared to support the loyal viceroys of South China who have stood aloof from this insurrection, and while prepared also to preserve British trade with them, will claim some penalty or indemnity for the damage wrought.

"We believe that we cannot undertake to punish China ourselves, or with the assistance of other Powers."

Mr. Brodrick added that he hoped it would be expressed that the Government

was pusillanimous in this respect. Its object was to maintain British interests. It was quite ready to take its share of the "white man's burden," but could not admit that the nature of that burden should be dictated to it by the yellow man.

"Here," The Morning Post observes, "is where the difficulty of selecting a policy comes in. We cannot decamp and leave the powers to settle the matter between them."

SAYS TROUBLE HAS ONLY BEGUN.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Herr von Brandt, former German Minister to China, who was interviewed to-day regarding the situation, made the following statement:

"It is an error to assume that the Chinese trouble is at an end with the relief of the legations. As a matter of fact, it has but just begun, because now the divergent interests of the powers are asserting themselves.

"No doubt the United States would conclude peace immediately and act as a mediator if, unfortunately, Chinese duplicity were not so apparent.

"Russia wants the Empress Dowager retained. Great Britain wants Emperor Kwang-Su at the head of affairs. Germany runs the risk of being isolated or of being compelled to confront a coalition of several powers, if, after the arrival of Count Waldersee, she should wish to continue military action, perhaps even single-handed, or if in her demands for redress she should go further than the powers principally interested in China."

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—One of the best posted men of the Diplomatic Corps, who is actively engaged in present negotiations, to-day described the international complication substantially as follows:

"The powers were in complete accord up to the time of the taking of Peking. But with that accomplished, the more important question arose as to the future course of the powers in dealing with China, and on that there is not as yet any complete accord.

"Thus far it seems plain that the United States opposes the dismemberment of China, or any move toward territorial extension there, and in this position Russia and France seem to agree. On the other hand, while there is nothing definite indicating territorial expansion, yet the exchanges have led to the belief that Germany, Great Britain, and probably Japan are not averse to a course which will bring about territorial divisions within the empire.

"It was supposed that Japan stood against any division of the empire, but the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy cannot be accounted for on the ground that a Japanese temple has been burned. So that it is the accepted view that Japan is at least making ready to be in a position to share in any division of territory which may come. The course of Russia in taking Niu-Chwang cannot be viewed in the same light as the landing of troops at Amoy or Shanghai, as this was for the sole purpose of protecting Russia's railway line, and any ulterior territorial purposes have been disclaimed by Russia.

"So far as Great Britain's purposes are concerned, in the absence of any express declaration the landing of troops at Shanghai is strong evidence that Great Britain wishes to control the Yang-tse Valley, which is the garden of China. On the part of Germany, the doubt as to her future course is due mainly to Count von Waldersee's speeches since the taking of Peking. These have indicated that he was going on an extended campaign, and that the fall of the Chinese capital was only the initial step in a comprehensive programme, requiring the presence of a large army. Just what this means is not clear, but it has at least created much surprise in Washington and some other capitals.

"The differencecs over Li-Hung-Chang's credentials are three-fold. One view, including that of the United States, is that the credentials are acceptable; another is that they have never been shown to carry complete authority, while the third view is that the original credentials were valid at the time given, but have since become invalid through the flight of the Emperor and Empress Dowager and the complete collapse of the Chinese Government.

"The question of credentials does not seem so difficult to deal with, and it probably will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, but it is not clear thus far that the powers can be brought into complete accord on a general policy for the future of China. Each appears to be waiting for the other to act, and on the part of some there is a traditional disinclination to go into the outlining of policies."

President to Stay in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is understood that President McKinley hoped to be able to return to Canton to-morrow. Mrs. McKinley has not been as well as usual for several days, and the President was anxious to take her back to the greater comfort of her own home, but the importance of his presence here during the pending negotiations on the Chinese question makes it probable that he will be unable to get away for several days.

FIFTY FOREIGNERS SLAIN.

Governor of Shen-Si Invites Them to Come Under His Protection, and All Are Massacred.

CHE-FOO, Aug. 29.—Yu, Governor of the Province of Shen-Si, is reported to have invited the foreigners in the province to come under his protection.

About Aug. 21 fifty accepted the invitation, and all were massacred.

AMOY TO BE WELL GUARDED.

British Troops Likely to Land, and a German Gunboat Ordered There.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, says he understands that Gen. Gaselee, the British Commander with the allies, has countermanded his orders summoning more troops to the north and that probably the British troops will go to Amoy.

HONGKONG, Aug. 29.—It is rumored that 12,000 Japanese troops are going there from Formosa.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Japan's action at Amoy is followed with intense interest by the German Government; but there is said to be no reason to suspect that thus far the Mikado intends a permanent occupation at Amoy.

Nevertheless it is deemed advisable that Germany also should be strongly represented at Amoy, in case the situation should thicken.

The German gunboat Tiger, which, with the First German Ironclad Division, recently arrived at Hongkong, has been ordered to Amoy. The rest of the division will be held in readiness at Hongkong.

FRENCH IN BRITISH SPHERE.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—Admiral Courrejolles cables that he is sending a gunboat from Shanghai to ascend the Yang-tse River.

REFORMERS PREPARE TO RISE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The reform party, under Kang-Yu-Wei, is said to be actively preparing for rebellion.

It is reported from Han-Kow that twenty-five reformers have been executed, their heads being exposed.

PLOT TO BURN SHANGHAI.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The Frankfort Zeitung has received a dispatch from Shanghai saying a plot has been discovered there to burn the whole city.

It is added that the Europeans consider the streets unsafe after nightfall, and the general situation is described as critical.

Raid by Bandits in Canton.

HONGKONG, Aug. 29.—Two hundred bandits raided the Tartar City of Canton on Monday night. Several houses were looted. It is believed that the motive of the raid was the Cantonese hatred of the northerners.

LI STILL IN SHANGHAI.

He Asks the Empress Dowager to Appoint a Peace Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Sir Chih-Chen, the Chinese Minister to London, asserts that he is in constant communication with Li-Hung-Chang, who is still in Shanghai.

A Shanghai telegram says that Li-Hung-Chang has sent a memorial begging the Empress Dowager to appoint Prince Ching, Gen. Yung-Lu, and the Yang-tse Viceroys as joint peacemakers with himself.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The officials of the Ministry of Marine were shown to-day the dispatch from Washington in which it is declared that the opinion prevails there that the dispatch from Admiral Courrejolles, announcing the intention of the Admirals to detain Li-Hung-Chang until the diplomats have consented to open negotiations with the Chinese, referred to a situation which existed some time ago when Li first announced his intention of starting north.

The officials declare that the news is not old, and that there is no question as to the correctness of the wording of the dispatch.

Wu Indignant at Admirals' Action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, was again to-day an early caller at the State Department. He was much disturbed in mind over the reiterated report that the foreign Admirals are going to restrain Earl Li's liberty of communication wih his own Government. The Minister was indignant at the report, and was very strongly of opinion that any renewed attempt to interfere with Li-Hung-Chang, either in his movements or in his communications with the Imperial Government, would prove most disastrous in its effect upon the earnest efforts now being made by the Viceroys, as well as by the Imperial Government itself, to terminate the present hostilities in China.

TUAN AGAIN KILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It is rumored at Shanghai that the Japanese gained a great victory over Boxers and Chinese troops from Pei-Tsang and Ho-Si-Wu last Thursday at Teh-Chou (?).

The story says that 1,500 Chinese were killed, including Prince Tuan, and that all the Chinese were driven back into Pe-chi-Li.

FOREIGN CEMETERY DESECRATED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Belated dispatches and the stories of refugees arriving at Che-Foo continue to describe the terrible conditions in Peking.

One of the worst incidents is the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetery outside the west wall. The details are too revolting to be described.

Hundreds of bodies of Chinese were found in the streets of Peking, supposed to be those of traitors to the cause of the Boxers.

STRENGTH OF FORCES LANDED.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The German Naval Commander at Taku telegraphs that, according to the returns asked for by the senior Admiral of the allied fleets, the following troops had been landed up to Aug. 18:

American, 155 officers and 4,470 men; British, 189 officers and 5,942 men; French, 115 officers and 2,908 men; Italian, 13 officers and 277 men; Japanese, 573 officers and 19,508 men; Russian, 275 officers and 11,500 men.

TO OCCUPY PAO-TING-FOO?

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—According to a dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin, Japanese forces are understood to be on their way from Taku to Pao-ting-Foo, (capital of the Province of Pe-chi-Li,) with the direct object of occupying the latter place.

It is possible that the Tien-Tsin dispatch received in Berlin may refer to Pao-Ting, a town situated forty miles south by west of Tien-Tsin and about half way to Pao-ting-Foo. There does not appear to be any reason for the Japanese pushing troops so far inland as Pao-ting-Foo, unless it is because that city is the terminus of the railroad between Peking and there. The distance from Taku to Pao-ting-Foo is about 120 miles.

CHAFFEE TO BE PROMOTED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—There is no doubt that Gen. Chaffee will be appointed a Brigadier General in the regular army upon the retirement of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. It is stated at the War Department that the distinguished services which Gen. Chaffee has rendered in China entitle him to this consideration.

Gen. Wheeler will retire on Sept. 8. Gen. Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of Major General of Volunteers while in command of the troops in China.

PREPARING TO WINTER TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—It is stated at the War Department that preparations are being made for wintering 5,000 United States troops in China.

The report that Gen. Chafee is arranging to winter 15,000 troops probably originated before the General was informed that the troops on the way to China had been diverted at Nagasaki to Manila.

The arrangements to winter troops are made in order to guard against a failure of peace negotiations.

BOXERS DELAYED DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A cablegram was received at the State Department to-day from United States Consul Fowler at Che-Foo. The cablegram itself was of little interest, relating entirely to a routine matter, and was not made public. But it was important because of its date, which was Aug. 29.

This date, wrought into the body of the dispatch by Mr. Fowler, has established the fact that any delay that has been experienced during the past fortnight in the sending and receipt of communications between Washington and Peking was beyond Che-Foo, and not on the overland line, crossing the neck of land between Che-Foo and Shanghai, the cable terminus.

This points to the probability that the delays were experienced on the military line btween Taku and Peking. The delay is attributed to the operations of small marauding parties of Boxers operating on the lines of communication of the Peking campaign force.

These improved conditions as to the opening of communication between the military and naval commanders and the authorities here have made it possible for the latter to abandon the purpose, conceived yesterday, of employing naval vessels to convey by water messages between Shanghai and Che-Foo.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The cable between Che-Foo and Shanghai will be ready for traffic on Sept. 7.

1,000 Russians Start for Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 23, via Che-Foo Aug. 29.—One thousand Russians left Tien-Tsin for Peking to-day.

MORE RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A correspondent at Niu-Chwang says the Russians at Hai-Cheng are awaiting reinforcements, whose advance is delayed by the impassable conditions of the roads to Leao-Yang and Mukden.

Meanwhile the native population of the district is being treated with the utmost severity. Eye-witnesses report an indiscriminate slaughter of non-combatants and the reduction of the country in the vicinity of Port Arthur to a state of utter desolation.

CHINESE TURN ON BOXERS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Taku correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, wiring Aug. 26, says that the country around Taku and Peking is devastated, with the result that the Boxers are most unpopular and are being attacked by the peasantry.

The Boxers, who are moving north from Shan-Tung, are now returning hastily to their homes.

The country north of Yang-Tsun is said to be flooded.

SAYS ENVOYS CAUSED OUTBREAK.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Regarding the causes that led to the Chinese troubles, Herr von Brandt, ex-German Minister to China, quoted to-day the text of a remarkable report made by the chief of the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Peking on June 15 last, but not heretofore published. The passage of the greatest interest is the following:

"A majority of the Peking legations have decided to demand the creation of foreign settlements in Peking, like those at the treaty harbors, immediately after the arrival in Peking of strong detachments of troops. The Russian Minister will endeavor to reduce this demand to the appointment of foreign Police Commissioners under command of the legations.

"Several of the legations desire a special regency over the Emperor and the removal of the Empress Dowager from power, but M. de Giers insists upon retaining the powers of the Empress Dowager, since the above arrangement would induce several powers to demand the appointment of their candidates as members of the regency."

This report did not reach St. Petersburg until July 30. Commenting upon it, Herr von Brandt remarked:

"This shows how far the Peking Ministers wished to go even before serious difficulties began."

New German Envoy Reaches China.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Official dispatches from Shaighai announce the arrival there of the new German Minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein.

NOW UNDER AMERICAN FLAG.

Five China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Ships Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, has received through the State Department copies of bills of sale from the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to Capt. A. E. Knights, a citizen of the United States living at Shanghai, of five Chinese steamers. The price paid for the vessels was 500,000 taels, or about $350,000.

Notwithstanding the fact that United States Consul General Goodnow certifies that the money was paid over in his presence, it seems probable in the view of the officials here that the transfer from the Chinese to the American flag was made for the purpose of protecting the vessels against their possible seizure and confiscation in case of a war between China and the other powers. During the trouble between China and France in 1884, several of these sales were recorded, but whether the vessels were subsequently retransferred to their original owners does not appear.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company is said to be far the largest owner of steam vessels in China. Following are the names of the vessels, with their tonnage:

Taishun, 1,800; Toonan, 1,537; Kwang Chi, 505; Poo Chi, 1,049, and Chi Yuen, 1,873.

Japan's Adviser in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Mr. Denison, the confidential adviser of the Foreign Office of Japan, arrived in Washington at 9 o'clock this evening. At the Japanese legation it was said that he was on his way to Japan, and had stopped in Washington to pay a visit to the Japanese Minister, but that his visit was without political significance. An unsuccessful effort was made to see Mr. Denison and obtain from him a confirmation of this statement.

TIVOLI LICENSE REVOKED.

Resort Held to be Disorderly—Justice Gildersleeve Signs Order.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Through proceedings instituted by State Commissioner of Excise Lyman, the liquor tax certificate of the Tivoli, the resort on West Thirty-fifth Street which has come into much notoriety, has been revoked and canceled because the place was of a disorderly character and sold liquors during prohibited hours in violation of the liquor tax law.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court granted the order revoking the certificate, which was in the name of Edward F. O'Connor.

COMPLAINS OF DETECTIVE.

Victim of Central Office Assault Tells the Story in His Own Way.

Additional light was thrown last night on the mysterious assaulting of a prisoner by an unknown Central Office detective in front of Police Headquarters. The victim of the assault, accompanied by the friend who deserted him in his time of need, called at Headquarters to register a formal complaint.

The man assaulted said he was David Wertheimer, twenty years old, of 182 Avenue A, employed in the Uptegrove lumber yard, Tenth Street, between Avenues B and C; his friend was John Schinzel, twenty years old, of 184 Avenue A, a laborer working in the yards of a candy factory. Wertheimer told the following story:

"I was walking with Schinzel here down the Bowery. We stopped to "rubber" in front of a showcase at Cohen's hat store. I think it's 210. Anyhow, it's near Houston. The detective sneaked up behind us and grabbed me by the arm.

"'I want youse,' he said.

"'Who are you?' I asked. He said he was a Central Office detective.

"'Youse are wanted at headquarters! Come on or I'll knock your heads off,' he said. Seein' as we didn't want no scrap with a detective, we went. He nearly pinched a hole in our arms. We told him we wouldn't run, and he told us to shut up or get punched.

"'Ain't you been in the pen?' he said to Schinzel. My friend here said no, he's never been in no pen.

"'Didn't I see youse on a Long Island ferryboat Sunday?' he asked. Schinzel said no.

"'You're a liar,' he says to Schinzel, and gives him a swat in the jaw. At Mulberry Street he saw some people he said was his friends, and he let us go, telling us to make our sneak for home. We went to Headquarters to see who the bloke was. We thought he was chuckin' a bluff and we wanted him pinched.

"I was standing in front of the place, and me friend Schinzel here stepped up into the corridor to look around. While he was in the detective came up from Houston Street on a dead run. He made for me and nearly knocked me head off. I did not fight for two reasons. First, he said he had a pistol and would shoot me. I'd sooner git soaked in the jaw than shot. Besides I've been sick, and I'm not in condition for scrapping.

"He was slapping me when me friend Schinzel here came out. Schinzel asked him what he was doing and he told Schinzel to git or he'd knock him foolish. Me friend was wise. He sneaked.

"The detective pulled me into Headquarters here and down stairs into the waitin' room. He pulled me back to the cells and chucked a bluff at throwin' me into one. Then he changed his mind. He took me to the back door, and givin' me a few extra swats, he fired me out. I made me sneak without waitin'."

This story was told to Detective Sergeant Carey. He called up Doorman Burden and asked him if Wertheimer's story was true. Burden declared that it was false; that no prisoner but those arraigned before Sergt. Carey had been brought down stairs. He said no detective could bring a prisoner down and treat him as Wertheimer said without him knowing.

Wertheimer admitted that he had served three months in a penitentiary, but said it was for participating in a street fight.

Sergt. Carey told Wertheimer and his friend they would have to return to Headquarters this morning and report the case to Capt. McClusky. Carey said he was only a subordinate, and could not receive such a complaint. The two men left promising they would return this morning.

Detective Sergeant Carey said he did not believe Wertheimer's story, but declined to discuss it, saying Capt. McClusky would have to do whatever talking is necessary.

Scalded Man Begged for Death.

Patrick Fahey, twenty-five years old, of 109 Newell Street, Greenpoint, died yesterday in St. Catharine's Hospital, from scalds he received on Tuesday night. Fahey was employed in the factory of the New York and Boston Dye Wood Company, at the foot of Greene Street. While at work near a vat of boiling logwood dye, the vat was accidentally upset by another workman and the contents were thrown over him. Fahey begged the attendants at the hospital to end his life before he died, on account of the intense agony he was suffering. Fahey came from Ireland four months ago.

Union Pacific General Agent Resigns.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29.—A. G. Sherman, general agent of the passenger department of the Union Pacific, with headquarters in this city, has resigned, and his territory has been divided between C. R. Clifford, general agent of the passenger and freight departments at Cincinnati, and H. F. Carter, Michigan agent, both of whom have just been appointed to their respective positions. Mr. Sherman

Otis Elevator Company

awarded the

GRAND PRIZE

and

GOLD MEDAL

at the

PARIS EXPOSITION

for

Electric Elevators

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ESCALATOR

and in recognition of the great service rendered the world by the perfection of Hydraulic and Electric Elevators and Hoisting Machinery

THE PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

Over 15,000 HP. used daily in operating Otis Electric Elevators in New York City

A MISSIONARY DISAPPEARS.

Fears of Friends that Accident or Foul Play Causes the Absence of the Rev. David Loynd.

Francis Bell, manager of the Missionary Alliance, with an office in the Missionary Home, at 690 Eighth Avenue, and the Rev. Eben Creighton of Newburg, N. Y., called at Police Headquarters Tuesday and reported the disappearance of the Rev. David Loynd, an African missionary, who arrived in this city from England, he believes on the Germanic, a week ago last Friday. Mr. Loynd stopped at the Mission House from Aug. 18 to 21, and left at 9 o'clock on last Tuesday morning for Newburg, where he intended to assist Mr. Creighton in missionary work. Since that time neither Mr. Bell nor the Rev. Mr. Creighton has seen or heard of him, and they fear that he has met with an accident or foul play.

Mr. Loynd had a trunk when he arrived.

"The first I heard of his disappearance," said Mr. Bell last evening, "was upon reading a postal card written by Mr. Creighton at Newburg and addressed to Mr. Loynd, asking him why he did not come to Newburg. It was dated Aug. 24. Mr. Creighton came down here yesterday and we went to Police Headquarters.

"When Mr. Loynd came here a week ago last Saturday he told me that he became acquainted with a young man on a ferryboat to Brooklyn the afternoon before, the same day that he arrived from England. Mr. Loynd was on his way to Brooklyn to stay with a friend who he said lived on Fourth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second street, and he had directed his trunk to be sent there from the steamship.

"He said that he found that his old friend, whose name I do not recall, had moved to Chicago, and that this new friend, who said he was a banker, invited him to stay with him all night. This new friend, he said, was the nicest young man he ever knew. When he arrived here at the Missionary House on Saturday he told me he had left his bag at a wholesale tea house in Whitehall Street, the proprietor of which was a brother of the young man. He also told me that the friend had gone with him to the house in Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, to find his trunk, and that he had had it transferred to the West Shore Station at Forty-second Street.

"Early on Tuesday, the 21st, he received a postal from Mr. Creighton, and said he must go to Newburg at once. He paid his bill here and said he was going to leave the city at 9 o'clock. That was the last I have heard of him. He was in good spirits when he left and I cannot imagine what has become of him."

The tea house referred to seems to be that of Robert H. Reilly, 38 Whitehall Street, and the young man, Frank Reilly, a clerk in the American Exchange National Bank. Frank Reilly could not be found last evening, but a friend of his in his brother's store said that a clerical-looking man had left a handbag there several days ago, but that he had taken it away last Friday. The young man said that Frank Reilly knew absolutely nothing about the Rev. Mr. Loynd, and he had not heard that Mr. Loynd had spent a night at Mr. Reilly's home in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Mr. Creighton spent yesterday afternoon and part of the evening trying to trace the trunk, but with what success could not be learned, as Mr. Creighton could not be found last evening.

Mr. Loynd was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, about thirty years ago. He had been in this country about four years ago, when he went to Africa with a missionary from the Mission House of the name of Gowan. Their destination was Lake Tschad, and up to a comparatively recent date Mr. Loynd was in Africa. He then went to England, and later sailed for this country. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dark complexion and hair and black mustache.

BOYS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Six Lads Held for Looting a New York Central Freight Car.

Richard Shea, fourteen years old, and his brother William, eight years old, of 512 West Twenty-ninth Street; William Bowles, fifteen years old, of 540 West Twenty-ninth Street; George Reader, eleven years old, of 559 West Thirtieth Street; William Johnson, fourteen years old, of 530 West Thirty-ninth Street, and Mark Linskey, eleven years old, of 381 Tenth Avenue, were arrested by the West Thirty-seventh Street Station police last night for stealing $200 worth of plumbers' supplies from a freight car in the New York Central yards, near West Thirtieth Street.

The police first arrested Richard Shea. His disclosures led to the apprehension of the others. The railroad detectives have for two months been trying to catch the thieves who have been looting cars. Part of the stolen property was recovered in the boys' homes. The rest had either been sold to junk dealers or hidden away.

CARS RUN INTO WAGONS.

Drivers Thrown to the Street and Hurt in the Accidents.

South-bound Third Avenue Car No. 174 hit a truck in front of 2,086 Third Avenue last night and wrecked it. Driver Samuel Nightman of 18 Pitt Street was thrown to the street. His scalp was torn.

Mrs. Agnes Slamin, twenty-three years old, of 41 Union Street, Watertown, Mass., a passenger on the car, leaped to the street. She was unhurt but hysterical. Dr. Isidor Goldstein of 235 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, also a passenger, on the car, quieted the woman. No arrests were made.

South-bound Eighth Avenue Car No. 1,154 struck a wagon at Central Park West and Eighty-first Street last night, throwing the driver, George Murphy, thirty-two years old, of 1,577 Second Avenue, to the Street. Murphy was bruised and hurt internally. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. No arrests were made.

Skull Broken at Police Station.

Frank D. Wilson, forty-two years old, of 868 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, received a fracture of the skull early yesterday morning by falling backward down the stone steps of the Clymer Street Police Station. Wilson, at the time was watching the method of taking the pedigree of a prisoner. He stepped back and fell. His head struck the stone step and he was

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas,

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

This gas is a great aid to digestion, a check on the desire for liquor, and a remedy for nausea. Besides all this it gives a delicious snap to every liquid to which it is added, from milk and cold tea to still wine of every kind. Try it with Sauterne.

Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.
Pint Bottles, $1.50 upwards.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 upwards.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
All druggists. Write for Booklet.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

KICKED WITH A "BOOTED FOOT."

Designer of Artistic Leather Goods Has Merchant Arrested.

Cornelius Van Rensselaer, an artist who burns designs into leather goods, living at 521 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, appeared as complainant against Charles A. Postley, a dealer in pyrographic goods, at 57 West Forty-second Street, in Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Van Rensselaer alleged that he took a specimen of fire work he had done to Postley's store on Aug. 27; that the specimen was a deerskin with a representation of an Indian's head upon it. Mr. Postley insulted him, and finally, it was alleged, in the language of the summons, "The defendant then and there kicked deponent several times on the back of the body with his booted foot."

Magistrate Meade held Postley in $300 bail for trial, the bail being furnished.

CHICAGO HOMICIDE RECALLED.

A dispatch received from Chicago last night says there is reason to believe that Lillian Hayes, who figures in the Stridiron-Essing tragedy, was the cause of a homocide in that city one year ago.

Baron Curt von Beidenfeld killed Charles McDonald, a detective, the cause of their quarrel being a woman. It is believed in Chicago that the woman was Lillian Hayes.

It was said at the New York Hospital last night that the condition of Stridiron was slightly improved.

"Mr. Maximum."

From The London Globe.

The result of an examination was put up on the notice board of a well-known cramming establishment, and one of the attendants was scanning the list with as much interest as any of the breathless students. At the head of the list was written—

"Maximum 500,"

and when the attendant's eyes rested thereon he exclaimed: "Why, that Mr. Maximum, he's always top, he is."

Preliminary Lessons for Heroes.

From The Chicago News.

Somebody ought to give instructions to the hero material in Chicago concerning the thing needful to do in stopping a runaway automobile. Which lever do you press? Where are the brakes? Plenty of men are willing and able to vault to the driver's seat, only, if they do not know what to do when they get there, what is the use?

Well, Hardly.

It is announced from New York that Gov. Roosevelt "will make an active campaign." Did any one imagine he could make any other kind?—Chicago News.

Of Interest to the Landlord.

In four-fifths of all the new apartment houses going up in the city of New York to-day GAS RANGES are specified.

They are as much a matter of course as a bath room, or a butler's pantry.

Without a GAS RANGE the house is no longer modern.

GIRL SUSPECTED OF ROBBERY.

Coney Island Police Think They Have Bath House Thief.

Mary Quinlon, an eighteen-year-old girl living on Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, who was locked up in the Coney Island Police Station yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, is suspected by the police of having robbed several of the bathing houses in Coney Island of valuables and articles of clothing which have been missed from them recently.

Last Friday Mrs. Peter Shaw of 239 Union Street lost a hat from her room in the Oriole bathing pavilion, where she had been bathing. She gave a description of the hat to the Coney Island police. The Quinlon girl was seen walking along Surf Avenue yesterday wearing a hat answering the description given by Mrs. Shaw, and was immediately arrested. She will be held until Mrs. Shaw arrives to examine the hat.

Killed Trying to Remove Live Wire.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—D. L. Evans and John Sampson were killed this afternoon at South Connellsville. Lightning had burned out the converter on a house line and come in contact with a live wire in the cellar. Evans attempted to put the wire out of peoples' way. He touched it with his hand and his brother-in-law, Sampson, caught him to pull him away and fell dead beside him. Evans leaves a wife and one child and Sampson a wife.

Atlantic County Sheriff Ill.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—Sheriff Johnson of Atlantic County is seriously ill from pneumonia. To-day his condition was reported to be critical, and it is thought that there is little chance of his recovery.

A Weak Stomach

is the cause of all disease. It makes impure blood, and this enfeebles the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys. Strengthen the digestive organs with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and your health will improve. Every one needs it to keep the bowels from becoming clogged. To those who have tried other remedies in vain, this will prove worth its weight in gold. Our private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

There is Nothing "Just As Good." HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS

Fitted complete for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.

LEWIS & CONGER, 130 & 132 West 42d Street

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spectacles for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, absolutely free. It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same rates. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD, 161 BROADWAY, 688 BROADWAY, 723 SIXTH AVE.

RICHARD CROKER ELATED

His View of the Possible Defeat of Mr. Coler.

THE HILL MEN NOT CAST DOWN

Declare that Primary Results Will Not Affect the Gubernatorial Nomination—Mr. Coler's Statement.

Richard Croker was elated over the results of the primaries. His followers declared that David B. Hill would be routed at the State Convention and that the combination of New York, Kings, and Erie Counties would dominate affairs and put Mr. Hill under the shadow of holding a small minority of the delegates.

The men who represent David B. Hill in New York were not cast down yesterday. State Chairman Frank Campbell said:

"The situation in regard to the Gubernatorial nomination is unchanged. The matter all rests in the hands of the Kings County delegation."

There were callers at State Headquarters yesterday who figured out a Hill victory at the primaries. They claimed that the Hill forces had been victorious in both Albany and Monroe Counties, and that the vote in Rocheeter showed that that town was strongly anti-Croker.

The Hill men claimed that they would have 183 delegates to the State Convention and that the Murphy-Croker combination could control only 171. The doubtful votes are 96, and included in this list are the 63 votes of Kings County.

The Hill men claim that Hugh McLaughlin will on the day of the State Convention come out for Controller Coler.

Senator Hill is expected at the Hoffman House to-day.

Richard Croker was jubilant in the Croker-Murphy headquarters yesterday. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn was there early, congratulating the Tammany leader on his victory.

Richard Croker broke his long silence on the boom for Controller Coler for Governor yesterday.

"If Coler is defeated it will be because he is the candidate of a morning newspaper which is trying to use him to defeat the Democratic Party by stirring up trouble in it," said Mr. Croker.

"Will Controller Coler be defeated?"

"I am not saying that. I say "if he is defeated.'"

"Have you decided on any candidate as yet?"

"No, Sir. Nobody knows who will be defeated or who will be successful, and no one will know until the convention is held."

Richard Croker said yesterday that he did not intend to travel over the country making speeches for Bryan, but that his efforts would be confined to talks at local meetings.

Senator McCarren was not inclined to tell yesterday how the 63 votes of Kings County would be cast in the convention. He said:

"The delegation from Kings County will vote as a unit. That is what I said some time ago, and when a decision is reached all the delegates from Kings County will vote together. I am unable to say now what Kings County will do in the convention. The organization won a victory at the primaries, and that should tell its own story."

A boom was started yesterday which soon assumed large proportions. It was for George M. Palmer of Schoharie County for Governor. The men who have the confidence of Richard Croker claim that Mr. Palmer would receive the hearty support of the Tammany Hall delegation. Mr. Palmer has been leader of the Assembly, but has always been a follower of David B. Hill. Of late he has shown an independent inclination, and the Tammany boom for his nomination was, it is surmised, started for this cause.

Congressman Sulzer called at the Croker-Murphy headquarters yesterday. He had just come from a stumping tour through New York.

"There is going to be a landslide in this State for Bryan," said Congressman Sulzer. "I wouldn't be surprised if he carried the State by 100,000. People everywhere are flocking to the Democratic Party."

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo sent a telegram to ex-Senator Murphy yesterday, announcing a complete victory over William F. Sheehan in the Erie County primaries. Mr. Mack claims to have elected twenty-four delegates, who will go to the State Convention for Senator William F. Mackey for Governor. Mr. Mack claimed that Sheehan was defeated in every ward in Buffalo.

Controller Coler came to his office early yesterday. He was in a very happy frame of mind. The stories that his candidacy for Governor had been affected by the primaries he denied emphatically. He said:

"I did not make myself a factor in the primaries. The result does not affect my candidacy in any way. I am in the same position I was in yesterday. If the young men of the party want me nominated, I shall accept, and if they don't I shall support the man who is nominated."

Senator McCarren was asked by a friend if David B. Hill's defeat at the primaries would not make him a small factor in the State Convention, and he replied:

"It looks very much that way. I can see no other result."

Daniel J. Campau, a member of the Democratic National Committee from Michigan, arrived in this city last night and registered at the Hoffman House. He said that there will be a meeting Thursday to decide upon the question of opening Eastern Headquarters in this city. He also said that ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, another member of the National Democratic Committee, will reach town to-morrow. They will confer with the leaders here regarding the opening of the branch. It is said that rooms in the St. James Building will be secured, adjoining those of the local committee.

It was stated yesterday afternoon that the Rensselaer County delegation to the Democratic Convention would present the name of William H. Rowe of Troy for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Rowe is a wealthy manufacturer, and was on the staff of Gov. Flower. Mr. Rowe is the business partner of Senator Murphy.

MIXED RESULT IN QUEENS.

Ex-Mayor Gleason Believed by Many to Hold the Balance of Power.

The results of the Democratic primaries in the Long Island City section of Queens Borough are so mixed that the politicians are figuring out endless complications and possibilities. The insurrectionists, under the leadership of Councilman Cassidy and Civil Justice Kadien, appear on the face of the returns to have won, but all sorts of results are figured out because of the Gleason element.

The Gleason ticket was made up in a peculiar manner. He split its make-up between the factions after receiving assurances from the individuals that they would stand by him. As a result about half of the delegates to each of the conventions are regulars or Madden men, and the other half Cassidy men, but all are pledged to Gleason. Some figure out that Gleason is on top and that he will prove a factor in the outcome.

The well-known energy and originality of the ex-Mayor may lead to almost endless complications. A good example of the way things worked out is to be found in the list of delegates to the Assembly District Convention. Mr. Gleason's ticket was made up of five Cassidy men, five Madden men, all pledged to him, and five men whose names did not appear on either of the other tickets. The balance of power at the primaries being in Gleason's hands, five of the delegates elected are Gleason-Madden men and five Gleason-Cassidy men. The other five are Cassidy men. Thus if the ten stand true to their promises, Mr. Gleason would appear to be in the saddle. If the Cassidy men do not redeem their pledges, of course Mr. Cassidy is on top. The same thing exactly obtains in the County Convention and in the other conventions.

Another result figured out by Mr. Madden's friends is that the defeat of Mr. Madden is not certain. They claim that one of the men who was elected on the Cassidy ticket for member of the Central Committee had his name used without his consent, as he is in Ireland. He is said to be a Madden man and it is said the Cassidy men picked him out under a wrong impression. His acceptance is not certain. If he refuses to serve, the naming of the substitute would be in the hands of the friends of Kadien, and Madden would again be a member of the committee. In that case his vote, with those of the delegates from Corona, Newtown, and Far Rockaway would give the Madden men a majority of the committee.

It was claimed yesterday that Borough President Bowley proved his popularity in Astoria and received a lot of votes from voters who voted for the Cassidy ticket scratching one of the committeemen. This, it is said, will elect him, so that the Madden men will have seven of the thirteen members, anyhow.

Fraud is charged in the Twelfth District. The Madden men yesterday obtained the affidavits of fifty voters in the district who claim they voted the Madden ticket. The returns show that the Madden ticket in that district received but 18 votes. The Cassidy ticket received 127. The Gleason ticket does not appear to have any following in the district, although a year ago it received 56, and Mr. Gleason claims votes were cast for him in it this year. These affidavits are to be presented to the courts with a prayer that the district be thrown out. If this was done it would wipe out the Cassidy majority in the ward.

The Cassidy and Kadien men claim the result as announced will stand, and that they control the situation.

SENATOR COFFEY'S DEFEAT.

Talk of a Contest in Court—Possibility of His Retirement from Politics.

The feature of Tuesday's primaries most discussed by Brooklyn Democrats yesterday was the defeat of Senator Michael J. Coffey in the Ninth Assembly District and of his lieutenant, Luke D. Stapleton, in the Seventh Assembly District. Coffey was beaten in his own Assembly district by the very narrow margin of six votes, and there was talk yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Coffeyites would take the matter into court to secure a recount. Senator Coffey was away all day on an excursion. One of his friends who was seen last night said that he did not believe the Senator would contest the result of the primaries in court.

"While I have not heard the Senator express any such intention," said this man, "it would not surprise me if he dropped out of politics altogether. It is my opinion that he is getting somewhat sick of the game. Willoughby Street is very strong in the district now, and it would be idle, all things considered, to say that its strength there will not increase. The machine has everything in its favor in a fight there as elsewhere in the county. It has the patronage, for one thing, and whether the cause of the machine is just or not patronage will attract men to its banners.

"Senator Coffey has done a great deal of hard and wearing political work. He is an independently wealthy man, and he is getting along in years. He is not by any means the sort of a man to lay down after a defeat, and it may be that he will continue the fight, but if he should retire from active politics, at least until the present conditions in the county change, I would not be greatly surprised."

It was said in local Democratic circles yesterday that Councilman William A. Doyle, who defeated Luke D. Stapleton in the Seventh District, would ask for the latter's removal as Assistant Corporation Counsel because of his activity in the interests of Senator Coffey against the organization.

THE FIGHT IN THE TWENTY-THIRD

W. E. Stillings's Friends Said to Have Supported Thomas McAvoy.

In regard to the contest at the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-third District, it was stated in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES that "a fight was made by the former adherents of William E. Stillings" against the present Tammany leader, Thomas McAvoy, who won by 2,427 votes to 658.

Peter H. Garland of the Twenty-third District writes: "I desire to say that this statement does Mr. William E. Stillings a grievous wrong. Mr. Stillings and all his friends gave Mr. McAvoy their hearty support at the polls, which his handsome majority clearly proves."

SOCIALIST ORDERED OUT.

Interrupted a Meeting of the Anti-Trust League—A Letter from Mr. Bryan Quoted.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, was the principal speaker at the noonday meeting yesterday of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, held in the Revere House, Broadway and Houston Street. He spoke on trusts. He sought to prove by figures that Mr. Rockefeller and other very rich men will soon own all industries, that middlemen must disappear, and the people become servants.

Col. William Weir, a traveling salesman, then spoke. He was interrupted by a Socialist who gave his name as Linburg. He said only insane people believe that Bryan or anybody else can smash trusts, that the trusts are a natural growth. The Socialist took the platform by invitation.

"There is one sensible way to stop the trusts," said Linburg. "That is the State ownership of them. That's the only way."

A number of men in the audience cheered Linburg.

"I want to tell you that I have a letter from Col. Bryan," interrupted Col. Weir, "in which he promises when elected to appoint an Attorney General who will enforce the laws against trusts. There is a sufficient law now to stop them, but the present Attorney General from trust-ridden New Jersey has failed to do his duty."

Linburg attempted at this point to resume his speech. Capt. Campbell, President of the Marine Industrial League, a former commercial traveler, ordered Linburg to get off the platform, as there were several of the man's supporters in the audience trying to break up the meeting. Campbell asked Linburg the meaning of the red button in his coat lapel. Linburg replied that he was a Socialist. Capt. Campbell thereupon threatened to throw the offender out of the window. Linburg then left the hall.

R. J. Godfrey, a commercial traveler from Pittsburg, told of his personal experience with John W. Gates of the American Steel and Wire Company. He declared that Mr. Gates had thrown thousands of men out of work.

T. L. JOHNSON'S VIEW.

Returns from Europe to Take the Stump for Mr. Bryan.

Among the passengers on the steamship Oceanic, which arrived in port Tuesday night, was Tom L. Johnson, who, at the request of Mr. Bryan, returns to the United States in order to engage actively in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Johnson said his trip abroad was purely one of pleasure.

Mr. Johnson said that he expected to take the stump in Ohio, and that from now until the election he would devote all of his energies to the defeat of Mr. McKinley and the election of Mr. Bryan. Speaking of the Presidential outlook, Mr. Johnson said:

"I believe that the American people are awake to the importance of this election, and that their calm judgment and their sober sense will prevail. The great danger is that we, as a somewhat militant people, will be carried away by the picture of our flag being carried over the world. It appears to appeal to patriotism, but we should show the dark sides of imperialism.

"I have just come from Europe, where the powers are constantly prepared for and in dread of a European war. No one who sees conditions there wants our country placed in a like situation. We should keep out of international quarrels. Every day the situation is getting more difficult. Our business should keep us at home, and not start us on a war of conquest."

WAYNE COUNTY DELEGATES.

Pledged to Support to Any Hill Man —Favors Coler for Governor.

LYONS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Wayne County Democratic District Convention was held at Palmyra to-day. The small number of delegates present is accounted for by the allegation that the Hill men sent the call for the convention through the mails instead of having it published in the papers. Charles McLowth of Palmyra was Chairman. In his speech he favored the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor, and the delegates selected by the convention are pledged for the same candidate or any other whom Senator Hill favors.

The delegates selected for the State Convention are Charles A. Lux of Clyde, Charles P. Williams of Lyons, and Edward B. Anderson of Palmyra; alternates, Mark Matthewson of Walworth, Ellsworth Sherman of Macedon, and Jacob Brasser of Williamson.

Coler Carries Watertown Primaries.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Democratic primaries in this city were of [illegible]

Coler the Favorite in Orange County.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Orange County will send a solid delegation to the State Convention for Bird S. Coler for Governor. That was decided by the leaders to-day.

Oswego Men Favor Coler.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 29.—At the Democratic caucuses here last night there was slight strife in two wards, but no open fights. The delegates chosen are all favorable to the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor.

BRYAN TO STUMP IN THE EAST.

To Start Friday on Long Tour in Ten States, Including New York.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—W. J. Bryan will lead the fight of the Democrats himself in the Central and Eastern States. He will take command next week in Chicago, and then will begin an invasion of Republican territory, for he has decided to stump Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and West Virginia.

This change of his plan was announced to-day by Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Bryan's itinerary is now being worked out by Judge McConville, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau.

Mr. Bryan will leave Lincoln Friday night. On Saturday he will speak at some point in Illinois on his way to Chicago. Where this speech will be made Senator Jones said he did not know, but it is likely that the Nebraskan will make short speeches in several towns after he crosses the Mississippi River. He will reach Chicago Monday, and that day will make his Labor Day speech here. He will then go to Milwaukee for the Democratic picnic Sept. 8. He will be at Fort Wayne Sept. 13, and the following day will be heard at Columbus, Ohio.

These are all the dates that have been definitely decided upon, but it is settled that Mr. Bryan will go to St. Louis next week before going to Milwaukee. A trip to West Virginia comes early on the programme. From West Virginia it is expected that he will swing around the circuit into Maryland, New Jersey, and New York, and then he will turn westward once more and devote some time to Ohio and other Middle Western States.

GOVERNMENT IN PHILLIPPINES.

Senator Morgan Says Only a Republican Form is Possible There.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 29.—In a letter to a friend in this city Senator John T. Morgan relates the following parts of a conversation held with a third person, giving the Senator's views on governing the Philippines:

"He asked me upon what principle or precedent I thought the government of the Philippines could be safely conducted. I referred him to Section 4, Article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, and said to him that no man who respects his oath can ever give to any people under our jurisdiction any other than a republican form of government, and that form of government is the best for the people that was ever devised by the wisdom of man."

A. M. WADDELL A CANDIDATE.

To Stand for the United States Senate in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 29.—Alfred M. Waddell of this city, who was a representative in Congress eight years, formally announces himself a candidate for the United States Senate. This makes three candidates regularly in the field, the other two being Democratic State Chairman and Ex-Congressman F. M. Simmons and Gen. Julian S. Carr. To these may be added ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis, who, although not yet formally announced, is known to be a candidate.

The choice of the Democratic Party will be determined by a primary to be held throughout the State on Nov. 6 next.

The term of Senator Marion Butler, Populist, expires on March 3, 1901.

Magee Wants to Succeed Quay.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—The Democratic Convention of the Forty-third Senatorial District met to-night and unanimously nominated C. L. Magee, the present Republican incumbent, for re-election, and passed resolutions recommending that Democratic members of the Legislature throughout the State champion and support C. L. Magee for the United States Senate, to succeed M. S. Quay. Forty delegates out of the forty-one in the district were present and voted for the resolutions.

Congressional Nominations.

ALABAMA—Seventh District, N. B. Spears, (Pop.-Rep.)

IOWA—Second District, Henry Vollmer, (Dem.)

MICHIGAN—Sixth District, Nathan Clark, (Proh.)

MISSOURI—Ninth District, D. S. Flagg, (Rep.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Eighteenth District, Thaddeus M. Mahon, (Rep.)

WISCONSIN—Eighth District, N. E. Morgan, (Dem.); Tenth District, A. F. Partlow, (Dem.)

A Split in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—Democrats of the Fifth Alabama District met at Goodwater to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. The result to-day was two conventions and two candidates. Congressman Brewer and C. W. Thompson were nominated by the respective factions.

ROBBED IN BATTERY PARK.

Offering to Guide a Man to Greenwich Street Thief Takes His Watch and Pocketbook.

Shortly before midnight last night the police of the Old Slip Station arrested Christian Walters, a German who says he is thirty-four years old and lives at 120 Second Street, on the charge of highway robbery.

William Smith of 1,351 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, who is the complainant, says that he met Walters on the Bowery and asked to be directed to Greenwich Street. Walters volunteered to accompany Smith to that thoroughfare, so that there would be no possibility of his missing his way. Instead of taking him to Greenwich Street, so Smith claims, the prisoner took him to Battery Park, which at that hour was almost deserted.

When they had reached a dark spot in the park, Walters asked Smith to tell him what time it was. Smith, not suspecting anything, took out a valuable gold watch, and, while trying to see what time it was, he received a heavy blow from the prisoner, who seized the watch and ran away.

Smith chased the robber across the park and through Whitehall Street, screaming "Stop, thief!" at the top of his voice. At Stone Street the fugitive rushed into the arms of Patrolman Quigley of the Old Slip Station, who arrested him and took him to the station house.

While running through Whitehall Street the robber threw the stolen watch into a cellar. The police found there not only the watch, but a pocketbook containing a dozen pawn tickets was found issued at various times for a watch, a revolver, an overcoat, an umbrella, and many other articles which the police believe to be the proceeds of robberies.

The prisoner was taken from his cell and marched before the men who went on duty at midnight. The Sergeant instructed the officers to arrest the man at sight should they come across him while doing patrol duty.

Negro Alarms Theatregoers.

Isaac Lasster, a colored man who lives at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Bergen Avenue, became intoxicated last night, and, armed with a razor, wandered to One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, just as the patrons of the Metropolis Theatre were leaving the place. When Patrolman Burke made his appearance, Lasster made an effort to cut him with the razor, when Burke, with a blow of his club, knocked the razor out of Lasster's hand. He then locked the man up.

[illegible] Hospital in Niagara Falls [illegible]

DEMAND FOR MR. COLER

Franchise Tax League's Petition to the Convention.

John De Witt Warner Suggests That the Controller Head Independent Ticket, If Defeated.

Controller Coler was boomed as an independent candidate for the Governorship last night at a meeting of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League, held in the Sturtevant House.

The suggestion was made by John De Witt Warner, who, in a speech arraigning the leaders for defying the will of the people which, he declared, demanded the nomination of Mr. Coler, said that if the bosses did not bend to the people's will, then the independent voters, the power that always swayed New York politics, should name and support him on a third ticket. He added, also, that far from hurting the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency he thought that the bringing out of Coler at the head of an independent Democratic ticket would sway the independent vote for Mr. Bryan.

This sentiment of Mr. Warner's was loudly applauded, and it is understood that the league, acting in concert with other independent voters, will strongly urge a third ticket if the Democrats do not make Mr. Coler their nominee.

The speaking was on a resolution indorsing Mr. Coler for the Gubernatorial nomination, and in the course of the various remarks Mr. Bryan was frequently referred to, such references being greeted with applause. One of the speakers, William G. McLaughlin, referred to Mr. Bryan as "the redeemer of the race." The resolutions which were introduced by Henry Nichols are as follows:

Whereas, The issues of the State campaign should be made superior to the interests of political bosses and should involve the protection of the rights of the people, and

Whereas, The candidate to be nominated for Governor should be a man whose integrity, ability, and independence would inspire the confidence of the independent voting population, always decisive in our State elections, and invite their earnest support. He should be free from the suspicion of wrongdoing, and especially of political commercialism, and should be found less in the support of the just rights of his constituency. He should be a man whose experience has taught him where wrongs exist, and who has the ability and integrity to correct them. He should be in sympathy with the demand of those who seek to have the municipal franchises belonging to the people utilized for their benefit. He should favor the adequate taxing of municipal franchises which have already been lost to the city, to the end that the people may enjoy some benefits from their property, of which they have been deprived. He should be an earnest opponent of the Ramapo water scheme, the collossal fraud of the age; and,

Whereas, We believe Bird S. Coler to be such a man, and are firm in our convictions that if the Democratic Convention will nominate him as its candidate for Governor, that he will be triumphantly elected; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly petition the Democratic Convention in the interest of the people of the City and State of New York to nominate Mr. Coler.

In speaking to the resolutions, Mr. Warner referred to the object of the league, which, he said, was to find out "to the extent to which the public can profit by public property." He said that in spite of the qualms of the Citizens' Union and other organizations and individuals not to mix in State politics, the question of the Governorship was really one of local politics.

"The so-called freedom of New York City," he said, "is not only not a farce, it is absolutely non-existent, it is merely a modus vivendi, in force from one Legislature to the next. It is at Albany that we must demand that measure of relief in municipal affairs that we expect to receive, and it is, therefore, necessary to have such a man there as we can depend on.

"When Croker opposes a man I begin to think of what the reason for the opposition can be. When ex-Senator Murphy allies his forces with those of Croker, I am quite sure that I am right in supporting the man whom they oppose, but when Platt makes up the trio I am positive in my belief.

"There may be men as capable as Mr. Croker, but there are times when one man represents a principle as no one else can, and, unless you want to surrender that principle you've got to stand by the man. [Long applause.] That is especially true when that man is opposed by the people who engineered the greatest steal in modern history, the Ramapo water job; by the people who formed the Ice Trust in this city; by the people who blackmailed the Third Avenue Railroad until they forced it into bankruptcy, and who approach every contractor who is in any way connected with city work. When such a state of affairs exists there is nothing to do but to stick to the man that gang opposes." [Applause.]

Mr. Warner referred to the Cornishmen who, when Great Britain tried to force unconstitutional laws on their Bishops, rose, and to the cry of "Shall Trelawney die; shall Trelawney die? Then 40,000 Cornishmen shall know the reason why," marched on to London. In this campaign, he said, the cry to the bosses should be, "And shall Coler die, and shall Coler die? Then half a million voting men shall know the reason why."

Mr. Warner then spoke in favor of an independent ticket with Coler at the head, should the leaders fail to listen to the voice of the people. He said that it was necessary only to make the bosses know that the people were in earnest in their demand for Coler, and what the alternative for his defeat would be to force them to nominate him for the Governorship.

Other addresses were made by ex-State Senator John G. Boyd, William G. McLaughlin, and Bartley J. Wright, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Warner asked for the appointment of a committee consisting of Henry A. Gouldon, W. H. Walker, F. C. Hanlon, Henry Nichols, J. G. Boyd, Denis A. Spellissy, F. M. Bixby, J. A. B. Dilworth, A. J. Boulton, and J. L. Freund. The committee was named and Mr. Warner was added to it. In the resolution the purpose of the committee is stated to be to take what action it pleases relative to the placing before the people of Mr. Coler's candidacy. Mr. Warner gave a further explanation. He said:

"If the Democratic State Convention does not name Coler, his friends will put him in a position of getting the votes of his friends throughout the State."

WAITING FOR McLAUGHLIN.

Indication of His Attitude Toward Coler Expected on His Return.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin may return from South Jamesport to-morrow or Saturday. Local politicians are looking forward with deep interest to the homecoming of the veteran leader, as it is expected that some revelation as to his position with regard to Controller Coler and the Gubernatorial nomination will be made soon after his return.

It was said last night, however, that it was probable that Mr. McLaughlin would go to Saratoga from Jamesport for a week before returning to Brooklyn.

C. A. BOUTELLE'S CONDITION.

Believed to be Slowly Recovering from His Mental Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Aug. 29.—The condition of Charles Addison Boutelle, member of Congress for the Fourth Maine District and candidate for re-election, is a matter of great interest in political circles generally as well as to the people of his district and of all Maine.

A close friend of the family, a man intimately associated with Congressman Boutelle, declares that there is a good chance of the recovery of the patient, that he is much stronger physically, and that he is making slow but sure progress toward recovery from his mental ailment.

When Congressman Boutelle was stricken at Young's Hotel last Winter, his trouble was gastric vertigo; he was never afflicted with Bright's disease. When he left his room at the hotel and made his way to the parlor, where an attempt was made by the attendant to restrain him, there ensued a struggle which caused a hemorrhage, flooding the brain with blood. This blood has long since been absorbed, and the trouble since then has not been, as reported so frequently, a blood clot on the brain, but a crystallization of blood in the veins of the head, causing those veins to clog and become so distended at times as to press upon the mental tissues, resulting in a blurring of the faculties and occasional suspension, to some extent, of intellectual activity. This crystallization of blood is the natural tendency of the blood to throw off impurities assisting materially in the process, so that, although Mr. Boutelle's case has been and is still serious, there is ground for hope and even good reason to expect that in course of time he will recover completely.

It is not thought that he could safely resume active work for some time after his discharge from the sanitarium. By the advice of his physicians he will take a long rest. As to the attitude of his party, and, in fact, the feelings of all the people of his district, regardless of party, it may be said that it is the common wish that he may be continued in office in recognition of his long and distinguished services.

DEPEW TALKS WITH HANNA.

His Visit to Treasurer Bliss's Quarters Causes a Rumor that He Brings Contributions.

Senator C. M. Depew was one of the prominent callers at Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He had a long talk with Senator Hanna. Senator Depew was as cheery as ever and told several of his anecdotes to the reporters who asked him for news.

"The National Committee," he said, "wants me to speak every night in the campaign and to go as far as the Pacific Coast. The State Committee wants me to speak daily in this State. Now I am just back from Europe and have a little railroad business to attend to up on Vanderbilt Avenue. I am trying to adjust these propositions, and I confess it is a hard job."

Asked about the alleged apathy among Republicans, Senator Depew said:

"I have seen no apathy except what I have seen in the papers. But then, you know, I have been abroad."

Then the Senator laughed heartily and hastened to the quarters of Treasurer Bliss, and this call caused a report that Mr. Depew had brought the Vanderbilt contribution to the campaign fund.

Senator Hanna will leave for Chicago on Monday, to be absent two weeks. He was annoyed yesterday by the discovery that a man giving the name of J. N. Kelley had succeeded in securing contributions from merchants, who regarded him as an employe of the committee. The man had seemingly genuine credentials from Senator Hanna and Chairman Odell.

Reception to Senator Depew.

A reception will be given to Senator Depew to-night by the Republican Club, of which organization he is the President. It will take place at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, and the Senator will regale his friends with a history of his trip abroad.

ERIE REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—Republican Assembly Conventions were held in the eight Assembly districts of Erie County to-day and delegates to the State Convention were chosen. Delegations to the Judiciary Convention were also selected. The conventions were in all instances harmonious. The following resolution was adopted by each of the conventions:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the State Convention from this Assembly district be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the renomination of William J. Morgan as State Controller.

County Nominations.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Lewis County Republican Convention to-day nominated John L. Smith for Assemblyman, Milton W. Holt for County Clerk, Dr. C. G. Harrington and Dr. W. H. Cramer for Coroner.

OLCOTT, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Republican Second Assembly District Convention to-day nominated John H. Leggett of Niagara Falls for the Assembly.

MONUMENT AT YORKTOWN.

Memorial to Revolutionary Heroes to be Dedicated in October.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Yorktown, in this county, on the 22d of October will dedicate the monument to be erected there in memory of Revolutionary heroes by the State of New York.

George L. Hughson, the contractor, is now having the stone carved for the monument. The arms of the States of New York and Rhode Island will be shown, and the inscription will be as follows:

The State of New York marks the burial place of Col. Christopher Greene and Major Ebenezer Flagg of the First Rhode Island Regiment, of the Continental Army, who were killed two miles south of this spot, May 14, 1781, and of Lieut. Abraham Dyckman, a noted Westchester guide, who was mortally wounded at East Chester, March 3, 1782.

The architect of the monument was Alfred Bussell of New York. It is to be built of Westerly (R. I.) granite. The weight in the rough is thirty-five tons.

Senator Depew will be the principal speaker at the dedication. Judge Wood and Col. Asa Bird Gardiner will probably make addresses.

REUNION OF PEAPACK SMITHS.

About 2,500 Descendants Gather on Site of Old Homestead.

PEAPACK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Peapack Smiths, to the number of about 2,500, gathered to-day around the site of the cabin which their founder and common ancestor erected 150 years ago in this valley, one of New Jersey's most beautiful spots. He was John Smith, and came from Holland, where he was John Schmidt, but when he married he and his wife took the English form of spelling the name. It was the twenty-fifth time the Smith reunion and picnic had taken place. There was a band on hand as usual, and the day was spent in enjoyment except for a brief business session in the morning, at which the old officers were re-elected.

Some of those present to-day came from as far away as California. Another family came from Colorado and another from Nevada. All the Eastern States were represented. At noon dinner was served to all present.

There is some talk of holding the reunion at another point next year, but this probably will not be done as one of the charms of the reunion is the fact that it is held on the farm where John Smith reared his family of seventeen sturdy children, who became the progenitors of the present generations.

Passengers on the Steamship Ems.

Among the passengers who arrived last night at Quarantine by the steamship Ems from Italian ports were Rudolph Aronson, N. F. Aher, Richard S. Childs, Bishop J. B. Ritter von Anzer, John W. Ettel, Dr. Beaman Douglass, Mrs. H. Gray Fiske, J. H. Goodnight, Victor Harris, A. V. D. Honeymann, Edgar Underhill, and Prof. James F. Williams.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair; winds light southerly, shifting to westerly.

The barometer was high last evening in the upper lake region and low over the middle plateau region. There has been little rain during the last twenty-four hours, except in Tennessee, the Carolinas, and along the Gulf Coast. The temperature has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in the Rocky Mountain region. It has fallen in the Carolinas and locally in the Gulf States and Tennessee. The temperature is generally above the seasonal average, except in the Gulf States and Texas and in the extreme Northwest. Local rains and thunderstorms are indicated for Northern New England, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and light rains will occur in Northern Michigan and Minnesota. The temperature changes will be unimportant. On the New England Coast light southerly winds will shift to westerly. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh northwesterly. On the South Atlantic Coast mostly southwesterly winds will prevail.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	68	74	78
6 A. M.	66	73	76
9 A. M.	66	80	82
12 M.	70	82	89
3 P. M.	76	79	84
6 P. M.	75	78	80
9 P. M.	71	76	77
12 P. M.	65	76	76

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	80°
Corresponding date 1899	70
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature was 84 degrees at 1 P. M., and the minimum temperature was 68 at 6 A. M. The barometer at 8 P. M. registered 30.00, and at 8 P. M. it registered [illegible]

B. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. 6th Ave. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Notice: Store will close Saturday at 12 o'clock. It will be the last Saturday half holiday.
Monday—Labor Day—Store closed all day.

The Furniture Sale

Begun in August and scheduled to continue in September. You are carrying the movement along. Your appreciation actively expressed creates the momentum that gives life and thrill to the occasion in the Annex.

China and Glass Sale

Its intensity is strengthening and its sweep is broadening. People who live in the community and contiguous territory are responding with alacrity. And visitors from wide-lying distances add their presence to the daily convocation. Over a million dollars' worth of China and Glass back our bid for your patronage. Direct personal connections with the largest industries in the world, besides our own European potteries, factories, china decorating shops and American glass cutting works unite to give us facilities that no competition can even remotely approach.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

Gauge our methods by the way we are selling Decorated Dinner Sets. That's a fair test. We choose goods of the highest character to prove the Macy leadership.

Theo. Haviland's Limoges China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, spray decorations, gold stippled handles; advertised by others at $16.00, reduced from $25.00; our regular price is . . . $14.87

Haviland's China Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, fine flower decorations, gilt handles; others advertise them at $25.00 and state that they are worth $32.50; our regular price is $19.87

Theo. Haviland's Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, rich, ornate decorations; others advertise them at $28.00 and state that they are worth $40.00; our regular price is $23.47

Fancy Plates.

Fancy Plates—fine, thin China—including Limoges, Austrian, English and Haviland's goods—newest border decorations liberally traced in gold, floral, festoon, wreath, spray and vine effects.

Advertised elsewhere as a "special bargain at 25c." | Our regular price is and has always been 19c.

Fancy Cups and Saucers.

Fancy Cups and Saucers; Limoges, Austrian, English and Haviland China—the latest styles of decorations—festoons, borders, blossoms, wreaths and lace effects; others advertise them as special bargains at 25c. and state that they are worth 60c.; our regular price . . . . . 19c.

Miscellaneous Fancy China Pieces.

49c. for Salad Bowls, advertised by others worth $1.25. 67c. for Salad Bowls, advertised by others worth $1.75. 87c. for Chop Dishes, advertised by others worth $2.00. 49c. and 63c. for Cake and Celery Trays, advertised by others worth up to $1.75.

Bromley's Highest Grade Smyrna Rugs, Hall Runners and Carpets.

You'd better be quick or you'll miss a bargain. There are only two hundred and fifty Rugs in the offering. A smallish lot for Macy's. Best qualities made by the renowned Bromleys. They represent the unsold balance of our spring patterns, and we want to be rid of them at once, before the new purchases arrive. Sizes range from 18x34 inches to 12x15 feet and the designs and colorings are notably attractive.

The Rugs.

Size 18x36 in. at $1.18.	Size 30x60 in. at $2.86.
Size 21x45 in. at $1.68.	Size 36x72 in. at $3.74.
Size 30x33 in. at $1.72.	Size 38x54 in. at $4.49.
Size 26x54 in. at $2.34.	Size 48x84 in. at $6.38.

The Hall Runners.

Size 2½x9 ft. at $5.98.
Size 3x9 ft. at $7.49.
Size 2½x12 ft. at $8.24.
Size 3x12 ft. at $9.24.
Size 3x15 ft. at $11.24.

The Carpet-size Rugs.

Size 6x9 ft. at $13.24.
Size 7½x10½ ft. at $19.98.
Size 9x12 ft. at $23.98.
Size 9x15 ft. at $34.49.
Size 12x15 ft. at $43.98.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—The extensive paper mill of George C. Jones & Co., in South Baltimore, was burned to-night, entailing a loss of $25,000.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 29.—Fire caused by spontaneous combustion did $50,000 damage to-night to the contents and building of the storage department of the St. Anne's Cotton Mills, owned by the Dominion Cotton Company. The loss is covered by insurance.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Flying sparks from an engine used in running a big saw ignited the farm house of Frank Bolton near Alexandria Bay this afternoon, and before the flames could be checked two large houses and several barns and grain houses were destroyed, with a loss of $10,000 and little insurance.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 29.—A business block on Portage Avenue, between Garry and Smith Streets, was almost destroyed by fire late last night, entailing aggregate losses of more than $50,000. Incendiaries are believed to have started the fire, and, owing to the frequency of fires in the city recently, there is talk of organizing a Vigilance Committee.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—Six

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Wanted-A Method for Psychological Advertising

SCHOOL SHOES
Good Values All—Some Better than Others

The best of all are on the Fifth floor. They've been in the bargain business longer—know better how to gather them. For these it is advisable to come promptly. There are liberal supplies, but the offerings are so attractive and the school days so close at hand that bargain seekers are likely to be numerous. They include:

For Boys—Little men's shoes. So called because they are stout and in mannish styles; with *spring heels*; tan Titan calf; solid leather all through; sizes 9 to 13½; D and E widths—

one dollar a pair

For larger boys. Tan calf lace shoes with heels; full English toes; heavy oak leather soles sizes 12 to 2 at $1; 2½ to 5½ at

one-twenty-five a pair

For Girls—Black calf and kidskin lace and button shoes; spring heels; stout soles; comfortable and good-looking; 85c, 95c and $1, according to sizes. The saving on these will be about a third. Fifth floor.

The Main floor store is also well entrenched to meet the heaviest onslaught on school shoes. Successive seasons have made changes in the outer dress of some, but the sterling merit and soles of oak are always there. Their cost is moderate.

For boys and young men, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3
For small boys, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50
For girls, 90c, $1, $1.40, $1.60 and $2
For young women, $1.60 to $4. Main floor.

Autumn DRESS GOODS
Numerous New Elegant Fabrics Are Here

And other important arrivals will now be almost daily. Many are now in our invoice rooms being unpacked. Other cases now passing through the hands of the customs officials. Still more are in transit from European makers. But the dress goods section already bears a much brightened appearance through the presence of this goodly gathering of first-comers. And among them are fabrics, that though still known by old familiar names, are so disguised that recognition will only be possible to experts. Disguised, yet wonderfully improved.

Take this French broadcloth, for instance. It has a camel's-hair surface—brighter and silkier than any broadcloth you have ever known. This is shown in all the new color tones. Price, $2.75 a yard.

At $2 a yard—Figured Prunella cloth; combinations of black mohair figures on colored grounds.
At $1.75 yd.—Brocade Velours; silk and wool; in combinations of black and colors.
At $1.50 yd.—Figured Cheviot Plaids in bright color combinations.
At 75c yd.—Bouretted Cloth Plaids.
At $1 yd.—Camel's-hair Zibeline in the new self-colorings.
At 75c yd.—Pebble Granite; in weaves more pronounced than formerly.
At 75c yd.—Cheviot Sanglier; one of the newer weaves of cheviots.
At $1.25 yd.—Wale Diagonal Cheviots; more attractive on account of the boldness of twills.
At $1 to $2 yd.—Cheviot Twills in the newest of Autumn colorings.
Rotunda and Tenth street.

An Important *Fall Showing of* Girls' DRESSES and WRAPS

This is merely a preliminary showing of girls' and children's wraps and dresses for early fall wear. But, though small in actual numbers, it is extremely rich in suggestion and full of interest. The newest ideas in material and treatment are represented in the collection, which comprises stylish walking suits for older girls, delicate dresses for the little tots, capes and reefers and automobile coats.

A further word concerning a few of them:

$55—Girls' Street Costume of dark blue Venetian cloth; blouse jacket; the revers of white taffeta trimmed with black and gold braid; edging of Persian lamb; skirt plain, with flare; silk-lined throughout.
$24—Girls' Street Costume, of blue mixed camel's-hair cheviot; double-breasted, tight-fitting jacket; inlaid velvet collar; skirt with flare.
$20—Girls' Double Circular Cape, of red kersey. An exceedingly striking wrap.
$21—Dress for child of 10 years; of castor Henrietta; yoke of light blue plaited taffeta; Bertha trimmed with accordion plaiting of the same; new Paquin sleeves; skirt trimmed with Renaissance lace in bow-knot effect.
$17—Child's coat, of cadet blue broadcloth; circular cape; trimmed with black braid; box back; brass buttons; lined with red silk.
Second floor.

Summary Reductions on Certain Tapestry PORTIERES

We've lost our patience with this lot of Portieres. Only a single pair of each design remains—that is the only fault to be found with them. They are all in good, desirable patterns, and don't deserve such prices as these—

Were: $4.75, $5.25, $5.75, $7, $8.50, $9.50, $10.75, $11.25, $12, $14 a pair.
Are: $2.75, $3, $3.75, $4.25, $5.25, $5.75, $6.50, $6.75, $7, $8.50 a pair.

Also a few single curtains which are marked at just one-half their original prices:

Were: $5.75 to $37.50 a pair
Are: $1.45 to $9.35 each.

Third floor.

QUEEN MARY. A Synonym for *Purity* in Toilet Essentials

Pure as the choicest ingredients and the most careful supervision in our own laboratory can make them, fragrant and refreshing as the best of the imported kinds. All this at most reasonable prices—do you wonder at the ever-increasing popularity of the Queen Mary toilet specialties?

Rest assured that, wherever you find that name on a preparation, our guarantee of absolute purity and highest excellence stands back of it. For, to be accepted into the Queen Mary family, the candidate has to pass a relentless tribunal—ourselves.

Friction and Bath Cologne, quart bottle, 95c.
Invalid Cologne, 75c and $1.25.
Eau de Cologne, 4-oz. bottle, 50c.
Mentholated Cologne, 40c.
Ucaliptus, a mouth wash and antiseptic, 30c.
Queen Mary Tooth Wash, 25c.
Odontine, 25c, 45c, 85c.
Chalk and Orris Tooth Powder, 25c.
Royal Nail Cleanser, a liquid for cleaning and whitening the nails, 20c.
Brilliant Rubis Powder, for polishing the nails, 20c and 40c.
Pocket Emery Boards, 17c box of a dozen.
Nail Paste, for coloring and brightening the nails, 20c and 40c.
Tenth street.

CLUB VELLUM
A Fine Inexpensive Writing Paper

It needs no introduction to many hereabouts. It is in daily use. And notwithstanding certain false prophets we continue to offer this exceptional value. Yet not strictly the same quality. We're even bettering it, though the price remains unchanged.

10c a pound
25c for 100 Envelopes

In 3 fashionable sizes; 2 shades, cream and azure.

By the way, Club Vellum now has a home of its own. Fifth floor, opposite Tenth street elevators.

An atmosphere of enthusiasm surrounds the China and Glassware offerings and sale. It is impossible to place before our readers the fine expressions, oral and written, of appreciation that have spontaneously come to us with the advent of this week and the Chinaware. More than this, the sales are responsive to the public esteem—hard cash is a sure test of belief.

Critics and connoisseurs dwell approvingly over the collection. Some statements must be repeated. There is nothing comparative in the case—it is all, every bit, positive.

The newness of the pottery—shapes, colors, designs! The new forms and cuttings in glassware! The new subjects in the marbles! The world's work must go on. Nearly everybody is busy. It is not given to many to possess critical knowledge of the fine arts. The real impressions of this exhibition may not be clear to all. Therefore we regret that the testimony of art critics and trade experts cannot go directly to our Public. It is discounted when repeated—seems too much like the manufactured testimony exploited in rural districts, in behalf of magical patent medicines.

Psychological science has already made overtures to retail trade. When it comes with the power to send the testimony of competent witnesses straight to the minds of the audience, without pen or print from the interested party, the newspaper will suffer, but the sound merchant and the Public will gain.

Positive statement leads us to repeat that this Chinaware offering has never been matched in all the past of American retailing. When the low prices are compared with the superiority of the goods the real cheapness appears, actual, powerful, strong.

It is only reasonable that you should accept these statements. It would be sublime folly for us to give them currency unless the facts were accurate and based upon actual knowledge. The Public is argus-eyed; the retail buyers are wise, the cultivated critic is about taking notes; and the fake is soon known to an intelligent Public. Falsehood is foolishness and truth is wisdom to the modern retailer, and that's another pronounced benefit of aggregation.

Italian Marble Busts and Figures

Christmas offerings will not match the collection that is pendent to this China Ware Sale. We contemplate the clusters of them grouped here and there with sadness for the lack of space for their display.

Fine effects in pure White Italian marble—mostly in the basement Art Room and the Tenth street aisle. Little pieces for a parlor cabinet. Large pieces for a pedestal. And the prices? In winter they must be one-third higher.

Struggle for the Heart, $8.
Amour and Psyche, $3.25 and $4.
Three Graces, $5.
Boy Reading and Writing, $3.50 and $4.50.
10 Marble Busts, fancy subjects, $18 each.
Marble Bust, "Daphne," $60.
Marble Bust, "Triteus," $30.
Mercury, $3.50.
Venus de Milo, $3.
Greek Slave, $3.

New Offerings of Cut Glass

Passing days make cumulative attractions in the Cut Glass wares. This morning six new cuttings appear—they represent four of the best glass cutting concerns.

Time was when cut glass was a sort of Croesus-like luxury. Now, its use is universal and cheap prices have not cheapened the product—never was there finer cut glass than in this brand new offering.

Bowls, 8-in, $5; regularly $8.
Bowls, 9-in, $7.50; regularly $10.50.
Bowls, 10-in, $10; regularly $15.
Vases, 14-in, $10; regularly $15.
Vases, 16-in, $13.50; regularly $17.50.
Spoon Trays, $1.85; regularly $2.75.
Sugars and Creams, $6.50; regularly $9.
Spoon Holders, $3; regularly $5.
Oil Bottles, squat shapes, $2.75; regularly $3.75.
Water Tumblers, $3.25; regularly $5.

The "Why" of this Early Fall Sale of BED CLOTHING

This is an annual occasion with us. Plans for the present offering were begun half a year ago. We are led to believe from experience that our forehanded methods of providing bed coverings are approved by the consumer. We bring the goods to you in August days. You come for them then though the mercury still fondly lingers in the eighties. And with good reason. The goods we have been offering in previous sales have won the confidence of the particular housekeeper. We have a particular Public, and we are even more critical ourselves. The qualities are right—the prices are right.

In this sale we have surpassed our previous best efforts. We have had four-fifths of our blankets made to our especial order—all splendid, honest goods. The comfortables we made ourselves. Prices throughout are very low—they may not be so low again this year. Doubtful. They are possible now only through such enormous purchases as we have made for this event. Here are a few:

Blankets—

"The Pasadena"—These are all-wool blankets from the celebrated mission mills of California. We are selling agents in New York and Philadelphia for their products. "The Pasadena" blankets are shown in 3 sizes:
60x80 in., 4½ lbs., at $7.50 a pair.
72x84 in., 5½ lbs., at $9 a pair.
78x86 in., 6½ lbs., at $10 a pair.

"The San Mariana"—Also from the mission mills, and representing the highest order of fine blanket making. Pure wool and most carefully finished. Four sizes:
72x84 in., 7 lbs., at $12 a pair.
78x86 in., 8 lbs., at $13.50 a pair.
84x90 in., 9 lbs., at $15 a pair.
90x96 in., 10 lbs., at $16.50.

"The Waverly"—An excellent quality; of eastern manufacture; 80x90 in., 6½ lbs., $10 a pair.

Blankets—

"The Sterry"—Fine wool on spool cotton warp; soft and very durable; 3 sizes:
60x80 in., 4 lbs., at $6 a pair.
70x84 in., 5 lbs., at $7.50 a pair.
78x84 in., 6 lbs., at $8.50 a pair.

"The Farley"—Of fine, clean carded wool, and just enough cotton to give needed strength; 3 sizes:
60x80 in., 4 lbs., at $5 a pair.
70x82 in., 5 lbs., at $6 a pair.
78x86 in., 6 lbs., at $7 a pair.

"The Rosemont"—Carefully selected wool on fine cotton warp; 80x84 in., 6½ lbs.; $7 a pair.

Comfortables—

We make these ourselves. There are fine French comfortables here, of course. We bring them over regularly and always have a good assortment. But we were driven into the manufacturing of comfortables. Wanted to sell goods that we knew were strictly honest, and wanted to sell at more moderate prices than usually prevail. A few specimens follow that fairly illustrate our success:

90c each—This has a filling of soft, clean white cotton; covering of silkaline; attractive patterns.
$3.50 each—Down, pure and odorless; covering of sateen, prettily figured on one side.
$5 each—Filling of excellent down; covering, both sides of best American sateen; in neat patterns.

Bedspreads—

$2.25 each—Satin finish Marseilles; various attractive patterns; for full size beds.
90c—White crochet bedspreads; Marseilles patterns; full size. Value $1.25.

RECEPTION LAMPS
A Sale of Handsome Kinds

Bright and beautiful, and fresh from the maker's hands. He had 300—no more—and wanted a quick purchaser. Knew he could find one here if the price was right. Well, they're here. And our price shall be but little more than half their worth:

$4—The *Half-high* shapes; elegantly decorated with chrysanthemums, lilies and other flowers, on light grounds; 11-in. globes to match. Value $7.50.
$3.50—*Squat* shapes. Beautiful floral decorations on light Limoges grounds; 11-in. globes to match. Value $6. Basement.

New FALL FASHIONS

A Golf Suit in the Second floor entry exhibit. The blouse is of navy blue velvet, and is attractively finished with strappings. The girdle is of red broadcloth. Double-faced serge of the same coloring as the blouse is used for the skirt. It has a flare flounce stitched with velvet.

PARIS NOTES
from the Office of JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, August 21, 1900.

Trouville and Deauville have become crowded to repletion; and the owners of the many delightful villas at Deauville have hastened from the gay Capital to be present at all the fashionable functions that are now taking place there, now that the racing season has been opened. The picturesque "pelouse" of the race-course at Deauville, in its "encadrement" of hilly woodland, is always crowded with the "fine fleur" of Parisian society when the race meetings take place, and is the rendesvous for a most charming exhibition of toilettes. One particularly attractive gown seen there last week was composed of pastel rose "toile de soie." A large white collar incrusted with lace ornamented the corsage and appeared on either side of a white mousseline de soie gilet, crossed several times by a black ribbon velvet garniture. White lace insertion ornamented the skirt; from the waist to the hem, whilst black ribbon velvet bands, terminating in a rosette and long ends, adorning the waistband and skirt, added a certain "cachet" to the whole.

The couturieres are sending out numbers of white drill, canvas and cambric skirts and boleros, plentifully trimmed with insertions of guipure, to the various fashionable seaside resorts. One of the prettiest seaside toilettes sent out lately was a combination of ecru Maltese insertion with white drill, the bolero cut very short at the back and brought to rather a long point in front. On it the lace was introduced in many rows on the broad sailor collar.

There is a generous latitude allowed by Madame la Mode in the choice of colors for the "chic" garments that are being made up for the country house parties and Casino wear. Toilettes in varying tones of white and cream maintain their place as first favorites. The newest tones of white run from the deep bluish white—which is trying to many Parisiennes—to deep butter, ecru, and even primrose. All these changes are rung on the primitive color, and the laces of the day repeat every subtle hue. For the autumn, the "nuances dragees" promise to supersede pastel tones. They include dull light blues, pinks, lilacs and other shades, exhibiting the same chalky appearance; but the color in them is purer and not quite so pale. Their name is well chosen, as they have the general character of the colors on sugar-plums.

Ribbons seem to be coming into some degree of favor just now, as long sashes come into vogue. Some of the latest novelties are extremely pretty and are all of a soft supple make. There are some moire ribbons mixed with gold thread which are very attractive; others giving an impression of La Loie Fuller. The wide ribbons are wonderfully artistic in their colorings and flowered designs.

Indian muslin and guipure are the particular fancies here just now for festive gowns. The popularity of lace does not in the least wane, though its spell has been upon us for so long. The paillette is still surviving, also; though this season mainly in embroidery on lace; and always of the smaller sort, veering almost to the size of a bead. It is rumored that finely paillette lace frocks will appear again this winter, in the pale colors already described, as well as in white and black.

Sashes certainly continue to form a feature in dress just now, and all the couturieres say that they will continue to be seen over the simple gathered backs of the incoming skirt. A simple skirt with the material lying crosswise over the hips and setting into slight gathers at the band, will, it is said, be the form of skirt adopted, and in fact is already being adopted by those in the van. Paquin gives very prettily decorative ends to the sashes on his gowns. Others make the sashes spoon-shaped, giving a quaint lappet sort of look. Embroideries will be just as general as ever this coming season on all kinds of costumes, from the veriest web of an evening gown to the novelties of the "tailleur pour dames," and the fourrier.

The fashion of carrying a small hand satchel has come very much into vogue of late. There is a perfect rage here for these little leather bags, many of which are quite beautiful; many being made with jeweled clasps.

Women's *Pedestrian* SUITS and SKIRTS

Quiet, though still elegant, and withal moderately low in price. There's but little effort shown in ornamentation, but real attractiveness is lent to them all in the new cutting and the new styles in stitching. The double-faced cloths are much used—good, strong, thick stuffs—yet not burdensome. Oxford grays are still popular. And with them are shown some very desirable shades of blue and brown. These various qualities among the first arrivals:

Skirts—
$4.50 and $5—In all the desirable new colors.
$6.50 and $8—In camel's-hair mixtures and cheviots, blue, brown and gray.
$7.50 and $8.50—Various shades of blue, brown and gray.
$11—Of excellent cheviot—blue only.
$13.50—Oxford gray and brown; finished with tailor strapping.

Skirts—
$15—Oxford gray; this with the new flare flounce; neatly stitched seams.
$18—Double-faced Venetian cloth; flare flounce; elegantly made.

Suits—
$12.50—Double-faced cheviot; two shades of gray; short double-breasted jacket; stylish graceful skirt.
$16.50—Fine cheviot; blue and gray; tight-fitting double-breasted jacket; [illegible] with tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.

KINLEY MACK'S CUP RACE

Western Horse Made a New Track Record at Sheepshead Bay.

DASH STAKES FOR BELLARIO

Colt Came from Behind and Finished First in Easy Style—Selling-Race Winners Bid Up.

Kinley Mack, winner of the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps in the Spring, yesterday added one more triumph to his list of victories by winning the Autumn Cup at the Sheepshead Bay course, and at the same time establishing a new track record by finishing two miles in 3:27 4-5, as against the best performance for the same race by Ben Holladay, Kinley Mack's former stable companion. The merit of Kinley Mack's race was not in simply winning, but winning in the style he did, with the weight he carried, 128 pounds. The field he beat was a rather ordinary one, and Kinley Mack only galloped to finish first, in time very close to the best record, made by a horse a year older, carrying twenty-three pounds less than did the cup winner. From his race yesterday it looks as if Eastin & Larable have in Kinley Mack a fitting successor to Ben Holladay, the long-distance champion of the three-years before this.

The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance good. The racing was interesting throughout, but devoid of special incident, except that S. C. Hildreth renewed the selling race quarrel on his own account by bidding on two winners. Annie Thompson, in for $500, he advanced to $1,000 before he let her owner keep her, and Dolando he bid up to $1,800, an advance of $900, the owners retaining him.

The noted Western colt Alard Scheck was one of the three withdrawn from the Dash Stakes, leaving a field of eleven, which included two added starters, Far Rockaway and Drogheda. The two choices were Bellario and Conroy. To a fair start the fast filly Elizabeth M. shot out of the crowd in the first half dozen strides, and slipped away clear of her field, with Conroy, King Pepper, and Bellario, heads apart, following. At the first furlong Elizabeth M. led by two lengths, at the quarter by three lengths, and at the bend into the stretch she was so far in front that it looked as if she would win in the same runaway style that she won her races in the Spring over the Sheepshead Bay course. On the stretch, however, she began to tire and stop, and before the last furlong had been begun Bellario, coming from fourth place, caught her. From this on Bellario held the filly safe, and, drawing out, won cleverly by two lengths. Conroy closed fast in the last half furlong, and getting up to Elizabeth M. on the post, beat her a head for second money.

For the Autumn Cup, two miles, Kinley Mack was an odds-on favorite at post time, with The Kentuckian, Lady Massey, and Sidney Lucas at nearly equal prices. The start, at the seven-furlongs pole, was with The Kentuckian off first, Kinley Mack second, and Lady Massey last. The Kentuckian, going on at a steady and stiff pace, led through the back stretch, Lady Massey closing on him gradually to that point, and taking the lead as they made the turn into the quarter stretch for the first time. The Kentuckian and Kinley Mack, head and head, then fell in behind the filly, while Sidney Lucas trailed last, two lengths away. Through the straight, past the stand, and around the paddock turn, Lady Massey made the running, two lengths before Kinley Mack and The Kentuckian. Half way through the back stretch, Kinley Mack drew away from The Kentuckian and went on after Lady Massey, closing on her steadily, and on the far turn taking a place beside her. From there on Kinley Mack had the race won, and drawing away, galloped in the lead to the end, McCue shaking him up a bit half way through the stretch, when Lady Massey seemed to close again, but pulling up at the finish, two lengths before Lady Massey, who beat The Kentuckian fifteen lengths. The Kentuckian pulled up very lame.

With ten runners in the opening race, Klinkitink and Gibraltar were the two best backed, at nearly equal prices. Tangling up at the start, May Beach and Gibraltar bumped together, and Turner on Gibraltar forced to pull up, was left at the post. Ralstan going away in the lead, His Royal Highness, Smoke, and Lady Uncas following in the order named. In the run to the first furlong, Lady Uncas went through to first place, with His Royal Highness second and Smoke third, while Ralstan, outrun from the beginning, fell back to be three in front ran in the same order to the head of the stretch, Lady Uncas drawing steadily away and leading at that point by two lengths, with His Royal Highness a like distance before Smoke. On the straight, Lady Uncas came still further away from her field, and won with great ease by three lengths. His Royal Highness held on in second place to just within the last furlong, where he quit with his usual suddenness and fell far back in the rear, Unmasked at the same time closing from behinds and getting second place a length in front of Smoke. King Bramble was an odds-on favorite over the four moderate-class three-year-olds that opposed him in the second race, at one mile. Duaro, first away, made the running for nearly three-quarters of a mile, St. Finnan second, and King Bramble third for a quarter, after which King Bramble took second place, St. Finnan falling out of the race, and Herbert closing to third place. On the turn to the stretch, King Bramble moved up to Duaro, and, easily passing him, looked to have the race won at the head of the stretch. When Duaro was called on, however, he responded with rare courage, and hanging with King Bramble, brought the favorite to a drive close on the post. The two finished hard ridden, King Bramble managing to win in the last two strides by a head, Duaro second, three lengths away from Herbert, third.

Cherries, Inshot, and Flora were the three that carried most of the money bet on the fifth race, five furlongs, selling, for fillies two years old. Annie Thompson, sixth at the start, jumped in the front in the first half furlong, and with Gertrude Elliott, Inshot, and Cherries close upon her, made the running to the bend in the Futurity course. There Annie Thompson, running on the rail, drew away from her attendants, and won rather easily by two lengths. Inshot and Gertrude Elliott tired in the last furlong, and La Villiere and Trigger, coming from behind, finished second and third, as named, a half length apart.

In the last race of the day, one mile and a sixteenth on the turf, nine horses ran, with the old Park Row favorite, Dolando, the first choice, and Greenock and Millstream the best-backed of the others. At the fall of the flag Dolando and Pincher raced out for the choice of position, on the paddock turn Pincher, with the advantage of being next to the rail, leading half way round the turn, after which Dolando took command and led by a length. From that point on Dolando held his place in front, moving away each time that any of the lot behind him attempted to get up to him, and winning easily by a length. Villa V., second for the last half mile, finished in that place, two lengths in front of Greenock.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Six furlongs on the main track. The Oscoola Stable's Lucky Dog, by Ben Strome-Prudence, b. f., 3 years, 98 pounds, (Rausch,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by three lengths; James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 3, 109, (Spencer,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a length from W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 3, 102, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Gibraltar, May Beach, Contestor, Kinnikinic, Ralstan, His Royal Highness, and Margaret Hoffman also ran. Gibraltar was left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, special weights, penalties and allowances; one mile. S. Bonnett's King Bramble, by Bramble-Queen Balsora, ch. c., 121 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 10 and out, won ridden out by a neck; S. Sanford & Sons's Duaro, br. g., 113, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from W. C. Rolfe's Herbert, b. c., 121, (Maher,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Leon Ferguson and St. Finnan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course. Newton Benningham's Bellario, by Belvidere-Madge Stuart, ch. c., 104 pounds, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won handily by two lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Conroy, ch. c., 104, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a head from P. Mildon's Elizabeth M., f., 107, (Hotersall,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:00 1-5. Lady Schorr, June Gayle, King Pepper, Cresson, Auld, Far Rockaway, and Drogheda also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Autumn Cup, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; two miles. Kinley & Leable's Kinley Mack, by Islington-Lucky Dog, aged, 128 pounds, (McCue,) 3 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Lady Massey, b. f., 3, 96, (Slack,) 20 to 1 and even, second by twelve lengths from Foxhall P. Keene's The Kentuckian, ch. c., 3, 116, (Spencer,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time—3:27 4-5. Sidney Lucas also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for fillies two years old; last five furlongs of new Futurity course. W. I. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, by St. Leonards-Harpsichord, ch. f., 99 pounds, (Henry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won handily by two lengths. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, La Villiere, b. f., 106, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a half length from J. E. Madden's Trigger, ch. f., 108, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:00 3-5. Alsara, Candle, In Shot, Petra II., Manga, Gertrude Elliott, Flora, Cherries, About, Princess Evelyn, Princess Otillie, and Gracious also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. C. Fleischmann's Sons' Dolando, by Powhatan-Barbiche, b. g., aged, 113 pounds, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length; McDowell & Viley's Villa V., b. f., 3, 91, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by two lengths from J. F. Schorr's Greenock, br. c., 3, 106, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and even, third. Time—1:48. Pincher, Rare Perfume, Millstream, Sir Fitzhugh, Silver Garter, and Golden Sceptre also ran.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity Course. Rivenoak, 112 pounds; Sandpiper and Tuscarora, 110 each; Schoolmaster, Frank Hall, Henry Clay Rye, and Competitor, 108 each; Basuto, Talcase, and G. W. W., 106 each; Thracia, 105; Strategist, 104; Visor, Col. Padden, and Commutor, 102 each; Templeton, Kings Favorite, Edna J., and Elsburg, 99 each; Dame, 98; Lone Fisherman, 97, and Far Sight, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Intrigue, 128 pounds; Vulcain, 118; Pink Coat, 115; Brigadier and Trillo, 114 each; Wait Not, 113; John Yerkes, Kamara, Lieber Karl, and Toddy, 108 each; Gold Fox, 102; Knight Banneret and Gen. Mart Gary, 98 each; Hardly, 96; Montanic, 92; Alsike, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stages, for two-year-olds, six furlongs, on the turf. Dr. Barlow, 122 pounds; Demurrer, 117; Autolight, Beau Ormonde, and Kid Cox, 112 each; Glennellie, 109; Col. Padden, Roehampton, Longshoreman, and Schoolmaster, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds, one mile and three-sixteenths. Advance Guard, 125 pounds; Vulcain, 121; David Garrick, 116; Watercure, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the new course. Maximo Gomez, 125 pounds; Lieber Karl, 114; Trillo, 110; Maribert, 109; The Burlington Route, Candleblack, and Biarneystone, 108 each; Cyrano and Dissenter, 107 each; Peaceful and Flaunt, 106 each; The Chamberlain and Buffoon, 105 each; Hesper, Sparrow Wing, and Prejudice, 104 each; Dollie Welthoff, 103; Kitchener, 101; Big Gun and Unsightly, 99 each; Prestidigitator, 96; Alea, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Compensation, 128 pounds; Herbert, 116; Kunja, Whistling Con, and Macleod of Dare, 111 each; Montanic, 98.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—At Windsor: Six furlongs—Icola, 100, (J. Martin,) 1; Ahamo, 90, 2; Master Mariner, 102, 3. Time—1:14¾. Four and a half furlongs—Virgie d'Or, 105, (E. Ross,) 1; Mattie Bain, 100, 2; Frequent, 105, 3. Time—0:56¼. Two miles—Monk Wayman, 105, (Miller,) 1; Prince Zeno, 105, 2; Joe Gammage, 108, 3. Time—3:33½. One mile—King Elkwood, 109, (J. Martin,) 1; Statira, 103, 2; Olive Order, 100, 3. Time—1:41. Six furlongs—Prince of India, 110, (Hicks,) 1; Joe Martin, 109, 2; Full Dress, 105, 3. Time—1:15. Six and a half furlongs—Julia Rose, 81, (Joe Martin,) 1; Elizabeth K., 90, 2; Margaret Hageman, 100, 3. Time—1:21¾.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Five furlongs—Barbara M., 105, (Winkfield,) 1; Lady Idris, 103, 2; Fondo, 100, 3. Time—1:03¾. Six furlongs—Tayon, 106, (Buchanan,) 1; Emma R., 95, 2; Abe Furst, 109, 3. Time—1:15. Five and a half furlongs—Jiminez, 113, (Caywood,) 1; Begal, 105, 2; Searcher, 106, 3. Time—1:09¾. Steeplechase handicap, short course—Frond, 131, (Jackson,) 1; Passe Partout, 163, 2; Brakeman, 140, 3. Time—3:15½. Mile and sixteenth—Lady Meddlesome, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Owensboro, 102, 2; Papa Harry, 105, 3. Time—1:49¼. One mile and seventy yards—Found, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Great Bend, 109, 2; Sauber, 103, 3. Time—1:40½.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Mile and a half—Pinar del Rio, 99, (Dale,) 1; Leo Par, 98, 2; Lurdan, 99, 3. Time—2:38. Mile—Rodd, 93, (Watson,) 1; Terry Ranger, 104, 2; Eugenia S., 106, 3. Time—1:43¾. Mile—Ransom, 106, (Dale,) 1; Leo Plantier, 112, 2; Eleanor Holmes, 107, 3. Time—1:42½. Mile and a sixteenth—Alice Turner, 96, (Watson,) 1; Meddlesome, 99, 2; Joe Doughty, 101, 3. Time—1:47¾. Six furlongs—The Light, 104, (Vandusen,) 1; Cuthbert, 113, 2; W. J. Baker, 102, 3. Time—1:14½. Four and a half furlongs—Margaret F., 104, (Gilmore,) 1; Staff, 106, 2; Wall, 118, 3. Time—0:56.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—At Highland Park: Six and a half furlongs—Tom Kingsley, 104, (Steward,) 1; Ocie Brooks, 104, 2; Give and Take, 93, 3. Time—1:22. Five furlongs—Obey, 100, (Coburn,) 1; Tod Raney, 103, 2; Scotch Bramble, 103, 3. Time—1:02½. One mile and a sixteenth—Bell Punch, 110, (Landry,) 1; Lady of the West, 100, 2; Miss Soak, 102, 3. Time—1:47½. Four and a half furlongs—Altese Cross, 97, (A. Weber,) 1; Glesseg, 97, 2; Antithesis, 105, 3. Time—0:56½. Six furlongs—By George, 103, (Castro,) 1; Queen Anne, 94, 2; Fessie F., 98, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—Baffled, 100, (L. Thompson,) 1; Sir Florian, 100, 2; Old Fox, 104, 3. Time—1:28½.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Trotters and Pacers Provide Good Sport on Providence's Track.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29.—The largest crowd of the week witnessed some excellent racing to-day at the Grand Circuit meeting. Of the races run, two of the favorites came home winners. The 2:14 pace proved troublesome to the judges. The Admiral won in straight heats, but the judges were not satisfied with the driving of McHenry, who was up behind the favorite, John T., and in company with Kenney and Cahill, a one-hundred-dollar fine was imposed for laying up heats.

The 2:10 trot proved the race of the day, and was won by Charley Herr, the favorite, in a five-heat battle. Lord Derby won the first heat in 2:08¾, the first mark of the season for the Village Farm trotter. Charley Herr then took the second and third heats, as Lord Derby went to a bad break in the latter heat and finished just inside the flag. In the deciding heat Lord Derby again broke, and Charley Herr stepped home an easy winner.

To-morrow The Abbot will go to break the record of 2:05¾ in place of the 2:08 trot, which was declared off owing to withdrawals. Summaries:

2:10 trot, three in five; purse $1,500.
Charley Herr, b. h., by Alfred O., dam Bessie Huntington by Happy Traveler, (Kelley) 2 1 1 2 1
Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King, (Geers) 1 6 3 1 4
Greenabrino, b. h., (Gilbert) 5 2 2 3 2
Yalpa, b. m., (Miller) 6 3 6 4 3
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Golden) ..... 3 5 5 5 dr
Pilatus, ch. c., (Hussey) ..... 4 4 4 dr
Time—2:08¾, 2:10, 2:10¾, 2:11, 2:11¾.

2:06 pace, two in three; purse $1,500.
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine, dam Flaxy, by Burbon Wilkes, (O'Neil) ... 1 1
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy) 3 2
Ace, b. h., (McEwen) 2 4
Eyelet, g. m., (Kenney) 4 3
Baby Ruth, b. m., (Curry) 5 5
Time—2:05, 2:06.

Newport—2:14 pace, three in five; stake $2,000.
The Admiral, b. h., by Besure, dam Lady Belle, by King of Bellair, (Payne) 1 1 1
John T., ch. g., (McHenry) 5 2 2
Wincla, b. m., (Clark) 2 5 7
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKenney) 6 4 3
Gambet, b. g., (Burnham) 3 6 5
Ned Wilkes, ch. g., (Cahill) 7 3 6
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Miller) 4 7 4
Time—2:12, 2:08¾, 2:07¾.

Other Harness Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—This was record day at the State Fair, fully 45,000 people on the grounds. The horse show continues to be the centre of attraction. Twenty-five classes of horses from the leading stables of the country appeared in the ring to-day, and were judged. Summaries:

The 2:20 trial, unfinished from yesterday, was won after three heats had been run, by Paul Smith, b. g., by Wilkemont; George Gurnett was second, Bourbon Pearsall third, and Bonnie Duchess, fourth. Best time, 2:16¾.

Five heats decided the 2:15 pace for a purse of $500. Hardee Boy, b. g., by Willoughby, was first, Lolita second, Bonnie L. L. third, and Walter H. fourth. Best time, 2:12¾.

Reuben S., b. g., by Shaford Sprague, took the 2:12 pace, purse, $600, in straight heats. Annie Leyburn was second, Cannie third, and Nell Alcyoner fourth. Best time, 2:11½.

In the 2:15 trial there were four heats before the $600 were divided. Bay Star, b. m., by Kentucky Star, won; Elsa S, second, Ivandorf third, and Red Wood fourth. Best time, 2:11¼.

In the attempt to break the world's stallion trotting record of 2:05¼ Crescus trotted a mile in 2:06½. He will go again to-morrow.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Aug. 29.—In the 2:24 trot, purse $500, Helen A., owned by Afterman Matty of Syracuse, was first in straight heats, jogging in ahead of her field. Helen May got second money and Status third. The others were distanced.

In the 2:19 pace, purse $300, the first four horses were closely bunched in every heat, the second being a dead heat. Sloppy Weather won the first, fifth, and sixth heats and the race. Sloppy Weather is owned by W. H. Comstock of Brookville, Ontario. Elmer D. got second money, Hugh Mack third, and Robert W. fourth. Allietta and May Boy, Jr., were also contestants.

Reiff Boys on Five Winners.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Reiff brothers rode nearly all the winners at the York August meeting to-day, Lester Reiff having three winning mounts and "Johnny" Reiff two. The most important race of the day, the Great Ebor Handicap, one mile and three quarters, was won by Lord William Beresford's brown mare Jiffy II., ridden by "Johnny" Reiff, with the favorite, Galbeck, second, and Gemara third. The same lad also rode Premature, winner of the Londesborough Handicap, at one mile.

The elder Reiff's winning mounts were Turin, in the Raus Stakes; Nahlband, in the Convivial Produce Stakes, and Windall, in the Falmouth Welter Handicap.

FAST LIGHT HARNESS HORSES.

Few Speedway Brushes—Trotters and Pacers That Have Made Good Time During the Season.

With conditions excellent for Speedway sport, only a few horsemen were on the course yesterday afternoon and brushes were few and far between. The brown pacer Dictum (2:20¼) won the most interesting brush of the day. While Dictum and his driver, Owen Monks, were in the neighborhood of the starting point, A. B. Gawthmey came along with his bay gelding Belton, Jr., and a few moments later Capt. McDonald, driving the young trotter Coxey, appeared. The next minute all three had turned and were off on a journey over the half-mile course.

Dictum had the most speed, as became apparent before the brush had progressed a hundred yards. The pacer had a small lead at that time and was going freely. At the quarter he had drawn further away, and he won by a comfortable margin. Belton, Jr., broke an eighth of a mile from the finish, but recovered his stride in time enough to beat Coxey, who was rapid in the last few yards. Henry Hyde with his chestnut pacer Nerva, and Mr. Bloch with Jim the Penman, (2:24¼,) had a couple of brushes, Nerva winning both without any extra urging from her driver. Jim the Penman did better in the second heat than in the first, but when he seemed to have an equal chance a momentary break put him out of it.

Dr. Moore with his trotter Tioga, and Ike Fleming, driving a three-year-old trotter by Alcander, came down from the bend fast. They kept pretty well together, although Tioga looked sure for first place all the way. The youngster was a trifle unsteady.

The fastest traveling on the road was done by Nathan Straus's bay trotter Alvez, (2:09¼.) Mr. Straus did not brush, but gave his horse several brisk spins, and the trotter took the road in impressive fashion.

The Executive Committee of the Road Drivers' Association has decided to offer a speed wagon for the 2:22 pace, at the matinée at the Empire City track on Sept. 8. For the 2:40 trot the Durando Cup is offered, while James P. Robertson has offered a silver trophy for the 2:22 trot. Jack Curry will give a handsome timer to the winner of the 2:15 pace, while the team race prize will be the Road Drivers' Association Cup.

Light harness horses that have stepped in 2:10 or better this season so far outnumber those of any previous season. Following is a list of the trotters and pacers that have done 2:10 or better up to and including the Readville meeting last week:

PACERS.

Prince Albert, b. g., p., by Crown Prince	2:02
Anaconda, b. g., by Knight	2:02½
Coney, blk. g., by McKinney	2:02¾
Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot	2:03¼
Bonnie Direct, blk. s., by Direct	2:03¼
Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay	2:05¼
Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g., by Constantine	2:05¼
Clipper, b. g., by Diablo	2:06
Arlington, b. s., by Allie Wilkes	2:06¼
Courier Journal, blk. s., by Wilkes Boy	2:06¼
Riley B., blk. s., by Happy Riley	2:06½
Dumont W., br. g., by Dupignac	2:06½
Searchlight, br. s., by Darknight	2:06½
Frank Bogash, b. s., by Atlantic King	2:07
Moth Miller, r. g., by Dusty Wilkes	2:07
Maxine, ch. m., by William C. P	2:07¼
Prescond, b. g., by Simon	2:07¼
Island Wilkes, Jr., b. s., by Island Wilkes	2:07¼
William Mc., blk. g., by Alcymont	2:07½
The Admiral, b. s., by Be Sure	2:07½
Charley Hoyt, b. s., by Allerton	2:07¾
Colbert, ch. g., by Onward	2:07¾
White Hose, ch. m., by Whitefoot	2:08¼
Will Leyburn, blk. g., by Wilton	2:08¼
Clinton B., b. g., by Moquette	2:08¼
Oscar L., ch. g., by Alcantara	2:08¼
Harry O., b. g., by Atlantic King	2:08¼
Little Thorne, b. g., by Hawthorne	2:08¼
Effie Powers, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes	2:08¼
Sidney Pointer, b. s., by Star Pointer	2:08¾
Alpha W., b. m., by Judge Norval	2:08¾
Mack Derby, b. g., by John Thomas	2:09¼
Country Girl, by Rocton	2:09½
Winola, b. m., by Lookaway	2:09½
John T., b. g., by Elmhurst	2:09¾
Johnny Agan, b. g., by Dignus	2:09¾
Lord Rosebery, b. g., by Rosebery	
Personette, blk. m., by Oneida	2:09¾
Pilot Medium, Jr., b. s., by Pilot Medium	2:09¾
Oak Grove, b. s., by Ash Grove	2:10
Lou Vaughan, b. m., by Reflection	2:10
Miss Gentry, by Ellesile Wilkes	2:10
Gentry's Treasure, br. s., by John R. Gentry	2:10
Stacker Taylor, b. s., by Captain Cool	2:10

TROTTERS.

Cresceus, ch. s., by Robert McGregor	2:06
Dione, b. m., by Eros	2:07¼
Tommy Britton, br. s., by Liberty Bell	2:07¾
Gayton, b. s., by Allerton	2:08¼
Gratian Boy, b. s., by Gratian	2:08¼
Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G	2:09
Dare Devil, blk. s., by Mambrino King	2:09
Georgena, ch. m., by Epaulet	2:09¼
Letha S., b. m., by Fred Keyes	2:09½
John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal	
Boralma, b. g., by Boreal	2:09½
York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy	2:09¾
Early Reaper, b. s., by Highwood	2:09¾

An Exciting Cricket Game.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The Philadelphia cricketers went up against the strongest aggregation they will meet on their tour, to-day, when they played the Upper Canada College, Past and Present. They defeated them by two runs in one of the most exciting finishes ever seen on a cricket field. The Philadelphias made 130 runs in their inning. In the Canadians' inning Upper Canada College had two wickets to fall and three runs to make to win, and it was thought to be all over. Then Climenson bowled Boermer. There was a wait of a minute, and then Climenson's last ball connected with the wickets, and they carried Climenson off the field. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

W. E. Goodman, c. Counsell, b. Gillespie	25
Worley, b. Montgomery	23
H. S. Clark, c. Montgomery, b. Gillespie	11
P. N. Leroy, b. Montgomery	8
F. H. Bohlen, b. McGivern	35
P. H. Clark, b. Montgomery	2
J. H. Mason, b. Montgomery	1
T. S. Donohugh, run out	6
H. S. Bell, c. Morrison, b. McGivern	6
S. G. Climenson, not out	7
E. H. Rogers, b. McGivern	0
Extras	6
Total	130

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

J. L. Counsell, c. and b. P. Clark	13
H. Martin, b. P. Clark	32
W. B. Kingsmill, b. P. Clark	4
A. Gillespie, b. Climenson	2
J. Laing, c. Wooley, b. Climenson	0
H. Lownsborough, b. P. Clark	23
H. B. McGivern, c. Donohugh, b. P. Clark	12
W. Montgomery, Wooley, Clark, b. Climenson	4
A. Boermer, b. Climenson	8
H. O. Howitt, not out	6
B. C. Morrison, b. Climenson	0
Extras	24
Total	128

Associated Cycling Clubs Run.

A novel feature of the open century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, which will be held on Sunday, Sept. 16, over the Valley Stream and Rockaway course, is that the prizes for club representation will be awarded in classes, thus giving the smaller clubs an even chance with the larger ones. There will be three classes, as follows: Class A, clubs having a membership of 200 or more, 30 or more survivors being necessary to qualify for a prize; Class B, clubs having a membership of 100 or more, 20 or more survivors being necessary to qualify for a prize in this class; Class C, clubs having a membership of 50 or more, 10 or more surviving being necessary to qualify for a prize. Two prizes are offered in each class. The divisions will consist of 100 riders each, and the first one will start from the circle, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, at 5:40 A. M., the others following at intervals of twenty minutes. Brooklyn riders will enter the run at the Broadway Ferry, Brooklyn. Entry blanks may be procured from the Chairman of the Race Committee, M. L. Bridgman, at 10 West Sixtieth Street, city.

American Century Wheelmen Run.

In their century run, open to all cyclists, over the Long Island century course on Sunday, the American Century Wheelmen have made the entrance fee only 50 cents, which is but half the usual amount, and also have prepared medals of novel design and exceptional value for award to all who complete the run. Two silver cups are also offered to the clubs having the largest and next to largest number of members in the run. The start and finish of the run will be at the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn. Entry blanks may be obtained from Frank Harth, Jr., 428 Lexington Avenue.

Century Runs Scheduled.

The following century runs, sanctioned by the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, are scheduled for the coming month: Sept. 2, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen; 9, Midwood Wheelmen; 16, Associated Clubs; 30, Jackson Wheelmen.

MISS UNDERHILL BEATEN

Champion Woman Golfer Lost on Shinnecock Links.

MISS HOYT'S EASY VICTORY

Philadelphia's Fair Golfer Miss Griscom Had Little Trouble in Downing Mrs. Manice, the Lenox Expert.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Miss Ruth Underhill, the present holder of the United States championship honors of golf in her sex, lost her title to-day in the first match play round for the coming year's championship on the Shinnecock Club links. The young champion's conqueror was Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers of the Hillside Club, Plainfield, N. J., and her victory entitles her to be viewed as a possibility for yet higher honors before the week is out. She will probably have to play better to win, for she meets in the next round the doughty little Quaker City golfer Miss Frances C. Griscom. Miss Griscom won her popularity to-day by defeating the supposedly invincible Mrs. Edward A. Manice, the Lenox and Pittsfield champion, who has been playing golf with championship-like determination during the past year, and who brought with her Stuart Gardner, the Lenox professional. She met more than her match in the Philadelphian, however, being beaten by 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Underhill fought fiercely for her title, and it was not until the last hole had been played out that she acknowledged defeat by the narrow margin of one hole. These two incidents were decidedly the features of the day in the initial match play round. Miss Beatrix Hoyt still remains ascendant, having the easy victory of 7 up and 5 to play over Miss C. H. Parrish of the home club.

Reminiscences of one year ago at Philadelphia will be recalled to-morrow when Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the Huntington Valley Country Club, near the latter city, will meet again. Mrs. Fox defeated the three-year champion at that time, but the critics predict that honors will be shifted this season. Mrs. Fox, in defeating Miss Caroline Livingston by 5 up and 3 to play, scored the low figure of forty-seven for the first nine holes. Miss Hoyt did the same thing yesterday, but these two are the only ones who have made that score for the first half of the course.

Boston still retains two of its representatives in Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Grace E. Keyes, the Concord champion. The latter had a hot game with Mrs. H. Toulmin of Philadelphia, winning by one hole, but neither left cards. Miss Margaret Curtis upheld the reputation of the girlish set of golfers nobly. She showed marvelous skill as a driver, getting carries of 150 yards and more without difficulty, and quite surprised the talent by putting the strong Ardsley player, Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, out of the race by seven up and six to play. Miss Eunice Terry of Ardsley and Miss Genevieve Hecker, the young metropolitan champion, were the other survivors, still leaving four representatives from the New York territory and two each from Philadelphia and Boston for the second round.

PLAY FOR SPECIAL CUPS.

Interest, however, was by no means confined to the championship games. With cheerful liberality the club has offered two special cups for the third and fourth sets of eight and one match play round in case each was finished. The feature of these events was the defeat of Miss Lucy Herron, who for several years has held the Cincinnati championship, by Miss Bessie Howe of Pittsburg. The latter won by a single hole in a nineteen-hole game. Mrs. Charles S. Brown defaulted in the last set and that disposed of a tie in that class. The names of the survivors with scores will be found in the summaries below and the semi-final round will be played to-morrow. Still another event to keep the day lively was a consolation handicap, open to all who failed to get a chance for the match play cups. Miss W. Goffe of Point Judith showed what reversal of form will do by winning in the excellent gross score of 103. In view of the fact that on the first day she did 130, a handicap of 18 was given to her and her net score, therefore, was 85. Another change for the better was made by the Western champion, Miss Bessie Anthony, who reduced her gross figure of 117 on the qualifying day to 105.

The gallery pinned its faith for excitement and good golf upon Miss Griscom and Mrs. Manice, although a fair crowd followed Miss Underhill. A grand five for the first hole, 291 yards, showed what was forthcoming in the Griscom-Manice match. The former then won the second hole, and Mrs. Manice took the third. An unexpected spurt by Miss Griscom gave her four holes in a bunch, and they were royally earned, too, for at Mrs. Manice's specialty, the long game, Miss Griscom outclassed her.

The Lenox player steadied herself on the eighth and ninth holes, winning both, Miss Griscom finishing 2 up at the turn. From the eighth hole, with few exceptions to the end of the match, Mrs. Manice had the advantage with the driver and brassie, sending off many a ball that was a genuine treat to watch. The tenth hole was halved, and a long put gave Miss Griscom the next, 231 yards, in bogy 4. She got the next by virtue of the heaviness of Mrs. Manice's forecaddie, who, getting in the way of an admirably driven ball, allowed it to hit him on the rebound, and by the rules she lost the hole. That gave Miss Griscom 4 up again. Ragged brassie work lost the latter two holes in succession, but she won the tenth in an excellent five and terminated the match.

The cards were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket—
Out ..... 5 6 6 4 6 5 8 9—55
In ..... 6 4 4 7 7 6 5 —39—94

Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Lenox—
Out ..... 5 7 5 7 5 7 6 7 8—57
In ..... 6 5 5 6 6 6 6 —40—97

Mrs. Rogers got her first lead over the champion at the fourth hole, and thereafter kept ahead by a slim margin. It was desperate work on the home green, but a half in 5 resulted, and Mrs. Rogers just scored a triumph. The cards:

Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Hillside—
Out ..... 6 6 6 7 5 5 6 7—54
In ..... 7 5 6 5 6 5 8 5 5—51—105

Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau—
Out ..... 6 6 8 7 5 6 5 7 7—55
In ..... 6 5 6 6 6 5 4 5 —49—104

Miss Hecker and Miss Eunice Terry will meet to-morrow. Both had interesting matches. The latter had for her opponent Miss H. S. Curtis of Essex County, near Boston, and after leading by 5 on the first nine holes, fell off somewhat on the homeward journey, but reserved enough force to win by 2 up and 1 to play. The scores were:

Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley—
Out ..... 6 5 5 5 6 5 5 7—50
In ..... 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 4 —48—98

Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex County—
Out ..... 6 7 4 5 7 7 6 6 8—56
In ..... 5 6 4 6 5 6 6 4 —42—98

The other cards:

Miss Genevieve Hecker, Wee Burn—
Out ..... 5 6 5 6 4 6 7 6 5—52
In ..... 5 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 —41—93

Miss F. Ethel Wickham, Shinnecock—
Out ..... 6 7 5 6 6 7 5 6 9—57
In ..... 6 5 4 7 6 6 —40—97

Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley—
Out ..... 4 4 5 5 4 5 6 6 8—47
In ..... 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 —39—86

Miss Caroline Livingston, Westbrook—
Out ..... 6 5 4 3 5 6 6 6 8—51
In ..... 5 7 4 5 8 6 —38—89

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—
Out ..... 5 7 5 4 4 6 5 6 7—49
In ..... 7 4 4 —15—64

Miss C. H. Parrish, Shinnecock—
Out ..... 6 7 6 5 6 6 7 8—59
In ..... 6 7 5 6 6 6 7 6 —17—76

The results of the championship and two special club cup competitions were:

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THE PROBLEM BEFORE THE ALLIES.

The business of the allies in China has reached a critical stage. The rescue of the Ministers was successfully accomplished because there was perfect unity of purpose and action. It would be a very dull Foreign Office indeed that did not perceive that a continuance of that unity and agreement is the surest guarantee of success in the difficult work that remains to be done. On that all depends.

But is unity attainable now that the achievement of the purpose as to which all were agreed leaves each power with a hand free for the furtherance of individual policy? If Germany should insist upon a war of revenge for the murder of VON KETTELER, as it might not unreasonably be inferred from the tone of open menace in the Kaiser's speeches that she would do, and if Russia should declare her intention to seize Manchuria, unity would be at an end and the alliance would forthwith break up. England would scarcely be at the trouble of helping Russia to a Chinese province, and we could not permit WALDERSEE to command American troops in a war for purely German ends. If the alliance is to be preserved, if unity of action is to be maintained, the ends sought must be common to all.

But the statement of this truism does not help us to solve the problem. Indeed, we cannot, as a Nation and one of the allied powers, do much to solve it; no one power can do much. But all the allies together can make the solution sure by renouncing aims not common to all, and agreeing to limit their designs to objects demanded by civilization and international fair dealing. Russia, we suppose, is in a position to contribute more than any other power to the reaching of a firm agreement. She has been suspected of territorial designs the abandonment of which would remove the most serious obstacle to unity of action. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the news of dispatches from the St. Petersburg Foreign Office received yesterday in Washington indicating the acceptance of our proposals by Russia may prove to be true.

The announcement from the War Department that preparations are making for wintering 5,000 American troops in China is most welcome. We have a joint interest with the other powers in finding a Government in China or some person authorized to treat on behalf of the Government for an understanding with the Western powers. Indemnity for the past and security for the future are the chief matters of the adjustment that is to be reached. The negotiations will consume months. It is quite impossible to conceive of a successful ending for them unless the troops of all the allies are on the spot. That is one of the peculiar conditions of successful negotiation with the Chinese that it would be costly folly to ignore.

In our treaty with China one object of primary importance must be attained. We must, of course, secure guarantees of civilized relations, but after that the open door, the right to trade at Chinese ports on equal terms, will be the object of our policy. The breaking up of the alliance would much imperil our interests in respect to the open door. The preparations for wintering troops in China may be taken to mean that the [illegible] and Germany [illegible] son to be confident that the alliance will be continued for the achievement of common purposes.

THE ALABAMA'S TRIAL.

There is every reason for rejoicing over the speed attained by the new battleship Alabama on her trial off the New England coast on Tuesday. The addition of another seventeen-knot battleship to the navy is something to give a thrill of delight to every person who takes a pride in the floating defenses of the country, and to every one who regards fighting strength as the surest means of preserving peace. But there is no need of exaggerating the achievement of the new battleship. The news dispatches do not give any very instructive details as to the conditions under which the trial was made. Apparently everything was conspicuously favorable. The water was smooth and the wind light. We may assume that the other factors of a successful trial were not neglected by the builders. Hand-picked coal and a corps of experts in the fireroom are familiar elements in the record trips of warships.

Unfortunately, these elements are not present when the ship is operated in service conditions. The fastest battleship of the navy on paper is the Iowa, but it is a pretty well-known fact that at the battle of Santiago she was outfooted by the Oregon, whose trial record was considerably slower than hers. In fact, the Oregon's famous achievement in sustained steaming is the most brilliant speed record of our navy. It is unlikely that the Alabama will make 17 knots under service conditions. The navy does not fill bunkers with hand-picked coal, nor does the pay list support a corps of fireroom experts. It will probably be found that in respect of speed the Alabama is in the same class as the Iowa and the Oregon.

The encouraging feature in her achievement is the further demonstration of the fact that a battleship built under a contract calling for not less than 16 knots of speed can be turned out to do a knot an hour better for four hours. This performance ought to stimulate the Navy Department to push the builders still further. There have been evidences of late that Congress was not willing to pay the price of the speed of battleships. Nevertheless, the next vessels to go into commission will show an advance in this matter. But the department should continue to fight for speed. The faster the battleship the more useful she will be in time of action. The Oregon's performances in the Spanish war should settle that point for all time. We can get eighteen-knot battleships, and we ought to have them. We need them even in times of peace, and in time of war we simply cannot do without them.

THE PRETORIA CAMPAIGN.

The dispatch from Lord ROBERTS published this morning puts an end to the hope entertained by the British public that BOTHA and his Generals would fight out the last formal battle of the war at Machadodorp, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, a few miles east of Belfast, where, less than a week ago, "Bobs" established his headquarters. Although the stubborn fight made at Bergendal the other day seemed to indicate that the Boers were determined to stand a siege, it is now clear that the advice of Gen. BOTHA to retreat thirty-five miles north to Lydenburg was taken at the last moment. The occupation of Machadodorp by the British will at least seriously interfere with the Boers' line of supplies from Lorenzo Marques.

As we endeavored to show the other day, probably what are the last operations in this war centre around Gens BOTHA and DE WET. On Aug. 20 it was announced that the former, with his lieutenants and 8,000 Boers, was at Machadodorp. At that time the latter, who, it will be recalled, had just completed an extraordinary march of nearly 1,000 miles since March 30, when he left Koorn Spruit, was said to be in the vicinity of Rustenburg, fifty miles west of Pretoria. DE WET succeeded in tricking his immediate pursuers, moved south, recrossed the Vaal into the Orange River Colony, and is now believed to be in the vicinity of Heilbron, the terminus of a branch of the Bloemfontein-Pretoria Railway, about thirty miles south of the Vaal.

Whether this southerly movement means that he had determined to effect a junction with the forces of Gen. OLIVIER it is hard to say. It is known, however, that the five or seven thousand men with whom he crossed the Vaal at the beginning of the month have dwindled to a few hundred. The capture of OLIVIER at Winburg, reported last Tuesday, has at any rate destroyed any hope that he might have had of receiving aid from the south. The moral effect of this capture will doubtless be great in the Orange River Colony, for, as Lord ROBERTS has telegraphed, Gen. OLIVIER was "the moving spirit among the Boers in the southeast portion of the Orange Colony during the war."

Even if we had no other testimony, the announcement that BADEN-POWELL and PAGET are returning to Pretoria after having occupied Nylstroom shows that there is no fear of DE WET'S return to the north. But what is also shown in recent dispatches is that the British have adopted a system of operations, with Pretoria as the base, which includes the manipulation of a large number of small divisions which are enabled to relieve one another as required. Evidently the pursuit of DE WET has resolved itself into a chase conducted by relays, and which must soon end in the capture of that crafty fellow's depleted command or its dispersion and his own flight as a lonely fugitive.

Recent advices from Pretoria have shown that Lord ROBERTS was making every effort to deal BOTHA a crushing blow at Machadodorp. This he failed to do, and now the advantages are about evenly divided. BOTHA has taken a course where the superior mobility of the Boers can be turned to the best account, either for defense or for offensive operations along ROBERTS'S recently established line of communication. But ROBERTS has gained a strategic position from which he will shortly be able to command all the routes leading across the Portuguese frontier. Presumably the future action of Mr. KRUEGER and the phantom of the Transvaal Government that he has with him will depend upon the result of the operations north of Machadodorp. The fact that he has steadily withdrawn toward the Portuguese frontier is too significant to permit us to believe that he has any intention of making a personal surrender on any terms that the British Government may feel justified in offering.

GIVE MR. BRYAN TIME.

Our contemporary The Herald is not quite fair to Mr. BRYAN. It sends a correspondent to obtain an expression of his views about silver free coinage, in answer to a set of prepared questions, and on receiving to each and every one of its questions the unvarying answer, "I will discuss public questions in my own way and in my own time," announces that "BRYAN will not talk on silver." This, we repeat, is not fair treatment for a Presidential candidate. It is altogether probable that Mr. BRYAN will talk a great deal about silver before the campaign is over, but in his own way and in his own time, as is his privilege. He simply declines, as any candidate for that high office would do, to give his views to the public through the medium of a newspaper interview.

An American citizen who has been put in nomination for the Presidency by a great party enjoys certain inalienable privileges and immunities. One of his privileges is to decline to grant interviews to reporters. Another is that he is not expected to answer letters. This has been a well-established rule for Presidential candidates since HENRY CLAY wrote an ill-judged letter that contributed to his defeat.

Accordingly we think our neighbor The Tribune goes much too far when it makes against Mr. BRYAN the charge of evasion and dodging, based on The Herald's failure to draw him out. The Tribune's criticism is, at least, premature. If Mr. BRYAN should go quite through the campaign without telling the people whether he would use the silver in the Treasury to redeem Government obligations payable in coin, then, indeed, he would have no defense against the charge of evasion. The voters have a right to receive from his own lips or his own pen, but in his own time, a definite statement of his intentions in respect to the use of silver and the continuance of the gold standard. He once said that the gold standard would last, under his Administration, only the time necessary to legislate it out of existence. The country, of course, will demand to be informed if that is his present purpose. There is very little room for doubt, as his platform demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which would amount to the establishment of the silver standard, but he must make a definite announcement. Probably he will make many of them.

He is evidently giving his time to thinking out the great problems of government. At Indianapolis he surprised the country by declaring a complete policy for the Philippines. He would give the Filipinos a stable government, he said. As that is exactly what President MCKINLEY is trying to do, the country at once saw that in that matter his policy would necessarily be the same as the policy of the present Administration. As to silver, the Bryan policy cannot be the same as the McKinley policy. The one stands for honest money and a currency of stable value. The other stands for a shifting, uncertain, debased, and depreciated money. Mr. BRYAN will in his own way and his own time tell us the steps by which we shall come to be a silver standard and paper money country, with gold at a high premium all the time.

Mr. BRYAN must also answer many questions about his Philippine policy. We presume he already regrets deeply his blunder in announcing a definite policy at Indianapolis. Definite policies are capable of definite analysis, and Mr. BRYAN'S Philippine policy, on analysis, appears as a broad highway to militarism and imperialism, the twin ghosts from which several hundred of the affrighted best and wisest are fleeing at top speed, and, funnily enough, they are rushing right into the Bryan camp, where the preparations for converting AGUINALDO to the stable government view must begin on the very day after inauguration, if Mr. BRYAN should be elected.

We must give the Populist candidate time to state his views and intentions as to silver. We must also give him time to tell us something more about his stable government in the Philippines. Both topics interest the people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—This seems to be a fitting time for a few remarks about Mr. BRYAN'S "farm." For months past that piece of real estate has received constant and loving attention from the Bryanite press and Bryanite orators. They have described its lowing herds, its broad expanses of waving grain, and the owner of the broad acres walking and working in them happily and hard—a farmer-statesman of the type supposed to appeal irresistibly to the rustic imagination. Mr. BRYAN himself, so far as we can remember, has not exploited his agricultural talents or tastes to the extent of a single sentence, but he has permitted others to do so much for their purposes. At any rate, he has never denied one of their statements, and by his silence on the subject has betrayed his willingness to profit to the fullest possible extent by the ideas thus awakened. And those ideas are all delusions. As our Lincoln correspondent has revealed, Mr. BRYAN'S "farm" consists of a few suburban lots, and their aggregate extent is fifteen acres! There are no herds, lowing or other, and the only crop is an annual statement of taxes due. The matter is nothing in itself, or nothing except a joke on the too credulous listeners to the tales of minor politicians, but it has appreciable significance from its bearing on Mr. BRYAN'S much-vaunted sincerity. A word from him would have found its way into every paper in the country and have prevented a large amount of deception. He has preserved an unbroken silence while mendacious friends eager to win votes have pictured him as the farmer he is not and his suburban lots as the farm they are not. He is, therefore, directly responsible for all that has been said. Amusing as the episode is, the responsibility is not light. Ignorance appealing to ignorance is one thing; quite different is the knowledge that appeals to a misunderstanding, the result of willful misrepresentation.

—Prominent among the minor worries of the Chinese situation is the frequency with which dispatches without dates come from Peking. Why on earth do Mr. CONGER and Gen. CHAFFEE, to mention only our own representatives, again and again send us communications that are made almost valueless by the absence of any hint as to when they started? It cannot be that this is the result of forgetfulness. Such men, in such situations, do not forget things like this. There must be some other explanation—some regulation made in the interest of economy when circumstances were different and never revoked, or some mutilation, treacherous or careless, of the dispatches before they reach the hands of the foreign officials.

—It is a very notable fact that the emphasis of first place in the list of demands made by the anthracite coal miners is given, not to their claim for higher wages or a fairer method of estimating the amount of work done, but to a request for the abolition of "company stores." Now these institutions, if honestly and wisely conducted, would of necessity be benefits and not injuries to the employés of the great industrial corporations, for through them such employés would secure the advantages of co-operative commerce as it has been successfully conducted in several parts of the world. Theoretically, the "company store" purchases goods of all kinds in large quantities, and therefore at low prices, and sells them at an advance limited strictly to the expense of operation. In practice it is something entirely different—a device by which merchandise of the lowest grades can be forced upon workingmen at extortionate prices. Of course there have been exceptions, and perhaps not a few, but the general and vehement hatred of these stores cannot be ascribed to ignorant prejudice and clearly shows that in a majority of cases a potentially excellent system has been changed to an abominable means of exploiting the helpless. Conscienceless corporations take advantage of their power in one way or another to make patronage of the "company store" compulsory, and, that accomplished, all too often the quality of the goods sold deteriorates while prices increase, and the result is just and bitter detestation of the plan thus turned from good to evil. Any corporation choosing to do so can run a "company store," which employés will enter willingly, not with angry reluctance, and which, by conferring real benefits on every customer, will serve to foster belief in the identity of interest existing between capital and labor. The infrequency of this choice does not speak well for the intelligence of the former.

—Mr. CROKER'S recent but doubtless profound study of modern trade tendencies has inspired him with an intense antipathy for those tendencies and a touching solicitude about the future of the young Americans who are "up against" a vaguely horrifying "it." The Tammany leader, himself the product of another and what he doubtless considers a better day, has managed to adjust himself somewhat more than fairly well to the changed conditions of this degenerate age, but he worries about his own boys and other people's boys, and he foresees nothing except industrial slavery for nine-tenths of the generation just coming upon the stage. He advises them, as the only hopeful way of fighting the "trusts," to "go into politics." In other words, Mr. CROKER advises them to do exactly what he did himself at a time when conditions were radically different, at a time when, as he says, there were lots of little stores and great commercial aggregations were unknown. With all due respect for an authority so high, we cannot help thinking that there is something out of kilter in this logic. Perhaps the trouble lies in the fact that the bright vocabulary used by Mr. CROKER regards "business" and "politics" as practically synonymous. From that fact it results that when he tells young men to "go into politics" he tells them in effect to go into the business with which he is most familiar, and in which, as he knows by experience, success is still possible. But has not the monopolistic, centralizing tendency manifested itself in politics, too, during recent years? There are more department stores in town to-day than there are Crokers, and even when, as he prophesies, they all combine into one, there will be just as many. What hope, therefore, is there in politics for the vast majority of his young men? It is only lack of the sense of humor that enables him, standing at the apex of a towering pyramid, to shout: "Come up here, boys, where there is lots of room!"

—When the cable dispatches announced, the other day, that one Dr. W. OVID MOOR, an ex-resident of New York, now residing in Rome, had at last found the "cause" of Bright's disease, the obvious implication was that he had done something very remarkable. The physicians whom we interviewed on the subject refused, however, to get at all excited over Dr. MOOR'S discovery, and each of them frankly confessed that he had never heard of the man before—which was, presumably, the ethically correct way of saying that he had never lived here, or at any rate was a person of no importance. A copy of The London Pall Mall Gazette, just at hand, enables us to throw some light on Dr. MOOR'S identity, or, if not exactly that, to reveal that as long ago as 1894 he won the grateful admiration of that paper's readers by announcing in a long interview his discovery of "the antidote for morphine poisoning." Can it be that the New York doctors never heard of an event so epoch-making as that? It can only be accounted for by the fact that they are not called upon to treat many readers of The Pall Mall Gazette, every one of whom has frequent need for remedies for paroxysms and would therefore be sure to have Dr. MOOR'S name impressed upon his memory. Of the present achievement we read: "After tireless search he has found the mysterious poison in the human system that produces Bright's disease and similar maladies. Ever since the foundation of the science of modern medicine, it has been one of the most difficult problems to find this substance which the human body continually produces. Dr. Moor has now isolated this poison, [illegible] and has a strong odor. With this he inoculated many rabbits, and the effect of each was practically the same. He used about 2½ cubic centimeters on a fine black rabbit, which, after showing all the signs of poisoning, died after three hours. This great discovery carries medicine forward many steps. With the cause found the cure cannot be far behind. Dr. Moor is a young man, who resided for many years in New York, and has now settled in the Eternal City." A man who could live many years in New York and still be young is evidently a remarkable individual.

ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning, "A Greater Peril than Imperialism," sounds, I believe, the note of a widespread awakening to our moral responsibilities in the present crisis. Notwithstanding your conclusions, you diagnose the case of the Nation with sufficient accuracy in the-to-you-suppositious conditions: "The National spirit extinct, * * * the people sunk in debauchery, or so completely absorbed in money getting as to be blind to danger, careless of their liberties, and indifferent to the fate of their country." This is correct, so far as the majority of our population is concerned. The late race riots in New York and Akron are but two out of many objective confirmations of the alleged terrific degeneracy of our times and people.

But you assume altogether too much when you assert that "but a handful of men calling themselves anti-imperialists" are awake to the dangers of the situation. I have not myself at any period sustained the slightest connection with the "league," or with any branch of that organization. And yet for the last ten months I have been painfully awake to the swiftly approaching crisis in our National affairs, and have labored unceasingly to arouse the apathetic moral sense of my fellow-citizens—in particular such of them as are communicants of the Church of Christ. It would be the grossest presumption on my part to assume that thousands of other lay Americans have not been equally aroused and at least 100 per cent. more active.

The specially weak points in your reasoning are (1) that because "the American people have never before been so stupidly blind and apathetic" there is therefore a grave doubt as to the alleged dangers; and (2) that an act so daring as that imputed to the President "ought to have evoked not the passionate protests of a few, but the loud outcries and strenuous resistance of the whole."

To these premises I answer: The coma which precedes death is but once in the history of a subject distinctly exhibited; while the comatose subject is of necessity incapable of outcries and unconscious of approaching dissolution.

With one cardinal exception our National conditions differ slightly from those of other nations, who, earlier in the history of the world, achieved greatness and prosperity, became unmoral and degenerate, and disintegrated.

The exception is that our morality or what we possess is based not on human philosophy, but on scientific law promulgated to the world by God Incarnate.

Our church people, against whose strenuous protests Mr. McKINLEY would certainly have been powerless either to slaughter Filipino Republicans, or, unauthorized by Congress, to dispatch an army into the heart of the Chinese Empire, have been grossly deceived. Self-deceived in their eagerness to get money and entrapped by the pious verbiage with which every public utterance of the President and his managers has been flooded since the promotion of imperialism has been the fad of the Administration.

But our people will respond to appeal; they will awake and discriminate sharply between campaign cant and genuine morality. They will at the polls choose scientific law and National righteousness, and that at no distant day.

Now, it is obvious that no honest man, editor or layman, can remain inactive for one hour after he clearly perceives either alternate that you define—the virulent disease with which the Nation is stricken, or symptoms of such disease so grave and menacing as to alarm sober statesmen like Mr. Schurz, Senator Hoar, and Mr. Shepard, whose premonitions in literary form you profess to have read with profound interest and respect.

As a cosmopolitan journalist, you cannot hesitate to acquaint your readers in full with the plans and aims of so eminently sound, moral, and righteous an organization as the National Party of the third-ticket movement.

The approaching convention of the party at Carnegie Hall, Sept. 5, 2 P. M., calls for the presence and co-operation of all moral citizens of New York, irrespective of party, and of delegates from all other citizens and the larger villages of our entire Commonwealth. You will agree that this movement is a necessity for the determining of your alternative, and for applying the remedy to the obvious evil.

The National Party, I understand, has no cut-and-dried plan for the correction of existing vicious conditions, but simply summons to conference all citizens who are desirous of deciding on a course that shall insure permanent prosperity, executive integrity, and the stability of the Republic—a course distinctly opposed both by Bryanism and to McKinleyism.

It will undoubtedly be your pleasure to reproduce in your columns the provisional platform of the third-ticket party, and hereafter to report all details of the progress of this important movement, that "news" so peculiarly "fit to print" in this crisis may be accessible to your readers without recourse to other journals when in search of such information.

A. M. B.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 24, 1900.

Where Is the Emperor?

From The Baltimore American.

"Where is the Emperor?" asks THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the subject of imperialism. If the Democrats want to prove their contentions, let them answer THE TIMES'S question. Fact is one thing, fancy another.

NUGGETS.

The Lack of Dates.

Mr. Gaswell—I wonder why Minister Conger's messages are all undated. Do you suppose he omits the date to save cable tolls?

Mrs. Gaswell—No, I don't. It's my opinion those Chinese Boxers have stolen his calendar.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Belated Sympathizer.

"I'm writing to Sam about his hay fever."

"Why, what of it?"

"Why, when he was here I thought he made too much fuss about it; now I have got it myself, I want to tell him that he didn't make half fuss enough."—Indianapolis Journal.

Popular Prices.

Summer Boarder—Your charges are exorbitant.

Landlord—Jes' so.

"But you advertised popular prices."

"Yes, they seem to be popular. The house is full right along."—New York Weekly.

Summer Resort Gossip.

"Mrs. Binks has a noble stretch of the imagination, hasn't she?"

"I don't know her very well. Why do you think so?"

"I heard her speaking of the flat they live in as 'our town house.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Explained.

"Has he money?"

"No."

"Then he probably has family and position."

"No; he is merely a fine man."

"Then why in the world is Maud marrying him?"

"For love, I understand."

"Well, I always did think Maud was—well, queer."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

A FRIENDLY OLD WORLD.

Ripley D. Saunders in The St. Louis Republic.

It's a simple and childish old world,
And good, when its weakness you learn;
It likes to be liked, more than anything else,
And it's willing to like in return.
We've called it hard names for so long,
And told of its faults without end,
That it's just a bit hardened and crusty on top,
But it's glad to be friends to a friend.
And, come to take stock of the world,
You've really no cause to stand off;
You're just like the rest of it, full of the faults
At which it's so easy to scoff.
And you'll find, when you're lonesome at times,
As along on life's journey you wend,
If you'll warm your own heart and be true,
The world will be true to a friend.

BRESCI GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

Trial of King Humbert's Assassin Takes Place at Milan—Immense Crowd Present.

MILAN, Aug. 29.—The trial of Bresci, the Anarchist who, on July 29, shot and killed King Humbert of Italy, at Monza, while his Majesty was returning from a gymnastic exhibition, opened here to-day. At the close of the trial, Bresci was pronounced guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning, seeking admission. The hearing began at nine o'clock.

Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan Bar, and the Anarchist writer, Signor Merlino, made requests on various grounds for an adjournment, which were refused.

While the indictment, which was very long, was being read, Bresci was apparently unmoved and scanned the faces of the audience without any sign of fear or effrontery. The indictment showed that the assassin indulged in incessant target practice and that he prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous. The witnesses were then introduced. There were eleven for the prosecution and five for the defense. The examination of Bresci followed.

He declared he decided to kill King Humbert after the events in Milan and Sicily, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own." He added:

"I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice, and said he fired three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the Judges.

Notwithstanding Bresci's statement that he had no relations with Anarchists when in America, he admitted having received 500 lire at Genoa from Paterson.

Gen. Avogadro des Contes di Quinto, the King's Aide-de-Camp, who was with his Majesty when the latter was killed, recounted how the King was shot, saying that in answer to a question of the witness after the crime his Majesty replied:

"'I truly think—'" The King stopped in the middle of the sentence, said "Yes," and then expired.

The royal groom, Lupi, deposed how he seized Bresci by the throat, and a witness named Ramella, who lodged with Bresci and a friend three days prior to the crime, said the prisoner was always perfectly calm.

The Public Prosecutor made a speech during the course of which he eulogized the virtues of King Humbert, and recapitulated the story of the assassination, which, he contended, demonstrated that Bresci was fully responsible for his acts, and that the latter premeditated the crime and had accomplices. After denouncing the Anarchist theories which brought about such fearful crimes, the Public Prosecutor denied that Bresci had misery as an excuse, also asserting that he was not a man of impulse or a fanatic, but had a calm, cynical, and obstinate mind, and that his aim was infamous. In conclusion, the Public Prosecutor asked for a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances.

Signor Merlino said he only wished to do his duty, and defended Anarchy on the charge that it had inspired the crime. All parties, he declared, had their regicides, commencing with Judith. He asked that those in whose hands the prisoner's fate lay would not act in a spirit of vengeance, but of justice. He claimed extenuating circumstances for the accused man.

Signor Martelli asked that the verdict be tempered with indulgence toward an irresponsible man condemned of a crime committed in a state of exaltation. He spoke of Bresci's previous good conduct and implored pity for the guilty man.

Bresci was given an opportunity to speak, and said:

"Sentence me. I am indifferent. I await the next revolution."

The persons who were to deliberate on the verdict then retired.

Bresci escaped with life imprisonment, as that penalty is the most severe which can be imposed under the laws of Italy for murder, on which charge the Anarchist was tried. It was at first believed Bresci would be tried on the charge of treason, in which case the penalty would have been death.

MRS. BRESCI ON THE VERDICT.

Would Rather See Husband Dead than Imprisoned for Life.

The news that her husband had been sentenced to life imprisonment was carried to Mrs. Bresci at her home in Hoboken, yesterday. She wept bitterly and was almost hysterical for ten minutes. When she calmed down she said:

"My poor Gaetano. He has been tried convicted, and sentenced in one day. That was a great injustice. I would rather see him dead than have to go to prison for life. I know he will not be able to stand out long the life he will have to lead in prison. They tell me that in Italy, when one man kills another, the longest term of imprisonment that can be given is five years. Because my husband killed the King they send him to prison for life. It is a funny country where they have one law for one man and another for another man. They tried my husband for killing a man. If it had been any one but the King, my husband would be free in five years.

Luchenni's Supposed Accomplice Taken

BUDAPEST, Aug. 29.—Giuseppe Tomasio, a Venetian, who is believed to have been an accomplice of Luigi Luchenni in the assassination of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been arrested. He was seen with Luchenni shortly before the Empress was stabbed to death, but disappeared. He has been living here under the name of Josef Gres.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER BANKRUPT

Petitions to the Court Included One from Himself.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Duke of Manchester to-day was adjudicated a bankrupt, entailing his resignation from all his clubs. The petitions to the Bankruptcy Court included one from the young nobleman himself, whose acceptances are so widely distributed in unknown hands that his friends for some time have strongly urged this radical course.

William Angus Drogo Montagu, ninth Duke of Manchester, was born in London in 1877. He is the son of the eighth Duke and of Consuelo, daughter of Señor Antonio Ysnaga de Valle, an American citizen. He succeeded his father in 1890 and has repeatedly been reported engaged to various ladies, including Miss Pauline Astor, Miss Goelet, Miss Joan Wilson, Mrs. Brown Potter, and Miss Helen Zimmerman of Cincinnati, all of which reports have been denied in succession.

Peru Still Without a Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 29.—Late last evening, after the constitution of the proposed new Cabinet had been officially gazetted, events occurred which completely upset the coalition Ministry. Two members refused to accept the portfolios tendered them, and then Dr. Candamo and Senhor Carlos Pierola, who have been co-operating with President Romana in the matter, announced that they would retire from all further connection with it. The President is thus still without a Cabinet.

Germans to Try Hemp Culture.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Owing to the Philippine troubles Manila hemp has risen 50 per cent., and now several large German companies have been formed, one of which has Government connections, to start Manila hemp culture in German East Africa, where the experiments have proved very successful.

Nietzsche's Unpublished Works.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The late Prof. Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche left fifty-one unpublished manuscripts. Arrangements are now being made to put them into print.

Italy Objects to German Meat Law.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—Italy has protested against Germany's new meat law on the ground that it contravenes the Italo-German commercial treaty.

Capt. Brown Killed in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—In his last casualty report Gen. MacArthur states that Capt. William Brown of the Forty-fifth Infantry was killed at Salvacion, Luzon, Aug. 17, and that Second Lieut. William M. Tree of Company H, Thirty-third Infantry, was slightly wounded at Villavaja Aug. [illegible] Private William Rowe was [illegible]

BRITISH TAKE MACHADODORP

Boers Make Poor Stand and Retire Northward—French's Movement.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Lord Roberts reports, under date of Belfast, Aug. 29, as follows:

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward. We followed by Dundonald's mounted troops, who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few.

"French continued the movement to-day as far as Elandsfontein, from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly, leaving cooked food behind."

Gen. Buller's casualties Aug. 27 were: Killed, one officer and thirteen men; wounded, seven officers and fifty-seven men.

Leyds's Interview with the Czar.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"Dr. Leyds's interview with Emperor Nicholas," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg, "lasted barely five minutes. The Czar said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal, except to urge it to make peace, as he hated all war."

Transvaal Germans' Complaint.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The delegation of German subjects who recently arrived here from the Transvaal to lodge a complaint with the German Foreign Office regarding the treatment of Germans there by the British has already been received by the Foreign Office. After investigating the grounds of the complaint, the Foreign Office will bring the matter to the attention of Great Britain.

CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

Bulgaria Withdraws Her Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest—Prince Ferdinand Threatens to Abdicate.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—As a result of the friction between Roumania and Bulgaria over the latter's delay in complaying with the demand of the former for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, the Bulgarian Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest, Dr. D. Theodoroff, has been recalled.

According to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Express, the Wiener Abendblatt asserts that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has threatened to abdicate unless the quarrel with Roumania is amicably settled.

VICTIMS OF GLASGOW'S PLAGUE

Two Girls and a Boy Seized by the Disease—Shipping May Be Quarantined.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 29.—Two girls and a boy, members of isolated families, have fallen victims of the bubonic plague, though the medical authorities assert that the attacks are less virulent than in the cases which have already proved fatal.

In the event of a further spread of the disease Glasgow shipping will probably be quarantined.

DR. ISAAC C. DETWEILER DEAD.

Made a Vow to Give All His Income to Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 29.—Dr. Isaac C. Detweiler, probably the only physician in the world who gave every dollar derived from his practice to charity and the church, died at his home in this city this morning. He was seventy years of age, and the oldest homeopathic physician in this section of Pennsylvania. He was born in Maxatawny, Berks County, in 1830. His ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. In his early life he made a fortune in building operations, and at that time he made a vow that as he prospered he would give a certain percentage of his income to the cause of religion. He did so, and about twelve years ago he made another vow that whatever income he might hereafter derive from his medical practice he would give to charity and the church. This vow he also kept. Although not an active practitioner in recent years, Dr. Detweiler's income approximated $1,500 a year, and he gave it all away, deducting nothing for expenses.

During the Spanish-American war he contributed large sums of money for the purchase of literature and articles that would add to the comfort of the American troops.

His death was due to dropsy, superinduced by a stroke of paralysis. He leaves a widow, two brothers, and two sisters. Some years ago two of his brothers, also physicians, were drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill River.

POPULATION OF PATERSON.

Increase of 29,824 in Ten Years—Wilmington's Gain 15,077.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The population of Paterson, N. J., according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is: 1900, 105,171; 1890, 78,347.

These figures show an increase in population of 26,821, or 34.24 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 51,031, showing an increase of 27,316, or 53.53 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

The population of Wilmington, Del., is: 1900, 76,508; 1890, 61,431; an increase in population of 15,077, or 24.54 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

The population in 1880 was 42,478, showing an increase of 18,953, or 44.62 per cent. from 1880 to 1890.

Gen. Sherman's Sister Dies from Fall.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Mary E. Reese, sister of Gen. William T. Sherman and ex-Senator John Sherman, died to-day from the effects of a fall down stairs which happened a week ago. Her husband, William T. Reese, died some years ago.

Consul Shaw Alive and Well.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The State Department announces that W. Irwin Shaw, United States Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, who was reported to have died of yellow fever, is alive and well.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pope, Deputy Surgeon General, now on temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, is assigned to permanent station at that post, and will report to the commanding officer thereof for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of California.

The following-named medical officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Indianapolis Oct. 1 to 5: Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Major William O. Owen, Surgeon.

Second Lieut. Charles Abel, recently appointed with rank from May 25, 1900, (from Commissary Sergeant,) is assigned to the Eighteenth Infantry, and upon the receipt and acceptance by him of his commission will report to the commanding officer, Tenth Infantry, for duty with a company of that regiment until further orders.

First Lieut. Robert H. Peck, recently promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, to date from Aug. 14, vice Murphy, killed in battle.

Second Lieut. James Regan, Jr., recently appointed with rank from Aug. 24, (from battalion Sergeant Major, Ninth Infantry,) is assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry, and after joining his appointment, will join his regiment.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Frankford Arsenal to [illegible] Grt, N. J., to attend the meeting of the National Rifle Association and to witness trials of the ammunition and sights for the [illegible] States magazine rifle, calibre .30.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Frank G. Smith, (Sixth Artillery,) Major Frank E. Jones, (Quartermaster,) and Major [illegible] Carson, Jr., (Quartermaster, United States Volunteers,) is appointed to meet in Washington to examine, investigate, and take testimony in the matter of claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during the war with Spain.

Or

BODY FOUND ON THE BEACH

Was That of a Man for Whom Strikers Had Made Trouble.

He Had Refused to Go Out With Them at Bay City, Mich.—Flatirons Tied Under His Clothing.

While one of the soldiers stationed at Fort Wadsworth was walking along the shore yesterday morning he discovered the body of a man lying on the rocks near old Fort Tompkins. The body was that of James Rankine, an expert machinist, who had been employed in Brooklyn, where he was recognized by men from Bay City, Mich., whom he had refused to join in a strike at that place.

Two flatirons tied face together were found fastened to the body with picture cord, and the coat and vest buttoned over them.

Letters were found in the dead man's pockets signed "A. J. Rankine, 1,260 Dundas Street, Grangemouth, Scotland," and were evidently written by the dead man's mother. They were dated from September, 1890, to March, 1896. Only one was in an envelope, and it was addressed to James Rankine, 508 Walnut Street, West Bay City, Mich. Among the letters was a note written from "No. 1,713 Vine Street, city," addressed to "James Rankine," which read:

Mr. Rankine: Your wife is doing nicely. The baby died at 2 o'clock A. M. Mrs. Rankine would like you to come up at once. If you cannot come, telephone. Our number is 13,708.

Respt., E. HOWARD, Nurse.

The note bears no date. In the man's pockets were also found a slip of paper bearing the name of the Diamond Storage Company, 102 to 108 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, and a piece of brown paper with the name of Walter Bateman, 36 Van Dyck Street, Brooklyn, an expressman's receipt of Rose's Transfer Company, dated July 31, 1900, and a baggage check, No. 6,024.

The Coroner's physician held an autopsy and said death was caused by drowning. The body had been in the water about eight days.

Walter Bateman, whose name appeared on one of the papers found in the dead man's pockets, called at the Morgue last night and identified the effects as belonging to James Rankine, whom he had known in the West and also in Brooklyn. He could not identify the body, as it had been taken five or six miles into the interior of the island, where it is hard to get at. This is customary on Staten Island, although there is a morgue at Clifton.

Rankin, who was about thirty-seven years old, came to this city from Grangemouth, Scotland, sixteen years ago. He went to Montreal and from there to San Francisco and Buffalo, working as a shipwright. Six years ago he went to Bay City, Mich., and secured employment there.

He became involved in trouble with the union men there because he refused to join the union and refused to go out on a strike which had been ordered. Last May he went to Philadelphia and secured employment in the Cramps' Shipyards. He was the victim of a suspicious accident there, and was injured so that he was confined to his bed for three weeks. Certain union men in the shipyards were suspected of having had something to do with it.

Rankin secured work last July at the Boston docks in the Erie Basin. He was not long there when he became involved in trouble with union men who had been in the strike in Bay City, and who recognized him and who, it is alleged, threatened him.

James McGregor, the foreman, advised him to take a couple of days off and then come back again. He obtained work at the Seabury yards, at Morris Heights, two weeks ago.

Rankin lived at the Klondike Hotel, at 36 Van Dike Street, Brooklyn. On Aug. 6 he left there, saying that he was going to Morris Heights.

When he returned to Brooklyn for his clothing he called on Mr. Bateman and told him where he was going to work This was a couple of weeks ago.

That was the last Mr. Bateman heard or saw of Rankine. Rankine was an expert machinist and had worked for the Cramps and in the United States navy yards. He was temperate in his habits and a hard worker.

Mr. Bateman suspects that Rankine was killed in some trouble with the Bay City men, who are in the East. The police will investigate.

MAN LONG SOUGHT NOW FREE.

Witnesses Cannot Identify Romano, Accused of Forging a Money Order.

An Italian known variously as Giovanni Romano, Vincenzo Fienzo, and Francisco Teotomicos, who was arrested in this city about two weeks ago by Post Office Inspector Gorman of Philadelphia, who had been looking for him for eight months, on a charge of forging a signature to a postal money order for $10 in Scranton, Penn., was discharged from custody by United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday. The witnesses brought from Scranton failed to identify Romano as the man who had forged the signature.

The principal witness called by the Government was Carman Negresco, who had been at the Post Office in Scranton when the signature was forged. According to Assistant District Attorney Houghton, Negresco had told him that he was sure that the prisoner was the man who had forged the signature to the Post Office order. Mr. Houghton says that Negresco had talked with him in English, but when placed on the stand yesterday, he said that he could not speak English at all, and when finally questioned through an interpreter, said that he had never seen the prisoner before. He stuck to this assertion, and was at last ordered to leave the stand by the Assistant District Attorney.

The other two witnesses called were Thomas Egan, a clerk in the Money Order Department in the Scranton Post Office, and Antonio Carusio, an Italian peanut vendor of Scranton. They were also unable to identify the prisoner.

AGROUND OFF THE BATTERY.

Accident to the Red Cross Line Steamship Grangense.

The Red Cross Line steamship Grangense, bound out for Para, Brazil, ran aground off the Battery, opposite Liberty Island Pier, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The pilot, it is said, was at the time trying to steam around several heavily laden barges. The vessel, which foated off with the flood tide, was clear at 7:25 in the evening. It will be examined before proceeding.

Several tugs went to the assistance of the Grangense, but, as the tide was about half ebb, they were unable to be of any service. The unusual sight of a large vessel being aground so near the Battery attracted a great many sightseers.

FOR TROOP TRANSPORTATION.

Col. Kimball Asks for Bids—Transports Needed in the Pacific.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, yesterday requested all the transportation companies whose ships ply between this country and Cuba or Porto Rico to send in bids for the transportation of troops and military supplies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

If the bids are low enough to warrant their acceptance by the Government, it is said that all the transports now in the Atlantic will be transferred to the Pacific for China and the Philippine service.

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Trouble Over the Employment of Boys at a Fruit Jar Factory.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Police reserves are guarding the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company's factory at this place. There is a strike because the company put two boys at work, at which there was a remonstrance. Some of the men were laid off, others quitting.

An attempt to put Italians at work in the strikers' places led to a clash to-night in which the new men were savagely attacked. Police help was asked for and the reserves were attacked with stones. The strikers are patrolling the factory approaches and more trouble is expected.

George Barrie & Son, publishers, of Philadelphia, have been awarded the Grand Prix at Paris for their well-known form, and also have received the special distinction of a gold medal for their exhibit of books.

FIRE OPPOSITE THE WALDORF.

Blaze Subdued by Negro Woman Caretaker of Premises.

The police of the Tenderloin precinct yesterday learned of what they at first thought was an incendiary fire, at 353 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Waldorf-Astoria. The building had been scorched on the 1st of July. On Monday evening last Theron J. Blakeslee, who occupies the upper part of the four-story building, was himself in the country.

A negro woman, Caroline Johnson, was alone in the house when a cloud of flame and smoke flashed up the elevator shaft. Mrs. Johnson, boarding the elevator, ran it hurriedly to the sub-cellar. The fire did not amount to much, and she put it out herself.

A subsequent inspection showed that a large candle wrapped in tissue paper and other easily lighted material had been put through a hole into the space between plaster and rafters.

Mr. Blakeslee notified the Tenderloin police upon his arrival in town. Yesterday Fire Marshal Seery went to the place and looked about the cellar. He was told that since the first fire, that of July 1, electricians had been working in the sub-cellar.

"That's not the way they burn down houses," he told the tenants; "that candle's been left there by a careless workman."

WARNED AGAINST GAMBLERS.

White Star Line Posts a Notice for Benefit of Passengers.

The unusual number of professional gamblers who have of late been utilizing the transatlantic lines as their special field of work has caused the White Star Line to issue the following special notice to passengers:

The attention of the managers has been called to the fact that certain individuals supposed to be professional gamblers have been traveling to and fro in Atlantic steamships, and it is deemed right in the interests of the passengers to bring it to their notice.

The steamship companies have taken every precaution to rid their vessels of these men, and have instructed all their officers to be on the look out for them. One of the gang, who was on the Oceanic, which arrived in port Tuesday night, was recognized as one of a number who had recently gone over on the Cunard liner Lucania.

It is believed that the gang will try to work the new steamships Deutschland and La Lorraine, and the detectives at their piers have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for them, and to warn the officers should any of them sail on either of these vessels.

LOST WATCH ON A SHIP.

Oceanic Passenger Reports Disappearance of Valuable Time Piece.

Miss Nellie Hadley of Philadelphia, a passenger on the Oceanic, reported to the officers of that vessel yesterday that she had lost a watch and chain valued at $4,000 shortly before the ship reached its pier yesterday morning. Miss Hadley says that she was sitting in a chair at the top of the grand companionway with the watch in her lap, when she was called by some one and that in rising she supposes that the watch must have fallen to the floor.

Miss Hadley immediately on discovering her loss reported the fact to the purser, and, though every effort was made, no trace of the watch could be found. The police have been notified of the loss.

THE SCHARN MURDER CASE.

Letters Unfavorable to the Girl's Brother Said to Exist.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, who is working on the Scharn murder case, had told him that he had received a number of letters which tended to incriminate young Frederick Scharn, the girl's brother. He said the letters would be of material aid to the prosecution. Mr. McIntyre would not divulge anything further in relation to the letters. Mr. O'Reilly would tell nothing about them, and the police don't know what they are.

Acting Captain Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station said yesterday that he believed that Frederick Scharn knew more about the mystery than he has told the police.

GOLD MEDAL FOR LIFE SAVING.

Chief Engineer Barends Rewarded for Rescues from the Saale.

Carl Heinrich Barends, chief engineer of the Kaiser Friedrich of the Hamburg American Line, and Mr. Cronemeyer, chief of the passenger department of the same line, yesterday called at the office of Gustav H. Schwab, manager of the North German Lloyd Agency, and Mr. Schwab, on behalf of the New York Life Saving Society, presented Mr. Barends with a gold medal.

Chief Barends and his assistants saved the lives of thirty-seven of the crew of the North German Lloyd steamship Saale at the great Hoboken fire. The rescued men were locked in the machinery room behind bulkhead doors, and must have perished had it not been for the gallant rescue by Barends and his assistants.

PROF. HENRY SIDGWICK DEAD.

Well-Known English Writer of Philosophical Works Passes Away.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Prof. Henry Sidgwick, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge University, died to-day.

Prof. Sidgwick was a well-known writer of works on philosophy and political economy. He was born in 1838 and was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. His publications include "The Ethics of Conformity and Subscription," "The Methods of Ethics," "Principles of Political Economy," "The Scope and Method of Economic Science," "Outlines of the History of Ethics," "Elements of Politics," and "Practical Ethics."

WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Her First Husband Turns Up, and She Seeks Release from the Second.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—Elizabeth Festimore of Orange to-day filed a petition in the Court of Chancery for the annulment of her marriage to Joseph Festimore, which took place in 1882. At the time of the marriage Mrs. Festimore believed her first husband, Alfred T. Brown, to be dead. The woman and Brown were married in 1860 in Camden. They moved to Orange, where they lived until 1872, when Brown disappeared.

In 1878 Mrs. Brown received information that her husband had died from fever in South America. Four years later she married Festimore. In June of this year Brown made his appearance in Orange, and the institution of the present suit followed.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through Bank of Rush City, Rush City, Minn.	$22.15
Swedish Lutheran Church, Stillwater, Minn.	24.05
French & Co., The Dalles, Ore.	15.00
Mrs. L. R. Graham, East Orange, N. J., Ladies of Reformed Church, Rensselaer, N. Y.	20.00
Tacony Christian Endeavor Society, Philadelphia, Penn.	14.00
First Congregational Church, Minersville, Penn.	16.00
D. Wilson Moore and John Hilderbrand, Clayton, N. J.	11.61
Through Adams Express Company	100.00
Through Southern Express Company	7.05
Through United States Express Company	1.75
Through American Express Company	.50
Through Great Northern Express Company	37.50
Washington Committee of One Hundred	12.50
Twenty-eight contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	2,456.41
Previously acknowledged	78.40
	233,415.91
Total to date	$236,219.88

Fatal Fall of Unidentified Waiter.

An unidentified man who had been employed as a waiter since yesterday morning in the restaurant of Alexander Newling, at 88 Third Avenue, while standing at the top of a flight of stairs last evening fell backward, receiving internal injuries which resulted in his death a few minutes later. Nothing is known of the man where he was employed, and nothing was found on his person to identify him.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CHATTANOOGA LINE LEASE.

The Louisville and Nashville to Obtain Full Control of the Road.

An understanding has been reached between the officers of the Louisville and Nashville and the minority stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis by which full control of the latter road will pass to the Louisville and Nashville.

All litigation, it is expected, will be abandoned, and at the annual meeting of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis stockholders on Sept. 12 three-fourths of the stock will be voted in favor of the lease, about which there has been so much dispute.

Central of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Central Georgia Railway, held here to-day, a dividend of 3¼ per cent. was declared on the first preferred income bonds. There are $4,000,000 of these bonds, and this is the largest dividend by 1 per cent. that has ever been paid on them. It was due to the extraordinary good earnings of the system during the past year.

Charles A. Beach's Appointment.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Charles A. Beach of New York was to-day appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railways, Atlantic City Division, to succeed G. D. Whitcomb, resigned. Since 1898 Mr. Beach had been Superintendent of the Central New Jersey terminals, with supervision over Newark, Constable Hook, Elizabeth, and the New York branches.

Brief Railroad Items.

The offices of General and Assistant General Coal Forwarding Agent on the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been abolished. The General Coal Forwarding Agent has been George L. Houser.

The Trunk Lines have granted a rate of one fare and one-third for the round trip for the National meeting of Democratic clubs, to be held in Indianapolis, Oct. 3 and 4. The New England cotton manufacturers, who purpose to make a special excursion from New York to Washington in October, have obtained a rate of one fare for the round trip.

Charles H. Tweed, Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, said yesterday that there is no truth in the published statements that the Directors of the company are to meet next week to elect a successor to the late Collis P. Huntington. He said it would be several months probably before any action would be taken to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Huntington.

ASSAULTED BY LIVERYMEN.

Society Agent Gets Into Trouble Trying to Examine a Horse.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 29.—Dr. Maynard, a dentist of this place and an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of this city, had a fight with Thomas H. Lacey and his son, proprietors of a livery stable here, this evening.

Dr. Maynard tried to examine one of the firm's horses, when the proprietors interfered. Maynard struck, it is alleged, Mr. Lacey, a man of seventy years, on the head with a club, knocking him senseless. Hugh Lacey, his son, went to his father's assistance. He also received a blow on the head from the club. The blow did not have any effect. He pitched into Dr. Maynard with his fists and gave him a severe beating. Maynard's eyes are terribly cut and he is otherwise bruised.

Justice Dutton held Maynard under a $500 bond and the Laceys under $200 each to appear before the September Grand Jury.

SALOON KEEPERS TO FIGHT.

Courts Appealed to Against Atlantic City's Closing Ordinance.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29.—The saloon keepers of this city have decided to contest in the courts the city ordinance under which several of the saloon keepers were convicted of violating the law in selling liquor after 1 A. M.

Counsel for Charles J. Collins and Mark Malatesta, who were convicted and fined $150 each, has appealed both cases, and argument to have the law declared unconstitutional will be heard before Supreme Court Justice Garrison.

Of late the Citizens' Committee, backed up by the Mayor, has been making an active crusade against the saloon keepers, and many of them have been summoned to court on a charge of violating the law while some have been required to give bail to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of keeping disorderly houses.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The new Republic Theatre is nearly finished. The pitch of the parquet floor is said to be so steep that the big hat question will never be raised in that house. So Mr. Hammerstein has solved another problem.

The new Casino piece, now announced for Sept. 17, (the first night also of Sothern's "Hamlet,") will be called either "Two Lovely Black Eyes" or "The Casino Twins." Virginia Earl and Sam Bernard will head the company.

More than 100 vaudeville performers have volunteered for the anti-trust benefit to be given by the White Rats Club on Sunday night. Among the latest acquisitions to the programme are James J. Corbett, Marie Dressler, and George Fuller Golden.

The cable report that Mabelle Gilman had abruptly abandoned "The Casino Girl" Company in London, is denied by George W. Lederer, who says that Miss Gilman's throat has been giving her trouble, and that hence she has retired for a week in favor of Marie George.

The new extravaganza at the New York, "A Million Dollars," will probably be produced the middle of September. Rehearsals are now held every day under the supervision of Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart, who wrote the book, and Baldwin Sloane, who composed the music.

A decision in the case of Henry B. Sire against George W. Lederer was handed down in the City Court yesterday. Certain terms in Mr. Sire's complaint were declared confusing, and the case was dismissed. Mr. Sire was ordered to pay costs to the amount of $10. He said last night that he would immediately bring up the case again.

Oscar Hammerstein has finally set a definite day for the opening of his new Forty-second Street theatre. He yesterday gave Liebler & Co. a guarantee that it would be ready for the production of James A. Herne's "Sag Harbor" on the night of Sept. 26. George C. Tyler is at work preparing Mr. Herne's scenery and properties, which will be, if the announcements are correct, of unusual elegance.

Two employes of the New York Theatre appeared in an extemporaneous comedy of errors in the West Side Court yesterday. Max H. Levy had been hired to do some repairing in the engine room, and the engineer, Philip Duffy, thinking him an intruder, had knocked him down. Each man had the other arrested, but after Magistrate Brann had cleared things up they locked arms and returned to their place of work amicably.

For May Irwin's new comedy, in which she is to appear as the daughter of the millionaire proprietor of a department store, the following cast has been engaged: Raymond Hitchcock, George Beane, R. E. Gresham, Frank White, Jacques Kruger, Roland Carter, Burt Thayer, Queenie Vassar, Jane Burby, Agnes Findlay, Mabel Florence, Lillie Collins, Helen Rainsley, Alice Keller, Edith Blair, Anne Woodward, Sadie Peters, and Susan Howard.

Some of the features of Pain's "Carnival of Fire" will be repeated at Manhattan Beach on Saturday night. Among them will be the picture of the porcelain pagoda of the Forbidden City of Peking.

The Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company is to inaugurate its third season at the Murray Hill Theatre on Sept. 17, the opening piece being "The Colonial Girl." The policy of the house will be the same as last season. New members of the company are William Bramwell, Rose Stuart, and Laura Hope Crews. Of those who appeared last season Mr. Donnelly retains seven—Dorothy Donnelly, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Irene Jordan, Walter Allen, William Redmund, Thomas Coleman, and Charles Waldron.

Besides his costly production of "Henry V.," Richard Mansfield will have Evelyn Sutherland's dramatization of Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire" for his repertory th's Winter. The new play will probably be produced in Mansfield's engagement at the Herald Square Theatre. What with his eight weeks at the Garden, his term at the Herald Square, and his customary weeks in Harlem and Brooklyn, Mr. Mansfield expects to remain in the metropolis twenty-two weeks. Booth Tarkington's book tells a story of gay life in Bath in the era of Lydia Languish and Beau Nash, some time before Mr. Pickwick had amusing adventures there and Sam Weller first attended a "swarry." The central personage is the French Duke of Orleans masquerading as a vivacious barber. It is said that Mr. Tarkington has stepped Mrs. Sutherland with the Duke.

HAMILTON CLUB SPEECHES

Prominent Republicans Eulogize the President and His Policy.

Senator Davis Says Democrats Are Afraid to Mention China—Senator Dolliver's Speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Prominent men from all parts of the country gathered around the tables in the banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel to-night to attend the feast given by the Hamilton Club of this city in their honor. The Hamilton Club is a Republican organization and its banquet was, after the menu, a banquet with politics the chief thing under discussion.

President Fred A. Bangs of the club acted as toastmaster, and with him at the head table sat Col. D. E. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency; Gen. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Walter Warder, Acting Governor of Illinois; Lieut. Gen. Miles, Major Gen. Louis Wagner, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Judge Leo Rassieur, and others.

President Bangs opened the speechmaking with a short address, at the end of which he introduced Speaker Henderson, who spoke briefly and as follows:

"Just before taking the train night before last to come to Chicago to have an all-around good time with my comrades of the Grand Army, I received a telegram from the President of this club asking me to take the place of the President. I am not here for that purpose. No man in this Republic can take the place of President McKinley. And, gentlemen, when the ballots are counted in November the patriotic and sensible people of this country will demonstrate to the world that no man will be permitted to take his place. The name of Hamilton suggests three thoughts that may be appropriate to 1900—first, a strong Government; second, a just Government; third, a protective Government.

"In this great world of ours, full of powerful, massive, aggressive Governments, this Nation, as a Government, must be strong to take care of our people and their interests. No Government can be strong that is not just. We cannot hold the love and support of our people unless we are just in the enactment, in the interpretation, and in the execution of law.

"This Government must protect capital and labor and give each a fair chance. It must protect the rich and the poor, the black and the white and the brown, also Mr. Bryan. Unless we have a Government big enough to extend its protective power everywhere that old flag floats, it will come short of its duty. Aye, and gentlemen, it must be a Government that will protect its citizens in the heart of Chicago or in the heart of China.

"These doctrines of Hamilton, which I assume are supported by this club, must be the word of command hour. I want elected a man who not only preached those doctrines, but, like McKinley, acted them from his heart, because I believe in those doctrines, and I urge the American people to support the men who believe in them. Therefore I cry out to-night in the midst of this Republic. 'Elect at the next election William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.'"

The next speaker was Senator Cushman K. Davis, who replied to the toast "Our Destiny," in part as follows:

"This campaign is portentous. Others have been conducted on a few issues, economic or moral. In this one the Democratic Party and its candidate demand the reversal of every policy, domestic and foreign, monetary, financial, protective, and expansive, which has made the Administration of President McKinley one of the most glorious in our history by the splendor of its military and naval achievements, by its revival of dying industries, by its financial legislation, by its making the United States the first money power in the world, by its extension of our sovereignty and by our advancement to the very forefront of international influence.

"The measures and policies which have wrought these imposing political results are severally and respectively condemned, either in themselves or in their just consequences, and their abrogation is demanded by the declaration of Democratic principles made at Kansas City. This declaration does not denounce the Administration of President McKinley for its failures, it condemns it for its achievements. It declares them to be destructive of true prosperity and subversive of our institutions. It demands that the gold standard shall be abolished, and that protection to American industries shall cease.

"The Democratic Party was silent respecting our relations with China, because to declare opinions upon that subject which the American people would not receive with contempt and spurn with disgust would cause the broomstick ghost of Imperialism and militarism to vanish in an instant. So to speak would annihilate these 'paramount issues' because it would admit that even the blind, when told, can perceive even if they cannot see it, that the status, the occupation, and the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines are at this moment and in this great crisis of civilization commanding and absolutely indispensable. They vindicate the wisdom of holding those possessions.

"I look for a regeneration of China as the result of the convulsions she is now suffering. It will come to pass, not by the partition of that mighty and immemorial empire, but by its full entry into commmercial relations with the other nations of the world. The process will not be a long one. It has been going on for fifty years, and has become more perfect and extensive every year. When fully completed, the United States will be the greatest participant in that trade of the Pacific which Humboldt predicted more than seventy-five years ago would be the greatest commerce that land and sea have ever known. We need cross but one ocean to grasp the 'wealth of Ormus and of Ind.' Europe must traverse four seas to share it. We can produce everything which that insatiable market can absorb, just as now we are producing and exporting our fabrics, textile, metallic, and miscellaneous, to every market in the world, as the direct result of Republican economic policies put in force during our civil war and steadily persisted in by that party ever since.

"This is manifest destiny; it is written by an auspicious astrology upon the sky of a visible future. It will give 15,000,000 people to our States of the Pacific Coast; it will open a career to the talents of an aspiring youth, and in every way carry the United States far along on that course of National grandeur for which I believe it was ordained."

Senator Dolliver of Iowa was greeted with prolonged cheers as he rose to respond to the toast "Prosperity and Its Causes." In the course of his speech he criticised the Democratic Party for what he termed its attempt to "cover up the only sincere and settled conviction which it has, by pushing to the front a lot of cheap orations on the subject of civil liberty," and, continuing, said:

"The world is so arranged that every masquerade of false pretenses, trying to do business upon a high moral scale, sooner or later comes to a point along its line of march where it can distinctly hear the laughter of gods and men. Such a point I think was reached at Kansas City when Senator Tillman was selected, on account of his voice, to read the Declaration of Independence, with its sublime precepts about the equality of men and the ultimate basis of human government. Until Mr. Bryan shall stand up somewhere before the American people and in an audible tone of voice utter one word of manly disapproval of the crime against civil liberty which, in the undisputed Democratic communities of the United States, has left ten millions of people helpless and outcast before the law, for one, intend to treat his declarations on the subject of equal rights as unfit for the respect of the American people."

The new Senator from Iowa received at the close of his address an ovation which surpassed the reception that met him before he began to speak.

George W. Miller of Chicago responded to the sentiment "Illinois," and a number of impromptu addresses were made by local speakers.

TOO LATE TO SAVE HER CHILD.

Mother Rushing to Rescue When Daughter Is Struck by Engine.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 29.—Madeline Reiter, three years old, daughter of Edward Reiter of Ashamomoque, was killed by a train there last evening. The little one was playing on the track near her home.

The child's mother was a witness of the accident. Hearing the whistle she was hurrying to rescue her child and was only about 20 yards from the spot when the child was crushed beneath the engine. The train was in charge of Conductor C. J. Quinnan and Engineer Charles Tuthill.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

As September's advent draws near plans are being made for certain outdoor sports which an exceptionally hot Summer has precluded. The first meet and run with the hounds at Newport on Tuesday will be followed by a series of paper chases at Jamestown. A number of coaching parties are also being planned at Newport. The various Horse Shows which will succeed the one at Newport next week, have for their locales Lenox, White Plains, and Long Island. There will not be many large entertainments given at any of the resorts after Sept. 1, but the cottagers will as a rule linger until late in October.

***

From abroad comes the news of the engagement of Guy Phelps Dodge and Miss Mary Rhodes of Philadelphia. Mr. Dodge is well known in New York. He is a relative of the William E. Dodge family, which has for years been prominent in the civic history of New York, and is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, and other clubs. Walter Phelps Dodge, his brother, gave a dinner at the Hotel Schweizerhof, Lucerne, recently in honor of the engagement.

***

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer has taken a cottage in the White Mountains. She will have as guests several of her grandchildren, including a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Potter, a daughter of her deceased daughter, Mrs. Mayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Cameron McC. Winslow.

***

Mrs. Duncan Elliot, who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Oceanic with her children, will go directly to Newport, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. George B. DeForest. Dr. and Mrs. Appleton will be in Newport for the Horse Show.

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The Kaiser Friedrich, which sails for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg to-day, has booked among others, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Breckinridge, Mrs. M. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Hastings, Dr. F. G. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. M. H. Oakley, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Welch. Among those booked to sail on the French liner L'Aquitaine to-day for Havre are Col. M. J. Barhatkin, Russian Navy, Mme. de Keratry, Arthur Merritt, and James S. Sloan.

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The Oceanic, which landed her passengers early yesterday morning, brought a large number of well-known people, among them Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Reginald Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes Ames, A. N. Beadleston, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Le Grand C. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kingsbury, W. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Payne, Dr. M. Allen Starr and Mrs. Starr, Mr. and Mrs. Byan K. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum.

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There were numerous dinners at Southampton last evening, at most of which the fair players in the women's golf tournament were among the guests. Among those who are entertaining this week at Southampton are Mr. and Mrs. George R. Scheffelin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Betts. Mrs. Edward Bell (Miss Wilmerding) has been ill and unable to entertain, and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson and Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Barney are in the Adirondacks. Among recent guests at Southampton have been and are Mrs. W. W. Hoffman, at Judge Russell's; Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, at Mrs. A. C. Munson's; Miss Whiting, at Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin's; Mrs. H. H. Piffard, at Mrs. James A. Ruggles's, and Mrs. William P. Field and Miss Field, at the Meadow Club.

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The engagement is announced of Dr. Benjamin F. Van Meter of Lexington, Ky., and Miss May Hubbard Wetherill, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander MacComb Wetherill, United States Army. The wedding of Amos Pinchot and Miss Gertrude Minturn will take place in St. George's Church, this city, about the 15th of November.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Taller have arrived at Hombourg after a very enjoyable visit at Oberammergau, where they were the guests of Burgomaster Lang. From Oberammergau they made a two weeks' tour through Switzerland. At Hombourg, among other Americans are Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore, Charles Robinson, Mrs. George P. Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley, Miss E. H. Hoadley, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Miss Antoinette Martin, Mrs. Christopher R. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Zerega, Miss Zerega, John H. Davis, and Marshall Field and Miss Field of Chicago. Hombourg is unusually gay this Summer, with a dance at Ritter's and two at the Kursaal every week.

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Baden Baden has been one of the favorite resorts in Europe for Americans this Summer. Many have taken quite a little itinerary, including Carlsbad, Baden Baden, Nuremberg, the Tyrol, and Aix les Bains.

Miss Carola de Forest and Miss Callender have been traveling in Germany, and were at Baden Baden a fortnight ago. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sharon were at Carlsbad. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were among the Americans at St. Moritz, where at the Palace Hotel on Aug. 11, there was a ball and cotillion. Mrs. Pendleton Bowler is at Hombourg. At St. Moritz also are Coleman Drayton and Miss Coleman Drayton, the Misses Whitney, and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

***

Among other Americans abroad, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence was recently in Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burden at Houlgate, Mr. and Mrs. Franck Glaenzer and the Marquise de Choiseul at a small château near Tours, Mr. and Mrs. Du Pont Coudert in Paris, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould at Lucerne, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould in Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith in London.

***

San Francisco is quite interested in the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Livingston and Charles J. Welch, which will take place in New York in the early Autumn. It seems that Mr. Welch is one of the sons of the multi-millionaire Andrew Welch, founder of the local commission and shipping house of Andrew Welch & Co., which has extensive interests in San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands. He is now the head of the firm and a member of the Pacific Union Club. He is said to be worth over a million.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have returned from New York on the Nourmahal.

On Friday afternoon Harry Lehr will give a picnic at Rock Point, his guests going to the Coney Island of Rhode Island on Narragansett Bay on the Nourmahal, which has been placed at his disposal by Col. Astor. Mr. Lehr is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Belvoir.

Heathe Gregory, the basso, gave his song recital at the Casino this afternoon, and despite the fact that many of the cottagers were rather fatigued after the Goelet ball, there was a large attendance. Among those present were: Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Leary, W. G. Max Muller, Miss de Barril, Miss Whiting, Mrs. Paul Vinton Dahlgren, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Lewis Case Ledyard, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Miss Louise McAllister, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp, Miss Cramp, the Misses Hunter, the Misses Pierson, Miss Meill, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. James Rhodes Beekman, Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Gutdeer, Duryee, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Mrs. Gilmixon, Mrs. Hume, Dr. Kensfick, and others.

Prince Henri de Croy of Belgium, who arrived from Antwerp Tuesday, will pass the month of September here, arriving in time for the Horse Show.

Miss Louise McAllister is the guest of Mrs. Winthrop Grosvenor at Hopedene.

Mrs. Slater will give a dance at Hopedene Friday evening for Thomas E. Reed, who will be her guest.

Mrs. James F. Kernochan and Miss Kernochan are at Hopedene.

Mrs. Robert Goelet will give a dance at Ochre Court Tuesday evening for Thomas E. Reed.

Mrs. Frederick Sharon will give a dance at Ochre Court Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ogden Mills will give a dance at Ochre Court Friday evening.

Mrs. Oliver Belmont will give a dance at Belcourt Saturday evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a dance at Crossways Monday evening.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dance at Crossways Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot will give a dance at Crossways Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhard will give a dance at Crossways Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a dance at Crossways Friday evening.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dance at Crossways Saturday evening.

Mrs. Frederick Gebhard will give a dance at Crossways Monday evening.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet will give a dance at Crossways Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $5,000,000.
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Central National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
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ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF GIRARD TRUST COMPANY.
Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company, guaranteed 3½ per cent. Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1, 1897.

Third Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series A:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to Girard Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pa., and will be received until Friday, August 31st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES JAMES RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1900.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 4, Chapter 689 of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
July, 1895, G. A. Cassebeer, New York.....$80.64
December, 1889, F. di Humy, New York.... 60.24
May, 1893, estate Thomas B. Tweeddle, New York..... 57.58
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900. FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

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W. H. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas.
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

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WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Alfred H. Swayne, Vice-Presidents.
John H. Allen, Asst Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

DIVIDENDS.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 8th day of September.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 8, at twelve o'clock M., and will reopen on September 17, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
August 29, 1900.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agent.
August 29, 1900.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, August 28th, 1900.
A semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable October 15th, 1900, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st, 1900.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from October 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., until October 16th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due Bepember 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS.
Coupons due September 1st, 1900, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE CO.
27 Pine St., New York, August 27th, 1900.
Coupons due September 1st, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
CHARLES J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupons No. 2, due September 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co.
N. Y. Office, 27 William St., Aug. 14th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend (No. 35) of ONE PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE-QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT., will be paid on Sept. 1st to stockholders of record at noon on Aug. 18th. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Secretary.

American Bicycle Company.
The coupons due September 1st, 1900, from American Bicycle Company 5% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Baring, Magoun & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
A. L. GARFORD, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Union Pacific Railroad Company.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October, 9th, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed, for the purposes of the meeting, at the close of business on Tuesday, September 4th, 1900, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated August 21, 1900.

New York, July 30, 1900.
To the Stockholders of the HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company will be held on THURSDAY, August 30, 1900, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Company's office, Monmouth Building, in the Borough of Asbury Park, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, for the purpose of voting upon the issue of $1,000,000 of Second Mortgage bonds and of giving the consent of the Stockholders to the execution of a mortgage upon the real and personal property of the Corporation to secure said bonds.
By order of the Board.
A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME BONDS.
In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 10, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
(Formerly The State Trust Company)
By L. P. MORTON, President.
Dated New York, August 29, 1900.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit
OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Grannis, James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

ROGERS WORKS MAY NOT CLOSE

Business Men of Paterson Talk of Taking Over the Company's Plant.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 29.—The announcement that the great Rogers Locomotive Works here would be closed down permanently by Dec. 1 caused consternation in this city. One-tenth of the population depends upon the works either directly or indirectly for a living. Leading merchants and business men are now talking of buying out the interest of Jacob S. Rogers and continuing the operation of the works. Mr. Rogers said this afternoon:

"I do not insist that the works shall close. I simply wanted to get out myself, and saw no way to do it but to wind up the affairs of the concern. If the business men of Paterson wish to buy me out, and will make me any kind of a proposition, I will meet them more than half way. I have been in the business all my life. I am growing old, and have all the money I want. I have tried to do no business for the last seven years, but so long as I hold the greater part of the stock of the company I must look after the business more or less. The works pay and pay well. They are turning out now about twenty locomotives a month. There is from $1,000 to $1,500 profit on each finished machine. That is a good return. With improved machinery, which is needed, the output could be increased and profits increased per engine.

"If the business men of this city want to take over the works it ought to be easy for them to do so. I estimate that the cost of needed improvements and working capital would be $300,000, or, perhaps to be safe, say, $400,000. As for the stock, there need be no money raised. Bonds could be issued to cover the stock and material and machinery, and the bonds could be easily handled. It would make easy terms."

A public meeting is to be held by those interested soon. The Board of Trade will probably hold a special meeting to consider the matter.

STREETS TO BE PAVED.

Board of Public Improvements Also Orders the Opening of Sewers.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday afternoon ordered that the paving on Macomb's Dam Bridge, Washington Bridge, and Third Avenue Bridge be repaired, and placed a ninety-six-foot lot at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue at the disposal of the Fire Department for the erection of a new engine house.

Resolutions were adopted ordering the opening of several sewers, as follows: In Terrace Avenue, from King's Bridge Road to Jansen Avenue, estimated cost $30,000; in East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, from Cypress Avenue East to Summit, Borough of the Bronx, estimated cost, $3,580; in Fairmount Place, between Southern Boulevard and Prospect Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, estimated cost $13,400; in Jackson Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street to Home Street, Borough of the Bronx, estimated cost $3,300; in Fox Street, from Robbins Avenue to Wales Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, estimated cost, $3,160.

Resolutions were adopted for the paving of Paynter Avenue, from Jackson Avenue to Van Alst Avenue, Borough of Queens, estimated cost $54,952.04; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, from Broadway to Lafayette Boulevard, Borough of Manhattan, estimated cost $19,400; Convent Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-first Street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Borough of Manhattan, estimated cost $21,500; One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, from Seventh Avenue to Bradhurst Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, estimated cost $8,250; Ridge Street, from Academy Avenue to Hopkins Avenue, Borough of Queens, estimated cost $16,675; Hunter Avenue, from Wilbur Avenue to Nott Avenue, Borough of Queens, estimated cost $71,698.

A resolution for the curbing, flagging, and paving of Van Alst Avenue, from Newtown Creek to Nott Avenue, was the occasion of a dispute between the Commissioner of Water Supply and the President of the Borough of Queens. Commissioner Dalton opposed the passage of the resolution because, he said, the city had not yet purchased the property or acquired the right of way. President Bowley of Queens said that this was the principal thoroughfare of Queens, and if they did not have the right of way, they should have it. The resolution was referred to the Chief Engineer, and will come up at the meeting of the board two weeks hence. The estimated cost of the work is $99,006.

MOTOR VEHICLE FOR MAILS.

Official Report on the Tests Made in This City.

The tests to which a motor vehicle has recently been put by the Post Office in collecting mail from street boxes were finished yesterday afternoon. F. B. Driscoll, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, has made a report on the tests to his superior. The report deals solely with the collection of mails made by the help of the motor vehicle from letter boxes on Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Streets.

The report shows that the tests were made at times when the streets were most crowded with traffic, and at a rough estimate shows an average of time saved of fifteen minutes per trip. In all twenty-two trips were made. There were only two instances of delay noted. One was caused by a slight derangement of wires and the other by the vehicle getting an iron hoop entangled in the gear. The tests made were thorough and severe.

REPUBLIC LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Receivers' Application for Three Months to Prepare for a Suit Denied.

Counsel for the receivers of the Republic Savings and Loan Association moved yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Mattice, to modify an order of the court so that the receivers may have three months' time to prepare for an action brought by the Bensonhurst Company to foreclose a mortgage on property owned by the Republic Savings and Loan Association.

Counsel opposing said that the principal and interest on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed was long overdue, and that the court could not, on such a contract, interfere. The Bensonhurst Company should not suffer because of the plight in which the Republic Savings and Loan Association found itself. The application was denied by the court.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 29	141,592
To date this year	75,963,047
Coresponding date last year	120,815,824

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 29	$1,087,000
To date this year	$331,486,910
Corresponding date last year	$657,214,590

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, ⅝ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1⅝	K. C. So. pf.	2
Am. Steel & W.	2½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Manhattan	⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅜	Minn. & St. L.	⅜
Am. Tin Plate	1¼	Mo. Pacific	⅜
Am. Tobacco	1	National Biscuit	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	National Steel	2
At., T. & S. F.	⅜	Nat. Steel pf.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅜	N. J. Central	⅜
Balt. & Ohio	⅜	N. Y. Central	⅜
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	1½	Northern Pacific	½
Fuff., R. & P.	3	Pacific Const	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅜	Pennsylvania	⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅜	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Rep. Steel	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1¼
Federal Steel	1½	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Valley	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Cont. Tobacco pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	⅞	Lake Erie & W.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	⅞	Mexican Central	½
Cleve., L. & W.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

L. & N., St. L. Div., 6s	1	St. F. & D. 2d 5s	3

Bonds Declined.

Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	12¾

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The recent course of the stock market considered, it is perhaps not unnatural that quotations should have advanced as they did yesterday. For the ten days or more immediately preceding, recessions in prices had been quite generally the rule, and a rally, even if due to nothing more substantial or significant than short covering, was only the logical thing, marketwise. Superficially, the higher figures resulting from yesterday's operations suggest more market strength than has appeared for some time. Actually, the gains signify nothing that can be considered as indicative of permanent market improvement. The nature of the trading was unchanged, professionalism continuing to dominate. Indeed, had it not been for this very professionalism there would have been little or no market. The only change was that whereas traders had in preceding days worked generally for lower prices—and with success—they yesterday turned their attention more particularly to the work of converting their paper profits into available cash. And hence, for the most part, the rise in prices.

Yet though this be so it does not tell the whole story. Undoubtedly there was a stronger undertone to the market, and just as undoubtedly substantial and continued buying would have sent prices much higher. The fact, however, that in spite of the good news this buying did not appear carries its own comment. With the Labor Day holiday and the Vermont election, with all the uncertainties that that may develop, so near at hand, there is no desire on the part of strong interests to extend their commitments. What probably for the next day or two will be witnessed is an "evening up" process; and inasmuch as there recently has been some little short selling the indications point to temporary higher prices because of the covering movements that may follow.

It is probably true that were this not a Presidential year the market yesterday would have given hearty response to the more favorable developments of the day, news and otherwise. The foreign markets were stronger, with London a limited buyer of Americans; the crop reports were more favorable; earnings statements put out by St. Paul, Wabash, and a number of other roads were good, while as a further straw indicating continued railroad prosperity came the announcement that the Central of Georgia Railroad had declared 3¼ per cent. upon its first preferred income bonds, as against the last payment of 2 per cent. Then, too, there was the more satisfactory news from China and South Africa, while the semi-official prediction that the earnings of the Steel and Wire Company will show more than $6,000,000 for the six months ended June 30 was most encouraging. Yet no especial market activity was discovered, less than 150,000 shares being traded in, with only four stocks—Union Pacific, Steel and Wire, Atchison preferred, and Sugar—crossing the ten-thousand mark.

The return of several leading financiers is reported, but there does not appear to be any warrant for the rather easy assertions made on the Street yesterday that these men are immediately to become active in the market. Developments may show to the contrary.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT in the early trading moved irregularly, at one time advancing to 55, only to fall back shortly to 54¾. Later, however, with the general advance in the market, it took on a firmer tone and rose, added by short covering, to 55¼, where it closed for the day, marking a net gain of 1¼ on sales of nearly 10,000 shares. Talk of Pennsylvania interests being in the market as buyers of the stock, the reported purpose being to operate the system in connection with the Long Island road, was regarded as too ridiculous to warrant serious consideration.

ST. PAUL'S strength was due to the favorable showing made by the company for July, an increase in net earnings of $21,000 being reported, notwithstanding a decrease in gross of $164,100. The gain was effected by a reduction in the operating expense account of $185,100, and it seems now apparent that the policy of the management is in lean months to limit expenditures for improvements and betterments as much as possible. In more prosperous times, it will be recalled, much of the company's surplus moneys went into betterments.

ATCHISON stocks were in better demand yesterday than for some time, presumably as a result of the large increase in net earnings shown by the company in July. On trading in 12,000 shares the preferred rose 2, while the common advanced the same amount on transactions involving 8,200 shares.

BURLINGTON, ROCK ISLAND, NORTHWEST, and the Granger stocks generally were stronger on the better crop reports, and short advances were in evidence. Burlington rose ⅞, Rock Island ⅝, Northwest 2, Missouri Pacific ⅝, Northern Pacific ⅛, and Southern Pacific ⅛.

UNION PACIFIC was one of the four stocks in which transactions totaled more than 10,000 shares. The buying of the stock was reported to be good and it is probably true that some of it represented investment purchases on the theory that as a 4 per cent. stock the figure for the security is at present low. A gain of a full point was recorded as a result of the day's trading.

AMERICAN TOBACCO'S advance was due apparently to covering by shorts, resulting in a gain of a full point on trading in 2,900 shares. No reason was forthcoming in Wall Street for the decline of a point on Continental Tobacco preferred, while the common gained ⅝.

ERIE first preferred showed more activity than usual, and on transactions in 800 shares rose 1½ points. Officials of the road were quoted as saying that business was very good.

UNION BAG AND PAPER preferred rose 1¼ points on covering by belated shorts who had sold on the strength of the report of probable opposition on the part of the International Paper Company—an opposition that thus far has failed to materialize.

JERSEY CENTRAL and READING were stronger on the reports from the coal regions that a strike of the miners might, after all, be averted. The President of a leading coal road said yesterday to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the companies would never submit to the united mine workers, whose association he declared to be a dangerous trade organization.

PEOPLE'S GAS was comparatively quiet, less than 2,500 shares being dealt in. Short covering carried the price up ½.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO common stock was well bought by brokers said to be acting for inside account, and gained ⅝.

The narrowness of the market was again borne out by the movement of certain inactive stocks, notably Pacific Coast and Ann Arbor, which gained a full point each on purchases of 100 shares. Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, which rose three full points on a 100-share transaction, and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, which lost 1½ on a sale of 100 shares. There was no news to explain the rise of 2 points in Kansas City and Southern, on dealings involving 500 shares.

STEEL STOCKS STRONG.

The strength of the steel and iron stocks, under the leadership of Steel and Wire, was easily the feature of the market yesterday, and at the close of the day's trading there was not an active stock in the group that did not show an advance. The strength was due primarily to a short covering movement, following upon the publication of the semi-official statement that the earnings of the Steel and Wire Company for the six months ended June 30 will show at least $6,000,000 in net, and to some speculative buying, in the belief that the short covering would carry the quotation still higher. As was natural, the other steel stocks moved up in sympathy, the argument being that if the Steel and Wire Company could show such phenomenal earnings in admittedly bad times, the other companies were probably doing better than had generally been expected. In addition, as especially influencing the so-called Moore stocks—Tin Plate, American Hoop, and National Steel—there was the report that the practical consolidation of these companies, assuring greater economy in operation, was close at hand.

The gains of the several stocks follow: Steel and Wire common 2¼, preferred 1½; American Hoop 1⅝, Tin Plate common 1¼, preferred 1; Colorado Fuel ⅞, Federal Steel common 1½, preferred ½; National Steel 2, preferred ⅝; Republic Iron and Steel ⅝, preferred 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron 1.

Discussing the condition of the iron and steel trades, The Iron Age says that, though interest in the market is increasing, inquiries and purchases in many branches being on a larger scale, it would be contrary to the facts to state that, except on certain finished lines, there has been any marked recovery in prices. Says The Iron Age:

In pig iron, for instance, there are still sellers at prices as low as any recently made, but they are not as numerous. From the West comes the news that stove manufacturers in Michigan and Ohio have entered the market, while Pittsburg reports the first large inquiry for Bessemer pig for some time past. In the East there have been a number of moderate sized sales. So far as export orders are concerned, it is given out now that only 15,000 tons of the 27,000 tons sold by Virginia interests has been arranged for.

Slightly more interest is being taken in steel, but prices continue low, say on the basis of $17.50 for Bessemer billets, Pittsburg. A little domestic business has been done in sheet bars. No new business is reported for export, but it is coming to the surface more and more that a large tonnage has been booked in the last two or three months for delivery in England.

In finished iron and steel a continued stiffening is reported in iron and steel bars. It appears that the buying movement in cotton ties has set in, rather tradily, it is true. Some nice orders have been taken for bands, hoops, and bars for export, shipments having been arranged for India and for South America.

Plates are also firmer, and further large sales to shipyards are reported East and West. It appears also that a number of 5,000-ton lots have been sold for delivery in Irish and Scotch yards. A part of the material goes via Montreal.

In the tube trade the intimation has gone out that there is to be an advance in pipe at an early date.

The demand for structural material shows some improvement. The largest order placed during the week was for 8,000 to 10,000 tons of bridge work for a large anthracite coal road. The American Bridge Company has secured about 1,000 tons for the Kaw River bridge for the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Report has it that an American company has raised the additional work which has come up in Japan. The quantity involved is about 3,500 tons.

In the wire export trade the Australian buying is just beginning. Cuba has been rather disappointing thus far, while South Africa has hardly fairly started.

Thus far the efforts of some of the large concerns who are cultivating an export trade in steel and in rolling mill products to secure special export rates have failed. The producers are asking for a rate of $1.60 from Pittsburg to New York in place of $2.90, the present rate. Further arguments are to be presented.

The tin market, after a short-lived reaction during the early part of the week, has suffered a further tumble. The copper trade continues to make much of the large increase in the European consumption as an offset to the decline in our own requirement. In lead the American Smelting and Refining Company has decreed a further advance. The commercial management of the consolidation is pronounced highly skilful and very wise.

WABASH FOR A YEAR.

The annual report of Wabash, made public yesterday, made an excellent showing, and was regarded in the Street as distinctly favorable. Gross earnings for the year increased $2,047,000 and net $511,000, the difference being represented by an increase in operating expenses of $1,536,000—showing that the Wabash management has pursued the policy adopted by conservative roads in putting surplus moneys into improvements and betterments, thus permanently bettering the property, rather than in paying these surpluses out in dividends. This view, indeed, is emphasized by President Ashley in his statement accompanying the report, in which he says, among other things:

Our policy demands the completion of plans for bringing the physical condition of the Wabash Railway system up to the standard of first-class lines and to provide rolling stock adequate to meet the requirements of a constantly increasing traffic. Inability to comply with these demands will diminish the competing power of our lines in the ratio of the deficiency. Hence the necessity of large expenditures to meet up-to-date conditions, not only in roadbed and track, but in equipment.

Under these circumstances, the Board of Directors has not hesitated to authorize liberal outlays from earnings to enable the lines of the Wabash to compete with other first-class systems. The proposition, reduced to its most simple form, presented the alternative of losing instead of gaining traffic, if the requirements of shippers could not be met. Considering it vital therefore to the interests of the company, the orders for new box cars and coal cars have been largely increased and are now in the course of delivery.

Reference to Vice President's Ramsey's report will develop the striking fact that during the pressure of traffic in the past fiscal year, a daily shortage of 1,500 cars has been a common occurrence. At competing points, the company which can supply these cars will necessarily secure the traffic, and it has therefore resolved itself into a simple question of providing for business which is constantly developing resources of the country of which belong to our system. Failure to do this would be inexcusable, unless circumstances rendered it impossible to furnish the means of payment.

The figures of the road show for the year just closed, for the first time since 1893, an increase in the earnings per mile, while at the same time the rate per ton per mile has decreased from 0.926 cents to 0.844 cents, thus showing that the road is earning more net per mile at about 3½ mills per ton per mile in 1900 than in 1899 at about 6¾ mills per ton per mile. The passenger statistics show a similar improvement and the net earnings per mile, $1,920.74, are the largest since 1893, the year of reorganization.

The complete figures for the year follow:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	15,440,990	14,393,974	1,047,016
Oper. expenses	11,947,417	10,411,474	1,535,943
Net earnings	4,493,573	3,982,500	511,073
Taxes	567,327	567,163	164
Balance	3,926,246	3,415,337	510,909
Misc. receipts	288,614	155,032	84,582
Total income	4,268,860	3,600,369	595,491
Deb. bal. fr. track rental and miscel	767,747	760,937	6,810
Balance	3,423,113	2,839,432	588,681
Interest on bonds	2,715,903	2,691,495	24,311
Balance	712,507	147,937	564,570
Div. deb. A 6%	210,000		210,000
Surplus	502,307	147,937	354,370
Add. to prop. and other charges	292,208		292,208
Final surplus	210,099	147,937	62,162

NO SUGAR ADVANCE LIKELY.

Discussing the reports of the shut-down of the McCahan sugar refinery, in Philadelphia, because of a shortage of raw sugar, and the reported possibility of a shut-down of some of the refineries here, James H. Post, President of the National Refining Company, says:

"I do not think that there will be any shut-down here. The raw market is strong, but large consignments of raws are due here within the next week or ten days, and the refineries have enough raw on hand now to last them beyond that time.

"I do not look to see any advance in the price of refined sugar."

Sugar Trust stock on the Exchange yesterday showed more strength on buying said to be partly for insiders and partly for short covering account. Nearly 30,000 shares were traded in, with the final figure showing a net gain of ¾. Large stop orders in the neighborhood of 120 were reached.

MONEY IN THE INTERIOR.

Maurice L. Muhleman of the United States Sub-Treasury, discussing yesterday the present exceptional lack of demand from interior banks for currency, said:

"The demand for the last week or so was not more than $100,000, including the silver dollars sent South to move the cotton crop. September will bring the large demand for cotton planters, but the lack of demand for currency in the West is due to the better banking facilities under the amended law. Western banks are keeping more of their reserve at home, and that is the thing that is needed. Easy money rates here are partly the reason. Western and Southern bankers have often been willing to send money here to loan at 2

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities continued stagnant yesterday, and only a few of the stocks, ordinarily quoted on the "curb," were even mentioned in the bidding. The aggregate transactions for the day did not involve more than 3,500 shares.

RUBBER GOODS was by far the most active stock and made fractional gains on the strength of the announcement that the company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on its preferred stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, making the sixth declared on the preferred and the second on the common stock. Trading in the common stock was active, and sales were recorded at prices ranging from 27 to 28. The preferred sold up to 77¼. The closing quotations were 27¾ bid and 28¼ asked for the common and 77 bid and 77½ asked for the preferred.

UNION COPPER sold up to 2¾ on transactions of several hundred shares, and closed at 2⅝ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106¾

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	73	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	67	26½
American Chicle pf.	78½	80
American Hide & Leather bonds	85	85¾
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12¾	13
American Woolen pf.	68	70
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	25	32
Consol. Ry. Lighting & Equip.	7½	8¼
Distilling Company of America	4¼	5
Distilling Company of America pf.	18½	19
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	42
International Pump	18½	20
International Pump pf.	60	67
International Silver pf.	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58½	58¾
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	30	41
National Salt pf.	65	67
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	20	20
Otis Elevator pf.	86½	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27¾	28¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	77½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	538

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10¼
British Columbia Copper	11¾	11¾
British Columbia Copper 5s	98 7-16	98½
California Copper	¾	1¼
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs	103½	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¾	94¼
Compressed Air	24	25
Economic Postage	⅝	¾
Electric Vehicle	16	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	71	71¾
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	0	6½
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
Markeen Copper	..	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	12	12
New England Transportation	3¾	4¼
New York Transportation	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	7	7¼
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	1-8
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	2⅜	2⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	61	61½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Columbus Railway	23	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	50	51
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	89	90
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	23	25
23d St. & 29th Street 5s, 1996	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64½	66½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	64	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	88¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	77	81
St. Paul Gas bonds	24	25
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	91
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	93	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	83	84
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	21	25
Continental Tobacco debentures	102½	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Home Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100¾	101¼
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	128	..
Staten Pottteries	4	6
Staten Pottteries pf.	45	..
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
Washington Pump pf.	100	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Coney Island Steamboat	3¾	4
Coney Island Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Mobile Gas	20	32
Mobile Gas bonds	73½	76
Western Light & Traction	31	34

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Dividends have been declared by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company on its preferred and common stock, by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad on its preferred stock; coupon notices have been ordered by the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, by the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, and by the American Hide and Leather Company, details of which are published elsewhere.

Electro-Pneumatic Reorganization.

A Wall Street news bureau issued a statement yesterday relative to the reorganization plan of the Electro-Pneumatic Company, in which favorable progress is reported, and an intimation is given that the stock of the new stock will be issued for the amount of the old stock of the company, and for the 30 per cent. additional dollars are to be reserved in future

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1900.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15¾	249	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
32¾	33¾	310	American Cotton Oil.	33	33	33	33	.....
32¾	33	100	American Ice Co.	33	33	33	33	.....
9¾	10	100	American Linseed Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
51½	52¼	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
4½	5	100	American Malting Co.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
36¾	37	1,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
88½	88⅞	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	— ⅛
20	20¼	2,050	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19½	20	19½	19¾	+ 1⅛
36⅝	36⅞	16,195	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	36¾	34⅝	36¾	+ 2⅛
73	75¼	1,480	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅞	75¾	74⅞	75¼	+ 1⅛
120¼	120½	10,225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	120⅝	119⅝	120¼	+ ⅝
28⅜	28½	2,345	American Tin Plate	27⅝	28¾	27⅞	28¼	+ 1⅛
79½	79⅝	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
93⅜	93¼	2,220	American Tobacco	93	93⅜	92¾	93¼	+ ⅛
44	44⅞	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼	— ¼
44	46	100	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	— ¼
27½	28	2,385	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	28	27¼	28	+ ⅜
70⅜	70⅝	11,990	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	70⅝	70½	70⅝	+ ⅜
72	72¼	1,735	Baltimore & Ohio	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅝
55⅛	55⅜	9,905	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54½	55¼	54¼	55¼	+ 1⅛
6¾	7¼	100	Brunswick City	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
65½	..	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	73	73	73	73	+3
49½	51	10	Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	....
27	27¼	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
125¼	125¾	4,660	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	125¼	124⅝	125¼	+ ⅝
70	70½	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	70	70	70	70	....
32⅝	34	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	24	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅝
57½	58	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	58	58	57	57½	— ⅛
113	113¼	5,910	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112⅝	113¼	112½	113⅛	— ⅛
163	165	560	Chicago & Northw.	162	164	162	164	+2
..	..	50	Chi. & Northw. pf.	203	203	203	203	....
106⅜	106½	1,010	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106½	+ ⅛
59	59½	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58½	58	58½	+ ⅛
26	27	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	26	26	26	26	— 1½
35⅜	35¼	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34⅝	35⅜	34⅜	35¼	+ ⅛
51	51½	100	Colorado Southern	50	50	50	50	....
41½	42	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	....
174	174¼	900	Consolidated Gas	173½	174	173½	174	+ ⅛
26	26½	1,010	Con. Tobacco Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
77¾	78½	640	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78½	78⅝	78	78	—1
175	190	100	Del., Lack. & West.	177	177	177	177	....
19	19¼	100	Denver & R. G.	19	19	19	19	....
67½	67¾	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
33¾	34⅜	850	Erie 1st pf.	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+1⅛
16⅞	17	1,220	Erie 2d pf.	15⅝	17⅛	15⅝	17	....
33⅜	34⅜	2,800	Federal Steel	33⅜	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	+1⅛
67	67¼	700	Federal Steel pf.	66¾	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	77	77	77	77	....
138	138½	100	General Electric	138	138	138	138	+ ½
51¾	52	100	General Electric pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ½
152	153½	150	Great Northern pf.	152	152	152	152	— ⅛
40	42	100	Hocking Valley	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
62¼	63	210	Hocking Valley pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	....
116½	117	10	Illinois Central	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	....
28½	29	100	International Power	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
18¾	19	100	Iowa Central	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
44	46	100	Iowa Central pf.	44	44	44	44	—1
31¼	31¾	500	K. C. Southern pf.	31	32	31	32	+2
27	28½	200	Lake Erie & Western.	27½	27½	27½	27½	—1
71½	71⅝	500	Louisville & Nashville.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ½
91½	91⅝	600	Manhattan Elevated.	91½	91⅝	91½	91½	+ ½
153½	153⅞	550	Met. Street Railway	153½	153½	153	153⅜	+ ⅝
117	117¼	600	Mexican Central	117	117¼	117	117¼	— ⅛
53	53¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	55	56	55	56	+ ⅝
53¼	53¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30½	30¾	30½	30¼	+ ⅛
50	51½	1,650	Missouri Pacific	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
30	32	500	National Biscuit Co.	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
88½	89	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	....
26	27	500	National Steel	26	27	26	27	+2
84⅝	85½	1,010	National Steel pf.	85	85½	84⅝	85¼	+ ⅝
45	46¾	575	National Tube Co.	46	46¾	46	46¾	....
92¼	92⅝	637	National Tube Co. pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	....
134⅜	135¼	650	New Jersey Central	134	134⅝	134	134⅝	+ ⅜
129½	130	131	New York Central	129½	129¾	129¼	129¾	+ ⅜
210	214	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212	212	....
21¼	21½	1,800	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
33¼	34	825	Norfolk & Western.	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
..	..	300	North American	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
50⅜	51	2,650	Northern Pacific	50⅜	51	50⅜	50⅞	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	350	Northern Pacific pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Pacific Coast	56	56	56	56	—1
127	130½	1,455	Pennsylvania R. R.	128	128⅜	128	128⅝	+ ⅜
95	96½	2,345	People's Gas, Chicago.	96¼	96⅝	95⅞	96¼	+ ⅛
37½	38	120	Pressed Steel Car.	38	38	38	38	....
..	..	100	Quicksilver	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
57½	57⅝	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	57	57¼	57	57¼	+ ⅛
12¾	13	1,440	Republic Iron & Steel.	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
54	54⅞	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54	55	54	55	+1
47	47½	30	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	46½	46¾	46¼	46¼	....
33¾	33½	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	....
13¾	13¾	1,110	St. Louis Southw.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
30¼	30¾	2,580	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29¾	30½	29⅞	30⅞	+ ⅝
33¾	33¾	1,725	Southern Pacific	33¼	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	11½	140	Southern Railway	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	....
52¼	52½	100	Southern Railway pf.	52¼	52½	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
70⅝	71	1,750	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	+1
14½	14½	100	Texas Pacific	14	14	14	14	....
66¼	66½	610	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64⅞	66¼	64⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
50	50½	11,360	Union Pacific	58⅝	59½	58⅝	59⅞	+1
76½	76⅝	435	Union Pacific pf.	76	76⅞	76	76⅞	+ ⅛
10⅞	10⅞	530	U. S. Leather	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
29⅞	30¼	690	United States Rubber.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
18½	18½	200	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
79⅝	81	18	Western Union Tel.	80¼	80¼	80½	80½	....
37¼	39	132	Wisconsin Central pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
Sales.		141,592						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales:		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
6,330	Am. Steel & Wire	34½	36¾	34½	36¾
9,980	Am. Sugar Ref.	119⅝	120⅜	119⅝	120¼
920	Am. Tobacco	93½	93⅝	92½	93⅜
210	A., T. & S. F.	27¾	27¾	27⅞	27¾
2,750	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70¾	70⅝	70¾	70⅝
110	Balt. & Ohio	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72⅛
6,780	B'klyn R. T.	54⅝	55¼	54⅛	55⅛
10	Central of N. J.	134	134	134	134
90	Ches. & Ohio	27	27	26⅞	27
3,560	C., B. & Q.	124½	125¼	124⅝	125⅛
2,690	C., M. & St. P.	112⅜	113½	112⅜	113⅜
30	C., R. I. & P.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
170	Cent. Tobacco	26	26½	26	26½
1,080	Federal Steel	34½	35⅛	34½	35
260	Manhattan	91½	92	91½	92
430	Mo. Pacific	51	51⅝	51	51¼
80	N. Y., O. & W.	20¾	21	20¾	21
20	Norf. & West	34	34	34	34
140	Northern Pacific	50½	50¾	50½	50⅝
710	People's Gas	95⅝	96⅝	95⅝	96⅜
740	Reading 1st pf.	57⅜	57⅝	57	57⅜
60	Republic Steel	12½	13	12½	13
50	Rep. Steel pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
40	Southern Pacific	33¼	33½	33¼	33½
60	Standard R. & T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
580	Tenn. C. & I.	70½	71	70	70⅝
1,050	Union Pacific	58⅝	59	58¼	58⅞
400	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76⅝	76	76
230	U. S. Leather	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞
10	U. S. Rubber	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	Wabash pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
40,780					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5,000	Wabash deb., B.	32½	32½	32½	32½
$6,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.		103⅜	104⅜
3s, c., w. is.		103¾	104⅝
3s, r.,	1918	109	110
3s, c.,	1918	109	110
3s,	1918	110	111
4s, r.	1907	115	115⅜
4s, c.	1907	115	116
4s, r.	1925	134	134½
4s, c.	1925	134	134½
5s, r.	1904	112½	113⅜
5s, c.	1904	112½	113¾
D. C. 3-65s		122	..
Adams Exp.		124	128
Alb. & Sus.		195	..
Alle. & W.		115	..
Am. C. & F.		..	..
Am. Coal		62	64
Am. Coal		155	175
A. C. O. pf.		88½	90
Am. D. Tel.		20½	22½
Am. Exp.		154	157
A. I. Co. pf.		66	68
Am. Mo. Co. pf.		22½	24
Am. Sp. M.		1½	1⅝
A. S. H. Co. pf.		60¼	67½
Am. T. & C.		89	93
Am. Tob. pf.		128	133
Ann Arbor		18	18
B. & O. pf.		79	79⅝
B. A. L. pf.		100	..
B. Un. Gas.		167	174
B., R. & P. pf.		..	..
B., C. R. & N.		104¼	115
Can. Pac.		85⅜	89
Cap. Tract.		102¼	102⅜
C. & E. Ill. pf.		120	125
Chi. G. W. deb.		10⅞	11¼
C. G. W. deb.		82⅜	83
C., M. & St. P. pf.		172¼	178
C., St. P., M. & Om.		112	116
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		162	..
C. T. & T.		9½	10½
C., T. & T. pf.		31	32
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		107	110
C., L. & W. pf.		64	67
Cler. & P.		182	..
C. F. & I. pf.		114	120½
C. S. 2d pf.		16	17
Col. & H. C.		..	..
Col. Tr.		14½	16
Com. Cable		164	180
Consol. Coal		80	..
Del. & Hud. ex div.		111⅜	112½
D., S. B. & W. pf.		4	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.		11½	..
Eighth Av.		375	425
Erie		10⅝	11¼
Ev. & T. H.		42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.		80	84
Glue. S. pf.		99¾	99¾
Homestake		70	75
Ill. Cent.		1 100	..
Int. P. Co.		22	22½
Ing. P. Co. pf.		86	86¾
Int. Silver		3⅝	5
Joliet & Chi.		73	..
Kan. C. So.		8	12¼
Kan. C. So. pf.		14	17
L. Erie & W. pf.		88	90
Lake Sh.		208	..
Long Isl.		60	65
Man. Beach		10	12
Md. Coal pf.		65	80
M. W. S. El.		..	..
Chi.		30	32
M. W. S. El. pf.		..	..
Chi. pf.		80½	82
Mex. N.		3½	3¾
Mich. Cent.		105	..
M. & St. L. pf.		93	94½
M., St. P. & S. M.		14	18
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.		53	56
M., R. & T.		9¾	10
Mob. & Ohio		36½	38½
Mor. & Es.		185	189
N., C. & St. L.		45	65
Nat. B. pf.		88	87
Nat. Lead		17¾	18
N. C. Coal		80	85
N. Y. A. Br.		128	135
N. Y. C. & St. L.		11¼	11¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.		70	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.		30	32
N. Y., L. & W.		132	135
N. & W. pf.		74½	76
O. & Ind. G.		25	35
Ont. Mining		6	7
Pac. C. 1st pf.		85	90
P. C. 2d pf.		64½	65½
Pacific Mail		30½	31½
Penn. Coal		410	..
P. D. & E.		1½	1¾
Peo. & East.		5	7
Pere Marq. pf.		22	23½
Pere M. pf.		55	56
P. C., C. & St. L.		54	70
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.		81½	83
P. F. W. & C.		123	..
P. F. W. & C. pf.		183	44
P. S. Car pf.		70⅝	72
Pullman Co.		187½	188½
Quicksilv. pf.		7½	8
Reading		16⅝	16⅞
Rdg. 2d pf.		27⅜	28
Rams. & Sar.		192	200
R., W. & O.		32½	..
Rio G. W.		54	59
St. J. & G. I.		7	7½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.		16	16½
St. L. & S. W. pf.		9¾	10
St. L., S. F. & T. 1st pf.		67	68
Sil. bullets		61¾	62¾
Sixth Av.		300	325
Sloss-Sheff.		20¼	22
S. S. pf.		86½	87
S. F. & E.		4¾	5¼
S. P. Col.		14½	16
Third Av.		100½	110½
Tel. & C.		88	..
Tol. & O. C. pf.		88	..
T., St. L. & K. C. pf.		67	69
Tenn. C. & I.		70⅝	71
Tex. & Pac.		24	25
Tol. & O. C.		97	98
Tol., St. L. & K. C.		30	35
Union Bag & P.		9	10
U. S. Cast. Pipe		45	47
U. S. Cast. Pipe pf.		99	99
U. S. R. pf.		94	96
Wabash		17¾	17¾
W. & L. E.		125	130
W. & L. E. 1st pf.		80	85
W. & L. E. 2d pf.		50	55
W. U. Tel.		80½	81
Wheel. & L. E.		6¾	7
Wheel. & L. E. pf.		19	20
Wis. Cent.		18	19

VETERANS CHEER M'KINLEY

Sudden Outburst of Enthusiasm Follows Mention of His Name.

GEN. A. D. SHAW ON PENSIONS

Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. Wants a Court of Appeals Established—Many Reports Submitted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 29.—Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic held the open business session of the encampment to-day. Joel M. Longenecker, commander of the Illinois Department, addressed the meeting, which took place in the Studebaker Theatre, and before he had finished President McKinley had received the indorsement of veterans representing posts throughout the United States. The outburst came spontaneously and suddenly, and the ex-Judge's commendation was emphasized with a five-minute demonstration in which aged men forgot their years and clambered upon seats and yelled frantically.

All this happened while Mayor Harrison, who had just welcomed the veterans formally to the city, sat close by, grim, unmoved, silent. The Illinois commander in his turn was tendering the hand of greeting in behalf of his department and was lauding the heroes that Illinois had turned out, and that Illinois hand in hand with the Nation now felt proud of; Lincoln had been cheered, so had Grant and Logan. "And we are proud of a comrade who has occupied the Presidential chair for four years," he shouted—the veterans in every corner moved closer—"and for four years more we will be proud of him." Here and there a delegate or so kept mum, but Carter Harrison was the grimmest of all present.

GEN SHAW ON PENSIONS.

After the welcoming speeches Gen. Shaw read his annual report, a considerable part of which was devoted to the pension question. His address, in part, was as follows:

"Your administration from the first regarded the pension question as one of paramount importance, and to its consideration brought the best available resources of the order. It was believed that unless wise and desirable amendments were secured to the Act of June 27, 1890, during the year, there would be grave doubt whether these could ever be obtained. With this view of the situation a plan of campaign was early agreed upon, and the work begun. Your Commander in Chief appealed to the public conscience of the Nation in two addresses—one delivered in New York and the other in Washington.

"The result of the publication of the addresses was a deepened interest in this much discussed problem. Your Pension Committee formulated such amendments as bore out the recommendations of the Thirty-third National Encampment, and pressed them upon the attention of the Congress with resolute courage and unfailing dignity and earnestness. The claim made, was that our pension laws were most liberal and in the main satisfactory, and that the complaints made were generally against their interpretation by those charged with their execution. To avoid irritation of an unhappy sort, amendments were thought necessary so as to make clear the meaning of our pension laws, beyond the changing rules established for executing them by different officials.

"It is a source of great gratification to be able to state that the amendments to the pension law of 1890 proposed by your administration, were unanimously passed by the Congress. And it is believed that with a liberal and just execution of present pension laws, little further in way of pension legislation will be necessary to secure for the great majority of the dependent saviors of the Nation the fulfillment of the pledged faith of the people in behalf of those who periled their all, in the morning of their lives, for Loberty and Union. The report of the Pension Committee will give full details of its work.

PENSION COURT OF APPEALS.

"The fact that different rules and different interpretations of the same laws have been established in the execution of pension legislation, makes it clearly apparent that a Pension Court of Appeals should be provided, so as to insure the fair and impartial judicial settlement of all disputed claims for pensions. What is needed, beyond doubt, is a Pension Court of Appeals to provide interpretations of the law in a competent Court, with high judicial functions, so that there shall hereafter be no grounds for charging that political consideration of party policy, or the personal idiosyncrasies of pension officials pervert the true purpose of the pension laws from being impartially carried out.

"It is a source of great regret that the Pension Department is widely criticised by a large number of worthy applicants for pensions, under the belief that their claims are not treated in a liberal and just way, under the present administration of the pension laws. Such a state of feeling is greatly to be deplored, for it gives rise to irritations of an unfortunate and unhappy sort. The impartial and worthy execution of our pension laws unquestionably calls for great prudence and wisdom on the part of those charged with the duty of their adjudication. The great weakness undoubtedly to be found is the faulty present system in force in the Pension Office. Nothing should be left to individual interpretation.

"It is not so much the question of officials as it is of a proper judicial system, in the execution of our generous pension laws. With the proposed Pension Court of Appeals once duly organized, the whole atmosphere of the Pension Office would probably be changed into as harmonious and popular a branch of the Government as are those of the Department of the Treasury, of the Post Office, and of Justice. For then the law would be effective under high judicial interpretation."

Gen. Shaw recommended that efforts should be made to change the date of Memorial Day to the last Sunday in May, as at present the tendency was to make a holiday of it.

MANY REPORTS SUBMITTED.

Following the address of Gen. Shaw came a long list of reports submitted by the minor officials and various committees of the organization. The report of Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart was, in part, as follows:

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1899, was 6,905 posts, with a membership of 287,981; on Dec. 31, 1899, 7,072 posts, with a membership of 287,388; on June 30, 1900, 6,778 posts, with a membership of 276,662; members remaining suspended June 30, 1900, 29,474; total borne on rolls, 306,136. The losses from all causes reported during the last twelve months have been 11,319—less than in any year since 1893. The death rate has increased from 2.78 in 1899 to 2.80 in 1900.

The report of the Committee on Legislation for Veterans in Public Service was, in part, as follows:

The committee regretfully, but necessarily, reports "no progress." As the result of war, two obligations were incurred. One was financial. It required money, principal and interest, to liquidate this. And the promise to pay was well kept. The other was sacrifice. To be cancelled by gratitude. Not in eloquent words, but acts. To care for him who had borne the battle, the widows and orphans of the fallen, and to suitably recognize those who survived. How? Pensions to those who deserved them; a reasonable preference in the public service to those who were worthy and sought needed employment. In incurring this obligation of sacrifice, a National debt was created than which none is more sacred. In settling it, political considerations have no rightful share. Such sacrifice was above all politics. Gratitude is ever a paramount issue.

During the year the Chairman of your committee has many times had occasion to go to our comrade, William McKinley, President of the United States, in the interest of other comrades who needed help or protection, and never in vain. Numerous restorations to the public service of veterans wronged have needed help, and some sweeping reforms in ideas of administration adopted by him for the protection of veterans in their rights have produced good results for our people in other directions.

The report of the Pension Committee, it was generally thought, would contain some war statements, but there was none. It did not contain a specific declaration or recommendation upon any subject. The report was ordered printed, and will be the special order of business to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to which hour the convention adjourned.

After the Pension Committee had presented its report, silver services were presented to Adjt. Gen. Stewart and Past Commander Johnson as a token of the esteem in which they are held by their comrades.

The committee which had taken the annual message of Commander in Chief Shaw under consideration reported approval of all recommendations with the exception of that in which he asked for the date of Memorial Day to be changed to the last Sunday in May. On this the committee reported adversely, and their report was adopted by the convention.

Naval Veterans' Officers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—At the meeting of the Naval Veterans' Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Commodore Commanding—Frederick E. Haskins, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fleet Officers—Captain—J. A. Miller, Athens, Ohio; Commander—J. O. Shaw, Bath, Me.; Lieutenant Commander—A. H. Rung, Minneapolis; Lieutenant—J. E. Eagan, Joliet, Ill.; Master—P. W. Hager, Lanesville, N. Y.; Ensign—J. H. Butler, Eton, Ohio; Surgeon—W. E. Atwell, Zanesville, Ohio; Paymaster—I. D. Baker, Boston; Chaplain—A. S. McWilliams, Detroit.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Errors Were Costly and Boston Won by a Run.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—New York's errors proved costly in to-day baseball game, each one allowing a Boston man to score. Cuppy was batted hard, but good fielding behind him at critical times saved the game. Protesting by both sides was again the order of the day. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton,cf	0	1	1	0	0
Long, ss	1	1	0	4	0
Stahl, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	4	1	1
Tenney, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
Lowe, 2b	1	1	5	1	0
Clarke, c	0	0	4	2	0
Cuppy, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	6	8	27	14	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V'Haltren,cf	1	2	3	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	3	5	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Hickman, 3b	1	2	1	1	1
Smith, rf	1	3	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	2	10	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Bow'rman,c	0	1	3	2	2
Carrick, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Grady	0	0	0	0	0
†Mercer	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	24	13	3

*Batted for Carrick in ninth inning. †Ran for Bowerman.

Boston	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	-	—6
New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Doyle. Three-base hit—Stahl. Home runs—Long, Hickman. Stolen bases—Davis, Stahl, Collins. Double play—Long, Lowe, and Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Cuppy, 2; off Carrick, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Long, Selbach. Struck out—By Cuppy, 4. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Time of game, 2 hours and 14 minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; BROOKLYN, 0.

Orth pitched in excellent form in yesterday's baseball game at Washington Park, shutting out the Brooklyns and allowing only five hits. McGinnity was sent to the bench in the fifth inning, when the Philadelphias batted five clean drives after two men were out. In the second inning he forced in two runs with bases on balls. Howell succeeded him and held the visitors down. Monte Cross had a finger broken, and will be out of the game for some time. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, c	0	0	1	0	0
Slagle, lf	1	0	1	0	0
D'hanty, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	3	1	8	0
Flick, rf	1	3	2	0	0
McF'and, c	1	2	4	1	0
W'rton, 3b	2	3	2	5	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Dolan, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Orth, p	0	0	1	1	2
Total	8	14	27	19	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Jennings, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	5	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	5	2	1
McGuire, c	0	0	5	0	0
McG'nity, p	0	0	1	1	0
Howell, p	0	0	1	0	0
*Sheckard	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	27	15	1

*Batted for Howell in the ninth.

Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Wolverton, McGuire. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1; by Howell, 2; by Orth, 2. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Dolan, McGinnity. Stolen bases—Jones, Jennings, Daly. Bases on balls—By McGinnity, 4; by Howell, 4; by Orth, 4. Double play—McGinnity, Dahlen, and Jennings; Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings; Wolverton and Delehanty. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Passed balls—By McFarland, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0
St. Louis	0	0	1

Batteries—Taylor, Garvin, and Dexter; Sudhoff and Robinson.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	60	38	.612	Chicago	50	52	.490
Pittsburg	55	47	.539	Cincinnati	48	53	.475
Philadelphia	51	49	.510	St. Louis	47	53	.470
Boston	50	50	.500	New York	40	59	.404

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.
Cincinnati in Chicago.

American League Games.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 16; Chicago, 12.
At Detroit—Milwaukee, 8; Detroit, 2, (ten innings.)
At Buffalo—Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 1.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 1. Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 0, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Elmira—Binghamton, 6; Elmira, 2.
At Albany—Schenectady, 6; Albany, 2.
At Rome—Rome, 8; Cortland, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 5; Utica, 4, (ten innings.)

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Rochester, 4; Toronto, 1. Rochester, 10; Toronto, 5, (second game.)
At Montreal—Syracuse, 6; Montreal, 2.
At Hartford—Worcester, 4; Hartford, 2, (ten innings.)
At Springfield—Providence, 13; Springfield, 2.

THE OYSTER BAY PRIZEFIGHT.

Efforts to be Made to Get the Matter Before the Grand Jury.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 29.—The Law and Order Society last night met in the Parish Hall and by resolution condemned the recent prizefight which took place in this village. The Rev. Alexander G. Russell, President of the society, presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. Henry H. Washburne, the Rev. Charles S. Wightman, the Rev. W. I. Beman, the Rev. Walter J. Power, Gerard Beekman, Theodore A. Swen, John Ross, and W. B. Howard.

It was also decided to appoint a committee of three to meet the District Attorney of the county, state the facts in the case, and ask that the matter be brought before the Grand Jury so that the guilty persons may be indicted.

Sir Thomas Lipton Interviewed.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Telegraph prints an interview with Sir Thomas Lipton at Queenstown yesterday, in the course of which he said it was impossible that any fixture for an international race should be made as yet. He declared that he would name his new yacht Shamrock, and he denied the report that he intended to make the challenge under the auspices of the Cork Club.

Nothing whatever, he asserted, had yet been decided finally. He felt, however, that he would certainly retire if another challenger should appear in the field. In that event he would give the services of the first Shamrock for trials.

To-Night's Fight in the Garden.

Those who attend the fight to-night in Madison Square Garden between James J. Corbett and "Kid McCoy" anticipate seeing an encounter that will be replete with scientific sparring. What will eventually take place is problematical.

This fight will be the last before the Horton law goes out of effect in this State.

Both Corbett and "McCoy" have declared themselves to be in the usual good condition.

The indications point to another large crowd in the immense arena of the Garden to-night, and the betting on the affair seems to favor Corbett slightly.

Elks Athletic Games.

New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., will hold a carnival of sports and ladies' day at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 8. The games will be participated in by most of the prominent athletes now in training and will be under the American Amateur Union and League of American Wheelmen rules. A prominent feature will be the baseball game between New York Lodge No. 1 "Elks" and the Celtics. The New York team will consist of some of the well-known old-timers and present members of the New York baseball team.

Body Found at Peacock Point.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 29.—James W. Townsend, who, with two companions, is camping at Peacock Point, yesterday discovered the body of a man on the beach, where it had been left by the receding tide. In one of the pockets of the coat was an aluminum-covered memorandum book, on the first page of which was written "Christian Brenner, East Hintge Street, Providence, R. I." The man wore a gold band ring on a gold watch and chain.

K. A. C. CARNIVAL OF SPORTS.

Interesting Programme Has Been Arranged, and Record Breaking Performances Are Expected.

The annual Labor Day carnival of sports of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be held at Knickerbocker Field, Bayonne City, N. J., on Monday, and the meeting promises to be one of the best in the history of the club.

The sports will begin with the swimming races at 1 P. M., the entries for which will include some of the best swimmers in the country.

The athletic portion of the programme will start at 2 P. M., and will consist of the following events:

One-hundred-yard run, handicap; 300-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; pole vault for height, handicap; putting the sixteen-pound shot, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap.

Two of the events are of special interest on account of the prospect for new records—the sixteen-pound shot putting and the special fifty-yard run. In the former competition two of the best weight throwers in the world will face each other. These are Richard Sheldon, champion of England and America, and W. W. Coe, a young athlete from Boston, who a few days ago made a public record of 44 feet 10½ inches.

The crowning event of Sheldon's career was when he defeated D. Horgan, holder of the world's record, at the English championship meeting at Stamford Bridge, London, last July. His put of 45 feet 10½ inches is the best performance ever recorded at the English championship since the institution of that meeting in 1866. It is Sheldon's intention to try for the world's record of 48 feet 2 inches on Monday, and from his recent practice trials he should easily accomplish the feat.

In the fifty-yard race A. H. Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club will endeavor to lower the present record of 0:5½, made by L. E. Meyers in 1884.

There will be an exhibition of fancy cycle riding during the afternoon, and the day's entertainment will be concluded by a game of baseball.

Niagara Tennis Tourney Ended.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 29.—The Niagara international tennis tournament was concluded here to-day. In the finals of the men's single handicap, the contestants were Summer Hardy and Frederick Alexander of Princeton, the former owing half fifteen. Alexander played his best tennis and won in two straight sets. The scores:

Men's Handicap Singles.—Final Round—F. B. Alexander, Princeton, (owe half 30,) beat Summer Hardy, California, (owe 30,) 6—2, 7—5.

Junior Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Sam Wertheimer, Cincinnati, beat R. Hayes, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3; E. Hayes, Toronto, beat Thomas Ackerland, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3; E. Hayes, Toronto, beat Sam Wertheimer, Cincinnati, 6—8, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Novice Singles.—Semi-Final Round—W. W. Muir, Brantford, beat H. Marquis, St. Catharine's, 6—1, 6—1; Robert Gordon, Buffalo, beat J. Ferry, Toronto, 6—8, 6—4, 6—4.

Final Round—W. W. Muir, Brantford, beat Robert Gordon, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—1.

Women Tennis Players Compete.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Play in the sixth annual lawn tennis tournament for the woman's Western championships in singles and doubles was begun on the Kenwood courts to-day. Among those who participated were Miss Myrtle McAteer of Pittsburg, champion of the United States; Miss Wilkes and Mrs. Whitehead of Brantford, Ontario, and Mrs. Burgess and Miss Dawson, champions of the St. Catharine team. Result of to-day's play, preliminary round:

Singles.—Miss Parker beat Miss Faulkner, 6—0, 3—6; Mrs. Thorndike beat Miss Coleman, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Pennington won over Miss Marshall by default; Miss Neely won from Miss Hatch by default; Miss McAteer won from Miss Norris, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Whitehead won from Miss Orvis., 6—2, 6—4.

Marquette Games Postponed.

The Marquette Club, Brooklyn, has decided to postpone its games scheduled for Labor Day to Saturday, Sept. 22, as there are so many Labor Day games scheduled that the Games Committee believes a larger entry list will be obtained by the postponement.

Myopia's Polo Trophy.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—In the final match for the Westchester Cup to-day the Myopia polo team of Boston beat Point Judith 12 to 5¾.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings—Only One Sale at Auction.

Adler & Herrman have sold, through Joseph F. Gallagher, to John Scheuring, three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 75 by 100.11. The buyer will improve the property.

James J. Donovan, Jr., has sold for C. J. Strubel the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Brook Avenue, 33 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. A stable will be erected on the lots by the purchaser.

The plot, 77 by 101.9, on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 240 feet west of West End Avenue, was conveyed yesterday by A. W. Wanmaker to the Metropolitan Investment Company.

Henry Marks has sold for Mr. A. Willers the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 2,216 Fifth Avenue.

The Consolidated Gas Company will construct a gas tank 187 feet in diameter on the block front on the east side of West End Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, at a cost of $200,000. The plans have been filed by the company's chief engineer, William H. Bradley. The rest of the block, bounded by Amsterdam and West End Avenues, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, is already occupied by similar tanks.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

14 Convent Avenue, west side, 120.6 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 20.1 by 51.10 by 22.3 by 55.8, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry S. Dudley $8,700

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry Kropf, referee, Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 95, two seven-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $59,060; subject to other mortgages for $250,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William E. Wyatt, referee, 90 Carmine Street, south side, 75.9 feet east of Varick Street, 20 by 60, two-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,335.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 2,005 Seventh Avenue, east side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 16 by 77, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 540 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 550 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,073; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wauhope Lynn, referee, 2,965 Decatur Avenue, west side, 253.11 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, (Two Hundredth Street,) 37.6 by 110, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,469; subject to another mortgage for $8,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Franklin Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 48.6 by 102; Margaret Strese of 1,405 Vyse Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 157 to 161 Allen Street, for two seven-story brick tenements, with stores, 37.8 by 74 and 25 by 76; H. J. Wirth of 145 Delancey Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 71 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; George Maurer of 2,794 Beaumont Avenue, owner; William Guggois of 2,937 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, West End Avenue, sixty-fifth to Sixty-sixth Street; the block, for a brick and steel gas tank; Consolidated Gas Company, owner and architect; cost, $200,000.

Poplar Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 38.6 by 48; Thomas Watson, Westchester, owner; T. W. Kingrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,500.

Briggs Avenue, south side, 428.8 feet east of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 19 by 44; H. J. Robertson of 12 East Eighty-eighth Street, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 174.6 feet west of Broadway, for two three-story and basement brick and stone dwellings, 12.9 by 51.4; Annie F. Raymond of 611 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

No. 364 Alexander Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling and office; Smith Williamson, premises, owner; Gray & Pownell of 54 Bleecker Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 196 Grand Street, to a three-story brick store, dwelling, and concert hall; Catharine E. Turnbull of 24 Nassau Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 169 and 171 Grand Street, to a four-story brick warehouse; Robert Hoe of 504 Grand Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, St. James Building, architect; cost, $500.

Marion Avenue, east side, 450 feet south of Westchester Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; Martin Ackermann, Wakefield, owner and architect; cost, $15.

No. 76 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 20 by 54; Charles Lallouette, premises, owner; Charles Jones of 280 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Green Avenue, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Street, Bronx, to a two-story frame dwelling; Annie Niebur, premises, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $250.

Washington Street, northwest corner of Park Place, to a five-story brick storage house; estate of Julia Rhinelander, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Aug. 29.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 187th St, 25x95.11x25x96.1; Honora Schlett to John Donohue $1
ARTHUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 187th St, 25x95.11x25x96.1; Patrick Maloney to Honora Schlett 1
ARTHUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 187th St, 25x95.11x25x96.1; John D. Maloney to Honora Schlett 1
ARTHUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 187th St, 25x95.11x25x96.1; Stephen T. Maloney to Honora Schlett 1
CAULDWELL AV, w s, 80 ft s of 150th St, 20x62.6; David O'Shaughnessy to Clara Grumbacher 4,200
LAND along Hutchinson River at Government Canal; Mount Vernon Suburban Land Company with Franklin A. Wilcox 1
LOTS 25 to 32, 36 to 39, map of 50 lots of Nettie Cohen, Westchester; Edward Baer and another to Joseph J. Frank, (R S $5) 1
MADISON AV, e s, 45.10 ft s of 43d St, 20.10x100; David Webster to Genevieve Webster, (R S $63, mtg $12,000) 1
PITT ST, w s, 60 ft n of Broome St, 40x50; Broome St, n w corner of Pitt St, 25x59.6; Rosie Parnass to John Katzman, (mtg $37,000) 1
PLEASANT AV, 281, s w corner of 115th St, 15.7x74; Pleasant Av, 283, w s, 15x74; Pleasant Av, 285, w s, 15x74; Pleasant Av, 287 and 289, w s, 30x74; Morris Finn to Asher Saiwen 31,000
PROSPECT AV, n w s, 163.6 ft n e of John St, 33x150; Anne Kiernan to E. E. A. Zangenberg and wife, (R S $4.50) 4,500
STANTON ST, 97, s s, 23.1x75x23x64.7; Ernst Detmold to Marks Rosenberg 20,600
WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 180th St, new lines, 40x90; John Massimino to Charlotte B. Ward, (mtg $14,000, R S $6) 1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x100; William D. Kilpatrick to F. W. White, (mtg $55,000, R S $7.50) 1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x100; Laura Celbermann; by attorney, to William D. Kilpatrick, (R S $62.50) 100
60TH ST, 167 East, 20x100.5; William C. Breed, referee, to Thomas J. McLaughlin 4,000
83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; Dudley Van Holland and others, executors, &c., to Dudley Van Holland, 1-5 part 1
83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; Dudley Van Holland and others, executors, &c., to Frederick Van Holland, 1-5 part 1
83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; Dudley Van Holland and others, executors, &c.; to Henry Van Holland, 1-5 part 1
85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine to Louis Bachrach, (mtg $7,500, R S $3.50) 100
89TH ST, 121 West, 25x100.8; Edwin Shorrocks to William Gunn and Andrew Grant, (mtg $15,000, R S $7) 100
89TH ST, 121 West, 25x100.8; William Gunn and Andrew Grant to Mary L. Edwards, (mtg $15,000, R S $7) 100
103D ST, n s, 240 ft e of West End Av, 77x101.9x63.7x100.11; A. W. Wanmaker to the Metropolitan Investment Company, (R S $20) 1
111TH ST, 50 and 52 West, 50x100.11; Philip Alexander to Thomas R. Calder, ½ part, (R S 50 cents) 1
111TH ST, 46 and 48 West, 50x100.11; Thomas R. Calder to Philip Alexander, ½ part, (R S 50 cents) 1
132D ST, n s, 155 ft e of Cypress, or Trinity, Av, 15x110; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to the American Baptist Home Mission Society 2,000
137TH ST, s s, 361 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11; William Picken to William J. Becker, (mtg $13,000, R S $5.50) 100
143D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; George Heyman to John A. Sielken, quitclaim 1

Recorded Leases.

GOERCK ST, 127 to 131; Henry W. Schlesinger to Jennie Wirtzman, 4 8-12 years $5,600
BAYARD ST, 30; G. H. Orange to Louis Ulman, 3 years 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 85th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year $2,250
BATKIN, Rubin, to Abraham Kopiowitz; 16th St, n s, 263 ft e of Avenue B, installments 1,050
CARLEW, James, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; 76th St, 18 and 22 and 24 West, ⅔ year 5,500
CARLEW, James, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; 76th St, 18, 22, and 24 West, ⅔ year 20,000
CARLEW, James, to Franklin Savings Bank; 76th St, 18, 22, and 24 West, 1 year, 3 mortgages, each for 45,000
DAHM, Frederick, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,337, saloon lease, demand 864
FLYNN, Charles, to Kalman Haas; Madison Av, 1,519, collateral for lease of 64 Beaver St ..... -
FRANE, Joseph J., to A. T. Swan; Lot 25 to 32, 36 to 39, map of fifty lots, Nettie Cohen, 3 years 3,500
GILLETT, Letitia C., to William Hogencamp; 72d St, s s, 240 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1-3 year 15,000
GRECO, Stefano, to Philip S. Saitta; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year 4,000
HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Alexander Frankenstein; Madison St, 371 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St, demand 15,000
JONES, Joseph H., to Catherine Conant; Nelson Av, new line, w s, 100.3 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 2,500
KILPATRICK, William D., to Laura Oelbermann; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, 2 years 47,500
KILPATRICK, William D., to James E. North; West End Av, n w corner of 70th St, 1 year 7,500
KILPATRICK, James, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 93d St, n s, 94 ft e of Madison Av, due June 1, 1906 72,000
KILPATRICK, James, to Mount Morris Bank; 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av, demand 7,500
KILPATRICK, James, to Berry B. Simons and another; 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av; also 92d St, s s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, due Nov. 29 1900 2,000
KILPATRICK, James, to Anna K. Shaw; 93d St, n s, 74 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 22,000
LAMBERTI, Pasquale J., to William E. Ver Planck, trustee; 171st St, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 10,000
MONK, George, and Willis Gillies to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 21st St, 340 West, 5 years 35,000
MULLER, Jacob, to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 11th Av, 671, 5 years 5,000
MULLANE, Mary M., to George H. Olney and Ernest Werner; 123d St, s s, 257.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 2 months 1,000
NIENBURG, Mathilda C., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; West St, 425, s e corner of 11th St, saloon lease, demand 4,000
OWENS, Charles E., to Harlem Savings Bank; Harrison Broome St, n w corner of Greene St, 1 year 10,000
RUMORE, John, to Henry Barnard; Cootona Av, w s, 225.5 ft s of 177th St, demand 1,000
REYNOLDS, Edward H., to Adeline C. Van Idersthne; Madison St, 306, 3 years 14,000
SINCLAIR, Robert G., to R. J. Howe; Lot 15, Block 25, map of Pelham Park, 1 year 250
WARD, Charlotte B., to John Massimino; Washington Av, s w corner of 180th St, new lines, 3 years 6,000
SANGENBERG, Ehrhardt, E. A., to Theresa Miller; Prospect Av, s w s, 325 ft s e of John St, 2½ years 1,300

Real Estate Notes.

Thomas H. Hall, foreclosure of mechanic's lien; attorney, C. S. Augustine.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 176th St, 100x100; Harriet W. Wilcox against Julia Drought and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eustis, Foster & Coleman.

6TH AV, 863; Otis Brothers & Co. against William M. Riker and others, (action to impress lien;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

6TH AV, 863; Charles Brox and others against William H. Riker and others, (action to impress lien, &c.;) attorneys, Creevey & Rogers.

47TH ST, 117 West; Charles L. Dimon, administrator, &c., against Martha and Thomas Keery, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Wilder & Anderson.

74TH ST, s

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Cotton, middling	.09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	6.10
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.05
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@74½c; No. 2 red, 75½@76¾c; No. 2 corn, 41¼@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41⅝@41¾c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 23@24½c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.41; prime timothy seed, $4.15@$4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $10.95@$11; lard, per 100 lb, $6.67½@6.70; short ribs, sides, (loose), $6.90@$7.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed), 6@6½c; short clear sides, (boxed), $7.45@7.55; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.75@$10.

COTTON.—Total transactions on the Cotton Exchange yesterday were the smallest in many weeks, conservatively estimated at 95,000 bales, with the entire range of fluctuations limited to 7 points. After opening steady with prices 3 points higher to 1 point lower, demand from a few nervous shorts placed the trading level 2 to 5 points above the final bids of last night. During the rest of the day departure from this basis was unimportant, and on all sides hesitation or indifference was manifested. The cables from Liverpool were slightly better than anticipated, but in view of the fact that crop reports and weather conditions South were more reassuring, cut little figure as an influence upon professional sentiment. The public had little interest in the market, and was indisposed to make fresh ventures until after the holidays. Some commission houses declared their constituents would not take a prominent part in speculation until after the September Government report had been received, this determination resulting when the unsatisfactory way in which the department sends out its findings weekly and monthly. The weather chart denoted good rains in the extreme western belt, with showers in the central and eastern portions of the belt. Bull or bear crop news was to be had for the asking, though the trade was disposed to regard the outlook of late as more promising. Rumors that a "squeeze" of August shorts was to be attempted in Liverpool were given color by announcement in the public advices that the August contracts had advanced 10½ points for the day, equal to more than 90 points in our market. It was also learned that Manchester spinners were supplied with raw material for ten days' use only. The market closed easy, net unchanged to 2 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for middling uplands and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 121 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet at 9⅝c; Mobile nominal at 9c; Savannah quiet and steady at 9 1-16c, 1-16c up; Wilmington, nothing doing; Norfolk firm at 9¼c for old, and 9½c for new; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9 9-16c; Augusta quiet and steady at 9 1-16c, 1-16c off; St. Louis dull at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	9.08	9.14	9.07	9.04@9.08
September	8.49	8.54	8.49	8.50@8.61
October	8.49	8.54	8.48	8.49@
November	8.41	8.46	8.41	8.40@8.41
December	8.40	8.43	8.37	8.37@8.38
January	8.40	8.44	8.37	8.38@8.39
February	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.39@8.41
March	8.42	8.47	8.42	8.41@8.42
April	..	..	..	8.42@8.44
May	..	..	..	8.43@8.44
June	..	..	..	8.44@8.46

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Spot Cotton—Increased demand; prices higher; American middling, fair, 5 31-32d, good middling, 5 11-16d; middling, 5¾d; low middling, 5½d; good ordinary, 5½d; ordinary, 5d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 were for speculation and export and included 3,000 bales American. Receipts, 400 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, August, 5 38-64d buyers; September and October, 4 60-64d sellers; October and November, 4 58-64d sellers; November and December, 4 55-64d sellers; December and January, 4 52-64d sellers; January and February, 4 40-64d sellers; February and March, 4 38-64@4 39-64d buyers; March and April, 4 37-64@4 38-64d sellers; April and May, 4 36-64@4 37-64d buyers; May and June, 4 35-64@4 36-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Speculative sentiment in wheat had a good reason for its increased bullishness yesterday, for not only did the Winter wheat movement fall below last year's total for the same day, but export business was reported well up toward 100 loads at all points, mostly at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis. There was a gradual advance in prices throughout the day, not sensational by any means, but sufficiently steady to denote a substantial under current and evidence of good support aside from the scattered demand from local shorts. Arrivals at Winter wheat points were 500,000 bushels for the day, compared with 310,000 bushels last year, and advices from the country again called attention to light offerings from first hands. At the two principal Spring wheat centres receipts for the day were 259 cars, against 373 cars on the corresponding day last year. Another influence which provoked considerable satisfaction in bull ranks was a Broomhall estimate of 12,000,000 bushels decrease in the United Kingdom crop as compared with last year, making it the smallest yield since 1895. The same authority figured that the United Kingdom would require this year to import 190,000,000 bushels. Recent unfavorable weather has caused English buyers to go abroad for early supplies that a short time ago were expected to be furnished from home crops. Liverpool was up ¾d yesterday, making 1d for the week over the previous market. Chicago held back a little, closing ½d higher to ⅝d lower, and Paris was still worse with a 20 point decline. At Berlin there was an advance of ½@¾ mark. Budapest closed 4 points higher, and Antwerp unchanged. The Northwest markets were strengthened early in the day by reports of heavy rains in the Red River Valley, and later predictions pointed to more rain in Minnesota and North Dakota. San Francisco reported that three cargoes of wheat had been worked for export within a week, putting up prices a cent at once. The greatest period of strength at New York was in the last hour, when shorts manifested a good deal of uneasiness and covered actively, final prices showing ¾@1c net advance. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board boats, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 82½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87⅞c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81⅛c; No. 1 hard, Chicago, 76⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Closing: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71⅝c; August, 71¼c; September, 71⅝c; October, 72½c; December, 74¼c; No. 2, hard, 69@70c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 40c; August, 40c; September, 39¾c; October, 37½c; December, 34c. Oats, No. 2, cash, 23¼c; September, 23½c; December, 24c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 29.—Close: Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; September, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77⅝c; September, 77¼c; December, 77½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; Spring, 71⅝c. Corn, 40¾c. Oats, 23⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—Wheat, August, 74⅝c; September, 74¾c; December, 75⅝c. On grade, No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 74⅝c. Flour and bran, unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29.—Wheat, higher; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼@74½c. Rye, firm; No. 1, 52c. Barley, firmer; No. 2, sample, 38@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$2.10. Rye flour, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Steady; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.25. Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50 nominal; oil meal, $28; linseed oilcake, $27.50; cocoa oilcake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	79¾	80⅜	79 9-16	80⅜
October	80½	80⅝	80½	80⅞
December	81⅝	82⅝	81½	82⅜
May	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84⅞
Corn—				
September	44⅜	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜
December	41⅝	41⅝	41 3-16	41⅜
May	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41½
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	$7.05

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	..	..	..	75⅛
September	74⅛	75⅛	75	75⅛
October	75	75⅞	75	75⅞
Corn—				
August	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	41⅛
September	40⅞	41	39⅝	41
October	38⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
Oats—				
August	..	..	..	21⅜
September	21 11-16	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
October	22⅛	22⅛	22	22⅛
Pork—				
September	$6.70	$6.70	$6.65	$6.65
October	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70
Lard—				
September	7.00	7.02½	7.00	7.02½
October	6.97½	7.00	6.97½	7.00
Ribs—				
September	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.90
October	11.05	11.05	11.00	11.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12@$13; for old; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.50@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; packet, $10@$11.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $17@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $20@$21. PICKLED HOGS—Dull; bacons, 7¾c; 180-lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Steady; bellies quiet; smoking bellies, 11c; 10½c; 12-lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14-lb, 9¼@9¾c; shoulders quiet, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Inactive, city. 4¾@4¾c. LARD—Steady, $7.05; city and country, 4¾@4¾c. LARD—Steady, $7.05; city and country dull and quiet, $6.80; refined lard easier; South America, $7.35; Continent, $7.35; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound dull; city, $6@6.12½; Western, $6@6.12½. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¾c; city lard 7¾c. OLEO OIL—Quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Closing: Beef—Extra mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 65s 6d; thin mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess steady, 65s. Hams—American refined, in pails steady, 55s. Bacon—Wiltshire, in boxes steady, 55s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s 6d; Australian in London, 24s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails steady, 37s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, new, 53s; American finest colored, new, 53s 6d.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.—Butter—Receipts, 2,211 packages; creamery, 16@22c; factory, 15@19c; imitation creamery, 15@18c; Western dairy, 15@18c; Western factory, 14@17c; Elgins, 22c; Imitation creamery, 15@18c; State dairy, 15@18c; June creamery, 20@21c; factory, 15@19c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,000 boxes; State, full cream, small, colored, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, small, white, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, small, colored, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, full cream, small, white, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, large, white, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, large, colored, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, full cream, large, white, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, skims, small, fancy, 6@6½c; State, skims, small, good to prime, 5½@6c; State, skims, large, fancy, 6@6½c; State, skims, large, good to prime, 5½@6c; State, full cream, colored, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, white, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, colored, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, full cream, white, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, full cream, large, colored, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, large, white, fancy, 10½c; State, full cream, large, colored, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, full cream, large, white, good to prime, 9½@10c; State, skims, small, fancy, 6@6½c; State, skims, small, good to prime, 5½@6c; State, skims, large, fancy, 6@6½c; State, skims, large, good to prime, 5½@6c. Eggs—Receipts, 5,000 packages; Western, 15@16c; Western, at mark, 14@15c; Western, at mark, cases included, 13@14c; Western, at mark, cases returned, 13@14c; Western, at mark, cases returned, 13@14c; Western, at mark, cases returned

W. C. WHITNEY RETURNS

He Refuses Absolutely to Talk of Political Affairs.

Greatly Pleased at the Success of Ballyhoo Bey—Discusses Racing in England.

William C. Whitney, home yesterday from Europe on the steamship Oceanic, is as mute in regard to politics as he was when he went over the Atlantic, eight weeks ago, when the Bryan convention was being held at Kansas City. In regard to his racing fortunes and his thoroughbreds and the comfort and peace he enjoyed during his vacation, the ex-Secretary of the Navy was enthusiastic.

Mr. Whitney's family, as is usual at this season, are scattered at Newport and the Adirondacks, and only his son, Harry Payne Whitney, was here to await his arrival from abroad. He and Mr. Whitney's private secretary, Thomas J. Regan, went to meet the Oceanic on a revenue cutter. They had planned to nail to her freeboard an immense placard with "Futurity—Ballyhoo Bey" on it to announce the victory of last Saturday from afar, but it was decided that it was a little too flashy to suit the tastes of the owner of Ballyhoo Bey, and Harry Whitney compromised by taking along a very fine collie dog.

Boarding the Oceanic, Mr. Whitney found his father jubilant over the victory of his colt. Mr. Whitney had received the news of the result of the Futurity race from the pilot who brought newspapers on board, and he devoted himself to reading several accounts of the famous event. Mr. Whitney went away with and returned with his friend, Alexander Gunn of Ohio, and with them was the Hon. A. H. McDonnell of England, who will be Mr. Whitney's guest for several days. At the Oceanic's pier were waiting Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. Whitney's intimate business associate; H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and Henry D. Macdona.

As he stepped from the gangway to the pier, Mr. Whitney attracted attention. The comment of one of his friends on his personal appearance was "Splendid!" He was brisk, ruddy, bright-eyed, and brimming over with good nature, and submitted gracefully to questioning. Of course his political status and opinions were the chief topics of the interrogatories.

"In regard to politics, Mr. Whitney," was the way sought to introduce the thin end of the wedge.

"Mr. Whitney shook his head, but smiled, and his eyes snapped.

"Are you yet, Mr. Whitney, a good Democrat?"

"I have been so busy," replied Mr. Whitney, "in traveling and resting that I have not given any attention to politics. In fact, I have been out of politics for four years. And," with a pause, "I will not, for the present at least, discuss this subject in any way."

Some, who did not know Mr. Whitney, persisted in the endeavor to wring a committal of some sort from him. They had just as well have addressed a sphinx.

"I went away," said Mr. Whitney, "for comfort and recreation, and made good use of my time. I rested in England and Scotland, and am back here without any plans. I shall probably devote about a week to business matters in this city, and shall then go away somewhere. I shall go to Sheepshead Bay to the races and to look at my horses this afternoon."

He was jubilant over the victory of Ballyhoo Bey, and never appeared weary of talking about the horse's achievement. He, however, never doubted that the horse would win the event, and last Saturday, at sea, he and his friends had their convictions fortified by telepathy to such an extent that he was congratulated on his success, so that when the pilot came on board all that they wanted was the circumstantial details of the running.

Of racing in England, Mr. Whitney said that it was excellent, especially for three and four year old events with handicap for weight and age. This resulted in fair victories for the best horses. The stakes, too, are more attractive than in this country, and there are more events for these classes. Two-year-old events are not the vogue. Mr. Whitney said he was planning to send over a string of horses for the three and four year old classes.

Mr. Whitney said that Ballyhoo Bey, if in condition, would race James R. Keene's Commando next Saturday.

Changing the subject, Mr. Whitney talked of the news from China and was disappointed that the fugitive Emperor and Empress had not been captured because of the ease with which the situation could be adjusted, in his view, were they in the power of the allies. He did not believe that the Chinese Government was in league with the Boxers. He believed that Li-Hung-Chang's influence would be exerted in the interest of a pacific solution of the trouble.

At the Whitney mansion a luncheon was waiting, and immediately after the repast the party, which included William C. and Harry Payne Whitney, H. H. Vreeland, Thomas F. Ryan, the Hon. A. H. McDonnell, and Alexander Gunn, took electric cabs for Long Island City, where they boarded Mr. Whitney's private car for Sheepshead Bay. After the races the Whitney stables and training quarters were inspected and dinner was served at Mr. Whitney's country home, at Gerritson's Creek, where he passed the night. He will be at 100 Broadway to-day.

POLICEMAN HAD TWO WIVES.

The Second Learns of the First One and Brings a Suit.

An order for the service by publication of the summons in the case of Mrs. Barbara Beaumont against her husband, Arthur Beaumont, an ex-policeman, for an annulment of her marriage to him, was granted by Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the application of counsel for Mrs. Beaumont.

Mrs. Beaumont was married to the defendant in New Jersey on June 19, 1899. On Feb. 2 last she met a couple of friends who informed her that she was not Beaumont's legal wife, as he had another wife living from whom he had not secured a divorce. Mr. Beaumont admitted that he had been married before, but believed his first wife had secured a divorce from him.

Mrs. Beaumont ascertained that Beaumont had married at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., a Miss Nellie Edmonds. On informing her husband that she knew this he began to break the furniture and declared that he would leave the State and never come back. He departed and it was learned from Chief Devery that Beaumont had been dismissed from the force in April last. Prior to his dismissal he had been attached to the Forty-first Precinct and resided at 1,017 Croton Avenue.

DELIVERS BOGUS PARCELS.

Petty Swindler Represents Himself as Employe of a Clothing Firm.

Several down-town real estate men have recently been victimized by a petty swindler who represents himself as being in the employ of Brooks Brothers, the clothiers, for whom he delivers C. O. D. packages. Monday morning he called at Herbert A. Sherman's office, in Pine Street, while Mr. Sherman was out, and collected $2.50 on a parcel which he said contained collars. Upon his return Mr. Sherman found in the package a neatly wrapped up piece of asphalt. One of George R. Read's clerks made a similar purchase for Mr. Read, except that the prize in the package turned out to be a brickbat.

The swindler is described as about twenty-four years old, of medium height, with black hair and eyes. He wore a blue serge suit and black derby hat. He apparently knows his victims by sight, and waits for his opportunity until they are absent from their offices.

ACID FATALLY BURNS AN INFANT.

Bottle Unlabeled and the Seller of the Poison Was Held for Homicide.

Annie Kriegon, an infant of two months, died at her home, 242 Madison Street, from the effects of carbolic acid burns. Her mother on Sunday rubbed the child's body with what was supposed to be camphorated oil, but which turned out to be carbolic acid. The poison was contained in a bottle without a label.

Samuel Levin, who sold the acid and who was arrested on a charge of violating a section of the Penal Code by his neglect to label a bottle containing poison, was held without bail on a charge of homicide.

CAUGHT FUGITIVE BY THE LEG.

Woman Captured Negro Who Had Given Detectives a Long Race.

August Schaefer, alias "Black Butch," gave Detectives McCarthy and Larkin of the Fifth Street Police Station the chase of their lives on Tuesday afternoon. After they had followed him over a half-mile course through streets, houses, fire escapes, and cellars, they were just about to lose him altogether when a woman grabbed him by the leg and held him until his pursuers arrived.

The detectives were standing in a pawnshop at First Street and Second Avenue when Schaefer entered. He asked the proprietor to give him $35 on a watch. This was refused, and then the man insisted, saying that he had once gotten $22 on his timepiece in the same shop. McCarthy and Larkin thought they recognized him as a criminal, so they decided to search him. Schaefer acquiesced with apparent willingness.

In his clothes they found several diamonds, some pieces of jewelry, six silver spoons marked "Narragansett Pier," a gold necklace, a diamond-studded locket, a watch chain, a college class ring of 1891, and a silver match safe. He carried a silk umbrella with a pearl handle, and wore a diamond shirt button and a diamond ring.

Just as the search was over the man dashed out of the door. The detectives followed. Schaefer ran around the corner of First Street, down to Avenue A, and into a house. After ascending a narrow stairway he gained the roof by means of a trap door, then skipped over the tops of three neighboring houses, and at last, after climbing down a fire escape, ran through an areaway into Avenue B. All the while the detectives were in close pursuit.

After running for a block on Avenue B the fugitive turned into a doorway, ran up four flights of steps, and reached the roof. As he started to jump over the edge Larkin caught one of his hands, but his grip gave way and Schaefer vanished. Expecting to see a mangled corpse, the pursuers looked over. But their prey, after falling two stories, had alighted on a fire escape, and they saw him crawling into a window. The chase began again. Schaefer ran down into the back yard of the house, where a woman was washing clothes. She scented trouble, and caught his leg as he was trying to scale a fence. A minute later the officers had him.

When he was taken to the Yorkville Court yesterday he said he was thirty-three years old and homeless, and Magistrate Meade held him under $1,000 bail. The police say he is a noted crook, and they expect some one to lay claim to the valuables found on him, although no claims have been made as yet.

CANNOT FIND J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

Nebraska's Attorney General Seeks to Secure His Testimony.

Attorney General C. J. Smyth of Nebraska announced himself yesterday as completely baffled in his efforts to locate John D. Rockefeller for the purpose of having Mr. Rockefeller testify in the proceedings instituted by the State of Nebraska under its anti-trust law against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

When the hearing adjourned on Tuesday, Mr. Smyth announced that it would be resumed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the same place, Room 1,709, Commercial Cable Building. At that hour Mr. Smyth and Alfred D. Eddy, counsel of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, were in consultation in Room 1,806.

"There will be no hearing to-day," said Mr. Smyth in answer to a question. "These proceedings have been adjourned sine die. I have used every effort to find Mr. Rockefeller, and men I have had out looking for him report that they have been utterly unable to find out where he is. The nearest approach we could get to any trace of him was at his office, where we were told that he was out of town. I did not apply for a subpoena because I thought it best to have at least some notion of his whereabouts beforehand."

Mr. Eddy looked on smilingly while Mr. Smyth went on to remark that it was hardly worth while under the circumstances to put the Sheriff's men to so much trouble.

The Attorney General added that the proceedings would be taken up again some time after Sept. 3, when he believed Mr. Rockefeller would be in town. Mr. Smyth expects to take up the proceedings of the State of Nebraska against the Union Pacific Railroad, concerning the validity of freight rates charged by that company and in which $650,000 is involved. Then he will again direct his attention to the Standard Oil Company.

TESTATOR CRITICISES FATHER.

Henry Ludlow Ritter Leaves His Property to a Woman.

A will was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, which was unusual in that in it the father of the testator was criticised. Henry Ludlow Ritter, the testator, died last Saturday. He was twenty years old and had been ill with consumption for several years. He bequeathed all of his property to Martina Wilkins Van Orden. The personal estate is estimated at $5,000. The will further says:

"I have left my property as above, remembering the fact that my father would be my natural representative, but he has done nothing for my support since my mother's death, and his efforts have been dictated to my detriment."

Miss Van Orden, when seen at her home, 481 St. Ann's Avenue, yesterday, refused to say anything beyond the fact that young Ritter had lived there a number of years. Neighbors said that Miss Van Orden was a cousin of Ritter's, and that she and her two sisters had taken care of him for nine years.

JUMPED FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Brown Swam Ashore and Later Denied Any Attempt at Suicide.

William Brown, thirty-five years old, of 7 Clark Place, Jersey City, was a passenger on the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Philadelphia on her trip from Jersey City to Twenty-third Street at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. Brown stood at the stern of the boat and when she had gone a little more than her own length from the end of the slip he jumped overboard.

The boat was at once stopped, but Brown shouted to the pilot to go ahead. Then he swam back to the Adams Express pier, where he was lifted from the water. At the City Hospital it was found that he had suffered no injury, and after his clothes were dried his son, who had been notified, took him home.

"Did I intend to commit suicide?" said Brown, when asked the question. "No; I just changed my mind about going to New York and there was no other way of getting back to Jersey City quick enough."

FOR LOST SON, $5 REWARD.

The Boy Is Only Twelve Years Old, but Weighs 185 Pounds.

As a reward for the recovery of a boy of twelve who weighs nearly 200 pounds, the sum of $5 has been offered by M. Cuneo of Greenburg, Penn., and as a result all the policemen and detectives of the city are understood to be displaying unusual enthusiasm in their efforts to get a good look at this youthful marvel.

The boy's name is Andrew Cuneo, and he is the son of the man who offers the reward. The lad is 4 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 185 pounds. He is very fond of the circus and of theatrical performances, and his greatest ambition is to secure a position with some show. His father believes that he has secured a long engagement with some company whose manager knows a good thing when he sees it. He was last seen at the State Militia encampment at Mount Gretna, Penn.

For John Dofflinger, $5.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having read in your paper for Monday, Aug. 27, of the brave attempt of John Dofflinger, of 82 Barbey Street, Brooklyn, to save a friendless fox terrier from being run over by the elevated train, as a result of which he is seriously injured, I inclose $5 for him, to your care, begging you to give it to him with the heartfelt thanks of a lover of dogs, for his generous deed. I feel sure that others who have loving animal friends will feel equally anxious to express their gratitude on behalf of these helpless creatures, and that John Dofflinger will not be allowed to suffer unaided for his unselfish effort.

I hope, too, some one will give a good home to the little dog, for which he risked his life, only wishing I were able to do so, but confident that more powerful friends will be raised up for both man and dog.

ELIZABETH W. WILSON.

NEGROES RETAIN COUNSEL

Frank Moss to Push Charges Against the Rioters.

He Represents the City Vigilance League in Its Investigation—Grand Jury Finds No Indictments.

Frank Moss has been retained by a committee of representative colored men to see what action can be taken to punish the persons who were implicated in the recent outbreak against the negroes in this city.

Mr. Moss will also represent the City Vigilance League in similar action, and an effort will be made to gather sufficient evidence to convict those who were guilty. While much evidence has already been secured, it is said, it is believed that by giving publicity to the fact that some responsible person has the matter in hand more will be forthcoming, and it is further believed that witnesses who have hesitated to speak before will now come forward and tell what they know.

Mr. Moss declined last evening to make public the names of the colored men who have retained him, as he said that he did not think it would serve the interests of his clients to do so at present.

"They are representative men," he said, "and they are anxious to get at the exact truth. They have called on me with the purpose of having the matter thoroughly ventilated and the offenders punished. The committee was appointed at a recent meeting of colored men.

"I also represent the City Vigilance League in this matter. The work for both will be done with one common purpose. We want to get all the evidence possible, although I already have a great deal.

"I think there are a great many people who will talk," added Mr. Moss, "when they understand that there is some one ready to give assistance. The better class of colored people are greatly worked up over the recent outbreaks. They feel that they must take some definite action, for they don't know when such a thing may occur again."

Mr. Moss declined to say just what action would be taken. "It is too early for that," he said; "first we must get all of our evidence."

NO RACE RIOT INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Dismissed Without Having Fixed Responsibility.

The August Grand Jury was dismissed yesterday by Judge McMahon in Part I. of General Sessions. It handed in no indictments in the race riot occurrences, which it has been investigating, and it did not even hand up a presentment in relation to it.

After the Grand Jury had been discharged Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who is Acting District Attorney, said that the Grand Jury had of its own volition during the course of its business learned considerable about the colored population in certain sections of the city. He said it had thoroughly investigated the recent race rioting, and had had about fifteen witnesses, colored persons and police, including Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, before it, and had tried to learn the actual cause of the race riots.

Mr. McIntyre said that the colored witnesses were wholly unable to identify any officer alleged to have been brutal in his treatment of colored persons. The evidence adduced was so faint, said Mr. McIntyre, that it was an impossibility to find an indictment in any instance, and it was absolutely impossible to even hand up a presentment.

POLICE FIND "LAMPLIGHTER."

Capture of Negro Who Is Charged with Shooting a Messenger.

John Davis, alias "Lamplighter," who was wanted for shooting Peter Brennan, a messenger, at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue at midnight Saturday, was arrested yesterday afternoon in a tenement house at 241 West Sixty-first Street.

Davis is colored. He, with a number of companions, was leaving a poolroom in the neighborhood where the shooting took place, and Brennan, with several boys, was standing at Sixty-second Street. The boys jeered the colored men, and Davis, it is alleged, fired three shots, one of which struck Brennan. Davis escaped. Brennan was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and on Sunday Dr. Brewer made an effort to locate the bullet, but was unsuccessful. Brennan is dying.

Acting Captain Karr and Detectives Quinn and Donahue of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station have been searching for Davis since the shooting. Yesterday they learned that he was in hiding at the Sixty-first Street address. They found a door leading to one of the upper flats locked, and forced the door. Davis was found in one of the rooms. He begged the police to protect him. He denied doing the shooting, and when asked why he didn't give himself up said that he was afraid of being hanged by a mob.

The police sent for a patrol wagon and Davis was taken to the station house. Later he was taken to the hospital to be identified by Brennan.

The police deny that Brennan identified Davis, although it was said at the hospital that the identification was made by the boy. According to the police, Brennan said he knew Davis, but was not sure that he was the man who did the shooting. The police claim, however, that they have six witnesses who say that it was Davis who fired the shots.

Davis said he was twenty-nine years old, married, had no occupation, and lived at 322 West Thirty-seventh Street.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Negroes Injured in Race Troubles Demand Heavy Damages.

Samuel Ludlow, the lawyer who is collecting claims against the city by colored men injured by the police in the recent race troubles, announced yesterday that he had four more claims which he will file, amounting to $60,000. Mr. Ludlow has already filed seven claims amounting to $125,000 in the Controller's office.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that he had not heard of the claims yet, nor had he seen Mr. Ludlow. The probabilities are that the lawyer will have to sue the city.

Lawyer Putnam had eight additional claims made out yesterday, which he was to file against the city, aggregating $130,000. The claims were made on behalf of colored people who were injured. The grounds for making them are that the city was not properly protected by the police, and that they would not have been injured had the police exercised proper precaution. The claims were not put on file when the Controller's office closed yesterday.

TROOPS TO GUARD DOOMED NEGRO

Maryland Militia Sent to Prevent Lynching at Belaire.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Gov. Smith to-day decided to send a company of State troops to Belaire, Hartford County, as a guard to William Black, a negro, who is to be hanged at that place on Friday next.

His action is the result of a request by the authorities of that county, who fear that Black will be taken from them and lynched in spite of the fact that he has been sentenced to die. Black is in a state of collapse from fear, and it has been necessary to administer stimulants to him for the past two days to keep him up.

Black was convicted of an assault upon Jessie Bradford in March last. He escaped, but was arrested a week later on an oyster boat down the bay, brought to this city for safe keeping, tried, and convicted here, and has been in the Baltimore jail ever since. He will be taken by train to Belaire on Friday morning and hanged as soon after his arrival as possible.

While Black was awaiting trial another negro, Louis Miller, was lynched in Belaire for a similar crime and threats have been made that Black would be accorded a like fate.

LIGHTNING INJURES OPERATOR.

Bolt Enters Office Over Wires and Strikes Man at Key.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 29.—During a thunderstorm this evening lightning entered the telegraph office at Hainsport over the wires and George Gilbert, the operator, was hurled across the room and badly injured.

His clothing took fire, but he was able to put out the fire before it burned him badly. It is not thought he will survive.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

About 300 Delegates Meet at Saratoga—President Manderson on Overlegislation.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—Three hundred delegates were present at the opening session of the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Bar Association at the Grand Union Hotel to-day. The President's address was delivered by ex-Senator Charles F. Manderson of Omaha, Neb., communicating the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest made in several States and by Congress during the preceding year. He said in part:

Much has been said of the advisability and the many benefits derivable from uniformity of statutes among the States. We cannot overestimate the importance of uniform laws upon matters incident to commercial law, such as acts relating to negotiable instruments and bills of exchange, concerning days of grace and the collection of debts. If the laws relating to deeds, wills, and descent were alike the country over, the best legislation surviving, how much of needless, expensive, and troublesome litigation would be saved?

Although much has been done by the association through the medium of the State Commissions on uniform State laws, which has its being in thirty-two States, there is much yet to be done.

In speaking favorably of an international bureau for the unification of the law, the President read a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, John Hay, who said:

It is appreciated that the collection and publication of the principal pieces of legislation of the civilized States of the world from year to year by a central bureau might greatly facilitate the study of comparative jurisprudence, and by its enlightening influence tend to the amelioration of the common law, as well as of the municipal law of nations. In this reply the President had said:

The practical difficulties in the way are numerous and almost forbidding in their character. The method for the collection of the material and its utilization by a central international bureau might well be considered by a congress of the nations to be held at some convenient place in Europe. Certainly such action could not possibly result in harm, and from it much good might result."

A considerable portion of the address was devoted to the changes in statute law made in the several States and in Congress during the past year. On this topic Mr. Manderson said:

The evil of over-legislation, of the passion for lawmaking, continues with unabated force in the States, bringing in its train the ills of paternalism, dead-letter statutes, with disregard, and even contempt, for law. Luckily there are some Constitutional limitations upon the legislative power, and those who have framed organic acts have sought in some degree to check the avaricious appetite of the annual and biennial legislators.

That in the minds of the people there is a growing distrust of legislative bodies, and fear of the course of their leaders, is shown by the actions of the later Constitutional Conventions in curtailing the length of sessions, the substitution of biennial meetings, the prohibition of special laws, the forbidding of the grant of exclusive privileges to any corporation or association, the requirement that the subject of every act shall be clearly expressed in its title, that there shall be a separate act for each subject, and that the several readings of bills shall be upon different days.

Few realize that there were enacted in 1899 4,334 general and 9,325 local, special, or private laws, making a total (hardly entitled to be called a grand total) of 14,159 laws in the States alone. The proportion is as large in 1900, the only relief being that fewer States held legislative sessions. Gentlemen of the American Bar Association, you can do much to bring about a better condition by vigorous efforts inculcating in the public mind the well-recognized doctrine that "that government is best which governs the least."

The nomination and election of members followed, also the election of the General Council, and the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee.

At the evening session papers were read by Richard M. Venable of Baltimore on "The Growth of the Law" and by Edward A. Harriman of Chicago on "Ultra Vires Corporation Leases."

GERMANY WANTS COAL.

In View of the Famine the Prussian Cabinet Will Facilitate Importation from America.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The coal famine in Germany has become very serious, and several Chambers of Commerce have petitioned the Government for relief.

The Prussian Cabinet has resolved to grant a modified railroad tariff for foreign coal in order to facilitate the importation of coal from England and the United States. Indeed the famine is so pronounced that the Prussian Minister of Railways, in the interest of the State, has laid an embargo on all the coal mined in the State mines.

RATES ON COAL FOR EXPORT.

Profit in the Shipments to the Mediterranean Ports.

The cable dispatch from London printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the freight on coal from this city or Baltimore to London will be 1 guinea per ton was shown to an official at the offices of the Atlantic Transport Line, at 1 Broadway. He said that the company was not in the business of coal transportation either here or in London.

"The dispatch," he added, "appears to be a casual talk with a press man and with one of our General Managers. What is stated, however, has a basis of fact. As to Mediterranean rates I know of three tramp steamers chartered in Philadelphia last week for the Mediterranean for coal shipments at 21s. a ton.

"Profit in such shipment is not inconsiderable. Say coal is $5 a ton in London, it is, on account either of transportation or the increased cost of French mining, $7 a ton at Marseilles, so that American coal would arrive in the Mediterranean cheaper than local coal, although there is usually a slight increase in Mediterranean freight rates over those to London."

Coal Famine Menaces Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 29.—A coal famine now threatens the colony of Newfoundland. The establishment of a large smelting enterprise at Sydney absorbs the greater part of the Cape Breton output, and the failure of Reid's mines leaves the colony without any local product. Sydney coal has advanced 30 per cent., and there is probably not enough to supply the Winter's demand. Mr. Reid, the railway contractor, is likely to be most affected, his trains and steamers absorbing fully a third of the entire colonial coal import.

WHY EUROPE BUYS COAL HERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Somebody seems to be running a literary bureau in connection with "American Coals for Export." There is some smoke and a great deal of rot in the articles published. Europe is taking our coals simply because they have strikes in Germany, Belgium, Austria, and France, and the price with low freights is or was slightly in favor of American shipment. That Europe cannot take care of itself just as well, with the strikes settled, as it could twelve months ago almost goes without saying.

There is a lot of politics in it also, as per the remarks of Senator Scott of West Virginia. The present way of working that market is not healthy for the trade, and will result in reaction. When we can sell to Europe cheaper than it can buy elsewhere we will get the trade and not until then.

Your editorial of Monday says: "The demand has not lasted long enough to give assurances that it will be permanent for a large tonnage within the next twenty-five years." It covers the case in a nutshell. The whole article was a common-sense view of the whole business. I have no doubt that in time we will get a large portion of the trade of Europe and other parts of the globe, and we have quality decidedly in our favor, but that we will get it in the next few years is a grand humbug, and simply means coal-road stocks and politics together with an admixture of sentiment and speculation. BITUMINOUS.

New York, Aug. 29, 1900.

Says the Stakes Were Paid.

In yesterday morning's TIMES C. A. Mountjoy, attorney for Siegfried Steiner in the latter's suit for the recovery of certain stakes posted on the steamship New York, was quoted as saying that he was "informed that Mr. Wasserman declined to pay the money to either party, although both claimed to have won the wager." In behalf of Mr. Wasserman Henry L. Scheurman has written a letter to THE TIMES, stating that Mr. Mountjoy's information was erroneous, and that Mr. Wasserman paid over the money in question to Messrs. Wilson, Goodrich & Marsh, with whom the stakes were deposited.

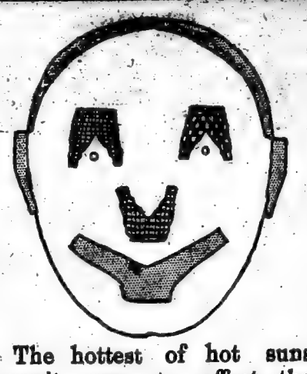

The hottest of hot suns doesn't seem to affect the growth of the red golf coat, it blooms at mountain, lake, seashore, and inland town alike; but in some places its growth is monstrously ugly.

There's a correct shape and cut to a golf coat the same as with any coat.

We have copied the one approved by London—yoke back. Have plain back coats too. Have suits of fancy cheviot with yoke back coat. Have everything else the golfer wears—also golf clubs and balls.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TWENTY FAT MEN IN A BOAT.

They Ride Around Central Park Lake on a Bet That They Would Sink the Launch.

The little electric launch which plies on the Central Park lake yesterday carried the heaviest load it has ever borne. Twenty fat men, the lightest of them weighing 220 pounds and their aggregate weight amounting to between two and two and a half tons, were crowded on board, and the boat made a trip around the lake.

The fat men were assembled yesterday under the leadership of Ernest Wil, a saloon keeper of 1,407 Second Avenue, who is also a wrestler. He weighs 250 pounds himself, and is a friend of August Braun, who owns the launch. Braun took him out in the boat some time ago and suggested that it was capable of carrying a heavy load. Wil said that he was willing to bet a clambake that the boat would sink under twenty fat men whom he could pick out, and Braun accepted the bet.

The fat men arrived in a wagon drawn by six horses, and were cheered by a crowd that had assembled. Charles B. Gumb, the heaviest man of the score, tips the beam at 291.

The fat men were arranged in a group and photographed several times. Then they had luncheon, after which they got aboard the launch. The stern sank almost to the surface of the water, but the bow stood almost a foot above the water. As the boat started down the lake followed by a small fleet of rowboats and a crowd of spectators, who ran along the shore, it became evident that Braun was going to win his bet.

"When are you going to sink the boat, Wil?" bellowed a man on the shore.

"Vait till we turn a curve," said Wil; "der boat vill vobble herself undt turn a somerset."

He was disappointed, however, for the launch made the tour of the lake without turning a "somerset."

"Nefer mind," said Wil, "der glambake is up to me, but if I had had dot prize crew of mine here I vould haf von. 'Pop' Chase couldn't come, and he veights 365 pounds."

Wil said afterward that another fat man, who weighs a trifle over 460 pounds, also disappointed him.

EXPRESS WAGON SUNK IN A SLIP.

The Ferryboat Started as It Was Being Driven Aboard.

Owing to a mistake on the part of some one the Central Railroad ferryboat Communipaw started from its slip at Jersey City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning just as two horses and a loaded truck of the United States Express were being driven on the boat by Thomas Benson. Patrick Flynn, with his helper, was on the box beside him.

The boat was crowded, and there was barely room for the horses and truck. The horses were on the boat and Benson was trying to guide them between two other trucks when the bell rang. The boat started so quickly that when it parted from the bridge the truck went down into the water, dragging the horses after it.

Benson and Flynn saved themselves from going overboard by jumping. It was a close shave, but they landed on the boat. The truck with its load sank into thirty feet of water, and before any effort could be made to rescue the horses they were drowned. They were valued at $500. The goods on the truck are estimated to be worth $1,000. A wrecking scow and derrick was sent to the slip and the horses and truck and most of the goods were raised.

Capt. Nelson ran the Communipaw back into another slip, but a few minutes later the boat resumed her trip to New York.

The explanation given of the accident by the ferry officials was that Capt. Nelson took the signal given for starting a boat from an adjoining slip as intended for him, and that he at once signaled the engineer of the Communipaw to go ahead, and that when the boat started the strain broke the hawsers that held the boat to the bridge. The matter will be officially investigated, however.

JEWELRY HID IN TRUNK STOLEN.

Bogus Expressmen Get Mrs. Bacon's Baggage and Rifles It.

Mrs. Julius Bacon of 27 Euclid Place, Cleveland, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. C. Ketchem of Thirteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I., for several weeks, last week packed her trunks and sent them to Manhattan. In one of them she secreted about $2,000 worth of jewelry.

At Winfield three men with an express wagon were waiting for the train, and they told the baggageman that they were sent for a trunk marked "Mrs. Bacon, Winfield, L. I." The baggageman found one of the trunks so marked, and he delivered it to the supposed expressmen. It was the one that contained the jewelry, and the tag had been changed between the time the trunk left Mrs. Ketchem's house and the time it reached Winfield, probably while standing on the station platform at Whitestone.

The men drove in the direction of Woodside, and on the way they rifled the trunk of its contents, taking the jewelry and other valuable articles and scattering the other things along the road. The trunk was found near Woodside.

EMPEROR TO MEET AMERICANS.

Committee from Brooklyn Will Thank Him for Trophy.

Word was received in Brooklyn yesterday that the three delegates from the United Singers of Brooklyn, who went to Berlin for the purpose of personally thanking Emperor William for the prize he gave at the National Saengerfest, held in July, would have an audience with the Kaiser on Saturday. The delegates are S. K. Saenger, President of the United Singers; Arthur Claassen, who was the conductor at the Saengerfest, and Otto Wissner, the piano manufacturer.

From the audience with the Emperor the delegates will be taken in a coach of the imperial household to Tempelhofer Felt to witness the Fall manoeuvres of the German Army. There, in the evening, 2,000 singers from Berlin will serenade the Emperor with the Kaiser prize song, which was composed for the National Saengerfest. The serenade has been arranged in order that the Emperor might hear the song [illegible]

Celebrated Hats.

Fall Styles

Now On Sale.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia.

And Accredited Agencies in all the principal cities of the World.

SON'S CHARGE AGAINST MOTHER.

Declares She Tried to Force His Child Sister to Marry.

A lecture against matchmaking was delivered by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, when Agent Pisarra of the Gerry society brought into court Joseph Di Matteo, a barber, and Anza Balentino, an Italian woman, who was charged by her son, Toni Balentino, with having attempted to marry her twelve-year-old daughter May to Di Matteo.

Young Balentino alleged that his mother was infatuated with Di Matteo, who is reputed to come of a wealthy Italian family, but as she was too old to marry him herself, she had decided to make him her son-in-law. In order to make Di Matteo fall in love with the girl, the son charged, the woman had taken her down to his barber's shop, on Second Avenue, near Forty-seventh Street, on all kinds of pretexts. She had forced the girl to write love letters to the barber, and her efforts had finally succeeded.

Young Balentino said that he objected to this procedure, and he wanted it stopped, as he did not care to have his sister forced on any one. Neither the barber nor the mother had any excuses to offer, and the Magistrate made the latter promise to abandon her matrimonial schemes, while Di Matteo agreed to abstain from visiting the girl.

WOMAN BATHER ARRESTED.

Action of a Pavilion Officer—Bath Beach People Indignant.

The arrest of Mrs. Gertrude Brierly of Benson Avenue and Bay Tenth Street while she was bathing near Connolly's bathing pavilion, at Bath Beach, has created a great deal of indignation among the inhabitants of Bath Beach. For years it has been the custom of people living near the water at Bath Beach to don their bathing clothes in their houses and enjoy a dip in the water without the expense of a bathing house.

Mrs. Brierly's house is near the water, and yesterday she walked to the beach clad in her bathing suit and started out for a swim. She was stopped by Special Officer Zippman, who is attached to Connolly's bathing pavilion, at the foot of Fifteenth Avenue. He told her that she was using the water which had been set aside for the patrons of the pavilion and ordered her away. She refused to go, saying that the beach where she was bathing was the property of the Department of Parks. She was backed up by a crowd of women bathers, but Zippman dragged her off to the Bath Beach Police Station, dressed in her bathing suit, and made a charge of disorderly conduct against her. Later she was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court.

Magistrate Voorhees asked Zippman if other women had not been bathing near the houses without having paid anything to the proprietor. He replied in the affirmative.

"Why didn't you arrest some of them?" said the Magistrate. "I think that there is something behind this arrest. I see no reason for holding the prisoner, anyway, as she hasn't committed any crime, so I'll discharge her."

ALLEGED LODGEROOM RAID.

Faction of D. A. 49 Said to Have Forcibly Entered Hall.

There was considerable excitement among the Knights of Labor in this city yesterday over a raid which it is alleged was made by one faction of District Assembly 49 in the headquarters of another faction, where the raiders seized the books and paraphernalia and took them away. The district split into two factions some time ago, each faction claiming to be the original body. The one faction was known as the Parsons faction, and the other as the Hayes faction. P. McMahon is Master Workman and P. J. Daly Secretary of the Parsons faction, and James O. Hovey and John Wilkins, Master Workman and Secretary, respectively, of the other faction.

The raid took place on Monday night, but the facts did not leak out until yesterday. The Hayes faction had been holding a secret meeting at Gramercy Hall, 326 East Twenty-first Street, when, it is alleged, a strong body of the Parsons faction burst in and demanded the books and other property. When the demand was refused, it is alleged the raiders seized the books and property and took them away.

TYPHOID TRACED TO WELL WATER

A Number of Cases Among Clark Thread Mill Employes.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The local Board of Health in tracing the many cases of typhoid fever recently reported here, has found that a large percentage of the victims are girls employed in the Clark thread mills, in this city and Kearny. Investigation showed that these girls have been drinking considerable water taken from driven wells in the mill yards.

When Bacteriologist Connolly examined the water he found that, while that taken from the well at the mill on the west side of the Passaic River was fairly good, that taken from the wells in Kearny, on the east bank of the Passaic, was alive with bacilli.

Superintendent Abercrombie at once ordered city water run into the mills, and was willing, if necessary, to shut down the mills for a couple of days, so as to expedite the work. There are several thousand employes in the three mills.

CONSTABLE LEVIES ON HOTEL.

Waiters Take the Silverware and Guests Eat with Spoons.

ASBURY, PARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The Hotel Devonshire, in Seventh Avenue, was closed this afternoon. It was run by Frank W. Case, Jr. The closing was due to the serving of a distress warrant issued for a debt said to be $1,000 due George W. Thompson of this city, the owner of the building.

Constable Hammell visited the hotel just as the guests were sitting down to dinner. The waiters in some manner obtained wind of what had happened, confiscated the silverware, and held it for their wages. Most of it had disappeared before the constable could prevent their taking it.

The guests ate their dinners with spoons found in the servants' quarters and in the kitchen. In the afternoon all the guests moved out and the constable is in possession.

Letter Carriers in Shirt Waists.

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 29.—Postmaster Mahony to-day issued an order which formally allows the Passaic letter carriers to wear shirtwaists during the hot weather. They are especially forbidden to wear suspenders with the waists. They will not appear in their new [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Matinée Saturday. Empire Theatre Company. BROTHER OFFICERS. Sept. 11—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION Theatre, B'way & 44th St. OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING. DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT James K. Hackett, SUPPORTED BY MISS BERTHA GALLAND, In Last Season's Great Success, The Pride of Jennico. Seats now on Sale.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Generally fair; light southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,802. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MUNICIPAL BUREAUS

Delay, Ignorance, and Uncourteous Treatment of Citizens Charged.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE MAN

Months Consumed in Getting Replies from Messrs. Whalen and Keating Regarding Street Obstructions.

The Law Department and the Department of Highways are not regarded by many citizens as branches of the municipal administration where courtesy and promptness characterize the methods of their chiefs and subordinates. Some who have had to do with them say that their experiences have been the reverse of pleasant, that they have chafed under impoliteness and procrastination, that at no time is a ready response given to those who inquire in regard to matters in which every citizen has a right to be interested, that in embarrassing situations the officials resort to red-tape excuses, and that ignorance of the laws governing this community, on the one hand, and of the duties of the department, on the other, is frequently exhibited.

This situation has led, in the case of the Law Department, to general discussion as to its organization and the power that dominates it. In such discussion, the control of the department has been shown to be dynastic. For instance, it has been pointed out that John Whalen, the Corporation Counsel; is a brother-in-law of John F. Carroll, Richard Croker's first lieutenant, and that he succeeded William H. Clark, brother-in-law of John B. Sexton, Mr. Croker's second lieutenant.

A rule generally observed by former Corporation Counsels on entering office and reorganizing the law staff was to retain the best legal talent found in the department. Mr. Whalen did not follow precedent. He organized an almost entirely new staff, the personnel of which was, in the main, the choice of Mr. Whalen's political sponsors, so that very few of the present Assistant Corporation Counsels have had any considerable experience in the department.

A conspicuous instance of the demerits charged against the Law and Highway Departments is that of a business man in the hardware district, who, since March 17 last, has vainly endeavored to discover why the Department of Highways does not take action in regard to what constitutes a nuisance, is a nuisance to the safety and comfort of citizens, and constitutes an incumbrance. He more than five months ago addressed this communication to Commissioner Keating:

BUSINESS MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Hon. James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, New York City:

Dear Sir: Your department having control of the streets of this city, and so far as I know with full power to remove any or all incumbrances, I write to ask why the Metropolitan Street Railway Company are allowed to trespass as they do on the public highways, with tracks which they do not use? Do they own the following streets, which are all in the business district, and doubtless trespass on other streets, which have at the moment escaped my memory? Their rails now incumber the following streets: Vesey Street, from Greenwich Street to Broadway; Barclay Street, from Church Street to Broadway; Park Place, from Church Street to Broadway; Church Street, from Barclay Street to Canal Street, and a large part of University Place. May I ask that your department will use its authority to compel the removal of these rails?

The citizen was six days later informed by the Secretary of Mr. Keating's department that his complaint had been forwarded to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to what authority the Highways Department procured to remove such unused or abandoned tracks. The citizen was gratified for the attention shown to his effort to cause the thoroughfares to be put in proper condition, and so expressed himself in a letter to Commissioner Keating on March 27. In it he asked for the Corporation Counsel's opinion as soon as it was made. A promise of it was made March 28.

More than three months passed without word from Mr. Keating, and on July 6 the citizen sent him this reminder:

Dear Sir: Referring to yours of March 28, I would ask if any effort has been made to get from the Corporation Counsel an opinion as to the powers of your department in the matter referred to? Several communications recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES as to "who owns the streets," seem to me quite pertinent to the information. I have been seeking for over three months, and I trust you will push the matter to some conclusion. If you have ever been spattered by a loose unused rail and your clothing ruined, I believe you would be interested in solving this question.

Awaiting the favor of an early reply, yours respectfully.

He was informed that no reply to the request for an opinion had been received from the Corporation Counsel. Waiting until July 27, the complainant again wrote to Mr. Keating, saying in part:

I am yet in ignorance of any effort on the part of your department to rid the streets of this city of the unused rails which now incumber them, and with due deference I submit that the delay in learning your authority in the matter is unwarranted. You do not say if any effort has been made to call the attention of the Corporation Counsel to your request for an opinion, and I judge it is a matter of indifference to you if you ever receive an opinion on the subject. I dislike to feel that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company owns our streets, and I believe that some action should be taken by your department to remedy the trouble, and have waited patiently over four months for some sign that you will ascertain your powers and exercise them.

CRITICISES FINAL REPLY.

Then came from Mr. Keating's office a copy of a letter dated Aug. 1 to Mr. Whalen recalling the request for an opinion on the question at issue, and a fortnight later the citizens received this letter, which contained an opinion that he regards as sarcastic and impertinent:

Referring to your communications regarding the necessity of removing from city streets unused rails, I beg to inform you that, under date of Aug. 9, the Corporation Counsel addressed to the Commissioner a letter from which I quote as follows:

"Inasmuch as Mr. —— manifests such a public interest in the matter, I would suggest to him the advisability of instituting proceedings against you and the railroad companies to compel the removal of the offending rails. In such a proceeding, the right of the railroad companies to maintain the unused rails can be litigated and any order made will be binding upon them and will relieve you and the city from responsibility."

The seeker for information and relief said yesterday:

"I am told by the Corporation Counsel to put my hand in my pocket and defray the costs of a suit to procure a decision on which the Corporation Counsel may in time deliver an opinion, on which Commissioner Keating may act instead of getting something definite from what should be the fountain head of legal information. It illustrates the situation under the present municipal administration.

"I have no quarrel with the traction company; all I need of it is my ride for my nickel. But I am yet in the dark as to what the duties of Commissioner Keating are in the premises, while I know that light cannot be had from the Law Department."

George Hill was yesterday, in the absence of Mr. Whalen, acting chief of the Law Department. When the case in question with the opinion was submitted to him he declined testily to talk on the subject and referred the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES to Mr. Whalen. The absence of the Corporation Counsel was cited as the reason for troubling him in the matter. After saying that he did not like the way he was approached, he added:

"You can take back any answer you like. I am not here to give THE TIMES legal information. If you want it go to THE TIMES's lawyer."

Secretary Creamer of the Highways Department said he was unable to say what were its duties in the premises. Its engineer was about to make a report on unused and abandoned surface tracks and their condition. So far as the Secretary knew, none was in dangerous condition, and reports in regard to them were constantly made by the police. As to the traction company, it promptly acted when complaints were made by putting them in proper condition.

TO RESTRICT CORPORATIONS.

Acting Mayor Says There Must Be Limits to Street Excavations.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that the indiscriminate tearing up of streets by contractors and corporations would have to cease, and that he was going to put a stop to it if it lay in his power. He said he had looked up the law on the subject, and found that the provisions of the charter gave the Commissioner of Highways full discretion over the matter; that his powers were of the broadest character, and that he could by a regulation of his department restrict corporations from tearing up more than a specified number of blocks in a street at any time, and also fix a limit within which the work should be completed.

Mr. Guggenheimer added that, in his opinion, no more than ten or fifteen blocks of a street at any one place should be torn up at a time, as merchants complained about injuries to their business and public health was also menaced. Mr. Guggenheimer said he would have a resolution introduced in the Municipal Assembly imposing certain restrictions on contractors and corporations, and he hoped it would pass.

One good result from his crusade, he continued, was that the work on Forty-second Street, according to Naughton & Co., the contractors, would be finished in three weeks. Until the Acting Mayor stirred them up it looked as if the work would drag along for months.

The Merchants' Association yesterday sent to President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company a letter saying:

"This association and the houses which signed our letter of the 20th inst., appreciate the efforts which are being made by you to cause as little interference with the heavy traffic of this busy season as possible, and in their behalf as well as on behalf of the association, we desire to thank you for the public spirited way in which you have received our communication, and for the promise contained in your letter of using every facility to forward the work."

THE PABST HOTEL CASE.

Adjournment Secured for the Owner—Statement of Mr. Keating.

James B. Regan, proprietor of the Pabst Hotel, was summoned by Assistant Corporation Counsel [illegible] Kiernan to appear yesterday at the Tenth District Municipal Court to show cause why he should not be fined for obstructing the sidewalk in Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, with an iron portico which exists without warrant of law. Mr. Kiernan was represented by Henry Stiefel and the defendant by a clerk from the office of Rosenstell & Hirsch. The club asked for an adjournment of a couple of weeks. Mr. Stiefel insisted on the case being tried next Wednesday, and it was set down for that date.

Commissioner Keating was asked what he had to say in regard to Assistant Corporation Counsel George Hill's opinion that there was nothing to prevent him from acting on his announced intention to take down the Pabst Hotel portico if it was not removed by Aug. 25. His answer was:

"I prefer to wait until a court of competent jurisdiction passes, as it will pass in a couple of days, on the question."

Mr. Kiernan's attention was also called to Mr. Hill's statement that Simon Strasburg's mandamus suit to compel him to do what he had declared he would do, namely, to remove the Pabst Hotel obstruction, did not affect his duty in the matter.

"Mr. Hill," replied the Commissioner, "gave as his opinion that I had discretion in the premises and I am exercising that discretion."

EGGS HAVE FRUITY FLAVOR.

Forty Thousand in Boston Found to Have a Novel Taste.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—There are about 40,000 eggs in the cold storage chambers of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company, and it has been discovered that some of them have a foreign flavor suggestive of fruit. Whether all are affected cannot be determined, but even if they are the loss will not exceed $10,000, and probably will be much less. If in first class condition the eggs would be worth about fifteen cents per dozen, but even if they possess the "fruity" flavor they can be sold at a fair price, for their cooking qualities are not impaired.

Several theories are advanced to explain the cause of the flavor. The cold storage company believes that it was because of the proximity of the eggs to fruit which is stored in an adjoining chamber, yet a brick wall varying in width from sixteen to twenty-four inches separates the egg chamber from other apartments. The trouble is not a novel occurrence, as eggs are frequently affected in a similar manner, although seldom in such large quantities. The egg market will not be disturbed, as only a small percentage of those stored in Boston are affected.

Chicago Private Bank Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A petition was filed in the United States District Court to-day to have Thompson Miller & Co., 588 West Madison Street, declared bankrupt. On Aug. 25 F. C. Cullen filed a bill of complaint against the firm in the Circuit Court of Cook County, and later Mrs. V. H. Burton instituted proceedings in the same court for an attachment on a claim of $580. These two suits alarmed the depositors, and a run on the bank was started. The bank stood it as long as possible, but finally closed its doors. The institution is a private banking firm.

Sat on Railroad and Were Killed.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—William Toner and Peter Girard, young men from Worcester, Mass., while en route to the hop fields at Cooperstown last night became tired and sat down on the tracks of the Cooperstown and Charlotte Valley Railroad about one mile south of Milford. They fell asleep, and an early train ran over them, killing Toner instantly and injuring Girard so that he died a few hours later.

English Railway Strikers Win.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Taff Vale Railroad difficulty is now virtually settled, the company having acceded to the demands of the men regarding reinstatement of strikers and having undertaken to dispense with all imported labor within a month of the settlement. This arrangement, which was accepted by the committee of the strikers at an early hour this morning, will be submitted later in the day to a mass meeting for formal acceptance.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks—Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Page 9 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, [illegible]; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25½c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, Northern, No. 1 [illegible], $18.50; butter, Western creamery, 17c. Commercial world.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Business Notes.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
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Wall Street Report.—Page 9.

Newport Excursion on Sunday. See advertisement on page 6.

PACIFIC EXPRESS ROBBED

Bandits Frighten Passengers and Secure $100,000.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES

Members of Famous Outlaw Band Wrecked Express Car With Dynamite—Money Intended for Manila.

Special to The New York Times.

TABLE ROCK, Wyoming, Aug. 30.—As a result of the robbery of the New York and Pacific Coast Limited of the Union Pacific last night, four bandits secured $100,000 in currency belonging to the troops of Manila, and since to-day at noon the robbers have been fighting their way fiercely against heavy odds in order to escape with their booty.

It was one of the most dramatic cases of railroad robbery on record. The big through train was speeding across the Red Desert east of here, and had reached two and a half miles west of Tipton Station, fifty-eight miles west of Rawlins, about 8 o'clock last night, when a masked man who had got aboard somewhere further east leaped from the baggage car on to the tender of the engine, and, covering the engineer with a Winchester, ordered him to stop at a bonfire a little distance along the line. When the bonfire was reached three other bandits, carrying heavy rifles and wearing masks, came forward.

PASSENGERS BADLY SCARED.

The messenger was ordered from the express car under pain of being blown up, and several shots were fired through the car to hasten his descent. Then the outlaws emptied their rifles at the coaches to keep inquisitive passengers back. This spread a report among the latter that the bandits were coming back to go through the cars and a panic ensued.

The passengers hid their valuables in every conceivable place, and one lady swallowed a large diamond she had placed in her mouth for safety. The bandits shot at one passenger to scare him. Another one began walking around and a robber knocked him down with the butt of his Winchester and told him to lie there or he would get killed. Another old man, who was deaf, put his head out of the car window and just withdrew it in time to save his life. He had not heard the robber's orders.

The bandits worked very coolly. The express car was detached from the train, ran forward a few yards, and was simply blown to pieces with dynamite. The bandits took two bags of gold and paper money from the wreck, threw the booty across their horses, which they had tied to a telegraph pole, and in a moment were galloping away, firing their rifles at the train as they departed.

FIFTY MEN IN PURSUIT.

In less than two hours fifty men were at the spot with a special train, and spurred on by the offer of $1,000 for each bandit taken or killed from the railway company, were in pursuit of the fugitives.

To-night it is said that the men who are members of the Dutch Cassady outlaw band are cornered thirty miles north, in the Red Desert. They are trying to get to the Brown Park Country, which is the abode of many outlaws. The outlaws have an enormous quantity of ammunition and are prepared to make a desperate resistance. They shot a Deputy in the early hours of the morning, long before they were sighted by the officers. The outlaws are using white powder and have an advantage over the officers in this, that their whereabouts cannot be definitely located in the scrub pines along the route of their flight.

ATLANTIC CITY ACCIDENTS.

Student Dragged by Frightened Horse—A Man Run Down.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Two accidents occurred on Atlantic Avenue this evening within a short time. William Dunn, a student of the University of Pennsylvania, who is a guest at the Brighton, was out driving with Miss Irene Smith of this city. At Missouri Avenue the horse became frightened at a trolley car. Dunn jumped out to catch the horse, and was dragged some distance. One of his legs was badly hurt, while he received internal injuries. He was taken to his hotel unconscious, and was attended by a surgeon.

While Herman Goldberg was riding in an omnibus with John Braunstein, they were run down at the Tennessee Avenue crossing by a trolley car, and Goldberg was seriously injured about the head. He was taken to the City Hospital in a critical condition.

MISS LOCKWOOD WINS.

Taxpayers Vote to Reinstate Sound Beach School Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 30.—The trouble which has existed for some months past in the little school district at Sound Beach between three members of the District Committee and Principal Strong on one side and Miss Ida F. Lockwood, teacher of the primary department of the school on the other, was ended to-night at a big meeting of the voters of the district, the result being a complete vindication of Miss Lockwood's position. The taxpayers voted unanimously to reinstate Miss Lockwood.

At the meeting to-night Fred Beltz was Chairman. A. Lincoln Ford opened the discussion by introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That Miss Ida F. Lockwood be and she is hereby employed to teach in the primary department of this school for the ensuing year upon the same terms as heretofore.

The opposition was confined exclusively to the School Committee. It was suggested that the committee should resign. After the meeting there was a general love feast, and the happiest one in the gathering was Miss Lockwood.

BUYS TWO STREET RAILWAYS.

J. B. Coffenberry Acquires Control of Fort Worth Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 30.—It became known in Dallas to-night that J. B. Coffenberry, head of the Coffenberry-Bishop Syndicate of Cleveland, Ohio, to-day purchased for himself and associates the two principal electric street railway lines in Fort Worth, the Fort Worth Street Railway and the City Street Railway.

The two purchases approximate $400,000, and the plants have about fifteen miles of well-equipped road. The same syndicate is at the head of the Dallas and Fort Worth Electric Street Railway, and has about a half mile of track laid in the western suburb of this city. The line to Fort Worth, thirty-two miles in length, is to be pushed at once.

Another important deal by Mr. Coffenberry is being negotiated, but will not be ready for public announcement for a day or two. The syndicate mentioned announce that they are ready to spend $1,000,000 in electric street railway enterprise in the vicinity of Dallas and Fort Worth.

Gardiner Hearing To-morrow.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Gov. Roosevelt telegraphed to Attorney General Davies to-day that the hearing in the case of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner would be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The former arrangement was for a hearing in the afternoon.

2 Night on the Rock via the Pennsylvania Limited is a delightful experience. Leaves Jersey City 6:30 P. M., Cortlandt Street 6:40 P. M. Only one night out.

KIDNAPPED HER CHILDREN

Mrs. Watson Used a Revolver to Accomplish Her Purpose.

Separated from Her Husband She Had Figured in a Sensational Episode Wednesday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 30.—Highland Beach was the scene of an exciting episode to-day. Mrs. Thomas H. Watson, wife of Thomas H. Watson of 462 Broadway, armed with a revolver, attempted to recover possession of her two children, a boy and girl, nine and twelve years old respectively. Mr. Watson is manager of the curtain department in a wholesale store on Broadway, New York. He made a trip to Europe early last Spring. When he returned he was told that his wife had been receiving attentions from a man who said he was a German Count. The couple have not been living together since June 10.

Mr. Watson determined to secure evidence and sue for a divorce. He engaged a private detective and the Count and Mrs. Watson were located at Bayhead last evening, where they were registered in the Bluff Hotel as Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Walters of New Orleans. Mr. Watson had a warrant issued for the arrest of both the Count and his wife. The detective, a local constable, and Mr. Watson went to the hotel and the Count was arrested, but later he was discharged.

Mr. Watson and his children have been staying with the family of Councilor Woods at their Summer home at Highland Beach. While the father was at his business yesterday morning, the children were in bathing in charge of a nurse. A carriage drove up about 11 o'clock and the children's mother alighted and asked them to accompany her. After some hesitation they consented, while the nurse protested. Mrs. Woods ran out and attempted to recover the children, but she was driven back at the point of a revolver.

Several others who attempted to recover the children were treated in the same manner by the desperate woman. She drove to Seabright, but was overtaken by a young man on a bicycle, who notified the officers of that borough. They refused to arrest the woman, as they had no warrant. For some reason she directed the driver to turn back to Highland Beach, where they attempted to cross, but were stopped, as the draw was open. Here the children, who had been riding about in their bathing clothes, changed for street attire, with which the mother had provided them.

A constable at this point placed the mother under arrest, but as her revolver occupied a prominent position in her bosom he concluded to let them go. They drove across the bridge and started up the hill with Constable Alonzo Hand in hot pursuit. The party was overtaken and brought back to the Highlands, from where the children were sent home. Mrs. Watson was confined in a room in the Eastview House.

When interviewed at the Eastview House to-night Mrs. Watson laughed at the account of the experience at Bayhead last evening. She is held on the charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Woods. Mr. Watson says he will make a more serious charge against her in the morning. A heavy man was in the carriage when it was stopped by Constable Hand. This man's description agrees with that of the "Count." It is thought by Mr. Watson that the intention of the couple was to secure the children and escape on a French steamer in the morning.

Mrs. Watson registered at the Eastview yesterday under the name of Mrs. Morris. Nothing was seen of her again by the hotel people until she appeared to-day and asked for the key of the room in the name of Mrs. Watson. Mr. Watson says the "Count" is a barber.

MR. STRAUS IN WASHINGTON.

American Minister to Turkey Confers with Mr. McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, arrived here last night.

To-day he was in conference with the President, not only on Turkish affairs, but in regard to diplomatic matters generally. The status of the American claim against Turkey was among the subjects discussed. The Administration has not lost sight of this matter in the more serious affairs now under consideration, and it is learned that negotiations are progressing favorably.

TWO DEATHS FROM HEAT.

Humid Atmospheric Conditions Cause Much Suffering in the City.

Two deaths, both of middle-aged men, resulted from the heat in the city yesterday. William Knox, forty-two years old, died at his home, 103 Forsyth Street, and George Zambris, aged fifty, a Greek peddler, of 67 Cherry Street, died in Gouverneur Hospital, having been found unconscious on the pavement in front of 59 Roosevelt Street.

Although the temperature ran no higher than 84 during the day, the air was most oppressive, and reports from the various hospitals of the city told of numerous prostrations. In the morning the humidity was 84.

SEARCHLIGHT BLINDS SAILORS.

Crews of Torpedo Boats Helpless While Light Was on Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—A test was made this evening with the searchlight of the torpedo station upon the crews of the torpedo boats Morris, Craven, and Rodgers. The searchlight was constantly thrown on the crews, and its effect was so great that not one of the members of the three crews was able to assist in working his boat; in fact, the men reported on their return that they were completely blinded and helpless while the light was on them, and for some time after its removal they were unable to work their boats.

MORE HORSES FOR ENGLAND.

2,000 Transvaal Police Mounts to be Shipped from New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Some time ago the British Government stopped shipping horses from New Orleans to South Africa, and it was stated that no more would be purchased in this country now for service in South Africa.

To-night a shipment of 350 selected horses arrived here from Texas, and it is now learned that others have been purchased sufficient to make up two full cargoes, in all some 2,000. These animals are to be used for police mounts in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

It is understood among stockmen here that England will soon begin shipping horses and mules to China from this port.

Germany to Buy Mules Here.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 30.—W. T. Wilson, who is engaged in the shipment of mules for the British Army, states that he has it from a reliable source that the German Government will soon make contracts in the United States for a large number of army mules.

Fast Train for St. Louis via New York Central—Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station 3:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:30 next morning. Close connection for Kansas City, Texas, Colorado and Pacific Coast points.

YACHTING PARTY IN PERIL.

Fifteen Excursionists Rescued by Life Savers from Stranded Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—The yacht Penrose, which had been on a cruise along the coast, went aground on the north bar of Townsend's Inlet at 10 o'clock this evening. There were fifteen persons on board from Sea Isle, N. J.

An hour later the boat was discovered by the life-saving crew of Avalon, N. J., in much danger, with the sea sweeping over her from bow to stern, and the excursionists each moment in danger of being swept into the surf. The lifeboat was quickly manned by the crew, and at 11:30 the party, whose names could not be learned at this late hour, were landed safely at Avalon.

BIG ORDER FOR AMERICAN COAL

Contract Placed at Newcastle for Seventy Thousand Tons for the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—According to the Daily Mail, an order was placed at Newcastle yesterday for 70,000 tons of American coal for the Mediterranean.

BRYAN PLEASES REPUBLICANS.

They Say Every Speech He Makes in the North Means More Republican Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Republican leaders received with joy the news that Mr. Bryan, contrary to his original intentions, would make an extensive speech-making tour. Vice Chairman Payne of the National Committee said that the Republicans would put no one on the Nebraskan's trail, being confident that his speeches would make votes for McKinley. According to the latest announcement from the Democratic camp, Mr. Bryan will make an extensive trip through the Northern States east of the Missouri; through "the enemy's country," in other words.

"I am delighted to hear it," said Mr. Payne. "We will not pay any attention to him. He will be in the enemy's country anywhere in the North. If he wants friendly country, he should go South. He will find it in no other place. Let the Democrats keep talking on their paramount issue. We ask for nothing better, and are delighted to hear that Col. Bryan will take the stump."

LABOR AND LIQUOR DEALERS.

Agree to Support Each Other for Mutual Advantage—Association Officers Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The session of the State Convention of the New York State Retail Liquor Dealers' Association this morning was largely taken up with a discussion of a proposition to make an agreement with the Federation of Labor, whereby the members shall bind themselves to handle only union-made cigars and other goods. Addresses were made by labor men, in which they promised the liquor dealers that if they would make the agreement and live up to it they would receive substantial support from organized labor.

The Committee on Resolutions at the afternoon session reported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The committee defended the liquor trade as legitimate, of high character, and deserving. It was further stated that the organization has successfully battled against the allied forces of puritanical hatred, fanatical hostility, and morbid sentimentality of opponents of personal liberty. The local option feature of the liquor tax law was opposed and the Legislative Committee was instructed to use every effort to secure its repeal.

The limitation of licenses to be numbered now in existence was favored, unless an increase in population in any section justifies the granting of additional licenses. The claim was made that persons identified with the liquor interests are foremost as most liberal contributors to charitable, educational, religious, and other benevolent enterprises. Contrast was challenged in this respect with the so-called anti-liquor organizations. All union labels were indorsed. The repeal of the burdensome war tax on beer was advocated. It was also recommended that the tax on whisky be reduced from $1.10 per gallon to 70 cents per gallon.

The following officers were elected: President—W. William McGinn of New York; First Vice President—Joseph Sullivan of Newtown; Second Vice President—William Casey of Utica; Recording Secretary—John Morrisey of Syracuse; Financial Secretary—Chris P. Haesloop of Brooklyn; Treasurer—Fritz Lindegar of New York; Sergeant at Arms—Martin Golden of Rondout. Delegates to the National Convention—P. M. Mullen of New York, G. F. Slattery of Albany; Alternates—John O'Dowd of New York, George Hyman, of Newtown, Michael Morrisey of Syracuse.

The by-laws were amended so that further conventions will be held the last week in September and the Executive Committee was empowered to fix the date and place of holding the next convention.

SECRETARY HAY'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Alarming reports concerning Secretary of State Hay's condition receive no credence in Washington. Secretary Hay is in almost daily communication with the President and the State Department, and the advices received from him indicate that he is constantly improving. Mr. Hay's private secretary has just returned here from Lake Sunapee, N. H. He put in two days of hard work with the Secretary of State, the latter disposing of a large accumulation of business.

Mr. Hay is over sixty years of age, and the strain to which he was subjected during the earlier phases of the Chinese imbroglio exhausted his energies, and made a complete rest necessary. Since his arrival at his Summer home at Sunapee, N. H., he has been recuperating, and all the information here is to the effect that he has been steadily improving.

ALLEGED ABDUCTORS PLEAD.

Trials of Miss Wendell's Assailants Set Down for Sept. 8.

TARRYTOWN, Aug. 30.—Maurice J. Sullivan, agent for Miss Wendel, Stephen Stillwell, his attorney, and Deputy Sheriff Moore, who were arrested upon a charge of attempting to abduct the young woman a week ago, pleaded not guilty before Judge Taylor at Irvington to-night and the case was adjourned until Sept. 8, in order, it is said, to give Attorney John M. Digney time to procure papers and take the case before the Grand Jury at White Plains.

Miss Wendel is guarded at the house of her sister by eight men. She tried to jump from a window last night in order to get away. She aries for Sullivan all the time. Her sisters say she is suffering from mental trouble. Mr. Sullivan, who is her agent and factor, claims she is being illegally detained and secluded without cause.

Effects of Transvaal War on Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times this morning prints United States Consul Stowe's report on the effects of the war upon trade in South Africa, and comments upon it in a long editorial, dealing with the conclusions of the American representative at Cape Town. It urges British manufacturers to adopt what is best in American models and methods, so as to be able to supply the wants of new and growing communities at least as well and as cheaply as "our international competitors on both sides of the Atlantic."

Pennsylvania Railroad's Equipment represents the latest improvements in railway [illegible]

THE FATE OF CHINA NOW BEING DECIDED

Rests on Reception Accorded to Last Washington Note.

GREAT BRITAIN THE ARBITER

If She Joins Russia and America Germany May Give Way.

Both Japan and Russia Declare that Their Occupation of Chinese Territory is Only Temporary.

At the all-day Cabinet meeting on Wednesday it was decided that the United States should side with Russia in regard to the policy to be pursued in China.

Notice of this Russo-American combination was sent to the powers, and it is hoped that it will have the effect of inducing Germany to relinquish her purpose of acquiring Chinese territory.

The replies of the powers to the notes sent from Washington on Wednesday night are now eagerly awaited.

Much importance is attached to the attitude of Great Britain. Her reply to the American note of Aug. 24 was not regarded as satisfactory, and it is feared that she is leaning to the side of Germany rather than to that of Russia and this country.

Suspicions that Russia has ulterior designs are expressed in the London newspapers this morning. The agreement between Russia and the United States is termed the "Russo-American surprise."

The American note of Aug. 24 was made public yesterday. It quotes a note from the Russian Government characterizing the interdiction of communication between Li Hung-Chang and his superiors as "inexplicable," and states that the United States takes the same view as Russia.

An undated dispatch from Minister Conger says the allied troops were to promenade through the Imperial palace on Aug. 28, after which the doors were to be closed and guarded.

Mr. Conger adds that Prince Ching was expected in Peking in a few days. It is thought in Washington that Ching may have been sent by the Empress Dowager to treat with the allies.

Japan has announced her intention of withdrawing the marines from Amoy as soon as it is safe to do so. Russia also declares that the occupation of Niu-Chwang is only temporary.

RUSSO-AMERICAN COMBINATION

Note Sent to Powers Informs Them of Administration's Decision—Much Depends on Great Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The combination between Russia and the United States is now accomplished. The two nations are united for the present, and occupy together the position which America formerly occupied alone of planning policies on the Chinese question for the rest of the world. There is no alliance; there is no permanent combination; but there is a temporary combination for the accomplishment of immediate purposes in China. The note which the United States sent to the powers last night at the close of the record-breaking session of the Cabinet was an announcement of the joint policy of Russia and the United States.

The Russian note was not a circular note, as has been stated in some newspapers. It was a note sent to the United States alone. If the United States accepted the programme laid down in it, this country was authorized to repeat its contents to the rest of the powers, and to ask their acceptance. The United States did accept the Russian policy without reservation, and did submit it to the rest of the powers as the American policy.

It is now known that events have been tending toward this Russian-American rapprochement for nearly two weeks. America is impatient for speedy and definite action. The other powers, which hitherto had shown a willingness to act with America, have lately shown a disposition to hesitate and falter, in the presence of the mighty temptations before them in the shape of land grabbing opportunities. Russia alone has shown a desire to be as prompt, vigorous, and unfaltering as the United States. The similarity in the attitude of the two countries has been forcing them together, and the final impetus came when Germany made it plain that she was yielding to temptation and planning a war of conquest.

THE ADMIRALS' AGREEMENT.

The first step came on Aug. 17. On that date the Russian Admiral at Taku notified his Government that the other Admirals [illegible]

he arrived at Taku and prevent him from communicating with his Government. The Russian Government immediately perceived that this threatened the possibility of peace negotiations, since Earl Li is the only person authorized to negotiate on China's part. It was evident that the Admirals, in taking this step, believed that they were acting in accordance with the policies of their respective Governments. The Russian Admiral was instructed to enter into no such agreement, and then Russia appealed to the United States to take similar action.

The United States Government fully agreed with Russia, and at once cabled its views to Admiral Remey. The Admiral replied that the resolution had not yet been adopted, but on Aug. 23 the news came from him that the Admirals had agreed to it. He and the Russian Admiral refused to assent to it. Remey did not mention the dissent of the Russian Admiral, but it was immediately learned from Russia that her Admiral had taken the same action as Remey.

The next day, Aug. 24, the United States sent a note to the powers quoting the statements made in the Russian note, and saying: "We take the same view expressed in the Russian note."

The powers were strongly advised to assent to the Russian suggestion, and were asked if there was any reason why they should not do so. That there might be no mistake about the attitude of the United States toward Russia's request, Acting Secretary Adee added: "We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note."

REPLIES WERE UNSATISFACTORY.

When this note was sent there was hope that the strong and decided language in which it was couched would produce some effect. It was hoped that the other powers would declare themselves as America and Russia had done, and in particular it was hoped that Great Britain would align herself with America.

The replies that were received dissipated this hope. Most of them were vague, and were evidently designed to avoid answering the question. One or two, those from Germany and Italy, showed the Administration plainly that those Governments had already departed from the spirit of the Hay note, and were anxious for war instead of peace.

Great Britain's attitude was especially disappointing. The United States Government does not know where she stands, and it is feared that she is leaning rather toward the German policy than the Russian and American. The full text of Mr. St. John Brodrick's speech has not yet been published in America. But The London Times quotes him as saying that "We practically have no Chinese Government to negotiate with," and declares this statement to be conclusive on the point. This is the precise attitude of Germany, and means refusal to negotiate with Li Hung-Chang and indefinite prolongation of hostilities with all the dangerous possibilities of partition.

Russia and America are determined to recognize Li as the quickest step toward peace and the preservation of the integrity of China, and thus a sharp line is drawn between the Russian-American plan and the German policy. In the meantime negotiations have gone on between Russia and America, and the two countries have drawn nearer and nearer. It has become plainer all the time that not only are their intentions the same, but that they are the only countries which are ready to adopt a definite and positive programme in opposition to Germany's. It became manifest that one must be adopted at once, if the German Government's tendency toward the partition of China was to be headed off in time to prevent the other nations from being drawn into it.

On Tuesday Russia's proposition was submitted by M. De Wollant. The President and his principal advisers were in conference over it at intervals until midnight. When the President retired he had practically made up his mind to accept it, providing that so serious a step commanded the assent of the Cabinet.

The situation was one calling for careful deliberation. It meant the alignment of Russia and America against Germany and the Dreibund, with possibly Great Britain. There was hope that Great Britain could be induced to overcome her repugnance to Russia, and take her stand with us, but it was thought that this hope might not be realized. The probabilities were the separation of Great Britain and America, which have hitherto been acting together, and the combination of America with Great Britain's principal adversary. This was a serious step. On the other hand, whatever might be America's sympathy with Great Britain, it was important, first of all, to stand by the American policy laid down in the Hay note, and it was not Great Britain but Russia which was willing and anxious to do that.

A HISTORIC CABINET MEETING.

This was the situation when the Cabinet met on Wednesday for a session which is likely to be historic. It took the whole day to answer the question whether America should cast in her lot with Russia or stand out and wait for some other power to come over to America's views. The whole attitude of Russia from the beginning of the crisis was examined and found to be straightforward and consistent. She was the only power which had never wobbled except the United States. Postmaster-General Smith and Secretary Hitchcock, formerly Minister [illegible]

in the consultation, and were questioned about their knowledge of Russian aims and sincerity.

The result of the conference was the determination to establish the Russian-American combination, and to serve notice of its existence on the other powers by sending to them the Russian programme, indorsed by the United States.

Washington is now waiting for the consequence of this momentous step. What is hoped is that this clarion blast may give pause to the powers bent on partition, and may bring over to the side of this country the powers that are hesitating. Germany can hardly be expected to join America willingly. Her partners of the Dreibund, particularly Italy, which is evidently a mere appendage to Germany now, will follow her lead. But if the hesitating powers come over to the side of the United States and Russia, the presentation of a united front may deter Germany from carrying out her purpose, and China may yet be saved.

The attitude of Germany is therefore the main topic of interested speculation, but of hardly less importance is that of Great Britain. If that power can be brought back from the position which she is now assuming to the firm ground of the Hay note there will be great rejoicing in Washington. If her ancient hatred of Russia and her dawning desire for a slice of China makes her hold out, or to determine to cast in her lot with Germany, the new dual alliance, or rather dual combination, will do what it can to impress its wishes on Germany at a considerable disadvantage.

TEXT OF NOTE OF AUG. 24.

Following is the text of the note to the powers of Aug. 24, as made public to-day by the State Department:

Telegram sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio, and St. Petersburg:

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 24, 1900.

"The following note was received by us from the Chargé of the Russian Government at this capital Aug. 17:

"'I have just received a communication from the Imperial Government, informing me of the resolution of the Admirals of the allied fleets interdicting the plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government, Li-Hung-Chang, from all communication with the Chinese authorities in the event of his arrival at Taku.

"'This resolution being inexplicable, in view of the fact that all powers have recognized the utility of admitting his (Li-Hung-Chang's) services in the eventual negotiations for peace, and especially because it would be impossible for him to fulfill his mission in the character of Chinese plenipotentiary if this were done, it would be desirable that the interested Governments should give orders to countermand the above-mentioned decision.'

"Inquiry of Admiral Remey, commanding our fleet at Taku, was first answered that no such resolution had been adopted. He now cables that the Admirals have agreed to write the dean of the legations at Peking instructions in case Li-Hung-Chang should arrive at Taku, and meantime not to allow him to communicate with Chinese shore authorities. Remey dissented from the last proposition.

"We take the same view expressed in the Russian note. In interests of peace and effective presentation of just demands of all powers against China, it seems important that the Chinese plenipotentiary should be able to communicate both with his own Government and its military commandant, whose action will be necessary to any suspension of hostilities as required in my telegram to you of 22d. Chinese Minister here is without power or advices. Li-Hung-Chang is prima facie authorized by imperial decree to negotiate, and is the only representative of responsible authority now in China, so far as we are advised. We have instructed our representative in China in the spirit of the Russian note.

"Any misunderstanding or divergent action on the subject by the representatives of the powers in China would be unfortunate, and we would be glad to learn from other powers if there are reasons not known to us which, in their judgment, should lead to a view different from that which we take.

"You will communicate this to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, awaiting early response. ADEE, Acting."

LONDON PAPERS SUSPICIOUS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The "Russo-American surprise," as it is called, is the chief feature of the morning papers. While Russia's part in the proposal is regarded with considerable suspicion, it is generally recognized that the flight of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor renders the situation extremely difficult, and, therefore, that it might be wise to adopt the Russo-American programme as the best solution of the problem.

At the same time a very strong feeling is displayed in favor of a more vigorous line of policy. The Daily Graphic says:

"The United States is almost morbidly anxious to wash its hands of the Chinese embarrassment. This has long been apparent. But it is rather surprising to hear that its anxiety is shared by Russia. With the possible exception of Germany, there is probably not another power that would seriously object to the evacuation of Peking."

The Daily Mail observes:

"Probably Russia, with the assistance of the United States and France, hopes to dictate to other powers a Far Eastern policy, insuring the accomplishment of Russian designs, which would be greatly facilitated by the acceptance of Li-Hung-Chang as plenipotentiary. The powers should refuse to accept any intermediary or to evacuate Peking, which would only be interpreted as a sign of weakness."

The Daily Express and The Daily Chronicle protest against placing any reliance on the professions of Li-Hung-Chang or the Chinese authorities.

The Standard says:

"It is not easy to overrate the importance of the decision of the United States. The desire of both Washington and St. Petersburg to withdraw from Peking is very intelligible. Public opinion in America is averse to foreign complications, while Russia has discovered that the conditions are not propitious for her scheme of conquest. She lacks the necessary large army, and wants the Trans-Siberian railway completed before she can stretch her arms over Northern Asia.

"The powers must, however, retain their hold on the capital. Withdrawal, although not inconsistent with the dignity of the Washington Government, would be quite impracticable for the others. It would be counted as a triumph by the anti-foreign party in China and represented throughout the empire as due to the cowardice of Europe."

The Daily News says:

"Considering that the Empress Dowager openly encouraged the attacks upon the foreigners, the suggestion that the imperial personages are to return to Peking is rather startling, and the latest development of Russian diplomacy requires explanation, at least."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Acceptance of Li-Hung-Chang is almost the only thing the Allies can do. His intervention would undoubtedly make for peace. It is pretty clear that, unless statesmen can do something to relieve the tension, affairs, so far as the military can deal with them, have arrived at a deadlock."

The Times makes no comment upon the Russian proposals.

JAPANESE TO EVACUATE AMOY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A telegram has been received at the Japanese Legation to the effect that, having been informed by the Japanese Consul at Amoy that he has been assured by the Chinese authorities of their readiness to afford full protection to the foreign residents and their property at that port, the Japanese Government has already ordered the withdrawal of the marines detailed to protect the Japanese property in the native town. It is prepared to withdraw the rest of the marines as soon as it is satisfied that the peace and order of the port are assured.

This action of the Japanese Government has done much to clarify the situation with regard to Amoy. By its disclaimer of a purpose to seize Chinese territory Japan has avoided entering a wedge which might result in the splitting up of the Chinese Empire among the powers.

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.—The British protest Isle will land sixty marines at the British Concession at Amoy to-day.

The transport Formosa will proceed to Amoy, [illegible] Chinese commander at Amoy.

the British forces at Peking, wires that he does not require any more troops except cavalry.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is a great panic in Amoy, according to the Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring yesterday, owing to the landing of the Japanese. The Chinese are leaving the city and thieves are looting indiscriminately.

THE MANCHURIA CAMPAIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 30.—Dispatches received here under to-day's date report that Gen. Rennenkampf's flying column is pushing rapidly towards Tsi-tsi-Har.

The telegraph is working from Aigun to Mergen.

The Russian losses during the advance were three officers and twenty-two men killed and five officers and seventy-nine men wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—From private intimations that have been conveyed to the State Department, Russia has assured it that the occupation of Niu-Chwang has been purely military and temporary. It was necessary, it was represented, in view of the interruption of the Russian railroad in the upper peninsula, to seize upon Niu-Chwang to supply by sea the Russian forces to the northward, but within their own territory.

GERMANY'S "HOLY WAR."

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The flag consecration to-day was a much more elaborate ceremony than usual, owing to the fact that the flags for the China regiments were included. Pastor Woelfing delivered the consecration address. Pointing to the flaring cross in the folds of a flag he said:

"It is a crusade. It is a holy war. International law has been broken, and the laws of humanity have been trodden under foot. Oriental barbarism has risen against Occidental civilization."

MR. WU QUEERLY TREATED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The next visit of Minister Wu-Ting-Fang to the State Department is awaited with considerable interest, and it is believed that when it takes place, on his return to Washington, he will have several questions to ask of Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee.

Several days ago Mr. Wu went to pay a visit to Mr. Adee, and was led into a waiting room and allowed to cool his heels there for about an hour. Nobody could find Mr. Adee. Mr. Wu's usually serene temper seemed a little ruffled, when he finally gave it up and went away. When he next saw Mr. Adee, however, it was explained that no slight was intended, and that the advent of this distinguished visitor was unknown to Mr. Adee.

Yesterday Mr. Wu called on Mr. Adee to find out the truth of the report that the foreign Admirals had decided to "interdict" Li-Hung-Chang when he got to Taku. Mr. Wu was naturally much disturbed over the report, which threatened to upset all hopes of peace. Mr. Adee met the diplomat with a bland smile, and assured him that the report was a newspaper fake. The incident, he told Mr. Wu, was closed. It referred to a meeting of the Admirals held long before the capture of Peking, and the Administration had no information whatever to show that any new determination had been made to detain Earl Li.

Mr. Wu retired, much comforted. To-day the note to the powers was given out, dated Aug. 24, and declaring explicitly that word had been received from Admiral Remey of a meeting of the Admirals, at which it was decided to "interdict" the Earl. This note was signed "Adee, Acting Secretary."

Mr. Wu's first information about the meeting of the Admirals was undoubtedly gathered from this evening's papers. The Chinese diplomat is probably trying now to reconcile it with what Mr. Adee told him yesterday, and wondering what is the meaning of this treatment by that statesman.

Mr. Wu left Washington at 10 o'clock this morning for Cape May, where he will join Mrs. Wu. The Minister was quite anxious that his departure for Cape May should not be made known, and he left no word as to how long he would stay at the seashore.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires, M. de Wollant, is also at Cape May, and in view of the part Russia is taking in the present negotiations there is a possibility that the Chinese Minister and the Russian Chargé may confer.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, arrived here this afternoon. Mr. Wu stated that he did not intend to transact any official business while here. If any communication from China is received at the legation in Washington which would imperatively demand his personal attention, he would start, he said, for the capital at once.

ASKS WHY TROOPS REMAIN.

Ex-Senator J. B. Henderson Says the President Has No Right to Keep Them in China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson has sent a letter to The Evening Star of this city with regard to the Chinese question. It is in part as follows:

"If the army was really sent to Peking to rescue our Minister, why does the army remain there, after the Minister and all his family, his friends, and his visitors, have been rescued, not only alive, but without wounds or injury? Has the President the Constitutional authority, without an act of Congress, to wage war upon a friendly nation with a view either to protect or avenge the representatives of other powers, or to assist the rulers of those powers in their undisguised purpose of partitioning another country among themselves?

"We have a written Constitution. It is the only charter of our liberties, the sole guaranty of public and individual right. Under the provisions of that instrument Congress alone has authority to declare war. War against China means a debt of $500,000,000. A war against Russia and Germany, which is inevitably involved in a Chinese war, means another debt of $1,000,000,000. Shall these calamities be precipitated upon us by the act of one man in the face of our Constitution? Have not our mobs killed thousands of Chinese? Shall the Government of a country be attacked and its innocent and peaceful supporters be butchered in war because uncontrollable mobs take human life? Behold our own mobs now raging alike in New York and New Orleans, in Ohio, and Kentucky, and our Government powerless to suppress them.

"If it be said that some of the 500 marines originally sent to Peking by the allied powers were killed, permit me to ask why were the marines sent there at all? If the Chinese Government were bent upon the destruction of the Ministers, what protection could be afforded them by 500 soldiers against a nation of 400,000,000 people? And if the mob were powerful enough to overthrow the Government, the protection of a few marines would be equally futile against the mob. Could Europe send marines to Washington to guard obnoxious Ministers? Remember Genet and West.

"The truth is that either unwittingly or through deliberate purpose our Government has been brought into an entangling alliance with those powers of Europe which, by a long series of plundering aggressions upon the rights of China, have driven its people to desperation and frenzy. The Chinese have no mails against Americans, and I doubt not that Mr. Conger and his family would have been better protected outside the English Legation. We have never robbed them of their territory. Their only cause of complaint against us is that we, in a meddlesome and officious manner, insist upon taking them with us to our heaven, although we refuse them our association on earth.

"Why should we assist England in China? England forced upon China the damnable opium trade, and when the Chinese cast into the sea the opium, as we cast our tea into Boston Harbor, England carried to them, as usual, her shot and shell, and finally seized and held Hongkong as indemnity for an unrighteous and accursed war."

Mr. Henderson recounts the long series of aggressions upon China which, as he says, have driven the Chinese to frenzy; the seizure of Tonkin and Cochin China at different times by France; the seizure of Turkestan by Russia; the various encroachments of Great Britain, and the seizure of Formosa by Japan "without plausible pretext," followed by the Manchuria, Fort Arthur, Wei-hai-Wei, and other seizures by Great Britain, Russia, and Germany. He concludes by declaring that the powers intend to partition China, and says:

"We, through our State Department, have protested our innocence of this detestable purpose. We ask only the 'open door.' Yet we have joined the vultures, and they will demand more than the 'open door.' They will seize and rend the carcass. They know what they want, and when ready for the feast we must join in the filthy banquet, take our share of the wicked spoils, or else suffer the usual fate of the robber bandit who avows a conscience. The great war is yet to come, not against China, but between the bloody

SCENES IN PEKING WHEN RELIEF CAME

Reception Given to Allies Worth Hardships They Underwent.

BIG CELEBRATION AT NIGHT

Singing of Doxology Accompanied by Booming of Cannon.

Rescuers Astounded at Gay Appearance of Rescued, but Found Evidences of Siege Afterward.

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PEKING, Aug. 14, by Post, via TIEN-TSIN.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, not walls, make a city."

In the grounds of the British Legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese capital for fifty-six days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about Bell Tower, are singing the "Doxology." Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City.

The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting campfires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the Foreign Settlement, an eager, cosmopolitan crowd is jostling—Indians, Cossacks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines, and French disciplinarians from Saigun, who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned the first place, are absent.

Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about and immunity from bullets. The new comers are anxious to inspect the evidences of a historic defense.

THE WONDERFUL DEFNCES.

These barricades are, after all, the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers hedging the British Legation are a marvel of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield every foot of space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen, and the buildings, at their porticos and windows have armor boxes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows, too.

Back of the United States Legation is a work named "Fort Myers," which the marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loopholed barrier across the wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation Street in front of the German Legation, and, confronting the enemy's barricades within these limits, are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to contract the area of defense if pressed.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign settlement was almost demolished. Two thousand eight hundred shells fell there during the first three weeks of the bombardment, four hundred in one day. Bucketfuls of bullets were gathered in the grounds.

Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and four marines, assisted by eighty-five volunteers, commanded by the British Captain Poole, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and nineteen wounded. Fifty-four marines and sailors were killed and one hundred and twelve wounded. The Americans' loss was seven killed and eleven wounded.

Gilbert Reid, who was wounded in the feet, was the only American civilian injured. Two foreign women were wounded.

ENTRANCE OF RELIEF FORCE.

The reception which the survivors gave the army was worth the hardships the troops had undergone. The entrance was not spectacular. Sir Alfred Gaselee, with his staff and a company of Sikhs, waded up a bed of sewage into the canal under the Tartar wall. The besieged removed the barricades, and when the gates swung inward and the British colors appeared there arose a great continuous cheer on both sides.

Generals, soldiers, and correspondents scrambled up the banks through the filth, elbowing to be first. Men and women surrounded the rescuers and shook the hands of the Sikhs, patting them on the back. Everybody was hustled excitedly along into the legation grounds, where the colors were planted. The soldiers surrounded the well, which had been the salvation of the besieged.

The Ministers and officers demanded the latest news on both sides.

An hour afterward Gen. Chaffee, riding at the head of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, marched to the Tartar wall. An American marine who was on top of the wall, shouted, "You are just in time. We need you in our business."

"Where can we get in?" said Gen. Chaffee. "Through the canal. The British entered there two hours ago," was the response. The American General looked disappointed.

Although the Americans entered behind the last of the British forces, their reception was just as enthusiastic as if they had been first. When the Stars and Stripes emerged into view Mr. Tewksbury, the missionary, cried: "Americans, cheer your flag." Women waved their handkerchiefs and the soldiers cheered the women.

LOOKED LIKE A LAWN PARTY.

On entering the grounds of the British Legation, the American troops stared in amazement, and inquired if there was a lawn party in progress. They had expected to find the relieved in worse condition than themselves, whereas the contrast between the appearance of the rescued and the rescuers was surprisingly in favor of the former. The British Minister, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, was shaven and dressed in immaculate tennis flannels. Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, was equally presentable. The assemblage of women was fresh and bright in Summer clothing. Only a few civilians were carrying arms.

On the other hand, the rescuers were haggard and rough-bearded. They dragged themselves along as if ready to drop, their khaki uniforms dripping with perspiration and black with mud.

But a second glance showed that the rescued were pathetically pale and thin. They looked like a company of invalids. Every part of the inclosure testified to their tragic experiences. There was a plot of new graves, headed with wooden crosses, including the graves of five children. The Second Secretary's house was the hospital, and it was filled with wounded. French nuns ministered there at one time. All but four men of the Japanese contingent had been in the hospital, wounded.

There were several caves roofed with timbers, heaped over with earth, which served as bomb proofs, but were seldom occupied.

The bulletin board was covered with significant notices. For instance:

"As there is likely to be a severe dropping fire to-day, women and children are forbidden to walk about the grounds."

Here is another:

"Owing to the small supply of vegetables and eggs, the market will be open only from 9 to 10 hereafter. All horse meat is inspected by a physician."

Mr. Conger has the First Secretary's house. Seventy American missionaries occupied the chapel, and the French contingent had the pavilion on the lawn.

BRAVERY OF THE WOMEN.

The bravery of the women was noteworthy. They became so accustomed to fire that it was difficult to restrain them from walking about the grounds at all times.

When a proposal was made to petition the Tsung-li-Yamen for vegetables, some said they would rather starve than take help from that quarter. The Yamen's food supply was a farce, only sufficient for one day. When meat was asked for, the reply was that this could not be furnished because a state of war existed in Peking.

The Tsung-li-Yamen placarded a proclamation exhorting the people to kill all foreigners, because the latter had made war on China in attacking the forts at Taku.

The legations were fiercely attacked from July 17 to July 23. At the latter date a nominal truce was agreed to, and extended to Aug. 3, although the Chinese repeatedly violated it. There was considerable rifle fire from Aug. 3 to Aug. 11, and then the Chinese mounted smooth-bores.

The mainstay of the foreigners was an old gun used by the British in 1860, which was found in a junk shop by Mitchell, an American gunner. This was mounted on a Russian carriage found by an Italian. Ammunition was fitted to it, and it was dubbed "the International gun."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—According to the Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail, wiring Aug. 15, when, on the approach of the allies, the Tsung-li-Yamen asked an interview with the besieged, four of the Ministers opposed and seven favored complying with the request. An appointment was made for the next day, but the Chinese Ministers did not come.

During the siege every scrap of metal, including candlesticks and ornaments, was converted into ammunition. A gun was made from a fire extinguisher. Ten thousand sandbags were made of silk brocade material valued at $5 a bag.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE.

First Full Account of Conditions in Peking Before the Allies Reached the City.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The first authentic and detailed account of the terrible conditions at Peking during the siege reached here to-day. It came through official German channels, and during a call by the German Chargé d'Affaires, Baron Speck von Sternburg, on Secretary Root the contents of this interesting document were made known. It gives all the circumstances of the assassination of Baron von Ketteler, the assault on the various legations, the steady advance of the Chinese until the legationers were hemmed in by the circle of Chinese cannon, and the burning and pillage carried on by the Chinese troops and the mob.

The account was brought to Tien-Tsin by the courier who delivered the first message of Sir Robert Hart, telling the outside world of the desperate condition of affairs in Peking. But in addition to carrying this message, the courier was instructed to give a detailed account of the awful havoc being wrought, and it is this account which is now communicated in full. The courier gives a minute account of his escape from Peking, and the dangers encountered while en route. He was arrested and searched, but the messages were not discovered, being concealed within his body.

In the account of the conditions at Peking it is stated that the Russian Legation was burning as the courier left the city while all the other legations were razed, except the British, German, and Japanese. All the missions, the custom house, and other foreign buildings were burned, with the exception of the cathedral. The cathedral was so near the imperial palace that it was considered dangerous to fire it. The main gate leading to the legations was totally destroyed. All the foreigners had retired to the British Legation.

The circumstances surrounding the killing of Baron von Ketteler are recounted at length. A meeting of the Tsung-li-Yamen with the Ministers of the various powers had been fixed for July 20. The various Ministers prepared to attend the meeting, and Baron von Ketteler, accompanied by an interpreter, was the first to start to the Yamen. As he pushed through the disorderly crowds he was struck by a bullet and fell dying. The interpreter was also struck by a bullet, but the wound was not fatal. The crowd was kept back, and the Minister was carried to the legation, where he expired. The members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, who were in waiting for the Ministers, immediately dispersed when word reached them of Baron von Ketteler's assassination.

Continuing the account of the condition in Peking, the report states that the Chen-Men gate was held by German soldiers with four cannon, two of the cannon having been taken from the Chinese. The other gates were held by the Chinese. The small band of troops was well-nigh exhausted. Even the Ministers were acting as sentries, guns in hand. The Chinese had succeeded in mounting cannon at the Hanti-Man gate, but firing had not yet begun. As the courier left the city all the Chinese living near the legations were ordered away, as the Chinese cannon were about to fire.

NEWS FROM MR. CONGER.

Troops to Pass Through Imperial Palace —Prince Ching Expected in Peking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The State Department to-day made public the following cablegram from Minister Conger, received this morning through the United States Consul at Chee-Foo:

"From Che-Foo, received Aug. 30, 6:44 A. M.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Thirtieth, following dispatch dated yesterday: 'More Russian, German, French, and Italian troops arriving. Imperial palace will be entered Aug. 28. Military promenade of all nations made through it—afterward closed and guarded. Prince Ching is expected in a few days—Conger.'

"FOWLER."

The State Department officials say Mr. Fowler's prefatory statement that Mr. Conger's dispatch is dated "yesterday" (Aug. 29) must refer to the Taku date line.

Mr. Conger's cablegram is of special interest, because of the reference to the coming to Peking of Prince Ching. In a recent dispatch Mr. Conger stated that several members of the Tsung-li-Yamen were in Peking and would soon appear publicly.

These facts indicate that there is gathering in Peking a respectable fragment of the Chinese Government.

Prince Ching is well known to be friendly to the foreigners, and his coming to Peking, possibly by the direction of the Empress Dowager, may indicate that the Imperial Government is willing to sue for terms, with the real purpose of submission.

Secretary Root, in speaking to-day of the statement in the dispatch that Prince Ching was coming to Peking, said that it was a favorable indication. If there should appear in Peking members of the Chinese Government who were duly authorized to organize a Government and could do so with the prospect of restoring order throughout the empire, it would be considered as a movement on the part of China toward carrying out the demands of the United States. The American Government might then consider the advisability of withdrawing troops from the capital, especially if this action would tend toward the pacification of China.

OUKHTOMSKY'S ACCUSATIONS.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Leading journals are discussing the cable extracts from an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Prince Oukhtomsky, editor of The St. Petersburg Wiedomosti, attacking Germany. The Cologne Gazette remarks:

"If such sentiments find expression now, when the military task is far from solved, the prospects will be rather dismal when the more difficult political task is taken up."

The Berliner Neuste Nachrichten, which designates Prince Oukhtomsky as the "bearer of a mission from the Russian Government to China," pronounces the attack upon Germany as ridiculous.

The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"The seizure of Kiao-Chow may have contributed to bring about the present trouble, but it never would have been made if Germany had not been sure beforehand that Russia would agree to it."

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—John E. McVey, Youngstown, Ohio; K. G. Roebling, Trenton; T. R. Hostettor, Pittsburg; Henry W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—Dr. G. Draper Kelley, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. Ralph Jenkins, Washington.

ALBEMARLE.—Engineer C. R. Roelker, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland.

IMPERIAL.—Judge J. W. Browning, Denver; Col. J. H. Thompson, St. Paul.

ROSSMORE.—Congressman R. B. Hawley, Texas.

MARLBOROUGH.—Gen. S. Mayer, Washington.

SAVOY.—H. Reidy, Rio de Janeiro; R. A. Cardini, Buenos Ayres.

GRAND.—Capt. M. B. Stokes, United States Army; Capt. L. Porter, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Jones, notions and furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 488 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. L. Tiffany, dry goods; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Flory, L. E., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. E. Flory, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. E. Urwiler, linens and handkerchiefs; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Jones, H. T., Elizabethtown, Ky.; H. T. Jones, dry goods; 30 Clinton Place.

Brown & Smiley, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; C. Hanson, notions; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Smiley, B. C., & Co., Beloit, Wis.; W. C. Cowles, notions; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

American Rolling Mills, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. N. Verity, sheet steel.

People's Store, The, Dresden, Ohio; Adda P. Patterson, novelties.

Warner, F. L., Painesville, Ohio; F. G. L. Warner, general merchandise; 206 East Eighteenth Street.

Krauss, John A., Attica, N. Y.; J. H. Krauss, boots, shoes, and clothing.

Baker & Son, Garrett, Ind.; Clara J. Baker and Minnie Bluhm, millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Beall, W. P., Gallipolis, Ohio; W. P. Beall, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Crowley, J. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Crowley, Mrs. Melchriese, and Miss N. Dixon, millinery; 10 West Nineteenth Street.

Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; C. M. Gates, dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

Kellogg, J. T., Clyde, N. Y.; J. T. Kellogg, clothing.

Hayes, T. J., Mantua, Ohio; I. J. Hayes, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Lafayette, Ind.; A. McArthur, dry goods; 467 Broadway.

Murphy & Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; Marie Foley, dry goods.

Field, H. H., Jackson, Mich.; Lillia Coulston, dry goods.

Reiber, Alfred, Butler, Penn.; A. Reiber, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, Thomas, Dillonvale, Ohio; Sarah Mitchell, general merchandise; Thomas McCabe, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

Stern, L. Marcellus, Wis.; Albert Moses, general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.

Fisher-Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. H. McClure, department store; J. E. Eaton, department store; Hotel Albert.

Alden Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; A. J. Whintler, rubber; Astor House.

Palmer, A. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. W. Palmer, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Howe & Le Van, Lockport, N. Y.; W. R. Howe, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Muir, J. B., & Upton W., Louisville, Ky.; Upton W. Muir, lawyers.

Yager & Crandall, Homer, N. Y.; W. G. Crandall, variety store.

Yager, George P., Cortlandt, N. Y.; G. P. Yager, variety store.

Hurley, M. T., St. Louis, Mo., dressmaker.

Walsh, Driscoll & Puck, Park City, Mich.; H. Welsh, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jenkins, M. T., Charleston, Ill.; M. T. Jenkins, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Booth & Hodge, Harris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stephenson & Foster, Jackson, Ohio; E. W. Foster, dry goods; J. H. Stephenson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert G. Horne, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Simmons, John S., Marshalltown, Iowa; J. B. Simmons, books and stationery; Westminster Hotel.

Schimmel, Morris, St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 13 Walker Street.

Boyer, S. K., Defiance, Ohio; millinery.

Smith, C. A., Gallipolis, Ohio; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Hahn, Burr & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; W. M. Hahn, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Milliren, W. O., Indiana, M. T.; W. R. Gass, groceries; Continental Hotel.

Robinson, P. W., Battle Creek, Mich.; A. S. Reese, dry goods; Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Meyer, M. C., Springfield, N. Y.; Miss Jessie Gardner, dressmaker.

Estherson, M., Sturgis, Mich.; M. Estherson, dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Ehrenhart, J. E., Springfield, Ohio; J. E. Ehrenhart, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

Frank, D. A., & Co., Marion, Ohio; D. A. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dinther, J., Zanesville, Ohio; J. E. Dinther, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Pfeiffer, J. E., Parsons, Kan.; J. E. Pfeiffer, jeweler; 23 West Ninety-third Street.

Blevine, M. J. & M. E., Newcastle, Penn.; M. E. Blevine, millinery; Agnes Doyle, millinery and notions.

Dexter, E. N., Mornsville, N. Y.; E. H. Dexter, general merchandise.

Dorsey, M. A., Carthage, Ill.; J. A. Dorsey, dry goods.

Woodward, W. H., & Co., Muscogee, I. T.; W. H. Woodward, dry goods.

Jones, H. T., Elizabethtown, Ky.; H. T. Jones, dry goods; 30 Clinton Place.

Brown & Smiley, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; C. Hanson, notions; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Smiley, B. C., & Co., Beloit, Wis.; W. C. Cowles, notions; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

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Baker & Son, Garrett, Ind.; Clara J. Baker and Minnie Bluhm, millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Beall, W. P., Gallipolis, Ohio; W. P. Beall, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Crowley, J. J., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Crowley, Mrs. Melchriese, and Miss N. Dixon, millinery; 10 West Nineteenth Street.

Sullivan, McCall & Co., Jackson, Tenn.; C. M. Gates, dry goods and clothing; Hoffman House.

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Hayes, T. J., Mantua, Ohio; I. J. Hayes, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

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Murphy & Brothers, Springfield, Ohio; Marie Foley, dry goods.

Field, H. H., Jackson, Mich.; Lillia Coulston, dry goods.

Reiber, Alfred, Butler, Penn.; A. Reiber, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, Thomas, Dillonvale, Ohio; Sarah Mitchell, general merchandise; Thomas McCabe, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.

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Howe & Le Van, Lockport, N. Y.; W. R. Howe, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Muir, J. B., & Upton W., Louisville, Ky.; Upton W. Muir, lawyers.

Yager & Crandall, Homer, N. Y.; W. G. Crandall, variety store.

Yager, George P., Cortlandt, N. Y.; G. P. Yager, variety store.

Hurley, M. T., St. Louis, Mo., dressmaker.

Walsh, Driscoll & Puck, Park City, Mich.; H. Welsh, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jenkins, M. T., Charleston, Ill.; M. T. Jenkins, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Booth & Hodge, Harris, Ill.; H. L. Hodge, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Stephenson & Foster, Jackson, Ohio; E. W. Foster, dry goods; J. H. Stephenson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Stewart & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Albert G. Horne, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Simmons, John S., Marshalltown, Iowa; J. B. Simmons, books and stationery; Westminster Hotel.

Schimmel, Morris, St. Louis, Mo.; dry goods; 13 Walker Street.

Boyer, S. K., Defiance, Ohio; millinery.

Smith, C. A., Gallipolis, Ohio; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

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Jones, H. T., Elizabethtown, Ky.; H. T. Jones, dry goods; 30 Clinton Place.

Brown & Smiley, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; C. Hanson, notions; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Smiley, B. C., & Co., Beloit, Wis.; W. C. Cowles, notions; Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

American Rolling Mills, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. N. Verity, sheet steel.

People's Store, The, Dresden, Ohio; Adda P. Patterson, novelties.

Warner, F. L., Painesville, Ohio; F. G. L. Warner, general merchandise; 206 East Eighteenth Street.

Krauss, John A., Attica, N. Y.; J. H. Krauss, boots, shoes, and clothing.

Baker & Son, Garrett, Ind.; Clara

BRYAN MANAGERS ARRIVE

First Visits Paid to Croker-Murphy Headquarters.

STATEMENT OF EX-GOV. STONE

Kings County's Attitude Toward Mr. Coler Puzzles Leaders—Brooklyn Citizen's Editorial.

The politicians who will manage William J. Bryan's Eastern campaign came to New York yesterday to open headquarters. The first conference was held in the Hoffman House last evening. There were present ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, and James D. Richardson of Tennessee.

Some of the Bryan managers first visited the Croker-Murphy headquarters. James D. Richardson and Daniel J. Campau at first ignored the regular Democratic State Headquarters, and this led to lively rumors of further factional trouble.

Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee was displeased at this seeming slight. It was reported from State Headquarters that if the Croker-Murphy faction tried to dominate the situation as regards the National ticket in New York there was a probability of Chairman Campbell and Mayor James K. McGuire resigning and allowing Richard Croker to run New York's campaign.

"It does seem a little strange," said Chairman Campbell, "that these gentlemen, knowing that the Democratic State organization has offices in this city, do not condescend to pay their respects to the officials here. It is usually customary to do so."

Later a visit was paid by James D. Richardson to the State Headquarters in the St. James. After talking an hour with Chairman Campbell, the latter denied that there was any truth in the rumor that the present officials of the State Committee would resign.

"We are not quitters here. I had a pleasant talk with Mr. Richardson about political matters," he said.

The politicians are agitated over the presence of Mr. Bryan's campaign managers. The question is whether ex-Gov. Stone and his associates will ignore both the Croker and Hill factions and carry on all campaign work independently of the New York leaders.

Ex-Gov. Stone said to a TIMES reporter:

"We are not here to take part in any factional struggle—if one exists in New York State. We are here to get votes for the Democratic National ticket, and we will form our plans accordingly."

"Have you called on Richard Croker or Senator Murphy?"

"I have not," replied ex-Gov. Stone. "I don't know about any factional struggle between the leaders in New York State, and I don't want to know."

"Do you expect to carry New York this Fall?"

"I am not making predictions now. I know that the Western States will be all right this Fall. I will make no predictions as to what will happen in the East.

"Have you plenty of money to carry on the New York campaign?"

Ex-Gov. Stone shrugged his shoulders and said:

"Now, please don't start any stories about money. We will make arrangements to open headquarters to-morrow. From now until after election some member of the committee appointed to take charge of the Eastern campaign will be in our headquarters."

"It has been reported that you favor the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor?"

"We are not here to take any part in New York State politics. I don't know enough about New York State politics to say who should be nominated and I don't intend to trouble my head about State and local matters at all. Let the people of New York settle those questions for themselves."

An official recognition of either the Croker-Murphy Headquarters or the regular Democratic State headquarters by Bryan's managers will probably make the factional fight between Hill and Croker more bitter. Chairman Frank Campbell expects that Mr. Bryan's campaign will be carried on through the State headquarters, controlled by friends of David B. Hill. Richard Croker and ex-Senator Murphy will try and prevent ex-Senator Hill from gaining such prestige in the campaign.

On the surface the Gubernatorial situation remained unchanged yesterday. Ex-Senator Murphy said to a TIMES reporter:

"We have no candidate, and will have no candidate until the convention meets. I assure you that the question of nominating a Governor has not been discussed by Mr. Croker and myself for some time. We have attended to other work."

"How many votes will your friends have in the State Convention?"

"Over 250 votes, and 226 votes are all that are necessary to make a nomination."

"Have you changed your mind as to Controller Coler?"

"No, I have not."

The statement that John B. Stanchfield would be the Croker-Murphy candidate for Governor was denied by some of the leaders. The friends of ex-Senator Hill claimed that Mr. Stanchfield would never allow Richard Croker to use his name before a State Convention to defeat Hill.

The State Convention will be controlled by the Croker-Murphy faction unless Hugh McLaughlin swings his solid delegation for Hill and for Controller Coler's nomination.

The attitude of the Kings County Democracy is puzzling even the leaders. Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Murphy are not certain of the sixty-three votes from Brooklyn. A rumor was spread yesterday that Mr. McLaughlin would go to the State Convention and personally conduct affairs. This was looked on in some quarters as an indication that the Brooklyn leader would favor Controller Coler's nomination. An editorial was published yesterday in The Brooklyn Citizen, which has been the organ of the Kings County Democracy, entitled "Mr. McLaughlin's Attitude."

"Andrew McLean, who is a close personal friend of Mr. McLaughlin, made a visit to Jamesport this week, and the editorial was written after that visit. He writes as follows:

"Mr. McLaughlin agrees with the view of the entire Democratic and independent press and of ninety-nine Democrats out of every hundred that Controller Coler is the strongest man who can be named for the nomination. As The Citizen said a few days ago, Mr. Coler's nomination, and with it party unity and party success, can be achieved if Mr. Croker is still open to argument.

"In the face of the tremendous sentiment for the Controller from all over the State and the unprejudiced testimony from Republican sources that no man whom Platt nominates can hope to beat Coler at the polls, it is absurd for any leader to oppose his nomination on the ground that he is not a strong candidate, or that he is the candidate of a newspaper or an individual. The people will insist on a better reason for his defeat in the convention than any of the reasons thus far advanced by the faction of the party which still withholds its support from him.

"Mr. McLaughlin, as The Citizen has stated, is ready to support Mr. Coler in the convention. There is time yet for Mr. Croker to show that he is worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the organization Democrats of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. Let us forget personal prejudices and individual differences. Let all the Democrats from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls rally around Coler, the people's choice for Governor, and beginning Jan. 1, 1901, there will be no further interference from Albany in New York City affairs."

The followers of Controller Coler were pleased with the statement of "Mr. McLaughlin's Attitude." Mr. Croker again refused to discuss the Coler boom yesterday.

A meeting of the Eastern managers of William J. Bryan's campaign will be held this morning. Ex-Gov. Stone and his associates will then decide on permanent headquarters.

MR. GORMAN WILL ADVISE.

Ex-Senator's Connection with Bryan Headquarters—Talks with Croker.

Ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland was at the Hoffman House yesterday. He met and talked with Richard Croker and ex-Senator Murphy about the National situation. Mr. Gorman did not talk with any degree of fervor in the interests of Mr. Bryan. All efforts to get Mr. Gorman to make a prediction that Mr. Bryan would be elected failed, and he also said that he would give most of his attention to political affairs in Maryland.

Mr. Gorman will act in an advisory capacity with the Bryan campaign managers in the Eastern headquarters in this city.

BISHOP TURNER FOR BRYAN.

Head of the A. M. E. Church to Speak in Seven States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Bishop Henry M. Turner, of Atlanta, head of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has decided to come out for Bryan. His reasons are to be given in an address Saturday night. Bishop Turner will be attended in his conversion, it is further announced, by Bishops Derrick and Grand of the same church. This statement was made to-day by the Rev. J. A. Whitman, a colored minister of Atlanta and the personal representative of Bishop Turner.

Bishop Turner has already made arrangements with the Democratic National Committee to speak in Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, and Illinois. In the last four States the African Methodist Episcopal Church has a large part of its total membership of over 900,000 communicants. Bishop Turner will take with him on his journey through these States, if he follows his present plan, a huge canvas tent, so as to accommodate his colored brethren.

Anti-imperialism is said to be the mainspring that has governed Bishop Turner's action. Bishops Grand and Derrick are influenced more by their resentment of the way in which they assert the Administration has treated the colored troops.

Bryan's West Virginia Schedule.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 30.—John T. McGraw has received a telegram from Mr. Bryan saying he would come to West Virginia next Tuesday and spend a few days at Mr. McGraw's place at Deer Park. He will proceed direct from Chicago to Deer Park. It is planned to have Mr. Bryan make a speech at Cumberland, Md., Tuesday night; at the fair at Morgan's Grove, West Va., Wednesday morning; at Keyser, West Va., Wednesday afternoon, and spend the night at Deer Park, then go to Clarksburg, West Va., to the State Fair Thursday morning, and thence to Fairmont and Wheeling, arriving at the latter place Thursday evening for a monster night meeting. He will return to Chicago Friday evening.

Wellington to Speak with Bryan.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 30.—The Democratic County Committee to-night announces that United States Senator Wellington will follow Mr. Bryan on Tuesday night at this place in a speech in which he will definitely declare his position in the Presidential fight.

EX-SENATOR HILL'S PLANS.

He May Confer with Hugh McLaughlin This Week—To Champion Coler at the Convention.

David B. Hill is expected to come down from Albany to-day to look over the political situation. His friends say that he may make this week his annual visit to Hugh McLaughlin at Jamesport.

A rumor that ex-Senator Hill had agreed to go into a conference with Messrs. Croker and Murphy over the Gubernatorial situation was denied by Hill's friends. The claim is made that the ex-Senator will confer with his friends here, and will then begin preparations for the battle at the State Convention.

Friends of Mr. Hill claimed yesterday that Controller Coler's name would be presented to the State Convention, even if they have but fifty delegates. Mr. Hill is also said to be preparing a speech, which he will deliver at the convention, showing why Controller Coler should be the candidate for Governor.

MAYOR McGUIRE'S DENIAL.

Incensed at Report that Up-State Democrats May Be Lukewarm.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse will come to New York to-day. Mayor McGuire was incensed yesterday at a report that the up-State Democrats would not actively support the State ticket if the convention was dominated by the Croker-Murphy faction.

"I am heart and soul in the fight to carry New York for the National and State tickets," wired Mayor McGuire to State headquarters. "I have taken off my coat for Democratic success, and expect to line up with all good Democrats after the State Convention to fight a common enemy. Any man who charges that I will not do my full duty as a party man circulates a falsehood."

CROKER MEN ELECTED IN ERIE.

Delegates Are Instructed to Vote for Mackey for Governor.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—The organization delegates as named by Norman E. Mack, Senator Mackey, and their friends were elected in all of the eight Democratic Assembly District Conventions to-day. The delegation will be headed by Senator Mackey, National Committeeman Mack, State Committeeman Kennedy, and Chairman Bapst. This gives the control of Erie County to the friends of William J. Bryan.

At each convention there was offered a resolution eulogizing Senator Mackey and strongly indorsing his candidacy for Governor, and the delegates were instructed to vote for Senator Mackey "until he shall release them or withdraw as a candidate."

The Fourth District elected the following delegates to the State Convention: John J. Collins, George Glaser, and B. J. Pitass.

HILL TO HEAD ALBANY DELEGATES.

Delegates Roughly Used in the First Assembly District.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—David B. Hill will head the delegation from the Third Assembly District of Albany County at the Democratic State Convention. He was chosen at the convention of that district to-night without opposition. State Committeeman P. E. McCabe and John Donovan will be his brother delegates from that district.

Contesting delegations will go to the Democratic State Convention from the First Assembly District of Albany County. The convention of that district was the scene of a severe conflict, in which the McCabe-Hill faction secured control. A hand-to-hand conflict took place, in which furniture was broken and the delegates roughly used. The fight developed from the refusal of the Herrick-Croker faction to accept the McCabe-Hill delegates from the town of Coeymans.

The two sets of delegates which will go to the State Convention from this district are: McCabe-Hill: George R. Happ, C. F. Suderly, and Matthew Van Aylsten, Herrick-Croker: Zeba Dyer, E. A. Walsh, and John Wallace.

The Democrats of the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County elected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Patrick Groga and John H. Gleason of Watervlier and William Smith of Cohoes. This is a Herrick-Croker delegation.

HILL MEN BOLT IN CAYUGA.

Although in a Minority, Elect Separate Delegates to Saratoga.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—There was another bolt to-day from the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Cayuga County at Weedsport. Again the Babcock-Hill forces were the bolters, and they held a separate convention.

The convention was composed of seventy-five delegates. Of these, seventy-two were uncontested. The Murphy-Croker faction, under the lead of State Committeeman Conway, had forty-three of these, five more than a majority. The Babcock-Hill forces had twenty-nine. If they were given the three contested delegates they would still have but thirty-two, six votes less than a majority. The contest was decided in favor of the majority, however, giving the Conway-Croker men forty-six votes. Then the Babcock-Hill contingent refused to participate further in the regular convention, and after it had adjourned held one of their own.

Both conventions nominated Julius J. Chisholm of this city for member of Assembly. The Conway-Crokerites chose these delegates to the State Convention: William Bradley, Charles W. Hadden, and Jeremiah Corcoran. The Babcock-Hill convention chose W. E. Palmer, Fred Denley, and Louis S. Paul.

ONONDAGA FOR MAYOR McGUIRE.

Delegates Will Support Any Candidate for Governor He May Name.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Assembly District Conventions held by the Democrats to-day in three of the four Assembly Districts of Onondaga County elected delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of Mayor J. K. McGuire for Governor, although uninstructed. Such instruction as was given was that the delegates support any candidate McGuire would name.

The delegates elected were: Second District—James F. Keating, John B. Klotz, and M. J. Sullivan. Third District—J. K. McGuire, J. J. Cummings, and A. T. Harrison. Fourth District—M. Z. Haven, J. J. Barrett, and J. D. Scanlon.

The convention for the First District will take similar action.

Coler Strong in Tompkins County.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Democratic primaries were held in Tompkins County to-night. In this city, which controls the delegation, no fight was made between the Hill and Croker supporters. The Hill men had everything their own way, and at the county Convention, which will be held Saturday it is probable that the three delegates will be instructed for Coler. Coler sentiment throughout this county is strong.

The Vote in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—On the returns from about 76,000 votes and with about 5,000 to hear from, Gov. McSweeney leads in the race for Governor by about 3,000 votes over Col. James A. Hoyt, the Prohibitionist candidate. Senator Tillman, with no opposition, returns to the United States Senate. He is running considerably behind his ticket. Col. James Tillman, a nephew of the Senator, doubles the next highest man for Lieutenant Governor. Tillman and Col. John T. Sloan of Columbia will run over, with the chances in favor of Tillman. Joseph Johnson defeats Stanyarne Wilson for re-election to Congress by more than 2,000.

INGALLS FOR SOUND MONEY.

President of the Big Four Railroad Says the Issue Is Silver—Mr. Bliss's Statement.

M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four Railroad and a prominent Democrat, has pronounced for McKinley. In announcing his reasons for so doing, Mr. Ingalls says, in part:

"The feeling of unrest in the bosom of the laborer, if it exists, is a protest against conditions, which, while securing him good wages, seem nevertheless to rob him of his fair share in the general prosperity. In many ways my sympathies are with him. Now, can any sane man tell me how the laborer will help his condition, or the solution of the problems so vital to him, by voting to debase our standard of value and thereby reducing his own wages?

"The safety of the American Republic is not menaced by a bogey, crowned with an imperial diadem of straw. The cry of imperialism is simply a pretext of the Democratic leaders. Now, as in 1896, the real issue is the silver danger. The only peril now threatening the United States is ruin and retrogression under silver, the turning back the wheels of progress and prosperity to the standards of China and Mexico and the abandonment of our position as the greatest country in the civilized world.

"Shall we go forward or shall we turn back? That is the question for the voters in November. Under McKinley we go forward; under Bryan we turn back. A reversal of the popular verdict of 1896 would mean a reversal of all the achievements that make up our National prosperity."

Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, a member of the Advisory Committee, was a caller at Republican National Headquarters yesterday with very encouraging news from Ohio.

Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss was very happy yesterday because of the buoyancy in the financial and commercial markets.

"The fundamental solidity of the market," he said, "is unmistakable. It shows clearly the attitude of the commercial public toward the pending campaign, and where its sympathy lies. Close observers think they can perceive a dawning appreciation of the dangers of overweening confidence in Republican success. It is a matter of the utmost gravity, and it is well that it is being appreciated in the various arenas of trade. I believe there will soon be a general awakening of business men."

HIDE AND LEATHER MEN.

Their Sound Money Association Organized for the Campaign—Mr. Schieren the President.

The Hide and Leather Sound Money Association organized for the campaign yesterday at a largely attended meeting held at 32 Spruce Street. Harry Wallerstein presided and made a speech, in which he said, in part:

"Four years have passed and we meet once more to defend the honor of our country. It is now, as it was then, an entirely non-partisan demonstration. Had both great parties in the present issue agreed to advocate sound-money principles, this agitation would be unnecessary; but, unfortunately, free coinage is again thrust upon us, we are threatened with an abasement of our monetary system, and the degradation of our currency. Our opponents claim unlimited coinage, all obligation to preserve the gold standard to be repudiated, and payments to be made in silver instead of gold.

"Good money attracts good money, bad money drives it away. We said four years ago that free coinage was a wicked conspiracy against labor; we say so to-day. We said then that we want no idle men nor an idle dollar, and we say it again. The present danger is far greater than at that time. There was then a complete commercial depression throughout the entire land, factories and mills were closed, thousands of workingmen were idle, and many farms were heavily mortgaged. We stated then, 'If you want our country to become prosperous, have everything paid in an honest dollar which will purchase the fullest value all over the world, have our mills and factories in full work, have confidence restored—then vote for the sound-money candidate.' We did vote for him, and our predictions have proved true.

"Prosperity now reigns throughout our vast territory, farm lands have been cleared of their mortgages, no man need now be idle, the wheels of mills and factories are incessantly revolving. We are now a great exporting country, and instead of being a debtor, have become a creditor Nation, and the financial centre of the world. But shall we now, on that account, lie supinely on our back hugging the delusive phantom of overconfidence, while our opponents are strenuously exerting themselves to overthrow our present prosperity? It takes years to erect a structure; it takes but a few days to destroy it."

The following officers were elected: President—Charles A. Schieren; Secretary—Fraser M. Moffat; Treasurer—Norman I. Rees; Executive Committee—Col. Eugene H. Conklin, Harry Wallenstein, E. J. Salomon, F. A. M. Burrell, and William McCarroll.

The Vice Presidents chosen were James R. Plum, John J. Lapham, Oscar Scherer, Eugene H. Conklin, John T. Willets, Adolph Scheftel, Thomas W. Hall, F. A. M. Burrell, George A. Vail, William Tuerst, William L. Moffat, Justus L. Bulkley, T. P. Mendel, Harry Wallenstein, Edward C. Hoyt, J. Stevens Ulman, William McCarroll, Richard Young, Josiah T. Tubby, Gustav Binger, Bernard J. Salomon, Benjamin H. Cary, Theodore L. Lutkins, William G. Hoople, P. C. Costello, and Morris Barret.

It is the intention of the association to hold frequent meetings in the Swamp.

NEW NAME FOR STATE TICKET.

Arthur C. Wade's Friends Urge His Claims for the Lieutenant Governorship—Mr. Woodruff's Attitude.

Another candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor appeared yesterday in the person of Arthur C. Wade, a lawyer of Jamestown, Chautauqua County.

"Yes," remarked Chairman Odell, "Mr. Wade is a candidate, and a delegation of his friends was here to-day to urge his claims. Mr. Wade is one of the most influential men in his part of the State, and for years he has done yeoman work for the party."

"Dou you think he will be nominated!" the reporter asked Mr. Odell.

"I don't know," he replied. "That is for the convention to decide."

"What about the renomination of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff?"

"There is a good deal of talk about Woodruff, but I am told that he will not accept a renomination. Mr. Woodruff is a very good man."

With the exception of Lieutenant Governor," said the reporter, "the ticket seems to have been decided upon."

"I have not heard that," rejoined Mr. Odell with a smile. "The Governorship and Lieutenant Governorship will be settled at the Convention, and not until then."

"But you are to be the nominee for Governor?"

"I am no one's candidate," was Mr. Odell's answer. "I have never said that I was a candidate. I did say, and I repeat, that I will not run away from what the convention settles upon. That is all I care to say on that point."

William J. Young, private secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, had a long talk with Mr. Odell, but neither would speak of the matters discussed.

Gov. Roosevelt will be here to-day.

Mr. Odell went to Newburg last night. Before leaving he said he knew nothing about the man to be selected for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. It is understood that the place was offered to ex-Justice Cohen and John Proctor Clarke, and each declined. The opinion prevails in political circles that either ex-Justice James A. Blanchard or ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum will be named, with the chances in favor of the former.

WORK ON THE EAST SIDE.

Vigorous Campaign Planned to Secure Big Republican Vote.

The attempt is to be made, under the direction of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, to reclaim the east side and to secure from the dwellers in that region votes for the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket. Headquarters have been secured at 132 Bowery, where several rooms are being fitted up in attractive style, and in a few days these will be opened.

The opening night will immediately follow the adjournment of the Republican State Convention, and the principal speaker will be Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The latter is very popular on the east side, and it was there, in the campaign of 1896, that he won the title of "De Peach."

After this meeting the campaign will begin in earnest. There will be meetings day and night. Campaign literature, printed in many languages, will flood the district.

The Bowery campaign was discussed last night at the meeting of the Republican Club.

SENATOR HANNA'S TAXES.

Explains a Reported Delinquency as His Secretary's Oversight.

"All an oversight, my boy," remarked Senator Hanna, as limping painfully and puffing a very short stub of a cigar he was leaving Republican National headquarters yesterday.

The remark was in answer to a reporter's statement that the papers announced that the Cleveland tax gatherers were seeking Mr. Hanna for some alleged delinquency.

"I pay my taxes, you know," said Mr. Hanna. "The trouble seems to be that no return of my personal property has been filed. I directed one of my secretaries to attend to the matter, but he seems to have overlooked it. I sent him a telegram about the matter to-day."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the Second Assembly District Republican Convention, held at Goshen this afternoon, Louis Bedell was renominated for member of the Assembly. The following delegates were chosen for State Convention and uninstructed: Louis Bedell of Goshen, Clinton W. Wisner of Warwick, Daniel H. Bailey of Middletown, Russell Wiggins of Middletown, Gillmore O. Bush of Tuxedo, Charles L. Mead of Middletown, O. P. Howell of Port Jervis, Martin E. Lee of Westtown.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Republicans of Putnam County, in convention to-day at Carmel nominated W. W. Everett for Assembly, Frank Wells for County Treasurer, William H. Weeks for District Attorney, and J. W. Hazen for Sheriff.

Postmaster General's Stumping Tour.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Postmaster General Smith will leave here next week for Maine to make political speeches at several points in that State. He will speak at Skowhegan on Sept. 5; Augusta, Sept. 6, and Biddeford, Sept. 7. He will make a speech in New York City on Sept. 14, under the auspices of the Republican National Committee. He expects to start about Sept. 15 for the West. His itinerary is not settled, but he is expected to make speeches in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and possibly in Kentucky. The places and dates will be determined by the Republican National Committee.

WASHINGTON FUSIONISTS.

John R. Rogers Nominated for Governor on the Eighth Ballot.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—John R. Rogers was nominated to-day for Governor by the Fusionists in union convention. The eighth ballot, which gave him the nomination, stood: Rogers, 704½; Fawcett, 241½; Voorhes, 11; Neil Cheetham, 43; Thurston Daniels, 53. The full ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor—JOHN R. ROGERS.
Lieutenant Governor—W. E. McCROSKEY.
Congressmen—West Side, J. T. RONALD; East Side, E. C. ROBERTSON.
Supreme Judges—E. S. MELLION and RICHARD WINSOR.

Upon the organization of the three conventions here on Monday, the Democrats and Populists were opposed to Rogers's nomination. Rogers, however, had a splendid organization, which held all of its delegates. Last night they succeeded in winning over Stevens County and this, together with several other small changes in their favor, gave them control of the union convention which met to-day.

CAPT. SMITH IN TROUBLE.

Puerto Rico's Commander Threatened with Forfeiture of His Vessel.

Capt. William M. Smith of the steamship Puerto Rico has been summoned to appear before Deputy Collector Phelps to show cause why he should not suffer forfeiture of his vessel and her cargo. He is charged with failing to make any change of enrollment or license, as required of vessels that engage in foreign trade.

The Puerto Rico left Perth Amboy on Aug. 11, laden with coal for the United States Government at San Juan, from which latter port she went to San Domingo and took on a cargo of bananas.

Any statement made by Capt. Smith will be forwarded to Washington for action.

Heiman Steinert Dead.

Heiman Steinert, for more than fifty years a resident of the old Nineteenth Ward, died at his home, 241 East Fifty-third Street, yesterday of Bright's disease, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Steinert, who was born near Berlin, Germany, came to this country in 1840. He studied law in the office of the late Judge Albert Cardoza, and was for many years a practitioner at the New York bar. Mr. Steinert had been a member of Tammany Hall for nearly fifty years, and had always taken an active interest in all affairs pertaining to that organization.

He is survived by three sons and a daughter, one of his sons being Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Steinert. He will be buried to-morrow at 1 o'clock, the interment being in Bay Side Cemetery.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Managing Committee of the Greater Seaboard Air Line system is to hold a meeting in this city next week, at which it is expected that some important business will be transacted.

The Grand Trunk Railway has commenced the work of renumbering all its cars, 25,620 in number, at a cost of thousands of dollars. A separate series of numbers will be applied to each class of cars. It is believed that it will take nearly a year to finish the work.

The withdrawal of the Iowa Central from the Western Passenger Association was reported in railroad circles yesterday. This action is considered a serious blow to that association, as it make the fourth road which is outside of the association, the others being the Chicago Great Western, the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Improvements are contemplated by the Colorado Midland by which it is proposed to do away with many of the steep grades and sharp curves on some of its divisions. The line in the Red Hook Canon will be entirely rebuilt for a distance of fifty miles up the river from Basalt. In the Eleven-Mile Canon improvements will be made which will reduce all curves.

A number of changes in the personnel of its employes have been decided upon by the Union Pacific following its policy of consolidating as much as possible its passenger and freight departments. F. E. Choate, General Freight Agent at Salt Lake City, has been also placed in charge of the passenger department there; H. M. Clay, at present General Passenger Agent for Salt Lake City, becoming City Ticket Agent. D. W. Johnston, General Freight Agent at Cleveland, becomes General Agent for both departments in that city. It is said that San Francisco is the only city in which the road has retained a General Agent for each department.

25. Excursion to Niagara Falls.
West Shore R. R. Saturday and Sunday. Trains 9.45 A. M., 6.20, 7.05 and 9.30 P. M.—Adv.

SENATOR DEPEW HONORED

Republican Club Gives a Reception to Welcome Him.

Explains the Sentiment in Europe Which Now Turns Toward Bryan and Calls It Selfishness.

United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew attended a reception given in his honor by the Republican Club, of which he is the President, last evening, and after receiving hearty congratulations on his return from Europe from the large company of his fellow-members, spoke at considerable length on the campaign.

"Well, my friends," he began, "I certainly appreciate warmly that any one under these torrid conditions who has a cool place to stay in should come here to-night." He went on to say that this American weather has gone all over the world.

He said that in conservative England, where it has been the custom for stock-brokers to wear a silk hat and frock coat at all seasons of the year, he had seen so much of a concession made that they went about wearing straw hats and carrying their silk hats in hand and that the British social factor who in his afternoon drives in the Park had since the organization of the British Government, appeared with coachman and footmen in high hats, cockade and powdered wig, had, when one or two of these men had fallen with sunstroke (an unheard of thing) come out with not only these servants wearing straw hats but the horses also wearing straw hats of the same pattern.

The Senator declared that if the Paris Exposition has not proved the financial success it was expected to be it was because of the unbearable heat which has prevailed about the buildings and grounds.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said about it," he said, "it is one of the best industrial displays of results of invention and discoveries in steam and electricity at the close of the nineteenth century that has ever been presented," he said. "Americans will bear away a large share of the prizes from the nations which have been engaged in the sciences and arts for thousands of years. This has been due to Republican policies, Republican principles, and Republican measures which have developed American industries.

English is coming to be spoken more and more every year on the Continent and the Senator urged that the National anthem be taught in all the public schools. He said it was humiliating on the steamships to find that no American knew more than the first three lines of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," or the "Star-Spangled Banner," and when he made a request for the National anthem at the Exposition the bandmaster hunted through a lot of Sousa's music and finally rendered, "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-Night."

"And as far as local application was concerned there, they were quite right," continued the Senator.

Continuing in part as follows, he said:

"The real welcome home a man gets comes from his political friends. There is warmth and earnestness about it. We hear much said of the selfishness of politics—that all politicians are working for themselves; but there is more unselfish work done in politics than in any other kind of work, save religious work, that I know of in this country.

"One of the most interesting themes that comes to me in my experience as I go abroad from year to year is the changes in public opinion with regard to the United States. It is always a kaleidoscope, but the picture until this year has required a very small canvas. In 1896 they were for McKinley and against Bryan, but it was for selfish reasons. They had purchased hundreds of millions of American securities.

"But now they're for Bryan, and now they're against McKinley. It is the selfish argument again. They see in every department of the Paris Exposition the product of the American factory and the American mill. They find that the Americans have secured in every instance contracts for electrical appliances.

"They secured the contract for the bridge across the Nile, and are securing contracts for locomotives and cars, and even in textile fabrics the Americans are producing and selling better goods than they can produce themselves, and they look upon this giant across the seas as an enemy to be reckoned with in the great industrial battle.

"Our skilled laborer gets better wages, but he does better work, and our manufacturers have the courage in a day to sacrifice $1,000,000 worth of machinery in another $1,000,000 spent in machinery which will do the work 25 per cent. cheaper.

"There is a coal famine on both sides of the British channel that is making the manufacturer on the Continent and in Great Britain pay $7 a ton for coal, while the manufacturer in the United States pays but $2.65. They see, as we must see, how increasingly difficult must be the competition for the new markets opening in the Far East.

"Therefore, they are interested in this election to have the United States go back from the Philippines, and if there could be a panic through 16 to 1 there would be such a jubilation among the manufacturing nations of the Old World as has not been seen in a generation.

"A marvelous piece of diplomacy was the note which John Hay addressed to the nations who are entering upon Asia and exploiting China, saying that in these countries America wants an open door and an even chance but no territory, and they agreed. That was but an illustration of the enormous moral power which has come to this country from the victory of Dewey at Manila and from the policies of McKinley at Washington.

"What is there to stop this progress? Nothing, unless we stop it ourselves; nothing, unless we take a rail out of the track to see how a smash-up would look. There are only two things that can stop us—one is the belief on the part of the world that our currency and financial basis are unstable, and the other is that we stop that war and run away from the flag.

"But the average citizen, without regard to politics, believes we are going to win, and that has produced in this country an apathy the like of which I have never seen. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety, and the turtle can overtake the hare.

"If the business men could come to know that the success of Bryan would be their ruin, and the laborers that the success of Bryan would deprive them of employment, then there would be such a majority for McKinley as would be phenomenal in history. Vote for good Government for the country, for protection, for the gold standard, for the policies which mean the continuance of the glorious times and the grand position of the United States to-day."

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK.—Thirty-first District, James B. Perkins, (Rep.)

PENNSYLVANIA.—Twenty-second District, John F. Miller, (Dem.); Twenty-fourth District, W. N. Carr, (Dem.)

TEXAS.—Tenth District, C. L. Walters, (Pop.)

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..5:28	Sun sets...6:34	Moon sets...9:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:09	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate....1:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:17	Gov. Isl'd..11:25	H. Gate....1:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Daggry, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Admiral Sampson, *Ja-maica	9:00 P. M.	.....

*Mail must be directed per steamship Admiral Sampson from Boston.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Denmark	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M., up to Sept. 6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship China. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Aug. 6 and up to Sept. 6, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 6, for dispatch per steamship Barrs. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, July 3; Shanghai, Aug. 4; Yokohama, Aug. 11, and Honolulu Aug. 21, which reached San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched East on Aug. 29, and are due in New York on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 2. Also, that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver were dispatched East same date, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 3.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that a red and black horizontally striped spar buoy has been established in 23 feet at mean low water, to mark a sunken barge sunk in New York Upper Bay, on the following magnetic bearings: Statue of Liberty, N. ¾ E.; Robbins Reef, WNW. ¾ W.; flagstaff at General Lighthouse Depot, WSW. ¾ W. The buoy is placed 25 feet SW. of the wreck, which has 6 feet of water over it at low water.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) AUG. 31.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 12.
Buffalo, Hull, Aug. 19.
Cap-Frio, Hamburg, Aug. 19.
Columbia, Hamburg, Aug. 23.
Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, Aug. 15.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Mora, St. Michael's, Aug. 19.
Penpol, Havre, Aug. 10.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.

Campania, Liverpool, Aug

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Two SHOE SALES
Both Stores Offer Goods Under Value

In the First floor shoe store some especially low-priced lots have been provided for men and boys. All the summer lines of black Oxfords for men, calf and kidskin, are now at a uniform price—$2. The values are $3, $3.90 and $5. For the boys, various lots of black kidskin and tan calfskin shoes, well made and shapely shoes, for school or play, at $1.25 a pair, though values run up to $2. Sizes 12 to 5½.

The Fifth floor store has bargains for only women and children. But there are many lots for them, and very good values, too. A visit to this bargain store will be to your profit at this time, particularly. These few items show about to what degree :

Women's $2, $2.50 and $3 shoes at
one dollar a pair
Black kid comfort shoes, for tender feet or elderly ladies; brown kid and calf laced boots, for early fall wear, $3 quality; high cut bicycle boots of tan kid—excellent for rainy day wear.

Women's $1.50 and $2 Oxford shoes at
seventy-five cents a pair
Black and tan kidskin Oxfords and home comfort slippers and buskins; all sizes in the lot but not in every sort; all late styles.

Children's $1.25 and $1.50 black kid shoes at
one dollar a pair
Stout kidskin, lace and button shoes, with spring heels and patent leather tips; sizes from 6 children's to 2 girls', all at same price.

Children's $1 wedge heel shoes at
forty cents a pair
Black, lace and button; all sizes from 6 to 8, in broad widths; good house shoes, at less than half price.

Fifth floor.

Positive Bargains in Excellent HOSIERY

For men and women, share and share alike. To the fact that our assortment is entirely too extensive is due the best portion of this offering. Some lines must be discontinued. This one is of French lisle thread, with tasteful extracted patterns on grounds of fast black and cadet blue. The men's half hose in this line are 50c goods, but are reduced to 25c. The women's stockings are 75c and $1 grades, but now priced at 25c.

Then for men there are some very light weight cotton half hose, in fast black, cadet blue and assorted shades of tan, with white polka dots and figures, at 12½c, instead of 18c.

And women's stockings of fine ribbed cotton, seamless, in fast black, cardinal and assorted shades of tan. These are good 18c stockings. The price is 12½c.

Broadway.

The Common-sense RAGLAN SHIRT

There is no question that the Raglan is the most comfortable negligee shirt on the market to-day. Notice the absence of seams where a seam is uncomfortable—over the shoulders, across the back. And its good looks make it pre-eminently the shirt for the coat-eschewing man to wear. Next to comfort in hot weather, appearance is the important consideration. Some people put it the other way—but the common-sense Raglan meets both requirements.

We're selling one grade, of fine Scotch madras, at $1.50, although it really is a good $2 quality.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

White Negligee SHIRTS
Correct Styles at *Half Price*

This a sort of compromise soft shirt. The bosom though not stiff still presents a smooth appearance—it's of fine pique. The body is of excellent muslin. The maker of this particular brand is now planning to make shirts in the same style as these for next summer's trade. Then they'll sell for a dollar at least. And that will be only very reasonable. This lot is offered at **Fifty Cents each**

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

A Final Word Regarding the 50c TIES for 25c

About a thousand remain of the ordered-out lots. Various correct shapes—the popular English square scarfs, flowing-end-four-in-hands, and batwings. They are all of worthy quality, all in desirable patterns, all 50c values. May be enough for to-day. But be prompt—the price is **Twenty-five Cents each**

Men's Furnishings, Ninth Street.

Men's and Women's All-Linen HANDKERCHIEFS

We bring our handkerchiefs directly from the makers to our counters in large quantities. They are never other than pure linen. And they're always moderately priced. Frequently they're lower in price than some that cannot truthfully claim to be all-linen, though offered elsewhere as such. Some values by which we would have judged our stocks in general:

For Men
All-linen hand-embroidered initial handkerchiefs. $1.50 doz.
All-linen hemstitched. $1.50 doz.
All-linen hemstitched (1700 linen). $3 doz.

For Women—
All-linen hemstitched hand-embroidered Initial. 75c doz.
All-linen hemstitched. $1 doz.
All-linen hemstitched. $1.50 doz.

Broadway, Main aisle.

Flannelette WRAPPERS

There is much of comfort and prettiness in this group for a little price. For instance, this wrapper at $1. It's of a good and neatly figured flannelette, well made and attractively trimmed with braid; full front, fitted back. Various other styles and qualities and slight advances:

$1.25—Figured; full front; back plaited; bretelles and collar trimmed with braid; deep ruffle on skirt.

$1.50—Striped; yoke and plaited back; full front; ruffle around yoke; deep ruffle on skirt; yoke, collar and sleeves braid trimmed.

$1.75—Dotted; yoke back and front; deep ruffle around yoke and on skirt; collar, sleeves and yoke trimmed with cording.

$2.50—Heavy flannelette in neat stripes or dots; yoke back and front trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The FALL FELT HATS
For Women in Myriad Styles

The shapes are all new. Some of them are still after the fashion of the Rough Rider, but there's *some* change here or there—mostly tending toward improvement. Other jaunty styles with lower crowns and with various turns and twists of the brims. The trimmings are in a much wider range of materials and styles than in previous seasons. Polka-dot bands are plentiful still, of course, and they seem to be in good favor. Velvet is also much in evidence. Then others have trimmings of quills, coques wings and breasts and plumes of birds. Some are 50c each. Some at $16. And it's somewhat singular that this highest figure is for a domestic hat. Numerous in-between grades in both imported and American hats.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Link Chatelaines and Purses
Attractive Costing Little

A varied display of these pretty and useful articles, at prices which should make them quickly change ownership.

Link bags, oxidized or French gray, 65c and $1.25.

Link purses, with chatelaine hooks or long chain, oxidized or bright brass, 25c.

Tenth street.

Concerning AUTOMOBILES
The Mobile

What automobile shall it be? That's the question of the season and the hour. Our automobile family has been completed by the addition of the *Mobile*, from the *Mobile Company, of Tarrytown, N. Y.* The power is steam, and the *Mobile* is voted by a great majority to be the best steam-power vehicle yet produced—the makers say "perfect"; certainly the most perfect now to be had.

We printed something yesterday that was not complimentary to the advertising dignity of testimonial letters. We shall stick to our dictum even though the *Mobile* can truly be called an exception to the rule, and though the writers of the letters of endorsement at our command are people of remarkable character and position.

Scientific and expert opinion is important, but the experience with a *Mobile* of one that is neither scientist nor mechanic is of far more value.

A prominent citizen says:

"I have had my *Mobile* just six weeks, during which time I have covered over 1,700 miles on some of the best and some of the worst roads I ever saw. I climbed the Shawnee Hill, near Delaware Water Gap, also the long mountain road up to Lake Mohonk, without an accident or break down, and have not broken my first water-glass.

"As I knew nothing about machinery when I bought the *Mobile*, I feel that my freedom from accidents is due in a great measure to the excellence of material and workmanship of your carriage.

"The pump has never failed to work, and I have not spent a dollar for repairs. I have certainly given the carriage a severe test, and I thought you would like to know the result."

It is not at all remarkable that a large number of men identified with the construction of machinery are using the *Mobile*. Also it is quite natural that—being the best—many others to whom cost is an entirely subordinate matter prefer steam to all other motive power, and the *Mobile* as the best.

$750. The manufacturer's price.

The *Mobile* burns gasoline—like gas. Light it, and you have steam in your boilers in five or ten minutes.

It holds enough gasoline to run to Long Branch with ease. You can fill your water tank at any wayside brook or pump. And any old gasoline will do for the *Mobile*; it dosen't need the best.

The *Mobile* is safe. When the steam reaches 180 pounds the flame, all but one little tongue, is shut off automatically. When the steam gets down to 160 pounds the flame is turned on again.

Another safeguard: If the automatic flame shut-off shouldn't work, the steam will blow off through a safety valve at 220 pounds.

Still another: The steam could run up to 600 pounds with safety. Every boiler is tested in the factory to 600 pounds pressure.

Suppose you're running into something. Throw on the brake, and you'll stop so suddenly that you'll pitch head-foremost if you don't hold on.

If the brake doesn't work, throw on the reverse lever.

The machine will stop. It will even back up hill before you know it.

What more is there to tell? Only this: *The Mobiles are ready for immediate delivery.*

The carriages are Stanhopes—light and graceful. Finished in different colors.

Automobile Annex. No. 74 East Ninth street.

ECLIPSE BICYCLES, $15.50

The name fits. The wheels are selling elsewhere at $40, and with Morrow Coaster Brake, at $47.50. We are selling them

With Morrow Coaster Brake at $20

Matchless in strength, perfect in construction. Less than half regular current price. This last chance for Bicycle bargains is the greatest. Argument is useless—the extraordinary fact only concerns the Bicycle-riding Public.

Men's 20 and 22, also 24-inch with Morrow brake.

Women's 21 and 23-inch.

The variety of equipment is about as good as it was yesterday—thanks to the new wheels that have come in. But we can't change it—wheels are sold as equipped.

Hartford, Palmer, Fisk, and other tires; Baldwin detachable chain; adjustable handle-bars; gears from 70 to 91; black, maroon, green and terra cotta.

Basement.

CHINA, Bric-a-Brac and Marbles

Why pay the printer to repeat the story? Already bright people are telling the news of it, and the ball is rolling on with hourly increasing success. That's the day's news of it, plus the prices that follow:

Dinner Sets—
Just one kind is mentioned to-day. You may judge of the values throughout over 100 styles by this single specimen. It is of American porcelain and comprises 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters. Not a set made up to fit a piece, but a complete, well made and finely finished set with decoration of flowers and gold. $10, and well worth $14.

Glassware—
A counter on the Tenth street aisle, and also a table in the basement, contain small articles for the dining table marked at very low prices. Every item except one is in cut glass. The exception is: Pressed glass Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 25c each.

Cut Glass—
Salts and Peppers, sterling tops, 35c, 50c and 75c each.
Syrup Jars, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, 75c and $1 each.
Mustards, $1 each. Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c each.

Fancy China Separate Pieces—
All of this Haviland & Co. china. Beautifully decorated goods—borders of roses with gilt lace work in edge. Priced thus:
Dinner Plates, $7.50; reduced from $15 dozen.

Fancy China Separate Pieces—
Breakfast Plates, $6; reduced from $12 dozen.
Tea Plates, $5.50; reduced from $11 dozen.
Terrapin Plates, $5.50; reduced from $11 dozen.
Bread and Butter Plates, $4.50; reduced from $9 dozen.
Covered Broth Bowels, $2; reduced from $4 each.
Olive Dishes, 50c; reduced from $1 each.
Creams, 90c; reduced from $1.80 each.
Sugars, $1.50; reduced from $3 each.
Teapots, $1.75; reduced from $3.50 each.
Salads, 75c; reduced from $1.50 each.
Celery Trays, $1.50; reduced from $3 each.
Ice Cream Sets, 13 pieces, $7.50; reduced from $15 set.

Marbles—
Struggle for the Heart, $8
Amour and Psyche, $3.25 and $4.
Three Graces, $5.
Boy reading and Writing, $3.50 and $4.50.
10 Marble Busts, fancy subjects, $18 each.
Mercury, $3.50.
Venus de Milo, $3.
Greek Slave, $3.
Marble Bust, "Daphne," $60.
Marble Bust, "Tricorus," $30.

Molasses JUMBLES

An old-fashioned candy under a new name. And just as palatable as ever—or even more so, some think. Just pure sugar and best New Orleans molasses boiled together. No flavor, no cream, no fruit. Cut into convenient mouthfuls, and wrapped in oiled paper, 20c a pound.

Other favorites at the same price. Chocolate-covered nougats, chocolate-covered marshmallows, and assorted chocolates.

Basement.

GRAPE JUICE

Persons in health pronounce this a very gratifying beverage. Invalids find in it an agreeable and valuable tonic. Diluted with two parts of water and sweetened it makes a delicious ice. It is merely the juice of the best Lake Erie grapes—pure and unfermented. It will keep indefinitely, in a cool place. Prices:

Quart bottles, 50c each; in cases of one dozen bottles, $5 a case.
Pint bottles, 25c each; in cases of one dozen, $2.75 a case.
Half-pint bottles, 15c each; in cases of one dozen, $1.75 a case.
Syphon top apollinaris bottles are $3, $2.75 and $2 each, according to size. Demonstration daily in basement.

A *Suggestion* from Our FASHION EXHIBIT

Another handsome costume of velvet. This time, a blouse suit of that favored fabric, in a much-admired shade of tan. Both waist and skirt are effectively finished with rows of stitching. The revers and high collar are faced with white satin.

DRESS GOODS
6,000 Yards of Homespuns at Half Price

This is a very durable grade, and we show it in six of the most popular color mixtures of gray, blue, brown and tan. We have enough of it for between five and six hundred dresses, to sell at half its worth, merely because the manufacturer suddenly became too impatient to hold for what it should bring. This purchase will not last long here—when it's gone more will have to be bought at once. Then the price per yard will be one dollar—that's what it's selling for regularly now. For this 6,000 yard lot the price shall be **Fifty Cents a Yard**

Low-priced LINENS
Good Values Are Made *Still Better*

And now the dictator in the domain of the Linens demands more room. Insists that much of present stocks must be distributed quickly among consumers. Large shipments from European manufacturers will soon be here. And they must be met with the consideration due distinguished foreign visitors.

We told recently of some unusually low-priced goods, and the announcemest has effected a big change in the size of the quantities. Here are prices that should make the goods they stand for vanish completely from our stocks:

Table Linen—
Here's one quality at 40c a yard; loom dice patterns; very durable; 56 in. wide.
Another at 50c a yard, though decidedly cheap at 60c. It is 70 in. wide.
And some at 56c a yard; grass bleached; suitable for restaurants; 60 in. wide.
All that remains of the fine Irish damask at 85c a yard; the former very moderate price was $1; 72 in. wide.

Towels—
Fringed huckaback towels at 12½c, instead of 16c.
Hemstitched huckaback, 20x38 in., at 20c each—were already very moderate at 25c.

Towels—
An excellent value is this hemstitched huckaback towel, 24x42 in., at 25c.
And the large, heavy, soft bath towels, 24x48 in., at 25c.

Napkins—
Full bleached Scotch napkins, 24 in., at $3 dozen. Were reasonable enough at $3.75.
Heavy bleached German drill napkins; a kind that will give excellent satisfaction; $1.50 dozen for 20 in., $1.75 dozen for 22 in.

Pillow Cases—
An excellent quality is being closed out at 45c each. They are 22½x36 in.

Fourth avenue.

MEN'S CLOTHING
***Suggestions* that Point to Large Savings**

Trousers is the burden of to-day's tale. Many a fellow finds this topic of particular interest just at this season. He has a good-looking coat and vest—they never show the signs of wear so quickly. New trousers tide him over till the new suit is ordered.

We have about 300 pure worsted trousers in the newest stripes to sell at $5—other clothing stores generally would say $6.50, $7 or $8.

Striped flannel trousers at $2.50, instead of $3.50, bicycle trousers of small checked worsteds, at $3—were $5.

200 serge suits, blue and black, $12 to $15 values—choice at $8.50. Men of large stature can be fitted in this lot.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BOYS' CLOTHING
***Excellence* Linked to Moderate Prices**

The "Wanamaker Special" is a splendid suit of cheviot for boys of 7 to 16 years. It embraces these most desirable qualities:

Absolutely all wool
Double-warp linings
Double seats and knees
Seams sewed double with silk
Buttons extra well stayed

The price is $5—and there's not a better value to be obtained anywhere.

In blue only to-day. Next week it will be shown also in various fancy colorings.

500 all-wool blue serge knee trousers at 75c; value $1.

Cheviot knee trousers; good colorings; very serviceable; 65c each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

CORBETT WON FIGHT IN FIFTH ROUND

McCoy Knocked Out by Fierce Blows on the Body.

SCIENTIFIC BOXING DISPLAYED

Madison Square Garden Filled With a Crowd Who Paid $50,000 to See the Contest.

Pugilism in New York and the Horton law came to an end, to all purposes, last night in Madison Square Garden, when James J. Corbett, in the fifth round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round fight, pounded into unconsciousness Norman Selby, better known to the patrons of the prize ring as "Kid McCoy." The exhibition was a remarkable one in every way. As prizefighters go, the principals are known as the cleverest men in the ring of to-day, each a paragon in his own special style, and each only barred from the chance for the championship by lack of weight and brawn.

The fight, managed by the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, lessee of Madison Square Garden, solely for the purposes of holding boxing bouts, drew probably the largest crowd that an exhibition of the kind ever brought together in New York City. There were fully 8,000 people in the great amphitheatre when the match was decided, and a fair estimate of the gate receipts, one-half of which went to the fighters, was $50,000.

The fight in itself was while it lasted as ferocious an encounter as ever has taken place in this city. The crowd in attendance expected to see a fight, but the most sanguine patron of pugilism could hardly have anticipated the encounter that took place. What was looked for was a craftily contested bout between the most skillful glove fighters of the time, long drawn out by cautious and scientific masters of sparring. What was really seen was a modicum of scientific boxing, then a rough grappling and swift exchange of blows, all in favor of the heavier man, the merciless punishing of McCoy, and a clean knock-out after a furious attack by Corbett, which ended the contest in 2 minutes and 3 seconds of the fifth round.

CORBETT SUPERIOR FROM FIRST.

From first to last Corbett had the better of the meeting. In the third and fourth rounds it was plain that McCoy's was a forlorn hope, and the beaten fighter seemed to realise it himself, for he repeatedly grappled and clinched with his opponent to save himself from punishment and gain time before the end that looked inevitable. Staggering and dazed, after Corbett's fierce onslaught in the fifth round, McCoy once more tried to close in and clinch. He only succeeded in coming in range of the savage blows that the Californian drove at him in swift succession. Doubling over after the terrific onslaught that drove the breath from his lungs and doubled him into a knot with the pain of the punishment, McCoy was at his rival's mercy, and Corbett hammered and battered him until he dropped to his knees. Tottering in a vain effort to rise and fainting with pain, McCoy was counted out, and the fight was awarded to Corbett, while McCoy, still speechless from the effect of repeated blows on the stomach, in dumb show tried to protest, and by signs indicated that a foul blow had been struck.

McCoy trained for the meeting at Saratoga, and came down to New York yesterday. Corbett trained at a suburban resort. Knowledge of the condition of the men made Corbett a favorite in the betting several days ago, and last night when the encounter took place the gamblers made heroic efforts to get their money on at almost any odds. The betting early in the evening was 100 to 60 on Corbett.

Backers of McCoy were few and shy, however, and the gamblers in their greed and hurry tried hard to tempt bets by offering first 2 to 1, then 5 to 2, and finally 3 to 1. As a matter of fact, the betting on the fight was singularly light, and by far the greatest part of the money that changed hands and owners was that paid for the privilege of seeing the boxers in their struggle.

That Corbett and McCoy are old enemies was known in advance, and the promise of more savagery in the contest on that account had an appreciable effect in increasing the takings at the door. By agreement between the boxers they were to get half the receipts, 75 per cent. to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser. Enmity does not rule where business is to be considered, even with prizefighters, however, and it was common gossip that McCoy had insisted, and succeeded in carrying his point, that the fighters' share should be divided equally.

RUMORS BEFORE THE FIGHT.

On this ground it was also said that McCoy had not trained properly and expected to lose the fight. Rumor went so far as to say, also, that the bout was a bold fraud and that it was prearranged that Corbett should win. Against this it may be said that McCoy took a needlessly severe punishment, if all was prearranged. As to his condition, there is no question that he entered the ring heavier than he has ever fought before. The weights were not announced officially, but Corbett looked to be about 190, and McCoy was hardly less than 175 pounds.

The sidewalks on the four sides of Madison Square Garden were blocked by men and boys minus the price of admission, and these were more troublesome to the police than the crowds that filed through the doors and clogged the entrances. Street peddlers, with hot sausages, peanuts, and sandwiches, blocked the sidewalks, and hawkers of pictures of Corbett and McCoy gave to the disorder and clamor on the outside able and noisy aid.

The police force was represented by 250 men under the command of Deputy Chief McLaughlin. These men were none too many to preserve order, and inside and outside, they had their hands full. The help of the police was needed even at the doors, for an unruly mob crowded the entrances ready to take any chance to rush past the ticket takers.

The big Garden building began to fill shortly after the doors were opened, and by 8 o'clock the only vacant seats were those that had been reserved. The crowd continued to grow until 10 o'clock, the time that the Corbett-McCoy bout was expected to go on. Then the house was filled, comfortably as to the arena seats, a trifle crowded as to the lower and balcony tiers, and packed to suffocation in the gallery just below the roof. Large as the crowd was, the amount of money represented, even at the prices of admission ranging up to $35 for single box seats, fell short of the expected $75,000 which it was predicted the fight would draw.

Before the Corbett-McCoy match two preliminary bouts were fought by third-rate boxers, and as both of these matches had been in them it appeared to the crowd as humorous, the waiting thousands patiently endured the heat and retained their good nature until the chief contest of the night came on.

McCoy was the first man in the ring, at 10:20 o'clock. The Indiana pugilist's weight was announced unofficially as 170 pounds, and he looked to weigh all of it. He, clad in loose cotton trunks, such as boat racers usually wear, he stepped upon the raised platform and slowly stalked around, feeling the canvas-covered ring and seeing that it promised secure footing. Corbett was only four minutes behind his rival, the Californian in the regulation ring costume. Corbett took the northwest corner of the square inclosure, and McCoy diagonally opposite him. The pugilists were immediately surrounded by their seconds, who flapped towels and fans and sponged with water bottles and sponges, while announcements advertising other bouts to come were made.

With both men in the ring at 10:25, the preliminaries, which included careful examination of the gloves to be worn by the men and a brief consultation by the referee after the gloves were in place, consumed two minutes more. Then James J. Corbett of California and Norman Selby, known as Charles A. Kid" McCoy, were formally introduced. The prizefighters observed the formality of shaking hands, eyeing each other with anything but friendly glances, were well out from their respective corners and near the centre of the ring when Referee Charles White called time and the sound of the gong announced that the fight was on.

The arms well forward and wide apart of both men advanced toward each other. Corbett promptly taking the offensive and quickly assuming a side-stepping motion of his feet, on Corbett, who backed away, lightly from one foot to the other, and circling. Corbett kept away, while both men in motion all the time, keeping out neither ready then a chance of striking.

hand swing that missed, followed by a light tap on Corbett's chest. Then the circling was resumed, McCoy still the aggressor. Corbett finally backed into a corner, and McCoy, rushing him, swung his right and left arms, Corbett blocking both blows and sending back two that were equally harmless. The shifting continued through the round, each man striking only at long intervals, and the blows all failing to do any damage, though McCoy twice landed on Corbett's shoulder. Corbett swung viciously in return, but his aim was bad, and McCoy ducked and got inside out of reach each time. McCoy, just before the round ended, landed a tap on Corbett's chin.

The sparring tactics ruled again in the beginning of the second round, McCoy doing the leading at the opening. Corbett was still backing away when McCoy started in to force the fighting, which plan was again assumed by Corbett in the third round. Corbett rushed the fight from the moment the gong sounded, following up his adversary, and though his swings went wide in many instances, he wore McCoy down in the latter's efforts to evade him. McCoy ducked and dodged with rare skill, stepping back just in time to have a left swing that would have beaten him just graze his stomach.

Each blow that Corbett struck McCoy returned, but never with force enough to stop the Californian's fierce onslaught. McCoy crowded into the corner of the ring finally, attempted to slip away. Corbett sprang in front of him, and, staggering him with a right blow on the stomach, followed it with a left on the side of the head, and then drove in right and left as fast as he could strike. McCoy, staggering, clinched and clung to the Californian so persistently that the gong sounded before the men could be separated.

Corbett crowded the Indianian harder than ever in the fourth round and gave him no rest. McCoy, trying to evade punishment, still struck back, but his blows had no strength and were wild, in addition. Corbett seemed to heed McCoy's defense no longer. Striking hard and straight, he landed his right full on McCoy's mouth, then with left on the stomach. McCoy clinched again, and the moment the referee separated the men, tried to clinch again. Corbett in the meantime swinging right and left, and when McCoy stooped to evade these blows, landing with uppercuts. This continued to the end of the round, McCoy trying to save himself by grappling and holding his opponent, but each time being savagely punished before he could get in on the Californian. The round ended with McCoy weak and dazed, but still watchful and wary, though he seemed already beaten.

In the fifth round Corbett, encouraged by the shouts of his partisans and the advice of his backers, rushed in on McCoy to finish the fight then and there. McCoy seemed to return, very much refreshed, and met Corbett with a hard blow on the chest. Corbett returned it with a fiercely swung left on the ribs, a right over the stomach, and as McCoy backed away sent in a volley of quickly delivered blows that had the Indianian staggering again in the first eleven seconds of the round. McCoy, trying to back away, was caught in the corner again, and Corbett rained swings on him when he stood erect, and upper cuts when he stooped to dodge.

There was no other way of escape, and McCoy took all that was dealt him in a rush to clinch. Separated, the same thing was repeated. Again a clinch, and McCoy, too dazed to try to get away from the corner, was caught again. Hanging to Corbett until dragged away by the referee, he was on the Madison Avenue side of the ring when Corbett rushed in again, and, with right and left flying windmill fashion, landed right and left again and again on McCoy's stomach. McCoy was tottering when the final onslaught came, a left, right and left to the stomach, over the heart and to the stomach again. Doubling over, McCoy, in a half stooped position, was then the target for repeated uppercuts, and finally fell.

Trying to rise, he got to his knees, halted, then, with drooping head and dazed and fainting, held that position while the referee counted him out. Corbett stopped at the word from the referee, and when McCoy was picked up and half carried to his corner, the Californian went over and offered to shake hands with him. McCoy refused him, however. The beaten boxer recovered in a minute or less and was able to go to his dressing room alone.

Neither man was in the least disfigured or seemed the worse for the fight.

Later in the night McCoy said that he still had hopes of winning until he received the blow over the heart in the fifth round. He admitted that he was badly punished before that, but said the other blows would have done no harm had not Corbett landed just over the solar plexus.

THE FIGHT IN DETAIL.

In Less than Five Rounds Corbett Was Declared the Winner.

The men were advertised to go twenty-five rounds under Marquis of Queensberry rules, and as each was introduced the applause was about equal.

At 10:35 the referee called the men to the centre of the ring and instructed them. Just before they began Referee White cautioned the seconds that if any of them entered the ring they would be arrested.

FIRST ROUND.—Corbett started to feint with McCoy breaking. McCoy tried with the left, but missed; Corbett feinted with the left but stepped back. McCoy tried a right swing, but fell short. Corbett tried with his left for the head, but McCoy threw it off. Corbett, after a spell, tried another left, but was stopped. Both feinted cleverly, and Corbett tried another left. McCoy rushed with both hands, but Corbett stepped back, breaking ground three times. Corbett tried left and right, but was cleverly blocked, and McCoy made him break ground, trying left for the head. Neither landed a blow during the round. The bell found them sparring in the middle of the ring.

SECOND ROUND.—The cleverness displayed by the men was beautiful as they came to the centre in this round. McCoy was the aggressor, trying a right inside, but fell short. Corbett tried to hook his left to the head, but failed to land on McCoy. McCoy sent two left jabs to Corbett's mouth. Corbett attempted a right hook for the head, but McCoy blocked nicely. McCoy rushed, but Corbett side-stepped. McCoy landed a left on the ear, and at close quarters put his left to the body, and Corbett put his right to the ear and face. They clinched, and in the breakaway Corbett tried for the head, but missed. Corbett then sent his left to the ribs, tried again, and fell short. Corbett sent his left to the neck and crossed his right to the mouth. Again the bell found them sparring in the ring.

ROUND THREE.—Both feinted for a few seconds and then Corbett sent his left for the body but was blocked. McCoy tried a left swing, but "Jim" got away safely. Corbett essayed a left swing for the body, but McCoy blocked. Corbett rushed in, but McCoy clinched safely, and the referee separated them. "Jim" tried a right for the jaw, but McCoy ducked. They came together in another clinch, McCoy's elbow going to Corbett's chest, and McCoy was cautioned by the referee. McCoy was now on the defensive, and blocked a left uppercut. McCoy led left to face, and "Jim" countered. Both landed left swings on the mouth. Corbett dropped his science for a moment and began walloping without landing, as the Kid's blocking was perfect.

ROUND FOUR.—Both came up quickly at the sound of the bell, Corbett being the aggressor. McCoy broke ground frequently, going backward. Corbett landed a left on the face, but the "Kid" broke away, when "Jim" tried left and right swings. "Jim" kept following, trying left swings, and they came to a clinch twice. Corbett rushed, and the "Kid" landed left on the ear. Corbett rushed again, driving the "Kid" across the ring, swinging his right and uppercutting with his left. McCoy kept ducking, but Corbett got to him with both hands. McCoy jabbed two lefts in the face. Corbett kept after his man, battering down McCoy's defense. McCoy clinched frequently, and both showed signs of weariness when they went to their corners.

ROUND FIVE.—The "Kid" stepped in with a left to the face. He tried a right swing but missed. McCoy rushed again, but "Jim" put right and left to the head. "Jim" tried left for the head, but they clinched and broke at the referee's bidding. McCoy was now in "Jim's" corner, and "Jim" tried a left swing, under which the "Kid" ducked. McCoy jabbed his left to the face. McCoy again got into "Jim's" corner. Corbett smothered McCoy with rights and lefts on the body and head. McCoy was then unable to defend himself and simply crossed his arms under his face. Corbett then seeing that he had McCoy at his mercy, drove a hard left to the stomach, which doubled McCoy in two, McCoy holding on to "Jim's" left elbow. "Jim" then planted a hard right over the heart, which sent McCoy staggering and Corbett following quickly sent another left to the same spot, and McCoy went to the floor. While the referee was counting the ten seconds McCoy struggled to regain his feet, but he was counted out before he could get up.

White had counted him out before the "Kid" got up, and he (McCoy) did not seem to realize that he had been counted out. The referee had to tell him to go to his corner. McCoy left the ring within a minute after he was counted out, while Corbett was detained by his friends, who surrounded him and smothered him with congratulations. Time of round, 2 minutes and 3 seconds.

DAVID GARRICK A WINNER.

Lorillard's Uncertain Colt Was Easily First for the Reapers' Stakes.

Pleasant weather, large fields, and a fast track aided in making interesting sport at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, but pleasing as was the racing, the results made it rather expensive for bettors, as only one positive favorite won. Two stakes were on the afternoon's card. In the first, Demurrer beat the odds-on choice, Glennellie, in easy style. In the second, Pierre Lorillard's uncertain performer, David Garrick, ran kindly for Sullivan, who had the mount, instead of Winker, and won in the fastest time ever made for the Brighton Handicap course. The new seven-furlong straight was used for the first time, when the fifth race was run, and Maximo Gomez secured the distinction of being the first winner over it.

John Daly's Glennellie started an odds-on favorite in the field of six that ran for the Partridge Stakes, six furlongs on the turf, the third race. To the head of the stretch Demurrer and the favorite were on even terms, Glennellie then tiring, and Demurrer going on and winning easily by a length and a half from Longshoreman, who finished strong and was second, three lengths before Glennellie.

Vulcain was withdrawn from the fourth race, the Reapers' Stakes, one mile and three-sixteenths, and Toddy was added as a starter, making four to run, with Toddy and David Garrick nearly equal choices. David Garrick won by a length and a half. Toddy was second, five lengths away from Advance Guard.

Twelve of the twenty-one horses named on the card for the fifth race, seven furlongs, were withdrawn, Prejudice starting a strong favorite over the eight others that ran. Maximo Gomez went forward at the finish with a rush and won by a half length, Prejudice second, eight lengths in front of Flount, third.

In the last race Montanic, in with ninety-eight pounds, was made the favorite in a field of six, Macleod of Dare being the next choice. The race was at one mile and a sixteenth on the turf, and Montanic, with the position on the rail at the starting post, jumped away in the lead, and, opening a gap of four lengths in the run around the first turn, galloped in front all the journey, winning, pulled up, by two lengths. Compensation, driving after the pacemaker through the last half mile, was second, and Macleod of Dare was third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. John E. Madden's Sandpiper, by Belvidere-Tarantella, b. c., 110 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by three lengths; J. E. Seagram's Basuto, ch. c., 106, (Blair,) 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, second by a half length from Eastin & Larabie's Talcose, ch. c., 106, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Rivenook, Tuskarora, Competitor, Frank Hall, Schoolmaster, Henry Clay Rye, G. W. W., Thracia, Templeton, Elsburg, Edna J., Dame, Lone Fisherman, and Far Sight also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. J. P. Martin's Kamara, by Candlemas-Balaklava, br. f., 3 years, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; F. R. Hitchcock's Gen. Mart Gary, b. c., 4, 93, (J. Slack,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from August Belmont's Brigadier, b. g., 3, 114, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:39. Intrusive, Pink Coat, John Yerkes, Gold Fox, Knight Banneret, Hardily, and Alsike also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Partridge Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the turf. A. L. Aste's Demurrer, by Deceiver-Florette, ch. c., 117 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; J. E. Madden's Longshoreman, ch. c., 107, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from John Daly's Glennellie, ch. f., 109, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and out, third. Time—1:14. Autolight, Beau Ormonde, and Rochampton also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers' Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three-sixteenths. Pierre Lorillard's David Garrick, by Hanover-Peg Woffington, b. c., 116 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won easily by a length and a half; J. R. & P. P. Keene's Toddy, ch. c., 106, (Spencer,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by five lengths from Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 129, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—2:00 2-5. Watercure also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs on the new Futurity course. S. C. Hildreth's Maximo Gomez, by Victory-Quesol, ch. g., 5 years, 125 pounds, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; Carruthers & Shields's Prejudice, br. f., 3, 104, (Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second by eight lengths from Thomas Ryan's Flaunt, b. c., 3, 106, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:27 1-5. Maribert, Candleblack, Buffoon, Dolly Weithoff, Kitchener, and Prestidigitator also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. W. C. Whitney's Montanic, by Montana-Walnut, b. g., 3 years, 98 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; B. E. Beach's Compensation, br. c., 4, 126, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from C. F. Hill's Macleod of Dare, b. c., 4, 111, (Maher,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Herbert, Kunja, and Whistling Con also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old. Last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Onduris, Queen Pepper, Inshot, Guesswork, Luerna, Splash, Fleche d'Or, Mary McCoy, Add, Morningside, Katherina, Trigger, Servilla, Gertrude Elliott, Solomis, Maria Bolton, and Likeness, 109 pounds each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on the main track. Prince Edward, Cracker, Hasbrouck, Mordelno, and Leon Ferguson, 111 pounds each; Chanticleer, West Baden, Hot Brook, Morisanville Kid, Annoy, and Borough, 108 each; Kufa, Zemora, and Lou Kate, 106 each; Osceola, 103; Fatalist and Argent, 101 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Saphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs on the Futurity course. Bellario, 125 pounds; Inshot, 115; Maister, 118; Sharpshooter, Sir Shooter, Advocator, Carnelion, and Conroy, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Decanter, 128 pounds; Trillo and King Bramble, 118 each; Alcedo and Favonius, 115 each; Lady Massey, 111; Big Gun, 99; Bombshell, 97; Handcuff and Alsike, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Eberhart, 116 pounds; Buffoon, 107; Sparrow Hill, Allen Dale, Elsie Barnes, Philippine, Silver Garter, and Precursor, 106 each; Golden Sceptre, 103; Fleuron and Olea, 101 each; Decimal, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Jack Joint, 128 pounds; Kallisharra, 107; Potente and Lady Massey, 106 each; First Whip, 104; Gold Fox, 103; Maid of Harlem, 102, and Handcuff, 85.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—At Highland Park: Six furlongs—Alex, 104 pounds, (Landry,) 1; Spauldy II., 102, 2; Descubridora, 93, 3. Time—1:14½. Five furlongs—Rabunta, 96, (L. Thompson,) 1; Dream Life, 93, 2; Prince of Song, 97, 3. Time—1:02¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Left Bower, 103, (Howell,) 1; Hermencia, 92, 2; Virgia O., 102, 3. Time—1:48. Six furlongs—Pearl, 103, (Coburn,) 1; Sagacity, 103, 2; Miss Donna Seay, 90, 3. Time—1:15¼. Five furlongs—The Jade, 99, (L. Daly,) 1; Lyror Bell, 104, 2; Donna Seay, 105, 3. Time—1:01½. Seven furlongs—Jucoma, 107, (A. Weber,) 1; L. W., 111, 2; Wilkerson, 92, 3. Time—1:27¾.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Four and a half furlongs—The Elk, 108, (Winkfield,) 1; Fridolin, 105, 2; Katherine Ennis, 105, 3. Time—0:55¾. Six furlongs—Major Dixon, 87, (J. Waldo,) 1; Miss Mae Day, 95, 2; Boney Boy, 104, 3. Time—1:14¾. Five and a half furlongs—Tyr, 108, (J. Waldo,) 1; Bonnie Lissak, 102, 2; Harry Herenden, 105, 3. Time—1:09¾. The Superior Stakes, mile and an eighth—The Unknown, 115, (Vitatoe,) 1; Florizar, 110, 2; Star Chamber, 111, 3. Time—1:58. Mile and a sixteenth—Hard Knot, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Brigade, 102, 2; Found, 99, 3. Time—1:47½. Mile—Jim W., 96, (Buchanan,) 1; Dagmar, 107, 2; Handpress, 104, 3. Time—1:42.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—At Windsor. One mile and seventy yards—Slasher, 110, (Ross,) 1; Don Clarencio, 112, 2; Alva II., 96, 3. Time—1:47. Five and a half furlongs—Golden Harvest, 113, (Ross,) 1; Lizzie A., 108, 2; Pine Chip, 95, 3. Time—1:08. One mile and a quarter—Monk Wayman, 113, (Miller,) 1; Olive Order, 96, 2; Fannie Taylor, 109, 3. Time—2:09. Six furlongs—Bummer, 85, (Hicks,) 1; Rathlin, 80, 2; Expelled, 78, 3. Time—1:12¾. Steeplechase, full course—Sallust, 114, (Ellison,) 1; Sly Admiral, 137, 2; Zufallig, 140, 3. Time—3:39. One and a half furlongs—Earl Fonso, 101, (J. Martin,) 1; The Tory, 105, 2; Donsterswivel, 104, 3. Time—1:20. Six and a half furlongs—Miss Redwood, 109, (W. Taylor,) 1; The Dauphin, 101, 2; Prince of India, 114, 3. Time—1:24½.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—There was racing from 2 o'clock until darkness to-day in connection with the Grand Circuit meeting, and the 2:20 class was carried over until to-morrow because of darkness. The racing was the best of the week, and the attendance broke all records for a Grand Circuit meeting at the track. The Abbot broke his record of 2:05¾, made at Readville, and stepped the track in 2:04¾, which ties the world's record for geldings, held by Azote. Summaries:

NARRAGANSETT.—2:12 Class, trotting; three in five; stake $2,000.

Georgena, b. m., by Epaulet, dam Iada Howe-Hambletonian, (McDowell).....1 1 1
Ed Lock, b. g., (McDonald).....3 2 4
Don L., b. g., (Forshner).....2 3 6
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Geers).....5 4 2
Ellert, b. g., (Van Bokkelen).....4 6 3
Woodford C., b. g., (Curry).....6 5 5
Time—2:12; 2:12; 2:11¾.

2:06 Class.—Pacing; two in three; purse $1,500.

Courier Journal, blk. h., by Wilkes Boy-Josie King, by The King, (O'Neil).....2 0 1 1
Harry O., br. g., by Atlantic King-Lizzie Downing, by Hambletonian Downing, (Bogash).....7 0 3 2
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (McHenry).....1 3 6 3
Free Bond, b. g., (Miller).....8 4 2 dr
Democracy, g. h., (Cahill).....5 6 4 dr
Bon Fitzsimmons, b. h., (Hussey).....6 7 5 dr
Little Boy, b. g., (Palmer).....3 8 dis.
Bellwood, A., b. m., (Thomas).....4 5 dis.
Time—2:05¾; 2:06¾; 2:06; 2:07¾.

2:04 Pace.—Two in three. Purse $1,500.

Frank Bogash, br. h., by Atlantic King, dam Nelly Gray, by Albert Pilot, (Golden).....1 1
Anaconda, b. g., (McHenry).....2 2
Searchlight, br. h., (McCarthy).....3 3
Chehalis, blk. h., (O'Neil).....4 4
Time—2:04¾; 2:03¾.

Wood Lake, 2:30 Trot.—Three in five, $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Lady Geraldine, b. m., by Constantine, (Geers).....7 1 1 2
Joe Watts, ch. g., by Electioneer, (Young).....2 2 2 1
Maggie Anderson, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes, (Dallinger).....4 5 5 3
Wenona, b. m., (Dore).....1 4 3 4
Lizzie Bee, b. m., (Middleby).....6 3 4 5
Winfield M., br. g., (Davis).....5 6 6 6
Time—2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¼; 2:13¼.

GOLF AT SHINNECOCK

Fair Favorites Win in Second Match Play Round.

MISS HECKER THE EXCEPTION

The Young Wee Burn Expert Beaten by Miss Terry—Semi-Final to be Played To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—With the exception of Miss Genevieve Hecker, the young Wee Burn golfer who threw such a bombshell into the women's metropolitan ranks two months ago at Morristown, when she won the New York local championship, all of the favorites won today in the second match play round for the highest golf honors in the United States open to feminine players on the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club links.

The four survivors who have won their way into the coveted semi-final round for to-morrow are Miss Eunice Terry of Ardsley, Miss Frances C. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia; Miss Beatrix Holt, the home club representative, and who has held the National honors three times, and Miss Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club, near Boston. Miss Terry put out Miss Hecker by 2 up and 1 to play, Miss Griscom defeated Mrs. N. P. Rogers by 4 up and 2 to play, Miss Hoyt, after playing a ridiculously eccentric game for one of her golfing calibre, just managed to defeat her Philadelphia opponent, Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, by 1 hole, and Miss Curtis turned down Miss Grace E. Keyes of Concord, Mass., by 4 up and 3 to play.

For a woman Miss Curtis is a phenomenally long driver. She began by taking the first four holes in succession, scoring 47 strokes for the first 9 holes, equaling the former performances of Miss Hoyt and Mrs. Fox; 5 of the 15 holes that were played she did in the men's bogey figures, while one, the fourteenth, 384 yards, she did in 4, one less than bogey.

Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County—
Out.....4 5 4 4 5 7 5 6 7—47
In.....7 4 5 6 4 5 . . . . .—31—78
Miss Grace E. Keyes, Concord—
Out.....5 6 5 6 4 5 6 6 7—50
In.....7 4 5 5 6 9 . . . . .—36—86

The result of the Terry-Hecker match was not so much of a surprise as it might appear to the uninitiated. Miss Terry held the Ardsley Club championship a few seasons ago, and her friends claim that she has been playing the strongest golf of her life this Summer. Certain it is that she created consternation in the ranks of Miss Hecker's following as well as to George Strath, who has acted as the Metropolitan champion's professional coach during the tournament. Miss Terry won the first two holes, Miss Hecker squared accounts at the fourth green; but from that point to the finish Miss Terry kept the lead, finishing the game at the seventeenth hole. The cards were:

Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley—
Out.....5 6 5 7 3 5 5 6 7—51
In.....7 4 6 5 6 5 4 . . .—44—95
Miss Genevieve Hecker, Weeburn—
Out.....6 4 4 6 6 6 6 7 7—51
In.....8 5 4 5 5 7 4 5 . . .—43—94

Mrs. Rogers won the first hole in faultless golf, and Miss Griscom tied the game on the third green. Although the latter drove into the bunker on the next, and had to lose a stroke in getting out, she won the hole in five from a long put. A stymie lost her the fifth hole. Each missed a put to win the sixth in five. Miss Griscom then won two in succession. On the eighth she made a glorious drive over the track, but Mrs. Rogers topped, and after flubbing two more shots, picked up on her sixth stroke. The long ninth, 489 yards, was halved in the perfect play of 7, the turn of the round terminating in Miss Griscom's favor by two. She added another to her lead by winning the tenth. Mrs. Rogers took the eleventh, 231 yards in four, making two beautifully long shots, and falling almost dead to the hole in two. Three halved holes then followed, and by winning the fifteenth and seventeenth in bogy figures, Mrs. Griscom had the match by 4 up and 2 to play. The scores were:

Miss Frances C. Grissom, Merion Cricket—
Out.....6 5 4 5 5 6 5 5 7—48
In.....6 6 4 6 5 5 4 . . . .—36—84
Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Hillside—
Out.....5 5 6 6 4 6 6 8 7—53
In.....8 4 4 6 5 6 5 . . . .—38—91

One year ago, at Philadelphia, Mrs. Fox beat Miss Hoyt by 3 up and 2 to play, and the second meeting of these two rivals drew the largest crowd of the day. Mrs. Fox took the first hole, par golf of 4 but made a miserable exhibition on the second, losing in nine, to Miss Hoyt's very ordinary seven. The less said about the former champion's game the better on the next two holes, the fourth green finding her two down. She reduced it to one on the eighth green and for the first time began to show true championship form on the ninth.

Miss Hoyt continued her finest play on the next two holes, on the eleventh landing in two shots within six feet of the hole, and Mrs. Fox, who had driven badly, picked up on her third shot. The Philadelphian had all the advantage on the next hole, but lost the thirteenth from a topped drive and a miserable brassie. She showed, however, what a thoroughbred she is by keeping her nerve superbly, winning the fifteenth, 370 yards in bogy five, and when she made a bogy three on the seventeenth green, 214 yards, and tied the game, the gallery burst forth into prolonged applause. The crowd was nerved to the highest pitch of excitement as the players faced the home hole. Mrs. Fox made a short second shot, while Miss Hoyt fell dead to the hole in three, and going down in four, scored the narrowest kind of a victory. The cards are:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—
Out.....5 7 7 7 4 6 6 9 6—57
In.....6 4 5 5 6 6 6 4 4—46—103
Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntington Valley—
Out.....4 9 5 5 4 7 7 8 7—56
In.....8 6 4 8 6 5 6 3 5—51—107

In the semi-final competition for the first of the special club cups Miss Bessie C. Howe, Pittsburg, beat Miss Sophie Starr, Philadelphia, by 7 up and 6 to play; Miss Marie Harrison, Wayne, Watch Hill, beat Miss Grace Marvin of Albany by 1 up.

For the second cup Miss Edith Burt, Philadelphia, beat Miss Josephine Russell, Shinnecock, 1 up in 19 holes; Mrs. William Shippen, Morris County, beat Mrs. G. Warrington Curtis, Shinnecock, by 4 up and 3 to play. The final rounds in these contests will be played to-morrow.

In the afternoon there were driving, putting, and approaching competitions for special prizes given by the club. Miss Louise D. Maxwell of the Dyker Meadow Club won the driving competition with 189 yards 5 inches, Mrs. Edward A. Manice of Lenox was second, with 189 yards 1 inch. Three trials were given, and the ball had to lie within a specified limit. Mrs. Manice won the putting event after a tie with Mrs. Carnrick of the home club. In the approaching contest three trials at different distances were given. Miss Marvin and Miss F. Ethel Wickham tied at 2 feet 5 inches from the hole, and in the play off Miss Marvin won, Miss Madeline Goddard of Newport was third, followed by Miss Terry.

Golf on White Mountain Links.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 30.—Miss Cobb, Newton Golf Club, was the first prize winner in a list of twenty-four entries to-day.

The event was a women's handicap over eighteen holes for prizes offered by Charles J. Fisk of Plainfield. Summaries:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Miss Cobb, Newton Golf	110	12	98
Miss Anne Post, Englewood			
Golf	103	0	103
Miss C. Post, Jersey City Golf	124	20	104
Mrs. J. E. Adriance, Dutchess County	120	15	105
Miss Cram, Waumbek	131	25	106
Miss Donnelly, Waumbek	128	20	108
Miss Dallett, St. David's Golf	110	0	110

Fourteen others competed.

Golf on Newport's Links.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—The semi-finals for the President's and Consolation Cups were played in the golf tournament to-day, and much to every one's surprise, Crossfield, the latest acquisition from the famous Scotch links of St. Andrew's, was defeated by C. Tiffany Richardson, a young Harvard expert. Summaries:

Semi-Final Round, President's Cup.—C. Hitchcock, Jr., beat R. M. Byers, 2 up and 1 to play; C. S. Richardson beat A. H. Crossfield, 1 up and 1 to play.

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Willis Was Responsible for Boston's Defeat in the Game with New York.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Willis went to pieces in the tenth inning of to-day's baseball game and allowed the visiting team to make four hits, besides making two errors. This gave New York three runs and the game. Van Haltren played a magnificent game in centre field. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamil'n, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	1	1	4	0

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MR. COLER AND HIS PARTY.

The hearty, whole-souled way in which the Democracy of New York has turned its back upon W. J. BRYAN in order to give its undivided attention to its own Kilkenny amusements is likely to fill the minds of the managers of the National campaign with concern and apprehension. No one would ever suppose from the present activities of Mr. CROKER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. HILL that a Presidential campaign was in progress. The name of the candidate is rarely mentioned in the daily reports of newspaper interviews with the Tammany boss. Mr. MURPHY finds no time to give to the public his views on the great issues of imperialism, the trusts, and 16 to 1. Mr. HILL is as silent as the grave about the platform which he was not permitted to help construct. If the BRYAN canvass is moving at all in New York, it is moving backward.

But the caldron of State and local politics boils furiously. The statesmen are all intensely interested, they are all sitting up nights to think about the situation, and their henchmen are busy doing their bidding. These are symptoms of great political activity. The knives of the statesmen are out. That is another symptom. But nobody lifts a finger for BRYAN.

The complete preoccupation of CROKER and MURPHY in State politics is due to a cause that the people are now beginning to understand. A danger confronts them at home, a disaster fraught with far more serious consequences for them than the defeat of BRYAN, and all their resources of skill, influence, and power are employed in the effort to avert it. They are afraid of BIRD S. COLER. It is now evident that their bitter hostility to the nomination of the Controller for Governor could proceed from no other source than a paralyzing fear that he would be elected if they let him be nominated. They are thoroughly alarmed, and show it by every move they make in the fight against HILL and COLER. The election of this honest and fearless Democrat to the office of Governor would be a catastrophe for Tammany Hall. Enterprises of great weight and profit would be blocked and a condition of stagnation would prevail in the merry business of filling their own pockets all the time. They simply cannot afford to have COLER elected Governor, and they have such good reason to believe that he would be elected if nominated that they have resolved putting aside all other business, and particularly all Bryan business, to give their whole time and attention to saving themselves.

There is a prodigious number of independent voters in the State of New York. A Democratic plurality of 48,000 for Gov. FLOWER, in 1891, was followed by a Republican plurality of 100,000 against MORTON two years later. CROKER and MURPHY remember this. They remember the 150,000 plurality for CLEVELAND following a Republican victory three years earlier. They recall MCKINLEY'S 268,000 plurality in 1896, followed by a plurality for the Democratic candidate

a plurality of only 17,000 for ROOSEVELT in 1898. An electorate so unmanageably independent is capable of anything. It is quite conceivable that these free and intelligent voters might give MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT 150,000 plurality and yet elect COLER Governor over ODELL. If 76,000 McKinley voters should scratch ODELL and vote for COLER the thing would be done, and such an achievement in cross-voting is by no means impossible in New York.

The only safety is to beat COLER in the convention, and that the bosses have determined to do. CROKER'S vassal, MCLAUGHLIN, as usual, betrays the cause of decency and good government by adopting a course that will keep open his line of communication with the base of supplies in the New York City Hall. So, unless there is some appeal made or some incident occurs that shall sweep the convention out of the control of CROKER and MURPHY, COLER will, in fact, be beaten, and some Democrat will be named who will be overwhelmed at the polls.

It is an amazing yet a familiar spectacle, this standing out of the Tammany boss against the strongest candidate his party could name. Very likely the next Governor of New York would be a Democrat but for the will and the threatened pocket of RICHARD CROKER. Some of the Bryan men declare that their candidate would be elected President if CROKER would consent to the nomination of COLER, so potent is the name of the young Controller throughout the State. That is not possible. The people of the State will not have BRYAN at any price. But there can be no question that in a canvass without Presidential complications they would elect COLER over ODELL by a rousing majority.

Mr. BRYAN now understands, of course, why CROKER became a Bryan man, recanted his previous views and beliefs, and went to Kansas City as a strenuous worker for the old candidate and 16 to 1. We reprint elsewhere on this page Mr. CROKER'S declaration that 16 to 1 was dead, and expansion the true policy for this Nation, made in January, 1899. The Tammany chief took all that back and made his backslide to BRYAN in order to fortify himself against Mr. HILL. He saw that this was Mr. HILL'S year to be "regular." He would have been at a serious disadvantage if he had not been regular, too. He cared nothing at all for BRYAN; in fact, with his large holdings of trust stocks the election of a Populist would be a calamity for him. But the loss of his control over State politics and the return of HILL would have been an immeasurably greater calamity, and he proceeded to erect his defenses against the major peril.

The whirligig of time will bring its revenges. This year's victim of Tammany savagery will be next year's leader in a victorious assault upon Tammany in its citadel.

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The most complete publicity allowed by diplomatic courtesy has been given to the decision arrived at by the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday. We know in fact, and especially since the publication of the instructions to our representatives in Europe, all about it. And it is evident that the same good sense which has presided over our foreign relations since the advent of Secretary HAY to the headship of the State Department continues to preside over them, the same clear perception of what American interests are, the same resolute determination at once to protect them and not to be tempted by any fantastical considerations into going beyond them or outside of them.

What our real interests are in the Far East has been quite clearly indicated in the arrangement by which Mr. HAY retrieved the blunder of his predecessor and secured for us "the footing of the most favored nations" in any transformations that might occur in China. That arrangement would of itself prevent us from taking any part in promoting such transformations. The complication which two months ago we all thought had arisen by the willful murder of our representatives, through the active or passive connivance of the Chinese Government, has in fact not arisen. But what has been made manifest to everybody is that a country in which the fate of the accredited agents of other countries can be kept or left in doubt for weeks, when their fate is the uppermost topic in the minds of all civilized men, is not a civilized country in the modern acceptation of the term, and that in this respect it must at once be transformed.

To say this is as different a proposition as can be from saying that the Western world can or should undertake to "govern China," to govern four hundred millions of people of whose ways of thinking, as the conduct of its own missionaries shows, it knows nothing whatever. To enter upon such an undertaking "in gaiety of heart" betokens an inexperience, or a disregard of experience, which it is simply horrible to see associated with arbitrary power.

In the instructions sent to our representatives in Europe, we have made it gratifyingly plain that in any scheme for governing China, or for partitioning China, we will have no part nor lot whatever. And the speech at Chicago of Senator DAVIS, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, points in the same direction, and is equally gratifying to all Americans who have kept their heads. That Russia is with us in this matter may of course be explained by an allusion to the saying "Beati possidentes," to the fact that Russia has already, without war, obtained all that she wants in China. But it is a fact, nevertheless, and a very pregnant fact. For Russia is one of the two powers which have the force immediately available for the purpose. If the

an, Japan has made it evident that she has no separate ambitions in China, by the very treaty which Russia induced Germany and France to join with her in frustrating, that all that she wants, by the same token, is the liberty of trade which she has shown herself willing to share with all comers.

How evident, then, it must be that the policy which we have once again formulated as to the Far East must be the winning policy, how evident that any attempt to overthrow it, by any one power, or by any conceivable combination of powers, must be a kicking against the pricks, and foredoomed to failure. It is a pure accident, so far as we can now see, that it happened to be the German Minister to Peking and not the Russian or the British or the American or the Japanese, who fell a victim to the fury of the Chinese anti-foreign mob. We are all, all the civilized nations, equally bound to take order that such a thing shall be rendered impossible henceforth. For Germany to make a separate cause of her grievance and to convert, for the second time, a national bereavement into political capital, levying assessments of separate territorial or trade advantages, would not only be a frightful error of taste, but a serious error of judgment, since it would commit Germany to the task of conquering and subduing China single-handed. Nobody ever disputed the courage of Don Quixote or of Kaiser WILHELM. But when it comes to a charge upon a windmill or the Chinese Empire there is occasion for judgment not less than for courage. And it is now made perfectly clear to whomever it may concern that an attack upon the integrity of China must, if it is made by Germany, be made by Germany alone, and that, with the doubtful exception of Italy, she cannot count upon the service of a single soldier or sailor of any other than German nationality for the attainment of her separate ends, if she is so ill-advised as to separate them from the common ends of Christendom. The demonstration is likely to induce reflection at the Reichskanzlerei in Berlin.

MR. CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

The Herald publishes the following letter from ex-President CLEVELAND:

Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 26, 1900.

Your letter is received. I am quite sure you wrongly estimate the value of any expression I might make concerning the political situation.

Besides, I am by no means free from the perplexity which now afflicts thousands of those who love the principles of true Democracy. In these circumstances I am not inclined to advise others as to their present political duty. A crisis has arisen when each man's conscience and informed patriotic sense should be his guide.

Inasmuch, therefore, as neither the certainty of my ability to rightly advise nor any call of obligation prompts me to discuss political conditions, I think I ought to be permitted, in my retirement, to avoid the irritation and abuse which my interference at this time would inevitably invite.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Nobody but the author of that letter has the right to interpret it. It may not be amiss to point out, however, that those who love the principles of true Democracy are altogether free from perplexity when a true Democrat is in nomination for the Presidency with a good chance of being elected.

A DANGEROUS YACHT RACE.

Sir THOMAS LIPTON may or may not be something of a wag. If he is, he may easily be suspected of preparing a practical joke on the yachtsmen of this country. Sir THOMAS has offered a handsome cup to be sailed for by the seventy-footers off Sandy Hook. The date selected for this contest is Sept 13. Possibly that will prevent the joke from working itself out in all the beauty of its details. But then, again, it may not. For there is nothing in the world more uncertain than the weather. And September is one of the coy months of the year. If the first of the Fall months is in one of its sweet moods, the sun will shine in yellow splendor through a soft blue haze along the New Jersey Coast every day and the surf boats will go in and out through the surf as carelessly as they would enter and depart from the mouth of a creek emptying into a river.

But Sir THOMAS LIPTON no doubt remembers that last year he lay with his Shamrock and Erin in the Horseshoe, and day after day in September the wind blew a fine whole-sail breeze and the white horses raced nothward along the coast. A thrash to windward meant wet decks and a leaping bowsprit. It was rare yachting weather, and Shamrock had no races to sail. What a pity that such weather should be wasted! Who forgets that when the cup race dates arrived in October the winds went to sleep and the white horses were stabled? Day after day the fleet went out to the starting point, but the breezes would not blow and the month was nearly sped ere the contest was completed. Sir THOMAS remembers all that. And so he offers a cup for the seventies, and they are to sail for it in the middle of September.

Now let us suppose that genuine Summer yachting weather makes its presence felt along the Atlantic seaboard about that time. Those white horses will come out of their stables and will go galloping northward once more. When the seventies start out from the lightship they will have to butt their way seaward against a blue water roll. There will be no Gay Head to shut off the flying seas from the southeast and no Long Island to hold in check those from the southwest. It will be genuine ocean racing.

And that will not be good for the new seventy-footers. Does any one suppose that Sir THOMAS is ignorant of the fact that, when it blew off Newport, these remarkable racing machines almost went to pieces and that two of them came near foundering from stress of weather in a fresh whole-sail breeze? It is hardly possible that Sir THOMAS does not know about that. Now, can he

a cup to be raced for off the Hook? Would it not be the yachting joke of the century if these four latest products of American designing skill went out to sea and were wrecked in the attempt to sail a race in open water? Let us hope that their designer and builder will get them all sufficiently strengthened with piano wires ere they make the perilous venture.

Work on the City Prison.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have heretofore taken no notice of the weekly tirades uttered against the work on the new City Prison at the Sunday evening meetings of the Central Federated Union, thinking they were beneath contempt, but when the archpriest, O'Brien, gets up in meeting and informs his satellites that the coat of arms of the city, which he has been throwing mud at for some time, was to be changed to meet his ideas, and to be recut by union men, we think it time to inform those parties who ever take the trouble to read the reports of such intelligent meetings as those of the Central Federated Union, that the coat of arms needs no recutting, and that no such agreement as he reports has been entered into or for a moment considered.

WITHERS & DICKSON,
Architects of new City Prison.
New York, Aug. 14, 1900.

Mr. Bryan and the Ratio.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Mr. Bryan made the statement at Pawnee that the Administration was coining dollars at 16 to 1, why didn't he also tell his hearers that the Administration was also printing paper dollars worth so much a pound. One statement would be as bright as the other. Bryan is the worst political fakir that ever got into politics.

E. SHERMAN.
New York, Aug. 29, 1900.

MR. CROKER ON EXPANSION.

He Declares that It is the Great Question of the Day—Says the 16 to 1 Issue is Dead.

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 7, 1899.

The following statement by Richard Croker has been sent to The New York Journal, and in compliance with Mr. Croker's request, and through the courtesy of The Journal, a proof has been furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To the Editor of The Journal:

Every man, in my opinion, should express himself clearly on the great question of the day. That question is National expansion, which has been the mainspring of this Nation and the policy of the Democracy since the Nation's birth. The views which follow are mine personally, and I write them as a private individual:

I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase, or war.

This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous.

Every patriotic American, and every Democrat in particular, should favor expansion.

Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument against expansion.

We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money in our own possessions, and make the people of our new lands good, law-abiding citizens, who in time will be loyal to our Constitution and our flag. Take England, for example. The people of this little isle come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful, and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to the English. Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able to cope with greater problems than we have had occasion to in the past, and in the future dominate any emergency?

We have a population of eighty millions of people; the country teems with young men full of life, hope, and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions, and build up a country rivaling in grandeur and patriotism our own United States?

I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our Constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war.

It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the peoples we have released from bondage, or, what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence utilized as a doormat by the powers of the world.

This is too great a question to be considered as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our people want their rights protected; they will not figure on the cost. Bring it down to local government—in the case of street cleaning—the cry is "We want clean streets," regardless of the cost. They demand them as their right. Just so with our possessions—the people want the properties acquired by war protected. They will pay for a standing army, a powerful navy, and the protection of our flag the world over regardless of any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag! And when the question is brought to an issue they will arise as one man and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right!

I think the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our Congressmen.

RICHARD CROKER.
New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Wouldn't Commit Himself.

"Excuse me, but didn't I meet you in Chicago some time ago?"

"Not unless I was there at the time."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Off His Mind.

"Didn't you feel dreadfully when you lost your gold-handled umbrella?"

"No; I'd expected to lose it for so long that I was glad when it was gone."—Chicago Record.

Phonetic Spelling.

If you and I and ewe and eye
And yew and aye, (dear me,)
Were all to be spelled u and i,
How mixed up we should be!
—Harvard Lampoon.

Not the Cause.

"Do you think the sun spots have anything to do with the heat?" inquired the perspiring citizen.

"Naw!" responded the old farmer; "yeow'd feel just as hot without freckles as yeow do with them."—Chicago News.

Lack of Confidence.

"Bredderin'," said Parson Darkleigh, "hit suttenly shows a lack ob confidence in youah pastoh fo' you ter ast him ter pray fer rain, an' den not bring youah umbrel's ter church wif yo'."—Baltimore American.

WEALTH.

From The Washington Star.

I's gwinter stop dis workin'; I has worked two steady days
An' I's gwinter res' de balance o' de week.
I's done save up my money—dis here sayin' sholy pays,
I kin stahf in now an' paint a crimson streak.
I's done my hones' duty foh dese nickels an' dese dimes,
An' now I's gwinter scatter 'em like chaff.
So keep yoh eyes wide open an' yoh'll see some high ol' times—
Yoh uncle's got a dollar-an'-a-half!

He is feelin' jes' as haughty as a Vanderbilt dis day,
An' he doesn' have to worry 'bout no rents;
He bebber stops to notice, as he steps along his way,
Dem common spohts wif ten or fifteen cents.
He's de pride o' Forty Bottom an' a winner o' de race;
Dese youngsters why, dey plainly makes him jaunch!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Daniel Sully in "The Parish Priest" at the 14th Street Theatre.

The Rogers Brothers Try Their New Farce in Atlantic City—Yesterday's Budget of Theatrical Gossip.

Daniel Sully, an Irish-American comedian, not without metropolitan fame, began an engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night in a new play written by Daniel L. Hart, a Wilkesbarre journalist, entitled "The Parish Priest." The scene of this domestic drama is laid in the beautiful vale of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, and the story involved is well within the modesty of nature.

Mr. Sully, who is short of stature, with a mobile countenance, a pleasing brogue, and a confidential manner, impersonates a Catholic priest whose relation to the other principal personages in this play resembles that of Rabbi David to the interesting group in "L'Ami Fritz," or that of Father Florence, the amiable pedagogue, to the quarrelling brothers and their children in "Les Rantzau." A faint likeness to these beautiful domestic plays of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian indeed might easily be traced in Mr. Hart's play, and not at all to its discredit; but the likeness is no more than faint, as his piece is sufficiently original.

The Irish priest, who is a humorist as well as a philosopher and a "ghostly father," is called upon to intercede in a bitter dispute between brothers, to meddle in certain bewildering affairs of the heart, to console the blighted, and to diplomatically restore peace in an unsettled household.

On the whole the play is "worth while," and it may be cordially recommended to all playgoers but the oversophisticated and utterly frivolous. The irony and the "society" manners of Miss Agnes Cassidy might seem intolerably mean and vulgar if they were exhibited, say, on the stage of Daly's, but Mr. Hart is attempting to picture life in a rural community, and his audiences in Fourteenth Street will not think it necessary to "make allowances" for him.

It is to be hoped that they will appreciate at their full worth the touches of real human nature in his play. Its chief fault, indeed, is the painfully "literary" quality of too much of its dialogue. Every avenue of thought which presents itself to Mr. Hart seems to lead him directly to a ponderous "aphorism" or an artificial "set speech." But the humorous passages are brightly written, the construction is very fair, and the action does not drag.

"The Parish Priest" was received with unmistakable signs of approval last night. Not an "aphorism" bored the audience that nearly filled the house and cheerfully endured the heat. Obviously not one of the rather plentiful religious quotations and allusions seemed out of place to that audience. Even the acting was applauded.

In the case of Mr. Sully as the priest, and Mr. Gerald Griffin as an old servant from Sligo, that was generally very good of its kind. To be sure, in their colloquies they often suggested the omnipresent Dooley and his friend Hinnessey, but that made no difference. The note of sincerity was not lacking in Father Whalen's serious passages.

Otherwise the acting was utterly commonplace, and scarcely did justice to the play. Mr. Theodore Babcock progresses in his art like the crab of Hamlet's famous paradox. Perhaps the weather was too hot for him to try to tempt reasonable and clear expression of the moods and traits of the youth nearly ruined by his ambition. Miss Agnes Rose Lane is personable, but artistically unformed, while Mr. Joseph Tracey made the "good brother" exactly what one of the personages called him, a "chump."

But the actors all knew the text of their parts and the "business," the climaxes had been well worked up, and the general effect was spirited. Perhaps it is foolish, in the circumstances, to expect more.

The Rev. John Whalen.....Daniel Sully
Dr. Thomas Cassidy.....Harry Gwynette
Dr. Edward Welsh.....Theodore Babcock
James Welsh.....Joseph L. Tracey
Michael Sullivan.....Gerald Griffin
Frank Dougher.....Walter Horton
Agnes Cassidy.....Agnes Rose Lane
Helen Durkin.....Flora Fairchild
Katherine Carrigan.....Mildred Lawrence

"THE ROGERS BROTHERS."

McNally's New Musical Farce Produced by Them in Atlantic City Last Night.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 30.—The Rogers brothers produced John J. McNally's new variety farce, called "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park," in this city to-night, under the management of Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, with every sign of success. As a production, scenically speaking, it is as elaborate and handsome as either of its predecessors, while the music, composed and arranged by Maurice Levi, includes a number of taking pieces. The quartet in Act II., "When Reuben Comes to Town," in which the Rogers brothers are assisted by Jeanette Bageard and Edith St. Clair, their confederates last season in the "Innocent Maid" song and dance, and a "specialty" in the last act, "If Cabby Told Half That He Knows," in which Della Fox is the principal performer, are likely to particularly please the frequenters of Hammerstein's Victoria, in New York.

Besides Della Fox, now restored to health and vivacity, and the two other ladies named, the supporting troupe includes Arthur Gibson, William West, Lee Harrison, John Page, and Grace Freeman and Nellie Hawthorne. There are three scenic pictures, representing a matrimonial agency, the Casino in Central Park, and the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria at night. The Rogers brothers have their accustomed "sidewalk conversations."

They appear as two innocent Germans, who, having been tricked into buying an interest in the "paper" town of Central Park, Mo., imagine they have bought Central Park, New York, and act accordingly. Each has an appropriate sweetheart, and the mishaps of two married couples are intermingled with their own amusing experiences. The chorus is numerous and comely.

PAUL KESTER'S PLAY A SUCCESS.

"Sweet Nell of Old Drury" Produced at Haymarket Theatre, London.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Haymarket Theatre reopened this evening with Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," Miss Julia Neilson appearing in the principal rôle. The run of the play promises to be a long and successful one. Miss Neilson, who is a charming Nell, played throughout with great power, her blending of pathos, humor, and intense womanliness captivating all.

The entire cast is very efficient. It includes Fred Terry as King Charles II. and Miss Louise Calvert as Lady Jeffreys.

The play is strong, richly mounted, and sumptuously costumed. There is hardly a dull moment throughout the four acts.

At the close of the performance, in addition to a multiplicity of recalls after the various acts, Miss Neilson and Mr. Terry were made the subjects of a remarkable demonstration. In response to long and insistent calls, the actress finally made a brief speech of thanks.

Mr. Sothern's "Hamlet."

The cast of "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre week after next will include, besides Mr. Sothern as the Prince and Miss Harned (it is hoped) as Ophelia, Owen Fawcett as Polonius, Arthur Lawrence as Claudius, William Harris as the Ghost, Vincent Sternroyd as Laertes, Rowland Buckstone as the Gravedigger, and Adelaide Keim as the Player Queen. Actors new to the New York stage in the cast will be Henry Carvill as Horatio, A. Holmes and E. F. Bostwick as Rosencrans and Guildenstern, John F. Delyes as the First Player, Richard Lambert as Paric, and Charlotte Deane as Gertrude. Some of these are new-comers from England.

Improvements at Daly's.

Daniel Frohman has fitted up a new ladies' parlor off the main floor foyer at Daly's. The wall decorations are in gilt

with a commodious checking room for hats and cloaks. The men are also provided for, as a smoking room has been specially fitted up for them, modeled as a "den." The decorations of this room are in green, black, and gold.

MUSIC HALL SEATS AT AUCTION.

High Prices for the Opening Night at Weber and Fields's.

The demand for seats for the opening night of Weber & Fields's Music Hall, when they will present their new plays, "Fiddle-de-Die" and "Qua Vas. Iss," exceeded the seating capacity of the orchestra and boxes almost twice over. In order to give their patrons an opportunity for securing the seats and boxes they desired, the theatre was opened to the public yesterday afternoon and the seats disposed of at public auction. There was a large crowd in attendance, and for considerable time the bidding was quite spirited. De Wolf Hopper, Dave Warfield, and Charles J. Ross officiated as auctioneers, and each one did his best to make prospective purchasers forget the heat.

The first box was disposed of at $250, the highest price reached, and subsequent ones were disposed of at prices ranging from $150 down to a trifle above box office rates. The highest price paid for a single seat was $35.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frank L. Perley, manager of Alice Nielsen, has entered into a business partnership with W. G. Smyth, formerly of the theatrical firm of Smyth & Rice. The new firm will probably give a number of dramatic productions during the coming season.

The engagement of "The Cadet Girl" will be brought to a close with the forthcoming week at the Herald Square Theatre. On an application of William Klein, counsel for A. H. Chamberlyn, the defendant in the suit brought by Daniel M. Brady, the financial backer of "The Cadet Girl" company, Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday adjourned the hearing of argument on the injunction until next Tuesday.

William Armstrong, who last season played the part of Lord Bobby Belford in "Mam'selle 'Awkins," and who has figured in other prominent musical comedies in this city during the past four years, will sail for England next Wednesday. He has been engaged to play a leading rôle in the English revival of "A Parlor Match," which will be produced the early part of next month in London.

Nat C. Goodwin and his wife, Maxine Elliott, will remain at their English home outside of London until Sept. 28, when they expect to take their departure for this country to begin a tour of the principal cities. They will present H. V. Esmond's play, "When We Were Twenty-one." Mr. Goodwin has arranged with Edward E. Rice to produce his play in all cities not visited by himself, and in order to give a perfect interpretation of the play Mr. Rice has secured a competent company, which will include William Morris, Miss Corona Ricardo, and Albert Brown.

MORE ENDEAVORERS STRANDED

200 of the Tourists Reach Paris After Distressing Experiences.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Tour C of Crawford & Floyd's party of Christian Endeavor tourists arrived in Paris to-day from Geneva. It comprises 200 members.

Some half a dozen of the party who were interviewed declare that they had to raise $800 to get out of Florence, where they were stranded. At Venice, where they were informed of the firm's failure, many had not $10 in money left.

Some of them wired for funds, some went to friends in Germany and England, while about 200 continued on to Lucerne and Munich. Altogether the party is out about $10,000.

All express surprise at Dr. Hills's statement that the firm advanced money to school teachers and others. It is not correct, so far as their party is concerned.

A large number sailed to-night from Cherbourg.

Four hundred and eight of the two thousand Christian Endeavorers, whose financial straits in Europe were the subject of cable dispatches to this country not long since, arrived at New York on the North German Lloyd steamship Aller Wednesday. They all say that they are disgusted with the "personally conducted tour" system of traveling, and that they are glad to get home after a very disappointing trip.

STATE OFFICIAL KILLED.

Commissioner Thomas J. Powers of Pennsylvania Falls from a Train Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Thomas J. Powers, Commissioner of Banking for Pennsylvania, was killed by falling from a train in the outskirts of the city last night. His body, badly mangled, was found under the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge spanning the Delaware River at the northern end of this city this morning by three men gunning in the marshes.

Mr. Powers had been spending the Summer at Atlantic City with his family, and it is presumed that he fell from the train from that resort which reaches this city via the bridge route at 10:30 P. M. His home was in Frankford, a Philadelphia suburb, which is the first station this side of the Delaware River. He probably left his seat in the car while the train was crossing the bridge, so as to be in readiness to leave the train when it reached Frankford, which is only a short distance beyond the Philadelphia terminus of the structure.

Mr. Powers was a man of heroic build, measuring considerably over six feet in height and weighing about 275 pounds. His friends think that he had gone to the platform to escape the heat in the car, and was jolted off while the train was on a curve.

Mr. Powers was born in Ireland in 1845 and came to this country at the age of five years. He entered the Union Army in 1861, when scarcely sixteen years of age, and participated in many important battles of the civil war. He had been prominent in Republican National and State politics for the last twenty-five years, and filled various offices under the State and National Government during that time. He was a conspicuous figure at Republican National conventions, and was one of the 306 delegates who held out for a third term for President Grant. One of his sons, Lieut. Thomas J. Powers, Jr., is in the regular army at Manila.

SHOCKS OFFICIAL ASSOCIATES.

Department to Close Out of Respect Until After the Funeral.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—The death of Thomas J. Powers was a great shock to his official associates here. He was appointed Banking Commissioner by Gov. Stone on March 1, 1899, and was very popular with the officeholders on Capitol Hill. He was apparently in good health when he was last here a week ago to-day.

Capt. John W. Morrison, Deputy Bank Commissioner, will have charge of the affairs of the department until Mr. Powers's successor is appointed. Gov. Stone is traveling through the far West with a party of friends and will not make the appointment until after his return on Sept. 5.

The Department of Banking will be closed out of respect to the memory of the dead Commissioner until after the funeral.

AMERICANS FIGHT CANADIANS.

Serious Trouble Between Traders in Great Slave Lake District.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 30.—Serious trouble has broken out in the Great Slave Lake district, between American and Canadian traders. Fifteen Americans, it was charged, smuggled large quantities of supplies in and were thus enabled to undersell the Canadians. They also furnished whisky to the Indians.

Edmonton traders, angry at losing their trade, sent a committee to notify the Americans to retire. The latter declined, and shooting followed. August Briese of Seattle was fatally wounded, and several of his companions were hurt. The Indians joined in with the Americans. Finally the latter fled to the timber.

Mounted police have been sent to the scene.

Baron Farnham Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Somerset Henry Maxwell, Baron Farnham, is dead.

Baron Farnham, was born in 1840 and succeeded his uncle as tenth Baron in 1892. He was educated at Harrow and was

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Eleven Persons Now Suffering from Disease, and Five Others Have Symptoms.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 30.—[illegible] persons are now suffering from bubonic plague and five others have symptoms of the disease.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the person who died from the plague Aug. 27 establishes it to be a genuine case of bubonic plague. This has been officially announced by Dr. Chalmers, the Chief Medical Officer, and is supported by Prof. Muir and Dr. Brownlie.

The foreign Consuls are now in communication with the medical authorities and all Glasgow ships may be quarantined.

HEALTH OFFICERS ANXIOUS.

Vessels from Glasgow to be Rigorously Inspected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Consul Taylor, at Glasgow, reports to the State Department that the bubonic plague is spreading.

Surgeon General Wyman to-day received the following cablegram:

Glasgow, Aug. 29.

Wyman, Washington, D. C.:

One suspicious death, several suspicious cases of plague; bacteriological examination not yet complete; all contacts disinfected and under medical observation in crowded tenement districts. TROOP.

Surgeon Thomas is the Marine Hospital official who was ordered to proceed to Glasgow to investigate the reported outbreak. Health Officer Doty of the Port of New York and the Canadian authorities at Ottawa have wired here for information, and Surgeon Thomas's report has been repeated to them.

On account of the danger of the transmission of the plague here, health officials at all ports will be unusually rigorous in their inspection of vessels arriving from Glasgow, and special instructions supplementary to the regulations governing such cases will be issued.

INDIA'S SORE DISTRESS.

Consul Fee Sends Cable Saying the Need Is Undiminished.

The Committee of One Hundred on Famine Relief received the following cablegram yesterday from William T. Fee, United States Consul at Bombay:

In spite of previous rainfalls, the situation again alarming. Crops are beginning to fail. Great anxiety is felt lest the crops be destroyed. Starvation still threatens. Money is needed for buying food, as well as clothing. The number of cholera are increasing. Let America not withdraw her splendid benevolence. The need is as great as ever.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through The Church Advocate, Harrisburg, Penn.	
J. C., Trinidad, Col.	$5.00
Bank of St. James, St. James, Mo.	10.00
From attendants at early communion service during August, West Hampton Beach, L. I.	24.00
Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, through the Fifth Avenue Bank	25.00
Christian Endeavor Society and Sunday school, Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, N. Y.	12.50
Farmers' Bank of Southwest Virginia, Wytheville, Va.	10.00
R. G. Dun	500.00
Carl T. Heye	25.00
Through Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	10.00
Through Adams Express Company	14.25
Through the Pacific Express Company	
Through Southern Express Company	
Through New York and Boston Dispatch	
Through United States Express Company	
Through American Express Company	
Thirty-seven contributions of less than $5 each, aggregating	
Previously acknowledged	
Total to date	

COLOMBIAN REBEL YIELDS.

Gen. Uribe, Chief of the Insurgent Forces, Surrenders at Chuchuri.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 30.—Advices received here to-day say that Gen. Uribe, the chief of the insurgent forces in Colombia, has surrendered to the Government at Chuchuri.

A dispatch from Colon, Colombia, dated Aug. 16, announced that Gen. Uribe had been defeated at La Cruz, and was then surrounded at Negra Grande by Gens. Salvabar, Hoyes, and Martine, commanding the Government troops. Later, Aug. 19, it was announced in a dispatch from Colon that the rebel forces under Vargas, Santos, Focion, Soto, and Uribe, had surrendered at San Vicente. But, it was added, Uribe had escaped to Barranca.

KRUEGER'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

He is at Nelspruit on the Delagoa Railroad Near the Border.

LORENZO MARQUES, Aug. 30.—The British prisoners at Nooit Gedacht, (on the railroad east of Machadodorp,) have been released by the Boers, and are marching to join Lord Roberts's forces at Watervalhoven, near Machadodorp.

President Krüger and his chief officials are at Nelspruit.

Nelspruit is about sixty miles from the Portuguese border and on the railroad between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay. The new headquarters of the Transvaal President are situated about fifty miles east of Machadodorp. The frontier station is Komati Poort. Between that place and Nelspruit there are only two stations, Krokodilo Poort and Kaap Muiden.

Lydenberg, the place to which President Krüger was expected to retire after leaving Machadodorp is about forty miles northwest of Nelspruit. At Komati Poort there is a branch railroad some sixty miles long, leading into the Lydenberg district. The latest move of President Krüger would seem to indicate his intention to retire into Portuguese territory if compelled to do so

ADDRESS ON THE MARCH OF THE CONSTITUTION

George R. Peck's Speech Before American Bar Association.

A CENTURY OF DIPLOMACY

John Bassett Moore Discusses the Part Played by This Country in the Affairs of Nations.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—At to-day's session of the twenty-third annual meeting of the American Bar Association, the annual address was delivered by George R. Peck of Chicago, Ill., who spoke on "The March of the Constitution." He sketched its development and commented at length on the more important decisions. His address, in part, was as follows:

"Unwritten constitutions, like the British, are evolutionary, growing from year to year, from reign to reign, and from century to century. An unwritten constitution is never completed; for, silently, with the growth of years, it is modified and enlarged to meet the exigencies of what Gladstone termed 'progressive history.' But the British Constitution, however splendid its proportions, could not suffice when the American people proposed to embark upon a career of separate nationality. Surely never did men face a graver responsibility than did those who undertook to bring order out of the chaos which then enveloped them.

"It is a hard thing to make a constitution—still harder to make a good one, or one which can be relied upon to stand the strain of actual use. Nevertheless, the delegates undertook the task, and the instrument they framed is known to all. Time has shown, and every year it becomes clearer, that Gladstone's oft-quoted panegyric was profoundly true, when he said: 'The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.'

THE FAILURE IN FRANCE.

"What order of men they were is shown in the light of a historical contrast which is full of dramatic interest. France was in trouble. The Revolution was upon it. On the very day that George Washington was elected President of the convention, the great Assembly of the Notables—the first which had met since the days of Richelieu—adjourned. The attempt at constitution-making failed, for it could not rally to its support any faith in its inherent strength or genuineness. It simply collapsed when put to the pitiless test of those pitiless times. Carlyle sums up the result in a single sentence, which he makes the heading for one of his grandly picturesque chapters: 'Constitution will not march.'

"But, gentlemen, the Constitution our fathers made had the marching quality in it; and our history records how it has marched in good and evil days, sometimes through perils and difficulties, sometimes seeming almost ready to halt, but always moving forward. The organization of the Government under the Constitution was one of the greatest events in human history. It was plain from the first that the Supreme Court would have to grapple with great and difficult questions. In the eleven years which preceded the appointment of Marshall, in 1801, six constitutional questions were decided.

"The Supreme Court has been eloquently called 'the living voice of the Constitution,' and from its organization it has courageously assumed the right to speak the final word as to its meaning and as to the rights it grants and the obligations it imposes. When Chisnolm vs. the State of Georgia was brought before them the country was aflame with excitement. Mingled feelings of astonishment and indignation filled men's minds at the thought of bringing a sovereign State into court like an ordinary debtor. The opinion of Justice Wilson is a quaint and curious piece of judicial literature. He summed up the situation in one sentence: 'Do the people of the United States form a Nation?' This grim question was destined to rise from time to time until finally answered on the battlefield.

MARSHALL'S GREAT SERVICES.

"When it became known that the court had held the State of Georgia to be suable by a private citizen, an overwhelming demand went up for an amendment to the Constitution, and so the eleventh amendment was straightway adopted. The first case in which Marshall was called upon to go deeply into the theory of our government is Marbury vs. Madison, a case familiar to our profession as a great landmark of constitutional law. The great value of the decision lies not so much in the conclusive demonstration that all officers of the Government are, in the performance of their ministerial duties, bound by the law, and subject to the courts, as in the luminous and convincing discussion of the question: 'What is the duty of the judiciary when a statute not authorized by the Constitution is asserted as the basis of a legal right?' If Marshall had hesitated or flinched, if he had parleyed with duty or compromised with consequences, our experiment of a constitutional Government would have been a failure so great as to have carried destruction with it to all such experiments for generations to come.

"In England constitutional principles are much discussed, but no one ever claimed an act of Parliament could be ignored or disregarded for a supposed or real violation of that intangible ideal called the British Constitution. The British Constitution is perfect as a text, but worthless when Parliament preaches the sermon. No court in the world, outside of the United States, would presume to disregard a legislative act, on the ground that it violates the Constitution of the country, written or unwritten. The next great forward step of the Constitution was McCulloch vs. Maryland, famous in our judicial annals, because it involved a question absolutely vital to the relations of the National Government to the Governments of the States. In Marbury vs. Madison the Court had held that an act of Congress repugnant to the Constitution is void. Now came the question which, under our form of Government, was much more serious: Is a State statute which is repugnant to the Federal Constitution also void? I am inclined to think that McCulloch vs. Maryland was the most important and far-reaching decision in all Marshall's career as Chief Justice.

OTHER GREAT DECISIONS.

"McCulloch vs. Maryland was decided at the February term, 1819. At the same term the celebrated Dartmouth College case was decided. More than any other case it has entered into the discussion of questions involving corporate rights and their protection from legislative impairment. It involved a corporate charter granted by King George III. in 1769. It is a matter of familiar legal history that the old charter was held to be a contract, and that the Legislature of New Hampshire could not amend or materially alter it without violating the Constitution.

"When the framers of the Constitution inserted the provision vesting in Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States, they stamped upon their work the indubitable evidence of practical wisdom. But what is commerce? What is regulation? These questions have followed the path of our National progress. Again, the great Chief Justice had to face the pretensions of a sovereign State, and to strike down one of its statutes. Gibbons vs. Ogden upheld the exclusive power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States, wherever it has legislated upon the subject.

"Roger B. Taney, who succeeded Marshall, was a man eminently fitted for that exalted position. Learned, able, patient, honest, he filled the ideal of a great Judge. Strict construction was as dear to him as it was odious to his predecessor. In all frankness, let me say for myself and, I believe for my profession—I wish there had been no Dred Scott case. It attracted so much attention; it touched the minds and souls of men so deeply that Taney's name is inseparably connected with it. It matters little now who was right and who was wrong, for the issue went to a higher court and was settled forever.

"As Chief Justice, it came to him in the order of duty to administer the oath of office to Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. I need not, on such a theme, recount the story of the war. The three great amendments that followed the war, and which made freedom and equality legal in our law, were the logical and inevitable conclusion of that great struggle. The Fourteenth Amendment is the true conference for rights which essentially belong to citizenship in a free government. By the Fifth Amendment the people had protected their rights against arbitrary encroachments by the General Government; while by the Fourteenth Amendment they, in like manner, protected themselves against the arbitrary exercise of power by any of the States. In the whole history, as in some of the most powerful decisions which mark the

variably been more ready to engage in litigation over concrete questions than to go to law about abstract principles. It was but an injunction suit brought by the State of Texas against private parties claiming ownership of certain United States bonds that gave us the great pronouncement upon the nature of our Government, which, all things considered, is perhaps the most valuable judicial utterance ever made under our Constitution. 'The Constitution, in all its provisions, looks,' said Chief Justice Chase, 'to an indestructible Union, composed of indestructible States.'

"Throughout our Constitutional history we have maintained the most complex system of government known to man—and today I venture to assert that, notwithstanding its complexity, it has been so administered as to combine more of liberty to the citizen with more of power in the Nation than any other constitutional government. The States, unimpaired in their just powers, carry on the ordinary operations of local administration unfettered; and the Union—which is a Union both of people and of States—has long since passed the time when any court or any statesman may renew Justice Wilson's inquiry: 'Do the people of the United States form a Nation?'"

At the afternoon session the reports of standing committees were presented and adopted after more or less discussion. In the general session this evening, when there was a greatly increased attendance, an exhaustive paper was read by John Bassett Moore of New York on "A Hundred Years of American Diplomacy." He said, in part:

"Prior to 1789, when the Federal Constitution went into effect, the United States had entered into fourteen treaties, covering a wide range of subjects, such as peace and war, political alliance, pecuniary loans, commercial intercourse, and the rights of Consuls. Not only were some of these provisions in advance of the international law of the time, but the proposals of the Government were in some respects in advance of its treaties.

"Soon after the organization of permanent government under the Constitution, there began the great struggle concerning neutrality, whose concluding chapter may be found only in the treaty of Washington of 1871 and the arbitration at Geneva. The duties of neutrality were set forth with a certainty and precision never before attempted. This policy, which was thus inaugurated, and which has been confirmed by subsequent legislation and diplomacy, is acknowledged to have formed an epoch in the development of international law. The pretensions against which the United States protested are no longer justified on legal grounds. Paper blockades are universally condemned. The right of neutrals to carry on a non-contraband trade with belligerents is acknowledged. The claim of impressment is no longer asserted.

"While maintaining the freedom of the seas, the United States has also contended for the free navigation of the natural channels by which they are connected. Such was its position in the case of the Danish Sound Dues. Reasoning by analogy, it has applied the same principle to artificial channels. It was approved by the Senate in 1835 and by the House in 1839, and was incorporated in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in 1850. It is embodied in the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The United States has also contended for the free navigation of international rivers, and has secured the insertion of this principle in several of its treaties.

NATIONAL EXPANSION.

"While the struggle for neutral rights was in progress the Spanish colonies in America began one after another to declare their independence. In this movement the United States instinctively felt a deep concern, and in 1823 President Monroe declared, in his annual message, that any attempt on the part of the allied powers to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be considered as 'dangerous to our peace and safety,' and that any interposition by any European powers in the affairs of the Governments whose independence we had acknowledged, for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, could be viewed in no other light than as 'the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.' In the East the United States has sought the preservation of the autonomy and territorial integrity of the independent Governments there existing. Especially is this true of China and Japan. The latter country has at length been emancipated. China, however, suggests an uncertain future.

"Thus in all the history of the diplomacy of the United States during the past hundred years nothing is more striking than the record of the National expansion. First Louisiana, then the Floridas, then Texas, next a half of Oregon, soon afterward California and New Mexico, and later the Gadsden purchase, the National advance still continued. Distant Alaska, far-reaching in its continental and insular dimensions, was added to the National domain; the Hawaiian Islands, long an object of special protection, were at length annexed, and Cuba, as the events of a century had foreshadowed, was detached from the Spanish Crown, while by the same act all other Spanish islands in the West Indies, together with the Philippines and Guam in the Pacific, were ceded to the United States. By a treaty since made Germany and Great Britain renounce in favor of the United States all their rights of possession or jurisdiction as to Tutuila and certain other islands in Samoa."

BRIDE'S PARENTS NOT PLEASED.

Young Couple Elope from Stony Brook and Are Married.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Aug. 30.—Miss Mae Erland, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Erland, proprietors of the Sound View House, and George Curtis were married at Port Jefferson yesterday afternoon. They drove from this place. Miss Erland admitted to a trusted friend that they were "running away to get married." They went to Port Jefferson and were married, and then went on to Mount Sinai to spend the night at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Raymond, friends of the bridegroom.

The bride left home ostensibly to go to the village stores. The couple met at the railroad station, and while the train went westward they drove eastward. A letter was left with Miss Carrie Bantle, addressed to "Mr. George Erland, Sound View House, Stony Brook." The young woman's parents were surprised and not pleased when they read the announcement made in the letter.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis will return to Stony Brook and reside in a cottage formerly owned by the bride's parents, which they sold a year ago to Samuel Curtis, the brother of the bridegroom.

MARRIED HIS FATHER'S NURSE.

Stephen C. Duryea and Elizabeth J. Gumph Wed at Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 30.—Stephen C. Duryea, who is connected with the New York Custom House, and who is a son of the late Charles T. Duryea, ex-Assemblyman, and for many years a Deputy Collector of the Port of New York, was married to-day to Miss Elizabeth Jeanette Gumph. The bride is a trained nurse. She attended the bridegroom's father during his last illness, which lasted over a year.

The young man fell desperately in love with her while she was attending his father, and the patient approved of the match, which was made before he died, in February last. The ceremony was private. It was performed by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan of New York.

Secret Marriage in Flatbush.

The latest secret marriage in Flatbush has just come to light with the announcement that William H. Potter, son of a clergyman, and Zenaide Adele Simsonson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Simonson of 178 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn Borough, were wedded June 6 by the Rev. Albert H. Studebaker, pastor of St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, at his residence, 509 Fourth Street. After the marriage the bride and bridegroom went to their respective homes and said nothing about the wedding until a few days ago when Mr. Potter told his wife's parents. The bride is nineteen years old.

Left the Stage to Get Married.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Miss Josephine Hill, an actress whose home is in Jersey City, played an engagement here last Spring at the Star Theatre and met Charles Evan Duyne of this city. It was a case of love at first sight. She left the stage at his wish and went to her home. Last night she came here to marry him. They will reside in this city.

Operation on ex-Mayor Hopkins.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins was operated on for appendicitis last night at Mercy Hospital. It was an emergency case. Mr. Hopkins was about town earlier in the day, but was taken ill and returned to his home. A physician diagnosed the case and decided upon an immediate operation. It was successful.

LILLIAN HAYES'S JEWELS

Police Find Missing Rings at Delevan House.

Man Called for Them After a Visit to Stridiron—Left at Office by "H. H. Bond."

The work of Acting Captain Joseph Burns and Precinct Detective Harold Lockwood of the Tenderloin, yesterday, developed a new feature in the attempted killing of Harold H. Stridiron by John Essing Monday last in the Hotel Vendome. As a result of work done yesterday the police have found the jewelry of Lillian Hayes, and are looking for a young man well known along Broadway, whose attempt to secure the jewelry gave the police their clue.

Stridiron had four visitors in New York Hospital yesterday. One of them was a young man who held a long and earnest conversation with him. When he left the hospital he went direct to the Delavan House, where he said to the clerk:

"I want the package I left here; some jewelry."

He was told to write his name on a card for comparison with that on the package. The stranger wrote the single word "Bond." As the clerk was unwilling to give up the package Proprietor O'Rourke was called. After a glance at the man's face he said:

"You didn't leave any package here."

The stranger hurried away from the hotel.

Acting Captain Burns and Detective Lockwood, who had seen the stranger come out of the hotel and had recognized him as Stridiron's caller at the hospital, went to the Delavan, where Tom O'Rourke told them of the package incident. In the package, which the police at once seized, was found the missing jewelry of the woman Lillian Hayes, who said that Essing had taken it from her Sunday.

Proprietor O'Rourke told Acting Captain Burns that the package had been left there Sunday by a man whom he described. It had been marked "H. H. Bond." On a chance Captain Burns took O'Rourke to the New York Hospital, where he said he thought Stridiron was the man who had brought the jewelry to the Delavan.

The Hayes woman told the police later that Essing had been at her rooms Sunday. When he had gone she found that five diamond rings had been taken from her trunk, which was open. The key she afterward found in a book on the table. The jewelry now with the police consists of five rings as follows: A solitaire diamond, two double stone diamond rings, a Princess diamond ring, and a ring with a large opal surrounded with diamonds, the total value being from $1,000 to $1,500.

The police have now completed their tracing of Stridiron's and Essing's movements prior to the shooting. Essing got the diamonds from the Hayes woman Sunday. That day the two men were drinking together. They spent the time until 3 o'clock in the morning in Broadway resorts. At that hour they went to the Vendome and retired. Later they went to the hotel office, where, in the presence of the night clerk, they quarreled violently. Essing accused Stridiron of having "the stuff." At 6 o'clock in the morning they took an automobile to Riverside. Shortly after their return the shooting took place.

Acting Captain Burns last night denied that Stridiron was held on charges of passing bad checks. Stridiron, although in the hospital, is a prisoner on the "suspicious person" charge, and was originally held to tell the story of the shooting before a Magistrate.

There seems now to be little doubt that Stridiron will live. His condition from day to day shows improvement.

NEGROES ASK INVESTIGATION.

Want the Policemen Who Are Alleged to Have Assaulted Them Publicly Tried.

Israel Ludlow, attorney for William J. Elliott and other negroes who claim damages from the city for injuries received in the recent Eighth Avenue race riot, sent to the President of the Police Board yesterday a long typewritten document, in which he asked for a public investigation of the police officials accused of having aided and abetted the riot.

Mr. York refused to make public the text of the document, but Mr. Ludlow gave it out later in the day. It contained a request that an informal complaint of neglect of duty be lodged against Inspector Thompson and Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. The case of William J. Elliott was cited as one showing the brutality of the police, and Elliott was quoted as describing his experience in Capt. Cooney's station as follows:

"A policeman struck me on the jaw with his fist, then another struck me in the back of the head with his club, and all the policemen in the muster room jumped up and jumped on me, yelling: 'Kill him, kill the nigger.' I still stood up and received many punches and begged for mercy, and did not weaken until an officer struck me on the temple with his billy, and everything was dark around me. I fell down, and I could still feel them clubbing and beating me about. This time the man behind the desk, who, I believe, is Capt. Cooney, rushed in and said: 'Don't kill that man in here. The reporters are out here, and there is going to be a charge made against you; and if another man comes in prisoner in here I will take a hand in it myself. Lock that man up.' At that time I held my hands above my head and was running around, trying to find the doorway to the cells. I was then locked up. I am still sick and ill from the blows that I received, and my right eye is affected. It quivers and is bloodshot, and the right part of my head and temple is sore."

Mr. Ludlow's letter stated that he had "cumulative evidence that Mr. Elliott entered the station house uninjured and unharmed, and that he was taken out the next morning suffering from painful wounds and bruises." The letter closed thus:

"If the authorities can disprove this case and numerous other specific cases which will be offered at the public investigation and not before, where colored men were shamefully abused, they can have no objections to a public trial. They should rather welcome that opportunity, either to clear themselves of an unjust suspicion or to remove an unworthy member of the police force in disgrace."

In the Controller's office for injuries received by negroes in the riot amount to $260,000.

TRIAL OF POLICEMAN POWERS.

Witnesses Say that the Accused Patrolman Was Not Drunk.

The trial of Policeman William E. Powers, charged with being drunk and disorderly and inciting riot on the night of Aug. 16, was continued at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Abell. Powers was represented by Lawyer Jacob Rouss, who produced three witnesses who were with Powers on the night in question to prove that the accused was not drunk and had not been drinking.

The witnesses were John Bennett, a saloonkeeper, of 2,880 Second Avenue; Cornelius Kennedy, driver of a soda water wagon, living at 530 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and a plasterer named John Eagan of 2,390 Second Avenue.

The testimony of Kennedy was substantiated by the other two men. It was as follows: "On the night of Aug. 16 Mr. Eagan and I were on our way down town to see the sights at the riots when in a Second Avenue car we met Powers and Bennett bound on the same mission. We all went together and got out of an Eighth Avenue car at Forty-first Street. We walked up the avenue to Thirty-seventh Street, where we stood on a corner.

"Suddenly I heard 'Move on, there!' behind me. I turned and saw a man in citizens' clothes shouting at Powers. The latter was in the act of throwing open his coat to show his police shield, when, without a word, the man hit him over the head with a billy. Powers at once began to bleed and two or three policemen came up and hustled him away."

The witness said that Powers was not drunk, and that all the evening, so far as he knew, he had not even had a drink.

Capt. Cooney also spoke for the physician who treated Powers for his wound.

return home from his vacation to-morrow. The Commissioner therefore adjourned the hearing until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

"LAMPLIGHTER" IS REMANDED.

Man a Negro Is Accused of Shooting Dies of Wound.

John Davis, otherwise known as "Lamplighter" Davis, was taken into the West Side Court yesterday and charged with having shot Peter Brennan at Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Saturday night. Magistrate Brann remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Coroner.

Brennan died yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital. When the shooting occurred, he was standing in a crowd on one corner, while Davis, who is a negro, was in a group diagonally across the street. The police say that Brennan jeered at Davis, causing the latter to shoot him. They arrested the negro night before last at 241 West Sixty-eighth Street.

G. A. R. ELECTS OFFICERS.

Leo Rassieur of St. Louis the New Commander in Chief—No Debate on Pensions.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—With the selection of officers and the choice of Denver for the National encampment of 1901, the thirty-fourth National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic practically came to a close to-day. The programme as mapped out by the Reception Committee includes two days more before the veterans are supposed to return to their homes. Nothing in the way of business remains to be transacted, the next two days being occupied entirely in excursions, patriotic concerts in the parks, and other affairs of a social character. The list of officers is as follows:

Commander in Chief—Leo Rassieur, St. Louis.
Senior Vice Commander—E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.
Junior Vice Commander—Frank Seamon, Knoxville, Tenn.
Surgeon General—John A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio.
Chaplain in Chief—The Rev. A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.

The convention was called to order promptly at 9 o'clock by Commander in Chief Shaw. The Committee appointed to consider the annual report of the Commander in Chief approved it, the report was adopted, and the delegates took up the vexed question of pensions. Over the report of this Committee and over various amendments and substitutes which members had prepared to offer a rather warm debate was anticipated, but the report as submitted by the Committee was adopted without amendment, and practically without debate. The main feature was the petition to Congress to pass a bill providing for a Court of Appeals to act immediately on the thousands of pension applications now pending, and which Court of Appeals shall have final jurisdiction.

Later in the day pension matters were again brought before the delegates by the report of the Committee on Resolutions on the subject of service pensions. Over this question the committee was divided, and majority and minority reports were presented. The majority report, which was adopted after somewhat lengthy discussion, recommended that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Pensions, thus practically burying it until the next annual encampment. The minority report, presented by Past Commander Hurst of Ohio recommended the passage by the encampment of a resolution favoring service Pension matters being disposed of, the election of officers was taken up, and Major William Warner of Kansas City, placed Major Rassieur of St. Louis, in nomination for the position of Commander in Chief. There were no other nominations and a motion to suspend the rules and declare Major Rassieur elected by acclamation was carried amid much applause. The other officers were also elected by acclamation.

At the afternoon session the report of the Committee on Resolutions in regard to the various auxiliary associations was taken up. Over the recommendation of the committee that the Daughters of Veterans, the Womens' Relief Corps, and kindred associations be recognized, a debate, lengthy and at times acrimonious, took place. A substitute offered by John E. Gilman of Massachusetts, limiting all auxiliary associations recognized by the G. A. R. to the Womens' Alliance, was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Commander in Chief Rassieur said at the close of the meeting that he would probably announce his staff officers, including the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, Inspector General, and Judge Advocate General, within the next thirty days.

Besides the business meeting, the day's programme included a sham battle, in which the First and Second Illinois Infantry, First Illinois Cavalry, and a battery of artillery engaged in mimic warfare through the groves and over the grassy lawns of Washington Park. An immense crowd of veterans enjoyed the spectacle.

The following officers were elected by the Woman's Relief Corps for the ensuing year:

National President—Mrs. Mary L. Carr, Longmont, Col.; National Senior Vice President—Mrs. Belle M. Satterlee, St. Louis, Mo.; National Junior Vice President—Mrs. Abbie R. Flagg, Battle Creek, Mich.; National Treasurer—Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.

MAJOR RASSIEUR'S CAREER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Leo Rassieur, who was to-day elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was born in Baden, Alsace, Germany, in 1844. His people came to this country in 1845, settling in St. Louis. At the breaking out of the civil war he was seventeen years of age, and enlisted as a private in the First Missouri. He steadily rose through the ranks, and at the end of the war held a Major's brevet in the Thirtieth Missouri.

Judge Rassieur has been a member of the St. Louis Board of Education five years and attorney for the board ten years, and has spent four years on the bench of the Probate Court of St. Louis. He organized and served as President of the Western Riding Club, the principal organization of its kind in the Mississippi Valley, and has built up one of the largest law practices in St. Louis. He is a member of Frank P. Blair Post, G. A. R.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OFFICERS.

O. H. Fethers Elected Supreme Chancellor After Warm Contest.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—Ogden H. Fethers of Janesville, Wis., was to-day elected Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Fethers had previously served as Supreme Vice Chancellor, and his promotion was in accordance with previous custom as regards the highest office in the order. His opponent was the present Supreme Chancellor, Thomas G. Sample of Allegheny, Penn. The contest waged in the Supreme Lodge was wholly on the question whether the unwritten law that a Supreme Chancellor does not succeed himself continues to be observed. Many of the strongest opponents of Sample's re-election came from his own State, but the opposition was not waged on personal grounds, the growth and progress of the order under Mr. Sample's leadership being unquestioned. Seventeen seconding speeches were made for Fethers, and the ballot resulted 88 to 59 in his favor.

The contest for the office of Supreme Vice Chancellor was very warm. The nominating and seconding speeches occupied most of a long afternoon session. The candidates were Tracy R. Bangs of Grand Forks, N. D., and Charles E. Shiveley of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Bangs won by a majority of one, the ballot resulting 74 to 73. R. L. C. White of Nashville, Tenn., was easily re-elected Supreme Keeper of Records and Seals. His opponent was W. D. Clisbe of Birmingham, Mich. Supreme Prelate James Moulson of St. Johns, N. B., was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by C. F. Easly of Santa Fé, New Mexico.

The successful candidate for Supreme Master of the Exchequer was Thomas D. Mears of Wilmington, N. C. The others elected are Supreme Master at Arms, W. Simmons, Wilmington, Del.; Inner Guard, J. Fred Bean of Portland, Me., and Outer Guard, John Thompson of Washington, D. C., re-elected.

A President of the Board of Control of the Supreme Body is to be elected to-morrow, and the Supreme Lodge will also vote upon the confirmation of Supreme Chancellor Sample's reappointment of Gen. James R. Carnahan as Major General commanding the Uniformed Rank.

San Francisco was chosen for the next biennial Knights of Pythias gathering by a practically unanimous vote. A New Jersey delegate spoke for Asbury Park, but stated that he had been instructed that he would have voted for San Francisco. The next meeting was fixed at the second

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although according to the calendar only three days at most remain of the Summer watering place season proper, the continued warm weather has deferred even the thought of the changes which usually take place after Labor Day, especially at the coast resorts. Southampton, Bar Harbor, and Newport are still gay, and will be for some days to come, and even Narragansett, where there has been a recrudescence of the season during the past two weeks, will hold more of its visitors into September than could have been expected a week ago. The Casino orchestra will leave on Saturday after the dance, but the Casino will probably not close before Sept. 7.

***

Miss Eunice Terry, who yesterday defeated Miss Genevieve Hecker in the women's champion golf tournament on the Shinnecock Hills, and who, therefore, will play in the semi-finals to-day, and has a good chance of winning the championship, is the daughter of the Rev. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South Reformed Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, in this city, and a granddaughter on her mother's side of Henry G. Marquand, and on her father's side of John T. Terry. Miss Terry is the most graceful woman player that the game of golf has yet produced in America. The victory of Miss Hoyt over Mrs. Fox of Philadelphia and of Miss Griscom of Merion over Mrs. Pendleton Rogers of Plainfield evened matters between New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, while the defeat of Miss Grace Keyes of Concord by Miss Martha Curtis of Boston leaves the battle to be fought to-day between Miss Terry, Miss Griscom, Miss Hoyt, and Miss Curtis. As the close of the contest approaches interest and excitement grow apace and golfers all over the country are watching the results of each day's game with keen interest.

***

With the approach of September, which has come to be the great month in the Adirondacks, the thoughts of the men and women of leisure are turning more and more to the North Woods. August seems to have been an exceptionally good month at the leading Adirondack resorts this year. Among those who have recently arrived at Paul Smith's are Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. Clifford Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Miss May Vibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and Miss Brown of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wright, Miss Canfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Metcalf. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Annie Morgan are at Racquette Lake, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar are at their camps on Upper Saranac Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, who are to sail for Europe Tuesday next on the Deutschland for a six weeks' trip abroad, will leave their beautiful camp on Saranac Lake tomorrow.

***

The hunting season in the Adirondacks will begin on Saturday, and several hunters are already making their camps on Racquet River, a few miles from Childwold. Two deer are the limit proscribed by law for each hunter. There are plenty of deer this year in the Adirondacks, but on account of the heavy rains they have not been much seen on the lakes.

***

Charles Pelham Clinton, well known here, son of Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, who died a few years ago, and who married Miss Di Zerega of this city, has been defeated in his suit in England against his cousin, the Duke of Newcastle. This suit was brought by Mr. Pelham Clinton against the present Duke of Newcastle to recover the estates known as Worksop Manor, Shire Oaks, and Nottingham Park, inherited by the late Lord Charles Pelham Clinton from his father, the fourth Duke of Newcastle, and sold by him to the present Duke. Mr. Pelham Clinton contended that his father, having had merely a life interest in the estate, was not entitled to sell them, and that they should be restored to him with the revenues that had accrued since the sale. Mr. Pelham Clinton was defeated and condemned to pay the costs of the suit. It is a rather curious fact in regard to these warring kinsmen that, as the present Duke and his brother, Lord Francis Hope, who married May Yohe, are childless, the Dukedom of Newcastle will pass to Mr. Pelham Clinton if he survives them. He is also childless, and should he come into the Dukedom he will have to leave, in default of children, the Dukedom to his brother, Henry, who has two sons.

***

The engagement of William B. Coster and Miss Maria Griswold Gray has been announced. Mr. Coster, who is one of the best-known bachelor clubmen of New York, is the son of Mrs. Charles R. Coster, (Miss Marie James.) Miss Gray is the daughter of Henry Winthrop Gray. Her mother was Miss Travers, and afterward became Mrs. John W. Heckscher. Mrs. Heckscher died last Winter. Since the divorce between her mother and father, Miss Gray has resided with the latter. Mr. Gray married Miss Frelinghuysen a few years ago.

***

The engagement is also announced of Osborn W. Bright and Miss Joanna H. Shepard, daughter of Augustus D. Shepard of Fanwood, N. J., and a niece of the late Col. Elliot F. Shepard. Mr. Bright is a well-known young clubman.

***

The wedding of Dr. Louis A. Di Zerega, son of Louis H. Di Zerega, of this city, and Miss Paula Hansen of Copenhagen, will be celebrated in Copenhagen early in September. Dr. Di Zerega, with his father and his best man, Dr. James S. Waterman, sailed last week for Europe.

***

Mrs. Arthur Twombly is at the Profile House, White Mountains. She gave there recently a lawn party. Mrs. H. M. Sanders, who has a cottage near the Profile House, had a musicale for the benefit of the West End Nursery, which was well attended. Mrs. Sanders played a concerto with orchestral accompaniment, and another artist of the occasion was Miss Bliss, the daughter of ex-Secretary Bliss. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and the Vicountess de Sibourg are also in the White Mountains.

***

Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood gave a large dinner at Narragansett last week in honor of Commander Sigsbee of the Maine and Miss Daisy Pierson. Mrs. Bloodgood has returned to Fairie Lea, at Seabright.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are at Hempstead for a short stay. They will pass the horse show week at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene are also expected at Newport during the same week.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Shattuck have been visiting ex-Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong at Bernardsville, N. J. Ward Theron is also summering at the same place. At the Somerset Inn are Howard Boocock and Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Carhart.

***

The interest in the woman's golf tournament at Southampton, although intense, has not abated the enthusiasm for local golf in the other Hamptons. At Bridgehampton there has been a successful attempt to raise a fund to build a golf club near the Mecox Inn. At Easthampton there was recently a tournament between the Westhampton and Quogue teams. Among those who played are Stuyvesant Morris, Waldron Pell, Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., W. B. Cheney, James Tyng, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., and Edwards Johnson.

***

Sir Thomas Gooch of Ben Acre Hall, Suffolk, England, is visiting relatives at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—This afternoon Miss Leary gave the regular weekly musicale at her cottage, the attendance being larger than usual. The Misses Kleckhoefer, Miss Harriette R. Woods, and Heathe Gregory contributed to an interesting programme.

Beach Mound was prettily decorated this afternoon for the reception given by Mrs. Benjamin Thaw. The main hallway looked beautiful, with red and white roses and phlox blossoms arranged in large vases standing in groups of palms which lined the way to the entrance to the music room, where Mrs. Thaw received her guests. Nile green and delicate shades of pink were the colors in the music room, while deeper colors prevailed in the dining room, where was the buffet table, laden with all the delicacies of the season, amid silver vases, gracefully tulled with Asiatic

room and the broad piazza. During the reception the mandolin and guitar club played.

James Lawrence Van Alen gave a large luncheon this afternoon, his guests being Harry Lehr, Henry Clews, Jr., De Lancey I. Jay, Eliot Gregory, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., W. G. Max Muller, Frank Otis, George Griswold, second, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., Count Tarnowski, William Woodward, Jr., Miss Bishop, the Misses Gerry, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Van Alen, Miss Sarah Van Alen, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Miss Bell, and Miss Thayer. The tables were decorated with American Beauty roses, and during luncheon the Hungarian Band played.

Mrs. Edward S. Willing gave her first dinner of the season this evening. It was in honor of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor was among the guests.

Others who gave dinners this evening were Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. David King, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Slater, Surgeon John C. Boyd, United States Navy; Marquis de la Gandara, and Mr. Isaac Bell. Entries on the Casino register include Rene La Montagne, Oliver Harriman, Jr., Capt. R. Moncreiffe, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

Count Sierstorp has arrived for the remainder of the season.

Ex-Gov. W. T. A. Wardell of Bristol, with a party of friends, is at the Aquidneck.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will return from Tuxedo to-morrow on a few days' visit to Miss Leary.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are expected at Beechwood Saturday as the guests of Mrs. Astor, who will give a dinner on Wednesday evening next in their honor.

Peter Goelet Gerry has returned from Europe.

Gov. Lloyd Lahens of Maryland is the guest of James T. Woodward.

Thomas Whistler will leave shortly for a fishing trip in Canada.

After the luncheon given by James L. Van Alen this afternoon he entertained his guests at the Vaudeville, in Freebody Park.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—The Malvern hop, several dinners and luncheons, a barn dance at the Edwards Cottage, and a swimming party at the Pulitzers are among to-day's social doings. The squadrons come next week, society must depart for home the following week, and it seems as if an effort were being made to crowd a season's events into the last few days.

The Malvern hop was the gayest of the season. Many young people were present and contributed to making the affair thoroughly enjoyable.

Among those who gave dinners before the ball were Mrs. W. H. Bliss and the Misses Fox and Tarn.

Miss Fox's guests were Messrs. Pulitzer, Robinson, Putnam, Wiseman, Johnson, and Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and the Misses Biddle, Redmond, Winthrop, Walley, and Fry.

Among Mrs. W. H. Bliss's guests were Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Foster, Miss Dehon, Mrs. Wilmerding, Miss Paton, Mr. A. R. E. Pinchot, Admiral Upshur, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Pruyn.

Miss Tarn's guests were Miss Antoinette Tarn, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Bancroft Davis, Miss Goin, Mr. Falls, Mr. Allen, Miss Alice Barney, Mr. Roberts, and Douglass Cochran.

At Chatawold, the Pulitzer residence, a swimming exhibition and party were given to-day to more than 100 young people of this and neighboring resorts.

An exciting game of roque on the St. Sauveur lawn attracted a large crowd this afternoon to witness the final match for a cup given by Mr. Falls of New York. The match was won by Miss Pruyn of New York and Francis Sears of Boston over Mr. Pruyn of New York and Miss N. Berry of Washington.

Mr. John Harrison gave a dinner of forty covers at the Kebo Valley Club house tonight. A long table placed in the main dining room was elaborately decorated with red asters and phlox.

Mr. J. H. Reeves of Winter Harbor gave a

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80 BROADWAY.
New York, March 23d, 1900.
The undersigned, the trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the Cecilia Branch, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from Cecilia Station to Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($55,000,) due on March 1, 1900, and that the undersigned not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, on notice and request by the undersigned, did on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1900, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

44	236	365	578	814
50	262	367	614	844
89	270	370	618	855
92	282	413	631	859
96	298	430	658	895
99	300	471	689	912
133	304	489	720	921
181	315	496	725	932
187	323	529	741	958
220	338	562	747	961
235	344	570	776	964

Notice is therefore given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned, at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1900, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
Trustee.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, Lloyd Ball, jr., John D. Crimmins, Samuel Coleman, Ernest Ehrmann, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry O. Havemeyer, William A. Nash, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	$302.94
Isaac Brown, August 21, 1884	77.79
Estate Catherine O'Neill, Feb., 1886	55.59
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	84.84
Ed. E. Pryer, Sept. 20, 1894	69.61
Estate Michael Boylan, May 4, 1895	54.93

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
THEO. M. BERTINE.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1900.
NATHANIEL MILLS, JR.,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
10th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend
August 22, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) from net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 1, 1900, to Preferred Stockholders of record of September 15th, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 P. M. on the 15th day of September, 1900, and reopen October 1, 1900.
E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

Continental Tobacco Company,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 30, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, New York City, on and after October 1st, 1900, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the company's stock transfer books on the 15th day of September, 1900.
The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed on Saturday, September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will be reopened on Tuesday, October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company, have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 4, 1900.
The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. September 4, 1900, and will be reopened on October 1st, 1900, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders to be held October 9, 1900.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 9) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, to Stockholders of record on the 5th day of September.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 8, at twelve o'clock M., and will reopen on September 17, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 10th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due September 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Ohio & Indiana Consolidated Natural & Illuminating Gas Company.
New York, July 24, 1900.
The Directors of the Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable on September 1st, to the stockholders of record August 15th, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from August 16th to August 31st, inclusive.
A. B. PROAL, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due Sept. 1, 1900, from Southern Railway Co. East Tennessee Reorganization 5 Per Cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York; Richmond and Danville Railroad Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5 Per Cent. Bonds, by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway,
New York, August 13th, 1900.
The Board of Direcjors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Saturday, September 1st, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of the INTERNATIONAL ELEVATING COMPANY on September fifteenth to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September fifth and reopen at 10 A. M. September seventeenth, nineteen hundred.
C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, New York, August 31, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY of Texas, maturing Sept. 1 next, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
New York, August 27, 1900.
The Coupons due September 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York City.
E. B. CRAIG, Treasurer.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.
Coupons of the General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due Sept. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Co. of New York.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treas.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE CO.
27 Pine St., New York, August 27th, 1900.
Coupons due September 1st, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
CHARLES J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupons No. 2, due September 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1900, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
A. A. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AND
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Co.

In accordance with the terms of the Plan of Reorganization of January 29th, and the Amendments thereof, adopted July 25th, 1900, notice is hereby given that the cash subscriptions to the new Bonds and Stock, under said Plan, are called and made payable on or before TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1900. Remittances should be made to the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York, which will receipt for full payment of such subscriptions. Interest at five per cent. (5%) will be adjusted to the date of the new Bonds.
New York, August 20th, 1900.
BRAYTON IVES, Chairman;
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
WILLIAM LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JAS. A. ROBERTS,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary,
209 Produce Exchange Building.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 88 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of Sept., 1900.
Dated New York, August 14th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Co., the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. Co. of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Co., in the City of Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of Sept. 1st, 1900, to October 3d, 1900.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.
In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of the above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 10, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.
MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
(Formerly The State Trust Company,)
By L. P. MORTON, President.
Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

TO FLOAT A SWEDISH LOAN.

Wall Street Has Been Sounded on the Proposition to Place $10,000,000 of Bonds at 98.

A report that the Swedish Government is seeking to place a loan of $10,000,000 in this country was confirmed yesterday by Vice President Albert H. Wiggin of the National Park Bank. He would, however, make no more definite statement concerning the matter than this: "We have had inquiry from Europe as to the chances of placing a Swedish loan in this country."

He declined to say how far the negotiations had progressed, or whether the proposition had been favorably received.

The proposed loan is in accordance with a regulation of the Swedish Diet last May, and is with the authority of the royal Government. It is reported that the bonds are to bear 4 per cent. interest for the first ten years and 3½ per cent. for the next ten years, and are to be offered at 98 and accrued interest, the Swedish Government pledging itself not to redeem them within 20 years, not after which time they may be redeemed at par on three months' notice.

The main object of the loan, it is understood, is to further develop the railroad system of the kingdom, for which purpose the present outstanding public debt of about $80,500,000 was originally contracted.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Reports as to the premium receipts of the fire insurance companies for the first six months of 1900 show increases for nearly all of the cities which contributed to the recent period of abnormal fire losses. The increases in Chicago and Philadelphia are as marked as that shown in the fire patrol district of this city. Leading underwriters agree that such increases must continue for some time, in order to even up the heavy losses, and it is pointed out that so far the increases have been of little aid in enabling the companies to reach the position of 1897, because the high loss ratio continued without any appreciable change through the six months ended June 30 last.

President Mabie of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States is quoted in Chicago as saying, in regard to the pending American Union reinsurance deal, that he now proposes to act in accordance with a plan by which the National shall assume liability for individual American Union policies, which are sent in and cancelled and on which the reserve is released by the State and turned over to the National. The other reinsurance deal which the National has in hand is likely to be settled on some basis in Chicago today, when the local Northwestern Life stockholders will meet. Western advices state that all death claims of the members of the Northwestern Life of Chicago that have not been transferred to the legal reserve basis are being scaled by the amount of the lien that would have been given by the reserve if they had been transferred.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 30	143,686
To date this year	76,096,713
Corresponding date last year	121,301,156

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 30	$1,167,000
To date this year	$332,603,910
Corresponding date last year	$659,484,090

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 4¼ per cent.; at six months, 4¼@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed	½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Malt. pf	½	Minn. & St. L. pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf	2¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Tin Plate pf	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½
Am. Tobacco	½	Pressed Steel Car pf	½
Ann Arbor pf	1	Reading 2d pf	¾
General Electric	1	U. S. Leather pf	⅛
Int. Paper pf	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Kansas City So. pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf	1½	Long Island	6¾
Consol. Gas	½	Nat. Steel pf	¾
Federal Steel	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Glucose Sug. pf	1¾	Sloss-Sheffield	⅛

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	1½	Lehigh & W. B. 5s	7½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div., 3½s	2	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1⅝
		N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Long Island unif. 4s 1 | Mo. Pac., Cal., 5s 1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The artificial nature of the advance in quotations on Wednesday and the purely professional tone of the trading were strikingly borne out by the course of the market yesterday. Those stocks which on the previous day had developed most strength were among the weakest of all the securities on the list, declines quite generally appearing in the stead of much-predicted continuing and substantial advances. To close observers of the situation, however, it was merely the expected that happened. With the public out of the market and the professional element in control the market is so narrow and so much the subject of manipulation for the scalping of profits that anything like a sustained rise is for the present quite out of the question.

As for the developments of the day, news and otherwise, some favorable, some unfavorable, serious consideration was not given to them. This, however, is not to be wondered at in view of the fact that market manipulation can as often as not be conducted successfully without regard to actual conditions. The developments, however, were not unimportant. Among them were the Burlington and Southern Railway statements, showing in each case a decrease in net earnings for the month of July; the statements of Big Four and Northern Pacific showing gains for the same period; the closing down of the American rod and nail mills at Anderson, Ind., and, as influencing foreign sentiment, the better showing made by the Bank of England in its weekly statement.

The several railway earnings statements put out for the month of July are peculiarly suggestive. Without exception they show increases in operating expenses which are nothing short of remarkable. Burlington, for example, was forced to spend $99,200 more last month than in the previous month a year ago; Southern Railway and Northern Pacific, singularly enough each $267,600 more, and Big Four $92,000. Clearly, if such increased expenses—due in large measure to higher prices for equipment, increased wages, and outlay for necessary improvements—continue, gross figures must needs show large increases also, else the net will be appreciably diminished. If it be true, as in some quarters it is stated, that the railways have not yet begun to feel the effects of the general business reaction, because carrying on contracts entered into in the active business period, the problem which confronts the railway managers to save their net earnings is no easy one. It is not without suggestion that Burlington, the only one of the systems to set out separately the results of the operations of its freight and passenger departments, reports a falling off in freight earnings for the month of $153,900.

The developments in the sugar trade are interesting. The repeated declarations of authorities that any shutting down of refineries in the immediate future will be without significance, do not altogether satisfy. If what the Street hears is true a pretty fight for the temporary control of the raw sugar market is on, and some certain shut-downs that may come to pass will be of necessity.

The political situation is being more carefully watched.

STEEL AND WIRE, which on the previous day had scored such a sharp gain, was again yesterday the feature of the market, though the movement of the stock was not so encouraging to the believers in higher prices. On the contrary, after an early rally of a half point to 87¼, the stock took on a distinctly heavy tone and in the late afternoon fell off rather sharply to 85½, the low figure for the day, where it closed, marking a net decline of more than a point. The weakness was due primarily to the denial of the report that interests close to John W. Gates were buying the stock—a denial that led to hasty profit-taking. As a matter of fact, it looks as if much of the recent selling was for Mr. Gates and his friends, one broker closely identified with Mr. Gates being yesterday conspicuous as a seller. The report of the shut-down of the American Rod and Nail Mills at Anderson, Ind., was not a hopeful factor toward higher quotations, and its influence was felt to some extent in the general steel group.

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AMERICAN STEEL HOOP and AMERICAN TIN PLATE were conspicuously prominent for the reason that, despite the tendency of the other steel stocks to sag, they showed good strength on buying, said to be for inside interests and reported to be predicated, not so much on the talk of consolidation, as on the stated excellent earnings of the companies. Steel Hoop common advanced ⅜ and the preferred 2¼, while Tin Plate, common and preferred, advanced a full point each.

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PRESSED STEEL CAR stocks also showed exceptional strength, the common advancing 1⅝ and the prefered ½. Officials of the company say that business is exceptionally good, the foreign trade, it is understood, being very promising.

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BURLINGTON was little affected by the showing—considered in the Street as disappointing—made by the company in the month of July when net earnings decreased $42,200 as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. This decrease, however, was [illegible] the fact that [illegible] the month of July, 1899, [illegible] the Burlington [illegible] the Hocking Valley [illegible] the Wellston & Jackson Railway

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Aug. 30, 1900.

Opening. Bid.	Opening. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15⅝	25	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	.....
10⅞	10⅝	875	Am. Linseed Co.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
52	52½	110	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
4⅛		100	Am. Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	.....
24	25	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	300	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
89	90	258	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
20	20½	6,700	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	20⅜	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Am. Steel H. Co. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+2½
35⅝	35⅝	12,845	Am. Steel & Wire.	36⅛	37¼	35½	35½	−1¼
74½	75	2,487	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75¾	75½	74⅞	74⅞	− ⅛
120⅞	120⅝	21,170	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120½	121⅜	120¼	120½	+ ¼
29⅞	29½	4,280	Amer. Tin Plate.	28½	30	28½	29¾	+1
78⅝	80½	2,013	Amer. Tin Plate pf.	79¾	80½	79⅜	80	+1
94	94⅝	5,525	Am. Tobacco.	94½	94½	93½	94	+ ½
44⅜	44½	210	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	.....
45	47	520	Ann Arbor 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	+1
28	28½	5,005	Atch., Top. & S. F.	28⅛	28½	28	28	.....
70⅝	70½	4,900	At., Tdp. & S. F. pf.	70⅜	71	70⅜	70⅜	− ⅜
71⅝	72¼	1,320	Baltimore & Ohio.	72	72¼	72	72	− ⅛
55	55⅝	9,480	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	55⅜	55⅝	55	55	− ⅛
27	27⅛	100	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
125	125¼	2,670	Chic., Bur. & Quincy.	125½	125⅝	125	125	− ¼
11	11¼	25	Chic. Great Western.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
70	70½	200	Chic. Gt. West. pf., A.	70	70	70	70	.....
82⅜	83⅝	100	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	83	83	83	83	.....
23½	23⅝	200	Chic., Ind. & Louis.	23½	23½	23⅛	23¼	.....
113¾	113½	3,700	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	113½	113⅝	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
173	173¾	100	Chic., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	−1½
106⅝	106⅞	1,630	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106½	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35⅜	35⅝	35	35	− ⅛
6¼	6½	200	Colorado Southern.	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
41	42	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	− ⅛
15	16	60	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	15	15	15	15	.....
173½	174	575	Consolidated Gas.	174½	174½	173½	173½	− ½
26⅝	26½	1,991	Continental Tob. Co.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	400	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	78½	78½	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
178	178	310	Del., Lack. & West.	177	177	177	177	.....
34⅝	34⅝	250	Erie 1st pf.	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	− ⅝
82	84	100	Evans. & Terre H. pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
34⅝	34⅝	3,510	Federal Steel.	35	35⅜	34⅜	34⅝	− ½
67	67½	922	Federal Steel pf.	67⅜	67⅝	67	67	.....
		100	Gas & El. Ber. Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
138½	139	200	General Electric.	138½	139	138½	139	+1
51½	52	825	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	.....
98	99¼	100	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	−1⅜
34	34½	200	Hocking Valley.	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ¼
116¾	117	110	Illinois Central.	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	+ ¼
22	22½	10	Internat. Paper.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	.....
66¾	66¾	400	Intern. Paper pf.	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	+ ⅜
28	29	200	International Power.	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	.....
19	19	100	Iowa Central.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	− ½
31	32	192	Kan. City So. pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	− ½
60	65	200	Long Island.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	−6½
71⅜	71⅝	540	Louisville & Nashville.	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	− ⅛
92	92	2,905	Manhattan Elev.	91¾	92⅜	91⅜	92	+ ¼
154¼	154¼	778	Met. Street Ry.	154	154½	154	154½	+ ⅜
11⅜	11⅝	150	Mexican Central.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
94½	94½	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
31½	32⅛	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
51	51	900	Missouri Pacific.	51¼	51⅜	51	51	− ⅜
32	32	510	National Biscuit Co.	32	32½	32	32	+ ⅜
87	87	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
27⅜	27⅜	2,925	National Steel.	27	28	26¾	27	.....
86	86	1,188	National Steel pf.	84½	85	84½	84⅝	− ⅜
46¼	46¼	265	National Tube.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
92	92	767	National Tube pf.	92½	92⅜	92½	92½	.....
136	136	800	New Jersey Central.	135½	135½	135	135½	+ ½
129¾	129¾	125	New York Central.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	+ ⅛
21¼	21½	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
34½	34½	1,400	Norfolk & Western.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	15¼	400	North American.	15	15	15	15	− ⅛
50¾	50¾	1,250	Northern Pacific.	50½	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜	− ¼
71	71½	285	North. Pacific pf.	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅝	+ ⅛
57	57	25	Pacific Coast.	55	55	55	55	.....
67	67	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
32	32	100	Pacific Mail.	31	31	31	31	− ¼
128¾	128¾	920	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	129	128⅝	128⅝	.....
96	96	2,410	People's Gas, Chicago.	96⅜	96⅞	96	96	− ¼
1⅞	1⅞	200	Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	.....
83	83	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+1⅝
38¾	38¾	500	Pressed Steel Car.	38½	39⅜	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
73	73	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72	72	72	72	+ ½
17¼	17¼	400	Reading.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅜	.....
57¼	57¼	1,430	Reading 1st pf.	57¾	57¾	57½	57½	− ⅛
28¼	28¼	900	Reading 2d pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
13	13	2,670	Republic Iron & Steel.	13	13½	13	13	+ ⅛
85⅞	85⅞	410	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54¾	55	54⅝	55	.....
33½	33½	125	St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	.....
13½	13½	200	St. Louis Southwest.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
30¼	30¼	2,880	St. L. Southwest. pf.	30½	30⅝	30	30	.....
19	19	200	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	19⅜	19⅜	19	19	− ⅛
33¾	33¾	1,075	Southern Pacific.	33⅜	33⅝	33½	33½	− ¼
52⅜	52⅜	600	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52	52	− ⅜
70¾	70¾	2,430	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71	71¼	70½	70½	− ¼
66¼	66¼	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	.....
59¼	59¼	6,095	Union Pacific.	59¼	59¼	59	59	− ⅛
76¾	76¾	1,350	Union Pacific pf.	76¼	76¼	76	76¼	.....
11	11	1,040	U. S. Leather.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
69	69	170	U. S. Leather pf.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅝	300	U. S. Rubber.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29½	− ⅛
18¾	18¾	930	Wabash pf.	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
80	80	170	West. Union Tel.	80	80	80	80	+ ⅛
9	9	100	Wheeling & L. E.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
45½	45½	20	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
23⅞	23⅞	10	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	.....

143,698

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Louisiana con 4s
2,000 108

Am Tob scrip
12,000 100
4,000 ..... 99½

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 91⅜

At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 101
60,000 ..... 100⅞
500 ..... 101⅛
10,000 ..... 100⅞
105,000 ..... 100⅜
3,000 101
10,000 ..... 100⅜
Adjustment 4s
4,000 ..... 85½
3,000 ..... 85¼

Aus & N W 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 96⅞
4,000 97

Balt & Ohio 3½s
5,000 ..... 94⅞
5,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94⅝
20,000 ..... 94½

Balt & Ohio 4s
1,000 ..... 100¼
17,000 100
32,000 ..... 100⅛

Balt & O, S W Div, 3½s
5,000 ..... 87½

Cent of Ga con 5s
10,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92¾
18,000 93

Cent of Ga 1st inc
10,000 44
5,000 ..... 44⅝
5,000 ..... 44½
5,000 ..... 44⅝
11,000 44
7,000 ..... 44½

Cent of Ga 2d inc
3,000 ..... 12½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 ..... 98¼
3,000 ..... 98⅜
500 ..... 98½

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
1,000 ..... 81¾

Ches & O gen 4½s
24,000 ..... 100¼

C & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 ..... 115½

C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
6,000 ..... 110⅛

Chi, R I & Pac 6s
5,000 ..... 130⅜

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
15,000 ..... 106⅜
2,000s20F 106⅜

Col Mid 1st 3-4s
8,000 ..... 74½
7,000 ..... 74⅝
5,000 ..... 74⅞

Del, L & W 7s
3,000 ..... 124⅛

Det, M & M l g 3½s
9,000 ..... 30⅞
1,000 31

Erie 1st con 4s
8,000 ..... 88⅛

Ev & T H 1st gen 5s
10,000 ..... 107¾

Green B & W deb ctfs, B
3,000 6

Hock V 1st 4½s
3,000 ..... 99¾

Ill Cent, St L Div, 3½s
2,000 ..... 103½

K C So 3s
10,000 65

L & W B gtd 4½s
4,000 ..... 101⅞

Leh V W B Coal 5s
3,000 105

Long Isl unif 4s
15,000 ..... 93¼

Louis & Nash unified 4s
26,000 99

Met W S El, Chi, 4s
3,000 ..... 97⅜

Mex Int con 4s
7,000 86
3,000 ..... 86⅛

Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 ..... 114⅛

Mo, K & E 1st 5s
3,000 105

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 ..... 66½

Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 ..... 90⅜
8,000 ..... 90½
2,000 91
7,000 ..... 91¼
6,000 ..... 91½
4,000 ..... 91⅜
6,000 92

Mo Pac trust 5s
7,000 ..... 98⅛

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
1,000 91

Mob & Ohio gen 4s
1,000 ..... 90½

N Y C & H R, L Sh. col 3½s, registered
10,000 95

N Y Gas, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
9,000 108

N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s
3,000 ..... 108⅜

North Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 65½

North Pac 4s
5,000 104
4,000 ..... 104½
55,000 ..... 104⅝

Ore R & N con 4s
8,000 ..... 102⅛

Penn gtd 1st 4½s
5,000s20F 116⅛
Registered
10,000s8F 115

Peo & East inc 4s
10,000 ..... 26⅜

P, C, C, & St L gtd 4½s, Series A
5,000 117

P & W 1st 4s, J, P, M & Co ctfs
2,000 ..... 100¾

Reading gen 4s
11,000 87
10,000 ..... 87⅜
3,000 ..... 87⅝

Rio G W 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98½

St L & I M gen 5s
14,000 ..... 111⅛
25,000 ..... 111⅜
2,000 112

St L & I M 4s
3,000 ..... 79½

St L S W 1st 4s
35,000 91

St L S W 2d 4s
30,000 ..... 62½
1,000 ..... 62⅞
9,000 63

So Pac, Cal, con 5s, stamped
3,000 ..... 106⅛

So Ry 1st 5s
20,000 ..... 108⅞

Union Pac 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 105⅛
1,000c 105½
5,000 ..... 105⅝
145,000 ..... 105⅞

Wabash 2d 5s
9,000 ..... 101⅛

Wabash deb, Ser B
5,000 ..... 33⅛
5,000 ..... 33¼

West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 112¼

W N Y & P 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 119½

W N Y & P gen 5-4s
5,000 ..... 98⅜

West Un ref & real estate 4½s
1,000 ..... 106¾

Wheel & L E imp 5s
8,000 106

Wis Cent gen 4s
5,000 ..... 88½

Total sales $1,167,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,248,482
Gold	68,242,440
Silver	13,164,791
United States notes	26,287,150
Treasury notes of 1890	357,531
National banknotes	3,654,436
Total receipts this day	1,856,802
Total receipts this month	47,941,922
Total receipts this year	97,796,486
Total expenditures this day	675,000
Total expenditures this month	49,950,000
Total expenditures this year	103,929,653
Deposits in National banks	100,434,371
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	721,351
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	944,115
Customs	818,325
Miscellaneous	124,361

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$236,895,679
Silver dollars	424,137,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,708,884
Silver bullion of 1890	66,010,066
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$734,311,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$236,895,679
Silver certificates outstanding	424,137,000
Treasury notes outstanding	70,719,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$734,311,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,480,770
Gold certificates	26,761,870
Silver coin and bullion	4,413,720
Silver certificates	8,751,071
United States notes	26,287,150
Other assets	17,325,742
Total in Treasury	$125,020,135
Deposits in National banks	100,434,371
Total	$225,454,507
Current liabilities	87,206,025
Available cash balance	$138,248,482

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.06	.07
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.16	.15
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.38	.39
Challenge Con	.18	.....
Chollar	.18	.14
Confidence	.66	.69
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.20
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.18	.17
Hale & Norcross	.17	.17
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.25	.25
Occidental Con.	.09	.09
Ophir	.48	.49
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.09	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.32	.34
Standard	4.00	3.90
Syndicate	.08	.08
Union Con	.15	.15
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.19	.22
Silver bars	61¼	61¼
Mexican dollars	48¾@49⅛	48¾@49⅛
Drafts, sight	.06	.06
Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Acacia	45⅛	45½	45⅜	45½
Alamo	12⅜	14	12⅜	13½
Argentum	25½	27½	25½	26½
Anaconda	49⅜	50	49	49½
Anchoria	90	100	90	100
Bankers	14	19	14	19
Battle Mountain	29¼	29½	29¼	29½
Blue Bell	12	12¼	11¾	12½
C. C. Cons	13¼	13½	13	13½
C., C. & M	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Columbine Victor	14½	15½	15	15¼
Dante	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Damon	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Elkton	185	186	185½	186½
El Paso	44	44½	44	44½
Findlay	13½	14	13½	13¾
Golden Fleece	25	26	25	26
Gibson	28¼	30	28¼	30
Gold King	125	129	125	130
Gold Knob	14¼	14½	14	14¼
Gold Coin	550	..	575	..
Garfield	7	8½	7	8
Gold Sovereign	9¾	10	9½	9¾
Gould	39	40	39	40
Hart	19	19¾	19½	19¾
Ingham	17¾	19	18¾	19
Isabella	114¼	114½	114¾	115
Independence	50	51	50½	51½
Jackpot	50¼	56	50	51
Keystone	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½
Lexington	16⅛	16⅞	16	16⅜
Mount Rose	60	71	68	75
Matoa	28	30	28	29½
Mary Cashen	21	21½	19¾	20
Moon Anchor	38	40	36	40
National	9¾	10	9¾	10
Nugget	22¾	23	22¾	23
Ophir	45	50	45	50
Orphan	17¼	18	17	18
Pharmacist	13¼	13⅝	12⅜	13¼
Pinnacle	22¼	22½	22	23
Portland	340	345	331	350
Rose Nigol	13½	13¾	13½	13⅝
Rawlings	19	25	20	25
Coriolanus	21⅜	22	21	21⅝
New Haven	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Ida May	80	85	80	80
Union	25	26	25	26
Vindicator	140	144	140	144

SILENT PARTNERS SILENT

Ignore the Law Requiring that Their Names Be Recorded.

Act Goes Into Effect To-morrow—Purpose Is to Identify Members of Unincorporated Firms.

A law passed in the last Legislature respecting the filing of the true names of all those connected with unincorporated firms in the State, together with the firm names, with the several County Clerks, will have a practical test to-morrow, when it goes into effect. The act is one introduced by Assemblyman Moses Ryttenberg of this city, who designed it with a view to having the true names of all those engaged in business under any style of firm name accessible at any and all times to the public, principally as a matter of safety and convenience in the transaction of business affairs throughout the State.

So far as the filing of any attested certificates with County Clerk Sohmer is concerned, or the sending out of notices to the firms affected to comply with the law, that office has taken no cognizance of the act. Up to yesterday not a single certificate had been filed, and not a business man in the county had even made an inquiry at the office concerning the matter. Mr. Sohmer was away from his office yesterday, but there was not one of his assistants who appeared to be at all sanguine as to the success of Assemblyman Ryttenberg's measure—the measure that Mr. Ryttenberg said last Winter had been examined by many lawyers, and was considered iron-clad, and too broad for a man to dodge.

It appears from the law that, although a failure to comply with its provisions carries a penalty of $500 or one year's imprisonment, or both, that the County Clerk is not charged with the obligation of sending out notices to the firms in his county or doing anything else other than to receive the certificates of firms' names and addresses as they are brought into the office for filing. When one of Mr. Sohmer's men was asked yesterday about the blanks, he replied that the business men were supposed to buy them, fill them out, and bring them in.

"But how is he supposed to know what the law is in that respect?" was asked.

"Why, he is supposed to read the papers and know what is passed at Albany," was the reply.

"Here," he said, "taking up a blank certificate. "Here is the name of the printer, and any business man who wants one can go there and buy it. But, speaking frankly, I do not believe that more than one-third of the firms affected, even if that number, will pay any attention to the law. All we are called upon to do is to attend to the filing and the fees."

It is expressly stipulated in the act that it does not apply to any corporation duly organized under the laws of New York, or to any corporation organized under the laws of any other State and lawfully doing business in this State.

Primarily the act was designed to uncover silent partners in unincorporated firms and those men doing business under an old firm name, the original or originals of which had died or retired. Often the methods of these men were questionable, and very often old houses extended credits on the strength of the business landmark, not knowing the new men in the business or anything about them.

COTTON OUTPUT FOR 1900-1901

Commissioners of Agriculture Estimate It at a Total of 9,364,500 Bales.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 30.—The Cotton States Convention of Commissioners of Agriculture, at their session this morning, issued the following statement as to the cotton crop of 1900:

"Based upon the reliable information from all sources from each of the cotton States and Territories, taking into consideration the condition of the cotton crop, we are led to believe the following will be the output of the crop for the season of 1900-1901:

"Alabama, 821,000 bales; Arkansas, 809,000; Florida, 30,000; Georgia, 1,025,000; Indian Territory, 210,000; Louisiana, 603,000; Mississippi, 843,000; Missouri, 30,000; North Carolina, 495,000; Oklahoma, 100,000; South Carolina, 801,000; Tennessee, 265,000; Texas, 3,300,000; Virginia, 13,000; other sources, 500; making a total of 9,364,500 bales.

"This estimate, however, is subject to the weather condition for the month of September and killing frosts later on."

STREET CLEANERS ENJOY PICNIC.

Men of the Force and Their Friends Have a Jolly Outing.

Unusual activity on the part of the street cleaners was noted in the early morning hours yesterday. It was the day set apart for the fifth annual festival and games of the employés of the Department of Street Cleaning at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, and drivers, sweepers, and hostlers, with the promise of a half holiday if their work was done by noon, were moved to exceptional effort. In consequence the dust flew, waste paper fluttered, and the ambling cart horses for once were galvanized into runners.

At noon the three thousand odd employés of the department lost no time in getting to the scene of the festivities. By 2 o'clock 2,500 people were in the park, and at night the number was vastly swelled. There was eating, drinking, dancing, and music, and in the afternoon much interest centred in the games, for which prizes ranging from a $10 gold piece to a silver tea service had been provided.

The events were not without occasional unexpected interruptions, and John J. O'Brien of the Department of Docks, who acted as referee, was called upon for diplomatic utterance and muscular effort.

Twelve little tots in white skirts entered into the race for girls, and their efforts were fully applauded by admiring relatives and friends.

"They ought to give 'em each a prize," was the remark of one mother, whose daughter did not develop any remarkable fleetness of foot.

Commissioner Nagle visited the park during the evening. The dancing continued until early this morning, and the "White Wings," despite the popular ballad to the contrary, showed some evidence that they were weary as they made their way home toward dawn.

EDWARD E. POOR'S WILL.

His Estate Is Divided Entirely Between His Wife and Family.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The will of Edward E. Poor has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Pell. It is dated Jan. 19, 1899, and names Mrs. Mary E. Poor, his wife; Peter Reid of Passaic, and William M. Johnson, now Assistant Postmaster General, as executors, without bonds.

All the household goods, furniture, books, plate, paintings, &c., in the house at Hackensack and at 16 East Tenth Street, New York City, also all the horses, carriages, harness, robes, stable furniture, &c., are given to his wife.

All the remainder of his estate, real and personal, is to be held in trust by the executors. They are to pay $1,000 annually to Helen Poor Thomas, a daughter, and $1,000 annually to Emily Clark Poor, (now Mrs. W. S. Montgomery.)

After paying these annuities and the general expenses of maintaining the estate, the net income is to be paid to Mrs. Poor for her use and benefit, she to support their son Horace during his minority and their daughter Emily until her marriage.

The homestead at Hackensack, which is in Mrs. Poor's name, is to be purchased from her by the executors whenever she shall desire to sell, paying her $25,000 therefor out of the principal of the estate; they are to hold it in trust, and it is to be occupied by her free of all expenses during her lifetime; but they may afterward sell the homestead at Mrs. Poor's request. After the youngest child becomes of age, and on the death of the testator's wife, the estate, real and personal, goes to the children, share and share alike.

A codicil dated Nov. 13, 1899, gives $1,000 annually to Horace P. Poor, the latter having attained the age of twenty-one) until he shall become self-supporting; $500 to each grandchild, and $1,000 to Cynthia P. Lane of Medford, Mass., a sister of testator. Mrs. Montgomery is executrix.

GERMAN CABLE OPENED.

The Kaiser and President McKinley Send Messages of Congratulation Over the Line.

Direct telegraphic communication between the United States and Germany was opened yesterday through the new German cable, in conjunction with the Commercial Cable Company's system, from New York to Fayal and thence to Emden, Germany. The following felicitous messages were exchanged between the German Emperor and President McKinley:

To the President of the United States, Washington:

At to-day's opening of the new cable which brings Germany in closest telegraphic connection with the United States, I am glad to express to your Excellency my satisfaction at the accomplishment of this significant work of peace. I know your Excellency will agree with me in the wish and hope that the cable connection may promote the general prosperity and contribute to the maintaining and cementing of friendly relations between the two nations.

WILHELM, I. R.

President McKinley replied as follows:

Washington, Aug. 30, 1900.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty, Wilhelm II., Berlin:

I receive with great satisfaction your Majesty's message of felicitations upon the opening of the cable completing the chain of closer communication between this country and the German Empire. In this age of progress every tie that brings nations nearer in their commercial relations and friendly interest works their common good and cannot fail to strengthen their cordiality and promote their mutual advancement in the paths of peace.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

FIRE AGENTS IN CONVENTION.

National Association Takes Up Important Questions at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—The fifth annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents met here to-day.

President C. H. Woodworth of Buffalo, in his annual address, congratulated the members on the growth of the association in numbers and influence during the last year, and after giving a resumé of the work, took up some of the important questions before the association, and made recommendations for future action.

The topics discussed were: "Overhead writing," "rating and specification," "commission brokerage," "sole agencies," and "co-operation."

Rating and classification were discussed from the property owner's standpoint. President Woodworth said:

"Absolutely fair rates are demanded by both principle and policy, but as you well know they are impossible to ascertain or maintain. This fact, however, does not excuse rate making powers from the employment of every known means to approximate equitable rating. Predicating rates upon anything less than a general classification of the experience of the companies as a whole is unscientific guessing, for which there is no warrant or excuse in these days. The classification of the business is what the manager needs to point out the danger-line and what the agent needs to satisfy the policy-holder that he is not contributing more than his share. An agent who can explain to a complaining premium-payer why his rate is 'so high' is doing much more for himself and the business than the one who confesses his ignorance or gives the impression that rates are fixed in accordance with the whims or greed of some man or group of men representing a bloated corporation or that great political bogey, the 'Insurance Trust.' It is practically useless to tell the average policy-holder and voter that it is oppressive legislation and careless and indifferent property owners that make rates higher, unless we can back up the assertion with incontrovertible statistics. Nothing will do more to educate the ignorant and thoughtless agent and policy-holder in the economies of insurance than systematic classification."

Regarding commission and brokerage, he said:

"Everybody wants more income and wants it now. Insurance agents are no exception to this rule. We theorize against high commissions and generally practice the taking of all we can get, without considering the consequences of such action. This is natural and usual, as most men accept all that is offered for their services without question. If such a course on the part of agents is reprehensible, what might be said of managers who buy poor hungry premium-pullers with high commissions, which do not increase the personal profit of the managers nor result in any permanent advantage to their companies? We will not discuss the suggestion that our associations should declare its membership must not to accept high commissions. Such action would evidently antagonize all classes of managers in a large section of the country, and the idea, at present at least, is too nebulous for us to profitably consider. When managers who are determined to pay high commissions find no agents in the business willing to accept their offers they will appoint some more agents of a greedier breed. Perhaps the high-commission disease could be cured by a further reduction in rates, but as the disease at present is much more popular than such heroic treatment would be, we had better not consider that remedy."

Mr. Woodworth suggested a graded commission, based upon the relative cost to the agents of doing the business.

Among the President's recommendations were the following: A conference with the Association of Insurance Commissioners, offering them co-operation and assistance in securing uniform and equitable legislation; means for securing a better observance of the law against overhead writing, a material restriction of brokerage, and the taking of advance ground in the matter of sole agencies.

A. H. Robinson of Louisville, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted its report dealing largely with the sole agency question, a practice which the association disapproves.

MAY REDUCE OPERATIVES' WAGES

Fall River Manufacturers Considering a Proposal to Relieve the Market.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—An agreement is being circulated among manufacturers in this city calling for a reduction in wages of 11 1-9 per cent., to take effect Sept. 17, aff

CHILD SEVERELY BURNED.

Grace Travis of Port Washington May Not Survive Her Injuries.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 30.—Fire this morning in the residence of Grant Travis, a builder, between Port Washington and Sands Point caused the severe burning of Miss Travis. Mr. Travis was returning to the house from the barn, when he saw smoke pouring through the roof. He tried to reach the room of his eleven-year-old daughter Grace, but the smoke inside the house was too dense.

A ladder was put up to the window of her room, and she was found lying on the bed terribly burned, the flesh literally peeling off from her body. She may not survive. The furniture of the room and the building were damaged to the amount of $200. The cause of the fire has not yet been learned. It appears to have started in the girl's room, and she was suffocated by the smoke before the flames could awaken her.

THE OYSTER BAY PRIZEFIGHT.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 30.—The participants in the recent prizefight in this village are now engaged in a legal warfare. The losers in the fight have directed a lawyer to recover $65 from one of the stakeholders, and it is believed that within a short time the whole matter will be brought to light in court. Sensational developments are expected in the case, as several prominent officials were present at the fight.

The letter written by Gov. Roosevelt relative to the fight was as follows:

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 28, 1900.

The Rev. Alexander G. Russell, President Law and Order Society, Oyster Bay:

Dear Sir: I wish I could be present at the meeting to join with you in expressing my hearty indignation at the prizefight having taken place here. I am exceedingly glad to say that the law under which such exhibitions are given has been repealed, and that the repeal will go into effect next Saturday, so that, even if this performance was legal, (of which I am advised there is grave doubt,) there can be no possibility of its recurrence.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Philadelphia Cricketers Won Easily.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 30.—The Philadelphia cricketers were all the way winners in to-day's game with St. Albans. Goodman and Mason went first to bat, and they both piled up centuries. They played great cricket, and deserved everything that they got. The fielding of the Philadelphians was particularly brilliant. The Canadians batted well, but there was always a man in the way of the ball. They claim hard luck, but the Philadelphians earned this victory by the following score: Philadelphia, 279 for 4 wickets, St. Albans, 91.

Swimming Victory for Cutting.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—James De Wolf Cutting beat George I. Scott in a swimming race to-day from Bailey's Beach to Easton's Beach, a distance of nearly four and a half miles. Cutting won by a close margin in 2 hours and 15 minutes.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot of Eighteen Lots on Jerome Avenue Sold—Other Dealings—Default-ing Bidder at Auction.

Ashforth & Duryee, in conjunction with D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., have sold for a client a plot of eighteen lots running through from Jerome to Walton Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, having frontages of 250 feet on Jerome Avenue and 200 feet on Walton Avenue. The buyer's name and the price are withheld for the present. The lots are a part of the old farm of Charles Berrian.

The four-story brownstone-front dwelling 131 West Eighty-first Street, 17 by 102.2, has been sold through Brokers Greene & Taylor.

It is reported that the five-story building, 6 Bethune Street, has been sold for about $45,000.

R. H. Jones reports that he has sold the plot at the southwest corner of Tinton Avenue and Denman Place, for Godfrey Hock, who takes in exchange a two-family dwelling on Prospect Avenue.

A. E. & E. A. Kareigen have sold for Solomon Marx his residence on Amerman Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, to E. S. Lindeman for $22,000 cash.

Myer Hellman will erect a seven-story brick flat on the plot 99.11 by 95 at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. According to the estimate of Architect Hugo Kaika, the structure will cost $80,000.

The Auction Room.

A resale of the property, 2,965 Decatur Avenue, was made necessary yesterday by the defaulting of the bidder, C. R. Dunlap, to whom the parcel had been struck down on a bid of $9,300. Dunlap said that he wished to consult his lawyer and left the salesroom. After waiting a reasonable length of time for his return, Referee Wauhope Lynn ordered a resale of the property, the plaintiff on the foreclosure action, Maude H. Patterson, becoming the purchaser on a bid of $6,656.

Results at Auction.

Complete results of yesterday's offerings follow:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, 100.11 by 95, two seven-story apartment houses; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.....$305,000

20 Carmine Street, south side, 78.9 feet east of Varick Street, 20 by 60, two-story brick and frame tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jane E. Dothout.....

2,005 Seventh Avenue, east side, 34.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 16 by 77, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association..... 10,000

540 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, south side, 550 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Caecilie Ettinger..... 24,675

2,965 Decatur Avenue, west side, 253.11 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, (Two Hundredth Street,) 37.6 by 110, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Maude H. Patterson..... 6,656

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By McVickar & Co., foreclosure sale, Philo P. Sanford, referee, Lot 146 on map of the lands of the Dyckman estate in the Twelfth Ward, being on the southeast side of Hillside Street, and running through to Eleventh Avenue, 16 by 312.6 by 152.9 by 209.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,247.

By Herbert A. Sharman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 264.9 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,640.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 29 Frankfort Street, southwest side, 118.3 feet southeast of William Street, 29.2 by 104.5 by 25 by 104.1, six-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at rear. Due on judgment, $37,358.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, the property in former Town of Westchester known as the Givan homestead, lying east of the highway from Westchester to East Chester, and intersected by Watson, Arden, and Leroy Avenues, Palmer Boulevard, and Van Cortlandt Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 99.11 by 95; Myer Hellman of 15 East Ninety-second Street, owner; Hugo Kafka of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 330 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 39; Margaret Morgan of 133 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $200.

Fifth Street, north side, 155 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 40 by 42; Isabella Bloomfield, owner; A. Anderson, Van Nest, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 32 East Fortieth Street, to two two-story brick dwellings and stable; estate of Mary C. Clark of 80 William Street, owner; Thomas Rae of 405 West Twenty-fourth Street, builder, cost, $350.

No. 146 to 148 West Thirty-fifth Street, to two five and six story brick dwellings and stores; W. T. Ames of 105 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $50.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Bryant Street, two frame houses, owner; C. S. Clark

East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Second and Fourth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, masonry and pavement; Silon Pavia, ing; Rhinelander estate of 155 West Fourteenth Street, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fort Washington Avenue, west side, 500 Feet south of Depot Lane, to a three-story frame and stone dwelling; Mrs. J. Hood Wright, owner; C. Donges of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling 47 by 50; C. T. Barney of 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

SALE OF LONG BEACH.

A Syndicate of Capitalists Expected to Buy the Property.

LONG BEACH, L. I., Aug. 30.—A conference of persons interested in the sale of Long Beach was held here last night, among those present being representatives of Philadelphia and Atlantic City capitalists, Receiver Paul K. Ames of the Long Beach Association, and Col. Dick, manager of the Long Beach Hotel.

It is stated that many of the details of the purchase were arranged. The transfer of the property will not be made until the Long Beach Land Company, a new corporation, has obtained a deed from the Town of Hempstead. This, is is stated, will be transferred by the company to a syndicate which has arranged to buy the assets of the Long Beach Association through Receiver Ames, as well as the rights of bondholders and the Long Beach Hotel and Cottage Company.

Counselor Ingraham, who is drawing up the deed and adjustment contract of the lease from the Town of Hempstead to the Long Beach Company, said to-day:

"In regard to the purchasers of Long Beach, I only know that the papers will be made out in the name of the Long Beach Land Company, but I understand the real purchasers are hotel proprietors or owners from Asbury Park and Atlantic City, acting in connection with some of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Aug. 30.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 25x95; Herman Horn to Enoch C. Bell, (R S $3.50, mtg $1,000)..... $1

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x 70; Barnett Hamburger to Louis Yudkoff..... 42,000

BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, 21x50; also, Bedford St, 72, 23.8x 50.5x30.2x50; ½ part of all title; Ray Karpas and another to Hulda Wittner, (mtg $39,500, R S $9)..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, 25.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x95.5x25x93.11; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to Martin Larkin, (mtg $2,000)..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 199, w s, 25x89; F. V. McAllister, executor, to Frank V. McAllister and others..... 1

FERRY ST, 9, n e s, 24.1x116.10x23x 122.10; Harry Hyde, by guardian, to A. K. Ely..... 25,000

HENRY ST, s w corner of Clinton St, 21.9x100; Jacob Manheim to Callman Rouse, (R S $2. mtg $60,000)..... 62,000

INTERIOR LOT, 350 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,259.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; E. B. Levy to George P. Friess and another, (R S $1)..... 1

JEFFERSON AV, n e corner of Monaghan Av, 25x100; Land Company H of Edenwald to Julia Sheahan, (R S $1)..... 1

LEGGETT AV, s s, 250.1 ft e of Prospect Av, runs s 63 x n w 0.4 x n w 2.5 x n e 68.2 to avenue x w 56.8 x s w 10.11; Frederick McCarthy to Harry I. Smith and another. (R S $2)..... 1

MONROE ST, s s, 150 e of Jackson St, 25x195 to Cherry St; John B. Ayerigg to Adolph Goldsmith..... 18,000

OLD BROADWAY, 2,370, e s, 25x95.5x25 x93.1; Martin Larkin to Daniel Ruess... 4,450

ROOSEVELT ST, e s, 23.9 ft n of Batavia St, runs e 81.2 to New Chambers St x n w 36.3x w 56.2 to Roosevelt St x27.3 to beginning; Denton J. Denton to August Sellitz, (mtg $45,000, R S $30).. 1

STANTON ST, 292, 33.4x95; Hulda Wittner to Ray Karpas, (mtg $34,500, R S $4)..... 1

WEIHER COURT, s s, 137.4 ft e of Washington Av, 97x22; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr. to John W. Rapp, (mtg $7,000, R S $1)..... 1

WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, 83, n s, 22x97; Margaretta P. Barnes to A. C. Barnes, (R S $6, mtg $25,000)..... 1

220 AV, s e corner of 53d St, 40x95; Joseph J. Gleason to Joseph F. Lippe, all liens, (R S $5)..... 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 54th St, 75.5x100; William A. Bell and another to Henriette B. Karsch and another, ½ part, (R S $25, ½ of mtg $15,000)..... 40,000

11TH ST, n s, 325 e of 3d Av, 75x 100.11; Annie Levy to Louis Levy..... 33,000

49TH ST, 347 West, 23x104.11x irregular; David McCune to William J. McClelland.

71ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; Mary L. Trippe to Charles W. Trippe, (R S $2, mtg $23,000)..... 23,000

75TH ST, s s, 163.3 ft e of Riverside Av, 17x102.2; Mary L. Trippe to Charles W. Trippe, (R S $3, mtg $22,500)..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 25.11x102.2; Bernhard Meister to Elizabeth R. Maas, (R S $12.50)..... 100

90TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.8; William Forster to Maggie E. Forster, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

100TH ST, 160 West, 25x100.11; Clarence G. Taylor to William J. Fowler, (R S $5)..... 1

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Amelia P. Willis to John Harper, (mtg $15,000, R S $9.50)..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 265.5 ft e of 3d Av, 19.10x 100.11; Rose Jackson to Carmela Romo.. 14,000

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 54x 100.11; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Henry Acker..... 25,000

120TH ST, 304 West, 25x100.11; Irving I. Kempner to Helen F. Redding, (R S $4.50, mtg $18,000)..... 100

146TH ST, 442, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x95; W. E. Wiles to Minnie Horn, (R S $4, mtg $9,000)..... 1

153D ST, 540 West, 25x99.11; William J. O'Sullivan, referee, to Caecilie Ettinger, (R S $3.50, mtg $21,000)..... 3,325

154TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Elton Av, 25x 100; Sarah E. Elliott to John Haffen, (R S $3.50)..... 3,050

155TH ST, s s, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x100; Jennie Marx to Magdalene Walter, (R S $2, mtg $11,900)..... 1

155TH ST, s s, 95.9 ft e of Morris Av, 24.6x100; George Stolz to Jennie Marx.. Exch.

Recorded Leases.

MONROE ST, 34; Harris Laitin to Abraham Finkelstein, 2 years..... $1,800

MONROE ST, 34, Harris Laijin to Abraham Finkelstein, 2 years..... 1,800

WAVERLEY PLACE, 11 and 13, Room B; John A. Beall and another, trustees, to William Smith, 3 years.....$900.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 11 and 13, Room C; John A. Beall and another, trustees, to William Smith, 3 years..... 240

1ST AV, n e corner of 82d St; John Wynne to William Schwab, Jr., 5 8-12 years.....$1,140. 1,200

2D ST, 304; Harris Kronengold to Israel Mendlowitz, 2½ years..... 300

2D ST, 304; Harris Kronengold to Israel Mendlowitz, 2 1-6 years, for term..... 300

3D AV, 3,432, e s; Horatio D. Wiswell, administrator, to S. Cohen, 5 years..... 600

3D AV, 2,783; Paul Danhauser to Dora Rosenstein, 4 1-2 years.....$1,020. 1,080

10TH AV, 596; Francis McDermott to Henry Dattwyler, 5 years.....$1,600 1,700

10TH AV, 596, Francis McDermott to Henry Dattwyler, 5 years.....$1,600 1,700

11TH ST, 111 East; Frida Ganter, individually and as executrix, to John M. Mayer & Sons, 6 1-6 years..... 1,920

13TH ST, 544 and 546 East; Valentine Gumbrecht to Henry Altman and another, 5¼ years.....$2,800, 2,850

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger; 111th St, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, due Nov. 27, 1900.....$48,900

AHEARN, Michael J., to Martha T. Fiske; South St, 20, ½ part, 1 year..... 4,000

ANZOLONE, Pietro, and wife to Henry De Forest Weekes; 111th St, 303 East, 5 years..... 10,000

BIMBERG, Henry, to George Ehret; 4th St, 31 to 35 East, saloon lease, demand.. 400

BUCKLEY, John J., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c.; Madison Av, 645, 5 years 65,000

CHADWICK, Julia H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 82.6 ft n of 34th St, 1 year..... 40,000

CONCANNON, Mary and Thomas P., to Dollar Savings Bank; Hall Place, w s, 249.11 ft s of 167th St, 1 year..... 4,000

DATTWYLER, Henry, Jr., to George Ehret; 10th Av, 596, saloon lease, demand..... 4,000

FITCH, Alice M. and Jennie M., to Calvin W. Withey; 43d St, 240 West, installments..... 800

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church to Bowery Savings Bank; Forsyth St, 126 and 128, 5 years..... 25,000

GOLDSAME, Adolph, to Edith H. Williams; Monroe St, s s, 150 ft e of Jackson St, 25x195 to Cherry St, 3 years.... 10,000

HOCHSTEIN, Max, to Martin Engel; 4th St, 219 East, demand..... 3,000

HORN, Minnie, to Enoch C. Bell; 146th St, s s, 243.9 ft e of Railroad Av East, 2¼ years..... 800

KAESCH, Henrietta B., and Edward A. Bell to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th Av, s e corner of 54th St, 1 year..... 30,000

LAMBERTI, Pasquale J., to Joseph A. Fadey; 171st St, s s, 50 ft e of Park Av, demand..... 4,000

LIPPE, Joseph F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s corner of 53d St, 1 year..... 20,000

McALLISTER, Frank V., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; Elizabeth St, 68, (mtg $100,000, 5 years)..... 30,000

MOHL, Georg, and William Goller to before mentioned..... 1

MUHLKER, William H., to Germania Life Insurance Company; 123d St, n s, 226 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 82,000

MUHLKER, William H. to Frederick G. Potter; 123d St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2-3 year..... 10,833

MURRAY, Margaret, to Adelaide Collins; 132d St, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 6 years..... 6,000

ROMO, Carmela and Luigi, to Rose Jackson; 109th St, n s, 285.2 ft e of 3d Av, 2 years..... 1,000

SCHONEWEG, Anna, to William H. Payne; 123d St, n s, 233.4 ft e of Trinity Av, 3 years..... 3,000

SHEAHAN, Julia, to Land Company A of Edenwald; Jefferson Av, n e corner of Monaghan Av, 3 years..... 200

SMITH, Harry I. and Ellen, to Frederick McCarthy; Leggett Av, s s, 260.1 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 800

SMITH, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Mercer St, 71; also all title to land recited in deeds Spencer to Peet, dated June 1, 1900, 1 year..... 21,000

SMITH, Wilhelmina, to Ruben & Hermann Brewing Company; Waverley Place, 11 and 13, saloon lease, demand.. 1,500

TYLER, James A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 5th St, s w s, 164.6 ft s e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWNE, John W., to George H. Randolph..... Nom.

FELT, Walter L., to Albert B. Hardy, rerecorded..... Nom.

FELT, Walter L., to Ida Iden, rerecorded. Nom.

GOODE, Clarence R., to Harry B. Powell. $2,250

HAAREN, John W., and others, executors, &c., to Dora Haaren..... 20,250

HAAREN, John W., and others, executors, &c., to Dora Haaren..... 10,100

HABERLE, Norman H., to James B. Brady..... Nom.

HIMMELMANN, Charles, to William Himmelmann..... 5,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Caroline W. Astor, executrix, &c..... 13,000

MAAS, Elizabeth R., to Bernhard Heister. 2,000

McMANUS, Owen, to Martha T. Fiske.. 6,000

SIEBERT, Louis P., guardian, &c., to Eliza O. Siebert..... 14,117

TUOTI, Giuseppe, to Joseph Frank..... Nom.

WEIL, Leopold, to Mathilda Miller..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 1438 n e corner of 9th St; John and Joseph Ruff against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor..... $750

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1x irregular; Hugh Kelly against Joseph A. Stoll and Homer J. Beaudet, owners and contractors..... 1,175

ELTON AV, 756 and 758; Henry Ahr against Theresa Kramer, owner and contractor; Sylvester Kramer, contractor...

HUDSON ST, s w corner of Vestry St, 100x100; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against William C. Dewey, owner and contractor..... 581

JACKSON AV, 934, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Henry Ahr against Enoch C. Bell, owner; Allen Mulholland and Thomas T. Uren, contractors..... 585

MADISON ST, 321 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St; Louis Bossert & Son against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor..... 4,160

MADISON ST, 321 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St; Ravitch Brothers against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor 2,800

MADISON ST, 321 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St; Johnson Brothers against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor 2,680

MORRIS AV, s s, corner of 169th St, 75x 75; Clarke & Sherman against William G. Piquerón, owner and contractor..... 154

ST. ANN'S AV, 591 to 595; Henry Ahr against Ellen Mulholland, owner and contractor; Thomas T. Uren, contractor. 310

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 194.3 ft s w of 149th St, 50x100; Antonio Nutile against Giuseppe Calanqua and others, owners; Vincenzo Rusciano and another, contractors..... 254

5TH AV, 1,006; Robert Rossman against William H. Gelsheneu, owner; Conover Fire Place Manufacturing Company, contractor..... 350

8TH AV, 294, s e corner of 25th St; the Canton Steel Roofing Company against Mary L. Fraser, owner; Charlotte A. Boege, contractor..... 250

8TH AV, 294, s e corner of 25th St; Margaretha Maase against Mary L. Fraser, owner; Charlotte A. Boege, contractor..... 763

156TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Louis Paretzechefeld against Charles Fyfe, owner and contractor..... 100

156TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x 100; Lewis D. Howes against Charles Fyfe, owner; E. L. Clark, contractor.... 204

Lis Pendens.

HUDSON ST, 333; Department of Buildings against Patrick Sullivan and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterburg.

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 194.3 ft s w of 149th St, 50x100; Antonio Nutile against Giuseppe Calanqua and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

WEST ST, n e corner of Beach St, 100.11x90.8x 100.11x88.1; Donald Mitchell against John T. Williams, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

3D AV, s w corner of 85th St, 24.10x80; S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co against Betty Abrams and others, (foreclosure of 2 mortgages on lease;) attorneys, Liebmann & Naumberg.

3D ST, n s, 290.11 ft e of Avenue B, 46x96.2; The State Bank against Abraham Solomon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyons.

4TH AV, 80 and 82; Washington St, 385 and 387; Hudson St, s w corner of Vestry St, 33x100; 58th St, 349 and 351 West, and 14th St, n s, 92 ft e of 5th Av, 33x129; Otto H. Bauer against William C. Dewey, (notice of attachment, &c;) attorneys, Breed & Abbott.

6TH ST, 157 and 159 East, (2 actions;) The Mutual Life Insurance Company against John R. Bowers and others, (foreclosure of 2 mortgages;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

8TH ST, n s, 176 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; The East River Savings Institution against Mary Bingham et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. C. Gross.

134TH ST, n s, 158 ft w of 7th Av; 17x99.11; David Sears against Grace Colt et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Van Nest.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EUGENE WAUGH.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $2,500 against Eugene Waugh of 32 Liberty Street, in favor of Alfred S. Malcolmson, for money loaned to Mr. Waugh on Oct. 13, 1898. It was obtained on the ground that Mr. Waugh is a resident of Summit, N. J.

VIBRATION PROOF NUT COMPANY.—Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Vibration Proof Nut Company of 61 Cortlandt Street on the application of Charles M. Beam, who obtained a judgment against the company on Aug. 9 for $19,264, which has since been returned unsatisfied by the Sheriff. The officers of the company let the motion for a receiver go by default. The receiver will be appointed as soon as the order is arranged.

WEISMAN & DOOCKLER.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Joseph T. Ryan receiver of the assets of Weisman & Doockler, manufacturers of woman's waists, formerly at 136 Prince Street, on the application of Morris Weisman in a suit against Alexander Doockler for a dissolution of partnership and an accounting. Mr. Weisman charged Mr. Doockler, by the assistance of several other parties, with appropriating the assets of the firm, amounting to $2,300. These parties, six in number, must now account, by order of the Court, for all the property of the partnership which came into their hands. Mr. Doockler filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 13 last.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ANDREW MCGUIRE.—Andrew McGuire, an engineer of the town of Ulster, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,613 and no assets. All the debts were contracted at Kingston, N. Y.

FRANK D. HIGGINBOTHAM.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Tait receiver of the assets of Frank D. Higginbotham, tailor, of 1,218 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 25.

FRADKIN & BRO.—Israel and Louis Fradkin, composing the firm of I. Fradkin & Bro., manufacturers of cloaks and reefers at 47 East Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,486, and assets, $1,068, in stock and fixtures.

MICHAEL MURRY.—Michael Murry, bartender, of 75 Pike Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,349 and assets $500, consisting of ten notes made by Asad Milki. Mr. Murry has been in the liquor business ten years and has had saloons at various places down town.

HYMAN BECK.—Hyman Beck of 362 Bowery has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $975, for borrowed money, and no assets. There is also a claim against him for rent of 178½ Bowery in favor of the Lorilliard estate, the amount of which is put down as unknown.

THOMAS H. SMITH.—Thomas H. Smith of 270 West 131st Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,148 and no assets. He was formerly a liquor dealer at 412 Third Avenue. Of the liabilities $5,000 is on a chattel mortgage to the J. Chris. G. Hupfel Brewing Company and $1,485 to Edward J. Ivory on notes.

CHARLES M. JAMESON.—Charles M. Jameson, in the express business at 54 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,479, and no assets. All the liabilities are on notes, and $4,585 of the liabilities are due to James Cumberland, manufacturers of ranges at 725 Sixth Avenue, who made an assignment on Aug. 16 on five notes.

EMMA NANNETTE STEINMETZ.—Emma Nannette Steinmetz, residing at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $12,700 and no assets. There is only one creditor—the Washington Life Insurance Company, which obtained a judgment against Mr. Max Ahles and Frederick J. Ahles on Oct. 2, 1897, for $12,700 on a guaranty of a loan to the Jacob Ahles Brewing Company.

FISHER & KANAPKA, manufacturers of furs at 40 Bond Street, by the following creditors: Isaac Herman, $63; Isaac Chaikin & Co., $197; Joseph Steiner & Bros., $107; Jas. J. Justice & Co., $72, and G. Kleinbaum, $127. It was alleged that on Aug. 21, while insolvent, they executed a chattel mortgage on their stock and fixtures to a relative of one of the firm, transferred in the past two weeks a portion of their property to various creditors to give a preference, transferred their book accounts, and permitted a creditor to obtain a preference by an attachment. The Sheriff levied on their place of business on Aug. 28.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUER, William—Manhattan Bath Tub Company..... $184

ALLT, Edmund—M. B. Dow and others.. 28

ACKRON, Charles, and Herman Nacke—The People, &c..... 1,500

ALBERT, David, individually, &c.—J. Beck and others..... 107

BRADLEY, Alvin F., and William C. Paul—A. C. Titus and others, executors, &c..... 519

BROWN, William H.—American Baptist Publishing Society..... 67

BOWNS, Henry E.—S. Stewart, costs..... 338

BELL, Thomas H.—City of New York..... 1,643

BACH, Emanuel G., Rachel Sanders, Frederick, Louis N., and Frederick A. Archer—City of New York, costs..... 81

CARTER, Uzziah—I. Harris..... 27

CORNELL, Clarence W.—C. G. Gunther & Sons..... 132

CARROLL, Michael F., and Joseph Davis—The People, &c..... 500

DI MOISE, Gean B.—H. O'Neill..... 102

DE MOISE, Bettine—W. & J. Sloane..... 429

DOWLING, John and Martin W.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner..... 69

DWORSKY, Abraham J.—City of New York, costs..... 28

EDELMAN, Jacob—D. M. Van Cott..... 30

EHRGOTT, George M. and Mary—N. J. Laies..... 95

ALLEN, Frederick H., and Arendt H. Olsen—City of New York, costs..... 31

HEALY, George R.—D. F. Winne Company..... 23

HEALY, Austin—F. A. Munsey..... 121

HAUSER, Leo—W. & J. Sloane..... 178

HALL, Marie A.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs..... 180

JAMES, William—I. Eisenstein..... 33

JOHNTRA, Joseph A.—F. H. Leggett & Co..... 167

JOYCE, Edward—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c..... 129

KOHLSTRAND, Oscar—M. Salis..... 73

KANE, John—I. W. Bernheim and others.. 442

KRAKOWER, Fannie—J. Rubenstein..... 93

KOLLER, Samuel—E. N. Elmore..... 30

LOVELESS, Edwin H.—H. V. Donnell.... 18

LUYSTER, Benjamin F., and Thomas S. Quinn—Globe Realty Company..... 181

LAWALL, Edmund D., and Arthur C. Searles—W. F. Donnelly..... 527

LINETZKY, Dave—I. O. Schiff and others..... 125

LARKIN, Catherine—City of New York.. 28

MOSCHCOWITZ, Leopold—A. Hogenauer and others..... 91

McMAHON, Daniel F.—R. Brinkley..... 121

McKENZIE, Frederick A.—E. J. Markey Company..... 39

MECHANIC, David—J. W. Keller, Commissioner..... 129

MESSER, Abrahamy by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs. 136

NAGLE, John E.—H. M. Denton..... 113

NAUGHTON, Bernard—R. Brinkley..... 121

McLAUGHLIN, Edward—Press Publishing Company, costs..... 22

MORAN, Charles, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs... 98

SACKETT, Charles P.—H. M. Denton.... 315

PALMER, St. Ledger—H. V. Donnell..... 27

SCRIBNER, Isaac T.—G. Abeel and others 30

REDLING, Peter—D. Krauss and others. 23

RYAN, Jennie—J. Seeman and others.... 185

RIGGA, Sabatina and Angelo, or Angelo Grieco—J. P. Zerega and others..... 455

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag —J. Murray and others..... 910

SCHMAECKER, Bernard—H. Abr..... 375

SULLIVAN, Timothy—S. Simon..... 108

SCHLECHTMAN, Charles S.—I. O. Schiff and others..... 125

SCHULZ, Henry—C. S. Morris & Co..... 430

SROKA, Louis—C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company..... 911

SROKA, Louis, M. Nadler, D. Nathanson, and Louis Kotzen—C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company..... 104

SIRE, Meyer L.—City of New York..... 28

SCHWARTZ, Rachel—City of New York, costs..... 40

TALIAFERRO, Whitmell—E. R. Tilton.. 43

VREDENBURGH, Peters—Central Trust Company and others, executors..... 3,152

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD AND METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—Maude A. Hall..... 108

WILLIAMS, Mary E.—S. C. Martin..... 536

VENIGE, Josephine—City of New York.. 28

WEISS, Henry—City of New York..... 28

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Jacob Ruppert..... 395

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Herman Wendt..... 284

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—H. D. Greenwald and another

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Jacob Ruppert..... 198

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—Marie Valentine..... 945

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and New York Elevated Railroad Company—John J. Halstead..... 335

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Louis Elder..... 380

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—P. J. Schneider and another. 288

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—John G. Lutz..... 330

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—P. J. Schneider..... 238

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—G. B. Christman..... 372

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Anton Schwars..... 457

THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES—New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children..... 732

HOTELS.

The Langham,

FIFTH AVE. and 53d St., New York.
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1st.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's grandest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests are perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.
C. E. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,

102-104-106 East 15th St., N. Y.,
Two doors east of Union Square.
A quiet, homelike family and transient hotel, most convenient location in New York. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS. A few very desirable suites of 3 to 6 rooms, with private hall and baths, at attractive prices. SUPERIOR CUISINE. J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.

Under its system doubtful points in titles are submitted to its Committee of Counsel consisting of well-known real estate buyers. This protection makes its policies the strongest issued.

Losses in thirteen years of business, $24,346.37.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Choicest New Up-to-Date Private Dwellings, DOWN TOWN OR UP TOWN, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
Houses from 18 to 25 feet wide, all of my own construction, perfect in workmanship, plan, and finish, and the best values at the prices in this city.
40th and 50th Streets, near Madison Avenue.
107th

...HAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ...HAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900. Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900. ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. je15-law6mF

LEWIS, BABETTE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Doreth Sugenheimer, Lena Samuels, Jacob Wachtel, Julius Wachtel, Mayer Wachtel, Michael Lebeck, Julia Frankland, Samuel Lebeck, Henrietta Cohen, and Louis Lebeck, the heirs and next of kin of BABETTE LEWIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Herman Landecker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BABETTE LEWIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of October, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. au24-1aw6wF&o5

MOORE, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert Moore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Ronald K. Brown, Number 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and on or before the first day of December next.

Dated New York, the twenty-third day of May, 1900. WILLIAM T. MOORE, Executor. RONALD K. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. my25-1aw6mF

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap20-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

...522, 520, 522 GREENWICH STREET AND ...Spring Street.—New York Supreme Court, ...County of New York.—FREDERICK J. MIDDLE...BROOK, Plaintiff, against A. WALTER HAIL...LAND et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate in the ... of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly ... line of lot number seven on a map of ... the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on ... 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly ... line of lot number four on said map; ... easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street ... the rears of lots Numbers Five, Six, ... Seven on said map, sixty feet and nine ... to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at ... distant about forty feet northerly from ... Street; running thence northerly along ... westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine ... two and one-quarter inches more or less; ... westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring ... and along the southerly line of lot number ... or said map, eighty-one feet; thence ... along the rears of lots fourteen and ... on said map, and along the easterly line ... number nine on said map ninety feet more ... to the northerly side of Spring Street, ... easterly along said northerly side of ... Street twenty feet three inches to the ... place of beginning.—Dated New York, ... 30th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee. ... & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 ... Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

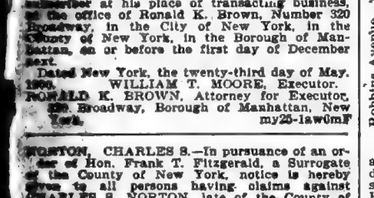

The approximate aggregate amount of the ... lien upon the premises, with interest, ... and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of ... assessments, and water rates, $690.08. ... approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee. ... & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. au21-2aw5wTu&F&s11

...E COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. ...NEY BESTE and J. HERBERT CAR... as Executors of and Trustees under ... will and testament of THOMAS D. ..., deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN ... and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, ... lying, and being in the City of New ... Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and ... as follows, viz: Beginning at a point ... northerly side of One Hundred and ... (27th) feet easterly from the intersection ... corner of said street and Seventh Avenue; ... thence northerly, parallel with said ... part of the way through a party ... ty-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches ... entire line of the block; thence easterly ... centre line of the block and parallel ... street twenty-five (25) feet; thence ... again parallel with said avenue, ninety-... (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the ... side of said One Hundred and Thirty-... street; and thence westerly along said ... street twenty-five (25) feet to the ... place of beginning.

... York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee. ... F. CHAMBERLIN, Attorneys for ..., 31 Nassau Street, Borough of ..., N. Y. City.

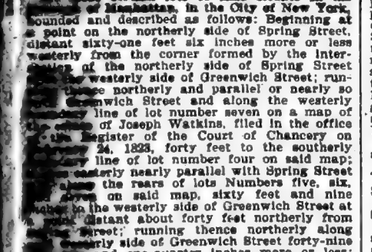

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK W. WURSTER, plaintiff, against MARIA BALLESBACH and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by I. C. Buckhout, civil engineer, dated New York, July 12th, 1856, and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 15 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second (formerly Union) Street and the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one hundredths feet to the westerly side or line of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 19th, 1897, in Liber 22 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the first parcel; its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 578) Robbins Avenue:

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

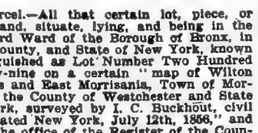

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $355.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel or paid by the referee is $644.84, and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,200 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel or paid by the referee is $218.03 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $7,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900; also subject to a second mortgage of $3,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900, and also subject to a third mortgage of $800 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from June 28, 1897.—Dated New York, August 24, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

au29-2aw8w&s22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN PENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 99-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and in a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund E. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899. —Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th (formerly 163d) Street.

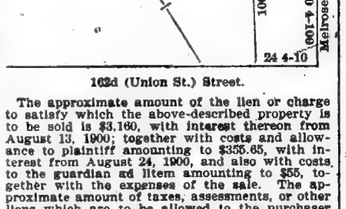

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,963.79, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $340.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $426.50, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

au23-2aw5wTu&F&s18

SURROGATE NOTICES.

...RNEY, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order ... Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of ... County of New York, notice is hereby given ... persons having claims against RICHARD ... late of the County of New York, de... to present the same, with vouchers there... to the subscriber, at his place of transacting ... in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New ... on or before the 1st day of December next. ... New York, the 29th day of May, 1900. ... RICHARD RANEY, ... Executor. ... & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor, 31 ... Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New ... City. my29-law6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL D. COLLINS, plaintiff, against HARMON A. PERKINS and JENNIE J. NEIHUT, defendants. Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction in one parcel as an entirety, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situate in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-four to forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive, being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Harmon A. Perkins, by the Mercantile Co-operative Bank by deed bearing date the first day of September, 1899.

The above-described premises will be sold subject to the lien of a certain purchase mortgage covering the premises herein described, bearing date the 16th day of January, 1899, made by Theresa Lynch to Samuel D. Collins to secure payment of the sum of ninety thousand dollars, ($90,000,) with interest thereon from the 16th day of July, 1900, at 6 per cent. per annum, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 16th day of January, 1899, in Liber 18, page 196, of Mortgages, affecting District annexed by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1895. An action to foreclose said mortgage has been commenced in the Supreme Court, County of New York, and is still pending, in which action the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, the assignee of said mortgage, is plaintiff, and Theresa Lynch and others defendants.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and P. O. address, No. 11 William Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

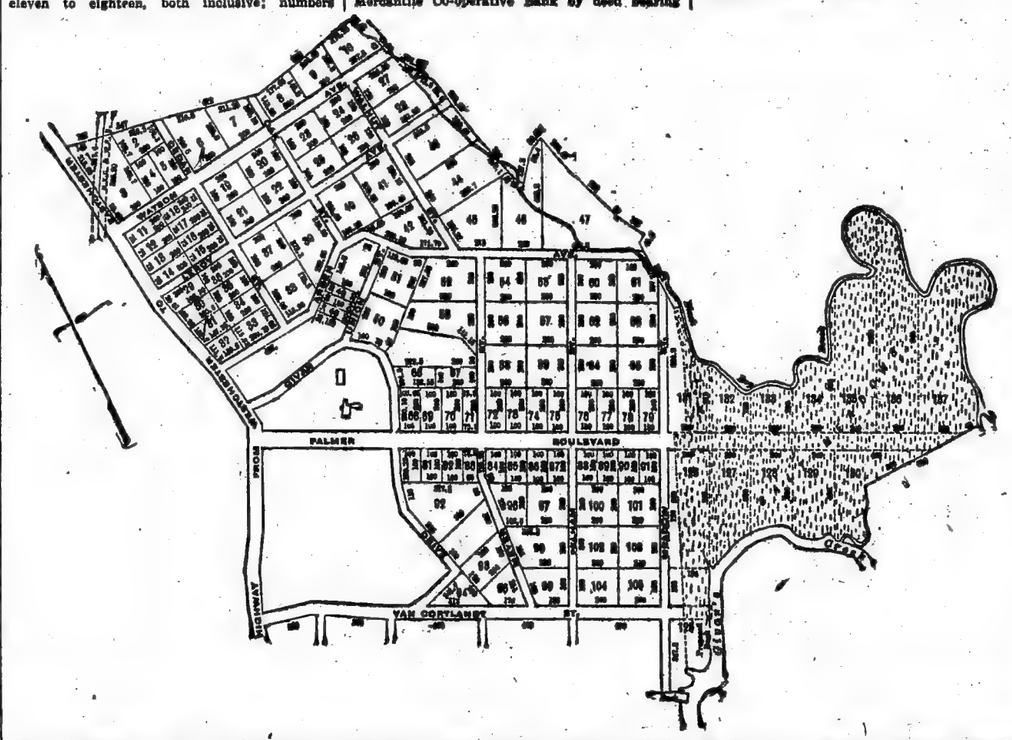

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $78,237.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of June, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $892.75, with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee upon the premises hereinbefore described in the aggregate the sum of $3,644.36 and interest.

Dated New York, August 6th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. HAVENS et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet and ten inches to a point; thence southwardly and parallel with said avenue sixteen feet; thence eastwardly and again parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 1900.

J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

71st Street.

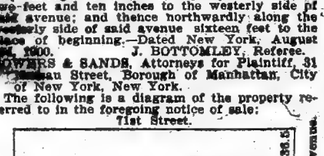

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $21,242.19, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $387.06.

J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. au24-2aw3wTu&F&s14

584 WEST 218T STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 99-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and in a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund E. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899. —Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th (formerly 163d) Street.

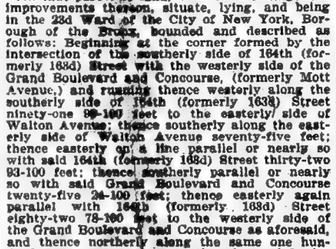

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,963.79, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $340.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $426.50, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

au23-2aw5wTu&F&s18

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN PENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 99-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly and in a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund E. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899. —Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th (formerly 163d) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,963.79, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $340.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $426.50, with interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

au23-2aw5wTu&F&s18

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 15th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements to be thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue as now laid out with the northerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence northeasterly along said easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue two hundred and fifty-six 42-100 feet more or less to the northwesterly corner of lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six shown on a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains on November 20th, 1851, entitled "Map of Property in Upper Morrisania in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," surveyed by Andrew Findlay, C. E.; thence southeasterly along the northerly boundary line of said lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six and lot number Seventy-four, as shown on said map, one hundred and ninety feet more or less to the westerly side of Arthur Avenue as widened and now laid out; thence southwesterly along the said westerly side of Arthur Avenue two hundred and eighty-four 64-100 feet more or less to the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Arthur Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence northwesterly along said northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street one hundred and ninety-two 8-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by John W. Cornish and wife by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage is given to secure part of the purchase price of said premises, and subject as in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LARKEY, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Arthur Avenue.

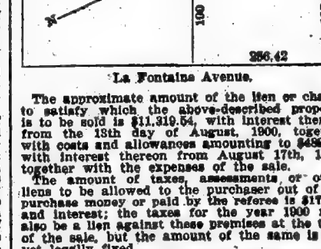

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,319.54, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $489.92, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $174.85 and interest; the taxes for the year 1900 may also be a lien against these premises at the time of the sale, but the amount of the same is not yet legally fixed.

The premises are to be sold subject to mortgages now liens thereon amounting to $33,500 and interest, as follows: On $29,500 from the 7th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on $4,000 from the 16th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

au21-2aw5wTu&F&s18

419 WEST 318T STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH THOMSON, plaintiff, against HENRY R. STACEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 8, Block 729, on the land map of the City of New York known by the street number 419 West 31st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

West 31st Street.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches northwardly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mrs. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawxhurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

135th Street.

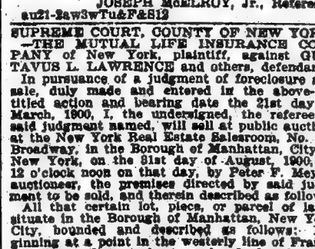

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $37,017.89, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $596.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

au9-2aw5wMATh&au31

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.

DIRECT LINE TO PORTLAND, MAINE.

Connecting with all railroad and steamship lines to all Summer Resorts. Steamship "Horatio Hall" (new) and "Manhattan" leave Pier No. 35, N. R., foot of Market Street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.

CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
†Aller....Sept. 1, 10 AM|†Trave....Sept. 15, 10 AM
*K. Wm. Gr..Sept. 4, 10 AM|*K. M. Tri..Sep. 18, 10 A M
*Lahn....Sept. 11, 10 AM|Aller....

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

FRIDAY, AS USUAL, BARGAIN DAY

To-day ends August

and brings

Final Day of Stock Taking.

Here Are Prices

For Quick, Decisive Clearances:

Final Clearance of Ladies' Colored Shirt Waists

Full fronts tucked fronts or with two rows Emb'y inserting—Best styles and Colors—all sizes 32 to 40—were .69 to 1.49.... .39

Final Clearance of Ladies' White Lawn Waists

All this Season's make
Best designs—all sizes—
.79 were 1.29 | 2.49 were 5.98
.98 were 2.40 | 3.98 were 10.98
1.79 were 3.49

Final Clearance of Fine Dressing Sacques

Lawn, white and colored—38 to 44 inch—

finest trimmings,	were 2.39—1.24
Fine Nainsook	were 6.98—1.98
Scotch Flannel	were 1.29—.69
India Silk	were 6.98—3.98
Ribbon and Lace	were 10.98—7.98

Final Clearance of India Silk Tea Gowns

Black and fancy shades—Elaborate trim of lace and ribbon or entirely made of lace and ribbon—were 10.98 to 34.98; now 7.98 to 24.98

Final Clearance of Ladies' Washable Dress Skirts

Crash, Denim, Pique, Khaki and Linen—White and colored—plain and flounced—braid trimmed or elaborately braided or appliqued—
.39 were .98 | 2.49 were 5.98
.69 were 1.25 | 3.98 were 6.98
1.49 were 3.98 | 5.98 were 10.98

Buy To-day!

OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY AND MONDAY

to give our clerks

THREE DAYS HOLIDAY.

Supply your wants to-day!

Final Clearance in Boys' Clothing Dept.

Washable Knee Pants—were .39..... .12½
All Wool Knee Pants—were .69..... .29
Extra Strong School Pants—Gray Corduroy and Navy and Mixed Cheviots—5 to 15 years were .75 and .98..... .49
Washable Sailor Suits—were .49 to .98 .29
Washable Sailor Suits—finest novelties—were 1.98 to 3.98..... .98
All Wool Sailor Suits—3 to 8 years—were 3.98 and 4.98.....1.98 and 2.98
All Wool Vestee Suits—3 to 7 years—were 2.98 and 4.98.....1.49 and 2.49
Best Overalls—3 to 14 years—were .49 .29
Jersey Sweaters—were .49..... .29
Hand Knit and Jersey—were 1.25.... .69
Fancy Cambric Shirt Waists—were .19..... .12½
49 cent Percale Waists—laundered and unlaundered—all sizes. .29
"Mother's Friend"—Laundered—two separate collars—worth .69..... .39
Boys' Laundered Negligee and Stiff Bosom Shirts—best styles—principally large sizes—were .49..... .29
Wide Brim Straw Sailors—were .49.. .19

Final Clearance of Ladies' and Children's Sailors

All fresh and clean—white and colors—with band—ready to wear—were .49 to .69..... .12½

Final Clearance of Ladies' and Children's Leghorns

Also fine fancy Straws—were .50 to .98. .19

Final Clearance of Babies' and Little Children's Hats and Caps

were .29 to .39.....Now .9
were .49 to .69.....Now .19
were .98.....Now .29
were 1.49.....Now .49

Final Clearance of Ladies' Light Weight Corsets

Summer Net, Batiste, Coutille and Sateen—Fancy figured and plain—Empire, French Shapes, Low Cut, also Medium and Long—
were .49.....now .19
were .59.....now .29
were .69.....now .39
were .98.....now .79

Final Clearance of Misses' Corsets

with straps———value .49..... .29

Final Clearance of Corset Waists

Ladies'—straps and buttons, were 1.00 .49
Children's, with attachments, were .29 .15

Final Clearance of Ladies' High Class Belts

Plain, fancy and patent leather—White, black and colors—all kinds of buckles, including medallion heads—also lock clasps—were .69 to 1.98.... .49

Final Clearance of French Val Laces

and Insertings—12-yard pieces—trimming widths—extra quality—twenty-five patterns—were .39..... .25

Final Clearance of Best Corded Wash Silks

Checks and stripes—desirable colors—29 to 45 cent qualities..... .19

Final Clearance of Fancy Batiste

Best colors and styles—were .12½..... 4¾
Others—plain and corded—were .14.... 7¾
Finest French—choicest designs and colors—40 inch—were .19..... 9¾
Over a hundred styles to choose from—navy, white, cardinal, and all colors.

Final Clearance of Fancy Dress Ginghams

Stripes and Checks—Pink only—splendid quality—wholesale cost 6½.... 3⅞

Final Clearance of Crepons and Woven Tuckings

All the pretty evening shades, also Violet, Grey and White—sold early in the season at 24 cents..... 6¾

Final Clearance of Fancy Dimities

Finest French—white and tinted—also large assortment of Black and White—were .18..... 9¾
Another grade—were 14 cents..... 7¾

Final Clearance of Silk Dotted Organdies

All colors—30 inches wide—make exquisite evening dresses
were .39.....now .29
were .80.....now .49

Final Clearance of Sheer White Corded Dimities

29 inches wide—desirable for sash and full curtains—were 8½..... 4¾

Final Clearance of All Wool Tailor Cloths

Desirable colors—52 inch—were .89..... .49

Final Clearance of All Wool Serges

Wide and narrow wale—best colors—46 inch—far less than cost..... .59

Final Clearance of All Wool Granites

Solid colors—worth .69..... .39

Final Clearance of Cashmeres and Jacquards

Best colors—very desirable for Children's dresses and Ladies' waists—were .29.. .19

Final Clearance of Fancy French Flannels

Excellent styles—good colors—desirable for Ladies' and Children's Fall Dresses, Waists, Sacques and Wrappers—strictly all wool—light weight—were .59 .29

Final Clearance of Domet Underskirt Patterns

Light and dark—good for wear throughout Fall and Winter—were .39 .19

Final Clearance of Muslin Short Lengths

one to two and a half yards wide—lengths of 2 to 15 yards—
FAR BELOW CASE PRICES.
Ask for Special Remnant Tables.

Buy To-day!

OUR STORES WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY AND MONDAY

to give our clerks

THREE DAYS HOLIDAY.

Supply your wants to-day!

Final Clearance of Scotch Table Damasks

68 to 72 inches wide—were .38..... .23

Final Clearance of Odd Heavy Curtains

Suitable for Couch Covers and single doors—Mercerized Brocades and Oriental Tapestry—all colors—
1.49....1.98....2.49....2.98
worth 3.98 to 9.98 by the pair

Final Clearance of Fancy Drapery Silks

Best styles and colors for Cushions, Draperies and Curtains—were .69 to .98 .49

Final Clearance of Large Smyrna Rugs

Best quality all wool Smyrnas—Seven to Ten styles at each price—

6 x 9 feet	were 11.98.....	9.98
7½x10½ feet	were 19.98.....	14.98
9 x12 feet	were 24.98.....	19.98

Former prices were very low!

Next Tuesday, September 4th,

Great Sale of School Supplies

At Money Saving Prices!

FOR ABUSING IMMIGRANTS

Local Bureau Employes Must Answer Specific Charges.

Accused Men Say They Have Done No Wrong—John Liederhiger, Chief Clerk, One of the Defendants.

The first results of the work of the committee which held sessions in this city in February last to hear charges brought against employes of the Immigration Bureau, became apparent yesterday when charges against eleven of the employes were forwarded to the defendants from the Treasury Department in Washington.

During the time that the committee sat here in the Bowling Green Building some 300 witnesses were examined and all manner of charges made, including brutality to immigrants, bribery, and incompetence. The greatest secrecy was maintained in Washington over the findings and report of the committee, and such portions of it as appeared from time to time were promptly denied by the Treasury officials. It was generally understood that the committee had failed to find specific instances or charges to support the allegations and that the matter would be dropped.

The sending of the charges to the accused persons came as a surprise, and there was some lively hustling around the Barge Office to get the answers into shape, only three days being allowed in which to file a reply. The men accused are:

John Liederhiger, chief clerk of the bureau; Albert Wank, boarding officer; Thomas Burke, clerk in the Information Bureau; Thomas Brennan, Assistant Immigration Inspector; John Kilroy and Karl Kumpf, messengers; Gilbert Taylor, watchman, and Emil Ausputz, Frank McDonald, J. Ross Stewart, and Daniel Vanderhoff, gatemen. All of the accused men except Wank, Kilroy, Kumpf, and Burke, who are away on their vacations, received the charges yesterday.

Immigration Inspector Fitchie and Assistant Immigration Inspector McSweeney said yesterday that the whole thing was a surprise to them and that they had no official knowledge of the fact that charges had been made in that the Department in Washington had seen fit to ignore them in the matter, and had not furnished either of them with copies of the charges. Mr. Fitchie vehemently said that the whole thing was a matter between the men individually and the Department, and that he would not interfere in the matter in any way. Not long after, however, he interfered to the extent of telling the men that they had better not make the charges against them public, and they followed his advice, which amounted to an instruction.

Every one of the men was seen at the Barge Office yesterday and asked what constituted the charges. Without exception they refused to show the charges against them, but they all claimed that they were flimsy, not supported by specifications, and that they could not stand. They claim that the committee examined several hundred witnesses, many of them unreliable, and based the charges on the testimony thus taken. They say they had no opportunity to find out who the witnesses were, or what they testified to, and that they (the accused) were given no opportunity to confront the witnesses, to cross-examine them, or, in fact, to find out anything about them. They were not given any opportunity to put in any testimony in their own behalf.

Daniel Vanderhiff, one of the men accused, would not tell what the entire list of charges against him embraced, but said that one charge was that he had taken a "tip" from a Greek, with an unpronounceable name. He said that he did not know, nor had he any way of finding out, where the Greek in question now was; that no date on which the happening occurred was given, nor the place where it occurred. He said that the only thing left for him to do was to deny the charges, it being impossible, in the absence of specifications to make the denials specific. Vanderhoff is seventy-four years old, and a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. He has been with the bureau for over ten years.

J. Ross Stewart, another of the accused men, is a negro, sixty-five years old, and was formerly a member of the Georgia Legislature. He declined yesterday to show a copy of the charges, saying that he might get into trouble with the Department. "I have given the matter to my attorney," he said, "and while he may be able to answer some of the charges, I cannot. They are broad, general statements, without a specification, date, place, or attending circumstance. The very way they are prepared, is to my mind, the best proof that the committee itself took no stock in them, but found it necessary to do something in the face of the clamor. If some one went and said I was a murderer, and on that statement I was accused of murder, and no time, place, person, or other tangible connection was made, I suppose that all I could do would be to say that I was not a murderer. I could hardly go to the length of enumerating all the persons I had not murdered, but that is about what I would have to do if I went in for answering these charges."

In a general way it is understood that the charges include receiving money for favors shown immigrants and the use of profane and abusive language to immigrants.

Cloakmakers' Demands Granted.

Strikes of 1,200 cloakmakers in the factory of A. Friedlander & Co., 3 Bond Street, and of 1,000 in the factory of Meyer Jonasson & Co., 817 Broadway, were averted yesterday by the two firms granting the demands of the union. Each of the firms signed an agreement for a year, embodying the demands.

Waistmakers' Strike Extends.

The Shirtwaist Makers' Union ordered a strike of 100 silk waist makers yesterday in the factory of Schulder, Frei & Co., 119 Bleecker Street, to go into effect to-day, against a reduction of wages.

ARMY EMPLOYE KILLS HIMSELF.

Palmer Says He Acted on His Wife's Advice and for His Children's Good.

George O. J. Palmer, a clerk in the Transport Department of the Army Building, killed himself yesterday morning by drinking carbolic acid. He was found unconscious at One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Broadway, and died before a doctor reached him.

Letters found on the man said that he was "neither insane nor intoxicated," but that he was going to kill himself because his wife had advised him to do so. In a letter to her he thanked her for the advice, and said she had been right in telling him that their two children would be better off if he were dead.

When Mrs. Palmer was seen at her home, 513 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, she said she knew of no reason why her husband should have killed himself. At the Army Building, Chief Clerk Brock of the Transport Department expressed much surprise at Palmer's suicide, and said that he had been one of their most trusted men for ten years, and that he did not drink to excess.

Some neighbors of the Palmers, however, said that the man had been drinking heavily of late, although he had not had the reputation of being a toper.

NOTORIOUS THIEF CAUGHT.

Had Just Attempted a Burglary—Had a List of Unoccupied Houses.

Frank Avary, alias Jacob D. Herreman, and according to the police a notorious Post Office robber and safe burglar, was brought before Deputy Chief Mackellar at the Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday. He was arrested Wednesday afternoon in Jefferson Avenue by Patrolman Patrick Battan, after a struggle, during which Avery tried to shoot the policeman. Avery and a confederate had only a few minutes before made an unsuccessful attempt to break into the home of Dr. W. E. Halsey of 249 Jefferson Avenue.

The confederate escaped, but in getting away he dropped a paper containing a list of unoccupied houses that had evidently been marked for a visit. They are 177 Halsey Street, 189 and 139 Hancock, 111 Macon, 963 Monroe, and Dr. Halsey's address.

Avery's photograph is in the police Rogues' Gallery, and also in Flannigan's collection.

DR. LOYND STILL MISSING.

Man of the Same Name Sailed for England Tuesday.

The whereabouts of the Rev. Dr. David Loynd, who was reported as missing by the officials of the Christian Alliance, is still a mystery. A man of the same name sailed for Europe on Tuesday, Aug. 21, aboard the Cunard liner Servia, but the Rev. Dr. Eben Creighton of Newburg, through whose influence Dr. Loynd came from England to America, says that he was not the same man.

Dr. Loynd, who is a singer and was once an African missionary, landed here from the steamship Germanic on Friday, Aug. 17. He came to assist Dr. Creighton in evangelical work. Being a steerage passenger, he came through the Barge Office. His only acquaintance in the city was a Mr. Loyd of 1,243 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn Borough, whither he went immediately by way of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry.

On reaching Mr. Loyd's home he found that his friend was in Chicago, but Frank Reilly, who lives in the same house, permitted him to stay there overnight, as he had little money and did not seem to know what to do with himself. The next morning the evangelist went to the Christian Alliance, at 690 Eighth Avenue, having first left two small handbags at the tea store of Mr. Reilly's brother, at 38 Whitehall Street. Meanwhile his trunk had been forwarded from the Barge Office to Mr. Loyd's Brooklyn address.

Frank Reilly, who is a detective in the American Exchange National Bank, had a visit from Loynd on the next Monday and was asked to have the latter's trunk sent to the West Shore Railroad station, which he did at once. On Tuesday Loynd left the Christian Alliance, saying he was going to Dr. Creighton's at Newburg by way of the West Shore.

A week later (last Tuesday) Dr. Creighton came to town and reported to Francis Bell, manager of the alliance, that he had not seen Loynd, whereupon Police Headquarters was notified that the English evangelist had been lost.

Investigations of the last few days have brought out many conflicting stories of the man. In Reilly's Whitehall Street tea store four employes are positive that he came for his bags on Friday of last week—three days after the man named David Loynd sailed on the Servia. Frank Reilly himself says that he did not see the missionary after Monday, Aug. 20, when he came to the bank to ask that his trunk be sent to the railroad station.

The officials on the Cunard Line piers say that the man who sailed on the Servia was there late Monday afternoon arranging for the shipping of his baggage, but Dr. Creighton affirms that he has proof of Loynd's having been in Brooklyn at that time. The steamship people further say that their passenger gave his address somewhere in Derbyshire, England, but Dr. Creighton says Loynd never lived in Derbyshire, but in Lancastershire.

All the while the Rev. Mr. Loynd's trunk has had varied travels. From the West Shore station it was returned to Stanley's express station at 1 Hudson Street. Then it was sent to the Cunard pier, then back to Stanley's, and then to the West Shore again. After a third return to Stanley's it went to the Cunard pier for a second time, and it is there now.

Stanley says he received orders for the different removals of the trunk from various sources, but he never saw Loynd at all. Frank Reilly first had it carried from Brooklyn. A man whose name could not be learned ordered its second trip, and another man of equally uncertain identity directed removal No. 3. Stanley does not remember the details of the other transfers, except that he finally took the trunk to the Cunard pier on the day before yesterday.

Dr. Creighton scoured the city yesterday for information, and, after he had collected the contradicting testimony just recounted, he declared emphatically that the Rev. Mr. Loynd must be in or about New York, either dead or alive. There is no possible reason, he says, why the evangelist should have returned home secretly.

Frank Reilly, the bank detective, is equally mystified. The expressman explains it all by guessing that Mr. Loynd became insane, but Reilly says he saw no signs of mental trouble during his brief acquaintance with the man.

A BELLEVUE WEDDING.

Convalescent Fireman Married in the Hospital by the Department Chaplain, Also a Convalescent.

Louis Kramer, a fireman attached to Truck 9, and a patient in the convalescent ward at Bellevue Hospital, was married yesterday to Miss Bertha Nussbaum in the Lusk Room, adjoining the convalescent ward.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Johnson, Chaplain of the Fire Department, who is also a patient in the same ward. The witnesses were Superintendent O'Rourke, the members of the hospital staff, nurses, and employes of the hospital, as well as the fourteen patients in Ward 40.

On July 10th last Kramer was thrown from the truck and his knee cap fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It had previously been agreed that when he married the Rev. Mr. Johnson should perform the ceremony. On Aug. 26 Mr. Johnson became a patient in the same ward. Two days passed before Kramer learned of the presence of his Chaplain in the ward. Then the two had their cots moved side by side. They talked over the wedding, the day for which was drawing near. Mr. Johnson expressed regret that he would be unable to leave the hospital soon enough to keep his promise to perform the ceremony, as Kramer was to get his dicharge in a day or two.

It was then agreed that the couple should be married by Mr. Johnson, whether ill or well, and that it should be performed on the day of Kramer's discharge. Superintendent O'Rourke's permission having been obtained, Miss Nussbaum was consulted and readily assented to the plan.

When the hour for the wedding came the room was filled with flowers and other tokens of the regard and well wishes of the hospital employes and friends of the couple.

After the wedding Mr. Johnson took as his fee a kiss from the bride, and Kramer received from Superintendent O'Rourke, as he led his wife from the room, a certificate of discharge from the hospital.

The other patients in the ward, whose cots had been so placed that they could witness the ceremony, had been prepared for the event, and as the young couple came out of the small room they were showered with rice and old slippers.

DEATH OF H. W. LUCKENBACH.

Fell from Window at His Home While Suffering from Nervousness.

Henry W. Luckenbach, a well-known piano manufacturer of Williamsburg, who had been in business for many years at 386 Broadway, died early yesterday morning in the German Hospital of injuries he received the day before by falling from a third-story window. He lived at 328 Division Avenue. He was born in Germany seventy-two years ago. For several months before his death he was afflicted with a nervous disorder.

He sat down by an open window Tuesday night at his home. He was still there at midnight, but early on Wednesday morning a servant missed the old man, and found him lying in the areaway under the window at which he had last been seen. He had a fracture of the skull, and his right forearm was also broken. He was taken to the hospital in a coach, where he remained insensible until his death. The man's only son repudiated the idea that Luckenbach had committed suicide, and told the Coroner it was his belief that his father in his sleep had walked out of the open window.

FATHER BARRETT A MONSIGNOR.

Bishop McDonnell's Secretary Gets Word of His Elevation.

The Rev. John Ignatius Barrett, secretary to Bishop McDonnell, has just received word of his appointment as Monsignor.

Mgr. Barrett was born in Brooklyn thirty-five years ago. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, Manhattan, and was graduated in 1885. He then went to the American College at Rome, where he was ordained May 31, 1890. His first appointment was at St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, as assistant priest. Soon after Bishop McDonnell was appointed [illegible] Brooklyn Diocese Mgr. Barrett [illegible] as his secretary, and Mgr. Barrett [illegible]

POLLING PLACE DISPUTES

Republicans Charge that Favoritism Has Been Shown.

Policemen Accused of Demanding Fees to Prevent Adverse Reports—Chief Rodenbough's Statement.

Chief Rodenbough of the Bureau of Elections has been accused by the officers of the Bureau of Elections of unfair treatment regarding the selection of polling places for the coming elections. The complainants allege that policemen employed in the work of examining proposed polling places are demanding fees from $5 up, failing the payment of which an adverse report is made.

According to the rules which the Police Commissioners adopted for the Bureau of Elections it is provided that the selection of polling places be equally divided between the parties, the Democrats to select places in the even numbered and the Republicans in the odd numbered districts. According to the practice of the last two or three years the county organization of each party submits its list to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections. The places suggested are then inspected by policemen to see that they conform in measurement and other particulars to the prescribed requirements. On the report of the policemen the Bureau then either accepts the place or rejects it. In case of rejection notice is sent to the headquarters of the organization, which then is at liberty to suggest another place. The complete list being made up in this way it is then submitted to the Police Commissioners, who take final action.

Recently a copy of a list of the polling places suggested by the Republican Committee was returned to the county headquarters. Thirteen of the places had been marked for rejection for various causes which Secretary Manchester of the committee declared mere subterfuges, so far as he could see. He stated that in a number of cases great discrepancies were found between the floor-area measurements of polling places as made by the police and by a remeasurement ordered by the committee. The Republican county officers took this as proof that something peculiar was up and decided to fight the rejection of polling places marked on their list.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Manchester called up Mr. Rodenbough on a telephone. He was informed that eight polling places had been stricken off the list and that the time for selection had been extended to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. If new ones were not selected by that time the Bureau of Elections, it was said, would fill the places itself.

Mr. Manchester promptly declared he would fight, in the courts, if necessary, any usurpation of power belonging to the committee. Mr. Manchester was then told he might appear before the Police Board yesterday to argue for an extension of time.

When Chief Rodenbough was seen yesterday in his office at Police Headquarters he said:

"This entire story is a misconception, if not a misrepresentation. No discrimination has been or will be made between either party, and a mere statement of the facts in the case proves this.

"About two or three years ago the Board of Police Commissioners extended the privilege to the Democratic and the Republican parties to divide equally in naming the polling places to be used on Election Day. The Democrats have this privilege in the even and the Republicans in the odd numbered districts. Mind, this is no right given to them by law, it is a mere privilege or concession. The regular course pursued by this bureau in the selection of the polling places is as follows:

"The organizations make out their lists where they would like polling places to be situated. These lists we send to precinct commanders, who detail policemen to measure the places and see of they are large enough to conform to requirements. Whether or not a policeman demanded money for reporting favorably on any one place I of course cannot say. That may or may not be so.

"It may be that a place falls below the 300 square feet required by law of all polling places. Or it may be that it is 300 feet or over, but, even at that, is too small for the registration at that particular point. Again, the owner of the store may decline to lease it for the purpose. In all those cases it is necessary to supply new places, and a reasonable time is given to organizations to name these places. There is a law which requires us to complete our list of polling places by the first Tuesday in September, and it is on account of this that a time limit was necessary. If Mr. Manchester desires an extension of time he must appear before the board and request it."

Mr. Manchester appeared before the board and was allowed until this morning to suggest other places.

IRISH-AMERICAN UNION.

Patrick Egan Elected President of the Permanent Organization Which is Outspoken for Mr. Bryan.

The organization of the Irish-American Union was perfected last night at a meeting at the Hoffman House. Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, who was elected President, said:

"The union will be quasi-independent, but will work for Bryan in this campaign. We are against militarism and imperialism first, last, and all the time, and we hope to win over the Irish-American Republicans to Mr. Bryan."

Major Edward McCrystal from the Committee on Organization submitted a report defining the purposes of the Irish-American Union.

The report arraigns the present Administration as false to the teachings of Lincoln, of Seward, and of Blaine, and charges that it has failed to maintain the principles of the founders of the Republic. It condemns the war in the Philippines, the policy toward Porto Rico, and the "abandonment of the Monroe doctrine," and charges the Government with truckling to England. It also censures the Administration for preventing a declaration of sympathy with the Boers.

The organization calls "upon every man of Irish blood in this country to remember what the men of his race have done in the upbuilding of the institutions of this country; to rally to the support of the principles which in the past have enabled these United States, in a little more than a century, to grow from a struggling republic of three millions of people into a gigantic Republic of seventy-five millions of people, and remaining true to the traditions of the Irish race the world over, to choose the side of right and freedom rather than that of conquest and tyranny, and thus to perpetuate a truly republican form of Government on these shores, and to stamp out once and for all the imperialism which is now attacking these free institutions."

Rankine Had Planned Suicide.

Letters received from the Detective Bureau of Chicago by the officials of the bureau here have proved that the man who was found off Staten Island with weights tied to his feet was James Rankine, a boilermaker, who has been working here for some time. He wrote a letter saying that he intended to drown himself. The letter was postmarked Aug. 28, and gave domestic troubles as the reason for the contemplated suicide.

Lackawanna's Brooklyn Terminals.

The Lackawanna Railroad will open its new freight terminals at Wallabout Market, in Brooklyn, on Sept. 5. W. A. Fleming, at one time General Western Freight Agent, later General Eastern Freight Agent of the Lackawanna, will be in charge of these terminals and all business originating in Long Island or Brooklyn.

Lists of Election Supervisors.

The Republican County Committee yesterday filed with Superintendent John McCullagh a list of the names of [illegible]

"Silly season," if you want to call it so; but it's the birthday of a mighty sensible idea.

"Why should we men wear a hot, stuffy tail evening coat" in summer, asks some one.

"No reason," mankind answers.

Here's the loose, comfortable Tuxedo. Coats—$16 to $27; Suits—$28 to $45.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
599 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1290 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 64 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

The New York Times
Saturday Review.

Features To-morrow:

FENIMORE COOPER'S PROPHECY.
His Unfinished Work. "The Men of Manhattan," and His Remarkable Forecast of the Future of New York, Made Fifty Years Ago.

BOOK SALES.
Famous Ones in Philadelphia Since the Time of Franklin.

SHAKESPEARE.
A New Study of the Sonnets by Parke Godwin. Reviewed for THE SATURDAY REVIEW by the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

MRS. DELANY.
A New Memoir of the Gifted Diarist.

TO MAKE LIVES RICHER.
Help for the Educated but Friendless—Work the International Brotherhood Is Doing.

PUBLISHERS.
A Suggestion Regarding Book Prices—From the Public's Point of View.

LONG SENTENCES.
Examples Cited from Macaulay, Rufus Choate, and Others.

READING BACKWARD.
Readers Continue to Express Their Views on the Practice.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

ELIZABETH'S PILGRIMAGE.
Extracts from an Article by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," Which May Be Autobiographical.

AN INDIAN STORY.
The Life History of Zitkala-Sa, a Sioux Girl.

DAVID WERTHEIMER'S STORY.

Central Office Detectives Will Appear Before the Complainant.

Chief of Detectives McClusky has taken action in regard to the mysterious assault which David Wertheimer of 182 Avenue A claims to have suffered at the hands of a Central Office detective.

Sergt. Morris, who represents Mr. McClusky in the absence of the Chief of Detectives, when asked if the offending officer had yet been discovered, said:

"We are going to help the complainant in every possible way, but we doubt the man was really one of our men. Wertheimer has been advised by Chief McClusky to appear here to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. At that hour all our detectives will be assembled at muster, and the complainant can look over the men, and, if possible, identify the man he means.

"The complainant, so far as we know, is not an ex-convict."

BURGLAR-MURDERER CAUGHT.

Googer, Who Killed Janitor Bryant, Taken in Jersey City.

Detectives Barnett, Reap, and Holland of this city yesterday went to Jersey City in search of Andrew Googer, the murderer of Horton Bryant, janitor of the flathouse at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who surprised him while he was committing a robbery. Their information was that Googer might be found at one of the cheap lodging houses in Jersey City.

Reap and Detective Nevin, a local officer, disguised themselves as tramps and together made a tour of the places where Googer was likely to be. They found him at the Montauk, 93 and 95 Montgomery Street. He made a desperate resistance and drew a revolver, but was quickly overpowered. At Police Headquarters he refused to make any statement. He was identified by several witnesses produced by the New York officers, and was committed to await extradition.

HIS ACCOUNT WAS MYTHICAL.

Welch Wrote Many Checks and Now He Is in a Hospital.

For some time a man named P. G. Welch has been annoying bank officials on Lower Broadway and people in the Sub-Treasury by asking them to cash orders for enormous amounts of money. These orders were made payable to and signed by himself. Some of them called for as high as $10,000 and $20,000 in gold. Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau was notified and Detective Joseph Manion was detailed to look for the man.

Welch was soon found. When he was brought into the Centre Street Court yesterday he told Magistrate Pool that he thought the "bankers and Sub-Treasury officials of this city mighty disobliging," whereupon he was committed to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

SHOEMAKER'S FATAL ERROR.

Takes Paris Green that His Wife Bought to Kill Rats.

Jacob Frenchman, a Dutchman, who hailed originally from Holland, died in the Harlem Hospital last night from paris green poisoning.

Frenchman, who lives at 1,929 Third Avenue, is a shoemaker. Lately his shop has been overrun with rats, that spoiled his stock. As a last resort, the shoemaker's wife bethought her of paris green, of which she purchased a large quantity. She mixed it in a glass and placed it on a shelf near the hydrant.

Frenchman came into the shop, hot and thirsty. He picked up the glass without noticing its contents, let a little water run into it from the faucet, and swallowed it down. He was immediately taken with convulsions and an ambulance was summoned. At the hospital antidotes were administered without success.

AMUSEMENTS.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. DANIEL SULLY | IN THE SEASON'S FIRST SUCCESS. Kiss Mat. Labor Day. | THE PARISH PRIEST.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av.
KALTENBORN Orchestral Concerts 8:30
Every Eve. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:30
COOL BY FORCED AIR.

AMERICAN MUSEUM

O'Neill's

Notice!

Our Store will close at noon to-morrow as usual and will remain closed until Tuesday morning, September 4th, Monday being a legal Holiday.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Going at
95 cts. each,
1,200 this season's
Negligee Shirts,
all of our $1.50 qualities, (attached and attachable cuffs,) of both imported and American material.

To-morrow is the last Saturday this season we close at 1 o'clock. Closed all day Labor Day.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Matinee Saturday
Empire Theatre Company. BROTHER OFFICERS
Sept. 11—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION Theatre, B'way & 44th St.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVENING
DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
James K. Hackett,
SUPPORTED BY MISS BERTHA GALLAND
In Last Season's Great Success,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.
Seats now on Sale.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY EVE'G.
When Rich & Harris Present
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
In Leo Ditrichstein's Comedy
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
Seats now on Sale.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
3:30 P. M.—Fanciulli's 71st Regt. Band
Evenings at 8 | PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA
Except Sunday. BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST
PARIS CARNIVAL OF FIRE
WILL BE REPEATED TO-MORROW NIGHT.

FRANK DANIELS Evgs. at 8 The Ameer
OPERA CO. Mat. Sat. at 4 & Labor Day
Last performances in Theatre Labor Day. Matinee and Evening.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 12:30 to 11:30
23d St. { DIGBY BELL, Arnold Daly & Co., La Belle Rita, Imogen Comer, etc.
5th Ave. { HENRY LEE, Louise Willis Hepp & Midgley & Carlisle, Mr. & Mrs. M. Murray
Palace { LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, Stinson & Merton, Orinka Trio, Crosby & Forman, etc.
125th St. { John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Edna Aug. Mrs. Shaw & Daughters, Morris Family

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | THE CADET GIRL
Special Labor Day Mat. Monday. | 2d Last Week. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2
Sept. 10, AUGUSTUS THOMAS' ARIZONA. Seats open Sept. 6

DALY'S Daniel Frohman...Manager
NEXT THURSDAY, at 8, Sullivan's Latest Opera,
THE ROSE OF PERSIA
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

LYCEUM Daniel Frohman, Manager
NEXT WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, Charles Frohman will present in a comedy of Romance entitled
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A ROYAL FAMILY

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE.
Reopens To-morrow Eve.
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Box Office Now Open.
Ev. prices 25, 35, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY.
VICTORIA BURLESQUERS.
East 14th St. Grand Burlesque. New Vaudeville.

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Almost Entirely New Bill This Week.
Sunday Evening, Grand Popular Price Concert.

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MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.
OTIS SKINNER In His New Play, PRINCE OTTO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in his latest success "THE REBEL."
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CASINO! ROOF TO-NIGHT! All [illegible]
Casino Boy! Beauty Contest. Mlle. Almost [illegible]
Sept. 17—Geo. W. Lederer's Regular Fall Production.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. Every Eve. Rain or Shine. Crystal Corridor. CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Stars.

KEITH'S FRANK EBERT & [illegible] EMERY & GILLETTE GRAPEWIN & CHASE
Jennie Yeamans, Les Francettes, Bobby [illegible]
KOSTER & BIAL'S Immense Op'g Week. Elite V'devilles.
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LION PALACE MUSIC HALL
110th St. & B'way. Great vaudeville bill.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB
RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY
Every week day. Aug. [illegible]
AUG. 31—Shoalaire Turf Handicap, 1 1-16
Trains from East 34th St. 9, 1, 2, 3
M. 11-10 12-05 12-00 Parker Cir. 12
1:30 3:05 3:05 1:20 Parker Cir. 2
via B. R. T. Bridge, Fulton [illegible]
via B. R. T. NOT THROUGH [illegible]
Every minute [illegible]
Kings Co. El. and Brighton [illegible]
25 minutes. Fare [illegible]
Races [illegible]
Rain [illegible]

that unless the other powers can induce Russia to change her mind Gen. Chaffee will be ordered to withdraw. It makes no difference if every power except Russia stays in Peking, America will withdraw just the same.

It is stated in the note that Gen. Chaffee is to withdraw "after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal," but this does not mean that there is any question of his withdrawal. A member of the Cabinet explained that provision as follows:

"It simply means that Gen. Chaffee will serve notice on the other commanders of the time and manner of his withdrawal. He will withdraw whether they agree to go or not."

In short, the present combination between Russia and America is about as close and intimate a union as was ever effected between two powers for a temporary purpose. Notice has been served on all the other powers that Russia and America will act as a unit in this particular phase of the Chinese situation. It is a close partnership for the accomplishment of immediate and definite results.

Its political consequences, if the other powers agree to it, will be the restoration of the Imperial Government in China, a series of negotiations through Li-Hung-Chang, and the collection of an indemnity from China. The statement of Russia and the American note make it clear that both members of the partnership will insist that the indemnity be in money and not territory. Russia has pledged herself to retire from Niu-Chwang and to make no territorial acquisitions, and America's position is well known.

What will be the effect of the declaration by the new international partners remains to be seen. To-day, however, the officials here are very confident that the move will be successful, and that the other powers will agree to the Russo-American plan. It is not expected that they will yield at once, and some time will probably elapse before a general agreement is reached. It will be a heavy blow to any partition schemes, and Germany is expected to hesitate a long time before she agrees not to employ the services of Count von Waldersee and his 60,000 men for the profit and advantage of the German Empire. Nevertheless, the explicit declaration that Russia and America will withdraw, if subscribed to by the other powers, will have an effect on Germany, and there is ground for the hope that she will fall into line.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Chargé, visited Acting Secretary Adee today, and assured him that his country was anxious to act in harmony with the other powers. Germany, he said, had no wish to proceed alone. It is assumed from this that Germany will not be obdurate when she finds that the other powers are acting in harmony and are all subscribing to the Russo-American plan.

The assent of France is taken for granted, and so is that of Japan, whose recent behavior is accounted for on the theory that she suspected Russia of territorial designs, and she is expected to fall in line now that she knows Russia is willing to withdraw. Thus everything waits on Great Britain, and the officials in Washington have strong hopes that she will consent to the Russo-American proposition. The only question then will be whether Germany wishes to stand out against the united powers, backed only by the Dreibund.

TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The State Department to-day made public the text of the Russian proposal and its own response, as follows:

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE, AUG. 28-29, 1900.—PURPOSES OF RUSSIA IN CHINA.

Telegraphic instructions sent to the representatives of the United States in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London, Rome, Tokio, and St. Petersburg:

"Department of State, Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.

"The Russian Chargé yesterday afternoon made to me an oral statement respecting Russia's purposes in China, to the following effect:

"That, as already repeatedly declared, Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China; that, equally with other powers now operating there, Russia has sought safety of legation at Peking and to help the Chinese Government to repress the troubles; that, incidentally to necessary defensive measures on Russian border, Russia has occupied Niu-Chwang for military purposes, and, as soon as order is re-established, will retire troops therefrom if action of other powers be no obstacle thereto; purpose for which the various Governments have co-operated for relief of legations in Peking has been accomplished; that, taking the position that, as the Chinese Government has left Peking, there is no need for her representative to remain, Russia has directed Russian Minister to retire, with his official personnel, from China; that the Russian troops will likewise be withdrawn, and that when the Government of China shall regain the reins of government and afford an authority with which the other powers can deal, and will express desire to enter into negotiations, the Russian Government will also name its representative. Holding these views and purposes, Russia expresses hope that the United States will bear the same opinion.

"To this declaration our reply has been made by the following memorandum:

"'Memorandum in response to the Russian Chargé's oral communication made on Aug. 28, 1900, to the Acting Secretary of State touching the purposes of Russia in China.

"'The Government of the United States received with much satisfaction the reiterated statement that Russia has no designs of territorial acquisition in China, and that, equally with the other powers now operating in China, Russia has sought the safety of her legation in Peking and to help the Chinese Government to repress the existing troubles. The same purposes have moved and will continue to move the Government of the United States, and the frank declarations of Russia in this regard are in accord with those made to the United States by the other powers.

"'All the powers, therefore, having disclaimed any purpose to acquire any part of China, and now that adherence thereto has been renewed since relief has reached Peking, it ought not to be difficult, by concurrent action, through negotiations, to reach an amicable settlement with China by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them.

"'So far as we are advised, the greater part of China is at peace, and earnestly desires to protect the life and property of all foreigners, and in several of the provinces active and successful efforts to suppress the Boxers have been taken by the Viceroys, to whom we have extended encouragement through our Consuls and naval officers. This present good relation should be promoted for the peace of China.

"'While we agree that the immediate object for which the military forces of the powers have been co-operating, viz., the relief of the Ministers at Peking, has been accomplished, there still remain the other purposes, which all the powers have in common, which are referred to in the communication of the Russian Chargé, and which were specifically enumerated in our note to the powers of July 3.

"'These are: To afford all possible protection everywhere in China to foreign life and property; to guard and protect all legitimate foreign interests; to aid in preventing the spread of the disorders to other provinces of the empire and a recurrence of such disorders, and to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.

"'In our opinion, these purposes could best be attained by the joint occupation of Peking, under a definite understanding between the powers, until the Chinese Government shall have been re-established and shall be in a position to enter into new treaties with adequate provisions for reparation and guarantees of future protection. With the establishment and recognition of such authority, the United States would wish to withdraw its military forces from Peking and remit to the processes of peaceful negotiation our just demands.

"'We consider, however, that a continued occupation of Peking would be ineffective to produce the desired result unless all the powers unite therein with entire harmony of purpose. Any power which determines to withdraw its troops from Peking will necessarily proceed thereafter to protect its interests in China by its own method, and we think that this would make a general withdrawal expedient. As to the time and manner of withdrawal, we think that, in view of the imperfect knowledge of the military situation resulting from the interruptions of telegraphic communication, the several military commanders at Peking should be instructed to confer and agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, as they agreed upon the advance.

"'The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal.

"'The Government of the United States is much gratified by the assurance given by Russia that the occupation of Niu-Chwang is for military purposes incidental to the military steps for the security of the Russian border provinces menaced by the Chinese, and that as soon as order shall be re-established Russia will retire her troops from those places if the action of the other powers be not an obstacle thereto. No obstacle in this regard can arise through any action of the United States, whose policy is fixed and has been repeatedly proclaimed.'

"ALVEY A. ADEE,
"Acting Secretary.

"Department of State,
"Washington, Aug. 29, 1900.

"You will communicate the foregoing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and invite early consideration and response."

NOTE ACTS AS A BOMBSHELL.

Adversely Criticised in London—Causes Consternation in Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—In the absence of further news from China the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As The Daily News editorially remarks, "Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. Emperor William intended by dispatching Count von Waldersee to have the master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of the Kaiser's sails, and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. The Times says:

"The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest; and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive Government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years.

"Negotiation with Li-Hung-Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Peking.

"Much mischief may already have been done by the hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Peking would be interpreted as proving not only that the allies are cowards, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the powers will withdraw, but that does not imply that others are bound to leave Peking and to acquiesce in the restoration of a Government guilty of a gross international crime."

This represents the opinion of most of the papers. The Standard says:

"Diplomacy sometimes makes strange bedfellows. It is curious to find the mighty autocracy of the Old World and the great Republic of the New World gently taking the other powers along the paths of peace. Nothing could be better than the spirit of these documents, and it is interesting to find two such powers so anxious to determine the controversy in an unselfish spirit."

The Daily Mail says:

"Russia has forced the hand of the United States against the better judgment of the latter. At the same time, the United States Government has adduced such valid reasons why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that other powers will concur."

The Daily News, which complains bitterly that the British Government does not communicate a particle of information respecting these important negotiations, calls Mr. Adee's dispatch "very able," and asks what the British Government is doing in the matter.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the question of the "open door" will prove the rift within the lute which now sounds such sweet harmony between the United States and Russia.

"Russia," says The Daily Chronicle, "has heard of the 'open door' before from a greater naval power than the United States, and has replied by simply slamming the door in that power's face."

The paper then proceeds to comment upon the difficulty of understanding Russia's real motives and the dangers of following Russian leadership.

The Daily Telegraph remarks:

"The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary coups attempted of recent years even by Russia. The unshot will probably be the acceptance of Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate some kind of a compromise with the Empress Dowager."

The Globe yesterday afternoon seized the opportunity to indulge in characteristically friendly criticism, accusing the United States of breaking the concord of the powers, and playing into the hands of Russia against Great Britain by supporting the suggestion of the employment of Li-Hung-Chang, who, the paper declares, is notoriously hostile to Great Britain and friendly to Russia.

The Globe urges that the British Government oppose to the uttermost the idea of the evacuation of Peking, in which course, the paper adds, it will be supported by Emperor William.

Vienna dispatches show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed that Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized in both Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Peking would leave the other powers little option but to follow.

"Germany's attitude in the Chinese crisis," says a dispatch to The Times from Tokio, dated yesterday, "is causing much perplexity in Japan."

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The German Government is considerably embarrassed by the joint proposition of the United States and Russia to withdraw from Peking and to recognize Li-Hung-Chang as a peace plenipotentiary. Any such step was wholly unexpected here.

Count von Bülow, the Foreign Minister, considers the new situation thus created so important as to compel him to abandon the vacation trip he was about to take.

This evening the semi-official press expresses the views of the Government in cautious terms. A Foreign Office official made the following statement on the subject:

"Germany has not yet answered Russia's request to withdraw from Peking. So far as Li-Hung-Chang is concerned, Germany is ready to acknowledge him as China's representative in peace negotiations if he shows himself properly accredited, but as to this feature of the case nothing is as yet known here."

NO CABINET DISAGREEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The story published in a New York evening paper that Secretary Hay's retirement to his Summer home in New Hampshire was caused by a disagreement with the President over the Russian-American arrangement is without foundation. Mr. Hay went to New Hampshire on Aug. 2, before the advance on Peking had fairly begun, and when no one could foresee the complications which have since forced the United States and Russia together.

The story is based on rumors which have been floating about this city for several days to the effect that before Mr. Hay went away relations had become slightly strained between himself and Secretary Root. No one has yet published these rumors, because they were too vague and unsubstantial to warrant publication in a careful newspaper. They did not trace the alleged disagreement between the two Secretaries to any dispute over a Russian proposition which was to arise a month later. The disagreement was said to originate in a feeling of irritation by one Secretary over what he considered interference by the other in the work of his department.

Efforts to trace this story to its origin showed that it sprang chiefly from speculations about the reasons which impelled Secretary Hay to take such a long vacation at this time.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31.—Secretary of State Hay, who has been in poor health most of the Summer, and who is recuperating at Lake Sunapee, continues to improve. One week ago he was not feeling well, and since then has been in bed part of the time. He is able to be up again, and his physician states that there is no cause for apprehension concerning him.

MILES FEARS A WORLD WAR.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The acute stage of the Chinese situation has not been reached, in the opinion of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles. He regards it as quite possible that a general conflict of the powers may result from the conflicting interests in China, and he believes that an attempt on the part of some of the powers to partition the Celestial Empire among themselves would be sufficient ground for the United States to resort to force.

Gen. Miles also believes that the dismemberment of China would hold the possibility of a great danger to the United States, in that the time might come when the European nations would turn their covetous glances toward the riches of America and be tempted to combine against this country.

"No, I do not believe that the acute stage of the Chinese crisis has passed," said the General. "I believe that it is possible that the conflicting interests of the powers will yet bring on a general conflict which will involve all the civilized powers in the greatest war of modern times.

"The danger arises from the chance that some of the powers will attempt the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire. So far as I can see, the most hopeful indication is the chance that Russia and the United States will agree to act together. There is, to my mind, every reason to believe that Russia is acting in good faith. Russia has more to gain by the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire than she has by the policy of disruption. She has spent vast sums of money in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the greatest enterprise of modern times."

RUSSIA TO HOLD MANCHURIA?

Tsitsikar Captured, and Seat of Amur Government to be Moved There.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Rennenkampf, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail, captured Tsitsikar (also written Tsitsihar) on Aug. 29. As he advanced the Chinese surrendered by hundreds.

The dispatch says that Governor General Grodekoff will soon remove the seat of the Amur Government from Khabarovsk to Tsitsikar, and will later transfer it to Charbin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsitsikar, which leaves only Mukden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

Apparently there is no intention to relax that hold. Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, has just ordered two batteries of Krupp guns to protect the Manchurian Railway. Eight new batteries of quick-firers will be distributed among the four new Siberian Army Corps.

EARL LI'S CREDENTIALS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—It has developed in the course of the careful consideration which officials have given to Li-Hung-Chang's credentials, that they were issued by the Empress Dowager, and not by the Emperor, Kwang-Su. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the question of the authority of the Empress Dowager since the coup d'état of Sept. 9, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the Emperor. It involves also the issues between the Empress Dowager, who is anti-foreign, and the Emperor, who is pro-foreign.

Still a further consideration is the Russian sympathies entertained by the Empress Dowager, as against the British sympathies of the Emperor. Thus far, however, there has been no questioning of the credentials on any of the personal grounds mentioned, although they have force in shaping the action of the several powers.

Although the exact whereabouts of Li-Hung-Chang continue to be in doubt, it is the understanding of diplomatic officials that he is now in continuous communication with the members of the imperial household, and thus is enabled to convey to them the prospect of a return to the Chinese capital. The expected return of Prince Ching to Peking is said to be a result of this communication between Earl Li and the imperial family, and to be the initial step of responsible authorities toward the capital.

There is reason to believe also that Earl Li is now in frequent telegraphic correspondence with European capitals, although Washington has not received a word from him since Aug. 21, the date of the last appeal for peace. Some significance is attached to this as indicating that Li, failing to get from Washington an acceptance of his overtures, turned to Europe, and more particularly to Russia.

It was stated to-day, as an additional reason for American acceptance of Li-Hung-Chang, that his confidential secretary and adviser is an American, Mr. Pethick, formerly of the American Consular Service at Tien-Tsin. Mr. Pethick is known to have great influence with the Viceroy, and, among the officials here, he is regarded as a man of exceptional ability and scrupulous integrity.

LOOTING IN PEKING.

Only Americans Refrain from It—Recrimination Between Rescuers and Rescued—Strength of Allies.

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TAKU, Aug. 28.—here is much recrimination between the foreigners, who were besieged in Peking and the members of the relieving force. Officers of the latter say that the besieged sent out alarmist reports, and that the condition of the foreigners was never one of such extremity as the official dispatches represented. The foreigners, it is asserted, could have resisted indefinitely.

The besieged accuse the allies' Generals of timidity and of exaggerating the Chinese opposition. They think a much smaller army might have reached Peking and relieved them much sooner.

The looting at Peking proceeds industriously and openely. The officers of every nation except the American ignore the repressive order, and all the allies ridicule the Americans for their abstention.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—German official telegrams announce that the German forces in Peking occupy the northwestern portion of the city.

The joint proclamations of the Generals against plundering have thus far proved ineffectual.

It is reported that some 20,000 armed Chinese are about fifty kilometers from Peking.

The German troops share in guarding the Imperial Palace, and also hold the northwestern gate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.—Gen. Linevitch, commanding the Russian troops at the Chinese capital, reports from Peking, under date of Aug. 20, that the Russian detachment, on the previous day, captured, without loss, the Imperial Summer Palace.

The Russian artillerymen have unearthed at Peking thirty cannon and many rifles. A large quantity of silver was found at the Tsung-li-Yamen.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 31.—Gen. Yamaguchi, commanding the Japanese troops in China, reports that at a meeting of foreign Ministers and commanders it was decided to maintain guards at the gates of the Imperial City, intrusting the south gates to the Americans, while the Japanese hold three others.

It was also decided to commemorate the occupation of Peking by a march of the allied troops through the Imperial City on Aug. 28.

Many of the eunuch guards have left the palace and have surrendered themselves. The inmates of the palace have been assured that they will be treated with every consideration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The following telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office was received to-day at the Japanese Legation:

"A telegram from Peking gives the strength of the allied forces which took part in the relief of Peking as follows: Japanese, 4,000 infantry, 220 cavalry, 450 engineers, and 26 guns; Russian, 3,800 infantry, 150 cavalry, and 22 guns; British, 1,832 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 13 guns; American, 1,600 infantry, 150 marines, 75 cavalry, and 6 guns; French, 400 marines and 18 guns.

"On Aug. 25 seventy Chinese surrendered. Of these five each were detained by the Japanese and British forces for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs among the Chinese, the rest being set at liberty. On Aug. 27, 260 more surrendered, most of whom were guards and Court officials. One of them, a military officer, after being brought to the Japanese headquarters, where he was kindly treated, was sent to the palace to make the necessary preparations for the parade of the allied forces through the palace, to be held on Aug. 28 in commemoration of their successful entry into the city.

"As a large number of Court ladies were found in the palace, every precaution was taken to protect them from insult, and assurances were given to them of the readiness of the Japanese forces to supply them at any moment with food and other necessaries."

HARDSHIPS OF RELIEF FORCE.

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PEKING, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien-Tsin.—One disadvantage that the Americans had during the hard march to the relief of Peking was that their transportation wagons were late in arriving. The Ninth Infantry possessed the only outfit which reached Tien-Tsin up to the time of starting. The supplies were divided among the soldiers of the Ninth and the Fourteenth Infantry Regiments and the battery. The Americans, with haversacks, blankets, and tent rolls, started under the heaviest loads, but they soon stripped to fighting trim, preferring to forego their blankets rather than to carry them. During the last two nights of the march they slept, tired and worn out, in the rain without shelter or cover.

One night the wagon train lost the road and passed the American camp. The drivers plodded along four miles in the darkness and rain. They might have driven into the Chinese camp, but fortunately the Russians stopped them just in time.

The Americans often bivouacked supperless and breakfastless, and toward the end the officers kept the men at work only by appealing to their National pride.

"Don't let the Britishers beat you! Don't let the Russians get ahead!" they urged constantly.

The army transport, when it reached Peking, was a unique spectacle. Miles of animals, vehicles, and coolies trailed behind. Everything on wheels, from farm wagons to fashionable traps, was impressed, and every horse, mule, and Chinaman in the path was commandeered. The Japanese had cows bearing packs and the Russians had camels. Chinamen pulled the carts and staggered under heavy packs, the soldiers cursing and beating them. Several dropped dead. Two hundred junks and scows bearing munitions were towed up the river by coolies. Had the Chinese taken the offensive most of the transportation might easily have been captured and cut to pieces by small flanking parties.

After it was apparent that the enemy was demoralized the Generals trusted the transport to luck and bent their efforts toward getting ahead. Only such an emergency as existed could have justified such hardships as were imposed upon the troops.

MORE JAPANESE FOR AMOY.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 31.—Five companies of troops from the Japanese garrison at Taipeh, Island of Formosa, started on Tuesday for Amoy.

A cablegram was received yesterday by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, from the Rev. Philip W. Pitcher of the Amoy Mission. It was sent in answer to a cable sent out two days ago, asking for information regarding the situation. It confirms the press reports of unrest in Amoy. The message is as follows:

"Disquieting rumors are afloat about Japanese. There is an uneasy feeling prevailing, considered temporary. Everything and everybody all well."

The word "everything" is interpreted as referring to the mission property, which is still uninjured.

TAOTAI HAS 2,000 BOXERS SLAIN.

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TAKU, Aug. 28, via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—An intercepted letter written by the Viceroy at Pao-ting-Foo, who commanded at Tien-Tsin during the fighting there, complains that the Boxers are overrunning the country southwest of Tien-Tsin, particularly the cities on the Grand Canal, despising the officials, who at first countenanced them, and looting and killing the enemies of their organization and fighting the imperial troops.

The gates of Pao-ting-Foo are kept closed, and the people inside are suffering. The Boxers practically besieging the place.

The Viceroy reports that the Taotai of the City of Tsang-Chow, on the canal, invited 2,000 Boxers to a feast, and that while the Boxers were eating and their weapons were stacked the imperial soldiers by the Taotai's orders fell upon the Boxers and slaughtered all of them.

Missionary Green of the China Inland Mission, his sister, wife, and their two children, who were for some time held as prisoners by the Boxers at Hsing-Han-Sien, near Pao-ting-Foo, were well treated. A company of Chinese Catholics have held a town near Pao-ting-Foo for three months against the Boxers and imperial troops. The officials have offered large sums for their capture.

THE OREGON GOING TO SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—It is announced here that the United States battleship Oregon and four German battleships have been ordered to Woo-Sung, (the port of Shanghai.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The battleship Oregon arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, today. She will eventually return to the United States for the complete repair of the injuries sustained in her grounding, but will first go to China.

China Relief Fund.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church received $1,108 yesterday in contributions to the China Relief Fund. The contributions of $100 and over were: L. R. Webber, $100; William C. Lobenstein, $100; Edgar C. Leonard, $100, and Alexander Maitland, $500. The amount previously received is $1,185.50, making a total of $2,291.50.

$1,000 from Red Cross Auxiliary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Van Reypen, United States Navy, has received, through Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. W. S. Cowles of the Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3, a check for $1,000 for the relief of the sick or wounded sailors, marines, and soldiers in China. He has cabled $500 to the fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station and $500 to the medical officer in charge of the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, to be used in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

POINTS FOR COTTON GROWERS.

Recommendations of the Agricultural Commissioners.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31.—The second annual convention of the Association of Agricultural Commissioners came to a close to-night. The most important action taken was the passage of a resolution in regard to marketing the cotton crop, and the adoption of some resolutions looking to control of the sale of seed.

One resolution adopted urges upon the cotton growers the importance of distributing the sale of cotton over the entire year so that the market may not be depressed by throwing the entire crop upon it at once; and to the end that the farmer may keep informed as to the statistical situation of the crop, the Departments of Agriculture are requested to give out to the press from time to time any information they may have touching the condition of the crop, the acreage planted or the stock on hand.

The resolutions in regard to the sale of seeds are as follows:

1. That this association indorse the idea of State inspection of seeds in the interest of the purchaser.

2. That the association at its present meeting appoint a committee to draft a uniform law intended to secure effective control of the seed market.

STOWAWAY'S HUNT FOR FATHER.

David Gecht Says He Is Baer Sonesky —Not at the Address Given.

A ten-year-old stowaway, David Gecht, was among the arrivals on the steamship Cap Frio yesterday. The boy said his father's name is Baer Sonesky of 868 Second Avenue, and that he didn't know why his name is not the same. He said his mother, who is in Germany, had put him on a train near Hamburg, where he had boarded the Cap Frio, and mingling among the steerage passengers, was not discovered until the vessel was a day out at sea.

There were a number of Buffalo school teachers on board, who, hearing of the little stowaway, made up a purse, paid his fare, and gave him 10 marks for pocket money. From what the boy says, it seems that his mother wanted to get rid of him and managed to smuggle him aboard the Cap Frio, with orders to join his father in America.

At 868 Second Avenue it was said last night that no one by the name of Sonesky lives there.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Richard Elkins, West Virginia; W. H. May, Louisville; Jules and Andre Aglion, Paris; F. C. Haines, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Capt. George Pearsons, London; the Hon. E. Lovell, London.

MARLBOROUGH—F. de Fumar, Jr., United States Army.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Congressman J. M. Wadsworth, Geneseo.

MAJESTIC—W. S. Brewer, Boston, Mass.; R. D. Chester, Wilmington.

ASTOR—W. H. Irby, Memphis.

SAVOY—J. V. Pilcher, Louisville; George P. Walker, Louisville; Judge M. B. Stover, Amsterdam, N. Y.

MANHATTAN—Capt. Lewis Bayley, Attaché of the British Legation, Washington.

HOFFMAN—William S. Townes, Porto Rico.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. Castner, Sydney, N. S. W.; A. F. Hamilton, Glasgow; Judge J. C. Bradford, Nashville.

ALBEMARLE—J. Wheatland-Smith, Venice, Italy.

EMPIRE—Judge John F. Armstrong, Atlanta.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks, 115 Worth Street.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. F. Lyman, furnishing goods, 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Ayres, S., Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. A. Vann, dress goods; J. Weinman, silks and fancy goods, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Overstreet, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. W. Fry, general buyer; Criterion Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Sage, cloaks, suits, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, 53 Franklin Street.

Marr & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; G. Taylor, laces, dress goods, and silks; J. Campbell, ribbons; Hotel Netherland.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, boys' clothing, 846 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Brian Brothers, Salem, Ohio; A. Brian, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fleischheim Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. Strauss, hosiery, 88 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; S. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; R. A. Filene, fancy goods; E. A. Filene, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Muhlfelder, J. D., Ballston Spa, N. Y., dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. L. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, waists, corsets, and muslin underwear; 63 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

New, J., & Brother, Mansfield, Ohio; J. New, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Heisler, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Belk Brothers, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Belk, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; S. Shear, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Mulford, J. N., Memphis, Tenn.; jewelry; 66 Nassau Street.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, silks, and prints; Mrs. J. Caspary, ladies' wear; Miss K. Henley, millinery; 541 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kennedy & Matheson, Pittsfield, Mass.; A. Kennedy, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

De Muth, Madam, Cleveland, Ohio; Nellie G. Bennett, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Heaton, R., & Co., Fremont, Ohio; R. Heaton, dry goods and notions; Gerry Hotel.

Timpe & Schroeder, Madison, Ind.; W. R. Timpe, dry goods and carpets; 10 East Seventeenth Street.

Ryan, Samuel, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. C. Ryan, millinery; Mrs. C. Ryan, millinery; 10 West Thirty-second Street.

Ford, M. E., Cattlesburg, Ky.; M. E. Ford, millinery.

Rollman & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph Rollman, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bergner, Engel & Co., New York, N. Y.; Miss E. Falk, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dreyfus & Brother, Paducah, Ky.; H. Dreyfus, dry goods; Miss Maud Dreyfus, dry goods; 256 East Fiftieth Street.

Mann & Taylor, Detroit, Mich.; Miss L. Rank, dry goods; Miss S. Peebles, dry goods; Hotel Netherlands.

Cobb, A. C., Cedartown, Ga.; Albert M. Lane, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Newberger, Cotteryille, Mo.; S. Newberger, general merchandise; St. Cloud Hotel.

Rossman, G. R., & Co., Franklin, Ohio; G. R. Rossman, groceries, china, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Nellie De Lancy, dry goods.

Hoeling, G. W., Louisville, Ky.; G. W. Hoeling, leaf tobacco.

Lenardson Brothers & Co., Ellsfield, Mich.; E. E. Lenardson, department store; 37 West Thirteenth Street.

Missionary Green of the China Inland Mission, his sister, wife, and their two children, who were for some time held as prisoners by the Boxers at Hsing-Han-Sien, near Pao-ting-Foo, were well treated.

Davis, Brewer & Davis, Harrisburg, Ky.; L. D. Brewer, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Putnam, N. H., Lebanon, Ky.; T. Farrand, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Rosenbaum, Samuel, Kalamazoo, Mich.; G. Rosenbaum, manufacturers of overalls.

Hotsel, Louis V., St. Louis; L. V. Hotsel, silks and woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Helm & Barnum, Fremont, Ohio; W. H. Barnum, dry goods and carpets.

Farr, Conrad, Mooresville, Ohio; R. C. McLelan, merchandise.

Nugent, E., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; Elizabeth Reynolds, millinery; 49 West Twenty-fourth Street.

Kramer & Rotterman, Dayton, Ohio; J. M. Kramer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Miller, H. F., & Co., Erie, Penn.; H. F. Miller, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Store, Erie, Penn.; Emma S. Frank, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Mathews & Co., Lexington, Ky.; R. H. Smith, hardware; J. S. Bells, hardware; Hotel Normandie.

Boston Store, Erie, Penn.; Miss Ainsworth, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Meyer-Brass Company, The, Newark, Ohio; S. E. Lessner, dry goods; 160 West Forty-second Street.

Gemmill, Morris, Dolgeville, N. Y.; Morris Gemmill, dry goods and clothing.

Graff, Suspender Company, Chicago; M. A. Graff, suspenders.

Baughman, C. E., Charlotte, Mich.; C. E. Baughman, dry goods.

Black, J., Waterloo, Iowa; W. J. Stevenson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Zehnter, Julius, & Co., Madison, Wis.; R. D. Zehnter, millinery, dry goods.

Bigwood, J. M., Terre Haute, Ind.; J. M. Bigwood, jewelry; W. V. Bigwood, jewelry; Astor House.

Standard Manufacturing Company, The, Jackson, Mich.; E. J. Ryerson, underwear.

Satterfield, M. E., New Iberia, La.; M. E. Satterfield, merchant.

Kelly, G. A., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. H. Stoney, drugs.

Otte, C. F., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. E. Spielman, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rushmer Jewelry Company, Pueblo, Col.; G. Rushmer, jewelry; Park Avenue Hotel.

Davis, S., & Sons, Holyoke, Mass.; A. Davis, dry goods.

Chance, C. M., & Co., Leavenworth, Kan.; C. M. Chance, books, stationery, &c.; 126 East Sixteenth Street.

Bodine, G. A., Bradford, Penn.; Josephine E. Gallaher, hardware.

Williamson-Chinn Dry Goods Company, Hannibal, Mo.; A. F. Williamson, dry goods; St. Clair Hotel.

Beeman & Hendee, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. R. Earl, art goods.

Brewster, H. M., McConnellsville, Ohio; H. M. Brewster, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Stevens, H. R., Parsons, Kan.; F. C. Stevens, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; H. G. Munger, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gray, John, Logansport, Ind.; J. M. Waters, dry goods.

Minear, S. P., & Co., Greensburg, Ind.; S. P. Minear, dry goods; Rossmore Hotel.

Goldsmith's, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. C. Ochs, notions; 128 West Fourteenth Street.

Hogan, Johnson & Dwight, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. W. W. Johnson, drugs; 114 Madison Avenue.

Power & Holst, Charleston, S. C.; M. J. Power, carpets and furniture; Union Square Hotel.

The Rike Dry Goods Company, Dayton, Ohio; F. H. Rike, dry goods; C. B. Kumler, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Freedman, Max, Sheridan, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohn, Louis, Lancaster, Ohio; Miss Cohn, fancy goods; 30 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

St. Louis Pants Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Kahn, pants; 52 East Eighty-second Street.

McLain, W. B., Lexington, Ky.; crockery; 5 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Smallenberg, The George M., Company, Plainfield, Ind.; J. B. Chapman, dry goods and carpets.

Poland & Poland, Richmond, Ind.; W. H. Elsey, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Thomas, Jay & Co., Galion, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Sapp's, C. Sons, Peru, Ill.; Charles Sapp, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hart, Orr, Cleveland, Ohio; May J. Sullivan, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Hunsberger, L. W., Newark, Ohio; S. W. Hunsberger, dry goods and millinery; Bay State Hotel.

Chinn & Todd, Lexington, Ky.; Mary G. Wynn, dry goods.

Keier, D. L., Pittsburg, Penn., merchandise; Astor House.

Dunkirk Seed Company, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Mrs. Cora A. Kaufman, seeds.

Mannix, J. E., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; R. C.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN HOME

Silent on the Candidacy of Controller Coler.

His Answer to a Question Regarding The Brooklyn Citizen's Advocacy of Mr. Coler's Nomination.

New interest was added to Democratic politics in Brooklyn last night by the return of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the Kings County leader, from South Jamesport, L. I., where he spent the Summer. Mr. McLaughlin reached Brooklyn at 6:30 o'clock. He was accompanied by Mrs. McLaughlin, Judge John Courtney, and Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Courtney. The party were met at the Flatbush Avenue Station by Detective Thomas McNesley, a nephew of Mrs. McLaughlin. The McLaughlins were driven at once to their residence, on Remsen Street.

Mr. McLaughlin was seen at his home by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter upon his arrivel there. He said that he felt in excellent health and spirits, and that he had greatly enjoyed his stay on the shores of Great Peconic Bay. Mr. McLaughlin then talked about fishing and sailing, but he positively declined to discuss politics, or to answer any question as to his attitude with regard to the candidacy of Controller Coler.

The Brooklyn Citizen, which has for years been looked upon as the representative organ of Willoughby Street and the Kings County Democratic organization, is strongly supporting the Controller for Governor. Two men in editorial positions on the paper are close personal friends of Hugh McLaughlin, and one of them is frequently present at conferences of the local Democratic leaders. Local politicians are impressed with the belief, therefore, that The Citizen reflects the private sentiments of Mr. McLaughlin with regard to the candidacy of Controller Coler.

Mr. McLaughlin was questioned with relation to this last night by THE TIMES reporter. He was asked:

"In your opinion, Mr. McLaughlin, does The Brooklyn Citizen now represent the views of a majority of the organization Democrats in Brooklyn?"

"You had better ask them," replied Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. McLaughlin said that Mrs. McLaughlin would go to Saratoga on Monday to attend the flower festival. He would remain in Brooklyn, he said in reply to a question.

Want Glynn for State Controller.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The friends of Congressman Martin H. Glynn of this city are urging him to be a candidate for the nomination for Controller on the Democratic State ticket. Probably he will be a candidate for the nomination. He defeated Congressman George N. Southwick in this district two years ago.

FACTIONAL FIGHT IN QUEENS.

Both Sides Claim to Have Won at the Primaries—Irregularity Charged.

Political leaders in the Borough of Queens were before the Police Board, as the Board of Elections, yesterday afternoon, vainly endeavoring to solve some knotty problems.

Those present were the leaders of the John C. Madden forces, the faction headed by City Magistrate Cadlen, and that of which ex-Mayor Gleason is the leader. At the primaries the Cadlen people won in everything except the delegations to Assembly district conventions. It is on this matter that the board has been asked to rule.

The Cadlen ticket bore the names of fifteen men who were to both sit as delegates in the Assembly district conventions and nominate candidates for the Assembly, and also name delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The tickets of the Madden and Gleason factions bore two sets of fifteen names, one of which was to nominate Assemblymen and the other to select delegates to the State Convention.

Some of the names of the men appear on both tickets. The question the board is asked to solve is how these tickets are to be counted. The Cadlen people assert that they secured a sample ballot showing only one set of fifteen names, and that in all respects they have followed the rules of the Bureau of Elections. The Madden and Gleason factions contend adversely and declare that the Election Bureau stipulates that two sets of fifteen names shall be balloted for.

The Assembly district conventions are to be held Tuesday evening, and the Cadlen people assert that unless the board decides in their favor and throws out the other two tickets they will carry the matter into the courts. The Madden and Gleason factions are equally stubborn.

The board has as yet reached no decision, but has threatened to leave the whole thing for the Democratic County Committee to settle.

The delegates to nominate the delegates to the State Convention are made up of four Madden men and eleven Cadlen men, with fourteen names tied with an equal number of votes. Four of the fifteen delegates must be chosen from the eleven tied names

Delegates to the convention to nominate Assemblymen number six Madden men, five Cadlen men, and leave four delegates to be chosen from the names of nine men who, the canvass shows, have received an equal number of votes.

This result, Mayor Gleason stated, would give him control of the town of Newtown and give him control of things in the Borough of Queens.

TAMMANY'S BRYAN MEETING.

Mr. Croker Prepares to Welcome the Candidate in October.

A meeting of the Ratification Committee of Tammany Hall to make arrangements for a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 10, at which Mr. Bryan will speak, was held last evening. Richard Croker presided. There was not a single absentee, as the call was sent out signed by the Tammany leader.

After the meeting was called to order Mr. Croker was elected permanent Chairman of the committee, which will have charge of all mass meetings during the campaign. Thomas F. Smith was chosen Secretary.

"I thank you for the honor conferred on me. It is within the power of every district leader to help make this meeting the largest and most representative affair of the kind ever held in the United States. I ask those present to express their views on the matter," said Mr. Croker.

After the leaders had made a few suggestions, Mr. Croker said the affair should be a magnificent reception to Mr. Bryan and show him how earnest and zealous Tammany Hall men were in the campaign.

A Plan and Scope Committee was appointed, as follows:

George F. Roesch, Chairman; John J. O'Brien, John G. H. Meyers, Henry W. Unger, Augustus T. Docharty, Peter Seery, William H. Clothill, John Whalen, and Thomas S. Brennan.

A meeting of the Committee on Plan and Scope will be held on Tuesday evening next. Arrangements have been made for hiring Madison Square Garden, and also to hold overflow meetings in the vicinity.

MR. BRYAN'S ITINERARY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Announcement is made by the Democratic National Committee that W. J. Bryan will arrive here at 8:30 to-morrow morning. At noon he will leave for South Bend, Ind., where he will speak to-morrow night.

Between Chicago and South Bend several five-minute speeches will be made. After the South Bend engagement Mr. Bryan will return to Chicago, reaching here Sunday morning, and on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock he will speak at the Labor Day demonstration.

On Monday night Col. Bryan will leave for Cumberland, Md., to fill an engagement Tuesday night, speaking in conjunction with Senator Wellington. Mr. Bryan will make a few speeches in West Virginia and will then return West and speak in Milwaukee on Sept. 8.

Mr. Bryan will speak at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 13th and at Columbus, Ohio, on the following afternoon, whence he will go to St. Louis for an address on the evening of the 15th.

SENATOR MASON'S ATTITUDE.

Sound Money and Prosperity the Great Issues, He Says—Philippine Question Can Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Senator Mason arrived from the West to-day and set at rest all doubt as to his fealty to Republicanism. He said: "I am with President McKinley and the Republican Party in this campaign and will take the stump for the ticket. That was settled weeks ago in my talk with President McKinley. He asked me to take the stump and I promised him I would. I will give up two months to speechmaking. I will give the preference to Illinois, and during the day will call upon the Republican State Committee to consult with the managers. Later I will call at Republican National Headquarters. I will open my campaign next week, when, as I understand it, I will make a speech at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Hamilton Club.

"I am in accord with the principles of the Republican Party. McKinley's attitude in China completely refuted all charges of imperialism. He went into China, saying: 'We do not want one foot of your territory; we simply want to protect our people.' The President's action was wise and American-like. While I am in favor of the widest kind of liberty all over the world, in South Africa and in the Philippines, I think first of the people of this country. Sound money and prosperity are the great issues of this campaign. Bryanism is an attack on the American home and the American workshop. I want this prosperity to continue. I don't want the door of the American workshop closed, as it will be if the Democrats triumph.

"I stand for the American people first. Let the Philippines come afterward. After we have settled with the Democrats and assured a continuation of prosperity for our own people, then we can take up that case. In due time Congress will deal with the Filipinos."

MR. HANNA SATISFIED.

All in Good Shape, He Says, on the Eve of His Western Trip.

"Just grinding away," remarked Senator Hanna when a TIMES reporter asked him for news at Republican Headquarters yesterday.

"But," continued the Senator, with a smile, "we have everything in excellent shape here. I am about to take my family to Cleveland, and just when I shall return I do not know, as I go to Chicago after a day in Cleveland."

Senator Hanna does not seem in the least alarmed that the endless chain of prayers inaugurated by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana will injure the McKinley chances of success. The committee is circulating a letter written by Adjt. Gen. Corbin giving statistics to prove that the army canteen has been a potent factor in curing intemperance in the army.

Bishop W. B. Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church called at headquarters yesterday and emphatically denied a report that he intended to support Mr. Bryan. He further declared that the clergyman alleged to have originated the report that Bishops Turner, Grant, and himself would support Bryanism, is insane, and that his statement was "an untruth of the darkest kind."

SAVINGS BANKS AND SILVER.

John Harsen Rhoades's Letter on What Bryanism Means Circulated by the Republican Committee.

The Republican National Committee yesterday gave out a copy of a letter written by John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, to Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port. It is on the subject of the safety of the deposits in the savings banks, amounting to $2,500,000,000. In this letter Mr. Rhoades says:

"I was handed this morning by our Treasurer \a savings bank book which showed that the depositor had put into this bank during the year 1870, $440; in 1875, $450; in 1888 the depositor had withdrawn $100; but the amount of interest credited against his deposit of $800, less the $100, was $1,700. Considering the low rate of dividend paid by the bank, it seems remarkable that the original sum should have earned so much interest.

"This is a good example of what thrift on the part of the people really accomplishes; and the owner of this bank book can withdraw these moneys to-day in United States currency, exchangeable into the gold of any country on the face of the globe on the parity of an American gold dollar. Bryan's silver policy means, if put into operation, that this depositor could withdraw his principal and interest in legal tenders or National banknotes convertible into gold at 50 cents on the dollar. What a pity it is that the voters among five millions of savings bank depositors throughout the country cannot understand these conditions as they really exist!"

MR. HIRSH RENOUNCES BRYAN.

Life-Long Democrat Will Not Rejoin His Party Till It Gives Up Free Silver.

Adolph Hirsh has written to the President of the German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League an open letter, saying that, although he has been a life-long Democrat, he intends to vote the Republican ticket this Fall. Mr. Hirsh is a member of the firm of Heller, Hirsh & Co., 62-64 William Street.

After discussing the fallacy of the free-silver idea in the first part of his letter, saying that the farmer or workingman would suffer under a 16 to 1 régime as much as the Wall Street capitalist, he suggests that lecturers be sent out by the league to tell the masses "that only the people own silver would temporarily (if at all) be benefited by any legislation in favor of free-silver coinage."

Continuing, he warns all lukewarm citizens to bestir themselves and go to the polls to ward off "the consequences of Mr. Bryan's election and the advent of radicalism and various other 'isms.'" After declaring that "the demagogues have prejudiced the minds of the masses against capitalists in their efforts to popularize the 16 to 1 hallucination," Mr. Hirsh before concluding, by declaring that he will vote for Mr. McKinley, says:

"Just as soon as the Democratic Party will come to its senses and purge itself of this 'fad' and the Populistic element which now dominates it, and choose banner bearers of conservative disposition, such as Grover Cleveland, Whitney, and Bissell, and again adopt rational politics, I expect to again join its ranks, for I must say that I consider the 'protective tariff' a crying injustice to the people of this country. 'Protection,' however, is a blessing when compared with the threatened onslaught of the Populistic silver quacks."

G. A. R. GREETS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The President has received the following:

Chicago, Aug. 30.

President William McKinley:

The thirty-fourth National encampment acknowledges the receipt of congratulations of their comrade, William McKinley, the President of the United States, and sends greeting to him, assuring him of the great honor they feel in having a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic as the Chief Executive of the Nation, knowing that the flag that he followed in the dark days of the Republic will still be held in honor and glory. The comradeship of the war still binds together the men of the sixties in a loyalty and patriotism that proved an inspiration to thousands of the fathers and rallied them to the defense of the country in the hour of danger, and, led by Comrade MacArthur in the Philippine Islands and Comrade Chaffee in China, they are nobly maintaining the honor, the glory, and the dignity of the Nation.

Regretting that important public duties have prevented your attendance at the encampment, we, however, convey to you, as the President of the United States, our personal greeting and regard.

The message was signed by Gen. Albert D. Shaw as Commander in Chief and Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General.

Defends Southern School Histories.

ATLANTA, Aug. 31.—In reference to the action of the Grand Army of the Republic condemning school histories used in the South as tending to perpetuate prejudice against the Federal Government, Gen. John B. Gordon said to-day: "Every movement made by the United Confederate Veterans and every recommendation made by our Historical Committee has been to find and sustain only such books as gave the truth of history without the slightest tinge of passion or prejudice against either the North or the South." Gov. Chandler commented rather forcibly on the matter, saying the affair was "all rot," and gotten up for political effect.

WOODRUFF STARTS AFRESH

Kings County Active in Supporting Him for Governor.

His Friends Condemn Mr. Platt's Action in Thrusting Him Aside—Chairman Dady Working for Him.

In Republican circles yesterday there was a decided revival of the Timothy L. Woodruff Gubernatorial boom.

While no one who is supposed to speak by authority would patiently listen to any proposition involving the possibility of the nomination of any other than B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor, there is no disguising the fact that the Kings County people are making a great deal of noise.

Mr. Woodruff is silent. He has maintained from the outset that he was in no sense a candidate for the nomination. He did tell a TIMES reporter that he would not lift a finger to get it, or allow any of his friends to do so. But a very close friend of Mr. Woodruff, who has filled important offices, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday:

"Mr. Woodruff's friends are very sore. They feel that he has not received the treatment he had a right to expect from the organization. Mr. Woodruff has not sought the Gubernatorial nomination. He did want the Vice Presidency. When he did not get that he retired gracefully, and had determined, he said, to eschew politics and extend his business. And he meant it.

"Then he received a summons to call on Senator Platt. He did so. The Governorship was discussed, and Mr. Woodruff was given to understand that he might be called upon to make the race. This was at a time when Mr. Odell was insisting that under no circumstances would he accept a nomination.

"Mr. Woodruff's friends in all parts of the State at once went to work. Schieren was called off as a possible candidate for second place. Then when everything was working well in Mr. Woodruff's interest, a change was made and the announcement followed that Mr. Odell was to be the nominee for Governor.

"Mr. Woodruff doesn't relish this sort of treatment, and his friends resent it. They know Odell does not want to run, but I have no idea that Mr. Woodruff or his friends will seriously oppose Mr. Odell, for they all like him.

There is a spirit of discontent among Kings County Republicans, and it is apt to result in open rebellion at the domination of Plattism across the East River."

It is conceded by leading Republicans that Mr. Woodruff can have a renomination for his present office, but the opinion prevails that he would not accept it.

Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Kings County Republican Executive Committee, went to Albany yesterday with Mr. Woodruff's Gubernatorial boom in his valise. It was Mr. Dady's intention when he reached the capital to exhibit the boom to some of the up-State leaders and explain to them its fine points.

"Woodruff will be the man," were Mr. Dady's last words when he left town.

KINGS DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Results of the Assembly District Conventions in the County.

Assembly District conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention were held throughout Kings County last night. The results of the primaries were decisive, and there was, therefore, little or no friction at the conventions. The following is a list of the delegates chosen:

First District—M. J. Dady, Thomas H. Wagstaff, D. H. Ralston, William H. Brown, David M. Stone, and William L. Sandford.

Second District—William J. Beatty, F. J. Partridge, Robert Wellwood, and Parkwell Le Claire.

Third District—R. H. Laimbeer, Jr., C. J. Teehan, T. B. Henley, and J. J. Mullins.

Fourth District—George H. Roberts, Jr., David F. Stewart, William Berri, E. M. Travis, F. W. Davis, D. F. Davis, Darwin L. James, Jr., and A. D. Benson.

Fifth District—John Kissel, Jacob Worth, Alfred T. Hobly, Oscar Knapp, James R. Howe, John Drescher, and August Ettler.

Sixth District—F. R. Schroeder, William D. Hudson, Henry Schilling, Louis Berr, Charles T. Dunwell, Richard Dwyer, and Milton Jones.

Seventh District—Harry A. Hanbury, James J. Roach, William J. Centes, Charles A. Moore, James Connell, Cornelius Selbert, and Marcus Campbell.

Eighth District—Jacob Brenner, George B. Forrester, James E. McEvoy, and Henry Wetzler.

Ninth District—William E. Cadmus, Michael J. Wheeler, and Alexander Mackey.

Tenth District—Charles A. Schieren, William C. Wallace, Alexander Robb, S. Alfred Vernon, John Q. Adams, and William R. Lawton.

Eleventh District—Timothy L. Woodruff, Thomas A. Moore, J. S. Turnbull, A. R. Johnson, William B. Blackwell, R. G. Snedeker, and Thomas Bell.

Twelfth District—Gustave Henning, C. E. S. Simpson, Harry O. Jones, John G. Gunther, Michael J. Smith, William Hennessey, and James H. Baker.

Thirteenth District—Philip T. Williams, Robert M. Johnson, William H. Allen, Hester McNeil, John H. Campbell, Henry C. Fischer, and John Gerhart.

Fourteenth District—George H. Nason, Eugene A. Amell, George A. Owens, and William H. Gordon.

Fifteenth District—Harry Jacquillard, Edward M. Schlueter, Herman Rankin, Louis Altkrug, and Bert Reiss.

Sixteenth District—Robert A. Sharkey, Gustave C. Webber, William Wurtz, Charles Fox, William Eleyes, Leland Woods, George Serenbes, and Edward C. Brennan.

Seventeenth District—W. B. Atterbury, Henry Marshall, Harris Wilson, George L. Weed, D. C. Elliott, W. E. Bullard, E. M. Roberts, D. P. Butcher, and George L. Richards.

Eighteenth District—George F. Waldo, S. J. H. Kracke, Edward H. Hobbs, Thomas L. Wells, C. W. Seaman, Edward Garwin, and Jacob D. Remsen.

Nineteenth District—Charles Haubert, Francis F. Williams, Frank Schultz, George Goebel, and Charles Senn.

Twentieth District—John G. Deubert, Robert Spitzer, Andrew Lemon, Frederick G. Hughes, George E. England, William Schnitzpan, A. J. A. Hoffman, and J. J. Chambers.

Twenty-first District—E. F. Linton, Charles Alt, S. T. Lyons, James Ruggles, and Charles H. Francisco.

THE COUNTY CONVENTIONS.

Richmond's Choice of Delegates—Action in Suffolk.

At the Richmond County Republican Convention, held last night, delegates to the State Convention were named. They are Hugh McRoberts, George L. Nichol, T. W. Alexander, J. I. Houseman, E. N. Levison, L. W. Rabbage, and C. S. Biglin. The delegates are uninstructed.

The Suffolk County Convention last night sent an uninstructed delegation to the State Convention. William McKinney was declared the choice of Suffolk County for the Senatorial nomination.

Madison County Convention.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Madison County Republican County Convention was held at Morrisville to-day. Robert J. Fish of Oneida was renominated for member of the Assembly and the Republican platform and candidates strongly indorsed. A resolution favoring John J. Davies for Attorney General was passed.

Nevada Republican Ticket.

VIRGINIA, Nevada, Aug. 31.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated E. S. Farrington of Elko for Congressman and Treamor Coffin for Supreme Judge. The platform indorses the Administration of President McKinley, protests against surrender of the Philippines, favors a protective tariff, storage reservoirs, the largest use of silver as a money metal compatible with the best interests of the Government; condems trusts, and denounces disfranchisement of negroes.

Discouraged Man Comes Back.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Isaac Goldstein, who disappeared from Walton a year ago and was thought to be dead, has been heard from. He says he left because he was discouraged, and crossed the ocean six times.

Elmira Man Dies Aged 102.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—David Russell died here to-night aged 102 years. He had enjoyed good health up to a few months ago.

READY FOR THE CONVENTION.

Senator Platt Starts for Saratoga To-day—The Election of the Delegates.

Senator Platt and other Republicans prominent in party affairs will leave for Saratoga early this afternoon. Chairman Odell will joint them at the United States Hotel to-night.

The Assembly District Conventions to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention will be held to-night. Except in the Twenty-ninth District there will be no contest. The fight there will not be so much about who shall represent the district at Saratoga as to determine, by the test votes that will probably arise, who will be the executive member of the County Committee. Alexander T. Mason is the nominal leader, but ex-Marshal John W. Jacobus has acted for him. There is a disposition to supersede Mr. Mason. This movement, which has the support of ex-Mayor W. L. Strong and other influential Republicans, may be successful.

For the Twenty-first District Abraham Gruber will name the State delegates. Ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott will head the delegation. Mr. Gruber tendered ex-Assemblyman George C. Austin, his defeated opponent at the primaries, a place on the delegation, but Mr. Austin has declined it.

In declining the offer Mr. Austin wrote:

"I appreciate the courtesy, but cannot accept the offer. I was defeated at the primaries and am not entitled to go to the convention. My friends and myself will place ourselves at the service of Mr. Gruber's Campaign Committee to be used in any way it may be desired and during the campaign not a word about factionalism will be heard from us. On the contrary, our one object will be to obtain the largest possible majorities for the Republican nominees."

Mr. Austin in his letter also denied that he had ever made any statement reflecting on Mr. Gruber's creed.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP.

Before Leaving for Chicago He Will Give a Hearing in the Gardiner Case.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived in the city early yesterday, and after visiting his physician proceeded to 1 Madison Avenue, where he had a long talk with Senator Hanna, and also looked in at Gen. Greene's quarters.

"Yes, I am in splendid health," said the Governor, in response to a question. "I presume I will get through with my itinerary all right."

An indiscreet reporter told the Governor that a rumor was current that Senator Hanna had told him just what to say in his speeches.

"Absurd," replied the Governor, with decision.

Asked when he would leave, Gov. Roosevelt answered:

"I shall go to Albany this afternoon. I shall give a hearing to-morrow in the matter of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner, and on Sunday I shall leave for Chicago, where I am to speak on Labor Day. I expect to be in Saratoga on Tuesday, and shall go from there to Detroit."

"Have you received Mayor Van Wyck's answer to the charges against him?"

"No," he said, "I have seen no copy of it."

"Do you expect a copy to-morrow, when the time allotted the Mayor for an answer will elapse?"

"Now, I cannot say anything at all about that," was the Governor's answer.

Gov. Roosevelt said he had not taken any action with relation to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Smyth. He would not intimate just when he would make the appointment. The opinion prevails in Republican circles that ex-Justice James A. Blanchard, who is very popular with the leaders, will get the place.

Gov. Roosevelt wanted to see Chairman Odell of the State Committee and was disappointed when he learned that Mr. Odell was in Newburg.

FUTURE OF THE CANALS.

Produce Exchange Issues a Statement in Regard to the Attitude of Political Parties.

A statement was given out at the executive offices of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday in regard to the attitude of the political parties toward the future of the State canals, which is in part as follows:

"It is probable that both the Republican and the Democratic Parties, at their coming conventions, will not only, as in the past, declare for the maintenance of the canal system of the State, but will adopt a plank for their respective platforms favoring canal enlargement and improvement.

"This statement was made to-day after conferences held between the leaders of both political parties and the following gentlemen representing the commercial interests of the State: John Cunneen, Henry W. Hill, T. S. Fassett, and C. H. Keep of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange; John D. Kernan, Chairman of the New York State Commerce Convention; President Elliot T. Barrows of the Produce Exchange, Evan Thomas, and the members of the Committee on Canals of the Produce Exchange, including Henry B. Hebert, Chairman; Frank Brainard, Franklin Edson, Franklin Quinby, John P. Truesdell, and D. M. Van Vliet; also James McConnell of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and representatives of the Merchants' Association and Canal Association of Greater New York.

"The following resolution, adopted at the New York State Commerce Convention held at Syracuse June 6 last, states the position of the commercial interests of the State on the canal question, and, as the result of the conference referred to, we understand that planks favoring canal enlargement and improvement, substantially as stated therein, will be included in the party platforms:

"Resolved, That the future prosperity of the entire State requires the improvement and enlargement of its canals in a manner commensurate with the demands of commerce, and to a capacity sufficient to compete with all rival routes."

Congressional Nominations.

ILLINOIS—Tenth District, L. B. Deforrest, (Dem.)

IOWA—Third District, W. H. Birdsall, (Dem.)

Ninth District, S. B. Wadsworth, (Dem.)

MISSOURI—Tenth District, A. N. Bolte, (Dem.)

VIRGINIA—Fifth District, J. R. Whitehead, (Rep.)

WISCONSIN—Second District, W. E. Evans, (Dem.)

ASSAILANT USED BALL BAT.

George Veit's Skull Fractured by Rudolph Hediger.

In an altercation between Rudolph Hediger of 421 East Fourteenth Street and George Veit of 649 East Thirteenth Street, on Eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, yesterday afternoon, Hediger struck Veit on the head with a baseball bat, inflicting a fracture of the skull. Veit was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

Hediger was arrested by Patrolman Noble of the Union Market Station. He said he had been hunting for a furnished room, and that Veit jeered at him. He then struck Veit, and the latter, who had a baseball bat, attempted to strike Hediger with it. Hediger then took the bat and struck Veit.

PLUNGED THROUGH OPEN DRAW.

Two Wabash Locomotives Disappear in Mud of the Rouge River.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Two Wabash locomotives and three freight cars of Wabash fast Eastern freight train No. 9 plunged through an open drawbridge into the Rouge River at Delray at 9 A. M. to-day. The engine crews had remarkably narrow escapes, no one being injured.

The heavy train approached the bridge too rapidly to be controlled. The rule is to stop 100 yards from the bridge unless signaled otherwise. Engineers Wagner and McNab say that the signal indicated to come ahead. The bridge tender avers that the signal was set to stop. The engineer and fireman of the head engine jumped off easily. The men on Engine 2 narrowly got out through the tender gangway.

The bottom of the Rouge is very soft and the engines have sunk out of sight. Wabash trains are passing over the Michigan Central, as the approach to the Wabash bridge is blocked.

$6. Excursion to Niagara Falls.

West Shore R. R., Saturday and Sunday. Trains 8:40 A. M., 9:30, 3:00, and 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

Otis Elevator Company

awarded the

GRAND PRIZE

and

GOLD MEDAL

at the

PARIS EXPOSITION

for

Electric Elevators

and

ESCALATOR

and in recognition of the great service rendered the world by the perfection of Hydraulic and Electric Elevators and Hoisting Machinery

THE PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

Over 15,000 HP. used daily in operating Otis Electric Elevators in New York City

MRS. T. H. WATSON ARRAIGNED.

Case Is Postponed and Will Probably Be Settled Out of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 31.—After spending the night in a room at the East View House, at the Highlands of Navesink, closely guarded by a constable, Mrs. Thomas H. Watson was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Maison to-day. The hearing was set for 10 o'clock this morning, and before that hour a large crowd of curious spectators had gathered on the lawn and porches of the East View House discussing the stirring events of the day before, when Mrs. Watson had tried to kidnap her children.

At an early hour Counselor E. W. Arrowsmith of Freehold, N. J., who is counsel for Mrs. Watson, and Assemblyman Charles R. Snyder of Highland, acting in the same capacity for Mrs. Woods, the plaintiff, appeared upon the scene. Justice Maison announced that the case would be postponed. The principals retired with their counsel, and a conference was held which lasted until 12:30 P. M.

After a careful discussion of the charges Mrs. Woods expressed her willingness to withdraw the complaint on condition that Mrs. Watson would promise not to make any further attempts to secure possession of the children. The case, it is thought, will be settled out of court.

AGENT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

White Plains Resident Accused of Misusing His Position.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Police Justice Caperon has issued a warrant for the arrest of George H. Baxter of this town, who is charged with fraud. He was agent for the Flint Granite Works at Albany. It is alleged that by means of sending in fraudulent orders he obtained from the company $10,000 in commissions to which he was not entitled.

It is alleged that he gave to President Flint of the company a fraudulent deed to the house in which he lived here. The property did not belong to him, but to John H. Carpenter. Baxter has not been located.

Plague of Tramps in Rockland County.

NYACK, Aug. 31.—Large numbers of tramps continue to infest the Erie Railroad, where it runs through the western part of Rockland County, and people in that region are in fear for their lives. Yesterday the railroad detectives rounded up a big gang at Sterlington and captured eleven. The prisoners were sent to the Rockland County Jail for thirty days, where others are serving a like term.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warm, light variable winds.

A disturbance was central south-southwest of Porto Rico last night with a west-northwest tendency. Thus far it has developed but moderate energy, and cautionary advices to this effect have been sent to Southern Cuba and the northern portion of the Lesser Antilles. Temperatures continued from 5 to 15 degrees above the seasonal average, except in a few places, where local thunderstorms have reduced them somewhat. Maximum temperatures above 90 degrees were general from the Middle Mississippi Valley eastward, in the Dakotas, the extreme southwest, and portions of the Gulf States. Local thunderstorms occurred in the Southern States and in a few scattered localities in the West. There are no present indications of any decided moderation in temperature east of the Mississippi for at least two or three days, except such temporary relief as may be afforded by thunderstorms south of the Ohio River. In the Northwest and extreme West, however, conditions favor local showers and thunderstorms for the next day or two, and within them the usual fall in temperature. The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh and mostly north to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	67	72	77
6 A. M.	67	72	75
9 A. M.	70	72	75
12 M.	73	78	84
3 P. M.	74	82	86
6 P. M.	71	84	86
9 P. M.	70	79	80
12 P. M.	69	75	78

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 325 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	78½
Corresponding date 1899	70½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.16, and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.15. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 61 at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 80 degrees at 3:45 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 6:15 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	5:27	Sun sets	6:38
		Moon sets	10:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook 11:55	Gov. Isl'd 12:12
	M. Gate 3:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (SATURDAY.) SEPT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	6:00 A. M.
Norge, Denmark	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	9:30 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Alexandria, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Ithaca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15.)

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, July 3; Shanghai, Aug. 4; Yokohama, Aug. 11, and Honolulu, Aug. 21, which reached San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched East on Aug. 29, and are due in New York on the afternoon of Sunday, Sept. 2. Also, that the mails from China and Japan which arrived at Vancouver were dispatched East same date, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 3.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 1.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 24.
British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Aug. 19.
Curic, Liverpool, Aug. 21.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Aug. 25.
Lady Armstrong, Brettia, Aug. 15.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 22.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Mora, St. Michael's, Aug. 18.
Penpol, Havre, Aug. 10.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2.

City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
El Norte, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
Hekla, Stettin, Aug. 16.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Comus, New Orleans, Aug. 29.
Curacao, La Guayra, Aug. 26.
El Mar, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
Handel, St. Lucia, Aug. 27.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 23.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Advance, Colon, Aug. 28.
Alexander Blake, Havre, Aug. 21.
Europe, London, Aug. 22.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 24.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 28.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Dunblane, Shields, Aug. 22.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Aug. 25 and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar, at 10:30 P. M.

SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) Layland, London Aug. 234, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS St. Paul, (American,) Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:05 P. M.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Vogelgesang, Hamburg Aug. 23 and Southampton and Cherbourg 24th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:02 A. M.

SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) Von Holten, Hamburg Aug. 18

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Monday Next Being *Labor Day* and a General Holiday, this *Store* will be Closed from Noon To-day Until Next Tuesday Morning

SHOE BARGAINS
Interesting Offerings Upstairs and Down

Up on the Fifth floor, efforts have been directed mainly toward providing little-priced shoes for the little ones. Mothers are not entirely forgotten. There are small lots of women's, too, priced much below cost. But there's not enough of them to specify.

Bring in the children, and look over these lots. May be you'll find something equally satisfactory for yourself:

Children's $1 wedge heel shoes at

forty cents a pair

Black, lace and button; all sizes from 6 to 8, in broad widths; good house shoes, at less than half price.

Children's $1.25 and $1.50 black kid shoes at

one dollar a pair

Stout kidskin, lace and button shoes, with spring heels and patent leather tips; sizes from 6, children's, to 2, girls', all at same price.

Fifth floor.

On the First floor, men and boys have their inning. All the summer lines of men's black Oxfords—calf and kidskin—are reduced to $2. Values up to $5.

Boys' shoes, for school or play, black calfskin and tan kidskin, at $1.25 a pair. Values up to $2.

A Group of Attractions Among the Men's Furnishings

If it were not just a half day, we would not venture on speaking of these various exceptionally low priced goods. As it is, we can only hope that we'll have enough of them to go 'round.

Men's White Negligee Shirts—

A very neat, tasteful white shirt, made exactly as next year's soft white shirts will be made. This is a dollar grade. You'll pay no less for them elsewhere to-day, nor next summer. Price, fifty cents.

Men's Neckwear at Half—

Stylish silk scarfs—the popular English shapes—four-in-hands and batwings, of excellent quality. All 50c values. Choice 25c.

Men's Bathing Suits—

Nearly all the good styles are still here, but only a very few of each. Choice of the remainder at 63c to $6. They were $1.25 to $12.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

GOLF CAPES
Excellent Choosing at *Little Cost*

The styles of making and the patterns of the materials are ours alone. They represent what we considered the best and handsomest we could find. We gathered a very wide variety of these garments. Your fancy is among them, doubtless. And it will cost you much less than you could reasonably expect. Prices have been reduced throughout the stock.

Imported Scotch Rugs, Montagnacs and Vicunas—all reversible. Some plaid on both sides. Prices, $9 to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's HALF HOSE
At Half Price — *Other Good Values*

They are of French lisle thread, with tasteful extracted patterns on grounds of fast black and cadet blue. It is a line that, though very worthy in every detail, is to be discontinued—assortment is too large. That fact brings the price down from 50c to

Twenty-five Cents a Pair

Broadway.

BAGS and Dress Suit CASES
for *Intending* Travelers

Many people consider traveling an unmitigated bore. The best way to render it less irksome is to take with you all the comfort possible in the way of traveling accessories. We rather pride ourselves on having at all times an excellent assortment of these. While there is great variety in price, you may be confident of invariably getting as good an article for the money as it is possible to obtain.

We have a complete line of men's and women's traveling bags in pigskin, cowhide grain, seal, alligator and hornback alligator; also sole leather dress suit cases, portmanteaus and bellows-top suit cases. A few price-hints:

Dress Suit Cases, of solid and durable leather, linen-lined, with straps inside of cover and case straps, brass locks and buckle, 24-in., $5.

Alligator Hand Bags; leather lined, brass inside stay, brass trimmings, Vienna handle; 11 to 18 in.; $2.75 to $5.

Men's strong leather Hat Boxes; satin-lined; $6.50 to $22.50.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

News from the PIANO STORE
Bargains in Various *Excellent Makes*

We sell the splendid Chickering Piano. Four months ago we took the agency for New York and vicinity. During that brief time numerous other fine instruments have been brought to us in exchange for the Chickerings. These exchanged pianos are for sale, of course, and they are all positive bargains. Among the used pianos recently brought to our rooms and now offered at extremely low prices are:

7 octave Chickering, Square, at $60.
7 1-3 Octave Stoddart, Square, at $75.
7 octave Martins & Ouvrier, Square, at $50.
7 1-3 octave Cable & Son's, Upright, at $165.
A Royal upright at $150.

Then here's one of the best bargains ever offered in the way of a high-class instrument. An Aeolian self-playing organ, with cabinet and music—complete for $225. It cost just double not long ago.

Also a Symphony self-playing organ for $180.

Any instrument, new or used, may be bought on the club plan of monthly payment, without extra charge; other than the payment of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the time actually taken.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

The FURNITURE SALE
A Low-priced Line of Library Pieces

The daily chapter relates of some unusually interesting incidents. The features are furnishings for the study and living-room. It is furniture of the same high standard that has distinguished this as the best-of-all August sales.

Some prices and values follow:

Tables—

$1.50, worth $2—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; 24-inch shaped top and shelf below.

$2, worth $3—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; 24-inch shaped top and fancy shelf below.

$3, worth $5—Mahogany finish; highly polished; 26-inch round top and fancy shelf below.

$5, worth $8—Mahogany, inlaid; highly polished; 16x20 inch top with shelf below.

$7.50, worth $15—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; 26-inch shaped top and fancy shelf below.

$9.50, worth $15—Mahogany finish; highly polished; folding card table; 36-inch round top when open.

$8, worth $12—Quartered golden oak library table; 28x48-in. top; heavy turned legs.

$12, worth $18—Quartered oak; highly polished; 38-in. round top with shaped shelf below; fluted legs.

Tables—

$20, worth $28—Quartered golden oak library table; 26x50 in. shaped top and shelf below.

$25, worth $40—Mahogany; highly polished; 28x44 in. shaped top; carved sides; French legs.

$30, worth $45—Golden and Flemish oak card tables; 50-in. removable polished top with green baize covering inside.

Bookcases—

$10, worth $16—Flemish oak; dull finish; single glass door and 4 large shelves inside.

$12, worth $18—Mahogany finish; highly polished; single glass door and 4 large shelves inside.

$15, worth $25—Mahogany finish; highly polished; 2 large glass doors and 4 shelves inside.

$20, worth $27—Quartered golden oak; combination bookcase; large drop lid with bookcase above and 3 long drawers below.

$25, worth $35—Flemish oak; swell front; 2 large doors and 4 shelves inside.

Bookcases—

$28, worth $45—Mahogany finish; highly polished; carved top and sides; 3 large doors with 4 shelves in each section.

$30, worth $45—Imitation mahogany; polished finish; carved top and sides; French legs; swell front with 2 large doors and 4 shelves in each section.

Library Chairs—

$22, worth $32—Large leather rocker; spring seat and deep tufted back.

$30, worth $45—Flemish easy chair; upholstered in red embossed velour; separate seat and back cushion.

$33, worth $42—Flemish arm chair; heavy carved frame; covering of figured velour.

$38, worth $35—Large arm chair; high back and deep spring seat; covering of figured velour.

$40, worth $60—Mahogany arm chair; deep spring seat and back; covering of green velour.

Fourth floor.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

The September number is the best issue ever made by this popular magazine. Charming, refined, interesting short stories, including one by S. R. Crockett.

This magazine is undergoing a thorough reorganization, and is forging to the front rank of its class. 10 cents a copy. $1 a year.

Book Store, Ninth street.

A *First Showing of* Fall Dressing SACQUES

They are of French flannel, in solid colors of neatly figured albatross and cashmere, in delicate shades and newest designs. They are elaborately trimmed with ribbons, hemstitching, braid or satin folds. Some have loose accordion plaited sleeves with inner sleeve of liberty silk. Others are cut after the fashion of kimonos. A feature that appears to be growing still more popular.

The prices are as follows:

Of French flannel, $2.75 to $8. Of cashmere, $3.50 to $10.50. Of Albatross, $5 to $8.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some *Newcomers* Among the Girls' *Pedestrian* SKIRTS

They're called "Pedestrian" Skirts, but the name doesn't begin to describe their all-around usefulness. For golfing, climbing, skating—all out-of-door sports requiring unimpeded movement, they are indispensable. And our collection of them is growing daily. Here is one, for instance, which has just arrived. It is of heavy, smooth serge; black face, back of bright plaid—a cloth which won't "pick up" burrs, dust or lint, and of excellent wearing quality. It is well tailored, with pointed stitched facing, and flare at bottom. Price, $7.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

The LILLIAN
A *Success* in Corset Making

The Lillian is made expressly for us by a famous French corsetier, who long ago reduced corset making to an exact science. That New Yorkers appreciate his skill is shown by the constantly increasing number of his adherents. Women wear the Lillian because of the comfort it brings them. Their dressmakers like it because it assures for them a satisfactory fitting. And still the price is hardly more than if the Lillian were a domestic corset:

At $1.25—Special Lillian, of jean; sateen stripes; long and short waist.

At $1.50—Of coutil; long and short waist.

At $2.50—Of sateen; long waist; low bust. Same, in black, $2.75.

At $4—Of coutil; real whalebone; bias cut.

At $5.50—Of coutil; real whalebone; made entirely on the bias; trimmed with lace. Same in black sateen, $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

WOMEN'S GLOVES
Some *New* Suedes for Fall

There's an ideal Fall Glove here at $1—an American made suede. It's somewhat heavier than the imported gloves, and is made in half pique style, with Paris point stitching; 2-clasp. Shown in various new shades of mode and gray. An excellent glove at the price.

Women's Kayser Silk Gloves in white, gray and black, at 50c a pair.

Tenth street.

Sketched in the FASHION EXHIBIT

An elegant costume of black. The blouse is velvet, with vest, collar and lower parts of sleeves of white chiffon and little touches of blue. Broadcloth is used for the skirt, and this is effectively trimmed with velvet.

PARIS NOTES
from the Office of
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, August 14, 1900.

Notwithstanding the attractions of the Rue des Paris, which still holds the chief interest for Parisiennes at the Exhibition, and the few fetes remaining on the "carnet mondain" most of our fair "elegantes" have made their exit to Trouville and Deauville. The season at these charming seaside resorts will be at its zenith in another week, when all the villas at Deauville will be occupied, whilst already the "plage" at Trouville is crowded in the morning with many fashionable Parisiennes.

The smart promenaders on the "plage" are singularly in favor of white and light colored drill and linon gowns. A dainty little cabetier hat, slightly curling up on one side, made in a corresponding material, draped with a real lace scarf or adorned by a quill or buckle, is the smart and popular headgear worn with these costumes. Some of the most "chic" are made of white drill, having a fine red stripe or else red spots. Similar material with blue is favored by some, but the red-and-white is most popular. Straps of red linon ornament the skirt and corsage, the latter invariably having some softening as trimming in the way of fine cambric or mousseline.

Red is certainly the color "par excellence" for cloth capes and coats, which figure conspicuously on the "plage" during the "promenade du soir." The leading Parisian dressmaking firms have been making a large number of these strikingly bright-hued wraps.

The "costume de bain" worn by fair bathers at Trouville is as captivating as ever, constituting the gayest note of color to loungers on the beach during the bathing hour. The daintiest novelty that can possibly be introduced on a bathing garment is ingeniously contrived; whilst the deftly donned silk cap is in light and becoming hues of blue, pink, green and red. Thick torchon lace trims many of the linon and alpaca costumes, but colored braid or stitched linon straps appear to be the prettiest garniture. One singularly effective bathing suit was made of light blue coarse toile. Strappings of white linon ornamented a large rounded sailor collar, which opened at the neck, displaying a white plastron embroidered with a large pale blue silk anchor. The corsage was in the shape of a loose bolero over a white linon full under-bodice. A short skirt, trimmed with vandyked straps of the white linon, appeared over blue knickerbockers.

Apropos of millinery now to be seen in Paris, many hats in black or yellow "paille de crin," or horsehair, are worn at the present moment. They are very dressy. Only two shapes seem to be fashionable in this style; one is the "Trianon," and the other is a new shape, somewhat like a man's silk hat, cutdown in the crown, with a very wide brim. It is usually trimmed with a chou of black velvet which fastens down on the side a number of beautiful white feather tips, several of which appear to be tumbling over the back.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway. Fourth Avenue. Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SLOAN'S MOUNT IS FIRST

Noted Jockey Rides Lady Massey to a Popular Victory.

CONROY WINS THE SAPPHIRE

Keene's Colt Beats Bellario and King Lief for a Stake at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

As the finale of a thoroughly interesting afternoon's racing on the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, Jockey Tod Sloan, breaking though his determination to do no more riding while in the United States on his present trip, accepted the mount on J. E. Madden's filly Lady Massey, and finished first on her in clever style. It was the one event out of the ordinary in the day's sport, and the applause that Sloan received, both on his way to the post and when he returned to the scales after Lady Massey won, showed that whatever opinion racegoers may have of the diminutive horseman personally, his skill in the saddle commands their unqualified admiration. It is worthy of mention, too, that a large proportion of the casual racegoers backed Lady Massey, simply because Sloan rode her, the general public thus profiting by the race, and, in a large measure, making up for exceedingly disastrous results in earlier events. The race was the third that Sloan has ridden in the two weeks he has been in New York. He intends to ride but once more, Ballyhoo Bey in the Flatbush Stakes to-day, before sailing for England on Tuesday. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance something above the average.

The Sapphire, the first of two stake events on the card, at five and a half furlongs, was the third race. It brought out a field of eight, including the $15,000 colt King Lief and Guesswork, both added starters, Conroy being post favorite, with King Lief and Six Shooter about equal second choices. The flag fell with Bellario off in front, King Lief and Conroy going up with him at once. With King Lief showing in front, the three ran heads apart to the bend in the course, Six Shooter, a half length away, being fourth to that point. On the straight, King Lief tired and fell back, Conroy, roused with the whip, then taking command, and drawing away at the end, winning by a length and a half. Bellario hung on gamely and was second, a length in front of Six Shooter.

The second stake, the Turf Handicap, one mile and a quarter on the grass course, was the last race on the card. Five horses ran for it, with Jackpoint the favorite at even money, and Lady Massey second choice. Lady Massey was the first horse away from the post, but yielded the lead to Potente in the run to the stand, Potente going on in front, and making the pace for a full mile, while Lady Massey waited a length behind until the last turn. There Lady Massey and the favorite moved forward together, Lady Massey going up on the outside, while Jackpoint on the rail was shut off. In the run through the short stretch Lady Massey easily outran Potente and won cleverly by two lengths, Potente second, a neck before First Whip, third.

In the first race, five and one-half furlongs, for fillies two years old, three of the seventeen entries failed to answer the call to the post, Luerna, Onduris, Morningside, and Likeness being the best backed of the fourteen that ran. The race down the new Futurity course was with Onduris always in front, she breaking in the lead and promptly drawing out clear of her field. At the quarter she led by two lengths, at the half by four lengths, and from that point on pulling up, she won in a big gallop by a length and a half. Likeness and In Shot were the next two into the stretch. Likeness quit, and In Shot, hanging on under the whip, finished second, a head in front of Luerna, who closed fast at the end.

Sixteen three-year-olds that had never won started in the second race, six furlongs, selling, W. C. Whitney's Chanticleer and S. C. Hildreth's Annoy the choices at about equal prices. To Leon Ferguson's lead at the start, Zemora, Kufa, Hop Brook, and Annoy raced out in front, and swung into the stretch in that order, Chanticleer then closing from the middle of the crowd and joining Zemora in front, both driving hard as they passed the last furlong pole. In the next sixteenth of a mile Zemora drew out, and to within twenty yards of the post seemed to be winning. Then Annoy closed with a rush, getting up in the last jump and winning by a head, Zemora second, a neck in front of Chanticleer.

With only 97 pounds up, and Shaw riding him, Bombshell was made a hot favorite in the mile and a furlong handicap, fourth on the card, Decanter and King Bramble the next choices in the field of seven. After a long delay at the post the horses were sent away to a wretched start, with Handcuff in front, and Decanter last. Handcuff led by a head at the paddock turn, and a length at the turn into the back stretch, King Bramble, Favonius, and Bombshell following in the order named. Half way through the back stretch Favonius went to the front, with Handcuff and King Bramble second and third, this order being preserved to the turn into the stretch, where Bombshell took second place. On the straight King Bramble and Bombshell went after Favonius, all hard ridden, but could not overtake him, Favonius winning under the whip by a head, with King Bramble second, a length and a half away from Bombshell, third.

With eleven runners in the fifth race, a mile, selling, the Western horse Philippine was made the favorite, and backers fell over each other in their eagerness to bet on him. Philippine broke well up with his horses, but seemed to stumble, and fell back early in the contest, and was never again a contender. To Sparrow Wing's lead at the start, Silver Garter went to the front and made the running to the last turn, Olea forth to that point, then going up to the leader, with Silver Garter and Fleuron second and third. On the stretch Olea easily drew away, and won well in hand by a half length, while Fleuron, ridden out under the whip, got second place, a head before Silver Garter.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs on the new Futurity course. G. F. Johnson's Onduris, by Kingston-Skadi, br. f., 109 pounds, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; Bernard Schreiber's In Shot, b. f., 109, (J. Slack,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from Albert Simons's Luerna, b. f., 109, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Mary, McCoy, Queen Pepper, Likeness, Maria Bolton, Servilia, Trigger, Add, Katherina, Morningside, Splash, and Fleche d'Or also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, three years old, selling; six furlongs on the main track. S. C. Hildreth's Annoy, by Meddler-Springtide, ch. g., 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a nose; J. J. McCafferty's Zemora, ch. f., 106, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second, by a neck, from W. C. Whitney's Chanticleer, b. g., 108, (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Cracker, Kufa, Hasbrouck, Mordelmo, Leon Ferguson, West Baden, Hop Brook, Mortonville Kid, Borough, Lou Kate, Osceola, Argent, and Fatalist also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Conroy, by St. Leonards-Lady Invercauld, br. c., 108 pounds, (Spencer,) even and 2 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Newton Bennington's Bellario, ch. c., 123, (Maher,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from Delmel & Farrell's Six Shooter, br. c., 108, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:06 3-5. Sharpshooter, Advocatus, Carnelion, King-Lief, and Guesswork also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Delmel & Farrell's Favonius, by Kinglike-Favonia, b. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, (Maher,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, ch. c., 3, 118, (Bullman,) 16 to 5 and even, second by a length and a half from James Galway's Bombshell, ch. c., 3, 97, (Shaw,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Decanter, Big Gun, Handcuff, and Alsike also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; special weights; one mile. Newton Bennington's Olea, by Lamplighter-Miss Olive, br. f., 3 years, 101 pounds, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by a half length; J. J. McCafferty's Fleuron, ch. f., 3, 101, (Boland,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by a head from G. H. Morris's Silver Garter, ch. c., 3, 108, (T. Knight,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Eberhart, Burfoon, Sparrow Wing, Decimal, Precursor, Phillipine, Golden Sceptre, and Elsie Barnes also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. J. E. Madden's Lady Massey, by Falsetto-Minarette, b. f., 3 years, 106 pounds, (Sloan,) 7 to 2 and even, won handily by two length; P. H. McCarren's Potente, b. g., 5, 106, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from James McLaughlin's First Whip, br. c., 3, 104, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1 and even, third. Time—2:08. Jack Point and Maid of Harlem also ran.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Sanders, 140 pounds; Gibraltar, 135; Ahom and [illegible], 127 each; Ralston, 124; Modrine, 123; Flaunt, 120; Kitchener, 115; Laureates, 115; Lady of the Vale, 111; Lady Schorr, 107; Maximus, 94.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs on the new Futurity course. Moor, 109 pounds; Maximus and Bounteous, 106 each; Piederich, 107; La Villiere, 106; Candle and Marothen, 104 each; Schoolmaster, Pregrave, Liet Prince, The Puritan, Hy Lo, Bowen, Strategist, and Albula, 102 each; The Regent and Cherished, 99 each; Sweet Tooth, 98; Animosity, 94; Manga, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties; seven furlongs. Ballyhoo Bey, 120 pounds; Elkhorn, Olympian, Tommy Atkins, Blues, Alard Scheck, and King Lief, 115 each; Longshoreman and Smile, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Voter, 130 pounds; Rush, 118; Martimas, 114; Vulcain, 113; Charsatus and Decanter, 111 each; Kamara and Belle of Lexington, 107 each; John Yerkes, 105; Modrine, 101; Lady Massey, 100; Knight of Rhodes, 102, and Musette, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, over the short steeplechase course. Challenger, 166 pounds; Charagrace, 163; Perion, 146; George Keene, 140; Captain Piersall, 139; Governor Budd, 136; Count Navarro, 135, and Owaissa, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Gold Fox, 118 pounds; Trillo, 116; Carbuncle, 114; The Chamberlain, 112; Midwood, 104; Prestidigitator and Villa V., 99 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Five furlongs—Barbara M., 117, (Winkfield,) 1; Regea, 111, 2; Bonnie Hallie, 106, 3. Time—1:01¾. Seven furlongs—Van Hoorebeke, 100, (Ransom,) 1; Sluggard, 112, 2; Junaetta, 105, 3. Time—1:27¾. Seven furlongs—Satin Coat, 102, (Vitatoe,) 1; William Ack, 97, 2; Hurry, 97, 3. Time—1:20½. Six furlongs—Tayon, 99, (Flick,) 1; Highland Lad, 100, 2; Chappaqua, 115, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—Bill Garrett, 102, (O'Brien,) 1; Aloha II., 108, 2; Branch, 106, 3. Time—1:27¾. Mile and a quarter—Admetus, 100, (Winkfield,) 1; Clay Poynter, 107, 2; Donation, 101, 3. Time—2:08½.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Results at Highland Park: Six furlongs—Doublet, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Sakatuck, 104, 2; Olcott, 107, 3. Time—1:14. Five furlongs—The Jade, 104, (L. Daly,) 1; Marcy, 104, 2; Lellia Barr, 104, 3. Time—1:02. Four and a half furlongs—Amoroso, 101, (Howell,) 1; Lady Edith, 95, 2; Toad Raney, 106, 3. Time—0:55½. One mile—Panache, 104, (Landry,) 1; Eleven Bells, 88, 2; Old Fox, 106, 3. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs—Clipsetta, 94, (A. Weber,) 1; Ocie Brooks, 104, 2; Quaver, 105, 3. Time—1:28.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 31.—Results at Windsor: Five and a half furlongs—Lady Moretree, 101, (Miller,) 1; Elizabeth K., 100, 2; Divertisement, 98, 3. Time—1:08½. Five and a half furlongs—Horsa, 111, (Flint,) 1; Tremar 103, 2; Regina Lee, 103, 3. Time—1:07¾. Six and a half furlongs—Mutelli, 106, (H. Wilson,) 1; Flylotta, 101, 2; Julia Rose, 105, 3. Time—1:21¼. One mile and an eighth—Jessie Jarbo, 99, (McQuade,) 1; Beau Ideal, 112, 2; Fannie Taylor, 98, 3. Time—1:54. Seven furlongs—Cotton Plant, 104, (Miller,) 1; Margaret Hageman, 102, 2; Rotha, 102, 3. Time—1:28½. Six and a half furlongs—Acushla, 107, (Ross,) 1; Innovator, 106, 2; Douseter Swivel, 106, 3. Time—1:21.

Results of Harness Races.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 31.—The New England Fair came to an end to-day with a special 2:11 pace, which was stopped after the fifth heat, because the judges were not satisfied that some of the horses were being driven to win. The race and bets were declared off. Summary:

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $400.

Journeyman, br. g., by Prodigal, (O'Neil)	4	4	1	1	2
Fannetto Prince, br. s., (Bowser)	3	1	4	3	1
Hylie T., b. m., (Sanborn)	1	1	3	2	3
Ida C., g. m., (Nicholson)	2	2	2	4	3

Time—2:12½; 2:11½; 2:14¾; 2:16¼; 2:15¾.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—The Grand Circuit trotting racing ended to-day with the last two heats being trotted in the dark. Summaries:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Lady Geraldine, b. m., by Constantine, dam Alaska, (Geers)	7	1	1	2	5	1
Joe Watts, ch. g., by Electioneer, (Young)	2	2	2	1	1	2
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Dellinger)	1	4	5	5	2	3
Wasco, b. g., (Dore)	5	3	3	3	ro	
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby)	8	5	4	4	3	ro
Winnifred M., br. m., (Davis)	3	6	6	6	dr	
Kavala, b. m., (Young)	6	7	7	7	dr	
Miss Pratt, blk. m., (Proctor)	4	8	8	8	dr	

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 2:12; 2:12½; 2:12¾.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

Dan Westland, b. g., by Westland, dam by Tom Patchen, (Cook)	1	1	1			
Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	2	2	2			
Fred W., ch. g., (Golden)	3	3	3			
Prince A., b. h., (Tyson)	5	5	4			
Jennie Mack, br. m., (McEwen)	6	4	5			
Alberta, b. m., (Arthur)	4	dis				
Maud F., ch. m., (Colville)	7	dis				

Time—2:08¾; 2:08¾; 2:11.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Roster, b. g., by Almadedo, dam Red Nose, by Red Wilkes, (Carpenter)	4	1	2	2	1	1
Oriana, g. m., by Fred Douglass, (Coville)	3	2	1	1	2	2
Philip E., b. g., (Utton)	1	3	4	5	3	3
Brandywine, g. g., (Demarest)	2	4	3	3	ro	
Laveran, br. h., (Hudson)	6	5	5	4	dr	
Dr. L.'s Brother, b. g., (Payne)	8	6	6	dr		

Time—2:15; 2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:15½; 2:17¾.

2:17 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

George, b. g., by Scarlet Wilkes, dam Unknown, (McKenney)	1	1	7	1		
Ituna, b. m., (Carpenter)	3	2	1	2		
Rama, g. m., (Young)	7	3	2	3		
Garnet, ch. g., (Hiller)	2	4	6	4		
Gentry's Treasure, br. h., (Hussey)	4	7	3	7		
Junero, br. m., (Coville)	9	8	4	5		
Tommy Mc., b. g., (McCarthy)	8	6	5	6		
Braden, b. h., (Miller)	6	5	8	dr		
Fred S. Wedgewood, ro. h., (McDonald)	4	dis				
The Private, b. g., (Foote)	dis.					
Barrister, b. g., (Noble)	dis.					

Time—2:09¼; 2:10¼; 2:13½; 2:11¾.

ENTRIES FOR SULKY RACES.

Fields of High Class to Meet in Local Grand Circuit Contests.

The entries for the Grand Circuit trotting and pacing races to be held at the Empire City track Sept. 10 to 15, inclusive, are all in. The fields as a rule are of high class, with quality as well as quantity represented. The entries follow:

MONDAY.

2:12 Trot. Purse $1,200.—Woodford C., b. g.; Farris, b. g.; Georgeanna, br. m.; Alice Barnes, b. m.; Maggie Anderson, b. m.; Tudor Chimes, b. g.; Onward Silver, ch. h.; Bay Starr, b. m.; Baker, b. g.; Gazelle, blk. m.; Jack D., b. g.; Big Timber, b. h.; Van Zandt, b. m.; Ed Lock, b. g.; Nell Gwynne, gr. m.; Hesperus, b. h.; Kate McCracken, b. m.

2:30 Pace. Purse $1,200.—Miss Eunice, b. m.; Breeze, b. m.; Braden, b. h.; Hipless, b. g.; Tommy W., ch. g.; Argo Director, blk. m.; Tommy Mc, b. g.; Barrister, b. g.; Lady All Right, ch. m.; Happy Jewess, b. m.; Addie Parker, gr. m.; Rana, gr. m.; The Private, b. g.; Anne N., b. m.; Laconda, br. h.; Barney King; Rosalet, br. m.

2:08 Trot. Purse $1,200.—Grattan Boy, b. h.; Charley Herr, b. h.; Gayton, b. h.; Georgena, ch. m.; Lord Vincent, b. h.; Lord Derby, b. g.; Dare Devil, blk. h.; John Nolan, b. g.

Road Wagon Trot.—Maid Thorne, br. m.; Temper, ch. m.; Pristini, b. m.; Zarico, b. g.; Caridon, ch. h.; Martha, br. m.; Zembia, br. m.; Texana, br. h.; Franker, b. s.; Battleton, b. g.

TUESDAY.

2:09 Pace. Purse $1,200.—Gentry's Treasure, b. b.; Will Leyburn, blk. g.; Harry O., b. g.; Oscar L., ch. g.; Sphinx S., ch. h.; Clinton B., b. g.; Fairview, b. g.; Agitato, b. g.; Fanny Dilliard, b. m.; Red Seal, b. h.; Sclavonic, gr. h.; Sidney Pointer, b. h.; Flirt, blk. m.; Ambulator, b. h., and Joe Pilot, b. g.; Star Hal, b. h.

2:30 Trot. Purse $1,200.—Tiverton, br. g.; All Day, blk. g.; Dreyfus, b. g.; Bert Herr, b. h.; Major Greer, ch. h.; The Charmer, b. h.; Marique, ch. g.; Betsy Taylor, blk. m.; Dolly Bidwell, blk. m.; Springdale, b. h.; Hilda, blk. m.; Electric Wilkes, br. h.; Boodler, br. g.; Coral Berry, gr. m.; Legal, blk. g.; Kalevala, b. m.; Sonata, b. m.; Aldine Medium, blk. m.; J. R. P., b. g.

2:05 Pace. Purse $1,200.—Frank Bogash, br. h.; Shehalis, blk. h.; Royal R. Sheldon, blk. g.; Baby Ruth, b. m.; Roan Wilkes, r. h.; Connor, blk. g.; Island Wilkes, Jr., b. h.

Road-Wagon Pace.—Dariel, b. m.; Watcheye, br. g.; Silvermaker, gr. g.; Quadrige, ch. g.; Martin, br. m.; Paddock, b. s.; Breeze, b. m.; Tulsa, b. m., and Hontas Crooke; Tom Calhoun, rn. g.

WEDNESDAY.

2:10 Trot, Purse, $1,200—Louise Mac, ch. m.; Valpa, b. m.; Pilatus, ch. h.; Captain Jack, blk. g.; Temple Wilkes, b. g.; Dare Devil, blk. h.; Onward Silver, ch. h.; Surpol, gr. h.; Ellert, br. g.; Little Dick, b. g.; Greenbrino, b. h.; Dollade Wilkes, blk. m.

2:15 Pace, Purse, $1,200—Daphne Dallas, b. m.; Acmon Jim, br. h.; Robert B., b. g.; Strathbelle, ch. m.; Lolita, blk. m.; Sonnie, b. m.; Baron D., br. h.; Orin B., b. g.; Hardee Boy, b. g.; Idemont, b. m.

2:11 Pace, Purse, $1,200—Silvermaker, gr. g.; Art Also, b. g.; Annie Thornton, b. m.; Ambulator, b. h.; Joe Pilot, b. g.; Paul Revere, rn. g.; Hal McEwen, ch. g.; Gyp Walnut, br. g.; Prince A., br. g.; Tom Nolan, b. g.

THURSDAY.

Free-for-all-Pace, Purse, $1,500—Anaconda, b. g.; Searchlight, br. h.; Indiana, b. g.; Roan Wilkes, rn. h.; Prince Alert, b. g.

2:18 Trot, Purse, $1,200—Maid Thorne, b. m.; All Day, blk. g.; Rival, b. m.; Lady Norvetta, b. m.; Brandywine, gr. g.; Timberlake, b. g.; Laveran, br. g.; Dolly Bidwell, blk. m.; Emma Winters, br. m.; First Love, (formerly Marie M.,) b. m.; Wilrissa, b. m.; Sonata, b. m.; Baron Bell, b. g.; Ambo, b. m.; Bitty Hudson, ch. m.; Martha, b. m.; Leonard Bel, br. g.; J. E. C., b. g.

2:13 Pace, Purse, $1,200—De Veras, blk. h.; Fred W., ch. g.; Tom Calhoun, rn. g.; Ituna, b. m.; Conifer, b. m.; Pie Lijero, ch. h.; Neil Alcyoner, gr. g.; Evolute, br. m.; Prince A., br. g.

FRIDAY.

2:14 Trot; Purse, $1,200—Henry S., b. g.; Sam L., b. g.; Musquetoon, b. g.; Palm Leaf, b. g.; Alice Barnes, b. m.; Joe Watts, ch. g.; Iris O., b. m.; Baronwood, br. h.; Lamp Girl, b. m.; Bay Star, b. m.; Baker, b. g.; Confessor, ch. g.; Lucy Carr, b. m.; Blondie, d. g.; Dot Miller, b. m.; Ivandorf, b. g.; Genevieve, ch. m.; Much Ado, b. g.

2:19 Pace; Purse, $1,200.—Fred S. Wedgewood, rn. g.; George, br. g.; The Private, b. g.; Susette, b. m.; Anne N., b. m.; Dick See, b. h.; Cinder Alcyoner, b. g.; Daisy J., br. m.; Rose Hal, b. m.; Rosalet, br. m.; Hipless, b. g.

2:20 Trot; Purse, $1,200.—Tiverton, b. g.; All Day, blk. g.; Dreyfus, br. g.; Brandywine, gr. g.; Timberlake, b. g.; All Right, b. g.; Electric Wilkes, br. h.; Boodler, br. g.; Coral Berry, gr. m.; Legal, blk. g.; Kalevala, b. m.; Sonata, b. m.; Aldine Medium, blk. m.; J. R. P., b. g.

Fire Destroys Race Horses.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 31.—Shortly after the beginning of the racing in the closing day of the Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park this afternoon, fire was discovered in one of the stables near the three-quarters turn. The flames destroyed three stables, a number of cattle sheds, and burned to death four racehorses. Several strings of other horses, some in the burned building, were saved. The horses destroyed comprised three in the string controlled by B. Simon of London, Ontario. They were The Ace, 2:05¼, valued at $4,000; Maud K., a green mare without a record, and Achaian Wilkes, 2:16¼, valued at $1,600. Charles A. Guyer's brown mare Wilrissa, valued at $1,500 was also burned. The loss on buildings amounts to $2,500, partly covered by insurance. A loss of about $2,500 on stable apparatus and traps of the horsemen was also sustained.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Lost to Philadelphia by a Score of Four Against Nine.

Both Kennedy and Bernhardt were retired in the second inning yesterday for giving too many free passes in the Brooklyn-Philadelphia game at Washington Park, Brooklyn. Kennedy gave six of them in one inning, forcing two runners across the plate. An error by Dahlen let in two more. Howell was hit hard in the third, but settled down after that. Donahue relieved Bernhardt and pitched a fine game except in the fifth, when Kelly brought in two runs with a four-bagger to centre. The game was listlessly played and uninteresting. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	1	2	1	0	0
Slagle, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
D'hanty, ib	1	1	11	1	0	
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	4	6	0	
Flick, rf	1	0	2	0	0	
Murphy, c	1	1	3	0	0	
Wrigley, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	
Dolan, ss	1	1	1	5	0	
B'hardt, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Donahue, p	1	1	1	1	0	
Total	9	10	27	18	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	2	1	0	1
Keller, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Jennings, lb	0	0	4	1	0	
Sheckard, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Kelley, lf	2	1	3	8	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	3	2	
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	2	3	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	
McGuire, c	0	0	3	2	0	
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Howell, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	7	27	12	3	

Philadelphia	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	—9
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Home run—Kelley. Two-base hit—Delehanty. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 10. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Howell, 2; by Donahue, 2. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Dolan, (2,) Donahue, Jennings. Bases on balls—By Kennedy, 7; by Howell, 2; by Bernhardt, 2; by Donahue, 4. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Dolan, Daly. Double plays—Daly and Kelley; Dolan, Lajoie, and Delehanty. Wild pitch—Bernhardt, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fourteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Attendance—1,200.

Boston Beat New York.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31.—Boston won easily to-day. Taylor's bases on balls proved costly, four of Boston's five runs being due to his wildness. Neither side was able to bat effectively. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
H'm'lt'n, cf	1	2	1	0	0	
Long, ss	1	2	3	3	0	
Stahl, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	
Collins, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	
Duffy, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Lowe, 2b	0	1	1	3	0	
Clarke, c	1	1	3	1	0	
Nichols, p	1	0	0	2	0	
Total	5	7	27	9	0	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
V'H'l't'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Davis, ss	0	1	2	5	0	
Selbach, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
H'k'm'n, 3b	1	1	2	5	1	
Smith, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Doyle, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	
Grady, lb	1	1	6	1	0	
Gleason, 2b	1	0	4	1	0	
B'r'man, c	0	0	0	2	1	
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	3	5	24	14	3	

Boston	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Grady, Long, Davis. Home run—Hickman. Stolen base—Lowe. Double play—Davis and Grady. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 3; off Taylor, 6. Struck out—By Nichols, 1. Time 1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	61	39	.610	Chicago	50	53	.485
Pittsburg	56	48	.538	Cincinnati	49	53	.480
Philadelphia	52	50	.510	St. Louis	48	54	.470
Boston	51	51	.500	New York	41	60	.406

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
New York at Boston.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 3; Utica, 5.
At Rome—Rome, 10; Elmira, 3, (first game;) Rome, 4; Elmira, 2, (second game.)
At Troy—Troy, 10; Albany, 5.
At Cortland—Cortland, 4; Binghamton, 1, (first game;) Cortland, 7; Binghamton, 3, (second game.)

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Minneapolis, 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 4, (first game;) Indianapolis, 3; Milwaukee, 2, (second game.)
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; Kansas City, 1, (first game;) Cleveland, 4; Kansas City, 3, (second game.)
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 6.

Eastern League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 7; Worcester, 9.
At Toronto—Toronto, 10; Syracuse, 4.
At Montreal—Montreal, 2; Rochester, 8.

REVISING L. A. W. BY-LAWS.

Changes Approved by Committee to Go Before National Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The second annual meeting of the Revision Committee of the League of American Wheelmen was held here to-day, when various by-laws of the league were brought up to be revised, after which they will be submitted to the National Assembly, when the revised laws shall be acted on. President Conway W. Sams, Maryland, and Secretary Abbott Bassett, Massachusetts, of the league, were present.

The question of having the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor filled by election by the National Assembly or appointment by the Board of Directors was discussed at length. The committee decided to report that such officials shall be elected by the National Assembly. A proposition to elect the President and other National officers by a popular vote of the active members of the league was rejected.

The question of the abolition of divisions was then brought forward, and it was decided that the divisions shall not be done away with, save those whose membership in any State division falls below a certain number. In this case the affairs of said State shall be taken in charge by the National officers. The proposed by-laws containig details of management and, more minute propositions were discussed and laid over.

Brooklyn Athletic Club Games.

The entries for the Labor Day games of the Brooklyn Athletic Club close with W. E. Turner, 374 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, to-day. All the events are filling well, especially the 100-yard dash, handicap; one mile novice bicycle race, and the shot-putting contest, which is limited to men weighing 160 pounds or less. A silk banner is offered the club team scoring the largest number of points. The games will be held at Grand Street Park, Maspeth, L. I.

Elks' Carnival of Sports.

All the athletic Elks hereabouts are in training for the Elks' carnival of sports to be held at Celtic Park, L. I., on Sept. 8. In addition to a baseball game, the following events will be decided: Five-mile bicycle race, one-mile bicycle race, 100-yard dash handicap, 220-yard dash, sack race, fat men's race, 200 pounds and over, potato race.

WOMEN RIVALS AT GOLF

Spirited Play for the Championship on Southampton Links.

FINAL TO BE PLAYED TO-DAY

Misses Griscom and Curtis the Survivors in the Shinnecock Club's Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Never in a championship golf tournament in this country have two such spirited and nerve-racking finishes been seen in a semi-final day as was the case to-day at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, when the National competition for women was brought to the final round. The survivors for the championship are Miss Frances C. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., near Boston. The former beat Miss Eunice Terry of the Ardsley Club by one up in a nineteen-hole game, while Miss Curtis added a still more remarkable finish by vanquishing Miss Beatrix Hoyt on the twentieth hole. The largest crowd of the week watched the two games, each pair having about an equal following. For the final round to-morrow Miss Curtis is slightly the favorite.

In the game of the day it can be said that both Miss Hoyt and Miss Terry lost their chances by weak putting. Each threw away golden opportunities to win holes from this fault, but notwithstanding that, both played in dashing style at the finish. Both Miss Griscom and Miss Curtis were dormie two, and then allowed their opponents to tie the game by winning the next two holes. Miss Hoyt and Miss Curtis halved the nineteenth hole in five. Still having the honor, Miss Hoyt drove a good ball, followed by a similar one from Miss Curtis. The latter topped her brassie in trying to carry the bunker, and went into the sand, but got a favorable lie where she could get the ball out through the opening between the two mounds. Miss Hoyt used a cleek, and with eighty yards to carry the obstruction, tried to get on. The professionals and many others believed that this was an error, and cost her the match. Miss Curtis is sixteen years old, a year or two younger than Miss Hoyt, and plays in excellent style. She is a long driver, but is much weaker in iron shots than Miss Hoyt. The cards were:

Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Shinnecock—										
Out	6	6	4	7	6	5	5	8—52		
In	5	5	5	6	5	5	4	4—43—	95	
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County—										
Out	4	5	4	6	7	6	5	7—51		
In	5	7	5	5	5	5	4	6—53—104		

Extra holes—Miss Hoyt, 5, 6; Miss Curtis, 5, 5.

Miss Terry gave her Philadelphia opponent a hard game throughout. Four holes of the first nine were halved. Miss Terry failing to win the

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THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Within the past two days official information has been made public on two points in the situation in China of great importance, one the agreement between Russia and our Government in opposition to the treatment of LI-HUNG-CHANG by the Admirals at Taku, the other the policy of the same two Governments as to the withdrawal from Peking and the common objects to be sought there or elsewhere.

As to the inhibition of intercourse by LI-HUNG-CHANG with his Government there is hardly room for difference of judgment. LI-HUNG is, as the American note very justly says, "prima facie authorized by imperial decree to negotiate, and is the only representative of responsible authority now in China, so far as we are advised." It is plain that the powers must have a Government in China to deal with. Either they must take that of the Emperor, (or the Dowager Empress,) which is in flight or hiding, but which is certainly not deposed, or they must discover or invent another Chinese Government to replace this one, or they must undertake to govern by themselves. The third plan is so revolutionary, so tremendously difficult, and involves perils of such illimitable extent, that it is not seriously to be considered. The second plan may, at some time in the future, become necessary and practicable, and if what is reported by responsible authority as to the strength of the reform party in China shall turn out to be true, it may be very desirable, but at present it is hardly more than a dream. Nothing remains, then, but to try to deal with the existing Government in the best way possible, and for that purpose LI-HUNG-CHANG is the only agent within sight. To suppress him on the ground that his credentials are not sufficient is illogical and in no way aids in getting a representative with any better credentials. To reject him on the only other plausible ground, namely, that he does not represent a responsible Government, is to repudiate the only Chinese Government there is, and to throw on the powers the task of providing another, which is at present unspeakably rash.

As to the second point on which the two powers are making declarations at the same time, though not in complete concert, the situation is more complex, but the position assumed by the United States is clearly right and needs only the cordial support of the other powers to produce the best results. The only interpretation to which the note of the United States to the other powers lends itself is that the United States prefers the joint occupation of Peking until the Chinese Government shall resume its sway and shall consent to indemnity for the past and to security for the future, including equality of commerce in all parts of the empire. But if such joint occupation cannot be brought about and if any one power insists on retiring, then it is the opinion of the United States that all should retire, and for its part it will retire. As Russia, in the statement contained in the note of the United States, declares its intention to retire, this practically makes certain the withdrawal of the United States unless Russia can be induced to change its mind.

This position on the part of the United States seems to us sound, because it is plain that nothing can be accomplished by an imperfect concert of the powers, and in the absence of a perfect concert nothing can be gained and much will be risked by the continued participation of our Government. But the most important feature of the note of the United States is the explicit statement it contains from Russia of the intention of that country to seek no territorial cession from China and its pledge to surrender the territory which it has, for what are represented as defensive ends only already occupied, "as soon as order is re-established if the action of other powers be no obstacle thereto." It is now open to all the powers to continue joint occupation of Peking in order to "bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed by treaty and international law to friendly powers, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire." In such a policy the United States could properly co-operate. But if union on this policy cannot be had then the withdrawal of the United States is not only desirable but practically imperative.

NO FOOLISHNESS.

More or less well-meaning persons in various parts of the State are making plans to nominate Controller COLER as an independent candidate for Governor if Tammany succeeds in preventing his nomination by the regular party convention at Saratoga.

The Controller, we think, will not be a consenting party to any such act of supreme foolishness as that. He is strong with the people, has their confidence, and several hundred thousand Democrats and Republicans in the State would be glad to vote for him and elect him. But the great majority of the voters of both parties habitually vote for the regular candidate. As an independent candidate his vote would be small, probably only a few thousands. Then the men of the machine would officially declare him politically dead. They would say that he had once offered himself to the people and they had rejected him; that the smallness of his vote proved that he was unpopular, and all of that. It would be very much more difficult after that to bring out Mr. COLER as a candidate for Mayor next year or for any other office in which his ability and uprightness would be of public use.

It is yet a good way off, that Mayoralty election of next year, but present conditions in this city are so shameful that the eye of expectation even now spans the interval of time as a relief from contemporary brutalities. We suppose that if THOMAS C. PLATT has not by that time retired or been driven from politics he will repeat his exploit of 1897. A man like Mr. COLER, worthy of public trust and of demonstrated capacity, ought to be nominated as a people's candidate, and he ought to have the indorsement and loyal support of the Republican organization. If that organization continues to be controlled by PLATT it will never support COLER or any candidate like him. Some respectable marplot will be found to take PLATT's nomination, as one was found in 1897, and with Republican co-operation and help Tammany will fasten its terrible grip upon the city for another four years.

PLATT is now at his very worst. He was never in his long career as boss a more implacable public enemy. His own party is tired of him, but it has not the moral fortitude to throw him off. The primaries the other day afforded some indications of local weakness on his part. Possibly a strong and astute man could unhorse him, but the party appears to have no man in its membership who cares to try conclusions with him. He ought to be crushed in the contest over the Governorship nomination, where his controlling influence is wholly bad and is openly exerted for bad things. But he will hold the convention in the hollow of his hand as usual, and inflict the continuing disgrace of his boss-ship upon his spiritless party.

It is strange that a leader who has lost many campaigns, but never won one, should enjoy such a lease of power. Every Republican victory in this State since PLATT came to the fore has been won through the desire of the people to punish the Democratic Party for its sins. Neither Republican merit nor management has affected the result. The Black election is a good example.

But PLATT understands his business. It is a very strong point with him that he maintains a perfect understanding with the other boss.

THE END OF THE HORTON LAW.

We were pointing out the other day that what continues to call itself the manly art of self-defense has become neither manly nor an art, but has been reduced to the elemental brutality of "slugging." It must be admitted that the last conspicuous contest to occur before the expiration of the permission to prizefighting extended by the Horton law did more to redeem the reputation of the prize ring than almost any previous contest. This was really a "sparring exhibition," as most of its predecessors falsely pretended to be. In the hands, and legs, of a man like CORBETT, and in a lesser degree of a man like MCCOY, the art of self-defense is really an art, as it formerly was, an art by which the expert can defend himself against a man much his superior in mere brute strength. If all the fights under the Horton law had been like this one it is unlikely that the law would have been repealed, since the popular indignation in deference to which it was repealed would not have arisen. It is true that the loser, outclassed from the first, was temporarily disabled at the finish. But half an hour afterward he was as good as ever, and neither fighter seems to have received any marks of his "punishment." A contest of this kind, if carried on in a college gymnasium, for instance, would be perfectly unobjectionable on any score.

It is quite true that it does not follow that it would be unobjectionable as a public show. The element of professionalism in sport is always mischievous. Professors and lecturers and preachers of the Gospel, who really have something to say to the public which they think the public would be the better for hearing, must experience a certain discouragement when they observe that two prizefighters, whose united wages in any admittedly useful vocation could not amount to more than $2,000 in a year, have succeeded in gathering, from the public curiosity about their particular art, which is certainly not one of the fine arts, something like $75,000 in one evening. This fact certainly may give rise to reflection. But when "Kid" McCOY pretends to deplore the hard fate whereby he has been prevented from getting more than $10,000 or so as his share of the evening's entertainment, there is nothing to do with him but to laugh at him. When he deplores "the end of his career" nobody can help knowing that he would joyfully take a worse licking every night in the week on the same terms. And, upon the whole, considering and comparing its uses and its abuses, every good citizen, even though he be a Gov. Roosevelt, has reason to rejoice that the permitted prizefighting of the Horton law is to be permitted no longer.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your paper why you invariably refer to Mr. Bird S. Coler as "Controller Coler?

The head of the Finance Department of the city, according to the charter, is the "Comptroller."

L. D. HARRISON.
Port Chester, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1900.

In the charter of this city, in the Constitution of New York, and in the statutes of the State and of the United States, the word is spelled "Comptroller," and wrongly so. In THE NEW YORK TIMES it is rightly spelled Controller.

The official spelling was born of ignorance and survives in perversity.

The history of the word tells us unmistakably how it should be spelled. Etymologically the word means an auditor or examiner of accounts, and that was the original function of a Controller. In the days when mediaeval Latin was used at Court the officer who kept the King's expense account was called the rotulator, from rotulus, a little roll; that is, he was Keeper of the Rolls. But Kings are a suspicious lot, and justly so. Probably it was hard to find an honest rotulator. So they set another fellow to watch the rotulator, to check his accounts, examine his vouchers, and also his pockets. This auditing officer was naturally called the contrarotulator, because he was a counter-check on the rotulator.

In the Romance languages, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, all daughters of the Latin tongue, the Low Latin contrarotulator was worn down to a form corresponding to the English Controller; in French Contrôleur. Even the Germans have taken the word in this form and this sense. It always carries the signification of auditing accounts. For this reason there was much misunderstanding and a great rustling of the leaves of the dictionaries at the Paris Peace Conference, the Spaniards failing to understand what we meant in the protocol of Aug. 12 by "the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines."

But in the days when canine Latin had fallen into innocuous desuetude some smart Aleck of an English scrivener of Norman French bringing up chancing upon the word Contrôleur or Controller held his uncertain pen suspended during a moment of doubt. "That has to do with accounts. Accounts are merely counting. Why, of course, it ought to be spelled Comptroller. Compter is French for 'to count,' you know." So the dunce wrote it out Comptroller, and in that form it imbedded itself in the language.

We regard it as immoral to spell the word in that way. We think no self-respecting man should accept a nomination or election to the office until its title has been purged of orthographical contempt. But a ten-thousand-dollar salary would make the place acceptable to most men, even if it was spelled with a k, and lower case at that.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

To any one not domestically related to either Philadelphia or Boston it matters little which of the fair contestants in the final round of the women's golf championship wins to-day. Lovers of the gentle sport of the green have found much to delight them in the features of the contest, and in the issue the chief cause for satisfaction is that the honor goes to one who has not held it before. For several seasons it looked as if Miss BEATRIX HOYT were invincible, and this people does not like to see any one possessed of a monopoly of the skill required for any outdoor sport. Miss HOYT defended her position skilfully last season, but was forced to yield to a new-comer. She made a brave effort to recover her lost honor this year, and yesterday played one of the finest up-hill games imaginable. But she was compelled to succumb to the superiority of Miss CURTIS, a girl of sixteen years, who played quite as good a game as the former champion, and at the critical point just a trifle better.

Miss BUNICE TENNY, the Ardsley player, equaled the medal score of her opponent, both of them covering the long course in one stroke under a hundred. An extra hole was needed to decide this match, and two extras to settle the fate of Miss HOYT. The coming to the front of two new players of championship form ought to be welcome to all lovers of the game. Indeed, the whole tournament has been delightful in its exhibition of improved form among the women players. It is in the long game that they show the most striking advance, and this is particularly interesting because it demonstrates what experts have so often asserted, that the length of the carry depends on the skill in the swing rather than on the force of the blow. As the women gain in skill, their long game improves, and the number of them who can play in low figures increases. It is not to be expected that the improvement in their skill will ever reach such a point that they can play the long game as well as the men, for when the skill becomes equal in both sexes the superiority will be decided by the remaining factor of strength.

The driving contest which took place on Thursday, however, showed how great an advance had been made in getting off the tee. Two contestants made drives of 189 yards and a fraction. Those familiar with the game of golf know that among the large number of men who play a respectable game and make scores in the nineties there are very few who can drive 189 yards. Yet there must be hundreds much stronger than either of the women who reached that figure. The women were able to drive that distance because they had mastered driving form, or, in other words, had learned to apply their power so as to get the very best results.

Another interesting feature of the tournament has been the exhibition of nerve on the part of several of the players. Miss HOYT covered herself with glory by squaring her match with Miss CURTIS on the home hole after being three down with five to go. But Miss CURTIS showed equal steadiness in winning at the twentieth hole after halving the nineteenth. A still further evidence of the spread of golfing skill is the fact that Miss GRISCOM and Miss CURTIS defeated opponents thoroughly familiar with the links, which are not at all of the same character as the average golf course, being sandy and extraordinarily fast in spots. The home club will grieve over the defeat of its cracks, but golf benefits by such exhibitions as that made in this tournament.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There was more than met the careless eye in a brief dispatch from New Orleans that was printed on the first page of THE TIMES this week. To tell the story again, in the little hamlet of Bateyville, somewhere in Southern Louisiana, one A. GAUTREAUX conducts a store, dealing, doubtless, in the widely diversified merchandise with which such places are usually stocked. Mr., or perhaps he prefers to be addressed as M., GAUTREAUX is a man of his day and place, and therefore his store is equipped with a telephone and a double-barreled shotgun, the one demonstrating his desire to please his customers and the other his determination that they shall please him. The combination of shotgun and telephone seems to have worked well, until the other day, when a thunderstorm passed over Bateyville, and a lightning bolt made its way into the store over the telephone wire. The electricity leaped from the transmitter to the shotgun and caused the discharge of both its barrels. Two heavy charges of the large-sized shot popular in Southern Louisiana immediately betook themselves through the side of the building, narrowly escaped a group of men gathered for shelter to leeward of the store, and proceeded into the indifferent landscape. No particular harm had been done, and the episode would have ended then and there had not Mr. PRUDENT AYRE, an employe in a shingle mill close by, felt compelled to add the detail that renders the story worth retelling. Mr. AYRE, naturally enough, had been much startled by the explosion of the gun, and in his excitement and alarm he grasped with a frantic clutch—the rapidly revolving circular saw near which he was working! As a result he lost several fingers that he could ill spare, and his hands were severely mangled. Now, is not the behavior of Mr. PRUDENT AYRE strangely like that of the Anti-Imperialists? They, too, have been frightened by the unexpected discharge of a gun, or of several guns, rather, and instead of making an investigation which would have resulted in the discovery that the noise was due to the forces of nature working in familiar ways, they have yielded to panic fears and for no imaginable reason have embraced the circular saw of Bryanism. They will be in great luck if their injuries are no more painful than those of Mr. PRUDENT AYRE.

—One of our nearest neighbors on Monday last devoted the larger part of a page to the publication of a list of names, collected from many States, it declared, and each belonging to a prominent Republican who has been so shocked and horrified by the acts and aims of the present Administration that he intends to vote for Mr. BRYAN instead of Mr. MCKINLEY. The list was certainly impressive by reason of its length and the blackness of the letters in which it was printed, but on reading the names over we were struck by the very small number of them that we had ever seen before. Our confidence in the accuracy and veracity of all our neighbors is so great, however, that we gave this peculiarity no special thought, and dismissed the subject with a sigh for the folly of the prominent Republicans thus catalogued. Now comes The Lewiston Journal with the explicit and unqualified statement that not one of the six names grouped under the heading "Maine" was anything more than a creation of our neighbor's imagination! There is not and never has been, it asserts, any such person in the State of Maine as "ex-Justice Clarence Willis," and with no more hesitation it denies the existence of "Silas Lock," "Daniel T. Galt," "Abraham Piper," "Charles Bond," and "Lewis Fay," the other names in this portion of the list. This is simply terrible. What are we to think of that roster of recalcitrants which we dismissed with a sigh, what of our neighbor, what of our own credulity? The Lewiston Journal presumably knows all about Maine politicians and Maine politics, its general truthfulness is unquestioned, and when it says "ex-Justice Clarence Willis" and the others are all near relatives of the estimable Mrs. Harris, we simply cannot help thinking that a somewhat crushing burden of proof has been laid on our neighbor. We are not prepared to believe that it resorted to intentional deception, even to advance the interests of its Presidential candidate, but—well, the necessity for studying things is obvious.

—Many as are the similarities of manners and character that firmly unite Corporation Counsel WHALEN with the other members of the organization he so ably advises and protects, he differs widely from the vast majority of them, and to a really notable degree from most of his own immediate subordinates, in that he possesses a very fair command of the English language and both speaks and writes it with some approach to elegance. Thanks to this notable superiority over his political and departmental associates, Mr. WHALEN can express the emotions common to him and them without violating the ordinary proprieties of civilized speech, and can rebuke such misguided taxpayers as suggest to him the need of guarding or furthering municipal interests without resorting to physical violence or gross abuse. This makes him, by comparison with those around him, a highly admirable person. Rarely indeed has Mr. WHALEN demonstrated the beauties of his style and the thoroughness of his refinement more clearly than in the letter by means of which he reproved the citizen who had been troubling him and Commissioner KEATING with persistent questions about certain unused car tracks that have long been a serious nuisance in several of the city streets. "Inasmuch," wrote Mr. WHALEN with firmly restrained indignation, "as Mr. — manifests such a public interest in the matter, I would suggest to him the advisability of instituting proceedings against you and the railroad companies to compel the removal of the offending rails." Of course, in spirit that is insolence of the true Tammany sort, but note its polish, observe the dexterous handling of long words straight from the dictionary, mark the complete absence of anything to shock the young or to incite breaches of the peace! Tammany has good right to be proud of its Corporation Counsel.

—We learn from, or at least we are told by, The Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee that one Dr. LE CLUTES, described as "the famous globe trotter," has reached Milwaukee in the course of a tour of the world on foot, which he is making "for The New York Herald and THE NEW YORK TIMES." According to the same authority, this Dr. LE CLUTES walks forty-five miles a day, and it is now twenty months since he started out from his home in Belgium. Also, that when he gets to China he is going to have twenty-five guides, and in Africa 500 men will guard him from possible perils. Also, that he is a physician graduated from the University of Belgium, with a sure cure for consumption, which he refuses to reveal. Also, that he regards the women of America as more beautiful than those of any other country except Spain. Also, that the workingmen of the United States are the best paid in the world, and that President MCKINLEY is going to be re-elected. Now, some of these statements are amusing, others interesting, and several of them, for all we know, are true, but—the Belgian physician is not making a tour of the world on foot or otherwise for THE NEW YORK TIMES. We more than suspect that his relations with our neighbor, too, are wholly imaginary, but that's as may be. Concerning ourselves we can and do speak with complete assurance, and it is our painful duty to inform The Evening Wisconsin that it has placed itself in the rather ludicrous position of advertising a mendacious tramp whose account of himself, while picturesque enough, does not wear even the semblance of credibility. Instead of increasing the fellow's stock of profitable notoriety, it would have been much better to adopt the easy course necessary for setting him for once at honest work, breaking stones or picking oakum.

—A Manila correspondent for whom The Evening Post claims the confidence due to accuracy and impartiality, asserts that just before the departure of Gen. OTIS from the Islands there passed between him and Archbishop CHAPELLE some very lively letters on the subject of the friars and their rights and wrongs. The prelate is said to have gained nothing from his advocacy of the cause so unpopular with the Filipinos except several decrees from Gen. OTIS, depriving the friars of certain immunities and privileges which they had enjoyed under the Spanish laws. This, it is explained, is why the Archbishop did not regret the departure of the General from the Philippines—a departure, by the way, which the Archbishop is said to assert was the result of his own efforts, made in a quarter not defined. A most interesting detail is added. While the discussion was going on, according to the tale as told, Archbishop CHAPELLE reminded Gen. OTIS that it was highly important to President MCKINLEY that the matter of the friars should be settled satisfactorily to the Roman Catholics before election time. In response to this the General is quoted as replying: "You are a priest and I am a soldier. I did not know that it was the business of either to concern himself about elections." Despite The Post's guarantee of the correspondent's accuracy, this truly charming story awakens doubt. No doubt Gen. OTIS would have said what he is said to have said—if the Archbishop had given him a chance to do it, and if it had occurred to him. But the amazing neatness of the alleged rebuke speaks too clearly of reflection helping ingenuity. The phrase was thought out, we fear, "on the stairs," as the French say, and very possibly by somebody else than Gen. OTIS. We have a high respect for the abilities of that officer, but we never heard that he was famous for quick and sharp repartee. And this triumph of quickness and sharpness could hardly have been the product of an unpracticed hand.

THIRD TICKET OR NO VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The supporters of the Administration of President McKinley have treated the opposition of the so-called anti-imperialists as a matter of policy only, and have held up to them the evils likely to result from the election of Bryan as a reason why they should discontinue such opposition and aid in the re-election of the President.

But the question with them is not one of mere policy, but of conscience. They have been educated to believe the statements of the Declaration of Independence to be not merely phrases to excuse the revolt of the colonies from Great Britain, but everlasting truths; that the consent of the governed is essential to just government; that taxation without representation is oppressive and unjust, and so believing, they feel toward the President and his party, who are responsible for the acquisition of territory by purchase or conquest, without the consent of the people thereof, and for the imposition of taxes by act of Congress, much as they would if the Republican Party sought to re-establish slavery "in the interests of trade."

Feeling as they do they cannot vote for the man of the party responsible for this violation of the principles upon which the Government is founded, whatever evils may result.

Many of those who find themselves unable to support President McKinley will vote for W. J. Bryan. The writer finds himself equally unable to support for the Presidency a man who four years ago made his canvass upon the patent dishonesty of a debasement of the currency, and who stands pledged to do all in short to carry out the scheme, and whose anti-imperialism seems to him to have been assumed for the purpose of distracting attention from such pledges and to secure the votes of those dissatisfied with President McKinley's criminal aggression.

Unless, therefore, we are given a third candidate for whom we "vote in the air," there would seem to be nothing but to abstain from voting.

Unfortunately, the condition of State politics is not far different. The nominations for Governor have not yet been made, but it seems probable that the choice will lie between Senator PLATT's "No Two" and the representative of "money in politics"; the supporter of the Ramapo job, or the representative of the Ice Trust. G. I. C.
New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

HOW ONE MAN LOST FAITH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Boston Watchman's assumption that two out of three persons finding a pocket-book containing $50 and the owner's name and address would return the money to the owner, together with your albeit somewhat halting indorsement of that position, had filled me with new and higher ideals regarding the honesty of mankind, and American mankind particularly, when I started out upon a cold and material world yesterday afternoon. At 4:15 P. M. I had reached the southerly corner of Murray Street and Broadway, when my attention was called to the following state of facts:

A fruit vender, with his cart filled with peaches, was stationed at the before-mentioned corner. Seeing a policeman approach, and fearing arrest for obstructing the street, he abandoned his stock in trade and started on a run, with the limit of the law in pursuit. The owner of the fruit had hardly disappeared when there ensued a scene worthy of a horde of vandals. A few peaches had been spilled in the excitement, and these were pounced upon by some boys. In less time than it takes to tell, the whole cart was overrun by a marauding band, numbering by actual count not less than thirty-five, and embracing all conditions and ages, from fifteen to forty years. In a few moments, and before the owner had a chance to return, not a solitary peach remained. Thus my newly-found ideals were rudely shattered.

Would it not be a good idea for The Watchman to make a series of extensive experiments with fifty-dollar pocketbooks and report results?

A. L. G.
New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

Lateness of the Central Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "Railway Negligence and Worse," this morning, I think you give the New York Central rather more credit than they have earned. They have one train that is chronic in the matter of lateness—at least on Monday morning. It is the train from Clayton due here at 8:55 A. M. Last year, according to the time table, it was due at 8:20. During the season I came in on it twelve times, and only once was it on time, and then—pardon the Irishism—it was fifteen minutes ahead of time. Once it was three hours late. This year the company, in the effort to improve, changed time of arrival to 8:55. I have only used it three times thus far this season—Aug. 6, ten minutes late; Aug. 20, thirty-five minutes late; Aug. 27, fifty minutes late. Monday morning a business man is anxious to get to town early, and these delays are more than vexatious. The travel to and from the Thousand Islands is heavy, and I should think was entitled to better treatment. I cannot say whether the road does better on other days, as my trips are almost always Sunday night. This train is called the "Adirondack and Thousand Island Express," I believe. It is usually somewhat late on the trip north also, but that does not matter as much. E. B. H.
New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

Why He Admires The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription for THE TIMES I have to say—contrary to my own expectations—I think I have made up my mind to vote for Bryan. I read your paper with the same interest as ever. Your paper is a newspaper, and you publish both sides, and I admire your fairness as I have in the years past. But have we not had enough of McKinleyism, of Dingleyism, of Paternalism? And now comes on imperialism. I agree with you on imperialism; the public can't see it, as yo say. But the trusts and combines the public can see and feel. I have talked with some of our members of the Gold Democrat Club, and they say we had better give up our clubrooms and vote as each one is a mind to and keep quiet. Of course we think the same about the 16 to 1 issue, but the trusts and combines hang over us like a deadly miasma. This is to give you the views of a Gold Democrat and to let you know what our club is going to do. Probably you remember what John Sherman said when he voted for the McKinley bill. He arose from his seat and said: "I shall vote for the bill, but some of the schedules are higher than I should have recommended, and I do hope, when this bill becomes a law, the manufacturers will not come together and put up prices. If they do it will make Anarchists of us all."

P. C. D.
Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 27, 1900.

As to American Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter published this morning you make me say, "That Europe cannot take care of itself just as well, with the strikes settled, as it could twelve months ago, almost goes without saying." What I meant to convey and said was "That Europe can," &c. I admit it was rather carelessly written, but the error was effectual in changing the meaning. BITUMINOUS.
New York, Aug. 30, 1900.

NUGGETS.

When Knowledge Is Useful.

It is not until a man has occasion to put up a sign offering his farm for sale that he comes into an adequate sense of the importance of learning in youth just which way the printed letter S crooks.—Detroit Journal.

Exasperation.

Polly—I wouldn't mind being the Empress Dowager.

Dolly—Why, Polly!

Polly—Indeed, I wouldn't! When her frocks don't suit she can chop her dressmaker's head off.—Detroit Free Press.

Fatuity.

She—At least you will credit me, Mr. Sircap, with having an eye for beauty.

He (desirous of saying something highly complimentary)—Indeed, I do, Miss Claire. I don't wonder you spend so much of your time in front of the looking glass.—Chicago Tribune.

Obscure.

"What was the result of the conference between Mr. Wu and Mr. Hay?" asked a gentleman.

"The general uncertainty of Chinese news makes it difficult to say," was the answer. "I have not yet ascertained whether Mr. Hay got woosier or whether Mr. Wu got haster."—Washington Star.

THE FADING LINE OF BLUE.

Mrs. Galusha Anderson in Chicago Post.

Come, darling, stand with me a while,
That through the window we may view,
With eager eyes that weep and smile,
Once more the fading line of blue;
The fading line of blue, my dear,
That once stretched wide and far,
As though the sky were dropping near
And every flag a star, my dear,
And every flag a star.

Ah! see how brave they march along—
A drum, a riddled flag or two,
A fife that shrills a battle song,
Some ancient coats that once were blue,
And some have empty sleeves, my dear,
And some limp faint and slow.
Come, greet them with a hearty cheer,
Salute them as they go, my dear,
Salute them as they go.

For I have stood to see them pass
In other, sadder days than these,
When blood was red upon the grass
And bullets felled the forest trees.
When dread clutched at my heart, my dear,
Lest freedom's self might die,
And to that last heart-breaking fear
They were God's best reply, my dear,
They were God's best reply.

For those you see below us there—
Ah! scan their passing faces well—
Have borne, each man, heroic share
In war's dread cyclone, shot and shell;
Have proved their staniless faith, my dear,
Their deathless courage, too.
Salute them, love them, and revere;
They died for me and you, my dear,
They died for me and you.

Though all the world is changed to-day,
The sun shines bright, the flag floats free,
And all the past is swept away
My glory and prosperity,
Your heart must not forget, my dear,
All that you owe the heroes who
Brought back full-handed peace and cheer.
Salute the line of blue, my dear!
The fading line of blue!

ANDREE BUOY NO. 4 FOUND.

Contains Message Sent Soon After Polar Expedition Left.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31.—Capt. Grondahl telegraphs the following message here from Skjervoe, Norway:

"Andrée's Buoy No. 4 has been found here, and contains the following:

July 11, 10 P. M., Greenwich.—Our voyage gone well so far. Are now at an altitude of 250 meters. Original direction, north 10 degrees east, compass undeviation. Later, north 45 degrees east; compass undeviation. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits.

ANDREE,
STRINDBERG,
FRAENKEL.

Above the clouds; fine; 7:45 Greenwich mean time.

The expedition to discover the north pole organized by Prof. S. A. Andrée left Dane's Island, Spitsbergen, in a balloon about 2:30 P. M. on July 11, 1897. Prof. Andrée was accompanied by the two men whose names appear on the message. On its ascension the balloon started to the north-northwest at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour.

Various rumors have been current from time to time of the finding of carrier pigeons with messages from Andrée and of the finding of relics of the expedition. None has been confirmed. About a year ago a buoy marked "Andrée Polar Expedition," with an anchor attached, was picked up on King Charles's Island, northeast of Spitsbergen. It was identified at Stockholm as the buoy which Andrée was to drop when passing the pole, but the general opinion was that it had been lost overboard or thrown out to lighten the balloon.

The message with Buoy No. 4 was sent apparently only a few hours after the departure of the balloon, over three years ago.

BRITISH PRISONERS RESCUED.

1,800 of Them Come Into British Camps —Nooit Gedacht Deserted.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"Belfast, Aug. 31.—About 1,800 British prisoners released at Nooit Gedacht have reached French and Pole-Carew. They are badly clothed and some are said to be half-starved. Ambulances are out picking up many of the sick and weakly ones. The captured officers are reported to have been taken to Barberton. Some of them escaped, including the Earl of Leitrim and Viscount Ennismore. The prisoners report that Erthger, Steyn, Botha, Lucas Meyer, and Schalk-Burger left Nooit Gedacht Aug. 29 for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering."

Lord Roberts, under date of Belfast, Aug. 29, reports to the War Office as follows:

"Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that this morning French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Watervalboven, and drove the remnant of the enemy through the town.

"French's column reached Doornhoek, overlooking Watervalboven, with slight opposition. Dundonald, with Strathcona's Horse, is further near Nooit Gedacht. We have occupied Watervalboven and Watervalonder.

"Buller reports that Nooit Gedacht is apparently deserted, except by British prisoners, who are passing in a continuous stream up the line toward Watervalonder. No Boers are visible. The natives report that Kruger and all the commandoes left yesterday for Pilgrims' Rest.

"French reports the railway intact as far as Watervalonder, except for a small bridge near the station, which has been destroyed."

RUSSIA HONORS M. LOUBET.

Czar Sends the French President the Order of St. Andrew.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—President Loubet has been accorded the Russian Order of St. Andrew, which, together with an autograph letter from Emperor Nicholas, will be presented to him next Monday at Rambouillet by the Russian Ambassador, Prince Ouroussoff.

AMERICAN FIREMEN IN LONDON.

Kansas City Detachment Lunches with the Lord Mayor.

LONDON Aug. 31.—The detachment of Kansas City firemen, on their way home from the Paris Exposition, visited Windsor this morning and made a tour of the castle. Subsequently they lunched with the Mayor at the Guildhall.

NICARAGUA APPROVES TREATY.

Reciprocity Agreement with United States Passes Congress.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 31.—The Nicaraguan Congress to-day approved the commercial reciprocity treaty between Nicaragua and the United States.

Peru's New Cabinet.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 31.—The Cabinet crisis is ended. President Romana has appointed the following Ministers: President of the Cabinet and Minister of Home Affairs—Senhor Enrique Coronel Zegarra; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Felipe Osma Pardo; Minister of Finance—Senhor José V. Larrabure; Minister of Justice—Senhor Pedro C. Olaechea; Minister of Public Works—Dr. Miguel A. Rojas; Minister of War—Col. Pedro A. D. Canseco.

Cardiff Colliers Resume Work.

CARDIFF, Wales, Aug. 31.—A meeting of the strikers at Cardiff to-day confirmed the action of their committee in agreeing to a resumption of work, the company having acceded to the demands of the strikers. The men will resume work generally on Monday. About 60,000 colliers went to work this morning.

Anarchists from New York in Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Two German Anarchists, who reached Bremen Aug. 29 by the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresia, from New York, have arrived in Berlin.

Consul Guenther Coming Here.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Richard Guenther, United States Consul General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, left to-day with his family for the Paris Exposition. He expects to sail Sept. 18 for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Menelek Receives Scientists.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—The Erlangen scientific expedition to Abyssinia, which recently arrived at Addis Abeba, has been cordially received by Emperor Menelek II.

Sir John Bennet Lawes Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The death is announced of Sir John Bennet Lawes.

Sir John Bennet Lawes was noted for his work in regard to practical and scientific farming. He was born in 1814 and educated at Eton and Oxford. His published works include more than 120 separate papers upon subjects connected with the science and practice of agriculture, which he recently collected and presented to various national institutions throughout the world.

Lord Farnham Not Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—It appears that the announcement of the death of Lord Farnham, made here yesterday, was erroneous.

The President Makes an Excursion.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The President took a brief respite from the official duties of the past few days this evening, spending several hours in a sail down the Potomac River on the yacht Sylph. Accompanying him were Mrs. McKinley and a party of invited guests, including Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson, Adjutant General Corbin, Surgeon General Sternberg and Mrs. Sternberg, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Capt. Cowles of the navy, and Secretary Cortelyou.

Gomez Declines to Enter Politics.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has declined to accept the nomination offered him by the National Party to the Constitutional Convention. He says he always has kept out of politics and does not wish to enter politics now.

NO FEAR OF PLAGUE HERE

Quarantine Authorities Ready to Take Every Precaution.

Dr. Doty Will Not Detain Big Liners Unnecessarily — Believes Glasgow Will Soon Conquer the Disease.

The appearance of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, Scotland, caused a great deal of speculation in local quarantine circles yesterday. While the quarantine officials believe that they are fully able to prevent the disease from getting into this country, they say they will take no chances and every vessel entering the port that may have come in contact with the plague area will be examined, and if necessary quarantined for the full period of twelve days.

The United States Government is represented in Glasgow by Dr. Thomas of the Marine Hospital Service, who is investigating the situation, and will keep the Government posted concerning what is being done in Glasgow to suppress the outbreak. He will also watch the transatlantic liners that leave the plague-infected area for this country in order to prevent, if possible, any person who may have come in contact with the plague from sailing for the United States, and failing in this, to report the sailing of such persons promptly to the American authorities.

Dr Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, was seen at his office at the Quarantine Station yesterday afternoon, and he talked freely concerning the situation. He said that eleven cases of the plague, one of which had resulted fatally, had been officially reported by the authorities in Glasgow. He was unable, he said, to understand how the disease had managed to get into that city, and he added that the officials there seemed to be equally in the dark.

"Will you enforce quarantine against Glasgow?" Dr. Doty was asked.

"Well, now, unless there is a cordon of quarantine establisher around Glasgow by the towns over there, I don't see what good it will do, for, unless this is done, any one in that city can go by rail to some other port, and said just as easily as from Glasgow."

"Will the ships plying between Glasgow and New York be detained at quarantine?"

"Those passengers who have simply been in Glasgow, in transit, that is, just passing through, will probably not be detained. Otherwise, if the conditions seem to warrant it, they may be detained for twelve days. Dr. Thomas, the United States agent at Glasgow, is looking into the matter very carefully, and I have no doubt that all persons who are from Glasgow will be detained for the twelve-day period before being allowed to go aboard any vessel bound for this country."

Dr Doty said that the fact that the plague had appeared in Honolulu, Oporto, and many points in Brazil, places where sanitary conditions were of the poorest, and had been stamped out, proved to his mind that a well-regulated city like Glasgow, where sanitary regulations were of the best, would be able to eradicate the disease in very short order.

"The plague is a disease that is not understood by the people," said Dr. Doty, "and it is not nearly as hard to deal with as many think. In the first place, it does not spread rapidly; and, secondly, it is due to a specific germ that seeks the filthiest places to thrive in. In a splendidly regulated city like Glasgow, where they have found the disease, proper its existence, and are watching the infected area, I do not believe that it will be of serious consequence; and, if they are as careful as we are in this country, it is bound to be under control in a short time."

Asked in regard to the steamship City of Rome, which is due in port to-morrow from Glasgow, Dr. Doty said that he could not say what he would do in regard to that vessel until she reaches port.

The City of Rome left Glasgow Aug. 25, and the Allan Line steamship State of Nebraska sailed from that port on Aug. 23. The former, it is said, has on board a large number of passengers, about 1,000 all told, the greater number being cabin passengers. The latter has only a few on board. The City of Rome on this trip did not sail from Glasgow, but took her departure from Greenock, a distance down the Clyde toward the sea. However, the passengers in all probability came through Glasgow and went down to Greenock by train to join the ship.

In regard to the transatlantic liners generally, Dr. Doty said:

"Three things are under consideration. In a few days we will have full information, and will then know what is bets to do, but we must remember that we cannot destroy commerce without some good reason."

Dr. Doty said the steamship companies were co-operating with the authorities, and that it was the tramps and other non-passenger carrying craft that were to be feared more than the big liners. It was fortunate, he said, that Glasgow was put an embarking point for immigrants, as this made the task of keeping the disease out of this country much easier in every way.

YELLOW FEVER SUSPECTED.

Passenger on the Leon VIII. Sent to Swinburne Island.

A case of suspected yellow fever was discovered on the Spanish steamship Leon VIII., which arrived in port from Havana yesterday morning. Ignacio Garcia, one of the steerage passengers, being the person who showed symptoms of the disease.

Garcia was sent to Swinburne Island for treatment and observation. The Leon VIII., after being disinfected, will be detained at Quarantine for five days. Nine immune passengers were allowed to come to the city.

QUARANTINE AGAINST GLASGOW.

Copenhagen Closed Against Vessels from the Infected Port.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Denmark has declared a quarantine against vessels arriving at Danish ports from Glasgow.

The port authorities of Southampton, Liverpool, and elsewhere have already started a special inspection of vessels from the Clyde and the prices of iron have hardened, in expectation that Spain will immediately enforce a quarantine against Glasgow, which would seriously interfere with the Scotch steelmakers, by delaying the receipts of iron ore.

Plague Not Spreading in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Aug. 31.—There has been no increase in the number of cases of the plague in this city, and no undue alarm as to the spread of the disease is felt. The authorities are acting with promptitude, and are confident of confining the outbreak within the present scope.

HEAVY TRUCK CRUSHES GIRL.

She Was on a Bicycle and, Becoming Frightened, Ran Into the Horses.

Nine-year-old Grace Beatty of 99 Boston Road, riding a bicycle on the wrong side of that thoroughfare near Holmes Street, ran into a heavy truck owned by the Bronx Dyeing and Printing Company and driven by John W. Riley.

The little girl wabbled as she neared the truck, which was moving slowly. She rode directly between the team, and the horses taking fright jumped forward. One wheel passed over the child. Her chest was crushed, several bones were broken, and her skull probably fractured. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, where small hope of her recovery is entertained. No arrests were made.

Tannery Employe Instantly Killed.

Patrick Flynn of 42 Thorne Street, Jersey City, while at work in George F. Werner's tannery, at 611 Tonnele Avenue, yesterday was caught in the machinery. Before the engine could be stopped he was thrown against the wall and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

Gov. Roosevelt Frees Auburn Convict.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Louis Cave, a Niagara County man, received at the prison on Oct. 5, 1898, was released from the prison this morning on a special commutation signed by Gov. Roosevelt. Cave had a sentence of five years for forgery in the second degree. This sentence the commutation cut to one year, ten months, and twenty-eight days. Cave was born in England, was a bookkeeper, and is married.

BULGARIANS BEGIN FIGHTING.

Frontier Conflict with Roumanians, Two Being Killed and Many Wounded.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—As a result of the tension between the Roumanian and Bulgarian Governments, due to the demand of the former for the suppression of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, a frontier conflict took place yesterday between Roumanian and Bulgarian peasants at Verciorova, a few miles from the celebrated "Iron Gate" of the Danube, on the Roumanian side of the stream.

Two Bulgarians were killed and many of both parties were wounded.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. OLIVIER.

Eight British Volunteers Put Over 200 Boers to Flight.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Queenstown dispatch, dated yesterday, describes the dramatic capture of Gen. Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg. Eight Queenstown volunteers sortied from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed and behind the Boer position.

As the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were struck down one by one and put, under charge of a couple of men, out of sight until the colonials had captured twenty-eight, including Gen. Olivier and his three sons.

As 200 Boers were following behind in fairly close order, the colonials then began hard volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others, who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

TRACK WALKER ASSAULTED.

Pennsylvania Employe May Die from Attack of Supposed Train Wreckers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—Joseph Rich, a track walker for the Pennsylvania Railroad, was murderously assaulted at an early hour this morning by three men. He was on the meadows attending to his duties when attacked. One of the men struck him a heavy blow on the head with a hatchet and all three beat and kicked him as he lay upon the ground.

After taking everything of value Rich's assailants departed, leaving him unconscious on the ground. He remained in this condition until he was found by another track walker, who had gone to relieve him. He was lying in a pool of blood. Assistance was summoned, and the wounded man was taken to the hospital. He has been conscious only for very short periods since he was brought to the hospital, and has been unable to give a good description of his assailants.

Rich was employed to guard against the wrecking of trains by placing obstructions on the track. An attempt was made recently to wreck a train on the meadows, and the police believe that the men who attacked Rich are members of the same gang that attempted to wreck the train. Detectives are at work, and it is believed that Rich's assailants will soon be under arrest.

At the hospital Rich was said to be in a dangerous condition.

SYRACUSE STATE FAIR CLOSED.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Wins a Second Prize for Coachers.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—The State Fair closed to-day. It has been the most successful fair in the history of the institution. The total attendance for the week aggregated 125,000. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, President of the State Fair, won second prize for a pair of coachers in the horse show this afternoon. He left to-night for Saratoga, to attend the Republican State Convention.

JOHN H. COPENHAGEN DEAD.

New Yorker Succumbs Suddenly to Bright's Disease at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 31.—John H. Copenhagen of New York died suddenly this evening of Bright's disease at the Rockingham Hotel.

Mr. Copenhagen had come here from Poland Springs with the intention of spending the early Fall in this vicinity. Mrs. Copenhagen is here, and will accompany the body to New York to-morrow.

CHICAGO HAS A GAS WAR.

New Municipal Company Cuts Rates to 60 Cents Per 1,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chicago has a gas war. The new Municipal Gas Company threw down the gauntlet to-day to the Ogden Company and the Ogden Company responded by saying it would fight to the last ditch. General Manager W. P. Martin of the Municipal Gas Company made the announcement that the company had already started selling gas throughout the North Side territory at 60 cents a thousand feet net. When this was made known to Roger Sullivan of the Ogden Gas Company he stated without a moment's hesitation that his people would meet the cut or any other the People's Company made.

BANK CLERK ARRESTED.

He Is Accused by Detectives of the Waldorf-Astoria.

A well-dressed man was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night under the name of E. B. Ward of 214 West Thirty-sixth Street. The charge was disorderly conduct and assault. He was arrested in the Waldorf-Astoria. Private Detectives Lehman and West of that place made the arrest. They say the name and address given are fictitious and that the prisoner is a Wall Street bank clerk.

When the young man called at the hotel last night he was asked to make good a worthless five-dollar check which had been accepted from him on Aug. 24 for meals, drinks, &c. He demurred and paid only when threatened with arrest, the detectives said. He was requested to leave the place, and it was necessary, the detectives say, to use some force. Near the door he hit West in the face, cutting a gash. Lehman went to West's aid, and the young man was placed under arrest. He protested that his arrest was without justification.

RAN WITH DRESS ABLAZE.

Policeman Saves a Child as She Was Entering Dry Goods Store.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Sadie Sats, seven years old, was saved from death by the prompt action of Policeman Stephen Martin this afternoon. While on Springfield Avenue, near Broome Street, the officer saw the girl dash out of Broome Street and along Springfield Avenue at the top of her speed, and a second glance showed him her skirts were ablaze.

Martin followed her as fast as he could and caught her as she was about to run into her father's store, at 75 Mercer Street. The store is full of dry goods and would probably have been set afire. Martin grasped her just in time to prevent her entering.

He wrapped his coat closely about the child and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The child was badly frightened, but only slightly burned. She had been playing about a bonfire in the vicinity of Broome Street and Springfield Avenue, and her skirts accidentally caught fire.

Child May Die from Burns.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Annie Coakley, nine years of age, of Franklin Avenue, Kearny, was playing about a bonfire this afternoon when her dress caught fire. She ran to her home half a block away enveloped in flames. Her father ran out to her rescue and tore off her clothing, and in doing so was himself badly burned about the face and hands. The child is not likely to recover. She is burned from head to foot, and is believed to have inhaled some of the flames.

Internal Revenue in July.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during July the aggregate receipts from all sources were 29,421,361, an increase of $1,409,108 over the same month last year. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Spirits, $9,368,960, increase $380,291; tobacco, $4,845,297, increase $302,761; fermented liquors, $6,422,221, increase $607,028; oleomargarine, $334,121, decrease $55,956; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $5,021,061, increase $32,542; miscellaneous, $3,431,709, decrease $179,476.

WOMEN RESIST ARREST.

Detective Glennon Says He Was Viciously Assaulted with a Hat Pin.

Detective Glennon of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station saw two women in Fortieth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, last night, and ordered them to move on. They tried to parley with him, and he repeated his command. He says this angered the women, and they attacked him viciously. One used a small dagger hat pin with telling effect and tried to stick it into the detective's eyes. He was twice stabbed in the face.

Policemen aided him in arresting both women. They said they were Olive Haskell, seventeen years old, and Belle Brown, twenty-two years old, both claiming to live at the Delevan House. The women denied the charge of assault and loitering. They declared themselves respectable. Many threats of large suits for damages were made by the fair prisoners.

MORGAN GETS ANOTHER ROAD.

Syndicate Secures Control of Louisville, Evansville, and St. Louis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Ex-United States Attorney General Miller received word to-day that a settlement of the affairs of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad had been reached. No appeal is to be taken to the United States Court of Appeals, and the property is to be sold at receiver's sale.

A New York syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan, has secured control of all the interests of the road, including the $670,000 worth of bonds represented by Mr. Miller. It is expected that the property will at once be advertised for sale, and within the next two months will pass into the ownership of the New York capitalists.

SUICIDE LEFT LETTERS.

Louis Weiss, a Furrier, Takes Acid in a Boarding House.

Louis Weiss of 116 East Tenth Street, was found dead in bed yesterday in his room in the boarding house kept by Adolph Krauslich. He had committed suicide by taking acid. Little was known of Weiss at the house, he having been there only two days. He left a sealed letter that was taken charge of by the Coroner, and an unsealed letter addressed to "My Dear Frances."

In the letter he said that he died easier knowing that the person to whom the letter was addressed would have charge of the children. He also sent her the pawn ticket for his watch and asked her to "kindly take it out when she got the money."

There was another letter, in German, addressed to Sigmund Adler, 1,443 Lexington Avenue, and several business letters.

TOOK STOCK HE HAD PLEDGED.

Debtor Arrested for Surreptitiously Purloining Horses and Vehicles.

Frank T. Pride was yesterday arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Justice Hascall of the City Court, in an action brought against him by Dunn & Powell, owners of the Edgecombe Stables, 311 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to recover $950. As Pride could not give $1,000 bail, he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail.

The plaintiffs allege that Pride owed them $800 prior to June 1, 1899, and in order to cover it, conveyed to them a black trotting mare, a chestnut gelding, a bay trotting mare, two top buggies, and two single sets of harness. The plaintiffs had the horses, wagons, and harness in their stables, when Pride, finding their manager absent through illness, took away the whole outfit.

John Dunn, manager for Dunn & Powell, made an affidavit saying that when he had recovered from his illness and found the wagons and horses gone, he called on Pride, who admitted that he had taken them and sold the horses, as he was hard up. He appealed to Dunn not to take proceedings against him and he would settle the claim. Repeated demands upon Pride proved unavailing.

THUGS AFTER BEER MONEY.

In Consequence They Beat a Man Into Insensibility—One Arrested.

A gang of thugs early yesterday morning made a murderous assault upon Edward Tuttle, a mechanic of 87 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, because he refused to give them money for beer. The attack occurred in an open lot at Meserole Avenue and Franklin Street. That locality has long been infested with worthless characters, who have made their demands upon pedestrians by day as well as by night.

Just before the attack upon Tuttle a young man was waylaid and robbed by the same crowd. He complained at the Greenpoint Avenue Station, and Detective Behlen was sent out to capture the gang. Before he reached there Tuttle had been attacked. His coat, containing $2, was stolen and he was then assaulted with a brick and beaten into insensibility.

On the arrival of Behlen the gang, with the exception of John O'Neil, who said he lived at 678 Gates Avenue, had fled. He was arrested, and when Tuttle recovered consciousness he declared that O'Neil was one of his assailants. Dr. Driscoll of St. Catharine's Hospital discovered that, besides scalp wounds and bruises all over his body, Tuttle was suffering from concussion of the brain.

O'Neil was held on the charge of assault, and later, in the Ewen Street Police Court, he stoutly denied that he had been implicated in the attack. Magistrate Lemon held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SAVOY LEASED TO AARONS.

All Complications Adjusted and Immediate Possession Given.

The complications over the lease of the Savoy Theatre, formerly known as the Schley Music Hall, were finally adjusted yesterday by all parties in interest coming together and agreeing to accept separate amounts, and transferring the lease for a period of ten years to Alfred E. Aarons. Mr. Aarons has taken possession of the property, and after thoroughly renovating the interior he intends some time during the second or third week of this month to present a play the name of which at present he is not in a position to make public. The second play to be produced will be the new musical comedy called "A Military Maid," in which Miss Josephine Hall will be seen in the principal role.

David Henderson will be associated with Mr. Aarons in the capacity of business manager.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

George Osborne has been engaged to play the part of Prince Engelbert, a blasé old diplomat, in "Her Majesty," which is to introduce Grace George in the title role.

Arrangements were yesterday made between George W. Lederer and Dunn & Ryley whereby the latter managers are to present for the first time in this country the musical comedy "Florodora" at the Casino some time during the month of November, following the engagement of the new musical farce which at present is in rehearsal and likely to be produced two or three weeks from next Monday.

It is intended by Dunn & Ryley to make the production of "Florodora" as pretentious as that recently seen in London at the Lyric Theatre, with a cast fully the equal of the English company. These same managers have also arranged to present their comedians, Matthews and Bulger, at the Victoria Theatre, following the engagement of the Agoust family, when they will be seen in their new play called "The Night of the Fourth," by George Ade.

Hurtig & Seamon will to-night begin their season in the music hall located in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, when they will present high-class attractions at popular prices. The bill selected for to-night will include Rose Coghlan in her sketch "Between Matinée and Night"; James Thornton in his monologue act, Bonnie Thornton, Nat Willis, Snyder and Buckley, Henri French, Flatow and Dunn, the Hawaiian Queens, Eddie Leonard, and a number of others.

Another theatre to open its doors to-night is the American, heretofore devoted to music, but for this season the drama will predominate. A stock company has been organized which will include Mary Hampton, Ralph Stuart, Isabelle Evesson, Georgia Wells, Annie Buckley, M. L. Snader, Frank E. Camp, and Thomas J. Keogh, who will be seen in all standard plays during the season. The opening bill will be the English drama, "Lord Chumley," which will probably be continued for two weeks, and then substituted by some other prominent revival.

REORGANIZING CHINA.

Hints Written in Anticipation of the Occupation of Peking and Now Suggestive.

Stephen Hallett in Pall Mall Gazette.

When the allied forces finally attain Peking and unopposedly enter the capital I venture to prophesy that their astonishment will be great at discovering that the chaos and conflict which have marked the last few weeks has had so little effect on the subordinate machinery of Chinese administration. The unhappy monarch, Kwang-Su; the Dowager Empress, Tsze-hi; Prince Tuan, Yung Lu, and the rest will have fled, together with their Nui-Koh, or Cabinet; but the foreigners will find that the labors of the Six Boards and their four thousand clerks have been little impeded, that the revenues from the most distant provinces have been received and duly acknowledged, the arrival and dispatch of couriers faithfully superintended, punishments administered, rituals observed, and even the compilation of the King Chau (Peking Gazette) carried on as usual. In this respect the great engine of government is well oiled in the middle kingdom, and as it is from the Peking Gazette that the multitude derive their information of current events, it may be surmised that three-quarters of the entire population of China are totally unaware that anything is proceeding in the north which threatens a subversion of the throne or institutions of their empire.

In view of the lies which have been so assiduously circulated concerning recent happenings at Peking we must be credulous of the report that any members of the Tsung-li-Yamen have been executed; yet it is probably in this Yamen that the greatest confusion exists, if, indeed, it has not been totally abolished, and the members of which it is composed retired or banished to their several departments. As the Tsung-li-Yamen has been the wall separating the foreigners from the Chinese throne and Cabinet, or rather the medium of communication between these two parties, it requires no supernatural prescience to foresee that if it is to be rehabilitated by the allies it must be rehabilitated on new lines, or else, which were far better, its abolition be concurred in. This department has all along been a makeshift, and one most humiliating, in Chinese eyes, to foreign Governments.

AN IMPORTANT YAMEN.

Intercourse between the Chinese and foreign Governments should be through the medium of the Cabinet, or at least of the Klunki Chu or General Council. It has always appeared to me astonishing that Great Britain, France, and Germany should have tolerated a body with so little cohesion, so weak in its authority, and so mean, not to say squalid, in its habitat and accessories as the Tsung-li-Yamen. Chang-Yin, who has lately been very much to the fore in Peking, once remarked to a foreigner: "The Tsung-li-Yamen was a temporary argument of Prince Kung's. He never thought it would last five years. When you settle the audience question I suppose the Tsung-li-Yamen will be settled, too."

The Chinese, as a rule, pay little attention to the decrees of the Tsung-li-Yamen. I remember a violent complaint which a certain Hungarian Count once addressed to Prince Kung because the famous Viceroy Tso refused to recognize his passports. Tso flouted the mandate of the Yamen with laughter. "I am master here," he said; "the Yamen you speak of has nothing to do in my jurisdiction." The Yamen took the rebuff patiently, and the Count received no satisfaction. No one ever scoffed more persistently at the Yamen's diplomacy and powers than Li-Hung-Chang himself, who boasted that he could secure privileges for foreigners in an hour which the Yamen was unable to grant in three months. At first laughed at by the mandarinate, then despised, and then hated, the sooner the allies insist that in future a Foreign Office on a far different basis and without the word "Li" (control) be substituted for the body which has lately encountered the fury of the Chinese mob, the better for our future relations with China.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Many have speculated on the actual origin of the recent imperial edicts and manifestoes without apparently being in the slightest degree aware that they proceed from the General Council, whose functions are "to write imperial decrees and decisions, and determine such things as are of importance to the army and nation, in order to aid the sovereign in regulating the machinery of affairs." The General Council may consist of three persons or thirty, according to the sovereign's pleasure. There is no list of them given in the Red Book, although for some years past there has been a demand on the part of the reformers, notably Chang-Yi, that the members of the General Council should be regulated, and that no business be undertaken without a quorum being present. There can be little doubt that Prince Tuan and his immediate followers have taken advantage of this laxity to issue edicts, and, having obtained control of the seals of the Government, they can issue whatever they see fit without let or hindrance. It seems altogether reasonable therefore that the allies should throw the whole weight of their counsel and influence to reconstituting and regulating the General Council to a greater conformity to what is alleged existed long prior to the present dynasty. As every Governor and Prefect is obliged to obey any edict which reaches him bearing the proper seal and signed with the vermilion pencil, it is in the highest degree important to the future peace and welfare of China that a single person or clique should not be able to issue such edicts irresponsibly and unchecked.

To witness two such great reforms the substitution of the Tsung-li-Yamen by an adequate board or by the General Council and the reconstitution of the General Council itself foreigners might well be content.

THE BOARD OF CIVIL OFFICE.

As to the reorganization of other departments, particularly that of the Li-Pu, or Board of Civil Office, where wholesale bribery in the distribution of offices is on the increase, that may well be left to the reformers among the Chinese to take care of. There can be little doubt—and it is not controverted by the mandarins themselves—that the character of the "Great Pure" dynasty has within the last forty years become extremely corrupt, and that to this corruption, and the selection of unfit men to fill important offices, is due much of the unrest and discontent which have been attributed to the Christian missions. In theory there is in China no road to office but the thorny path of competition, but the standard of the Tatsing monarchs, of whom Kuang-Su is a degenerate example, has declined from that of earlier reigns. In every season of distress from war or famine it has replenished its exchequer by the sale of honors or office, a practice which is opposed to the Confucian precepts and all political morality in China—and elsewhere.

It would have been far better for European intercourse, if, in 1860, instead of burning the Yuen Ming Yuen, Sir Hope Grant had, in order to impress Europe's might upon the Chinese mind, settled the audience question and demanded that a Foreign Office be established within the Forbidden City. That, form of revenge which consists in burning palaces makes but little impression upon the Chinese mind, and I never heard but one mandarin ever speak of that dreadful vandalism with bitterness. It becomes every Englishman to hope that, when Field Marshal von Waldersee and the allies enter Peking either this or next month, they will know how to impart a more salutary lesson to the recalcitrant mandarins, and at the same time do the China of the future a real service, even though it be at the expense of the China of the present.

New Orleans's Good Health.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat, Aug. 21.

A marvelous record New Orleans is making this year in the matter of health and a low death rate. Week before last the death rate for the whites was only 13.12 per 1,000 per annum, but little over half the normal. Last week it was only 13.87 per 1,000 per annum, with a total of fifty-six deaths, of which four were from accidents, for a white population of nearly a quarter of a million. There was one death from sunstroke, which was practically New Orleans's total sunstroke record for the Summer. It is doubtful if there is another city in the country that can show so good a record for the "dog days."

Real Estate Agents Organize.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Real estate and mortgage loan agents formed a National organization here to-day. Fifty agents, representing seventeen States and Territories, were present. Letters were read from 200 more expressing their intention to become members. A principal office will be located in New York.

$8,000 Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Pierall's Grist and Planing Mill at Hooper's Valley was destroyed by fire to-day with machinery and other contents. Loss, $8,000. No insurance.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

From to-day the house party flourishes. Monday being a holiday, many men will take advantage of it to stop over in the country until Tuesday morning. At nearly all of the resorts there will be many attractions, notably tennis and golf matches, dinners and dances. It is the last day of the woman's championship golf tournament at Shinnecock, and Boston and Philadelphia, represented by Miss Curtis and Miss Griscom, will contend for the championship. The surprise yesterday was the defeat of Miss Hoyt by Miss Curtis and Miss Griscom's victory over Miss Terry was also in a measure unexpected by the friends of the fair young Ardsley champion. New York certainly did not expect to be out of the final contest for the championship, which it has held for four years. The full story of yesterday's semi-finals will be found in another column.

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Newport will in the next two days be the scene of several handsome dinners and luncheons, but no very large entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson passed through New York yesterday on their way to Newport to visit Mrs. Aster, who will give a dinner in their honor next Wednesday. Bar Harbor is all excitement over the expected arrival of the American and British North Atlantic Squadrons. This evening there will be the usual table d'hôte dinner at the Kebo Valley Club. There will be a dance at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club at Oyster Bay, L. I., to-night.

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The St. Regis community in the Adirondacks is busy with its regatta and its golf matches. Among those still there in camp are Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and Miss Brice, William Rockefeller, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bird. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Sloane, who were in the Thousand Islands, have returned to Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Baroness Halkett have also left their Adirondack camp and returned to Lenox.

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The St. Paul, which arrived last evening, brought a number of well-known people. Among her passengers was Reginald Vanderbilt, who has been with his mother for the past two months in Europe. He comes back to pay a short visit to his brother, Alfred Vanderbilt, and will then resume his studies at Yale. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney were also on the St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney passed the Summer in London and Paris, and at Aix les Bains. Among the other passengers were Garret L. Schenck, Justice George L. Barrett, Frederick Grand d'Hauteville and Mrs. Grand d'Hauteville, J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Haven, and Henry S. Kip.

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The St. Louis, which will sail to-day from Cherbourg, has booked Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh and Miss MacVeagh, who have been at Homburg. George Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore, Miss May Handy, Lloyd Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, and Mrs. Charles Pfizer and Miss Pfizer, who have been the guests of Consul General and Mrs. Leischmann at Lucerne, Switzerland.

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The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Edith Knowlton, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Knowlton of this city, and Arden Robbins, son of the late George A. Robbins of this city, and a brother of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Julian W. Robbins. Miss Knowlton was formerly engaged to a son of the late James A. Garland and a brother of Mrs. Robert Emmet. Mrs. Knowlton and Miss Knowlton are at Bar Harbor.

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Among the passengers booked to sail today on the Ems for Genoa are Count Henri von Frankenstein, Hamilton Osgood, and Robert Lincoln Dennison. On the Aller list, for Bremen, appear the names of Victor Norman Lawson and Dr. George H Watson. On the Pretoria, for Hamburg, there are booked among others, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. George Fachiri, and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bettinger. On the Rotterdam, sailing today, are booked Miss Mary B. Lippincott, O. T. Waring, Miss Waring, Mrs. Henry Endicott, W. L. Mevin, J. Woods Brow, J. B. Dickey, Capt. W. I. de Bryne, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Richardson.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Columbia, from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, were Andrew Andersen, M. B. L. Bradford, Alexander Brown Coxe, Prof. Champbell, Walter Keller, John H. S. Lee, Harrison Musgrave, H. W. Partridge, R. W. W. Schuyler, Dr. Hamilton Smith, Judge Theodore H. Silkeneau, William Uhlmann, R. M. Sherman, and Theodore E. Silkmann.

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Cards have been issued for the wedding of Miss Agnes Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, the English astronomer, and Dr. Duff Green Lewis of Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. John D. Cheever, who died at Cedarhurst on Thursday, was formerly Miss Gertrude Young of the old Long Island family of that name. She was married to Mr. Cheever about twelve years ago. For some years she was an invalid and in retirement, but two years ago regained her health. Her death throws quite a large circle into mourning. The funeral will take place at the Cheever villa at Cedarhurst, L. I., at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

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The golf tournament at Lenox has been arranged for Sept. 10 and following days. There are a number of prizes offered, and one of the features of the matches will be competitions between different college teams. The two handsomest cups have been given by William D. Sloane and John Alexandre. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will have large house parties during the golf week. There will also be held during the same week the first assembly. These dances have been revived and promise to be very popular.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—At 12:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon the wedding of Miss Elsie Clews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, to Herbert Parsons of New York, will take place at the Summer home of the bride's parents, known as The Rocks, close to Bailey's Beach. The Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton will officiate, assisted by a local clergyman. Later there will be a reception, and in the course of the afternoon the young couple will start on their honeymoon. This evening Mrs. Clews gave a dinner at The Rocks in honor of the bride. Japanese lilies decorated the table.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull gave a dance this evening for her daughter, Miss Bull, at her cottage, Karlsruhe.

This evening Mrs. Slater gave a dinner in honor of Thomas B. Reed and Senator John Kean of New Jersey.

Other dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Morgan B. Livingston Lalow, Mrs. R. H. Gammell, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. A. C. Dulles, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a luncheon to-day at the Carey Villa. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs also gave luncheons.

This morning Prof. Wisner gave his second lecture in French, at the residence of Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, on Chastell Avenue. His subject was "L'Impératrice Eugenie." There was a large attendance, and the lecture was thoroughly enjoyed. The next lecture will be given at the residence of Mrs. Burke Roche.

The second fox hunt of the season will be given to-morrow afternoon by the Monmouth County Pack hounds, starting at the third beach. Mr. F. F. Collier, who owns the Monmouth County Pack, has invited all the farmers and their families over whose country the hounds have hunted to a dance and supper, at Southwick's Grove, Sept. 15.

The Newport Clambake Club will have a bake at its clubhouse to-morrow afternoon.

The Earl of Yarmouth will return to England during the latter part of the month, for the purpose of being operated upon for a malady which he has been suffering from for several weeks.

Next week Newport will be very gay socially, for there will be three days of the horse show, the automobile races, five nights of comic opera at the Casino, theatre, James J. Van Alen's dinner and dance, and many dinners and luncheons.

Prince Lubomirski of Russia, who was to have come to Newport for September, has written to his friends to say that his visit will have to be postponed until the trouble in China is settled.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt is in Lenox. Porter Palmer, Jr., is in Newport.

Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her son, William Cutting, Jr., will not return from Europe until the middle of September.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has returned from Europe and is at the Narragansett Pier.

J. Stewart Addicks will take possession of Belvoir during the early part of October, and remain until the cold weather sets in.

Miss Winthrop of New York is the guest of Miss Neill.

The Hon. George Keppel of England is at the Berkeley.

The Marquis de la Caldarez will conclude his Newport visit to-morrow.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Francis B. Swayne, Mr. Hoffman, and Mr. Duane.

John J. Taylor and Miss Taylor of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter.

Entries on the Casino register include F. M. Bogan and W. T. Waller.

Arrivals at the Stevens villa include Miss E. A. Fraquin, John M. Richmond of New York, Miss Ethel Henry, Mrs. Henry, and W. R. Craig of London.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 31.—Miss Dimock of New York gave a dinner and german at the Kebo Valley Club to-night, which was one of the most successful events of the season rapidly drawing to a close. Palms, ferns, and potted plants decorated the dance hall, the dining room being a veritable bower of red roses. Mr. Waldron Bates and Miss Dimock led the german.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. How, Mrs. Condon, Miss Morgan, Miss Brooks, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Whitney, the Misses Barney, Miss de Peyster, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Miss Palmer, Miss Seely, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Miss Draper, Mrs. E. V. Macy, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, and Messrs W. P. Draper, Beigel, Whitney, Fairfax Harrison, Falls, Waldron Bates, Goodrich, Gen. Eyd Douglas, Roth, Ingraham, Van Rensselaer, Macy, and E. J. Curley.

Arrivals at the Newport include Mrs. A. C. Higgins, Miss Frances Mears, Miss Grace H. Beutelle of Bangor, Miss Patterson of New York, W. D. Quint, Mrs. Charles Hutchins, Miss Hutchins of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Smith of New Haven, and Miss A. G. Wykes of Brooklyn.

At the Marlborough are Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Atmore, Miss Atmore, Miss Florence Atmore, and Miss Edna Hancock, all of Philadelphia.

Naval Programme at Bar Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 31.—The proposed itinerary of Admiral Bedford's fleet in New England waters has been issued. The flagship Crescent, cruisers Psyche, Tribune, Indefatigable, and the torpedo boat destroyer Quail will leave Halifax on Sept. 3 for Bar Harbor, arriving there on the 4th, and remaining till the 12th. The Tribune and Indefatigable will leave Bar Harbor on that day for Barbadoe, and the Quail will leave at the same time for Bermuda. The Crescent and Psyche will leave Bar Harbor on Sept. 12 for St. John, N. B. The Tribune and Indefatigable will be relieved on this station by the Proserpine and the Pearl, which will arrive here from the West Indies, the latter part of September. A force of sailors and marines will land at Bar Harbor for review purposes.

SOCIETY ENJOYS A CLAMBAKE.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor Have Moonlight Excursion.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.—The first large

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,500,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 203 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
88 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Charles W. Morse, Frank H. Platt, Henry O. Havemeyer, George R. Sheldon, Flosmer B. Parsons, Edward Eyre, Albert G. Jennings, Peter Doelger, William H. Gelshenen, William Halls, Jr., Eugene Kelly, James D. Layng, Edwin Warfield, William R. Grace, Elverton R. Chapman, James Roosevelt, Charles V. Fornes, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
25 shs. the Audit Company Prefd.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATRIX.
$200 Note of Aaron K. Bouton, dated August 10th, 1899.
25 shs. Messing Land Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y.
1,040 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way Co.
Pews Nos. 90 and 110 North Aisle 1st Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
FOR ACC. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
25 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 East Seattle, Washington, 6 p. c. School District 28 Gold Bd., 1906.
100 shs. International Power Co. Pfd.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
1890. Fish, Catherine B., estate of, unknown $67.84
1884. Coles, Catharine S., trustee, unknown 92.46
1892. Luyster, Isaac, unknown 64.12
66. Div. 2 shs. Jenkins, Margaret, unknown $286.00
94. Div. 3 shs. Keefe, Thomas, unknown 401.50
111. Div. 16 shs. Moss, Henry, unknown. 2,811.07
128. Div. 1 shr. Murphy, Johanna, unknown 267.49
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1900. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

American Zinc Mining Company,
First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds
Holders of the above bonds, issued under and secured by mortgage to the undersigned Trustee, dated Sept. 1st, 1899, are hereby notified that bonds Nos. 3, 14, 26, 43, 50, 57, 69, 77, 91, and 98 at $1,000 each have, in accordance with terms of Third Article thereof, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the first day of Sept., 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

To Holders of Mortgage Bonds of the Tredegar Company of Richmond, Va.
The Virginia Trust Company, Trustee, of Richmond, Va., gives notice that in accordance with a certain deed of trust made by the Tredegar Company, dated 1st October, 1898, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a price not to exceed One Hundred and Ten (110) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than Six Thousand Six Hundred Dollars, ($6,600,) and will open the said proposals at its office in Richmond, Va., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th day of September, 1900.
VIRGINIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By MANN S. QUARLES, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL LANDS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY,
1st Mtge. & Collateral Trust 5% Gold Bds
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1900, from the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at 66 Broadway, on and after September 1, 1900.

SEPTEMBER 1ST.
American Clay Manufacturing Co. 1st 6s.
Aluminum Plate & Press Co. 1st 6s.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Corning School District No. 9 4s.
N. Y., Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. Con. 6s.
Ohio & Little Kanawha R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Washington Central Railway Co. 1st 4s.

SEPTEMBER 2D, 1900.
Depew (Village of) Fire Fund.

SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1900.
Ticonderoga School District No. 5.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1900.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., General Refunding.
Astoria, Ore., Refunding.
Champaign, Ill., Board of Education Union School District No. 6.
Champaign, Ill., Improvement.
Clarion, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education School Building.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Village Hall; Street Improvement.
Jackson, Mich., Water Main Extension and Connection; Water Works Refunding.
Lewis Co., Wash., School District No. 9.
Macomb, Ill., Sewer, Paving, and Well.
Missoula Co., Mont., County Jail.
Newbern, Tenn., Water and Light; School.
Newton, Ia., Refunding.
Perry, Ia., Water Works.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 8.
Skagit Co., Wash., School District No. 4.
West Hammond, Ill., School District No. 1; School Building.
SEPTEMBER 2D, 1900.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., School Building.
Vancouver, Wash., Funding City Hall and Enlarging Electric Light Plant.
SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.
Bell Co., Ky., Bridge.
SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1900.
Galva, Ill., Water Works.
Normal, Ill., Water Works.
Walla Walla Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1900.
Canon City, Col., Refunding Water.
SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1900.
Glencoe, Ill., General Street Improvement.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.
COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN SEPTEMBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1900, AS FOLLOWS:
American Water Works & Guarantee Co.
Eastern Illinois Coal Co.
Fond du Lac Water Co.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Works Co.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Fred Krug Brewing Co.
Marinette City Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mount Vernon Water Works Co.
Orford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School Dist. No. 34.
Sheboygan City Water Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern R. R. Co.
Town of Hancock, N. Y
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Co., dividend.
SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.
Everards Brewing Co.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Coupons due Sept. 1, 1900, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this company on and after that date:
United States Mortgage and Trust Co., Series F 4s
Broadway Realty Co. 1st 5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st 6s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. 1st 6s
L. I. R. R. Ferry 1st 4½s
Smithtown & Port Jefferson Branch 1st 7s
N. Y. & Rock. Beach R. R. 1st 5s
N. Y. & Flushing R. R. 1st 6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d 6s
P. P. & Coney Island R. R. 2d 4½s
L. I. R. R. Unified 4s
Hammond, Ind., School 5s
Everett, Washington, General Municipal 6s
Syracuse, New York, Improvement 4s
(Also Bonds.)
Itasca County, Minn., Court House 6s
King County, Washington, S. D., No. 50.
Clarke County, Washington, S. D., No. 58.
DUE SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1900.
Le Sueur, Minn., Refunding 5s
DUE SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1900.
New Canaan, Conn., Funding 3½s
Minneapolis, Minn., Various.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF
Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1900.
Argos, Indiana, School.
Bloomington, Indiana, School.
Carthage, Indiana, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Refunding.
Collinwood, Ohio, School.
Goliad, Texas, School.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Funding.
King County, Washington, School District No. 82.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water Works.
Malheur County, Oregon, School District No. 8.
Runge, Texas, School.
San Juan County, Washington, Funding.
Summitville, Indiana, Funding.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1900.
Albion, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1900.
Swayzee, Indiana, School.
SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1900.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1900.
Argos, Indiana, Water.
SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1900.
Alexandria, Indiana, Funding.
SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1900.
Fairmount, Indiana, Water.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE SEPTEMBER 1ST:
Dallas, Tex., 8% Funding Bds.
Globe St. R'way Co. Debentures.
St. Paul Gaslight Co.
Utica Surburban St. Ry. Co.
City of Greeley, Colo., 4½% Funding.
City Water Co. of Newark, N. Y., 1st Mtge.

American Zinc Mining Company,
33 Wall Street.
New York, Aug. 30, 1900.
Coupons NUMBER TWO, for $30 each, of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY, representing the semi-annual interest due September 1st on said bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of E. H. NORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street, New York, on and after Sept. 1, 1900.
AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY,
ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
EMPIRE STATE—IDAHO MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, August 31, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.
A monthly dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable September 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 4th.
F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 5.
The fifth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on Oct. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Sept. 22, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

Office of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,
835-5 Gravier Street.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1900.
Sealed proposals for the sale to this Company of its second mortgage bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said mortgage, to the extent of Twelve Thousand Dollars will be received at this office until October 22d, 1900.
C. C. HARVEY, President.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.
There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.
On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1900:
Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Ry. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5s.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend 1¾ per cent.
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series C; Second Mortgage 7s, Series I.
Pendleton, Ind., Improvement Bonds.
Union City, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s.
Due 15th Sept.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 8th day of September.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 8, at twelve o'clock M., and will reopen on September 17, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Coupons due Sepember 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid on and after September 1, 1900, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.
Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Southern Railway Company.
Coupons due Sept. 1, 1900, from Southern Railway Co. East Tennessee Reorganization 5 Per Cent. Bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Company, New York; Richmond and Danville Railroad Co. Sinking Fund Equipment 5 Per Cent. Bonds, by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England; Virginia Midland Railway Serial Bonds by Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Baltimore, Md.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 5.
The fourth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on Oct. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Sept. 22, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of the INTERNATIONAL ELEVATING COMPANY on September fifteenth to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September fifth and reopen at 10 A. M. September seventeenth, nineteen hundred.
C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS.
Coupons due September 1st, 1900, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Ry. Co.,
135 Broadway, New York, August 31, 1900.
Coupons of THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY of Texas, maturing Sept. 1 next, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, V. Prest. and Treasurer.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Co.,
New York, August 27, 1900.
The Coupons due September 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, New York City.
E. R. CRAIG, Treasurer.

MEXICAN COAL & COKE CO.
27 Pine St., New York, August 27th, 1900.
Coupons due September 1st, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.
CHARLES J. PEABODY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO.
Coupons No. 2, due September 1, 1900, from First Mortgage Bonds of the AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER COMPANY will be paid on and after that date by COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, 222 Broadway, New York.
C. W. TIDD, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due Sept. 1st, 1900, from First and Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.,
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 22, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors of the Company in conformity with the By-Laws, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 1, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 31	130,832
To date this year	76,227,545
Corresponding date last year	121,301,156

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 31	636,000
To date this year	$334,095,460
Corresponding date last year	$656,906,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Consol. Gas	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Long Island	4½	U. S. Rubber	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	2	K. C. So. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. J. Central	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅔	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C 1½

Bonds Declined.

Keokuk & D. M. 1st 2½ | So. Pac., Ariz., 1st 1¾
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s 1½ | U. S. Leather deb. 6s 1

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

All in all, the developments in trade circles during the week have been such as to warrant the belief that the turn of the tide toward continuing improvement has actually begun. It is true that the demand for money for commercial purposes continues small, suggesting nothing so much as stagnant business. But on the other hand, it is to be recalled that the West and the South, which generally at this time come in as heavy borrowers, are better able to finance themselves now than at any time past—an ease that has been contributed to by the increased bank circulation.

Naturally the greatest interest centres around the developments in the iron and steel industries. On the whole, changes in this direction appear to be for the better. Not that there have not been unfavorable developments, for the closing down of the American rod and nail mills at Anderson, Ind., shows that not all the unhealthy signs have disappeared, but, rather, that the favorable developments—such as increased demand, an enlarged volume of business, and the employment of more workingmen—outweigh the unfavorable.

It is not without significance, too, that from Boston and other places come reports of a great improvement in the lumber business, due, it is understood, to building trade revival. Inasmuch as in these progressive days steel is much a factor in building operations this but suggests a further activity in the steel industry and a better market.

Dry goods men tell of more buying, though of a cautious nature, while such a report as that which came from Louisville during the week telling of active buying from jobbers by Southern merchants is highly encouraging.

Chief of the unfavorable factors is the threatened strike of the anthracite miners. Whether or not the strike will materialize remains to be seen, but it is certain that the railroad managers and coal producers are not prepared easily to yield to the more important demands of the men. This, in fact, has been frankly stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES by a number of the railway Presidents. Perhaps, however, with compromises on both sides a strike may be averted.

The reported agreement of manufacturers to reduce the wages of the Fall River operatives is not encouraging; but it is to be borne in mind that the cotton industry is peculiarly affected by the Chinese trouble and its condition, therefore is worse than ordinarily it would be.

Discussing the general situation, Bradstreet's says that distributive trade, that from jobbers particularly, increases as the vacation season wanes. Reports from leading Western centres are more favorable, and a large aggregate of business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, and hardware is a feature noted this week. Relatively the most quiet and least satisfactory conditions rule in the primary textile markets of the East, reflecting the backward state of next Spring's business. Corn crop advices are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry, hot spell at the West. Cotton crop conditions are still, however, only partially defined, and leading State authorities are quoted as predicting a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature full of interest in the present quietness of trade.

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On the subject of failures, Dun's notes that commercial failures during August were 735 in number, with liabilities of $7,323,903. Manufacturing were 174 for $2,945,607, trading 519 for $3,585,667, and other commercial 42 for $792,629. There were only two banks, with liabilities of $146,000. This is the best monthly statement for 1900 thus far, but shows an increase over the corresponding month in the two preceding years. A fair comparison would be with the same month of 1896, however, when the country was suffering from anxiety attending the Presidential campaign, and from the fear of an unsound financial policy. In August, 1896, commercial failures were 1,107 in number, and $28,008,637 in amount, while banking defaults were also enormous. Much better conditions now prevail, and greater confidence is shown, except in a few branches of business, as appears by the detailed statement published this week. Before the last two years of great prosperity but one month is found since 1893 with smaller commercial liabilities than August, 1900.

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Of iron and steel trade conditions Bradstreet's says that in the volume of business the iron trade compares favorably with recent weeks and months, and the tone of trade is certainly more cheerful than at any time since the break last Spring. The history of the slump and rally in the finished material market is, however, being repeated in the pig-iron trade. Producers are apparently so anxious to have a supply of orders on hand this Fall that they are readily selling their production ahead at relatively low quotations, some of these, in fact, being at bottom rates. On the other hand, an offer of an order for 15,000 tons for next year's delivery has been rejected, the claim being that present quotations are too low and will be exceeded in a month or so. The natural cure for the trouble, the shutting down of furnaces, is having its effect on stocks, and the taking of some low-priced orders is explainable on the ground that some producers prefer to run at cost rather than close down. Export inquiry for all classes of material is and has been good, bars, shapes, and plates note good domestic and export inquiry, and are firmer at the East and $1 to $2 higher at Chicago. Southern iron stocks of higher grades are reported oversold at Birmingham. The quantity of coal seeking foreign markets still further affects the ocean-freight situation and militates against a larger export movement in lieu.

Along the same lines Dun's says that steady improvement is seen in the iron market. It is not marked by large advances, but wherever change occurs it is in the right direction. It is claimed by some authorities that orders currently booked aggregate more than present production and shipments. Special concessions to secure prospective business are withdrawn, and buyers seek contracts for prompt delivery. In some lines mills are actively employed, with orders for months ahead, and contracts running to June were placed this week. Sales of iron bars were made at $1.40, and $16 is quoted for Bessemer pig at Pittsburg. Western stove manufacturers have been buying freely, and more bridge builders signed contracts for structural material. Merchant steel advanced on increasing orders, while domestic purchases of cotton ties were large, although rather late. Copper exports average a million pounds per day, and the market is in strong position. Iron ore handlers have made trouble at Cleveland, and the industry will be embarrassed by delay in unloading vessels. Further reduction is shown in the output at Connellsville coke ovens.

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According to Bradstreet's another week will see distributive trade in full swing at nearly all points. So far the best reports come from the West and Far West. The Grand Army encampment at Chicago, with consequent lower passenger rates, has brought a large number of buyers to that city. More buyers are reported present than ever before. Retail trade has been helped, while the wholesale business in dry goods has been the largest of the season. The claim, in fact, is made that the volume of personal buying was never exceeded. Hardware, clothing, hats, and shoes have all moved actively. Some export inquiry for leather is reported from Germany. More buyers and larger business are noted at Lousiville, Kansas City, and St. Louis, demand at the latter city being styled excellent. Trade advices from the Northwest are rather better than the early reports of wheat-crop damage would have led to expect. St. Paul reports a satisfactory buisness in dry goods, and the same is true of Sioux City and Duluth. At the latter market effects of the crop shortage in North Dakota are reported balanced by good trade in other territory. On the Pacific coast high freights and Chinese troubles restrict export business.

The California crop outlook, as a whole, is a good one, although the wheat yield is disappointing. A large quantity of the crop will be stored. The California hop crop will be light, but the yield of prunes, grapes, oranges, and lemons will be heavy. Tacoma and Seattle report a good business in August. Portland notes the check to the flour and machinery trades caused by the trouble in China. Some improvement is noted at the South, particularly at Atlanta, Savannah, Memphis, and New Orleans. The demand for cotton goods is reported better at Greensborough, N. C. Pittsburg notes a decided improvement in lumber, large dealers buying freely, and a fair trade in dry goods.

The furniture trades note a more hopeful feeling at New York, but jewelry business is dull. Reports of the large Cuban tobacco crop render buyers conservative. Among the metals, copper is firm on the continued good export demand; lead has been marked higher by the combination, while tin is lower after a little spurt.

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Dun's Review declares that it is not possible to report progress in the boot and shoe industry, unless it can be considered encouraging that continued inactivity at the shops must in time reduce stocks to a point where orders will mean resumption of operations. The past week has brought even fewer sales than the earlier weeks of August, and shipments from Boston were 71,277 cases, against 76,721 in the previous week and 102,443 a year ago. Prices were generally reduced, men's satin shoes reaching $1.21½, which was the price in January, 1899. Unfortunately, lower quotations seem to frighten buyers away rather than attract them; in one case a large order was offered until the decline in price was mentioned, when only a small amount was placed.

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To disappointing foreign advices and the backward state of the Spring demand for cotton goods, is, Bradstreet's says, to be attributed the shading in raw cotton this week. Speculation is very dull in the raw material, and the predictions of reduced time or wages reductions in New England are not favorable to the trade, which faces the fact that the raw material is vastly higher than a year ago, while finished products are practically unchanged. The Spring season in men's wear woolens has been rather disappointing so far, while the jobbing demand for dress goods is quite favorable. Manufacturers are buying only enough raw wool to cover orders for goods, and prices are weak at the lowest point reached.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was largely given over to trading in Sugar Trust shares and People's Gas stock, the total dealing in these issues falling little below one-half of the entire market transactions. Sentiment was decidedly bearish in respect to the stocks, and as a consequence of the pressure against them the quotations fell off sharply. Wall Street accepts with some modification the statement that the intended closing down of the refineries of the Sugar Trust for a number of days is simply to give the employes of the trust an extra holiday over Labor Day. Exhibitions of generosity on the part of the trusts of the kind now suggested have never been conspicuous under the present management, and it is not understood that there has been any change of policy. What, indeed, the Street hears—and believes—is that in the war now waging for control of the market for raws, the trust has gotten somewhat the worst of it, and closes down its refineries of necessity until a fresh supply of raw sugar comes to hand.

The reports from Chicago telling of the commencement of a gas war in that city were primarily responsible for the weakness of People's Gas stock yesterday. New York financiers know by sorry experience the disastrous consequences, pocketwise, of a gas war. Falling stock market values and reduced dividends are but logical sequels of such a contest. They came fast upon the commencement of the struggle here, and it is not a stretch of the imagination, nor an exaggeration of possibilities, to say that they will almost surely follow upon a gas war in Chicago.

Curiously enough, on the very day that the Chicago situation should develop its serious phase, the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company—triumphant in the gas war here—met and restored the stock of that corporation to the 8 per cent. dividend basis that formerly it occupied. But that even this powerful company suffered while the war was on here is told in the story of a dividend rate reduced to 4 per cent.

The railway statements made public yesterday again present suggestive figures. Though the Pennsylvania system, for instance, showed an increase in gross for July of about $740,000, it was able to save for its net only $95,000, increased operating expenses having eaten up the difference. In like manner Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg for the full year reported an increase in operating expenses amounting to something more than one-third of the increase in gross, while Omaha reported a decrease in gross for July of $141,700. With the apparent tendency toward lower gross earnings—as was indicated in the figures published in these columns yesterday—it becomes more and more evident that the task of the railway managers to save their net figures is one calculated to test them severely.

The bank statement to be issued today should make a favorable showing. What with receipts from Alaska and the interior and payments by the Sub-Treasury on account of the redemption of the old 2 per cent. bonds, the banks have gained during the week something more than $4,000,000.

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS.

The Daily Stockholder, in its issue of Sept. 4, will say that disbursements for September are materially larger than a year ago. "Further evidence of the prosperity conferred upon the transportation industry by fine crops and a good foreign demand in 1897 and 1898," says The Stockholder, "is furnished by the September dividend distributions and by the fact that several corporations will make such distributions for the first time. Among stocks which will get dividends this month, but which were not on the dividend list a year ago, are Baltimore and Ohio common and preferred, Reading first preferred, and Big Four. The par value of stocks on which dividends are due is $967,073,649, calling for $26,155,810, as against $11,945,577 last year and $10,381,873 in 1898. Interest becomes due on bonds having a par value of $499,950,959, the amount of such interest being $11,900,598, as compared with $11,517,850 in 1899 and $11,561,201 in 1898. Subjoined is a comparison of disbursements for the past three years:

| | 1898. | 1899. | 1900. |

3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, and 3½@4 for ninety days and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $118,918,005; balances, $6,674,115; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,795,090.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87¾; cables, $4.88¾; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16 @95¾; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—15c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Money was much wanted to-day, but the expectation of more abundant money next week eased the discount rates. The anxiety felt in regard to the future course of the money market has been considerably relieved by the large arrivals of gold, raising the bank's reserve by nearly five millions. Further arrivals are expected from Russia and India, and it is considered likely there will be a renewal of the shipments from New York. The end of the Taff Vale railroad strike was the principal factor in considerably strengthening home railroads on the Stock Exchange to-day, Great Westerns particularly being in demand. There was increased hope that the great Eastern difficulty would shortly be overcome.

American securities opened firm and at about parity, but afterward became dull. In anticipation of the approaching holidays in New York, there was an indisposition to make fresh commitments. In a few instances there was an improvement, owing to the less threatening position of coal. Grand Trunks showed a good tendency. Kafirs hardened on more favorable news from South Africa.

Consols for money, 98½; for the account, 98⅝. Atchison, 28⅝; Canadian Pacific, 91⅜; St. Paul, 119⅝; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 73¾; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; New York Central, 133⅛; Erie, 11c; Pennsylvania, 65⅜; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 35⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 40¼.

Bar silver steady at 28 7-16d per ounce.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 11-16@3¾ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@3 13-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £236,000.

Spanish 4s closed at 72¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Prices on the Bourse were firm to-day, contangos were easy, money was abundant, industrials were in strong demand, on the parquet especially, and transactions in the Spanish group were favored throughout. Rio Tintos recovered sharply on English buying, it being understood that a large decrease in the visible supplies will be disclosed by the monthly statement. Kafirs improved. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16⅛c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 72-27⅛.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were animated as a result of Western advices. Spanish fours and Italian and Chinese securities being in particular demand. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were quiet. Locals fluctuated but closed with a smart recovery on repurchases prompted by the increased demand for fuel for the Prussian railroads. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 4 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The gold quotation to-day was 29.00.

ROGERS ESTATE CONTEST.

The Report of the Referee Confirmed—Indebtedness of Defendant Trustee, $398,337.53.

Judge Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday confirmed the report of Augustus Brown, as referee, in the action brought by Mary J. Westervelt and Flora E. Rogers against Thomas E. Rogers and William Cauldwell, as trustees of the estate of Jason Rogers, manufacturer of locomotives.

Mr. Brown was appointed as referee in the Supreme Court some time ago to pass upon the accounts of the defendants as trustees of the estate. It was asserted by the plaintiffs that the trustees had misappropriated much of the funds of the estate.

The report of the referee was filed some time ago. In it he finds that the trustees are indebted about $398,337.53 to the estate.

Jason Rogers died in 1868, leaving a fortune estimated at several million dollars. The estate was practically divided between the son, Thomas Rogers, and the two daughters of the testator, Mary J. Westervelt, and Flora E. Rogers.

Soon after the will was filed legal complications arose, and for over thirty years the estate has been buffeted about in various courts.

The two daughters of the testator began an action for an accounting some time ago in Westchester County. In this suit it was alleged that Thomas Rogers and Senator Cauldwell were guilty of misappropriating the funds of the estate.

As a result of the proceedings before the Westchester County Surrogate the executors were removed.

Senator Cauldwell was arrested as a result of the legal controversy over the estate several months ago. The order for his arrest was signed by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. He is a brother-in-law of the plaintiffs. It was stated that some of the money alleged to have been misappropriated was sunk in The Daily Mercury. The accused trustee was released on bail at the time.

Cauldwell became the owner of the Hotel Empire. This, it is said, he turned over to the plaintiffs as a result of their demands.

In his report Mr. Brown finds that the defendants are jointly and individually indebted to the estate as follows:

To the principal of the residuary estate	$107,897.58
To the income of the residuary estate	159,324.39
To the principal of the Mary J. Westervelt trust	839.89
To the income of the Mary J. Westervelt trust fund	60,653.47
To the principal of the Flora E. Rogers trust	3,644.21
To the income of the Flora E. Rogers trust	61,552.39
To Thomas Rogers	4,235.60
Total	$398,337.53

NEWARK BANK TO RESUME.

Dime Savings Institution to Open Its Doors Again Sept. 11.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—The Dime Savings Institution, which was forced to suspend business recently penning an examination of its books, owing to Secretary Westervelt having embezzled a large amount of its money, will resume business Sept. 11.

All persons who have turned in their pass books will have received new ones before that time, when payment on the new ones will be resumed. The officers of the bank assert that there is a surplus of $51,000 over and above all accounts. That means that every depositor will receive dollar for dollar.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Brocton Fruit Juice Company of Brocton; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. N. Martin, J. F. Pearson, and S. A. Hall, Brocton.

Hemshaeyuna Power Company of New York City, to develop hydraulic and electrical power; capital, $100,000. Directors—Ernest C. Brown and L. J. Montgomery, New York City; W. A. Graves, Rexford Flats.

An amended certificate of incorporation of the Peekskill Lighting Company, to form the Peekskill Lighting and Railroad Company, was filed to-day. The company will operate, in addition to its lighting and power plant, an electric railroad twenty-five miles long in Westchester County.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading was intermittent and insignificant in the market for outside securities yesterday. The prospect of three consecutive holidays removed what disposition might otherwise have existed to do business, and only a few transactions were recorded during the day.

RUBBER GOODS advanced fractionally on sales of about 1,000 shares at 28¼. The prevailing bid for the common stock was 28⅛ until the last half hour. The close was 28¾ bid and 29 asked.

UNION COPPER sold at 3⅝, about 500 shares changing hands.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was dealt in at 3½, and closed at 3 bid and 3¼ asked.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1½
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	34
American Bicycle bonds	77	80
American Chicle	67	
American Chicle pf.	78½	80
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	93½
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12¼	13
American Woolen pf.	69	70
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	32	66%
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7½	8
Distilling Company of America	4½	4⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	19½	19⅝
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	43
International Pump	19½	19⅝
International Pump pf.	66½	67½
International Silver pf.	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58¾	58¾
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	39	41
National Salt pf.	66	67
National Starch	15	15
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	78
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	537

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88	88½
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10½
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅜
British Exchequer 5s	96 7-16	98½
California Copper	⅞	1
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	66	70
Chicago & Alton subs	103¼	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	39½	39¾
Economic Postage	⅝	¾
Electric Vehicle	16	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	80	85
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	5¾	6¼
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
*Markeen Copper		6
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.		12
New England Transportation	3¾	4¼
New York Transportation	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20¼	22
Pittsburg Coal pf.	22	23¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	15½	16½
Superior & Boston Copper		1
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	3¼	3⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66¼	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4½	5½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	37	40

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	56	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	113	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
23d & 24th Street 5s, 1906	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	112½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107¼
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		55
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	103	
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	65	67
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Indianapolis Gas 5s	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	305	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	66
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	56	59
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)		38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	77	83
St. Paul Gas bonds	81	91
Standard Gas, New York	121	124
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	15	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	88½	90
Western Gas	93	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¾	
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Continental Tobacco debentures	102¾	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81
General Chemical	88	92
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100¾	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	
Standard Coupler pf.	132	
Tennessee Coal	4	
Trenton Potteries pf.	98	
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
Worthington Pump pf.	198	199

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	49
Central & South American Tel.	105	106
Iron Steamboat	3¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings County El. Light & Power	130	140
Retsof	20	32
Retsof bonds	72¼	78
Southern Light & Traction	31	34

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,580	Am. Steel & Wire	36¾	36¼	36⅝
17,280	Am. Sugar Ref.	120¼	120⅜	117⅝
200	Am. Tobacco	93	93½	92⅝
550	A., T. & S. F.	27⅞	28¼	27⅞
1,480	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	70½	70¾
40	Balt. & Ohio	72	72¼	72
4,950	Brklyn R. T.	55	56¼	54¾
10	Central of N. J.	135	135	135
1,140	C., B. & Q.	124¾	125	124⅝
20	Chi. Gt. West.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1,330	C., M. & St. P.	113¾	113⅝	112⅝
20	C., R. I. & P.	106½	106¼	106¼
100	Cont. Tobacco	26½	26½	26
210	Federal Steel	34¾	34¾	34⅜
20	Louis. & Nash.	71¾	71¾	71¾
90	Manhattan	91¼	91¼	91¼
220	Mo. Pacific	50⅞	51	50⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21¼	21¼
420	North. Pacific	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
8,500	People's Gas	95⅞	95⅞	93⅝
200	Reading 1st pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
90	Republic Steel	12⅜	13	12⅞
120	Southern Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜
20	South. Pacific pf.	52¾	52¾	52¾
70	Tenn. C. & I.	70½	70½	70½
910	Union Pacific	59⅜	59⅝	59⅜
60	U. S. Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	U. S. Rubber	29¼	29¼	29¼
39,740				

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$6,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,000	S. L. S. W. 1st	80½	80½	80½	80½
$7,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 31, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15½	300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
32⅝	34	100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	.....
33	34	365	American Ice Co.	33¼	33¼	32½	32½	.....
68	69	240	Am. Ice Co. pf.	68	68	68	68	+1½
51½	52	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52	52	52	52	.....
36½	37	920	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¾	36⅝	36	36⅝	— ⅛
88⅝	89	125	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89½	89½	89	89	.....
20	20¼	400	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20	20	20	20	.....
67	69	250	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67½	67⅝	67	67⅜	+ ⅜
35½	35⅝	5,579	Am. Steel & Wire	35⅝	36	35¼	35¾	.....
74½	74⅝	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅛
118½	118⅝	88,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120½	120⅝	117⅝	118½	—3
29½	29½	1,370	American Tin Plate	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛	.....
79	80	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
93½	94	1,000	American Tobacco	96½	96½	96	96¼	— ¼
44½	44⅝	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
45	46½	20	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
28¼	28½	5,920	At., T. & S. F.	28	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
70¾	70⅞	5,690	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
72	72½	820	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72⅝	72	72⅛	+ ⅛
79	79½	45	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
55¼	55¼	7,710	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅛	55⅞	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅛
124⅛	125	2,016	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅛	125⅝	124⅝	125	.....
11	11¼	150	Chicago Great Western	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
31½	32¼	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	33	33	33	33	.....
57⅝	58	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
113⅝	113½	1,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113	113½	113	113½	+ ⅛
173	174	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅝	173⅝	173	173	.....
..	..	13	Chicago & Northw. pf.	198¾	199½	198¾	199¾	.....
106½	106⅝	880	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅞	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	—2⅛
58	58¼	272	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
174½	174⅝	1,058	Consolidated Gas	174	174⅝	174	174½	+1
50	..	75	Consolidation Coal	52	52	52	52	.....
26	26¼	1,700	Con. Tobacco Co.	26¼	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
78	79	50	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	.....
33⅞	34½	100	Erie 1st pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	810	Federal Steel	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
66⅝	67¼	40	Federal Steel pf.	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	.....
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅜
139¾	140	400	General Electric	139	139	139	139	+1
51¾	51⅞	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
152½	153½	45	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
62⅝	63¾	94	Hocking Valley pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
116½	117	208	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	.....
118½	118⅝	88,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	120¾	120¾	117⅞	118½	—3
29½	29½	1,370	American Tin Plate	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅛	.....
79	80	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
93½	94	1,000	American Tobacco	96½	96½	96	96¼	— ¼
44½	44⅝	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44¾	+ ⅜
45	46½	20	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
28¼	28½	5,920	At., T. & S. F.	28	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
70¾	70⅞	5,690	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
72	72½	820	Baltimore & Ohio	72	72⅝	72	72⅛	+ ⅛
79	79½	45	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
55¼	55¼	7,710	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅛	55⅞	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅛
124⅛	125	2,016	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅛	125⅝	124⅝	125	.....
11	11¼	150	Chicago Great Western	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
31½	32¼	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	33	33	33	33	.....
57⅝	58	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	+ ⅛
113⅝	113½	1,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113	113½	113	113½	+ ⅛
173	174	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅝	173⅝	173	173	.....
..	..	13	Chicago & Northw. pf.	198¾	199½	198¾	199¾	.....
106½	106⅝	880	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅞	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	30⅞	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	—2⅛
58	58¼	272	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
174½	174⅝	1,058	Consolidated Gas	174	174⅝	174	174½	+1
50	..	75	Consolidation Coal	52	52	52	52	.....
26	26¼	1,700	Con. Tobacco Co.	26¼	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
78	79	50	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	.....
33⅞	34½	100	Erie 1st pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	810	Federal Steel	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34½	+ ⅛
66⅝	67¼	40	Federal Steel pf.	67⅛	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛	.....
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅜
139¾	140	400	General Electric	139	139	139	139	+1
51¾	51⅞	200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
152½	153½	45	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	153½	153½	.....
62⅝	63¾	94	Hocking Valley pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....
116½	117	208	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¾	.....
18⅝	19	600	Iowa Central	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	300	K. C. Southern pf.	30	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	100	Long Island	64½	64¾	64½	64½	+4½
71¾	71¾	150	Louisville & Nashville	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ⅜
91¾	92	838	Manhattan Elevated	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91¼	— ⅜
154⅝	154⅞	600	Met. Street Railway	154⅝	154⅝	154	154	+ ⅛
110	111	100	Mexican Central	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
55⅜	55⅝	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55⅝	55⅝	55⅜	55⅝	+ ⅛
94⅝	94¾	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	— ⅛
51	51	400	Missouri Pacific	51	51	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
185	187	10	Morris & Essex	185	185	185	185	.....
18	18	100	National Lead Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
27	27¼	600	National Steel	27	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
86	86	150	National Steel pf.	86	86	86	86	—1⅛
46⅝	46⅝	697	National Tube Co.	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
92½	92½	334	National Tube Co. pf.	92½	92½	92	92	+ ⅛
135	135	150	New Jersey Central	135	135	135	135	— ⅛
180¼	180¾	945	New York Central	180¼	180¾	180	180	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	.....
34⅞	34½	690	Norfolk & Western	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	2,010	Northern Pacific	50½	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
71¾	71½	200	Northern Pacific pf.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	425	Pacific Mail	30⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛
128¾	128⅝	4,205	Pennsylvania R. R.	128¾	128⅝	128	128⅝	+ ⅛
94	94	20,175	People's Gas, Chicago	95⅝	95⅝	93⅝	94	—2
39⅜	39⅝	130	Pressed Steel Car	39½	39⅝	39½	39¼	+1¼
73	73	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
16⅞	16⅞	120	Reading	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
57⅝	57⅝	600	Reading 1st pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	400	Reading 2d pf	28	28	28	28	.....
12⅝	13	970	Republic Iron & Steel	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	.....
55	55	500	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	55	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	13⅜	800	St. Louis Southw.	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
30	30	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
33½	33⅞	2,720	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
11	11	100	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
70¼	70¾	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	.....
110¼	110¾	160	Third Avenue	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	+ ⅛
62	62	100	Twin City R. T.	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
10⅞	10⅞	100	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
65½	66	241	Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	65½	66	64⅝	64⅝	—1⅝
59⅞	59½	4,775	Union Pacific	59⅞	59½	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	1,100	Union Pacific pf

SHOOTS NEIGHBOR, KILLS SELF

Dispute Over Country Lane Leads to Crime and Suicide in Jail of Would-Be Murderer.

WOODBURY, N. J., Aug. 31.—A feud between farmers over a country road has resulted in Herbert Clement having been shot and his left cheek torn and jaw broken. The wound will in all probability end his life, and Daniel Bettle, the would-be murderer, is dead in the Woodbury Jail, a suicide.

Abel Clement is a well-known farmer. Bettle owned the adjoining farm, both of which are near Almonesson. The trouble is of seven years' standing. At that time Bettle bought the farm adjoining his own. He forbade Clement or his family to use a lane which runs through it. The lane was a convenient thoroughfare for Farmer Clement, and he had used it for many years. He decided not to give it up without a fight. The courts were appealed to, and the case was decided in Clement's favor, as the lane had been in public use for many years. Bettle appealed, and the matter is yet awaiting decision in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday, Abel Clement was expecting company, and told his son, Herbert, to take their farm hand and clear up the lane by cutting the weeds and grass. While the men were mowing, Bettle ordered them away, threatening to shoot if they refused. The man told Herbert that he believed Bettle would carry out his threat, but Clement continued to work, saying that Bettle would not do anything. Bettle reappeared with his gun, saying:

"Now, damn you, get out or I'll shoot!"

Clement did not answer, and Bettle pulled the trigger.

Bettle was about twelve feet from the young man, and the heavy load tore away his left cheek and broke the jawbone. The injured man was carried to the house, and the fastest horse in the stable bore Abe Clement and his daughter to Woodbury in search of a surgeon. Dr. Reading was driven out and dressed the wound, and says that the result is still in doubt. The chances are against the patient.

The farm where the tragedy took place is about four miles east of this city. Within ten minutes after the shooting, Bettle and a friend drove away, stating that they were going to Chew's Landing to attend a funeral. Justice Pancoast issued a warrant for his arrest, and Sheriff Springer, who had been summoned, started in pursuit of the would-be murderer. He found him talking politics in a store at Chew's Landing. He made no resistance, and came to Woodbury with the Sheriff. He was locked up to await the result of Clement's injury.

This morning, after eating breakfast, Bettle told his fellow-prisoners that he would take a bath. The other men heard him splashing about for a time and then all was quiet. Later it was found that Bettle had braced himself against the sides of the bathtub in such a way that his head was held under water until he drowned. Efforts to resuscitate him were futile.

FOUGHT WITH BARE KNUCKLES.

Rivals for Office of Borough Marshal Settle a Personal Quarrel with Fists.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 31.—Jealousy over the appointment of Joseph Spencer as Borough Marshal led to a fight between him and Capt. Samuel Creech, a former Marshal and Mr. Spencer's rival for the recent appointment. The affair came off last night, and might have come under the heading of a prizefight. The rivals met, with their seconds, in a public park. The affair had been arranged, and the men were to fight under the Queensberry rules, but neither knew much about the rules, and the affair was a slugging match. About the only rule observed was that limiting the length of the rounds.

The news this morning was to be an encounter had become pretty well spread, and there was a big crowd present to witness the battle. When time was called for the first round the men went at each other. Neither had much boxing ability, but almost every blow landed. It was give and take from start to finish, which came at the end of the third round, when the seconds, fearing serious results if the two powerful men continued to hammer each other, refused to allow them to go on with the battle. Both men showed the effects of their unscientific encounter.

To-day Mayor Mason summoned the two before him and administered a severe reprimand, and intimated that the end was not yet, and that they might be prosecuted criminally for the affair.

This was bad enough, but the Law and Order League of the village, which is far from being an organization that sleeps, has taken the matter up, and insists that not only the principals, but the onlookers, shall be punished. The affair has created something of a sensation in the village, and is about the only subject of conversation here.

GRACIE TRAVIS DEAD.

Blind Girl Rescued by Her Father from Burning House Succumbs.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Aug. 31.—Gracie Travis, the blind daughter of Grant Travis, who was burned by a fire at her father's house yesterday, died last night. The child was asleep when the fire broke out. Her father was unable to enter her room owing to the dense smoke in the hallway, but he got a ladder and ascended to a window of her room, by which he entered.

He crawled on the floor to the girl's bed and brought her still alive but unconscious to the street. She subsequently recovered her senses, but all efforts to save her life were without avail. She was eleven years old.

SAG HARBOR ELECTION CASE.

The Appeal on the Charter Annulment Vote Dismissed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Aug. 31.—County Judge Reeve filed his decision in the County Clerk's office in the Sag Harbor Village contested election case this afternoon. Judge Reeve dismisses the appeal upon the ground, first, that the legal qualification governing voters at that election should be decided by the old charter; second, that there was no proof that a large majority of those who voted at that election were illegal voters.

Judge Reeve says that there were but three challenges, and that there is no proof but that the other 149 said to be illegal were legal voters. He also dismisses the appeal for want of jurisdiction that the action should have been commenced in the Supreme Court.

There was a bitter fight at a recent village election in Sag Harbor upon the question of annuling the old charter under a special act coming under the general law. The question was opposed by those who did not wish to give the local authorities any more power. The vote favored it, and an appeal was taken by a number of well-known residents of Sag Harbor.

Cemetery Keeper a Suicide.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 31.—Charles Warren, the keeper of the Memorial Cemetery at Cold Spring Harbor, was found lying dead in the cemetery, with a revolver by his side. He had committed suicide by shooting himself. Warren was forty years old and unmarried. He had been keeper of the cemetery for a number of years. His friends know of no reason why he should have desired to end his life.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Fine Dwellings Change Hands —Givan Tract in the Bronx Sold Under Foreclosure.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Charles Buek to Frederick O. Beach, for about $54,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling 51 East Forty-ninth Street, 21 by 60 by 100. Mr. Buek has also sold the five-story American basement dwelling 316 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, 20 by 58 by 100.

E. A. Cruikshank & Co. have sold for the Countess di Brazza of Friuli, Italy, the three-story brick dwelling, 471 West End Avenue, 23.6 by 100.

Bleiman & Co. have sold for the Corci estate to Milton Starr, for improvement, 142 Sullivan Street, 25.3 by 225, now occupied by four-story front and rear tenements.

It is reported that Louisa A. Fink has sold the five-story brownstone front dwelling 118 West Eighty-third Street, 25 by 102.2.

Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth will offer today fifty villa plots at Edgemere, L. I. The property is owned by the Lancaster Sea Beach Improvement Company and adjoins the Edgemere Hotel, between Arverne and Wave Crest. The sale will begin at 2:30 P. M. on the premises.

The Auction Room.

The large tract in the former town of Westchester known as the Givan homestead was sold under foreclosure yesterday by Auctioneer Peter F. Meyer to the plaintiff, Samuel D. Collins, on a single bid of $121,075. The property consists of 137 lots and plots of various sizes, lying east of the highway, from Westchester to East Chester, and intersected by Watson, Arden, and Leroy Avenues, Palmer Boulevard, and Van Cortlandt Street.

Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By McVickar & Co.

Lot 146 on map of the lands of the Dyckman estate in the 12th Ward, being on the southeast side of Hillside Street, and running through to Eleventh Avenue, 16 by 312.6 by 152.9 by 209.9, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Jennie M. Tompkins $2,500

By Herbert A. Sherman.

No. 561 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, north side, 284.9 feet east of Broadway, 18.11 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Walter B. Horn..... 12,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 136 feet north of Home Street, for a three-story brick flat, 25 by 70; James O'Hara, Hoe Avenue, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,500.

No. 232 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 23.5 by 100; Abraham Cohen, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Union Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 62; Miller & Schultheis of 979 Dawson Street, owners; O. L. Spannhake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 103 East Seventy-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick tenement and store; Frederick Winant of 500 Madison Avenue, owner; Clinton & Russell, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 136 Suffolk Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. J. Herschman of 399 Sixth Avenue, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Ogden Avenue, northwest corner of Birch Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; P. J. Hunt, premises, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $2,650.

No. 1 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a six-story brick flat; F. V. and J. H. Burton, Newburg, N. Y., owners; John H. Kimbel of 419 West Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $300.

Two Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 131 feet east of Valentine Avenue, to four two-story brick dwellings; E. C. Weymann, Bedford Park, owner; James Hanson, Bedford Park, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 279 East Houston Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. Reitman of 303 East Houston Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement and store; M. Grady of 354 West Street, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 205 to 209 East Forty-second Street, to a brick clubhouse and meeting rooms; St. Bartholomew's Church, 348 Madison Avenue, owner; M. L. and H. G. Emery, Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Aug. 31.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Minerva Place, 75x100; Christopher F. and William Dopf to Eugenie Bergdorf..... 3,100

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 581.4 ft n of 190th St, 126.5x228.0x126.6x227.10; Harriette S. D. Roneyn to George W. Bowers, all liens, (R S $24) .....

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n e corner of Timpson Place, 100x54.7; Hermann Kahn to Elizabeth McPhillips, (R S $1)..... 1

AVENUE ST. JOHN, n e corner of Timpson Place, 100x54.7; Mary E. O'Shaughnessy, executrix, &c., to Hermann Kahn, (R S $1)..... 975

BROOK AV, 544, e s, 25x100; Josephine L. Wendelin to David Klein (R S $3.50, mtg $17,500) .....

CAMBRELENG AV, w s, 147.11 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jacob H. Semel, (R S $2.50)..... 1

DAWSON ST, 977 n s, 20x100; Ferdinand Hecht to M. W. Cuddeback, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,725)..... 100

DECATUR AV, w s, 216.5 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x110; Violetta A. Calkin to Hervey C. Calkin, Jr., (mtg $8,000, R S $2)..... 1

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 70x77.8x179.1x177.3; Caroline Bechmann to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $3)..... 100

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95; Henry Kropf, referee, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, (mtg $250,000, R S $50) . 50,000

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 182d St, 470.5x100x470.7x105; C. Adelbert Becker to George and Caroline Bechmann, (R S $50) .....

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 300 ft s of 156th St, 75x90; Isaac L. Dunn to John R. Perlhefter, (mtg $8,825, R S $7)..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 33.4 ft s of 9th St, 16.8x60; Henry Klopf and others to Anna M. H. Klopf, (R S $15)..... 1

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.4x100x32.6x100; Emma Kramer to R. C. Wood, (R S $12.50, mtg $39,000)..... 51,500

11TH ST, 422 East, 25x94.8; Albert Karutz to Salvatore Schillizzi and wife, (R S $6.50, mtg $15,000)..... 21,150

45TH ST, 357 West, 25x100.5; Henry Kroger to Frank C. J. and Dora Becker, (R S $12.50)..... 1

74TH ST, 346 East, 25x102.2; J. W. Pollock to Franz Hanzl, (R S $2, mtg $10,080) 12,650

81ST ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; John J. Mueller to Harriet Baer, (mtg $12,000, R S $7)..... 1

83D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; John R. Perlhefter to Isaac L. Dunn, (R S $9, mtg $25,000)..... 100

88TH ST, 535 East, 24.11x100.8; Frederick Wolters to Charles Kroetz and wife, (R S $5)..... 1

89TH ST, 311 West, 20x100; Joseph A. Kehoe to Laura S. Heliner, (mtg $20,000, R S $2.50)..... 100

91ST ST, s s, 127.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 34.10x—x24.9x100.8; C. R. Gross and another to Henry Kern, (R S $46.50)..... 100

92D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Henry Strippel to Fritz Monatsberger, (R S $1, mtg $20,000)..... 1,000

106TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; John H. Storer to H. L. Felt and another, (R S $7, mtg $30,000)..... 1

102D ST, s s, 380 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Michael Marks to George W. Rosen, (R S $2.50, mtg $10,000)..... 12,300

113TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 15x100.10; Aaron E. Aldridge and another, executors, &c., to Andrew Goetz, (R S $6) 100

113TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Henry Engel to Pauline Beckman, (mtg $18,000, R S $8)..... 1

112TH ST, n s, 285.3 ft w of 1st Av, 27x100.11; Aaron M. Jampole and another to Gerardo Domi, (R S $8, mtg $22,000). 1

136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Rose Smith to Robert H. Hamilton, (R S $1)..... 100

154TH ST, 408 and 410 West, 40x99.11; Charles S. Hibbard, by attorney, to C. C. Dorsey, (R S $20, mtg $38,600)..... 1

161ST ST, 879 East, 25x88.7; Emil Robitzek to Edmund and Marie Schuck. 16,100

173D ST, 507 West, 19x100; Carl Ernst to Christopher Donleavy, (mtg $9,000, R S, $2)..... 1

175TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x85; Sarah Barry to A. J. Connick, (mtg $1,500, R S $2)..... 100

183D ST, n s, 50.1 ft e of Grand Av, 74.11 x100; R. C. Wood to Emma Kramer, (R S $9, mtg $12,000)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ORCHARD ST, 56; Morris Solomon to Isaac Berman, 5 5-12 years..... $2,000

7TH ST, 94 East; Sarah Quitner to Charles Steinhouser, 5 years..... 2,064

120TH ST, 135 West; Celia Hersig to Henry Endemann, 3 years..... 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BAER, Harriet, to John J. Mueller and wife; 81st St, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 3,650

BECHMANN, George, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Webster Av, s e corner of 182d St, 470.5x100x470x106, 3 years 20,000

BECKER, Frank C., and wife to Hudson City Savings Institution; 45th St, 357 West, 5 years..... 16,000

BENEDICT, Hannah and Charles S., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 810 West 102d St, 1 year..... 13,000

BLOCH, Jacob, to George Ehret; 1st Av, 1,479, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

BROWN, Kate C., to P. Anthony Brock; 71st St, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 7,000

COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to John T. Willets, guardian, &c.; East Broadway, 129, 5 years..... 26,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., to City Real Estate Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 142d St, 1 year..... 10,000

DOMI, Gerardo, to Aaron M. Jampole and another; 112th St, n s, 295.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 month..... 3,000

FISHMAN, Julius, to Morris and Henry Kahn; Stanton St, 260, ½ year..... 2,000

GEYER, Franz, and wife to John Deppe; 87th St, n s, 231 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years. 2,500

GORTZ, Andrew, to William Elsner; 118th St, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years. 3,000

HALL, Emily F., to Susan E. E. Sheffield; 75th St, n s, 115 ft w of Madison Av, 2 years 13,300

HAMILTON, Robert H., and wife to Michael J. Egan; 136th St, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 1 year..... 9,000

HAMILTON, Robert H., and wife to Joseph F. Mooney; 136th St, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 1 year..... 16,000

HAZEL, Frank, and wife to John W. Pollock; 346 East 74th St, 1 year..... 650

HOLDORF, Charles, to the Bradley & Currier Company; 156th St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 1 month..... 1,900

JACOBSON, Morris, to Abraham Silverson; 8th St, 385 to 389 East, demand.... 4,000

KILIAN, Jacob, and wife to Daniel and Elizabeth Kilian; 416 East 77th St, 3 years 3,800

LAWRENCE, Gustav T., to East River Savings Institution; 989 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 20,000

LIBBEY, Jonas M. and Frederick A., to Laetitia M. Myers; Fort Washington Av, w s, 72.11 ft w of King's Bridge Road, adjoining land of William Libbey, extends to Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year.... 25,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to George H. Fletcher; Clinton Av, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, 5 months 17,500

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to James A. Woolf; Clinton Av, e s, 84 ft s of 175th St, ½ year 2,050

MARRONE, Concetta and Michael, to George W. Dayton; 1st Av, 2,129, 3 years 2,400

NICHOLS, George, to Minnie C. Parsons; 90th St, 302 West, ½ year..... 5,000

PERKINS, James C., and others to William W. Scott; 84th St, n s, 400 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 1,000

SCHILLIZZI, Salvatore, and wife to Albert Karuts; 11th St, 422 East, installments 3,150

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Ernest R. Lilienthal; Park Av, s w corner of 96th St, ½ year..... 10,000

SCHUPP, Edmund, and wife to Emil Robitzek; 161st St, 879 East, 5 years.... 7,000

WALKER, Mary A., to Cecelia Keppler; Cedar Av, w s, 289 ft n of 177th St, 5 years 4,000

WALTHER, Max, to Karolina Schebe; 1422 St., s s, 250 ft e of Brook Av, 9 months 2,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 2d Av, w s, 46.8 ft s of 9th St, ½ year..... 15,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Elizabeth Minturn; Webster Av, e s, 142 ft s of 169th St, 5 years 12,500

WEXLER, Adolph, to Elizabeth Minturn; Webster Av, e s, 116 ft s of 166th St, 5 years 12,500

WHITE, Henry, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 152d St, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 1 year..... 700

WILLIAMS, George G., and others, trustees, &c., to Bowery Savings Bank; 5th Av, 745, 3 years..... 45,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRASCH, Samuel, to Hyman Olansky and another ..... Nom.

BYRNE, John, to Herman Kahn 4,500

DELANY, Wilhelmina S. K., to Elizabeth W. Burke, (assigns 2 mortgages).. 6,000

DRUMONT, Charles W., to B. Packard, guardian, &c..... 5,500

EATON, Bradley L., to William Kayser 3,125

HERTER, Peter J., to Maria L. Ausbuettel 3,000

KAMPTON, Jane T., to Laura A. Delano. 11,000

KAMPTON, Jane T., to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee..... 10,000

NORDEN, Joseph, to Elise Schoenfeld.... 2,000

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Central Realty Company, (assigns 2 mortgages). Nom.

SCOTT, William W., to Annie Charavay. 1,005

TRAIN, Ethel P. W., and Arthur C., to Mark G. Messenger and another..... 25,000

WHEELER, Amy S., to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... 20,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, 143; Hubener & Escher against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor; Louis Yudkoff, owner..... 2,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 100x100.11x77; James A. Gordon against Aquila W. Wanmaker, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, E. S. Peck.....

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.9x63.7x100.11x77; Annie Ruh against Aquila W. Wanmaker, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, E. S. Peck.....

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1x irregular; Charles E. Wellborn against Joseph A. Stoll, (specific performance;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.....

ELM ST, as widened, n e corner of Howard St, 112.5x27.10x111.3x31.3; Helen M. Knickerbocker against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Fronck..... 3,700

MARION AV, s e corner of 195th St, 50x90; John C. Barr against George MacGregor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.....

NYSE ST, n e corner of 181st St, 207.10 to 182d St x273.1x irregular to 181st St x283.7 to beginning; also, 84th St, n s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Theresa Lindsay against Cecelia L. Slater and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lindsay & Griffin.....

WALTON AV, n w s, Lot 3 on the map of the property of the heirs of Samuel J. Sherwood at West Morrisania, 25x100; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., against William Phelan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. K. Davis.....

WEST ST, 326 and 327; Henry H. Jackson against Robert Pettigrew, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.....

3D AV, n w corner of Tremont Av, 60x64.6x69x55; Selina Pritchard against Charles H. Barson and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, A. Palmieri.....

TINTON AV, n e corner of 163th St, 122x119; Charles A. Mapes against George W. Flagg, owner and contractor..... 105

WASHINGTON AV, 2,004 and 2,006; the Niagara Radiator Company against William J. Peppiatt, owner; New York Steam Valve Company, contractor..... 125

11TH ST, 203 West; Beck Wagner & Co. against Joseph F. & A. T. Doyle, owners and contractors..... 169

25TH ST, 42 to 48 East; John Peterson against William Noble & Co., owners; W. W. Graham Company, contractors.. 62

36TH ST, 161 West; Bradley & Currier Company against the Curtis estate; Ralph F. Shrophire, contractor..... 700

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAP. 78, LAWS OF 1900.

136TH ST, n s, 900 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Michael J. Egan with Robert Hamilton, 11 payments..... 16,000

Lis Pendens.

BOONE ST, w s, Lot 350, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate; 20 twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Patrick Matthews and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.9x63.7x100.11x77; James A. Gordon against Aquila W. Wanmaker, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, E. S. Peck.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 103d St, 101.9x63.7x100.11x77; Annie Ruh against Aquila W. Wanmaker, (notice of attachment, &c.;) attorney, E. S. Peck.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.1x irregular; Charles E. Wellborn against Joseph A. Stoll, (specific performance;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

ELM ST, as widened, n e corner of Howard St, 112.5x27.10x111.3x31.3; Helen M. Knickerbocker against John J. Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Fronck.

MARION AV, s e corner of 195th St, 50x90; John C. Barr against George MacGregor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

NYSE ST, n e corner of 181st St, 207.10 to 182d St x273.1x irregular to 181st St x283.7 to beginning; also, 84th St, n s, 330 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Theresa Lindsay against Cecelia L. Slater and others, (partition;) attorneys, Lindsay & Griffin.

WALTON AV, n w s, Lot 3 on the map of the property of the heirs of Samuel J. Sherwood at West Morrisania, 25x100; George W. Peters and another, executors, &c., against William Phelan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. K. Davis.

WEST ST, 326 and 327; Henry H. Jackson against Robert Pettigrew, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

3D AV, n w corner of Tremont Av, 60x64.6x69x55; Selina Pritchard against Charles H. Barson and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, A. Palmieri.

36TH ST, 155 West; Bernard Murphy against Ralph F. Shropshire and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peckham, Miller & King.

41ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; the Franklin Savings Bank against John D. Faust and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

50TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; the New York Savings Bank against David Christie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Webber.

68TH ST, 32, 38, and 40 West; Jules S. Bache against Julia Curtiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney W. C. Orr.

136TH ST, 129 West; Mary J. Stuart against Sanford S. Gowdey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; Sarah M. Sturges against Walter E. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. P. Sturges.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	46⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	9c
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	8c
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	48
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	4 7-16
Pork, mess	12.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	7¼
Lard, prime	7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	22

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, unchanged; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@73½c; No. 2 red, 77@77¼c; No. 2 corn, 40¾c; No. 3 yellow, 40¾c; No. 2 oats, 20¾@21½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 22¾@23¾c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 33@39½c; fair to choice malting, 45@47c; flaxseed, $1.41; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $3.90@4; mess pork, per barrel, $10.95@11; lard, per 100 lb, $6.72½@6.75; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7@7.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@7.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.34½; sugars, cut-loaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.75@10.

COTTON.—Without being especially benefited personally, the local bull traders were quite gratified with the turn of events in speculative circles yesterday. So far as the market was concerned business was quite as apathetic as expected, and the swing of fluctuations kept within even narrower bounds than anticipated. The opening was steady at an advance of 1 to 5 points; after an additional point or so improvement the market slowly eased off to last night's figures, and then ruled speculatively flat. The close was barely steady, with prices just 11 points up on September and 3 point higher to 4 points lower on other months. The cause for self-congratulation on the part of the "market's friends was the successful termination of a bull move in New Orleans and in Liverpool. Shorts were compelled to pay 10c for August in the former market, while luckless oversold traders abroad were unable to make good their unfortunate transactions until prices in Liverpool had climbed 12½ points above the closing of yesterday. The "squeeze" in Liverpool was specially interesting owing to the fact that one trader had engineered the rise from beginning to end without help, and, according to private cables, without the knowledge of the European trade as a whole until a day or two ago. The impression was general in local circles that this same bull would come out with equal success in what appeared to be an effort to corner the September delivery, spinners being compelled soon to enter the market as buyers, whereas shorts were abundant, and holders few and far between. The Liverpool stocks were far below a normal amount, and much of the cotton included in the figures was said to be unavailable, having long since become the property of Continental consumers who were not yet ready to spin it. Moreover, ocean freight room was scarce, with rates at an almost prohibitive level, thus precluding any chance of relief for shorts in that direction. It will be remembered that Liverpool over-bought the market early last year through expectation of an 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bale crop, and it would seem from the present position of manufacturers abroad that they were still sailing pretty close to the wind regarding reserve supplies. The crop and weather news as a whole pointed to continued improvement in the condition over the entire belt; general showers in the Atlantic States and parts of the central region were said to have settled beyond all dispute the drought question. Crop estimates from Texas pointed to a record yield in that State. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 9⅝c for middling upland, and 9¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 4,235 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile nominal at 8½c; Savannah quiet at 9c; Charleston firm at 8⅞c; Wilmington, nothing doing; Baltimore nominal at 9¾c; Memphis steady at 9 7-16c, ½c off; Augusta quiet and steady at 9¼c, 1-16c to ⅛c higher; St. Louis dull at 9 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	8.65	8.77	8.65	8.74@8.75
October	8.56	8.59	8.51	8.53@8.54
November	8.45	8.45	8.39	8.39@8.40
December	8.41	8.43	8.37	8.38@8.39
January	8.42	8.44	8.37	8.38@8.39
February	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.38@8.39
March	8.43	8.45	8.42	8.39@8.40
April	...	...	...	8.40@8.42
May	8.46	8.48	8.40	8.41@8.43
June	8.46	8.46	8.43	8.41@8.43

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—4 P. M.—Spot cotton, unsettled; prices unchanged; American middling, 5 23-32d. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export and included 1,400 bales American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and closed feverish; American middling, low middling clause, September, 5 26-64d value; September and October, 54 sellers; October and November, 4 51-64d@4 52-64d buyers; November and December, 4 45-64d sellers; December and January, 4 42-64d sellers; January and Feburary, 4 40-64d sellers; February and March, 4 38-64d sellers; March and April, 4 37-64d sellers; April and May, 4 36-64d sellers; May and June, 4 35-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bulls lost further ground in the wheat market yesterday. Their efforts to hold up prices, although fortified by Argentine shipments of only 408,000 bushels, compared with 1,224,000 bushels the previous week, proved unavailing, and the last prices of the day were ⅛@¾c net lower. The export business proved to be only about thirty loads. Local sentiment showed a considerable change from the bullish position it occupied early in the week, the chief reason for this change being the let-up in export transactions. Winter wheat receipts were just 100,000 bushels greater than last year, and Spring wheat receipts 120,000 bushels larger. The manner in which wheat is being shipped out from primary points, however, was well illustrated in the case of Kansas City, which during the past seventeen days has received 3,769,000 bushels and shipped 4,220,000 bushels. The average daily clearances of wheat and flour from seaboard points for the month have been 385,000 bushels. English markets closed ⅛@¼d lower, and followed on the Continent by a drop of 5@20 points at Paris, ½@1¼ marks at Berlin, and 3 points at Budapest. As an instance of the ever-changing conditions in grain circles, the report of the Vienna Congress, which for many years has been considered an authority on world's crops, has not been heard from this year, although the annual meeting always takes place the last Monday in August. Its absence has caused little or no comment in the trade, few operators indeed remembering that it was due. For political reasons, the Congress is now said to meet in Budapest instead of in Vienna. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 75¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—Close—Wheat—August, 73c; September, 72¼@73c; December, 74⅝@74¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼c. Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 31.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¼c; September 78¼c; December, 78⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 76¼c; September, 76¼c; December, 76⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 70¼c. Corn—39⅞c. Oats—23@23½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 2, $2.50@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal quiet; fine white and yellow, 95@$1; coarse, 88@89c. Feed quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16 @$16.25; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oil meal, $28; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	80 1-16	80 1-16	79½	79½
October	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝
December	82½	82½	81 3-16	81¼
May	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
Corn—				
September	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½
October	44½	44½	44	44
December	41½	41½	41	41
May	41½	41½	41	41

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
August	...	...	...	74½
September	74½	74⅝	74½	74½
October	75⅛	75½	74⅛	74⅛
Corn—				
August	...	...	...	40½
September	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
October	...	...	...	31½
Oats—				
August	...	...	...	21½
September	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21¼
October	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝

PROVISIONS.—PORK Steady; quoted: mess, $12@$12.50; family, $15@$15.75; short clears, $13.75@$15.50. BEEF—Steady; quoted: mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $10 @$11; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS —Quiet; quoted, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS— Quiet; quoted: bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7⅝c; pigs, 7¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; quoted: smoking bellies, 10¾@11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Plans for New Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Architect Busily Engaged in Working Out the Details—Style Will Be Thirteenth Century Gothic.

The architect who has been selected to draw the plans for the new Lady Chapel which is to be built at the rear of St. Patrick's Cathedral, has just returned from Europe, and is now working out the details of the structure. The architect was selected by a competition, and plans were received from architects in England, France, Canada, and all parts of the United States. The judges of the competition were Prof. Ware of Columbia University, who acted as expert for architectural design, and Archbishop Corrigan, who was the expert for ecclesiastical design. From the many sketches submitted, that of Mr. Charles T. Matthews of this city was chosen as being nearest what was wanted, and while the plan submitted in the competition will not be closely followed, its general features will be used. The final plans will not be ready for several months, but the architect has given a description of the chapel.

It will front on Madison Avenue, and will be between the cathedral rectory and the Archbishop's house. The rear wall of the cathedral will be partly removed, and an ambulatory built around the outer wall of the cathedral choir. The Lady Chapel will be joined to this ambulatory, and will be so designed as to be a part of the cathedral in appearance, the roof being high and the lines of the chapel melting into those of the larger building. The architectural style will be thirteenth century Gothic, and the building will resemble the Sainte Chapelle of Paris and the Lady Chapel of Amiens and Vesauvais, being an amalgamation of those two chapels.

The roof will be one of the most striking features of the new chapel. It will be constructed of green bronze, and will be surmounted by a belfry of the same material. The belfry will be elaborately carved and will have a great deal of open work. A number of statues will stand around its sides. This feature of the chapel will be very much like the belfry on the Lady Chapel of Amiens. The walls of the new chapel will be very plain at their bases, almost so much so as to be severe in style, but as they rise the work will become more elaborate, and will finally flower into a riot of elaborately carved pinnacles at the top of the building is approached.

In the interior the stonework will be beautifully carved. There will be a very high carved reredos above the altar. The latter will be dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The floor will be mosaic. The feature of the interior will be its color. All of this will come from the windows, which will have a predominating tone, blue being the Virgin's color. The windows will imitate as nearly as possible those of the thirteenth century. The glass of that period was translucent, not transparent, and the windows are made up of many small pieces of carved glass.

The architect's estimate of the cost of the chapel is $240,000, and while the amount bequeathed for the building of the chapel by Mrs. Eugene Kelly was only $200,000, the family will make up whatever difference there may be, as it is their intention and desire that no expense be spared in making this chapel equal to any similar building in the world.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 9, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Good Samaritan. Luke x., 25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT—Love thy neighbor as thyself.—Leviticus, xix., 18.

Whether this "certain lawyer" was present when "the seventy" returned and heard the words which Jesus then uttered is by no means improbable, but it is not certain. The question which he asked was a question very often discussed by learned rabbis of every school, and he had probably often heard it answered by them with more or less satisfaction. Now, however, he had come across a new Teacher, who spake "as never man spake," and he would, if possible, ascertain His opinion. In coming thus to Jesus, however, it is not at all probable that he was actuated by any such thoughts as those of the Pharisees who urged Him "vehemently to speak of many things, seeking to catch something out of His mouth that they might accuse Him." (Luke xi., 53, 54.) Or of the Herodians who, with the same motive, asked, "Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?" (Mark xii., 13, 14.) Neither is it likely that he came with the subtlety of another lawyer, who asked, "Master, which is the great commandment of the law?" (Matthew xxii., 35, 36.) Still less likely is it that he came with the same real anxiety for instructions as the rich young ruler, who asked almost exactly the same question: "Good Master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?" (Matthew xix., 16.)

In contradistinction to all of these, his was probably one of those restless, speculative minds found everywhere ready to put to the test any and every prominent teacher—men who obtain a certain importance by their ability and promptness to ask questions. So when he "stood up and tempted" Jesus it was neither for the purpose of catching Him in His words, or from any earnest desire to know how to be saved—but simply to test His ability to answer a question which had puzzled so many others. In this sense he "tempted" or "proved Him with the question"—"Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?"

At once our Lord brought him to recognize that the conditions of "eternal life" are prescribed by the law, and he, being a "lawyer," it was fair to suppose that he was perfectly familiar with those conditions. So, "He said unto him: What is written in the law? How readest thou?"

With promptness, and with an intelligence which showed him to be well read in his profession—summing up Deuteronomy vi., 5, and Leviticus xix., 18, he replied: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart—and with all thy soul—and with all thy strength—and with all thy mind—and thy neighbor as thyself."

It was almost precisely the same answer which Jesus Himself gave to another lawyer not many months later, and to which He added: "On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." (Matthew xxii., 37-40.) So it is not surprising that He once replied, "Thou hast answered right; this do, and thou shalt live."

SIMPLICITY OF THE LAW.

Nothing could be more simple, explicit, or satisfactory than this. St. Paul reiterates it as the answer of the law itself. "For," he says, "Moses describes the righteousness which is of the law, that the man which doeth those things shall live by them." (Romans x., 5.) "For not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified." (Romans ii., 13.) Just there, however, is the difficulty. No man but Jesus of Nazareth has ever kept that law; no man in all the world is now able to keep it, and no man in all time to come will ever be able to keep it. Every honest man, therefore, can only say with Paul, "To will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." And so to every man "the commandment which was ordained to life" is "found to be unto death." (Romans vii., 10, 18.)

But, what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, God—sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin—condemned sin in the flesh, that the righteousness of the law might be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit." (Romans viii., 3, 4.) For He "was made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law." (Gallatians iv., 4, 5.) So on the one hand, according to that law, "He was wounded for our transgressions; He was bruised for our iniquities." (Isaiah liii., 5.) And, on the other hand, He "is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." (Romans x., 4.) Thus the only Man who ever did, or will, "keep the whole law" (James ii., 10,) did it for all other men. As their Redeemer, He met for them all of the conditions which He Himself declared were demanded by the law, that—by the atonement of His blood, and by the imputation of His righteousness—all men might have life, "eternal life," through faith in Him.

It was just this difficulty of "doing" what he knew and said he ought to do that met this inquiring lawyer. It was not, however, the complicated nature of the service, or the amount of service required, that staggered him, or that staggers any other man, but its simplicity. It was only Love, which the law demanded—love to God and love to man. On the face of it, that seems very little. But this man evidently felt that if he, or any other man, were called to a strict account for his love toward God as supreme, and toward all men as his neighbors, he could not possibly have any hope of obtaining "eternal life." To his mind, therefore, there must be some reasonable limitations to God's law which would place obedience within the reach of human ability. So "willing," or rather, "desiring" (R. V.) "to justify himself"—and passing by the first commandment concerning the One God, Jehovah, whom every Jew worshipped, and to love whom as the law demanded there could be no question—he turned his attention altogether to the second commandment. To that, at least, there might be some qualifying clause worth knowing. So he asked—"And who is my neighbor?"

Like Peter, when he asked, "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" (Matthew, xviii., 21,) and like most other men, this lawyer stood in a circle of which he himself was the all-important centre. Around him were men of different social standings, different religious beliefs, different nationalities, different political creeds, different mental and moral qualities. What, therefore, would be the diameter of the circle which would include those of these different classes from whom he could properly receive, and to whom he could properly extend, neighborly attentions? In the case of forgiveness, our Lord told Peter that that diameter could not be measured—it was illimitable. But this lawyer evidently expected, as most men do, that as regards neighbors it would not be very large, and that all outside of the circumference which it measured might justly be ignored. For the literal translation of the Greek word used here is "One near, or close to." (Young.) And the English word "neighbor," from the Saxon "neah," meaning "nigh," and "gebur," a "dweller." (Webster,) expresses the same thought—that a neighbor is simply one who is near by.

STORY OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

To give His inquirer a better way to measure the diameter of the circle of his neighbors, our Lord told him the story of "The Good Samaritan." But in telling this story it must be noted that He is not in any way answering his first question concerning "eternal life." That He had already answered. Now He is simply answering a question of this life, "Who is my neighbor?"

Whether He referred in this answer to some recent and well-known occurrence, or merely supposed an incident very likely to happen at any time on the "bloody way," between Jerusalem and Jericho, is not important. The lawyer accepted the illustration as a perfectly satisfactory answer to his question. To him the traveler, the thieves, the priest, the Levite, and the Samaritan were all real people with whom he might come in contact at any time. They represented the world in which he lived—the world in which we all live. The picture was not overdrawn.

He saw in it that in some way or other the hand of man is everywhere against his fellow, and that in consequence everywhere there were men in distress. A large proportion of those who passed by took no notice of this suffering, or merely looked upon it with a formal word of pity, while here and there only one out of the great multitude stopped to show a personal interest in the sufferer, or to minister the needed help. Being a fair-minded man, this lawyer had no difficulty in deciding that the man who really helped another showed a far more neighborly spirit than all others.

But in making this decision he entirely reversed his original position. He had asked concerning a passive duty, "Who is my neighbor?" As the answer, he had learned by his own confession, concerning an active duty, To whom can I be a neighbor? This is a vastly more important question than the other. It greatly enlarges the diameter of the social circle, making it reach to every one who may need any kind of assistance. For in this parable our Lord brought before this lawyer—and before us—two men who did not live anywhere near each other—who probably were entirely unacquainted with each other—who by birth and education were bitterly prejudiced against each other, and who, in fact, "had no dealings" (John, iv., 9,) at all with each other in ordinary affairs. Now, however, one is in a condition where he needs help. The other is in a position where he can give help that is needed. These two facts make them neighbors. This is a great and far-reaching truth. If it were generally apprehended, and acted upon, what a blessed change would be seen in personal, civil, and religious affairs!

It is very beautifully illustrated by some unknown author, in the following fable:

A flower on the bank of a brooklet,
Said, "Dear Brook, I'm very dry;
Just give me a taste of fresh water
As swiftly you hurry by."
"I've only enough for myself," said the brook,
"And naught for charity."

"O Cloud," said the brook, "remember
I'm expected soon at the sea,
And I'm almost out of fresh water;
Then, O Cloud, remember me."
"I've nothing to give," said the cloud, "unless
'Tis a little sympathy."

"O Sea, said the cloud, "you're rich and full,
You can give me all I need;
If I had a quarter as much as you,
All cries for help I'd heed."
"I haven't too much," said the sea; "and then
'Tis my duty myself to feed."

"Sweet Flower," said the bee, "just give me a taste
Of the honey within your cup."
But drawing near, the bee perceived
The flower was all withered up;
So he said no more, but sought beyond
A better place to sup.

The sun was sailing along the sky,
And he saw the withered flower,
And the pebbly bed of the brook, now dry,
And the cloud bereft of power,
And the gasping sea, as restless quite
As if it had no dower.

And he smiled a smile so bright and warm
That the sea was ashamed of his greed,
And sent a donation up to the cloud;
The cloud supplied the brook's need,
And the brook the flower, the flower the bee
Abundantly did feed.

Our hearts are as hard as the cold, hard stones,
As pitiless as the sea,
Till the Sun of Righteousness arise,
Our selfishness to see.
Let us pray, my friends, for a bright, warm smile
To fall on you and me.

PARABLE OF SPIRITUAL LIFE.

Now, it must be noticed that when this good Samaritan knelt beside the poor man who had fallen among thieves, and poured oil and wine into his wounds, he was evidently moved by something higher than a mere pity for suffering. The priest and the Levite probably pitied the man, but, for reasons of their own, they "passed by," just as many do to-day, without ever judging themselves, or being judged by others, as at all heartless. This Samaritan, however, had not only pity for him, but he "had compassion on him," (Verse 33,) or, as it might more literally be rendered, a "yearning" over him. (Young.) This was a higher feeling than pity. It made him, in spirit, change places with the sufferer, so that what he would wish another to do for him he was glad to do for another. So he loved his neighbor as himself, and his helpfulness grew out of his love. This is the only ground for service admitted by either the law or the Gospel.

In this story of "The Good Samaritan," moreover, there is not only a parable of life in the world, but there is also a hidden parable of spiritual life. For the sinner is in the truest and saddest of all senses the man who has "fallen among thieves." He has been robbed by sin of his character before God, and he has no power to help himself. "Through fear of death" he is all his "lifetime subject to bondage." (Hebrews, ii., 15.) In vain he seeks to deliver himself. On the one hand he tries to be honorable, and upright, and pure, and honest, and generous in his dealings with men. On the other hand he tries fasting, and praying, and devout attention to prescribed religious services. But he finds no real relief from either his morality or his religion, and in bitterness of spirit he cries out, "Oh, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" (Romans, vii., 24.)

Then Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. He stoops down at his side and says, "Poor sinner, I have been accepted by your Father and my Father as your Elder Brother. I have fulfilled all righteousness for you in My life without sin, and I have paid all the penalty due to your sins by My death upon the Cross. Come unto Me, and I will give you rest. Believe on Me, and thou shalt be saved."

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, is the sinner's Saviour? And how wouldst thou have thought of the man who fell among thieves if he had refused the help that was offered to him?

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the question asked by this lawyer, and of his spirit in asking it?

How did our Lord answer him, and what did it bring him to recognize?

What was his reply, and what is said of it?

What was his difficulty, and why did he ask, "Who is my neighbor?"

How did he look upon himself as related to those about him, and what is the commonly accepted meaning of "neighbor"?

How did Jesus instruct him to measure the circle of his neighbors, and what must be noted concerning His answer?

How did he receive Jesus' illustration, and what brought him to a fair-minded decision?

How did his decision reverse his position, what is said of it, and how is it illustrated?

What was the difference in spirit between the Samaritan, and the priest, and the Lvite, and what is said of it?

How is this story a parable of spiritual life, and what questions naturally arise?

FOR REFORM IN CHURCH MUSIC.

Cardinal Steinhuber's Appointment May Lead to Radical Alterations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The official confirmation of the appointment of Cardinal Steinhuber as Prefect in Rome of the Congregation of the Index was received here to-day.

The news is expected to cause lively comment in clerical circles. It is understood that Cardinal Steinhuber ranks among the most radical members of the Cardinalate at the Vatican. With his appointment as head of this congregation he will have direct control of the St. Cecilia Society and other organizations looking to the betterment of church music in the United States.

The operatic airs which are now generally sung by the choirs here are obnoxious, it is said, to the spirit of the Catholic Church, which for centuries has recognized no other form of ecclesiastical music than the Gregorian chant. For certain reasons, however, greater latitude has been given to American choirs than to those of any other country, but now the authorities at Rome are determined to support societies like that of St. Cecilia, whose purpose is gradually to eliminate what is considered baneful in church music.

Cardinal Steinhuber supported Mgr. Schroeder in his controversy with the Catholic University Trustees in Washington after being deposed from office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., WEST of 6th Av.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Low mass, (communion,) 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, (plain,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Avenue, Above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by Rev. John Williams; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Service Sunday, September 2d, at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will preach.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (CHRISTIAN.) 323 West 56th St.
Rev. B. Q. Denham will preach Sunday, 10:45 A. M. No evening service until further notice.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th Street, Rev. George T. Purves, D.D., Pastor.—Service Sunday, 4d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Wm. H. Roberts D. D., of Philadelphia, and Clerk of the General Assembly, will preach.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science services Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE.—Meetings resumed this Sunday, 8 P. M., at 226 West 58th St. Paul Tyner will talk on "The Quiet Life."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30. Service every night.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Physical Courage of Jesus," and 8 P. M., subject, "Joy in Heaven."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., President of Oberlin College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Rev. Livingston L. Taylor will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14TH St.—Holy Communion, 10:30. Miss Emma L. Tucker of Atlanta, Ga., 11:30, 4, and 8, (4 o'clock for men only.) Bible readings every afternoon and evening during week.
JANES STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN 8TH and Greenwich Avenues.—Rev. George E. Mayer, 11 and 8.
PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich St.—Antranig Azhderian, 11 and 8. Evening on Suffering of Armenians.
METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Special concert Saturday evening by the Schnabel Sisters, assisted by elocutionists, instrumentalists, and vocalists.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

REV. RAPHAEL BENJAMIN, M. A., WILL officiate in the Fifty-fifth Street Temple during the approaching Jewish holidays.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Services resumed Sept. 2d; preaching by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school 3 P. M. All welcome.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M.; sermon by President McCormick of Hackettstown Seminary.
No evening service until September 16.

UNION SERVICES, PARK AND SCOTCH Presbyterian Churches, Park Church, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter, D. D., preaches at 11. Union prayer meeting Wednesday at 8.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th Street.—Public worship to-morrow 11 A. M. Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Avenue.. Rev. John H. Elliott, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Henry V. S. Myers, D. D., will preach.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 165.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, Bankrupts.

To all the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that the final accounts of James L. Wells, the Trustee herein, of his receipts and disbursements on account of the partnership estate of said bankrupts; a separate account of the individual estate of the bankrupt Chester C. Munroe; a separate report as to the individual estate of the bankrupt Russell H. Hoadley; a list of all the claims allowed herein, and the bill rendered by the Trustee's attorneys, have been prepared and filed in my office, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and that such papers will remain there, open to the inspection of creditors, until the 14th day of September, 1900, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a final meeting of the creditors will be held, said papers passed upon, a final dividend on said claims declared and the Trustee discharged, unless objection is made thereto.

Dated New York, Aug. 28, 1900.
ALFRED L. MASON, Referee.
No. 62 William Street, New York City.

NO. 2,881.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL S. CHAPPELLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Emanuel S. Chappelle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Emanuel S. Chappelle was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 31st, 1900.

NO. 2,805.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS MOONELIS, trading as the MOONELIS CIGARETTE CO., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Moonelis, trading as the Moonelis Cigarette Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Julius Moonelis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 31, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM PEYSER and LOUIS LADINSKI, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Ladinski, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firm of Peyser & Ladinski, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 12th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 31, 1900.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD E. BRITTON vs. ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and another.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court duly made and entered herein, notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the Atlantic Construction Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, by the 15th day of October, 1900, of all debts and sums of money owing to said Company by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 15th day of October, 1900.

5. Notice is also herewith given of a general meeting of the creditors of the Atlantic Construction Company to be held at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, N. Y., September 1st, 1900.

WILLIAM M. MORAN, Receiver.
SHERMAN & STANTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HAGGERTY, late of the Town of Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, N. Y., deceased, intestate, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of October, 1900. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters on said estate under the provisions of Section 2,684 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CATHARINE J. HAGGERTY, Petitioner.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. AMELIA CAREY, JOSEPH A. CAREY, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 1-law6m8

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 23 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-law6mSa

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 314 and 316 East 66th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECILIA A. PULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 149 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. jes-law6m8

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 11 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6w

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,891.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL S. CHAPPELLE, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Emanuel S. Chappelle of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Emanuel S. Chappelle was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 31st, 1900.

NO. 2,805.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS MOONELIS, trading as the MOONELIS CIGARETTE CO., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Julius Moonelis, trading as the Moonelis Cigarette Company, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Julius Moonelis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, A. D., 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 31, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM PEYSER and LOUIS LADINSKI, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Ladinski, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the firm of Peyser & Ladinski, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 12th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, August 31, 1900.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD E. BRITTON vs. ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and another.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court duly made and entered herein, notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the Atlantic Construction Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, by the 15th day of October, 1900, of all debts and sums of money owing to said Company by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said

HYPNOTISM IN THE HOME

Father Explains How He Enforces Domestic Discipline.

Put His Children to Sleep Before Permitting Them to be Vaccinated—Operation Did Not Hurt.

John M. Letsche of 122 Danforth Avenue showed the Jersey City health authorities an interesting little experiment in hypnotism yesterday. Mr. Letsche also has a theory in regard to the use of hypnotic suggestion in the training of children, which he seems to have applied to his own four hopefuls with good results.

Mr. Letsche brought his three oldest children, Louise, aged nine years; Pearl, eight, and Howard, six, to the office of the Jersey City Board of Health to have them vaccinated. He wishes to send them to school this year, and they have to undergo the usual operation before they can be admitted to the public school.

Mr. Letsche told Inspector Benjamin his wishes and supplemented the statement with another to the effect that he was a graduate of the New York School of Science in Rochester and of another similar institution, and that he was desirous of putting his two little girls into a hypnotic sleep before their arms were pricked to allow of the operation.

The father said further that he was an adept in the hypnotic art and had frequently used his powers to allay pain which his friends suffered. He was quite sure of his powers, and said that by the exercise of them he would not alone make it easier for the doctors, but would positively save the children any pain at the time of the operation or subsequent thereto.

Dr. Robert Stewart, who was to vaccinate the children, said he did not object to the experiment being made, and the two little girls were placed in chairs and told to remain calm. The boy, the father explained, was not a good subject, strongly resisting the influence, and while it would take time to put him under the influence, it was doubtful if a deep enough sleep could be produced in him to make the experiment worth while.

Pearl was first put to sleep. "Now, Pearly," said the father, patting her on the cheek, "when I say three you will go to sleep. Look at papa." The dark eyes looked up at the man standing over her. He counted three, rubbed his hand over her head, and the long lashes fringed over the closed eyelids like a tired child's after a day's romp.

"Now, you will go into a deeper sleep," said Mr. Letsche. The child seemed to sink lower in the chair. Her breathing was regular and there was a slight smile on her face. "Now, some one will take hold of you," he went on, speaking to the child, "but he will not hurt you; he will not hurt you." This was repeated several times in a soothing voice, the father meanwhile patting the child's cheek.

Exactly the same programme was gone through with in the case of the child Louise, and then Dr. Stewart vaccinated them. The children did not flinch. He even pricked the arm of one of them with a needle, but there was not a wince or a shrinking perceptible. When the operation was over, Mr. Letsche, standing over his little girls, told them that they would have no pain when they woke up, nor would the vaccination hurt them at any time, even though their arms should become inflamed. He then told them that when he counted three they were to wake up. At the word "three" both children opened their eyes, and there was a broad smile on their faces as they looked around in a sort of bewildered way. Howard submitted to the operation like a stoic, but he winced when his arm was scraped preparatory to applying the vaccine point.

Mr. Letsche was not inclined to talk very much of his achievement when seen at his home yesterday. He said that he frequently hypnotized the girls when they complained of pain and that he relieved it by sub-conscious suggestion, so that the experiment was neither a novelty to the children nor to himself.

Mr. Letsche spoke enthusiastically, however, on the value of hynotism in the training of children. He insisted that it would be robbed of many of its hardships if the parents would master the art of hynotism and apply it instead of the rod when the child was unruly or when there was danger that the child would transgress. He said that the idea of using his powers in this way had only lately come to him, but that he had applied the idea with gratifying results. He said that when the children began going to school he hoped to make their studies easy for them and their deportment model by the use of sub-conscious suggestion from time to time.

C. W. VAN DOREN REMOVED.

Chief Clerk of Kings County Court Makes Way for a Democrat.

Charles W. Van Doren was removed yesterday from his position as Chief Clerk of the Kings County Court. County Clerk Huberty appointed James S. Reagan to succeed Van Doren. The salary of the position is $3,500 a year.

Van Doren had held the office since February, 1897. His removal caused much surprise in local political circles. He is a Republican, and it was said yesterday was removed for that reason, many of the followers of the local Democratic machine having been clamoring for the position for some time. James S. Reagan, the new man in the place, is the Democratic leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District.

MRS. A. B. DE GUERVILLE'S SUIT.

Granddaughter of John H. Starin Seeks Divorce from Her Husband.

Mrs. Laura Belle de Guerville, daughter of the late James D. Spraker of 62 West Forty-fifth Street, and granddaughter of John H. Starin, has instituted divorce proceedings against Amedee B. de Guerville, lecturer and war correspondent, who she alleges deserted her two years ago and has since been living in Paris.

Through her attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, she has obtained an order from Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court authorizing a service of the summons and complaint by publication, efforts to find de Guerville in the French capital having failed. In her affidavit she states that she has learned enough of his life abroad to justify her in bringing suit for an absolute divorce.

De Guerville gave a series of French lectures at the Waldorf-Astoria in the Winter of 1893 which attracted considerable attention in fashionable circles, and the following year he lectured before the Queen Regent and boy King of Spain, receiving the honor of Spanish knighthood. He was married to the woman who is now suing him at the Spraker home in this city Dec. 23, 1896. Soon after he left his wife she was asked to pay various debts which he had contracted, amounting, it is said, to about $10,000, and to avoid liability for these she filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy last year.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through the Hanover National Bank	$15.00
Y. P. C. W. and friends, Gladbrook, Ia.	14.50
Baptist Church, Sunday school, and Young People's Union, Lockland, Ohio	10.00
Through First National Bank, Logan, Utah	20.50
Through Ohio National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	11.86
Through Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Fairmont, Minn.	15.00
Through New First National Bank, Meadville, Penn.	19.75
Sarah A. Purdy	10.00
Helen Parmelee, Olmsted Falls, Ohio	10.00
Great Northern Express Company	4.00
Through United States Express Company	1.10
Through American Express Company	8.70
Milwaukee Committee of One Hundred	1,000.00
Twenty-eight contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	65.68
Previously acknowledged	$227,290.88
Total to date	$228,497.67

Horses Make Trouble at a Fire.

A fire which started in a grain elevator of the India Wharf Brewing Company, at Hamilton Avenue and Conover Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, damaged the building and stock to the extent of $2,500. The cause of the fire is not known. A stable, in which there were 150 horses and 50 mules, adjoined the elevator. The firemen had a lively time getting the horses out, but the mules were led from their stalls without trouble.

OYSTERS AGAIN IN SEASON.

Unless Hot Weather Soon Ceases Dealers May Begin with Big Losses.

Oyster season begins to-day, and the twenty-eight wholesale dealers of the city are lamenting that the weather is so hot as to necessitate narrow limits for their daily trade. Along the southern part of Thirteenth Avenue, where most of them do business, times were very busy yesterday, and all the floating shops that line that part of the water front were well filled with men seeking their customary Fall and Winter employment of opening bivalve shells.

According to the dealers, this season's output of oysters will be plentiful. Most of the larger varieties are to come from Rockaway, Oyster Bay, and the East River kills, while the best of the half-shell kind will be gathered in Buzzard's Bay and off Oak Islands. The daily trade of all the wholesale establishments amounts, roughly estimated, to 1,450,000 oysters. Of these a large proportion, probably 600,000, are shipped to the West for canning purposes.

"In New York only oysters in the shell are sold by us," said James W. Boyle, whose depot is at the foot of Bloomfield Street. "The oysters that are to go West are taken from the shells and shipped in buckets. Of those disposed of here, about one-third are in the half shell."

To have oysters opened the dealers employ, altogether, nearly 500 men, who make about $4.50 per day each, opening the shells at the rate of $1 per 1,000. Many more men are hired to bring the oysters from the sloops in which they come from the beds to the floating depots. For this they are paid 2 cents per basket, and a fair average attained is 500 or 600 baskets in a day.

In cool weather oysters live two or three months, but in a temperature as high as that of last week they die within a few days. If the thermometer does not go down, the dealers say their season will begin with enormous cash losses.

COLORED PREACHER IN JAIL.

Robert Dodson Failed to Keep His Promise of Marriage.

Robert Dodson, a colored preacher, was arrested yesterday in City Hall Park on an order signed by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court by Deputy Sheriff Rinn in an action for $5,000 damages brought against him by Emily McGlocklin for breach of promise. She alleges in her complaint that she first met Dodson at Port au Prince, Haiti, on May 14 last.

The wedding was to have taken place on Aug. 24, but Dodson did not put in an appearance. Miss McGlocklin on the following day demanded that he fulfill his promise, but Dodson said their union was an impossibility.

Dodson was unable to secure the $500 bail fixed by Justice McAdam, and was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

NAPHTHA BURNS TWO WOMEN.

One Cleaning a Rug Believes a Hidden Match Caused an Explosion.

Mmes. A. Maire and E. Grobet, who keep a dyeing establishment at 896 Eighth Avenue, were slightly burned by an explosion of naphtha yesterday morning. Mme. Maire was cleaning a rug with naphtha, when there was an explosion, and she was burned. Mme. Grobet, an elderly woman, ran to her assistance, and she was also burned about the hands and face. The two women, however, succeeded in extinguishing the blaze. The flames had burned the rug and slightly damaged an extension in the rear of the establishment.

Mme. Maire said she believes there must have been a match in the rug, and that while rubbing the rug the match ignited, causing the naphtha to burn. Ambulance and fire calls were sent in, but neither was needed. The women had their wounds dressed at a nearby drug store.

FAILS TO IDENTIFY ASSAILANT.

Inspector Brooks Starts an Investigation in Wertheimer's Case.

David Wertheimer of 182 Avenue C, who alleges that a few days ago he was brutally beaten and kicked by a Central Office detective, was at Police Headquarters yesterday morning to try and identify his assailant.

All the detectives, including special duty men, attached to the Central Office were on hand in the Detective Bureau, and they were lined up for Wertheimer's inspection. Wertheimer walked up and down the line three times, but failed to identify any one as the assailant. Among the men was Detective Peabody, who, it has been said, was the assailant. Wertheimer could not identify him.

Wertheimer left Police Headquarters shortly afterward, and surlily refused to speak concerning the case.

Inspector Brooks, in whose inspection district the alleged assault is said to have occurred, started an investigation yesterday afternoon. He called before him employes in the building, and also the policemen attached there. Of the men summoned none could throw any light on the matter. Inspector Brooks then postponed the investigation until Tuesday on account of the absence of witnesses.

BANK STOCK PURCHASE DENIED.

Rumors Affecting the Ninth National Said to be Unfounded.

Considerable publicity was given yesterday afternoon to a report that a syndicate closely allied with the North American Trust Company had purchased a controlling interest in the Ninth National Bank, at 407 Broadway, and that President John K. Cilley of the bank would resign and his place be taken by Alvah Trowbridge, the present President of the trust company. It was said also that Oakleigh Thorne would succeed Mr. Trowbridge in his present position.

Mr. Thorne denied that there was any truth in the report, which, he said, had first reached his ears at Bar Harbor several days ago. Hiram H. Nazro, cashier of the bank, and also a Director, who has been connected with the institution since its organization in the early sixties, was equally positive that the story was mere gossip.

"There has been no change in the bank," he said, "and Mr. Cilley is still President. There have been no negotiations for the sale of the bank, and, so far as I know, Mr. Trowbridge does not hold a share of the bank's stock."

Gen. Wager Swayne, a Director of the trust company, said that he too knew nothing about such a move.

DUNLAP MUST STAY IN JAIL.

Justice McAdam Dismisses Habeas Corpus Writ Obtained by Him.

Justice McAdam yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by John L. Dunlap, manager of the Local Credit Association, who was held for trial for usury by Magistrate Pool. Dunlap was held for Special Sessions, but after he sued out his writ of habeas, was indicted by the Grand Jury for a similar offense.

Dunlap asserted that he was only manager for a company incorporated by law, and entitled to charge a certain rate of interest, and claimed his release on the ground that he had been arraigned for the commission of a crime as an individual.

Justice McAdam says that Section 378 of the Penal Code provides that any person who, directly or indirectly, takes any interest, discount, or consideration upon the loan or forbearance of money greater than 6 per cent. per annum is guilty of a misdemeanor. Dunlap, on the evidence before the committing Magistrate, "is clearly guilty of the crime of usury, unless he has brought himself within the provisions of Chapter 328 of the Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 206 of the Laws of 1896, in regard to loan associations."

Justice McAdam says Dunlap may become entitled to the defense that he was only the general manager of the Local Credit Company, but he must prove affirmatively that the company is a corporation in fact as well as in name. This will have to be determined on the trial.

Cooper Union Library Reopening.

Assistant Secretary Jordan of Cooper Union has given notice that, on account of the repairs not being completed, it has been found impossible to reopen the free library and reading room of the Cooper Union until Monday, Sept. 10.

Gulda Permitted to Land.

Nichole Gulda, the alleged Anarchist, who was ordered deported a few days ago because he had been shipped as a stowaway and had failed to pay the fine of $10 imposed on him, was released from custody yesterday. His brother, Antonio Guida, of Harlem paid his fine.

ASSAULTED WIFE WITH AN AXE.

Edward Reich of East New York Locked Up to Await Result of Woman's Injuries.

Edward Reich, sixty years old, florist, of 103 Hill Street, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, was arrested last night and locked up in the Liberty Avenue Police Station, charged with committing what is expected to prove a fatal assault upon his wife, Margaret, sixty-one years old. Mrs. Reich is in St. Mary's Hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the skull, and is expected to die at any moment.

The Reich family, consisting of Reich and his wife and their eighteen-year-old son, William, retired as usual on Thursday night. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the son was aroused by cries for help coming from the yard in the rear of the house. He ran down stairs, and found his mother lying in the yard with blood flowing from a deep gash in her head. Beside her lay a carpenter's axe, the blade of which was covered with blood.

Reich had disappeared from the house, leaving his coat and hat behind. The son called an ambulance and Mrs. Reich was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

The police of the Liberty Avenue Station were informed of the affair, and Detectives Clougher, Garvey, and Kaiser were sent out with other policemen to hunt for Reich. About 7 o'clock last night Patrolman Purtell found the man wandering about on Crescent Street a few blocks from his home, and placed him under arrest.

The police believe that Reich's mind is affected. He will be arraigned this morning in the Gates Avenue Police Court.

ARTIST THORS MISSING.

Police Are Notified that He Disappeared Aug. 20.

A general alarm has been sent out from Police Headquarters for Samuel Thors, an artist, who has been missing from his home, 945 Park Avenue, since Aug. 20. Charles Hardloper, brother-in-law of the missing man, living at 168 East Sixty-first Street, told the police that on Saturday, Aug. 18, Thors received a telegram from his wife, who is staying at Far Rockaway, requesting that he come to that place to see her. Instead of going, Thors sent Hardloper. When Hardloper returned home Thors was missing.

The missing man is 5 feet 7 inches tall; weighs 150 pounds, has a light complexion and mustache, and when last seen wore a black cheviot suit.

CURIOSITY AND A HIGH FENCE.

Connell Charges the First, Therefore His Neighbor Erects the Barrier.

Patrick Connell lives at 314 Second Street, Hoboken. His neighbor, at No. 312, is Patrick Durham. There is a court yard eight feet deep in front of each house. Durham's family have been in the habit of sitting on the stoop during the evening, and Connell charges that their sole object was to watch what was going on in his house. To show that the charge was not true, Durham, who owns both houses, built a fence twelve feet high in the middle of the court yard, thus shutting off all view of his neighbor's premises.

Connell likes the fence less than he does the alleged curiosity of his neighbors, and he and other tenants of the house yesterday made a complaint to the Recorder, but he decided that, as Durham owns the property, he can put up any sort of a fence he pleases. The tenant who does not like the fence has the privilege of moving.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED.

D. F. Mertz, a Western Law Student, Succumbs to Heart Trouble.

D. Franklin Mertz, twenty-five years of age, who was about to enter the Law School of Columbia University, was found dead in bed at his boarding house, 417 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, yesterday morning. Merts came from the West, presumably Detroit, about six weeks ago, and engaged board with Mrs. Prince, where he had since remained.

On Thursday he was apparently in the best of health and spirits, and ate a hearty supper about 6 o'clock. He went to his room immediately after, saying that he was going to study, and nothing more was seen or heard of him. Yesterday morning he did not appear at the breakfast table, and at 11 o'clock a maid went to his room to call him. She received no response to her raps or calls. She notified Mrs. Prince, who became alarmed, and called in Policeman O'Connor. He tried to arouse Merts, but failing to do so, broke in the door. Mertz was found stretched out in bed with his face buried in the pillows, and very much discolored.

Surgeon Gundacher of the J. Hood Wright Hospital said that Mertz had evidently been dead for several hours, and that death was due to heart trouble.

Among Mertz's effects were two personal letters, one from Dr. Crum of Nassa, Mich., and another from Mertz's brother of Detriot, Mich.

METAL WORKERS GET ADVANCE.

Wages Raised to $3.75 a Day and Strike Averted.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union held a mass meeting last evening in the assembly room of the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets, to take final action on the report of a committee appointed to confer with two associations of employers regarding demands recently made by the organization.

The principal demand was an increase in wages from $3.50 to $4 a day. There are about 1,500 members in the union, and at least 1,000 were at the meeting. The committee reported that the employers had agreed to give $3.75 a day and to grant the other demands, and the meeting accepted the compromise. A resolution was passed to return a strike levy of $5 per member which had been collected and which will not be required.

The employers are nearly all in the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association and the Employing Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers' Association. About 100 men employed by six firms outside of the two associations have been refused any advance, and they will strike on Tuesday.

THE CALKERS PROTEST.

Say Prevailing Rate Is Not Paid on Part of Tunnel Work.

The "prevailing rate of wages" question, which has led to numerous suits in the courts by labor unions for back wages, has been brought up in connection with the rapid transit tunnel work by M. G. Gleason, walking delegate of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union. Gleason complained yesterday that the Degnon-McLean Company is paying less than the "prevailing rate of wages" to pipe calkers for work in connection with the tunnel in Elm Street.

The present labor law, which includes the prevailing rate of wages law, provides, among other things, that people employed on municipal and State work must be paid the prevailing rate of wages in the locality in which the work is done. In several cases where suits were brought for the "prevailing rate" the courts construed the "prevailing rate" as the union rate.

Gleason says the Degnon-McLean Company is paying $2.50 a day, the union rate being $3. The firm says that it can get all the men it wants at $2.50 a day. Gleason's union will take action on his complaint next week. It was said yesterday that if the case is brought to the courts it will be contended on behalf of the employers that $2.50, and not the union wages of $3 per day, is the prevailing rate.

Cigarmakers Return to Work.

The Arbitration Committee of the cigarmakers' union reported yesterday that another firm, McCoy & Co., 190 Avenue C, employing about 250 cigarmakers, has settled with its striking employes, who have all returned to work. Both sides made concessions.

School Commissioner Lee Resigns.

James P. Lee, a member of the Manhattan School Board, who was appointed by Mayor Strong, sent in his resignation yesterday to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer. Mr. Lee's term would expire in December, 1900. In his letter of resignation Mr. Lee says that "certain reasons render it impossible for him to give his time and attention to the duties of the office that are required."

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CHASE ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Bicycle Policeman's Capture of Motor Vehicle and Its Driver.

An exciting chase occurred between a motor vehicle and a policeman on a bicycle in Fifth Avenue last night. The policeman, George Storer, about 7:35 o'clock was at Thirty-seventh Street when a motor vehicle passed him at great speed.

"Hi, there, where are you going?" shouted Storer. The man stopped not, nor did he speak. Thereupon the policeman pursued him. From Thirty-sixth to Thirty-fourth Street, on Fifth Avenue, is a sharp grade which has made more than one bicyclist bend on his pedals. The driver of the motor vehicle dropped down this incline at a terrific speed. Storer went even faster and caught up with the fugitive in front of the Waldorf-Astoria. He placed him under arrest. The man was Peter Ferrick, twenty-one years old, of 431 West Thirtieth Street.

"She's new. Was just trying her," said the prisoner. "Ain't she a beaut? Ain't nothin' in the avenue to touch me."

"Except me," said the policeman, dryly.

DIED IN FRONT OF A SALOON.

Proprietor and Barkeeper Arrested After Owen Kane Was Found.

Owen Kane of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue died yesterday in front of the saloon kept by John Tritt at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Both Tritt and his bartender, Frederick Miller, were arrested and remanded to the Coroner on suspicion of being implicated in the man's death. Shortly before noon yesterday a citizen informed Policeman Gallagher of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station that there was a man lying unconscious in front of Tritt's saloon. The policeman went to the spot and found Kane, partly undressed. He sent a hurry call to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. In the meantime he learned that Kane had been thrown out of the place, and at once informed the Sergeant on duty at the station house. Detectives Hawkins and Buckley were assigned to the case.

Dr. Levy, on his arrival from the hospital, found Kane still breathing, but he died a few moments later without recovering consciousness. His body was removed to the station, and from there to the Morgue. The police have the testimony of several witnesses, but it is conflicting, and they are of the opinion that the man died of natural causes, although they have positive evidence that he was kicked by Tritt.

Detective Hawkins was of the opinion that the man died of heart trouble or a fit. He was a well-known character in the neighborhood and was frequently found lying about the streets intoxicated.

HIS FATAL RIDE ON A BICYCLE.

Son of Carrie Lee, an Actress, Run Over and Killed by a Truck.

While learning to ride a bicycle yesterday afternoon thirteen-year-old Harry Lee, a son of Carrie Lee of the "Hello, Bill," company, which opened the season at Morristown, Penn., Monday night, was run over and almost instantly killed by a loaded truck. The boy had been living with his aunt, Mrs. Cadieux of 25 West Ninety-eighth Street, and was playing with his cousins on the front stoop of the house until a neighbor's boy came along with a bicycle. Harry ran after him and begged for a ride. As he was not able to manage the machine very well the boy steadied him, and they went around the corner to Ninety-ninth Street.

The boy managed to go some distance alone when suddenly he lost control of the handlebars and fell directly under the rear wheel of a truck laden with barrels of fat for a soap factory, and driven by George Watson of 102 Ferry Street, Hoboken.

The accident happened directly in front of the grocery store at 42 West Ninety-ninth Street, and Fred Mahlmann, a clerk in the place, ran out and carried the boy to the curb. Here Mark Neilsen, the owner of the store, took the boy in his arms with the intention of carrying him to his own apartments, but the boy died before he had taken half a dozen steps. The hind wheel of the truck had passed directly across young Lee's abdomen, and although he raised himself to his feet after the truck had gone over him he fell to the ground and never recovered consciousness.

WISHES TO GET OUT OF JAIL.

Anderson's Confinement for Alimony Arrears Subject of Lawyers' Fight.

Counsel for Andrew Anderson, who has for three weeks been confined in Ludlow Street Jail for failure to obey the order of the Supreme Court to pay his wife arrears of alimony, appealed to Justice Gildersleeve yesterday to vacate the order for his arrest, and discharge him from prison. Since Anderson was sent to jail a further order to show cause why he should not be kept in prison has been obtained on the ground that he owes his wife, Mrs. Carrie R. Anderson, $1,700 besides the sum for which he went to jail.

Mrs. Anderson secured a divorce in 1897, and her husband was directed to pay her $1,500 a year alimony. He complied with the decree until March 15, 1899, but refused to pay any longer, as he was unable to do so. He is now said to be suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. The doctor who examined him said he would if kept in confinement grow gradually worse, and waste away until he died. He had for some time prior to his imprisonment been supported by a friend of his, as he could not engage in business.

Mrs. Anderson's lawyer said Justice Scott had already declined to reduce Anderson's alimony, unless he paid the $300 for which the order of his arrest had been secured thirteen months before he was locked up. The lawyer asked that an examination be held by a disinterested physician before allowing Anderson to be released, as this application, he said, was part of a scheme to evade the payment of alimony. Anderson had, in defiance of the provisions of the divorce decree, married twice, and had as a last resort gone into the Bankruptcy Court, but was defeated there.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved his decision.

SHOOTING AT SEA GIRT.

Opening of the New Jersey State Rifle Association's Meeting.

The ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association opened yesterday at Sea Girt with preliminary shooting on all ranges less than 800 yards. There was a fairly large attendance of both lay and military sharpshooters when the meeting was opened under the direction of Gen. Bird W. Spencer, President of the association.

The States represented so far are New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The District of Columbia had a large number of men on the ranges, and many more are expected to-day and to-morrow.

There is some doubt as to whether Canada will furnish a team to take part in the contest for the Palma International Trophy, which has not been shot for since 1878. The prize, which is known as the Palma or Centennial Trophy, was first under contest in 1876 by representative teams from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Australia, Canada, and America. The United States team was so successful in the first and second contests that the trophy has remained in the Military Museum at Washington for nearly a quarter of a century; and has been resurrected by Gen. Spencer, who hopes that by placing this event on the programme a Canadian team will come here to shoot for it.

The interest will be centred in the contest for the Wimbledon Cup, which is open to all citizens of the United States. The other conditions governing this contest are as follows: Distance, 1,000 yards, 30 shots, entrance fee, $2.

The cup was won last year by Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Savannah, Ga., who on that occasion repeated his victory of 1897, no contest having taken place in 1898. Shooting will be resumed this morning at 8 o'clock.

His Ship Cut a Whale in Two.

Capt. O'Hagan of the Phoenix Line steamship British Queen, which arrived at Hoboken yesterday, reports that while off Cape Sable on Wednesday his ship, in a heavy fog, ran through a school of whales, cutting one of them in two. Capt. O'Hagan supposed the vessel had struck a sunken iceberg until he saw the water dyed with the whale's blood, and a moment later saw the severed body floating astern.

Contribution for John Doffinger.

"A Friend of Dogs" has sent a check for $5 to THE NEW YORK TIMES for John Doffinger of Brooklyn. The money has been forwarded to Mr. Doffinger, who is in St. Mary's Hospital.

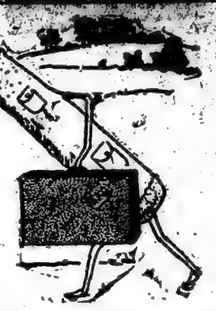

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We're "on again" Tuesday at 8.

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DIED ON ASYLUM LAWN.

William V. Graham Drank Acid, Probably Mistaking It for Liquor.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—William V. Graham of 71 East Eighty-sixth Street, Manhattan, was found dying at midnight last night in front of the New York Infant Asylum here.

About 9 o'clock last night Graham boarded a trolley car in New York. It went only as far as the infant asylum. About three hours later the conductor on whose car he had been riding saw Graham lying on the grass in front of the asylum. He was groaning, and appeared to be in great pain. By his side was a bottle containing acid. Dr. Taylor, a physician connected with the asylum, was called, but Graham lived only a few minutes after the doctor's arrival.

Graham is said to have been a commercial traveler, and to have sold cigars.

The case is in charge of Coroner Banning. It is a matter of doubt whether Graham committed suicide or drank the acid by mistake for whisky. The conductor of the car on which he rode says that he was under the influence of liquor, and Coroner Banning thinks it likely that the man drank from the bottle by mistake. He had taken two or three mouthfuls of the liquor. The bottle contained poison sufficient to kill forty men.

At 71 East Eighty-sixth Street, the house was closed, and the caretaker said that a family of the name of Crosby lived there, but that Graham had been there for a while before the family left for the Summer. She said that the young man was a son of Thomas Graham, the architect, with an office at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

There an office boy was found, who said that the dead man was the son of his employer, Thomas Graham. The father had received word early yesterday morning of the death of his son, and had gone to Mount Vernon. The boy, said Mr. Graham, lived with his family in Bronxville. The son was about thirty-five years old, and was unmarried.

"BAREFOOT BURGLAR'S" RECORD.

Hammond, Who Committed Suicide, Once Robbed Lillian Blauvelt.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 31.—John Hammond, known as "John the Barefoot Burglar," who committed suicide at White Plains last Wednesday, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Christie in this city three years ago for stealing $1,300 worth of jewelry from Lillian Blauvelt, an actress.

Detective Christie, on July 1, 1897, while in a pawnshop in Academy Street, noticed a handsomed jeweled silver box inscribed "Lillian." He was informed that it had been pawned by a John Hammond, who claimed to live at 73 Washington Street. The officer knew that was the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and, after learning that a number of other valuable articles had been pawned by the same person, he began an investigation.

Christie obtained a description of Hammond, and that afternoon he saw his man walking along Halsey Street with another man. Both were arrested after a hard struggle. They described themselves as John Hammond, photographer, 241 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, and John F. Hart, clerk, 308 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York. When searched pawn tickets calling for a collection of women's jewelry, valued at $1,300, were found on them.

The New York City police said the jewelry had been stolen a few days before from the apartments of Miss Lillian Blauvelt, in the San Remo Hotel. Miss Blauvelt came to this city and identified the property.

Hammond confessed that Hart and himself were guilty. Hammond was a waiter at the Casino in Central Park when he became acquainted with Hart, who was a bellboy at the San Remo. One day while Miss Blauvelt was out Hart, who had secured a key to her apartments, allowed Hammond to gain entrance under the pretext of bringing some goods from a store where she had been shopping.

Hammond ransacked the apartments and the police began to look for Hart, who disappeared. Both young men were taken to New York and sent to the Elmira Reformatory for a term of two years.

RACE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

Will Be Begun Next Week and Open to the Public, Says Mr. York.

President York of the Police Commissioners, at the conclusion of yesterday's meeting, said that the investigation to be made of the charges of brutality against the members of the police force during the recent riots would be made public and would be begun either Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. It will be conducted in the public trial room at Police Headquarters by the Committee on Rules and Discipline, of which President York is the Chairman, and Commissioners Sexton and Hess and two other members. President York said it would be a full and complete investigation.

Asked if the committee would receive all the affidavits and other evidence presented by the lawyers, Mr. York said:

"It is not going to be an investigation for the benefit of lawyers."

When asked if acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was going to be placed on trial, President York replied that it had been decided that the investigation would not take the form of a trial of Capt. Cooney, at least at first. He added that everybody will be satisfied with the investigation.

Negro Black Hanged at Belair.

BELAIR, Md., Aug. 31.—William Black, colored, was hanged here this morning. He met death with considerable calmness, although he was plainly very nervous on his way to the scaffold. Black died for a criminal assault. His trial and conviction followed, but threats were made that Black should never die a legal death. For this reason a company of militia was detailed to attend the execution, and the announcement was made that the condemned man would be taken to Belair on a morning train and hanged soon after 10 o'clock A. M. Instead the Sheriff put him on a train which reached here shortly after midnight last night.

Negro Executed at Raleigh.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31.—The execution of Tom Jones, the negro murderer, took place here to-day. He was baptised and joined the Catholic Church Monday. The crime he committed was one of the most atrocious ever known in this State. In March last he killed Ella Jones and her thirteen-year-old daughter, and burned their house, roasting beside the bodies of his victims four of her children, the youngest of whom was a month-old babe, of which Jones was the father.

Negro Preacher Hanged for Murder.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31.—Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murderer of a family of six persons, was hanged here to-day in the county jail. Jones murdered Ella Jones, colored, and her fourteen-year-old daughter, and then set fire to their home, burning alive four small children.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

To-day, Saturday,

OUR STORES

WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY,

Also

MONDAY, LABOR DAY,

Thus Giving Employees Three Full Holidays.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Local Officials Do Not Believe Mr. Huntington's Successor Has Been Selected.

The report originated by a London dispatch to the effect that the dominating financial interests of the Southern Pacific, as represented by the Speyer syndicate, had decided to offer the Presidency of that system to the President of one of the large Eastern systems was not received with much credulity by railroad men in this city. Charles H. Tweed, Second Vice President of the road, reiterated his former statement yesterday to the effect that it was improbable that a selection would be made by the Board of Directors in the near future. Mr. Tweed said yesterday that he knew nothing of a plan to place an Eastern man at the head of the system.

James Speyer, of the banking house of Speyer & Co., who is mainly interested in the financial control of the road, said that nothing had been arranged so far, and that even if he knew the name of the probable appointee he would not be able to divulge it, as it was for the Board of Directors to name a President.

Because of a lack of an authoritative statement as to who had been selected for the Presidency, a number of rumors connecting the various Eastern Presidents with the succession received more or less credence among railroad men, and in Wall Street. President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, President Baldwin of the Long Island, and President Ingalls of the Big Four were most prominently mentioned. The first two immediately denied that they had received or that they expected such an offer, and stated that they would not accept it should it be made. As regards President Ingalls, he cannot properly be classed with Eastern Presidents, as his line is distinctly in Western and central territory. The mention of his name was principally due to the fact that for the last eight months there have been persistent rumors that he would resign from the Big Four.

Another name mentioned as a possibility is that of Edwin Hawley, President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis, and Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Hawley was always very close to Collis P. Huntington, and he is considered one of the ablest officials on the staff of the road.

CLARKE GOES TO LACKAWANNA.

Western Man Succeeds E. G. Russell as Superintendent.

The appointment is announced of Thomas E. Clarke as General Superintendent of the Lackawanna Railroad to succeed E. G. Russell, who has resigned. Mr. Russell was appointed to the position he has just relinquished something over a year ago when the present management of the Lackawanna came into power. At the time of his appointment he was Superintendent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. While his resignation was not entirely unexpected, the appointment of Mr. Clarke as his successor is by no means a surprise, as he is one of President Truesdale's old associates, having been General Superintendent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis while Mr. Truesdale was President of that line.

The Lackawanna is now almost entirely in the hands of Western railroad men. Mr. Truesdale himself came from the Minneapolis and St. Louis. D. B. Caldwell, the Traffic Manager, was Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, and Thomas W. Lee, the General Passenger Agent, was with the Lake Erie and Western. P. J. Flynn, the General Freight Agent, is also a Western man, and so are several of the minor officials of the road.

NEW CANADIAN TRUNK LINE.

Predicted that It Will Be Completed from Ocean to Ocean in 1903.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 31.—William Mackenzie of the Canadian Northern, says that Canada will have a second great transcontinental line by 1903 from ocean to ocean. The line from Port Arthur through Winnipeg to Prince Albert will be finished in 1901, and if the Northern Pacific will not sell its Portage line a parallel one will be built.

He asserts that the road runs through a much better country than the main line of the Canadian Pacific. The construction is now completed through Minnesota toward Mine Centre and Fort Francis, and a branch line from the Minnesota boundary to Duluth will be built in the near future.

Brief Railroad Items.

The fast freight line of the Lackawanna Railroad yesterday received the first bale of the new cotton crop shipped from Memphis, Tenn., and consigned to B. B. Harvey & Co. of Boston, thus winning the honor of carrying the first bale of the new crop, for which there is considerable rivalry every year among the railroads.

The Royal Blue Line, which is operated by the Jersey Central, the Reading, and the Baltimore and Ohio, between New York and Washington, has established at its Liberty Street Station an automobile service which will be opened to the public to-day. The service will be much on the line of the cab service of other lines, but the Royal Blue Line will have the distinction of being the first line to operate an automobile service.

Promotions in the Fire Department.

The following promotions in the Fire Department will take effect to-day: From assistant foreman to foreman, Charles H. Stone, Frank Hennessy, and Thomas J. Norton; from firemen to assistant foremen, Frederick Murray, Charles F. McGuire, Gustaf Hartmann, Jacob F. Hock, J. J. Conroy, W. J. Kennedy, T. F. Carrigan, Daniel F. Burke, James J. Sullivan, Henry J. Boyle, James Connolly, H. W. Ople, James E. Ferris, George C. Rinehardt, Edward Ford, Thomas S. Woods, Charles J. Ward, William P. Bowen, and Patrick H. Coyle.

Boy Killed by Elevator Weight.

William Cook, fifteen years old, of 206 Madison Street, Hoboken, was struck by an

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The approach of the centenary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen will be celebrated by the publication of a new and elaborate edition of his fairy tales in the original and translated into Norwegian, French, German, and English. The work has been undertaken under the auspices of the Danish Government, Hans Tegner, the great Danish artist, having devoted eleven years to the illustrations. The originals of these illustrations are now at the Paris Exposition, but will probably be exhibited in New York this coming Winter. The edition of this work in the English language has an introduction by Mr. Edmund Gosse, and the Princess of Wales has accepted the dedication of the book. The Century Company is to be the publisher of an American edition of the work.

Mr. William Nicholson, the well-known cartoonist and illustrator of England, is now in this city, having come over at the instance of Har[illegible]'s Weekly. Originality was the keynote of Hogarth, Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Leech, and du Maurier. It is impossible to mistake the work of any one of them for that of any of the others. It is so with Nicholso[illegible] his work where the line melts into the background, and where light and shade are curiously defined and demarked, is unmistakable, even if most of it were not in tints. Mr. Nicholson is a realist par excellence, but not in the sense that masters of detail are. He does not ignore the "average," but he emphasizes the "striking," and his chief characteristic is simplicity. His portraits of President McKinley, Queen Victoria, Bernhardt, and Whistler are well known, as are the few American books that he has illustrated, among them being "Tony Drum." Mr. Nicholson will devote the next two or three months of his time to studying the characteristics of prominent Americans in various walks of life, pictures of which will appear from time to time in Harper's Weekly.

[illegible] was [illegible] work had an important influence upon the laws of the early American colonies was Hugo [illegible]. As is generally known, the laws of Connecti[illegible]

fact that Roger Ludlow drew up and codified these fundamental laws. Before, however, he had an opportunity to complete his work he was recalled to England by Cromwell, who wished him to undertake the codification of the laws of Ireland. This man is now to have a biography, written by John M. Taylor, author of "Maximilian and Carlotta," which will appear within a fortnight from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title of "Roger Ludlow, Colonial Law Maker."

A new novel by Paul Laurence Dunbar will shortly appear from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. under the title of "The Love of Landry." In this new romance Mr. Dunbar changes his scene of action from the South to ranch life in Colorado. He also has a new departure in his dramatis personae. The heroine of the tale, Mildred Osborne, a fashionable New York girl, has been ordered by her physician to spend a year in Colorado to counteract certain consumptive tendencies. Her rescue by the cowpuncher, Landry, from almost certain death is the keynote of the romance.

"The Golden Book of Venice," a romance by Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull of Baltimore, will be issued by The Century Company in October. The hero is a young Senator, who marries a daughter of the people, but the famous quarrel between Pope Paul and Friar Paul forms the basis of the story. The time of action is when Venice was at its greatest glory, and the book will therefore have unusual interest for those who love Venice.

We understand that the Berlin Academy has in preparation a complete edition of the works of Wilhelm von Humboldt, including his correspondence. His descendants have contributed the manuscripts preserved at Schloss Tegel, while the political portion will be furnished chiefly by the Berlin stage archives. All persons possessing either letters or manuscripts by von Humboldt are urgently requested to assist the Berlin Academy in rendering the undertaking as complete as possible.

Miss Dudeney's new book, which will shortly be published by Henry Holt & Co., will be entitled "Men of Marlowe's." It will consist of a series of stories about the residents of one of the English inns like those of the Temple. The tales are so interrelated as almost to constitute an integral work. They are said to show a variety of powers hardly foreshadowed even in "Folly Corner," which is now in its third impression, and to have an appreciably larger amount of humor.

We are enabled to give a few details concerning Prof. Simon Newcomb's forthcoming novel, "His Wisdom the Defender," which will come from the press of Harper & Brothers Oct. 2. As this is the first novel from the pen of a well-known astronomer and mathematician, his scientific friends view the venture with varied emotions. It is a novel about an airship. The inventor of the machine is an American, who so far overcomes atmospheric conditions that he can sail through ether seventy miles above the earth at the rate of ninety miles an hour. The inventor is the sole possessor of his secret of constructing a perfect airship, and therefore holds in his hands the destiny of the world.

"The History of the Devil and the Idea of Evil from the Earliest Time to the Present Day," will be published in early September by the Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago and by Kegan Paul of London. The author is Dr. Paul Carus. He begins with prehistoric devil worship and the adoration of demon gods and monster divinities, and surveys the beliefs of the Persians, Jews, Brahmins, and early Christians, passing to the demonology of the Middle Ages and the Reformation. The volume will be printed in two colors, and will be illustrated with 311 pictures, some of which are reproductions of very old prints and rare engravings.

Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "Richard Yea and Nay," which The Macmillan Company is to publish in the Autumn, has for its hero Richard Coeur de Lion. Readers of the advance sheets of this work speak of it as a novel of even greater power than "The Forest Lovers," the style of which, as Mr. James Lane Allen has said somewhere, "is an achievement, an extraordinary achievement. * * * In the matter of interpreting nature, there are passages in this book that I have never seen surpassed in prose fiction."

It has been decided to call Mr. Howells's literary autobiography, which will appear in a few weeks from the press of Harper & Brothers, "Literary Friends and Acquaintance: A Personal Retrospect of American Authorship." [illegible]

FENIMORE COOPER'S PROPHECY.

His Unfinished Work, "The Men of Manhattan," and His Remarkable Forecast of the Future of New York, Made Fifty Years Ago.

Recent notices in the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and inquiries from correspondents as to the writings of Fenimore Cooper other than his novels, especially of his unfinished work, "The Men of Manhattan," lead me to send you an account of that work. It is especially interesting at this time, when the census shows the City of New York to be the second in the world and soon destined to eclipse even London itself in size and wealth.

Mr. Cooper died in the Autumn of 1851. Before his fatal illness he was engaged upon a work bearing the above title. The manuscript sheets had been sent to the printer's office, where they were destroyed by fire. But proofs of a portion of the work were saved. From these the extracts quoted in this article are made.

When it is borne in mind that these words were written fifty years ago, the spirit of prophecy contained in them is the more remarkable. It is also noteworthy that in the recent consolidation known as "Greater New York," has been revived the designation "Manhattan," which Mr. Cooper always insisted should have been the name of the city in the beginning. The towns of Manhattan have also just come into notice as such, although so called by Mr. Cooper half a century ago:

"The increase of the towns of Manhattan, as, for the sake of convenience, we shall term New York and her adjuncts, in all that contributes to the importance of a great commercial mart, renders them one of the most remarkable places of the present age. Within the distinct recollection of living men, they have grown from a city of the fifth or sixth class to be near the head of all the purely trading places of the known world. That there are sufficient causes for this unparalleled prosperity will appear in an analysis of the natural advantages of the port, in its position, security, accessories, and scale.

"The State of New York had been steadily advancing in population, resources, and power ever since the peace of 1783. At this time, and for a considerable period preceding and succeeding it, it was found that the proportion between the people of the State of New York and the people of the city was about as ten to one. Between 1830 and 1840 the former had so far increased in numbers as to possess as many people as all New England. In the next decade this proportion was exceeded; and the late returns show that New York, singly, has passed ahead of all her neighbors in that section of the Union. At the same time the old proportion between the State and the town, or, to be more accurate, the towns on the Bay of New York and its waters, has been entirely lost, five to one being nearer the truth at the present moment. It is easy to see that the time is not very distant when two to one will be maintained with difficulty as between the State and its commercial capital.

"Bold as the foregoing prediction may seem, the facts of the last half century will, we think, justify it. If the Manhattan towns, or Manhattan, as we shall not scruple to term the several places that compose the prosperous sisterhood at the mouth of the Hudson—a name that is more ancient and better adapted to history, associations, and convenience of the place than any other—continue to prosper as they have done, ere the close of the present century they will take their station among the capitals of the first rank.

"It will be in their trade, their resources, their activity, and their influence on the rest of the world, as well as in their population, that the towns of Manhattan will be first entitled to rank with the larger capitals of Europe. So obvious, rapid, and natural has been the advance of all the places that it is not easy for the mind to regard anything belonging to them as extraordinary, or out of rule. There is not a port in the whole country that is less indebted to art and the fostering hand of Government than this.

"The immense natural advantages of the bays and islands at the mouth of the Hudson have in a great degree superseded the necessity of such assistance. Nature has made every provision for a mart of the first importance, and perhaps it is fortunate that the towns have been left [illegible] healthful and vigorous children managed by prudent parents, to take the [illegible] pointed out to them by the [illegible]

more imposing, possessing greater influence than in any other Christian nation.

"New York has none of this adventitious aid. Both of the Governments, that of the United States and that of the State, have long been taken from her, leaving her nothing of this sort but her own local authorities.

"We have no desire to exaggerate, or to color beyond their claims, the importance of the towns of Manhattan. No one can better understand the vast chasm which still exists between London and New York, and how much the latter has to achieve before she can lay claim to be the counterpart of that metropolis of Christendom. It is not so much our intention to dilate on existing facts as to offer a general picture that may aid the mind in forming something like a just estimate of the real importance and probable destinies of this emporium of the New World.

"It is now just three-and-twenty years since, in another work, we ventured to predict the great fortunes that were in store for this American mart, giving some of the reasons that then occurred to us that had a tendency to produce such a result. These predictions drew down upon us a sneer, not to say derision, in certain quarters, where nothing that shadows forth the growing power of this Republic is ever received with favor. The intervening period has more than fulfilled our expectations. In this short interval the population of the Manhattan towns has more than trebled, while their wealth and importance have probably increased in a greatly magnified proportion. Should the next quarter of a century see this ratio of growth continued, London would be very closely approached in its leading element of superiority—numbers. We have little doubt that the present century will bring about changes that will place the emporium of the Old World and the New nearly on a level. This opinion is given with a perfect knowledge of the vast increase of the English capital itself, and with a due allowance for its continuance.

"Seventeen years since, the writer returned home from a long residence in Europe, during which he had dwelt for years in many of the largest towns in that quarter of the world. At a convivial party in one of the most considerable dwellings on Broadway, the conversation turned upon the improvements that had been made in the town, with sundry allusions that were intended to draw out the opinions of a traveler on a subject that justly has an interest with the Manhattanese. In that conversation the writer—his memory impressed with the memory of the objects with which he had been familiar in London and Paris and Rome, Venice, Naples, &c., and feeling how very provincial was the place where he was, as well as its great need of change to raise it to the level of European improvement—ventured to say, in his opinion, speaking of Broadway, 'That there was not a building on the whole street, a few special cases excepted, that would probably be standing thirty years hence.' The writer has reason to know that this opinion was deemed extravagant, and was regarded as a consequence of European rather than of American reasoning. If the same opinion were uttered to-day, it would meet with more respect. Buildings now stand on Broadway that may go down to another century, for they are on a level with the wants and tastes of a capital; but none such, with a single exception, existed at the time of which we are writing.

"In these facts is to be found the explanation of the want of ancient edifices in America. Two centuries and a half are no very remote antiquity, but we should regard buildings of that or even of a much less age with greater interest did the country possess them. But nothing was constructed a century since that was worth preserving on account of its intrinsic merits, and before time can throw its interest around them, edifice after edifice comes down, to make way for a successor better suited to the wants and tastes of the age. In this respect New York is even worse off than the other ancient places of the country—ancient as things can be regarded in America—its growth and commercial spirit demanding sacrifices that Philadelphia and Boston have as yet escaped. It is quite within the scope of probable things that in a very few years there should not be standing in the old town a single structure of any sort that was there previous to the Revolution. As for the new towns, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, &c., they had no existence worth alluding to anterior to the commencement of the present century.

"That which is true of the towns in this respect is equally true of the whole country. A dwelling that has stood half a century is regarded as a sort of specimen of antiquity, and one that has seen twice that number of years, of which a few are to be found, especially among the descendants of the Dutch, is looked upon with some such reverence as is felt by the modern traveler in gazing at the tomb of Cecilia Metella in the amphitheatre of Verona.

"As to the notion of there arising any rival ports, south, to compete with New York, it strikes us as a chimera. New Orleans will always maintain a qualified competition with every place not washed by the waters of a great valley; but New Orleans is nothing but a local port after all—of great wealth and importance, beyond a doubt, but not the mart of America.

"New York is essentially national in interests, position, and pursuits. No one thinks of the place as belonging to a particular State, but to the United States. The revenue paid into the Treasury at this point comes in reality from the pockets of the whole country. The same is true of her sales and their proceeds. Indeed, there is very little political sympathy between the places at the mouth of the Hudson, and the interior—the vulgar prejudice of envy and the jealousy of the power of collected capital causing the country to distrust the town."

Much more of interest might be added to these quotations did the limit of space allow, but enough has been taken to prove the remarkable prescience of the author as to the developments seen the present time. After writing of New York Mr. Cooper goes on to discuss matters of National interest and, although writing ten years before the civil war, forecasts the downfall of slavery and the perpetuity of the Union.

G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1900.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

CHINA'S OPEN DOOR. An Historical Sketch. By Rounsevelle Wildman. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-318. Boston: The Lothrop Company. $1.50.

SOUTH AMERICA. Social, Industrial, and Political. A Twenty-five-Thousand-Mile Journey in Search of Information. By Frank G. Carpenter. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 625. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company.

ANNE GILCHRIST AND WALT WHITMAN. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. 12mo. Pp. 89. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1022 Market Street. $1.

NEW EDITIONS.

THE FIRST PUBLISHED LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Written in the year MDCCCLX. By John Locke Scripps. Reprinted in the year MDCCCC. By The Cranbrook Press, 65 Shelby Street, Detroit. Folio. Pp. 88.

NEW EDITION OF THE BABYLONIAN TALMUD. By Michael L. Rodkinson. Section Jurisprudence. (Damages.) Vol. II. (X.) 8vo. Pp. xv.-210. New York: New Talmud Publishing Company, 1,332 Fifth Avenue. $3.

LEAVES OF GRASS. By Walt Whitman. Including a Fac Simile Autobiography, Various Readings of the Poems, and a Department of Gathered Leaves. 12mo. Pp. x.-498. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1022 Market Street.

FICTION.

UNCANONIZED. A Romance of English Monarchism. By Margaret Horton Potter. 12mo. Pp. 469. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50. (Advance sheets.)

A MAN'S FOES. By E. H. Strain. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. x.-467. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. Paper. 50 cents.

AN AFRICAN TREASURE. How the Doctor and Sandy Peebles outwitted the Basha Misfiwa in his search for the meaning of the strange cryptogram, and how Jim Greathed, by the aid of the lowly Susannah, dispelled the mystery of "Bro'r Sol," together with their adventures in the interior of Morocco. By J. Maclaren Cobban. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. v.-367. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

THE SUN MAID. A Story of Fort Dearborn. By Evelyn Raymond. 12mo. Pp. ix.-326. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

KELEA: THE SURF RIDER. A Romance of Pagan Hawaii. By Alex. Stevenson Twomby. 12mo. Pp. vi.-402. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. (Advance sheets.)

A PAIR OF KNAVES AND A FEW TRUMPS. A Novel. By M. Douglas Flattery. 12mo. Pp. vii.-310. The Abbey Press. 114 Fifth Avenue.

THE PRINCESS AHMEDEE. A Romance of Heidelberg. By Roland Champion. Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 308. New York: 662 Sixth Avenue, Godfrey A. S. Wierners.

ODD TALES. Thirteen short stories by Walter Beverley Crane. Small quarto. Pp. 106. New York, Chicago, and London: M. Witmark & Sons.

EDUCATIONAL.

A MODERN ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By Huber Gray Buehler. 12mo. Pp. vi.-300. New York: Newson & Co. 60 cents.

CURIOUS QUESTIONS IN HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, AND SOCIAL LIFE. Designed as a manual of general information. By Sarah H. Killikelly. Illustrated. In three volumes. Vol. III. 12mo. Pp. xxiv.-398. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1022 Market Street. $2.

METHODS IN THE ART OF TAXIDERMY. By Oliver Davie. Illustrated. Folio. Pp. xiv.-359. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1022 Market Street. $2.50.

ALL ABOUT DOGS. A book for doggy people. By Charles Henry Lane. 87 Illustrations from life by R. H. Moore. 12mo. Pp. x.-399. London and New York: John Lane. $2.50.

ANIMALS OF AFRICA. By H. A. Bryden. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-240. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

CONTINUOUS CONTRACTS FOR TEACHERS. With the dream that Peter Smith told Miss S'phrony. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo. Pp. 47. Syracuse, N. Y.; C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEDERICO GARLANDA GUGLIELMO SHAKESPEARE: Il Poeta e L'Uomo. 550 pagg., L. 0.50. Roma: Società Editrice Laziale, Corso 219.

THE CHURCH: PAST AND PRESENT. A Review of its History. By the Bishop of London, Bishop Barry, and other writers. Edited by the Rev. H. M. Gwatkin. 12mo. Pp. viii.-235. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 2 and 3 Bible House. $2.50.

THE WORLD'S BEST PROVERBS. Compiled by George H. Opdyke. Illustrated. Presentation edition. 12mo. Pp. 271. New York: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

THE ANGLO-SAXON REVIEW. A Quarterly Miscellany. Edited by Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill. Folio. Pp. 240. Vol. V., June, 1900. London and New York: John Lane.

MODERN BRITISH WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS. Special Summer Number of The Studio. Folio. Paper. London, Paris, and New York: Office of The Studio. Price, 5s.

The third edition of "The Web of Life" is on the press at The Macmillan Company's. In spite of the adverse criticism that the book has naturally met with in Chicago, many people are reading it there. The same house announces a fourth edition of "A Friend of Caesar," which, it will be recalled, is Mr. William S. Davis's first book.

MRS. DELANY.

A New Memoir of the Gifted Dilettante.*

In 1861-62 Mrs. Delany's autobiography and correspondence was edited by one of her descendants, the late Lady Llanover, and published by the Bentleys in six volumes, at a cost of £5 a set. Not only are the size and price of these volumes prohibitive, but the fact that the book has been long out of print and difficult to obtain has led to the present abridged, or popular, edition, which its editor, Mr. George Paston, was authorised to prepare, and which should prove of great interest. Lady Llanover's daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert of Llanover, has afforded Mr. Paston much help, besides giving him opportunities to examine the manuscripts, pictures, embroideries, and other relics of Mrs. Delany preserved at Llanover. Several unpublished letters in Mrs. Delany's handwriting were found, as well as curious records of the social life of the period. Mr. Pam, a descendant of the Granville family, also loaned a package of Mrs. Delany's letters in his possession, from which extracts have been made, while Macmillan & Co., the present owners of the Bentley rights, have granted permission to print extracts from the autobiography and correspondence of this celebrated woman.

The original edition of this book, forty years ago, met with an unexpectedly favorable reception. The sale, especially considering its high price, was large, and the book's value soon recognized as a genuine chronicle of old days, and especially by all lovers of eighteenth century history. It is said that both the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews ignored the book, although much less valuable records were noticed in their pages. Two long, appreciative reviews appeared in the Athenaeum, and one in Blackwood's. The first Athenaeum article said of Mrs. Delany's memoir:

No matter whether she came as the well-memoired, chatty widow, or as her earlier and blooming self, the tender, irresistible Mary Granville, or as the sad child-wife, the staid young Mrs. Pendarves. In either character she would have received the warmest welcome, and here we have the dear, delicious creature in all three.

Mr. Paston says that after pointing out that Lord Brougham, or Lord Lyndhurst, in early boyhood might have seen her whose first husband was born in the reign of Charles II., who herself sat in the lap of Bolingbroke at Powell's Puppet Show, who played with Kitty of Queensbury, who was petted by the ex-maids of honor of Queen Mary, admired by Swift, complimented on her dress by Queen Caroline, and loved as a friend of Queen Charlotte, the reviewer concludes: "Is not this a woman to listen to? Is not this woman one at whose story we are warranted in drawing the curtains, wheeling round the sofa, brightening the fire?"

Mary Granville, who was born in 1700, was the daughter of a famous house which claims descent through the Earls of Corbiel, from Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. She counted among her immediate ancestors many famous names, including Sir Richard Granville, the Elizabethan Admiral, who as commander of the gallant Revenge, was the hero of "England's Naval Thermopylae," his grandsons being Sir Bevil, who fell at the battle of Lansdowne, in 1643, and Sir Richard, known as "the King's General in the West." Of Sir Bevil Granville, the Rev. Stephen Hawker wrote:

But if truth to the King be a signal, why, then,
Ye can find out the Granvilles in heaven.

Sir Bevil's youngest son, Bernard, who was the messenger chosen to convey to Charles II. the invitation to return to his kingdom, left three sons, the youngest of whom was Mrs. Delany's father.

Col. Bernard Granville, a younger son of a younger son, married the beautiful daughter of Sir Martin Westcombe, Consul at Cadiz. Their means were so narrow that Mary Granville, the oldest daughter, was adopted by her aunt, Lady Stanley, who lived in apartments at Whitehall, her husband, Sir John, being secretary to the Lord Chamberlain. At this time her constant companions were her cousins, the children of Lord Hyde, the Earl of Rochester's eldest son, who had married a granddaughter of Sir Bevil Granville's, and particularly "Kitty, beautiful and young," afterward the celebrated Duchess of Queensbury.

The death of Queen Anne greatly affected the fortunes of all the Granville family. Being of the disaffected party, Col. Granville's favor at Court was lost, and his brother gave him a small place in the country, settling upon him, in addition, enough for the family to live on in great retirement. Here, when Mary Granville was fifteen, the family retired, taking her with them. The little girl had led a gay life, had been brought up with the expectation of being Maid of Honor to Queen Anne, and found her quiet country existence very hard to endure. Two years later she went to stay with her uncle, Lord Lansdowne, at Longleat. The latter had been confined in the tower for two years on account of his Jacobite sympathies, and only just set at liberty. He was the intimate friend of Pope and Swift, a man of singular charm of manner, himself a poet as well as a politician. The house was very gay, Lady Lansdowne being young and handsome; there was a fine band of music and dancing every evening, all of which made the young girl very happy. A friend of her uncle's, Mr. Pendarves of Roscrow, Cornwall, came to pay him a visit. A man of sixty, whose wig, coat, and dirty boots, large unwieldy person, and crimson countenance were hardly traits to recommend him to a girl of seventeen, who formed a strong aversion to the man who wished to marry her, and whose suit was urged by her uncle. Reluctant at first, she finally consented, in the hope of bettering her father's interests with his brother, and relieving them all of her own support—but it must be remembered the eighteenth century marriages de convenance were as much a rule in England then as they are in the France of to-day.

However, the marriage was an utter failure, and three weary years were spent in a gloomy broken-down old castle, "an old hall that had scarcely any light belonging to it, on the left hand a parlor, the floor of which was rotten in places, and part of the ceiling broken down, and the windows placed so high that my hand did not come near the bottom of them, &c.," a condition Mrs. Pendarves somewhat improved. In 1724, after some time spent in London, in all sorts of gayeties, the accounts of which will be found in long letters written to her sister at this period, including the wedding of my Lady Walpole, 1724, "everybody had favors that went. They are silver gauze, six bows, and eight of narrow gold ribbon; they cost a guinea apiece, and 800 have already been disposed of."

In 1724 Mr. Pendarves died suddenly, and while not honestly to be regretted by his wife, his death gave her a violent shock. It was discovered that instead of settling his whole estate upon his wife, as he had promised, Mr. Pendarves had only left her a few hundred a year, but the latter all through life contrived to adapt her means to the demands upon her income, and yet hold her own in the most brilliant society of the day. The first months of her widowhood were spent with Sir John and Lady Stanley, and the period of mourning was scarcely half over before lovers galore appeared, including Lord Baltimore, whom she thought "more agreeable than any one I have ever known, and, consequently, more dangerous." Mrs. Pendarves kept up a journal correspondence with her sister Anne, from which may be gathered all sorts of details of the gay world in the early days of the eighteenth century. She is an enthusiastic admirer of Handel, and, in fact, of all music, and goes to concerts and the opera at all times. In 1727, she writes that the Queen had on her petticoat for the Coronation, £24,000 worth of jewels. She writes a full account of the ceremony itself, to see which she left home at 4:30 A. M., was very nearly suffocated in the crowds, lost her cloak, but succeeded in gaining a good seat in Westminster Hall, from which the procession started, and to which their majesties returned to dine.

The book is so full of details about all the well-known people of the day, both in society and the Court circle, as well as in literature and art, that it is hard to choose which to comment on in the scope allowed by a review. Prior's "Kitty Hyde—beautiful and young," a most attractive portrait of whom, by Mrs. Delany, is shown in the book, was a great friend of Gay's, who was very solicitous about getting up a subscription for the printing of his sequel to "The Beggar's Opera," of which the Court had forbidden the acting on the ground that it reflected on the Government. The young Duchess of Queensbury, knowing Gay to be poor, had promised to get up a subscription if he would have the sequel printed. She begged the King and Queen on his behalf, and asked subscriptions in the drawing room, for which "she was forbid the Court, a thing never heard of before to one of her rank." The Vice Chamberlain went with the message to which she returned a written answer, sufficiently daring from a subject to her sovereigns, beginning as follows:

The Duchess of Queensbury is surprised and well-pleased that the King hath given her so agreeable a command as to stay from Court, where she never came for diversion, but to bestow a civility upon the King and Queen.

The young widow's thoughts were occupied in 1727 with men and matrimony, for we find Mrs. Pendarves writing to her sister, advising her to read Mme. de Sévigné, and adding:

You may take all my lovers amongst you and try what you can make out of them. Let me see, there is first, Don Diego, solemn and stately, and if you will take his own word, well-read in all arts and sciences. Passive obedience and non-resistance is his text and the doctrine that he will teach with a vengeance. The next is a deserter; he can be of no use; he was a pretty plaything enough, could sing and dance, but as he hath listed under another banner, I strike him out of my list. Now as to those others laid to my charge, I declare myself not guilty. The first in quality is an Adonis in person, but his mind, alas! How idle! how vain! However, he would make a pretty show by a fair lady's side in a fine berline, with six prancing Flanders mares; and as for his domestic behavior, he would acquit himself as well as most of his neighbors, but as that won't satisfy me, I deliver him over to society; perhaps they will accept of him on his own terms. An alderman, a councillor, and two or three more such odd animals, I will send down in a bag together and you may cast lots for them—they are not worth my wearing. They may do well enough in the country, but they are as awkward here as if I was to wear a commode.

The Wesleys were among her friends, and John Wesley's biographer, Mr. Tyerman, thinks that if Mrs. Pendarves had not paid a long visit to Ireland in 1731, she might have married the leader of Methodism instead of the Dean of Down.

The letters written from Ireland give faithful pictures of social life in Dublin in the eighteenth century, which are interesting reading. Mrs. Pendarves and her friend, Mrs. Donnellan, had undertaken what was then a long and perilous journey, to visit the later's sister, Mrs. Clayton, wife of the Bishop of Killala. The Irish visit was very enjoyable and resulted in two intimacies; one with Swift, with whom a correspondence was kept up for many years; the second with Dr. Delany, whom she married about ten years later, after the death of his first wife. This marriage was extremely happy, although again the

*MRS. DELANY. (MARY GRANVILLE.) A Memoir. 1700-1788. Compiled by George Paston. With illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. London: Grant Richards. 1900. $3.

wife was much younger than her husband. They lived in Ireland most of the time, Dr. Delany having been made Dean of Down, through the influence of his wife's powerful friends, soon after their marriage.

In 1768, the Dean, then in his eighty-fourth year, died in London, but his wife, who was nearly twenty years younger, lived for many years. After her second widowhood her summers were spent in Bulstrode with the Duchess of Portland, her most intimate friend, and her winters in St. James Street, London, where the Duchess spent almost every evening. In 1776 Mrs. Delany commenced meeting, informally, at Bulstrode, two people who were henceforth to become her devoted friends—George III. and Queen Charlotte, as well as all the members of the royal family. It was through Mrs. Delany's influence that "little Fannie Burney" secured her position at Court—half reader, half dresser, both of which duties she seems to have fulfilled but poorly. It is through the latter's letters and diaries that Mrs. Delany's fame is known to a world who have never read her own memoir and correspondence.

After the death of the Dowager Duchess of Portland in 1785, the King presented Mrs. Delany with a fully furnished and stocked house at Windsor, so that their friendship need suffer no interruption, settling on her a yearly allowance from his own private purse, which the Queen used to hand her personally to prevent it being subjected to the income tax.

There are temptations to quotation on every page of the memoir, as would be natural when it is remembered that during a long life Mrs. Delany, one of the most attractive women of her age, not only was connected with half the peerage, but knew every one worth knowing in all parts of Great Britain, and in all circles of society. She was considerable of an artist, the possessor of a fine literary taste, and has come down to posterity in the pages of more than one of her contemporaries.

The book is illustrated by well made photogravure portraits of people mentioned in the book, including a charming one of Mrs. Delany, taken in her old days, painted by Opie, which forms the frontispiece to the volume. Mr. Paston says of Mrs. Delany:

> The fact that she attained so great a celebrity in her own day, and that her name is still revered, must be regarded as one of the rare triumphs of personal character over the more dazzling attributes of genius. She was no professional wit, no publicly toasted beauty; she never published a book, exhibited a picture, nor even made herself the heroine of a scandal. Her artistic productions, though admirable of their kind, were avowedly the work of an amateur, and were only known among her own circle of friends. Why, then, was she famous? For it seems to be still regarded as a slight achievement for a woman to be virtuous, cultivated and charming, though there may come a time when genius in the art of living may be held deserving of greener and more glorious laurels than genius in the arts of music, painting, or poetry.

A review of the original edition of this memoir, published in Blackwood's for April, 1862, ends as follows: "On her and such as her the world bestows spontaneously and of grace such tender myrtle crowns as neither toil nor talent can obtain."

The book will be found one of unusual interest and charm throughout, and well worthy of more than a single reading. Not only is the editor's work well done, but the book is charmingly printed by the Constables, well bound and illustrated, and will be found a great addition to any library.

The French Club at Harvard.

A few years ago a distinguished French actor, who had been invited to give an address at Harvard University under the auspices of the Cercle Français, was considerably astonished when he learned the extent of the French Department maintained there. As the nature of the various courses conducted in the French language—of history, literature, composition, and debating—were explained to him by an able assistant of the department, who has since won greater fame as the Professor of Romance Languages at another university, he remarked with enthusiasm, "Why, these particular courses at the Sorbonne are not more thorough."

It has always been a cause for pride among the gentlemen who conduct the fortunes of the French department at Harvard that they have been able to interest so many students not only in the study of the French language itself, from the "Chanson de Roland" to "Cyrano de Bergerac," but in the history of French politics, culture, and social life. The formation of a French library at the university presented the opportunity for those students, who had enjoyed the benefits of French instruction under such favorable auspices, to contribute to the advantages of those who came after them. Many have availed themselves of the privilege by contributing books or placing sums of money at the disposition of the library. And the library has grown, until it now includes several thousand volumes.

Another impetus to the study of French at Harvard was given by the organization of a French club, the Cercle Français de l'Université Harvard. It has been the aim of this society to promote the knowledge of French among its members by debates held under the most advantageous conditions, and, at the same time, to arouse enthusiasm for the language and letters by presenting every year a number of French plays in the original. So far there was, perhaps, nothing to indicate that the Cercle Français was different from other French clubs that are to be found at most American colleges, except that it appealed to a somewhat more enthusiastic and patriotic membership. It was to have contemporary France contribute something to its instruction and entertainment other than could be done through the usual channels of the French department of the university. To be sure, any Frenchmen of note who happened to be in the vicinity of Boston were invited to address the Cercle and its friends. But that was not enough. The Cercle wished to be in a position to draw Frenchmen of ideas from France itself to talk to them. For several years, owing to its still small prestige, but principally to lack of funds, the Cercle was unable to carry out this scheme. Then, through the gracious gifts of a gentleman of this city—a Harvard graduate, who has taken great pride in the work of the Cercle and who sympathizes with its ambitions—the chief and most important function of the Cercle became realized. This gentleman has been unstinting in his generosity. It is owing to him that the students at Harvard, and elsewhere in this country as well, have been allowed the privilege of listening to such men of the French world of letters as MM. Doumic, Rod, and de Régnier.

Persons who have been interested in the French movement at Harvard, and particularly those who have the destiny of the Cercle Français at heart, will be glad to learn of the part that this French club has played at the Paris Exposition and how its energies have been rewarded.

The Cercle has a display in the American Education and Social Economy Class, consisting of the publications of the society, particularly noticeable among which is the text of de Bergerac's play "Le Pédant Joue," as produced last Winter on the stage at Harvard, and which contains the most authentic and trustworthy biography of M. Rostand's hero ever published. There are also posters of the various French performances of the Cercle, and a curious and quite original collection of photographs representing the cast of each play. There are, too, photographs of the French lecturers brought over to America by the Cercle. This exhibit has been awarded a gold medal and grand prize in the class of higher education. The award is similar to that given to the Congressional Library at Washington, and to Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities. It is therefore a distinction which reflects considerable credit upon the Cercle and its generous patron.

The exhibit has drawn a great deal of attention from the French literary public, and the Paris press has referred to it in the most flattering terms—expressing not only admiration for the work, but also wondering at the perseverance and ability of those who possessed such perfect knowledge of the French classics and French literature.

For the Cavalier Soldier.

"The Cavalier Soldier's Vade-Mecum," which was announced in these columns a few weeks ago, has lately been published, and in beauty and interest more than fulfills the promises made by its editor, Mr. Edward Almach. The large paper copies of this book, which were published in an edition of fifty copies only, is a beautiful little volume, bound in half leather, with decorative blocks showing portions of an old silver Cavalier locket in Mr. Almach's possession. The book is illustrated, containing among other things a photogravure picture of the battle of Naseby, June 14, 1645, from a rare original not in the Stuart collection; a quaint picture of a very young Prince Charles "before he had been led away by keeping bad company, or, on the other hand, disgusted by covenanting hypocrites," and a portrait, after Hollar's engraving, of the bust picture of Charles I., to be found in several editions of the Eikon Basilike.

The book also contains a quaint picture of Charles I. giving his last advice to the Prince of Wales, which Mr. Almach discovered in an undescribed edition of the same book. The present book contains psalms to be said or sung on special occasions, collected from passages in the Book of Psalms, as well as certain prayers fitted to several occasions, and published in London in 1648 by order of his Highness the Prince of Wales. The language of these prayers is quaintly beautiful, showing traces of the direct derivation of many of the phrases either from the Bible or from the Book of Common Prayer, although some lines may be said to be peculiar to the book itself.

Those who are familiar with "The King's Book; or, Bibliography of Eikon Basilike," issued some years ago by Mr. Almach, the ordinary copies of which have increased in value from 12s. 6d. to 58s., will remember how thoroughly his work is always done. The most interesting bit in Mr. Almach's present book, which was beautifully printed on hand-made paper by Blades, East & Blades, is the following definition of a Cavalier, taken from a sermon preached to the army by the Chaplain to the Life Guard of the Prince of Wales in 1643:

> A compleat Cavalier is a child of Honor, a gentleman well borne and bred, that loves his King for conscience sake, of a clearer countenance and bolder looke than other men, because of a more Loyall Heart. * * * He is amiable in his behaviour, courageous in his undertakings, discreet and gallant in all his executions. * * * He feares no evill thing to come upon himselfe, but contemnes all dangers that looke toward him. He dares accept of death's challenge to meet it in the field, and yet can embrace it as a special friend when it comes into his chamber, where he is always making provision for its better entertainment; in a word, he is the only Reserve of English Gentility and ancient valour, and hath rather chose to bury himself in the Tombe of Honour than to see the nobleness of his native generosity, the liberty of his country captivated

Dodd, Mead & Co.

Five Important New Novels

The Maid of Maiden Lane

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BOOK SALES.

Famous Ones in Philadelphia Since the Time of Franklin.*

For records of book auction sales in Philadelphia before the Revolution one must rely on Pennsylvania's early papers, The American Weekly Mercury, Keimer's Universal Instructor, Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, and The Pennsylvania Journal. The date of the first auction in the Quaker town is still lost in obscurity, though one of the earliest libraries disposed of was probably that of Charles Read, whose books were advertised for in 1737 in the fashion peculiar to those days. A number of books from Read's library can be traced to-day, among them being the copy of the "Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, Andrew Bradford, 1728, which bears on Page 1 this inscription: "Charles Read. The gift of Mr. Andrew Bradford."

In The Weekly Mercury of June 29, 1738, appears a reference to the library of Joseph Growdon, "late Attorney General of this province," those who had borrowed any books belonging to the estate being desired to return them. The Growdon library contained "most of the Reports, Entries, and other Law Books Extant; with a valuable Collection of Divinity, History, Mathematicks," &c., of which a catalogue was to be seen "with the said Executrix (Hannah Growdon) at the House of Samuel Hasell, Esq., in Front Street." A few years later Benjamin Franklin seems to have become a book auctioneer, and it is a not uninteresting fact that his name appears on the earliest Philadelphia book sale catalogues that has come down to us. The latter, which exist in the unique copy secured by the late Thomas J. McKee at the second Brinley sale, has the following title page: "A Catalogue of choice and valuable Books, consisting of near 600 Volumes, on Divinity, History, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, &c., to be sold, for ready money only, by Benj. Franklin, beginning April 11, 1774."

The exact number of auction sales held by the man who achieved so much in science, in literature, in politics, and in diplomacy, is not known. Another sale probably conducted by him occurred in March, 1745, The Pennsylvania Gazette advertising that the catalogue of books to be sold at auction is to be "given gratis," the collection consisting of over 600 volumes. A little later a supplement was advertised as "just published," but both the catalogue and its supplement seem to have gone the way of most early book lists. In his "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784," Charles R. Hildeburn gives information as to other early book auctions, the catalogues of which are now of excessive rarity. From one of these entries we learn that a book sale was held by William Bradford, beginning April 20, 1751, and another advertises "a Catalogue of Books which will begin to be sold by auction on Nov. 25, 1751, at Mr. Vidal's long Room in Second Street." A somewhat extensive sale was that held by William Bradford, beginning Jan. 17, 1759, when a collection of "above 2,000 volumes of valuable Books mostly new," was disposed of. Another entry in Hildeburn records a sale held by William Dunlap some time in 1760.

BELL AND HIS SALES.

A considerable figure in the Philadelphia of the latter part of the eighteenth century was Robert Bell, the Scotch "Professor of Auctioneering," who came to the city in 1768 from Dublin, where he had sold books with the facetious George Alexandor Stevens. Thus, two years after James Christie founded his business in London, Bell began to sell books at auction in Philadelphia, and was very successful, for, like "the princely minded" seller of pictures, he had the Scotch genius for exactly that art of attracting people which is at the bottom of success in auctioneering. In 1768, too, he turned publisher of books as well as seller of them, and printed the first American editions of Goldsmith's "Traveller" and Johnson's "Raselas." With the exception of Andrew Steuart, who had reprinted a number of popular English works, he was, in Mr. Hildeburn's words, "the first to present, in home-made garb, a judicious selection from every class of literature current in England." His "Universal Library, in Third Street, next door to St. Paul's Church," became a noted place, much of the literary life of Philadelphia centring about it, and in 1784 we find his book shop figuring in the lively though now little known "Philadelphiad; or, New Picture of the City, Interspersed with a candid review and display of some first-class Modern Characters of Both Sexes." A man of many interests and many accomplishments, he was ever modest, and described himself simply as "Robert Bell, Printer, Bookseller, Book-Auctioneer, and Provedore to the Sentimentalists in America."

Though in shrewdness Bell resembled Christie, he may rather be called the Edwards than the Christie of America. It was about the time James Edwards was holding book auctions at the Great Room in Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, that Bell was selling books at "public vendue" at the University Library, in the Quaker town. Both men could advertise well the volumes that passed through their hands, but though Edwards was fortunate enough to superintend the dispersion of collections far more important than any then formed in this country, Bell fairly outdid the London man in his methods of attracting attention to the wares he had for sale. His first book auction was held on May 4, 1768, though his earliest sale of real interest occurred on May 8, 1769, when the library of David James Dove came under the hammer. He had sales in 1770, 1771, 1772, and in 1773, made up of books from early Philadelphia private libraries and from his importations from London. During the year 1774, when he had many auctions, he issued, in support of a petition to the Assembly to authorise book sales, a "Memorandum" of two leaves to the effect that "the more books are sold, the more will be sold, is an established truth, well known to every liberal reader and to every bookseller of experience." He held sales in 1775, but in 1776 he did more publishing than auctioneering. In 1777 he resumed the business of an auctioneer, and until 1784 conducted yearly a large number of book sales. In the latter year he published an octavo of seven pages with this title: "Bell's Address to Every Free-Man, but Especially to the Free Citisens of Pennsylvania, Concerning a Tyrannical Embargo, Now Laid Upon the Free-Sale of Books by Auction." The last auction which he is known to have held in Philadelphia occurred on April 22, 1784.

The advertisements of Bell's auctions were often quaintly worded, most of them being much more picturesque than the following taken from Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal of April 27, 1774: "About the 17th or 18th of May, 1774, when the Synod commenceth at Philadelphia, an Auction of Books, consisting of history, divinity, and miscellaneous literary entertainment, is intended by Robert Bell, Bookseller and Auctioneer, at the Universal Library, in Third-Street. Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to have any Books exhibited by Auction, and are satisfied to take the chance of such price as the public will give, are requested to send them early, that they may be inserted in the printed catalogue." Usually his announcements of sales were headed in this fashion: "A small collection of Sentimental Food is to be exhibited at Auction by Robert Bell, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of January, 1778." Bell's hours of sale were generally from 6 to 9 in the evening, and his auctioneer for a time was John Bayard, who also sold goods at the City Vendue Store, in Front Street. Beginning Oct. 23, 1781, Bayard conducted for Bell an interesting sale, which was thus advertised: "Jewels and diamonds for Sentimentalists, consisting of a very considerable variety of the most excellent ancient and modern authors in arts, sciences, poets, plays, novels, and entertainment." Previous to a sale held Feb. 19, 1783, he advertised that "the gentlemen of the law and all the other friends to polite literature are requested to send or call for catalogues," while in reference to a library sold Dec. 3, 1783, he announced that "a considerable variety of the most excellent authors in Arts, Sciences, and Entertainment will be instantaneously sold or sacrificed, according to the taste of the company."

It can be truly said that Robert Bell, publisher, supplied to the public "a variety of entertainment" as novel as that furnished by Robert Bell, book auctioneer. Many of his books being published by subscription, it was his custom to issue in advance a prospectus, which he circulated among "the friends to polite literature." In 1772 he sought subscribers to Blackstone with this invitation: "Intentional encouragers, who wish for a participation of this sentimental banquet, are requested to send their names to Robert Bell." The rarest of his publications is his edition of Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained," issued in two octavo volumes in 1777, but hardly less scarce is Col. Ethan Allen's "Narrative of His Captivity," 1779, for which Bell charged "ten paper dollars." Among his reprints of standard English works were the "Poetical Works of Lady Montague," 1769; Robertson's "Charles V.," 1770; Hume's "England, 1771; Leland's "Ireland," 1773; "Robinson Crusoe," 1776; Thomson's "Seasons," 1778; Chesterfield's "Select Letters," 1778, and Sterne's "Letters," 1778. In the latter year he also reprinted Rochfoucauld's "Maxims and Moral Reflections" from the London edition of 1775, and later in 1778 issued an edition of Voltaire. The first edition of Paine's "Common Sense" was published by him in January, 1776, but after his quarrel with the author he got but a book called "Additions to a Common Sense," with which Paine had nothing to do. During the Revolutionary days his press was exceedingly busy, several foreign military works and a great number of proclamations coming from it. In 1776 he printed Hugh M. Breckenridge's "Battle of Bunker Hill, a Dramatic Piece of Five Acts," and in 1777 issued the same author's "Death of Gen. Montgomery, a Tragedy." These plays are now eagerly sought for by dramatic collectors, though they are no less highly prized by those who are interested in early American copper plate engraving, Norman's frontispieces being remarkable examples of primitive work.

Robert Bell disappeared from Philadelphia in 1784, and is said to have died in Richmond, Va., in the latter part of the year. Little is known of his life before he came to Philadelphia, but the information extant relative to his last days is scantier. Though a strange and singularly eccentric being, his was nevertheless one of the most alert intelligences of his time. He well deserves to be remembered to-day, for the annals of American book auctions contain no figure so picturesque as that of the man who modestly blazed the "humble providore to the sentimentalists."

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR.

Among Bell's rivals toward the end of his career were Samuel Dellap, John Dunlap, William Brown, and Alexander Boyd. Dellap held sales in 1778, Dunlap sold the library of the Rev. Francis Alison Aug. 31, 1780, and Brown dispersed the "collection of valuable books" formed by David Franks at the latter's residence, in Second Street, beginning Nov. 1, 1780. Boyd held a number of sales in the early eighties, and from The Pennsylvania Packet of Jan. 23, 1781, one of his advertisements is taken: "Northern-liberty Auction Room, kept by Alexander Boyd & Co., at the upper end of Second Street. A Vendue will be held every Tuesday, at said Auction Room, to begin precisely at Ten o'clock. The Favours of the Public in that way will be thankfully received, and due attention paid to the business." From The Packet of March 9, 1784, it seems that the Northern Liberty Auction Room had been removed to the corner of Vine and Third Streets, where sales would be held every Tuesday and Friday by Alexander Boyd and John Bayard, the latter having entered into business with Boyd, "the Favours of their Friends as may have Business in that line" being solicited. One of the first sales held by Boyd & Bayard occurred on March 11, 12, and 13, 1784, when a "collection of modern erudition" was dispersed. Catalogues were to be had at the auctioneers' store and at William Pritchard's library, in Market Street. An auction possessing greater interest was that held on Thursday, March 10, 1784, at the residence of Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, when the latter's household effects were disposed of. The catalogue, simply a folio broadside, contains thirty-six lots. Under No. 17 is grouped Americana, most, if not all, of which was bought for the Library Company of Philadelphia, which thus secured some of the most valuable books now in its collection.

In The Packet of Feb. 23, 1787, appears this advertisement: "Pritchard's Auction-Room, under the Great Lamp in Pewter-Platter-Alley, where a Collection containing Several English, French, and Latin publications of Genius, Taste, Erudition, and Science, will be Sold." On March 30 and 31, 1787, Pritchard sold a library that included "a variety of ancient and modern authors of real merit," which was a rather novel way to phrase it. The Packet of April 20, 1787, contained the name of a new auctioneer, P. Duplessis, who sold on that day at his Long-Room, in Church Alley, near Third Street, the libraries of Samuel Wharton and Samuel Garrigues. The name of Samuel Dellap reappears in August, 1787, when he was holding book auctions in Water Street, three doors below Market, on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week. Two months later Dellap was located in Third Street, corner of Chestnut, where books were "taken in to be sold by auction." In the Summer of 1789 Col. John Patton was conducting sales at the City Auction Store, where on July 2 he dispersed "a large and valuable collection of books, including the best London editions." In the latter part of 1791 C. and Thomas Hiltzheimer succeeded Patton, and held several book sales, while on Dec. 30, 1791, John Connelly & Co. sold at the old City Auction Store, 78 South Front Street, a collection described as "valuable," though its quality was probably not high.

The most prominent of the auctioneers who followed Bell was undoubtedly Edward Pole, who early in 1793 had a real estate office at 38 Chestnut Street. Later Pole was selling books at auction at 95 Front Street, near Water, and on Dec. 28, 1793, at the residence of Alexander Murray, D. D., 210 North Front Street, he disposed of the latter's library, which was glowingly described as "the largest and most valuable collection of books ever offered at public auction in this city, including 7,000 volumes, upon Theology, Law, Physic, History, Mathematics, Philology, Belles Letters, Astronomy, Geography, Arts and Sciences, &c." For a number of years Pole also conducted sales at the Horse Market, where he sold houses, lands, shipping, stock, &c., while at his own auction room he disposed of dry goods, merchandise, groceries, &c., Wednesday and Saturday evenings being reserved for book sales, the auctions beginning at 6 in the evening, and no sales occurring between April and October of each year.

It was about this time that Pole removed to 34 Dock Street, the firm name becoming "Edward Pole & Co." On July 12, 1798, Pole & Co. sold, "at Mr. Armstrong's office in Chestnut Street, next to the Bank of North America, all the law library of the late Jacob Bankson." The library of Joseph Thomas was sold by the firm at 34 Dock Street on Dec. 31, 1798, beginning at 2 P. M. "The sale will be continued," they announced, "until the whole is disposed of, and when it is dark the auction room will be lighted up, as the auctioneers intend closing the sale on this day. The books are well worthy the attention of the Amateurs of Literature, being as handsome and well-chosen a collection as ever were offered for sale in this city, and are in prime condition." During 1798 and 1799, Pole & Co. were rivaled in the book auction line by William Cobbett, who had settled in Philadelphia in 1792, engaging in the book business and editing The Censor and Peter Porcupine's Gazette. In The Gazette for March 27, 1798, it was announced that "William Cobbett has for sale a number of books, which, if not soon disposed of, will be sold at Public Vendue." On April 2, 1798, he sold at auction "some valuable books." One of the last sales held by him occurred on Dec. 14, 1799, when he sold at 8 South Front Street, beginning at 9 in the morning, a "number of books." Once we have crossed the threshold of the nineteenth century, the advertisements of auctioneers lose their interest and even their quaintness. During what have been described as the sad gray days of depression and inertia that followed the removal of the seat of Government to Washington, book collectors do not seem to have been numerous and the libraries that came into the market were very similar to those of the Revolutionary times. We must pass over nearly fifty years before we come to sales that possessed any degree of importance. During that half a century the auction house of Moses Thomas & Son had been established and had dispersed hundreds of libraries, hardly one of which deserves to be described at length. The most important sale held by them before 1850 was that of the collection of David Hoffman, his law books being sold at 93 Walnut Street June 17, 1847, and following days, and his "miscellaneous library" June 24, &c., the sales commencing at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

THE LAST FORTY YEARS.

Like Boston, Philadelphia suffers by comparison with New York when the number of its book auctions is considered, but that is because some of its chief libraries were sent here for dispersion. In 1864 the Andrew Wight collection of Americana came to New York to be sold, the interesting library of J. B. Fisher following in 1868, the very important collection of Richard W. Roche in 1867, and Dr. Gilbert's fine though little-known library in 1873. The most noteworthy sale held by Thomas & Sons between 1860 and 1876 was that of the Dr. Robert Morris collection, sold at 139 and 141 South Fourth Street Nov. 19 and 20, 1867. The collection, which comprised 1,567 lots, contained some remarkable examples of early printing and early English books. The Boccaccio of 1503, from Verard's press, fetched $110; Bishop's "Beautiful Blossoms," London, 1577, a great rarity, $55, and Braham's "History of Georgia," Wormsloe, 1849, one of the five copies on plate paper, $75. The catalogue had at the end a list of 161 rare books, which were reserved to be sold at private sale. Whether they were or not I do not know, but it is interesting to note that among the very remarkable books there described was the "Fayts of Arms and of Chivalry," printed by Caxton in 1489, of which Blades enumerates twenty-one copies. This particular copy, which in all probability belonged to a certain New York bibliophile whose public and private sales were numerous, had one leaf inlaid and two in fac simile, and was bound in russia by Charles Lewis.

On Nov. 28, 1876, Thomas & Sons sold that portion of George Washington's library which was inherited by Lawrence Washington. The prices realized were small, but the books that sold then for such sums as $5 and $10 have since met with proper appreciation. Passing such interesting sales as the Henry D. Gilpin, 1878, (Thomas Birch & Son,) the Samuel R. Phillips, 1880, (Thomas & Sons,) and the Archibald Campbell, 1883, (Henkels & Tripple,) we come to the first of the Washington auctions. There were in all five sales of Washington's books, manuscripts, relics, &c., held by Stan. V. Henkels for Thomas Birch's Sons, at 1,110 Chestnut Street, Dec. 10-12, 1890; April 21-23, 1891; Dec. 15-16, 1891; April 5-6, 1892, and Dec. 6-7, 1892. A sale of unusual interest was that of the collection of Washington's books and letters formed by John R. Baker, who was one of the largest purchasers at the Washington sale in 1876. The Baker sale was held by Thomas Birch's Sons Feb. 11-12, 1891, but, though the collection was far too important to be briefly dismissed, considerations limit one. There were 915 lots in all, and the highest price paid was the $1,900 given for Washington's copy of "The Federalist."

On May 31 and June 1, 1893, Thomas Birch's Sons sold the collection of Americana and extra-illustrated books belonging to Charles Henry Hart. There were 1,516 lots in all, and the sale was important in many ways. The extensive library of Gen. A. J. Pleasanton was sold by the same auction house March 4-8, 1895, while the private collection of M. Polock, one of the old-time Philadelphia booksellers, passed through their hands in the Fall of the same year, the first part, sold Oct. 29-31, containing an extraordinary number of Franklin imprints. The historical library of Frederick D. Stone, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was sold Oct. 18, 1897, by Davis & Harvey, with whom Mr. Henkels then became associated. Though an interesting collection, many of the most valuable books in it were added after Mr. Stone's death, and were never in his possession. Among the several sales of importance that have been held by Davis & Harvey since the Stone auction are the Dr. Leonard R. Koecker, Dec. 2, 1897, (chiefly extra-illustrated books,) the Howard Edwards, Oct. 19-21, and Nov. 8-9, 1898, (early American Bibles and Prayer Books;) the Charles H. Rogers, Nov. 29-30, 1898, (modern authors and books, with extra illustrations;) the Dr. Samuel Miller, Dec. 13, 1898, (Americana, early laws, Franklin imprints, &c.;) the Rev. William Stevens Perry, June 6-7, 1899, (Americana of minor interest,) and the Thomas Lee Marshall, May 16, 1900, (fine editions and Kelmscott Press publications.) The latter sale is remarkable for the copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer, specially bound, that fetched $950.

ROBERT F. RODEN.

A new version of the Greek mythological novel of "Apuleius," by Dr. Paul Carus, will shortly be brought out by the Open Court Publishing Company, with the illustrations that Paul Thumann made for "Eros and Psyche."

*The present is the third in the series of articles on American book auctions by the same writer. The first of these, on New York sales, was published by THE SATURDAY REVIEW March 19, 1898; the second, giving an account of early Boston auctions, appeared in the issue of May 7, 1898.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Hardly any one expected that the House of Lords would decide, in the case of Walter vs. Lane, that a reporter can claim copyright in the verbatim report of a speech. But such is the law at the present moment, and such it will continue to be to the end of time—for in England the decisions of the House of Lords on appeal are as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

There are certainly odd things in connection with what has now been decided to be the law. Let us say that Lord Rosebery makes a speech, and that it is taken down in shorthand by ten reporters for ten different newspapers. Each of these ten reporters owns the copyright of the speech. It is not a joint ownership, but the entire and complete copyright is owned by each man. This seems to be at war with the mathematical axiom—"ten into one you can't"—an axiom with which every schoolboy is familiar. Nevertheless it is law, and that no one can understand how ten men can each have the exclusive ownership of the same thing is due to the limitations of the human mind.

While the ten reporters would thus own the speech, it does not appear that Lord Rosebery would have any property in it whatever. Perhaps this is fair. It implies that the man who reports a speech does a greater and more valuable work than one who makes a speech. Whether it is fair or not, it differs from the usual results of the copyright law. If I write a book and hire a man to print it, because no publisher is mad enough to print it at his own expense, I still retain the copyright. The printer in this case occupies precisely the position of the reporter who reports a speech, but the printer obtains no copyright by his act. Why he should be regarded as less worthy of reward than the reporter is not very clear.

Perhaps the object of the decision was to discourage the making of speeches—in which case we can heartily applaud the action of the Lords. Men who now make speeches on every possible occasion will grow tired of thus casting pearls before reporters, and they will say that if they cannot have any ownership in their speeches they will make no more. This would be a blessed result, for the chief curse of this world is too much speaking. The House of Lords knows this by sad experience, for the peers are constantly liable to be bored for hours by the speeches of their dull prosy fellows. Perhaps the bores will no longer make speeches now that they know that by so doing they are merely increasing the personal property of reporters. If this proves to be the case, the Lords will have earned the gratitude of mankind.

⁂

It has long been rumored that Miss Marie Corelli disapproved of persons who advertise themselves. Also it has been more than suspected that she disliked Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and regarded his stories and verses as unladylike. We know now that this is the painful fact. Miss Corelli has written a pamphlet entitled "A Social Note on the War: Patriotism or Self-Advertisement." She has written this, not as a novelist, but in her higher capacity as a great ethical teacher. The pamphlet shows clearly that all the men and women—especially those who have written books—who have tried to make Tommy Atkins comfortable in South Africa, have been actuated solely by the desire to advertise themselves. It also deals a deathblow to Mr. Kipling's reputation by asserting that he writes verse that is unladylike. Many people will be sorry that Mr. Kipling is thus struck down in the flower of his literary youth, and probably the tender, womanly heart of Miss Corelli suffers from her stern discharge of duty in regard to Mr. Kipling. Still, there is now no use in grieving over what is done and done with. Miss Corelli has openly expressed her disapproval of Mr. Kipling, and of course that is the end of him.

In any future war, Miss Corelli's advice as to what things should be sent to the soldiers at the front will be of inestimable value. She tells us that Tommy does not want tobacco or delicacies of any kinds. What should be sent to him is arms, and also ammunition. It has hitherto been supposed that the Government supplied these things to the soldiers, but that is evidently a mistake. Arms and ammunition should be furnished to the soldiers by public subscription, and no authors, except the leading female author of England, should be permitted to have anything to do with the distribution of them.

The pamphlet is as powerful as anything that Miss Corelli has yet written. In fact, regarded as a political and ethical pamphlet, it is even more powerful than the "Murder of Delicia." The style is as peculiarly Miss Corelli's as is the style of any one of her novels. Both of these assertions can readily be substantiated by a careful study of the quality of the paper on which Miss Corelli's views are printed, and of the color of the cover into which the pamphlet is stitched. The strength of the paper and the beauty and refinement of the cover are obvious upon the slightest examination. Miss Corelli's novel [illegible] is just out, and if any one imagines that she issued this pamphlet as an [illegible] advertisement of her book it will only show how suspicious and unjust people can be.

⁂

[illegible] been published a translation of Victor Hugo's "L'Homme Qui Rit." [illegible] Phillips, and I saw in one of the reviews, not [illegible] favorable, that this translation had been published for the first time. I was unaware that the book had ever before been translated into English. Can it be possible that the sale of the original translation has so completely ceased that its very existence has been forgotten? The book made a tremendous sensation in both England and America when it was first published. It was the attraction of the first volume of Appletons' Journal, and gave that paper a very large circulation, which promptly dwindled to nothing after the Hugo romance was finished. And now somebody has had the happy thought of translating the book anew, and introducing it to the new generation. I had supposed that the cult of Victor Hugo had very nearly come to an end, but I never supposed that one of his most pretentious books had been totally forgotten.

⁂

Mr. Andrew Lang has been writing in Longman's concerning collaborators, but he does not reveal any of the secrets of collaboration. Most people have a curiosity to know how collaboration is done. They wish to know what part of the "Naulahka" was written by Mr. Kipling, and what by the late Mr. Balestier. They would be glad to trace in "The Wrecker" the respective shares of Stevenson and Mr. Osbourne. The general impression as to collaboration seems to be that one of the collaborators writes one chapter and the other collaborator writes the next. If this be true, how is it that every page of "The Wrecker" bears the seal of Stevenson's style? And why is it that no one can distinguish between Mr. Balestier's part of "The Naulahka" and the part written by Mr. Kipling? Are we to understand that Mr. Osbourne could imitate Stevenson's style so perfectly as to deceive everybody? or that Mr. Balestier was in every respect the precise literary double of Mr. Kipling?

I have never collaborated with any one to any noteworthy extent, and therefore I cannot say how collaborators in novel writing share their work between them. But when we remember that a novel consists of a plot, and of the development of that plot, it is easy to see how two men could collaborate. One could furnish the plot, and the other could write the book. This would be a fair division of labor, and in all probability this is very much like the way in which "The Wrecker" was written. As for the theory that one collaborator writes all the chapters with odd numbers, and the other writes the chapters with even numbers, it is extremely improbable. If there are any two men who would be willing to write a novel together in that way I certainly do not know who they are.

⁂

There is a man of the name of Wells who writes what he regards as books, and signs his name on the title page "Swears." It is hardly necessary to say that he is not the Mr. Wells who wrote "The Time Machine." Several people have wondered why in the world a man named Wells should deliberately call himself "Swears." I fancy that I have discovered the secret. The other day I noticed in Regent Street the sign, "Wells & Swears." Clearly this is the origin of Mr. Wells's pseudonym. It is well to have a matter of this vast importance cleared up. It is so important that one almost wonders why Miss Corelli has not already written a pamphlet on the origin of the nom de guerre "Swears."

Miss Edith Wharton's "Gift from the Grave," which I believe has a different name in America, has been highly praised here. In fact, no novel that has been published in the last six months has to my knowledge met with such a warm reception from the critics as has Miss Wharton's book.

One more word as to Miss Corelli. Her new book, "The Master Christian," has a first edition of 75,000 copies. Think of that, you poor authors who try to write "art," and sell out of a first edition of a thousand about five or six hundred copies. If you want to live and grow rich and famous drop art and even grammar, and write for the suburban villa. Thus shall you rival the fame of Miss Corelli and Mr. Hall Caine, and perhaps you will be proud and happy, and perhaps you will not.

W. L. ALDEN.

What "Yours Sincerely" Means.

Perhaps the jerry builders of London who construct ceilings, part of which tumble into one's soup, and floors which unexpectedly drop into the cellar would not be so glib to subscribe themselves "Yours sincerely" if they knew the origin of the phrase. The Stone Trades' Journal, waxing classic and Vitruvius-like, gives the source of the thing, which to students is old, but which may be new to the gentry who profess to provide shelter for a great part of the community: "The extent to which marble is entering into the decoration of modern buildings is but a repetition of the history of Roman architecture. The fact is that the old Roman jerry builders used defective slabs of marble in erecting residences to sell at reduced rates, and covered up the defects with a cement of which white wax formed the chief ingredient. They looked just as stately as the others, till an exceptionally hot sun melted the wax and revealed the fraud. Hence a perfect building was said to be 'sine cera,' or 'without wax,' and a friendship perfected by this trial of adversity was said to be 'without wax.' The signature 'sine cera,' as a symbol of genuine affection and probity, has been used ever since, and is perpetuated in the English word 'sincerity.'"

Doubleday, Page & Co.'s new magazine, entitled The World's Work, will begin its [illegible] in November. As has been said, this enchanted harbor of the poetical will be its [illegible]

"I OFFER YOU
The Cardinal's Snuff-Box
By HENRY HARLAND."

READER: Who are you?
CRITIC: I am the critic of "Town Topics."
READER: What is "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box?"
CRITIC: "Would you care to have, as companion on your yacht, or beside you in whatever wilderness of Summer holds you, the most charming Duchess . . . the dearest, kindest, wittiest of Roman Cardinals—the stupidest and best old housekeeper? You would? Well, then, I offer you
THE CARDINAL'S SNUFF-BOX."
READER: But what is it?
CRITIC: "There has not been, for so long as I can remember, a more delicious morsel of the true romance. This little, graceful, ingenious episode between a young Englishman and the beautiful owner of a castle in Italy has all the charm that is in love itself; the author gives us the ineffably sweet story with a wit, a tact, a manner that make one wonder we ever thought of love as a tale that was old and stale.
"You must be very dull, very dismal, very hopeless, if this little masterpiece . . . does not stir all the youth, all the romance in you and leave you saner, better, kinder."
READER: Is it a book?
CRITIC: "It is a book, this, the charm of which there can be little hope of transmitting in even the most appreciative criticism."
READER: What are its special qualities?
CRITIC: "Its grace is so elusive, so much composed of style and pretty, intimate ways, so singularly the result of that craftiest art that defies dissection, that one can do little save ask you to go, at your very first chance, to the story itself. Such witty give-and-take of dialogue; such a jolly garden, and such a beautiful and winsome woman as you will meet!
"REALLY, I ENVY YOU WHO HAVE THE FIRST BEAUTY OF THE BOOK BEFORE YOU."
READER: You rouse my keenest interest. What effect did the reading have on you personally?
CRITIC: "I CAN SIMPLY SAY THAT, THROUGH WHATSOEVER ARMOR OF CENSORIOUSNESS I MAY HAVE ARMED MYSELF WITH, THIS STORY STRIKES SO KEENLY, SO SWEETLY, AS TO LEAVE ME HOPELESS OF BEING ABLE, BY THE FAINTEST OF HINTS, TO PROPERLY ECHO, FOR MY READERS, THE DELIGHTS OF THE BOOK."
READER: Where can I get the book?
THE PUBLISHER: At any bookseller's. It is published by me.

JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

McCLURE'S
Contents for September

Special Articles

How the Swiftest and Costliest of Ocean Steamships, the new "Deutschland" of the Hamburg-American Line, was Built.

THIS article by Ray Stannard Baker, illustrated by George Varian, who visited the Vulcan Ship-yards to prepare the illustrations, describes in detail the new steamship which recently broke all previous records in a trip from New York to Plymouth.

The Training of Lions, Tigers, and Other Great Beasts, with Stories Told by Leading Professional Trainers of their Risky Adventures and Hairbreadth Escapes.

CHARLES R. KNIGHT of the American Museum of Natural History has drawn for this article what are probably the most striking pictures of lions that have ever appeared in print. The stories of thrilling experiences of Frank C. Bostock, Mme. Pianka, and other noted trainers will hold the reader's attention.

An Historic Sale of U. S. Bonds in England, in 1871-72, by Ex-Secretary Boutwell.

AN article which is interesting because of the light it throws on the means by which an enormous international loan, like that just obtained by Great Britain in this country, is negotiated by a sale of gold bonds.

Lieut. Commander Gillmore's Account of his Captivity Among Filipinos and the Rescue of his Party.

MR. GILLMORE here tells of several narrow escapes of his party from being executed, and describes his rescue at a time when his band saw no alternative between starving to death and being killed by bloodthirsty Tagals.

Short Stories by
FRANK H. SPEARMAN, EDITH WYATT, NORMAN DUNCAN, CLINTON ROSS, JACK LONDON

TEN CENTS EVERYWHERE

The White King of Manoa:
An Anglo-Spanish Romance
By JOSEPH HATTON, is, in addition to being an excellent romance of love and curious adventure, a very carefully written historical and social study of the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is a book to name with "Kenilworth." Odd misfortunes befall the hero in London, out of which he barely escapes with his life. The story introduces various Court scenes, in which the Queen, Essex, Raleigh, and others are made to figure.—*Rochester Times-Democrat.*
12mo, cloth, $1.25.
R. F. FENNO & CO. 9 & 11 E. Sixteenth St., New York

HINTS FROM THE MARBLE.

David Hannum Known to Ambassador White.

"R. W. V.," New York, writes: "David Hanum, or Hannum, kept what he called a 'shaving shop' in Homer, N. Y. Our Minister to Berlin, Andrew D. White, was born in Homer, and could tell you many amusing stories about 'Dave' if he would.

"Mr. Horace K. White of Syracuse, Andrew's brother, once bought a 'pair of horses' of 'Dave,' and tells an entertaining story about the trade.

"The author of 'David Harum' knew 'Dave' Hanum well, and drew his portrait from life."

A Group of California Authors.

ALICE ENTWISTLE, New York, writes: "As an old Californian, I want to correct some of the errors that crept into a note upon our Western literati in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4.

"First of all, it is certainly bad perspective to put Charles Warren Stoddard as one of the two greatest names in the Californian galaxy. He has written a few graceful poems and some very clever sketches of South Sea Island life. But gracefulness and cleverness are not the pedestals of greatness, especially in California. Her great writers show power and imagination. Consider, for instance, the power and imagination in some of the poems of Joaquin Miller and Edwin Markham. In the case of Miss Emma Frances Dawson, mention is made only of her prose; but it is her poetry that best shows her superb imagination. Her 'Old Glory' is the most striking patriotic poem in recent years.

"But perhaps the worst omission is the leaving out of the name of Mr. W. C. Morrow, who holds a distinguished place among the short-story writers of the time. To Mr. Morrow's name must be added the names of Mr. Ambrose Bierce and Dr. C. W. Doyle. These three, together with Mrs. Flora Haines Loughead and Miss Margaret Collier Graham, have done work of high importance in the world of American fiction.

"Charles Howard Shinn, an all-around writer, must always be considered in any résumé of Western literature. If we are to reckon absentee Californians, like Charles Warren Stoddard, we would have to mention Bret Harte, Prof. Josiah Royce, and Mr. John Vance Cheney.

"Among the young writers with growing fame, California claims Mr. Frank Norris, Mr. Chester Bailey Fernald, Mr. Gelett Burgess, and Mr. Jack London.

"But perhaps the most famous of all of these names in this and other countries are Bret Harte and Joaquin Miller. And it is generally recognized that in the last two years Edwin Markham has made a long leap toward the summit of a world fame."

Guns in England Before 1346.

ELLIOT STONE, New York, writes: "As the statement by Joseph B. Ecclesine in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11, that 'there were no guns or gunpowder in use in England in September, 1402,' fairly represents the popular impression, it may interest many persons to learn that guns and gunpowder were known in England at a much earlier date, and, in fact, before the battle of Crécy, which occurred in August, 1346. In 'Archaeologia,' (published by the Society of Antiquaries,) Volume XXXII., on Page 379, there is an article on this subject which cites payments by King Edward III. to William de Stanes for saltpetre and sulphur supplied by him to Thomas de Roldeston, 'for the King's use for his guns,' one of which payments was in May, 1346. This article is entitled 'Proof of Early Use of Gunpowder in the British Army,' and it may also be regarded as another proof of the wonderful variety and accuracy of Shakespeare's knowledge."

May an Author Write a Sequel to Another Man's Book?

J. S. REMY, Montclair, N. J., makes the following inquiry: "Quiller-Couch's book, 'The Ship of Stars,' leaves its characters, as you are aware, at the very threshold of their lives: Taffey, the hero, just commencing his career, and Honoria, the heroine, recently made a widow, and just come into possession of the facts that prove her husband's dishonor and Taffey's honor; then all those other most interesting characters—Taffey's mother and grandmother; Lizzy Pezzack and her crippled child, Sir Harry, &c. Up to the present moment, Mr. Quiller-Couch has shown a most exasperating indifference as to the future fate of these creatures of his own making—and from his indifference arose the question, Would another author have the right to write a sequel to the tale? Could he, giving full justice to Mr. Couch as the creator of the characters up to the present moment, round out their lives according to his ideas, dealing misery and happiness according as it pleaseth him? Or is it within Mr. Couch's province to claim that the characters as well as the name of the book are his, primarily and for all time, and that none shall molest or touch them save he, their creator?"

More About "Fad."

ELLEN PRENTISS, Toledo, Ohio, writes: "The discussion of the word 'fad' in the last two issues of THE REVIEW brings to mind an article published a few years ago as to its origin. A New York Tribune correspondent, writing on the subject at that time, says:

"'The word 'fad' is a manufactured word, not given by Worcester. It has been in use comparatively only a short time, and while it may be derived from the Welsh root 'ffedd,' it is more probable that it is made from the initial letters of the words 'for a day.' The word 'tip' originated, it is said, in that way. The story goes that in an old-time English tavern a receptacle for small coin was placed in a conspicuous place, over which appeared the legend, 'To insure promptness.' Whatever was found in the box was given to the servants. Other taverns followed the example, and soon the three words were written 'T. I. P.,' everybody knowing what they indicated. Then the punctuation marks were dropped, and the word 'tip' was born. Fad and tip are of the same class and kind.

"'This is interesting in its way, and is the most plausible explanation yet given of it.'"

HARRY B. MANVILLE, Roswell, N. C., writing on this subject, says: "The following quotation proves, undoubtedly, its French origin, and is an example also of the change which time brings about in the meaning of a word: 'La ballade, à mon gout, est une chose fade,
Cé n'en plus la mode, elle sent son vieux temps.'

"This, taken from Molière's play, so popular in its time, 'Les Femmes Savantes,' which was published in 1672 in England as well as France, and in connection with the fact of the virility of the drama in England from that period onward, may possibly account for its introduction."

"W. T. W.," Irvington, N. J., says: "My acquaintance with this word goes back of any of the dictionaries. I doubt if it had found its way into such respectable company so early. From 1825 to 1830 I spent my Christmas holidays at my grandmother's. She lived in the heart of the 'Black Country,' near Bilston, Staffordshire. 'Fad' in her mouth was about as common an expression as 'bad' or 'lad.'

"Two other words, both of them now so obsolete that their meaning and use are gone, I remember very well. Both were used at different times; one by way of direction and the other as a kind of rebuke. 'Fetch me a book from the library; it is on the table and has a brown hilling.' 'Eat up your orts.' I never heard these two words used by any other person. But 'fad' was in common use by my mother. 'Hilling' is the word from which comes one in very common use. 'Orts' is leavings, and in the case above referred to, would have been spoken of as one of his fads."

One of Major Pond's Jokes.

ERNEST INGERSOLL, New York, writes of the paragraph in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 25, referring to John Burroughs: "Mr. Burroughs has given many lectures and addresses, and always pleased his audiences, I think. He thought of going into it regularly about three years ago, but after a short trial under the management of the Redpath Lyceum, in Boston, gave it up as unpleasant and too tiresome. He likes to talk to a sympathetic audience, especially interested in hearing him, but not to a miscellaneous crowd. He has no particular nervousness, &c.—all no."

A Book for Sailors.

JOHN R. SPEARS, Northwood, N. Y., writes: "In connection with the article on 'Soldiers' Books in Cromwell's Time,' published in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18, it may be of interest to note that the sailors of the eighteenth century were not forgotten by the pious bookmakers of England. I have a 16mo volume, bound in smooth leather, that was 'Printed for John Rivington, Bookseller to The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the Bible and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1767. [Price, 3d., or 25 for 5s.]'

"The title reads as follows: 'The Seaman's Monitor, or Advice to Seafaring Men, with Reference to Their Behaviour Before, In, and After Their Voyage. With Prayers for their Use. Also an Address to the Officers and Seamen in His Majesty's Royal Navy. With a Caution to Profane Swearers, and a Seasonable Admonition Against Mutiny and Piracy.'

"Josiah Woodward, D. D., was the author, and the title page asserts that the work was 'Published by His Majesty's Special Command.' 'His Majesty's Proclamation, Dated at St. James, Jan. 5, 1714,' that was written 'to the end that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Virtue practiced by all Officers, private soldiers, marines, and others who are employed in our service,' is printed immediately following the title. This volume is of the seventh edition."

Thoreau Misunderstood.

GEORGE J. MANSON, Brooklyn, writes: "In Tolstoi's 'Resurrection,' (Dodd, Mead & Co., ed.,) page 353, the writer speaks of Thoreau, who 'at the time when slavery existed in America said that under a Government that imprisons any unjustly, the true place for a just man is also a prison.'

"I do not happen to have a life of Thoreau at hand, but it occurs to me that this sentiment refers to the incident of Thoreau's refusing to pay taxes at Concord, Mass., and his imprisonment on that account. From my recollection of Thoreau's life and writings, I do not think he ever took any active part or even showed any special interest in the slavery question."

A Question of Grammar.

ALONZO JONES, Battle Creek, Mich., takes exception to Mr. Walter W. Skeat's mode of expression under "License or Licence" in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18, and writes: "I am led to inquire where he could have obtained either license or licence to use the phrase 'conform with' in the second sentence: 'The only rule is to conform with the prevailing fashion'? Or does he intend to tell us that the prevailing fashion conforms, and that we should conform with it?"

Doctors' Names for the Hall of Fame.

ESCULAPIUS, East Orange, N. J., writes: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18 was published a list of names from which a selection was to be made for the Hall of Fame, New York, and as physicians, only one name was given, Dr. Valentine Mott, an eminent surgeon of his time; but what about the men famous in early New York history, Washington's personal friends and physicians, the Drs. Bard, father and son, who, in 1769, started the New York Hospital and visited it daily for thirty years? And their distinguished grandson, Dr. Francis Upton Johnston, who carried on the good work, and was for forty years associated with the hospital. Also Dr. Levy Sayre of later date, who has done so much to alleviate suffering? What New Yorkers are on the committee who don't know these names? I ask as an old citizen, proud of its men of importance."

POETS AND MUSIC.

Singing is a form of music. Is it not? and poesy, if one does not mistake, is called singing. William Morris called himself the "idle singer of an empty day." It would follow, having predicated with logical precision, that the third and irrefutable term of the syllogism would be that poets are musicians and vice versa. By musician one means the composer who in musical notation records the beauty that reveals itself to him, just as the poet does in words. The poet holds the music in his soul from which store he draws the inspiration of his song. He cannot sing a note vocally, perhaps. But he feels and comprehends, so that to his fine ear musical effort not of the best jars; though the sympathetic interpreters of music stand within close touch,

They hear the swell
Of music that to other ears is mute;
They feel and may transmit like Israfel,
Whose heartstrings are a lute.

But composers are poets—tone poets; as Beethoven wrote love poems in "Adelaide" and the "Moonlight Sonata"; as Chopin in his compositions expressed with poetic feeling the unrest, longing, despair, and question of the life of an unhappy man, of an unhappy country. Beethoven and Chopin translated the poetic feeling of the poet's nature, the comprehension of ideal which is the highest reach of art. But in the work of Chopin the germ of decadence had found a resting place as surely as in the verse of Baudelaire, of Verlaine, or of Leopardi.

With Beethoven the sorrow is not morbid, though he was deaf to the sweet sounds he created. He was acquainted with grief, but it had no remorse to prick and to corrode; it pierces for him, with its note of infinite loss, the matin song of the lark, the madrigal of the nightingale. The malady of the spirit never was Beethoven's. Failure with him was of earth, not hopeless. With Chopin it was of eternity as well, though, as in Sully-Prudhomme's "Prayer," he seems to feel now and then that "his doubt insults through him the God of his desires." But he continued to doubt; sadly, wearisomely, with the gleams of ideal beauty touching him to finer issues that were elusive to his soul, always lost in the sorrowful mazes of his minor chords; tragically sweet all the more, because the fullness of the perception could not be attained.

The Wordsworthian spirit that William Watson epitomizes in his exquisite poem to Wordsworth—

Thou hadst for weary feet the gift of rest,

was also Mendelssohn's, whose "impassioned quietude" has given peace of heart and mind to those who attune themselves to listen to the exquisite combinations of sweet notes that belong to the "songs without words." Schumann's meadow breath of youth swept with faint perfumes from untraveled lands—a Shelley, one might say. And the temperate grandeur of Bach's mighty fugues of rolling harmony strike the lofty note of Tennyson—one that echoes ever purely and clearly.

Would not one call Wagner in part the Browning of music, "the mighty-mouthed inventor of proud harmonies"? But that would be unjust to Browning, in whose soul the music was of a finer, subtler quality; complex and inextricably interfused with poetry that was of a reach infinitely beyond and above the grasp of the German composer.

And yet we hear that literary men—poets—do not care for music! This dictum comes from Mr. Lang, who has dictated cannily as a Scotchman should; probably with the "skirl o' the pipes" in his ears, to which, perhaps, he would profess loyalty. In THE REVIEW Mr. Moffet agrees with Mr. Lang. In fact, about most things it is difficult to disagree with Mr. Lang, who is so often gracefully and artistically right. One can at least be sorry for him that the "pure music of the flutes of Greece" will never ring abidingly in his ears; that the fragrance of heliotrope will never reveal itself when he "hears the chord of the diminished seventh."

But one does not feel that Mr. Lang was quite in earnest in his dictum, "The man who has no music in his soul." Dare one say one has not? What beautiful thought, what ideal striving, what glorious grasp of truth but is music?

Like an Aeolian harp that wakes
No certain air, but overtakes
Far thought with music that it makes.

Poetry is, one must take it, the highest form of literature. It is also adjudged the highest form of art. The great painters were poets of vision. "I never saw a sunset like yours," a woman said to Turner. "Don't you wish you could, ma'am?" he answered. Poetry is, if not "frozen music," at least music made articulate, blending the two into lasting harmony.

Did Tennyson dislike music? He whose every utterance was liquid with the music of the spheres; he who was a master of the melody of long flowing lines, and whose musical range of language was a distinctive possession. Do we forget how he wrote:

There is sweet music here that softer falls
Than petals from blown roses on the grass,
Or night dews on still waters between walls
Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass;
Music that gentlier on the spirit lies,
Than tired eyelids upon tired eyes;
Music that brings sweet sleep down from
the blissful skies.

His songs are the most beautiful in the English language, for

He sings of what the world will be
When the years have died away.

Did Poe who wrote

Now sing so wildly well
As the angel Israfel,
Whose heartstrings are a lute,

care nothing for music? Did Sidney Lanier, that poet-musician, who gave the definition, "Music is love in search of a word," and who wrote the "Symphony"? One remembers Dobson's "Alexander's Feast," with its sub-title, "The Power of Music." And Keats, whose muse was musical, was it not, when he wrote the "Ode to the Nightingale"? "Were ye there and not deluded by me?" Do not we recall Browning's wonderful harp song of "Saul," the refrain of "rending all" of "Abt Vogler," not to speak of the mesmeric music of many of his minor poems? Music, in its widest sense, to quote from the charming editorial essay on "Browning as a Musician," is not as it is so often thought, the mere definition of technicalities, of scientific exposition; no more than the rhyming of final words and exactness of measures constitute true poetry. It is rather, is it not, the impalpable essence of perception? the

Fire which a few discern,
And a very few feel burn.

Yet it illumines life with its star-shining light. Very vague to some—

La rêve au rêve et la flûte au cor.

Shakespeare, last and greatest, ranged in his work on flute, harp, and violin—a vast orchestra which he tuned to sympathetic symphony. To his ear "the music had a dying fall." It was gay, dreamy, tender; it was trumpetlike in its triumph, solemn in its dirge; but it was music—that rarer music to which the true poet's soul is ever and always attuned.

MAY HARRIS.

Sutherland Edwards's Recollections of Authors Who Liked Music.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I find in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4 a very interesting article (taking up again the topic first discussed in a SATURDAY REVIEW editorial of July 21) on the question raised by Mr. Andrew Lang, whether writers, as a rule, care for music, as to which I should like, with your permission, to say a few words. Mr. Lang himself cares neither for music nor for the drama—I mean the acted drama. The drama in literature of course interests him, and I have heard him give high praise to Paul de St. Victor's work on tragedy and comedy, "Les Deux Masques." But he no more goes to the play than to the opera. G. H. Lewes went often to the opera, and both he and George Eliot were constant attendants at the Monday popular concerts in the best days of those excellent concerts of chamber music. They went together to see Liszt at Weimar, and one of Liszt's German biographers has given an excellent account of this visit. Liszt was much pleased with George Eliot, and said that, without being personally attractive, there was something very engaging about her. He even accused her of coquettishness—the first and last time, I should think, that such a charge was brought against her—and declared that she did her best to captivate people.

In her agreeable volume of reminiscences Miss Matilda Betham Edwards tells us how, having called one day on George Eliot and being kept to dinner, she was asked not to mind her hostess going away immediately afterward, as Lewes was going to take her to the opera to hear "Fidelio," and they wished to get there in time for the overture. In Lewes's collected writings on theatrical subjects, an article may be found on the two Margarets—the Margaret, that is to say, in Gounod's "Faust," of Pauline Queen and the Margaret of Adelina Patti. Lewes, moreover, wrote in Fraser's Magazine the first account that ever appeared in England of Wagner's operatic system.

I never saw Dickens at the opera, and never heard of his going there; and the only mention of music that I can remember in his novels is his amusing account of Mr. Richard Swiveller's melancholy performance on the flute of "Away with Melancholy." I have more than once met Thackeray at the opera, though never at any orchestral concerts, and in his early days he seems to have been familiar with operatic life. "The Raven's Wing," one of his most fascinating stories, is full of musical passages, sketched with thorough knowledge. In "The Newcomes" may be found a charming picture—or "vision" it might rather be called—of the characters in "Don Giovanni"; and the same work contains an enthusiastic reference to Taglioni, the most celebrated dancer of her time—a time when every operatic performance was followed by the performance of a ballet.

As a rule, however, writers take but little interest in music. Carlyle was once taken to the opera as a bull might be taken into a china shop to see how much crockery he would break. He wrote an account of his strange adventure. He bewailed the vanity and frivolity of the audience; said that one of the singers, an excellent baritone named Colletti, might have played an important part in life had he adopted some more "heroic" occupation; compared the ballet dancers, happily enough, to "animated compasses," but did not know, or did not think it worth while to mention, the name of the opera performed.

I have seen Mr. John Morley once at a Handel festival and several times at important orchestral concerts. Mr. Balfour, too, goes to concerts of the Philharmonic type, and I am sure that he enjoys them, for he comes in morning dress, as though he had just managed to hurry away from the House of Commons. As a rule, however, the interest taken by Englishmen in music is very slight, and English writers scarcely differ in this respect from educated Englishmen generally. Among poets, however, an exception would have to be made in favor of Browning, who, besides being able, like all poets, to praise music in the abstract, loved it, understood it, and practiced it as an art.

Milton, too, to go back to the past, both

loved music and practiced it. At Rome he used to frequent the opera, and he addressed to the famous singer, Leonora Baroni, a poem in the Latin language—"Ad Leonorum Roma Canentem." Byron, when he was in Italy, could scarcely perhaps avoid going to the opera. One of his letters contains, in any case, an interesting account of a performance he had just witnessed of Rossini's "Othello." Goethe delighted in music and was always pleased to hear of a new setting of one of his songs by Beethoven or by Schubert. He tried on one occasion, but in vain, to draw Beethoven into a conversation on the aesthetics of music. "If you want to know my views go and hear my symphonies," answered Beethoven. Goethe extended his admiration of music to some of the most charming performers of the art. He gave Sontag the best possible letters of introduction when she first visited London and kept up a correspondence with her during her stay. In his eighty-fourth year, just before he died, he addressed a very beautiful poem to a once famous operatic singer whom he had heard and personally admired in his student days at Strasburg. A performance was being gotten up for her benefit, and Goethe wished in his own way to help its success.

Heine in his letters from Paris to the Allgemeine Zeitung wrote frequently on musical subjects, and his letter on Rossini's "Stabat Mater" as compared with Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" has been famous.

As to Théophile Gautier's dislike for music, it was entirely assumed, if, indeed, it was ever expressed. It is difficult to believe that a man of so much art could ever have said (as he is alleged to have done) that "music was the most expressive of all noises." Besides being devoid of art the statement is not even approximately true. "The most expressive of all noises" is the noise of artillery fire at a big siege where guns of the largest calibre are being employed. If Théophile Gautier had not taken the keenest pleasure in musical performances he could not have written about them as well as he in fact did. Among his collected criticisms I remember in particular an admirable account of Mme. Viardot Garcia's performances in various operas, and he once said very happily and with genuine perception of Rossini's music: "It will never be old-fashioned; some day people will suddenly discover that it has become antique."

The most amusing of music haters was certainly Sydney Smith, and even a musical enthusiast like myself cannot help smiling in sympathy with him when, in reference to oratorio performances, he asks what sense there can be in "five hundred fiddlers fiddling like mad about Moses crossing the Red Sea."

H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.
London, Aug. 19, 1900.

Humor Mistaken for Ignorance.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I must hasten to defend the greatest woman writer of this century against the criticism of J. P. P. George Eliot was a fine musician. She studied in Germany, and was wont to relieve the tension of her mind and dissipate clouds and headaches in that quiet home "à deux" by playing sonatas in the evenings. She undoubtedly understood the rules of harmonious composition, and probably the reference to the evident pleasure the country people felt in the duet where parallel fifths appear was a touch of her quaint humor.

Many catchy revival hymns and popular songs contain successions of fifths. It is a mark of illiteracy in the musical taste, but people seem to like it and ignorant composers of popular airs are often guilty of this misdemeanor.

EDITH GURNEY.
Fort Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 25, 1900.

Mr. Howells's Retrospect of Lowell.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In his delightful "retrospect" of Lowell in the September Scribner Mr. Howells writes of "The Cathedral" that Lowell's friends objected to "some humorous lines, which seemed to them too great a drop from the higher moods of the piece," but that "he could not change his lines, and they stand as he first wrote them." Now, it may be that he kept certain humorous lines to which objection had been made, but he did not keep the humorous episode which gave the most offense, that of the Englishman he encountered at "the pea-green inn," in Chartres, and who, attempting French with him, said: "Esker voo ate a habitang?" to which Lowell replied that he had never eaten one. This episode, of some two pages length, was omitted from the later editions, and in such a way that the pronoun which originally referred to the Englishman now refers to the flies with which the pea-green inn was infested. Those who care to look up the passage, comparing the first and later editions, and seeing how the callida junctura was made, will be rewarded for their pains.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.
Chesterfield, Mass., Aug. 29, 1900.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today Cyrus Townsend Brady's "Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West," a new edition of Hugh McCulloch's "Men and Measures of Half a Century," Robert Burns Wilson's new novel, "Until the Day Break"; a new illustrated edition of Emile Gaboriau's French detective stories, Christine Terhune Herrick's "First Aid to the Young Housekeeper," "The Howells Story Book," a collection of stories for young readers by William Dean Howells, [illegible] arranged by Mary B. Burt and [illegible] Miss Howells and Mary E. [illegible] Ranoldis "Recollections of Travel and Other Memoirs of

ELIZABETH'S PILGRIMAGE.

Extracts From an Article by the Author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," Which May Be Autobiographic.

"Ha! ha!" will exclaim certain readers of "The Pious Pilgrimage," by the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," which appears in The National Review for August. "I told you so! The fair Elizabeth is not an Englishwoman after all, but a German." But can one be sure that "Elizabeth" is actually giving the public a few delightful pages of autobiography? The German atmosphere is there, to be sure, and the writer meditates intimately upon the character of her parents; but are not these meditations a trifle too objective, the style too direct to be German, in spite of the interjected German phrases? There are anachronisms, too, if one would compare the facts with those in the first edition of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Parenthetically we may remark that "The Pious Pilgrimage" has been incorporated in the revised edition of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." We rather suspect that the artist has obliterated the historian in "The Pious Pilgrimage." We present a few extracts, however, which are well worth reading, aside from their specious revelations. Incidentally they may inspire the enthusiasm of experts on "internal" evidence.

When the gray November weather came and hung its soft, dark clouds low and unbroken over the brown of the plowed fields and the vivid emerald of the stretches of Winter corn, the heavy stillness weighed my heart down to a forlorn yearning after the pleasant things of childhood, the petting, the comforting, the warming faith in the unfailing wisdom of elders. A great need of something to lean on and a great weariness of independence and responsibility took possession of my soul; and looking round for support and comfort in that transitory mood, the emptiness of the present and the blankness of the future sent me back to the past with all its ghosts. Why should I not go and see the place where I was born and where I lived so long; the place where I was so magnificently happy, so exquisitely wretched, so close to heaven, so near to hell, always either up on a cloud of glory or down in the depths with the waters of despair closing over my head?

* * * * * * * *

It was a complicated journey and lasted several hours. During the first part, when it was still dark, I glowed with enthusiasm, with the spirit of adventure, with delight at the prospect of so soon seeing the loved place again; and thought with wonder of the long years I had allowed to pass since last I was there. Of what I should say to the cousins, and of how I should introduce myself into their midst, I did not think at all: the pilgrim spirit was upon me, the unpractical spirit that takes no thought for anything, but simply wanders along enjoying its own emotions.

* * * * * * *

Now, it is clearly a desirable plan, if you want to do anything, to do it in the way consecrated by custom, more especially if you are a woman. The rattle of a carriage along the road just behind me, and the fact that I started and turned suddenly hot, drove this truth home to my soul. The mist hid me, and the carriage, no doubt full of cousins, drove on in the direction of the house; but what an absurd position I was in! Suppose the kindly mist had lifted and revealed me lunching in the wet on their property, the cousin of the short and lofty letters, the unangenehme Elizabeth! "Die war doch immer verdreht," I could imagine them hastily muttering to each other, before advancing decked with welcoming smiles.

* * * * * * *

I had an awful reverence for my grandfather. He never petted and he often frowned, and such people are generally reverenced. Besides, he was a just man, everybody said; a just man who might have been a great man if he had chosen, and risen to almost any pinnacle of worldly glory. That he had not so chosen was held to be a convincing proof of his greatness; for he was plainly too great to be great in the vulgar sense, and shrouded himself in the dignity of privacy and potentialities. This, at least, as time passed and he still did nothing, was the belief of the simple people around. People must believe in somebody, and having pinned their faith on my grandfather in the promising years that lie round thirty, it was more convenient to let it remain there. He pervaded our family life till my sixth year, and saw to it that we all behaved ourselves, and then he died, and we were glad that he should be in heaven. He was a good German (and when Germans are good they are very good) who kept the commandments, voted for the Government, grew prize potatoes, and bred innumerable sheep, drove to Berlin once a year with the wool in a procession of wagons behind him and sold it at the annual Wollmarkt, rioted soberly for a few days there, and then carried most of the proceeds home, hunted as often as possible, helped his friends, punished his children, read his Bible, said his prayers, and was genuinely astonished when his wife had the affectation to die of a broken heart. I cannot pretend to explain this conduct.

* * * * * * *

The site of my garden was occupied by a rockery, and the orchard grass with all its treasures had been dug up, and the spaced between the trees planted with currant bushes and celery in admirable rows; so that no future little cousins will be able to dream of celestial hosts coming toward them across the fields of daffodils, and will perhaps be the better for being free from visions of the kind, for as I grew older, uncomfortable doubts laid hold of my heart with cold fingers. The uncertainties of [illegible] questioned the

tionings as to how it would be if it were they who turned out after all to be sheep, and I who—? For that we all three might be gathered into the same fold at the last never, in those days, struck me as possible, and if it had I should not have liked it.

A Story of the Plains.*

As in his former book, Mr. Hough, in "The Girl at the Half-way House," makes a valuable contribution to both literature and history.

Book I., "The Day of War," is a dramatic prelude to the breezy story of the West, progressively told in "The Day of the Buffalo," "The Day of the Cattle," "The Day of the Plow." Finely and succinctly is portrayed the Southern spirit that bravely buried the flower of its manhood and sent its boys to "speed a bullet or stop one" in a hopeless cause.

Admirably contrasted are the nonchalant veterans who "had long since seen how small a thing is life, how easily and swiftly to be ended," and the boys "pale and sick" with their first realization of what war means. The horror of battle, the anguish of victory are stamped upon these pages as upon Verestchagin's pictures; and well is it that it should be so. Long enough have the politicians who make war and the preachers and women who encourage it, seen only the glittering uniforms and heard only the triumphant blare of the trumpets as the hosts march forth to the hideous and cruel realities of conflict. It is well for painter and for writer to show the ghastly field where the battle has been fought—"the contortions, the frozen ultimate agonies left for survivors to see and remember, so that they should no more go to war."

It was natural, that after the great cataclysm, when for so many the very bottom of their world seemed to have fallen out, should come the restlessness, the strong distaste for beginning life over again, hedged about with petty circumstance, which led to the rapid settling of the West, where all was large, unconventional, free. Hence to the West, from North and South, the author turns the steps of his dramatis personæ, with the result of what Dr. Conan Doyle's schoolboy critic would surely pronounce a "ripping good story," and the less infallible professional reviewer will read with stirred pulse and with a high estimate of its merit.

The book tells, too, a pretty romance, though the author is scarcely as much at home with lovers as with men of action. As Barrie declares of Scotch authors, he is a little shy of his emotions, but perhaps he is none the worse for that. In books as in human beings, those of natures the finest and largest hold their sentiment in solution, an influence sweetening the whole of life, and not in an obvious sugared lump.

Mr. Hough has the art of making his readers see and feel with him what he has seen and felt. It is cause for thanksgiving that before the founding of the empire of the West should cease to be matter of contemporary history, it should have found a historiographer as remarkable, as altogether adequate as the author of "The Story of the Cowboy" and "The Girl at the Half-Way House."

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

FENIMORE COOPER AND MANHATTAN.

We print in another column some interesting extracts from an unpublished work by James Fenimore Cooper. The title is given by our correspondent, Mr. Keese, as "The Men of Manhattan," though in the painstaking biography of Prof. Lounsbury it is given as "The Towns of Manhattan." As Mr. Keese quotes from the portion of the proofs which escaped the fire that destroyed the manuscript in the printer's office, he is probably correct as to the title. Whatever it may have been called, the little work, which was the last on which Cooper was engaged, and which was in the press at the time of his death in 1851, relates to a subject that always enlisted the author's warm interest, the growth and prosperity of the chief city of the country. His calculations in the extracts given undoubtedly appeared at that time extravagant, but they were logical enough as based on the facts that had come within his own observation.

Cooper took up his residence in this city in his early manhood. It was here that his first remarkable success as a story writer was attained, and the scene of that work, "The Spy," was laid in the hills and valleys north of the city, the "neutral ground" between the contending armies. The war was but six years closed at the time of his birth, and he must have known many a staid citizen of "Manhattan" who had shared in its perils and glories. The changes that he had witnessed, or of which he must have had intimate knowledge, were hardly less wonderful, relatively, than those he confidently predicted. He had lived abroad for some years, and had known the old and established cities with which he ventured to compare the future New York as his prophetic vision predicted it. He did not then realize the forces of growth that would affect London through the development of means of communication and the tremendous advance of trade with all parts of the earth, and the New York of to-day is not so near the population of London as he thought the close of the century would see it. But undoubtedly the actual growth of the city, and still more of the whole district surrounding the shores of the harbor, which is what he had really in mind, has been even greater than he could have imagined.

Our readers will note that Cooper perceived fifty years since that New York was "essentially National in interests, position, and pursuits. No one," he said, "thinks of the place as belonging to a particular State, but to the United States. The revenue paid into the Treasury at this point comes in reality from the pockets of the whole country. The same is true of her sales and their proceeds." That is as true now as it was when Cooper wrote it. Unfortunately his next remark is equally true still: "Indeed, there is very little political sympathy between the places at the mouth of the Hudson and the interior—the vulgar prejudice of envy and the jealousy of the power of collected capital causing the country to distrust the town."

In these words we catch the tone in which poor Cooper was in the habit of commenting on his countrymen and their ways. It would not excite much attention at present, and is indeed far milder than criticism of each other that many of us now indulge in with little harm to the critic or the victims. But Americans were more sensitive in those days, and had been very much more so a decade earlier when Cooper began his remarkable series of efforts to improve them by relentless exposure of what he regarded as their faults and defects. There is not much doubt that he was patriotic and sincere in his motives, but his self-assumed task was performed with sad clumsiness and with tragic consequences to himself. It embittered the closing years of a troubled life, and filled with indignation and pain and mortification a heart thoroughly loyal to his native land. It is a comfort for us of the present to know that the name of no American writer is more widely famous than that of this unhappy gentleman, who could not live at peace among the people whose children are proud of him.

A BOOK WANTED.

A new political economy from a strong and authoritative hand would be welcome at the end of this century in which so many books on that subject have been published. It is time that it were written. It is two generations since J. S. Mill began to write on the production and distribution of wealth. Adam Smith, of course, was of the previous century and stands in the same relation to all who have come after him as Grotius to the later text writers on international law. He stated the problems and gave his successors a valuable opportunity to contest his solutions. Jevons, Cairnes, Sidgwick, and Thorold Rogers, a sturdy and eminent group of English writers, have had readers and influence in this country, but they wrote before the flood of new theories about man and his relation to his fellow and to the State had been fully formulated. Carlyle and after him Ruskin discussed economic facts and principles with much violence and little understanding, richness of invective and poverty of ideas—that is, of sound ideas, and from them in large part Mr. Henry George and his school acquired their views and mental habits toward the subject of the dollar and the man. Mr. George's mind was unscientific and he was self-trained for his economic writing. Writers of far less ability have adopted his principles without examination, for which they had no capacity, and the new Socialistic school of political economy has multiplied in apostles and publications until it has distinctly influenced the politics of the country and the course of legislation. Even the courts are here and there visibly influenced by the new doctrines.

It is unnecessary to give to the world any more formal discussions of the theories of Ricardo. In the time of the Ettrick Shepherd political economy was called the dismal science. But there is need for a competent examination of the teachings of the new Socialism. Most of those who teach it fail to carry out their theories logically to their consequences. Perhaps they lack the gift of scientific imagination to picture forth what would happen if their doctrines should come to be controlling. Students of the science, however, would be grateful for the help of a strong hand to guide them in the maze of new and untried theories that confront them at every turn.

The school of writers who have been happily described as professional friends of man have taught the world some truths that it could ill afford to ignore. One of them is that human labor can no longer be considered as a mere commodity to be governed by the ruthless law of demand and supply. But along with the truths there is much matter that we do not know to be true. Many thinkers hold it to be quite untrue. The body of this economic literature is now sufficiently great to repay a systematic examination and review. Nicholson and Foxwell among English writers, and George, Prof. Ely, Prof. Bemis, the municipal ownership advocates all and sundry, Mr. Bryan, and other contributors to American literature of that school furnish a goodly shelfful of works that we should like to see pass under the criticism, as a whole, of a mind as clear and logical as that of the late David A. Wells.

LOUIS RHEAD AND ANOTHER ROYCROFT BOOK.

A few additional letters have reached us in the controversy that has been going on recently among correspondents writing to THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the Roycroft books. We are pleased to see that the discussion has extended from our columns to the editorial columns of some of our influential contemporaries in various parts of the country. Meanwhile, there has just appeared from the Roycroft Press a new volume, of which it is a pleasant task to say commendatory things. This volume contains a reprint of one of Mr. Hubbard's "Little Journeys"—that to the home of Walt Whitman, and the familiar essay on Stevenson by Robert Louis Stevenson.

The slightness of the text of this book, less than a hundred pages in its present form, has led to its being the heavily leaded for the best artistic effect, but otherwise the volume shows a most attractive page, the tone of the paper, a soft yellow just off white, being very pleasing. The book has been made in a special edition of fifty copies, illuminated by hand; the entire work seeming to be very much above the general average of the Roycroft work. The large initials are of unusual design, the various letters, in pale colors, standing out against an elaborately patterned dark background outlined in gold.

The most noteworthy feature of this book, however, is its beautiful title-page; the elaborate border of which, in soft browns, is particularly effective on the yellowish paper, showing much elaboration of design very carefully worked out. The central panel, beside an artistically printed title, contains a beautifully drawn figure against a background of green leaves. The whole page is so effective, both in design and execution, as well as in the unusual amount of fine detail work involved, that we are not surprised to find it the work of Louis Rhead. The coloring of the figure and its leafy background are in soft tones of green and purple, the whole making one of the most effective title-pages recently seen. The work of the illuminator on this page is confined to gold lines on either side of the brown of its border.

The frontispiece is a well executed photogravure portrait of Walt Whitman, after a bas relief by Jerome Conner, which is printed in sepia and will be found to add to the attractiveness of the volume. The least pleasing feature of the book is its binding, which is in the familiar Roycroft ooze calf. This particular volume, however, is mouse-colored, and is lined with a soft gray Irish poplin, the colors being far less glaring than is often the case in the Roycroft work, and its only decoration, "Walt Whitman," in gold letters on a centre panel.

As to the book's literary value, Mr. Hubbard's journeys to the homes of famous men and women are quite the best things he has done. Slangy as they undoubtedly are, which detracts not a little from their final effectiveness, they often show the most sympathetic knowledge and intuition of the subject of the journey—a sympathy not only felt but which Mr. Hubbard is able to communicate to his readers, which is a much more unusual fact. The Stevenson essay is too well known to all readers of "Familiar Studies of Books and Men" to need any reference here. The little book as a whole gives us a vivid and faithful character sketch of both Whitman the man and Whitman the artist. It must be remembered, too, that the essays contained in "Familiar Studies," of which the Whitman here reprinted forms part, date from the early seventies, (the Whitman having been finished in 1873,) at a time when Walt Whitman's literary work was almost practically unrecognized in America and when, in fact, his English fame was just beginning. It is probable, therefore, that this essay would not have been written on just these lines had it been the product of Stevenson's more mature years.

MACAULAY AND HIS STYLE.

It seems that Prof. Jebb of England has found some good words to say for Macaulay. This will be refreshing to those innocent persons who have persisted in enjoying such things as the impeachment of Warren Hastings and the essay on history in spite of the combined attacks of the allied critics on the once-worshipped writer of sparkling reviews. Of late years it has been regarded as an evidence of Philistinism to admire Macaulay, and people who rave over the style of such slovenly writers as Walter Pater have sneered at the rhetorical sentences of the earlier author. It must be admitted that Macaulay's style is by no means perfect, and he himself declared that it was not a good model. But Prof. Jebb has called attention to some decided merits in his manner of expression, and he might have noted one or two others.

The learned professor notes with great pertinence that the Macaulayan style is that of an orator rather than an essayist. He preserves in remarkable measure the relation between the written and the spoken word. The most eloquent passages in his works might have been written for public delivery. Indeed, Trevelyan notes in his life of Macaulay that he had a reputation for great brilliancy on the floor of the House of Commons, and that the cry, "Macaulay is up," heard in the lobbies, was sufficient to start all strangers to their seats. It is very easy for the reader of Macaulay to conceive the truth of this assertion. The style invites the sonorous delivery of an accomplished public speaker. And this suggests the use to which this style may be put as a model for the student of to-day. The average college youth has no idea of the difference between the essay and the oratorical styles. One of the chief reasons why commencement orations are so deadly dull to hear is that they are not orations at all, but neatly written essays, without any nervous, rhetorical force, without any warmth of figurative fancy in them. If the attention of these students was drawn to the fine oratorical quality in the writings of Macaulay they might greatly profit thereby.

Another trait of the style of the English historian and essayist is its perfect clearness. One is never in doubt as to Macaulay's meaning. This is partly due to the oratorical directness of the speech. It is a quality, however, which is too often overlooked. The young students of the art of writing might with advantage examine the nature of the Macaulay style, and help themselves materially by imitating its nervous force and its clearness.

ETERNAL FITNESS IN BOOKS.

When the thought of "better books," in an intellectual sense, has been presented to the mind of general readers, by an association of influential men, formed to promote the buying and selling of such, the term suggests also a betterness in books in a material sense, in which there is scarcely less need for some slight agitation. While the class of books that bear one stereotyped price, many of which come like Summer fashions and so depart, are launched in all the form and decorative fitness that art can suggest, there are to be found alongside of these in abundance in general book stores the masterpieces of this and past centuries, in all branches of literature, at prices that produce in us an unpleasant feeling of incongruity, and in forms which do not so much as hint the natural relation between the soul and body of a book.

Those books are meant to appeal to people who have a sense of cheapness, but no notion of fitness; whose knowledge of books is little more than a sense of sound, whose recognition of a literary name can be considered as at most only the primal heavings of an incipient intellectuality. We do not deprecate low prices, per se; thrift and economy in outlay are consistent with the highest refinement, and the introduction of taste in the adoption of artistic ideas in the common things of life is a feature of the time by all means to be approved. But we hold a low price as an immoral thing, which ruthlessly produces such deterioration in material character as renders the article really dear at any price. And if such practices are to be execrated generally, when applied to the books which constitute the literature of a people, they must be held in abhorrence. To put the "Religio Medici" or "The Essays of Elia" in a garb of such quality as in no manner suggests the soul within, and in which they become reduced on the first perusal to tatterdemalions, is an offense against the eternal fitness of things, and blesses neither him that sells nor him that buys.

The individual's appreciation of the externals of a book accords very exactly with his appreciation of its essential qualities. We should much prefer for a classic plain cloth and a white printed label to the decorations of mere conventionalism: and, if we had the wit to see it, there is a particular form that is best adapted to the character of every book that helps us in the reading to an apprehension of the thought that is in it, as by the coefficient framing of a picture we are helped to the interpretation and enjoyment of it. The habitual reading of good literature produces in us this sense of form and fitness, and we in time acquire a ready and instinctive preference

for what is excellent alike in workmanship and in art. The good reader finds that the books he puts on his shelf improve in external characteristics as his appreciation of their intrinsic qualities increases. In time it pains him to see "The Spectator" or "Tatler" in cloth.

There are books to which we come in such intimate relations that we prefer them in a form which renders them readily companionable, and pleasant to hand and eye; and others to which our attachment is closer still, that may be ever so weighty and bulky, for we lay them upon our knees in silence and solitude, as only then do they pour forth for us the savor of their good ointment. One of the wisest of readers could not read Beaumont and Fletcher except in folio; and, letting kind feelings overcome fastidiousness, preferred "Tom Jones" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" with the very odor of an old circulating library.

Good books are much cheaper than they once were, and there is no good reason why they should not be still more so. The age of factitious and anomalous prices is passing, and the makers of books who do not adjust their operations accordingly are likely to pass with it. The anomaly of a uniform price for current novels, for instance, is inconsistent with correct business ideas, and is the illegitimate offspring of an illegitimate parent. Is the work of George Meredith worth exactly the same as Marie Corelli's? The three-volume form at a guinea and a half held its own in England from the exigent circumstances of the circulating library. Now that its form and price have changed the anomaly of a uniform price is again established, not as it is related to the cost, but by arbitrary settlement.

The respectable publishing business may be trusted, we believe, to square its operations to open-eyed intelligence, and while producing such an article as the bibliophile may innocently indulge his passion upon, make a fair and just price for it; and by that means we doubt not its ability to prevent the inroad of those painful forms of cheapness, by which, with sacrilegious hand, "Ivanhoe" and "Esmond" may be seen tossed in the companionship of yellow journals.

HOW TO BECOME AN AUTHOR.

Why is it that so many writers neglect to become "authors" and thus deny themselves the honors that always bedeck the brow of the latter class of literary endeavorers?

X. was on the staff of a popular newspaper. Over that blind signature he wrote for his paper story after story that was widely quoted, and that entered into the mental life of the time. He bestowed quite as much care upon the preparation of these stories as an "author" would, but he was and remained to the end of the chapter a mere "newspaper man." He was not pointed out in restaurants and at the theatre as "the eminent Mr. X.," because he was not eminent.

For ten years he made himself valuable to his paper and amusing and instructive and stimulating to its readers, and then he died, and in his obituary attained a brief glory, for he was spoken of as "the brilliant though anonymous narrator of the long series of tales that have enlivened the pages of The Asterisk for so many years."

His fellow-newspaper men accompanied the remains to the grave, and he was mourned by those who knew him as a bright newspaper man, who might have made a big name, but the great public, which never knew his personality but his work only, speedily forgot it and read the vastly inferior work of his anonymous successor with equal interest, not deeming it literature because it was not in a book.

How different was the career of his next door neighbor, Laurence Sterne Chase. He did not begin to write until X. had been at it nine years; but he was after name and fame, and he resolved to become an author at once. He wrote a simple tale, not half as good as any of those that X. had written, but, instead of selling it to a newspaper, which act would have robbed it of literary merit, he induced a publisher to bring it out in book form, and the very instant that book appeared on the counters he was an "author." After that it was easy, dead easy. He never sent anything out without writing beneath the title "author of 'The Rehabilitation of Mathiel Pettersen,'" and his books sold everywhere and was gathered up into books every six months in other form it might quickly become literature. If a year about middle his photograph adorned the newspaper advertising pages of the [illegible] Sunday newspaper, and the [illegible] Sunday newspaper, and the [illegible] Sunday newspaper, and

THE WEEK IN ART.

There is a note of preparation for the coming art season in the air, and even in the still hot and comparatively deserted city there are indications that the season's opening is approaching. Several of the dealers have returned from Europe and others are on their way or are expected home soon. Galleries and studios are being prepared, the first for the display of pictures secured abroad this Summer, or which are to come from artists' easels painted here during the last few months, and the latter for the return of their occupants.

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A. A. Anderson, the portrait painter, and who is erecting the new studio building on the site of the old Hotel Royal, at Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street, overlooking Bryant Park, returned from Paris a fortnight ago and is superintending the finishing work on the building. The plans for this building show that it will be a great acquisition to the New York art world, and its beautiful and large studios will be greatly in demand. Mr. Anderson's own studio is to occupy the entire top floor of the building.

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The fact that the late Collis P. Huntington in his will bequeathed his large and fine collection of pictures, after a life tenure of the same given his wife and adopted son, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has aroused much interest and curiosity in the world of art as to the quality of the Huntington collection. It is known that Mr. Huntington owned a number of important and valuable canvases. No catalogue of these has ever been made, and as the family do not care to give out a list of the pictures for publication, it may be some time before the full extent of the bequest to the Museum is known. The collection contains, in addition to the well-known Vibert, "The Missionary's Story," for which Mr. Huntington paid $25,000 at the Mary J. Morgan sale, and the splendid Jules Breton, "The Celza Gatherers," which he purchased at the Probasco sale; a Meissonier, for which he paid $25,000, and the celebrated group portrait, "Lady Smythe and Her Children," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. This picture is supposed to have cost Mr. Huntington $40,000. It was sold at the Duchess of Montrose's sale in England some years ago, where it was bought by Martin Colnaghi for 5,000 guineas. He afterward sold it to Mr. Huntington. The dead collector secured many fine examples of the early English school through Theron G. Blakeslee. Mr. Blakeslee also sold him, among other canvases, the celebrated portrait of Mme. Vigee le Brun, by herself, in which she is depicted standing with her brush and palette in hand.

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Wherever artists are meeting in their Summer and early Autumn retreats they are discussing the awards at the Paris Exposition given to American artists, sculptors, and architects. These awards appear, on the whole, to have been just, and there is little or no adverse criticism expressed regarding them. It was felt from the first that the great prizes in painting would go to Sargent and Whistler, and that Abbey, Alexander, and Miss Beaux were sure of gold medals. The bestowal of gold medals also on George de Forest Brush, William M. Chase, Winslow Homer, and Abbot Thayer has been received with pleasure. Among the winners of silver medals are J. Noble Barlow, who is an American, although for some years he has painted in England. It will be remembered that Mr. Barlow's admirable landscapes, painted for the most part in Cornwall, England, shown and sold here two Winters ago by a Providence firm, were not adequately noticed, for some inexplicable reason, and did not bring good prices. The Paris jury gave to this deserving artist the recognition he should have received here. There were so many bronze medals and honorable mentions bestowed as to rather lessen their value. St. Gaudens, MacMonnies, and Daniel French deservedly took the grand prizes in sculpture, while the giving of gold medals to Proctor, Barnard, Brooks, and Grafly was also in accordance with general opinion.

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Carroll Beckwith, the well-known American artist, in a recent magazine article on the present status of American art, says: "We are under the ban at the moment of foreign influences and foreign products of the brush." This would seem to be in line with the criticism already uttered in these columns of the American picture exhibit at the Paris Exposition—namely, that while good, it is not thoroughly representative, and gives to the average visitor an impression that it is too much a reflection of the French art of to-day. This criticism has excited the wrath of an English art writer resident here for the past two or three years, but who himself admits that "a cursory inspection of the American picture exhibit would give this wrong impression," namely, that the exhibit is a reflection of the French art of the present day. As the average visitor could give the exhibition only "a cursory inspection," it is difficult to see wherein this writer finds fault with the criticism expressed in this column. Mr. Beckwith, who is thoroughly versed in the American art of to-day, lends corroborative testimony as to American art being too much under foreign influences in the article from which the opening sentence of this paragraph is taken.

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A Syracuse newspaper publishes an entertaining story to the effect that a Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McCarthy of that city recently spent several weeks with D. W. Tryon, the landscapist, at the Triton Club preserve in Canada, of which club they are all members, that Mr. Tryon made many sketches on birch bark and paper for them, in a correspondence that followed decorated his envelopes with sketches, and that Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy had thrown most of these away. The point of the story is that only recently Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy learned, through a friend, that Mr. Tryon is a painter of note, and that they are now bewailing the fact that they destroyed such interesting and valuable memoranda as he gave and sent them. The Syracuse paper that publishes this story is evidently blissfully unaware of the very poor compliment it pays Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy. It is surprising that people of wealth and culture like Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy should have been in ignorance of the position and talent of an artist like D. W. Tryon.

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It is pleasant to be able to recall the fact that Augustus St. Gaudens is convalescing rapidly from a recent severe operation performed in Boston. It is hoped that he will soon be in his usual health.

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The household of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Chase at Shinnecock Hills, L. I., welcomed last week for the second time the advent of twins. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Chase are deluging them with letters of congratulation.

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The Art Students' League will reopen its schools for the Winter term of 1900-1901 in its studios and classrooms in the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday, Oct. 1. The league of New York was established in 1875. For twenty-five years it has taken a leading position among the art academies of the country. It has no endowment, and is an entirely self-supporting and co-operative institution. The league is composed of artists and students who intend to make art a profession. Students who have worked three months in the life classes may be elected to membership in the league at the monthly meetings upon the recommendation of the Board of Control. Thus, while the membership of the league is limited to professional artists, the classes are open to all students who have attained the required proficiency in drawing.

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The management of the league is in the hands of a Board of Control, consisting of twelve officers, elected annually, who receive no remuneration for their services. A majority of the members of the board are students actually at work in the classes. The members of the Board of Control for 1900-1901 are: C. Y. Turner, N. A., President; Alice M. Simpson and C. D. Graves, Vice Presidents; Walter G. Ball Treasurer; E. Murray McKay, Recording Secretary; Florence K. Upton, Corresponding Secretary; Julia E. Baker, Harriet F. Clark, Florence B. Day, Walter M. Hardy, Robert K. Ryland, and Mary W. Sargent. The Managing Director is William St. John Harper. The life classes for drawing and painting will hold six sessions daily, three for men and three for women. The instructor of the men's morning life class will be H. Siddons Mowbray, N. A. The men's afternoon life class will be in charge of Joseph De Camp, and the men's evening life class will be directed by George De Forest Brush, N. A. The instructor of the women's life class will be H. Siddons Mowbray; the afternoon women's life classes Kenyon Cox and Joseph De Camp. The return of H. Siddons Mowbray and George De Forest Brush to the league as instructors will be hailed with delight by the older members and students, as their teachings and councils in former years had such a strong influence upon the school. The painting classes for men and women will remain in charge of Joseph De Camp. This class will include painting from the costume model and head. The day antique class will be in charge of Kenyon Cox, J. H. Twachtman, and Bryson Burroughs. Mr. Twachtman will also instruct the still life painting class, which will meet in the afternoon. George De Forest Brush is to have the direction of the evening antique class. The evening illustration and costume class will be in charge of William St. John Harper, who will also instruct one of the evening antique classes.

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The sculpture classes will be under the instruction of George Grey Barnard, and will be open for students modelling from life or antique every morning, afternoon, and evening. An Advisory Committee of the National Sculpture Society, of which J. Q. A. Ward, N. A., is President, is to co-operate with the league in its efforts to make this important department of the school of more immediate practical benefit to a large class of pupils. Carl Bitter, the sculptor, and Charles R. Lamb are members of this Advisory Committee. The progressive composition class will remain in charge of Arthur W. Dow. This class will meet every week from December to April, instead of on alternate Saturdays as last year. The instructor for the day illustration and sketch classes will be B. West Clinedinst, N. A. A class in composition, under Robert Blum, N. A., will be made a feature, and special classes in architecture, as related to mural painting, perspective and ornamental design, are to be opened under competent instructors.

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The Summer School of the League, which started experimentally in June, 1900, has proved so successful that in future it will remain a permanent feature, and the league classes will remain in daily session during the entire year. Bryson Burroughs has had the direction of the life, antique, costume, and still-life painting classes, which receive criticisms each Tuesday and Friday morning, and have been and are in session daily during the months of June, July, August, and September.

An illustration, composition, and sketch class has met on Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. during the Summer. This class has been in charge of William St. J. Harper, who will criticise the work of the pupils on Saturday mornings. Special attention has been given to instruction in practical technical methods for designing and for book, magazine, or newspaper illustration in all mediums—oil, water color, pastel, pen and ink, and gouache.

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John La Farge, N. A., is the Advisory Director of the league. In addition to the Committee of the National Sculpture Society, of which Carl Bitter and C. R. Lamb are members, the league will this year have the active co-operation of advisory committees from the Architectural League of New York and the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It is expected that in co-operation with these societies special classes will be formed in architecture as related to mural painting, and in perspective and decorative design. These classes are to be started as early in the term as the arrangements can be completed. The prizes and free scholarships to be awarded during the coming season to students working in the league classes will include the Evans Prize of $50, the Milhau Prize of $50, given by Miss Zella Milhau, to be awarded for the best composition done in the illustration classes, and the Saltus Prize of $50, presented by J. Sanford Saltus, to be awarded for the best drawing made in the antique classes during the season of 1900-1901. Scholarships consisting of free tuition the following season will be awarded for the best drawing done in each of the following classes: Men's life classes, women's life classes, antique classes, illustration classes, sketch classes, and classes of the Summer school.

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Thanks to the liberality of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Benjamin West's painting, "The Raising of Lazarus," now in the United States, has been presented to the Wadsworth Athenaeum, in Hartford. This work had hung for many years in Winchester Cathedral in England. Some time ago its disappearance from England was noted by us. At the time there was a surmise that the picture was to come to the United States. There was something of an outcry when it was learned in England that the picture had been removed. But the Dean of Winchester made it clear that the cathedral never had any claim on the picture. The picture is of a large size, measuring 10 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 5 inches. It is signed "Benj. West. 1780." The work was bought by the Rev. Newtown Ogle, in 1782, and hung by him in the cathedral. It was personal property and did not belong to the church. This picture of Benjamin West's is an addition to the history of art, if it is nothing else. We ought to be less chary in acknowledging the merits of West. He did ever so much in emancipating art from its old shackles. We may not admire either the composition or the coloring of the works of the President of the Royal Academy, but it must have been a man of merit who took Sir Joshua Reynolds's place. We have been brought up to like the "Death of Wolfe," and old Philadelphians still retain that creepyness which held them in sway in their days of childhood, when they gazed with terror on "Death on the Pale Horse."

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We heartily concur with the writer in The Pall Mall Gazette who is unwilling to accept Tolstoi as an authority in art. The Russian author may write about sociology and a religion of his own, but the ventilation of many curious theories by no means makes him a prophet in art. Both Gen. Booth and President Krüger, as the critic expresses it, may have original ideas, but that is no reason for the supposition of "the intimate relationship between art and morals." Moral infallibility some may assume, but aesthetic infallibility is something else. It is not certain that a great religious revival would be of benefit to art. The vulgar and the coarse pictures would not be produced and so far art would be chastened, but would the painters draw better or would they study nature more earnestly for her shades and colors? Devout Christianity did not improve on the art of the Greek. Tolstoi is not an educator in art. It is in the gallery that the great public is to receive its lessons. No preachments will help. The written theory never is readily assimilated. If a hundred men or women read a volume on art, the conceptions derived from it are the vaguest. It is only seeing which educates the mass. Therefore in loan collections the greatest care should be taken in the selection. The liberality of the owners of pictures should not be so much considered as the precise character of the works of art offered.

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Who was it who wrote of the depressing feeling when he read the cast of an old play, and knew that all the actors were dead long, long ago? In The London Times an old catalogue of the Academy of 1850 furnishes material for an interesting article. Fifty years ago there were not as many exhibitors by 800 as there are to-day, which allows the writer of the article to interject "which makes one rather long for the old times." In that distant day, Hallam was the professor of Ancient History, and Macaulay stood for Ancient Literature. Sir Martin Shee was President. There are pleasant reminiscences of Shee. He was an indifferent artist, but a most genial man. It was to Shee that Mrs. Millais brought her son. The august President said to the mother: "It will be wiser if your lad were taught to break stones on the highway." But then Shee feigned to look at the lad's sketches. Then he said in a magistral voice: "Madame, it is your solemn duty to have your son educated in art." The catalogue shows that there were many Irish artists fifty years ago. To-day the Scotchmen are in the larger quantity. The Irish painters of 1850 were Mulready, Maclise, MacDowell, Danby, Elmore, and Foley. Save the two first, the others have in a measure lapsed into oblivion. Here is a queer find: a miniature portrait of "Madame Doca." The name is wrong. It was a likeness of Mme. Doche, the original of the frail heroine in the "Dame aux Camélias." Mme. Doche died but a few months ago. What a great actress she was!—that is to say, in the one part.

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In this same catalogue of 1850 there were four Turners, for he was alive in that year of the Academy. There are some Landseers; he had not yet been knighted. Here are the works of Sidney Cooper and W. P. Frith, who are still alive. Now Millais appears, and there is a shaking up of the old bones of the fossils—the academicians. One of the Millais pictures was his "Ferdinand Lured by Ariel," the other his famous "Carpenter Shop." The latter picture bears no title. It carries a text from Scripture. In those days long-winded labels for pictures were in use, and people rather liked them. Here are two samples: "Berengaria's alarm for the safety of Richard Coeur de Lion, awakened by the sight of his girdle offered for sale in Rome," and "A converted British family sheltering a Christian missionary from the persecution of the Druids." Sir William Ross! What do we know of him? Thackeray had a poor opinion of Sir William. Thackeray wrote, "Sir Ross's best failure is small miniature." But we do not hold the author of "Vanity Fair" in high estimation as an art critic. Tennyson was very much painted fifty years ago. There was then a literary revival in England. The writer of this interesting article concludes: "One comes on names that have lived and died, that cause memories to start up in an uncanny way, and that seem far remoter than if they took us to the times of Reynolds and Gainsborough." A half century ago the United States was much more beholding to England for art than it is to-day.

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Despite war, the prices paid for the pictures of leading artists, as sold in England, are convincing that the work of a great painter does not diminish in value. The tip-top sale of the present time was that of the two Van Dycks, which brought £24,250. These were the portraits of a Genoese Senator and Lady, from the Spinola Palace, Genoa. In some cases there were enhanced prices given for pictures, when compared with the figures of former years. Taking the modern painters, the names of the artists, the titles of their pictures, and the prices, are presented W. Bougereau, "The Nut Gatherers," £756; J. B. C. Corot, "Woody Bank of a River Sunset," £735; M. Fortuny, "An Arab Guard Seated," £861; Lord Leighton, "Whispers," £1,050; J. L. E. Meissonier, "The Standard Bearer," £2,625; Sir J. E. Millais, "The Boyhood of Raleigh," £5,400; F. Millet, "The Sewer," £892; J. M. Nattier, "Lady of the Court of Louis XV.," £1,627; J. Russell, "Portrait of Miss Chambers," £1,732; C. Troyon, "Pastoral Landscape," £2,677; W. Mulready, "The Cannon," £1,302; C. Stanfield, "A Guarda Costa," £1,837.

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Taking the great masters, sold during the last twelve months, the Van Dycks are in the lead as to price. At the Peel sale the two portraits by Van Dyck brought £24,250; T. Gainsborough, "A Woody Lane," 41,207; M. Hobbema, "View of a Water Mill," £6,510; Rembrandt, "Stone Bridge Over a Canal," £2,310; Sir Joshua Reynolds, "Four Portraits," "The Lords Arundels and Their Wives," £11,550; G. Romney, "Portrait of the Daughter of Henry Pierse," £7,350; J. B. Greuze, "Portrait of Marie Antoinette," £1,417; Jan Steen, "Interior of a Cabinet," £1,312; Van der Heyden, "Canal Scene with Church, £1,911.

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We take up the cudgel for our own American furniture. It is generally quite as good, if not better in form, and even ornamentation, than is the common run of English. Suppose we do make our tables, chairs, and other things in the "Far West." We do so because the rough material and the furniture factory are contiguous. Despite Morris, public taste in England, as far as relates to furnishing, is not a whit better than in the United States. We do not think that our designers are pervaded with German art, as has been asserted, and so copy the fads of Berlin.

Every day shows that our large manufacturers of furniture do not rely on their own individual tastes, but employ the best talent for the designing of the objects they put on the market. That abomination, the gold chair, is more common in England than the United States. One common fault in both countries is to erect furniture barricades in drawing rooms, so as to prevent free entrance into a room. All of us on this side of the water appreciate Chippendale and Sheraton, and we can make the most servile copies of these masters. Michigan will turn you out Chippendales by the car load if you want them. Sheraton is common in Omaha. We have the imitative faculty strongly developed, and in addition the mechanical skill. Does not some one in England want a shipment of American furniture? There is no question that for form and durability it would find a ready sale in England. There is no use in decrying the art movement in the United States. That is evident when the commoner household objects are examined. The progress of the finest art the world has known commenced in Greece with the designing of a simple lamp. The Temple followed in due time.

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READING BACKWARD.

Confessions of a Man.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

None of those who reply to "Hornet's" criticism of those who "skim through" or "scan" a book seem to me to have struck the keynote to the fallacy of the statement that it is a pernicious feminine habit born of the irresistible curiosity inherent in woman.

The habit is, in point of fact, thoroughly masculine, and born of an unwillingness on the part of busy men to waste valuable time and mental effort on books not worth reading, of which there is so vast an output in this age of cheap literature and prolific presses.

There may be many women, and men, too, for that matter, who are prompted to "skip," "skim," or read in advance chapters of a novel, because they lack the patience to await the development of the plot, or else are prompted by insatiable curiosity to "know how it all ends"; but there are certainly others, principally men, because the average man can spare from his life's work less time for the purpose of reading novels than can the average women, who "scan" a book in order to form an idea of its style and merit, and who, when once satisfied that it is worth the time and effort, read it conscientiously and thoroughly, "from cover to cover," with much more comprehension and appreciation than can those who read a book from beginning to end solely because of their interest in the development of the plot, and who remind me of the little negro boy who, having been given the picture of a bull pursuing a man, found endless amusement in the chase, exclaiming, from time to time: "He ain't cotched him yet; he ain't cotched him yet!"

A MAN WHO "SCANS" HIS BOOKS BEFORE READING THEM.

Edgemere, L. I., Aug. 26, 1900.

Vindication, Not Denial.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Hornet" has stung. May one of the "weak-minded class of readers who begin at the ending and end at the beginning" apply a little salve to the wound and defend rather than deny the crime with which women are charged?

There is a reason for all things, and in this case it is not difficult to discover, since it is plainly founded on the "first law of nature."

The habit of reading backward is not only direct obedience to natural law, but is also laudable from the author's point of view. If he has written something which satisfies himself, he wishes to gain the intelligent appreciation of readers, and unless he has put more into his work than an intricate plot he must be relegated to the ranks of dime novelists and discountenanced in polite society. The plot is simply a chain of tricks to hold the interest of readers and provide the author with an attractive means of communication with the world. He spends more "weary hours" on fine delineations of character, striking descriptions of natural beauties, and the apt wording of his philosophical observations than on the framework that supports them.

A woman possesses by nature livelier emotions and keener sympathies than a man. She loses herself in the characters of the book she reads. Her nerves are wrought upon by constant alternations of hope and fear, and they urge her forward in order that the strain of suspense may be relieved as speedily as possible.

When the heroine is hanging over a precipice and no rescuer is in sight, can the reader pause to admire a description of the valley? Most assuredly no. Nature, not curiosity, forbids. She must skim sentences, paragraphs, pages even, if the author has inconsiderately retarded the rescuer so long, and since events are so cunningly lapped that "the interest is never allowed to flag," she must rush on without relaxation until she finally reaches the end, half exhausted by the mad race, and with nothing but overwrought nerves as a reward.

The literary beauties have been overlooked, and the author's, as well as the reader's, aim has been missed.

Let the woman read in her own way, however, and note the difference. She takes the pages in proper numerical order until she has become acquainted with the prominent characters, and interest begins to accelerate her speed.

Now, interest in a thrilling novel is like rare old whisky. It needs to be diluted to make it palatable or beneficial.

At this point my reader dilutes hers with the certainty which the closing pages give that the rescuer must always appear at the proper moment and that none of the calamities are attended with fatal results. Then she proceeds in the legitimate manner, reading every word with calm appreciation, and feeling when the book is finished that she has assimilated the best in it.

The author has gained appreciation and the reader's mind has been healthfully stimulated.

Which is the better result?

OLIVE L. BEAMY.

New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 27, 1900.

Thinks "Hornet" and "Cynic" the Same.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Upon first perusal of "Hornet's" letter I was quick [illegible]

story. Let me assure him that in my experience that class is decidedly in the minority and also that so far as sex enters into the question I find a man is much more curious as to the "finis" than the woman. Especially is this the case with business men, who read simply to be diverted. I am only one of a very large class of women not filled with that "insatiable greed for the finis." To be as conscientious in my reading as in my living was a part of my early training, and I congratulate myself that I number among my women friends many equally conscientious readers. I extend to "Hornet" my sincerest sympathy and trust the future has in store for him the joy of knowing at least one woman who does not read her "stories backward."

From "Hornet's" unjust remark as to man having a monopoly of the "human store of common sense," I am led to surmise that "Hornet" and "Cynic" are identical.

FRANCES.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 28, 1900.

Better Appreciation Gained by the Practice.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Not belonging to "that weak-minded class of readers" referred to by "Hornet," and yet acknowledging to the frequent sin of "seeing how a book turns out" before I read it properly through, I wish to vindicate my practice.

With me, it depends entirely upon how great a book is, whether I turn first to see its ending, or perhaps skip through it to understand its ground plan, or whether I do not, and "insatiate curiosity" is not my excuse. With a fine book I invariably do so. The plot more or less distracts me from proper appreciation of the beauty of style, the charm of description, and the perfection in detail to be found in a high-class book. And to me the pleasure of reading such a work is all the more perfect and satisfying when I can calmly enjoy it as a whole.

To prove my theory one has only to realize, not how much one loses, but how much one gains, in re-reading a great book even more than once. How much fresh beauty, for instance, one finds in reading "Adam Bede" or "David Grieve" again after a few years. Our deeper understanding, broader sympathies, and riper experience find more in such books to respond to as time goes on, and surely the mere knowledge of how the "story turned out" can in no sense affect this sort of deep pleasure or appreciation.

With mediocre work it is quite different, and books that depend upon nothing deeper or finer than their plot for merit I never think of spoiling by this ruthless cutting off of their one avenue of interest, though I confess that to such I spare little of my leisure.

A READER.

Haines Falls, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1900.

Answer of a Woman.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I see that an individual masking as "Hornet" questions whether women are rational creatures. He seems to regard them as monkeylike things, and, I presume, would like to shut them up where they could do no harm.

From what maternal source sprang this individual? What has been his social life, and how long has he lived with blinded senses that he does not see the plain truth? God made this world, and has placed upon it men and women. I suppose "Hornet" does not mean to say that he can outdo Providence and give man a better companion. It is so evident that the two sexes are well balanced! The weak, clinging, questioning woman with the strong, brave man to support her is a pen picture everywhere accepted and admired. What shall we say of the reverse as often met and mourned over, the woman the wage earner, the family prop, the beast of burden, and the creature called man reveling in his cups, blacking her eyes, expectorating so fluently upon street corners?

In large things, so in small, as the small example is but a beginning of the larger evidence. So there are doubtless curious men who read books backward, if they read them at all. Anybody who knows anything knows that curiosity is not confined to women. But if men do so read, or women, the world is not concerned; there are things of greater importance to contemplate.

It is only "Hornet" who has no more serious business than to demand, "Let some woman champion the cause of her sex and, if possible, refute my statement." If possible! Excuse us, "Hornet," if you please; great-minded men of justice and generosity have been championing our cause for ages, and we do not need to do it for ourselves. These are the only kind of men we want to know. I fear the woman who knows you best will not "appreciate" your "delicate mechanism" unless she can "discover" what will "make it go."

At times like this, it is so comforting to remember that the world is made of individuals. Imagine all humanity crushed by a great intolerant power because of a batch of hornets!

In this suffering, sweltering weather, we long for an idiot-proof fence to envelop inquirers in its harboring meshes and so preserve our mental balance. You know, kind editor, you assured us it was not your office joker.

SARAH JENNINGS.

New York, Aug. 26, 1900.

The September Critic, which appears to-day, contains a poem by Edmund Gosse, author of "Gossip in a Library," called "[illegible]

"THE HELMET OF NAVARRE,"

The serial story which began in the August *Century* is a capital novel of adventure, the scene laid in France three hundred years ago. The August *Century* is entirely out of print, but the September *Century*, now ready, contains a synopsis of the opening chapters, with the second instalment.

"The author's fame is apparently established with this, her maiden effort."—*Boston Transcript.*

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NOTES AND NEWS.

New York (State) Library Association.

The regular annual meeting of the New York Library Association of this State will be held at the Lake Placid Club, on Adirondack Lakes Placid and Mirror, Sept. 26, 27, and 28. The first session will open at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th; other sessions will be determined by the weather and by the convenience of those in attendance. Enough promises of participation in the programme have already been secured to warrant the statement that the papers and discussions will be unusually entertaining and instructive. It is desired that at least one session shall be devoted to the discussion of questions of especial interest to the Trustees and librarians of the so-called minor public libraries; it is therefore requested that visitors write at once to the President of the association, Mr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University, stating the administrative difficulties which have been most perplexing to them during the last year. The Directors of the Lake Placid Club have extended a cordial welcome to all visiting members, offering rooms, baths, boats, bowling alleys, golf links, and other club privileges free during the week of the meeting. Further particulars may be obtained from the President, or the Vice President, Mr. Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls; the Secretary, Mary E. Hazeltine, Jamestown; the Treasurer, J. N. Wing of 226 West Forty-second Street, New York City, and H. L. Elmendorf, President of the Library Club, Buffalo.

New Life to a Magazine.

Last June Mr. Perriton Maxwell assumed editorial charge of The Metropolitan Magazine and has certainly succeeded in making it a dignified and readable periodical. The old features that were in any way distinctive have been preserved and augmented, but a great many new ones have been added, notably the scheme of having current questions briefly treated of by the persons best acquainted with them. Mr. Maxwell evidently believes in sacrificing the length of articles and stories to the benefit of numbers. The September Metropolitan contained a very readable illustrated article by a schoolmate of Rudyard Kipling, Capt. Michael Gifford White, entitled "Rudyard Kipling as I Know Him." It is preceded by a full-page portrait in tint representing Mr. Kipling in the costume of a South African war correspondent. Many of the other illustrations of the number are also in tint. Another article, which has an especial interest for book lovers, is "Literary Landmarks of New York," by Robert Harvey Davis, which is illustrated from photographs. Oscar Hammerstein writes about "Roof Garden Entertainments." An excellent idea of "Hunting Big Game With a Camera" is given through an illustrated article by that title by Clarkson Peters. Carroll Beckwith writes on "The Outlook for American Art." "The Pagan Heart of Cathay" is an elaborate study of contemporaneous life in China, by George L. Lawrence. Considerable space is devoted to pictures and sketches of people who are most talked about to-day.

A New Colonial Book by Alice Morse Earle.

Alice Morse Earle, well known as a writer on American Colonial affairs, has treated a new phase of her favorite subject in "Stage-Coach and Tavern Days," which, with photographs gathered by the author, is being prepared for early publication by the Macmillan Company. She does not confine her description to any given time or place, but gives, as it were, the evolution of Colonial transportation and tavern life. She compares the restricted pleasures and furnishings of the Puritan "ordinary" with the luxurious fare and rollicking bouts of the aristocratic tavern. We have a description of tavern diet and tavern manners, the cost of dishes, and the mode of preparing and serving them; while character sketches are furnished, not only through the variety of guests, but in the person of the tavern landlord and the stage driver. There are also chapters on "Tavern Ghosts" and "Knights of the Road."

The Magazine of American History.

Mr. William L. Stone and Mr. William Abbatt expect to begin the issue of the new series of The Magazine of American History on or before Jan. 1, 1901.

In size and character it will be the same as the original publication, which Mrs. Martha J. Lamb made so valuable a repository of American history—a square quarto of about eighty pages, with illustrations, at $4 a year.

Former subscribers and all those interested in aiding the re-establishment of a periodical of this character are asked to send in their names as subscribers and will be notified when a sufficient number has been received and payment is due. Mr. Stone's address is 151 Park Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Abbatt's 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Alfred Austin's Friend John Talman.

A brave man and true is John Talman, managing editor of The Pioneer Press of St. Paul. Few managing editors in this work-a-day world of journalism have the time to spend weary nights in defending Poets Laureate, but Mr. Talman can do this to the extent of more than a column—and his paper keeps coming out just the same. He takes William Archer to task for having painted "the devil too black" in the article on Austin he wrote for the August Critic. To Mr. Archer's complaint of the grievous lack of tact displayed by Mr. Austin in his international peace-promoting ode published during the Spanish-American war, Mr. Talman makes reply: "Does it not occur to Mr. Archer that Tennyson also could with equal justice be accused of want of tact when, at the outbreak of the Crimean war, nearly fifty years ago, two years after his appointment as Wordsworth's successor, he gave utterance to that spirited lyric, 'Hands All Round'? This contains two stanzas which were quoted in the press of the United States two years ago with the purpose of helping along the Anglo-American entente, which every patriotic citizen of this country was then most thankful for." Mr. Archer, proceeding with his criticism, makes the charge against the laureate of alliteration and cites "Inflexible as Fate" as an example, to which Mr. Talman responds with illustrations from Wordsworth, Tennyson, Coleridge, Browning, Keats, Shelley, Milton, and Shakespeare, (what close familiarity the managing editors maintain with literature out in St. Paul!) proving that if Mr. Austin errs he is at least in distinguished company. And, lastly, Mr. Talman takes exception to the criticism made against Mr. Austin's rhyming "Cecil" and "wrestle," and says: "The critic denounces this as a solecism. Then the highest and divinest of English singers, whose works promise to endure as long as our language, have been guilty of solecisms without number. * * * Let us consider a few of the rather inharmonious combinations of sound that acknowledged masters of song have utilized without rousing the ire of purist and critic:

Pope—God, bestowed; on, begun; stood, god; lost, boast; dare, war; great, seat; bear, revere; son, own; forsook, broke; repressed, feast.

Dryden—See, infallibility; tell, miracle; long, tongue; fear, bear.

Shakespeare—Adder, shudder; together, whither; noise, voice; unlikely, quickly; swine, groin; blood, stood.

Keats—Gourd, curd; moon, thereon; tone, gone; was, knot-grass.

Shelley—Thought, not; dwell, invisible.

Mr. Mabie's Life of Shakespeare.

Possessor of a direct yet poetic style, that some critics have called Elizabethan, and being an enthusiastic student of the literature of the Elizabethans, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie may be sure of a large, sympathetic, yet critical audience when his volume "William Shakespeare: Poet, Dramatist, and Man" appears. So much has already been written seemingly upon this very theme, and the actual data concerning the life of the Avon poet are so brief and fragmentary that it may be asked, What can Mr. Mabie hope to do that will be in any wise worthy of his subject or even of himself? In the first place, it has been the author's intention to give the story of Shakespeare's life in the same way in which contemporaneous biography is written; to set the man clearly in his own age by reproducing its atmosphere; to trace his education and development in the light of the facts as they have been ascertained and in the light thrown upon the poet's development by the chronology of the plays; to bring into view the stages of development in mind and art indicated by the plays; to make clear the large lines of Shakespeare's thought, for the purpose and in the hope of realizing the face, form, temper, speech, and character of the man. In other words, Mr. Mabie would present the poet, not as the antiquaries have found him, but as a vital personality, who lived at an intensely interesting age, and who by his great genius interpreted that age. The work will be profusely illustrated with portraits and views of the places and buildings connected with the drama in Shakespeare's time and of the Avon country. The Macmillan Company has the volume in press.

Items of the Day.

"The Life and Time of Cardinal Wiseman," by Wilfrid Ward, will shortly be published in a new and cheaper edition of two volumes by Longmans, Green & Co. The work will contain three portraits.

F. Marion Crawford's new book, "Rulers of the South: Sicily, Calabria, and Malta," illustrated by Henry Brokman, will be published in early October by the Macmillan Company. The work is in two volumes, uniform with "Ava Roma Immortalis."

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish next week a new edition of J. W. Mackail's "Biblio Innocentium;" called the "Little Bible," containing the Old Testament stories simply rewritten for young people; Maurus Jokai's "Doctor Dunbany's Wife"; "Hymns That Have Helped Me," edited by W. T. Stead; "Prayers, Ancient and Modern," edited by Mary W. Tileston, and three new volumes in the Temple Dickens.

Dr. Johnson's "Rasselas," illustrated by W. S. Rogers, will be the next volume in Messrs. Greening's Masterpiece Library.

Outing for September has an article on "American Athletics at the Paris Games"; the editor, Caspar Whitney, contributes "The Boats of the Far East"; Rollin E. Smith writes on "The Delusions About Hydrophobia," while Frederic Remington tells "How a Brook Trout Broke a Friendship." "How to Acquire Form in Golf" is an article by Harold H. Hilton, the amateur champion of Great Britain.

The current number of The Little Chronicle, Chicago's recent newspaper for boys and girls, has several articles treating of the current events in the Far East from the juvenile point of view. There are also articles on "Strikes and Some of Their Causes," "The Bee as a Money Maker," "The Bird Traveler," the last named with illustrations by the well-known artist-ornithologist Giacommelli, and "How Would You Like to Be a Circus Architect?"

Ellen Glasgow, author of "The Voice of the People," is the subject of a biography and portrait in the September Book News. There are also an interesting article on St. Radegund, a celebrated poetess of the sixth century; a portrait and sketch of Frank L. Stanton, and a talk on the best selling books of the month.

A new edition of the "Real Chinaman," by Chester Holcombe, is about to come from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Holcombe thinks that the Chinese, as a rule, are very quiet and orderly, yet given to perfect cyclones of unexplainable excitement, and in their wild frenzy know neither reason nor fear.

There will shortly be published at Doxey's Sign of the Lark, in this city, "Lars Veneris, and Other Poems," by Algernon Swinburne, with an introduction by Howard J. Rutgland; "Shakespeare's Sonnets," with initial letters by Porter Garnett; Markham's "Man With the Hoe," illustrated by Mr. Garnett; Kipling's "Recessional," with illustrations by Florence Lundborg; Kipling's "Vampire," illustrated by Landes Pfaelzs, and "Jacinta, a Californian Ideal, and Other Verses," by Howard V. Sutherland.

Messrs. Greening announce a second edition of "Ideal Physical Culture," wherein the author, "Apollo," the so-called Scotch Hercules, tells the truth about strong men's trickery.

The new steamer Deutschland of the Hamburg-American line, which has recently established a record for the transatlantic trip, is described in detail by Ray Stannard Baker in the September number of McClure's. The article tells of the building of the ship at the famous Vulcan yards, in Stettin, Germany, and is illustrated by pictures of the ship in various stages of construction, made on the spot by George Varian. The Deutschland is not only the swiftest but the costliest of ocean steamships, and new attention has been attracted to her since her recent record-breaking trip between New York and Plymouth.

A volume of poems by William J. Lampton, well known to newspaper readers through his peculiar form of zagzag rhymes, will be published by the Henry Altemus Company of Philadelphia under the title of "Yawps and Other Things." Mr. Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal has written an introduction to the book.

"The Story of the Life of Dr. Pusey," by the author of Charles Lowder, with a frontispiece, is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. This life is not an abridgment of Dr. Liddon's work, but an entirely independent memoir, written at the earnest request of Dr. Pusey's daughter, who desired that such a memoir should be published, chiefly for the many who have not time to study the four-volume life or the means to possess themselves of it.

Louis Rhead has illustrated Ralph Connor's "Black Rock" and "The Sky Pilot" for the Fleming H. Revell Company, and new editions of these books will shortly make their appearance. That Mr. Connor's popularity has not diminished during the warm weather is clearly shown by the statement that the sales of his books during August reached 25,000.

Josiah Quincy's paper on "The United States in China," which originally appeared in The Contemporary Review, will be republished in The Living Age, for Sept 8, as well as Prof. Lombrosa's "Diplomatic Ineptitude and the Chinese War" and Major's "Perennial Domestic Problem." The Living Age for Sept. 1 will contain Matthias Dunn's article "Mimicry and Other Habits of Cuttles" and the Dean of Lincoln's sketch on the personality of the late Mrs. Gladstone.

"A Work People's Paradise" is an article by René Bache which appears in the September Ledger Monthly; "Bee Culture for Women" is an illustrated article by F. G. Herman; "The Prettiest Charity in the Metropolis," by Waldon Fawcett, is a fully illustrated article on the floating and seaside hospitals of St. John's Guild. Among the writers of fiction who have contributed to this number are Julia Helen Twills, J. L. Barbour and Mary Helsey Miller.

The popular opinion that biographies are slow sellers is refuted in the case of Dr. James S. Drummond's "Life of Dr. Charles A. Berry," which is about to go into a second edition at Cassell & Co.'s. Dr. Drummond has written a popular life of a man who would have been universally popular had his field of action been broader. As is well known, Dr. Berry's work was in the Black Country (the coal region) of England, among the people of whom Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler writes in "The Farringdons." His church was in Wolverhampton, the home of Miss Fowler.

W. L. Courtney and not Sir George Douglas has written the monograph on Thomas Hardy for Messrs. Greening's English Writers of To-day Series. Sir George Douglas's contribution in this series will be "The Parnassian School in English Poetry," in which the popular writer will deal with Messrs. Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, and Thomas Bridges.

As an illustration of a new activity among playwrights and theatrical managers it is noticed that the publishers of The Century have already received application for dramatic rights of "The Helmet of Navarre," of which only the first installment has been printed.

"The Love Letters of a Violinist," by Eric Mackay and "The Love Sonnets of Proteus," by Wilfrid S. Blunt, have been incorporated by Doxey in the Lark Classic Series, and will shortly appear at the Sign of Lark.

A new Dooley book, fully illustrated by F. Opper, will shortly be brought out by R. H. Russell under the title of "Mr. Dooley's Philosophy." Among the great variety of subjects in Mr. Dunne's inimitable work which the artist has decided capable of caricature are "Marriage and Politics," "The Servant Girl Problem," "The Future of China," "The American Abroad," "The Paris Exposition," "Alcohol as Food," "Anglo-American Sports," "The Negro Problem," and "The American Stage."

A volume of "Essays Practical and Doctrinal," by the Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will be published Sept. 15 by Mr. Thomas Whittaker. It will gather up all of the author's noteworthy contributions to periodical literature and contain in addition several essays never before printed. The same publisher announces "The Church, Past and Present; A Review of Its History," by the Bishop of London and nine other famous men of the English Church. Some notable papers are promised among the contents of the volume.

A new popular one-volume edition of M. Huc's "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China" has been issued by The Open Court Publishing Company. This concerns, it will be remembered, the romantic travels of two Lazarist missionaries.

Announcements from Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—"Poetry does not pay," say the booksellers, wherefore it is pleasant to find publishers brave enough to give up a third of their "fall announcement" space to poetry, and this is what Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. do this season. There one finds "Last Songs from Vagabondia," one of the pieces of work left incomplete by the untimely death of Mr. Richard Hovey, but carried out according to the plan devised by Mr. Bliss Carman with him, and containing some later poems written by the survivor of the two friends in memory of the lost. The cover and end papers, like those in the original "Songs," are by Mr. Meteyard. The fragments of the last five of the nine plays ambitiously planned by Mr. Hovey have been arranged by Mrs. Hovey, and, with the addition of notes, make a volume entitled "The Holy Graal." The book is to be bound in half vellum, paper boards, and—so ends an American poet's work on the Arthurian legend.

Mr. Richard Burton's "The Song of the Unsuccessful" will appear in a small, paper covered volume, and may possibly rival "The Man with the Hoe." It might be worth while for half a dozen mischievous critics to combine to experiment on the American public by declaring that the verses were written to correct or to supplement the much-lauded work unloved by the late Mr. Huntington. It would be interesting to see if the game of puffery could be repeated.

"Fortune and Men's Eyes," by Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, is an Elizabethan drama, with Shakespeare as one of the characters, and with its personages and incidents very strongly contrasted. The volume contains some new short poems, and is much larger than "The Wayfarer." "The Masque of Judgment," by Mr. William Vaughan Moody; "A Gage of Youth" Mr. Gelett Burgess's songs, originally printed in The Lark, and a volume by Mrs. Florence Brooks Emerson entitled "Poems" complete this group.

Two novels and a volume of short stories complete the tale of fiction, and two of these are by one author, Mr. Hervey White. The first, "When Eve Was Not Created," is a fantasy, and gives its name to a collection including many others. The novel, "Quicksand," is a family story, extending over the lives of three generations, but chiefly concerned with the third, to which the hero belongs. The other novel, "Visiting the Sin," is by Miss Emma Rayner, and is the story of a Kentucky mountaineer feud.

Mr. Allyne Ireland has prepared a book on "China and the Powers," so arranged as to be especially valuable for reference, the relations of the empire and each great power being considered in a separate chapter. The book contains a history of China, with maps and the statistics absolutely necessary to keep the size and importance of the country before the reader. A new edition of Mr. James Jeffrey Roche's "Story of the Filibusters" will appear with the title, "By Ways of War." It has been revised, and new matter has been added, and it will be printed from new plates, with maps and illustrations.

"Concerning Children," by Mrs. Gilman, better known as Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, is a volume of essays certain to be neither sentimental nor sham philosophic, but with the possibility of being clever in ways widely diverse. "Comfort and Exercise," by Mrs. Mary Perry King, calls itself an "Essay Toward Normal Conduct," and comes in good time, for the gospel of "relaxing" is not very actively preached at present, and fashionable women of the day really need a new device for making themselves healthy. "Church Building," by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, is a volume discussing the question of art and ecclesiastical usage in church building, and is elaborately illustrated with examples and warnings. "Even as You and I," by Mr. Bolton Hall, contains thirty-three parables and an exposition of Count Tolstoi's philosophy perfectly satisfactory to him. It is a small book, wherein it will be found meritorious by those who desire to understand Count Tolstoi's theories, but object to devoting a lifetime to the task. "Theology at the Close of the Nineteenth Century," edited by the Rev. Dr. Vyrnwy Morgan, is a group of articles by eminent theologians, English and American. A new edition of Dr. James T. Bixby's "The Ethics of Evolution" closes the list of large books.

The little books, as everybody knows, are not the least important of this firm's issue. There are eight new Beacon biographies, beginning with Mr. Thomas E. Watson's "Thomas Jefferson," a combination of author and subject that does not seem serious. Mr. W. B. Shubrick Clymer has Cooper; Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., Father Hecker; Mrs. Alice Bache Gould, Agassiz; Mr. Richard Burton, Whittier; Mr. Charles T. Copeland, Edwin Booth; Mr. Owen Wister, Grant, and Mr. Lindsay Swift, Benjamin Franklin. George Eliot, by Clara Thomson, and Adam Duncan, by Mr. H. W. Wilson, are the coming Westminsters.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are publishing two novels this week—"Winifred," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, and "The Glory and Terror of Norwich," by M. M. Blake. The former is a story of the old smuggling days, when the coast dwellers of England slipped easily from their daily vocation of stealing from the King into murder of the subject, and the villain is artfully compounded of every creature's worst. It is skillfully written, and strongly resembles Mr. Hardy's best work. Very probably it will be little read for a few weeks, for at this season few seem equal to the exertion of reading anything, but, unless the fates are unwontedly vicious, it will be a chief favorite this Autumn. The other story, a tale of the Court of Edward III., is much too antique in its phrases to be easy reading, but its author thinks in modern terms and the love story might be of yesterday.

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ROYCROFT BOOKS.

Critics Inspired by Jealousy.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In these days of the commonplace, when the love element in man has been crushed out by the greedy paw of the ultra materialist, it is no huge joke to visit East Aurora and the Roycrofters at their work of making things as well as they can with joy in their hearts and sunshine in their faces.

We call people cranks nowadays who really have something to say and something to do in this mundane sphere of ours. It is not friendly, but shows how full of commonplace jealousy one may be without knowing it.

That Brother Elbert Hubbard has succeeded in the work that came to him by accident is well known, and if one were to judge by the quality of jealousy that is sent his way by mental telegraphy, it would argue that he is a mark of no mean proportions to fire at. We might just as well admit at the start that he is in it for what he can make, but on such a high plane that one is forced to admire his solution of the modern problem of labor and capital.

There are no "bosses" at the Roycroft shops, at least there is no brutal taking advantage of being "boss." The idea is to teach one to love to work with the hands, and to do it the very best one can, and then the natural reward comes of itself. There does not seem to be any humbug about this; a man who inspires other human beings to do a thing well for the love of doing it and to smile when the work is hard is no "charlatan."

What the writer found at East Aurora was the most delightful artistic atmosphere in America. There are love and generosity there. There is no conventionality that has become a hydra-headed monster. There is clear, clear atmosphere, and there is good, clear, honest thinking and doing. One does not wonder that this sort of thing seems like pose and charlatanism to the little busybodies who have no time for a single thought for another human being, but bend every energy to impress the world with the fact that it must look out for the great one, meaning, of course, the man who thinks with his feet.

It was a great day for the sculptor with ideas when he landed at the Roycroft shops and found he was not in it with what was going on in that little corner of heaven.

In the lives of some of the Roycrofters Mr. Hubbard has put new aspirations that lead to the kingdom on this earth, and yet he has done this in a bohemian sort of rig and long, uncut locks, inside and underneath of which is a big, noble heart.

He lays no claim to perfection, and does not dodge the crank missile when it is thrown at him. He has no time to spend on his critics, but he has time to criticise in a manner that is entirely original and effective. Nothing in modern literature has done so much good for the literary man as this honest pen of the philosopher of East Aurora.

Lowell says: "This is the slop-shop age, when every mother's son of us is cut out on the same pattern." Most litegary men of to-day are slop-shop, and they need the oxgoad from the farmhouse of the Big-pot at the Roycroft.

Individual freedom is being worked out in a way that will be useful as an example up there in Northern New York.

The preacher has told us what to do without giving us an example of the effect of all this doing, and hence we have not been overanxious to carry out another's commands, but if it is possible to live what one preaches and to quietly go on living, it is of some use to talk and say things that sound big and make others think. This living what is preached at East Aurora is by far the greatest recommendation for this effort to make life more beautiful and sacred by the most common thing in the world—just plain work—nothing else. Yes, there is something else—love for the neighbor. FRANK EDWIN ELWELL.

New York, Aug. 24, 1900.

Roycroft Books Cheap and Beautiful

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is not my purpose to provoke further discussion or to invite a controversy with John Marshall and "M.E.B.," but being an admirer of Elbert Hubbard and his work, I am constrained to write a few words in favor of The Man from East Aurora, N. Y. Until Hubbard began his work it was not possible for persons of small means to own books that were not like other books, (and that, you know, is the true book lover's boast.) The Morris books commanded very high prices, and the so-called limited editions were within reach only of those who could afford to buy books for adornment rather than intellectual enjoyment. The regular publishers were so busy sending out a million or two copies of books like "David Harum" that they were forced to neglect those authors whose work was "for all time," and the book lover could not hope to have copies of his favorite books in odd and unusual editions. With the advent of the Roycroft Press came the opportunity to get at slight cost in real limited editions such works as "The Deserted Village," "The Ancient Mariner," Lamb's "Essays," and other favorites in such form and style as could not be bought at "the big store" shops. It is true that Roycroft books are far from being perfect, and I do not believe that Elbert Hubbard himself would make this extreme claim; but are they not unique and a delight to read? The prices which Roycroft books fetch at the book auctions would appear to answer this question. Even John Marshall is offered a great advance over cost price for his despised Roycroft issues. I believe it is Hubbard's ambition to do better work, and it would seem to be only fair to render praise for the good he has done and in a kindly way spur him on in a race which shall have perfection for its end, even should he never get within speaking distance of the finish. C. M. W.

Wenonah, N. J., Aug. 29, 1900.

The Good Mr. Hubbard Has Done.

From The Indianapolis Press.

In three parallel columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, three correspondents give three very different estimates of the work of Mr. Elbert Hubbard and the Roycrofters. Mr. Hubbard has some very attractive qualities of literary style. He writes with a stub pen, and draws marks under his words. He has force. He has pungency. He has dash and cleverness and esprit. There is a full-blooded humanity and a straightforward manliness in his words that is good to read. It is the spirit of a noble gentleman that shines through the lines of his pages. His view of life is sane and wholesome; and his ethical code is that of a man made out of the very finest quality of clay. He takes his humanity with him when he goes to write, and consequently he writes with a power that can only be acquired from complete sympathy with the mind addressed. He does not write for the writing's sake nor for the purpose of expressing fine sentiments. He writes because he has something worth saying, and worth saying so that it will be accepted by people who read it. He does not believe in any sort of shams, and if his honesty is sometimes brutal, it is none the less effective for good. True, his style is not without defects. He has two serious faults which tend to diminish the literary value of his work. One is his passion for epigram, which often leads him into inaccurate statements. Another and kindred fault is his propensity to obtain effects by any means soever. He will not hesitate to be coarse if by so doing he can emphasize his point. This is a great weakness.

The oddities of style do not, however, serve to render his writing valueless. They are excesses which his admirers would be glad to see him leave off, but if he will not his words must be taken as they appear, and it is safe to say that this will not prevent them from proving of great advantage to many readers. Of his work in teaching the value of beautiful bookmaking to effectively present works of literary art—the essential aesthetic harmony between beautiful thought, beautiful expression, and beautiful presentation of that expression—too much cannot be said. True, he has not reached perfection in his own bookmaking and binding shop, but he has done some very excellent work, and, better still, he has done much to create a demand for beautiful books that will be a constant force making for perfection in the art of printing and binding—an art which shoddy publications and ten-cent editions of the classics seriously menaced.

Prominent Men of New York.*

Mr. Mitchell C. Harrison, after two years of concentrated labor, has produced two imperial octavo volumes, which in more ways than one are a distinct advance over most biographical works. The field of research has been confined to the Empire State, and of the more prominent citizens of this territory the compiler has selected about five hundred who, to him and the gentlemen who aided his judgment, appear worthy to have their records set forth in a work bearing the title "New York State's Prominent and Progressive Men." It is not alone sufficient that the men in this category have done something—for there are several names prominent in the political press that will be found missing—but that they should have done something distinctively tending for the good not only of themselves, but for those of the communities where they live or where their influence has been felt. In a word, they are prominent because they are progressive, rather than those that some may consider progressive because others have thought they were prominent.

Above all, Mr. Harrison's work is useful. The five hundred biographies are each well written, readable, and yet with comprehensive adjustment of facts and of well-toned criticism, which although slight, removes the essays from the mere field of chronology. Much has been entertainingly put forth in the scant five hundred words of which each biography is composed. A portrait of the subject of each article precedes the text and is in the form of a fine steel engraving, including an autograph. The subjects are equally divided between the two volumes, and in each are alphabetically arranged from A to Z. This scheme, of course, permits the compilation of future volumes without disturbing the original arrangement.

As pieces of bookmaking the volumes are most excellent. Nothing, however, need be added to the particulars of description when it is learned that the printing is by Theodore L. De Vinne & Co. The text appears upon heavy hand-made paper, with deckle edges, and the leaves are substantially bound in dark green half leather with the coat of arms of both the City and State of New York impressed in gold on the backs.

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McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO. beg to announce that two editions of "Monsieur Beaucaire" have been entirely sold out. Another large edition is being prepared, and will be ready in about ten days. The delay is caused by the reproduction of the illustrations in color. We would have been prepared for this, but the book sold much faster than we anticipated. The public got ahead of us. However, we will soon be able to supply the demand.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

F. Marion Crawford, who has divided his time during the Summer between the baths of Lucca and Amalfi, will probably return to this country before the middle of the month. He is very anxious to be present at the opening night of his play, "In the Palace of the King," which will be presented in Washington, Sept. 24. Almost simultaneously his novel by that name will appear from the press of the Macmillan Company, with the additional sub-title of "A Story of Old Madrid." It is a historical romance of the time of Philip II. of Spain. The hero of the story is the famous Don Juan of Austria, son of the Emperor Charles V., who won back Granada a second time from the Moors. The heroine is Dolores de Mendoza, a high-spirited and beautiful young woman. This period, in which Spain appeared in her greatest magnificence, has enabled the author to place his story in most romantic and brilliant surroundings.

Apropos of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, it is an interesting fact and one which speaks well for the great reading public of the United States that there is in England (where the translated Rubaiyat first appeared) so far only one edition of this immortal poem, and that from the days when FitzGerald first gave his incomparable translation thereof to a world unacquainted with the beauty of Persian letters, it has found small favor, except in a select coterie formed of men and women whose finished education enabled them to perceive its merit and the charm of the poem. In this country, on the other hand, where education is universal, the "Rubaiyat" has gone through hundreds of editions. It has been reprinted from New York to San Francisco, and each edition has been gobbled up by a public ever alive to the best in literature. Few are the people who have not read it, and when they do so, they will be aware of what they have hitherto missed. It is also a remarkable fact that the two illustrators of the "Rubaiyat" are both Americans, the one Elihu Vedder, the other Florence Lundborg, a California girl, who has worked for years in Paris on William Doxey's edition of Omar Khayyam's immortal quatrains, announced as a publication this Autumn.

The current number of The Gem, a London literary paper, has an interesting article about what famous men read. One good story is told by Lord Salisbury. The Premier, in the course of a recent address to a small literary circle, said:

One book has always fascinated me, and on more than one occasion has drawn me out of bed very early in the morning. This is Dumas's "Monte Cristo." A few months ago I was staying at Sandringham. I had my favorite with me, and about 4:30 in the morning I got up and went into the beautiful grounds, and sat down for an hour or two to be "carried away" by my book. I had been reading for about half an hour when I heard some one say, "What! are a Prime Minister's duties so heavy that he must needs be up so early in order to study?" I turned and saw the Prince of Wales. I showed him the book that had drawn me out so early, and he said laughingly that he would read such an apparently fascinating book. Three weeks afterward he said to me: "'Monte Cristo' drew you out of bed at 4:30 in the morning; I may say that it drew me out of my bed at 4 in the morning."

Many people who love nature and are fond of having it interpreted for them by a clever, observing author, have been loud in their praises of Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "Nature's Calendar." John Burroughs recently wrote concerning it: "The book will be a guide and a stimulus to every student of open-air nature. Could I have got hold of it in my younger days it would have been a godsend." Mr. Ingersoll's work, it would appear, particularly appeals to teachers, who find in it the necessary stimulus for naturally observant children. Mr. Ingersoll, it may interest his friends to know, has received his formal appointment in the Extension Division of the University of Chicago, and already has engagements for courses of lectures on animal life which he is at present hard at work preparing.

Edward W. Bemis of the New York Bureau of Economic Research writes to a friend from London: "In 'The Trust Problem' Prof. Jenks has given an unusually strong and helpful treatment of the causes leading to our great aggregations of capital. I have no hesitancy in giving this work the most hearty indorsement as an eminently safe and much-needed discussion of a burning question of our times."

William Winter, who lives on Staten Island, has "created" a very notable and important library in the Academy at St. George which bears the island name. It is his creation, not alone because he has given the larger portion of the books it contains, but because he devotes himself to its service and enlargement, having a desk in the library and usually spending some hours each day in caring for it. He secures contributions from his many literary friends, and the Winter course of lectures is among the choicest in the land. There is hardly a distinguished literary visitor to this country or to New York City that has not contributed, and gladly, too, by pen and voice, to the benefaction the aged poet and critic is directing.

The Newcastle House, which has stood for many years a literary landmark in the northeast corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, has been sold, and the story goes that it will shortly be demolished to make room for a modern building. It was in the library of this dwelling that Dr. Johnson labored with the Duke of Newcastle in

Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston have just issued a reprint of Eugene Field's "The Tribune Primer," in an edition of 250 numbered copies, printed from type. The little book of about thirty pages was printed at the Barta Press, in black and red, and is attractively bound in blue-gray boards. The necessity for this book's reprint is shown in a note on the reverse of the title page. The first edition of "The Tribune Primer" was published in an edition of fifty copies only in Denver in 1882, and is at present valued at about $125 per copy; the second edition, abridged and illustrated, published in Brooklyn in the same year, being valued at $18 a copy, so there would seem to be a field for an even larger reprint, although there are two or three other cheaper editions which have just been put on the market. This édition de luxe, as its publisher calls it, sells for $1 a copy, and is sufficiently in Field's funniest vein to make it well worth reading. It may be remembered also that Eugene Field was particularly fond of taunting collectors with the fact that this little book, in the Denver edition, was practically unobtainable.

Miss Edith Carey of Le Vallon, Guernsey, who is well known as a writer upon the genealogy and family history of many of the old Channel Island families, as well as upon other forms of local history, has in course of preparation an interesthg volume which she is transcribing and editing, on a subject upon which she is said to speak with considerable authority, the title of her book being "The Folk-Lore of Guernsey." This volume is to appear during the coming Winter, or by Easter at the latest; its publication being awaited with considerable interest.

Among the most important and interesting of the sixpenny volumes of English novels which the London publishers are still issuing, will be found Theodore Watts Dunton's "Aylwin," which is said to contain an introduction by its author, specially prepared for this edition, of considerable interest and importance. It would hardly seem possible that so long a story, which in the larger and more expensive editions forms an exceptionally thick volume, could be printed, bound, and sold at 6d., with any hope of profit for either its author or publisher. That it has been so issued, however, must be proof to the contrary.

The first two volumes of the de luxe edition of the works of Walter Pater, which Macmillan & Co., Limited, of London have in the press, the first volume of which they had hoped to issue early this month, instead of in September, as at first announced, are not yet ready. Seven hundred and fifty copies, exclusive of the twenty-five intended for presentation, are being printed for England and America, which would seem a large issue of a comparatively expensive edition of a writer like Walter Pater, whose books can scarcely be said to be popular; and yet, thanks possibly in some measure to the beauty of the Macmillan de luxe editions, in which highly successful sets of Tennyson, Kipling, and Lamb have already appeared, the publishers announce that the entire edition has been subscribed for before the appearance of the first volume. But as 250 copies of this edition have been reserved for an American house, it is probable our readers may yet be able to secure a set through any first-class bookseller. The Pater promises to increase even more rapidly in value than have the earlier issues in the same series, for the reason that good, uniform editions of the various Pater volumes have been difficult to obtain; while a set of this author's books in first editions only would be found very costly. The price of the present de luxe edition, the binding of which is particularly striking, is 10s. 6d. per volume; but it is probable that the American edition will be sold at $3.50 per volume, as was the case with the de luxe Lamb. The entire set will consist of eight volumes, to be issued monthly, subscriptions for which will be taken for complete sets only.

Personal Impressions, a little magazine published monthly by Messrs. Elder & Shepard of San Francisco, who are also the proprietors, if it is possible to judge from photographs, of one of the most artistic workshops in America, changes its name with the September issue, to the simpler title Impressions. Although in existence about six months only, the little magazine, with its articles both on literary and art topics signed, and with the utmost attention paid to attractive detail in printing, paper, and decoration, has made a very favorable impression. Its cover in black and red, after a design by one of its editors, is remarkably good. One of the maga-

Mr. Julian Ralph, the war correspondent and author, has written to his friends in America to say that his physical condition renders it impossible for him to meet the wishes of the many that had applied to him for lectures on his experiences in modern warfare. He says that his nerves are "like fleas, and are jumping about all over his body," or, as he puts it in another way, his experience in South Africa was "like a journey to Hades, from which it takes a long time to come back." Weeks ago he was obliged to cancel all his English engagements, and as he sees no prospect of an early return to health he most reluctantly and regretfully gives notice that he cannot come to America this Winter.

The American Book Company of New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, announces a new series of State histories, which, being cast in story form, present in lieu of the bare facts and dates so often found real persons and scenes taken from aboriginal, Colonial, Revolutionary, and later periods of the States so far chosen for such treatment. While the short stories which go to make up each of the several volumes have a direct bearing upon the history of a particular State, they are so distinctively National in their character as to prove of general interest. The publishers have been most fortunate in being able to obtain stories of Georgia from the pen of Mr. Harriss, while we find Mr. Stockton writing of New Jersey, Mr. Thompson of Indiana, Mr. Cooke the volume upon the Old Dominion, Mr. Thwaites that on the Badger State, while Mr. Brooks is the author of tales relating to the Old Bay State, and Mr. Howells has written stories connected with Ohio's history—to mention a part only of the volumes already announced. Not only are many of these men peculiarly well fitted to write on their several States, but being also the possessors of great literary skill and ability, they should be able to make their respective volumes of much interest not only to the student for whom it is primarily intended, but to the general reader as well. The little volumes are to be published in cloth, attractively bound and illustrated, at 60 cents per volume, and should command a wide sale.

The Rev. George Eyre Evans of Aberystwyth, Wales, author of "Whitchurch of Long Ago," "Midland Churches," &c., announces for publication, as soon as 400 subscribers' names have been received, "A History of Aberystwyth: Its Court Leet, 1690-1836, with Supplemental Chapters to 1900," which, through the courtesy of the Mayor and corporation, has been compiled from the original records of the Court Leet, additional information having been obtained from the archives of the Quarter Sessions of Cardiganshire, and manuscripts in the Record and other public offices. The work, with plates, will appear in twelve monthly parts, at a shilling net per part, which will be issued to subscribers only, whose names will be printed in the volume. Subscriptions to this work may be sent to the author, care of The Welsh Gazette Printeries, Aberystwyth. Mr. Evans has lately issued a prettily printed little pamphlet, giving a list of his printed and written books and transcripts, which include service books, church histories, records of provincial assemblies, antiquarian notes, "brass rubbings," and, in fact, almost every form of local history. Mr. Evans is a prominent member of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors, as well as of the Monumental Brass Society. Collectors of "rubbings" seem to be slowly gaining ground in America. Mr. Evans shows a liberality not often possessed by collectors in announcing in this little pamphlet that any books, manuscripts, plates, or plans in his collection are entirely at the disposal of students or writers who may wish to consult them.

James Lyne's Survey.*

A new book by William Loring Andrews always finds its audience as soon as published. The present small volume of about forty pages may be regarded as a supplementary chapter to an earlier book, "The Bradford Map," which was published in 1893. As is always the case in the Andrews books, we find in this volume an almost complete perfection of mechanical detail. The work of The Gilliss Press, the type, paging, paper, engraving of its maps, and even the lettering of its plain blue cloth binding are unusually fine.

The Bradford map is a plan of the old

*JAMES LYNE'S SURVEY; or, As It Is More Commonly Known, The Bradford Map. A Plan of the City of New York at the Time of the Granting of the Montgomery Charter in 1731, &c. By William Loring Andrews. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900.

city of New York, which is reproduced from the original in the possession of the New York Historical Society, and which is now for the first time published by itself. The original map is 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, and is printed from three plates. The map is surrounded by a wide margin, in which are printed the arms of the city, the arms of the Province of New York, and the arms of Lord Montgomery, the Governor of the Province at the time the map was made. The map is also surrounded by a wide border, in which are printed the names of the streets, wharves, slips, and public buildings. The map is also surrounded by a wide margin, in which are printed the names of the streets, wharves, slips, and public buildings. The map is also surrounded by a wide margin, in which are printed the names of the streets, wharves, slips, and public buildings.

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"A. H. H." Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, New York City: "'G. A. H.,' who inquired in regard to the quotation 'The mills of God grind slowly,' &c., will find the poem as translated by Dr. Buchheim in the Golden Treasury Series, published by the Macmillan Company. The volume is entitled 'Deutsche Lyrik.' The author is Friedrich Van Logan."

"F. T.," Freemanburg, N. Y.: "Please give me some information about Marah Ellis Ryan—her life, works, and present home."

Marah Ellis Ryan was born in Martin, Butler County, Penn., Feb. 27, 1860, and wrote poems and stories under the pen name of "Ellis Martin." In 1883 she married Sam E. Ryan, a comedian, now deceased. For five years she was on the stage, but since 1890 she has lived a retired life in the timber lands of the Alleghanies, her address being Fayette Springs, Fayette County, Penn. She is the author of "A Pagan of the Alleghanies," "Merze," "In Love's Domains," "Told in the Hills' Domains," "Squaw Eloise," "A Flower of France," "Comrades," "A Chance Child," and "The Bond-Woman."

"P. C. W.," 59 Broadway, New York City: "In your last issue you mention the Quaritch Catalogue for June. Will you kindly inform me how I may obtain one, the cost, &c.?"

Address B. A. Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly, London.

"W. A.," 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City: "Mr. Robert J. McWilliams (Page 539, SATURDAY REVIEW, Aug. 11) will find the article he is in search of by referring to Poole's Index to Periodical Literature under 'Inverawe and Ticonderoga.' It was written by Dean (A. P.) Stanley, and originally appeared in an English magazine, whence it found its way into many American magazines. I have not the Index by me, or could give the exact reference. I think it first appeared in 1881."

L. A. Leffingwell, Bloomfield, Conn.: "Please tell me something about Sir George Etherege and George Farquhar, the English dramatists."

Sir George Etherege was born about 1635. He was educated at Cambridge, and later at one of the Inns of Court. His first comedy, "The Comical Revenge," was produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre in 1664, and was published that year. "She Would if She Could" was published in 1667, and "The Man of Mode" in 1676. He was knighted about 1680, and was married about the same time. In 1684 he was sent to The Hague on diplomatic business, and from 1685 to 1688 lived at Ratisbon. He died in Paris in 1691. His works were collected in 1704. The best modern edition, edited by A. W. Verity, was published in 1888. George Farquhar was born in Londonderry in 1678, and was educated there. He then went to Trinity College, Dublin, but left there in 1695. Soon after he appeared on the Dublin stage. In 1697 he went to London, where his first play, "Love and a Bottle," was produced at Drury Lane in 1699. "The Constant Couple" was played in 1700, and "Sir Harry Wildair" in 1701. He was presented by the Earl of Orrery in 1700 with a Lieutenant's commission, and was married in 1703. He sold his commission to pay his debts and died in poverty in April, 1707. "Love in a Bottle" was published in 1699, "Sir Harry Wildair" in 1701, "The Inconstant" in 1702, "The Twin Rivals" in 1702, "The Stage Coach" (written with Motleaux) in 1705, anonymously; "The Recruiting Officer" in 1706, "The Beaux' Stratagem" in 1707, "Love's Catechism" (from the preceding) in 1707, and "The Constant Couple" in 1710. His "Comedies" were collected in 1710, his "Works" in 1718-36, again in 1775, with a "Life," by Wilkes, and finally, edited by A. C. Ewald, in 1892.

"Student," Hartford, Conn.: "Kindly give me a few facts about John Gower, author of 'Confessio Amantis.'"

John Gower was born about 1325. He probably traveled abroad in his youth, and subsequently lived mainly in Kent. On Jan. 25, 1397 he married Agnes Groundolf. He then resided at Southwark. In 1400 he became blind. He died in 1408 and was buried in St. Saviour's, Southwark. His great work is the "Confessio," edited and printed by William Caxton in 1483. In 1818 the Roxburghe Club collected and printed Gower's "Balades and Other Poems," and in 1850 the club printed his "Poema Quod Dicitur Vox Clamantis."

Francis L. Bartow, 990 Eighth Avenue, New York City: "Who were the 'Boston Bard,' 'Harry Franco,' and 'A Gentleman of New York,' and what books were written by Thomas Ward, author of some poems on the Passaic River, which Edgar Allen Poe made fun of?"

"The Boston Bard" was R. S. Coffin; C. F. Briggs used the name of "Harry Franco," and Washington Irving edited Thomas Campbell's works in 1810 over the name of "A Gentleman of New York." Thomas Ward (1807-73) wrote the following books: "A Month of Freedom," New York, 1837; "Passaic, a Group of Poems Touching That River, with Other Musings," by Elaccus, New York, 1842; "Flora; or, the Gipsy's Frolic: a Pastoral Poem in Three Acts," New York, 1858; "War Lyrics," (privately printed,) New York, 1865; "Address Before the New York Society Library on the 100th Aniversary of Its Incorporation, Nov. 9, 1872," New York, 1872.

Arthur Maurice, Cambridge, Mass.: "What books did Margaret Fuller write?"

"Conversations with Goethe in the Last Years of His Life," translated from the German of Echermann, Boston, 1839; "Günderode," (an anonymous translation from the German of the correspondence between the Canoness Günderode and Bettine Brentano,) Boston, 1842; "Summer on the Lakes," Boston, 1844; "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," New York, 1845; "Papers on Literature and Art," New York, 1846; "Woman in the Nineteenth Century and Kindred Papers Relating to the Sphere, Condition, and Duties of Woman," New York, 1855; "At Home and Abroad; or, Things and Thoughts in America and Europe," in four parts, Part I. also edited The Dial, July, 1840-April, 1844, in association with Emerson and Ripley.

Wanted and to Exchange.

J. Whitmore Barry, 205 West Eleventh Street, New York City: "I have The New York Record and Guide, New York, for the years 1897, 1898, and 1899, nearly complete, and will exchange for books on the drama. Would like to hear from readers having same to dispose of."

J. R. McCay, 46 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I am anxious to purchase a copy of 'The Grammar of the Lotus'—a history of the development of ornament, by Prof. William H. Goodyear."

M. M. Kaufman, Clarion, Penn.: "I am in the market to buy second-hand copies of the following: Swedenborg's 'Economy of the Animal Kingdom,' and Boswell's 'Johnson.' State condition and price."

Alfred Friest, 192 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Wanted—Two copies of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 13, 1900. I will pay 10 cents a copy and postage. I also want Volumes I. and III. of Pinkerton's 'Voyages,' published in 1810-1811; first and fifth reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, Volume I. and any later than Volume III., of 'Records of the Union and Confederate Navies,' and the 'Compilation of Official Records of the Rebellion.'"

Henry Mooch, 113 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City: "Will sell or exchange the following books: American Carriage Directories of 1897, 1898, and 1899, and the Mercantile Agency Postal and Shippers' Guide of 1898."

Charles H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn.: "I would like to purchase second-hand copies of Munro's 'Lucretius,' and Lange's 'History of Materialism.'"

Dr. L. S. Horton, 124 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Secretary of the Medico-Historical Society: "Wanted—To complete set for the medical library of a charitable institution, Medical Registers for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. Creditable mention or cash will be given."

Eugene L. Didier, 1,722 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.: "I want book, magazine, and newspaper articles about Charles Dickens, for which I will exchange books, &c., on the civil war, drama, and Americana, or buy for cash at reasonable prices."

F. J. Root, Box 2,251, New York City: "I have a complete set of The Illustrated London News for 1863 and the first six months of 1864, save the last three weeks of June. All are in excellent condition, having hardly been opened. Will sell at a reasonable price. I want to find a genealogy of the Root family. It was printed some thirty years ago. Can any of your readers help me?"

F. J. Root, Box 2,251, New York City: "I want standard works in exchange for the following: Scott's Poetical Works, one volume, 8vo, cloth, 1,100 pages; Byron's Poetical Works, one volume, 8vo, sheep, 800 pages; Hume's Essays, (Mendum Edition,) one volume, 8vo, cloth, 280 pages; Addison's 'Spectator,' (Blackfriar's Edition,) one volume, 8vo, half calf, 720 pages; Scott's Waverley Novels, four volumes, 8vo, sheep, 5,000 pages, and T. P. O'Connor's "Parnell Movement," one volume, 12mo, cloth, 370 pages."

H. M. Tynan, 9 Jackson Street, Paterson, N. J.: "I would like to hear from readers having any of Richard Jeffries's works to sell or exchange."

Will T. Irelan, Gillman, Ill.: "I have 'Acts Passed at the First Session of the Congress of the United States of America,' Volume I, Philadelphia, printed by E. Oswald, 156 Market Street, South, 1793. Bound in sheep, well preserved. Fly leaf has name of Samuel Haines, 1795. Will entertain offers."

A. S. Howell, 59 Walnut Street, Montclair, N. J.: "I would like to buy histories of Oregon and California in their earlier days; also, envelopes on letters from those States written from 1847 to 1857. I have for sale a copy of Herndon's 'Universities and Their Sons,' in five large, handsome volumes, entirely new, cost $75. Will sell for $60. Also, a copy of the last issue of the Government Statistical Atlas, for $10."

A Well-Meant Mistake.*

The writer of "Social Sinners" has evidently the best intentions in the world, a genuine abhorrence of evil, a sincere desire to have his story "make for righteousness." But he painfully lacks the literary touch and the artist's sense of proportion, hence he has succeeded only in giving a series of brutally frank revelations of vice and coarseness that tend to vulgarize the mind of the reader rather than to lead it into a purer atmosphere. Certain passages and situations are evidently suggested by resurrection, but it is a dangerous thing to tamper with the Master's weapons, and Resurrection with the genius left out is apt to degenerate into a police report, instead of becoming a trumpet call to purity and Christlikeness.

In the story before us, the baldness of the style, the utter banality of the conversations, the stupidity and coarseness of the characters are the salient features. It is good that the author has a genuine horror of social sins and sinners, but to portray vice in its nakedness, so that the portrayal elevates rather than debases, is the gift of a few inspired intellects, a gift assuredly not bestowed upon the author of "Social Sinners." It is difficult to see what good can come from keeping the company to which he introduces us, becoming familiar with their low pleasures, and aware of their atrophied souls.

In short, from both a literary and an ethical point of view, we can but consider "Social Sinners" a well-meant mistake.

Dr. Van Dyke's National Institute Address.

In a pretty little volume in gray boards, with rubricated title and title page, the Cadmus Press has just issued, in a privately printed edition, limited to 100 copies, which are to be had at $2 each, Dr. Henry Van Dyke's address on "Books, Literature, and the People," which was delivered before the National Institute of Arts and Letters at its first meeting, New York, Jan. 30, 1900. The little volume is well printed, on good linen paper, with ornamental initials in red. Dr. Van Dyke first distinguishes between the people and the public, the latter being the small portion of the people prominent at the moment—"the mirror of passing fashions, the court of temporary judgments." The term "the people," has a broader and better significance; it stands

Watch This Page —FOR— Important Announcement

feeling, which lies behind the talk of the day."

He tells us that the people do not exist for the sake of literature, but literature for the people, "to refresh the weary, console the sad, to hearten up the dull and downcast, to increase man's interest in the world, his joy of living, and his sympathy with all sorts and conditions of men." He also points out the heartlessness of art for art's sake alone; art in literature for the sake of its money value being not art at all, but commerce; while the highest form of literary art is that devoted to the best interests of the people, which should become the most noble, vital, and crowning happiness of human life. This National Institute, Dr. Van Dyke points out, is seeking the advancement of arts and letters by strengthening and deepening the relations between American literature and the American people in such manner as to enrich our common life, preserve the liberty of the individual, and guide men forward in the pursuit of the highest happiness.

He tells us that, the opening of libraries makes milestones on the path of progress; that books are easier of access and possession now than is any kind of material food; that boooks are practically free from all sorts of oppression; that there is no danger at this day of party politics exerting a baneful influence on the fate of books, and that in every way the condition of the realm of letters is better, more closely related to the people and far-reaching in its influence than ever before. He also points out some of the existing dangers menacing the spread of good literature. Department-store books are only objectionable when not bought or sold in the proper spirit; the book sold for a nickel is all right unless trash is advertised and taken as sterling silver; popularity instead of perfection as an aim is another great danger, while, above all, we must learn to distinguish between books and literature—5,000 books being published annually in England, and nearly as many more here.

He also says that the public is satisfied with the standard of salability, but that the very qualities which make a book salable may in reality prevent it being literature. Dr. Van Dyke in closing points out the four elements which of necessity enter into all good literature—"An original impulse," "first-hand study of the subject or material," "a human aim, to cheer, console, purify, or ennoble the life of the people," and what is equally important, "patient, joyful, unsparing labor for the perfection of form." Dr. Van Dyke's address will be found most interesting throughout, and the little book, the first issue we have seen from the Cadmus Press, a very dainty edition.

Phrases Derived from the Sea.

From Temple Bar.

To "keep aloof," i. e., to keep your luff when sailing to the wind, has been a term in common use on land since the days of Matthew Paris; to be "taken aback," i. e., by a sudden change of wind; to "lose one's ballast," or, in other words, to grow top-heavy with conceit when the centre of gravity has sunk too low; to "bear a hand," to bring a man to his "bearings," to have a snug "berth," to give a man "a wide berth;" to "chop about" in shifting winds of perplexity to "cut and run," to "run the gantlet," (prop. ganflope,) once a well-known ordeal on shipboard; to be "half seas over," used by writers from Swift downward as expressive of too much drinking; to leave a comrade "in the lurch," to be "hard up," or to "bear up for Poverty Bay"; to recognize a man by the "cut of his jib," to "look out for squalls," to be left "high and dry," to "tell it to the marines," to "go to Old Nick," or St. Nicholas, the patron of sailors; to follow a thing to the "bitter end," i. e., to pay out cable till there is no more left at the bitts; to "steer a middle course," to "steer clear" of a man, to hold on "till all's blue," i. e., till the ship has made her offing; to be ready "in a brace of shakes," i. e., before the sail has flapped three times; to "kick up a breeze"; to put things "ship shape"—these are but a few out of many that show how the life and familiar speech of every Englishman are salted by the briny breath of the four seas that wash his island home.

A new edition de luxe of Elbert Hubbard's famous essay, "A Message to Garcia," has been published by the Passenger Department of the New York Central. The new issue is the first 5,000 of the third half-million edition, and is numbered consecutively from 1,000,000 to 1,004,999. It is bound in boards, and contains, together with the "Message" and numerous views and portraits, many things that have been written about Mr. Hubbard's effort since it made its first modest appearance in The Philistine.

SEPT 1900

TO MAKE LIVES RICHER

Help for Educated but Friendless Persons as Given by the International Brotherhood.

"The International Brotherhood," which was founded in England in 1897, through the efforts of Miss Skeat, daughter of Prof. Skeat of Oxford, the Chaucer authority, is slowly winning its way, and especially in Manchester, which is now regarded as one of the brotherhood's most influential centres. The society's aims are, first, that its members shall pledge themselves to help, to the best of their ability, any one needing assistance of any sort, with whom they may come in contact, without respect to nationality or other limitations; financial aid of any sort, however, being strictly prohibited—all members of the brotherhood resident in foreign lands are to endeavor by personal effort to live up to their own ideal of character, and members generally are to use their personal influence in such fashion as to bring about a closer relationship between nations, and thus prepare the way for international arbitration to take the place of war.

The most valuable phase of the society's work lies in the unusual special methods of help suggested to its members. The brotherhood is founded for social purposes only, irrespective of politics or creed, and is particularly desirous of enlisting as members those to whom the following special objects appeal: The calling upon new students on their first arrival at the universities, or upon students residing at foreign universities; aiding teachers, especially those residing in foreign countries, by social invitations; assisting literary people, educationists, and scientists, by sending international notes of new books or articles in their particular line of work; helping students of languages by exchanging foreign for English newspapers, or by international correspondence; government officials and colonists resident abroad can be assisted by sending them newspapers or letters from their own country, in exchange for their experiences of life abroad, notes on native customs and languages, photographs or foreign newspapers; encouraging young men and women in business away from home, by the sending of letters or newspapers, or the giving of introductions; aid given to travelers by furnishing information, addresses, and introductions; to hospital nurses by social invitations; to invalids by visits, or by sending letters and papers, while all members of the brotherhood are invited to co-operate in collecting materials to form an International Bureau of Information.

The society's first conference was held in August, 1898, when it was decided to open, as soon as the necessary funds could be procured, an international clubroom in London, which would serve as a convenient meeting place for members, contain a reference library, &c. The membership of the brotherhood is open to all persons of either sex, without regard to nationality or age, its rolls containing residents of England, America, France, Switzerland, Scotland, Holland, Russia, India, Italy, Iceland, and Turkey, as well as many points in South Africa.

The society's minimum annual dues are 1 shilling, payable annually, on Jan. 1, although larger subscriptions are gladly received. A donation of 1 guinea constitutes life membership, while an additional subscription of 1s. 6d. per annum will secure copies of the organ of the brotherhood, post free, commencing in 1899. Associates are people who sympathize with the general aims of the brotherhood, but do not care to pledge themselves in any way, who pay the same subscription as members, and are subject to the same rules of admission and expulsion.

The society has a Governing Committee and local Secretaries, including Dr. Dessin of Halifax, England, and C. S. Lodge, Esq., of Acomt House, Charlton-on-Mealoch, Manchester, but its General Secretary is Miss Bertha M. Skeat, Ph. D., County Girls' School, Llandovery, South Wales, to whom applications for membership should be sent, or who will be very glad to answer any further questions as to the aims of the society. Miss Skeat also requests that each member send her on New Year's Day a friendly confidential letter, containing some account of his or her life, surroundings, and chief interests, so she may be able to keep in touch with members individually throughout the year, such letters to be written in either French, German, or English.

It is said that the brotherhood is accomplishing a great deal in a quiet way to make the lives of its members better and happier, through such international relations, and as its membership increases, it is hoped to broaden its field correspondingly.

O'Hara's Poem Revised by Himself.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I rarely ever reply to a fair criticism of my work. An author who cannot stand such an expression of opinion would better retire. But misrepresentation is not criticism. A short time ago, I am informed, some one filled three or four columns of your paper with hysterical allusions to that recently published little book of mine, "The Bivouac of the Dead and its Author," and accused me of amending and changing the greatest martial elegy in existence—Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead." There is no truth in the assertion. I not only never changed that magnificent production in any way whatever, but in my book I tell as plain as day who did make the changes. I state that it was the only man who had the right and the genius to do so—the poet O'Hara himself—and I prove my statement. What shall be said of any one who knew that fact and then deliberately and intentionally ignored and misconstrued it?

I also made it plain why O'Hara made the changes. He did it to perfect his masterpiece, and he certainly succeeded. After trying to make me responsible for something with which I had nothing to do, your correspondent furnishes a copy of the great poem in ten stanzas, and wildly urges the literary world to accept it as "the original, unmutilated version" of the elegy. Now, right here is where the real funny part of that hysterical article comes in. The crude original, which never satisfied O'Hara, comprised twelve stanzas, while the copy your correspondent champions not only differs from it otherwise, but has been shorn of two stanzas. Behold the learned advocate of an original that is not an original at all—a savage denouncer of mutilation ignorantly indorsing a mutilated version. But shall I charitably admit that this was the result of utter ignorance or shall I hysterically charge your correspondent with the cutting out of those missing stanzas—with "the deep and damnable wrong and outrage of alteration and mutilation"? Forbid it, Heaven! No, O'Hara did all these horrible things himself. According to his accomplished friend and then companion, the late Major W. T. Walthall, O'Hara made his first general revision of his elegy in 1860, when, among other improvements, he almost totally changed the last stanza, which until then commenced, "Yon faithful heralds blazoned stone."

Three years after this the poet touched up his work again, and his old comrade, Col. J. T. Pickett, said of the changed text: "This version was repeated to me by the author himself, and by me written down at the time in the City of Mobile in 1863. Before he died, in 1867, O'Hara changed parts of his lyric again, reducing it to nine stanzas and making it universal in its application, and this copy of his poem as finally revised by him he intrusted to his sister, Mrs. Mary O'Hara Price, who regarded it as the version he meant for posterity and placed it with his papers in my hands, and I published it verbatim as I received it from her.

In one of Mrs. Price's letters to me, which was copied by Mr. D. E. O'Sullivan and included in an interesting article by him, the scholarly sister of the poet said: "I want to say to all that I furnished you with the poem 'The Bivouac of the Dead' as I found it, and if it is not as it first came from Theodore's hand, surely you are not amenable." I will be pardoned under the circumstances for adding these lines from Mrs. Price, who has passed from earth, and who made their publication a sacred request: "When you publish your tribute to my brother Theodore, say that it is accompanied, not only by the entire indorsement of his family, but by their warmest gratitude and love, for you have done more than all others to cause his poems to be properly appreciated."

Your correspondent has raised "a tempest in a teapot." There is nothing at all astounding in the fact that O'Hara revised his sublime lyric. Poe radically changed his immortal "Bells," and Gray altered and corrected his famous "Elegy" worlds without end. But, unfortunately, O'Hara allowed each amended version of his poem to be published, and their conflicting texts naturally caused bewilderment and misapprehension among persons ignorant of that fact.

The responsibility for the changes in "The Bivouac of the Dead" rests solely with the author of it. As far as I am concerned, if I had not considered O'Hara's last version of his elegy the strongest, grandest, and the most perfect of them all, I would not have published it, and I must blushingly admit that folks like Marion Crawford and the Southern Historical Association, who indorse my work, meet with my timid but warm approval. It was the last perfected version of the sublimest elegy ever given to the world, "The Bivouac of the Dead," that excited the admiration of Lee and Grant and Gladstone, and that will continue to be admired

While Fame her record keeps.

GEORGE W. RANCK.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 27, 1900.

What Jefferson Said and Wrote.*

In recent conflicts between the various factions of the Democratic Party, probably no subject has been more often cited, misconstrued, or misapplied than what is known as Jeffersonian doctrine. One point upon which the contestants have failed to agree is the discrimination that Jefferson made between principle and opinion, between judgment and impression. His mere impressions have often been cited as final judgments, and his opinions at one time have been put forth as his moving rules of action for all time. Some of the most astonishing things that have recently been attributed to Jefferson, if ever put forth by him at all, have been discovered, when their origin has been traced, to have had quite a different import than the one ascribed. The work of tracing many of these alleged Jeffersonian principles has often been most laborious, and frequently attended with failure. Hitherto no edition of Jefferson's works has been sufficiently indexed to enable the reader to trace more than a small number of the quotations that are floating about in the political press. It is therefore that "The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia," just issued under the editorship of John P. Foley will be found most valuable by all sincere publicists who desire to know not only what Jefferson thought on government, politics, law, education, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, navigation, finance, morals, religious freedom, but where, when, and under what circumstances his utterances were given.

The aim of Mr. Foley, as shown in his preface, has been to produce "A Manual of Jeffersonian Doctrine, accurate, complete, impartial, giving Jefferson's views, theories, and ideas in his own words. No edition of Jefferson's writings, printed at either public or private expense, contains so comprehensive a collection of Jefferson's opinions as this volume. This fact will be clearly seen by all who consult it."

The editor's scheme is based upon topics and sub-topics, alphabetically arranged. Thus, under the general topic of "Alien and Sedition Laws," will be found no less than fifteen extracts dealing with different points, such as the "Hatching" of the laws, their "Unconstitutional" qualities, etc. In all there are nearly 9,000 extracts, each properly authenticated and ranging from a few words apiece to several thousand, as the nature or importance of the topic requires. The volume also includes a chronology and a complete topical index with cross-references, which will be of great service in finding the exact text of an idea when the reader remembers only its general purport or bearing. The following extracts will, in a particular way, show the editor's method:

2884. EXPANSION, Safety in.—I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of territory would endanger its Union. But who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association, the less will it be shaken by local passions.—Second Inaugural Address. viii, 41. Ford ed., viii, 344. (1805.) See Territory.

3249. FREE TRADE, Appeal for.—Our interest will be to throw open the doors of commerce, and to knock off all its shackles, giving perfect freedom to all persons for the vent of whatever they may choose to bring into our ports, and asking the same in theirs.—Notes on Virginia. viii, 412. Ford ed., iii, 279. (1782.)

3250. FREE TRADE, Benefit of.—I think all the world would gain by setting commerce at perfect liberty.—To John Adams, i, 371. Ford ed., iv, 81. (July, 1785.)

We have purposely selected some of the briefest extracts; others, as has been said, contain even several thousand words. The book is well made and printed, and there are ten portraits of Jefferson, including a photogravure reproduction of Stuart's painting. The time and labor occupied in compiling such a work must have been enormous, and the editor is to be congratulated in having performed his task so admirably. Mr. Foley was assisted in his work by the co-operation of over 2,500 persons in all parts of the country whose views or special knowledge has been availed of in varying degrees.

*THE JEFFERSONIAN CYCLOPEDIA. Edited by John P. Foley. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $7.50.

Libraries, Slow But Sure.

An American in Paris engaged in literary research wrote recently to a friend in New York: "All my days are spent in the Bibliothèque Nationale. I am progressing in my work, it is true, but so slowly. The officials are as polite as possible, but it is the enormous length of time requisite to get a book which is exasperating. To have the three or four books I want to examine in a morning, hours pass before the books are found. I had hoped that I should have been through with my researches in two months. I find that it will take twice that before I can accomplish my task. Of course I have no opportunity to judge of the difference of attendance between the Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum. Only this—an English official walks three times as fast as does a French one. The formalities are much more complicated in Paris, as far as the taking out of books is concerned. I am of course happy when the librarian presents me with a volume, and does it with a smile, but I must confess that the employe of the British Museum, if he does scowl at you as he flings the book at you, is more to my liking than the Frenchman, who is imitative of the snail."

It is somewhat of a coincidence that in Notes and Queries about the same thing is repeated as to the slow methods of the Bibliothèque Nationale. From a column devoted to this topic, the following is taken:

On entering the doors of the Bibliothèque Nationale the reader is met by an official in gold-laced cocked hat and coat with many gilt buttons, sitting at a small desk, who gives him a printed paper, without which he is not allowed to go a meter further. Having obtained this paper, he selects his desk, which is numbered, but unprovided with ink, pens, pen brush, weight, paper knife, blotting pad, or book rest, all of which are supplied for free use at every desk in the British Museum. He then finds that the general catalogue of the printed books is printed no further than the letter B, (it was so in May, 1899, but may extend to C or D now;) that there is no catalogue in manuscript for the readers to consult, and that he must write upon slips of paper provided for the purpose, (which he obtains from the officials at the crescent-shaped desk at the further end of the library,) the particulars of the books he requires as fully and as accurately as he may be able from his own knowledge, but at this library the reader has to supply these particulars, which at the British Museum are so fully and precisely given in the printed general catalogue A to Z. For instance, if the reader asks the officials (there being no catalogue,) "What books have you upon jurisprudence?" (or any other subject) he will be asked in reply, "What books do you require? Write them down, and if we have them they will be brought to you." He does so (as far as those only he may know of, which may not be a tenth or twentieth part of those in the library which he would like to consult if he knew for certain by a catalogue that they were there,) and hands the paper slips to these officials, as also the paper he had received from the cocked hat official. Then, after waiting from twenty minutes to two hours (as I have often and often done,) he is informed whether the books are found or not. All the books he may have had during the day are entered (by the officials at the crescent-shaped desk) upon the paper he obtained from the official at the door, and when he has rendered up all of them to those officials the paper is returned to him, which he must give up to the official at the door as he leaves the library.

The conditions represented by the correspondent of Notes and Queries were those existing last year. The extract from the letter of the American student is dated July 17, 1900.

SUCCESSFUL SUMMER BOOKS

A Few That the Old Settlers Bought the Dull Season.

As a general statement of fact, it is safe to say that July and August are the two worst months in the year for the book-seller. Consequently, when a book reaches its best sale during these months, it is apt to be worth reading.

There are several such books on our list. First comes Mark Twain's latest volume,

The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg

and Other Stories and Essays.

This collection contains some of the very best short stories that were ever published, and its success is merely indicative of the fact that we appreciate how really great a man the author is.

* * * * * * *

There are two other books which have gone ahead of even the publisher's expectations. The first is Stephen Crane's

Whilomville Stories.

Mr. Crane believed that they were his best work, and public opinion seems to support this idea. In any case, it is certain that no one else has given us so delightful a picture of the American small boy as is found in these tales.

* * * * * * *

The other book is Prof. Flournoy's

From India to the Planet Mars.

Like Camille Flammarion's book, "The Unknown," this remarkable narrative has aroused the keenest interest everywhere. It tells of the author's experiments with Mlle. Smith, a medium who is believed to have passed through two previous existences on this earth. It reads like a romance, but is thoroughly scientific. Our stock of these two books has been exhausted by the demand, but your dealer has them, and we will have more in a day or two.

The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg. $1.75.
Whilomville Stories. $1.50.
From India to the Planet Mars. $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW YORK.

Another Example from Choate.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Spirandi D., in SATURDAY REVIEW, Aug. 25, has gone a long way to find a long sentence, when just over his border an example existed that puts Tacitus in so deep a hole that he could almost help in the bombardment of the sacred city. In Whipple's "Recollections of Rufus Choate," he gives an illustration of that superb orator's style in a sentence containing 377 words. Such a treat almost makes us condone the grandiloquence of our early Fourth of July orators. A Western stump speaker said, "When I have facts I give them facts; when I haven't, I swing my arms and shout." In this case we have the facts.

M. K.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1900.

The publishers of "Monsieur Beaucaire" announce another edition of the book, which will not be from the press for ten days, owing to the time required in color printing. Meantime no copies are to be had. During the last ten days nearly two thousand copies have been sold.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light to fresh easterly winds.

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DELEGATES AT SARATOGA

Republicans Making Ready for the Convention on Tuesday.

Platt and Woodruff Have a Conference and Both Are Firm—A Tame Convention Indicated.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1.—The Republican clans are gathering and politicians are very much in evidence at the big hotels. Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Executive Chairman William Barnes, National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs, Secretary Reuben L. Fox, Dwight Lawrence, Archie Baxter, Clerk of the Assembly; Col. M. J. Dady, Lemuel E. Quigg, William Berri, Senator Horace White, James Whipple, and others are at the United States.

At this hour all the indications are that it will be the ticket of 1898, with the exception of B. B. Odell, Jr., in place of Theodore Roosevelt for Governor. Senator Platt no longer conceals the fact that Odell is to head the ticket. The only place about which there is any doubt is that of Lieutenant Governor. Senator Horace White of Onondaga admits he would like the nomination, but at the same time admits that he cannot get it if Woodruff will take it.

When Mr. Woodruff arrived from Syracuse this evening he had a talk with Col. M. J. Dady, and, it is said, told him very plainly that he did not appreciate the efforts Dady was making to force him on the ticket. In the language of an intimate acquaintance, "Woodruff, since his arrival, has been busy frowning down the actions of his misguided friends."

Platt and Woodruff had a conference behind closed doors last night. It came to a close at 10:15 o'clock with no definite results. Woodruff told Platt that with him it was Governor or nothing. The Senator labored with him, alluded to his youth, and told him the Lieutenant Governorship was a good stepping stone to political preferment, and he could have the nomination for second place if he would take it.

Mr. Woodruff demurred and declined to give any definite answer to the Senator's proposition until he consulted the members of the Kings County delegation. That is understood to mean that Woodruff will give Mr. Platt an answer on Monday. The general belief is that Woodruff will accept a renomination for his present office.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne and Senators John Raines and Hobart Krum arrived late to-night. Mr. Payne said that any report that he would be considered in connection with any place on the State ticket is absurd. Everything indicates a tame convention. There is no trouble about the platform, and no State Committee is to be selected.

Mr. Odell said to-night that no matter what action the convention may take he will remain at the head of the State Committee.

Ex-Judge Van Wyck is here. J. J. Willett of Alabama, who had charge of the Van Wyck Presidential boom, is also at the Grand Union, but declared he is here solely for pleasure.

The Republican leaders on their arrival were confronted by a bad split in the ranks in this county. The independents got together this afternoon and nominated a county and Senatorial ticket. F. H. Hathorn, an independent Republican, was nominated for State Senator, and was promptly indorsed by the Democrats.

The balance of the fusion ticket is: County Judge—David A. Lockwood, Republican, of Half Moon; Member of Assembly—Ray S. Sherman, Democrat, of Moreau; Sheriff—Robert Baxter, Republican, of Stillwater; Superintendent of the Poor—Walter J. Cavert, Democrat, of Charlton; County Treasurer—William B. Millman, Democrat, of Saratoga Springs; Delegates to the Democratic State Convention—M. L. Varey, Thomas Hickey, and Everett Partridge, who was credited with being favorable to Hill.

Senator Brackett's friends are much alarmed despite the fact that there is a normal Republican majority of nearly 6,000 in the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Saratoga, Washington, and Schenectady.

DISTRICTS NAME DELEGATES.

Representatives to the State Convention Elected in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Republicans last night held conventions in the thirty-five Assembly districts of Manhattan and the Bronx and selected delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets in Saratoga on Tuesday.

The conventions were without incident for the most part, and in only few districts were there contests. In the Seventeenth District the delegates were instructed for Benjamin B. Odell for Governor.

In the Twenty-fifth District the convention was held at 1,146 Broadway. There was a contest between Charles A. Hess and H. L. Sturges. Thomas Folsom moved that the name of Sturges be substituted for that of Hess, but the substitution was defeated by a vote of 62 to 16.

In the Twenty-first District a place on the ticket was offered to George C. Austin, Mr. Gruber's defeated rival for the district leadership. He refused it, but said he would tender the place to one of his friends. This Mr. Gruber refused to permit, stating that it was merely a personal offer, and was not made for the benefit of the Austin faction. Mr. Austin then placed an independent ticket in the field, headed by Charles O. Maas, and it was defeated by a vote of 128 to 10. The convention was held at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue.

In the Twenty-ninth District, contrary to all expectations, there was no contest. Among the delegates chosen from this district are Alexander T. Mason, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, and Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

Some of the other districts chose prominent men as delegates, among them being Richard Van Cott, in the Fourth; Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Lispenard Stewart, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, in the Fifth; Frederick S. Gibbs, in the Ninth; John Sabine Smith, in the Twelfth; Collector George R. Bidwell, ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, and Abraham Gruber, in the Twenty-first; Charles K. Lexow, in the Twenty-second; Cornelius Vanderbilt, in the Twenty-fourth; Gen. Francis V. Greene, James M. Varnum, and Job Hedges, in the Twenty-fifth; Gherardi Davis and William Brookfield, in the Twenty-seventh.

The following are the delegates chosen in the thirty-five districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—Martin H. Healy, Antonio d'Alessandro, and Peter Ewald.

SECOND—Denis Shea, Daniel Isola, Charles Comisky, and Theodore J. Carman.

THIRD—Frederick Haldy, Jacob Hess, Tompkins McIlvaine, and W. H. Michaels.

FOURTH—Patrick J. O'Brien, Richard Van Cott, William H. Guy, and Louis C. Wolf.

FIFTH—Cornelius Van Cott, Lispenard Stewart, Stewart L. Woodford, John McKeever, George B. Deane, and Lucas L. Van Allen.

SIXTH—James E. March, William J. Baker, William J. Nihill, and James Maresca.

SEVENTH—Franklin B. Miller, John J. Hannon, William C. Baxter, John Miller, and James G. Orr.

EIGHTH—Charles H. Murray, Charles S. Adler, Otto Rosalsky, and Samuel A. Roberts.

NINTH—Frederick S. Gibbs, Clarence W. Meade, Thomas L. Hamilton, and James J. Duffy.

TENTH—Ferdinand Eidman, Thomas Rothman, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Frederick L. Marshall, and Michael Gassmann.

ELEVENTH.—John P. Windolph, Jacob Fowler, Edmund C. Lee, and Martin L. Hollister.

TWELFTH.—Edward Lauterbach, John Siebling, John Sabine Smith, and Lafay Schultum.

THIRTEENTH.—Herman Joveshof, Maurice Schwarz, Robert Williamson, and Anson Weissberger.

FOURTEENTH—James F. Pegram, Herman G. Preuss, William Lickman, Charles Conklin.

FIFTEENTH.—G. W. Wanmaker, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Peter J. Bresnan, Sr., Conrad Alheidt.

SIXTEENTH—George Hilliard, Charles M. Jeroloman, Samuel Koenig, Adolph Lux.

SEVENTEENTH — John Reisenweber, Charles B. Page, Joseph H. Deering, and Henry Harris.

EIGHTEENTH—William Henkel, T. F. McGowan, William F. Searing, and William Rabe.

NINETEENTH—George R. Bidwell, Lemuel E. Quigg, Charles F. Bruder, Theodore P. Gilman, Frank Brainard, Charles S. Wilbur, Josiah H. Mead, Charles B. Hill, and Arnold C. Weil.

TWENTIETH—F. Norton Goddard, John S. Shea, John Henry Hammond, and J. P. McConnell.

TWENTY-FIRST—W. M. K. Olcott, E. R. Chambers, Robert D. Bristol, Joseph Schloss, Abraham Gruber, Elisha M. Fort, Thomas L. Thompson, P. W. Martin, Truston P. Edwards, and Dr. D. P. Austin.

TWENTY-SECOND—Charles K. Lexow, William R. Willcox, Jacob Kahn, and Charles Shongood.

TWENTY-THIRD—M. McKee, E. M. Morgan, F. J. Worcester, J. M. Mayer, R. C. Winters, and V. J. Hahn.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Smith Pine, W. S. Stevenson, and Harry Zweifel, Jr.

TWENTY-FIFTH—Charles A. Hess, Gen. Francis V. Greene, James M. Varnum, John A. Weeks, Jr., George G. McKenzie, John M. Deemer, and Job Hedges.

TWENTY-SIXTH — Justro Alexander, Harry J. Bedell, Herman J. Katz, and Lawrence Farley.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—James W. Perry, Gherardi Davis, William Brookfield, B. A. Sands, Richard J. Lewis, J. R. Van Wormer, and William C. Wilson.

TWENTY-EIGHTH — John H. Gunner, Philip Doblin, Frank Canzle, and Paul J. Salosehin.

TWENTY-NINTH—Alexander T. Mason, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward Lauterbach, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, John W. Jacobus, Anson G. McCook, August F. Schwarzler, Arthur I. Merriam, and B. F. Ludwig.

THIRTIETH—Ambrose O. Neal, Adolph Reiman, John C. Graham, Henry C. Botty, Christian Goetz, and William Newman.

THIRTY-FIRST—Silas C. Croft, Edward S. Clinch, Samuel S. Slater, Alfred R. Page, Lincoln A. Stuart, Frank McCabe, Samuel Strasbourger, Henry Kahn, and John J. N. Symes.

THIRTY-SECOND—Isaac Newman, Dr. L. C. Pettit, Louis Castagnatta, J. C. Max, James Roberts, and Max Landman.

THIRTY-THIRD — Frank Raymond, Charles E. Lewis, Sigmund Kahn, Charles Wines, and Cornelius J. Reilly.

THIRTY-FOURTH—William H. Ten Eyck, Jefferson A. Simonds, David W. Erskine, Philip W. Reinhard, Jr., Henry L. School, Jacob Hausicker, Frank H. Scrardifeld, and Henry E. Eddy.

THIRTY-FIFTH—Edward A. Healy, T. W. Miner, Henry T. Lewis, Frank C. Schaeffler, E. L. Marston, Daniel Matheesson, Samuel McMillan, C. A. Becker, and Frank L. Brooks.

LAUGHED FOR DYSPEPSIA.

But His Wife Thought Him Insane and Decoyed Him to a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—R. J. Adams, a well-to-do farmer, residing just outside the city limits, narrowly escaped the insane asylum to-day because his doctor had advised him to laugh and grow fat as a sure cure for the dyspepsia.

Laughter in generous doses was prescribed for meals, and Mr. Adams was so excessively full of ha-has and he-hes that his wife suspected he had gone suddenly insane, and decoyed him to a hospital in the city, where she confided her suspicions to the doctors.

His explanation satisfied everybody, and a gentle laugh was enjoyed, in which he joined heartily, for the dyspepsia.

G. A. R. RECEIPTS FELL SHORT.

Effort to Make Up Deficit by Another Fireworks Display.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Receipts during Grand Army week fell short of expectations, and, in an effort partially to recoup, the officials of the encampment decided to-day to give another display of fireworks on the lake front Labor Day night if the South Park Commissioners will agree to the scheme. A request for a continuation of the privilege was sent to the board early this morning. A reply is expected in time to make the necessary arrangements. New features may be added to the entertainment, so that a bigger crowd than those of the last week may be attracted and the receipts accordingly increased.

Encampment officials say that all bills will be paid. But it is understood that citizens will have to go into their own pockets to make up the discrepancy. The fact that Grand Army of the Republic official week will probably be extended so that more cash can be secured, is considered evidence that encampment from a financial standpoint was a failure.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO CARS.

Conductor Instantly Killed in the Barns at East New York.

Isaac Mitchell, twenty-five years old, of 2,939 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a conductor employed on the Fulton Street line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was instantly killed last night by being crushed between two cars.

Mitchell was engaged in running his car into the barns at Jamaica Avenue and Gillen Place, East New York, when the car jumped the track. It crashed into another car standing on the track. Mitchell was standing on the bumper of his car and was caught between the two cars.

Killed by Strange Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—Robert A. Morris, aged eighteen years, son of Hickman Morris, of Howard County, Md., died last night from a peculiar accident. He was in perfect health and had just finished his supper when he began eating a peach. In biting the fruit he took into his mouth a honey bee, which stung him in the throat. At once swelling began, and in less than half an hour he died from strangulation. Three physicians worked upon the youth, but could not reduce the swelling in time to save his life.

Vulgar Posters in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Some of the posters advertising a cheap "Quo Vadis" production at the Walnut Street Theatre have fallen under the disapproval of the city authorities on account of their alleged vulgarity. To-day Superintendent Deitsch of the Police Department detailed Sergt. Wilson and a squad of men to have the offensive pictures removed, but one which shows Glaucus, naked, in the burning scene, Col. Deitsch has not ordered down, because the flames hide Glaucus's legs.

$10,000 for William Goebel's Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 1.—One of the handsomest fees ever paid to a medical practitioner for services in a single case will be received by Dr. J. N. McCormack of Bowling Green for his attendance upon William Goebel, after the latter was shot at Frankfort. Arthur Goebel, brother of the dead Governor, and his devisee under the will, has placed a claim against the estate of Gov. Goebel for $10,000 for Dr. McCormack's services. It was Senator Goebel's great ambition to be Governor, and Dr. McCormack by skillful treatment prolonged his life until the General Assembly could meet and he was sworn in.

A fascinating all-water trip on L. I. Sound Sundays and Labor Day; see adv. str. Chester W. Chapin—Adv.

By Running Waters
Your journey is made if it be by the New York Central up the Hudson River through the Mohawk Valley, passing Niagara Falls and beside the Thousand Islands.—Adv.

BURGLARS AT WORK AGAIN

Richly Furnished House on Upper Fifth Avenue Ransacked.

Thieves Secure All the Silverware and Other Valuable Property—The Neighborhood Alarmed.

Another burglary has been added to the number of those which alarmed the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street during the last few weeks. It was discovered yesterday that the four-story brownstone residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, at 2,152 Fifth Avenue had been completely ransacked by burglars, presumably on Friday night.

Mrs. Campbell is the widow of James Campbell, who was a wealthy milk dealer, and with her family she has been spending the Summer at her country residence, in Millerton, N. Y. The house on Fifth Avenue has been closed. Charles Campbell, Mrs. Campbell's son, who is employed at the Mount Morris Bank, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, has made it a practice to visit the city home of the family every few days for the purpose of making sure that everything was in good order.

When he went to the house yesterday he was told by a neighbor that he had better make a thorough search through the house as footsteps had been heard on the roof of the adjoining houses on Friday night, and it might be possible that burglars had made an attempt to enter the house.

When Mr. Campbell, with one of the neighbors, entered the house he found that burglars had not only made an attempt to get in, but had been only too successful in accomplishing their object, for every room on the second, third, and fourth floors had been completely ransacked.

The burglars had gained admission through the scuttle in the roof, and had then evidently taken their time in making a careful search. The doors were locked, but they had been forced open. Closets had been broken open, bureaus and drawers upset, and the contents thrown on the floor.

In breaking in the doors the thieves had smashed the knobs and locks, and even the moldings had been torn away in an effort to get into the rooms. The burglars had only taken the most valuable things, selecting them with great care, it was apparent.

Mrs. Campbell was unable to give an estimate of the value of the stolen goods, but as the house was filled with costly articles the loss will probably run up into the thousands. All the family silverware was taken.

Mr. Campbell reported the robbery to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and Capt. Hasslacker said last night that detectives were working on the case. As a last hope, however, no callers had been at the house and no investigation had been made there by the detectives.

The last robbery in that section of the city occurred at the house of Mrs. Konfeld, 316 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who lost $1,000 worth of property, and on Wednesday last a third attempt was made by burglars to get into the house at 9 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street belonging to a Mrs. Geppel.

"B. P." TAPPED BOERS' WIRE.

And Tried to Get Them Into a Trap by Sending an Urgent Message for Reinforcements.

PRETORIA, Aug. 30.—Gen. Baden-Powell three or four days ago attacked Gen. Grobelaar, near Warm Baths, and then prepared to bivouac for the night. As soon as it was dark Baden-Powell's whole force made a detour, and at dawn was sixteen miles in Grobelaar's rear.

Baden-Powell tapped the Boer telegraph line to Pietersburg and sent an urgent request for reinforcements. The Boer commandant wired that a train would leave immediately, whereupon Baden-Powell prepared to waylay the train. But the Boers learned of his presence.

Baden-Powell then summoned Grobelaar's force to surrender. The negotiations were proceeding, when the British commander was last heard from.

BOERS AGAIN DISHEARTENED.

VLACKFONTEIN, Aug. 31.—Reports received here show that the Boers are disheartened. Gen. Botha, before his flight, reminded the burghers of their promise to make a last stand at Machadodorp, but they would not fight again, running away out of shame.

HE MIXED THE SISTERS UP.

Cincinnati Official Mistook One for the Other in Making Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Mr. McGuire, member of the Board of Public Service, has two feminine constituents, Mrs. Norah Hughes and Mrs. Mary Kinney, who are twin sisters, and whose resemblance to each other might puzzle any one.

Mrs. Kinney lately asked for the position of nurse at the City Infirmary, and Mr. McGuire promptly acceded to her wishes, but, unfortunately, mistook Mrs. Kinney for Mrs. Hughes, and had the appointment made out accordingly.

Mrs. Kinney presented herself at the infirmary armed with the certificate of her appointment, as she thought, only to be informed by Superintendent Heister that the name on the certificate was spelled Hughes, and not Kinney. Then there were explanations, followed by a visit to Mr. McGuire, who promptly corrected the mistake. That is the reason why the Board of Public Service to-day appointed Mrs. Mary Kinney to be a nurse at the City Infirmary, vice Mrs. Mary Hughes.

BROTHER AND SISTER MAY MEET.

Letter to Chicago Postmaster Brings a Strange Story to Light.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A letter addressed to Postmaster Gordon, by Mrs. H. F. Madden of 5 West Eighty-second Street, New York, inquiring for her brother, Wilfred Oakes, may be the means of uniting a South Chicago engineer to a sister who was stolen by gypsies in Canada twenty-two years ago.

Postmaster Gordon found that one Wilfred Oakes lived at 9,728 Avenue M, South Chicago. Communication with the man led to the belief that Mrs. Madden, who said her maiden name was Helen Oakes, is the sister of the South Chicago man. It is expected that in a few days the identity of the writer of the letter will be determined definitely.

Oakes is an engineer at the ore docks of the Illinois Steel plant, and his story is that he and his sister Helen were born in Norfolk, Canada. They lived there with their parents until the Summer of 1878. He was then eight years old, and his sister four years older. One day the girl disappeared, and about that time a band of gypsies who had encamped near the Oakes home also went away. A search was kept up for three years. Then the body of a girl was found in the river near by, and it was believed at the time that it was that of Helen Oakes.

Lieut. R. L. Fernald, U. S. V., Drowned.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Iloilo announces that Lieut. Roy L. Fernald of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, belonging to Winterport, Me., was drowned in the Dumaugas River this morning.

EPIDEMIC IN ALASKA.

Gov. Brady Says in Some Places Half the Natives Are Dead—The Government Is Acting.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gov. Brady of Alaska, in a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, dated St. Michael, Alaska, Aug. 3, describes the distress in Alaska, which the Government is now taking steps to alleviate. Gov. Brady says:

"I left Sitka at 11 A. M. July 1 and arrived here last evening at 8 o'clock. While coming down the Yukon we stopped at various places to wood up, and where I had the opportunity I went among the natives to make observations. At a place called Greyling, some 500 miles from here, I saw that the natives were sick in nearly every tent upon the shore line, and were in a very deplorable condition. Some were lying groaning on the ground. I saw one man sitting with his whole body naked, and coughing and groaning. The pity of it was that nothing was being done for their relief. Even the sub-trader at that place was sick in bed.

"This morning the Bear arrived from Siberia and different points along the Alaskan Coast and St. Lawrence Island, and reports a terrible state of affairs among all the natives. In some places the natives report that more than one-half of them have died, and where the revenue officers have been able to investigate, about one-fourth have died in places.

"The epidemic seems to come in the form of la grippe, attended by pneumonia or measles, or both. The natives seem to become stupefied and utterly helpless, and lie down to die. I find that the officers of the Treasury Department have taken this matter up in behalf of and in the name of the Government, to give the speediest possible assistance."

In conclusion, Gov. Brady says:

"In this emergency the Government is very fortunate to have such a man here to represent it as Lieut. D. H. Jarvis. He has had years of experience in the revenue cutter service, and has learned to know these natives almost by name, and takes a real interest in their welfare. I think that the Government can make no mistake in backing him up with supplies to relieve these stricken natives. He is well acquainted with all the traders, and knows what ones to trust and whom to avoid."

Gov. Brady also compliments the work of Col. Joseph F. Evans, the special agent of the Treasury Department.

GIFT OF WATER-FRONT TRACT.

Adrian Iselin Presents Property Worth $35,000 to New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, Sept. 1.—Adrian Iselin, the banker, has made another present to the City of New Rochelle. The city has only a small water frontage on the west side, where Hudson Park is situated, and has been anxious to get more property along the water. Mr. Iselin to-day turned over to the city authorities a tract of land fronting on the water near Neptune Dock, and valued at $35,000.

Mayor Dillian to-day announced that the gift had been accepted. Mr. Iselin two months ago presented to the city a plot of land on which to erect a fire house.

THIEF THREATENS PURSUERS.

With Booty in One Hand and Revolver in the Other He Held Crowd at Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—A thief who was pursued along Ninth Street, from Arch, turned upon a crowd of pursuers who had followed him into Jayne Street, west of Eighth, this afternoon, and leveled a revolver at them. Grasped in his left hand was a bag containing a dozen finger rings of considerable values. These he had snatched from the jewelry store of Dixon & Co., on Ninth Street, above Arch.

His pursuers quailed before the weapon, but Reserve Officer George Benner, attracted by the cries of "Stop, thief!" ran to where the man was standing and seized him. On catching sight of the big policeman the thief, who subsequently gave the name of Harry Dale, dropped the pistol down a grated manhole in the pavement. He was taken to the City Hall, where his face was said to be familiar.

TRYING TO BURN HIM OUT.

Second Incendiary Fire in the Home of Charles Callais.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 1.—The house occupied by Charles Callais of Eatontown was found to be on fire last night, but the blaze was extinguished before great damage was done.

About a month ago his house at Eatontown which he then occupied was burned to the ground. Both fires were of incendiary origin.

When the first fire occurred Mr. Callais was away from home, and his two sisters were the only inmates of the house. He was also away last night. The first fire was started by saturating the rear of the house with kerosene oil. Last night the incendiary also liberally saturated the rear of the house with kerosene.

Whitfield Dangler and Charles Cornelia, who extinguished the fire, found that bricks had been knocked out of the foundation and a can of oil set in the opening. Oil had also been poured on the inside of the opening and paper was stuffed in between the weather boards and plaster. There is no clue to the incendiary.

MINERS FAVOR STRIKE.

If It Is Ordered the Sale of Soft Coal Will Be Prohibited.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 1.—A big meeting of United Mine Workers, held here to-day, was addressed by Mother Jones of Chicago and Frederick Dilcher of Ohio, National Executive Committeeman. He made a point of stating that if the strike was ordered the union would prohibit the sale of any soft coal where anthracite is now used. This was to contradict the stories that the strike was ordered only for the purpose of booming the soft coal industry and forcing it upon the anthracite market.

He said if it was necessary to prevent sales in places of anthracite, the union would close down every mine in the soft coal district. He said the membership of the organization is growing rapidly, and that all the collieries in the region could be shut down in forty-eight hours. There was great enthusiasm, and the miners expressed themselves in favor of a strike if their demands were not granted.

VALUABLE HORSE BURNED.

Comedian, the Prize Winner, Lost in a Fire at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The champion high-jumper Comedian, which took first prize at last year's horse show in Madison Square Garden, was burned to death here to-night. He was the property of Edward Lester, had a record of 6 feet 4 inches, and was valued at $4,000.

Mr. Lester's barn was burned to the ground. Two other horses and a pony were also burned. Several farm hands were employed about the barn, but could not rescue the horses. What caused the fire is a mystery.

Rode Donkey to Pay Bet.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 1.—Daniel E. Eldredge, one of Hempstead's most prominent young society leaders, attracted much attention here last evening by an exhibition which gladdened the hearts of two Italian street music vendors. He made the rounds with them through the village streets sitting astride a small donkey. Mr. Eldredge's trip was the result of a bet, and it is needless to state that the benefit derived by the Italians from his assistance was three-fold greater than would have been obtained under other circumstances.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
The "Royal Blue Line" has established automobile service to and from all Royal Blue Line trains at Liberty St.—Adv.

BRYAN'S RECORD ON SILVER

Speech in the House Shows He Would Order Silver Payments.

Candidate's Words in 1895—Attempt to Enact Into Law the Matthews Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—"If Mr. Bryan of 1900 will not answer the direct question put to him by the representative of a New York newspaper as to whether he would, if elected, direct his Secretary of the Treasury to meet Government coin obligations by silver payments, Mr. Bryan of 1895, by The Record, will do unequivocally," said Representative Loudenslager, who is in charge of the Eastern Headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee.

"Secretary Gage, in his interview last Saturday, said: 'There is no doubt Mr. Bryan could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payments in silver of all the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount from $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 per day.' That he would give such an order, too, is very certain, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1896.'

"Mr. Gage then quotes from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches of the campaign of 1896 to the effect that if he were elected he would get rid of the gold standard as soon as possible. This is very strong evidence, but there is still stronger evidence, not given in the heat of a campaign, but stated deliberately and dispassionately on the floor of the House in a set speech in the last session of the Fifty-third Congress in 1895.

MR. BRYAN'S OWN WORDS.

"The Gold 3 Per Cent. Bond bill was under consideration. Mr. Bryan, speaking of an amendment offered by him, said:

"'I offered an amendment which reaffirmed the Matthews resolution declaring all coin bonds payable in gold or silver, and yet less than twenty (I think only thirteen) Republicans voted for my amendment. The great majority of the Republicans thus declared that coin bonds are gold bonds in fact. If coin bonds are really gold bonds there is less reason for agitation about the use of the word gold in the bond. We who believe that greenbacks and Treasury notes are redeemable either in gold or silver, at the option of the Government—we who believe in the right of the Government to redeem its coin bonds in either gold or silver—we, I say, can object to gold bonds as a violent change in our monetary policy, but those who insist that greenbacks, Treasury notes, or coin bonds are all payable in gold on demand have far less reason to criticise the President.'

"This is found in the Congressional Record, Page 287, Appendix, 4 d, Fifty-third Congress.

"The Matthews resolution to which Mr. Bryan referred was a concurrent resolution of the Forty-fifth Congress, (1878,) offered in the Senate by Senator Stanley Matthews. It had not the force or effect of law, and was but an expression of the sense of that Congress, yet it has served the purpose of placing the word 'coin' into bond contracts and making their payment in gold or silver at the option of the Government, and has had its influence upon subsequent Congressional legislation. And now we are told by Secretary Gage that, regarding that law as having given the gold standard, Mr. Bryan could, if he chose, make silver payments to meet 'coin obligations,' and that he would do so is clearly evidenced by his attempt to enact into law the Matthews resolution and by his remarks thereon which I have quoted. He could reasonably argue that the Matthews resolution, though never placed upon the statute books, and therefore never having been repealed, expressed the sense of not only the Congress that passed it, but of subsequent Congresses and of numerous Secretaries of the Treasury, and, in the absence of any expressed prohibition against silver payments, he will be guided by it.

"Mr. Bryan's amendment to the gold bond bill, both of which were defeated, is as follows:

"'Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as surrendering the rights of the Government of the United States to pay all coin bonds outstanding in gold or silver coin at the option of the Government as declared by the following joint (should be "concurrent") resolution, adopted in 1878 by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, to wit: "That all bonds of the United States, issued, or authorized to be issued, under said act of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.'

"Thus does the record of 1895 break the silence of Mr. Bryan at this time, and confirm Secretary Gage's statement that Mr. Bryan has the power, and would exercise it, to place the country on a silver basis in the event of his election."

BRYAN SPEAKS IN INDIANA.

Addresses Large Crowds at South Bend and La Porte.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 1.—William J. Bryan to-day made his second brief visit of the campaign to Indiana. He arrived at a few minutes past 4 this afternoon, speaking briefly at La Porte en route, and here more at length to-night. He was enthusiastically received at both places, and both at La Porte and South Bend the audiences were large.

At La Porte Mr. Bryan's arrival was announced by firing of guns. A platform had been erected near the station, and from this Mr. Bryan talked for about ten minutes. He did not attempt to make a set speech, but contented himself with pointing out what he denominated the inconsistencies of the Republican Party and the means of meeting their arguments. He said:

'If a Republican tells you that a permanent debt is a good thing, you tell him that in all the campaigns of the past the Republican Party has been bragging about how it paid off the National debt, and yet to-day the Republican Party stands for a currency system that cannot be permanent, for you cannot have bank notes secured by Government bonds unless there are Government bonds to secure them."

This suggestion called out applause.

"If a Republican tells you that imperialism is the same as the expansion that Jefferson sought for, you tell him that Jefferson wanted to expand the limits of the Republic and to build up the territory into States, and that he wanted the inhabitants to be citizens and to share in the guarantees of the Constitution, while the Republican Party has already enacted a law in regard to Porto Rico that rests upon the theory that outside of the forty-five States the President and Congress have power as unlimited as any despot ever exercised in the history of the world. [Applause.]

"If any Republican attempts to justify the Porto Rican policy, you tell him that when we found the people of Porto Rico they had representatives in the Spanish Legislature, and that we now refuse to give them representatives in our Legislature. When we found the Porto Ricans they had free trade with their mother country, but now we refuse to give them free trade with the United States, although they must swear allegiance to our flag."

At South Bend Mr. Bryan was escorted to the residence of B. F. Shively, where he was introduced to members of the Reception Committee and other prominent citizens. The meeting was held upon the Court House grounds.

The speech was a general discussion of the issues of the campaign, but special attention was given to the consideration of the paramount issue. This he insisted was the question of imperialism, and he likewise insisted that the Republicans were doing all they could to avoid this issue. Mr. Bryan declared that they were doing all in their power to convince the country that the finances were the principal question at issue. This they were doing notwithstanding their previous declaration that silver is a dead issue. He had himself predicted that they would find it a very lively corpse, but he had never dreamed of its becoming so vivified as it had been by the Republicans.

As for himself, he had never doubted that the position of the Kansas City platform was correct, but, while this was true, it was still a fact that the tendency to imperialism was of more immediate concern than the question of the finances. In that problem was comprised the perpetuity of the Republic—whether we should have a representative Government or not. He also discussed the question of trusts, the increase of the army, and other points at issue, contending that the Republicans had been on both sides of these questions.

He elaborated his former discourse upon the question of whether a Filipino citizen was a citizen or a subject, and repeated that the Republican Party had never formulated any policy for the government of these people. The Spooner resolution was the most definite formulation on this subject. Interpreting his resolution, Mr. Bryan said that it meant that "when war is over—nobody knows when it will be—the President will do something—nobody knows what—and will keep at it—nobody knows how long—until Congress does something—nobody can guess what. Republicans," he added, "are not you ashamed of that policy?"

Mr. Bryan defended his course in advocating the ratification of the peace saying:

"I have been accused lately of getting the treaty ratified, and some of you may have heard it said that, having helped to get the treaty ratified, I am responsible for all that has happened since. If that treaty was good, and if it ought to have been ratified, why don't the Republicans assume the responsibility? But, my friends, I am perfectly willing to assume responsibility for the ratification of that treaty if the Republican Party wants to shirk the responsibility. I am not responsible for the treaty. The treaty was not a good treaty. It ought to have provided for the independence of the Filipinos as it provided for the independence of the Cubans, and your Administration is responsible for the fact that we treated the Cubans as citizens and the Filipinos as subjects.

"The only question was: 'What was the best method to employ in order to remedy the defects of the treaty?' There were two ways open. One was to reject the treaty. Then what? Then a new treaty would have been made. Who would have made it? The same Administration that made the old one and Spain. I argued that it was better to ratify the treaty and eliminate Spain and then let the American people do what they would compel the people of Spain to do.

"But, my friends, have you ever heard a Republican state that at the same time I urged the ratification of the treaty I also urged the passage of a resolution declaring the Nation's purpose of giving the Filipinos independence? The Republicans are not willing to state to you all I was willing to do, and I state now, and I want you Republicans to think about it, that if the Bacon resolution which I supported had passed when it was introduced and been acted upon by the President, not one drop of blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands."

Mr. Bryan will remain here to-night and will return to Chicago early to-morrow morning.

"If the President could haul down the American flag in Cuba, 200 miles away, he could certainly haul it down in the Philippines, 7,000 miles away. Furthermore, if the flag could never be hauled down, how was it to be gotten out of Peking? If we became the owners of 8,000,000 Filipinos when we entered Manila, we must have become the owners of 400,000,000 Chinese when Gen. Chaffee entered the Chinese capital. Republicans, you want the flag to be feared," he said amid cheers, "but I want it to be loved."

BRYAN AS A PROPHET.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1.—When William J. Bryan came to Kansas in 1896 he told the farmers that ruin awaited the country if McKinley was elected. This week 200 Republican local papers in Kansas reproduced Bryan's exact utterances under the heading, "His Prophecy," which ran as follows:

"If McKinley and the Republican Party are successful and put in power for the next four years wages will be decreased; hard times will come upon us and over the land the price of wheat will go down and the price of gold will go up; mortgages on our homes will be foreclosed by the money lenders, shops and factories will close. We will export no goods and we will import from foreign lands all the goods we use. This will be ruin, and want and misery will be with us."

Every farmer in Kansas who voted for Bryan is requested to state over his signature his opinion of Bryan as a prophet.

BRYAN'S CHICAGO SPEECHES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to address the students of the Chicago University at the university.

D. C. Tillotson, Chairman of the National Committee of Silver Republicans, has made arrangements to open party headquarters at the Auditorium. Senator Dubois, in connection with Gen. Carter, will assist Mr. Tillotson in the management of the campaign.

Adlai E. Stevenson will arrive in Chicago from Bloomington Monday morning to confer with Mr. Bryan.

Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, gave out a statement to-day that Mr. Bryan under no circumstances would make more than two speeches a day. While the Presidential candidate is passing from one point to another where he is scheduled to speak, he will not leave the train at intermediate points to deliver speeches from platforms erected in the neighborhood, as was the custom during the campaign of 1896.

POPULISTS APPEAL FOR BRYAN.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—Vice Chairman Edmisten and Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee have issued an address appealing for support for William J. Bryan. The address in part says:

"While Lincoln did not believe in abolition, his election meant the ending of human slavery on this continent. In the same way the election of Bryan means the beginning of a new era in American politics. The future victories for humanity that will grow out of it no man can foresee. The Populist Party was the beginning of this movement and is the impulse which carries it forward. We have grown until our principles have permeated the masses of another great party and have thus

is awaited with keen interest, not only for its effect upon the present question but because of the part it will have in maintaining the accord between the powers. In this connection the present situation is being compared to that at the close of the Chino-Japanese war, when Russia, Germany, and France formed a triple alliance which practically determined the result of the conflict.

The issue at that time was as to Japan's holding Chinese territory, particularly the Liao-Tung Peninsula. Great Britain declined to intervene, and to a certain extent became isolated, while Russia, Germany, and France, by their united action, made it imperative that the peace settlement should be the basis of Japan's eventual withdrawal from the mainland of Asia.

It was remarked to-day in a well-posted diplomatic quarter that Great Britain's hesitation at this time might bring about a repetition of the Japan-China alliance, in which event, the opinion was expressed, British influence in the Far East would be shaken materially if not entirely broken.

It was stated authoritatively at the close of official hours to-day that no answers to the Russo-American proposition had been received from any source, other than those of a preliminary and inconclusive character heretofore announced.

POLICY APPROVED BY MR. HAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, does not hesitate to set the seal of his disapproval upon the stories that have been put afloat to the effect that there has been a disagreement between the President and Secretary Hay regarding China, involving possible changes in the Cabinet.

Mr. Adee says the stories are absolutely lacking in foundation. He feels able to enter the broadest denial of the accuracy of the statements for the reason that he has been in daily and almost hourly communication with the Secretary of State by mail and wire, and is perfectly acquainted with the Secretary's views respecting pending issues. Therefore he is able to say that Mr. Hay is thoroughly in accord with the President in the Chinese policy, while on the other hand, the President has given his unqualified approval to every step in the negotiations which were directed by Mr. Hay.

TEXT OF THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Official Messenger to-day publishes the text of the circular addressed to the Russian representatives abroad, dated Aug. 25, the gist of which, as shown by the correspondence issued yesterday at Washington, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires communicated to Acting Secretary Adee on Monday.

The official announcement, after speaking of the unexpectedly rapid turn of military events, (at the seat of war in Pe-chi-Li,) enabling a "comparatively insignificant detachment" of the allied forces to attain the original main object, the relief of the legationers and foreigners and the dispersal of the rebels concentrated at the capital, proceeds:

"These favorable circumstances, however, change in no way the political programme of Russia, as previously marked out in the last Government communique, and in order that no misunderstandings or incorrect interpretations regarding the further intentions of Russia may arise, the Emperor has directed the Acting Foreign Minister to address to his representatives abroad the circular which follows:

"The immediate objects which the Imperial Government had in view at the very outset of the Chinese trouble were as follows:

"First—To protect the Russian Legation at Peking.

"Second—To assure the safety of Russian subjects against the criminal intentions of the Chinese rebels.

"Third—To render help to the Chinese Government in its struggle with these troubles, in the interests of a speedy establishment of the legal order of things in the empire.

"As a result all the powers interested decided, with the same objects in view, to send troops to China. The Imperial Government, therefore, proposed the following fundamental principles to guide the powers in China:

"First—The maintenance of a common agreement among the powers.

"Second—The maintenance of the former State organism in China.

"Third—The removal of everything that could lead to the partition of the Celestial Empire.

"Fourth—The establishment by the united powers of a legal central Government at Peking, able alone to preserve order and tranquility in the country.

"On these points agreements prevailed with almost all the powers.

"While pursuing no other objects, the Imperial Government will continue to steadfastly adhere to its former programme of action. When the course of events, such as a rebel attack on our troops at Niu-Chwang and a series of hostile acts by the Chinese on our State frontier, as, for instance, the bombardment of Blagovetchensk, induced Russia to occupy Niu-Chwang and march troops into the Manchurian territories, such timely measures, which were exclusively prompted by the necessity of warding off the aggressive acts of the Chinese rebels, can in no way testify to any independent plans, which are completely foreign to the policy of the Imperial Government.

"As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China assured, Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure.

"It is manifest that the interests of the other foreign powers and international companies at the port of Niu-Chwang, occupied by Russia and open to international trade, as also on the railways which have been restored by our troops, remain inviolate and are fully assured.

"By the capture of Peking, which, owing to changed circumstances, was effected more expeditiously than expected, the first and principal task which the Imperial Government set itself, the deliverance of the representatives of the powers, with all the foreigners besieged, has been accomplished.

"The second task, namely assisting in the establishment of a legal central Government which shall co-operate in the re-establishment of order and regular relations with the powers, appears at present difficult, owing to the departure from the capital of the Emperor and the Empress Regent and the Tsung-li-Yamen. Under such circumstances the Imperial Government does not consider there is sufficient reason for the Ministers accredited to the Chinese Government to remain longer at Peking, as the Government is absent. It is, therefore, intended to recall the Russian Minister, with all the members of the Mission, to Tien-Tsin, whither they will be accompanied by the Russian troops, whose presence at Peking henceforward apears purposeless, in consequence of the often-declared firm determination of the Government not to depart from the task it originally set itself.

"As soon, however, as a legal Chinese Government again takes the reins of power and appoints a representative invested with full authority to negotiate with the powers, Russia, after having come to an agreement with all the foreign Governments, will, on her side, not fail to send a Plenipotentiary to the place where the negotiations will be held.

"In recommending you to bring all this to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, we hope the latter will share our views."

The Official Messenger concludes by announcing that in consequence of the communication of the foregoing circular to the foreign powers, M. de Giers, the Russian Minister at Peking, and Gen. Linevitch, commander of the Russian troops at the Chinese capital, were directed to promptly proceed to carry out the imperial intentions regarding the transfer from Peking to Tien-Tsin of all the members of the Mission, Russian subjects and Russian troops with due consideration for all local circumstances, will shortly visit the British Premier is taken here to mean that the latter is improving the relations between France and Great Britain, which, judging from the newspapers, certainly need improving, for dark rumors of possible war between France and Great Britain are curiously persistent both in the light and heavy periodicals, considering that nobody has been able to find the slightest base for them.

Sir Ernest Satow, British Minister to Japan, who arrived on the Campania yesterday, said in reply to a question concerning the Chinese situation:

"I should say that whatever America wants England will consent to."

The diplomat has been in England on a three months' leave of absence, and is returning to his post at Tokio.

Continuing, Sir Ernest said he did not look for the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire, and that he never had believed that the legations were in real danger.

GERMANY REJECTS THE PLAN?

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch from Berlin says it is reported that Germany has rejected the Russian proposal for the withdrawal of the troops, and has made a counter proposal that Russia shall retire, leaving the other powers to follow their own course.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Semi-officially it is reaffirmed that Germany, now as heretofore, adheres to the programme mapped out in the circular of July 3, and then approved by all the powers.

It is said that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister to China, is still at Shanghai, and that it is left to him to decide to stay there or go elsewhere. Asked whether the Minister would conduct the peace negotiations in behalf of Germany, a Foreign Office official to-day answered: "No peace negotiations are in prospect."

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has cabled to Emperor William from Aden, where he arrived yesterday, announcing the "pleasing international amenities" which marked his entry into the port. The French troopship La Champagne steamed near the vessel on which the Field Marshal was a passenger, the former's band playing and her troops cheering.

The band of the German ship responded with the "Marseillaise," and the French band replied with the German National anthem.

The Field Marshal was formally received by the British Political Resident at Aden and afterward proceeded on his journey to China.

KAISER'S POLICY CRITICISED.

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BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The German press is full of articles commenting on the latest turn of the China question, which is generally construed as marking the beginning of serious discord between the powers, whose interests are colliding at too many points to enable them to maintain a united front for long.

Russia's sudden change of attitude came as a complete surprise, since her latest previous utterances seemed to denote a continuance of the closest German-Russian relations on the subject of China, although it was known here that the unmeasured von Waldersee idolatry and the putting by Emperor William of the onus for von Waldersee's appointment upon the Czar, as well as the continued increase of the German forces in China and Emperor William's impulsive farewell speeches, had greatly displeased Russian Government circles, including the Czar.

Von Waldersee has been sent as the Emperor's personal representative to China, rather against the wishes of Count von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who disapproves of the "politico-diplomo-generalissimo," whose hand in China may upset all that Count von Bülow has been able to do.

The Emperor expects that von Waldersee, after his arrival in China, will take his instructions solely from him and carry out his Majesty's personal ideas regarding the situation. Von Bülow repeatedly protested against this arrangement, but unavailingly.

It would be a mistake to believe that the Emperor's course has the indorsement of the majority of the nation. On the contrary, everything points otherwise. The nation is embittered at his Majesty's continued ignoring of the Reichstag. An overwhelming part of the press daily disapproves of Emperor William's China policy, even including the Conservative and jingo Nationalistic press. The Kreuz Zeitung consistently demands that the policy be of narrower limits, and The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says conditions which allow the "sole constitutionally responsible person," viz., the Imperial Chancellor, "to absent himself during the most critical times" and which "ignore the Foreign Office's aims and declarations and also ignore the Reichstag," are "hardly bearable." Many papers of all shades talk similarly.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 1.—The Nueste Nachrichten says that after the arrival of the first reports from China Emperor William wrote the following footnote to a certain document:

"Telegraph Bendemann [Rear Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the Far East] he must bombard a Chinese city for every German murdered."

The paper adds that the Foreign Office prevented the cabling of this message.

The German newspapers are widely reprinting this statement.

FRENCH OPINION HOPEFUL.

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PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Chinese situation, as viewed in Paris, has assumed a brighter aspect. The practical unanimity of the United States, Russia, France, and Japan in the desire to maintain the integrity of the empire is regarded as settling any question of partition negatively. Great Britain's position is thought to be as strongly favorable to this policy as is that of any power named, but it is more pleasing to France that bonds of accord should be shown between the United States, France, and Russia, and that these nations should appear to be the controlling influence toward peace.

America's proposition to accept Li-Hung-Chang as go-between in the negotiations is well received here, although it is still desired that he produce tangible evidence that he is acting for the central power. In fact, France is ready to treat with any plenipotentiary able to furnish proper credentials. Russia's proposition to withdraw the troops from Peking coincides with the feeling entertained in Paris in favor of a conciliatorp policy.

The acceptance of these two propositions by all the powers is considered an important step toward a satisfactory solution, and one which will avoid causing a convulsion within China, and will minimize the danger of conflict among the powers.

Germany and Italy form a doubtful factor in the present change of views, but it is thought that the weight of the pacific influence of the other nations will bear down any bellicose intentions on their part.

LI KNOWS WHAT IS GOING ON.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Li-Hung-Chang, it is stated, has told a foreigner at Shanghai that Russia, considering the mission to Peking accomplished, has agreed to request the powers to follow her example and withdraw their Ministers and troops.

TO PROTECT YANG-TSE RULERS

Great Britain Will Not Allow the Empress Dowager to Wreak Her Vengeance on the Viceroys.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—According to reports from Shanghai, Great Britain has furnished to Liu-Kun-Yih, the Viceroy of Nanking, and Chang-Chih-Tung, Viceroy of Han-Kow, strong guarantees against the reported intention of the Dowager Empress to supersede them on account of their alleged pro-foreign tendencies.

The guarantees are also said to include opposition to all attempts to dismember China.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, telegraphing under date of Aug. 30, said a report was current that an imperial edict was recently issued ordering Chauao-Shu-Chiao, Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau, and Hsu-Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, to proceed south to investigate the conduct of the Yang-tse Viceroys, and that they had already started from Pao-ting-Foo. The correspondent added that this rumor, if confirmed, was undoubtedly serious.

Liu-Kun-Yih, the Viceroy of Nanking, and one of the rulers over the Yang-tse Valley territory, is about sixty-two years old and is looked upon as possessing considerable energy. With Chang-Chih-Tung, he has for nearly twenty-five years ruled over the greater part of the valley. He has an army of 20,000 well-trained and well-armed men, as well as a small fleet, generally known as the Nanking Flotilla. Liu, although looked upon as a strong supporter of the Dowager Empress, is supposed to be well disposed toward Great Britain, and at an early stage of the Boxer disturbances declared his intention of protecting trade and maintaining good relations with Great Britain. The Viceroy entered the service of his country in 1861, and from 1875 to 1879 he held the Viceroyalty of the two Kiangs, where he was disgraced in an official but not in a dishonorable sense.

Chang-Chih-Tung, the Viceroy of Han-Kow, is an old and highly respected man, and at times has been an open opponent of Li-Hung-Chang. His administration has been characterized by honesty and efficiency. In 1897 he published a volume of "Essays on Exhortations to Study," in which he demonstrated the imperative necessity for China to change her methods, and the work made a great sensation. The Emperor read it and distributed forty copies of it with his own hands. It is said that this was the first impulse the Emperor received to induce him to take up the question of reform.

Chang's military reforms have, however, been limited, and he does not possess troops sufficient to take any active part in restoring order outside his provinces, though his authority is beyond challenge there. Besides this, Chang is strongly prejudiced against foreigners for encouraging the traffic in opium, declaring that it debases the Chinese people.

JAPANESE LEAVE AMOY.

Troops on Way There from Formosa Ordered to Return—The Castine Arrives.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The following dispatch has been received from Amoy, under date of Aug. 31:

"The Japanese landing parties have been withdrawn from here, and at Kulang-Foo only eighty marines remain ashore. These, and sixty British marines landed on Aug. 30, will, presumably, be withdrawn shortly.

"The Japanese troops on their way here from Formosa have been ordered to return."

HONGKONG, Sept. 1.—About 50,000 Chinese are reported to have left Amoy on account of the landing of foreign troops there.

The British Consul at Amoy has issued a proclamation, in Chinese, reassuring the people that they will be protected by the local authorities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Castine arrived at Amoy this morning. She started from Shanghai on Aug. 28 for that port, in answer to the appeal of Consul Johnson, to safeguard American interests.

The voluntary action of the Japanese officials in withdrawing their forces from Amoy has, undoubtedly, relieved the international situation, but that very withdrawal may necessitate the retention of the Castine at Amoy for some time to prevent rioting by the Chinese.

PEKING APPARENTLY CUT OFF.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The continued absence of news from Peking, the latest dispatches from the Chinese capital being now ten days old, is arousing some anxiety, but as the country between Peking and the coast is known to be swarming with armed bands of Boxers it is not surprising that couriers are not able to reach Tien-Tsin.

Shanghai reports are to the effect that heavy French reinforcements are landing at Taku.

The Imperial Court, it is reported, remains at Tai-Yuan-Foo, capital of the Province of Shan-Si, afraid to move owing to stories that the Chinese troops are ravaging the country far and wide, and are even murdering imperial officers who have been trying to join the fugitive Court.

Che-Foo Telegraph Line Interrupted.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company announced yesterday that the Chinese telegraph lines between Shanghai and Che-Foo are interrupted. The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office announced that the immersion of the Shanghai-Che-Foo cable began on Friday.

Secretary Hay Nearly Well.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1.—Senator William E. Chandler received a telegram this morning from Secretary of State Hay, who is at Lake Sunapee, denying that he is seriously ill. The Secretary said: 'My indisposition was slight, and I am now in my usual health."

Private advices received in this city last evening from the Summer residence of Secretary Hay give assurance that the Secretary has absolutely no organic trouble, and that all he needed was a little rest.

MISSION WORK TO GO ON.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 1.—Bishop Warren A. Chandler passed through this city yesterday. He was asked: "What will be the attitude of the church toward the Chinese missions in view of the present troubles in China?"

"The Church," the Bishop replied, "is absolutely unaffected by the troubles in China, and the missions there will proceed as they have heretofore. It will be the same as when Paul went into Philippi. The troubles there had no effect on him, and his going was vastly more important to the world than the war which was in progress.

"The missionaries in China will have more influence on the future of that nation than the Captains that have been sent over. Indeed, we have nothing to do with the results of our labors in China. We have the command to do it and the work must go on."

"Will the missionaries be sent back into China as soon as the trouble has abated there?" was asked.

"They have never been called away from there as yet and will not be," was the reply. "Some of them have left their posts for the time being, but Bishop Wilson has already gone to China to hold the China conference, and the work will continue as heretofore.

"The missionaries are not scared. It is capital that is scared for them. I don't know anything more scary than a dollar unless it is two dollars. People who want to send missionaries to come home are those who don't want to support them. Missionary work will continue to go on in China."

CONFESSES A THEFT.

John Clausen Says His Conscience Gives Him No Rest.

John Clausen, thirty-one years old, a baker, was brought to this city last night from Stamford, Conn., to be tried for petit larceny. Clausen walked into the police station at Stamford and asked to be arrested and sent back to New York.

"I robbed my employer, John Ludwig of 1,090 Park Avenue, New York, of $200," he said. "My conscience won't let me have any rest. I want to suffer for my crime."

He was locked up, and the police here notified. They saw Ludwig, and were told that Clausen's confession was true. He had while employed as a driver embezzled something like $200, Ludwig said.

New Orleans Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 1.—The totals of Secretary Hester's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States show that the crop of the United States for 1899-1900 amounts to 9,436,416 bales, against 11,274,840 last year and 11,199,994 the year before. The mills of the South have used up 197,713 bales more than during 1898-9, against a consumption by the North of 2,300,000. The report makes the actual cotton crop of Texas, including Indian Territory, 2,696,512, or 964,579 bales less than last year. Mr. Hester's report will show also that while the past crop was 1,836,424 bales less than that of last year it produced in money $61,012,000 more.

Servant Girl Asphyxiated.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Dora Sanders, twenty-one years old, a domestic in the family of Ferdinand W. Crons, was found dying to-night. About 8:30 the young woman went to her room. Half an hour later another servant smelled gas, and discovered it came from the servants' room. She found her companion lying on the bed unconscious. Physicians were summoned, but before they arrived the girl was dead. There was a leak in the gas fixture, and it is believed that the servant's death was due to accident.

The Red Creek Herald Sold.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—W. G. Phippen, owner and founder of The Red Creek Herald, has sold the paper to Oscar H. Hawley of Morristown, N. J.

TALKS ABOUT SCHARN CASE.

A Woman, Telling a Rambling Story, Says She Knows the Murderer.

A poorly dressed woman who described herself as Mrs. Margaret Moore, twenty-two years old, of 20 Cottage Place, and who carried a two-year-old child in her arms, called at Police Headquarters last night, and wanted to tell Sergt. Carey of the Detective Bureau all about the Scharn murder mystery.

On being questioned the woman said the baby she carried was the child of her common-law husband, Joseph McDonald. She talked incoherently, and said she had been refused admittance to the Tombs when she called there to see young Scharn. She also stated that an attempt had been made to poison her when she stopped in a saloon on her way home.

Other rambling and incoherent statements made by the woman convinced the Sergeant the woman was demented, and she was sent to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. She said her father, Frank Moore, lives at 726 Washington Street.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Officer Fired Four Times at a Gang, and Seriously Wounded James Kinsella.

Policeman J. Ruth of the East Fifth Street Police Station last night shot and probably mortally wounded James Kinsella, twenty-three years old, of 327 East Twenty-seventh Street. The bullet lodged just below Kinsella's heart. The shooting was done at Avenue A and Eleventh Street.

According to Ruth he found Kinsella and a gang of young men at the corner, and because many complaints had been made of their conduct ordered them to disperse.

The gang attacked the policeman. He says he tried to beat them off with his club, but was knocked down and would have been kicked into insensibility had he not thought of his revolver. He fired four shots into the crowd. He saw Kinsella drop and heard another of the gang groaning as his friends hurried him away.

Kinsella was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He had given his name as James Dayel of 512 East Eleventh Street. He asked the surgeons if he was going to die. They told him that it was very likely, and he then gave his right name and asked that his friends be notified.

The East Fifth Street Station police made an effort to find the other members of the gang, and any other persons who might have been shot. Close watch was kept on all the hospitals, but up to a late hour no other arrests had been made. Kinsella was recorded at the hospital as a prisoner, and is in the prison ward.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 106.

Russian Peddler Married When He Was Ninety-Two.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 1.—Louis Goodman, a Russian pack peddler, is dead at his home from the effects of a cold, aged 106 years.

He came to this city when he was 60 years of age and worked steadily until he was 104. He never consulted a physician nor took any medicine in his life. He was married four times, the last time when he was 92.

Goodman was born in the town of Sane, Province of Sumolk, Russia, in 1794.

WOMEN RESCUE A VETERAN.

He Was in Burning Building and Not Able to Escape.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 1.—John Tubler, aged ninety years, a veteran of the Mexican war, was rescued from a burning house to-day by two women. Tubler was preparing his noonday meal on a gasoline stove, which exploded. He is badly crippled by rheumatism and was unable to escape.

His clothing caught fire, and he was badly burned, when two neighbors, Mrs. James King and Mrs. Albert Myers, entered the blazing room and carried him to the street.

KILLED FATHER WITH A PICK.

Young Miner Suddenly Becomes Insane in a Coal Mine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A special from Belleville, Ill., says Charles Moody, twenty years of age, killed John Moody, his aged father, while the two were at work in the Glendale coal mine, 150 feet below the surface of the earth.

Young Moody, who is an epileptic, became suddenly insane, and while his father was busy with his back toward his son drilling into a mass of coal, he drove his pick into his father's body, piercing the heart.

Moody, who is in jail, expresses no regret for his terrible crime, but declares he is glad he killed his father.

MARRIAGE JUST MADE KNOWN.

New Rochelle Couple Had Kept Their Secret for a Month.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The friends of Miss May De Voe Fearing of Eche Avenue, this city, were greatly surprised to-day when they read the marriage notice in a local paper stating that the young woman had been married on July 28 last to Chester A. Baylis, son of William H. Baylis of this city. The young people had known each other more than a year.

On July 28 Miss Fearing told her mother she was going to New York. Instead, she met young Baylis, and they went to Westchester Village, where they met some friends. The party then went to the house of the Rev. Dr. R. B. Mattise, a Presbyterian clergyman, and the couple were married. Mr. Baylis, in explaining why the ceremony was kept secret, said it was because his wife was told by her mother that she would not consent to her marriage for two years.

Baylis is a graduate of Brown University, and was a football player while there. He is court stenographer in this city.

Crowd Sees Negro Hanged in Georgia.

MARIETTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—Sam Robinson, a negro, who assaulted Mrs. George Inzer three weeks ago, was hanged here to-day. The inclosure on the outskirts of the town was surrounded by a crowd of several thousand people, but there was no interference. Mr. and Mrs. Inzer witnessed the execution. Just before the drop fell a portion of the high fence surrounding the inclosure gave way by prearranged plan, allowing those outside to witness the hanging.

Pugilist's Skull Fractured by Fall.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Cornelius Broderick, a local pugilist, is at his home in this city suffering from a fracture of the skull. Broderick was a passenger on a Warburton Avenue trolley car to-night, and in alighting he made a misstep and fell, striking the back of his head against the ground. It is said that he may die.

Sandy Hill Station Robbed.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The passenger station of the Delaware and Hudson River Railroad was entered by burglars last night. A dozen trunks and satchels were broken open and the contents scattered about. The ticket case was ransacked, but the safe was uninjured. The loss of tickets cannot be ascertained. No cash was taken.

Posses Locate Train Robbers.

CHEYENNE, Wyom., Sept. 1.—Reports received from the trail of the Union Pacific train robbers state that the posses have surrounded the bandits in the mountains near the Colorado-Wyoming State line at a place known as the Haystacks, and that the desperadoes cannot escape.

Lightning Kills Clergyman's Wife.

STATESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 1.—The residence of the Rev. T. J. Cobb of this place was struck by lightning this afternoon. The lightning literally tore off one end of the house and instantly killed Mrs. Cobb. Mr. Cobb and four children were in the house, but escaped without even a shock.

Dr. Bogert Goes to Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The appointment of Dr. Ernest L. Bogart of New York as Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology in Oberlin College was announced last evening. Dr. Bogart is a graduate of Princeton, and has studied in the Universities of Halle and [illegible]

STATE FIGHT BURDENS THE BRYAN LEADERS

Must Face the Responsibility for Coler's Defeat.

TACTICS OF HILL'S FRIENDS

Bryan's Cause May Suffer, They Point Out, If Voters Are Estranged Through Factional War.

Mr. Bryan's campaign managers have had the Gubernatorial situation in New York partly unloaded on their shoulders.

A meeting was held on Friday last, and among those present were ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and Daniel J. Campau of Michigan. The factional struggle in New York politics was discussed guardedly by the politicians present. The extreme of diplomatic language was used. Richard Croker and David B. Hill were referred to as "Friend Hill" and "Friend Croker."

Ex-Gov. Stone avoided in word or act the appearance of siding with the Croker-Murphy faction or of taking up the cudgels for Mr. Hill.

After the discussion had lasted an hour a prominent New York politician who is a close friend of Mr. Hill said:

"You gentlemen are in New York to help carry the Eastern States for Bryan. During the canvass I assume that if you see any move being made by New York politicians which would endanger the chance of Bryan carrying New York State, you would exert your authority as National Committeemen to correct any wrong. If a campaign policy is adopted which does not agree with the views of your committee I assume that you will order a change in the Eastern campaign policy at once."

HERE TO ELECT BRYAN.

"We are here to do all we can to elect Mr. Bryan," was the reply made by ex-Gov. Stone.

"But if you knew that certain gentlemen were advocating a policy which would result disastrously to Mr. Bryan's New York campaign you would surely make it known," said Mr. Hill's friend.

"We would take measures which in our judgment would bring the best result to the National ticket," replied ex-Gov. Stone. "We do not know of any factional fight in New York, and we don't want to know about any. The friends of Mr. Bryan should be willing to sink all their differences, personal or political, in this campaign."

Then the Hill leader said:

"This is the situation you are facing in New York State: A young man has received the support of ninety-nine out of every one hundred political leaders above the Harlem River. It is acknowledged by the Republicans that the nomination of this man would greatly endanger their chances of carrying the State. They fear this man will be nominated, and that his nomination will bring to Mr. Bryan's cause the votes of thousands of men who have during the last two months become intensely interested in the contest for the nomination for Governor of this State.

"Two gentlemen, for reasons which they do not give, oppose this young man's nomination. Their actions are likely to lead to one of the bitterest factional fights ever held in New York State. Now I ask you, gentlemen, to think over this matter carefully, and if you decide that the men who are opposing the nomination of Controller Coler are injuring Mr. Bryan's chances of carrying New York State, ask you to take action. Your duty as friends of Mr. Bryan is to study the situation, and if a mistake is being made by the politicians who are opposing Controller Coler's nomination, you gentlemen should say so. Take this matter into consideration and decide for yourselves."

Ex-Gov. Stone and his associates made no reply. They retired from the conference.

EX-GOV. STONE'S ATTITUDE.

Subsequent to the meeting at which the Gubernatorial situation was unloaded on the shoulders of Mr. Bryan's campaign managers, a TIMES reporter interviewed ex-Gov. Stone.

"Is it true, as stated, that you favor the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor?" was asked.

"We are not here for that purpose. I met Controller Coler only once in my life, and that was right here in the lobby of the Hoffman House. He was introduced to me, and after a casual talk of a few minutes we parted. We did not talk about the political situation, and I guess our talk was more about the weather than anything else."

"Have you heard of the efforts that are being made for the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor?"

"I do not know anything about New York politics. Our committee has been in New York only a few days, and how could we be expected in that time to find out what is going on here? We have not hired our campaign quarters yet. In fact, all the members of the committee who will have charge of the Eastern campaign have not arrived. We don't know anything about the factional fight in New York, and we don't want to know about it."

A conference was held yesterday between Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, and Messrs. James D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, and Daniel J. Campau in the Croker-Murphy headquarters in the Hoffman House. After the talk Congressman Richardson announced that a choice of National Headquarters would not be made for a few days on account of the absence from New York of Col. James Guffey of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Senator Murphy was asked if he thought National Headquarters should be situated in the St. James Building, near the regular Democratic State Headquarters, controlled by friends of Mr. Hill. He said:

"It would be a very good thing to have the National Headquarters near the State Headquarters, so that they could co-operate."

Mr. Mack, after the conference, said that Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo would have 100 votes in the State Convention on the first ballot for Governor.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS' PROMISES.

"A year ago I had assurance from Mr. Croker, Senator Hill, and Senator Murphy that they would support a man from a western county of the State for Governor," said Mr. Mack. "We are going to hold the State leaders to their promise. They could not go further west than Erie County without going to Canada."

"If I don't keep my promise, I suppose I will be in great danger," said Mr. Croker, jokingly.

Speaking of the attempt of William F. Sheehan to capture the Erie County delegation to the State Convention, Mr. Mack said:

"Sheehan came to Buffalo and said he was trying to prevent the Crokerising of the city."

The word "Crokerising" made Mr. Croker laugh heartily.

"I suppose Mr. Sheehan went up there to do some Colerising," said the Tammany leader.

"What do you mean by Colerising?" asked a bystander.

"Knocking down a leader," replied Mr. Croker, and then he laughed again.

"I notice that they are always anxious about Tammany Hall on election day," continued Mr. Croker. "They don't seem to have it in for Croker then, do they? I suppose I could go into the counties up the State and make speeches if I was in a cage. How they would like to get at me up there!"

For two minutes Mr. Croker chuckled over this statement.

"If you come up to Buffalo and make a speech, I could fill the biggest hall in the city at $1 a seat, and you would have no fear of your safety," said Mr. Mack.

"I made a little talk at the Democratic Club, and my friends suggested that it would be a good thing for me to talk all over the State," said Mr. Croker.

Ex-Senator Murphy left for Elberon yesterday afternoon.

It was reported that Mr. Croker would visit his sister, Mrs. Warren, at Bedcliff, and remain there until Tuesday.

Train Kills a Woman in Brighton.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Mary Zoseville, aged eighty, one of the best-known residents of Brighton, was struck by a fast train on the New York Central at the Blossom Street crossing in Brighton at 8 o'clock this morning, and died at the hospital an hour later. Mrs. Zoseville was slightly deaf, and probably did not hear the train approaching as she crossed the track.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at twelve o'clock (noon) on Saturdays during the month of September.

COAL MEN ACTIVE IN ENGLAND.

Plans to Supply French and Russian Navies—Profitable Trade in Mediterranean Ports.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—American "coal kings" and their agents are apparently swarming to England, and rumors of many important deals filled the air during the past week. W. P. Rend of Chicago is here on his way to Paris. He is hopeful of supplying both the French and Russian Navies with steam coal from West Virginia. Mr. Rend had a long interview with the Russian Consul yesterday, and was in consultation with the Russian Naval Attaché to-day, before proceeding to Paris.

R. M. Hopkins of Philadelphia this morning closed a contract for 100,000 tons of Pennsylvania run-of-mine coal for immediate delivery at Mediterranean ports.

President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad has gone to Paris on the same business, while the presence of Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at the Carlton Hotel is causing considerable gossip. Mr. Pitcairn goes to Scotland on a visit to Andrew Carnegie early next week, and his visit is connected with a scheme to provide the Pennsylvania coal syndicate with transatlantic transportation. Mr. Pitcairn said to-day:

"My visit to Mr. Carnegie is not exactly upon the errand suggested. I am not quite sure how long the present coal famine or the existing conditions in England will continue. My personal idea is that American mine owners are apt to find a better market in the Mediterranean or Black Sea ports than in countries where England herself will be a competitor. Under fair conditions, I believe the United States can supply England's former customers on the Continent with profit."

WANTS RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Stockholder Accuses Cincinnati Concern of Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—Harold Everhart asked in the Superior Court to-day for a receiver for the United States Investment and Redemption Company, and for an order enjoining it from doing further business. He claims it has $8,000 outstanding in policies, and not enough money to redeem them, and that the sum paid into the State Treasury as required by law was not from proceeds of sale of capital stock, but from funds contributed by subscribers.

He alleges that the alleged profits are fictitious and that if permitted to continue business people will be defrauded. The capital stock is $200,000. Everhart holds two certificate debentures, issued Aug. 20, for $8 each.

FRENCHWOMAN AND CHILD LOST.

Went Out and Did Not Return—Cannot Speak English.

Mrs. Camillie Poirot and her two-year-old daughter Minnie are missing from the boarding house at which they have been staying with Mr. Poirot for the last day or two, at 78 Macdougal Street, and the police at Headquarters have been asked to aid in finding them.

Several days ago, Poirot, with his family, came here from Boston, where he had been employed in a paper mill. He was looking for work. None of the family can speak English, being French. Yesterday morning Mrs. Poirot went out with the child for an airing. She did not return to the boarding house where she lived. She is described as being small and slender, and slightly lame.

CAR RUNS INTO ICE WAGON.

Traffic in Lenox Avenue Blocked for Nearly an Hour.

A northbound trolley car, running in Lenox Avenue at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, ran into an ice wagon of the Rockland Lake Ice Company at 10 o'clock last night at One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and caused a wreck that delayed traffic on the car line for nearly an hour. In spite of this fact, and that the driver of the wagon was said to have been badly injured, there was no police report of the accident up to 1 o'clock this morning.

In some manner one of the horses was thrown to the ground and one of his legs pinned underneath the car. It was necessary to pull the heavy wagon away and then send for the wrecking wagon and lift the car by means of jack screws before the crippled animal could be gotten out and traffic resumed. The horse's leg was broken.

SAYS HER HUSBAND BEAT HER.

W. B. McCurdy, Hearing of Warrant, Comes Into Court.

William B. McCurdy, who it was said is in the drygoods business in this city, was arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court before Magistrate Voorhees yesterday morning on a charge of assault preferred by his wife, Mary A. McCurdy.

The couple are living at Bath Beach, but in different houses. They separated, according to Mrs. McCurdy, because of his proneness to beat her whenever he saw fit. The reason she sought his arrest, she says, was that on Thursday night, when she was sitting on the piazza of Captain's Hotel, at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Nineteenth Street, her husband drove by in a carriage and stopped and called her names. She left her friends and went to the curb to remonstrate with him, when, according to her story, he caught her by the neck and kicked and beat her until spectators interfered, when he jumped back into the vehicle and drove away. She showed several bruises on her face and head in support of her assertion.

Mrs. McCurdy went to the Police Court Friday and obtained a warrant for her husband's arrest, but in some way he heard of it and surrendered himself at the court yesterday before it was served. He pleaded not guilty, but was held in $500 bail, and the hearing was adjourned for one week. Alderman Frederick Fleck went on his bond and he left the court, refusing to make any further statement.

Two Boys Killed in a Cave-in.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Myron Dubois and Peter Palen, boys, while playing in a sand bank near the railroad tracks this afternoon were killed by a cave-in. When rescued they were found to have been suffocated. They were hunting for crickets with which to fish on Labor Day.

Drank Bedbug Poison and May Die.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 1.—Edward L. Beach, fifty-three years of age, drank two ounces of bedbug poison in the presence of his wife and daughters late last night, and will probably die. He was a heavy drinker, and it is said the action followed a quarrel with the family over the visit of his daughters' husbands from Buffalo Tuesday night.

$10,000 Fire at Pawtucket, R. I.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 1.—Fire this evening caused $10,000 damage in the storehouse on Front Street of J. O. Draper & Co., soap manufacturers. The two upper floors were occupied by the American Yarn Printing Company, whose stock, valued at $5,000, was partly burned. The property is insured.

12,000,000 Feet of Lumber Destroyed.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 1.—The plant and yards of the Otter Creek Lumber Company at Hambleton, West Va., eighty miles southwest of this place, were burned to-day, with 12,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, $250,000; partly insured.

John J. Decker's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Susan Decker, widow of John J. Decker, formerly of this city, died at Neustadt-on-the-Haardt, Germany, last Monday.

FRIEND'S SHOT MAY BE FATAL.

HUGH M'LAUGHLIN WILL HELP COLER

Controller Warned that He Is Considered a Factionist.

A UNITED SUPPORT NECESSARY

Mr. Coler, at the Kings Leader's Home, Defines His Attitude as Candidate for Governor.

Hugh McLaughlin and Controller Coler held an important conference yesterday. Politics was talked of for an hour. The place of meeting was Hugh McLaughlin's residence on Remsen Street, Brooklyn, after the veteran leader had completed his morning talks with politicians.

The coming of Controller Coler was expected at the McLaughlin household. He was ushered into the parlor soon after Mr. McLaughlin had climbed the stoop of his house.

Controller Coler at once made clear to the Brooklyn leader his position on the Gubernatorial matter. He said that he was not a candidate for the nomination in the sense of seeking it and making political moves and combinations to effect such a result.

Controller Coler said that it was only in answer to what he believed was a public demand for his nomination that he allowed his name to be used at all. His ambition was not to create discord or to make war on the Democratic leaders, but to act so that he would harmonize all the factions and bring about party success at the polls this Fall. It was plainly stated that a failure to secure the nomination would not be a disappointment to Controller Coler, and that he would support the regular candidate and be as hearty an organization man as he has been in the past. The nominee of the Democratic Convention, Controller Coler said, would receive his hearty support.

It was also made clear to Mr. McLaughlin that Controller Coler would not ask any one to present his name to the convention and would take no part in political intrigues to accomplish such a result. If any delegate wanted to present his name to the State Convention, Controller Coler said, he would not offer any opposition to such a plan.

Then Mr. McLaughlin, for the first time since the Gubernatorial battle was begun, several weeks ago, unburdened himself as to the actual situation. The Brooklyn leader told Controller Coler that he would urge his nomination on the State leaders and would attempt to convince those leaders not already convinced that he was the strongest candidate and should be nominated.

It was then made clear to Controller Coler why Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Murphy opposed his candidacy. Mr. McLaughlin said that the objection to his candidacy was made because he was regarded by men high in the councils of the Democratic Party in New York State as a factionist.

Mr. McLaughlin said that the candidate of a faction could not be elected Governor and that the united support of the leaders was necessary to elect him. It was also told to Controller Coler that some New York leaders considered that he was a Hill man, and if elected would use his office in the interests of the ex-Senator and against Tammany Hall and some New York leaders.

Controller Coler's reply to this statement was that ex-Senator Hill had no claims on him, and that he was not a Hill man or anybody else's man. Controller Coler said he was glad to receive the support of so astute a politician as ex-Senator Hill, but that he would not allow his name to be hawked about as the candidate of a faction of the party.

Mr. McLaughlin then repeated to Controller Coler that he would use his influence with the State leaders and would urge his nomination as the most available candidate for Governor. Mr. McLaughlin did not say whether he would do this here or go to Saratoga at the head of the Kings County Convention and try to induce all the State leaders to favor his nomination.

It was not intimated how far Mr. McLaughlin would go in pushing Controller Coler's nomination.

At the Willoughby Street auction rooms yesterday there were many Brooklyn leaders on hand to welcome Mr. McLaughlin back from Jamesport.

The candidacy of Controller Coler was talked of quietly by all the leaders. Many of them spoke to Mr. McLaughlin in the highest terms about Controller Coler and his availability as a candidate. To all the statements made by the leaders Mr. McLaughlin made laconic answers and would not unburden himself. He told many leaders that he would rather talk about fishing in Peconic Bay and also about sailing.

James Shevlin did not come down from Saratoga yesterday. Senator McCarren, who of late has been spending much time in the Croker-Murphy headquarters, was a caller at the auction rooms. Mr. McLaughlin had completed his talks with the leaders and had gone to his residence before Senator McCarren arrived. Senator McCarren made no further effort to see Mr. McLaughlin.

TOMPKINS COUNTY FOR COLER.

The Controller Emphatically Indorsed at the Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The feature of the Tompkins County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, was the almost unanimous passage of a resolution offered by Prof. D. C. Lee of Cornell University declaring emphatically for the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Governor, and instructing the delegates to the State Convention to do all in their power to bring about his selection.

Chairman J. P. Merrill of the County Committee called the convention to order, and Prof. George P. Bristol of Cornell was chosen presiding officer, and, after some discussion, Dr. Edward Meany, J. P. Merrill, and Prof. D. C. Lee were chosen delegates to the State Convention, M. M. Sweetland, E. J. Mone, O. K. Rhodes, M. E. Poole, and James Boyce to the Congressional Convention, and C. C. Platt, John Conklin, R. R. Updike, Michael Egan, and Frank Thorpe to the Senatorial Convention. W. L. Pike, Arthur Beardsley, and Walter McCormick were chosen alternates for the Saratoga Convention.

The county ticket will be nominated Sept. 15.

HILL WINS IN TIOGA.

The Delegation is a Solid One and Will Vote as a Unit.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Democrats of Tioga County met in convention here this afternoon, and elected a solid Hill delegation to the State Convention and nominated a county ticket, all by acclamation.

The delegates to the State Convention are Fred J. Davis of Owego, M. L. Fisher of Spencer, and Charles Dunn of Waverly. Alternates: M. S. Lynch, O. S. Randall, and Harley S. Nichols.

The delegates were instructed to vote as a unit. The county officers nominated were: Member of Assembly—Myron H. Post of Tioga Centre; County Judge—Fred J. Davis of Owego; County Clerk—Ransom S. Pearsall of Apalachin; District Attorney—Cornelius O. Seabring of Spencer.

Coler Delegates from Orange.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the First District of Orange County this afternoon elected the following to the State Convention: A. A. McLean, Thomas Fulton, and J. Erskin Ward. Alternates—John H. Bancroft, L. W. J. McCroskery, and F. C. White. The convention nominated Charles R. Johnson of Newburg for the Assembly and adopted a resolution favoring the candidacy of Bird S. Coler for the Governorship.

Toomey Faction Favors Mackey.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Toomey faction of the Democratic Party held its convention for the Second Chautauqua District at Mayville this afternoon, and elected the following delegates to the State Convention: G. W. Strong, H. P. Avery, and Joseph Dernberger. They were instructed for Mackey for Governor.

Unit Rule for Erie Delegates.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—At a meeting to-day of twenty-two of the twenty-four delegates recently elected to the Democratic State Convention, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that "the twenty-four delegates from Erie County vote as a unit in the State Convention and that the Chairman of the delegation be authorized to cast the delegation's vote on all questions in accord with the wishes of Senator Mackey as long as he is a candidate."

ULSTER COUNTY DESERTS HILL.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, Sept. 1.—Ex-Senator Hill lost another of his strongest supports to-day when three Croker delegates to the State Convention were elected here. They are ex-Mayor William D. Brinnier, Richard Lenehan, and William F. Rafferty. Brinnier did not announce his position until after his election. Before that time he was claimed as a delegate by both Hill and Croker men. The other delegates were selected by the Hill leaders weeks ago, and consented to the use of their names. Snap caucuses were held in this city, resulting in an apparent majority for ex-Senator Hill.

Feeling their lack of organization, the Hill men readily consented to split the wards, one Croker delegate and one ostensible Hill delegate running in each ward. The first intimation received by the Hill leaders that they had not captured the delegation was the announcement by ex-Mayor Brinnier that he was for the organization in New York and by the others that the district delegation would vote as a unit. Ulster County has formerly stood by Hill to a man, people traveling fifty miles to hear him in campaign speeches.

Chenango County for Coler.

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Chenango County Democratic Convention was held here to-day. Elliot Danforth acted as Chairman. The following nominations were made: Assembly—R. D. Evans, Bainbridge; County Clerk—Robert I. Myckle, Sherburne; Special County Judge—Herman D. Stratton, Oxford; State Convention delegates—Elliot Danforth, William H. Sullivan, and Charles D. Myckle; Alternates—Frederick Church and Blinn H. Buell. A resolution was adopted recommending Bird S. Coler of New York for Governor.

Hill Carries St. Lawrence County.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Democratic primaries were held this evening throughout St. Lawrence County. Wherever there were any contests the faction favorable to the nomination of Coler or ayn other candidate of Hill as against Croker overwhelmed their opponents. Only a part of the towns have been heard from, but already there are sufficient delegates to insure the instruction of the delegates to the State Convention for Hill.

Albany Democratic Delegates.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Albany County to-day elected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: James J. Farren, James McGrane, and Daniel Casey of Albany.

Yates County Favors Hill.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The Yates County Democratic County Convention elected delegates to the State Convention to-day. They were instructed for Calvin T. Huson for Controller. The Yates County men are with David B. Hill.

Sheehan and Hill Confer.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan had a conference with ex-Senator Hill to-day. No announcements were made relative to what passed between them.

CROKER'S PICTURE DISPLAYED.

A picture of Richard Croker now adorns the wall in the regular Democratic State Headquarters in the St. James Building. The size of the Tammany leader's portrait is two and one-half inches by two inches. It is pasted near the side of a desk in an out-of-the way corner.

David B. Hill's picture, measuring three feet by three feet, still hangs in a prominent place, notwithstanding the demands of the Tammany men that it should be taken down unless a picture of Richard Croker was put up.

Martin Engel, Tammany leader of the Eighth District, said several weeks ago:

"There is Hill's likeness as big as life on the wall of State Headquarters, and not a picture of Richard Croker to be seen. I will not give a cent for the Democratic campaign unless Richard Croker's picture is put up. I will ask the other Tammany Hall men to do likewise."

Then Martin Engel said that he would send a picture of Richard Croker to State Headquarters so that an enlargement could be made equal in size to that of Hill's.

Richard Croker's portrait was never enlarged, instead a small engraving from a magazine was pasted up.

"That will answer the purpose," said one of the followers of Hill in the State Headquarters. "Tammany Hall can't kick now, and they had better come along with campaign subscriptions, as we need the money."

MR. KEAHON INDIGNANT.

Patrick H. Keahon, who defeated James W. Boyle in a contest for the leadership of the Seventh Assembly District at the recent primaries, was very angry yesterday over a published report that he had been entangled in an alleged quarrel between Richard Croker and John F. Carroll.

The report stated that Keahon, Commissioner Nagle, Maurice Featherson, and others had conspired to overthrow Mr. Croker. Yesterday Keahon telegraphed a long denial from Nyack, N. Y., where he is at present, to Alderman Culkin, deputy leader of the district.

Mr. Culkin said last night that Mr. Keahon had denied seeing Nagle or Featherson. Mr. Culkin said Mr. Keahon went to a Turkish bath on the night of his election, and the next morning had gone at once to his Summer home in Nyack, and had not had time to confer with any person. Mr. Culkin said:

"Mr. Keahon is an organization man first, last, and all the time. We believe this malicious report has been started by friends of Boyle to hurt Mr. Keahon with the organization. The report was manufactured from start to finish as far as Mr. Keahon is concerned. He knew nothing about the matter absolutely nothing about it."

BOOM FOR MR. McGUIRE.

A boom for Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse for Governor was started yesterday in the Hoffman House. A close personal friend of David B. Hill said that, in pushing Mayor McGuire's candidacy they were not acting in hostility to the candidacy of Controller Coler. It was said that some politicians in Syracuse believe that Controller Coler cannot be nominated, but that all factions of the party could unite on Mayor McGuire.

His record as Mayor of Syracuse was pointed to with pride by Mr. Hill's friend, who declared that Mayor McGuire would receive 15,000 more votes in the central counties of the State than any other man who could be named.

Mayor McGuire has publicly declared in favor of the nomination of Controller Coler. He declined a week ago to allow his name to be used in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination.

MAYOR McGUIRE'S POSITION.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 1.—Mayor McGuire said to-night: "I expect to go to New York Wednesday, and if I continue to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, I shall not be in Syracuse much for the rest of the campaign."

"Is there any possibility that you will not be continued in that position?" he was asked.

"Well, you can't tell what may happen," he remarked.

The Mayor would not explain whether a possible discontinuance in his position would be the result of his nomination for Governor or of disagreement in the party.

Campaign in Arkansas Closes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—The State campaign closed to-night with addresses in this city by the Gubernatorial candidates. The election will be held Monday. The Democratic ticket for State officers is unopposed, except for Governor. The Republicans named Harmon L. Remmel of Little Rock. The Populists put out Abner W. Files of Little Rock. The Democratic candidate is Jefferson Davis of Russellville, the present Attorney General.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW JERSEY—Second District, Thomas J. Prickett, (Dem.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Seventeenth District, Clarence F. Huth, (Rep.)

TEXAS—Ninth District, A. S. Burleson, (Dem.)

COCKRAN ON THE ISSUE

Holds that Imperialism Is the Only Present Danger.

The Perils of Bryanism Far Distant, He Declares, but Disaster Imminent If Republicans Win.

Stephen P. Anderton lately sent a letter to W. Bourke Cockran asking him to define his position in the pending political struggle, and to explain his change of heart as regards Mr. Bryan. Mr. Anderton tells Mr. Cockran that his career has demonstrated to his fellow-citizens that he places the integrity and perpetuity of the Nation above partisan victory, and asserts that Mr. Cockran has not become disloyal to that principle, yet he says that the conclusion is inevitable that the Democratic Party is pledged to the fallacious doctrine of 16 to 1 and the policy of repudiation, and that Mr. Cockran has surrendered to them on the plea that the issue has changed.

Mr. Anderton goes on to say that he, too, would be willing to surrender the issue that existed between himself and the Democrats in 1896 if that surrender does not also involve a surrender of that first principle of patriotism which places the National safety above the party safety. Mr. Anderton says that, like Mr. Cockran, he voted against the policy of repudiation in 1896, though he has consistently voted for local Democratic candidates since. He says that to him the question now arises whether patriotic duty does not still demand that he shall abstain from voting for repudiation, though he is resolved, he says, not to vote to sustain Republican plutocracy. In his doubts, which, he says, are shared by many other Democrats, he turns to Mr. Cockran, adding that he is convinced that the latter has decided that Mr. Bryan will be unable in the event of his election to foist silver on the country as he did on the party.

Mr. Cockran's reply was delayed by his absence from the city. He says that Mr. Anderton's assumption, that because the Kansas City Convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform the issues of 1896 remain unchanged, is based upon a misapprehension, and in support of this contention declares:

"An issue is a question or controversy in process of submission to some competent authority for settlement or decision. No question can be considered a political issue while it remains beyond the power of the people to decide it at the ballot box.

"The money question cannot be an issue in this campaign, because it cannot be affected by the result. The complexion of the Senate is such that whether Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan be elected the Democrats will be without power and the Republicans will be without disposition to disturb the existing standard at least during the next Congress.

"Imperialism is the only question that can be settled by the pending election. It is, therefore, not merely the paramount, but the sole, issue of the campaign. That being so, declarations by the Democratic Convention of beliefs concerning other matters are as impotent as the views of its members on the laws governing the movements of the tides."

Mr. Cockran says that he does not share Mr. Anderton's fear that Mr. Bryan's election would bring about a panic. He says that the Republicans affect to believe that business men, through apprehension, would bring on a panic by attempts to sacrifice their property.

"This is to pretend," says Mr. Cockran, "that men who have shown the highest capacity for acquiring wealth would show a childish incapacity for preserving it. Panics proceed from actual conditions, and not from groundless fears. No panic was ever caused by events which had not happened, and which could not happen."

On the issue of imperialism Mr. Cockran says:

"I think it can be demonstrated that disaster to our prosperity lies not in the election of Mr. Bryan, but in success of Mr. McKinley. Imperialism, involving huge military operations, extravagant appropriations, and civic corruptions, the diversion of capital from the profitable employments of war, the withdrawal of the flower of the country from the fields of productive labor to the demoralizing idleness of barrack life, must necessarily operate to restrict the productive energies of the Nation, and a restriction of production inevitably produces not a temporary disturbance from which recovery, however slow, is always certain, but a commercial decay, permanent, progresive, and irremediable."

He concludes his reply as follows:

"Under the actual political conditions of the country it seems to me that the dangers which you apprehend from Mr. Bryan's election are so distant as to be almost intangible, while the danger of imperialism from Mr. McKinley's success is palpable and pressing. Surely a citizen who places the safety of the country above the victory of a party should not be deterred by perils which are remote, if not fanciful, from casting his ballot to avert a peril which is imminent and deadly."

COMMENT OF SENATOR SCOTT.

Disputes Mr. Cockran's Statements Regarding the Silver Peril.

This commentary by Senator Scott of West Virginia on W. Bourke Cockran's letter was issued at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday:

"According to W. Bourke Cockran, who has come out with a statement in favor of Mr. Bryan, imperialism is the sole issue, and the money question cannot be an issue in this campaign because it cannot be affected by the result.

"Mr. Cockran argues that the Senate would block any pro-silver legislation for two years to come. But it has been repeatedly demonstrated that if Mr. Bryan should be elected there would be at least an even chance of the next Senate's being Democratic and the House would be so without any doubt. Furthermore, Secretary Gage has shown that Mr. Bryan, as President, would be able to pay all the coin obligations in silver.

"Mr. Cockran simply denied that this would be done because he believes in Mr. Bryan's sincerity. This is a very queer specimen of logic. If Mr. Bryan is sincere the very first thing he would do as President would be to overturn the gold standard. Four years ago he declared that the Democratic Party had begun 'a war of extermination' against that standard. At the Kansas City Convention he insisted on the retention of the free-silver plank as a condition of his candidacy. At Topeka the other day he reiterated his silver doctrine without modification in accepting the Populist nomination, and at Omaha a day or two later he stated, emphatically, that the 'policies for which people stand are directly antagonistic to the policies for which the Republican Party stands.'

"Again Mr. Cockran says if Mr. Bryan intended to use the power of the Presidency to nullify or pervert the existing monetary law he would not hesitate to proclaim his purpose now, but when he was asked about his purpose in this matter at Lincoln a few days ago he did hesitate most decidedly, in fact, he refused to answer, and the public has answered for him to its entire satisfaction. It is indeed surprising that a man of Mr. Cockran's intellectual calibre should have so totally misunderstood such a plain case as this."

HEATH TO ACT FOR HANNA.

Leaders Hope that Report of New $600,000 Fund Is True.

The Republican National Headquarters at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street were closed at noon yesterday, and will be opened on Tuesday. Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was at the office yesterday and will be there on Tuesday, making a last visit, as he goes to Cleveland on Wednesday.

It was understood that Perry S. Heath, Secretary of the committee, would on Tuesday take Senator Hanna's place here. There were few visitors at headquarters. One was Congressman Sereno E. Payne of this State. Senator Scott and F. S. Gibbs of the Executive Committee said in regard to a Philadelphia story that $600,000 had been raised for the Republican campaign fund, that they knew nothing of it, but hoped it was true.

MR. PAYNE NO CANDIDATE.

He Prefers to Remain at His Work in Congress.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne, who has just arrived from Europe, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, smiled when asked what started his name for the Governorship.

"I suppose, as usual, some friends wanted to do something in politics, and gave

forward. It will not, so far as I know, be presented at the convention. I am not a candidate for the office, and would in no circumstances accept a nomination to it. Mr. Odell is an excellent candidate. He will, if nominated, be elected, and will make a good Governor. As for me I have been away since July 11, and have much to learn about what has developed in politics since then. Because of the rush to Saratoga I have not been able to get information about the campaign from the fountain head.

"When I went away the Republican situation was in good shape, and from what I have learned it has not changed. But it is no time for any man to pillow his head on confidence. So far as my ambition goes I would rather continue as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives than enter any new office."

ROCKLAND FOR ODELL.

Congressman Tompkins Instructed to Choose His Own Delegates.

NYACK, Sept. 1.—The Rockland County Republican Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga was held at New City this afternoon. Clarence Lexow was Chairman. Resolutions were adopted recommending the nomination of B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor. The following delegates to the State Convention were chosen: A. S. Tompkins, Clarence Lexow, Gen. Ira M. Hedges, Frederick W. Snow, and Isaac W. Edsall.

The convention, by resolution, authorized A. S. Tompkins, member of Congress from this district, to chose his own delegates from this county to the Congressional Convention.

Albany District Delegates.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—The Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District of Albany County elected these delegates to the Republican State Convention: Miller Hoy, George Ulbert, and Israel Bellinger of Cohoes, William F. Hecker of Greene Island, Charles H. McCander and M. F. McKenzie of Watervliet, and Isaac Harden of Colonie.

Justice Krus for Supreme Court.

BUFFALO, Sept. 1.—Justice Frederick W. Krus was nominated for the Supreme Court without opposition by the Eighth District Republican Judicial Convention this afternoon.

ROOSEVELT OFF FOR CHICAGO.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt left this city early this evening for Chicago, where he will speak on Labor Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt is scheduled to arrive in Chicago to-morrow afternoon at about 5 o'clock. Apartments have been reserved for him at the Auditorium Annex. All arrangements have been perfected for the delivery of his speech at the Labor Day demonstration on Monday afternoon. The Governor will speak first and Mr. Bryan will follow him. It is expected that each speaker will occupy about an hour in the delivery of his address.

OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

Belief that McLean Will Have Majority for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention will be called to order at New Haven next Tuesday evening, and after various preliminaries are attended to an adjournment will be taken until the following day, when the nomination for Governor and other State officers will be made.

Since the convention in June there has been no patching up of the differences between Fessenden and the Fyler-Bulkeley-McLean combine, but, on the other hand, the conflict between them has been waged more bitterly than ever. All the town caucuses have now been held, and the 504 delegates which will make up the convention have been chosen.

A careful and unbiased observation of the situation, which, indeed, is hard to make, and is seldom attempted by the State press, would indicate that McLean will be found to have the majority. It is quite improbable that his majority will be as large as that claimed by The Hartford Courant, which has kept tabs on all the town caucuses and figures out that McLean will receive 302 votes to 202 for Judge Donald T. Warner of Litchfield, Fessenden's candidate.

The New Haven Leader, which has stood by Fessenden faithfully throughout the present difficulty, maintains that Warner will win, but gives no figures to substantiate its claim.

The forces operating in the interests of McLean have been of such a character and have been manipulated so artfully by those clever political manipulators, O. R. Fyler and ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, that the wonder is not that they have come out ahead, but that Fessenden has been able to make any sort of a showing. That he has been able to carry on this fight single-handed is largely due, of course, to the weapons which the opposition placed in his hands. In choosing McLean as their candidate Bulkeley and Fyler gave Fessenden just the chance he was looking for.

In this State, it must be understood, the Republican bosses don't take the people into consideration at all, because they take it as a mere matter of course that Connecticut won't go Democratic this year, and in that they doubtless are right. Recent events have proved how nearly correct Bulkeley and Fyler were in their calculations made some months ago. They have been aided in this respect largely by the absurd method of representation in the Connecticut General Assembly and also in the party conventions. According to this method New Haven, with a population of 86,045, has two representatives in the General Assembly, and Cheshire, with a population of 1,929, also has two. In the party conventions each town has four representatives. Herein lies the secret of the success of the Fyler-Bulkeley combination. They have managed to get control of the wires in the small towns and have controlled them so tightly that they have been in a position to absolutely dictate who will be nominated for Governor. It is a very easy matter, as every politician knows, to get certain delegates from a caucus where only about twenty votes are cast. It may be said that Fessenden had the same chance. It is true he had the same opportunity to try to ring in the small towns, but he didn't have the petty officeholders, Postmasters, &c., in these towns under his thumb as did the up-State people.

It may seem strange why such a manifestly unequal representation as the towns in this State have should be changed, but the present situation gives a very apparent illustration of why such a change is not made. Without this misrepresentation it would be far less easy to control a State Convention or a Legislature, for that matter. The politicians know this. They see evidence of it at every election, but they are not going to bring about a condition whereby their grip would be weakened.

Club for First Voters.

A first voters' McKinley and Roosevelt Club has been formed in the Thirty-first Assembly District. The organization will hold its meetings in The Farm, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. A tent is to be erected, where mass meetings will be held. Leonard Croft, son of Silas Croft, leader of the district, has been elected President of the club.

The Students' Republican Club.

The Students' Republican Club has been organized at 104 Lexington Avenue, with Jewell Flower as President. Any one who is, or has been, a student in an institution of higher learning and supports all Republican platforms and tickets is eligible for membership. The club is situated in the immediate vicinity of a student population of 5,000.

MR. FINEHOUT A CANDIDATE.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—It develops that the result of the Montgomery Democratic County Convention was less of a victory for the Croker-Murphy combination than a declaration of its favor for the candidacy of Elmer J. Finehout of Canajoharie for State Treasurer. While Mr. Finehout is not with either faction, some of his friends who are managing his canvass are favorable to the New York combination, and to facilitate his chances the convention was so carried. The delegates already pledged for Mr. Finehout are those of Montgomery, Fulton, Schenectady, Otsego, and Herkimer Counties, and others are rapidly falling in line.

Mr. Finehout is at present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and an active and influential politician. His father, the late John Finehout, was several times Treasurer of this county, and the son once failed of election to the same office by a small number of votes in a Republican tidal wave year. When Mr. Finehout was seen to-day he said:

"Yes, I am a candidate for State Treasurer, and my friends will put up a good fight for the nomination. I regret that the County Convention sided with either of the so-called factions of the party, especially as being suggested as a candidate from this county gives the appearance of my acquiescence in the course adopted. I am simply a Democrat; a believer in Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill, both of whom I feel sure will heartily rally to the support of the ticket which is finally placed in the field."

FOR HARMONY IN TENNESSEE.

Efforts to Bring the Brownlow and Evans Factions Together.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Next Tuesday in this city some of the leading members of the Republican Party in Tennessee who are members of the Brownlow and Evans Campaign Committees, will meet to consult in regard to bringing about harmony in the party. The struggle between the two factions, one supporting Congressman Brownlow and the other United States Commissioner of Pensions Evans, in the fight for party control in the State, has resulted in the nomination of a ticket for Governor, Railroad Commissioners, and Presidential Electors by each faction, and has caused much bitter feeling.

Many Republicans want the fight stopped, and at the coming conference the situation will be discussed and efforts made to settle matters. While there is some talk of another State Convention and a new ticket satisfactory to both sides, it is not at all probable that such a movement could be carried into effect. The State campaign will open Sept. 14.

TO REVIVE THE LABOR PARTY.

A Circular Signed by Leaders Asks for Suggestions.

An attempt is being made by the leaders of the Independent Labor Party of last year to revive the party in another form. Members of labor unions throughout New York and Brooklyn received circulars yesterday signed by members of the party, calling on them to send suggestions at once to M. J. Flaherty, Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, as to the best way in which labor could go into politics. Among the signers are William J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union, ex-candidate for Sheriff of New York County; George McVey of the Piano Makers' Union, James L. Barry of the Actors' Protective Union, Robert Winston of the Traffic Trades Council, and Timothy J. Healey of the Eccentric Firemen's Union.

The circular assigns as the principal reason for forming a labor party the revelations concerning the Ice Trust and the alleged complicity of public officials in "a conspiracy to oppress and rob the people."

SOCIALIST BANNER OBSCURED.

The Leaders of the Thirty-fourth District Register a Complaint.

There is bad blood, it was learned yesterday, between the Tammany men and the Social Democrats in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. The Social Democrats erected a banner which bears the pictures of Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman, the Social Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, respectively. The Social Democrats obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Highways for the erection of the banner, they say.

The Tammany men, the Social Democrats say, used every artifice known to Tammany politicians to get their banner down. Finding that they could not get it down, the Tammany men then erected a banner in front of the Debs and Harriman banner in such a way that the portraits are invisible, while the pictures of Bryan and Stevenson on the Tammany banner can be seen for many blocks.

ELECTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

State Offices to be Filled in Arkansas, Maine, and Vermont.

The people of Arkansas will elect on Monday, Sept. 3, their full list of State officers, to serve two years, and the Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, the present term of Senator James H. Berry, Democrat, expiring March 3, 1901. For Governor the Republicans have nominated Harmon L. Remmel, and the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, Abner W. Files. For the other State offices neither of these parties has named any candidates. The Democratic ticket in full is made up as follows:

Governor—Jefferson Davis.
Secretary of State—John W. Crockett.
State Auditor—Thomas C. Monroe.
State Treasurer—Thomas E. Little.
Attorney General—George W. Murphy.
Commissioner of State Lands—John W. Colquitt.
Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures, and Agriculture—Frank Hill.
Superintendent Public Instruction—John J. Doyne.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Carroll D. Wood.
Railroad Commissioners—Felix M. Hanley, Abner Gaines, and Jeremiah G. Wallace.

The vote of Arkansas for Governor in 1898 was: Daniel W. Jones, Democrat, 75,362; H. F. Auten, Republican, 27,524; W. S. Morgan, Populist, 8,332; Alexander McKnight, Prohibitionist, 679.

On Tuesday, Sept. 4, the people of Vermont will elect State officers for two years, Legislature, and two Representatives in Congress. There are three tickets for State officers in the field, which are made up as follows:

REPUBLICAN.
Governor—William W. Stickney.
Lieutenant Governor—Martin F. Allen.
Secretary of State—Fred A. Howland.
State Treasurer—John L. Bacon.
State Auditor—Orlon M. Barber.

DEMOCRATIC.
Governor—John H. Senter.
Lieutenant Governor—E. S. Harris.
Secretary of State—H. C. Cummings.
State Treasurer—Elisha May.
State Auditor—C. A. Fitzgerald.

PROHIBITION.
Governor—H. C. Barnes.
Lieutenant Governor—C. B. Wilson.
Secretary of State—F. H. Shepard.
State Treasurer—L. C. Kimball.
State Auditor—F. A. Collins.

The Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Jonathan Ross, Republican, who was appointed by Gov. Smith Jan. 11, 1900, to fill until the meeting of the Legislature the vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill.

For Representatives in Congress these new nominations have been made, the present members retiring:

First District—David J. Foster, Republican; Oxro Meacham, Democrat.
Second District—Kittredge Haskins, Republican; O. McGeorge, Democrat.

The vote of Vermont for Governor in 1898 was: Edward C. Smith, Republican, 38,555; Thomas W. Moloney, Democrat, 14,686; C. W. Wyman, Prohibitionist, 1,075. The vote for Congressmen at the same election was: First District—Powers, Republican, 20,350; Brigham, Democrat, 8,028. Second District—Grout, Republican, 17,728; Jackson, Democrat, 5,967.

Maine will elect on Monday, Sept. 10, Governor for two years, he being the only executive officer chosen by popular vote, four Representatives in Congress, and Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator to succeed William Pierce Frye, Republican, whose term ends March 3, 1901. For Governor there are four nominees, as follows: John F. Hill, Republican; Samuel L. Lord, Democrat; Grant Rogers, Prohibitionist, and Norman W. Redmond, Socialist-Labor. For Representatives in Congress the Republicans have named in each case the present incumbent. The several nominees are:

First District—Amos L. Allen, Republican; John J. Lynch, Democrat; Daniel P. Parker, Prohibitionist; Clinton Simonton, Socialist-Labor.
Second District—Charles E. Littlefield, Republican; Halsey H. Monroe, Democrat; Orren S. French, Prohibitionist; A. L. Carlton, Socialist-Labor.
Third District—Edwin C. Burleigh, Republican; Charles L. Nye, Socialist-Labor.
Fourth District—Charles Addison Boutelle, Republican; Thomas White, Democrat; Timothy P. Humphrey, Prohibitionist.

The vote of Maine for Governor in 1898 was: Republican, 54,295; Democratic, 20,497; Populist, 662; Prohibitionist, 2,335. The vote of Maine for Congressmen in 1898 was:

First District—Republican, 14,596; Democratic, 9,072; Prohibitionist, 673; Populist, 55. At special election to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Thomas B. Reed, Republican, 12,337; Democratic, 7,706.

Second District—Republican, 15,149; Democratic, 8,126; Prohibitionist, 340; Socialist-Democratic, 88. At special election to fill vacancy caused by the death of Nelson Dingley: Republican, 11,624; Democratic, 2,736.

Third District—Republican, 12,354; Democratic, 6,664; Prohibitionist, 305.

Fourth District—Republican, 12,460; Democratic, 5,634; Prohibitionist, 451; Populist, 244.

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School Outfitting.

The season is at hand when the exceptional advantages of trading at the Children's Store are again in striking evidence.

Returning from vacation, mothers will find here with least possible trouble, incomparably the largest existing assortment of the most desirable clothing for children of all ages, including everything imaginable for nursery, school or play-ground.

And Notably, In Every Line Very Many Novelties Original With Us, Exclusively Our Own, Not to be Found Elsewhere.

At the lowest prices, consistent in every instance, with the quality of the goods.

60-62 West 23d Street.

MR. GARDINER TAKEN ILL.

District Attorney Collapses in Montreal While En Route to Attend Hearing at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Col. Asa Bird Gardiner collapsed in Montreal last night while on his way to this city to attend the hearing scheduled to take place to-day before Gov. Roosevelt in the matter of the charges preferred against him by the City Club of New York City. Col. Gardiner had been at Lake Rideau, Canada, to recuperate.

When the notice of the hearing to-day reached his office, Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger was sent to Canada to accompany him to this city. They left Lake Rideau yesterday morning, and while on the train Col. Gardiner collapsed. When the train reached Montreal he was taken to the Windsor Hotel.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who came to this city to look after Col. Gardiner's interests before the Governor this morning, received the following telegram from Assistant District Attorney Unger:

Found Col. Gardiner had been dangerously ill, but convalescing. He left sick bed this morning at Lake Rideau to start for Albany, but had a relapse on train and had to stop over at Montreal for treatment. He is opposed to any adjournment, as case was closed and practically dead, and his counsel is abroad, as is well known. Wishes Governor to take up matter for immediate determination.

There was no hearing before the Governor, but an informal discussion took place in which Attorney General Davies, Judge Coyne, Acting Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre participated.

Mr. McIntyre said that Col. Gardiner had been greatly surprised when he was notified that the hearing would be held. The case, he had been led to believe, had been closed when Mr. Untermyer, for Col. Gardiner, and Mr. Deming, for the City Club, had summed up the case before Commissioner Ansley Wilcox. That Commissioner had drawn his report, and Co. Gardiner was told that the Governor's decision was the only thing remaining to be done.

Judge Coyne, in reply, stated that Commissioner Wilcox had refrained from drawing any conclusions or stating an opinion in his report, and consequently the Governor was left to be the sole judge in the case. For that reason it was but proper that arguments should be presented to the Governor.

It was agreed that the Attorney General should file a brief, to which Col. Gardiner might reply if he so desired.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—District Attorney Gardiner cannot be found here. The clerks at the Windsor Hotel deny that he is there or has been there, and also deny that they have any traveler ill there. They say, however, that there is a telegram awaiting him. It appears that more than one telegram has been delivered to him, and a person who claims to know the District Attorney says that he is around somewhere and may have gone to Huntindon, Quebec, not far from here, as he has some friends there.

MORE TIME FOR VAN WYCK.

Gov. Roosevelt Grants Fifteen Days More to Answer Charges.

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt has granted Mayor Van Wyck fifteen days additional in which to file his answer to the charges made against him for his connection with the American Ice Company.

Charles Patterson, attorney for Mayor Van Wyck, appeared before the Governor and asked that the Mayor be granted thirty days in which to frame his answer. He said that the fifteen days allowed him had been insufficient, and that it had been utterly impossible to prepare his reply. Gov. Roosevelt said that he believed that an extension of fifteen days would be sufficient, and granted that time.

WORKINGMAN ON PROSPERITY.

Views of an Unemployed Carpenter on the Political Situation.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

No Indication that England Resents the Russian Proposals.

THEIR ACCEPTANCE LIKELY

German Public Opinion Ready to Oppose the Kaiser's Will.

The British Ministry and the General Election—De Wet Replaces the Traditional Sea Serpent—The Taff-Vale Strike Settled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—I have not observed the general excitement and indignation which is said to exist in this country in regard to Russia's unexpected proposals to withdraw troops from Peking and to open peace negotiations as soon as possible. The suggestion, in the main, is accepted by the United States Government. True, there is here a kind of traditional suspicion of Russia—the Jingoes would like to go to war with her under any pretext. Apart from the Jingoes, however, I think there is a disposition to consider the proposals calmly and fairly, and I think also that our Government, if it has not already accepted the suggestion, will ultimately do so. It ought to.

I do not understand that Russia proposes instant withdrawal from Peking, leaving it to the inevitable anarchy which must follow such a step. Your Government makes it sufficiently clear that it would not willingly countenance such a proposition. The wish is rather to clear the way for the establishment of some sort of Chinese Government with which peace negotiations might be conducted without the loss of time and without the possibility of a disavowal of the conclusions that may be reached.

Indefinite occupation of Peking is admittedly impossible, and the Russian proposal would be useful if it did nothing but compel the powers immediately to take that danger into consideration. Peace negotiations once begun, and I see no objection to the Japanese suggestion that two other Viceroys should be coupled with Li-Hung-Chang as Chinese plenipotentiaries, and the questions of compensation, etc., once settled, the subject of Government reform and for stability must then necessarily be considered.

As to whether the Russian proposals will be accepted by the European powers it is perhaps too early to speculate. We may be sure, however, that France will range herself with Russia. Germany is most doubtful. To adopt the Russian suggestion would be, in a measure, to stultify the Kaiser's hopes as indicated in his effusive oratory, while it might tend to reduce the fuss made over Von Waldersee's triumphal progress to something perilously near a farce.

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GERMANY'S POSITION.

But although official Germany may possibly take that view, I do not think the Germans in general will. They were undoubtedly alarmed by the Emperor's speeches, and feared that he contemplated a much more adventurous policy, not perhaps in China alone, than was contemplated by his Foreign Minister. Hence, the rapidly extending demand for a reassembling of the Reichstag and a clear enunciation of the Government's policy. The persistence of this demand has evidently been felt in official quarters, where it has caused much irritation, and the semi-official journals have been strong in angry rebukes of the spirit of revolt against the possible schemes of the ruling orders. But the demand continues.

Germans cannot brook the notion that their trade should be interfered with by international disturbance or even war over the Chinese difficulty. Hence, though the Kaiser may feel inclined to reject the Russian proposal, I doubt if he will persist in this rejection in view of the temper shown by his subjects.

It is said that Italy has already joined with Germany in refusing the Russian suggestion, but I do not believe it. Then there is Austria, the third member of the Triple Alliance, who has only an academic interest in the Chinese business and has a too critical situation to deal with at home to risk starting any international complications. On the whole, I think the omens favorable to a practical acceptance of the Russian proposals.

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GERMANY'S POSITION.

Not being in the secrets of the British Ministry, I do not know whether the date for the general election has yet been fixed, but I have been very much amused at the strenuous way in which the Ministerialist speakers insist on a khaki complexion being given to the votes on that momentous occasion. Still more amusing, perhaps, is the childlike simplicity with which the Ministers demand votes without criticism. For example, Capt. Lambton, a disgusted Tory, who turned Liberal recently, declares that the Government had rushed into this South African war ignorant and unprepared, and had sent toy guns to assist the army in getting them out of the scrape.

"How shocking!" replied Mr. Brodrick, the Under Secretary of State for War, "to speak of 'toy guns' when there is to be an inquiry on the subject." And his mouth was, therefore, shut.

It is very shocking, indeed, that all criticism should be choked by inquiry just as the country is being asked its opinion. But the Ministers have had but little criticism in the House of Commons. Some of the Liberal leaders are more khaki than the Tories, and to return the Liberals to power would not be to secure a change of policy.

It was wonderful how innocently the Stock Exchange people and some others accepted the conclusion that because Roberts had won victories this week, therefore the war was practically over. Yet Botha keeps the field, De Wet is spying and dodging, and may soon break out unexpectedly somewhere, while there are many energetic Boers scattered over the country prepared for anything. The general election may be much later than the Government hopes if it has to wait until the end of the war.

Aside from the South African and Chinese affairs, extremely little has occurred which has more than a mere parochial interest. The sea serpent used to turn up with unfailing punctuality at this season, but it took offense at the war last year and has not returned again. The void created has, to some extent, been filled by lively discussion about the identity of the particular De Wet. Some have it that he is really a German officer of high rank; others in Ireland the favored theory is that he is Charles Stewart Parnell, who did not die when supposed to, but went to South Africa to stiffen the backs of the burghers against British aggression.

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INTERNAL INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS.

There are fascinating possibilities in this method of dealing with the question, but to those who like something less imaginative in their newspapers, the Taff-Vale Railway strike is a subject of more interest. I referred to this serious labor dispute last week, and subsequent developments at one time assumed a very serious aspect. Negotiations had almost arrived at a deadlock, and when the passive powers of endurance of these Welshmen, as displayed in the miners' strike of two years ago are considered, it seemed not by any means improbable that a prolonged struggle between the company and the men would result, while other railways would almost inevitably be drawn into it. Fortunately, at the eleventh hour, Sir William Lewis was able to intervene successfully and a compromise satisfactory to both sides was arrived at. The men abandoned their less defensible claims, and on the other hand the company undertakes to reinstate the whole of the old employes within a month, while all prosecutions are dropped and the services of the men are to be reckoned continuous.

After all these small concessions, which will cost the company very little, it seems inexpressibly sad that the whole trade of a busy industrial district should have been dislocated over such trifling differences.

However, out of the evil good may come, and one of the most satisfactory results of the strike is that a serious effort is to be made to establish a permanent Conciliation Board to prevent similar disputes in future. We still have the Great Eastern trouble to reckon with, but there is better hope of a settlement now, and I hope you will be equally fortunate in disposing of the strike which I see may break out among the Pennsylvania miners. If it does it will hamper your efforts to invade our coal markets, and the colliery proprietors here announce a further advance of 1s. to 2s. per ton, to take effect shortly. They continue the high rates of freight to prevent any large quantities of American coal from being shipped for use, but that is a matter which will right itself before long.

Elsewhere, too, there are signs of American enterprise breaking into our preserves, and there is a scheme afoot for establishing an American department store in London. There is probably plenty of room for it, if well managed and with due regard for certain English prejudices.

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ABDUL HAMID'S FETE.

The celebration of Abdul Hamid's silver jubilee and the congratulations he has received on the occasion from most European Governments suggest some curious reflections. He has been the instigator of some of the foulest inhumanities recorded in modern history, and for twenty years past it has seemed impossible that Europe could allow him to remain as the head of an important State unless he gave proper assurances that he would mend his ways. He had a splendid opportunity of setting the house in order after the Russo-Turkish war, when the loss of Kars and Batoum and the retention of a merely nominal suzerainty over Bulgaria were the price paid for indulging his brutal instincts at the expense of his Christian subjects. And if Russia had been left with a free hand in the end there would have been no Mohammedan rule on the Bosphorus. But the Berlin settlement showed him he could have a perfectly free hand if he only played skillfully enough on the jealousies of the powers. And it must be admitted that from this point of view he has been eminently successful. His position is the target of the universal curses of Christendom, and is now more secure than at any time during the past two decades.

He showed his contempt for Europe quite recently by allowing the perpetration of a fresh series of Armenian atrocities. Yet Emperor William calls him his friend and the British fleet has been illuminated in honor of his jubilee, while his own share in the celebration is a remission of the arrears of taxation previous to 1883, seventeen years back!

Modern cynicism could not wish for a better text. A. J. W.

THE POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

Figures That Are Sent Out as a Result of the Latest Census.

Here are the populations of different cities as disclosed by the census:

	1900.	1890.	Increase.	Per Cent.
New York	3,437,202	2,492,591	944,611	37.90
Chicago	1,698,575	1,099,850	598,725	54.43
Philadelphia	1,293,697	1,046,964	246,733	23.57
St. Louis	575,238	451,770	123,468	27.33
Boston	560,892	448,477	112,415	25.06
Baltimore	508,957	434,439	74,518	17.15
Cleveland	381,768	261,353	120,415	46.07
Buffalo	352,219	255,664	96,555	37.77
San Francisco	342,782	298,997	43,785	14.51
Cincinnati	325,902	296,908	28,994	9.77
Pittsburg	321,616	238,617	82,999	34.78
New Orleans	287,104	242,039	45,065	18.62
Detroit	285,704	205,878	79,828	38.77
Milwaukee	285,315	204,468	80,847	39.53
District of Columbia, (including Washington)	278,718	230,392	48,326	20.98
Newark	246,070	181,830	62,240	35.33
Jersey City	206,433	163,003	43,430	26.64
Louisville	204,731	161,129	43,602	27.06
Minneapolis	202,718	164,738	37,980	23.05
Providence	175,597	132,146	43,451	32.88
Indianapolis	169,164	105,436	63,728	60.44
Kansas City, (Mo.)	163,752	132,716	31,036	23.39
St. Paul	163,633	133,156	30,478	22.89
Rochester	162,435	133,896	28,539	21.31
Denver	133,859	106,713	27,146	25.44
Toledo	131,822	81,434	50,388	61.88
Allegheny	129,896	105,287	24,609	23.37
Columbus	125,560	88,150	37,410	42.44
Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	88,143	20,231	22.95
Omaha	102,555	140,452	*37,897	*26.98
Hoboken	59,364	43,648	15,716	36.02
Manchester, (N. H.)	56,987	44,126	12,861	29.15
Kansas City, (Kan.)	51,418	38,316	13,102	34.19
Covington, Ky.	42,988	37,371	5,567	14.9
Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231	27,633	11,598	41.7
Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	30,893	4,779	15.47
Davenport, Ia.	35,254	26,872	8,382	31.19
Sioux City, Ia.	33,111	37,806	*4,695	*12.43

*Decrease.

INCREASE IN UP-STATE CITIES.

Syracuse Has 20,231 and Elmira 4,779 More Inhabitants than in 1890.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The census of the city of Syracuse, N. Y., as officially announced to-day is as follows: 1900, 108,374; 1890, 88,143. These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 20,231, or 22.95 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 51,792, showing an increase of 36,351, or 70.19 per cent. from 1880 to 1890. The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

1	5,226	11	5,761
2	8,190	12	6,999
3	9,711	13	6,430
4	5,324	14	6,454
5	6,984	15	5,509
6	4,994	16	5,817
7	4,068	17	4,668
8	4,761	18	6,494
9	3,778	19	6,487
10	3,968		

The census of the City of Elmira, N. Y., as officially announced to-day, is as follows: 1900, 35,672; 1890, 30,893. These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 4,779, or 15.47 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 20,541, showing an increase of 10,352, or 50.40 per cent., from 1880 to 1890. The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

1	3,494	7	4,174
2	4,110	8	2,842
3	3,487	9	2,360
4	4,111	10	2,760
5	3,097	11	1,466
6	4,784	12	1,247

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The large box factory of Bloomer Brothers, this city, was completely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is placed at $15,000, partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

"These thefts occurred way back in January. All the trade knows about them, and there is no use in raking the matter up. The amount stolen was nothing like $50,000—I don't care to say how much it was. I am under instructions not to give more information. If you want to know how the fellow escaped I suppose you'll have to go to Dr. MacArthur's church. As to us, we prosecuted, as the court records will show."

HOW MORTON ESCAPED GOING TO PRISON

Letters Moved Judge McMahon and He Investigated.

THEN HE SUSPENDED SENTENCE

Replies to What He Calls Covert Attacks on Himself, Caused by the Mercy He Granted a Forger.

Judge McMahon in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions on Aug. 24 discharged a prisoner, Robert A. Morton of 6 West Eighty-third Street, who had pleaded guilty of forgery in the third degree. The total amount involved was $3,352.35. According to Judge McMahon, this fact was seized upon by some one unfriendly to him in the District Attorney's office and a sensational story, which the Justice believes to be a covert attack on him personally, was circulated. Among the misrepresentations in the story, according to Judge McMahon, are that the prisoner pleaded guilty to having stolen $50,000, and also that without any explanation as to his decision the Court mysteriously discharged the prisoner.

Morton was employed for the past twelve years as the confidential clerk and cashier by Edward Hill's Son & Co., an importing house of chemicals at 25 Cedar Street. He had full charge of the firm's office, and was known to his employers as a faithful, honest man, without vices, and extremely religious. He was one of the chief ushers of Calvary Baptist Church, of which Dr. Robert S. MacArthur is pastor.

CHARGES AGAINST MORTON.

On Jan. 16 last Magistrate Crane in the Centre Street Court issued a warrant for Morton's arrest at the instance of Hugh Hill, one of the partners of Hill's Son & Co. The specific charge was failure to make two entries on the books on March 29, 1898. The failure to make entries occurred as follows:

On March 29, 1898, he failed to enter in the books items of cash and charge against the Gem Window Glass Company, $221.84; John Cox & Brother, $105.45; John Cox & Brother, $121.60, and the Pierrepont Manufacturing Company, $73.31.

On Nov. 23, 1898, he failed to enter items against Finlay, Dicks & Co. of $588.80, and in April, 1899, items amounting to $2,241.85. The total amount was $3,352.35.

According to the allegations on which the warrant was issued Hill's Son & Co. early in January were about to take a new partner into the firm when, upon an adjustment of the books by an expert accountant, it was discovered that there were shortages. Upon learning of the discovery, Morton, according to the Hill version of the story, at once admitted his guilt, whereupon Hugh Hill swore out a warrant for his arrest.

When Morton was arraigned he waived examination and was held for the Grand Jury. He was indicted on Feb. 28, and was then released on $1,000 bail furnished by William N. Batcheldor of 227 West Seventy-first Street. On Aug. 7 he pleaded guilty, saying he had lost the money in Wall Street, and was remanded to the Tombs to await sentence.

On Aug. 24 he was arraigned before Judge McMahon, in Part I. His attorney, ex-Judge Olcott, pleaded for clemency, and gave the Judge a number of letters. One, of six long pages, was from his mother, Mrs. Fannie Morton of Marengo, Ohio. It was a pathetic letter. Others were from Andrew Robertson, proprietor of the Hotel St. Andrew, Seventy-second Street and Broadway; G. M. Bayne, a lawyer of 31 Nassau Street; J. Newton Williams of 31 Liberty Street; Charles S. Crossman, a jeweler of 5 Maiden Lane; C. L. H. Boaz of 256 Broadway; Minnie Lee La Vay, with whose family Morton lived at 6 West Fifty-third Street; M. D. Magee, cashier of the First National Bank of Manasquan, N. J.; Halsted H. Wainwright, the Rev. Henry Cross, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and E. S. Vanleer, all of Manasquan. They all pleaded for clemency, and said that Morton had previously borne an excellent character.

THE JUDGE INDIGNANT.

Judge McMahon, according to the story published, mysteriously dismissed Morton, suspending his sentence without discussing the case or making an explanation. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw Judge McMahon yesterday in an office in the New York Life Building the Judge was indignant at the imputation in the story.

"Ordinarily I do not allow ministers, lawyers, or newspaper men to question me as to my motives in rendering decisions," he said. "In the present case, however, I make an exception. There were several excellent reasons why I suspended Morton's sentence. In a nutshell, they are that in my opinion both the interests of the man himself and of the community were best served by refusing to brand a man of his type as a criminal.

"In the first place the man's guilt was self-confessed. All this talk about expert accountants is an afterthought. The fact remains that the man's conscience drove him into a confession. Then, no such amount as $50,000 was involved. As I remember it, the money stolen was within $3,500.

"In August, when Morton pleaded guilty, I remanded him back to the Tombs to await sentence. Even then I had received a number of extraordinary letters regarding the prisoner. The letters were all from influential, good people, and they all spoke of the exemplary life the man had previously led, of the degradation which would be his if branded a convict, and of the honest intentions on the part of the prisoner to reform and sin no more. The letters continued pouring in, so that I was personally interested. Many of them spoke of the man's mother, from whom her friends were trying to keep the news of her son's downfall, fearing it would kill her. In this they did not succeed, for there was added to the list a letter from Mrs. Morton herself, a heartbreaking mother's appeal, as only a mother can beg for a lost son.

"After that letter I investigated things personally. For the greater part of my leisure time of the seventeen days that the prisoner was in the Tombs I looked into his past and into his chances for the future. I found that he had made every preparation toward making restitution, and even before letters from his friends had ceased to come in I had decided on my course.

ACTION OF THE FIRM.

"There is another point, however. Hill's Son & Co. had engaged Bartow S. Weeks to assist the District Attorney in securing a conviction. That was remarkable and an unusual proceeding, and when I asked the complainant his reason he said, 'We want to make an example of this man.' I then said to Mr. Hill: 'This court is here to administer justice and not to make examples of men.' As a matter of fact, Morton was not the only one involved in the theft. The firm well knew this and was trying to make a catspaw out of one man while it let another go free.

"That is the full explanation of the story, and now I want you to contradict what is said in the story published in a morning newspaper, particularly the sentence: 'Why Judge McMahon suspended sentence is not explained.' That is an untruth. The full explanation as just given was made in open court."

The Judge then made the statement that the man who had given out the distorted story was an official in the District Attorney's office. The object of the story, he said, was simply to make an attack against him personally.

Concluding, the Judge said: "The prisoner's sentence was not remitted, understand; it was only suspended. He was let go simply on probation."

Among the letters received by Judge McMahon was one written by Miss Minnie Lee La Vay. The letter implored the Judge to temper justice with mercy, to remember the prisoner's aged mother and his sisters, and to look back on the man's clean record as a promise of his future life if only he could get another chance. At the home of Miss La Vay, 6 West Eighty-third Street, it was said that her interest in Morton was purely one of friendship. Morton had boarded with the La Vays since January last, having met the family at various social gatherings previous to that time. He was always known to the family as a man of sterling character and a churchman.

When a NEW YORK TIMES reporter called at the house of Dr. MacArthur, no one was found at home. From a member of the Calvary Baptist Church, who will not permit his name to be published, it was learned that Morton was one of the most constant attendants in Dr. MacArthur's church. It was said that he was always a leader in religious or social movements undertaken by the members.

At the office of Hill's Son & Co., 25 Cedar Street, a representative was detailed to speak for Mr. Hill.

"We have decided to give out nothing at all to the newspapers," the man said.

BIG INSURANCE COMBINATION.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Takes Over Business of Northwestern Life Assurance Company.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—One of the biggest deals in assessment life insurance ever consummated was closed to-day by the consolidation of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

The contract with the Mutual Reserve, by which all of the 30,000 members of the Northwestern are taken over without medical examination, places all of the members upon an equality. It stipulates that "assessment" certificate holders shall accept the new legal reserve requirement, this being a condition precedent to acceptance by the New York company.

The plan is approved by the Insurance Departments of Illinois, Nebraska, and Texas. Deputy J. J. Brinkerhoff and Chief Clerk J. W. Vance of the Illinois Department, Commissioner Jefferson Johnson of Texas, and Deputy Commissioner W. B. Price of Nebraska were present at the meeting this afternoon to approve the terms of consolidation.

The Northwestern Life will pay over to the Mutual Reserve as a basis of consideration the legal reserve maintained on the policies, amounting to $8,947,050. The assets and liabilities remain with the Northwestern, which goes into the hands of the receiver. Any surplus remaining after the receivership will be turned over to the Mutual Reserve for the benefit of policy holders.

Judge Chytraus to-day appointed Stewart Goodrell receiver of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company on a petition filed in the name of Mrs. Emma Franke, who holds a judgment of $8,953.75 against the company.

The following was given out yesterday by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association: "The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association to-day in Chicago took over the entire business of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company. By its absorption of the Northwestern the Mutual places sixty millions of new business on its books. The membership of the Association is enlarged by 30,000 policy holders, and its annual income is increased $2,000,000.

"Many other companies endeavored to secure the business, but the Northwestern decided to-day by a full vote to consolidate with the Mutual. President Mable of the Northwestern will be a member of the official staff of Frederick A. Burnham, President of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association."

SAILOR SUICIDE USES ANCHOR.

Ties Weight Around His Neck and Leaps Overboard.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Martin Martensen, a Swede, employed as a sailor on the R. W. Coates schooner yacht anchored off Larchmont, committed suicide last night. Martensen tied a small anchor around his neck, and, taking it in his arms, jumped overboard.

Efforts were made to save him, but they were unsuccessful. The body was recovered to-day. Martensen was about twenty-eight years of age and married.

OTIS TO SUCCEED WHEELER.

Chaffee His Successor in List of Brigadier Generals.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Otis has been selected to fill the post of commanding officer of the Department of the Lakes to be made vacant next Monday by the retirement of Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

It is stated to be practically settled that Gen. Chaffee will be Gen. Wheeler's successor in the list of Brigadier Generals.

NEW WORK AT FORT HAMILTON.

Board of Officers to Meet Here Sept. 5 to Prepare Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A Board of Officers to consist of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon Major William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers; Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth Artillery, has been appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Sept. 5, for the purpose of preparing a comprehensive plan for the location of new buildings, roads, and walks at Fort Hamilton, together with an approximate estimate of cost of all work connected with the plan.

As far as possible such permanent buildings as have been erected since 1895 will be absorbed in the proposed plans in such a way as to avoid the necessity for demolition or removal to a different site.

The board will prepare alternative plans, information with regard to which will be furnished by the Quartermaster General of the army, and approximate estimates will accompany each plan.

BIDS FOR TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Proposals from Steamship Lines Received by the Government.

Bids for the transportation of troops and supplies of the United States between this country and Cuba and Porto Rico were opened at noon yesterday by Col. A. S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army.

The bids, which were sealed, were from the James E. Ward & Co. Line, the Munson Line, the New York and Porto Rican Steamship Line, the Red "D" Line, and the Hollander Line. All were forwarded to Washington.

Col. Kimball said that if the proposals were reasonable, the Government would probably contract with the steamship companies, and transfer the transports now plying between this country and Cuba and Porto Rico to the Pacific for use in the Philippine and China service.

Col. Kimball said that there are 60,000 United States troops in China and the Philippines, 50,000 of whom will have served out the time for which they had enlisted by June 30 next, and they must be brought back to the United States.

The Alabama Makes a Fine Run.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Capt. Brownson, who will command the Alabama when she goes into commission, Oct. 10, saying that the big ship made a magnificent run between Philadelphia and Boston. On this long trip she averaged 15 knots, and when the heavy sea abated the speed ran up to 16 knots.

Rest of First Infantry Leaves Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 1.—The United States transport McClelland sailed to-night for New York with the remainder of the First Infantry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. George T. Summerlin, Thirty-second Infantry, United States Volunteers, (Second Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry,) having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the volunteer service only, to take effect Sept. 1.

Second Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, recently appointed with rank from Aug. 28 (from Corporal, Company B, Sixth Infantry,) is assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry, and after accepting his commission will at once join his regiment. He will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Capt. T. Mason Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will report in person to the Quartermaster General of the Army.

Capt. James B. Brett, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Nevada State University, Reno, Nevada.

Orders of Aug. 13 are so amended as to direct Major David E. Wilson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, upon the completion of his duty in charge of construction at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, to proceed, to Omaha, Nebraska, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as Acting Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Capt. Harrington K. Wert, Commissary of Subsistance.

Navy.

Lieut. C. M. Fahs's order of the 30th inst. is revoked. He is ordered to the Franklin Nov. 5.

Assistant Surgeon H. V. Armstrong is granted sick leave of one month.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The training ships Chesapeake and Newport, which recently returned to Annapolis with the Naval Cadets from their Summer practice cruise, went out of commission yesterday.

The New York and the Scorpion sailed to-day from Jamestown for Bar Harbor, to take part in the Franco-American naval celebration at that place.

The fighting ship Hartford sailed to-day from Southampton for Gravesend.

The Kearsarge left Hampton Roads for Northeast Harbor.

SITUATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Otis Says the Natives Are More Satisfied and the Opposition Less Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Elwell S. Otis said to-day that affairs are progressing favorably in the Philippines.

"The people are growing more conservative every day," he said, "and are becoming more satisfied. There would be little trouble throughout the islands but for the coming Presidential election in this country. Aguinaldo and his lieutenants are hanging on in wild and mountainous places in Northern Luzon, hoping that the result of the Presidential election may change the attitude of this country. They get newspapers from the United States and keep thoroughly posted as to what is going on here. When their hope is unfulfilled I look for a complete collapse of the opposition to the authority of this country.

"As a matter of fact, there is comparatively little opposition now. When I left the Philippines Aguinaldo was in the mountains with about 250 guns. He was on the run all the time. When our troops were not close on his trail and fighting him he was being pursued by the mountain natives. This was in one of the few parts of Luzon not then under complete control by us. This control, however, was far more complete than it ever was under the Spanish régime. In some of the islands there is practically no trouble. Our troops have covered the entire islands, which was never done by Spain.

"The harvesting of the crops will aid in bringing about a more conservative feeling. The sugar crop will mature in most of the islands in December and will furnish money and employment to the people. A large rice crop is now being planted and will give them employment. The natives are industrious and intelligent. They will, and do, work. There is not an abler body of men in the world than the members of the Philippines Supreme Court. Many of the natives are educated in Paris and other European cities. They desire peace and are ambitious for their country. They believe in the good intentions of the United States and think that through us will come their salvation. This class of men is increasing in numbers every day, and they are doing much to put down the robber bands and the reckless natives who have been disposed to follow the lead of Aguinaldo and his associates."

PROTEST TO THE PRESIDENT.

Women Declare Against Official Regulation of Vice in Manila.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 1.—A memorial to President McKinley was adopted by the officers of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association at their business meeting in this city to-day. It protested against the European system of State regulation of vice, which has been introduced in Manila by the United States Army authorities. The memorial says, in part:

"Official regulation of vice, while it lowers the moral tone of the community, everywhere fails to protect the public. England tried it in her garrison towns, and repealed it by a heavy Parliamentary majority after seventeen years' experience had proved it a complete failure, as well as a fruitful source of demoralization. It has been repealed throughout Switzerland, except in Geneva, and is the object of strong and growing opposition in every country where it still prevails. In St. Louis, the only American city that ever tried the system, it was abolished at the end of four years with only one dissenting vote in the City Council.

"The United States should not adopt a method which Europe is discarding, nor introduce in our foreign dependencies a system that would not be tolerated at home."

RETURN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Homeward Movement from the Philippines May Begin in November.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—So far as the War Department has made any plans for the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, it is intended to commence the homeward movement about the middle of November.

It will take practically all of the transport service at the command of the department to accomplish the return of the 31,000 volunteers between the date named and June 30 of next year, when their term of service expires by operation of law. It is the intention of the department to return the organizations in the same relative order as they were shipped to the islands, thus equalizing as near as possible their terms of foreign service.

TRAITOR BROUGHT HOME.

Henry Vance Under Sentence of Ninety-nine Years' Imprisonment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—A special from San Francisco says: "Musician Henry Vance, formerly of Company L, Thirty-seventh Regiment, United States Volunteers, was brought from the Philippines on the transport Thomas, under sentence of ninety-nine years' imprisonment at Alcatraz.

This man, it was proved, not only deserted the ranks of the American army, but took up arms against his comrades, and while serving as Major with the Filipinos attacked wagon trains and escort parties.

Vance was captured, court-martialed, and sentenced to be shot, but owing to the clemency of President McKinley, his punishment was commuted to ninety-nine years' imprisonment.

THE PHILIPPINES' GOVERNMENT.

Gen. MacArthur to Remain Chief Executive Until Further Orders.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—In addition to the Commissioners' powers, heretofore cabled, the following extract from the official instructions will be published to-morrow:

"The legislative nature of the Government of the Philippines, exercised by the Commission of Peace and Gen. MacArthur, under regulations by the Secretary of War, provides that until the establishment of a central Civil Government or Congress otherwise provides, the legislative authority includes the passing of laws regarding imports, taxation to raise revenue, and public funds, education, civil service, the courts, municipalities, and appointments to office already described.

"Until a complete transfer of control Gen. MacArthur shall remain Chief Executive of the Government, exercising executive authority not herein assigned to the commission.

"Subject to the rules and regulations the commission shall legislatively enact, the Municipal and Departmental Government shall continue reporting to Gen. MacArthur and be under his limited supervision and control, wherever the commission shall establish civil governments. The military force in these localities shall be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, as Gen. MacArthur deems requisite.

"The military shall be at all times subject, under Gen. MacArthur's orders, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of civil authority."

THE OVERDUE CALIFORNIAN.

Twenty Per Cent. Reinsurance Offered on Her—Carries Army Supplies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The big steamer Californian, bound from this port for Manila with nearly 8,000 tons of supplies for the army in the Philippines, is now out forty-five days, and 20 per cent. reinsurance has been offered on the vessel. The steamer is overdue from Honolulu to Manila easily fifteen days, and the general impression among shipping men here is that she has broken her shaft or met with some other accident.

The Californian was launched at the Union Iron Works on May 12, and this is her maiden voyage. She belongs to the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, but is under charter to the Government. She is 430 feet long and her measured capacity is 15,000 tons. Her Captain is George D. Morrison, who was sent here from New York to take command.

Cuba's Increased Trade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—A steady and material increase in the trade of Cuba is evidenced in a comparative statement made public to-day by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, which gives the customs receipts at Cuban ports for the first seven months of 1900, as compared with the same period last year. The statement shows that the total receipts for the first seven months of the present year aggregate $9,331,852, as against $6,112,815 for the same period last year, an increase of $1,219,037.

Teachers Return to Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Sept. 1.—The teachers of this place who were members of the party which recently visited the United States returned here to-day.

A YEAR OF SHIPBUILDING.

Only Twice Has Last Year's Record Been Exceeded—Steam Vessels Make a Record.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Complete official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show that 1,446 vessels, of 396,168 gross tons, were built and documented in the United States. Since 1856 this record has been exceeded only twice—in 1884, when 415,740 gross tons were built, and in 1874, when 432,725 gross tons were built.

The construction may be classed according to the following types: Schooners, schooner barges, and sloops, 499, of 109,605 gross tons; great lake steam vessels, 25, of 97,847 gross tons; canalboats and barges, 523, of 74,800 gross tons; ocean screw steamships, 20, of 60,360 gross tons, (of which all but one, the Maracaibo, 1,771 gross tons, were built wholly or principally for trades reserved by law to American vessels;) river steamers, 375, of 44,282 gross tons; square-rigged vessels, 4, of 6,405 gross tons.

The steam vessels built—420, of 202,408 gross tons—surpass the record, the nearest approach being 1891, when 488 steam vessels, of 185,057 gross tons, were built.

The steel vessels built—90, of 196,851 gross tons—exceed the previous record year, 1899, when 91 such vessels, of 131,379 gross tons, were built. Cleveland, Ohio, ranks first as builder of steel vessels, with 9 steamships, of 42,119 gross tons, followed by Newport News, 7 steamships, of 28,202 gross tons; Chicago, 5 vessels, 24,504 tons; Detroit, 4 steamships, 15,693 tons.

During the past decade the steel steam vessels built in the United States aggregate 465, of 742,820 gross tons, of which 196, of 450,089 gross tons, were built on the great lakes. For comparison it may be noted that the British Board of Trade reports that 727 steel steam vessels, of 1,423,344 gross tons, were built in the United Kingdom during 1899. During the ten years 69 steel steam vessels, of 194,060 gross tons, were built at Cleveland, and 110, of 138,-593 gross tons, at Philadelphia.

The total tonnage built and documented on the great lakes during the year—125 vessels, of 130,611 gross tons—is the largest in the history of that region. The total for the Middle Atlantic and Gulf Coasts—605 vessels, of 135,473 tons—exceeds any record since 1872. The total for the New England Coast—199 vessels, of 72,179 gross tons—has not been equaled since 1891, while the product of the Pacific Coast—300 vessels, of 40,396 tons—is surpassed only by the returns of 1898 and 1899. Construction on the Mississippi River and tributaries—217 vessels, 14,509 tons—is 9,000 less than 1899. The foregoing figures do not cover yachts or Government vessels.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE LAKES.

Vessels with an Aggregate Carrying Capacity of 2,000,000 Tons Now Under Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 1.—Last Winter there were built at the consolidated shipyards of the great lakes, between this city and Cleveland, twenty-three large freight ships of steel of a carrying capacity of 143,000 gross tons, and costing $6,800,000. With the exception of five these ships were built to the order of the great steel and iron consolidations of the lakes, who were anxious to carry their own freight.

There are now under contract at the same lake yards nineteen vessels, which are to cost $4,000,000, and with a carrying capacity of 110,000 tons. These will keep the company busy in all its yards for nearly the entire Winter, and will give employment to about 5,000 men. Other lake yards, outside the combination, will build half a dozen or more large ships, in addition to the tugs, yachts, and other small craft they may turn out. These outside yards last Winter made an output of twelve large freight ships.

Between now and the beginning of the year it is probable that several additional contracts will be taken by the various yards, so that their output for the Winter will be nearly as large as that of a year ago, but at a far less price, owing to cheaper steel.

There are several surprising facts connected with this new tonnage. One of these is that the depressing outlook for freights for another year is having no effect upon builders. Last Fall, before the close of navigation, the Rockefeller Company stepped into the market and attempted to hold it up by chartering 2,000,000 tons of individually owned ships for all of the present year at $1.25 a ton, and by buying outright the control of the greatest independent fleet on the lakes, that of the whaleback vessels owned by the American Steel Barge Company. The rate of $1.25 a ton for iron ore, set by the Rockefeller interests, represented twice or more the cost of delivering that ore from the head of Lake Superior to the foot of Lake Erie, and there was naturally a great boom in the construction of ships, and in the sale of old vessels at high prices. Individual vessel owners by the dozen

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A New Stock Company Opens the American Theatre.

"The Great Ruby" at "Popular Prices"—Reopening of Koster & Bial's—Theatrical News.

The American Theatre, renovated and partly redecorated, was opened for the new season last evening under the management of Henry Greenwall, who has been very successful in the direction of popular theatricals "on the road." A stock company, organized somewhat on the old "lines," will be maintained there, and after the run of the present play, "The Great Ruby," it is the manager's intention to change the bill every week. The prices are about the same as those prevailing at the Murray Hill Theatre, and the policy of Mr. Greenwall will be almost identical with that so successfully carried out by Mr. Henry V. Donnelly at the playhouse on East Forty-second Street. The American Theatre, however, is a much larger and more expensive house than the Murray Hill, where Mr. Donnelly established himself only after a hard fight with misfortune and public indifference.

Every indication of triumph that a "first night" could develop, however, was noted at the American last evening. The big theatre was fairly jammed in every part. The stirring English melodrama, which has already had two runs in Manhattan, was performed with fair skill and abundant spirit, and was applauded with great vehemence. The four-in-hand episode went particularly well on the large stage, while the scenes in the Bond Street shop and the cricket match, and the other episodes, introducing crowds of supernumerary figures, were sufficiently well managed. Of course, the thrilling balloon scene caused the customary sensation.

There were a number of competent actors in the play. Ralph Stuart, who appeared as the misguided Indian Prince, Isabelle Evesson, who was rather too spasmodic and kittenish as the adroit adventuress; Georgia Welles, who bore the simple rôle of Brenda Elsmere, and made much of it; Anna Buckley, and E. L. Snader are performers of skill and experience. Mary Hampton was a showy and taking Lady Garnett. Generally speaking, the acting was even and vigorous, especially the latter.

"The Great Ruby" with doubtless endure for some weeks, and will serve to give Mr. Greenwall's new enterprise a good start. With the original scenery and effects and a few attractive new dresses, it has some of the qualities of a "production."

The new decorations are confined to the great foyer and the corridors leading to it, which have been brightened to catch the eye of the multitude. The agreeable dark red tones of the big auditorium have not been interfered with.

Lady Garnett	Mary Hampton
Countess Mirtza Charkoff	Isabelle Evesson
Mrs. Elsmere	Charlotte Lambert
Brenda Elsmere	Georgia Welles
Moya Denzil	Josephine Underwood
Kathleen Denzil	Helaine Hadley
Louisa Jupp	Anna Buckley
Miss Flosale Gravenor	Mary Diehl
Miss Millie Paget	Dorothy Stewart
Jane Slater	Nora Desmond
Prince Kassim Wadis	Ralph Stuart
Viscount Montyghal	Thomas J. Keogh
Ald. Sir John Garnett, Kt.	Frank Lindon
James Brett, detective	Herman A. Sheldon
Capt. Olive Dalrymple	Frank E. Camp
Lord George Hartopp	Emil Collins
Sir Simon Beauclerc	Victor M. de Silke
Morris Longman	E. L. Snader
Andrews	Ben D. Deane
Deval	L. D. Wharton
Trent	James A. Bushell

Opening at Koster & Bial's.

The opening of Koster & Bial's Music Hall yesterday under the management of the Hashim Brothers, who presented a programme strictly of a vaudeville character, met with the prompt approval of the public. The bill included seventeen different acts, and the performers were Miss Marie Dressler, Russell Brothers, Monroe and Mack, Miss Alice Pierce, Vernona Jarbeau, Genaro and Bailey, Joe Welch, the Four Emperors of Music, Edna Leigh, Sylvia Thorne, and many others.

GRAND OPERA REPERTOIRE.

Productions Scheduled for First Two Weeks of the Season.

The management of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company has definitely determined upon the répertoire for the first two weeks of the season of opera in English to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Oct. 1. The operas for the first week have been arranged as follows: "Faust," Monday and Friday evenings and Wednesday matinée; "Tannhäuser," Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and "Mignon" on Wednesday evening and Saturday matinée. For the second week, "Carmen" on Monday and Friday evenings and Wednesday matinée, "Lohengrin" on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, and "Il Trovatore" on Wednesday evening and Saturday matinée.

Manager Savage promises his patrons that several novelties will be offered them early in the season, and in announcing his schedule for the first two weeks he desires to show that these performances will display the strength of ensemble possessed by the new organization, and enable him to present the new principals which have been engaged.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S OPENING.

Up-Town Music Hall Filled—An Interesting Bill.

If a crowded house, a hearty reception to the managers and every performer on the programme, and a quality of entertainment which is greatly improved from that given last season count for anything, then the opening of Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last evening was a big success.

It would have been impossible to have crowded twenty-five more persons into the theatre. The bill was a very interesting one from beginning to end. Rose Coghlan and her company presented the sketch called "Between Matinée and Night"; James Thornton, Bonnie Thornton, Henri French, and Nat M. Wills were the principal features, while others on the bill who contributed to its strength were the Hawaiian Queens, Snyder and Buckley, Eddie Leonard, and Flatow and Dunn.

LONDON'S AMUSEMENTS.

"Casino Girl" Runs Merrily On—Edna May Goes to Paris—Mrs. Potter as Juliet.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Autumn theatrical season has already opened under more hopeful auspices. The rival Nell Gwynnes are attracting big houses, and the critics are already wondering how soon "Nell" will appear in the vaudevilles and music halls.

"The Casino Girl" continues to go merrily enough at the Shaftesbury, in spite of Mabel Gilmay's hasty withdrawal from her part, which is cleverly filled by Marie George. But, having disposed of the orchestral leader and star during the brief period of Mr. Lederer's absence, the future actions of Mr. Lowenfeld are awaited with some interest by the members of the company.

The rehearsals of J. M. Barrie's new play, "The Wedding Guest," which Arthur Bourchier will soon produce at the Garrick, are already under way. As this is the first serious drama Mr. Barrie has attempted, the production is awaited with much interest.

Edna May, having decided against going to Berlin, leaves to-day for Paris, where she is engaged to appear at the Folies Bergere next week.

Martin Harvey, who is searching for a Juliet, says he has decided on Mrs. Brown Potter for his reopening in the Autumn.

Cruise of Ohio Naval Militia.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 1.—Capt. E. W. Wirt of Cleveland, Ohio, commander of Ohio's two battalions of naval militia, reached Norfolk Wednesday to take command of the United States steamship Hawk that will to-morrow be turned over by the United States Government to him for the use of the Ohio Naval Militia. Lieut. Frank Semon, six officers, and thirty men of the Ohio reserves, will reach Norfolk to-morrow and go aboard the Hawk. She will leave this port on Wednesday and go to Cleveland via the St. Lawrence River, making stops at New York, Halifax, Portsmouth, Montreal, and Quebec.

TELEPHONE LINE'S MORTGAGE.

Incumbrance of $5,000,000 Placed on Knickerbocker Company's Property.

The Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company, recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, filed yesterday a mortgage for $5,000,000 on all of its property, franchises, and telegraph and telephone lines in this city and elsewhere that have been constructed or are to be completed. The mortgage was made in favor of the City Trust Company, and is given to secure an issue of 5,000 gold bonds of $1,000 each, payable in fifty years from Sept. 1, 1900, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The mortgage was executed yesterday by William H. Eckert and Arthur Phillips, as President and Secretary, respectively, of the company.

When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, Mr. Eckert said that the mortgage was without special significance and that it was intended to cover the rights and property of the company, so as to facilitate as far as possible the construction of its plant.

"We are going ahead with the work," said Mr. Eckert, "as quickly as possible, and are making favorable progress. It will probably take fully a year, however, to get all of our lines laid and in full operation. Although we have been at work now only about five months, we have our lines laid all over Queens, and we have done much work in the Bronx and in Manhattan. In Nassau, also, we have laid many lines.

"We do not contemplate any change in our plans as originally announced, and, all reports to the contrary, we are going right ahead with our work and will push it to completion at the earliest possible time.

"We have done little advertising and mighty little talking, but the work of laying our lines is being pushed all the time. The only difficulty we may experience may be in getting materials quickly enough.

"Our lines in Manhattan are not widely placed as yet, but in Queens, as far as the trunk lines are concerned, the work is almost complete. We will go ahead with the work in Manhattan as quickly as we can get the material we require.

"The Knickerbocker Company is an assured fact. It is here to stay. It is the only attempt at competition since the inception of the telephone, and we believe the public will appreciate it. We are already operating our Broome Street and Twenty-third Street exchanges, though with a limited number of subscribers, and so may say we are a full-fledged working company. The work of testing cable is going on all the time, and we mean to have everything up to date. We have experienced no special trouble in getting rights of way. We are asking for nothing that we are not entitled to.

"There is absolutely no truth in the reports that have been circulated to the effect that we are in the hands of a receiver and are not paying our bills."

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

There Are Now Eighty-three Suspects—Vessels of Canadian Lines to be Inspected.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 1.—The Medical Health Officer has issued a notification to the effect that another plague suspect was admitted to the hospital this morning.

There are now eighty-three persons under observation, necessitating the opening of a second reception house.

Some of the earlier contractors of the disease are improving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—On the request of the Canadian Government Surgeon General Wyman cabled to Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas, the Marine Hospital official watching the bubonic plague situation in Glasgow, directions to inspect the vessels of the Allan and Donaldson Lines sailing from Glasgow for Canada during the period of danger or until the arrival of a Canadian quarantine officer there.

The request was telegraphed here to-day by A. L. Jarvis, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, who added that the Canadian Government would pay for the inspections.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Egypt and Spain have declared a quarantine against vessels from Glasgow.

WORLD'S CROP IN 1900.

Wheat Yield Four to Five Per Cent. Less than Last Year.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 1.—The estimate of the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ignatius de Daranyi, of the world's crops shows that the Hungarian crops have improved since the statement of July 31. The quality of wheat has improved owing to the favorable weather while the grain was ripening and during its harvest.

The yield of wheat is estimated at from 4 to 5 per cent. less than that of 1899, that of rye at from 22 to 23 per cent. less, that of barley from 15 to 16 per cent. less, and that of oats at from 13 to 14 per cent. less.

The area sown in Winter and Summer wheat is 5,610,000 yokes, (7,977,420 acres,) and the yield is 36,630,000 meterzentners, (4,522,779,360 pounds,) a decrease of 1,820,000 meterzentners, (225,719,040 pounds.) Maize is satisfactory throughout the whole country. The yield is 35,000,000 meterzentners, an increase of 5,600,000 meterzentners.

This year's world crop of wheat is estimated at 870,000,000 to 890,000,000 hectoliters; that of rye at 480,000,000 to 493,000,000 hectoliters; barley at 308,000,000 to 320,000,000 hectoliters; oats, 1,085,000,000 to 1,100,000,000, and maize, 979,000,000 to 992,000,000 hectoliters.

At the time of sowing the stocks in hand were: Wheat, 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 hectoliters; rye, 29,000,000 to 32,000,000 hectoliters; barley, 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 hectoliters; oats, 41,000,000 to 54,000,000 hectoliters, and maize, 28,000,000 to 35,000,000 hectoliters.

The average yearly consumption is estimated at: Wheat, 926,000,000 to 953,000,000 hectoliters; rye, 520,000,000 to 540,000,000 hectoliters; barley, 327,000,000 to 346,000,000 hectoliters; oats, 1,100,000,000 to 1,143,000,000 hectoliters, and maize, 981,000,000 to 1,005,000,000 hectoliters.

TERRORIZED FLAT DWELLERS.

Two Dispossessed Men Smash Doors and Breaks Windows.

A farewell celebration which ended in a small riot took place last night in the five-story tenement house at 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. A dispossess warrant had been served on John and James McDonald, who, with a family of six, lived on the first floor of the building, and before leaving they started out last night, it is charged, to clean out the entire building.

Just before midnight they went to the top floor, it is said, and began to smash doors and windows, at the same time shouting and yelling like Indians. They broke in the doors of flats and frightened the inmates, who rushed, shrieking, out on the landings, and in a few moments the whole house was in a turmoil. The tenants rushing down stairs into the street were followed in their descent by the two howling men, and it was not until a dozen policemen had arrived on the scene that quiet was restored.

The McDonalds were arrested and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

A WOMAN WHIPS A MAN.

Attacks Him in Broadway and Chases Him to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Passers by in the Tenderloin saw the spectacle of the whipping of a man by a woman, which began near the Marlborough at about 10 o'clock, continued through Thirty-sixth Street to Sixth Avenue, and with intermissions thence to Thirty-fourth Street and to the Waldorf-Astoria. It was said that the woman was from Amherst, L. I., and had become engaged to the man in Chicago a few months ago, since which time they had been spending much time together in this city. Their names are known only by hearsay.

He had an engagement to take her to dinner last evening, she said, but had not come at the appointed time to meet her. She took a hansom cab for a drive along Broadway, and saw him near the Marlborough talking with another woman. She had a dog whip, and leaping from the vehicle attacked him, calling him "cur" and "coward" with almost every lash. Her victim retreated and finally got out of reach of the lash. Upon reaching the Waldorf-Astoria he entered hurriedly and passed through, emerging at the Thirty-third Street side. The woman started after him, but gave up the chase. No arrests were made.

MISS CLEWS IS MARRIED

Wedded to Herbert Parsons in Her Newport Home.

The Rocks Handsomely Decorated for the Brilliant Occasion—Many New Yorkers Present.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—Miss Elsie Worthington Clews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, was united in marriage to Herbert Parsons of New York, at 12:30 to-day. The ceremony was performed in the Clews Summer home, The Rocks.

The lawn was tastefully ornamented with tents and other decorations so familiar to the cottage life of the place, while the band of the Seventh United States Artillery from Fort Adams played a programme of music, the numbers of which Miss Clews personally selected.

The broad lawns were dotted here and there with large clumps of hydrangeas, and the main piazza entrance was lined with choice palms. Inside The Rocks, the decorations were chiefly American Beauty roses in tall vases.

Mr. Parsons and Miss Clews were married in the oval shaped music room under a canopy of flowers in the form of garlands and a large wreath of white roses and lilies of the valley, tied with broad white ribbons caught up among the palms which formed a background for the wedding party.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, pastor of the United Congregational Church of Newport, assisted by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Princeton, who is a personal frend of the family.

To the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" rendered by the Hungarian Band, the bride entered the music room on the arm of her father, Henry Clews, and was met at the floral bower by the bridegroom and his best man, Dr. Walton Martin of New York.

The bride was accompanied by the two little daughters of Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, a sister of the bridegroom, who acted as the maids of honor.

The ushers were Tompkins McIlvaine, Charles Sheldon, and G. Beekman Hoppin of New York, and Henry Clews, Jr., a brother of the bride.

The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives of the bride and a few immediate friends.

The ceremony concluded, the Hungarian Band rendered the "Wedding March" from "Lohengrin," and the party marched to the inclosed piazza, where Sherry served the bridal breakfast at a number of small tables.

The gown of the bride was of liberty satin trimmed with chiffon and lace, with a high neck and long sleeves of Duchess lace. She wore a tulle veil caught up with a bunch of orange blossoms. The skirt was trimmed with a flounce of chiffon caught up at regular intervals with orange blossoms.

The bride carried a bouquet of white orchids and each of the ushers and the bridegroom wore gardenias for boutonnières.

The bride and her husband had a special table in the main hall for the wedding breakfast, near the entrance, handsomely decorated with bride roses and jessamine.

After the wedding ceremony the members of the cottage colony arrived in very large numbers for the wedding breakfast.

During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Parsons left on their wedding trip, and as they departed there was a shower of rice and slippers, and another send-off at the Wickford boat landing. The presents, though not shown, were magnificent and numerous. Among the many guests who attended the reception and breakfast were:

Mrs. Astor, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, James J. Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, James Lawrence Van Alen, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss May Goelet, R. L. Goelet, Miss Leary, Mrs. Admiral Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Count Tarnowski, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Mills, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Miss Neilson.

Lord and Lady Francoteo, the Misses Paunefote, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Miss Frances Coster Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Miss Gladys Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Messrs. Gerry, Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Henry F. Eldridge, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr., Cope Whitehouse, Ralph N. Ellis, Capt. Woodbury Kane, Center Hitchcock, W. G. Max Muller, Reginal Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Blight, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Atherton L. Blight, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Isaac Bell, the Misses Bell, Isaac Bell, Jr., M. M. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Mrs. F. O. French, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Bishop, Miss Harriet Ives Gammell, T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. E. S. Willing, and Barton Willing.

Quimby—Tingue.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1.—At Glen Airie, the Summer residence of William J. Tingue of the American Woolen Mills Company, to-day, Miss Grace Tingue, Mr. Tingue's only daughter, was married to William Everett Quimby of Orange, N. J. Three hundred and fifty guests were present, many being from New York.

The ceremony was performed under a bower of evergreens by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York. The bride wore a white satin gown with point lace yoke and sleeves and a veil caught up with orange blossoms. There were four bridesmaids attired in white liberty silk, with Cluny lace. They carried pink roses and wore large white hats trimmed with roses. They were Miss Sargent, Miss Layng, Miss Gibson, and Miss Mills of New York. Albert A. Jack, son of Philadelphia was groomsman, and the ushers were Austin Colgate, Clarence M. Seamed, and Witham and Howard Tingue, brothers of the bride.

The wedding breakfast was served on the verandas and lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Quimby have started for Maine for a short trip.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Bar Harbor continued its exciting whirl of social events to-day. With the arrival of the North Atlantic Squadron to-morrow and the arrival of the British Squadron on Tuesday, everything will give way to entertaining the officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson gave another of their series of weekly dinners last evening at Llangollen. Among those present were Baron and Baroness von Hengelmuller, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. Morris, Mr. Gracie, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter gave a luncheon at her cottage to-day. Among the guests were Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, Miss Arline Davis, Miss Seely, Mrs. Eugene Beales, Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Miss Lawrence, Miss Dimock, Mrs. Macy, Miss Wilfred, Mrs. Willits, Miss Draper, Mrs. Condon, Miss Thomas, Miss Jessie A. Davis, and Miss Agostini.

The most successful Kebo dinner dance of the season was held to-night. Every seat was taken for the table d'hôte dinner, and additional tables were placed on the upper verandas. Those who entertained were Mrs. A. W. Seely, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mr. James Ross Todd, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Christine Biddle, and Mr. Louis A. Biddle.

At Chatwold to-day Theodore Bjorksten and Mr. Ward, assisted by Miss Strickland and others, gave a successful musicale.

Fell to Death from Window.

Edward Walker fell from the second story to the ground at 808 East Eleventh Street, yesterday morning, and received a fractured skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died.

WOMEN DELIGHT IN LINEN.

A Few Novel Designs, Though Styles for the Table Rarely Change.

Fine linen is as great a delight to the housewife now as it was in the days when she spun and wove it herself. Women who have plenty of money to spend have days when they treat themselves to a feast of fine linen, and they go then to the shops and invest in a goodly quantity, $100, $200, and sometimes $300 worth of it at a time. That is a pleasure that every woman cannot have, but possibly the women who buy in large quantities do not have more pleasure than the housewife who buys one or two table cloths at a time and selects them with great care as to their wearing qualities, not only in the quality of the linen, but in the design. When one has not an indefinite quantity of linen, and it must see service, it is disastrous to select a pattern that will not continue to please.

It is advisable always to take great pains in buying the pure linen in getting tablecloths and napkins, for not only will the union materials not wear as well, but they will not retain their color, and come from the laundry the proper snowy whiteness, which is a delight to the eye in a well-set table.

The designs in table linen do not change frequently, and the newest now are the striped designs, and they have an excellent effect upon the table. They also give the dining room maid a lesson in laying the cloth straight, for a stripe that is crooked proclaims the fact. The detached designs are also newer than the all-over patterns in table cloths, though these are always kept in stock for the people who prefer them.

The open border is more used now, as it has been for some time, than the other, where there was a distinct line of demarkation between the centre and the border. For instance, one of the handsome new cloths in a fine double damask has a beautiful detached design of lilac blossoms and leaves, while a big double border of the same runs well up into the cloth. Another pattern of detached flowers has poppies in the centre and a wide rose border.

One of the cloths with a stripe effect has a broad watered stripe and a stripe of roses. A handsome cloth of a radically opposite design has a large scroll pattern in each corner, working into the centre, where it forms a small centrepiece. A handsome cloth, with a design which had a familiar appearance, has a large round centrepiece, like a sunburst made of scrolls of flowers radiating out from the centre, while the border, of a similar design, works well into the centre. It is called the inlaid design. It is a design that one sees in inlaid woods of far Eastern manufacture. These designs come in the finest double damask.

In the more popular goods costing from $1 to $1.50 there are many detached patterns. There are striped cloth similar to that in the double damask, and also with a plain conventional border, but on the less expensive cloth the stripe is half the width. A pond-lily design is very attractive, and a dropping tulip with curves which the tulip never has is beautiful if not true to nature. Flower designs in manufactured goods are not made for the botanists.

A peculiar design is one which goes diagonally across the cloth, a rather wide-waved design. It is pretty, but it would never do for a houseboat or a yacht dining room, for it is suggestive. A sprawling chrysanthemum pattern, detached flowers with a broad open border, makes an effective cloth. The clover pattern is one that is always popular, and the snowdrop has its devotees who never tire of it. It is a pattern always kept in stock. So is the checked cloth, though it is not as popular, and the fleur de lis, which has its friends in whatever place it is to be found.

It is not often that women have tablecloths woven to order. There is enough variety in those ready woven to please the most fastidious, and it is seldom in this country that monograms or initials are woven into table linen for private families. That is done more often abroad, where there is a family coat of arms. Here the work is done chiefly for hotels, for the vessels in the navy, and where large quantities of linen are ordered. The woman who wishes her tablecloths marked leaves the order at the shop where she buys the linen and the monogram or initial is embroidered.

AN UNLUCKY PICNIC.

Minister Drove Sunday School Girls—Two Hurt in Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 1.—As the result of a runaway while the Rev. Matthew Patten was taking a number of girls to a Sunday school picnic and his endeavor not to collide with a carriage in front of him containing his wife and her mother, Miss Agnes Howard and Miss Alice Mathews are nursing serious wounds, and several of their companions are congratulating themselves on their narrow escape.

The members of the Stanwich Congregational Sunday school started for Round Island this morning for their annual picnic. Mr. Patten accepted the invitation of one of his Deacons to take his horse and wagon. Expecting that the vehicle would be a large farm wagon with a team, Mr. Patten invited ten girls whose ages average about sweet sixteen to accompany him on the six-mile drive. When too late he found that the Deacon had only a single horse and box wagon to spare, but he packed the crowd in and started off merrily.

All went well till the party reached Ferriss Hill. As soon as the wagon started down the hill it ran on the horse's legs, frightening the animal into a run. Mrs. Patten was ahead in the parson's two-horse carriage, and was about half way down the hill when Mr. Patten realized that his horse was running away. He shouted to Mrs. Patten to let him pass, but she did not hear. Mr. Patten tried to avoid a collision, and turned his wagon in the gutter too far, running over two large stones.

Four of the party were thrown out. Two of these struck the stone fence. When level ground was reached the horse was easily stopped, and Mr. Patten returned to ascertain what damage had been done. He found Miss Howard with her head cut open, and Miss Matthews with her arm broken just above the wrist. Miss Elma Howard and Miss Rose Murphy were badly bruised and frightened, but not seriously hurt.

The picnic had no charms for those who had escaped injury, and after the injured girls had been attended to the others made their way home.

MARYLAND CONVENTIONS.

Those for Congressional Candidates Will Be of Much Importance.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 1.—The nominations to be made at three Congresional Conventions next Wednesday will have an important bearing upon the Presidential campaign in Maryland. Democratic Conventions will be held in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, which are generally Republican and are now represented by Congressman Sidney E. Mudd and George A. Pearre, respectively. They have been renominated by the Republicans. United States Senator Wellington's defection from the Republican Party will hurt their ticket ticket in the Sixth District, it has been estimated, to the extent of 800 to 1,000 votes.

If the Democrats nominate strong men they have a chance of carrying both districts and at the same time cutting down the vote for Mr. McKinley. The indications are that B. Harris Camalier will be nominated in the Fifth and Col. L. Victor Baughman or Blair Lee in the Sixth District.

The Republican Convention of the First, or Eastern Shore, District will meet at Ocean City and will nominate candidates for a full term and a short term, the latter the unexpired term of Gov. Smith. The favorites are James Wallace of Dorchester County, a brother-in-law of Senator McComas, for the full term, and Wilbur Eliason of Kent or William H. Jackson of Wicomico for the short term. The Republican managers are hopeful of carrying this district, if a strong enough ticket is nominated, because differences are believed to exist among the Democrats.

Ira D. Sankey in Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 1.—Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, landed from the steamer Lucania, which arrived here yesterday. He stated that he was paying a flying visit to England and Ireland. He will visit Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin, and hold services in each city, and will then go to London, where he will assist the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon in opening the new Tabernacle.

Judge Finn's Peculiar Death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Judge Finn of Geneva died to-day under peculiar circumstances. He went for a swim yesterday, and was taken ill. Doctors were called, and he was sent to the police station. Friends claim he died from lack of proper treatment.

WHY SMITH WAS BOUNCED

It Didn't Affect Him, as He Was Hired for the Purpose.

The Oft-Worked Game of Silk, Ruffles & Lace Brothers that Few of the Customers Understood.

Mrs. J. Priestley Gobbin ruffled herself with all the dignity of indignant silk and defiant diamonds into the private office of Silk, Ruffles & Lace Brothers' big department store.

"Silk here?" demanded a voice proceeding from the midst of flounces that hissed with emotion.

A little man looked mildly up from a ledger.

"Mr. Silk is spending his Summer vacation abroad; but Mr. Lace is here."

"Send me Lace then."

Rubbing a pair of anxious hands, Lace came in.

"Lace, what do you mean by it? I've bought things here when you had only one floor on a side street. I don't think you've treated me quite—"

"My dear Madam, the first aim of Silk, Ruffles & Lace Brothers is to please. Tell me what is wrong. I recognize in you one of our oldest and best patrons, Mrs. er—er—"

"Mrs. Gobbin."

"Well, Mrs. Gobbin, what is wrong?"

"That last order of dress goods was fearfully at variance with my order and the samples I left here. The whole order's got to be changed, and I've lost valuable time with a new party dress. Here's the slip that came with the order and —"

With a quick glance at the bill Mr. Lace struck a bell that stood on the table, labeled "Ring the bell and use Belcher's dress binding."

"Send for Mr. Smith immediately—er—in fact instanter," he told the boy who answered it.

The boy walked out through the mass of eager women before the counters and subdued women behind them. Off at one side on the main floor was a little office in which books, novels, newspapers, and magazines abounded. With a book of verse in his hand a pale young man lounged in a Morris chair that had been returned by a customer.

"Mr. Smith, you're wanted," the boy told the languid young man, quite respectfully.

There was something about the way the other got upon his feet and moved toward the door that suggested grace and harmonized motion, touched with Job-like patience.

"Smithy's in for it again," the boy intimated to a pert young person at the lace counter.

In the private office he stood before his employer and Mrs. Gobbin, keeping his eyes on a crack in the floor.

"You had charge of Mrs. Gobbin's order?"

"Yes, Sir."

"You mismed it badly."

"Don't know, Sir."

"Well, you did; and as Mrs. Gobbin is a very good patron of ours I'm going to discharge you."

"Oh, Sir."

"You are discharged. Leave at once."

"Oh, but I didn't want you to discharge anybody," Mrs. Gobbin put in. "I didn't want the poor fellow to lose his place, Lace. He may have a wife and children depending on him for support."

"But, my dear Mrs. Gobbin, we cannot afford to have one offended whose patronage means so much to us, aside from mere monetary values. Smith, leave at once."

With dejection showing in full-figured relief Smith walked through the store back to his little den. There he found his place in the book of verse at the line:

Or maiden's sigh that grief itself embalms.

A little later Mrs. Gobbin with an important swish swept through the store.

"These tradesfolk know who one is," she laughed, almost aloud.

"Madame?" asked her coachman.

"Oh, nothing, James. Home now."

The private office of Silk, Ruffles & Lace Brothers and the office of Smith, their employe, were undisturbed for a full ten minutes. Then the steward of a big uptown hotel stormed in.

"The hotel buys no more linen here," he declared, savagely.

"Why, Oscar, what's the matter?" Mr. Lace asked.

"It doesn't pay for a hotel to trade with people who treat us like this. We ordered a thousand napkins from you. We had three big soirées on, and only three hundred came."

"Well, Oscar, I'll look the matter up."

Mr. Lace sent a clerk to look through the records. In a few minutes he reported.

"Send for Mr. Smith instanter," ordered Mr. Lace.

"Mr. Smith," when that individual came, "what do you mean by such conduct. You're to go at once. You're discharged."

Mr. Smith went back to his office while Oscar returned to his hotel, greatly mollified.

The next caller was a demure little woman who wanted to know why those corsets hadn't come with that shoe order. Gravely Mr. Lace touched the bell.

"Send for Mr. Smith—" he began.

"Now don't you think that game's about played out?" the little woman asked, grimly. "You've already discharged Smith three times for me. And really the poor man may have a family and all that, don't you know. What I want is simply to have the mistake rectified. I don't want anybody discharged or any stock talk about my social position and all that, don't you know."

"If they were all like you, Madam."

The little woman left shortly after, the mistake put to rights and Smith still undisturbed in his office.

Left alone, Mr. Lace, the executive partner, rested his brow on his palm for several moments. Then he rang the bell.

"Send for Mr. Smith."

"Instanter, Sir?"

"Yes, instanter."

Smith's usual composure seemed ruffled when he found no bedlamoned complainer or angry maitre d'hotel.

"Sit down a moment, Mr. Smith. I want to talk to you."

"Yes, Sir."

"Smith, I think the game's about played out. You've been discharged for so long a time that people are beginning to recognize you. See this envelope you'll find a handsome present. We shan't require your services any longer."

Smith grinned.

"Oh, this is no joke, Smith. You are discharged, Sir. Go at once."

"Thank you for the present, Mr. Lace," said Smith, with a grin; "but pardon me. Ha! ha! ha!"

"Why, you idiot, I am in earnest," shouted Mr. Lace. "You've got to go. Leave at once."

"Yes, Sir."

"Stop that idiotic grinning."

"Yes, Sir."

"And leave my office and employ at once."

"Ha! ha! ha Oh, Lord! Yes, Sir."

As Smith stepped out the side door, still grinning, a stout woman, whom all the world would have recognized as the leader of fashion if all the world had been there to recognize came in at the other door.

"This last order," she began sharply. Again the bell.

"See if Mr. Smith's in, boy, and tell him to come at once."

"Instanter, Sir?"

"Yes, instanter."

And Smith was discharged again.

A GOEBEL LAW SUBSTITUTE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 1.—Representative Holland to-day introduced a bill in the House to repeal the Goebel election law and to enact a new one. It provides a State Board of three, two to be appointed by the controlling authority of the two leading political parties, the third to be appointed by the Secretary of State until after 1902, and then to be elected by the Legislature. The third member is to have no vote except in case of a tie. County Boards of three are provided similarly, the third member being appointed by the State Board.

Election officers are to be equally divided between the parties. Registration is provided for and ballots are to be provided by the Secretary of State with no device or designation to mark them. The clerks of election are authorized to assist illiterate persons in preparing their ballots. The bill is said to meet the views of Gov. Beckham.

ARIONS VISIT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—One hundred and fifty members of the Arion Club of New York arrived in this city this evening, and are guests of the Orpheus Musical Society.

A big delegation of the later body met the New Yorkers at the Back Bay Station and escorted them to the Brunswick. Refreshments were served, and a prearranged plan of entertainment lasted through the evening until midnight.

To-morrow will be occupied in excursions about the city, and in the evening a sacred concert will be given in Tremont Theatre, at which many musical, instrumental and vocal artists will participate.

PROSPERITY OF RAILROADS.

Enormous Increase in the Number of Men Employed, and in the Gross Earnings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—In the four years that have passed since the last Presidential campaign there has been an enormous increase in the number of men employed by the railroads of the country, likewise a great increase in the wages paid. Two representative roads present the following:

	Men employed, 1896.	Men employed, 1900.	Increase.
Chicago & N. W. Ry.	26,761	35,286	8,525
Illinois Central	19,647	28,205	8,737

Increase on the two lines, 17,263 men.

That this increase of more than 17,000 men employed on the two Chicago lines is in a measure representative of the railroad situation throughout the country is shown by a statement for June 30, 1899, when the whole number of railroad employes in the United States was 928,924, or 143,890 more than had employment on the corresponding date in 1895.

The statement of the Northwestern Road is as follows:

	1896.	1900.	Increase.
Number of men employed	26,761	35,286	8,525
Wages paid	$16,672,068	$22,517,335	$5,845,267
Number of tons carried	17,268,182	32,345,351	15,068,219
Miles of road operated	7,230.96	8,243.85	312.87

The average wages of the employes, based on a year containing 365 days, would be $1.70 2-3 for 1896 and $1.74 5-6 for 1900, or an increase in favor of the present year of 4 1-6 cents per day.

This is hardly a fair showing of the wages paid, for a large proportion of employes connected with the system do not work more than 312 days in the year. On that basis the average wages would be greater.

The road is handling almost twice as much tonnage is it did four years ago.

In 1900 the Illinois Central paid $5,792,540 more to its men than it did in 1896. This, even with the additional increase of 8,738 men, means that 16 cents a man more was paid on the general average. The statement given out is:

	1896.	1900.	Increase.
Miles of road operated	3,067	3,845	778
Number of men employed	19,647	28,205	8,738
Wages paid	$9,467,021	$15,256,561	$5,792,540
Tons carried	9,659,218	16,020,836	6

MISS GRISCOM IS CHAMPION

She Wins America's Highest Golf Honors at Shinnecook.

BY SIX UP AND FOUR TO PLAY

Miss Curtis, the Hope of Boston, Unusually Erratic in Her Game—Star Plays by the Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 1.—Miss Frances C. Griscom of Philadelphia won her title to-day to be known during the coming year as the woman golf champion of the United States. She defeated in the grand final struggle on the Shinnecock Hills Club links her younger opponent, Miss Margaret Curtis of Boston by 6 up and 4 to play.

The new champion bore the ovation that followed with a modest and unassuming bearing. Mrs. Clement C. Griscom watched every stroke that led up to her daughter's triumph with the keenest pride, and, best of all, Mr. Griscom himself, just back from Europe on the St. Paul, arrived on the links in the nick of time to see the final hole played out and to hear his daughter cheered as the champion.

With three or four exceptions, Miss Griscom played a perfectly steady game from start to finish. She was almost deadly on the greens, her short work excelling that of her rival. The latter gets a trifle the longer distance from the tee and with the brassie, but not enough to give any decided advantage. Miss Curtis was erratic.

The day was fine for the game. Traps and carriages of every variety, with a four-in-hand in the bunch, brought hundreds of golf devotees from Southampton and the adjoining towns, and the clubhouse presented its liveliest appearance of the week. The United States Golf Association was represented by President W. B. Thomas of Boston and Secretary Robert B. Kerr of New York, but there were no formalities or effusive speechmaking.

In Miss Hoyt and Miss Underhill New York has held the woman's golf championship for four years, but Miss Griscom's good golf entitles the Quaker City to all its glory. Rodman E. Griscom, as usual, caddied for his sister, and his advice was always well given.

THE MATCH IN DETAIL.

Miss Griscom began the final championship round in a manner which augured well for her ultimate success. Just the reverse was true of the Boston girl. Miss Griscom had the honor and drove a good ball, getting a nice lie on the far green, forty yards beyond the sand bunker. Miss Curtis failed to uphold her accurate driving reputation, and sliced her ball into high grass behind the stables. Her net two shots were short, while Miss Griscom got away a fine brassie, and from the road reached the green in three. She won the hole handily in 5, Miss Curtis needing two more. The latter appeared to no better advantage in driving from the second tee. She topped the ball, sending it into high grass, and plunked into the bunker on her third, failing to get over in four and just clearing the mound in five.

This woeful lack of championship form was expressed in the sad countenances of the Bostonian fraternity. Miss Griscom purposely played her second short, determined to take no rash chances, and clearing the bunker in three with her iron, reached the green and took her own time to put out. She won the hole in 6. Miss Curtis's nerves steadied up a bit on the next tee, and she made her first good drive. Both cleared the track and halved the hole in 5.

The Boston golfer outplayed her rival on the fourth hole, 228 yards, winning in a bogy 4. She drove forty yards over the track, while Miss Griscom fell into it, but, although the latter got over well on her second, she was forced to play one more all the time, and lost in 5 to 4. The short fifth, 162 yards, Miss Griscom lost by driving into the bunker, taking two to get out, and then playing indifferently toward the green. Miss Curtis overdrove the hole, her ball running close to 180 yards. She approached nearly dead, and, putting as she pleased, won in 4. Having succeeded in tying the game by really good golf, Miss Curtis's friends took heart and looked for a brighter finish.

Instead, Miss Griscom created a genuine surprise by winning the next four holes, playing golf that deserved praise, and which would have charmed the heart of old Ben Sayres, the North Berwick professional in Scotland, where Miss Griscom took some lessons one year ago. The seventh and ninth holes were the brilliant ones. With both on the sixth green in four, Miss Curtis threw away a chance to halve in six by missing a two-foot put. The seventh green is 357 yards from the tee, and if a man makes it in the bogy figure of five, he will talk about it for the rest of the day. Miss Griscom did better, and made it in four from a sensational ten-foot put. Miss Curtis was exactly as good, and only for the fact that the golfing fates do not generally allow two ten-foot puts on the green was she destined to lose, although holing out in a bogy five.

On the eighth Miss Griscom made the longest drive of the week at that point, dropping nearly fifty yards beyond the railroad track. Miss Curtis fell in the bank, and playing irregularly to the green, lost in 8 to 6.

Both showed thoroughbred form in playing the long ninth, 480 yards. Miss Curtis was absolutely perfect, and when, from a cuppy lie, she sent her ball flying up the hillside as far as Miss Griscom did with her brassie, the delight of the gallery was voted by generous applause. The Philadelphian played faultlessly, but her opponent had the advantage in distance, and was on top of the hill in three, when, unfortunately, she overran several yards on her approach. She covered 500 yards in four shots. Miss Griscom excelled in her approach, stopping on the green, and won the hole in six, bogy figures, only equaled once before during the week, and then by Miss Hoyt. Weaker work on the green cost Miss Curtis 7.

The first half of the journey was now over, and Miss Griscom led by 4, while her superior all-around steadiness marked her as a certain winner.

Miss Curtis excelled in driving to the next hole, but the ball lay equally on the green, and a half in 6 resulted, Miss Griscom nearly getting a 5 from a twenty-foot put. On the eleventh Miss Curtis had all the advantage, running beyond the green, 231 yards in 2. Miss Griscom topped her third shot on the approach, but luck was with her, and the ball rolled up dead to the hole. The Bostonian ran far beyond on her third, and then made a heroic effort to hole out from twenty feet, but it didn't go, and the hole was against her in 4 to 5, with the Philadelphian 2 up.

Miss Curtis had the brilliancy all her own way on the twelfth, 208 yards. She left Miss Griscom far in the rear from the tee, and her second was a beauty to the green, when she capped the climax by a ten-foot put, winning the hole in a stroke under bogy. That marked her last good effort in what even the stanchest Bostonian now acknowledged to be a hopeless struggle for her plucky opponent, whose steadiness was gone, and she was not equal to the task of a desperate up-hill contest. Miss Griscom, on the other hand, never wavered, and played the next two holes in faultless style. Miss Curtis drove the longer ball from the thirteenth tee, and distanced her opponent by fifteen yards on the second shot. Then followed two weak shots. Miss Griscom won in 6, jumping the cup in a long put for 5.

Two beautiful shots rewarded Miss Griscom to the fourteenth and last hole of the match. Miss Curtis, after driving well, put her second into the high grass, and her third still left the ball there, thirty yards distant. Miss Griscom followed up her good work by one of the prettiest approach shots she ever made, and won the hole in 6 to 6 and the championship.

The cards were:

Miss Frances C. Griscom, Merion Cricket—										
Out	5	6	5	5	7	6	4	6	6—50	
In	6	4	5	6	5					—36
Miss Margaret Curtis, Essex County—										
Out	4	5	6	4	5	7	5	5	7—48	
In	5	4	5	5	4	5	6	5		—39

The tie-off for the women's foursome prize was won by the Lenox pair, Mrs. Edward A. Maniel and Miss C. Barnes, who scored 108, against 109 for Miss Genevieve Hecker and Mrs. R. M. Cormick of the Wee Burn Club.

Morristown Golf Again Active.

The first of a series of competitions for a silver cup given by Louis A. Thebaud to the members of the Morris County Golf Club at Morristown, N. J., was played on the club links yesterday. The game was at bogey handicap, and sixteen qualified to continue at match play. Seventeen really qualified, as eight members tied for the last seven places, and they will play off to-morrow morning before the match play round begins.

Those who qualified were: Henry P. Phipps, 2 up; A. B. Frost, 2 up; C. B. Beckwith, even; W. T. Van Tassell Sutphen, even; J. P. Bates, 1 down; T. W. Cauldwell, 1 down; R. H. Williams, Jr., 2 down; Alfred Macy, 2 down; Morgan Smith, 2 down; L. B. Garretson, 3 down; Arthur Berry, 3 down; O. W. Adams, 3 down; S. H. Plum, 3d, 3 down; A. H. Bond, 3 down; J. E. Darnton, 3 down; A. G. Hackstaff, 3 down; C. D. Chapman, 3 down.

Two match play rounds for the cup will be played to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF.

United States Team Wins from Canadians on the Quebec Links.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—The annual international golf match between the United States and Canada was decided here to-day on the Quebec links, resulting in a victory for the players from over the border by five holes up. The match throughout was most interesting, and was followed by a very large number of spectators, including a number of American visitors who had several opportunities of applauding the fine shots made by their countrymen. When half time, 18 holes, was concluded at 1:15, Canada was leading by one hole, and this was sufficient to draw an extra crowd at the afternoon game. Strange to say, the four Canadian favorites, Vere Brown, the present champion; Lyon, ex-champion; Smith, and Kerr met with defeat. Reid appeared to be the favorite this morning, and succeeded in beating his adversary by nine holes up.

The result of the match, morning and afternoon, is as follows, 18 holes being played in the morning and 18 in the afternoon:

UNITED STATES.				CANADA.			
J. Reid, Jr.	6	2	9	Lyon	0	0	0
A. G. Averill	1	2	3	Smith	0	0	0
Brooks	3	3	6	Brown	0	0	0
Hubbard	2	3	5	Kerr	2	0	2
Moorhead	0	1	1	McPherson	0	0	0
Stickney	3	0	0	Taylor	0	3	0
Farnum	0	0	0	Canon von Iff-land	4	3	7
Waller	0	1	0	McGreevy	3	1	4
Griswold, Jr.	0	0	0	McDougall	3	1	4
Mirris	0	0	0	Blake	1	1	2
Total	12	14	19	Total	13	8	14

United States thereby winning by 5 points.

There is no doubt that the visitors were rather handicapped on these links, which they consider shorter and more tricky than those over which they generally play in the United States, but the majority of the Canadians were in the same predicament, never having played here before.

When half the match was over the visitors were entertained at luncheon by the Quebec Golf Club, and this evening they were also entertained at dinner at the Garrison Club.

Golf at the Rockaway Hunt Club.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, L. I., Sept. 1.—Some very clever golf was seen this afternoon on the links of the Rockaway Hunt Club, when the weekly match was played. The scores follow:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
E. C. La Montagne	95	19	76
J. B. Taylor	87	6	81
J. R. Williams	91	8	83
A. H. Alden	98	14	84
J. B. Taller	89	4	85
G. B. Miller	96	8	88
W. Valentine	109	20	89
D. Chauncey	93	4	89
C. L. Perkins	98	5	88
J. Timpson	111	19	92
J. S. Auberach	120	19	101
J. H. Harper	108	20	88

In the final matches for the golf cups offered by the Rockaway Hunt Club, J. B. Taller and E. C. Miller won, defeating T. N. Williams and J. Henry Harper by 3 up and 1 to play.

Golf for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—On the links of the Wee Burn Golf Club this afternoon the qualifying round of the annual competition for the President's Cup, offered by John D. Crimmins, was played. The gross handicap and net scores follow:

	Gross.	Hd'op.	Net.
C. H. Seely	86	3	83
T. R. Hoyt	104	20	84
F. C. Hecker	92	5	87
Harvey L. Williams	101	12	89
A. Floyd Delafield	126	36	90
J. T. Williams, Jr.	109	18	91
J. H. Hurlbutt	118	27	91
D. T. Woodbury	115	22	93
W. N. Capen	124	27	97
E. M. Carwrick	111	14	97
J. H. White	108	10	98
H. L. Woodbury	128	30	98
W. L. Baldwin	103	3	100
L. C. Smith	136	30	106
George Hecker	110	3	107
F. T. Towne	129	22	107
A. H. Smith	140	30	110

Richmond County Golf Handicap.

A good field of golfers turned out yesterday on the Richmond County Country Club's links, near Dongan Hills, S. I., to play in the September monthly handicap. T. H. Simpson scored the leading honors in a net score of 81 strokes. The results were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
T. H. Simpson	93	12	81
C. W. Pierson	92	9	83
H. C. Plimpton	97	12	85
P. Bonner	91	6	85
L. H. Thomas	90	4	86
Otis L. Williams	93	4	89
F. H. Wonham	96	6	90
John Grierson	107	16	91
Ralph Lane	103	12	91
J. E. Seaver	102	10	92
J. R. Chadwick	97	4	93
D. O. Schuyler	97	4	93
Oliver Wren	107	12	95
J. R. Branch	111	14	97

Deal Golfers Beat Seabright.

Seabright was beaten by the Deal golf team yesterday on the Deal Club links in the closing match for the team championship of the North Jersey Golf League. The victory of Deal made the two rival clubs equal in points for the championship, and it was decided to play the deciding match on Saturday, Sept. 15, at thirty-six holes, eighteen holes to be played on each club's links. The players and scores were:

DEAL.	Holes.	SEABRIGHT.	Holes.
A. H. Larkin	0	F. W. Mennies	4
S. M. Allen	0	A. T. Dwight	6
F. H. Croker	4	Dr. Robert Wylie	0
C. H. Murphy	5	L. R. Fuller	0
W. L. Clark	5	H. B. Billings	0
H. V. Croker	5	A. H. Porter	0
Total	18	Total	10

Class Handicap at Ardsley.

Two club handicaps were played yesterday on the Ardsley Club links. Lewis M. Greer won the Class A event, and a tie resulted in Class B between C. F. McAlpin and M. B. Kittredge. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'd'c'p.	Net.
Lewis M. Greer	95	6	89
S. F. Eldridge	94	5	89
Eugene Griffin	112	15	97
Homer Gilsey	124	18	101

CLASS B.

C. F. McAlpin	118	30	88
M. B. Kittredge	99	16	83
Dr. B. Gayley	110	24	86
H. S. Klp	114	23	91
Walter A. Burk	119	23	96

Knickerbocker Field Golfers.

The medal play qualifying round for two cups was played yesterday on the links of the Knickerbocker Field Club. Eight qualified in each class, as follows:

Class A.—Hackerson, 94; Atkinson, 99; Halsey, 99; Griggs, 99; Tompkins, 101; Whitlock, 110; Roberts, 112; Lasarus, 118.

Class B.—Hibbens, 119; Merritt, 128; Villette, 128; Hoskins, 128; Storm, 133; McNeil, 134; Fisher, 141; Williams, 168.

Golf on Newport's Links.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Finals for the President's Cup in the Newport Golf tournament were played to-day and resulted in the victory of Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Point Judith and Yale, who defeated C. Tiffany Richardson of Shinnecock and Harvard by a score of 4 up and 2 to play. The match was for 36 holes, and at the end of the morning round Hitchcock was 2 up. The play in the afternoon was very close, but the Yale man managed to add two more holes to his credit, winning out in the thirty-fourth hole. Hitchcock has thus won two open tournaments in succession, Narragansett Pier and Newport.

Vardon Won from Findlay.

ALLSTON, Mass., Sept. 1.—Harry Vardon met his old opponent, Alex Findlay, in a thirty-six-hole exhibition match in the Allston links to-day, and as usual won out by 5 up and 4 to play. The course is a short one, 3,000 yards, and both professionals had no difficulty in beating the bogy of 39. Vardon lowered the record, both for 9 and 18 holes, going out in the afternoon in 33 and winning in 33, and it is likely that his score of 66 will stand for some time.

TARGET CONTESTS AT SEA GIRT

The Wembledon Cup Won by a Philadelphian, Who Scored 140.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 1.—The ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association was continued to-day. The principal event was the contest for the Wimbledon Cup, valued at $500. This prize was presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, and is competed for every Fall. There were thirteen entries for this match to-day.

The winner was William de Vaux Faulke of the Philadelphia Rifle Association, who scored 140. He finished fourth in this match last year. The conditions of the match were:

Open to all citizens and residents of the United States. Distance, 1,000 yards. Thirty shots. Weapon, any rifle within the rules; cleaning allowed. Position, any without artificial rest. Eighteen points handicap for military rifles; six points handicap for special military rifles. The winners were:

	Scored.
1. William de Vaux Faulke, Philadelphia Rifle Association	140
2. Dr. W. G. Hudson, Company C, Fourth Regiment, N. J. N. G.	120
3. Capt. Horace Tuttle, First Brigade Staff, N. J. N. G., handicap 18 points	110
4. Capt. Walter F. Whittemore, Company C, Fourth Regiment, N. J. N. G., 18 points handicap	105
5. Major G. B. Young, First Regiment, District of Columbia, handicap 18 points	98

The other competitors were Major Henry Lohman, Jr., Fourth Regiment, N. J. N. G.; Lieut. N. P. Martin, Company C, Second Regiment, N. J. N. G.; U. N. Kootson, Sixth Battalion, District of Columbia; J. G. Diller, Pluta Rifle Association; C. R. Wise, Passaic, N. J.; Peter Finnigan, Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., who won the cup in 1894; Capt. R. De Russey, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. N. G.; Lieut. A. M. Allison, First Regiment, District of Columbia.

Nearly the entire morning was spent in practice shooting. The wind blew strongly from the south and interfered somewhat with good scores until the riflemen got the proper adjustment and regulated their wind gauges to correspond with prevailing conditions.

So far in the individual matches Lieut. Martin of the Second New Jersey Regiment stands first for the Savage prize, with a score of 42 out of a possible 50. Hobart Tuttle leads in the pool matches, while George Joiner of the Zettler Club of New York leads in the Standard American, and German ring target matches with totals of 223 in the German and 139 in the American.

There are also three open championships under the rules of the United States Revolver Association. There is a military revolver contest at 25, 50, and 75 yards, and three at 50 yards, and a pistol match at 50 yards. In the 50 yards match an allowance of 10 points is made for using a military revolver, and the highest scores so far are T. Keller, New York, 113; Corp. H. M. Cowperthwaite, Squadron A, New York, 104, and H. M. Pope, Hartford, Conn., 102. All three used the military weapon.

Washington has come to the ranges with a brigade team, two regimental, three battalion and four company teams, making fifty-five men in all. They are in charge of Major E. Bell, Inspector General of Rifle Practice of the District of Columbia.

Gen. Spencer, who is the executive officer of the meeting, is still waiting to hear from the Canadian sharpshooters. They have not arrived, and there is no certainty about their coming. The Palma or Centennial trophy match, in which they are entered, will not be shot until the latter part of the week, so that there is plenty of time left for them to get here.

Monday the New York National Guard will compete against all comers, meeting among others a team from the regulars now stationed at Governors Island.

MICHAEL BEAT NELSON.

The Welsh Cyclist Also Broke the World's Twenty-five-Mile Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—"Jimmy" Michael to-day regained the middle-distance cycling championship by defeating "Johnny" Nelson in a twenty-five-mile motor-paced race on the Woodside Park track. Michael finished about a quarter of a lap ahead of Nelson in 39:16, breaking the world's record of 39:45, made by Nelson on the same track about two weeks ago. Nelson's time for the twenty-five miles to-day was 39:31 3-5.

Nelson led at the finish of the first mile, but was soon passed by Michael, who finished the second mile in 8:44 4-5. Up to the thirteenth mile the riders did not display much speed, but Michael lowered the previous best record for thirteen miles—20:10 4-5—held by Nelson, crossing the tape in 20:04 3-5. He also made a new record for fifteen miles—23:03—lowering Nelson's previous record of 23:27. All records from twenty to twenty-five miles were lowered by Michael as follows:

Miles.	Time.	Previous Records.	Holder.
20	31:29	31:34 1-5	Michael
21	33:02	33:14	Nelson
22	34:39 2-5	34:53 4-5	Nelson
23	36:15 2-5	36:34 2-5	Nelson
24	37:05 3-5	38:14 2-5	Nelson
25	39:16	39:45	Nelson

Many Cyclists to Compete.

The open twenty-five-mile handicap road race given by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held to-morrow morning over the Coney Island Cycle Path. The number of entries is far beyond the expectations of the committee in charge. Up to Friday morning over 160 riders sent in their names, and even at that late time it looked as if the rush had not ceased. The authorities are working in conjunction with the officials of the event. This gives assurance that it will be conducted without a hitch or accident of any kind, a state of affairs existing last year and which has made the run popular.

Big Century Run in New Jersey.

An unusually large entry has been received for the annual century run of the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club of America, which takes place to-day over an official course between Englewood and New Brunswick. As many cyclists are entered from Newark, they will leave Belleville at 7 A. M., so as to be in time for the start at Englewood an hour later. Charles Parker, the State century champion, and winner of the National century competition in 1898, will serve as chief pacemaker.

SAILORS IN A DUCK CHASE.

Jamaica Bay Yacht Club Holds a Series of Water Sports.

A series of water sports were held yesterday afternoon among the members of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club off the clubhouse at Holland's Station, Rockaway Beach. The duck chase created no end of amusement among the spectators. The manner in which the web-footed creature eluded its captors was enough to suggest that some culprit had greased its plumage. Time and again the grasping hand of an ambitious contestant would be within reaching distance, but somehow the duck was not there when the climax came. Finally the contestants, with the exception of J. H. Asch, became tired and gave up the chase. The duck was also beginning to show signs of fatigue, and made for a landing under the clubhouse, where Asch managed to corner the much sought-after fowl and landed the bird.

Dr. C. J. Pflug surprised his friends by winning the single-scull race. He maintained a steady stroke for the entire half mile, and won by a comfortable margin over A. Brown. Summaries:

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by A. Brown, J. Asch second, M. Kohn third. Time—1:33½.

50-Yard Tub Race.—Won by F. Farjeon, W. Winter second, M. Kohn third. No time taken.

200-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by J. Asch, A. Brown second, M. Kiernan third. Time—4:50½.

800-Yard Single Scull Race.—Won by Dr. C. J. Pflug, A. Brown second, F. Farjeon third. Time—13:.

Diving Under Water.—Won by F. Naulte, F. Farjeon second, M. Miller third. Distance, 17 feet 6 inches.

Duck Chase.—Won by J. H. Asch.

Not Satisfied with Result of Race.

The sailors who disport themselves on the waters of the Great South Bay off Babylon are agitating another race between the crack open catboats Adelphi and Defiance. The former is owned by F. A. Williams and the latter by Wilbur Ketcham. In their race of a week ago the Adelphi won only by a few seconds, and the partisans of the losing boat are still of the firm belief that a fluky wind at the finish turned victory against them.

Hudson River Boats Off on Cruise.

The annual Fall cruise of the Hudson River Yacht Club is under way. The fleet left the club anchorage at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and proceeded up the river. Several stops will be made. The boats are expected home to-morrow evening. There was much activity about the clubhouse at the foot of Ninety-second Street before the start, as the Regatta Committee has offered prizes for the best-appearing boats, and, of course, every owner and crew worked like beavers for the purpose of having their boats look shipshape.

ITALY'S NEW KING.

He Is Young, but His Methods Show the Quirinal It Has a Master.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 20.—Times are changed at the Royal Palace of the Quirinal, and the master, as one Deputy said, has indeed come, to the delight of the whole nation at large and the confusion of some functionaries who, up to the present, have "run the show." Now no letter or telegram arrives that the young King does not personally read and give instructions how it must be answered. Reports from the War and Navy Ministries are sent daily, orders having been given that nothing of importance shall be done without his sanction. Barracks are visited at unexpected moments, when his Majesty speaks personally with the soldiers, and Ministerial councils are called after long conferences.

The King's day is one of great fatigue, mostly mental, especially for one so unaccustomed as he to anything but military duties, and those, as can be imagined, very much according to his inclination. Now, he rises early, has his douche, then takes a cup of coffee and a roll, and looks over the résumés made for him from the press of all countries, and reads the Italian newspapers. Toward 7 o'clock he goes for a canter in the Quirinal gardens, choosing this hour, as he is often joined by Queen Helena. Hurdles are put up, and many are the merry races in which they indulge, forgetting care and grief for the moment, and resembling more a couple of free children than a King and Queen. At 9 o'clock begins the serious work of the day. The King then reads all the reports and State documents, making comments and giving instructions on the margins in blue pencil, which are the desperation of the clerks, who have to decipher them, as the writing cannot be by any flattery be called clear. At 10 o'clock the signing of decrees takes place, which is a serious function, as the King by no means approves all that his Ministers propose, and freely says so; those that are actually signed never are of the same day, but are sent in some time before and meanwhile carefully studied. At 11:30 o'clock, with military precision, luncheon is announced, which is not a lengthy ceremony, as neither the King nor the Queen is a gourmand. The hours until tea are devoted to schemes for improvements in many branches, army and navy reforms especially, to each of which Victor Emmanuel III. gives an individual note, often sitting down to his tea in the gardens of the palace with so abstracted an air that Queen Helena rallies him and insists on a walk until the cloud lifts, and he becomes his natural self under the influence of her smile and evident enjoyment. This hour over he devotes himself to his private affairs until dinner, now a rather melancholy time, and from then on until midnight usually confers with some of the Ministers or high functionaries, generally having them called by telephone.

So the new reign is really in running order, and is likely to prove less of a "go-as-you-please" to the Ministers than formerly, the probable result being that not quite so many irresponsible politicians will sigh and intrigue to "go into power."

BY MAIN STRENGTH.

What Some Strong Men of Maine Have Done in Lifting.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"Who is the strongest man in town?" asked a correspondent at Belfast of some workmen at noontime. "No one knows," was the reply. A farmer, a stableman, and a milkman came along and the conversation became general.

"I am not so stout as some," said Ira Flanders, "but at my work of wheeling brick, I once took away 800 weighing 1,800 pounds, on an ordinary barrow, and think that I can do it again, although it don't do a fellow any good."

"Silas Beckwith," said the milkman, "shouldered a barrel of pork and carried it from one truck to another about twenty yards away. He said that he felt relieved when he put it down."

"The greatest test of strength within my knowledge," said the farmer, "was when Si Wentworth shouldered the 700-pound anchor and carried it out of the company's shed. Si had to step down one step, and though no one knew that he was hurt, the jar injured his back, and he has never lifted heavy weights since."

"Probably the strongest man in this vicinity to-day," said the stableman, "is Alf Ellis of Prospect. Alf got a reputation for lifting up in the quarry, and was pestered nearly to death by people who wanted to get up some kind of a trial with him.

"So he rigged up some straps to a big rock that lay under his shed, and lifted it with ease in the presence of a large company. 'There is my load,' says Alf, 'and when you bring a man that can take her up I will try again.'

"No one has ever lifted it, and it is safe to say that no ordinary man ever will, for it weighs somewhere between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds."

"Speaking about feats of strength," said the blacksmith, "puts me in mind of a contest we had in front of my shop last Fall. We put out a big plank on blocking about breast high, and all the strong men up and down this street had a try at lifting the plank with a big box of old iron on top of it.

"Freeman Batchelder, who works in the shop at the head of the street, came down to look on, and was invited to take a try, although no one supposed that he could budge the load. Well, Sir, Freeman lifted it as easily as an ordinary man would have raised the plank.

"Then two men and a boy got on, and he lifted the lot. The interest among the other fellows seemed to die out after that, and there hasn't been any lifting around here since."

Inquiry among the police force shows that the City Marshal, William H. Sanborn, has been and is yet one of the strongest men in the place. On one occasion he was known to lift 965 pounds.

There have been frequent trials of strength by lifting on scales. The contestant stands on the scales and lifts on a bar that is attached to a rope tied under the scales. Weights are added until the limit of the competitor's strength is reached.

Wilman Hanson, a foreman in the shoe factory, tipped the beam with 1,200 pounds opposed to him in a trial of this kind.

At the shipyard there are many strong men, but the lifting is now done mostly by power. Abner Jipson, a former employe there, had remarkable strength. He could lift as much on one end of a stick of timber as three or four ordinary men could on the other. On one occasion he lifted the weight of a pile driver that weighed, or was said to have weighed, 1,500 pounds.

The Missionaries in China.

From The Churchman.

The Rev. James S. Dennis, the authority on missionary statistics, whose valuable work at the recent Ecumenical Conference is still remembered with gratitude, writes in the September Review of Reviews on missions in China. The missionaries have, he says, uniformly shown deference and respect for the personal dignity and freedom of the Chinese. They do not seek, as Consuls and others may have done, to browbeat, intimidate, deceive, or deprave; they ask the simple boon of access to the intelligence and higher moral natures of the people. They have not been thrust into the empire under the shelter of coercive treaties, nor has the Chinese Government been browbeaten into protecting them. The toleration clause was one of the least objectionable features of modern Chinese treaties. It simply safeguarded interests which it was not wise to neglect. Christianity is, and has been, an officially recognized and tolerated religion in China. It is because missionaries were already there, and were American or European citizens, having legal rights that are honorable and considerate, Government would be anxious to protect, that these clauses were introduced, as they have been into treaties with almost every prominent Asiatic Government.

TYPHOID AND CHOLERA.

England's Experience with Inoculation Among Soldiers and Coolies in India.

From The London News.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a correspondence relating to preventive inoculation against cholera and typhoid in India. Dealing first with the correspondence on the anti-cholera inoculations, we observe that it consists of extracts from the Sanitary Commissioner's reports for 1896, 1897, and 1898. The extract given from the Sanitary Commissioner's Report diminishes in each succeeding year, and it is not easy to make out what his view of the operations is in the end. In 1896 he sends on tables in which the customary percentages are given showing a greater incidence of attack and death-rate among persons under observation who have been inoculated than among persons who have not been inoculated. Most of the results claiming only mitigation and not proving absolute prevention are not beyond criticism, but the Commissioner does make the interesting and (had it been unqualified) the important observation with regard to three and possibly a fourth village that there was a remarkable cessation of cholera in the locality after inoculation. He argues both that this may be due to the inoculation and that it may not, leaving the controversialists to take their choice. The argument for its being due to inoculation is this:

"In the first place, every one does not take cholera, and if it is assumed that inoculation reduces mortality by 83 per cent., the chances are 4 to 1 against the inoculated section taking cholera in any community. But this protection lessens the chance of cholera occurring in the uninoculated section, for taking a village like Balladih there is less chance of cholera occurring in 74 uninoculated persons than if there were 74+184 equals 258 uninoculated persons."

Then here is the other view, in which, without giving up the "protective inoculation," he shows that its further test is necessary:

"There are factors in the stopping of epidemics, such as the natural death of the virus and the causes which lead to that, into which I have not entered here, and which may co-operate with protective inoculation in putting an end to an outbreak. I have not forgotten, too, that so far I have brought forward only two instances, but this is only from the incomplete records of 1896. I trust that later on I may find similar instances for further report, and during the current year, as long as I am engaged in this work, I intend to take every advantage of the facilities offered for testing this inoculation as a means of stamping out village outbreaks of cholera."

These is also a statement which will be of great interest to those who have had to apply inoculation experiments and to the anti-vivisectionists and other critics of inoculations. He says that from one table it would appear that not only is there a reduction in the incidence of cholera among the inoculated, but that after inoculations have been done in any community the incidence and death rate among the uninoculated is apparently also reduced. This is a novelty in such statistics. For instance, according to vaccination figures compiled on the same plan the "unprotected" always suffer much more than the "protected." This, indeed, has been urged as a reason for suspecting arithmetical fallacies in the statistics. A singularly perplexing problem arises, perhaps an equal dilemma for doctors and for anti-inoculationists. Must one inoculation be right and the other wrong, and which is which?

We turn with zest to the extract from the 1897 report to see whether the Sanitary Commissioner has any fresh light to throw upon the subject. He is, we regret to say, most tantalizingly careful again, and walks warily between the two schools. Take these disjointed sentences:

"No complete statistics regarding the efficacy of the inoculations have been obtained, but such facts as were recorded are in favor of inoculation.

"Confining the calculations to deaths which occurred between the ports of embarkation and the tea gardens, it appears that the general cholera death rate was 16.7 per mille, and that the death rate among inoculated coolies was 4.9 per mille. There are probably other circumstances besides inoculation to be taken into account, but it seems likely that in the future the data will be more complete, for the Chief Commissioner of Assam has prescribed a half-yearly return to be prepared by the managers of tea gardens.

"Anti-cholera inoculation was carried out during the epidemics in the tails of Hazaribagh and Ranchi, but, although none of the inoculated was attacked, it does not seem that anything can be proved regarding the protective effect of the proceeding."

The following history of the Shropshire Regiment's experience we give in full. It is provokingly qualified, too.

"It was stated that a large number of men of the Shropshire Regiment, among whom there was a very severe outbreak of cholera at Sitapur in September, had been inoculated by M. Haffkine at Fort William in 1896. An examination of the medical history sheets, however, showed that it more had been inoculated, the operation was recorded in twenty-seven cases only. The number of men at Sitapur when the epidemic began was 456; of these 63 were attacked and 41 died of cholera. Among the 27 inoculated men 4 were attacked and 2 died. So that among the uninoculated the percentage attacked was 14.9 and the case mortality about 63 per cent., while among the inoculated the percentage attacked was 14.8 and the case mortality 50 per cent."

Next we look for the 1898 report, and get a miserable extract of a few lines in these terms—more inconclusive than ever:

"Anti-cholera inoculations were continued at the coolie depot at Purulia, in Bengal, but it is not possible to say how far the inoculation was protective, as there are no complete statistics, the Chief Commissioner of Assam having decided that it would be inexpedient to prescribe for preparation by the managers of tea gardens of the half-yearly returns to which allusion was made in the report for 1897. If any conclusion is permissible from such figures as are available, it is decidedly in favor of the operation."

And there the matter rests.

A second part of the Parliamentary paper, entitled "Inoculation Against Typhoid," gives the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on this question. Lord Curzon and his Government wrote from Simla on May 25 of last year, reminding Lord George Hamilton that on the advice of Prof. Wright of the Army Medical School at Netley, they had proposed the experimental inoculation against enteric on such British officers and soldiers in India and about to embark for India as might be willing to submit. Lord Lansdowne objected, but the experiments were carried on all the same at certain stations as "voluntary operations at private cost."

On the facts becoming known, orders were issued to stop, and the treatment was abandoned. The Commander in Chief in India at that date, the late Sir W. Lockhart, however, considered the results of the inoculations so satisfactory that he recommended the Government to get sanction by telegraph to the continuance of the experiments. The Viceroy and Council regretted their "inability to furnish the actual numbers of the inoculated, together with the results, as no official records were kept," but said that "over 2,000 men had been inoculated, and that in no case had any bad or unfavorable symptoms followed the operation. Further, only a very few (five or six) of those inoculated contracted typhoid fever subsequently, and, with the exception of one case, the disease was of a mild character, while in two of the cases the disease was in the stage of incubation when the operation was performed." The Commander in Chief thought that, as the hospital admission rate for enteric had risen from 18.5 per 1,000,000 in 1890 to 32.4 in 1897, and the death rate from 4.91 to 9.01, every precaution should be taken against the terrible ravages. He said it had been "conclusively proved to the satisfaction of those who were best competent to judge of the matter that anti-typhoid inoculation, when properly carried out, achieved an immunity equal to or greater than that which accrues to a person who undergoes and recovers from an attack of that disease."

In August, 1898, the resumption of inoculation, this time at the public expense, was approved, and in March last the Government of India said: "The measure has been widely resorted to, and we have hopes that the results will be satisfactory in securing some considerable degree of immunity, especially to young soldiers during the first years of their service." At the same time, it is interesting to note the Viceroy's special satisfaction in the appointment of Major Davies, a bacteriologist who, since October, 1897, has rendered very valuable service in the careful examination of the water supplies at a number of cantonments, and in thoroughly investigating the causes of disease at some of

TALK OF AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

Vienna's Textile School and Its Great Scope.

HOW ROBBERY WAS DETECTED

Burglar Went Too Far When He Tried to Steal Geese—Police Are Overzealous.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The number of technical schools in this country is considerable, and it is at least equaled by their excellence; the training they afford is very good. Naturally, not all of them are of the same grade, but some can boast of a very comprehensive curriculum, as is the case with the Lehranstalt für Textilindustrie at Bruenn, which, like almost all the good educational establishments in Austria, is a State institution.

The latest report shows the school is divided into the following branches: School of Textile Industry, School of Spinning, Weaving, and Dressing; Foremen; classes for knotting, burling, &c; Evening Continuation School for Spinners, Weavers, and Burlers, and the Experimental Institute. The course of instruction in the main branch lasts four years, and it is intended to give the pupils such a technical training and impart to them such general knowledge as shall enable them to run weaving mills, or to fill the post of manager at such mills, wool weaving being the principal object kept in view. This is only natural of a school situated at Bruenn, the chief centre of the cloth manufacture in this country, a town not inappropriately called "the Austrian Bradford."

In the Foremen's School instruction lasts a year and a half; the classes for knotting, &c., last two or ten months, according to the subject; while in the fourth department, a night school for those already earning a living by weaving, spinning, or dressing, there is one year of seven months in each department. Candidates for admission to the regular full curriculum must have passed through eight classes of a public elementary school, or submit themselves to an equivalent examination. Besides this, however, every candidate for admission must pass the entrance examination in physics, mathematics, and geometry.

The fees are quite moderate, namely, for Austrians and Hungarians, $20.50; for foreigners the fee is $10.50; $2.33 for the use of the apparatus, and from the beginning of the second year a further $2.33 for the use of the laboratory. This school ranks so high that it confers on those who attend its entire curriculum the right to serve only one year in the army, instead of three, just like, among others, those who have studied at a grammar school for eight years.

The course of instruction comprises the German language, history, geography, and geometry, mathematics, chemistry, drawing, mercantile arithmetic, business correspondence, and bookkeeping, besides different branches of spinning and weaving, together with a knowledge of the materials and the machines used. During the first year every pupil has to attend forty lessons a week, and forty-four during the other four years, which latter is the number also in the school for foremen as well as in the classes for female knotters, burlers, and sewers.

From the above it will be seen that the course of instruction at this large educational institute is very extensive. This Imperial and Royal Educational Institute for Textile Industry in Bruenn, to give it its full name, is the highest grade school in that branch in this monarchy.

Every schoolboy knows that geese saved the capitol at Rome, but he doubtless is unaware that they have ever been the means of discovering who had committed a burglary, and where the plunder was hidden. Usually we do not credit the goose with having a superabundance of sense, yet in Hungary the other day they did this detective's work with a thoroughness and ingenuity worthy of a Sherlock Holmes.

Bishop Benda's palace at Mocsonyok was broken into about a fortnight ago, and gold and silver plate, together with other articles to the value of about $250.00, as is said, were stolen. The gendarmes set to work to trace the perpetrators of this astonishingly bold sweep carried to a successful issue despite the fact that at the time several officials were residing in the palace. All their efforts were, however, quite fruitless.

Not many nights after the burglary a young fellow tried to steal an innkeeper's geese, but they made such a noise as to awake the household, and some person who ran out caught the would-be thief, and delivered him over to the gendarmes, who had been sent for. These, fancying the goose thief might have had a hand in the affair at the Episcopal palace, tried on him an old and approved dodge of eliciting information. They regaled him with his favorite dish, not omitting to provide him with plenty of good wine while which to wash it down. That loosened his tongue, and he soon gave away not only himself, but also many of his accomplices, who had helped to rob the Bishop. He named all those with whom he was personally acquainted. Further, he said that they had buried 16 kilogrammes of gold and 45 of silver in the garden, which investigation showed to be correct. Twelve men, he further related, came with a wagon and removed the plunder, throwing down the well what they were unable to take with them. That statement also was true. His accomplices were soon captured. But what was the astonishment of the people to see that among those arrested were several well-to-do peasants, who had always borne the best of characters.

The Vienna police have just shown their extreme zeal in two singular cases. A lady was quietly walking along the Kaerntner Ring when the police stopped her, objecting to her dress. Not that she was wearing knickerbockers when on foot instead of on a bicycle, or had in any other way imitated men's dress. Oh! no, nothing of the sort; she had on a very feminine piece of finery, a hat trimmed with the enormous feathers now so much affected by many ladies. That was all her offense.

In the other case an employe of the tramway during his leisure hours went for a walk in the Prater. A policeman demanded of him the sight of his contract. But as, of course, the man had no papers about him, he was taken up. At the police station he had to submit to a medical examination and was detained for four hours. Then he was put into the police omnibus, and everywhere where it stopped compelled to get out before all the people in the street, so that the journey occupied another three hours. At last he was taken before the Commissioner of Police in the district in which he lives, and he said to him: "Thus it is when one goes so far without evidence of one's identity. Go home." Of course no such preposterous regulation exists, as one requiring a man within the precincts of the town he lives in to carry papers with him.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

PREMIER STUCK IN THE MUD.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau Has an Unpleasant Experience While Yachting.

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PARIS, Sept. 1.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, his wife, and a party of friends had an unpleasant yachting experience while staying at St. Malo this week.

They sailed for a day's excursion up the Rance to Dinan. While returning in the evening their boat struck a mud bank in midstream and stuck fast. The yacht was small and had no sleeping accommodations. The party, nevertheless, had to make the best of the situation and remained aboard the boat throughout the night. The vessel was floated the next day.

Last year, while yachting, M. Waldeck-Rousseau narrowly escaped being wrecked on a reef outside of St. Malo. The Nationalist press charits the Premier on his yachting experience, which, the papers point out, is a bad augury for one guiding the Ship of State.

15,000 AT A BANQUET.

President Loubet Will Celebrate the Exposition on a Large Scale.

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PARIS, Sept. 1.—A banquet to celebrate the exposition will be given in Paris on Sept. 22, when President Loubet will entertain all the Mayors in France. Fifteen thousand guests will sit down at tables in immense tents erected in the gardens of the Tuileries, overlooking the Rue de Rivoli. The banquet will cost 500,000f.

The President, his Ministers, and the exposition officials will be present. A gala representation will be held in the Salle des Fêtes at the exposition in the afternoon, followed at night by a fête with splendid illuminations.

NEW LETTER IN MAYBRICK CASE.

It Is from the Late Lord Russell and Is Made the Basis of Another Appeal.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—A tangible result of the recent visit to Mrs. Florence Maybrick at Aylesbury Prison of Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, the prisoner's counsel, was the discovery of a hitherto unknown letter from the late Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, to Mrs. Maybrick, reaffirming his belief in his client's innocence and vigorously declaring his conviction that she had been unfairly condemned.

This letter has since been made the basis for a new memorial praying for Mrs. Maybrick's release, and so strong is Mr. Bell's belief in the force of this document that a copy of it has been sent personally to Sir Matthew White Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, at his Summer home, in Northumberland, accompanied by the request that he give it his earliest consideration. Mr. Bell started for the Continent to-day.

Mrs. Maybrick's friends say Dr. Bell feels the mysterious influence of opposition somewhere, which hinders a successful result. The late Mr. Bayard evidently felt this when he declared the case had reached the end of diplomacy, and subsequent Ambassadors also met it. But many recent evidences of leniency toward the prisoner incline her friends to believe that her incarceration will not be prolonged.

Before leaving England Dr. Clark Bell gave out a copy of the letter referred to:

Royal Courts, June 27, 1896.

Mrs. Maybrick:

Madam: I have been absent on the circuit, hence the delay in answering your letter. I beg to assure you that I have never relaxed my efforts when a suitable opportunity offered, to urge that your release ought to be granted. I feel strongly, as I have felt from the first, that you ought never to have been convicted, and this opinion I very clearly expressed to Mr. Asquith, but, I am very sorry to say, hitherto without effect. Rest assured that I shall renew my representations to the incoming Home Secretary, whoever he may be, as soon as the Government is formed and the Secretary is in a position to deal with such matters. Faithfully,

RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

Mrs. Maybrick's counsel cannot conceive, when the contents of this letter are made known, how the prisoner can be allowed to remain in prison a day longer than is necessary to carry out the formalities of her release.

"How," he asks, "can England detain in prison an unfortunate lady, whom the Lord Chief Justice declared ought never to have been convicted?"

IRELAND FEARS FAMINE.

Blight on the Potato Crop Reported—Corn Not Ripening.

Several Roman Catholic priests and a number of tourists who spent most of their Summer vacations in Ireland, who returned home yesterday on the Cunarder Campania from Queenstown, say that the outlook for the natives of the Green Isle this Winter is fast becoming as serious as that of the famine years of 1846 and 1847, when nearly 2,000,000 people died as the result of the blight of the potato crop.

The alarm felt in Ireland at present is shown by this extract from The Irish People, published a week ago in Dublin:

We have received the most deplorable accounts of the prospect of the potato crop. Some farmers declare that "spraying" has failed to arrest the progress of the disease. The recent intermittent rainstorms have destroyed corn and potato crops throughout vast areas of the country. Ruin already stares tens of thousands of farmers in the face. The corn should now be ripening. It is green, and wherever the crop was worth considering it is "lodged."

Where the potato field is the anxious and particular care of the farmers and laborers they tremble whenever the dreaded spots appear on the stalks before "Lady Day in August," (Aug. 15.) Black potatoes have already been dug in Mayo, in West Cork, and in Kerry.

This is not alarmism; we hope for the best. But if the weather improves not we shall have a Winter in Ireland—or at least in some of the poorer districts of Ireland—more terrible than any since that hideous time which was foreshadowed by the black mists which—fatal harbingers of the fatal "blight"—rose over the "gardens" of the country people in the early Autumn of 1846. What happened when the rains fell heavy then let the starvation and fever stained pages of the history of the period tell.

TYPHOID FEVER IN PARIS.

Epidemic Due to Bad Water That Although Infected Must Be Used.

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PARIS, Sept. 1.—The official Medical Bulletin this week reveals a disquieting sanitary situation in Paris. Statistics show that typhoid fever prevails in an almost epidemic form. There were recorded from the beginning of the year to Aug. 13, 3,148 cases, of which 568 resulted fatally. This is a considerable increase over the records of previous years. Paris is never free from this disease, but until 1898 the number of cases for the corresponding period did not exceed 700. Moreover, the figures for the last few weeks of the present year show a perceptible increase over those of the earlier period.

The prevalance and spread of typhoid are due entirely to bad water. One of the sources from which Paris is furnished is known to be affected with the typhoid bacillus, though the water from all the others is perfectly pure. The authorities, however, declare that they are compelled to utilize the contaminated source because the others are inadequate. The publication of these alarming statistics may, however, spur the responsible authorities into seeking fresh sources. Meanwhile Parisians are recommended to boil the water they use or to drink only mineral waters.

CONSUL HAY COMMENDED.

He May Be Asked to Act as Mediator in Transvaal Matters.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—In connection with the ultimate settlement of Transvaal matters, recent arrivals from South Africa think it possible that the services of the United States Consul, Adelbert Hay, might be advantageously utilized.

"Young Hay has managed to please both the Boers and the English," said Louis De Villiers, a kinsman of the Cape Colony Chief Justice, who has lately arrived. "When Hay arrived at Pretoria, public opinion had been made difficult for him by stories of his English sympathies. The Boer feeling was so intense that statements that Hay was no better than an English spy were readily believed, but he behaved with such quiet and good sense that he speedily got the respect of the Boer official class, while he did not part with his original opinion that the Britons, in the main, were right in the war.

"An American lady of the keenest Boer sympathies added to Mr. Hay's first perplexities by making a regular campaign to win him to the Boer side. Failing in this, she gossiped freely of his alleged pro-British purposes, but he outlived all this, was helpful to the British prisoners, and lately under British supremacy, has interposed more than once in the interest of the Boers."

CAPT. M. HOGARTH DROWNED.

Helped to Sail the Shamrock for the America's Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Capt. Malcolm Hogarth, who assisted his brother, Capt. "Archie" Hogarth, the skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock, to sail that boat in the last contest for the America's Cup, has been drowned at Milford Haven.

Americans Sail Home from Europe.

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LONDON, Sept. 1.—The outflow of homebound Americans this week is limited by the capacity of the St. Louis and the Etruria. On the former are Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, Justice Gray, Dr. Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elkins of Philadelphia, and the members of Sousa's Band, which has just completed a Continental tour. Sousa has been in London this week, but resisted the temptation to play in England, as he expects to return here next season, when he will probably appear at the Glasgow International Exposition.

Bones of the Salic Emperors Found.

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BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The most remarkable result of the recent excavations at Speyer has been the unearthing in an intact condition of the tombs and bones of the Emperors of the Salic dynasty, which has been protected against the French in 1688 by thick, subterranean walls, and many interesting historical and archaeological finds.

EXPOSITION AND THE CZAR

Crazy Waiter's Act Likely to Prevent the Imperial Visit.

BRIDGE TRAGEDY EXPLAINED

Police Much to Blame—Structure Unable to Bear Strain—Terrible Scenes of Panic.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The Paris police are very much annoyed by the exploit of Alfred Jacquemart, a half-crazy waiter, in a café on the Avenue de l'Alma, who broke through the cordon of guards that were in special charge of the President of the Republic on his way to the distribution of the exposition prizes on Saturday, and springing upon the carriage step, dropped a photograph of his winsome self into Loubet's lap, "just to show that it could be done," the trifler explained as he was being carried off to prison.

What makes the waiter's conduct particularly exasperating is the circumstance that the police were taking unusual precautions to guard the President's carriage, in view of the recent anarchist outrages, and Jacquemart's feat proved just what the regicides have boasted, that, in spite of all measures taken to safeguard the head of the State, it would have been entirely possible for an Anarchist with murderous intentions to take Loubet's life.

As illustrating how a slip-shod and dirty little man, who would bow himself double for the gift of a franc, may disarrange the personal plans of the mighty autocrat of all the Russias, it is probable that Jacquemart's little demonstration will result in frightening that monarch out of his proposed visit to the Exposition, which had been virtually decided upon. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chief of Police have been able within the past few days, to convince the Russian Ambassador that his Imperial Master would be perfectly safe in Paris. Three days ago it was announced in the leading newspapers, apropos of M. Loubet's proposed autumnal sojourn at Rambouillet, that he would probably be compelled to curtail his visit in order to be in Paris to meet an "important visitor" in September. On Saturday the Echo de Paris, which has some official connection, stated positively that the important visitor was the Emperor of Russia, and that a date for his visit had been definitely fixed, the negotiations having been conducted by M. Delcassé and the Russian Chancellerie. The French Foreign Minister had previously, the Echo said, made all the necessary arrangements with Count Muravieff, when his sudden death upset their plans, which had to be made over again.

POLICE OPPOSED THE VISIT.

The difficulties in the way of the Czar's visit arose from the double current of opinion in high French governmental circles. Some important officials of the Government were eager for the presence of the Czar, as that would tend to consolidate Franco-Russian friendship, while others were fearful that an Anarchist attempt on the Russian monarch's life in Paris might destroy the entente altogether at one fell swoop. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, was called into consultation, and he ranged himself with the timorous ones. He pointed out that the presence of the Emperor of Russia in Paris would cause an enormous influx of people, including probably a contingent of international Anarchists, and that their supervision, in the circumstances, would be difficult, if not impossible. However, the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, the attempt on the life of the Shah had led to a complete alteration of the views of M. Lepine. It is given out that, thanks to the measures taken since the recent outrages, the French police no longer fear their inability to supervise the conduct of dangerous characters. An international understanding with regard to Anarchists had been arrived at, and intending regicides, if unarrested, were now, it was said, environed by a police net which was drawing closer every day. Important arrests had been made, others were to follow, M. Lepine told the Ministers, and, by the time the Czar arrived, many, if not all, of the most dangerous Anarchists would be in custody in various parts of Europe.

Hence the French Government had been able to assure the Russian Ambassador that all necessary protective measures had been taken, and that it could answer for the safety of the Czar during his stay in France. It had therefore been arranged that the Emperor should come to France in the middle of September, landing as he did four years ago at Cherbourg, on his return from his annual visit to his grandfather, the King of Denmark. The Czarina, according to the plans made last week, was not to accompany her husband, but to remain in Denmark. The expected imperial visit had been one of the chief topics of talk here, and was looked forward to with hope by the hotel and restaurant proprietors and tradesmen, who have been losing money during the exposition. To them the coming of the Czar would mean at least a few days of prosperity, which might enable them to recover a small portion of their lost ground. Thus M. Lepine and his police come in for very acrimonious criticism, and, if Jacquemart's freak results in keeping the Czar out of France, there will be a universal demand for a new Prefect.

THE EXPOSITION'S CATASTROPHE.

The catastrophe that marred the culminating fêtes of the Prize Day of the exposition may also be attributed to the inadequacy or carelessness of the Paris police, who neglected to regulate the passenger traffic on the bridge over the Boulevard de la Tour Maubourg. In many ways the accident of Saturday night was similar to the one that took place on the Brooklyn Bridge on Decoration Day in 1883. As on that occasion, so on Saturday night, it was the pressure of a panic-stricken crowd under which the hand-rail of the passageway collapsed and the frantic sightseers pushed each other over the unprotected edge to death. In the Paris accident, however, they fell into the street, and the deaths were due to the shock of fractures and mutilation, instead of to suffocation, as was the case with the victims of the Brooklyn Bridge disaster, who were piled upon each other several deep in the narrow railroad inclosure into which they fell.

The initial and fatal mistake of the police on Saturday night was in allowing the public to gather on the bridge at all. The exposition grounds being in the heart of the city, bridges have been constructed over the intersecting streets to allow the passage of visitors from one part of the grounds to another. All these bridges, like the one over the Boulevard de la Tour Maubourg, where the accident occurred, are about twenty-five feet wide, and are reached by long inclined planes. There are hand rails that divide the bridges and their approaches into two passageways, one for those going to the right and the other for those going to the left. The bridges are in the same relative positions and about the same height over the streets as are the elevated railroad stations and platforms on the level parts of the line in New York. The one over the Boulevard de la Tour Maubourg, unfortunately, happened to afford a particularly fine view of the river, where the Venetian fête was in progress, and the sightseers accordingly massed themselves on the Seine side, just as the people in New York would gather on the elevated railroad platforms to witness a street parade—if the police would let them. There are far greater facilities for an accident on the bridges in Paris, however, because the approaches on either side are of the same width as the structure itself, and the crowds are able to come and go in both directions.

Given these conditions, a crowd of 250,000 people massed along a mile and a half of the river, and one of those dangerous lunatics called a practical joker, and you have all the essential elements of a catastrophe. The bridge and its approaches were congested with humanity at 10:30 o'clock, when, the fête being concluded, every one simultaneously thought of home. Those who were seeking an eastern exit started in that direction, and the others went to meet them. There was a terrific jam, of course, in the centre of the bridge, and then the as yet unidentified fool shouted that the bridge was giving way. In a second wild panic seized the crowd, and then, without a moment's warning, there was a loud cracking and the tearing, ripping sound of breaking wood, and from thirty to forty feet of the handrail broke from its supports and fell out into the street, while from 50 to 100 men, women, and children nearest the edge plunged down thirty feet to the pavement, where they lay in an inextricable mass, crying for help and shrieking with pain. A cabman driver, who witnessed the scene from the street, described it as "a rain of human bodies, coming head first." The first who fell were cruelly injured, most of them fracturing their skulls, but they broke the falls of those who came down on top of them afterward.

SCENES OF PANIC.

Upon the bridge the panic continued. One woman, with a wild, unreasoning idea of saving the life of her child, a boy of three, threw it into the street below. Hundreds tried to clamber up to the moving sidewalk above, the passengers on which, knowing nothing of the tragedy below, refused to assist them, thinking they were merely trying to get up out of the way of the crowd. One young soldier, who was on the bridge with his fiancée and fell with her to the street, broke both arms, but, notwithstanding his injuries, seized with sudden madness, he rushed off into the streets at the top of his speed and finally fell unconscious in the Boulevard Haussmann, a mile away.

When the first panic was over and a strong force of police, who had been quickly summoned, cleared the footbridge and the street below, there were found two corpses, three dying men, and at least thirty men and women with fractured skulls, several of whom have since succumbed to their injuries and scarcely one of whom can recover.

An examination of the bridge on the following day showed that the woodwork of the horizontal and vertical railings did not yield, but that the iron bolts connecting three of the lengths of the balustrade, measuring about ten feet each, snapped, and the wooden tenons also giving way, the three pieces fell into the street. The accident occurred at a point where the balustrade formed an angle, and where the structure had been particularly strengthened for this reason. The architect of the Police Prefecture, who designed the bridges, states that the balustrade was very strongly made, and adds, somewhat naïvely, that no structure of the kind, however powerfully built, could possibly have withstood the pressure brought to bear by a densely packed and panic stricken crowd. In view of the fact that the bridges should have been constructed to withstand just such conditions, his explanation is not received with any great degree of cordiality. The Procureur of the republic has appointed an examining magistrate and a deputy prosecutor to institute an inquiry into the cause of the accident, and if the responsibility can be fixed some one is likely to be severely punished.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN MEMORIES.

Recollections of the Franco-Prussian war are still very vivid among the people of the eastern districts of France. Over 12,000 persons, as well as many from Alsace-Lorraine, assembled around the Mars Latour monument on Saturday to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte, where fighting was going on between Marshal Bazaine's troops and those of Prince Charles of Prussia from about Aug. 14 to 18, 1870. Several patriotic speeches were made at the monument, and a martial song, composed by an officer and dedicated to Gen. Mercier, was sung at the close of the commemorative ceremony. The poet, by the way, was commandant at the Palais de Justice in Paris during the Zola trial, a post which he has since resigned. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gravelotte, where part of his face was blown away by a shell. It is to be observed that the ceremony at Mars Latour had no official character. Few officers of the army were present, and the soldiers from the various garrisons on the frontier who attended did so privately and of their own accord. The absence of representatives of the French Government was deliberate, and intended to reciprocate the action of the German authorities, who refused to take any part in the recent demonstrations made on Alsatian territory by delegations of German soldiers who fought the French in 1870. All of which tends to the healing of the breach that still exists between Germany and France. F. M. W.

WOOL DISASTER IN FRANCE.

Fictitious Values Result in the Ruin of Thirteen Firms.

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PARIS, Sept. 1.—Two great centres of the manufacture of woolen goods—Roubaix and Tourcoing—are in the throes of financial disaster, due to reckless speculation.

The wool gambling fever took hold of the business houses last Summer, when wool rose steadily without apparent reason until in August the price reached the high-water mark of 6f. 70c. per kilogram. Speculators for a rise lost their heads, and there were daily purchases of 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 kilograms. The manufacturing business was demoralized, owing to the extraordinary fluctuations in the price of material. Abundant warnings were given that the fictitious values would inevitably lead to a slump, but they were unheeded until the collapse occurred, and wool now stands at 2f. per kilo below the August price.

The amount of wool bought blindly by Roubaix and Tourcoing firms reached the fabulous total of 40,000,000 kilos, which means a deficit of 80,000,000f. Thirteen firms are already in the hands of receivers, one house alone losing 8,000,000f., and several others are tottering, but efforts are being made in Paris to help them.

SYSTEM FOR DEATH STATISTICS.

International Commission Wants Adoption of Bertillon Method.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The members of an International Commission, with delegates from every European country and America, which met at the Paris School of Medicine this week, have decided to recommend to their respective Governments an international system of nomenclature in classifying the causes of deaths, for the purpose of rendering comparison possible between the death statistics of the civilized countries.

The system recommended is that of Prof. Bertillon, whose anthropometrical method for the identification of criminals is in use by the police of the civilized world, the chief reason assigned for this choice being that the French classification is already in use in North and South America, and in several European countries.

The recommendation, if adopted, will take effect Jan. 1, 1901. There was only one dissentient to the recommendation, the delegate from Germany.

AMERICANS MEET THE KAISER.

He Converses with Them About the Brooklyn Saengerfest.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—A delegation from the Saengerbund, consisting of Messrs. S. K. Saenger, A. Claassen, and Otto Wissner, as guests of the Emperor, were present at the military tattoo this evening. After the parade the delegation was presented to his Majesty. Mr. Saenger making a brief formal address, in which he thanked the Emperor for the prize he gave at the National Saengerfest held in July. His Majesty was most cordial and showed intimate acquaintance with the details of the Saengerfest and the excellent acoustics of the hall, saying:

"It must have been magnificent."

"Yes, your Majesty," Mr. Saenger said; "the greatest we ever had."

"Then I hope you will not quarrel any further over the prize," said the Emperor.

The delegation presented his Majesty with a book containing the songs sung at the fest.

Nine Berlin singing societies gave a commers in honor of the Brooklynites in the Philharmonic Hall, a thousand singers participating. Mr. Claassen conducted "Das Deutsche Lied," amid great enthusiasm.

Major W. R. Livermore, the United States Military Attaché at Copenhagen, and Commander Beehler, the United States Naval Attaché here, attended the parade, where the Major was presented to his Majesty. Both Major Livermore and Commander Beehler were present at the parade banquet.

SINGING SOCIETIES' TROUBLES.

Williamsburg Saengerbund Secedes from the United Singers.

The Williamsburg Saengerbund, the oldest singing organization in Brooklyn, has seceded from the United Singers. The act is probably the beginning of a general movement on the part of other societies to do likewise. The Saengerbund is disgusted at the manner in which it has been snubbed for several years, particularly during the recent singing festival in Brooklyn. It has a membership of several hundred, was organized nearly fifty years ago, and was one of the founders of the United Singers. According to its members the United Singers' Society is not properly carried on, and during the singing festival and before it much favoritism was shown to other organizations.

The United Singers' Society comprises thirty organizations. Before a vote on the question of secession was taken it was pointed out by some of the speakers that the entire trouble was due to Carl Lenz, the President of the Northeastern Saengerbund, and that if other men than Lenz and A. Sawyer, the President of the United Singers, are chosen, the Williamsburg Saengerbund may rejoin. Four other societies will secede from the Singers. These are the Central Quartet Club, Caecilia Saengerbund, Olive Quartet, and the Odd Fellows' Männerchor.

THE NAMIGOES OF CUBA.

Something of the Savage Society That Had Murder for Its Chief Object.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 28.—Not long ago I saw an oil painting of a man in such a grotesque costume that my attention was attracted to it. It hung in the "den" of a wealthy man, and, although surrounded by other paintings very much more noticeable as works of art, this was the picture that caught and held the eye, and which the owner valued most as a curiosity. The man wore a costume which, in its coloring, would rival Joseph's coat; his face was masked, and he was armed cap-a-pie. At his left side was the striking feature of his attire—a dead cock, from which the blood was still streaming. After the Cuban custom, he was standing on the pavement, just outside of a barred window, on the other side of which was a young woman.

From the striking feature of the picture it might be inferred, by those strange to Cuba, that the man was in some way interested in gamecocks and cockfighting, but the owner of the picture would at once destroy any such impression as that by announcing this as the likeness of a representative member of the Society of Nañigoes, notorious throughout Cuba, and other countries as well, as authors of countless atrocities.

Although the color of the man cannot be seen beneath all of his disguise, it may be safely assumed that he is colored. And when I use the present tense in this connection it is simply of the picture, for, happily, this society is a thing of the past—or is thought to be—but not of the very distant past, for it has been only a short time since it was one of the curses of the island. As intimated, the membership was composed of men of the colored race, who had not progressed far enough beyond the heathen beliefs of their forefathers of the Dark Continent to find the ways of the society repugnant to them. In a way, they resembled the East Indian Thugs or the Italian Mafia, and had apparently but one object, that of murder. No one was eligible to membership who had not committed at least one.

The painting referred to represents the man equipped for his initial murder, and the ceremonies attending this are interesting, though too horrible to be amusing. The candidate kills a cock, smears himself with part of its blood, drinks some of it, and then, swinging it at his side, he sets forth, having sworn to kill the first person he encounters, that person father, mother, sister, brother, friend. This done, the candidate was sure of admission to full and honorable membership.

The fraternity sometimes lost these new members by way of the courts of justice, in case the murder and its perpetrators were discovered by the authorities. Persons suspected of membership were closely watched by the police, suspected of complicity in many murders of which they probably knew nothing. Although their stronghold was in the country districts, where they acted with boldness, the city and vicinity had their share of them. Spanish authorities dealt very sharply with all of those caught, and sent a great number to their penal colony, Ceuta, on the north coast of Africa, where they were sentenced, many of them, to life imprisonment.

However, at the close of the Spanish-American war, when the Spaniards were returning political prisoners to the island, according to agreement, they took the opportunity to shift the nañigoes also, or tried to do so, but advice was received here that a ship landen with them was en route, and it was not permitted to make a landing. Cuba did not wish to receive such guests.

The rites were modeled after those of African savages, and following these barbaric rites, many of which can only be guessed, the followers themselves retrograded, until, in truth, they themselves became little better than those savages. It is reported on good authority that in the most remote parts of the island, the nañigoes not only murder persons, but afterward hold a feast after the manner of the cannibals. Occasionally even here in the city one sees black people that seem capable of such things, but they are not as often met as in the country districts. The majority of the black people in town have attained a certain degree of civilisation, and some rather a high degree.

Whether or not there are an nañigoes in the island is a question of dispute, but it is certain that their society is not in a flourishing condition, and there is no longer terror felt of them.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

Political Prisoners Reach Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 1.—The Colombian gunboat Cordoba arrived here on Thursday from Carthagena with sixty political prisoners. The Cordoba sailed for Baranquilla to-day, taking a majority of the troops which recently reinforced Panama to aid in quelling the insurgents at Baranca.

British Ship Garsdale Damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The British ship Garsdale, Capt. King, from New York May 30, has arrived at Fremantle with cargo shifted and considerably damaged.

American Pianiste Weds Abroad.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The New Orleans pianiste, Celeste Groenvelt, has been married to Max Chop, a musical writer.

WENT WOOING IN INVALID CHAIR

Young Mr. Phillips, Although Crippled, Cut Out His Uncle.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 1.—David Rumsey, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Hempstead, after many unsuccessful ventures in the matrimonial line, has at last begun to realize that the course of true love never runs smooth. Some weeks ago Mr. Rumsey proposed marriage to an attractive widow, Mrs. Sturm, of New York, whom he had engaged as a housekeeper. His dream of love was rudely broken by his nephew, John Sherman Phillips, who, while on a visit to his uncle, made the acquaintance of the fair Mrs. Sturm. The meeting was a case of love at first sight, and the visits of Phillips were constantly repeated to his uncle's home, and, before Mr. Rumsey was aware of it, his fair fiancée had flown. In the course of a few days he received cards announcing the marriage of John S. Phillips and Mrs. Edna Margaret Sturm.

According to the statement of Mr. Rumsey, he was jilted. Mrs. Sturm informed him that she was the widow of a soldier, who, she said, died in Santiago of fever, so far as she knew. After his disappearance she was obliged to seek a position as housekeeper, and seeing an advertisement of Mr. Rumsey's in a New York paper, applied for and secured the position. Upon reporting for duty, she agreed that upon receiving satisfactory assurances of her husband's death, she would accept Mr. Rumsey's offers of wedlock. Then came the advent of Phillips, who is a cripple, and who was wheeled in a chair to the scene of his wooing.

After the news of the marriage was reported to Mr. Rumsey, he vowed solemnly to never again trust his affections in the hands of perfidious womanhood, and that in future he would engage no housekeepers under forty years of age.

STABBING IN MULBERRY STREET.

Crowd of Italians Threaten the Prisoner—Victim's Condition Critical.

Crowds in Mulberry Street yesterday morning witnessed an affray, in the course of which Angelo Minella of 8 Elizabeth Street was stabbed, probably fatally, by Gurano Pitso, a butcher, with whom he was fighting. As the wounded man sank groaning to the sidewalk Pitso again attempted to plunge his long butcher's knife into him, but he was seized by a number of Italians and furious cries were raised against him. He struggled desperately to escape, but they held him fast, and it might have gone hard with him had not Policeman Stephenson of the Elizabeth Street Station arrived. As Pitso was led away a prisoner shouts of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" were heard, and the policeman had no little difficulty in keeping the crowd from tearing the butcher from his grasp.

Minella was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Ambulance Surgeon Nelson said his condition was very precarious. Minella had been employed by Pitso in his shop, at 96 Mulberry Street. It is said he was discharged early yesterday morning, and, returning to the place, was ordered out, and a fight followed.

Pitso was held by Magistrate Cornell without bail, to await the result of his victim's wound.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 1.—All is ready for the fourth exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, which begins at the Casino Monday afternoon. The stands and general appointments have been improved since last Summer, and the place presents a pretty picture. A number of new features will be introduced. The entries are numerous, the prizes liberal, and many handsome horses and magnificent traps will be shown in the ring during the three days of the exhibition. The new arrangements for protecting the exhibitors and spectators from the sun's rays by the use of large canvas screens behind the private boxes are admirable.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell gave a luncheon this afternoon at Gooseberry Island in honor of Thomas B. Reed.

James J. Van Alen gave a dinner at Wakehurst to-night.

Others entertaining at dinner included Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. J. J. Mason.

The members of the Clambake Club had a bake at their clubhouse this afternoon.

The dinner dance which Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones will give on Tuesday evening, in honor of her daughter, Miss Frances Coster Jones, will be one of the pretty events of the season.

W. Forbes Morgan gave a children's entertainment this evening.

Col. John Jacob Astor has entered his motor-vehicle for the races at Aquidneck Park for Wednesday next, and will ride with Miss Alice Blight.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Spouting Rock Beach Association, which owns Bailey's Beach, was held this morning at the Casino, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. Townsend Burden; Secretary and Treasurer—H. A. C. Taylor. Mr. Stewart was elected a Governor in place of the late Ogden Goelet, and the same Executive Committee was re-elected.

About 200 members of the Arion Society of New York and their wives arrived this afternoon and were driven about the various places of interest. The party was accompanied by the band of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Later the party was driven to the Casino, where the band gave a fine concert and the party enjoyed supper in the Casino grillrooms. In the evening the party started for Boston, to pass Sunday, and Monday they will visit Narragansett Pier.

Friday afternoon Hermann Oelrichs gave a stag dinner at the Oelrichs villa, where officers of the navy and a few other gentlemen were his guests. There were no set speeches, but each guest related a reminiscence of his life on the sea or on land. The guests were Capts. Evans, Sigsbee, Chadwick, and Pendleton; Commanders Speyers and Logan, and Surgeon Crandall of the navy; Frank Sturgis, and Frederick H. Paine.

J. Edward Addicks, who recently purchased Belvoir and the grounds about the villa from J. H. Glover, has purchased additional ground on Beacon Hill Road, and now owns thirty-two acres of land and the cottage. Mr. Addicks purchased the additional land to keep others from purchasing in his immediate vicinity and shutting out his view, and he will shortly begin the erection of a handsome and large villa made entirely of fire-proof material.

Reginald Vanderbilt is visiting his brother, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Rocky Hall.

Prince Henri De Croy has gone to Bar Harbor for a short stay. He is expected back in Newport about Sept. 12.

A. W. Gray and Harry Gray have returned from Europe and are at Hawkhurst for the Fall months.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson have arrived at Beechwood as the guests of Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Astor.

Lawrence Butler of New York is the guest of Milton S. Barger.

P. W. Livermore is at Inchquin.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies.

Mr. Bishop arrived from New York today with his fast racing motor vehicle which was made in France, and which has a speed of over sixty-eight miles an hour. Mr. Bishop comes for the automobile races and also in the hope of meeting Mr. Vanderbilt and his racing machine.

Miss Curry Connally of Richmond, Va., the fiancée of Walter Andrews, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Andrews.

The Rev. Dr. Nevins of the American Church in Rome is at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman W. Whitney of Hyde Park are here for a short visit.

Cecil Baring of London is the guest of James Stillman.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Agassiz have gone to Nahant, Mass.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY

BALLYHOO BEY WAS FIRST

Whitney's Colt, After a Rough Race, Won the Flatbush Stakes.

PROTEST BY FOXHALL KEENE

Charge of Foul Riding Was Made, but Sheepshead Bay Stewards Ignored It—Voter's Handicap.

The friendly rivalry between the millionaire turfmen, W. C. Whitney and J. R. & F. P. Keene, was tinged with bitterness after the race for the Flatbush Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday afternoon. Mr. Whitney's horse, Ballyhoo Bey, ridden by Tod Sloan, won the race by a head, after a furious finish, but Foxhall P. Keene, representing his father, who is still absent in England, believed, with a great proportion of the spectators, that the second horse, Tommy Atkins, owned by the Keenes, was entitled to the victory, because of foul riding at the turn into the stretch, for which they blamed Sloan, and accordingly, Spencer, the rider of the Keenes' colt, made a protest against the winner. This was disallowed, the horses then being placed as they finished. The result was most unsatisfactory to the majority of the crowd present, and for the remainder of the day little else than this race was discussed. Mr. Keene was so angered at the Stewards' decision that he wished to withdraw Voter from the next race, the mile handicap stakes, but as he did not reach that determination until the jockeys had weighed in for the race, the withdrawal of Voter was not permitted, and the Keenes had the solace of winning one of the important fixtures of the day after all.

The race for the Flatbush Stakes, seven furlongs, for two-year-olds, was the chief attraction of the day, and the promise of a meeting between the Futurity winner and the best of the Keenes' horses drew an uncommonly large crowd to the track. The weather was fine and the track fast, and with the excellent card offered there was every prospect for high-class sport. Early arrivals at the track found, however, that Elkhorn, Olympian, Blues, King Lief, and Longshoreman had been withdrawn, leaving the race to Ballyhoo Bey, who, carrying a penalty of five pounds, for winning the Futurity, had up 120 pounds, with Sloan in the saddle; Tommy Atkins, with 115 pounds, Spencer riding; Alard Scheck, 115, and T. Burns up, and Smile, with 105 pounds, McJoynt having the mount. From the opening of the betting to post time, Tommy Atkins was the favorite at odds on, Baileyhoo Bey second choice at an average price of 7 to 5, while long prices were laid against the others.

Contrary to expectations, the race was run out of the new seven-furlong chute, known as the new Futurity course, though racegoers had confidently expected that the contest would be over the circular course, as has been the case in all former runnings for the Flatbush. Even the trainers of some of the winners showed ignorance of the fact that the race was to be run straightaway, while the complaints from the crowd were loud and numerous. The horses went to the post in the order they were named on the programme, Ballyhoo Bey leading, with Tommy Atkins second. Ballyhoo Bey was the first away from the post, with Smile second, and Tommy Atkins third. Ballyhoo Bey led to the quarter, a head before Alard Scheck, he a length in front of Smile, with Tommy Atkins trailing last. In the next quarter Smile went to the front, and held his advantage to the bend in the chute where it joins the main track, Tommy Atkins, who had moved forward from last place, then second, about a length before Ballyhoo Bey. On the bend Ballyhoo Bey made a rush forward, and, passing Smile, struck him and knocked him over on Tommy Atkins and Alard Scheck, all these being badly interfered with, while Ballyhoo Bey, on the outside, was steadied and straightened at once, and went on to the front. Spencer on Tommy Atkins was forced to pull up when the jostle occurred, but steadying Tommy Atkins, after he had lost perhaps a half dozen lengths, sent him on after Ballyhoo Bey in front. Steadily Tommy Atkins gained on the leader, but the distance was too short for him to get up, and Sloan, hard at work on the Whitney colt, landed Ballyhoo Bey winner at the end by only a head, Tommy Atkins second, two lengths before Alard Scheck third, with Smile half a length further away. The horses finished with Ballyhoo Bey badly cut on the rear foreleg, and Tommy Atkins cut on the rear fore ankle. Trainer James Rowe, who has charge of Tommy Atkins, made the claim that his horse had been jumped on. The same claim was made for Ballyhoo Bey by J. E. Madden, though from the nature of the winner's wound he might have inflicted it himself. Both trainers declared that their colts were to badly hurt to race again for some time. Meanwhile Spencer had made his complaint against Sloan for foul riding, but the Stewards, after a long delay and the questioning of the riders, refused to change the result. They held McJoynt, who rode Smile, responsible for the bumping, and suspended him for the remainder of the meeting, while letting Sloan go without punishment.

VOTER'S FAST RACE.

In the Mile Handicap Stakes, with nine runners, Sloan had another mount on Rush, who was sent to the post the favorite, with Voter second choice. Rush got away back in the crowd, and, horses closing around her, she was at once shut off and never figured in the race. Voter went to the front at the word go, and galloped there all the way, winning handily at the end by three-parts of a length, in the fast time of 1:39 2-5, a remarkable performance considering that he carried 130 pounds. Vulcain led the others all the journey, and was hard ridden under whip and spur on the last turn, in hope of getting up to Voter, but the fleet leader never let him get near, until he was pulling up at the end. A length further back was Martimas, who trailed back in the crowd for seven furlongs, and then tried to overtake the leader.

In the opening race, a heavy handicap, at six furlongs, three of the twelve named on the programme were withdrawn, leaving Lady Schorr and the Hildreth entry, Gibraltar and Maximus, the best backed. Lady of the Vale was first when the flag fell, but Modrine, fourth at the start, promptly raced to the front, a head before Lady of the Vale, and made the running clear of the lot behind him to the last turn, where he led Lady of the Vale by a length, Maximus and Lady Schorr then third and fourth. On the straight Lady of the Vale moved up to the leader and for a few strides, raced at her shoulders, Modrine then drawing away under the whip and leading for the remainder of the distance, winning hard ridden by a head from Gibraltar, who came from far behind in the last quarter, and fighting out with Modrine was second, two lengths in front of Kitchener, third.

The Goughacre Stables's Moor was a strong choice in the second race, five and a half furlongs on the new Futurity course, nine horses running. At the bend in the course, Moor, third to that point, and only a length behind Candle, went through to the head, and ridden out, won by a half length from Cherished, who closed from seventh place in the last furlong. A head behind Cherished came Sweet Tooth, who also came from far in the rear, and showed a creditable burst of speed at the end.

In the handicap steeplechase eight horses ran, with Perion, Challenger, and Charagrace the best backed. It was found that Charagrace was so sore that he could hardly gallop, and a rush by his backers to hedge their bets sent his price up at post time. Captain Piersall, Gov. Budd, and Count Navarro were the most prominent to the first turn over the water jump, Captain Piersall then leading and holding on in front until half over the second circuit of the field. Then Perion went to the front and leading for the remainder of the distance won, ridden out, by three lengths from George Keene, who beat Captain Piersall two lengths. At the next to the last jump Count Navarro and Gov. Budd crowded together and both fell. Challenger came to grief over a jump on the far side of the track. Charagrace, out of the race all the way, took the jump nevertheless to the second time over the water, where, galloping at the obstacle, he suddenly refused to rise, and threw Eggerson, his jockey, over his head, over the jump and into the ditch. Eggerson rose dripping, but none the worse for his fall. The other riders of horses that fell escaped serious injury.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. G. B. Morris's Modrine, by Sir Modred-Katherine, ch. c., 3 years, 123 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, won, driving, by a head; S. C. Hildreth's Gibraltar, br. h., 5, 135, (N. Turner,) 15 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by four lengths from M. L. Hayman's Kitchener, blk. c., 3, 115, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Ralston, Maximus, Aborn, Laureates, Lady of the Vale, and Lady Schorr also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. The Goughacres Stable's Moor, by Morocco-Kisben, ch. g., 108 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 2 and even, won, ridden out, by a half length; O. L. Richards's Cherished, b. f., 99, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from L. V. Bell's Sweet Tooth, br. c., 98, (Walsh,) 100 to 1 and 40 to 1, third. Time—1:06 4-5. Bounteous, Candle, Abula, Bowen, Hy Lo, Lief Prince, Schoolmaster, Mauga, The Regent, and Animosity also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatbush Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs on the new Futurity straight. W. C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, by Kingston-Ballyhoo, br. c., 120 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3, won driving and hard ridden by a head, J. R. and F. P. Keene's Tommy Atkins, ch. c., 115, (Spencer,) 15 to 20 and 1 to 4, second by two lengths from J. F. Schorr's Alard Scheck, br. c., 115, (T. Burns,) 30 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:26. Smile also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile. James R. Keene's Voter, by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, ch. h., 6 years, 130 pounds, (Spencer,) 12 to 5 and 6 to 5, won handily by a half length; S. C. Hildreth's Vulcan, ch. c., 3, 113, (Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from William Hendrie's Martimas, ch. c., 4, 114, (Boland,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:39 2-5. Rush, Charentus, Belle of Lexington, Kamara, Knight of Rhodes, and Musette also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the short steeplechase course. F. Gebhard's Perion, by The Sailor Prince-Perception, ch. g., 5 years, 146 pounds, (Mara,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won handily by three lengths; Harry W. Smith's George Keene, b. g., 6, 140, (Dayton,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from E. L. Foster's Captain Pearsall, blk. g., 6, 139, (Canovan,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—4:21. Challenger, Charagrace, Owaissa, Governor Budd, and Count Navarro also ran. Challenger, Governor Budd, and Navarro fell, and Charagrace refused.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. McDowell & Viley's Villa V., by Lindenminich, b. f., 3 years, 99 pounds, (J. Slack,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; T. Monohan's Prestidigitator, b. g., 3, 101, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by two lengths from Thompson Brothers' Gold Fox, ch. c., 4, 118, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:48. The Chamberlain and Midwood also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Kinloch Park Jockey Club formally opened its Fall meeting to-day under very gratifying conditions. Summaries: Six furlongs—Whisper Low, 104, (Cochran,) 1; Innuendo, 104, 2; Al Lone, 110, 3. Time—1:18¾. Five and a half furlongs—Orleans, 115, (Dominick,) 1; Tony Lepping, 112, 2; Gold Badge, 109, 3. Time—1:11¾. Six furlongs—Marie G. Brown, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Limelight, 104, 2; Gray Forge, 98, 3. Time—1:17. The Kinloch Park handicap, six furlongs—The Light, 112, (Van Dusen,) 1; Hi Kollar, 94, 2; Tuthill, 105, 3. Time—1:15¾. One mile and a sixteenth—Ida Ledford, 94, (Dominick,) 1; Meddlesome, 104, 2; Glen Lake, 101, 3. Time—1:51. Six and a half furlongs—Lord Neville, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Guide Rock, 107, 2; Lomond, 104, 3. Time—1:23.

AT HIGHLAND PARK.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—Six furlongs—Dr. J. W. Ramsay, 107 pounds, (Howell,) 1; Mary Kelly, 90, 2; Tamrain, 102, 3. Time—1:15½. Four and a half furlongs—Alex, 100, (Howell,) 1; Hudder, 101, 2; Reluctant, 105, 3. Time—0:55½. One mile—Zanone, 108, (L. Thompson,) 1; Miss Soak, 100, 2; Ennomia, 107, 3. Time—1:40¼. Five and a half furlongs—Terminus, 110, (C. Wilson,) 1; Salve, 115, 2; Militant, 116, 3. Time—1:08. Eight furlongs—Lorrain, 98, (L. Thompson,) 1; Hungarian, 120, 2; Our Lizzie, 104, 3. Time—1:13¾. One mile—Jucoma, 100, (A. Weber,) 1; Fessy F., 105, 2; Sir Florian, 105, 3. Time—1:42.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Five furlongs—Searcher, 108, (Buchanan,) 1; Fridolin, 105, 2; The Elk, 108, 3. Time—1:01¾. Six furlongs—Miss Bennett, 82, (Ransom,) 1; Jiminez, 85, 2; Headwater, 109, 3. Time—1:12¾. Mile and an eighth—Florizar, 105, (Winkfield,) 1; Brigade, 111, 2; Ohnet, 100, 3. Time—1:53¾. Emerald Stakes, steeplechase, full course—Lord Chesterfield, 147, (Jackson,) 1; Uncle Jim, 138, 2; Want Next, 145, 3. Time—4:33¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Kentucky Babe, 95, (Jackson,) 1; Inverary II., 99, 2; Violet Parcons, 104, 3. Time—1:49¾. Mile and a half—Our Nellie, 109, (Winkfield,) 1; Frangible, 87, 2; Microscope, 90, 3. Time—2:35. Mile and a sixteenth—Lady Meddlesome, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Owensboro, 105, 2; Mitten, 92, 3. Time—1:48.

DETROIT, Sept. 1.—At Windsor. Six furlongs—Don Clarencio, 105, (Hicks,) 1; Crefner, 104, 2; Rey Sajazar, 104, 3. Time—1:15. Four and a half furlongs—Cupa, 101, (Michaels,) 1; The Covenanter, 110, 2; Robert Morrison, 106, 3. Time—0:55½. One mile and an eighth—King Elkwood, 107, (Ross,) 1; Joe Gammage, 110, 2; Charley Estes, 100, 3. Time—1:54¾. One mile and a sixteenth—Margaret Hageman, 97, (C. Murphy,) 1; Orontas, 109, 2; Zonnie, 106, 3. Time—1:47¾. Steeplechase, Short Course—Lovice, 127, (Jones,) 1; Zuffalig, 143, 2; Nicholas, 145, 3. Time—2:52½. Seven furlongs—Lake Fonso, 107, (Aker,) 1; Headley, 102, 2; Myth, 111, 3. Time—1:28½.

Rockaway Hunt Club Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 1.—The Horse Show that will be held on Monday by the Rockaway Hunt Club at its spacious grounds at Cedarhurst, has attracted much attention from the club members and their friends. The entries in all the ten classes, which are large, will be announced on Monday morning. All horses entering for competition must be the property of members of the Rockaway Hunt Club. Awards will be given for horses only, vehicles and appointments not counting. All exhibits must be shown by amateurs. The prizes will be blue, yellow, and red ribbons, together with handsome cups for winners in the first classes. The classes are:

Class 1.—Pony suitable for child, to be shown to a governess cart; to be diven by ladies. Ponies entered in this class not eligible for Class No. 2.

Class 2.—Pony in harness, not to exceed 14.2 hands; to be shown to any suitable vehicle. Pony entered in this class not eligible for Class No. 1.

Class 3.—Carriage pairs, to be shown to four-wheeled carriage.

Class 4.—Polo pony, to be shown with mallet and ball, in a manner prescribed by the committee.

Class 5.—Horse suitable for a runabout, to be shown in harness to a runabout.

Class 6.—Ladies' saddle horse, to be ridden by a lady.

Class 7.—Tandems; no restrictions as to size; to be shown in harness to a two-wheeled vehicle.

Class 8.—Gentlemen's saddle horse, to be shown under saddle.

Class 9.—Four-in-hands, to be shown before a coach, drag, or break.

Class 10.—Best performance driving a tandem or four-in-hand; prize to driver; conditions to be prescribed by the committee.

Road Drivers' Matinee Races.

Horses that have been entered for the matinée harness races of the Road Drivers' Association, which take place on Saturday afternoon at the Empire City Track, are beginning to arrive at that course, where professional trainers will have charge of many of them this week. The star event will be the big team race, and there seems little doubt that this will be a hotly contested event. In addition, there are three classes for the pacers and three for the trotters.

The first event will be the 2:40-class trotting, for the Durando Cup, for which six horses will contest. Four entries have been received for the 2:40-class pacing, while ten of the fastest Speedway horses will be seen in competition for the Robertson Cup, given for the 2:20-class trotters. In competition for the speed wagon there will be eight of New York's fastest pacers, which will go mile heats, best two in three. For the 2:15 trot there are seven horses, while six fast pacers will contest in the 2:15 pace for the timer given by Jack Curry.

Col. Barnes Purchases St. Julien.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 1.—Col. W. S. Barnes, the famous breeder, has purchased of E. C. Taylor of Louisville, St. Julien, a full brother to his stallion, Prince of Monaco, on private terms. St. Julien is by imp. St. Blaise out of Carina by Kingfisher, and has some of the best blood in England and America in his veins. He won a number of races during his turf career, among them the Larchmont Stake, and, while as yet he has had little opportunity to show what he could do in the stud, what few of his get have raced have done well.

Westchester County Horse Show.

A varied and attractive prize list has been prepared for the Westchester County eighth annual Horse Show at White Plains, Sept. 26, 27, 28, and 29. There are forty-six classes, divided into competitions for trotters, roadsters, hackneys, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, and jumpers.

Nearly every event is open, the exception being some classes for horse owners residing in Westchester County, N. Y., and Fairfield County, Conn. Over $4,000 is offered in prizes for first and second awards. The entries close Sept. 15. T. A. Maitland, 35 Nassau Street, is the Secretary.

Amateur Swimming Championships.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The seventh annual championship swimming contests of the Atlantic Association, Amateur Athletic Union, took place to-day in the Schuylkill River. Interest centred in the 100-yard and half-mile events, both of which were won by Harry Kollock of this city. Summaries:

100-Yard Championship.—Harry Kollock, N. S. A., won; C. K. Kolbok, A. C. of Philadelphia, second; A. E. Krause, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third. Time—1:15 2-5.

Half-Mile Championship.—Harry Kollock, N. S. A., won; Walter Jarmes, N. S. A., second; R. W. Remont, N. S. A., third. Time—15:44 2-5.

220-Yard Handicap.—W. C. Schaeffer, U. of P., scratch, won; G. V. Vanderaf, E. A. C., New York, 20 seconds, second; C. E. McMues, N. S. A., third, (25 seconds.) Time—2:37 1-5.

INDIAN HARBOR REGATTA

Thirty-eight Yachts Sail Over the Courses on the Sound.

THREE CLASSES FAILED TO FILL

Excellent Racing Weather Experienced by the Amateur Sailors—Alerion Led the Thirty-Footers.

Better racing weather than that which yesterday favored the Autumn regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club has not been welcomed this season by yachtsmen along the Sound. A brisk easterly breeze blew steadily from the start to an early finish, and sent the racers spanking over long ground swells. The sun beat down out of a cloudless sky, but the breeze brought with it an invigorating coolness. To the persistent amateur sailors that have so many times during the past Summer baked brown on the flat surface of the breathless Sound, the agreeable contrast made the regatta one long to be remembered.

Thirty-eight yachts started in the races yesterday, and all were well-known racing craft, although with the exception of the schooners Katrina and Wayward only the smaller classes were represented. As the schooners each took a sailover in their respective classes, interest soon centred upon the contests of the 30-footers and raceabouts. The best boats in both these classes were out, and particularly among the thirties, the race was fought inch by inch from start to finish. A. H. Alker's Alerion won the special cup offered by Commodore Wills from her sister thirties by magnificent sailing under a heavy handicap during the second round of the triangular course. On corrected time the Alker boat defeated Alfred Peat's Enpronzi, which finished first on actual time, by just five seconds. J. Rogers Maxwell's Oiseau in this evenly matched class was only 25 seconds behind Alerion, according to corrected time. Among the raceabouts, F. T. Bedford's Sis soon took the lead and finished nearly 2 minutes 26 seconds ahead of H. M. Crane's Raider, her nearest competitor. This victory gave Sis, in addition to the club's prize, the special trophy offered the winning raceabout by E. Kennedy Tod.

The mishaps of the day were trifling. Two minutes after the start the Pirie brothers' raceabout Spindrift parted her peak halyards, and was unable to repair the damage in time to resume the contest. Both Anoatok and O Shima San, the only contestants in the thirty-six-foot sloop class, retired during the second trip around the triangular course. From the committee boat, which was some distance away at the time, the cause of their withdrawal from the race was not apparent.

Noon had been set as the time for the start of the races, and a few minutes before that time the tug Stamford, which had the Regatta Committee and a number of club members aboard, had taken position at the starting line, which lay off the eastern end of Little Captain Island. James B. Ford's schooner yacht Katrina was then escorted beating up from Larchmont, and a postponement of half an hour was ordered to give her time to reach the starting line. The preparatory whistle was accordingly blown at 12:30 o'clock. Three triangular courses had been provided for the various classes. The schooners sailed twice around a twelve-mile triangle lying between the starting line, Shippan Point, and Center Island Reef. The thirty-six-foot and thirty-foot classes raced twice over a nine-mile course, and the smaller boats twice around a six-mile triangle, the smaller courses lying inside the largest one. With the easterly breeze that varied scarcely a point in direction throughout the day, all the racers had a beat to their first marks, an easy reach on the second leg, and a reach home so broad that some of the smaller boats set spinnakers to starboard.

SCHOONERS FIRST AWAY.

Wayward and Katrina, the two schooners, were the first yachts sent away, ten minutes after the preparatory signal. Both crossed the line on the starboard tack and advanced to the first mark by a series of short hitches. The thirty-six-foot yawls and sloops were next given permission to start. Anoatok led this division, followed closely by the yawls Escape, Freya, and Flora. Freya had lost her centreboard in a recent accident, but her owner, Mr. Bradish, was determined to race, in spite of the serious handicap. Shima San lost nearly four minutes in getting away on this start, and was unable to overtake her particular rival, Anoatok, before both withdrew. The thirty-sixes all followed the tactics of the schooners in beating to the first mark.

The thirties were given the signal at 12:55 o'clock. Theirs was one of the prettiest starts of the season. Enpronzi, slightly to leeward of the fleet, led over the line. Then came Oiseau, Alerion, and Marguerite, each with a slight overlap upon her leader. Less than forty seconds separated the first and last boat as they got away. All were on the starboard tack at the start, but immediately after crossing the line, Alerion came about on a port tack and led the fleet, standing out toward the middle of the Sound. This move cost the Alker boat minutes on the first round of the course.

The start of the raceabouts was as close as that of the thirties. Johnston De Forest put Scamp across the line almost with the signal, at 1 o'clock. Raider, Colleen, Spindrift, Snapper, and Sis followed within the first minute. All crossed on the starboard tack, but Snapper and Sis soon put about after Alerion. The fleet was further broken up by the accident to Spindrift within 200 yards of the starting line.

Enpronzi, sailing better than at any previous time during her rather unlucky career, still led the thirties at the end of the first round. Oiseau took up the second trip over the course twenty-nine seconds behind Enpronzi, Marguerite followed, one minute and nineteen seconds behind Mr. Peats's boat, while Alerion trailed eight minutes and thirty-nine seconds behind the leader. This handicap the Alker boat proceeded to reduce with surprising steadiness during the second round. As the thirties approached the finish line, Enpronzi was still seen to be in the lead, but Alerion had passed Marguerite, and was overhauling closely upon the Oiseau. A time allowance of thirty-six seconds gave Alerion the victory. Among the raceabouts Scamp soon lost her lead to Sis, and at the end of the first round Raider had also passed the De Forest boat. Colleen and Snapper were the rear boats. During the second trip over the course Sis continued to increase her lead over all her competitors, and Colleen dropped to last place behind Snapper.

The races yesterday were in charge of the Regatta Committee, composed of Frank Bowne Jones, Charles F. Kirby, and Charles P. Tower. The contests were witnessed by club members from the tugboat Stamford, and by parties aboard a number of steam yachts, including E. C. Benedict's Oneida, George B. Wilson's Anita, J. R. Maxwell's Kismet, A. H. Alker's Florence, I. A. Hopper's Viva, and A. W. Booth's Scionda. The summaries:

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Start, 12:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Racing Time.	Corrected Time.
†Katrina, James B. Ford.	73.14	3:16:15	3:16:15

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 12:40.

†Wayward, C. Smithers	63.82	3:22:48	3:22:48

SLOOPS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Anoatok, James E. Martin, Jr.	34.00	Did not finish.	
O Shima San, H. I. Pratt	36.00	Did not finish.	

YAWLS—36-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Freya, G. J. Bradish	36.00	3:32:40	3:32:40
*Escape, George Matthews	30.42	3:23:25	3:23:25
Flora, H. H. Landon	35.86	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—30-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:55.

*Alerion, A. H. Alker	29.70	3:00:20	2:59:44
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	30.00	3:00:09	3:00:09
Enpronzi, Alfred Peats	30.00	2:59:49	2:59:49
Marguerite, J. H. Dingee	30.00	3:01:55	3:01:55

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:00.

Sis, F. T. Bedford	21.00	2:07:09	2:07:09
Scamp, J. De Forest	21.00	2:11:56	2:11:56
Raider, H. M. Crane	21.00	2:09:35	2:09:35
Colleen, L. R. Alberger	21.00	2:13:15	2:13:15
Snapper, H. L. Maxwell	21.00	2:12:24	2:12:24
Spindrift, Pirie Brothers	21.00	Disabled.	

CATBOATS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:05.

Kenwood, A. B. Cornell	22.21	Did not finish.	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	2:32:24	2:31:17
*Vagabond, Faucher, Holah & Bartram	34.66	2:22:20	2:22:20

KEEL SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:05.

*Rochelle, Edward Kelly	25.00	1:59:53	1:59:53
Murmur, Barclay Ward	25.00	2:26:27	2:26:27
Adelaide, J. M. Woodbury	23.05	2:19:01	2:18:19

CENTREBOARD SLOOPS—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:05.

*Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	25.00	2:22:35	2:22:35
Amomo, C. S. Towle	25.00	Did not finish.	

OPEN SLOOPS—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:10.

†Oz, Robert Bavier	21.00	2:44:12	2:44:12
*Mongoos II., Simson Ford	21.00	2:05:56	2:05:56
Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	21.00	2:10:57	2:10:57
Vera, A. M. Bradley	20.07	Did not finish.	
Spunk, A. D. P. Smith	21.00	Did not finish.	

OPEN SLOOPS.—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:15.

†Moya, Anderson Dana	18.00	2:44:51	2:44:51

OPEN CATBOATS.—18-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 1:15.

*Wee Win, H. B. Towle	18.00	3:02:08	3:02:08
Hijinks, F. Sherwood	16.20	Did not finish.	

*Winners. †Sailover.

At the end of the first round the leaders were timed as follows: Katrina, 2:17:12; Wayward, 2:23:40; Anoatok, 2:28:27; Escape, 2:33:49; Enpronzi, 2:25:36; Oiseau, 2:26:05; Marguerite, 2:26:56; Alerion, 2:34:15; Win or Lose, 2:16:24; Vagabond, 2:24:03; Rochelle, 2:05:42; Adelaide, 2:16:00; Murmur, 2:19:57; Robin Hood, 2:18:05; Sis, 2:04:15; Raider, 2:05:15; Scamp, 2:06:00; Colleen, 2:07:18; Snapper, 2:07:24; Kazaza, 2:29:40; Oz, 2:34:28; Mongoos II., 2:12:12.

ISOLDE DEFEATS ASTRILD.

Interesting Match Race Between the Imported Sailing Yachts at Larchmont's Special Regatta.

Clear skies and a good easterly wind made ideal racing conditions for the special regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday. Five classes filled, and gave promise of good races, though in two cases a satisfactory conclusion was presented by an accident due to the strong breeze. In Class K., James Baird's Hussar II., which was racing with Cord Myers's Altair, carried away her bobstay and withdrew. In a similar manner the race in Class M, between the Countess and Cherokee was spoiled by a mishap to the latter boat in the second round, her port spreader giving under the strain of the full sail breeze. The Countess was well in the lead at the time.

The best race of the day was between two of the imported seventy-footers, F. M. Hoyt's Isolde and Hanan Brothers' Astrild. The Hanan boat had much the better of the first round of fifteen miles, but lost her advantage on the second round, and the Isolde won by 0:51 actual time and 1:45 corrected time.

The course for the large boats was triangular from off Larchmont to a mark six miles distant, east by north, thence to a buoy in Hempstead Harbor, six miles southwest by south, and thence to the starting line, three miles north northwest, a distance of fifteen miles. This course was sailed over twice, making thirty miles in all.

For the other large sloops, cutters, and yawls in Classes K, L, and M, the course was also triangular, with the same start and finish, but only eleven miles in length. It was sailed over twice, making twenty-two miles the total distance for these boats. The little eight-footers raced twice over a similar triangular course of five and a half miles, making their total distance eleven miles.

The starting signal for the big yachts was given at 11:35, Astrild getting the better start by several seconds. At 11:40 the 51 and 43 foot classes were sent away, followed five minutes later by the 36-foot class. The two little Belmont 18-footers, which were last to get away, were started at 11:52.

The first leg of the course was a beat, the second a run, and the third a reach with booms to port. The first mark was reached and rounded in the following order: Altair, 12:35:13; Hussar II., 12:42:30; Countess, 12:49:27; Katonah, 12:55:34; Cherokee, 12:58:46; Astrild, 12:56:51; Isolde, 12:57:26; Albicore, 12:57:59.

At this point Astrild led Isolde by 35 seconds, Altair led Hussar II. by 7 minutes 17 seconds, and Countess was 7 minutes 19 seconds ahead of Cherokee.

Only the times of the larger boats were taken at the second mark, as follows: Katanah, 1:27:00; Cherokee, 1:28:10; Albicore, 1:28:58; Astrild, 1:37:43; Isolde, 1:39:54.

Astrild had during the run to leeward increased her lead of 35 seconds over Isolde to 2 minutes 11 seconds, and Katonah was almost 2 minutes ahead of Albicore. At the home mark, for the first round, the boats were timed as follows:

Sand Piper, 1:18:00; Kingfisher, 1:19:54; Altair, 1:22:50; Hussar II., 1:32:07; Countess, 1:43:38; Katonah, 1:48:58; Cherokee, 1:50:20; Albicore, 1:50:44; Astrild, 1:56:55; Isolde, 1:58:25.

In the thrash to windward on the second round, Husaar II. and Cherokee were disabled and withdrew. Isolde gained considerably on this leg and cut down Astrild's lead to thirty-four seconds, the times at the first mark being: Astrild, 3:18:28; Isolde, 3:19:02.

Astrild did poorly on the run to leeward on the second round, jibing several times, and gaining only eleven seconds, as against one minute and thirty-six seconds made on the same leg in the first round. At the second mark the times were: Astrild, 4:14:05; Isolde, 4:14:49. The Hanan boat was practically beaten now, as she was but forty-four seconds to the good, and had to allow the Isolde fifty-four seconds. Moreover, her strong point is running, and on the reach in the previous round she had lost forty-one seconds. She lost even more on the second reach, as the wind had lessened, and the Isolde gained one minute and eleven seconds, and crossed the line fifty-one seconds ahead. The time for the finish and summaries follow:

Sand Piper, 2:47:02; Kingfisher, 2:58:23; Altair, 3:19:40; Countess, 4:09:20; Albicore, 4:29:36; Katonah, 4:31:50; Isolde, 4:54:03; Astrild, 4:54:54.

CLASS I., SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—70 FEET RACING LENGTH. Start, 11:35.

Boat and Owner.	Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	60.45	5:18:09	5:18:09
Astrild, Hanan brothers	61.29	5:19:54	5:19:54

CLASS K, SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—51 FEET RACING LENGTH. Start, 11:40.

Altair, Cord Meyer	51.00	3:39:40	3:39:40
Hussar II., James Baird	50.78	Disabled, withdr.	

CLASS L, SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—43 FEET RACING LENGTH. Start, 11:40.

Katonah, D. Williams	42.05	4:51:50	4:51:50
Albicore, S. J. Hyde	N. M.	4:49:36	4:37:28

CLASS M, SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—36 FEET RACING LENGTH. Start, 11:45.

Countess, Oswald Sanderson	35.91	4:24:24	4:24:24
Cherokee, ——	35.00	Disabled, withdr.	

CLASS R, SLOOPS, CUTTERS, AND YAWLS—18 FEET RACING LENGTH. Start, 11:52.

Sandpiper, R. Belmont	17.27	2:55:02	2:55:02
Kingfisher, A. Belmont, Jr.	17.27	3:06:23	3:06:23

Winners: Class I, Isolde; Class K, Altair; Class L, Albicore; Class M, Countess; Class R, Sandpiper.

YACHTS AT BRISTOL.

Rumored that the Seventies Will Be Remodeled During the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 1.—It is understood from various sources that the new seventy-footers will be taken to Bristol late in the Fall and hauled out one at a time on the marine railway to have a greater amount of stiffening and otherwise put in shape, in order that the boats may not be strained from stem to stern and from keel to rail when racing in sharp seas. It is also said that there may be some radical changes in the formation of the bows, so as to eliminate the serious trouble of pounding forward in a seaway, the strain on the bows in their present condition being such from the position of the step of the masts that they could not act otherwise.

The Yankee and Virginia have recently been in Bristol to have some light repairs made, and also to receive their new suits of mercerized sails for the races at Larchmont. The Rainbow was hauled out on the dry dock in East Providence Tuesday, having been towed there by the Mirage. She has had her underbody cleaned and a coat of paint administered. A new device for keeping off barnacles from the underbodies of the seventy-footers has been put in operation with good effect. It is the applying of a kerosene preparation to the outside planking, which makes the bottom smooth and slippery. The seventy-footers have been very free from foul underbodies when hauled out this Summer. The new sails for the seventies have been all delivered on board the boats. The Yankee had a new main boom put aboard the past week, and new masts and club topsail spars from East Boston are being fitted for some of the seventy-footers.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT RACES.

Events for All Classes of Boats Have Been Provided For.

The annual Autumn races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held Saturday, Sept. 8, on Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay. Events have been provided for all classes, and the entry list is open to any yacht enrolled in a recognized yacht club. In addition to the regular class races, the Race Committee of the club has offered to conduct all special matches that yacht owners may desire to arrange for that day.

A feature of the regatta will be the awarding of individual prizes to the members of winning Corinthian crews. The prizes, for which a fund has been established by several club members, will this year be offered for competition in the thirty-foot class of sloops and the raceabout and Seawanhaka knockabout classes. All yachts competing in these classes must be manned by strictly Corinthian crews. Except in the fifty-one-foot class and above, all the racers must be steered by a Corinthian, but the regular professional crews may be carried. In the sloop classes twenty-five feet and under, and in all the catboats classes, however, only one professional may be carried in the crews.

Entries for the regatta must be filed with Johnston De Forest, Secretary of the Race Committee, at 30 Broad

HARD BATTING BY K. A. C.

Won Amateur League Baseball Game from the Montclair Team.

MANY HITS AND ERRORS

Capt. Barnard Plays Brilliantly at Second for the Victors—Disosway's Good Pitching.

Base hits that were so swift and clean that they lacerated the air and errors that were ludicrously bad were scattered throughout yesterday's Amateur League baseball game, at Bergen Point, in wholesale profusion. The contending teams were those of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Montclair Athletic Club. The Knickerbockers made the lion's share of the base hits, and, although they made more errors than their opponents, they played much the better all-around game, and won by a score of 11 to 5. The winners were steady enough in the field until they had a safe lead, when they became careless and made several wild and unnecessary throws that meant runs for the Montclairs.

Disosway, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, easily outpitched Harrison, Montclair Athletic Club. The latter pitcher hadn't enough speed to be effective, and his control was several points to the bad. There was a good deal of loose playing in the game, but it was interspersed with a good deal of sharp and clever performing. The Montclair outfield was slow in returning hits, and at other times, when the ball was returned in good season, it wasn't returned to the right place, and some additional bases were seized by the Knickerbocker base runners on account of the faulty manner in which the Montclair Athletic Club outfield performed its duties. The other extreme of ball playing was done by Barnard, the Knickerbocker Captain. Barnard fielded his position brilliantly. He covered a world of territory and gathered in many ground hits. Hopper exceled with the bat, and Wood's hitting was also very timely.

The Montclairs began well. After Burgess had been thrown out on a drive to the pitcher, Gray hit hard to right. The ball scurried over the running path and Gray ambled all the way home. Then Williams beat out an infield hit and kept on around the bases on Krebs's low throw past first. Every ball that the Knickerbocker batsmen hit in their half of the first inning went like a rifle shot, but there was somebody in front of the ball each time. Harrison hung on to a liner which Davies gave him that was very hard.

Disosway settled down to business after the first inning, and kept the Montclairs from making any runs in the next four innings. The Knickerbockers meantime tallied four times in the third. Barnard took first on a low throw by Whinery, and Davies singled. Mahoney, Wood, and Disosway followed with singles. The Knickerbockers increased their lead in the fifth inning. Mahoney hit safely along the third base line, and a bad throw by Harrison to catch him napping put him on second. Wood singled to centre and Mahoney romped home.

After Gray had singled for Montclair in the sixth inning he was forced at second on Williams's grounder to Disosway. Williams completed the circuit when Davis dropped Barnes's long fly. The Knickerbockers didn't lose any time in accumulating another batch of runs. Hopper began their half of the sixth with a three-base hit to centre field. A balk sent him home, and the umpire also allowed the batsman, Krebs, to take first base on the balk. Barnard's single and a base on balls to Davies filled the bases. Daly filed to English and Mahoney forced Krebs at the plate, but Wood brought in two runs with his third opportune hit.

The Montclairs made three singles in succession in the eighth inning, but three wild and weird throws were mainly responsible for their two runs. Hopper's second three-bagger and Krebs's sharp single produced a Knickerbocker run in the seventh inning, and singles by Mahoney, Disosway, and Hopper and a base on balls gave the victors two more in the eighth. A fast double play by Barnard, Mahoney, and Wood ended the game. The score:

KNICKERBOCKER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
B'rnard, 2b.	2	1	2	7	0
Davies, lf.	2	1	1	1	2
Daly, ss.	0	0	1	1	0
Mah'ney, 1b.	3	2	12	2	0
Wood, c.	2	2	4	3	0
Dis'sway, p.	0	3	0	6	1
Tires, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Higgins, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hopper, rf. & cf.	2	3	2	0	0
Krebs, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1
Total	11	15	27	19	6

MONTCLAIR A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burgess, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Gray, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
Will'ms, 2b.	3	2	0	5	0
Wh'n'ry, ss.	1	0	0	0	3
Barnes, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Cady's, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Milne, c.	0	2	4	1	0
Harrison, p.	0	2	1	3	1
English, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Total	5	9*	23	11	4

*Krebs out for interference.

Knickerbocker A. C.	0	0	4	0	1	3	1	2	.	—11
Montclair A. C.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—5

Earned runs—Knickerbocker A. C., 3; Montclair A. C., 1. Three-base hits—Hopper, 2. Home run—Gray. First base on balls—Off Harrison, 3. First base on errors—Knickerbocker A. C., 2; Montclair A. C., 1. Struck out—By Disosway, 6; by Harrison, 3. Stolen bases—Milne, Harrison, (2.) Double play—Barnard, Mahoney, and Wood. Left on bases—Knickerbocker A. C., 10; Montclair A. C., 3. Wild pitch—Harrison. Passed ball—Milne. Balk—Harrison. Time of game—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Leinkauf.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Brooklyn Beat Philadelphia in the Last of Series at Washington Park.

Brooklyn won the rubber in the series of five baseball games with Philadelphia yesterday by outplaying the visitors in all departments. McGinnity was in rare form and the fielding behind him was of the sensational order. A muffed fly by Jones, the result of a mix-up with Dahlen, let in one of Philadelphia's runs, a triple by Lajoie being responsible for that in the ninth. Timely hitting and daring base running brought in Brooklyn's quintet of runs. Hurst made a peculiar decision in the fifth, when he declared Dahlen out for stopping a pitched ball with his hand. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Deleh'ty, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	1	2	0	2	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	2	0	1
McFar'd, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Wolver'n, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Dolan, ss.	1	0	3	2	0
Bernhardt, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Orth*.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7†	23	9	1

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	5	0	1
Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	2	7	0	1
Kelly, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Daly, 2b.	1	0	5	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	4	1	0
McGinnity, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	5	9	27	12	2

*Batted for Bernhardt in ninth inning. †Dahlen out for interference.

Philadelphia.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn.	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hits—Lajoie and Dahlen. Two-base hit—Jennings. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2. Stolen bases—Thomas. Base on balls—By McGinnity, 3; by Bernhardt, 2. Double plays—McGinnity, Daly, and Jennings; Daly, Dahlen, and Jennings. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BOSTON, 10; NEW YORK, 2.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—Nine singles, a double, and one error in the third and fourth innings of to-day's baseball game netted the Boston's ten runs. Umpire Swartwood had a lame shoulder and retired at the end of the fifth inning. Freeman and Carrick finished the game. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, cf.	2	2	2	2	0
Long, ss.	2	1	1	4	0
Stahl, rf.	2	2	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Collins, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0
Duffy, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Clarke, c.	2	2	4	0	0
Dineen, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Total	10	11	27	15	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	4	0
Selbach, lf.	0	2	3	0	0
Hickman, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Smith, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1
Grady, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Hawley, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	6	24	13	2

Boston	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	.	.	—10
New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 8; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Stahl. Home run—Hickman. Stolen base—Duffy. Double play—Collins, Lowe, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 1; off Dineen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Davis. Struck out—By Dineen, 2; by Hawley, 1. Time of game—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood, Freeman, and Carrick.

AT CHICAGO.

				R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2	6	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	1	3

Batteries—Garvin and Donahue; Hahn and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	.	.	—3	3	1
Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4	9	2

Batteries—Mantlee and Donahue; Phillips and Kahoe.

AT PITTSBURG.

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	8	1
St. Louis.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	6	2

Batteries—Phillippe and Schriver; Young and Criger.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	39	.614	Chicago	58	58	.495
Pittsburg	57	46	.543	Cincinnati	49	55	.471
Philadelphia	53	51	.505	St. Louis	48	55	.466
Boston	52	51	.505	New York	41	61	.402

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 1. Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 0, (second game.)
At Detroit—Minneapolis, 6; Detroit, 4.
At Indianapolis—Milwaukee, 15; Indianapolis, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Utica, 12; Schenectady, 2.
At Rome—Rome, 12; Elmira, 1.
At Binghamton—Cortland, 5; Binghamton, 3.
At Albany—Albany, 7; Troy, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 18; Syracuse, 7.
At Montreal—Montreal, 4; Rochester, 3. Montreal, 4; Rochester, 4, (second game 7 innings, darkness.)
At Hartford—Hartford, 4; Providence, 3.
At Worcester—Worcester, 6; Springfield, 3. Springfield, 6; Worcester, 5, (second game.)

Baseball at the Polo Grounds.

Two games for one price of admission is the inducement offered by the New York Baseball Club to attract a large crowd to the Polo Grounds to-morrow. The first game will be called at 1:45 P. M. and the second at 4 o'clock. On Tuesday afternoon the two-game programme will be repeated, and on Wednesday the postponed game with Cincinnati will be called at 4 o'clock.

SECRET SOCIETY ATHLETICS.

La Due and McGirr Distinguished Themselves in Their Respective Events.

The United Councils of Kings County, Junior Order United American Mechanics, held their annual games yesterday afternoon, at Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street, Brooklyn. The programme was made up of running and cycle races.

William La Due, an amateur bicycle rider from Newburg, N. Y., who has distinguished himself lately on the track, again demonstrated his ability as a fast racer by his plucky riding in the one-mile, and again in the two-mile, race. In the former he was beaten by Ottmann and Merkert by a small margin. The pair had liberal starts, while La Due rode from scratch. The latter had cut down his field, with the exception of the two last named, and was fast wearing them down. He tried to gain the inside position on the last turn in order to get the lead, but Ottmann and Merkert were shrewd enough to leave no opening, and it was then that La Due realised his only chance was to pass the pair from the outside. While striving for this position considerable ground was lost, and he could finish no better than third.

La Due won the two-mile race in decisive style, notwithstanding that a large field of likely riders had liberal starts, ranging from 60 to 300 yards.

Of the running races, the 880-yard event was the best contested. Nobody expected to see Thomas McGirr bear the winged-foot emblem of the New York Athletic Club to victory. Being placed at scratch, there were rivals almost twice his size with starts that made their defeat seem almost an impossibility. From the crack of the pistol till the tape at the finish was breasted first by himself, McGirr traveled over the ground with a stride as lithe and graceful as a deer's, and one after another his opponents fell behind, there being a clear space of several yards between him and McCabe of the Stars, who finished second. Summaries:

OPEN EVENTS.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George A. Ashley, Y. M. C. A., (18 yards;) W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (9 yards,) second; F. L. Hardenbrook, Second S. C., (34 yards,) third. Time—0:23 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Thomas McGirr, New York A. C., scratch; P. F. McCabe, Star A. C., (48 yards,) second; James J. Farrell, Star A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—1:59 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George C. Bischoff, Pastime A. C., (32 yards;) Frank Veres, Brooklyn A. C., (35 yards,) second; W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:52 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by A. Ottmann, Mutual Wheelmen, (140 yards;) E. J. Merkert, Union Wheelmen, (60 yards,) second; William La Due, Newburg, N. Y., scratch, third. Time—2:31.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by William La Due, Newburg, N. Y., scratch; A. Ottmann, Mutual Wheelmen, (210 yards,) second; Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:33 3-5.

Invitation Team Pursuit Bicycle Race.—Won by Calumet Cyclers, M. T. Dove and J. R. Flippin; Harlem Wheelmen, John King and Daniel Sullivan, second; Heffley School, H. F. Earl and Joseph Fulton, third. Distance, 3 miles and 2 laps. Time—9:12 2-5.

880-Yard Novice Run.—Won by S. J. Toomey, Star A. C.; H. C. White, Brooklyn, second; N. Neumann, New York City, third. Time—2:16 2-5.

One-mile Novice Bicycle Race.—Won by William Schroeder, Garfield A. C., Jersey City; Charles Gunther, New York City, second; Harry Harn, Acme Wheelmen, third. Time—2:46 1-5.

CLOSED EVENTS.

220-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by W. G. Knoth, Nathan Hale Council; George Block, Valley Forge Council, second; Henry Lewis, Valley Forge Council, third. Time—1:14 1-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race, Scratch.—Won by H. Blazier, Montauk Council; H. F. Earl, Montauk Council, second; G. W. Block, Valley Forge Council, third. Time—3:08.

LOCAL CRICKET MATCHES.

Nelson Lodge Beat Kings County in Last Championship Game.

Cricketers had a busy time yesterday, and several interesting contests took place on local grounds. The day was marked, too, by the last championship game of the New York Cricket Association.

This match was played at Prospect Park, where Nelson Lodge rather surprised Kings County by gaining a victory by 19 runs. E. A. Skyne bowled in rare form for Nelson Lodge, and captured six wickets for 12 runs. W. Kellond also helped considerably in the result with a good innings of 23, and the timely hitting of S. Holloway, who contributed 24, not out, by vigorous play, brought about the victory. For Kings County, A. Nugent excelled both with bat and ball, and in addition to scoring 18, the top score of his side, secured four wickets for 12 runs. The totals were: Kings County, 52; Nelson Lodge, 71.

The Manhattans played Brooklyn at Prospect Park, and won a well contested game by 13 runs. H. E. S. Adams batted in splendid form for Manhattan, and his innings of 34 had much to do with the victory, while the bowling of A. Smedley and H. Rushton was also an important factor in the result. For Brooklyn, A. S. Durrant played a good innings of 28, while D. Boxill bowled in capital form and captured five wickets for 26 runs. Double figures were also added by G. C. Boxill for Brooklyn, and F. J. Prendergast and A. Smedley for Manhattan. The totals were: Manhattan, 90; Brooklyn, 77.

Brooklyn Team B was opposed by the Caribbeans at Prospect Park, and had no difficulty in gaining a victory over them by 42 runs. P. S. Scanlon bowled with remarkable effect for Brooklyn, and had the unusually good analysis of nine wickets for nine runs. The Brooklyn batting was even and good. H. O. Seale, G. E. Jemmott, W. B. Kelly, J. Thorn, and T. G. Goodchild all got into double figures. For the Caribbeans the best batting was done by A. Eldridge, who made 22, not out, while double figures were added by J. Farley and G. Watson, with 14 and 10, respectively. The totals were: Caribbeans, 69; Brooklyn Team B, 111.

The team of the steamship Manitou played Nelson Lodge Team B, and, although defeated by 44 runs, put up a remarkably good game at the bat. A. Bannister and A. McAlister made a good stand for the sailors, and contributed 44 and 23, respectively. For Nelson Lodge J. Boxill exhibited splendid form in an innings of 51, and R. Rogers added 16. The totals were: Steamship Manitou, 73; Nelson Lodge Team B, 122.

There were no games at Central Park, and the Wanderers Cricket Club, a new organization, put in their time practicing.

After the Hounds at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Newport society followed the hounds again to-day, those who could not jump walls on horse following on the roads in automobiles and other traps.

It was a ten-mile run over stiff farmlands. Robert L. Gerry was first in at the death, then came Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who is usually first in at the death, was not well mounted to-day, and had content herself with fourth position in the race for the finish. A great crowd was out to see the meet. Col. Astor and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were out in their automobiles and attracted almost as much attention as the hunters.

Maine's Big Game Season Opened.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 1.—The big game season in Maine opened to-day. Under the license law residents may kill one deer, to be consumed at the camp where killed, upon payment of a fee of $4, and non-residents have the same privilege upon payment of $6. This is the second year of the September license law, and it is regarded as a success, for while no more deer are killed than before the passage of the law, the State gets something for its game.

The duck shooting season also began to-day, and the sportsmen have already begun to arrive in Washington County, along the coast of which the best shooting grounds are found.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	09⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	06⅜
Sugar, granulated	4.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	04 7-16
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07¾
Lard, prime	7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	14.50
Butter, Western creamery	20

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.65; straights, $3.10@$3.40; clears, $3.10@$3.50; Spring, specials, $4.20@$4.50; patents, $3.80@$4; bakers', $2.30@$3.70; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@75c; No. 3 red, 73½@76½c; No. 2 corn, 41@41½c; No. 2 yellow, 41½@42c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, 24@24½c; No. 3 white, 23½@23½c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; barley, fair to choice malting, 42@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.41½; mess pork, per barrel, $11.05 bid; lard, per 100 lb, $6.72½@$6.75; short ribs, sides (loose,) $7.00@$7.40; dry salted shoulders, boxed, 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.85; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.24½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.75.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market yesterday was a very narrow affair, as might be expected under the circumstances, but showed a good deal of firmness for all its speculative apathy, prices advancing quite sharply on the unexpected strength in English markets. Moreover, in the Northwest there was both activity and strength again. Minneapolis leading in this respect with an early advance of 4 cents per bushel, influenced presumably by predictions of rain in the Far Northwest. The deliveries at Chicago on September contract were only 750,000 bushels, and here about 30,000 bushels, so that from this it was pretty plain the early attack was more bullish than otherwise. Shorts covered moderately in the New York market and offerings proved unimportant all the morning, mostly from local sources entirely. Although cables showed ¼d advance, notwithstanding Friday's late weakness on this side, there were no foreign orders in the market for futures and only about 6 loads on export account. Northwest receipts for the day were 446 cars and for the week 2,618 cars, in comparison with 3,097 cars last week and 3,626 cars a year ago. Liverpool stocks were reported at 4,176,000 bushels, against 4,172,000 bushels a month ago. On the curb December wheat here sold up from 81¼c bid to 81 18-16c, closing at 81¼c bid, or practically where it left off at 12 o'clock. The weather in all parts of the West except the extreme northern edge of the Spring wheat belt was clear and warm. No. 2 red closed at 73½c, elevator, and 81½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84¼c, free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 74½c; September, 74½c; October, 75c; December, 74¾@74¼c; No. 2 hard, 69@69½c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 40c; September, 39½c; October, 37c; December, 35½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21½c; September, 21¼c; December, 22½c; May, 24½c. No. 2 white, 25½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 1.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¾c; September, 78¾c; December, 80c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 77¾c; September, 77¾c; December, 78c. No. 2 Northern, 75¼c. No. 3 Spring, 70¾c. Corn, 40c. Oats, 22@22½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Close—Wheat—September, 77¾c; December, 78¾@78¼c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 79½c. Rye—Prime No. 1, 52½@53c. Barley, firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Quiet; patents, $4.70@$4.85; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$2.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $3.05@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal—Steady; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, to brand. Buckwheat—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 65@65½c; coarse, 59@60c. Feed—Dull; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16@$16.25; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$17.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oilmeal, $23; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75⅝	75 9-16	75⅛	75⅜
October	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
December	81⅛	81⅛	81 7-16	81⅛
March	84¼	84½	84	84
May				85¾
Corn—				
September	45¾	45¾	45¼	45½
October	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
December	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
May	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼
Lard—				
August				$7.10

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74½	74½	74⅛	74½
October	75¼	75⅝	75	75⅜
Corn—				
September	40 1-16	40⅝	40 1-16	40⅜
October	39	39½	39	39
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¼	21	21
October	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
Lard—				
September	$6.70	$6.72½	$6.67½	$6.72½
October	6.77½	6.77½	6.75	6.77½
Ribs—				
September	7.12½	7.15½	7.10	7.10
October	7.07½	7.10	7.07½	7.07½
Pork—				
September	10.97½	10.97½	10.87½	10.90½
October	11.10	11.10	11.05	11.05

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.50; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.50@$16.50. BEEF—Steady; mess, $8@$8.50; family, $9@$10; beef hams, $20@$21. CUT MEATS—Dull; pickled bellies, 6½@7c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. LARD—Steady; city, 6 7-16c; country, 6@6¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4½c. RICE—Quiet; fair to good, 4¾@5¼c; choice to prime, 5½@5¾c; Japan, 4½@4¾c. MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 30@35c. PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, Philadelphia, barrels, $5.60; Philadelphia, cases, $6.85; refined, New York, barrels, $5.55; cases, $7.35. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 32½@33c; off Summer yellow, 32½c; prime white, 37½@38c; prime Winter yellow, 36@36½c; mixed, 35c. ANIMAL OILS—Steady; raw, 47c; American, boiled, 48@50c; Calcutta, raw, 75c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 58@56c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $4; spirits of turpentine, 67½@68c. Rosin, common to good strained, $1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $2.05; N, $2.20; W G, $2.35; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1.—Spirits of turpentine dull, nothing doing; receipts, 75 casks. Rosin dull, unchanged; receipts, 343 barrels. Crude turpentine dull, $1.25@$2.20; receipts, 121 casks. Tar quiet, $1.40; receipts, 96 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 1.—Spirits of turpentine nothing doing; receipts, 1,617 casks; sales none; exports, 475 casks. Resin firm, unchanged; receipts, 4,733 barrels; sales, 500 barrels; exports, 3,071 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin dull and unchanged.

METALS.—Iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $13.50; steel rails, $23.50; pig iron warrants, $17.25@$18; lake copper, ingot, 16½c; tin, $21.65@$21.85; spelter, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.10.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No fresh receipts; no trading. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 6@9c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4; choice, $4.25; lambs, $5.50@$7; one car, extra, $7.35. HOGS—Steady, at $6.70@$6.90.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Store Closed To-Morrow---Tuesday These Bargains Await You.

Greatest in China History Is This September Sale of China and Allied Wares.

From thought to achievement is a mighty stride when thought projects such a matchless marshalling as this sale has gathered. The conception of such a sale is a possibility for many enterprising minds; its achievement is possible to but one establishment.

The ramifications of our China and allied interests extend wherever the best is made. We have our own potteries abroad, our own glass-cutting establishments at home. Both are renowned for their production of the most brilliant, the best and only the best. But still more is necessary for such a sale as this. The gathering has not stopped at the products of our own enterprise, but from everywhere the best and newest has been gleaned. Months of preparation, unequalled facilities, have produced a marvellous result.

This Matchless Gathering of China and Allied Wares A Quarter to Half of Prices Other Wheres.

Choice is wide—fine. There is no need of smallest or largest sort that cannot be filled at a price saving. Lists are inadequate, uncomprehensive. The only way to *know* the beauties, the bargains gathered here, is to *see* them. Many are not to be duplicated when these are gone. Therefore, though we will do our best to fill mail orders, we cannot promise. But come.

China. Haviland's Decorated China Dinner Sets, 101 pieces, all of the latest shapes and newest decorations. Value $28.00; this lot of 100 sets at **$14.69 a set**

Limoge Plates, all sizes, Haviland's and other French makes, all richly decorated and traced with gold; price less than the cost of white; Dinner Plates, 19c.; Breakfast Plates, 17c.; Tea Plates, 15c.; Bread and Butter Plates, 12c.

Open stock Limoge—Decorated China at about a third of regular prices. The line comprises: Covered Vegetable Dishes, Cream Jugs, Chocolate Cups and Saucers, Tea Cups and Saucers and several other articles, 19c. to $1.97

Carlsbad richly decorated Dinner and Tea Ware; also fancy articles especially selected for this sale and priced about a quarter of our regular prices:
Dinner and Breakfast Plates at....10c
Fruit or Salad Plates, at....10c
Dessert and Preserve Plates, at....5c
Large Meat Dishes, at....69c
Medium size Meat Dishes, at....39c
Small size Meat Dishes, at....19c
Large covered Soup Tureens, at....49c
Sauce or Gravy Dishes, at....33c
Salad Dishes, at....33c
Chocolate Pots and Teapots, at....29c
Sugars, covered, fancy shapes, at....17c
Creams, fancy shapes, at....12c
Covered Mustards, at....5c
Ash Trays, at....5c
Toast Racks, at....5c
500 Decorated China Cuspidors, tall and low shapes—high class decorations, that sell regularly at $1.50 to $2.50—while they last, at....49c

Crockery.

English and American Porcelain Dinner and Tea Ware, white and decorated, at the lowest price ever quoted for the same quality.

Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, neatly decorated in brown prints—good quality....$8.39

American Porcelain Dinner Set, 102 pieces, with soup tureen and all the large pieces, handsomely decorated with flowers and traced with gold; value $13.00 set, at....$7.69

Stone Preserving Jars, best quality—regular 15c. sort, at....9c

Stone Preserve or Butter Jars, best quality—regular 25c. kind, at....15c

White Porcelain Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers, worth $1.50 a dozen, at 35c. a set of 6 cups and 6 saucers.

1,000 pieces of fireproof Yellow Baking Ware, consisting of Mixing Bowls, Pudding Dishes, Baking Dishes, etc., in two lots—worth 10c. and 12c., at 5c. and 7c

500 English Jet Teapots, handsomely decorated; our regular price 49c., at....29c

White Porcelain Ewers and Basin, large sizes....69c. a pair

Jardinieres.

Jardinieres—in assorted sizes and various colors, now marked 39c., 69c. and 89c.; to be....19c., 39c. and 59c

100 Japanese Umbrella Jars, assorted styles, regularly worth $1.50 to $2.00, at....98c

Hanging Jardinieres, with chains, handsomely decorated, in various sizes and colors—only 50 pieces—some worth $2.50, none worth less than $1.00, all at....49c

Fern Dishes of real china, neatly decorated—3 sizes—some worth $2.00, none less than $1.00—lot of 50 at....69c

Lamps and Globes.

150 dozen pressed glass Gas Globes, in a neat pattern, regular 12c. Globes, for 7c

75 solid brass Gas Portables, complete with Argand gas burner, 6 feet of tubing, shade and chimney, regularly $2.25, at....98c

100 dozen hand painted decorated Lamp Globes, all new choice decorations, about 25 designs in the collection; worth from $1.50 to $1.75, at....69c

About 250 porcelain Banquet or Table Lamps, all new designs, tall and squat shapes, a large and varied collection of neat flower decorations, (all hand work,) best central draught burners, complete with 9 in., 10 in. and 11 in. decorated globes to match, regularly $2.75 to $4.50, at....$1.69, $2.49 and $2.98

About 15 choice porcelain Banquet Lamps, from our regular stock (marked to sell from $10.00 to $12.00,) at....$5.98

Clocks.

1,500 nickel Alarm Clocks, every clock warranted a perfect timekeeper, at....47c

250 French Traveling Clocks, each clock in leather case; all 8 day movements; would sell regularly at $7.00, at $3.98

150 enameled Iron Mantel Clocks in black, malachite and pearl finishes, best 8 day movements, cathedral gong strike; a regular $4.50 clock, at $2.19

75 porcelain Mantel Clocks, assorted styles and decorations, in cobalt blue, empire green, maroon and heliotrope tints, warranted perfect timepieces, 8 day, cathedral gong strike, regularly $4.50 to $7.50, at....$3.98

100 porcelain Boudoir or Mantel Clocks, large size, best 30-hour movements, assorted tints and Dresden decorations, regularly $2.50, at....$1.49

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Better Market Expected with the Return of Large Investors.

PURCHASE BY W. ASTOR

Latest Sales by Brokers—Auction Offerings for the Coming Week—To-morrow's Suburban Sale.

That very essential element in the revivifying of the real estate market, namely, getting the market back in town, will undoubtedly begin to make its influence felt within the next week or two. To-morrow's holiday has come to be regarded as the dividing line between Summer and Fall, and as marking the end of the period during which larger investors and operators in real estate practically abandon their business. This Summer more than ever have brokers been convinced of the futility of trying to conduct negotiations with a seller in Paris and a buyer at Saratoga, and there is general satisfaction that the time is at hand for the tide of travel to set this way. The revival need not be expected immediately, but the prospect is greatly improved by the return of those who "do things" in real estate on a large scale.

The actual business of the last week has been of the conventional August type. Builder Charles Buek disposed of another of his new buildings on the Forty-ninth Street side of the old Columbia College block, and of another modern house on One Hundred and Seventh Street, near Riverside Drive. In the Bronx the only transaction of importance was the sale of a plot of eighteen lots on Jerome and Walton Avenues, near One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. The small volume of dealing is still evidenced by the official records—not only in the transfers, but perhaps more forcibly in the mortgages. The amount involved in mortgages recorded last week was only $1,598,745, as against $5,178,846 for the corresponding week last year.

Interesting details have just been announced concerning an important building operation, which has already been told about briefly in this column. The new office building to be erected at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street by M. E. Hanley, President of the Aetna Real Estate and Loan Company, will be thirty stories in height, and will, its owner says, be the loftiest structure of its kind in the world.

Work upon it will be begun on May 1, 1901, when existing leases expire. Some improvement of this fine 100 by 100 corner has, in a measure, been forced upon its owners, the old buildings now on the site yielding barely 2 per cent. income on a conservative valuation of the land. The outcome of the proposed operation will be watched with general interest, because the new building will be the northern outpost of modern tall office structures on Broadway. Those in charge of the enterprise have every confidence in the ultimate success of their venture, but they also realize that a thirty-story office building at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, may be somewhat in advance of the demand, and the construction will be such that the conversion of a portion of the building into apartments may be made if necessary. The plans are by Architect Hugh Lamb, and the investment represented in the land and building will be about $2,500,000.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

William Waldorf Astor has bought from Mrs. Isabel M. Helm, through J. Edgar Leaycraft, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 224 West Forty-fifth Street, 26 by 100.5. This parcel is entirely surrounded by Astor holdings.

Mr. Leaycraft has also sold for Mrs. Lucy E. Lynn, 403 Central Park West, a partially completed seven-story apartment house on a plot 50.6 by 100; also for H. Robinson, the two four-story dwellings, 540 and 542 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 18.9 by 55 by 100.11.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Edwin W. Klipatrick the new seven-story apartment house, 344 West Eighty-fifth Street, 50 by 102.2. The buyer pays all cash.

Sharrott & Thom have sold for Jacob Wirth & Co., builders, the three story frame flat, with store, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 40 feet east of Barretto Street, one of a row just finished. The same firm will begin shortly the erection of eight similar houses on an adjoining plot on Barretto Street.

Charles P. Murphy has sold to James Galligan the five-story flat, 134 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

James Martin has sold to William E. Finn the plot on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of West End Avenue, 171.6 by 100.5.

The Auction Room.

The defaulting of a bidder at the foreclosure sale of the property 2,965 Decatur Avenue, was the only thing that varied the monotony of salesroom business during the week, and plaintiffs still continue in full control of the field. The two apartment houses at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, on a plot 100.11 by 95, passed into the hands of the German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company on a bid of $305,000. The sale of the Givan homestead tract in the former town of Westchester to Samuel D. Collins means nothing more than a readjustment of interests in that property which seems to be the subject of almost continual litigation.

The appearance of a poster in the auction room is encouraging as indicating a break in the list of foreclosure sales and pointing to some slight improvement in the quality of offerings. A partition sale, announced by Auctioneer Meyer for Thursday, involves 383 and 385 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, four and five story buildings on a plot 33.9 by 60.

The only suburban offering for to-morrow includes seventy-four lots in the Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Bath Avenues, Eighty-sixth, Bay Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth Streets. The sale will be conducted by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, and will begin at 2 P. M. on the premises.

There were recorded last week 140 mortgages for $1,598,745, of which 44, for $330,-900, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $560,845, were at more, and 30, for $670,000 were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 253 mortgages, for $5,178,846, of which 93, for $1,864,500, were at 5 per cent.; 100, for $1,313,076, were at more, and 51, for $2,001,270, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Colahan, referee, Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, west side, 39 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Prospect Terrace, west side, 64 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 27.5 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; Fourteenth Street, south side, 127.5 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 27.5 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $3,189.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Abraham A. Joseph, referee, Elton Avenue, east side, 48 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,378.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 625 and 626 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 50 by 200, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,539; subject to other mortgages for $85,750.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 62 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,748.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,102 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $20,400.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20.8 by 70.5 by 27.8 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 347 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 118.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,684.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Smendaira, referee, 357 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,584.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William Temple Emmet, referee, 133 and 132½ Rivington Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, 36 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,863; subject to other mortgages for $81,000.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard F. Lydon, referee, 515 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,796; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 383 and 385 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 33.9 by 60, five-story brick and stone building, with store and a four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur H. Yetman, referee, 44 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 400 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 17.5 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,518.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 227 and 229 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 260 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $23,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 196 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Mechanic's Alley, 20 by 196.3 by 20 by 193.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 709 to 729 Eagle Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 200 by 99.10, ten two-story brick dwellings, with a four-story flat on the corner. Due on judgment, $12,385; subject to other mortgages for $96,500.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,581; subject to other mortgages for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Elliott Avenue, southwest corner of Fort Schuyler Road, for a one-story frame lavatory, 10 by 12; Louis Lubcker, German Place, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $100.

Elliott Avenue, southwest corner of Fort Schuyler Road, for a one-story frame shed, 60 by 20; Louis Lubcker, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $300.

No. 262 West Twenty-second Street, for a six-story-and-basement brick flat, with store; Osias Kanner of 530 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 502 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick shop and stable, 30 by 80, and extension 15 by 20; Robert Huson, South Orange, N. J., owner; J. Kastner & Son of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 249 East Eighty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Wengel Hojek, premises, owner; A. P. Breuning, architect; cost, $200.

Broadway, southeast corner of Ninth Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; Elisha F. Fales, Philadelphia, Penn., owner; John Wanamaker, lessee; cost, $700.

No. 78 East Ninth Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; Elisha F. Fales, owner; John Wanamaker, lessee; cost, $500.

No. 223 and 225 East Fifty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick brewery; J. Doelger's Son's of 66 East Seventy-seventh Street, owners; Bruno W. Berger of 234 East Fifty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 394 and 396 Sixth Avenue, to two four-story brick hotels; Rich estate of 60 Broadway, owner; B. W. Burger, architect; cost, $800.

No. 57 East Seventy-eight Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; R. R. Crosby of 57 Wall Street, owner; Howard, Cauldwell & Morgan, architects; cost, $1,700.

Eighth Avenue, west side, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, to a three-story car stable and power house; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter of 621 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 18 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Julia Post, premises, owner; William S. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Ogden Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick tenement; John Steimes, premises, owner; Alexander Fowler, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 212 East Houston Street, to a four-story brick store and studio; T. York, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

No. 60 Hester Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Max Simansky, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

Avenue A, west side, 75 feet south of Fifteenth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Albert Hildebrandt, owner; cost, $15.

Whitehall Street, northwest corner of Bridge Street, to a five-story brick office building; Thomas Adams of 141 Broadway, owner; Wilson & Dassau, architects; cost, $16,500.

Broadway, northwest corner of Seventeenth Street, to a four-story brick and stone gallery, office, and store; estate of Robert Goelet of 9 West Seventeenth Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R+S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Sept. 1.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 165th St, 36.7x93.8x34.6x105.11; Charles Walker to Annie M. Dunning, (R S $1)..... $1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 149th St, 24.11x100; Thomas D. O'Connor to Joseph Wolf, (R S $19)..... 1

CARMINE ST, 80, s s, 20x60; William E. Wyatt, referee, to Jane E. Oothout..... 5,000

CHERRY ST, 105½, s s, 16.8x60.6x irregular; Cherry St, 107, s s, 16.8x60; Bernard Golden to Susan Connery, (R S $4, mtg $11,000)..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, 117, w s, 25x100; Joseph Larchan and others to Joseph Isaac, (R S $16, mtg $18,000)..... 1

EAGLE AV, 678, w s, 19.6x99.5x19.10x99.5; Josie G. Welsh to John C. Davis, (R S $1, mtg $6,200)..... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 265, s e corner of Montgomery St, 15x75; Montgomery St, 7, n s, 24x75; Aaron Goodman to Samuel Wacht, (R S $27.50, mtg $62,500).... 90,000

HOUSTON ST, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, 31.2x67.3; A. J. Weingert to Louisa Coates, (R S $1)..... 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 81st St, 25.0x95; Robert L. de Camp to Marie P. Korn, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

PELHAM ROAD, e s, 48.11 ft n of Middletown Road, 25x90; Edward Baer and others to Tomaso Gabbucci, (mtg $850)..... 1

PERRY ST, s s, 107.6 ft w of Greenwich Av, 22x98; Henry S. Bowron to John McDermott, (R S $13.50)..... 100

SHERIFF ST, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75; Isidore Jackson to Louis Rand, (R S $10, mtg $15,000)..... 100

WEIHER COURT, n s, 137.4 ft e of Washington Av, 32.4x43; John C. Davis to Josie G. Welsh, (R S $1, mtg $8,000).. 1

WEIHER COURT, n s, 169.4 ft e of Washington Av, 16.2x43; John C. Davis to Laura Wehman, (R S $1, mtg $4,000) 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 142d St, 99.11x125; Henry Kern to F. W. Sauer and others, (mtg $30,000, R S $25)..... 100

11TH ST, s s, 293 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.8; Adolph Wexler to Herman Gerston, (R S $5.50, mtg $31,000)..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 117 ft e of 3d Av, 17x103.3; Edward E. Black to E. W. Kingsland, (R S $17)..... 1

22D ST, 36 East, 26.2x98.9x26x98.9; William Prescott to Thomas F. Coghlan, (R S $1)..... 1

22D ST, 36 East, 26.2x98.9x26x98.9; William Prescott to Thomas F. Coghlan, (R S $1)..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 17x98.9; Paul R. Towne to William Weis, (R S $5.50, mtg $15,000)..... 1

418T ST, 306 East, 16.8x67x17.10x59.9; William P. Sheridan to Patrick O'Neill, (R S $8)..... 8,000

80TH ST, 239 East, 25.5x102.2; Julia Haupt to William Gartner..... 17,000

82D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Robert L. de Camp to Marie P. Korn, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

82D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Robert L. de Camp to Marie P. Korn, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

85TH ST, 342 and 344 West, 50x102.2; Madeline Pierce to Rosa R. Stratton, all liens..... 1

85TH ST, 342 and 344 West, 50x102.2; Edward W. Klipatrick to Madeline Pierce, (R S $15, mtg $90,000)..... 100

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 24.9x51.10x25.8x51.10; Robert L. de Camp to Marie P. Korn, (R S 50 cents, mtg $5,500)..... 1

105TH ST, 317 East, 20x100.11; Simon Alexander to Augusta Mets, (mtg $8,000, R S $1)..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 258.6 ft w of 1st Av, 27x100.11; Aaron M. Lanpole and another to Peter Di Lemme and another, (mtg $22,500, R S $7.50)..... 1

119TH ST, 353 West, 18x100.11; Annie M. Keenan to Anne Collins, (R S $1)..... 1

121ST ST, 310 East, 20x100.11; Rose Jennewein to Alois Behre and wife, (R S $10)..... 100

126TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 25x100; Marie Butt to Nellie Schomaker, R S $5.50, mtg $5,500)..... 100

143D ST, n s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Laura Wehman to John C. Davis, (R S $1, mtg $7,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ELIZABETH ST, 123; Rocco M. Morasco and another to Dominico Imbernoco, 3 years..... $2,300

MONROE ST, 20; Lena Berkowits to Herman Poemer, 2 8-12 years..... 950

Recorded Mortgages.

BANCROFT REALTY COMPANY to Harry D. Kittingen, trustee; 26th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, secures 20-year bonds for..... $51,320

BEHRE, Alois and Anna E., to Rose Jennewein; 121st St, 310 East, 5 years..... 5,000

BELLER, George, to Carl A. Mowsky; Brook Av, e s, 25 ft n of 154th St, 6 years..... 10,000

CROMAR, or Cromer, Elizabeth and Charles, to Simeon E. Bradley; Arthur Av, w s, 419 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 5 years..... 2,000

CONNERY, Susan, to Bernard Golden; Cherry St, 105½ and 107, 2 years..... 3,000

FISCHER, Joseph W., and wife to Martha Gamble; Ash Av, n s, Lot 30, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 1,300

GARTNER, William, to Henry C. Gartner, guardian, &c.; 30th St, 239 East, 3 years..... 3,000

GENTIL, Frances E., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 138th St, n s, 91.10 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years. 2,500

HICKS, Thomas, to John J. Brady; Washington Av, w s, 48 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 500

ISAAC, Joseph, to Joseph Larchan; Columbia St, 117, installments..... 11,000

KEEN, Henry, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; 91st St, n s, 127.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,500

KERN, Henry, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91st St, n s, 127.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 25,000

KINGSLAND, Edmund W., to American Mortgage Company; 14th St, s s, 117 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

KNICKERBOCKER TELEPHONE AND Telegraph Company to the City Trust Company, as trustee; all patent rights, plant, conduits, rights, franchises, &c., secures fifty-year bonds..... 5,000,000

LANE, Ira G., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 136th St, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 8,500

LEVY, Bernard S., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Riverside Av, or Drive, s e corner of 94th St, demand..... 110,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Herman and Henry Kaabe; Madison Av, s w corner of 94th St, demand..... 10,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to August Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s w corner of 94th St, demand..... 25,000

O'NEIL, Patrick, to William P. Sheridan; 41st St, 306 East, installments..... 6,192

PUTNAM, James D., to the Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls; Madison Av, 1,787, 3 years..... 28,000

RAND, Louis, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; Sheriff St, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year..... 8,000

SCHOMAKER, Nellie, to Marie Butt; 136th St, s s, 145 ft w of Brown Place, 5 years..... 6,000

SMITH, Ormond G. and George C., also Cora A. Gould to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 33d St, 211 to 229 East, 1 year. 40,000

SMITH, Charles D., to Carrie W. Cole; 235th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 50x200 to 236th St, ½ part, collateral..... 750

STEPHENS, Olin J., to Bowery Savings Bank; Railroad Av, East, e s, 76.6 ft s of 138th St, 78x129 to Canal St, West, 1 year..... 9,000

TRIEST, Herman, to Emanuel M. Gattle; Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,887

WACHT, Samuel, to Aaron Goodman; East Broadway, 265, s e corner of Montgomery St; also Montgomery St, 7, installments..... 18,500

WEIS, William, to Paul R. Towne; 34th St, s s, 92 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

WILDEY, Ambrose S., to Martha Gamble; Ash Av, n s, Lots 15 and 16, map of Laconia Park, 3 years..... 1,750

WOLF, Joseph, to Thomas D. O'Connor; Broadway, s e corner of 149th St, 2 years 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... $26,087

CLAUSEN, George C., to Park Mortgage Company..... 6,500

DAVIS, Mary J., to Laura Wehman..... 1,000

EMMET, Richard S., trustee, to Eliza A. Coster..... Nom.

HORNEY, Frederick C., to Alonso Horney..... Nom.

ROBARDEY, Julie, to Paul Fuller and another..... 7,000

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Gussie Blumenthal..... 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Elias C. Underhill..... Nom.

UHLFELDER, Simon, and another to Park Mortgage Company..... 5,485

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x100; Karl Mathiasen against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor; Lowenfeld & Prager, owners..... $1,025

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 45x100; Peter Boyce against Mary Reemer and Elizabeth Winter, owners; Thomas F. Setz, contractor..... 52

MADISON ST, 321 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St; Karl Mathiasen against Max Hamburger, owner; Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor..... 525

MADISON ST, 321 to 325, n e corner of Gouverneur St; Morris S. Rubin against Barnet S. Hamburger, owner and contractor..... 355

9TH AV, 775, s w corner of 52d St, 25x100; William Buess against Josephine Schmidt, owner; Henry Von Heyn, contractor..... 35

140TH ST, s s, 102.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 225x100; Antonio Cebrell against William Rankin, owner; Charles Johnson and another, contractors..... 280

186HT ST, s s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 40x100; Timothy Flood against William H. Barnes, owner; George Vassar's Son & Co., contractors..... 200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with Samuel Rose, 4 payments..... 180,000

37TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 75x118.6; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with the Twenty-seventh Street Company, 4 payments..... 75,000

123D ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Germania Life Insurance Company with William H. Muhlker, 9 payments..... 52,000

Lis Pendens.

CORTLANDT ST, 29; James Gartaganis against Margaret Kasis, (action to set aside assignment of lease;) attorney, E. Vorhaus.

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 153th St, 20x68; New York Life Insurance Company against John J. Egan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE or Av, n e corner of 115th St, 103.7x87x100.11x110.6; American Mortgage Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 148th St, 20.5x88.1x20x92.5; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Laura D. Cobb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

42TH ST, 141 West; Leander Brink against Frank A. Tozer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McKeon, Luckey and S.

46TH ST, s s, 868.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x100; Gustav Schoier against Mary E. Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage on lease;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.

134TH ST, 75 West; the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, against Ferdinand H. Monjo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

141ST ST, n s, 48.11 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 25x99.11; Mercy M. Plum against Alfred W. Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Byett & Levy.

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Henry B. Thomas and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Crew of Indra Still Missing.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The gunboat which has been searching for the missing boats with part of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Indra has returned to Aden without success, beyond finding an empty boat ashore at Rasalula. It is now believed that the missing men were rescued by some passing vessel and are being carried to Bombay or Colombo.

The Indra, in command of Capt. Burkell, bound from Java for the Delaware Breakwater, went ashore below the Gulf of Aden on Aug. 24 and became a wreck. The part of the crew missing left in boats. It was first reported they had landed and were proceeding to Berbera. The Captain and other part of the crew were landed at Aden.

The New See of Altoona.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It is learned from an official source that by reason of Archbishop Ryan's petition to Rome, supplemented with that of the Philadelphia Suffragan Bishops, the new See of Altoona probably will be created this month. It is believed that the Very Rev. P. J. Garvey, D. D., President of St. Charles's College, at Overbrook, Penn., will be the first incumbent of the diocese. It is understood that nothing definite concerning the creation of Sioux City, Iowa, as a diocese will be done until after Archbishop Keane's return from Europe. Father John Carroll of Dubuque, Iowa, however, is said to be its probable appointee.

Ice Trust at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Agents of the Ice Trust are said to be at work throughout Westchester for the purpose of driving the small dealers out of business. In New Rochelle the agents of the trust are offering to supply ice 10 cents a hundred cheaper than the local companies. An offer of $25,000, it is stated, was made by the trust for the plant of a local dealer, but it was refused. It is stated that a majority of the people of Westchester are inclined to support the local companies.

Insane Criminal Escapes.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 1.—Daniel Murray, an insane convict, who was sentenced to the Trenton State Prison from Morris County last October, and later adjudged insane and transferred to the Morris Plains Hospital, effected his escape from that institution yesterday. Two other inmates were with him, but they were soon found. The men were walking around the grounds adjacent to the hospital, and managed to elude the attendant.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STERNE & FEINBERG.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Sterne & Feinberg, manufacturers of women's underwear at 4 Allen Street, filed by Morris Feinberg, show liabilities $1,221, and nominal assets $1,640, in stock and accounts.

ELIAS EPSTEIN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the assets of Elias Epstein, manufacturer of furs at 58 Greene Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 29.

LOUIS SILVERSTONE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Silverstone, clothing dealer at 188 and 190 Park Row, show liabilities of $35,525 and nominal assets of $68,500, consisting of stock, $15,000, and equities in real estate, $53,500. He has a third undivided interest in 188 to 192 Park Row, valued at $41,000, mortgage $75,000, and a half undivided interest in 5 Mott Street, value $12,500, mortgage, $21,000.

DAVID QUIGLEY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of David Quigley of 368 Lenox Avenue, formerly President of the Petty, Soulard and Walker Realty Company, show liabilities of $19,665, and nominal assets of $22,561, consisting of stock of the Petty, Soulard and Walker Realty Company, $10,800, of no value; debts due, $9,892, of which $8,000 is a claim against the same company for salary as President, which claim is of no value, as the company is in bankruptcy, and notes, $1,869.

JAMES F. WELCH.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed William Ford Upson temporary receiver of the property of James F. Welch, lumber and planing mill, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 26. It was stated that Mr. Welch had left the city and was supposed to be either in California or Alaska. He was seriously ill last Spring and turned over the business to a trustee.

THE TENNEY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Beirnes yesterday received executions aggregating $4,404 against the Tenney Company, manufacturer of candy at 511 and 513 West Fourteenth Street and 457 West Twenty-sixth Street, in favor of the following persons: Sarah A. English, $2,966; Clara S. English, $445, and H. Clymena Carpenter, $993. The business was started thirteen years ago and has passed through several reorganizations. The company went through bankruptcy a year ago and compromised with the creditors at fifty cents on the dollar, ten cents cast, and the balance in notes at six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, the liabilities being $17,849. The company, it is said, is unable to meet the compromise notes now due. Eugene M. English is President of the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DANIEL WALLACH.—Daniel Wallach, clerk, of 1,031 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,007 and no assets. He was of Borgenicht & Wallach, manufacturers of children's dresses at 315 Canal Street.

MICHAEL BRENDEL.—Michael Brendel, manufacturer of fire-proofing materials for buildings at 560 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,985, due to fifty creditors, and no assets.

LESSER & RAPHAEL.—Albert Lesser and Joseph Raphael, composing the firm of Lesser & Raphael, manufacturers of cloth caps at 209 Greene Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,682, due to forty creditors, and assets of $1,285, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $200; accounts, $492, and cash in bank, $93. They began as a firm on Feb. 1, 1897.

ALFRED C. KIENLE.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Alfred C. Keinle, printer and lithographer, of 146 and 148 Worth Street, by Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, for the following creditors: Rudolph C. Kastner, $787; Fitz Allen Flinn, $305, and W. L. Sergeant & Co., $308. It was alleged that on June 12, while insolvent, he permitted his property to be sold out by the Sheriff on an execution for $1,429, in favor of George G. Scott, thus giving the latter a preference. Mr. Kienle had been in this line of business for twenty-five years.

SAMUEL H. LESZYNSKY.—Samuel H. Leszynsky of 15 Broad Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $147,018 and nominal assets of $5,503. He is a Director of the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad Company. He was also a Director in the Lenox Hill Bank fifteen years ago. Of the liabilities $13,205 are secured by bonds of the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad Company, $127,710 are unsecured, and $4,103 are indorsements. Among the creditors are G. G. Freer, assignee of D. A. McLeod, $7,000 on a note which is disputed; W. D. Ellis, Boston, $5,000, claim for damages for bringing a suit, disputed; W. Edmonds, Jr., & Co., Liverpool, $6,000, on notes; American Surety Company, $12,971, on judgment; Peres Triano & Co., $4,000, on acceptance; N. Getman, Richfield Springs, $25,000; First National Bank of Richfield Springs, $10,000, on a note. Mr. Leszynsky's assets consist of worthless notes, $5,125; cash advanced to the Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railroad Company, $377; claim for services against the same company, amount not mentioned; 1,020 shares of stock of the same company, value unknown; equity in bonds of the same company, pledged as collateral, unknown; 180 shares of stock of the Gingues Tannery Company, worthless, and cash in bank, $1.43.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARMSTRONG, D. Maitland—Charles S. Allen..... $1,455

BEYERMAN, Frederick—Arthur M. Sanders, as assignee, &c..... 107

BLOME, Sophie E.—F. H. Leggett and others..... 263

BOND, Ellen—George Letzler..... 189

BOHLMAN, Herman J.—Ratje Bunke and another..... 96

COLEMAN, Mary J.—Theodore P. Huffman and another..... 328

CHECKLEY, Richard S.—M. K. Jesup... 237

DI MOIBE, Mary—D. S. Alcott and another..... 983

GORMAN, Ollie and Edward—Henry McAdoo..... 26

HAAS, Louis—Theodore P. Huffman and another..... 324

KLENERT, William—Frank S. Grob..... 21

LYCH, Mary J.—A. T. Morro and another..... 42

MULLANE, Kate A.—F. P. Huffman and another..... 173

MELVILLE, Henry E.—C. H. Dixon and others..... 227

NELSON, Frank L.—Morse & Rogers..... 171

NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph—The Mulhern Steam Heating Company..... 278

PIKE, Edward A.—Mary Pike, costs.... 39

VACKIONE, Dominick—Gormuily & Jeffery Manufacturing Company..... 49

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James J. Nealis..... 1,667

THE NEW YORK PYRO ART COMPANY—David Wolf..... 29

TENNEY COMPANY—Clara S. English.. 445

TENNEY COMPANY—Sarah A. English.. 1,400

TENNEY COMPANY—Sarah A. English.. 1,508

TENNEY COMPANY—H. Clymena Carpenter..... 993

Rumors of Railroad Combination.

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—It is reported that the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, and the Union Pacific have entered into an agreement to cease unprofitable competition for transcontinental business and to strengthen rates to the normal figure. The three lines hope to force the Santa Fé, which lately has become one of the strongest competitors for transcontinental traffic, to be a party to the arrangement.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

ROLAND HOTEL,
39ST St., between Madison and Park Ave.
Modern Hotel; with every comfort and convenience; delightful rooms, $1 per day; $6 week; light rooms, with board, $12 per week; sunny rooms, with board, $14 per week; every room has hot and cold water, steam heat and electric light; suites of rooms, with bath.
CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

WHERE TO DINE WELL.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq. A, à la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Reuter's — 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service à la carte.
Terrace Garden — 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 224 Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.
Clarendon Hotel — 4th Ave. & 18th St. Ala Carte. Table d'hote dinner, 50 & 75c.
"Ye Old Tavern" — 121 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Hotel Crescent — St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland cars. A
Hotel St. George — St. George, Staten Isl. Table d'hote dinner, 50c.
Standard Hotel — Central, Bridge, Macomb's Dam, Third St. A la carte.

HOTELS.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE

58 CITY LOTS

THE MOST ACCESSIBLE SOLID BLOCK IN

24th Ward, New York City.

Only 20 minutes from 42d Street by two railroads; streets on four sides, and all in grade; suitable for immediate development for high-class residences or large institution.
Address or call for particulars, JAMES L. WELLS, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Choicest New Up-to-Date Private Dwellings, DOWN TOWN OR UP TOWN, EAST OR WEST SIDE.

Houses from 18 to 25 feet wide, all of my own construction, perfect in workmanship, plan, and finish, and the best values at the prices in this city.
49th and 50th Streets, near Madison Avenue.
107th Street, near Riverside Drive.
Particulars on premises, or of
CHARLES BUEK,
Owner and Architect, No. 109 WEST 42D ST.

THE FINEST ON THE HEIGHTS.—Located Centre Crest of Heights, overlooking Harlem and Hudson Rivers, No. 414 West 154th St.; a home to be appreciated; modern brownstone, hardwood trim, open plumbing; 20-foot extension, three-story basement; bay window, swell box stoop; clear rear, open street view; southern exposure; fittingly decorated; now occupied by owner; if looking for a home bargain proposition, come up and look it over.

NO. 226 EAST 51ST ST.—Medium size price house; newly decorated; price $9,000; great bargain. WM. HALL'S SONS, 39 East 42d St.

WEST 45TH ST. TENEMENT PROPERTY.—A bargain; principals only. E. A. TREDWELL, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Bronx Borough.

A PURCHASER OF $250 BUILDING LOTS, unable to complete payments, to avoid foreclosure, will sell interest or contract for $25. $45 remaining due can be paid off $5 monthly; lots are near Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots near sell for $425; close to Rapid Transit and 3d Av. extensions. "PURCHASER," 1,242 Broadway.

A PURCHASER OF $250 BUILDING LOTS, UNable to complete payments, will sell interest or contract for $25, $45 remaining due can be paid off $5 monthly. Lots are near Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City. Lots near sell for $425. Close to Rapid Transit and 3d Av. extensions. PURCHASER, 1,242 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HOLLIS CENTRE

Hollis, Long Island.

CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST

BUILDING LOTS

to be found within a reasonable distance of City Hall, New York; five minutes from R. R. station, on line with trolley and all city improvements; prices $200 and up; terms $5 per month.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

FOR LABOR DAY.

OFFICES ON PROPERTY and 621 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. E. F. HAVEN, Manager.

See Ingleside Labor Day.

IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE of a home, visit Ingleside, Flushing, Borough of Queens. Let us furnish you with a list of conservative business and professional men who have purchased and reside there. Refined surroundings, perfect sanitation, and all city improvements. Lots $200 and upward; terms $5 per month. Office on property, Broadway and Fourth Avenue, Flushing, L. I. Take Flushing cars from Long Island City, Astoria, or Whitestone.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

AMACKASSIN HEIGHTS

"The Very Apex of Westchester."

Incomparably the Grandest Location for a Home that any New York Suburb has Ever Offered.

An Enchanting Landscape, including both the Hudson and the Sound.
Elegant Villas, Complete in Every Detail.
Ready for Immediate Occupation.

Location is as much in choosing a home as in fighting a battle. If the place isn't right, the Home isn't right,—and never will be.

Simply for location, Amackassin Heights, in the city of Yonkers, is as near absolutely right as anything in this world can be.

It's on the great divide of Westchester County, and this property is its very apex. Surplus water rolls away on every side, and disease goes with it. "It can't help being Healthy," is the first remark. But that is only the beginning. It's EVERYTHING desirable.

Train service perfect.

The Villas already erected on this property are in accordance with such an exceptional location—first-class in every point, and carefully restricted.

Detached, of course, with ample ground, trees, lawns and shrubbery — sidewalks, macadamed streets, sewers, city water, everything that heart could wish.

From ten to fifteen rooms, with elegant decorations, steam heat; broad piazzas, with the most charming views; conservatories, hardwood floors, open plumbing, all possible kitchen conveniences; laundries in large light cellars, etc., etc.

This isn't half the story, but we would rather tell you the rest upon the premises.

ALSO AT GLENWOOD HEIGHTS, YONKERS,

A number of well-built, well-planned cottages—less expensive but highly desirable—only nominal cash payments necessary to secure immediate possession. Prices $3.000 and upwards. Full information from agent on property, or

New York Building-Loan Banking Company

111 Fifth Avenue, New York City. - 22 Getty Square, Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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SOUTH MIDWOOD

Brooklyn's Latest, Altogether Most Charming, and in Every Way Delightful, Detached and Restricted Residence Section.

SOUTH MIDWOOD is within 35 minutes of Park Row; is reached from Manhattan end of Brooklyn Bridge by Kings Co. "L" for Manhattan or Brighton Beach; get off at Newkirk Ave., or take Flatbush Ave. surface car marked "Vanderveer Park" or "Bergen Beach;" from Fulton Ferry take surface cars marked same.
Via Roosevelt Street, Grand Street, or 23d Street Ferries at foot of Broadway, (Brooklyn,) take Nostrand Ave. car marked "Vanderveer Park" or "Bergen Beach," or take Marcy Ave. car marked "Ocean Avenue" or "Sheepshead Bay."

Site level as a floor;
Perfectly sewered;
Macadamized streets;
Cemented curbs and gutters;
Gas and water;
Ornamental trees and shrubs;
Green strips of velvet lawn.

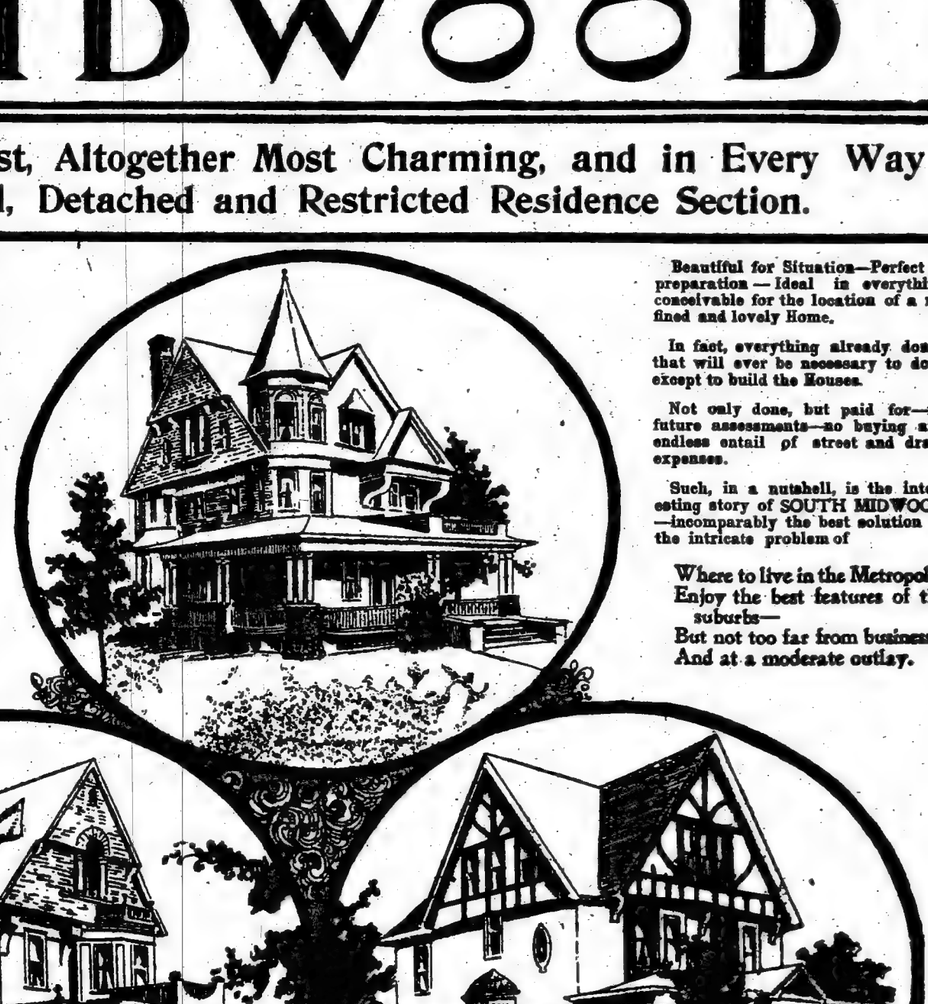

Beautiful for Situation—Perfect in preparation — Ideal in everything conceivable for the location of a refined and lovely Home.

In fact, everything already done that will ever be necessary to do—except to build the Houses.

Not only done, but paid for—no future assessments—no buying and endless entail of street and drain expenses.

Such, in a nutshell, is the interesting story of SOUTH MIDWOOD—incomparably the best solution of the intricate problem of

Where to live in the Metropolis,
Enjoy the best features of the suburbs—
But not too far from business,
And at a moderate outlay.

SEVEN MINUTES FROM THIRTY-FOURTH STREET FERRY; TWO TO THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ACRE. NEAR DEPOT. E. W. WRIGHT, MANHASSET, LONG ISLAND.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

KRAKAUER

Elegant new designs of Upright Pianos are on display at our Warerooms.
Easy terms. Send for Catalogue.
PIANOS TO RENT.

KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE.—Meetings resumed this Sunday, 8 P. M., at 226 West 58th St. Paul Tyner will talk on "The Quiet Life."

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets to East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 23th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 8 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 23th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SEA GATE

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,

Auctioneers.

RESTRICTED SEA BEACH RESIDENT PARK.

Within one hour of New York, fronting Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay, and overlooking the Narrows. An ideal location for Summer home and resort, always cool, with outlook a marine panorama.

SEA GATE possesses an ocean beach equal to the finest, with the best and safest surf bathing, excellent still water bathing, all facilities for yachting and boating, the Atlantic Yacht Club being located on the property.

Every modern improvement introduced—macadamized roads, sanitary sewage system, water, gas, and electric lighting—every comfort as found in a city residence, including community stable, etc.

A careful administration rigidly excludes every undesirable element; select society; many well-known New York people have their Summer homes here.

HIGHLY DEVELOPED AND LIMITED IN AREA.

Special boat service during the season, May to November, from Battery, N. Y. Full information of Auctioneers.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,

203 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Rivercliff-on-Housatonic.—For Sale. Grand Estate of 150 acres; mile and a half of water front; homestead, gardener's house, stables, extensive lawns, rare trees, meadows, woodlands; on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn.; also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Ave. Hotel.

Van Cortlandt on the New York & Putnam R. R., large stone mansion and stable, with ten acres of ground; house has fifteen rooms and is well adapted for a school or institution. Will sell this property at a sacrifice. Apply ESTATE OF HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home, highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare, cosy, modern cottages; very low in price; terms, $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars to D., P. O. Box 2,673, N. Y. City.

SHORE PROPERTY, 20 ACRES, ELEVATED, wooded; choice site for a handsome country seat; 50 minutes 42d St., express trains. J. W. ATWATER, 55 Liberty St.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CLIFTON PARK,

Weehawken Heights, N. J.,

Opposite 42d St.

250 building sites; sewer, water, gas, and macadamized streets; fine Colonial houses just completed for sale at $6,500 each, on easy terms.

This property is thoroughly restricted.

Apply Estate of HUGH N. CAMP,
55 Liberty St., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR; ALL OTHER SUBURBAN towns, houses for rent and sale. GERALD LA MONT, A19 Produce Exchange.

JAS. JOHNSON, JR. AUCTIONEER

Remember the Sale at Bensonhurst By-the-Sea TO-MORROW

AT 2 P. M. ON THE PREMISES. SALE BEGINS ON 25TH AV. NEAR 86TH ST.

Both our offices open to-morrow morning for the distribution of maps and complimentary passes on the trolley cars.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., CO.
189 Montague St., Brooklyn, and
169 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—A.—509 West 144th St., near Amsterdam Av. 3-story basement dwelling; rent $730; caretaker, 247 West 120th St., near 7th Av.; three-story bas't, modern dwelling; rent, $850; caretaker. 217 West 130th St., near 7th Av.; three-story dwelling; caretaker; rent, $1,000. A. H. MATHEWS, 32 Nassau St. Phone.

116 E. 19th St., near Irving Place; 25-foot four story high-stoop residence, eighteen rooms; three story extension; rent moderate.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 41 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

NEW YORK AND JERSEY HOUSES AND farms; rent or sell. GERALD LA MONT, A19 Produce Exchange.

Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company.

All Houses Detached—Sun-Lit—Assured of Perfect Ventilation.

We respectfully urge upon any one who is contemplating the building or purchase of a high-class home, to cost with plot from $8,000 upwards, an early investigation of the exceptional advantages of SOUTH MIDWOOD.

Several Model Cottages, thoroughly well-built, perfect in architectural detail, and every modern feature, will be sold to first-comers at positively "ground-floor" prices. Send for Booklet.

Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company.

Offices—Flatbush and Nostrand Aves.; Flatbush Avenue and Amersfort Place. 38 Park Row, (Potter Building,) New York.

Beautiful, Artistic Homes

30 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.

2 and 3 Story Houses	Near Prospect Park; Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Ave.; neighborhood restricted; stone houses of various colors and designs. Swell and square fronts. Box stoops.	Prices Low. Terms to Suit.

70 HOUSES TO SELECT FROM. 40 ALREADY SOLD.

These houses are modern in every particular. The rooms are arranged with a view to comfort. Foyer or saloon parlors. Hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing, large closets, tiled bathroom, dumb waiters, etc. Can be seen any day.

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.

Brooklyn office, corner Flatbush Avs. and Midwood St. New York office, 149 B'way. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and holidays all day.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"La Riviera,"

Broadway, S. E. Cor. 99th St.

NEW SEVEN-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE.

A frontage of 175 ft. on street and avenue.

The 21 apartments are noteworthy for the size of rooms, being 17 and 18 feet square.

In consequence of this frontage, we have been able to construct apartments having large rooms, and all facing on the street or avenue.

Each apartment has seven rooms, with all modern improvements; elevator service. The rental of each apartment is $1,000 per year. Apply to Superintendent on premises.

KIAMESHA, PLACID, SARANAC,

N. E. COR. LENOX AV. AND 111TH ST.

Choice Apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, conveniently arranged, handsomely decorated, and supplied with all the up-to-date improvements; moderate rents. Apply to agent, on premises.

THE FLORENCE,

47TH AVE. AND 18TH ST.

Absolutely fireproof; excellent cuisine. Parlor, bedroom, and bath; parlor, three bedrooms, and bath, furnished or unfurnished.

A CORONADO A

Highest class fire-proof corner: 6 to 14 sunny modern rooms, $60, $75, $85, $100 upward; elegantly furnished apartment to sublet, with oil paintings. Corner Park Av. and 81st St. Service unexcelled.

THE CLEVELAND,

126 TO 130 E. 24TH ST.

Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; ample closets. Owner resident.

140-144 West 105th St.

No flats. High ground.

Choice Apartments, five, seven, and nine rooms and bath; all improvements; rents $28 to $36.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

High Class Apartments

are now equipped with the U. S. Mail Chute, Cutler Pat. Mailing System. Tenants post letters in any story, privately, conveniently. Messengers unnecessary. Saves its cost in reduced elevator expenses. Readily installed in completed buildings in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service.

CUTLER MFG. CO.
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES. Rochester, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS IN

THE BROADWAY,

S. W. Cor. 40th St.

A beautiful suite of six very large and airy rooms, recently decorated; including tiled bathrooms, new plumbing, etc.; very desirable; non-housekeeping; restaurant in building.

Also,

An attractive suite of two rooms, suitable for bachelor. (6104)

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., Cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE. 60 CEDAR ST.

THE SUNNYSIDE Apartments,

1064-66 Madison Avenue.

Newly renovated and improved 5 and 6 room apartments in private-house district; steam heat; hot and cold water; new management.

JAMES F. VAN VARICK.
256 WEST 57TH ST., OR SUPT., ON PREMISES.

HOFFMAN ARMS,

MADISON AVENUE AND 59TH ST.

Superior sunny bay window 8 and 9 room family apartments; one double, 18 rooms, (two baths,) unfurnished. Also two superbly furnished to sublet. Family abroad. Can use own kitchen or restaurant.

SELECT PATRONAGE.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, Prop.

APARTMENTS IN

The Kingston,

129 and 131 East 76th St.

Eight EXTRA LARGE rooms; direct sunlight and air; sanitary plumbing, steam heat, hot water, hall attendance; servants' toilet and stairways; private block; rents, $30 up.

A.—CORNER APARTMENTS AND OTHERS equally light and cheerful, in the Schermerhorn Block, 60th to 69th St. and 3d Av.; six and seven rooms; steam heated; rents, $37.50 to $57.50; attentive service; houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 65th St.

64TH ST. 21 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Single apartment; seven rooms; bath; steam; hot water; $50.

142-146 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR WASHINGTON Square.—Four rooms, bath or without bath.

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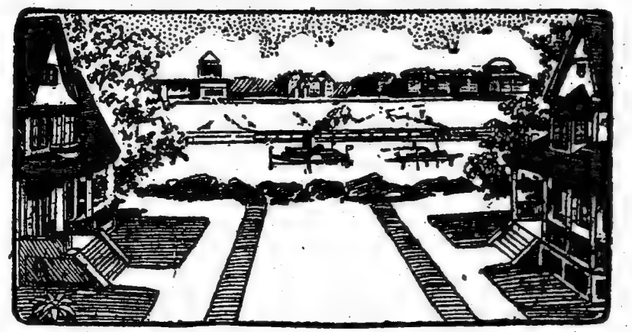

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON

(Opposite Grant's Tomb)

Commands a picturesque view of the Hudson River and the most beautiful section of New York—Riverside Park and Drive, Grant's Tomb and Columbia University Buildings, with Long Island in the background.

"New York's Most Delightful Suburb."

Invigorating air, macadam streets, beautiful drives, modern houses, an abundant supply of pure, cool water, perfect sewerage—all conveniences of the city, all the advantages of the country. Easily and quickly reached by ferries at Franklin, 14th, 42d or 129th Street, and trolley direct to the property.

THINK OF THIS:

We will build for you, if you purchase now, a house to suit your ideas of what a home should be and, if you desire, accept payment in easy monthly installments of practically the rental value. Buy now and reap the benefit of increasing future values.

Special Sale Labor Day.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.,
1135 Broadway, (Cor. 26th St.,) New York.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—A.—CORNER BUILDINGS, all light rooms.

63d st.,	101 W., 6 r. and b.: steam heat.....	$43.00
64th st.,	100 W., 6 r. and b.: steam heat.....	48.00
70th st.,	101 W., 6 r. and b.: steam heat.....	40.00
71st st.,	100 W., 6 r. and b.: steam heat.....	42.50
73d st.,	100 W., 6 r. and b.....	40.00
86th st.,	101 W., 7 r. and b.: steam heat.....	50.00
87th st.,	72 W., 7 r. and b.: steam heat.....	45.00
87th st.,	100 W., 7 r. and b.: steam heat.....	40.00
90th st.,	100 W., 7 r. and b.: steam heat..$38 to $45	

Apply janitors, or
PHILLIPS, 72D ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

THE PENDLETON,
No. 253 East 58th St., corner 2d Av.
Absolutely fire-proof
Apartments of five and six rooms; steam heated throughout and very attractive, rents, $30 to $35.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av.

SINGLE FLATS, 90TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—Seven rooms and bath, $36 to $42; all improvements.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—Four and five light rooms, bath; improvements; small genteel families; $14 to $20. Janitor.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS IN THE "LAND OF THE SKY,"

2,250 feet above sea level,

twenty-five acres of land, with cottage furnished and supplied with water works, steam heat, and electric bells. Has gardens, fruit, and all appurtenances of comfortable country place, horses, cows, vehicles, and harness.

Climate unsurpassed for bronchial and lung troubles.

For terms and further information apply to A. E. BOARDMAN, Brevard, N. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS.—Good light; also heat, power, and elevators; near Centre St.; one of 7,000 square feet, and two of 3,800 square feet each. Inquire Superintendent, 155 Leonard St.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWN-TOWN STREETS. RULAND & WHITING, 6 BEEKMAN ST.

THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TWO NEW RECORDS WON BY THE DEUTSCHLAND

Makes the Fastest Time from Cherbourg to New York.

SCORES THE BEST DAY'S RUN

Crosses the Atlantic in 5 Days 12 Hours and 29 Minutes—Her Engines Develop 36,000 Horse Power.

Another record has been made by the Hamburg-American Line flagship Deutschland. She arrived here early yesterday morning, having made the voyage from Cherbourg, a distance of 3,050 knots, in 5 days 12 hours and 29 minutes. This beats the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's best westward record, made on Nov. 15 of last year, by 4 hours and 58 minutes.

An average speed of 23.02 knots per hour was maintained during the Deutschland's trip, although when she was first launched her builders only promised an even twenty-three-knot speed. Nor did her owners prophesy for the new vessel any such record as she has just made.

Besides beating all competitors and outdoing her own past achievements, this last run of the great ship was distinguished by still another surprise. The Vulcan Shipbuilding Company, after some hesitation, agreed to guarantee for the mammoth quadruple-expansion engines a power equal to that of 35,000 horses, and even after the maiden voyage had nearly developed that force, the engineers did not hope to go much, if any, beyond it. But on the voyage just completed a 36,000 horse power was recorded, and the engines are none the worse for their extra work.

The average speed of 23.02 knots is not the highest ever made by the Deutschland, for on her east-bound trip that ended at Plymouth on Aug. 14, her log showed an average of 23.32 knots. Yet the westward record reported yesterday is the most remarkable, for ships traveling from here to Europe have both winds and currents in their favor, and nearly all of the best average records have been made on voyages in that direction.

The Deutschland sailed from Hamburg on Aug. 25, going to Southampton and Cherbourg. Weighing anchor in the latter port on the next day, she passed out of the harbor and was abreast of the Mole at exactly 9:55 o'clock in the evening. After five days and part of a sixth of unusually fine weather, the vessel arrived off the Sandy Hook Lightship at 5:24 yesterday morning.

The record of daily runs was 337, 566, 570, 570, 584, and 423. By making 584 knots day before yesterday the Deutschland beat by four knots the greatest distance ever sailed in twenty-four hours, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse having once made 580 knots. This places the Hamburg-American flagship ahead of the Kaiser at every point.

Six records are now held by the liner. They are as follows:

Voyage from New York to Plymouth, made on Aug. 14 in 5 days 11 hours and 45 minutes, which was better by 2 hours and 21 minutes than her previous record of July 24.

Voyage from Plymouth to New York, completed on July 12 in 5 days 16 hours and 46 minutes. This was the Deutschland's maiden trip.

Voyage from Cherbourg to New York, ended yesterday.

Best hourly average, 23.32 knots, recorded for the voyage ended at Plymouth on Aug. 14.

Best day's run, 584 knots—made on Aug. 30.

Best time for a maiden trip—made between July 6 and 12.

Capt. Adolph Albers, who commands the Deutschland and is Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, was in high spirits when he reached the company's Broadway office yesterday, and was formally congratulated on his vessel's achievement. He has commanded ships for thirty-seven years, thirty-three of which have been passed in the service of his present employers.

"The greatest wonder to me," he said yesterday, "was our showing up a 36,000 horse power. I always knew we could make speed, and the engineers agree with me in thinking that we are going to do much better than a twenty-three-knot average before the Deutschland reaches her best form.

"We burned about 600 tons of coal per day on this trip. All the machinery is in the pink of condition, nor was there at any time an indication that the engines were suffering from the heightened speed pressure. It was no strain on them, and you will see before long that another knot or so can be spun out without a bit of trouble."

The Deutschland is not only the fastest vessel afloat, but she is the second in size, the White Star liner Oceanic being her only superior in point of dimensions. The latter is 704 feet long, while the Deutschland measures 686½ feet. She is 67 feet wide and 44 deep, her net registered tonnage being 16,000 tons and her displacement 23,000. She carries 1,067 passengers.

Passengers on the Deutschland.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Deutschland were Lady Francis Hope, (May Yohe,) Walter Phelps Dodge, Daniel Bacon, Prof. Ernst von Halle, Consul Erik S. Henius, E. Burton Holmes, Bradford Merrill, Evald Thielen, Dr. R. L. Stevenson, and William H. Brevoort.

J. W. Gates Denies Poker Game Story.

John W. Gates, late Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company, came back from Europe yesterday on the Deutschland. Together with his wife, who was with him during his European travels, he went to the Waldorf-Astoria. There he refused to be interviewed, but his attorney, Max Pam, denied for him the report that he had been robbed of $2,500 in a fraudulent poker game aboard the steamship Kaiser Friedrich when going to Europe.

THE CAMPANIA BLAMES THE FOG.

Her Captain Says the St. Paul Won Because He Slowed Down.

When the Cunard liner Campania arrived at her dock yesterday morning, Capt. H. Walker, her commander, explained how it happened that she was beaten into port by the St. Paul of the American Line.

"I would have reached here on time if I hadn't been forced to reduce speed during the dense fogs that we encountered on Thursday and Friday. For more than seven hours I ran the ship dead slow, which, of course, put us far behind our usual time.

"Yes, we saw the St. Paul's lights at about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. Then we gained on her, finally passing her. But at 6 o'clock the fog became very dense, and for the sake of safety I had to slow down. The St. Paul, meanwhile, went headlong into the fog at full speed, and that is why she made port ahead of us."

MINNEAPOLIS BEATS HER RECORD.

She Comes from London in 8 Days 5 Hours and 30 Minutes.

The Atlantic Transport steamship Minneapolis, which reached here yesterday, put her past westward time in the shade by coming over in less than nine days, although she was originally intended for a nine or ten day boat.

Leaving London on Aug. 23, she arrived off Sandy Hook in 8 days 5 hours and 30 minutes. Her daily runs were 262, 378, 285, 286, 274, 412, 400, and 400. She reached the lightship at 9 o'clock Friday night.

Among her passengers were James Brown Potter, Miss Potter, and Prof. M. L. d'Ooge.

WIFE BEATER'S HEAVY PENALTY.

Ruffian Fined $200 and Sent to Jail for Seven Months.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Because he beat and kicked his wife when she refused to go for beer, Charles Cropper today was fined $200 and sentenced to seven months in jail.

This is one of the heaviest penalties ever imposed in a wife-beating case in this State. Mrs. Cropper, with both eyes blackened and her face otherwise swollen and discolored, was in court, and when sentence was imposed she shook hands with her husband, kissed him, and said she was sorry for him.

A TARANTULA IN A CAR.

The Express Messenger Captured the Bermuda Stowaway in His Dinner Bucket.

A young man wearing a seersucker coat and with big beads of perspiration on his face, came into the smoking car of an Erie Railway train as it was getting along toward the meadows of Orange County the other day. He was the express messenger.

"I've bagged something," he exclaimed. "Can any one tell me what kind of a pup it is?"

A big man with long whiskers and hair and a cowboy's hat, who was smoking strong plug tobacco in a clay pipe, said:

"Lemme see it."

The young man held the dinner bucket at arm's length and raised the lid. The big man looked into the bucket.

"A t'rantuly, by cedar!" he said, and took the bucket from the young man.

"A t'rantuly, as sure as guns!" he continued. "A citizen of Bermudy, this chap is. And a beauty, too!"

The big man got out of his seat and passed the dinner pail around among the passengers. It was nearly half full of something that seemed to be all hair and claws and eyes. No one seemed pleased with the sight except the big man. It was a tarantula, sure enough. A unanimous request was made by the rest of the passengers that the hideous spider be pitched out of a window. But the big man gazed at the deadly thing with undisturbed interest.

"Where did you run ag'in him?" he asked the express messenger.

"Came out of a bunch o' bananas in my car," replied the young man. "I cornered him and he jumped into my dinner bucket and I shut him in. What is he good for?"

"He's a first-class benefactor of the Coroner when he's to home," said the big man. "If there's any feller-citizen of your'n that you'd like to see have a funeral at his house, just take this stowaway from Bermuda home with you and turn him in your feller-citizen's garden. If your feller-citizen fools around much in his garden you'll see crape on his door in less than two days. The t'rantuly is pizen for keeps to them as hain't been vaccinated for t'rantulies. If I was you, young man, I'd take this chap and let your locomotive run over him. A good, strong locomotive is about the only thing that kin tackle one o' these chaps and make a success of it."

The big man handed the dinner bucket back to its owner, who took it and carried it away.

When the train left the next station he came in and said that the train had met the tarantula, and that twenty feet of grease spot and a pint or so of legs and hair had indicated that the locomotive had won.

CRUSHED IN AN ELEVATOR.

John Hennessey Meets His Death in a Broadway Building.

John Hennessey, twenty-nine years old, of 339 East Thirtieth Street, was killed by an elevator in the Hackett-Carhart Building, at 841 Broadway, yesterday morning. Just how the accident happened is not known. Hennessey was unmarried. He had worked as the runner of one of the passenger elevators of the building for a long time, and was considered a careful, trustworthy young man.

The man who runs the other elevator was the only person who could throw any light upon the fatal accident. He said that when Hennessey came to work he complained of feeling ill. It was about 9 o'clock, when Hennessey was about to start his elevator upward with a load, when he shouted to the other man:

"Say, John, I am feeling pretty sick. Will you make this run up for me?"

An exchange was made by the two men, and that was the last seen of Hennessey alive. The man who had exchanged places with Hennessey was on his way down, when at the third floor of the building he noticed the other elevator ascending. It was empty.

It was said that the empty elevator was not in perfect order. Thinking that Hennessey had been called away, the man in Hennessey's regular elevator thought nothing of the matter until he reached the ground floor, when he heard moans coming from the direction of the cellar. Looking through the opening, he saw Hennessey's crushed body lying upon the stone flooring below. Assistance was summoned, but before the body was reached Hennessey was dead.

The man who exchanged places with Hennessey said that he believe that Hennessey had gone out, and on his return had stepped into the elevator just as the latter started itself, and was carried to the second floor, where he was crushed between the flooring of the elevator and the floor of the building, and that the body then dropped to the stone flooring in the cellar.

The Coroners' office was notified of the death of the man, and the police will make inquiry concerning his relatives.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A NEGRESS.

She Vigorously Resents Unsought Attentions from a Man in the Street.

Unsought attentions to a stalwart negress in the public street brought James Norton of 414 East Seventieth Street, who says he is employed by the Metropolitan Traction Company, into the Yorkville Police Court a prisoner yesterday after he had received a severe beating from the object of his addresses.

The woman was Elize Cooper, a cook of 234 East Seventieth Street, and she stood at least a head taller than Norton, and weighed not less than fifty pounds more than he did.

"Ah was going home at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, yo' 'Onah, when this yar man got in front of me at Second Avenue and Seventieth Street and put his arms around me," she told Magistrate Meade.

"I was drunk and foolish," said Norton, "and—

"Wa'al, I should say yo' was," interrupted the complaining witness.

"She knocked me off my feet with a blow of her fist," he continued, "and when I told her I wanted to apologize she knocked me down again," he said.

When Policeman Maguire of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, reached the spot he found the woman holding Norton by the throat, shaking him, and saying, "I'll teach yo' to let a respectable, unprotected female alone."

Norton paid the fine of $3 imposed by the Magistrate. A companion was with him at the time he met the Cooper woman and also tried to embrace her, but he escaped after he had received several sturdy whacks from her umbrella.

BOER RELIEF FUND.

Local Agents Deny that Societies Have Been Dissolved.

Mr. P. Louter Wessels, special Commissioner of the South African republics in this city, yesterday sent the following letter to the press:

"In a morning paper of the date of Aug. 31, I noticed an article to the effect that the Boer societies have dissolved, and, as it gives the impression that all work in behalf of the widows and orphans of the Boers is to stop, I greatly desire that you will give the utmost publicity to the following statement:

BOER RELIEF WORK STILL GOES ON.

The Peace Envoys of the South African Republic, before their departure from this country, appointed the Hon. Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State, trustee and Treasurer of the Boer Relief Fund, in behalf of the widows and orphans of the two republics, and the Hon. P. Louter Wessels of Bloemfontein to co-operate with him. It was found advisable to have the two societies, the National Boer Relief Association and the American Raad, of which Mr. George W. Van Siclen was Secretary, and with which Mr. P. Louter Wessels was connected, dissolved. We desire to give notice that the Boer Relief Fund will continue the work in behalf of the widows and orphans of the South African republics, under the auspices of the Hon. Charles D. Pierce and the Hon. P. Louter Wessels, 186 Liberty Street.

Found Dead in a Bowery Hotel.

George Subert, twenty-nine years old, was found dead in a room at Simon Bower's hotel at 305 Bowery, corner of First Street, yesterday. Subert registered there Friday night, and when the porter could not awaken him yesterday he called in Policeman Hackett of the Fifth Street Station, who burst open the door. Subert came here two months ago from Germany, and had no permanent address. A Bellevue Hospital physician said that the man died of hemorrhages.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNES EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CITY'S LOSS, $934 A DAY

Interest Charges Increased by the Delay in Bond Issues.

Mr. Coler Calls Acting Mayor's Attention to the Consequences of the Municipal Assembly's Policy.

Controller Coler, in a letter to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer, urged the Municipal Assembly to pass bond issues and save the city an unnecessary expenditure of $934.57 a day, or $341,118.95 per annum, for interest charges.

The city pays to the members of the Municipal Assembly in salaries each year $108,500. It has been calculated by Controller Coler that through their failure to approve bond issues the city has, within the last three years, been burdened with interest charges of $600,000.

The Municipal Assembly has no legislative power over the particular bond issues referred to by Controller Coler. Lands have been purchased by New York and property has been taken by due process of law for which the city must in the end pay. The piling up of the interest charges simply adds to the city's burden.

The letter sent by Controller Coler follows:

"I transmit herewith a statement of bond issues which have been authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and are now pending before the Municipal Assembly. It is unnecessary to call your particular attention to most of these proposed issues, as the purpose thereof and necessity therefor were thoroughly reported on and considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the time when they were respectively authorized.

"As to the following issues, however, I deem it proper to direct your special attention for the reason that the city is sustaining a particularly heavy and unnecessary pecuniary loss on account of the delay in obtaining the requisite authority to sell these bonds:

"1. $1,726,622.04 corporate stock for awards to acquire title to lands on Chambers, Centre, and Reade Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

"The title to this property was vested in the city on Sept. 19, 1897, since which time interest has been running at the rate of 6 per cent. The persons to whom the awards have been made would doubtless be well satisfied to allow the city to continue paying this large interest indefinitely, but the waste of public funds is obvious.

"2. $2,045,424.62 corporate stock to acquire title to lands for a public park in the Eleventh Ward, Borough of Manhattan.

"Title vested June 22, 1897, since which date interest has been running at the rate of 6 per cent. The same remarks apply as to the preceding item.

"3. $112,637.40 corporate stock for high school site, Bronx.

"Title vested, Feb. 26, 1898, since which time interest has been running at the rate of 6 per cent.

"4. $147,078.84 corporate stock for lands bought for court, Twenty-third Ward.

"Title vested June 1, 1898, since which time interest has been running at the rate of 6 per cent.

"5. $521,636.30 corporate stock for lands for park bounded by One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, First Avenue, and the East River.

"Title vested Feb. 16, 1900, since which date interest has been running at the rate of 6 per cent.

"6. $365,250 corporate stock for awards Little Italy Park.

"Title vested April 21, 1899, since which time interest has been running at the rate of 6 per cent.

"7. $250,000. For awards to property owners, Borough of the Bronx, for damage done to property by reason of the changes of grade due to alterations in elevation of railroad tracks.

"Interest runs at the rate of 6 per cent. from the various dates when the certificates of awards were filed. The total amount now due exceeds the amount of this proposed issue. The delay in making these payments works peculiar hardships to the citizens whose property has been damaged. Most of them are small property owners whose houses are mortgaged, and some of them have been reduced to pitiable straits by reason of the inaction of the Municipal Assembly.

"8. $500,000 corporate stock for awards for lands for the sanitary protection of the watershed."

"Interest runs at 6 per cent. from the time the title vested.

"In all these cases the Municipal Assembly has no discretion to exercise. The awards have been made by commissions duly appointed by the Supreme Court under acts of the Legislature, authorizing the respective liabilities on behalf of the city.

"By reason of the delay of the Municipal Assembly in authorizing the respective liabilities on behalf of the city, the city is incurring unnecessary interest charges of $341,118.95 per annum, or $934.57 a day.

"Undoubtedly under the principles established by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Hall of Records case, any person interested in these awards could mandamus the Municipal Assembly to authorize the issue of these bonds. Unfortunately for the city, however, the large owners of property are only too well satisfied to allow the city to continue to pay 6 per cent. interest on the amounts due them, while the small property owners can scarcely afford the expense of mandamus proceedings.

"I sincerely hope that your Honor will officially bring to the attention of the Municipal Assembly the serious results of the neglect of that body in respect to these issues."

Controller Coler said yesterday:

"The matter of interest charges is an important one. There is no reason why these matters should drag along. If the Municipal Assembly had authority to review the actions of other officials in these matters it would be different. Every one of the bond issues must be approved, and it is useless to keep piling up interest charges of $341,118 a year for no apparent reason."

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer communicated with Vice President Oakley of the Municipal Assembly and with President Woods of the Board of Aldermen, requesting them to bring the matter to the attention of the proper committees and have the bond issues reported and passed with as little delay as possible.

SAYS HER HUSBAND ELOPED.

Mrs. Beck Tells Jacob Schmitt Where She Thinks His Daughter Is.

Jacob Schmitt, a baker, of 531 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday asked the police to find his daughter Eva, twenty-three years old, who disappeared five weeks ago. Schmitt said that Mrs. Amelia Beck of 225 Communipaw Avenue told him that his daughter had eloped with her husband.

Beck, she said, left home the same day that the young woman disappeared. Beck was worth $15,000, but he left his family nothing. His son George, twenty-five years old, died from consumption a week after Beck's disappearance.

Inquiry at Mrs. Beck's address developed the fact that after her son's death she moved away. Her present address could not be learned.

SAILED AWAY WITH POLICEMAN.

Rotterdam Put Back to Let Off the Officer and a Prisoner.

A warrant was given to Policeman Burke of Hoboken yesterday for the arrest of Peter Salbokespe, who was charged by Karl Mems and Henry Onder of Carteret, N. J., with swindling them out of $125. Salbokespe, it was found, had secured passage on the steamship Rotterdam.

Burke boarded the vessel to look for him. He took the complainants with him to identify the man. They found him in the steerage after a long search, but when they reached the deck with their prisoner they found to their dismay that the vessel was in midstream.

When the situation was explained to the officers in charge the engines were reversed and the vessel backed to the end of the pier and the four men were put ashore.

Street Railway Power for Vehicles.

Plans for extensive alterations to the car barns of the Metropolitan Street Railway on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, were filed at the Building Department yesterday. A feature of the alterations will be the providing of a place where electric vehicles may be recharged. A. V. Porter, the company's architect, has estimated the cost of the improvements at $85,000.

FIRMS FILE CERTIFICATES.

The New Law Makes Business for Notaries and Young Lawyers.

A new law went into force yesterday, requiring firms and individuals who conduct business under an assumed name to file certificates showing the persons who are interested in the business. A number of notaries and young lawyers found business yesterday getting authority from storekeepers in various parts of the city to file these certificates and collecting therefor a fee varying from $2 to $5. Some of the lawyers sent out circulars pointing out the danger of failure to comply with the requirements of the law, but most of those who were seeking this business went from store to store.

An Amsterdam Avenue butcher said that at least five men had come to see him in regard to this law. He, however, had already given the matter into the hands of a friend. He had consulted Assistant Corporation Counsel Bird, who had advised him that he must comply with the law. He runs his business under his own name, but, like many butchers, he also has a fancy name painted on his shop windows.

One young lawyer succeeded in getting over twenty clients among the merchants on Broadway, near Ninth Street.

The efforts of these men are mainly responsible for the number of certificates filed with the County Clerk yesterday, one of them filing twenty-five certificates in a bunch. Between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning two clerks were kept busy receiving the certificates, stamping and filing them, and when their work was finished a total of 305 certificates had been recorded.

The first certificate filed was that of a laundry company, which was handed to Clerk Penny as the clock struck 9.

The total revenue from fees was $76.25, and the United States Treasury received $30.50, as a ten-cent internal revenue stamp had to be affixed to every certificate.

The certificates filed yesterday were those of smaller merchants and concerns, only a few having been filed by large firms. The certificates covered a large variety of business, including small express companies, book dealers, butchers' shops, markets, insurance adjusters, tobacco, cigar and cigarette dealers, laundries, dry goods stores, tailors, &c.

Deputy County Clerk George H. Fahrbach expects that at least 5,000 certificates will be filed by Sept. 30, on which day the time expires under the provisions of the law.

Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal stated that the District Attorney's office would prosecute every person who failed to comply with the law.

NAVY YARD TUG IN COLLISION.

The Chickasaw Damaged by a Float—Three Men Jump Overboard.

The navy yard tug Chickasaw was considerably damaged yesterday afternoon off the Battery in a collision with a Lehigh Valley Railroad float. About twenty feet of her port rail were torn away, the main steam pipe rent asunder, and part of the upper works amidships ground into kindling wood. When the boats came together three men on the tug jumped overboard and after floating for a few minutes were taken aboard a New York Central tug and transferred to the Chickasaw, which was then disabled, floating helplessly in the bay. The breaking of the navy tug's steam pipe caused much excitement for a few seconds among the craft near the boats and on shore until the steam cleared away, showing the extent of the damage.

Coxswain Hanley had eleven men aboard. He was returning to the navy yard from the Fall River steamboat pier. The collision occurred directly off the Staten Island Ferry slip. The float was bound for the Jersey shore, and the water was crowded with craft, including a number of unwieldly canalboats tied together.

A Pennsylvania ferryboat, according to Hanley, gave the Lehigh craft first a signal to starboard and then to port, which so mixed up the float's helmsman that he got directly in way of the Chickasaw, striking the tug a glancing blow wrigh such force that it was heard ashore. Both craft were enveloped in clouds of vapor from the tug's broken steam pipe, as the Chickasaw was pushed aside by the float like a toy yacht.

Just as the crash came the helmsman of the tug dropped his wheel, and springing through a window of the pilot house jumped overboard. At that instant two of the men on the port side of the Chickasaw had barely time to spring toward the bow and dive overboard, thinking that the tug was about to be sunk.

Several tugs then came to the rescue, and the men were easily rescued. The float went on as if nothing had happened and lost only a few splinters. A Chapman & Merritt wrecking tug towed the Chickasaw to the navy yard.

"The accident, so far as the tug and the float were concerned," said Hanley, "was unavoidable. If the ferryboat, the name of which I did not learn, had not given confusing signals, we would have passed safely. I know I was not at fault, but we will have to face an inquiry just the same."

MAIL MATTER DELAYED.

An Example of Carelessness in the Distribution of Letters, and an Explanation.

A flagrant example of carelessness in the distribution of mail in the General Post Office of this city came to the notice of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday in the delivery of important news matter addressed to the editor of the paper several hours too late for publication in yesterday morning's issue. The envelope was mailed at the General Post Office on Friday night, the stamp bearing the mark of 7 P. M. It was addressed as follows:

Editor NEW YORK TIMES,
Times Bldg.,
21 Park Row,
City.

THE TIMES, in common with the other papers, has a box at the Post Office from which its mail is collected and brought to the office by an employe, the mail deposited in the evening being brought to the editorial rooms between 11 P. M. and midnight. The letter in question reached the office at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. When asked for an explanation as to the delay, a representative of Superintendent C. W. White of the city mail department first called attention to the fact that the letter was addressed to 21 and not 41 Park Row, the latter being THE TIMES's number.

"You see, it must have been this way," said he. "The man who distributed the mail looked at the envelope and let his eye fall on 21 Park Row, which is the Park Row Building, and, thinking the letter must be for one of the municipal departments, put it aside for the carrier for delivery in the morning. If he had let his eye travel up half an inch he would have seen 'New York Times, Times Bldg,' and accordingly put it in THE TIMES box. But he didn't.

"We are short-handed, and the men are overworked and try to make time, not stopping to read the full address. Then, again, some are new men. That's the trouble. Well, you see, the letter getting into the carrier's row, wasn't noticed until this morning, when a Park Row carrier saw the mistake and marked the letter for THE TIMES's box. It was very unfortunate, but mistakes will occur."

McCULLAGH'S GREAT VITALITY.

Lived Five Days After Many Bones Had Been Broken.

After having lived for nearly five days with more than a dozen broken bones in his body, some of which penetrated the lungs, Michael McCullagh died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg. He was sixty-five years old, and lived at 194 Emerson Place, Brooklyn. He received his injuries last Monday in a runaway, and that he lived so long after having received the wounds puzzled the doctors in the hospital. At the time McCullagh was hurt he was on a wagon with Owen McCabe of 46 Emerson Place.

McCabe drove the horse. One of the lines broke and the animal ran away. At Park and Bedford Avenues both men were thrown out. McCullagh was knocked with such force against a cobblestone that several of his ribs were fractured and all penetrated the lungs. His right thigh, left leg, and other bones in his body were fractured. McCabe's left arm was broken.

Stridiron Removed to Bellevue.

H. H. Stridiron, who was recently shot while in his room at the Vendome Hotel by his friend John H. Essing, was yesterday removed from the New York Hospital to Bellevue Hospital. His condition was improved to such an extent that the change could be safely made. Stridiron still remains a prisoner.

NO BIG LABOR DAY PARADE

Only Individual Unions Will March Through the Streets.

Central Body Declines to Take Part—Housesmiths and Bridgemen Propose to Give an Object Lesson.

For the first time in many years no central labor body in the Borough of Manhattan will celebrate Labor Day to-morrow. Celebrations in the form of parades and picnics will be held by individual unions, however, and in Brooklyn both the Central Labor Union and District Assembly No. 220 of the Knights of Labor will have formal celebrations of the day, but the Central Federated Union of Manhattan Borough, the largest central labor body in the Greater New York, will officially ignore it.

One reason given for this is the failure of the Labor Day Committee of the central body to find a suitable union park for a picnic.

The principal event in New York to-morrow will be the parade and games of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union. This union, which contemplates making a general demand for $4 a day on May 1 next, wants to show its strength in this demonstration.

The members of the union, 1,500 strong, will meet at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, at 10 A. M. Each man will wear a uniform consisting of a soft white hat, black shirtwaist, white necktie, overalls, and leather belt, and will carry a cane. The housesmiths are the men who make people giddy by their dangerous work on the iron skeletons of the modern skyscrapers, and they are nearly all stalwart, well-built men. The Grand Marshal will be Samuel Parks and the Assistant Marshal Joseph Kane, both of them being walking delegates of the union. The parade will pass through the principal west side streets below Fifty-ninth Street, and disband at Madison Square. The paraders will then proceed to Atlantic Park Casino, Ralph Avenue, near Prospect Place, Brooklyn, where a picnic and games will take place. There will be seven floats in the parade, illustrating the work of the housesmiths. One of the floats will carry a model of one of the piers of the new East River Bridge, with men at work.

District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor, of Brooklyn, will have a reunion and games in Ulmer Park. Columbus Lodge of the International Association of Machinists will hold a picnic and games at Woodlawn Park, Sixty-fifth Street and Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union will celebrate the day by a reunion at the Labor Lyceum grounds, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn. In New Jersey most of the central bodies will celebrate the day in some way. The Central Labor Union, Building Trades' Council, and Social Democratic Party of Hudson County will unite in a parade, followed by a picnic in a park in Hoboken.

About seventy delegates from the New York branch of the National Letter Carriers' Association left this city yesterday to attend the convention of the association which begins to-morrow in the Auditorium, Detroit, Mich. They were accompanied by the Letter Carriers' Band. A parade in which 8,000 letter carriers are expected to join will precede the opening of the convention. Several hundred letter carriers will leave this city and Brooklyn for Detroit in time to take part in the parade, returning after the parade is over.

The Bronx District Council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, which takes in the local unions of Westchester, King's Bridge, Mount Vernon, Melrose, and Tremont, will have a parade and picnic. The picnic will be held at Bronx Brewery Park, near the Harlem Station, Mount Vernon. The Pavers' Assembly, which takes in New York and Brooklyn, will also have a special celebration.

Garment Workers Have a Surplus.

Henry White, retiring General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, a National organization representing the various clothing trades, issued an address yesterday in reference to the operations of the organization. He says that, though the income of the organization was over $20,000 during the past year, only $305 was expended for strikes. He says that during previous years its treasury was depleted, owing to the maintenance of hasty and ill-advised strikes. The address says that the membership of the organization has increased 50 per cent. during the past year.

Hatters Win a Strike.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1.—John A. Moffett, President of the United Hatters of North America, announced to-day that on and after Tuesday next the big hat factory conducted by Fred. Berg & Co. would be operated exclusively by union men. The fight against the Bergs continued for ten months. The firm employs about 700 men. The strike was settled two weeks ago, but the hatters had only been at work two days when another difficulty arose.

THE RED ABOVE THE GREEN.

What It Cost Feeney to Play a Joke Upon Fellow-Countryman.

There was a joke in it somewhere, but Michael Feeney of Parkville couldn't see it.

"No, not with a tilescope, yer Honor," he asserted feelingly to Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

"I'm no dommed cocatoo," he added, "an' it's unnatcheral fer onyone er me kind ter be sportin' grane whiskers an' er head er hair like er house afire."

When Michael Feeney came into court he caused a sensation. His long whiskers were painted a delicate pea green, and the hair of his head a fiery scarlet. His appearance caused a general laugh in the court room, in which he did not join, however. Michael was mad mad clean through. He sought out the Magistrate and unfolded to him a tale of woe, involving the scarlet hair and the green whiskers.

Being a painter, he had strolled down to a house on Foster Avenue, Parkville, to watch some men of his craft at work on the building. Pat Forker and Tim Brady paused in their work and looked down from their ladders at Feeney.

"Well, byes, how are yes?" asked Michael pleasantly.

"Tip top; how's yerself?" returned the others.

"Niver better," said Michael cheerfully. "By the way, have yes heard the news?"

"No; what is it?"

"Why, it's all over the place," and the waggish Michael struggled to keep back a smile.

"What's all over the place?"

"Mud," and Feeney rolled off the cask he had been sitting on in a perfect paroxysm of laughter.

Pat Forker looked at Tim Brady and Tim Brady looked back hard at Pat Forker. Then both of them slid down the ladders with their paint pails and brushes. Brady had been painting the weather boards pea green, while Forker had been applying a bright red paint to the window frames. Brady tackled the chuckling and roaring Feeney first, applying his brush vigorously to Michael's whiskers. Then Forker took a hand with his red paint at Feeney's head.

"Spring a dead one like that on us, will yer!" they remarked, as they finished the job.

Feeney hurried home and took a look at himself in a mirror.

"Fer ther love of Oireland, will yes look at me! Sure Oi'll have ther law on 'em," and he started on a run for the Flatbush Court.

"It's nothing ter be giggiin' about," declared Feeney savagely, glaring about the court after he had told his tale. "Oi wouldn't mond it so much, yer Honor, if it was not fer thim puttin' ther red above ther grane. Oi had me little joke on 'em, ter be sure, but Oi can't stand for ther red on top. Have yes any law here Oi kin git on them fellers?"

Feeney was directed to the warrant clerk, and as he left court some minutes later he was followed down the street by a gleeful swarm of gamins.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Collector Charles H. Treat of the Internal Revenue Department reports that the total receipts of his office for August were $993,084.90, as against $1,144,066.91 for August, 1899, and $1,504,482 for July of this year. The receipts were as follows:

Lists	$36,467.23	Special tax	$6,034.36
Beer	57,434.00	Cards	6,118.46
Spirits	16,184.65	Mix flour	1.75
Cigars	311,812.43	Documentary	390,187.50
Snuff	82.16	Proprietary	88,238.50
Tobacco	8,444.06		
Total for August, 1900			$993,084.90

John Daniell Sons & Sons

A Word About Skirts.

On Tuesday, Sept. 4th, we will sell 125 Walking Skirts of all-wool double-faced Cloth, in all colors, 7-inch hem, with pocket at - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $8.50 each.

The materials alone costing over $12.00 to make.

Also,

100 Double-Faced Cloth Walking Skirts, all colors, the regular $8.50 kind, at - - - - - - - $4.95 each.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

GAS CONSUMERS INDIGNANT.

New Rules to Compel Payment of Bills in Harlem—The Two Companies Working Together.

New rules have been adopted by the New Amsterdam and Consolidated Gas Companies since the ending of the gas rate war, and the raising of the price of gas from 65 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to $1.05. Some of these rules have aroused indignation in Harlem.

The New Amsterdam Gas Company now requires consumers to pay their gas bills within seven days from the day on which they are due, under penalty of having the gas turned off, and even when payment of the bill is then made the gas is not turned on again until the consumer makes a deposit of $5.

One person in Lexington Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, grew very indignant when he learned that the gas had been turned off. He said he would not pay the bill and would patronize another company, but he found that he was practically blacklisted. He was informed that there was an agreement between the two companies about removing meters, and if he insisted on changing from one company to the other he would have to obtain a reference from the old company and pay besides the usual deposit the cost of the removal of the old meter, which would probably amount to $3 or $4.

He decided that the cheapest way out of the trouble was to suppress his indignation, pay the bill, and make the five-dollar deposit to insure his good behavior and prompt payment in the future.

At the Harlem offices of the New Amsterdam Gas Company yesterday, G. W. Gatehouse, who had issued the order regarding the seven-day payment, could not be found, and nobody knew where he lived or could be found. The clerks refused to discuss the matter.

Mr. Hallock, the Harlem manager of the Consolidated Gas Company, on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, was found at his home, in the Ariston apartment house. He refused to discuss the matter and referred the reporter to the offices of the company, in Irving Place, saying that he was only an employe. He admitted, however, that new rules and regulations had gone into effect, but said that the New Amsterdam Company's rules were different from those of the Consolidated.

BROKER'S CASHIER ARRESTED.

George F. Schutt Accused of Using Washed Revenue Stamps.

George F. Schutt, cashier for S. S. Schuyler, a broker and member of the New York Stock Exchange, whose offices are at 7 Wall Street, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday by Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue James E. Taylor, who charged him with having used washed stamps. Schutt waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He gave cash bail.

Schutt is a well-dressed young man of good appearance. He is twenty-two years old and lives with his parents in 185 Central Avenue, Brooklyn. His father is brewmaster at Meltzer Brothers' brewery.

Schutt was arrested Friday in his employer's office. He was taken to Deputy Collector Col. F. G. Thompson. He said that about the 1st of June a young man, whose name he never knew, came to the office and offered to sell him $100 worth of documentary stamps for $90. He admitted that he knew that no one could sell good stamps at that discount without a loss. He bought the stamps and used them on his employer's memoranda of stock transactions. Later he bought another $100 worth. He charged the firm $100 and would take $10 for himself every time he bought stamps of the face value of $100. He admitted having bought $500 worth in all.

In speaking of the matter Col. Thompson said that he thought an investigation would show that Schutt had defrauded the Government of much more than $500. A thorough investigation, in which Mr. Schuyler is assisting, is being made.

Schutt has been employed in Wall Street for the past six years. He became Mr. Schuyler's cashier last May. He was formerly employed by J. Overton Paine.

NEW DOCUMENTARY STAMPS.

To be Printed with Ink Sensitive to Acid, So They Cannot Be Washed.

Col. F. G. Thompson, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, in speaking of the numerous arrests made in the past few months by his men of young men employed in the financial district who had defrauded the Government by using washed stamps, said yesterday that new documentary stamps would soon be issued by the Government. He declared that it would be absolutely impossible to wash the new stamps so that it could not be detected instantly. Col. Thompson said that he had been working on the scheme for some time, and had proposed it to the department, and it had been decided to try the stamps proposed by him, and they will be issued in about thirty days.

Col. Thompson said that the new stamps would all be of the same color, a grayish drab. The denomination of the stamps would be printed in figures of different colors, each denomination having a color of its own. The stamps will be printed with ink that is very sensitive to acid. While they will not fade by exposure to the sun, as soon as they are washed with acid or any solution of potash, or any similar substance, they will change color, and it will be impossible to restore them to their original color. Col. Thompson thinks that the use of the new stamps will save the Government many thousands of dollars a year.

SUICIDES' LETTERS WITHHELD.

The New Law in Force—It Is Observed in Two Cases.

Sunday
September 2-1900.

Daily. 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday. 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

INDIA'S FAMINE AND PLAGUE

Despite the Rains 6,250,000 Persons Are Dependent on Government Relief.

EPIDEMIC'S POLITICAL PERILS

Authority to Abandon Precautionary Measures in View of Natives' Fanaticism.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.—There is as yet no abatement of the famine in India. Indeed, until the last day or two, things looked gloomier in a large portion of Western India than at any period since the failure of the monsoon a year ago.

I have in previous letters described how the monsoon arrived late this year, and how very partial it was in its distribution when it did come. It so happened that the districts to which it did not extend were the identical ones where it was most needed and where the suffering and mortality have been greatest. Gujerat and Kathiawar, or the country of which the thriving City of Ahmedabad is a centre, have suffered more in this year of famine than has any other part of India.

One of the reasons of this is that the people were least prepared for it. The district of Gujerat is one of the most fertile in the empire; it is known as the Garden of India. Until this year there had been no famine in this district for more than eighty years. The country lies close to the sea, there are no high ranges of mountains between to intercept the monsoon breezes. So that there has always hitherto been abundance of moisture and resulting bumper crops. The people, indeed, have reveled in the luxury of their land, they have not known even the meaning of want or scarcity. They and their cattle have grown, in the course of ages of plenty, soft and pampered.

So, when the rains almost entirely failed last year, the people of this part of India were ill-prepared indeed to face the grim emergency. The hardy peasants of other less favored parts of India, where famine in more or less serious guise is expected as a matter of course every five years or so, have managed to come through the terrible stress of the present year comparatively unscathed. But the inhabitants of Gujerat went down as corn before the mower from the very first. Suddenly brought face to face with a condition of things of which the oldest among them had no recollection, they were helpless and disheartened, and gave themselves up to despair.

FATALISTS USUALLY DIE.

It may well be understood that this attitude of fatalistic impotence enormously augmented the work of the helpers whose business it was to try and keep the people alive. In the hospital and the sick room the patient who has made up his mind that he is going to die, no matter how hopeful his symptoms may really be, generally does succumb. And so it was with the people of Gujerat. Those who survive have been saved in spite of themselves.

And this peculiar faint-heartedness was just as much marked among the cattle of that province. Where a hardy beast of a less favored part of India would have managed to pick up a living on the weeds, twigs, and other refuse which alone remained to four-footed creation the starved cattle of Gujerat died like so many flies. It is probable that as many as 90 per cent. in certain parts of the country have died, while in the most favored districts at least 60 per cent. of the cattle have succumbed during the present year.

It was this part of India, where famine and cholera together had made such havoc among the people, and where lack of the accustomed nourishment had brought about so enormous a mortality among the cattle which form the main part of the people's wealth, it was here that the rains refused to come long after other portions of the country had enjoyed copious showers. Week after week passed and still there was no improvement. Officials and peasants alike awoke in the morning to see no signs of the long-looked-for clouds, the scorching sun still shone with undiminished fierceness in a cloudless sky of brass. The people began to give way to despair. The cattle which had been imported at great cost from districts hundreds of miles away against the advent of rains themselves began to share the fate of those they were brought in to replace. The operation of preparing the land for the Autumn sowing could not be gone through, the ground was baked as hard as bricks, the cattle—what remained of them—were too weak to work. Meanwhile the crowds at the famine relief camps continued to swell, as also did the totals in receipt of gratuitous relief.

There are still more than 2,000,000 persons on relief in the Bombay Presidency, a large proportion of these being in receipt of gratuitous relief. It was at this point, a week ago, that Lord Curzon decided, in view of the unexampled seriousness of the situation in Gujerat, to himself proceed to that part of the country and see what could be done to help the people. The departure of the head of the Government in the midst of the period in which all the real work of Government is done in order to visit a tract of country a thousand miles away, would at any time be an inconvenient proceeding. At present it is doubly so, since the crisis in China and the mobilization of Indian troops have caused a great deal of cabling to pass between Lord Curzon and the Ministry in London. The absence of the Viceroy will cause delay in many cases requiring to be dealt with most urgently.

Nor will the journey be made without great personal discomfort and inconvenience. The climate in the plains of Northern Bombay at the present time is very hot, very damp, and very unhealthy. Cholera is about, and sickness of every description rife. All this, together with the fact that rot for many years has there been any necessity for a Viceroy to leave Simla at this season of the year, only emphasizes the seriousness of the situation which brought about Lord Curzon's journey.

RAIN AT LAST.

At the last moment there came the welcome news that rain had made its tardy appearance in the afflicted districts. There have been several good showers, with promise of more to come, and the people are at length able to set about the preparation of the land for the Autumn crops. It is doubtful, however, whether in many districts it is not now too late to hope to raise an Autumn crop successfully. But the advent of the rain will at least promote the growth of fodder for the cattle which, within the next two or three weeks, will be able to make their first meal of green food for something like a year past.

In the other parts of India the rainfall has been on the whole favorable so far. It is practically everywhere below the normal amount for the season, but this is due to the fact that this year the monsoon arrived much later than usual. Sowings are everywhere proceeding vigorously, and the germination of early sowing is reported as good. If the monsoon should continue favorable there is every prospect of good harvests in the Autumn.

It must be remembered, however, that until the crops now or recently sown, have come to maturity, the people have nothing whatever to live on. A great deal of the seed grain has been supplied to them either by the Government or by private charity. They will require to be supported until such time as their crops are ripe. Thus, there is no diminution of the numbers on relief. There are still six and a quarter million people dependent on the Government relief agencies, and a great many more relying on the various private agencies. Some isolated tracts of country which have received practically no rain, will require very special measures of relief for many months to come. The loss of cattle, too, will have to be replaced as far as possible, and this will need very large sums indeed. So that for months to come there will be need of private charity in addition to the millions required from the public coffers.

The American Relief Committee is doing splendid work. It has recently extended its operations into the districts of the Deccan, lying within the borders of the dominions of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Here it is evident that things have long been in a very unsatisfactory state. It is impossible to expect to find in a native State the same highly organized system of famine relief which exists in British territory. We know how even in the latter it has been impossible to entirely prevent mortality from starvation, apart from an enormous amount of terrible suffering. In native territory things are, of course, much worse, as has been ascertained by the American relief parties. They have found many starving people, many motherless children, in the districts of Hyderabad which they have worked in, and to all a helping hand has been extended. But the Secretary of the American fund in Bombay still pleads for more money. The work is on so vast a scale, there are so many hundreds of thousands crying out for relief that even the vast subscriptions hitherto forthcoming from America have not sufficed to nearly meet the demand.

THE PLAGUE SPECTRE.

In a letter a couple of months or so ago I pointed out that although the plague did not fill the public eye to nearly so great an extent as the famine, yet it was nevertheless a far more important thing. The famine the people know of, even if they are not, as many are, accustomed to periodical visitations of it. The plague is something quite different. It makes its appearance now for the first time within living memory. The measures hitherto adopted for its suppression—measures which have the full sanction of Western science—are repugnant to a degree to the native population of this country.

More than forty years ago the introduction of a greased cartridge was one of the exciting causes of a great mutiny, a disturbance, however, which did not extend to the bulk of the people, hardly going beyond the confines of the native army. But the plague measures do not concern a particular class only. Every one of the varied races of India, every class, every creed, is threatened by them. The people, all but the enlightened few, see in them not measures for the protection of their lives, but insidious schemes whereby their social customs, their prejudices, and, above all, their religious beliefs shall be affronted and outraged. Seeing and believing this, in spite of all the efforts of district officials, they become quite unmanageable in their fanatic opposition to sanitary measures of precaution.

Plague made its first appearance in Bombay in the Autumn of 1896, four years ago. At first its presence was not recognized and no special measures were taken concerning it. It soon spread to Poona, 120 miles away. By this time the type of the disease had been recognized by medical authorities and measures then deemed absolutely necessary had been adopted. The isolation of the sick, the segregation of those who had been in contact, the searching of houses for concealed cases, the stoppage of railway traffic within afflicted localities, the examination of all passengers by land and sea, the forcible evacuation of houses within the plague-stricken area, these were some of the measures which were then brought into use, only, however, aftr they had been pronounced absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of the disease by the highest medical and sanitary authorities.

The putting into operation of these measures provoked, however, the bitterest opposition on the part of the uneducated native community, and it was in Poona where this feeling first manifested itself in acts of outrage. In June, 1897, the chief plague officer was murdered as he was returning from an official reception to celebrate the jubilee of the Queen. It soon became evident, indeed, how intense was the feeling which existed among the people on the subject of the hated plague measures.

In Bombay there were riots lasting for days, during which Europeans were brutally assaulted, and in some cases murdered, in broad daylight, the troops called out, and much blood spilled. Similar disturbances took place in other parts of the country. In Calcutta the mob assumed a most threatening attitude, assaulting every white man in the streets, and actually besieging the police in their own barracks. In the large commercial city of Cawnpore the mob burned the hospitals erected for the reception of plague cases, and threw the battered but still living bodies of the police guard into the midst of the glowing embers.

And from other parts of India there were not wanting signs that the people, secretly assured by those many agents of sedition who abound in this country that their religion was to be attacked, the sanctity of their homes outraged, were in so excited a state that it became clear that some pronouncement on the much vexed question by the highest authority in the land had become necessary. It was at this period that I wrote the former letter in which I alluded to the grave political danger wrapped up in the plague and its treatment.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Since then, however, the Government of India has been afforded an opportunity of having its say on the question. This opportunity is presented by a partial publication of the report of the Royal Commission on the Plague, which visited India during the Winter of 1898-9. The report is a very voluminous document, which it is impossible even to give the barest summary of within reasonable space. But the review of this report by Lord Curzon's Government occupies much less space and is very much to the point.

It is pointed out that when the plague first made its appearance India was without any experience to indicate the best methods of dealing with it, so that the measures adopted were necessarily experimental. It was recognized, alike by the Government and by the more enlightened classes in India, and by public opinion elsewhere, that no reasonable measure should be left untried to prevent, if possible, the spread of the plague. Every possible experiment was tried, and every possible effort was made to try and eradicate the disease. That some of the experiments should fail, and that the success attending the measures has not always been commensurate with the labor and expense involved and which the trouble and inconvenience occasioned was inevitable.

The commission states that "it was impossible to predict when the outbreak commenced which measure would succeed and which would not succeed," but it was necessary that every possible measure should be given a good trial. The Government of India goes on to observe that the measures taken by the authorities were, of course, designed with the one object of preventing the spread of the plague among the people and of protecting them from its ravages. But the motives of the Government were constantly misconstrued. At different times rumors were widely circulated that the Government desired to poison the people, the object of its action being variously stated to be the reduction of the superabundant populations, the spread of disease in order to deter foreigners from invading India, the seizure of the people's money and property, the propitiation of the plague demon, and the permanent consolidation of British rule in India. Among other absurd rumors that were circulated was one that the intention of the Government was to interfere with the religion and caste of the people and to destroy caste and religious observances, with the ultimate design of forcing Christianity on the natives of India.

"These rumors," says Lord Curzon, for the Viceroy himself may be regarded as the author of the resolution which I am dealing with, "perhaps natural among an ignorant and suspicious population, were, the Government of India regrets to say, encouraged at different times and places by persons whose education and position made it impossible that they themselves could be ignorant of the motives of the Government, and whose duty it was to assist instead of hindering the efforts of the State to save the people in spite of themselves. The fact that wide currency has been given to these misapprehensions of the motives of the Government, and the universal experience that the people of infected places can and will evade measures for dealing with plague which are distasteful to them, has established it as an axiom that it is hopeless to carry out effectively any system of plague administration which runs counter to the feelings, susceptibilities, and prejudices of the people."

TO ABANDON PLAGUE MEASURES.

Having made this preliminary announcement, in which what follows is plainly foreshadowed, the Government proceeds to categorically throw overboard many of the plague measures which have proved in practice to be particularly distasteful to the people, to modify others, and to retain in their entirety very few. The employment of paid informers for the reporting of cases of plague, the compulsory examination of corpses, a measure which many authorities considered of the highest value; the isolation of people in infected houses, and the prevention of movement from an infected area by means of a cordon or other device, all these measures are to be abandoned once for all. So, too, the visitation and search of houses where plague is suspected to exist, the compulsory notification of sickness, and the grant of rewards for the notification of cases of sickness, are measures which in the opinion of the Government of India should rarely if ever be attempted.

Where so much is thus swept away, comparatively little remains. If the people of India mistrust the motives of the Government, which, with its officers, is straining every nerve to save them literally in spite of themselves, that Government cannot be blamed for coming to the conclusion that it is useless as well as dangerous to battle any longer against the dead wall of ignorance, superstition, and bigotry opposed to it. What remains may fitly be described as a policy of opportunism. Different measures are to be adopted for different localities, according to the disposition and bearing of the people.

Inoculation has given excellent results, but it is only in certain places that the people will submit to it, and it is politically impossible to make such a measure compulsory in a country such as India. In future as much as possible will be done for the people, as they will willingly submit to. Where, however, they are so ignorant, so superstitious, so blinded with fanaticism as to believe all the foolish tales which their priests or political agitators may tell them, they will be left, comparatively speaking, severely alone, only such precautionary measures as are considered absolutely necessary in order to prevent the spread of the disease to other localities being adopted. In coming to this conclusion there can be little doubt that Lord Curzon is right. The treatment of the plague was rapidly becoming a political danger. The policy now adopted will leave little ground for discontent, while still helping the people as much as they will allow themselves to be helped.

A REMARKABLE MURDERER.

Slayer of Old Man at Tours Went to Paris and Confessed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The criminal pervert who comes most prominently before the French public this week committed his crime in Tours, though he came to Paris to spend the money of the man he had murdered. Paris may be depended upon for at least one grotesque sensation each week, though the sensation may have had its beginnings elsewhere.

Jean Baptiste Corbin was the criminal in this case. He was the valet and nurse of a wealthy resident of Tours, named Clement, who was a bed-ridden invalid. Why Corbin should come to Paris and tell to the first audience he could find how he murdered Clement is something for the psychologists to explain.

The story reads like one of the most fantastic romances of Poe or Stevenson. Last Sunday old Clement was found dead in his bed with his head crushed in. The money, amounting to 20,000f., which he kept in his bedchanmber, was missing, and so was his attendant, Corbin, who was well known in Tours, he having previously been a nurse in the hospital there. The news of the tragedy was telegraphed all over France, with a description of the probable murderer, and the detectives of Europe, and more particularly of Paris, were on the lookout for Corbin.

There is a small, well-curtained, and discreet-looking café in the Rue Croix Nivert, near the suburbs of Paris, where the waiting is done by elderly damsels in décolletée costumes, and the customers are mostly men. The proprietor of this place was discussing this very crime with his waitresses on Wednesday afternoon, when a man about thirty-five years old, of ordinary appearance, save for a very highly colored complexion and glittering black eyes, came in, and, in the manner of inebriated persons of many countries, ordered drinks for everybody. As also occurs in many countries, everybody complied with his invitation, and the topic of the murder was resumed.

"Ah, the fellow who was murdered in Tours," said the stranger. "Old Père Clement. Why, I murdered him!"

His audience laughed at this pleasantry, whereupon the stranger became indignant, and to prove the truth of his assertion, told the story of his crime in such detail that there was no longer any doubting his identity as that of Corbin, the murderer. A policeman was called in and Corbin was taken to the Police Bureau, where he retold the story of the murder to the magistrate in almost exactly the same words he had used in the café.

"Clement was sixty-seven years old, always ill, and almost impotent," he said. "I was a nurse in the hospital at Tours, and it was there I met him. He took a liking to me, and when he left the hospital offered me good wages if I would go with him as his valet. I accepted, but unfortunately"—Corbin uttered the word unfortunately so cynically, according to the reporter of the Matin, that even the magistrate shuddered—"unfortunately I had made up my mind from the first day I entered his service to kill him and take his money. It was about half past eleven on Sunday morning. Père Clement was lying down in his bedroom, his daughter Denise and his granddaughter Jeanne were up stairs in their room on the third floor. Mme. Pinson and Mme. Daveau, who lived in the house, were out. I was alone with the old miser. I went into the kitchen, where I found a mallet which I hid about as long as this," and Corbin showed his arm from the elbow to the wrist. "I took it up and weighed it for a moment. Then I felt frightened. Half laughing at myself, but almost fainting for all that, I went outside into the air a moment, and then, without thinking any more about it, ran into the house and into my master's room. He was lying on the bed, and as I entered the room he opened his eyes and looked at me. They were so blue, those eyes, so blue. I see them now. I swung the mallet up into the air and brought it down crash! upon his head. He shrieked—but nobody was there to hear him—and to make all sure I hit him once or twice again. Then he was silent. I took his purse from the table next his bed. There were only three gold twenty-franc pieces and three francs in it, and that made me angry. Then I thought the old man groaned, and I hit him again, two or three times, with the mallet. His eyes remained wide open. I filled my pockets with all the money I could find in the room. There were twenty thousand francs at least ($4,000) in notes and gold, and I went into the street. I heard the old man's death gurgle as I closed the door behind me."

"Did you start for Paris at once?" asked the magistrate, which is new.

"No. I walked about for three hours at least, and met several people whom I knew. Then I got into the train and arrived in Paris in the middle of the night."

"Where did you sleep?"

"On a bench, and I slept well, too; much too well, for when I awoke all the money except forty francs was gone. Some scoundrel had robbed me. The police don't do their duty here in Paris. C'est degoutant! But I should have given myself up, anyway. I am afraid of myself sometimes. All day to-day I have felt a longing to set Paris ablaze. I want to see the houses flare up in the wind, and hear the people shriek. I love noise. Noise is splendid. Père Clement was quiet, too quiet, and his eyes were open. Blue eyes they were, and they looked at me as I came in. He was a good master."

F. M. W.

COTTON MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

Seventeen Thousand Operatives Affected at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 1.—Forty-four cotton mills, operated by twenty-four corporations, shut down to-day until Sept. 10. These mills employ 17,500 hands. About three-quarters of the corporations will have completed a month's curtailment on that date in accordance with the general agreement.

Strong opposition is being encountered by those cotton mill men engaged in promoting the plan for a reduction in wages Sept. 17. Treasurers of some mills decline to go into an agreement to reduce wages unless ordered to do so by their Directors, and it is believed that the plan cannot become operative unless two-thirds of the spindles of the city can be pledged. A suggestion has been made that a further curtailment of eight weeks straight be tried before the question of reducing wages is acted upon. Some of the Treasurers think that the effect of a more extended curtailment might be to lower the contents of the storehouses sufficiently to revive the demand and prices, thus making a cut in wages unnecessary.

The cotton mills of the Quinebaug and Danielson Companies, in the Quinebaug Valley, shut down to-day for one week.

The Boston Cotton Mills at Waltham closed at noon to-day until Sept. 10. About 2,500 hands are affected.

Wages Advanced at Woonsocket.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Sept. 1.—Notices were posted to-day at the Woonsocket mill of the Valley Falls Cotton Company announcing that a 10 per cent. advance in wages upon all grades of fine goods will go into effect next Tuesday. The mill employs nearly 100 hands.

When asked as to the company's object in increasing wages, Superintendent William Clark said that business was good.

TELEGRAPHONE IS A WONDER

Ingenious Solution of the Problem of Recording Telephones.

Machine Now on Exhibition at the Paris Exposition—Invention of a Danish Electrician.

There is on exhibition at the Paris Exposition a recording telephone known as the telegraphone, which is based on an entirely new principle, and which, although it is not yet perfected, promises to eventually prove a valuable addition to the present methods of long-distance communication. The advantages of an apparatus that will satisfactorily record the message transmitted through an ordinary telephone are obvious enough, and after the invention of the phonograph it was predicted that this result would soon be attained. But the practical difficulties have proved so great that until very recently there has been no even fairly successful combination of the two. Mr. E. O. Kumberg has quite lately devised the "telephonograph," which is practically a simple combination of the phonograph with a loud-speaking telephone receiver, in which the inventor has sought by a special apparatus to diminish the distortion of voice usual with such an arrangement. The telephone currents varying in the receiver set up vibrations in a soft iron diaphragm, which is attached by a short, stiff wire at its centre to a second diaphragm of mica. The centre of the mica diaphragm is connected by a link with a cutting style, which traces on the wax cylinder of the phonograph a record of the message sent through the telephone.

This cylinder is then used in connection with the speaking diaphragm of the phonograph to repeat the message. Both the telephone and phonograph singly suffer much from distortion and mechanical imperfections, and it seems probable that their combination will markedly increase these faults. The telegraphone is the invention of Valdemar Poulsen, a Danish electrician. It has long been known that if a piece of steel be placed between the poles of an electro-magnet which is excited by a current, the steel becomes magnetized, the strength and direction of its field depending upon the strength and direction of the current in the electro-magnet coils. The magnetism thus induced in the steel is retained by it. This is the principle utilized in the telegraphone. In place of the ordinary telephone receiver, Mr. Poulsen uses an electro-magnet, the current transmitted through the telephone line passing around the exciting coils of the magnet. When any one speaks into the transmitting instrument at the far end of the line the magnetic field due to the electro-magnet will vary in strength and direction in accordance with the varying electric currents produced by the talking. Between the poles of the magnet is passed a steel wire or band, which is moved forward in the direction of its length at a uniform and rapid velocity. At each point of this wire there will be produced a permanent magnetization, proportional to the current which was flowing through the coils of the electro-magnet at the moment when that section of the wire was passing between its poles. There will thus be established in the steel wire a magnetic record of the telephonic message. When it is desired to reproduce the message it is only necessary to connect the coils of the electro-magnet in series with a receiving telephone, and to cause the steel wire containing the magnetic record to pass again at the same speed and in the same direction between the poles of the magnet. The original message will be "talked out" of the receiver just as if it were at that moment being "talked into" the other end of the line.

This wire is quite analogous to the sensitive film used in taking and reproducing moving pictures, in the cinematograph, biograph, &c., the final result being attained in both cases by first securing a number of distinct and different impressions, closely related in time, along a continuous band; in the one case magnetic, in the other photographic, and then passing this band through a reproducing apparatus accurately repeating the conditions of speed at which the impressions were made.

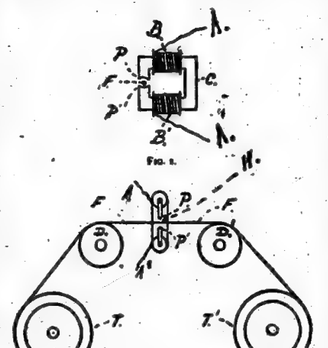

The diagrams, Figs. 1 and 2, show the arrangement of the apparatus. Fig. 1 is a side view of the electro-magnet; BB' are its exciting coils, through which the current from the telephone passes; PP' are its poles, and F is a cross-section of the wire on which the record is made. In Fig. 2 an end view of the electro-magnet is shown at H, PP' still representing its poles, and AA' the wires of its exciting coils, which are connected with the telephone instruments. F is the recording wire which is run from one of the spools T over the rollers DD' between the poles PP' and then wound on the other spool T'. The spools are driven by an electric motor at a speed which gives the wire between the poles a linear velocity of one meter per second. The wire is wound in a spiral on the spools, so that in order to keep it exactly between the poles of the electro-magnet, the latter for each revolution of the spool is moved at right angles to the path of the wire a distance equal to the pitch of the spiral, or helix, as it technically is called.

When a telephone message is to be recorded the regular telephone receiver is removed from the wires of the line, and the latter are attached to the wires AA' of the coils on the electro-magnet. Then the motor is started and the message is talked into the transmitter at the other end of the line as the wire passes from one spool to the other. It is now a record of the message just as much as a written page would be and may be put away for future reference. When it is desired to reproduce it the wires AA' are connected, this time with the receiver of the telephone, and the record wire is run over the spools in the same direction and at the same speed as before.

If it is desired to efface the message from the wire all that is necessary, according to Prof. Poulsen, is to pass it between the poles of the magnet when the latter is excited by a steady current from a battery. This renders the magnetic state of the wire again uniform, and it is then ready for another record. By copying one of these records upon a number of wires and using them all at the same time for talking off the message into a single receiver the loudness may be very much increased without at all distorting the articulation. This method might possibly be imitated with the ordinary phonograph by making a number of similar wax cylinders and then causing them all to repeat their records simultaneously.

The telegraphone presents many advantages over the combination of the telephone and the wax cylinder, especially in the fact that its record is made by the immaterial agency of magnetism, instead of the mechanical one of a style writing on wax, so that the imperfections in articulation due to mechanical causes should be very much reduced.

The apparatus is really a magnetic phonograph and "must be regarded as an extremely ingenious and beautiful attempt at the solution of the problem of recording telephonic messages."

THE SEPTEMBER HEAVENS

Constellations That Are to be Seen During the Month.

SEASON OF THE HARVEST MOON

The Spiral Nebulae About Andromeda —Movements and Occultations of the Planets.

The Milky Way now passes at 9 P. M., directly overhead. In or along it are the constellations Scorpio, Sagittarius, Ophiuchus, the Eagle, the Dolphin, the Swan, Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Perseus. The Scorpion can be located by means of its bright, ruddy star Antares, now nearing the horizon in the southwest. Sagittarius is nearly south. It can be recognized by means of the "hobby horse" whose five most easterly stars form what is called by many the Milk Dipper. The Eagle is marked by the star Altair, of the first magnitude, which crosses the meridian at about two-thirds of the distance from the horizon to the zenith. The Dolphin, known also as Job's Coffin, is the little cluster of six or eight small stars at the left of Altair and at about the same altitude. The Swan, (Cygnus,) better known as the Northern Cross, is directly overhead. Cassiopeia, strongly marked by the W-shaped figure formed by its five brighter stars, is in mid-heavens in the northeast.

The triangular region between the head of the Cross, the Pole Star, and Cassiopeia is occupied by Cepheus—in mythology the husband of Cassiopeia—not a striking constellation, but rich in telescopic stars. The second magnitude star midway between Cassiopeia and the horizon is Alpha Persei, at the centre of an elongated group of stars which form the body of Perseus. Some ten degrees to the right of this star, and lower than it, is Beta Persei, also of the second magnitude, better known as Algol (al-Ghul) the Demon. This star is in the head of Medusa, which Perseus—as he is depicted upon celestial charts—swings by its snaky locks in his left hand. In mid-heavens in the east may be seen the great Square of Pegasus, a large rectangular figure formed by four stars of the second magnitude. Only three of these stars, however, belong to the old constellation Pegasus, the Winged Horse, whose head is now above and at the right of the square, and whose forefeet are pawing upward toward the zenith, the star at the northeastern corner of the Square being in the head of Andromeda.

Between this last designated star Alpha Andromedae, known also as Alpheratz, and Alpha Persei, on a line curving slightly downward, are two other stars of the same magnitude. Both belong to Andromeda, one of them, Beta, being in her belt, the other, Gamma, in her left foot. Andromeda was, according to legend, the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, and is supposed to be bound to a rock, a propitiatory offering to the gods, destined to be devoured by a sea monster, but happily rescued by the hero Perseus, who now stands at her feet.

This constellation is, however, less attractive to the modern star gazer for its mythology than for its famous nebula. The nebula lies nearest to the northernmost of the three stars, two of them of only the fourth magnitude, which form the maiden's belt. It is visible to the naked eye as a hazy star, and, indeed, it had attracted attention before the invention of the telescope. Its nebulous character is quite apparent through an opera glass. Seen through a telescope it presents an appearance which was aptly described by Simon Marius, who was the first to turn a telescope upon it, in 1612, as that of a candle shining through horn.

Photography has shown that this interesting object belongs to the class of spiral nebulae. It is evidently turned toward us partly edgewise, so that its apparent figure is elliptical. The general arrangement of its numerous curving whorls bears unmistakable testimony to a vertical movement going on within it. According to the theory of Sir Norman Lockyer it is an enormous whirling and condensing cloud of meteorites, its faint luminosity being due to heat engendered by the collisions of the meteorites. This view of the nature of a nebula is supported by the testimony of the spectroscope, which indicates that the light of all true nebula comes from a few gases only, one of them hydrogen, at a low temperature, and though not universally accepted, seems to be gaining favor among astronomers.

The autumnal equinox is always a conspicuous feature on September's bill, giving us theoretically equal days and equal nights, but as a matter of fact the apparent sun is a little bit ahead of the fictitious sun that we use to keep our clocks in order with, and so the periods of sunrise and sunset do not take place when the hands of the clock are exactly up and down its face. On the 23d the sun actually takes up its course in southern declination and astronomical Autumn begins.

September's full moon is the most beautiful of all the year, for it is the well-known and much-admired harvest moon. It obtains this distinction because it is the full moon nearest the autumnal equinox. The moon at this time makes but a small angle with the horizon and rises for several nights with a comparatively small average variation in the time of her appearance. The ancient husbandmen explained the phenomenon as a divine interposition to help them in gathering in the fruits of the earth, the continued early rising of the moon prolonging the day for this special purpose.

Jupiter is occulted by the moon on the 1st and again on the 28th, at which latter date almost the entire disk disappears. As the face of the moon is not very full on the dates given, the picture presented should be one of unusual attractiveness. The planet having passed the position of quadrature does not give us his beautiful face to look upon during the early hours of the evening; he is still conspicuously lovely when he does come above the horizon, and we have him with us from that time until daylight.

Uranus, following his brilliant leader's example, is also twice occulted by the moon. We can now form a somewhat more definite idea of the planet's whereabouts if we observe the stars closely surrounding the moon on the 2d and 29th, for they form the setting in which the planet is placed.

Saturn is in conjunction with Luna on the 3d, and on the 22d he reaches quadrature, having last been in that position in March, but on the other side, as it were, opposition having meanwhile taken place. Saturn is on his way toward conjunction, where he will arrive just about the close of the year, which he begins by being numbered among the morning stars.

Mercury reaches superior conjunction on the 13th and takes up his swing to the eastward, so we have him among the evening stars, and toward the end of October we shall be able to pick him out in the sunset glow without the aid of artificial vision. Mercury and the moon are so far apart just at present that the fact of the two being in conjunction on the 24th, the day after the new moon, does not cut much of a figure from our standpoint.

Neptune is another of the occulted in September, and could we only see him at this time we should be treated to an astronomical picture of rare attractiveness. To watch the two heavenly bodies gradually approach one another until the planet hangs like a diamond pendant on the rim of our satellite and then for the time disappears, to again come into view on the other side, when the two draw further and further apart, is to enjoy a spectacle of strange interest and attractiveness.

Mars does not form a particularly attractive feature on the monthly programme, and at the time of his conjunction with the moon the distance between the two detracts rather than adds to the enchantment. Venus comes above the horizon some three hours ahead of the sun and shines most radiantly until Old Sol's head is fairly well in sight. Her disk is perceptibly smaller than it was in July, when all were so captivated by its dazzling beauty, but it dwindles still smaller before the new year comes. The planet remains a morning star throughout the month.

Adopted Into Indian Tribe.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 1.—At Garden River, nine miles from the Soo on the Canadian side, yesterday, Miss Alice M. Longfellow and Mrs. J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass., daughters of the author of "Hiawatha," were adopted into the Ojibway Nation with impressive ceremonies. Miss Longfellow presented her hosts with a handsome portrait of her father, framed in birch bark. This will hang in the council house at Garden River.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Closed Monday, Labor Day.

On Tuesday and following days

These Splendid Values

in

NEW FALL GOODS.

Early Season Offering of New Fall Homespuns

Brown, Oxford, Blue-Gray and light shades of Gray—54 inches wide—strictly all-wool—made by one of the best mills in this country and equal to foreign goods at a dollar. .69

Early Season Offering of Silk Finish Cashmeres

Best foreign goods—no better made—they will be coming season's most popular fabrics.

Black—6 qualities..... .49 to 1.49
Colored—3 qualities—50 shades. .69 to .85

Owing to exceptional circumstances in buying we are enabled to quote above prices, which will be found much less than elsewhere for equal qualities.

Muslins and Sheetings

reliable, durable brands, also

Made-up Sheets and Pillow Cases Far Below Jobbers' Prices.

We do not make this claim without foundation—look around—compare qualities and prices—judge for yourself.

HEMMED PILLOW CASES
fine, close, strong muslin—absolutely free of chemicals or dressing—
45x36 inch..... 9¾

Pure Blue Bleach, will not turn yellow.

HEMMED SHEETS
Same quality—same bleach—
Three-quarter Size Bed—72x90..... .39
Full Double Bed—90x90..... .47

To prevent them being bought to sell again, purchasers are restricted to a dozen of a size.

MUSLINS BY YARD
Yard wide—full bleach—even thread—
Extra fine—well-known make.
Regular Price Nine Cents..... 4½

No mail orders filled.

SHEETINGS BY YARD
one of the oldest and best known brands—
Unbleached 2¼ yards wide.. .15¾
Unbleached 2½ yards wide.. .17¾
Bleached 2¼ and 2½ yards wide.. .19¾

The above prices are less than wholesale cost in lots of many cases.

No jobber would SELL at prices we quote.

Early Season Offering in Mercerized Marseilles Quilts

Handsome raised figures, mercerized to look like satin—very handsome.... 3.49

Best Ingrain Art Squares

strictly all wool—Reversible New Fall Designs.

Here are some of the combinations:—
Royal Blue and Gold—Light Green and Oak
Crimson and Wood tones—
Olive and White—Golden Brown and Ecru

Here are sizes and prices:—

3x2 yds.....	3.98	3x3½ yds.....	6.98
3x2½ yds.....	4.98	3x4 yds.....	7.98
3x3 yds.....	5.98	3x5 yds.....	9.98
4x5 yds.....	12.98		

Bear in mind that above prices are for

Strictly all wool——Best quality

Wool Filled Art Squares

3x2 yds. to 3x5 yds.....1.48 to 4.49

The Lowest Prices at which they are anywhere sold!
New colorings—New designs.

Turanian Smyrna Centre Carpets

Rich colorings and designs—copies of the finest Orientals.....Electric Blue, Shaded Red, Navy Blue, Terra Cotta and Olive effectively combined with contrasting colors.

3 yards long—2 yds. wide..... 5.79
3½ yards long—2½ yds. wide..... 8.98
4 yards long—3 yds. wide.....10.97

Made by one of the finest Mills! The most effective Rugs Yet offered at the prices.

Exceptional Values in Ladies' Golf and Walking Skirts

Regulation and new length, in all the popular colors and fabrics.

Double face—deep stitched hem.....2.96
Scotch Cheviot—handsome plaid linings 3.98
Black Rib Cheviot—deep stitching....3.98
Shotover Cheviots—newest shades.....4.98
Heavy Golf Cheviot—clan plaid linings.....5.98
Heavy Golf Cheviot—
Two stitched bands.....6.98
Black Cheviot—new walking length—new flare hem—23 rows stitching.....7.90

Ladies' New Tailor Made Suits

Fine Black Camel's Hair Cheviot—newest seven-gore flare skirt—fly front—jacket lined with taffeta silk—finely tailored throughout—all sizes..... 12.98

Tailor-made Suits, Mottled, Striped, and Cheviot Homespuns; also Coverts and Cheviots—Tan, Black, Gray, and Brown—Eton and fly front jackets or fitted coat—silk or satin lined—all sizes—worth $10.....6.98

Early Season Offering of Girls' School Dresses

Plain colored flannel or neat speckled checks—self or velvet yoke with wide revers in sailor effect—elaborate braid trim—Brown, Garnet, Blue and Red—5 to 14 years...2.49

Skirts in full gathered or flare effects—deep hem—full lined—extra well made.

Boys' School Wear

After a Summer's vacation in country or city there will be few boys in this vicinity who won't need something new to start school with.

There is no known place where they can be better equipped than here, and that we have made special preparations is evidenced by the following unequalled offerings:—

OFFER 1 . . . School Suits 1.98
Double Breast—navy, brown and gray—NO TRASH, but Substantial wear resisting fabrics well made—well cut—strongly sewn—Durable linings. IN SHORT, A suit without an equal at the price! Ages 7 to 16 years.

OFFER 2 . . . School Suits 2.98
Strictly all wool—Double Breast—Checks, plaids, mixtures, and plain navy—Inside and out, from Collar to hem—incomparably the best value to be found!

OFFER 3 . . . School Suits 3.49
with an extra pair trousers—These suits are splendid value at Five dollars....The price of the ordinary suit with one pair knee pants is 3.98—the extra pair trousers are well worth a dollar—Our offering gives you the entire combination for 3.49—all ages, 7 to 16 years.

OFFER 4 . . . Knee Pants for School, . . . 29 cts
All-Wool Cheviots—well made—Excellent Shapes—3 to 16 years—worth nearly double!

OFFER 5 . . . Knee Pants . . . . . 49 cts
Gray Corduroy and Navy Blue Cheviots, Also a special lot made from tailors' fine cloth remnants—worth .75 and .98—7 to 16 years.

OFFER 6 . . . Boys' Shirts . . . . 49 cts
New styles in Fancy Percales—made and laundered in best manner—open back or open front and back—sizes 12 to 14½.

OFFER 7 . . . Boys' Waists . . . . 49 cts
The popular "Mother's Friend"—Laundered Percale—New choice patterns—Byron collar or two separate collars—6 to 14 years.

On Tuesday we begin a

Sale of Scholars' Supplies.

Schools open Monday, September 10th . . . . . To be well equipped is half the battle . . . . . Everything from a pencil to a school bag will be found here at prices that enable pennies, dimes and quarters to buy more than ever before.

Steel Pens, doz...	2	Chalk, 144 pcs....	5	Erasers	1
Gillott's 303-404...	5	Col'd Chalk, 6 pcs	1	12 in. Rulers—2 for	1
Spencerian No. 1.	5	Slates	3	Brass Edge.....	4
Penholders, doz...	2	Book Slates.....	5	Ink and pencil do.	2
Fountain Pens....	5	Transpar't Slates	3	Pencil Knives....	6
Pocket Compass..	5	Noiseless Slates..	7	Ink—Blk.and Col

At the Play and With the Players

This week, which may fairly be accounted the first of the theatrical term of 1900-1, will be one of the busiest and probably one of the most prosperous of the season. The crowds of visitors from out of town make September theatricals profitable, whether the temperature is high or low. The promise of the new plays thus far is good. There are surely no pieces like "The Gadfly" in sight.

To-morrow night the "first nighter" must be ubiquitous. All the week he will have occupation. There are some folks in New York nowadays whose sole employment seems to be attendance on theatrical first nights. They do nothing all Summer but talk about the plays that have gone. These people always get back to town in time for the early plays. Many of the regular habitués of first nights, however, will not be on hand for another month.

A cordial welcome will be due to-morrow night to Otis Skinner at Wallack's. He is an actor of refinement, force, and fervor, who has had plenty of experience, and received some of his artistic training in good schools, under Lawrence Barrett and Augustin Daly. Mr. Skinner's first notable triumph in New York was as young Paolo in George H. Boker's "Francesca da Rimini." He acted many rôles well at Daly's including Page, Lucentio, and Lysander in the Shakespeare revivals; he was an admirable Henry VIII. in Mme. Modjeska's revival of the last of Shakespeare's historical plays. His Hamlet, which has not been seen in Manhattan, is a portrayal of considerable merit.

To-morrow night he will present a drama founded on Robert Louis Stevenson's "Prince Otto," written by Mr. Skinner himself, in which he will bear the title rôle. The supporting actors will include Maud Durbin, (Mrs. Skinner,) George Nash, Percy Haswell, and Grace Filkins. The story of the piece is told as follows:

Prince Otto has married Seraphina, the daughter of a neighboring Duke. The marriage has been one of convenience, and the Prince, careless of the affairs of state, has relegated the right to rule his principality to the Princess. In the first act, showing the interior of a farmer's cottage, Prince Otto meets the Princess by accident and suddenly realizes that she is a very charming woman. After her departure for the palace, Prince Otto learns of a revolutionary plot, in which his Prime Minister is the leader.

In the second act, which is placed in the drawing room of the palace, there is a ball in progress. The Prince, returning unexpectedly, finds that one of his guests has been accused of being a spy and his effects are seized. The guest is ordered away by the Prince. In the third act (the council chamber) the Prince discloses the plot he learned of in the opening act and accuses the Prime Minister of being the prime factor in the plot. The Princess has been led by the Prime Minister, and he is in love with her. In the fourth act she realizes how foolish she has been in blindly following the advice of the Prime Minister. He declares his love, and when he persists in insulting her honor the Princess seizes a dagger from a convenient stand of arms and stabs him. The last act finds the Prince and Princess in the farmer's cottage, again reconciled and in love with each other.

Another new play of to-morrow night will be "All on Account of Eliza" at the Garrick Theatre. This comic piece, which is said to be not wholly farcical, was written for Clara Lipman and Louis Mann by Leo Dietrichstein. The scene is an American country village. The heroine is a city girl, who, compelled to work for her living, secures the post of village school teacher. The other protagonist is a broken-English School Trustee, who has a larger sense of humor, a better heart, and a funnier dialect than most of the country School Trustees of fiction.

Miss Elizabeth Carter shocks the rural dames by her city ways. They do not like her dress, her manners, or her songs. Actions of hers are absurdly misconstrued. At a meeting in the village store the women call for the new teacher's expulsion. The men, headed by the "President of der Poard of Drustees," take her part. At a meeting of the Trustees Eliza appears in her offending dress and sings the disliked songs. This wins the whole board to her support. Can Mr. Dietrichstein deny that he has read "The Spanish Student," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow? The teacher marries the head Trustee's son, and all ends happily.

Besides the two stars, the cast will include Edwin Nicander, W. F. Carroll, Charles Sturges, McArdle, the boy actor; Rose Beaudet, Christine Blessing, and Mrs. Eberle, who has so often portrayed the irate dame of American drama.

The Broadway Theatre will be reopened for the season to-morrow night, when Mr. William Young's dramatization of "Ben-Hur," which ran until the close of last season, will be put forward again with all its scenic splendor, its chariot race, and its camel. "Ben-Hur" will be kept on view five weeks. The title part will be taken by William Farnum, a statuesque young actor, new to New York. Emmet Corrigan, who appeared as Ben-Hur a part of last season, will be the new Simonides. Other changes in the cast will present Nellie Thorne, the young English actress, as Esther; Adele Block as Iras, Francis Kingdon as Balthasar, Harry Weaver, Jr., as Ilderim; Robert Elliot as Arrius, Francyn Roberts as Metellus, and John F. Cook as Malluch. Of last year's principals William S. Hart still plays Messala, Mabel Bert the mother of Hur, Adeline Adler Tirzah, Mary Shaw Amrah, and Robert Mansfield Sanballat.

At the Criterion Theatre to-morrow night Abby Sage Richardson and Grace L. Furniss's successful dramatization of "The Pride of Jennico," which held the stage there when the house was closed in the early Summer, will be acted with the original cast. James K. Hackett will resume the spirited rôle of the irrepressible hero, while Bertha Galland will be the charming heroine.

Annie Russell will begin her engagement at the Lyceum Theatre Wednesday night in the new and fanciful comedy by Robert Marshall, author of "His Excellency the Governor," entitled "A Royal Family." There can be no doubt that Miss Russell has a large and enthusiastic following. Nor can one doubt her possession of fine artistic intelligence or deny the rare charm that frequently pervades her acting.

She will be supported this season by Mrs. Gilbert and Charles Richman, both actors of large personal popularity; Lawrence d'Orsay, better known as a clever impersonator of agreeable fops; W. H. Thompson, the excellent "character" actor; Orrin Johnson, Ellie Wilton, Richard Bennett, and many others. "A Royal Family" had a long run last season at the Court Theatre in London. Here is a sketch of the plot:

To avert a war, the Crown Prince of Kurland has to be betrothed to the Princess of Arcadia. But she is a very spirited young lady, and refuses to be married "for geographical reasons." She is sweet and winsome, but she flouts her royal father and mother and grandmother and the Cabinet rather than submit to be "a political doll." There is a wily Cardinal, and he has "a little plan." He brings a young friend, a stranger from a foreign land, to Court. He is a simple Count, Bernadine. He throws his protégé and the Princess together. They grow to love each other, and everything is going along well until the Count asks for her hand. Then Angela feels that she owes some allegiance to the Crown, and the idea seizes her that she ought to marry the Crown Prince, and so prevent the impending war. This resolve causes complications, and it is not until the identity of Count Bernadine as the Crown Prince himself, who has come wooing in disguise, is revealed that the "happy ending" is reached.

Thursday night the new English operetta by Sir Arthur Sullivan and Capt. Basil Hood will be put forward at Daly's Theatre. Charles Frohman has brought over the entire English company from the Savoy Theatre. "The Rose of Persia" calls for exceptionally beautiful scenic pictures and dresses. The company includes John Le Hay, already popular here; Charles Angelo, Sidney Bracey, Stuart Hyatt, John Doran, Arthur Barry, Ruth Vincent, Hettice Lund, Isabel Dillon, Hilda Stephens, Amy Martin, Mary Cunningham, Doris Latour, Hetty Hertzfeld, Marguerite Trew, and Nell Meissener. A sketch of the plot of the operetta follows. The music is said to be in Sir Arthur's best vein:

Abu-El Hassan is a much-married man. We find him smoking the peaceful hubble-bubble in the moonlit court of his house and listening to the chatter of the comely damsels who call him lord and master.

I'm Abu-El-Hasan,
I'm neither sick nor sad:
A most contented man,
Though foolish persons think me mad!
The laziest of lives
I live in peace and plenty,
Surrounded by my wives,
Who number only five-and-twenty!
You'll find that five-and-twenty
Are practically plenty,
If you've a craze
To make your days
A dolce far niente!

Another wife
Might spoil the life,
Because, you see,
('Twixt you and me,)
She might have tricks
That would not mix
With dolce far niente!

Nothing delights Hassan so much as the company of the city's tag-rag and bobtail, and each evening he gathers around him in his mansion a motley crowd of beggars, much to the disgust of Dancing Sunbeam, his oldest wife, who longs to figure in an exalted social sphere. She states her position thus:

Oh, Life has put into my hands
His Bunch of Keys
And said: "With these
Do anything you please;
But only one door, understand,
Is not for thee—
Societee!
The key of gold will open wide that doorway.
But recollect, that one way isn't your way."

On this particular night, however, before Hassan's sturdy impostors come to eat and drink their fill, some other personages arrive. Of these the leader is Sultana Zubeydah, who, aided by three of her slaves, is masquerading as a dancing girl. The inquisitive eye of Yussef, a professional storyteller, discovers that the party are no more than amateurs. Hassan sees in them a means of affording entertainment to his tattered guests, and so before long the Sultana and her companions are singing and dancing for the delight of the crew of mendicants. The Sultana explains her impatience to get out of the palace and see the world in a song, which begins:

Through the night,
Neath my lattice,
Sighs the breeze,
Perfume laden,
As a lover to a maiden
Softly saying: "Come to me!
Here among the almond trees,
Where I wander, come to me!
Leave thy palace, O Sultana, it is Nature
calling thee."
I replying,
Softly sighing,
As a maid her love denying,
Answer: "Nay, it cannot be!"

Upon this royal freak retribution quickly follows, for a scheming priest appears, with instructions to bring before the Sultan examples of those guests who nightly hold revel beneath the eccentric Hassan's roof. He discovers something like the truth of the escapade and threatens to inform the Sultan of a circumstance which will not only cause the Sultana to be handed over to the royal executioner, but will also bring Hassan's head tumbling from his shoulders. There is much trembling all around. What is to become of them? Sunbeam tells them:

The Sultan's executioner,
The royal retributioner,
Will of course dispose of you
Without the slightest fuss;
You will p'raps be led
To a public place
By the hair of your head,
As a mark of disgrace;
Anyhow, you'll be dead
In a very short space,
But what will become of us?

The "us" is Hassan's twenty-five wives. As for Hassan, he resigns himself to his fate, but has to steep his senses in forgetfulness by taking a full dose of bhang.

So it happens that the Sultan, coming with his suite to the house, disguised as a dancing dervish, finds the whimsical Hassan under the exalting influence of the drug and almost convinced that he himself is the Sultan. His Majesty enters into the jest, and forthwith the stupefied man is borne off to the palace, while the Sultana and the companions of her frolic are left in doubt as to the punishment that will be theirs when the monarch learns all.

In due course the sleeper awakes amid new and splendid surroundings, and is hailed by the Court as Sultan. But this Oriental Christopher Sly is not permitted to wear his borrowed plumes long. Abdallah, the priest, appears and tells the Sultan the tale of the pretended dancing girls and the monarch quickly deposes Hassan from his high estate.

Naturally the talk is once more of punishment and beheadings. But the most clear witted of the Sultana's slaves tells a lie for her royal mistress. She it was who visited Hassan, but the object was merely to secure the finish of a brilliantly interesting tale which that gentleman was relating to her to be duly passed on to the Sultana.

"Well," says the Sultan, "I'll hear the story myself. Only let the ending by a happy one."

At first, sorely put to it to produce the necessary narrative, Hassan finally enables all the culprits to escape from their troubles. His Majesty insists upon a happy ending, so the crafty philanthropist begins to tell him the story of his own life, and thus an end as Gilbertian as it is dramatically satisfactory is reached. The story Hassan tells begins thus:

There was once a small street arab,
And his name I cannot tell.
But he lived in gutter-Persia,
Where street arabs always dwell.
And like little gutter-Persians,
(Every one and one in all,)
His spirits were elastic,
As an Indian rubber ball,
And all day long he sang a song,
A merry little ditty as he danced a cellar-flap.
The life I lead is all I need,
And I know no better—the lucky little chap.

The same evening (Thursday) the redecorated and remodeled music hall of Messrs. Weber & Fields will be opened for the season with much ado. "Fiddle-dee-dee" is the name of the new extravaganza, and it will include a bold burlesque called "Quo Vas Isa?" Few particulars of the quality and incidents of these entertainments have been given out, and few are needed to commend the show to the crowds who frequent this music hall. We may be sure beforehand that the scenic effects will be handsome, the costumes showy and expensive, the color combinations tasteful and harmonious, the new music by the unfailing Stromberg melodious and taking, the young women of the company springhtly and exceptionally comely.

In the matter of principals, the company is, indeed, a star organization, a group of the finest burlesque actors in the world. De Wolf Hopper, who might have been a great Shakespearean comedian if he had cared to try, steps out of comic opera to become one of the central figures of this group. The remarkably versatile Warfield, much abused Weber and ironical Fields, vociferous Kelley, and graceful, self-possessed Charles Ross remain. Lillian Russell, who is still the best known woman on our stage; Fay Templeton, a comic actress of uncommon skill; Bessie Clayton, the acrobatic dancer; pretty Josephine Allen, and a host of others will keep them company.

Saturday night Charles Frohman's comedians will appear in a deodorized version of the latest of the sensational French farces, "Les Maris de Leontine," at the Madison Square Theatre. Dainty Isabel Irving, transferred to this troupe from John Drew's company, will be sprightly and reprehensible Leontine, while E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams will be the husbands. One of these will be the divorced husband, the other the one who thinks he ought to have a divorce. It becomes the duty of Adolphe, husband No. 1, to advise the Baron, husband No. 2, not to divorce Leontine. For Leontine has a foolish habit of going back to Adolphe. Leontine is an "incorrigible." It is difficult to see what can be made of the farce in English, but the translation is said to be as devoid of offense as Hamlet's "Mousetrap" and to read and rehearse well. The three principal rôles are said to be capital acting parts. Holland as the Baron will be a young man again after a long interval.

In the same bill with "The Husbands of Leontine" will be a little play in three scenes, founded by Basil Hood on Hans Christian Andersen's pretty tale of "Ib and Little Christina." This is a touching and sentimental bit which was successfully produced in London by Martin Harvey. Holbrook Blinn, the California actor, who went to London with "The Cat and the Cherub," will have an important part, and other rôles will be taken by Jennie Eustace, Violet Halliday, Lores Grunn, and May Lambert. Capt. Hood divides his piece into "three panels," like a petit jury or a lop-sided door. It would do just as well if the "panels" were called scenes or episodes. The technical vocabulary of the stage is large enough now.

In the first scene the childish courtship of Ib and Little Christina is pictured. A mysterious woman wanderer calls at the cottage and gives Ib three magic nuts, two of which confer wealth and luxury. These Ib gives to Christina, and after an interval of fifteen years we find her sought in marriage by a rich innkeeper's son. Christina comes and asks the consent of her old playmate to the marriage, and he gives it sadly but affectionately. The union turns out unhappily, and Christina dies, leaving behind her another little Christina, whom Ib, like Silas Marner, takes to his heart as his only consolation.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

TERRACE GARDEN.—The detachment from the Twenty-second Regiment Band renders nightly a programme which apparently is thoroughly enjoyed by the patrons of this garden.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The second week of the season at this house will be devoted to Mrs. Burnett's play "A Lady of Quality," with Eugenia Blair in the rôle of Mistress Clorinda Wildairs.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman has somewhat changed his plans regarding this house, and instead of giving "Brother Officers" part of the week he will give the play the entire week, which abandons the idea of reviving "Lord and Lady Algy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack continues as popular as ever with the patrons of this house, who attend his nightly performances of "The Rebel" in large crowds. In response to many requests for his last year's song success, "The Story of the Rose," he will introduce it the present week.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—New songs and jokes will enliven the minstrels on the Casino Roof Garden this week, while Mlle. Anna will show several new poses that are said to be of a decidedly artistic character. George K. Fortescue still continues to be the star of "The Casino Boy," assisted by Anna Laughlin, Countess von Hatzfeldt, and Gilbert Gregory.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Harlem vaudeville patrons will find a most pleasing programme this week. Lockhart's baby elephants are a special feature of the bill. Others in the long programme are Gertrude Haynes and her twenty choir boys, Howard and Bland, musical comedy; Orlskany Trio, Maud Amber, Brooks brothers, Green and Werner, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The second week of the season will offer an aggregation of vaudeville artists commonly called the Ramblers who will present the skit entitled "The Man Behind the Guns," in addition to an excellent olio, which is made up of Raymond and Clark, Lida Dexter, Bonita and Grace, La Rue, Burke Brothers, the three Dunbar sisters, and Dora Devere.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Labor Day visitors at this house will find a clever array of vaudeville features at this resort. Henry Lee will impersonate "Great Men, Past and Present." Others are Louise Wilmis Hepner, three Gardner brothers, musical comedy; Terry and Elmer, Herbert and Willing, Aurie Dagwell, Barry and Halvers, three Droles, kalatechnoscope, showing new moving pictures, and many others.

VENETIAN TERRACE GARDEN, VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin moving prizefight pictures will be retained on the programme this week, and in addition eight new acts are presented, which include Lell. C. Clerise and Lellot; Charles T. Aldrich, Ellis and Allene, Speck brothers, the two Eskimos; Webbe and Hassan, George Fuller Golden, Johnson Brothers, Hayes and Healy, Barthe, Gallop, and Cassandra.

EDEN MUSEE.—A new wax figure was placed on exhibition yesterday representing the negro, Arthur Harris, who is now in the Tombs as the alleged murderer of Policeman Thorpe. The figure occupies what is called the dungeon cell in the Chamber of Horrors, and represents the negro sitting at a table. There are many other new attractions at the Musée, including an entire series of moving pictures just received, which will be shown hourly afternoon and evening, in addition to the daily concerts.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—Although the last theatrical performance of the season will take place to-morrow evening, the season at this resort will not terminate, as all the other attractions will remain. Fanciulli's Seventy-first Regiment Band will give free afternoon and evening concerts in the auditorium. The Palm Garden Orchestra will also perform during dinner hours, and Pain's fireworks and spectacle, "Fujiyama," will be seen every evening except Sunday.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Broadway will have its first morning performance to-morrow, when the doors will open at 10 A. M. The stars of the programme are Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, in their latest farce, "A Close Call," and Press Eldridge, the black-face jester. Others are Willis family, J. F. Crosby and Inez Forman, in the comedietta, "A Duplicate Husband"; Howard and Bland, musical comedy; La Belle Rita, two Lamonts, John T. Ray, Collins and Hardt, and the kalatechnoscope.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Marie Wainwright will be the leading attraction this week, and with her company will produce a new one-act play called "Lady Dye's Escapade." The remaining part of the bill contains an act by Prelli's performing dogs, Miss Maybelle Claire will recite poems with illustrations, Miss Mai Myota will render soprano selections, Grapewin and Chance remain another week, changing their sketch to "A Miniature Pair." Others are Louise Dresser, Almont and Dumont, Howard Thurston, and the Bright Brothers.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The assemblage of vaudeville talent which will be seen this week will include the Rossow midgets, Miss Marguerite Cornille, Nat M. Wills, Prof. Marwig's doll ballet, Pat and Mattie Rooney, Allewai's trained monkeys, Everhardt, the hoop roller; the Colinis, the Morello troupe, Elfie Fay, Ernest Hogan, Miss Louise Gunning, the Fantzer Trio, and many more. This evening the first testimonial of the organization known as the White Rats of America will be given on the roof garden, and a very lengthy and interesting programme has been arranged.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Labor Day will be observed with an unusually lengthy programme, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing until 11 P. M. The features of the bill are Bert Coote and company in the laughable farce, "Supper for Two"; Manning and Prevost, in acrobatic antics of a grotesque character; Albert Guille, the tenor; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde, in the comedietta, "Bill Toddle's Reception"; Ben Harney trio, Cooke and Clinton, John D. Gilbert, monologist; Alexander Heindl, 'cello player; Mudge and Morton, and the kalatechnoscope, with new moving pictures.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Wu Ching Mah, the Chinese Boxer dwarf, who was placed on exhibition last Monday, has proved so successful an attraction that his engagement has been indefinitely extended. The chief novelty which will be added to the bill this week will be Harry Harrison, known as the "Human Ostrich." Among the numerous other attractions will be seen Prince Ishmael's Hindu Fakirs, presenting all his Hindu tricks, the "Basket Trick," the Lees, with their mysterious cabinet; Kansas Kid and Trixie, expert rifle shots; Panahaska's trained birds, John Darrington, the living skeleton, and others. In the theatre there will be a capable double company of vaudeville performers.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The following announcement is sent out by Mr. Charles Manners, 15 King Street, Portman Square, London: "The Moody Manners Grand Opera Company has finally decided to offer two prizes for the best operas composed and submitted for competition, one prize for a Britisher, and another for a foreigner. The prize is to be £250 each, the check to be paid over on the day of production, and in addition to this sum 10 per cent. of the net receipts. For this the opera is to become the sole property of the company. The opera is to be written for a full company—principals, orchestra, and chorus—and play for a full evening's entertainment. Conditions and details are being drawn up and will be made public shortly."

Mme. Schumann-Heink will inaugurate the concert season in this city with a recital in conjunction with Miss Leonora Jackson, in Carnegie Hall, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 11, under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.

The Kaltenborn Concerts continue at the St. Nicholas Garden. Wagner's music will prevail on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights. This evening's programme is as follows:

Overture, "Ocean"....Gade
Snowflakes....Bendel
Trumpet solo, "Inflammatus," (from "Stabat Mater")....Rossini
Mr. Schmidt.
Ballet music, "Feramors," (3 parts)..Rubinstein
Aria, "Samson et Dalila"....Saint-Saens
Miss Biedermann.
Symphonic poem, "Les Préludes"....Liszt
Overture, "William Tell"....Rossini
Andante, 5th Symphony....Beethoven
Songs, "Dein"....Bohm
"Bolero"....Denza
Miss Biedermann.
Selection, "Chimes of Normandy"..Planquette
March, "The Virginia"....L. Tiechmann

Mr. Rudolf Aronson has returned from Europe, whither he went to complete the arrangements for the tour of Edouard Strauss and his orchestra, which will begin at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 20.

It is quite true that Boito's opera, "Nero," is going to be produced at La Scala, but the long-expected event will not come off, as seems to be generally imagined in the course of the approaching season. That season will be the last of the series which has been given under the management of a syndicate, which will be succeeded in the direction of the Milanese Opera House by a certain wealthy and distinguished Italian nobleman—the head of the great ducal family of Visconti. His first proceeding will be to mount, by arrangement with the firm of Ricordi & Co., the "Nerone" of his friend, Arrigo Boito, which can fairly claim to be regarded as the longest and best "Nerone" opera on record. The preparations for the production of this work (which is said to have been begun over thirty years ago) will occupy the whole of the Autumn of 1901, and the initial representation will probably take place early in the January of 1902.

At the Wagner Festival at Baireuth next year Herr Siegfried Wagner will take a larger share in the musical direction than ever, and the company will, to a considerable extent, be formed of young and presumably fresh-voiced singers, some of whom are already being trained at Baireuth. Dr. Richter will, it is understood, direct a few performances, but Herr Motti will not take part. Herr Levi is dead, and at most of the performances the baton will be wielded by young Siegfried. It has now been decided that Tristan und Isolde will, after all, not be done, five representations being given instead of "Der Fliegende Holländer." The Baireuth stage mechanicians will thus have an opportunity of demonstrating a method of working the phantom ship without the necessity of displaying a party of stage carpenters, pulling at her with ropes from the bottom of the sea. There will also be two cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at Baireuth, and seven performances of "Parsifal."

Verdi has been asked to write another requiem in honor of the murdered King Humbert. The veteran has excused himself on the plea of his great age. But it is still hoped and believed that he will undertake the work. If not, Mascagni will compose it.

Signor Mascagni has now officially announced in the Tribuna that his new opera, "Maschere," will be produced on Jan. 17, simultaneously at Rome, Milan, and Venice. The prologue, which this time is recited, not sung, will be spoken in each city by an eminent Italian actor, probably Novelli, Leigheb, or Benini.

Signor de Lucia, the tenor, has been appointed impresario of the celebrated Teatro San Carlo, Naples. Singers frequently become opera managers. M. Gailhard of the Paris Grand Opéra and his chief assistant, M. Capoul, are instances in point, for both were former singers at Covent Garden. Angelo Neumann, now one of the leading operatic managers of the Continent, was likewise originally an operatic vocalist.

Messrs. Neilson, Bowles, and Nell Forsyth, from Covent Garden, lately went to Wiesbaden to inspect the Opera House, which is supposed to have the best stage machinery in the world. The Covent Garden syndicate has voted £20,000 for a stage which should be even superior to that of Wiesbaden. But now comes the news that the Emperor William has granted 600,000 marks (£30,000) for the improvement and enlargement of the Wiesbaden Opera, and to build new paint rooms and wardrobe, so that the whole of the stage can be utilized. Britannia may rule the waves, but the Kaiser is evidently determined that Germany shall not take second place in operatic matters.

Herr Bartholf Senff, who has just died at Leipsic at the fine old age of eighty-two, was the founder and for more than fifty years the editor of the well-known German musical periodical, the Signale für die Musikalische Welt, and was also a famous music publisher. He published most of Rubinstein's great works, including five of his operas; and he also issued from his house at Leipsic some of Brahms's earlier compositions, and a few of the later works of Mendelssohn and Schumann. Among his more important publications may likewise be mentioned the whole of the songs of Schubert, in twenty volumes, edited by Julius Rietz. The house was founded in 1850, but seven years earlier he had started the Signale, which was supposed to be the great German authority in musical news, although, perhaps, judged by modern standards, the news was at times rather belated. For a long time Dr. von Bülow contributed his smartly written letters to the Signale, while another famous contributor was Herr C. F. Pohl, its correspondent in Vienna. Ferdinand Hiller, Richard Pohl, Stockhausen, Marchesi, and Bernsdorff (who was acting editor) were also members of the literary staff. Herr Senff was greatly respected, and was, indeed, the friend of most of the eminent German musicians of the past half-century.

Yale University has done a dignified and laudable thing by associating its musical department with the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. The university thus takes under its protection the musical life of the city, and affords its musical department a wider scope for the spread of culture in the tonal art. Prof. Horatio W. Parker, head of the department of music at Yale, is a sound musician and a composer of distinction. With the weight of the university's influence behind him, he will be able as conductor of the symphony orchestra to accomplish even more in the future than he has in the past.

Answer to a Correspondent.

M. J. B.—In round numbers, Metropolitan Opera House, 2,500; Carnegie Hall, 3,000. "Aims" is the way Mme. Eames pronounces it herself.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The State rifle team to represent New York at the Sea Girt rifle meeting the present week will take up its headquarters at Sea Girt to-day at the Beach House. It is one of the most promising teams ever selected from the Guard, and its organization by Col. N. B. Thurston could not have been better planned. In its practice, the team has shown that it is an exceptionally strong one, and every hope is entertained that it will prove a winner. It will compete in the Hilton trophy match, which will be shot for next Wednesday, and in the inter-State match, which will be shot for on Thursday next. In the twenty-one competitions which have been held for the Hilton trophy, New York has won four, the last time they came out winners being in 1891. The best record is that of 1,097 points, made by the team from the District of Columbia in 1895.

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The distances to be shot over are 200, 500, and 600 yards. Teams of twelve men, each man firing seven shots at each distance. The following shows the winners of the Hilton trophy contest, with aggregate score, since the first contest in 1878:

	Score.		Score.
1878—New York	1,044	1888—Massachusetts	1,060
1879—New York	1,043	1889—Massachusetts	1,057
1880—Div. of Missouri, U. S. A.	1,023	1890—Dist. of Col.	1,017
1881—New York	911	1891—New York	1,065
1882—Pennsylvania	966	1892—Pennsylvania	1,056
1883—Michigan	1,066	1893—Dist. of Col.	1,056
1884—Div. of Atlantic, U. S. A.	1,018	1894—Pennsylvania	1,068
1885—Div. of Atlantic, U. S. A.	997	1895—Dist. of Col.	1,097
1886—Massachusetts	1,044	1896—Div. of Missouri, U. S. A.	1,010
1887—Massachusetts	1,064	1897—New Jersey	1,099

It will be seen from the above that New York, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia tie in the number of times of winning the trophy, each of them having four wins to its credit.

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In the inter-State military match, open to teams of twelve men each, firing ten shots per man, at 200 and 500 yards, there have been twenty-four competitions. The following shows the winning team, with aggregate score, since the match began.

	Score.		Score.
1888—Massachusetts	1,047	1888—No meeting.	
1889—Massachusetts	1,045	1890—Dist. of Col.	1,006
1890—New York	986	1897—Massachusetts	1,014
1876—Connecticut	829	1898—Massachusetts	1,024
1878—New York	974	1885—Pennsylvania	1,014
1880—New Jersey	959	1884—Pennsylvania	1,045
1891—New York	1,026	1883—Michigan	1,013
1892—Pennsylvania	1,051	1882—Pennsylvania	980
1893—Dist. of Col.	1,027	1881—New York	921
1894—New Jersey	1,044	1879—New York	1,010
1895—Georgia	1,043	1877—California	995
1896—Georgia	1,049	1875—New York	864
1897—Georgia	1,107		

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The following comprise the New York team and substitutes:

Sergt. George H. Doyle, Company H, Seventy-first Regiment.
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Company E, Twelfth Regiment.
Corp. H. Daube, Company B, Seventy-first Regiment.
Private F. M. Dardingkiller, Company E, Twelfth Regiment.
Capt. L. L. Clarke, Adjutant, Seventy-first Regiment.
Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, Company I, Seventh Regiment.
First Sergt. John Lensher, Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment.
Lieut. L. Haseltine, Thirteenth Separate Company.
Private H. J. Westwood, Company F, Seventy-fourth Regiment.
Privats A. B. Van Heusen, Company B, Twelfth Regiment.
Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie, N. C. S., Twelfth Regiment.
Lieut. R. Byars, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment.
Capt. J. P. Fowler, Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment.
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Company F, Seventh Regiment.
First Sergt. C. M. Smith, Company B, Twelfth Regiment.

The team is under the direction of Lieut. Col. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff, who, being himself one of the best shots in the Guard, is capable of giving the team the advantage of excellent coaching. The Adjutant of the team is Capt. William H. Palmer of the Seventh Regiment.

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Upon the invitation of Lieut. Cohn of the Twenty-second Regiment, the members of Company H will have an outing to-day on the Sound on the steamer Eloise, which has been chartered by the Lieutenant for the occasion. There will be a liberal supply of seasonable refreshments, and ladies will be of the party. The start will be made from Long Island City, and it is the intention to make a stop at Fort Schuyler, at which post the company performed garrison duty during the Spanish-American war. The company is already planning a number of entertainments to be given during the coming drill season. Company K will probably go on a trip down the Bay on a yacht Sunday, Sept. 16, and a committee is now looking into the matter. The outing will be under the auspices of the members constituting the Neptune Club of the company, who organized a very successful outing early in the season.

Capt. Lilliendahl of Company C has nominated Private John F. Hearne for Sergeant.

The members of Company G, which visited Long Branch Aug. 25, are loud in their praises for the good time they had and the hospitality they received at the hands of Asst. Adjt. Gen. O'Donahue of the Fifth Brigade.

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Company I, Seventh Regiment, will hold an election next Thursday night for Second Lieutenant, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieut. H. V. Keep. Lieut. Keep has an enviable record during his fifteen years of service, and was very popular. His successor, it is understood, will be First Sergt. B. B. McAlpin.

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The following members of the Seventh Regiment constitute the regimental rifle team to shoot at Creedmoor in the annual Fall matches: Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.; Lieut. H. V. D. Black, B; Corp. A. Balthasar, C; Private W. N. Bavier, C; Private D. C. Meyer, C; Corp. E. S. Coy, D; Private W. B. Short, E; Corp. A. E. Wells, E; Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, F; Sergt. W. Perkins, F; Sergt. A. Stevens, G; Capt. J. Underwood, G; Lieut. H. E. Crall, G; Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., G; First Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, I, and Sergt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., I.

First Sergt. E. C. Robinson has been selected as coach, and Sergt. W. H. Evans, G, and Private W. M. Phillips, D, as spotters.

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The Twelfth Regiment, in the first day's practice for experts at Creedmoor, qualified twenty-nine men, an unusually large number. Sergt. C. H. Smith of Company E, with 40 points, and Sergt. W. S. Lamb of Company E, with 45 points, out of a possible 50, qualified as experts while practicing with the State rifle team, and their qualifications were not previously announced.

Company E will spend to-day and to-morrow at City Island, making their headquarters at the Macedonian Hotel. The time will be varied by skirmish drills and recreation. The committee in charge of the outing is Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Allen, Corp. J. M. Pione, Corp. George Magee, First Sergt. David Shearer, Lance Corp. J. D. Van Epps, and Private John Dix. Foot races and a swimming match are among the sports on the programme.

First Sergt. Godfrey of Company C has taken his discharge after six years' service. He has an excellent record for duty, and served in the volunteer regiment during the war with Spain. Sergt. Near, another Spanish-American war veteran, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the company by Capt. Huston.

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In the Ninth Regiment Col. Morris a few nights since, at an informal entertainment of Company E, surprised the men by making a speech in which he expressed his pride in the successful way the company was going to the front. The Colonel was heartily cheered when he concluded.

In Company H the question of a successor to ex-Capt. Young is hanging fire. Among the possible candidates are mentioned ex-Capt. Christianson, now on the supernumerary list, and Lieut. Parker, now commanding the company.

A former member of the company has presented Company A with a fine bound copy of Leslie's History of the Spanish-American War. Lieut. J. J. Walsh of Company A, has passed the Board.

Corp. Charles H. Osborn, now of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, visited his old company, B, of the Ninth Regiment, the other evening, and described to his former comrades life in the United States regular army. He is now with a detachment at David's Island.

Col. Morris, after a vacation trip to the Northern Woods, resumed command of the regiment Monday night.

Sergt. Morris L. Weecoe is mentioned for Second Lieutenant of Company E. He served with the regiment in the Spanish War as Sergeant in that company.

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Company L of the Fourteenth Regiment has unanimously elected First Sergt. William J. Wilson Second Lieutenant. He served with the volunteer regiment during the Spanish-American War, and has a commendable record. After the election Lieut. Wilson invited the company and a number of officers of the regiment to a collation. Among those present were Major Mitchell; Capt. Wagner, Lieut. Kimball, Capt. Stevenson, Lieut. McNamara, Surgeon Mullin, and Capt. Berger.

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The committee of Company C of the Seventy-first Regiment to arrange for a reunion and anniversary of the muster in of the company has nearly perfected the arrangements. The event will be held in October next, and at some convenient place on Staten Island. Quite a number of members of the regiment will take part in a theatrical performance to be given at the Star Theatre. They will represent United States soldiers. Company A has several armory entertainments in view for the coming drill season, which promises to be a lively one. Company I still maintains its reputation as the athletic company of the regiment, and at the recent tournament at Long Branch was the only company in the regiment to win prizes in the athletic events, and carried off more of them than any other regiment.

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Second Battery, Brevet Major David Wilson, will be at Van Cortlandt Park to-day and to-morrow, where it will execute some interesting manoeuvres. The camp was established last night, and is known as Camp Reilly, in honor of the late Capt. Henry J. Reilly, Fifth United States Artillery, killed at Peking, China, a few days ago. At 2:30 this afternoon there will be a mounted drill, which will prove a great attraction to those who delight in artillery movements of a high order. The battery will assemble for annual inspection and muster and also for review at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Major Wilson says that the officers and members of the battery will be pleased to welcome their friends during the encampment.

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Several organizations in the Second Brigade have made arrangements to spend to-day and to-morrow out of town on various outings. The Fourth Division of the Second Naval Battalion has gone on a cruise on board the converted yacht Aileen. Company C of the Twenty-third Regiment has gone on a visit to Saratoga Springs, and Company B has pitched camp on some private grounds at Freeport, L. I. Battery H, Thirteenth Regiment, has gone to Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

WILD FOWL IN THE NORTHWEST

Hunters Gathering in Minnesota and the Dakotas—Exceptional Abundance of Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1.—Several parties of "chicken" and quail hunters who go to the stubble fields in private cars, with all of the comforts of home, have passed through St. Paul during the week, impatient to be on the ground at the opening of the season, and, perchance, get in a few shots before the season actually opens.

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

If women had objected in the first place to the shirtwaist man for his usurpation of her stand-by in wearing apparel, she would not have had the heart to say a word these last hot, muggy August days. But women do not object to the masculine shirtwaist. They are flattered to think that man, proud man, who has said things about the feminine half of creation adopting masculine styles, should at last give positive proof of the superior sense and judgment shown by women in dressing. But when it comes to shirtwaists for the dinner, when women are in evening dress, that is another thing. Women have shown their pre-eminent good sense in dressing for the evening as at other times. When they are to exercise, as at a ball in a crowded, overheated room, or when they are to partake of an elaborate heat-producing dinner they dress for the occasion, giving their lungs perfect freedom, their low-cut gowns keeping the throat and chest cool and comfortable. The décolletée dress coat and shirt may not be exactly practicable; it does not appeal to the aesthetic sense, but before the masculine shirtwaist can appear in polite society in the evening it must change its characteristics. There can be a rehabilitation of the elaborate dress shirt of a century or more ago, with perhaps a turn-over, starchless collar edged with lace or a ruffle in place of the high stock, the elaborate frills down the front, as much embroidery as may be desired, and, if the neck is cut low and the garment is worn without or with a light elaborate coat, there is a sensible garment. Then in the near future every second-hand clothing shop in town will have a sign in its window, "Gents' second-hand low-cut dress waists to rent here." When this sign of established popularity is to be seen, mankind will have been emancipated at last from the ugly and antiquated dress suit.

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It has taken a clever Brooklyn man to originate a good idea in houses. It has not been carried into effect as yet, but it will be soon, and families about to take up residence in the suburbs of Brooklyn and who wish privacy and a reasonable rent had better send in their applications. This man is to put up a two-family house, one family to have the second floor and one the lower, while the two families will share the top floor together. But a great many people object seriously to sharing their front door with even the most amiable of neighbors, and as for "sitting on the stoop," a favorite Summer amusement of good Brooklynites, there is no chance for it at all. How can one take one's friends out on a stoop shared with another family, even if there is room? Usually one family monopolizes the stoop, and the other family, if it is resigned to that, finds it thoroughly uncomfortable to face the assembled first-floor family in going in or out. The Brooklyn man with an idea is going to avoid all that. He is building his house on the corner of the street, and he is to have two entrances and two stoops, equally desirable, one on one street and one on the other. It is a great scheme and the Brooklyn man is patting himself jubilantly on the back for having thought of it.

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A waiter on one of the Fall River boats the other morning received one of the most original tips on record. It was not an easily pocketable tip, and he did not take it immediately. Whether he did ultimately and whether he appreciated it none of the passengers remained in the dining room long enough to know. It was the toast-and-tea woman who gave the tip. She is a woman who is not much in evidence in these days of out-door exercise and good appetites, but this must surely have been an "old" woman. She was not old as to years, but she was one of the women who like good tea, and like it made properly. When she came to the dining room she brought her hand satchel with her and gave her order to the waiter, a pot of boiling water and toast. She made the tea in her tea cup, and after this frugal repast—she may have been subject to seasickness—she was about to leave the table when it apparently occurred to her that she should remember the waiter. She sat down again, drew an empty tumbler to her, opened her bag, and took out her package of tea, poured a good "drawing" into it, and handed it to him. "If you like good tea, there is some for you," she said. There is nothing to which a colored waiter is not equal. This one was a dignified, middle-aged man, and he received the tea without a smile and set it back on the table next to the proverbial steamboat dining-room castor. He may have taken it later, or it may have gone to flavor the water for the Long Island Sound fishes. Scientists say that as good tea can be made with cold water as with hot if it is allowed to stand long enough.

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Accounts of social affairs abroad in which the Duchess of Marlborough (Consuelo Vanderbilt) is mentioned tell of her wearing "a great bunch" or "a big knot of pink Malmaisons." These are exquisite carnations which are a specialty of Blenheim Castle. Florist say that carnations are the coming flower, and these wonderful Malmaisons would seem to prove it. They are as large as many roses, and, with beautiful curled petals, look, many of them, more like roses than pinks. They are exquisite flowers in many colors, and each seems more beautiful than the other. At the last exhibition of flowers at the Eden Musée a number of blossoms of the Malmaisons were shown, flowers from cuttings from Blenheim and given to the New York possessor by the young Duchess. The carnation is so durable that it is a delightful flower to wear, and its fragrance is not overpowering.

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If any woman happens to swallow a collar button, she may possess her soul in peace and quietness for any interior disturbance it will occasion if it does not make itself felt aggressively. Of course it is aggravating to lose the button, but one doctor at least says that is the worst trouble that will be likely to result. This great discovery was made by a city girl who was having the usually good times that city girls are supposed to have during the torrid months. She is not a scientific young woman, and her investigations were made inadvertently. She was dressing one morning, and, to make sure that when she wanted her collar button it would be where she could find it, she put it in her mouth. Perhaps that was not the most sensible thing to do, especially as this collar button was one with an adjustable head, and some, way, she never knew just how, before she was conscious of it, that collar button head had been swallowed. She would have been angry at losing it if awful thoughts of appendicitis and no one knows what not had not come into her head. As the innocent grapeseed can work harm, what might not a collar button do, and then as it was metal, it might corrode, and how was danger of blood poisoning, and no one knows what else. The girl first did not think of all these possible evils. They and many more were suggested, one at a time, by the members of the family and friends, as they gradually assembled, and by the time they had all given every possible diagnosis of a collar-button head in the interior of a lively young woman, the young woman herself was in a pretty bad way. The only thing to do was to harness the horse and drive post haste up to town for the doctor. Then, of course, the doctor, not foreseeing serious events of this kind, had gone off for a day's pleasure himself and would not be back until late at night. There was nothing to do but to wait, and it was hardly worth while, for when the doctor came he did not think a surgical operation was necessary or that there was anything very much out of the way in swallowing collar buttons if there were others to be borrowed in the family.

"It will not do you a bit of harm, my dear," he said in a fatherly way, after he had been asked separately regarding each and every one of the different things the members of the family and friends thought might happen to the young woman. "The acids of the stomach will dissolve that little bit of metal in no time, and you will never have a particle of trouble with it."

But it was a weak and tired girl who was driven home that night. She was all right the next morning, however, but now she has developed an abnormal appetite, for reading stories of sword and junk swallowers, for she feels that if she could suffer as great mental torture as she did from an innocent little collar button which she did not even feel when it went down, their tortures must be something worth telling about.

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They were discussing the conversational powers of the two-year-old in the dining room the other day. They are really worth discussing, for it would seem that there was never a small boy of two who could talk so plainly, so well, or with so much sense. Every one had put in a word of commendation, when the five-year-old felt that it was his turn to make comment.

"He talks too much for his age, and that's right," he remarked, with great scorn. And as a tendency to excessive use of his tongue is one of the older small boy's weaknesses, the remark was received with an appreciation he could not altogether understand.

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A woman started out the other day with a five-dollar gold piece in her purse and change enough to get her down town. There she was to make a few purchases and obtain the change for her return carfare. But she made a call before visiting the shops, was delayed, and decided to return directly home without thinking once of her helpless condition, with nothing smaller in her purse than that five-dollar gold piece. She was in the car before she remembered. Then she told the conductor.

"If you will stop the car," she said, "I will get out, for I intended to do some shopping, anyway."

"Oh, don't get out," said a woman who sat beside her and had overheard the explanation. "Let me pay your fare." But in the meantime the conductor had decided that he could take the gold piece.

"But the offer was very pleasant," says the woman of the gold piece as she tells the story, "and made with such evident sincerity that if the conductor could not have made the change I should have accepted it. It was one of those pleasant little courtesies that one does not meet often, but which are a genuine pleasure."

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Manila is not a place in which to grow beautiful, it seems. A naval officer who has spent much time there says that the women, and even young girls, seem to grow old and faded from day to day from the effects of the climate. In the northern part of the Philippines he found it very comfortable, but he had nothing to say of the advantages of living in Manila, and was constantly glad that his wife and family were not there to suffer from the ill effects.

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"No," said the man, talking of traveling, "you will never find me traveling or going anywhere, for that matter, with a revolver. I gave mine away a number of years ago with a devout feeling of thankfulness that it had not been the cause of endless reproach to me. I had been up the Hudson with my wife, and on the return trip I had in my mind the stories that I had recently heard of sneak thieves who had been robbing passengers on the boat. I did not know that I had paid special attention to them, but in the middle of the night, when a little noise at the window wakened me, I knew at once that those sneak thieves were in the room, and with one bound—I couldn't have done it if I had tried at another time—I landed on the floor from the upper berth with my hands on the throat of the thief at the window. I held on so tightly that my victim couldn't make a sound, and you can imagine how horrified I was to find that I had nearly strangled my wife. If I had had a pistol I would certainly have shot her, and the first opportunity I had after that I gave mine away. They are dangerous things to carry."

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A woman who likes pretty and dainty things is making a collection of sweet-grass baskets. This is not a show collection, for she uses every one. She has handkerchief baskets, glove baskets, thread baskets, and baskets for any purpose that any one could imagine, all made of the sweet grass, and she is also making a collection in the same way for her sister. There is hardly a place that can be visited, particularly a Summer resort of any kind, where these baskets are not to be found, and by getting one now and again she has a good collection and pleasant associations with them.

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One woman has had the ambition of her life gratified this Summer. She has all her life wanted to paint, and this Summer she has been painting. She isn't an artist, and she has not been painting landscapes or sea views or even flowers on fancy work—she has been painting fences. That is the kind of painting she has always longed to do ever since for the first time, when she was a little girl, she saw the painter's big brush dipped into the sticky liquid and then the paint put on with big splashes of the brush, back and forth. This year the family bought a house at the seaside, and the paterfamilias at once, in his long vacation, took upon himself the task of putting it in order, as an economical householder should. It is as much fun for a man to fix up the outside of his house as it is for a woman to create things for the inside. But when it came to painting the fence the woman took her turn. She had a whole little inside strip given her to do. She had the beatified expression that an artist might wear as she painted. While she was at work a woman neighbor came along.

"Isn't it fun!" she exclaimed in envious tones.

"Yes," said the woman on the inside of the fund, going on with her work the dreamy, beatified expression intensified

"this is our own house and I can do just as I please, and I have always wanted to do this all my life," and the brush went back and forth regularly with a soft swish in which there seemed to be a note of absolute contentment, and the criss-cross lines, as the painter worked on, had an easy-going charm of their own.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The wax show ladies in the shop windows have on their woolen jackets. It is one of the surest signs of the approach of Fall.

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A week or more will bring in a large influx of Fall goods. There are signs of them already, but only in detached lots. The season of bargains is not yet over, and the woman who has arrived home from her Summer vacation too early need not bemoan her fate and the warm weather. It is a good thing to be a woman. One can always go out and buy something and be happy. The wise woman is buying Summer underwear, which is now selling at reduced prices. It is one of the best times in the whole year to buy odds and ends of ribbons for fancy work for the holidays, and they are so pretty and cheap. Pretty little hand embroidered and Mexican drawn work doilies are cheap, and they are pretty for gifts to the woman who does not do her own fancy work or handy for one's own use.

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The woman who wished while she was traveling this Summer that she could remember at the proper time to buy herself a convenient little traveling cup has the best of opportunities now. There is the little metal cup which closes into a small compass. Some of the most convenient have handles which detach at the lower end, and when not in use can be bent over and turned back into the cup, out of the way. They are a great convenience, as the woman who has used the cups without handles knows well. But these cups hold only a swallow, and many people like a glass better. There are the tall glasses which hold enough water to be worth while and which are inclosed in tall little baskets, like miniature clothes hampers, with attached covers. They are light, and though they take up a little more room they are worth it.

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Picnickers have been using the most delightful of picnic sets this Summer. That is for table cloths and napkins. They are of crêpe paper, white, with pretty little marine scenes upon them, done artistically in blue wash, and they are altogether the most attractive things of the kind that have ever been used. They come in sets like a regulation table cloth and napkins, a dozen napkins and one tablecloth in a heavy envelope, 25 cents, or a set of five tablecloths and a hundred napkins in a box for $1.50. The tablecloths are small, about three feet square, and the prettiest things in the world for any kind of a picnic or veranda luncheon.

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Every picnicker knows of and uses the ordinary Japanese napkins. They range in price anywhere from 25 cents to, yes, to $5 a hundred. Howard Gould had some of the five-dollar ones on his yacht Niagara this Summer, and other yachtsmen have used them. They are made of a fine, heavy crêpe paper, almost like silk, with a design of rope, anchor, oars, boat hooks, &c., in sepia tints around the edge and inside rows of the different yacht club signals in colors. The other napkins show all sorts of floral designs with which the average person is familiar. Some of them are the genuine Japanese and others Japanese napkins of domestic manufacture.

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Those shiny new cents set in gold bands under glass, as lucky pennies, have made their way into cuff links, one penny for each link, with a plain button at the other side. They cost only 25 cents. Gold? Well, perhaps not solid, but they would undoubtedly wear as long as any one might wish.

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Plaids of all kinds are to be seen in the shops, and the woman who gets a real Scotch plaid waist must get one with the Scotch thistle on the gilt buttons. The plaids come in the soft, stylish, dull shades, and, of course, in the beautiful blues and greens that it is hard to resist. The wash flannels in a fine French goods show the soft combinations of blue or pink with tan or soft brown, heliotrope with green, and pink and olive.

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Those Russian cottons of the nature of cretonnes are some of the most attractive goods that have been shown for decorating purposes—particularly when they come in the genuine Russian designs and combinations of colors, the rich Russian reds and blues. They make delightful cushion covers.

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Women are not tiring of those charming little boleros, yokes, and collars with applications of heavy lace upon cloth of gold, the gold not in a barbaric quantity, but giving enough of a glimmer to suggest richness.

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Oh, the funny big sleeves that are appearing on the new long coats! Funny big, bulging affairs, but brought in at the wrist in something like a cuff. Well, they will be easy to slip on if the dress sleeves do not develop with them.

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Cocque feathers are to be seen on some of the model hats that are arriving. There is something very attractive about these feathers to most women. Of course, they do not belong to the restricted feathers, but then some women have drawn a strong line and will not wear feathers of any kind. But those delightful cocque feathers are enough to make a woman who has sworn off swear on again. Deep maroon velvet and deep marcon velvet roses are seen on other hats, and there is no richer color in velvet.

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The veil that has the name "Marlborough" attached is called not the Marlborough veil, but the Marlborough dot. There is good reason for it, for there is usually one dot to a veil, and it is conspicuous enough to require a name for itself.

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Crocheting is not a lost art entirely, as it sometimes seems to be. It may be no longer an American art, however. It is down on the east side and in the Italian quarters that it is to be seen here. The women and girls seem to be perpetually crocheting edging, and the Syrian women do great quantities of the work. Evidently there are people who like it and buy it, for some of these women have been peddling the lace on Twenty-third Street all Summer and they must have had customers. Occasionally a party of women is to be seen looking over the large stock in the big baskets. Some of the lace is so marvelously wide that it is hard to imagine for what any one could use it.

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Seaside portfolios are pretty things. They are good to buy now for Christmas presents if there is a woman in town who has a cent of money saved after her Summer expenses which she will not need to put immediately into necessary Fall purchases. The portfolios are in colored canvases, in artistic shades, bound with leather, and with a dictionary inside, and, of course, places for paper and envelopes, letters, &c. They are only 85 cents.

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Dominoes is quite a game for people who understand it, and one may play dominoes solitaire. A woman who has a husband devoted to it has bought him a handsome set made of mother-of-pearl.

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Pretty liberty satins are among the new goods for evening wear. They come in delicate shades and have raised polka dots. Nothing falls in prettier folds than liberty satins. Brocaded silks come in polka dot patterns, inside narrow stripes. A pretty pattern of wavy lines has a pretty crisp effect given by lines which are woven into the silk. Crystalline silks they call these.

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The girl should give care to the stockings she wears with low shoes, and a short skirt. When she has black or tan shoes and a gray skirt and wears a pair of dark blue stockings she makes a line of demarkation which is noticeable, calls attention to her skirt, and seems to give it an inch or two of extra shortness that is not in good taste.

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No, the underwaist should not reach below the waist line. It is suggestive—or

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION

Colonies Preparing to Celebrate New Regime's Inauguration.

Tragic Story of the Bush—Exciting Pursuit of Murderers—An Aboriginal Vendetta.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, Aug. 1.—The note of preparation is being loudly sounded throughout the federating colonies, and it is intended that the formal establishment of the Australian Commonwealth on the opening day of the new century shall be accompanied by rejoicings in every city, township, and village. In Sydney the festivities will be on a most imposing scale, and special invitations will be sent to leading American officials, as well as to those of Canada, India, and elsewhere. At present colonial attention is devoted chiefly to the approaching Federal elections. Each colony, or State, is being divided into electorates for that purpose, and, with a view to preventing confusion, native names are to be used for the purpose of distinguishing them from the State electorates. The list of Federal candidates includes the names of all the leading legislators in Australia, and should the greater number be returned, the State Parliaments will become shorn of much of their existing administrative ability. To prevent such a result it is proposed that successful candidates should be at liberty to have seats in both the Federal and State Parliaments, but the colonists do not take kindly to the idea, and insist that "one man, one billet," should be the rule.

The State Governors are to be appointed by the Imperial Government, but it is believed that the posts will be offered to distinguished colonists where practicable. The choice of Lord Hopetown as Governor General continues highly popular, but the more thoughtful class of politicians express a wish that an older and more experienced individual had been selected, as the work of reconciling intercolonial jealousies and conflicting interests will be one of considerable delicacy. One of the first duties of the Federal Parliament will be the selection of a Federal capital, and the chances are that Albury, on the River Murray, dividing New South Wales from Victoria, will be chosen.

Should Sir William Lyne, the New South Wales Premier, retain his position when the new Governor General arrives, he will probably be the first Federal Premier. Mr. Barton, who had figured so largely as Federal delegate in London, despite his oratorical powers, has not hitherto displayed any marked administrative capacity. As a legal advocate, he stands higher than most of his brethren at the bar, but as a parliamentarian, he has yet to win his spurs.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The idea of sending Australian naval and military contingents to China has not awakened much enthusiasm in the colonies, although plenty of volunteers are forthcoming. In the case of South Africa, the honor of the mother country was regarded as being imperilled, but in China it is otherwise, the interests of the leading powers being endangered in common. As usual, however, the imperial authorities have been making a bungle of the offers of assistance from the colonies. After considerable delay, they have declined the South Australian offer of a gunboat, fully equipped and manned, and at the same time accepted the services of about 400 members of the Victorian and New South Wales Naval Brigades only on condition that they should form an infantry corps, instead of assisting in manning the British war vessels in Chinese seas. It is very doubtful, under such circumstances, whether any further offers will be made.

Nearly the whole of the Chinese residents in Australia have declared against the war. On the Emperor's birthday over 1,000 Celestials assembled in Sydney and unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of a reform policy similar to that which has effected such marked changes in Japan. Other meetings of the same character have been reported from various parts of the colonies. It is suggestive that the general distrust of Li-Hung-Chang is shared by the whole of the Chinese community, the members of which emphatically declare that he has been working all along in the interests of Russia.

One of Grant Allen's most remarkable stories relates to a negro clergyman, who, after passing a university examination, was sent to Africa, accompanied by his wife, a young English lady, to labor as a missionary among his dusky brethren, but who secretly relapsed into savage habits, and finally cast to the winds the last shreds of his civilized life. Something of the same kind has just occurred in New South Wales. Several years ago a white child was stolen by some semi-civilized blacks in the vicinity of one of the rural settlements in the northern part of the colony. The child was adopted by the tribe, and as she approached the years of womanhood she was married to one of its leaders, a powerful man, whose character was none of the best. The issue of this union was a couple of sons, who received a fair education at one of the aboriginal mission stations. Subsequently the older man entered the service of the colonial police as a tracker, and while acting in this capacity married a white girl, by whom he had a child. The two brothers were well known in the district, but their lawless disposition caused them to be generally disliked, although they were frequently employed in fencing and similar work.

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A few days ago all Australia was shocked by the news of a fearful tragedy perpetrated by the two blacks. A settler and his family occupied a couple of houses about a mile apart, one being a new building to take the place of the other. In the new house were the selector's wife, their two daughters, a niece, a visitor, and three boys. While they were all in bed the place was broken into by the blacks with some companions, who killed three of the inmates, two others subsequently dying of their wounds. Another is slowly recovering, while two of the lads escaped by a miracle.

The whole country was roused by the news of the outrage, and both police and civilians hurried in pursuit of the murderers, but to no purpose. Other murders of unoffending settlers followed, and at last the Colonial Government was induced to offer a reward of £200 for each of the two men, dead or alive, at the same time giving everybody power to shoot them. But both men are experienced bushmen and have found their way into country quite as inaccessible as that in Northern Natal, where a few Boers could hold a British army division at bay. The country is, however, surrounded by a cordon of several hundred armed police and settlers eager to capture or kill the two fugitives. Bloodhounds have been employed, but without success. The whole district is in a state of panic, the two men having declared their intention of killing every one, black or white, whom they may meet.

Everywhere the huts of selectors are found deserted, the inmates having fled into the nearest townships, which are guarded night and day by armed men. The wife of the elder black, an aboriginal companion, and a native boy have been arrested and committed for trial as accessories in the work of murder, and it is proposed to send out detachments of military to assist those engaged in pursuing the infuriated criminals. It has been ascertained that the primary cause of all the trouble was a book containing narratives of bush-ranging exploits in the olden days, which, falling into the hands of the two blacks, so fired their imaginations that they determined upon a system of bushranging and murder on a huge scale.

J. P.

CAR PORTER TAKES STRAW VOTE.

Then He Turns It to Account by Furnishing Favorite Papers.

Louis, the negro porter who runs on the parlor car attached to the morning train from Greenport, is a diplomat, and as with others of his kind, his diplomacy pays. His train passes the one bound out containing the New York daily papers, and he has made a deal to get a supply for his passengers, and it is due to his diplomacy that he does not get "stuck."

"What is your favorite morning paper?" is the question Louis puts to each passenger shortly after leaving Greenport. The unsuspecting passenger answers, and Louis makes a note and passes on. Then Louis quietly telegraphs from Riverhead, the last stop of the train before it reaches Long Island City, to a point along the road to have the favorite papers thrown on board as the train passes.

The unsuspecting passenger is surprised, while the train is rushing at full speed an hour and a half from New York, to have Louis appear with his or her favorite paper. Under the circumstances, of course, no one fails to purchase, and the astute porter reaps a goodly harvest of tips for papers that his diplomacy

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

FIGHTING HAILSTORMS.—J. C. Covert, United States Consul at Lyons, writes that a concerted effort is being made by the surrounding vineyard owners to prevent the ruinous hailstorms which frequently destroy whole crops in a few minutes. Fifty-two cannon have been distributed over an area of 2,500 acres. At the centre of this tract is a central signal post, and when a shot is fired there all of the cannon are fired; at first twice a minute and then more slowly after the first ten shots. The method is said to have proved effective in many instances, and similar organizations are being established in other vineyard districts. It is said that this practice of shooting at the clouds was followed in France over 100 years ago and that it originated in Italy.

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RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN HUMAN FLIGHT.—At a recent meeting of the English Aeronautical Society Hiram Maxim delivered an interesting address under the above title. He first described a number of the recent French and German machines which depend for support on a gas lighter than air, and then pointed out the impossibility of making such a machine, with its necessarily low density in relation to the air and its large surface, travel against the wind in any effective way. He believes that the problem will be solved along the lines on which Prof Langley, Mr. Phillips, and he have been working—that is, through the use of aeroplanes, and that a successful flying machine will be constructed in the near future. "At first," he said, "they will be rather risky things to ride in, and their earliest use will probably be in warfare."

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PAPER FROM TURF.—According to the United States Consul at Reichenberg, Germany, an Australian manufacturer, in his search for a cheap raw material for paper making, has successfully experimented with turf. He claims to produce from the cleaned and bleached turf fibres a remarkably strong and durable paper. The method of manufacture is said to have been widely patented, and paper of various kinds, including pasteboard and paper boxes, is already being manufactured on a commercial scale.

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NEW INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.—G. Ahlfeld of Darmstadt, Germany, has recently patented an electric lamp of the nernst type. He forms, by means of a mold, a filament composed of some of the refractory earths. This filament is burned to give it density and hardness, and then a stripe of some one of the highly infusible metals of the platinum group, mixed with an ethereal oil, is painted on the filament from end to end. This stripe is allowed to dry, and is then burned into the filament after the manner generally in use in the ceramic industry. There is thus obtained along the filament a thin line of metal which is firmly adherent, and which serves to start the current through the filament, by heating the latter until its conductivity is sufficiently raised. The method of doing this heating in the original nernst lamp was by means of a match.

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THE RHINOCEROS BIRD.—A curious change in feeding habits of the rhinoceros bird (Buphaga erythroepyuena) everywhere common in Africa, is described in a recent letter to Prof. E. Ray Lankaster. The bird formerly fed on ticks and other parasites which infest game and domestic animals, and was thought to be so valuable to the farmer and hunter on this account that at the recent international congress for the preservation of wild animals it was agreed to give it special protection; although occasionally, if an animal had a sore, the birds would probe it to such an extent that the animal was killed. Since the great cattle plague, however, and the late famine when most of the sheep and goats were eaten, the birds, deprived of their usual food, have become carnivorous; and now any domestic animal not constantly watched is killed by them. Perfectly healthy animals have their ears eaten down to the cartilage, holes torn in their backs, and in the femoral regions. Capt. Hinde, the writer of the letter, has been in the habit, when such holes have been dug in his cattle, of covering the raw surface with iodoform. If the bird again attacks it, it soon becomes comatose and is easily destroyed. But this remedy he finds expensive and not very effective, and asks for suggestions as to something better.

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ANTIQUITY OF THE CHEWING-GUM HABIT.—A correspondent of The Popular Science Monthly calls attention to the following interesting passages in a letter written by Columbus shortly after his discovery of America: "Finally that I may compress in few words the brief account of our departure and quick return and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible Sovereigns with a little of their help, as much gold can be supplied as they will need, indeed as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum, (which is only found in Chios,) also as much of aloes-wood and as many slaves for the navy as their majesties will wish to demand." The date of this letter is March 14, 1493, over 400 years ago, and it is very evident from the inclusion of chewing gum in his list of products obtainable in the new country that Columbus considered it an item of considerable importance; so we may fairly assume that the chewing-gum habit was prevalent in Spain in 1492.

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MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.—In a recent article on atomic magnetism in the Annalen der Physik, Robert Lang throws much light on the long discussed question of the true relation between magnetism and electricity. We know from the work of Thompson and Drude that an electric current in a wire consists of a stream of very small particles called electrons. These electrons are formed by the splitting up of the atoms into a large positive and a smaller negative portion. The positive electrons under the influence of an electromotive force travel in one direction along the wire with the velocity of about one centimeter a second. The negative electrons travel in the opposite direction with the same charge, but with a smaller velocity. Their masses are in the ratio of about 9 to 1. Now, according to Lang, the negative electrons revolve around the heavier positive electrons in a magnetized metal, be a planet round the sun, and the electric convection currents thus produced are amperes—"elementary molecular currents." The speed of the electrons is about that of light, 186,000 miles a second.

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HYGIENE OF THE AIR IN HEALTH RESORTS.—The chemical composition of the atmosphere varies very little. Whether we take a sample from the top of the Himalayas or at sea level, the contents of oxygen, nitrogen, &c., are practically the same. The favorable effects of high altitudes upon many diseases cannot be explained by any gaseous peculiarity in the composition of the air, and is probably largely due to the decrease of microbes and dust. Health resorts in pine, birch, and oak forests owe their beneficial effect to the traces of hydrogen, and hydrocarbons in the shape of essential oils and aromatic products, which are found in the air of such localities.

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CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES AND CONSUMPTION.—Dr. C. A. Davies of the Isle of Man read an important paper on the above subject at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association. Consanguinity in marriage among the Manx people had led, he said, to much illness in the offspring. There has been little crossing of races among them since the twelfth century, and a custom exists on the island to-day of discouraging marriages between persons living even in different parishes. Hence there exists all over the island a condition of close "inbreeding." As a consequence the general death rate from consumption is 25.70 per 10,000, double that of England and Wales. In Lonan, an isolated part, where all of the inhabitants of the parish are only three or four surnames, the rate is 41.77 per 10,000, while in Peel, where many more strangers come, it is only 15.19.

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POISONED BULLETS.—Despite the persistent statements by some of the English papers that the wax coating of the Boer bullets used in the present war contains a poison intended to make even a slight wound fatal, Dr. G. H. Makins, consulting surgeon with the British Army in the field, has, after a long series of experiments, failed to find the least trace of any such poison. The various colors of the wax covering, brown, yellow, or green, seem partly to be the result simply of age, and the others of innocuous impurities and imperfections in the process of manufacture. Even if this coating do contain a toxic substance, however, the doctor has shown by experiment that there would be no danger of its infecting the wound. The passage of the bullet through the

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move everything from its surface; sometimes even portions of the metal itself being scraped off.

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THE MAKING OF ANTITOXINS.—An English Government official, upon the receipt recently of an application from a manufacturing chemist for a license to perform experiments on living animals for the purpose of standardizing antitoxins and other drugs, requested the Royal College of Physicians to give an opinion on the desirability of issuing such licenses. The reply of the college, which may be taken as the reply of the English medical profession, was, that while these experiments were absolutely necessary to the advance of pharmacology, the granting of such licenses to commercial firms was very undesirable. The standardization of powerful drugs and antitoxins should, in their judgment, be done in a Government or State laboratory, into which the question of moneymaking did not enter.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

WORK OF THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.—The forty-sixth annual report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain has just been issued. It is estimated that the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 2,246,800,000 letters, 400,300,000 postal cards, 702,800,000 book packets and circulars, 163,400,000 newspapers, 75,448,000 parcels, making a total of 3,588,748,000. The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom was 16,256,852. The average number of letters each person received in the United Kingdom during the year was 55.3. Letters have increased 2 per cent. over last year, postal cards 4, and newspapers 6. The increase in the number of newspapers is declared to be beyond all precedent. Those posted in London were 18 per cent. more numerous than in the previous year. Not only was there a greater circulation of existing newspapers, but the number of papers placed on the register rose from 2,400 to 2,560.

The number of undelivered letters returned to London from abroad rose from 373,000,308 in 1898-9 to 463,611,000 in 1899-1900. The increase of this class is largely due to the return of 25,448 addressed to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which were stopped at Cape Town on the outbreak of the war and retained there for the persons for whom they were intended. Undelivered correspondence for those in the field has also been returned in large quantities. The total value of property found in undelivered letters opened at the Returned Letter Office (Dead Letter Office) was 725,613.

The Postmaster General, in this report, describes the establishment of an Army Post Office for the convenience of the troops in South Africa. The staff of this special office consists of 10 officers and 392 men. Their duties include not only the distribution of the whole of the correspondence sent to the troops, but the dispatch of mails in the reverse direction, the sale of postage stamps, and the sale and payment of British postal orders. The average weekly mail to the army contains nearly 300,000 letters and 150,000 newspapers. The number of parcels sent each week to the troops increased in a remarkable degree as the war progressed. In connection with this it is interesting to note that during a period of eight months in the Crimean war the number of letters dispatched to the army in the field was 362,000, as against 945,000 sent home, whereas returns covering a similar period during the South African war show totals of 5,629,988 letters in the outward and 2,731,559 in the homeward direction. The Army Post Office is assisted by a postal contingent from Canada and India.

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A HISTORICAL PLOT AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS RECALLED BY THE PRETORIA CONSPIRACY.—It may be recalled that in the early part of the present century it was the ambition of William Pitt to recoup the loss of the United States by establishing a vast British colony in the same latitude south of the equator. The recent plot to capture Lord Roberts and assassinate British officers at Pretoria brings to mind a little known incident in this period of British history.

In 1806 Gen. Beresford set sail from Cape Town, South Africa, for the River Plate with the Highland Light Infantry and a few guns in five of the frigates of King George. Montevideo and Buenos Ayres fell, and a million of treasure was sent to London with calls for reinforcements. They were embarked at Plymouth, 12,000 horse and foot strong, and set out under the command of Gen. Whitelock, who was later court-martialed, giving point to the army toast, "honorable gray hairs, but no more whitelocks."

In the meantime the attractions of Argentine society proved too much for the conquering Highland officers. They dined, danced, and drank to Castilian beauty. One evening they were all invited to different houses. Gen. Beresford was left alone in the castle with the orderly officer. The Spaniards arose in arms. Some of the British guests were slain and others were captured. The castle was seized and the ears of its captured garrison affixed to Spanish pikes and the victims sent beyond the Andes, whence few returned. The colors of the Seventy-first Highland were carried to the Church of San Domingo, where in a golden case they still remain.

On the arrival of reinforcements, the Highland Brigade, under Gen. Craufurd, won a great victory, which, however, was converted the next morning into a defeat by Whitelock. Had it been otherwise, British historians declare, the British Commonwealth of South America would now be standing with the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the soon-to-be-united South Africa.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.—According to the report of the administration of the protectorate of British Central Africa, that territory has now almost reached the limit of production and export unless a railway can be constructed from Chiromo to Blantyre. It is pointed out that this would set free for ordinary plantation work the many thousands of natives now occupied in transporting loads on their heads. The protectorate is said to have already interested some British capitalists in the undertaking, but nothing definite can be done until after the end of the war in South Africa.

The projected railway would eventually be extended from Blantyre to Lake Nyassa. Practically the whole of the available labor supply which should be employed in planting and other operations is occupied in carrying loads from the navigable Shiré River to Blantyre and Shiré Highlands and to the upper Shiré River.

The report shows that the trade last year amounted to £250,000, the exports being doubled and the value of imports increased 50 per cent. The cultivation of tobacco has been greatly extended, but would have been more so had sufficient labor been available. It is reported that the new Government steamer launched a year ago on Lake Nyassa has been constantly running during the year and has done good service. There is also a slight increase in the European population of the protectorate. The African Transcontinental Telegraph Company has steadily extended its line to the north. It is now in course of construction up the east of Lake Tanganyika. The company has also run a branch line from Lake Nyassa to Fort Jameson, the present headquarters of the Chartered Company in Northeastern Rhodesia. This branch was completed in October, 1899, and has been satisfactorily working ever since.

The London press is enthusiastic over this report from British Central Africa, just as it was over the report of the progress made in the British protectorate of Uganda, for it is shown that, in spite of the war in South Africa, the "Cape to Cairo" scheme is being slowly but steadily developed between Egypt and the field of war.

DRIVEN FROM NEW ZEALAND

Correspondent of The New York Times a Victim of Jingoism.

CONDEMNED WAR ON BOERS

And Was Thereupon Dismissed from His Office as Chief of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 4.—Intense excitement has been caused throughout New Zealand by an all-night debate in Parliament upon an article contributed by G. J. Grattan Grey to THE NEW YORK TIMES, published in its issue of Nov. 26 last. In that article, which was written on Oct. 27, Mr. Grey condemned the South African war and the sending of troops from the Australasian colonies to fight against the Boers. The article was reproduced in all the papers of the colony, and an immense stir was raised about it, New Zealand having become far more jingoistic than any of the other colonies at the Antipodes and a spirit of intolerence arising such as could not be believed possible in any country calling itself a democracy and constantly boasting of its free and self-governing institutions.

Mr. Grey held the position of Chief of the Parliamentary Reporting Staff, but, being a journalist, the terms of his contract, signed and sealed by the Premier of the colony, expressly reserved to him the right of continuing the pursuit of his journalistic profession, and his annual salary from Parliament was fixed at a lower rate on that account.

When the article was reproduced from THE NEW YORK TIMES in the New Zealand newspapers, the Premier wrote to Mr. Grey inquiring if he was the writer of it. Mr. Grey immediately replied that he was, and stood by the terms of his written contract. He also published two pamphlets in support of his opposition to the war against the Boers, which was considered to be a very courageous thing to do, in face of the jingoistic feeling which prevailed in the colony. Nevertheless, these pamphlets had an extensive circulation, as the more intelligent portion of the community, though differing from Mr. Grey in his views about the war, considered that liberty was menaced by the threat of the Premier to punish him as soon as Parliament met. Therefore these people ranged them

Some Happenings in Good Society

The first Sunday of September, with its following holiday of Labor Day, has come to be reminiscent of all Sundays that bring a Monday holiday in their train. Then do men abandon their city clubs for those of the country, and New York and its fashionable districts is "a banquet hall deserted." This year, with the long and exceptionally hot Summer, the city is even more than usually deserted by its fashionable residents, and the Labor Day holidays will be more than ever observed. Labor Day is still a comparatively new holiday and has come to mark the point of transition between the distinctive outing or Summer season and the Autumn or suburban season. On Tuesday next, if there is any cooler weather, there will be a decided change in the aspect of the town. Then the up-town streets will again become filled and the hotels will rapidly fill with guests. The theatres have indeed already commenced to open, but the long and hot week has delayed the usual signs apparent at this time of the year that another Summer is numbered with the past.

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Those members of the gay world whom business or other cares keep in or near town and their fellows who have any business or work to attend to welcome the advent of September in that it brings a change of conditions and scenes and for the lifeless atmosphere of August substitutes the rustle and bustle that foreshadow the coming Winter's activities. The clubs begin to fill with members, and the women begin dropping back to town for a day or so at a time, dining at the fashionable restaurants, and taking in a new play or going to the roof gardens. September affords another illustration of the love of novelty inherent in men and women. In the Spring they long for the Summer season and at its advent fly to the coast resorts, the mountains, anywhere so that it be afar from the scenes of their Winter life, and eagerly lose themselves in the whirl of Summer pastimes and gayeties. But by the advent of September they are as weary of the freer life of Summer as in the Spring they were of that of the Winter, and again rush back to the roar of the city streets, and to the conventionalities of city life. In these latter days, however, the fashionables do not return to town as early as did their forebears, and at first they merely dip, as it were, into the excitement of the town by coming back for a day or two, before they finally settle down.

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The season of the suburbs will now begin, and Hempstead, Westchester, Staten Island, Tuxedo, Cedarhurst, and other nearby places lift up their voices with a chorus of welcome to their returning friends. The Autumn season promises this year to be an unusually gay and prolonged one. The long and exceptionally hot Summer has been a quiet one, and few of the coast or inland resorts have done really well. The younger element especially is all the more eager to take up with fresh zest the sports of Autumn. Letters requesting rooms are coming into the country clubs, and the success of the Autumn golf season is indicated by the number of tournaments that are now to take place in succession on all the near-by links.

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The past week has been comparatively a quiet one at Newport, and had but one really notable function—the beautiful ball given by Mrs. Ogden Goelet at Ochre Court on Tuesday evening. This was fully described in THE TIMES on the following morning. The invitation golf tournament has given excuse to the members of the gay world to assemble daily for luncheon and afternoon tea at the golf club, and so has induced much movement and life. Outside of this tournament, the Goelet ball, and a few dinners, there has been really little going on at the fashionable resort.

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The horse show and Mr. Van Alen's ball will be the events at Newport this week. At Narragansett Pier the curtain has virtually fallen. Southampton and Bar Harbor are still gay and lively, and the latter place is to have a week of excitement with the visit of the British and North Atlantic Squadrons. There is a great rush this season to the Adirondacks, and the hotels there are better filled and have larger bookings for early September, particularly Childwold, Paul Smith's, and Blue Mountain Lake, than for many years past.

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York Harbor, Ilesborough, Kennebunkport, Campobello, North East Harbor, Grindstone Neck, on the Maine coast, and Magnolia, Manchester, Rockport, and East Gloucester on the Massachusetts coast, all of which have had good seasons and have drawn a large part of the element which formerly went to Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor, will close their seasons with cooler weather this week. If the heat still continues they will have a prolongation of their season until its cessation. Murray Bay, the Canadian resort near the mouth of the Saguenay, on the St. Lawrence, and which has attracted many New Yorkers and Americans generally during the past two Summers as to lead to the erection of a new and modern hotel there, to the disgust of the Canadians, who kept its charms and fine air to themselves for many years, has had a great scare in an outbreak of scarlet fever, which has sent most of the families who have been summering there scurrying away. There have been only three mild cases of the fever among the cottagers, a daughter of Justice Harlan of Kentucky, Miss Farnham of Philadelphia, and another young woman. It is said that the fever has been prevalent among the inhabitants of Murray Bay for some weeks. It is considered remarkable that more cases did not occur among the visitors, as these inhabitants are in the habit of bringing fruit, milk, and eggs to the hotels and cottages, and in the families of these peddlers as well as of the drivers of the calèches several cases of fever have been discovered. As may be imagined, when the presence of the fever was first announced, there was a hurried exodus of all the families who could get away.

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The advance guard of the thousands of European tourists who went abroad during the past two or three months has begun to arrive and every incoming steamer brings longer lists. Among those who came in during the week past were Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Reginald Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, (Miss Mary Dickey,) Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Dr. Moses Allan Starr and Mrs. Starr, Montgomery Schuyler, Prince Henri du Croy, Dr. W. T. Bull and Mrs. Bull, Dr. George R. Fowler, Arthur H. Scribner, Louis Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, and Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kingsbury. The outgoing steamers have few well known names on their lists, and these of people who are going over on sudden business or other calls, or who wish to have a late glimpse of the exposition before its close. Col. Henry May and Mrs. May and Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache are among those who will sail during the next fortnight for this last named purpose.

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The engagements were announced during the week of William B. Coster and Miss Maria Griswold Gray, a daughter of Henry Winthrop Gray, and whose mother was Miss Travers; of Osborn W. Bright and Miss Joanna Shepard, daughter of Augustus D. Shepard of Plainfield, N. J., and of Arden Robbins and Miss Edith Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. Henry Knowlton.

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Labor Day will be celebrated in Westchester by a regatta at the Larchmont Yacht Club. There is to be a race for seventy-footers, and among those who are asked to compete are Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and August Belmont. Herman Duryea, who is a partner of Harry Payne Whitney in the Yankee, is a member of the club and is trying to get up the race and induce people to come down from Newport for the day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Reginald Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney were among the passengers on the St. Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Stickney have been abroad for several months. Reginald Vanderbilt returns to resume his studies.

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Oyster Bay has had a gay week, ending last evening with a dance at the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. On Thursday evening there was a "Mrs. Jarley's Waxworks," in which Governor Roosevelt's children, Margaret, Ethel, Archie, and Theodore, Jr., Miss Margaret Bowers, Henry Ashmore, and Miss Ruth Ashmore, the children of Mrs. Annie Ashmore; Lucille Weekes, May Washburn, and Alexander Russell, Jr., took parts. It was a children's entertainment for the benefit of the Library Fund. Miss Margaret Roosevelt and Miss Edith Landon portrayed "A Tea Leaf Fortune," Kermit Roosevelt and Miss Agnes Landon "To Have and to Hold," and Jack Roosevelt and Alexander Russell, Jr., illustrated "Kipling's Day's Work." After the waxworks there was dancing.

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The Earl and Countess of Minto have been taking a novel trip through Northwestern Canada, Manitoba, and the Northern British possessions, and thence to Vancouver and Dawson City, in the Klondike.

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Miss Carola De Forest and Miss Callender are traveling in Germany. Miss Van Wart and Miss Hall have been visiting in the Austrian Tyrol. Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Bishop are still in the neighborhood of Munich. Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and William Cutting have returned from Homburg and were in Paris, whence they are to sail shortly for this country.

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The Duchess of Manchester and Miss Yznaga are still on the Continent, traveling in Austria. Mr. and Mrs. George West are at St. Moritz, where are also Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mrs. Potter Palmer. There are only a few straggling travelers in Paris, but the château country and the seaside resorts have been well patronized. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ridgeway are instrumental in getting up a golf club at Trouville, and are occupying their villa at that place. Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Hunt have also been visiting the different places of Normandy. The burning of the Hôtel de la Terrasse has made it rather dull at Dinard.

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The Duke of Cambridge and the Prince of Wales are at Homburg. The Prince is going to small dinners, but is not generally being entertained. George Eustis and Mr. and Mrs. McCreery have been at Homburg and are now at Nauheim. Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt and Miss Pratt are at the Hotel Victoria. Other Americans at Homburg are F. H. Potter, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taller, Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, and the Baroness von Schroeder of San Francisco. Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Kidd have also been at Homburg, and have left pleasant souvenirs of their visit in the memory of several delightful entertainments.

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The shooting season began in Scotland properly on Aug. 12. On that date many of the country houses and hunting boxes and castles had large parties. The Queen is to be at Balmoral on Monday, but there will be no Braemar meeting this year. This Scottish festivity usually attracts many Americans. Last Autumn Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Leith and young Ramsay, whose uncle and guardian married Miss Garrison, gave large parties for the gathering, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin brought over a houseful from Balmacaen. The Prince of Wales, who is now at Homburg, will be in Scotland, but will remain very quiet, owing to the Court mourning. Among those who are now entertaining in Scotland are Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who have with them Mrs. Mackay and the Andrew Carnegies.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have taken a house at Hunstanton, a small seaside resort, for two months. This is as much for the children as for the Duke himself, whose health has not been good since his return from South Africa. The house is not a large one, only comfortable and homely. Among the other recent arrivals from South Africa is Ivor Guest, who, it will be remembered, is the cousin of the Duke of Marlborough, and who was his best man at the latter's wedding.

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Mrs. James McNamee and Miss Jessie McNamee are passing the Summer at Twilight Park in the Catskills.

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Among those at Southampton who are entertaining guests over Labor Day are Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who has taken the Duer cottage; Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and Mrs. Henry J. Trevor. Quite a party of people from Southampton are now in the Adirondacks. Miss Barney is with Miss Dorothy Whitney, and Harry G. McVickar and Mrs. James L. Breese are also visitors at the various camps.

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Mrs. Henry Barclay has a large house party over Labor Day. Among her guests are Miss Rosalie Paul, Miss Julia Brown, James Brett Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar.

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The wedding of Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Morton and a niece of Mrs. James F. Ruggles of New Brighton, and Daniel E. Seybel will be celebrated at Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I., at 4:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next, and Archdeacon George D. Johnson will officiate. John V. Black will be Mr. Seybel's best man, and the ushers are to be Messrs. Nicholas Geoffry, Walter J. Peck, Josiah C. Reiff, and Frederic J. Middlebrook. There will be no bridesmaids. John A. Morton, the bride's brother, will give her away. Her gown is to be of white satin and point lace, and she will wear some handsome pearls that have been in the Morton family for five generations, and which were worn by her great-grandmother on her wedding day. Palms, ferns, and quantities of white hydrangeas are to be used to decorate both house and church. After the ceremony at the church there will be a small reception at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tyson Street. Mr. Seybel and his bride will sail Sept. 5 on the Oceanic for Europe, and intend being absent about two months. On their return they will make their home in New York. A special boat will convey the guests to Sailors' Snug Harbor Dock.

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The wedding of Marshall Jewell Dodge, son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Priscilla Dixon Barnes, daughter of Henry Burr Barnes, will take place at noon on Wednesday at St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, at Southampton, L. I. It will be followed by a large reception at Edgecombe, the Southampton residence of the bride's parents. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Sallie Barnes, sister of the bride, and May Harper, daughter of Joseph H. Harper of Lawrence, L. I. Murray Dodge, who recently married Miss E. Fordyce Barker, will be his brother's best man. Mrs. Dodge, whose country place is at Weatogue, Conn., recently took a cottage at Southampton in order to entertain a house party for the wedding.

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The Monday Evening Club will have as its hostess to-morrow evening at Bar Harbor Mrs. A. C. Barney. Last week Miss Furniss entertained the club at the Louisburg with a cake walk and plantation songs by genuine negro talent. Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards is to be the hostess on Sept. 11 (Tuesday) of the club, and will give a garden party, to be followed by dancing.

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There was a song recital at Mrs. A. C. Barney's on Friday evening. Miss Alice Barney and Miss Evelyn Henry gave a dialogue between a "Poet and Death," Miss Barney and the poet. A violin obbligato was rendered by Otto Roth of the Boston Symphony, and Mr. Goodrich accompanied on the piano. Miss Henry gave Beauberg's "La Ballade des Desperes."

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The Miss Edith Knowlton whose engagement to Arden Robbins has recently been announced at Bar Harbor is a sister of Miss Madeleine Knowlton, who was formerly engaged to Charles P. Garland.

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Among those who are booked to sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Tuesday are Miss Catherine Letterman of Washington, Miss Madeleine Letterman of Southampton, Mrs. James Thomson of Paris, and Potter Palmer. On the Deutschland, sailing the same day, are booked Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Charles K. Davis, the Baron and Baroness Franchetti, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Isham, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoadly and Miss Hoadly, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sears, and Louis Sherry.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bancroft Ashley of this city are at the Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.

Among the most attractively gowned women at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, this season, have been Mrs. Wall, mother of Berry Wall; Mrs. James Kenney of Boston, and Mrs. Rhinelander.

The engagement has been announced in Boston of Miss Alice B. Mitton, daughter of E. J. Mitton, to George N. Gardiner, Jr., of 348 West End Avenue, New York. Mr. Gardiner's mother was Miss Elsie Crane.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses H. Grossman, who sailed for Europe early in July last on their honeymoon trip, left Southampton on the Auguste Victoria on Friday for New York. They spent much time at the Paris Exposition.

The engagement is announced of C. Francis Williamson and Miss Gertrude E. Watkins, daughter of Alfred Watkins of 200 West Seventy-ninth Street, this city. Miss Watkins's sister married Herbert Minton Betts of Brooklyn.

Among the late August weddings was one at the Hotel Empire Wednesday morning. The bride was Miss Elizabeth Lumden of 572 Union Avenue, and Mr. J. A. Booker of 134 West Ninety-first Street was the bridegroom. The ceremony took place in the green parlor at 11 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. W. Schofield, only the immediate relatives being present. Miss Watson was the maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. J. F. Eggers. A wedding breakfast was served immediately after the ceremony in one of the private dining rooms, which was profusely decorated with roses, trailing pine, lilies of the valley, and palms. Mr. and Mrs. Booker have gone on an extended Western tour.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 1.—Everything points to a late season here. The season of entertaining and entertainment began later than usual, the late arrival from abroad of many Newporters being responsible for this. Cards are out for many functions during September.

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James J. Van Alen's ball for his daughter, Miss Sara Van Alen, will take place on Sept. 5; Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones will give a dinner dance for her daughter, Miss Frances Coster Jones, on the 4th; Mrs. Astor will give several large dinners; Miss Leary's musicales are to be continued during the month, and these, in addition to many other entertainments, the Horse Show, and amateur theatricals will keep the cottage colony here until late in the month. There are also the weddings of Miss Gammell and Mr. Shaw Safe on Sept. 12 and Miss Clews and Herbert Parsons today.

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The sale of Belvoir to J. Edward Addicks of Wilmington, Del., precludes the possibility of Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., making it their Newport home. At the close of the season Mr. Addicks will make extensive alterations and will have the place put in readiness for occupancy early next Spring, as he purposes coming to Newport then and remaining until late in the Autumn. It is possible that when Belvoir is vacated this Fall Mr. Addicks and his family will take possession and remain to superintend the changes proposed.

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All is in readiness for the Newport Horse Show, which begins Monday at the Casino. The entries have been many and the prizes are numerous. H. F. Eldridge, the Secretary, has been most energetic and has worked hard for the success of the show. The ladies' classes are large, and these, with the four-in-hand class, are the features of the affair. The boxes were all disposed of some time ago. There are to be music and other attractive features, besides fine horses and pretty women in handsome costumes.

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There is much talk about the automobile races that are to be held at Aquidneck Park on Sept. 6. Many prizes are to be awarded. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is having his racer overhauled, and Albert C. Bostwick's racing automobiles are receiving much attention. The tickets are selling well.

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The wedding of Miss Elsie Clews and Herbert E. Parsons will take place this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, The Rocks. Few guests are invited to attend the ceremony. A large breakfast and reception will follow.

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The next wedding will be that of Miss Harriet Ives Gammell and Thomas Shaw Safe of England at Emmanuel Church on Sept. 12. The couple will sail for England immediately after the ceremony, and will reside there. Miss Gammell's sister, Mrs. Herbert, has lived in England ever since her marriage.

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The Vanderbilt-French wedding, which will probably be celebrated within the next two months, is to be a small and quiet affair, neither Miss French nor Mr. Vanderbilt wishing it otherwise. The engagement of Miss Stillman and Mr. Rockefeller was recorded in these columns on Aug. 22, and has been known for a long time.

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Hermann Oelrichs is to give a large "stag" dinner at Roseclift in the near future. Some weeks ago Mr. Van Alen gave such a dinner at Wakehurst, and each guest responded to a toast. Some of these, however, nonplussed the speakers, and these toasts are to be repeated at the Oelrichs dinner, with new "lines" added for the special benefit of certain of the guests at the former affair, whose toasts remained unanswered.

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The fox hunts of the Monmouth County hounds, held here during the past week, were largely attended, and will probably continue for several weeks longer.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 1.—The season is rapidly drawing to a close here, though for this period of the Summer it is holding out remarkably well. The Rockingham will remain open until Sept. 15, while the Imperial will keep open until Oct. 1.

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Admiral Dewey has joined Mrs. Dewey here at the McLean cottage on Ocean Road. The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey drive every afternoon. The Admiral has also made a daily trip to Newport the past week, going over on a torpedo boat, which has been dispatched here for the purpose of conveying him between the two ports. The McLean cottage is admirably situated on Ocean Road, and commands a fine view of Narragansett Bay.

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Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett gave an elaborate dinner of twenty covers at the Casino Saturday evening. The table decorations consisted of ferns, the tables being set on the plaza. Those present included Mr. Henry B. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kennedy, Mr. William P. Marrow, Mr. Hull-Glokoper, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Edward Gray, Miss de Coppet, Mr. Hidden, Miss Elsie Whelen, Miss Whelen, Mr. Rogers, Mrs. Whitney, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mr. Hart, and Mrs. Kellogg. Thomas B. Wanamaker gave a dinner of eight covers at the Casino Saturday evening. Mrs. William E. Carter, C. C. Pinckney Morris, and Mrs. Alexander C. Young also entertained at dinner, and Eric Dahlgren gave a luncheon to a party of seven. Gen. O'Brien of New York was among those who entertained at the Casino Saturday evening. The yachts El Placita, owned by R. Hall McCormick, and the Shamrock, owned by W. P. Ward, were at anchor off the Casino Saturday.

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There was some talk of a floral automobile parade here on Saturday, but owing to the difficulty encountered in arranging for the decorations and getting the mobiles of the Pier together on short notice, the parade was abandoned for this season. E. G. Dun, who has been ill at Dunmere, his villa, has been confined to his bed for the past week. He was unable to go on his annual fishing trip to Canada this Summer, and came here early in June with the hope of regaining his health.

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On Sunday there were several naval officers here. At the Casino and the Rockingham Mrs. Wilmer A. Bloodgood of New York entertained Capt. Charles Sigsbee, formerly of the Maine, and Miss Daisy Pierson, daughter of Gen. Fred Pierson, and a party of friends. Evans Dick's yacht Elsa was in port here Tuesday, and dropped anchor off the Casino. The Elsa has just returned from a cruise to Bar Harbor.

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Recent arrivals at Massasoit are: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McIlvain, Baltimore; Miss M. M Foster, Mrs. F. E. Foster, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Guy Miller, Chester, N. Y.; the Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Beattie, New Mexico; Mrs. T. A. Tripp, Miss Anna L. Tripp, Fairhaven, Mass.; J. G. Maynard, New Haven, Conn. Rockingham—R. Hall McCormick, Chicago; W. H. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, Sidney Sharpe, Philadelphia; Miss O. R. Myers, Miss Dent, Mrs. Thomas G. Hull, Miss K. D. Hull, Miss Anna M. A. Hull, Mrs. Andrew N. Hull, Baltimore. Imperial—J. J. Chew, Washington, D. C.; Percival Kuhne, New York; L. B. Sawyer, Cincinnati; B. de Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Converse, J. Converse, Jr., New York.

THE BERKSHIRES.

LENOX, Sept. 1.—The cottagers are returning from the various seaside resorts and from the Adirondacks. William D. Sloane and family came down from the Thousand Islands and the Adirondacks this week, and are now at Elm Court. Both their married daughters, Mrs. Burden and Mrs. Hammond, are with them. The family will remain here through this month and next. Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned from Newport, but will make a brief trip to the seaside during the next week. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have returned from Bar Harbor, and will remain at Bel Air during the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., have returned from Newport.

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Baron and Baroness Fava arrived in Lenox on Thursday, and will remain here through the month. They have spent several seasons here, and are cordially welcomed by their old friends. Other members of the Diplomatic Corps are expected on from Washington very soon.

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Interest centres in golf this week. The preliminaries for the Bishop Cup were played to-day, and the match plays will begin on Monday. The winner of the cup will be given a gold medal and the custody of the cup, while the one who stands second will receive a bronze medal. The cup was won last year by Ernest Thompson, who has been practicing faithfully this week, and stands a fair chance to retain the cup, which has to be won twice by the same player before it becomes his property. The cup is an artistic and valuable one, and was presented by the late David W. Bishop. The annual golf tournament will begin on Sept. 10 and continue through the week. The programme will be about the same as last year. The greatest interest will of course centre in the contest for the Lenox Cup, which is said to be one of the most valuable presented by any club in this country this season. The first round, medal play, to qualify for this cup will come on Tuesday, Sept. 11. Giraud Foster, the Secretary of the club, says that he is already receiving entries from some of the best players in the country. The course is in excellent condition, all the greens being in perfect order.

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The cottagers are getting their horses and traps in readiness for the coming horse show, which will take place on Friday, Sept. 21. There are so many fine horses and traps here this season that no accurate prediction can be made at this time who will win the blue ribbons in the various classes. The young women are out on horseback every day, practicing for the riding track. The women's driving classes will be of especial interest, as there are so many fine whips among the women. Roadsters in pairs, roadsters single, and ladies' traps suitable for the country with pairs of horses will be among the features of the show. A new class will be the coachmen's driving competition, the same pair of horses being used by each driver.

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Among the entertainments this week was a luncheon of a dozen covers given by Miss Goodman on Wednesday at Yokun. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. A dinner of fourteen covers was given by Mrs. F. K. Sturgis on Tuesday night. Other dinners were given this week by Mrs. Joseph W. Burden for Mr. Samuel Russell of Middletown, and one by Mrs. F. Augustus Schermerhorn. A violin recital will be given at the Curtis Hotel on Sept. 18 by Miss Otie Chew, a young Englishwoman. She will be assisted by Mrs. Mary Cook Sharp. Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., has been the guest of R. C. Greenleaf this week. Bayard A. Litchfield of Brooklyn has been visiting William A. Read at Fairlawn. F. A. Snow of New York is a member of the house party of C. De R. Moore. Walter Berry is the guest of E. R. Wharton. W. H. Rockwell, Jr., is visiting George Mosle at the Eddy cottage. Montgomery Hare has for his guest F. Kingsbury Curtis. Miss Lacey of Brooklyn is the guest of Mrs. William M. Fleitmann.

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William C. Whitney arrived at his large estate on October Mountain this week. This is the first time that he has been on the place this season. He found his "big game" doing well. The buffalo have been very healthy this Summer, and seem to have become thoroughly acclimated. The elk are increasing rapidly, and there is now a herd of about fifty. The other animals are all in good condition. It is found by a tramp through the woods that the game birds have increased rapidly, and that there will be fine shooting on the estate this Autumn. Harry Payne Whitney and several of his friends are expected up during the season to enjoy the sport. Mr. Whitney has had many improvements made on the estate during the Summer, including private driveways over the mountains, along the ravines, and by the lakes. These driveways pass almost entirely through an unbroken wilderness.

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Mrs. Clarence Cary of New York has leased Highlawn for the remainder of the season, and she and her family have already arrived. W. A. Root of Lakewood, N. J., has arrived for a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, who have been spending several weeks at Newport, have returned to Elm Cottage for the Autumn. A Chicago driving party just arrived includes Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Farnum, Mrs. John B. Drake, and Miss Drake. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Jesup and Mrs. Lamont have just arrived from New York. Among other New Yorkers who have recently arrived are Overton V. Paine, Howard Cary, J. A. Fraser, Mrs. J. H. Rieman, Miss Rieman, and Miss Frances Ogden.

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Miss Louise Sheffield Brownell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brownell, was married on Thursday at The Knoll, Stockbridge, her parents' country place here, to Prof. A. V. Saunders of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. The ceremony was attended by intimate friends only. Max E. Butler of New York, who has a large country place at Pittsfield, took a party of young society people from Stockbridge on his coach on Tuesday, the party being given for his guest, Miss Van Wyck of Brooklyn. The party had luncheon, returning late in the afternoon. Among them were Miss Mollie Albro, Lewis Colt Albro, Miss Edith Bartlett, Miss Rosamond Hull, and Barret Crosby of Paterson, N. J. W. B. Gilman of Bridgeport, Conn., who is to be an exhibitor at the Lenox horse show, arrived at Stockbridge this week with a dozen fine carriage horses. S. W. Woodward and family have arrived at Stockbridge from Jamestown, R. I., for the remainder of the season. A charming dinner of a dozen covers was given this week by Mrs. Oscar Fasig at her handsome cottage in Stockbridge. The annual meeting of the Laurel Hill Association will be held on Sept. 12. The annual Ice Glen parade by torchlight will take place the middle of this month. The young people go out in fancy costumes late in the evening, and, led by a band, explore this wild mountain pass, afterward returning for a dance.

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There have been very interesting social events this week in Williamstown, the most notable being the evening of amateur theatricals on Monday at the Town Hall, at which all the cottage set were present. The play given was "A Fool for Luck." Those in the cast were Miss Ruth Sabin, Miss Mary Hopkins, Miss Charlotte Hopkins, Henry S. Leake, Oscar Ives, Lewis Perry, and Charles L. Safford. The latter especially distinguished himself in the part of the butler. Mr. Safford is one of the most experienced amateur actors in the Berkshires this Summer, in the Winter he plays with the Strollers.

Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton Gibbs and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Philbrook, Miss [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Judge and Mrs. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Butler Warren.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—A late season is now a certainty. The American squadron is expected to arrive to-morrow and the British fleet, under Admiral Bedford, on Tuesday. They will remain for a week or longer, so that people who in other years are leaving at this date have been tempted to remain to enjoy the visit of the squadrons. The programme of entertainments proposed is long and elaborate. Admiral Upshur, who spends his seasons here, and is an intimate friend of many officers of both fleets, has the arrangements in charge.

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The American fleet, under the command of Admiral Farquhar, will consist of the following vessels: The flagship New York, Capt. A. Sidney Snow; the battleship Kentucky, Capt. Colby N. Chester; the battleship Kearsarge, Capt. Francis W. Dickins; the battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Charles J. Train; the Texas, Capt. Mackenzie, and the Scorpion, converted gunboat, Lieut. Commander Nathan Sargent. The British squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K. C. B., will consist of the flagship Crescent, a protected cruiser of 7,000 tons; the Tribune and Indefatigable, second-class cruisers; the Psyche, third-class cruiser, and the Quail, a torpedo boat destroyer. The programme arranged for the visit is as follows: Tuesday, Sept. 4, there will be an exchange of official visits between the Admirals and shore authorities, followed by a luncheon for the Admirals given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond at their cottage in the Field. In the afternoon from 3 to 5 a public reception will be given the Admirals and officers of the fleets at the St. Saveur under the auspices of the Board of Trade. On the evening of the 4th Admiral Farquhar will give a dinner to Vice Admiral Bedford and the Captains of both squadrons on board the New York. On Wednesday, the 5th, a reception from 3 to 6 will be given on board the New York. In the evening a private ball will be given at the Kebo Valley Club, and the tennis court will be turned into a ballroom capable of accommodating 400 guests. A novel feature of the entertainments will be the small dinners which will be given at the cottages. Those who will thus entertain Wednesday are Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, H. J. Curley, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Dr. and Mrs. Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Miss Furniss, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles.

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On Thursday the Admirals will lunch with Johnston Livingston, and in the afternoon will be entertained at a garden party by Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox will give a dinner and dance at the Malvern. On Friday a dinner to Admiral Farquhar and the Captains of both fleets will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, and Admiral Farquhar will have a battalion give a drill and parade at Kebo, as the club has tendered the grounds for that purpose. Vice Admiral Bedford will be away Thursday and Friday, as he goes to Boston with Lady Bedford, who will sail for England Saturday. On Saturday the 8th, the Pot and Kettle Club, which had its opening Tuesday, will take a share in the entertainment by giving a reception in the visitors' honor. On Monday, the 10th, it is probable that there will be an excursion to Somes Sound and luncheon on board the Scorpion. In the afternoon a garden party from 3:30 to 5:30 will be given by Mrs. Frederic Joy. In the evening a dinner on the Crescent will be given by Vice Admiral Bedford to Admiral Farquhar and the officers of the fleets. Tuesday, the day following, is reserved for any entertainment that Admiral Bedford's squadron may care to give.

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The annual canoe club reception was held off Sea Urchins last Saturday in connection with a garden fête given by Mrs. Burton Harrison. While the entries in some of the events were not large the races were stubbornly contested and exciting. The single sculls for men was won by R. M. Derby, a Harvard student who played on the freshman eleven last Fall. The men's canoe singles was, as usual, won by Llewellyn Barry, who defeated Augustine Derby by two lengths. The mixed double rowing match was very exciting. Commodore Philip Livingston and Miss Fitz John Porter won first honors with Frederick A. de Peyster and Miss Edith Poor second. In the men's canoe doubles, Llewellyn Barry and A. A. Robbins crossed the line slightly ahead of A. L. and R. M. Derby; Max Merriweather and Victor Cushman were third. At the conclusion of the races some unique dances were given on the green. A Maypole dance was a charming feature. It was participated in by sixteen young women, whose fetching costumes, with the mellow lantern light and the natural beauty of the place, made the scene a page from fairyland. The young women who took part in this feature of the dances were the Misses Violet Whelen, Edith Taylor, Goodrich, Esther Hare, Maria Scott Beale, Gregardy, Hollins, Nicholas, de Peyster, Lily Porter, Madeline Knowlton, Julia Edwards, Pierce, and Hoy. A dance of flowers and vegetables by the boys and girls of Mrs. De Castro's dancing class furnished a novel and pretty sight. All the dances were given under the direction of Mrs. Whelen.

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At the conclusion of the dances, light refreshments were served and the prizes were awarded the winners of the races by Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, and Miss Fox. Sea Urchins was gayly decorated for the occasion. From the roof of the rouse to the shore flew gay streamers and multi-colored bunting, while the boathouse was bedecked in the same manner. The canoe club banner, a fleur-de-lis, in red upon a white field, was displayed by the side of the Stars and Stripes.

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Tuesday brought the opening of the Pot and Kettle Club at Hull's Cove. This organization was formed during the Winter months by half a dozen prominent young men, and building began last Spring. Tuesday gave the public its first glimpse behind the scenes. The mystery which has hitherto concealed all detailed knowledge of the club's intentions was then dispated. The seven originators of the club, Edgar Scott, Antonio Stewart, De Grasse Fox, Herbert Parsons, Gen. Morrell, J. C. Mercer Biddle, and John Harrison, received dressed as French chefs. Tea was poured by the wives and friends of the amateur cooks. A new objective point for driving has now been obtained, and a new attraction gained.

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Recent New York arrivals here include Mrs. Henry R. Dimock, Mrs. Bradford Lenox, W. H. Lenox, L. E. Preston, R. A. Preston, the Misses Freeman, Miss Florence Carpenter, William T. Meredith, Charles S. Cox, D. T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Mrs. Winthrop, Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Mary H. Flint, Russell A. Sears, D. W. Northrop, Stephen R. Dow, and F. H. Wood. Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Lodge, whose sudden marriage in Boston two weeks ago surprised their friends, arrived here last Sunday and have since been at the home of the bride's parents, Judge and Mrs. Davis, on West Street. Mrs. Freddie Gebhardt and her brother, J. B. Morris, arrived Monday at the Newport, coming from Narragansett Pier, where Mrs. Gebhardt has been visiting her brother. They will remain well into September. Mrs. Gebhardt, as Miss Lulu Morris, was a well-known figure here for many years before her marriage, when, with her parents, she passed the season in the Rodick cottage, on Cottage Street.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

CHILDWOLD PARK, Sept. 1.—The gayety here continues with unabated zest. Mrs. Jesse Rosenberg and Mrs. D. Hecht of New York gave a musical tea and dance in the Casino on Saturday afternoon, at which a number of young girls from New York and Philadelphia were dressed in white socks and aprons as waitresses. On Tuesday evening the annual subscription concert was given the musicians. Prof. P. Ludwig Condé played selections from Mendelssohn, and D. Van Goens on the violin, and "In the Mill" to the piano accompaniment of Mr. Albert R. Beale. Mrs. Albert Hendricks played "Liebestod" ("Tristan and Isolde.") from Wagner; Mrs. Hattie Bishop Buckl recited. Miss Dorlese Gilbert drew Meredith, with excellent accompaniment. Mrs. M. J. Rosenberg, [illegible]

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The children at the Brighton Hotel were treated to a donkey party last evening. Those who took part were Mis

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

There is a young man of Gotham who has a white elephant on his hands. An obliging friend lent him a small sailboat with a fin keel, which causes her to draw about six feet of water. He was so overjoyed at having the use of this craft, which is a pretty fast one, that the matter of draught did not trouble him at first. Now he is trying to find some means by which he can get any fun out of her. She is all right for sailing, that is admitted, but sailing on the Hudson River sometimes means a strong wind and tide in the same direction, when it is necessary for the tide to change before any headway can be made in the direction in which one wishes to go, and during such time it is sometimes pleasanter being ashore than afloat. He found out on his first day's cruise that he could not go anywhere near the shore with her and was obliged to subsist on such sandwiches, &c., as he happened to have with him. He also discovered that to land at any of the Hudson River towns he would be obliged to tie her to one of the docks. This is not a very safe anchorage if a large tugboat or river steamer happens to pass while the boat is so moored, as the heavy swell is apt to rub her against a wharf in a way that does not improve the appearance of the craft. She is too small to carry a tender aboard, and one tugging behind is too much of a drag to make sailing pleasant, and if he goes out in the stream and the wind fails him there are many more pounds of lead hanging to his boat than tend to make rowing her a pleasant occupation. Still, it should have occurred to him earlier that if she were a practical craft the owner would probably not have been so willing to lend her.

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What that young man ought to sail in is a canoe, which he could take anywhere on the river or put ashore at any beach when he desired to land. There is another point in favor of a canoe, and that is the economy of keeping her. A man who pays $105 for a first-class sailing canoe and her rigging and outfit has a craft with which he can do more outing, and in a pleasanter way, than the possessor of a sailboat that costs many times as much, and, in addition to this, the owner of the sailboat has to secure an anchorage, for which he must usually pay rental.

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The first canoes were small affairs of thirteen or fourteen feet and twenty-six or twenty-eight inches wide. These contained small cockpits oval at each end, and about five feet in length. They were mainly designed for paddling, bow and stern, being precisely alike, and such sails as they carried possessed very little driving power, and were almost useless, except with fair winds, the motive power of the canoeist in those days being chiefly the paddle. Gaining in expertness in the use of the canoe, and learning of her possibilities, the tendency gradually arose to increase the size of the rig and make the model of the craft more conformable for use as a sailboat. The rounded stern of the first model canoes prevented the use of a rudder, and steering was done with the paddle, which was placed in a small rowlock on one side of the deck aft of the cockpit. As the model gradually improved, the rounded stern gave way to a straight sternpost, to which a rudder was fitted and much better and easier sailing was thereafter done. The sailor's position at first was low down in the cockpit, and when it became necessary to hold her up against a stiff breeze he simply rolled over toward the windward side to keep her as much as possible on an even keel. In this style of sailing, of course, very large rigs could not be carried. Gradually, however, some daring sailors commenced to assume the position of sitting on the windward side of the deck with their feet in the cockpit. This gave them so much leverage and placed their weight in such an advantageous position, that the rigs commenced to grow in size, and the low-down position in the cockpit was gradually abandoned for that of sitting on the deck. During this period a great change came over the model of canoes.

When sailing first came in vogue, the canoeists began to fit their boats with outside keels in order to be able to tack. This, however, was found an unhandy arrangement, as the boat would not stand upright when beached, and it was a mean job to beach her anyhow, as she drew so much water. The cockpit also grew in size from 5 to 7 feet, pointed at the forward end, to throw off spray, and was provided with a small tent, suspended from the masts, so that the skipper could sleep aboard. The keel was abandoned for the centreboard, and in order to allow the full length of the cockpit for sleeping purposes, or for carrying two persons, a sectional folding board, that folded in a trunk, 3½ to 4 inches high, was used in some models, while in others two centreboards instead of one, were carried, the forward one projecting a few inches into the forward part of the cockpit, and the after board being placed abaft the dandy mast. With those model boats good sailing could be done. They were very fair paddlers, and could be used by one or two men. Racing became popular after a time, and everything else was sacrificed to speed. Since the man no longer sat in the cockpit, the dimensions of the latter began to shrink, and from a seven-foot well it decreased in size to a little hole celled around the sides, just sufficiently large to hold the man's feet. In this was placed a canvas bag fastened to the edges, and in the bottom of the bag was a ring. In case of shipping a sea or meeting with a partial capsize, the bag was elevated by the ring and the water spilled outside. Having no cockpit to keep unobstructed, centreboards grew in size, until at last they projected above the deck of the craft when raised. The stowage spaces of the earlier cruising boats gave place to air tanks or chambers, and the boat became anything more or less than a racing machine, unsuitable for cruising work, and furnishing no accommodations for a companion.

The skipper sat on the end of a long sliding seat and held the boat up by a species of gymnastics. The sails, originally fitted to lower and raise, were for the sake of simplicity and flatness laced permanently to mast and spars, and the whole mast had to be lowered over the bows of the boat. She were no longer practical cruisers and could only be used for racing. Each year new and improved boats were taken by their owners to the American Canoe Association meets, and those of the previous years were, with few exceptions, outclassed. It therefore became necessary that the man who wished to have any hope of success in the races must have a new craft built and rigged each year. These being built to special orders, were necessarily expensive, and the meets which had gradually become small racing affairs gradually attracted fewer and fewer men. New men going into canoeing for the sport of cruising avoided racing models, and now as the result of the last couple of years the new blood brought into the sport has placed canoeing once more on a cruising basis, and the racing element greatly in the minority, and this is as it should be. The real sport of canoeing does not consist of hanging out on a sliding seat and trying how much sail one can keep from getting wet, but in going off for a day or two to paddle or sail, living under canvas and cooking one's own meals, and the best craft is that which is the most weatherly and the easiest to paddle or sail at a fair rate of speed while carrying such a load as will make its owner comfortable.

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I spoke some time ago about the bargains that could be picked up in pawnshops, provided the man who bought them knew something about the value of the articles in question. In a little up-town pawnship the other day was an army model revolver with six one-half-inch barrels, blued finish, and ivory stocks, handsomely carved with the head of a Texas steer. The arm in question was of a well-known make, in good condition, and being single action, good target shooting could be done with it. This arm, with its ornamented stocks, could not have been had for less than $20 in the market, but it was purchased by a man who discovered it for $6.50, and he has in addition to a good target weapon for practical charges, a handsome addition to his armory. A rather good joke in connection with the purchase was that the proprietor of the pawnshop of whom the weapon was purchased did not know until after the bargain was made that it was an ejector, and did the purchaser, with tears in his eyes, [illegible] had he been aware of the fact, he would have added a couple more dollars to his price.

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The woodcock season will in the greater part of this State open on Sept. 16. Probably the best sport to be had in shooting these birds will be found in the vicinity of Binghamton, Chenango Forks, and Greene. Chenango Forks is 227 miles from New York City on the Lackawanna Railroad, and board may be had at the two hotels at from $1 to $2 per day. The livery rates run from $2 to $3 per day and, although there are no guides to be had at this place, the hotel proprietors will be able to give visiting sportsmen the best tips as to the most likely places. Greene, which is 229 miles from this city, is also reached by the Lackawanna road, and good shooting will be found there from one to ten miles of the station. At Greene resides one of the best guides, whose services any sportsman can secure. He is George P. Finnegan, and he knows every bit of the country, every covert swale and bit of water that lies within the "Y," and forms a line drawn from Binghamton, Chenango Forks, Oswego, and Utica. Within this is probably the best partridge and woodcock shooting in this country, and Finnegan probably knows more about this territory than any other guide. It was Finnegan, the sportsman will probably recollect, who exhibited at the last Sportsman's Show a number of ruffed grouse which he had raised in captivity, something that had always heretofore been considered impossible.

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Years ago, when there was more game in this country than at present, and when one ran the chance of finding both large and small fry on the same hunting expedition, an attempt was made to place the hunter in a position for bagging either or both by furnishing him with a double gun, one barrel of which was rifled and the other smooth bore, for a shotgun shell. While it did its work fairly well, it was an unhandy sort of weapon, the heavy barrel of the rifle so much more than counterbalancing the thinner one for shot that the arm handled awkwardly, and, besides being lopsided to the touch, there was always a danger, should the gun fall down when leaned against a tree or fence rail, that the weight of the rifle barrel would dent the other. Then, too, one only had one shot barrel, and in many cases the hunter would have been willing to have dispensed with a rifle arrangement for the sake of getting in an extra shot at some feathered game. A great improvement on this weapon is the three-barrel gun exhibited by a Broadway firm of sporting goods dealers. Its general appearance is that of a hammerless double-barrel shotgun of 12-gauge. Underneath and between the two shot barrels is a rifled barrel taking the 30-30 rifle cartridge. The tipping of the barrels for the insertion of the charges cocks the inside hammers that fire the shotgun, while the plunger for the rifle barrel is placed in position for firing by the manipulation of a small side lever on the left-hand side of the trigger guard, and just underneath the lock plate, while the rifle barrel is fired by the forward trigger. The gun only weighs about eight pounds, and a generation ago would have been a perfect godsend to Western settlers, but at the present time it seems as if it had come too late to be of very much service.

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"The more the game decreases the more perfect become our firearms," said a sportsman the other day. It rather looks, however, as if he had taken the cause for the effect. It is probably due to the perfection which firearms have attained that the game is so rapidly decreasing. In the old days, when the settler merely had to pick up his firearm and take a short walk in order to find game, the old flintlock or percussion, muzzle-loading rifle or shotgun was all that was needed, and they really gave the game some sort of a chance, especially the flintlock, which sizzled and spit like an enraged cat before the explosion of the charge really took place, but with repeating rifles which will send five or six shots in a very few more seconds, or repeating shotguns using nitro powder, which leaves no smoke to intercept the aim, what earthly chance does game, furred or feathered, have? Still, one wonders what Daniel Boone and his companions would have said to a 45.90 repeating rifle or a repeating shotgun using smokeless shells? The chances are had these pioneers used those arms we would have been even worse off as regards game prospects than we are at present.

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There is one hopeful sign, however, and that is the gradual reduction of the bore of shotguns. The old ten gauge, which was once so universally used as a field gun, is now considered a back number for that purpose, and even the twelve bore is giving way in favor of the sixteen and twenty. There is a gun of twenty-eight bore which weighs about five pounds, but this is carrying things to extremes. The sixteen and twenty bores are much lighter guns to carry, especially at the end of a day's shooting, when every article that weighed a pound in the morning weighs four at night, and undoubtedly give the game more of a chance for its life, and tend to promote quicker and more accurate shooting, and there is something artistic in making clean kills with the small bores that is lacking when one uses the larger gauge, and it is the consciousness of having done one's work neatly and artistically, and not the size of one's gamebag, that tends to the enjoyment of the true sportsman. The relative sizes of the different bores will be understood when it is stated that a ten bore or gauge means that ten round bullets to fit the arm make a pound, twelve for the twelve gauge, and so on, and the bullets to fit the tiny weapon of twenty-eight bore would number twenty-eight to the pound. This system of measurement is a relic of the old days when firearms were of smooth bore and could be used either for shot or ball, as the owner wished.

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One of the after results of the Spanish war, which promises to have many fatal effects, is the distribution of captured Mauser rifles throughout the country. Many of these were sold by the United States Government to the large contractors who attend to auction sales, and bought them in at a very low figure. These were refurbished and sold to jobbers and sporting goods dealers, and are now being advertised at prices as low as $10 each. When it is considered that these rifles used about the most powerful cartridge which has yet been devised by military science, and they are made for the purpose of man killing, and have a range of considerable over a mile and a penetration of several inches of solid plank at 100 feet, it will be understood just what lively times will be experienced in the suburbs when these weapons become distributed among country boys and men who do not know much about firearms, but have bought these because they are cheap. In the hands of the careful man, and loaded with cartridges containing a soft-nose bullet, they are magnificent hunting weapons for large game like moose, caribou, or grizzly bear, but there is fun in store for some one when their owners charge the magazines with the full jacketed projectile and start out to kill squirrel and muskrat, or see how close they can come to a tin can suspended from a tree.

E. T. KEYSER.

HINTS FOR WHEELMEN.

To remove spots from tan shoes or saddles rub lightly with a rag dipped in alcohol, then wash with soap and water, and finish with ordinary russet leather polish.

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A Chicago man has patented a saddle frame with receptacles for a pump, a wrench, and a toothbrush.

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In case a chain adjuster breaks or strips its thread, a temporary repair may be made by fitting a small piece of wood of the right size. The strain being one of longitudinal compression is easily withstood by even a piece of soft wood. The axle nut, of course, should be screwed as tight as possible.

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A way of loosening an inner tube which has stuck in the casing is to take a long piece of stiff wire and attach a loop of string to the end. The wire is then run around between the casing and the inner tube until it comes around to the lacing slit again, when the loop is slipped over the end of the tube, and the wire withdrawn, drawing the loop between the tube and the casing.

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Hill climbing requires a certain knack and some little practice before it can be acquired. It is necessary to hold the handles firmly and to rise on the pedals with each stroke, shifting the entire weight of the body alternately from one pedal to the other. This, of course, has a tendency to make the wheel wobble from one side to the other in response, and it is in the controlling of this tendency that the knack must be acquired. It should be practiced on the level or on a slight incline until the rider can stand on the pedals and drive the wheel straight.

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Ask the average wheelman to estimate the total number of parts in his wheel and the chances are that he will fall far short of the number. The various bearings contain more than a hundred balls, and the chain alone consists of about 150 pieces. There are 68 spokes and as many spoke nuts and washers, so that the two wheels contain over 200 parts, not including the bearings. Each pedal consists of a dozen or more parts, and the head, handles, saddle, and brake will yield a surprising number of pieces. The total number of separate pieces in an ordinary wheel is therefore found to be in excess of 500. When it is remembered that each one of the parts is made separately and yet so precisely that it fits to its place exactly, it is remarkable that such a complicated piece of machinery can be sold at the low prices at which even the best wheels now may be bought.

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Riders of coaster brake wheels are learning that the hub brake should be applied conservatively and intelligently. On ordinary roads it is seldom necessary to apply the brake abruptly and severely, and it is never advisable to suddenly operate it with all possible force in order to display the working of the device for the benefit of curious inquirers. The brake device is usually strong enough to stand even such an unusual and severe strain as may be caused by a sudden stoppage at high speed, and the weak point is the rear wheel, which may buckle or collapse. The effect of the coaster brake, even when judiciously applied, is to loosen the spokes, and they must be carefully watched and tightened as often as necessary. Otherwise a dangerous accident may occur by the collapse of the rear wheel in a case of emergency.

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The almost universal use of a shortened skirt by wheelwomen has shown that the old-style cumbersome laced guard, completely encircling the chain, is not now a necessary adjunct to a woman's wheel. In fact many women now use wheels of either drop or diamond frame with no chain guards at all. A light guard is, however, desirable as a rule, for even when the skirts are of a length to clear the sprocket wheel and chain in ordinary circumstances they sometimes may be accidentally caught, and a newly invented partial guard is now coming into considerable use. The new device is a light shield of the usual segmental contour, which will cover about one-quarter of the periphery of the front sprocket. It is attached by a bent rod and a circular clamp to the lower portion of the frame. The shield may be secured in any desired position in relation to the sprocket wheel, or adjusted to any size sprocket.

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A cyclist who, by reason of a serious injury to a tire which took some hours to repair, found himself on the road long after dark without a lamp, and compelled to traverse a suburban region where the local police were known to be unusually zealous in the enforcement of a lamp law, found an ingenious way out of his predicament by improvising a lantern from a pasteboard box, a piece of greased paper for a candle, and a bit of wire. It was a crude and inartistic affair, which was viewed with grave suspicion by the police all along the route, but none ventured to question it, and the rider reached his destination without interference.

L. A. W. ROAD REPORTS.

Highways and Paths Within Fifty Miles of the City Generally in Fair Condition.

The weekly road reports of the League of American Wheelmen show the roads within fifty miles of New York to be in excellent condition, and if the weather holds good to-day and to-morrow the many cyclists who have taken advantage of the double holiday to make extended trips should be able to largely increase their mileage.

There has been considerable improvement in the condition of many Brooklyn streets since the last report. Fort Hamilton Avenue is in fair shape, and Twenty-second Avenue is first class. The asphalt on Flatbush Avenue is in a dangerous condition, full of holes and deep ruts. Care should be exercised when using this avenue at night.

The Coney Island cycle paths are being put in shape for the bicycle races to be held Labor Day, and it is hoped that this improvement will extend the length of the paths before long, as they are now very much cut up and greatly in need of a top dressing. The roads in Prospect Park are still being repaired, and as far as completed are in fine shape. The immense holes in the asphalt on Hancock Street, near Howard Avenue, have now been repaired, but Washington Avenue, or "Red Brick Hill," is in a dangerous state, rough, uneven, and in many places covered with broken glass, which has the appearance of being strewn across the road intentionally. Bedford Avenue Hill, where it connects with the Eastern Parkway, is also in very poor shape, and should receive prompt attention.

There is a proposition under way to petition the city authorities to include in the repavement of Meeker Avenue, which is now in progress, asphalt strips for the benefit of wheelmen; this would reduce the connection between the Twenty-third Street Ferry and the main roads of Long Island very materially, as at present the Eastern Parkway is utilized as a means of connection between Twenty-third Street Ferry and Jamaica. All those who are interested in this movement should communicate their views to Mr. H. B. Fullerton, Chairman Highway Improvement Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, who has this matter in charge.

The Long Island roads and paths are in their usual good shape. The peculiar absorbent soil makes nearly all of the earth roads and paths ridable within an hour or two after heavy rainfalls, and what little sand and dust had been reported on the macadam roads has all been washed off.

The central road to Jerico is good; beyond this point to Smithtown it is fair, and with edge path to Riverhead is easily ridable. The North Shore roads are in excellent riding shape as far as Northport, and from there to Fort Jefferson the edge path and side paths are at all times good. Beyond Port Jefferson the road at present is only fair, though it can easily be covered by the regular road rider.

The path from Eastport to Riverhead is not quite as good as that from Westhampton to Quogue. The path from Bridgehampton to Sag Harbor is good, and is much frequented. The four and a half miles of cycle path winding through the woods between Bridgehampton and Easthampton are ideal, but the path is somewhat narrow, and is in only fair riding condition. A fine improved road runs the entire distance along the south shore to Patchogue, and from this point side paths, edge paths, or cycle paths furnish excellent riding the balance of the distance to Amagansett. The new path over the Shinnecock Hills is proving immensely popular, as it affords four miles of excellent pushing near the ocean coast, with many views of the ocean and its innumerable bays.

The roads north of New York are in good order, with the exception of a portion of the Nyack Turnpike between West Nyack and Spring Valley. New Jersey roads also are generally good. If the weather remains clear the stone roads of Bergen County, which have recently been somewhat muddy, will be in good order; all the stone roads in this county have been put in fine shape this Summer, and are now almost unexcelled. Grand Avenue, from Leonia to Tenafly North, is in fine shape; also Schraalenburg Road, from Teaneck to Harrington Park.

The following streets and avenues are reported in excellent shape for riding, and will be for some time to come, unless visited by unusually heavy storms: Essex Street and Morris Avenue, Hackensack to Rutherford; Central Avenue, Hackensack to Maywood; Passaic Street, Hackensack; West and Anderson Street, Hackensack to Teaneck; West and Main Streets, north from Anderson Street, Teaneck to New Milford; Spring Valley Road, from Lodi and Arcola, North; road from Hackensack to Arcola, Paramus and Ridgewood, and Terrace Avenue to Hasbrouck Heights and Passaic.

The roads reported in poor shape are Main Street, Hackensack; Hudson Street, Hackensack, and the Kibbie Ferry Road; Essex Street, Hackensack to Paterson, from Terrace Avenue west. Races for the Anderson Trophy will be held at Hackensack on Labor Day, and the excellent condition of the roads should attract a large number of wheelmen to this section.

A Cycle Sidepath Machine.

Albany County, which has built eighty-five miles of cycle paths and last year sold 7,000 badges at $1 each, has the distinction of having built the first sidepath machine in the United States, which cuts, harrows, rolls, and completely finishes the path with the exception of the top dressing as it goes along.

The machine was designed and made expressly for the purpose of building and keeping in repair sidepaths for bicycles. Its frame is four feet wide and twelve feet long, made of heavy angle iron, and heavy wood platform. The machine runs on rollers; the one in front is made in two sections, the one in the rear in one section. Back of the front roller is a harrow with two rows of teeth about three inches apart. The back row of teeth covers the spaces of the front row. Back of the harrow is a scraper, going straight across, and parallel with the harrow, and so constructed as to smooth the uneven places and carry the dirt along, depositing it in the holes and low places. Back of the straight scraper is a diagonal scraper so constructed as to work the width of the frame, or by the use of a rack and pinion it can be thrown to either side, as the operator may wish.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

Outlook for the Coming Season Among the School Teams of the City.

For some time there has been much room for improvement in interscholastic football in Greater New York, both as to the calibre of the play and the management of the games. There is a lot of excellent material in New York among the youths who play football in the private schools, and much good football has been played by them. Some of the shining lights of football have been discovered, brought to light here, and afterward developed at their respective colleges. "Brink" Thorne, the star of the college football firmament in 1895, began his football career in New York, and so did Chadwick of Yale, McClave of Princeton, Gierasch of Harvard, and others.

All things considered, the outlook is good for the coming season for play of a meritorious class, in material at least, for there is an abundance of promising timber in the various schools. There are at least two points, however, which need attention. One of these has to do with the management of games. In the past, and not the remote past, either, many of the games have been almost a farce because of the crowding of schoolboys on the field. Berkeley Oval, where many of the interscholastic games have been played, is one of the finest football fields to be found anywhere, but that doesn't help the players any when portions of the playing space are overrun with excited youngsters, who in their enthusiasm flock around the players and sadly hamper their movements. It is safe to say that better football will result if the field is kept entirely clear.

Imagine Yale and Princeton playing their annual game with a lot of shouting students chasing up and down the lines and often crowding out on to the field, and the game being stopped every few minutes to hustle the students back. Such scenes as that have taken place at interscholastic games in late years, and the games were relatively just as important as the Yale-Princeton game. When it comes to the management of interscholastic games older heads might bring about a betterment.

Concerning the artistic phase of local interscholastic football the most noticeable point in which there is need for improvement is that of repelling attack. THE TIMES last Sunday told of the big improvement that has been made in football in defense—so much so that coaches now are trying to devise ways to get an offense strong enough to better meet this defense. This state of affairs hardly obtains in interscholastic football. In most of the school games the offense is out of all proportion stronger than the defense. Time and again have there been cases where one team would carry the ball down the field for gain after gain, and where, barring a fumble, the side having the ball in all probability would score.

This was not because the offense was so strong, but because the defense was the reverse of strong. Apparently the school teams had only a hazy idea of skillful and aggressive defensive play. Even when one team was distinctly stronger than the other there have been games in which the weaker would make series of gains which on the comparative strength of the two teams they had no business at all to make. Naturally interscholastic football would be cruder than intercollegiate football. The youngsters do not have the careful and expert coaching that their elders have, and probaly not—and it is no small factor—the inspiration, the morale that actuates the collegian when he is by far a more conspicuous figure on the gridiron and there is greater glory for him than in his preparatory school. Still the fact remains that interscholastic football is exciting and full of cases of team and individual skill and pluck, has not improved, in proportion to its existence, as much as the game as played by the colleges. Allowing for the difference in years, the schoolboys have not done as much of their share of developing the game as the college players.

The value of the kicking game has been emphasized by events on the college gridiron in the last few years, and this is another point in which the school teams have made comparatively little progress. School teams do not begin to punt enough. It might well be argued that they do not need to if they can gain without it, but there are times when they are held for downs, and then frequently it apparently never occurs to them to kick. And when they do kick, it is the rule rather than the exception that they do not kick very well. There are fine running backs, and fine plunging backs, fine tacklers, and all that sort of thing among the schoolboys, but few first-class kickers.

Maybe the coming season will find some of the weaknesses remedied. Anyway, there are signs that the boys have set about to conduct their campaigns in a more businesslike way.

LURED THE DOG TO COMBAT.

Wise Up-Town Cat Established Her Authority in a Cafe.

Cats and dogs do not fraternise as a general thing, though now and then they strike up an alliance. An interesting instance of this took place in an up-town café the other night, but not until after the cat and the dog involved were, in accordance with the usual custom, at sword's point. The dog was Captain, a particularly smart cocker spaniel. The cat was Lena, who as her name suggests, is fond of frankfurters and Swiss cheese, and who hitherto has maintained a standing feud against all dogs. Lena is a fighter and dogs, barring Captain, are her pet aversion.

Captain belongs to John Hogan, the old-time minstrel man, and it came to pass that the first time he ventured into Lena's stronghold he was looking for trouble. Lena never exerts herself to avoid trouble, and Captain was accommodated before his visit was over. Lena posted her forfeit and lost no time in quibbling over the time for weighing in. The point of the story, however, is the deliberate manner in which Lena brought about the conflict.

It seems that Lena has two feline associates who are of a peaceable nature. When Captain appeared on the scene the two timid cats were sharing a bone which Captain at once appropriated. Lena was close by taking note of the proceedings. For a minute she did nothing but think. Her plan of campaign figured out, she arose and slowly walked behind the lunch counter. Her actions were noted by Captain's owner and others, who knowing Lena's prowess as a repeller of dog boarders, had regarded Captain's temerity with amazement.

Lena's plan was apparent when she emerged from behind the lunch counter with another bone. This she carried to within a few feet of Captain, where she laid it down and then coolly stepped aside to await developments. It was a palpable challenge. Captain accepted the issue instanter. He walked over, took Lena's bone in his teeth and then put his foot on the other bone. The next instant he had other things to attend to than bones. Lena was on his back and the battle was on. Captain is a valuable dog and the combatants were quickly pulled apart. Captain was minus a few locks of hair, while Lena had the bone and a smile of triumph.

Captain and Lena are friendly enough now, although Captain has not yet recovered from the surprise at discovering that there is one cat that not only doesn't go out of its way to avoid dogs, but lures them to a smile of war.

PLAYGROUND GYMNASTICS

City's Provisions for Athletic Development of School Children.

MONEY SPENT ON THE PROJECT

Nearly $22,000 Was Expended During July and August for Instruction in the Various Departments.

The annual gymnastic tournament of the public playgrounds attached to the city schools, which was concluded last week at the Crotona Park open-air gymnasium, served to call attention to an important but little-known feature of the city's educational system. There are twenty-nine of these playgrounds, in addition to three open-air gymnasia, seven evening play centres, six recreation piers, and eleven swimming baths, at all of which instruction in gymnastics, games, or swimming is given. The services of over three hundred teachers are employed, and the number of pupils is over five thousand. The cost to the city for the two months the playgrounds are open is over $20,000.

The playgrounds are opened in July, soon after the closing of the regular school work, and are kept open until September. They are located as follows:

Public School No. 1, Henry and Oliver Streets; No. 2, Henry Street; No. 16, West Thirteenth Street; No. 20, Rivington Street; No. 30, East Eighty-eighth Street; No. 32, West Thirty-fifth Street; No. 33, West Twenty-eighth Street; No. 42, Hester Street; No. 49, East Thirty-seventh Street; No. 51, West Forty-fourth Street; No. 80, West Forty-first Street; No. 82, East Seventieth Street; No. 86, East Ninety-sixth Street; No. 92, Broome and Ridge Streets; No. 96, East Eighty-first Street; 106, East Fourth Street; No. 107, West Tenth Street; No. 113, Downing Street; No. 120, Broome Street; No. 121, East One Hundred and Second Street; No. 131, East Second Street; No. 135, East Fifty-first Street; No. 137, Grand and Essex Streets; No. 141, West Fifty-eighth Street; No. 147, Henry and Scammel Streets; No. 151, East Ninety-first Street; No. 158, East Seventy-seventh Street; No. 159, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; No. 160, Rivington and Suffolk Streets.

The open-air gymnasia are situated in Clintona and Claremont Parks, and on a plot of land at One Hundred and Second Street and Madison Avenue, the use of which is given by Jacob Ruppert.

The playrooms are large and on the first floor of the school buildings. The apparatus consists of parallel bars, horizontal bars, ladders, vaulting bars, and a buck, a sort of vaulting horse. The outdoor gymnasia also has flying rings, traveling rings, and rope ladders in addition.

In order to systematize the work classes of ten are formed, each in charge of a leader. The leaders are generally pupils who have had one or more years' experience and are chosen on account of their executive ability, as well as athletic proficiency. They are carefully instructed by the Director, and conduct the classes under his supervision.

The exercises of the day begin with the leaders' hour, from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning. During this hour the leaders are instructed as a class by the director in the exercises which they are to teach in their respective classes.

HOW CLASSES ARE TAUGHT.

At 10 o'clock the gates are opened, and as the boys or girls file in, the leaders take squads of five to ten each and line them up in front of the apparatus. The director now blows a whistle or strikes a gong, and all the leaders begin work at once, one class on the buck, another on the horse, others on vaulting bar, spring board, horizontal ladders, and some in space marked out for jumping, &c. Between 50 and 200 boys are now exercising at the same time on different pieces of apparatus and in different places without interfering in the least with each other. Some sections get through the exercises given quicker than others, but the leader keeps them moving by reviewing the exercises they did not get so well.

At the end of about ten minutes the whistle is blown three times. The leaders immediately stop whatever movement they may be doing, and put in the closing exercise, which is always an easy, quick movement, repeating it a dozen times if necessary.

At the close of the schedule time, two hours and a half, the sections line up one after the other, forming one class, but each behind its respective leader, and commence a run, forming different figures for five to ten minutes—when they are dismissed, either by blowing the whistle or letting the leaders continue the run into the street.

In the afternoon general exercise is allowed from 1:30 to 3 o'clock, and the class work is given from 3 to 5 o'clock. On Thursdays, at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M., the Directors and their assistants attend classes where the exercises for the coming week are exhibited and taught to them. The comprehensive and thorough nature of the instruction given is shown by a list of the various elements on certain kinds of apparatus, which shows, if thoroughly comprehended, what the young gymnast will have accomplished in that branch of athletics.

For the purpose of the recent competition the twenty-nine playgrounds and three open-air gymnasia were divided into four sections. The first or west side division included the following west side schools: No. 16, West Thirteenth Street; 32, West Thirty-fifth Street; 33, West Twenty-eighth Street; 51, West Forty-fourth Street; 80, West Forty-first Street; 107, West Tenth Street; 113, Downing Street; 141, West Fifty-eighth Street. The second or upper east side division included Schools 30, East Eighty-eighth Street; 49, East Thirty-seventh Street; 82, East Seventieth Street; 86, East Ninety-sixth Street; 96, East Eighty-first Street; 121, East One Hundred and Second Street; 135, East Fifty-first Street; 151, East Ninety-first Street; 158, East Seventy-seventh Street and Avenue A, and 159, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The lower east side section included Schools 1, Henry and Oliver Streets; 2, Henry Street; 20, Rivington Street; 42, Hester Street; 92, Broome and Ridge Streets; 105, East Fourth Street; 120, Broome Street; 131, East Second Street; 137, Grand and Essex Streets; 147, Henry and Scammel Streets, and 160, Rivington and Suffolk Streets. The fourth division comprised the three open-air playgrounds—Crotona Park, Claremont Park, and Rupert Park, at One Hundred and Second Street and Madison Avenue.

The teams from these schools consisted of ten boys each, their ages ranging from ten to fourteen years. Each boy had five movements on each of the four pieces of apparatus, three class moves, and two individual moves.

The preliminary contests were held at School No. 151, East Ninety-first Street, and resulted in the selection of the teams of Schools Nos. 147, (Henry and Scammel Streets,) 82, (East Seventieth Street,) and 51, (West Forty-fourth Street,) and of the Crotona Open Air Gymnasium, to represent their respective divisions in the final contest. This was held at the Crotona Park Gymnasium, and resulted in a victory for the team from School No. 147, with the following score: Buck, 46; parallel bars, 30; vaulting bar, 9¼; horizontal bar, 100¾; individual work, 133 5-6; total, 319 5-6. The Crotona Park team was second, its score being: Buck, 36; parallel bars, 28; vaulting bar, 7¾; horizontal bar, 86¼; individual work, 103¾; total, 262. School No. 82 was third with the following score: Buck, 32; parallel bars, 31; vaulting bar, 8¾; horizontal bar, 84¾; individual work, 101 11-12; total, 258 5-12. The team of School No. 151 did not compete in the finals, though it had qualified.

INSTRUCTORS' COMPETITION.

Following the pupils' tournament came one for the instructors. Preliminary contests were held for both day and evening directors, followed by a final competition. In this Morris Marous, assistant director at School No. 20, East Eighty-eighth Street, obtained first rank with a mark of 117 1-3, in a maximum of 140. Arthur Fairlavet, director at School No. 82, East Seventieth Street, was second with 113 2-3, and A. Frank Chamberlain, director at School No. 160, Rivington and Suffolk Streets, was third.

An interesting feature of the tournament was the exhibition of girls' gymnastics and games, given in the gymnasium of School No. 151, East Ninety-first Street. The exercises, which were performed by classes of ten to twenty girls from eight to fourteen years of age, included marching drill, dumbbell drill, fan drill, flag drill, parallel and horizontal bar work, and special apparatus work. A scarf dance by a class of little Italian girls from School No. 121, East One Hundred and Second Street, was particularly interesting.

In addition to the gymnasium instruction and practice given at the playgrounds, instruction in swimming is given at the eleven public baths, which are located as follows: Battery, Corlears Street and East River, East Twenty-fourth Street, East Fifty-first Street, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, West Eighty-third Street, West Fifty-first Street, West Twentieth Street, Duane Street and North River. Instruction is given from 9 to 12 A. M. to girls on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and to boys on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Kindergarten games are played from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the six recreation piers: Christopher Street, North River; Fiftieth Street, North River; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Hudson River; Third Street and East River, Twenty-fourth Street and East River, One Hundred and Twelfth Street and East River, and at three places in Central Park as well, East Eighty-fifth Street, West Eighty-third Street, and One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

The seven evening play centres are located as follows: For boys, at Schools No. 1, (Henry and Oliver Streets,) 20, (Rivington Street,) 147, (Henry and Scammel Streets,) and 160, (Rivington and Suffolk Streets.) The girls' play centres are at Schools No. 2, (Henry Street,) 42, (Hester Street,) and 92, (Broome and Ridge Streets.) These are open every evening but Sunday all the year around.

The present season is the third for the playgrounds, and the second for the open-air gymnasia, while the evening play centres date only from the 1st of August of last year. They are under the direction of Dr. James T. Gwathmey and Miss Mae Halsted Beattys, and, as already stated, there are over 300 instructors. The general directors receive $5 a day, and $3.50 for a half day; the directors $3 a day and $2 a half day; the assistant directors are paid $1.25 for morning work and $1.50 for afternoon or evening classes, and the swimming instructors, who are on duty but three days in the week, receive $2 for each day.

The total expense for July was $9,966, which was apportioned as follows: General directors, $773.50; directors, $2,335; assistant directors, $6,155.50; swimming instructors, $702; total, $9,966. For August the expenses amounted to $11,711.25, divided as follows: General directors, $903.50; directors, $2,695; assistant directors, $7,546.75; swimming instructors, $566; total, $11,711.25. The total expense for the two months amounted to $21,677.25, a considerable sum to expend in two months for athletic and swimming instruction.

DIFFICULT BILLIARD PLAYING.

Professionals Declare Against the Eighteen-Inch Balk Line Game, "No Shot In."

According to some professional billiardists, the most recent game adopted for tournament play by the top-notchers—the eighteen-inch balk line game, "no shot in," is not a success. Some of the professionals argue that this style of game is too difficult, even for the masters, while others object to it for other reasons, and a sort of a crusade has been begun against the game in Chicago. This crusade, so to speak, has not yet reached New York, but out in Chicago Schaefer, Catton, Sutton, and Carter have found fault with the game.

The game is sometimes referred to as "no shot in," although, strictly speaking, it would seem that there is no such game as no shot in balk. What is meant is that a count can be made with the balls in balk, but that one or both of the object balls must be driven out of balk on the first shot whenever in.

An up-town roomkeeper remarked pertinently that the eighteen-inch balk line game, one shot in, was not too hard when Ives was alive. Professionals are, of course, more qualified to speak of the merits or demerits of the game than others, but it did not occur to laymen that the game was too hard when played here in a match between Schaefer and Slosson. The play was speedy enough. Ever since the anchor nurse was abolished Schaefer has been somewhat disgruntled, although his play without it has been fast enough for anybody.

Schaefer beat Catton in a 1,000-point 18-inch match the other day, with an average of 14 and a high run of 56. There is nothing particularly slow about that. The old established game of cushion carroms does not show any faster counting, and is a style that has been more or less in vogue for a good many years. Maurice Daly, Carter, Slosson, Sexton, Ives, and Schaefer have played it well enough for tournament purposes, and it is doubtful if the play in cushion carroms is as fast as in 18-inch balk line. Certainly it does not afford opportunity for ball-to-ball billiards like the other.

Some of those opposed to 18-inch, "no shot in," want to go back to 14-inch. That might be all right for shortstops and amateurs, but would seem to be a retrogression for the masters. A better compromise is that suggested by Sutton, that the balls be driven out of balk on the second shot—one shot in, Sutton calls it; two shots in, some might call it.

The opinions of the experts gathered in Chicago which follow are interesting, and, of course, worthy of consideration.

Schaefer—I have given the 18-inch balk line a fair test both in private and public, without the privilege of one shot in. I consider the game a complete failure. It is contrary to all natural ideas of billiards, and, consequently, the most beautiful parts of the game are destroyed, and the player is forced to perform inconsistently.

Catton—The eighteen-inch balkiin," no shot in, could never be a success. It is too difficult for even such great masters as Vignaux and Schaefer, and entirely too de

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SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your editorial of Sunday, Aug. 26, with great interest and a large measure of sympathy, especially that part of it which says, "We believe that it would be well for the advocates of the Administration in the campaign that will now shortly be at its height to make most prominent before the voters the settled purpose of the Government to secure the ultimate adoption of self-government in the Philippines." By "self-government in the Philippines" do you mean "the self-government of the Filipinos," i. e., their independence? If so, are you not writing without due Republican warrant? Is it not the settled Republican purpose to deny the Filipinos such self-government? There is, I am aware, a plank in the Republican platform which uses language somewhat like that of your editorial. But am I not right in supposing that the self-government intended is something far short of independence? I find Republicans here and there insisting that it means independence. Are they "good Republicans"? Do they represent the spirit and the purpose of their party? If they do, and Mr. MCKINLEY or any one speaking with authority will say so squarely, Mr. BRYAN will soon find his anti-imperialist occupation gone 'and the killing in Luzon would come to a sudden stop. May I in conclusion ask (and hope for a reply) whether your own strong expression "the gradual and complete extension of self-government" means ultimate independence? It seems to me that it should have this meaning, and that if it has not your language is misleading. JOHN W. CHADWICK.
Chesterfield, Mass., Aug. 28, 1900.

Mr. CHADWICK must be aware that we have no "warrant," Republican or other, for the expression of opinions as to the purposes of the United States Government or of the gentlemen now in control of it, to which he is not entitled as much as we. We try to base our opinions on careful and candid consideration of facts as accurately ascertained as is practicable, as we doubt not he does. Our own belief is that the Government has the "settled purpose to secure the ultimate adoption of self-government in the Philippines."

Apparently where Mr. CHADWICK is in doubt is as to the meaning of the term "self-government," which he thinks ought to signify "independence." He knows Republicans who insist that that is the true meaning of the word, and he wishes to know if they are "good Republicans," and if they "represent the spirit and purpose of their party." Here he seems to be seeking rather for opinions than for facts, but he need not be a very assiduous reader of THE TIMES to perceive that we do not regard this particular point as a conclusive test of goodness in Republicans. We should say that it is a matter as to which men of sense, whether Republicans or not, might fairly differ. When he asks us if our "own strong expression, 'the gradual and complete extension of self-government,' means ultimate independence," we have no hesitation in saying that it means ultimate independence when and if the inhabitants of the Philippines are fitted for it. And we suppose that it is hardly necessary to say that that is a bridge which we cannot cross until we get to it, and that at the present moment it is not within measurable distance.

One source of the confusion that undoubtedly exists in regard to this question of our policy in the Philippines is, we think, the tendency that is natural to all of us to treat complex questions as simple and to solve them by the rigid application of some simple generalization which we accept as a principle. This process is relatively easy, and to most minds it is not unpleasing. It is the adaptation to current public matters of the spirit of the Hebrew "thus saith the Lord," which we need not remind our correspondent has, along with some good, done a lot of mischief and made much trouble in the world. Of course, if the Lord does say it, and you believe in the Lord, that settles it, so far as you are concerned. But we say it with the utmost respect, there are so many diverse and irreconcilable sayings attributed to the Lord, that one is sometimes tempted to think that every highly self-confident disputant has one of his own.

This tendency arbitrarily to simplify complex questions is, we think, illustrated by the assertion of Mr. CHADWICK that "self-government in the Philippines" must mean "self-government by the Filipinos," and therefore "their independence." Underlying this assertion there seems to be the assumption that the Filipinos are a fairly homogeneous people, with common habits of thought and life, common ideals, reasonably uniform capacity for managing public affairs, and a general desire for some definite kind of self-government. Of course, this is unfortunately not true. They are of all sorts and conditions, races, and religions. Especially they are of very various degrees of fitness for managing either public or private affairs. It is simply impossible that the extension of self-government can be made with equal rapidity and equal safety to all. It is still more plainly impossible that independence can be given to the whole of them at the same time, and it is not easy to see how it can be given to some and not to the others.

In the circumstances that actually exist, we are convinced that the only safe and the only just and humane policy is to retain the control of the islands and of all the inhabitants of them, to establish order as fast as practicable, and to set up in each community a system gradually developing self-government, with the strict purpose to make it ultimately complete. If the system works, the time will come when independence will be possible, and then we do not believe that any considerable party in this country will oppose it. This, we believe, is the policy that the present Administration is engaged in trying to carry out—imperfectly, no doubt, and with mistakes. It is, we are persuaded, the one that Mr. BRYAN would be forced in the long run also to try to apply, and in the effort we see no reason to think that he would make less mistakes or be in the least more faithful or intelligent than Mr. MCKINLEY. It seems to us to be much more sensible to strengthen the good intentions and emphasize the responsibility of Mr. MCKINLEY than to try to replace him by any one at present available. This, we take it, so far as concerns the Philippines, is the "paramount" issue.

THE AMERICAN AWARDS AT PARIS.

It must be evident to every visitor to a World's Fair that it is extremely well worth while for a nation to be well represented at such a competition. It would be hard to say, for example, how much British prestige has suffered at a time when Britons must admit that it is very much in need of support, by the failure of Great Britain to be adequately represented at the Paris fair. The crowds that beset the casual Englishman in Paris and shout after him "Tugela," and even less printable reproaches, would be deprived of most of their power to annoy him if the British Empire were as well represented at the fair as is, for example, the German Empire. Great Britain was very fully and handsomely represented at Chicago, but she was no better represented at Paris in 1889 than she is at Paris in 1900. In 1889 her comparative abstention was due to the official discouragement given to the exhibition by Lord SALISBURY'S famous and rather fatuous declaration that her Majesty's Government was not prepared to admit that it entirely approved of the fall of the Bastille, the centennial of which the fair was designed to commemorate. This year the British abstention, though equally sentimental, has been much more respectable, and has proceeded from the British resentment of the peculiar atrocity and filthiness of the French attacks upon Queen VICTORIA, so amazingly resented in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S public threat to "lick" the French by way of teaching manners to their caricaturists! All the same, the particular caricaturist who lampooned the Queen did his country no service and did the exposition a notable disservice. No wonder the British exhibitors complain that their Government has given them no assistance.

We are perhaps upon the whole no better represented at Paris than the British, but it is not for want of official co-operation with private exhibitors. Any shortcomings that there may be in the showing of American industries are due to the apathy of the American industrialists themselves. The moderate appropriation of Congress has scarcely been supplemented by State appropriations. It is the boast of the Californians that their State has voted as much money as all the others put together, and that seems to be the fact. Evidently they are going to get their money back, and much more also. It has been spent very judiciously for the purpose of direct and indirect advertising, inasmuch that a foreigner who knew nothing more than the fair told him would have reason to believe that California was by far the most important member of the American Union, and California had the advantage of knowing precisely what she wanted to do. It was to bring to the notice of Europe, with the view of selling to Europe, the produce of her orchards and vineyards and olive yards. The same systematized and intelligent energy the Californians have shown in attacking the Eastern markets they have shown in attacking the European markets. There seems every reason to suppose that their efforts in the new field will be crowned with an equal success.

The official list of awards to American exhibitors, which we owe to the enterprise of the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which obtained and published it in advance of any other newspaper, shows for itself the able and energetic manner in which the claims of the American exhibitors have been backed up by the American Commission. It is true that the mere number of awards does us no particular credit. To have got something like 4 per cent. of the total awards is not a great achievement. But in many important lines we were very far from being well represented, and this by reason of the doubts, in the minds of those who ought to have exhibited, whether they would get their money back directly and their indifference to the matter of National prestige. In what may be called monumental machinery, in which we are easily the first Nation in the world, we have allowed the Germans to appear to be the first, and our most important exhibit in this branch has been the power house from which was driven the electric line railway that served the grounds. But when we come to look through the list, and to consider it in connection with the list of awards already made and published in the Department of Fine Arts, it becomes plain that there is matter in it for legitimate National pride. In the fine arts we already know that the United States has obtained more awards than any other foreign nation. In regard to the Department of Education, the comparative figures are not yet accessible, but it is not credible that the extraordinary showing made by the United States can have been equaled by any other country, even by Germany, which in this department might have been expected to be our closest rival. Moreover, the showing made by the awards corresponds to the expressions of all the competent European visitors to the American educational exhibit, who found it, alike in the primary departments and in the higher education, of an interest absorbing and unique. Mr. ROGERS, the Director of the exhibit of education, and Mr. CAULDWELL, the Director of the exhibit of fine arts, are especially to be congratulated upon the result of their devoted and intelligent labors for the honor of their country. It is to be hoped that before another world's fair comes around exhibitors in other departments may be moved to make as representative an exhibit in their departments as have been so notably made in these two, without too closely inquiring into the prospects of a direct and immediate money return for their investment.

THE ARMY AND THE CANTEEN.

The statement of the effect of the canteen, as part of the post exchange in the army, made public by the Adjutant General is of the highest interest. It is also of the highest importance. The curse of intemperance is even more formidable in military than in civil life. Nothing could be more desirable than the discovery and application of the most efficient means for reducing it to a minimum.

Such a means, it is now made clear, has been discovered and applied in the institution of the canteen. There is no gainsaying the force of the statistics collected and published by Gen. CORBIN. They are exactly in line with all that we know from other sources. Nothing can be clearer than that the opinion of the officers of the army should, upon such a question, be of the highest authority, and there has long been no question whatever what that opinion is. The overwhelming testimony of the officers in favor of the canteen can be overset only by pretending that the officers of the army prefer to command and to be commanded by drunkards, or else that they declare what they do not believe and are influenced by fear or favor in their official reports upon the subject. Mr. DAM, who is the most conspicuous advocate of drunkenness in the army under the pretense of prohibition, is not afraid or ashamed to make this false and slanderous charge against a class of men whose sense of personal honor is at least as high as that of any other class of American citizens. His venturing to make it is another instance of the extent to which sense and modesty and truth may be overwhelmed by fanaticism.

For he and those who are co-operating with him pride themselves in being made insensible to the teachings of reason and experience by what they call a "principle." The principle is that it is a "sin," albeit a sin of their own invention, for the Government to "legalise," by recognising, the sale of intoxicating liquors. Their remedy is absolute prohibition, regardless of the conclusive evidence that prohibition in the army does not prohibit. Nevertheless, they say, let us proclaim prohibition, and if we cannot enforce it let us pretend that we can. This policy of hypocrisy and false pretenses they maintain to be an illustration of the righteousness which exalteth a nation, and they are fanatically prepared to stand by it though the effect of it would surely be to promote in the army the drunkenness to which they pretend to be the only Americans who are sincerely opposed. They are even now blasphemously organizing "an endless chain of prayer" to prevent the re-election of the President because he has the sense to desire to deal with the liquor question in the army in the manner certified to him to be the most efficient and the courage to act upon the evidence.

If this behavior of the Prohibitionists be not insensate and besotted fanaticism, it would be hard to say what is. Luckily the people of this country are becoming awake to the danger and the evils of such Podsnappery. They are coming to see that it will not do to intrust the legislation of this country, upon any question, to persons of no judgment, who are even proud of their inaccessibility to reason simply upon their own statement that they are not only actuated by good motives but that they have a monopoly of good motives. It is time that this pestilent nonsense should be snubbed and put down, once for all.

CATHOLIC CHURCH MUSIC.

It is confidently expected that the appointment of Cardinal STEINHUBER to the position of Prefect of the Congregation of the Index, which carries with it the leadership of the St. Cecilia Society, will do much for the improvement of the music of the church. The news dispatches are somewhat vague, and give the idea that the Cardinal and the Roman Church in general are disposed to recognize as the true music of the liturgy only the Gregorian chant. This is not true and it is not desirable that such a feeling should exist in the church. There is a party, of which the Paulist Fathers in this city are allies, which opposes the employment of any music other than the plain chant, but it is not true that the church has not for centuries officially recognized other music.

It is very nearly a thousand years since the plain Gregorian chant began to be superseded in the Roman Church by polyphonic music written for unaccompanied voices, and the mass of Tournay, a well-developed work, written in three-part polyphony, dates from 1330. The Roman Church early recognized the suitability of the polyphonic masses to its service, and when abuses, not unlike those complained of at the present day, crept into the composition of church music, the Council of Trent took active measures for their suppression. There was in that council a party which advocated returning to the plain chant, but the lovers of contemporaneous music prevailed, and with the aid of PALESTRINA gave to future Catholic composers a model of ecclesiastical music which has never been excelled. The development of Roman music from the time of PALESTRINA to that of LOTTI showed the true path of this art, and the church still cherishes the best works of this period as the choicest treasures of its musical library.

There is no room for denial that too much latitude has been permitted in the choice of music for Catholic worship in this country, and if the St. Cecilia Society, which aims at the reformation of the musical service, shall be aided by the accession of Cardinal STEINHUBER, lovers of all that is pure and noble in ecclesiastical art will rejoice. But the reformation can best be accomplished, not by returning to the bald and inartistic plain chant, but by rigorously excluding from the church all music that does not follow the artistic spirit of the works of the golden era of Catholic music.

It is not necessary that composers should be obliged to return to the use of the old church scales, nor to write in strict counterpoint, nor to abandon the employment of the orchestra. All the material resources of modern music can be employed in the composition of liturgical settings entirely consistent with the spirit of the service and artistically in sympathy with the architectural environment. But the composers should be held to strict accountability in the matter of style. The pernicious influence of the operatic aria and the Neapolitan oratorio should be driven beyond the pale of the church, and her musicians should be made to understand that in writing for the temples of worship they must emulate the example of PALESTRINA and LOTTI and ALLEGRI in purifying their productions of theatricalism and preserving the lofty moods of religious contemplation so splendidly and touchingly embodied in the Roman music of the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Every once in a while somebody attempts with varying success to create a sensation by declaring that strayed electrical currents are working day and night on the Brooklyn Bridge and its anchors, and that in time they will bring that impressive structure and the load of passengers it happens to be carrying at the fatal moment down with an eminently unpleasant combination of splash and crash. The latest article on this subject went into the matter in a very scientific way. It declared that the bridge cables were on an average .88 volt positive to the earth, whatever that may mean, and with this figure as a basis it was figured out that .00288 pound of metal being dissolved per ampere hour, with the amount of current flowing through the bridge, fifty-two pounds of metal are destroyed by electrolytic corrosion every twenty-four hours, which makes slightly less than 9½ tons per year. As the loss is chiefly at the anchorages, and as these weigh only 184 tons, in twenty years, unless the work is stopped, the bridge will be left entirely without support. That learned journal, Electricity, while admitting that there is something in these computations, refuses to be alarmed by them. For electrolysis to go on as fast as this, it says, the conditions for it would have to be much more favorable than there is any reason to suppose they are. "Nevertheless," it adds, "as the exact progress made by electrolytic action cannot be very well ascertained, owing to the inaccessibility of the anchorages, it behooves the authorities to take some action, and that speedily, to divert any stray current from the cables. This could be done without an enormous expenditure of money, and would set at rest once and for all the periodical cry of 'is electrolysis destroying the Brooklyn Bridge?'" Not in accordance at least with the facts as they are now known. The Brooklyn Bridge is not constantly depressed by the possibility that some day they will be unable to get out of their own quarter of the city on anything faster than a ferryboat, and it's no wonder most of them go about with an anxious expression on their poor, pathetic faces.

—Were it not that the restraining and hallowing influences of the Rev. Mr. SHELDON still hang around The Topeka Capital and render it impossible absolutely to disbelieve anything that appears in the columns of that paper, we should be inclined to feel something more than distrust concerning a spider story which we have just found in them. As it is we can only wonder, much but respectfully, and rehearse the tale. About a month ago Mr. J. B. ANDREWS of Grenada, Mo., noticed that a spider of peculiar appearance was spinning a web in his—Mr. ANDREWS's—house. At first it was just an ordinary web, but in a few days the spider made a banner, some two inches wide and two feet in length, and stretched it across the web in the fashion of a banner hung across the street. In the daytime the spider wove letters upon this banner, each about one and a half inches in length. They were not of a single web, but were woven in densely, "so that a child could easily discern what letters they were." For a few days the spider would make different letters, but they would spell no word. Then it would weave other letters and in the evening destroy them, only to begin again the next day. On Friday of last week the spider finally succeeded in spelling a word, and the word was "McKinley." "And now," concludes The Capital, "Mr. ANDREWS is asking himself, What does it mean?" Well he may. As stated above, we haven't a single doubt to cast at or on this story, but we do venture to suggest that Mr. SHELDON, who, the last we heard of him, was in London, would do well to hurry back to Topeka. If his home field isn't ripe for the harvest we never saw one that was.

—Not much has yet been said in the papers about the plans making at Washington for marking the one-hundredth anniversary of the establishment in the District of Columbia of the seat of Government, but the people of that rather anomalous region are properly interested in the matter, and their preparations for a worthy celebration of a truly memorable event are already well under way. The date selected is Dec. 12 next. This is really almost ten years more than a hundred after the actual founding of the city, for it was in 1791 that the first President, acting under authority given by Congress on March 3 of that year, chose the site of what he called "the Federal City" in the tract just ceded by Virginia and Maryland, and Major L'ENFANT was soon after at work laying out streets on a scheme that had for basis the topography of Versailles. Congress did not desert Philadelphia, however, until 1800, so the date of the celebration is all right. The ceremonies as now arranged include a morning reception by the President at the White House to the visiting Governors of States, a military and naval parade and pageant along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, where appropriate exercises will be held under the auspices and direction of the Congressional committees. In the evening a brilliant public reception is proposed, to be held probably in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, although this portion of the programme has not been definitely fixed upon. The selection of orators has been left to Senator PERKINS. There is much regret among the Washingtonians that Congress did not provide for laying the cornerstone of the Memorial Bridge at the time of this celebration, but the feeling is mitigated by the fact that the enlargement of the Executive Mansion and the improvement of the mall and its park appendages will then begin.

—In an editorial discussion of "Eternal Fitness in Books" THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW last week condemned as inconsistent with correct business ideas the existing anomaly of a uniform price for all current novels, and asked: "Is the work of GEORGE MEREDITH worth exactly the same as MARIE CORELLI'S?" It is, indeed, most strange, come to think of it, that the price of a book to the would-be reader is in the vast majority of cases settled by the cost of the paper and the binding, the merit of the typographical work, and the presence or absence of illustrations. The intrinsic worth of the book as a book, as a product of the author's imagination or learning, has practically nothing to do with the amount of the demand made upon the purchaser's purse. This state of affairs is more than anomalous; it is absurd. Of course the writer of a book that wins the popular favor, whether deservedly or undeservedly, receives more remuneration for his toil than does his less able or less fortunate rival, but the excess depends wholly on the greater number of buyers. The book, however meritorious, that appeals only to a small circle of readers makes a wretched return to the author, provided he is lucky enough to find a publisher, and as a matter of fact the attainment of some degree of popularity is the only condition on which literary work can be done at all by those dependent on it for a livelihood. This obviously makes against real art and even against literary conscientiousness. The remedy is far to seek. The apparent alternative would be a close approach to uniformity in the materials and methods of book manufacture, so that the expenses strictly those of publication would be always the same, and then the selling of the books at prices adjusted to their intellectual or aesthetic value. But adjusted by whom? And think of having all bad books cheap and all good books dear! The very idea is alarming—so alarming that it suggests the wisdom of leaving things as they are.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa says he will vote for Bryan if no sound-money, anti-imperialist Presidential ticket is put in the field. "Mr. Bryan," he says, "will have my vote, not because of his financial views, but in spite of them."

* * *

President Seth Low of Columbia University is to be the speaker at a Republican mass meeting to be held in the Board of Trade Auditorium, Columbus, Ohio, on Monday evening, Sept. 10. Gov. Nash is expected to preside, or, in his absence, the Hon. E. O. Randall.

* * *

J. F. Kelsey, an old Kansas Democrat, (Jewell County,) says that in 1896 he promised that if what his party said about McKinley, if elected President, did not come true, he would support him for re-election. "Those things did come true," says Mr. Kelsey, "and I intend to keep my word."

* * *

Mrs. Fannie Lamar Rankin has been chosen as delegate from Georgia to the annual convention of wholesale druggists to meet in Chicago Sept. 15. This is the second time that she has been selected for this duty, and the drug firms of the State have been well satisfied with her discharge of their commission. She is the only woman delegate.

* * *

Prof. Edmond S. Meany of the department of history of the University of the State of Washington is writing an elaborate history of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces Indians. He has already devoted many months to researches into official and other records, and will endeavor to produce a book giving an accurate account of the life and work of that great Indian. [illegible] will be an interesting contribution to Northwestern historical literature.

* * *

Judge John H. Reagan's present visit to Sevier County, Tenn., where he was born, is the first he has made in sixty-five years. He left there for Texas at the age of twenty, and he is now eighty-two years old. He intends to resign very soon his office as Chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission, and to devote the rest of his life, or as much as is needed, to writing a book of personal and political reminiscences.

* * *

Prof. Frederick S. Goodrich, the Prohibition nominee for Governor of Michigan, said he would not accept unless the State Convention promised to make this campaign the most vigorous in the history of the party in the State. The delegates promptly assured him that they "would whoop it up all along the line," and he said the fight was then on "against the Republicans, who favor everything except the home, and the Democrats, who are against everything except the saloon."

* * *

Judge John J. Hunt, who was the leader of the Silver Democrats of Georgia in 1896, has written a letter in strong opposition to Bryan and his "paramount issue" of imperialism. "For my part," he says, "I do not intend to agree, in the face of all evidence to the contrary, that the American people, or even any respectable political party in America, is capable of making vassals and slaves of the Filipinos, or that the American people or any respectable political party in my country is an aider and abettor in any scheme of conquest." He adds: "Any Democrat has a right to protest against this senseless issue being thrust on a great historic party as a paramount issue, merely because Mr. Bryan, at the expense of the greatest and most glaring personal inconsistency, wishes it done."

NUGGETS.

Untimely.

An Atchison woman is such a crank on the manner in which the English language is handled that she recently interrupted her preacher while he was saying grace to question his use of a verb.—Atchison Globe.

New Fields.

Servant—Oi tell yes, mum, when Oi read about them Boxers Oi feel just like goin' over there an' smashin' China.
Mistress—Well, Nora, there doesn't seem to be much left for you to do here.—Harper's Bazar.

A Superior Girl.

Mrs. Highmore—You have had your kitchen maid a long time, have you not?
Mrs. Upjohn—Yes. We pay Serena high wages, but she is altogether a superior girl. She has the hay fever regularly every year.—Chicago Tribune.

An Exceptional Man.

Wicks—Conscientious, is he?
Waggs—Well, I should say so. He went out the other day and left a sign on his office door that he'd be "back in half an hour," and he kept his word!—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Draw at the Very Worst.

Peppery—That was a fierce fight you had with Gussie. He claims he licked you.
Chelly—Oh, the boastah! It's true he sustained one severe dreadfully sore when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

THE SULTAN'S TOOTHACHE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES signed "F. M. W." recalls a story told me by Dr. Brewster, the predecessor of Dr. Evans. Brewster came to Paris from Connecticut in the thirties, and soon became very distinguished in his profession. He was not only a dentist in the usual acceptation, but combined mechanical ability in his profession then little known. He invented a mechanical process by which protruding teeth could be brought to their proper position without extraction or surgical help.

The writer was sent to France at an early age to prepare for the College Bourbon. Dr. Brewster constituted himself my guardian while in Paris, and for some occult reason took a fancy for his ward. He could give no other reason than that I talked like a "Down East Yankee." Whether this was a compliment or not, it answered my purpose for a good time while at school. He would tell me amusing stories of his early experiences in Paris, for while in the exercise of his profession his great success was more or less irritating to the French fraternity.

Brewster became the dentist of the royal family, and soon acquired a large fortune. In his apartment in the Rue de la Paix, later occupied by his successor, Dr. Evans, were daily to be met the aristocracy of France. The story related by your correspondent "F. M. W." relating to the Shah's toothache reminded me, as I said, of a story told to me by Dr. Brewster of the Sultan's toothache.

One evening he was visited by the Turkish Ambassador with a message that the Sultan wished him to go at once to Constantinople, as he was troubled with an ulcerated tooth that none of the native dentists would consent to extract. Brewster told the Ambassador it would be impossible for him to go; that his engagements were such that he did not feel at liberty to leave Paris. No excuse was accepted; he must go at once. He was told that whatever his loss might be in Paris it would be amply compensated for by the Sultan. He left the next day, in company with the Ambassador. Arriving at Constantinople, he was received by the Grand Vizier with great distinction and at once taken to the palace.

Brewster asked the reason why the local dentists refused to extract the Sultan's tooth, and was told that, by a law of the empire, should any bad consequences arise through their manipulations, they would lose their heads. Brewster was shown into the presence of the Sultan. He would laugh as he told the story. He had a quaint Yankee mode of speech, which all his cultivated surroundings never fully corrected, and he added:

"I took hold of the old fellow's head in a manner which must have horrified the attendants, and, taking my puller, I took the august head under my arm, in chancery, as the pugilists would say, and in a jiffy the tooth was out—a very simple affair. Now, let me tell you, if you had squealed as he did at having a tooth out, I would have boxed your ears."

The doctor never told what sum of money he received, but it was probably a large sum. The Sultan presented him with a large diamond ring, which was kept in an etagère in his reception room, along with other valuable jewels, presents received from his numerous aristocratic clients. All of these were my admiration in my youthful days. On one occasion he sent his carriage for me early in the morning, and, on entering the interior, he said, "Sit down in that corner, and don't you move." At 8 o'clock two gentlemen entered. One was the Duke de Nemours, the other the Duke d'Aumale. When they had gone he said: "You can say when you get home that you have seen these two sons of Louis Philippe."

L.

Weston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1900.

SUGGESTIONS ON TIPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning your clever writer of "Topics of the Times" makes reference to a dispatch from New York to The London Telegraph, wherein it is asserted that "tipping has become a fixed custom in this city." This correspondent of the London paper further says: "Tip the waiter or lose his respect. No one can afford to lose the respect of a waiter, for when this happens look out for bad service; that, in some instances, amounts almost to open insult." The man who follows this practice, instead of winning "the respect of the waiter," loses his own self-respect, and is apt to gain the contempt of the intelligent, properly trained waiter.

This whole matter of "tipping waiters" is a silly fad introduced by a class of "dudes" who put on this airish manner because "it's English, doncherknow"! This class generally lunched at cheap restaurants or cheaper hotels, where they wanted to "show off" to the more modest occupants of the table, and with a dime commanded the prompt attention of the waiter, while the less fortunate were compelled to wait for their soup, hash, or fishballs. This snobbish fad has found its way into the better class of hotels, and in some instances into the best hotels.

The "tipping" nuisance is the fault of guests, and not of waiters, and in most cases is an offense to the proprietors of well-regulated hotels.

The writer has traveled quite extensively in this country. He is no stranger to the best hotels in this city. It has always been his good fortune to stop at first-class hotels, pay schedule prices, and receive prompt and courteous attention all along the line from the proprietor, chief clerk, head waiter, table attendants, hall boys, and porters. He never "tipped" a waiter or any other attendant. He always maintained his own self-respect, and in return received respectful attention from all who served him. A very large number of the readers of THE TIMES probably have had the same experience.

A guest at any reputable hotel in any section of the United States, and notably in New York City, who conducts himself as a gentleman, will receive all attentions due to a gentleman, and seldom have cause for complaint of neglect or inattention, and the only tip required of him is to pay his legitimate bill at the cashier's desk.

Send one of your gentlemanly interviewers to any reputable hotel proprietor, manager, chief clerk, or even head waiter, and see if they do not corroborate the statements I have made, and my experience has been broad and varied and covers a long period of years.

To assert that at hotels in this city it is a "fixed custom" for guests to "tip the waiters" or receive "bad service" and be subject to "open insult" is a libel upon our hotel system, which is acknowledged to be the best in the world.

A gentleman staying at a hotel for a few days or weeks who has received marked attentions from the table waiters, bell boys, and porters may with propriety remember them when he departs with a generosity commensurate with the extra attention and service he has received; and, if his wife accompanies him, don't overlook the chambermaid. This is not tipping or snobbery; it is gentlemanly recognition of courtesies rendered, is strictly voluntary, and always gratefully remembered by the recipients when that guest again appears.

M. P. W.

New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

NAMES FOR AMERICA'S NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why would it not be good taste and good sense to reserve the names of our sovereign States for first-class battleships like the Oregon and Alabama? There is fitness in all things, and since first-class battleships take precedence over all other ships, they alone should be permitted the honor of bearing the great names of the States and Territories.

It is not fitting to squander such names as Texas and New York upon second-class battleships and cruisers when these vessels are outranked on the fighting line, and it is almost an insult to give the great names Florida, Connecticut, Arizona, West Virginia to monitors.

I am surprised to read that Representatives of some of the last-mentioned States are striving to get their States represented in the navy by a monitor. They would show better taste, I think, and do their State greater honor to possess their souls in patience till they can get a battleship to adopt. There will be plenty under way before long, I'll venture to predict.

States and Territories should be restricted to first-class battleships. With the new possessions we could probably raise before sixty and seventy names in this class, for second-class battleships and monitors the names of the great rivers and water divisions of our beloved land, such as Columbia, Puget, Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, St. Lawrence, Merrimac, Hudson, Chesapeake, Pamlico, Albemarle, &c., through the almost interminable list. For the monitors Indian names might have the preference.

For cruisers names of State capitals and large cities.

For gunboats names of minor cities, especially when historic, like Yorktown, Appomattox, Bennington, Saratoga, Lexington, Princeton, or names of great universities and colleges, like Yale, Harvard, Amherst.

For torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers names of great naval heroes of the past, like Paul Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Farragut, &c.

For transports names of Presidents, great Generals, Secretaries of War and the Navy, like Grant, Sherman, Lee, Jackson, Hancock, Stanton, Scott, and names of a few political titles as President, Senator, Governor, &c.

For colliers names of famous Indians or others would be appropriate, such as Powhatan, Osceola, Tecumseh, Sitting Bull, and Aguinaldo—though, I suppose, the Democrats would want the latter for a battleship.

The ships New York and Texas should be renamed, the former, say, Manhattan, to correspond to the Brooklyn, the latter, say, Rio Grande, and their names reserved for first-class battleships. As long as we haven't enough battleships to go around, the name Marblehead should be given to one of the States not represented by such. It isn't right to throw away a battleship on the village of Marblehead when dozens of our great States are clamoring for representation.

One can see at a glance that we possess material which if properly utilized will give our navy a most original, beautiful, appropriate, and intelligible list of names.

It would be decided by effective both from an artistic and political point of view to know that every star upon our field of blue was a star battleship like the one that performed the cakewalk or whatever you choose to call it, off Boston yesterday at the rate of seventeen knots an hour.

HOWARD M. CANNON.

West Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1900.

GRIEVANCES OF TRAVELERS.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your timely and every way excellent editorial of yesterday on the disregard for the comfort and convenience of their passengers shown by the managers of "up-country" railroads, permit me to record a personal experience. On Saturday last I took the 5:45 P. M. train from Tannersville, N. Y., for New York, expecting to reach West Forty-second Street at 10:40, (schedule time.) This would have given me ample time to catch the 11:30 train on the New Haven Road, and I had ordered a hack to meet me on my arrival in Westchester County. But so much time was lost in small installments before the Ulster and Delaware terminus at Kingston was reached that the West Shore train was an hour and ten minutes late in delivering its passengers at Forty-second Street. Instead of catching the 11:30 at the Grand Central, I missed the 12:04 (the last train out) by just two minutes, and had to spend the night in town. The discomfort and expense involved in experiences of this sort would go far toward reconciling at least one of the victims to the organization of a railway trust that would comprise every road in the United States.

Let me add a cordial ditto to the letter in your same issue, in which "L. J." retells the oft-told tale of the New Haven's overheating and oversmoking of its passenger cars running through the grimy cut and tunnel at this end of its line. The continued use of coal by the railroads using this tunnel is little short of an outrage on the traveling public.

J. B. G.

New York, Aug. 29, 1900.

ANOTHER COMMUTER COMPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The chord you touched yesterday about the indifference of the authorities of the New York Central Road to the comfort of the passengers in the tunnel sets in vibration some others.

Their passengers have a right to complain of the changes in the north end of the station. Some years ago the amount of glass at that end in Summer was materially diminished, with much increased comfort to persons using the car house. It has recently been closed up.

Isn't it rather a small business for the New Haven Railroad Company to permit the collection of the five-cent fare from its commuters on the regular line, when they have occasion to cross the bridge over the Harlem River on the Harlem River Line? It is possible that it costs the company more to get a passenger across that bridge (as it belongs to another corporation) than it does to carry him from the north side of the river to the Grand Central Station, though the lay mind would not conjecture the difference to be very great. Moreover, the bridge on the regular line belongs to another corporation.

X. T. C.

New York, Aug. 29, 1900.

ALWAYS BEHIND TIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day under the caption of "Railway Negligence and Worse," with reference to delay in train running, is very timely, and I hope will result in some improvement in the train running of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

For over a year I have been a commuter on that system, and I have never yet ridden on a train that has arrived at point of destination according to schedule time. Don't you think there ought to be some improvement there?

J. W. COULSTON.

New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

HAVE TO WALK SINGLE FILE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Outraged Citizen" should run the gantlet of the commuter from the Erie Railroad, and he would feel doubly outraged. From West Street to Washington and Warren we are obliged to travel in single file, and it is often difficult to get through at that. Frequently wagons block the crossings while the owners are wrangling about the price of turnips or some other commodity, and if you object you are told to walk around the block or go back to Jersey.

I innocently said to a policeman one morning recently when the walk was wellnigh impassable, "Have pedestrians no rights which these people are bound to respect, or do they own the walks and are we the trespassers?" He looked me over very carefully and then said most impressively, "These people has got a right to do what they are doin' or they wouldn't be a-doin' it, see!"

This statement, though unsatisfying in itself, was made a convincing and conclusive argument by the manner and tone of delivery. I said no more, of course, but felt free to wonder why such silly questions as "Where did you get it?" and "How did you get it?" were asked when the answer is to be found in every gin mill and wherever men congregate for the transaction of business. It is hardly worth while asking "How much did you get?" The question of questions is, How long is it to last? If this mad chase for the dollar is to continue indefinitely, would it not be consistent in the powers that be to change the coat of arms of the State of New York?

I would suggest a picture of the division of spoils among thieves, and for motto, "What in h— is the Constitution among friends?" or, "The public be damned!"

H. R. KEARNS.

New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

COMPLAINS OF OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the inquiry and comments of your correspondent "An Outraged Citizen" I would like to be informed as to the ownership of the passageway under the south side of the bridge between Rose and William Streets. If it is private property it would also be interesting to know at whose expense the flag walks were laid some years ago, ostensibly for the accommodation of pedestrians. If, on the other hand, it is a public highway, why is a certain firm of liquor dealers permitted to obstruct it with its trucks? Sometimes an unused one standing for several days together in a position to force the passers entirely off the flag walks? At other, and at most all times, one or more of its trucks will be found there—in good weather they are situated so as to cover the flag walks, obliging the pedestrian to use the rough stone pavement, while in inclement weather they are placed next the bridge walls, compelling passers to take the flags exposed to rain or snow.

How long will an apathetic public be imposed on in such a matter, so plainly within the jurisdiction of the city authorities, or by the caprice of a private business firm, evidently having a "pull"?

New York, Aug. 27, 1900. B. M. J.

MEN "CREATED EQUAL."

JEFFERSON'S IDEA OF EQUALITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter of the 27th inst., published in your journal, Mr. M. T. Richardson says:

"No more stupendous fallacy was ever enunciated than Thomas Jefferson's assertion in the Declaration of Independence that 'all men are created equal.' * * * Equality in anything does not exist, never has existed, and never will exist. It seems to be contrary to a law of nature. Look through all forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, and you will find no two things created equal. No two trees are alike, no two animals are alike, no two men or women are alike, and therefore not equal."

Thus has Mr. Richardson demolished a cherished idea—his idea of the heart of the Declaration—"his man of straw."

To justify Mr. Richardson's interpretation, it seems to me that he must prove that Jefferson somewhere affirmed as follows: "All men are created equal; equality in everything does exist, has always existed, and always will exist. It seems to accord with a law of nature. Look through all forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, and you will find things all created equal; trees are alike, animals are alike, men and women are alike—therefore all are equal."

But Mr. Jefferson's writings nowhere contain any such nonsense.

According to my reading and understanding of the Declaration of Independence, the "self-evident" truth enunciated has no reference to "things" or to "animals," but solely to mankind and men's rights. It proclaims "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The equal right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is morally inalienable, but practically and in fact these rights are daily and constantly alienated from men through laws which some men designedly have enacted; while the majority of men, not being sufficiently enlightened as to how to maintain their rights—if indeed they comprehend at all how their right to life is infringed by the execution of laws—submit to, and even fight for, the enforcement of the very laws the execution of which enslaves them.

I beg Mr. Richardson to consider whether, if all men are created with an equal right to life, the laws which prevent men from using on equal terms the land on which and by which men alone can live, are not wrong; whether other laws which confer benefits upon some men are not conferring such benefits at the expense of other men, and if these laws then do not deny to men equal liberty, equal right to live, equal right to pursue happiness.

I ask him to consider if the laws which create "owners" of land do not also establish "non-owners"; if the owner of land who profits by the mere rise in the value of that land is not a beneficiary of laws that alienate the rights of other men; if such an owner is not through unrighteous laws gaining wealth at the expense of other men; if he thinks it is just and right to gain wealth at another's expense. I think I know what he will say: I paid my money for the land and it is mine; if I can sell it for more than I gave for it, I have a right to do it—and so has every man.

He may honestly think that he is right in his belief, but until he can show how the equal right of men to live—a truth which I think he will not deny—can be preserved while at the same time the bounties of nature are made the property of some men to the exclusion of their fellows, he can never justify his belief.

C. H. LOMAX MITCHELL.

Ridgewood, N. J., Aug. 29, 1900.

MEANING OF JEFFERSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is strange that in this age of enlightenmen any one can be found who takes such an absurd view of the assertion of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created free and equal," as does your correspondent, M. T. Richardson. Jefferson did not mean that men are equal physically and mentally, but he did mean that men are born with equality of rights, and then goes on to state what those rights are, viz.: "the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Will Mr. Richardson say that the above doctrine is false—that men are not equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Will he contend that there is no law of morality that is equally binding on all men?

It is becoming fashionable nowadays in certain quarters to laugh at such doctrines as Jefferson taught; to assert that might is right, and to say that there is no moral law, and that all right is founded on brute force. This is a dangerous doctrine to teach, for it breeds anarchy of the worst kind.

LEONARD TUTTLE.

New York, Aug. 27, 1900.

WHAT EQUALITY MEANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Monday, Aug. 27, you publish a communication by M. T. Richardson, which states that the doctrine that "all men are created equal" is a "stupendous fallacy." Your correspondent then goes on to show that men differ both in mental capacity and physical strength, and are therefore not equal. But these facts seem too obvious to need mention.

Inequality can be applied not only to men, but to all things. Were it not for inequality there would never have been or be any change, evolution, or progress. In fact, inequality lies at the very foundation, and is the great essential of all progress. Natural selection, the law which governs the workings of the entire biological world, including man, is based on the inequality of beings.

But Mr. Richardson evidently misunderstands what is meant by the phrase, "All men are created equal." The meaning here intended is not that men are equal physically or mentally, but that they are equal before the law; that all men, no matter of what creed or race, have an equal right to demand and receive justice; it means that all men have an equal right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Can there be any doubt that equality, in this sense, should exist?

Huxley in discoursing "On the Natural Inequality of Men," says: "Even before the great leveler, Rome, had actually thrown down innumerable social and national party walls, had absorbed all other forms of citizenship into her own, and brought the inhabitants of what was then known as the world under one system of obligations, thoughtful men were discovering that it was desirable, in the interests of society, that all men should be as free as possible, consistently with those interests, and that they should all be equally bound by the ethical and legal obligations which are essential to social existence."

That we shall never have absolute equality is shown by Max Nordau in the following:

"Equality, even before the laws, is possible only in theory; in reality it is impracticable. It is true that if a machine administered the laws they would be carried out with mechanical exactness without prejudice or partiality, but where a living human being undertakes the task inequality is unavoidable; the most conscientious Judge, armed at all points against external influence, is yet unconsciously to himself biased by the personal appearance, the voice, the intelligence, the cultivation, and the social position of the parties before him, and the point of the law wavers and turns from favor to severity in his hands, as the magnetic needle is turned by the electric current. This source of error in the enforcement of the laws can be reduced to its minimum, but never entirely done away with."

But, may we not add that it is our duty to try to do away with this source of error as much as possible and to endeavor to bring our ideal of perfect equality to the fullest realization within our power?

F. E. EREITHUT, JR.

New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

Faith, Hope, and Love.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent article in The Philistine on "Righteousness" argues that loving one another is the Christian doctrine superior to all others. This reminds me that faith, hope, and love, not charity, is the correct translation of the Greek Testament. Charity, of course, follows as the result of love. The renaissance artists rendered Caritas as a mother lovingly embracing a cluster of children. I recall, having no dictionary at hand, the words karis, grace, favor, and karieis, agreeable, engaging—and we have from the same root our own word caress. If I am not mistaken the French Bible translation gives love and not charity.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, Aug. 29, 1900.

DEFENSE OF THE NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have every reason to feel that the saddening and discouraging effect of the recent race riots in New York City upon colored citizens throughout the South is inexpressible, while it stimulates the Southern whites to renewed boastfulness and triumph. While there have come from the South through the press many expressions of superficial sorrow and regret for what happened on the west side, even a casual reader cannot fail to see that a feeling of triumph crops out in jeers and taunts into the ears of the discouraged negro, who interprets it as an expression of growing Northern unfriendliness toward his race.

But let me say to my colored fellow-citizens in the South that the spasmodic uprising of ex-convicts, thugs, murderers, repeaters, and homeless hoodlums of "Hell's Kitchen" is not in the least an evidence of growing or increasing antipathy toward the negro, and Southern writers who attempt to class it with similar disturbances in the South have wilfully made mistakes. The best, the responsible, the tax-paying citizens of New York feel keenly the disgrace, and through the press are giving full vent to their feelings of disgust and are demanding that the guilty be severely punished.

What the Northerner rises up and with all his soul denounces as infamous and cowardly the Southerner eulogizes as an act of "brave and determined men." What has made the best whites of the North blush with shame the best whites of the South have led and boasted in. The burning of Sam Hose was not the act of a mob fired into frenzy by the awfulness of the crime committed, but it was premeditated, carefully planned while the search for the culprit was going on, and excursions were advertised and run to the scene of the burning, which was conducted by leading citizens, pieces of the heart and liver of the victim being distributed as souvenirs on the streets of Atlanta.

Let me say further to my fellow-citizens of the South that New York is not an ideal Northern city, neither has New York ever been a paradise for the negro. And I say, in spite of what happened a few days ago, that the negro is better treated to-day in New York than ever before in its history. From the draft riots in 1863 every inch of progress the colored citizen has made has been hotly contested. He has hewn his way through impediments innumerable.

Both men and women had to go armed for their own protection. They were assaulted by roughs and dragged to station houses and subjected to further brutality by the police. This was a common occurrence. Going to and from church women were spit upon on the streets in certain localities, and in many instances their clothes torn from them. In the central and southern portions of the city, east of Second Avenue, southward on the Bowery, and in that section of the city known as "Five Points" it was worth a negro's life to be seen. His very best appearance and behavior now will not keep him from getting into difficulty with the scum of the earth that dwells in these sections, whose conduct toward a citizen of color is indeed shocking. On the west side the colored people managed to get along finally comparatively well by banding together for mutual protection. South Brooklyn was as intolerable for the negro as the jungles of Africa for civilized man. Pushing them off the sidewalks, killing and throwing them into the river was the common pastime. In that section of Brooklyn comprising Raymond Street, Navy Street, Hudson Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Tillary Street, Johnson Street, Bridge Street, thugs of the white race stood about at night and watched for stray negroes as the sportsman watches for game.

What do we behold in New York to-day? In sections of both the great boroughs where once a black citizen dared not even walk he lives peaceably with his white neighbors. Landlords who a few years ago kept the black citizen in black belts by charging him from $2 to $6 per month more than white tenants for decent and desirable apartments have learned that there are colored people who like to live well, who willingly pay more than whites for nice, clean apartments; that colored women are good housewives with a keen appreciation of the fine and beautiful, keeping their houses cleaner than the average poor white. Scores of these landlords have replaced their white tenants by colored ones or built handsome houses with all modern improvements for them. In the upper portion of the island, just off Fifth Avenue, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets West are dwelling houses for colored people constructed in the most beautiful and modern fashion, and there is an awe-inspiring air of refinement among the tenants extremely gratifying.

On the docks, in vessel holds, on public works where a few years ago the colored laborer did not dare to apply for employment, he is working in peace side by side with his white brother. The contractor, the merchant, saw his value, offered him work if he could get to it. The negro had to fight his way to the employment offered, and he did it. The day following the riots I noticed all along Broadway colored and white men in the employ of the Metropolitan Street Railway, working as peaceably as though there had been no disturbance. The negro is winning his way as a workman in the North because the wealthy do not see in him a possible Anarchist ready to rise up and burn and destroy the property of his employer when he refuses to accede to his demands.

The negro is making his way slowly but surely in spite of apparent effective opposition. The South need not feel exultant over race riots in the North and West, for these are evidences of Southern influence spread broadcast by yellow journalism. Every act of violence committed against the negro in the North and West the South is responsible for. It is the unenviable reputation that the negro brings with him from the South that makes his lot so hard in sections of the country where he is little known and where people are too much inclined to accept the animadversions of the slanderer as conclusive. By the untiring efforts of yellow journalism, the South's agent for the scattering of firebrands, "The Negro Brute," "The Negro Murderer" is kept constantly before the world. If these agents were inclined to deal fairly with the negro, if they would cease to flaunt the shortcomings of the black citizen before the world; he would be lost in the crowd and forgotten. The South's doctrine of "superior race," "white supremacy," was readily accepted by the anti-bellum negro, but the black of to-day demands a more tangible evidence of superiority than mere demonstrations of brute force by whites. Such supremacy cannot be permanently maintained. Who dares to undertake to make the negro of to-day believe that people who abet in the doings of mobs anywhere in this country are his superiors?

Seven nations were sifted for the material to build this one, and to make the fabric strong, durable, and beautiful the black thread has been as essential, as indispensable, as the white, the red, the yellow, or the brown. When this truth is fully realized and conceded the white citizen will cease to persecute his black brother.

JACK THORNE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1900.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With reference to two articles that have appeared in THE TIMES on the missionaries, and especially with reference to what "J. F. M." has to say, permit me a few words:

That Christ commanded his followers to proclaim his Gospel is indubitably true. Now, in undertaking that work, it is undeniable that there are many sects and many sectarians; so much may be admitted. Well, what of it? Here we have to make a discrimination. Let us distinguish between objective and subjective Christianity, or, perhaps, I should say between religion and the philosophy of religion. Now the Christian religion holds to three fundamentals—the Fatherhood of God, salvation by the Son, and sanctification by the Holy Spirit. These doctrines, with the enjoining of the duty to obey Christ's commands, exemplifying that obedience in the daily life and conduct, as I understand it, express the Christian religion. Now there are sects; but the fundamentals they are all one in. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, Roman Catholics—all Christian sects in fact—teach these truths, and enjoin the practice in daily life of the commands of Christ. In this view it will be seen that all sects are religions, and inculcate religion.

But they differ. Of course they do; but their differences concern not religion, but the philosophy of religion. Whether the Holy Spirit emanates from the Son, or is sent through the Son, is a matter of the philosophy of religion. That Christ saves the sinner is a deep religious fact: how He saves him concerns the philosophy of that fact. Further, whether God predestinates everything that happens, or whether there is perfect freedom of the will; whether predestination is true, or whether, as the late Dr. Howard Crosby once said to the writer, "God passes no man by"; whether the true form of government is a diocesan episcopate, like that of the Episcopal Church; a hereditary episcopate, like that of the apostolic church of Jerusalem; whether it is government by presbytery, as prevailed in some apostolic churches; or yet congregationalism, as prevailed in other apostolic churches, or whether there is any distinct apostolic form of Church government—all this is a question not of religion, but of the philosophy and the externals of religion.

Whether, therefore, your missionary is a Presbyterian or a Congregationalist, an "Auld Licht," or a "New Licht"; whether he is a Covenanter or a High Church Episcopalian, matters nothing if he preach the righteousness that is in Christ; and it certainly has no bearing whatever on the right of missionaries to preach the Gospel in China or elsewhere under existing treaty rights. So far as sects and sectarians go, to the one Master and Lord of us all each one stands or falls. But that nationality is not one for which a believer is responsible to any mortal man. It is easy for people who seldom or never go to church to criticise Christians who do, and who, be they Presbyterians or Lutherans, can worship God with equal profit in a Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, or Episcopal Church. I do not regard these divisions (which existed in apostolic times) as deplorable as some do; what is regrettable is the failure of all the denominations to come under the guidance of one general council in the midst of their governmental differences, as the apostolic churches (not Church) did in the councils held at Antioch and Jerusalem.

Lastly, the missionaries have an unimpugned right to preach Christ each in his own way and according to the underlying philosophy of his denomination. In that right they must be protected where it is guaranteed by treaty, as in China and Turkey. To God and to his Church authorities each missioner is responsible, but to none others.

M. H. B.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 1, 1900.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest what you have published concerning Christian missions in non-Christian countries, especially in China. Of course, a daily newspaper cannot be much concerned about Christian missions or religion of any kind, except as the State may be affected thereby. It is generally believed by the most intelligent that the Chinese are a much-maligned people. Of course, they have their "hoodlums" as we have among us, and more reason therefor. Probably our own State of Ohio has equaled China in barbarity, and all within a week or two, and such doings are not confined to any one State in our country, but seem to be possible in all. What, then, shall we say if, after centuries of Christian training, our own people follow at such a distance the meek and lowly Nazarene?

Do the gentlemen who preside at the mission houses in New York and elsewhere imagine that the people of China are ignorant of the character of many of our people who live within the shadow of our church spires?

A writer, speaking recently of the Empress Dowager as she appeared at Court two years ago when receiving the ladies of the foreign legations, says:

"She was sixty-four, but looked ten years younger, with a strong face, free from wrinkles, all indicating youthful beauty not yet departed. There were no signs of that cruelty with which she has been charged, she was glad to welcome them to the palace, and to China, and expressed the hope that we would be friendly to each other, for were we not all of one family?"

Do we not all worship the one God? Hear the holy Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles: "The unknown God whom ye ignorantly worship, Him declare I unto you." It is unquestionably the bounden duty of the Church of God to carry the Gospel of the kingdom to all nations and peoples, but there may be grave doubts as to whether this commission was ever given to any other body. Be that as it may, Protestant churches have their representatives in China, endeavoring to convert the followers of Confucius to their form of Christianity, but of course with poor success. How could it be otherwise with the Babel of voices crying: "I am of Paul, I am of Cephas, I am of Christ," &c.

If there must be opposition to the orthodox Catholic religion, then why cannot the Protestant bodies now represented in China, and between whom it is acknowledged there is no essential difference, unite upon one set of missionaries who might be called the United Protestant Missionaries? There would then only remain the missions of the Roman Catholic and the Greek and Anglican Churches, and the two latter might easily unite, as there is no essential difference between them. Under such an arrangement, what an inspiring sight it would be to witness the contributions of the people flowing into a common treasury to promote, at least intentionally, the glory of the Divine Redeemer.

It would also be easier for Governments to afford protection to the missionary operations of their people in China, and there would be less likelihood of disturbances incident thereto, because of the elimination of many tactless and unwise men and women, who are often employed in representing the numerous sectarian bodies to which they belong, and who generally possess more zeal than knowledge. If this plan should work well in China, it might then be extended to other foreign fields.

H.

Baltimore, Aug. 31, 1900.

THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

PATERNALISM AND THE REPUBLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not until the principles of the Democratic Party were recast by the Chicago Convention was it ever heard that paternalism and democracy are compatible doctrines.

As a Democrat, whose conception of popular government eschews paternalism in all its varied forms, whether under the guise of socialism, populism, or imperialism, I must accept the apostasy to which Bryanism consigns me, and cast about for other affiliations less repulsive to my Democratic instincts.

That Mr. Bryan is a Populist, and not a Democrat, is evidenced by his every utterance on the theory and functions of government.

Mr. Cleveland, when President, vetoed a measure, giving as one of his reasons that it is a fundamental principle of democratic government that "while the people should always support the Government, the Government should never support the people." Paternalism in the Government is destructive of that independence and self-reliance of the people which permits, and is the incentive to, progress and prosperity. To the extent that paternalism creeps in, democracy goes out; and instead of relying upon themselves the people lean upon the Government. A Government on the Populistic theory, the central idea of which is paternalism, would be a strong centralized power. A Government can be strong, however, only in the measure that individual or popular liberty is surrendered.

Once we admit the right of this Government to store wheat and silver, to issue certificates therefor, to fix their values, there will be very little left in our Republic worthy the name. A Government with a sovereignty so broad that it can exercise such power is not a democracy or a republic; it is an autocracy.

Paternalism, as we see it in Mr. Bryan's Populistic theories, is the most autocratic form of imperialism. Take the principle of State sovereignty—so zealously treasured by the Democratic Party from the days of Jefferson—and what becomes of it when we admit the remedy for trusts proposed by Mr. Bryan? He offers us a "bureau," to be created by Congress, that shall have complete jurisdiction over corporations that do business in more than one State—thus denying the Democratic principle of extraterritoriality and inter-State comity, a principle so essential to the integrity of the States that the founders of our Government regarded it as an unalienable right not to be infringed by any constitutional limitations. And yet this apotheosized Bryan would nullify this principle by an act of Congress.

If Mr. Bryan should be elected, I feel certain that it would be by an overwhelming vote, carrying every branch of the Government—sweeping everything before it—a cyclone, as it were, of popular hysteria—under the spell of this man's wonderful power I trust, however, that our country may be spared this great affliction.

As between a Bryanized Government, and any "imperialism" that threatens to make the Philippine Islands subject colonies of the United States, I prefer the latter; because it will always be within the power of the American people to grant the Filipinos complete autonomy, if so disposed; and as the Republican Party is an opportunist party, that keeps its ear always to the ground, it will take the initiative in this matter whenever popular sentiment is in favor of it.

So, therefore, it seems to me that, even on the issue of "imperialism," it is the duty of every Democrat who votes on principle to support Mr. McKinley. That the election of Mr. Bryan would be a very serious misfortune for our country and cause irreparable disaster and dishonor is generally conceded by many Democrats who, nevertheless, say they will vote for Mr. Bryan. It seems to carry unction to their troubled souls to think that no matter what a Bryan victory would cost us, it would be a small price to pay for the defeat of "imperialism." I think it should occur to these people to ask:

Why should we pay such an awful price for our deliverance?

If the Republic is in danger, and the spirit of '76 is not dead, why must its salvation be sought through a compromise with a Populist dictator whose acceptance of the Democratic nomination was contingent upon a free silver rider in the platform? If "imperialism" is the "paramount issue," why did Mr. Bryan make 16 to 1 the paramount consideration in accepting the nomination?

JOHN H. PIPER.

New York, Aug. 30, 1900.

IMPERIALISM AND HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The profound thought of M. Franklin in your estimable issue of the 23d inst. deserves consideration. I refer to his statement: "Imperialism is a system. * * * The system or the theory of a system necessarily precedes the individual who performs it." Here is a philosophical truth generally ignored by the restless crowd or selfish politician. The subjective condition of the public conscience is the scene on which is enacted the drama of revolution, be this for the establishment of imperialism or of tyrannic demagogism.

Let public opinion, Republican or Democratic, be molded by and for selfish purposes, the theory to which M. Franklin refers is a fit field for the throne of an Emperor or the rude intrusion of a tyrant of a baser title.

A parallel condition of public degradation may be traced in the state of England under Henry VIII. We find a valuable lesson in the history of that period, as narrated by Hume. Anglo-Saxon readiness to submit to the yoke of that theological tyrant and civil despot may not be less subservient under like conditions in our own time. There is no danger, indeed, that coercive government would take the form given to it under the guise of constitutional legislation by the luxurious Henry. Public education has made that impossible.

But the aristocratic abettors and plebeian minions of Henry—those who suddenly grew rich on the spoils of a plundered Church, under the form of legal enactment—may bear comparison with the great trusts which now are supposed to stretch out their grasping hands for the wealth of the Nation. Can it be supposable that Congress may repeat the work of Parliament? Read Hume again:

"The Parliament, having thus resigned all their religious liberties, proceeded to an entire surrender of their civil, and, without scruple or deliberation, they made, by one act, a total subversion of the English Constitution."—"History of England," Chapter 32.

The cupidity of humanity, in Saxon or Latin, will logically work toward like ends for like purposes at all times. It makes no difference who may become the tool or the master of this untamed spirit of selfishness, the inevitable goal is the same, whether for a Tudor or for a Cromwell, of whom Ludlow said: "In all his changes he designed nothing but to advance himself."

Mr. Franklin's principle is based on the irrefutable truth of fact.

J. NILAN.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1900.

EMPIRES AND EMPERORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading editorial of the 21st inst. you state that imperialism implies an Emperor, and strive to quell the fears of anti-imperialists by calling attention to the undeniable fact that William McKinley is not of the stuff of which Emperors are made. The fallacy of your argument lies in your unwarranted restriction of the word "empire." An empire is not necessarily ruled over by an Emperor—at first. When the Roman Republic began, about 200 B. C., the conquest of countries outside of Italy it had no thought of becoming an empire; but the conquered provinces constituted an empire which at first was ruled by the republic, or, in other words, the free citizens of Rome collectively were the equivalent of an Emperor. But the subject empire soon began to react upon the republic, and after only about 100 years the election of Consuls had become a mere form, the successful Generals seizing the office by the help of the army. Only forty years were needed to complete the subjection of the republic and to bring about the formation of the first triumvirate, and thirty years more saw Octavius Emperor.

It is not McKinley that we fear, but the results of the policy that he is inaugurating. Stronger men will follow him, who will carry the policy to its logical conclusion, unless it is nipped in the bud. Beyond the Philippines and the Antilles lie China and South America, weak and most inviting to a man or a nation that has fallen a prey to the lust of empire. Steam and electricity make events move more rapidly than in the days of Rome, and if imperialism be not defeated in November the present generation will see the downfall of our Republic; for republican institutions cannot endure in an atmosphere of imperialism.

ARTHUR H. GRANT.

Montclair, Aug. 28, 1900.

NEW POLITICAL PERIL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have the Yellow Peril in far-off China and the Black Peril in some of our own Southern States, and now we are confronted with what, for want of a more distinctive designation, I will call the new political peril, right here in the State of New York.

The existence of the peril here referred to cannot and must not

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
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J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

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I offer 50,000 shares (the balance of the 100,000 offered) of stock in Colorado Gold Mine for 10 cents per share, par value $1.00. This mine shipped $60,000 last year, $12,000 this year. It is controlled by best New York men; the money to be spent in erecting plant and to increasing capacity of mine to ship 100 tons per day; over $300,000 worth ore now in sight. With this stock sold I believe the stock will advance 75 cents per share, and the mine pay regular monthly dividends. For prospectus, full information, &c., call or address H. O. CURRAN, 309 Broadway.

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DUE 1916.

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Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.

New York, August 16, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

AMALGAMATION OF BANKS.

President Cilley's Transfer of Shares of the Ninth National—The Overtures to Other Institutions.

President John K. Cilley of the Ninth National Bank has sold about 3,600 shares of his holdings in the stock of that bank to Vice President Charles H. Imhoff, in accordance with a plan by which it is likely that Alvah Trowbridge, now President of the North American Trust Company, will be chosen this Fall to succeed Mr. Cilley as President of the Ninth National. Mr. Cilley said that he expected to put Mr. Imhoff and his friends in the way of obtaining enough stock to insure control. Mr. Trowbridge, it is said, holds enough stock to qualify as a Director, and will probably be added to the board to fill a present vacancy.

Mr. Trowbridge stated yesterday that he and his friends have acquired or have options on a controlling interest in the stock of the Ninth National, and that the change in the Presidency of that institution might come before the close of this month.

While it is generally believed that Oakleigh Thorne, Vice President of the North American Trust Company and Acting President of the International Banking and Trust Company when it was merged with the North American, will probably succeed Mr. Trowbridge, no definite statement was forthcoming yesterday, and Mr. Thorne declined to talk for publication.

The news of the change of interest in the Ninth National Bank was followed by a revival of the talk about the overtures made at various times during the last year or two to several National banks with a view to amalgamation. Among the banks which are reported to have received this proposition are the National Citizens' Bank, the People's Bank, the East River National Bank, the Pacific Bank, and the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, all of which, as well as the Ninth National, are located in the wholesale dry goods district.

President Cilley of the Ninth said that the talk of the amalgamation of five or six banks was in line with what he and his friends had urged at times during the last two years, but that, so far as he knew, there were as yet no tangible developments.

As for the change in the Ninth's interests, Mr. Cilley said that he had many times expressed his desire to retire, but up till the present the Directors had not listened to his request.

An officer of the East River National Bank, who declined to be quoted, said that a proposition to consolidate several banks had been submitted to the East River Bank some months ago and rejected.

Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, said yesterday that, so far as his institution was concerned, there was no truth in the reports of consolidation.

Officials of the other banks mentioned in connection with the reported overtures for amalgamation were out of town yesterday.

TRICKS OF THE MATCH TRADE.

How Consumption Is Increased by the Production of Defective Supplies.

"The production of an inferior or defective article for the purpose of increasing the sale of that article is a novel proposition, is it not?" said a salesman in the match trade to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

"Well," continued he, "I have the honor to represent the trade in which the scheme is worked to a nicety. When the match business was organized on a trust basis and the allotment of production was made, none of the parties to the combination were satisfied with their share of the business, and to hold the trust together it was necessary to increase the consumption far beyond the point to which the most diligent corps of salesmen could develop the business.

"Here is where Yankee ingenuity had its innings. The idea is attributed to a sharp son of the Nutmeg State in the gossip of the trade. Be that as it may, the manufacture of defective matches has solved the problem. Every match that breaks or won't burn means that another match must be manufactured to take its place. Do you see the scheme?

"Have you ever had the head break right off a match or the bit of wood slip so as to make the match worthless, no matter how carefully you strike it? Have you had this happen to match after match, until your remarks became unfit for publication? Well, it is the easiest thing in the world to make a match that will behave in this way.

"A little short ridge running diagonally across the die that cuts the match sticks will split the wood so slightly that you cannot see it without a magnifying glass, and it depends entirely upon which way the pressure comes on the stick in lighting it whether the match will light or split. Or a little roughness like a grain of sand in the die near the end will punch a hole in the stick which the parafine will cover, but off will come the head when you try to strike the match.

"Another trick of the trade is to 'doctor' the parafine composition. This is what makes the stick catch fire from the ignition of the head of the match. It is easy for the chemist to make this composition so that it will burn poorly, or he can and does go further and make it so that it will extinguish the fire obtained by rubbing the head of the match.

"Then there is the sputtering head, so annoying in a match, which is caused by making the head explosive. It tears itself to pieces and leaves no fire on the stick.

"These are some of the tricks of our trade," added the match salesman, "and it is a safe estimate to say that these defective matches, failures as fire producers, have increased the consumption of matches 20 per cent. That keeps the factories going and prevents friction in the trust over allotments of production."

WHAT THE NATION OWES.

Increase in the Debt for August of $2,922,396.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Aug. 31, 1900, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,112,289,100, an increase for the month of $2,922,396. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt, $1,091,499,280; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $9,201,960; debt bearing no interest, $334,967,561; total, $1,397,668,802.

This amount, however, does not include $738,135,679 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market developed few new features last week, a fact that is in no sense surprising in view of the limited trading and the professional tone dominating. Transactions for the week were little in excess of a full day's trading at an ordinarily active period, and, as in lately preceding weeks, a few manipulated specialties engaged the lion's share of attention, furnishing from day to day the little life that the market displayed.

The truth is that Wall Street continues in a waiting mood, and for that reason rather welcomed the Labor Day holidays. There is quite general disinclination to make fresh market commitments pending the settlement of issues which for the time being cast the shadow of uncertainty before. Chief of these is the political campaign now on. Until a very few days ago Wall Street appeared to have little concern over the result of the contest. Confidence was writ large almost everywhere. Mr. McKinley was not only to be re-elected, but he was to be re-elected even without the aid of votes. It mattered not, the apathy in the Republican ranks, his election was sure notwithstanding. Odds of four to one were freely offered, favoring his re-election, and for a time seemed to hold out little attraction for the Bryan men. Shortly, following the warnings of Mr. Hanna and other Republican leaders against overconfidence and apathy, the odds in Mr. McKinley's favor dropped, and since then they have continued to fall, until on Friday the best that could be gotten was two and one-half to one.

Reasons for the change are not far to seek. A reiteration by Mr. Hanna of his warning against overconfidence; the issuing by Mr. Bliss of a statement impressing further this danger; the publication of a letter from ex-President Cleveland, which in the Street has been interpreted if not in favor of Mr. Bryan, at least as not indorsing Mr. McKinley; some certain predictions from Vermont and Maine, whose elections are so near at hand, not altogether encouraging to the hope of a full Republican vote; the reported probability of a strike in the anthracite coal regions—said in some quarters to be part of a clever Democratic campaign scheme—these and some other factors not necessary here to mention have awakened to a fuller realization of the possibilities of the situation interests in Wall Street who until recently were content to go on quite oblivious of developing facts. It is perhaps as well that this realization has come so soon. Forewarned is forearmed. A sudden awakening later in the campaign might have been attended by serious market results. Indeed, should the vote in Vermont and in Maine show that the apathy of Republicans in those States has resulted in an appreciable falling off in the party strength, it is not certain that market values will not have to stand a severe test. Fear is contagious, and Wall Street, so confident now, might actually begin—however unjustifiably—to have doubt as to the result of the Presidential struggle.

Politics aside, it is a noticeable fact that few of the bad things recently predicted as likely to happen have come to pass. The dear-money bugaboo was much paraded; but, notwithstanding large gold exports, money has refused to become dear, nor does there appear to be any present probability of it. The bank reserves continue to climb up, while the demand from the interior for crop moving purposes, usually fairly active at this time, is practically nil. Even the fact that the second installment on the British Exchequer loan subscriptions falls due within two weeks does not terrify. Australian gold, no less than Alaskan, is coming this way, $3,000,000 of it being due about the time this second installment falls due.

Then, too, it was proclaimed by certain pessimists on the Street, proclaimed almost from the housetops, that the Chinese crisis was so serious that a universal war was next to inevitable. The situation, it is true, is not yet without its grave features; but it can hardly fail to be as gratifying as it is assuring that the very power which it was said was most to be dreaded, Russia, is in working copartnership with this country and that the end of the difficulty, if wise statesmanship shall prevail, appears to be not far distant.

Even in respect to the earnings of railways no such general decreases as those freely predicted have as yet taken place. Perhaps, as in some quarters suggested, it is too early to offer congratulations on that score, the argument being that the railways have as yet not fully felt the business reaction, being large carriers of goods contracted for during the boom period and since manufactured. Yet it is undeniable that earnings hold up well. The only factor calculated to cruse apprehension is the largely increased operating expenses which are now beginning to loom up so prominently in the earnings statements. The latest reports of such important systems as Burlington, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Southern Railway showed such astonishing increases in operating expenses—in this item being included moneys expended for improvements and betterments—that in some cases these increases exceeded gross earnings, while in others they ate well into them, leaving little available for net. Whether this record is to continue is another thing. Certainly if it does and if at the same time gross earnings should decline, the problem before the railway managers to conserve their resources will tax their best efforts. But that the difficulty will be met is hardly to be doubted.

Special features of the market last week were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar Trust, and People's Gas. The heaviness of the Brooklyn stock is but further reflection of the disappointment felt following upon the publication of the preliminary report of the company—a report neither satisfactory nor intelligible, and which has not yet been followed by the oft-promised fuller statement. It is perhaps not surprising that the agitation should be revived for the auditing by independent accountants of statements of corporations whose securities are dealt in on the Exchange.

So far as Sugar Trust stock is concerned Wall Street apparently has not yet become accustomed to the wonderful and mysterious manner in which the corporation works, or to the secrecy preserved even concerning general trade affairs. If, however, it be true that the Trust has been outwitted in the contest for the temporary control of the raw sugar market, and has been obliged to close its refineries for lack of the raw article it would again appear that not all the astute sugar men are in the trust.

The stated likelihood of a gas war in Chicago is not calculated to help People's Gas stock. Here in New York there has been recent illustration of the disadvantages—to stockholders—of such a war. Stock market values suffered, dividends were either passed or reduced, and finally several companies were practically forced to join with a more powerful corporation. Chicago's tale may be less doleful, but it is much to be doubted—certainly so if a genuine war be waged.

Conservative counsel still is against market commitments. And the public, giving heed, keeps out of the market.

Some gentlemen freely quoted as bears are not so in fact. Rather they are bulls in repose, who, working honestly not alone for higher but for lasting values, wish to see no false starts made.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of banking business, was about what was generally expected. Surplus reserves increased $3,189,550, specie increased $3,373,200, legal tenders $349,000, and deposits $2,130,600. Loans, on the other hand, showed a decrease of $353,300. The gain in specie and legal tenders reflects the movement of money from the interior and the payment by the Sub-Treasury on account of the redemption of the old 2 per cent. bonds. The decrease in loans is said to be due in a measure to the lack of demand for speculative and business enterprises.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$816,849,000	$753,663,000	$672,173,900
Deposits	903,486,900	849,793,800	752,389,800
Circulation	28,902,300	14,300,800	14,048,500
Specie	176,904,400	168,093,900	148,378,300
Legal tend's.	76,045,800	53,454,800	54,710,200
Total res.	$252,950,200	$221,639,700	$203,088,500
Reserve req'd.	225,871,725	212,448,450	188,097,450
Surplus res.	$27,078,475	$9,191,250	$14,991,050

THE CONDITION OF LABOR.

With the return of Labor Day, discussion not unnaturally arises as to the condition of labor—that is, of the workingman—whether his lot is improving, and, if so, in what manner and to what extent.

On this point Samuel Sloan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Lackawanna, whose employes are numbered in the hundreds, says:

"I believe that the condition of the laboring classes is daily growing better and better. The country is in the midst of prosperity—for a temporary reaction is not consequential—and labor is getting its full share of that prosperity. Wages are not only higher, but they go further; while the laboring man himself occupies a higher and more important position than ever he did. The labor unions are illustrative of this.

"Of course there is a danger that the power of these unions may be abused, but, after all, I firmly believe that these matters will adjust themselves. The workingmen of to-day are better educated than in days gone by, and intelligent reasoning is not without result."

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On the same subject, Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, says:

"The laboring man is better off to-day than he was a year ago, and he was better off a year ago than he was the year previous. In other words, his condition is steadily improving, with better wages, better social standing, and more responsibility and independence. This is particularly true of the workingmen of this country who, in my opinion, are head and shoulders above the workingmen of other countries.

"Our markets, notably in coal and iron, are expanding wonderfully, and, of course, this will mean better things for labor. Just at present the rebound from the recent phenomenal prosperity is on, but I look to see a return to sound and healthful and active conditions in a very short time."

CONFIDENCE IN VALUES.

Touching upon the prevailing lethargic condition of the stock market, and looking ahead to the future, Edward L. Norton of Street & Norton says:

"It has become such an oft-told tale for brokers to buy stocks for customers at ridiculously high prices and to sell them in the depressions always following, that they naturally find it difficult to be ever anything but pessimistic regarding stock-market values. Still, despite the prevailing dullness, lethargy, and lack of interest shown by the so-called 'outside public,' it seems hard to remember a time when there were so many arguments favoring an advance in prices, without one really dangerous spot, and with the position such that the most conservative would be at a loss to select a single stock vulnerable to attack, either on account of real and existing or speculative conditions. Almost every stock on the list, from the attractive and alluring Steel and Wire shares, with their reputed earnings, to the securities of the well-managed railways with their known earnings, seems to offer some special or individual inducement toward its purchase.

"In a dull season—one that is between 'hay and grass,' as is the present—conservatism may prove the better part of valor. Judicious purchases, however, whether they be of the railroad issues, the steel stocks, or those other specialties that have something to commend them, cannot fail to prove remunerative. Facts and conditions (outside, perhaps, of political transitory affairs,) all seem to favor the bull side of the market."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S YEAR.

The sixth annual report of the Southern Railway Company for the year ending June 30, made public yesterday, makes a very gratifying showing. The income account shows as follows:

	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation	$31,200,989.89	$5,847,188.82
Operating expenses and taxes	21,631,446.96	4,475,091.49
Net income from operation	$9,569,422.03	$1,372,092.33
Income from other sources	818,805.48	*9,664.33
	$9,688,228.51	$1,362,428.00
Interest and rentals	$6,755,442.30	$548,189.50
Other deductions from income	15,534.71	*8,493.52
	$6,770,977.01	$539,695.98
Balance	$2,917,251.50	$822,732.03
Dividends on preferred stock: No. 5, 1½% paid in April, 1900	900,000.00	
	$2,017,251.50	
Reserve for Dividend No. 6, 1½%, payable in October, 1900	900,000.00	
Balance carried to credit of profit and loss	$1,117,251.50	

*Decrease.

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A statement of mileage, expenses, &c., shows:

	1899-1900.	Increase.	Increase. P.C.
Average mileage	8,306.12	84.31	1.2
Gross earnings from operations	$31,200,989	$3,504,690	12.6
Operating expenses, (including taxes)	21,631,446	2,704,571	14.1
Net earnings from operation	9,569,423	800,119	9.2
Increased expenses include:			
Increase in maintenance of way and structures	$717,000		18.1
Increase in maintenance of equipment	582,000		14.6
Increase in conducting transportation (Of the increase in conducting transportation $489,000 was increase in cost of coal.)	1,259,000		12.6
Increase in general expenses	45,000		4.6
Increase in taxes	100,000		10.0
Increase in general expenses and taxes	$145,000		7.0

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A statement dealing with operating efficiency shows an increase in the number of tons carried of 12.8 per cent. Freight earnings per train mile increased 12.4 per cent, while the average number of tons in each train (including the company's freight hauled free) increased 11.7 per cent.

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In his report, President Spencer says, among other things:

The year has been one of unusual business activity and growth in the territory reached by your company's lines. The iron and coal industries of the Southern States have been still further developed, and the large and modern steel plant referred to in the last report has been completed, and put in successful operation at Ensley, Ala. It has now been determined by the owners to add to this plant a mill for the rolling of steel rails, an industry much needed for the full utilization of the products of Southern furnaces, and if successfully maintained, of much possible benefit to the railways of the Southern States.

The improved price of cotton during the year as compared with that of recent years has greatly benefited the entire cotton producing section, the surplus stock of previous years having been consumed and the farmers fortunately having received a full share of the advance.

The development of cotton manufactures in the South continues upon a steady and substantial basis, and is contributing largely to the prosperity of that section of country.

The increased business activity throughout the country during the year has resulted, however, in a large increase in the cost of the operations of the railways, both in labor and in materials used, and unfortunately the railways were unable, like other consumers, to increase the average price of the sole article which they have for sale—namely, transportation.

Other branches of business and industry can, when the cost of production increases, increase their prices to measurably correspond, but the average rates received by railway companies practically make no advance, and, as a rule, continue to diminish, even in times of increased cost of operation. The railways, therefore, in time of prosperity must secure improved results, if at all, solely by the more economical handling of a greater volume of traffic.

RAILROAD PROSPERITY.

President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western is an optimist in respect to railway conditions and the outlook for the future. He says:

"It is an astonishing fact that the earnings of the railways quite generally hold up extraordinarily well. Truth to tell, decreases would not have been surprising, for it is a generally admitted fact that there has been reaction in business. But, certainly so far as we are concerned, earnings have continued steadily to make gratifying showing. Of course, it is to be remembered that the coal roads are now getting better coal rates than formerly they did, and with the unusual activity in the coal business these higher figures are bound to tell. Another thing to be borne in mind is that our traffic is largely local, and for that reason we do not suffer to the extent that we would if we depended on large general business.

"I have every confidence in the future and believe that the business reaction is practically over and that from this time on general improvement will be noted.

"The coal export possibilities are great, but, of course, low ocean freight rates are necessary."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Much money changed hands in the market to-day. New issues of capital, aggregating nearly two millions, had to be met, besides two and a half millions of interest and dividends distributed.

The attendance on the Stock Exchange was small and there was an absence of business generally, the dull weather proving depressing. Home railroads were practically at a standstill. Northwesterns were easier, and the disturbances in the shipping and other trades at Glasgow consequent on the probability of quarantine regulations tended to affect Scotch railroads by causing a falling off in traffic receipts for a few weeks. The continuance of Continental inquiry for Chinese securities resulted in a general advance of from a half to 1 point, reflecting the improved opinion of operators on the latest developments in the Far East.

There was much irregularity in Americans. At the opening they were dull and below parity, but grew firmer and closed quiet. The indisposition to do business was owing to the fact that the New York Stock Exchange was closed. Southern Pacifics were especially firm, Atchisons were in renewed demand on increased profits in place of the expected decrease. Copper and Kafirs were steady.

The financial authorities insist that the twenty-four-million-pound Bank of England reserve is none too large, and that to prevent an outflow of gold to New York or Paris it is essential to maintain interest rates here.

The Statist says: "America will continue to be in a position to take gold. We think the position of the cotton trade may considerably affect the money market, as attenuated stocks of cotton at Liverpool mean purchases from America when the new crop is available."

The Statist also says there is a prospect that London will have to repay a portion of the balance due to France in order to enable the latter to meet the new Russian loan now being negotiated in Paris.

Consols for money, 98 11-16; for the account, (October,) 99; Atchison, 28¾; Canadian Pacific, 91⅜; St. Paul, 116¼; Illinois Central, 119¾; Louisville, 73⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; New York Central, 133⅝; Erie, 11⅜; Pennsylvania, 65⅛; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 35¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6⅜. Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅞.

Bar silver steady, 28 7-16d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 3 11-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £27,000.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.10; Madrid, 29; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.45.

Spanish fours, 72½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, the negotiations in regard to the settlement of the Chinese trouble being regarded as satisfactory, and the more definite rumors in connection with the conclusion of the Russian loan afforded encouragement to operators. Spanish 4s and Brazilian securities were in great favor. Kafirs were quiet. De Beers are attracting greater attention.

Three per cent rentes, 101f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed 73.62½.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—On the Boerse to-day business was generally quiet, except in the case of mine shares, which were in great demand owing to the scarcity of coal. Bank shares were harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅞ per cent.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$135,419,606
Gold	68,283,969
Silver	12,787,906
United States notes	26,164,045
Treasury notes of 1890	497,349
National bank notes	9,676,801
Total receipts this day	1,498,616
Total receipts this month	1,498,616
Total receipts this year	101,142,532
Total expenditures this day	2,025,000
Total expenditures this month	2,025,000
Total expenditures this year	106,504,851
National bank notes received for redemption	634,588
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	764,569
Customs	709,468
Miscellaneous	24,580

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$235,975,679
Silver dollars	424,212,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,514,221
Silver bullion of 1890	97,873,779
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$738,135,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$235,975,679
Silver certificates outstanding	424,212,000
Treasury notes outstanding	70,388,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$733,135,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$12,676,638
Gold certificates	25,587,310
Silver coin and bullion	4,451,723
Silver certificates	8,333,373
United States notes	26,164,045
Other assets	18,878,190
Total in Treasury	$196,594,203
Deposits in National banks	56,112,078
Total	$251,706,281
Current liabilities	50,559,756
Available cash balance	$201,146,525

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

Capital.	N't Prf'ts.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,025,000	$2,226,000	$1,448,000	$14,856,000	50,000
2,050,000	2,203,600	Bk. of Man. Co.	20,192,000	5,435,000	3,332,000	25,756,000	.....
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	13,233,000	2,334,200	1,615,800	15,487,800	.....
2,000,000	2,293,000	Mechanics' Nat.	11,886,000	3,056,000	377,000	12,249,000	.....
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bank of America	21,020,500	4,004,300	2,258,000	24,012,700	.....
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix Nat.	5,043,000	1,325,000	133,000	5,240,000	49,600
10,000,000	5,278,500	National City	109,907,400	40,580,800	5,914,700	137,514,300	4,287,000
300,000	6,964,000	Chemical Nat.	24,968,700	4,338,000	3,138,000	25,275,300	.....
600,000	228,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,745,800	782,200	620,200	5,363,600	29,100
1,000,000	1,550,600	Gallatin Nat.	8,788,700	967,200	945,700	7,263,100	991,500
300,000	89,400	Nat. B. & Drov.	1,074,400	184,200	71,800	1,001,500	48,800
400,000	114,800	Mech. & Trad.	2,170,000	226,000	196,000	2,261,000	.....
200,000	176,300	Greenwich	970,400	108,100	143,400	963,300	.....
600,000	506,600	Leath. Mfg. Nat.	4,071,600	1,073,900	212,400	4,153,600	483,100
300,000	223,600	Seventh Nat.	3,587,800	843,000	299,000	4,450,100	299,900
1,200,000	536,600	Bk. State N. Y.	3,975,400	282,400	402,600	5,204,500	.....
5,000,000	2,848,600	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,701,000	3,059,000	2,123,000	21,186,000	4,577,000
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. Com.	64,236,000	6,947,500	6,468,900	53,141,000	7,534,200
1,000,000	1,647,800	Nat. Broadway	6,095,700	1,203,400	389,000	5,936,600	199,600
1,000,000	1,282,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,728,600	2,401,100	1,489,700	14,489,200	1,000,000
422,700	493,900	Pacific	2,740,900	274,300	496,100	3,234,100	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. Bk. Rep.	19,929,900	4,257,400	1,372,600	22,457,800	1,017,300
455,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat.	6,002,000	580,200	991,900	6,094,700	50,000
200,000	325,200	People's	2,134,700	330,300	418,700	2,571,900	.....
1,000,000	659,500	Nat. Bk. N. A.	12,847,600	2,503,000	1,165,600	14,279,200	725,600
12,000,000	15,014,100	Hanover Nat.	42,332,400	13,455,000	2,749,700	49,723,400	2,128,300
500,000	467,000	Irving Nat.	4,184,000	542,700	594,400	4,447,000	179,300
600,000	420,500	Nat. Citizens'	3,073,600	483,300	194,300	3,081,300	198,000
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,712,500	503,900	192,700	3,024,200	.....
900,000	1,026,000	Mark. & Ful. Nt.	9,400,600	1,414,100	722,100	7,129,200	223,300
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & L.	10,907,100	976,800	265,500	8,579,800	50,000
1,400,000	1,340,100	Corn Exchange	19,515,700	2,874,000	2,664,000	22,782,100	.....
1,000,000	510,600	Continental Nat.	4,642,900	844,200	569,700	5,707,700	841,800
300,000	406,500	Oriental	2,950,000	181,000	249,000	1,908,000	.....
1,500,000	6,160,100	Imp. & Trad. Nt.	25,029,000	6,380,000	2,207,000	26,933,000	46,200
2,000,000	3,306,200	National Park	45,272,000	9,982,000	5,803,000	57,693,000	46,200
250,000	162,000	East River Nat.	1,272,200	182,300	171,000	1,332,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth Nat.	22,242,300	3,863,300	2,323,500	23,555,100	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central Nat.	11,486,000	2,392,000	1,198,000	14,615,000	60,000
300,000	799,000	Second Nat.	8,284,000	1,701,000	938,000	9,172,000	276,000
750,000	102,

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.10	.11
Best & Belcher	.15	.15
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.41	.40
Challenge Con	.18	.18
Chollar	.14	.13
Confidence	.94	.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.20	1.20
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.19	.19
Hale & Norcross	.25	.15
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.24	.25
Occidental Con	.09	.09
Ophir	.46	.40
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.20	.20
Savage	.09	.08
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.32	.31
Standard	3.90	4.00
Syndicate	.09	.08
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con	.17	.18
Utah Con	.21	.04
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20
Silver bars	61⅞	61⅞
Mexican dollars	49⅝@50⅛	48⅝@49¼
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44⅞	45½	45¼	45⅝
Alamo	12½	13½	12	12½
Argentum	25½	27	25½	27
Anaconda	48½	49⅞	49	49¾
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	14	18	14	18
Battle Mountain	28½	29⅝	29	29½
Blue Bell	13¾	14	12½	12⅞
C. C. Cons	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½
C. C. & M	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
Columbine Victor	14⅜	15¼	14⅞	15⅝
Dante	11¼	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝
Damon	20⅝	21	19⅝	19⅞
Elkton	186	187½	188½	189
El Paso	45	46	44	44½
Findlay	13⅜	13¾	13⅛	14
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	25
Gibson	25¾	26½	26	28
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	14	14½	14	14½
Gold Coin	550	625	500	650
Garfield	7⅝	8	7½	8
Gold Sovereign	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½
Gould	39¼	39⅝	39	39½
Hart	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼
Ingham	18	18	18	18½
Isabella	110	110¼	112½	112⅝
Independence	51½	52	51	52
Jackpot	55⅝	56	50	56
Keystone	16¼	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
Lexington	16¾	17	16½	16¾
Mount Rose	60	70	60	70
Matoa	28	29	28	30
Mary Cashen	20½	20⅞	19	20
Moon Anchor	35	40	35	40
National	9⅝	10	9⅞	10
Nugget	21⅜	21	21	23
Ophir	45	50	45	50
Orphan	16½	17	17½	18
Pharmacist	14	14½	14	14½
Pinnacle	21⅞	22¼	21	22½
Portland	345	342½	340	345
Rose Nicol	13	13¾	13	13¾
Rawlings	19	23	20	23
Coriolanus	21¼	22	21	21½
New Haven	9	9¼	9	9¼
Ida May	28½	28½	28¼	30
Union	35	40	35	40
Vindicator	140	145	140	145
Work	28	28½	28½	29
Zenobia	12	13½	10	12

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Aug. 25 to 31, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Thomas	$72
Niagara	Nassau	100
American Silver Coin—		
Caribbee	St. Thomas	525
Foreign Silver Coin—		
L'Aquitaine	Havre	493
Ponce	San Juan	364,744
Alps	Kingston	2,131
Allianca	Colon	13,066
Gold Bullion—		
Seneca	Tampico	5,127
Alleghany	Castagene	1,340
Allianca	Colon	25,122
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	7,250
Seneca	Tampico	45,129
Allianca	Colon	39,609
Silver Ore—		
Seneca	Tampico	2,899
Total		$507,596

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Aug. 28	Mount Vernon	Inagua, G. C., (U. S.)	$3,000
Aug. 28	New York	London, S. B.	535,980
Aug. 29	K. Frederick	London, S. B.	35,700
Aug. 29	K. Frederick	London, S. C., (Mex.)	4,800
Aug. 31	Umbria	London, S. B., (S. A.)	8,000
Aug. 31	Umbria	London, S. B.	210,200
Total			$797,740

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Aug. 23	Seguranca	Progreso, G. C., (U. S.)	$1,900
Aug. 24	Athos	Port Limon, G. C., (U. S.)	300
Aug. 24	Lucania	London, S. B.	146,000
Aug. 25	Lauenburg	Vita. S. C. (U. S.)	600
Aug. 25	Lauenburg	Vita, G. C., (Fr.)	2,340
Aug. 25	Philadelphia	La Guayra, G. C., (U. S.)	3,800
Total			$953,200

The Local Fire Agents' Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Features of to-day's session of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents were the reports of the resolutions and Nominating Committees.

The most important resolution was on the restriction of brokerage. The convention is asked to request the companies to join the National association in suppressing this so-called evil. The convention adopted resolutions asking companies to engage but one agent in a territory containing a population of 100,000 or less and providing for a general campaign in favor of equitable legislation affecting both agents and companies. The Nominations Committee recommended the election of D. Markham of St. Louis, as President to succeed C. H. Woodworth, who declined to accept re-election.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Charles E. Dox has been appointed manager of the Western Department of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, with headquarters at Chicago, to succeed B. W. French, whose resignation took effect yesterday.

Local fire insurance agents in a number of Massachusetts towns have issued a circular letter to their companies, protesting against some of the companies which signed the pledge of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents to refrain from the practice of "overhead writing" through brokers in the larger cities of the country. The local agents contend that the signatures of some of the companies to this agreement are untrustworthy because the companies have continued to write risks over the heads of the local agents without reference to the "overhead writing" agreement.

Prominent fire underwriters say that the programme outlined for the semi-annual meeting of the Western Union, which will be held at Niagara Falls on Sept. 11, contains only two main subjects of discussion and possible action, after the disposal of the usual routine order of business. The report of the Committee on Unprofitable Classes is regarded as likely to produce some action of a general nature, affecting fire insurance rates on such classes of business as are shown to have been mainly responsible for the recent protracted high loss ratios of all the companies. The other subject, which is expected to excite some discussion, is the rule of the Western Union preventing recording and farm-soliciting agencies in the same office. It is not anticipated that any change is likely in the graded commission with its discriminatory union agency clause, and there is none of the usual anxiety in regard to the possibility of the development of any trouble relative to the existence of the union.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Thomas Ryan's Consumers' Brewing Company of Syracuse; capital, $238,000. Directors—Thomas Ryan, Richard Gale, and John Morrissey of Syracuse.

New York Hand Laundry Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. C. Livingston, William Grant, and David E. Cohn of New York City.

Buffalo Confections Company of Buffalo, to manufacture ice creams, teas, &c.; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. C. Wakefield of Omaha, J. A. Roberts and J. C. Conway of Buffalo.

Fillman & Hall, Limited, of New York City, to act as manufacturing chemists; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Servis of New York City, F. C. Rowley of Brooklyn, and Alberto Dal Molin of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 1.—The Bankers' Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., was incorporated here to-day with a capital of $500,000.

During the month of August thirty-six charters were filed here, with an aggregate capital stock of $4,000,000. The State fee amounted to $2,000.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR AMERICA

United States Exhibitors Overwhelmed with Honors.

ONE-THIRD EARN RECOGNITION

An Extraordinary Number of Grand Prizes and Gold Medals.

From the Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 18.

The awards of the Grand Juries are being distributed by the President of the French Republic and M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, in the Salle des Fêtes of the Champ de Mars, as this issue goes to press. The hall has been beautifully and tastefully decorated for the ceremonial.

At 2:30 o'clock President Loubet arrived at the Palace of Electricity, at the entrance to which the Commissioner General of the Exposition, M. Picard, M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, and the principal officials of the Exposition received him.

The President and his escort then proceeded to the Salle des Illusions, which had been tastefully arranged as a reception room, and there met the Ministers and other official personages forming the Presidential cortége, including the members of the Diplomatic Corps in full gala uniform.

The procession, headed by M. Loubet, M. Picard, and M. Millerand, marched down the staircase of honor between two lines of municipal guards in gala uniform, and as they did so the trumpets sounded the call to the salute, and the "Marseillaise" was played.

The officials of the French and foreign sections, with their respective banners, were ranged in the body of the hall, and most of the guests were in the tribunes around it.

Two speeches only were made, one by the President, the other by the Minister of Commerce. In their addresses they alluded to the great work of the Exposition, the recognitions from all the civilized nations of the world, and the good results which would necessarily accrue in binding all peoples closer in commercial amity.

At the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, awards consisted of both medals and diplomas. All medals were of bronze, and the exhibitor received but one medal, regardless of the number of exhibits made, although an exhibitor could, and many did, receive extra diplomas—in such cases where the exhibitor successfully competed in several classes. There was no such emolument as a gold medal or the highest award. All medals were alike in design and made of bronze. The language of the diploma, over the signature of an individual judge, confirmed by the class and group jury, constituted the value of the award bestowed.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900 awards are in five grades, namely—

Diploma of Grand Prize,
Diploma of Gold Medal,
Diploma of Silver Medal,
Diploma of Bronze Medal,
Diploma of Honorable Mention,

added to which will be diplomas in the five different grades to collaborators—persons who have been meritoriously identified with exhibits receiving awards. Exhibitors at this Exposition will receive one diploma in each class where successful.

There were 64,422 exhibitors at the Chicago Exposition of 1893; of this number 21,000 received medals and diplomas, and 2,757 additional diplomas were bestowed upon these 64,422 exhibitors.

At the Paris Exposition of 1900 there are 75,531 exhibitors, and, according to the Official Bulletin, 42,790 of these exhibitors received awards in the five different grades, as follows:

Diplomas of Grand Prize	2,827
Diplomas of Gold Medal	8,166
Diplomas of Silver Medal	12,244
Diplomas of Bronze Medal	11,615
Diplomas of Honorable Mention	7,938

In addition to the above, about 50,000 commemorative diplomas will issue to collaborators.

Of the above number of awards, United States exhibitors received the following:

Diplomas of Grand Prize	218
Diplomas of Gold Medal	490
Diplomas of Silver Medal	558
Diplomas of Bronze Medal	423
Diplomas of Honorable Mention	270

The number of commemorative diplomas bestowed upon United States collaborators cannot be determined at the present time, owing to the fact that the lists of such collaborators were not completed by the class juries in time for insertion in to-day's issue of the Official Bulletin.

The Class Juries, Group Juries, and the Superior Jury have adjourned sine die, but there is still in existence a small committee composed of members of the Superior Jury, which has power to revise lists of awards in certain classes under specific instructions from the Superior Jury.

A very large percentage of the awards obtained by United States exhibitors has been secured through the energy of the Directors of the various departments by their co-operation with the respective Class Jurors, in supplying necessary data and valuable technical information, a result naturally following a thorough systematic organization. United States Jurors were appointed by the Commissioner General, in most cases, upon the recommendations of the heads of the respective exhibit departments, the latter being the only persons who knew and understood the comparative value of the respective exhibits and generally the type of man necessary to secure the highest recognition for these exhibits. In almost every class the United States Juror or Jurors were assisted and guided each day by the Director of the Group in which he was serving, receiving fresh information, briefs, and arguments when deemed necessary, on all debatable points, and the Director obtaining from such jurors frequently daily reports as to progress made. These reports were usually made to the United States Juror in Chief, and consequently at all times formed a source of extremely valuable and important information. The result of this systematic method of co-operation justifies the organization policy of Commissioner General Peck, as evidenced in the list of awards secured by United States exhibitors and made known in complete form, so far as possible, in to-day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE WINNERS.

The following are the awards:

Department of Education.

HOWARD J. ROGERS, DIRECTOR.

GROUP I.

GRANDS PRIX.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

American Book Company, New York City.
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
State Board of Education, Massachusetts.
Board of Education, Boston, Mass.
Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Education, New York City.
State Board of Public Instruction, New York.
Harris, William T., Washington, D. C.
United States Commission to Paris Exposition of 1900, Department of Education.
Hawaii Public School System.
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.
National Education Association, (Department of Art.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

American Book Company, New York City.
State Board of Education, Massachusetts.
Board of Education, Boston, Mass.
Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
Board of Education, New York City.
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.
Department of Public Instruction, New York.
Department of Education, U. S. Commission.
Silver Burdett & Co., New York City.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

American Library Association.
Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.
Department of Education, United States Commission.
Dewey, Melville, Librarian.
New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
Rowlands, T. B., Baltimore.
University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Professional Education of the United States.
Michelson, A. A., University of Chicago.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Department of Education, United States Commission.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Department of Education, State of New York.
Hampton Industrial Institute, Virginia.
New York Trade Schools, New York City.
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

GOLD MEDALS.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

American School Furniture Company, New York City.
Bardeen, C. W., Syracuse, N. Y.
Blow, Susan E., Cazenovia, N. Y.
State Board of Education, California.
Board of Education, Albany, N. Y.
Board of Education, Denver, Col.
Board of Education, Newark, N. J.
Board of Education, Omaha, Neb.
Training School for Teachers, New York City.
Normal School System, State of New York.
Normal School System, State of Massachusetts.
Normal School System, State of Pennsylvania.
Normal School, City of Philadelphia.
Board of Education, Washington, D. C.
State Board of Public Instruction, Ill.
State Board of Public Instruction, Ind.
State Board of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania.
State Board of Education, Wisconsin.
Educational Review, New York.
Journal of Education, Boston, Mass.
Milton Bradley Company, Springfield, Mass.
Perry Pictures Company, Malden, Mass.
Prang Educational Company, New York City.
Kamehameha Institute, Hawaii.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Bardeen, C. W., Syracuse, N. Y.
Board of Education, Albany N. Y.
Board of Education, Denver, Col.
Educational Review, New York City.
American Museum of Natural History, New York City.
School Review, Chicago, Ill.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Association of Collegiate Alumnae.
Bryn Mawr College.
Vassar College.
Wellesley College.
Denton Brothers, Wellesley.
Teachers' College, New York City.
Educational Review, New York City.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.
University of California, Berkeley.
University of Chicago, Ill.
Columbia University, New York City.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

ART EDUCATION.

Art Institute of Chicago.
Normal Art School, Boston.
Art Students' League, New York City.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Architecture.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Dabney, Charles W., Knoxville, Tenn.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

American Book Company, New York City.
Board of Education, Boston, (evening schools.)
Butler, Nicholas Murray, New York City.
Pierce Business College, Philadelphia, Penn.
Metropolitan Commercial College, Chicago, Ill.
Packard Business College, New York City.
Spencerian Business College, Cleveland.
Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.
Business College, Albany, N. Y.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

SILVER MEDALS.

Department of Public Instruction, State of Rhode Island.
Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio.
Board of Education, Wilkesbarre.
Draper, Andrew Sloan.
Hinsdale, B. A.
Morrison, Gilbert.
Silver, Burdett & Co.
Educational Journals, (collective.)
American School Furniture Company.
Brown, Elmer E.
Board of Education, Cleveland Ohio.
Board of Education, Newark, N. J.
Board of Education, Washington, D. C.
Denton Brothers, Wellesley.
Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, Penn.
Perry Pictures Company, Malden.
American Book Company, New York City.
Adams, Herbert B.
Thomas, M. Carey.
Cattell, James M.
Cercle Français, Harvard University.
Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia.
Mendenhall, T. C.
Parsons, James Russell.
Perry, Edward Delevan.
University of New York, Department of Pedagogy.
West, Andrew F.
Fisk University, Nashville.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Clark, Isaac Edwards.
American Book Company, New York City.
The Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School, New Jersey.
Heald's Business College, San Francisco.
Soule Business College, New Orleans.
Hailmann, W. N.
James, Edmund, J.
University of Atlanta.
University of Fisk, Nashville.
Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute, Scarborough.
Berea College.
Washington, Booker T.

BRONZE MEDALS.

American School Board Journal, Milwaukee.
Board of Education, Paterson.
Howell, Edwin E.
School Journal, New York City.
Stern's School of Languages.
Hemment, J. C., New York.
Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.
Dana Natural History Society, Albany.
Atlanta University.
Negro Industrial School, Pine Bluff.
Roger Williams University, Nashville.
Central Tennessee College.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Mott, John M., Chicago.
Beck Literary Society, Albany, N. Y. (Class 2.)
Haines Industrial Institute, Augusta.
Claflin University.

Department of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries.

GROUPS III. AND XIV.

A. S. CAPEHART, DIRECTOR.

GRAND PRIZES.

United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
United States Publishers' Building, Washington, D. C.
The Smith Premier Typewriter Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, New York.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company, New York.
Model American Printing Office—Exhibitors:
American Typefounders' Company, New York.
Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, Chicago.
Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Two Rivers, Wis.
Unitype Company, New York.
Chandler & Price Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
National Machine Company, Hartford, Conn.
F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, New York.
Harry B. Rouse, Chicago.
Hempel & Dingens, Buffalo.
Joseph Wetter and Company, Brooklyn.
The Inland Printer, Chicago.
The Neostyle Manufacturing Company, New York.
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.
The Century Company, New York.
United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Collective Exhibit of Journals, Publications, and Periodicals of the United States.
George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia.
United States Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.
John A. Brashear, Allegheny City, Penn.
Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. A. Marks, New York.
Baldwin Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
American Steel and Wire Company, Chicago.
Standard Oil Company, New York.
Robert H. Foederer, Philadelphia, Penn.
Colgate & Company, New York.
United States Department of Agriculture, (Tobacco.) Washington, D. C.
The Tripler Liquid Air Company, New York.

GOLD MEDALS.

Babcock Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, New London, Conn.
Goss Printing Press Company, Chicago.
Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, Chicago.
C. B. Cottrell & Sons Company, New York.
Jewett Typewriter Company, Des Moines, Iowa.
Chicago Writing Machine Company, Chicago.
Yost Writing Machine Company, New York.
United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Company, New York.
Western Banknote and Engraving Company, Chicago.
The Oliver Typewriter Company, Chicago.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
Wagner Typewriter Company, New York.
George J. Verbeck, Chicago.
George Barrie & Son, Philadelphia.
W. J. Morgan & Company, Cleveland.
The National Association of Photo Engravers, Chicago.
Lanston Monotype Machine Company, Washington, D. C.
American Arithmometer Company, St. Louis, Mo.
American Society of National Advertisers, Frederic W. Gardner, President, Chicago—Exhibitors:
American Lithograph Company, New York.
California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco.
Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis.
G. H. Dunston & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.
Gillam Print Company, New York.
Gray Lithograph Company, New York.
Greve Lithograph Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Harter Medicine Company, Dayton, Ohio.
Hawes Hats, New York.
Hilson Company, New York.
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Kaufmann & Strauss Company, New York.
Leggett & Myers, St. Louis, Mo.
Liebig Company, New York.
Liebig Extract of Beef Company, New York.
Liebig Extract of Meat Company, New York.
Matthews-Northrup Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich.
Niagara Lithograph Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. Ottman Lithograph Company, New York.
Pond's Extract Company, New York.
Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn.
J. L. Prestonettes & Co., New York.
Raven & Wells, Chicago.
Sherwood Lithograph Company, Chicago.
Street & Smith, New York.
Swift & Co., Chicago.
J. C. Vitter, New York.
Max Levy, Philadelphia.
C. Bottler, New York.
Curtis & Cameron, Boston, Mass.
Baker Art Gallery, Columbus, Ohio.
Bosch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Chicago Colortype Company, Chicago.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.
Johns Hopkins Press, Philadelphia.
J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.
G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass.
American Society of National Advertisers, Frederic W. Gardner, President, Chicago—Exhibitors:
Schaet & Hencket Lithograph Company, Cincinnati.
Barnes & Westlake Company, Chicago.
Angles & Co., Howard M., Chicago.
American Cereal Company, Chicago.
American Lithograph Company, New York.
Armour & Co., Chicago.
Walter Baker & Co., Dorchester, Mass.
Julius Bien & Co., New York.
The Bookman, New York.
Century Company, New York.
Courier Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. W. Denslow, Chicago.
Dew Drop Cigar Company, New York.
G. H. Dunston & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Edwards, Deutsch & Heitman, Chicago.
N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.
Franco-American Soup Company, New York.
Gillen Lithograph Company, Philadelphia.
Greve Lithograph Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Harper & Brothers, New York.
Hart, Shafner & Marx, Chicago.
C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Inland Printer Company, Chicago.
Kaufmann & Strauss Company, New York.
Ketterlinus Lithograph Company, Philadelphia.
Leggett & Myers, St. Louis, Mo.
Liberty Cycle Company, Bridgeport, Conn.
Liebig Extract of Meat Company, New York.
Michigan Stove Company, Chicago, Ill.
Niagara Lithograph Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ottman Lithograph Company, New York.
Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pond's Extract Company, New York.
Prang & Co., Boston, Mass.
James Pyle, New York.
Rogers & Wells, Chicago.
Round Oak Stove Works, Dowagiac, Mich.
Sherwood Lithograph Company, Chicago.
J. H. Soper, Gardner, New York.
Sterling Remedy Company, Attica, Ind.
Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.
Street & Smith, New York.
Strowbridge Lithograph Company, Cincinnati.
H. A. Thomas & Wylie Lithograph Company, New York.
George H. Walker & Co., Boston, Mass.
Wellman & Dwyer Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Winship & Co., Chicago.
Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio.
Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.
Ferracute Machine Company, Bridgeton, N. J.
The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.
B. M. Des Jardins, Hartford, Conn.
Gideon Sibley, Philadelphia.
Miss B. F. Johnston, Washington, D. C.
John Underwood & Co., New York.
Binney & Smith, New York.
Valentine & Co., New York.
Armour & Co., Chicago.
Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.
B. T. Babbitt, New York.
F. J. Blatz & Brother, Elizabeth, N. J.
Dungan, Hood & Co., Philadelphia.
Oscar Schewe & Brother, New York.
Vaughn Machine Company, Boston.
Wagner Leather Company, Stockton, Cal.
Leas & McVitty, Philadelphia.
Woodside Patent Calf Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.
The H. G. Hotchkiss International Prize Medal Essential Oil Company, Lyons, N. Y.
Owl Commercial Company, Quincy, Fla.
Miller, Du Brul & Peters Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati.
E. K. Warner & Co., Richmond, Va.
Culman Brothers, New York.
Jacob Stahl & Co., New York.
Col. John S. Cunningham, Cunningham, N. C.
M. H. Clark & Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.
United States Tobacco Company, Richmond, Va.
The Surbrug Company, New York.
Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass.

SILVER MEDALS.

The John J. Mitchell Company, New York.
Des Jardins Type Justifier Company, Hartford, Conn.
The Williams Typewriter Company, Derby, Conn.
Chicago Colortype Company Chicago.
Remington Sholes Company, Chicago.
The Hammond Typewriter Company, Two Rivers, Wis.
Heinicke-Fiegel Lithographing Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Densmore Typewriter Company, New York.
Addressograph Company, Chicago.
Harris Automatic Press Company, Niles, Ohio.
Slade & Hicks, Chicago.
Pittsburg Writing Machine Company, Pittsburg.
American Writing Machine Company, New York.
Robert Miehle, Chicago.
Germania.
Frank Leslie Publishing House, New York.
Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company, Stamford, Conn.
The Columbia Typewriter Manufacturing Company, New York.
Doremus Cancelling Machine Company, New York.
Barrie Postal Supply Company, Oswego, N. Y.
American Postal Machine Company, Boston, Mass.
Barr-Fyke Cancelling Machine Company, Kansas City, Mo.
J. B. Duncan, Chicago.
A. B. Dick Company, Chicago.
Louis Edward Levy, Philadelphia.
Taber Photographic Company, San Francisco, Cal.
Detroit Photographic Company, Detroit, Mich.
George Steckel, Los Angeles, Cal.
American 3 Color Company, Chicago.
F. G. Schumacher, Los Angeles, Cal.
American Aristotype Company, Jamestown, N. Y.
W. N. Brenner, Cincinnati.
George R. Lawrence, Chicago.
Nepera Chemical Company, Nepera Park, New York.
F. A. Rinehart, Denver, Col.
Burton Photographic Company, New York.
Joseph Byron, New York.
Publishers' Weekly, New York.
Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.
Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston.
Dana Estes & Co., Boston.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
Fred P. Roseback, Chicago.
United States Industrial Publishing Company, New York.
The Brandt-Dent Company, Watertown, Wis.
The Kny-Scherrer Company, New York.
The Harvard Company, New York.
The Miller Rubber Manufacturing Company, Akron, Ohio.
The Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Joseph Bohmann, Chicago.
Hamilton Organ Company, Chicago.
Ludwig & Co., New York.
Flagg Manufacturing Company, Boston.
Angelo Manello, New York.
Joseph Byron, New York.
Dr. George Lagal, New York.
Dr. Victor H. Jackson, New York.
Imperial Manufacturing Company, Elkhart, Ind.
Seabury & Mason, New York.
Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, Mich.
Seabury & Johnson, New York.
American Tool and Machinery Company, Boston.
Amos Hollinger, Lancaster, Penn.
F. P. Blocomb & Co., Wilmington, Del.
Calvin Greene & Son, Santillo and Lewiston, Penn.
J. W. & A. P. Howard & Co., Corry, Penn.
The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.
Florida Havana Company, Quincy, Fla.
Felix Littman, Quincy, Fla.
Dibrell Brothers, Danville, Va.
T. S. Williamson & Co., Danville, Va.
Sen-Sen Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Russia Cement Company, Gloucester, Mass.
Thomson Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.

BRONZE MEDALS.

American 3 Color Company, Chicago.
Mittag & Volger, Park Ridge, N. J.
Osgood Art Colortype Company, Chicago.
Lambert Typewriter Company, Brooklyn.
J. F. Tenney Company, Chicago.
The R. H. Smith Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.
The Meyercord Company, Chicago.
W. N. Durant, Milwaukee, Wis.
Yesbera Manufacturing Company, Toledo, Ohio.
Gerry & Murray, New York.
Quigley Furniture Company, Whitesboro, N. Y.
Franklin Typewriter Company, New York.
Photo Materials Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Manhattan Optical Company, New York.
Osgood Art Colortype Company, Chicago.
The H. C. White Company, North Bennington, Vt.
The Singer Manufacturing Company, New York.
Small, Maynard & Co., Boston.
A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.
The Chandler & Price Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank Leslie Publishing House, New York.
William R. Jenkins, New York.
Armour & Co., Chicago.
W. E. Benjamin, New York.
Chambers, Inskeep & Co.
American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass.
International Arithmachine Company, Chicago.
Hygienic Optical Company, New York.
Julius King Optical Company, New York.
Le Maitre Optical Company, New York.
Spencer Optical Company, New York.
Invalid Chair Company, New York.
Charles Kendall, Boston.
Adek Manufacturing Company, New York.
Leslie Cresmelvi, Boston.
Knute Reindahl, Chicago.
A. H. Andrews Company, Chicago.
Dr. H. J. Boidt, New York.
Dr. Clement Cleveland, New York.
Richard Kay, New York.
Dr. E. E. Monger, Spencer, Iowa.
Mills Novelty Company, Chicago.
Jaenecke Printing Ink Company, New York.
Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis.
Swift & Co., Chicago.
William Jandus, Cleveland, Ohio.
William R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia.
J. J. Colman, Limited.
Holzapfels Compositions Company.
The William Freck Company, Chicago.
Salem Tanning Company, Salem, Va.

HONORABLE MENTION.

William M. P. Bowen, Providence, R. I.
B. M. Des Jardins, Hartford, Conn.
Popular Photographic Company, New York.
Charles Richards Dodge, Washington, D. C.
W. F. Carne, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Lucia J. Palmer, Yonkers, N. Y.
William C. Carl, New York.
Pasadena Exhibition Association, Pasadena, Cal.
James White & Co., Chicago.
A. L. Katlinsky, Chicago.
Bay State Optical Company, Attleboro, Mass.
Siegmund Lubin, Philadelphia.
Dr. John H. Meyer, New York.
New England Crutch Company, New York.
Mme. K. Evans Von Klenner, New York.
The E. A. Blichert Manufacturing Company, Chicago.
Robert H. Foederer, Philadelphia.
Dr. Genese, Baltimore.
American Supply Company, New York.
Crupelius & Co.
Dr. Kaeser, New York.
The Metalo Company, New York.
Muxsy Brothers, Paterson, N. J.
The Cuprigraph Company, Chicago.
William J. Matheson Company, Limited, New York.
A. R. Brames Company, Chicago.
Paul Reiger & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Baltimore Leaf Tobacco Association, Baltimore, Md.
Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse Company, Cincinnati.
Louisville Leaf Tobacco Exchange, Louisville.
J. Wiss & Sons, Newark, N. J.
Blumenthal, Levi & Co., New York.
Hazard-Dare Tobacco Company, Richmond, Va.
Hoge, Irving & Co., Kingston, N. C.
J. Jordan, Greensborough, N. C.
Spiller & Robinson, Ada, Texas.
W. T. Sutton, Richmond, Va.
Sutter Brothers, New York.
Texas Tobacco Growers Association, Houston, Texas.
W. A. Wilkins, Winston, N. C.
Universal Silver Polish Company, Chicago.

GOLD MEDALS.

Collaborators and Firm Name.
MacDowel, James B., Brashear, John A.
Hartmann, Brashear, John A.
Fecker, G., Warner & Swasey.
Reed, W. E., Warner & Swasey.
Mayer, J. F., Baldwin & Co.
Mueller, J., Goldberg, Robert.

SILVER MEDALS.

Smith, Oberlin, Ferracute Machine Company.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Byron, P. C., Byron, J.
Tyler, O. G., Schumacher.
Janvier, Harry, Ferracute Machine Company.
Ware, William, Ferracute Machine Company.
Ritter, Frank, Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company.
Fertig, Charles, Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company.
Pieper, O. H., Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company.
Pieper, A. F., Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company.
Hall, Thomas, Baldwin & Co.
Kerr, Clarence E., Baldwin & Co.
Barnhorn, Clement J., Baldwin & Co.
Ivy, William E., Baldwin & Co.
Moran, Horace, Baldwin & Co.
Fullerton, J., Flagg Manufacturing Company.
Sorrenson, A. J., Hamilton Organ Company.
Salyer, Harry, Ludwig & Co.
Liotta, Salvatore, Manello.
The Director of the Professional School.
Scherer & Co.

HONORABLE MENT

Towle Syrup Company, St. Paul.
Bishop & Co., Los Angeles.
Dilling & Co., Marion, Ind.
J. H. Flickinger Company, San José, Cal.
H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburg, Penn.
Pan Confection Company, Chicago.
C. A. Baldwin, West Side, Cal.
California Winery Company, Sacramento, Cal.
Garrett & Co., Weldon, N. C.
Theodore Gier Company, Oakland, Cal.
Grierson, Oldham & Co., San Francisco.
Guasti Secondo, Los Angeles.
Richard Heney, Cupertino, Cal.
M. Hommell, Sandusky, Ohio.
Italian Swiss Agricultural Colony, Asti, Cal.
Urbana Wine Company, Urbana, N. Y.
Joseph Beck & Co., New York.
Florida Brandy Distilling Company, Tallahassee, Fla.
Garrott & Co., Weldon, N. C.
G. F. Heublein & Brother, Hartford, Conn.
Maryland Distilling Company, Baltimore.
Meadville Distilling Company, Buffalo.
San Luis Vineyard, Tallahassee, Fla.
Christian Xander, Washington.
Large Distilling Company, Pittsburg.
Bolen & Bayne Manufacturing Company, New York.
Ice and Cold Storage Company, Los Angeles.
Heinsler & Junge, Chicago.
Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company, Jersey City.
Lytton Spring Sanitarium, Lytton Springs, Cal.
Heurich Brewing Company, Washington.

BRONZE MEDALS.

North Brothers Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.
Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
Sanitas Nut Food Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
Sperry Flour Company, San Francisco.
J. W. Beardsley's Sons, New York.
Campbell Preserving Company, Camden, N. J.
Doxsee & Co., Islip, N. Y.
German-American Provision Company, Chicago.
Geneva Preserving Company, Geneva, N. Y.
N. Goetjean, San Francisco.
Hickmott Canning Company, San Francisco.
A. L. Hobbs, Fresno, Cal.
Imperial Packing Company, Canajoharie, N. Y.
M. J. Kinney, Astoria, Oregon.
A. C. Miley, Fresno, Cal.
Sacramento River Packing Company, San Francisco.
Martin Wagner Company, Baltimore, Md.
Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y.
L. M. Soniat, Dorceville, La
Miss Bessie Marsh, Pasadena, Cal.
Sen-Sen Company, Rochester.
Redondo Salt Works, Los Angeles.
Pioneer Salt Works, Mount Eden, Cal.
W. D. Richardson, Fredericksburg, Va.
George Williams, Los Angeles.
Welch Brothers Maple Company, Burlington, Vt.
California Wine Company, Sacramento.
Steinhardt Brothers, New York.
Nickel Brothers, Louisville.
Victor Malt Distilling Company, San Francisco.
J. & P. Baltz Brewing Company, Philadelphia.
San Francisco Breweries, San Francisco.
Christian Feigenspan & Co., Newark, N. J.
Goebel Brewing Company, Detroit.
Gund Gund Brewing Company, La Crosse, Wis.
Long Island Brewery, Brooklyn.
Seattle Brewing Company, Seattle.
Clarksville Cider Company, St. Louis.
S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Company, Brooklyn.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

Anker Manufacturing Company, New York.
Bouillon Stock Manufacturing Company, Chicago.
Paul Taylor Brown Company, New York.
California Fish Company, Los Angeles.
D. S. Cone, Red Bluff, Cal.
Charles B. Knox, Johnstown, N. Y.
McMenamin & Co., Hampton, Va.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit.
John R. Neal & Co., Boston.
Edward T. Russell & Co., Boston.
William Wonson & Son, Gloucester, Mass.
Oscar & Co., New York.
Clarksville Cider Company, St. Louis.
Crystal Salt Works, Los Angeles.
Charles Gulden, New York.

Mining and Metallurgy.

GROUP XI.

F. J. V. SKIFF, DIRECTOR.

GRAND PRIX.

American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, New York City.
California State Commission to the Paris Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of Pueblo, Denver, Col.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company of New York City.
United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company of New York City.
Oil Well Supply Company of New York City.
American Museum of Natural History, New York City.
Lehigh Valley Coal Company of Wilkesbarre, Penn.
Robbins Conveying Belt Company, New York City.

GOLD MEDALS.

American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York City.
Barney Marble Company of Vermont, Swanton, Vt.
Bullock Manufacturing Company of Chicago.
California State Mining Bureau, San Francisco, Cal.
Drake & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.
George F. Kunz, New York.
New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company of California, New Almaden, Cal.
New York State Museum of Albany.
North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
North Carolina State Commission to the Paris Exposition, Raleigh, N. C.
Pike Manufacturing Company, Pike Station, N. H.
Rand Drill Company of New York City.
Richard P. Rothwell of New York.
Charles Kirchoff, New York City.
Frank E. Saward, New York City.
M. H. Fuller of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

GRANDS PRIX.

American Steel and Wire Company, New York City.
American Tin Plate Company of New York City.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Pueblo, Col.
Crescent Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn.
Copper Queen Mining Company, New York and Bisbee, Arizona.
Roebling, Sons, & Co., Trenton, N. J.

GOLD MEDALS.

Iron Age Publishing Company of New York City.
Weimann Seaver Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado Smelting and Mining Company, Denver, Col.

GRANDS PRIX.

John A. Roebling's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.
American Steel and Wire Company, New York.
Fayette R. Plumb, Frankford, Philadelphia, Penn.
The Hibbard-Rodman-Ely Safe Company, 253 Broadway, New York.
The Eagle Lock Company, Terryville, Conn.
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, New York City.
American Steel and Iron Company, Reading, Penn.
Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, New York, 99 John Street.
Winslow Brothers Company, Chicago.
Simonds Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass.
J. & H. Williams Company, Brooklyn.
E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis.
Bommer Brothers, 257-271 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

SILVER MEDALS.

Charles F. Binnes, Trenton, N. J.
Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.
Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia.
Geological Survey, Trenton, N. J.
Independence Mining Company, Colorado.
Portland Mining Company, Cripple Creek, Col.
Henry P. Lowe, Idaho Springs, Col.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Maxwell Land Grant Company, Raton, New Mexico.
Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich.
Mollie Gibson Consolidated Mining Company, Aspen, Col.
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington.
New Jersey Zinc Company, Franklin Furnace, N. J.
New Sapphire Syndicate, Great Falls, Montana.
North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.
Pacific Coast Borax Company, San Francisco, Cal.
John Pierce, Denver, Col.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Woods Investment Company, Colorado Springs, Col.
Wood, T. S., Leadville, Col.
American Turquois Company, New Mexico.
Calaveras Consolidated Mining Company, Cave City, Cal.
California State Mining Bureau, San Francisco, Cal.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Assyrian Gilsomite Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Central Phosphate Company, Beaufort, S. C.
Colorado Scientific Society, Denver, Col.
Columbia Marble Quarrying Company, Tuolumne County, California.
W. B. Dwight, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Geological Survey, Indiana State, Indianapolis, Ind.
Geological Survey, Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.
Geological Survey, Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Geological Survey, Michigan, Lansing, Mich.
Kesseler Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.
Nathan F. Leopold, 102 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
Watts & Heikes, Boulder, Col.
Poulot & Voilleque, Denver, Col.
Prof. F. C. Carrera, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

HONORABLE MENTION.

A. Blanc, Kerr Company, California.
J. H. Winslow, Riddles, Ore.
Wyoming University, Laramie, Wyo.
Alfred H. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C.
A. Davidson.
Mme. Zeitler.
Kinney Tale Company.
J. E. Tallsmadge.

SILVER MEDALS.

Atha & Dillingworth Company.
De La Mar Mining Company, Mercur, Utah.
Legonier Fire Brick Company.
Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, Ill.
Rogers, Brown & Co., 71 Broadway, New York.
Franklin (H. H.) Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

BRONZE MEDAL.

Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, Penn.

SILVER MERALS.

Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penn.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Chicago, Ill.
McCormick Harvester Machine Company, Chicago, Ill.
North Brothers Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Penn.
Stover Manufacturing, Freeport, Ill.
Universal Manufacturing Company, Erie, Penn.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Oneida Community, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Standard Caster and Wheel Company, 318 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.
Shelton & Co., Shelton, Conn.
Franklin (H. H.) Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
American Tin Plate Company, Chicago and New York.

CUBA.

SILVER MEDALS.

Carlos Villa.
Escuelas Pias.
P. Rojas.
Manuel Cadenas.

BRONZE MEDAL.

Puerto Principe, Cuba.

Department of Varied Industries.

M. H. HULBERT, DIRECTOR.

GROUPS XII. AND XV.

GRANDS PRIX.

Rookwood Pottery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gorham Manufacturing Company, New York.
Standard Furniture Company, New York.
Winslow Brothers, Chicago.
Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, New York.
American Radiator Company, New York.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.
Whiting Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.
United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Gorham Manufacturing Company, New York.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
A. G. Spalding & Brothers, Chicago.
Tiffany & Co., New York.

GOLD MEDALS.

Joseph H. Taft, New York.
Columbia Marble Quarrying Company, Rutland, Vt.
Robert Reid, New York.
Frank E. Wallis, New York.
George Mertz & Sons, Port Chester, N. Y.
Louis C. Tiffany, New York.
Frederic Wilson, New York.
Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, New York.
Standard Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Penn.
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Chicago.
A. H. Davenport, Boston, Mass.
Northwestern Grass Twine Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Grueby Faience Company, Boston, Mass.
Trenton Potteries Company, Trenton, N. J.
Holophane Glass Company, New York.
Model Heating Company, Philadelphia, Penn.
Michigan Stove Company, Detroit, Mich.
Warren Webster & Co., Camden, N. J.
George M. Clark & Co., Chicago.
International Heating Company, New York.
Magee Furnace Company, Boston, Mass.
J. L. Mott, New York.
Arthur Kitson, Philadelphia, Penn.
Xavier Keroul, Boston, Mass.
Union Bag and Paper Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
American Lead Pencil Company, New York.
L. E. Waterman & Co., New York.
Crane Brothers, Westfield, Mass.
Brown & Sharpe, Providence, R. I.
American Shearer Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N. H.
Azure Mining Company, New York.
Automatic Electric Clock Company, Chicago.
Henry Bonnard Bronze Company, New York.
Maria Longworth Storer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Winslow Brothers, Chicago.
Bessey Potter Bonnell, Rockland Lake, N. Y.
Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, New York.
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Baldwin Brothers & Co., New York.
W. & D. Sloane, New York.

HORS CONCOURS.

Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

SILVER MEDALS.

Bell & Mauch, Chicago.
Bitter, Karl, Weehawken, N. J.
Carr, Tyrell, New York.
Drake & Co., St. Paul, Minn.
Eggleson, Thomas, New York.
Garnsey, E. E., New York.
Healy & Millet, Chicago.
Herter, Albert, Easthampton, L. I.
Klee, John, New York.
Koch, G. W., & Son, New York.
Koopman, Augustus, New York.
Mertz, George, & Sons, Portchester, N. Y.
Northrup, Henry S., New York City.
California Art Glass Bending and Cutting Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Lamb, J. & R., New York.
Campbell, William, & Co., New York.
American School Furniture Company, New York.
Ford, J. S., Johnson Company, Chicago.
Girard & Cutler, New York.
Hayden & Company, New York.
Keyless Lock Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
Kochs Company, New York City.
Widdicomb, John, Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ivins, Dietz, Metzger & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Botany Worsted Company, Passaic, N. J.
Stewart Hartshorn Company, Newark, N. J.
American Clay-Working Machine Company, Bucyrus, Ohio.
American Encaustic Tile Company, New York.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
Beckwith, P. D., estate of, Dowagiac, Mich.
Cortland Howe Ventilating Stove Company, Cortland, N. Y.
Hart & Crouse, Utica, N. Y.
Powers Regulator Company, Chicago.
Smith & Anthony, Boston, Mass.
Lunkenheimer & Co., New York.
Holophane Glass Company, New York.
Caw's Pen and Ink Company, New York.
Inman American Box Machine Company, New York.
Nesbitt's Envelope Company, New York.
Pomeroy Brothers, East Newark, N. J.
Weston Paper Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio.
Gem Cutlery Company, New York.
Jordan, A. J., St. Louis, Mo.
Peck & Snyder, New York.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
Attleborough Manufacturing Company, Attleborough, Mass.
Bundy Manufacturing Company, Binghamton, N. Y.
Frolich, F. H., New York.
Remington, F., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Sandberg, F. W., Chicago.
Tiffany & Co., New York.
Winans, Walter, New York.
Howard's, S. S., Son & Co., Boston, Mass.
Los Angeles Art Leather Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
Young & Robinson, Frederick, Md.
American Wringer Company, New York.
Palmer, I. E., Middleton, Conn.
United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Bicycle Step Ladder Company, Chicago.
Bierbrier, F. E., New York.
Marks Adjustable Chair Company, New York.
Palmersberg, J. R., & Sons, New York.
Rockwell & Rupel, Chicago.
Wells, A. J., Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.
Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J.
Art Department of Newcomb College, New Orleans, La.
Atlan Club, Chicago.
Columbia Encaustic Tile Company.
Dedham Pottery, Dedham, Mass.
Frackelton, Mrs. S. S., Milwaukee, Wis.
National League of Mineral Painters, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Trent Tile Company, Trenton, N. J.
Wolf.
Pull.
American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass.
King, Julius, Optical Company, Attleborough, Mass.
Spencer Optical Company, New York.
Ashton Valve Company, Boston, Mass.
Barler, A. C., Manufacturing Company, Chicago.
Chief of Police, Boston, Mass.
School Board, New York.
Cox, Abram, Stove Company, Philadelphia, Penn.
Kieley & Muller, New York.
Macke, William, New York.
Phillips & Clark Stove Company, New York.
Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing Company, New York.
Wagner Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio.
Adams, Thomas, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, New York.
Blair Fountain Pen Company, New York.
Hinde & Dauch, New York.
Smith, R. H., Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.
Barber Jewelry Company, St. Louis, Mo.
Sandberg, F. W., Chicago.
Chicago Time Register Company, Chicago.
Moretti, G., New York.
Grossmann & Gerlach, Jacksonville, Ohio.
New Departure Trunk Company, Boston, Mass.
Crawford, McGregor & Canby, Dayton, Ohio.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

Globe-Wernicke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Weston Paper Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio.
Dexter, Miss M. C., New York.
Irelan, Mrs. William, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
Morgan, Mrs. Ada White, Minneapolis, Minn.
Osgood, Mrs. Worth, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patat, H. B. Wright, Minneapolis, Minn.
Goodridge, Judson A., Company, New York.
New York Blower Company, New York.
Philadelphia Hardware and Malleable Iron Works, Philadelphia.
Rochester Radiator Company, Rochester, N. Y.
Scaife, William B., & Sons, Pittsburg, Penn.
Stevenson, Thomas, Roberts & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
Troy Nickel Works, Albany, N. Y.
Tenney & Co., Chicago.
Sandberg, F. W., Chicago.
Taylor, S. S., Hartford, Conn.
Klapp, Mrs. William, Chicago.
Ingersoll, Robert H., & Brothers, New York.
International Computing Machinery Company, Chicago.
Ames, Mrs., Baltimore, Md.
Baur, Theodore, New York.
Bissell, George E., New York.
Linder, H., New York.
Tibbe, H., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.
Weston Paper and Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

GROUP XIII.

Embracing cotton goods, woolen goods, silks, boots and shoes, and shoe machinery, sewing machines, furs, and wearing apparel.

HORS CONCOURS.

New Home Sewing Machine Company, New York; sewing machines.
The Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; sewing machines.
Revillon Freres, New York; furs.
Singer Manufacturing Company, New York; sewing machines for all purposes.

GRANDS PRIX.

United Shoe Machinery Company, Boston.
Boston Blacking Company, Boston.
Flagg Manufacturing Company, Boston; sole rounder.
Globe Buffer Company, Boston; machines for finishing shoes.
O. A. Miller, Brockton, Mass.; boot and shoe treeing and ironing machines.
Naumkeag Buffing Machine Company; buffers and emery pads.
Union Twin Edge Setter Company, Boston, Mass.
International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company, Boston, Mass.
Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; cotton fabrics.
Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; fine cotton dress goods.
Clarence Whiteman & Co., (Ponemah Mills); fine white cotton dress goods.
Asch & Jaeckel, New York; furs.
John B. Stetson & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; hats.
Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; hats.
Hanan & Son, New York; shoes.
Laird, Schiber & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; ladies' shoes.
George E. Keith Company, Campello, Mass.; shoes.
C. P. Ford Company, Rochester, N. Y.; shoes.
Richardson Silk Company, Belding, Mich.; sewing silks.

GOLD MEDALS.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; silk looms.
White Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; sewing machines.
A. D. Fenwick Machine Company, Boston; collar and cuff turning and pasting machines.
Potomska Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; cotton goods.
Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, Chester, Penn.; fine shirtings and dress goods.
Pelzer Mills, Pelzer, S. C.; sheetings and drills.
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago; binding twine.
Deering Harvester Company, Chicago; binding twine.
Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; worsted yarns, tops, and dress goods.
Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J.; fine woolens and dress goods.
Hockenum Association, Rockville, Conn.; woolen and worsted suitings.
New England Company, Rockville, Conn.; suitings.
Springville Manufacturing Company, Rockville, Conn.; suitings.
Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, Peace Dale, R. I.; suitings and steamer rugs.
Johnson, Cowdin & Co., New York; ribbons.
Empire Silk Works, Paterson, N. J.; cravat silks.
Liberty Silk Company, New York; dress silks.
J. N. Stearns & Co., New York; dress silks.
Miss Sybil Sarter, New York; Indian lace.
Merchant Tailors' National Exchange of the United States of America, New York; tailor-made clothing.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; shirts.
American Hosiery Company, New Britain, Conn.; rubber dress shields.
Torrey, Curtis & Tyrrell, North Weymouth, Mass.; shoes.
James A. Banister Company, Newark, N. J.; shoes.
Wichert & Gardiner, Brooklyn, N. Y.; shoes.
Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company, Haverhill, Mass.; shoes.
Louis Meyers & Sons, New York; gloves.

SILVER MEDALS.

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago; twine balling machine.
John J. Mitchell Company, New York; fashion plates.
American Fashion Company, New York; fashion journals.
Ballard Vale Mills, Ballard Vale, Mass.; flannels.
Standard Worsted Silks Company, New York; suitings.
James Lees & Sons; worsteds.
Pelgram & Meyer, New York; dress silk and ribbons.
Joseph Taft, New York; embroideries.
Warnock Uniform Company, New York; uniform caps.
Canfield Rubber Company, New Britain, Conn.; rubber dress shields.
Louis Auerbach, New York; neckties.
Faunce & Spinney, Lynn, Mass.; shoes.
Milford Shoe Company, Milford, Mass.; shoes.
L. C. Bliss Company, Boston, Mass.; shoes.
George W. Herrick & Co., Lynn, Mass.
Noyes, Read & Co., Haverhill, Mass.; shoes.
Perkins, Linscott & Co., Rochester, N. H.
McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company, New York.
Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, R. I.; woolen dress goods.

BRONZE MEDALS.

Norwich Nickel and Brass Company, Norwich, Conn.; stands for displaying goods.
Gustav Schmidt, New York; wax figures.
Joseph Hirsch & Sons, New York; cotton linings, "Cordette."
Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio; binding twine.
Columbia Cordage Company, Auburn, N. Y.; cordage and binding twine.
Northwestern Grass Twine Company, Minneapolis, Minn.
W. B. Wiggins's Sons, New Jersey; buttons.
The F. Muhlhauser Company, Cleveland, Ohio; redeemed wool.
Doherty & Wadsworth, Paterson, N. J.; dress silks.
Paterson Ribbon Company, Paterson, N. J.; ribbons.
Smith & Kaufmann, Paterson, N. J.; ribbons.
Cardinal & Becker, Paterson, N. J.; silk linings.
Mrs. Barton Wilson, Brooklyn; embroidered linen.
Castle Braid Company, Brooklyn; braids.
Mrs. J. N. Jaros, New York; handmade lace table cloth.
Mrs. J. C. Mengle, Renovo, Penn.; embroidered linen.
Mrs. Christine Oberg, Portland, Oregon; embroidered linen.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Miss E. Hiebondahl, New York; wax figures.
Bridgeport Silk Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; fancy silks.
Stern, Pohly & Herman, New York; dress silks.
Miss Fanny Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; embroidered linen.
Miss Jennie Grady, Brooklyn, N. Y.; embroidered linen.
Mrs. Herriot Emerson, Brookline, Mass.; embroidered linen.
Mrs. A. W. Foster, New York; embroidered linen.
Mrs. Adelaide and R. Gotshall, New York; handmade lace.
Mrs. J. H. Havens, Brooklyn, N. Y.; embroidered linen.
Mrs. Scott Waring, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; embroidered linen.
Mrs. Coxhead Taylor, New York; embroidered linen.
Miss E. B. Nichols, New York; embroidered linen.
Miss H. Jennings Nolan, Albany, N. Y.; embroidered linen.
Mrs. H. W. McKane, Plainfield, N. J.; embroidered linen.

Department of Social Economy.

GROUP XVI.
HOWARD J. ROGERS, Director.

GRANDS PRIX.

American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Board of Arbitration, State of Massachusetts, Boston.
Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
Bureau of Factory Inspection, State of New York.
Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Massachusetts.
Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
Tenement House Committee, Associated Charities, New York City.
United States League of Social Building and Loan Associations.
League for Social Service, New York City.
National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.
Nelson Manufacturing Company, Missouri.
Young Men's Christian Association, (collective.)
State Insurance Department, New York, (Albany.)
State Banking Department, Albany.
Banking Department, State of Massachusetts.
Controller of Currency, Washington, D. C.
Dawes, Charles G., Washington.
Willoughby, W. F., Washington, D. C.
National Fraternal Congress.
Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.
Negro Exhibit, Department of Social Economy.
American Society for the Protection of Animals, New York City.
American Humane Association, Chicago.
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
State Board of Health, Massachusetts.
State Bureau of Charities and Correction, Albany.
State Bureau of Charities, Massachusetts.
Lunacy Commission, State of New York, Albany.
St. John's Guild, New York City.
Department of Social Economy, United States Commission.
Charity Organization Society, New York City.
Association for Improving Condition of the Poor, New York City.
Children's Aid Society, New York City.

GOLD MEDALS.

Lowell Textile School, Massachusetts.
New Bedford Textile School, Massachusetts.
Gilman, N. P., Meadville, Penn.
Willoughby, W. F., Washington, D. C.
Bureau of Labor Statistics, Boston, Mass.
Board of Arbitration, State of New York, Albany.
International Typographical Union.
Trades League of Philadelphia.
Bureau Inspection of Mines, Ohio.
Bureau Inspection of Mines, Pennsylvania.
Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Illinois.
Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Indiana.
Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Pennsylvania.
Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Minnesota.
Factory Inspection Bureau, State of Ohio.
Washington Sanitary Improvement Company, Washington, D. C.
Veiller, Lawrence, New York City.
Harvard Co-operative Society, Cambridge, Mass.
Institute of Technology, Co-operative Association, Boston, Mass.
Consumers' League, Philadelphia.
Commercial Museum, Philadelphia.
Heinz & Co., Pittsburg.
Ludlow Manufacturing Company, Boston.
University of the State of New York, Albany.
Salvation Army, (collective.)
Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
Insurance Commission, State of Massachusetts.
Independent Order of Foresters.
Knights of the Maccabees.
Knights of Malta.
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association.
Marsh, W., New York City.
Prudential Life Insurance Company.
Woodmen of the World.
Pennsylvania Railroad Savings Department.
Modern Woodmen of America.
Ancient Order of United Workmen.
New Hampshire Savings Bank Department.
Maine Savings Bank Department.
Bureau of Labor, New York State.
Bureau of Labor, Massachusetts.
Bureau of Labor, Pennsylvania.
Bureau of Labor, Illinois.
Bureau of Labor, Wisconsin.
Tolman, W. H., New York City.
Waterman, Richard, Chicago.
Young Men's Christian Association of America.
Abbott, Samuel W.
Public Baths, New York City.
Board of Health, Brookline, Mass.
Board of Health, Cambridge, Mass.
Board of Health, Chicago.
Board of Health, New York City.
Board of Health, Philadelphia.
Board of Health, Roxbury.
Board of Health, Providence.
State Board of Health, California.
State Board of Health, Illinois.
Board of Health, Boston.
State Board of Health, Michigan.
State Board of Health, New York.
State Board of Health, Pennsylvania.
State Board of Health, Rhode Island.
State Board of Health, Vermont.
Lunacy Commission, State of Massachusetts, Boston.
National Association, Charities and Corrections.
School for the Blind, Overbrook, Penn.
Folks, Homer, New York City.
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.
St. Mary's Hospital for Children, New York City.
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia.
Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.
Boston City Hospital, Boston.
Hospital for Aged and Married Couples, Boston.
Institution for the Assistance of Children, Glenmills, Penn.
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Washington, D. C.
New York Institution for the Deaf, New York City.
Society for the Assistance of Children, Boston.
Devine, Edward T., New York City.
Five Points House of Industry, New York City.
Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn.
State Charities Aid Association, New York City.
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.
Association for Improving Condition of Poor, Brooklyn.

SILVER MEDALS.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy.
Board of Arbitration, State of Indiana.
Board of Arbitration, State of Ohio.
Board of Arbitration, State of Wisconsin.
Macullar Parker Company, Boston.
Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis.
Singer Manufacturing Company, New York City.
Southern Railway Company, New York.
Stone, publisher, Chicago.
Vermont Marble Company, Laird, Norton Company.
Draper Company, Limited.
Lucas, John, & Co.
American Waltham Watch Company.
Briar Cliff, Manor Farms.
Brownell Manufacturing Company, Rochester.
Cleveland Hardware Company, Cleveland.
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester.
Ferris Brothers Company, Newark.
Gorham Manufacturing Company, Providence.
Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago.
Sherwin Williams Company, Cleveland.
John Wanamaker, New York.
J. H. Williams & Co., Brooklyn.
Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Illinois Central Railroad.
Order of Scottish Clans.
Proctar & Gamble.
Royal Arcanum.
United American Mechanics.
Home Circle.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Relief Association.
Chicago and Burlington Railroad Relief Association.
Lehigh Valley Railroad Relief Association.
Pittsburg Western Railroad Relief Association.
Connecticut State Bureau of Labor.
Ohio State Bureau of Labor.
New Jersey State Bureau of Labor.
Indiana State Bureau of Labor.
Missouri State Bureau of Labor.
California State Bureau of Labor.
Michigan State Bureau of Labor.
Maryland State Bureau of Labor.
Iowa State Bureau of Labor.
Kansas State Bureau of Labor.
Washington State Bureau of Labor.
North Carolina State Bureau of Labor.
Maine State Bureau of Labor.
Minnesota State Bureau of Labor.
Colorado State Bureau of Labor.
Rhode Island State Bureau of Labor.
Nebraska State Bureau of Labor.
Virginia State Bureau of Labor.
West Virginia State Bureau of Labor.
North Dakota State Bureau of Labor.
Tennessee State Bureau of Labor.
Kentucky State Bureau of Labor.
Montana State Bureau of Labor.
New Hampshire State Bureau of Labor.
American Public Health Association.
Humane Education Association, Boston.
Public Baths, Boston.
Public Baths, Brookline.
Board of Health, Baltimore.
Board of Health, Buffalo.
Board of Health, Charleston, N. C.
Board of Health, Cincinnati.
Board of Health, Cleveland.
Board of Health, Detroit.
Board of Health, Milwaukee.
Board of Health, Minneapolis.
Board of Health, Newark.
Board of Health, New Orleans.
Board of Health, St. Louis.
Board of Health, St. Paul.
Board of Health, San Francisco.
Board of Health, Washington, D. C.
Board of Health, Worcester, Mass.
State Board of Health, Connecticut.
State Board of Health, Delaware.
State Board of Health, Florida.
State Board of Health, Indiana.
State Board of Health, Iowa.
State Board of Health, Kansas.
State Board of Health, Kentucky.
State Board of Health, Maine.
State Board of Health, Maryland.
State Board of Health, Minnesota.
State Board of Health, Missouri.
State Board of Health, New Hampshire.
State Board of Health, New Jersey.
State Board of Health, Ohio.
State Board of Health, Oklahoma.
State Board of Health, South Carolina.
State Board of Health, Wisconsin.
Cremation Society, Philadelphia.
New Jersey State Milk Commission.
Michigan State Milk Commission.
Pecone Laboratories.
Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder.
Sanitarium Gabriels, Adirondacks.
Sharon Sanitarium, Sharon, Mass.
Department of Streets, Boston.
Department of Streets, New York.
Public Charities, Worcester, Mass.
Asylum for the Poor, Tewksbury, Mass.
Charities Association, Baltimore.
State Board of Charities and Corrections, Colorado.
Bureau of Charities and Corrections, District of Columbia.
Bureau of Charities and Corrections, State of Minnesota.
State Bureau of Charities and Corrections, Missouri.
State Bureau of Charities and Corrections, New Hampshire.
State Bureau of Charities and Corrections, Rhode Island.
State Bureau of Charities, Connecticut.
State Bureau of Charities, New Jersey.
School for the Deaf, Omaha, Neb.
Isabella Heimath, New York.
Society for the Assistance of Children, Philadelphia.
St. Vincent de Paul's Hospital, New York City.
Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.
St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.
Catholic Protectory, New York City.
Charity Organization Society, Buffalo.
Massachusetts Farm School.
The Lyman School, Massachusetts.

BRONZE MEDALS.

The Chicago Record.
Board of Arbitration.
J. H. Flickenger & Co., San José.
Locomotive Engineering, New York.
Ores and Metals, Denver.
Remington Standard Typewriter.
McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.
Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Relief Department.
Independent Order of Rechabites.
Knights of the Golden Eagle.
Pittsburg Junction Railroad Relief Department.
United Ancient Order of Druids.
American Association of Climatology, Philadelphia.
W. B. Atkinson.
Public Charities, Brockton, Mass.
Public Charities, Fairhaven, Mass.
Public Charities, Natick, Mass.
Public Charities, Akron, Ohio.
Charities Association, Charleston, S. C.
Charities Association, Charleston, West Va.
Charities Association, Janesville, Wis.
Charities Association, California, (Oakland.)
Charities Association, Pueblo, Cal.
Charities Association, Wilmington, Del.
State Bureau of Public Charities, Iowa.
State Bureau of Public Charities, Kansas.
State Bureau of Public Charities, Maine.
State Bureau of Public Charities, Maryland.
State Bureau of Charities, Nebraska.
State Bureau of Charities, Tennessee.
Keen, Dora, Philadelphia.
Charities Organization Society, Connecticut.
Charities Organization Society, Colorado.
Charities Organization Society, District of Columbia.
Charities Organization Society, New Haven.
Charities Organization Society, Maine.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad.
Bureau of American Republics, Washington.
Agricultural Commission, State of Louisiana.
Board of Arbitration, State of Connecticut.
Delema Mercer Mines Company, Utah.
C. A. Dockham & Co., Boston.
Dungan, Hood & Co., Philadelphia.
Earl & Wilson, Troy, N. Y.
Engineering News Publishing Company.
Fostoria Glass Company, West Virginia.
Hires Turner Company.
Hocking Valley Railroad.
Illinois Steel Company.
Real Estate Loan Associations of—
Springfield, Ill.
Indianapolis,
Baton Rouge,
Boston,
Lansing,
Jefferson City,
New York City,
Madison,
Washington, D. C.
Charles A. Schieren, Brooklyn.
Standard Varnish Works, New York.
Triumph Ice Machine Company.
Sebattus Co-operative Association.
Ishpeming Co-operative Association.
James W. Tuffts, Mutual Aid Society, Boston.
Co-operative Store Company, Silver Lake, Mass.
Cypress Lawn Cemetery Company.

GROUP XVIII.
WILLARD A. SMITH, DIRECTOR.
GRANDS PRIX.

E. Flagg.
United States Treasury Department, Equipment Service.
United States Treasury Department, Compass Service.
United States Treasury Department, Marine Observatory.
United States Treasury Department, Weather Bureau Service.
United States Treasury Department, Hydrographic Service.
United States Treasury Department, Navigation Bureau.
United States Treasury Department, Marine Information Office.

SILVER MEDALS.

E. S. Higgins & Sons.
F. N. S., N. Y. Times.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.

Chas. Wilson, Brooklyn.

THE SHAH AND THE POWERS

He Is Anxious to Gain the Friendship of America.

IS OFFENDED WITH ENGLAND

Letters Addressed to Paris Must Bear Number of District—Influence of American The

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Grenadiers.

From Heine.

Two grenadiers for France were bound;
In Russia prisoners taken.
When once they reached the German ground,
They drooped their heads forsaken.

There both of them learned how the game had been lost,
How France had been beaten and shaken,
How, battered and scattered her mighty host—
And Napoleon, Napoleon taken!

Then sobbed together the grenadiers,
Such gruesome tidings learning—
"Woe's me," cries out the first that hears,
"My old, old wound is burning"—

The second cries "A fig for life—
Here ends a soldier's tether;
Yet have I child at home and wife,
Or fain we'd die together."—

"What boots me wife or child or home;
Higher longings my breast awaken.
If they want for bread, let them beg and roam!—
Napoleon, my Emperor taken!

"Ah! Brother, now, as die I must,
Do one last errand for me.
My body bear to France's dust,
And let French earth close o'er me.

"Lay on my heart the ribbon red,
The cross that hath renowned me.
My musket give these fingers dead,
And gird my sword around me.

"Like a sentry I'll wait in that silen grave,
And listen the green sod under,
Till the cannons roar and the chargers rave,
And I catch the trample and thunder.

"Never doubt it, my Emperor will ride o'er my grave
'Mid the clash and the flash and the quiver,
Then I'll rise from my ambush with musket and glaive,
And, Napoleon, Napoleon deliver."
—W. SICHEL in The Saturday Review.

How to Weaken the Boss.

Francis C. Lowell in The Atlantic.

After civil service reform, the most effective method of weakening the boss is to separate as far as possible local elections from National. This will encourage independent voting in its best sense, that is, local voting, independent of really irrelevant National issues. The partisan voting truly reprehensible does not consist in voting for the party's candidate in elections where partisan principles are involved, but in voting for a candidate labeled with the party name in an election wholly unconcerned with partisan principle. Again, we should not only separate local from National elections, but should simplify elections of all kinds. The choice of a multitude of officers by direct popular vote may be practically democratic in a small community, where all the candidates are individually known to every one, but in a large constituency the long ballot confuses the ordinary voter and so unduly strengthens the partisan machinery and helps the boss. At the last State election in Massachusetts each voter had from nine to twelve officers to choose, and at the last municipal election in Boston about twenty. The simplification of our elections is a reform whose importance has been much underestimated, for the boss thrives on an election so complicated that the voter must of necessity be guided in his choice by the machine.

The Hot Wave in England.

From The Spectator.

In temperate or cold weather the natural English bent is to go out and take exercise. If forced to keep indoors or staying indoors by choice, "want of exercise" and the feeling of restlessness it engenders often make work irksome. But in these heats the temperature takes away both the need and the wish for exercise during the middle hours of the day, and if coolness and quiet are obtainable indoors often directly stimulates brainwork of the thoughtful and constructive order. But there must be an adjustment of physical surroundings. Our houses are nearly always cool, because we believe in ventilation and light. Consequently there are plenty of doors and windows and draughts, politely called "currents of air" at this season. But it is absolutely necessary for all men of all ages to wear light, cool clothes, very light flannel being perhaps the best, because it needs almost no underclothing, and to make their food conform to the season. This is difficult, because for the other ten months in the year all our food is intentionally stimulating and all our drinks still more so. The desire for cool beverages, which the modern ice supply makes still more pleasant, is felt by every one. Yet at no time is alcohol, even in the mild form in which it comes disguised in light table wines, more detrimental or more likely to cause stupidity and unaccountable ill-temper. If this kind of weather went on for three months yearly we should be a much more temperate nation, and the wine consumption in the better-class house would drop by a third or more.

Local Transportation in Porto Rico.

From The Engineering Magazine.

The thing which has impressed most people from the States, on first acquaintance with Porto Rico, is the lack of transportation facilities. This is apparent to the new arrival just off the steamer as soon as he makes inquiries as to the way to reach this, that, or the other town, and learns that a coche is a luxurious express equipage, and a carretera, or macadamised road, is the "best road" or route of the "fast mail" in Porto Rico. The fare, with such accommodations, for a distance of 130 kilometers, (eighty miles,) is 30 pesos, ($18, gold.) That is less than 20 cents per mile. If the tourist desires to see any besides the principal towns on the island, he will have to be content to ride over a camino, or unimproved country road. For a coche to go thirty-two kilometers, (nineteen miles,) half by carretera and half by camino, the charge will be about 14 pesos. If he wants to come back it will be more. That is only about 75 centavos, or 45 cents, per mile. Should he desire to penetrate further into the country, he must ride a Porto Rican pony. The roads will be nothing more than mountain trails, and would be both difficult and dangerous to travel on foot. But the ponies are used to them and are perfectly safe.

Garrison Duty at Portsmouth.

From The Cornhill.

Let us take a place like Portsmouth, where garrison duty in a great fortress and the practice of active defense against descents from the Solent or by manoeuvres beyond the inland forts give a sense of reality to any training, and where at least three regiments of infantry are quartered. For the daily work of each regiment two officers are actually "on duty" all the day. These are the subaltern of the day and the Captain of the week. The rest are only actually wanted during certain hours. The early parade, for instance, is at 7 A. M. and is conducted by the Adjutant, the Sergeant Major, and non-commissioned officers. The orderly officer, or subaltern of the day, has to see to all the routine duties, such as the issue of rations, to go through the rooms at the men's meals, and so on; but the other officers are not required for duty until the general meeting in the orderly room, at, say, 9:30 A. M., where all reports and complaints are heard. This lasts perhaps half an hour, and at 10 or 10:30 there is a parade of the whole regiment. Here every one turns up and drill lasts from an hour to an hour and a half," an hour's good drill or two hours' bad" being the alternative sometimes offered by a genial commanding officer. There is perhaps a parade from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M., at which officers junior to the Adjutant attend; but otherwise every one except the orderly officer and Captain of the week is practically free after 11:30 or 12 P. M., except on days when route marching or "military training" takes place. Route marching, which explains itself, is carried on twice a week from October till April; and military training, such as making trenches, outpost duty, night marching, and practice in scouting, from May till July; and the usual time of musketry instruction, which lasts for a fortnight.

It is clear that compared with other serious work this is somewhat light, largely routine, and makes no great demand on brains or thought. The problems to be solved are few, the emergencies almost none; and unless work of a more exacting kind is required from above, and not only the demand made but an example of professional keenness set, the routine is likely to make a popular regimental officer, but not a well-equipped soldier able to rise superior to difficulties in the field.

Some Surnames.

From Good Words.

Every one knows how in ordinary language words have been modified by the inclination to save trouble in pronunciation, to shorten endings, assimilate consonants, and substitute the subdued for the sonorous in vowel sounds. This inclination has largely affected surnames. Few would suppose that the not uncommon cognomen Sparke is an abbreviation of the mediaeval nickname Sparrowhawk; not every one would see in the absurd Hunnybun a degraded version of Honeybourne—a pleasant name commemorating ancestral residence beside some well of sweet waters. But both explanations are true. Caird (a tinker) has became Card by a like shortening of vowel sound; and Tassell includes both a bold contraction and an assimilation of consonants if, as suggested by a well-known authority, it be a condensed form of Tattersall.

The surname Card will serve to lead on to the consideration of another sort of corruption that befalls surnames, viz., that arising from varieties of local pronunciation. In Somersetshire and some neighboring counties the sounds ar and or on the lips of the lower ranks usually change places. The groom asking for arders about a sick horse suggests that you come into the stable yord to see him. When therefore we find, as we do find, Cord among recorded surnames, we trace in it a descendant of Caird, twice degraded, the second time by means of the provincialism in question.

Aetna.

From The American Catholic Quarterly Review.

Aetna is nearly 11,000 feet, and is not only the loftiest volcano in Europe, but the loftiest mountain in Sicily and Italy. It is true that Vesuvius in comparison is but a modern volcano, its first recorded eruption being in A. D. 79, when Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae, &c., were destroyed, whereas the first authenticated outbreak of Aetna was in the days of Pythagoras, in the sixth century B. C. Homer mentions it, but without reference to its fiery nature, and therefore it is possible it was then quiescent. Virgil, whose description of the Calabrian coast is singularly accurate, makes the Trojans see Aetna after leaving the Gulf of Tarentum, which indicates that its height then was much the same as now. Aeschylus and Pindar were both at the Court of Hiero of Syracuse a few years after an eruption, and were powerfully impressed by it; the "rivers of fire devouring with fierce jaws the smooth fields of fertile Sicily," as sung by the former, is still a true description of its lava streams.

Dominating the island without dispute, this terrible lord inspires awe from the helplessness of man to combat its forces of destruction and from the mystery that envelops its action; and it is still a potent factor in forming the peasant's mind of today, as in earlier times. It is not locally known by the name of Aetna, but by that which we find in Dante of Mongibello. Its cone, flecks in air and glittering in the sun, looks like a diamond set in sapphire, and this is no poetic exaggeration of its aspect; the breath of the palpitating giants in its bosom, constantly being emitted in puffs of steam, warn the beholder of the peril that lies beneath its beauty; its awful presence both attracts and frightens, while its sublimity is made more fascinating by its incomprehensibility.

A Year of Love.

It was year ago,
Just when the twitt'ring swallows winged their flight
To southern countries, one late Autumn night,
Amid the primrose glow
Of moonbeams on thin snow,
The torch of love fell at my feet alight.

I had not marked how fair
Your face was, darling, till the northern breeze
In sudden gust swept through the rustling trees,
And laid your forehead bare
Of clustered golden hair,
And flushed your cheeks with kisses of salt seas.

The months sped on their way,
And early Spring behold the snowdrops' birth,
The lilies of the valley, till the earth
Had doffed her cloak of gray,
And 'neath the suns of May
Bedeckt herself with rose-leaved crowns of mirth.

And in the blithe, sweet Spring,
At dewy morn with all the world aflower,
I sought you, darling, in your woodland bower,
Where, poised on Hope's white wing,
In joy I set the ring
Upon your finger yielding to Love's power.

This day in merry chime
Our wedding bells ring out across the foam
Of storm-vexed Northern seas; their echoes roam
In solemn runic rhyme
O'er fields of scented thyme
That lend their fragrance to our mountain home.
—W. F. HARVEY in Good Words.

Collecting Snake Venom.

From The Cornhill.

A cobra when thoroughly roused to anger is by no means a gentle creature. * * *
He was now a most formidable beast to approach, striking out desperately at every movable thing within and even out of his reach. But even in this condition Kullan had no difficulty in seising the largest of cobras. He would hold up and shake a rag in his left hand. On this the infuriated reptile would rivet its gaze. With his right hand from behind the man would then suddenly seize it round the neck about three inches below the head, and an assistant would fasten firmly on to its tail to prevent it winding round Kullan's arm. His right hand would then slide forward till he had fastened his fingers round the neck just behind the jaw. He would then insert the rim of a watch glass between the jaws, the grip on the neck would be slightly relaxed, and the serpent would viciously close its jaws on the watch glass, and in doing so squirt the whole of its venom through the tiny holes of its fangs into the concavity of the glass.

In this manner snake after snake was made to part with its venom into a watch glass. Often between sixty and a hundred snakes were so dealt with in the course of a morning.

The watch glasses were then placed on a small glass stand in a plate swimming with melted beeswax. Large glass bell jars were then heated so as to drive out most of the air in them, and these were inverted over the plate on to the wax. The entire plate was then placed on a shelf and the venom allowed to dry in vacuo for seven days. At the end of that time the dried venom (a flaky yellow powder) was scraped off the glass with a sterilized knife, the powder was hermetically sealed up in small glass tubes, the tubes labeled, showing the species of snake and date on which the venom was extracted, and the whole supply forwarded weekly to Prof. Calmette. In this condition the desiccated venom maintains its virulence for months.

The Great Mosque of Cairo.

Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole in Longman's.

It is only with the arrival of Turkish Governors in the middle of the ninth century that architecture can be said to have begun, in Muslim Egypt, with the Mosque of Ibn-Tulun. This remarkable man's father was a slave from Bokhara in the body-guard of the Caliph of Bagdad. It was the way most Governors began. The Caliphs had discovered that Turkish slaves were better servants, braver soldiers, and honester Governors than the fickle, jealous, and intriguing Arab, and the statesmanlike qualities of the Turkish slaves soon gave them the command of the empire. They took pains to prepare themselves for power. Ibn-Tulun was a highly educated and even learned man, as well as a trained soldier. He not only studied in the great colleges at Bagdad, but journeyed to Tarsus to attend the lectures of eminent professors. He became a critic and a theologian. When he was made Governor of Egypt, in 868, he had to borrow money for his expenses; but his ability soon brought him wealth and practically independent power. He kept 12,000 black troops from the Soudan; his house was open to all, and he spent £500 a day on his table. He was the first of the Caliphs' Governors to revive the separate glory of Egypt and beautify her capital. In his new royal suburb of el-Katai, or "the Wards," between Fustat and the future Cairo, he erected a palace, made separate wards or quarters for the different races and classes of his servants and troops, and built the famous mosque, which remains to this day a lasting monument to his taste and his munificence. It does not matter where he got his ideas or how large a share a Coptic architect and Byzantine models had in the design and decorations. The main point is that under this brilliant Turk the first superb monument of Saracenic art was built in Egypt—a monument unsurpassed in its large and simple ornament and unprecedented in its employment of the pointed or Gothic arch. The pointed arch also occurs in the Nilometer on the Island of Roda, close by, which is a few years earlier; but the mosque of Ibn-Tulun stands in the history of architecture as the first example of the general adoption of the pointed arch throughout a building.

The Joy of Coming Home.

There's joy in sailing outward,
Though we leave upon the pier,
With faces grieved and wistful,
Our very dearest dear;
And the sea shall roll between us
For perhaps a whole round year.

There's joy in climbing mountains,
In fording rushing brooks,
In poking into places
We've read about in books,
In meeting strange people
With unfamiliar looks.

But the joy of joys is ours
Untouched by any pain,
When we take the home-bound steamer
And catch the home-bound train;
There's nothing half so pleasant
As coming home again.
—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Bazar.

Identification by Finger Prints.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The difference between the prints made by any single finger of two different persons may be great or small. It is usually great enough to convince even the most inexperienced person that the two prints could not have been made by the same finger; but this is by no means always the case, and the scrutiny of an expert would then be needed to distinguish between them. An unpracticed eye is confused by the number and minuteness of the lineations, it is apt to mistake non-essentials for essentials, dwelling on such trifles as blots or the blanks left by creases in the skin, or the contours of the particular impression. Moreover, his eye wanders in vain search for sure points of reference. The best course to be adopted in a court of law, when the identity of the finger that made the two prints is strenuously disputed, has apparently yet to be discussed and determined. Judging from numerous plans of comparison that I adopted at various times for my own purposes, the simplest I can suggest is this: First take photographic enlargements of the impressions on a two or three fold scale, in order to overcome the difficulty due to minuteness and to supply authentic copies that may be marked at will, the precious originals remaining intact. Next print the photographic prints with a fine needle at the points that have to be compared, make notes about them on the back of the paper used as a transparency. A further enlargement on paper, made in the camera from the negative already obtained, may be found convenient.

Women Barbers.

From Notes and Queries.

A quotation shows that in the eighteenth century the coach from London to Exeter "proceeded to Axminster, where it breakfasted, and there a woman barber shaved the coach." This particular example of the craft has a special title to fame in that she is described in "A Journey to Exeter," Gay's "Epistle to the Right Honourable the Earl of Burlington," wherein, having slept at Axminster,

We rise, our beards demand the barber's art;
A female enters and performs the part:
The weighty golden chain adorns her neck,
And three gold rings her skilful hand deck:
Smooth o'er our chin her easy fingers move;
Soft as when Venus stroked the beard of Jove.

The Personation of Princes.

From The Spectator.

One of the special correspondents in Peking told the world a few days ago what to us at least, was new, that the Emperors of China are relieved of some of their burden of representation by doubles trained to perform the part. Servants of the palace, carefully picked, and possibly, it may be, related in an illegitimate way to the dynasty, are carefully told what to do, and on ceremonial occasions represent the Emperor. It has often been rumored that a device of the same kind is used to protect the Sultan, and a tale of a similar sort is going the rounds of the press about the German Emperor. His Majesty, it is said, wishes greatly to see the Paris Exposition, and will see it, but as the risk is considerable he will be accompanied by detectives carefully got up to imitate him, who, when it is considered necessary, will deceive the crowd. We have not, of course, any means whatever of verifying either story, and all three may be pure inventions, but none of them is impossible or even improbable. Emperors of China must be bored to death by ceremonials and eager to shift them off on underlings; the Sultan has a horror of appearing in public, while William II. would, if we understand his character, like to do his Paris unseen and unsuspected. There is a trace of Haroun-al-Raschid about him.

An accurate imitation of an individual so far as mere appearance is concerned is not very difficult; indeed, in all European countries there are actors who make incomes by doing it, and in China, where the Emperor when seen in public is an impassive idol, it must be particularly easy. The heaviest objection we know of is that must be rather a dangerous trick, as a man who could thoroughly imitate his sovereign might be tempted, if a man of ability, to use his powers for treasonable purposes. Indeed, we rather wonder the fraud has never been attempted, as the prize to be attained would be so very great.

Tycho Brahe.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The striking personality of the astronomer, Tycho Brahe, is responsible in a greater degree for his remarkable career than any of the circumstances which may have been favorable or unfavorable to his ambitions. Such was his power of concentration and absorption that it is related of him, while on a visit to the Landgrave at Cassel, that even at the alarm of a dangerous fire in the palace, he could not be induced to leave his study until he had terminated the work with which he was occupied at the moment. Next to astronomy, chemistry took up a great part of his attention, and the cures which he dispensed to the poor for nothing were so much appreciated that the enmity as well as the envy of the doctors was soon roused against him.

His work, of course, on the first line as a mechanician as well as a mathematician, and he also appears to have occupied the post of architect to the King. Philosophy and natural science he taught to his pupils in addition to astronomy. As a writer he had a great command of the Latin language, and his verses were much admired. He also seems to have loved music, if not played himself.

In appearance, the astronomer was a stoutly built, broad-shouldered man, of medium height, with a high forehead surmounted by short, bright red hair. His mouth was concealed by a long thick mustache, which curled over an auburn beard. In his portrait, he is represented with a stiff white ruff and black high-collared cape, around his neck the chain of the Order of the Elephant, which the King had given him. A great talker, he had somewhat overbearing and arrogant manners, and took little pains to conceal his contempt for the many whom he considered to be his inferiors intellectually. But with all his pride and conceit, there was nothing that was petty or artificial about him; his motto, indeed, shows the keynote of his ambition in his life of scientific research, "Esse potius quam haberi," to be rather than to seem.

English War Medals.

From Cassell's Magazine.

When the distribution of the Waterloo medal was made to officers and men, "it was no wonder that the veterans who had fought through the several actions of the Peninsular war should desire to have a similar distinction." Whole volumes of correspondence set forth in the military journals the grievances of veterans who had played their part on the bloody fields of Corunna, Talavera, Busaco, and Salamanca, but to whom had been denied the red and blue edged ribbon of the luckier heroes of Waterloo. It was the Duke of Richmond, side de camp to Wellington in Portugal from 1810 to the close of the war, in 1814, who brought the matter to a head, and on the 1st of June, 1847, Queen Victoria "fully repaired the omission of her predecessor by conferring the boon so long and anxiously coveted." Her Majesty having been graciously pleased—ran the order issued from the Horse Guards—"to command that a medal should be struck to record the services of her fleets and armies during the wars commencing in 1793 and ending in 1814, and that one should be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the army who was present in any battle or siege, to commemorate which medals had been struck by command of her Majesty's royal predecessors, and had been distributed to the general or superior officers of the several ranks and corps of troops engaged, in conformity with the regulations of the service at that time in force; general and other officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who consider that they have claims to receive this mark of their sovereign's gracious recollection of their services are each to apply," &c.

This was well and proper, but so long a time had elapsed since the "services" which her Majesty was anxious to reward (for it was now thirty-two years since Waterloo, and the appeal was to the pre-Waterloo men) that there were veterans who, when they presented themselves at the Horse Guards, could not remember what particular actions they had been engaged in!

Signaling with English Prisoners. Pretoria.

From Blackwood.

We had noticed a man who occasionally passed the Model School, generally accompanied by a St. Bernard dog. From his manner he seemed sympathetic and anxious to communicate with us, and he sometimes muttered some words as he passed. As time went on he took to signaling to us by the Morse code with his stick. As the police seemed very suspicious of him, he could not send more than a word or two, such as "British victory." The sentries became more suspicious of him, and I believe he was told not to pass the school. For a time, at any rate, he rarely was seen. At length a system of communication was arranged with him through the medium of the hospital, and we found out that we were indebted for our news to one of the principal telegraphists in Pretoria. Matters were soon on a better footing.

Our sympathetic signaler took to visiting a certain house, and in the afternoon he sent many messages to us from the veranda. As, however, his duties prevented him from coming daily, and his presence at this house was calculated to arouse suspicion, we instructed two young ladies, who, we imagined, were daughters of our opposite neighbor, in the art of signaling, and they undertook the risky work of transmitting to us the news with which he supplied them.

Standing well inside the door, one would signal with a white flag, while the other, seated on the veranda, gave warning when a sentry or passer-by was approaching.

The Mboga. Africa.

From The Geographical Journal.

Here, on the west side of Mboga, I staid for three weeks hunting elephants, my best tusks being 98 pounds and 86 pounds; these, curiously enough, were obtained the same day from two single-tusked elephants, one being a right tusk and the other a left, and each measured 7 feet 10 inches.

In this country the prevailing type of elephant differed considerably from the Toro and Nile type. Full-grown bulls carrying 70, 80, and 90 pound tusks stood no higher than 9 feet at the shoulder; whereas two of the other type I measured were a full 11 feet 6 inches, and several over 11 feet. The ivory was also quite different—the Mboga tusks being long, thin, and almost straight, very white, and free from cracks; as opposed to the curly dull white tusks, covered with small cracks, of the heavier beast. The tusks of the Mboga elephant are set in the skull at a different angle and hang straight down, giving the beast the appearance of having three trunks; while the tusks of the more general type curl out in front almost at right angles.

The Balegga who inhabit the hills to the north, and who were suffering terribly from the effects of the long drought, looked upon me as a great institution, and swarmed down in hundreds for the meat. A weird sight it was. Stark naked savages, with long greased plaits of hair hanging down to their shoulders, were perched on every available inch of the carcass, hacking away with knives and spears, yelling, whooping, wrestling, cursing, and munching, covered with blood and entrails; the newcomers tearing off lumps of meat and swallowing them raw, the earlier arrivals defending great lumps of offal and other delicacies, while others were crawling in and out of the intestines like so many prairie marmots. Old men, young men, prehistoric hags, babies, one and all gorging or gorged, smearing themselves with blood, laughing, and fighting. Pools of blood, strips of hide, vast bones, blocks of meat, individuals who had not dined wisely but too well, lay around in bewildering confusion, and in two short hours all was finished. Nothing remained but the great gaunt ribs like the skeleton of a shipwreck, and a few disconsolate-looking vultures perched thereon.

A Transformation.

How did she change me: who can tell?
I met her, and a pleasing spell
Touched with a color all its own
My lonely life's gray monotone;
Hopes that I only knew by name
Awoke expectant when she came;
Feelings, like buds 'neath sunny skies,
Warmed by the Summer of her eyes,
Bloomed vividly; and I, whose heart
Had seemed a thing from life apart—
I who had lived amid the throng
In silence—heard an opening song
Shake through its prelude blithe and free
When first she smiled to welcome me.
—WILLIAM WOODWARD in Chambers's Journal.

Certain Dogs When in Pain.

From Blackwood.

A foxhound, as every sportsman knows, if caught in a trap or suffering pain from an injury, is most dangerous to approach: even if you assist him out of a difficulty—say, from a pit or hole where, but for you, he would probably be drowned—he will show his gratitude by biting you. Pointers, setters, and spaniels, though not quite so ready with their teeth, will, under similar circumstances, bite not only strangers but their own masters without scruple. The flat-coated retriever is totally dissimilar in this respect, and can be handled without the slightest risk. I have got them out of all sorts of difficulties, and never once met with injury. In doing so you may fearlessly let their head rest on your shoulder or lie against your face. Quite recently a valuable dog of mine got hung up in a wire fence, and a dislocation of the stifle or some serious injury seemed imminent. Running up, I lifted him bodily, struggling and terrified as he was; yet the idea of biting occurred neither to the helper nor the helped.

In Her Honor.

From Chambers's Journal.

Many know how good a lecturer Miss Mary Kingsley was, and her lectures were illustrated by lantern slides. One slide showed magnified figures of some of the worst insect pests of the country. She had presented natural history specimens to the savants at South Kensington, who found some of the insects new and interesting. Speaking of her reception by these gentlemen, Miss Kingsley said: "They were very civil and said many kind things; and"—pointing to a ferocious-looking creature—"I suppose they meant it as a compliment; they have named that beast after me!"

Anti-English Feeling Among the Germans.

Max Muller in The Forum.

If England tries to hold her own, if she wants even to extend her influence and her commercial ramifications, don't let that be called intrigue. England, when looking at the returns of exports and imports, and of other commercial statistics, is not yet frightened. Even her far from successful military operations at the Cape need not perturb her. She has thrown all her weight on her naval forces, and has not thought much of defense by land. Suddenly she is called on to throw a force of 280,000 men, with horses and other requirements of war, over 6,000 miles of sea. She has done what no other country has ever done, or could have done; and yet there are still more than 200,000 men ready to embark and continue the war. There is, besides, the whole native army of India, which is burning to fight for England, particularly the Goorkhas and the Sikhs—no contemptible fighting material—whose aid, in case of real danger, would certainly not be refused by England. They would not disgrace their uniforms as others less dark have done.

If England has now concentrated her military forces. She was abused at first for not having learned that simple strategic measure; and now that she has learned it, she is called cowardly for bringing overwhelming forces against the enemy. Certainly the greatest war in spite of all its misfortune, may give some idea of the naval and military resources of England; and it will be well to weigh this seriously, instead of thinking such an army as a quantité negligeable.

But what is most extraordinary is to see the Germans in Germany and the Germans in America undisguisedly rejoicing over every mishap of the English army. Nothing can be more degrading to a nation than open Schadenfreude at the defeats even of its declared enemies. When Italy was defeated by Austria or Austria by Italy, did the Germans rub their hands or shout? They behaved as men ought to behave who witness so terrible a tragedy as war. It is curious, but it is true, nevertheless, that the Germans in America have kept aloof from the American amusement of twisting the tail of the British lion. That their present pronounced feeling of hostility against England should be due to the American war against Spain and the conquest of Cuba and the Philippine Islands is difficult to believe, though it is repeated again and again.

Andre's House at Bath.

From Notes and Queries.

A memorial tablet bearing the inscription "Here Lived Major André, A. D., 1770," has been placed on No. 22, The Circus, Bath, which was the English home of the brave young Major André, who was executed by order of Washington in the American War of Independence, and whose remains were afterward interred in Westminster Abbey.

God-Fearing Boers.'

From Blackwood.

We strain the ear and soon distinguish the tune of the "Old Hundredth," followed again by other and familiar chants. Such, indeed, is the custom of the enemy. Nightly, in every camp, the Commandant assembles all his men whom the call of duty does not take elsewhere, and before retiring to rest a short time is devoted to prayer and praise. Honesty compels me to show the reverse of this picture. These very men, who are almost as full of apt texts as the great Cromwell's Ironsides, are far from acting up to the high religious sentiments that they profess. They are singularly unfruitful, eminently boastful, lamentably immoral, and their ideas of meum et tuum would do credit to a London pickpocket. My statement regarding their characteristics may seem sweeping; nevertheless, it is true, and "Never trust a Dutchman" is a byword among the British in South Africa.

On Easy Street.

On Easy Street there is no care,
No gold or place or power is there;
Yet all the days are glad and fair
On Easy Street.

The dwellers there are wards of Faith,
On work or want content to wait;
They ask no favors of the great,
And do not have, and do not hate,

The world goes by on eager quest,
Heart after heart is sore distrest;
But still there's jest and hope and rest
On Easy Street.
—CHARLES W. STEVENSON in Puck.

Europe and the Arab.

Prof. Stanley Lane-Poole in Longmans'.

The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs was not the least important phase of that colossal wave of expansion which fills one of the most wonderful chapters in history. That great and sudden rush of an obscure and numerically insignificant nation to the eastern and western boundaries of the Roman Empire, and almost to the limits of the orbis veteribus notus, is the most amazing event of the second millennium of our era. There seemed no adequate reason why the flood of conquest should stop when and where it did. The zeal for God and His prophet was still hot when the Saracens were turned back at Tours, and though Europe may justly be proud of her Charles Martel, we may be sure that if the Arabs had really been minded to plant a mosque at Paul's Cross, where a shivering muezzin should chant the call to prayer in a London fog, the army of the Franks could not have stopped them. It was not Tours alone that saved England from becoming a province of the caliphate; we must also thank our enviable climate. The Arab realized that in the lands of the Hyperboreans there was no sun worth basking in.

Bjorkholm. Lapland.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

The dwelling houses stand rather back from the water on the higher ground, with a picturesque foreground of boats, high-peaked at bow and stern, drawn up on the shore, and fishing nets hanging on long horisontal poles. The people are great fishermen—indeed, you must live on fish, "knecke-brod"—either thin and crisp like Norwegian flad-brod, or hard and thick, and made in great round, flat cakes, with a hole by which they may be hung from the ceiling by stringing them on a stick—potatoes, excellent coffee and milk, and a little dried reindeer—this last of the consistency of india-rubber, and quite undesirable. Fowls are seldom if ever kept. All about the houses, and up to the very doors, are cornfields. When the corn is cut the sheaves are spiked on tall poles set in the ground, giving a very curious appearance.

On one occasion we were forced to rouse the good people of Björkholm from their beds, for we arrived at 8:30 in the evening, and received the usual half-hearted welcome in the great kitchen, where a fire was kindled for us on the open corner hearth, while the doors of what appeared to be huge cupboards ranged round the walls opened, and sleepy men, women, and children looked out, revealing the fact that these were beds, built in tiers like the berths on a steamer. Only the married people and children thus share the main room—the rest, old men, young men, and maidens, sleep apart, each class in their own outhouse. Our welcome was kind in every respect but that of cordiality. Soon we and our boatmen were drinking coffee, the prelude to a larger meal, while the guest rooms (in another house) were hastily prepared, and we left the people to their early slumbers, after warning them that we required rowers in the morning.

The House of Commons.

T. P. O'Connor in The North American Review.

"The stranger entering the House at 8 o'clock would see, during the greater part of the session, a sight the meaning of which would be quite obscure to him. The Speaker sits in his chair like a graven image; the benches are practically deserted; not a sound disturbs the stillness; you, somehow or other, get the impression of a tomb-like silence and suspension of life. Now and then, it is true, and on some days of the week, you hear a member get up and mumble something to the unlistening and empty benches, and there is another mumble from one of the clerks, and another from the Speaker, and that is all. What this means is that some private business—a small canal bill or some of the other subjects which by infinite absurdity are heaped upon the shoulders of an overworked and overburdened assembly—has been thus decided. But very often there is not even this small modicum of business to be done, and the silence remains unbroken for the half hour which elapses between the meeting of the House and 2:30 o'clock, the Speaker remaining like a graven image and the House deserted and silent."

Ballycastle.

From Blackwood.

Ballycastle is a quare place, and the winds "have a quare way of blowin' there from all arts and parts at oncest." You will soon get accustomed to its winds and its vocabulary, which is extensive and peculiar, and not at all inelegant. So buy a handbook of Ulster provincialisms, a reliable guidebook—Murray's for choice—and Moira O'Neill's delightful "Songs of the Antrim Glens" to keep you from "thinkin' long," and lose no time in reaching Ballycastle. You will never regret your visit. To borrow its own graphic vernacular, it lies "aback o' beyant," and yet one may leave London by the night mail and at 8 o'clock next afternoon find one's self gazing, from the window of the comfortable little Marine Hotel, at Rachray "over fornanst in the bay." For beauty of situation Ballycastle would be hard to beat.

The view from the golf links on a warm Summer evening is surely June beggars description. A splendid sea thundering against stupendous cliffs—a big, kindly mountain backdrop, looking down like a fond mother at the bathing that marches at her feet; Fair Head standing up proud and great, like a sentinel on guard; Glenshesk and Glenaan, "rest with many a song of rapturous praise" and Rathlin Island—you go to see the chalk cliffs at Rockery Point—

ing in the sun; further west the shapely white head of Kenbaan—all contribute to make a perfect little picture. The old town, perched on the slope of a hill, is connected with the quay, a quarter of a mile distant, by a noble avenue of trees, which have furnished material for the local poets' finest flights.

Dogs to Carry Ammunition.

From The National Review.

In our English service the system adopted for replenishing the ammunition of the troops engaged has consisted in selecting a certain number of men to carry cartridges from the rear up to the firing line, it having been apparently supposed that it would be possible for these men to move along the line and to distribute ammunition to those whose pouches were empty. We very soon learned that such a system could not be of any use under modern conditions. The men carrying up the ammunition would inevitably be shot before reaching the front, and the men in the firing line would be left with empty pouches. So we must find some other method of solving this important problem, which has also to be considered in connection with the action of artillery. We know that at Colenso it was impossible to keep the guns, afterward abandoned, supplied with ammunition, and with the prospect that the rate of fire of our guns will be considerably increased in the near future, this problem bids fair to be more acute than ever.

In certain foreign armies the services of specially trained dogs have been requisitioned to get over the difficulty. These dogs are fitted with a sort of saddle which will carry a quantity of rifle ammunition, and are trained to race to the front, and, arrived there, to permit the soldiers to relieve them of their burden. I think it quite possible that it may be found possible to keep infantry supplied in this manner, but some other means will have to be found for replenishing the limbers of our artillery. It is very probable that we shall see dogs utilized in many other ways in the fighting of the future. For instance, they would be very useful on outpost duty to give warning of an enemy's approach, and if dogs were attached to our field hospitals they would be of the greatest assistance in searching for the wounded after an action.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
*K.W.d.Gr..Sept.4,10 AM|*K. M. Th..Sep. 18,10AM
*Lahn...Sept. 11, 10 AM|†Aller...Sept. 27, 9 AM
†Trave...Sept. 15, 10 AM|*K.W.d.Gr..Oct.2,10 AM
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
G.Kurfurst,Sept. 6, 2 PM|Fr. d. Gr., Oct. 4, Noon
Barbarossa,Sept.20,2 PM|Fr. d. Gr., Nov. 8, 9 AM.
†CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
P'ss Irene,Sep.27,10AM|G. Kurfurst,Oct.11,10AM
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems .....Sept. 2|Werra.....Sept. 15
Departure 11 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
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*From Cunard Pier, 52 North River
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.
‡S. S. EMS will sail SUNDAY, SEPT. 2, 11 A.M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
DEUTSCHLAND, Sept. 4, 11 AM|A. Vict'a,Sept.18,10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 6, 10 AM|F. Bism'ck,Sept.20,10 AM
Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Patricia, Sept. 15, 10 AM|*Bulgaria, Sep. 29, 8 AM
Waldersee,Sp.22,3:30 PM|Pennsyl'a, Oct. 6, 8 PM
*Sails for Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line,37 B'way,N.Y.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....Sept. 5|St. Paul.....Sept. 26
St. Louis.....Sept. 12|St. Louis.....Oct. 3
New York.....Sept. 19|New York.....Oct. 10

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark ....Sept. 5|*Kensington ...Sept. 19
Westernland ...Sept. 12|Noordland.....Sept. 26
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
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MENOMINEE.....Sept. 15
MESBA.....Sept. 22
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 29
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 29
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
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To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
City of Rome.Sep.8 Noon|Astoria...Sept. 22, Noon
Anchoria..Sept. 15, Noon|Furnessia..Sep. 29 Noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d Cabin, $30 to $35. Steerage

TOPICS OF ST. PETERSBURG

New Russian Foreign Minister Is a Clever Diplomat.

Partial Abolition of Exile of Convicts to Siberia Will Affect Many Offenders.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—Count Lamsdorff will certainly not find his new position as Foreign Minister a sinecure. The questions which he will be called upon to solve are by far the most intricate of any which a Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs has handled during the past twenty years.

Count Lamsdorff is, or was until last week, almost unknown even by name to the great mass of the Russian people. He has the misfortune to bear a German name, but for all that he is a Russian to the backbone. Moreover, it is well known that many of the Czar's most loyal servants are the scions of families which originated in the Baltic provinces, just as many loyal sons of France are of Alsatian descent and consequently have Teutonic names.

Although a diplomat, Count Lamsdorff has never represented Russia abroad, and his whole life has been spent in St. Petersburg. A pupil of Gorstchakoff, of de Giers, and of Muravieff, Count Lamsdorff entered the Foreign Office at an early age and rose rapidly in the service. He was first attached to the Emperor's Cabinet, then appointed secretary in the 'Foreign Office, and finally Councilor. He was a great favorite with M. de Giers, who had a high opinion of his capabilities. Count Lamsdorff had already, on several occasions, during the absence of Secretary of State Chichkine and of Count Muravieff, been in charge of the Foreign Office, and invariably acquitted himself of his duties with credit on such occasions. A Liberal, and thoroughly imbued with modern ideas, Count Lamsdorff was, of all the candidates for the position of Foreign Minister, the one best calculated to suit the Czar, who, it is said, was also influenced in this matter by the Czarina.

Since his appointment as temporary chief of the Foreign Office, after Muravieff's death, Lamsdorff has made a new departure and has broken with the system of Russian Ministers to shroud all their acts under a veil of mystery. By means of the "Official Messenger" he keeps the public well informed about all matters of interest pertaining to the Foreign Office. This, in a country like Russia, is a great innovation and one which will be heartily welcomed by the people.

The report just published by Alexander Salomon, head of the Russian Penitentiary Department, has many points of interest in connection with the partial abolition of the Siberian convict system. According to this report, between the years 1807 and 1899 864,549 convicts were exiled to Siberia. These figures represent about one-sixth of the existing population of Siberia. In the past twelve years 100,582 convicts have been sent to Siberia, 95,876 men and 4,706 women.

From these figures it will be seen that, owing to the great disparity in numbers between the sexes the system of exiling convicts to Siberia does not increase the population of the country to any great extent. The total number of convicts in Siberia, according to a census taken in 1898, was 298,574. Of these about one-half had been sentenced for penal offenses, the remainder being what are known as "administrative convicts," sentenced for common law offenses. About two-thirds of the total number of convicts are vagabonds at large, without any fixed residence. They form a permanent army of beggars and thieves. Of the remaining 100,000 convicts, about 30,000 are farmers, and it is a noteworthy fact that these 30,000 men represent almost exactly the number of married men among the Siberian exiles. The other 70,000 convicts are workingmen, who earn their own livings until they are too old to work, when they likewise become beggars.

According to the new law, the common law offenders, who would under the old system have been exiled to Siberia, will be imprisoned for terms varying from eight months to two years. The existing laws concerning political offenders as well as those who have been guilty of offenses against the Orthodox Church will be retained, but Siberia will no longer be the exclusive place of exile for such offenders. Certain categories of vagabonds who have already undergone imprisonment in Russia will in future be exiled to the Island of Sakhaline.

The practical results of the new law will be that, henceforth, a certain class of political offenders, whose number does not average over 100 a year, and a class of tramps who average 430 a year, will be exiled to Siberia. The average annual number of culprits who will in future be imprisoned in Russia, instead of being exiled to Siberia, is 3,370.

The various Russian prisons and reformatories have at present room for about 6,000 convicts. It has been calculated that room for about 8,000 additional prisoners will be required in future. For this purpose a sum of 6,600,000 rubles, or about $3,520,000, has been granted by the Government. The annual budget of the Russian Department of Prisons will be increased by 885,300 rubles ($456,000) to meet the expenses incurred by the partial abolition of the Siberian exile system.

B. C. DE W.

PARIS PHYSICIANS PUZZLED.

Crucifixion Marks Appear on Woman's Feet at Time of Religious Festivals.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The presence in Paris of the International Medical Congress has brought to light an unusual pathological case at the Salpêtrière Hospital. It is that of a woman, about forty years of age, suffering from religious mania, who believes that she was recently crucified and walks upon the points of her toes to protect the soles of her feet, the muscles of which have contracted by reason of this practice.

The extraordinary feature of the case is that at regular intervals, always in the event of recurring religious festivals, scars appear upon the woman's feet, as if nails had actually been driven through them. The physicians of the Salpêtrière, who have had the woman under observation for six months, in order to make sure that there can be no possible trickery in the matter, fitted her with a copper shoe several weeks ago, constructed in such a manner that it cannot be removed without breaking the seals. In the shoe, over the places where the crucifixion marks appear, glass plates have been inserted, permitting the foot to be examined at any time, while precluding any possibility of tampering with it.

The woman has since been confined to her bed in the hospital, and the seals on the shoe have not been tampered with, and yet, on every religious feast day that has occurred since she has been under surveillance, the scars have appeared. The patient herself, while obviously insane, converses lucidly enough on ordinary topics, though she raves at the mention of the devil. One of her delusions is that she has no specific weight. She was very much annoyed when the contrary was proved to her by means of the hospital scales, and attributed it to witchcraft. She is very anxious to make a pilgrimage on foot to Rome to see the Pope.

F. M. W.

AKRON RIOTERS ARRESTED.

Bail of $10,000 Required—Militia Ready for Any Emergency.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The authorities of this city have finally begun making arrests of persons alleged to have taken part in the riot last week. Twelve men were taken into custody during the night and locked up charged with rioting.

A squad of police guarded the jail throughout the night, and Company F, Ohio National Guard, was held in its armory to suppress any possible trouble arising as a result of the arrests. All of those arrested are workingmen residing in this city.

When arraigned in court to-day the prisoners all pleaded not guilty except one. He admitted having assaulted Jailer Washer, and his hearing was set for next Thursday.

In all the other cases bond was fixed at $10,000. A small crowd gathered about the city building when the prisoners were arraigned, but there was no trouble of any kind.

A PARIS POISON MYSTERY.

Doctored Flower Sent to Italian Secretary of Chinese Envoy.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—We always expect something unusual in the way of crime from Paris, and are seldom disappointed from one week's end to another.

This week the Chinese Legation here has been the scene of an extraordinary occurrence. The Italian Secretary of the Chinese Minister, Signor Armani di Parma, on opening his letters last Monday, found one signed by a Polish woman named Marie de Czervinska, who gave an address in the Rue de Clisson. She set forth in this epistle the circumstances that after having led a brilliant social life in her native Lithuania, she had been forced for high political reasons to leave her home, and was now an exile in Paris. She was at present, she wrote, on the verge of starvation, and nothing could be done for her except to send her to China, where as a linguist, knowing besides Polish the Russian, French, and Italian tongues, her services might be used as an interpreter in treating with the allied forces in the Far East. The Secretary was requested to send her a few thousand francs as advance of salary and to arrange a meeting.

Signor di Parma was about to throw the letter into the wastepaper basket, when he saw that the envelope contained another inclosure. Opening this, he found inside it a flower, resembling a field daisy, and mechanically put it to his nose. He was at once almost overcome by a drowsy sensation, and believes that for several minutes he was in a partially unconscious condition. However, he managed to pull himself together sufficiently to revive himself with a bottle of smelling salts; and thus restored, he rang for a servant, whom he requested to examine the flower.

The man also smelled the faded blossom mechanically and was also almost overcome by drowsiness. Another attendant who was called experienced the same strange sensation, whereupon Signor di Parma sent the envelope and all its mysterious contents to the police.

The flower was handed over for analysis to a chemical expert, and upon his report being made a warrant was issued for the immediate arrest of Marie de Czervinska, who was found at the address she had given in the Rue de Clisson. She proved to be a well-bred and obviously highly educated maiden lady of about fifty years, and she admitted at once that she had written the letter, though she disavowed all knowledge of the flower. On its being shown that the letter was received intact at the legation, Mlle. Czervinska explained that it must have been opened by a certain Countess, well-known in fashionable French society, whose name has not yet transpired, who, the Polish lady declared, was her mortal enemy and possessed a knowledge of toxicology that would have made Lucretia and the other Borgias look like amateurs.

The Countess, she said, had access to the Post Office at all times, and had doubtless put the poisoned flower in the envelope addressed to Signor di Parma in order to ruin Mlle. Czervinska. This object has been so far accomplished that the Polish woman has been sent to the Saint-Lazare prison and her record is being looked up. She has been living on a pension in the Rue de Clisson, and the landlady says that her guest has been in the habit of staying out late at nights and talking about writing to the President and the Ministers. The Mother Superior of a convent where Mlle. Czervinska has lived believes that she is not responsible for her actions.

The strangest part of the story is the mystery the police are making of it. They refuse to make public the analysis of the solution in which the flower was dipped, but assert that it is a very rare and deadly poison, the secret of which is known only to a few of the most profound students of chemistry, and hint that a certain great savant has a guilty connection with the affair. They say that the Countess whom Mlle. Czervinska has mentioned to them has nothing to do with the matter, and has never even heard of that person before, and promise an extraordinary sensation when the Polish woman is brought to trial.

F. M. W.

HOW PANAMA HATS ARE MADE.

Three to Five Months Daily Toil Needed to Make the Finest Grades.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Perry M. de Leon, Consul General in Ecuador, has sent in a report giving some interesting particulars regarding the manufacture of the Manavi, or Panama, hat.

The Manavi (Panama) hat was first made in the Province of Manavi, Ecuador, about 275 years ago, by a native named Francisco Delgado. The finest hats ever made were by a native named Palma, and were exhibited at the Paris Exposition when Napoleon III. was Emperor. The two best were bought by a French gentleman for 1,000 francs ($193) and presented to the Emperor and Marshal MacMahon. Palma is now dead, but there are two or three others who possess equal skill.

The present centres of the industry are Monte Cristi and Jipijapa, in the Province of Manavi, and Santa Elena and Cuenca, in the Provinces of Guayas and Azuay, respectively. They came to be known as Panama hats years ago, when that city was a distributing centre. In Ecuador, Colombia, and Central America the hat is known by the natives as the "Jipijapa" (pronounced Hipyhapa,) but as they are made elsewhere in Ecuador, principally in the Province of Manavi, (Mahn-ah-vee,) and as the name is easy to pronounce, it seems to me it might take the place of the present misleading appellation.

The plant which supplies the raw material is a native grass or species of cane. It is cultivated in the Provinces of Manavi and Guayas, and is known as "papa toquilla." In appearance it resembles very much the American saw palmetto. It is fan-like in shape.

Low-lying, wet land is selected and the seed planted in rows during the rainy season. When the grass attains a height of four and a half to five feet it is cut, just before ripening, boiled in water, and, after being thoroughly sun dried, is assorted and is ready for use.

The straw is first carefully selected, dampened to make it pliable, and then very finely divided into requisite widths, the little finger or thumb nail being used for the purpose. The plaiting commences at the apex of the crown and is continued in circular form until the hat is finished. The work is carried on while the atmosphere is humid, from about midnight to 7 A. M. If the strand breaks, it can be replaced and so plaited as not to affect the work or be visible to the naked eye.

It requires from three to five months' daily labor of three hours per day to make one of the finest hats. The business in its highest development is really an art, requiring patience, fine sight, and special skill—qualifications few of the natives possess. The plaiting completed, the hat is washed in clean, cold water, coated with a thin solution of gum, and polished with dry powdered sulphur. They are so pliable that they can be rolled up without injury and put in one's pocket; they will last for years and can be repeatedly cleaned.

Natives of both sexes and all ages are engaged in this work at odd times, the business being a side issue. Children make from raw, undressed straw about two of the common hats per day.

The Cuenca hat wholesales at from 18 to 60 sucres ($7.92 to $26.40) per dozen; finest, at 12 to 15 sucres ($5.28 to $6.60) each; the Manavi hat brings 3 to 50 sucres ($1.32 to $22) per dozen; finer hats, 10 to 40 sucres ($4.40 to $17.60) each; fancy hats, 50 to 100 sucres ($22 to $44) and more each.

The principal markets for hats are Cuba and Central America, nearly all for the United States being sent in transit for Cuba. Peru has been taking a large quantity of the straw from which she manufactures hats, competing sharply with Ecuador and causing a decline in the industry; but the export duty imposed by the last Congress is reviving the business, exports in 1899 being 70,000 sucres more than in 1898. Since the Germans have been running a line of steamers from Hamburg to San Francisco some shipments are going to that city.

Innocent Man Is Pardoned.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Rubin Goldstein has been pardoned by the Governor. He was received at the prison Nov. 23, 1898, for five years, on conviction of grand larceny in New York. He was a truckman, and it appeared that he carted away goods belonging to another party. Since his conviction it has also been learned that whatever he did in the transaction was done innocently, and that he was the tool of other persons.

RUNNING MOTOR VEHICLES

Experience and Knowledge of the Machine Requisite.

Need of the Thorough Instruction of Purchasers in Order to Qualify Them as Operators.

With the enormous increase in the sales and general use of all kinds of motor vehicles, electric, steam, and gasoline, has come the conviction that it takes more than the purchase of an automobile to make the purchaser capable of running his vehicle. As one of the prominent drivers of motor vehicles lately expressed it, the automobile is by no means a "push the button" and some one else does the rest affair, for it is necessary if one is to get out of his vehicle the amount of pleasure that it is able to give to have a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of its workings, to acquire which is no small task with any of the patterns of vehicles now in use.

In New York City, for instance, one of the insuperable obstacles would seem to be the necessity of procuring an engineer's license, which is required to run a boiler such as is a part of the steam automobile. The firms manufacturing this vehicle, however, have got around the municipal law. The law says that one must have been a fireman for five years before he can be licensed to run a steam boiler. The law is universally condemned as absurd, but it is on the books and must be observed. To observe it the automobile manufacturers obtain for purchasers an engineer's license in Yonkers, the possession of which entitles the holder to a large amount of consideration from the local authorities. In fact, only a perfunctory examination is required to procure a license to run the type of boiler or engine mentioned in the document.

A school of instruction is needed, it is said, and so far, with all the great number of motor vehicles in use, there is nothing of the kind. Of course instructions are given to purchasers, but even the builders admit that this instruction is not thorough, especially so far as a complete understanding of the machine is concerned.

NOT PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

The consequence of this is that many a man who buys a motor vehicle, although he may understand how to run it, is entirely at sea when it fails to run through accident or ignorance on the part of the driver. Many an automobile driver has been caught on the highway somewhere with a machine that refused to move, and has been compelled either to push his vehicle to a stable or to hie to the nearest telephone and call for a machinist. It is this incomplete knowledge of the machine that has robbed many a driver of the pleasure that the motor vehicle can give. There is also always the lurking suspicion in the driver's mind that he would not know what to do if something unforeseen should happen.

Probably the most peculiar fact in connection with this matter is that the builders know the needs in this direction, and the buyers or prospective buyers have called their attention to it many times, and yet they have done little or nothing to remedy it. They even go so far as to admit that their sales might be larger if they could give to the buyers all the knowledge of the machine necessary, and yet they do nothing to bring about that end.

One of the companies which manufactures steam vehicles, not very far from this city, takes purchasers to the works and there shows them how the machine is built and endeavors to explain every working part to them. They say that if a man has a taste for mechanics and is quick to learn, he can in this way become fairly familiar with the machine. After this the buyer is put into an automobile with a teacher in propulsion, and then it depends on his aptitude as to the time it will take him to master the running of the vehicle. After he knows how to run the machine, a kit of repair tools and a book of instructions are given him, and it is possible he may know what to do if anything happens. It is, however, not probable.

According to the builders themselves, it is about one chance in twenty that the buyer will know what to do if he gets in trouble. The chances are quite as great against his going home and trying to gain the mastery of his automobile by studying its parts. What the average buyer wants is results. He wants to get into an automobile, turn on the power, and be propelled along. It is not pleasant for him to think about why the thing goes or how it goes. As long as it does go he is satisfied.

NEEDS TO UNDERSTAND THE MACHINE.

In this connection a builder of automobiles said yesterday: "It is about time that some newspaper came out with a correction of all the tommy rot ideas that have been put into the heads of prospective automobile buyers—that all they have to do is to turn on the power and the thing is done. That fallacy has given us more trouble than anything else. I don't know of any other thing that a man takes in this way. Even if he bought a horse, he would not take chances by driving him through crowded thoroughfares or even in country lanes, without first having learned something of his disposition and of trying to find out what he had to expect of the animal.

"But not so with a motor vehicle. The purchaser won't understand that he has a more or less complicated piece of machinery to handle, and that if he does not understand it he may come to grief, and that others may come to grief with him. A horse, for instance, has a mind of his own. Give him his head and he'll find his way home, or will keep to the road, but the automobile depends entirely on the brain of the driver, and when that brain cannot be of use the jig is up.

"We try in every possible way to teach people how to understand their machines, but we can't give our customers brains. Ordinarily the thing is easy enough to learn, but it requires practice and study—a great deal more than the average pleasure seeker would care to give to the matter.

"It is quite true that the inexperienced driver of a motor vehicle is a menace, not to himself, for little danger can come to him with the later types of uncomplicated machines, but he is certainly a menace to the public if he has not his machine under perfect control.

"I should advise every buyer to take his machine home and study it thoroughly. No person would expect to become a musician if he did not practice his exercises, and the same is true of automobiles. If he will study his machine, know what each part will do and what it is there for, test the parts and understand their idiosyncrasies, I am willing to stake my reputation that he will have in his possession an instrument that can give him more enjoyment than any other thing in existence."

"The mistake made by most operators," said another builder, "is to suppose that a few minutes' explanation suffices to enable them to run a carriage with safety. They move the lever and off they go—they know it all. The man or woman who intends to drive an automobile should make up his or her mind to study the subject thoroughly, to go at it systematically, master all the details, and then drive slowly and cautiously until the hand becomes thoroughly expert in handling the machine. The carriage moves so swiftly and noiselessly under the slightest touch of the lever that many drivers fail to understand the tremendous speed at which they are travelling. To the man or woman who learns the machine thoroughly and who is capable of managing it with skill, no greater pleasure can be found than in the swift motion of the automobile."

VALUE OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE.

One of the most prominent members of the Automobile Club of America, an enthusiast on the subject of motor vehicles of all kinds, said yesterday that what the public wanted was "a first aid to the injured automobile college." He took the same ground as the manufacturers that few persons would be willing to go to the trouble of studying the needs of their machines once they understood or thought they understood how to run them.

"When I got my first steam machine and saw it put together in the factory," said he, "I at once made a study of every part connected with it. I found that some parts were differently from others, that some nuts and screws dropped off more frequently than others, and I prepared myself for emergencies by always carrying such duplicate parts with me. The consequence is that in a year and a half of automobile driving I have never had any trouble that I did not know how to remedy, and I usually found that any trouble was traceable to my own negligence.

"I remember only a few weeks ago I was driving my machine along, when I heard a peculiar creaking that I had not noticed before. Instead of remedying the thing at once, I suspected what it was, and I attempted to climb a steep hill. When I got half way up my machine came to a dead stop and nothing I could do would budge it. Then I had to get out and find the seat of trouble. As I had suspected, one of my journals had become heated, and I had a 'hot box.' I might have remedied the thing with a little oil when I first noticed it, and now I paid the penalty of having to wait on the middle of that hill for half an hour until the thing cooled off, and was in such condition as to be safely run again. Nearly every one I have ever spoken to has admitted that accidents were traceable to his own laziness or thoughtlessness.

"One reason why I do not think makers ought to sell carriages to men who cannot or will not master the details of their construction is that such people reflect little credit on the vehicle itself or on its makers. I believe that the motor vehicle is to-day commercially perfect, just as the telephone is. Of course, it can be and will be improved upon, but like the telephone and many other modern improvements, its value comes from a knowledge of how to use it.

"No man ought to be satisfied to allow another person to take sole care of his carriage. If he owned a fine horse he would not be satisfied to let the groom look after him perpetually and never take a look himself to see if he was properly fed and looked after. He would naturally want to look the animal over himself, and for his trouble he would be rewarded with a fine animal. Exactly the same thing is true of a motor vehicle.

"I don't know if the fact is generally known, but it is a fact that Columbia College has a professor of automobilism in its Faculty. The study of the machine is a part of the mechanical course, and I look to see motor vehicle engineers make a fine thing out of their profession. The thing has come to stay. As competition grows the prices will come down and the carriages will come into general use. All there is needed is a thorough understanding of the vehicles and how they can be handled with safety and pleasure. When that comes there is no limit to their possibilities."

THE STORY OF A SWEDE.

A Plumber Stood Forcibly Ejectment but Objected to Being Called Norwegian.

"When Swift said that it was impossible to get an idea into a Scotchman's head without trephining him, he spoke without knowledge of the average Swede, at least as we find him in this country," said a prominent builder in an up-town hotel recently. "I think I can tell a story that carries out that theory," he went on, "and it relates to an experience a friend of mine, an architect, had with one of that nationality not long ago.

"The architect in question had erected a handsome dwelling for his own use in a near-by suburb, and one day, after it was completed, he went out to look it over. The frescoing had been completed and some of the carpets and rugs laid, and you can imagine his feelings when he discovered that a water pipe had burst in one of the halls and the overflow was gradually ruining his property.

"My friend dashed out of the house, greatly perturbed, and brought back with him the first plumber he found in the village. He pointed to the ruined walls and told the pipe doctor to get to work at once.

"The plumber, however, seemed to be in no hurry to save the premises. He looked around calmly and then drawled:

"'Vell, dat been a pooty big yob. I gotten take out d' washboards and d' floors. Dat been a pooty big yob.'

"'Well, for Heaven's sake, get at it,' fumed my friend. 'Don't you see the place is being ruined? Get to work.'

"'Yas, I seen dat,' remarked the imperturbable plumber, 'but dat costen pooty big. Dot a big yob.'

"Nothing apparently could move the fellow, so my friend, after telling him a few honest, hard facts, kicked him down stairs and out of the house. The plumber repaired at once to the village saloon, where he told his tale of woe.

"'Say,' he drawled, 'vat been de matter mit dat faller up dere. I guess he moost been crazy. He got me oop dere in dot new house to make a yob of work, and nineteen times he called me a Norwegian damn fool, and all de time I vos a Swede.'"

Money for John Dofflinger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received the following contributions for John Dofflinger of Brooklyn: "Pequot," New London, Conn., $5; "C. L. Y.," $5. The money has been sent to Mr. Dofflinger.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Large and Complete Line of School Stationery now ready at Lowest Prices. Section C—Extreme rear.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Wise mothers use our Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap for self and baby. 25c.

A Household Chain of Strongly Welded Links.

It is an old and true saying "That no chain is stronger than its weakest link," and did this store lack a single one of its many links of excellence, its weakness would be apparent to all. Did its merchandise lack the approving touch of Fashion, low prices could not open your purse strings. Were its offerings not Durable—not honestly made—even though they were outwardly pleasing, you would pass them by. And were the Prices not right—did they not always rest at the lowest notch at which good merchandise could be sold—still would the goods stay uncalled for here. But when you find each link in the chain of merchandising—Fashion, Durability, Economy, and all the rest—responds to every test, and know that all are strongly welded to make the perfect whole—you recognize its strength and seek no further.

Our Annual Fall Sale of Fine Cut China and Cut Glass.

The opening of the Fall campaign begins next Tuesday morning. All the week we have been busy opening huge crates and mammoth boxes, numberless casks and barrels, and now all is ready for your critical eyes. A really marvelous showing of Fine China, Cut Glass, Bric-a-Brac, Art Pottery, Lamps, Jardinieres and Pedestals, and all the little odds and ends that go to make the house beautiful.

The tireless energies of our buyers during the last six months are now bearing the expected fruit. Orders given when factories and potteries were idle could not now be placed at less than double the liberal terms then made. But it has kept many thousands of expert workmen busy during the dull season and insured you a saving from a third to a half of the usual prices, and often more. Even if you do not come to buy it will repay you to visit our China Store and view these latest products of the artists in glass and clay, in metal and in marble. We can list but a scanty portion of the most attractive offerings. To appreciate the vast range of china and the liberal values offered you must see the entire exhibit itself.

Rich Cut Glass From one-third to nearly half is clipped off of the lowest regular selling prices of this cut glass. The designs are of the very newest and the quality of the best that can be made.

Fruit and Salad Bowls
$3.98 instead of $6.00 (4 cuttings).
$5.00 instead of $7.50 (3 cuttings).
$6.00 instead of $10.00 (4 cuttings).
$8.00 instead of $13.50 (4 cuttings).
$9.00 instead of $15.00 (2 cuttings).
$12.00 instead of $18.00 (2 cuttings).
$16.50 instead of $25.00.
$20.00 instead of $30.00.

Nappies (Shallow bowls suitable for cake or fruit).
$3.00 instead of $4.50.
$3.75 instead of $5.00.
$6.50 instead of $10.00.
$10.00 instead of $15.00.

Water Bottles. $2.98 instead of $4.00.
$3.75 instead of $5.00.

Butter Ball Trays. $2.75 instead of $4.00.

OLIVE DISHES & BERRY SAUCERS—
$1.98 instead of $3.00.

ICE CREAM & RELISH PLATES—
$1.98 instead of $3.50.

Cake Plates. $8.00 instead of $13.00.
$10.00 instead of $15.00.

Dinner Sets At $6.50 instead of $10.00.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets in a pretty border and spray design, new shapes and good quality ware, composed of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three large platters.

At $8.50 Instead of $15.00. Fine porcelain dinner sets, decorated in a variety of neat and well executed floral designs in colors. Each piece is fully trimmed with gold. Composed of 100 pieces, including SOUP TUREENS AND THREE LARGE PLATTERS.

Jardinieres and Pedestals. $3.00 instead of $4.50. $5.98 instead of $10.00. $8.50 instead of $15.00. $12.75 instead of $18.00. $15.50 instead of $21.00, and the separate jardinieres from 12c. to $15.00.

Fancy China at ½ and ¼ Prices. Several tables are laden with a large assortment of decorated chinaware. Articles for the table, sideboard and dressing table. All marked at ½ and some at ¼ prices, mostly the one or two of a kind left from larger lots.

Plates. Several tables are laden with the plates to sell singly. We have grouped all plates of which there are less than one dozen and marked them for quick selling.
Plates worth up to $12.00 a dozen for 50c. each.
Plates worth up to $24.00 a dozen for $1.00 each.
Plates worth up to $30.00 a dozen for $1.50 each.

Marble Busts. At $60.00, reduced from $100.00.
At $55.00, reduced from $90.00.
At $50.00, reduced from $80.00.
At $37.50, reduced from $60.00.
At $32.50, reduced from $50.00.

Art Pottery, A collection of fine art wares, no two pieces alike, consisting of Vienna, Sevres, Royal Worcester, Royal Bonn, Teplitz and Louwelsa Art Pottery and Italian Faience. All are marked at ½ and ⅓ off.

Bric-a-Brac. Six tables filled with pretty Austrian vases in fanciful shapes and tasty decorations. Bisque figures, ornaments and various what-nots, all marked less than half.

Austrian and Royal Bonn Vases. 59c. instead of $1.00 and $1.50.
98c. instead of $2.00 and $3.00.
$1.98 instead of $4.00; $2.50 instead of $5.00.

Lamps. These are all hand painted lamps in large and beautiful floral effects, laid on soft tinted grounds of various shades. The metal parts and the burners are the best that money can buy. These prices seem like exaggeration, but come and see the lamps.
Good $6.00 lamps at $3.00
" $10.00 " " $3.98
" $12.00 " " $5.98
" $15.00 " " $6.98

Blankets, Comfortables, Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases and White Goods.

This is the strongest aggregate of Bed Clothing we have ever shown, and at these prices it should not linger long, even were the heat of the summer before us instead of nearly past. There are some remarkable values in the lot. No need to point them out, for wise housekeepers will be here early Tuesday morning anxious for such unusual bargains.

Blankets.

2nd Floor.

Blankets nicely finished for Single Beds at $1.59 and $1.89 per pair.
Good Wool Cotton Warp Blankets for Double Beds, $2.29 and $3.50 per pair.
Another grade extra good value, $4.50 per pair.
Extra large size, fine quality, wide silk binding, at $4.50 per pair.
Special lot of good All-Wool Blankets, full size and extra heavy, $5.00 per pair.
Fine California Wool Blankets, made from fine selected wool, wide silk binding, of large size and handsomely finished, made expressly for us, $5.98 per pair.
Also a special lot of Manufacturer's Seconds and Samples, slightly soiled, at special low prices, namely;
Single bed size, $2.39 per pair.
Double bed size, $2.89 and $3.69 per pair.
White Cotton Blankets, medium weight, single bed size, 75c.; double bed size, $1.00 per pair.

Comfortables, Etc.

2nd Floor.

Filled with fine white cotton, two grades, 98c. and $1.39 each.
500 Counterpanes, extra good quality and full size, at 89c. each.
Marseilles Counterpanes, $1.19 each.
Satin Finish Marseilles Fringed Quilts, $2.98 each.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Bleached Sheets, made from good quality muslin, all hand torn and laundered, ready for use, at less than cost of material.
1½x2½, 34c. instead of 45c.
1¾x2½, 36c. " " 49c.
2 x2½, 40c. " " 52c.
2¼x2½, 46c. " " 55c.
2½x2½, 50c. " " 62c.

UNBLEACHED SHEETS—
1½x2½, 29c. instead of 39c.
2 x2½, 35c. " " 45c.
2¼x2½, 39c. " " 49c.

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES—
42x36, 9c. each instead of 12½c.
45x36, 10c. " " " 13½c.
50x36, 12c. " " " 14c.
54x36, 13c. " " " 15c.

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES—
42x36, 11c. each instead of 14c.
45x36, 12c. " " " 15c.
50x36, 13c. " " " 16c.
54x36, 14c. " " " 17c.
Special lot of Pillow Cases made from remnants of Wamsutta, New Bedford, Pequot and New York Mill's Muslin, full sizes, 9½c. each, worth 12½c., 15c. and 18c.

White Goods.

Muslin, yard wide, unbleached, 5c. instead of 7c.; bleached, 6c., worth 8c.
Bleached Muslin, soft finish, yard wide, very fine quality, specially adapted for underwear, 12½c. grade, for 9½c.
Twilled Sheeting, the heaviest and best sheeting made, 2¼ yards wide, 25c. per yard, worth 35c.; 2½ yards wide, 27c. per yard, worth 37½c.

A Cabinet Sewing Machine at $12.98.

Tuesday sale marks the first anniversary of the "Loeser" sewing machines, of which we have sold many thousand during the past year, bringing happiness for little money to many households.

These machines are made for us by one of the oldest and best known manufacturers, and is the most perfect machine we could buy, hence we call it the "Loeser." They are handsomely mounted in oak and have a complete set of nickel-plated attachments. Almost noiseless in operation and easily run by a child. Each machine carries our 5-year guarantee.

We give lessons at your residence without added charge. For this sale the "Loeser" Cabinet or Drophead machine is marked $12.98. Others up to $48.00.

Fine Modern Furniture.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 4th, this long awaited showing of all that is newest and most desirable in Modern Furniture will be thrown open to your view.

The rarest woods of both hemispheres, long seasoned and free from all defects, the richest fabrics from the looms of the world, are combined with the exquisite skill of noted designers and expert artisans to produce an entrancing exhibit of the possibilities of modern furniture making. A rare combination of artistic design and practical utility—honestly made and bearing the seal of Fashion. Every requisite for the

Library, Hall, Dining Room, Parlor, Bed Room or Study, For Studios or Cozy Corners,

And All at a Most Substantial Saving.

Prudent buying from first hands, with large orders placed at the beginning of the dull season, enables us to place within your grasp a choice of the latest products of the craftsman's art

At From 1/4 to 1/2 Less Than the Usual Price.

All that the most critical or most luxurious taste could ask at prices to meet the approval of those with modest incomes. And each and every offering exemplifies the four cardinal virtues of desirable furniture, Quality and Fashion, Durability and Economy. Could we offer more?

Lace Curtains at Half.

Another extraordinary offering in Nottingham Lace Curtains greets you at this most opportune moment. But two to five pairs of each pattern, and these are the noteworthy prices:

AT 85c., REGULAR $1.50 AND $1.75 CURTAINS—About 500 pairs.
AT $2.15, REGULAR $3.00 AND $4.00 CURTAINS—About 125 pairs.
AT $3.65, REGULAR $5.00 AND $6.90 CURTAINS—65 pairs.
Also 150 odd strips of Nottingham Curtains at 15c. and 250 strips of different grade of same at 25c.
And 115 pairs of fine White and Ivory Irish Point Curtains at $5.00 per pair, regularly $7.50 and $8.50 per pair.

Housekeeping Helps at Tempting Prices. 2,000 yards of oilcloth, while they last, 10c. a yard. Not sent C. O. D. "Keystone" clothes wringers, 3 years' guarantee, 10 inch rolls, $2.48.
Wood fibre water pails, 15c.
Garden hose, 25 feet, 3 ply, 98c.
Hose reels, (hard wood), 35c.
Lawn sprinklers, 20c.
Toilet stands complete, 88c.
Bread Boxes, slightly handled, value up to $1.98, choice 98c.
"Bissell's" challenge sweeper, $1.40.
Whisk brooms, good stock, 5c.
Toilet paper, 10 rolls for 25c.
"Armour's" white floating soap, 10 for 25c.
Cocoa door mats, while 10 dozen last, 20c.
Gem food choppers, $1.50.
Clothes line, best cotton, 15c.
Nail brushes, with handle, 5c.
Turkey dusters, assorted sizes, 5c.
Imported graters, 3 styles, 5c.

The Great "Opal" Ware Sale.

Our sale of Lalance & Grosjean's celebrated Agate ware is drawing larger crowds each day. Naturally since these goods are the best kitchen utensils made. A few of these goods are slightly imperfect on the outside finish, but it is hard to find the blemishes even after we point them out. They do no harm to the goods, but the prices suffer. We mention a few items only. Others equally low are found throughout the lot.

Tea or coffee pots, 10c.
Tea kettles, 3 quart, 20c.
Tea kettles 4 quart, 30c.
"Berlin" saucepans, with cover, 15c.
"Windsor" saucepans, with cover, 15c., 22c., 25c.
Wash basins, 5c., 10c., 15c.
Covered seamless buckets, 10c.
Covered soup kettles, 14 quart, 88c.
Frying pans, with long handle, 10c.
Lipped saucepans, assorted sizes, 5c.
Pudding pans, 10c.
Colanders, 2 sizes, 10c.
Muffin pans, 15c.
Pie plates, 3c. and 5c.
Basting spoons, 3c.

$7.98 Chafing Dishes at $3.25. Just a few of the best dishes ever made. They have handsome stands, high dome covers, some ebony side handles, and regulating asbestos lamps. These dishes sell regularly up to $7.98—for this sale, while they last, $3.25.

Refrigerators at About Half. Only a Few. Just about twenty of them. The end of this season's clean up. They are all new, without a scratch, and a good opportunity for the new housekeeper to start a household in a very economical way.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

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Showers in the afternoon or evening; fresh southerly winds.

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SITUATION AT SARATOGA

Old Ticket to be Nominated, with Odell at Its Head.

WOODRUFF IN SECOND PLACE

A Story of Platt's Retirement—Woodruff Might Then Become Governor—Points in the Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept 2.—There is more excitement around Congress Hall, where the tuneful singers of the New York Maennerchor are holding their annual festival, than there is around the United States Hotel, where the Republican leaders of the State are gathering around Senator Platt for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers. The German singers have at least the fun of making suggestions for the programme which they are to carry out, but the politicians can merely sit around complacently and wait for the order to do that which has been decided.

As matters stand to-night, the Republican State Convention is over so far as the results to be attained go. It used to be said that politics was "mighty unsartin" business, but the politics of the coming convention are already about as certain as any thing can be, except death and taxes. It all resolves itself into a few very simple propositions:

B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, will be nominated for Governor. No other candidate is even mentioned.

Timothy L. Woodruff of Brooklyn, will be renominated for Lieutenant Governor unless something unforeseen happens. His attitude is something like that of Theodore Roosevelt at Philadelphia. It would break Mr. Woodruff's heart if he thought he could not have the nomination, and that fact being thoroughly understood by Senator Platt, who really likes Mr. Woodruff, he is going to see to it that Woodruff is renominated.

At the same time Mr. Platt is going to punish some of the audacious sub-leaders who have been particularly pernicious in encouraging Mr. Woodruff to believe that he could get from the convention the nomination which Mr. Platt had chosen for Mr. Odell. Quigg, Barnes, Dady, and others are on the list for sentence. Quigg's penalty has already been fixed. He will not be put at the head of the Committee on Platform, a distinction he has enjoyed for many years, according to the present programme.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

Should Mr. Platt change his mind in regard to forcing Mr. Woodruff to take the nomination which he wants, there is other available timber here, notably Senator Horace White of Syracuse, Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua, Senator Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego, William C. Wallace of Brooklyn, and Gen. Anson G. McCook of New York. They are all here, each with his little "boomlet," but they acknowledge it protestingly and say, "Well, if Woodruff does not want it, or won't take it, then we are in the field; but Woodruff will be renominated."

During the evening several State Senators, including Stranahan, Raines, Ellsworth, Brackett, Higgins, and Krum, called on Senator Platt and urged the nomination of their confrere, Senator White of Syracuse, for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Platt listened attentively, but did not give his visitors any direct or satisfactory answer. The Senators claimed to be acting in favor of Senator White only in case of Mr. Woodruff declining the nomination.

With Odell slated for first place and Woodruff for second place, the nominees for the other State officers can be named as the offices are now filled. These candidates for renomination have a walkover: For Secretary of State, John T. McDonough of Albany; for Controller, William J. Morgan of Erie; for Treasurer, John P. Jaeckel of Cayuga; for Attorney General, John C. Davies of Oneida; for State Engineer and Surveyor, E. A. Bond of Jefferson.

SENATOR PLATT TO RETIRE?

A peculiar story in connection with the intention of the leaders was told a TIMES reporter by a man very prominent in New York City politics. "Senator Platt," said he, "wants to retire from active politics, and it is his purpose, if the ticket nominated this week goes through, and there is a Republican majority in the Legislature, to resign the Senatorship. Then Odell is to be named in his stead, and Woodruff will succeed to the Governorship. The old man is quite feeble, and really desires to get out."

Mr. Odell smiled when this report was carried to him. Mr. Woodruff was equally reticent, but there are those who believe that the holding out of such a promise of the succession to the Governorship as this accounts for Mr. Woodruff's apparent readiness to be forced into taking second place on the ticket.

The proposed turning down of Mr. Quigg as Chairman of the Committee on Platforms distressed him very much, and he has been spending most of his time to-day looking for opportunities to get the ear of his old sponsor, Senator Platt, but without much success. The impression prevails here that the honor of heading the Committee on Platform, which is rather an empty one, as Mr. Odell came here with a draft of the platform in his pocket, will fall to Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn or Senator John Raines of Canandaigua.

THE CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

The details of the proceedings of the convention will be arranged at the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow night, but it is not difficult to forecast them. A report reached here to-night that Gov. Roosevelt will arrive on Tuesday afternoon and will make the speech placing Mr. Odell in nomination for Governor. It is generally understood, however, that United States Senator Depew will make the speech nominating Mr. Odell. The committee will also elect a successor to Committeeman John R. Hazel of Erie, who has been appointed a United States Judge. The report is revived that in the event of the election of Mr. Odell to the Governorship, he will be succeeded as Chairman of the State Committee by Railroad Commissioner George W. Dunn of Binghamton.

There are no contests in the convention, and the platform is practically agreed upon, as are the permanent officers. Nothing remains, therefore, for the committees to do but follow precedent. The convention will then adjourn until the next day, when the selection of Senator Nevada N. Stranahan will be announced as Permanent Chairman, together with the usual list of Secretaries. After Senator Stranahan's speech will follow the nomination of Mr. Odell for Governor and Mr. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, both by acclamation, and the renomination of the present State officers under resolution and also by acclamation.

Thus will the real work of the convention end, although it is now planned that this shall be followed by a sort of ratification meeting to immediately inaugurate the campaign, either during the afternoon or evening. At this Gov. Roosevelt will be the principal speaker. Several other prominent leaders of the party will also participate in the speechmaking, and it is expected to result in a most enthusiastic demonstration.

FEW DELEGATES ON HAND.

Comparatively few of the delegates have arrived. Many are expected to-morrow, including Col. Abe Gruber, who, it is said here, will be accompanied by a brass band. Charles A. Hess of the Twenty-fifth District is here. He still insists that he wishes to retire from the leadership. He wants McDougall Hawkes to succeed him, but the latter does not want the place. It is conceded that Mr. Hess can name his successor.

When Mr. Odell is nominated by the convention there will be one tinge of disappointment in his triumph. It will be that his aged mother cannot be in the convention hall with her husband, who is ex-Mayor of Newburg, and who will surely occupy a platform seat. She is an invalid and cannot leave her home at Newburg.

With the business of this convention thus practically settled, the general trend of political conversation here is to the Democratic nominee for Governor. The leaders all say with hopeful earnestness that they do not believe the Democratic leaders will get together and nominate Controller Coler.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee of New York, excites a good deal of curiosity. All Saratoga seems anxious to get a view of him. He is pointed out as one of the heroes of the Spanish war, and a potent factor in metropolitan politics. Gen. Greene, being somewhat new to the game of politics, does not seem to enjoy notoriety.

It is very warm here, but you cannot verify the fact by examining a public thermometer. Storekeepers owning them have removed their heat indicators to a place of concealment. With the floral fête this week thrifty merchants do not believe that a record of 92 degrees in the shade Sept. 2 is a good advertisement.

POINTS OF THE PLATFORM.

Likely that the Canal Question Will Be Ignored—Indorsement of Governor and Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—It is likely that all mention of the canals will be left out of the platform. It is a very delicate subject for the party to deal with. This was demonstrated when the leaders got together this afternoon to discuss the matter. There were some who wanted a ringing canal plank, promising wholesale improvements and honest administration. Mr. Aldridge and others protested that such a plank would only offer an opportunity for the opening up of old sores. The conference adjourned therefore without taking definite action.

This is the only point over which dissension has arisen. Assemblyman Hill of Erie County is here at the head of a delegation representing the State Commerce Association and other commercial organizations in New York and Buffalo, urging that the platform specifically declare for the enlargement of the canals under the proposed plan involving the expenditure of $162,000,000.

President Durkee of the State Association of County Agricultural Societies and Superintendent of the State Fairs, is here representing all the agricultural interests of the State. He stubbornly opposes such a definite declaration, or, indeed, any action favorable to the further enlargement of the canals. Advocates of both extremes at the conference to-day were heard.

So far as obtainable to-night, the resolutions will be about as follows:

First—A strong indorsement of the Administration of President McKinley, vigorously upholding the established gold standard and advocating its continuance.

Second—A strong indorsement of the Administration's policy in Cuba and Porto Rico and a statement that the Philippines belong to this country by every right, and that if that can be called expansion, then the party in New York State is for expansion.

Third—An indorsement of the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York.

Fourth—An indorsement of the Legislature of 1900, specifically calling attention to the tax rate of 1.96 mills; the solution of rapid transit for New York; the protection of New York City's water supply; shortening of hours of labor; reform in tenement houses and sweat shops; the erection of a consumptive hospital; protection of the forests, and improvements to the agricultural land.

Fifth—If the canals are mentioned it will be in a non-committal plank saying that there is now being made a preliminary survey authorized by the last Legislature for the purpose of accurately determining the cost of their enlargement, and that the Republican Party will not favor any large expenditure unless it is certain that as a result of the enlargement of their capacity the condition of all classes of the people and all sections of the State will be materially improved.

Sixth—An indorsement of the National Republican ticket.

CHEAPER POWDER FOR MINERS.

Reported that Delaware and Hudson Company Will Make Price $1.50—Big Labor Day Mass Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 2.—It is reported to-day that the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company will on Tuesday reduce the price of powder to its employes from $2.75 to $1.50 a keg. This is the price demanded by the United Mine Workers in their list of grievances.

The report cannot be verified, but if it is true the Delaware and Hudson Company will be the first to give in to the union.

The big Labor Day mass meeting of the United Mine Workers here to-morrow will be attended by many thousand men, and several of the leaders will make speeches.

LACKAWANNA MINERS' RUSE.

Men Form a Union of Their Own and Ask 10 Per Cent. Increase in Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company miners will on Tuesday next take advantage of their separate and exclusive organization to demand an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. A committee has been appointed and the demand will be presented to Superintendent Loomis. The action is a clever coup, which places the company in an embarrassing position unless it is quite prepared to grant the demand.

The company has always refused to recognize the United Mine Workers on the ground that their officials were outsiders and had no standing as actual workmen. The officials said they were quite willing to treat with their own employes and discuss grievances if they had any. Then the leaders of the miners cleverly planned an organization of their own, to be confined to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western employes exclusively. They received the encouragement of the company officials. They were of course opposed bitterly by the United Mine Workers, which did not want to lose so large a body of men, but nevertheless a week or so ago they completed their organization, elected officers, and transacted business.

They will now demand the 10 per cent. increase, and if it is refused the company will doubtless become involved in the general strike which is threatened.

A. C. Salisbury Reinstated.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 2.—A. C. Salisbury, who was deposed from the post of Main Line Superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad two weeks ago by General Superintendent E. G. Russell, who resigned last Thursday, has been replaced by order of President Truesdale. Mr. Salisbury is expected to enter upon the duties of the Superintendency next week.

Seventy-seven Hotels.

Within from one to fifteen minutes you can reach any one of the New York Hotels from the New York Central's Grand Central Station, the finest place in New York to lead or start

INNOCENCE OF CONVICT MAINTAINED IN VAIN

Pressure for His Release Yields to Counter Influence.

Barney O'Neil's Trial Called "a Diabolical Farce"—His Friends Advised "to Appease the Prosecutor."

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The New Jersey State Board of Pardons is being subjected to a great deal of pressure in the case of Barney O'Neil, a young man now in the State Prison here. Powerful influence has been brought to bear to bring about his release, but great pressure has also been used to keep him a prisoner.

The Judge who sentenced him, the jurymen who pronounced him guilty, politicians, two Bishops, and clergymen have tried to secure his release, but influence once exerted in his behalf has been withdrawn upon pressure by others, and the man is not even allowed the benefits of the State's parole law. Letters which have now become public show that this pressure is great enough to make a United States Senator and also the Governor of a State change their minds after once strongly requesting New Jersey's Executive to set the man at liberty.

A physician whose patient the prisoner was at the time the crime of which he was convicted was committed says the man could not have committed the crime, his physical condition at the time making an absolute impossibility. The doctor denounces the trial as a "diabolical farce." Other papers in the case have also become public. The foreman of the jury, in a letter on file with the Clerk of the Court of Pardons, admits there was prejudice against the prisoner and admits convicting the man because the jury was divided and out a long time.

Bernard O'Neil, better known as "Barney," was a driver for the Standard Cab Company of Philadelphia. One night early in the Summer of 1895 he was set upon by two men who had a grudge against him, in a resort in Philadelphia, and was so badly beaten with an iron bar that he lay for days unconscious while a Magistrate was always within call to take his ante-mortem statement.

O'Neil had three broken ribs and one of his arms was bandaged to his side so that the ribs might knit. While O'Neil was in this condition, according to his physician, on the night of Aug. 13, 1895, at Atlantic City, Miss Louise R. Davis and her brother, Isaac R. Davis, were assaulted with considerable violence, the assailant showing great strength. For this assault O'Neil was convicted and is now in the State Prison.

That this was the condition of O'Neil is set forth in the statement of the physician, Dr. E. H. Bell of 739 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. O'Neil was under his care during the months of June and July, 1895. On the day before the crime was committed, he says, O'Neil was in his office "in a feeble and weak state," and he advised him to go to Atlantic City. He was much surprised when he read that O'Neil had been arrested for a crime committed in Atlantic City on the night following his visit to his office. In his statement Dr. Bell says:

"I am satisfied that O'Neil was physically unable thirty-six hours after leaving my office to commit the crime he was tried and convicted for. He simply did not have the strength in him to do it. I attended the trial and regret to say that it was the most diabolical farce I ever witnessed."

JUDGE AND JURY PLEAD FOR HIM.

Judge Joseph Thompson, who presided at the trial and sentenced O'Neil to eighteen years in the State Prison for assault and battery with intent to kill, wrote to the Rev. A. M. Fish of the State Prison on Dec. 18, 1897, that he had never been satisfied that O'Neil was guilty, but that "there was nothing else I could do but to inflict a heavy sentence as he had been convicted by the jury." The Judge hoped the mistake he believed to have been made would be rectified.

The foreman of the jury which convicted O'Neil wrote to Gov. Foster M. Voorhees on May 12, 1898, as follows:

As foreman of the jury in Atlantic County which convicted the prisoner, Barney O'Neil, I desire to say that I was one of the jurymen who voted and held out until midnight for his acquittal, never being satisfied that the evidence produced at the trial showed O'Neil's guilt conclusively. I sincerely regret that I consented to a verdict of guilty, and as time and further knowledge of the matter lead me to believe that a grave mistake has been made and that there was entirely too much prejudice against the prisoner to gain a fair and impartial trial, I write you this, in the interest of justice and humanity, and further desire to correct any error that I may have made.

E. A. WILSON.

The jury was out nineteen hours. Mr. Wilson united with nine others of that jury in a petition to the Court of Pardons for the release of O'Neil.

Bishops McFaul and Scarborough, after inquiring into the case, wrote to Gov. Voorhees urging the pardon of O'Neil on the ground that he was innocent of the crime. Priests and ministers, public officials in Atlantic County, where O'Neil was convicted, and in Philadelphia, including the Chief of Police and several lieutenants, wrote to the same effect.

J. E. P. Abbott, the present Prosecutor of the Pleas in Atlantic County, wrote that, although not connected with the case, he heard the testimony, and despite the identification by the prosecuting witness, the evidence pointed so strongly to O'Neil being somewhere else at the time that he had always entertained grave doubts of the guilt of the man convicted.

S. E. Johnson, who was Sheriff of Atlantic County at the time of the trial of O'Neil, wrote:

I was Sheriff of Atlantic County when Barney O'Neil was arrested; also heard all the facts of his trial, and also believe him to be an innocent man.

The movement for O'Neil's release, either on pardon or parole, began more than three years ago, but has never been acted upon. During his five years in prison he has not had one bad mark against his name. He is the prison's librarian. He was in prison once before in Erie County, N. Y., for a short time.

INFLUENCE FOR HIM WITHDRAWN.

A year ago strong influences were brought to bear on behalf of O'Neil. United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania wrote urging Executive consideration of the case, and Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania, in October 1899, wrote as follows:

I understand that this defendant was convicted on circumstantial evidence and that the Judge was never quite satisfied of his guilt. There are quite a number of extenuating circumstances, and I do not hesitate to urge his claims upon you for Executive clemency. I shall be very glad, indeed, if you can pardon him.

Shortly after this counter efforts began to keep O'Neil in prison. Charles Gibbons Davis, brother of the victims of the assault, wrote to Capt. John P. Green of Philadelphia on Dec. 15, 1899, alleging that Gov. Stone had been misinformed as to the facts in the case, and requesting as a personal favor that he protest against any consideration of O'Neil's application for pardon. Capt. Green thereupon wrote as follows to United States Senator Sewell of New Jersey:

No doubt you remember this case, and that Barney O'Neil is the scoundrel who nearly murdered our friend, Charles Davis's sister. I trust you will say to the Governor of New Jersey that no such action should be taken as pardoning this man. I am rather surprised that Gov. Stone and Attorney General Elkes should have interfered in his behalf, but it certainly must have been under some misapprehension, which I will try to correct.

Gen. Sewell's action on this letter is not disclosed. On Dec. 18, 1899, Senator Penrose wrote to Gov. Voorhees as follows:

I desire to call your attention to the fact that I have been called upon by Mr. E. H. Davis, one of the victims of O'Neil's assault, who has removed to this city, and who has informed me that he is strongly opposed to the recommendation for clemency in this case.

Two days later Senator Penrose telegraphed to Gov. Voorhees:

On investigation of the case, I withdrew my recommendation in behalf of Executive clemency in the case of Barney O'Neil.

Ten days later Gov. Stone wrote as follows:

Further inquiry concerning Barney O'Neil leads me to the inclination that my letter recommending and requesting his pardon was written without correct knowledge of the circumstances of the case. And I therefore wish to withdraw for the present my recommendation for his pardon.

Senator Penrose wrote on Feb. 7, 1900, to J. D. Shick of Bordentown, N. J., who had been working for O'Neil's pardon, saying:

I was compelled to withdraw my recommendation for a pardon for O'Neil because I found I had stirred up quite a commotion among the friends of the prosecutor in the case. The prosecutor called to see me, and I received many letters of protest against O'Neil's pardon, some of the persons being influential citizens of Philadelphia. I will advise your friends to try to appease the prosecutor in the case.

MAY OUTLAW THE BEES.

Decision that They Cannot "Pasture" on Neighbor's Property Without Compensation.

Special to The New York Times.

WARWICK, N. Y., Sept. 2.—If the decision of Justice of the Peace Stage of this village in the case of Utter vs. Utter is sustained on appeal, a precedent will be established that will place the ban of outlawry on honey bees in this State, and render their owners liable in damages for their trespass on the premises of other property holders, the same as owners of horses, cows, sheep, and pigs are now liable for such trespass.

There is on record in Delaware County a case in which a farmer a few years ago brought suit against a neighboring beekeeper to recover on a claim for "pasturing" the latter's bees, alleging that the bees had no more right to take the nectar from the blossoms, flowers, clover, or buckwheat on the plaintiff's farm without permission given their owner than the latter's cattle had to crop the grass in the former's meadows. This was not a suit to recover damage done, but was simply to establish the fact that the bees obtained their one sustenance and material for making honey for the defendant from the farm in question, to which they were not entitled without payment. The contention of the plaintiff was sustained by the Court, and judgment entered for the amount of the claim.

For years previous to the bringing of that novel lawsuit the largest beekeeper in the State, Capt. Hetherington of Cherry Valley, in an adjoining county, had recognized the principle that honey bees were not free to roam over and obtain food and honey material from orchards, gardens, woods, or fields surrounding their hives, and not belonging to the owner of the bees, and had paid an annual fee to the owner of such property within three miles of his apiaries for pasturage for his bees. Since the Delaware County case every beekeeper in that honey-producing belt has paid for pasturing his bees during the honey-making season.

The case of Utter vs. Utter, however, is not a parallel one. In the Delaware County suit no charge was made that any damage was done by the bees to fruit, tree, or blossom. In the Utter case the plaintiff, William H. Utter, alleges that the bees of Jeffrey W. Utter punctured his peaches while they were ripening last month, extracted the juice from the fruit, and thus destroying it, and also caused the branches of the trees to wither and die from the effect of the acid in the juice that dropped from the fruit upon them. He placed his damages at $250.

The litigants in the case are brothers, living in the farming district of Amity, in this town, and who have been for years at odds on account of the provisions of their father's will, which left all the testator's property to the younger brother, William H. Their farms adjoin each other, the plaintiff being a large grower of peaches and the defendant an extensive beekeeper.

The testimony in the case, which was tried before Justice Stage, was given mainly by local experts in peach growing and beekeeping, and seemed to establish the facts that the cause of the withering and dying of the plaintiff's fruit and trees was the peach disease known as "the yellows," and that it was physically impossible for a honey bee to puncture even the skin of a sound grape, which is a much more delicate substance than the skin of a peach. The Justice gave judgment to the plaintiff to the amount of $25 and costs of suit. Col. W. H. Wyker of Goshen, the counsel for the defendant, will appeal from the decision, and, as the result will affect the interests involved everywhere in the State, and as expert witnesses will be a feature of it, the case may become famous as well as an important one.

SWAMPED WITH WATERMELONS

Gov. Stanley Bought One Load for the Public but Had to Stop There.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—The farmers of Kansas are making life a burden to Gov. Stanley. Two weeks ago at Gove City after making a political speech, he hailed a farmer on the street with a load of watermelons and purchased all of them. Then he walked into a meat market, borrowed a butcher knife, and commenced cutting the melons into slices and passed them out among the 200 people on the street.

This act of the Governor was heralded over the State by the press. At every meeting since then he is confronted with farmers "loaded for the Governor." They back their wagons up to the hall where he is speaking and anxiously wait for a bid on their load of melons. Gov. Stanley today asked the State Committee to notify the people that he could not afford to feed his audiences.

CROWDS AT OCEAN GROVE.

It Is Estimated that 50,000 Persons Attend the Camp Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 2.—It is estimated that 50,000 persons, a majority of whom were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took part to-day in the eleven meetings held on the camp grounds. The event of the day was the annual love feast held in the auditorium. When Bishop James N. Fitzgerald, who presided, announced the opening hymn there were 10,000 persons present. Owing to the crowd, the sacred elements were not distributed, but at the Bishop's suggestion the congregation arose and each grasped the other's hands, while the choir sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds."

The great love feast was merged into the regular preaching service. Prof. Morgan and his choir of 400 voices gave a song service prior to the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Dreyfuss of Reading. The Sabbath school, holiness meeting, children's service, and surf meeting drew enormous crowds, and the religious enthusiasm was great throughout the day. The camp meeting will close at noon to-morrow.

WIRE LEADS TO SUICIDE'S BODY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—"At the end of this wire you will find a man." So read a note found tied to a stake on the lake shore at the foot of Adams Street last night. A man's hat covered the end of the stick concealing the paper. A wire led out into the water. When hauled in a man's body was found at the end, swathed in coils of the metal rope. It was identified as that of Jacob Kobler, sixty years of age, who disappeared last Monday, leaving a letter to his son with the information that he intended to commit suicide.

When James Murray, a watchman, found the stake, the note, and the wire running out into the darkness he thought he had come upon a practical joke. However, he summoned the police. The men pulled on the wire and it resisted. Yard after yard of the rope was hauled in, and at last a man's body lay on the beach. Kobler had fastened the wire about his body, and perhaps by submitting a week ago in the lake had attempted suicide by drowning. Despondency is given as the cause.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN A RAILROAD WRECK

Excursion to Atlantic City Runs Into Rear of Milk Train.

MORE THAN THIRTY INJURED

Disaster Occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading, Twenty-seven Miles North of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Thirteen persons killed and over thirty others injured is the appalling record of a rear-end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway this morning at Hatfield, Penn., twenty-seven miles north of this city.

The wrecked train consisted of ten day coaches, and was the first section of a large excursion made up of persons from Bethlehem, Allentown, and surrounding towns to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown, and left the Union Station in Bethlehem at 6:05 A. M., exactly thirty-five minutes behind the milk train. The latter consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches, and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia.

At 6:54 o'clock the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, crashed into the rear. The locomotive plowed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were egg shells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly wrecked. Four persons, Godfrey Kaelin, his daughter Mamie, Harold Landis, and William Blackburn, on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. Fortunately, there were very few persons on this train.

A PICTURE OF HORROR.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive was a mass of bent and broken iron and firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine, six of the ten cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain, and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished.

Nine persons were killed in the first two cars and the others in these coaches were badly maimed. As soon as the crash came a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured quickly crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions, the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospitals. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station, and the dead were removed to a barn.

INJURED TAKEN TO BETHLEHEM.

Messengers were sent to the near-by villages for physicians, and a relief train was telegraphed for from Bethlehem. With fifteen doctors and half a dozen nurses a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signaled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for the hospital at that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital, three of the injured died. Great trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train so that the doctors gathered from near Hatfield could attend to the wounded. The list of killed and wounded is as follows:

DEAD.

ACKERMANN, ——, Philadelphia.
BACHMAN, RICHARD, South Bethlehem.
BLACKBURN, WILLIAM, Ambler.
DAY, THOMAS, Allentown.
EHRET, IRA, South Bethlehem.
EHRET, WILLIAM, South Bethlehem.
KAELIN, GODFREY, Telford.
KAELIN, Miss MAMIE, Telford.
LANDIS, HAROLD, Hatfield.
McGONIGLE, CHARLES, Allentown.
MILLER, ROBERT, South Bethlehem.
MORDAUNT, JOSEPH, South Bethlehem.
SHERRY, Miss ANNIE, South Bethlehem.

INJURED.

BACHMAN, Miss CARRIE, daughter of Richard Bachman, who was killed; chest crushed; serious.
BRENNAN, Miss, South Bethlehem; arm broken.
BURKHARDT, Miss GERTRUDE, South Bethlehem; both legs broken.
BURKHARDT, Mrs. WILLIAM, South Bethlehem; injured internally.
CROSSLAND, WILLIAM, South Bethlehem, baggagemaster milk train; head lacerated; serious.
GORMAN, JOHN, South Bethlehem; foot crushed.
HABER, Mrs. S., Allentown; both legs broken.
HARRISON, Mrs. GEORGE; arm broken and contusion of body.
HARTZOG, L. T., South Bethlehem; arm broken.
KNECHT, LEWIS, Bethlehem; contusion of legs.
KOCH, MARY; fractured legs.
LANDIS, GEORGE, Bethlehem; scalp wounds.
McHUGH, JOHN, South Bethlehem; leg and thigh injured and hurt internally; not serious.
McMAHON, P. J., South Bethlehem; ankle broken.
MILLER, ANNIE, South Bethlehem; hips crushed.
NEWHARD, IRVIN; head badly cut.
NEWHARD, MARY, South Bethlehem; crushed ribs.
REESE, EDWARD, Allentown; contusion of shoulder and legs.
REICHLEY, JOHN, South Bethlehem; internally injured.
ROSENBERRY, WELLINGTON H.; jaw broken.
SCHAEFFER, Miss, Allentown; legs broken.
SCHANTZ, JOHN, Allentown; toes crushed.
SCHANTZ, WILLIAM, Allentown; thigh injured.
SCHLOTT, HARRY, South Bethlehem; leg contused.
SCHMOYER, Mrs. ALFRED, Bethlehem; badly lacerated.
TIGHE, MICHAEL J., Allentown; legs crushed and burned; seriously hurt.
TRANSUE, ABRAHAM, Jr., South Bethlehem; deep scalp wounds, contusion of back, and serious internal injuries.
WAGNER, ALBERT J., Philadelphia, fireman excursion train; contusions of chest and legs; serious.
WILMEYER, WILLIAM, South Bethlehem; badly lacerated.
WILMEYER, Mrs. WILLIAM; legs crushed.

CROWDS AT BETHLEHEM.

The special train arrived at Bethlehem at 11:30 o'clock and was met by fully 5,000 persons, all clamoring to get a bit of news of the wreck or trying to learn whether loved ones were among the victims. The news of the wreck reached Bethlehem at 8 o'clock and spread like wild fire, and the police of the South were gathered at the station, and it was with great difficulty that the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals. All during the day people from Allentown, Catasauqua, and other places came pouring into Bethlehem, and confusion reigned.

The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could not get through on account of the blocked tracks, it was returned to Bethlehem, and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape of its occupants from the catastrophe.

The Coroner of Montgomery County visited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lansdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation.

There are conflicting stories as to responsibility for the accident. One version is that the engineer of the excursion train had been warned at Souderton, the station above Hatfield, that a milk train was a few minutes ahead of him. Another story is that the train dispatcher's office in Philadelphia was at fault. The train men refused to talk of the accident.

Fifteen hundred tickets had been sold for the excursion to the seashore, and it was to have been the last of the season.

Wellington H. Rosenberry of Lansdale, a Representative in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, was on the milk train. He had his jaw broken and was also internally injured. His condition is serious.

SCENES AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Large Crowd Awaited the Arrival of the Excursionists—Most of Them Sent Home.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 2.—The excursion train from Bethlehem was to have arrived in this city at 10:30 A. M. to-day. There was a great crowd of people present at the Reading Station to greet their friends as they came in. An hour passed and no train arrived. Noon came, and still no train. Then the people, who had been waiting patiently, began to grow restless, and also to question the railroad officials, who were very reticent, saying that the train had been delayed, although by what cause they were unable to say.

At 2 P. M. parties of friends began to suspect that something was radically wrong and people with blanched faces began to beg eagerly for news of the excursion, even though it were bad news. Finally the officials gave out that there had been an accident. The excitement was greatly augmented. As time wore on the crowd about the station became very great. Excited groups were telling all sorts of imaginary stories, until many of the women who did not faint outright became hysterical.

At 4:35 P. M. the section of the excursion train with the remainder of the ill-fated excursionists arrived. The scene which followed beggared description. One of the saddest sights was when Louis Lee, the chef of the Hotel Koopman, was told that his second wife and his six-year-old son had been killed in a frightful manner in the wreck. The circumstance was even more pitiful when it was learned that Mr. Lee had lost his first wife and three children in the Johnstown flood.

John Kirkpatrick, a chemist in the Bethlehem Steel Works, one of the excursionists who had been in the wreck, said that the scene was heartrending and sickening beyond description, and the cries of the injured and dying he will long remember. Augustus Snyder and Charles Bowling, the market master at South Bethlehem, arrived here in a very nervous and agitated state and talked almost incoherently of the wreck. Samuel Johnson, a workman from the steel works, had an arm in a sling, and went immediately to the city hospital, where Dr. Goodman made an examination and found that the arm was broken in several places. He dressed the injured member.

Station Master Harry Holmes said that most of the people had returned home either on the 7 P. M. or 9:30 P. M. train, and only about 30 of the 800 who arrived here are still here. All tickets have been extended until to-morrow. Mr. Holmes could not give any definite news of the cause of the wreck.

OPEN SWITCH WRECKS TRAIN.

Locomotive Topples Over on the Fireman—Passengers Slightly Hurt.

WILLIAMSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Williamstown accommodation train on the Reading Railroad, which left Camden at 9:40, was wrecked this morning by some person opening a switch near Radix Station, south of this place.

The train was composed of a baggage and a combination car, a smoking car, and four passenger coaches. The engine was in charge of Parker Hurff, with Thomas Hewitt of Mullica Hill, fireman. At the time of the accident the train was going at a good speed. The engineer, seeing that an accident could not be averted, put on the air brakes and then jumped. As he did so the engine toppled over and the fireman, who was just leaping, was caught beneath it. The combination and one passenger car left the rails, but did not topple over.

Information was immediately sent to Camden, and a wrecking train was dispatched to the scene. In the meantime Hewett was extricated from his perilous position, but not before his face and hands were badly burned by the live coals falling from the fire box of the locomotive. His injuries were dressed by a local physician, and later in the day he was sent to Camden and taken to the Cooper Hospital. Besides the burns he also received a compound fracture of the right leg.

Three passengers were slightly injured by flying glass and débris, and the others in the forward car were considerably shaken up. The officials are making an investigation. They believe that the switch was thrown open by tramps.

Another train was sent out, and the passengers were forwarded to their destinations after a short delay, and the work of raising the disabled engine was begun at once. The road was cleared for traffic within a short time.

Fatal Accident in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An accident on the Chesapeake Beach Railway, at Chesapeake Junction, Md., to-night, caused the death of a man and the injury of two men and a woman. The accident was due to an excursion train running into an open switch and colliding with empty cars standing on the track. The conductor of the excursion train, a resident of this city, was killed. The injured are two of the train hands and a woman passenger.

Killed by the Fast Mail.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2.—The fast mail train due in this city from the west at 8:40 P. M. struck a carriage containing four persons at Oswego Junction, four miles west of here. Three of the four were killed; the fourth is badly injured, but probably will recover. The dead are Patrick J. Foley of Syracuse, Ellen Foley of Split Rock, and Joseph F. Blanchard of Syracuse.

MUNICIPAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—The conference of the National Municipal League is to be held at Milwaukee Sept. 19, 20, and 21. It is already attracting the attention of students of municipal questions in all parts of the country.

The meeting promises to be of exceptional interest because of the wide diversity of subjects that will be treated and the personnel of the men who will attend.

CIVILIZED TROOPS ACT LIKE APACHES

Have Desolated Country Between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

RUSSIANS THE MOST BRUTAL

French Also Well to the Fore, Considering Their Numbers.

Chaffee Protests Against Savagery of the Czar's Soldiers—Latter Beat Women's and Children's Brains Out.

A dispatch from Taku declares that the allied troops between Tien-Tsin and Peking have made the whole country desolate, murdering inoffensive natives, maltreating women, burning, and pillaging.

The Russians are declared to be the most savage, and instances of frightful barbarities on their part are detailed. They have pounded women's heads with the butts of their guns, and killed children in the same way. When on the walls of Peking they shot every Chinaman within range.

Little news as to either the military or diplomatic situation regarding China has come to hand since Saturday.

There is still no word from Peking, except such as is contained in dispatches long delayed in transmission.

The State Department at Washington refuses to give out any information about replies to the Russo-American proposals.

It is believed that such replies as have been received at present are of an inconclusive character.

The London press regards the rupture of harmony among the allies as an accomplished fact.

Li-Hung-Chang is said to have received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in Berlin asserting that Germany is prepared to act in concert with Russia.

It is rumored in Peking, according to a dispatch dated Aug. 20, that Prince Ching has been appointed Regent.

Minister Conger, it is reported, insists that Li-Hung-Chang shall be allowed to go to Peking for a conference.

The Germans have demanded the buildings and grounds occupied by the American troops at Tien-Tsin. The American camp is in the German concession, and, it is said, will probably be moved.

SAVAGERY OF ALLIED TROOPS.

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TAKU, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept.

ware, and trampling books and pictures under foot. Most of the Chinese were submitting to all this in abject fear. The few who dared to protest were kicked about.

Several bodies lay in the streets, apparently those of non-combatants. The inhabitants, without food or clothing, were huddled in back yards in a pitiable condition.

The villages to the southward are even worse despoiled. One week after Peking was taken the traveler to Tien-Tsin was seldom out of sight of burning houses. Fires are started daily, although the shelter will be much needed if the troops are to hold the country during the Winter.

"FINE SPORT" FOR SOLDIERS.

The soldiers are having "fine sport" in using natives who creep back to their houses or attempt to work in the fields as targets. The sight of a farmer lying where he was shot with a basket of grain or armful of other produce near by is quite common. The Russians are the chief actors in this style of conquest, but the French are remarkably conspicuous, considering their small numbers. The Indian troops and the Japanese are participants only when beyond the ken of their officers.

From the beginning the conduct of the Russians has been a blot on the campaign. The recital of notorious facts speaks more forcibly than could any adjectives.

When entering Peking correspondents of The Associated Press saw Cossacks smash down Chinese women with the butts of their guns and pound their heads until they were dead. The Cossacks would pick up children barely old enough to walk, hold them by the ankles, and beat out their brains on the pavement. Russian officers looked on without protest.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S PROTEST.

While Gen. Chaffee was watering his horse at a stream under the wall of Tung-Chow, the Russians found a feeble old man, hidden in the mud, except his nose, and dragged him out by the queue, shouting gleefully. They impaled him on their bayonets. Gen. Chaffee remarked: "That is not war. It is brutal murder."

American officers at Taku, days after the fighting was finished, saw Russians bayonet children and throw old men into the river, clubbing them to death when they tried to swim. The Russians killed women who knelt before them and begged for mercy.

Everybody was disposed to be friendly toward the Russians in the early days of the fighting at Tien-Tsin because of their bravery, but such incidents as the foregoing have been so prominent a feature of the campaign that no one who is supposed to report important facts can ignore them. They are so numerous as to compel the conclusion that they are not isolated episodes, but the ordinary practices of Russian methods of warfare.

The Russians on the walls of Peking would apparently shoot every Chinaman within range outside. A correspondent of The Associated Press found many newly killed in the fields outside of the Russian section of the wall. Some of the bodies were those of women, and none seemed to be the bodies of combatants. Coolies were killed while trotting along the roads with their loads, and farmers when trying to gather in their grain.

PEKING STILL SILENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—No dispatches from China were given to the press by any of the departments to-day. Acting Secretary Adee was at the State Department during the day, but he said to-night that no telegrams of consequence had been received.

The interruption of communication with Peking is presumably responsible in part for this, as some days have now elapsed since any word was received from Mr. Conger. Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, still remains at Cape May, but at the legation it was said there had not been a dispatch received during the day.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—The foreign officials in Shanghai, like the public, are utterly ignorant of the course of diplomatic and military events in Peking. The Consuls of the various Governments have sent frequent telegrams to their respective Ministers, but have been unable to get replies. It is suspected that official messages are tampered with between Shanghai and Che-Foo.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—There is no confirmation of the report that the Chinese attacked the allies at Kang-Chung, which is six miles south of Peking.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"Two American correspondents, who left Peking on Aug. 21, with a party of forty American missionaries, arrived here yesterday. The British residents at the time the Americans left were preparing in a leisurely manner to proceed to Tien-Tsin. Fighting had entirely ceased, and hardly any Chinese were met en route."

News has been received in London that Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, was still in Peking Aug. 20.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—So far as can be ascertained there were no important developments in the Chinese situation here to-day. The officials maintain unusual reticence. They say they have no information to make public regarding the replies to the American-Russia propositions regarding the withdrawal of the military forces of the powers from Peking. Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, has decided for the present not to make any statement as to the names of the powers which have answered, or to indicate whether the replies are of an affirmative or a negative character, on the ground that such publication might embarrass the negotiations at this time.

It it, therefore, impossible to learn definitely to what extent answers have been received. The opinion prevails, however, that none of a conclusive character has as yet come to hand, such communications as have been received being merely of a preliminary character. In diplomatic circles the opinion prevails that none of the great powers has as yet reached a final determination as to the course it will pursue. It is recognized here that some of them at least will want sufficient time to permit communication with their diplomatic and military representatives in China before undertaking to make any reply to so important a proposition as that involved in the American memorandum. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin it is believed here that some days may elapse before final answers are received.

Officials are watching with interest the editorial comment of the European press as indices of the sentiment prevailing in the various countries of Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The publication of the text of the Russian proposals has intensified rather than diminished the suspicions entertained by Great Britain of Russia's proceedings. The rupture of the European concert is considered an accomplished fact.

Opinions differ, however, as to the way in which the powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britain, Japan, and the Triple Alliance will stand together in refusing to withdraw from Peking.

The Daily Telegraph, which expresses regret that President McKinley "has committed the United States to follow the Russian lead," considers, however, that Japan, "whose consistent policy since the war of 1894 has been to conciliate and effect a rapprochement with China," will threw in her lot with Russia and will be reluctantly followed by France, who does not dare to risk a divergence with Russia.

"Events have therefore conspired," says The Daily Telegraph, "to throw the balance of diplomatic power into Lord Salisbury's hands, for Austria-Hungary and Italy must side with Germany, who will probably propose some compromise and be supported by England."

The Times feels perfectly clear, it says, that neither honor nor the interests of Great Britain will permit her to follow Russia's example. It trusts that Germany will also refuse to leave Peking, and expresses the hope that a report that the State Department in Washington disapproves the Russian suggestion may prove correct.

Most of the other morning newspapers express similar views, and decline to believe in the sincerity of Russia's promise to evacuate Manchuria.

GERMANY VEERING ROUND?

LONDON, Sept. 3.—"It is not doubted here," says the Vienna correspondent of The Standard, "that Russia's proposals will in the end be accepted by Germany, who cannot but shrink from a single-handed war with China.

"The Austrian newspapers, though at first indignant, are now beginning to realize the possibilities of an acceptance of the Russo-American solution."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister in Berlin asserting that Germany is prepared to act in concert with Russia with a view to a settlement, and that, therefore, it is probable that Germany will follow Russia and withdraw her troops from Peking."

CONGER INTERFERES FOR LI.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 29, via Taku, Aug. 30.—It is understood here that United States Minister Conger insists that Li-Hung-Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Peking for a conference.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—Li-Hung-Chang still remains in Shanghai. He is thoroughly discredited, but is intriguing to get the foreigners to quarrel among themselves.

Earl Li visited the French Consul this morning and had a long interview with him. The subject matter of the conference has not been divulged.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Li-Hung-Chang had a long conference at Shanghai yesterday morning with Mr. Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner. Earl Li's party is said to be jubilant at the present aspect of affairs.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News says that Earl Li's manner has become "objectionable and blustering."

CHING TO BE REGENT?

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The Official Messenger publishes the following dispatch, dated Peking, Aug. 20, from the Russian Minister, M de Giers:

"There is an unconfirmed rumor that Prince Ching has been appointed Regent, but is afraid to return here unless the foreign envoys will guarantee his liberty.

"Ten dignitaries remaining in Peking have consequently resolved to petition the diplomats, in the interest of an amelioration of the situation, to invite Prince Ching to return to Peking and to give explanations."

MR. ROCKHILL ON THE CRISIS.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—William Woodville Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the United States Government to investigate and report on conditions in China, in an interview to-day emphasized the importance of the harmonious action of the powers as a measure of self-defense. He said:

"If the Chinese Government is able to break the concert of nations and to bring about a disagreement on the part of any Government, in such a way as to secure any relaxation of the joint demands, all the foreigners in China may as well pack up and leave.

"This is the very best opportunity to settle for all time the status of foreigners in China. If this matter is not settled now the Chinese will be encouraged to persist in their present policy and the powers will have the whole trouble to thrash over again every two or three years. I believe that all the Governments are impressed with this truth; and I believe most of them realize that a definite and permanent settlement of the status of foreigners and the establishment of freedom of trade are more important to them now than the acquisition of territory.

"This has been a deliberately planned movement on the part of the Chinese Government to expel all foreigners. The decrees printed in the Imperial Gazette prove this. The movement has been practically successful, since every foreigner in the interior has been obliged to seek refuge in the treaty ports. The Imperial Government merely utilized the Boxers as convenient accessories to its schemes.

"The relief of Peking is merely an incident of the crisis. The really important work remains to be done. Marquis Ito, probably the best informed man alive on Eastern politics, said to me that the present was the greatest crisis in the history of China, and that all preceding Eastern questions sink into insignificance beside it. Are civilized nations to yield to the Chinese conceit of their own superiority?"

GERMANS WANT AMERICAN CAMP.

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 29, via Taku, Aug. 30.—The Germans have formally demanded for themselves all the buildings and grounds of the camp of the United States troops, explaining that these will be needed by the large German forces soon to arrive.

As the American camp lies in the German concession, the demand will probably be complied with, and a new camp for the United States troops will be established outside the city.

THE OREGON GOES TO SHANGHAI.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that the battleship Oregon, Capt. Wilde commanding, which has just come out of a Japanese dry dock where she has been undergoing repairs, has sailed from Nagasaki for Wu-Sung, the warships' anchorage at Shanghai. The assignment of the Oregon to that place is supposed to have been made by Admiral Remey, but the reason for sending her there is not stated here. In that vicinity, however, she will be of assistance in landing marines if for any reason the necessity for this should arise.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—There is a financial panic in Chinese business circles here. Probably an important factor is the money rate, which is now 36 per cent. a month. The traders are trying to get the ear of the officials.

EMPRESS STILL FLEEING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An interesting bit of information regarding the Empress Dowager came to Washington in a roundabout way to-day. It was to the effect that the British Government had received word that the Empress was going from Tsian-Foo, in the Province of Shan-Si, to which place she had fled after her escape from Peking, to Tsi-nan-Foo.

Tsian-Foo is further west than Tsi-nan-Foo, indicating that the Empress is moving still further away from the Chinese capital. The report says nothing of the Emperor's movements.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is again asserted that Prince Tuan is with the Empress Dowager on the borders of the Province of Shan-Si, and that he was responsible for sending Chao-Shu-Chiao, now President of the Board of Punishment, to investigate the pro-foreign tendencies of Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"An official telegram from Ching-Tu-Foo reports that Kwei-Chun, Viceroy of Sze-Chuen, and the Tartar General of Sze-Chuen, have both been dismissed by imperial edict showing that the Empress Dowager is still guided by vindictive reactionaries."

KRUEGER AT BARBERTON.

Steyn with Him—May Be Preparing for Flight—Skirmishing Goes On.

PRETORIA, Sept. 1.—Mr. Krüger and Mr. Steyn have gone to Barberton. It is believed that they are preparing for flight. The general opinion is that the war is now very near the end; but, should the Boers construct strongholds in the bush, on the veldt or elsewhere, and begin a system of raids, the British would require further supplies of horses.

Gen. Buller moved fourteen miles northwestward along the Lydenburg Road and crossed the Crocodile River to Badfontein. He found the Boers concentrating in the Crocodile Mountains. A force of Boers under Commandant Theron broke through the British lines and captured and burned a supply train at Kilp River Station, taking thirty-five prisoners. Brabant's Horse proceeded thither, recaptured all the prisoners, and drove the Boers into the hills.

Col. Plumer dispersed a small commando under Commandant Pretorius east of Pansar's River, capturing twenty-six Boers, a number of wagons, and a quantity of cattle and rifles.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Gen. Christian De Wet, according to The Daily Mail's Cape Town advices, is reported to have appeared again along the railway near Winburg Road.

TRANSVAAL FORMALLY ANNEXED?

LONDON, Sept. 3.—It is reported that Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal to the dominions of the British Crown.

LIFE SAVER RESCUES BATHER.

Basch Was Going Down for the Last Time When Confield Came to His Aid.

While several thousand persons were bathing in the surf at the Parkway Baths near Brighton Beach yesterday, H. Basch of 41 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, who was swimming at some distance out, was attacked by cramps. He sank, but managed to cry for help as he went down for the second time.

Richard Confield, the life saver employed by the baths, was in a boat outside the line of bathers, which was rowed by Fred Stacom of Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn. Hearing Basch's cry Confield told Stacom to follow him with the boat, and dived overboard. Swimming rapidly under water Confield seized Basch as he was going down for the last time. Holding Basch's head out of water, Confield swam for the boat, and the two men were soon hauled aboard and taken ashore.

As soon as Basch recovered sufficiently he started for home. Confield's gallant act was loudly applauded by the great throng of bathers, and he was lionized for the rest of the day. He has saved scores of people from drowning, and wears several medals presented to him for rescues he has made. He is a prominent member of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York.

BARBER DROWNED IN SOUND.

Gabriel Gross's Body Found Floating Off Throgg's Neck.

The body of Gabriel Gross of 8 Union Square, was discovered at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon floating in the Sound, a short distance off the Country Club, at Throgg's Neck, by James Keating and Frank McGlory. They brought the body ashore and notified the police of the Westchester Station, who had it conveyed to the station house.

Gross had a barber's shop at 8 Union Square, and lived in the rear of the place with his wife. Mrs. Gross knew nothing of the accident until told by a reporter. She said that her husband had left home early yesterday morning with a party of friends for a day's fishing near Throgg's Neck.

RESCUERS' EFFORTS FRUITLESS.

Drowning Man on Boat Hook Slipped Off and Found Again Too Late.

Daniel Monahan, thirty-six years old, of 53 Bowery, went to sleep on a string-piece on the pier at the foot of Market Street last night and lost his life in consequence. He fell into the river, and although he was soon fished out he was dead.

Patrick Kerrigan of 121 Roosevelt Street and Michael Cronin of 136 Cherry Street made strenuous efforts to rescue Monahan, and succeeded in raising him with a boat hook. Kerrigan was lowered to the water to lift him out, but the boat hook slipped and Monahan sunk out of sight. When his body was found again life was extinct.

DROWNED IN GRAVESEND BAY.

Swimmer's Friends in Boat Failed to Reach Him in Time.

Leonard Connors, twenty-two years old, of 1,934 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Gravesend Bay. With a party of friends Connors went sailing in the catboat Madeline. While the boat was off the foot of Twenty-third Avenue Connors put on a pair of black bathing trunks and plunged into the bay for a swim. He swam about for a time and then suddenly cried for help.

Before his friends could get to him he sank. He did not come to the surface again, and his friends, after waiting about for an hour, went ashore and informed the police.

CUT FOR KEEPING SUNDAY.

Sung Lee Suffers for His Christian Ways—Ambulance Breaks Down—Surgeon and Driver Hurt.

John Quinn of 10 Monroe Street is the owner of a white shirt, and he took a notion to wear it on a Sunday night outing yesterday, so he went over to the laundry of Sung Lee, a young Chinaman, at 9 Monroe Street, and duly presented the ticket. Sung Lee is a Christian Chinaman, however, and is said to be a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and he does not do business on Sunday. He refused to deliver the shirt yesterday, and Quinn promptly drew a pocketknife and started in to carve up the laundryman. He succeeded in cutting Sung Lee on the chin and forehead, so that he bled a great deal. Sung struggled obstinately, however, and Quinn fled, leaving his coat in the Chinaman's possession.

The police sent for an ambulance, and one from Gouverneur Hospital responded. Near the corner of Pike and Monroe Streets, however, the front axle broke, and the kingpin came out. Dr. R. E. Sweeney, who was sitting at the back of the vehicle, was pitched out, and was rendered unconscious by his fall. The driver, M. Morris, was also pitched out, and badly bruised, and the horse ran away. Dr. Sweeney was taken to a drug store at the corner and revived, and the police sent for another ambulance. The surgeon who responded dressed the wounds of the Chinaman, and took Dr. Sweeney and Morris back to the hospital, where they were taken in as patients. The first ambulance was taken away on a truck.

Sung Lee's Christian name is Frank Leo. He still has Quinn's shirt, and the police are looking for Quinn.

Passenger Agents' Short Session.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 2.—An hour's session was enough for the passenger agents' transcontinental meeting this afternoon, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow, when it is hoped to settle the troop question. The Santa Fé representative, George Nicholson, is the one most interested, as his road has a straight haul from Chicago to the Pacific, and he it was who sprung the pro rata proposition at yesterday's meeting.

The Lawton to Bring in Nome Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The United States transport Lawton, which arrived to-day in ballast from Seattle, is to be sent to Cape Nome to relieve the destitute miners, many of whom have petitioned through Gen. Randall for transportation south before the hard Alaskan Winter sets in. The Lawton will sail for the North as soon as she can be got ready, probably within a few days. She has accommodations for about 700 men.

New Electric Line Incorporated.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Peekskill Lighting and Railway Company is the name of a new corporation which has just filed its certificate in the Westchester County Clerk's office, in White Plains. It is to run a trolley railway from Yorktown and Lake Mohegan to connect with the Peekskill line now running between Lake Mohegan and Peekskill railway station on the New York Central.

CONEY ISLAND NEGRO HUNT

Young Woman and Her Companion Brutally Assaulted.

ATTACKED IN THE BOULEVARD

Their Assailants Flee Through the Grass—Arrest of Every Negro on the Island Ordered.

All the reserve police force of Coney Island and all the men who could be taken from regular duty were set to work last evening to hunt down two negroes who, shortly before 9 o'clock, perpetrated one of the most atrocious outrages that ever disgraced the island—a crime for which in sections of the United States hundreds of black men have at different times paid the penalty with their lives without process of law. Hundreds of citizen volunteers joined the official force in the man hunt.

There were two victims, Fannie Baum, seventeen years old, and George Kunkle, twenty-three, who was escorting her on a stroll. Both live in Manhattan, the girl at 1,835 Third Avenue and the youth at 224 East Fifty-fourth Street. They were attacked by the negroes while in the Boulevard close to the bridge over Coney Island Creek.

Kunkle was first struck down by a blow on the head from a club or balestick, and his assailant then beat him into insensibility while the other seized the screaming girl, and with a sharp knife, cut her clothing from her body.

The men were interrupted before they might have committed murder by a wagon, in which were William I. McGee of 142 Flatbush Avenue and Charles Bath of 433 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

The negroes fled through the grass by the edge of the creek before the new-comers saw them. They came up at the highest speed of their horse, for they had heard the girl's shrieks. They found Kunkle lying in his trousers and undergarments. He was breathing heavily, but unable to speak, and the girl, nearly nude, was rushing about the small open lot in which he lay.

They lifted Miss Baum and Kunkle into their wagon and threw the girl's tattered garments about her shoulders and started on a gallop for the Coney Island Police Station. They burst in upon Sergt. Clark and told him the story. Before they had fairly begun the awful narrative Capt. Driscoll entered, and a minute later ordered up the patrol wagon and sent a hurry call to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital.

"Arrest every colored man on Coney Island and bring him here for identification," was his order as the reserves rushed out of the building and climbed into the wagon. He sent out also his whole available detective force, consisting of Detectives Boyle, Bauman, Taylor, Matthews, and Murray, with orders to leave no stone unturned to find the criminals.

Ambulance Surgeon Menke arrived as Kunkle began to move and groan. The wounded man recovered consciousness under restoratives and told the story of the attack. His hat and coat were stolen, he said, and with the garments went his gold watch and chain and $7 in money. He said he and Miss Baum had long been friends, and that he had taken her from her home that day with the full knowledge and consent of her parents. Dr. Menke made an examination of the girl, and there was every evidence that she had been horribly maltreated.

CHICAGO MATRIMONIAL LEAGUE.

Offers $500 to Every Man and Woman Who Joins It.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—According to the prospectus of the newly incorporated League of Eligibles and Co-operative Chain of Education, the doom of bachelorhood will shortly be sounded in the United States and Canada. The league has been formed for the avowed purpose of promoting marriages. It has $1,000,000 capital stock, on paper, and offers to every young man or woman who joins it an endowment of $500 with which to start housekeeping. If the flat idea does not suit the league offers pleasant apartments in its new Eligible Building, which will cost $1,000,000 and be for the use of members only.

Any person is eligible who possesses a good moral character, a legal right to marry, a belief in the Deity, and $3 for the entrance fee. Various pro rata assessments for the payment of $500 endowments must also be paid from time to time as members get married. These assessments, it is explained, will amount to about $25 only, and extending over the first two years of membership, during which no member can draw his endowment, leaving each member a profit of approximately $475.

"The scheme is a beautiful example of what can be done by co-operation," said Secretary Baxman. "There are 4,000,000 eligibles in this country and 2,000,000 in Canada. The league is not an insurance society nor an investment company, but a mutual society of the best unmarried people who co-operate to furnish each other a handsome endowment at marriage."

The police are investigating the scheme.

WARSHIPS AT BAR HARBOR.

New York and Scorpion Arrive—British Squadron Due Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—The flagship New York and the Scorpion arrived in the harbor this morning. They are the advance guard of the North Atlantic Squadron. The Kentucky and Texas were last heard of from Boston. The Kearsarge is at North East Harbor. All are expected here to-morrow. The New York and Scorpion are anchored behind Bar Island, invisible from the town. Strangers have been arriving all day to get a sight of the long-awaited warships, and have expressed disappointment at their tardy arrival. A point on the short path which gave a view of the New York lying in the distance was crowded all day with sightseers.

Admiral Upshur, a Summer resident, and Dr. Cobert Amory, who are in charge of the preparations to receive the squadrons, visited Admiral Farquhar this evening, leaving the reading room wharf in the New York's launch. No official recognition of the presence of the ships will be made until Tuesday, when Admiral Bedford's squadron arrives.

Announcements of days for visiting and inspection are expected to-morrow. A public reception open to all will be given to the officers on Tuesday at the St. Sauveur. The most elaborate of the entertainments given in honor of the squadrons will be the private ball at the Kebo Valley Club.

ACCUSED OF THROWING PEPPER.

The Woman Says Campbell Slapped Her in the Face.

Mrs. Abbey Kammerer of 217 East Fortieth Street, was a prisoner at the Yorkville Court yesterday for throwing pepper into the eyes of William Campbell, who lives at the same address.

Mrs. Kammerer and Campbell's wife had some trouble on Saturday about a baby carriage owned by the latter being allowed to stand in the hall. When Campbell came home from work he heard the story and determined to give Mrs. Kammerer a piece of his mind. He said that he no sooner entered her room than she dashed some pepper into his eyes.

"That's not so," spoke up Mrs. Kammerer. "I was cooking some chops at the time, and I had some pepper and salt in my hand to season them when he entered and smacked me in the face. When he tried to strike me again I threw what I had in my hand."

Magistrate Meade paroled Mrs. Kammerer until to-day, and advised both to bring their witnesses.

Carting Coin on Chicago Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Several hundreds of thousands of dollars were carted through Chicago streets yesterday afternoon with almost the nonchalance with which a load of furniture might be hauled. The dollars were the cash assets of the Union National Bank, which were being transferred to the vaults of the First National Bank in the carrying out of a consolidation agreed on in May. David R. Forgan, President of the Union National Bank, becomes a Vice President of the First National, of which his brother, James B. Forgan, is Vice President. August Blum, cashier of the Union National, becomes assistant cashier of the First National.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

Two Boys Accused of Stealing $3.50 from Another Lad.

Two boys were arraigned as prisoners before Magistrate Pool in Harlem Police Court yesterday on the charge of highway robbery. They were Eugene Klauser, twelve ears old, of 2,410 First Avenue, and Clarence Schickel, seventeen years old, of 119 East One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Charles Ansell, fifteen years old, of 338 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, said that he was going home on Friday evening, and was at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue when he was set upon by the two boys and $3.50 was stolen from him. Detectives Byrnes and Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were put on the case and arrested the boys, who were identified by Ansell. They were held in $500 bail for examination.

Eugene Klauser, the younger of the two boys, was committed to the Gerry Society.

GEN. WHEELER'S SON IN BATTLE.

Distinguishes Himself in an Attack on Filipino Stronghold.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—A private letter from Manila says: "Gen. Wheeler's son, Major Wheeler of the United States Volunteers, has shown himself to be true son of his father.

"In a fight the other day he led his troops against a force of insurgents who were strongly intrenched on top of a hill, and successfully defeated them, having one man killed and an officer and three men wounded.

"The hill was so steep that the men had to climb up by aid of their hands; the wounded rolled to the foot of the hill when hit. The Americans got within thirty yards of the insurgents before the latter retreated. All of the men acted bravely. Gen. MacArthur complimented them in his official report of the fight."

LUMBER FIRE AT BAYONNE.

Yard of Brady Brothers Destroyed—Second Loss Within Two Months.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 2.—The lumber yard of Brady Brothers, at Fifty-first Street and Avenue E, was destroyed by fire this evening. The flames started about 5 o'clock, and burned over several acres, all of which were stacked high with lumber of all kinds. The loss is estimated at about $25,000.

The fire is supposed to have started from a spark thrown out by a locomotive on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which passes close to the yard. The office of the lumber firm and a small dwelling house adjoining the yards were also destroyed.

This is the second disastrous fire the firm of Brady Brothers has had within two months in Bayonne. Besides the two fires here they had a serious one at Stapleton, Richmond Borough.

PROHIBITIONISTS AT SING SING.

Big Crowd Disappointed at Not Hearing J. G. Woolley Speak.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Prohibition camp meeting, which has been in session on the old Methodist Episcopal grounds at Sing Sing Heights during the week, had a big day to-day, and the trolley cars running to the place from the railroad station were crowded all the afternoon. One cause for this interest in the meeting was the widespread announcement that John G. Woolley, the Prohibition candidate for President, would deliver an address at 2 o'clock. But the crowd was disappointed, for Mr. Woolley did not appear.

In the morning Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, addressed the meeting, and in the evening the Rev. J. C. Hogan was the speaker. To-morrow a convention will be held to nominate candidates for county officers—Sheriff, Surrogate, and Coroner. The Prohibitionists do this every year, but they have never yet elected any one.

HARRIS PROBABLY MURDERED.

Jerseyman's Dog Was Found on Guard Beside His Gunning Coat.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 2.—The authorities are investigating the death of Jonathan Harris of Belle Plain, whose body was taken from the Tuckahoe River yesterday. They have not as yet been able to obtain any light in the affair. Harris left his home early Friday morning to shoot mud hens. He was seen alive during the day not far from where his body was found. His gunning coat was found hanging on a stake near by, and his dog was lying beside it on guard.

The body had not been in the water long when found. There is a hole under the right eye such as might be caused by a bullet. The arms and the cheeks are discolored as if from blows. The Coroner says the body was dead before it was put into the water.

The man's gun and his bicycle are missing. It is believed he was beaten to death and robbed and then the body thrown into the water.

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Casey on His Wheel Rode Alongside and Sawed at Horse's Bit.

Bicycle Policeman Casey heroically stopped a runaway in Fifth Avenue at 10 o'clock last night. A horse, attached to a hansom cab and driven by Patrick Hickey, became unmanageable at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. It dashed up the avenue, the driver doing his best to regain control of the frightened animal. At Fifty-sixth Street the harness gave way and the horse became more frightened than ever.

Bicycle Policeman Casey was riding down the avenue and saw the runaway. He quickly turned on his wheel and rode rapidly alongside the plunging horse. He finally caught it by the bit, and succeeded in retaining his seat on his wheel. He kept on, with one hand guiding his wheel and keeping himself from being thrown under the horse's feet, while with the other hand he sawed the bit back and forth through its mouth.

The driver, in the meantime, was getting the horse under control, with the policeman's aid, and at Sixty-first Street the runaway was stopped. No one was injured.

MURDER AT WHITE PLAINS.

Italian Stabbed in Quarrel Over a Woman—The Murderer Caught.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 2.—Thomas Stardello was killed late to-night by Francisco C. Margetto during a row here. The men are residents of the Italian colony. Stardelle was employed as a laborer on one of the large estates near the village. Margetto worked on the village streets. Their quarrel was over a woman, and Margetto stabbed Stardelle in the abdomen. Stardelle died almost instantly.

Patrolman Harman and a man named Wells chased the murderer. They followed him to his home, into which Margetto ran. Wells remained outside and Herman entered the house. Margetto received warning and leaped from a second-story window and started to run. Wells fired at him and he surrendered.

Margetto's defense is that they fought and that Stardello hit him on the head with a baseball bat, and was following up the attack, and to save himself he drew his knife.

Murdered on Adjoining Ranches.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept. 2.—The dead bodies of William Taylor and Hansen Rasmussen were found to-day on adjoining ranches near Folsom. Both men had been shot to death. Taylor was an elderly man employed to care for the ranch of Frasso Brothers, who have taken their stock to the mountains to graze. Rasmussen worked on the place of William Carpenter, a mile distant. He was also alone on the ranch. Each man had been killed in his employer's house, and neither had been seen since last Thursday. Nothing about the houses was disturbed, and it does not appear that anything was taken. There is not the slightest clew to the person or persons who killed the men.

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Test what we say by this week's sale of School Supplies and everything needed by Boys and Girls for school wear. Teach your children the importance of economy. Put them on the right track of saving money in future years; give them practical lessons in frugality by bringing them here.
See details in to-morrow's papers.

"BATTERY DAN'S" PICNIC

Mr. Finn and His Association Have Fun Up the Sound.

Two Square Meals, Field Sports, and No Untoward Incident Mark the Annual Outing.

Nearly 700 Tammany braves steamed away from the police pier at the Battery yesterday on the Starin steamer Valley Girl for the eleventh annual outing and games of the Daniel E. Finn Association, at Witzel's Point View Island, off College Point, L. I., while heavy clouds overhead threatened to give them a drenching before the day was done. As the vessel swung out into the stream the fireboat Zophar Mills steamed under her port quarter, and with her sister fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck, lying at the Aquarium, greeted the pleasure seekers with three tremendous howls from their sirens, and the St. Alphonsus Band of thirty pieces set up a lively air.

All the way up East River passing craft recognised "Battery Dan" Finn and his friends by the beautiful silk banners bearing the name of the association, which waved on either side of the Valley Girl's pilot house, and her hoarse whistle was kept going almost constantly in answer to their salutes. An excellent vaudeville entertainment was given in the cabin as the steamer moved along, and the band played "The Isle of Blackwell" and the "Bird in a Gilded Cage," as the boat swept past the great city institutions.

Breakfast was served immediately upon landing, and here are some of the good things to which the doughty west siders did ample justice before the day was done: Clams, eight bushels; eels, 450 pounds; twelve sides of beef cut up in steaks, ham, 150 pounds; roast beef, 900 pounds; bluefish, 150 pounds; chickens, 800; ice cream, 200 gallons; coffee, 80 gallons, and liquids chilled by ice, two tons.

Breakfast over, the company divided according to individual taste, some viewing the closely contested field sports, others playing games at the tables under the shade trees, and many going for a deep-water swim.

Capt. Thomas I. Madge, who, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, was in command of the United States monitor Wyandotte in the war with Spain, and who has been cruising through the Sound on his auxiliary yacht, bore down upon the island and was made a guest of honor. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan arrived by train and made up a merry party, with Councilman "Big Tom" Foley, Superintendent of Buildings John A. Dooner, Assemblyman Patrick Henry Roche, and a number of other leading lights, on the hotel piazza.

Additional éclat was lent to the occasion by the fact that it was the first outing of the organization since "Battery Dan" received his latest distinction of Judge of the First District Civil Court. He was in his happiest mood as he walked among his friends, declaring that Bryan and Stevenson were sure winners, and expressing his hope that John B. Stanchfield would receive the nomination for Governor.

"He is the strongest man we have," he said. "Hill wouldn't run anywhere near him up the State, and if we had run him last time, he and not Roosevelt would be Governor to-day."

The black masses overhead gradually dissolved into transparent blue and a fresh breeze over the Long Island hills had a revivifying effect on the whole company, and there was a hearty response when the bugle sounded the dinner call.

As the coffee was served there was call for silence and "Battery Dan" arose and thanked the company for their presence, closing with the following words:

"Although I am elected as your judicial representative, I want to say that I am ready at any time when you desire it to serve you, to work for you, and help you. Come to my house, come to my club, at any time and "Dan" Finn will always help those who have so highly, honored him during all these many years."

At this juncture a careless waiter upset a table on which towered a lofty pyramid of soiled dishes, but only those who were nearest to the scene of this catastrophe heard the crash in the deafening applause.

Then here was a band concert on the lawn and the winners in the various contests were announced by Master of Ceremonies John J. Dugan as follows:

One hundred yard race, John Finn; two-mile race, J. Alife; potato race, William Sharp; sack race, T. A. Cole; obstacle race, J. Mulligan; three-legged race, Joseph McCluskey and John Dunlevy; fat men's race, John Dunlevy, 290 pounds.

A baseball game between the First and Fifth Wards resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 7 to 11. Appropriate prizes were awarded to the winners.

At last the procession formed behind the band and marched down the long pier to the waiting steamboat; three cheers were given for "Battery Dan" by a small delegation who elected to remain longer at the island and return by land, and were taken up and re-echoed with a will by the throng on the steamer's decks. Capt. Madge's yacht said "Good-night" with three shrill whistles and started out off for Greenwich, Conn., and the Valley Girl backed out into the moonlit water with her freight of weary but happy men, and made her way back to the city with no untoward incident.

Austrian Killed by a Train.

Peter Kavol, an Austrian laborer, thirty years old, of St. James Street, Kingsbridge, was struck and instantly killed by a north bound train of the New York and Putnam Railroad last night. The accident occurred at McComb Street and Putnam Road. Kavol was walking along McComb Street, and attempted to cross the railroad tracks before an approaching train. The body was removed to the Fordham Morgue.

The Peruvian Customs Schedule.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 2.—The Government publicly announced to-day that the new Peruvian customs schedule will come into force [illegible]

THE ATTACK ON DR. WILLIAMS.

He Can Give Little Description of His Assailants—Again Accuses Chief Devery.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, the Coroners' Physician, who was assaulted on Saturday night at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street while in the company of H. J. Tepper of 248 West Fourteenth Street, said last night that he had received no information regarding the assault further than that which he had furnished to the police on Saturday night. Detective Colby of the Charles Street Station is investigating the matter. He said last night:

"There is no doubt that Dr. Williams was assaulted, but the only description he can give us is that one of the men wore a straw hat. We have been unable to ascertain what sort of a weapon was used—if one was used."

When Dr. Williams was asked about the assault he said:

"If you want to know who sandbagged me, ask Devery. Ask his brother Andy, or Goodwin

THE PARTY NOMINATIONS

Leaders' Choice of Congressmen and State Legislators.

THE EDICT OF MR. CROKER

He Will Have None But Men Who Are Debaters — Hopes of the Republicans.

Richard Croker's edict in reference to the nominations for Congress, State Senators, and Assemblymen has gone forth. Tammany Hall will this year attempt to elect a solid delegation of Congressmen, as was done two years ago.

Talking men are to receive the nominations. Mr. Croker said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last week that no man would be named on the Tammany Hall ticket for Congress who could not take part and hold his own with the Republican debaters on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The public statements made by the Tammany Hall leaders that Mr. Bryan would be elected President led to the determination to make New York's Congressional delegation as strong as possible. The hope of Tammany Hall is to elect men who will be as powerful as W. Bourke Cockran in debate. At the present time there are only three Congressmen from New York who are counted good speakers. An effort will be made by Mr. Croker during the next two weeks to pick out men who have been trained in oratory. The result of his efforts cannot be foreseen.

Congressmen Riordan and Bradley of the Eighth and Ninth Districts are candidates for renomination. They have worked hard for their constituents while at Washington, and from the present indications they will be renominated and re-elected as they represent rock-ribbed Democratic districts.

Congressman Cummings is one of Tammany's trained debaters, and as he has gained prestige at Washington he will be returned from the Tenth District. Congressman Sulzer of the Eleventh District, and Congressman McClellan of the Twelfth are candidates for renomination.

In the Thirteenth District there are several candidates looking for the chance to succeed Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. William Astor Chanler of the Fourteenth District will not be renominated according to statements made lately by Tammany Hall leaders. Congressman Chanler two years ago told Mr. Croker that he was under no obligation to Tammany Hall for his election. It was said yesterday that Dr. W. F. O'Sullivan, who has of late been acting as Mr. Croker's personal counsel, can have a nomination for Congress if he so desires. There is talk of Tammany Hall trying to name Jacob Ruppert, Jr., on the State ticket as Controller this year.

From the present outlook there will not be many changes in the Tammany delegation to the State Senate. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Eleventh District could have a Congressional nomination, but he has decided that Washington is too far from the Bowery. Senator Bernard F. Martin is again powerful in Tammany counsels, and he and Croker have of late become friends after a political estrangement of nearly four years.

Assemblyman Patrick Trainor is seeking to succeed Senator Munzinger in the Sixteenth Senatorial District. Senator Munzinger cast his lot with John C. Sheehan, and the victory of the Goodwin-Smith faction at the primary makes it impossible for Senator Munzinger to be renominated. Assemblyman Trainor has already received the support of several Tammany leaders for the Senatorial nomination.

Senator Maurice Featherson of the Eighteenth District is talked of as the coming deputy leader of Tammany Hall. It is said that he is ready to end his career at Albany and spend his time as Mr. Croker's assistant in New York political affairs.

Senators Ahearn, Grady, Plunkitt, and Donnelly are said to be slated for renomination.

There will be few changes in Tammany's delegation to the Assembly.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Party Leaders Hope to Retrieve Ground Which Was Lost to Tammany in 1898.

Some of the Republican candidates for Congress, the State Senate, and the Assembly have been chosen, others have been discussed, and will probably be nominated and some are mentioned whose chances of going before the voters are uncertain.

In regard to the tickets for Congressmen and Senators the sweeping victory by Tammany in 1898, when a full Democratic Congressional delegation was elected in Manhattan and the Bronx and only two of their twelve Senators were Republicans, N. A. Ellsberg in the Fifteenth District and John Ford in the Nineteenth District, is not forgotten. Republicans now say that this practically clean sweep was due to Mayor Van Wyck who carried the other Tammany candidates with him in his victory by 80,000 plurality, and that in this Presidential year there is a chance of reversing the situation.

In the eight full Congressional districts of the city and the two, the Seventh and Sixteenth, which are made up partly from New York and partly from Richmond and Westchester Counties, five Republican candidates have been practically selected. For the Senate only three Republicans have so far been named, probable nominees of the party. In the thirty-five Assembly districts six are regarded as Republican—the Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first—and candidates have been named who will probably be the choice of the convention.

The Republicans who will, it is believed, be named for Congress are:

Eighth District—Lispenard Stewart. In this district in 1898 John Murray Mitchell, Republican, renominated, was defeated by D. J. Riordan, Democrat.

Thirteenth District—William R. Wilcox. In 1898 James W. Perry, Republican, was defeated by Jefferson M. Levy, Democrat.

Fourteenth District—The candidate will be either W. H. Douglas or A. H. Steele. In 1898 Lemuel E. Quigg, Republican, renominated, was defeated by W. A. Chanler, Democrat.

Fifteenth District—Elias Goodman. In 1898 Philip B. Low, Republican, renominated, was defeated by Jacob Ruppert, Democrat.

Sixteenth District—W. L. Ward. In 1898 J. Irving Burns, Republican, was defeated by J. J. Underhill, Democrat.

For the Senate the Republicans will renominate N. A. Ellsburg in the Fifteenth District, who in 1898 defeated Bartow S. Weeks. In the Seventeenth District Charles B. Page, who in 1898 was defeated by George W. Plunkitt, will be chosen. In the Nineteenth District Samuel S. Slater will be the candidate to succeed John Ford, Republican.

The Republican Assembly candidates, so far as agreed upon, are:

Fifth District—Dr. N. H. Henry, renominated.

Twelfth District—Lafay Schulum.

Nineteenth District—Julius H. Seymour.

Twenty-first District—W. Bennett, to succeed E. H. Fallows, Republican.

Twenty-fifth District—J. A. Weekes, Jr., renominated.

Twenty-seventh District—Gherardi Davis, renominated.

Thirty-first District—Arthur L. Sherer, son of William Sherer, manager of the Bank Clearing House.

Republicans who were in town yesterday said that it was too early to talk of complimentary or "forlorn hope" candidates for districts overwhelmingly Democratic, and that after the Saratoga Convention close attention will be paid to all the Congressional districts, especially the Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth, and to the Senate districts.

McGUIRE CONFERS WITH HILL.

Reported to Have Told Him that Coler's Chances Are Poor.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, stopped off at this city to-day on his way from New York City to Syracuse and held a conference with ex-Senator David B. Hill. It is believed that they discussed final plans for the fight at Saratoga.

Mayor McGuire's visit gave rise to much speculation, among which was a rumor that he had made a very unfavorable report on Coler's chances for the Gubernatorial nomination, and that there might be a compromise before the Democratic State Convention met. This rumor is denied by Hill's friends. Neither ex-Senator Hill nor Mayor McGuire would talk for publication.

EX-GOV. STONE'S DENIAL.

Declares that Bryan Leaders Will Not Interfere in State Fight.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spent Sunday at Manhattan Beach. Speaking of the situation, he said:

"Headquarters for the National Committee have not yet been selected in New York, and I cannot say where they will be. Several places are being considered. I wish to deny as emphatically as possible that there is any intention on the part of the National Committee to interfere in the affairs of the Democratic Party in this State. The New York Democrats are competent to look after their own affairs without interference from the outside.

"We are here to elect Mr. Bryan, and our work is not to be confined to this State, but we will also pay attention to the near-by States. I have received many encouraging reports since my arrival in New York, and the outlook for Democratic success is very bright.

"The Republicans have unlimited funds to use in this campaign and will have no difficulty in raising all the money they want. Still, with all this, the Democrats are united everywhere and are working together for the success of the Kansas City ticket, and I firmly believe victory will reward their efforts."

MR. BRYAN'S TOUR.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—William J. Bryan spent the day at the Auditorium Hotel with Senator Jones and other Democratic politicians. He will deliver a Labor Day oration to-morrow, and leave here at 8 P. M., over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Cumberland, Md., where he will open the campaign in that State on Tuesday night.

The Cumberland meeting will be followed by a two days' tour of West Virginia, arranged by National Committeeman McGraw, one of the dates being Harper's Ferry, Sept. 6. On Sept. 15 Mr. Bryan will make an address in St. Louis.

From St. Louis Mr. Bryan will return to Lincoln, where he will rest two weeks.

BRYAN TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Talks of the Value of Education at Notre Dame, Ind.

Special to The New York Times.

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Sept. 2.—William Jennings Bryan was received with cheers and college yells when he visited Notre Dame to-day on his way to Chicago. Speaking to the students, Mr. Bryan said:

"I like to be among college boys, for I was a college boy myself. I understand their aim in life, their true ideal, and the struggle they make to reach it. This aim is truly a noble one, and if a man is rightly educated he cannot be other than a true and sincere man.

"I have always believed in education, and I believe that education does a man no harm, unless he educates his self-esteem more than his brain. But this is prevented by a corps of true and sound men who labor to give the youth of the land a proper code of ethics and teach him his duty toward God and his country. I believe that the more universal education is the better the Government will be."

Bryan's Labor Day Sentiment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—In response to a request for a sentiment on Labor Day Mr. Bryan to-night wrote the following: "'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' On this day, set apart for the consideration of the wage workers' interests, let each one inquire whether the man who toils enjoys a fair share of the proceeds of his labor, and if not, let him apply a remedy."

MURDERED BEFORE A CROWD.

Italian Kills Countryman in Quarrel Before Onlookers at a Fire in Brooklyn.

Louis Rosbe, twenty-seven years old, who lived at 599 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, was murdered last night at the corner of Elton Street and Liberty Avenue in plain view of a crowd of people who were watching a fire. In the excitement his murderer made his escape.

Rosbe had been playing cards in a saloon with Dominico Lanzella of 3,010 Atlantic Avenue. The men engaged in a dispute and went out to the sidewalk followed by Lanzella's nephew, Michael Annunciata, twenty years old, of 3,010 Atlantic Avenue. A stable was ablaze a short distance away, and the three men walked in the direction of the fire.

Just before they reached the fire lines Annunciata drew a razor from his pocket and slashed Rosbe's throat. Those who saw the deed were too much horrified to do anything, and Annunciata made good his escape. His victim sank to the ground and died before he could be placed in an ambulance which had been hurriedly summoned.

A general alarm was sent out for the murderer by the police of the Liberty Avenue Station, and several detectives were looking for him at an early hour this morning. Lanzella was locked up as a witness. He told the police he had not seen the cutting.

MAN STABBED IN A FIGHT.

George Menier, Accused of the Act, Declared Himself an Anarchist.

George Menier, fifty-four years old, a cigarmaker of 502 East Eighty-first Street, entertained a few visitors in his flat Saturday night, and after several hours of drinking they had a fight at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the course of which Charles Schroeder was seriously stabbed. The wounded man charges Menier with the act, and as Policeman Madden of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station, who heard the uproar, rushed into the room Menier waved his knife in the air and shouted:

"I am an Anarchist. I wish I had killed that fellow. He is a traitor to the cause."

Schroeder had been stabbed once in the head, three times in the left shoulder, and once in the thigh. Dirle Matti, who was in the room, had the middle finger of his left hand almost severed, from having tried to separate the men. Schroeder, who is also a cigarmaker, lives at 115 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Matti at 420 East Eighty-third Street. They were both sent to the Presbyterian Hospital. Schroeder probably owes his life to the fact that the weapon with which the stabbing was done was a short-bladed cigarmaker's knife.

Menier was held, in the Harlem Police Court, in $2,000 bail yesterday to answer for both men's injuries. In court he said nothing about being an Anarchist and declared that he used his knife only in self-defense. None of those interested has yet told how the quarrel started.

BRETT'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mechanic Found Unconscious in the Street Died in Harlem Hospital.

Albert J. Brett, a mechanic, died last night in Harlem Hospital. Brett was found by a policeman early yesterday morning lying unconscious at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lexington Avenue. He was then believed to be intoxicated, and was taken to the station house, but was in no condition to appear in court.

At noon it was found that he was worse and apparently ill, and an ambulance from Harlem Hospital was summoned. He was taken there. The surgeons were unable to say whether Brett was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy or had fallen and received a fractured skull. After his death they learned that he had only lately recovered from an attack of pneumonia. The exact cause of death cannot be determined until an autopsy is made.

Brett was fifty years old. He lived with his daughter at 1,655 Lexington Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12 M.—956 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—691 Columbus Avenue; Henry Keite; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—334 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Frank Garanello; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—21 Rutgers Place; Solomon Friel; damage slight.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Kind You Have Always Bought
Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CIVIL SERVICE VIOLATED

Reform League Sends Warning to National Chairmen.

Special Committee's Letter to Senators Hanna and Jones — Contributions Solicited Here Condemned.

The National Civil Service Reform League has sent letters through a special committee to Senators Hanna and Jones, Chairmen, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, with respect to the solicitation of political assessments or contributions from public employes during the pending campaign. The league also announces through its Secretary that the Federal Civil Service Commission at Washington has already pronounced such solicitations as that recently made on behalf of the Republican State Committee in New York to be a violation of the provisions of the law, punishable as a misdemeanor. The letter to Senator Hanna, practically a duplicate of that sent to Senator Jones, follows:

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee:

Sir: On behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, we ask your aid to prevent the levying of assessments for political purposes upon public servants during the present campaign. The prevalence of this abuse had awakened such general indignation that Congress, in enacting the civil service law, inserted special safeguards against its recurrence in the Federal service. Sections, 11, 12, and 14 of that law are as follows:

"Section 11. No Senator or Representative or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate-elect, or any officer or employe of either of the said houses, and no Executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk, or employe of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation for moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

"Sec. 12. No person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any other officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

"Sec. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever."

These provisions of law testify to the solicitude wherewith it was then sought to protect all those in the service of the United States from the injustice and oppression involved in such assessments, and there is the more reason to note in this connection the terms of Section 11, because, like the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, you are a Senator of the United States, so that any solicitation or even any receipt of contributions from Federal public servants, by either committee, no matter whether "directly" or "indirectly," that is to say, through the agency of any sub-committee or representative, would constitute a plain violation of law. In fact, any officer or employe of the United States asked to give an assessment or contribution for political purposes "directly or indirectly" to a committee, of which a Senator of the United States is Chairman, is solicited to commit a crime.

We cannot question the desire of both Senator Jones and yourself to secure obedience to this law on the part of all who are required to respect and enforce it, but it is, nevertheless, true that in previous campaigns attempts have been repeatedly made to evade its salutary provisions. Indeed, alleged offenses of this nature are even now the subject of official inquiry by the law officers of the Government. It is in no wise our purpose, however, to confine what we now say to assessments on Federal office holders or to acts made unlawful by particular statutes. We believe that, in a free country, the collection of such enforced contributions from public servants of any grade or kind, whether Federal, State, or municipal, who may make them through fear less refusal be followed by injurious consequences to themselves and their families, is a grave scandal. We have no doubt that such is the belief of honorable and patriotic men, whatever their politics or party, throughout the Union, and we request you, as a good citizen, to join with us in a protest against these wrongs.

We ask from you, therefore, a public declaration that you recognize the right of every man, whether in public or private employ, to the wages of his labor without such molestation, and that, so far as may be in your power, you will see that no one suffers because of refusal to comply with any demand for contributions made professedly on behalf of your committee or of the great party which you represent. We remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

H. A. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE,
CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Special Committee.

MR. WAKEMAN SEES DANGER.

The Appraiser Declares that McKinley and Roosevelt Start with a Handicap of 142 Electoral Votes.

Regarding the political situation Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman last evening said:

"I disagree with the optimistic opinions expressed by many Republicans as to the outlook of the Presidential campaign. The Republican Party enters the race with the terrible handicap of imperialistic Democratic disfranchisement. Thirteen of the Southern States have an Electoral vote of 142. By unfair registration and election laws and methods the vote of these thirteen States is practically counted to-day, for it makes no difference how many votes may be cast for McKinley and Roosevelt, these thirteen States will be counted for Mr. Bryan. There are 447 votes in the Electoral College. Thus there are 305 Electoral votes which will be counted according to the honest vote in the respective States. We thus enter the race as follows:

McKinley and Roosevelt—necessary to a choice 224
Bryan and Stevenson (handicap 142)—necessary to get 82

"Over a period of years the Democratic Party of the South has gradually adopted such registration and election laws and methods that a Republican victory is impossible in that section, and since 1896 laws for Democratic control have been added in Missouri, Kentucky, and North Carolina.

"In addition to the imperialistic Democratic disfranchisement handicap, how forgetful we are! In 1892 we had an unexampled period of prosperity. The public debt had reached its lowest point since the war of the rebellion. National, commercial, and individual prosperity prevailed, and yet after the splendid Administration of Mr. Harrison the Republican Party suffered one of the most disastrous defeats in its history.

"In the Spring of 1896 every one was saying that there was no question about the success of President McKinley. All kinds of odds were offered on the streets as to Mr. McKinley's nomination and election, and yet less than 25,000 votes properly distributed throughout the Union would have elected Mr. Bryan to the Presidency.

"At that time Tammany and the New York State Democracy were, to say the least, lukewarm, and yet upon Manhattan Island Mr. Bryan received over 135,000 votes. When I saw that Republican procession going up Fifth Avenue just before the election in 1896 it seemed to me that Mr. Bryan's vote would be insignificant in this city, but it was not.

"We again have the most aggressive free trade member of the Ways and Means Committee which framed the Wilson bill as the candidate of Democracy. We again have William McKinley, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-first Congress and author of the McKinley bill, as the Republican candidate.

"In 1896 Republican Mayors presided over all great cities in New York State. To-day Democratic Mayors preside over most of the great cities of New York State. Tammany and the Hill Democracy, indifferent in 1896, are both in line and active for the Democratic ticket. With the enormous influence of Democratic Mayors and the Democratic machinery in line we must expect a great falling off in our vote in the great cities of New York. There is danger ahead!"

Brooklyn Woman Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Mary L. Moore, thirty-two years old, of Washington Street and Johnson Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly at the Seaside House, Rockaway Beach, yesterday. Mrs. Moore was [illegible] suddenly ill and a physician was [illegible] but before one arrived she was [illegible] heart disease is supposed to have [illegible]

AN ATTACK ON BRYANISM

Charged with a Design to Pack the Supreme Court.

Republicans Issue Warning Headed, "Bryan Against Orderly Government and for Mob Rule."

The following was issued yesterday from Republican National Headquarters:

"The Republican Club of New York City, recognizing the grave danger overhanging the public from the declared purpose of the Democrats to radically alter the complexion of the Supreme Court so as to overturn its long-established conservative policy, and to obtain decisions in harmony with the revolutionary ideas of the Bryanites, has prepared and urged a careful public consideration of the following article."

The article in question is headed "Bryan Against Orderly Government and for Mob Rule." It begins by quoting Mr. Bryan's declarations before the Democratic National Convention of 1896, in which he denounced arbitrary interference by the Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution.

Continuing, the article attacks the Democratic Party as follows:

"The Chicago Convention condemns the Supreme Court for declaring the law levying an income tax unconstitutional. The court does not declare an income tax unconstitutional, but only the method prescribed in that law for raising one.

"If the present Constitutional provision is not wise, the remedy is by amendment of that instrument, not by an assault upon the court; yet the Democratic Convention, referring to the decision, appeals to a power 'which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted.'

"If this means anything it is a threat to pack the court in case of Bryan's election by the addition of Judges pledged to reverse the decision. Such action would be fatal to the independence and fairness of the court. Confidence in courts and their usefulness are based on the idea that the Judges approach a question without preconceived opinions and ready after argument to decide according to the law and facts of the case. Argument before Judges whose minds are ready made up, appointed to render a given decision, would be a farce did it not involve a crime.

"It is not pertinent to argue, as Bryan's supporters sometimes do, that courts properly constituted occasionally become convinced that an earlier decision was erroneous and overrule it. The Supreme Court now consists of nine Judges. The number is not limited by the Constitution, and may be increased by act of Congress. In addition to filling vacancies as they might occur, Mr. Bryan, together with a Bryan Congress, could easily add Judges enough, ten if necessary, to form a majority to do his bidding. The court, so constituted, would have power to reverse any of its decisions, from the origin of the tribunal more than a century ago to this day, many of which lie at the foundation of our republican form of government. Every question touching the interpretation of the Constitution and its amendments might be reopened and disposed of in a way to suit him and his Populistic and Anarchistic allies.

"Thus, for the first time in the history of the country a National convention of any party threatened to pack the Supreme Court and condemned a President for enforcing the laws.

"The danger involved is greater and more insidious than that confronting the Republic in 1861; more insidious, because then the firing on Sumter was an object lesson visible to all, now argument is needed to arouse the people; more dangerous, because then the division of the Union was threatened, but each part would have been governed by law, now the foundations of all orderly government are assailed and Anarchy awaits."

The article concludes with an appeal for the support of McKinley and Roosevelt.

THE ELECTION IN VERMONT.

Little Enthusiasm Shown, Except in the Senatorship — Republicans Expect 28,000 Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 2.—On Tuesday Vermont elects two Congressmen, a full State ticket, and a Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to complete the unexpired portion of the term of Justin S. Morrill.

Probably no canvass in a Presidential year for a generation has been quieter and more devoid of excitement than that of 1900. The National Republican Committee has not sent the usual number of distinguished speakers into the State. Senator Fairbanks, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., have each made two or three speeches, and John Barrett, who is a native of Vermont, has made a systematic tour of the State. One would hardly know that a Presidential campaign was in progress. There is no Republican disaffection. Not a few of the leaders hold conservative views on the question of expansion, but they are loyal supporters of the Administration.

It is probable that the State will give W. W. Stickney, the Republican candidate for Governor, a large majority. A great fight is being made over the United States Senatorship, and this contest overshadows the Presidential canvass. The candidates for the Senatorship are ex-Gov. W. P. Dillingham, Congressman W. W. Grout, Interstate Commerce Commissioner C. A. Prouty, and Judge Jonathan Ross, who holds Senator Morrill's seat in the Senate by appointment of the Governor. The fight is between Dillingham and Grout, with Prouty and Ross as dark horses.

The legislative contests are very keen, and in many towns there are Dillingham, Grout, and Democratic candidates for Representative. The power branch of the Legislature. In not a few towns there are more than three candidates. For example, the little town of Coventry has two Grout candidates, a Dillingham candidate, a Prouty candidate, a Ross candidate, and a Democratic candidate. The inevitable result of this multiplicity of candidates is to bring out an unusually large vote, which will swell the vote of the State ticket.

The legislative contest is further complicated by a sharp fight against the present prohibitory liquor law. Practically every Republican brought to the polls by his interest in the Senatorship or the liquor law will vote for Stickney for Governor. No one expects that the majority of 38,000 polled in 1896 will be equaled. Some of the Democrats who bolted Bryan in 1896 have gone back into the party ranks, but it is doubtful if more than half of them have. Some Republican leaders claim a majority of over 30,000, but this is hardly probable. The majority is likely to be between 28,000 and 29,000.

GLASSWORKERS FOR McKINLEY.

Union Leader Says Both Republicans and Democrats Will Vote for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—William Peck of this city, a prominent leader in the Glass Workers' Union, to-day gave the reason why the thousands of glass workers in the United States intended to vote for Mr. McKinley.

"The question of party doesn't enter into it," said Mr. Peck. "It is purely a matter of self-interest, and the Democrats and Republicans of our union are united on this matter.

"Why are we for McKinley? Because we are convinced that in this direction lies our bread and butter. The glass business is now in a flourishing condition. I belong to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and our business is rushing. The demand from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and China has vastly stimulated the bottle trade. Our wages have been raised 15 per cent. in the past two years, 8 per cent. last and 7 per cent. this year, just restoring the cut that was made under the Democratic Administration in 1893. There are not enough blowers to fill the places, and where formerly there was an apprentice to every fifteen men we now have one to every ten.

"To put the matter in a nutshell. Under the Democratic Administration and the Wilson bill we were docked 15 per cent. in our wages and had employment for only about three months in the year. Under McKinley's Administration and the Dingley tariff our wages have been raised 15 per cent. and we have employment ten months in the year. That is the reason why the glass men are going to vote for McKinley.

"The [illegible] state of affairs in all [illegible] trade. Dur[illegible]

TUG RESCUES SAILING PARTY.

A Catboat Capsizes Off Owl's Head, Throwing Four Into the Water.

The tugboat James A. Garfield, owned by McCaldin Brothers of Manhattan, and under the command of Capt. Patrick Howe, was steaming up the bay from Quarantine shortly before 6 o'clock last evening when her crew saw a catboat sailing some little distance off the point known as Owl's Head. There were two young men and two young women in the little boat, which was making great headway in the stiff breeze. As they watched the little craft, already sailing at a dangerous angle, a sudden gust struck the big sail and she rolled over.

The Garfield put about and in a few minutes was alongside of the capsized craft. Only a little of the bottom was out of the water, and the women were clinging to the keel, while the men were swimming close by helping them to retain their hold on the boat, which seemed to be rapidly sinking.

The four were lifted aboard the tug and their boat was then righted and towed to the wharf of the Crescent Athletic club at Bay Ridge. All were landed there and went to their homes. Those rescued were John Bennett, Terence Keagan, Mary Ficket, and Pearl Swanton. They live in Ovington Avenue, near Third Avenue, which is not far away from the clubhouse.

A MYSTERY IN MEXICO.

Newspaper Wants to Know About the Spanish Warship Fund.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—The popular organ here, La Nacion Espanola, wants to know what has become of the big fund raised here by patriotic Spaniards for the purpose of purchasing a warship for the Spanish Navy.

It calls for an open statement of the committee's accounts and declares that the war contribution account will not be permitted to be liquidated in silence. The newspaper charges that there is a deep mystery about the fund which should be cleared up.

The article has caused excitement in the Spanish colony, which liberally subscribed for the addition to the Spanish Navy during the war with the United States.

This is the sign that guarantees the biscuit in the box on which it appears, to be always fresh, delicious and crisp. When you order Soda Biscuit, Milk Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Saltines, Banquet Wafers, Sultana Fruit, Graham Biscuit, Sea Foam, Oatmeal Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, Handmade Pretzelettes, Vanilla Wafers, tell your grocer you want those contained in the "In-er-seal Patent Package," with the trade mark design on the ends. Used exclusively by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

nis Hayes, was for Bryan last election, but he will vote for McKinley this year. There are 60,000 people connected with the glass business in Indiana alone, and their votes will make that State go for McKinley."

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

To Make His Address This Afternoon and Speak at Saratoga Sept. 5.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Chicago to-day from New York and proceeded at once to the Auditorium Annex. He was met by a committee representing about 150 labor unions, under whose auspices he is to speak at Electric Park to-morrow.

An understanding was reached by which the programme, as far as Gov. Roosevelt is concerned, is to be carried out as announced. The Governor will make the first address in the afternoon, so as to enable him to reach the train for Saratoga, where he is to make a speech on Sept. 5, opening the campaign in New York State.

His Western campaigning tour will then be begun, consuming practically six weeks.

Congressional Nominations.

ILLINOIS.—Sixth District, Thomas Worthington, (Rep.)

MISSISSIPPI.—Sixth District, H. C. Turley, (Rep.)

BADLY CUT IN A FIGHT.

An Italian Says Three Brothers Tried to Rob Him, and He Used His Razor.

Detectives Hollahan and Dixon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were walking along Third Avenue at 11 o'clock last night, when at the corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street two men hurried by them on a run. As they passed the detectives saw blood on the hands of one of the men and gave chase. They turned west on One Hundred and Tenth Street and the detectives boarded a car.

At the corner of Park Avenue the fugitives got on the same car and were placed under arrest.

At the station house they gave their names as Joseph and Michael Bolumbo, of 229 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. They said that their brother Frank had been attacked by a drunken Italian and that they had defended him. Some one had sent for the police, they said, and they were trying to avoid arrest when seen by the detectives.

While the men were telling their story Policeman Ward reached the station house with two Italians, one of whom was suffering from several cuts, while the other appeared to have been badly beaten. The younger of the two turned out to be Frank Bolumbo. He had cuts on the chest, head, face, and arms, which he said had been inflicted with a razor in the hands of the older man who gave his name as Thomas Masritta, a barber, of 316 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

Masritta told the police that the Bolumbos and a crowd of others had attempted to rob him, and when he resisted they attacked him. He admitted that he drew his razor and used it to protect himself. He said that one of the men had hit him on the head with a club.

Masritta and Joseph and Michael Bolumbo were locked up. An ambulance surgeon attended to Frank Bolumbo. It required twenty-eight stitches to sew up his cuts.

THE FORSYTHE WAIST.

Opening Tuesday, Sept. 4.

OUR NEW FLANNEL WAISTS,

$5 and $7.

1,000 Styles to select from. Sizes 32 to 44.

The correct thing for Golf, House, Street, Outing, Steamer, Mountain, Travelling. These goods are simply unapproachable in style and quality.

MADE BY

JOHN FORSYTHE,

The Waist House. (Between 17th & 18th Sts.) 865 Broadway.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled. Write for Samples.

MIDDLE STATES REGATTA.

Last of the Season's Important Races to be Rowed To-day on the Harlem.

The eleventh annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, which will practically close the season for the local oarsmen, will be rowed on the Harlem River to-day, beginning at 9:20 A. M. The races will all be one-mile straightaway, over the old Harlem course between Gates's lumber yard and the Central Bridge. They will be rowed up stream in the morning and down stream in the afternoon. To give more room at the upper end of the course, near the Central Bridge, all the marks have been moved 118 feet down stream. The order of races will be as follows, the positions numbering from the Manhattan shore:

9:20 A. M.—Intermediate Single—First heat: 1, Joseph Behensky, Bohemian B. C.; 2, M. A. Cornell, Union B. C.; 3, Mark Davis, Harlem R. C.

9:40 A. M.—Intermediate Single—Second heat: 1, Henry Hilbert, Jr., Wahnetah B. C., Flushing; 2, A. G. Keene, New York A. C.; 3, Jesse W. Powers, Nassau B. C.

10 A. M.—Junior Pair Oar—1, Pennsylvania Barge Club; 2, Union B. C.; 3, Nonpareil R. C.

10:20 A. M.—Junior Single—First heat: 1, S. Hlavac, Friendship B. C.; 2, Samuel Cramer, Lone Star B. C.; 3, W. H. Yates, Dauntless R. C.; 4, Max Hirsch, Harlem R. C.

10:40 A. M.—Junior Single—Second heat: 1, A. C. McCloskey, Pennsylvania B. C.; 2, John Pardue, Institute B. C.; 3, Frank Vesely, Bohemian B. C.

11 A. M.—Senior Single—First heat: 1, John Rumohr, Harlem R. C.; 2, L. Mason, Passaic B. C.; 3, Charles F. Belger, Sheepshead Bay R. C.

11:20 A. M.—Senior Single—Second heat: 1, William Mehrhoff, Nassau B. C.; 2, C. L. Titus, Young Men's G. C., New Orleans; 3, Hugh Monaghan, Pennsylvania Barge Club.

11:40 A. M.—Junior Quadruple Sculls—1, Harlem R. C.; 2, Varuna B. C.; 3, New York A. C.

1:20 P. M.—Intermediate Double—1, Harlem R. C.; 2, Valencia, B. C., Hoboken; 3, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia; 4, Union B. C.; 5, Bohemian B. C.

1:40 P. M.—Junior Quarter-Mile Dash—1, J. Farrelly, Union B. C.; 2, T. J. Scannell, Harlem R. C.; 3, Samuel Cramer, Lone Star B. C.; 4, A. C. McCloskey, Pennsylvania B. C.

2 P. M.—Intermediate Four-Oared Gig—1, Wyanoke B. C.; 2, Crescent B. C., Philadelphia; 3, New Rochelle R. C.

2:20 P. M.—Junior Double—First heat: 1, Nassau B. C.; 2, New York A. C.; 3, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia; 4, Metropolitan R. C.

2:40 P. M.—Junior Double—Second Heat: 1, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; 2, Harlem R. C.; 3, Nonpareil R. C.

3 P. M.—Junior Eight-Oared Shell. 1, Clifton B. C.; 2, West Philadelphia B. C., Philadelphia; 3, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C.; 4, Metropolitan R. C.; 5, Staten Island B. C.

3:20 P. M.—Intermediate Single—Final heat.

3:40 P. M.—Senior Single—Final heat.

4 P. M.—Junior Single—Final heat.

4:20 P. M.—Senior Four-Oared Shell: 1, Institute B. C., Newark; 2, Union B. C.; 3, Crescent B. C., Philadelphia.

4:40 P. M.—Junior Double—Final heat.

5 P. M.—Junior Four-oared Gig: 1, Clifton B. C.; 2, Atalanta B. C.; 3, Metropolitan B. C.; 4, Crescent B. C., Philadelphia.

5:20 P. M.—Senior Eight-Oared Shell: 1, Dauntless B. C.; 2, Bohemian B. C.

Most of the out-of-town crews who are to compete in the regatta arrived Saturday afternoon, and were settled in their temporary quarters on the river by evening. The junior eight of the Clifton Boat Club is at the Harlem Rowing Club, and at the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house next door are the quadruple scullers of the Varunas of Brooklyn. The Nonpareil Rowing Club is entertaining the junior four sculls, junior double and junior single of the New York Athletic Club, and the intermediate four-oared gig crew of the New Rochelle Rowing Club. At the house of the Dauntless Rowing Club are the junior and senior single, junior and intermediate doubles, and junior pair-oared crews of the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia, and L. Mason, the senior sculler of the Passaic Boat Club of Newark, N. J. The junior eight of the Staten Island Boat Club, the intermediate four-oared gig, and senior four shell crews of the Crescent Boat Club of Philadelphia, the junior double of the Vespers of Philadelphia, and the intermediate double of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken are at the Union Boat Clubhouse. The junior eight of the West Philadelphia Boat Club is at the house of the Lone Star Boat Club, and the senior four of the Institute Boat Club of Newark is expected there to-day. The junior eight of the Potomac Boat Club of Washington was expected to arrive yesterday evening, and to go to the house of the Nassau Boat Club.

Some of the out-of-town crews who arrived Saturday managed to get out on the river that evening, and all were out yesterday, together with the local entries, making a scene of unusual activity upon the river. The boathouse balconies were crowded with interested spectators, who criticised the passing crews and speculated on the probable results of the racing to-day.

It is generally expected that the best race of the day will be in the senior eights between the Dauntless and Bohemian crews. The Bohemians are admittedly stronger, heavier, older, and more experienced than their opponents, but they have been so unlucky during the present season that the younger and lighter Dauntless crew, well trained, enthusiastic, and with the prestige of two notable victories, is considered by the experts to

Wanamaker's

This Store will be closed to-day. Look for important announcements in morning papers to-morrow.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway, Fourth Avenue, 9th and 10th Sts.

FOUL STARTS TURF FEUD

Bitter Rivalry Is Result of Race for Flatbush Stakes.

ALL DUE TO JOCKEY SLOAN

Owners of Tommy Atkins Believe Trickery Won for Ballyhoo Bey—A Match Improbable.

Far from settling the question of superiority between the two most noted two-year-old colts of the season, William C. Whitney's Ballyhoo Bey, winner of the Futurity, and J. R. and F. P. Keene's Tommy Atkins, the race for the Flatbush Stakes on Saturday leaves that matter still open, and the subject of dispute that has more bitterness in it than any similar problem that the year has produced. In addition to the dissatisfaction over the result of the contest, both the horses are crippled temporarily, it is now believed, though the injuries they received in the race may prove really serious, while charges of foul riding and challenges for a match to be run as soon as the horses are fit to race again are flying about, to keep alive the feeling that the last race aroused. It is not at all probable that a match will be made, however, for, in spite of the expressed desire of both Foxhall P. Keene and his trainer, James Rowe, to run Tommy Atkins against Ballyhoo Bey for any sum up to $20,000 a side, The Jockey Club is opposed to matches, and will hardly encourage the rivalry between the millionaire turfmen, now that it has passed the stage of friendly emulation.

In the meantime the jockey, Sloan, who came from England under contract to William C. Whitney, to ride in a single race, the Futurity, will sail to-morrow, returning to England, after having excited a controversy that promises to last through the remainder of the turf year. Sloan was undisturbed concerning the wrangle over the running of the Flatbush Stakes, and when questioned about the charge that he was responsible for the foul, simply denied that he was in any way to blame, alleging that instead of his fouling any one else on Ballyhoo Bey, he himself had been interfered with by Alard Scheck, who had been bumped into by Smile. This statement is disputed by Spencer, who rode Tommy Atkins, and McJoynt, who rode Smile, both alleging that Sloan alone was at fault. Though the Stewards of the meeting, acting for The Jockey Club, officially decided the matter beyond the possibility of its being reopened by the governing body of the turf, the only persons satisfied with the decision are those connected with Ballyhoo Bey.

Mr. Keene, in his anger at what he considered the injustice of the Stewards in rejecting Spencer's claim of foul, expressed himself in vigorous language. His attempt to withdraw Voter from the next race was in accord with his announced determination at the time to race no more at Sheepshead Bay while the Stewards acting at the meeting are serving. These Stewards are H. K. Knapp, James Galway, and F. R. Hitchcock. The Keenes have entries in the races set for to-day, and it remains to be seen if the stable will go to the extreme threatened by the junior member of the firm. Trainer Rowe is even more bitter than Mr. Keene concerning the occurrence on Saturday, but he blamed Sloan chiefly, asserting that the jockey's trickery had deceived the Stewards.

Trainer John E. Madden, who handles Ballyhoo Bey for W. C. Whitney, stoutly champions Sloan, and, though his colt was the winner, is little less bitter about the foul or reckless riding in the race than the Tommy Atkins party. He is very anxious about the cut that Ballyhoo Bey received on his near or left fore leg, thought to have been inflicted by Alard Scheck. It may heal without trouble, but the trainer said after the race that he had just succeeded in getting the horse in the best possible condition, and his disappointment at the prospect of having to retire the horse even temporarily is keen.

TRAINING OF BALLYHOO BEY.

"Never before in my life did I work so hard to fit a horse," said Trainer Madden, "I am not in the business of training horses for other owners, but when Mr. Whitney sent Ballyhoo Bey to me I could not refuse to take him, because my relations with him had been of a kind that left me no alternative. He had just released his former trainer, and had been compelled to scatter his horses in different stables, and as I had no two-year-olds of class enough to be in Ballyhoo Bey's way, I went to work with him to prepare him specially for the Futurity. It was time to Saratoga to do it, and while I was there I lay awake many a night thinking out ways of getting him ready, and I say with all truth that it was a big problem that I had to figure on. There was a colt that must go to the post fit to run the race of his life, and trained to the hour. He must run against seasoned horses, and yet I could not season him, for he was so good then that if I ran him he must win and so lose his allowance as a maiden. There was nothing to do but run him from a 'cold collar,' and I never felt prouder of anything in my life than I did of the colt's condition when I sent him to the post for the Futurity. While I was fitting him lots of times I had him out on his work days only to send him back to the stable because the weather was not just right. When I galloped him I could not send him out alone, for fear that with his speed he would overdo himself, for he runs so easily that he would certainly deceive any exercise boy I could put up, and carry a racing pace, when I only wanted a moderate gallop. I had several fair 'pluge' in my stable, though, and I very nearly killed them off working with Ballyhoo Bey. I knew just about how fast they could run, and by making handicaps of my own, I regulated Ballyhoo Bey's work to my satisfaction. Whenever I galloped the colt I would send out one of my own with him, and tell the boy to go on and make my own colt do all he could, picking out those with speed to suit the occasion. Then I would ride the boy on Ballyhoo Bey to keep on the outside, and hold him just even with his work mate. In that way I knew Ballyhoo Bey would not run fast enough to hurt him, but I wore out my own horses, and pretty near finished Sandpiper and Yeep, making them go a pace that would give Mr. Whitney's colt the work he needed."

SIMMS TO GO ABROAD.

The once-popular and successful negro jockey William Simms has been persuaded by Sloan that there is a chance for him in England, and has determined to try his skill in the saddle in that country again. When Sloan sails for England to-morrow it is Simms's intention to go with him. Simms has ridden in England before, he having been abroad as stable jockey for M. F. Dwyer and Richard Croker, when those Americans made their first venture on the English turf. Simms was then derided for his peculiar seat and style of riding, and the English turfmen refused to give him mounts. He was looked on as a failure, but the present rage for American riders in England will give him a chance, Sloan believes. Simms rode successfully on the New York tracks only last season, but with the other negro jockeys he has been entirely out of the riding this season. His absolute failure to get employment here is the first cause of his intention to try his fortune abroad.

Sloan, when asked about the American riders in England, agreed, in the main, with what has been published about them in English sporting journals. "Tod Sloan is riding extremely well," he said. "Jimmy Reiff is the best boy for his weight that I ever saw. He still can ride at seventy pounds or thereabout, and he is wonderfully strong for his weight. He has a man's head, too, and while he may be at some disadvantage in a hard finish, he holds his own with men who have had years of experience. Lester Reiff has changed his seat somewhat, and now rides far forward, and with a short stirrup. He was always a good rider, but he has improved immensely. He is a great deal like Spencer—nothing can excite him, and his coolness has a great deal to do with his success. With his present seat he cannot use a whip, and he does not try to. When it comes to a finish he will ride out with his hands, and get all there is in a horse. I fail to see where Rigby has improved in his riding, but he has been fairly successful, anyhow. One thing that helps him to win is that he is a rough rider and will take any chance. Martin rides about as he did in America, and has been doing very well. The other Americans over there do not seem to have changed their style any. Most of them compare favorably with the English horsemen, as far as results go, however, and results are what they are after."

Stakes will be run on every day this week, the last of the Sheepshead Bay Autumn meeting. Aside from the holiday programme for this afternoon the most important events of the week are set for Saturday, when the Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, at six furlongs, and the annual Champion Stakes at two and a quarter miles will be run. About all the best of the two-year-olds are in the Great Eastern, while in the Champion, Ethelbert, Jean Beraud, Prince of Melbourne, Mesmerist, Toddy, Brigadier, King Bramble, David Garrick, Kallishandra, and Rockton are among the prominent entries. Stakes for the remaining days are the Flight, seven furlongs, for all ages, and the Russet Handicap, at one mile and a half, to-morrow; the Belles, over the Futurity course, for fillies two years old, and the September, one mile and three furlongs, for three-year-olds, Wednesday; the Golden Rod, six and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, Thursday, and the Oriole, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, and the Mineola Hurdle Handicap, one and a half miles, Friday.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights, last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Colonel Padden, Orderer, Frank Hall, Bluff, Seminole, Yelp, Strategist, Carnelian, Guatama, G. W. W., Henry Clay Rye, School Master, and Competitor, 112 pounds each; Aizara, Margaret Hoffman, Rowdy, Orienta, Kimberly, Alcyone II., and Suzan 109 each. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn: Glink, Advocator, Tolcase, and Golden Boy, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling; seven furlongs on the main track. Pincher, 110 pounds; Trillo, 109; Sharpless, 107; The Provost, 106; Onomastus and Carbuncle, 105 each; Pinu and Reaper, 104 each; Fleuron, Candleblack, and High Jinks, 103 each; Elsie Barnes, Rinaldo, Disturber, Kitchener, and Dollie Werthoff, 100 each; Leedsville and Midwood, 98 each; Shoreham, 96; Prestidigitator, 93; Federalist, 88.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Far Rockaway, 129 pounds; Conroy, 122; Henry Clay Rye, Yemassee, Longshoreman, and Smile 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Kinley Mack, 130 pounds; Ethelbert, 129; Jack Point, 118; Martimas, 111; Vulcain, 110; Charentus, 108; Decanter, 107; Golden, 106; Lady Massey, 105; Advance Guard, 102; Andronicus, 100; First Whip and Kallishandra, 99 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; the full steeplechase course. Charagrace, 158 pounds; The Bachelor, 155; Plato, 146; Mars Chan, 142; George Keene, 137; Old Tank, 133.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Imp, 128 pounds; Intrusive, 117; Maximo Gomez, 114; Decanter, 109; King Bramble, 108; Gonfalon, 103; First Whip, 100; Compensation and Peaceful, 99 each; The Amazon, 98; General Mart Gary, 96; Montanle, 90; Hardly, 88.

Trotting at Guttenberg To-day.

The only trotting races about the metropolis to-day will be held over the old historic Guttenberg course. A feature will be the match race between Pearl J., 2:20¼, and Baylight, 2:33¼, for $100 a side. There will be a special race for a purse of $200 between Mrs. H. D. Gill's pacer Jack, 2:12¼, and Dr. H. D. Gill's Anheuser, 2:24½. The other races are for 2:28 trotters and 2:32 pacers, and 2:25 pacers, to wagon driven by amateurs.

A CYCLE RACER'S FAIRNESS.

John Bedell Plead for His Disqualified Rival, Who Then Beat Him.

John Bedell was loudly cheered at the Guttenberg track yesterday when he dismounted from his wheel after having been beaten by George Scofield of the Kings County Wheelmen in a match race that was decided under extraordinary circumstances.

The conditions were best two out of three mile heats. Scofield won the first heat and Bedell the second. In the third and final heat Bedell had a slight lead on the last turn to the finish when Scofield deliberately fouled him by crowding and forcing Bedell to ride on the grass. The judges were quick to see the act and unhesitatingly disqualified Scofield. This of course gave Bedell the race. But he did not want it on a fluke. Rather than be credited with a hollow victory, Bedell persuaded the judges to rescind their action and allow the heat to be run over again. This time Scofield led throughout, but only by inches, and it was a hair-raising finish between the pair. The sportsmanlike spirit which allowed Scofield to regain a lost victory gained for Bedell a host of friends.

The other races never lacked interest. As a rule, the leaders in each only won by inches. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Emile Wycke, W. G. W., Jersey City; Louis Bay, New York City, second; Anthony Bertucci, New York City, third. Time—1:14 3-5.

Match Race.—George W. Scofield, Kings County Wheelmen, vs. John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I. First heat won by Scofield, time—2:36 2-5; second heat won by Bedell, time—2:39 1-5; third heat won by Scofield, time—2:39 1-5.

Half-Mile, Open.—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark; Mont. Rutter, Newark, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third. Time—1:17 2-5.

Two-Mile Special Lap Race.—Won by George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, 15 points; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., 13 points, second; George Homan, Kings County Wheelmen, 10 points, third. Time—5:20 1-5.

Ten-Mile Handicap.—Won by M. C. Dove, Calumet Cyclers, Brooklyn, (240 yards;) John Bergman, New York City, (400 yards,) second; George E. Homan, Kings County Wheelmen, (160 yards,) third; Charles Schlee, Newark Turn Verein, (80 yards,) fourth. Lap prizes—Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, 44 points, first; Benjamin Hill, Union Hill, N. J., 43 points, second.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Fenn Took Two of the Events in Sensational Finishes.

W. S. Fenn, a diminutive cycle rider, whose short legs work like piston rods, captured two events at the Vailsburg board track yesterday. He started off by winning the half-mile handicap from the 20-yard mark, and later showed his rear wheel to Wahrenberger in a match paced race, winning in two straight heats.

The finish of the two-mile professional handicap was of the "hair-raising" order. Collett of New Haven, who made an enviable reputation as an amateur, led at the finish by a few inches from "Jack" Coburn, who beat his brother William by two feet. The trio had held this position for three hundred yards. Meanwhile the spectators shouted themselves hoarse urging their favorite. The time, 4 minutes and 45 seconds, was considered fast. Summaries:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by H. R. Rosenburg; R. L. Turner, second; F. W. Baldwin, third. Time—0:38 2-5.

Half Mile, Amateur Handicap.—Won by W. S. Fenn, (20 yards;) R. L. Lake, (50 yards,) second; E. Billington, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:01.

Quarter Mile, Professional.—Won by H. B. Freeman; Owen Kimble, second; Frank Kramer, third. Time—0:27.

Two-Mile Professional, Handicap.—Won by G. H. Collett, (90 yards;) Jack Coburn, (210 yards,) second; Will Coburn, (210 yards,) third. Time—4:45.

Mile and a Half Multicycle, Handicap.—Won by Embleton and Babb, tandem, (30 yards;) E. Billington, single, (300 yards,) second; Firth and Keefe, tandem, (70 yards,) third. Time—3:07.

Match Race.—W. S. Fenn defeated W. F. Wahrenberger, paced by tandem. Fenn won two heats, Wahrenbergar won one heat. Best time—2:06 4-5.

Century Bicycle Run in Jersey.

Fine roads, clear skies, and the sun tempered by cooling breezes were delightful elements for the hundred and few more riders who participated in the second annual century run of the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club of America, held yesterday over an official course from Englewood to New Brunswick. As a majority of the riders in line were from Newark, the start was a half hour late. After a bountiful dinner at a popular hotel in New Brunswick, which point was reached on scheduled time, the riders mounted their wheels and started on the return trip. They kept well ahead of the schedule all the way back, and finished long before the sun went down. Each rider declared it to be the most enjoyable run of the season, not even a tire being punctured on any of the numerous wheels.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Fast Brushes Between Trotters and Pacers Greatly Enjoyed.

T. N. B. LED IN SEVERAL TRIALS

Additional Prizes for the Road Drivers' Matinee on Saturday—A Novel Entry for This Meeting.

Although the interest of local light harness drivers centres chiefly in the coming matinée and Grand Circuit meets at the Empire City track the less formal contests on the Speedway are none the less attractive to them. The outpouring on the course yesterday morning was large, even if some of the best horses are in training or are still awaiting cooler weather before seeking the sport that the Speedway grants. Since Dr. Randell came into possession of the fast pacer T. N. B., (2:10¾,) he has become an ardent patron of the Speedway, and he thinks his horse is as fast as any of them. He was in a number of brushes yesterday.

Dr. Randell was on the road early. So was Charles Massoth driving his mare Gretchen, and the two brushed when there was comparatively "little doing" on the course. T. N. B. displayed the more speed and finished ahead. The next brush was full of action, bringing Bernard Zahn with his bay gelding, Oscar, (2:20¾,) and Richard Williams with his black gelding, Curlew, together. A week ago yesterday Curlew beat Oscar by a slight margin, and Mr. Williams, like a good sportsman, gave Mr. Zahn a chance for revenge yesterday. The chance was accepted, and Oscar won, with both horses going strong at the finish.

Two artists of note were among the brushing contingent. One was Homer Davenport, who was behind his bay pacer, Ned, and the other was Charles Dana Gibson, driving Mr. Davenport's trotter, Corillon, (2:16¼.) So far as yesterday is concerned Mr. Gibson has achieved more success at the easel than in landing a fast stepper in front. In his first brush, however, he was second to T. N. B., with Gretchen third and Ned fourth. The pacer Mr. Fullerton, (2:21¼,) who hadn't been on the course for some time, put in an appearance yesterday. Dan Wilbur was behind him. He engaged in a brush with C. B. Abbott's chestnut pacer, Mantara, and reached the end of the half-mile flight ahead of the latter.

OSCAR'S GOOD PERFORMANCE.

The next brush of interest brought three down the course in animated strife—Oscar, Corillon, and Ned. They finished as named. E. J. Curry's honest-going little mare, Boston Belle, was seen in the van in several brisk bouts. She measured her speed once against that of Mantara, and the honors were hers at the finish post. Later she repeated the feat, both the Belle and Mantara moving smartly and furnishing a good finish. The Belle didn't win another brush in which she took part, but she acquitted herself creditably in the company, making Charles Lloyd's black trotter, Malacca, (2:15¾,) step out fast to win. George Huber's Red George was third. Boston Belle and Red George had it out again afterward and Boston Belle won.

Conspicuous in the speed disputes of the morning was B. F. Pierce and his bay trotter, Freeland, (2:17¾.) The big gelding seemed to relish the sport, for he had lots of speed with him and moved with a clean, free stride. Freeland and Mr. Geisman's black mare, Kitty Stone, came down the road in a slashing brush and Kitty Stone reached the finish line first by a small margin. In a brush with three in—Freeland, Capt. McDonald driving the bay pacer Piney, (2:12¼,) and Mantara—Freeland covered ground in the most effective fashion and was the winner. Piney was second, going to a break near the end, but steadying in time to outfinish Mantara. Then Freeland started in a brush with three others—Oscar, Corillon, and T. N. B. Oscar won, with Freeland a good second. Corillon was third, Dr. Randell taking T. N. B. in hand after a break in the straight.

A spirited brush was forthcoming when Ike Fleming, behind Malacca, and Freeland stepped it out together. They were skimming along close together and fast with the honors double as they reached the beginning of the stone wall. Freeland appeared to be in the lead when Malacca broke. Fleming soon straightened Malacca out and made up ground with a rush, although Freeland was in front as they shot past the half-mile post. They went on up the road past the Point of Rocks, still close together. Curlew and Mazour had a good brush. Malzour covered the half-mile without a skip, while Curlew broke halfway down. Curlew was in the lead at the finish. Curlew also broke when he brushed with T. N. B. He lost ground and Dr. Randell slowed up with T. N. B. Both came fast again in the last hundred yards, T. N. B. winning.

H. A. Stout pitted his chestnut pacer, Teddy Look, (2:20¾,) against Mantara the first time he brushed. The two chestnuts gave an entertaining contest, with Mantara first, in a tight finish. Teddy Look did better in a brush with the black mare Maud C., (2:10¼,) driven by Dennis Harrington. Teddy was warmed up by this time, and showed a gait that was even and rapid. Maud C. broke as they neared the finish, and the gelding reached the post in front. L. J. Kahn, with George Wilson, (2:17¼,) was the winner of a brush with Ned, and Gretchen came down ahead of Piney and Charles Kendall, with McIvor. Then Gretchen beat Ned, the latter making a strong bid for first place as they approached the finish line.

The prize list for the road drivers' matinée on Saturday has received two additions. A. B. Gwathmey has offered a cup for the 2:40 pace, and a set of Moseman harness will be a prize in the 2:15 trot. For the first time in the history of trotting a horse with a short tail, known as a carriage horse, will be seen in competition with the trotting-bred horses. This will be at the Empire City track on Saturday afternoon when Colonel Moreland, formerly owned by the late Charles F. Bates and now the property of John F. Ulrich, will be in the 2:22 class. This trotter was a stallion up to within a couple of years ago, being by Louis Napoleon, dam Miss Moreland, and gained a mark of 2:29½ before Bates turned him into a carriage or coach horse.

Official Turf Guide.

No. 10 of Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, containing a record of all races run up to Sept. 1, has been issued. It contains the usual complete record of races run, table of jockeys' mounts for the year, track records, and much other information that followers of thoroughbred racing desire to have in compact form.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

On account of the Western teams of the National Baseball League being in the East yesterday, no championship games were scheduled. A number of minor league games were played.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	62	39	.614	Chicago	62	53	.495
Pittsburg	57	48	.543	Cincinnati	49	55	.471
Philadelphia	52	51	.505	St. Louis	48	55	.466
Boston	52	51	.505	New York	41	61	.402

WEST N. Y., 11; CUBAN X GIANTS, 6.

The West New York Field Club baseball team beat the Cuban X Giants at Weehawken yesterday, by the following score:

										R.	H.	E.
W. N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	5—11	17	4
Cuban X G.	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0—6	7	7

Batteries—Bertram and O'Neill; Nelson and Williams.

American League Games.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 9; Minneapolis, 8.
At Chicago—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Albany—Troy, 5; Albany, 4.
At Utica—Rome, 1; Utica, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 8; Worcester, 2.
At Montreal—Montreal, 7; Rochester, 6.

Brooklyn Y. C. Fixtures.

Aside from its Fall regatta and water carnival to-day, the Brooklyn Yacht Club has arranged two more squadron runs for this month. The fleet will hoist sail next Saturday and run down to Keyport on the Jersey coast, returning by Sunday night following. The second run takes place on Sept. 15 to Morsenose Harbor. This run will be made all the more interesting with port-to-port races, for which the owners of the successful boats will receive prizes.

LARCHMONT FALL REGATTA.

British-Built Cutters Astrild and Isolde Will Meet Again in To-day's Races.

Forty-nine racers have been entered for the Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which will be sailed to-day on Long Island Sound, from a starting line off Larchmont Harbor. Events have been provided for all classes of yachts, but the schooner entries have been very light, and none of the Herreshoff seventies will appear. Chief in interest, accordingly, will be the match between the two British-built cutters Astrild and Isolde. The thirty-footers Alerion and Oiseau and the raceabouts will also doubtless furnish their usual hard-fought contests. The races will be started at 11:30 o'clock this morning. These are the entries:

Schooners.—Class B, not over 95 feet and over 85 feet racing length—Atlantic, Wilson Marshall.

Schooners.—Class D, not over 75 feet and over 65 feet racing length—Katrina, James B. Ford.

Schooners.—Class F, not over 65 feet racing length—Wayward, Charles Smithers; Uncas, C. P. Buchanan.

Sloops.—Class I, not over 70 feet and over 60 feet racing length—Isolde, F. M. Hoyt; Astrild, H. W. and A. G. Hanan.

Sloops.—Class K, not over 51 feet and over 43 feet racing length, racing trim—Altair, Cord Meyer; Hussar II., James Baird.

Sloops.—Class K, cruising trim—Lotawana, T. O'Conor Sloane.

Sloops and Yawls.—Class L, not over 43 feet and over 36 feet racing length—Hebe, J. Rogers Maxwell; Katonah, D. Williams; Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde.

Sloops.—Class M, not over 36 feet and over 30 feet racing length—Countess, Oswald Sanderson; O'Shima San, H. I. Pratt; Cherokee.

Yawls.—Class M—Escape, George Matthews; Audax, H. W. Eaton; Flora, H. H. Landon.

Sloops.—Class N, not over 30 feet and over 25 feet racing length—Oiseau, J. Rogers Maxwell; Alerion, A. H. Alker; Ottalie, O. E. Lohrke.

Sloops.—Class P, not over 25 feet and over 21 feet racing length—Rochelle, Edward Kelly; Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens.

Raceabouts.—Spindrift, Pirie Brothers; Scamp, Johnston De Forest; Raider, H. M. Crane.

Sloops.—Class Q, not over 21 feet and over 18 feet racing length—Rod, D. Iselin.

Sloops.—Class R, not over 18 feet racing length—Scat, W. Hoey, Jr.; Sandpiper, Raymond Belmont; Kingfisher, August Belmont, Jr.; Flim Flam, Arthur D. Prince; Nike, Guy Forbes.

One-Design Dories.—John Dory, Guy Standing; Rudder, Harold Stevenson; Dud, G. A. Corry; Prize, H. Van Rensselaer.

Catboats.—Class T, not over 25 feet and over 20 feet racing length.—Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby; Kenwood, A. B. Cornell.

Catboats.—Class V, not over 20 feet racing length—Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.; Spindrift.

Catboats.—Class W, not over 15 feet racing length—Bouncer II., A. D. Tappan; Wee Win, H. B. Towle; Coot.

Hampden One-Design Class.—Mibabe, Billiboy, Indian, Blackbird, Zena, and Bluebird.

MANY YACHTS DISABLED.

Strong Wind Made Dangerous Racing in Canarsie Yacht Club Regatta.

It took much skill on the part of the amateur sailors to keep their boats on keel in the open regatta of the Canarsie Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday over a ten-mile course on Jamaica Bay. A stiff southwest wind blew inshore from start to finish, and brought misfortune to many of the racing craft.

Of the seven starters in Class B, for open catboats over 20 feet, only three finished. The Lillie S. won from the Jennie by nearly three minutes, while the Caddie was third by a close margin. The Arrow, flagship of the club, and considered the fastest boat of her size on the bay, had been rigged with a single reef, but nothing short of a double reef could keep her up before such a strong wind, and her crew had to abandon the race shortly after the start. The Tam o'Shanter carried away her mast when only a short distance over the course, and the Siren also withdrew, from fear of being capsized. Pauline B. was the fourth boat to suffer in this race, her partner plank being carried away near the outer mark.

The Ideal won handily in Class C, for open catboats under 20 feet, beating the Lochanavos, her nearest rival, by nearly fourteen minutes. The quintet of boats that started in this class were a bit more fortunate than the Class B craft, as the Anna A. was the only one to meet with a mishap. Half way to the outer mark she carried away her gaff.

In a match race between the Bill Nye and Viola, open seventeen-foot catboats, the former won by seven minutes and a half. They sailed in remarkably fast time over a short course of eight miles to the can buoy at Barren Island. All the surviving racers were double reefed and close hauled on the run from the outer marks, and came home with free sheets.

Handsome prizes were given to first and second in each class, while in Class B the winner received also a special prize of a silver cup valued at $25, which was presented to the club by Walter F. Blaisdell. The Regatta Committee included W. W. Tamyln, T. M. Mannion, and Alfred Holsten. Summary:

CLASS A—CABIN CATBOATS.

Boat and Owner.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Irene, G. Winter	2:02:42	2:02:42
Hattie E., C. Fitzmaurice	2:10:42	2:10:42
Madeline, Dr. Bradner	Did not finish.	

CLASS B—OPEN CATBOATS OVER 20 FEET.

Lillie S., W. Sheer	1:54:18	1:52:23
Jennie, W. Gallagher	1:55:20	1:55:20
Caddie, E. Karr	2:02:06	1:57:16
Arrow, C. Nielson	Did not finish.	
Siren, F. McGlehan	Did not finish.	
Tam o'Shanter, F. Sparr	Disabled.	
Pauline B., J. Ryan	Disabled.	

CLASS C—OPEN CATBOATS UNDER 20 FEET.

Ideal, W. Sampson	2:05:35	2:05:35
Lochanavos, W. Sabien	2:20:51	2:19:29
Alert, W. Meyer	2:23:54	2:22:10
Sweetheart, H. Wallace	2:24:32	2:23:15
Anna A., G. Gardner	Disabled.	

MATCH RACE—OPEN CATBOATS 17 FEET.

Bill Nye, D. Brinsley, Jr.	1:31:00	1:31:00
Viola, H. Plough	1:38:30	1:38:30

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 2.—August Belmont's seventy-footer Mineola arrived from the eastward and was hauled out at the Hawkins yard to be smoothed and otherwise prepared for the coming events on the 13th.

James L. Breese's twin-screw steam hunting and cruising yacht Decoy has had the final touches to the many alterations completed, and will be in position to launch at the Woods yard in the course of a few days.

Alfred Peats's thirty-footer Enpronsi, after having her bottom smoothed for better work, and Henry B. Redmond's keel sloop Syce, after having a number of timbers repaired, have both been launched from the marine railway at the same yard.

Clark Miller's clipper naphtha yacht has been hauled out on the railway at the Jacob yard to have the leak in the stuffing box of the shaft attended to.

Mr. Pope's steam yacht Columbia has been slid from the railway at the Jacob yard to a permanent berth for the Winter.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club, arrived from the eastward and dropped anchor in the harbor.

LOCAL CRICKET RECORDS.

Paterson's Team Leads the New York Cricket Association Clubs.

Following the lead of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, which closed its championship series a week ago, the New York Cricket Association, the junior organization of the cricketers of this vicinity, played its last game on Saturday, and Paterson may be now officially declared champion of 1900.

The series of games proved unusually interesting and well contested, and drew forth a considerable amount of enthusiasm on the part of the followers and admirers of the different clubs. The race between Brooklyn and Kings County for second place was well fought out. Brooklyn possessed the stronger team on paper, but to prove they were entitled to their position the Kings County men twice succeeded in defeating their rivals. The following are the records:

SUMMARY OF CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn	Per Cent.
Paterson Team A	12	9	1	2	.900
Kings County	12	7	4	1	.630
Brooklyn	12	6	4	2	.600
Paterson Team B	12	5	4	3	.555
Nelson Lodge	12	4	6	2	.400
Kearny	12	3	*4	1	.272
Manhattan II.	12	2	9	1	.181

*Kearny forfeited two games to Manhattan II. and one each to Brooklyn and Paterson Team B.

Of the 120 men who took part in the championship matches only twenty-five finished the season with double-figure averages. F. G. Warburton of the Paterson Club easily surpassed all competitors at the bat, and won the prize in this department of the game. A. H. Durrant of Brooklyn also batted well, and after Warburton the same two clubs had other batsmen in their teams who made a good record. This was done by W. Clarkson, who exhibited great consistency throughout the season.

The bowling figures are led by W. Bunce of Paterson, but he has not qualified for the prize by delivering a sufficient number of balls. A. Rice of Kearny is virtually first, but his club has withdrawn from the association.

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inn'gs.	Runs.	Average.
F. G. Warburton, Paterson A	12	2	74	307	30.70
A. H. Durrant, Brooklyn	5	1	*41	104	26.00
S. Livingston, Kearny	2	1	*26	26	26.00
W. Clarkson, Paterson A	11	2	*92	220	24.44
I. Sutton, Paterson A	7	4	*18	72	24.00
E. Smith, Brooklyn	5	1	*33	86	22.00
N. Graham, Paterson A	9	1	75	157	19.62
W. Bunce, Paterson A	9	1	36	145	18.12
R. W. Powell, Nelson Lodge	9	2	65	115	16.42
C. W. McCully, Manhattan	2	1	*9	15	15.00
M. McHale, Kearny	7	0	41	102	14.71
A. Brown, Brooklyn	4	0	48	56	14.00
C. T. Toddings, Kings County	11	1	40	134	13.40
W. Kellond, Nelson Lodge	5	0	22	67	13.40
E. A. Skyne, Nelson Lodge	8	0	43	106	13.25
T. J. P. Kelly, Manhattan	9	2	34	91	13.00
C. T. Hole, Kings County	11	2	*30	115	12.77
J. Pedlow, Brooklyn	9	1	35	96	12.26
J. Ridings, Paterson A	5	3	*10	24	12.00
L. Brierley, Kearny	7	2	16	60	12.00
H. O. Wilkinson, Paterson A	10	1	25	90	10.00
Rev. C. Twinge, Paterson A	2	0	15	21	10.50
F. Ashton, Paterson B	11	1	17	103	10.30
A. Brown, Paterson B	11	0	35	134	10.00
J. Rigby, Paterson B	4	0	25	40	10.00

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
W. Bunce, Paterson A	142	5	38	8	4.87
W. W. King, Manhattan	8	0	5	1	5.00
F. P. Rogers, Nelson Lodge	60	1	27	5	5.40
A. Rice, Kearny	247	6	111	20	5.55
W. Dodds, Paterson A	620	26	301	36	5.52
C. Rice, Kearny	66	1	35	6	5.83
A. Nugent, Kings County	146	7	60	10	6.00
S. Livingston, Kearny	72	2	24	4	6.00
W. Clarkson, Paterson A	711	24	242	38	6.36
T. M. Harris, Nelson Lodge	429	20	161	25	6.44
M. McHale, Kearny	251	6	117	18	6.50
F. E. Fisher, Kings County	125	7	53	8	6.62
F. Ashton, Paterson B	61	3	27	4	6.75
W. S. Patmore, Brooklyn	485	18	196	28	7.00
J. Pedlow, Brooklyn	561	18	249	35	7.10
C. F. Hunter, Paterson A	145	2	71	10	7.10
J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County	583	20	243	32	7.59
A. G. Rainbow, Paterson B	334	7	133	17	7.82
E. A. Skyne, Nelson Lodge	481	13	220	28	7.85
E. J. Atwood, Manhattan	122	5	63	8	7.87
A. Brown, Paterson B	342	18	168	20	8.40
C. A. McCully, Manhattan	66	2	27	3	9.00
M. Morgan, Paterson B	237	3	125	13	9.61
F. A. Cox, Manhattan	565	8	301	31	9.70
J. Stanton, Kings County	270	7	148	15	9.86
G. W. Barnes, Kings County	498	11	257	26	9.88
P. S. Scanlon, Brooklyn	110	1	63	6	10.50
D. Boxill, Brooklyn	120	5	80	7	11.42
F. Elliott, Manhattan	196	7	75	6	12.50
L. Brierly, Kearny	117	0	64	5	12.80
R. W. Powell, Nelson Lodge	508	9	243	18	13.50

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LIVELY WEEK FOR GOLF

Activity Will Be the Feature on Local Links To-day.

ECHOES FROM SHINNECOCK

Morristown Women Will Meet the Home Club Team — Miss Griscom's Successful Championship Career.

Labor Day will be characterized, as it has been for the past three years or more, by a grand outpouring of golfers upon all local links, and scarcely a club of any pretensions in the metropolitan district has failed to arrange some competitive feature for its members. This day will really mark the return of golfing activity to the New York territory. And still further indications will be seen next Saturday, when the homecoming during the middle of the week of many prominent players who have been keeping the game interesting at various Summer resorts, will give the old-time snap to the local club tournaments. The Staten Island clubs have not omitted to offer events for the fair competitors to-day, and many other clubs have been mindful of their golfing ability. The programme for to-day is a long one, and other interesting events are scheduled for the week.

MONDAY, SEPT. 3.

Morris County—The Band Cup, two match play rounds.
Deal—Club handicap.
Shinnecock—Club handicap and women's team match between Morris County and Shinnecock.
St. Andrew's—Labor Day handicap, 36 holes.
Richmond County—Men's handicap, Classes A and B, and mixed foursomes.
Harbor Hill—Mixed foursome, and driving, putting, and approaching competitions.
Wee Burn—President's Cup, first and semi-final rounds and thirty-six-hole handicap.
Apawamis—President's Cup, qualifying round and first match play round.
Yountakah—Qualifying round for Vice President's Cup.
Hillside—Golf Committee Cup contest.
Colonia—Club championship, two rounds.
New Brunswick—Club championship, 36 holes.
North Jersey—Mixed foursome and men's handicap.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Oakland—Club handicap for the M. M. Graham Cup.
Flushing—Bogy match play.
Ardsley—Club handicap and men's foursomes.
Mahopac—Club championship for President's Cup.
Seabright—Members' handicap.
Baltusrol—Members' club handicap.
Marine and Field—Ball sweepstakes.
Montclair—Competition for September Cup.
Knickerbocker Field—Match play for September Cup, Classes A and B.
Dyker Meadow—Golf ball, sweepstakes.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 4.

Shinnecock—Women's team match with Nassau.
Englewood—Women's team match with Seabright.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5.

Mahopac—Women's handicap for cup given by Mrs. C. H. Knitzen.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Deal—Final round for women's championship.
Seabright—Women's team match with Montclair.
Bayswater—Women's September Cup competition.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Seabright—Vardon exhibition.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

St. Andrew's—Golf ball sweepstakes.
Seabright—Vardon exhibition.
Harbor Hill—Team match with Westchester Golf Club.
Wee Burn—Final round for President's Cup and team match with Nassau.
Yountakah—Vice President's Cup, first match play round, and team match with North Jersey.
Hillside—Women's competition for Van Herwerden Cup.
Colonia—Final for club championship.
New Brunswick—Club foursomes.
North Jersey—Kickers' handicap.
Bayswater—Men's handicap.
Newark—Team match with East Orange.
Englewood—Team match with Oakland.
Oakland—Golf ball sweepstakes.
Flushing—Sixth competition for Governor's Cup.
Mahopac—Team match with Bedford.
Richmond County—Qualifying round for Staten Island championship.
Ardsley—Club handicap, Classes A and B.

From Southampton late Saturday afternoon, after the final championship round, there was a general exodus of players and spectators. Several of the former, however, will be seen on the Shinnecock links to-day, most conspicuous being the women's team from the Morris County Golf Club, which is scheduled to meet the Shinnecock women in a team match for the metropolitan championship. This will be the first of the Fall series of games for that honor. Three more events of that character will be played during the week, Nassau meeting Shinnecock at the latter club to-morrow, while on the same day the Seabright and Englewood women will play at Seabright, and on Thursday Montclair will go to Seabright.

Echoes of the great championship meeting just ended will continue to reverberate throughout the golf world for many days to come. Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, with their champion daughter, left for their Philadelphia suburban home at Haverford immediately after the final round. Mrs. Griscom's devotion to her daughter's golfing interest was one of the features of the tournament. With untiring enthusiasm did Mrs. Griscom follow her daughter in every match she played, and when the result was in doubt it was plain to see that the mother felt the mental strain far more than the youthful competitor.

It may not be generally known that Miss Griscom did not think seriously of entering the event until a month before the time set for the contest. She went abroad in June, and returned earlier than originally intended on purpose to play at Shinnecock. About ten days before the event Miss Griscom, with her mother and brother, Rodman E. Griscom, arrived in Southampton, taking a cottage for a month. Four or five days' practice was all the golfing that Miss Griscom had for over two months, for she played none while away. It was a year ago that she spent some time on the North Berwick links in Scotland, taking lessons from the crack professional, Ben Sayres. The new champion understands the game so well that she does not need long preparation for a golf match, but she was fearful lest the physical strain would tell upon her before the end of the week. On the contrary, she was probably steadier in her final round than at any other time.

The period of rest assuredly did her good. George Strath, who acted as Miss Hecker's professional coach during the week, admitted that the girl from Wee Burn had been playing too much. The metropolitan champion failed to fulfill the expectations formed of her when she won the local honor at Morristown two months ago.

Miss Griscom is the only woman in the United States who shares with Miss Beatrix Hoyt the unsullied honor of getting a place in the eligible championship class for the five years that the Cox Trophy has been played for. In 1897 and 1898 she was a semi-finalist.

In 1896, at Morristown, Miss Cora Oliver, of Albany, beat her in the first match play round, and last year at Philadelphia, Miss Elsie F. Cassatt beat her at the start by 3 up and 2 to play. The latter is now in Europe, but will return in time to defend her title to the championship of Philadelphia, and she will surely meet Miss Griscom in that event.

Not only does the young element among the fair sex seem disposed to capture the leading golf honors this year, but the same is true to a large extent among the sterner set of players. Charles Hitchcock, Jr., a Yale sophomore, and champion of his university, has just defeated his Harvard opponent, C. T. Richardson, for the Newport Cup, and a week before that Hitchcock won the Point Judith Cup for the second year.

Outside of the local field, there will be two important Summer resort tournaments this week. The Ekwanok Club event will begin to-day at Manchester, Vt., and a number of prominent golfers have entered for the chief trophy, including Walter J. Travis, H. M. Harriman, H. Roy Sweeny, Dr. Clark Burnham, W. H. Davis, Charles B. MasDonald and John Brooks.

The annual tournament at Ampersand will continue through Wednesday.

Harry Vardon will return to the New York territory this week to play a series of exhibition games at Seabright on Friday and Saturday.

Y. M. C. A. Rifle Shots.

The first rifle competition ever held among Young Men's Christian Association members has just been concluded at the Hudson City Branch clubhouse on Jersey City Heights. The shooting took place in the open air, and the target was in full view of the spectators seated about on the spacious and well-kept lawns in the rear of the house. There were upward of a hundred contestants from the various Young Men's Christian Association branches about the metropolis. D. Astheimer won first prize, a hand-painted banquet lamp; the second and third prizes were won by William Rieg and George Spallmeyer respectively. There were over a score of other prize winners.

TO-DAY'S LIST OF SPORTS

Nearly Everything in the Way of Outdoor Pastimes.

MANY FIXTURES SCHEDULED

Racing, Baseball, Yachting, Rowing, Cycling, Athletics, and Other Contests Arranged.

The holiday potpourri of sports arranged for to-day is fully up to the Labor Day standard, and Labor Day is one of the most prolific days of the year in sports. If anything this year's Labor Day medley of competition and pastime exceeds any previous one. A glance at the long list of fixtures shows scarcely anything missing in the line of healthful and entertaining outdoor contests. Given the programme the next thing needed to make the day red-letter period in the realm of sport is suitable weather. Following is a list of the different events for the day:

HORSE RACING.

Coney Island Jockey Club running races, Sheepshead Bay.
Grand Circuit harness races, Hartford.
Trotting and pacing races, Guttenberg.

BASEBALL.

New York vs. Cincinnati at Polo Grounds, 1:45 and 4 P. M.
Brooklyn vs. Chicago, Washington Park, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Pittsburg vs. Boston, in Boston. Two games.
Philadelphia vs. St. Louis in Philadelphia. Two games.
Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Orange at Orange, 10:30 A. M.

CYCLING.

Road race of Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island, Coney Island cycle path.
National circuit races at Vailsburg, N. J.
Race meets at Newburg, Red Bank, Trenton, Paterson, and Morristown, N. J., and Flushing, Newtown, Lynbrook, and Jamaica, L. I.

ATHLETICS.

Knickerbocker A. C. games, Bergen Point, N. J.
New York Caledonian Club's annual games, Washington Park, Maspeth, L. I.
Brooklyn A. C. games, Maspeth, L. I.
Irish-American A. A. games, Celtic Park, L. I.
United Trades of Hudson County games, Baldwin Park, Jersey City Heights.
United Pythian Lodges of Hudson County games, Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J.
St. John's Guild A. A. games, Far Rockaway, L. I.

YACHTING.

Larchmont Y. C. fall regatta, Long Island Sound.
Atlantic Y. C., small classes, Seagate, New York Bay.
Canarsie Y. C., women's race, Sands Point, Jamaica Bay.
Brooklyn, Y. C., entertainment, Bensonhurst, L. I.
Essex Y. C., open regatta, Newark Bay, off Bayonne, N. J.
Jamaica Bay Y. C. regatta, Holland Station, Jamaica Bay.
Penataquit Corinthian Y. C., Fall race, Bayshore, Great South Bay.
American Model Yacht Club races, New York Bay.
Hudson County Yacht Club cruise, Hudson River.

ROWING.

Middle States Association's annual regatta, Harlem River.

GOLF.

(Events in another column.)

TENNIS.

Sleepy Hollow Club tournament.
Crescent Athletic Club championship finals at Bay Ridge, L. I.
Kings County Tennis Club Fall handicap at Brooklyn.
Annual open championship tournament, Long Meadow, Prospect Park.

SWIMMING.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club races at Bergen Point, N. J.
Races at Avon Beach, L. I.

SHOOTING.

National Rifle Association's annual tournament at Sea Girt, N. J.
Englewood handicap, five birds, at Long Branch, N. J.
Forester Gun Club open tournament at Newark, N. J.
New Utrecht Gun Club tournament at Interstate Park, L. I.

CANOEING.

Palisade Canoe Club annual regatta, Newark Bay.
Brooklyn Canoe Club annual cruise, Kill Van Kull and Long Island Sound.

HORSE SHOW.

Rockaway Hunt Club, Cedarhurst, L. I.; also gymkhana races.

BOWLING ON GREEN.

Women's tournament at Communipaw, N. J.
Open handicap tournament at Kearny, N. J.

CRICKET.

Philadelphia vs. Livingston F. C., Staten Island.
Paterson vs. Manhattans at Prospect Park.
Brooklyn vs. Montclair A. C., Prospect Park.
Kings County vs. Nelson Lodge, Prospect Park.
Knickerbocker A. C. vs. Linden C. C. at Camden, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE RACES.

Events Arranged for These Vehicles in Connection with Tri-State Fair.

Probably the most elaborate automobile programme yet arranged in this country is to be held in connection with the Tri-State Fair at Guttenberg on Sept. 18. Ten events are down for decision, according to the entry blanks which P. T. Powers, the general manager of the affair, has sent out. The races are to be under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. The mile track at Guttenberg is seventy feet wide, and if necessary will be banked at the turns. The list of events with the prizes follows:

Parade, in which all vehicles entered or exhibit and competition will take place. Distance, one circuit or more of half-mile or mile track. Silver cup to vehicle making the finest appearance. A special prize to the best decorated vehicle in parade.

Two-wheel vehicles, bicycles, tandems, &c. Distance, five miles. Four must start. Purse, $175, cash or plate. Divided $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third.

Three-wheel vehicles, tricycles, &c. No assistance from pedals except in starting. Distance, five miles. Four must start. Purse, $175, cash or plate. Divided $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third.

Electric vehicles, four wheels, to carry two. Distance, ten miles. Purse, $175, cash or plate. Divided $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third. Four must start.

Gasoline vehicles over 1,000 pounds in weight, four wheels, to carry two. Distance, ten miles. Purse, $175, cash or plate. Divided $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third. Four must start.

Gasoline vehicles less than 1,000 pounds in weight, four wheels, must carry two passengers. Distance, ten miles. Purse, $175, cash or plate. Divided $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third.

Steam vehicles, four wheels, to carry two passengers. Distance, ten miles. Purse, $175, cash or plate. Divided $100 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third. Four must start.

Ten-mile open championship. Open only to first and second prize winners in Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7. Prize, $150, cash or plate.

Brake and manipulation test. Open to all vehicles, to determine brake efficiency. Competitors to have a rolling start and stop at given signal. First prize, solid gold die medal, valued at $50.

Obstacle race. Open to all vehicles, except bicycles and tandems and without pedal assistance, to determine manageability and tractability of vehicle. Each contestant shall endeavor to pass between the obstacles without displacing any, and the competitor who accomplishes this in the quickest time shall be declared the winner. Distance, 100 yards. To be arranged for by officials of meet, according to their judgment and selection. First prize, gold medal, valued at $50.

Crescent Rowing Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Crescent Rowing Club which was held on the Harlem River Saturday afternoon was productive of much sport for the members of the club and their friends, particularly in the tub race and goose chase. Some of the finishes were very close, the novice gig race being won by about a foot. The course was one mile straightaway from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to a finish in front of the clubhouse. The summaries:

Single Gigs, Novices.—Won by S. Vette; J. Brennan, second.
Single Gigs.—Won by C. Marshlain; E. Lieman, second.
Double Gigs.—Won by H. Rotchford, bow; W. Rotchford, stroke. J. Kazemier, bow; C. Marshleim, stroke, second.
Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by E. Leiman, bow; J. Allen, 2; T. Schiavoni, 3; J. Brennan, 4; T. Daly, 5; J. Kazemier, 6; H. Rotchford, 7; H. Mehrhoff, stroke; J. Degnan, coxswain. J. J. McKeon, bow; H. Young, 2; F. Bartelmetz, 3; T. Regan, 4; G. Vette, 5; J. Gelston, 6; W. Rotchford, 7; P. Toombs, stroke; W. McKeon, coxswain, second.
Eight-Oared Barges.—Won by J. Degnan, bow; T. Daly, 2; J. Gelston, 3; F. Bartelmetz, 4; P. Toombs, 5; H. Mehrhoff, 6; J. Kazemier, 7; H. Rotchford, stroke; W. Rotchford, coxswain. J. Brennan, bow; W. Vette, 2; E. Leiman, 3; J. Allen, 4; T. Regan, 5; F. B. Davies, 6; C. Marshleim, stroke; I. D. Cohn, coxswain, second.
Swimming Race, 100 Yards.—Won by W. McKeon; P. Toombs, second.
Glove Contest.—Won by E. C. Leiman.
Tub Race.—Won by E. V. Sandwell.

MARKSMEN AT SEA GIRT.

Shooting on the Ranges Was Suspended for the Day—Religious Exercises.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 2.—After two days' firing on the ranges of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, the military and lay marksmen enjoyed a rest to-day. The shooting will be resumed at the different ranges to-morrow morning, and it is expected that during the week there will be some high-class shooting done in the several contests which are to be decided.

The ranks of the shooters were considerably augmented to-day by the arrival of regulars and State militiamen who are entered in the inter-State matches on the programme.

It is now certain that there will be no international contest for the Palma or Centennial Trophy, as the Canadians will not send a team this year. Among the arrivals to-day were Lieut. Sumner Paine, Battery A, First Regiment Heavy Artillery; Capt. W. E. Lombard of Battery B, Sergt. Cole, Corps. Smith, Thresher, and Goddard; Private "Tom" Anderton, and Sergt. Major W. D. Huddleston, all of Boston, Mass. Sergt. Hale of Light Battery A, with other men, is expected to-morrow, and the New Englanders will take part in the regimental and company team contests and probably will make up a State team for Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania is well represented, and the Philadelphians are in high feather over the victory of William Devaux Foulke in the shoot for the Wimbledon Cup yesterday. His work on the 1,000-yard range was very fine, and all the more creditable from the fact that he has had no practice at such a long range. In last year's shoot Foulke was a contestant, but he could not find the targets in his first five shots. Yesterday he was the last to enter for the contest, and he started off with clean centre shots. Out of the first twenty shots he made seventeen bull's-eyes, with a score of 97 out of a possible 100. He was shooting in such good form that it was thought he would excel the record of 145 out of a possible 150, made by Lieut. W. M. Farrow of Washington, D. C., when he won the cup twenty years ago. Foulke fell away in the last ten shots, and finished first, with a total of 140, which equalled the winning score of last year, made by Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Georgia. Foulke shot a Sharp rifle, with semi-smokeless powder, and, while he was coached by Nathan Spring of Philadelphia, he did all the cleaning and loading of the gun himself.

Dr. W. G. Hudson, who finished second, shot very well early in the match. He will meet the winner again through the week, and the work of both men will be watched with keen interest.

The regimental inter-State match will begin at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Schuetzen team match, for teams of five men, at the German ring target, will also take place to-morrow. The Zettler Rifle Association of New York has entered two teams and the Philadelphia Rifle Association, the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Association, and the Independent Schuetzen Association of Hoboken one team each. Among the best-known Schuetzen marksmen who have come to the camp are Charles Zettler, Fred Ross, Tom Keller, Mike Doorler, George Parkiss, William Hayes, L. P. Ittal of Allegheny City, George Plaisted, and George Joiner.

Gus Zimmerman, who returned from Europe yesterday, will be here to-morrow, and many other experts have sent entries for the Schuetzen contests, which are a feature of the programme, as there are very generous money prizes offered in the several events.

The Manhattan Revolver and Rifle Association is represented by J. A. Silliman, L. R. Percy, J. A. Dietz, Jr., and C. A. Hinsleright, and the entries for the revolver and pistol contests give promise of some interesting shooting on the short ranges.

Divine service took place at 11 o'clock this morning on the porch of the Governor's Cottage, the officiating clergyman being Capt. J. Madison Hare, Chaplain of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J. Gov. Voorhees, Adjt. Gen. Stryker, Gen. Spencer, and Quartermaster General Donnelly were in attendance.

Hudson River Y. C. Cruise.

The Hudson River Yacht Club's fleet, which sailed on its annual cruise up the Hudson from the club anchorage off West Ninety-second Street Saturday, will return and be formally disbanded this afternoon.

CONFLICTING CENTURY RUNS.

Rival Organizations Fail in Their Efforts to Show Large Entry Lists.

Two rival open century runs were held over the Rockaway and Valley Stream course on Long Island yesterday, and both were practical failures, the total attendance of about 150 being equally divided. This is much less than the number which ordinarily turns out and demonstrates that the majority of road riders take no interest in the squabbles of the two antagonizing organizations, the Century Road Club of America and the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, both of which claim jurisdiction over road riding in the metropolitan district and issue sanctions for century runs. Consequently, it is probable that an agreement will be reached by the two bodies by which each will respect the dates of the other and so avoid conflicting runs.

The run of the American Century Wheelmen, which was sanctioned by the Century Road Club of America, was captained by Charles P. Staubach of that organization, and the pacemakers, most of whom also were members of the Century Road Club, were D. M. Adee, R. M. Bingham, John Bromley, Frank Harth, Jr., T. J. Moore, S. E. Belcher, Jr., B. Guthelf, and H. J. Wehman. The total number of riders was about 75. The first prize for largest representation was won by the Century Road Club Association, which had about forty members in line, and the second prize was not awarded.

In the run of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, which was sanctioned by the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, there were also about seventy-five riders. The Captain of the run was A. J. Henrich, and the pacemakers were Fred Peterson, Charles Lehritter, Samuel Braddock, Joseph Burke, Dr. E. V. Brendon, Alfred Eisenbraun, and Charles Brush. The club prizes in this run were not awarded.

Two rival runs are scheduled for next Sunday, the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, sanctioned by the Century Road Club, and the Madison Wheelmen of New York City, sanctioned by the Associated Cycling Clubs, and unless the two governing organizations get together during the week the fiasco of yesterday is likely to be repeated.

Knickerbocker Fleet at Larchmont.

The fleet of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, which sailed from College Point Saturday on its Labor Day cruise, left Manhasset Bay yesterday afternoon for Larchmont, where the half dozen little one-design Hampden boats will participate to-day in the Fall regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. After witnessing the races, the fleet will return to College Point and there disband.

Hewett Rides for a Record.

Ray Hewett of Poughkeepsie started from the City Hall, Manhattan, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday morning in an attempt to break the cycling road record between this city and Albany. He was paced as far as Sing Sing by Charles Mock of the Century Road Club. The best previous record for the trip of 138 miles was made by A. W. Taylor of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen.

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CARRY IT INTO THE CONVENTION.

"Senator HILL is as strong for COLER as ever," says State Chairman CAMPBELL.

That is consistent and manly. It is also what everybody expects of the ex-Senator. He wants COLER nominated because he would, in addition to the organization vote, poll more votes than any other Democrat who could be named. But CROKER and MURPHY have begun a bitter, ugly fight against HILL and his candidate. They are afraid that COLER would be elected, and, being an honest man, he is in their judgment unfit to hold the office. Now, an old campaigner like ex-Senator HILL does not abandon his plans and give up a fight before he has had an opportunity to test the strength of his cause and of his forces. It is therefore quite unnecessary at this early day to assure the public that Mr. HILL is still strong for COLER.

If State Chairman CAMPBELL could give the assurance that Mr. HILL would carry the fight into the convention, use to the full his influence and his eloquence and his tactical skill in the attempt to get the nomination for COLER, and would with all the forces at his command contest every inch of ground until his candidate was either nominated or beaten, that, indeed, would be worth while. Every friend of good government would rejoice to know that the question of control in the Democratic Party as between Mr. HILL, an able and wise leader, and the detested and rapacious chiefs of Tammany was to be settled in a stand-up fight, and that the defeat of COLER was not to be conceded until the last ballot was cast.

Faction fights are uncertain things. They sometimes end in an unsatisfactory peace dictated by considerations of expediency. Mr. HILL may give up the fight out of regard for the party. Political ethics would excuse and justify such a course. CROKER and MURPHY care nothing for party. Tammany is for its own pockets all the time. This is made evident beyond contradiction by the ferocious opposition of these men to the only candidate who in the judgment of sagacious men could lead their party to victory this year. CROKER and MURPHY, therefore, will not give up the fight. If anybody yields it will be Mr. HILL.

We hope he will not yield. A cessation of hostilities might serve his party, but we doubt even that, and it would be a distinct disservice to the public to concede a victory and the fruits of it to CROKER and MURPHY. A convention of delegates chosen on a definite and ardently contested issue are usually under pretty complete discipline and control, but the Coler issue is one on which an inspiring leader might move a convention to leave banded corruption in the lurch and give majority support to the cause of decency and a candidate worthy of trust. Besides, we ought to have some measure of the comparative strength of the two factions. The community ought to be informed as to the power Tammany really wields in the State. It might be useful to Mr. HILL to know his own strength and who his friends are; but he is the best judge of that.

The moral issue is paramount, and on that there can be no compromise. We hope Mr. HILL will take that view of it. Let him remember Gen. GRANT's description of his emotions in his first battle—that he was most uncomfortably nervous about it until it suddenly occurred to him that the other fellow around the hill was probably just as badly scared as he was.

MR. COCKRAN INSULTS MR. BRYAN.

The lowest and meanest view of the character of WILLIAM J. BRYAN that has been taken by any one during either of the Nebraskan's campaigns has just been put forth by Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN in a letter to an inquiring friend who wanted to know how he could honestly support the candidate he opposed four years ago because of his destructive financial doctrines, which he has not in the least changed. Interspersed among Mr. COCKRAN's expressions of terror at the imperialist ghost we find the following:

> Your apprehension that Mr. BRYAN, if elected, would defeat the operation of the gold standard law by perverting its provisions is utterly inconsistent with the sincerity and honesty for which you give him credit. Mr. GAGE's far-fetched prognostications of possibilities prove nothing except that the looseness which characterizes the language of the gold standard law was not the result of accident but of a deliberate Republican design to preserve uncertainty about the money question for service as a political scarecrow during this campaign. In this programme of perfidy, however, the personal character of Mr. BRYAN seems to have been overlooked. If Mr. BRYAN be sincere, as you and I believe him to be, he must be incapable of evading any duty, and the enforcement of every law according to its true meaning would be a duty imposed upon him by his oath of office.

This makes Mr. BRYAN out a revolting cheat and hypocrite, a man full of false pretenses and premeditated deceits. BRYAN has made himself the leader of a great party and has built up an immense following by insisting upon the policy of remonetizing silver. That is his distinctive doctrine, the only one that interests him or makes him conspicuous as the representative of an idea. "The contest between monometallism and bimetallism is a world-wide contest," he said in the June North American Review, "a contest that will and must go on until silver is once more a money metal equal with gold, or until the gold standard becomes universal." His platform, dictated by himself, demands the abolition of the gold standard and the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver. Mr. BRYAN has repeatedly proclaimed himself the champion of the struggling masses, fighting for the silver standard against the ruthless and oppressive money power.

Now comes Mr. COCKRAN with the astounding declaration that this champion intends to betray his cause and cheat those who trust him by knuckling down to the money power. He says BRYAN is incapable of the "perfidy" of evading the gold standard law. There is no perfidy about it. He can pay silver to the holders of the coin obligations of the Government without evading or disobeying the law. If he did not do that much toward establishing silver in its place as a remonetized metal he would be false to his party, his pledges, and his platform. He would be easily the greatest impostor of the age.

Again Mr. COCKRAN says, in further pettifogging extenuation of his support of BRYAN:

> The money question cannot be an issue in this campaign because it cannot be affected by the result. The complexion of the Senate is such that whether Mr. McKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN be elected the Democrats will be without power and the Republicans will be without disposition to disturb the existing standard at least during the next Congress.

We have no doubt that Mr. COCKRAN's inquiring friend is an intelligent gentleman. Mr. COCKRAN evidently takes him for a fool. The advocates of BRYAN's election are trying to persuade voters to aid them in electing him. If their appeals have the force and effect that they wish them to have, not only will BRYAN be elected, but a Democratic House will be chosen and such a change will be effected in the political thought of the people that the Senate will be Bryanized before his term has expired. Such a tremendous revolution in this country as the election of W. J. BRYAN to the Presidency cannot be accomplished merely in one department of the Government. All would go down together into the depths. If the people are bent that way they will bring every department to do their reckless bidding.

The assertion that we must elect a radical free-silver man and Populist to the Presidency, thus endangering the commerce, the industries, and the honor and credit of the Nation in order to cure some imaginary ills that threaten us on the other side of the globe is midsummer madness of a very dangerous kind. But when the argument is made that we run no risk in putting this man in the White House because he is lying when he tells his followers that he intends to do away with the gold standard, the thing becomes unspeakably disgusting.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

The full text of the Russian communiqué, of which an abstract was given in the dispatch of Acting Secretary ADEE, confirms the impression that the United States did wisely in adopting the policy explained in that dispatch. The preference for a complete joint occupation of Peking until the objects common to all the powers had been further advanced is justified. The decision to withdraw from Peking unless complete concert could be maintained in its occupation is equally justified and, in view of the difference between the interests of the United States and those of some of the other powers, was practically unavoidable. Nothing is to be gained and much is risked by remaining in the Chinese capital after the concert is broken.

But it seems to us that this decision to withdraw from Peking if the announced purpose of Russia to withdraw should be carried out falls very far short of anything like an agreement between us and Russia on the general questions involved; it is at most harmonious action on the part of the two Governments as to the next step to be taken. More than this it could not be with safety. The ultimate policy of Russia is yet undefined. It is stated only conditionally in the communiqué to which we have referred. Here is its language:

> As soon as lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria and indispensable measures taken for the protection of railway construction, which, according to formal agreement, China assured, Russia will not fail to recall her troops from these territories of the neighboring empire, provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure.

This is very far from an unconditional promise to withdraw from the Manchurian territory recently occupied by the Russians. On the contrary, the territory will be given up only when "lasting order shall have been established in Manchuria," when "indispensable measures have been taken for the protection of railway construction," and then only "provided the action of other powers does not place any obstacle in the way of such a measure." Each and all these conditions must depend on the discretion of Russia. She alone can decide when the order established in Manchuria is "lasting," when railway construction is properly "protected," and especially whether the action of other powers presents no "obstacle" to the evacuation of Manchuria. Doubtless anything done by Germany or Great Britain or Japan that seemed to Russia to look toward the seizure of territory in any other part of China would be regarded as an "obstacle" to the surrender of the provinces now practically in the possession of Russia. These are conditions involving matters of the utmost importance to the various powers and to China with which the United States can have nothing directly to do. It cannot agree to sustain or oppose the policy of Russia or of any other power with reference to these matters. And our Government certainly has not in any degree committed itself to do so, and will not.

The situation is at present substantially this: Russia will withdraw her Minister and her forces from Peking to Tien-Tsin. The United States will withdraw its army, and probably its Minister, to the same place, and may withdraw its army from China altogether. The United States will continue to seek the objects laid down in the circular of July 3 in concert with all the powers. Russia is somewhat vaguely committed to the same objects. If all the other powers shall unite in good faith upon these objects, Russia can probably be held to them. To this end the prompt accession of Great Britain to the policy proposed by the United States will be essential and would be likely to be conclusive. It is greatly to be desired. But in any case the course of our Government is consistent with what it has done in the past and with justice and wisdom.

A CATHOLIC PROGRAMME.

Bishop MCFAUL of Trenton, N. J., has in the current number of The North American Review an able and serious article on "Catholics and American Citizenship." It contains an eloquent tribute to the principle of civil and religious liberty, to the fidelity of Catholics to this principle in the past, and an asseveration of the zeal with which they are now attached to it. The interest and importance of the article lie in the things that the Bishop claims for Catholics in obedience to that principle.

No reasonable man, we think, will deny to the Catholics of this country as sincere devotion to the essential principle of our Constitution and of our political life as that entertained by the professors of other forms of worship. They have every reason to be devoted to it, for under it their faith and their religious institutions have progressed more rapidly and vigorously than in almost any other land. And it must be a source of some pride to them that, deprived of all special privileges, thrown on their own resources, and protected only as other religious bodies are, they have advanced steadily in numbers, in wealth, in religious energy, and in the efficiency of the work to which they are consecrated. It may be said indeed of them that the principle of religious liberty has been learned slowly and painfully and is not the product of the teaching of the church. But that also may be said of nearly every church with any history of importance, respect for the freedom of belief in others not being exactly inherent in the human mind, and being particularly difficult to inculcate in those who are sure that they possess the only sure means of salvation for the souls of men. Religious liberty is, like all the important generalizations accepted and observed by modern society, the fruit of long and tedious and, in some ways, costly evolution.

Granting the sincerity of the attachment to the principle of civil and religious liberty felt by Bishop MCFAUL and his co-religionists, it is interesting to note the demands he makes in the name of that principle. He says:

> Here I shall direct attention to our religious rights in penal, charitable, and educational institutions under public control. Nothing can be more reasonable than our demands regarding liberty of conscience in these institutions. We ask that the priest be allowed to preach the Catholic doctrine to Catholic adults, and to teach Catholic children the Catholic catechism; to offer mass, so that Catholics may be present at it; to administer the sacraments, and that Catholics shall not be compelled to listen to non-Catholic teaching, nor to participate in any worship except their own. In a word, we claim for Catholic clergymen the right to enter our State institutions, at seasonable times, to give the benefits of the Catholic religion to Catholics, and we demand that the system of worship and of religious teaching at present existing in many institutions—a system which leads to proselytism—shall be abolished.

Again:

> What we object to is education without religion; the payment of taxes for the support of schools to which we cannot conscientiously send our children.

And finally:

> I would suggest that our parochial schools be left just as they are, that a board of examiners be appointed to determine whether our teachers impart the secular education required by the State, and then let payment be made for each child's secular education. The State is not required to pay for religious education, nor to support in any way the Catholic Church; it is asked simply to grant Catholics full participation in all their Constitutional rights.

Here are two sets of demands. One relates to charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions. The question as to these is not very important, and it is quite probable that all that is asked by Bishop MCFAUL might be granted with no injury to any one and with advantage to a considerable proportion of the inmates of such institutions and those interested in those inmates. The remaining demands relate to the public schools of all grades, and are radical. In substance they are that Catholics be relieved from payment of taxes for the support of schools in which religion is not taught by their priests, and, on the other hand, that the secular teaching in their church schools shall, if found satisfactory on inspection, be paid for out of the taxes. It is not stated, but we assume that if the latter plan is adopted, the former would not be insisted on. The Bishop would hardly ask that Catholics be relieved from contributing to a fund from which their own schools were to be aided.

It seems to us that the only reply to these demands is that, so far as they relate to the omission of religious teaching from the public schools of every grade, they are just, and should be complied with, but beyond that they are not founded in essential justice, and are in the highest degree inexpedient. Citizens who object to one sort of religious teaching or observance in the schools because it is a sort in which they do not believe are within their rights, and their objection should be met by the removal of the things of which they complain. But citizens who are unwilling to pay for the schooling which is necessary to the children of parents of every form of religion or of none because it is not accompanied by religious teaching of their own sort are not within any clear rights. Secular public instruction, common and free to all, is practically a part of the social and political system of the country. It is of ancient origin and long growth and is deeply rooted in the sentiments and ideas of the people. It ought not to be impaired or changed to meet the requirements of any class.

JUSTICE PATTERSON.

The Albany Law Journal has this to say of Justice EDWARD PATTERSON of the Supreme Court in this county and of the Appellate Division in the First Judicial District:

> This thoroughly equipped lawyer, upright and faithful Judge, and exemplary citizen has, as is well known to the profession and the public, served the people for the term of fourteen years, not merely acceptably, but with distinguished honor. He has, through his uprightness, impartiality, earnest and devoted attention to his high duties, and rare ability in the determination of causes, won the respect and affection of the bench and of the bar, the confidence of suitors, and the esteem and regard of the people. It has been well and truly said that "a good lawyer is likely to make a good Judge. A good Judge re-elected is certain to make a better Judge and certain on the bench to give better public service and greater satisfaction than any judicial novice can be expected to do."

After quoting from The Eagle, the strongest Democratic paper in the Borough of Brooklyn, an earnest argument for the unanimous renomination and re-election of Justice PATTERSON by both parties, The Law Journal adds:

> There should be no question of partisanship in such an important matter as the re-election of a faithful and upright Judge such as EDWARD PATTERSON has proved himself by long and arduous service. Such jurists as he are not found every day, even among the members of a bar as rich in judicial material as the bar of the City of New York. There is another suggestion which we deem it entirely proper to make in this connection. Aside from Judge PATTERSON's proved and tested qualifications for the high office he has so long adorned, it should be remembered that he has given fourteen of the best years of his life to the public service, and for a monetary compensation very much less than he could have commanded in the practice of his profession, had he chosen to continue therein. While this is true, indisputably, the many years he has spent on the bench find him now not only abler, riper in judgment, and more thoroughly equipped than ever, but in the prime of his powers. His re-election should be, and we have no doubt will be, put beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

This warm praise is well within the truth. It undoubtedly expresses the general opinion of the bar in this county. To the well-earned reputation of Justice PATTERSON for purity, learning, sound and penetrating judgment, and that good sense which does not always go with the highest mental qualities, there must be added the reputation he has equally earned for refined and thorough scholarship and the charm of a singularly winning personality—which are not without their value on the bench. It is a question in his case, not so much of rewarding rare and faithful service, but of securing the continuance of that service, and encouraging the emulation of it in the most important department of our public life. It would be the part of wisdom in the leaders of the majority party to follow in this instance the excellent precedent set in the nomination of Justice BARRETT. The character and attainments of the two men are on the same high plane and the situation the same in both cases.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One of our readers, inspired, as he says, by a firm confidence in the power of THE TIMES to bring about almost any reform it advocates—would that experience long and painful had not weakened our own trust in that ability!—asks us to persuade the New York Central Railway to pay a little more regard to the convenience of those among its Summer patrons whose custom it is to go to the Thousand Islands region on Friday or Saturday and return to the city Monday morning. The home-coming journey, it seems, is made on a train leaving Clayton at 10 P. M. and scheduled to reach New York at 8:55 the next morning. "I do not recall," writes our troubled correspondent, "that this train ever arrived on time. It is frequently twenty or thirty minutes late, and as a result, I find, after taking breakfast, it is all I can do to get to my office at 10:30 o'clock. I respectfully suggest to the passenger department of the New York Central Road that it would contribute greatly to the convenience of the business men who use the Sunday night train if arrangements could be made so that the train would arrive in New York at 7 or 7:30 o'clock. If necessary, the train could leave Clayton at 9 instead of 10 o'clock P. M. I have talked with a number of business men who use the Thousand Islands train every Sunday night, and they join me in this criticism and protest. It may be too late to make an effective change this season, however, but I hope the officials of the New York Central will entertain the suggestion I make and carry it into effect at the beginning of the next Summer season." This seems to be an entirely reasonable request, and the complaint about unpunctuality of arrival is certainly justifiable. We treated the latter subject at some length only a few days ago, and fully expressed at that time our realization of the very serious wrong inflicted upon the traveling public by every delay of a train that is not the result of really unavoidable accident.

—Amusing evidence of the peculiar difficulties encountered by a man whose interest and in a way whose duty it is to please as many as possible of the inhabitants of a large country is to be found in some remarks that appear in The New York Freeman's Journal about the varying behavior of President MCKINLEY in churches of different denominations. The demands of official life occasionally compel the President to attend services in churches not his own, and if this particular critic is to be trusted, in striving to avoid giving offense in one quarter he sometimes gives it in another. "At the funeral of Lord HERSCHEL," we read, "President MCKINLEY was observed to conform to all the ceremonies of the Episcopal ritual. He arose with the congregation, knelt, bowed his head in prayer, and generally conducted himself in a decorous and kindly manner. It is only when he is forced by the exigencies of his position to attend services according to the Catholic rite that his backbone stiffens and his knees become rigid. On such occasions he sits as upright as the conformation of the man will permit, and never honors the august ceremonies by any notice except his corporeal presence." In conclusion the writer of the article gravely declares that if the President, as a Methodist, "refuses to conform to the etiquette prescribed for the congregation by the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, he should adhere to his own customs when similarly present in a Protestant Church devoted to ceremonies other than his chosen sectarian rites." Of course it was more than a little unkind for us to call attention to an attack which would otherwise have escaped general notice, but the case is a very curious one, and supplies much material for thought. One cannot help doubting that the President really does witness to his Protestantism in the way charged, and yet—and yet—who knows? He is a careful and thoughtful person, and possibly enough he takes account of antique prejudices which he does not himself share.

—However painful it may be to believe the cabled report that the foreigners recently besieged in Peking and the officers of the allied forces who relieved them are exchanging, not congratulations and gratitude, but the bitterest of recriminations, there is more than the shadow of a reason for fearing that the story is true. On the one side it is asserted, we are told, that the work of rescue was needlessly and outrageously delayed by an utterly unwarranted overestimation of the dangers to be apprehended from the Chinese armies. This amounts to a charge that caution much resembling cowardice was shown by the invading force. We know that they are not cowards, and yet the march to Peking, after the first and obviously premature effort, was made with unexpected ease, and perhaps if we studied its incidents from a viewpoint within the Chinese capital we, too, would be more impressed by the delay that preceded it than by the success that followed it. On the other side, the charge is that the legationers were more scared than hurt, and that they sent out despairing appeals for instant aid at a time when they had adequate means for a prolonged defense, thus inflicting upon the allies the hardships and perils of a march for which they had not had an opportunity to make proper preparation. There is something in this also, for the prisoners did defend themselves with only small losses for weeks and weeks after they had declared their situation not only desperate but hopeless. They certainly did exaggerate matters just a little. If both sides now are right, however, both were wrong at the same time and in the same way. Each, for what seemed sufficient reasons, credited the Chinese with more strength and determination than events have shown them to possess, and, this being the case, prisoners and rescuers would better call it square, shake hands, and be friends on the theory that all's well that ends well.

OBJECTS TO MR. ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would seem as if Mr. Odell, an estimable gentleman, but, judging from the evidence, a Platt machine man of the most flexible type, able and willing to say "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir," according to the whims and wishes of his political chief, is fated—and slated—for the Gubernatorial nomination.

The Independents have no use whatever for such a man at this time. It may be safely said, also, that there are many conscientious men within the Republican Party in this city and State who will revolt against the imposition of a powerless Platt puppet. These two classes of voters will, as a matter of principle, refuse to leave Odell's name unscratched unless driven into a corner.

Then comes the question, "Will they be virtually compelled, as would happen in a choice between two evils—machine nominees on both tickets—to choose between the devil they know, i. e., the party in power, and the devil they don't know, i. e., the party now dominant in local politics, but for some time past out of control in State affairs? The illustration is scarcely apt, because we know both devils only too well. Yet it will pass.

From the standpoints of any outsider who cares to read between the lines, there is little need for anxiety on that score. Our friends Croker and McLaughlin are only too anxious to show how well they have provided for the conservation of the independents' vote. It is perfectly transparent to every clear-minded citizen not now serving on the Republican State Committee that at trap setting Oom Paul and his Generals are only second-raters. Let the Republicans nominate Odell or any one of the Platt crowd and they will find themselves in a man trap from which there will be no escape.

The loud protests of Richard Croker, like the ominous silence of his friend McLaughlin, have a deep purpose. But they ought not to mislead shrewd politicians. Think you that these two crafty leaders will let the opportunity of making a Governor slip by for the sake of a paltry disagreement? Not a bit of it. This business of protesting is mere by-play. Taking it for granted that they have "jollied" the Republican State Committee sufficiently to insure Odell's nomination, they now merely await the event.

Then, at the proper moment, after more by-play, they will get together, assemble in convention, probably nominate some other man as a proof of their "sincerity," and finally, still protesting with one eye closed, rally around Coler—and nominate him by acclamation. And then? Good-bye, Mr. Odell! Good-bye, Republican office-holders after Jan. 1, 1901!

And who will be responsible, pray? Why, Mr. Odell, if we are to believe all we hear. Not the State and County Committees, for, according to popular belief, they merely do as they are told.

On whom, then, must the blame be placed? We shall not be able, conveniently this time, to place it on the shoulders of the deceased Quigg. There is only one man whose head the cap will fit—and he must wear it. Can we guess who it is? I think we can, the first time, too.

—One of the most interesting features in connection with the Republican State campaign in Ohio is the fact that Mr. HANNA has not yet been able to get a single Democrat of prominence to support the Republican ticket. Mr. HANNA has been trying hard to get Democrats to do this, and has been willing to pay for their services, but he has failed in every case. Democrats who have been willing to support the Republican ticket have been men of no prominence whatever, and Mr. HANNA has had to be content with them. Democrats of prominence have refused to support the Republican ticket, and Mr. HANNA has had to be content without

THE EXPOSITION AWARDS

Some Disappointed Exhibitors Protesting Loudly.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF RIBBON

Also Causes a Good Deal of Heartburning — Examples of the French Craze for Decorations.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The presentation of awards at the exhibition was an imposing affair, and, with the addition of a few special details, very much a repetition of the inaugural ceremony. The same speeches, the same speakers, the same Festival Hall, with its gigantic Russian organ and massed bands; the same variegated Diplomatic Corps, with its gold lace and feathers, Magyar magnates and pigtailed Chinamen; the exhibitors en plus, and a little more dust and crowd.

Discontent always follows in the wake of prize-giving, but on this occasion a few of the exhibitors have spoken their wrongs more loudly and offensively than I have ever known them to do before. Curiously enough, it is in the pottery department where wrath has flamed highest. One might have imagined that in the midst of those delicate ceramics and enamels tempers would have acquired a finer habit of control. But it is not so. M. Zumbo, one of our pioneers of "negrescence" in ceramic art has posted up over his exhibit an angry protest at having been completely overlooked by the jury; another ceramist has followed this example, while the comments of M. Coblents, an enameler, on the honorable mention awarded him may be read by every passerby, but do not come within the category of "what is fit to print."

The distribution of ribbon among the foreign officials connected with the show has also caused a good deal of heartburning. The decoration of the Legion of Honor—the little red ribbon for the Chevalier, the red rosette for the Officer, the red collar and cross worn round the neck for the Commander, the Star and Collar for the Grand Officer, and the broad ribbon, or Cordon and Star, for the Grand Croix—are objects of intense ambition and envy to almost every Frenchman from the cradle to the grave. There are a few exceptions, of course; Jules Ferry was one. But "red fever," as it is called, is almost universal in France, and, curiously enough, infects quite a number of sensible Americans and Englishmen.

I knew one American painter, for whom I obtained the rosette through the influence of a famous French man of letters and who at times, in the agony of expectation and fear of disappointment, would seriously talk of blowing his brains out. When, after six months of weary wirepulling, the coveted honor was at last gazetted to him, he asked me, with a beautiful simplicity, why I made no effort to obtain the Chevalier's ribbon for myself. I will not ask you to print my reply. The painter and I are no longer on speaking terms, and he has never since painted a picture worth looking at.

The advantages of the Legion of Honor only exist, in point of fact, for Frenchmen. In certain ranks it carries (for Frenchmen only) a small pension with it, and over and above the rank of Commander its recipient cannot be tried even for felony before an Assize Court, but, like the great officers of state, must be brought before a Court of Appeal. It has a real utility to commercial travelers, for whom it procures respect and attention in their dealings with provincial customers and hotel keepers. My artist friend, by the way, found his dinner invitations to French houses almost quadrupled after he became an "officer," but, to do him justice, I do not think this was the main reason in his madness.

The rosette always looks well at a dinner table, except, of course, among people of esprit. With savants and men of letters who are poor, it permits of a notable economy in the tailor's bill. A man may be almost in rags, but with that little splash of red in his buttonhole the tram conductor will not push him into the mud, nor will the policeman drive him off the boulevard benches and arrest him as a vagabond.

On the other hand, unless worn by a man with the peculiar military cut, it destroys all the distinction of good clothes. Nobody who wears it ever looks quite well dressed. Perhaps that is why so few Frenchmen manage to dress well, for the red ribbon is a widely distributed honor, though it is no longer true, as in the days of Louis Philippe, that there are three things which no Frenchman can ultimately avoid, the Legion of Honor—and death!

It is interesting to remember that the Legion of Honor was created with great ceremony by Napoleon on an open spot near Boulogne on the eve of the day when he intended to sail across the Channel to the conquest of England. A tall column looking down on the sea marks the place—a desolate circle of hilltops perched at the back of the cliffs. There was an old seaman named Nelson, however, who was waiting somewhere round the corner while all the speechifying was going on, and somehow the main scheme never ripened. It is a curious fact that since then the Legion of Honor has more than once been associated with blustering programmes followed by poor performances or failures.

Minor forms of the same "decoration disease" are the "green fever" and the "violet fever," as to which a word of explanation may be useful, for many of those at the exposition who have wanted red ribbons will have to put up with green or violet ones. The green ribbon, with two silver palm leaves forming a pendant and joined in an oval, is the decoration of an Officer of the Academy. The Officer of Public Instruction wears a violet rosette with similar palms in gold. A green ribbon, with a cross pendant to it, is the decoration of a "Chevalier of Mérite Agricole, (an order founded by M. Méline, the great protectionist Minister, and after him facetiously called the Order of the Leek.)

The two academic decorations have, of course, nothing to do with the French Academy. The violet rosette is a real distinction which pedagogues and scientific men thirst after. The violet ribbon (Officier d'Académie) is the commonest of all. It shines upon the bosoms of ex-prima donnas who have become professors of singing, in the buttonholes of provincial doctors and local Postmasters, of dentists and architects, and acrobats, and quacks, and directors of seaside casinos. It is the ironical consolation of inventors who have ruined themselves in inventions which will not work; it is given to importunate petitioners in Ministerial ante-chambers, to send them away, as a penny is given to the organ grinder; it is the official stamp and reward of mediocrity in all the middle walks of life.

In connection with the decoration fever, a characteristic scene took place some time ago at Brest. M. Lockroy had just bestowed the violet ribbon on a municipal councilor and the chief of the local fire brigade. The voice of a M. Picot, a lawyer and a municipal councilor of advanced Radical sentiments, was then heard in angry protest. For years he had been waiting for the ribbon; he was the only municipal councilor in Brest of the same way of thinking as the Government, and yet once again he had been disappointed. M. Lockroy tried to calm him. There was, said the Minister, no more ribbon of this particular color left in his portmanteau, but he would send M. Picot a bit of it as soon as he got back to Paris." M. Picot continued to grumble, however, and it took all the combined persuasion of the Prefect and Sub-Prefect of the Finistère to brighten him up again. M. Lockroy is reported to have looked extremely downcast for several minutes, and then to have gone to the buffet and ordered a glass of champagne. R. S.

TOURISTS IN THE STEERAGE.

Many Americans Have to Return That Way—Object to Vaccination.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Owing to the unusually heavy westward passenger traffic, as well as to the interruption in sailings due to the Hoboken disaster and to the chartering of passenger steamers by the German Government for use in Chinese waters, many American citizens have recently been compelled to take steerage passage in returning to the United States.

The physicians of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company have insisted upon vaccinating all these to meet the requirements of the United States laws. Recently an American filed strong objections with Henry W. Diederich, United States Consul at Bremen, who wrote to Washington for instructions, meanwhile forbidding the physicians in question to vaccinate Americans in the steerage, on the ground that the law was intended to apply to immigrants only.

PARISIAN NEWS JOTTINGS.

36,000 Mayors Invited by the President to a Banquet—A Story Which Would Have Delighted Balzac.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The statue of the late Alphonse Daudet which the sculptor St. Marceaux is now finishing will be erected next Spring either in the Square Ste. Clotilde or in the Luxembourg Gardens. It will be paid for by public subscription, and the 11,000f. already collected have almost entirely been subscribed by the friends of the famous artist. In this statue Alphonse Daudet is represented in a seated position, resting in the shade of an old olive tree, symbolical of the province where Daudet was born. The statue will most probably be exhibited at the next Salon.

A gigantic banquet, followed by a fête, which is to be given by the President of the republic on Sept. 28, will assemble in Paris most of the Mayors of France and of the French colonies. There are more than 36,000 Mayors in France, not including Algeria, and they have all been invited. A similar banquet was given at the time of the last exposition by the late M. Carnot, and it brought together over 15,000 Mayors of France in a huge banquet at the old Palais de l'Industrie, which has been pulled down and replaced by the Grand Palais. This year a much larger number of guests is expected, and the arrangements for their reception will be made at the Ecole Militaire.

The fiftieth anniversary of Balzac's death has been celebrated here by a few faithful Balzacians, with Rodin at their head, but amid a somewhat disconcerting indifference on the part of most of the great men of letters or such at any rate as enjoy the most lucrative reputations with the public. Balzac's books, however, have now become common property, and we are promised a new illustrated edition, handsome and complete, at a reasonable price. The "Comédie Humaine" still remains very popular with the average reader, though the more advanced school of young writers is disposed to pooh-pooh the great romancer's philosophy and descriptions of life. One no longer finds among the modern French leaders of thought men like de Goncourt, who read a page of Balzac every night before going to bed.

Meredith, whom no Frenchman can understand; Miss Austen, even Kipling, are the idols of the new generation. I fancy, however, that if these young men were to read their daily newspapers in the light of Balzac's interpretation and analysis of human nature their respect for him would return.

The columns of the daily press teem with stories which would have been pure gold to Balzac, and which for my part I would hesitate to believe, if there were not Balzac's novels at my elbow to prove that they are strictly in accordance with his teachings.

At Limoges, for instance, there has recently been a tragi-comedy to which only the pen of a Balzac or a Guy de Maupassant could do justice. A wealthy young woman of Limoges has converted her house into a home where tuberculous patients can die comfortably. They are taken into her establishment when they are dying, after the hospital doctors have given them up, and naturally there they die.

But the inhabitants of the neighborhood dislike seeing so many funerals passing down the streets; it interferes with their trade. So first the Mayor of Limoges, who is a doctor, awaits the young woman with her convoy of patients at the railway station and upbraids her in the name of humanity. It is cruel, he says, to shake up sick patients in a railway carriage—a brutal crime. It is also bad for the railway carriages. The crowd cheer the doctor and hiss the patients. The young lady smiles. She resists all efforts to force her to shut up her asylum, and finally her neighbors, encouraged by the philanthropic Mayor, assemble outside her windows, break them with stones, some of which hit the dying patients in their beds, and keep up a hideous din all night. The Mayor then orders the closing of the place on the grounds of public order. And he is approved by the Minister, though the young woman will probably win before the courts because the law is on her side.

Shade of Balzac! What a picture wouldst thou not have made of that philanthropic Mayor!

The great musical event of the week has been the production at the exposition of M. de Bussy's "Demoiselle Elue," a musical interpretation of D. G. Rossetti's ballad, written when he was seventeen. "The Blessed Damozel." M. de Bussy is looked upon in advanced circles as the coming French musician, and he certainly has great talent. His new work was a little too pre-Raphaelite in sentiment to seize the public, but the critics were much impressed.

M. de Bussy is not a Wagnerite; his ambition is to strike a new note. He is to music, very much what Henri de Régnier is to poetry. In appearance M. de Bussy is very striking, having a vast forehead, suggestive in its intellectual formation both of Victor Hugo and Beethoven. He is a masterly performer both on the piano and the violin, and when unusually young won the Grand Prix de Rome for composition in spite of the hostile predictions of all his professors. His is a name to be retained. R. S.

AUSTRALIAN PRISON REFORM.

Encouraging Results of the System Adopted in New South Wales.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 10.—The work of prison reform initiated in New South Wales continues productive of encouraging results. The recently introduced system of restricted association among the inmates of the prisons is being gradually extended, and it is found that, while to the habitual criminal the system is distinctly distasteful, as it prevents the association and intercourse which formerly so freely existed, on the other hand, to the less hardened offender, and to those seeking to reform, the new treatment offers relief from a degrading companionship which must have been a torture to decent-minded prisoners.

Commenting on the working of the system, Capt. Neitensteen, the Controller of New South Wales Prisons, says: "There is every reason to hope that the new departure will improve the moral atmosphere of the jails, and will conduce to the reformation of many of the prisoners entering them."

It certainly has assisted in reducing the jail population. On the last day of 1899 the number of prisoners of all kinds was 1,989, as compared with 2,081 for the preceding year. On the last day of 1894 the number was 2,604. Thus in five years the jail population decreased actually by 615, and relatively by 834 when compared with the increase of the general population during that period. In 1899 there was a large decrease in the number of offenders sent to prison, and it has been found that the more serious kinds of crime have received a check. Female crime is steadily on the decrease, the number of female prisoners at the close of 1899 being 186, a lower figure than has been recorded for the past twenty-five years.

All the clothing, boots, &c., for officers and prisoners are made in the prisons, and, in addition, the prisoners, during 1899, earned nearly £20,000 in work for the various Government departments, repairing buildings, &c., outside the value of the labor employed in the domestic work of the various jails. At Bathurst a very complete marble cutting and polishing plant has been erected, and the industry in connection with it gives constant occupation to a large body of men. The waste lands attached to the several prisons are being cultivated, and this healthy outdoor work not only provides wholesome employment of a reformative character, but supplies the greater portion of the vegetables required for consumption.

Concert by Arion Society in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The members of the Arion Society of New York, who are here as guests of the Orpheus Musical Society of this city, gave a sacred concert in Tremont Theatre this evening, at which there were representatives of the various singing societies of the city. The concert was conducted by Hermann Spielter, the director of the chorus, and by John George Frank, director of the orchestra. The soloists were Miss Marie Maurer, alto; Heinrich Klingenfeld, violin; August T. Granitza, tenor, and Julius Scheuch, baritone. Every seat in the large theatre was filled, and most of the numbers were encored.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A. S. B." asks whether there are any national holidays in this country. There are none.

Averaging It.

"Don't you think the persistent playing of 'Marching Through Georgia' by your Northern brass bands tends to keep alive the old sectional hatred?"

"It oughtn't to. We always offset it by playing 'Dixie.'"—Chicago Tribune.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECENT ARMENIAN MASSACRE.—In reply to their queries concerning the recent slaughter of Armenians in Sassun and the annihilation of the village of Spaghank, the foreign envoys in Constantinople have received an official statement from the Porte. It is said that Ali Pasha, the Governor of the province where the atrocities were committed, having received information that over 100 Armenian brigands were hiding in the district of Sassun, he was obliged to visit that district at the head of a force of soldiers. He arrived at Talvorik, where everything was quiet and orderly, and learned that there were only twenty-three brigands in the vicinity. He therefore continued his march, and at Aghoi discovered "an empty stable which contained six wooden sleeping bunks; some rifle cartridges were found on the ground, and the walls had been loopholed. The stable was burned, for it was known to be a refuge for brigands."

The report continues: "Ali Pasha then advanced to the village of Sibgan, or Spaghank, which occupied a commanding position at the top of a hill. It contains six houses and a solidly built church. Some brigands, who had sought refuge in this village, began firing on the troops as soon as they were within range. It was therefore decided to attack the place, and the Armenians were soon put to flight. Three of the more desperate entered the church, from which they fired upon the troops. As it was impossible to force an entrance, the soldiers heaped wood and herbs round the church and smoked the Armenians until they were suffocated. It was then found that a priest, a woman, and a child had also been in the church and had perished."

"Ali Pasha states that only sixteen Armenians altogether were killed, while the troops lost five killed and a few wounded, besides two Kurds, who were also killed. He regrets the accidental death of the woman and child. He declares that he did the utmost to restrain the Kurds, and that he was accompanied by as few Kurds as possible.

"With a view to preventing any further movement on the part of the revolutionists, Ali Pasha has decided to create guardhouses at Geleguza, Chenik-Semal, Gurmak, and Talvorik."

THE CZAR'S COMING VISIT TO PARIS.—According to usually well-informed Paris papers, the Czar will visit Paris before the middle of the present month. For that reason M. Loubet will curtail his sojourn in Rambouillet. It is reported that active negotiations concerning the matter have been conducted by the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, and the Russian Chancellerie.

M. Delcassé had already made all the necessary arrangements with Count Muravieff, but the sudden death of that person upset this plan. The Czar, however, is said to subsequently have cleared away all difficulties. These difficulties arose principally from the interpretation made by certain newspapers of the relations between France and Russia in the Far East, and also from the assassination of King Humbert and the activity of Anarchists in France. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, had previously taken occasion to point out to M. Delcassé that the presence of the Emperor of Russia in Paris would cause an enormous influx of people, including probably a contingent of international Anarchists. The Prefect thought that the supervision of the crowds would be all but impossible.

The assassination of the King of Italy, however, and the attempt to shoot the Shah of Persia have now given the Prefect of Police sufficient excuse to employ extraordinary methods in taking care of suspicious visitors. Already he has reported a number of important arrests, and by the time the Czar arrives he expects to have the most dangerous Anarchists locked up or under the strictest surveillance. On this account the French Government has been able to assure the Russian Ambassador that all necessary protective measures have been taken, and that it can answer for the safety of the Czar during his stay in France. Nicholas II. will, therefore, it is expected, land from the imperial yacht at Cherbourg, as he did in 1896; he will come alone with a small suite, and will stay at the Russian Embassy, in the Rue de Grenelle.

WORK OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS SOCIETY IN CHINA.—According to La France Militaire, the French Red Cross Society has decided not to send any ambulances with the French troops to China, as the Minister of War has informed it that these would prove an incumbrance. The society therefore will confine its energies to the equipment and sending out at a cost of 1,000,000f. of the hospital ship Nôtre Dame de Salut, which left France for China on Aug. 10. Special provision has been made for heating the vessel throughout, in anticipation of the cold weather prevalent in North China, during the Winter. The medical staff of the ship consists of nine doctors, two chemists, and twelve hospital attendants. Three of the doctors and ten of the attendants belong to the French Navy, and accompany the vessel by order of the Minister of Marine. The vessel has accommodations for 800 patients. She will be stationed at the base of operations, but as occasion arises she will convey the sick and wounded to Japan, thus following the example of the hospital ships of other nations.

A PETROLEUM FAMINE IN FRANCE.—The extensive use of petroleum automobiles in France this Summer has caused an oil famine, for which no preparations had been made. It is reported by the Paris press that there are no less than fifty horseless vehicles stalled at Cabours, unable to proceed for want of fuel. Automobiles have also flocked to the Trouville and Doauville coasts in such numbers that the supply of oil essential to motors began to run short in the district, and before entirely vanishing called for prices from 1f. to 2f. a liter. It is said that the wholesale trade has taken advantage of the situation and will keep the price of oil up for some time to come, the applications of retail dealers from all over France being ignored. Meanwhile it is also reported that there are hundreds of motor men stranded along the Normandy coast in despair at being unable to use their new machines, and anxiously wondering how they are ever to get back to Paris.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SINKING OF THE FRAMÉE.—Admiral Fournier has made his official report to the French Minister of Marine on the loss of the torpedo-boat destroyer Framée, which was run down by the battleship Brennus at the recent manoeuvres, causing the death of all the officers of the former and many of her crew. The Admiral finds that the only causes to which the disaster can be attributed are an extreme inequality in the speed of the engines or a mistake in steering, and adds: "The first hypothesis does not seem to be admissible." The chief engineer (of the Framée) was certainly on the bridge watching the execution of the orders received. Moreover, the speed of the engines varied only from 105 to 100 revolutions. Within these limits any considerable and sudden collision, such as that which caused the loss of the vessel, can hardly be supposed.

"The second hypothesis is much more probable. The certificated steersman Salamit, who was on duty near the Captain, and he, therefore, the weightiest of the surviving witnesses, is very positive in his deposition." He clearly heard the order, 'Vingt degrés à gauche,' (20 degrees port,) given by the commander, and heard no other. Considering, therefore, the rapidity with which the Framée turned to the right toward the Brennus, he is convinced that the helm had been put 20 degrees to the left. All would thus be explained."

After exculpating the Captain and remarking that none of the officers was saved, the Admiral declares the collision due "to accidental and abnormal cause, which will probably remain unexplained." The general opinion in French naval circles is that the system of transmission of orders is defective.

A FRENCH NOBLEMAN WRITES TO AMBASSADOR PORTER.—Gen. Horace Porter has received a letter from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is said to be always anxious to make it appear that the French entertain toward foreigners nothing but the kindliest of feelings. The Baron cites the welcome recently given to the American Ambassador by the inhabitants of the Department of the Sarthe, where Gen. Porter was entertained at a banquet in his honor, and participated in other ceremonies. On the strength of this the Baron addressed his letter to the Ambassador, one passage from which reads as follows:

"Tell the foreign persons whom you may meet not to judge us by the discussions in our newspapers or by the cosmopolitan agitation on our Parisian boulevards, but to do like you, and make themselves acquainted with our provincial life. To whatever nationality they may belong, I am sure they will return from their journey touched, reassured, and confident."

NEGROES URGED TO ACT.

Pastor of Mount Olivet Church Says Guilty Policemen Must Be Punished.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, who recently returned from a visit to the South, preached yesterday morning from his pulpit, and during his sermon referred to the recent race troubles in this city. Dr. Walker told his congregation that the riots were the most disgraceful affairs that had ever happened in this city, and that the effect of them would be to cause more trouble throughout the country, as other cities are prone to imitate the great metropolis of the country, New York.

Dr. Walker praised the press of the city for its defense of the race. "And every man of our race," he added, "must see to it that the guilty are punished and brought to justice. A general mass meeting is to be called within a few days, at which all who come will be asked to contribute what they can for counsel and legal fees to push the prosecution of the police.

"If this is not done," Dr. Walker went on to say, "the race will not be protected. Prayer alone does not seem to be effective. We must act and pray together for our success and future safety.

"The members of our race will have to show their true colors as men, and if the Police Department does not punish its guilty members, the subordinates who so wantonly clubbed innocent and unoffending colored people, this fight will be carried to the higher courts.

"The South," Dr. Walker added, "is laughing at the North, and its people are saying that henceforth the North should be chary of its criticisms of Southern outrages. The South does not hold a race responsible for the deeds of its individuals, but always makes it a point, if possible, to secure the guilty ones."

During the services Dr. Walker announced that he had received several checks from white people, amounting in all to a considerable sum, to be used for legal expenses.

TO FORM NEW ORGANIZATION.

Suspended Members of the Gloucester Naval Command Want Only Spanish War Veterans.

Ten veterans of the Spanish-American war who were members of the Gloucester Naval Command, Spanish war veterans, and who are angered because ex-Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment was mustered into the organization after he had been declared guilty of cowardice before Santiago, held a meeting Saturday night at the home of Peter Keller at 2,386 First Avenue and decided that as long as Col. Smith is in any way connected with the Spanish War Veterans they will have nothing to do with that body.

It is their intention to have a small organization which shall consist exclusively of men-of-warsmen, to be known as the Gloucester Post, similar to the body bearing that name which one of their number, Roundsman Meehan of the Harbor Police, formed on the Gloucester's deck among his shipmates while the little vessel lay in Boston Harbor after her famous work off Santiago. The original post, however, was absorbed by the Spanish War Veterans, and the men assert that their troubles began when it was decided to admit soldiers to membership.

Keller, Meehan, and a number of their associates in the new movement were recently court-martialed by order of Capt. John F. Dwyer, the present commander, for their conduct in throwing Col. Smith out of the hall when he came up to be mustered in. They received sentences of suspension varying from a few weeks to five years.

Keller, who is known to fame as the captor of Cervera, and who was on the Gloucester, said last night: "We will not, for several reasons, recognize these officers, because in an article published about five weeks ago describing a meeting of the Gloucester command they caused things to be said in the name of the command that were derogatory to Gov. Roosevelt. Now, the Gloucester men have only admiration for Gov. Roosevelt, and after the article appeared we wrote him and told him so, and he wrote back thanking us. That article simply meant that Capt. Dwyer was getting ready to elect Col. Smith."

DIED IN A BROADWAY HOTEL.

An Autopsy Showed that Joseph Brodick Inhaled Gas.

Joseph Brodick, twenty-five years old, of 61 East Ninth Street, registered at the Delevan Hotel, Broadway and West Fortieth Street, on Saturday night, and was assigned to a room. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was taken ill. He died before the arrival of a physician.

An autopsy was performed on the body of Brodick at the Morgue last night by Coroner's Physician Hamilton Williams. He found that death had been caused by illuminating gas, which the man had inhaled. Upon finding this Dr. Williams made out a death certificate giving the cause of death as follows: "Illuminating gas—suicide."

At the Delevan Hotel, after the result of the autopsy was known, it was denied that the man had committed suicide. The hotel physician had been called in and had decided that the man died of heart disease.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station, Patrolman Cavanagh, who had reported the case, was seen. He said he had taken the statement of the hotel physician and had reported the case as one of heart disease. On the station house books the death was set down as heart disease and was not changed after the autopsy.

The address found on papers in the pocket of the dead man, 61 East Ninth Street, is the building occupied by the printing establishment of E. F. Kellogg. There was no one there last night but the janitor. He said the man might be a printer employed by the house, but he could not remember the name.

Two young and well-dressed women, accompanied by a middle-aged man, called at the Morgue about 1 o'clock this morning and identified the body of Brodick. One of the women gave the name of Mrs. De Grotte, and said that Brodick had been an advertising agent, and was employed at 61 East Ninth Street, residing at 102 West Sixty-first Street. She said his mother lived in a Summer home at Wave Crest, Long Island, and was very wealthy.

Brodick left here Saturday night to go to Walton, N. Y., on a visit. It is supposed that he missed his train and decided to stay at the Delevan for the night. The idea of suicide was ridiculed, as Mrs. De Grotte contended that Brodick had no cause to take his life. The women both said they were related to Brodick.

HENRY KING'S HOUSE DESTROYED.

Police Believe Tramps May Have Set Fire to His Bronx Home.

The three-story residence of Henry King, at West Farms Road and Forest Street, the Bronx, was totally destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at $3,000. The residence was unoccupied, the family of Mr. King being in the Catskills for the Summer. When the Fire Department arrived the blaze had gained such headway that the house was doomed.

The police report the cause of the fire as unknown, but appear to incline to the belief that it was started by tramps recently seen in the neighborhood.

Sister Casilda Ill from Overwork.

Sister Casilda, one of the teachers in St. Joseph's Academy, Brooklyn, has been removed to the home of the order at Brentwood-in-the-Pines, on Long Island. She has been ill for several months, the result of overexertion in teaching. Sister Casilda was known in the world as Miss Lydia Cullen, and two years ago was prominent in Brooklyn's fashionable Park Slope section.

Says Bryan Will Be Swamped.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

George McAllister, an old Democratic war horse, announces that he will support the entire Republican ticket. Mr. McAllister desires this change of heart to be made public because he has been bothered almost to death by his former political associates trying to get him to address Bryan meetings and make Democratic speeches. "I'm a Republican," said Mr. McAllister, "and this nonsensical talk about imperialism makes me weary. I'm satisfied with President McKinley and I don't think it wise to swap horses in the middle of the stream. Bryan will be swamped."

Wheat Grower's Aspirations.

One Sumner County (Kan.) farmer has done so well with his wheat that he has gone back East to fish up a line of ancestors.—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

FROM LILLE TO YPRES

Some Incidents of a Leisurely Journey in Flanders.

Among the Flemish Peasants.—Mass for Fallen French Soldiers.—Customs Officials.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LILLE, Aug. 8.—You can leave Brussels just after 1 and reach Lille before 5 o'clock, travel down through the storied and picturesquely rural country of Flanders, where rolling lands are crowned here and there by castles more or less in ruin, but are still held by their lordly owners, though rarely lived in. They serve to furnish a name in these days, while their no longer valiant owner finds his home in Paris, Brussels, London, or Vienna.

Neat farms (or comparatively neat farms, for after living in Holland one's idea of neatness somewhat changes, and suffers when contrasted with that of other places,) are seen all along the railway, and pasture lands, rather over-stocked with cattle, line the tracks. The cows are wretchedly thin-looking, after our fat Dutch cows, but their bags look promising for a good mess of milk, if their backbones and ribs do make hollows for the rain to settle in.

An unassuming town in appearance, but not so if the Custom House officials are a type of its further inhabitants, is just over the border of France, and is called Baisieux. Here the most ridiculously attentive custom regulations were met with within my most varied experience.

ZEALOUS CUSTOM OFFICIALS.

We were marched out in file, almost searched, and a dirty old woman ran her filthy fingers through your ribbons and laces, stopping at the length of her own pleasure to examine your things with that curiosity that only a woman can display. Then the officers came into the carriages after you had again gotten comfortably installed and the trunks had been examined with the "petite baggage," then made you get off the seats while they looked under them and lifted the carriage cushions, great heavy things that seat two people, to see if nothing dutiable lay beneath. I tried to bring a smile to the important gentleman's face by confessing I had taken a snap-shot of them while waiting in the Custom House, and would he like to examine that also?

With the thermometer in the eighties, at the end of our thirty-seventh minute, however, we got our train and from the delightful town of Baisieux, and the travelers who hitherto had had little to say to one another now sprang into a lively intimacy over one great common woe.

One old man in the third class had a big sack of potatoes. He set the whole crowd in convulsions of laughter as he trotted along by good-naturedly saying: "Mon dieu! Les messieurs, ont examiné mes pommes de terre! Ce n'est pas bien content qu'ils ne les ont pas prises, moi!" There is always much to laugh at in any self-injured crowd, but a French crowd affords more fun than any other that I have met with, when found in like dilemma.

Here in Lille we find a thriving, lively city, where one is excellently lodged and excellently fed. Americans are so in the habit of visiting Paris alone, and leaving France for other cities to be passed by, with a cursory glance thrown out from the railway carriage window, while so many cities of "les arrondissements" of France are well worth visiting.

PARIS AND FRANCE.

It is encouraging to those who love France to see that all France is not Paris, and that Paris is not France. The overstocked cafés; the weary livers tippling from morning till night the poisonous absinthe; the sad struggling community that walk up and down before the cafés of Paris, watching for the stray bits of cigars thrown away from the rich man's lips; the hundreds of painted faces, the hunted and haunting eyes of that miserable collection of womanhood that throngs the street—Paris and here are absent—and you see at the well-conducted cafés the husband with his wife, the father with his young daughters, and you feel yourself to be among happy and simple conditions of life—which can scarcely be found in Paris.

To-day at the cathedral I heard a mass for the "soldiers fallen for France." It was truly an impressive service. A magnificent military band back of the high altar played martial music, accompanied by the muffled drums. When this was going on the remnants of the companies belonging to this part of France who had taken part in the war of 1870 marched into the church bearing their regimental flags. Each placed the banners in the central nave of the cathedral. (It has five, with two transepts, the five being divided by slender white marble pillars, with little carving.) The color of the flags against the altar and the ornaments of the church were just enough to soften the hardness of the marble, and make more visible the distance, which is very great, from the door to the high altar. The church was crowded with the most well-bred people. Many gentlemen, young and old, acted as ushers, as our men do in St. George's and other New York churches. They were in evening dress, always a European custom for men when in any way assisting at the offices for the dead.

THE MASS IN FLANDERS.

At the 10 o'clock mass there was fine congregational singing throughout the service. That I have never heard in Italy. In Flanders has been always a people who thought for themselves, and although this section is now Artois, still the Flemish language is constantly heard, which so resembles the Dutch language that I can perfectly read it and very well understand people when they speak Flemish.

Near here, just over the borders in Belgium, is a town called Ypré, known likely to many of our travelers, but rarely visited. It contains the rarest monument to the people, I think, that all Europe possesses, namely, a halle, or market. Formerly it was used for cloth in the days of the Counts of Flanders. Now, and for many years past, it is the common market. This is one of the most imposing buildings I have ever seen. With a belfry similar to that of Bruges, around the four most richly ornamented sides, just above the archways that lead into the market, are wonderfully beautiful statues of the Counts of Flanders and Holland and other notables (it took a good many of them) with their Countesses.

These figures stand in eternal attitude, forming a chain right around the building, which is surely 500 feet front and 200 on the sides. The belfry rises from the centre, over huge portals leading into the market, which has many other less important entrances, and within are roomy compartments neatly divided by hundreds of arched pillars that support the vast hall, the pride of the people of Ypres. It is said to see these old cities like Ypres and Bruges, their glory centuries buried, their prosperity forever gone, clinging to the hope that life will come again, that once more the world must come to them, and their power will gain and grow, until they stand again where they once were. Yet this is the firm belief of any old or young citizen (who remains there) with whom you talk the matter over. The spirit of American progress—for business—there is none—does not dwell in fine buildings to replace it by perhaps a much inferior one in order to conduct business in a purely up-to-date manner is yet undreamed of in the philosophy of the Ypresian. But the town is beautiful, and the quaint peasant sitting in the midst of her cabbages, carrots, and pommes de terre, makes a fitting picture within the halle, forever free to her to sell her wares, and in contrast, a happy one, to the procession of nobles that lines the outer walls. Silent watchdogs they seem now over the tomb of Flanders past.

The people are exceedingly sociable. You no sooner get seated in a garden or at a café than the person next begins conversation in a perfectly easy manner, as if you had long been chums. Along the street, too, many standing in his shop door—the weather is hot and business not pressing—will offer a remark as you pass—not in a Jewilke manner asking you to come in and look at his wares, but some pleasant passing comment on his thought at that moment. I find them a very pleasant people. The whole town has a lively aspect—an enjoyment of what they do possess in the glory of Ypres in past.

TWO TOWNS IN ONE.

On our way back to Lille we stopped to change cars and to be "examined" at Comines. One town in two—Comines Belge, and Comines Français. The frontier runs through their middle, leaving, however, rather the worst half on the Belgian side. Both are dreary enough, and both dirty in the extreme. We saw nothing but ragged children and priests. They were preparing for the May Bonne Mère, and banners were being gotten out and garlands were in evidence, being made by women and young girls on their doorsteps, where they all sat, talking in great excitement over the coming event, which was on the morrow. The church is very quaint, lying a step or two lower than the street. A large portal has been built upon one of the ancient gates of the town, for Comines too was an important place in the fifteenth century, and it boasts of having been the home of Philippe de Comines, who wrote the early chronicles of France.

Poor man! If the market place near which he lived was no livelier then than it is to-day, his secluded life, almost that of the ancient monks, given up to research and thought, is well to be understood. Surely, it is a good place for the concentration of ideas.

The surrounding country is pleasure to look upon, and from the window of a study the far-off lines against the sky would show the rolling land, the gentle slopes of meadows filled with ripening grain; the castles, now in ruins, were then in their feudal strength, and the evening sky a mass of purple and gold—that, at least, is always the same, let the centuries come and go as they will, with the myriads of changes, wars, famines, and unjust acts—the sky is always the same and promises peace.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

ITALIAN MURDERS A WOMAN.

She Had Robbed Him of His Week's Wages, and He Lay in Wait for Her.

Policeman Robert Leahy of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, was patrolling his post in Second Avenue at 12:40 o'clock this morning and was just south of Ninety-eighth Street when he heard cries of "Murder!" "Police!" Looking in the direction of the sound he saw a man running toward him from the corner with a crowd following him. Leahy ran after the fugitive and came up to him in Ninety-ninth Street, between First and Second Avenues.

As he laid his hands on him, the man, who proved to be an Italian, made a furious lunge at him. The policeman was too quick for him, however, for he dodged the stroke, although the blade cut his coat sleeve for several inches. Almost with the same movement he gave the man a blow on the jaw with his night stick which knocked him, half stunned, into the street.

The policeman picked up the stiletto and then the prisoner and the other pursuers told him in an excited chorus that the Italian had just murdered a woman at Second Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street. He went back and found the victim lying in a pool of blood in a doorway on the corner, while the whole neighborhood was flocking out of doors and gathering about.

Leahy called an ambulance from Harlem Hospital and Dr. Levy found that the woman was dead from a stab wound right over her heart.

At the station house the prisoner gave the name of Antonio Mastagno, forty years old, of 2,168 First Avenue, and the woman was identified as Rosa Letterwits, thirty-eight years old, of 206 East Ninety-eighth Street. She has long been known in the neighborhood as "Liverwurst."

The police have found that Mastagno met her Saturday night, when she robbed him of his entire week's wages of $18 earned as a laborer for the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Last night he said he would "do" her at the first opportunity, and had been waiting about the neighborhood all the evening. She came along at last, when, according to several witnesses, he ran up behind her, seized her by the neck, and shoved her into the doorway and there stabbed her.

The dead woman's husband is now serving a three years' sentence in Sing Sing Prison for assaulting Policeman Michael Carney of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station three months ago, and he left her with a boy of four years and a girl of seven who are thought to have been taken from her by the Gerry Society.

Leahy was much startled on searching Mastagno to find in his pocket a fully loaded revolver of heavy calibre. "He could have shot me at any time on the way to the station house," he said, "but I guess the night stick took all the murder out of him."

NAMING AN INDIANA TOWN.

The Early Settlers Shot at a Target to Settle the Dispute.

From The Indianapolis Press.

Resting by the side of Gen. William Henry Harrison's sabre in the "Old Curiosity Shop" collection of antiques in the old State Bank Building at Terre Haute, Ind., is a target rifle of ancient design that is declared to be the weapon that gave Logansport her name. The old rifle might well come under the classification of heavy ordnance, for it is over seven feet in length. It weighs thirty-seven and a half pounds, and shoots a bullet so heavy that twelve of them make a pound. In firing it, an iron rest had to be used, and the rest is exhibited with the rifle. Maurice Thompson recently resurrected the rifle's history and made it the subject of one of his collection of Indiana stories.

According to his story, in the latter part of the twenties the settlement at the mouth of Eel Creek had reached proportions that necessitated the selection of a name. The main functionaries met one afternoon under the branching elms along the Wabash, and undertook the christening. Every one had a suggestion, and many settlers pressed claims. Gen. John Tipton wanted to bestow a Latin or Greek name that was synonymous with "the mouth of the Eel." Hugh B. McKeen, who had formerly resided on the Maumee, near the spot where the Shawnee chief, Logan, lost his life while attesting his fidelity to the white people, urged the name of Log

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, July 11, 1900.

There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1900, the same to be paid 1st September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 8th day of September.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 8, and will reopen on September 17, at ten o'clock A. M.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.

August 29, 1900.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.

August 29, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COFF, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Saint Lawrence Power Company of Massena, New York:

NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Saint Lawrence Power Company of Massena, New York, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon.

WILLIAM P. ZIMMERMANN,
Stockholder and Vice President of the Saint Lawrence Power Company of Massena, New York.

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FINANCIAL.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street is not unlikely from this time on to give more consideration than lately it has done to the market movements of the steel and iron stocks. The return of John W. Gates to the city is, rightly or wrongly, taken in many quarters to signify that very shortly pronounced activity in the Steel group will develop, but whether on the side of advancing or declining values does not appear. If the many reports in connection with Mr. Gates's purported stock dealings previous to his leaving for Europe were true, he was a pronounced bear on the securities. His many declarations that the high tide of prosperity in the iron trade had been reached and that a reaction was inevitable are not forgotten on the Street. That reaction has come. Whether it has run its course is another question. On that point there is much testimony pro and con. Some authorities aver that prices, with the exception of those for steel rails, are scraping on bottom, and that substantial activity in trade will now appear, with the certainty of continuing improvement as the days progress. In other quarters, to the contrary, it is declared that many prices must yield further before it can safely be said that they are on a low enough basis to signify substantial and permanent trade healthfulness.

It is, however, an undisputed fact that inquiries daily grow greater, and to the layman, weighing the conflicting evidence, it seems that the outlook for improvement is much more hopeful than it has been for some time. Here and there, it is true, reports are heard of furnaces going out of blast and of mills closing, but these are more than offset by the renewed activity reported from other sources. The export outlook, too, daily becomes more promising.

What such an authority as Archer Brown thinks of the matter will appear from the article presented below, which he has prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Clearly, this review of the situation does not suggest hopelessness or despair. Indeed, were it not for the political uncertainty, it is not clear that the revival in the iron and steel trades would even now be much more pronounced.

It may be that the movement of the steel stocks in the near future will reflect trade improvement. Or, again, it may be that it will not. That, however, will in no wise affect actual conditions. Stock movements are not necessarily influenced by facts.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

The condition of the iron and steel trades, as seen by Archer Brown, is set out in the views herewith presented, as prepared by Mr. Brown for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"An accurate forecast of the iron market is never easy. Those who are in the midst of it often miss it further than those who watch the main current of events and judge from the outside. Few of the large manufacturers or heads of corporations believed in last year's boom until it was well under way, and few believed, at the beginning of this year, that we were entering upon an enormous slump. But we have gone up 100 per cent. and dropped back nearly as much within a space of eighteen months. Naturally many are bewildered, particularly among those who are studying the iron industry for the first time from the standpoint of owners in large iron or steel consolidations.

"The air has cleared very much in the past four weeks. Every form of attempt to resist the decline in prices has been given up unless it be in steel rails, which are a separate branch of the trade surrounded by special conditions. The course of most furnace and mill men appears to have been first to firmly resist the downward tide; then, failing in that, to go with it and push things to the bottom at the earliest possible moment, with a view to finding where the real bed rock was.

"This has produced more or less confusion, and has brought some important changes. It has cut off about 25 per cent. of the production of pig iron that was current May 1. It has brought down the cost of ores and coke. It has led to the placing of some large contracts at prices so low that they could not be duplicated, and when belated buyers woke up they have had to pay an advance of 10 to 20 per cent. This is notably true in steel bars, which declined as low as 90 cents and now cannot be had under $1.10 to $1.15. This policy of getting to bed rock by the quickest possible route and then take the Summer to readjust the whole industry, I advocated in the late Spring, but manufacturers were not then ready for it. In many cases important contracts were being worked out which would have been seriously affected by too radical action.

"I believe we are now on rock bottom all through the trade, or will be after steel rails have come into line in October. Very many buyers are skeptical on this point, and the rank and file are still holding off believing that a lower level will be reached. This is natural, but every man who is informed as to the conditions of the industry will agree on two or three propositions that govern.

"Taking pig iron as the basis of the industry, we are now down practically to cost in every part of the country. The production has dropped from 15,000,000 tons annually to about 12,000,000 tons. Last year we actually consumed over 14,000,000 tons. Unless we have either sharp cost reductions, or a marked advance in prices, there will be a further restriction of about 1,000,000 tons per month for the rest of the year.

"There is doubt whether our product today is equal to the actual consumption. With further blowing out of furnaces it may be reduced much below it without our finding it out until normal buying starts in.

"Buyers say that the cost is still too high and must come down. The answer to this is that present prices have discounted every reduction in cost possible through decline in raw materials. Furnaces are not counting what their present ore and coke contracts cost, but what they will cost when renewed under low conditions. Many a furnace paying $3 a ton for coke to the end of the year is basing its pig iron quotations on coke at $1.60 to $1.75. Ore contracts run until next Spring, but in certain contracts closed the past week the furnaces figured out what they could probably buy ore for next year, and gave the whole reduction to the buyer.

"The two items of cost which cut the largest figure are labor and transportation. Even the cost of raw materials is made up mainly of those factors. Labor in mines, furnaces, and mills has been advanced from 25 to 50 per cent. and transportation almost as much. Those who figure on these two items melting down to the level of the lean years following the panic will be mistaken. Railroads hauled raw materials and pig iron for years at practically cost. Labor worked in some States for 80 to 90 cents a day. That was what made the abnormally cheap pig iron in the years following the panic. It was a distress period for everybody. We are not likely to get back there until another financial panic brings our industries to a stop and throws millions of men out of employment. That time, I hope, will not come in this generation.

"The consumer of iron has now got all he has been asking for. If the single point of high labor be conceded, prices are relatively lower than before the improvement commenced. Future reductions of cost have been anticipated, and current prices are based on them. A return to anything like normal demand will stiffen prices, for production has been cut down apparently more than consumption. Pig iron stocks are very light—less than a fortnight's supply—and commencing in September will likely run down, even on present demand.

"If the fear of a possible Bryan success in November could be eliminated, the whole iron industry is ready for a big move forward."

WHO IS AN ESQUIRE?

"All Males," According to the English Post Office, the New Arbiter Elegantiarum.

From The London Telegraph.

"When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?" The poetic interrogation, frequently propounded, has never, we believe, been found capable of satisfactory solution. At the fag end of the nineteenth century, however, a question of far greater and more immediate importance has been raised by that of late much-abused but invaluable institution, the Post Office. But briefly, the problem which the authorities at St. Martin's-le-Grand have set themselves to decide is as to who is, and who is not, entitled to the appellation "Esq." Here, in truth, is a delicate question, the niceties and ramifications of which might well appall anything less hidebound than the official mind. But let there be no misapprehension as to the intentions of the postal administrators. The discretion of the individual in the matter of directing his letters is not to be interfered with or called into question. He is still to be at liberty, should he feel so disposed, to give his chimney sweep an "Esq." and ignore his water-rate collector's title to so much as a plain "Mr." The privilege of differentiating is to be left as heretofore to his own sweet will and fancy. But, in its personal communications with the public, the Post Office, it would seem, intends henceforth to bear in mind certain hard and fast rules, from which no deviation is to be permitted. In other words, a departmental order has gone forth to the clerks that the appellation "Esq." is "to be used in future in addressing all male correspondents, unless they are evidently laborers, personal servants, or tradesmen, (writing from their house of business.") Instinctively one thinks of the old differentiation, "gentleman, apothecary, plowboy, thief," and of the exquisite interrogation, by way of rejoinder, "Yes, but which is the thief?"

But the official edict does not end at "tradesmen, writing from their house of business." There is a reservation clause which says, "in cases of doubt, Esq. is to be used"—a wise provision that leaves a tolerably broad margin for possible variations in the use, abuse, and misuse of the anachronistic suffix. The definition of "gentleman" will furnish pabulum for controversy and academic discussion to the crack of doom, and even Mr. Pickwick, if we recollect aright, found it impossible to contest the claim to that designation of one of his companions in the Fleet, on the ground that he "drank his four and a half pints of ale a day, and never stopped smoking even during meals." But how comes it, one may well ask, that, besides "laborers, personal servants, and tradesmen," the community to be exempt from the honor of receiving an "Esq." will include "depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank?" A millionaire of an eccentric turn of mind once conceived a curious fancy for depositing small slices of his fortune, under different aliases, in various savings banks throughout the country. The idiosyncrasy might have entitled him to free board and lodging at Bedlam, but we do not know that he forfeited by these proceedings his right to the title of "Esq." The distinction in the case of tradespeople suggests, as an inevitable corollary to the venerable legend that it takes nine tailors to make a man, a polite proposition as to how many are really required to make an esquire. But in this democratic age, when so many "ladies of high degree" have been known to embark upon business enterprises, and a piquant French name so often conceals the identity, in the realms of modistry or millinery, of a society dame or damsel, the decision of the postal authorities seems to derive an added invidiousness. In the circumstances it is at least reassuring to learn that it is not in contemplation to drop the prefix "Mrs." or "Miss," in addressing correspondents of the other sex as to whose precise status in society some official doubt exists.

AN AMERICAN'S TRIP ABROAD.

Arrested as an Anarchist and on Board a Burning Steamer.

From The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal.

Edwin H. Smith of Fergus Falls, Minn., has returned from a flying trip to London and Paris. Mr. Smith has had a series of thrilling experiences since he left this part of the country. He came within measurable distance of being burned alive on the White Star Line steamer Cymric, which reached New York Aug. 14. In Paris he was arrested and detained for eight hours on suspicion that he was a Jersey Anarchist. This was caused by his throwing away a bundle of anarchistic pamphlets which had been given to him by a man on the train, that he might see the sort of literature Anarchists were circulating in Europe. Smith put the circulars in his pocket, and later he tossed them into the gutter on the Quai d'Orsay. Two minutes later he was under arrest as a suspicious character, and it took him many hours to convince the Commissioner of Police that he had come into possession of the anarchistic pamphlets quite innocently. He is sure that from the moment of his release until he left Paris he was under police espionage. Mr. Smith, whose original family name is Schmidt, was called to London in connection with an estate left by his grandfather, who was a baker in that city and who possessed considerable property.

"I was really more amused than frightened by the antics of the French police," says Mr. Smith, "but if you never saw a genuinely frightened man you might have seen many on board the Cymric coming home, and I was one of them.

"Six hours after we left Queenstown fire broke out in what they call the forward hold. It looked like a serious matter from the start, but the last thing that appears to enter the mind of a steamer Captain is putting back to the port he has once left. As soon as they found out the fire, which was indicated by a thin spiral of smoke creeping from one of the hatch covers, measures were taken to put the flames out, but none whatever to land the shipload of passengers, whose lives were in danger. By putting back to Queenstown the passengers could have been landed without any risk at all; but of course the ship would have lost one day, which seems to be the most important consideration.

"Instead of slowing down and remaining close to the Irish coast in case we might have to put back, the ship was rushed right ahead out to sea, and we were a mighty nervous lot of passengers. For thirty-six hours, after the fire was found matters seemed to get continually worse instead of better. When it became dark the horror of the thing was intensified, because the men who had been sent into the hold to fight the fire were continually being carried out, unconscious from the effects of chlorine gas, the most suffocating stench I ever encountered. Two of the officers, and finally even the Captain himself, were overcome by the heat and smoke, and it is little wonder that the passengers were thrown into something approaching a panic.

"I cannot imagine any more utterly hopeless situation than that forced upon the passengers of a burning steamer at sea. They are not permitted to do anything that might help to save the ship. That is the business of the officers and crew, and to do the people of the Cymric full justice, I must say that they are a brave lot of fellows.

"At last the decks forward became so hot that the men could hardly walk about on them, and then it was decided to flood the forehold. They opened a seacock and let the water in until the fore compartment was filled to a depth of nine feet. This quenched the fire, but ruined 600 tons of cargo. The water was subsequently pumped out. From all I could discover, the fire originated in spontaneous combustion.

"Of course, nobody went to bed that night, and I was particularly impressed by the behavior of the women on board. There were mothers with children, who devoted their whole attention to telling the little folks stories and trying to keep them from being frightened. There were no fainting spells, no wails of terror. The women were calmer than the men. The latter got together and tried to agree on some scheme of taking care of the women in case the worst should happen. On the whole, I am very glad to be back in the Northwest."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

PUNISHMENT OF BRESCI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from raising one note, at least, of indignation and protest over the barbarous treatment of the murderer Bresci. It is not conceived in sentimental disgust over a proper desire to punish this unfortunate man. He deserves, however, a reasonable, adequate, and human punishment. It is inconceivable to me that a method of diabolical ingenuity should be resorted to to drive this victim of hallucination and fanaticism into insanity, to inflict, with a refinement of cruelty worthy of savages and the malignant skill of mediaeval inquisitors, the most awful mental anguish which the insane and wicked spirit of revenge can devise.

To me a King is a man, and his murder merits the consideration exactingly required by civilized custom and precedent which the murder of any other man demands. But it is outside of human justice, and significantly out of proportion to the character of the crime, to take this miscreant and slowly, by methods the most diabolical and fiendish, to insert in his whole system the poison of nervous disorganization, to make the recurrent hours of ten long years' confinement the silent and hideous instruments of mental despair so deep, loathsome, and irremediable as to bring its unhappy subject into the last stages of cerebral frenzy.

Can the so-called Christian spirit of this day endure the contemplation of this unnecessary, unwise, and unjust vindictiveness, without crying out against the horrid spectacle? Can the son of Humbert himself countenance so ruthless an act of malevolent and tigrish rage?

We can well understand that the keepers of this man, inflamed by a blinded zeal and their deceived fancies as to the righteousness of their motives, and inured to the pictures of misery in prison life, will remorselessly add to the abominable ordeal every particular of aggravating cruelty.

This man should be killed, in the one manly, straightforward, and sufficient provision under enlightened Governments for the punishment of the crime of murder. To the Latin heart and mind, essentially pagan and cruel, this greedy and suffocating thirst for animal satisfaction may commend itself. But how the intellectual and humanised expression of thought and feeling at the end of the nineteenth century among peoples less unfortunately made the heirs of evil and ungoverned passions can condone this dreadful stigma on our day and generation passes belief.

Our Presidents—in all things—and at every possible point of view removed, almost out of sight, above the puppets of a dynastic accident—have been killed, and their murderers have paid the penalty, under the law, in a sane and just way. Why should Bresci—as far as I hear personally and in his domestic relations a kind man—be made the victim of a Roman hate, impish and destructive, as ghastly and unreasoning, as the resentments of a Nero or Caligula?

L. P. GRATACAP.
West New Brighton, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1900.

MR. BRYAN ON DIVINE RIGHTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where the divine right of Kings is recognized, the monarch can grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another; while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be no variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy as the day differs from the night, and between the two doctrines there is and ever must be an irrepressible conflict. Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the democratic and imperial form of government. In proroguing Parliament a few days ago she said: "Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

The above cutting is from THE TIMES of the 24th inst. It is a paragraph in the speech of Mr. William J. Bryan, made at Topeka, Kan., to the committee which announced to him his nomination by the Populists.

This paragraph proves incontestably one of two things, either that Mr. Bryan is densely ignorant of the Constitution of Great Britain, or that he believed his hearers (who, he must have known, comprised on that occasion the larger portion of the voters in this country) to be densely ignorant of the British Constitution. From one of these conclusions there is no escape.

Every average newspaper reader in the United States knows well that the doctrine of the divine right of Kings is as little recognized in Great Britain as it is in the United States; that no one, either in the British Isles or any of its vast dependencies, believes in the least in any such divine right. The same average reader knows that Queen Victoria has not the slightest power to grant different degrees of liberty to different subjects; that she has no subjects, being only allowed to use the term as a matter of courtesy to her; that she is merely the puppet and mouthpiece of the Ministers, and that those Ministers are but the mouthpiece of the House of Commons.

Can it be possible that the voters of this country will consent to intrust a post of such immense responsibility as the Presidency of the United States to a man who talks and writes in this loose fashion?

New York, Aug. 29, 1900. W. H. F.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your paper of yesterday a note or letter from Dr. Eugene Hoyt condemning a former writer of an article favoring the Prohibition Party.

Dr. Hoyt herein says that a vote for the Prohibition Party is in favor of intemperance, because it is a vote for Bryan. Dr. Hoyt herein is talking through his hat. With all due respect to a medical brother, I must say he has had a Rip Van Winkle sleep all these twenty years. Why, that is the way they talked about the Prohibition Party twenty years ago. But in saying this, it is evident Dr. Hoyt thinks that all the temperance voters come from the Republican Party, and infers that the Democratic Party is the only intemperance party, so to speak. Does he not know that the Republican Party is just as badly rum-soaked and rum-ruled by the whiskyites as the Democratic?

Then, again, why does he infer that the Prohibition votes come from the Republicans? One of our most loyal and eminent Prohibitionists, and now a prominent nominee for high office, was a Democrat in years gone by. So were many others among our ranks.

Does not Dr. Hoyt know that in the South the cry is, "You Prohibitionists are only helping the Republicans," because they imagine all these votes come from the Democrats?

He would know this if he had not been asleep all these years, or else has not read history. The ignorance of some men who take pains to set some one else right, as they think, is surprising.

J. H. YARNALL, M. D.
New York, Aug. 31, 1900.

Mr. Croker's Letter on Expansion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

O Consistency, thou art a jewel! But there be other jewels, and among them is one, Croker by name, and the lustre of this one is of such magnitude as to blind him to thy own small light.

Now it happens that this same Croker, who ruleth when it so pleaseth him, the great Duchy called New York, did give public and printed utterance to certain views concerning the subject of expansion, which drew applause from all men known as sane. In truth, such a high order of common sense did the published letter express that many even assumed that his Highness must have consulted the sagest of his clerical assistants; others accused themselves of having previously underrated the virtues of their lord.

But alas! all things have an end, and the end of good things is quick. The giant Truth fled in a night, and the people awoke to find their liege shouting in unison with those strange freaks who spend their days chasing apparitions and fleeing from phantoms; they who now style themselves Anti-Imperialists.

Mr. Editor, would it not be the way of wisdom for the Republican Campaign Committee to reprint in pamphlet form the letter of Croker on expansion and give it an unlimited circulation?

MOSSBACK-DEMOCRAT.
New York, Sept. 1, 1900.

Germany and China.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the accounts of the action of the powers in China, the position of Germany seems somewhat vague. She has taken little part in the scene in no hurry to take action. At the same time she makes preparations for some decided action in the future. Her inspiring motive appears to be vengeance or conquest. If this view is correct, Germany will be a disturbing element in the diplomatic settlement of the Chinese question.

The conduct of the German nation and recent utterances of the Emperor seem to justify this opinion. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the supreme command of the allied forces should be given to a German General. Commercial interests do not favor acquisition of territory which may hamper or exclude trade. Humanitarian interests do not favor excessive punishment nor action induced by a spirit of vengeance. The above words may attract attention to a possible danger. W.

Morristown, N. J., Aug. 30, 1900.

Lace Yokes and Modesty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does a good woman regulate her conduct in a certain way because she is a good, refined, and modest woman, or is she a good, refined, and modest woman because she does or does not wear certain things or conduct herself in a certain way? If we see a large number of women and girls whom we know to be good, modest, and refined, wearing lace yokes, then is it not far the safest plan for a man, even though he be a priest or "a student" to conclude that the wearing of a lace yoke is entirely consistent with goodness, modesty, and refinement? Have we any other standard whatever by which to judge of what is proper for good, modest, and refined women and girls to wear than what is actually worn by women and girls whom we know to be good, modest, and refined?

Is not the fact that a certain article of wearing apparel is generally worn by good women conclusive proof that it is proper for good women to wear that article? If not, then what better proof can we have or where are we to go for authority in such matters? Is a man, though he be a priest or "a student," to set up his sense of propriety or his perception of what is or is not modest wearing apparel against that of numberless women and girls whom everybody knows to be modest and refined? Is not the man who goes into the pulpit or into print to tell good women what is or is not modest or innocent wearing apparel making himself just a little ridiculous? Had he not better confine himself to discussions of sixteen to one, imperialism, or some such thing that he understands, or can hope to understand? F. J. M.

East Orange, Aug. 30, 1900.

Torpedo Practice on a Reef.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few months ago a United States warship struck a reef in the harbor just off the Battery; yesterday afternoon a merchant steamship grounded in about the same neighborhood.

Permit me to suggest that a little torpedo practice on these rocks would waste neither time nor money, and would be a real benefit to the shipping interests of the port.

SAFETY.

Bath Beach, Aug. 30, 1900.

New York University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page in yesterday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES appeared an appreciative editorial of the new school about to be opened by New York University. You spoke of the institution as the "University of the City of New York," and while in a sense it is the city's university, its official name was changed by the New York State Legislature about five years ago to "New York University."

F. M. CROSSETT.
Hulett's Landing, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1900.

One Reader's Reason.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although my list of newspapers is quite large already, I feel that I must have THE TIMES. It is quite refreshing to read a paper which places consistency above expediency, or rather, considers it expedient to be consistent. In such a laudable undertaking, you have the best wishes of the true friends of American progress.

A. W. HARTWELL.
Titusville, N. J., Aug. 30, 1900.

ATLANTIC FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

Plea for an Understanding Between New York and Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

Why should there not be less antagonism and more unity of effort between Boston and New York in taking care of the North Atlantic freight traffic? Why should it not be New York and Boston as against other competing ports north and south of them, rather than the one against the other? New York no less than Boston is threatened by the exploiting of schemes for the greater development of trade at Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Newport News, New Orleans, Baltimore, &c., and every carload of merchandise diverted from New York or Boston to any of these works in a way injuriously to both. There is no good reason why there should not be a community of interest between the two ports as regards this matter. When its wisdom from a business standpoint is fully realized it will become a fact.

Barring a few obstacles which do not appear as insurmountable, the happy condition might be brought about. There are questions of business over which the merchants of these two cities through their organizations, are frequently in conference. An instance in point is the appointment the present week of a committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the settlement of the controversy over what shall constitute a carload rate. Also a similar committee of the New York Produce Exchange is also trying to devise means for a settlement of the question. Correspondence has been opened between the two committees, and, later, the members will hold a conference and arrive at a conclusion under which the merchants of both ports will work hereafter.

STATE OF THE PHILIPPINES

A Reign of Terror Would Follow Withdrawal of Troops.

AMIGOS ARE COWED AS IT IS

Commission Will Organize Provincial Municipalities, and Then Inaugurate Reforms.

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MANILA, Sept. 2.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the commission. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the Government, and, therefore, the commission's announcement of its assumption of power yesterday has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who jealously sneer at the new arrangement, as they are apt to do at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions:

A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under the Americans, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and ladrones over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenue and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns.

For example, the insurgent General Cailles, in the Province of Laguna, put to death the President and officeholders of the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fearful retaliation at the expense of the friendly natives. The approaching patriation of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably.

In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained, and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and ladrone activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far from satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside the garrisoned towns. Travelers are subject to ambush by guerrillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or ladrones, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, Gen. Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are sick. Th activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles, and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrison for the sake of the political effect in the United States.

Conditions in the Visayans continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops in Samar prevents aggression. Negros, Romblon, Masbato, Sibuyan, Tablas, and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil governments. Mindanao is also tranquil, excepting the districts of Teagayan and Surigam, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited, but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have noticeably decreased since May, continue.

The experience in Northern Luzon shows that the Aemrican occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any equal period of the Spanish régime. No doubt the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable fraction of the present commerce. The internal revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism, and to impartial enforcement of the laws.

The military authorities will turn over $6,000,000, Mexican, to the commission, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor development, the need of which is to-day greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably, in Pampanga Province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing in due time to other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central Civil Government during the next eighteen months.

Twelve Americans, including two Captains and two Lieutenants, have been killed in the past two weeks. The official reports of the encounters in which these casualties occurred are meagre.

ACCUSES FELLOW-TRUSTEES.

Trouble in Peekskill's Board—Mr. Taber Charges Charter Violations.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Seth Taber, of the Peekskill Board of Trustees went before Justice James E. Lynch a few days ago and asked for warrants for the arrest of John S. Boyd, Democrat, and Nathan Posey, Fred E. Roe, and Isaac H. Smith, Republicans, also Trustees of the village. His charge was that they were guilty of a misdemeanor in violating Sections 1 and 2, Title 10, of the village charter, which makes it a misdemeanor for a Trustee of the village to incur any debt beyond the current year for which taxes are raised.

Judge Lynch declined to issue the warrants until he had looked further into the matter. He therefore called a preliminary hearing for next Tuesday and issued subpoenas for Village Clerk C. R. Swain, Corporation Counsel L. F. Crumb, Village President A. Strom, and George E. Briggs, a newspaper man, who attends the Trustee meetings in the interest of The Highland Democrat, to attend as witnesses for examination.

The trouble comes about through the granting by the Trustees to the Peekskill Electric Light Company of a two years' contract to light the streets of Peekskill. The village authorities advertised in June for bids to light the village streets for one year. The Peekskill Electric Light Company and the Welsbach Company bid. The board then awarded the contract to the Peekskill Electric Light Company for two years instead of one as advertised for. Trustee Taber protested and was recorded as "no" on the minutes. Trustee Boyd, Democrat, and Trustees Smith, Posey, and Roe, Republicans, voted "yes."

What the result of all this difficulty will be is only conjecture, but the alleged offenders say they will have no trouble whatever, as a general act gives them power to award a contract for a period of five years if they care to.

STILETTO SETTLES A DISPUTE.

Remark on Humbert's Murder Nearly Causes New Jerseyman's Death.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Joseph Alender was badly cut, as a result of a chance remark made early this morning. Alender was playing cards at 2 o'clock with Tony Larose and Louis Bruner. Alender casually made a remark expressive of his regret at the assassination of King Humbert. This led to a discussion, and the men became angry. A fight followed, and Bruner and Larose attacked Alender.

The police were called, and five responded. They saved Alender from being killed. He was stabbed in the groin and in the back with a stiletto, and is very weak from loss of blood. His assailants were arrested. The affair occurred in a saloon in the Italian colony, in Wyckoff Street.

RESULT OF BOUT WITH NEGRO.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—The members of Christ Church of this city are greatly worked up over the allegation that Christopher Schlee, who took part a few nights ago in a boxing match with John Smith, a negro, under prize ring rules, trained for the most part in the clubhouse connected with and maintained by the church. The congregation of the church is wealthy and the clubhouse contains a fine gymasium. Schlee is a member of the club. He will probably be asked to resign. The bout betwen Schlee and Smith resulted in a draw.

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Subjects to be Discussed at the Meeting in Detroit This Week.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Some four hundred members of the National Association of Letter Carriers have arrived to attend the annual meeting of the association to be held this week. The early arrivals came quite largely from the East and middle West. The presence of the letter carriers will result in two Labor Day parades to-morrow. Officers of the association announce that it has now a membership of 16,000, with 745 local branches, and that all the Government letter carriers in the country with the exception of about 1,000 are included in its membership.

As usualin the annual meetings the principal subjects of discussion relate to possible legislation by Congress affecting letter carriers. Increase of salaries to a uniform rate for carriers of both the first and second class is to be urged. Carriers of Post Offices of the first class now receive $1,000 and of the second class $850. What the men desire is a uniform salary of $1,200.

The question of pensions for infirm and disabled letter carriers, which has been discussed for some years, has resulted in the preparation of a bill providing for payment of such pensions by specially appointed officers of the Post Office Department, out of a fund raised by assessing each carrier one per cent. of his salary. The bill provides for administration of the matter by the department without any further expense to the Government.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 3:45, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:20 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:25, 10:10, 11:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route TO LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER "COLUMBIA."

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River,	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch,
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Unique, Peerless, Incomparable!!!

GLEN ISLAND

A Porto Rican Colony and Filipino Village. Delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Inside Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 5:15 P. M. So. 4th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 5:45 P. M. East 92d St., 9:30 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 9:00 A. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 11:15 A. M. for East 92d St. and So. 4th St., Brooklyn. 12:00 M. and 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. and 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:30 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Good Holiday Trips for Labor Day.

Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Po'keepsie and return, $1.50.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers... {GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.

CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.

West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A.M., 2:05 P.M.
Bridge Peck, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A.M., 2:20
P. M. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M. Trip. 50c Round

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

Excursion Labor Day

Ideal Outing on the Sound.

The new fast steamer Chester W. Chapin will leave Pier 26, E. R., foot of Peck Slip at 9:30 A. M., due New Haven 2 P. M., returning steamer Richard Peck will leave New Haven at 3:45 P. M., due New York 8 P. M. MUSIC. Round trip $1.00; children 50 cents. A fascinating All Water excursion. Sundays. Str. Chester W. Chapin makes above trip at same rates and on same schedule.

LABOR DAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

by STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leave Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M. W. 22d St. 2 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:30 P. M. In time to see DRESS PARADE, &c. Returning on West Shore Trains, 6:03, 7:14, 9:10 P. M. $1.00. Hudson River R. R. train, 7:26 P. M., $1.10. Orchestra Concerts on board.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Via New York and Rockaway Beach Railway.

LABOR DAY, SEPT. 3.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50 P. M. (10:00 P. M. for Hammel.)

Last train from Beach 12:00 night.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,

59th St., between Madison and Park Avs.

Modern Hotel, with every comfort and convenience; delightful rooms, $1 per day; $6 week; light rooms, with board, $12 per week; sunny rooms, with board, $14 per week; every room has hot and cold water, steam heat and electric light; suites of rooms, with bath.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR THE MONEY.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or JANITRESS.—By German, English, energetic woman, as housekeeper or janitress. 1,497 Avenue A, 3d floor, north.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Hotel or club; 10 years' experience. T. F., Box 358, 1,280 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl; well recommended; good cook and laundress. 956 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; personal reference; eleven years' last place W. S., Mason Stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; 30; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, flowers, vegetables, lawn, shrubs; best of references. Buckhold, 100 Sands St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; first-class in all branches; references. Post Office Box 190, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 11:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 2:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

THE HALCYON,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium, Shower baths, Scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Upright Pianos of Good Makers $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST 32D ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; parlor dining room; three doors from Broadway.

432 MADISON AV.—Delightful 3d floor suite, with board; extra large closets; also suite to sublet until January; references.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FOREST H. MORRIS, LEE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bcoraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.

MARION S. JONES, Executrix.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap28-law6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix. 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900.

AGNES FUNCK HART, PATRICK J. HART, Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.

Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-law6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug5-law6mM

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Comte de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-law6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA F. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holder, John Holder; Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan; William H. Regan, individually and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Timothy Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine J. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary F. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names also being unknown to the plaintiffs; Patrick Coughlin, if living, and Mary Coughlin, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of the wife of said Patrick Coughlin, if he be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the said Patrick Coughlin being a first cousin of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Patrick Coughlin be dead, the executor of his last will and testament (if any) or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Patrick Coughlin (if any), if he died intestate; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through said Patrick Coughlin, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Patrick Coughlin before the death of said Mary Johnson would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last named persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be sui juris, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;), and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Annie Martin and David Martin, her husband; Catharine Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband (the said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "Annie" and "Catharine" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be females, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "David" and "Stephen" Martin to describe the husbands of the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married) and in the event that the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; the wives, widows and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are persons unknown to plaintiffs; James W. Power, Peter Condon and Daniel J. Quinlan, executors and trustees, in papers purporting to be last wills and testaments, and a codicil to one of said alleged last wills and testaments of said Mary Johnson, deceased; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, St. Joseph's Diocesan Seminary, the New York Catholic Protectory, the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints in the City of New York, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, and Michael A. Corrigan, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above entitled action by order of this court duly made and entered herein, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1900, do hereby require each and every person, not a party to this action, who at the date of said order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the ninth day of October, 1900, at my office, No. 145 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the amended complaint herein as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All those four certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a map made of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15, 1813, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbered 411 (four hundred and eleven), 412 (four hundred and twelve), 413 (four hundred and thirteen), and 414 (four hundred and fourteen), and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the said property hereby conveyed, being a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant ninety-eight feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; running thence easterly, along the southerly line of Madison Street, ninety-eight feet to said corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; thence southerly, along the westerly line of Rutgers Street, ninety-nine feet and seven inches; thence westerly, along a line parallel with Madison Street aforesaid, ninety-nine feet four inches; and thence northerly or nearly so ninety-nine feet and seven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the northwesterly corner of Rutgers and Monroe Streets, and more particularly known and described on a map of the estate of the late Hendrick Rutgers, made by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15, 1813, as lots numbered 548 (five hundred and forty-eight), 549 (five hundred and forty-nine), 550 (five hundred and fifty), 551 (five hundred and fifty-one), and 552 (five hundred and fifty-two), and bounded as follows: Beginning at the said northwesterly corner, and running northerly along the westerly line of Rutgers Street aforesaid one hundred feet, be the same more or less, to land heretofore conveyed by Abraham B. Conover and wife to Stephen Lovejoy; thence westerly, and along the line of said land and the northerly and rear line of said lot five hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and twenty-five feet, be the same more or less; thence southerly, and along the eastern line of lot numbered on said map five hundred and forty-seven, one hundred feet, be the same more or less, to the northerly line of Monroe Street; thence along the same one hundred and twenty-five feet, be the same more or less to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of a certain street formerly called Lombard or Lombardy, and now Monroe Street, and easterly side of Rutgers Street, and being part left after widening of streets of the lot distinguished on a map made of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number seven hundred and eighty-three, bounded westerly in front on Rutgers Street aforesaid seventeen feet four inches; easterly in the rear seventeen feet four inches; on a gangway ten feet wide which is taken off the rear of said lot for the mutual accommodation of the said lot and those adjoining, and which has since been taken in by all the parties but one; southerly on one side by lot number seven hundred and eighty-four on said map or part of it; and westerly on the other side by the said street called Monroe Street; containing on the northerly and southerly sides, exclusive of said alley, ninety-four feet, be the said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 4. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; thence running northerly, on the easterly side of Rutgers Street, 27 (twenty-seven) feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Madison Street, 60 (sixty) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Rutgers Street, 27 (twenty-seven) feet; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Madison Street, 60 (sixty) feet to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 5. All that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line or side of Market Street with the northerly line or side of Madison Street; and running thence northerly, along the westerly line or side of Market Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the northerly line or side of Madison Street, eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly line or side of Market Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly line or side of Madison Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly line or side of Madison Street, eighty-eight (88) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as number 24 Market Street.

Parcel No. 6. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the three-story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Market Street, and formerly known by the number 26 (twenty-five) and now known by the number 33 (thirty-three) Market Street, bounded easterly in front by Market Street; westerly, in the rear, by lot known as number 261 on map of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers; westerly on one side by house and lot now or late of John S. Avery; and southerly on the other side by house and lot now or late of John Beam; containing in breadth in front and rear each twenty-five feet, and in length on each side ninety feet.

Parcel No. 7. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Lexington Avenue, distant thirty-one feet and ten inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street with the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; running thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the way through a party wall, fifty-five feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Lexington Avenue, forty-seven feet and six inches; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and part of the way through another party wall, fifty-five feet to the easterly side of Lexington Avenue; thence northwardly, along the said easterly side of Lexington Avenue, forty-seven feet six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 8. All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Northerly in front by One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; southerly in the rear by a line through the centre of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; easterly by a line drawn parallel to Fourth Avenue, as widened, and distant three hundred and twenty-seven (327) feet six (6) inches westerly therefrom; and westerly by a line parallel to Madison Avenue, as widened, and sixty-five feet westerly from said westerly line of Fourth Avenue, as widened; said lot being thirty-seven (37) feet six (6) inches wide in front and rear, and one-half of the block in depth between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets; subject to have the sewer connection of the two houses in the rear on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street remain as now connected with the sewer on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Parcel No. 9. All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon, situate on the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue and the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly, part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence northerly twenty feet and one inch to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; thence along said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street eighty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; be said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 10. All that certain lot of ground, being part of the farm of the late Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, and distinguished on a map of the said farm by lot number 177 (one hundred and seventy-seven), bounded westerly in front on Catharine Street; in the rear by lot number one hundred and seventy-nine; northerly on one side by lot number one hundred and seventy-eight, and southerly on the other side by lot number 176. Containing in breadth in front and rear 27 feet and in length on the southerly side 75 feet 6 inches, and on the northerly side 100 feet 6 inches, be the same more or less, and now known by the street number 19 (nineteen) Catharine Street.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

JOHN R. HOGGAN, Referee.
145 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

JAMES BURKE, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Port Richmond, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM C. RAYMOND and LOUIS DE WARDENER ROLLUP, as trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas McMullen, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES HENRY

SECOND BATTERY IN CAMP

Capt. Wilson's Command Manoeuvres at Van Cortlandt Park.

Crowds Watch the Evolutions of the National Guardsmen—A Practical Joker Mixes Up Soldiers' Clothes.

Thousands of people journeyed to Van Cortlandt Park, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday to witness the manoeuvres of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., which is in camp there under the command of Capt. David Wilson.

The battery left the armory at Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock, arriving at the park at 5:45. The camp by a unanimous vote was named Camp Reilly, in memory of Capt. H. J. Reilly of Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, who was killed at Peking on Aug. 15. Capt. Reilly was formerly a member of the Second Battery.

There was quite a crowd to greet the battery when it arrived in camp. After supper all settled down to the regular routine of camp life, and swarms of mosquitoes kept up a most persistent attack without a moment's intermission until dawn.

Somebody managed to elude the guard during the night, and enter a number of the tents in the main street, mixing up boots, trousers, and shirts, taking them from one tent to another. In consequence there was much confusion when the bugle sounded, and a general exchange of garments was necessary.

In the early morning three-quarters of an hour were devoted to feeding and grooming the horses, all of which was accomplished with precision and order. At 7 o'clock breakfast was served under the trees. It consisted of beefsteak and onions, fried potatoes, boiled eggs, bread, butter, and coffee. After breakfast a few minutes were devoted to cleaning and brightening up the harness, and at 8 o'clock the bugle sounded for inspection, eighty-five enlisted men appearing, there being only three members of the entire battery absent.

Half an hour later there was a mounted drill during which field manoeuvres were accomplished in good form and with few breaks, although much trouble was experienced with several of the horses that were green.

After drill the men had a couple of hours which they spent in receiving their friends, who had begun to arrive by this time. Dinner, consisting of corned beef and cabbage, boiled lamb, green corn, potatoes, and coffee was served at noon. The scene presented was a picturesque one. At either end of the long street of white tents several large fires burned. At the north end was headquarters and the officers' mess, and at the south end was the privates' mess. Colored cooks in white caps and aprons served the food in tin plates.

The drill and manoeuvres took place at 2:30 o'clock. By this time a great crowd had assembled and the police had their hands full to keep them from encroaching on the parade ground. Among the military guests of the battery were Col. Holly, Quartermaster of the N. G. N. Y.; Brig. Gen. Terwilliger of the Grand Army, Col. Hurry, Commissary of the N. G. N. Y.; Lieut. Col. Treadwell, Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery, N. G. N. Y.; Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Brigadier General of United States Volunteers and Colonel of the First United States Artillery, and Col. Camp of the Twenty-second Regiment.

When the bugle sounded the entire battery, headed by Capt. Wilson, started across the parade ground at a gallop, and the crowd gave a prolonged cheer. Various evolutions were then gone through with without a break until one of the gun teams driven by Private M. Cary became unruly. About the same time a team of green horses driven by Private E. Harrison became unmanageable and bolted. The crowd scattered and several women screamed, but no one was hurt, and by good horsemanship, for which he was highly complimented, Harrison regained control of his horses. Cary had much trouble with his team, but quieted them, and the drill continued without incident. The firing by platoon and battery won for Capt. Wilson many compliments from his military guests.

After drill the camp was thrown open to visitors for a while. At 6 o'clock supper was served, consisting of cold mutton and beef, cheese, sliced tomatoes, potatoes, and coffee.

This morning the battery will be inspected by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston. After dinner a start will be made for the armory, the line of march being down Broadway to King's Bridge Road, to St. Nicholas Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and thence to the armory.

DEFENSE OF MR. PECK.

Commissioner Valois Arrives and Talks of the Paris Exposition.

Among the passengers who came over on La Touraine, which arrived yesterday, was Arthur Valois, one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Regarding the exposition, Mr. Valois said it was a great artistic success and that a large attendance was expected during September and October.

Speaking of the report that Commissioner General Peck had been discourteous to State representatives at the exposition, he said:

"Commissioner General Peck has acted in the kindest manner with me and our relations are most cordial. I do not know of his acting otherwise with any of the officials. All the United States Commissioners have done a great deal of work in bringing forward American exhibits. The United States exhibitors are taking many of the prizes—in fact, more than was at first expected."

Regarding the story that Mr. Peck had secretly worked to prevent Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Potter Palmer from being decorated by the French Government, Mr. Valois said:

"That is impossible, for I know how such things are done. The names for the Legion of Honor are handed in and passed on their merits. I know that Mr. Peck presented the names of Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Michael De Young for the order. As to criticism of the number of representatives from the United States and the difficulty of supplying all with invitations to entertainments, all that I can say is that there is always trouble when a big enterprise like the exposition is under way. There are certainly many officials from this country to the exposition."

HOBOKEN'S HIDDEN PERILS.

Old Fire Cistern Under a Sidewalk Nearly Entraps a Man.

John Lantz, a resident of Weehawken, obtained a bad impression of Hoboken's sidewalks early yesterday morning. He was walking along Washington Street, near Third Street, when suddenly the flagstone upon which he stepped sank beneath him. He pitched forward on his face, and the tilting of the flag probably saved his life. As it was, his legs went down into a big hole. As he was slipping down he placed his hands flat on the sidewalk and managed by main strength to drag himself out of the hole. He was somewhat bruised.

Investigation showed there was a big cistern beneath the sidewalk. Years ago, when Hoboken was a village, it had a number of these cisterns scattered about for the storage of water for use at fires. When the water system was introduced these cisterns were supposed to be filled up. Apparently the one at Washington and Third Streets was simply covered over with earth. The hole was fifteen feet in diameter and twenty feet deep.

La Touraine to Have New Boilers.

The French liner La Touraine, which arrived in port yesterday, brought 850 passengers. The fact that the run coming over was not made at a very high rate of speed gave rise to rumors among the passengers that the engineers had had trouble with the boilers. Capt. Santelli said that the boilers were old and were to be replaced next year, and that this was the reason that the vessel had not made its run at a greater speed.

Body of Mahlon Ogden Jones Here.

The body of Mahlon Ogden Jones, who died at Dinard, France, June 18, was brought over on La Touraine, which arrived yesterday. Mrs. Ogden Jones and two daughters were passengers.

NOT STOLEN BY GYPSIES.

H. F. Madden Denies a Story Told About His Wife—Her Brother's Visit to This City.

Mrs. Hugh F. Madden of 5 West Eighty-second Street has succeeded in finding her brother, Wilfred Oakes, of whom she had heard nothing for about ten years, by means of a letter of inquiry addressed by her to Postmaster Gordon in Chicago.

According to dispatches sent out from Chicago, a romantic story was involved in the separation and subsequent reunion of the brother and sister. The dispatch stated that Mrs. Madden was stolen by gypsies in Canada twenty-two years ago. That part of the story was emphatically denied yesterday by H. F. Madden, Mrs. Madden's husband, who is janitor of the flathouse at 5 West Eighty-second Street.

Mr. Madden was indignant at the reports that have been printed, and said that he holds Postmaster Gordon responsible.

"I shall make a complaint to the Postmaster General," he said. "The story that was printed in one of the morning papers to-day is absolutely false. There is nothing romantic about the case. My wife was never stolen by gypsies—she wouldn't know a gypsy if she saw one.

"She wrote to the Postmaster at Chicago, asking him if he could locate her brother, who had formerly lived there. The Postmaster found his address and informed her. Then she communicated with him, and he came to see her, remaining in the city for one day.

"Up to ten years ago my wife corresponded regularly with her brother. He was then living in Chicago, but subsequently went away. She then heard nothing more from him until she took the means referred to. My wife was born in Canada, but when she was a child her parents moved to this city, bringing her with them. Later she was placed in St. Catherine's Convent, in Canada, where she remained a number of years. We have been married for sixteen years.

"There has been nothing romantic about my wife's career, and this whole thing has made her ill. It is very annoying to me, too, and has hurt me in my business."

According to the story sent out from Chicago, Postmaster Gordon found that one Wilfred Oakes lived at 9,728 Avenue M, South Chicago. Communications with the man led to the belief that Mrs. Madden, who said that her name was Helen Oakes, was the sister of the South Chicago man. Oakes is an engineer at the ore docks of the Illinois Steel plant, and his story was that he and Sister Helen were born in Norfolk, Canada, where they lived with their parents until the Summer of 1878. He was then eight years old and she was four years older.

One day the girl disappeared, and about that time a band of gypsies which had encamped near the Oakes home also went away. Three years later the body of a girl was picked up in the river near by, and at the time it was believed to be that of Helen Oakes.

WIFE STOPS TRUANT HUSBAND.

He Planned a Trip to Scotland, but She Found His Ticket.

John Hill, a Scotchman, twenty-seven years old, is bewailing the fact that he is married. His wife, Jane, living at 536 East Seventeenth Street, had him committed to prison by Magistrate Meade, at Yorkville Court, yesterday, in default of bonds to pay her $4 a week for a year.

Mrs. Hill on Friday, while brushing her husband's coat, found a passenger ticket for Scotland on the Anchor Line. During the week Hill had intimated that he intended to give up his job in a soda-water factory, and Mrs. Hill came to the conclusion that her spouse had serious intentions of leaving her. She said nothing to him of her discovery, but hurried to the police court and secured a warrant for his arrest on a charge of abandonment.

Court Policeman Schroeder, accompanied by Mrs. Hill, was on the Anchor Line steamship dock on Saturday morning bright and early. They had not long to wait, when they caught sight of Hill with a grip in his hand.

"Hello, John, where are you going?" said Mrs. Hill, as she approached her husband, who became pale at the sight of her.

"Ah, ah, I'm going to Scotland on this steamship." It was the Furnessia.

"No, you won't," then spoke up the policeman. "You'll have a ride to Blackwell's Island on the Thomas Brennan."

Schroeder then took Hill to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, where he was detained until yesterday.

On being arraigned before Magistrate Meade Hill said that he only intended to take a trip to Scotland to see his friends and had no intention of deserting his wife.

Mrs. Hill, who had lost all confidence in him, said, "I don't believe it."

In default of $200 bonds, Hill will be locked up for six months on Blackwell's Island.

SUNDAY FIGHT ENDS FATALLY.

Keegan, Knocked Down by a Former Friend, Dies Soon Afterward.

James Keegan, thirty-six years old, of 426 Eleventh Avenue, was killed during the course of a fight yesterday afternoon by James Morrison, thirty years old, of 506 West Twenty-second Street, who made his escape. Both men were laborers and were employed about the railroad docks in the vicinity of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's yards at Thirty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, where the fight occurred.

The men were formerly friends, but yesterday afternoon, while in the railroad yards with a number of companions, became involved in a quarrel. Both men were somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time, the police assert, and their warfare of words soon changed to blows. Neither had a weapon of any sort, each man resorting to his fists.

In the course of the fight Morrison struck Keegan a heavy blow in the face which knocked the latter backward. He struck the ground with great force, and his head came in contact with rails in the yard, rendering him immediately unconscious. Patrolman Robert Clarke of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who was in the vicinity at the time, ran to the spot and summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Dr. Hooper responded, but the injured man had died before his arrival.

Patrolman Clarke was unable to arrest Morrison, who disappeared as soon as he had knocked his adversary down, but took into custody at witnesses Michael Kelly of 457 West Thirty-sixth Street and John Eheleson of 313 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, both of whom were present at the time of the fight. The body of the man was removed to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Detectives are looking for Morrison.

MOTHER AND SON DEAD.

Pass Away Within Eight Hours of Each Other in Rochelle Park.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Mrs. Sarah E. Wilson and her son George G. F. Wilson died within eight hours of each other yesterday at Mr. Wilson's home here.

Mrs. Wilson was the widow of Charles Grant Wilson of New Haven, Conn. She and her son had lived here for ten years, making their home in Rochelle Park. Mr. Wilson was forty-five years of age. His mother was seventy-nine. He was wealthy and had never engaged in business. He had been ill for some weeks with stomach trouble. His mother suffered from Bright's disease. While ill mother and son were solicitious for each other.

About midnight on Friday night Mrs. Wilson died and about eight hours later the son passed away. Mr. Wilson is survived by a widow and three children.

The funeral services were held this evening. The interment will be at New Haven to-morrow.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received Saturday:

Additional from attendants at early communion during August, Westhampton Beach, L. I.	$11
Baptist Church, Bunbeams of Baptist Church and Young People's Union, Tuskegee, Ala.	28.21
Ladies of Hendersonville, N. C.	18.90
Citizens of Collierville, Tenn.	32.50
From Lutherans, through A. A. Geradi of Brooklyn	200.00
Daniel S. Miller, through Fifth Avenue Bank	50.00
Friends in Northfield, Mass. Special gift	462.21
Through Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	5.00
Through American Express Company	1.00
Through United States Express Company	1.00
Through Adams Express Company	1.00
Thirty-eight contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	110.60
Previously acknowledged	228,497.07
Total to date	$229,416.88

LIVELY LABOR MEETING

Richard Croker's Promises to Workingmen Are Reported.

ANTI-TAMMANY MEN SCOFF

Federated Union's Committee Calls Girl Pickets to Order—Fight for Legal Wages—Magistrate Criticised.

The Tammany element at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union was in high glee at a report made by Edward Kelly, delegate of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, of a visit which he paid to Richard Croker last week. According to Kelly, Mr. Croker is the hard and fast friend of the labor unions, and his fealty toward them is unchangeable. During Kelly's recital the Tammany delegates applauded, while the anti-Tammany men laughed scornfully.

"I saw several political leaders and heads of departments first," said Kelly, "and complained of electrical work for the city being done by non-union men. They all promised that none but members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 should be employed. Then I went to the headquarters of the Democratic Club and saw Mr. Croker. He assured me that he would use all his efforts to have all the electrical work for the city done by members of my union.

"I saw a man at work in the clubrooms who was a delinquent member of my union, and pointed him out to Mr. Croker, telling him who the man was. Mr. Croker told him to go and straighten himself out with the union. The next day the man paid all his arrears."

The Tammany delegates applauded and the anti-Tammany men sniffed contemptuously.

"I tell you," said Kelly, "Croker is a true friend to labor if ever there was one. He told me that if the unions wanted him to do anything for them, all the delegates had to do was to command him."

The anti-Tammany men were amused at this, and Kelly hastened to say that he made his report as a union man, not as a politician.

"Oh, of course not," remarked an anti-Tammany man. Kelly's report was then adopted.

A committee which had been appointed to settle the strike of the shirtwaist makers in M. I. Nathan & Co.'s factory, 113 Spring Street, made its report. After stating that Mr. Nathan denied that he had ever fined any of the girls, and that he was willing to pay the advance in wages demanded, the meeting went into executive session to hear the rest of the report.

It was learned that the committee considered that the strike pickets were overdoing things a little. The report recommended that fewer pickets be sent out; that the pickets keep at a respectful distance from the factory, and that they refrain from calling the workers "scabs" or breaking umbrellas over their heads.

Delegate Gold of the Hebrew Actors' Union declared that his organization had gained a great moral victory, in making a report regarding the union. Two of the three Hebrew theatres in the city would open with only union actors this week, and the third would open with union actors on Sept. 15. The latter had brought a "shipload" of actors from Europe, he said, but the union would only allow two of them to act. The rest would be sent home.

A complaint was made by M. J. Gleason of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union that, in spite of vigorous agitation for the enforcement of the prevailing-rate-of-wages law for city work, pipe calkers were employed on the Elm Street branch of the rapid transit tunnel at less than the prevailing rate. He said that the lodging houses on the Bowery were being filled with pipe calkers from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, who were working as pipe calkers on this and other contracts at $2.50 a day, the prevailing rate being $3. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Mayor and Rapid Transit Commission, asking that the prevailing rate of wages be paid.

The draft of a bill to protect men from being victimized by dishonest employers was submitted for indorsement by Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. It provides that when judgments are recovered for $50 or less by mechanics or laborers for unpaid wages the defendant can be imprisoned for fifteen days if the judgment is unsatisfied. The bill was referred to the Law and Legislation Committee.

George Cameron of the International Machinists' Union complained that Magistrate Zeller was too severe with the strike pickets at the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company's factory, in East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, where the machinists are on strike. He charged that the Magistrate discriminated against the pickets, and always punished them to the full limit of the law. It was decided to take measures to end the strike.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Route of Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Parade—Picnics and Games.

The labor unions which are to observe labor's great festival to-day spent the greater part of yesterday in making the final arrangements for their respective celebrations of Labor Day. Although neither the Central Federated Union nor the Central Labor Union of Manhattan Borough will have demonstrations of its own, their delegates will attend the picnics of affiliated unions which will formally observe the day.

The Arrangements Committee of the Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union, whose parade to-day will be the principal event among labor unions, gave out the balance of the uniforms to be worn by its members while they are parading. The distribution took place at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street. The route of the parade will be as follows: From Central Hall to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Madison Square. Members of all the organizations in the building trades will attend the picnic and games which will be held after the parade at Atlantic Park Casino, Brooklyn.

Pavers' Assembly No. 2,922 will celebrate the day by an entertainment and reception at Curry's Hall, 228 East Forty-seventh Street. All the organizations of pavers, rammers, and bluestone workers in the city are expected to be represented.

The Arrangements Committee of the Bronx Borough District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters reported yesterday that its parade will be larger than was expected at first. Representatives of various trades in Yonkers, Tarrytown, Mamaroneck, and New Rochelle will join in the parade.

LABOR AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Reform in the Law May Be Agitated at Workingmen's Convention.

The Workingmen's State Federation, which will meet in Utica Sept. 11, will be called upon to consider the best means of starting a reform in the civil service law. This is the result of a complaint made to the Central Federated Union yesterday by Matthew Barr of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers. Delegate Barr said that by the operations of the law practical men were shut out from city work, while mere theorists obtained the positions.

"A man may be a very fine mechanic," he said, "and yet not be versed in the atomic theory. I have been a steel and iron worker myself for forty years, and yet I could not pass the civil service examination."

It was decided to ask the Workingmen's State Federation to agitate the subject.

For Antiseptic Barbers' Shops.

An agitation for antiseptic barbers' shops is to be started by Matthias Richarts, the walking delegate of the Journeymen Barbers' Union, who is now engaged in a fight to have the Sunday closing law observed in the barbers' shops. Richarts says that this is an age of microbes and that some of them lodge even on the edges of razors. Richarts explained his purpose at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, and was at once made a member of the Sanitary Committee of that body.

Victory for 7,000 Cloakmakers.

It was reported yesterday at the headquarters of the Cloakmakers' Union, 8 First Avenue, that 7,000 cloakmakers up to date have gained their demands without strikes. In all 25 firms have signed the agreement with the union.

'T isn't queer that Labor Day is a holiday, seeing that most holidays are labor days.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

A WOMAN ROBBED IN A STABLE.

Mrs. Julia Mollenhauer and Her Maid Attacked After a Cake Walk by Their Escorts and Three Other Men.

Mrs. Julia Mollenhauer, whose husband is a member of the family of sugar refiners of that name, was lured to a stable in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn early yesterday morning, after attending a cake walk with Mrs. Isaac Halliday, her maid. There both women were attacked and Mrs. Mollenhauer was robbed of a considerable sum of money and diamonds valued at about $1,500. Four of the assailants, among them being William Blake, son of a contractor, are now in jail.

Mrs. Mollenhauer accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Halliday to a cake walk on Saturday evening in Palace Rink, in Grand Street. During the evening she drank a number of times with Blake and his friends, it is said, and danced with them. It was nearly two o'clock when she inquired where she could get a carriage, and young Blake hunted up Peter Maguire, of 186 North Tenth Street, and introduced him as the proprietor of a livery stable.

These two youths and the two women left a saloon and after a short walk reached the stables of young Blake's father at 248 North Tenth street. They entered and young Blake said that they would soon have a carriage ready. Mrs. Mollenhauer became suspicious, and turned to leave the place, when the door was closed and the two men who had accompanied the women there, with three others, attacked them.

The men took from Mrs. Mollenhauer's fingers six rings, a solitaire valued at $150; one containing three stones valued at $300; another of turquois and diamonds worth the same amount, and three others whose value has been placed at $750. They also took her pocketbook containing $75.

The men ran away, and Mrs. Mollenhauer and her maid got to the street and met Policeman Wright of the Bedford avenue station and went to the station house and gave a description of their assailants.

Captain Martin Short sent out a half dozen policemen and the full force of detectives. About eight o'clock yesterday morning they arrested Burke and Maguire and later Peter McDonald, 25 years old, of 310 South Fifth street, and John Clark, 26 years old, of 144 North Tenth street. The four men were taken to the Lee Avenue police court and were positively identified by Mrs. Mollenhauer and her maid as their assailants. Mrs. Mollenhauer denies that she had taken any drinks excepting seltzer. She says that she is separated from her husband. Her two young children are with other members of the Mollenhauer family at Bay Shore, L. I.

CONEY ISLAND'S WANING SEASON.

The Resort Besieged by 150,000—To-day Marks the "Official" Closing.

The crowd which thronged the streets, resorts, and beach at Coney Island yesterday was one of the largest of the season. Early in the day, before the cleaning up after Saturday night's business had been completed, the trains and trolley cars began unloading thousands of people, and a number of large excursion parties arrived, and all day long the tide of people kept coming in until it was estimated that 150,000 people were surging about within the limits of the island, feverishly seeking amusement or disporting themselves in the surf, which was almost as crowded all day long as the Bowery.

Capt. Driscoll with a force of 200 men patrolled the place and had a number of cases of intoxication to deal with and plenty of lost children to restore to their parents. Most of the small shows were closed and four proprietors of catch-penny games were arrested almost as soon as they began to prey upon the crowd.

Every place on the island did a rushing business, and last night every available room in the hotels was taken by people who staid over for the holiday to-day. The transportation facilities were utterly inadequate to the demand put upon them when the tide of humanity turned homeward in the evening, and thousands walked half a mile or more toward the city and boarded incoming cars, paying the extra fare, so as to secure seats for the trip home.

Labor Day to-day marks the closing of Coney Island's official season, which begins with Memorial Day, and after to-night's business a majority of the places will close up for the season.

MILES M. O'BRIEN'S COMPLAINT.

Results in Boys' Arrest for Profanity and Destroying School Property.

Miles M. O'Brien, President of the Board of Education, went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station last night, and asked that the police take some measure to protect School No. 165, in One Hundred and Ninth Street. Mr. O'Brien said that at 226 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, boys frequently congregated, and that they are a continual nuisance to the janitor of the school, Gautio Alexander, and to every one else; that the boys throw stones at passers-by, assault them with vile language, and that when chased away by Alexander the boys stone him and break the window panes in the school.

Sergt. Gallagher sent out Policemen Pierce and Moore to round up the boys. They did not find any one in front of the school, but on the next block, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, there was a crowd of young men. The patrolmen succeeded in capturing five. The prisoners were taken to the station, where they were locked up on the charge of using profane language in the public highway. They gave their names as John O'Rourke, eighteen years old, of 149 West Ninety-eighth Street; Arthur Scheets, sixteen years old, of 864 Columbus Avenue; Frank Webber, sixteen years old, of 868 Columbus Avenue; Theodore Webber, eighteen years old, of the same address, and Joshua Lewis, seventeen years old, of 924 Columbus Avenue.

Janitor Alexander will be in court this morning, and will try and identify them.

SAYS MRS. MOORE IS INSANE.

Her Father Discredits Her Idea that She Knows Katie Scharn's Murderer.

Frank Moore of 726 Washington Street, the father of Mrs. Margaret Moore, the woman who told the authorities at Police Headquarters on Saturday night that she knew who murdered Kate Scharn, yesterday said that his daughter had been insane since last Easter, and that he attached no importance to her story.

Mr. Moore said that last Easter Sunday morning his daughter woke up and found her baby, which had been ill for several days, dead beside her in bed. The shock unbalanced her mind, and she has never recovered. He said that she had told the same story to the neighbors that she had told the police. He also said that he had recently had her arrested because of her mental condition, and because he could not take proper care of her. Last Friday, he said, she was committed to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital from Jefferson Market Police Court. From the hospital she was sent to Randall's Island. Moore said, but later was sent back and discharged from the hospital.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Stern Brothers

will exhibit Tuesday, September 4th,

Woolen Dress Goods

For Autumn and Winter

Camel's Hair, Venetians, Zibelines, Cheviot Sanglier, French Poplins, Whip Cords and Satin Cloths, in the latest colorings.

Lace Curtains

Irish Point, pr. $3.75, 4.95, 5.75
Formerly $5.50, 6.00 & 8.95

Renaissance, pr. $11.95, 14.75, 18.50
Formerly $13.50, 18.50, & 23.50

Marie Antoinette, $4.88, 7.50, 9.25

Stores and Brise Bises

of French Cotton, Silk Mull or other light fabrics, with lace insertions and flounces or frills; used as a single curtain against windows

Stores, each $7.50, 16.50 to 97.50
Brise Bises, each $1.50 to 30.00

Exceptional Reductions in

Embr'd Canvas Curtains, pr. $2.95, 4.75
Tapestry Curtains, pr. $3.75
Velour Curtains, pr. $6.95

One-Half Previous Prices

Imported Cretonnes, yd. 15, 19, 22, 29c
Formerly 30, 32, 35, 42c yd.

West Twenty-third Street

BOER PRISONERS VISITED

Now Encamped Near the Exile Home of Napoleon.

Generally Content, Says Capt. Mann of the Masconomo—He Speaks of General Cronje.

The British steamship Masconomo, which has been engaged in the British transport service since the middle of March last, arrived at this port yesterday from South Africa. Capt. Mann says that the Masconomo stopped at St. Helena on July 30 and 31 for repairs and that he visited the imprisoned Boers while on the island.

Capt. Mann says the Boers are imprisoned in a camp about four miles to the east of Jamestown, or about two miles from the place where Napoleon spent his exile. The camp is about one-fourth of a mile square, and is inclosed by two barbed-wire fences about twelve feet apart, on the posts of which are displayed notices in English and Dutch warning the prisoners that they must keep within the inner inclosure and that any one going beyond the outer one will be shot by the sentinel on duty. The Captain understood, he said, that one of the Boers had walked beyond the prescribed limits, and, failing to return when told to do so, was shot and killed by a sentinel, who was afterward court-martialed and exonerated.

Capt. Mann says that almost without exception all of the prisoners that he saw were smoking long pipes and that they saluted every one who passed by, and, as a general rule, seemed to be contented with the way in which they were treated by the English authorities. Capt. Mann talked with many of the officers, one of whom was Commandant Roose, the officer whose command captured Winston Churchill. Commandant Roose told Capt. Mann that he thought the "game was about up," and added that he thought it time to stop fighting, as there was too much useless shedding of blood.

The officers are as a general rule under parole, and go into Jamestown when they wish to, are very friendly with the British and natives, are allowed the privilege of the St. Helena Club, and are often the guests of British officers at social functions.

The Boer officers, the Captain said, were a very intelligent class, most of them speaking both English and Dutch. The enlisted men did not seem to be of more than ordinary intelligence, he added.

One fact that impressed him, Capt. Mann said, was the great difference in the ages of the prisoners, these ranging all the way from boys of fifteen years to white-haired men of seventy years and more. Many of the enlisted men are allowed to work for the native farmers, and manage in this way to acquire money.

The only officer who seemed not to be reconciled to his fate was Gen. Shiels, a German officer. He was very morose and didn't seem to care to have anything to do with his captors.

The prisoners have the same fare as the English. They are guarded by the Sixth Gloucestershire Infantry.

Capt. Mann did not see Gen. Cronje, but said that he understood that officer was very friendly with the Governor, by whom he was often entertained. While the Masconomo was in port a Dutch ship arrived, but it was requested to leave, as it was feared that some of the prisoners might try to escape by means of the vessel.

MISS DOROTHY USNER MARRIED.

The Actress the Bride of George W. Baxter, a Newspaper Man.

Miss Dorothy Usner, the actress, was married to George W. Baxter on Aug. 11 last, but the fact was not made public until yesterday.

Mr. Baxter is a son of Col. George W. Baxter of 722 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. After serving on The St. Louis Republic, The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and The Cincinnati Tribune he came to New York about four years ago as the correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. He organized a bureau here for the service of Western newspapers. Mr. Baxter is also the Treasurer of the Press Artists' League.

The wedding took place at Rosebank, S. I., the Rev. Campbell Walker, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of that place, officiating. The engagement of Miss Usner and Mr. Baxter was announced last June, and the marriage was to take place in the Fall. Col. Van Lear Polk, who was the late United States Consul to India during the second administration of President Cleveland, and who was to be Mr. Baxter's best man, arrived here from Honduras early in August, and as his stay here was to be brief, Mr. Baxter and Miss Usner decided that the marriage should take place at once.

Mrs. H. Markham of Chicago, Miss Usner's mother, came here for the wedding. After the ceremony at Rosebank there was a wedding dinner at St. George, S. I. The couple then started for the West.

Passengers on La Touraine.

Among the passengers who arrived on La Touraine yesterday were Lieuts. F. H. Bruenby, T. B. Howard, E. Moale, Jr., and J. W. Oman, United States Navy, who are on their way from the Asiatic station to report to the Navy Department. Miss Reilly, a daughter of Capt. Reilly, who was recently killed in China, and her aunt, Mrs. Rice Smith, were also on board.

Bronx Painters Make Demands.

The Bronx local of the Brotherhood of Painters has made a demand on the employers for $3 a day, an eight-hour work day on five week days, and a seven-hour work day on Saturdays, to go into effect to-morrow. There are 1,500 members in the local. A committee will visit the employers to-morrow to see how many of them agree to the demand. Strikes will be ordered against all who refuse it.

GERMANS AT RIDGEWOOD PARK.

Ten Thousand Persons Attend the Opening of the Schwaebischen Volksfest.

More than 10,000 persons gathered yesterday in Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, where the twenty-fourth annual cannstatter, or Schwaebischen Volksfest, and industrial, horticultural, and agricultural exhibition was opened. The exhibition will last five days. To the organization there is attached more than seventy German societies, and the festival each year is attended by thousands of persons from a wide territory. The park was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and there were scattered around the familiar old German spinning wheels, and men, women, and children were in peasant costume.

A cannon salute at 2 o'clock announced the opening of the festival. A vocal and instrumental concert was carried out, after which there was a parade through the park. At 4 o'clock Carl Aichmann, the festival President, welcomed the visiting societies. He pointed out how the German, notwithstanding that when he came here he became an American citizen, never lost his love for the fatherland.

Addresses were also made by Karl G. Schneider, the festival director, and others. During the afternoon a programme of athletic exercises was carried out.

To-day there will be a parade of the Volksfest Verein in Brooklyn, and out-of-town societies will be entertained. The festival will be continued until Wednesday night, and then there will be an intermission until Sunday, when it will finally close. Part of the proceeds go to the German Hospital.

ILL-HEALTH PROMPTS SUICIDE.

Woman of Sixty-five Swallows Poison in St. Mary's Park.

After having suffered for years from chronic hay fever, and having been told by her physician that her malady was incurable, Mrs. Barbara Miller, sixty-five years old, of 699 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday ended her life in St. Mary's Park by swallowing carbolic acid.

Yesterday morning she sent her husband for a doctor, and also sent for her son, who lives near by. Before her husband returned, and just as her son came into the house, Mrs. Miller appeared to suddenly become excited. She left the house and walked hurriedly to St. Mary's Park, her son following her at a short distance. She sat down on one of the park seats, and drew a small bottle from her pocket. Before her son could reach her she had swallowed the contents. He called a policeman, and an ambulance was summoned, but Mrs. Miller died before the doctor could reach her.

The family stated that Mrs. Miller had for some time been despondent, owing to her health.

THE AGGRESSIONS IN CHINA.

Dr. MacArthur Blames Missionaries—Recent Riots Here.

"A basketful of Summer fruit," was the subject discoursed last night in Calvary Baptist Church by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur. He said in part:

"We are obliged this season to put some very undesirable fruit into our basket. The war in China and the riots in America are the apples of Sodom in our basket to-night. All students of matters in the Orient have known for years that an uprising on the part of the Chinese must soon come. Various European nations are guilty of the most un-Christian aggressions upon the Empire of China. They have determined to divide the Empire of China in the interests of various European nations.

"The unwisdom of many missionaries has also been influential in producing the present disturbances. This is especially true of some missionaries from Germany and France. The highest authorities affirm that the French Government has protected the Catholic hierarchy in overriding the laws and customs of the Chinese people. Protestant missionaries as a rule have not been guilty of the offensiveness, oppression, and injustice which have been clearly proved against Romanist missionaries.

"The recent riots in our own country bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every patriotic American. The North is now as guilty as the South in its injustice to the negro. The evidence seems conclusive that these riots were due in no small part to the negligence of the police, if not to their sympathy with the rioters. We are not in the slightest danger from supposed imperialism. That is the silliest bugaboo that was ever exploited before the American people, but we are in danger from the imperialism of riotous mobs. It will be years before the stain inflicted on the fair name of America by recent mobs can be removed."

Atlin, Alaska, Destroyed by Fire.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 2.—The steamer Amur from the north brings a report of a disastrous fire which swept the town of Atlin on Sunday last, practically wiping it out of existence. Ten of the largest and most important business buildings in the town were destroyed. It is reported by the steamboat people that there is little if any insurance on the property destroyed.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
EVERY WEEK DAY, Aug 28 to Sept. 8.
Sept. 3 Autumn Twin City Handicap and 3 Westbury Steeplechase; other races.
Trains from East 34th St., L. I. R. R. 11 a. m., 12:10, 12:45 (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:20, 1:50, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10 P. M.; foot Whitehall St., via 39th St. Ferry connect by trains L. I. R. R. (NOT FROLLEY) after 12 M. every 5 minutes; Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y., via Kings Co. E. and Flatbush Av. trolley cars, every 15 minutes from Broadway, Williamsburg. Take Marcy, Ocean Av., or Nostrand Av., via Brighton Beach route. All Brooklyn surface cars transfer direct to track.
Concerts by Lander. First Race 2:30
P. M. Admission to Field, 50c.

Bronx Electric Road Opened.

The Bronx Traction Company's electric road was opened yesterday for the first time. The road runs from Fordham to Tremont, a distance of about two miles. The cars run every ten minutes, and the fare is five cents.

Body of Mahlon Ogden Jones Here.

The body of Mahlon Ogden Jones, who died at Dinard, France, June 18, was brought over on La Touraine, which arrived yesterday. Mrs. Ogden Jones and two daughters were passengers.

O'Neill's

Store closed all day to-day.

Watch for an

Important Announcement

in To-Morrow's Morning Papers.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. At 2—Vanciulli's 71st Regt. Band. Evenings at 8 | PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Tarbling Spectacle. Except Sunday. | FUJIYAMA. Special Fireworks Program To-night. MATINEE AT 4.

FRANK DANIELS OPERA CO. | LAST DAY THE AMEER LAST DAY. EVENINGS AT 9.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 25-25-50c. Vaudeville. 23d St. | 5th Av | Palace | 125th St. | Bert Co

SEPT

1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 31...	73...
Same week last year.....	2,616,577
To date this year.....	76,227,545
Corresponding date last year..	121,804,108

Bonds for the week.....	$4,319,500
Same week last year.....	$8,279,500
To date this year.....	$334,095,460
Corresponding date last year.	$659,257,470

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3½@4; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Chi. & Northwest	2
Am. Steel Hoop pf	1¾	Gen. Electric	1
Am. Tin Plate	3¼	Minn. & St. L. pf	1
Am. Tin Plate pf	2	Nat. Steel	2½
Ann Arbor pf	3	Nat. Steel pf	1¼
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2⅝
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3¾	Republic Iron & S. pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf	3½	Iowa Central pf	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2½	Lake Erie & West	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Long Island	2½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2¼	N. J. Central	1½
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	2
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	C. S. Rubber pf	2½
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	1¾	Wis. Central pf	1

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Un. Gas. 5s	1	L. & N., St. L. Div. 6s	1
B'way & 7th Av. con. 5s	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L. & P. 5s	1
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s reg	2½	N. Y. L. & W. 6s	2½
C., R. I. & P. 6s	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C	1½
Det. City Gas 5s	1	St. P. & Dul. 2d 5s	3
L. & W. C. 5s	6¼	W. & L. E. Imp. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

D. & R. G. 4½s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 5s	1	N. P. Term. 6s	1
Kan. C. So. 3s	1	So. P. of Arizona 1st	1¾
Keokuk & D. M. 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
L. I. unif. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	12⅝
		U. S. Leather 6s	1

NET EARNINGS IN JULY.

Nearly all the great railroad systems of the country have published their statements of earnings for July and as the majority of them begin their fiscal year with that month it is interesting to note the showing made in net earnings as compared with the same month last year. The following roads reported increases:

	Net Earnings.	Increase.
Atchison	$1,322,470	$342,360
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	197,566	120,417
Central of Georgia	153,573	39,468
Chesapeake & Ohio	485,606	135,236
Chicago & Alton	220,040	57,281
Chicago Great Western	130,408	2,022
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	1,161,091	21,038
C., C., C. & St. Louis	256,240	15,750
Denver & Rio Grande	320,073	63,181
Erie	940,913	38,343
Fort Worth & D. C.	32,631	18,587
Georgia So. & Florida	28,708	1,043
Hocking Valley	154,845	30,351
Minn. & St. Louis	30,021	5,421
Pennsylv'a, (Eastern lines)		383,900
St. Louis & San Francisco	204,632	100,884
St. Louis Southwestern	161,122	59,211
Toledo & O. C.	59,391	1,455
Toledo, Peoria & Western	29,467	6,039
Wabash	350,706	46,636
Total	$6,560,718	$1,500,320

The following reported decreases:

	Net Earnings.	Decrease.
Alabama Great Southern	235,331	$16,768
Baltimore & Ohio system	716,148	230,126
Buffalo & Susquehanna	16,567	6,567
Central of New Jersey	580,147	36,351
Canadian Pacific	594,374	38,058
Chicago, B. & Quincy	1,817,424	42,290
C., N. O. & Texas Pacific	107,500	35,412
Lehigh Valley	375,571	261,233
Mexican International	146,103	37,637
New York, Sus. & West	76,771	28,646
Northern Pacific	1,150,397	5,220
Pennsylv'a, (Western lines)		277,300
P., C., C. & St. Louis	332,471	58,655
St. Joseph & Grand Island	35,223	6,577
Southern Railway	643,165	16,423
Total	$6,495,862	$1,232,573
Net Increase		247,947

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing on Friday at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £3,014,831 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 41.04, became 47.33 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,625,000f. gold and lost 600,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were [illegible] for sixty days, $4.87½ for demand, [illegible] for cable transfers, and $4.83[illegible] commercial.

Paris francs were quoted in [illegible] 16 for long and 5.15¾ less [illegible] short reichsmarks at 94 5-16 [illegible] and guilders at 40 7-8 and 40 [illegible]

OUR LONDON CABLE

DISCOUNT RATES ARE LOWER

Rumors of More Gold Cause the Bank of England to Stop Borrowing—The Bank's Reserve the Highest Since the End of March—Tone of the Market More Cheerful—Consols a Shade Higher.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—From the appearance of the market at the beginning of last week the Bank of England's efforts to pull the outside discount rates up to its own minimum had apparently been successful. Slowly but steadily the quotations hardened until 3⅞ became the actual working rate.

Then came rumors of gold from Russia. According to some, one million was to be sent to this country and twice that amount to Paris, while other reports put the amounts at double those figures. Various reasons were given for this step on the part of Russia; one being that she wished to ease the market in order to insure the success of the new loan of £15,000,000 to £20,000,000 she so badly needs, while another was that it was gold sent to meet her external obligations, because it had been found impossible to place the loan on favorable terms. How much truth there is at the bottom of these rumors I am not prepared to say, but I learn from a source whose information can usually be relied upon that one million is confidently expected to reach this market.

This will not go far, but with the prospect of gold coming from other parts of the world, including further shipments from your side, the story was sufficient to cause the rates to droop until they are a shade lower than a week ago.

The Bank has apparently realised the impossibility of checking the fall, and not only has it suspended borrowing operations, but, it is asserted, has released money by paying off loans and by buying Treasury bills which fall due in October.

Calls amounting to over £16,000,000 on Government and other issues have to be ready this month, and these, as they fall due, may have a temporary effect in stiffening the market, but there is about a month yet before the Autumn drains begin, and the rates, therefore, may hang around their present level for that time.

The larger discount houses, however, have little confidence in a continuance of the ease and are letting business pass them rather than reduce their quotations. Should the market be so ill-advised as to let the rates slip back, the Bank will be certain to resume borrowing.

There was a further increase in the reserve of the Bank of England last week to £23,300,000, which is the highest point touched since the end of March last, although it is still about a million less than the amount at that date.

This is certainly an improvement, but even yet it is a small reserve with which to face the heavy requirements of the final months of the year, especially as the market resources are steadily shrinking.

As is usual with end-of-month requirements, our banks coming in conjunction with the settlements on the Stock Exchange, caused quite a scramble for money, and for a day or two call loans commanded anything from 3½ to 4¼ per cent., while the Bank lent a moderate amount at 4½ per cent.

Apart from settlements of stock the market was exceedingly quiet all last week. The tone, however, was more cheerful on the belief that the South African war was drawing to a close, and brokers are confident that there will be at least a short spell of activity in which they may hope to reap some reward for their long period of enforced idleness, and under this stimulant Consols, which have sagged of late, are a shade better again, and there is a [illegible] element in the market which may [illegible]

strike on the Taff-Vale, together with the anticipations that other threatened strikes may now be averted, has improved the quotations.

No interest is taken in American rails and the prices seesawed within fractional limits all last week. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Sept. 4:

Atlantic Coast Line of Connecticut—Books close.
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chestnut Hill Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable Sept. 15 to holders of record this date.
Hocking Valley Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks and for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

American Hide and Leather Company—Annual meeting.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Gas Company—Books close.
Fitchburg Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
International Elevating Company—Books close.
National Typewriter Company—Meeting.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on second preferred.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.

Friday, Sept. 7.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend on common.
Iowa Central Railway—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable Sept. 30 to holders of record this date.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Books close.
Wabash Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Last week the Boerse showed a decided improvement. Interest was concentrated chiefly upon industrials, and particularly upon coal shares, of which the standard lines showed gains of from 8 to 12 points. Iron shares also advanced, upon the reports of a continued improvement in the American iron trade.

This improvement on the Boerse was assisted by an unusually easy money market during the monthly settlement. Contrary to all experience, rates weakened during the settlement. The financial press, contrasting the present situation with that of a year ago, when the Autumn demands already had made themselves strongly felt, predicts that conditions will remain much more favorable than they were a year ago. Government funds again lost moderately during the week. Bank stock gained upon the publication of more favorable reports from several small institutions than had been expected.

The coal scarcity continues and is much discussed. An advance of 1 mark per ton has been made in Silesia. The burning of peat has begun in Berlin on a large scale. The proposed reduction of railway freights on imported coal, as the papers point out, cannot attract English coal, owing to its dearness, but will leave the field open for American coal.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "It would be singular if the enterprising Americans should let the present favorable opportunity pass without a powerful effort to increase the coal export."

The Boersen Zeitung remarks: "The German demand must depend upon American coal for the next few months."

The situation of the iron market is somewhat improved. The sheet mills of Westphalia report increased orders. Germany's pig iron production for July was 695,213 tons, against 685,434 tons for the previous month.

Hamburg's trade with Cuba is reviving, the imports for 1899 being 12,300,000 marks, against 6,700,000 for 1898, and the exports being 5,000,000 marks, against 1,700,000 for 1898.

The incomes of German railways for July aggregated 161,000,000 marks, or an increase of 9,000,000 marks over the returns for June.

Dutch and Belgian exports are now outstripping the German in the matter of tonnage. Arrivals at Bremen have increased 11 per cent. since 1894, and at Hamburg 34 per cent., while the increase at Antwerp has been 99 per cent. at Amsterdam 41 per cent., and at Rotterdam 93 per cent.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—On the Stock Exchange last week Southern Pacific shares rose ¾ point, Baltimore and Ohio ¼, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé ¼, Erie ¼, Norfolk and Western ¼, and Union Pacific ¼.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—The weekly report of the

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Chicle	4½	Rubber Goods	2⅝
Compressed Air	3¾	Union Copper	1⅛
Int. Pump pf	1		

Declines.

National Salt	1	Otis Elevator	1½

Last week was easily the dullest week of the Summer in the market for outside securities. Few issues were traded in, and only seven of the more active securities recorded a net change for the week of 1 point or more, the greatest net change being a net advance of 4½ points for American Chicle, as the result of a demand and an absence of the stock. The supply of stocks in the few issues dealt in was so restricted as to hamper what disposition existed to manipulate prices, in the absence of orders from the general investing public.

The market opened dull in the extreme and during much of the week business on the "curb" was practically at a standstill. There seemed to be just a sufficient demand for stocks to keep prices in a strong position, as was evidenced by the fact that no active security scored a net decline for the week greater than 1½ points, while only two active issues closed the week below their closing quotations for the previous week.

The generally stagnant condition was accentuated by the prospect of the triple holiday beginning Saturday, and on Friday, the last business day of the week, the market received only intermittent attention on the part of the few brokers who were present.

On every hand the opinion was expressed that the beginning of this week's trading will mark the end of the stagnant period. The inauguration of active work in the political campaign is referred to as one of the reasons for the opinion that trading in securities is likely now to resume ordinarily active proportions.

Compressed Air stock was active at times, and during the first part of the week most of the supply of this stock on the market was absorbed at prices around 24. Later in the week the price was bid up to 26¾, with scant offerings on reports from Chicago in regard to the successful operation of compressed air cars on the North Clark Street system.

The declaration of a second dividend on Rubber Goods common and the sixth quarterly dividend on the preferred stock gave to those issues some strength. The common stock showed a net gain for the week of 2⅝ points.

The feature of the trading on Thursday was an advance of 1⅛ points in the price of Union Copper shares on sales of over 5,000 shares. Various reports were in circulation explanatory of the advance, but none of them received official confirmation. The stock held firm at 3⅝ on Friday on the basis of small transactions.

American Woolen preferred, General Carriage, Inter-State Oil, Electro-Pneumatic, and Amalgamated Copper figured in the trading at times. Transportation stocks were practically ignored.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	
American Exchange	126	136
Astor	500	
Bowery	285	300
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers	95	
Central	175	190
Chase	510	
Chatham	200	210
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City	360	365
Colonial	275	
Columbia	190	
Commerce	205	210
Continental	130	
Corn Exchange	240	245
East River	140	
Eleventh Ward	120	
Fifth Avenue	3400	3600
Fifth National	225	
First National	2000	
Fourteenth Street	125	140
Fourth	160	170
Gallatin	300	
German Exchange	140	
German-American	100	
Germania	300	
Greenwich	200	
Hamilton	200	
Hanover	500	
Harriman	200	
Imporers & Traders	500	
Irving	100	
Leather Manufacturers	250	
Liberty	200	
Long Island	150	
Manhattan	170	
Market & Fulton	200	
Mechanics	200	
Mechanics & Traders	150	
Mercantile	200	
Merchants	200	
Merchants Exchange	150	
Metropolis	200	
Metropolitan	300	
Mount Morris	200	
Nassau	200	
National City	200	
New Amsterdam	200	
Ninth	125	
North America	150	
Northern	200	
Oriental	200	
Pacific	200	
Park	500	
Peoples	200	
Phenix	100	
Produce Exchange	200	
Riggs	200	
Seaboard	200	
Second	200	
Seventh	200	
Seventh Ward	200	
Shoe & Leather	200	
Sixth	200	
Standard	200	
State	200	
Third	200	
Twelfth Ward	200	
Union	200	
United States	200	
Wall Street	200	
Washington	200	
Western	200	
Yorkville	200	

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales for Week Aug. 31. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 31, 725,754.	Amount Par'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Rate.	Week ended Aug. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change since Jan. 1 Year Ago.	Sales of Week Ended Aug. 31, '00.
78 February 7.	12⅞ January 25.	15	15¼	— ¼	**American Car & Foundry Company**	$30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½		15	15	15	15	17	1,624
37⅝ April 7.	30 June 25.	32⅝	34	..	American Cotton Oil	20,257,100	Dec. 1, '99.	1		32	32	32	32	35½	520
100 April 5.	80 January 8.	86½	90	..	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,125,600	Jany 1, '00.	1½		86	86	86	86	92	10
150 May 2.	145 January 18.	154	157	..	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	2		157	157	157	157	157	200
40½ April 4.	27½ June 26.	33	34	+ ½	American Ice Company	32,000,100	Aug. 1, 1900	½	Q	33	33	32½	33	..	600
75⅞ February 5.	60¼ June 19.	68	69	— ½	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	66½	68	66½	66½	..	350
10⅞ February 6.	9¾ June 23.	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛	American Linseed Company	16,760,000				10¼	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	11¾	917
53 February 8.	44¾ June 25.	51½	52	— 3¾	American Linseed Company preferred	14,760,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	53	53	52	52	55	238
7⅝ January 2.	4 June 12.	4½	..	— ⅛	American Malting Company	14,000,000				5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	6	300
31½ January 2.	15⅝ June 27.	23	23	+ ½	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾		24	24	24	24	35⅝	190
42⅜ February 6.	34½ June 18.	36½	37	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000				36⅝	37½	36½	36⅝	42½	5,770
93 March 24.	85 June 26.	88¾	89	+ 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf	27,000,000	July 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	89	89½	88¾	89	91	943
50⅝ February 6.	17 June 26.	20	20¼	+ 1⅝	American Steel Hoop Company	20,000,000				19⅝	20	19⅝	20	26⅝	12,400
86 February 6.	64⅝ August 28.	67	69	+ 1⅝	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	65½	67¼	64¾	67⅜	94½	1,400
38⅝ April 2.	28½ June 25.	33½	35⅝	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire Company	50,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	44½	47¼	44¼	45⅝	57⅝	63,185
85 February 1.	64½ June 25.	74½	74¾	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	74	76¾	74	74¾	93	5,872
147⅛ January 4.	85¼ March 3.	118½	118⅝	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	118	121⅝	117⅝	118⅝	124¼	158,915
178 July 14.	107 March 2.	116	..	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	116	116	116	116	119⅝	300
36⅝ February 7.	18 June 23.	29½	29½	+ ¾	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000				26	30	26	29¾	43½	11,220
84½ April 9.	70⅝ June 26.	79	80	+ 2	American Tin Plate Company preferred	19,825,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	79¾	80¾	79	80	90½	2,088
111⅛ February 14.	84½ June 26.	93¼	94	+ ½	American Tobacco Company	25,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	94¾	96	93¾	95¾	120¾	21,515
140 February 13.	123 May 17.	128	133	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	132½	132½	132½	132½	148	10
54⅛ April 3.	37⅞ June 25.	44½	44⅝	+ ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	12	SA	44¾	46⅝	44¾	44⅝	56	3,645
48 April 2.	40½ July 24.	45	46¼	+ 3	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000				44	46	44	46	41	940
29⅜ April 2.	18⅝ January 8.	28¼	28⅞	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	182,000,000				27	28¾	27½	28¾	27½	17,987
74⅜ April 2.	66⅝ January 11.	70⅝	70¾	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,190,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	69¾	71	69¾	70⅜	78½	35,800
89⅝ April 19.	85½ January 8.	72	72½	+ ⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000				71⅝	72⅝	71½	72⅜	93	7,975
90 April 16.	72⅜ January 9.	70	70½	..	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	39,327,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	2	SA	70	70½	69¾	70½	79⅜	95
90½ April 10.	40 June 25.	55½	56	+ 1½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000				55	56¾	55¼	56¼	104½	69,900
16⅞ January 25.	6¼ June 25.	6⅝	7½	— ⅛	Brunswick City	5,000,000				7	7	7	7	19⅜	100
73 August 29.	52 February 27.	60	..	+ 8	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000				70	73	70	73	..	800
58⅜ April 7.	47⅝ February 27.	49¼	50½	— ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49	49	49	49	54¼	110
99⅝ February 13.	85½ June 25.	89	89½	— ½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	3	SA	89	90	89	89	97⅜	300
33⅞ April 9.	24 June 25.	27	27½	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	Oct. 25, '99.	2		27¼	27½	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	1,300
153½ April 2.	119¾ January 10.	124½	125	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,473,900	June 15, 1900.	1½	Q	123¾	125¾	123¾	125	135¾	21,521
10½ April 2.	10 June 16.	11	11¼	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	21,310,300				11	11	11	11	10⅝	1,200
73⅝ April 2.	68½ August 22.	70	70½	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	70	70	70	70	82⅜	355
42 March 31.	30 June 23.	31½	32½	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	1,480,100				32½	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	43	150
89 February 1.	61 June 19.	82½	83¾	..	Chicago Great Western debenture	17,576,500	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	98⅜	100
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	25¼	26	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000				25	26¼	25¼	25¾	39	1,300
63⅞ April 4.	45½ January 24.	57⅝	58	+ 3¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,080,000	Mar. 30, '99.	1	..	54	58	54	57⅞	41¾	1,700
126⅜ April 4.	106½ June 25.	113⅝	113½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,600	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	112¾	113⅝	112	113⅝	123⅞	38,380
174½ March 21.	122¾ January 18.	173	174	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,800	Apl. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	173	173	173	173	177½	260
167½ May 2.	150½ June 25.	162	164	+ 2	Chicago & North Western	39,136,300	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	QA	162	164	162	164	167⅜	620
205 August 24	193½ May 9.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,536,600	July 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	202	202	202	202	200	223
114⅝ March 28.	102 June 25.	106½	106⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000				100¼	106⅜	100¾	106½	118¼	8,500
39⅝ April 27.	30½ June 25.	30⅝	33	+ 2½	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000				30½	30½	30½	30½	43⅛	150
68⅝ March 30.	55 June 19.	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	58	58½	58	58	65¾	652
28 April 27.	14¼ January 10.	26	27	— 1½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000				26	26	26	26	17⅛	100
51½ April 2.	29½ June 18.	35½	35½	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000				34½	35¾	34½	35	52	1,650
7⅝ March 22.	5¾ January 29.	6	6¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	30,595,000				6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	5⅜	220
47⅞ March 27.	38⅜ May 15.	41	42	— ⅝	Colorado Southern first preferred	5,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	41½	41½	41¼	41⅝	46	300
21 April 2.	11⅞ June 23.	15	16	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000				15	15	15	15	18	60
52 May 9.	50 February 16.	50	..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1900.	2	A	52	52	52	52	..	75
199 January 3.	167¼ August 14.	174¼	174⅜	— ½	Consolidated Gas	54,595,200	June 15, 1900.	1	Q	174¼	174¾	173¼	17-1/2	191¼	7,208
33 January 3.	21½ May 21.	26	26¼	..	Continental Tobacco Company	45,845,000				26½	26¾	25¼	26	47	7,200
89½ January 3	70 May 12.	78	79	+ ⅝	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	45,845,700	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	77½	79	77¾	78¾	95½	1,315
119½ March 28.	110 June 26.	111⅜	112¼	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	113½	113¼	113	113	122¾	332
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	176½	178	— 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	177	177	177	177	175¾	310
24¼ March 26.	16½ June 26.	18⅝	19¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,080,600				18	19	19	19	22¾	100
76½ March 26.	64½ June 18.	66⅝	67	— ¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,850,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	76⅝	110
17⅛ March 5.	12 July 6.	12	15	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000				12	12	12	12	14⅜	100
43¼ April 4.	31¼ January 9.	33⅜	34½	+ ⅛	**Erie** first preferred	42,882,900				33⅜	34½	33⅜	33⅜	39⅝	1,900
23¼ April 2.	15⅝ January 10.	15¼	17½	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000				15⅜	17⅜	15⅜	17	18	1,200
94½ April 19.	94 July 18.	80	84	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,294,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	84	84	84	84	97	..
57⅝ February 6.	28⅜ June 25.	34½	34⅝	+ ⅝	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	33⅝	35⅜	33½	34½	60⅝	9,575
77½ February 6.	60⅝ June 26.	66¾	67¼	+ ⅝	Federal Steel preferred	53,281,600	July 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	65½	67⅜	66¼	67	81¾	2,062
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	..	..	+ ⅜	**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.**	2,000,000				77	77½	76¾	77½	..	650
140⅜ August 20.	120 January 10.	138	139½	+ 1	General Electric Company	15,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	138½	139	137⅝	139	125	1,270
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	51	51¾	— ⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	51¾	51¾	51¼	51⅜	64½	870
101⅝ February 1.	93 January 2.	98	99½	— 1⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	18,638,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	98¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	109	100
174½ January 3.	144⅝ June 22.	152½	153½	— ¼	Great Northern preferred	98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	152½	152¾	152	152	167	415
41½ April 21.	36¼ January 10.	34	34½	— ⅝	**Hocking Valley**	10,348,600				34½	34⅝	34¼	34½	35¼	600
67⅝ April 5.	58 January 8.	62	63¾	..	Hocking Valley preferred	12,781,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	65¾	329
120¼ July 23.	116 June 25.	116¾	117	+ ¼	**Illinois Central**	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	115	1,998
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	22	22¼	— ⅝	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	32	310
70½ February 6.	58 March 6.	66¼	67	+ ⅝	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	77	500
30⅜ July 14.	24 June 30.	28½	29	— ¼	International Power Company	6,400,000				28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	..	300
10⅝ January 25.	⅛ August 2.	⅜	5	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000				4	4	4	4	14⅜	300
20½ July 20.	1⅜ January 12.	15⅜	19	— ⅝	Iowa Central	8,512,900				19	19	18⅝	19	14½	1,000
58 March 30.	42 August 13.	44½	45	— 1	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,800	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	44	44	44	44	58½	100
17¼ April 10.	*10 July 20.	8	12½	..	**Kansas City Southern**	29,993,500				10	10	10	10	..	50
43⅜ April 3.	30 August 21.	30⅝	31	+ ¾	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,000				31	32	30	30⅝	..	1,039
34¼ April 9.	20¼ March 16.	27⅜	28⅝	— 1½	**Lake Erie & western**	11,840,000				28¼	28¼	27½	27½	21	300
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	60	70	— 2½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	..	64½	64½	60	64½	..	300
87⅜ April 20.	70½ August 1.	71¼	71½	— ¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	71½	71⅝	70⅜	71¼	83¼	4,515
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	91½	92	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated**	48,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	Q	91¼	92¾	90⅜	91⅝	113¼	6,921
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	153¾	154¼	+ ⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	46,038,200	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	152⅝	154⅜	152¾	154	208	3,016
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	80	82	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	80	80	80	80	62	65
14⅝ April 18.	10⅝ January 8.	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜	Mexican Central	38,000,000				11½	11½	11¼	11⅜	14⅞	860
5 March 15.	2⅛ June 25.	3½	3¾	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				3¼	3¾	3⅛	3⅛	5½	300
60⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	55	55¾	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	56	55¾	55¾	55¾	76¾	400
98⅝ May 5.	87½ June 18.	93½	94½	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	93½	94¼	93½	94½	97	300
40⅛ April 17.	28¼ June 25.	30¼	31½	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000				30⅝	31	30½	31	43⅜	700
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	50¼	51	— ½	Missouri Pacific	47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	50¼	51⅜	50⅜	50⅝	49⅝	5,150
48½ April 2.	33 June 25.	37	38½	— 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	40⅝	100
180½ May 8.	138 June 25.	155	157	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900.	3½	SA	155	155	155	155	..	10
40½ February 7.	23¾ June 18.	31½	31⅞	+ ¾	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	31½	32¼	31⅝	32	47⅜	1,210
91 February 17.	65½ June 18.	82	89½	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86	96⅝	30
28½ February 5.	13⅞ August 11.	17	18	— ¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	18	18	18	18	31½	100
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	89	90	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	88½	88¾	88¾	88¾	111¾	30
52½ February 6.	20 June 23.	27	27¼	+ 2½	National Steel Company	32,000,000				25	28	25	27¼	56	4,375
97 February 6.	70⅜ June 25.	85½	86	+ 1½	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	94⅜	96	94¼	96	97⅜	2,443
54¼ April 5.	40⅞ June 25.	46½	47	+ ¼	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	46	46¼	46	46¼	..	2,982
98 August 31.	86¾ May 14.	93	03¼	+ ¼	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92½	93	92½	93	..	2,075
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	134½	135½	— 1½	New Jersey Central	27,101,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	136¾	136¾	133⅝	135	119	4,785
133⅝ April 4.	122⅝ June 25.	130	130⅝	+ ⅞	New York Central	115,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	Q	129½	129½	129½	129½	130	1,506
217½ May 1.	212½ April 18.	210	213	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,638,100	June 30, 1900.	2	Q	212	212	212	212	219	50
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	21½	21⅝	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900				21	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	26⅝	5,720
40⅜ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	34⅜	34½	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000				33⅞	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	26⅜	5,565
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15	15½	..	North American	39,776,300				15	15¾	15	15½	12½	610
62⅝ April 4.	48 June 22.	50½	50⅝	— ¼	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	50⅜	51⅝	50¼	50½	56⅞	12,520
78¼ March 28.	60⅝ June 25.	71¼	71½	+ ¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, 1900.	1	Q	71⅛	71⅝	71	71½	77⅝	1,403
56 August 24.	46 May 12.	55	57	..	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	..	55	56	55	56	47	275
66⅞ January 2.	57 May 10.	65	67	+ ¼	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	63¼	1,840
47½ January 2.	25⅝ June 11.	30½	32	— ¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	30⅜	31⅝	30¼	31⅝	46¾	975
142⅜ April 5.	123 June 27.	128¾	128⅜	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	128⅜	129	127¼	128⅝	135½	13,345
111½ April 2.	92 March 9.	93	94	+ 2	People's Gas, Chicago	28,868,300	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	93¾	96¼	93¾	94	119¾	37,843
4 May 1.	1¼ August 27.	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000				1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2¾	720
80½ January 2.	50 August 14.	54	59	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100				54	54	54	54	77¼	100
94 January 3.	78 June 25.	82	83	+ 2⅞	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	81	82⅝	81	82⅝	99	425
58⅜ January 17.	37¼ August 28.	39½	39¾	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	2½	Q	38¼	39½	37⅜	39½	59¾	1,435
88½ January 19.	71 August 25.	71⅜	73	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	71½	72	71½	72	89½	625
189⅞ January 19.	176 June 25.	186½	188½	..	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	187	187	187	187	159½	150
2½ March 29.	1½ August 1.	..	..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700				1½	1½	1½	1½	..	100
21¼ April 4.	16 June 20.	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000				16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	22	720
66⅜ April 5.	49 January 9.	57⅝	57½	— ⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Mar. 8, 1900.	1½	SA	57⅝	58	56⅞	57⅜	61⅝	10,840
35⅞ April 5.	26 January 9.	27⅝	28	— ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000				27¼	28	27¼	28	33	1,700
27½ February 6.	8¾ June 25.	12⅞	13	+ 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000				12	13¼	12	13	30	8,365
70⅜ February 6.	40 August 1.	54½	55	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,900	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	53¾	55	53¾	54½	78¼	2,420
40⅞ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	45	47	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred**	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	47	47	47	47	50¼	130
16½ February 15.	11¾ June 26.	15⅝	16	+ ⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000				15½	16	15¼	16	15	200
12 March 31.	8⅝ June 25.	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980				9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	11⅝	186
39 March 30.	31¼ June 23.	33½	33½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,325,700	Mar. 3, 1900.	1	SA	33½	33¾	33¼	33¼	37	260
13¾ March 26.	8¾ June 20.	12⅞	13	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	16⅜	3,560
34½ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	29½	30	— ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000				30	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	38½	9,380
22½ June 15.	19 August 30.	19	21	— ¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	7,500,000				19¾	19¾	19	19	..	200
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	33¼	34	+ ½	Southern Pacific	197,832,100				33¼	33¾	33	33½	37	9,080
15⅜ March 27.	10⅞ June 25.	11	11½	— ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000				11	11¼	11	11	13	1,040
61½ March 27.	40½ June 25.	52	52¼	— ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	52	52¾	52	52	53½	820
10½ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5⅝	6	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				5⅞	5½	5½	5½	8⅝	300
104 February 2.	62 June 26.	69⅜	69¼	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	..	70	71¼	69⅜	70½	90½	6,735
21 April 17.	13½ June 25.	14½	14½	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				14	14	14	14	21⅜	400
133⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	110	112	+ ½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	109⅝	110¼	109⅝	110¼	181	244
68½ January 24.	61½ July 5.	62	..	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	SA	62	62	62	62	..	100
23 February 7.	10 June 18.	11	12½	..	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000				10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	32⅝	75
77⅜ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	64⅜	66	— ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	64⅞	66¼	64⅝	64⅝	84	991
90⅜ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	59½	59½	+ ⅝	Union Pacific	95,826,200	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	SA	58⅝	59¼	57⅝	59½	47¼	33,330
78⅛ April 4.	70½ June 23.	76½	76¾	+ ½	Union Pacific preferred	80,310,900	Apr. 2 1900.	2	SA	75⅞	76½	75¾	76½	80⅛	5,450
10 January 3.	7⅝ June 25.	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,560,900				11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10	4,150
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	68¾	69¾	— ¼	United States Leather preferred	60,900,900	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	68¼	69	68¼	68¾	75½	870
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	29¾	30½	+ ½	United States Rubber	23,668,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	29¼	30⅜	29	30⅜	50	3,035
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	94	95	— 2½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	94½	94½	94½	94½	116	185
24¼ April 27.	17 July 25.	18¼	18⅝	— ¼	**Wabash** preferred	24,000,000				18	18¼	18	18¼	22⅜	1,550
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	123	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA	125¼	125¼	125¼	125½	135	40
88⅛ January 5.	77⅛ June 22.	79⅜	80½	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	80	80	79¼	80	88¾	446
11⅜ March 26.	8 June 18.	8⅝	9	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	19,000,000				8¾	9	8¾	9	12⅜	1,100
58½ April 2.	46 August 20.	46	48	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	4,691,000				45¾	45¾	45¼	45

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 31..$4,319,000

	Week Ending Aug. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105	105	105	105	3½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	113½	113½	113½	113⅞	2
Allegheny Valley 4s	110	110	110	110	2
American Cotton Oil debenture 8s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	24
Ann Arbor 4s	91	91½	91⅝	91⅝	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	337
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85½	86⅝	85½	85½	85
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96⅝	97	96⅝	97	22
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94¾	94½	94¼	94½	85
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100	100¼	99⅞	100¼	128½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, registered	100	100	100	100	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87	87⅛	87	87½	72
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103½	103¾	103¼	103½	14
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	15
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	113¼	113¾	113¼	113¾	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
Cur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. col. tr. 5s, reg	116⅞	117¼	116⅞	117¼	82
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106⅝	106¾	106¾	106¾	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92¼	93	92¾	93	57
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	44½	44⅝	42¾	44¼	118
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11	12¼	11	12½	13
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122⅝	122⅞	122⅝	122⅞	6
Central Pacific 3½s	82	82	81¾	81¾	29
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98	98¼	98	98¼	79
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	100	100¼	99⅝	100¼	98
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	7
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	115¼	115¼	115	115¼	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s, reg	115	115	115	115	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	168⅝	168⅝	168½	168½	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	3
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	168½	168½	168½	168½	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. Div. 5s	119	119	119	119	5
C., M. & St. P., gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110¼	9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, coupon	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	56
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	125	125	125	125	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½	26
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	19
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	92	92	92	92	19
Colorado Midland 3-4s	74½	74⅝	74¼	74⅝	30
Colorado & Southern 4s	82¼	82½	82	82	15
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 7s	124¼	124¾	124¼	124¼	3
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	5
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	102¾	102¾	102¾	103¾	1
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	10
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	106	106	106	106	3
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	96½	96	96	22
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	31¼	31¼	30¾	31	30
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	87⅞	88¼	87⅞	88⅛	122
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	106	107⅝	106	107⅝	35
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	50
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	72½	72⅝	72½	72½	7
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98⅝	99	98⅝	98⅝	52
Gas & Electric, Bergen County, 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Green Bay debenture, B	6	6	6	6	9
Hocking Valley 4½s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	27
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	3
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
International Paper Company 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	21
Kansas City Southern 3s	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	51
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	103½	103½	103½	103⅝	2
Laclede Gas Light 1st of St. Louis 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 2d 7s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	15
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	109	109	109	109	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	101¼	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	17
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	105	105	105	105	8
Long Island general 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Long Island unified 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¼	99¼	99	99	58
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅛	7
Metropolitan Street Railway general 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Metropolitan West Side Elevated, Chi., 4s	97	97⅝	97	97⅝	4
Mexican Central 1st income	25¼	25¾	23½	25½	24
Mexican International consol. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	85¼	85½	20
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 3s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	92⅜	92½	92½	92½	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 4s	90⅝	92	90¾	90¾	43
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92	92⅜	92	92⅛	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69¾	69¾	68	68¾	20
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	96¾	96¾	96	96½	41
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86	86¼	86	86¼	7
Mobile & Birmingham prior lien 5s	109	109	109	109	6
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore col. 3½s	96¼	96½	96¼	96½	3
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	95	95	95	95	30
New York Central deb. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
New York Central general 3½s	110	110	110	110	5
New York Central general 3½s, registered	110	110	110	110	6
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	12
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	108	108	108	108	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. gur. money 6s	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	22
New York, Lackawanna & Western 1st 6s	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	9
New York, Sus. & Western 1st ref. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	6
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	96	96	96	96	11
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	27
Northern Pacific general 3s	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	9
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104⅜	103¾	104⅜	172
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	103¾	104	103¾	103¾	11
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¼	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	1
Pennsylvania 1st gtd. 4½s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¼	11
Pennsylvania 1st. gtd. 4½s, registered	115	115	115	115	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	8
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	28	28¾	26	26¾	30
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6s	130	130	130	130	2
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	117	117⅝	117	117⅝	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
Reading general 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	169
Reading general 4s, registered	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	1
Rio Grande Southern 4s, guaranteed	93	93	93	93	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	23
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	96	96⅞	96	96⅞	11
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	79	79¼	79	79¼	17
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	111¼	112	111¼	112	77
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class H	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90¼	91	90	90⅝	100
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	83¾	87¾	81¾	87¾	119
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	106¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	14
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78½	78½	78½	78½	1
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	101	101	6
Southern Pacific 4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	24
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	111	111	111	111	20
Southern Railway 5s	106	106	105¾	106	69
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	66	66	67	67	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 6s	102¾	102¾	102	102	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	5
Texas & Pacific 2d 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Union Pacific 4th 4s	95¾	95¾	95	95¾	7
United States Leather 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Wabash 1st 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Wabash 2d 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Wabash deb. B	70	70	70	70	1
Wabash 4s	94	94	94	94	1
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	86	86	86	86	1
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s, stamped	86	86	86	86	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	88	88	87	87⅝	14
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	113⅝	114	113⅝	114	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie Improvement 5s	105	106	105	106	30
Wheel. & L. E., Wheeling Division 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛	22
Total sales					$4,258,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1900.

	Week Ending Aug. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134½	134½	134½	4
United States 3s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	109½	46
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	¼
Total sales					$52,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 31, 1900.

	Week Ending Aug. 31. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108	108	108	108	2
Tennessee settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	8
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	89½	89½	89½	89½	½
Total sales					$8,500
Grand total					$4,318,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100½	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	115⅝	Aug. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	116⅝	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	132⅝	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137½	Mar. 5	131⅝	Aug. 10	134½	Aug. 28
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¾	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113⅝	July 27
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116¾	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅞	Aug. 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112¾	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	109½	Aug. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	106½	May 11	108½	June 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110	July 27
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	96½	Aug. 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116⅝	Mar. 8	103½	Jan. 8	103½	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16	102	Jan. 16
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					106½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	106¾	June 6	106¾	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	May 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96¾	June 7	94	Jan. 17	95	Aug. 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96¾	June 7	91	Jan. 17	96¾	June 7
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	70	Mar. 15	6¼	July 31	6¼	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 25	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Aug. 2

STATEMENT OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. Following is a statement of the Controller of the Currency showing by States the amount of National bank circulation issued, the amount of lawful money deposited in the United States Treasury to retire National bank circulation from June 20, 1874, to Aug. 31, 1900, and amount remaining on deposit at the latter date:

States and Territories.	Lawful Money Deposited to Retire National Bank Circulation Since June 20, 1874. Additional Circulation Issued Since June 20, 1874.	For Redemption of Notes in Process of Liquidation.	To Retire Circulation Issued Under Act of July 12, 1882.	Total Deposits.	Lawful Money on Deposit with U. S. Treasurer at Date.
Maine	$7,513,198	$1,010,505	$8,613,974	$9,624,479	$703,945
New Hampshire	5,223,015	798,216	4,698,872	5,497,088	350,587
Vermont	11,570,650	1,117,567	7,998,536	9,116,103	676,902
Massachusetts	73,033,241	5,966,467	96,388,707	104,355,174	6,402,437
Rhode Island	10,922,905	1,326,986	17,277,936	18,604,926	1,695,859
Connecticut	16,542,257	1,246,934	22,734,009	23,980,943	989,261
New York	104,813,488	12,408,174	94,681,482	107,089,656	5,111,758
New Jersey	11,571,380	1,431,968	13,420,039	14,852,047	598,097
Pennsylvania	71,202,537	5,854,576	65,879,658	71,734,234	3,834,204
Delaware	1,294,940		1,635,975	1,635,975	72,884
Maryland	11,078,650	458,637	12,291,643	12,749,280	681,990
District of Columbia	1,818,990	382,157	1,215,847	1,598,004	161,626
Virginia	5,849,460	1,263,869	3,692,210	4,946,079	152,520
West Virginia	2,515,714	280,310	1,693,976	2,044,286	146,527
North Carolina	2,047,180	411,980	2,546,272	3,187,685	112,484
South Carolina	1,909,170	116,625	2,316,005	2,485,529	52,594
Georgia	3,176,480	707,955	2,536,993	3,244,950	196,821
Florida	367,290	269,038	85,830	276,498	19,327
Alabama	2,530,334	414,398	1,670,117	2,085,815	90,583
Mississippi	352,440	392,208	40,980	142,150	16,200
Louisiana	4,353,757	317,191	4,967,740	5,784,841	258,270
Texas	10,329,055	1,080,036	1,837,558	3,536,594	466,324
Arkansas	2,280,399	155,015	491,250	674,180	40,833
Kentucky	13,451,456	2,567,036	12,684,299	15,251,335	1,139,198
Tennessee	4,669,205	1,512,121	2,789,554	4,063,975	198,698
Missouri	15,067,065	2,964,115	22,516,173	25,480,288	1,377,873
Ohio	32,398,803	5,527,897	22,621,708	28,149,605	3,714,514
Indiana	12,492,952	3,027,887	14,610,398	17,647,289	696,465
Illinois	21,087,766	4,902,517	15,548,198	20,450,715	1,327,991
Michigan	9,967,005	4,224,954	6,942,451	11,167,405	350,744
Wisconsin	7,367,115	1,630,375	4,730,216	6,360,591	425,457
Iowa	10,612,288	2,260,225	8,287,122	9,547,347	494,170
Minnesota	5,236,760	1,416,720	3,299,410	4,767,188	267,488
Kansas	6,240,145	2,912,485	1,330,290	4,287,675	262,205
Nebraska	4,100,417	1,172,410	1,799,952	2,962,872	253,378
Nevada	79,000	24,000	13,500	42,000	9,446
Oregon	1,357,950	380,000	207,000	587,000	15,247
Colorado	4,498,895	991,000	1,045,000	2,036,000	186,812
Idaho	318,250	90,000	128,780	218,780	23,000
Montana	1,670,085	611,270	488,300	1,099,570	100,477
Wyoming	456,000	80,000	77,700	157,700	15,700
North Dakota	1,012,400	353,000	224,270	577,270	36,000
South Dakota	1,883,320	397,430	150,000	547,430	118,000
Washington	2,546,895	916,270	466,740	1,383,010	137,975
California	4,425,800	884,200	1,541,200	2,425,400	92,455
Utah	1,436,900	271,661	570,000	841,661	70,312
New Mexico, (Territory)	650,520	160,120	314,750	474,870	34,100
Arizona, (Territory)	353,440	50,000	2,000	52,000	3,240
Oklahoma, (Territory)	373,360	44,900		44,900	3,115
Indian, (Territory)	375,940	10,750	5,000	15,750	11,340
Alaska, (Territory)	12,000				
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date				3,512,975	
Total	$536,227,440	$93,705,132	$446,749,350	$570,326,597	$35,322,490

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Aug. 25 to 31, inclusive.

Week	Gold	Silver
Mexico		$22,000
Cuba	$222	
Central America	2,000	
South America	1,000	
West Indies	1,000	
Europe	1,000	
Total	$5,222	$22,000

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Aug. 27 to Sept. 1.

Week	Gold	Silver
Mexico		$1,000
Cuba		
Central America		
South America		
West Indies		
Europe	$1,000	
Total	$1,000	$1,000

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Aug. 31, 1900.

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	94½	Mar 12	90	Jan 3	91¾	Aug 30	91¼	91½
At., Top. & S. F. gen.g.4s,1995	A O*	103	Mar 31	95½	Jan 4	100¾	Aug 31	100¾	100⅝
Do registered	A O*	100	May 2	93	Feb 16	99¾	May 21	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	85¾	Aug 16	78½	Jan 10	85¾	Aug 31	85¼	85¾
Do do registered	Nov.	..	..	..	..	79¾	De 11,99	..	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s,1946	J D*	106	Apr 28	105¼	Mar 1	106	Apr 28	103	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97¾	Apr 4	92¾	Jan 10	94¾	Aug 31	94⅝	94¾
Do g. 4s, 1948	A O	102¾	Mar 27	97¾	Jan 9	100¼	Aug 31	100⅛	100⅜
Do do registered	..	101	Apr 3	100	May 10	100½	June 11	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	91¾	Apr 5	86¼	Jul 11	87½	Aug 31	87¼	87½
Do P.Jc.&M.Div.1st g.5s,1925	M N	91	Apr 16	86	Jun 29	86½	Aug 8	86	87½
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	F A	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22	..	..
Ceo. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	114½	Jun 1	109	Jan 16	113¾	Aug 27	114	114¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A	131	Apr 3	120	Jul 10	129	July 10	126	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	124¾	Feb 21	124	Jun 29	124	June 29	125¼	127
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd.g.5s,1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	..	..	100	No 14,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	109	Mar 2	106	Jun 20	108¾	Aug 27	106¾	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr.5s,1934	A O	118	Aug 24	115	Jan 19	118¾	Aug 27	117½	..
Do do registered	A O	117	Aug 29	115	May 26	117¾	Aug 29	117	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g.5s,1921	A O*	..	..	..	..	105	Ja 6, 99	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J J	108¼	Apr 5	105	Jul 3	107	Aug 29	107	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	106½	Jan 24	103	Jun 12	108½	Aug 21	103	..
Do do registered	M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	..	108
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	90¾	May 31	87¾	Jan 5	90	Aug 27	87	91
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	M N	92⅝	Jul 9	91	Jan 19	92⅝	July 9,	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 10	117	Aug 17	117½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	96	Apr 20	88½	Feb 23	93	Aug 31	92⅝	93¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	..	..	..	..	97⅝	Oc 23,99	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. J	45½	Aug 3	32½	Feb 24	44¾	Aug 30	44	..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. J	14¼	Apr 10	9¼	Jan 3	12¾	Aug 30	11¾	12¾
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. J	7	Apr 12	4¾	Jan 5	6¾	July 10	5½	6¼
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J	..	..	..	..	95	De 27,99	95	..
Do Mld. Ga. & At. Div. 5s,1947	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J J	105	May 22	105	May 22	105	May 24	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	111¼	Apr 10	107¼	May 3	107¾	May 31	107	..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908	M N	130	Jul 5	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	182	..
Do gen. 5s, 1987	J J*	123	Jan 29	117¼	Jan 3	122⅝	Aug 29	122¼	123
Do do registered	Q J	122¾	Apr 23	116	Jan 10	123¾	Aug 7	122¾	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912	Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	115¾	Apr 18	113¾	Jul 10	114	July 10	115¼	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	118	Mar 30	115	Apr 18	116¼	June 12	116	118
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119½	Mar 3	115¼	May 18	117¾	July 5	117¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	117¾	Aug 13	118¼	..
Do do registered	M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11	117¼	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	100¾	Apr 16	95¼	Jan 2	100¼	Aug 31	100¼	100⅜
Do do registered	M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94¾	Aug 23	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J J	106	Jul 17	101	Jan 8	105⅞	Aug 31	105¼	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J J	100½	Apr 5	92	Jul 3	98	July 23	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1949	J D	100	Jul 5	100	Jul 5	100	July 5	..	..
Do Warm Sp.Val.1st g.5s,1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 22,99	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902	M S	103	Feb 14	100¾	Mar 5	106	Aug 4	103¾	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	100¾	Apr 3	100	May 9	103⅜	July 10	106½	..
La. & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	102¾	Jan 7	101¾	Mar 28	102	June 7	101½	..
Do 2d 7s, 1900	M N*	..	..	..	..	100⅞	Fe 24,99	..	..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st ds. s. f., 1912	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	113¼	May 23	109¾	Jul 2	110¾	Aug 30	110	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	103	Aug 14	101	Apr 9	103	Aug 23	103	..
Do debs. 5s, 1913	M N	112	Mar 30	108½	Jan 10	110	Aug 1	109¾	..
Do conv. 5s, 1903	M S*	132	Apr 1	120¾	Jan 18	125¾	Aug 22	125	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	117	Mar 28	115¾	Jun 19	115¾	July 6	116	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan. 2	107	Aug 30	103¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾	Jun 29	100¾	Feb 2	102¾	June 29	101¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	95	102
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A*	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	102	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	106¾	Apr 27	100¾	Jan 5	102¾	Aug 27	102¾	103
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 2	111¾	Aug 29	111	113¾
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	111¾	Jne 2,99	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S*	122	May 17	119	Mar 5	119¾	July 31	122	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	116	Mar 21	112	Jun 5	113¾	Aug 14	114¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	138	Jan 23	135½	Apr 10	138	Aug 21	134¾	136
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	117	Apr 4	112	Jan 2	115¾	Aug 30	115	115¾
Do do registered	M N*	116	May 1	110	Aug 28	115	Aug 28	110	115
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J J*	113	Aug 7	105¼	Apr 18	110	Aug 9	109	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
L. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	113¾	Jun 26	113	Jan 24	115	Aug. 9	112	..
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 31	102	Aug. 9	102	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	117	May 7	111¼	Jan 12	114	Aug 16	115	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	J J*	103	May 16	103¼	Jul 13	107⅞	Aug 22	103¾	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*	172½	Apr 10	172¾	Apr 10	172¾	Apr 10	163¾	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	172½	Apr 19	166¾	Jan 12	170¾	June 11	163¼	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J*	173¾	Apr 20	168	Jul 11	168	Aug 22	168½	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	172	Apr 6	166	Jan 17	168¾	Aug 31	163¼	..
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	119¾	May 2	116	July 12	119	July 12	..	..
Do 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1910	J J*	119¼	Apr 2	117¾	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	..	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	121½	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	117¾	Aug 27	..	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	127¾	Jun 29	124¼	Aug 15	124½	Aug 15	..	..
Do 5s, 1910	J J	111¾	Apr 2	110	Jul 10	109¾	Aug 9	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	120¾	Apr 20	117	Jul 10	117	July 19	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122¾	May 4	118	Jan 2	119	Aug 28	..	..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	123	May 9	120	Jul 25	120	July 25	..	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	115	Feb 16	111¾	Feb 6	112	Aug 16	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117⅞	Jan 23	..	..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120¾	Mar 10	117	Jan 3	120	May 18	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115¼	Jun 20	112	Apr 2	112¾	Aug 3	111½	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	137½	Jul 16,99	..	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	114½	Apr 23	110½	Jan 2	114½	Apr 23	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 10	110½	Aug 30	110½	110¾
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 10,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J J	120	May 2	116	Jan 12	120	May 2	117½	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	120	..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915	Q F	144	Mar 14	140	Jun 23	140	Aug 8	130	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	112¾	May 17	108¾	Jul 5	109	Aug 10	108	110
Do do registered	J D*	111¾	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 9	109	Aug 8	..	..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1870-1929	A O*	119¾	May 10	117	Apr 12	118	May 14	116	122
Do do registered	A O*	117	Mar 7	113¾	May 3	115¾	May 11	..	..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1870-1929	A O*	110	Feb 10	107½	Apr 26	109	June 9	107½	..
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	105¾	Mr 28,99	106	..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933	M N	122	Apr 18	118¾	Jan 12	120¼	Aug 23	118	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	119½	De 27,98	..	..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	M N*	100¼	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	107½	July 12	107½	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	105	De 26,99	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	110	Apr 7	110¼	Feb 5	117	June 8	115	..
Do do registered	A O 15	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	111¼	Mar 30	109¼	Jan 23	110	May 7	..	..
Do do registered	F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	Aug 25	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	..	..	103	No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J*	103¾	Feb 26	103¾	Feb 26	103¾	Feb 26	103	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	122½	Jul 28	120	Jan 3	122¾	July 28	122¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	..	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	111¼	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¼	Apr 24	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	..	..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900	A O*	..	..	..	..	103	No 10,99	..	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M N	130¾	Feb 10	125¼	May 22	125¼	May 28	125½	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	106	Aug 4	105	Jul 9	106	Aug 22	..	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¾	Jul 30	122¾	Feb 8	124	Aug 9	121¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	137½	Aug 13	127½	Aug 13	127½	Aug 13	127½	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 5	139½	Apr 17	139	..
Do Incomes, 1911	M N	..	..	..	..	112	No 13,00	..	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	130¾	Aug 30	130¼	130⅝
Do registered	J J*	132½	May 4	127	Jan 8	129	Aug 30	129	130
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	103¾	Jun 4	103½	Jan 8	103⅝	Aug 30	103¾	107
Do do registered	J J	107	Apr 11	105¾	Feb 1	107	Apr 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25	96	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	86¼	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¼	Aug 25	86	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	98½	May 18,99	94	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	109¾	Aug 31	109¼	110
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	..	..	109	Ap 15,97	107	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	133¼	July 27	132	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	132	May 25	131	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	132½	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130¾	Aug 14	131½	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	135½	140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	97¼	Apr 17	92½	Jan 28	95	Aug 24	92	..
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919	M N*	..	..	..	..	106	Oct 4, 99	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	126	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	118½	Aug 2	117	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off.	J D*	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 26,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen.g.5s, Oct.1, 1919	J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	..	..	120	Au 10,99	116	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	..	..	..	..	106½	Mr 13,97	113	113½
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M S	114	Apr 24	112½	Aug 18	112½	Aug 18	112	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	98¾	Aug 7	94	Jan 2	97¾	Aug 29	97⅛	98
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	..	..	..	..	97	Jne 26,99	98	..
Do St.L. Div. 1st col.g.4s,1990	M N*	104½	Apr 26	100½	Jun 13	103	Aug 16	102	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	..	..	90	May 4,99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	M S*	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	90	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g.4s,1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	83	No 22,95	90	..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	96½	Aug 17	93	Jan 18	93¼	Aug 31	..	..
I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	107½	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	107½	Apr 5	104½	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g.5s,1928	J J	113¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	114	..
Ind., Bln. & W. 1st pf. 5s, 1900	J J	..	..	..	..	102¾	Dc 13,99	..	..
Pen. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	92¼	Mar 31	84¼	Jan 4	87	Aug 30	86	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	34½	Mar 27	24	Jun 18	26¾	Aug 30	26½	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	136	May 29	133½	Aug 3	135¾	Aug 3	135	130½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	J J	137	Apr 18	128¾	Jul 24	131	Aug 18	130	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1901	M S*	..	..	..	..	101¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901	A O	..	..	..	..	108¾	Fe 10,99	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	A O*	103¾	Jul 7	106	Jan 20	103¾	July 7	100½	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 3	130	May 8	..	..
Col. Mid Ry 1st g. 4-5s, 1947	J J*	79¾	Mar 20	73	Jan 4	74¾	Aug 30	74	74¾
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	80¼	Mar 26	71½	Jan 2	74½	Aug 14	73	76
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1953	F A	87	May 31	82	Jan 4	82	Aug 31	82	82¼
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	M S*	124½	Aug 14	123	Apr 21	124¼	Aug 30	..	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	125	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	139	Aug 21	138	140
De 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	167¼	Feb 12	164¾	May 16	165¾	Aug 31	165¾	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	A D	143¼	Apr 16	138	Jun 16	138	Aug 31	138½	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	130	Oc 25,99	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	127¼	Mar 20	125	Jul 16	125¼	Aug 29	..	128
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A*	120	Apr 26	119	May 7	119	May 7	114	120
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	106	Mar 7	105	Mar 7	105	May 8	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	M N	..	..	..	..	100	Au 1, 98	102	..
Del. & H. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	M S*	146	Feb 15	142½	May 2	142½	May 2	144	..
Do registered	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd.7s,1906	A O	130½	May 3	118	May 7	118	June 25	116	121
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	122	Jne 6,98	118	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	115	Jan 12	113¾	Apr 2	113¾	June 30	113¾	..
Do do registered	A O	113¾	Aug 27	113¾	May 23	113¾	Aug 27	112	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M N	142¾	Jul 16	147½	Jun 11	145¾	July 24	145	..
Do registered	M N	142¾	Jul 16	145¾	Jul 16	145¾	July 16	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900	M N*	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Aug 6	102¾	Aug 27	102¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J J	96¾	Feb 5	96¾	Jan. 4	96	Aug 28	96	96¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	J J	107¾	May 19	106	Aug 29	106	Aug 29	106	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	101¼	Jun 18	102¾	May 21	102¾	Aug 27	102	..
Des Moines Un. Ry. 1st g.5s,1917	M N*	109	Feb 20	106¾	May 7	106¾	May 7	106	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J D	82¾	Apr 27	76¼	Jan 8	82	June 5	83	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	109	July 30	109	112
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J J	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J J	114¼	May 5	110	Feb 16	114¼	June 11	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	133	Apr 18	107¼	Jan 9	110	Aug 24	130¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	118	Jan 24	116¾	May 22	117¾	July 23	..	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	119¾	Jan 4	118¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118¾	Jan 25	118¾	Jan. 5	116¾	June 25	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	125¾	Mar 30	125¾	Mar 30	125¾	Mar 30	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	..	..	..	..	106¾	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	142	Jan 22	137	Mar 22	140½	Aug 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5and. 7s, 1920	M S*	..	..	..	..	143	De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	150¾	Feb 15	136¾	Jun 22	136¾	June 22	..	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 6, 99	..	..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	..	..	..	..	106	De 2, 99	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	117¾	Apr 28	114	Feb 5	116¼	Aug 1	116	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & 1.1st 6 g, 1913	J J	..	..	..	..	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	..	..	..	..	100	Oc 27, 98	..	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J J	92	Apr 4	87¼	Jul 26	88¼	Aug 31	87¼	88¼
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	93¼	My 25,99	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J J	75½	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	68	Aug 20	69	69½
N.Y., Sus & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	111	May 5	107¼	Jan 3	108¼	Aug 30	108	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	F A	90¼	Apr 6	98	Feb 23	90½	June 12	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	97½	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	96	Aug 29	95	95¼
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1940	M N	113	Apr 27	106¼	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	106	May 31	104	Jan 3	104¼	Aug 28	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	120	Mar 14	116¼	Jan 25	110	Aug 10	110	..
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	..	65	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	125¾	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	123½	Aug 20	..	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	110	Mar 27	103	Jan 3	107¾	Aug 30	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	110	May, 98	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd.g.6s, 1926	J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	July 5	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123¾	Jun 14	120	Jan 17	123¾	June 18	123	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	108½	Apr 28	102	Jan 12	105¾	Aug 29	105¼	..
Do Ext. Huron D. 1st g.5s, 24	A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	106	Aug 24	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	..	..	101	Mr 20,99	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	80¼	May, 98	..	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	..	..	105	Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s	A O*	74¾	Jan 22	70	Mar 19	73¾	Aug 29	72	72¾
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928	J J*	60	Feb 7	55	Jan 4	58	Aug 22	58	58

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	106¾	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	106¾	Aug 9	106¾	109
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913.	J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	128½	Aug 21	127	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901	*J J	100¾	Jul 11	100½	Jul 11	100¾	July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	107⅞	Mar 21	104½	Apr 11	106¼	June 25	106	..
Do T. & P. Sch. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	111	De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala.	*J J	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brch., 1923	*J D	..	....	..	....	113	De 1, 99	100	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	105½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Aug 21	108¾	Aug 21	108¾	109
Do registered	*J J	111	May 25	108½	Jul 25	108½	July 25	108¾	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	108	Feb 21	105⅝	Mar 21	108	Aug 27	107⅜	..
Do do registered	M S*	107⅝	Feb 1	105⅝	Mar 9	107¾	Aug 23	107⅝	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 21,98	107¾	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103⅝	May 14	101⅞	Jun 6	101⅞	June 6	102½	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½	Fe 25,98	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅝	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	102¾	July 3	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	....	..	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J*	111½	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	110	Aug 27	109½	..
Do do registered	J*	..	....	..	....	112½	Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	96	Apr 9	95¼	Aug 11	96¾	Aug 22	..	96
Do do registered	*F A	96¼	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	95	Aug 21	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99	Jan 27	96¾	Aug 10	96¾	Aug 27	96¾	..
Do do registered	*F A	98	May 2	94	Aug 22	95	Aug 30	94½	95¾
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	115¾	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	112¾	Aug 30	111¾	112½
Do registered	*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	111½	Aug 29	111¾	111¾
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J*	110¼	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¾	Aug 2	109	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106	Joe 17,98	..	..
Clear. El. C. 1st e. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J*	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	90	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	*M N	102⅜	Mar 5	101½	Jan 5	102⅜	Mar 13	..	..
Do registered	*M N	102½	Mar 7	101¾	Jan 29	102¾	Apr 2	..	..
Do 3½ p. c. 100-year g. c. 2000	*M N	115⅞	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	102	Feb	102	Feb	102	Feb 3	105	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	128½	Aug 10	125	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1916	*M N	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	113	Ap 13,99	108	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13,98	108	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107⅛	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107⅛	July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	..	....	..	....	123	Jul 14,99	120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—									
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	*F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119¼	June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	116½	Apr 4	111½	Jun 19	112¾	Aug 31	112¾	114
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¼	May 31	111¾	July 14	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J J	111¾	May 25	103¾	Jan 8	110	Aug 24	109	110
Do do registered	*J D	110¼	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110¼	Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901	*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	129¾	Apr 21	127	131
Pitts., Mck. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 80	139	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾	Apr 19	105¼	Jul 5	105¾	July 5	107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	103¾	Aug 20	103¼	..
Do 6s, 1900	M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	120½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128	May 14	..	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	....	..	....	127	De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108¾	Mar 28	104¾	Jan 3	106¾	Aug 29	106¾	..
Do registered	A O*	105	May 21	103½	Jan 3	105	May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾	Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	191	Aug 6	185¾	Jan 5	191	Aug 6	190	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	187	No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	139¾	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	*M N*	..	....	..	....	128	De 27,99	130	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	115	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	..	....	..	....	113	Jul 29,99	110	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	107⅞	Feb 19	102	Jan 10	106¾	Aug 29	106	106¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	114¼	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	114¼	June 9	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st gen. g. 6s, 1931	*A O	133¼	Aug 22	129	Jan 3	132	Aug 31	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133	Mar 28	130	May 18	133	Aug 7	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30,98	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23,97	106	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103	Apr 16	96	Feb 14	101	Aug 27	100	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	90¼	Mar 28	20¾	Jan 3	97¼	Aug 31	97½	97⅝
Do registered	..	97⅜	Jul 18	97⅜	Jul 18	97⅜	July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.in.ry & l.g.g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105¾	Mar 27	102¼	Jan 2	104¾	Aug 31	104¼	104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Mar 28	..	....	104¾	Aug 31	..	..
Do 1925	Q J	103¾	Mar 28	..	....	103¾	Aug 31	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	65¾	Aug 31	65¼	65½
Do do registered	Q F	68	Apr 6	66¾	May 21	66¾	May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	134¾	May 21	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132	Jul 25,98	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¼	90
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	120	Fe 8, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	113	Aug 29	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100¼	Jul 23	97¾	Apr 19	100¼	Aug 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	113	Aug 27	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	119	Jul 24	100	Apr 25	110	July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	96	Feb 1	90	Aug 13	95	Aug 20	90	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1941	J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	50	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110	Apr 16	104¾	Jan 9	108	Aug 21	109	109½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 3	103¾	May 11	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	116¾	Jun 15	111¾	Jan 19	114¾	Aug 27	116¼	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111¾	Aug 27	115	116
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102	No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121	July 10	119	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	*M N*	103¼	Mar 6	103	Jan 12	103¾	Mar 8	..	..
Do gen. gtd. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	117¾	Feb	117¾	Feb	117¾	Feb 8	119	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	*J J	101½	May 5	101¼	May 5	101½	May 5	..	..
P., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	F A*	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	101	Apr 6	..	..
Do registered, 1900	F A*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Ap 23,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. cn. g. gt. 4½s, A., 1940	A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾	Aug 31	117	117½
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117	May 28	113¾	Jan 12	117	Aug 28	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	113	No 23,98	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	108	Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	*F A	101¾	Jul 7	100	Apr 10	101¾	July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	136	July 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135⅝	Aug 25	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	*A O	134	Feb 16	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	M N	..	....	..	....	106	May 12,07	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	..	112¾	Mar 7	100	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111	Aug 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1928	M N*	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid	..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & E. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 29	130	Aug 28	130	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	98	Jun 6	98	Jun 6	98	June 6	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc, 20,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	121	No 26,98	..	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B. Js., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 96	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 24,99	92	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116¾	Jul 28	113½	Jan 16	116¾	July 28	115	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	96	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100	July 24	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	..	101¼	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¾	Aug 30	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	90¾	Apr 5	88	Jan 9	87⅝	Aug 31	87¼	87⅝
Do registered	*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87⅝	Aug 31	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100¾	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98½	Aug 30	98	..
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s, 1917	A O	98¾	Aug 22	85	Feb 20	88½	Aug 24	88¼	95¾
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	..	....	..	....	105	No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77¾	Aug 2	77	78
Do guaranteed	J J*	98	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	98	Aug 27	92	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 5-6s, 1947	*J J	85	May 28	81	Jul 5	86½	Aug 28	84¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	..	....	..	....	110	No 15,99	112¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	113¾	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾	Aug 31	112¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jul 3	112¾	Aug 31	112¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	125	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	121¾	Aug 17	121	122
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	113¾	Apr 23	106	Jan 4	108¾	Aug 27	108¾	109
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	104	Apr 20	106½	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	103	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	94	Feb 6	79	Jan 3	89	Aug 17	89	81¼
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100	Jun 7	96¼	May 10	100	June 13	100¼	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93	July 3	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	93¼	Apr 12	86	Jun 25	90¾	Aug 31	90¾	93¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	93¼	Apr 16	35¾	Jan 10	62¾	Aug 31	62¼	62¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Jul 17	117¾	July 17	118	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121¼	Apr 16	118¼	May 2	119	Aug 29	119	121
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142¾	May 9	137	Jan 3	137¾	Aug 7	135¼	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	137¼	Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do redmed to 4½s	J J*	116¾	Apr 21	113¼	Jan 3	114¾	Aug 23	..	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106¾	My 29,97	..	..
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	105	Apr 16	102¾	Jan 2	103¾	Aug 27	103	104
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	104	Ja 24, 90	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	124¾	Feb 28	123½	Jan 10	131	July 31	130	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118¾	Jun 6	117	Aug 23	117	Aug 23	..	..
Sast. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1935	*A O	108¾	Apr 19	105¾	Apr 19	108¾	Apr 19	..	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	120	Ap 11,99	..	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,99	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	109¾	No 30,98	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	119	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112	June 9	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	128¾	Jan 18	125¾	Jan 3	128¾	Jan 18	125	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*A O	..	....	..	....	112	Mr 17,99	108	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	*M N*	105	Mar 28	102¾	Feb 9	103	June 15	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	85	May 2	85	May 2	85	May 2	..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 8, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	85¾	Apr 5	78	Jun 28	78¾	Aug 31	77¾	78¼
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	98¾	Aug 31	98	98⅝
Do registered	..	98¾	Jun 1	96¾	Jun 1	96¾	June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	86¾	May 28	83	Jan 9	85¾	Aug 28	85	..
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	107¾	Apr 27	110	May 23	110	May 23	110	..
Do 2d 7s, 1905	J D*	105¾	Feb 28	104¼	Aug 15	105	Aug 15	105	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J D*	102¾	Jan 31	98¾	Mar 5	98¾	Aug 31	..	..
De M. & P. 1st gtd. 5s, 1931	*M N	102¾	Jan 31	98¾	Mar 5	98¾	Aug 31	..	..
Hous. & T. C. con. g. 5s, N. Rs. 1912	J J	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 99	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Waco & N. W. Div., 1903	J J*	111¼	Apr 16	110	Jan 2	110¾	Aug 27	110	113
Do con. g. 5s, 1912	A O*	111¾	Feb 21	111¾	May 23	111¾	Aug 27	111¾	113
Do new g. 5s, 1937	*A O	97	Mar 28	91	Jan 3	96¾	Aug 31	96¾	97
Hous. E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	M N*	107	Mar 28	102	Jan 2	106¾	Aug 31	106¾	107
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1917	J J*	120	Mar 28	120	Jan 2	120	Aug 27	120	..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Range for Year 1900. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	75½	Aug 31	75	76
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	F A*	..	....	..	....	116	De 14,98	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17,97	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	104¼	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	102	Aug 31	101¾	102¼
S.P. of Ar. gtd. 1st g. 6s, Mch., 1900-10	J J	114¼	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	111	Aug 31	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A., 1905	*A O	110	Mar 26	100	Jul 9	110	Aug 24	110	..
Do do Series B	..	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110½	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906	..	112	May 28	111¾	Jun 18	111¾	Aug 24	112	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912	A O	118	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	119¼	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	105¾	Jan 19	105½	Jan 19	105¾	Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37	M N	106¾	Mar 29	104½	Jan 10	106½	Aug 30	106¼	107
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	99¾	Apr 5	95	Jan 4	97	Aug 30	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	*J J	110¾	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	115½	..
Gila V. G. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1924	M N*	106¾	Apr	105	May 8	105¾	July 24	..	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907	*J J	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	....	..	....	106	Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	J J*	113¼	Apr 10	106	Jan 8	108¾	Aug 31	108¾	106⅝
Do registered	J J*	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108	Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g. 4-4½-5s, 1996	J J*	109¼	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109½	Apr 23	..	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	*M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111¼	July 3	110	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	J J*	103¾	May 31	101½	Feb 9	103⅛	May 31	..	..
Do divisional g. 5s, 1930	J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117	May 10	115	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956	A O*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	116¼	Aug 27	118	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*J J	124½	May 8	119¼	Jan 10	121¼	Aug 9	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	120¾	Aug 13	120	122
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915	*J J	126	Apr 23	118¼	Jan 2	120¾	July 19	121	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1900	M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	100	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	*A O	109¾	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	109¾	Aug 25	110	110
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	*M N	111¼	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	111	Aug 23	109	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936	*M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110	Aug 6	..	..
Do serial, Series D	A O*	..	....	..	....	102	Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E	*A O	..	....	..	....	109	Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur. gtd. 4s, 1924	*F A	87	Jul 9	87	Jul 9	87	July 9	90	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	117¾	July 13	117	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105	Aug 7	104	..
Atlantic & Dan. 1st g. 5s, 1950	J J	102	May 1	99¾	Jan 10	101	May 24	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s, 1939	J J*	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939	A O*	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 2, 99	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	F A*	114½	Jul 2	114½	Jul 2	114½	July 2	114	115½
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	*M S	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	105	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000	*J D	116	May 4	110¼	Jun 25	112	Aug 23	111¾	112
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000	Mar.	60	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	55¼	Aug 29	35	65
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	114½	Apr 5	105	Jan 8	113¾	Aug 15	111	113
Do gen. mtge. 6s, 1935	*J D	102¾	May 15	92¼	Feb 26	98¾	Aug 1	98¼	101
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	112	July 20	112	114
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	90	Mar 12	84½	Jan 3	90	June 29	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	84	Feb 9	78	Jan 3	82	Aug 13	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, tr.	J D	130¾	Jun 16	110	Jan 2	130¼	June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946	J D	..	....	..	....	99	Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	107	Aug 22	105	..
U. P. R. 1st & id. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	108¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 3	106	Aug 27	105¼	105¼
Do registered	J J*	105½	Jun 20	103¾	Jan 29	105½	June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110	Aug 24	100	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	J D	104¾	Mar 23	100¼	Jan 3	102¾	Aug 30	102¼	102¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	430	450
Hide & Leather	130	140
Importers & Traders'	330	350
Irving	183	190
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	175	..
Manhattan	285	286
Market & Fulton	220	225
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	100	105
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	170	180
Merchants' Exchange	125	130
Metropolis	550	..
Mount Morris	185	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	170	..
New Amsterdam	375	..
New York	255	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	130
New York Produce Exchange	125	..
Ninth	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	185	200
Pacific	170	180
Park	400	450
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	200	..
Second	200	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	106	116
State	300	..
State of New York	130	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	195	210
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	410	425
Central	2100	2150
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	320	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1400	1450
Fifth Avenue	430	..
Franklin	280	310
Guaranty	610	650
Hamilton	270	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	405	..
Manhattan	300	..
Manufacturers'	310	325
Mercantile	825	..
Metropolitan	420	450
Morton	450	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1425	1430
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	175	..
North American	205	210
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	145
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	204	206
Union	1350	1425
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	475	490
United States	1580	1625
Washington Trust	290	310
Williamsburg	193	200

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	82	83
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	69	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	92	92½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	95	97

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	113
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	195	205
Empire City	75	82½
German-American	510	515
Germania	285	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	80	90
Hanover	140	..
Home	200	205
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	155	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	75
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock.	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	104½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	70	80

Street Railways—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	120
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	97	105
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	10	11
Kings County Elevated	6	8
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Fixed)	102	113
Nassau Electric 5s	97	98
New Orleans Traction com.	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	88	93
Ninth Avenue	100	105
North Jersey Street Ry.	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 5s	94½	95½
North Shore Traction com.	17	22
North Shore Traction pf.	94	96
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	106
Rochester Railway	18	19
Rochester Railway con. 5s	105½	106
St. Louis Transit	20	21
Second Avenue stock	126	129
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	230	240
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	113
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	35	38
Twenty-third Street	460	510
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
23d and 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¾	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84	85
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	30	35½
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87¾	88
Am. Agricultural Chemical	24	27
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	75	77
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	54	58
American Woolen	12½	13
American Woolen pf.	69	70
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't pd.	10	10½
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	96
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11¾	11⅞
California Copper	⅞	1¼
Central South Am. Tel.	106	108
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	345	355
Chicago & Alton subs.	103½	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93½	94¼
Compressed Air	20¾	..
Consolidated Equipment	7½	8
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	55	65
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	36
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	78	81
Distilling Co. of America	4½	4¾
Distilling Co. of America pf.	13½	13¾
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	35
Electric Vehicle	16	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	90
Electro-Pneumatic	3	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	23	25
General Carriage	5¾	6¼
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	43
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	72	80
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	18½	19½
International Pump pf.	66½	67½
Lorillard pf.	100½	101½
Markeen Copper	..	5
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	15	25
National Salt	39	41
National Salt pf.	65	67
New England Transportation	3¾	4½
New York Transportation	7	8
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	168	170
Otis Elevator	27	28
Otis Elevator pf., ex div.	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	20½	22
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf.	195	200
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93
Rubber Goods	28¾	29
Rubber Goods pf.	77	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Singer Manufacturing	525	650
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf	122	..
Standard Oil	536	537
Storage Power	..	16½
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	½
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Texas Pacific Coal	78	82
Texas Pacific Coal 5s, 1908	106½	100
Union Copper	3¼	3⅝
Union Typewriter	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119
United Shoe Machinery	29	30
United Shoe Machinery pf.	23	24
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	⅛
Virginia Iron, Coal & C.	4½	5½
Virginia-L., C. & C. 5s, 1949	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	390
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1⅛
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	64¼	65½
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	103½	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas bonds	65	67
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	50	62
Grand Rapids	96	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	72	80
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	70	75
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	305	320
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106	108½
N. Y. Gas & Coke	15	17
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	64½	65
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	28	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.)	..	53
Standard (New York)	121	124
Standard pf.	141	144
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 3s, 1946	88½	93
Western, (Milwaukee)	92	96
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	105	107½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROADS (QUOTED).

Companies and Periods.	Amount.	Books Close.	Payable.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 29
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (quarterly)	1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Boston & Albany (quarterly)	2½	Sept. 4	Sept. 15
Boston & Maine (quarterly)	1	Sept. 4	Sept. 15
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Nov. 1
Chestnut Hill	1	Sept. 1	Sept. 15
Chi., Pac. & Quincy (quarterly)	2½	Sept. 4	Sept. 15
Chi. & Western Ill. pf. (quarterly)	1½	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	1	Oct. 15	Nov. 1
Delaware & Hudson (quarterly)	2½	Sept. 15	Oct. 15
Little Miami (quarterly)	1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Northern Pacific pf. (quarterly)	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Phila. Germantown & Norristown	3	Sept. 4	Holders of record Aug. 4
Port & Richford Falls (quarterly)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Reading 1st pf.	1¼	Sept. 15	Sept. 17
St. L. & San F. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 6	Aug. 31
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 6

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Railway (quarter)	$	Sept. 29	Sept. 15
South Side El. (Chi.) (quarter)	¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Linseed Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 17
American Waltham Watch	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Am. Waltham Watch (extra)	2	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 20
Cambria Iron	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	6	Sept. 5	Aug. 15	Sept. 6
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.) (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 1	Sept. 13
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co. (month)	½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 4
Int. Elevating Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Laclede Gas Light Co. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf. (interim)	2	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cot. D.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
N. Y. & East R. Ferry (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 17
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 10	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	1	Sept. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
St. Joseph Gas Co.	1½	Sept. 10	Aug. 19	Sept. 20
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (quarter)	$8	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 15
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.	1¼	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Am. Hide & Leather Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 5	Annual
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 12	Annual
Ann Arbor Railway	Aug. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louis. Railway	Aug. 29	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry.	Sept. 4	Sept. 24	Sept. 22	Annual
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	.....	.....	Sept. 15	Annual
Fitchburg Railroad	Sept. 5	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Annual
Great Northern	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Illinois Central	Sept. 11	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Annual
Iowa Central Railway	Aug. 27	Sept. 10	Sept. 7	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf R. R.	Aug. 25	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Railroad	.....	.....	Sept. 12	Annual
National Typewriter Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 5	Special
Oregon Short Line	.....	.....	Sept. 10	L. R. R.
Reading (Penn.) Trust Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 17	Special
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Aug. 18	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Annual
St. Lawrence Power Co., Massena, N. Y.	Aug. 31	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Elect'n
St. Louis Southwestern Railway	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Southern Light & Motion Co.	Sept. 11	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn. Railroad	.....	.....	Sept. 18	Special

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,025,000	$2,226,000	$1,448,000	$18,356,000	50,000
2,050,600	2,203,600	Bk. of Man. Co.	20,192,000	5,435,000	3,323,000	25,756,000	.....
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	13,233,000	2,234,300	1,815,800	15,437,300	.....
2,000,000	3,293,000	Mechanics' Nat.	11,898,000	3,056,000	977,000	15,249,000	.....
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bank of America	21,020,500	4,004,300	2,228,000	24,012,700	.....
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix Nat.	5,043,000	1,326,000	133,000	5,240,000	49,000
10,000,000	5,278,500	National City	109,907,400	40,580,800	5,914,700	127,514,300	4,287,000
300,000	6,964,000	Chemical Nat.	24,988,700	4,339,900	3,128,000	25,275,300	.....
600,000	228,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,745,800	732,200	620,200	5,363,600	29,100
1,000,000	1,850,600	Gallatin Nat.	8,738,700	987,200	945,700	7,268,100	991,500
300,000	89,400	Nat. B. & Drov.	1,074,400	184,300	71,900	1,001,500	48,300
400,000	114,800	Mech. & Trad.	2,170,000	226,000	195,000	2,261,000	.....
200,000	176,300	Greenwich	970,400	198,100	143,400	963,800	.....
600,000	506,600	Leath. Mfg. Nat.	4,071,900	1,073,900	213,400	4,153,600	465,100
300,000	223,600	Seventh Nat.	3,587,800	843,000	299,800	4,450,100	299,900
1,200,000	558,800	Bk. State N. Y.	3,975,400	262,400	402,800	3,204,500	.....
5,000,000	2,846,000	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,701,000	3,099,000	2,122,000	21,188,000	4,277,000
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. Com.	64,236,000	6,947,500	6,468,900	53,141,000	7,530,200
1,000,000	1,647,800	Nat. Broadway	6,495,700	1,203,400	389,000	5,936,800	199,000
1,000,000	1,222,900	Mercantile Nat.	13,728,600	2,401,100	1,482,700	14,480,200	1,000,000
422,700	493,900	Pacific	2,740,900	274,300	496,100	3,234,100	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. Bk. Rep.	19,929,900	4,257,400	1,372,600	22,457,900	1,017,800
450,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat.	6,902,000	580,200	991,900	6,094,700	50,000
200,000	325,200	People's	2,134,700	130,300	416,700	2,571,900	.....
1,000,300	659,500	Nat. Bk., N. A.	12,847,900	2,508,000	1,163,600	14,279,300	725,000
15,000,000	15,014,100	Hanover Nat.	42,333,400	13,455,900	2,749,700	49,723,400	2,125,300
500,000	497,000	Irving Nat.	5,196,000	543,700	594,400	4,447,000	179,500
600,000	420,500	Nat. Citizens'	3,073,900	482,300	184,300	3,061,300	196,000
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,712,500	302,900	192,700	3,024,200	.....
300,000	1,020,000	Mark. & Ful. Nt.	6,460,900	1,414,100	722,100	7,122,200	228,500
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,607,100	676,800	235,200	3,679,500	50,000
1,400,000	1,840,100	Corn Exchange	19,515,700	2,874,000	2,264,000	22,762,100	.....
1,000,000	913,500	Continental Nat.	4,442,500	844,200	568,700	5,707,700	341,800
300,000	406,500	Oriental	3,050,000	181,000	249,000	1,906,000	.....
1,500,000	6,150,100	Imp. & Trad. Nt.	25,029,000	6,360,000	2,207,000	26,983,000	46,200
2,000,000	3,306,200	National Park	46,272,900	9,982,000	5,803,000	57,653,000	46,300
250,000	162,000	East River Nat.	1,252,200	182,300	171,000	1,332,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth Nat.	22,242,300	3,863,300	2,323,500	23,555,100	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central Nat.	11,486,000	2,392,000	1,128,000	14,615,000	50,000
300,000	790,000	Second Nat.	8,334,000	1,701,000	753,000	9,172,000	276,000
750,000	162,800	Ninth Nat.	2,863,100	502,800	338,700	2,625,600	35,900
500,000	9,117,700	First Nat.	38,247,600	7,838,000	1,981,000	35,538,700	496,000
300,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	2,861,200	504,400	316,700	3,151,800	257,100
250,000	708,800	Bowery	3,257,000	365,000	343,000	3,330,000	.....
200,000	375,300	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,052,300	701,900	345,500	3,948,900	50,000
750,000	350,100	German-Amer.	3,662,400	562,700	297,500	3,483,900	.....
1,000,000	1,094,600	Chase National	37,775,900	8,303,300	4,073,800	46,357,800	800,000
100,000	1,287,000	Fifth Avenue	8,349,600	2,087,300	347,200	9,480,400	.....
200,000	614,700	German Exch.	2,580,200	191,500	508,500	3,003,900	.....
200,000	802,000	Germania	4,136,400	401,900	492,600	4,382,800	.....
300,000	890,100	Lincoln National	9,729,200	2,014,700	1,051,400	11,343,100	347,200
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield Nat.	5,556,100	2,007,900	290,900	6,906,800	49,500
200,000	359,100	Fifth National	3,086,400	407,100	150,900	2,226,100	161,600
300,000	963,600	Bk. of Metropolis	6,461,100	1,141,000	536,800	6,912,000	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side	2,546,000	473,000	337,000	3,131,000	.....
500,000	745,700	Seaboard Nat.	11,115,000	1,353,000	2,206,000	13,706,000	485,000
2,106,000	1,096,400	Western Nat.	28,786,900	9,304,900	2,595,100	40,836,100	50,000
300,000	328,200	First Nat., B'lyn	3,014,900	614,000	980,000	4,597,000	75,000
500,000	535,800	Liberty National	6,468,900	1,128,200	425,000	6,456,700	498,500
1,000,000	374,900	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	4,067,200	614,700	366,600	3,871,900	.....
250,000	411,000	Bk. New Amster.	5,289,300	508,800	1,037,600	6,212,600	.....
350,000	231,800	Astor National	3,810,700	740,500	178,900	3,983,500	300,000
500,000	302,100	Hide & L. Nat.	2,520,600	440,000	80,000	1,845,200	380,000
62,806,000	75,730,900	Total, Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,364,100	Total, State Bks.					
74,222,700	91,095,000	Total	$616,848,900	176,904,400	76,045,800	903,486,900	28,902,300

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, June 29, 1900: 10 State banks, May 31, 1900.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, the negotiations in regard to the settlement of the Chinese trouble being regarded as satisfactory, and the more definite rumors in connection with the conclusion of the Russian loan afforded encouragement to operators. Spanish 4s and Brazilian securities were in great favor. Kafirs were quiet. De Beers are attracting greater attention.

Three per cent rentes, 101f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed 73.62½.

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—On the Boerse to-day business was generally quiet, except in the case of mine shares, which were in great demand owing to the scarcity of coal. Bank shares were harder.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

SEPT

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 1, total transactions included 735,734 shares of stock, $4,319,500 bonds, including $52,500 Government and $8,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 2,'99.	†Sept. 1,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	2,616,577	735,734	1,880,843
Banks		35	*35
Mining	600	1,500	*900

BONDS.

	Sept. 2,'99.	Sept. 1,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$8,137,000	$4,258,500	$3,878,500
State	39,500	8,500	31,000
Government	103,000	52,500	50,500

*Increase.
†Five days.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the surplus reserve of $3,180,550. The banks now hold a surplus of $27,078,475 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show a decrease in loans of $553,300, an increase in specie of $3,373,200, an increase in legal tenders of $349,000, an increase in deposits of $2,130,000, and an increase in circulation of $316,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 1,1900.	Aug. 25,1900.	Sept. 2,'99.
Loans	$816,849,000	$817,402,300	$746,943,000
Specie	176,904,400	173,531,200	169,093,900
Legal tenders	76,045,800	75,696,800	53,545,800
Net deposits	993,180,900	991,050,900	849,793,800
Circulation	28,902,300	28,586,000	14,300,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 1,1900.	Aug. 25,1900.	Sept. 2,'99.
Specie	$176,904,400	$173,131,200	$169,093,900
Legal tenders	76,045,800	75,696,800	53,545,800
Total res'e	$252,950,200	$249,228,000	$221,639,700
Reserve req'd against dep.	225,871,725	225,330,075	212,448,450
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$27,078,475	$23,888,025	$9,191,250

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,540,375	$23,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,903,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,093,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,075	39,232,025	35,060,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,075	34,781,025
Feb. 10	27,997,575	35,811,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,975	34,272,825	30,883,450
Feb. 24	19,078,550	30,534,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,041,550	24,573,125	20,823,500
March 10	8,076,375	23,393,000	23,721,425
March 17	2,636,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,537,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,838,150	15,494,350	35,720,900
April 7	7,994,800	15,018,525	35,068,475
April 14	14,980,275	19,471,625	37,266,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,776,900	43,825,100
April 28	12,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,075
May 5	15,976,475	19,351,950	43,016,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,157,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	24,681,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	25,933,725	53,704,900
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,000	52,249,700
June 9	15,874,200	39,822,100	53,941,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,900
June 23	15,536,850	25,097,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,589,375	14,274,550	62,013,650
July 7	18,580,200	8,062,425	58,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	16,698,750	49,365,625
July 21	24,061,600	12,665,800	43,012,000
July 28	27,526,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,119,600	39,883,600
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,550
Aug. 18	29,857,050	16,082,250	33,830,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,297,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$27,078,475	1895	$39,149,925
1899	9,191,250	1894	65,820,525
1898	14,297,050	1893	*1,567,525
1897	5,191,250	1892	7,630,500
1896	8,248,550	1891	9,156,400

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 1	$650,777,454	$14,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,804
Aug. 18	736,703,296	49,880,774
Aug. 17	667,736,104	41,726,997
Aug. 4	782,0617783	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,573,094	40,704,093
July 14	865,926,961	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,970,637	60,314,496
June 23	848,662,248	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	886,881,086	54,622,250
*June 2	920,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	946,315,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,682,479	57,384,225
May 12	956,730,212	54,580,613
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,906,381
April 28	1,094,446,057	66,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,059,414,173	66,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,286	66,745,586
March 31	1,116,734,032	62,429,219
March 24	1,076,585,960	47,964,700
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,599,767	50,586,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	58,318,914
*Feb. 24	975,135,580	46,239,547
*Feb. 17	925,315,975	45,346,144
Feb. 10	1,105,832,069	43,952,422
Feb. 3	1,026,093,652	39,907,589
Jan. 27	972,111,257	40,[illegible]
Jan. 20	1,002,176,052	56,926,295
Jan. 13	1,097,691,402	58,054,806
*Jan. 6	1,145,158,228	62,782,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,295	53,580,600
Dec. 23	1,423,805,943	78,302,788
Dec. 16	1,349,644,923	51,897,133
Dec. 9	1,174,095,485	45,117,038
*Dec. 2	1,088,138,966	46,697,781
Nov. 25	1,088,762,228	50,862,103
Nov. 18	1,282,834,885	58,900,588
*Nov. 11	1,091,784,797	57,184,093
Nov. 4	1,288,268,145	54,674,676
Oct. 28	1,099,020,146	54,075,529
Oct. 21	1,262,525,625	50,726,508
Oct. 14	1,175,902,435	52,251,128
Oct. 7	1,265,857,280	54,304,750
†Sept. 30	770,374,101	28,614,800
Sept. 23	1,260,033,295	56,384,915
Sept. 16	1,286,749,395	53,461,021
†Sept. 9	886,626,474	43,742,429
Sept. 2	962,264,873	52,268,500

†Five days. ‡Four days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Thursday:

Imports of Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$11,[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	7,[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	$11,[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1900	$45,[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	15,[illegible]

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Net Imports of Silver.

From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 25, 1900	[illegible]
Week ended Aug. 26, 1899	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 2, 1899	[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing, Aug. 31. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1900 Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
124	128	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900	2	126	Aug. 17	114	Jan. 6	126	Aug. 17, 1900
195	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1900	3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204	July 6, 1900
62	64	Am. Car & Foundry pf	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	67¾	Apr. 2	57¾	June 25	*64	Aug. 25, 1900
155	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900	4	..	..	..	..	145	Dec. 27, 1899
25	28½	American District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1900	1	33½	Jan. 22	24½	Jan. 4	26	Aug. 14, 1900
1¼	1¾	Am. Spirits Manufacturing	27,864,300	..	..	4	Feb. 15	2¾	June 21	*2	July 10, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	6,055,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	*24	Oct. 10, 1899
90	93	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1¼	95	Feb. 1	91	Mar. 15	*90½	Aug. 23, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	18	Mar. 26	16½	Mar. 8	16½	June 11, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	M'h 6, 1900	3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1899
103	..	**Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf**	1,420,000	July, 1900	2	..	..	..	..	106½	Nov. 14, 1899
167	174	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900	3	175	May 31	140	Jan. 2	172	Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	Feb. 15, 1899
104	115	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900	3	116	April 26	95¾	Mar. 21	112	July 18, 1900
110	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	125½	June 11	125	May 23	125	Aug. 13, 1900
102¼	102¾	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900	1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95¾	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,400	Sept. 1, 1900	1¾	..	..	..	..	171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	..	39¾	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39	Apr. 28, 1900
..	95¼	Chi. & East. Ill.	6,107,800	July 2, 1900	2½	100	Mar. 27	98	Jan. 31	95	Aug. 10, 1900
120	125	Chi. & E. Ill. pf	5,830,700	July 2, 1900	1½	125	Aug. 15	120	Jan. 17	125	Aug. 15, 1900
112	116	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900	5	123½	Jan. 31	112	May 12	115	Aug. 15, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	*170	June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	8,500,000	July 2, 1900	2	..	..	..	..	102¼	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	8,500,000	July 2, 1900	1½	..	..	..	..	128	June 4, 1898
9¼	10¼	Chic. Term. Transfer	13,000,000	..	..	13¾	Apr. 27	9	Jan. 10	9¾	Aug. 21, 1900
106	110	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	July 20, 1900	1¼	111½	Mar. 29	103¾	June 7	*106	Aug. 23, 1900
64	67	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1899	1¼	67	Apr. 10	46	Jan. 2	68	July 28, 1900
184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900	1¾	187	July 30	*165½	July 3	187	July 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	..	..	2¾	Apr. 10	1½	May 7	1¼	July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	3¾	Mar. 20	1¼	Aug. 15	1¼	Aug. 15, 1900
117	118	Col. Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900	8	131½	Jan. 17	120	June 8	*130¼	Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	..	12¾	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11¼	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,964,500	..	..	21½	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	20	June 12, 1900
16	16¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf	8,500,000	..	..	20¼	Mar. 21	14½	Jan. 6	16¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	June 9, 1899
164	180	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 14, 1900	1¾	*183	Jan. 17	*158	June 7	*169	June 15, 1900
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,225,100	..	..	10	Mar. 26	12	June 20	13½	July 17, 1900
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900	7	..	..	..	..	110	June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	May 15, 1900	2½	98¼	June 14	90	Aug. 13	90	Aug. 13, 1900
4¼	4¾	Dul., South Shore & At.	12,000,000	..	..	6¾	Mar. 5	4	June 2	4¼	Aug. 4, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900	8¾	*400	Jan. 20	*385	July 5	*385	July 5, 1900
10¾	11¼	Erie	112,347,400	..	..	14¾	Mar. 22	10¾	June 21	10¾	Aug. 17, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	July 9, 1900	1¼	12½	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 5	*105½	May 10, 1900
42½	45	Evans. & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900	1½	54¾	Mar. 15	40¼	Jan. 5	*45	Aug. 18, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	15¼	May 22	14½	Apr. 4	*15¼	Aug. 1, 1900
16	20	Fort Worth & Rio G.	3,108,100	..	..	19	Apr. 3	15	June 1	15½	June 4, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1900	1¼	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & West.	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 8, 1899
108	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	July 16, 1900	2	115¾	Jan. 11	108	June 25	*108	Aug. 10, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf	2,000,300	Aug. 1, 1900	1¼	*102½	July 17	101	June 28	*102¾	July 7, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900	1½	..	..	..	..	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	Aug. 20, 1900	50c	..	..	..	..	*105	May 20, 1899
72	80	**Homestake Mining**	21,000,000	Aug. 20, 1900	50c	*75	Aug. 13	65	Feb. 6	*75	Aug. 13, 1900
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900	2	103¾	June 7	102½	April 16	*101	July 20, 1900
..	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	19¾	May 4	10	Jan. 10	15	Aug. 23, 1900
70	77½	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	June 30, 1900	2	81	Mar. 23	75	Feb. 16	75	Aug. 22, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1900	5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1899
30¾	32	Met. W. S. El. (Chi.)	7,498,700	..	..	37¼	Apr. 5	24½	Jan. 29	33	Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Michigan Central	14,738,000	July 28, 1900	2	*115½	Jan. 18	105	July 23	105	July 23, 1900
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	..	..	27	Apr. 24	15	Jan. 2	18	Aug. 20, 1900
54	56	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	..	..	60	Apr. 24	50	Feb. 5	57	Aug. 21, 1900
9¾	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas	55,181,900	..	..	12⅜	Mar. 28	9½	Aug. 4	*9¾	Aug. 24, 1900
45	65	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45	June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	8½	June 9, 1899
30	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900	2	37	Apr. 5	33	Aug. 13	38	Aug. 15, 1900
128	185	N. Y. Air Brake	6,250,000	July 16, 1900	2	150	June 7	115	May 1	136½	Aug. 10, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 14, 1900	1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
11¾	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	14¾	Mar. 26	11	June 20	11¾	Aug. 24, 1900
70	..	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900	5	85	Jan. 31	76	June 29	*76	July 2, 1900
30	32	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	..	..	40¼	Jan. 31	26	June 29	30¼	July 30, 1900
132	135	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July, 1900	1½	184	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*132¾	July 0, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,636,550	July 2, 1900	4 1-3	413	July 12	405	July 1	413	July 12, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July, 1900	1	..	..	..	..	38¾	Nov. 14, 1899
74½	76	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900	2	81	Apr. 23	67	Jan. 8	75	Aug. 24, 1900
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1	31½	May 15	25	May 21	25	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900	30c	9	Feb. 2	6¾	July 7	6¾	July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,381,800	July 2, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*45	Nov. 16, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,171,300	July 2, 1900	2	..	..	..	..	75½	Oct. 7, 1899
85	94	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,300	Aug. 1, 1900	1¾	87½	Jan. 4	83	May 11	87½	Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 5, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*87	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1¾	..	..	..	..	*138	June 26, 1900
410	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	*420	June 11	390	June 11	420	June 11, 1900
5	7	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	..	Mar. 29	5	June 19	5	June 20, 1900
22	23½	Père Marquette	14,145,000	..	..	20½	Mar. 27	20	Jan. 20	23½	Aug. 15, 1900
56	58	Père Marquette pf	10,162,200	..	..	64½	Mar. 27	54½	Mar. 22	57	Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,710,950	Jan. 30, 1900	2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 2, 1900	2	..	..	..	..	*117	May 16, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic.	19,714,200	July 2, 1900	1¾	186	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*185¾	June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900	8	..	..	..	..	*197	Mar. 9, 1900
7½	8	**Quicksilver pf**	4,291,300	July 16, 1900	½	10¼	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8½	June 26, 1900
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900	4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7, 1900
54	59	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	5	65	Aug. 17	53¼	Jan. 27	65	Aug. 17, 1900
86	88	Rio Grande Western pf	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1½	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 16	88	July 18, 1900
182½	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogden	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1¼	181¾	M'h. 26	181¾	M'h. 26	*135	July 20, 1900
7	7½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	..	..	7¾	Aug. 21	5	May 24	7½	Aug. 23, 1900
67	69	St. Louis & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	July 6, 1900	2	72¼	Mar. 20	66	July 12	69½	Aug. 24, 1900
61¾	62¾	Silver Bullion Certificates	..	..	..	63¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
220	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900	2½	..	..	..	..	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
66¼	67	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	July 2, 1900	1¼	67	Aug. 15	59¼	June 25	67	Aug. 20, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	500,525	July, 1900	3½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1899
..	..	**Texas Central**	3,000,000	..	..	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,334,500	Jan. 15, 1900	4	*9	Apr. 9	*9	Apr. 9	*9	Apr. 9, 1900
14½	16	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8,840,000	..	..	16	July 11	11¼	Jan. 17	15	Aug. 22, 1900
22	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1899	1¼	..	..	..	..	45	Dec. 1, 1899
8½	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	..	..	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8½	Apr. 5, 1900
..	..	Tol., St. L. & Kansas City pf	5,005,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Nov. 14, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	1¾	138	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	*141½	June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	5,000,000	July 2, 1900	½	..	..	..	..	98	July 15, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 16, 1900	2½	*72¼	Jan. 11	*72¼	Jan. 11	*72¼	Jan. 17, 1900
66	67	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900	1¼	80	Apr. 9	65½	Aug. 22	67	Aug. 28, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	..	..	5	May 22	2	Aug. 24	7	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	..	..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 28	*13½	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1900	3½	..	..	..	..	88	Oct. 30, 1897
7	7½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	..	..	9¾	Apr. 27	6¾	Mar. 13	7	Aug. 28, 1900
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1900	3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1899
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1½	..	..	..	..	130	Aug. 3, 1900
..	..	Western Coal	1,000,000	July 20, 1900	5	..	..	..	..	*37	Mar. 26, 1900
..	..	Wisconsin Central	15,628,900	..	..	20¾	Mar. 31	13	June 27	14½	Aug. 24, 1900

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Evansville and Terre Haute common New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Detroit City Gas, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. American Coal is $25 par, Southern and Atlantic Telegraph $25 par, and New Central Coal Company $20 par.

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	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 29, 1900	£35,379,220	.....
Aug. 31, 1899	35,733,516	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 30, 1900	80,608,194	£45,135,230
Aug. 31, 1899	77,079,118	47,900,906
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 29, 1900	29,371,000	15,131,000
Aug. 31, 1899	27,297,000	14,962,000
RUSSIA.		
Aug. 29, 1900	78,898,000	7,635,000
Aug. 31, 1899	91,544,000	5,255,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 29, 1900	37,721,000	9,972,000
Aug. 31, 1899	30,539,000	10,693,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 30, 1900	13,980,000	16,902,000
Aug. 31, 1899	12,960,000	13,692,000
ITALY.		
Aug. 29, 1900	15,428,000	1,069,000
Aug. 31, 1899	15,529,000	1,291,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 30, 1900	4,870,000	5,622,000
Aug. 31, 1899	2,742,000	6,039,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 30, 1900	2,811,000	1,405,000
Aug. 31, 1899	2,894,000	1,447,000
Total for week	£208,169,414	£101,111,230
Total preceding week	205,696,887	100,654,494
Corresp'd'g date last year	200,174,061	100,392,020

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,805. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT. In Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

WOODRUFF AGREES TO TAKE SECOND PLACE

He Will Be Nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

CONVENTION PLANS COMPLETE

Black and Other Malcontents Brought Into Line—Cut and Dried Programme at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—It is not a Republican State Convention that is to meet here to-morrow. It is simply a meeting to ratify the selections made by Senator Thomas C. Platt and other party leaders. The ticket will be the same as in 1898, excepting that Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, Chairman of the State Committee, will take the place of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, the nominee for Vice President.

There has been some uncertainty with relation to the second place on the ticket, but it is settled now that Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings will be renominated.

Mr. Woodruff declared he would not accept, and his friends insisted that he must have first place or nothing. On Saturday he was given until to-day to make up his mind. He made it up about noon and consented to accept a renomination. No practical politician expected anything else.

"What else could I do?" Mr. Woodruff said to a TIMES reporter in answer to an inquiry. "Senator Platt told me the convention would nominate me anyway, regardless of my wishes, so I consented to abide by the action of the convention."

This makes the ticket to be nominated tomorrow or Wednesday as follows:

Governor—BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange.

Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Kings.

Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN of Erie.

State Treasurer—JOHN P. JAECKEL of Cayuga.

Attorney General—JOHN C. DAVIES of Oneida.

State Engineer and Surveyor—E. A. BOND of Jefferson.

THE DELEGATES' ONLY SAY.

With the question of candidates practically settled from the start, the principal political interest of the convention has centred on the features to be presented in the platform. Several very delicate questions had to be dealt with, and it has been in the manner in which they should be touched upon in the platform that the party leaders, other than Mr. Platt, have had their only voice.

The platform is now drafted as it will be in all probability presented to the convention. In its general features it is a vest-pocket edition of the platform adopted at Philadelphia, commending the National Administration, and taking the same lines on all National issues. To frame the platform up to this point was a very easy matter for Senator John Raines, who got the credit of being the platform builder, although Lemuel Ely Quigg has really furnished the literary ability.

But certain State issues had to be dealt with, such as the franchise tax, the canal question, and the Ramapo situation—the latter of which may now generally be regarded as the broad proposition of municipal control and supply of water as against private ownership.

FRANCHISE TAX PLANK.

On the first of these questions, the franchise tax, Mr. Odell, who is to be nominated for Governor, had to make his fight. He found influences that were very strong demanding in behalf of the corporations that the franchise tax question should be ignored entirely in the platform. Back of those who urged this course stood the powers which furnish the "sinews of war" for such a campaign as is now impending.

Mr. Odell stood firmly out against this. He declared that the franchise tax law was a law in which the people of the State had the greatest confidence and faith, that the principle back of it was one in which the majority of voters of the other parties believed. Therefore, he said, the Republican Party of the State had a right to claim the credit for the existence of the law as it now stands.

MR. ODELL'S INSISTENCE.

He furthermore insisted that the platform should declare in favor of the law and promise its continuance and honest administration. In urging this Mr. Odell was insistent, in spite of the fact that Senator Platt was inclined to differ with him, although he made no positive declaration to that effect. Mr. Odell pointed out to Senator Platt and the rest of those at the conference that the greatest danger that threatened him as a candidate was the cry that he was the candidate of the machine and that he would be the Governor of the corporations. He demanded, therefore, as his right a plank in the platform on the franchise tax law. And Mr. Odell won his point.

This franchise tax plank will not be strong enough to win over the votes of radicals on the matter of the taxing of corporations, nor will it be strong enough to seriously offend the corporate powers, but it will declare that in going as far as it has in taxing corporations on their franchises the Republican Party in the State has done well, and it will pledge the party to a continuance of that policy.

CANAL QUESTION SIDETRACKED.

When it came to dealing with the canal question the platform framers found themselves in a very ticklish position. The party could not pledge itself to continue its old line of canal development without making itself a laughing stock, and ex-Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and his friends made it their business to see that no error of that kind should be committed. So, as it stands now, the formal plank in the platform will not deal in any way with the delicate question of canal administration. It will, however, embody a lot of statistical information bearing on the decadence of the business of the canals.

It will undertake to show that the reason why the railroads have taken away the business of the canals is because time must be saved in transit, and some motive power must be supplied in place of the historic and picturesque canal mule. There will be broad general allusions to the possibilities of the trolley as applied to canal.

VAGUENESS ON RAMAPO.

Quite as vague will be the reference to the Ramapo question. There will be a declaration to the effect that municipalities should own and control their sources of water supply, and Tammany will be arraigned for its efforts, through the Board of Public Improvements of New York City, to unload upon the city Ramapo's great water contract.

The Ramapo plank, however, has been so deftly drawn as to fail to indicate through what manner of legislation the Ramapo Company secured the charter which enabled it to enter into negotiations with Tammany. These are the only distinguishing features of the platform as it is agreed upon to-night, and there is not likely to be any changes in it.

The convention will be in session to-morrow and Wednesday. This afternoon there was some discussion with the idea of completing all business in one day. This suggestion was abandoned, however, when it was learned that Gov. Roosevelt, who is counted on to address the delegates, cannot arrive until the early evening.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew will nominate Timothy L. Woodruff for Lieutenant Governor, and it is hoped that ex-Gov. Black, who is expected late to-night or early to-morrow, can be prevailed upon to place Mr. Odell in nomination.

PLATT'S POLITICAL ACUMEN.

In this connection Senator Platt played a very neat game of politics to-day. He began by extending the olive branch to ex-Gov. Black, and before night had corralled a number of malcontents who have caused him a good deal of trouble. Louis F. Payn, ex-Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, has no particular love for Senator Horace White of Onondaga, who wanted to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. So Mr. Payne counseled Mr. Woodruff to accept second place, and at the same time advised Senator Platt not to accept White under any circumstances.

When Woodruff consented to accept a renomination, Mr. Payn suggested to Senator Platt that it would be good politics to have ex-Gov. Black make the speech nominating Mr. Odell for Governor. The Senator readily acquiesced, and ex-Judge Olcott, one of Mr. Black's partners, was sent for. When the proposition was presented to him, it received his immediate approval. Then Mr. Olcott sought Abraham Gruber, another partner in the Black law firm, and, after a conference, they sent a telegram to Mr. Black urging his acceptance of the proposal. They are quite confident he will acquiesce.

Mr. Black has hired a cottage at the United States Hotel and will arrive in the morning. So the talk is to-night that Black, Gruber, Olcott, and others, are no longer outside the breastworks.

Members of the Rensselaer County delegation express a belief that Black will not consent to make the speech nominating Odell.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS.

Very little will be done to-morrow. Chairman Odell will call the convention to order at noon. Timothy L. Woodruff, the temporary Chairman, will make his address, and, after the appointment of the customary committees, an adjournment will be taken until 10 o'clock Wednesday.

The State Committee meeting was brief. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was formally named as temporary Chairman and Reuben Fox as Secretary of the convention. The vacancy in the State Committee caused by the resignation of John R. Hazel of Buffalo was filled by the election of John Grinn. It was decided to increase the State Committee by one member so as to give the colored voters of the State a representative, and Charles W. Anderson was elected the new member.

Many delegates arrived to-night, and it did not take them long to learn that their only mission is to go to the convention hall and cheer the candidates the machine has chosen.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

Elaborate Decorations Made for the Floral Ball to be a Unique Feature.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Republican State Convention meets under rather unusual circumstances. Heretofore when political conventions have been held here it has been at the close of the Saratoga season, and politicians have been in possession of the place.

This convention meets in the midst of Carnival Week, the most brilliant and most spectacular of the social events of the season, and society is still in full possession of the place, the politician occupying but an insignificant position. In consonance with the spirit of the season, the convention itself will assemble in the most elaborately decorated hall ever used upon a similar occasion in this State.

The decorations of this huge hall, capable of seating 5,000 people, are Oriental in color and effect. Facing the spectators rises a Roman temple thirty feet high, crowned by a huge dome massed with deep red and pink gladioli and bordered with huge clusters of hydrangeas outlined with laurel. Eight white fluted pillars uphold the dome, and beyond a doorway, lined with evergreens and dotted with innumerable fairy lamps, opening between two flights of simulated marble steps, will be the Chairman's desk.

The background of the temple is formed by a double balcony upheld by fluted pillars, flower wreathed from base to top in a line of flame, and with intervening panels decorated with flat designs of gladioli in crimson, gold, violet, pink, and white. Over the doorway is an American eagle clasping a silk flag in his talons. Over 10,000 stalks of gladioli alone are used upon the stage.

Perhaps the most artistic effect of the decorations is found in the hall itself. From the ceilings depend thousands of feet of graceful Southern smilax, with here and there backgrounds of spruce and cedar. The entire front of the balcony is covered with white, and edged and paneled with laurel and evergreen. In the large spaces thus formed are branches of pear and peach in full leaf and bearing thousands of the imitation fruit. The pillars upholding the balcony are of white, and, like the temple, are garlanded with ropes of gladioli and clusters of hydrangeas. Efforts will be made to preserve the decorations for the Democratic Convention next week.

The Floral Ball, the opening event of the Saratoga Floral Association's annual fête, took place to-night in Convention Hall. There were about 5,000 persons in attendance.

A MILLIONAIRE DELEGATE.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Finds Politics an Interesting Study—May Be Named for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—One of the central figures here is Cornelius Vanderbilt. He is a delegate from the Twenty-fourth New York District, and there is a rumor current here that he is to receive a Congressional nomination in New York.

There is nothing extraordinary about young Mr. Vanderbilt. To see him walking Broadway here no one would take him for a millionaire. He is spare of figure, dresses quietly, and his only article of attire to attract attention is a very wide-brimmed Panama straw hat of the Fedora shape.

Mr. Vanderbilt is clean shaven and very democratic. He was accompanied by Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and when a TIMES reporter spoke to Mr. Vanderbilt about politics, Mr. Van Cott said: "Ask him about railroads. That is something he is posted on."

But the reporter wanted Mr. Vanderbilt's opinion about politics, and in answer to questions he said:

"I find politics most interesting. The political field offers great opportunities for practical information of value. I am not an office seeker. I have a penchant for politics, and when I was asked to consent to be a delegate, I gladly acquiesced."

"Do you purpose taking an active part in politics?" was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "I think that is the duty of every American."

In response to another question Mr. Vanderbilt said:

"I have not thought of officeholding, yet I should not be averse to representing a constituency in Congress or in any other legislative body. But I am not seeking any office. I simply want to do my duty as a citizen. I find politics most interesting, and I like to mingle with the men who frame and make the laws. I don't care to say much on this subject. I am only a novice. I read a good deal and have my own opinions about matters, and, while what I say may have very little weight, I am at all times at the service of my country."

"Would you like to go to Congress?" was asked.

"Certainly," he answered, "but it is not for me to pass upon that sort of a question. If called, I shall respond."

[illegible] from any [illegible] accept.

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BROKERS' TALE OF RESCUE

They Report Four Men Taken from a Capsized Yawl.

TWO SAID TO HAVE BEEN LOST

Wall Street Men Tell the Sheepshead Bay Police of a Thrilling Experience at Sea.

A party of Wall Street men who had been out sailing on the yacht Patrol entered the Sheepshead Bay Police Station yesterday afternoon and told of a thrilling rescue at sea. They said that three miles off Norton's Point they had picked up four men who had been clinging for half an hour to an overturned yawl. The party on the yawl, they said, originally consisted of six men, and those rescued, clinging for life to the bottom of their boat in a sea that was constantly washing over them, saw two of their companions swept to death in the waves.

Those on the Patrol and who reported the rescue to the police were: J. Howlett Davis, the Captain of the sloop; W. W. Wilson, Captain of the Volunteer Life Saving Station; R. F. Rubens, Walter S. Davis, and W. H. Pumphrey, Secretary of the United States Trust Company, all of whom are volunteer live savers, and Charles T. Davis, editor of The Wall Street Review, who recently figured in the courts in connection with the alleged attempted wrecking of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

They said that those drowned were:

ELLERS, GEORGE, twenty-six years old, of 180 Jackson Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILL, FREDERICK, sixteen years old, of 178 Jackson Avenue.

Those who were rescued were said to be:

GEYER, WERMAN J., of 176 Jackson Avenue.

JOHNSON, PETER, the Captain of the boat, of 189 Jackson Avenue.

OTHAUSER, GEORGE, of 185 Graham Avenue.

STAUCH, W., of 294 Jackson Avenue.

Reporters found that no such persons lived at the addresses given. It was then said that the addresses should be Johnston Avenue, but none of the persons named were found on that street.

The house at 189 Johnston Avenue, where Peter Johnson, the Captain of the yawl, was reported to live, was found to be the residence of Peter Jackson. He could not be seen, as it was said that he had been ill for some days with brain fever and had not been out of the house yesterday.

The party, according to the story told, had started out in the yawl Anna, and put to sea in a constantly freshening breeze, that gave them all the work they could do to handle the two leg-of-mutton sails that the boat carried. The breeze continued to freshen until, shortly after 3 o'clock, it was blowing a gale and the sea was covered with whitecaps. The yawl dipped down into each succeeding wave, and it became apparent that only the most skillful handling could save her. The party headed for shore, but when three miles out, just as the Captain put the tiller over for a tack, a gust of wind caught her and she turned turtle.

All of the men came up near the boat, and all managed to get up on her keel. The bottom was foul and slippery, and did not afford the men a good hold. The overturned boat plunged around in the trough of the sea, and it was manifest that if help did not soon come all would be swept away by the waves that were dashing over them with overwhelming strength.

A number of yachts passed in the distance, but the men could not signal to them, nor could their cries be heard in the rush of waters. It was also plain to the shipwrecked men that the occupants of the other yachts had all they could do to manage their own boats.

The men encouraged each other as best they could, and they hoped seemingly against hope for a rescuing craft. Suddenly one particularly heavy sea swept over the boat, and when the nearly drowned men looked around they found that one of their party, young Will, had been swept away. He never came to the surface, and nothing more was seen of him. A few minutes later, the boat plunged heavily, and with a cry, Ellers slipped from his position, and was lost in the waves.

The situation of the men was a terrible one, their rescuers said. The yachtsmen were compelled to cling on by main strength, and see their companions swept away without it being possible to render them the slighest assistance. The survivors recognized the fact, when Ellers was washed overboard, that their slightest movement would send them to the same fate, without their being at all able to help their fellows.

Capt. Johnson, one of the stoutest of the party, was just slipping from his perilous position, when it was seen that a distant yacht had noticed the distress of the party, and was bearing down with all speed on the overturned yawl. The other three shouted encouragement to Johnson. The approaching yacht was the Patrol of Sheepshead Bay.

As the sloop bore down on the shipwrecked party the rescuers shouted words of encouragement to the distressed men, who, it was seen, were about ready to give up. It took some time in the choppy sea for the sloop to run alongside of the overturned yawl, but as soon as she did so the shipwrecked men were pulled aboard. Just as the sloop ran alongside, Capt. Johnson lost his hold, but he was rescued, although with great difficulty.

It was a perilous run home for the overweighted Patrol, the yachtsmen said, but she reached shore at 5 o'clock. The shipwrecked men had been revived and were in fair shape when the boat reached her pier in Sheepshead Bay. Their rescuers reported that the men had gone to their homes.

The men stated, their rescuers say, that their experience was terrible beyond all description, especially when their companions were swept away, and not a hand could be raised to save them. When the rescue was made they had been half an hour in their perilous position, and they stated that they could not have held out much longer.

The rescuers said that the sight was even more horrible than the rescued men had any idea of. They were half drowned, deathly pale, and their eyes were starting from their sockets. At every movement of the boat it seemed to them that their end had come. "It was such a terrible sight," said Mr. Rubens, one of the rescuers, "that I don't believe I'll ever do any yachting again."

The rescuers reported to the police that they had passed three overturned yachts off Norton's Point yesterday, but could not run near enough to learn the names of any of them. They said that they learned of another rescue, in which Capt. William Curren of the yacht May C., who was out sailing with a woman and a child, saved James Kelly, who was clinging to the bottom of a capsized catboat. The man's residence was not learned, and he went home after being landed by Capt. Curren.

TWO BOYS BURIED ALIVE.

Sand Bank Caved In While They Were Searching for Bait.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—While searching for crickets with which to fish on Labor Day, Myron Du Bois and Peter Palen, aged about eleven years, were buried by the caving in of a sand bank and were suffocated late Saturday afternoon.

Several hours later a group of children who were playing in the sand discovered a shoe sticking up from the sand, but could not lift it. Further examination revealed the fact that the shoe inclosed a foot. The section gang of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, who had been at work near by all the afternoon, were told of the discovery and dug out the body of Du Bois. An hour later the body of Palen was found.

The boys had evidently died instantly, as their eyes were still open, and a smile was on their faces.

If Your Brain Is Tired
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. T. D. Crothers, Supt. Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain [illegible]

PAYN'S SLAP AT ROOSEVELT.

Makes Sarcastic Reference to Governor's Desire to Address Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—Louis F. Payn, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance, made the meeting of the Republican State Committee to-night the occasion to give Gov. Roosevelt a dig. Soon after the body was called to order Col. William J. Youngs, the Governor's private secretary, produced a telegram from Mr. Roosevelt saying he would reach Albany at 3 o'clock to-morrow and expressing the hope that he could reach Saratoga in time to address the convention. Then Mr. Payn arose and stroking his small chin whisker said with deliberate slowness:

"It would be a public calamity if Roosevelt could not reach here in time. I would suggest that the convention ought to take a recess for a month to accommodate him."

ARTHUR SEWALL DYING.

Seized with an Attack of Apoplexy at Small Point.

BATH, Me., Sept. 3.—Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1896, is in a critical condition at his Summer home at Small Point, sixteen miles from this city.

Mr. Sewall was seized with an attack of apoplexy at 10 o'clock last night, and has been unconscious most of the time since then.

His condition was unchanged at midnight. He had not regained consciousness, and it was stated by the physicians that there was absolutely no hope for his recovery. His death is expected at any moment, and he probably will not come out of the stupor in which he has lain since he was stricken. The family is about the bedside awaiting the end.

STEAMER WRECKED AT DAIQUIRI.

German Vessel Runs Ashore, but Crew Is Saved.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—The German steamer St. Georg, Capt. Hengsbach, from Philadelphia, Aug. 5, and Norfolk, Aug. 8, for St. Lucia and Daiquiri, which was chartered by the Spanish-American Iron Company to load ore at Daiquiri, came in collision last Thursday with the Daiquiri pier and put into Santiago pending repairs to that structure.

This morning she ran ashore at Daiquiri, and she now lies broadside on the rocks, abandoned and a total wreck. The Captain and crew got ashore in safety.

The St. Georg, a schooner-rigged steamer of 1,668 tons, was built at Newcastle, England, in 1882, and was operated by the United States Shipping Company of New York.

Man with Injured Spine Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 3.—A letter was received here to-day from the Rev. Charles H. Mann, editor of The New Church Messenger, saying that his son, Holbrook Mann, would probably recover. As has been told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, young Mann's spine was injured while diving at Bailley's Island, Aug. 6, and at the time of the accident his injuries were thought to be fatal. The surgeons at the Portland Hospital yesterday removed the plaster cast from his body, and say that he will probably be well enough to be brought home next Friday or Saturday.

New Library for Oshkosh.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 3.—Oshkosh dedicated an $80,000 public library this afternoon. The ceremony consisted of a public reception addressed by Mayor John Mulva. The library will be called the Harris-Sawyer Library, because $75,000 of the city's library fund of $150,000 was bequeathed by Marshall Harris, a prominent lumberman, and $25,000 by ex-Senator Sawyer. The stack room has a capacity of 90,000 volumes.

1:00 P. M., 5:30 and 9:30 P. M.
At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four, for St. Louis. There is no better service or more comfortable route.—Adv.

CROKER OPPOSES COLER

Tammany Leader's Formal Declaration Against the Controller.

CAUSE OF HIS OPPOSITION

Asserts that Mr. Coler Is the Candidate of a Newspaper—Story Hugh McLaughlin Tells.

Richard Croker is opposed to the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor. He said so yesterday, after keeping silent a month on the matter. Friends of the Tammany Hall leader have been circulating stories of Mr. Croker's antagonism to Controller Coler for several weeks, but whenever the former was asked about the subject, he always said:

"I am for the man who will be the strongest before the convention. I have no personal opposition to any one."

In his first public announcement against Controller Coler's candidacy, Mr. Croker said:

"I am opposed to Mr. Coler because he is the candidate of a newspaper publisher. That newspaper has attacked me publicly and privately. I am against him on that account. I'm against any man whom that newspaper publisher is for."

"Did you read Mr. Bryan's speech?" was asked.

"No, I did not see it, but I saw a picture of Pulitzer's candidate in his paper. Why, Coler is nothing but the candidate of that man. They are both tarred with the same brush. I would not stand for either of them under any consideration."

Then Mr. Croker continued his attack. He referred to "liars" and "lying sheets," and seemed to be much wrought up over the situation.

CROKER HAS NO CHOICE.

"Have you any choice for Governor?" was asked.

"No, I have none, and won't have until the convention meets."

"Who is developing the greatest strength?"

"I don't know; but one thing is sure, Coler is not developing any."

Then ex-Senator Murphy took a hand. He said:

"Why, Coler has as much chance of being nominated as you newspaper men have."

Then the Croker-Murphy Headquarters were closed for the day. Mr. Croker went to the races, and ex-Senator Murphy to his cottage at Elberon.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren was a visitor for two hours yesterday at the Croker-Murphy Headquarters. Every statement made by the Tammany Hall leader brought an approving nod from the Senator.

Mr. Croker said again last evening at the Democratic Club:

"The statement that I am opposed to Mr. Coler's nomination because he is the candidate of a newspaper is true. I am opposed to anything that the publisher of that newspaper favors. Controller Coler and that publisher are trying to make trouble for Tammany Hall. Mr. Coler came to me for advice three years ago, when he was elected. I told him at that time to run his office in an upright and honest way. I want him to come out and say whether or not I have asked him since to do a dishonorable act."

"Why do you oppose Mr. Coler's candidacy?" he was asked.

"Because Mr. Coler is against the Democratic organization. There must be some organization. No matter what it is in. Business or politics, it is all the same. Take a man in business, for instance, and he is not against the organization of that business. Some one comes along and says a man should be promoted because he is disloyal to the organization of that business. Is that right?

"Mr. Coler came to me three years ago and said he was an organization man and always had been. I reminded Mayor McGuire of Syracuse last week that two years ago it was proposed to put a man on the State ticket who had been disloyal in our up-State county to the regular organization. I told Mr. McGuire that I would oppose the candidacy of that man for that reason. Mr. McGuire admitted that what I said to him was true, and that Controller Coler should not be nominated. All he would say was that Hill wanted Coler named for Governor."

"Is Mr. McLaughlin declares that in his opinion Controller Coler is the most available candidate for Governor and asks for your support, what stand will you take?"

"I will not discuss that matter now."

"If Controller Coler is nominated by the convention will he receive the support of Tammany Hall?"

"We have always supported every regular candidate," was all that Mr. Croker would say.

Then, in discussing National issues, Mr. Croker declared that the people were tired of President McKinley's policy in the Philippine Islands. He said that the United States sought the aid of the natives, and then, after paying $20,000,000 for the islands, started to continue the policy of shooting down the people, as Spain had long been doing.

"We will carry New York State for William J. Bryan," continued Mr. Croker. "No, I will not discuss Mr. Odell, the Republican candidate for Governor."

MR. M'LAUGHLIN'S ATTITUDE.

Over in Brooklyn, Hugh McLaughlin still kept silent as to what he would advise the Kings County delegation to the State Convention to do.

The official statement of the position of the Brooklyn machine leaked out from various sources. It was said that Mr. McLaughlin was very friendly to Controller Coler, and thought he should be the candidate. After the conference between Mr. McLaughlin and Controller Coler on Saturday it was thought that Mr. McLaughlin would declare publicly for Coler's nomination, even if Mr. Croker could not be won over to the support of the Brooklyn man. Mr. McLaughlin promised to try and gain Croker's support for his candidate. He refused to say how the sixty-three votes of Kings County would be cast if Tammany Hall did not fall into line.

It was said yesterday that McLaughlin has decided that he would not bring on an open break with Tammany Hall over the Governorship. If Croker stands firmly against Controller Coler the Brooklyn organization will vote for a candidate who will be acceptable to ex-Senator Hill.

Mr. McLaughlin will not go to Saratoga to head the Brooklyn men. Instead, the handling of the delegation will be left to James Shevlin and Senator McCarren. Both of these sub-leaders of the Brooklyn machine have declared against Coler's candidacy and are now open and avowed allies of Tammany Hall.

Mr. McLaughlin, when asked yesterday whether he had decided to support Controller Coler for Governor, said:

"I haven't a word to say."

Then he became reminiscent and, looking at the interviewer closely, said:

"Forty years ago I had a fight with a man on Myrtle Avenue, in Brooklyn, not far from my home. That man was much larger and he weighed forty pounds more than I did, but after a hard tussle I whipped him."

There were many politicians around who thought McLaughlin was making a covert reference to a coming battle with Croker and the Tammany Hall machine. The McLaughlin lieutenants, however, strenuously denied that the Brooklyn leader had any such idea in view.

Ex-Senator Hill is expected in New York to-day. He will, it is said, hold his annual conference with Mr. McLaughlin about political matters.

The Tammany followers claimed yesterday that Croker would never have come out in the open against Controller Coler if there was a chance of his being nominated. They claimed that Tammany Hall controlled the Brooklyn delegates and would vote them against Controller Coler if necessary.

WHAT HILL'S FRIENDS SAY.

The men back of Hill insisted yesterday that he would have no other candidate until the end of the State Convention but Controller Coler. All rumors of John B. Stanchfield accepting the nomination at the hands of the Croker-Murphy faction were denied by Hill's friends.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who went over to the Croker-Murphy faction at Kansas City, still has hopes that Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo will be the candidate for Governor.

Mr. Mack said yesterday:

"Senator Mackey's chances are as good as ever. We have 100 votes for him. The Greater New York can control 200 votes. Mr. Hill can control 150 votes with the help of all the Kings County delegates. Senator Mackey, with his 100 votes behind him, controls the situation as much as Kings County does."

Mr. Mack said that the feeling against Tammany Hall and Richard Croker above the Harlem River was not as strong as reported. He attributed the defeat of Augustus Van Wyck two years ago to the fact that Croker had not then declared for free silver and that the up-State Democrats feared the Tammany leader would not favor the National principles of the party.

The organ of the Kings County Democracy published the following editorial utterance yesterday:

"The political interests of Tammany Hall will be protected in Albany if Mr. Coler is elected Governor. Mr. McLaughlin will see to that. Mr. Coler's record in the Department of Finance and his treatment of Tammany's requests for patronage plainly indicate that he has no quarrel with the organization, even though some of its leaders may have personal grievances against him."

GRADY IN SARATOGA.

Confident, He Says, that Coler Will Not Be Nominated for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—Senator Thomas F. Grady is here, and is quite confident that Controller Bird S. Coler will not be nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention next week.

"Whom are you going to nominate for Governor?" he was asked.

"I do not know," he replied.

"Won't it be Coler?"

"No, Sir," was his reply.

"Don't you believe away down in your heart that Coler will be the nominee?" was the next question.

"I do not," Senator Grady rejoined, "and I'll bet money he won't get it."

Senator Grady's appearance at this time is the subject of much comment. During the past two months he has been a frequent caller at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, entering by the doorway on Twenty-third Street. On two occasions he was seen going to an upper floor in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, escorted by Lafayette B. Gleason of the Republican State Committee. Whom Senator Grady saw on the upper floors on those occasions must be inferred.

SKYROCKET KILLS A GIRL.

Rebecca Markowitz Was Sitting in Front of Her Home When Struck.

Rebecca Markowitz, an eighteen-year-old girl, was killed last night in front of her home at 286 East Fourth Street by a skyrocket. The missile passed through the left side of her head, tearing away her eye and ear.

Together with her sister Elizabeth and two boys the girl was sitting on the curb. They had been watching the parade of the Louis Kolish Association, which had been on an outing to College Point. The skyrocket came diagonally across the street from the saloon of John Probst.

The saloon is at 249 East Fourth Street. Its owner, wishing to do his share in sending off the fireworks that were to illumine the district, had placed a number of rockets in earthen jars in front of his door. He lit them just as the parade passed by, but some one on the sidewalk stumbled against the jars and overturned them, causing the rockets, instead of ascending, to fly off in every direction.

The only one that did any injury was that which struck Miss Markowitz. Before it reached her, however, it was dodged by a man named Goldstein, who had a small baby in his arms. He says it singed his hair in passing.

The girl died within a few minutes, before a physician summoned from Bellevue could reach her. She lived on the fourth floor of a large apartment house with her parents, two brothers, and a sister. Mr. Markowitz is a tailor. The girl herself made women's clothes.

Probst was arrested and locked up in the Union Market Police Station, but he was later released on bail. William Berkowitz and Herman Feist, both of 262 East Fourth Street, were detained as witnesses.

ARIONS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Give a Concert, and Are Reviewed by Admiral Dewey.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 3.—The Arion Society of New York, 180 strong, accompanied by Richard Weinacht, President of the society; Herman Spielter, conductor, and Conductor John George Frank and twenty members of the Twelfth Regiment Band of New York, reached Narragansett to-day from Boston. They marched through the principal streets of the Pier to the Mathewson, where they had luncheon.

After singing in the ballroom of the hotel the singers took a drive to Point Judith, and at 6 o'clock left for New York. In passing the McLean cottage the entire body of singers and the Twelfth Regiment Band were reviewed by Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey, who stood on the veranda of the villa on the Ocean Road.

TONNAGE TURNED FROM CHICAGO

Result of Libeling Vessels for Damage to Bridges—Grain Rates Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The immediate effect of the many attachments of steamers for damages to bridges in the Chicago River has been to turn a number of ships from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior. Vessel owners feared that their boats would get into trouble here, as others have done. In a letter received to-day, the manager of a fleet of some twenty ships said:

"I will endeavor to secure coal cargoes for Lake Superior rather than Lake Michigan. The masters report such a vindictive spirit in your port that I do not consider the revenue derived by a vessel under existing freight conditions is sufficient to warrant my taking the chances of involving myself in litigation, if reports are true that vessels are attached for trivial damages for an amount ten times the cost of repairs."

The advance in grain rates Saturday from 1¼ cents to 1⅝ cents was due directly to the diversion of tonnage from Chicago, on account of the bridge trouble. Vessel agents are confident that the rate will be further advanced to-morrow to 1½ cents.

ROCK ISLAND TO BE SHORTENED.

Road from Kansas City to Chicago to be Reduced 135 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Plans are being perfected by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for shortening the line of this road between Chicago and Kansas City thirty-five miles. This is to be accomplished by building a cut-off between Eldon, Iowa, and Trenton, Mo., and by the elimination of a number of curves.

Work on the important improvement will be started early next Spring, and officers of the company expect to have it finished by midsummer. The distance between Chicago and Kansas City by the Rock Island is now 518 miles. This will be cut down to 383 miles.

By this reduction in mileage it is figured passenger trains can be operated between the two cities in at least twelve hours, and will make possible a corresponding cut in freight time. So far as mileage is concerned the Burlington has a shade the better of it, its distance being 489 miles, against 518 of the Rock Island.

Packer Teacher Dies on a Train.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 3.—Miss Anna Gordon of Clyde, a teacher in the Packer Collegiate Institute of Brooklyn, died suddenly on a New York Central train this afternoon.

RACE WAR AGAINST NEGROES IS RENEWED

Police Quell Eighth Avenue Disturbance With Their Clubs.

CRIES OF LYNCHING HEARD

Mob Attacks Fleeing Colored Men—One White Man Their Defender—Capt. Donahue's Prisoner.

An apple core tossed by a small colored boy precipitated another race disturbance near Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon and for a time Forty-seventh Street west of Longacre Square was filled with a furious crowd of white men who attacked every colored man within their reach. Bricks, were thrown and revolvers were flourished, while the negro denizens of the block for the most part fled in terror to their homes.

Those who stood their ground were buffeted by the mob until a force of reserves came up on the double quick from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, a block away, and with their clubs hitting every head that came within reach, black or white, restored a semblance of order.

The apple core thrown by the small colored boy struck William Kohles, a peddler living at 318 West Thirty-eight Street, as he was driving through Forty-eighth Street with two other men in his wagon. Kohles had trouble with a negro about a week ago and was stabbed in the neck, his head still being bandaged. The missile struck right on the sorest spot and Kohles sprang from his wagon and gave chase to a number of boys. He caught one of the lads at Eighth Avenue and slapped him several times, when a colored man came up and knocked him down.

LYNCHING CRY HEARD.

This act was seen by a crowd of Labor Day paraders standing near by, and in an instant the cry of "Lynch him! Lynch him!" was raised. The negro heard this, and turning from Kohles, ran down the avenue, pursued by an ever-increasing mob. He turned into the street below and took refuge in the big tenement 256 West Forty-seventh Street.

Police Captain Donahue and Detective O'Neill, seeing the fleeing negro, had joined in the chase. They ran into the tenement and forced their way into the rooms of Mrs. Charles Brooks, the janitress, on the cry that the man had gone in there. Brooks himself, who is a printer, has been confined to his house for weeks with an attack of typhoid fever. He was standing in the room, and they seized him, despite his wife's protests and carried him to the police station, clad in his trousers and undergarment, without hat, shoes, or stockings.

The janitor's wife screamed, "Don't take him. He's sick," and she tried to hold him, but a man in the crowd who had followed the apartment struck her a violent blow in the breast, which sent her reeling across the floor, and the two officers then pushed the man through his own door. Mrs. Brooks does not know whether the man who struck her is a policeman or not. At the station house Kohles could not identify Brooks as his assailant and he was released.

Brooks went at once to the office of his family physician, Dr. Thomas H. Morgan White of 244 West Twenty-seventh Street, waiting there until his wife came with his clothing. As Brooks was taken from his home a man close to Detective O'Neill yelled "Lynch him!" and the detective knocked him down with his club.

William H. Pattilla, a driver, of 248 West Forty-seventh Street, was walking near his home with his wife and seven-year-old daughter Ruth, when the crowd swept around the corner. He heard the cry of "Rioters!" raised by the negroes, and sent his family indoors, and went to see what the trouble was at Brooks's home. A man shouted "Lynch him!" close by, and Pattillo said, "You don't want to raise trouble here."

"What have you got to say about it?" asked a white man in the throng, and Pattillo turned to speak to him, when he received a powerful blow on the back of the head. Instantly there was fighting all around him. Thomas Mason of 246 West Forty-seventh Street and Reuben Winston of 325 West Thirty-ninth Street came to stand by him. The two were cruelly beaten, and it might have gone worse with them had not the battle surged past the doors of Lee Spingel's saloon at 260.

WHITE MAN SAVES THEM.

Spingel is a white man, but he came to the aid of the negroes and pulled them into his saloon out of the crowd that was tormenting them. Then with a revolver in his hand he mounted guard at his door, threatening to shoot any white man who tried to enter. He held the crowd at bay until the reserves ran up the street, in command

turned on him in anger. Williams then drew a knife and stabbed Laughlin in the side. He then jumped off the car and ran into a house, where he hid in the hall.

The car was stopped and a search was made for Williams. Policeman Leggens found him in a dark hallway, and proceeded to take him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

In the meantime an excited crowd had gathered, and when Leggens appeared with his prisoner, there were cries of "Lynch him!" "Hang him to a lamp post!" A few stones were thrown, but the policeman hurried his man along and landed him in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station before any harm was done to him.

Loughlin was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he is lying dangerously wounded.

JANITOR SHOOTS JANITOR.

Row in a House Occupied by Negroes—Attempt to Enter Bishop Derrick's Sister's Flat.

A row that was started yesterday afternoon on the fifth floor of the flathouse at 221 West Sixty-third Street terminated in a shooting affray, and as a result one man is in Bellevue Hospital with a bullet wound just below the heart and a number of others are under arrest at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. The participants in the row were all colored persons.

The injured man is Charles Daniels, twenty-eight years old, a janitor of an apartment house at 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He is in Roosevelt Hospital, and Dr. Hartshorn, who attended him, states that he will probably die. The bullet wound is only an inch below the heart. He was shot by Benjamin Carter, twenty-eight years old, of 221 West Sixty-third Street, where he is employed as janitor. He was arrested.

The cause of the trouble is so far unknown to the police. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, according to the tenants in the building, Daniels, accompanied by two friends, went into the house and up to the fifth floor. Then they returned, and on the fourth floor they met Alexander Taylor, who lives in the house, and who asked them their business. An argument followed, and the four men, talking loudly and threateningly, stopped before the doors of the apartment of Mrs. Letitia Ferguson, a sister of Bishop William J. Derrick of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, living at Flushing, L. I.

Mrs. Ferguson was in her flat at work. She heard the three men who first entered the building order Taylor to go about his business, and heard Taylor go down stairs. Then Daniels, aided by his two companions, endeavored to kick in the door of Mrs. Ferguson's flat. She ran out the kitchen door while the men were belaboring the front door, and fled down stairs, screaming loudly for Carter, the janitor.

Then George Denham, Taylor's brother-in-law, eighteen years old, who on Sunday returned from the West Indies, came out into the hall to investigate the cause of the uproar. He was promptly attacked by Daniels and his friends and knocked down and beaten. He got up and ran down stairs.

Then Carter put in an appearance. In his hand he carried a revolver. As he started up stairs from the third floor he asked Daniels what he wanted, and was answered by being knocked down stairs by Daniels's friends. He quickly got up, and again started up stairs. Daniels then attacked him. The two clinched and Carter was hurled backward. As he got up the second time he leveled the revolver, shouted to Daniels, and fired. The bullet entered the man's body just below the heart. Carter then fled into the street, closely followed by Daniels's two companions, who were also eager to escape.

Roundsman Brown and Patrolman Coleman of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station had put in an appearance in the meantime, and entered the building. All the tenants are colored people, and all were in a state of panic when they heard the shot fired and saw the policemen. The policemen found Daniels lying at the head of the stairs on the fourth floor. The man was unconscious. A call was sent to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance, and Daniels was taken there. Acting Captain Russell of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, with Detectives Quinn and Fitgibbons, then appeared, and Inspector Thompson, in whose district the row took place, was sent for from Police Headquarters. He soon arrived on the scene.

As soon as Daniels was removed the police begun a search for Carter. He could not be found in the building. Half an hour later, as Inspector Thompson was walking through Sixty-third Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, he met Carter just as he turned a corner. Inspector Thompson arrested him, and he was at once taken to Roosevelt Hospital and before Daniels. The latter was too weak from his wound to make an identification, however, and Carter was then locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

In the meantime Alexander Taylor and Mrs. Ferguson had been placed under arrest to be detained as witnesses in the case. Daniels's two friends, who are said to be strangers in the locality, escaped.

Denham was later arrested by the West Sixty-eighth Street police and detained as a witness. None of the tenants of the house in West Sixty-third Street knew Daniels, and it was learned later that at Roosevelt Hospital he had told an attendant that his name was Peter Mitchell.

Inspector Thompson went to the hospital and tried to get a statement from the victime of the shooting, but his condition was such that he could make none. The police think both names given by him are fictitious, and are investigating the matter.

TWO YOUNG NEGROES HELD.

Arrested Near the Scene of the Attack on Man and Girl.

The police of the Sheepshead Bay and Coney Island Stations searched the woods around their respective districts all night and arrested a number of negroes in the hope that they might find the men who attacked Fannie Bauman and murderously assaulted her companion, George Kunkel.

The case has been put in the hands of the Sheepshead Bay police, the assault having occurred on the borders of the precinct, and yesterday two detectives came up to this city and took young Kunkel back with them for the purpose of identifying William Smith of Avenue U and Arthur Dean of Brighton Beach. Both young men are said to be race track hangers on.

Kunkel was unable to identify the men, who were then taken to the police court and held on a technical charge of disorderly conduct until to-day, when the girl will be in court to look at them.

The men were caught by Detectives Burns and Johnson within fifty feet of where the assault occurred. The men were groping about in the dark when the police came upon them. Both protested their innocence of the crime, but they have not yet accounted for their movements at the hour when the assault was committed.

A number of other negroes who had been arrested gave a convincing account of themselves and were released. The police continued the search last night in the same locality, but without results, the place having been deserted by the negroes when it was so suddenly brought to public notice. There was no excitement in Coney Island or Sheepshead Bay over the matter yesterday, and none is feared to-day.

MASTIFF ATTACKS A MAN.

Henry Lyman Teases a Big Dog and Is Severely Injured.

As a result of a fight with a big dog Henry Lyman of 414 West Fortieth Street lies in a dangerous condition in New York Hospital. Lyman went into the saloon of Arnold Grob, at 142 West Twenty-ninth Street, last evening, and later went out into the back yard where Grob keeps a mastiff tied with a chain.

Lyman teased the dog, and finally poked him with a billiard cue. The animal resented these familiarities, and with a ferocious growl jumped at Lyman. The force of his jump broke the chain, and in a second the dog was burying his teeth in Lyman's face. Man and dog rolled over and over in a fierce struggle, and the dog was getting the best of the fight when Lyman's screams brought Grob to the rescue. He drove the dog away.

Lyman's face was terribly lacerated, and he was otherwise severely bitten.

REV. MR. STOKES IN NEW HAVEN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes of New York City, Secretary of the Yale University Corporation, is arranging to make his recently purchased house here his permanent home. Work will be started to-morrow morning on the historic old Pierpont-Foster mansion, which he owns. While the well-known landmark, which is within a stone's throw of the Yale campus, will retain its quaint Colonial exterior, Mr. Stokes has decided to tear out the interior, replacing it along the lines of his father's home at Lenox.

Mr. Stokes came here yesterday and entered on his duties as assistant pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, although his term does not start until Sept. 16.

BRYAN DISCUSSES LABOR QUESTIONS

Democratic Candidate Addresses Workingmen in Chicago.

SPEAKER PREVENTS A PANIC

Talks of Imperialism and Trusts—Government by Injunction—Elections of Senators.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—By a trite little joke sprung with cool, but effective declamation, W. J. Bryan to-day arrested a stampede of frantic men and women in the speakers' stand at Electric Park, preventing a panic.

The Nebraskan had just fought his way through the crowd and had taken his place in front of the orator's platform, from which he was to deliver an address to laboring men, when the overcrowded floor of the small stand creaked and began to waver. A section of the worn floor gave way, women shrieked in terror, and men tried to jump over the railing upon the heads of the packed throng at the rear of the stand.

"Hello!" laughed Mr. Bryan, turning a smiling face upon the scared people. "This can't be a Democratic platform. There are no bad planks in that. Come now, stand still, won't you? If you stand together where you are you will be all right. If you stampede the thing will fall on you," and he laughed as if it was an everyday occurrence. His self assurance had a quieting effect on the crowd.

When the dust cleared away it was found that a few people had been precipitated into the chamber under the stand, but none was seriously injured.

Mr. Bryan then began his speech, which was as follows:

"I am greatly obliged to the committee for the invitation which enabled me to participate in the celebration of Labor Day at this place. This day has been wisely set apart by law to emphasize the dignity of labor and for the consideration of those subjects which especially affect the interests of the wage earner. The laboring men constitute so large and so indispensable a proportion of the population that no social, economic, or political question can be treated without an investigation of their connection therewith. But there are some questions which touch them immediately, while others only operate upon them in a general way.

"The first thing to be considered is the laboring man's ambition—what are his aims and his purposes; for what is he striving? The animal needs only food and shelter, because he has nothing but a body to care for; but man's wants are more numerous. The animal complains when it is hungry, and is contented when its hunger is appeased; but man, made in the image of his Creator, is a threefold being, and must develop the head and the heart as well as the body. He is not satisfied with mere physical existence; neither will he be content unless all avenues of advancement are open to him. His possibilities must be as unlimited as his aspirations.

"In other countries and other civilizations, men have been condemned by birth to a particular occupation, place, or caste; in this country, each man, however or wherever born, can strive for the highest rewards in business, State, or Church, and these avenues of advancement must be kept open.

THE IDEAL CIVILIZATION.

"No civilization can be considered perfect which does not plant a hope in the breast of every child born into the world; the nearer we approach to this ideal, the better is our civilization. Those who complain of existing conditions cannot be put aside as disturbers of the peace. To seek a remedy for every abuse of Government is more patriotic than to profit by bad systems, and then frown down all criticisms. There should be no antagonism between those engaged in the various occupations, and there will be none when all recognize the mutual obligations which are due between citizens.

"Our desire should be, not to separate the people into warring factions, but to bring them into better acquaintance and greater sympathy with each other. The enmity which the poor sometimes feel toward the rich, and the contempt which the rich sometimes manifest toward the poor would be avoided if each knew the other better and both were content to be guided by the strict rules of justice.

"The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear. Those who work for wages to-day may, under a good Government, be employers in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers to-day may in a short time be day laborers. Since no one can save posterity from the evil effects of a bad law, all should strive for legislation which will protect each citizen in his rights and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own genius, his own industry, and his own integrity.

"It is of advantage to the rich as well as to the poor that the children of all have an opportunity to secure an education; for education widens the individual's horizon, increases his capacity for usefulness, multiplies his enjoyments, and makes him in every way more serviceable to society. Victor Hugo has described the mob as the human race in misery. Those who are well to do have a selfish interest, and should feel a moral concern, in removing despair from every human breast. As misery is lessened the security of property is increased; human life is protected in proportion as happiness is promoted.

"Why should the man who eats at a well-supplied table forget the man whose toil furnishes the food? Why should the man who warms himself by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mine brings forth the fuel? Why should the man clad in the best products of the loom forget the man whose calloused hands make fine clothing possible? Both the consumer and the producer are necessary, but of the two the producer comes first in point of time and in point of importance. Shall the rosebud, blooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance on the air, despise the roots of the bush because they come into actual contact with the soil? Destroy the bud and leave the roots, and a second bud will appear, as beautiful and as fragrant as the first; but destroy the roots, and bud and bush will perish.

WHAT THE UNIONS HAVE DONE.

"How can the wage earner secure that share of the earth's bounties and the Government's protection which he deserves? The associations formed by workingmen have been productive of much good. The labor organization as we now find it is the product of industrial conditions. The individual found himself at a disadvantage when dealing with the corporate employer, and the organization not only enables him to contend for his rights upon terms more nearly equal, but it stimulates him to study and understand the conditions which surround him.

"The labor organization has been foremost in advocating the reforms which have already been secured. Several years ago the secret ballot was demanded by the wage earners for their own protection. That ballot has been obtained, and through its operations those who toil for individuals or corporations are able to protect their political rights and to use the ballot according to their own judgment. This is a long step in advance.

"The labor organization has done much to lessen the evils of child labor. No one can visit the factories where children are employed without contemplating the crime which is being perpetrated upon posterity. If there is any temporary economic advantage in the employment of children of tender age, it is insignificant when measured against the permanent injury done to present and future generations. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough, but to bend its back by a load for which only the adult is fitted is even worse.

"The labor organization has also contributed toward the shortening of the hours of toil, and it should not cease its efforts until the eight-hour day is secured. Approximately one-third of the twenty-four hours must be given to sleep; if another third of the day is devoted to manual labor, only eight hours are left for eating, for going to and from the place of work, for the reading of current news, for mental improvement, recreation, social intercourse, and domestic life. Since the hours occupied in eating and travel cannot be encroached upon, every hour added to the day's labor must be taken from the time devoted to intellectual development, recreation, and the family.

"The labor organization has been a consistent and persistent advocate of the doctrine of arbitration, although it is difficult to see why the burden of this reform should be thrown upon the laboring man. Surely the employer, if he would take a comprehensive view of his own interests, would be as much benefited by arbitration as the employe, and because every prolonged contest between labor and capital brings interruption to business and pecuniary loss to those who are in no way responsible for the disagreement. Society in general is even more interested than employers or employes. The desire for justice is so universal that the public can be depended upon to support the finding of an impartial board of arbitration as certainly as it can to support the successful contestant in a lawsuit. The court of arbitration is one of the certainties of the future, and when it is secured and perfected we shall wonder why its coming was delayed so long.

"The blacklist, by means of which employers combine to deprive the discharged workman of re-employment, is one of the more recent menaces to the laboring man. The independence of the wage earner decreases as the difficulty of obtaining employment increases, and the skilled workman whose life has been spent in acquiring efficiency in a certain trade or occupation becomes practically the chattel of the employer if every opportunity to make use of his experience is closed by agreement between employers.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

"The laboring man is also interested in legislation prohibiting Oriental immigration. It is unfair to the American workman, who is the foundation of the Nation's wealth in time of peace and its defense in time of war, to subject him to the danger of having his occupation given to an Oriental laborer, often brought in by contract, who has no permanent interest in our Government. If the Asiatics come here, work for a few years, live on a lower scale, and then carry home the net proceeds of their toil, the drain upon our money supply will be similar to that caused by landlordism in other countries.

"The political objections to Oriental labor are scarcely less weighty than the economic ones. Race prejudice cannot be disregarded, and we have seen how, in every industrial depression, race animosities result in riot and bloodshed. We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

"The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people, for while the wage earner is the first to feel its effects, the principle which underlies government by injunction is so far-reaching that no one can hope to escape ultimately. The thing forbidden by an injunction would without the injunction be either legal or illegal. If it would be legal, the Judge usurps the function of the Legislature when he forbids it. If it would be illegal, the injunction of the court is unnecessary, for any one who violates the law can, upon conviction, be made to suffer the penalties prescribed for such violation.

"The meanest thief and the most brutal murderer are entitled to trial by jury. Why should this right be denied to the laboring man? Those who oppose government by injunction are not in favor of lawlessness; they are, on the contrary, the best friends of law and order. They deny the right of any man to violate the law in an effort to advance his own interests, but they insist that it is inconsistent with our ideas of government and dangerous to all classes to invest any Judge with the threefold power—first, to make the laws; second, to bring accusation against those charged with the violation of the laws, and, third, to sit in judgment upon the case.

"Government by injunction is so indefensible that the anti-injunction bill, indorsed by the Chicago platform, passed the Senate without a yea or nay vote being demanded, and since that time no party platform has specifically indorsed government by injunction, and no prominent member of any party has entered upon a defense of the system. And yet corporate influence is so strong that it has thus far been impossible to secure any remedial legislation.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

"The fact that United States Senators are elected by Legislatures rather than by the people directly lessens the laboring man's influence in securing favorable Federal legislation. When the action of a political convention must be submitted to the voters for ratification at the polls, the convention is constrained to nominate a candidate acceptable to the people; but when a Senator is chosen by a Legislature the individual voter is far less considered. Even when direct bribery is not employed, the indirect influence which corporations can exert is resorted to, and more frequently still money is secretly used to aid legislative candidates in close districts. Such obligations are usually repaid in the caucus, and, as a rule, the majority in the caucus controls the party which has the selection of the Senator.

"If this question was submitted to the voters, the majority in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote of the people would be overwhelming, and yet partisanship has delayed the adoption of this amendment. The people submit to policies which they do not like rather than secure improvement by change in party affiliations.

"The laboring man favors direct legislation wherever practicable for the same reason that he favors the election of Senators by popular vote.

"Direct legislation brings the Government nearer to the voter. There is more virtue in the people than ever finds expression through their representative. To hold that a representative can act for the people better than they can act for themselves is to assert that he is as much interested in the people as they are in themselves, and that his wisdom is greater than the combined wisdom of the majority of the people. Neither proposition is sound. Most, if not all, of the evils complained of in government are traceable to the fact that the representative of the people has personal interests at variance with the interests of his constituency. Corruption in Municipal, State, and Federal Governments is due to the misrepresentation of the people by public servants, who use their positions for private advantage.

"The people should have an opportunity to vote on public questions when those questions can be submitted without too great inconvenience and expense.

"But the laboring man is even more interested in the proposition to establish a labor bureau with a Cabinet officer at its head. Such a bureau would keep the Executive in constant touch with the wage earners of the country and open the way to the redress of their present and future grievances. If labor is given a place in the President's official household, the man selected will necessarily be a worthy and trusted representative of the people for whom he speaks, and his presence at Cabinet meetings will give to those who toil for their daily bread assurance that their interests will be properly guided.

"Mr. Gompers, the chief executive of the Federation of Labor, has, in his correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury, so ably presented the laboring men's reasons for opposing a gold standard and a National bank currency that it is not necessary to discuss those questions at this time.

TRUSTS AND MILITARISM.

"The laboring man has abundant reason to fear the trusts. Mr. Charles R. Flint, in a speech delivered in Boston more than a year ago, in defense of the trusts, frankly asserts that one of the advantages of these combinations is that 'in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.' Is it possible that any wage earner can fail to see how completely the trust places the employe at the mercy of the employer?

"The resolutions adopted by various labor organizations in condemnation of militarism and imperialism justify me in making a brief reference to those questions. No class contributes more than the laboring class, in proportion to its numbers, to the rank and file of the army; no class contributes more in proportion to its numbers to the expense of the army, and no class is more menaced by the existence of a large army.

"Most of the countries in Europe which maintain large military establishments collect an income tax which adjusts the burden of the Government to the income of the citizen. Here our Federal taxes are largely collected upon consumption, and while they are income taxes, in the sense that they must be paid out of the incomes of the people, yet the exactions are not proportionate to the income. The taxes upon consumption bear heaviest upon the poor and lightest upon the rich, and are, in fact, graded income taxes. The percentage collected decreases as the income increases.

"If this Nation adheres to the doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and the people have an easy and ready means of correcting all abuses, the Government will not need to be supported by a large permanent army, for every citizen will be ready to defend such a Government from attack. The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

"To support a permanent army of 100,000 men requires approximately one-half as much money as is annually expended for education in the United States. How much cheaper it is to uplift people by the gentle and peaceful process of intellectual development than to blow them up with powder and dynamite!

WHAT IMPERIALISM MEANS.

"Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country until within two years. To know that all men are created equal one needs not the wisdom of a sage or the learning of the schools. It was declared to be a self-evident truth; it was evident to those who pledged their lives to the maintenance of the Declaration of Independence, and it is evident still to those who are not blinded by the glamour of wealth and the glittering promises of a colonial system. If all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights, it follows as a logical and a necessary sequence that Governments were instituted for the welfare of all, and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. On the preservation of this doctrine our hopes depend; if it is abandoned, there is no foundation upon which a Government like ours can be constructed.

"Do not allow yourselves to be deceived by those who question the capacity of this people or that people for self-government. Macaulay, in his essay on John Milton, points out the folly of attempting to prepare people for self-government by denying them the right to participate in their own government. He says:

"'Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free until they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water until he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever.'

"When I say that those who distrust the capacity of the people for self-government tend directly toward monarchy, I am only repeating what Lincoln deliberately declared in his first annual message. He said:

"'Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections, not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of Government.

"'No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.'

THE "COLONIAL IDEA."

"The warning is even more needed now than it was forty years ago. The Army and Navy Journal is already justifying the colonial idea, and declaring that fate has decreed for us a destiny in which an imperial Executive, free from the restraints of a written Constitution, will govern subjects according to his own pleasure. The United States Investors' Review, published at Boston, in its issue of July 28, says:

"'Only a blind person can fail to see that remarkable transformations of one kind or another are in store for the race; hence the folly of asserting that the policy of this country, which is destined to play such a leading part in human affairs of the future, shall be governed for the most part by political maxims uttered more than a hundred years ago. The greatest evil which now confronts this Republic is the clamor raised by a certain faction for a settlement of our problems of State by just such a method as we have been deprecating.

"'Considerably more than a century ago a certain notable declaration was made in this country to the effect that all men ought to be free and independent. This is merely a generalization of the French schcol of Voltaire and the encyclopaedists. It is a dictum absolutely lacking foundation in history and incapable of syllogistic justification. It was, however, a handy phrase for us to employ when asserting our right to break away from the mother country. It suited the exigencies of our situation in 1776 admirably, though in itself but a bit of sublimated demagogism. The declaration was a serviceable means to the end that was at that time desired. To bring forward this declaration in this year 1900, in connection with our treatment of the Filipinos and the Cubans, is as gross an absurdity as ever was practiced. To do so is to offer an insult to the intelligence of the people who first subscribed to the declaration in question.'

"But why quote from newspapers as to what may be done hereafter in the presence of a law already enacted which makes subjects of the Porto Ricans, withdraws from them the guarantee of the Constitution, and asserts the power of the President and Congress to govern them without their consent and tax them without representation—a power as unlimited and tyrannical as was ever asserted or exercised by any ruler in all the history of the human race?

"This doctrine has not yet been approved by the people. It furnishes the supreme question of the present campaign. In the presence of these perils the laboring man has a responsibility commensurate with his opportunity. Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win an election in the United States.

"The men who work for wages can by throwing their votes on the one side or the other determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their silent ballots can shape the destiny of this Nation, and either bring the Government back to its ancient landmark or turn it into the pathway followed by empires of the old world."

SHIP'S FARE CAUSED MUTINY.

Trouble on the Montcalm Bound with Mules to Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The Montcalm, bound for South Africa with 1,400 mules, cleared from this port on Saturday night and dropped down the river a few miles, intending to start for the Gulf early Sunday morning. On Sunday morning, however, the British stokers refused to go to work because four Danish stokers had been given places in the ship's crew.

Seventy-odd muleteers had been shipped, and thirty hailed from Chicago. The Chicagoans had one meal from ship's fare, and then went on strike. They said that the bread was moldy, and that the meat was full of worms. All efforts at compromise were unsuccessful. The trouble was reported to the Acting British Consul, who called in a commission of British ship Captains. They reported the stores clean and wholesome.

The agents then said that the Danish stokers should stay and the Captain was ordered to start at once for sea. He attempted to carry out his orders but the men rebelled. The Chicago muleteers began to threaten and a mutiny was imminent.

Seventy-five of the crew were then arrested and twenty of the British stokers were sent to jail. The American muleteers got wind of what was going to happen and escaped.

THE STATE OF NEBRASKA HERE.

An Allan-State Liner Arrives from the Infected Port of Glasgow.

The Allan-State steamship State of Nebraska, from Glasgow via Londonderry, was reported southeast of Fire Island at 11:30 o'clock last night. She will arrive at Quarantine early this morning and will drop anchor and wait to be boarded by the Health Officer.

The State of Nebraska, coming from a port infected with the bubonic plague, will be subjected to strict inspection. Twelve days is the specified time which a vessel must be out of an infected port where bubonic plague prevails to escape detention. The State of Nebraska will be twelve days out of Glasgow to-morrow, and if careful inspection of all her passengers and crew discloses no signs of infection she will be allowed to proceed to this city.

DROUGHT IN CONNECTICUT.

Factories Crippled and Crops Damaged by Lack of Rain.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 3.—Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island are much concerned over the disastrous results caused by the drought. In four months there have been only five wet days.

Factories in the affected districts, whose motor power is furnished by mill streams, have been obliged to shut down, and others are badly crippled. The hay crop is so light that several farmers are selling their cattle, not being able to keep them and sell milk at a profit. Strawberry vines have been nearly all killed. Peach, pear, and other young trees, and even wild fruits and grapes, are a failure.

Unless rain soon falls much sickness is feared.

Bust of Franz Abt Unveiled.

The United German Singing Vereins of the Long Island City section of Queens Borough yesterday unveiled the bronze bust of Franz Abt, which was won by them at the recent Saengerfest in Brooklyn. The bust has been mounted upon a pedestal nine feet high in front of the Schuetzen Park, in Astoria. Four thousand persons were present. President H. Koch of the societies delivered an address, after which on behalf of the societies he presented Music Director Jaeger with a diamond-studded locket containing a miniature of the bust won.

CAR USED AS AMBULANCE.

After Running Down a Boy It Carries Him to the Hospital, Where He Dies.

A Brooklyn trolley car, which had run down and fatally injured a boy yesterday, was pressed into service as an ambulance, to carry its victim near to a hospital. Soon after he had reached the hospital the boy died. The identity of the lad was not established until last night, when the body was identified as that of Arthur Pinder, thirteen years old, of 227 Rockaway Avenue. The identification was made by the boy's father.

The accident happened at the Shell Road and Flatbush Avenue, Bergen Beach. Young Pinder was passing from behind a Lorimer Street car, bound from the beach, when he stepped in front of Car No. 473 of the Nostrand Avenue line, coming from the beach. The boy was knocked down and the wheels of the car passed over his legs, crushing them. A telephone message was sent from Bergen Beach to the Kings County Hospital for an ambulance. When the ambulance failed to arrive at the end of half an hour, the injured boy was placed on board the car, which made all speed to the junction of Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues, a mile away, to meet the ambulance. There was another wait of ten minutes at that point, however, before the ambulance appeared.

William Gorden of 1,238 Prospect Place, the motorman of the car, was arrested. He was arraigned in the Grant Street Police Court and was held in $2,000 bail for examination. The bail was furnished.

TO TEACH BOYS TRADES.

New Plans by the "Non-Union Union" and Lewis Institute of Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—New plans to teach boys a trade through the co-operation of a labor organization and a technical school have just been propected by the Lewis Institute and the Industrial Trades Union, known as the "Non-Union Union." The purpose of the innovation is to give to all apprentices vouched for by the union a technical education and fit them for their respective callings.

As at present outlined, the apprentice recommended by the union will get free tuition at the institute, in addition to a regular weekly wage. The term will extend over the prescribed three years of each boy's apprenticeship, and he will be obliged to spend two evenings each week at the institute. Upon the completion of the term the school will certify him to the union which will in turn provide him with a card indicating that he is entitled to all consideration due a journeyman.

President Symmes of the Industrial Trades Union, which was organized during the course of the labor war, said to-day that it was the intention of his organization to pay more attention to the apprentice system than the subject had yet received in the history of the labor movement. In this connection circulars have been issued to the various unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council and all other labor unions setting forth the new plans.

HENRY GEORGE'S BIRTHDAY.

Memorial Celebration by Single Tax Men—Addresses of Messrs. Garrison and Warner.

A memorial celebration of the birthday of Henry George was held last night by the Manhattan Single Tax Club in its rooms, at 27 West Forty-second Street. There was a large attendance. The chief speakers of the evening were William Lloyd Garrison and John De Witt Warner. Mr. Garrison prefaced his remarks by saying:

"It is fitting that on this anniversary, occurring, as it does in the heat of the most momentous political contest in the history of the Republic, we gather to commemorate the character and influence of Henry George; for the present social upheaval, the struggle between democracy and plutocracy, of which imperialism is but a single phase, owes much of its vitality to the teachings of 'Progress and Poverty.'

"Bryanism is the expression of discontent. It reveals the pain of the body politic. There is a reverse movement of thought and conscience gaining daily in force and volume. Too many bosses and boodlers still infect and poison the Democracy; too many well-meaning men still hold to the Republican Party in the delusion that McKinley's 'no scuttle policy' will square with Lincoln's Gettysburg address. But events will soon reveal the truth."

John De Witt Warner, on being introduced, said that he had been asked to speak about Henry George. He said that he was not much of a hero worshipper, and he did not think most single taxers were.

KENTUCKY'S CAMPAIGN OPENS.

Both Candidates for Governor Address Large Meetings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 3.—The State campaign was opened in Kentucky to-day by the two candidates for Governor, assisted by a host of lesser orators.

Gov. J. W. C. Beckham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke at Henderson, accompanied by ex-Gov. McCreary. He had a large audience. After making a strong plea for the election of the National ticket Gov. Beckham made a general attack upon the Republican Party, both State and National. He declared the Republicans were responsible for the assassination of Goebel and defended the Goebel law, but said the Democrats were willing to frame a fair law.

John W. Yerkes, the Republican candidate for Governor, spoke at Bowling Green to an immense audience. His address was confined exclusively to the State campaign, and was largely a recital of the history of the Goebel law. His speech was a judicial analysis of the measure, and he made a strong appeal to independent Democrats to join in its overthrow. Mr. Yerkes denied that he had promised to pardon the men accused of killing Goebel if he were elected Governor. He denounced the assassination of Goebel, and said he would cheerfully assist in running down the real criminals.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS WIN.

Ticket Headed by Jefferson Davis for Governor Elected.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—The entire Democratic ticket, headed by Jefferson Davis of Pope County for Governor, was elected in Arkansas to-day.

Early returns indicate that the vote will be lighter than was expected. H. L. Remmel, the Republican candidate for Governor, made a good showing, and his increased vote over two years ago will probably reduce the usually large Democratic majority. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket for any office except the Governorship.

Returns come in slowly to-night. The negroes voted in larger numbers than usual, but their vote is not large enough to affect the result. A fair estimate places the total vote as follows: Davis, (Dem.,) 100,000; Remmel, (Rep.,) 40,000; Files, (Pop.,) 3,000. Davis's majority, 57,000.

GAMING HOUSE FOR MANILA.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.—George L'Abbe, the Leadville gambler, announces that he will establish in Manila one of the finest gambling houses in the world. It is also to be a first-class amusement house, for the benefit of American soldiers and citizens.

L'Abbe is one of Colorado's best-known sporting men. He was formerly associated in the gambling business with Joe Gavin, and while in Denver won $9,000 of Gavin's money at the latter's Curtis Street faro rooms.

He is said to have lost everything in Nome and then won $25,000, making his total winnings for four months about $65,000. At his gambling house in Seattle only high bets are placed.

Gen. McClernand Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—Gen. John A. McClernand is again dangerously ill. He is suffering with malarial fever and dysentery, and his friends are considerably alarmed over his condition. Gen. McClernand has been in a very feeble state of health for months. The attending physician says the greatest danger to his patient is due to the fact that he can take no proper nourishment. His temperature has reached 102. He has been unable to sleep and has continued throughout the day in a restless state.

CHICAGO'S GAS WAR.

Several New and Complex Phases Have Arisen and Prices Are Reduced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Several new phases of a complex and interesting nature developed to-day out of the gas war on the North Side between the People's Company, through the Municipal Company, and the Ogden. One of these involves the right of the Municipal, without any apparent assets, without facilities for manufacturing gas, and without even a franchise, to do business in the city. The Municipal simply leases the mains of the People's Gas on the North Side, and furnishes gas to consumers at 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, a reduction of 30 cents from the old figure.

Under the contract with the city, the People's is required to furnish the city gas at $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, and to pay the city a compensation that aggregates about $300,000 annually. The question now arises, will the People's Gas, by its arrangement with the Municipal Gas, seek to attempt to evade payment of the city's compensation under the contract in question.

It has been suggested that the principle involved in the question of the People's letting or selling gas to the Municipal Company, another company could be organized for operating on the South and West sides, where the People's Gas has a monopoly, and that company could charge a higher rate even than $1.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdale's
3d AVE. 59th & 60th STS.

Unprecedented Sale of
Oriental Rugs.

All our own importations marked at prices that will surely make this department a famous one.

Last April our personal representatives were in the Orient many weeks gathering together this magnificent collection of Modern and Antique Oriental Rugs, bale after bale being secured. By bartering directly with the dealers we have saved the middleman's profit, which in this line of merchandising is well known to be enormous. Our purchases were made so advantageously that we in our turn can sell these Handsome Rug Art Specimens at prices many degrees under the lowest ever before quoted. The collection consists in part of

Anatolian Mats at each $2.24 and $3.48.
Shirvan Rugs (average size 3 by 4½ feet) $6.48.
Daghestan Rugs (Antique, average size 3 by 5 1-2 feet) $12.00.
Daghestan Rugs (finer qualities and larger sizes) $13.00, $14.00, $15.00.
Daghestan, Karabagh, Kazak, Anatolian Rugs, etc., (average size 4½ by 6½ feet) $18.00.
Royal Bokhara Rugs, upward from $13.00.
Melas Rugs (plain centres, cream, blue and old rose, average size 4 1-2 by 7 feet,) $29.00.
Coula Rugs and Mats, upward from $3.00.
Carpet sizes of Oriental Rugs for dining room, drawing room, chambers, etc.
Royal Mosque Silk Rugs, $225.00.
Anatolian Silk Rugs, $125.00.
Kerman Rugs (Antique and Modern, size 4 1-2 by 7 feet,) $85.00.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Kermantiftik Rug—There is on exhibition one of the rarest specimens of the Oriental Rug Art which has ever reached this country. It is the handsomest Kermantiftik Rug in the United States. It is soft, silky and plushy and has no superior for harmony in color and art in design. Size 12 feet 8 inches by 18 feet, and it is valued at $3,000.00. Our price, $1750.00

For Turkish Corners.

We have a very extensive exhibit of articles for cozy corners, dens, etc., on the third floor. To make our assortment the greatest in New York our representative gathered personally from the Orient the art goods, brass goods, Oriental lamps and draperies of which our stock is composed.

Send us a postal, and a representative will call at your house, furnish estimates and submit designs.

There is an exhibit of a large Turkish room on the third floor also which is worth seeing.

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

Sale of Lace Curtains.

We are displaying the largest assortment of Irish point lace curtains in the city. And owing to such large importations and the saving of the middleman's profit (for most houses buy their stock of lace curtains from the importer) the prices we quote are far below the lowest elsewhere. From Switzerland has come a great assortment gathered by our personal representative. Here are some of them:

Irish Point Lace Curtains, excellent quality; usual price, $4.00; our price, 2.98.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, a large range of new effects; well worth $6.00; our price, 4.50.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, a very superior grade, excellent designs; usually sell at $5.00; our price, 3.50.
Irish Point Lace Curtains, in several exclusive designs; a very excellent quality; usually sold for $7.00; our price, 5.50.

Others at 6.75, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00 and upward.

"Bonne Femme."—This is the name of the new Lace Curtain which promises to be greatly in demand this season. We are showing the largest variety of these new Curtains of any house in the city. They come in Swiss and French patterns.

Bonne Femme Curtains, each, special value, 7.25
Other grades at 9.98, 12.50, 17.98 and up to 67.50.

Third Floor, 60th St. Section.

7,000 Yds. Costume Cheviots.

A lot of about 7,000 yards of costume cheviots has just been received. These cheviots are for tailored suits. Come in all shades of gray, brown, green and blue. Also black.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON LABOR

Vice Presidential Candidate Discusses Industrial Questions.

DUTY OF THE GOOD CITIZEN

Need of Fellow-Feeling—Conditions of Life—New York Legislation—Wage Earners' Prosperity.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—To-day Chicago's organized labor marched in review before William J. Bryan and Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The Democratic candidate for President and the Republican Vice Presidential candidate stood on the loggia of the Auditorium Hotel, together with Charles A. Towne and Senator W. E. Mason, and several other political leaders. Hour after hour the labor unions marched down Michigan Avenue, the men cheering both Bryan and Roosevelt as they passed.

When the parade was ended Mr. Bryan and Col. Roosevelt sat down at a luncheon given by labor representatives. There were no politics at the luncheon, it having been understood with the trades union men that there was to be a "flag of truce" in honor of Labor Day.

A large crowd gathered early in Electric Park, where the speeches of the day were to be delivered.

Gov. Roosevelt, who was scheduled to speak at 2 o'clock, arrived punctually at the hour stated and was greeted with tremendous applause. Col. Roosevelt said:

"By far the greatest problem, the most far-reaching in its stupendous importance, is that problem, or rather that group of problems, which we have grown to speak of as the labor question. It must be always a peculiar privilege for any thoughtful public man to address a body of men predominately composed of wageworkers, for the foundation of our whole social structure rests upon the material and moral well-being, the intelligence, the foresight, the sanity, the sense of duty, and the wholesome patriotism of the wageworker.

"This is doubly the case now; for, in addition to each man's individual action, you have learned the great lesson of acting in combination. It would be impossible to overestimate the far-reaching influence of and, on the whole, the amount of good done through your association.

"The fundamental law of healthy political life in this great Republic is that each man shall in deed, and not merely in word, be treated strictly on his worth as a man; that each shall do full justice to his fellow, and in return shall exact full justice from him. Each group of men has its special interests; and yet the higher, the broader, and deeper interests are those which apply to all men alike; for the spirit of brotherhood in American citizenship, when rightly understood and rightly applied, is more important than aught else. Let us scrupulously guard the special interests of the wageworker, the farmer, the manufacturer, and the merchant, giving to each man his due, and also seeing that he does not wrong his fellows; but let us keep ever clearly before our minds the great fact that, where the deepest chords are touched, the interests of all are alike and must be guarded alike.

"We must beware of any attempt to make hatred in any form the basis of action. Most emphatically each of us needs to stand up for his own rights; all men and all groups of men are bound to retain their self-respect, and demanding the same respect from others, to see that they are not injured and that they have secured to them the fullest liberty of thought and action. But to feed fat a grudge against others, while it may or may not harm them, is sure in the long run to do infinite harm to the man himself.

NEED OF FELLOW FEELING.

"The more a healthy American sees of one's fellow Americans, the greater grows his conviction that our chief troubles come from mutual misunderstanding, from failure to appreciate one another's point of view. In other words, the great need is fellow feeling, sympathy, brotherhood; and all this naturally comes by association. It is, therefore, of vital importance that there should be such association.

"The most serious disadvantage to city life is the tendency of each man to keep isolated in his own little set, and to look upon the vast majority of his fellow citizens indifferently, so that he soon comes to forget that they have the same red blood, the same love and hate, the same likes and dislikes, the same desire for good, and the same perpetual tendency, ever needing to be checked and corrected, to lapse from good into evil.

"If only our people can be thrown together where they act on a common ground with the same motives, we need not have such fear of their failing to acquire a general respect for one another, and with such respect there must finally come fair play for all.

"The first time I ever labored alongside of, and was thrown into intimate companionship with, men who were mighty men of their hands was in the cattle country of the Northwest. I soon grew to have an immense liking and respect for my associates, and as I knew them, and did not know similiar workers in other parts of the country, it seemed to me that the ranch owner was a great deal better than any Eastern business man, and that the cowpuncher stood on a corresponding altitude compared to any of his brethren in the East.

"Well, after a little while I got thrown into close relations with the farmers, and it did not take long before I had moved them up alongside of my beloved men, and made up my mind that they really formed the backbone of the land. Then, because of certain circumstances, I was thrown into intimate contact with railroad men, and I gradually came to the conclusion that these railroad men were about the finest citizens there were anywhere around. Then, in the course of some official work, I was thrown into close contact with a number of the carpenters, blacksmiths, and men in the building trades—that is, skilled mechanics of a high order; and it was not long before I had them on the same pedestal with the others. By that time it began to dawn upon me that the difference was not in the men, but in my own point of view, and that if any man is thrown into contact with any large body of his fellow-citizens it is apt to be the man's own fault if he does not grow to feel for them a very hearty regard, and, moreover, grow to understand that on the great questions that lie at the root of human well-being, he and they feel alike.

"Our prime need as a Nation is that every American should understand and work with his fellow-citizens, getting into touch with them so that by actual contact he may learn that fundamentally he and they have the same interests, needs, and aspirations.

INTERESTS SPECIALIZED.

"Of course, different sections of the community have different needs. The gravest questions that are before us, the questions that are for all time, affect us all alike. But there are separate needs which affect separate groups of men, just as there are separate needs that affect each individual man. It is just as unwise to forget the one fact as it is to forget the other. The specialization of our modern industrial life, its high development, and complex character, means a corresponding specialization in needs and interests.

"In the country districts the surroundings are such that a man can usually work out his own fate by himself to the best advantage. In our cities, or where men congregate in masses, it is often necessary to work in combination, that is, through associations; and here it is that we see the great good conferred by labor organizations, by trade unions. Of course, if managed unwisely, the very power of such a union or organization makes it capable of doing much harm; but on the whole, it would be hard to overestimate the good these organizations have done in the past, and still harder to estimate the good they can do in the future if handled with resolution, forethought, honesty, and sanity.

"It is not possible to lay down a hard and fast rule, logically perfect, as to when the State shall and when the individual shall be left unhampered and unhelped.

"We have exactly the same right to regulate the conditions of life and work in factories and tenement houses that we have to regulate fire escapes and the like in other houses. In certain communities the existence of a thoroughly efficient department of factory inspection is just as essential as the establishment of a fire department. How far we shall go in regulating the hours of labor or the liabilities of employers is a matter of expediency, and each case must be determined on its own merits, exactly as it is a matter of expediency to determine what so-called 'public utilities' the community shall itself own and what ones it shall leave to private or corporate ownership, securing to itself merely the right to regulate. Sometimes one course is expedient, sometimes the other.

NEW YORK LEGISLATION.

"In my own State during the last half dozen years we have made a number of notable strides in labor legislation, and, with very few exceptions, the laws have worked well. This is, of course, partly because we have not tried to do too much and have proceeded cautiously, feeling our way, and, while always advancing, yet taking each step in advance only when we were satisfied that the step already taken was in the right direction. To invite reaction by unregulated zeal is never wise, and is sometimes fatal.

"In New York our action has been along two lines. In the first place, we determined that as an employer of labor the State should set a good example to other employers. We do not intend to permit the people's money to be squandered or to tolerate any work that is not of the best. But we think that, while rigidly insisting upon good work, we should see that there is fair play in return. Accordingly, we have adopted an eight-hour law for the State employes and for all contractors who do State work, and we have also adopted a law requiring that the fair market rate of wages shall be given.

"I am glad to say that both measures have so far, on the whole, worked well. Of course there have been individual difficulties, mostly where the work is intermittent, as, for instance, among lock tenders on the canals, where it is very difficult to define what eight hours' work means. But, on the whole, the result has been good. The practical experiment of workingmen for eight hours has been advantageous to the State. Poor work is always dear, whether poorly paid or not, and good work is always well worth having, and, as a mere question of expediency, aside even from the question of humanity, we find that we can obtain the best work by paying fair wages and permitting the work to go on only for a reasonable time.

"The other side of our labor legislation has been that affecting the wage workers who do work for the State. Here we have acted in three different ways—through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, through the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and through the Department of Factory Inspection.

"During the last two years the Board of Mediation and Arbitration has been especially successful. Not only has it succeeded in settling many strikes after they were started, but it has succeeded in preventing a much larger number of strikes before they got fairly under way. Where possible, it is always better to mediate before the strike begins than to try to arbitrate when the fight is on, and both sides have grown stubborn and bitter.

PROSPERITY FOR WAGE WORKERS.

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics has done more than merely gather the statistics, for by keeping in close touch with all the leading labor interests it has kept them informed on countless matters that were really of vital concern to them. Incidentally, one pleasing feature of the work of this bureau has been the steady upward tendency shown during the last four years, both in the amount of wages received and in the quantity and steadiness of employment. No other man has benefited so much as the wage worker by the growth in prosperity during these years.

"The Factory Inspection Department deals chiefly, of course, with conditions in great cities. One very important phase of its work during the last two years has been the enforcement of the anti-sweat shop law, which is primarily designed to do away with the tenement house factory. The conditions of life in some of the congested tenement house districts, notably in New York City, had become such as to demand action by the State. As with other reforms in order to make it stable and permanent it had to be gradual. It proceeded by evolution, not revolution. But progress has been steady, and wherever needed it has been radical. Much remains to be done, but the condition of the dwellers in the congested districts has been markedly improved to the great benefit, not only of themselves, but of the whole community.

"A word on the general question. In the first place, in addressing an audience like this, I do not have to say that the law of life is work, and that work in itself, so far from being any hardship, is a great blessing, provided always it is carried on under conditions which preserve a man's self-respect and which allow him to develop his own character and rear his children so that he and they, as well as the whole community of which he and they are part, may steadily move onward and upward. The idler, rich or poor, is at best a useless, and is generally a noxious, member of the community. To whom much has been given, from him much is rightfully expected; and a heavy burden of responsibility rests upon the man of means to justify by his actions the social conditions which have rendered it possible for him or his forefathers to accumulate and to keep the property he enjoys. He is not to be excused if he does not render full measure of service to the State and to the community at large.

"There are many ways in which this service can be rendered—in art, in literature, in philanthropy, as a statesman, or as a soldier—but in some way he is in honor bound to render it, so that benefit may accrue to his brethren who have been less favored by fortune than he has been. In short, he must work, and work not only for himself, but for others. If he does not work he fails not only in his duty to the rest of the community, but he fails signally in his duty to himself. There is no need of envying the idle. Ordinarily we can afford to treat them with impatient contempt, for when they fail to do their duty they fail to get from life the highest and keenest pleasure that life can give.

DUTY OF THE GOOD CITIZEN.

"To do our duty; that is the summing up of the whole matter. We must do our duty by ourselves and we must do our duty by our neighbors. Every good citizen, whatever his condition, owes his first service to those who are nearest to him, who are dependent upon him, to his wife and children; next he owes his duty to his fellow-citizens; and this is the duty he must perform both to his individual neighbor and to the State, which is simply a form of expression for all his neighbors combined. He must keep his self-respect and exact the respect of others.

"It is eminently wise and proper to strive for such leisure in our lives as will give a chance for self-improvement; but, woe to the man who seeks or trains up his children to seek idleness instead of the chance to do good work. No worse wrong can be done by a man to his children than to teach them to go throug life endeavoring to shirk difficulties instead of meeting them and overcoming them. You men here in the West have built up this country not by seeking to avoid work, but by doing it well; not by flinching from every difficulty, but by triumphing over each as it arose and making out of it a steppingstone to further triumph.

"We must all learn the two lessons; the lesson of self help and the lesson of giving help to and receiving help from our brother. There is not a man of us who does not sometimes slip; who does not sometimes need a helping hand; and woe to him who, when the chance comes, fails to stretch out that helping hand. Yet, though each man can and ought thus to be helped at times, he is lost beyond redemption if he becomes so dependent upon outside help that he feels that his own exertions are secondary. Any man at times will stumble, and it is then our duty to lift him up and set him on his feet again; but no man can be permanently carried, for if he expects to be carried, he shows that he is not worth carrying.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY.

"Before us loom industrial problems vast in their importance and their complexity. The last half century has been one of extraordinary social and industrial development. The changes have been far reaching, some of them for good, and some of them for evil. It is not given to the wisest of us to see into the future with absolute clearness. No man can be certain that he has found the entire solution of this infinitely great and intricate problem, and yet each man of us, if he would do his duty, must strive manfully, so far as in him lies, to help bring about that solution.

"It is not as yet possible to say what shall be the exact limit of influence allowed the State or what limit shall be set to that right of individual initiative so dear to the hearts of the American people. All we can say is that the need has been shown on the one hand for action by the people, acting in their collective capacity through the State, in many matters; that in other matters much can be done by associations of different groups of individuals, as in trade unions and similar organizations, and that in other matters it remains now as true as ever that final success will be for the man who trusts in the struggle only to his cool head, his brave heart, and his strong right arm. There are spheres in which the State can properly act, and spheres in which a comparatively free field must be given to individual initiative.

"Though the conditions of life have grown so puzzling in their complexity, though the changes have been so vast, yet we may remain absolutely sure of one thing—that now, as ever in the past, and as it ever will be in the future, there can be no substitute for the elemental virtues, for the elemental qualities to which we allude when we speak of a man as not only a good man, but as emphatically a man. We can build up the standard of individual citizenship and individual well being; we can raise the national standard and make it what it can and shall be made only by each of us steadfastly keeping in mind that there can be no substitute for the world-old, humdrum, commonplace qualities of truth, justice and courage, thrift, industry, common sense, and genuine sympathy with and fellow feeling for others.

"The nation is the aggregate of the individuals composing it, and each individual American ever raises the Nation higher when he so conducts himself as to wrong no man, as to suffer no wrong from others, and as to show both his sturdy capacity for self help and his readiness to extend a helping hand to the neighbor sinking under a burden too heavy for him to bear.

SERIOUSNESS OF PROMISES.

"The one fact which all of us need to keep steadily before our eyes is the need that performance should square with promise if good work is to be done, whether in the industrial or in the political world. Nothing does more to prompt mental dishonesty and moral insincerity than the habit either of promising the impossible or of demanding the performance of the impossible; or finally of failing to keep a promise that has been made, and it makes not the slightest difference whether it is a promise made on the stump or off the stump.

"Remember that there are two sides to the wrong thus committed. There is first the wrong of failing to keep a promise made, and in the next place, there is the wrong of demanding the impossible, and therefore forcing or permitting weak or unscrupulous men to make a promise which they either know, or should know, cannot be kept.

"No small part of our troubles in dealing with many of the greatest social questions, such as the so-called labor question, the trust question, and others like them, arises from these two attitudes.

"The success of the law for the taxation of franchises recently enacted in New York State, a measure which has resulted in putting upon the assessment books nearly $200,000,000 worth of property which had theretofore escaped taxation, is an illustration of how much can be accomplished when effort is made along sane and sober lines, with care not to promise the impossible, but to make performance square with promise, and with insistence on the fact that honesty is never one-sided, and that in dealing with corporations it is necessary both to do to them and to exact from them full and complete justice.

"The success of this effort made in a resolute but also a temperate and reasonable spirit shows what can be done when such a problem is approached in a sound and healthy manner. It offers a striking contrast to the complete breakdown of the species of crude and violent anti-trust legislation which has been so often attempted and which has always failed, because of its very crudeness and violence, to make any impression upon the real and dangerous evils which have excited just popular resentment.

"I thank you for listening to me. I have come here to-day not to preach to you, but partly to tell you how these matters look and seem to me, and partly to set forth certain facts which seem to me to show the essential community that there is among all of us who strive in good faith to do our duty as American citizens. No man can do his duty who does not work, and the work may take many different shapes, mental and physical; but of this you can rest assured—that this work can be done well for the nation only when each of us approaches his separate task not only with the determination to do it, but with the knowledge that his fellow, when he in his turn does his task, has fundamentally the same rights and the same duties, and that while each must work for himself, yet that each must also work for the common welfare of all.

"On the whole we shall all go up or down together. Some may go up or go down further than others, but disregarding special exceptions the rule is that all must have to share in common something of whatever adversity or whatever prosperity is in store for the nation as a whole. In the long run each section of the community will rise or fall as the community rises or falls. If hard times come to the nation whether as the result of natural causes, or because they are invited by our own folly, all of us will suffer. Certain of us will suffer more, and others less, but all will suffer somewhat. If on the other hand, Providence and our own energy and good sense bring prosperity to us, all will share in that prosperity. We will not all share alike, but something, each one of us will get.

"Let us strive to make the conditions of life such that as nearly as possible each man shall receive the share to which he is honestly entitled and no more, and let us remember at the same time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we can best help ourselves, not at the expense of others, but by heartily working with them for the common good of each and all."

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

Otis Elevator Company

AWARDED THE

GRAND PRIZE

AND

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AND

ESCALATOR

and in recognition of the great service rendered the world by the perfection of Hydraulic and Electric Elevators and Hoisting Machinery

THE PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

Over 15,000 HP. used daily in operating Otis Electric Elevators in New York City alone

MR. ENGLISH BOLTS BRYAN

An Indiana Democrat of Influence Leaves His Party.

Says Mr. Bryan Stands for All that Most Strongly Menaces Order and Good Government.

"I love liberty, I love equality, and I love justice, and when the party to which I belong is too cowardly to make a stand for the right, I leave it for good. Given the choice between McKinley and Roosevelt, upon the one hand, and Bryan and Stevenson and the unpatriotic Kansas City and Chicago platforms, upon the other, I shall without hesitation record my vote on election day for William McKinley and for Theodore Roosevelt, whose name and fame are dear to every soldier of the Spanish-American war and every citizen of the United States who venerates courageous, incorruptible American manhood."

It was thus that Capt. William E. English of Indiana, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, gave expression to his political intentions. Capt. English's break with his party on the issues now before the country has made a political sensation in Indiana. For years he has been one of the most faithful supporters of the Democracy in his State. His father, W. H. English, ran for Vice President on the Democratic ticket with Hancock in 1880. The Captain has represented his district in Congress, declining a unanimous renomination. He has been Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Indianapolis, Chairman of the County Committee, member of the State Executive Committee, and has several times represented his State in National Conventions. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated Bryan in 1896. When the war with Spain broke out he was appointed a Captain of volunteers, and served with credit on Gen. Wheeler's staff.

"I wholly disapproved of the revolutionary and un-Democratic platform adopted by the Chicago Convention in 1896," said Capt. English yesterday. "I took no active part in the campaign which followed its adoption. I, like many others, remained quietly inside the Democratic ranks, in the hope and belief that the passing wave of Populism and anarchy that had for the time being inguifed the Democracy would be shaken off after the election was over. The evidence during the last four years that such hope was not well founded has been lastingly confirmed by the fact that the recent Kansas City Convention reiterated the evils set forth in the lawless Chicago platform, and added thereto, in my opinion, the most indefensible and unpatriotic demands looking to the dishonor of the American flag.

"I am an ardent expansionist. I am not only opposed to any policy that would lower the American flag in Porto Rico or the Philippines, but I take the advanced position that Cuba, by right of geographical position and every other consideration, should be a part of the United States. Humanity demands it, the interests of the Cubans demand it, and the interests of our own citizens demand it. The day should come quickly and speedily when Cuba will be annexed, and receive a territorial government fitting and suitable to a people who are now incapable of governing themselves.

"We hear a good deal about the paramount issue in this campaign. There is a paramount issue which overshadows and overwhelms all others, and that is William Jennings Bryan himself, who of his own volition now, as in 1896, stands before the safe, conservative, order-loving, law-abiding citizens of the Republic as the appointed and selected representative of all that they most fear in our political system, and all that is dangerous and menacing to law, order, and good government."

Capt. English was asked about the political situation in Indiana, and whether he thought the action of the Democrats in having Bryan notified in Indianapolis had helped the nominee's chances in that State. He said:

"I have no doubt that Indiana will go for McKinley by a large majority. The notification of Bryan in Indianapolis has not helped the Democratic cause in the State. I was not present on that occasion, but I am informed by persons who were there that the notification meeting was really a disappointment, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. The Democrats are making great efforts to carry Indiana, and are making the most of every particle of campaign material they have. They are harping a good deal on the Cuban scandals because some Indianians were involved in them. But they will not gain anything by this talk. Republicans in Indiana are just as much interested in seeing a thief punished as are the Democrats.

"I think the Indiana Republicans will elect their nominees in all Congressional districts of the State, at present represented by Republicans. There are only two districts in doubt. Those are the districts at present represented by Congressmen Landis and Faris. Congressman Landis has made a good Representative, being considered one of the best orators on the Republican side of the House. He has, however, a very popular man to run against this time, the Democratic nominee is Capt. D. F. Allen. Capt. Allen is now serving as a soldier in the Philippines.

"Henry U. Johnson, the former Republican Congressman from Indiana who made such a record in Congress as an anti-expansionist, and who, after declining to again seek a renomination in his district, went to St. Louis to take up the practice of the law, has returned to Richmond, his old home. He has expressed his intention of supporting Bryan in the campaign on the anti-expansion issue. His views have not commanded any support worth mentioning among Indiana Republicans."

The Campaign in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 3.—John E. McCall, the nominee of the Brownlow faction of the Republican Party in Tennessee for Governor, opened his campaign at Tazewell, Clayborn County, to-day. He was accompanied by Congressman Brownlow, United States District Attorney W. D. Wright, and United States Marshal R. W. Austin, all of the Brownlow faction. Mr. McCall refused to appear jointly with Benton McMillin, the Democratic candidate, and F. M. Poston, the H. Clay Evans candidate, because he thought such a course would make it appear that he recognized the right of Mr. Poston to be on the ticket.

BANKERS ON PROSPERITY.

Their Replies to Republican Managers —Increase in Savings and Commercial Desposits.

A circular was issued yesterday from Republican National Headquarters containing answers to questions propounded to bankers and financial men throughout the country. These men were asked how the bank deposits of their communities compared with those recorded four years ago; to what extent there had been improvements municipalities, and what betterment, if any, was noticeable in the condition of the borrowing classes.

The general substance of the replies received shows that the savings and commercial deposits have increased from 50 to 120 per cent. since 1896, and that municipalities are able to borrow money at a rate averaging more than one half of one per cent. less than in 1896; that farm values in most sections has almost doubled; that about 50 per cent. of farm mortgages have been paid up and the remainder renewed only with "prepayment" privileges and at a lower rate of interest, and that 25 per cent. of the debtor class of 1896 is now lending money in competition with the men who have replied to the questions asked by the National Committee.

The circular says that some of the strongest replies have come from Nebraska, the home State of Mr. Bryan, and adds that the city of Lincoln, in which Mr. Bryan is a taxpayer, now has four per cent. bonds selling at a premium, whereas four years ago it experienced difficulty in floating bonds at six per cent.

VICTIMS OF THIEVES ARRESTED.

They Complain Against Coney Island Police in Court.

Patrick Clancey of 283 First Street and his cousin, John Carlough of Warren County, N. Y., complained in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday about the treatment they had received at the hands of the detectives and the officials in charge of the Coney Island Police Station.

The two men were walking on Steeplechase Walk Sunday evening when, they say, they were decoyed into a room in a saloon by a negro woman. She then drew a revolver and a negro, who suddenly appeared, did the same, and they robbed the men of $16. The police, when notified, made a search of the saloon, but failed to find either the woman or the man. But in order to do something they arrested Joseph Norley, a colored porter, on suspicion, and they also locked up the two complainants on a charge of intoxication.

The men were very indignant at their treatment when they were arraigned in court, and after they had told their story Magistrate Voorhees agreed with them and discharged them. Norley was also permitted to go.

WOMAN HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

Miss Tilman, Daughter of a New Yorker, Injured at City Island.

A spirited horse, having no bridle and attached to a "runabout," dashed through the main street of City Island yesterday morning with Miss Lillie Tilman, daughter of William Tilman, a New York contractor, alone in the wagon, and finally throwing her out, injuring her seriously.

Mr. Tilman drives each morning to the railroad station at Bartow in company with his daughter, who drives the horse home alone. As usual they started yesterday morning, and in passing a harness maker's shop Mr. Tilman discovered that a fastening on the bridle had become loosened and, stopping, took the bridle off, tied a halter around the horse's neck, and fastened the end to a post. The horse became frightened and plunged forward. Mr. Tilman grasped the horse, but was unable to hold on and the horse dashed along Main Street with Miss Tilman helpless.

The street was filled with pedestrians, who jumped to safety and the animal proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when the wheels struck a telegraph pole, demolishing the wagon and throwing the young woman into a vacant lot. She was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to the residence of A. Ebenspacker, where the family is staying for the Summer. A physician was summoned, and he succeeded in bringing Miss Tilman to consciousness.

PROSPERITY THE ISSUE.

William F. King on the National Campaign—The Trust Which Controls New York.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association of New York, in an interview yesterday said that, speaking as an individual, he viewed the present campaign not as a partisan struggle at all. Instancing the prosperity which has developed since 1896, he said:

"Those who are apparently dissatisfied with these conditions are crying 'anti-expansion,' 'imperialism,' &c. They desire that the American flag shall be withdrawn from our new possessions, that the progress of this great Nation and its great prosperity shall be called to a halt. The party in opposition proposes to impede the development of the commercial and manufacturing industries. The great question of the day is, how to find markets for the manufactured products of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

"I believe that the sound common sense of the American workmen, especially those of the great Middle West and South, where development is most pronounced, will protest most emphatically, irrespective of party, against any overthrow of the maintenance of the present prosperous conditions.

"In our own State, where will be held one of the greatest fights, the party now in control of our city's government is crying against trusts, and yet, probably, there is no greater trust on the fact of the earth than the one which now has New York City in its grasp. Its policy of increasing expenditures costs the city to-day $40,000,000 in salaries alone per annum. Its principal officials are largely interested in the Ice Trust, which controls that which often saves life. This trust caused great suffering in its efforts to increase the cost of a great necessity. A number of its leaders are also interested in the Ramapo Water Trust, which proposes to control the water supply of the city."

SENATOR HANNA'S PLANS.

To Visit Cleveland, and Speak in Youngstown This Week.

Chairman M. A. Hanna astonished everybody by appearing yesterday at Republican National Headquarters. Few of the attachés were present when he arrived, as it had been announced that the headquarters would be closed until to-day. Mr. Hanna said that he had some business to do, and thought he would come to the city and look after it.

"Then you don't observe Labor Day?" was suggested by a bystander.

"Oh! yes, I do," was the answer. "Any day is Labor Day for me."

Mr. Hanna said that he intended to give up his Summer home at Elberon to-morrow and would then go to Cleveland for a few days. After that he said he would visit the Chicago Headquarters and would return to this city about the latter part of the month. On Friday of this week he will attend a Republican meeting at Youngstown, Ohio.

FORAKER DENIES CANDIDACY.

Says the Report that He Will Stand for Presidency in 1904 is a Lie.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Senator Foraker on his return from French Lick Springs to-day gave out the following:

"Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 3.

"The article published to-day, purporting to be a telegram from Columbus, representing me as a candidate for the Presidency in 1904, and giving an alleged interview with me as reported by an 'intimate friend,' is an absolute lie from beginning to end. There is not a word, thought, or suggestion of truth in the whole of it so far as I am concerned."

Senator Foraker will open the Ohio campaign for the Republicans at Youngstown next Saturday.

MR. McKINLEY AND TEMPERANCE.

Woman's Union's President Says "Prayer Chain" Will Be Indorsed.

Mrs. Ella A. Boale, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in New York State, expressed herself very forcibly when interviewed at her home, 313 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, with relation to the "continuous prayer chain" against President McKinley, and said that while the movement had no official significance yet, it would receive indorsement at the State Convention to be held in Hornellsville in October. She added:

"President McKinley has been a tremendous disappointment to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union because he is a member of the Methodist Church, and we had a right to expect better things of him. That Church demands that its members not only discourage the liquor traffic but that they lead lives of personal abstinence. Mr. McKinley has not only encouraged the canteen in the army, but has taken wine in public.

"There is no doubt in my mind whatever the Woman's Christian Temperance Union must take some stand, and I believe that something positive will be done when the State Convention is held this Fall. Most of the leaders in the Union favor neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan, but are loyal to the Prohibition candidates."

Republican Club League's Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—Frederick Easton presided over the convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, which met here to-day for the election of officers and the consideration of plans for the campaign. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Theodore Cox of Westchester, President; Charles A. Hess of New York, Vice President, and E. E. Powell of Broome, Treasurer. Mr. Cox is a Wall Street broker and was President of the American College League from 1894 to 1895. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State Administrations.

Macy's

Everything for School Wear.

All who are getting boys and girls ready for school should give personal attention to our offerings. Complete assortments in all departments, and the prices are the usual Macy prices—much, very much, lower than others charge. The following lists may interest you.

Children's Hosiery---Lowest Prices.

Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose, double knees, heels and toes, 12c.

Misses' Black and Tan Cotton Hose, light and medium weight, double knees, heels and toes, all sizes, 19c.

Misses' Imported Fast Black Cotton Hose, medium weight, double knees, soles, heels and toes, sizes 6 to 9½, 24c.

Misses' Plain Black Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, size 5, at 32c.; other sizes up to 8½, at 2c. and 3c. rises.

Misses' Plain Black Ingrain Silk-plaited Hose, size 5, at 49c.; other sizes up to 8½, at 5c. rises.

Misses' Black Open-work Lisle Thread Hose, several different lace designs, all sizes, 44c.

Boys' Imported Fast Black Cotton Hose, medium weight, double knees, soles, heels and toes, sizes 6 to 9½, 24c.

Boys' Fast Black Cotton Hose, heavyweight, two styles of ribs, double knees, heels and toes, sizes 6 to 10, 19c.

Boys' Extra Heavy Black Derby Ribbed Bicycle Hose, feet made of four-thread yarn, double heels and toes, 39c.

Children's Shoes---Lowest Prices.—Annex.

Boys' School Shoes, made of Casco calfskin, heavy soles, McKay sewed, strong and durable, 2½ to 5½, at $1.49; 12 to 2 at $1.24.

Boys' "Solid Wear" Shoes, made of box calfskin, English lasts, extension soles, McKay sewed, 2½ to 5½, at $1.99; 12 to 2 at $1.87.

Boys' "Steel Shod" Lace Shoes, made of best American calfskin, hand-sewed welts, bulldog lasts, extension soles, 2½ to 5½, at $2.49; 12 to 2 at $2.19.

Little Men's School Shoes, made of box calf and vici kid, substantial soles, spring heels, broad tipped toes, 8½ to 13½, at $1.38.

Little Men's Dress Shoes, made of black box calfskin and patent leather, hand-sewed welts, extension soles, spring heels, 8 to 2, $1.87.

Children's and Misses' "Stout" School Shoes, made of tan or black vici kid, strong welted soles, worth $1.75 to $2.25, sizes 8 to 10½, at $1.44; 11 to 2, at $1.74.

Boys' Suits---Lowest Prices.—Annex.

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted all wool Fancy Cheviot Suits, well made and lined, sizes 7 to 16 years, others ask $5.50; our price, $3.98.

Boys' Three-piece all wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, double-breasted vests—choice styles and excellent tailoring, others ask $6.00; our price, $4.38.

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted all wool Cheviot Suits, with extra pair Trousers, others ask $5.50; our price, $4.49.

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted heavy wide-wale soft finished Serge Suits, seams will not slip, sewed with silk, others ask $6.00; our price, $4 38.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits—just one hundred of them—a manufacturer's sample line secured at a big sacrifice. Handsomely embroidered by hand, made and trimmed just as scrupulous mothers would have them, worth from $7.50 to $9.00; our price, $4.99.

Boys' All-wool Cheviot Long Trouser Suits, handsome, nobby patterns, very stylish, others ask $10.00; our price, $7 49.

Boys' Hats--Lowest Prices.—Annex.

Boys' Cloth Jockey and Golf Caps, all colors, others ask 75c.; our price, 49c.

Boys' Derbies—the new fall shapes, black and brown, others ask $2 09; our price, $1.24.

Boys' Alpines and Telescopes, black, brown, pearl and other colors, silk; band and binding, full leather sweat, others ask $2.00; our price, $1.24.

Children's Tam o' Shanters—an immense assortment in all colors and various qualities ranging from 46c. to $2.24.

Here's a trophy for the school girl. Hats made of stitched felt cloth strips, wide flat brims, soft Tam o' Shanter crowns, trimmed with felt pompon and quill; brown, navy, cardinal, pearl and castor, worth $1.75; our price, $1.39.—Second floor, main building.

Boys' Shirts---Lowest Prices.

Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of madras cloth, attractive colors and patterns, attached cuffs, attached and detached collars, sizes 9 to 14, 39c.

Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of madras cloth, large variety of patterns and colors, laundered neckbands, detached link cuffs, sizes 12 to 14, worth 80c.; our price, 69c.

Boys' Negligee Shirts, made of fine quality madras cloth, handsome patterns, laundered neckbands, detached link cuffs, well made and finished throughout, sizes 12 to 14; 89c.

Boys' Laundered Percale Shirts, large variety of fancy figures, detached link cuffs, well made and finished, worth $1.00; our price, 79c.

School Supplies---Lowest Prices.

Scratch Pads, 2c., 3c.; Pencil Pads, 5c.
Students' Note Books, 5c.
Composition Books, press board covers, 3c., 5c.
Composition Books, stiff covers, 7c., 9c., 10c.
Separate Leaf Note Books, 23c., 32c., 38c.
Manuscript Books, 31c.
Stenographers' Note Books, paper covers, 4c., 5c., 7c.
Drawing Books, 7c., 9c.
Ink Pads, 5c., 7c., 10c.
Antiseptic Slates, 12c., 13c., 15c.
Cloth-bound Slates, 10c., 11c., 13c.
Silicate Book Slates, 6c., 8c., 12c., 18c.
Stone Slate Pencils, per doz., 4c.
Soapstone Slate Pencils, per doz., 3c.
Cedar Pencils, per doz., 5c.
Cedar Pencils, rubber-tipped, per doz., 8c.
High-grade Pencils, 2c., 3c., and 4c. each.
Pencils, with rubber tips, per doz., 12c.
Blaisdell's Paper Pencils, per doz., 10c.
Combination Pencil and Carryall, 16c.
Oak Pencil Boxes, sliding cover, 4c., 11c., 14c.
French and German Dictionaries, $1.08.
Fancy Wooden Pencil Boxes, 11c., 12c. and 15c.
Japanese Pencil Boxes, 11c., 14c., 21c., and 27c.
Chalk, per box, 5c.
Colored Crayons, 10c.
Penholders, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
School Erasers, 1c., 2c., 3c., 9c. and 15c.
Antiseptic Slate Erasers, 2c.
Antiseptic Black Board Erasers, 9c.
Rulers, plain edge, 3c., 4c., 5c. and 6c.
Rulers, brass edge, 7c., 9c. and 10c.
Blue and white Blotting Paper, per doz., 4c.
School Bags, 23c., 41c., 48c., 74c. and 87c.
Eagle Compass and Dividers, 15c.
Sponges, 2c.
School Globes, 21c., 74c., 86c., $2.11., $4.21.
Dictionaries, 12c., 47c., 71c., 98c. and $1.19
Standard Dictionaries, full unabridged edition, bound in stamped leather, $4.98.

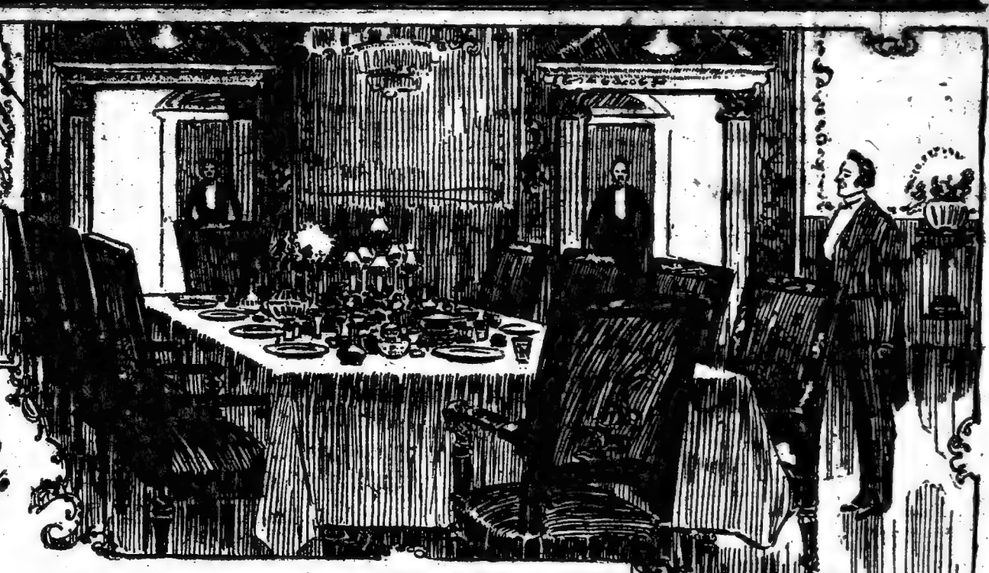

The Wanamaker Store.

The September Sale of CHINA and Cut Glass

This is the most important offering of the year, in table and household wares and decorative pieces. It is a movement that puzzles even the wiseacres of the china trade. Such broad gathering of fine new wares is a thing apart from all trade precedent. The usual china sale, even in quite pretentious stores, exploits wares that are old in style, or copies of the finer goods; and variety is limited. Trust the housekeepers of New York to never sacrifice the real and beautiful for sham cheapness.

The Wanamaker sales are brought up to a standard that meets the sharpest criticism of the most knowing women in the world. Fine china, rich cut glass, and decorative wares and marbles are as easily measured in value by New York women as are muslins and ribbons.

Our china buyer does not spend months in Europe to find odds and ends and "has-beens." He seeks the most beautiful, the newest—the daintiest shapes and colorings. For instance, in one collection of Plates at 25c each, there were thirty-seven different designs and colorings to choose from, when the sale began—there are probably thirty varieties to-day.

In Cut Glass we offer only the finest, newest shapes and cuttings. There is refined elegance and exquisite brilliance in each piece. It is the Wanamaker keynote that makes every one of these marvelous sales so successful—

QUALITY *First*--New, Refined, Tasteful Beauty--- Bought in Quantities that Compel *Low Prices*

September is here. Housekeepers are getting back home, with heads full of new ideas, and hearts full of new inspiration to make home more attractive for husband and children. Here is a magnificent array of wares to delight them, and assist their plans; all at

A Third to a Half Below Their Real Worth To-day

The Main and Tenth street aisles hold part of the showing. The rest is in the China Store, in the Basement.

Dinner Sets—

$5—English porcelain; 100 pieces. $6.50 was always considered a bargain price.

$10—American porcelain; 112 pieces; border decoration; usually $14 a set.

$13.50—Austrian china; 102 pieces; border decorations; our usual $20 set.

$15—Theo. Haviland sets; 100 pieces; flower decorations; $24 quality.

$20—Theo. Haviland sets; 100 pieces; border decoration; $30 quality.

Dinner Sets—

$25—Chas. Field Haviland sets; 101 pieces; value $35.

$28—Theo. Haviland sets; 120 pieces; value $40.

Cut Glass—

Some pieces at half prices, others at two-thirds. Finely cut, brilliantly polished Bowls for $3, $4 and $5 each; Olives, 90c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; Celery Trays, $3, $3.50 and $5; Water Bottles, $2.50, $3 and $3.50.

Toilet Sets—

$5—Tulip Decoration; complete with slop jar; value $9.

Fancy China—

Plates at 25c.—Thirty-two kinds at this one price, not one of which is worth less than 50c. We will sell a single plate or two or three just as readily as a dozen.

Plates at 35c—Nine kinds to choose from and not one worth less than $7.50 a dozen. You may purchase one or a dozen.

Chop Dishes at $1—French china; flower decoration and heavily gold stippled. Value $1.75.

Also Austrian china chop dishes at $1.

65c—Salad Bowls, in French china handsomely decorated; reduced from $1.

80c—French china Salad Bowls; worth $1.75.

School SHOES For Boys and Girls

The new fall shoes are ready in good time for the week of busy preparation. Shoes for kindergarten tots, as well as for young men and women off to seminary or college. Smart shapes and good, stout, practical shoes; made up to the high Wanamaker standard; yet priced in our usual reasonable way. These hints of them:

For Boys—

$1—Tan Titan calf; sewed oak soles; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Black box calf; full toe last; mannish shapes; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Black satin oil leather, with heels; solid soles; sizes 12 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.50.

$1.50—Black calf, lace; English last; welted soles; very stout and serviceable; sizes 12 to 2. Larger sizes at $1.75.

$2—Black calfskin of fine quality; welted and stitched soles of selected oak leather; sizes 12 to 2.

$3—Black box or waxed calf, lace; heavy double soles, welted and stitched; best lasts for growing feet; sizes 2½ to 5; all widths.

For Small Boys and Girls—

Black kidskin of firm quality; solid leather soles; patent leather tips; lace and button; 80c for sizes 5 to 8; 90c for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1 for sizes 11 to 2.

Black kid of extra heavy weight; with sole leather tips; or finer kidskin in medium weight with patent leather tips; $1.20 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1.40 for sizes 11 to 2.

Black kidskin, lace and button, with solid soles of oak leather; *welted and stitched.* A remarkable shoe for the price. $1.30 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1.60 for sizes 11 to 2. Main floor

Black kid with patent leather tips; lace, button or cloth top with kid vamps; all welted soles; $1.65 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $2 for sizes 11 to 2.

Younger Children's Shoes—

$1—Black kid; wedge heels; turned soles; button; with or without tips; sizes 5 to 8.

$1.50—Tan kid; button; wedge heels; turn soles; orthopedic last; sizes 5 to 8.

$1.40—Black kid or cloth top; button, with patent leather tips; flexible soles; sizes 5 to 8.

Shoes to correct toeing in or for weak ankles; and pretty slippers, too, for fine days and exhibition days.

For Young Women—

$2—Black kidskin, lace or button; full toes and military heels; soles welted and stitched. A most economical shoe.

$2.30—Black kidskin of extra fine quality; six sorts to choose from in lace and button; all welted soles of best oak tanned leather.

$2.50—The shoes we made last fall in the shoe store. Have been delayed in finishing owing to more pressing orders, but are now here, and all there will be of them. These shoes, in leather and trimming, are equal to most $5 shoes, and for comfort are superior to any but our own top grades. Six sorts to select from.

$3—A dozen styles in all shapes and weights, from the low heel, thick upper, lace shoe, to the light-weight, button, with Louis XIV. heels; and sizes to fit every normal foot.

SIDEBOARDS and China Closets

The China Sale stirs up interest in other dining-room furnishings. It is gratifying to know that the time is just as propitious for buying a handsome sideboard, or china closet, as it is for the dainty wares now being shown.

These are all handsome pieces, in golden and Flemish oak; of finest construction and finish. Prices average

A Third Below their Worth

Delivery will be made immediately, or any time you wish. This hint of the styles and prices:

Sideboards—

$16, worth $26—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; carved top and front; large double cupboard; 1 large and 2 small drawers; large beveled mirror and fancy shelves in top.

$20.50, worth $32—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; carved top with large French plate mirror and bracket shelves; shaped front with 1 large and 3 small drawers and 2 cupboards.

$22.50, worth $36—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; carved top with extra large French plate mirror and fancy shelves; large swell foot with double cupboard; 1 large and 2 small drawers.

$25, worth $38—Golden or Flemish oak; canopy top with large French mirror; large double cupboard; 1 long and 2 short drawers in base.

Sideboards—

$28, worth $40—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; carved top and front; large French plate mirror in top; double cupboard; 1 long and 2 short drawers.

$31, worth $48—Quartered golden oak; polished finish; extra large mirror and 1 long and 2 bracket shelves in top; 1 large and 2 small drawers and double cupboard in base.

$35, worth $55—Flemish oak; canopy top; 2 beveled mirrors; large double cupboard; 1 long and 2 short drawers in base.

$38, worth $50—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; canopy top with extra large French mirror; shaped front with 1 long and 2 short drawers and double cupboard.

China Closets—

$12.50, worth $18—Golden oak; polished finish; swell ends and straight front; 3 large shelves.

$17.50, worth $27—Quartered golden oak; highly polished; bent glass ends and straight front; 4 shelves.

$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak; polished finish; bent ends and straight front; 3 large shelves with mirror back of top shelf.

$20, worth $30—Golden oak; swell ends and plain front; 4 shelves and mirror back of top shelf.

$38, worth $55—Golden oak; highly polished; swell ends and straight front; 3 glass shelves and full mirror back.

Fourth floor.

DRESS GOODS Black Mohair Crepons—55c instead of $1

We have this greatly favored fabric in fifteen new tasteful designs—all goods of high lustre. The manufacturer had much trouble for a time to keep up with his orders. Caught up finally. Then came a surplus. It came to us in addition to our own large previous orders. Came at a price that enables you to have your dress pattern at little more than half its value. And there's nothing in the black dress goods family that will make a handsomer gown than these same crepons. The price regularly is $1 a yard. All of this fortunate purchase is marked to sell at

fifty-five cents a yard

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

A RIBBON SALE About Two Miles of *Excellent Value*

The maker had no more, or we should have more to offer. It's a fine corded taffeta ribbon, 3 in. wide. Shown, in combination with white, in these colorings: Cerise, Rose, Yellow, Turquoise, Violet, Nile Green, and in pure white.

It would be moderately priced at 18c a yard—that would be our price regularly. Some would doubtless ask more for it. This lot is priced at

thirteen cents a yard

On Tables in Tenth street aisle.

Radical Price Reductions on Women's NECKWEAR

A lot of pique stocks that were 65c to $1 up until Saturday noon, are now on sale at 25c and 50c.

Some cotton four-in-hands, that were 50c and 75c, are now 25c each.

Tenth street.

The SALE of BOOKS Is Attracting *Wide Attention*

They are copyright books—many of them recent publications. Interesting works by best authors, all of them. They are tastefully bound, well printed on good paper—in fact, they're made just as 75c to $1.50 books are generally made. They were published to sell at those prices. We secured a large quantity, and are offering them at 15c to 50c. Read the list. There's doubtless one book in it—perhaps several—that you'll want.

Publishers' Prices, $1.25 to $2.50—

Our Price, 50c

By Right of Sword. A. W. Marchmont.
A Dash for a Throne. A. W. Marchmont.
Vengeance is Mine. Andrew Balfour.
The Datchet Diamonds. Richard Marsh.
A New Ride to Khiva. R. L. Jefferson.

Publishers' Prices, $1 to $1.50—

Our Price, 35c

Arthur Gordon Pym. Edgar Allan Poe.
The Gold Bug and Others. Edgar Allan Poe.
A Sailor's Sweetheart. W. Clark Russell.
An Ocean Free Lance. W. Clark Russell.
The Devil Tree of El Dorado. Frank Aubrey.
Adventures in Wallypug-Land. Farrow.
Under False Pretences. Adeline Sergeant.

Publishers' Prices, 75c to $1—

Our Price, 15c

Dr. Nesson's Book on Wheeling. Illustrated.
History of the Transvaal. H. Rider Haggard.
A Ken of Kipling. Will M. Clemens.

Military Novels by Capt. Charles King, at 28c—

A Garrison Tangle. A Wounded Name.
Warrior Gap. Fort Frayne.

Publishers' Prices, $1 to $1.50—

Our Price, 25c

Old Convict Days. Louis Becke.
The Expedition of Captain Flick. Fergus Hume.
James Cope. Cuthbert Barmby.
Deadman's. Mary Gaunt.
Pirate Gold. J. R. Hutchinson.
The Irony of Fame. Clive Holland.
The Glass Degree. Weatherby Chesney.
True Tales of Travel and Adventure. Henry De Windt.
D. Diplogipiel. His Conversationings by Geo. T. Hobart. Illustrated.
The Legend of the Christmas Rose. Illustrated.
St. Paul, The Master Builder. Walter Lock.

Publishers' Price, $6—

Our Price, $1.75

Jules Verne's Works, 12 vols.—Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, 2 vols. Around the World in Eighty Days. The Mysterious Doctorent. Five Weeks in a Balloon. Round the Moon. From the Earth to the Moon. The English at the North Pole. On the Track. Among the Cannibals. A Journey Into the Interior of the Earth. The Ice Desert. Sold in sets only.

Book Store, Ninth street.

The New Fall COATS and COSTUMES

The Wanamaker display grows and grows. It is more comprehensive, more fascinating each day. The handiwork of America's best tailors is on view, and some foreign garments join them.

There are rich velvet costumes, and elegant gowns of net and Crepe de Chine. There are velvet blouses, with trimmings of gold, jet and braid. There are three-quarter-length and full-length coats that are marvels of stylish beauty. There are practical and handsome tailor-made suits; as well as a comprehensive display of separate skirts.

It is a showing that will interest all New York women and every visitor passing through the city. Second floor, Broadway.

School DRESSES For Girls of 4 to 14 Years

Half price, or near it.

That's sure to be interesting news to mothers of girls. Who'll know that these are not the latest styles? They are dainty and pretty—that's certain—and styles for girls do not follow set rules. They're girlish, tasteful, and very practical. Made of pretty plaids and solid-color cloths, variously trimmed with braid, velvet or ribbon.

Were $5 to $10 Are $3 to $5

Just about a hundred dresses in the lot.

Second floor, Broadway.

New AUTUMN SILKS The Magnificent Display in the Rotunda

Hundreds of new styles are brought forward for first showing this morning. And in the elegant and vast assortment are many pieces that cannot be duplicated anywhere at any price. They were made to our especial order. Leading Paris manufacturers are most generously represented in this gathering. And America's best efforts in ambitious competition are shown side by side. In all—reliability of quality. And that linked with elegance. Another link—moderate price:

Prices range from $1 to $12 a yard. Some handsome colored taffetas, all colors, some guaranteed, others not, at 75c to $1.25 a yard. French poplins, in evening and day colors, all new, exquisite tints, at $1.

Velvets will be in much favor. We have gathered largely of them. Every new shade is here, in every good quality—we think our assortment has no equal. $1 to $5 a yard.

Some bargains among the silks:

19-in. black taffeta at 40c a yd.; value 65c. Some of these are not strictly perfect—the faults, however, are very slight.

Rich fancy silks at 85c; value $1.50. And some at 65c, that are fully worth $1 and $1.25. Good variety of colors and patterns. Rotunda.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CARL SCHURZ TO MR. GAGE

Denies that Bryan's Candidacy Menaces Sound Money.

REPUBLICANS HOLD POWER

They Can, If They Like, Put Currency Law Into Such Shape that Gold Standard Cannot Be Shaken.

Carl Schurz has addressed the following open letter to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury:

Dear Sir: The newspapers of Aug. 26 published an interview with you in which you were quoted as saying that "there is no doubt Mr. Bryan (if elected President) could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver of all the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 per day; and that he would give such an order, too, is very certain, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1896." You went on to say that, although Mr. Bryan "would have great difficulty in doing that at once," owing to the small silver resources of the Government, yet he might accomplish it in time, as the mere announcement of such a purpose "would stop the inflow of gold, or at least very largely diminish payments in gold and correspondingly increase payments into the Treasury of silver and silver certificates"; that this would practically put the Government on a silver basis, ruin its credit, and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country.

Having for a great many years taken a deep and somewhat active interest in the establishment of a sound monetary system in the United States, I may without impropriety publicly address to you a few remarks in reply to your public statement. I emphatically deny, Mr. Secretary, that the danger set forth by you in your interviews really exists, and that any President will be able to do what you say might be done, unless the Republican Party, in control of the Government in both its legislative and executive branches, prove itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard.

This denial is not based upon the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to show by figures that a President desiring ever so much to put the country upon a silver basis would lack the means for doing so. On the contrary, for argument's sake, I will accept all you say on that point. But you omit to mention a fact of decisive importance.

If the Executive, as you say, professes the discretion of "paying silver in settlement of all interest on the public debt not specifically payable in gold, and of making its daily disbursements to its creditors in silver," it is owing to a flaw in the currency law passed at the last session of Congress—a law which, as the spokesman of the Republican Party promised, was to put the gold standard upon an impregnable basis. It was suggested at the time by some of its critics that this law was purposely so manipulated by Republican politicians in the Senate as to leave the possibility of the subversion of the gold standard by executive action open in order to enable the Republicans in the present Presidential campaign to say that the election of a Republican President was absolutely necessary to save the gold standard and to prevent dreadful economic disaster. Whether any such scheme entered into that legislation I do not assume to determine. Certain it is, however, that this feature of the law is now so used, and that you, Mr. Secretary, actually do so use it for the evident purpose of alarming the business community and the possessing classes generally.

I hardly need to say to you that the spreading of false alarms of this kind is a very questionable and responsible thing for anybody, and especially for a Secretary of the Treasury. And I call your prediction of the possibilities specified by you and of the disasters sure to follow a false alarm for a very simple reason. Whoever may be elected President on Nov. 6, there will be another session of Congress before he will take office on March 4, 1901. The Republicans will have strong majorities in both houses of that Congress. The Executive, too, will be in their hands. They will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. They will thus have full power and ample opportunity before the inauguration of the next President to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible for any President to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview. A simple enactment in two or three lines substantially providing that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in gold or silver, at the option of the creditor, all kinds of indebtedness of the United States now payable in coin, may be sufficient. And if there should be another flaw in the present law dangerous to the gold standard in any other way, you, Mr. Secretary, able financier as you are, will surely detect it, and find a legislative remedy and have it ready in the shape of a well-matured bill to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the session. In short, the Republicans, controlling both the legislative and the executive branches of the Government, will, next Winter, have ample power and opportunity to do what they ought to have done at the last session—to put the currency law in such a shape that the gold standard cannot possibly be shaken by executive action, no matter who may occupy the Presidential Chair—and thus remove, to that extent at least, the basis of our monetary system from the changeful game of party politics.

Do you see any reason for doubting that Congress at its next session will do this? It is quite evident that, if there is any substance at all in your predictions of disaster, the Republicans in Congress cannot refuse to do it without proving that the professed solicitude of the Republican Party for the maintenance of the gold standard is arrant hypocrisy. But if there be any wavering, I am convinced public opinion will, in case of necessity, compel them to take the necessary steps.

You will thus have to admit, Mr. Secretary, that when you sounded your note of alarm you had overlooked the most important fact that you and your party friends, that is, the Republican majority in Congress, led by the Administration of which you form so influential a part, will be able easily and promptly to remedy the defects of the law which you have described as a source of terrible danger, and therefore your note of alarm was, to say the least, a mistaken one. It may suggest itself to you as a matter worthy of grave consideration whether you should not retract what you have said, in fairness to the business community, which should not be unnecessarily disquieted, especially not by those in authority. I am sure many of your fellow-citizens are anxious to know what you may have to say on this aspect of the situation. Very respectfully yours,

C. SCHURZ.

Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1900.

COTTON SPINNERS MEET.

Production in the South to be Curtailed for the Present.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Southern Cotton Spinners here to-night, the report of a committee was heard and adopted relative to some changes in the selling agency plan.

The report recommends the establishment of not more than ten commission houses, and refers further to that in a conference with many leading commission merchants 80 per cent. signified to the committee their approval of this recommendation.

A second committee, which visited Philadelphia last week for the purpose of conferring with the Yarn Merchants' Association, also reported, and the report was adopted. This report, after alluding to the present uncertainty of business, and expressing the belief that it will be remedied by January next, recommends a curtailment of production in the Southern yarn mills wherever feasible, and that all shipments cease, unless the spinners already have orders for goods. The report was signed by five representatives of the Southern cotton spinners, and five members of the Yarn Merchants' Association, representing the commission men.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue; Manhattan Elevated Railway Company; damage, $20.

1:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue; no name; damage, $25.

3:35 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue; Manhattan Elevated Railway Company; damage, slight.

8:35 A. M.—88 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Baumoehl; damage, $100.

2:00 P. M.—107½ St. Mark's Place; E. Bazor; damage, slight.

3:20 P. M.—173 Norfolk Street; Louis J. Toutman; damage, slight.

3:30 P. M.—192 Broome Street; Solomon Levi; damage, slight.

GLASGOW'S PLAGUE SPREADING

Boy Dies in a Suburb, and Three New Cases Are Reported in the City.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 3.—The area infected with bubonic plague has spread to Govan. A boy died there Saturday, and today the medical authorities certified that he was a victim of the disease.

Three additional suspected cases of the plague have been reported in this city.

Govan is on the left bank of the Clyde, just below Glasgow, of which it forms a suburb. It contains very extensive docks for building iron ships and has other large industrial establishments. It has a population of about 65,000 persons.

AUSTRIA TAKES PRECAUTIONS.

Government Orders Medical Examination of Vessels from Glasgow.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—On account of the outbreak of bubonic plague at Glasgow the Austro-Hungarian Government has ordered a medical examination of all ships arriving from English ports.

PLAGUE ANGERS BERLIN.

Glasgow Outbreak Considered Evidence of Negligence.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The presence of the bubonic plague at Glasgow is commented upon here indignantly, as going to show criminal negligence on the part of the British authorities.

PLAGUE AT BUENOS AYRES.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 3.—A case of the bubonic plague has been officially reported here.

SON'S DEATH KILLS MOTHER.

She Drops Dead on Learning that Her Boy Has Been Killed While on His Way to Visit Her.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—It was a sorrowful message which conveyed to Mrs. Jennie D. Bell of Avenue, Ohio, a village near Columbus, the intelligence of the death of her son Walter, which occurred at the Bethesda Hospital at 1 o'clock to-day from injuries received in the morning while attempting to board a freight train. Doubly so was the news flashed back over the wire almost immediately, telling Howard Bell of Norwood that he was an orphan as well as brotherless, for Mrs. Bell, upon hearing of the death of her youngest son, died of grief.

Walter Bell, who was nineteen years of age, left his widowed mother five years ago, seeking employment in order that he might contribute to her support. He came to Norwood about a year ago and worked in the winding department of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company. For months he had been planning a visit to his mother. To-day he purchased a ticket for Avenue and left his brother's home to catch the Columbus express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, due at East Norwood at 8:15 o'clock. He struck the railroad track at a point about a quarter of a mile west of the station. A freight was passing going in the direction of the station.

Young Bell evidently feared that he would miss the express so he attempted to board the freight and thus save time. In doing so he lost his hold on the handle at the end of a car and slipped beneath the wheels. The train passed over him, completely severing one of his legs from the body, and the other limb was frightfully mangled. A trolley car was converted into an ambulance and the injured man taken to the Bethesda Hospital.

The scene on the road to the hospital was touching in the extreme. Howard Bell accompanied his brother, their hands tightly clasped, and Walter begged his brother to remain with him. He knew that the end was near, and he claimed the admiration of all present by the calm manly way in which he resigned himself to the inevitable. When the hospital was reached the same quiet demeanor was noticeable, and at about the time he had fondly hoped to be clasped to a mother's breast death relieved his sufferings.

The grief stricken brother returned to his Norwood home only to receive the sad tidings that his mother had succumbed upon receiving the news of her son's death.

HACKMAN RESTORED PURSE.

It Contained $1,750 and Belonged to Atlantic City Hotel Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—Joseph Rossi, manager of the Malatesta Hotel in this city, formerly a New York business man, lost $1,750 last Sunday night. Mr. Rossi was accustomed to carry his savings about with him in a wallet, and on retiring to place it under his pillow. Sunday morning on arising he placed the money in his hip pocket and gave it no more thought until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Then feeling for his wallet he found it missing. He rushed to his room and searched it thoroughly, thinking he had left it there, but it was nowhere to be found. Then he accused the chambermaid and several servants of having taken it while he slept.

Meanwhile the loss of the large amount of money got abroad among the hackmen, who frequently bring guests to the hotel. One of them, William Radcliffe, who is well known among Philadelphia hotel men by the nickname of "Rats," astounded Mr. Rossi by describing accurately the denomination of every note in the wallet. He told Mr. Rossi that he could put the wallet in his hands within an hour. Mr. Rossi said he would give him any reward he might ask if he would.

Radcliffe, true to his word, brought the money intact to Mr. Rossi, and told him that a friend had found it in a toilet room where Mr. Rossi had been. This friend said that he had never had so much money in his life, and he did not know what to do with it. Radcliffe said he knew the owner and would return it to him. The friend gave him the money to give to Mr. Rossi. Mr. Rossi offered him $100 reward, but the honest hackman said that Rossi had done him many a good turn and he did not want any reward.

Mr. Rossi finally persuaded him to take $25. Radcliffe is a poor man, and it was discovered afterward that he himself found the money and was holding it to find an owner. He pretended a friend had found it in order that Rossi might not feel under too great obligations to him.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers or thunderstorms; southerly winds.

The tropical disturbance still persists to the southward of Cuba with practically unchanged intensity. Warm weather continued yesterday in the Middle Atlantic States and extended into New England. There has also been a marked rise in temperature in the Northwest. In the interior of the country numerous thunderstorms have afforded some relief. There have been showers in the lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, in Florida, the extreme Southwest, and on the Gulf Coast. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions generally fair weather has continued, except that there were light showers in the middle plateau.

Showers are indicated to-day in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, with somewhat lower temperature. There will also be showers in Florida and on the Gulf Coast, probably continuing to-morrow. It will be warmer to-day in the upper lake region and the central valleys, and cooler in Montana. Cooler weather is indicated to-morrow in the Dakotas, probably, accompanied by showers. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly. On the south coast they will be fresh northeast to east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	68	71	74
6 A. M.	69	71	78
9 A. M.	71	77	82
12 M.	77	83	85
3 P. M.	81	80	84
6 P. M.	79	78	82
9 P. M.	75	75	79
12 P. M.	63	74	77

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	80½
Weather Bureau	76½
Corresponding date 1899	73
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.24, and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.12. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 74 at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 83 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 3.—Fire has wiped out the entire business portion of Potosi, Wis., causing a loss of $25,000.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Fire destroyed three fine residences and several barns at Natural Bridge Sunday afternoon. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,000.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Sept. 3.—The Oneonta Lumber Company's sawmill and lumber yards at Scranton, Menifee County, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000. A hundred men are thrown out of employment.

THIEF CAUGHT WITH BOOTY

Boys Noticed Bulging Pockets and Followed Him.

Cause His Arrest, and the Police Think They Have Made an Important Capture—Pal Escapes.

The police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station believe they have in custody the ringleader of the gang of thieves which has been operating very successfully in Harlem during the past two months. Private houses closed for the Summer have received special attention by the gang, and their favorite mode of gaining entrance is either through the scuttle on the roof or through the iron grating leading to the cellar, which many of the old-fashioned brownstone houses in West Harlem have.

The prisoner is William Reedy, twenty-two years old, of 22 West Eighth Street, and the police have to thank Harry Sampson of 2,209 Seventh Avenue and Charles King of 414 Lenox Avenue, two young men, for the capture. The young men were walking through West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon when they saw the second-story window of the residence of Mr. Casimir Fabregou, 111 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, thrown open suddenly, and Mr. Fabregou appear, shouting "Burglars, thieves, police!" About the same time they saw two men come out of the flathouse 119 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and start to walk briskly toward Lenox Avenue.

Sampson and King noticed that the pockets of one of the men bulged very suspiciously. It occurred to the boys that the two were the thieves, and they decided to follow them and inform the first policeman they came across of what had occurred. At the corner of Lenox Avenue the two strangers held hurried conversation and parted company. One went down Lenox Avenue, while the one with his pockets bulging continued east through One Hundred and Thirtieth Street as far as Fifth Avenue. Then, quickening his pace, he started down Fifth Avenue and into One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, with the boys still close behind him, although apparently not following him. They were just about beginning to despair of finding a policeman when, nearing Park Avenue, there turned into One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Policeman O'Connor and Detectives Buckridge and Byrnes. With one accord the boys shouted, "Stop him, he's a thief," and in an instant O'Connor had the man by the collar, while Buckridge slipped a pair of handcuffs to it. To his arrest very calmly and refused to give any information about himself except his name and address, both of which are believed to be fictitious. When searched, three pocketbooks, four silver jewel cases, four silver spoons, three silver napkin rings, and several pieces of valuable bric-à-brac were found upon him.

In addition to this load of booty, hidden away in a nicely concealed pocket in the lining of his coat, were two candles, a box of matches, a small jimmy, a bunch of skeleton keys, and a razor.

After locking their prisoner up Detectives Buckridge and Byrnes went to the residence of Mr. Fabregou, who said that his family was away in the country, but that he had come into the city on business and was taking a nap on the second floor when he heard the sound of men's voices on the third floor. He shouted, and then started up stairs, but when he arrived there the rooms were vacant, but the scuttle was wide open. Going on the roof, Mr. Fabregou could see nobody, and thought that he had scared the thieves off before they had got anything. Going to his study in the front room of the third floor, he found the place ransacked, and his desk broken open, while a roll of $300 in bills had disappeared. It was then that he ran to the window and shouted.

After hearing Mr. Fabregou's story the detectives continued their examination, and found that the scuttle of the residence of Mr. Haviland, 115 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, whose family is away for the Summer, had been wrenched off with the aid of a large jimmy, which was found lying beside the open scuttle. They made a brief examination of the house, which had been ransacked, but how much was taken will not be known until Mr. Haviland, who has been telegraphed for, arrives.

Detective Buckridge said last evening that the prisoner and his partner had undoubtedly ransacked the Haviland residence before entering Mr. Fabregou's, and that they gained access to the roofs and made their escape by way of the flathouse, No. 119, which is a four-story building, while the Haviland and Fabregou houses, which are two of a row of a dozen or more, are only three story. There is, however, only a few feet difference in the height of the roofs.

The police have a good description of the man who disappeared, and who evidently had the roll of $300, which was all that was taken from the Fabregou residence. The other articles, it is believed, were taken from Mr. Haviland's apartments.

CITY OF ROME ENTERS PORT.

No Signs of Infection Found on the Liner—Five Persons Detained.

The Anchor Line steamship City of Rome, which was detained at Quarantine on her arrival from Glasgow, Scotland, Sunday night, owing to the existence of the bubonic plague in Glasgow, was thoroughly examined by Health Officer Doty and his assistants at Quarantine yesterday. After this she was allowed to proceed to her pier, at Twenty-fourth Street. All of the passengers were allowed to come up the bay except four members of the crew and one steerage passenger, all of whom were held for observation.

Dr. Doty gave orders to the officers of the vessel to allow none of the crew to leave the vessel for twenty-four hours, as he wished to take every precaution to keep the plague out of this city, and he will reexamine the crew this morning and then decide as to the best course to pursue in their case.

Speaking of the inspection, Dr. Doty said it had been very thorough, and that the temperature of each of the passengers and crew had been taken, and that he had discovered nothing suspicious, and was convinced that there was no infection on board.

Dr. Smith Shand, the physician of the City of Rome, was much surprised when the vessel was stopped at Quarantine and the reason of her detention was found out. The plague broke out since the departure of the City of Rome, and the first news of the outbreak was received from the Quarantine officials.

CHANGE IN CITIZENS' NAMES.

Justice McAdam Renders a Decision Affecting Naturalization Certificates.

Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, holds that a certificate of naturalization cannot be changed in such a manner as to permit the person who has become a citizen of the United States to amend the name in the certificate under which he was naturalized. The decision was rendered in the case of an Italian who was naturalized as Patrick Nigri on Oct. 23, 1891, in the Superior Court.

Nigri, on July 27 last, obtained a court order authorizing him to change his Christian name to Fabrizio instead of Patrick. Nigri was not satisfied with this, and appealed to Justice McAdam to direct the name to be changed in his certificate of naturalization.

Justice McAdam says that the order changing his name was made in an independent proceeding, and in no way necessitates or even permits an amendment of the certificate of naturalization.

"Amendments are sometimes allowed," says Justice McAdam, "in naturalization as in other special proceedings, but only to correct some error existing at the time of naturalization, and the sole purpose is to make the record a truthful one.

"The petitioner may by recourse to one or two remedies. He may renaturalize under the new name upon surrendering the old certificate and filing with the original declaration a certified copy of the order changing his name; or, he may annex a certified copy of the said order to the naturalization certificate already issued, and the two documents read together will constitute one truthful history, and make a record that answers all legal requirements.

"The only effect of the order of this court was to permit the petitioner to thereafter bear a new name. It took from him none of his legal rights, and did not impair those flowing from or growing out of the naturalization. To change the record in the manner sought would insert in a document issued in 1891 a name which the petitioner did not then bear. The application in the present form must therefore be denied."

RIVAL BEACHES AT WAR

Midland People Build a Fence; Woodland Men Chop It Down.

LIVELY STRUGGLE FOR AXES

A Barricade Erected and Twice Torn Away—Barkers Incite the Crowd—The Police Look On.

Visitors to Midland Beach, on the ocean side of Staten Island, yesterday received more than their money's worth, as they had an opportunity of witnessing a fight which lasted for some hours between the proprietors of Midland and those of Woodland Beach, a resort which adjoins to the south. It was a fence war, and the employes of the two beaches had a lively time all day. The police stood aside, and on the plea that they were there merely to prevent breaches of the peace permitted the destruction of property. There was some blood shed, but that was before the police arrived.

The Midland Beach Pier is at the extreme south end of the property. Its southern stringpiece is the dividing line between the properties. A fence divides the properties, and persons desiring to pass from Midland to Woodland had to go around by the road in the rear of the resorts or else jump from the pier to the sand.

The Midland Beach people on Sunday set men at work erecting a lattice fence along the stringpiece of the pier to shut off communication between the beaches. The Woodland people retaliated by causing the arrest of the carpenters on the charge of performing labor on Sunday. They were admitted to bail at once, and yesterday Magistrate Croak discharged them.

Enough of the fence had been erected to cut off Woodland from Midland Beach and it stood until noon yesterday, when the Wodland people saw that the crowd at Midland was not coming to their resort. Then fifteen attacked the fence with axes, cutting a big hole in it. Manager E. D. Cornell rallied his forces quickly and arrived at the spot before the Woodland people were through. The Midland men tried to take the axes from the Woodland people and several on both sides were cut, but no serious injury was inflicted. A crowd gathered and watched the battle. The Woodland people having effected their purpose retired, and then the Midland folks caused the arrest of H. C. Wilson and C. A. Hoofmeister, whom they charged with leading in the destruction of the fence.

The Midland people appealed to Capt. Daniel Blake of the Eightieth Precinct for protection for their property. Capt. Blake sent three men to preserve the peace. The Midland manager wanted to rebuild the fence under police protection, but the police said a permit from the Department of Buildings must be obtained and refused to protect the work.

The Midland Beach people then built upon their own property a barricade of the ruined fence, benches, and lumber, again cutting off Woodland Beach.

The barkers from Woodland, standing on their own property, called on the crowd to tear down the barricade as they were a free people and their rights were being invaded. The crowd did not respond. Then a Italian woman armed with an umbrella climbed upon the barricade. She is said to have been the wife of a concession holder at Woodland. Waving the umbrella about her head, she abused the Midland Beach management and denounced the crowd for its cowardice. The crowd laughed and the woman turned away disgusted.

Some of the crowd passed over the barricades without interference, and the belligerents retired, but an hour later the Woodland Beach forces made a sudden descent and tore a gap in the barricade. John Hinchliffe, Mayor of Paterson, N. J., and President of the Midland Beach Company, called on the police to make arrests, but they refused. The barricade was rebuilt, and within fifteen minutes it was torn down again. It was rebuilt once more and again torn away.

Mayor Hinchliffe then ordered that the erection of the barricade be stopped until he had obtained a permit, and he said he would appeal to the courts. Mayor Hinchliffe said that he and his brother had spent upward of $400,000 on Midland Beach and had kept it free from all objectionable features thus far. Woodland Beach, he said, had recently begun to cater to the very element which Midland Beach disavowed, and it obtained the benefit of the Midland Beach traveling facilities and advertising. Nothing was done, he said, until it was arranged to hold a prizefight at Woodland on Saturday night. Upon this he determined to erect the fence.

The police interfered and the fight was not held at Midland Beach, but it is said to have come off on the turf not far from the beach.

W. H. Putnam, one of the Woodland promoters, contended that the pier was a public highway, having been erected at the foot of what would be Red Lane when that thoroughfare was extended to the water line.

Mr. Putnam also said that Woodland Beach had become popular because there visitors could get various kinds of beer, while at Midland Beach only the Hinchliffe Brewing Company's product was sold.

"CHAPPIE" MORAN ARRESTED.

His Visit to Police Headquarters—Accused by a Man Who Received a Legacy.

Charles Moran, known to the police as "Chappie" Moran, and alleged to be one of the most skillful wire-tappers in the country, called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning and said that he had heard that he was wanted on a charge of having swindled a man out of $2,500. The police immediately confirmed this rumor and placed him under arrest. The charge on which he was arrested was made by Samuel H. Cohn of 70 Second Avenue, who is at present bewailing the loss of a large amount of money which he asserts that Moran secured from him by fraudulent means. Cohn appeared in the Yorkville Police Court, where Moran was arraigned later in the day.

"I met this man last July," he said, "and he introduced me to his sister. I had just received a legacy and I spent a good deal of my time with the couple. I used to lend them money which they were to place on horses for me. Altogether they got $6,000 out of me in a single week. On July 24 I gave them $2,500 to play on a horse. Moran said he was going to put $1,200 of his own money on it, too. We went to a poolroom over a hat store at Broadway and Thirteenth Street. Moran says he placed the money on a horse, but I didn't see him do it, and I don't believe that he did do it, either. I had met him at various times during July and he always had a good tip, for which I let him take money from me."

Moran had little to say regarding Cohn's charges, but spoke of another experience which he said he had with him a week ago.

"I met Cohn on Nassau Street," he said, "and as I had heard that he had sworn out a warrant against me I expected a tirade from him. Instead of that he invited me, together with a friend who was with me, to have a drink, and we finally went to Long Branch together. We spent the day there as if we were on the best of terms, and parted as good friends."

Cohn admitted the truth of this statement.

"I was only giving him enough rope so that he might hang himself," he said.

Magistrate Brann held the prisoner in $2,500 bail for examination to-day.

Army and Navy Veterans' Election.

The fifteenth annual encampment of the National Commandery of the United States Regular Army and Navy Veterans was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Philip H. Sheridan Command, 70 East Fourth Street. National Commander B. N. Hyde of Pottsville, Penn., called the meeting to order and presided. The following officers were elected: Commander—William E. Morris, New York; Vice Commander—H. R. Slater; Adjutant—William Szilisky; Quartermaster—George App; Inspector—Hugh Reich; Judge Advocate—B. N. Hyde; Chaplain—Marks Graff.

Parochial School Consecrated.

Over 3,000 persons were present at the consecration of the new $100,000 parochial schoolhouse of St. Agnes, connected with Mgr. Duffy's church, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The blessing was given by Bishop McDonnell, who spoke on "Education." He was followed by Mgr. Duffy. The building is free from all incumbrance. It is built of fancy brick with stone trimmings. The building, which is of a beautiful architectural design, is four stories high, with cellar. There are twenty-seven classrooms and a large assembly hall.

GOOD SPORT AT BAYONNE

Knickerbocker Athletic Club Has Its Annual Carnival.

AQUATIC EVENTS INCLUDED

Although No Records Were Lowered, Several Thousand Patrons Witnessed Many Interesting Events.

Although American competitors in the international games were conspicuous by their absence yesterday afternoon at Bayonne, N. J., the Knickerbocker Athletic Club's annual Fall carnival of Labor Day sports afforded abundant attractions for the lovers of amateur athletics. A well arranged programme with plenty of well-known competitors was evident, coupled with several interesting finishes. There were no records lowered. Arthur H. Kent of the Pastime Athletic Club made two attempts in a special 50-yard run from scratch to lower the record of 0:05½, but failed. He won the event in 0:05 3-5, however, against R. F. McKinnery of the Pastime Athletic Club, and W. G. Edwards of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, making the higher time in each instance.

The three prize winners in the 75-yard handicap swimming race made a close finish, Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 5 seconds handicap, winning. There were nineteen starters, the time being 1:21 4-5. The water was smooth, the wind being light, and the tide the last of the flood, nearly high water. H. H. Reider, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 8 seconds, was a good second; George W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 7 seconds, was easily third.

In the 300-yards handicap swimming race nine started, L. De B. Handley, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, 18 seconds, winning by 15 yards. He was the only competitor who swam the course without losing distance. H. H. Reider of the same club, with 6 seconds, finished second, just ahead of W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, 14 seconds. The time was 3:18.

THE SUMMARIES.

100-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—First Heat—Won by W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 yards;) R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker A. C., (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Second Heat—Won by David McCullough, Staten Island, (8½ yards;) James P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (9 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Third Heat—Won by Charles W. Hamilton, Raleigh A. C., (10 yards;) G. W. Harvey, New York, second. Time—0:10. Fourth Heat—Won by O. C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (5½ yards;) F. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10 1-5. Fifth Heat—Won by H. S. Bedford, New York, (8½ yards;) P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., second. Time—0:10 1-5. Semi-Final—Won by J. P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (9 yards;) P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (3 yards,) second. Time—0:10. Second Semi-Final—Won by C. W. Hamilton, Raleigh A. C., (10 yards;) D. McCullough, Staten Island, (8½ yards,) second. Time—0:10. Final Heat—Won by Charles W. Hamilton, (10 yards;) James P. Cooke, (9 yards,) second; David McCullough, (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

One-Mile Bicycle Handicap.—First Heat—Won by Frank G. Ernst, Squashville Club, (100 yards;) William J. Weber, New York City, (40 yards,) second; Leo E. Firth, Staten Island, (scratch,) third. Time—2:26 3-5. Second Heat—Won by Jack Jasper, Jersey City, (scratch;) D. J. Quill, Bayonne, (30 yards,) second; Henry Steeneck, Jefferson Wheelmen, New York City, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:33 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Jack Jasper, Jersey City, (scratch;) D. J. Quill, Bayonne, (30 yards second; Frank G. Ernst, Squashville Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:30 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. F. McKinnery, Pastime A. C., (15 yards;) James P. Cooke, West Side Y. M. C. A., (26 yards,) second; George Meckel, Union Settlement A. C., (24 yards,) third. Time—0:31 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., (36 yards;) C. R. Osburne, Yonkers, N. Y., (40 yards,) second; G. T. Fitzgerald, Star A. C., (42 yards,) third. Time—1:56.

50-Yard Special, Scratch.—Won by Arthur H. Kent, Pastime A. C. Time—0:05 3-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Quill, Bayonne, (60 yards;) Jack Jasper, Jersey City, (scratch,) second; Henry Steeneck, Jefferson Wheelmen, New York City, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:01 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by George Meckel, Union Settlement A. C., (28 yards;) Otto C. Ordwein, Pastime A. C., (22 yards,) second; Peter J. Corley, West Side A. C., (26 yards,) third. Time—0:49 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Gus Hahn, Empire A. C., Albany, N. Y., (75 yards;) G. P. Fitzgerold, Star A. C., (80 yards,) second; David McMeekin, Jr., Cornell University, (45 yards,) third. Time—4:30 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. W. Coe, Knickerbocker A. C., (2 feet,) actual put 43 feet 9 inches; Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., (10½ feet,) second, actual put 33 feet 4 inches; Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., (11 feet,) third, actual put 30 feet 4 inches.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap.—Won by Lucien Barnes, Jr., New York City, (9 inches,) actual vault 11 feet; Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., (9 inches,) second; actual vault 10 feet 6 inches; A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., (9 inches,) third, 9 feet 6 inches.

75-Yard Swimming, Handicap.—Won by Joseph A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker A. C., (5 seconds;) H. H. Reider, Knickerbocker A. C., (3 seconds,) second; G. W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker A. C., (7 seconds,) third. Time—1:21 4-5.

200-Yard Swimming, Handicap.—Won by L. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C., (19 yards;) H. H. Reider, Knickerbocker A. C., (6 seconds,) second; W. W. Swan, New York A. C., (14 seconds,) third. Time—3:18.

The baseball game between the Knickerbockers and the Carteret Athletic Club broke up in a dispute in the fourth inning, when the score stood 7 to 2 in favor of the Knickerbockers. In the third inning the Carterets asserted that the umpire, Dr. Rae, made an unjust decision on base running at third base, which cost them four runs. In the fourth inning, when the visitors were at bat, a Carteret base runner was declared out at second. The visitors held the umpire at fault and refused to finish the game. Shortstop Reuben Bernard of the Knickerbockers was accused of interference and holding a runner at the second base, who was declared out. Opinion is divided and the supporters of the home team indorse the umpire's action.

CALEDONIAN CLUB GAMES.

W. Kutchen Arrested for Fouling "Teddy" Goodman, Whose Collarbone Was Dislocated.

The droning bagpipes rent the air in and about Washington Park, at Maspeth, yesterday, and gave evidence that the Scotchmen of the metropolis and adjacent cities were enjoying themselves at the annual games and festival of the New York Caledonian Club.

Thousands of persons were upon the scene when the field and track sports began shortly after 2 o'clock. The five-mile professional bicycle race came to an abrupt ending, however, when the quintet of competing riders had traveled nearly two miles. It was all owing to the reckless riding of W. Kutchen. He was a lap behind "Teddy" Goodman, who was leading, and when that rider attempted to pass him for the second time he steered directly in his course. The result was a collision, and Goodman was thrown heavily to the ground, with Kutchen rolling over on him. The latter was roundly hissed by the crowd, and later placed under arrest, as Goodman's collarbone was dislocated.

Referee Matthew Gibbs declared the race off after the accident, as he ascertained that Kutchen and one or two of the other riders had planned to hurt Goodman's chances in the race, as they knew that he was too fast for them, having won the two-mile race earlier in the day with apparent ease. The summary:

Running High Jump, (Open.)—Won by J. Donald, with 5 feet 3 inches; A. Kelter, with 5 feet 2 inches, second; D. W. Pollard and W. Burbank, tied for third place, with 5 feet 1 inch.

440-Yard Run, (Open.)—Won by R. Ross; P. H. Christiansen, second; G. Bostwick, third. Time—1:03 4-5.

Three-Mile Run, (Open.)—Won by J. W. McNaughton; J. Clifford, second; J. Leavitt, third. Time—17:10.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, (Open.)—Won by A. Kelter; D. W. Pollard, second; L. A. Carpenter, third. Time—0:30.

220-Yard Sack Race, (Open.)—Won by William Thompson; J. J. Cole, second; Peter McFee, third. Time—0:50.

Climbing Greased Pole.—Won by Thomas Brennan; David Anderson, second; William Anderson, third.

Highland Fling for Boys and Girls.—Won by Jessie Docharty; James Howard, second; Charles Craig, third.

Pole Vaulting.—Won by L. A. Carpenter and D. W. Pollard, tied, with 10 feet; A. W. Kelter, 9 feet 10 inches, third.

Hitch and Kick.—Won by D. W. Pollard; A. Entwistle, second; W. Kelter, third.

One-Mile Run, Open.—Won by Samuel Naughton; J. Leavitt, second; J. Clifford, third. Time—5:35.

100-Yard Run, Members.—Won by W. Davis, A. Elliott, second; A. McCaw, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Highland Fling for Men.—Won by W. Sorlie; J. R. Lamb, second; W. Cameron, third.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by T. A. Goodman; E. Entwistle, second; W. Kelper, third. Time—5:40.

Running Broad Jump, Open.—Won by L. A. Carpenter, with 18 feet 3 inches; W. Bernhard, 18 feet, second; D. W. Pollard, 16 feet 4 inches, third.

880-Yard Run, Members.—Won by M. A. McCaw; A. Bostwick, second; A. Elliott, third. Time—2:50.

Heavy Hammer, Open.—Won by G. Miller, with 81 feet 11 inches; W. Robertson, 74 feet 7 inches, second; W. Stewart, 67 feet 7 inches, third.

Light Hammer Throwing, Members.—Won by W. Robertson, with 90 feet; A. Tenney, 86 feet 11 inches, second; D. M

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"COMMON INTERESTS" IN CHINA.

The tone of the British press in respect to the proposition of Russia, partly adopted by the United States, for a withdrawal of the allied troops from Peking is one of distinct antagonism. It is made the more marked by the deliberation which has been shown by The London Times in forming and pronouncing its opinion. The Times is still, on a question of this kind, not only by far the most important and weighty of British newspapers. It is also, at this time, the journal which possesses the largest share of the confidence of the British Government. It is therefore at least highly probable that its position has not been taken without consultation with the Government and that it foreshadows the official position.

Our London correspondent is probably correct in ascribing much of the British backwardness to accept so much of the proposal of Russia as the United States has accepted to general jealousy and suspicion of Russian designs. It must be owned that these sentiments are not unjustified. For the last five years the representatives of Great Britain in China have been regularly outmanoeuvred and beaten by the representatives of Russia. It seems, indeed, in this Asiatic matter that the diplomatists of other powers work only when crises arrive, while the Russians are working all the time, much of it in preparing the crises with which their rivals are then at a disadvantage in dealing. While the British husbandman sleeps Russia sows tares. That was eminently true of the manner in which the British found themselves baffled in their brief agitation for the open door. Russia contrived to bring that to nothing even while she was pushing forward her own frontiers at the expense of China and preparing for herself, against such eventualities as have now arisen, that "possession" which is even more accurately nine points of international than of municipal law.

The British objection to withdrawing from Peking, as soon as the immediate and avowed object of the powers in taking possession of Peking is accomplished, seems to be that Russia still holds her acquisitions in Manchuria. Evidently Russia did not make her seizure of Manchuria in order to convert it into Altruria. But we have her written assurance that we shall not be put at a disadvantage there by reason of her occupation. We must either accept that assurance or impeach Russia's good faith, which of course we have no intention of doing unless and until we are forced to do so. And it is hard to see how Russia could refuse to Great Britain what she has granted to us, upon an assurance of reciprocity in trading privileges in British possessions, which of course she has already without the need of asking for it.

But at any rate it seems futile for Great Britain to insist upon prolonging the occupation of Peking after the necessity for the occupation shall have otherwise passed, in order to readjust the relations of China and Russia to the detriment of Russia. That may appear to some Englishmen a legitimate and even an important national object. But no Englishman can possibly describe it as a "common object" in which all the powers concerned in the capture of Peking have an equal interest. It is a separate object of the British, and possibly of some other powers, among which certainly the United States is not one. Any power which has "private griefs" may linger at Peking to secure their redress, Germany for the murder of her Minister, Great Britain for the safeguarding of her commercial interests in Manchuria. But evidently such powers can neither demand nor expect the assistance, in such an effort, of the powers whose grievances have been redressed. Joint action should and doubtless will end as soon as joint objects have been accomplished.

BRYAN'S RULING PASSION.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT and WILLIAM J. BRYAN took part as guests and speakers in the Labor Day celebration in Chicago yesterday. They sat down together to a luncheon given by the representatives of organized labor. Then they addressed a large audience of workingmen and their families assembled in Electric Park.

The committee in charge of the arrangements had declared there was to be no politics in the celebration of Labor Day. Accordingly Gov. ROOSEVELT avoided politics and partisanship altogether, delivering a thoughtful, philosophic address on the necessity and the dignity of labor, the obligations of duty and justice, and the wise ways in which the welfare of wage earners can be promoted by the State.

Mr. BRYAN made a speech which, in view of his candidacy and his platform, can be correctly described as a partisan harangue. Two-thirds of it he devoted to an exposition of the specific party issues presented in the Kansas City platform and represented by his candidacy. It was an open appeal for votes, like his Indianapolis address and all his stump speeches. He advocated his familiar doctrine of freedom of riot by denouncing government by injunction. All that is in his platform. He spoke in favor of a Department of Labor with a Cabinet officer at its head. That is in his platform. He attacked the trusts. That is one of the most prominent of his platform issues. He pictured forth the perils of militarism. "We oppose militarism," says the platform. And he exhorted his hearers to stand up stoutly against the encroachments of imperialism. That is his celebrated paramount issue. It was a partisan harangue intended to help him to be elected President of the United States.

Of course Mr. BRYAN suffers by a comparison of his impudent defiance of the committee's injunction against politics and partisanship with Mr. ROOSEVELT'S honorable observance of it. Mr. ROOSEVELT used his opportunity like a gentleman, with perfect regard for the spirit of the occasion. We leave it to the friends and apologists of Mr. BRYAN to characterize his behavior. Some of them were indignant the other day when they conceived that, in a certain allegory, we had compared him to a mad dog, which we had not done. Others of our readers thought the comparison one fit and proper to be made.

But we will explain Mr. BRYAN'S conduct, though we cannot excuse it. He talked politics in unseemly disregard of the wishes of his hosts because the desire to be elected President is a veritable obsession with him, and he cannot talk on any subject not tributary to that devouring ambition. The fires of campaign ardor flame up inextinguishably within him, the issues seethe ceaselessly in his brain, he is possessed, eaten up, literally mad with the Presidential fever. He could no more keep from talking politics, his politics, to the workingmen of Chicago than an actual madman in his padded cell can keep from raving about the things that have upset his reason.

In his present temper, if Mr. BRYAN were invited to write a treatise on geometry we suppose it would come from the press a clever argument for the election of BRYAN and STEVENSON. If he were asked to annotate a cook book, every page would have its footnote of warning against the insidious nature of militarism, imperialism, and the octopodean trusts, with a chapter devoted to a history of the crime of 1873.

With the exception of the establishment of the silver standard, it is evident that Mr. BRYAN has never deeply concerned himself about the things he will do if he becomes President. The all-possessing thought is how to get elected. He is ready to espouse any cause that will contribute to that devoutly wished-for consummation. He preached rank demagogy to the labor men yesterday. He told those who heard him that the issue of injunctions to prevent lawlessness and violence was indefensible. There has never been an instance where a Judge has issued an injunction to restrain riotous strikers except to protect life and property, preserve the public peace, and permit the orderly transaction of business. There has never been an instance where the writ was not legal, just, proper, and necessary. Mr. BRYAN simply preaches the freedom of riot when he tells the workingmen of Chicago, a city much given to murderous and destructive demonstrations by strikers, that a law must be passed forbidding Judges to issue writs of injunction against turbulent men on strike. A law forbidding the police to interfere with them or the military to resist their violent purposes would be the logical sequence of an embargo on injunctions.

Again Mr. BRYAN pointed out to his audience that the argument that trusts and large combinations of industrial establishments are beneficial in one respect, that "in case of local strikes or fires the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss," was vicious and dangerous to them. "Is it possible," he asked, "that any wage earner can fail to see how completely the trust places the employé at the mercy of the employer?" Let us see what this means. It must mean that in Mr. BRYAN'S judgment it is not desirable, when a strike occurs, that the work should be permitted to go on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss. Plainly he wants serious loss and the total interdiction of work to be made inevitable. But this as plainly puts the employer wholly at the mercy of the employé, and that must be just what Mr. BRYAN wants.

We think Mr. BRYAN is clear-minded enough to perceive just what the application of his doctrines would do for this country. He must know that they are wild, savage, and reckless. But he knows that those doctrines are acceptable to a large number of persons; therefore they will help him to get elected. Probably he thought his audience of labor men at Chicago would like to hear him preach free riot. They would be more likely to vote for him if he made a dangerous, demagogic speech, so he made it. Mr. CROKER is not more absolutely possessed by the idea of his own pockets all the time than Mr. BRYAN is by the idea of getting into the White House.

"NO MEAN CITY."

The census gives very impressively one aspect of the consolidation which has resulted in Greater New York. The resultant city is more than twice the size of the next following, and for a long time to come seems secure from competition in point of numbers. Probably very few of us expected that so vast a population would be shown. And it is always to be borne in mind that these figures, enormous as they are, by no means include the whole metropolitan community. The suburbs of New York, in New Jersey, Newark, and Jersey City and Hoboken, are industrially and socially, though not politically, as much a part of New York as Brooklyn or Bronx Borough. If we add the population of these three New Jersey towns to our own, the total is 3,940,069. The addition of the census of the Oranges will of itself carry the figures above 4,000,000, and leave "the nation of London" the only municipal community with which, as a mere aggregation of humanity, New York can be compared.

If numbers made a metropolis, our metropolitan position would be beyond all challenge. Unfortunately, other things also are needful. That one which we most conspicuously lack is a City Government which shall represent the highest instead of the lowest level of intelligence and character that is available within the municipality. Of the institutions which go to the making of a real capital, every one in which we can take any municipal pride is the product of unofficial public spirit, on the part of private citizens, and some have even been made the targets of official persecution. It is to be hoped that when the census of 1910 comes to be taken we shall not only be able to show the advance of 25 per cent. in point of numbers which a decade of prosperity should have in store for us, but that we shall also have learned how to rid the Government of New York City of the banditti who have now possession of it, and how to fill their places with intelligent, honest, and zealous public servants. In that case we shall have the right to call New York the metropolis of America in a sense which no number of misgoverned millions would entitle us to do.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

On the face of it it would seem unnecessary, if not impertinent, for the National Civil Service Reform League to call the attention of Senator HANNA and Senator JONES to the terms of the law governing the collection of funds for the use of the National Committees of which they are respectively Chairmen. On general principles it may be assumed that Senators are charged with knowledge of the statutes of the United States bearing on their own conduct. But though they may indeed be charged by law with such knowledge, there is only too much reason to believe that either they are remiss in that knowledge or negligent of their obligations. The process of collecting money from office holders through agencies over which the National Committee of the Republican Party have influence, if not control, is notorious, and while Mr. HANNA, so far as we are aware, made no effort to prevent this process, Senator JONES, who has good reason to stop supplies in which his party cannot share, has shown apparently equal indifference. Possibly he does not care to condemn in National politics a practice that is exceedingly profitable for his own party in States and cities where they have the offices.

The Federal law cited by the committee of the league is clear and comprehensive, and if it were earnestly enforcd, no employé of the Federal Government would pay a cent toward the campaign fund of his party unless he chose to do so, nor unless he also chose to take the trouble to hunt up some agency or committee of his party organization with which no officer or legislator of the Government was connected. The law forbids to every one connected with the Government in any capacity whatever the direct or indirect solicitation of contributions, and also the payment by any one so connected of contributions to another. This plainly covers the case of any committee of which a Senator, Congressman, or other person in the service of the United States is a member, and it covers the case of solicitation by letter or circular as well as solicitation in person. It is well known that the law is not enforced and there is only one way of compelling those responsible for its enforcement to do their duty. Undoubtedly, if President MCKINLEY should make it known that failure in enforcement of this law would be followed by dismissal, and should make even one conspicuous example of his sincerity and determination, the law would be obeyed. This he has not done and will not do. The law to all practical intents and purposes is a dead letter, and neither the President nor Senator HANNA finds his dreams disturbed by its ghost.

Nevertheless there has been great improvement in this matter since the passage of the law some seventeen years ago. This is due to two causes. One, and probably the more influential, has been the application of the merit system to an increasing number of places in the Federal service. A man or a woman who gets employment in the service by proving his or her superior fitness in open competition with all applicants feels that nothing is due to the politicians, and that they have little power to exact compliance with their demands. Even if an employé is removed contrary to law for refusal to comply with these demands, the place cannot be filled by favoritism, and the temptation for such removal is greatly lessened.

The other cause of improvement is the advance in public sentiment with regard to the exactions of the politicians. There is a much keener sense of the indecency, cruelty, and corruption involved in the old methods. There is a much clearer notion of the right of the people to the best service it can get from their employés, which implies that the salaries shall go to pay for that service and not for the favor of politicians in bestowing or continuing places. Mr. HANNA will get a good deal of money from the office holders, which it is not legally or morally right that he should get, but his revenue from that source will not be anything like what he would obtain if the civil service methods and the public opinion of twenty years ago still prevailed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody in whose mental make-up there is even a trace of Sir Lucius O'Trigger's love of a quarrel between other people—and whose mental make-up, alas, is without such a trace?—could have failed to experience a thrill of pleasurable anticipation as he read the explanation given by the Captain of the Campania for his arrival in port several hours after the St. Paul reached here. "We saw the St. Paul's lights about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning," said the Cunard commander. "Then we gained on her, finally passing her. But at 6 o'clock the fog became very dense, and for the sake of safety I had to slow down. The St. Paul, meanwhile, went headlong into the fog at full speed, and that is why she made port ahead of us." If that statement doesn't serve as foundation for a row of the very prettiest sort, the American Line officials will have caused a lot of—well, call it surprise. It is a decidedly serious charge that Capt. WALKER has made against the Captain of the rival company, and he seems intentionally to have worded it in the way certain to produce the maximum amount of irritation on the other side. We foresee, as a result, another prolonged discussion of the old question as to whether it is more or less dangerous to run through a fog at full speed than it is to slow down and thereby prolong one's exposure to the perils of collision. As has been demonstrated in previous controversies on the subject, much can be said in behalf of and in opposition to each of these courses. Yet the problem is not a particularly complicated one. Reason and experience alike point to absolute immobility for all vessels when wrapped in mist as the only means of attaining absolute immunity from the danger most to be apprehended in such circumstances. But absolute immobility is often impracticable and delays are always expensive. That being the case, a vast amount of ingenuity has naturally been expended in finding arguments to prove that it is wiser to take big chances a short time than it is to take small chances a long time.

—One of our correspondents objects to what he calls the overworking of the verb "exploit" by ourselves and others. He declares that the word is used in many and diverse senses, and that its meaning, therefore, is only to be discovered from the context. In proof of these assertions, he instances "to exploit a mine," "Mr. BRYAN has not exploited his agricultural talents or tastes," and "exploiting the helpless," claiming that these examples show the need of giving the verb a single definition and then making everybody stick to it. But do these phrases really illustrate an objectionable diversity of meaning? We are inclined to think they do no such thing, and that our correspondent's trouble arises, not from the varying signification of the word, but from its varying moral content. In the cases presented the idea of cultivating, utilizing, or making profitable is constant, and that is the idea of the word. That the exploitation is sometimes nefarious and sometimes harmless, or even commendable, is not a sufficient basis for the criticism made. Indeed, it is a wholly irrelevant circumstance, and is very far from indicating careless or excessive employment of the word. Mines, talents, and the helpless all can be and are exploited; that is, the possibilities of each as a source of profit can be and are utilized by people with the inclination and the ability to do so. That the process is iniquitous or otherwise, "according to the context," does not affect the fact of exploitation, and does not convict those who call attention to it of stretching the word unduly. It is a good word, despite the haziness of its origin, and though, likely enough, this or that individual may use it too often, that is no reason for accusing it of vagueness of signification.

—Curiously, little popular excitement has followed the appearance of the plague at Glasgow, and it is hard to tell whether the composure with which the news has everywhere been received is the more surprising or the more commendable. This highly sensible calm is due, probably, to the abundance of really sensational topics of discussion with which the world is now provided. In a duller season, when the emotional section of the press was on short rations as regards the only diet on which it thrives, the outbreak at Glasgow would certainly have been inflated into a peril of alarming proportions, and our health officials, instead of going quietly about their business, as now, would have been forced to give as much of their time to the allaying of needless fears as to the providing of the necessary but simple means of decreasing the likelihood of the disease's introduction here and of handling and controlling it in the event a few cases do happen to be imported. Of course there is no slightest excuse for a panic, even if the few cases do come. If anything is sure about the plague, it is that even an approach to modern sanitation and civilized customs deprives the malady of most of its terrors. Its persistence and widespread fatality in India are due to causes that were well explained in an article published in THE TIMES on Sunday last—causes religious, social, and political that have few analogies outside of that country and none at all in Europe or America. Even in Egypt, Portugal, and Brazil, though the plague gained a temporary footing, it was driven away without much trouble, after ravages in no way comparable with those of diseases much more familiar and much less feared.

—Talking about the misuse of words, what is to be said of Mr. BRYAN'S statement out in Indiana that "the more universal education is the better the Government will be"? It is not the balance of the phrase to which we object, though that is bad enough as the work of a man with some repute for oratorical ability, but to the employment, at once dreadful and amusing, of "universal" as a comparable adjective. By speaking of "more universal," the Nebraska statesman gives captious critics, if such there be, a chance to intimate that he is himself an illustration of the educational imperfections to which he apparently ascribes the sins and follies of the existing Government—sins and follies which he is so eager to remedy. To be entirely frank, we do not regard "more universal" as a criminal, or even a serious, offense against linguistic proprieties. Everybody, almost, compares incomparable adjectives every day, and as no confusion of meaning or understanding results, it is not worth while to make a fuss about the matter. In the present case one comprehends instantly what Mr. BRYAN was driving at, and so many other people have made the same mistake that even the dictionaries are inclined to call it no mistake at all. It is one, nevertheless, and an advocate of education ought to have avoided it.

—Those twenty fat men who tested with their own weight the buoyancy of a Park boat that had been made the subject of a wager by one of their friends were persons of a truly peculiar turn of mind. For their friend had contended that the boat would not support the weight of the twenty men, and had backed his opinion against that of the boat's owner by the staking of an amount far from inconsiderable to the average citizen. And the twenty heavyweights calmly bundled themselves into the dubitable support, and to all appearances were bitterly disappointed when it failed to sink and win their friend's wager for him by dumping them all into the lake. This was carrying amity far, indeed. There was not, to be sure, much chance that the success of their friend would involve the drowning of any of the twenty, for none of them could help floating if he tried, but the possibility that the floating would be done wrong end or wrong side up was one not lightly to be ignored. And, anyhow, the water in the Park lakes is of a quality at this season of the year to make the thought of even a bath in it distinctly alarming to most people. All ended well, however, except for the man who lost the bet, and the tale will serve hereafter as a welcome substitute for that ancient one about the man who rejoiced to see the rapid progress he made in chopping off the lofty branch on which he sat.

Uncle Toby Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "Manor Hall Association" has been formed to buy the old Phillips manor house in Yonkers and use it as a museum for the exhibition of Revolutionary relics, and our highly respected friend Mr. John C. Havemeyer is the President. Frederick Philipse (third) was a Tory in the Revolution, and his two sisters married famous Tories, Col. Rogers Morris and Col. Beverly Robinson. Let us beware that our veneration for the principles of the family is not transferred to the roof that covered it, so as to make a fetish of it.

There has been great fear of the danger of our making a fetish of the dear old flag that covers us, but the old flag is infinitely more to be admired and honored, with all of its associations, than an inanimate old Tory stone pile. Therefore, how much worse would it be to make a fetish of the latter. Furthermore, Frederick Philipse's daughter Mary is said to have jilted our George Washington, and we all honor George Washington, even if he was not "first in love." Lastly, bring honor to this Tory family I feel tends to imperialism, and that I do detest, and I overflow right here. Bless us, what are we all coming to? UNCLE TOBY.

New York, Sept. 1, 1900.

Other Titles Besides Controller.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since THE TIMES is such a purist as to refuse to Controller Coler the title designated by the very law of his official being, may I inquire why you persist in using the equally corrupt "Admiral"—a word which got its present barbarous form from the ignorance of some old fellow who mixed up the Arabic "Amir-al" with "admirable," (admirabilis)?

I suppose there is some equally potent philological reason for talking—as you did the other day—about the "Chief Justice" of the Court of Appeals, although the Constitution of the State provides for no such official, but, instead, for a "Chief Judge."

H. R. F.

Norwich, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Occupation Gone.

"You say that chap who is so loudly denouncing automobiles is a doctor?"
"Yes—a horse doctor."—Judge.

Her Way.

"Is Georgiana a sympathizing friend?"
"Well, when she praises anything I wear she does it in a way which makes me feel that everything I usually wear is simply hideous."—Indianapolis Journal.

Comforting Reflection.

"Dolly, if you keep on spending money this way we'll have to go to the poorhouse."
"Well, if we do, Jack, we'll have a lot of nice things to take with us."—Chicago Record.

Socrates Tripped.

"No one," gravely announced Socrates, "can arrest the flight of time."
"No?" queryingly interrupted a bystander. "I thought anybody could stop a minute." And even the disciples of the great philosopher were forced to smile behind their togas.—Philadelphia Record.

A MIDNIGHT CATASTROPHE.

From The Denver Evening Post.

A tomcat sat on a moonlit shed and warbled a song to the night,
A gray old singer of plebeian birth, but the hero of many a fight,
And a sinful man in whose wicked soul no love for harmony dwelt
From his bed arose in his red nightclothes, giving voice to the rage he felt!
He a bootjack seized in his vengeful hand and hurled it out into space,
And a smile peeped out through the dry war scars of the veteran tomcat's face—
"Never touched me!" he cried, in triumphant glee, and a laugh of derision meouwed!
And the madman swore till the stars went out and the moon hid its face in a cloud!

Again did the tomcat raise its voice in a song to its sweet Marie,
And the echoes quivered like current jell in the thrill of the melodee,
And the man in the window a shotgun seized, and it belched forth a rain of lead,
And the tomcat sank in the throes of death on the roof of the old woodshed!
With a grunt of triumph the murderer sought the embrace of his couch again,
And the tomcat raised up its shot-pierced head and from it shook out the pain,
And said: "I've been slaughtered just four times now! I've had trouble to beat the band!
But, though slightly disfigured, I'm still in the ring, and I've five more lives on hand!"

Visitors at the Paris Fair

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—"The ornament of a house is the guests who frequent it." There is a sense in which the most important exhibit a nation can make at a World's Fair is the visitors it sends to it. There is certainly no lack of American visitors, although one hears that there are far fewer than were expected, and thereupon wonders upon what the great expectations can possibly have been founded. At every turn one hears the accents of his native land, equally unmistakable, whether they are exhibited in "talking United States" or in skinning the French language. And it is not generally necessary for an American to open his mouth in order to be distinguished, though it is much easier to recognize him, and still more her, than to explain your recognition. That amiable Americanophile who writes about us in The London Globe, and tells how it is our object to be mistaken for English, must have generalized from a very small induction. If that were our object, we should certainly deserve his scorn for the completeness with which we miss it. It is even a very inexperienced or unobservant Frenchman who can mistake the touring American for the touring Briton and insult him accordingly, as it is his present objectionable habit to do, with scoffs about the "Tugela," or even less printable reproaches. And, quite apart from the present tension, the American is found on the Continent much more "sympathetic" than the Briton. I saw the other day in the marketplace of Lisieux two British touristes promenading themselves, and giving the market women, the riparian waiters, in fact the whole assistance, their entire revenge for all the defeats from Waterloo to Fashoda. It was not that they were so ugly, or so awkward, or so ill dressed, though they were wonderfully all three. It was that they were so consciously superior, and that they stalked through the circumambient French crowd and gazed about upon old architecture which it would be very hard indeed to match in an English town, as they would have stalked through a kraal in Dahomey. From this "certain condescension," which is the most infuriating of attitudes, the most bragging of American travelers is at least free. And, luckily for him, the natives cannot understand his inarticulate bragging, as they do understand, and resent, the inarticulate assumption of the traveling Briton.

One can restrain his admiration for that variety of American tourist who goes about brandishing the American flag and loudly explaining that he is "American" to the natives, whom, to his evident disappointment, the explanation fails to paralyze. That kind is in evidence, and in an exposition year is naturally more in evidence than usual, and is necessarily conspicuous out of proportion to its numbers. But it is by no means, as our amiable London critic insists, conspicuous enough to be characterizing, unless one is bent upon finding unfavorable characteristics. The great majority of mature Americans one meets here are distinguishable in the foreign and cosmopolitan crowd by the alertness and good humor of their expression, and by the frank good-fellowship of manner which is unpardonable among a people in whose society, as Mr. Gladstone put it, "inequality is imbedded," but a matter for national pride among people among whom equality is a reality.

Unquestionable matter for National pride is the look of the aspect of the more ornamental classes of American tourists, as they may be seen in the crowds on the exposition grounds during the day, or in the procession of promenaders on the boulevards in the evening. There was a very suggestive article the other month in Scribner's, deducing American capacity for art from American capacity for personal exposition, the capacity for style from the capacity for "stylishness." Clearly Greek art would have been impossible but for a like national trait, and the procession on the frieze of the Parthenon has been described, not without reason, as a "Panathenaic cakewalk." The quality is very evident here, in a competition with the most artistic people in the modern world. For really there is nobody in it but the Parisians and the Americans. The American "young fellow" is a very agreeable object to behold. He has the advantage over the French youth of his age of looking much fresher. The well-bred French child is a charming creation, but the French youth at the end of his teens has the air of having exhausted life instead of being about to begin it, and presents a sharp contrast to the alert and eager young American. The distinction may be noted with the more confidence since it has struck so observant a Frenchman as M. Paul Bourget, in his remarks upon the aspect of the undergraduates of Harvard. Innocence is no part of the French ideal of young manhood, and it is still an important part of the American ideal. Lowell has expressed it in those lines about his nephews, killed in the war, which are not the less touching for being written in the dialect of Hosea Biglow:

Haven't I held 'em on my knee,
Didn't I love to see 'em growin'?
Three likely lads as well could be,
Handsome, an' brave, an' not too knowin'.

As to the American girl, M. Bourget finds her rather too like her brother, rather too boyish, for his taste, the French taste. He even carries his psychology upon this point into physiology, into anatomy, in the French manner. And certainly the air of self-reliance of the American girl, in comparison with the appealing dependence of the well-brought-up French girl, may very well seem to a Frenchman in part to unsex her. Daisy Miller is in great evidence at the fair. Though the portrait must be now a quarter of a century old, and though the original has in the meantime been much diffused over Europe, it seems that she still exists to be extensively misunderstood of the Continental peoples, with results sometimes grievous to herself, but even oftener, one is relieved to remark, grievous to the misunderstanders. But this does not prevent the American girl from quite "outstying" anything in the international competition, whether of the fair or of the boulevards, excepting the Parisienne, and at the very least fully holding her own with the Parisienne herself. To paraphrase Dr. Johnson, that American is little to be envied whose patriotism does not grow warmer as he beholds his countrywomen making their way through the alien throngs of Lutetia. M. S.

AMERICAN EN[GINEER] ABROAD.

J. A. Ockerman c[onnected with] the Paris Ex[position]—Served as Juror.

Among the pass[engers arriving on the] steamer La Toura[ine yesterday were Mr.] and Mrs. J. A. Ock[erson, son of St. Louis, who] have spent severa[l months abroad. Mr.] Ockerson represen[ted this Government at] the International [Congress of Navigation,] and the Congress [of Merchant Marine,] which met in Pari[s. Before the former he] read a paper, illus[trated by numerous lan]tern slides, on the [improvement of the Mis]sissippi River.

He served as a [juror at the Paris Ex]position in the clas[s of civil engineering, re]lating especially t[o public works, and as] such he became qu[ite familiar with the ex]hibits throughout. [In the states that in his] opinion the Exposi[tion is a very good one,] and in some respe[cts rivals the Columbian] Exposition. The [buildings are not so im]posing, and the sit[e itself is much inferior] to that of the Chi[cago Exposition, but on] the whole the exh[ibits are exceedingly in]teresting and instr[uctive.

Next to France [the display made by] Germany is proba[bly the most complete,] and it is easy to [see that that empire is] making great pro[gress in all lines of in]dustrial work.

The United State[s exhibit is by no means] a bad one. It is h[ardly scattered, owing to] the classification [adopted by the French] authorities, and th[is gives the casual visitor] a bad impression. [But when the real extent] of this country's [exhibits is known, and] the great distance [taken into account, as] well as the fact t[hat American manufact]urers have been s[lumped with orders for] goods, and could s[carce neither material nor] time necessary to [great display, it will] readily be conceded [that this country has] made a very good [showing.

While abroad, Mr. Ockerson also attended] the annual conven[tion of the American So]ciety of Civil Engi[neers, which was held in] London early in J[uly. He states that the] American engine[ers were royally enter]tained by their B[ritish cousins, who did] everything possibl[e to make their stay in] England pleasant. [They were delightfully] entertained at Wi[ndsor Castle, where the] Queen honored the [with her presence.

OUTBREAK IN [THE PHILIPPINES.]

Enemy Have 12[0] Killed in Fight at Bohol; Ame[ricans Only One.]

WASHINGTON, [Sept. 3.—The War De]partment to-day r[eceived the following dis]patch from Gen. [MacArthur, dated at Ma]nila, Sept. 3:

"Gen. Hughes r[eports outbreak in Bohol,] First Lieut. Lova[ll, Forty-fourth Volun]teer Infantry, re[ports engagement near] Carmen, Bohol, [our loss in killed, 1;] wounded, 6. Ene[my's loss in killed, 120.] Have not received [further details."

Bohol is an isla[nd in the southern part] of the archipelago [365 miles from Manila.] It lies north of t[he large Island of Min]danoa, and is not [far from Cebu.

DEATHS IN [THE PHILIPPINES.]

Capt. Bently St[ricken with Fever—Succumbs to Wounds—] Lieut. Fernald [Accidentally Drowned.]

WASHINGTON, [Sept. 3.—Gen. MacAr]thur reports two [recent deaths among his] officers in the Phi[lippines. Capt. George H.] Bently, Forty-seve[nth Infantry, Volunteers,] died on the mornin[g of Aug. 26 from wounds] received in action [near Camalig, Luzon, on] Aug. 21, and Secon[d Lieut. Roy L. Fernald] of the Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry was accidentally drowned in the Jalaur River, near Pototan, Panay, on Sept. 1. The body had not been recovered.

Capt. Bently was a native of Pulaski County, Va. He entered the service as a First Lieutenant in the Second Virginia in April, 1898, and was appointed Captain of the Sixth Virginia Volunteers in October, 1898. He was appointed a Captain in the Forty-seventh Volunteers in August, 1899, and in November left for the Philippines.

Lieut. Fernald was born in 1875 at Winterport, Me. He served as a private in the Seventh Infantry during the Spanish war. In July, 1899, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-sixth Infantry Volunteers and served at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, until September of that year, when he embarked with his regiment for the Philippines.

Troops Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The United States transport Rosecrans sailed this evening for Manila via Nagasaki, with Light Batteries C and M, Seventh Artillery, Major Greenough commanding, 123 recruits and 100 members of the Hospital Corps. Capt. Goe of the Thirteenth Infantry and Lieut. Freshwater of the Twelfth Infantry are in charge of the recruits.

SEVERE WEATHER IN SANTIAGO.

Lower Part of the City Five Feet Under Water.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 3.—Santiago is now experiencing the severest weather known here since 1877. To-day the lower part of the city is five feet under water. The firemen and police are assisting the sufferers.

ENGLAND ANNEXES TRANSVAAL.

Lord Roberts Issues a Proclamation Formally Announcing It to be British Territory.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Under date of Belfast, Sept. 1, Lord Roberts reports:

"I have to-day issued, under her Majesty's warrant of July 4, proclamations announcing that the Transvaal will henceforth form a part of her Majesty's dominions."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—The communication to-day to the Assembly of Lord Roberts's proclamation announcing the annexation of the South African Republic, which will hereafter be known as the Transvaal, was greeted by the Opposition with silence and by the Ministerialists with prolonged cheering.

PRETORIA, Sept. 3.—Gen. Baden-Powell started for Cape Town Saturday.

BRITISH GARRISON MENACED.

Fear that Troops at Ladybrand Will Have to Surrender.

MASERU, Basutoland, Sept. 3.—Commandoes under Fourii, Grobelaar, Bemmer, and Hassebrock, together with 200 of Theron's scouts, are investing the British garrison at Ladybrand.

It is reported that the troops have already burned their stores, and it is feared that they will be compelled to surrender.

Gen. Hunter is hastening to their relief.

ENGLISH SPINNERS LACK COTTON.

Manchester Mills May Close for Want of Raw Material.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 3.—The spinners using American cotton are, it is reported on the Exchange, considering the closing of their mills for fourteen days, owing to the scarcity of cotton.

PRINCE HENRY PRAISES DEWEY.

Kaiser's Brother Sends His Greetings to the Admiral.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—During the Court dinner on Saturday Prince Henry of Prussia expressed to Lieut.-Col. Livermore and to Lieut. Commander William H. Beehler, United States Naval Attaché in Berlin, the highest appreciation of Admiral Dewey, and begged them to convey his greetings to the Admiral.

TO RAISE OCEAN FREIGHT RATES.

British Owners Agree that Price of Coal Necessitates Increase.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association to-day it was agreed that the advance in the price of coal necessitated an all-round increase in the current rates for freight.

CHOLERA RAGING IN INDIA.

7,969 Deaths from the Disease in One Week.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Official returns show that there were 7,969 deaths from cholera in the native and British States during the week ended Aug. 25.

The number of relief works is decreasing and the numbers receiving gratuitous relief are increasing.

AUSTRIANS ARREST MEMBER OF YAMEN

Chung-Li Was Trying to Initiate Peace Negotiations.

THE KAISER IS BELLICOSE

Said to Have Declared That He Will Not Give Up Peking.

Yuan-Shi-Kai Has 20,000 Troops Ready to Defend Shan-Tung Against German Aggression.

Three members of the Tsung-li-Ya-men have been seeking to negotiate with the allies through Sir Robert Hart.

One of these, Chung-Li, has been arrested by the Austrian representative in Peking.

It is again reported that Prince Ching is trying to open peace negotiations.

It is understood that no positive reply has yet been received from any power to the Russo-American proposal that the allies withdraw from Peking.

A Berlin paper says that Emperor William has declared that under no conditions will Germany give up Peking, even if every army corps has to be mobilized.

Yuan-Shi-Kai, Governor of Shan-Ting, the report of whose death turns out to have been an error, is said to have 20,000 troops ready to repel any attempt by Germany to seize territory.

German troops are to be landed at Shanghai "to assist the British and French detachments."

An undated message from Minister Conger was received at the State Department yesterday. It was not made public.

All the Peking news to hand is probably a fortnight old.

CHINESE SEEKING PEACE.

PEKING, Aug. 22.—Chung-Li, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and Préfect of Slice, visited the Austrian representative on Aug. 21. He was arrested by the Austrians because of the Chinese officials' complicity in the attacks on the legations.

Prince Ching is endeavoring to open negotiations with the allies.

TEN-TSIN, Aug. 28.—Three members of the Tsung-li-Yamen, Na-Pung, Ching-Hsin, and Chung-Li, it is announced here, are seeking to negotiate with the allies through Sir Robert Hart, the Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—An Austrian official dispatch says Chung-Li, who was arrested by the Austrian representative at Peking, was Military Governor of Peking, and adds that the Austro-Hungarian contingent is quartered in Chung-Li's palace. After his arrest he was turned over to the Japanese.

Sir Robert Hart has resumed charge of the customs and has reopened the Imperial Posts.

The Vienna correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that he learns from a good source that the Germans, Austrians, and Italians will remain in Peking after the Russians withdraw.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It cannot be learned that there has been any marked advancement of the negotiations between the powers touching the withdrawal of the international forces from Peking. The plain indication is that the powers are acting upon the hint conveyed in the last note of the State Department and are bringing all their influence to bear upon Rusia to induce her to change her mind as to withdrawing her troops. For some reason the authorities here appear to feel a growing confidence that this effort will be successful.

It is noted as a fact of great significance that the proposition is being advanced to have Prince Ching return to Peking as the acting head of the Chinese Government. The suggestion is made that the progress of this wave of reorganization while the international troops are still in Peking, promising, as it does, speedily to provide an actual de facto Chinese Government with which the nations may treat without further doubt as to its strength, may solve the present problem and put the Chinese question in a fair way to final and satisfactory settlement.

Much may depend upon the attitude of Russia in this matter, and the manner in which she treats this appeal from the Chinese may prove to be a test of the sincerity of her expressed desire to deal with the Chinese Government as soon as possible.

The War Department is not informed as to the plans for camps in China for the Winter, and is not aware that the report that three camps are to be established is correct. The Quartermaster's Department has sent to Taku enough supplies to furnish the 5,000 troops in China with all necessaries from Sept. 1 until May 1. All of these supplies will be in China within the next thirty or forty days.

It is somewhat doubtful whether Taku will be made the site of a large camp, as the reports received by the Quartermaster's Department indicate that the facilities at this place are not very good, there being an especial lack of buildings for storing and warehousing the supplies. While it is possible that a small detachment will remain at Taku, the belief at the War Department is that the main body of troops will be wintered at Tien-Tsin.

Nothing has been announced from the War Department as to Gen. Chaffee's recommendation, but it is known that he favors the withdrawal of troops to Tien-Tsin, or some place near the coast. His recommendations as to the points for wintering the troops will no doubt be largely followed.

DR. HILL BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The return of Dr. David J. Hill to his desk in the State Department to-day put an end to an anomalous state of things which had existed for a month, and gave the department a head. During the past month, in which some of the weightiest affairs in the history of the present Administration have been dealt with, there has been no Secretary of State, unless Secretary of War Root is considered in that light.

The truth about Mr. Hay's physical condition is simply that he was very much worn out. He was not dangerously ill, as has been reported in sensational newspaper articles. Mr. Hay, however, is not a man to spare himself, and he had worked so hard and so long that he had endangered his health. It was not because he was dangerously ill, but because he might become so if he did not take a rest in time, that he was obliged to go away.

Dr. Hill, the Assistant Secretary of State, had gone away just before Mr. Hay. This left nobody but Alvey A. Adee, the second assistant. Mr. Adee is not a diplomat. He is a man who has been in the State Department so long as to have acquired a complete knowledge of its routine, and is a valuable man in that way, but his work is chiefly clerical. By the absence of Mr. Hay and Dr. Hill he became nominally Acting Secretary of State, but all the important problems that came before the department were settled by the Secretary of War.

Thus for a month Mr. Root has been the practical head of the Government under the President. Some of the President's visitors who have talked with him about diplomatic matters have come away firmly convinced that Mr. McKinley himself is running that end of the Government. There is very good reason to believe, however, that so far as the Chinese crisis is concerned, he has not departed materially from any recommendations made by Mr. Root.

Mr. Adee is a hard worker, and has been at his desk frequently until nearly midnight. He was no more Secretary of State, however, than he was when Mr. Hay was here. In every phase of the crisis it has been an interesting sight to see the nominal Acting Secretary of State go into the office of the Secretary of War twenty times a day to lay something before that official for decision, precisely as he would have gone to Mr. Hay's office if the Secretary had been here.

The notes and other documents signed by Mr. Adee were not drawn up by him. There were several hands in the famous note stating the Russian proposal to the powers and asking them to join in withdrawing from Peking, but it is understood that the draft was Mr. Root's. It was Mr. Root, too, who drafted the prior note submitting to the powers Russia's protest against the detention of Li-Hung-Chang, and asking them to respect it.

BRITISH PRESS RUSSOPHOBE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The difficulty of communicating with the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude M. MacDonald, delays the promulgation of the views of the British Government in regard to its future steps in China, the Government being unwilling to commit itself publicly to a definite decision until Sir Claude has fully reported on the situation.

In the meanwhile a heated anti-evacuation campaign continues in the press.

The Daily News suggests editorially that Russia may have made secret terms with China behind the backs of the powers. The Standard expresses gratification at a statement that the United States Government does not approve Russia's proceeding.

M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, asserts that the origin of Russia's decision to evacuate Peking was her desire to frustrate the schemes of Emperor William and to correct the impression produced by the Kaiser's speech attributing to Emperor Nicholas the initiative in the appointment of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee to the command of the international troops.

Official opinion, in spite of the press, apparently continues favorable to the principle of the suggested withdrawal from Peking to Tien-Tsin, but not to the evacuation of China.

Nothing is yet forthcoming to indicate what modifications or provisos, if any, Lord Salisbury may have suggested or contemplates.

The statement that Gen. Gaselee, commander of the British troops in China, has stopped British reinforcements arriving at Hongkong from proceeding further north is taken as an indication that the British Government anticipates that the diplomats will very shortly take the place now occupied by the troops.

Shanghai and Hongkong dispatches express the utmost astonishment at the idea of evacuating Peking.

EMPEROR WILLIAM DEFIANT.

Reported to Have Said that Under No Circumstances Will Peking Be Given Up.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—A leading Berlin journal asserts that Emperor William, while conversing with a group of officers last Saturday evening, said:

"Under no conditions shall we give up Peking, not even if every army corps has to be mobilized."

Most of the German papers are of the opinion that it is very doubtful if Germany can adopt Russia's suggestions, and they deplore the evidence of a threatening split in the European concert.

It appears that the portion of Russia's proposal which contemplates the removal of the legations to Tien-Tsin does not meet with opposition; but the proposal that the troops should vacate Peking will not be acted upon until after thorough examination of the case by other powers, with a special view to the question of military advisability.

Germany's programme is to await the action of the other powers. Count von Bülow, the German Foreign Minister, has made a communication to this effect to the Russian Ambassador, Count von der Osten-Sacken.

A high official of the German Foreign Office said to-day, in defining Germany's position:

"Germany has not answered Russia formally, although she has informed her confidentially as to the views of the German Government. Certainly we do not object to the removal of the legations temporarily to Tien-Tsin, as this would enable the members to recuperate from their recent hardships. So far as the answer of the United States to Russia is concerned, we now see it to be in substantial agreement with Germany's position."

When asked whether, if the troops were withdrawn, the Empress Dowager and Emperor would return to Peking, the official replied that he could form no opinion worth stating on that subject.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—Two French priests have reached Kiao-Chow from the far interior, escorted the whole way by Chinese soldiers furnished by Yuan-Shi-Kai, Governor of Shan-Tung.

They assert that Yuan-Shi-Kai has 20,000 troops beyond Kiao-Chow, disposed apparently with a view to opposing any attempt at German expansion.

The German transport Batavia will debark German troops at Woo-Sung (the Port of Shanghai) to assist the British and French detachments.

Yuan-Shi-Kai was reported to be dead in a dispatch from Shanghai received Aug. 21. As a result of inquiries made yesterday, it appears that he is alive, and that it was his nephew that died. The report of Yuan-Shi-Kai's death arose from a confusion of names.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—France has not yet replied to Russia's note regarding the withdrawal of troops from Peking.

M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Russian Ambassador, Prince Ouroussow, went to Rambouillet to-day to confer upon President Loubet the decoration of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, recently accorded to him by the Czar, and to present to M. Loubet the autograph letter accompanying the decoration. It is believed that this will give opportunity for an exchange of views, which will have an effect upon the Ministerial meeting to be held here to-morrow.

France regards peace as the first requisite of the situation, but is not entirely certain that the withdrawal of the troops from Peking is the surest and quickest method to attain this end.

RAMBOUILLET, Sept. 3.—When handing to M. Loubet the Order of St. Andrew, the Russian Ambassador said:

"His Majesty desires you to see in this act, M. le President, a proof of the high esteem he entertains for you and a token of his unchanging sentiments for the growth of the friendly and allied nation."

M. Loubet replied as follows:

"His Majesty has wished to testify once again to the persistence of his feelings toward this 'friendly and allied nation.' We, in turn, see in this action a proof of his Majesty's wish to draw still closer the ties which unite the two Governments and peoples.

"I beg you to transmit to his Majesty my gratitude, and to assure him that the French Government is striving every day to maintain this union, so profitable to the two nations."

M. Loubet, after the presentation, entertained the Russian Ambassador at dinner. A torchlight procession followed, the streets being gayly decorated with the intertwined flags of France and Russia.

MORE FRENCH "SPORT."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—It is reported at Hongkong that the French gunboat Comete recently fired on some Chinese farmers on the banks of the Han-Kiang, killing three and wounding others. The incident, it is added, is regarded as liable to provoke reprisals.

The Han-Kiang River runs through the Provinces of Shen-Si and Hu-Pe, and after a tortuous easterly course, estimated at 600 miles, joins the Yang-tse-Kiang at Han-Yang.

DISPATCH FROM MR. CONGER.

But It Is Undated, and All Peking News to Hand May Be a Fortnight Old.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The latest reliable Peking date is now nearly a fortnight old.

An undated dispatch has been received at Vienna, reporting that the allied troops marched through the Imperial Palace on Aug. 28, but it was known that this date had been fixed by the allied commanders for a formal promenade.

There is no other news of Peking of any kind.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Minister Conger was received by the State Department to-day. It was chiefly interesting as being the first word from him since his dispatch received Aug. 27, referring to the proposed parade of troops through the imperial palace in Peking. Like that dispatch, this is dateless. The contents were not made public, but it was stated that it contained nothing materially changing the situation.

The lack of date led to a determination to take energetic steps by which all dispatches hereafter coming to the State Department from China will have the date clearly stated.

The War Department to-day made public a cablegram from Gen. Barry, of which the following portion has been made public:

"Taku, (No date).

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Gen. Chaffee has everything well in hand. His driving power materially assisted prompt relief legations. Considering arduous service, condition of troops excellent. BARRY."

A considerable portion of the dispatch, which the department did not make public, related to military details.

The War Department also received the following cablegram from Major Perley of the Medical Corps, commanding the hospital ship Relief:

"Taku, (No date.)

"Surgeon General, Washington:

"Bannister reports 120 sick at front and 200 at Tien-Tsin. Many slightly ill. All wounded brought from front. Relief will take all severe cases. Launch and boats have returned. Plenty supplies. All doing well. PERLEY."

THE COURT STILL AGGRESSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Canton officials have been ordered to transmit all possible revenue to the north for war expenses, and that all pay of officials, from the Viceroy downward, has been stopped during hostilities.

PEKING, Aug. 21.—Yu-Halen, Governor of Shanghai, (Shen-Si,) has sent a memorial to the Throne asking for a reward for having invited fifty-two foreigners to come under his protection and for having afterward killed them.

A dispatch from Che-Foo, dated Aug. 29, said Yu, the Governor of the Province of Shen-Si, was reported to have invited the foreigners in that province to come under his protection.

It was added that, about Aug. 21, fifty foreigners accepted the invitation, and all were massacred.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3.—The Kearsarge arrived in the harbor this morning and anchored near the New York and Scorpion behind Rodick's Island. The Massachusetts, the Kentucky, and the Texas arrived later in the day and joined the squadron, completing the number expected, although two or three converted gunboats are to come later.

The British fleet of four vessels—the flagship Crescent, Indefatigable, Psyche, and Quail—are expected to-morrow morning.

This morning Admiral Farquhar sent the New York's launch to the reading room wharf, where it met Selectmen Wood and Hamor, L. B. Deasy, Johnston Lingston, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, in charge of the general arrangements for the fleet; Admiral Upshur, Dr. Robert Amory, W. Butler Duncan, and Charles Carroll Jackson, who visited Admiral Farquhar on the flagship. Selectman Wood tendered the keys of the municipality to the Admiral.

An hour later a return call was made at the office of the Selectmen by Admiral Farquhar, who was accompanied by Capt. Snow of the New York and Flag Lieut. Benson. A call was then made upon Lieut. Gen. Schofield at his cottage, and the party afterward adjourned to the Mount Desert Reading Room.

The war vessel will be open to the public from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Luncheon and tea will be served to the officers daily by the Mount Desert Reading Room. On the arrival of the British fleet to-morrow the usual interchange of official courtesies will take place, followed by a luncheon given the Admirals by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond. In the afternoon a public reception will be given the officers at the St. Sauveur.

The most successful entertainment of Bar Harbor's season was the musicale given at Thornhedge by Mr. Lewis Niles Roberts, this afternoon. The artists were Ernest Perabo, the pianist, and Franz Kneisel, first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Roberts's new cottage was elaborately decorated for the occasion. Great clusters of American Beauty roses filled every available niche, and about the halls and parlors stood rare potted ferns and palms. The programmes were works of art.

Among those present were Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Mrs. Dimock, Miss Dimock, Mr. Wetling Hare, Mrs. Munnikhuysen, Miss Munnikhuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whelen, Miss Violet Whelen, Mr. Sears, Mr. Beigel, Miss Ashley, Miss Berry, Mrs. Allison, Miss Gregorson, Miss Furniss, Mr. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mr. Grossman, Miss Strickland, Mr. John How, Miss Dennison, Mr. Dorr, Mr. Bjorsten, the Misses Tarn, the Misses Barney, Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. de Castro, Mrs. Truxton Beale, Miss Constance Beale, and Mrs. Hone.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney entertained the Monday Evening Club tonight at Ban-Y Bryn. The programme was one of the most interesting ever given by the club and the affair was in every respect most successful. Among those who contributed to the evening's amusement were Miss Davis, the Misses Barney, Miss Lois, Miss Natalia Barney, Miss Henry, Mr. Goodrich, Miss Eva Palmer, and Miss Tarn.

Late arrivals include:

At the Newport: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Foster, Boston; J. S. MacCoy, New York; Miss Priscilla Stackpole, Boston; Mrs. Thomas F. Richardson, Alice B. Henning, and George W. Henning, Washington, and C. Whiting Hare, Philadelphia.

At the Marlboro: Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Roberts, Boston; Mrs. Robert Curtin and Mrs. A. C. Almy, Washington; Miss Alice Littleton and W. E. Littleton, Philadelphia; T. A. Lamb, New York, and William A. Hovey, Boston.

At the Belmont, Thomas Hiland of Washington, Miss A. Schroder of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hamilton of Philadelphia.

At Lynam's, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Kellogg of Boston, Thomas Robbins of Philadelphia, and George B. Morrison of Boston.

At the Louisburg, Mr. and Mrs. August Lewis of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William Blodgett, H. G. Davis, George B. French, Mrs. F. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Harkness, Miss Martha R. Harkness, S. S. McKenzie, John Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. William N. Smith of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lee Smith of Watertown, N. Y.

At the St. Sauveur, Mrs. M. M. Perrin, H. C. Perrin of Larchmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harrison, H. B. Hunt of New York, Mr. and Mrs. W. Calvin of Baltimore, Charles A. Matthews of Philadelphia, and Mrs. W. H. Sherman of Boston.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Lively Opening of the Theatrical Season Last Night.

Otis Skinner in "Prince Otto"—A New Comic Piece at the Garrick—"Ben-Hur" and "The Pride of Jennico."

With the customary hot weather, which, as usual, seemed to have no deterrent effect upon the playgoers, the new theatrical season was begun last evening. All the playhouses that were open were well filled. Otis Skinner, who presented his own dramatization of "Prince Otto" at Wallack's, was cordially received by a big audience, and his play was treated kindly. "Ben-Hur," at the big Broadway Theatre, and "The Pride of Jennico," at the Criterion, were put forward again, and both drew crowds. Clara Lipman and Louis Mann, in their new farcical play at the Garrick, pleased a full house. Most of the other theatres now open had audiences of holiday size and enthusiasm.

"PRINCE OTTO" AT WALLACK'S.

Otis Skinner in His Own Play Founded on Stevenson's Story.

Otis Skinner appeared at Wallack's Theatre last evening, making his début in Manhattan both as a star actor and a playwright. He acted the title rôle in a five-act romantic melodrama which he founded on Robert Louis Stevenson's "Prince Otto." There is not much of the Stevenson charm in the play, as Mr. Skinner frankly remarked in his modest speech before the curtain after the noisiest climax. The gentle irony and the rare humor of the Scottish poet and romancer are entirely lacking, and really there is not enough fun of any sort left to justify the hearty laughter in which the hero so frequently indulges.

But "Prince Otto" is probably a good enough piece of its not very ambitious kind, though Stevenson may as well be left out of the reckoning when it is under consideration, and what is even better, Mr. Skinner is an actor with the breadth of style, fervor, and picturesqueness required for romantic drama. He has been a moderately successful star in other cities for some years, but has never ventured into this town because he has never, until now, secured a new play he cared to exhibit here. Perhaps he has been a little over-confident about the marketable quality, if not about the artistic value, of his present play, but his coming is very welcome, and while the craze for the cloak and sword drama lasts, we hope he will come often and stay long. As a romantic actor Mr. Skinner has too few equals nowadays. As a playwright, however, he has a few superiors.

"Prince Otto," the play, tells the story of a careless Prince who goes a-hunting and leaves his pretty wife to govern his principality. It does not explain with sufficient clearness why he does so. At the very beginning of the piece, too, he makes violent love to the lady in the house of a peasant, and thereafter, whenever he sees her, he vehemently plays Romeo. But she is the coyest of Juliets until a wicked woman of the Court undeceives her as to Otto's true character and the rascality of the Prime Minister, who is planning her destruction, thereby imitating Becky Sharp's belated advice to Amelia.

Things fall out properly in the last act of "Prince Otto," but not until one's patience has been taxed a little too much and one's credulity has been trifled with too frequently. But perhaps one should approach the modern romantic drama on a hot night as Prince Otto approached the affairs of State, and not take it too seriously.

As a matter of fact, too, it is not either the improbability or the long-windedness of "Prince Otto" that disappoints one quite so much as a certain technical ineptness about the various climaxes which the stupidest theatregoer must feel. They never seem to be exactly the right thing. At the end of Act I. there is a pretty enough scene, which is not strong, while the end of Act II. reveals the Prince wondering, like the hero of "The Suspicious Husband," whether or not his wife is false and then sentimentally burning to slow music a paper, which means nothing at all, as if that act could make her as white as the proverbial dove. So on, until the stirring penultimate episode, which is still not as stirring or as logically dramatic as one could wish, for the Princess has stabbed the Prime Minister, which the Prince should have done ever he was to do anything, and the Prince's assertion that he himself did the deed to avenge his family honor, seems to be not only unfair to the lady, according to the ethics of romance, but the merest flubdub to bring down the curtain.

In fact, "Prince Otto" is a drama that, while it contains a few capital episodes, such as the Prince's interception of the gossiping diplomatist's diary, a love scene which changes to one of mutual suspicion and recrimination, and a scene between the Princess and her rascally adviser before the meeting of the Council, is yet, as a whole, rather slow and commonplace.

Most of the acting is serviceable. Mr. Skinner always plays with admirable tact and grace, making every word tell for its full weight, and wearing his costumes, which are sometimes the reverse of beautiful, as if he were used to them. Early in the play, clad as a huntsman, he exhibits realistically a pair of knees which are not particularly beautiful as knees and might better be covered. Time was when even your Hielan' men in the drama wore tights. Mr. Skinner seems to believe in holding the mirror up to nature's self, indeed. But he does not look ridiculous even in that costume, and manages to bear himself with dignity, too, in the preposterous frock coat and strapped trousers of the "thirties."

Manifestly, both Mr. Nash and Miss Haswell are overweighted in the hard passage which leads to the stabbing, but there is a good deal of sympathy and skill in the work of both. The lady is particularly admirable in the scene of conflicting emotion already extolled, while Mr. Nash acts buoyantly in the Prime Minister's graceful imitation of the Prince's light-hearted manner of conducting affairs of state. Miss Durbin, in a small but taking rôle, was somewhat too nervous last night to do herself justice, while Miss Filkins acted discreetly enough, in the circumstances, as a Court lady whose audacity was too great to have precedence for one moment.

Some of the minor rôles were in competent hands, and, scenically speaking, the production was all that could be required. Doubtless "Prince Otto" will run fairly well while it remains on view at Wallack's, and perhaps it can be pulled together a little more closely by some additional rehearsals and transformed into a thoroughly effective melodrama. Certainly Mr. Skinner, the actor, will not lack appreciation.

Prince Otto	Otis Skinner
Gottfried von Waldenhof	Frank Sylvester
Baron von Gondremark	George Nash
Chancellor Pafnutz	Alfred Edwards
Count Steinbach	Frank Wallace
Von Stolpe	Edward Dillon
Major Fergus	Frederick Van Rensselaer
Lord Philip Saxe	H. Rees Davies
Farmer Leopold	Eugene Eberle
Gustave	William Andrews
Princess Seraphina	Percy Haswell
Countess von Rosen	Grace Filkins
Madame Paffnitz	Elizabeth Lea
Minna	Maud Durbin

THE GARRICK THEATRE.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in a New Farce.

The Garrick Theatre opened its doors last night, and received one of those audiences which are typical at this time of year. There were many persons familiar with theatres from both sides of the curtain, men about town, Summer loiterers, and visitors from districts where first nights are associated with scientific experiments upon the unsuspecting. All of these gathered to witness a new three-act farce, entitled "All on Account of Eliza," by Leo Dietrichstein, with Louis Mann and Clara Lipman as the principal actors.

Mr. Dietrichstein having named his chief woman Eliza, took his title from the refrain of a topical song in Stevens and Solomon's operetta, "Billee Taylor," produced years ago at the Standard Theatre. The title undoubtedly led many persons to expect a play similar to those in which Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman carried their notoriety. But this farce proved to be something different. Mr. Dietrichstein in telling the story of a pretty village school teacher among a horde of narrow-minded and slanderous country women, has aimed at taking a step forward along the singular dramatic path blazed out by the late Charles Hoyt. It is perhaps [illegible] bewildered path now that [illegible] heights to [illegible] readers [illegible] now to be informed that it does offer the way to some sound satire and a good deal of healthy amusement.

Both of these Mr. Dietrichstein has offered in a farce which has a direct and simple story to tell, and whose people are recognisable human types. The fun is of the wittiest sort at times, but it is clean, wholesome, and enjoyable. The sentiment is beautiful, and the serious bits are perhaps better than they seemed last night, for in them the actors were at the least advantage.

"All on Account of Eliza" aims to amuse and to chastise some peculiarities which need such treatment. It does both well, and, though it moves a trifle slowly in places, it is what the average theatregoer will rightly call "a good show." It was received last night with every evidence of genuine pleasure by the audience.

Mr. Mann is continually funny as a German School Trustee, with a dialect of amazing complexity. Miss Lipman is pretty, graceful, and interesting as the abused school teacher. The company is suitable to the demands made on it, and the performance last night gave evidence of careful preparation. The schoolroom scene, which begins with lessons among a lot of bright and pretty children and ends with a free fight, will prove to be a feature of the play.

Franz Hochstuhl	Mr. Mann
Walter Hochstuhl	Edwin Nicander
Joshua Appleton	William F. Carroll
Frank Donovan	Charles E. Sturges
Jeremiah Haskins	Edward Sec
Abraham Fork	Oscar Dane
William Fork	Walter McArdle
Nathan	James P. Doyle
Della Coventry	Rose Beaudet
Mrs. Lavinia Appleton	Christine Blessing
Mrs. Tabitha Haskins	Mrs. Eberle
Miss Susie Lennon	Emma Jouvier
Mollie Worth	Birdie Bertrand
Eliza Carter	Clara Lipman

"BEN-HUR" REVIVED.

The Brilliant Spectacle Again on View with a New Cast at the Broadway.

Still as fine a stage spectacle as when first revealed to theatregoers, "Ben-Hur" took on a new though short lease of life at the Broadway Theatre last evening. Age certainly has not dimmed the lustre of costume, the richness of scenery, nor the rapid and picturesque movement of the play itself.

The refurbishing touch of a costumer and scenic artist may have been needed here and there to produce again all the brilliancy of the original production, but the work has been so deftly done that it is not at all in evidence. And so "Ben-Hur" began its second season picturesquely perfect.

New faces were in the cast, as an entirely new and unusual set of strange first night faces were in the theatre, where every seat was occupied and standing room all taken. That Helen's Babies, those mischievous youngsters whom John Habberton told entertainingly of so long ago, are not the only ones who "want to see the wheels go wound" was proved by the frantic greeting to the chariot racing scene, which was welcomed as vociferously as if it was all new and real and of as much actual import as the story requires it to be.

William Farnum drove the bay horses of Shiek Ilderim for the first time and was a manly and altogether acceptable hero, managing to keep well within his powers as if he had plenty of dramatic force in reserve if necessary to use it.

It will be no reflection on his predecessors in the rôle to say that he was their equal, and certainly as fully realized the ideals of the author in most of the scenes, though his seeming infatuation for the Egyptian woman had something of the flavor of warmed-over coffee. That Egyptian, Iras, portrayed by Adele Bloch, was certainly a voluptuously radiant creature, for whom nature had done much to fit her for the picture in which she moved so sinuously and Cleopatralike.

As there was no great demand on her for power as an actress she filled the requirements of the part satisfactorily except when she spoke, when an inexcusably faulty enunciation made listening destroy the pleasing impression the eye created. Emmett Corrigan, resigning the younger part, played that of Simonides, the devoted slave, with skill, and was always well in the pictures and effective in the spoken parts.

The rest of the cast was of the average of merit, and the men and women at least did naught to prevvent the smooth running of the showy semi-religious spectacle. Here are the principal members of the new cast for the present season.

Ben-Hur	William Farnum
Messala	W. S. Hart
Simonides	Emmett Corrigan
Arrius	Robert Elliot
Balthasar	Francis Kingdon
Ilderim	Harry Weaver, Jr.
Maliuch	John F. Cook
Esther	Nellie Thorne
Iras	Adele Bloch
Mother of Hur	Mabel Howard
Tirzah	Adeline Adler
Amrah	Mary Shaw

"THE PRIDE OF JENNICO."

James K. Hackett in Romantic Drama at the Criterion Theatre.

"The Pride of Jennico," the spirited and effective play made by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss out of Egerton Castle's romantic story, was acted at the Criterion Theatre last evening in the presence of a numerous and cheerful assemblage. Mr. James K. Hackett, esteemed by the youth, and especially the feminine youth, of his epoch, a romantic actor of irresistible graces, carried the rôle of Basil Jennico with sufficient vigor and agility, and was always splendidly picturesque. Miss Bertha Galland acted the opposite rôle smartly and with sympathy.

The play is not profound, but it is brisk, and involves some good old-fashioned melodramatic "business," which is remarkably well done. It is likely to repeat while it is kept on view its prodigious success of last season as the romantic drama unquestionably still holds the favor of the public.

NEW LONDON SEES "CALEB WEST."

First Production of the Dramatisation of F. Hopkinson Smith's Book.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—Jacob Litt's latest production, "Caleb West," a dramatization of F. Hopkinson Smith's book by Michael Morton, was produced here to-night at the Lyceum Theatre.

The scenes of the play are laid in New London, and the story deals with the building of Race Rock Lighthouse, eight miles from here, and one of the central figures is Capt. Thomas A. Scott, the famous diver and wrecker. The scenery is elaborate and striking. There were several curtain calls.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures were shown last evening, and they proved of unusual interest. Several new wax groups were also on exhibition.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar's new act called "A Close Call" figured as the feature at this house. Others in the bill were Amelia Summerville, Press Eldridge, Willis family, J. F. Crosby and Inez Forman, La Belle Rita, the two Lamonts, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Henry Lee scored his usual success with impersonations of "Great Men, Past and Present." The rest of the programme included Louise Willis Hepner, Edmund Day and Maude Poole, three Sa Vans, three Gardner brothers, Terry and Elmer, Aurie Dagwell, and Herbert and Willing.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Ramblers' Burlesque Company, in their new burlesque called "The Queen of the Holland Dames," and an excellent olio served to entertain the afternoon and evening audiences. In the olio were Raymond and Clark, the Quaker City Quartet, Lidy Dexter, Bonita and Grace La Rue, Burke brothers, and the three Dunbar sisters.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—On the roof of the New York last night the leading feature was the Rossow midgets in an imitation of the Corbett-McCoy fight. Among the others were Ernest Hogan, Marguerite Cornille, Miss Louise Gunning, the Morello troupe, the Pantzer trio, Nat M. Wills, and the Rooneys.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—A good holiday bill was offered yesterday. Prof. Lockhart's performing elephants were the leading features, while the other numbers included Milton and Dollie Nobles in their farce "Why Walker Reformed"; the Oriskany trio, Howard and Bland, Maude Amber, Brooks brothers, and Green and Werner.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Wu Ching Nih and Harry Harrison were the particular features in the bill yesterday. The former is the first Chinese dwarf ever placed on exhibition, while the latter terms himself the human ostrich, who feeds on nails, tin cans, broken bottles, and things of like nature. There are a score and other specialties, and in the theatre part an excellent vaudeville show.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—American and European specialties alternated in yesterday's programme. The audience found plenty of amusement in the following acts: Bert Coote and Marie Pavey in the sketch, "Supper for Two"; Manning and Prevost, Albert Guille, the tenor; Ben Harney trio, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde in the farce, "Bill Toddle's Reception"; Cooke and Clinton, Alex Heindl, and John D. Gilbert.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A programme of more than the usual interest is presented this week. It consists of a new comedy called "A Close Call," in which Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar are seen. Other members of the company are Press Eldridge, in his black-face act; the Willis family, J. F. Crosby and Ines Forman, Howard and Bland, La Belle Rita, the two Lamonts, John T. Ray, and Collins and Hardt.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the horse show at Newport, the arrival of the fleets, and the Monday evening entertainment at Bar Harbor, house parties at Southampton, an amateur horse show at Cedarhurst, and golf and regattas all over the country, Labor Day was passed most agreeably away from town. That society was out of town absolutely it is needless to state. The streets showed that every one who could get away left the city. It will be but a fortnight now when people will gradually begin to come back, stopping a few hours or an evening or so in town. After this week the departures from Newport and Bar Harbor will be numerous.

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The Adirondacks are still very popular. Mrs. Frederick Bronson and Miss Bronson have been all Summer at their camp, and will remain there until frost. Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, Anson Phelps Stokes and family are still at their camp. Mrs. James L. Breese and Harry McVickar have been in the Adirondacks also; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid remain another month at their camp.

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The funeral of Ogden Jones, who died some months ago at Dinard, took place yesterday. His widow and his two daughters, the Misses Ogden Jones, came over in the Touraine with the body. Mr. Jones had lived for a number of years abroad.

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Among the passengers who arrived on the Deutschland were Miss Martha Andrews, J. B. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cromwell and the Misses Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Conkling, Walter Phelps Dodge, Guy Phelps Dodge, whose engagement to Miss Mary Rhodes of Philadelphia has just been announced; Lord Francis Hope, who came over with Lady Francis Hope; Mr. G. A. Lapsley, Miss Lapsley, Miss Ellen Paul, and Sidney Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Dupont Coudert were booked on La Touraine, which arrived on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. James Smith (Mrs. Higginson of Boston) were on the Deutschland.

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This afternoon will take place the wedding of Miss Laila Morton and Daniel E. Seybel, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I. It will be a house affair, and a reception will be given after the ceremony. There will be no bridesmaids. A special boat will take the wedding guests to Staten Island. Mr. and Mrs. Seybel will go abroad for their wedding trip, sailing to-morrow.

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The event of the week will be the wedding to-morrow, at Southampton, of Miss Priscilla Dixon Barnes and Marshall Jewett Dodge. Many of the guests of house parties at Southampton will remain over for this event.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have taken up their quarters at the Ritz Hotel, in Paris. At Dinard Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan gave a dinner, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton, Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Forbes, the Count Blome, the Misses Hamilton, M. Matteini, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence. Mrs. Hughes Hallett had just given a large house party, and among her guests were the Comte Blome, Sir Philip and Lady Grey Egerton, Miss Aimee Lowther, Joseph Peabody, and Miss Lena Seymour.

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The Meadow Brook hunts will start on Sept. 10, and drag hunts in October. The return to Hempstead will be general after next week.

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The big game that William C. Whitney has on his October Mountain place is doing finely. Six buffalo calves have recently seen the light there, the largest number born in any one season since the herd was brought from the West. The elk have increased in numbers beyond any of the other animals. There are eighty-seven in the herd, they having nearly doubled in numbers. Mr. Whitney and his son Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Whitney are to spend some time on the estate.

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From Williamstown, Mass., comes the news that Samuel Blagden has taken up quarters at Hillside Farm and has commenced amateur farming. Mr. and Mrs.

DEAD HEAT IN TWIN CITY

Ethelbert and Jack Point Divided After a Sensational Race.

SEVEN HORSES RAN LAPPED

Old Imp Won the Last Event at Sheepshead Bay—Longshoreman, Sloan Up, Took the Autumn.

The holiday crowd at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday was favored by fortune in many ways. As if it were not enough that occasional racegoers witnessed a truly remarkable afternoon's sport, replete with sensation, and enjoyed splendid weather for the outing, the holiday racegoers' friend and favorite, the old black mare from Ohio, Imp, came to the rescue at the close of the programme, and, by winning the last race, enabled all the faithful to recover losses, win expenses, and go home rejoicing.

The racing was close and spirited straight through the day, but the one event that stood out above all others was the contest for the Twin City Handicap, at one mile and a quarter. This, with seven horses running, resulted in a dead heat between two of the most noted horses of the year—Perry Belmont's Ethelbert and A. L. Aste's Jack Point—with the entire field up at the finish; all fighting, with little more than a length separating the first and last of the seven. It was a triumph in the art of handicapping, and the most brilliant feat that Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh ever achieved.

THE TWIN CITY.

The Twin City was the fourth race on the card, and the entries originally announced numbered thirteen. Six were withdrawn, however, leaving in Ethelbert with the top weight, who started favorite; Jack Point, Martimas, Decanter, Advance Guard, Andronicus, and Kallishandra, the last-named the light weight of the field, with 99 pounds. The start was made with Advance Guard first away, Martimas, Ethelbert, and Kallishandra following in that order. Kallishandra, on the rail, raced out at once and led past the stand, with Martimas a length behind her, Ethelbert, Jack Point, and Decanter lapped on him, and Andronicus and Advance Guard in the rear.

Around the paddock turn and into the back stretch there was no change, except that Ethelbert was shut off as the horses entered the back stretch, and fell back to fifth place, Jack Point then being third. Through the back stretch and around the far turn, Kallishandra still led by a scant length, Martimas hanging on in second place, and the others close up. On the last turn, coming to the stretch for the finish, Decanter moved forward and joined Martimas, Ethelbert then dropping in behind the leaders in hope of finding an opening and again being shut off. On the stretch Kallishandra, carrying the same pace that she had set through the race, was overtaken by Decanter, who went forward with a rush, and for a few strides at the last furlong pole showed in front. All the field closed at that point, however, and again Decanter was but one in the crowd.

In the last furlong Kallishandra's head again showed in front, then with a swift movement from behind Jack Point burst out and ranged alongside her, followed an instant later by Ethelbert, the three abreast, fighting to the winning post with whips flying and spurs hard at work in a desperate struggle that left the crowd in doubt as to the issue, even after the post had been passed. The judges could not separate Ethelbert and Jack Point, and so decided it a dead heat, giving Kallishandra, who was only a head further back, third place. Decanter was fourth, a neck further back, with Advance Guard, Andronicus, and Martimas, all lapped, following in the order named.

THE STAKES DIVIDED.

The owners of Ethelbert and Jack Point agreed to divide the stakes. The race, considered from any point, was one of the most remarkable of the year. The singular improvement showed by Jack Point and Decanter over their running just previous to the race was also worthy of note.

Imp's race, the sixth on the card, was at one mile and a sixteenth on the turf, with six runners, Imp, Intrusive, and Maximo Gomez about equal choices. Imp broke and was off and going as the starter's flag was falling. Pasing the stand the old mare was in front, with Montanic at her side. On the first turn she was still in front and alone, and from that point to the end she raced on alone, leading by two lengths through the back stretch and winning at the end by a length and a half from Intrusive, who closed on her a bit in the last quarter, but was never near enough to the mare to be dangerous. Maximo Gomez, two lengths further back, was third.

Only four ran for the Autumn Stakes, six furlongs straight, for two-year-olds, Longshoreman, ridden by Sloan and running in Frank L. Gardner's colors for the first time, starting a hot favorite, with Conroy the next choice. Longshoreman won, ridden out, by a length, Conroy second, a neck before Far Rockaway, who finished strong and in a few jumps more would have taken second place.

Two added starters increased the field for the Westbury Steeplechase Handicap, over the full course, to seven runners, after The Bachelor had been scratched. Mr. Chamblett's entry, Plato and Mars Chan, starting favorite at 6 to 5. Plato went to the front the moment the flag fell, and racing out in front all the way, with Charagrace and Old Tank alternating second and third. These three had the race to themselves at the finish. Plato won by a scant length, Old Tank second, a neck in front of Charagrace. George Keene fell on the second circuit of the field, and Burgess, who rode him, got a severe shaking up.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. J. R. and F. B. Kimberly, by Domino-Elsie, ch. g., 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by two lengths; the Pepper Stable's Henry Clay Rye, ch. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a half length from the Oneck Stable's Strategist, b. c., 112, (J. Slack,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Competitor, Schoolmaster, Orderer, Frank Hall, Seminole, Bluff, Yelp, Carnelian, Gantama, G. W. W., Suzon, Alzara, Margaret Hoffman, Rowdy, Alcyone II., Talcase, and Golden Bay also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at this meeting; seven furlongs on the main track. A. C. McCafferty's Fleuron, by Albert-Entricia, ch. f., 3 years, 103 pounds, (Boland,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won 2 lengths; Petra II., 103 each; Fleche d'Or, Edna J., Annie Thompson, Miss Daniels, and Cherries, 99 each; Dame and Animosity, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Charentus and King Bramble, 118 pounds each; Belle of Troy and Toddy, 114 each; Peaceful, 108; Duoro, 107; General Mart, Gary, 106; Montanic, 99; Bombshell, 98; Kunja, 97; Aisike, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for all ages; seven furlongs. Voter, 132 pounds; Vulcain, 118; Sanders and Heliobas, 110 each; Knight of Rhodes, 108; Rush, 107; Brigadier and Smoke, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old; special weights; one mile. Radford, Mar, Leon Ferguson, Sharpless, Brahmin, Naboclish, Candling, and Prince Richard, 112 pounds each; Borough, Angle, Support, Emma Russell, Kufa, Chanticleer, Salvious, Fulminate, and West Baden, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. Himtine, Biarneystone, and Danforth, 123 pounds each; Fonsolee, 116; Pink Domino, Lady Contrary, Midnight Chimes, and Annoy, 113 each; Moor, 104; Colonel Padden, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russett Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. Darvin Garrick, 113 pounds; Motley, 108; Advance Guard, 107; First Whip, 106; Laverock, 102; Maid of Harlem, 97.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 3.—At Highland Park: Six and one-half furlongs—Ocie Brooks, 107, (Landry,) 1; Queen Isabelle, 99, 2; Come Quick, 104, 3. Time—1:21. Four and one-half furlongs—Antithesis, 99, (Coburn,) 1; Glesseg, 95, 2; Dream Life, 99, 3. Time—0:56¾. Six furlongs—Cherry Head, 104, (A. Weber,) 1; Zanone, 113, 2; Bonnie Seay, 85, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five furlongs—Obey, 107, (Coburn,) 1; Amoroso,) 107, 2; Toad Raney, 102, 3. Time—1:02½. Seven furlongs—By George, 109, (Castro,) 1; Sir Florian, 109, 2; Jucomo, 106, 3. Time—1:27⅖. Six furlongs—Gold Lack, 102, (A. Weber,) 1; Hie Away, 100, 2; Tenole, 99, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Six furlongs—Highland Lad, 108, (Ransom,) 1; Abe Furst, 108, 2; Rival Dare, 103, 3. Time—1:14 2-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Ohnet, 99, (Tally,) 1; Boney Boy, 109, 2; Clay Poynter, 109, 3. Time—1:49 3-5. Five furlongs—Joe Frey, 108, (Tally,) 1; Silurian, 100, 2; Harry Herrendeen, 103, 3. Time—1:01 2-5. Six furlongs, The Speed Stakes—Mint Sauce, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Georgie, 107, 2; Hermoso, 113, 3. Time—1:13 2-5. Two miles—Stuttgart, 94, (Buchanan,) 1; Fox Bard, 86, 2; Our Nellie, 109, 3. Time—3:32 2-5. One mile—John A. Morris, 94, (Winkfield,) 1; The Lady, 94, 2; Headwater, 107, 3. Time—1:40¾. Mile and a sixteenth—The Devil, 105, (Dupee,) 1; Owenaboro, 95, 2; Catastrophe, 107, 3. Time—1:44 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Six furlongs—McNamara, 103, (W. Kiley,) 1; John Morton, 98, 2; Eva Moe, 95, 3. Time—1:19. Six furlongs—William Boyer, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Seething, 106, 2; Somitary, 105, 3. Time—1:19½. Six furlongs—J. H. Barnes, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Doralice, 104, 2; Pomella, 104, 3. Time—1:18⅘. Seven furlongs—Tuthill, 105, (W. Kiley,) 1; Hi Koller, 94, 2; Go Out, 96, 3. Time—1:32. Six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 99, (W. Waldo,) 1; Kindred, 96, 2; Lord Neville, 102, 3. Time—1:16⅘. One mile and three-sixteenths—Bridgton, 104, (Dominick,) 1; Orlandine, 94, 2; Orris, 97, 3. Time—2:06.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—At Windsor: Four and one-half furlongs—Frequent, 105, (J. Martin,) 1; Saragamp, 100, 2; Mattie Bain, 105, 3. Time—0:58. Six furlongs—Miss Stanley, 89, (J. Martin,) 1; Laura G. G., 89, 2; Joe Martin, 107, 3. Time—1:16. Five furlongs—Corder, 109, (J. Martin,) 1; Master Mariner, 108, 2; Sevoy, 101, 3. Time—1:16. One and one-eighth miles—Windward, 103, (McQuade,) 1; Monk Wayman, 107, 2; Beau Ideal, 111, 3. Time—1:55. Seven furlongs—The Dauphin, 132, (Wilson,) 1; Wilson, 132, 2; Ed Roth, 129, 3. Time—1:29⅘. One mile—Margaret Hageman, 111, (C. Murphy,) 1; Coomon Plant, 109, 2; Joe Gammage, 108, 3. Time—1:43.

MRS. GILL'S FAST DRIVING.

Pearl J. Beat Baylight on the Guttenberg Race Track.

A large crowd was present at the Guttenberg track yesterday to witness the trotting races arranged by several prominent horsemen of this city. The main attraction was an attempt by Mrs. H. D. Gill to create a new record for women drivers. She was behind the noted speedway pacer Jack. She came near accomplishing the feat, the first mile being covered in 2:23, and the second in 2:20½, while the record is but 2:19. Mrs. Gill was roundly cheered as she came under the wire after each trial. She was in a bicycle wagon, while the record was made in a sulky.

While the three regular events were all won in straight heats, close finishes ruled, and kept up a lively interest throughout. Pearl J. won from Baylight in the match race. The mixed race was cleverly won by Miss Eunice, and the named race went to Anheuser, who was handled in superb fashion by Dr. Gill. The summaries:

Match Race.—Trotting; purse, $200.

Pearl J., b. m., (Fleming)	1	1
Bay Light, b. g., (Weiler)	2	2

Time—2:24; 2:21¾.

Mixed Race.—2:28 trotters, 2:32 pacers.

Miss Eunice, b. m., (E. C. McBride)	1	1	1
Prestina, b. m., (G. McBride)	2	2	3
Lady Harrison, blk. m., (Connor)	3	4	2
Ball Bearing, s. g., (Schildwachter)	5	3	5
Northland Fuss, b. f., (Devey)	4	5	4

Time—2:28¾; 2:27¾; 2:30; 2:29.

Named Race.—Purse and cup.

Anhauser, g. g., (Dr. Gill)	1	1
Jennie, blk. m., (Coon)	2	2
Mary A., g. m., (Peters)	3	3
Penelope, b. m., (Chatterton)	4	4

Time—2:25; 2:23.

YOUNG THOROUGHBREDS SOLD.

J. E. Madden Paid $3,000 for a Colt by Meddler.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses, the produce of several leading breeding farms of Kentucky, was held yesterday in the sales paddock of the American Horse Exchange, adjoining the Sheepshead Bay race track. Good prices were realized for the choicest lots offered. Those that sold for $300 or more are as follows:

PROPERTY OF F. B. HARPER.

B. c. by Rossington-Marjory, by Longfellow; J. E. Seagram.....$500
Ch. c. by Rossington-Valuable, by Ten Broeck; John E. Madden.....550
Ch. c. by Rossington-Dosta, by Silvermine; Middleton & Jungbluth.....350
Ch. c. by Rossington-Queen Beluga, by Kingfisher; T. C. McDowell.....1,000
Ch. f. by Rossington-Semper Idem, by Glen Athol; A. Cohn.....475
Ch. f. by Rossington-Unite, by Longfellow; C. H. Flack.....375

PROPERTY OF D. T. PULSIFER.

Ch. c. by Tenny-Whisperine, by Whisper; H. K. Knapp.....750

PROPERTY OF WILLIS FIELD.

Tom Cosgrove, b. g., by Isaac Murphy-Mountain Madge, by Faustus; W. Hendrie.....450

PROPERTY OF G. W. HEADLEY.

B. c. by Tenny-Hymnal, by Himyar; G. C. Johnson.....350
B. c. by Ben Strome-Honoletta, by Hanover; W. Hendrie.....500
Ch. c. by St. Maxim-Favorite, by Favor; Thomas Welsh.....425
Br. f. by St. Maxim-Happy Ten, by Tenny; Thomas Welsh.....1,400

PROPERTY OF F. H. HAWKINS.

Ch. c. by Rossington-Betsy Broeck, by Ten Broeck; J. E. Seagram.....1,100
George Whitney, ch. c. by Parandole-Alababa, by Glenelg; Middleton & Jungbluth.....1,250

PROPERTY OF H. P. HEADLEY.

B. c. by Meddler-Money Box, by Rayon d'Or; J. E. Madden.....3,000
Ch. c. by Freeman-Maggie Gray, by Spendthrift; Fred Massom.....1,000

HORSE SHOW AT CEDARHURST.

Rockaway Hunt Club Has Its First Annual Exhibition.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 3.—Society turned out in force to-day at the first annual horse show held under the auspices of the Rockaway Hunt Club. The exhibition was in the open. Many well-known society people were present. The prizes were blue, red, and yellow ribbons, together with a number of very handsome silver cups. The summary:

Pony suitable for a child, to be shown to a governess's cart, to be driven by ladies; ponies in this class not eligible for other pony class—Won by Thomas Williams's piebald gelding Punch.

Pony in harness, not to exceed 14 hands 3 inches, to be shown to any suitable vehicle—Won by R. L. Burton's blk. m. Nancy.

Carriage pairs, to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage—Won by R. L. Burton's blk. m. Topsy and blk. m. Nancy.

Pony for polo, to be shown with mallet and ball in manner prescribed by the committee—Won by McPherson Kennedy's ch. g. Flash.

Horse suitable for a runabout, to be shown in harness to a runabout—Won by R. L. Burton's blk. m. Topsy, for 15 hands and under; for over 15 hands, George C. Rand's ch. g. Bailiff was also placed first.

Ladies' saddle horse, to be ridden by a lady—Won by J. Henry Harper's g. g. g. Helmer.

Tandems, no restrictions as to size, to be shown in harness to a two-wheeled vehicle—Won by R. L. Burton's blk. m. Nancy and blk. m. Topsy.

Gentlemen's saddle horse, to be shown under saddle—Won by H. D. Babcock's b. m. Flirt.

Four-in-hands, to be shown before coach, drag, or break—Won by F. C. Richardson's b. g. In, b. g. Out, ch. m. Beauty, and b. m. Betsy.

Best performance driving a tandem or four-in-hand; prize to driver, conditions to be prescribed by the committee—Won by J. B. Taller's ch. g. Dandy.

NEW YORK OARSMEN WIN

Mostly Local Crews Successful in the Middle States Regatta.

DAUNTLESS CRACK EIGHT

Rumohr Was Disqualified in the Senior Single Race and Mehrhoff Was Allowed to Win.

The annual regatta of the Middle States Regatta Association, held over the old rowing course on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, was in many respects the most successful regatta held on local waters this Summer, and a fitting climax to a rowing season of unusual activity and interest. The conditions of wind and water were favorable, except for an hour or so in the afternoon, the races were all well filled and generally well contested, there being not a single row-over in the entire list, and some of the races were sensational in their results.

The feature of the day was the decisive victory of the youthful eight-oared crew of the Dauntless Rowing Club over the veteran eight of the First Bohemian Boat Club, a victory which not only gives the Dauntless crew the undisputed championship of the Middle States Association, but as the Bohemians had previously been beaten only by the Vespers of Philadelphia, places the New York crew next to the National champions.

The junior eight-oared race, which had five entries and was won by the Metropolitan eight from the Potomacs of Washington by a scant half length, was also a spectacular event.

The one regrettable incident of the entire day occurred in the senior single race, and it is likely to result in the disappearance from amateur rowing of an oarsman whose amateur standing has been frequently questioned in the past, and who has been an object of grave suspicion since his advent in New York last Spring. It was the practically unanimous opinion of all who witnessed it that Rumohr's fouling of Mehrhoff yesterday was intentional, and done to avoid a defeat which would have been ruinous to his prestige.

The results of the regatta as a whole were very favorable to the local clubs, as they won ten of the thirteen events, the other three being equally divided among the New Rochelle Rowing Club, the Wahnetah Boat Club of Flushing, and the Institute Boat Club of Newark.

THE RACES IN DETAIL.

The morning racing began promptly at 9:20 with the first trial heat of the intermediate single sculls, which was an easy victory for Joseph Behensky of the First Bohemian Boat Club. Cornell of the Unions, who led to the quarter, fouled Davis of the Harlems and was disqualified. Davis was second. The second heat of this race was equally easy for Hilbers of Flushing. Powers of the Nassaus and Keane of the New York Athletic Club made a pretty race for second place, which was won by the Nassau man.

The junior pair-oared sculls race, which came next, had three good entries representing the Pennsylvania Barge Club of Philadelphia and the Union and Nonpareil Clubs of New York, and promised to be interesting. The Nonpareil crew made the best start and soon had the race well in hand. At the three-quarters mark they had a lead of two lengths, and took the Unions' water. The Unions spurted, and as the Nonpareils could not get out in time a foul resulted. Both crews stopped rowing and the Pennsylvanians, coming up, mixed in and claimed a foul on the Unions. The referee disqualified the Nonpareils and started the other two crews on even terms from the three-quarters mark, the Unions winning by a length and a half. No times were taken.

As two of the six entries in the senior singles, Monaghan of the Pennsylvania Barge Club and Belger of the Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, failed to appear, the two trials in this event, which were next on the programme, were canceled and the junior quadruple sculls, the last morning event, was called next. There were three entries, from the Harlem Rowing Club, Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn, and New York Athletic Club. The latter crew won easily by half a dozen lengths, with the Varuna second. No. 3 of the Harlems caught a crab at the start, and that crew was never in the race.

By the time the afternoon races were called, at 1:20 P. M., the wind had freshened to half a gale, and against the strong flood tide kicked up a heavy sea which gave promise of trouble in the coming races. This promise was quickly realized in the intermediate doubles race, which was the first afternoon event. There were five starters, representing the Harlem Rowing Club, Varuna Boat Club of Roboken, Pennsylvania Barge Club, Union Boat Club, and First Bohemian Boat Club, respectively. The bow man of the Harlem crew broke one of his sculls and a second start was made in excellent style, all five crews getting off well together. The Harlems held a slight lead to the quarter mark, with the Bohemians, Pennsylvanians, Valentias, and Unions following close in the order named.

The Bohemians steadily increased their lead and won by half a dozen lengths, with the Unions second. This was the last event rowed down stream, as the tide was now slack and permitted the remaining races to be rowed up stream with a finish off One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

The junior quarter-mile dash, which was next in order, was postponed until later, and the intermediate four-oared gig race called next. There were three crews entered—the Wyanokes of New York, the Crescents of Philadelphia, and the New Rochelles. The latter crew, which had won as juniors in the Long Island regatta very handily, was expected to win again yesterday, and win it did by about three lengths, after leading over the entire course.

N. Y. A. C. FAST DOUBLE.

In the first trial of the junior doubles the New York Athletic Club crew played with the Nassau double, trailing them to the last quarter, and then beating them out by half a length. The Pennsylvania Barge Club crew was hopelessly distanced and quit at the half, while the Metropolitan double capsized while passing under the Madison Avenue bridge.

Next came the junior eight-oared shell event, one of the spectacular races of the day. Five crews were entered.

The Metropolitan crew was the favorite of the local oarsmen.

The Philadelphians got the best of the start, and led by half a length as the five crews passed under the Madison Avenue Bridge, with the Metropolitan, Potomac, Clifton, and Staten Island crews in the order named. But they could not hold it, and the Metropolitans, rowing a clean, strong stroke of thirty-six, soon came to the front, with the Potomacs hanging close to them.

At the three-quarters the Potomacs made a supreme effort and took the lead, but they were unable to hold it long, and the Metropolitans crossed the line half a length ahead of the red-shirted Washington crew.

In the final of the intermediate single sculls Behensky of the Bohemians lost the race by a curious error. There were three starters, Behensky, who had finished first in the first trial heat, Hilbers of the Wahnetas of Flushing, who had won the second trial, and Powers of the Nassaus, who had been second in the second trial. Davis of the Harlems, who had been second in the first trial, did not start. Hilbers took the lead at the start and kept it, though by a very slight margin, to the three-quarters, where Behensky caught and passed him. Near the finish both mistook a red flag on a launch for the finish flag and stopped rowing. The officials shouted to them to continue, and Hilbers, grasping the situation first, sculled over the line and won the race. Powers was never in it.

RUMOHR'S DELIBERATE FOUL.

The senior single event, which came next, was expected to be one of the best races of the regatta, but it proved instead the most unsatisfactory. The starters were Mason of the Passaic Boat Club, Rumohr of the Harlem Rowing Club, Mehrhoff of the Nassau Boat Club, and Titus of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New Orleans. Rumohr had the best of the start, but Titus quickly took the lead and held it for the first quarter, then the pace proved too much for him, and he dropped back into third place. At the half-mile Rumohr led Mehrhoff by half a length, with Titus a length further behind, but the champion did not row with his usual ease and seemed distressed. Although he had the whole river before him, he began to crowd over into Mehrhoff's water, and, despite the warning whistle of the referee's boat at the three-quarters mark he rowed directly across Mehrhoff's bow and caused a foul. Both stopped rowing and Mehrhoff capsised. A scene of great excitement ensued, many of the officials and others on the two official tugs shouting and shaking their fists at Rumohr, while the referee vainly endeavored to make himself heard with his megaphone.

Finally Mehrhoff was rescued by a boat from the shore. Titus, who had rowed on to the finish, was recalled and the referee announced that Rumohr was disqualified and that Mehrhoff and Titus would re-row the race later in the day. It was rowed after the quarter-mile dash, the two scullers being started at the three-quarters mark and Mehrhoff being given the lead over Titus of a length and a half, which he had at the time of the foul. This caused a great deal of criticism of the referee, as it not only converted a mile race into a quarter-mile dash, which is a very different race, but it practically gave the event to Mehrhoff, who won by two lengths. Titus made a protest, but it was not allowed.

The final of the junior single sculls was a procession, Max Hirsch of the Harlem Rowing Club leading from the start.

The river now was almost calm after the four-oared gig race was rowed. The sun had set, and the cool of the evening could already be felt. All the conditions were favorable for the aquatic duel which was rightly expected to be the sensational event of the day. On the one hand was the light and youthful Dauntless crew, carefully trained, rowing in perfect form and inspired by the ambition to add a third notable victory to two already won. To them were opposed the sturdy and seasoned Bohemians, stronger and heavier, but rowing their characteristic ragged stroke. It was form against strength, and form won.

The Dauntless crew had the Manhattan position and the Bohemians the Westchester shore. They started together, the Bohemians gaining a lead of half a length at the quarter mile. They were rowing 38 to the minute and the Dauntless 36. The Bohemians splashed badly, but the blade-work of the Dauntless crew was perfect. Slowly but surely the long, clean, powerful Dauntless stroke began to tell, slowly but surely they forged ahead, until at the half mile they led by a half a length.

As the two great boats approached the Dauntless house the crowds on the float and balconies were wild with excitement, and under the stimulus of their frantic encouragement the Dauntless crew added a length to its lead and crossed the line two lengths ahead of its dismirited opponents.

The Dauntless victory properly should have been the climax to the day's sport, but two postponed events still remained to be decided. The junior quarter-mile dash was won by Farrelly of the Union Boat Club, with Cramer of the Lone Star Boat Club second and Scannell of the Harlem Rowing Club third. The burlesque on the senior single was a gift to Mehrhoff, as already stated. The summaries follow:

Intermediate Single Sculls.—First Trial Heat—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, Joseph Behensky; Union Boat Club, New York City, M. A. Cornell, second. Time—7:43. Second Trial Heat—Won by Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I., Henry Hilbers, Jr., Nassau Boat Club, New York City, Jesse W. Powers, second. Time—7:00½. Race won by Hilbers, Behensky second. Time—6:29.

Junior Pair-Oared Shells.—Won by Union Boat Club, New York City, E. Kennelly, bow; D. Lenahan, stroke; Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, E. H. Mount, bow; A. K. Elton, stroke, second; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York, City, C. Hartman, bow; A. Y. Crawford, stroke, disqualified. No time taken.

Junior Single Sculls.—First trial heat won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, Max Hirsch; Lone Star Boat Club, New York City, S. A. Cramer, second. Time—6:58¾. Second trial heat won by Pennsylvania Barge Club, Philadelphia, A. C. McCloskey; Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., John Purdue, second. Time—6:47. Race won by Hirsch; Cramer second. Time—6:03.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by New York Athletic Club, New York City; J. R. Anderson, bow; B. L. Zimm 2; D. Campbell, 3; E. Rowell, stroke. Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., A. B. Munro, bow; J. H. Hogan, 2; H. J. Morris, 3; F. D. Mackay, stroke, second. Time—5:49½.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City, William Chrastel, bow; J. Behensky, stroke. Union Boat Club, New York City, W. Rogers, bow; H. L. Cornell, stroke, second. Time—6:25.

Junior Quarter-Mile Dash.—Won by J. Farrelly, Union Boat Club, Samuel Cramer, Lone Star Boat Club, second. Time—1:15.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by New Rochelle, Rowing Club, New Rochelle, N. Y., F. M. Carpenter, bow; F. D. Abramson, 2; J. B. Cothran, 3; Sch. B. Badeau, stroke; A. K. Gallaudet, coxswain. Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City, W. Vogeny, bow; A. Knerim, 2; J. Breen, 3; R. Miller, stroke; George Bagge, coxswain, second. Time—6:40.

Junior Double Sculls.—First trial heat won by New York Athletic Club, New York City, B. L. Zimm, bow; James Anderson, stroke; Nassau Boat Club, New York City, M. R. Palmer, bow; A. S. Vosburg, stroke, second. Time—7:19¾. Second trial heat won by Harlem Rowing Club, New York City, Charles Scofield, bow; John Schultz, stroke; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia, N. McClanaghan, bow; William Foelker, stroke, second. Time—6:44¼. Final heat won by New York Athletic Club; Harlem Rowing Club, second. Time—5:20.

Junior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City—E. T. Clark, bow; A. S. Corbett, 2; A. D. Hunt, 3; Joseph Smith, 4; George Slater, 5; John P. Binzeh, Jr., 6; William O'Regan, 7; William Goepfel, stroke; W. H. Dunn, coxswain; Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I.—D. H. McDougall, bow; C. W. Stewart, 2; C. W. Sparks, 3; B. Scott, 4; O. Von Dannenberg, 5; E. T. King, 6; M. F. Quigley, 7; G. F. Schofield, Jr., stroke; W. R. West, coxswain, second. Time—5:24½; 5:26.

Senior Single Shells.—Won by Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—E. J. Carney, bow; Frank Sullivan, 2; John Haller, 3; Joseph V. Lupo, stroke. Union Boat Club, New York City—M. A. Cornell, bow; H. L. Cornell, 2; J. Farrelly, 3; W. Rogers, stroke, second. Time—5:19.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City. A. D. Hunt, bow; A. S. Corbett, 2; Joseph Smith, 3; George Slater, stroke; W. H. Dunn, coxswain. Clifton Boat Club, Clifton, S. I., G. S. Schofield, Jr., bow; M. F. Quigley, 2; E. T. King, 3; D. H. McDougall, stroke; W. R. West, coxswain, second. Time—5:39.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City, E. C. Conlin, bow; H. Brinef, 2; C. A. Hopfensack, 3; F. Wolfskehl, 4; H. Siebeneicher, 5; J. P. Instone, 6; L. A. Goldstone, 7; W. Adee, stroke; E. H. Anderson, coxswain. First Bohemian Boat Club, William C. Chrastel, bow; F. Vesely, 2; Dr. Dvrnek, 3; F. Budry, 4; A. Chaloupka, 5; V. Ladman, 6; J. Behensky, 7; J. Koudelka, stroke; E. Kalina, coxswain, second. Time—4:49½; 4:55¼.

SAILORS IN ROWING RACE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 3.—An interesting race was rowed in Newport Harbor this morning over the Belmont-Garretson course, from off the torpedo station to and around the buoys in front of the training station wharf, a distance of about three and a quarter miles. The prize was $900, offered by F. P. Garretson, and the competing crews were the Training Station and Old Colony crews. The wind was strong from the southwest and there was a heavy, choppy sea. The harbor was covered with every sort of craft. The start was a pretty one, with the Old Colony taking first water. The Old Colony won easily in 16 minutes and 40 seconds, the time for the Training Station crew being 17 minutes 31 seconds.

The referee was Commander N. E. Mason, United States Navy, and the judges were Oliver H. P. Belmont, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Congressman Melville Bull, and Rear Commodore C. L. Robinson.

IRISHMEN AT LAUREL HILL.

Pastime A. C. Win Banner for Scoring Highest Number of Points.

With the gold harp of Erin on a green background and the Stars and Stripes waving in the breeze yesterday over Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., the Irish Athletic Association of Greater New York held its annual festival and games.

The "Indian" aggregation from the Pastime Athletic Club proved themselves to be the most skillful at all-around work, which entitled them to the handsome silk banner for the club scoring the most points. The Stars and Xaviers were also in evidence at times, which helped materially to keep up the interest. Summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. J. Eytinge, Pastime A. C., 7½ yards; J. F. Rostrick, Pastime A. C., 9½ yards, second; M. J. Creagon, Irish A. A., 9 yards, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

75-Yard Novice Run, Scratch.—Won by J. E. Moran, Star A. C.; Charles Sour, Union Settlement A. C., second; James Hieromus, New York City, third. Time—0:09.

Throwing the Diskus, Handicap.—Won by R. P. Froelich, Union Settlement A. C., 14 feet 6 inches, with 107 feet 7 inches; second, O. H. Bushmann, Star C., 20 feet, with 99 feet 11 inches; third, P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., 17 feet 6 inches, with 102 feet 4 inches.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Mackenzie, Pastime A. C., 70 yards; J. C. Lynch, Pastime A. C., 60 yards, second; Owen F. Riley, Star A. C., 75 yards, third. Time—2:25 1-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. J. Cregan, Irish A. A., (28 yards;) V. Andrews, Pastime A. C., (18 yards,) second; J. J. Delehanty, Star A. C., (26 yards,) third. Time—0:31.

700-Yard Novice Run, Scratch.—Won by J. Moreis, Xavier A. A.; W. Wilson, St. George A. C., second; J. Newine, Pastime A. C., third. Time—1:45.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. F. Ignatius, Pastime A. C., (14 feet,) with 38 feet 9 inches; second, R. P. Froelich, Union Settlement A. C., (9 feet,) with 41 feet 6 inches; third, C. Schoepflin, National Turnverein, (9 feet 6 inches,) with 41 feet.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by W. D. Hennen, New York A. C., (38 feet,) with 124 feet 11¼ inches; second, R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (40 feet,) with 110 feet 7½ inches; third, John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., (40 feet,) with 104 feet 8 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by H. P. McDonald, Knickerbocker A. C., (14 inches,) with 22 feet; second, W. F. Drummond, Pastime A. C., (28 inches,) with 20 feet 10 inches; third, G. P. Arnold, New West Side A. C., (20 inches,) with 20 feet 4 inches.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by William McCarthy, Irish A. A. (1:40;) E. Strupel, Pastime A. C., (1:20,) second; L. Markham, Pastime A. C., (1:20,) third. Time—16:20.

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Staten Island Clubs Witness a Renewal of Activity.

BISHOP CUP EVENT AT LENOX

Two Prizes Offered for Crescent Players—Lively Day at Morristown—Trevor Dines Shinnecock Golfers.

Golfers turned out yesterday on the Richmond County Country Club links, near Dongan Hills, Staten Island, in numbers sufficiently large to suggest that the Summer season of golf inactivity at local clubs was practically over. Two competitions were played. Ralph Lane won first honors in the men's handicap, and in the mixed foursome event he still has a chance for the prize. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lane and Mr. and Mrs. Otis L. Williams tied at 89 strokes net in this latter contest, and they will play off on Saturday.

In the handicap the players and scores were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Ralph Lane	100	14	86
G. Bonner	92	5	87
L. H. Thomas	93	5	88
T. W. Pierson	100	9	91
H. C. Plimpton	103	12	91
John R. Chadwick	97	5	92
A. Bardee	112	9	93
H. W. C. Jessup	111	18	93
Austin T. Kelly	101	8	93
R. T. Bucklin	109	16	93
J. R. Branch	108	14	94
Albert E. Paterson	95	0	95
S. S. Wonham	101	6	95
Otis L. Williams	101	6	95

In the mixed foursome the leading players were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lane	107	18	89
Mr. and Mrs. Otis L. Williams	101	12	89
L. H. Thomas and Miss M. Shearson	99	0	99
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Scott	131	30	101
J. R. Chadwick and Miss McQuade	117	16	101
A. E. Paterson and Miss M. Park	103	0	103
S. S. Wonham and Mrs. W. B. Thomas	121	16	105

Marine and Field Golfers.

Two interesting golf events were played yesterday on the Marine and Field Club links, near Bath Beach. Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Garland won the honors in the mixed foursome, the second pair being Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Fuller. The scores of these leaders were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Garland:			
Out ..6 6 4 3 6 6 5 5 5—46			
In ...5 6 5 6 6 6 7 6 5 5—57			
Total	103	11	92
Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Fuller:			

GILLOTT WINS ROAD RACE

Many Compete in Contest of Associated Cycle Clubs of L. I.

CONEY ISLAND PATH CROWDED

H. E. Bleecker Captures First Time Prize—Two Riders Meet with Bad Accidents.

Nature and humanity supplied a lane through which 148 enthusiastic wheelmen started on a swift journey of twenty-five miles yesterday morning for prizes and a small degree of fame. The elms that shade the Coney Island cycle path were nature's part of the lane, while spectators to the number of perhaps 30,000 gathered five and six deep on the outer edges of the path, and these were the human setting for the parading cyclers. Of the 148 riders who started in the fourth annual road race of the Associated Cycle Clubs of Long Island 87 completed the twenty-five miles, and of this number Ernest Gillott of the Sutton Wheelmen of Greenpoint, L. I., was the winner. Gillott had a start of two minutes and thirty seconds on the scratch men. H. E. Bleecker of Brooklyn won the first time prize. The pace was fast from the start.

The first batch of riders, those who had the extreme handicap of six minutes, were sent away at 10:51 o'clock, and it was 1:08:22 4-5, to be exact, when the winner whizzed over the finish line. Long before any of the competing cyclists were on hand spectators began seeking points of vantage along the course, and the Boulevard from one end to the other was a bustling locality.

The route was four and a sixth miles down, and the same distance back, covered three times. Several of the riders carried a damp sponge, and half sections of lemon on a string around the neck in case they should feel the need of a physical brace, but the journey was not to be long enough for any elaborate preparations.

NO COASTER BRAKES OR STEPS.

No coaster brakes or steps on the wheels were allowed.

Christopher Ripp, John Walsh, and Oscar Schutt were the first riders to be sent away and the same three were the first to complete the first lap. They formed a group by themselves. Ripp was the leader. There was an interval after the first three had passed and then came a big bunch of scorchers. Hardly were they in sight before they flew by the officials' stand a whizzing conglomeration of color, with their suits of many different shades. Half a dozen or more riders came to grief, among whom two met with ugly injuries. The scratch men completed the first lap at 11:18 o'clock, having been on the way twenty-seven minutes.

There was a spill just after crossing the Boulevard for the third time down. One rider ran into a tree, and his riding was done for the day. Another man got up with a bruised knee, while another arose with nothing worse than a mouthful of gritty dust. It was on the third and last lap that class and condition told. This portion of the ride saw the back-mark men go up. It also saw a number of the contestants drop out. The spectators crowded out on to the Boulevard—where the run home took place—to see the finish, and the police had their hands full keeping them back. Some sought perches in the trees, only to be ousted by the bluecoats.

LAST HUNDRED YARDS LIVELY.

It was a lively tussle the last hundred yards. The pedals flew around like electric fans with Gillott the leader about two lengths in front. With victory so near Gillott wasn't overlooking any chances and he put on extra pressure as he came for the coveted tape, now within plain sight. Behind Gillott as he crossed the tape were about a dozen others who had kept him company in the final stages of the race in so compact a group that it required quick work for the scorers to check them off. The second man, Edward Forrest of the Young Men's Christian Association, was only a length in front of Hugh R. Brown, Kings County Wheelmen. Both Forrest and Brown had the same allowance as the winner, two minutes and thirty seconds.

The time made by Bleecker, winner of the first time prize, was 1 hour 4 minutes and 46 1-5 seconds. The second time prize was won by William Munro, Pastime Athletic Club, whose net time was 1 hour 4 minutes and 48 seconds, and whose allowance was one minute. The winner of the race, Gillott, won the third time prize. His net time was 1 hour 4 minutes and 51 3-5 seconds. Gillott is twenty-three years old. He won second prize in the last Irvington-Millburn road race. The trophy for the club scoring the greatest number of points at the finish was won by the Howard Wheelmen, whose two representatives scored 76 points.

Edward Laine of the Macon Wheelmen seemed to be the worst sufferer from the day's quota of accidents. He ran into a tree and sustained a broken shoulder. He was taken to the Seney Hospital. Another rider, Edward Burling of Brooklyn, looked as if he had been in a thrashing machine. A dog got in his road and he swerved to get out of the way. Then he ran into a horse. He doesn't remember whether or not he was stepped on by the horse, but he had a black and swollen eye, bandaged head, and was bruised badly about the chest.

The following riders won prizes. The table shows the order in which they finished:

Name.	H'cap. M.S.	Net Time. H.M.S.
1—Ernest Gillott, Sutton W.	2:30	1:06:51 3-5
2—Edward Forrest, Y. M. C. A.	2:30	1:04:52 1-5
3—Hugh R. Brown, K. C. W.	2:30	1:04:52 2-5
4—Christopher Ripp, Montauk W.	6:00	1:14:23
5—John Hurley, Howard W.	4:15	1:07:38 2-5
6—George Laurie, New York	4:15	1:07:39
7—F. W. Wanner, Howard W.	2:30	1:04:55
8—S. Davenport, Caldwell, N. J.	3:45	1:06:10
9—John A. Walsh, G. N. Y. W.	6:00	1:08:39
10—John F. Abel, Olympian A. C.	4:45	1:08:55
11—Oscar Schutt, Brooklyn	6:00	1:08:45
12—John Karkella, Brooklyn	5:00	1:10:05
13—R. C. Ratliff, Riverside W.	4:00	1:07:53 2-5
14—A. L. Cahn, New York	4:00	1:11:53
15—H. E. Bleecker, Brooklyn	1:00	1:04:46 1-5
16—John Fogarty, S. W. K.	2:30	1:06:24
17—G. Perden, Amphion W.	4:45	1:08:31 4-5
18—Carl Yeutsch, New Haven	2:00	1:01:53
19—William Munro, P. A. C.	1:00	1:04:48
20—J. E. Achorn, Jr., R. A. W.	4:15	1:08:02 3-5
21—David M. Smith, New York	4:45	1:08:32 2-5
22—George Van Pelt, Brooklyn	4:30	1:08:17 4-5
23—John MacBain, New York	4:15	1:08:05 1-5
24—Walter Fiedler, Mutuli W.	3:45	1:07:38 2-5
25—Emil Fiedler, Mutual W.	2:30	1:06:18
26—T. C. Wright, Y. M. C. A.	5:15	1:09:05
27—Anthony Manjo, Jersey City	5:00	1:11:00
28—Arthur H. Parry, New York	5:00	1:09:27
29—J. E. Purcell, Brooklyn	4:00	1:10:28 1-5
30—W. F. Hartmann, Waverley	4:15	1:10:03
31—W. A. Raymond, South Norwalk, Conn.	3:30	1:08:04
32—L. G. Harrington, New York	4:30	1:09:40
33—Lawrence Sullivan, New Haven	2:00	1:07:25
34—E. Nefisen, Brooklyn	4:30	1:10:05
35—P. H. Grasing, Pierce W.	5:00	1:10:42
36—Eugene P. Rogers, Brooklyn	5:30	1:11:15
37—L. F. Browne, South Norwalk, Conn.	4:00	1:10:29
38—Walter A. Mead, New York	4:00	1:10:52 2-5
39—Adam Beyerman, New York	2:00	1:11:09
40—John P. Finnegan, G. N. Y. W.	2:00	1:09:10

Coburn, Newark, (300 yards,) third. Time—11:15 3-5.

WHEEL RACES AT RED BANK.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Red Bank Wheelmen held an interesting series of games on the Shrewsbury Oval this afternoon. Summary:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by C. P. Wilson; Arthur G. Blair, Red Bank, second; Henry Francis, Colt's Neck, third.

One-Mile Open.—Won by Robert Schultz, Newark; Joseph De Stefani, Chicago, second; R. Rox, Perth Amboy, third.

Sack Race, 50 Yards.—Won by A. Fredericks, Red Bank; Charles Thompson, Red Bank, second; John Fix, Red Bank, third.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by John Brewer, Keyport, 140 yards; R. E. Schultz, Newark, 120 yards, second; Joseph De Stefani, Chicago, 80 yards, third.

Tub Race.—Won by A. Fredericks; Frank Haviland second, Charles Thompson third.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Frank Boskey, Red Bank, 200 yards; Joseph De Stefani, Chicago, 150 yards, second; R. E. Schultz, Newark, 250 yards, third.

Tug-of-War.—Won by team from Red Bank.

The race between man and horse, Edward Ivins of Red Bank and Albatross, the guideless wonder, owned by W. E. Flinn, was won by Ivins.

Newburg Wheelmen Race Meet.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The Labor Day meet of the Newburg Wheelmen was held on the half-mile track in the Driving Park this afternoon and was attended by about 3,500 people. There were large fields of entries in each event and the sport was good, the finishes being very close. The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by J. P. Davis, Garrison's N. Y.; T. Sherman, New Paltz, second Time—1:15.

One-Mile Open.—Won by P. G. Van Cott, Manhattan Beach; G. C. Schrieber, Harlem Wheelmen, second; R. W. Fawcett, Stamford, Conn., third. Time—2:26.

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, (15 yards;) H. H. Inman, Matteawan, (55 years,) second; W. A. Ladue, Newburg Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—1:34.

Half-Mile Open.—Won by W. A. Ladue, Newburg Wheelmen; Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, second; G. C. Schrieber, Harlem, third. Time—1:07.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by G. C. Schrieber, Harlem, (scratch;) W. A. Ladue, Newburg, (scratch,) second; H. Y. Bedell, Harlem, (150 yards,) third; Daniel Sullivan, Harlem, (100 yards,) fourth; G. J. Coners, Highland Falls, (200 yards,) fifth. Time—12:41 3-5.

William A. Ladue, paced by a motor cycle, lowered the one-mile track record of 1:51 2-5, riding the mile in 1:51.

E. A. Thomas of the Newburg Wheelmen, paced by a motor cycle, reduced the half-mile track record of 0:59 1-5, to 0:59 flat.

The motor cycle ridden by Williamson and Singer of Philadelphia gave a five-mile exhibition in 9:50.

Cyclist Nelson Won Easily.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 3.—The Fall race meet of the Waltham track to-day had as its principal event the 25-mile motor paced race between John E. Nelson, Archie McEachran, and James Moran, in which Nelson won despite a number of accidents. At the start Nelson caught his pace first, but in the first mile McEachran fell. Nelson and Moran had gained two laps before he started again. On the first lap of the second mile the chain on Moran's wheel broke, and this gave Nelson a big lead, which he kept until the finish, despite an accident to his wheel and also one to his pacing machine. He led McEachran by 1 1-3 miles, and Moran by two miles. Time—40:43 2-5.

Fenn's New Cycling Record.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—The Velodrome races to-night were well attended. In the five-mile motor race Dyer and Kraemer's motor gave out on the second mile, and Miller and Judge won. W. S. Fenn of Hartford won the second heat of the third of a mile handicap in 0:38 4-5, beating the world's amateur record. Wahrenberger of New York made 0:40 2-5 in the first heat. Fenn took Alexander's place in the twelve-mile motor paced race and defeated John King of Newark by a lap and a half. Time—22:25 2-5.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The fifth regular supplementary practice day of the season for the marksmen and sharpshooter classes was held yesterday at Creedmoor. The attendance was very large and the weather was good throughout the day. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Major W. M. Kirby, Inspector on Major Gen. Roe's staff. The qualifications follow:

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Name and Rank.	Rgt.	Yds.	Yds.	T'tl.
W. W. Hervey, private, Co. H.	7	22	20	42
W. O. Raymond, private, Co. G.	7	22	22	44
H. O. D. Black, Lieut., Co. B.	7	22	21	43
L. J. Joscelyn, Lieut., Co. H.	7	23	19	42
T. J. Baxter, private, Co. D.	7	23	19	42
H. G. Schroder, private, Co. F.	8	23	20	42
G. W. Huttlemaier, Sergt., Co. E.	8	22	20	42
W. E. Laragh, private, Co. F.	8	22	21	43
J. L. Brady, Corp., Co. B.	8	22	20	42
N. M. Stern, Sergt. Major, N. G. S.		22	22	44
B. Weeks, Corp., Co. G.	9	22	21	43
H. A. Harris, 1st Sergt., Co. A.	9	22	20	42
W. E. Merkent, private, Co. G.	9	22	21	43
C. T. Ferguson, private, Co. K.	9	22	20	42
A. J. Redmond, Sergt., Co. A.	9	22	20	42
T. Holl, Corp., Co.	12	23	20	43
F. J. Coler, B. Q. M., N. C. S.	12	22	20	42
W. Brown, Sergt., Co. C.	12	22	20	42
A. Beular, private, Co. B.	12	22	23	45
W. D. Goodall, H. S., N. C. S.	12	22	23	45
J. M. Wilson, 1st Sergt., Co. K.	12	22	21	43
W. Ireland, Jr., Corp., Co. E.	12	22	20	42
A. G. Osborne, Sergt., Co. K.	12	22	20	42
G. F. Murphy, Sergt., N. C. S.	12	22	22	44
M. J. Ryan, Sergt., Co. F.	12	22	21	43
B. T. Clayton, Col.	14	23	19	42
J. Trimmer, private, Co. I.	14	22	20	42
J. Thonet, Co. F.	14	23	19	42
M. Abrams, 1st Sergt., Co. D.	14	24	18	42
J. P. McNamara, 1st Lieut., Co. C.	14	23	21	44
J. A. Rowe, private, Co. C.	14	23	23	46
J. A. Wingate, Sergt., Co. M.	14	22	20	42
J. D. Yates, private, Co. B.	14	22	20	42
F. H. O'Neil, Sergt., Co. B.	14	22	20	42
H. G. Story, Sergt., Co. A.	23	23	19	42
B. T. Morhus, Sergt., Co. K.	23	24	19	43
T. J. Bridgham, Corp., Co. E.	23	22	21	43
E. C. Barnums, private, Co. G.	23	23	19	42
J. P. D. Shiebler, Sergt., Co. H.	23	22	23	45
G. W. Masters, private, Co. E.	23	22	20	42
W. A. Robinson, Sergt., Co. H.	23	22	20	42
C. F. Stopford, private, Co. E.	23	22	24	46
F. H. Taylor, Sergt., Co. E.	33	22	20	42
P. H. Martin, private, Co. E.	23	22	20	42
W. Malone, private, Co. G.	47	22	21	43
J. T. Hanan, private, Co. E.	47	22	20	42
B. Higbes, private, Co. E.	47	23	20	43
T. H. Barker, Sergt., Co. B.	71	22	20	42
H. S. Decker, private, Co. A.	71	23	20	43
G. C. Glack, private, Co. A.	71	23	19	42
H. C. Zeigler, private, Co. K.	71	22	20	42
F. Lehne, private, Co. D.	71	22	19	42
R. S. Ecclestone, private, Co. B.	71	22	20	42
C. M. Doering, Sergt., Co. C.	71	23	19	42
A. C. Milliken, Sergt., Co. D.	71	22	20	42
H. O. Bird, private, Co. B.	71	22	20	42
Beach, B. S., Major, staff.	22	22	20	42
J. F. Barnard, private, Co. C.	22	22	20	42
J. J. Meyer, Corp., Co. I.	22	22	20	42
J. Dean, Sergt., Co. H.	22	23	22	45
A. T. Southard, G. C., 1st Div., 2d N. B.		22	21	43
J. R. Smith, private, 2d S. Corps		22	22	44
G. O. Redington, Corp., Troop C		23	22	45
G. O. Mumbuck, private, Troop 3, Squadron A		21	20	41
S. R. Bradley, Jr., Adjt., staff, Squadron A		22	19	41
Thos. Winfield, Sergt., Co. G.	69	22	20	42
J. H. Smith, private, Co. F.	69	22	20	42
C. Hafne, private, Co. B.	12	22	20	42
D. Sands, Sergt., Co. B.	12	22	20	42
C. J. Suter, Lieut., Col., field.	12	25	22	47
E. J. Reilly, Lieut., Co. D.	13	22	23	45
S. Van Biarkon, Corp., Co. F.	8	23	19	42
S. Dwight, private, Co. H.	7	22	20	42
F. E. Clairborn, Corp., Co. D.	9	22	20	42
H. A. De Patti, Sergt., Co. C.	9	22	20	42

ON SEA GIRT'S RANGES.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 3.—The real work for the marksmen who have assembled at the New Jersey State Camp to compete in a series of rifle contests on the several ranges was begun there this morning. Most of the shooting was done in a stiff breeze. The Schuetzen ranges were occupied all day and the team match on the German ring target, in which New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were represented, was closely contested. The winners were the first team of the Zettler Rifle Association of New York, the Philadelphia Rifle Association being second, only three points behind.

The inter-State regimental team match was the principal contest of the day. Eleven teams competed, four of which were entered from Washington, D. C. So far, the Sixth Battalion team of Washington, D. C., leads all the others with a total score of 492, at 200 and 500 yards. The Fourth New Jersey team is in second place with 490. Major Bell, in command of the Washington men, has lodged an objection against the second team on the ground of their having exceeded their time limit while shooting. The protest will be passed upon to-morrow.

In the Columbia Trophy match and the National Guard match, which were confined to six-men teams from New Jersey regiments, the Fourth New Jersey leads in both matches with respective scores of 500 and 490. These contests will be completed to-morrow.

In the re-enter revolver match, Tom Anderton of Boston still leads with the high score of 137 out of a possible 150.

George Joiner of the Zettler Rifle Association of New York still holds the high scores in the continuous Schuetzen contests, with 189 on the standard American and 228 on the German ring target.

The shooting will be resumed to-morrow.

WIND FAVORED YACHTS

Larchmont's Successful Regatta Over the Island Sound Course.

FIFTY-FOUR BOATS COMPETED

F. M. Hoyt's Cutter Isolde Defeated the Astrild on Corrected Time—Several Slight Accidents Occurred.

Larchmont yachtsmen have had just grievance against the weather that has been doled out to many of their racing events this year, but the crisp southeasterly breeze that blew for their Fall regatta yesterday sent the competing craft over Long Island Sound at a pace that left no room for complaint.

It was an ideal day both as to weather and racers. Fifty-four yachts, varying in size from Wilson Marshall's big schooner Atlantic to the diminutive dories and double-sailed Hampden boats, crossed the starting line off Larchmont Harbor.

In one of the closest contests put up by the big racers during this or previous seasons, F. M. Hoyt's British-built cutter Isolde once more defeated the Hanan brothers' English boat Astrild. Though in lead of Isolde by an almost imperceptible margin from start to finish, the Astrild was unable to save the fifty-four seconds her larger racing measurement compelled her to allow, and Mr. Hoyt steered his boat home winner on corrected time by 23 seconds.

The big cutters were not the only yachts that fought for the inches yesterday. Among the thirty-six-footers Oswald Sanderson's Herreshoff boat Countess, after the new Hanley boat Cherokee and the O Shima San had been compelled to retire because of slight mishaps, led James Martin's Anoatok over the finish line by only 55 seconds, and lost the race to Anoatok on corrected time. Alfred Peats's thirty-footer Enpronzi defeated J. R. Maxwell, Jr.'s, Oiseau in the hardest kind of a race by 1 minutes 14 seconds, and the raceabout Colleen led Snapper home by only 1 minute 12 seconds. August Belmont sailed his young son Raymond's Herreshoff eighteen-footer Sandpiper over the course in a manner that excited the admiration of those who had time to look at the big racers, but skill was too much for the other boats in the class to make an interesting race, his nearest competitor being defeated by almost 8 minutes.

There were several accidents during the day, which caused the withdrawal of the unfortunate boats, but did not result seriously. Cherokee, crowded by her competitors at the first mark on the first round of the triangular course, ran bows on into the stakeboat and sank it. She retired, in view of the foul, at the end of the first round. H. W. Eaton's yawl Audax broke her bobstay on the first trip over the course, and O Shima San parted her throat halyards soon after rounding the first mark on the second round. When entering Larchmont Harbor after the finish of the race, James Baird's fifty-one-foot Hussar II. fouled the sloop Tigress, which lay at anchor, and the latter's topmast was snapped off. A number of yachts that had been outclassed by their competitors retired at the end of the first round.

The preparatory signal was set at 11:30 o'clock from the tug C. P. Raymond, which had the Regatta Committee and a number of club members aboard. The starting line, marked by the committee boat and a club float, lay off the entrance to Larchmont Harbor, and three triangular courses were provided for the various racers. The schooners Atlantic and Katrina, and the cutters Isolde and Astrild, sailed twice over a fifteen-mile course lying between the common starting line, a stakeboat anchored six miles east by north in the middle of the Sound, and a buoy off Prospect Point in Hempstead Harbor. The smaller schooners and the Class K, L, M, and N boats raced twice around an eleven-mile triangle, and the smaller craft went twice over a five-and-one-half-mile course, the smaller triangles lying within and almost parallel to the largest one. In the southwest wind the racers had a reach to the first mark with booms to port, and with the exception of the Altair all carried balloon headsails. The second leg was a long and short leg beat, and the third leg a broad reach with booms to starboard.

The schooners and T. O'Conor Sloane's fifty-one-foot sloop Lotawana, which had a special match with the Wayward, were the first sent away, five minutes after the preparatory signal. Wayward led, followed in turn by Katrina, Atlantic, Lotawana, and Uncas. All crossed with their big balloon jibs and staysails bellying full in the clipping breeze.

Astrild and Isolde were next given the signal. Almost with the word the Hanan boat, like Isolde, rigged with giant, club topsail and balloon headsails, shot over the line just to leeward of her competitor, whom she led by barely the length of her overhang. Very soon after getting away the two began a luffing match which took them far out into the Sound, and at the end of ten minutes had them heading squarely into the Long Island shore. At this point Astrild gave up her nonsense and the two steered their courses during the remainder of the race. They hung throughout like twins. At the end of the first round Astrild was only fifteen seconds ahead of Isolde, and at the finish her lead in actual time was thirty-one seconds.

The remaining yachts were sent away at intervals of five minutes. Summaries:

SCHOONERS—SPECIAL MATCH.

Start, 11:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length.	Finish.	Cor'p'd Time.
*Atlantic, Wilson Marshall.	86.31	3:30:49	3:30:49
Katrina, James B. Ford.	73.14	3:37:19	3:35:13

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Start, 11:35.

Uncas, C. P. Buchanan.	51.46	Did not finish.	
*Wayward, Chas. Smithers.	63.82	3:26:40	3:20:40

SPECIAL MATCH.

Start, 11:35.

*Wayward, Chas. Smithers.	63.82	3:20:40	3:20:40
Lotawana, (sloop,) T. O'C. Sloane	48.98	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS I.

Start, 11:40.

Astrild, Hanan Brothers.	61.29	4:00:08	4:00:08
*Isolde, F. M. Hoyt.	60.45	4:00:39	3:59:45

SLOOPS—CLASS K, RACING TRIM.

Start, 11:45.

*Altair, Cord Meyer.	51.00	2:59:58	2:59:58
Hussar II., James Baird.	50.78	3:11:23	3:11:23

SLOOPS AND YAWLS—CLASS L.

Start, 11:45.

Katonah, D. Williams.	42.05	3:37:03	3:37:03
*Albicore, (yawl,) S. J. Hyde	45.00	3:37:49	3:31:44

SLOOPS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:50.

Countess, O. Sanderson.	35.72	3:34:48	3:34:48
Cherokee, E. W. Clark, Jr.	35.91	Fouled stake boat.	
O Shima San, H. I. Pratt.	35.81	Disabled.	
*Anoatok, J. Martin, Jr.	34.90	3:35:43	3:32:27

YAWLS—CLASS M.

Start, 11:50.

Audax, H. W. Eaton.	30.83	Disabled.	
*Escape, George Matthews.	30.42	3:55:24	3:35:24
Flora, H. H. Landon.	35.86	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

Start, 11:50.

Alerion, A. H. Alker.	29.70	Did not finish.	
Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	29.93	3:38:27	3:35:27
*Enpronzi, Alfred Peats.	30.00	3:37:13	3:37:13

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Start, 11:55.

*Rochelle, Edward Kelly.	24.88	1:52:52	1:52:52
Adelaide, J. M. Woodbury.	22.50	2:15:08	2:11:06

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 11:55.

*Colleen, L. R. Alberger.	21.00	2:11:03	2:11:03
Spindrift, Pirie Brothers.	21.00	2:13:45	2:13:45
Snapper, H. L. Maxwell.	21.00	2:12:15	2:12:15

SEAWANHAKA - CORINTHIAN KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 11:55.

Thelga, A. P. Thayer.	21.00	2:23:00	2:23:00
*Senta.	21.00	2:22:35	2:22:35

SLOOPS—CLASS Q.

Start, 12:00.

Ox, W. N. Bavier.	21.00	2:23:24	2:23:24
*Rod, L. Iselin.	19.40	2:24:28	2:24:28

SLOOPS—CLASS R.

Start, 12:00.

*Sandpiper, Raymond Belmont.	17.27	2:34:36	2:34:36
Kingfisher, August Belmont, Jr.	17.27	2:42:29	2:42:29
Palani, W. W. Swan.		Did not finish.	
Nora, A. Iselin.	17.27	2:49:53	2:49:53
Flim Flam, A. D. Prince.	16.00	Did not finish.	

ONE-DESIGN DORIES.

Start, 12:00.

*Dud, G. A. Cery.		3:13:00	3:13:00
Prize, H. Van Rensselaer.		4:01:27	4:01:27

CABIN CATBOATS—CLASS S.

Start, 12:05.

Fugitive, Alfred Birdsall.	28.11	Did not finish.	
*Louise, John Knox.	29.58	2:19:09	2:19:09
Leisure, John Knox.	27.96	2:43:37	2:43:37

CATBOATS—CLASS T.

Start, 12:05.

*Mongoose II., S. Ford.	21.00	2:01:36	2:01:36
Will o' Lose, J. S. Appleby.	23.50	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATBOATS—CLASS V.

Start, 12:10.

*Kazaza, T. J. McCahill, Jr.	19.40	2:33:38	2:28:38
Spindrift, M. Goetchius.	18.80	3:10:54	3:10:54
Spunk.	19.00	Did not finish.	

OPEN CATBOATS—CLASS W.

Start, 12:10.

Wee Winn, F. Sherwood.	14.06	Did not finish.	
*Bouncer II., A. D. Tappan.	15.00	3:10:57	3:10:57
Scoot.	14.80	Did not finish.	

HAMPDEN ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 12:10.

Billiboy, W. G. Newman.		3:29:58	3:29:58
*Mibabe, S. H. Mason.		3:10:51	3:10:51
Bluebird.		Did not finish.	
Blackbird.		Did not finish.	
Zena.		3:29:49	3:20:49
Indian.		Did not finish.	

*Winners.

At the end of the first round the yachts were timed as follows: Akista, 1:10:00; Flossie, 1:12:00; Narika, 1:16:00; Harbinger withdrew; Ojibway, 1:23:30; Wraith, 1:25:30; Song and Dance, 1:28:30; Kittiwake, 1:30:30; Charlotte, 1:30:30; Whiff, 1:31:30; Bronco, 1:35:00.

The leaders among the larger boats at the end of the second round were: Akista, 1:42:30; Flossie, 1:48:00; Narika, 1:58:30.

ESSEX YACHT CLUB RACES.

Staten Island and Jersey Amateurs Enjoy the Day on Newark Bay.

In a spanking whole-sail breeze that carried away the top hamper of half a dozen racers, the Essex Yacht Club sailed its fourteenth annual open regatta over its ten-mile course on Newark Bay yesterday. This regatta is the event of the season for New Jersey and Staten Island yachtsmen. Pretty much all season their boats are tuned and groomed for the annual contest on Labor Day. Old defeats were to be wiped out and former victories to be rubbed in, and the race was for blood, with cup prizes as an afterthought. The headquarters of the race yesterday were at Nelson's Hotel, foot of Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J. There were nine classes. Ten cups were to be raced for, one being the fast-time prize.

The start was a flying one, across an imaginary line drawn from the hotel float to a stakeboat anchored off the foot of Twenty-fourth Street; thence to the red-can buoy off Newark Bay Lighthouse; thence to a stakeboat moored east of the Central Railroad bridge and return to the first stakeboat, all stakeboats and buoys to be kept on the port side. The fleet was started in two divisions, within five minutes of each other, five minutes' handicap being allowed, after the starting gun, for all classes.

When the preparatory gun was fired, at 1:40 o'clock, only forty of the sixty entries appeared, and many of these, as the wind freshened and the chances of light-weather boats grew slim, dropped out.

The winners and the second boats in the various classes are as follows:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS OVER 28 FEET.

	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Bijou.	1:49:45	1:52:15
Wasp.	2:04:30	2:04:30

CLASS B—CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 28 FEET.

Grayling.	1:58:27	1:58:27
Ella F.	1:59:10	1:59:40

CLASS C—CABIN CATS UNDER 22 FEET.

Seabird.	2:06:20	2:06:20
Mary.	2:07:32	2:05:30

CLASS D—HALF RATERS.

Maybe.	2:02:49	2:02:49
My My.	2:11:58	2:11:58

CLASS E—JIB AND MAINSAIL.

Echo.	2:09:40	2:09:40
Janet.	Did not finish.	

CLASS F—21 FEET AND OVER, OPEN CATS.

Tempest.	1:47:24	1:51:59
Echo.	2:04:40	2:08:15
Jump.	2:07:15	2:06:10

CLASS G—OPEN CATS OVER 18 FEET.

Golden Rod.	2:07:00	2:09:10
Magdalen.	2:18:05	2:19:05

CLASS H—16-FOOT OPEN CATS.

Chick.	2:05:32	2:05:47
Essex.	2:11:03	2:11:58

CLASS I—15-FOOT OPEN CATS.

Midget.	2:30:12	2:30:12

No other finish.

The time prize was awarded to the Tempest.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Sleepy Hollow Club's Tournament Opens at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The opening matches in the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club's championship tournament here this afternoon did not develop any very exciting play, but the big field of thirty-five players in the scratch singles was rapidly narrowed down at play progressed. There are four other events on the programme and play in these will open to-morrow and Wednesday.

The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret beat Fred Smith, 6—3, 6—3; Henry Carr beat T. Hanna, 6—1, 6—2.

First Round—George Enis beat J. C. Butler, 6—4, 7—5; R. L. Strong beat W. L. Martin, 6—3, 6—3; C. F. Roberson beat A. W. Worden by default; C. F. Watson, Jr., beat G. S. Weart, 6—0, 6—0; D. Brennan beat H. U. Birdseye, 6—0, 6—4; W. C. Strong beat F. G. Smith by default; R. G. Hicks beat Seth Bird, 6—1, 6—4; Hugh Tallant beat H. D. James, 6—3, 6—4; Robert Todd beat H. V. Conrad, 6—2, 6—4; H. B. Hatch beat George Andrews by default; G. S. Batt beat W. R. Van Buypen, 6—0, 6—2; G. F. Snow beat Fred Hall by default; G. B. Hussy beat C. D. Millard by default.

Second Round—R. G. Hicks beat W. C. Strong by default; G. F. Snow beat G. B. Hussey, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York and Cincinnati Each Won and Lost a Game.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The two baseball games between the New Yorks and Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon resulted in an even break. The visitors won the first and the home team the second after five innings had been played. The first game the New Yorks had practically won, but became careless and played carelessly. Cincinnati won in the ninth inning by batting Carrick for six runs.

The New Yorks won the second game by timely hitting in the third inning. Beckley was put out of the second game for kicking. Davis, while at practice for the first game, split his finger and laid off. Foster took his place. Crawford was injured in the first game, sliding to third base, and retired in the second inning of the second game in favor of Breitenstein. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf.	3	1	4	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Foster, ss.	1	0	2	5	1
Steinf't, 3b.	1	1	0	2	2	Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	2	5	0	0	Hickm'n, 3b.	0	2	3	1	3

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Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Aug. 25, 1900.

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WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
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Hocking Valley Railway Company.
New York, August 15, 1900.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1900:

The above bonds maturing September 1, 1900, and the coupons thereof maturing on the same date will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Company has reserved to the holders of the maturing bonds above named the privilege of receiving for such bonds, in lieu of cash, the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, at the price of 99½% and accrued interest thereon.

In case holders of the old bonds elect to take new bonds in lieu of cash, the difference in price will be adjusted in cash.

N. MONSARRAT, President.
23 Wall Street.
New York, August 15, 1900.

Referring to the above notice of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, we have purchased from that Company the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds reserved to provide for the maturity of the above-named Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company's Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and are now prepared to make the exchange of the old bonds for the new on the terms above stated.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, July 11, 1900.

There has been declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending September 1, 1900, the same to be paid September 4, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on August 10, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, July 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on August 10, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on August 21, 1900.

On September 4, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent, when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Common Stock of this Company, have been declared, payable at the Treasurer's Office, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after October 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 4, 1900.

The Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. September 4, 1900, and will be reopened on October 10, 1900, unless remaining further closed for the purposes of the annual meeting of Stockholders to be held October 9, 1900.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Zinc Mining Company,
33 Wall Street.
New York, Aug. 30, 1900.

Coupons NUMBER TWO, for $30 each, of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of the AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY, representing the semi-annual interest due September 1st on said bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of E. H. NORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 33 Wall Street, New York, on and after Sept. 1, 1900.

AMERICAN ZINC MINING COMPANY,
ELLIOTT C. SMITH, Treasurer.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 48.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New York on Monday, Oct. 1, 1900, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the books Sept. 12, 1900.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Wednesday, Sept. 12, and remain closed until Monday, Sept. 17, 1900. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

International Elevating Company.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO (2) PER CENT. will be paid on the stock of the INTERNATIONAL ELEVATING COMPANY on September fifteenth to stockholders of record on that date. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. September fifth and reopen at 10 A. M. September seventeenth, nineteen hundred.

C. E. BURGESS, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS.
Coupons due September 1st, 1900, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York.

RALPH BLAISDELL, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, August 15th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting of stockholders, will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen, (13,) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-laws of the Company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Nothing of consequence developed last week to affect the rates for money in this market. Continuing ease was the order, with much more money offered than was needed or taken. The weekly bank statement—though the figures do not necessarily signify anything consequential, and certainly more frequently than not fail to represent actual conditions—showed a further increase in the cash holdings of the banks, and on the whole was decidedly favorable.

The expected movement of money to the interior for crop-moving purposes has as yet failed to materialize, though that is not to say that it may not now begin at any time. Bankers, however, are more than ever inclined to the opinion that the outflow this year will be much smaller than in any preceding year, and advance in explanation two reasons—the increased circulation of the banks and the generally inactive business conditions resulting in a much smaller demand for money. Crops, in other words, may this year be moved by moneys which, had no business reaction set in, would have been used for general commercial purposes.

As for the probability of gold exports, that is a matter concerning which much uncertainty exists. The renewed offer of the Bank of England to allow interest in transit is, however, suggestive. But with gold coming not only from Alaska, but from Australia, there is no reason to believe, unless the export demand exceed all expectations, that it will have any appreciable effect on rates here.

So far as the stock market is concerned, its movement this week will no doubt be largely influenced by political developments. The result of the Vermont election to-day and of the Maine election less than a week later may determine much the movement of stocks in the near future. And evidences appear that Wall Street is taking election possibilities more seriously into consideration.

WHAT BANK CLEARANCES SHOW.

Assistant Manager Gilpin of the New York Clearing House, discussing the present condition of business, says:

"The bank clearances show the indisposition of the business public to enter into any new ventures while there is a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election; and until Mr. McKinley's election is actually assured, it is probable that investments will not be in much demand. Of course, the actual business of the country is going on just as it was last year, but new ventures are hardly to be expected while there is a chance that a Congress may be elected which would be disposed to enact legislation favorable to silver and repudiation."

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The tone on the Stock Exchange to-day was decidedly good, though in many sections scarcely a bargain was done. The ease of money encouraged much quiet buying of gilt-edge securities. There was little movement in home railroads. American securities were firm, but quiet, pending the reopening of business on Wall Street. Grand Trunks were better, the general opinion being that tomorrow's traffic return will about equal that of the corresponding week of 1899. Copper was dull in sympathy with Rio Tintos. Kafirs hardened on the official confirmation of the declaration of the Transvaal as a British colony. This was looked upon as adding an additional 100 per cent. to the intrinsic value of the mines, and prices advanced in spite of the absence of business.

Consols for money, 98 3-16 ex interest; for the account, 98⅜, ex interest; Atchison, 28⅜; Canadian Pacific, 91⅞; St. Paul, 116½; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; New York Central, 133⅜; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 73; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 40½.

Bar silver steady at 28 7-16d per ounce.

Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 3-16@3 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 28.80; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.50.

Spanish fours closed at 72⅛.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Prices commenced firm on the Bourse to-day, but profit takings soon caused weakness. The market, however, closed with a recovery. International securities, as a rule, were maintained, but Brazilians lost a fraction. Rio Tintos were agitated on account of the diverse interpretations of the copper statistics, but a decrease of 2,300 tons in the visible supply conferred strength at the close. De Beers were in good demand. Kafirs were strong, but there were few transactions. Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 78.52½.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—On the Boerse to-day Internationals, Americans, and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Loans fluctuated, closing firm, especially in the case of bank shares, on bear covering. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 42,060,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 1,100,000 marks, other securities increased 31,180,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 52,800,000 marks.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—The gold quotation to-day was 28.75.

RACE OF OCEAN LINERS.

The Deutschland and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to Sail To-day.

The two fastest ocean liners in the world are to sail from here this morning. They are the Deutschland, which is bound for Plymouth and Hamburg, and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which goes to Cherbourg and Bremen.

Although their destination ports are different, the voyages of the two rival vessels will be in the nature of a race, for the weather they encounter will be practically the same, and all conditions will favor a more definite comparison of their respective powers than could be made hitherto. People are wondering whether one or both of the two competing German lines purposely arranged the match between their ships.

Up to the present time the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland undoubtedly holds all the records. She has beaten the Kaiser's time both for average speed per hour and for the shortest trip between Europe and America. But the North German Lloyd people are still unwilling to admit that the pride of their fleet is second. They expect to see her "go the Deutschland one better" at no late date.

The Deutschland will leave her pier in Hoboken at 11 o'clock this morning. One hour earlier the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is to cast off her moorings from the Cunard Line pier at the foot of Jane Street.

Post Office Clerks' Association.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—The First National Convention of the Reunited Post Office Clerks' Association, embracing in its membership 10,000 of the total of 15,000 clerks in the Post Office service of the United States and its possessions, met here to-day. There were 100 delegates present. The question of supporting a law classifying clerks as in other divisions of the service will be one of the features for discussion by the convention.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAFFIC.

New Passenger Association Now a Fact and Covers All Business West of Missouri River.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 3.—The Transcontinental Passenger Association is now an assured fact.

The General Passenger Agents who have been in session here since last Thursday morning concluded their labors this afternoon, and the results go to the Presidents and Managers of the respective lines, who meet in New York City Sept. 18.

The scope of the organization covers all passenger traffic west of the Missouri River destined to California points only. Although it is firmly believed that the railroad lines leading to the North will later come into the organization, none of these lines were represented at this meeting. The question of the handling of troops will remain as it was for a time at least.

No definite conclusion was arrived at concerning this point, which has occupied more time and attention than all the others combined. The leaving of the military matter in this shape is due to the continued and persistent opposition of the Santa Fé. The next meeting will be held in Chicago some time in October.

Meanwhile an Executive Committee consisting of E. O. McCormick of the Southern Pacific, E. L. Lomax of the Union Pacific, John Sebastian of the Rock Island, Chairman McLeod, and Secretary T. Thompson of the Western Passenger Association will have charge of such work as can be done.

The association will not become operative until after the meeting in October. The first work of the Executive Committee will be the compilation and printing of the plan as outlined, so that it can be distributed to the twenty-one roads interested and represented here. The association will be independent and officers will be chosen at the Chicago meeting Oct. 14.

BURGLARS MAKE A RICH HAUL.

Rob Home of Mrs. Danforth in Fifty-Eighth Street at Their Leisure.

Burglars have made a rich haul in the handsome four-story residence of Mrs. George H. Danforth, 106 West Fifty-eighth Street, while the family has been spending the Summer at Hulett's, Lake George. At least a dozen small but valuable paintings are missing from their frames on the walls, and every drawer and closet in the house has been thoroughly ransacked, showing that the thieves worked at their leisure.

The discovery of the robbery was made by a plumber who was repairing the roof of the Sevillia apartment house across the street. Looking down from an altitude much higher than the surrounding buildings on Saturday morning he noticed that the scuttle of the Danforth house was wide open, while the drawn shades indicated that there was no one in the building. He came to the street and notified Policeman Daniel O'Grady of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who made an investigation. He found the whole house in disorder and in addition the water tank between the ceiling of the top floor and the roof was overflowing and much damage had been done by the water.

It was decided, however, that the thieves had had nothing to do with this, but that rust prevented the regulating apparatus from working. Detective George Dale was detailed from Police Headquarters and Detective Fitzgerald from the precinct station house to work upon the case. They watched the house steadily in the hope that the thieves might return for more booty, for there still remained considerable property of value in the house, though none that was readily portable. If the burglars intended to return, they must have heard that their work was discovered and staid away, for although the police pledged the neighbors to strict secrecy, the news spread through the neighborhood with great quickness, and by yesterday was public property, and the police have abandoned their plan to trap the criminals at work and are working along other lines, although they admit that they have no clue.

It will be difficult to trace the movements of the burglars, for the house is one of a long block of buildings of the same height, so that the intruders might have come over the roofs for a long distance.

Neighbors variously estimate the loss at sums ranging up to $15,000, but admit this is only guesswork. Mrs. Danforth sent word yesterday that she would be in the city to-day, when the actual loss will be known. The missing paintings were collected by Mr. Danforth, who has been dead several years, and are known to have been very valuable, many having been imported, and it is the hope of the police that they may have been removed to a safer place for storage before the family were away, for they had all been neatly taken from their frames.

Miss Henriette Delaplaine Danforth, daughter of Mrs. Danforth, was married recently to Howard White Starr, son of Theodore B. Starr, the jeweler, and it is feared that some of the effects of the young couple also have been stolen.

CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES.

"Swayed in the Sierra Breezes When Christ Walked the Earth"—Danger of Their Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on investigations of the big trees of California that brings out some interesting and new conclusions. It shows that the dimensions of the big trees are unequaled and that their age makes them the oldest living things. They are described by the report as "the grandest, largest, oldest, and most majestically graceful of trees," and "the scarcest of known tree species, with the extreme scientific value of being the best living representatives of a former geologic age."

The report says the bark of the big trees often is two feet thick and almost noncombustible. "The oldest specimens felled," it says, "are still sound at the heart, and fungus is an enemy unknown to it. Yet the big trees apparently have not increased their range since the glacial epoch. They have only just managed to hold their own on the little strip of country where the climate is locally favorable."

Continuing, the report says: "The only grove now thoroughly safe from destruction is the Mariposa, and this is far from being the most interesting. Most of the other groves are either in process of or in danger of being logged. The very finest of all, the Calaveras Grove, with the biggest and tallest trees, the most uncontaminated surroundings, and practically all the literary and scientific associations of the species connected with it, has been purchased recently by a lumberman, who came into full possession on April 1, 1900. The Sequoia and Gen. Grant National Parks, which are supposed to embrace and give security to a large part of the remaining big trees, are eaten into by a sawmill each and by private timber claims amounting to a total of 1,173 acres.

"The rest of the scanty patches of big trees are in a fair way to disappear—in Calaveras, Toulomo, Fresno, and Tulare Counties they are now disappearing—by the axe. In brief, the majority of the big trees of California, certainly the best of them, are owned by people who have every right and in many cases every intention to cut them into lumber."

The most recent investigations, according to the report, confirm the estimates that these giant trees probably live 5,000 years or more, though few of even the larger trees are more than half as old. The average rate of growth is estimated at one inch of diameter for every twelve years. The report also corroborates the statements of one authority who says that one tree, on which he counted 4,000 rings, was undoubtedly in its prime, "swaying in the Sierra winds, when Christ walked the earth." The report states among other things as the result of the official investigations:

"The only place in the world where the big tree exists is in ten isolated groves on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The species, however, represent a surviving prehistoric genus of trees once growing widely over the globe. The Southern groves show some reproductions through which there is hope of perpetuating these groves. In the Northern groves the species hardly holds its own."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kearsarge, and Kentucky arrived to-day at Bar Harbor.

The gunboat Bancroft which replaced the Machias in the North Atlantic Squadron, touched at Gardiner's Bay Saturday.

The training ships Essex and Hartford have arrived at Gravesend.

The Prairie arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday from Newport.

The Montgomery is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Yale arrived at Manila yesterday.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—William Carson Kane, London; J. G. Bennett, Pittsburg; Nathaniel Knowles, Philadelphia; William P. Palmer, Chicago.

HOLLAND—H. C. Chapin, Chicago; G. C. Campbell, St. Louis.

PARK AVENUE—P. H. Ver Kamp, Cincinnati.

NORMANDIE—A. C. Foster, Omaha; A. B. Shaw, Chicago; J. T. Worden, Boston.

IMPERIAL—W. S. Aldridge, Rochester.

EVERETT—E. Medeiro, Stockholm, Sweden.

GRAND—W. L. Otis, Cleveland; Col. D. Perry, United States Army; William T. Moran, Corning, N. Y.; Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela.

ALBEMARLE—A. S. Latham, Manchester, England.

ASTOR—Dr. C. H. Hughes, St. Louis; E. Trumbull Les, Cincinnati; F. S. Sprague, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. E. Maybry, Insurance Examiner for the State of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Neal Mitchell, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. A. F. Jones, Omaha; Dr. Joseph H. Jolliffe, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—R. J. Farrington, St. Paul; J. J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—C. M. Draper, Boston; C. Lans, Philadelphia.

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MANHATTAN—C. M. Draper, Boston; C. Lans, Philadelphia.

MURRAY HILL—B. G. Copeland, Birmingham, Ala.; Congressman J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester.

HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo; L. F. Loree, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburg; Judge Alexander Elliott, Orange.

STURTEVANT—Amasa Clarke, Brookline, Mass.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss Marshall, dry goods; Miss B. Rubenstein, millinery and ruchings; 488 Broadway; Holland House.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. M. Eckert, silks; 442 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Ayres, L. S. & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods, silks and velvets, fancy goods and jewery; J. Venn, colored dress goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Graham, J. S., Seattle, Washington, cloaks and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Emmett & Fiery, Martinsburg, West Va.; F. Emmett, dry goods; Miss Wild, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, hosiery, 57 White Street.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions, 52 Franklin Street.

Zollars & Co., Canton, Ohio; D. Zollars, dry goods; L. R. Zollars, furnishing goods; J. W. Zollars, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks and suits, 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; G. Rosenshine, leather goods, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. W. Mitchell, ribbons, 385 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss K. Reardon, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. M. Bernheimer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; Miss H. Houlihan, corsets; Miss H. Godfrey, infants' wear; H. J. Herbert, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. Kerwin, corsets; C. H. Krakow, dry goods; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Hunter & Hardie, Dayton, Ohio; W. M. Hunter, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, dry goods and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Council Bluffs, Iowa; A. Whitelaw, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Meyenberg, art department; Hotel Albert.

Hennocksburg, Miss C., Auburn, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Smith, hosiery; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Schreiber, F. M., Utica, N. Y., cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear, and millinery; R. Harris, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hitzler, Sons & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Hutzler, notions; Hotel Albert.

Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. Morath, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Mack, domestics, linens, and white goods; 488 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Starr, C., Louisville, Ky.; cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear, and domestics; 14 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; J. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, notions, 392 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Spooner, dry goods, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. S. Snyder, ribbons, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schulz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; dress goods and silks, 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Rosenfield, Kropff & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, hosiery, gloves, and handkerchiefs, 341 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss J. L. Tosney, underwear; H. J. Donnelly, laces and embroideries; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Siegel, Cooper Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking department; Miss J. Kelly, millinery; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Strauss, Eisendroth & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; N. Eisendroth, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Strause Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Savoy.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; I. Strauss, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics and dress goods; 45 Mercer Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Pearre Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. C. Davis, notions and hosiery; Hotel Manhattan.

Inman, Swan & Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, piece goods; 60 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hawley, C. R., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. R. Hawley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Shauer, upholstery goods; F. S. Mandel, linens and white goods; 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Germania Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Miller, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenberg, M., Rome, Ga., clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Morris Company, Tarborough, N. C.; A. Morris, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Hitt & Fuller, Urbana, Ohio; H. W. Hitt, carpets and cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Eisemann & Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Eisemann, hats and caps; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Fanning, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Maury Dry Goods Company, Columbia, Tenn.; E. J. Walker, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Hughey & Brown, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Brown, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldthwait & Sons, Marion, Ind.; W. B. Goldthwait, cloaks; Westminster Hotel.

Boylan, Pearce & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; C. McKimmon, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Hill, T. W., Co., Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Flack, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fisher, Myers & Co., Ottawa, Ill.; W. B. Myers, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, underwear and white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Ray, carpets; 355 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, laces and white goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Stevens, C. A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, velvets; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Miss K. McGoldrick, laces and neckwear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Bemis, T. K., & Sons, Mount Sterling, Ky.;

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3. 4 P. M.—Spot cotton, increased demand; prices higher; American middling, fair, 6 5-16d; good middling, 6 1-32d; middling, 5 31-32d; low middling, 5 27-32d; good ordinary, 5 7-16d; ordinary, 5¼d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 5,600 bales American. Receipts, 4,300 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 28-64d, sellers; September and October, 4 16-64d, sellers; October and November, 4 57-64d, value; November and December, 4 49-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 46-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 44-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 41-64@4 42-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 40-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 38-64@4 39-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 37-64@4 38-64d, buyers.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, 36s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, 35s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 46s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 41s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 46s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 41s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 40s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 45s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 33s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull, 50s 6d; do, colored, dull, 51s 6d.

LIVE STOCK.—Good to choice native steers, $5.05@5.30; medium to fair native steers, $5.10@5.55; common and ordinary native steers, $4@5; oxen and stags, $2@3.50; bulls and dry cows, $1.50@4.15; good to choice native steers one year ago, $5.00@5.60.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Spirits of turpentine dull, unchanged; receipts, 302 casks; crude turpentine dull, $1.20@2.20; receipts, 206 barrels. Tar quiet, $1.40; receipts 64 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—Turpentine, nothing doing; rosin dull, unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Receipts—Rosin, 703 barrels; turpentine, 141 barrels; no exports.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S. Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Collins for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Hiram Slocum.	6—William Loufe.
2—George Smith.	7—Annie Miller.
3—Clarence Jones.	8—Edward Fay.
4—Ellen Mickenes.	9—John Murphy.
Ethel Richards.	10—Fred Hayes.
5—James Williams.	11—Hyman Bernstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—Joseph Rosenberg.	8—Oscar German,
2—Eugene Young.	Richard Mann.
3—Frank Adronja.	9—Isidore Goldman,
4—Jacob Lehnff.	Jacob Miller,
5—Morris Whitmore.	William Stein.
6—Meyer Voldofsky.	10—Clark S. Brown.
Michael Gordon.	11—S. Zuckerman.
7—Antonio Marubello.	12—Melvin J. Wheeler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Thompson vs. Goetz—John E. Ward. Matter of Hallahan—Eugene Smith. Watt vs. Kilpatrick—Eugene Smith.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.

7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. (Daily except Sunday.) Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

The Waumbek and Cottages,
AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.
Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes
The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL.
Golf, Tennis, Driving, Bowling, &c.
SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.
BATHS, DOUCHES, INHALATIONS.
Send for Pamphlet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers, $85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Time Table (subject to change).
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M. 12.25, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River,	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River,	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch,
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Time Table—Steamers Leave
GLEN ISLAND
Cortlandt St. Piers—8, 10; 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St.—9:40, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St. 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St only. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. all landings.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS
EXCURSION 40 CENTS, Including Admission to all Attractions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

All-Water Route to
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING WITH TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M.
Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.
Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A. M., 3:20 P. M.
50c Round Trip.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days C. I. J. C.,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Groom or second man. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, to S. Peabody, 36 Wall St.

WANTED—An experienced advertising solicitor of neat appearance. Address "Advertisement," Box 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references from last place. 220 East 45th St., Smith's boll.

COOK—HOUSEWORKER.—By two neat colored Southern girls as cook and general housework; reference. 858 9th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged widow as housekeeper in a widower's family, where there are children; good reference; country preferred. 218 East 48th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed to do general housework in private family. 411 East 20th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl; well recommended; good cook and laundress. 936 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married; first-class in all branches; references. Post Office Box 190, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

DRIVER.—German; experienced in horses and carriages; steady place; country preferred; references. B., 26 2d Av., advertising office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 820 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT KEEN, bankrupt.—No. 2,971.

To the creditors of Albert Keen, doing business in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Albert Keen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 21st, 1900.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 25 Wall street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERIC G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-law6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present them, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 11, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. je6-law6mTu

RICHARDS, T. ADDISON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JABEZ J. RICHARDS, Samuel Richards, Kate A. Du Bose, Amelia S. Williams, Nellie Brown, Bessie Richards, Olive Whitehead, Florence Whitehead, Ellen Whitehead, Herbert V. Richards, Cecil A. Richards, Mabel Richards Finney, William R. Perkins, (an infant over the age of fourteen years,) the heirs and next of kin of T. ADDISON RICHARDS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, the Central Trust Company of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said T. ADDISON RICHARDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of September next, at one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. Sup. Cit. on order.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

FREDERIC DE F. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au28-law7wTu

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 28 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je19-law6mTu

SIMONIN, JEANNE T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEANNE T. SIMONIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of J. Hilton Miller, No. 11 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1900. THEODORE M. ROTHOFER, Executrix. A. H. ALKER, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine Street, N. Y. City. m6-law6mTu

WALLRIDGE, NELSON.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To CALVIN C. WALLRIDGE, George A. Wallridge, Mary Muriess, Elizabeth De Wolf, Dwight Wallridge, Lucy Usher, John Wallridge, Milton Wallridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, or, if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, and address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of Nelson Wallridge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary A. Wallridge of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Wallridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

[L. S.]

STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 113 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SHAW, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St. au7-law6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,206 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall, and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches, and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five feet, and parallel to said Fifth Avenue; thence northerly parallel to said Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall, seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold and above referred to, its street number being 2,206 Fifth Avenue:

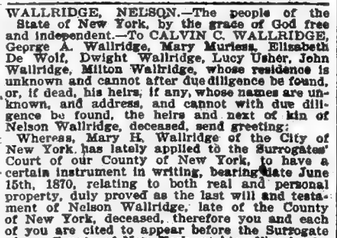

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,938.86, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.71, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,000 and interest.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

au21-law6wTu&F&S13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. 518, 520, 522 GREENWICH STREET AND 320 Spring Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against A. WALTER HAVILAND et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 15th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1828, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet and nine inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

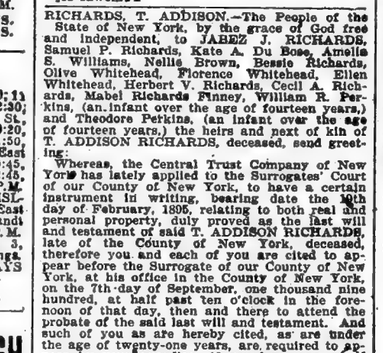

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $590.68. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. au21-2aw3wTu&Fs11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX J. BERNHEIM, plaintiff, against LEAH ZIMMERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots numbers five, six, and seven on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

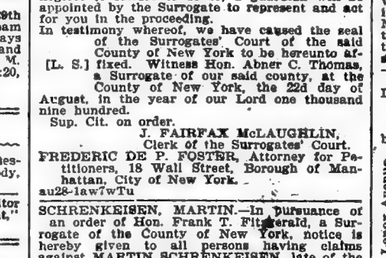

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,784.45, with interest thereon from 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $311.44, with interest from Aug. 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $200 and interest.—Dated New York, Aug. 31st, 1900.

NORMAN J. MARSH, Referee.

s4-2aw3wTu&F

NO. 235 WEST END AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY C. HAVENS et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, and described as follows:

Beginning at a point situated on the westerly side of West End Avenue, distant thirty-six feet and five inches in a southerly direction from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Seventy-first Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; and running thence westwardly and parallel with said street and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, eighty-two feet and ten inches to the westerly side of said avenue; and thence northwardly along the westerly side of said avenue sixteen feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 23d, 1900. J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $21,343.22, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $597.06. J. BOTTOMLEY, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. au28-law3wTu&F

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—JOHN W. CORNISH, Plaintiff, against HENRY W. DEANE and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 15th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements to be thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue as now laid out with the northerly line of 225th One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and running thence northeasterly along the said easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue two hundred and fifty-six 42-100 feet more or less to the northwesterly corner of lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six shown on a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County White Plains on November 20th, 1851, entitled "Map of Property in Upper Morrisania in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," surveyed by Andrew Findlay C. E.; thence southeasterly along the northerly boundary lines of said lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six and lot number Seventy-four, as shown on said map, one hundred and ninety feet more or less to the westerly side of Arthur Avenue as widened and now laid out; thence southwesterly along the said westerly side of Arthur Avenue two hundred and eighty-four 64-100 feet more or less to the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Arthur Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence northwesterly along said northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street one hundred and ninety-two 8-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by John W. Cornish and wife by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage is given to secure part of the purchase price of said premises, and subject as in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

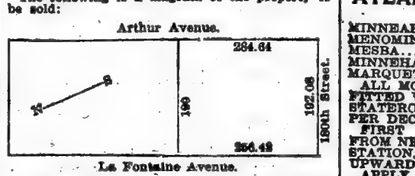

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,319.54, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $489.92, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The amount of taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $174.85 and interest; the taxes for the year 1900 may also be a lien against these premises at the time of the sale, but the amount of the same is not yet legally fixed.

The premises are to be sold subject to mortgages now liens thereon amounting to $33,500 and interest, as follows: On $29,500 from the 7th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on $4,000 from the 20th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

au21-2aw3wTu&Fs13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—HENRY MESIER, plaintiff, against THOMAS REDDING and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated August 7th, 1900, and on that day duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County, I, the undersigned, the referee to sell therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Peter F. Meyer and Company, Auctioneers, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, all and singular the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment, and which are therein described as follows:

All that certain house and lot of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue (late Avenue "A") distant thirty-four feet and three inches (34 ft. 3 in.) southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue, running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through a party wall seventy-five feet, (75,) thence southerly and parallel with Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches, (16 ft. 8 in.,) thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and partly through another party wall seventy-five feet (75) to Pleasant Avenue, thence northwardly along the westerly side of Pleasant Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches (16 ft. 8 in.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances more or less. Said premises being now known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City. Together with all and singular the estate and rights of the said Thomas Redding and Mary S. Redding, his wife, in and to said premises.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

ALEXANDER GREEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and P. O. address 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above; the property is known as No. 357 Pleasant Avenue, New York City.

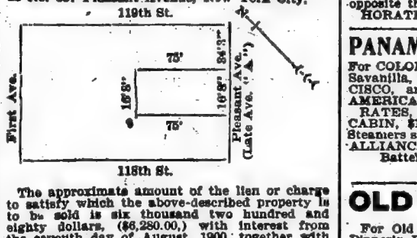

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is six thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, ($6,280.00,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred fourteen 28-100 dollars, ($314.28,) with interest from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is one hundred twenty 61-100 dollars ($120.61) and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1900.

MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Referee.

au14-2aw3wTu&Th&sep4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the refer

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

FINE GRASS BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

TABLE CLOTHS:

2 yds. long, 2 yds. wide,	$1.35	1.95	2.95	4.50 each
2½ " " 2 " "	2.00	2.75	3.75	5.50 "
3 " " 2 " "	2.50	3.25	5.00	6.50 "
3½ " " 2 " "	2.95	3.50	5.75	7.50 "
4 " " 2 " "	3.95	5.50	6.75	8.50 "

BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS:

⅝ by ⅝ - - - - -	$1.25	1.95	2.50	3.50	5.00 dozen
¾ " ¾ - - - - -	1.75	2.75	3.50	5.00	6.50 "

HAND-LOOM TABLE CLOTHS (made from Golden Flax):

2 yds. by 2 yds., $2.25 — 2½ yds. by 2 yds., $2.75 — 3 yds. by 2 yds., $3.50

BEDROOM TOWELS:

$1.20 1.80 2.40 3.00 3.75 6.00 dozen

A lot of extra-fine Double Damask Table Cloths, without Napkins, 2 and 2½ yards wide and from 2 to 6 yards long, slightly soiled, at

HALF PRICE

LINEN SHEETS:

for single beds - -	$3.75	4.50	5.50	6.50 each
for double beds - -	4.50	5.50	6.75	8.50 "

LINEN PILLOW CASES: $1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75 2.00 each

Hemstitched and Embroidered Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Shams, Scarfs, Lunch Cloth Trays, Doilies, etc., at

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Le Boutillier Brothers

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS

Parade of Housesmiths and Bridgemen in Manhattan.

FLOATS ATTRACT ATTENTION

Observance of the Holiday in the Bronx —Many Picnics, Enlivened with Athletic Games.

Labor Day was celebrated in New York and its vicinity yesterday chiefly by picnics and reunions of local unions and by district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. In Manhattan Borough the principal event was the parade of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, which proved so picturesque as to draw crowds of sight-seers. The housesmiths and bridgemen assembled, about 2,000 strong, at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, at 10 A. M., and in the special uniforms which they had provided made a good showing. Samuel J. Parks and Joseph Kane, the Grand Marshal and Assistant Marshal, were mounted, and a band supplied by the Manhattan Musical Union took the head of the procession.

There were eight floats in the parade illustrating the housesmith's work. The one which attracted the most attention carried a steam engine with men working at a forge, the engine tooting and sending out clouds of steam as the procession moved along. Another showed men at work putting rivets in an iron girder. A third carried an immense derrick, and another carried a perfect model of the New York tower of the new East River bridge. The strikers at the new East River bridge towers marched in a body, carrying a banner with the words, "In union is strength. We intend to get eight hours from Maine to California." Another banner displayed the motto, "We are 50,000 strong in the United States."

Besides the band which was at the head of the column, several other bands were in line at intervals. The route of the parade was as follows: Central Hall to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Thirty-seventh Street, to First Avenue, to Twenty-fourth Street, to Madison Square, where the parade disbanded. The paraders, with their wives, daughters, or "best girls," then proceeded to the Atlantic Casino and Park, Ralph Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn, where the rest of the afternoon and the evening were devoted to dancing.

The parade of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in the Borough of the Bronx and Mount Vernon was the principal labor event in the Bronx. About 3,000 fell in line, including the local unions of Melrose, Westchester, King's Bridge, Tremont, William's Bridge, and New Rochelle. The carpenters were joined at Mount Vernon by delegations from the unions of Yonkers and Tarrytown. One of the features of the parade was a trolley ride given by Local Union No. 478 of Tremont to its members. The unions of Mount Vernon wore white peaked caps. After the parade was over a picnic was held in the Bronx Brewery Park.

Pavers' Assembly No. 2,922 of the Knights of Labor celebrated the day by an entertainment and reception at Carey's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street.

Several labor organizations held picnics and athletic contests in Ulmer Park, South Brooklyn. The principal event there was the athletic contests of District Assembly No. 220, Knights of Labor. The 100-yards dash was won by Mark Owens, and Henry Burns came out victorious in the half-mile race. Burns and another man named Russell divided the prize in the running high jump. Each jumped 4 feet 2 inches. The Shipwrights' Local Assembly and the Progressive Painters' Assembly had also athletic contests in Ulmer Park. No records were broken. Columbus Lodge No. 401 of the International Association of Machinists had a picnic and athletic contests at Woodlawn Park, Sixty-fifth Street and Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union held a picnic in the grounds of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn. It was attended by the delegates, their wives and families, and relatives.

The unions in New Jersey observed the day by picnics and reunions. The Hudson County Central Labor Union had also a parade in which it was joined by the Social Democratic Party and Building Trades Council of Hudson County.

The members of the Central Federated Union and Central Labor Union of Manhattan Borough, which held no parades or picnics, distributed themselves impartially among the picnickers belonging to the affiliated unions which officially observed Labor Day.

Field Day on Ward's Island.

Yesterday was field day for the employes and inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island. In the forenoon the games for the female patients were held and the afternoon was given over to the men. The female employes and patients picked sides and played basket ball. There were 50-yard dashes for the patients and the employes, egg races, potato races, besides games of lawn tennis and croquet. The men had swimming races, hurdle races, wheelbarrow and obstacle races. Dr. R. F. Monette was the referee.

SECOND BATTERY INSPECTED.

Crowds View the Drill of the Guardsmen at Van Cortlandt Park.

The holiday crowd which journeyed to Van Cortlandt Park yesterday morning witnessed the drill and inspection of the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., in command of Capt. David Wilson, which had been in camp at the park for three days. At 3 o'clock the drill began, and for half an hour there was the rumble and roar of field guns and the thud of horses' hoofs as the artillery teams swung back and forth with order and precision that elicited frequent bursts of applause from the spectators. The drill over, the battery was inspected by Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston of Major Gen. Roe's staff. The inspecting officer warmly congratulated Capt. Wilson upon the condition of his command, which he said was about perfection.

Camp was then broken and after dinner was served a start was made for the armory somewhat after 5 o'clock. The line of march was down Broadway to St. Nicholas Avenue, to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and thence to the armory at Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, which was reached shortly after 6 o'clock.

REUNION OF ARTILLERYMEN.

Survivors of "The Mad Anthony Waynes" at Verplanck's Point.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The eleventh annual reunion of the Sixth Heavy Artillery was held at Verplanck's Point, about four miles from this city, to-day. At the roll call 98 veterans answered to their names.

The following officers were elected: President—William Elmendorf, Brooklyn; Vice Presidents—John W. Dick, White Plains; George Vorland, Thompsonville Conn.; William H. Romer, New York City; David A. Weeks, Scarsdale, and Wright Gilbert of Peekskill; Secretary—Louis H. Bleakley, Verplanck's Point; Treasurer—Watson G. Redenberg, New York City; Historian—Broderick Shonnard of Yonkers.

The next meeting will be held in Brooklyn.

After the meeting a dinner was served and addresses made. The principal speaker was C. A. Pugsley. The regiment was known as "The Mad Anthony Waynes" during the civil war.

Coney Island Ends Officially.

The regular season at Coney Island was formally closed yesterday with a record attendance of more than 150,000 people. As a result all the hotels and places of amusement did a big business and everybody was happy. Two hundred extra policemen had been detailed to duty on the island, but there was not much need of their presence, as only very few and unimportant arrests were made. The day was pleasant and cool, a nice breeze blowing from the ocean. Until next Summer the season at Coney Island will be considered officially "irregular" and "informal," but that will not prevent people from going there as long as the weather remains pleasant.

DINNER TO WALFRID SYLVEN.

His Birthday Celebrated at the Swedish Engineers' Club.

A banquet was tendered last night by the Swedish Engineers' Club to Walfrid Sylven, superintending engineer, Marine Construction, United States Lighthouse Service, to celebrate the fifty-first anniversary of his birth. The clubhouse, at 439 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was decorated in the American and Swedish colors.

Ernst Lundgren, Chairman of the club, presided, and Emil F. Johnson acted as master of ceremonies. Many toasts for the guest of honor were responded to. A number of congratulatory telegrams were received from Washington, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Richmond, and other places.

Among those present were H. A. C. Dahl, Hakan Johansen, C. J. Melin, Charles Julstedt, Axel Mallgren, John Dieden, Ivar Evers, John E. Franzen, Victor Hybinette, H. Hullegard, Charles A. Leaf, William Lindgren, Henry Nelson, O. E. Pehrson, Tor Van Pyk, L. Sjöström, G. Peon Wern, Abel Winberg, F. Borg, Henry Broberg, Helge Ericsson, and A. Wikingson.

Took Acid and Died.

Mrs. Marie A. Blancke of 489 Eighth Avenue, wife of a saloon keeper, committed suicide yesterday morning by swallowing a liquid which is supposed to have been carbolic acid. The poison is believed to have been contained in a bottle, the label of which showed that it had been put up at Gregorius's drug store, 421 Eighth Avenue. Mr. Gregorius said that the solution of carbolic acid put up by him had been a very weak one and could not have killed any one. Mr. Blancke found his wife suffering from the poison when he returned home yesterday morning. He summoned a physician, but it was too late to save the woman's life. She had been in ill-health for some time.

O'Neill's

ANOTHER SALE OF

Groceries!

Not the cheap, second grade Groceries, but goods of the best quality. Read these prices. No other store in town offers such values:

CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS, pound	13c
CHOICE BONELESS BACON, lb.	13c
CHOICE TEAS, all kinds, lb. (or three pounds for 1.00.)	35c
SAMPLE TEAS, mixed, lb.	30c
BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, pound	25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.	20c
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, barrel	4.50
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, half barrel	2.38
O'NEILL'S NEW PROCESS XXXX FLOUR, 24½-pound bags	57c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-lb can, 29c.; 5-lb. can	1.29
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-lb packages	7c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, in bulk, lb	3c
No. 2 SHORE MACKEREL, 5-lb pails, each	50c
1-lb. FLAT SALMON, 16c. each, or dozen	1.85
KIPPERED HERRING, tin, 13c. each, or dozen	1.50
FANCY SUGAR CORN, can	6c
EARLY JUNE PEAS, can	8c
STRING BEANS, can	5c
TOMATOES, can	9c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin	10c. and 16c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins	1.15 and 1.85
CODFISH, 3-lb. boxes	25c
Large QUEEN OLIVES, 10-ounce bottle	23c
BABY OLIVES, bottle	9c

Sugar at refiners' prices.

6th Ave, 20th to 21st St.

"PADDY" DIVVER'S OUTING

With 3,000 Followers He Spends the Day at College Point.

Poker, with Beer, Swimming, and Athletic Games Amuse the Crowd—Procession on Their Return.

Here's to "Paddy" Divver,
May he live away forivver.
Was there e'er a better fellow?
No, nivver!

Such was the rhythmic toast with which Police Captain Titus regaled the ears of Patrick Divver and his Fourth Ward followers at Witzell's Grove, College Point, yesterday afternoon. Then a score of Tammany braves tossed a score of glasses of champagne out of sight, and "Paddy" smiled broadly.

"A bully poet you are Cap.," he said. "Let's drink it again."

The P. Divver Association started out on its annual picnic early in the morning. Two thousand admirers of "Paddy" had assembled about the clubhouse at 59 Madison Street, when a trumpeter of the Sixty-ninth Regiment blew a blast that meant that the procession was ready to march. Everybody fell in line. First came the Slocum Bicycle Club on their wheels, then the Sunflower Brigade of Daniel Krause, and after that the crowd. In front of everybody walked Grand Marshal Timothy Payne, in whose hand was a baton that looked like a barber's pole.

From the clubhouse they paraded through Henry and Catharine Streets to New Chambers, and thence to Park Row. After circling about City Hall Park for a while, a brass band playing loudly all the time, they passed through New Chambers and Cherry Streets to the Market Street Pier, where their excursion boat, the Taurus, awaited them. Into her they thronged, helter-skelter, until she was packed full. And even then a hundred or more were left on shore to seek the picnic ground as best they could by way of the ferries.

By the time the Taurus had been reached the crowd, which had been augmented all along the line of march, numbered more than 3,000, of whom 2,900 succeeded in getting aboard the boat.

Among the guests were Isaac Fromme, John W. Keller, Judge Herman Bolte, Congressman D. J. Riordan, Assemblyman James A. Rierdan, Alderman Jeremiah J. Cronin, Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, Benjamin F. Spellman, Robert M. Dore, Senator Ahearn, and Fritz Lindinger.

CHINAMEN IN THE PARTY.

Several Chinamen were conspicuous in the crowd, although they were dressed in American clothing and had no queues. King Wing, who seemed to be a leader among them, hardly looked like a Chinaman at all, attired in a black frock suit, patent leather shoes, and Fedora hat. He said he thought "Judge" Divver the greatest man he had ever seen, white or yellow; that he had no sympathy with the Boxers, and that he was for Tammany Hall now and forever. His saffron-hued comrades expressed the same sentiments.

By no means all of Mr. "Paddy" Divver's guests came from the old Fourth Ward, which is the realm dominated by him. They were from all parts of the Second Assembly District, which comprises the old First, Second, Fourth, and Sixth Wards, and there were scattered guests from every section of the city. A few, to be sure, were Republican friends of Mr. Divver, for, when it comes to outings and picnics, the "King of the Fourth Ward" does not draw party lines too sharply.

The picnic itself was a typical one. When the Taurus had reached her dock off College Point everybody made a rush for Mr. Witzell's. There they quickly divided into groups, each group providing for itself such amusement as it wanted, from games of chance to baseball and bicycle races. They paused, however, just long enough to make away with a bountiful breakfast that had been provided, and again, six hours later, to do the same with an equally plentiful dinner.

Poker, although P. Divver said he disapproved of the game, was the favorite pastime of the excursionists. All through the Witzell Grove, which covers many acres and stretches to the very edge of the Sound, there were rows of deal tables. Around these the players sat and sipped beer, losing their silver as gayly as if it were valueless, or winning somebody else's with the same nonchalance. Only when the beer gave out did anybody lose his temper.

Down at the water's edge a dozen or more men were swimming, clad in nature's garb, and along the shore lay a score of beer kegs, and the swimmers would occasionally leave off splashing long enough to draw a glass or two, pouring the dregs on each other's unclad backs.

The Divverites boasted that their picnic would not "stand for" fraudulent gambling going, and they were very nearly right. Still, there were one or two shell tricks and loaded dice games during the day, the manipulators in every case finding their faces more or less mutilated as soon as their victims "caught on."

"Van Street Abe," who is said to sell canes around the St. Paul Building, appeared in the grove shortly after 4 o'clock with a bunch of walking sticks. He soon laid these aside and started a dice game, but a man named Goodheart discovered that they were loaded, and broke Abe's nose with his fist. Then they thought the cane peddler would die, but he was saved by having two corks inserted in his nostrils.

A man who never told anybody his name started to work with the usual three walnut shells. At first he made money—made it fast. But he, too, received a "punch" in the face, and the last time anybody saw him three men were using their feet in assisting him off Mr. Witzell's premises.

MR. DIVVER PRESIDES.

The centre of attraction was Mr. Divver. Everybody wanted to take a look at him, and even the most interested card players left their places long enough to walk past the porch, where he sat, at least once during the day. Few of them came very close, however, for only those chosen were allowed in the immediate Presence, where champagne flowed and the secrets of Tammany Hall were discussed in whispers.

Mr. Divver sat at one corner of a long table. He sat there all the afternoon. The longer he sat, the harder it was to move, for every minute that rolled by increased the number of champagne bottles arranged in battle array on the table before him, and every new bottle seemed to make the gorgeous brazen badge on his lapel glisten more brightly than before. This badge was in the form of a star, with thirteen points, and two gilded tassels hung from the lower end of it.

Next to Mr. Divver sat Fritz Lindinger of the old First Ward, who had brought to the picnic a couple of hundred of his followers. Judge McKean was there, too, and the three of them drank toasts to Bryan and Stevenson till they grew tired. All the while Police Captain Titus made rhymes in praise of Mr. Divver, and John W. Keller made prose speeches of the same import. Senator Ahearn also took a hand in the table talk, as did the fifteen other favored leaders who were allowed to sit at the table.

While the chief drank champagne and the swimmers splashed in the water at the foot of the hill, and the poker players dealt cards in the grove, the more youthful portion of the Divver following disported themselves at games in the open fields not far away. They had races on wheels and afoot, ball games, jumping matches, boxing bouts, and "greasy pig" chases. On one baseball field, nine fat men (weight not less than 200 pounds each) tried vainly to win from nine of their less fleshy fellows. Nearby a team of married men was pitted against one of bachelors. All of them seemed to be having a fine time.

So the day passed. When darkness came the P. Divver Association started homeward, some embarking on the Taurus and others on ferryboats. Some were left behind, but most of them managed to reach the Second Assembly District in time to take part in the torchlight procession that wound in and out among the east side streets and reflected the glory of Mr. "Paddy" Divver.

A MAN FALLS OVERBOARD.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the Taurus came back to Market Street. Just as she was nearing her pier an accident happened that threw the passengers into a panic, and came near ending in a fatal catastrophe.

"Blinkey" Conroy fell, or was pushed, overboard. Exactly how he got into the water nobody could tell, but his screams were heard for blocks, and those who stood on the boat's forward deck saw his black head bobbing up and down beneath them. Then Jeremiah O'Connor, Simon Steingut, and two other men plunged to the rescue, which they accomplished with much difficulty owing to the fact that "Blinkey" could not swim a stroke.

After that things went along nicely. The line of march was formed, and Mr. Divver, surrounded by his brass band, led the way up to Madison Street, which was illuminated by thousands of Chinese lanterns hung across the street in festoons, and immediately in front of the P. Divver Association's club house there swung a cluster of 510 varicolored lights. The crowds that thronged the sidewalks had awaited the arrival of the procession since twilight, but weariness did not prevent their making plenty of noise.

Every street in the district was more or less illuminated. In Roosevelt Street, near Park Row, a miniature ship, rigged with small lights, was attached to a pole, on which it moved rapidly back and forward. At various points there were stands full of brass horns and drums, and as soon as the procession moved beyond earshot of one of these bands it came within range of another.

"Paddy" himself was cheered lustily at each corner. When he passed Catharine Street a little girl of about ten years yelled:

"You're all right, Divver, ain't you?"

One thing that had drawn out so many people was the anticipation of a row between the Divver brigade and a rival line that was to have paraded at the same time. John Reddie, who wished to be Republican leader of the district, had arranged a counter demonstration, and they were very nearly borhood with several hundreds of his followers, but he had "closed for the night" by the time the Tammany procession was well under way.

Mr. Divver and his friends disbanded after midnight.

MRS. MOLLENHAUER'S ASSAILANTS

Peter Blake Declines to Bail His Son—Some of the Jewelry Returned.

Police Captain Short of Williamsburg had not succeeded up till last night in running down the fifth assailant of Mrs. Julia Mollenhauer of 159 Rodney Street, the wife of William J. Mollenhauer, who, with a young negress, Mrs. Julia Halliday of 201 Marcy Avenue, was assaulted and robbed early on Sunday morning in the stable of Peter Blake, a contractor, at 248 North Tenth Street.

William Blake, Peter McGuire, John Clarke, and Peter McDonald are still in jail. Blake's father went to the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday to bail out his son. When he was informed that the young man was held under $5,500 bail, he declined to become surety, and went away.

Emil S. Johnson of 168 Schermerhorn Street yesterday surrendered to Capt. Short a diamond-studded gold watch and chain, a diamond necklace, and a purse containing some small change, belonging to Mrs. Mollenhauer. He said that before she began to dance in the rink late on Sunday night she gave these things to Johnson for safekeeping, and afterward forgot all about them.

ACCUSED MAN'S EXCUSE.

Scouts Charge of Highway Robbery, and Says He Helped the Victim.

Joseph Murtha of 417 Cherry Street was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, where he accused Lawrence Mackin of 106 Canal Street with highway robbery. Murtha testified that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning he was assaulted by three men in a hall at Canal and Hester Streets. He said he was held by two of the men while the third, whom he identified as the prisoner, robbed him of $1.65.

"It was this way, your Honor," said the accused man in reply to the usual inquiry by Magistrate Cornell. "I was attending the wake of a cousin in company with my mother. We were going home early in the morning when I saw this man here being assaulted by two men. Leaving my mother, I ran across the street to his assistance. 'Don't get mixed up in this,' said the man I went to help; 'just hold my money while I slug these fellows in the face.'"

Murtha, according to Mackin, then handed to the prisoner $1.65 to hold. Policeman Velour of the Elizabeth Street Station proves that Mackin was running away from the scene of hostilities when he appeared.

Magistrate Cornell held Mackin in $1,500 bail for trial, in default of which he was sent to the Tombs. Magistrate Cornell said that the excuse of the accused man was one of the "slimmest he had ever heard."

Opening of the Fall Season! | Opening of the Fall Season! | Opening of the Fall Season! | Opening of the Fall Season!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Our First Showing of The New Trimmed Millinery

will be made this morning, and will include scores of elegant designs—showing the latest effects in shapes and trimmings for Fall wear. It will be the most brilliant advance display we have ever made, and one well worthy the inspection of every woman about New York. Don't miss it—you'll find the showroom on the second floor.

The New Fall Hats!

Now open, the largest and most complete assortment of the new Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, Bonnets, Toques and Turbans to be found in the city of New York.

Finest French Felt Hats	95c. to 1.65 each
Velvet and Fancy Braid Hats	1.45 to 5.25 each
Ready-to-Wear Hats, trimmed correctly and stylishly	2.75 to 5.98 each
Misses' and Children's School Hats	68c. and 98c. each
French Felt Hats, plain bands and silk trimmed	1.45 to 2.98

Novelty Silks for Fall and Winter Open To-Day.

A magnificent assortment, including Peau de Soie in figured and striped effects, Lace Insertion Silks, Satin Brocades, Satin Luminous, Satin Cords, and Satin two-toned stripes in many new effects. To open the season we will offer

Ten Thousand Yards of Novelty Silks,

comprising all the newest shades, goods worth 1.25 to 1.50 yard, at the extraordinary price of

75c., 89c. and 98c. yard.

Sale of Lace Curtains!

We will offer to-day a special lot of Four Hundred Pairs of Lace Curtains, comprising Irish Points, Nottinghams, Brussels, Bobinet Ruffled and Muslin Ruffled Curtains, at

HALF REGULAR PRICES.

Some of them are in only one and two pair lots, others in four and six pair lots. All of them are very great bargains. We shall also offer during the week scores of values in Upholstery Goods and Hangings that will be well worthy your attention.

The New Tailor-Made Suits for Women.

We have the most extensive and most complete assortment of Women's Tailor-Made Suits in the city. It comprises all the latest and best shapes and materials for Fall wear, including a number of styles exclusively our own. The style, fit and finish of these garments are equal to those made by custom tailors, while the prices are less than those usually asked by them for making. Two price hints:

Pebble Cheviot Suits,

with double-breasted tight-fitting jacket finished with rows of stitching and lined throughout with black taffeta of excellent quality, new five-gored flare skirt, with inverted plait and lined throughout with French percaline 16.98

Camel's Hair Serge Suits,

with double-breasted Eton jacket, pointed front and back, full collar and revers of peau de soie, lined throughout with taffeta, new shaped skirt, elaborately trimmed and stitched, bands of peau de soie . . . 19.75

Separate Dress Skirts and Waists.

An exceptionally fine line of Separate Dress Skirts in the new Fall materials at very moderate prices, an item for illustration:

SEPARATE DRESS SKIRTS of fine broadcloth, tunic effect, entire skirt tucked all over and bottom of tunic trimmed in fine applique, drop skirt of percaline, blue or black 9.98

CASHMERE WAISTS in all the new pastel shades, neatly tucked and hemstitched 4.98

A large assortment of Golfing and Commodore Sense Walking Skirts at exceptionally low prices.

The New Fall Dress Goods

are arriving daily and are now being shown, both imported and domestic in the newest weaves and colorings. Our stock of self-lined Golf Cloths and Skirtings is the largest and most varied in the city, while the prices are exceptionally moderate.

Two Unusual Values in the New Goods.

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SOLEIL, 44 inches wide, in shades of castor, brown, bright and dark navy, cardinal, wine and black; also two of the newest shades of gray; regular value would be $1.00 yd, 69c. yard

IMPORTED SILK and WOOL PLAIDS in eight rich distinct styles—just the thing for children's dresses and ladies' shirtwaists; regular value would be 85c. yard . . . . . 50c. yard

The New Velvets.

Our new Fall stock of Velvets, comprising all the latest shades, now open, including plain and printed panne velvets.

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

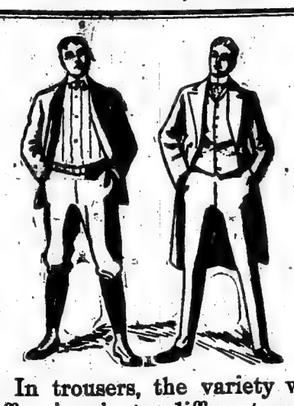

In trousers, the variety we offer is ninety different patterns, priced from $5 to $10.

Queer legs and queerer taste, if trouserward inclined you can't find among all these some one that'll touch the spot.

$5 and $6 are the particular winners.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
469 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Black & Colored Dress Goods.

The following specials for this week:

54-inch Golf Plaid Backs, 25 styles, at $1.00 a yard.

54-inch Golf Plaid Backs, 15 styles, at $1.50 a yard.

56-inch Black Venetians, at 75c. a yard.

50-inch Black Hop Sacking, at 75c. a yard.

50-inch Black Pebble Cheviot, at $1.00 a yard.

50-in. Black All Wool Cheviot, at 50c. a yard, formerly 65c. & 75c. a yard.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. LAST WEEK. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. Sept. 11—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wednesday & Sat'day. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. Every Evening at 8, Except Sunday, 3:30, AND AFTER FIREWORKS, FREE BAND CONCERTS BY FANCIULLI'S 71ST REGT. BAND. PAINE'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. THE GREAT RUBY Ev. Prices 25, 35, 50c. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat., 25c.

CASINO ROOF TO-NIGHT! Casino Boy! All for 50c. Beauty Mnstrls! Mlle. Alma! &c. Sept. 17—Geo. W. Lederer's Regular Fall Production

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ANDREW MACK. 14th St. & Irving Pl. in his new play, "THE REBEL." Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

KEITH'S MARIE WAINWRIGHT & CO. GRAFEWIN & CHANCE. Mr. and Mrs. TONY FARRELL. LORISE DRESSER. FRELLI'S DOGS. Biograph.

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DALY'S Daniel Frohman... Manager. NEXT THURSDAY, at 8. Sullivan's Latest Opera, THE ROSE OF PERSIA. Produced under stage direction Richard Barker. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.

LYCEUM Daniel Frohman, Manager. NEXT WEDNESDAY, 8:30, Charles Frohman will present ANNIE RUSSELL in a comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY. SEATS READY. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Every Evg., 8:15. Sept. 10 AUGUSTUS THOMAS. REWELL WEEK Sat. Mat. 2. ARIZONA. THE CADET GIRL. Seats Now Selling.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. —MATINEES— Opening Ngt Sept. 6, GREATEST TUES. & SAT. FIDDLE-DE-DE & QUO VAS ISS? CAST EVER PUT TOGETHER.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinee Wednesday & Saturday. OTIS SKINNER In His New Play. PRINCE OTTO

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, cor. 38th. Opens nex Monday. Seats ready TO-DAY. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Klaw & Erlanger's Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Production, BEN-HUR

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN, 42d St. & B'way. Almost Entirely New Bill This Week. Sunday E., Grand Popular Price Concert.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. THE RAMBLERS. E. 14th St. Burke Bros., Quaker City Quart. Otto

KOSTER & BIAL'S daily 25c. Mat. F'sh'nble V'deville, evgs., 25-50-75; Boxes $1. Marie Dressler, Verona Jarbeau, Joe Welch, Russell Bros. 20 others. Sun. Conc'ts.

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Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charmi sail on the majestic Hudson. Day Line s , steamboat and exc. columns.

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HUBER'S TH ST. MUSEUM. Chinese Boxer warf. HumanOstrich. Theatre, 8 Co.'s

BASEBALL! PoloGr'ds, To-day, 2 games, 1 o'clock. 1:45 & 4 P. M. Cincinnati vs. New York. Adm., 50c.

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CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. Every Week Day, Aug. 25th to Sept. 5th. Sept. 4 FIGHT, RUSSET and HANDICAP four other races. Trains from E. 34th St., L. I. R. R., 11 A. M. 12:10, 1:40, 2:10, 3:40, 5:10, 6:40, 8:10 P. M.; foot Whitehall St., via 23d St., Brooklyn, connect by trains. L. I. R. R. (OUTER TROLLEY) after 12 M. every 20 minutes; Brooklyn Bridge, N. Y., via Kings Co. El. and Flatbush Av. trolley cars, every 15 minutes; from Broadway, Williamsburg, take Marcy, Ocean Av., or Nostrand Av., via Kings Co. El. to Beach transfer direct to track. Brooklyn surface cars CONCERT 8:30 P. M. BY LANDER. ADMISSION TO

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,806. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

SENATOR WELLINGTON DECLARES FOR BRYAN

Announces His Withdrawal from the Republican Party.

SPEECH GREETED BY HISSES

Mr. Bryan Follows with an Address in Which He Praises the Senator for His Moral Courage.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 4.—In a speech delivered here to-night, in the presence of William J. Bryan, who afterward spoke from the same platform, United States Senator George L. Wellington of this State announced his opposition to the present Republican Administration, and his determination to support Mr. Bryan. He said he had taken this position against the party which had elected him Senator because of his views upon the Spanish war and its consequences, and because of his opposition to imperialism. Senator Wellington was listened to with interest, and was frequently applauded, although at times there were very pronounced hisses. In the course of his speech he said:

"As the Governmental policy of President McKinley was developed I was compelled to differ from it at several points and gave evidence of my disagreement in the speeches delivered by me during the last three years upon the floor of the Senate, touching the Spanish-American war, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and the South African affairs. I am here to-night to reiterate the convictions I voiced in the Senate and record my opposition to the principles of President McKinley as evidenced in his foreign policy and protest against the violation of the principles upon which our Government is founded, against the desecration of the Constitution, and the reversal of the policy which has given us a century and a quarter of National life.

"I am here to-night to declare my unalterable antagonism to the policy of imperialism and my opposition to the representative of that vicious principle. It is an occasion of more than ordinary importance for any man to antagonize the political party which he has served for a quarter of a century; to which he has given the best years of his life, and for which he has achieved some success. It brings much bitterness and vituperation. The vials of wrath have already been opened upon me, and there will be much that is unpleasant in the work I have to do. I have, however, determined to do that which I believe to be for the best interest of my country. I will do my whole duty, and in the performance of that duty I find it necessary not only to oppose the re-election of President McKinley, but to emphasize that position by supporting his antagonist, who in this election stands for free government according to the Constitution."

Senator Wellington did not believe there was any danger of material changes in the tariff and financial laws in case of Mr. Bryan's election. "In the Congress," he said, "the money measure became a law. Those questions are settled for the present at least. There is no immediate danger of an attack upon the tariff, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican Party has surrendered the idea of protection. And there is not at issue in this campaign any direct legislation upon the money question, for there is no possibility that there should be within the next four years, after Mr. Bryan's election, unified majorities in both houses of Congress."

STORMS OF HISSES.

At the mention of the probability of Mr. Bryan's election the hisses, which had for a time been growing in volume, became ferocious. The Senator stopped short in his speech and said:

"Did you ever hear that there were three things that hiss, now and then? The first is a serpent, the second a goose, and the third a fool." This sally brought out a roar of applause, which was followed by a still larger volume of hisses.

Continuing, Mr. Wellington referred to Admiral Dewey's "bloodless victory." "Embroilment with the natives followed," he said, and went on: "They were jealous of foreign power. They hoped for treatment as allies, they longed for freedom, they demanded the right to establish their own Government. It was denied. The policy of equivocation upon the part of our Administration began and an outpost skirmish, for which no responsible party has yet been found, was made the pretext of fierce, cruel, and relentless war."

Reference to Admiral Schley caused loud applause, though not so much attention was given to the assertion that "the gentle Roosevelt was saved from utter annihilation by a colored regiment which swept over and beyond him."

Referring to his position upon the Paris treaty, he said he had voted for it because he wanted to bring the war to a technical as well as to a real close. He had, however, only consented to give his vote after securing the President's assurance that it was not his purpose to permanently acquire or to hold the Philippine Islands.

"This was my understanding and upon that promise I voted for the ratification of the treaty. Without my vote it would not have been ratified. The treaty was ratified, but the promise of the President was not fulfilled. I will do Mr. McKinley justice. I believe his purpose then was that there should be no permanent acquisition. But that intention faded away against the malevolent influences that have pursued his Administration and made themselves felt. Gradually the President changed front. Congress had adjourned; the treaty had been adopted; the stipulated price was paid; our armies continued fighting during the interregnum of a Congress. The first campaign had been a failure. Another campaign has about begun."

As Senator Wellington proceeded the signs of disapproval began again to mingle with the applause. There were occasional cries of "Put him out." One voice yelled "Benedict Arnold," and another called for "16 to 1."

Referring to Porto Rico, the Senator called attention to the attitude first and last of the President on this subject. He reiterated his charge of a secret alliance with Great Britain. After a summary of other events, Mr. Wellington said:

"Such in brief are the events which have led up to the present campaign and have fashioned the policy of the Republican Administration under the leadership of President McKinley. Such has been his vacillating conduct and his policy. Weak in its nature, it is worse than that of the tyrant. It leads to the same end. It commits our country to the doctrine that we should be free ourselves, but yet enslave other people. It commits the American Republic to the English system of colonization. I for one register my antagonism to this proposition. I believe that it is detrimental to the best interests of our whole well being, to our financial, commercial, intellectual, and social advancement. Further, I believe that it is a menace, dark and strong, to the existence of self-government among us."

Mr. Wellington declared his conviction that "President McKinley is but the Proconsul of the English Queen in the management of American affairs."

BRYAN LAUDS WELLINGTON.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wellington's address he was loudly applauded. Mr. Bryan was promptly introduced, and the applause which had welcomed his first appearance was repeated. He said:

"I have listened to-night to a speech that ought to produce a profound impression upon the American people. After you have listened to that speech it is not necessary that I should address you long, but, my friends, I want to emphasize the importance of independence of opinion and action in a country like ours. I believe with Senator Wellington that the claims of the country are infinitely greater than the claims of any party. [Applause.] I believe with him that a man should make his party affiliations suit his convictions, not make his convictions suit his party creed. [Renewed applause.]

"In 1896 gold Democrats left us and silver Republicans came to us. I heard some people hissing here to-night because Senator Wellington left his party upon the paramount issue of this hour. I want to ask those men who hissed if they hissed when Democratic Senators left the Democratic Party on the money question in 1896. If a Democratic Senator had a right to leave the Democratic Party to save the gold standard, cannot a Republican Senator leave the Republican Party to save the Declaration of Independence? Which is the more important? That you shall have a financial system which you like or that you shall have a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed? Senator Wellington and I differ upon the tariff question. But did not John G. Carlisle, the apostle of tariff reform, support William McKinley, the apostle of protection, when he thought that money was the paramount issue? The tariff question did not separate those who believed that the money question was more important than the taxation. We do not agree upon the money question, and the money question will not separate those who believe it is more important that we have a Republic than that we have any kind of a financial system. We sent you some gold Democrats in 1896. They have come back, and it is only fair that you Republicans should pay us interest. [Continued applause and cheering.] And if I may be permitted to speak for the Democratic Party let me say that I am willing to accept Senator Wellington as interest and give you a receipt in full. [Applause and cheers for Wellington.]

MORAL COURAGE DEFINED.

"Courage has always been admired, but sometimes people have admired physical courage more than they have admired moral courage. To my mind moral courage is as much above physical courage as man is above the brute. Physical courage is a trait that man shares with all animal creation. Moral courage is that characteristic which distinguishes the animal from man, made in the image of his Creator. It requires physical courage to stand before the bullets of an enemy, yet when fife and drum inspire, few have been known to retreat before the foe; but moral courage is often wanting where physical courage is present, and what this Nation needs more than the physical courage of its people is the moral courage of the citizen who would rather die right than live wrong. [Great applause.]

"It requires moral courage for a man to separate from his party. Party ties are strong; party obligations are strong; and it is easier for the man who holds no office at the hands of his party to leave his party than it is for that man to leave who has been honored by his party associates. Senator Wellington has displayed much courage in leaving the Republican Party, and may we not hope that the same courage will be displayed by tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, and millions of his fellow Republicans of the rank and file who are not held to the parties by ties so strong and binding? And yet, is there not enough to inspire even a Republican Senator to leave his party? I ask not what Senator Wellington did in 1896. I ask not what he will do in 1904. The same intelligence and the same courage within his keeping to-day will be his four years from now to guide and direct him then; but to-day in meeting the crisis that is upon us, has he not enough to inspire him to break party ties and endure the hisses of those who lack the courage to do what he has done? [Great applause.]

"What is his inspiration? Does he come to us for money? No man would come to the Democratic Party for money. [Laughter and applause.] Does he come for honor? His own party has satisfied his ambition for honor. What brings him to the Democratic Party at this time? What makes him act with those who support the Democratic ticket? It is his belief that his country is in peril; it is his belief that the course which the Republican Party is pursuing tends directly toward the repudiation of those principles of Government which every party advocated until within three years. If there be one of his Republican associates who thinks that his judgment is erroneous, let that Republican associate read his speech and then prepare one in answer to it. [Renewed applause and cheering.]

MR. BRYAN'S BUSY DAY.

Makes Speeches at Various Places in Ohio, West Virginia, and Maryland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 4.—As William J. Bryan went to bed to-night he remarked that he had done a pretty good day's work, campaigning in West Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio. He had been speaking ever since early morning. His first speech was at Zanesville, Ohio; he spoke again briefly at Cambridge, Ohio; then he passed into West Virginia.

Beginning at Benwood, Mr. Bryan spoke in succession at Cameron, Mannington, Fairmont, Grafton, Deer Park, and Piedmont. He also made very brief remarks at a few other places. At each place there were good-sized crowds, and the candidate was cordially greeted.

Mr. Bryan's attention was called to-day to an extract from a New York Republican newspaper saying that he had made more money out of the oat crop raised on his Lincoln farm this season than the entire farm had cost him, putting the result at $1,400 on 120 acres of land. Commenting upon this statement Mr. Bryan said:

"The entire farm contains only thirty acres, and cost me nearly $4,000, although the land is not worth that much to-day. Instead of having 120 acres in oats, I had only five acres in oats, and the oats have not yet been thrashed. They will hardly yield forty bushels to the acre. Oats, instead of being worth a bushel in Nebraska, are worth 21 cents in Chicago. My oat crop will not bring me over $40. The five acres upon which the oats were raised cost me a little more than $100 an acre, so that the gross income this year will be less than eight per cent. on the original investment. After taking out the cost of seed, cultivation, harvesting, and thrashing, the income will be reduced to less than five per cent. The Republican papers use my farm to illustrate the prosperous condition of the farmer. If my experience is a fair illustration of what is going on in the country it is not strange that the Republican Party is losing votes among the agricultural class. The Republicans point to the farmer when his crop is good, but make no mention of the fact that when his crop fails he not only loses his income, but loses the money put into the crop."

At Deer Park Mr. Bryan left the train for a visit to Mr. McGraw's country home. This was his only departure from the new rule laid down for him by Chairman Jones, that he shall not go away from the car to make incidental speeches.

This exception was, however, a pleasant diversion and partook more of the nature of a social call than of a political experience. Mr. Bryan was introduced to Mr. McGraw's family and neighbors, and, after making a brief speech, was invited to partake of luncheon. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Col. Baughman, and said in reply:

"I never visit a Summer resort and see the refreshing shade and beautiful homes without thinking how few, comparatively, of the people of this country are able to enjoy a Summer home. It is the thought that is always uppermost in my mind when I visit the seashore or the lakeside or the mountains in the Summer time, and when I think of this I wonder whether it is due to natural or to human laws that so many people are compelled to toil the year around and have so little opportunity for rest and recreation.

"I believe it is partly due to human laws, and not entirely to the laws of God. I believe that our Government is not administered as nearly as it should be for the protection of the rights of all and for the advancement of the interests of all. And when we protest against legislation which has for its result the spreading of the arms of society further and further apart, we are usually denounced as disturbers of the peace and stirrers up of discontent and sometimes characterized as Anarchists.

"But those who bring this accusation against us err either ignorantly or willfully. There is nothing in the principles of the party to which I belong that would lead a man to do aught to injure the property of any man or to put an obstacle in the way of the honest accumulation of wealth. All that we seek is to enable the man who accumulates the wealth to enjoy it and to protect him from the man who wishes to enjoy it, but does not earn it."

The stop at Deer Park consumed about an hour and a half, and the journey to Cumberland was not resumed until about 6:30 o'clock.

CAR INSPECTOR MOBBED.

Police Have to Use Clubs to Save Him After a Man Had Been Run Down.

Because the Inspector of the Union Trolley line refused to help care for a man who had been run over and injured by a car on which the Inspector rode a crowd of four hundred people tried to mob him a 1 o'clock this morning. He was finally rescued and taken to the Alexander avenue police station.

Frank Reynolds, a clerk, forty-one years old, of 681 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, with a friend, was crossing Third Avenue at that hour, when he was struck by a south-bound car of the Fordham Division and dragged about twenty feet. The car was in charge of Motorman Joseph Brearton, and on it rode Inspector No. 10, whose name is said to be Bell. When the car was stopped a big crowd soon gathered. Reynolds, unconscious and bleeding, was lifted off the car tracks, and then the Inspector ordered the motorman to proceed.

The motorman climbed up to his place and was about to start the car, but the crowd closed around the Inspector and threatened to thrash him. Policeman Burke of the Alexander Avenue Station arrived at this juncture and rapped for assistance. Policemen Gilfoyle, Farrell, and Stevens came up.

The four men with their clubs succeeded in keeping back the angry crowd until they got the Inspector down to the Alexander Avenue Station. There he was made a prisoner. The motorman, Brearton, was also arrested and locked up.

Policeman Reilly had notified the Sergeant at the station that a riot was in progress and the reserve force was turned out.

An ambulance from Harlem Hospital was finally secured, and Dr. Mooney treated Reynolds. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said that his condition is serious, and that he will probably die. His injuries consist of several fractured ribs on the right side, severe scalp wounds, and internal injuries.

MR. SEWALL SINKING.

Latest Bulletin Says He Is Failing Perceptibly and that the End Is Near.

BATH, Me., Sept. 4.—The latest bulletin on the condition of Arthur Sewall, who had a stroke of apoplexy at his Summer residence at Small Point, last Sunday night, is that Mr. Sewall is failing perceptibly, and the end does not seem many hours away.

GIFT TO NEGRO COLLEGE.

John D. Rockefeller Gives $180,000 to the Spellman Seminary of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—John D. Rockefeller has made Spellman Seminary, a negro college of this city, a present of $180,000.

The money has been paid into the treasury of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York, which institution has charge of the college.

A new dormitory, a new dining hall, magnificent in all its appointments, a residence for the Faculty, a hospital, and a heating and lighting plant will be built.

TO SAVE 2,000,000 SOULS.

"Twentieth Century Movement" of Methodist Church Inaugurated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—"The twentieth century movement of the Methodist Church," to save 2,000,000 souls before the end of 1901, is about to be put under way. The plan was proposed by Bishop James M. Thoburn and adopted by the General Conference of the Church in May. It was the chief topic of discussion at the first ministers' meeting of the season, held to-day in the First Methodist Church. W. W. Cooper, appointed Secretary of the movement, has been at work during the Summer on plans, and the undertaking is now ready to go before the individual churches.

The plan is briefly to enlist 200,000 active workers in the movement, including pastors and church members, each of whom shall pledge himself to secure ten new members for the Church before Dec. 31, 1901. The call will be given first to the Bishops, and through them to the annual Conferences, where the Presiding Elders will see that each pastor presents the movement to his congregation. A committee was appointed at the meeting yesterday to arrange for the taking up of the work by individual churches.

YELLOW FEVER ON STEAMER.

Vessel Arriving at Old Point Is Quarantined.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—The German fruit steamer Holstein arrived in quarantine at Old Point to-day. The mate in command reported that Capt. Arhoos died of yellow fever and was buried at sea.

The Holstein is from Port Crimon, Costa Rica, to Newport News. The Marine Hospital surgeons have boarded the Holstein. It is reported others of the crew are down with yellow fever. The patients will be isolated at once and the ship and cargo disinfected.

ROMANTIC TALE OF A PENSION.

Wife Finds a Husband Who She Thought Was Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Sarah E. Lynes of this city will shortly start for Indiana to join her husband, who is an official in a soldiers' home in that State.

Mrs. Lynes separated from her husband several years ago, and each apparently lost trace of the other, and for a long time Mrs. Lynes thought she was a widow. Recently she applied to the United States Pension Bureau for a pension on account of her husband's services in the civil war. To her astonishment, she learned that her husband was himself drawing a pension, and a letter soon proved his identity.

Whatever separated them long ago has now been forgotten, and husband and wife will be soon reunited.

E. M. Phelps Critically Ill.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Erskine M. Phelps, a wealthy merchant, for many years prominent in Democratic political circles, is seriously ill at his home in this city. His condition last night was considered critical. He was formerly President of the Iroquois Club.

THE VERMONT ELECTION

Returns from 160 Towns Show Republican Loss.

29,500 MAJORITY INDICATED

If Ratio of Present Returns Is Kept Up Loss in State Will Be 7,000 from 1896 Figures.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 4.—The vote for Governor in 160 cities and towns out of 246 in the State gives Stickney, (Rep.,) 36,671; Senter, (Dem.,) 13,667; others, 1,127. The same cities and towns in 1896 gave Grout, (Rep.,) 40,664; Jackson, (Dem.,) 11,917; all others, 1,264. The Republican plurality is 23,000; majority over all, 21,877. The Republican plurality in the same towns in 1896 was 28,747 and majority over all 27,483.

The Republican vote on these figures shows a loss of practically 20 per cent., while the Democratic gain is substantially 13 per cent. If the same ratio should be maintained in the remaining towns, the Republican majority would be 29,500.

The Republicans elected the following ticket: Governor—William Stickney of Ludlow; Lieutenant Governor—Martin F. Allen of Ferrisburg; Treasurer—John L. Bacon of Hartford; Secretary of State—Frederick A. Howland of Montpelier; Auditor—Orin M. Barber of Arlington; members of Congress—First District, David J. Foster of Burlington; Second District, Kittredge Haskins of Brattleborough.

The Republicans, as usual, will control the General Assembly, having elected the 30 Senators and the usual large majority of the 246 Representatives. Of the 30 State Senators elected, the supporters of ex-Gov. Dillingham claim that 19 will support him for United States Senator, although his opponents do not concede that he will have over one-half of the total number.

Many conservative Republicans claim that Dillingham will receive the support of sixteen Senators, while Congressman Grout will receive the support of nine, Prouty three, and Ross two.

The election to-day ended the most interesting and exciting campaign carried on by the Republicans and Democrats for over thirty years. The fight has been continuous since the National conventions were held, and in many of the cities and towns closing rallies were held last night, there being addresses by men of State and National reputation. The contest that has been waged by candidates for the seat of the late United States Senator Morrill is responsible for the active work of the Republicans in the selection of representatives to the General Assembly.

There are four candidates for the unexpired term of Senator Morrill—Chief Justice Jonathan Ross of St. Johnsbury, ex-Gov. W. F. Dillingham of Waterbury, Charles Prouty of Newport, and Gen. William W. Grout of Barton. The former was appointed by Gov. Edward C. Smith to fill the vacancy until the General Assembly elects a successor at its session next month.

Judge Ross resigned as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont to accept the honor of occupying a seat in the United States Senate, and it is generally understood that he does not aspire to the office after the term of Senator Morrill expires. His opponents in the Senatorial fight have also carried on active campaigns in the selection of Representatives that will support them in the Legislature.

The work of the two parties during the past few weeks has differed from that of previous years, the Republicans dealing wholley with National issues, while the Democrats have been active on both National and State issues.

Every town in the State has been visited by "spellbinders," and from the beginning it has been an educational campaign. The contests were also interesting in the First and Second Congressional Districts, David J. Foster and Kittredge Haskins, respectively, being elected by about the usual Republican majorities.

Congressman Powers was a candidate for renomination in the First District, but was defeated in the convention by Mr. Foster. The way was made clear for the nomination of Col. Haskins in the Second District owing to the refusal of Congressman Grout to have his name go before the convention, he having decided to enter the Senatorial race.

The vote was unusually large in nearly every city and town, although not as large as in 1896. The ballot boxes were turned at 3 o'clock this afternoon to count the vote for Representatives. In a few places there was no choice, and a second ballot was taken. As a rule the business was concluded when the polls were closed for State officers at 5 o'clock, and the work of the party leaders had been finished, the voters had exercised their rights, and th eresult was anxiously awaited.

VERMONT IN OTHER YEARS.

Beginning with 1872, the Republican majorities in Vermont State elections for Governor have been as follows:

1872—Converse	25,319	1886—Ormsbee	18,422
1874—Peck	20,303	1888—Dillingham	27,618
1876—Farnhams	23,908	1890—Page	12,698
1878—Proctor	16,668	1892—Fuller	17,958
1880—Farnham	25,012	1894—Woodbury	27,311
1882—Barstow	19,829	1896—Grout	36,930
1884—Pingree	21,848	1898—Smith	22,773

The average majority in the seven Presidential years beginning with 1872 has been 25,470. The average majority in Presidential years beginning with 1888 has been 275,01.

Prior to 1896 the highest Republican majority ever given a candidate for Governor was that by which Dillingham was elected in 1888, the figures being 27,618.

The majority of 36,930 secured by Grout, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1896, was based largely on the disgust felt by the Democrats of the State toward the doctrines set forth in the Chicago platform and their revolt against the leadership of Bryan. Thousands of Democrats refused to vote and others voted the Republican ticket.

The Republican managers this year did not expect to secure a majority equal to that of 1896. Their predictions were for a majority between 27,000 and 30,000. A result between those figures, in a State ordinarily casting only 55,000 to 60,000 votes, they said, would be a sufficiently emphatic indorsement of the Republican Administration.

The largest vote at a State election in Vermont was in the campaign of 1880, when 70,684 votes were cast.

Democratic Majority in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 4.—Returns to-night from forty of the seventy-five counties of th State give Jefferson Davis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, 30,000 majority over Remmel, Republican. The Republican leaders concede that Davis's majority will ultimately be 40,000. Thus far Remmel has not carried a single county, but two are believed to be reasonably safe for him. Democratic leaders to-night claim Davis's majority will be 50,000.

THE ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4.—A number of wealthy business men of Paterson met to-night at the Hamilton Club to discuss ways and means of raising the money necessary to purchase the Rogers Locomotive Works and keep them running, instead of allowing them to be closed.

Those who met to-night decided upon a proposition which they will make to Jacob S. Rogers, the principal owner of the works, to-morrow. What the proposition is they will not say. The plans and Mr. Rogers's answer will be submitted to a meeting of citizens to be held to-morrow night in the Council Chamber.

Men employed in the works have thus far pledged $25,000 toward the purchase of the plant, and expect to be able to raise $100,000.

Col. Gardiner at Elizabethtown, N. Y.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, is a guest at one of the hotels in this city for a few days.

CROKER DENOUNCES HILL AND COLER

Calls ex-Governor Deceitful, Peanut Politician, and Sneak.

HE ACCUSES THE CONTROLLER

Says He Accepted a Block of Stock from the City Trust Company and Has Since Favored the Concern.

Richard Croker denounced David B. Hill yesterday as an "untruthful sneak," a "liar," a "coward," a "trickster," a "peanut politician," and also used other epithets.

At Kansas City Richard Croker tried to induce David B. Hill to become the Vice Presidential candidate on the ticket with William J. Bryan. In the interview denouncing David B. Hill, Richard Croker said he expected to see William J. Bryan elected President, and offered to wager thousands of dollars on the result of the Presidential fight.

The attack on David B. Hill was caused by the speech delivered at Troy on Labor Day, in which Mr. Hill attacked, indirectly, the leader of Tammany Hall. He referred to the "cohesive power of public plunder," and also spoke at length of wealth gained by political plunderers, who first control a ward, then a city, and reach out to control a State.

When Richard Croker arrived at the Hoffman House yesterday he was very wroth. Mr. Hill made no personal reference to Mr. Croker in his speech. To a friend he said yesterday:

"I have mentioned no names. If the shoe fits any man let him wear it."

It took Mr. Croker two minutes to start a tirade against Mr. Hill after he read the morning newspaper containing a copy of his speech. He said:

"Mr. Hill attacked me in his speech. He did not come right out and attack me by name, but he did so indirectly. That's his style of doing business. He did the same thing six years ago, and when I charged him with it he denied that he meant me. He said at that time: 'Mr. Croker, I did not attack you, and my enemies are trying to make trouble between us. They are trying to make me say things I did not say, and mean things that I did not mean,' but he did mean me, all the time. Mr. Hill never does things in the open. He always hides behind something and leaves a loophole to crawl out.

"Mr. Hill is deceitful and tricky and could not tell the truth if he wanted to. He is a picayune politician. He is a peanut politician, and I want to tell you that if he lived in New York City he would not be captain of a district. Tammany Hall would not have a deceitful, untruthful, lying sneak like David B. Hill in its organization.

"If it was not for these things I would have recognized Dave Hill as the leader of New York State politics years ago. What we want in a leader is a man who is brave and is willing to stand by his convictions. A leader should not go sneaking around in the dark all the time and hiding behind everything.

"Take Senator Murphy, for instance. You can believe what he says. He does not say one thing one day and lie about it the next. There is no sneak in him."

"What about Controller Coler?" asked a spectator as Richard Croker was delivering his tirade.

"Coler is just like Hill. He did the same thing in his articles. He attacked Tammany Hall and now he says he did not mean me when he wrote."

NO AGREEMENT WITH PLATT.

"It is charged that there is an agreement between you and Senator Platt by which the Republican candidate for Governor is to be elected. Is there any truth in that statement?"

After a hearty guffaw Mr. Croker said: "The idea of any agreement between Mr. Platt and myself is purely ridiculous. There is nothing in it. Why, the more the paper that prints the charge says about me the more I will like it. The bigger the vote Tammany Hall and the Democrats will get the more it attacks me. If I could get that paper to come out for the Democratic Party—it is simply impossible to get that paper to come out for anything flat-footed—we would lose one-half of our vote."

"Controller Coler is receiving the support of many people," was suggested.

"Who is supporting Coler but the Republican papers? Who wants him nominated for Governor except the Republican papers? It is not true that Democratic papers are seeking Coler's nomination."

At this time Mr. Croker was walking up and down laboring under visible excitement. He continued:

"What has this man Coler done to deserve the nomination? They are trying to get him nominated to provoke quarrels in the Democratic Party. It is a Republican scheme all the way through. The Democrats are not accustomed to playing into the hands of the Republicans."

"It is said that you are opposed to Controller Coler for other than political reasons," was remarked.

"The last time I saw Mr. Coler was at a meeting of a bonding company in which I was interested," he replied. "Mr. Coler then held stock in that company. I told him that, as a public official, he had no right to be interested in that company. He told me that he saw no reason why he should not hold his stock. Soon after that he sold the stock he held in the bonding company, and subsequently refused to accept the bonds of the company in which he was formerly interested."

Mr. Croker said further:

"There are other matters concerning Controller Coler about which the people should know. I am willing to lay the whole matter bare now. Let him deny if he wants to, but the documents will tell. A block of stock in the City Trust Company was sent to me with an offer of purchase at par. A block was also sent to Controller Coler. I returned the stock which was sent to me. Controller Coler kept the block of stock sent to him, and soon after the price on the market was increased over 100 per cent. I accepted no favors at the hands of the City Trust Company. The City Trust Company has been a favorite concern with Controller Coler since he has held that block of stock."

"Do you propose to consult with Hugh McLaughlin about the Gubernatorial situation?" was asked.

"I have never consulted with Hugh McLaughlin about politics in my life. I saw Mr. McLaughlin for about ten minutes once. We then talked about his health and about simple affairs. I do not intend to do any talking with Mr. McLaughlin about politics now."

"Have you sent Senator McCarren to consult with Hugh McLaughlin about politics?" was asked.

"There is no reason why I should send Mr. McCarren to see Mr. McLaughlin. Both of these gentlemen belong to the same organization. Organization is everything. Mr. McGuire told me that he could not be nominated for Mayor of Syracuse if it was not for Hill. I told him that he ought to take a shovel and go to work in the streets rather than accept a nomination against the organization in that way."

ARGUES WITH CAPT. JACKSON.

Capt. W. H. Jackson, who formerly held a half interest in the Belle Meade Stock Farm with Richard Croker, then came in for a share of the Tammany leader's bitter talk.

"Look here, Captain, what do you mean by saying that you did not think that I would win the bet I made that Bryan would be elected President?" said Richard Croker.

Capt. Jackson bristled up like an insulted Southerner. He said:

"I expressed my sentiments. That is an American custom. If a man makes a statement, then another man comes along and wants to wager a big sum of money that his view is the right one. If a man does not accept the bet he is thought not to have the courage of his convictions. But I want to tell you there is such a thing as bluff."

Richard Croker then urged Capt. Jackson to back his opinion with money. It was rumored among those who listened to the debate that for several years Richard Croker and Capt. Jackson had not spoken.

"You have a good chance of winning," said Richard Croker. "Everything in this life is a gamble. You try to raise thoroughbreds, but it is all a matter of chance whether you do or not. Don't you believe that Bryan will be elected?"

"Now, I'll tell you," said Capt. Jackson with a long drawl. "Mr. Bryan has as much chance of being elected as a stub-tailed cow has of having it easy in fly time. He won't be elected on that crazy-quilt patchwork platform. I voted for Bryan four years ago, but it was tough work. Four years ago they had every 'ism' they could find in the platform and if there had been any more lying around they would have shoved them in."

Richard Croker took a seat alongside of Capt. Jackson and said with emphasis:

"The man who votes for McKinley votes for murder. This imperialism which means the shooting down of negroes in the Philippine Islands is nothing less than murder."

"That's all rot," said Capt. Jackson, and he banged his fist on a chair.

Richard Croker walked away and said no more.

HILL VISITS McLAUGHLIN.

Has an Hour's Conference with the Brooklyn Leader, and Is Reported to Have Talked with Coler.

David B. Hill made a flying trip from Albany yesterday. He arrived in New York and took a cab to Brooklyn. He was driven to a residence on Remsen Street near the house of Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy. The driver found it was the wrong house, but not until Mr. Hill had mounted the stoop. Then the residence of Mr. McLaughlin was sought out.

The Brooklyn leader was awaiting his caller. After a conference lasting an hour Mr. Hill came out of the McLaughlin house. He was asked about his call, but said testily:

"Not a word. I won't say a word."

Mr. Hill was then driven to New York. He did not register at any of his usual stopping places. At the Hotel Normandie, the Murray Hill Hotel, and the Manhattan Hotel it was said that he had not been there during the day and was not expected. From a personal friend of Mr. Hill's it was learned that he returned to Albany on the 6 o'clock train.

Controller Coler, it was reported last evening, had met Mr. Hill yesterday afternoon and had a talk with him on politics. Mr. Coler refused to say anything about the matter.

The call made by Mr. Hill on the Brooklyn leader was said to be for the purpose of inducing Mr. McLaughlin to instruct the sixty-three delegates from Kings County to vote for Controller Coler for Governor. What success Mr. Hill had in his mission could not be learned. A friend of Hugh McLaughlin's said last evening that the only promise made by the Brooklyn leader was that the Kings County organization would prevent Hill's humiliation by Tammany Hall. With Richard Croker stubbornly opposed to Controller Coler's candidacy, the plan of the Brooklyn delegation was reported to be to swing all the sixty-three votes for any candidate above the Harlem River David B. Hill wished to name.

A political adviser of Mr. Hill said last evening that the attacks made by Richard Croker might lead Hugh McLaughlin to break with Tammany Hall and vote with Hill on every question at the State Convention against Tammany Hall. This idea was scouted by the Tammany politicians, who claimed that the Brooklyn delegation would line up with Tammany on every roll-call.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—David B. Hill returned here to-night from a flying trip to New York City. He refused to say anything relative to the attack made upon him by Richard Croker.

COLER OUT OF THE RACE?

Stanchfield and Mackey to Head Democratic Ticket, It Is Said.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—Republican politicians claim to-night to have most positive assurances that the leaders on the Democratic State ticket will be John B. Stanchfield for Governor and William F. Mackey for Lieutenant Governor. Inquiry among Democrats here rather confirms the statement.

It is alleged that Mr. Croker has enough votes pledged already to secure these nominations, and it is believed that before the convention Mr. Hill will acquiesce in the suggested nominations.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Will Discuss Campaign Issues To-day —Pleased with Western Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt gave an audience to representatives of the newspapers to-night, but contented himself with listening to their questions and refusing to make answers. He pleaded as an excuse that he was very busy preparing the speech which he is to deliver to the convention to-morrow. Concerning his Western trip the Governor said:

"As a political demonstration, I suppose it is what you would call a success from start to finish. The Chicago meeting of laboring men was immense, splendid. No, I have no comment on the speeches delivered there by myself or Mr. Bryan. The speeches were printed this morning, and I am content to let the public read them and draw its own conclusions."

The speech which the Governor is to make to-morrow will be a long discussion of the issues of the campaign. The points with which he is finding the most difficulty are the canal and Ramapo planks in the State platform. He expresses himself as very much delighted with the franchise tax plank.

The attention of the Governor was called to-night to a statement printed by a Chicago newspaper to the effect that in 1894, after the Debs strike, he said that every man who joined a strike should be shot. He said: "Of course it is a malicious and vicious lie. I never made any such statement, and no intelligent human being will believe it."

CHICAGO A SMOKELESS CITY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—With the railroad companies co-operating by using powdered coal it is hoped to convert Chicago into a smokeless city, free from the soot and cinders from locomotives and river tugs and the chimneys of business buildings.

The Illinois Central will be the first company to experiment with the new fuel. Similar tests will be made in down-town buildings.

SNEAK THIEVES IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—A gang of sneak thieves have been in Newport recently, and the cottagers have for several days taken extra precautions for the safety of their homes. The Chief of Police and his men are working on a clue in the hope of running down the culprits.

To-day it came to light that the residence of Lord Pauncefote in Catherine Street was robbed some time yesterday afternoon. Valuable jewelry belonging to Secretaries of the embassy was taken.

Several other houses are reported to have been visited by the thieves. The cottagers here are considerably alarmed.

Will of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The will of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, late rector of St. Mary's Church, Newburg, was admitted to probate to-day. The will was drawn Feb. 20, 1889. The testator leaves all his property to his dear friend, Michael Clarke, Secretary of the Anti-Povery Society. Mr. Clarke is nominated as executor without bonds.

Eighty-five Clubs

are within from two to fifteen minutes of the New York Central's Grand Central Station, New York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New York Central.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM ADOPTED

Woodruff, as Temporary Chairman, Defines the Issues.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

Senator Stranahan Made Permanent Chairman—Gov. Roosevelt Arrives and Will Speak To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The Republican State Convention which assembled here to-day to carry out the programme formulated by Senator Platt, was devoid of interest, even to the delegates. At no time during the two sessions was the convention hall filled. Every action of the convention having been anticipated, it was impossible to awaken any interest in the proceedings.

The time was consumed in the delivery of long speeches by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the temporary Chairman, and by State Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, the permanent Chairman, and the reading of a very long platform. The convention adjourned to meet to-morrow, when Odell, Woodruff, and the others agreed-upon candidates will be nominated. Gov. Roosevelt and ex-Gov. Black will make speeches calculated to send the party workers back to their counties to hustle for the success of the ticket.

The prearrangement of all details of the convention was manifest in the work of the Committee on Resolutions when they assembled. A printed platform prepared by Senator Raines was read to them, and, with the modification of a single phrase in the canal plank this was adopted by the convention. Lemuel E. Quigg, who has drawn the platform of the party for many years, stated that the length of the document was in compliance with the demand from the up-State delegates to thoroughly review all the issues and definitely state the party principles upon State issues.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived at 5 o'clock and found a retreat in one of the cottages at the United States Hotel. The Governor was full of energy and enthusiasm, and lost no opportunity to tell the leaders who called on him that the Republican outlook in the State and throughout the country could not be brighter. In a cottage close by ex-Gov. Frank S. Black spent most of the afternoon and evening in preparing the speech in which he will nominate Benjamin B. Odell for Governor to-morrow.

BLACK'S ACTION PLEASES PLATT.

Mr. Platt is very much delighted at the manner in which he believes that ex-Gov. Black and his friends have been made to take seats on the party band wagon. It has been settled that William Barnes, Jr., of Albany will succeed Mr. Odell as Chairman of the Republican State Committee

through to a disastrous fall. The absurdity of 'imperialism' is that there is no imperialism. The Republican Party simply stands for the establishment in the Philippines and Porto Rico of such government as it gives to its own people. If that is imperialism, then the Republican Party is imperialistic. The Republican Party proposes to pursue a foreign policy which will be a guarantee that our representatives and our people will be protected as they recently have been in China by the strong arm of our Government.

THE ICE TRUST.

"In the Kansas City platform the Democrats denounce the Republican Party on the trust question. They ignore the Democratic President who declared 'Public office is a public trust,' but they cannot escape the fact that the Democratic Party has turned public office into an ice trust! Mark the insincerity of the Democratic Party, pledging itself to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in every form, when in the greatest city of the Nation, from the Mayor himself down through all the ranks of the party it has been engaged in maintaining a monopoly in ice by giving it almost complete control of all the docks that can be used for that business, and thus making it possible to gouge the suffering residents of the thickly settled portions of the city out of their scanty earnings, for what to them is a prime necessity of life! Woe to the Democrat who lifts his voice on the subject of trusts in the presence of the intelligent electors of the Empire State!

THE STATE CANALS.

"The Republican Party is keenly alive to the vast benefits that the State has derived from its great system of canals. They must not be discarded except as the result of the most searching investigations and deliberate consideration; they cannot be abandoned except through the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution. The Republican Party will not favor any large expenditure unless it is certain that as the result of the enlargement of their capacity the condition of all classes of our people and all sections of our State will be materially improved.

THE RAMAPO DEAL.

"During the last year the public conscience in New York City has become inflamed through fear that a contract for a supply of water would be forced upon the city for the private gain of certain Tammany officials. The last Republican Legislature, with its characteristic devotion to the public interest, passed a law forbidding the making of such a contract by the City of New York with any private company or individual except with the separate and distinct approval of every member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a board which even in the days of Tweed is conceded not to have been wholly bad. It goes without saying that the question of an adequate supply of water for the municipality of New York is one of the most vital questions that can arise in the State. The next Legislature and Executive must make certain beyond the peradventure of a doubt that the right of New York City to an inexhaustible supply of pure water owned by the city itself, is crystallized into public law.

THE NATIONAL TICKET.

"Was there ever a greater contrast than that presented by the Philadelphia and Kansas City Conventions? Compare not only the platforms, but the men of the two parties who composed those conventions. At Philadelphia we mustered into National service by the side of our great President, William McKinley, our own great Governor, Theodore Roosevelt. Distinct as are these two standard bearers in type and temperament, they are splendidly representative, one of the steadying force so necessary to safeguard the vast and diversified interests of this mighty Nation, the other of the strenuous energy so essential to our National development."

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Resolutions were then offered for the appointment by the temporary Chairman of the usual committees on permanent organization, credentials, and resolutions, and Mr. Woodruff announced L. E. Quigg of New York as Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, M. J. Dady of Kings Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and John Raines of Ontario Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with a member from each Assembly District on each committee. Meetings of each committee were announced to take place after the adjournment, and then upon motion of C. V. Collins of Rensselaer a recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

The convention was called to order again at 4:16 o'clock, and there was an outburst of applause when the Chairman of Credentials, Mr. Dady of Kings, said: "There are no contests in the entire State." "Any objections?" said Mr. Woodruff when the applause had subsided, and there was a laughing negative.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Nevada N. Stranahan for permanent Chairman, and he was escorted to the chair by Congressman Sereno E. Payne and Senator White.

SENATOR STRANAHAN'S SPEECH.

Senator Stranahan's address, in part, was as follows:

"Never, perhaps, in the history of our glorious party have the Republicans of the State of New York had so much to encourage and stimulate them as at the threshold of the campaign soon to open. Time forbids anything like a full enumeration of the worthy things accomplished since the last lease of power came to the Republican Party in the State of New York. On no subject is the contrast between the parties so great as upon the subject of legislation touching the liquor traffic. Eight years ago this great traffic, which in other progressive States was then yielding a large revenue for the support of government, was here permitted upon the payment of a mere nominal sum; low groggeries, prolific of crime and disorder, multiplied in every section of the State; in the great cities blackmail was openly and notoriously levied upon dealers as the price of violation of the law. No sooner had the Republican Party come to power than this iniquitous and nefarious statute was repealed and supplanted by a comprehensive and efficient liquor tax law. Thus was accomplished what has been characterized by impartial critics as the greatest piece of constructive legislation had in the State of New York in half a century.

"No subject related to the City of New York is believed by its citizens to be more vital to its growth and development and more helpful to its vast population than rapid transit. Recent legislation, given at the hands of our party, made possible the contract for the construction of the rapid transit tunnel, and to the Republican Party is due the credit that this great project has at last been taken from the field of legislation and discussion and its actual construction begun.

LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

"The legislative session of 1900 has standing to its credit a large balance in the public favor. While it produced no great measure vitally affecting the whole people of the State, it gave birth to a large number of important enactments. And on the other hand, it may truthfully be said that not a single bill, condemned in the forum of public conscience, was permitted to go upon the statute books; no scandal attended the passage of a single enactment.

"Gentlemen of the convention, the splendid record of 1900 is in no small part due to the militant Republicanism, the severe honesty, and the able statesmanship of that most earnest and aggressive personality in the contemporaneous life of the Republic—the soldier, the author, and the statesman, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt.

"Let the Independent voter, unbiased by partisan affiliation, as he surveys the political situation in the State this Fall, contrast the government of the State, as administered by Republicans, with that of the City of New York, administered by the Democrats, and candidly ask himself the question which party is most entitled to his support and confidence; then cast his ballot in conformity with the dictates of his conscience, and the result will not be uncertain—the standard set by Gov. Roosevelt and his associates will be strengthened and maintained."

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Mr. Stranahan's speech was punctuated with applause at various points. He finished at 4:56, and Senator Raines was recognized to present the platform. As he went to the stage he was received with applause. He read the platform deliberately and clearly and was frequently applauded. The copy from which Senator Raines read was a printed one, as were the copies handed to the press. The platform was adopted without debate.

Gen. Greene was recognized by the crowd amid applause from his friends, and moved a recess until morning. At 5:35 the convention took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Republican State platform will be found on Page 3.

WOODRUFF'S AMBITION.

Wanted to be Made State Chairman and Worked Hard for It, but Odell Interfered.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—If Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had had his own way he would not be renominated for Lieutenant Governor to-morrow, but would have succeeded B. B. Odell, Jr., as Chairman of the Republican State Committee. That was his ambition, next to the nomination for Governor which he knew he could not secure. On Saturday, Mr. Woodruff went to Senator Platt, who had promised him the nomination for Lieutenant Governor two months ago, and told the Senator that as the nomination of Mr. Odell for Governor was assured, it would please him very much if he could be left off the convention slate and made State Chairman.

The proposition rather staggered Mr. Platt. He pointed out to Mr. Woodruff the fact that his selection would be contrary to the party custom, it being the unwritten law that the Chairman should be succeeded by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, in this case William Barnes, Jr., of Albany. Still Mr. Woodruff insisted, and, finally, Senator Platt said: "Well, you go and see Barnes and talk it over with him. If he is willing to make way for you, then—well, you go and talk it over with Barnes."

Mr. Woodruff did go and talk it over with Mr. Barnes on Sunday. They found a quiet nook in Congress Spring Park, and there Mr. Woodruff succeeded in convincing Mr. Barnes that as he had already a very profitable and comfortable berth, it would not be wise for him to assume the very responsible duties of State Chairman. In fact, Mr. Woodruff succeeded so well that he returned to the United States Hotel ready to tell Senator Platt that Mr. Barnes was ready to step down and out.

But the whispering winds brought word of this deal to the ears of Mr. Odell, and before Mr. Woodruff got a chance to see Senator Platt, Mr. Barnes was corralled by Mr. Odell and taken before the Senator. There the young Albany politician was given to understand distinctly that it was not for him to say or to do aught else than what he was told to say and do. To make his argument the more convincing, Mr. Odell declared flatly that he would not accept the nomination for Governor if Mr. Woodruff was put at the head of the State Committee.

Thus died Mr. Woodruff's hope of running the machine, and he had to content himself with running with it by taking a renomination.

VANDERBILT AS A POLITICIAN.

Old Stagers Delighted by His Entrance Into the Field—Senator Wolcott Responsible for It.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado is said to be responsible for the advent of young Cornelius Vanderbilt into politics. Senator Wolcott met Mr. Vanderbilt abroad and found him desirous of entering the political field. He notified Senator Platt of the discovery and suggested that Mr. Vanderbilt was of the calibre calculated to do useful political work. Senator Platt was delighted and promptly answered Senator Wolcott's letter. The gentleman from Colorado lost no time in finding Mr. Vanderbilt and assuring him that Senator Platt was an excellent tutor and that he believed he would be glad to welcome his (Vanderbilt's) appearance in the political field.

Ascertaining that Mr. Vanderbilt lived in the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of New York Mr. Platt sent for Smith Pine, the leader there, and told him that it was his wish that Mr. Vanderbilt should be a member of the delegation to be sent to the convention. Mr. Pine readily acquiesced, and he had no trouble in inducing Mr. Vanderbilt to accept an election as a State delegate.

Indeed, Mr. Vanderbilt seemed to be delighted with the opportunity offered. But there is a more interesting feature to the story. Both the State and County Committees are said to have representatives at work on Mr. Vanderbilt. According to stories afloat the county organization has a firm grasp on one of Mr. Vanderbilt's legs, while the State body is said to be fastening its tentacles on the other. What seems involved in doubt is just where the National Committee, headed by Senator Hanna, is coming in.

Senator Depew, who is also a delegate, watched young Vanderbilt very closely. He seemed pleased when young Cornelius was accorded recognition in the convention today. When Mr. Vanderbilt arose he seemed perfectly at home. To those who did not know him his manner indicated the old campaigner. He answered promptly when his district was reached, and announced the substitution in a firm and distinct voice that could be plainly heard in all parts of the hall.

SARATOGA SIDELIGHTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The wife of a member of the Platt family was refused admission to a Platt convention although she carried the necessary pasteboard entitling her to admission to the hall. Policeman F. Goodyear did it. Mrs. Frank H. Platt presented herself at the press entrance, but the policeman said: "You are no reporter, and you don't get in this way without an order from 'the chief.'" At this time a TIMES reporter happened along with "Jim the button man," who had no ticket, and during the controversy between Mrs. Platt and the officer, "Jim" walked in. The reporter unsuccessfully pleaded for Mrs. Platt. Then Secretary R. L. Fox and Luther B. Little intervened with like results. Mrs. Platt retired in disgust and entered the hall by another door.

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"These conventions are good things," said a Saratoga hotel man to-day. "But I prefer the Democrats to the Republicans. You see," he added, "when the Republicans are here we have no vacant chairs in the dining room, while there is plenty of vacant space in the café. Now, with the Democrats we have to engage extra barkeepers, while the waiters in the dining rooms have little to do. And when all pay so much per day it makes quite a difference in the receipts."

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When the Committee on Permanent Organization met to-day one of the members who knew nothing about the slate suggested the selection of Lemuel E. Quigg as permanent Chairman of the convention, Mr. Quigg, serving as Chairman of the committee, politely declined.

EX-GOV. BLACK AS A FARMER.

Was at His New Hampshire Place When Called—His Speech Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—There is no more interesting point in Saratoga to-day than the cottage at the United States Hotel, occupied by ex-Gov. Frank S. Black. Politicians, big and little, who had a hand in the turning down of the Governor here two years ago loiter around the door, watching Lou Payn, Col. Abe Gruber, ex-Judge William K. Olcott, Charles S. Francis, and others of Mr. Black's close friends go in and out, but they do not venture in. They know that the ex-Governor has a long memory, and that he is an adept in the art of politely expressing his dislike of unwelcome visitors.

To a reporter of THE TIMES to-night Gov. Black said: "I have been up on my New Hampshire farm trying to make an honest dollar. I should not have come to this convention had I not received urgent messages from my close political friends urging me to come here. I did not know what they wanted even until I got off the train and they told me that the organization wished me to make the speech nominating Mr. Odell for Governor. Of course I will do it. There is the speech, three type-written pages."

MR. HANNA TO GO WEST.

Senator Scott in Charge of the Headquarters—War Expenditures a Source of Revenue to Producers.

Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Headquarters will leave Elberon to-day for his home in Cleveland, and will not return to New York for three weeks. Mr. Hanna will be present at the opening of the Ohio State campaign in Youngstown on Saturday. On Monday he will go to Chicago and for two weeks will direct the campaign from that city. During his absence the headquarters will be in charge of United States Senator N. B. Scott, who will be assisted by Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss and Committeemen Frederick S. Gibbs and Joseph H. Manley. Before leaving headquarters Mr. Hanna said:

"The people apparently have begun to see the importance of this campaign and realize the necessity for doing something. The more Mr. Bryan talks the more necessary will this action appear to them. The people must wake up. It is time now, if ever, that some one should go after them with a sharp stick, not for my sake, but for their own interests."

Capt. W. E. English of Indianapolis, who recently came out for McKinley and Roosevelt, visited Mr. Hanna and assured him that he was ready to take an active part in the campaign. Another caller was United States Senator McComas of Maryland, who said that the feeling of apathy among Republicans was like that existing in 1892.

Word was received at headquarters from United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew that he would take part in the opening of the campaign at Youngstown, Ohio.

An official statement, compiled from the records of the Quartermaster's Department, reached headquarters yesterday. It stated that the expenditures for the supplies of the army have become a source of material additional income to farmers and other producers within the last year, and added that $50,000,000 expended for army supplies had gone directly into the pockets of the producers of the country.

REPLY TO CARL SCHURZ.

Bryan and a Silver Congress Could Put the Country on a Silver Basis.

Edwin A. Hartshorn, Assistant Appraiser at the Port of New York, has addressed the following open letter to Carl Schurz:

"In your letter of Sept. 2, 1900, to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, you say:

"'Whoever may be elected President on Nov. 6, there will be another session of Congress before he will take office on March 4, 1901. The Republicans will have strong majority in both houses of that Congress. The Executive, too, will be in their hands. They will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. They will thus have full power and ample opportunity before the inauguration of the next President to pass any legislation required to make it utterly impossible for any President to break down the gold standard in the way you, Mr. Secretary, describe in your interview. A simple enactment in two or three lines substantially providing that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in gold or silver, at the option of the creditor, all kinds of indebtedness of the United States now payable in coin, may be sufficient.'

"Granting the correctness of the foregoing, Mr. Schurz, you have only stated half the truth, for you cannot be ignorant of the fact that with Mr. Bryan President and a silver Congress 'on his hands,' that a majority in the United States Senate would probably fall into line, and hence, after the 4th of March, 1901, to use your own words, substituting the word Secretary for creditor, they will, therefore, be able to make such laws as they please. * * * A simple enactment in two or three lines substantially providing that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in gold or silver, at the option of the Secretary, all kinds of indebtedness of the United States now payable in coin, may be sufficient.'

"In view of your knowledge of Mr. Bryan's previous record, do you not know beyond a question of doubt that, if elected President, Mr. Bryan would never rest until he had put the United States upon a silver basis? Please answer, yes or no.

"Again, Mr. Schurz, do you advocate making any man President of the United States whose principal qualifications for the office, you admit, are his intentions to retard the progress and blight the happiness of the Nation? Please answer, yes or no.

"And finally, Mr. Schurz, if Mr. Bryan would be powerless, as President, to curse the people, by reason of the existence of laws previously enacted, the enactment of which laws he has stubbornly opposed, is it good common sense to elect him President instead of electing William McKinley, who has favored the enactment of these laws? Please answer, yes or no."

DEMOCRAT FOR McKINLEY.

A Maryland Candidate for Congress in 1896 to Speak to Business Men.

The Commercial Travelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club at its meeting at the club's room, 737 Broadway, Friday, during the noon hour, will hear an address by B. A. Jamison, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Maryland District in 1896, who has recently become a convert to the cause of sound money.

Several days ago a tall, gray-bearded man, whose appearance indicated the farmer, walked into the Commercial Travelers' Club and announced to Ferdinand Ziegel, the President of the club, that he wanted an opportunity to speak for McKinley. He said he was B. A. Jamison of Searsmont, Md.

"That was the kind of a Democrat I was," he said, exhibiting to Mr. Ziegel a campaign badge bearing his name, a picture of Andrew Jackson, and the inscription, "Jackson and Liberty."

"I was a regular rock-ribbed Democrat," he continued, "and nothing could have induced me to leave my party except loss of confidence in its sincerity. I was a free silver Democrat in 1896, and during my canvass preached that doctrine wherever I went. I had unlimited confidence in Bryan and accepted his statements on the money question as Gospel. And I continued in the faith until I read Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance. That came as a revelation to me. His evasion of the money question was convincing to me that either he had ceased to believe in 16 to 1 or else was afraid to preach that doctrine because of the belief that it would hurt his chances of election. My confidence in him as a leader and as a sincere man was gone.

"I know that the same effect which was produced on me was produced on hundreds of other Democrats in Maryland. I can best convey an idea of the effect of Bryan's speech of acceptance on Maryland Democrats by likening it to the effect produced by Burchard's 'Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion' utterance. Having lost all faith in Bryan and his doctrines, I shall speak, work, and vote for McKinley."

A large meeting will be held at the headquarters on Thursday. The speakers will be William B. Mann, Secretary of the State Republican League; N. C. Mains of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Judge Jones of Chicago.

Connecticut Republican Convention.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—Without excitement the Republicans of Connecticut assembled in State convention in this city to-night to prepare by temporary organization for the session of to-morrow, when candidates for State officers will be nominated and Presidential Electors named. There was not a whisper of the bitter factional contest which has made the canvass of candidates one of the most striking in the history of the party.

When Congressman Charles A. Russell's address was finished various committees were appointed, county and district caucuses were called, and the convention adjourned to meet to-morrow.

A BOY KILLS ANOTHER.

Hits Him on the Back of the Head with a Brick, Crushing His Skull.

Philip Markowitz, fourteen years old, who lived with his parents at 54 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed on the sidewalk in front of 24 Seigel Street last night, and although his slayer disappeared afterward he was recognized as Isaac Goldberg, twelve years old, the son of a shoemaker living at 24 Seigel Street.

Markowitz was a bright boy and was well liked in the neighborhood, while Goldberg is said to have had a habit of knocking down children smaller than himself and teasing them. Markowitz was returning to his place of employment and Goldberg, it is alleged, sneaked up and hit him in the back of the head with a brick, crushing the boy's skull. He fell to the sidewalk without a cry and was picked up and taken into a drug store, where a physician said that the boy had been instantly killed.

Goldberg escaped, and up to a late hour last night the police had not succeeded in capturing him. So far as is known he had no provocation for his attack on young Markowitz.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles Emory Smith, Washington; Commander Beatty, Royal Navy, England.

HOLLAND—Charles H. Hays, Montreal.

GRAND—Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira; Capt. S. W. Fornestin and Capt. F. M. Foster, Fifth United States Artillery; Lieut. Commander E. M. Crary, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Count and Countess N. Bersins, Paris.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. T. Catchings, Birmingham, Ala.; ex-Gov. S. T. Hauser, Montana.

VICTORIA—Capt. H. A. Vassella, United States Army.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. E. Toole, silks; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & Macanulty, Scranton, Penn.; J. S. Macanulty, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; A. Lyons, domestics, dress goods, and white goods; Miss Harding, millinery; Miss Demstadter, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas; Hotel Imperial.
Bean, Ladue & Tate, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Keely, C., Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Keely, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; H. T. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, gloves and hosiery, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Umstadter, J. M., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, linings; Herald Square Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. N. Peck, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Green, cloaks, underwear and furnishing goods; 266 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Black & Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. Black, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lisner, silks, velvets, ribbons, and laces and cotton underwear; Hotel Vendome.
Marks, M., & Son, Charleston, S. C.; M. M. Marks, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery and ribbons; Hotel Normandie.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks and suits; Hotel Normandie.
Ccons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, dry goods; M. F. Long, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Etchison, Bates & Storke, Richmond, Va.; J. E. Etchison, hats; J. Bates, hats; Hotel Marlborough.
Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; Miss Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Normandie.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Loewenstein, dry goods; M. Hochschild, domestics, linens, and upholstery goods, laces, and veilings; Herald Square Hotel.
Spring Dry Goods Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, general buyer; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Eisenberg Bros., Lonaconing, Ind.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Stearns, H. & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; G. W. Foster, ladies and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Baer, Daniel, & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Engels, C. L., & Co., Sandusky, Ohio; C. L. Engels, carpets, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; Mrs. Quirk, ladies' and infants' wear, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, dry goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Albert.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks; Mrs. M. Flanagan, ladies' and infants' wear, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert; G. O'Hara, notions and laces; Herald Square Hotel.
Hawkins, J. H., & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; G. S. Hawkins, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Glaser, hosiery and underwear; H. Bendig, cloaks and suits; Miss R. Klumt, millinery and knit goods; Miss B. Marx, ladies' wear; Miss Invodrich, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Wyzman, jewelry, 377 Broadway.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Brusher, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. B. Innes, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. F. Brooks, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. McKelvey, dress goods; 760 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, dress goods and silks; 835 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. A. Flett, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. E. Hanna, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Parcher, upholstery goods; 346 Broadway, Shillito, The John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, dress goods and silks; 346 Broadway, Herald Square Hotel.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. M. Hoyt, domestics, notions, and cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
"Fair, The," Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery, cloaks, and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Lambert, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Imperial.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, flannels; V. Siegler, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. H. Reeves, carpets and upholstery goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. W. McGarry, laces and ribbons, 57 White Street.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; C. K. Whitner, dry goods; Miss E. Teed, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss S. Spaner, trimmings; Miss K. Buck, laces and embroideries; Holland House.
Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Hollander, dress goods and silks, 290 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Manhattan.
Fellman, B., New Orleans, La.; L. Fellman, laces and ribbons, 487 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods, 585 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; J. J. Hughes, notions, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Frear, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; A. E. Woods, cloaks; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Webber, W. C., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks and waists; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and ribbons; 495 Broome Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. W. Taft, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. F. Thorne, ladies and infants' wear; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Hoffman House.
Bernard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks; W. K. Stanley, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. E. Mitchell, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. R. Knobloch, silks; 51 Leonard Street.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; L. Smith, dress goods and silks; G. Bachman, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.
Mayer, E. D., Washington, D. C.; Miss Bixler, ladies' wear; St. Denis Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Pfeiffer, laces and embroideries.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; J. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. Dickson, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
Sisson Brothers & Wildon, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Dorman, domestics, linens, and cloths; L. R. Marvin, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss A. Reardon, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
White, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. Day, laces and white goods; 490 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Lewis & Son, Denver, Col.; M. Rodman, furnishing goods, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Cadillac.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; C. G. Weatherhead, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Isar, Eva A., Nashville, Tenn.; millinery; 38 West Eighty-second Street.
Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Company, The, Goshen, Ind.; M. A. Goldberg, shirt manufacturer; 55 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.
Walsh, C. L., & Co., Bloomfisville, Ill.; M. B. Walsh, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Loth, Gus, Charlestown, West Va., dry goods.
Scott, T. F., & Co., Georgetown, Ky.; T. F. Scott, notions.
Snow, J. W., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; George Reutsch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Knowles & Gardner, Buffalo, N. Y.; Louis J. Cohn, dry goods.
Liberman & Blumberg, Auburn, N. Y.; J. M. Liberman, jewelry.
Schwarz & Baumgartel, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cecilia Schwarz millinery; Minnie Baumgartel, millinery; Bay State Hotel.
Miller Brothers, Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. B. Breslauer, millinery; Mrs. M. Lynch, millinery; 802 Second Avenue.
Maylander, C. R., Fort Plain, N. Y., dry goods, &c.; Bay State Hotel.
Strait, E. L., Spencer, N. Y.; millinery; Mrs. E. L. Strait, millinery; Lulu Eriyn, millinery.
Smith's, C. B., Sons, Louisville, Ky.; William Kelday, hats; Grand Central Hotel.
Paschew, W. C., Jr., North Tonawanda, N. Y.; F. C. Paschew, dry goods; Mrs. F. C. Paschew, dry goods, 14 East Ninth Street.
Hipkins & Brother, Ottawa, Ohio; Eva Hipkins, dry goods; T. P. Hipkins, dry goods, 42 East Tenth Street.
Klock, E. D., Utica, N. Y.; millinery.
Groth & Klapperich, Chicago, Ill.; P. J. Klapperich, wall paper; Fred E. Groth, wall paper; Hotel Vendome.
Venit & Sayingen, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. W. Venit, millinery; Mrs. J. Sayingen, millinery.
Jessen, C. & C[illegible], millinery; Mrs. M. Miller, millinery; Grand Union Hotel.
Potter Brothers, Cambridge, Ohio; M. R. Potter, dry goods; Mrs. M. R. Potter, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Herman, B. H., Indianapolis, Ind.; B. H. Herman, pictures; Avon Beach Hotel.
Burns, A. B., Montrose, Penn.; George C. Burns, drugs; Grand Hotel.
Supe, Charles, & Sons, Peru, Ill.; Etta Supe, dry goods; Edith Supe, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Guttman, J., Bowling Green, Ky.; J. Guttman, dry goods.
Luckey & Drake, Athens, Penn.; H. B. Drake, dry goods; Clara E. Drake; F. E. Luckey, dry goods.
Maney & Page, Athens, Penn.; E. B. Maney, clothing; St. George Hotel.
Milligan, L. B., Fonda, N. Y.; millinery; A. Morse, millinery; 14 East Ninth Street.
Hays, J. C., Newport, Ark.; dry goods, &c.; 54 West Tenth Street.
Sack, M. S., St. Mary's, Penn.; dry goods and clothing; 120 West Twelfth Street.
Kreinson, J., Bradford, Penn.; cloaks and millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Schudeer, E. M., Utica, N. Y.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.
Bubb, George, & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Bubb, wholesale grocers; Hotel Imperial.
Elkan, M., Brunswick, Ga.; M. Elkan, dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Boston One-Price Clothing House, Schenectady, N. Y.; Joseph Nusbaum, clothing; 103 East Twelfth Street.
Lilienthal, Mrs. S., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
MacKenzie & Bell, Canton, Ohio; William MacKenzie, dry goods, carpets.
Hadden, J. D., Holly, Mich.; clothing.
Grubb & Hazelrigg, Mount Sterling, Ky.; J. D. Hazelrigg, dry goods; Sinclair House.
Rotenstein, M., & Co., Marysville, Ohio; Mrs. Sadie Frank, millinery; Oakland Hotel.
Raymond, H. L., Emporium, Penn.; H. L. Raymond, millinery; Oakland Hotel.
Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; J. C. Wass, cloaks and furs; Broadway Central Hotel.
Leiphart, C. E., Morristown, Penn.; C. E. Leiphart, lumber; Continental Hotel.
Allen, C. F., Wilcox, Penn.; millinery.
Quinlan, K. H., Auburn, N. Y.; J. H. Quinlan, millinery; L. F. Boyle, millinery; Bertha Boyle, millinery; E. A. Crelley, millinery; Anna S. Quinlan, millinery; Mrs. E. Quinlan, milliner; Mrs. Boyle, millinery; 33 West Fourteenth Street.
Yan, S. C., Buffalo, N. Y.; Grace Warren, millinery; 11 West Thirty-second Street.
Shannon Front Company, Columbus, Ohio; F. Shannon, carpets; Morton House.
Sawmet, M. N., & Brothers, Canister, N. Y.; M. N. Sawmet, dry goods; Mrs. Eva Simpson, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Levy's, J., Sons, Canandaigua, N. Y.; A. B. Levy, dry goods; E. Levy, dry goods.
Deering, Charles, Nicholasville, Ky.; Charles Deering, dry goods.
Marcham's, M., Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Marcham, dry goods.
Straus, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Hasanoh, dry goods; 406 Broadway.
Wells, W. W., Clinton, N. Y.; R. G. Wells, haberdasher; Sinclair House.
McFarren, C. H., Penn Yan, N. Y.; M. E. Barnes, millinery, 27 East Eleventh Street.
Harris, J., & Sons, Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mary Moore, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
McFarren, C. H., Penn Yan, N. Y.; Jennie Bayley, millinery, 27 East Eleventh Street.
Burdick, Arvilla, Leonardville, N. Y.; millinery, 37 West Tenth Street.
Clarke, Cora M., Brookville, N. Y.; millinery; 37 West Tenth Street.
Clarke, W. M., Brookville, N. Y.; millinery; 37 West Tenth Street.
Johnson, C. V., Louisville, Ky.; H. Y. Johnson, Jr., woolens; Hotel St. Denis.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. F. Matthews, upholstery; Mrs. J. F. Matthews, upholstery; Hotel Curtis.
Lugler, Charles W.,

NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of New York, assembled by their representatives in State Convention, declare the following facts and principles upon which they appeal to the voters to support the Republican National ticket and the candidates of this convention at the approaching general election.

The continued prosperity of the country and of the individual citizen is the "paramount" issue before the people. Why vote for a change which, tested by experience, is bound to be for the worst?

COUNTRY NEVER SO PROSPEROUS.

The country was never so prosperous as it has been since the inauguration of William McKinley, capital was never so actively occupied, the volume of money in circulation was never so great, labor never so fully employed, wages never so high, prices never so generally good.

There was a period of great prosperity between 1889 and 1893, when the Republicans were in control. But the voters listened to Democratic plaints and promises and the election of 1892 installed a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. The policies then put into execution, and from which resulted such universal distress, are not abandoned by the party that learns nothing and forgets nothing.

On the contrary, just as such policies were maintained in 1896, in the face of the havoc they have caused, so now they are insisted upon in spite of present prosperity. The Chicago platform is still the Democratic programme. It was no argument at Kansas City for the abandonment of the Democratic policy of free trade that, under the Dingley act, our foreign commerce for the year 1900 exceeds that of any preceding year in the great sum of $317,729,250, and for the first time in our history exceeds $2,000,000,000; that in this year our exports have been more widely distributed than ever before, and that the balance of trade in favor of this country since the Dingley bill went into operation amounts to nearly $1,700,000,000.

DEMOCRATIC PREDICTIONS FALSE.

It was not accepted as a sufficient argument for the abandonment of 16 to 1 that no single Democratic prediction as to the effect of the gold standard law has been justified; that prices instead of declining have improved; that the volume of money in circulation instead of contracting has greatly expanded, and that the farmer and mechanic instead of receiving a smaller proportion of the benefits of their labor receive a greater.

IMPERIALISM NOT AN ISSUE.

These facts were without influence on the platform makers at Kansas City. But, conscious of the weakness of relying on the theories that have been exploded and of ignoring facts that are self-evident, the Democrats are undertaking to push into conspicuous position before the people an issue which they describe and stigmatize by the word "imperialism."

In this course they are characteristically dishonest; first, because there is no sentiment in the United States that deserves to be called "imperialism," and, second, because the Democrats do not come with clean hands into a discussion of popular sovereignty and the "consent of the governed."

Neither in the Philippines nor elsewhere will the cause of human liberty look for its champion to a party whose only hope of obtaining power lies in the suppression of human rights, and in an organized conspiracy to nullify the guarantees with which the Constitution endeavors to surround the citizen. From thousands of polling places in this election, in which the Democratic Party is so much concerned about the "consent of the governed," the negro citizen will be excluded by laws so contrived as to keep out the negro Republican while admitting the white Democrat, though both present themselves with similar qualifications except as to color. The party which will not allow the Constitution to follow the flag through the Carolinas, through Mississippi, and Texas has no occasion to distress itself about the Constitution's journey 4,000 miles across the ocean.

GOVERNMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

There is no middle course between responsibility for the government of the Philippines and abandoning them to be seized by some other power. The Democratic plan of conferring sovereign rights upon the Filipinos and at the same time establishing a protectorate over them is impracticable. It is responsibility without authority. The reasons which have enabled the United States, though with constant difficulty, to exercise influence for the protection of Central American countries against European aggression cannot be made to apply to an Asiatic country.

As a matter of duty, because we are responsible; of right, because our title is perfect, and of interest, because they are valuable to our commerce and necessary to our just influence in the East, we are bound to regulate and provide for the government of the Philippines, and the policy of the Republican Party concedes to the native inhabitants of the islands every measure of self-government consistent with the maintenance of American sovereignty. The situation in China, where it is evident that our interests require that the integrity of the empire should be maintained, completely justifies the course of the Administration with regard to the Philippines and supplies a new reason for their retention.

GOV. ROOSEVELT INDORSED.

We indorse the Administration of President McKinley and urge his re-election as the sure pledge of four more years of development and prosperity at home and of honorable influence and renown abroad. We congratulate the people upon the nomination for Vice President of Gov. Roosevelt, whose high place in the admiration and confidence of his countrymen, achieved by long public service and especially by his valor and success on the field of battle, has been distinctly advanced by his splendid record as the Governor of New York.

The Republican Party has been in control of the State for the last seven years. During that time the State has increased greatly in population, thereby causing a relative annual increase in expenditure for many public purposes. This is illustrated in the increased appropriations for the common schools, which in ten years have grown from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

LOWER STATE TAX RATE.

Within the period of Republican control, moreover, the State has assumed the expense of caring for the indigent and insane. That item of expense seven years ago, when the maintenance of charitable institutions was principally a charge upon the counties, amounted, as against the State, to only about $2,500,000. The great reforms inaugurated by State control, which have done so much for the improvement of the condition of the helpless and unfortunate, compelled an expenditure in 1899 of nearly $9,000,000. Notwithstanding these great and increasing burdens, Republican legislation and administration have brought about a gradual lowering of the tax rate until this year it has reached the amazingly low point of one and ninety-six hundredths mills on the dollar of the equalized valuation of real and personal property.

This great lowering of the tax rate is due not only to the new Republican laws, placing their just portion of the public burdens upon special interests which have heretofore escaped taxation, but also to careful economies enforced by Republican Legislatures and to the better and more complete execution by Republican administrative officers of laws enacted by Republican Legislatures prior to the present period of complete Republican control, creating special and indirect taxation. These laws were not properly enforced by Democratic State officers.

TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

The law taxing corporations, for instance, was enacted in 1880 by a Legislature Republican in both branches, but during the seven years of Democratic administration from 1887 to 1893 the total sum collected under these laws was only $8,915,090.13, an annual average of $1,273,584.30. During the seven years of Republican administration from 1894 to 1900, inclusive the great total of $14,957,583.45 has been collected under these laws, an annual average of $2,136,704.78. The number of corporations reached by the Democratic State officers for the collection of these taxes is 6,122.

These laws have been changed since 1895 only in the direction of moderation, and yet so much better is Republican administration that the annual sum collected by Republican State officers is nearly twice as great as that collected under Democratic government. The law taxing estates commonly known as the "transfer tax" was also a Republican measure. It was enacted in 1885 by a Senate and Assembly both Republican. Under it $25,000,000 has been collected for State purposes since its enactment, but the difference between Republican and Democratic administration is shown by the fact that the sum collected during the seven years of Democratic government amounted to but little more than nine millions, as against nearly sixteen millions collected by Republican State officers during the last seven years.

THE RAINES LIQUOR TAX LAW.

The Raines liquor tax law is also a Republican measure. It has been in operation since and including the year 1896. The Democrats have opposed it in every Democratic State platform since its enactment, and have threatened its repeal. This law has brought into the town, city, and State Treasuries of New York during the five years of its operation the great sum of $60,788,856. One-third of this sum, $20,262,952, has been applied to State purposes, while the balance of $40,525,904 has by so much reduced local taxation on real and personal property. The amount collected for State purposes in 1900 will exceed $4,250,000.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

The Republican Legislature has also enacted the franchise tax law, which is now for the first time being put into operation. Its results cannot yet be stated. The taxation of corporations enjoying the use of public property will continue to be as it has been in the past, a policy of the Republicans.

These are examples of Republican legislation removing the burden of State expenditure from the real and personal property of the citizen. But their enactment is not the only cause, despite the annually increasing cost of the Government, due both to its growing population and to the assumption by the State of the great charge for the care of the indigent and insane, of a low tax rate accomplished by Republican legislation. The year 1893 was the last year when the laws were enforced by Democratic State officers. In that year only $2,357,341.73 was expended by the State, irrespective of the expenditures by localities, for the support of the indigent and insane. Under the new law the appropriations for this purpose for this fiscal year are $8,922,448, all of which is included in the State's expenditures. Notwithstanding the difference in this single item, the tax rate of 1893 was 2.58 mills and the total expenditure was $17,367,335, while the present tax rate is only 1.96 mills and the total expenditure is $22,031,674. The economies of the Republican Legislatures no less than the enactment of new laws and the better enforcement of old ones have brought about this reduced charge for public purposes on the citizen.

STATISTICS OF THE CANALS.

The proper policy to be pursued with respect to the canals of the State is a subject of grave concern to the people. Thirty years ago, when the capacity of the canals was less than it is to-day, there was moved over them twice as great a tonnage. In proportion as their capacity has increased and as the amount of possible business has grown and developed, their use has decreased. In 1896 the lake receipts of flour amounted to 10,371,653 barrels, but only 17,166 were shipped through the canals; the lake receipts of grain were 215,337,169 bushels, but only 25,256,000 were shipped through the canals; the lumber movement at Tonawanda amounted to 469,177,446 feet, but the canal shipments were only 184,709,746. The freight tonnage in 1898 over the railroads of New York was 63,781,083 tons, but the canal tonnage was only 5 per cent. of the railroad tonnage, although the railroad charge for freight per ton per mile was nearly twice as great as the canal charge.

The last Republican Legislature appropriated the sum of $100,000 to be expended in a thorough and scientific investigation of the cause of this decline in canal traffic and of the character and expense of all the numerous projects that have been proposed for the betterment of the canals and to bring about their greater use. It is the policy of the Republican Party, if any further expenditure is to be made upon the canals, except for maintenance, to place before the people the assured facts, together with estimates the accuracy of which can be relied upon. It is obvious, however, that the canal problem is not merely one of an improved waterway. Connected therewith there is another—the problem of more modern transportation methods. This feature, together with the question of economic advantage to the State, should be thoroughly examined.

REPUBLICAN LABOR LAWS.

The labor laws enacted by the Republican Party in the last six years place New York in the front rank of States which extend just protection to the workingmen. During the present State Administration, to an already liberal code, as contained in the Labor law of 1897, it has added statutes of the highest importance. For the first time there is now secured an effective eight-hour day for all workmen employed on public works, whether directly by the State or municipality or through the medium of contractors. The former eight-hour law was confessedly a dead letter until the Republican Party, in 1899, enacted a law prohibiting agreements to work more than eight hours a day, a common practice whereby the law had been completely nullified.

The law as amended in 1899 also provided for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages, thereby preventing a reduction in wages to workmen enjoying the benefits of the eight-hour day. In certain trades where employes were compelled to work dangerously long hours, the Legislature has interfered and established a maximum working day. New York was the first State to regulate the ruinously long hours of labor and the unsanitary condition of work in bake shops, thereby conserving the health of both producers and consumers. Republican legislation also restricted the hours of work in brickyards and in the past year extended the protection of the law to clerks in drug stores.

The Republican Party extended the protection of the factory laws to women and children employed in mercantile establishments, and in 1899 shortened the hours for all adult women employed in factories. The hours of work for women and children were limited, and their employment in certain dangerous industries was forbidden. Laws compelling the use of the most modern safety appliances for the protection of employes on railroads have been passed and enforced. Safeguards about dangerous machinery and safe scaffolding on buildings are now required, and the enforcement of these laws is transferred from the local police to the State Factory Inspector. The force of deputy inspectors is increased from thirty-six to fifty, thereby rendering possible their due enforcement. By Republican legislation, also, workingmen now enjoy a priority of lien for labor performed. We declare in favor of a law licensing all employment agencies and for a reasonable system of labor insurance.

FARMERS' INTERESTS FOSTERED.

No small part of the increased prosperity which the farmers of New York have recently enjoyed is due to Republican laws encouraging agriculture and protecting the farmer against competition with fraudulent imitative products. The Legislature has encouraged by reasonable appropriation the establishment of the sugar beet industry, with the result that thousands of acres are already devoted to the growth of the sugar beet, and hundreds of thousands of capital have been invested in plants for the production of beet sugar.

The State Fair has been established on a sound basis, the excellence of which has just been demonstrated in a meeting that received the patronage of more than 125,000 persons from all sections of the State, and afforded an exhibition of the resources of this State that is unequalled. In continuance of this policy the Republican Party has made liberal appropriations for the fair societies of counties and towns. The agricultural experiment station at Geneva has been firmly established, and its usefulness extended until it ranks with the first in the United States. The agricultural, forestry, and veterinary colleges and the farmers' institutes in all sections of the State have been assisted by the Government in the accomplishment of work of the highest utility to agricultural interests. The Republican Party is in favor of the good roads reform, and advocates reasonable appropriations by the Legislature for the improvement and maintenance of the State highways.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

Every reform which has been accomplished in the State of New York to secure to the lawful voter the right to cast his ballot freely, to have it counted as cast, and to keep out of the ballot boxes illegal and fraudulent votes is of Republican origin. We charge upon the Democratic Party, especially in the City of New York, an organized conspiracy to defeat the purpose of the election laws, and to carry the elections by fraudulent practices. The fraudulent operations of the Democratic organization repeated year after year compelled the enactment of a special law governing elections in the metropolitan district. The Democrats characterized this law as a "force bill," and with the cry of "home rule" sought to discredit the act and to hold themselves immune against punishment for electoral crimes. But the law abrogates no rights of the citizen, and in no way interferes with local administration. It is designed solely for the detection and punishment of crime, and for the protection of honest voters against rogues. The present election law of New York, including that governing the conduct of primaries elections, touched the high-water mark of sound electoral reform.

ATTITUDE ON TRUSTS.

The Republican Party is not opposed to the natural and legitimate combination of productive forces, whether of capital necessary for the conducting of large enterprises or of labor looking to the profitable development of resources and to securing to industry its due share of the rewards earned by its own efforts; but it is opposed to all combinations seeking to control prices and to prevent competition, and it especially denounces criminal conspiracies between public officials and corporations by which such corporations design or are enabled through the favor and protection of officials to exact unjust tribute from the people.

CITIES SHOULD OWN WATER SUPPLY.

We believe that in the interest of the health and comfort of citizens the people of the municipalities should own and operate their water supplies, and the Republican Party will favor legislation to enable every municipality, the just rights of all being conserved, to enter upon and take under the condemnation laws, the water sheds necessary to secure for their inhabitants an adequate water supply.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Republican Party has committed itself without reserve to civil service reform, and has passed an act which it is effectively enforcing, and which it intends to enforce in the spirit of the Constitutional amendment whereby merit and fitness, proved by competent examination, are made the test for entrance into the public service, and for future promotion therein.

NATIONAL GUARD AND VETERANS.

The people of New York are to be congratulated upon the demonstration that has been made for the patriotic spirit and military efficiency of the National Guard. Its quick response to the call of duty and its valiant service under arms has justified the large appropriations providing for its maintenance.

Mindful of the interests and the rights of veterans of our country, increased facilities for their care have been provided by Republican legislation at the Soldiers' Home at Bath, and the establishment at Oxford of the Women's Relief Corps Home, and by the preference given by the civil service law to veterans for appointment and retention in the service of the State, and its municipalities. By the appropriations of the Legislature the memories of great and noble deeds done on many battlefields are preserved in granite and marble, and it will be the charge of the Republican Party in every proper way to minister to the comforts and to secure the fame of those who have fought, and are now fighting for the honor and welfare of the Republic.

HORTON LAW REPEAL.

It is detrimental to good order, offensive to public morals, and a reproach to the State that under an amendment to the Penal Code known as the Horton law, the right has been assumed to hold prizefights throughout New York under the guise and pretense of "sparring matches." The Republican majority of the Legislature has repealed this amendment, and such outrages upon public decency are now forbidden.

OTHER REPUBLICAN LAWS.

The Republican Party has taken special care of the interests of the unfortunate classes, the idiotic, the insane, the blind. It has established a State Hospital for crippled and deformed children. It has liberally provided for the treatment of indigent consumptives and epileptics. It has appropriated for scientific investigations, looking to the discovery of the sources and of means to prevent the extension of contagious diseases. It has liberally appropriated for the care of orphans, and for the maintenance of industrial schools for the instruction and reformation of juvenile offenders. It has looked carefully to public improvements. It has finished the Capitol. It has protected the Palisades. It has accomplished great improvements at the State Reservation at Niagara. It has greatly extended State ownership of timber lands in the Adirondacks for the protection of the water shed. Its laws have been effective for the promotion of public order and health, good morals, and wise and economical government of the State and all its communities.

Covering the whole period of the seven years of its control of the State Government, the Republican Party points to a record during which the charge of maladministration cannot be brought successfully against any of its officials. It is a record of progress and good government; of promises kept, not of pledges broken. Relying upon this, it asks the support of all the voters for the candidates nominated by this convention.

EXPLOSION IN A MANHOLE.

Flames Shot High Into the Air and There Were Many Narrow Escapes.

A small panic was caused by an explosion in a manhole leading to the underground conduit of the Edison Electric Company, at the corner of Water Street and Peck Slip, last night.

The explosion, which was of terrific force, was caused by the accumulation of foul gases in the conduit. The double cover of the manhole was shattered into atoms, the lower part from the impact of the explosion itself, and the upper one from falling to the street after having been shot some thirty feet into the air. After the covers had been thus forcibly lifted off, a pillar of flames, narrow but intensely bright, leaped from the underground passage and shot skyward, as high as the roof of tall five-story structures in the vicinity.

Patrolman Rohr, who was on duty in the neighborhood, heard the report and came to the scene as fast as his legs could carry him. When he saw the towering flames his first instinct was to turn in a fire alarm. He rushed to the box on the next block. This a citizen who had been an eyewitness had reached before the officer. The latter then returned to the burning manhole.

By this time the flames had subsided considerably. From a sand heap the officer threw shovels full of sand into the opening. This proved effective in quenching the flames, and when the firemen arrived the fire was already well under control.

At the time of the explosion a dozen or more children were sitting on the sidewalk playing "jacks" only a few feet from the spot where it occurred. The upper cover fell in the gutter scarcely two feet from their playground. Some of them scattered in consternation, others seemed riveted to the ground and had to be reassured by the policeman before they dared to even run away.

A Second Avenue horse car on its way to the ferry reached the spot just in time to come in for some of the excitement. The car was almost over the manhole when the explosion occurred. The horses shied, reared, and plunged forward, and the driver had his hands full in restraining them.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warm; winds mostly easterly.

The tropical storm was moving over Western Cuba in a northerly direction last night, and had increased somewhat in intensity. It has thus far caused rains through a portion of Cuba, and brisk to high northeasterly winds, which have extended as far north as Jupiter, Fla. At Santiago 16.56 inches of rain have fallen. Warm weather continues east of the Rocky Mountains. The temperatures last night were from two to twenty-three degrees above the seasonal average. In the extreme Northwest temperatures have fallen decidedly under the influence of an area of high pressure which was central in Alberta. With the exception of showers in Florida and on the Gulf Coast, and in a few other scattered localities, fair weather has prevailed. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh, and mostly easterly. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be northeast to east, becoming brisk to high over Florida. Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts from Cedar Keys to Miami.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	TIMES. 1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	67	72	74
6 A. M.	66	72	70
9 A. M.	63	77	78
12 M	69	82	80
3 P. M.	72	86	81
6 P. M.	71	85	84
9 P. M.	67	80	80
12 P. M.	64	77	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	79½
Weather Bureau	79
Corresponding date 1899	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.18, and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.17. The maximum temperature was 86 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 72 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

JOHN W. KELLER ON TRUSTS.

He Says Democrats Should Stand by Their Leader—Harburger on Odell.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, attacked trusts and imperialism at a meeting of the Tenth Assembly District organization of Tammany Hall at 96 Second Avenue last night. In the beginning of his talk he said:

"I have heard much talk of Democrats who have ideas of their own of party leaders. I think a man is a mighty poor Democrat who does not stand by his leader through thick and thin.

"All the Democratic Party wants is a chance," said Mr. Keller. "We want nothing from trusts. But we do want a chance. But a menace to this chance is the trust—that commercial condition that is cutting from man the opportunity to better his condition. Carnegie showed what a poor boy could do in this country. Could he do it to-day? Carnegie would not let a poor boy in the steel business do that to-day.

"The Republicans talk of the full dinner pail. I know what it contains. Two sandwiches, two pieces of pie, and coffee. Its whole cost is not fifteen cents. I have eaten from one. The trust gives millions of dinner pails to workmen and millions of dollars to one man.

"Bryan means what he says and he sticks to it. He says he will appoint an Attorney General who will prosecute the trusts and have Congress pass sumptuary laws against them.

"As to imperialism, there would not be a vote in the Democratic Party against the defense of the Union. Because the Republicans have planted the flag in the Philippines, must it stay there?"

Julius Harburger, the district leader, declared that Benjamin B. Odell was the greatest lobbyist who ever appeared at Albany. Mr. Harburger declared that he had denounced him as such for coercing the Republican representatives at Albany.

Peter Schwarz, a veteran of the Spanish war, appeared in uniform and attacked Gov. Roosevelt for saying that one rough rider was worth a thousand other volunteers.

Cassidy Men Win In Queens.

The Democratic Assembly District Convention of the First District of Queens was held last night and elected Joseph Cassidy, T. C. Kadien, and Martin Major, delegates to the State Convention. At the recent primaries in the Long Island City section the Madden ticket was beaten, but four of his delegates were elected through their names being on the Gleason ticket. The eleven delegates from Newtown were for Madden and O'Brien, but the four Madden men from Long Island City went over to Cassidy, giving him fifteen delegates against eleven Madden and O'Brien men.

OSWEGO DELEGATES ELECTED.

Coler Men Win in the Second Assembly District.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The First Assembly District Democratic Convention today nominated Fred Newkirk of Volney for Member of Assembly. The following were named as delegates to the State Convention: C. N. Bulger, John R. Sullivan, and George W. Kelly. Congressional Delegates—John O'Brien, C. J. Sculley, and M. J. Daley; Senatorial Delegates—Michael Looney, S. J. Moyer, and James Edwards.

The Second District Convention was controlled by the Hill forces, and there was no opposition to Judge Bulger. Dr. J. E. Mansfield, G. N. Harding, and Albert B. Cadd were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and F. P. Farrell, George W. Bacon, and Frank Wood were named as alternates. The delegates are for Coler.

The Senatorial delegates were Burr J. Morgan, P. J. Doyle, and Irving J. Keefe, and the Congressional delegates Seymour Spoon, Jerome E. Baker, and W. J. Dowdle. Thomas Laing of Williamstown was nominated for member of Assembly.

Schoharie County Delegates.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Democrats of Schoharie County at their convention to-day chose as delegates to the State Convention George M. Palmer, Judge S. L. Bayham, J. H. Brown; alternates, Judge Watson Lamont, George J. Simmor, Isaac Crosby. They will support George M. Palmer for Governor. Senatorial delegates of District Twenty-seven are Orson Spickerman, J. E. Young, David Enders, A. B. Coons, D. S. Miller. The Congressional delegates of District Twenty-one are Dow Beekman, C. W. Vroman, A. H. Woods, E. N. Bruse, Elmer Baker.

District Conventions in Kings.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee met last evening in the Jefferson Building, in Court Square, and fixed to-morrow night for the Assembly District conventions, which are to elect delegates to the State Convention. Sixty-three delegates are to be chosen. As the organization was victorious in the recent primaries, it is not expected that there will be any friction over the selection of the delegates.

Genesee Delegates Unpledged.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Genesee County Democrats this afternoon elected Robert A. Maxwell of Batavia, John H. Tumalty of Alabama, and John D. Langham of Bergen delegates to the State Convention. They are unpledged.

Fusion Support for Steingrebe.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 4.—The Democrats today nominated Edward L. Steingrebe for Senator of the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District. The anti-organization Republicans will indorse the nomination, and there is to be a division of the county nominations between the Democrats and fusion Republicans.

Ogdensburg Delegates Uninstructed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At the First Assembly District Democratic Convention here to-day George W. Parker of Gouverneur was nominated for member of the Assembly. The delegates chosen to the State Convention were George Hall, James E. Kelley, and George D. Hughes. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention: W. T. Grinam, Waddington; W. E. Forrester, E. P. Lynch; to the Congressional Convention: J. F. Akin, William McNally, and W. D. Evans; to the Judiciary Convention: George E. Vankennen. The delegates are uninstructed.

Prohibition Ticket in Westchester.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Prohibitionists of Westchester County held a convention here to-day and nominated a ticket for the county as follows: Sheriff—L. W. Elliott of Katonah; Surrogate—Charles Haines of Bedford; Coroner—George D. Johnson of Ardsley; State Senator—E. A. Hill of Yonkers.

Franklin County for Coler.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 4.—At the Franklin County Democratic Convention here today R. M. Moore, P. H. Kissaine, and Frank J. Kendall were elected delegates to the State Convention. Although uninstructed, it is stated that they will support Bird S. Coler for Governor. S. E. Jennison of Moira was nominated for member of the Assembly.

THIRD PARTY CONVENTION.

National Candidates to be Named—Caffery and Storey Spoken Of.

The Third Party Convention, which adjourned at Indianapolis to meet in this city, will be called to order this afternoon in the basement hall of Carnegie Lyceum. Those who are interested in the movement said yesterday that they expected an attendance of about 100 delegates from the various States.

There was some talk last night of ex-United States Senator Caffery of Louisiana being named for President, and Moorfield Storey of Massachusetts for Vice President. Nothing definite regarding nominees has been decided upon, however.

Isaac H. Klein, Secretary of the movement, declared yesterday that the convention would nominate a National ticket and declare for the gold standard and for the withdrawal of United States troops from the Philippines. The managers of the movement declare that they do not expect to accomplish much this year, further than to give expression to an independent spirit, but that they hope to lay the basis for a permanent organization.

Young Men's League of New York.

The Young Men's League of New York will open headquarters to-day at 3 East Twenty-sixth Street. Its object is to draw young men together and to give the opportunity of discussing the political situation as it affects the future of the young men. The organization is non-partisan. Young men all are asked to enroll. The headquarters will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CALL FOR KENTUCKY ELECTION

Goebel's Successor to be Chosen Nov. 6—Proclamation Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 4.—The following is a proclamation calling a special election for Governor filed with the Secretary of State this afternoon by Chief Justice Haselrigg:

There being a vacancy in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, an election to fill the same is hereby called for Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1900. Officials charged by law with duties touching elections will govern themselves accordingly. Done at Frankfort, Sept. 4, 1900.

J. H. HAZELRIGG, Chief Justice.

The issuance of this proclamation effectively disposes of the story credited in some quarters that Judge Hazelrigg would fail to issue a proclamation and at the eleventh hour would declare that a special election was unnecessary, Beckham filling the unexpired time. Several good lawyers held this view, but the spirit if not the letter of the law is plain.

PRESTIGE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

McKinley's Defeat Would Injure This Country, Says Minister Loomis.

Francis B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, who has just returned here from his post, was one of the callers at Republican National Headquarters. He talked with Chairman Hanna and Senator Scott and made arrangements for a campaign tour in Ohio and West Virginia. Speaking of the political situation, he said:

"If the country should go Democratic the effect upon our political, moral, and commercial prestige in Central and South America would be more serious than most people suppose. The people down there do not understand why a large political party in the United States should desire to overturn the gold standard, and they do not understand why any party should call for the withdrawal of United States troops from the Philippines. Our relations at the present time with the South American republics are cordial, but the defeat of President McKinley would seriously injure this country in the eyes of South Americans."

Minister Loomis declared that Venezuela was working on a gold standard basis, and that the other republics in South America were desirous of following its example.

Congressional Nominations.

MINNESOTA—Second District, M. E. Matthews, (Dem.Pop.;) Fourth District, A. J. Stone, (Dem.;) Sixth District, H. Truelson, (Pop.)

OHIO—Eighteenth District, J. H. Morris, (Dem.)

IOWA.—Fifth District—Daniel Kerr, (Dem.)

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night, until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—111 East Seventy-fifth Street, E. Jackson; damage, $25.

1:20 P. M.—353 Hudson Street, Jacob Lichtenstein; damage, $20.

1:50 P. M.—168 Broome Street, Allen Shapiro; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—245 Mulberry Street; Tony Domenico; no damage.

9 P. M.—1,584 Madison Avenue; Isaac Schwartz; damage, $100.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:31	Sun sets 6:26	Moon sets 1:12

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	3:42	Gov. Isl'd 4:06	H. Gate 6:02
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:07	Gov. Isl'd 4:35	H. Gate 6:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buffon, Pernambuco	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Advance, Central America and South Pacific Ports	11:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	.....	2:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German seamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.)

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the red and black horizontally striped spar buoy, established in 23 feet at mean low water, to mark a barge sunk in New York Upper Bay, on the following magnetic bearings, has been discontinued, the wreck having been removed: Statue of Liberty, N. ¾ E.; Robbins Reef Lighthouse, W. N. W. ⅝ W.; Flagstaff at General Lighthouse Depot, Staten Island, W. S. W. ⅛ W.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 5.

British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 18.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Handel, St. Lucia, Aug. 27.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, Aug. 15.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Penpol, Havre, Aug. 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 29.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 6.

Lahn, Bremen, Aug. 28.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
Wingrove, St. Michael's, Aug. 27.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 31.
Patricia, Hamburg, Aug. 29.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 29.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Etrickdale, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 25.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 1.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.

La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 1.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 26.

Arrived.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Kinne, Antwerp Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:48 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston Aug. 27 and Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Mexico, Downs, Havana Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:56 P. M.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Peterson, Cape Haitien, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kelloc. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Polarstjernen, (Dan.,) Callesen, Antofogasta, &c., June 30th, with mdse. to Beech & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Advance, Phillips, Colon Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow Aug. 23 and Moville 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:32 A. M.

SS New York, Staples, Azua, &c., Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 A. M.

SS Santiago de Cuba, (Cuban license,) Johnson, Manzanilla, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Alexandre Bixio, (Fr.,) Lamoine, Havre Aug. 20, with mdse. to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12 P. M.

SS Dunblane, (Br.,) Farquhar, Shileds Aug. 22, in ballast to Horton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bettencourt, Lisbon, &c., Aug. 20, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Findlay, London Aug. 3, with mdse. to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 4, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS George W. Clyde, for Charleston, &c.
SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Capri, (Nor.,) for Marseilles.
SS Honiton, (Br.,) for Hamburg, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Katahdin, (from Providence,) for Newport News.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Ship Benjamin F. Packard, Allen, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken June 27 in lat. 21 south, lon. 32 west.

Bark Balmore, (Br.,) McLaren, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 4 in lat. 35, lon. 41.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—SS Werra, (Ger.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The New Fall CARPETS

A Magnificent Variety Ready to be Viewed To-day

The Carpet is the first thought in the refurnishing of the home for Fall. All other furnishings depend on it. The color-scheme starts from the floor, and the harmony must continue through furniture and draperies. Thousands of New York housekeepers are planning reorganization for the new season—hundreds are ready to-day, perhaps waiting for the new goods to appear.

This Announces Fullest Readiness at Wanamaker's

Splendid gatherings of the best and finest Carpets that come from the mills—from the lowest grade that we know to be worthy, up to the most elegant and luxurious Carpets that are made. We get the first pick of the new patterns, and we control many of the choicest patterns. The following figures, which are *an actual count* of our Carpets to be shown this Fall, hint of the tremendous variety that makes this a most remarkable collection:

Axminsters, 235 Patterns, from $1 to $3.50 a Yard
Wiltons, 209 Patterns, from $2.50 to $2.75 a Yard
Brussels, 185 Patterns, from $1.25 to $1.50 a Yard
Velvets, 233 Patterns, from $1 to $1.75 a Yard
Tapestries, 290 Patterns, from 60c to 90c a Yard

As well as a very large variety of Ingrain Carpets.

The new patterns show much refreshing novelty—colorings are richer and brighter; patterns are original and effective.

The new Rugs are also arriving—fine and valuable specimens of Oriental Rugs, as well as rich and beautiful domestic rugs.

It is not only a display that all housekeepers will be delighted to see, but it is a showing that housekeepers who want the choicest and best cannot afford to miss.

Autumn DRESS GOODS

The Rotunda is taking the tints of autumn. The sections devoted to Dress Goods appear arrayed in splendid new apparel. Everywhere in the vicinity the eye meets new beauty in fabrics fashioned for the autumn season. Counters and shelves are laden as never before with all that diligent search could find anywhere in the way of the most desirable styles. But the plainer stuffs are most conspicuous. There's much to admire among this class, and they'll doubtless be in best favor. Many of the fabrics, well known to us all, appear in much higher finish than in former seasons, while wholly new weaves are numerous. The gathering is extremely varied. An interesting show of splendid stuffs awaits you.

A few suggestions from some of the numerous classes of new fall dress goods:

Tailor Cloths—
$2.75 yd.—Camel's-hair Broadcloths.
$2.25 yd.—French Drape.
$2 yd.—Self-colored Meltons.
$1.50 yd.—Self-colored Venetians.
$1.35 yd.—Covert Cloths.
$1.25 yd.—Armure Natte.

Tailor-weight Cheviots—
$1.50 yd.—Twilled Homespuns.
$1.50 yd.—Camel's-hair Homespuns.
$1.25 yd.—Bourette Crash Cheviots.
$1 yd.—Wale Diagonal Homespuns.
$1 yd.—Mixed Crash Cheviot.
$1 to $2 yd.—Self-colored Cheviots.
$1 yd.—Camel's-hair Zibeline.

Smooth Finish Fabrics—
$1 yd.—Self-colored Worsted Whipcord.
$1.25 and $2 yd.—Satin finished Prunella.

Smooth Finish Fabrics—
$1.50 yd.—Satin finished Corkscrew.
$1.50 yd.—Satin finished Whipcord.
$1.50 yd.—Figured Satin Cloth.
$1 to $2 yd.—Satin finished Covert Cloth.
$1.75 yd.—Whipcord Covert Cloths.

Plaids—
One hundred and fifty bright new combinations in these ever popular fabrics. They are not as yet supplanted in general favor, especially for girls' gowns. The combinations of colorings are richer than, though hardly so prominent as, those of last season.
50c. yd.—Silk-mixed Plaids.
75c. yd.—Bourette cloth Plaids.
85c. yd.—Satin Plaid Cashmeres.
$1 yd.—Satin Plaid Taffetas.
$1 and $1.25 yd.—Bright Foule Plaids.

New *Ideas* in Fall SILK WAISTS

The silk waists were never prettier than they are just now. And these just-arrived waists for autumn wear are worthy representatives of their class. They are of rich black or colored taffeta, in the season's newest styles. To say that they are beautifully cut and well finished is almost superfluous; for they are Wanamaker waists.

Black Waists—
$5—Of taffeta silk; back, front and sleeve of clusters of cording and tiny plaits; stitched with white plaits down front; flare cuffs; detachable collar.
$5.50—Of rich, crisp black taffeta; entire body and sleeve of clusters of small plaits; knife-plaited ruffle down front; with small tabs and buttons; flare cuffs and detachable collar.
$5.50—Of black taffeta; entire body and sleeve of tiny plaits; tabs down front, with small buttons; pointed sleeves and detachable collar.
Others up to $14.50.

Colored Waists—
$5—Of the newest shades of taffeta: entire body and sleeves of rows of cording and hemstitching; flare cuffs and detachable collar.
$5.50—Of crisp taffeta, in fall shades; entire body and sleeves of clusters of plaits; ruffle of knife-plaiting down front; flare cuffs and detachable collar.
$6.50—Of fine rich taffeta; entire body and sleeves of small plaits; tabs down front with small buttons; pointed sleeves and detachable collar.
Others up to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Fall GARMENTS for Girls

The early autumn showing of dresses, tailor-made suits, jackets and reefers for children and older girls is quite interesting now. There is much attractive newness in the styles. There are wonderfully dainty dresses for the little girls, and the smartest of tailor-made suits for the older girls. The new box coats are stylish and handsome. There is improvement all the way through the line of garments for girls.

Second floor, Broadway.

SCHOOL CLOTHES for Boys

If ever sham cheapness is most to be avoided, it is when choosing a school suit for a healthy boy. A boy's back and legs are a poor place to put shoddy and scamp sewing. We had the active, sturdy boys in mind when we planned

The "Wanamaker Special" Suits

They look smart and spick-and-span; yet they *"wear like iron."* The fabrics are absolutely all wool, and the best of wool; and every seam is double sewed with silk thread. Jackets are double breasted, and have double-warp linings; buttons are extra well stayed. The knee-trousers have double thickness of cloth on seat and knees. Made of navy blue or fancy cheviots. Sizes for 7 to 16 years.

Price, $5 a Suit

Cheaper suits can be bought, of course; but no money can be saved in the end by buying the lower-priced suits. Then with the *"Wanamaker Special"* you have good looks all the time—and the good looks last.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

RUBBER GOODS *Under-price*

Here are three interesting lots of Rubber Goods that we obtained away below their worth. So may you:

Combination Hot Water Bottles and Fountain Syringes, in four sizes—1 qt., 2 qts., 3 qts. and 4 qts., at 65c. each.

Fountain Syringes, 2 qts., 3 qts. and 4 qts.; with three hard rubber pipes; any size at 45c each.

Atomizers—excellent value—at 25c each.

Tenth street.

Plates and Dinner Sets in the CHINA SALE

There has been a great home-coming of housekeepers during the last day or two. Yesterday found multitudes of them choosing among these beautiful wares that cost so little now. This is an offering never matched before—a movement such as is entirely unknown outside of Wanamaker's. A little comparison will prove that statement in a jiffy. The beauty and character of the China and Glass, the broad and satisfying variety, are unexampled. Then there is the absolute surety that

You Save a Third to a Half on the Entire Purchase

These hints of most striking offerings in Dinner Sets and Plates:

Plates at 25c each—
Over thirty kinds to choose from—one as great value as the other—all are in fine china and tastily decorated in colors and gold. Not one worth less than 50c and some are good value at 75c.

Plates at 50c each—
Twelve kinds to choose from. Tea, breakfast and dinner sizes, and mostly worth $12 to $15 a dozen.

Plates at 35c each—
Seven different styles to choose from, and all beautifully decorated. Not one worth less than $7.50 a dozen.

Plates at $1 and $1.50 each—
An assortment of handsome plates, the finest of the kind and wonderful values.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—
At $5—We are still showing these unmatchable English porcelain dinner sets. 100 pieces in underglaze decoration, complete for 12 persons.
At $10, regularly $14 a set—112-piece American porcelain dinner sets, with soup tureen and 3 large meat dishes. Flower decorations and all handles gilt.
At $15 regularly $24—100-piece French china dinner sets, with soup tureen and 3 large platters; flowers and gold decorations.

Basement.

SCHOOL BAGS, *Pencils, Tablets* and INK

These and scores of other school-day needfuls are ready to-day—the best kinds that are to be had, and at the littlest of prices.

We bought tons of paper and had the tablets made. We bought forests of pencils and oceans of ink. And there is superb quality in every sort. We never bother with the trash—the neat and good cost so little when planned right, bought right and sold right, that it isn't worth our while or yours.

Teachers appreciate quality and neatness; and they like the children to have "companions" for their pens and pencils that are noiseless. The boys and girls will like the clever sorts we show. Then the buying here is safe for the children. The little folks get the same careful attention and the same splendid values as their parents. This suggestive list:

English waterproof school bags, plaid and fancy colors, with gusset and pocket; 12 in. wide, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c; 14 in. wide, 40c, 50c and 65c; 15 in. wide, 70c and 95c.
Plain leather bags, tan and black, 25c, 75c, $1.15 and $1.50.
Embossed leather bags, very fine, $1.50 and $1.90.
Also a lot of bags of knit flannel and felt, at 10c, 15c and 25c.
Composition Books, made especially for us, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Knickerbocker Tablets, plain and ruled, in linen, bond, plate finish and cabinet fibre; note packet and letter sizes, 10c, 15c, 20c.
Reversible University Note Books, plain and ruled; all sizes; cover and filler; 10c, 20c, 25c, 40c and 50c. Extra fillers, half the price.
Pencil Boxes, Plain, 5c, 7c, 10c; Japanese, 15c, 25c, 50c.
Tollner's Carryall, 18c.
Special filled imported box with inkstand, 10c.
Kobinoor Pencils, all grades, 10c.
E. Faber's Drawing Pencils, H, HH and HHH, 2 for 1c.
Colored Crayons, 6 in box, 1c.
Colored Wax Pastels, 6 in box, 1c.
Colored Crayon Pencils, 6 and 12 in box, 10c and 20c.
Miller Bros.' Pens, 6 styles, 1 doz. in box, 5c.
Numeral frames, 72 balls, 15c; 144 balls, 25c.
Silicate Blackboards, 24x36 in., 90c.
Silicate Kindergarten Antiseptic Slates for drawing, with 6 studies, 10c.
Educational Globes, 19c (6 in.) to $10.50.
Book Straps, 7c and 10c.
Lunch Boxes, 5c, 15c, 25c and 30c.
Davids' 2-oz. ink Bottles, 2c a bottle.
Cloth Bound Slates—

Single.	Double.
5 x 7, 7c.	7 x 11, 25c.
8 x 12, 15c.	8 x 12, 30c.
9 x 13, 18c.	

Wire Bound Slates, single—5x7, 4c; 6x9, 6c; 7x11, 8c; 8x12, 10c; 9x13, 12c.

Basement.

All-wool Black ZIBELINE 60c a Yard, Instead of 85c

These are goods of so unusually fine character that the maker found himself pushed to the utmost to fill his orders. Finally succeeded. Then there came a lull. And his few thousand yards on hand had no immediate claimant. Our orders had been delivered, but we were glad to get more—especially as they were offered much below their value. We'll sell this last lot first. It shall be 60c a yard. The price on next lot offered will be 85c. It's well worth the latter price. 46 in. wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Overcrowding Brings *Notable Bargains* in the UPHOLSTERY STORE

New portieres have been coming in rapidly. Likewise the new lace curtains and table covers and so on. Lingering lots of these classes of goods must be sold to give the later arrivals preference in display. Much of the following relates of goods that compare very favorably with the newcomers. The patterns are quite as desirable—the goods in appearance quite as fresh, though they came to us last spring. They should have departed ere this. We have so reduced prices that there's no good excuse for their tarrying here longer. Look through this list of exceptional values:

Tapestry Portieres—
All handsome styles—fully equal in decorative effect to those priced a half more only because they're newer:
$11.50 for $16.50 to $17.50 qualities
$12.50 for $18 to $19.50 qualities
$15 for $22 and $23 qualities
$18 for the $27.50 quality
$19.50 for the $30 quality

Table Covers—
Morris pattern velvet in artistic designs and attractive colorings:
1½ yds. square at $1.88; were $3.75
2 yds. square at $3.75; were $7.50
2½ yds. square at $5; were $10

Third floor.

Velours—
These are fine German goods in large two-toned figured designs, six colorings; suitable for draperies for libraries and dining-rooms; also for wall and furniture coverings. About 300 yards, at $1.85 instead of $3 a yard.

Lace Curtains—
Not many of these, but very decided bargains all that remain. In Irish Point, the $6.75 and $7 kinds are reduced to $5.25 a pair; the $7.50 quality becomes $5.75; the $9 and $9.25 grades are now $7; and the $10 and $10.50 curtains are reduced to $8.
Renaissance Curtains: 6 qualities at $4.25 to $13.25 a pair; were $5.25 to $17.
Marie Antoinette Curtains at $5.75 a pair, instead of $7.50; at $10, instead of $13.50 and $13.

FINE LINENS A Choice Collection of Purest Products

The world's best makers contribute to it. So liberal are the quantities we regularly receive from them that there are substantial concessions in price to us. These are immediately turned to our Public's account. But there's another condition upon which we insist: All our linens must be rigidly honest goods—cotton is all right in its place but it shall have no place among our linens. That's a point that's guarded with utmost vigilance. Many new linens have recently been brought forward. Among them are numerous patterns confined exclusively to our stocks.

And here are some especially low-priced offerings:

Table Linen—
45c yd.—Irish; 67 in. wide; worth 60c.
65c yd.—Irish; 67 in. wide; worth 80c.
80c yd.—Scotch; an excellent value; 67 in. wide.
85c yd.—Irish; would be low-priced at $1.

Table Cloths—
From one of the best German makers; an unusually durable quality; 2x2 yds. at $2, instead of $2.50; 2x2½ yds. at $2.50, instead of $3.25; 2x3 yds. at $3, instead of $3.75.

Napkins—
$1.95 doz.—Scotch damask; 22 in.; usually $2.25.

Napkins—
$1.50 doz.—Same quality; 20 in.; usually $1.85.
95c—Austrian; dice patterns; 22 in.

Towels—
12½ each — Fringed huckaback; regularly 16½. Some hemmed huckaback towels at same price.
20c each — All-white huckaback towels; hemmed ends; exceptionally good value. Also some with hemstitched ends, at 20c each.
23c each—Extra heavy double huckaback; colored borders; considered bargains at 25c each.

BLANKETS and *Quilts*

The bed clothing needs early attention. Many a piece that served last spring must be replaced this fall. Here are the best sorts to be found in their various grades—all marked at unusually reasonable prices.

$3.75—"The Marlborough"—Good serviceable white blankets; wool and cotton; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
$4—"The Physician's Favorite"—Of clean white staple wool; spool cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.
$5—"The Suwanee"—White wool filling; cotton warp; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$6—"The Chesapeake"—All-wool, warp and filling; white; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$8—"The Ravenwood"—Of soft, fine white wool filling with a few threads of cotton; 78x84 in.; 6½ lbs.
$4—"The Highland Falls"—Pure wool in warp and filling; scarlet; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.
$7—"The Powelton"—All-wool; scarlet; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.
$4.25—"The Princeton"—Fine graded wool; cotton warp; gray; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs. Size 74x84, 6 lbs., at $5.
$3.50 each—Down Quilts; fine down, free from odor and dust; will not shed.
90c each—White crochet bedspreads; full size; Marseilles patterns.
$2.25 each—Satin finish Marseilles bedspreads; fringed; in a variety of patterns.

Third floor, Ninth street.

SHIRTS and Collars for School Boys

Here are two offerings that should bring mothers of boys to this store right promptly to-day. This is good fortune that is not matched twice in a twelve-month.

Boys' Shirts, 3 for $1—

Worth 75c and $1 each—though offered previously at 50c and 75c. Of madras and percale; all with attached cuffs; some with attached collars; others with neckband for white collars. A nice assortment of neat stripes all at 3 for $1.

Boys' Collars at 15c a dozen—

This is not a typographical error, though these collars did sell originally at 15c *each*. They are broken in size, though there are all sizes from 12 to 14 in the lot. Standing and high turn-down collars—a dozen for the original price apiece.

Broadway and Ninth.

GAS RANGES Below Former Prices

Here's a welcome opportunity for some of those homekeepers who are soon moving into new winter quarters. We have selected from among our stock of ranges certain kinds that must bear a price-reduction—for no fault of theirs, except that of being in the way. These:

From $8.50 to $7.50—Range for family of five, or for kitchens too small for a large range. Has sawed burners; the top swings back for easy cleaning; it bakes, cooks, boils and roasts, and can be attached by rubber tubing.
From $13.75 and $15.75 to $11 and $13—Some gas ranges which have been shown as samples. They are in good condition,—slightly tarnished.
From $2.50 to $1.75—Russian iron ovens for either gas or oil.

The "Brightest and Best" Oil Cooking Stoves—
In our opinion; they are the best of their kind. The oil burns with a blue flame; the burners are central draft, with removable chimneys; and the fount will hold two gallons of oil; with an indicator which shows the quantity of oil remaining. They are without smoke or odor, and perfectly safe.
We have some on hand which we have priced at $7.75 to close them out. They were $10.75.

Basement.

NOTIONS More of the Good Kinds at Little Prices

The needs of the sewing room are of growing importance now as the fall days advance. Likewise the numerous little articles required for the dressing table. None of these goods ever cost much. But it's wisdom to get those qualities that are assuredly good, especially when they are obtainable at about the same prices as much less worthy sorts. Honest goods, all of these, though moderately priced:

Pin Books, 3c each.
Pattern Tracers, 2c each.
Linen finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Needle and Pin Case, 5c.
Muslin covered Corset Clasps, 4c each.
Tape Measures, 60 in. long, 2c and 3c each.
Kid Hair Curlers, 4c doz.
Curling Irons, 3c each.
American Pins, 1c paper.
Pin Cushions, 4c and 5c each.
Hair Pin Cabinets, 4c and 8c each.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool, 4c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, 4c doz.
Handle Dusters, 4c each.
Safety Pins, card of 1 doz., 3c.
Pyramid of Dust Pins, 5c.
Cotton Corset Laces, 4c doz.
Women's Side Garters, 8c pair.
Light Weight Dress Shields, 8c pair.
Frilled Elastic Garter Lengths, 15c.

Notion store, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets

HELIOBAS BEAT VOTER

The Keenes' Sprinter and Rush Tired After Making the Pace.

W. C. WHITNEY'S CHALLENGE

Millionaire Turfman Wants a Race to Confirm the Flatbush Result—Racing at Sheepshead.

Favorites fared ill at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack yesterday, but the happenings in other races were as nothing compared to the sensation that followed the defeat of Voter in the race for the Flight Stakes. The attendance, and it was an unusually large one, seemed to have started for the day's outing determined that Voter must win, and he went to the post for the stakes mentioned, the third race on the card, a warm favorite, in spite of the fact that he had up 132 pounds, and was conceding from seventeen to twenty-two pounds to all of the four that opposed him. Racegoers thought only of his mile victory on Saturday, when he carried 130 pounds, and such fast horses as Heliobas, Rush, and Brigadier were comparatively overlooked in the hurry to bet on the great sprinter from the Keenes' stable. In the race, Heliobas, Rush, and Voter went away in the order named, Rush and Voter promptly outrunning Heliobas and, racing head and head, slipped away from him. The pace they carried was terrific, each of the pair in front striving to take the track in the hope of discouraging the other. Rush showed her head in front at the quarter, and, with Voter hanging at her throat latch, led around the last turn and well into the stretch. Heliobas, then two lengths away, third, with Brigadier at his hips. On the straight the thing that was natural happened. Both Rush and Voter had exhausted themselves in the sprint over the first half mile, and they stopped almost as one. Still struggling on, but hardly jumping out of their old tracks, Rush and Voter fell back, while Heliobas, himself tired, but racing gamely, went to the front. Brigadier followed him, and in the last sixteenth of a mile brought O'Connor on Heliobas to the whip, but the Western horse still kept on and won, all out, by a head, Brigadier second, three lengths in front of Voter, who staggered in third. When Spencer, who rode Voter, returned to the scales, there was a chorus of hissing from disappointed backers of the horse, some of whom went so far as to say that he had not tried to win. As a matter of fact, the pace of the first half mile was enough to stop Voter or any other horse that ever lived.

ONE RESULT OF FUTURITY.

Next to this race the thing most talked of was the outcome of the race for the Flatbush Stakes, won by Ballyhoo Bey on Saturday, W. C. Whitney, owner of the colt, being responsible for the revival of interest in the race by means of a letter, dated yesterday, which he sent to the Stewards of The Jockey Club. This letter was as follows:

Sir: The running of the Flatbush Stakes recently was unsatisfactory to every one. As the winner of the stakes, it was especially so to me. The circumstances of the race left in doubt the question of which horse would have won in a true-run race. It would be agreeable to me if you would retain from the winnings of my stable at this meeting the amount won by me on the Flatbush, and arrange for a meeting of the two horses at Morris Park and add this money for me to such a stake as may be put up by the Westchester Association.

The race to be at seven furlongs and at equal weights.

This proposal does not call in question the decision of the race by the Stewards. It simply assumes that the race was not truly run, which all admit. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

To the Secretary of The Jockey Club.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club will consider the communication at the next meeting of that body, and may refer the matter to the officials of the Westchester Racing Association. Foxhall P. Keene, representing the firm of J. R. & F. P. Keene, was at the track, but he declined to make any statement or to discuss Mr. Whitney's letter. Jockey Tod Sloan, who rode Ballyhoo Bey, and was the cause of all the trouble, sailed for England yesterday.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held a meeting in the afternoon, and considered the running of Col. F. D. Beard's steeplechaser Charagrace, whose variations in form have caused much comment in the past week. The Stewards, after the meeting, announced that racing associations were ordered to reject the entry of Charagrace in future, but no other details of what took place were made public.

The weather was pleasant and the track good, and the racing, straight through the day, was interesting. The event next to the Flight Stakes in importance was the race for the Russet Stakes, at one mile and a half on the turf, for which five horses ran, Maid of Harlem a slight favorite at post time, with David Garrick the next choice. Maid of Harlem led away from the post, and racing in front from end to end, shook off Motley, who was second to the last turn, and drawing away again on the straight, won by two lengths. When Motley stopped, David Garrick closed to second place, and finished there, ridden out, a length before Laverach, third. In the opening race, five furlongs, selling, for fillies two years old, sixteen ran. In Shot, a fast Western filly, made nearly all the running, and after bumping against all the horses near her on the bend in the course, won, ridden out, by a length and a half. Cherries, second most of the journey, got the place, a neck before Luck, who closed from far back in the crowd. Complaints against Bullman, who rode In Shot, for foul riding were disregarded, the horses being placed as they finished.

Bombshell and Belle of Troy were equal chances in the second race, a handicap at one mile and a furlong. Belle of Troy made the running into the stretch, where there was a general closing, and Bombshell, King Bramble, and Duaro, joining Belle of Troy, fought it out with her in a pretty head finish, Bombshell getting to the post first, with Belle of Troy, King Bramble, and Duaro following in that order, all heads apart, in the mile for maidens, Borough, well ridden by McCue, closed on the stretch, after Prince Richard, Sharpless, and Nabocilish had each taken a turn at leading, Borough drawing out at the end and winning handily by two lengths, with West Boden second. For the fifth race, Himtine was favorite, but the two-year-old Col. Podden, with light weight up, raced out in front all the way, and managed to last long enough to win by a length and a half, Himtine second, clear of Annoy, third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies, two years old; selling; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Bernard Schreiber's In Shot, by Foul Shot-Innocence, b. f., 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a length and a half; Hayman & Frank's Cherries, b. f., 99, (T. Knight,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from P. S. P. Randolph's Luck, ch. f., 103, (Jenkins,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Splash, Manga, Cherished, Gracious, Gertrude, Elliott, Balloon, Pelia II., Flora, Fleche d'Or, Miss Daniels, Edna J., Animosity, and Dame also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. James Galway's Bombshell, by Belvidere-Bonnie Bess, ch. c., 3 years, 100 pounds, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; J. E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. f., 4, 114, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1 and even, second by a head from S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, ch. c., 3, 118, (Bullman,) 18 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Duoro, General Mart Gary, Kunja, and Alsike also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upwards: penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. E. L. Grave's Heliobas, by Farondale-Bowdoin Lass, ch. c., 4 years, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out by a head; August Belmont's Brigadier, b. g., 3, 105, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Voter, ch. h., 6, 132, (Spencer,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:29 3-5. Sanders and Rush also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; special weights; one mile. Mrs. Richard Roche's Borough, by Bramble-Semper Cara, ch. g., 109 pounds, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Arthur Featherston's West Baden, ch. g., 109, (O'Connor,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from W. C. Whitney's Chanticleer, b. g., 109, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:42 1-5. Prince Richard, Candling, Naboclish, Brahmin, Sharpless, Lean Ferguson, Mar, Kufa, Salvious, Fulminate, Emma Russell, Support, and Angle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. Frank Brown's Colonel Padden, by Charaxus-Meta Russell, blk. c., 2 years, 88 pounds, (Meade,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by a length and a half; J. J. McCafferty's Himtine, b. c., 123, (Boland,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by a length from S. C. Hildreth's Annoy, ch. c., 3, 116, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Blarneystone, Danforth, Fonsolee, Midnight Chimes, Lady Contrary, Pink Domino, and Moor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf. The Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, b. f., 4 years, 97 pounds, (J. Slack,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; Pierre Lorillard's David Garrick, b. c., 3, 113, (Bullman,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a length from William Hendrie's Laverock, b. m., 5, 102, (Boland,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:35. Motley and First Whip also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the main track. Strategist, 112 pounds; Bowen, 108; Marathon, 107; Edgefield, Pregrave, and Tuscarora, 106 each; Lone Fisherman, 104; Frank Hall, and The Commuter, 102 each; About, 101; The Regent, Golden Prince, and Princess Evelyn, 99 each; Ginki, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Intrusive, 128 pounds; Maximo Gomez, 123; McMeekin, 119; Rockton and Kamara, 114 each; Trillo, 113; Wait Not, 112; Potente, 111; Peaceful and Kinnikinic, 106 each; Whistling Con, 102; Prejudice, 101; Hardly and Naboclish, 88 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies, two years old; the Futurity course. Lady Scherr, 120 pounds; Princess Pepper, 118; Sweet Lavender and Tower of Candles, 115 each; Onduris, Elizabeth M., In Shot, Queen Pepper, Mary McCoy, and Luverna, 107 each; Maria Bolten and Morningside, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and three-eighths. James and Advance Guard, 121 pounds each; First Whip, 111; Killashandra, 108.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track. Sanders, 133 pounds; Knight of Rhodes, 121; St. Simonian and Richard T., 118 each; La Tosca II., 113; Sadducee, Lady of the Vale, and Epigram, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong, on the turf. Macleod of Dare, 116 pounds; Precursor, 107; Candleblack, Tyrshena, Millstream, and Bangor, 106 each; Sir Fitzhugh, 101; Yoloco, 97; Golden Sceptre, 94.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—At Highland Park. Six furlongs—Nimrod, 115 pounds, (C. Wilson,) 1; Give and Take, 101, 2; Eleven Bells, 101, 3. Time—1:14½. Five furlongs—Glessog, 95, (A. Weber,) 1; Dream Life, 101, 2; Xerxes, 98, 3. Time—1:03. Mile and a sixteenth—L. W., 104, (Coburn,) 1; Alfred Hargrave, 101, 2; Hermanos, 94, 3. Time—1:49. Five furlongs—The Dude, 109, (J. Daly,) 1; Lyror Belle, 103, 2; Marcy, 103, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Intent, 106, (Landry,) 1; Crinkle, 107, 2; Queen Anne, 106, 3. Time—1:14½.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Five furlongs—Oscar Tolle, 113, (Alexander,) 1; Duelist, 108, 2; Tola, 105, 3. Time—1:01 4-5. Mile and seventy yards—Scarlet Lily, 97, (Tally,) 1; Pay the Fiddler, 107, 2; Eva Rice, 107, 3. Time—1:46. Steeplechase, short course—Lord Chesterfield, 144, (O'Brien,) 1; Frond, 133, 2; Meddler, 149, 3. Time—3:36 4-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Aloha II., 95, (Buchanan,) 1; Defender II., 101, 2; Koenig, 102, 3. Time—1:49 1-5. Five and a half furlongs—Bommerack, 105, (Tally,) 1; Bengal, 100, 2; William Ack, 100, 3. Time—1:08 2-5. One mile—Crosby, 99, (Buchanan,) 1; Einstein, 99, 2; The Sluggard, 107, 3. Time—1:42.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—At Windsor. One mile—Slasher, 122, (E. Rosa,) 1; Aberegate, 109, 2; Marion Sampson, 109, 3. Time—1:43¾. Five furlongs—Tremar, 100, (Rosa,) 1; May Cherry, 105, 2; The Bronzed Demon, 100, 3. Time—1:01¾. Mile and an eighth—Save, 97, (A. Hall,) 1; Loch Fyne, 102, 2; Alva II., 97, 3. Time—1:56¾. One mile—Pirate Belle, 99, (Michaels,) 1; Nettie Regent, 103, 2; Acushla, 101, 3. Time—1:40¼. Seven furlongs—Full Dress, 107, (Aker,) 1; Marco Polo, 107, 2; Lake Fonso, 107, 3. Time—1:28. Six and a half furlongs—Winepress, 104, (McQuade,) 1; Dousterswivel, 108, 2; Triune, 107, 3. Time—1:21.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—Six furlongs—Miss Linah, 109, (Fallahy,) 1; Chiffon, 119, 2; Asoka, 119, 3. Time—1:15¾. Five furlongs, purse—Curd Gillock, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Jaunetta, 110, 2; Nellie Forest, 110, 3; Time—1:03¾. Six furlongs—Influenda, 110, (McCann,) 1; Ell Ghor, 119, 2; Duchess Wi., 119, 3. Time—1:17½. Mile and a sixteenth—Nan Dora, 103, (Cochran,) 1; Limelight, 103, 2; Deyo, 103, 3. Time—1:51½. Seven furlongs—Henry of Franstamar, 107, (Frost,) 1; Necklace, 112, 2; Lomond, 109, 3. Time—1:30. Six furlongs—Tarralene, 104, (W. Miley,) 1; Marc G. Brown, 109, 2; Diana Fonso, 104, 3. Time—1:15½.

NEWPORT'S HORSE SHOW.

Second Day of Society's Event Was Successful in Every Detail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The second day of the Horse Show was very successful. The morning and afternoon sessions were very well attended, Narragansett Pier, Jamestown, and Providence being well represented. Robert L. Gerry was again one of the principal exhibitors, and drove and rode handsome animals and won many ribbons for his exhibits.

The riding and driving of Miss Gladys Lawson, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, Peter Goelet Gerry, and Mrs. William Grosvenor were heartily applauded.

In Class 34 Iris, a handsome black mare owned by Mrs. Burke-Roche, was decidedly one of the handsomest animals seen in the ring.

In the phaeton-and-pair class Miss Beatrice Mills drove, accompanied by William Woodward, Jr., and the Misses Marion and Dorothy Lawson. Miss Blair drove a pair of handsome horses for William Payne Thompson. In this same class Mrs. Frederick Neilson exhibited Star and Stripe, two handsome animals, which were driven by her daughter, Miss Kathleen, who was accompanied by Arthur T. Kemp.

The event of the afternoon was the hunter class, when some of the best riding of the exhibition was seen. Mrs. T. W. Pierce made four out of the six hurdles clear, for which she was loudly applauded.

Among those present were Count Tarnowski, Mr and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, the Misses Mills, R. W. Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, William E. Carter, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Livermore, Miss Lily Delrichs, Capt and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. O. French, Miss Elsie French, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Sidney Webster, Cyril Hatch, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, the Misses Pierson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. John Winton Dahlgren, Miss Romola Dahlgren, Miss Anna Sands, Stuyvesant Leroy, James J. Van Alen, James Lawrence Van Alen, Miss Van Alen, Miss Sarah Van Alen, Miss Louise McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. Sorchan, Richard Peters, Mrs. J. H. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., James V. Parker, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Potter Palmer, Jr. Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Winans, R. R. Remington, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Thomas F. Cushing, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks, Mrs. Ladenburg, Lady Paunceforte, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Thomas B. Reed, the Hon. Melville Bull, Congressman Foss, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Henry Clews, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

The summary of awards follow:

Ponies Above Twelve Hands.—Won by Hurrah, br. g., Eben D. Jordan; Crystal, b. g., James G. Blaine, second; Candy, b. g., Loir Imigi, third.

Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, Any Age.—Won by Lord Tom Noddy, b. g., Eben D. Jordan; Maximilan, b. s., Eben D. Jordan, second; The Rebel, ch. g., the C. F. Bates Company, third.

Open to All.—Won by Heatherbloom, b. g., Howard Willets; Tatterdemalion, b. g., William Woodward, second; Lord Charlamont, b. g., Robert L. Gerry, third.

Pair of Horses, Over Fourteen Hands.—Won by Happy Times, br. g., Happy Days, ch. g.; Elkwood, b. g., Hollywood, b. g., Strauss & Hexter, second; Casino Boy, ch. g., The Rebel, ch. g., C. F. Bates Company, third.

Ponies Under Saddle.—Won by Scarlet Letter, ch. m., Eben D. Jordan; Sir Gibbie II., br. g., Richard Donnelly, second; Gingersnap, b. m., Mrs. T. W. Pierce, third.

Ponies, Thirteen Hands.—Won by Glorious Bonnie, br. s., Thomas W. Lawson; Hurrah, br. g., Eben D. Jordan, second; Gay Paree, blk. g., Miss Angelica L. Gerry, third.

Horse Carrying Up to 150 Pounds.—Won by Lady Leona, blk. m., Harry T. Peters; Canfido, ch. g., Mrs. W. E. Kotman, second; Glorious Dainty, b. m., Miss Dorothy Lawson, third.

Dog Cart of Brougham.—Won by Glorious Redcloud, Thomas W. Lawson; Ambassador, b. g., Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, second; Sundown, b. g., Jones Stillman, third.

Harness Tandems.—Won by His Grace Glory, ch. g., Milady Glory, ch. m., Thomas W. Lawson; Hextell, ro. g., Sapho, ch. m., James Lynch, second; Quo Vadis, blk. g., Redland, br. g., the C. F. Bates Company, third.

Teams—Won by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm.

Horses, 15 Hands 5 Inches and Over.—Won by Burlingham, b. h., Strauss & Hexter; Mystic, ch. m., J. F. Manning, second; the Fashion, br. s., Fashion Coach Horse Company, third.

The Aquidneck Stakes, Class 30; value $300.—Won by Lord Tom Noddy, b. g., Eben D. Jordan; Actress, b. m., James F. Shaw, second; Milady Glory, ch. m., Thomas W. Lawson, third.

Horses Carrying Up to 175 Pounds.—Won by Gorgeous, b. g., Miss Gladys Lawson; Iris, blk. m., Mrs. Burke-Roche, second; Lady Margaret, ch. m., William A. Jamison, third.

Phaeton and Pair.—Won by Milady Glory, ch. m., His Grace Glory, ch. g., Thomas W. Lawson; Kitchener, b. g., Kopila, b. m., William H. Barnard, second; Star, b. m., ——, b. g., Mrs. Frederick Neilson, third.

Performance Over Six Successive Jumps, Five Feet High.—Won by Tornado, gr. g., Mrs. T. W. Pierce; Heatherbloom, b. g., Howard Willets, second; Tattordemalion, b. g., William Woodward, third.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Winners, Ready to Run, Sold for Fair Prices at Sheepshead Bay.

A combination sale of race horses in training was held in the sales paddock adjoining the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, and consignments from a half dozen different stables were offered. Among the animals sold were a number of winners, the best of these bringing good prices. Those sold for $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF FOLLANSBEE & CHANLER.

Creason, by Watercress-Abra, by Alarm, br. c., 2 years; J. Knsale	$1,950
Spinel, by Star Ruby-Sonoma, by Longfield, b. c., 2 years; E. Howell	500
Nashertium, by Watercress-Margerique, by Order, ch. c., 2; A. L. Aste	4,300

PROPERTY OF H. B. DURHAM.

Merito, by Wadsworth-Modjeska, by Buckmaster, b. f., 3 years; F. A. Williams	3,000
Operator, by Victory-Thanks, by Favor, b. c., 2 years; F. A. Williams	1,600

PROPERTY OF L. ELMORE.

Golden Sceptre, by Golden Garter-Repress, by Kyrle Daly, ch. g., 3 years; A. Simons	700
Minion, by Lissak-Annelle, by Luke Blackburn, br. c., 2 years; E. Heffner	500

ON SEA GIRT'S RANGES.

Inter-State Regimental Team Match Won by a Washington Battalion.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 4.—The inter-State regimental team match, the first stage of which was completed yesterday, was decided this afternoon after the second stage, which consisted of skirmish runs, was finished. The honor went to the team representing the Second Battalion of the District of Columbia, with a total score of 830.

The Columbia trophy and the New Jersey State National Guard matches were both won by the Fourth Regiment team.

There were only two teams entered in the carbine team match, which was won by Squadron A of New York, with a total score of 254. Essex Troop of Newark, N. J., scored 247.

Following are the total score of inter-State and State contests, and the big scores in the other events:

Inter-State Regimental Team Match.—First Battalion, Washington, D. C., 830; First Regiment, Washington, D. C., 811; Sixth Battery, Washington, D. C., 779; Fourth Regiment, New Jersey, 733; Battery B, First Regiment, Boston, Mass., 724; First Regiment, New Jersey, 708; Eleventh Infantry, United States Army, 707; Second Regiment, New Jersey, 685; Fifth Battery, Washington, D. C., 676; Fifth Regiment, Maryland, 648; Third Regiment, New Jersey, 574.

The Columbia Trophy Match.—Fourth Regiment, 743; Second Regiment, 716; First Regiment, 649; Third Regiment, 590.

Carbine Team Match.—Squadron A, New York, 254; Essex Troop, Newark, N. J., 247.

Military Revolver Championship.—J. Dietz, Jr., New York, 287; Tom Anderton, Boston, 282; Corp. Hale, Boston, 225.

Re-entry Revolver Match.—J. A. Dietz, Jr., New York, 139; Tom Anderton, Boston, 138; J. B. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass., 136; L. P. Piercey, Jersey City, 135; Lieut. Holt, Washington, D. C., 126; T. H. Keller, New York, 123, and Corp. Cowperthwait, New York, 118.

German Ring Target.—George Schlicht, New York, 230; George Joiner, New York, 228; F. C. Ross, Brooklyn, 227; Mike Doorler, New York, 224; L. P. Ittel, Pittsburg, Penn., 222; Nathan Spering, Philadelphia, 222; Henry Holges, New York, 222; H. M. Pope, Hartford, Conn., 218; C. Fisher, New York, 211; L. C. Buss, New York, 220; H. J. Meyard, Philadelphia, 211; L. P. Hanser, Jersey City, 209; R. Buisse, New York, 209; T. H. Keller, New York, 208; E. C. Goddart, Philadelphia, 208.

Standard American Target.—H. M. Pope, Hartford, Conn., 193; George Joiner, New York, 189.

Women Golfers at Rockaway.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 4.—The keen rivalry that has long existed between the golfing women of the Rockaway Hunt Club has been decided, and Mrs. J. Brown, one of the most proficient golfers of the club, won the women's event to-day by a score of 26. She was tied with Mrs. Sandford, and on the play-off won cleverly. The scores were:

Mrs. Sandford, 26; Mrs. Brown, 26; Miss Madeline Chauncey, 27; Miss Francke, 30; Miss Grace Chauncey, 30; Miss May Harper, 30; Miss Park, 31; Mrs. E. La Montagne, 34; Baroness de Wardener, 34.

In the foursome between J. B. Tailer and Talbot T. Taylor, on one side, and A. G. Hodges and J. Timpson, the former team won by a score of 4 up and 3 to play.

Golf Contest for Bishop Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 4.—Interest in the contest for the Bishop Cup to-day centred in the golf match between Samuel Frothingham and David T. Dana. They were not over two holes apart all day, and a large gallery followed them around the course. Dana finally won by 2 up 1 to play. Ernest Thomson won over S. Parkman Shaw, coming out 10 up 9 to play. Thomson and Dana will play the final thirty-six holes to-morrow. The score of the Dana-Frothingham match:

Dana—
Out .....5 5 5 6 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 3 6 6 4 3 4 6 —82
In .....6 3 5 5 5 5 5 6 5 5 3 4 5 7 4 5 4 —81—163
Frothingham—
Out .....4 4 5 6 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 4 6 5 5 4 5 5 —82
In .....5 4 6 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 6 6 5 4 5 —84—166

Waumbek Golf Club Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Preliminary play in the Waumbek Golf Club's tournament for women ended to-day and match play in the two divisions for the Manager's and Assistant Manager's Cups will begin to-morrow. In comparison with the women's August tournament the play is much improved, and the second round to-day was headed by Miss Dallett of St. David's Golf Club, with a record-breaking card of 58 for the ten-hole course.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

George Armstrong, a former Staten Island golf champion, won the championship of the Hollywood Golf Club on Labor Day, defeating J. M. Ward in the final round at thirty-six holes. J. J. O'Donohue won the Consolation Cup. Another club championship was the Labor Day feature at the Canoe Brook Golf Club, near Rahway, N. J. James Riordan and G. A. Degoll won their respective matches, and they will meet in the final contest on Saturday.

With the completion of the competitions for the W. P. Wight memorial cup last week, the golfing season at the Great Barrington (Mass.) Club was practically brought to an end. W. P. Wight was one of the founders and the first President of the club. W. A. Sleyback of this city won the trophy, beating B. D. Tichnor in the final round by 4 up and 3 to play. The consolation cup offered by William E. Tefft was won by Mrs. W. A. Sleyback and Miss Kittie Burgess won the Pell cup for women, defeating Miss Gladys Tefft.

Harvey L. Williams and F. C. Hecker are the survivors at the Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn., for the President's Cup, the gift of John D. Crimmins. They will meet in the final round at thirty-six holes on Saturday. F. C. Hecker is a brother of the metropolitan woman champion, Miss Genevieve Hecker. The Wee Burn Club has issued an elaborate programme of events for the Fall season, and team matches will be played with Nassau County, Yountakah, Brooklawn, Laurence Harbor, and Apawamis. Among the donors of some of the future club prizes are Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Williams, Hiram E. Dewing, and W. D. Phillips. The annual championship competition will begin Oct. 27.

Lenox is now enjoying its heyday of golfing popularity. The David Wolfe Bishop Cup and a set of silver trophies given by B. Rowland Robbins for a mixed foursome tournament will keep the links busy during the greater part of the present week. The mixed foursome match will be played to-morrow, and on Saturday the final round for the Bishop Cup will come off. Ernest Thomson, Samuel Frothingham, Lindsey Fairfax, David T. Dana, J. W. Burden, and S. Parkman Shaw are among the leading local lights, and their ranks will be considerably increased toward the close of the week by amateurs who are desirous of winning some of the valuable prizes offered for the annual invitation tournament, which will open next Monday and continue through the week.

Caddie strikes are not yet over, as is seen from the Labor Day experience which the Philadelphia Cricket Club golfers had with their force of boys who carry the clubs. The lads, relying upon the fact that the links would be crowded with players, and that all would be eager to go on without delay, considered the occasion ripe for a successful strike, and they accordingly demanded 50 cents for an eighteen-hole round. Thirty cents is the customary price, so the boys struck for a large advance. The Green Committee wasted no time, but promptly informed the lads that no increase would be given, and those who did not wish to work for the old price might march off the links and never come back again. This was a bombshell that the little fellows did not expect, and they melted like an icicle beneath the sun. C. P. Linenweaver and A. H. Smith of the Huntington Valley Country Club won the prizes for the best gross score in the open foursome.

The Agawam, Wannamoisett, Quinnobequin, Longmeadow, and Melrose Clubs, all of which contain the majority of the golfers in and around Providence, are preparing for a lively Fall season. The Wannamoisett Club has prepared a long programme of events, which will keep the links lively up to Nov. 20. Among the club's chief features are the women's championship for the Jackson medal, Oct. 17; the men's championship, Nov. 10 to 17; the President's Cup competition, Oct. 20, and the Foster trophy, for which several rounds will be played during the last week of this month. The Melrose Club is lengthening its nine holes to 2,800 yards, and the Agawam Hunt Club has been toning up its greens during the Summer. Roque, or scientific croquet, has just been added to the Agawam Club sports, and the new roque court will be formally opened this month. In speaking of this addition one of the members said: "I believe that golf has reached high-water mark during the present year, and that while it will always be a popular and healthful game, there will be a demand for other out-of-door games. It is to forestall this demand that we have made the roque court, and we stand ready to provide other amusements as they are called for."

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YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Captured Two Games from Cincinnati on the Local Grounds.

The New Yorks won two baseball games from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and good pitching was of material assistance in the double victory. Hawley was steady in the first game, and the fielding back of him was fairly good. The first game was close, and the result doubtful until the end.

In the second game, in which the New Yorks took a big lead at the start and held it throughout, Taylor, the deaf-mute, pitched, and his work was excellent. Hahn, the left-handed pitcher for the visitors, was hit so hard by the New Yorks that he was taken out of the box in the second inning. Hickman distinguished himself by his timely batting in both games. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Irwin, ss	0	0	5	6	2	Foster, ss	0	0	1	3	1
Steinf't, 3b	1	0	1	3	1	Selbach, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	11	3	0	Hickm'n, 3b	1	2	3	5	1
McBride, lf	0	2	0	0	0	Smith, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Broit's'n, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	11	1	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	4	2	0
Kehoe, c	0	0	1	1	0	Grady, c	0	0	2	5	1
Scott, p	0	0	0	6	0	Hawley, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	3	7	24	19	2	Total	4	5	27	14	3

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—4

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 4; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Scott, 1; off Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Scott, 1; by Hawley, 4. Sacrifice hits—Irwin, Foster, Smith, Hawley. Stolen bases—Beckley, Smith. Double play—Gleason, Foster, and Doyle. Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Hickman. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	2	0	1	0	Van H'n, cf	2	2	3	1	0
Irwin, ss	1	1	2	5	0	Foster, as	2	2	0	2	1
Steinf't, 3b	2	1	4	2	1	Selbach, lf	3	2	2	1	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	6	1	1	Hickm'n, 3b	1	2	3	3	3
McBride, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, rf	2	2	0	0	0
Brier'n, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Quinn, 2b	0	0	5	1	0	Gleas'n, 2b	0	1	5	3	1
Kehoe, c	0	1	5	3	1	Bower'an, c	0	2	4	1	1
Hahn, p	0	0	1	1	0	Taylor, p	1	1	0	2	0
Phillips, p	1	0	0	3	0						
Total	5	9	24	17	3	Total	11	15	27	14	6

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—5
New York	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	.	—11

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 10; New York, 9. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 4; off Phillips, 2; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Phillips, 2; by Taylor, 3. Sacrifice hit—Bowerman. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, 2. Double play—Phillips, Steinfeldt, and Beckley. Two-base hits—Kehoe, Hickman, (2,) Bowerman, (2,) Selbach. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time—2:00.

CHICAGO, 8; BROOKLYN, 7.

Chicago won yesterday's baseball game at Brooklyn in the face of a ninth inning rally by the home team. The visitors outplayed the local team at every point early in the game, and the last half of the ninth began with the score 8 to 3 in their favor. Two doubles, two singles, and a base on balls scored four runs. With two out and one run needed to tie, McGuire doubled. McGinnity ran for his and stole third. De Mont followed with a base on balls. On a double steal, McGinnity was out at the plate on a close decision. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McC'thy, lf	0	2	3	0	0	Jones, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Childs, 2b	1	1	5	4	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Mertes, 1b	0	1	12	1	0	Jennings, 1b	2	1	6	2	2
Ryan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Kelley, lf	1	3	1	2	1
Green, cf	3	4

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TWELVE PAGES.

MR. SCHURZ'S RECKLESS LETTER.

Mr. SHEPARD thought panic and great financial disasters not too high a price to pay for the defeat of MCKINLEY and imperialism.

Mr. SCHURZ makes it plain that the destruction of the country's business and the ruin of its credit is the price he is willing to pay to prove that the Republican Party was guilty of hypocrisy and false pretenses when it enacted the gold standard law.

Mr. SCHURZ's letter to Secretary GAGE will give pain to every honest reader of it who wishes to respect its author. What strange perversity is it that possesses that once clear mind? What has warped and twisted its reasoning power and confused its moral sense to the point of failure to perceive that the proved existence of intentional defects in the Republican gold standard law is not exactly a reason why we should vote for BRYAN, who would at once take advantage of them.

Mr. SCHURZ does not deny that BRYAN would take advantage of them, and if he could not deny that it had been better for his reputation had he not written the letter to Secretary GAGE. The Secretary of the Treasury has declared that "there is no doubt that Mr. BRYAN (if elected President) could order his Secretary of the Treasury to make payment in silver of all the public debt payable in coin, and for all current disbursements of the Government as well, which amount to $1,500,000 to $1,750,000 per day; and that he would give such an order, too, is very certain, if he is in the same mind that he was in 1896." Of course he would give such an order. Mr. SCHURZ does not deny that he would give it. He denies merely that the danger depicted by Secretary GAGE exists "unless the Republican Party in control of the Government in both its legislative and executive branches proves itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard." And he goes on to make two perfectly impotent and futile declarations, which constitute the whole body of his contention. The first of these is that if the Executive possesses the discretion of paying the coin obligations and current expenses of the Government in silver, "it is owing to a flaw in the currency law passed at the last session of Congress—a law which, as the spokesman of the Republican Party promised, was to put the gold standard upon an impregnable basis"; and Mr. SCHURZ alludes to a report that this defect was intentional, the gold standard having been purposely left open to assault in order that the Republicans might be able to say that the election of a Republican President was essential to its protection. The second futile declaration is that Secretary GAGE's warning is a false alarm because, whoever may be elected President, a Congress Republican in both branches will be in session from the first Monday in December until March 4, and it can stop the loopholes in the law and buttress the gold standard about with new and sure defenses so that not even Mr. BRYAN could successfully assail it.

And Mr. CARL SCHURZ, who says that he has "taken a deep and somewhat active interest in the establishment of a sound monetary system in the United States," would commit the ventured millions of capital and the hard-earned savings of labor to that frail security! "Go to the polls boldly and vote for BRYAN," says this perilous adviser of the American people. "He may bring upon you economic disaster and destruction of credit by paying the coin obligations and current expenses of the Government in silver. I do not say he could not, I do not say he would not. But if he does destroy your prosperity, wreck your great industries, and shatter your matchless National credit, you will have the precious consolation of knowing that the Republican Party put into his hands the weapon with which he struck you down."

Will Mr. SCHURZ by that assurance persuade any doubting voter to cast his ballot for BRYAN? Does fixing the blame for disaster repair the ruin it has wrought, bring back the lost millions, and heal wounded honor?

We have not a blind confidence in the Republican Party. It may have bedevilled the gold standard law, as Mr. SCHURZ intimates, for campaign purposes. We have known both parties to go to infamous lengths for partisan gain. It is not only possible, but almost absolutely certain, that if BRYAN is elected the Republican Congress will not pass an amending bill putting it out of his power to make payments in silver except at the option of the creditor. Does Mr. SCHURZ suppose that such an appalling revolution as the election of BRYAN can be accomplished without giving the country a dreadful lurch toward his doctrines and his principles, without powerfully fortifying the cause of free silver, insomuch that it would be impossible to pass any gold-standard bill whatever in Congress?

It was not worth while for Mr. SCHURZ to write a letter to Secretary GAGE merely to point out that his party may have been unscrupulously partisan in the past and may be neglectful of duty in the future. Mr. GAGE said that Mr. BRYAN could and probably would do this Nation incalculable harm by ordering his Secretary of the Treasury to pay the coin obligations of the Government in silver. Mr. SCHURZ does not deny it. He dare not deny it. Yet his denial of that assertion was the only thing he could have put into his letter that would interest the public, or contribute to the justification of his own support of BRYAN.

Secretary GAGE may regard with entire complacency an opponent who attempts by such arguments as these to controvert his statements. But the public will see occasion for concern in the deplorable attitude taken by some of those who in the past have industriously essayed to shape its judgments and guide its action.

REINTERVENTION IN CUBA?

Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY, a newspaper correspondent who has followed closely and with a great deal of fairness the Cuban situation since before the intervention of the United States, has written a letter in which he expresses the fear that the tendency in Cuba now is to a separation from the United States that will result not only in disorder and bankruptcy on the island, but in such financial and physical confusion as to compel a reintervention by our Government on what he describes as "a more courageous and effective basis."

According to this writer the inclination toward annexation which was manifested during the first year of American administration has subsided, in fact has almost disappeared from among the native Cubans. The rise of the revolutionary party, with an ambition to reward the soldiers of the revolution as its chief object, has been accompanied, it is represented, by an increasing distrust of the United States, cultivated, perhaps, by the Cuban politicians who hope to reach power by encouraging the demand for immediate and complete independence.

This revolutionary party, it seems, is responsible for the opposition to the proposition by the Government of the United States that the coming Constitutional Convention shall determine the future relations of the United States and Cuba. This suggestion is resisted with the argument that the United States shall not be a more favored nation with Cuba than Germany, or France, or Italy, but that when treaties are made with other countries Cuba shall be at liberty to make such arrangements with those countries as are deemed best by the treatymakers for the island, regardless of the judgment of the Government of the United States.

Mr. WHELPLEY doubts whether, under such a treaty as the revolutionary party will offer to us, the American flag will be permitted any place in Havana Harbor as a matter of right. Almost unquestionably the party will pay to the soldiers of the revolution something like $80,000,000. The revenues are but $17,000,000, and he assumes that $160,000,000 of bonds would have to be issued to make this payment. The interest on the war debt alone would consume one-third of the entire national revenue. A tariff and fiscal system based on Cuban ideas would revive export duties and many taxes removed by the United States. Many serious problems would at once confront the nation.

With the political divisions inseparable from Cuban rivalry to control the issues of money and the collection and disposition of revenues, domestic disturbance, in Mr. WHELPLEY's opinion, will be not far away after complete separation. Indeed, he says that it would not be many months after separation before the opposition party would be "behind a trocha." It is this condition, mocking our promise to give to Cuba a stable government, that leads him to conclude that there would then come a second intervention in Cuba's affairs, "this time on a more courageous and effective basis than the first one."

The Administration may have foreseen this when Secretary ROOT laid down the proposition to the Cubans that they shall in their Constitutional Convention determine the relations to exist between Cuba and the United States. Our purposes in Cuba have been carefully and honorably stated; we have done everything that we stipulated to perform, and in due season will do all that Cuba can expect. But prudence and a respect for the good order established at such cost of life and money will justify the Administration in taking such time as it deems wise and necessary in establishing what may properly be regarded by us, rather than Cuba, as "a stable government." And the Cubans should direct their patriotism so as to aid the United States in completing its good work, not in cultivating a spirit that seems to contemplate a new war for freedom with the Nation that has been its benefactor.

"LABOR DAY" AND THE RAILROADS.

As "labor day," it is evident that Labor Day is a failure. Laborers of good sense yearly abstain, with more and more profusion and enthusiasm, from the express celebrations of it. But as a public holiday, the first Monday in September meets a long-felt want, and from year to year it is more extensively taken advantage of for an outing. However absurd the pretext of it may be, nobody would now propose to dispense with a holiday which is so clearly useful.

But Labor Day brings its troubles, at least in these latitudes. It happens to coincide with the return to New York from the country of a very large number of Summer exiles. Upon the railroads is thrown the double burden of a large increase in their regular business and of a large increase in their excursion business. This is a contingency to be looked out and provided for. Accordingly nobody who knows the ways of the railroads centring at the Grand Central Station would expect any special preparation to be made. Such an observer would expect the annually recurring problem to be dealt with as if it had never occurred before. His expectations were abundantly realized on Monday night, when all the "systems" were reduced to a state of hopeless confusion. Trains came in from an hour to two hours late and spent from half an hour to an hour in giving their passengers Turkish baths in one of the side tracks of the tunnel, where they turned on them a heat conservatively estimated at 150 Fahrenheit mingled with the mephitic fumes of the coal gas. It is a tribute to our law-abiding character, as well as to the "criminal good nature" of which HERBERT SPENCER justly accused us, that no violence was done to any railroad man by the infuriated passengers.

But how long are we expected to stand this sort of thing? It is more than a matter of supply and demand. It is a public and a municipal matter. It is of common notoriety that New Jersey and Long Island have been built up at the expense of the territory to the north of us, which can be reached without crossing a ferry, simply because New Jersey and Long Island have been more intelligently served by their railroads than the regions supposed to be served by the railroads that use the Grand Central and its obsolete and awful tunnel. It would be impossible to compute of how many millions of taxes the City of New York has been robbed because the outlying regions competing with its natural suburbs have been so much better provided with facilities for getting in and out than have been furnished by the ambitious nepotists who are too much concerned about rates to San Francisco and Omaha to give to Westchester and Dutchess Counties and the border towns of Connecticut "the cold tribute of a passing glance."

CROKER PUTS ON A CAP.

Ex-Senator HILL on Monday delivered an address to several thousand workingmen assembled at Troy at a demonstration in observance of Labor's holiday. He spoke at considerable length and at times with intense earnestness and force. He did not make use of his opportunity, as Mr. BRYAN did at Chicago, to deliver a partisan harangue. We have looked through his address from beginning to end to ascertain, if possible, that he offended history or good taste by making incorrect or offensive personal references, and are bound to admit that the speech seems to be remarkably free from provoking passages.

But Mr. CROKER has read Mr. HILL's speech very differently. An early morning reporter at the Hoffman House "discovered" Mr. CROKER fuming in the corridors and holding out to many people in language altogether direct and vehement. According to Mr. CROKER it was the chief purpose of Mr. HILL to "attack" him, not by name, but by description, and this struck Mr. CROKER as being "deceitful, tricky," the talk of "a picayune politician" and "a peanut politician," who could not reach to the dignity and power of a district Captain if he were in Tammany Hall.

Upon reflection it must appear to Mr. CROKER that his language, besides being accusing, is inappropriate at this time, and that his denunciation of Mr. HILL is likely to lead to examination of the language of the Troy address to see whether it justifies Mr. CROKER in assuming that it describes him, and whether for that reason alone it entitles Mr. HILL to be described as "a peanut politician." As we read the words of Mr. HILL at Troy it seems to us that he never uttered sentiments loftier or less susceptible of selfish interpretation. It certainly is not "picayune politics," or "even peanut politics," to insist that labor shall discourage the intermixture of politics and business, the selling of political influence for money, the surrender of political affairs into the hands of mercenaries and toughs, which Mr. HILL considerately suggested was "too often the case in large municipalities."

In order that our readers may judge for themselves whether the address at Troy by Mr. HILL justified the characterization of the speaker by Mr. CROKER, and echoed by Mr. MURPHY, we print the part of the speech most susceptible of the interpretation given to it by Mr. CROKER. From the nature of his public criticism of Mr. HILL we venture to assume that the part of the speech which provoked Mr. CROKER to denunciation was that mentioning no names, but simply stating a hypothetical case. The passage was as follows:

> Political leadership there must always be, but it is essential that it should be clean, unselfish, incorruptible, and fearless. It should be intelligent enough to formulate policies and to discover, appreciate, and follow an enlightened public sentiment. There is no excuse, however, for the toleration anywhere and in whatsoever party it may be found of what is known as political "bossism," usually ignorant, corrupt, and arrogant, which tolerates no criticism, knows no prudence, and accepts no suggestions, which first dominates wards, then cities, and afterward reaches out for the control of States, and governs its cringing sycophants through patronage and the "cohesive power of public plunder," and they, in turn, acting under the rule of "addition, division, and silence," blindly follow whatever they are ordered to do without the exercise of any reason, judgment, or discretion. Political parties are a necessity in this country, but offensive and corrupt bossism in party affairs is an expressence on the body politic, and sooner or later it must be shaken off or the party which tolerates it will be destroyed. Opposition to bossism and commercialism in politics may soon become the "paramount" issue before the people.

Why should Mr. CROKER arise early in the morning to assail Mr. HILL for these remarks? Does this description of an unclean, corruptible, scheming boss, lacking intelligence to appreciate and follow public sentiment, intolerant of criticism, devoid of prudence, impatient of suggestion, hungry for domination and plunder, strike him as a generalization or as a word picture of the boss of Tammany Hall? Manifestly CROKER identifies his own portrait, for he says: "Mr. HILL attacked me in his speech." He is inconsistent and illogical, however, in asserting, in the same breath, that Mr. HILL's attack was covert and sneaking, for if Mr. CROKER can discern so certainly that Mr. HILL meant him in his speech there will be no doubt anywhere out of Tammany Hall as to what the ex-Senator was driving at.

There is a crumb of comfort in CROKER's indignant recognition of the meaning of HILL's speech before all others have spoken. In announcing that the cap flung down fits his head he evinces a degree of sensitiveness altogether unsuspected. He manifestly does not like the cap, although he admits it fits well. Mr. HILL's Troy speech suggests how CROKER may get rid of the reputation he has won and deserve approval rather than odium; but it is to be feared that he will never voluntarily cease to deserve the description of himself that he finds and objects to.

MILLIONS MAKE TALK.

The advent of young Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT in politics may or may not prove to be an important event. There is frequent and well-grounded complaint that young men of education, refinement, and social position avoid participating in practical politics, but content themselves with voting and lamenting that political methods are not more seemly. It has, however, occasionally happened that young men of the kind described have entered the field of political practice and hastily withdrawn therefrom as soon as its true nature was fully revealed to them.

It is to be hoped that this will not be the case with CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. Nothing, it may be said, is generally known as to his force of character or his personal principles. If he should reveal that the former was great and the latter high—and there is no reason for supposing that he will not do so—he might by reason of his wealth and position step at once to a level of power which less fortunate men might spend many years of struggle in reaching.

Curiously enough, up to the present time the comment on Mr. VANDERBILT's début as a politician has not given any consideration to his personality. What this man might do as a man, possessed of the undoubted power which wealth confers, has not been discussed either by his political sponsors or by those newspapers which regard any action as worthy of much broad-faced type and many pictures, if only the performer of it possesses large blocks of dividend-paying securities. All that has seemed to appeal to these politicians and these journals is the fact that a young man of wealth has entered into a class of society usually avoided by his kind, and that the millions which he possesses may thus be turned into unwonted channels and help to float his party toward triumph. Unfortunately this reduction of one's personality to zero is one of the penalties of wealth. It is not only money that talks, but money that makes talk. Nevertheless, it is discouraging to see Mr. VANDERBILT on his entry into politics regarded merely as the spigot of a barrel.

NUGGETS.

Taking Risks.

Towson—Is your daughter a finished musician?

Yorkrode—Not yet, but the neighbors are making threats.—Baltimore American.

Ambitious for a Name.

Young Hayrick—Father, I am going to make a name for myself.

Old Hayrick—Make a name for y'self? Land sakes, ain't th' one I give y' good enough?—Syracuse Herald.

An Artistic Effect.

"That's a graceful, careless effect in your Indian corner drapery."

"Careless effect! I went up and down the stepladder thirteen times before I got it to look right."—Chicago Record.

Little Incentive.

"The French soldiers don't seem to do much fighting over in China."

"Why should they? Every man of them knows he'll get a Legion of Honor cross whether he fights or not."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Half Inclined to Accept It.

He—What do you think of the idea of adopting the sunflower as the National flower?

She—It's typical of quite a numerous class of Americans. It makes a big spread all Summer and is seedy in the Fall.—Chicago Chronicle.

A MOTHER'S REVERIE.

George Birdseye in Boston Transcript.

My baby boy upon the pillow lies,
Wonder forever old, forever new;
And as I gaze, he opens wide his eyes,
Like violets kissed by dew.

They seek my face with love and rapture filled;
That look of tenderness how well I know—
The same his father wore, whose life death stilled
Only a year ago.

Ah! will his boy be like him when he grows
To be a man, afar from home's caress?
Will he be nobler, braver, when he knows
His father's worthiness?

His work is not begun; may he decide
On one true Guide to lead him through life's days;
Oh, may he stand the test when souls are tried,
And follow virtue's ways.

And yet I dread the hour when manhood calls;
He will not be as now my little child,
So guarded by his dear home's hallowed walls
Where love and mother smiled.

But now, while he is mine and only mine,
I'll fold him closely in warm arms of love,
And feel the joy the world, are I resign,
Can never rob me of.

BRITISH SHIPS AT BAR HARBOR.

American Squadron Exchanges Courtesies—Resident Hoists Boer Flag; Authorities Remove It.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 4.—Flying the flag of Vice Admiral Bedford at the fore and the ensign of Great Britain at the stern, her Majesty's ship Crescent, the flagship of the British North American Squadron, steamed at half speed into the inner harbor at 9:20 o'clock this morning, closely followed by the Psyche, Tribune, and Indefatigable. The vessels were preceded by the torpedo boat destroyer Quail. When the flagship arrived abreast of Sheep Porcupine Island the ships, forming a column of fours on signal, passed in perfect line to their berths, anchoring with the flagship. At 9:30 o'clock the guns of the Crescent thundered out a National salute, with the Stars and Stripes flying at the maintop.

The flagship's salute of twenty-one guns was answered immediately by the New York, which had run up a British ensign at the main. Rear Admiral Farquhar with his staff in a twelve-oared barge then visited the Crescent. The Admiral was received on the quarter deck by the British Vice Admiral, his staff, and the Captains of all the ships. After a brief chat Rear Admiral Farquhar returned to his barge, receiving as he left the flagship's starboard bow a salute of thirteen guns. Vice Admiral Bedford returned the visit at once. He was received in a like manner by Rear Admiral Farquhar, his staff, and the Captains of the American warships. Capt. C. Colville, C. B., of the Crescent, in speaking of the run to this port, said: "We left Halifax at 6 o'clock Monday morning and came along at a good speed until we ran into a thick fog off the coast, when we slowed up a bit."

The real festivities of the week opened with a luncheon in honor of the Admirals by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond at their cottage. The occasion was a delightful one. Those present were Vice Admiral and Lady Bedford, Lieut. Bedford, Flag Lieut. Streetfield, Rear Admiral Farquhar, Flag Lieut. Benson, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

In the afternoon a public reception was given the officers of both fleets in the St. Sauveur, the halls and ballroom of which were beautifully decorated for the occasion. This evening Vice Admiral Bedford and the Captains of the British and American squadrons were entertained at dinner on board the New York. To-morrow a reception from 3 to 6 will be given on board the New York, for which 300 invitations have been issued. In the evening there will be a round of dinners, followed by a grand ball at the Kebo Valley Club.

An incident not on the programme of the Reception Committee occurred this morning, causing considerable excitement and indignation. Shortly before the British warships were sighted coming up the bay, there arose the flag of the Boers, raised by Edward Van Ness, on a staff erected for the purpose on his lawn in Albert Meadow in front of the anchorage of the British boats. On raising the flag Mr. Van Ness addressed his friends assembled. The raising of the flag and the address of Mr. Van Ness occasioned a decided sensation, and as soon as the incident became known crowds gathered about the cottage and the flagpole where the Boer flag was flying. About 10 o'clock a committee waited upon Mr. Van Ness and requested that the flag be hauled down. Mr. Van Ness refused. Then Selectman C. H. Wood, accompanied by the Chief of Police, called upon him, and after he had declined again to haul down the flag, Mr. Wood cut the rope and seized the flag. Mr. Van Ness, who resides in New York, has long been a Boer sympathizer, and was a member of the committee which welcomed the Boer Commissioners upon their arrival in this country last Spring. The hauling down of the flag by Selectman Wood was loudly applauded. After hearing of the incident, John S. Kennedy, who had issued invitations for a garden party, to be held at Kenarden Lodge on Thursday, in honor of the officers of the two fleets, wrote a note to Mr. Van Ness withdrawing the invitation previously extended to him. Townspeople and cottagers express indignation at Mr. Van Ness's action.

PLAYWRIGHT HOYT'S TIN BOX.

It Is Found to Contain Securities and Jewelry, as He Said.

When Charles Hoyt, the playwright, was placed in a sanitarium by his friends early this Summer, and subsequently released on the promise of friends from his home, Charlestown, N. H., that they would care for him, he declared that he was financially capable of taking care of himself and at the same time advising his friends to examine his tin box in the Garfield Safe Deposit Vaults.

Little or no attention was paid to Mr. Hoyt's statements. However, friends in this city knew that his plays brought him in last year over $34,000, and that he realized considerable on his interest in the Madison Square Theatre. They felt that there must be something to show from these receipts, as Mr. Hoyt never lived up to his income. An investigation of his private safe in his office in the Madison Square Theatre was made by his friends, and therein was found a memorandum showing that he had a tin box in the Garfield Safe Deposit Vaults. A schedule of bonds, stocks, jewelry, contracts, mortgages, &c., worth many thousands of dollars, was also found.

When Mr. Hoyt's friends took him from the sanitarium to Charlestown, N. H., the Court appointed James O. Leiford, a resident of the latter city, as his guardian, but this appointment thus far has not been confirmed in this State. His friends, desiring to know whether the tin box actually contained the securities named or not, so that the amount of Mr. Leiford's bond could be agreed upon, an application was made to Justice Fitzgerald to allow Mr. Leiford to open the box.

The Court decreed last week that Mr. Leiford, in the presence of a court officer, should make the investigation. The schedule showing what was in the box was found to be correct and everything intact. The securities, jewelry, &c., were replaced in the box.

It was said last night by Mr. Hoyt's friends that the court will now be asked to make Mr. Leiford's bond twice the amount of the securities found in the box, and that then the playwright's affairs will be administered to his best interests. Mr. Hoyt is now living quietly at his home, in Charlestown. His health is about the same as it was when last in this city.

Miss Harned Is Well Again.

Virginia Harned (Mrs. Sothern) has so far recovered her health as to be able to take part in the rehearsals of "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre. The first performance of the tragedy with Mr. Sothern as the Prince and Miss Harned as Ophelia will surely be given a week from next Monday night. This will be by far the most important dramatic event of that night, which promises, unless there are some wise postponements, to be overcrowded with first performances.

Mr. Proctor's Gift to Orphan Asylum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I really think that this very great act of charity is worthy of record in a conspicuous place of your paper.

Through the very great kindness of F. F. Proctor and H. P. Butler one hundred tickets have been given to me for Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

If you will kindly publish this letter I shall be very grateful for the opportunity to thank Mr. Proctor for what he has done.

RUTH HELENE DAVIS.
1,187 Lexington Avenue, New York, Sept. 3.

Lieut. Burchard Dies at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War Department has been informed of the death of First Lieut. Easton Burchard, Assistant Surgeon Fortieth Infantry Volunteers. He died of dysentery on Sept. 2 aboard the transport Grant at Nagasaki. Lieut. Burchard was a native of Osage County, Mo. He received his appointment as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, Aug. 17, 1899, and in October of that year embarked with his regiment for the Philippines.

Confirms Mgr. Keane's Appointment.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Pope has sent to Mgr. Keane, ex-Rector of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., a bull, or Papal decree, formally conferring upon him his rank, title, and authority as Archbishop of Dubuque.

SUICIDES IN FRENCH ARMY.

Soldiers Kill Themselves Rather than Endure Ill-Treatment from Their Officers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Suicides in the French Army are becoming of shocking frequency, and it is no secret for any one here that it is the result of the insupportable treatment which the soldiers are subjected to and the general brutalising condition of life which they are compelled during three years to lead, however much they may loathe it.

Three suicides having occurred in one week in a single regiment, the Colonel has issued an order of the day declaring that suicides will henceforth be treated as deserters, and that no military honors will be rendered them at their funeral. No man, it concludes, who is a real patriot will commit suicide.

There is not one word concerning the non-commissioned officers whose brutal treatment has caused these suicides.

The matter seems finally to have aroused the French press, which is generally completely apathetic concerning the ill-treatment of French soldiers.

AMERICAN TOURISTS FLEECED.

Arrive in Venice to Find Agency Failed and Traveling Agent Missing.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20.—A group of about 250 North American tourists, under the direction of a New York agency, started from Milan for Venice the day before yesterday, escorted as usual by their agency's vade mecum representative.

Upon arriving in the city of the gondola they found that the agency in which they had placed their trust had failed and that the representative who had accompanied them by sea and land until then had flown!

Although as a rule tourists are not so absolutely confiding as to leave themselves penniless, the Americans did not like to be "done" in such an outrageous manner, and they expressed their dislike so effectively to the American and Italian authorities that an arrangement was finally made with one of the navigation companies to convey them home. The agent is still missing.

GLASGOW'S BUBONIO PLAGUE.

Another Case Reported in the City Yesterday.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 4.—A bulletin issued by the medical officers of Glasgow this morning shows that an additional plague case has been reported.

The total is now 13; doubtful cases, 3; under observation, 103.

PLAGUE IN LONDON?

Two Cases Said to Have Been Discovered Near the Docks.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A report was current to-day that two cases of the plague had been discovered in the vicinity of the London Docks. But the medical officer, when questioned on the subject, said he knew nothing about the matter.

STEAMER FROM GLASGOW DOCKS.

State of Nebraska Arrives with No Illness on Board.

The Allan Line steamer State of Nebraska, which arrived from Glasgow and Moville yesterday, anchored off Quarantine at 6 A. M., and, after being thoroughly inspected by Dr. Doty and his assistants at Quarantine, was allowed to proceed to her dock at 12:30 P. M.

Nothing beyond the discovery of two seamen whose temperatures registered above normal and who were detained, as a matter of precaution, developed as a result of the inspection. The Nebraska left Glasgow four days before the plague broke out, and brought 252 cabin and 49 steerage passengers.

Regarding the report that all vessels from British ports would have to undergo a very thorough examination on arriving at Quarantine, owing to the bubonic plague in Glasgow, Dr. Doty said yesterday:

"I have this matter under consideration, but am not prepared to make any definite statement for two or three days. By that time I may have something to say."

At the Anchor Line offices it was said yesterday that the Glasgow officials of that line were co-operating in every way to aid the medical authorities in preventing any one who may have come in contact with the plague from boarding any of their outward bound vessels.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

Outbreak Confined Chiefly to the Spanish Colony.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The yellow fever outbreak in Havana, although serious, is confined to a large extent to the Spanish colony. The best quarters of the city are affected, the lower portions being almost exempt.

The authorities contend that cleanliness is of no effect in preventing the contagion, and local conditions seem to substantiate this. Eighty-five cases were under observation yesterday.

BARON SUDELEY'S DIFFICULTIES.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Show Liabilities Reaching £79,688.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The examination of Baron Sudeley in the Bankruptcy Court to-day showed liabilities amounting to £79,688 and assets of £260.

Baron Sudeley became bankrupt in 1893, with liabilities reaching £460,273. His creditors then received a dividend of 10d. in the pound.

INDIA'S GREAT FAMINE.

Lord Curzon Says 4,891,000 Persons Are Receiving Relief.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, cables that the total number of persons receiving relief is 4,891,000.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Through Griffith Perry, Platte Centre, Neb.	$11.76
Cash, Willmar, Minn.	51.70
Through The Christian Youth, Lanesborough, Minn.	30.85
Through First National Bank, Ithaca, N.Y.	11.25
Through The Pioneer Press, St. Paul, Minn.	13.65
T. Saltus	100.00
Through The Christian Leader, Cincinnati, Ohio	69.02
Through Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Oxford, Miss.	10.00
Through Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	50.00
Through Great Northern Express Company.	3.13
Through the Pacific Express Company	24.00
Through Adams Express Company	6.00
Through Southern Express Company	3.05
Through Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	2.00
Through United States Express Company	6.50
Hartford Committee of One Hundred	200.00
Indiana Committee of One Hundred	200.00
Twenty-six contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	88.32
Previously acknowledged	229,417.88
Total to date	$330,297.40

ARMA SENKRAH A SUICIDE.

American Violinist Kills Herself in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Arma Senkrah, an American violinist, who was a Miss Harkness and who married Herr Hoffmann, an attorney practicing at Weimar, committed suicide to-day.

No cause is assigned for the act.

Innocent Man in Prison 34 Years.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The first act of royal clemency and justice by the new King of Italy has been the release of an innocent man who has already undergone thirty-four years of imprisonment with hard labor. The unfortunate man, Gaetano Leinto, was accused of having committed a murder, tried, and condemned to death at Urapani in the year 1865. The sentence was afterward commuted to penal servitude and hard labor for life, although public opinion had always doubted the man's guilt. A short time ago a priest was called to the deathbed of the real assassin, who confessed the crime and furnished every necessary proof of the other man's innocence.

THE CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

Joseph S. Wood Suggests that It Be Furnished by the State.

WOULD TAP THE ADIRONDACKS

Shows Cities, Towns, and Villages Along the Line Could Also Be Supplied—The Massachusetts Plan.

The question of an adequate water supply for the ever growing City of New York is receiving earnest study from President Joseph S. Wood of the Mount Vernon Board of Education, who has compiled figures showing that the Croton water shed will, in the course of a very few years, be unable to furnish a sufficient supply.

"The Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn need more water immediately," said Mr. Wood yesterday. "The admirable report of the Merchants' Association of New York on the water supply question has made it evident that the nearest adequate source of supply is in the Adirondacks, and that it will cost about $140,000,000 to build two aqueducts each with a capacity of 250,000,000 gallons a day and the necessary reservoirs and works to bring the water to the great Jerome Park reservoir.

"New York City cannot afford to provide herself with this magnificent water supply. Let the State of New York provide the water and build the aqueducts and reservoirs just as Massachusetts has done, and let the State furnish this water, not only to New York, but to Mount Vernon, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Peekskill, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Albany, Troy, Glens Falls, Schenectady, Baliston Spa, Saratoga, and any other cities, towns, or villages on the line that want it.

"There would be no constitutional objection by way of debt limit or otherwise to this plan, nor could it be said that the State would be expending the money of the whole people for the benefit of a section, for, according to the New England plan, only those on the line of the aqueducts would pay a dollar for the running expenses on the interest on the bonded debt; and even the principal of this bonded debt would be paid by them, as they would annually pay into the Sinking Fund enough to pay the entire bonded debt as it would become due.

"The State already owns a large part of the water shed of the Adirondacks, and is making a great park and forest reservation of this entire region. The State of New York owes a duty to other cities in the Hudson Valley as well as to New York, and is as much bound to provide or preserve for them a water supply. Another advantage of the plan is, that a large part of the water impounded in the Adirondacks would be used in the Summer and Fall to improve the navigation of the Hudson.

"These are some of the reasons why I believe it would be wise for the State of New York to provide the water supply from the Adirondacks.

"The purity of the water could also be much more effectually maintained under the control of the State than under that of the City of New York, and the bonded debt of the City of New York and of the other cities on the line of the aqueducts would not be increased one cent by reason of this great Adirondack water supply, and hence no obstacle would be put in the way of other necessary improvements."

Mr. Wood then described the working of the system which he favors, as applied in Massachusetts.

"The Legislature of the State of Massachusetts in 1895," he said, "passed an act establishing what is known as the Metropolitan Water District. It is a circle of twenty miles in diameter, having for its centre the State Capitol on Beacon Hill. For thirteen of the included cities and towns the State furnishes a water supply from the basins of the Nashua, Sudbury, and Cochituate Rivers. Other cities and towns in the Water District can at any time get their water from the State also.

"The Treasurer of the Commonwealth ascertains each year the cost of supplying the water. He adds to that amount the interest on the bonds issued for the construction of the water works and a certain percentage of the principal to be set aside as a sinking fund to pay the bonds when they mature. The share of this sum total which each city and town is to bear is determined in this wise: One-third is apportioned among them according to the assessed valuation of taxable property in each place, and the balance according to their populations.

"If a city or town gets part of its water supply from any other source it is allowed a rebate of $12 for every 1,000,000 gallons thus obtained. If it gets all of its water supply from any other source, it is taxed on only one-sixth of its assessed valuation for its share of the amount raised each year by the State.

"On Jan. 1, 1898, the State Water Commission having control of this system of water supply, began to supply Boston and some of the other places with water, and it has been found that in no case has the cost of water to consumers been increased, and in several places it has been largely reduced.

"Every city and town in the Water District is now assured of an abundant supply of water for generations to come, and its purity is protected as it never could be under the authority and supervision of the local authorities of each of the towns and cities which had a water supply of its own. The smaller communities are also protected from the rapacity of the larger ones. It is now impossible for Boston or any other city in the district to pre-empt water rights on any of the streams or sources of supply in the State, and cut off therefrom other cities or villages which should also be provided for."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Charles K. Winne, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Crook, Nebraska, and will proceed to Fort Porter, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

Second Lieut. Edward R. W. McCabe, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 1, is assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry, and upon the receipt and acceptance by him of his commission he will proceed to Governors Island and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from Fort Wood, New York, to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival in Manila and the completion of his duty with the recruits he will join his regiment.

First Lieut. Grenville D. Montgomery, Thirty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30.

First Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, Ninth Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer at the United States General Hospital, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for treatment in that hospital.

Major William G. Gambrill, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will take temporary station at San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty under the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Major Orlando Bucker, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 30, his services being no longer required.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Totten, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the engineer School.

Second Lieut. John Royden Kelly, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 1, is assigned to the Eighth Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report to the commanding officer of the home battalion, Eighth Infantry, for duty with one of the companies of that battalion.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander F. H. Sherman's order of Aug. 29 to the Solace is revoked; he is transferred from the Montgomery to the Bancroft as executive and navigator.

Capt. E. Longnecker's order of Aug. 21 to examination for retirement and thence home to wait orders is revoked.

Pay Inspector W. J. Thomson is ordered to duty at Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Washington, Oct. 1, as general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster

EMPRESS APPOINTS PEACE COMMISSION

It Consists of Earl Li, Prince Ching, Yung-Lu, and Hsu-Tung.

MAJORITY ARE ANTI-FOREIGN

Powers Still Considering the Russo-American Proposals.

More Serious Accusations Made Against the Russians—How Tuan Deceived the Empress Regent.

Li-Hung-Chang, Prince Ching, Hsu-Tung, and Gen. Yung-Lu have been appointed Commissioners to negotiate peace terms by an imperial edict issued at Tai-Yuen-Foo.

Hsu is Guardian of the Heir Apparent. All the members of the commission but Ching are anti-foreign.

The Chinese Government exists, and carries on its usual functions. Its representatives in Europe and this country, for instance, have not been deprived of their usual remittances from home.

There is still no reply from any of the powers to the Russo-American proposal for the evacuation of Peking. It is expected that the replies will be addressed to Russia.

French feeling is now distinctly anti-Russian.

It is asserted in London that Li-Hung-Chang has promised three Manchurian provinces to Russia if the latter secures the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Peking and favorable peace terms.

Foreigners at the Chinese treaty ports bitterly oppose the plan to withdraw the troops from Peking.

The American Association of Shanghai has sent a protest against the proposal to Washington. The Central Chinese missionaries have taken a similar step.

Telegrams were received in Washington yesterday from Minister Conger and Gen. Chaffee.

Mr. Conger's message was dated Aug. 30. It was not made public.

The dispatch from Gen. Chaffee was undated. In it he asked whether he was to stay in Peking, thereby showing that the War Department's instructions did not reach him.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard (London) charges the Russians with cutting the telegraph wire to Peking; says they may intend to take Shan-hai-Kwan, and intimates that they stole official dispatches intrusted to them for transmission.

Four German warships have arrived at Shanghai.

The anti-foreign frenzy of the Empress Regent is said to have been caused by a forged document presented to her by Tuan. It purported to be an ultimatum, containing sweeping demands from the powers.

CHINESE PEACE COMMISSION.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Li-Hung-Chang, Yung-Lu, Hsu-Tung, and Prince Ching, whom an imperial edict, issued at Tai-Yuen-Foo, has appointed Peace Commissioners, constitute a radically anti-foreign commission. Hsu-Tung, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, is especially obnoxious. Three of the Commissioners are Manchus.

Earl Li starts for Tien-Tsin this week on a Chinese ship, convoyed by a Japanese warship.

W. W. Rockhill, the United States Special Commissioner, starts for Peking on Thursday.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Proof that Emperor Kwang-Su is still completely under the thumb of the Empress Dowager is supplied by the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, who wires:

"An imperial edict, dated Aug. 19, while en route for Tai-Yuen-Foo, addressed to Li-Hung-Chang, in the Emperor's name, explains that, in view of the dangers of a foreign assault on Peking, the Emperor felt it his duty to comply with the wishes of the Empress and to accompany her westward, after instructing Yung-Lu, Hsu-Tung, and Tsung-Shi to remain in the capital and to carry on the Government.

"Now, fearing that the powers are incensed and unwilling to propose a peaceful settlement, the Emperor orders Li-Hung-Chang to use every endeavor to open negotiations. He praises Earl Li's faithful services to the dynasty and assures him of imperial gratitude.

"Another imperial edict, issued from Shan-Si Aug. 20, and more conciliatory, urges provincial Viceroys and Governors to safeguard their territories, and bids the Yangtse Viceroys to continue the policy of securing protection for missionaries and merchants and of maintaining the general sense of security."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The reported edict of the Chinese Government, said to have been issued from Tai-Yuen-Foo, appointing Li-Hung-Chang, Yung-Lu, Hsu-Tung, and Prince Ching as Commissioners to negotiate peace, has not been communicated to the State Department thus far, nor, so far as can be learned, have the Chinese authorities here received such an edict.

It is probable, however, that some such communication is in course of transmission.

An official communication received here through diplomatic channels makes the rather surprising statement that Li-Hung-Chang is at present using all his efforts to have one or more of the powers dissent from Russia's proposition, believing that discord among the allies will be of greater advantage to China than any agreement, even on the favorable basis put forward by Russia.

The report that the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, Yang-Yu, was obliged to give up his palatial residence and seek cheap quarters because of the lack of remittances from Peking, is disposed of by Mr. Sl, one of the Chinese officials who has recently arrived here from St. Petersburg. He says that Mr. Yang gave up his house because the lease had expired, and he expected to be recalled. This was before the present trouble, and was in no way due to any lack of remittances.

As a matter of fact, the information reaching here shows that the Chinese Government is now carrying on its various Governmental functions. There has been a decrease in the revenues, due to the disorder, but the regular system of government business is being carried on the same as ever. This is true as to the Chinese Legation here, which is said to have suffered no inconvenience by reason of the upheaval.

Li-Hung-Chang is so well known to the civilized world that a biography of him is hardly necessary. Earl Li is one of the few men of great influence with the Manchu Dynasty who is a full-blooded Chinaman. As Viceroy of Canton, one of the most populous of the divisions of China, and as a favorite of Tsze-Hsi-An, the Dowager Empress, he has long been a power in China.

Earl Li is better acquainted with Western civilization than most of the great men of China, having traveled extensively in Europe and America. But despite his knowledge of Western civilization he has always been opposed to the introduction of Western ways and customs into China, and has been firm in his adherence to the doctrine of China for Chinamen.

Prince Ching, who is a Manchu and a member of the royal family, was at the beginning of the Boxer outbreak Lord Chamberlain of the Court and commander of the Peking field force. It was on Prince Ching that Minister Wu hung his hopes of the safety of the envoys.

Ching, according to the dispatches, resisted the force of Boxers under Tuan and succeeded in holding them in check until it was too late for them to make an effective attack. He is a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, As a warrior and a statesman he stands high in China. His resistance to the Boxers would seem to indicate that his pro-foreign sentiments are not as pronounced as those entertained by other members of the commission.

Yung-Lu, who is a Manchu, was until recently Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li and Generalissimo of the Chinese Army. At the time of the Empress Dowager's coup d'état it was Yung-Lu who saved the life of the Emperor, Kwang-Su.

There has been nothing like the rapid rise of Yung-Lu in Chinese history. In four years he rose from a small military command to the most important Viceroyship and the highest military command in the empire. It was first reported that Yung-Lu wanted to protect the foreigners in Peking, but later dispatches show that he commanded the best-disciplined of the troops which opposed the allies.

Hsu-Tung is the guardian of the heir apparent Pu-Chun, the son of Prince Tuan. He received this appointment about eighteen months ago. Being a devoted follower of Tuan, he is like that bloodthirsty Prince, a hater of foreigners.

POWERS STILL HESITATING.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—No replies have been received to the recent American note to the powers on the question of withdrawing from Peking. The State Department is somewhat disposed to split hairs about the form in which these replies will be received It desires the public to understand that these replies ought, according to diplomatic etiquette, to be sent to Russia, and not to the United States, since the proposition to withdraw came from Russia.

It is admitted that the United States made a distinct proposal in its note, namely, that the powers should instruct their Generals to agree together upon the withdrawal as a concerted movement, but it is declared that even upon this point the proper course will be for the powers to communicate their views first to Russia, although Russia did not propose that plan. The American is a sort of supplementary proposition, and replies to it would be included in the general answer to Russia. When Russia receives these replies she is expected to communicate them to this country.

No official confirmation has yet been received of the dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing, on the authority of Count Lamsdorff's Official Messenger, that orders to withdraw have already been sent to Gen. Linevitch. If such confirmation is received, the United States Government will immediately instruct Gen. Chaffee to withdraw.

In diplomatic quarters Russia's motive continues to be a fruitful theme. The theory advanced by M. de Blowitz in The London Times, that it was an offset to France for Russia's supposed nomination of Count von Waldersee, is regarded as purely fanciful. A much simpler and more reasonable explanation is advanced by one of the diplomatic officials, who has taken an active part in the negotiations. He says that Russia recognizes the obvious fact that it is to her advantage to have a weak neighbor, instead of having a partition of China, which would range a number of the powers alongside of Russia. For this reason, it is said, Russia's chief aim is to maintain the present territorial conditions.

Two dispatches were received from China to-day, one from Minister Conger, dated Aug. 30, and the other, undated, from Gen. Chaffee.

The Conger dispatch was not given out. It furnished no news of importance, but it did give the Minister's views on certain questions, and it was decided that it was best to suppress it. It is believed that the subjects upon which Mr. Conger expressed his opinions had reference to the subject of evacuation and negotiation with the Chinese Government.

It was authoritatively stated to-day that Minister Conger will remain at his post until further orders. Up to this time he has expressed no wish to be relieved, and the State Department holds that since he has passed through the perilous ordeal of the siege he is not likely to desire relief under the present more favorable conditions.

Gen. Chaffee's dispatch indicated that he was in ignorance of the present state of affairs. It was apparently sent in answer to some very ancient inquiry of the War Department. The General inquired whether he was to stay in Peking or not, and announced that he needed no more troops. Since the decision to send no more was reached on Aug. 23, it is evident that Chaffee was in ignorance, when he wrote this dispatch, of everything that has taken place since that date.

The officials of the War Department are exasperated at the difficulty of getting in communication with its representative. Both he and Minister Conger have been instructed to date every dispatch. Acting Secretary Hill's first act on assuming charge of the State Department to-day was to send a strong notification to Minister Conger that he must date everything he sends. In reply to Gen. Chaffee's communication the Secretary of War informed him of the things that have been taking place during the past two weeks and told him to wait for orders on the question of withdrawing.

ROME, Sept. 4.—The Tribuna, discussing the Russian proposals, says:

"According to information received from a reliable source, only the United States Government has as yet answered the proposals of Russia. An exchange of ideas between the powers is in progress.

"The various Governments have telegraphed to their representatives in Peking asking an opinion regarding the withdrawal of the troops and what the military situation would be resulting from the decision of Russia."

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Regarding the evacuation of Peking, says the correspondent of The Times at Tokio, the Japanese Government will pursue the course approved by a majority of the powers.

According to Shanghai advices Li-Hung-Chang wired to the Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih-Chen, as follows:

"Our St. Petersburg Minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you canot persuade Great Britain."

It is asserted that Earl Li has promised Russia three Manchurian provinces if she secures the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking and favorable peace terms from the powers. Both the Empress Dowager and Li-Hung-Chang are said to be lavishing money to attain these objects.

There is no sign as yet of any decision on the part of the powers regarding the Russian proposals.

CHAFFEE ASKS INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the War Department from Gen. Chaffee:

Taku, (no date.)

Adjutant General, Washington:

Written report of operations up to relief of legations will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased; only occasional shots fired from cover. Small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers) discovered here or along line of communication. * * *

We hear Li-Hung-Chang has full power, but he is not here.

Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Now in China about 5,000 effectives—Sixth Cavalry, Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery. Batteries Third, Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, 1,000 marines. I think ample force for United States, unless political reason, not apparent to me, demands larger force. Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirement for supplies.

If troops remain, must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required; one tent, ten men. Escort wagons mentioned in — of 18th will be required immediately. Have mules for same shipped. No more pack trains required; wagon transportation best. Water falling in river rapidly; must soon haul supplies forty miles.

Satisfied railroad will not be repaired before river freezes. CHAFFEE.

All the transportation and tentage asked for by Gen. Chaffee have been requisitioned by the department, and have been shipped. Much of it is at Taku, and the rest is due there very soon.

OPPOSITION TO WITHDRAWAL.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Reports received here from the treaty ports show that the opposition to the allied forces evacuating Peking before a final settlement with the Chinese is arrived at is universal and intense among the foreigners. The commercial and missionary bodies are cabling protests to their Governments. The diplomatic and military officers, except the Russians, share this feeling.

The American Association, whose membership includes all the foremost business men at Shanghai, met to-day and adopted a protest against the evacuation of Peking until a final settlement has been reached. The meeting also resolved to urge President McKinley to insist upon the appointment of satisfactory Commissioners and the recognition of the Emperor as sovereign.

According to the business men and missionaries, the evacuation of Peking would be a vital blow to the prestige of the foreigners, and would weaken their status in China. The local English papers fiercely denounce the proposals to evacuate Peking, and say that the Chinese would interpret the evacuation as defeat.

The masses of Chinamen now believe that the Chinese arms are victorious. The Chinese papers printed in Shanghai contain long, circumstantial accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Peking, Tien-Tsin, and Lung-Chao, and the shops in the native quarter display for sale lurid pictures of the Celestial army driving the European soldiers into the sea at Taku and cutting them to pieces at Tien-Tsin. They also show pictures of the foreign Admirals being tortured in the presence of the Viceroys. Vice Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kowtowing before the throne.

The people accept these reports and pictures as correctly representing the situation, and consider the reports of the English press as "merely foreign lies."

The European community demands the destruction of Peking and the exemplary punishment of the officials, deeming indemnity and paper promises of new treaties inadequate. Undoubtedly the information in detail of massacres of foreigners daily received inflames this sentiment.

Placards appeared to-day in all public places, exhorting foreigners to oppose a compromise with the Government, and attacking Li-Hung-Chang, quoting the remark to Consul Goodnow credited to Earl Li that "the foreigners in Peking, except the Ministers, were of no account."

Li, since his understanding with Russia, has changed front toward the representatives of the other powers, and has been insolent and almost insulting in his interviews with them.

The Rev. Dr. Dodd, one of the Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, received a cablegram from Shanghai yesterday, signed "Central China." The message was as follows:

"Protest Government against evacuation Peking and recognition Li-Hung-Chang. Both disastrous to missions."

The message was referred to the Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton, Treasurer of the society. As several of the officers of the society are absent from the city, no action was taken regarding the dispatch.

Dr. Eaton said he could not see any justification for the popular outcry demanding American withdrawal from Peking, but, on the other hand, he hardly felt able to offer advice himself to the authorities at Washington. The message will be forwarded to the State Department for its information as to the sentiment of the Methodist missionaries in Central China.

WHY MESSAGES ARE HELD UP.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—To-day's dispatches from Shanghai and Tien-Tsin refer to the hopeless confusion and mismanagement of the Chinese telegraph system, which may probably account in part for the delay in getting news from Peking.

Another reason for the delay is doubtless the anxiety of the Chinese authorities to procure the evacuation of the capital. No effort is being spared by them to bring this about. Their idea is that, should the Foreign Ministers in Peking be allowed free communication with their Governments, the full extent of the complicity of the Chinese Government in the anti-foreign outrages would be revealed and would lead the allies to decide to remain until retribution had been exacted.

All telegrams have to be conveyed by courier from Tsi-nan-Foo to Peking, and probably all cipher dispatches have been stopped.

The unmistakable condemnation of the proposal to immediately withdraw from Peking, which is voiced from all the foreign colonies in the Far East, is taken in some quarters as a forecast of the opinion which may be expected from the Ministers when their views are obtainable.

FRANCE NOW ANTI-RUSSIAN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The visit to France of M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has been the signal for an outburst of strong anti-Russian feeling in the press.

It becomes every day more evident that a complete change of feeling has taken place in France regarding the Franco-Russian alliance, which is now extremely unpopular.

This fact is naturally of the greatest importance in connection with the political outlook regarding the future of China, and in other ways.

CHARGES AGAINST RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—"Six months' rations for the British force," says the Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring Aug. 27, "are being forwarded to Peking." He adds:

"Newspaper correspondents are seriously handicapped by the bad arrangement of the Chinese telegraphs. Messages have been detained and tampered with, and nothing has been safe unless mailed to Shanghai.

"A good deal of curiosity is felt here regarding the fate of the mail bag containing official and press dispatches, describing the entry into Peking, which was sent by an Admiral to Che-Foo in a Russian gunboat, and is reported not to have been received there.

"The proceedings of the Russians in and around Peking are watched with some anxiety. The situation threatens to develop many complications. It is said that the Russians intend to take Shan-hai-Kwan. They have assumed complete possession of the Hsi-Ku Arsenal at Tien-Tsin, and allow admission to none but Russians. The arsenal still contains thousands of pounds' worth of guns and ammunition.

"The Russians are charged with cutting the wire between this point and Peking, and with committing various petty annoyances."

RUSSIANS ADMIT MASSACRES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard, referring to the horrible accounts of Russian brutality at Blagovestchensk after the bombardment, says:

"It is reported that the Cossacks mercilessly butchered men, women, and children in the villages on the Amur River, and flung their corpses into the stream. These stories are confirmed by an official order just issued, couched in a mild tone, admitting the massacres, which are described as caused by the feeling against the Chinese for beginning hostilities. The order threatens the utmost severity of martial law for any future violence to unarmed, peaceful Chinamen, at the same time ordering the police throughout the Amur district to compel the town and country populations to drag the Chinese corpses out of the river and bury or burn them in order to prevent an outbreak of infection."

The correspondent adds:

"This order reads like a free warrant for the massacre of any Chinaman whom the Cossacks may provoke into a quarrel or prove to be in possession of arms."

HOW WOMEN WERE SLAIN.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—Details regarding the killing of several American women missionaries have been learned from official sources.

At the request of the Mission Board the details were withheld out of regard for the feelings of the relatives of the murdered women, but other prominent Americans, who have long opposed the policy of sending women to isolated inland posts, think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld by request.

Two of the women in question were captured while attempting to leave the stations where they were situated. They were led about the country naked, repeatedly assaulted, and finally killed by a method too revolting to be described.

Two other American women were coming to the coast with a party, which a number of Chinamen followed and watched. The women fell exhausted, and were taken by the Chinamen into the presence of the local officials. They were prostrated upon the execution block and a feint was made of beheading them. One of them became hysterical and laughed, and, thinking her insane, the Chinese escorted her to the coast because of their superstition regarding the insane. On the journey, however, the woman was repeatedly assaulted by her escort.

The other woman, after being exhibited naked for some days and suffering many assaults, was tortured to death by the same shameful methods as were practiced in the other cases. Two Swedish women missionaries arrived at Shanghai after similar experiences, except that their lives were spared. The foregoing are matters of official record.

The fourteen English missionaries, including women and four children, who were murdered at Chu-Chow, in the Province of Chi-Kiang, according to the story of a Spanish priest who escaped, were killed with hay forks and ancient spears by the Magistrate's bodyguard, and their naked bodies were hanged from trees.

These incidents make a lenient policy unpopular in Shanghai, where all the victims had friends.

Among the letters from missionaries received in this city yesterday was one from Samuel Cochran, M. D., of the Nanking station, who writes from Arima, Japan, Aug. 8. He says:

"We have just heard of the decapitation of nine missionaries, seven adults and two children, south of Hang-Chow, also of the arrival of Dr. Leslie from Ho-Nan (I think) with the tendons of his wrists and legs cut, crippling him for life.

"It is hard to know what particular details to believe, but there is no doubt that things are being done now in China that will make the ears of the whole world tingle. They say there are 500 China inland missionaries in the interior, some without money. The Christians are being openly persecuted by the Magistrates in many places, and thousands have already been killed."

GERMANS ARE ACTIVE.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—It is officially announced that Germany is about to land 450 troops here to co-operate in the protection of the city.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Four German warships arrived at Woo-Sung on Sept. 3.

TUAN DECEIVED THE EMPRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Empress Dowager's anti-foreign frenzy in June, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, was due to the presentation to her by Prince Tuan of an ultimatum, which is now known to have been forged.

In the supposed ultimatum the powers demanded the Dowager's abdication in favor of Emperor Kwang-Su, the removal of the seat of Government from Peking, the placing of Chinese finances under European control, and other sweeping concessions.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—The Dowager Empress is living in the Yamen at Tai-Yuen-Foo, in Shan-Si Province.

Fifty missionaries have been slaughtered in that Yamen under orders, practically in the presence of the Viceroy. Three were beheaded in the inner court, and the others were killed barbarously in the outer courtyard. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs.

The Empress has ordered a Commissioner to investigate the conduct of the Southern Viceroys who made a compact with the foreign Consuls, and their degradation is expected. No investigation of the officials opposed to foreigners has been ordered.

MRS. DUNLAP KILLS HERSELF.

Wife of the Chief Clerk of the Fish Commission Throws Herself into Pennichuck Pond.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Ellen Dunlap, wife of Irving H. Dunlap, chief clerk of the Fish Commission in Washington, committed suicide by drowning in Pennichuck Pond this afternoon.

Mrs. Dunlap was brought here several weeks ago for treatment for a general breakdown in health and despondency. This afternoon her husband took her for a drive, and while passing Pennichuck Pond, as they were chatting pleasantly, Mrs. Dunlap, without any warning, sprang from the carriage and into the water. Mr. Dunlap, being unable to swim, could not help her.

The body was later recovered by the use of grappling irons. It will be taken to Washington for burial. Mrs. Dunlap was thirty years of age and was well known in Washington society.

FIRE IN A BROADWAY BUILDING.

The International Bank Note Company's Plant Damaged.

Fire was discovered on the top floor of the nine-story business building at 18 Broadway, generally known as the Wells Building, shortly after 10 o'clock last night.

The rooms on the top floor of the right wing, facing Beaver Street, where the fire occurred, are occupied as offices, press and composing rooms by the International Bank Note Company. The fire started in a heap of oil-soaked cotton waste in a corner of the pressroom and was caused by spontaneous combustion. The flames were confined to the room in which the fire started and were under control before they had done much damage. The loss to the plant and office equipment of the Bank Note Company is estimated at $1,500. Only trifling damage was done to the building.

The firemen encountered an unexpected difficulty when they arrived at the fire and tried to connect their hose with the standpipe attached to the building for an emergency of this kind. It was found that the gauge of this pipe was such as to make it impossible to connect it with the hose in use by the Fire Department.

The only residents in the building are Henry Durban and his family. His rooms are on the same floor as the Bank Note Company's offices, and it was he who discovered the blaze, which had gained considerable headway. The family was at no time in danger and did not leave the premises.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is evident from the attendance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre that "The Parish Priest" has sufficient interest in it to make the play popular for a long time.

William Elton, the English comedian who was last seen at Wallack's in a prominent rôle in "A Ray of Sunshine," has been engaged for the Kelcey-Shannon Company to appear in their production of "My Daughter-in-Law."

Miss Eugenie Blair and her company are appearing in this city for the first time in "A Lady of Quality," and their performance is evidently pleasing the patrons of the Grand Opera House, who very nearly fill the theatre.

A new play by Alfred Capus, the author of "The Husbands of Leontine," the comedy which Charles Frohman's comedians will present at the Madison Square Theatre on this Saturday night, has been accepted by the Comédie Française, Paris.

Miss Blanche Walsh and her company have begun active rehearsals of Presbrey's play, "Marcelle," under the author's personal direction. The production will first be rendered out of town for a few nights and then presented at the Broadway Theatre.

Robert Hilliard, who was to have played one of the principal rôles in Joseph Arthur's play, "Lost River," has reconsidered the matter, and will return to vaudeville for a time, beginning next Monday, at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, and playing on the Proctor circuit for five weeks.

The regular season of the Harlem Opera House will be begun on Monday night, when Thomas Q. Seabrooke and his company will present "The Rounders." Some of the principal members of the company are Irene Perry, Bertha Waltzinger, Jeanette Lowerie, William T. Terriss, Jack Bernard, and Herbert Cripps.

Frank McKee has engaged R. A. Roberts as general stage director of his attractions. Mr. Roberts at present is directing the rehearsals of "Janice Meredith," in which Miss Mary Mannering will make her début as a star. Her support will include Robert Drouet, Burr McIntosh, A. S. Lipman, George Backus, Carl Ahrendt, Charles M. Collins, John D. O'Hara, Aubrey Beattie, Martin J. Cody, Louise Rial, and Amy Ricard.

The programme this week at Keith's Union Square Theatre is quite entertaining, and the list contains many clever artists who offer some interesting specialties. Among those on the bill are Marie Wainwright and her company in a one-act play called "Lady Dye's Escapade." Prelli's performing dogs, Miss Maybelle Claire, Miss Mai Myota, Grapewin and Chance, Louise Dresser, Almont and Dumont, Howard Thurston, and the Bright Brothers.

Charles Frohman has perfected his company which will support John Drew in the dramatization of "Richard Carvel," which will be produced for the first time on any stage next Tuesday evening at the Empire Theatre. The company is an unusually large one, and includes Arthur Byron, Harry Harwood, Frank Losee, Francis Powers, Herbert Carr, Lewis Baker, Morgan Coman, Paul McAllister, Dodson Mitchell, Brandon Tynan, George Lesoir, William Downing, George Forbes, Frank Lamb, Edwin Lloyd, Charles Gibson, James Weed, Robert Hazleton, Ida Conquest, Olive May, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Marion Childers, Georgie Mendum, and Charlotte Townshend.

Col. Smith Not Thrown Out.

Capt. John F. Dwyer of Gloucester Command, No. 17, Spanish War Veterans, said yesterday that the statement published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday that Keller, Meehan, and other members of the command were "court-martialed for their conduct in throwing Col. Smith out of the hall when he came up to be mustered" was not borne out by the facts. Capt. Dwyer says that Col. Smith was not thrown out of the hall, and the men were court-martialed for scandalous conduct in calling Col. Smith a coward.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The only event in society here yesterday was the wedding of Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton to Daniel E. Seybel, which is described elsewhere. At Bar Harbor the advent of the North Atlantic Squadron and the visiting British warships, and the receptions and entertainments in honor of this occasion, are affairs of moment. At Newport, there is the horse show, which is the last chance for a general display of frocks before the season changes, and many minor entertainments, and there is an echo of golf at Southampton.

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At Southampton to-day will be celebrated the wedding of Marshall Jewell Dodge, second son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge (Miss Josephine Jewell) of this city, and Miss Priscilla D. Barnes, second daughter of Henry Barr Barnes. As previously announced in this column, the wedding will take place in the little Church of St. Andrew's-on-the-Dunes, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Sallie Barnes, a younger sister, and Miss May Harper, who is to be married later in September to Langdon Valentine. Mr. Dodge's best man will be Murray W. Dodge, who married Miss Fordyce Barker. The ushers selected are A. Douglas Dodge, a brother of the bridegroom; Cortland D. Barnes, the bride's brother; A. Moreau Delano, Gouverneur Morris, Archibald Harrison, Edward Sawyer, John Woolsey, and Mandeville Mullaly. Only a limited number of guests have been invited to the church. The wedding breakfast will be a large one.

***

The Republican Convention at Saratoga has its interest for society. It has taken Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gov. Roosevelt, Chauncey Depew, and Lispenard Stewart from their Summer retreats. It has been a great disappointment at Newport that Chauncey Depew was obliged to leave that place on Monday. He was to have been one of the lions of the horse show week. Thomas B. Reed, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. G. Slater, has also departed, and Admiral Dewey sticks very closely to Narragansett Pier, so that National men of distinction are wanting during the most important week of the Newport season.

***

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will leave about the middle of next week on the Nourmahal for a cruise which may extend as far north as Bar Harbor. It will be comparatively short, as they are to be at Fernciffe long before October, and they will give a number of house parties there during the Autumn. Mrs. Astor will pass next Winter in the Engadine, leaving New York shortly before Christmas.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel will be in New York next Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel will remain abroad. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, who has left Newport and is at Tuxedo for a few days, will also go abroad for the Winter.

***

Both the Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday took out large passenger lists. There were, however, very few New Yorkers or well known people from large cities booked. Potter Palmer was on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and among his fellow-passengers were Pierre Crabites of New Orleans, Mrs. and Miss Hostetter of Pittsburg, Mrs. D. F. de Rivas, Isidor Stern, and Mrs. D. E. de Tornel. Jay J. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Isham, Louis Sherry, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bache were on the Deutschland.

***

An engagement of interest is that of Miss Nellie Howell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Pierson Howell of Quogue to José de Rivas, whose mother was Miss Nellie Murphy, a great beauty. She and Mr. de Rivas were the first couple married by Cardinal McCloskey at St. Stephens's Church, now nearly twenty-four years ago. Mr. de Rivas father was a well-known politician. The farewell bachelor dinner of Mr. de Rivas at the old Manhattan Club is one of the historic entertainments of that organization. The crowds at the wedding were such that it was almost impossible for the bridal party to make its way into the church.

***

Miss Agnes Mary Proctor, the daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, the English astronomer, and Dr. Duff Green Lewis of Washington will be married at high noon to-day at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. There will only be a few relatives and intimate friends present. Dr. Newton Lewis of Washington will be his brother's best man, and Miss Ethel Morse will be the maid of honor.

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The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and the Misses Dix, who have been in the Adirondacks for some time, have gone to Canada. They will return in late September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who are due here this week from Europe, will go to Irvington-on-the-Hudson for the Autumn. Miss Helen Gould is at Irvington with her brother, Frank Gould.

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On the Oceanic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, there are booked among others Mr. and Mrs. James L. Taylor, Horace Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Seybel, (Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton,) Burton Alexander, John Arbuckle, James W. Bell, Richard Denbigh, Horace Dixon, the Hon. George Edwards, Lieut. Edwards, Sir Thomas Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gray and Miss Gray, M. F. Rittenhouse, and C. W. Trenholme.

***

The St. Paul, sailing to-day for Southampton, has booked among others J. S. Follansbee, H. H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Wade Hampton, Chester E. Ide of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Wilkinson, F. J. Middlebrook, Capt. H. R. Lemly, United States Army, and Commander Beatty of London.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—This evening Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones gave a delightful dinner dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Frances Coster Jones, one of the season's débutantes.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Laura Swan, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss May Goelet, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Edith Post, Miss Clair Bryce, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss May Soley, Miss Kathleen Neilson, Robert W. Goelet, W. G. Max Muller, Ives Goddard, Grafton Cushing, Lieut. Edie, Cyril Hatch, Henry Clews, Jr., Harry Lehr, Arthur Iselin, and Robert L. Gerry.

The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr. The favors were very pretty, including silver hearts, silver picture frames, crying dolls, brownies, and other novelties. Supper was served at midnight, and dancing was resumed later.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Astor will give a dinner in honor of her daughter, Mrs. M. Ormé Wilson.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill also gave dinners this evening.

F. P. Collier will give a dinner at the pavilion at Bailey's Beach on Friday evening.

Besides the dinner dance which James J. Van Alen will give Thursday evening, a large number of other dinners will be given by the cottagers.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and family will go to their place in Delaware County, N. Y., on Monday for the Fall.

William E. Carter of Philadelphia is here for a few days.

Lewis Biddle, F. P. Sands, Patrick Grant, and the Rev. Roderick Terry entertained at the Newport Golf Club to-day. Among those who registered at the club were E. I. Lord, S. W. Beson, T. S. Pearsall, and C. H. Scott.

Congressman Foss was the guest of Congressman Melville Bull to-day. Mrs. T. W. Pierce of Topfield, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Bull at Dudley Place.

E. I. Low of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Huntington.

T. S. Pearsall of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Col. Anthony Dyer and his fiancée, Miss Tilden of Providence, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell.

Among the entries on the Casino registers are Richard Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Wadsworth.

George Gordon King has sold a lot fronting on Wickham and Beacon Hill Roads, and containing about 174,240 square feet, to William O. Blanding of Providence.

DINNER TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepard Give a Party at Narragansett Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. William E. SAhepherd gave a dinner to Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey at their cottage on Central Street last evening.

Others present were Gen. and Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. Wyckliffe Yulee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Griggs, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson, Mrs. C. Leland Harrison, Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Conner, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Miss Emily Wallach, Nathaniel Foote, Truxtun Beale, and Samuel Chew.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Seybel—Morton.

The wedding of Daniel E. Seybel of New York and Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton, daughter of Mrs. Washington Morton of New Brighton, was celebrated at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, New Brighton, S. I. Archdeacon George D. Johnson performed the ceremony. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, John A. Morton, who gave her away. Her gown was of ivory white satin, trimmed with chiffon, the bodice nearly covered with point lace. Her ornaments were pearls and a diamond star, the latter the gift of the bridegroom. The pearls are an heirloom in the Morton family, having been worn by five generations, and by the bride's grandmother and great-grandmother on their wedding days. She also wore orange blossoms and a tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses. There were no bridesmaids nor maid of honor. Mr. Seybel's best man was John V. Black, and the ushers were Nicholas Geoffry, Walter J. Peck, Josiah C. Rieff, and Frederic J. Middlebrook. The church was prettily decorated with palms, ferns, and masses of white hydrangeas, and the same flowers and greens were used to decorate the residence of the bride's mother, where a small reception was held after the wedding for the relatives and immediate friends. A special boat, the Sea Gull, took the invited guests from New York down to Sailors' Snug Harbor dock. Mr. and Mrs. Seybel sail for Europe to-day on the Oceanic, and will be absent two months. On their return they will make their home in New York.

Griffith—Briggs.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 4.—The first wedding of the Narragansett season took place at St. Peter's to-day, when Miss Meta Anna Stevens Briggs, daughter of Congressman and Mrs. George T. Briggs, was married to James Robert Griffith of Boston.

The bride was dressed in white satin and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Florence Ward Greenem, Miss Addie Clark, Miss Maud Tucker, and Miss Lu Carle Browning. The best man was Edward P. Hoyt of Boston. The ushers were W. Herbert Caswell, Dr. R. R. Robinson, Malcolm Greenem, and Walter S. Hawkins of Boston.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast and reception took place at the residence of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Griffith will reside at Brookline, Mass.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 4.—At Llangollen to-night Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson gave a delightful party to young people. Among those present were Mr. Robbins, Miss Redmond, James Ross Todd, Mr. Baker, Miss Fox, Mr. Cos

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
Foreign Exchange. Cable Transfers.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits . . . 25,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place.
Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
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Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
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640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN HOUSE.)
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SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Daily Market Letter on application.
Also Our New Book giving full information.
"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

Asa P. Potter. S. E. Kirkham.
Potter & Kirkham
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Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BUY & SELL ALL STOCKS & BONDS FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN.

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STOCK BROKER, 8 BROAD ST., N. Y.
Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Bail, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
C. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	John Sloane,
Walter S. Johnston,	William C. Whitney,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	A. Wolff.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the second installment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
The CERTIFICATES MUST BE presented at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, Aug. 25, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD, Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
25 shs. the Audit Company Prefd.
15 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
(By order of Administratrix.)
$200 Note of Aaron K. Bouton, dated August 13th, 1899.
25 shs. Messing Land Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y.
1,040 shs. Chattanooga Electric R'way Co.
Pews Nos. 90 and 110 North Aisle 1st Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Domestic Exchange Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$500 East Seattle, Washington, 6 p. c. School District 28 Gold Bd., 1906.
100 shs. International Power Co. Prefd.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Limited.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage, dated August 9th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,432.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock M. on the 26th day of September, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., as Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 29, 1900.

Mississippi River Bridge Company.
Owners of bonds of the above company are hereby notified that The United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered 10, 26, 68, 223, 228, 230, 343, 448, 536, 553, and 560, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of Sinking Fund payment due October 1st, 1900, said bonds to be redeemed on that date at the office of The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Interest on the bonds designated above will cease October 1st, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 22, Article 4, Chapter 839 of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
July, 1895, G. A. Cassebeer, New York.....$80.64
December, 1889, F. di Humy, New York... 60.24
May, 1893, estate Thomas B. Tweeddle, New York..... 57.58
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900. FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 33 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 11th, 1900. September 4th, 1900.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. OF NEW JERSEY.
No. 71 Broadway, New York, September 4, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 17, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.
The dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable October 2, 1900, to the holders of the common stock of record September 17, 1900, will be paid on October 2, 1900, as declared.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on September 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1900.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred stock from September 15th to September 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY.
18 Broadway, New York, Sept. 4, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 72.
The Trustees of the company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable September 15, 1900. The transfer books will be closed from September 6 to Sept. 15, 1900.
WM. H. POWER, Treasurer.

ADVANCE IN OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Experts Discuss Action of the Liverpool Steamship Association.

Regarding the cable dispatch to the effect that the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association had determined on a general advance in steamship freight rates owing to the advance in the price of coal, J. H. Thomas, the acting manager of the Atlantic Transport Company, said yesterday that the rates had been increased, and gave two reasons for the advance—the high price of coal abroad and the scarcity of ships owing to the demands of the military transport service.

Manager John Lee of the White Star Line said that rates were always higher at this season of the year owing to the movement of crops, but that he had heard of no definite arrangements to increase them.

He said the resolution of the Liverpool association would not affect west-bound freights, adding that the price of coal in England had almost doubled since the commencement of the South African and Chinese wars.

Samuel Bettle of the American Line practically agreed with Mr. Lee, and said that the increase was due to conditions that usually exist at this season of the year. All of the steamship people seemed to think that the increased rates applied principally to the other side, and the demands for transports and the shortage of labor were the principal reasons assigned for the increase.

Mr. Edye of Funch, Edye & Co., shipping brokers, said that he considered the increased rates in eastward-bound freights was due to the scarcity of labor owing to the South African and Chinese wars and the strikes in England. The European Governments had perceived the threatened advance in coal, he said, and the price had accordingly advanced owing to the competition among the powers to secure the output. The English Admiralty had made one purchase of 300,000 tons, which as soon as made public caused the price to advance four shillings per ton. The high rates, Mr. Edye said, were practically due to coal alone.

"Coal can be gotten cheaply here for outward trips," added Mr. Edye, "but for the incoming trips the high price has to be paid, hence the increase in rates.

"America," he said, "will eventually supply the world's coal. It may not be in my day, but it will come."

Will Affect Railroad Schedules.

Eastern Freight Agents of various roads were asked whether the rise in ocean rates would affect the business of their roads, and whether it would effect a rise in export rates. As to the first question, all declined to express an opinion, as they had not considered the matter. In regard to the second question, the unanimous answer was that freight rates for export would, naturally, rise by the amount of the increase in ocean rates, as they were made up by adding these rates to the regular quotations to the seaboard.

GERMANY'S COAL FAMINE.

Prussian Cabinet to Meet Specially to Discuss the Question.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The German papers continue to discuss the coal famine, which now threatens to become a public calamity. The Kreuz Zeitung demands that the export of coal be prohibited.

The Prussian Cabinet will hold a special meeting this week to deal with the question.

TO STOP BUYING SPOT COTTON.

Lancashire Spinners May Close Mills Until New Is Marketed.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 4.—The Federation of Cotton Spinners, at a meeting to-day decided to invite all the Lancashire spinners to attend a conference Friday, at which it will be proposed to discontinue buying American spot cotton.

This will have the effect of almost stopping the mills until the new cotton is marketed, as the mill stocks are low.

ASSESSORS BEGIN THEIR WORK.

President Feitner Instructs Deputies to be Impartial.

The Deputy Tax Commissioners were set to work yesterday morning. Under the law the deputies start on their field work on the first Tuesday of September, and for the next four months they are engaged in making valuations of real and personal property which are reported to the Tax Commissioners the first week in January.

President Feitner had all the deputies before him yesterday morning, and delivered to them the usual instructions. They were enjoined to do their work fearlessly and conscientiously without fear or favor, and not to be influenced by anything but their sense of duty. Special instructions were delivered to the deputies having charge of the outlying districts to take particular pains to locate properly the property they are to value, as the indefinite location of such property often leads to confusion. Two additional deputies will be appointed in a few days.

Ice Trust Argument Sept. 14.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—The so-called Ice Trust case came up this morning before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, which convened in annual session here to-day. After brief arguments by Deputy Attorney General Edward P. Coyne and David Wilcox, the Court designated Sept. 14 as the date when arguments will be heard on the motion to dismiss the appeal.

Miner Estate Property to be Sold.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Vice Chancellor Stevens has granted permission to the executors of the estate of Henry C. Miner, the theatrical manager, to sell a twenty-thousand-dollar piece of property adjoining Miner's Newark Theatre. The court reserved decision on the application to determine what amount of the proceeds of the sale shall go to Mr. Miner's six-months-old child. Under the will the widow gets one-fifth of the piece of property referred to, but the question arises whether she can accept less than her dower right.

State Board of Equalization Meets.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—The State Board of Equalization met in annual session this morning, as prescribed by law, to prepare the State equalization table—that is, adopt the equalization of real estate among the several counties of the State for the purpose of collecting State taxes during the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1. Secretary of State McDonough, Attorney General Davies, State Treasurer Jaeckel, and State Engineer Bond left Saratoga to come to Albany. The board met at 10 o'clock, and, after technically complying with the statute, took a recess until Thursday morning next, when the equalization will be made.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 4	206,217
To date this year	76,433,762
Corresponding date last year	122,288,813

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 4	$581,000
To date this year	$334,670,460
Corresponding date last year	$660,719,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref...	½	Cont. Tob. pf.....	¾
Am. S. & R. pf.....	½	Den. & Rio G. pf....	½
Am. Steel & W.....	1½	Erie	½
Am. Steel & W. pf..	⅞	Erie 2d pf.....	½
Am. Sugar Ref....	4½	Gt. North. pf.....	1½
Am. Tobacco.....	1½	Met. Street Ry.....	½
Canadian Pacific....	½	Nat. Tube.....	¾
Ches. & Ohio.....	¾	Norfolk & West....	½
Chi. & East. Ill....1		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf....	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron....	¾	Third Avenue.....	¾
Cont. Tobacco.....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf...1		Morris & Essex.....	½
Chi. & N. W. pf....1		N. J. Central.....	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	½	People's Gas.....2	
Kan. City So.....8¼		P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2¾
Kan. City So. pf....	⅝		
Minn. & St. L.....	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1	Nash. C. & St. L. con. 5s.....	2¾
Equit. Gas & F. of N. Y. 5s.....	2¾	Ore. Sh. Line 5s...1	

Bond Declined.

Stand. R. & T. inc..... 1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

More than one-half of the dealings in the stock market yesterday represented trading in Sugar Trust and People's Gas stocks, the former contributing 81,000 and the latter 33,000 of a total of 207,000 shares. The large dealings in these stocks, however, are not surprising in view of the day's developments. After having some short time ago refused to deny the report, put out at the time as semi-official, that the dividend on the common stock of the company was not to be increased—having, in fact, countenanced the publication of a statement that the dividend was to remain unchanged—the Directors of the Sugar Trust yesterday declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the stock, an increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. over the last quarterly dividend.

The odium of stock jobbing has so long attached to the Sugar Trust management that it is perhaps not to be wondered at that in view of yesterday's dividend action the Street should again express itself rather vigorously on the subject. Admittedly, the Directors of the trust are as much entitled as are the Directors of any other corporation to declare whatsoever dividend they may please. But that is not the question. What most concerns reputable, conservative interests in Wall Street is whether or not that management is the wisest or the best that does not relieve itself to the fullest extent possible of the stigma of stock market manipulation for the benefit of insiders. It is not altogether without suggestion that yesterday's Directors' meeting, adjourned at noon without public information of its results given, was followed immediately by large buying orders of Sugar Trust common stock, and this though the result of the meeting was not announced till after the close of the market. Such buying, and the nature of it, carry their own comment.

So far as People's Gas is concerned, yesterday's decline in the stock was but a continuation of the selling movement begun some time ago when announcement was made from Chicago of the commencement of a gas war there, likely to be as direful in its financial results as was the war here. Decreased earnings suggest nothing so much as decreased dividends; and hence the raid on the People's Gas shares.

Beyond what can be said of these stocks there was little in the market. After the triple holiday it was rather to be expected that some fresh activity would develop; but none did. The market simply was in a waiting mood. The uncertainty as to what the Vermont election might show had a generally restraining influence, traders hesitating to make fresh market commitments. Nor did the development of a variety of favorable factors cause any change in sentiment. London, for instance, not only sent over better prices, but followed them up with fairly large buying orders; announcement was made of a settlement of the Tin Plate wage conference and the prevention thereby of a big strike, while with the exception of Lackawanna and Louisville and Nashville railroads reporting earnings for the month of July—including such diverse systems as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Rock Island, Norfolk and Western, Wabash, and Wheeling and Lake Erie—showed handsome net increases. But that not one of these had any market effect the stock quotations themselves show.

The transfer yesterday of $130,000 in cash to the South, presumably for cotton crop-moving purposes, is not without significance as suggesting that the somewhat deferred movement of money to the interior has finally begun. But with surplus reserves at over $27,000,000 and speculation at a low ebb, it is apparent that New York can lose a no inconsiderable sum without any appreciable effect on money rates. Were general business and speculation suddenly to revive and further gold to go out the situation might be altered; but that is a contingency at present scarcely worth the discussion.

PEOPLE'S GAS was, after Sugar, the feature of the market. Opening at 93⅞, one-eighth down, it fell to 91½, rallied to 92¼, fell again to 91¾, rallied later to 92½, finally closing at 92, a net loss of 2 points on trading in 33,000 shares. The weakness was due to the continued disturbing reports of the gas war in Chicago and the stated likelihood of a cut in the price of gas even below 40 cents per one thousand feet.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was decidedly irregular in its movement, selling off from the opening figure of 55 at one time to 53½, only later to rally to 55⅝, with the close at 54¾, a net decline of ⅝. Several reports in relation to the finances of the company were heard, but none of them could be verified. The Street is much interested as to when the annual report of the company for the last fiscal year is to be filed in Albany. It is not believed that it will be ready until well toward the end of the month.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC stock's only response to the splendid earnings of the system for the month of July was an advance of ⅛. The net earnings for the month showed a total of $1,992,900, a gain of $236,680 over July of last year. James Speyer, approached on the subject of probable developments in the affairs of the company, said that he had nothing to say.

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TOBACCO TRUST stock was bought for what was said to be inside account, with the result that the quotation advanced more than a point. The earnings of the company are said to be very large, and it is confidently predicted that the next quarterly report of the company will make a more favorable statement, even, than that for the preceding month.

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ROCK ISLAND was exceptional by reason of the fact that not a full lot of the stock, to make a recognized quotation, was dealt in during the day—and this, in spite of the fact that the system reported a surplus for the month of July of $486,200, an increase of $90,500.

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NORFOLK AND WESTERN was one of the few railway stocks at all influenced by good earnings, though the strength came rather because of London buying than of any large purchases for home account. For July the company reported an increase in net earnings of $104,400 and a decrease in fixed charges of $24,600, leaving an increase in surplus of $109,000.

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UNION PACIFIC common and preferred stocks, selling ex-dividend of 2 per cent., were not as active as might have been expected, considering the fact that for the month of July the company reported net earnings of $935,600, a gain of no less than $147,400 over the same month last year. Only 6,200 shares of the common were traded in, at a net gain of ⅛, while on trading in 800 shares the preferred stock fell off ¼.

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FEDERAL STEEL did not share in the strength of Steel and Wire, but rather showed heaviness, selling down at one time as low as 34½, with the close at 34⅞, a net loss of ¼. The old story of a probable consolidation or "closer union" of the Federal Steel and Steel and Wire Companies was heard, but on the Street the story is very generally regarded as ridiculous.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE was little traded in, though the stock held well, notwithstanding the reported decrease of $20,600 in net earnings for the month of July.

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Further evidence of the limited nature of the market was presented by the course of certain stocks. American Car and Foundry preferred and Northwest preferred, for instance, lost a full point each on a sale of 100 shares; Malting preferred gained a point on trading in 200 shares; Chicago and Eastern Illinois advanced a point on trading in 175 shares; Great Northern preferred advanced 1¾ on trading in 400 shares; Panhandle lost 2⅝ on transactions totalling 600 shares, while trading in 350 shares St. Joseph and Grand Island preferred carried that stock up 1½ points.

In like manner the sale of 300 shares of Kansas City and Southern resulted in an extreme loss for that stock of 8¼ points.

SUGAR DIVIDEND INCREASED.

That on the Common Stock of the Trust Advanced to a 7 Per Cent. Basis—Takes Wall Street by Surprise.

Wall Street was yesterday treated to a surprise when it was announced, after the close of business, that the Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company had increased the quarterly dividend on the common stock from 1½ to 1¾ per cent., thus putting the stock on a 7 per cent. basis. The surprise came, not so much because the Directors met a day sooner than had generally been expected, but for the reason that the increase in dividend followed a semi-official statement made some time ago, and not contradicted by trust officials, that the dividend would not be increased, but would remain unchanged.

On the strength of this, Sugar Trust stock lately had been inclined to sag, on the theory that as a 6 per cent. industrial the issue was selling relatively too high. From around 130, where it was selling some weeks ago, the stock fell off, with more or less irregular movement, until on Friday it dropped as low as 117⅞ from above 120, though it rallied to 118½ in the late trading. Yesterday, after opening at 118⅝ and showing some temporary strength, it fell rather easily to 117½, where it stood when it was announced about noon that a meeting of the Directors of the company had just been held, that an adjournment had been taken until 3:30 P. M., and that until then there was nothing to give out.

Coincidently there appeared in the market large buying orders of the stock from houses understood to be close to the trust management, while at the same time several brokers, presumably identified with the same inside interests, were offering wagers at odds of 5 to 4 that the dividend would be increased. The result was that on this buying and covering by shorts the quotation for the stock speedily rose from the low figure of 117¼ to 122⅝, with the close at 122⅝, marking a net gain of 4½ points on trading involving some 81,000 shares, more than one-third of the entire market transactions.

Then, the market closed, it was officially announced that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock—the same as usual—and of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock—¼ per cent. increase—had been declared. Whether or not the common stock dividend is a quarterly one does not appear clear.

Secretary Heike, when approached on the matter, said he had nothing to say—that the dividend spoke for itself.

"You have the figures and that is all there is to it. As to who was at the meeting or what were the reasons for the advance, that isn't any concern of the public," was the message Secretary Heike sent to the reporter through the medium of an office attendant.

President Havemeyer declared also that he had nothing to say.

The dividends are payable Oct. 2, and the books close Sept. 8.

The common stock dividend declared yesterday is the third declared since the dividend rate was reduced in December last from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent. The two other dividends were each 1½ per cent.

MANHATTAN'S YEAR.

Manhattan Railway stock was little influenced on the Exchange yesterday by the good showing made by the earnings report of the company for the year ended June 30. This report showed the gross figures to be $9,138,500, a gain of $419,000, while operating expenses were $5,232,800, a decrease of $28,500, making a gain in net of $447,500. At the same time the item "other income" showed a total of $831,300, which represented a gain of $490,700 over last year. It will be recalled that at the time the high money rates were prevailing in December last, the Manhattan officials lent out some considerable money at the high figures, adding materially to the income of the company. In fact this interest is believed to be represented by the gain as set out in the "other income" account—making nearly the full $540,000 in extra dividends which the company was forced to pay on account of its new capital stock issue.

Allowing for all dividends and fixed charges, the year's operations of the company show a surplus of $109,500 as compared with a deficit of $259,400 in the preceding year.

Officials of the company declared yesterday that the report was in every sense gratifying, and added that with the greater economy sure to come about when electricity is the motive power, the company's earnings are sure to show handsome increases.

AUGUST FAILURES.

Failures in the United States for the calendar month of August, as reported by telegraph to Bradstreet's, number 705, with aggregated liabilities of $6,255,002 and assets of $2,936,047. In number the failures are the fewest reported in any month for eleven months past, and the same is true of the liabilities.

Comparisons of the number of failures and the liabilities with August a year ago are not so favorable, there being 30, or 4.4 per cent. more failures than a year ago in August, while liabilities are 38 per cent. larger, and assets are 36.2 per cent. heavier. If the record for last August is omitted, however, and comparison is made with the same month of preceding years, the business mortality of August this year will be seen to have been well below the normal. The record of business mortality in August for a number of years past is as follows:

AUGUST.

	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities.
1900	705	$2,936,047	$6,255,002
1899	675	2,155,700	4,524,179
1898	774	3,302,215	6,992,970
1897	961	3,501,293	9,815,545
1896	1,175	16,518,461	26,110,306
1895	832	5,624,077	9,814,006
1894	753	6,284,551	12,287,318
1893	1,835	33,301,239	47,755,647

The following table shows the division by sections of country of the August failures this year and last:

States.	No. Failures. 1900.	1899.
Eastern	120	135
Middle	206	195
Western	201	154
Northwestern	46	52
Southern	79	57
Pacific	33	56
Territories	20	26
Total, United States	705	675

States.	Assets. 1900.	1899.	Liabilities. 1900.	1899.
Eastern	$377,304	$282,412	$1,000,050	$864,346
Middle	1,210,068	408,897	3,052,977	1,262,367
Western	740,023	962,466	1,170,290	1,376,070
Northwestern	101,313	201,175	197,994	452,032
Southern	346,267	126,252	546,315	236,231
Pacific	69,055	164,428	163,455	353,249
Territories	83,027	20,068	124,051	39,884
Total	$2,936,047	$2,155,700	$6,255,002	$4,524,179

Important increases in number of failures were shown in the Western and Southern States, but this was not accompanied by increases in liabilities in the first-named group, whereas in the South the liabilities were more than double. The Eastern, Northwestern, and Pacific States and the Territories showed fewer failures than in August last year, but the Eastern group showed a heavy gain in liabilities, and the liabilities in the Middle States group were heavily increased.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

19 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each, (68 per cent. paid in liquidation,) $20.

$72,000, Hampton Roads Hotel Company first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, due 1914. (Past due coupons attached.) (Hypothecated,) $300.

APPLICATIONS FOR LISTING.

Applications have been made to the governors of the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the following securities:

Consolidated Gas Company—$17,681,000 additional stock.

Atlantic and Danville Railway Company—$3,175,000 first mortgage bonds of 1948.

Mohawk and Malone Railroad Company—$3,900,000 5 per cent. income mortgage of 1992.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Trust Company of New York designated by the Controller and Treasurer of the State as a depositary of the funds of the State of New York.

Decrease of $4,848,209 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $873,158, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Erie still the leader in east-bound traffic from Chicago, with the Nickel Plate second.

Meeting of the security holders of the Everette and Monte Cristo Railway Company to-day to consider a plan of reorganization.

Official denial of reports from the West that work was to be abandoned by the Southern Pacific on the proposed line from Durango to Masatlan.

Reports from Chicago that the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Union Pacific have entered into an agreement to cease unprofitable competition for transcontinental business, and are trying to induce the Atchison to become a party to the agreement.

New York and Chicago capitalists said to have bought the gas and electric light company of Youngstown, Ohio.

Production of flour for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1 in Minneapolis, about 14,600,000 barrels, the largest on record.

Calumet and Hecla stock restored to the dividend basis in force before the recent fire at its mines.

Shipments of 367,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $107,111,968; balances, $7,923,786; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,286,068.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¾; demand, $4.87¾@$4.87¼; cables, $4.88@$4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¾@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16⅛; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95¼; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—20c. discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Money was abundant to-day, but the demand slackened and the market was inclined to be easier. On the Stock Exchange there was an all-around hardening, in view of the hopeful anticipations in regard to affairs in China and South

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities was resumed yesterday after the holiday without any material increase in activity, though in some cases prices showed improvement. Only a few stocks were traded in to any extent, while in most issues transactions did not exceed a single hundred shares. Nevertheless interest in the market was somewhat more general and in the strength which appeared in some securities was found an indication that the market is approaching a period of greater activity than has been recorded of late. Here and there in yesterday's market were found indications of manipulative efforts to advance prices, but these undertakings were on no very large scale. Of late traders have been almost as inactive as the general public. Moreover, real market improvement cannot be looked for from even successful efforts to arbitrarily advance quotations.

UNION COPPER was the most prominent of the copper stocks, and was also the most active issue of the day's market. It sold at 3⅝ and 3¾, which represented a small advance over the closing price of last week. Trading amounted to about 1,000 shares. No news of a specific nature in regard to the stock was had, though it was said that the reason for the greater demand for the stock is the improvement which has of late occurred in the company's condition. Other copper stocks were dull but firm.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at 88½, and later small lots sold as high as 88¾. At the close 88¼ was bid, a net advance of a quarter of a point.

RUBBER Goods common sold at 29, at which figure 200 shares changed hands. At the close the price dropped fractionally and closed unchanged for the day. The preferred stock was quoted fractionally lower, but no transactions in full lots were recorded.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was in some demand, but it closed, as on Friday, at 5¾ bid.

COMPRESSED AIR was strong. Considerable demand for the stock appeared, but there was little offered, and the price advanced easily. At the close 29½ was bid, an advance of about 3 points over the quotation at the close of last week.

CAST IRON PIPE common sold at 4, transactions being limited to 100 shares.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was traded in at 3½, and was later offered at that figure.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s showed a small advance. A sale of £10,000 of the bonds was made at 98⅝, and at the close 98½ was bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1	1¼
Brooklyn Gas & Electric	2	2½
Consolidated Gas debentures	90	92
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	106	106½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	24	27
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	75	77
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	31	33
American Bicycle bonds	78	80
American Chicle	67	..
American Chicle pf.	78½	80
American Hide & Leather bonds	89	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Woolen	12½	12⅝
American Woolen pf.	68	68¾
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	32	7½ 7¾
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	7½	8
Distilling Company of America	4½	4⅝
Distilling Company of America pf.	18½	19½
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf.	30	34
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	43
International Pump	18¼	19½
International Pump pf.	66¾	67½
International Silver pf.	36	39
National Enameling & Stamp	15	20
National Enameling & Stamp pf.	75	80
National Salt	39	41
National Salt pf.	64½	67
National Gramophone	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½
Otis Elevator	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¾	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76¼	77½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	535	537½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	88¼	88⅝
Asphalt Company of Am. 2d ass. pd.	10	10½
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98⅝
California Copper	½	1¼
Central Fireworks	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	58	60
Chicago & Alton subs	103½	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	29½	..
Economic Postage	..	⅝
Electric Vehicle	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	3¼	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	25
General Carriage	5¾	6
Illinois Transportation	1½	1⅝
Marion Copper	..	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf.	..	12
New England Transportation	3	3½
New York Transportation	7	8
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf.	81	80
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20½
Seaboard Air Line subscriptions	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71
Seaboard Air Line common	8	9
Seaboard Air Line pf.	24	25
Storage Power	10½	..
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Tel., Tel., & Cable of A., 3d ass. pd.	6	7
Union Copper	3⅝	3⅝
United Railways of St. Louis pf.	66½	67½
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	84½	84⅝
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	4½	5½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	32	36

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	234	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	233
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101¼	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	109½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	103	107
Columbus Railway	23	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas	111½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	100
Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96
Ninth Avenue Railroad	198	205
North Jersey Street Railway 6s	80	82
North Jersey Street Railway	22	23½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	117	118
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	17	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	32	35
23d & 29th Street 5s, 1906	113¾	114½
Union Railway 1st 5s	111	113½
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Consol.	30	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	102	104

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	64¾	65½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106	107¾
Columbus Gas 5s	108	107
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	10	15
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	18	22
Denver Gas 5s	87	90
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80
Ladianapolis Gas bonds	99	100
Mutual Gas of New York	300	320
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75
New England Gas & Coke	15	17
New England Gas & Coke bonds	64¾	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
Northern Union 5s	103	103
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
People's Gas & Electric (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. Gas & Elec. (Oswego) 6s, 1930	99	101
Peoples (Mo.)	38¼	38½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	124	124
Standard Gas, New York pf.	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	83½	83
Western Gas	96	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83
Hoboken Ferry Con. 5s	92	92¼
Hoboken Ferry 1st	113	70
Hoboken Ferry	69	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	109	84
Union Ferry	83	97
Union Ferry bonds	96	

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¼	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	31	38
Continental Tobacco debentures	105¾	108¼
Cramps' Shipyard	76	81
General Chemical	81	82
General Chemical pf.	98	99
Hudson River Telephone	117	120
Lorillard pf.	100¼	101½
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	117	120
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..
Texas Pacific Land	23	24

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅜	15⅜	420	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
61	62	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62	62	62	—1
88½	90	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
33	33½	170	American Ice Co.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
67	69	200	American Ice Co. pf.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
10	10¼	10	American Linseed Co.	10	10	10	10	.....
4¾	5	310	American Malting Co.	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
24	25	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
36⅞	37½	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
88¾	90	600	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	90	89	89¾	+ ¾
20	20½	115	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
67½	69	150	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
34¾	36⅝	5,550	Am. Steel & Wire	36	36⅝	36	36⅝	+1⅛
75½	75½	933	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅛
122½	122⅞	81,095	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118⅝	123⅝	117¼	122⅝	+ ⅜
29¼	29½	1,135	American Tin Plate	29⅜	29½	29	29	— ⅛
80¼	80⅝	1,085	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80	80½	80	80¼	+ ⅛
94	94¼	2,220	American Tobacco	93½	94¼	93	94¼	+1⅛
44¾	45	110	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
45	46½	20	Ann Arbor pf.	47	47	47	47	.....
28¼	28⅝	3,100	At., T. & S. F.	28¾	28½	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
70⅞	71	5,055	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	71	70⅞	71	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅜	1,520	Baltimore & Ohio	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
79¼	80	622	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79⅝	79½	79½	+ ¼
54⅝	55	15,465	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	55⅞	53½	54⅝	— ⅜
89½	90	115	Canadian Pacific	89⅝	89⅞	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	4,675	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
125⅛	125¼	2,410	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¼	125⅝	124⅞	125¼	+ ¼
..	96¼	175	Chicago & East. Ill.	96	96	96	96	+1
57	57½	130	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57	57	57	57	— ¼
113⅝	113½	2,610	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113½	+ ⅛
173	174	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	+ ½
..	..	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	201	201	201	201	—1
30	31	480	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	31	30	30	— ⅛
35⅝	35⅞	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
174¼	174⅜	1,775	Consolidated Gas	174⅜	175	174¼	174¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26½	1,850	Con. Tobacco Co.	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
78½	79	510	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	78⅞	79	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
111¾	112	25	Delaware & Hudson	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
19	19¼	40	Denver & R. G.	19	19	19	19	.....
67	67¼	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
11	11½	100	Erie	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	200	Erie 2d pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	35	760	Federal Steel	35	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
139	140	300	General Electric	139	139¼	139	139½	+ ½
153	154	400	Great Northern pf.	153	153⅝	153	153⅝	+1⅛
34	34½	20	Hocking Valley	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	.....
62	63	250	Hocking Valley pf.	63⅜	63⅜	63	63	— ⅛
116½	117	296	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116⅝	.....
22	22½	400	International Paper	22	22	22	22	— ⅜
66	67	25	International Paper pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	.....
28½	29	100	International Power	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	.....
18¾	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
43	45	60	Iowa Central pf.	43¼	43½	43½	43½	.....
9¼	9⅜	300	K. C. Southern	..	9¼	9	9¼	—8¼
29½	30¼	400	K. C. Southern pf.	30	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
71⅝	71⅞	1,250	Louisville & Nashville	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	92	2,050	Manhattan Elevated	91½	91¾	91	91⅜	+ ⅛
154	154½	1,000	Met. Street Railway	153½	154⅝	153¼	154½	+ ⅛
80	82	35	Met. W. S. El., Chi.,pf.	..	82	82	82	.....
11⅜	11⅝	100	Mexican Central	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	.....
53⅞	54	100	Minn. & St. Louis	53½	55¼	53½	55¼	— ⅛
93	94½	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	94	94	94	94	— ¼
30½	31	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31	31	31	31	.....
50⅜	51¼	1,310	Missouri Pacific	50½	51¼	50⅝	51	+ ⅜
185	187½	100	Morris & Essex	185½	185½	185½	185½	— ½
32	32⅝	510	National Biscuit Co.	32	32	32	32	.....
88	88½	25	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
46½	47	360	National Tube Co.	47	47	47	47	+ ⅜
93	93¼	292	National Tube Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
134	134½	200	New Jersey Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	— ½
130⅜	130½	150	New York Central	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	+ ¼
80⅜	81	980	N. Y., Ont. & West	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	.....
34⅜	34⅝	1,400	Norfolk & Western	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
77⅛	77⅜	60	Norfolk & West. pf.	77⅛	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞	.....
15	15¼	200	North American	15	15	15	15	.....
50⅜	50⅝	1,800	Northern Pacific	50⅜	50⅞	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅜	20	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	.....
129	130½	605	Pennsylvania R. R.	129	129	128¼	128⅞	+ ⅛
97⅞	98	33,245	People's Gas, Chicago	93⅞	98	91⅞	92	—2
..	1¾	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
80	81	650	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	—2½
39⅝	39⅞	325	Pressed Steel Car	39⅝	39⅞	39¼	39¾	— ¼
73	75	15	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	72	73	.....
188¾	189	1,483	Pullman Company	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	.....
16⅝	17¼	50	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	.....
57⅝	57¾	1,000	Reading 1st pf.	57⅝	57⅝	57	57	— ⅝
12⅞	13	1,340	Republic Iron & Steel	12½	13⅛	12½	13	.....
54⅜	55	348	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	200	St. J. & G. I.	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
48⅜	49	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47½	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+1½
33¼	33½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	.....
12⅞	13	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
29½	30	410	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅜	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
33⅞	34	4,450	Southern Pacific	34	34⅛	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	110	Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	383	Southern Railway pf.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅜
70⅜	71	60	Tenn. Coal & Iron	70½	70⅝	70½	70½	.....
13⅞	14	100	Texas Pacific	14	14	14	14	.....
110½	112	140	Third Avenue	111	111	111	111	+ ⅜
180	190	130	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ⅜
59½	59¾	10	Union Pacific	59½	59¾	59½	59½	.....
57⅜	57⅝	6,540	Union Pacific, ex div.	57½	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	+ ⅛
76⅛	76½	15	Union Pacific pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
74½	74¾	880	Union Pac. pf., ex div.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
10⅞	10⅞	445	United States Leather.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	.....
69	69½	400	U. S. Leather pf.	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
30⅜	30⅝	20	United States Rubber.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	.....
95⅞	96	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	.....
18	18¼	100	Wabash pf.	18	18	18	18	— ¼
79⅜	80½	175	Western Union Tel.	80⅝	80⅝	79⅝	80	.....
23½	24	11	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24	24	24	.....
Sales		206,217						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	..	..	Kan. & M.	14⅜	16
ex int.	103	104	K. & D. M.	2½	4
2s. c., w. is.	103¼	104½	K. & D. M. pf.	..	..
3s, r., 1918	109	110	Lac. Iron	14	15
3s, c., 1918	109	110	K. Ice, Chi.	15	20
3s, 1918, ann.	109	110	K. L., C., pf.	..	55
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	113¾	114⅜	King. & P.	3	10
4s, c., 1907	114¾	115¾	Lacl. G.	73	75
4s, r., 1925	133¾	134½	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
4s, c., 1925	133¾	134½	L. E. & W.	27	30
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½	L. E. & W. pf.	..	..
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Lake Shore	93	95
D. C. 3-65s	122	..	Long Island	209	70
Adams Exp.	124	128	Man. Beach	60	70
Alb. & Sus.	166	..	Md. Coal. pf.	10	12
Alle. & W.	115	..	M. W. S. El., Chi.	70	78
Am. Coal	155	175	Mex. N. ctfs.	30½	32
Am. C. Oil	33	33⅜	Mich. Cent.	3½	3⅝
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	Mo. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	105	..
Am. Exp.	154	157	Mo. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	15	18
A. L. Co. pf.	51½	52½	Mo. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54	56
Am. Soda	1¼	1⅝	Mo., K. & T.	9¾	10½
A. S. R. pf.	117	118	Mob. & Ohio	37	39
A. T. & C.	90	93	N., C. & St. L.	45	70
Am. Tob. pf.	129½	131	Nat. Starch	17	18
Ann Arbor	16	18	Nat. Starch pf.	85	87
Atl. & W. P.	105	..	Nat. Lead	17⅝	18
Bruns. City	6¾	7¼	Nat. S. Co.	27	27½
B., R. & P.	00	..	N. S. Co. pf.	86	87
B., R. & P. pf.	104	115	N. C. Coal.	30	35
B. C. R. & N.	124	..	N. Y. A. Br.	128	135
Can. So.	49	51	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	11½
Cap. Tract.	102	102¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	32
Chi. G. W.	10⅞	11¼	N. Y., L. & W.	132	135
C. G. W. pf.	70	70½	N. Y., L. & W. pf.	32	34
C. G. W. pf.	..	..	N. Y. & Gen.	6	6¼
C. G. W. 1st	82¾	83⅜	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C. I. & L.	23¼	23⅝	Pac. Coast.	55	59½
C. & N. W.	162¼	164	P. C. 1st pf.	87	91
C. R. I. & Pac.	106⅞	107	P. C. 2d pf.	64	65
C., St. P., M. & Om.	112	116	Pacific Mail.	31	32
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180	Penn. Coal.	410	..
C. T. & T.	9¼	10½	Peo. & East.	5	7
C., C. & St. L.	57½	58	Pere Marq.	22¼	23½
C., C. & St. L. pf.	107	110	Pere M. pf.	55	58
C., L. & W.	26	28	P., C. & St. L.	54	60
C., L. & W. pf.	64	67	P. F. W. & C.	182	..
Cleve. & P.	182	..	P. F. W. & C. pf.	46	..
C. F. & I. pf.	117	118	P. L. Tr.	14½	16
Col. South.	6	6¼	Pol. & O. C.	25	..
C. S. 1st pf.	41	42	Pol. & O. C. pf.	46	..
C. S. 2d pf.	16	16¾	Quicksil'r pf.	7½	8
C. & H. C.	15	16	Rdg. 2d pf.	26¾	28¼
C. & I.	15	16	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
Com. Cable.	164	180	R., W. & O.	132	134
Consol. Coal.	50	..	Rio G. W.	54	58
D., L. & W.	176	177	R. G. W. pf.	..	88
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16½
D., S. S. & A.	4¼	4⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	69
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60	65
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sil. bull. ctfs.	61¾	62¾
Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	Sixth Av.	200	225
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45	Sloss-Sheff.	19	21
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84	S. S. pf.	67	68
F. Steel pf.	66¼	67¼	S. R. & T.	5¾	6¼
Gluc. Sugar.	51¾	52	T. P. L. Tr.	14½	16
Gluc. S. pf.	98	99¼	Tol. & O. C.	25	..
H. E. Claflin.	104	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	..
Homestake	72	80	U. S. Exp.	45	47
Ill. Cent. L.	100	..	U. S. Exp. pf.	123	130
Int. Silver	3⅝	5	W. & L. E.	8	9
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	48
			Wis. Cent.	13½	14⅝
			Wis. C. pf.	37	37½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 5s, registered
2,000 ..... 113¼

Adams Exp 4s
500 ..... 102½

Am Sp Mfg 6s
5,000 67

Am Tob scrip
10,000 ..... 99⅝

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 91½

At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 100
1,000 101
1,000 ..... 100⅝
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 85¼

Aus & N W 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 96½

Balt & Ohio 3½s
2,000 ..... 94⅜

Balt & Ohio 4s
7,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 100⅜

Balt & Ohio, S W
Div. 3½s
8,000 ..... 87⅜

Cent of Ga con 5s
3,000 93
5,000 ..... 93½

Cent of Ga 1st inc
2,000 ..... 44⅜

Cent of N J gen 5s
7,000 ..... 122⅜

Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 98
3,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98⅜
1,000 98
5,000 ..... 98¼

C, B & Q, Neb Ext. 4s
2,000 111

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
1,000 115

Chi, M & St P, Dak & Gt So 5s
1,000 115

C, R I & P gen 4s
registered
5,000 ..... 122½
5,000 129

C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ..... 106⅝
Registered
1,000 ..... 107½

C, St P, M & O 6s
16,000 133
12,000 134

C, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 98

Den & R G con 4s
5,000 ..... 98¼

D & R G con 4½s
5,000 107

Det, M & M l g 3½s
7,000 81
3,000 ..... 81½

Dul & I R 1st
4,000 109

Equit. G & F of N Y 1st con 5s
2,000 ..... 116⅛

Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ..... 69½

Hock Val 1st 4½s
18,000 ..... 99⅝

Kan City So 3s
5,000 64
5,000 ..... 64½
5,000 64
3,000 ..... 64½
1,000 ..... 64½
2,000 ..... 64⅜
5,000 64
5,000 ..... 64½
5,000 ..... 64⅛

Lacl L, L of St L 1st 5s
2,000 107

Leh & N Y 1st
2,000 92

Leh V of Y 1st
3,000 20
F 109

Total sales 71,433

Leh & W B gtd 4½s
3,000 100

Louis & Nash unified 4s
1,000 99
10,000 ..... 99⅛
2,000 99

Mex Int con 4s
10,000 84
5,000 ..... 84½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 92
5,000 ..... 92¼

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
5,000 ..... 66½

Mo, K & T ext 5s
5,000 ..... 90⅞

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
3,000 ..... 117⅛

Mob & Ohio gen 4s
1,000 xl 84½

Nash, Chat & St L con 5s
5,000 108

N Y C & H R, L Shore col 3½s
1,000 ..... 96⅜

N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 xl 104⅜

Norf & W con 4s
10,000 ..... 97½

North Pac gen 3s
6,000 ..... 65⅝
6,000 ..... 65⅞

North Pac 4s
10,000 101
10,000 104

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Rates on Iron and Steel to be Considered at a Meeting To-day.

Pittsburg Manufacturers Assert that They Are Discriminated Against —Talk of New Road.

Traffic officials of railroads interested in the transportation of iron and steel to the seaboard and for export will hold an important meeting to-day at the rooms of the Trunk Line Association in this city. They will attempt to relieve the rate situation, which is now in a very unsatisfactory state.

The steel manufacturers of Pittsburg some six months ago made a joint appeal to the railroads running through Pittsburg for a reduction of rates on steel for export. They based their appeal on the statement that the existing rates for export favored the lake cities, such as Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland, and that steel and iron products from these points could be carried through to the seaboard and exported at a profit, while Pittsburg manufacturers were prejudiced by the rates to such an extent that they could not dispose of their products abroad with a profit.

In this manner they were precluded from figuring on large offers for export steel, which were being made to them every day. The maunfacturers claim that freight rates on steel are higher now than they were twenty years ago, when the price of steel was four times what it is now.

The rate at the present time from Pittsburg to the seaboard is 18 cents per 100 pounds by an all-rail route. From Cleveland to New York via Buffalo and the Erie Canal the rate is 8 cents. The rate on wheat from Chicago to New York, twice the distance between Pittsburg and New York, is only 10 cents per 100.

Now the steel manufacturers want to know why wheat should be shipped so much cheaper, when it is no easier to handle than finished steel.

The traffic managers so far have not answered this question. They met on July 11, and again on Aug. 16, to consider this matter, but arrived at no conclusion. The steel men have become desperate, especially since the rise in ocean freight rates, and talk of building connections for a through line to the coast to be run by themselves, and if to-day's meeting does not show any results this road may become a reality.

It is believed that such a line in connection with some of the small lines now in existence, and perhaps with the Reading system, could be built for $30,000,000.

The meeting to-day will probably be dominated by Pennsylvania Railroad interests. The other roads which will be represented are the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburg and Western, the Lake Shore, the Jersey Central, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Lackawanna, and the Lehigh Valley.

FREIGHT RATES IN THE SOUTH.

Commissioners Will Refuse to Recognize Classification No. 27.

J. M. Langley of the Merchants' Association returned yesterday from Lookout Mountain, Tenn., where he represented the association at the Convention of Railroad Commissioners of the Southern States just held for the purpose of considering the new freight classification promulgated June 1 by the Southern Freight Classification Committee. This new classification was objected to by the Merchants' Association representing a large number of shippers into Southern territory. Several of the State Railroad Commissions in the South declined to accept the new classification. The Merchants' Association and other commercial bodies were invited to be represented at the convention. Concerning the convention and what was done there, Mr. Langley said:

"The Southern Railroad Commissioners perfected a permanent organization for the purpose of co-operating in the effort to secure from the railways of the territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers some equality in the adjustment of freight rates and greater uniformity in matters of classification and the management of inter-State traffic.

"Perhaps the most important step taken by the convention was its unqualified disapproval of Southern Classification No. 27, which was promulgated by the Southern Classification Committee, and became effective June 1, and which advanced the freight rates on about 1,500 different articles. This matter was dealt with by a specially appointed committee, of which H. E. Day of Florida was Chairman. The committee represented that the Commissioners joining in this organization emphatically express their refusal to adopt or in any way recognize the use of classification known as Southern Classification No. 27. The effect of this recommendation, which was unanimously adopted, practically restores Classification No. 25, so far as State traffic is concerned, in all Southern States except Alabama. Classification No. 25 is the basis of freight classification that was in effect prior to the advances made by the Classification Committee in February and June of the present year, and places all inter-State traffic moving into Southern territory at a disadvantage for the reason that at least two-thirds of the basis now applying on inter-State traffic is 20 per cent. higher than that covering State traffic, while in numerous instances the difference will be 50 per cent.

"Another important action taken was the appointment by the commission of a permanent Classification Committee, which consists of H. E. Day of Florida, Chairman; J. C. Kincannon of Mississippi, J. N. McKenzie of Tennessee, M. L. Foster of Louisiana, and J. R. Evans of South Carolina. In future all changes desired in classification must pass through that committee's hands and meet its approval before being accepted as legal in the States represented."

LACKAWANA'S NEW TERMINALS.

Road's Trackage in Brooklyn Will Give It a Big Advantage.

With the opening of its new terminals in Brooklyn, which will take place to-morrow, the Lackawanna will be in a position to make a strong bid for freight business to and from that city, as it will be the only west-bound trunk line having trackage facilities in Brooklyn.

The new terminals are situated at Wallabout Market, foot of Clymer Street, convenient to many large and growing manufacturing establishments, and the warehouse and yards cover a whole city block.

The capacity of this warehouse is about 100 cars a day, and in order to insure a rapid and safe handling of freight two huge electric elevators have been provided. This part of the terminal has been provided with modern loading derricks, team and track scales, and other devices likely to facilitate traffic. F. B. Bailey will be in charge of the yards. Besides this main terminal the Lackawanna has the following stations, at which its freight will be handled in Brooklyn:

The terminals of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, which extend from Catharine Ferry to and including Erie Basin, and those of the Brooklyn Dock and Terminal Company, whose territory extends from Gowanus Bay to and including foot of Fifty-third Street.

NEW BURLINGTON BRANCH.

Link in Short Route Between Denver and the Dakotas.

Announcement is made that the Burlington's new line between Alliance, Neb., and Brush, Col., will be opened for traffic on Sept. 15.

This new branch, which will mean much to the commercial and mining interests of the Black Hills region of South Dakota, is about 140 miles long. It will be a link in a short route between Denver and the Dakotas, and will, it is believed, assist materially in the development of Western Nebraska and Northeastern Colorado. The new line connects with the Burlington system's uncompleted Guernsey extension at Northport, Neb., and with the line to Cheyenne at Sterling, Col.

The line, therefore, opens up a new transcontinental railway to the North Pacific Coast, such as the Burlington has been planning for years. In this connection the line will be of special importance to the lumber and shingle interests of the Puget Sound district, the products of these industries having been practically barred from the Colorado market on account of the long haul and excessive freight rates fixed by non-competitive lines.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC VACANCY.

Presidency Will Be Left Open for Some Time, an Official Says.

An official of the Southern Pacific Company said yesterday that the vacancy caused by the death of Collis P. Huntington would be left open for a considerable time as a mark of respect to Mr. Huntington's memory. He added that the Presidency had not been offered to any one nor would it be.

In spite of these statements, however, rumors continue to connect the names of well-known railroad men with the future occupancy of the office. Along Broadway the opinion prevails that the position will be offered to Edwin Hawley, President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and the Iowa Central, and Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific.

A dispatch to the effect that work on the proposed line from Durango to Mazatlan had been abandoned was authoritatively denied at the offices of the company.

Brief Railroad Items.

L. L. Knapp, master mechanic of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who retired on Sept. 1, has been succeeded by George W. Seidel, formerly of the Southern Railway.

General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels of the New York Central has issued an édition de luxe of the booklet "A Message to Garcia," which he has been distributing in pamphlet form.

The Texas and Pacific has given notice that it will withdraw from the Southwestern Passenger Bureau on Oct. 1. As a reason is given the alleged neglect of the bureau to enforce the penalty against dealing with ticket brokers.

The New York Central and the Lake Shore have established a new rule concerning reservations of sleeping car berths on their fast trains. Hereafter reservations on these trains, when all the space is usually taken, will expire two hours before train time.

FAST SPEEDWAY HORSES.

Brushes Were Few, but What Sport Materialized Was of the First-Class Order.

There was nothing very thrilling on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. A number of fast steppers put in an appearance, and the road and weather were just right for good sport; but, although there were several interesting brushes, the day's output of speed bouts was light.

H. A. Stout was on the course with his handsome chestnut pacer Teddy Look, (2:20¼,) and was one of the few who was in a humor for brushing. Another reinsman who was similarly inclined was James Kennedy, who was driving his trotter Chris Lang, (2:21¼.) The result was a tilt between the pacer and the trotter. Teddy Look did the more effective footing and reached the half-mile station first.

Later Teddy Look started in a brush with Chris Lang and David Wilson's bay pacer Frank J., (2:18,) but Teddy hit the axle of the speed wagon, and Mr. Stout pulled him up just below the bend. Chris Lang and Frank J. came on the rest of the way together, and made a good brush until Frank made a standstill break fifty yards from the finish. Chris Lang won, showing a good gait all the way.

There was a short sprint between the black pacer Ambidexter, (2:11¼,) driven by his owner, Patrick Kennedy, and the green trotter Edward R., over whom C. R. Jarvis held the reins. It was a spirited affair while it lasted, both horses having the assistance of good driving. Ambidexter was first, as was to be expected, but Edward R. showed a bit of speed that promises good work when the big gelding works off some superfluous flesh. R. E. Mann, with his gray gelding Bachelor Boy, (2:25½,) stepped down with Frank J. as a competitor. The gray was second at the half-mile post, but did exceedingly well considering the fact that there were two in the wagon he drew.

A well-contested brush took place between Dr. Moore's brown trotter Tioga and C. A. Koelsh's bay pacer Ben H. From the turn into the stretch to the finish line they were never more than half a length apart. Ike Fleming was in with Dr. Moore, but, nevertheless, Tioga hustled the weight along gamely. He tried hard to nip Ben H. in the last furlong, but the pacer won by a head.

Two short-tailed trotters, Col. Moreland, driven by Mr. Parvis, and John Perung's bay mare Alice B., stepped over the lower stretch. The Colonel was without his boots, and, therefore, was unsteady. Mr. Parvis has the big fellow looking fit as can be. He had speed yesterday, and exhibited it when he trotted, but lost ground by breaks. Alice B. was steady as a clock, and came down ahead of the Colonel, though they appeared to be very close together when they eased up.

Capt. McDonald was behind the brown team Fleetwood and Fleetwing, and they showed several impressive trials. Another fast-stepping team on the course was T. G. Hoyt's Waldo H. and Omicron. Others out were: Bernard Zahn, with his fast gelding Oscar, (2:20¼;) C. H. Munger and A. T. Essen, behind The Crab; C. S. Schreiber, with the black mare Belle, (2:22;) G. W. Bird, with Davis Boy, (2:19¼;) L. C. Wessells, with James H., (2:20¼;) A. B. Gwathmey, with Belton, Jr., and Lorna McGregor; George Moore, with Kirkwood, Jr., and John Warner driving a pair of bay trotters.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Twenty Heats Were Decided in the Four Events at Charter Oak.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—The Grand Circuit races to-day at Charter Oak Park were attended by 3,000 persons, and twenty heats were finished before the sport was over. Summaries:

2:08 Class—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Free Bond, b. g., (Miller)	1	2	4	1	1
Harry O., b. g., (Bogash)	3	1	1	3	2
Bob Fitzsimmons, b. h., (Hussey)	5	4	2	4	5
Choral, b. m., (Kenney)	7	3	3	3	4
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Kelly)	8	6	5	6	3
Bell Wood A., b. m., (Thomas)	4	5	6	5	6
Bonnie Direct, blk. h., (Geers)	2	8	dis.		
Dan Q., b. h., (Clark)	6	7	dr.		
Mazette, b. m., (Bailey)	dis.				

Time—2:07¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:06¾; 2:06¼.

2:30 Class—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Annie Burns, gr. m., (Wilson)	6	8	5	1	2	2	1
James Shevlin, br. g., (Dickerson)	8	7	3	6	1	1	2
Henry S., b. g., (Thompson)	5	1	1	2	5	3	3
Queen Eleanor, b. m., (Hignight)	1	5	8	7	7	4	dis.
Single K., ch. g., (Rush)	3	2	2	5	4		ro.
Mr. Middlemay, b. g., (Ketcham)	2	3	4	8	3		ro.
Ebba, gr. m., (Winnings)	4	6	7	4	6		ro.
Leonard Bell, br. g., (Walker)	7	4	6	8	dis.		
Bert Herr, br. h., (Cahill)	dis:						

Time—2:13¼; 2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:10½; 2:13¾; 2:18; 2:16; 2:19⅝.

2:05 Class—Pacing; purse $1,200; (every heat a race.)

Frank Bogash, b. h., (Golden)	1	1	1
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	2	4
Baby Ruth, b. m., (Curry)	4	5	2
Chehalis, blk. h., (O'Neil)	3	4	3
Eyelet, gr. m., (Kenney)	5	3	5

Time—2:05; 2:06; 2:07.

2:12 Class—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Bay Star, b. m., (Kenney)	1	3	1
Edna Cook, b. m., (Collins)	5	1	3
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	2	2	2
Ellert, br. g., (Von Bokelen)	4	4	5
Woodford C., b. g., (Stevens)	3	5	4

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¼; (no time;) 2:12¼.

Other Harness Races.

SAUGUS, Mass., Sept. 4.—2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400, (concluded.)

Hunter Hill, b. g., by Sam Hill, (Humphville)	1	2	1
Alavander, b. h., (Bass)	2	1	5
Roy K., b. g., (McCarthy)	5	3	2
Gazeaway, b. g., (Wall)	3	3	3
Mystic Maid, b. m., (Bowen)	4	4	4
Deceiver, gr. h., (Merrill)	Dis.		

Time—2:11¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:18¼.

2:19 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Rubsley G., b. g., by Star Wilkes, (Nay)	1	1	1
Y. Z. Wilkes, ch. g., (Bass)	3	2	2
Daisy Belle, ch. m., (Johnson)	2	5	3
Mary Chan, br. m., (Doble)	5	3	5
Van Demon, ch. g., (Little)	4	4	4
Ralph R., br. h., (Sanborn)	6	5	6

Time—2:17¼; 2:17½; 2:19¼.

2:26 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Billy King, ch. g., by Mambrino King, (Thompson)	1	1	1
Lonach, b. h., (Connell)	2	2	2
Lydia C., blk. m., (Doble)	3	3	3

Time—2:25¼; 2:28¾; 2:27½.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 4.—2:35 Class, Pacing; Purse, $400.—Won by Lacotta Belle, b. m., (Wilbur;) Ruth Leiburn, b. m., (Hull,) second; Newton, ch. g., (Proctor,) third. Best time—2:20¼.

2:18 Class, Trotting; Purse, $500.—Won by Willow, blk. g., by Seminole, (Miller;) Athway, ch. g., (Watson,) second; Adsell, b. g., (Carney,) third. Best time—2:22½.

THIRTY-FOOT YACHTS RACE.

Women Handle the Boats in a Seven-Mile Race Won by Hera.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—This morning women were in charge of the fleet of thirty-foot yachts for a seven-mile race, and the day was perfect for such sport. The ladies had entire charge of the handling of the boats, and Miss Alice Blight won in the Hera, owned by Ralph N. Ellis.

The fleet finished in the following order: Hera, Miss Blight; Wa Wa, Miss Gladys Brooks; Vaquero, Miss Eustis; Dorothy, Miss Louise Potter, and Pollywog, Mrs. Almon H. Paget.

This afternoon the owners of the boats sailed for a cup offered by Mrs. William Payne Thompson. The start was at 3:45. The summary:

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:22:29	1:37:29
Dorothy, H. Yale Dolan	5:22:47	1:37:47
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:25:39	1:40:39
Asahi, W. S. Miller	5:25:46	1:40:46
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	5:26:00	1:41:00
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	2:26:06	1:41:06
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	Withdrew.	

MORE RACES FOR SEVENTIES.

Assurance has been received by the Race Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club that the quartet of Herreshoff seventies, which includes August Belmont's Mineola, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, and Whitney and Duryea's Yankee will enter the closing regatta of that club, which is scheduled for Sept. 15.

Two other large racing yachts of prominence will appear at least once more in neighboring waters before the season closes. The Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club has been assured that Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's Corona and H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta will contest in the schooner race for the Larchmont Cup on Saturday.

Aloha Returns from Long Cruise.

A. Curtis James's auxiliary steam yacht Aloha arrived in port yesterday morning after a European cruise lasting nearly six months. Aboard the yacht were Mr. and Mrs. James, Miss Sullivan, Miss Maud Parsons, Dr. Vanderpool Adriance, E. H. Terry, John H. Miller, and A. P. Alvord. Mr. James and his party sailed from New York on March 24, making the transatlantic voyage in excellent time under sail alone. After touching at the Azores and Gibraltar the yacht proceeded upon an interesting Mediterranean tour. Among the ports visited were Tunis, Constantinople, and Athens, and several weeks were spent in the Grecian archipelago. Homeward bound, the party stopped for a short time at Madeira and Bermuda. With the exception of a rather rough outward voyage in March, the yacht encountered pleasant weather throughout the cruise and met with no accident of significance.

The Aloha is a steel yacht, brigantine rigged, and fitted with powerful auxiliary steam engines. She was designed by Clinton H. Crane and built by the J. N. Robins Company, in Brooklyn, last year. Her overall length is 160 feet.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 4.—Charles A. Appleton's sloop Tigress put into this harbor this morning in a disabled condition. Her topmast was carried away at the masthead, caused by Henry S. Baird's centreboard sloop Hussar II. fouling her off Larchmont, Labor Day, while participating in the regatta. A new stick will be constructed at the Jacob yard and fitted in the course of a few days.

William Simsonson's fin keel kawl Ara has arrived here, in readiness to be hauled out at the Biles yard to receive a number of alterations.

Lewis Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Corona, flagship of the New York Yacht Club, and Cord Meyer's sloop Altair set sail this morning for the lower bay.

James B. Ford's centreboard schooner yacht Katrina arrived and was hauled out on the marine railway at the Jacob yard to be overhauled and repainted.

James S. Martin's fin keel sloop yacht Anoatok put into the marine basin at the same yard to have her cruising rig set in place of the racing rig which was partly carried away in the Larchmont Yacht Club regatta yesterday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business Involved Small Properties—Defaulting Bidder May Lead Auctioneers to Act.

John R. Davidson has sold for David Harper to Mrs. Sarah J. Collins, for $24,500, the five-story double flat 61 West One Hundred and Fifth Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Neils Hansen the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 105 West Seventieth Street, 18 by 55 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for P. McCormick to W. G. Gerth the dwelling 1,987 Clinton Avenue.

Herman Ehrent has sold for a Mrs. Feldman the five-story double flat 140 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the buyer giving a house in Brooklyn in part payment.

Joseph Levy & Son have sold to a client at private terms for Mandlebaum & Lewine the property recently purchased by them, 421 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Burrill Brothers have sold for George W. Martin the three-story frame house 572 Quincy Street, near Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, for $5,000; also, for the same owner, the three-story brownstone house 197 Sixth Avenue, between Union Street and Berkeley Place, for $11,000; also, for W. J. Hogan, the three-story brownstone house 507 Third Street, near Eighth Avenue, for $12,500.

It is reported that the three-story brick dwelling 159 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street has been sold.

George A. Groth filed plans yesterday, through Architect G. F. Pelham, for a seven-story brick apartment house to be erected on a plot 38 by 100 at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street. The building will cost $88,000.

The City Mortgage Company has made a building loan of $56,000 to Francis J. Schnugg on the property 100 by 100.6 on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 49.5 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

The Auction Room.

Philip Feltman, to whom Auctioneer Smyth struck down yesterday a lot on Elton Avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for $4,600, could not comply with the terms of sale, and the property was resold by order of the referee to Loui Oxfeld for $3,400. From explanations made later in the afternoon it appears that the incident was the result of a misunderstanding between Feltman and a friend for whom he was bidding, and that the former was a victim of circumstances rather than a party to any scheme to defraud. Auctioneer Smyth, however, took occasion to make a few very pointed remarks on the subject of defaulting bidders, and Mr. Feltman in particular, and intimated that the Austioneers' Association will take action with a view to bringing such bidders within the reach of the law.

Complete results of yesterday's auction business follow:

By William M. Ryan.

Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, west side, 39 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Prospect Terrace, west side, 64 feet south of Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; Fourteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 27.5 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; Fourteenth Street, south side, 127.5 feet west of Prospect Terrace, 27.5 by 114, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the Mutual Benefit and Building Loan Company $13,850

By Philip A. Smyth.

Elton Avenue, east side, 48 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Loui Oxfeld 3,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 628 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 203.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 50 by 200, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,538; subject to other mortgages for $85,790.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 42 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,749.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Decker, referee, 2,402 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 20 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $25,400.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 38.4 by 70.2 by 37.8 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 347 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,884.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudairs, referee, 357 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,594.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William Temple Emmet, referee, 132 and 132½ Rivington Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, 34 by 73, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,863; subject to other mortgages for $31,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 38 by 77; George A. Groth of 123 Edgecombe Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $63,000.

No. 133 to 139 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story brick store, 70.9 by 98.9; Wendel estate of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 129 West Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 26 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick store; R. B. Roosevelt of 33 Wall Street, owner; Escher & Evans of 162 West Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 36 West Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Adele M. Timpson of 50 West Fiftieth Street, owner; William A. Van Dolsen, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 119 and 121 Forsyth Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Bella Unterberg of 143 West Seventy-second Street, owner; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Southern Boulevard, north side, 40 feet east of Perry Avenue, to a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling; Mary R. Fitzpatrick, owner; Charles W. Vreeland of 2,500 Tiebout Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Sept. 4.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 225 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x100; Sussman Reinhardt to Samuel Greenstein, (R S $7.50, mtg $18,000) $25,500

BOSTON ROAD, br Morse Av, w s, 195 ft n of 164th St, 30x137.8x30x120.7; Carolina Boehm to Moser Arndtstein, (mtg $30,950, R S $6.60) 1

BROADWAY, e s, 51 ft n of 153d St, 16 x78; Genevieve Bellows and another to Mary E. Elitch 15,500

BROOK AV, 1,006, 26.6x155.11x25x164.9; Christina Hohner to Antonia Schilzonyi, (mtg $16,000, R S $7) 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 92.5 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; Moser Arndtstein to Carolina Boehm, (mtg $19,000, R S $6) .. 1

CROTONA AV, widened, e s, 94 ft n of 175th St, widened, 100x120; Lillie and Frederick P. Whitton to Richard O. L. Buge, (mtg $8,000, R S $4) 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 220.10 ft s of Oak Tree Place, 24x95; Louis Eickwort to Thomas J. Carroll, (mtg $3,000, R S $1.50) 1

KINSELLA AV, n s, 123 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Daniel W. Toshack to Katharine F. Merritt, (mtg $350, R S 50c) 1

KINSELLA AV, n s, 23 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Katharine F. Merritt to Daniel W. and Mary L. Toshack, (mtg $350, R S 50c) 1

KINSELLA AV, n s, 23 ft e of Rose St, 25x100; Kinsella Av, n s, 174.6 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Watson to Katharine F. Merritt 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.11 n of 118th St, 25x75; Anton Oppermann to Moser Arndtstein, (mtg $18,000, R S $5) 1

LOT 88, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Charles D. Shirmer to Michael Doyle ... 375

LOT 316, map of Van Nest Park; Michael Lilly to Wilhelmina Delle, (R S $1) 100

LOTS 358 and 359, map of the Hunt estate; Charles Koenig to Martha Schroeder 7,000

MANHATTAN AV, 507, n w corner of 121st St; August Seilitzz to John Fleming, R S $5, mtg $16,000) 1

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Ludlow St, 25x66; Philip Knobloch, executor and trustee, to Joseph Rabinowitz 34,500

UNION AV, 591, 20x100; William Wainwright to Emilie Sonnek, (mtg $3,333, R S $2.50) 1

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of Main St, 100x100; Jane A. Dickie to John Willenbrok 1,900

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Andrew S. Fraser, (R S $4.50, mtg $16,000) 1

8TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 120th St, 25.3x83; Emilie A. M. M. Willers to Peter J. Devine, (mtg $24,300, R S $6) ..... Omitted

67TH ST, 717 East, 16.2x80.10; Jacob Bier to Samuel Ruginsky and another, (mtg $8,500, R S $3.50) ..... Omitted

14TH ST, 538 East, 20x103.3; Barney Edelman to Myer Edelman, (R S $1, mtg $29,500) 1

15TH ST, s s, 73.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x77.4; Bertha M. Striem to Benjamin J. Striem, (mtg $15,000, R S $1) 1

33D ST, n s, 179 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Heinrich J. M. Schrum to Frederick Vogel, (R S $4) 1

79TH ST, 333 East, 27x102.2; Hermann Muller to Louis Feigenblatt 22,300

161ST ST, n s, 264.9 ft e of Boulevard, 18.11x39.11; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Walter B. Horn 12,500

164TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Catherine M. Matthews to George W. Steele, (R S $2) 100

113TH ST, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; John Fleming to Isaac M. Bernstein, (R S $16, mtg $24,000) 1

123D ST, n s, 216.3 ft w of Park Av, 19.5x100.11; Henry Stein to David Weil, (R S 50 cents, mtg $12,000) 1

129TH ST, 140 West, 24.6x99.11; Rachel Feldman to Annie Aaron and Fannie Brown, (R S $1) exchange and 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Petty to Anna F. Egan, mtg $11,500, R S $2) 1

156TH ST, n s, 173 ft from s e s of Westchester Av, runs n w 64.8, n e 74.8x s w 94.7 to 156th St x w 75; Michael Davis to Mary E. Neale, (mtg $23,500, R S $1). 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE C, 42; Elizabeth Donovan to David Laufer, 5 years $540

FORSYTH ST, 2; A. S. Rathkowsky to Jennie Samson, 4 years 1,320

LINCOLN AV, 161 and 163; Mary E. Taylor, executrix and trustee, to Edmund Elsesser, 5 years ..... $780 to $840

RIVINGTON ST, 98, n w corner of Ludlow St; Philip Knobloch, as executor, to Joseph Kahn, 2 years 720

ROOSEVELT ST, 53; Bernard Golden and another to Erhinio Magnocavallo, 1 7-12 years 600

WARREN ST, 11; L. S. Bryce to Theodore Greve, 7 years 2,850

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 73 ft w of Main St, Barley Corn Hotel; John Godfrey to Patrick Fanning, 5 8-12 years 600

3D AV, 2,893; A. H. Levy to Alexander Jacobs and others, 7 8-12 years 1,865

11TH ST, 718 to 722 East; 76th St, 505 East; Mary Decker to Philip A. Decker, 1 year 2,000

32D ST, 443 West; Julius Rohe to Michael J. Doherty, 5 years 264

Recorded Mortgages.

BERINSTEIN, Isaac M., to Bernhard Freund; 113th St, s s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 6,000

CARLETON, Thomas J., Jr., to Jacob Ruppert; 273 Stanton St, saloon lease, demand $2,000

COHN, Aaron J., and Lilie Solomon to Frederick Jackson and Leo Ludzinsky; Lewis St, n w corner of 7th St, 1 year. 2,100

CONFECTIONERS' MANUFACTURING Company to Colonial Trust Company, trustee; Bank St, s s, 116.9 ft w of Greenwich St, 75x95, secures 10-year 5 per cent. bonds 100,000

DEILE, Wilhelmina, to Michael Lilly; Lot 316, map of Van Nest Park, 2 years 800

DESHON, Sabra A., to Benjamin D. Sullivan; 113th St, s s, 214.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years 16,500

EDELMAN, Myer, to Julianna Agne; 14th St, 538 East, 5 years 25,000

EDELMAN, Myer, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 14th St, 538 East, 3 months 7,764

ELSESSER, Edmund, to Jacob Ruppert; 161 and 163 Lincoln Av, saloon lease, demand 5,916

FANNING, Patrick, to Jacob Ruppert; Westchester Av, n s, 73 ft w of Main St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

FRASER, Andrew S., to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; 3d Av, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, ½ year 2,000

GREEN, Helen and Juliet R., to George M. Atwater; Mercer St, s w corner of Clinton Place, leasehold, 1 year 22,000

GREENSTEIN, Samuel, to Sussman Reinhardt; Attorney St, e s, 225 ft n of Stanton St, installments 4,500

JORGENSEN, Anders, to Edward S. Prince; Home St, n s, 50 ft w of Fox St, 1 year 700

KARP, Davis, and wife to Kalien Reusser; 1st Av, w s, 125.10 ft s of 112th St, installments 3,000

KARP, Davis, and wife to Kalien Reusser; 117th St, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, installments 2,000

MANGLES, Henry C., Jr., to Paul W. Ledoux; 125th St, s s, 265 ft e of 4th Av, widened; also property in Brooklyn and Bayside, L. I., 1-5 part, 1¼ years ... 7,800

MASCHE, Kathie, to William Watson; 13th Av, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 3 months 2,000

MOQUIN, William C., to Maria S. Thurston and others, executors, &c.; West End Av, e s, 19.11 ft n of 97th St, 2 years 15,000

OTTENBERG, Adolphus, to William L. Condit and others, trustee; Broome St, 57, 5 years 15,000

PFENNING, Arnold and Anna B., to John A. Philbrick; Attorney St, 93, 2 years ... 6,000

RABINOWITZ, Joseph, to Gustav R. Fischer; Rivington St, n w corner of Ludlow St, 5 years 4,500

RABINOWITZ, Joseph, to Philip Knobloch, executor, &c.; Rivington St, n w corner of Ludlow St, 5 years 24,000

RUSSELL, Margaret T., to Gertrude B. C. Bunn; 120th St, 221 East, 1 year 1,700

SAMSON, Jennie, to Jacob Ruppert; 2 Forsyth St, saloon lease, demand 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to City Mortgage Company; 8th Av, e s, 49.5 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 14,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to City Mortgage Company; 8th Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 14,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to City Mortgage Company; 8th Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 14,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to City Mortgage Company; 8th Av, e s, 124.11 ft n of 154th St, 1 year 14,000

SCHROEDER, Martha, to Charles Koenig; Lots 358 and 359, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years .. 400

STECHER, Charles A., Jr., to Stella Stecher; Bathgate Av, 1,722, store lease, 1 year 2,400

STEINBERG, Nettie, to Kat

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 9:50 A. M. over D. & H. R. R., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

Saratoga. The Grand Union
Open until October.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

THE HALCYON,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK
SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.
2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium. Shower baths, scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

INGLESIDE, STAMFORD, WESTERN CATSkills. -Special rates during September and October. Will remain open all Winter. Send for circular. ALBERT SEE, Prop.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85-$125. Grands, $175-$300.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of the majority of the Directors of F. MOESMER'S BREWERY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1900, the undersigned receivers of F. Moesmer's Brewery will sell at public auction, at the brewery buildings at Washington and Franklin Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, all the real estate, buildings, and brewery equipment of said F. Moesmer's Brewery, including the machinery, boilers, shafting, belting, the good will of the business, and all personal property, including horses, wagons, signs, beer kegs, beer boxes, bottles, accounts, bills receivable, licenses, beer on hand, merchandise, and every other manner of chattels and fixtures, and all of the personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever belonging to said corporation.

The property to be sold will be sold in lots. The terms of sale can be had at the office of the attorney for the undersigned.

Dated Borough of Brooklyn, August 22d, 1900.
ERNEST OCHS,
H. BERNARD COOMBE, } Receivers.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receivers, 33 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Trust Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 25th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. OLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
jy28-1aw11wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HAGGERTY, late of the Town of Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, N. Y., deceased, intestate, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of October, 1900. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters on said estate under the provisions of Section 2,604 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
CATHARINE J. HAGGERTY, Petitioner.

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAY
THE NEW-YORK TIMES
Delivered at Your Home
NINE CENTS A WEEK.
Order in Advance from your newsdealer.
THE NEW YORK TIMES is sold by newsdealers without the privilege of returning unsold copies, consequently to be sure of getting the paper it is well to Order It Delivered at Your Residence.
Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES out of town may have THE TIMES mailed to them at the rate of [illegible] cents per Month.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT P. LISTER, plaintiff, against ESTHER G. SELBY, Hannah A. Becker, and William E. Weeks, executor of the last will and testament of EDWIN LISTER, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 24, 1900.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Esther G. Selby and Hannah A. Becker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 10th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1900, which complaint was originally filed in the said office on the 28th day of July, 1900.

Dated August 17th, 1900.
GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MINNIE G. GLEAN, by GEORGE DODSON, her guardian ad litem, Plaintiff, against ROBERT G. GLEAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28, 1900.

PURDY & SQUIRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Robert Glean, Defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.

PURDY & SQUIRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
au29-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ESTHER BECKER, Plaintiff, against HENRY BECKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. Action for an absolute divorce. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 25, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry Becker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au29-1aw6wW.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED J. BROWN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. WHITE, defendant.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 10, 1900.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles W. White, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Theodore F. Hascall, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au22-1aw6wW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX HAMBURGER, Bankrupt.—No. 2,335.

Notice is hereby given that Max Hamburger, doing business as filed his petition, dated August 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 4th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM DIELMAN and GEORGE LINCKS, individually and as members of the firm of Dielman & Lincks, bankrupts. No. 2,403.

Notice is hereby given that William Dielman and George Lincks, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 27th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated September 1st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEROY J. ELLIS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leroy J. Ellis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Leroy J. Ellis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 3d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. ROGERS, bankrupt. No. 2,897.

To the creditors of John J. Rogers of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said John J. Rogers was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 4th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

CHEW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH H. CHEW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1900. A. S. MURRAY, Jr., Executor. GEORGE F. INGERSOLL, Attorney for Executor, 16-18 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. my23-1aw6mW

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 22d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK W. WURSTER, plaintiff, against MARIA A. BALLESBACH and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by I. C. Buckhout, civil engineer, dated November 12th, 1856," and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the easterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 15 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second (formerly Union) Street and the southeasterly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one one hundredths feet to the westerly side or line of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 19th, 1897, in Liber 22 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 22, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.
EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property above described as the first parcel; its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 578) Robbins Avenue:

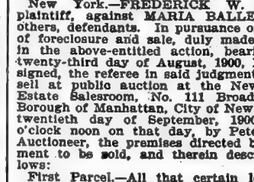

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

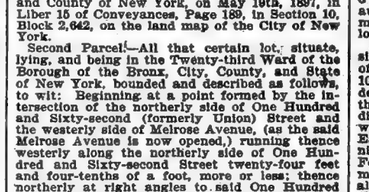

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $355.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel or paid by the referee is $564.56 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel or paid by the referee is $14,462.77, with interest thereon from the 20th day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $359.63 and interest.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.
JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
s6-1aw6wW&F&s20

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EGLESTON, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS EGLESTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Nash & Jones, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.—Dated New York, the seventeenth day of April, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, ELIHU CHAUNCEY, Executors. NASH & JONES, Attorneys for Executors, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 22d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK H. VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK W. WURSTER, plaintiff, against MARIA A. BALLESBACH and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by I. C. Buckhout, civil engineer, dated November 12th, 1856," and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the easterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 15 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second (formerly Union) Street and the southeasterly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one one hundredths feet to the westerly side or line of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 19th, 1897, in Liber 22 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 22, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.
EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.
The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the first parcel; its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 578) Robbins Avenue:

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $355.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel or paid by the referee is $564.56 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel or paid by the referee is $14,462.77, with interest thereon from the 20th day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $359.63 and interest.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.
JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
s6-1aw6wW&F&s20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against IDA M. STRAUSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 27th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street distant ninety-five feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of said street seventeen feet; thence northwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street seventeen feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises designated as Lot No. 7 on a certain map entitled "Map of the King Model Houses, Colonial Block," surveyed by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated Oct. 31, 1891, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the ninth day of May, 1892, said premises lying in Section 7, Block 2,024, on the land map of the City of New York.

Subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the deed of conveyance thereof from David H. King, Jr., and wife to Ida M. Strauss, bearing even date with said mortgage, which was executed to secure the payment of a portion of the purchase money for said premises advanced by the said plaintiff.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 205 West 138th Street:

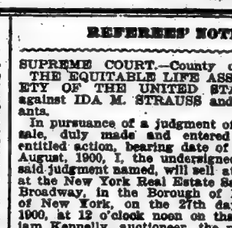

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,325, with interest thereon from the 21st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $137.15, with interest from Sept. 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $379.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th of September, 1900.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
s5-2aw8wW&S&s26

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 133 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

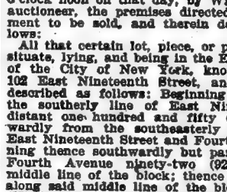

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 25th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $137.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
s5-2aw3wW&S&s26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT BOYD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet, and thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.
JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

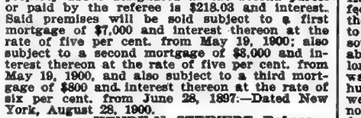

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,017.39, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
ap18-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —

ROOM FOR ALL IN SCHOOLS

Superintendent Jasper Thinks that None Will Be Turned Away.

Three New Buildings and Five Additions Ready for Opening on Monday Next—445,000 Pupils Expected.

"I don't think that any child eligible under the law will be refused admittance when the schools open on Sept. 10, and for the first time all of the schools will be ready for occupancy on the opening day." This remark was made yesterday by John Jasper, Superintendent of Schools in Manhattan and the Bronx.

On Monday three new schoolhouses will be ready to receive pupils, as follows:

School 174, Attorney and Rivington Streets; 24 class rooms, accommodating 1,080 pupils.

School 172, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, between First and Second Avenues; 24 class rooms, 1,080 pupils.

School 173, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Beaumont Avenue; 30 class rooms, 1,350 pupils.

There will also be thrown open additions to five schools providing for a number of pupils as follows:

School 98, William's Bridge; 8 class rooms, accommodating 360 pupils.

School 46, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue; 15 class rooms, 675 pupils.

School 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Edgecombe Avenue; 8 class rooms, 360 pupils.

School 90, annex, in Tinton Avenue; 15 class rooms, 675 pupils.

Girls' High School Annex, Elm and Grand Streets, 350 pupils.

It is thought that six new schools will be ready for use in October, two in November, and one in December.

The actual number of children to be accommodated is at present largely a matter of conjecture, and the maximum number in the schools at one time will probably not be ascertained until about the middle of October.

It is estimated that about 20,000 more children will have to be provided for than last year. The registers in October, 1899, showed 425,882 pupils, and if the proportion of new pupils is up to the average there should be a registration this year of about 445,000 pupils by the corresponding date this year. Of the 425,882, the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx furnished 241,623 pupils, the Borough of Brooklyn 150,194, the Borough of Queens 24,663, and the Borough of Richmond 9,402. The actual attendance always falls short of the registration.

One hundred and ninety school buildings in all will be available on the opening day. According to Superintendent Jasper they are in better shape than ever before, having been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, with particular care as to sanitation.

There are to be 250 new teachers this year, and, with an eligible list of 500 to select from, it is thought that there will be no difficulty on that score.

According to Mr. Jasper's figures the register increase on the opening day will be 15,000, and an attendance of 250,000 is looked for.

The largest number of pupils whom it was necessary to instruct in half-time classes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx last year was 13,780. This year, it is estimated, only half that number will be obliged to content themselves with the short school day.

In the Borough of Brooklyn the estimate of half-day pupils was placed yesterday at about 40,000 by Mr. Robertson, the President of the board. That number is about 1,000 in excess of that of last year. Efforts will be made, however, to provide some sort of accommodation for all who come, and Mr. Ward, the Superintendent, believes that no child need be in the streets on account of lack of school room.

It was learned yesterday that the plan for portable schools is now a certainty in Brooklyn. Temporary buildings, accommodating from 60 to 100 pupils each, will be erected in the playgrounds of a number of the schoolhouses in that borough.

In this connection Mr. Robertson said yesterday: "We have decided positively that the portable school will be a good expedient for the present, and we are going to use it. The schools will be heated by pipes from the main buildings, and will furnish comfortable conditions for a great many pupils who could not otherwise be provided for."

When asked how the portable schools would be paid for, Mr. Robertson answered: "They will not cost much, and we will have enough money from our expense balance to pay for them. The full details of our plan will be ready in about ten days."

In Queens the portable school idea has been considered, but will not be adopted, as money for the purpose is not available.

Edward L. Stevens, Borough Superintendent of Schools in Queens, said yesterday that about 8,000 pupils would be put in half-day classes. About two thousand children were excluded from the schools in Queens Borough last year, and, although additional room for most of those was provided later, increases in population in certain neighborhoods will make it impossible to admit all who come.

In the Borough of Richmond difficulty is also looked for in some sections. A member of the board who lives in Port Richmond said that the location of the new shipyards in that section had attracted many laborers with their families. As a result it is considered doubtful whether all the children who apply can be accommodated.

The Board of Education will ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant a large sum for sites and buildings in 1901. Mr. O'Brien, in discussing the subject yesterday, said:

"The school system has a duty. It must anticipate the needs of the population. Any man of ordinary judgment can tell where schools are needed and where sites should be purchased. We need sites in the Bronx and shall ask for the money we need."

The following is a list of schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, with dates of completion and seating capacity, which will be opened in October or later.

School No. 44, Hubert and Collister Streets; 30 class rooms, accommodating 1,350 pupils; to be completed Nov. 19.

School No. 168, One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets, between First and Second Avenues; 28 class rooms, accommodating 2,160 pupils; to be completed in October, 1900.

School No. 177, Market and Monroe Streets; 36 class rooms, accommodating 1,620 pupils; to be completed in November, 1900.

School No. 119, One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; 48 class rooms, accommodating 2,160 pupils; to be completed in October, 1900.

School No. 170, One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues; 48 class rooms, accommodating 2,160 pupils; to be completed in October, 1900.

School No. 175, Jerome Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; 24 class rooms; accommodating 1,080 pupils; to be completed in October, 1900.

School No. 109, Nineteenth and One Hundredth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues; 48 class rooms, accommodating 2,160 pupils; to be completed in October, 1900.

School No. 179, One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues; 48 class rooms, accommodating 2,160 pupils; to be completed in October, 1900.

School No. 171, One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, between Fifth and Madison Avenues; 48 class rooms, accommodating 2,160 pupils; to be completed in December, 1900.

In Brooklyn additions to Schools 7 and 53 will provide room for 626 and 925 pupils respectively, and a new school, No. 132, in Butler Street, near Fourth Avenue, which is to be opened in September, will have 24 class rooms, accommodating 1,218 pupils. Work is now going on on School 84, in Glenmore Avenue, corner of Stone Street, and an addition of 18 rooms, for 802 pupils, is promised by December.

New Trolley Line to Hackensack.

David Young, President of the Jersey City, Hoboken, and Paterson Street Railway Company, yesterday announced that the company would at once begin construction of a trolley line from the Fourteenth Street Ferry, Hoboken, to Hackensack. The route will be over the old Bergen Turnpike, purchased by the company last Spring. The line will pass through Weehawken, Granton, New Durham, Fairview, Ridgfield, and Little Ferry. It is expected that the road will be in operation within six months.

Mantell Charged With Abduction.

Miss Emma Behrens has sued out a writ of habeas corpus in Trenton, N. J., against her brother-in-law, Robert Mantell, the actor, to obtain the possession of her niece Ethel, five years old. The little girl is a daughter of the late Mrs. Mantell, (Charlotte Behrens,) and her aunt charges that Mantell abducted her. She lived with her aunt up to July last.

For Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh—any form of "cold"—a safe and almost certain cure will be found in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

STEEL AND WIRE PLANS.

The American May Enter Structural Steel Field—Big Plant at Waukegan Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey has under consideration plans for the construction of an immense Bessemer plant at Waukegan, Ill., with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day and to cost $3,000,000. If the plans are carried out the company will become a factor in the structural steel business. This special line is now principally in the hands of the Carnegie interests, but if the American Steel and Wire enters the field on an extensive scale the Pittsburg company will have a vigorous competitor in the Middle and Northwestern States.

John W. Gates is back from Europe to attend a meeting this morning in New York City of the Directors, which, according to report, will take up this proposition of entering the structural steel field. William Edenborn, Alfred Clifford, John Lambert, and other prominent men of the company are also in New York. Reports have been current from time to time of late that the company intended to branch out from its enormous production of plain, galvanized, and barbed wire, field and fence netting, nails and staples, rods and bale ties.

The Waukegan plant formerly belonged to the Washburn & Moen Company of Worcester, Mass., but passed into the hands of the American Steel and Wire Company when that corporation made a combination of a number of the wire and steel plants in the country. It has been rebuilt on a scale three times as large as before the recent fire, and instead of 400 men will employ 1,000 when in full operation.

STEEL AND WIRE DIVIDENDS.

The Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. each on its common and preferred stock. President Clifford and John W. Gates, ex-Chairman of the board, were present at the meeting, at the conclusion of which Max Pam, general counsel for the company, gave out the following statement:

"The officers of the company made their usual reports to the Board of Directors concerning the business of the company. The quarterly dividend on the preferred stock was declared and the dividend on the common stock ordered paid as heretofore declared."

President Clifford and Mr. Gates declined to add anything to this statemnt, and none of the officials of the company would talk about the Chicago dispatch to the effect that the cost of the proposed Bessemer plant of the company at Waukegan, Ill., is estimated at $3,000,000, and its capacity will be about 1,000 tons a day.

Steel and Wire stocks were strong on the Exchange, the common advancing 1¼ points on trading in 5,500 shares, and the preferred ⅞ on trading in 900 shares. Some of the buying was said to be for Mr. Gates, but there was no real evidence that this was so.

Cleveland Steel Mills Resume Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Three mills owned by the American Steel and Wire Company in this city, which were closed down June 1, resumed operations to-day, giving employment to between 500 and 600 men. It is stated by the employes that there has been a general cut in wages amounting, in some cases, to as high as 23 per cent., and also that the hours of labor have been increased.

IRON WORKERS IN CONFERENCE.

The Present Meeting Likely to Result in Agreement on Scales.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—The third conference between the Wage Gommittee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and representatives of the great iron and steel firms on the puddling and mill scale for 1900 began this afternoon. The following steel firms are represented at the conference: The Republic Iron and Steel Company, the American Steel Company, the Union Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, and the Standard Chain Company of Columbus, Ohio.

There are twenty-two members of the Amalgamated Conference Committee. An agreement is looked for from this conference, as the Amalgamated Association has given its committee more discretionary power than it has had at previous conferences.

The conferrees spent the afternoon in reviewing the situation, and reported to-night that no progress had been made toward signing the puddling and bar mill scale.

BALLET GIRLS IN WATER POLO.

Fierce Onslaughts, Hair Pulling, Tears, and Rescues in a Tank.

A livelv water polo game was played between ballet and chorus girls in a tank at the foot of East Eighty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon.

The contestants came from the New York Theatre. On one side were half a dozen ballet dancers from the Cherry Blossom Grove; on the other was a similar number selected from the chorus of the forthcoming extravaganza, "A Million Dollars."

There was a referee (H. H. Reeder of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club) and an umpire, (Ben Fisher of the New York Theatre.) Both of these wore tights of blue and green. "Gus" Müller, the Sire Brothers' "bouncer," acted as special policeman. Around the tank were bevies of sponsors and judges. The judges were José Sadler, Dottie Goodyear, Lillie Collins, and Eugenia Collins. Signorina Favelia was one of the spectators, and when the game waxed warm she grew so excited that she tumbled into the tank. Müller pulled her out.

After playing from 3 o'clock until 5, a score of enormous proportions had been piled up by the million-dollar chorus, and Capt. Balasco of the ballet team gave up. Then everybody went to a neighboring restaurant and partook of a clambake, at which the owner of the tank presented the winners with a tin-plated medal.

The victors forthwith sent a challenge to all the choruses in town, including those of Oscar Hammerstein and George Lederer. These managers, however, are not going to allow their girls to accept, for they are at war with the Sire brothers, but the ballets at Miner's Bowery Theatre and the Thalia are organizing, and the question of a Broadway versus east side tournament is being debated.

POLICE ESTIMATE FOR 1901.

An Increase Asked Sufficient to Cover a Signal System.

The Police Board yesterday submitted its provisional estimate for the year 1901 to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Police Board asks for $11,743,206.91, as against $11,327,503.42 appropriated for 1900, an increase of $415,702.49.

President York says the increase is for 150 new patrolmen, some new launches, and the installation of a new signal system below Fourteenth Street. When a policeman needs help in case of attack or riot, wants an ambulance, or has to make hurried communication with his superiors, he must either find a telephone or run all the way to the station. President York thinks $800,000 will install a signal system below Fourteenth Street, and that an equal sum annually will soon equip the entire city.

The Board of Elections asks for $776,020 for 1901, as against $665,000 allowed for 1900, an increase of $111,000.

HOME FOR HIPPOPOTAMI.

Director Smith Wants a Portable House Built in the Menagerie.

Director John W. Smith of the Central Park Menagerie has had inserted in the budget for the ensuing year an item of $5,000 for the construction of a portable house for the hippopotami and alligators. It is Mr. Smith's intention to have the house erected over the existing tank. If built it will enable the public to view the hippopotami and alligators during the Winter as well as the Summer. Hitherto they have been shut up in the lions' house during the Winter months.

Mr. Smith suggested that the baby hippopotamus be sold, believing that a purchaser who will pay $5,000 for the animal can easily be found. The baby hippopotamus now at the Park is the second born there. The first born was sold to the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens for $5,000.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COL. W. B. HAYES BANKRUPT

His Schedules Show Liabilities $15,733 and Assets $348.

Opposition to His Discharge Will Be Made by Creditors—Assets Alleged to be Incorrectly Stated.

Col. William B. Hayes, once well known as a "man about town," who in 1892 was arrested on the charge of Lole Fuller, the dancer, that he was a bigamist, and who later was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on two charges of perjury growing out of a suit brought against him by Annie M. Keating, has announced himself a bankrupt, and has filed schedules of his indebtedness in Trenton, N. J., claiming to be a resident of that State.

Col. Hayes is represented by J. Lefferts Conard of Trenton, and his schedules show liabilities of $15,733.14 and assets $348. The principal creditors are the Florida Land and Mortgage Company of Bartow, Fla., $10,000, on a deficiency judgment; Delilah B. Fuller, the mother of La Lole, who as administrator of the estate of her husband, Reuben Fuller, has a claim in a suit brought in 1892, but never tried, of $3,750, and a dozen small creditors, in the case of some of which Col. Hayes avers that he does not know how much he owes.

As assets Col. Hayes swears that he has but $23 in cash, four suits of clothes worth $25, and a note made by Col. Wallace B. Downs, who was the commanding officer of the Seventy-first Regiment during the Spanish war, for $300. James Parker has been appointed referee in the case, and the first hearing will be in his office in Perth Amboy on Sept. 27, when a vigorous opposition to the discharge of Col. Hayes will develop. Attorneys representing various creditors claim that the bankrupt's assets have not been correctly stated, and it is alleged that he inherited quite a sum of money some time since when his wife died. Among the creditors are a nurse named Elizabeth Beers and Dr. Gill Wylie, who tended Mrs. Hayes in her last illness. To the former the Colonel says he owes $29 and to the latter $120.

In January, 1892, Lole Fuller, who was then a dancer in the "Uncle Celestin" company, had Col. Hayes arrested on a charge of bigamy, alleging that he had another wife living, and that she (Miss Fuller) married him by written contract, not knowing that he was already married. She averred that he came back to his first wife, who was an invalid.

At the hearing of the case in Jefferson Market Court, when the civil contract was put in evidence, Col. Hayes denied that he had married the dancer.

As he left the courtroom after the case had been postponed, he was arrested on two charges of perjury preferred against him by Annie M. Keating of Detroit. Miss Keating had brought suit on a note for $2,000 alleged to have been made by Hayes. He made affidavit that he had never owed the money nor given her the note, but that she owed him money. On his affidavit the case was dismissed. Hayes also alleged that Miss Keating had stolen from his wife a blank note for $2,000, which he had given her when he went on a trip to Florida in 1887.

The perjury case came on for trial before Judge Martine in the General Sessions Court. One of the incidents of the trial was the coming to court of Mrs. Hayes, the defendant's first wife, who was brought to the courtroom on a stretcher and averred her faith in her husband. On the second trial Hayes was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years. Gov. Morton pardoned him after he had served a year in prison.

The suit brought by Miss Fuller was compromised by the payment to her of $10,000.

HIS PIETY ASPERSED.

A Hebrew Accused of Smoking a Cigarette on the Sabbath Sues for $2,000 Damages.

Samuel Froomkin is a pious Hebrew, according to his own account, and as such has been known in the community in which he lives on the east side of town. His piety has not been assumed for the purpose of influencing his business connections, yet nevertheless he avers that he has prospered among his coreligionists because he was known to be a man who paid due regard to the various tenets of his faith, and was therefore a person to be relied upon.

One of the laws of Judaism, strictly regarded by the more pious of the faith, is that no one of the faithful shall handle fire on the Sabbath. The pious Jew does not light his fire, nor the gas, and above all he does not smoke tobacco. Mr. Froomkin claims he is one of those who live up strictly to that part of the faith, and because Harris Hyman has circulated a report that Mr. Froomkin "smoked a cigarette on Shabos" (Sabbath) Mr. Froomkin has brought an action in the City Court claiming that Harris has injured him in his business and good standing in the community to the amount of $2,000, which his lawyer, Arthur N. Harris, has brought suit to recover.

Mr. Froomkin, in his complaint, says that above all he is a strict follower of the faith and that incidentally he is a painter; in fact, a boss painter, and resident of the European Benevolent Painters' Association, as well as of two synagogues. His dealings, he says, have been principally with those of his own faith who reposed confidence in him because he was "froom" (pious) not only in name but in fact.

Mr. Froomkin went his pious way, he says, until April 15 last, when the first slur was cast on his character as a Hebrew. On that day, he alleges, Mr. Hyman, "in the presence of a number of people, maliciously and with intent to injure him and cause it to be believed, spoke the following slanderous words:

"'I saw Isaac Froomkin smoking cigarettes on Saturday.'"

The news spread over the east side, where both men are well known. Every one re-echoed the words, and soon Mr. Froomkin alleges, his business began to fall off. His reputation as a pious Jew, which he valued, had been destroyed, and his trade went on the same downward path.

One of the first serious consequences of Harris's alleged slander was that Mr. Froomkin was deposed as President of the European Benevolent Painters' Association, and the synagogues followed suit. Denials were of no avail. The poison had sunk deep into the minds of his friends and could not be dislodged, so Mr. Froomkin had recourse to the law for vindication and damages.

Mr. Harris has filed an answer to the suit, denying every allegation set forth in the complaint except one. He denies that Mr. Froomkin has been damaged; that his business has been injured; that he was pious, and, in fact, everything that Mr. Froomkin has set up, but he does not deny that Mr. Froomkin smokes cigarettes on Saturday—in fact, he affirms that statement.

Froomkin does smoke cigarettes on the Sabbath, he says, and therefore he did not slander him when he made known that fact to the world. He goes so far as to say that he will prove the fact by competent witnesses when the case comes up for trial in the City Court.

The attorneys for both sides claim that the case is unique in the history of jurisprudence.

DEWEY ARCH PROJECT DEAD.

Member of the Committee Says the Structure Should Be Removed.

The spectacle of mutilated and battered columns and the dirty appearance of the Naval Arch, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, is a constant source of adverse comment by New Yorkers. The Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Naval Arch says that it would be better for its propect if the arch was removed. In the condition that it is at present it detracts from public interest. Mr. Nicholl of the Citizens' Committee said yesterday that no particular effort would be made to obtain subscriptions until the middle of October.

Another interested member of the committee said: "We have not raised a cent for the fund since May. The amount now obtained in cash and pledges is $197,000. I have my doubts if we will be able to renew interest in the Naval Arch. As it is now the project is practically dead. If, after we have made a last effort to raise money, and if we should find that the public will not renew its enthusiasm over the arch the cash already subscribed will be returned and the Citizens' Committee will be disbanded."

SAYS TENANT WAS A DUMMY.

Mrs. Walther Wants Money Back Which She Paid In Real Estate Deal.

Samuel Green was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Strauss on an order signed by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court in an action brought against him by Mrs. Wilhelmine Walther to recover $2,500, paid by her to Green in a real estate transaction in this city. Green gave security in $3,000, and was released.

Mrs. Walther resides at Park Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, and owns the premises where she lives. On July 5 last she entered into an agreement with Green to exchange her property for property owned by him at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and pay in cash $60,000. She says she was told by the defendant that a restaurant on his property was held under a two years' lease by John Scholz, and that when certain alterations had been made in the building Scholz would pay $1,800 a year.

Green also informed her, she says, that he had an apartment let to a Mrs. Loeb at $40 a month, but she discovered that it was let for $35 a month, although Mrs. Loeb was getting receipts for $40. Mrs. Walther says that Scholz and Green entered into a conspiracy with reference to the sale of the property to her, and that Scholz never had any lease of the restaurant, but was merely a dummy and employe of Green's.

Scholz made an affidavit saying he had not a lease, and that he had joined with Green in saying he was paying $1,200 a year for the premises in order to induce Mrs. Walther to purchase.

Mrs. Walther paid a deposit of $2,500, and she has brought suit for its recovery.

SAY STORES WERE DUMMIES.

James T. Mulhall Arraigned in Court for Swindling Creditors.

Detectives of the Central Office arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Centre Street Court, yesterday morning a prisoner who they said was one of the most successful swindlers in the country. The prisoner gave his name as James T. Mulhall, fifty years old, and said he was a salesman, living at 107 West One Hundred and Sixth Street. The detectives said that he also used the names of James B. Salman and Goodwin. He was held by Magistrate Cornell in $5,000 bail.

The complainant in the case was Sanchez Haya, a cigar manufacturer of 191 Fulton Street, who said that Mulhall, under the name of Goodwin, swindled him out of cigars worth $674.

Mulhall has three "butter and egg" stores in this city. They are located at 334 East One Hundred and Third Street, 115 Lenox Avenue, and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. On June 6 he filed with the Mercantile Agency a statement as regarded his assets. He asserted that he owned the equity in a number of pieces of mortgaged real estate, and that his net assets were $42,500.

Affixed to the filing were the names of his references, David Weil, Brooklyn Waist Company, 708 Broadway; Bartin Chapin, real estate, 24 Nassau Street; W. A. Vandercook, California wines, 220 Broadway; S. Adolph, Harlem Market, and Dr. A. C. Alberston, 156 Fifth Avenue.

The detectives told Magistrate Cornell that he secured consignments of goods from various merchants, and gave his stores as security. They said that the stores were filled with empty whisky barrels and other trash, and that the stock and fixtures were worthless.

Detective McConville told Magistrate Cornell that the Central Office was first notified of the swindlings by an anonymous letter received by Capt. McClusky. The case was then investigated. McConville said that it was a sure case that Mulhall was connected with Ignatz Kornfeldt and Frank Gallagher, alias "Luke" Gallagher. These two were arrested on similar charges, and were held on Aug. 25 in Jefferson Market Court in $2,000 bail for trial.

SHE STOOD IN THE POST HOLE.

Mrs. Hanley Baffles a Telephone Company's Employes.

Several employes of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company yesterday undertook to erect a pole in front of the residence of Mrs. Anna Hanley at Summit Avenue and Hoboken Street, West Hoboken. Just as they had about completed digging the hole for the post Mrs. Hanley appeared on the scene. She ordered the workment to desist, but they only laughed at her.

Then Mrs. Hanley pushed the men aside and jumped into the hole. The crowd that gathered cheered her. The men waited till noon, hoping to wear out her patience, but she held the fort until they moved to a point 100 feet away from her property. There their intended operations were prevented by Town Collector Conlin. Then the men gathered up their tools and left.

RACE FOR A LIFE.

Motor Vehicle Carries a Boy to the Hospital in the Nick of Time.

By the prompt action of a driver of a motor vehicle the life of an injured boy was saved yesterday morning.

Conrad Wolff, twelve years old, of 1,415 Avenue A, attempted to climb a fence at a vacant lot at Eighty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, in order to see a game of baseball. In order to reach the top of the fence he stood on a soda water bottle, which broke, the glass cutting his foot, severing an artery.

Policeman Dobson of the Bicycle Squad sent in a hurry call to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance, but it was slow in coming, and the boy fainted from loss of blood. George Jackson of Seventy-sixth Street and Broadway came along in a motor vehicle, and Policeman Dobson asked him to take the boy to the hospital. The vehicle went down Fifth Avenue toward the hospital at full speed, the policeman keeping the gong clanging, while Jackson steered. It reached Seventy-second Street, where the Presbyterian Hospital is situated, in a very short time.

Dr. Williams of the hospital told Jackson that a moment or two later the boy would have died from loss of blood, and that his arrival at the hospital was just in the nick of time. The physicians hope to save the boy's life.

BURGLARS CAUGHT IN A BED.

They Were Ransacking a House and Were Heard by a Woman Next Door.

John Higgins of the Empire Lodging House, at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue, and Joseph Smith of the same address, were arraigned before Magistrate Pool in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of burglary.

About 4 o'clock a woman living at 1,990 Lexington Avenue heard some one moving about in the house of Charles Kelly at 1,992 Lexington Avenue, which she knew was unoccupied, the family being in the country. She told a milkman, who notified Policemen Pierce and Wells of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

The policemen entered No. 1,990 and got into No. 1,992 by way of the roof. On the second floor they found two men in bed, apparently asleep, but on pulling the bedclothes down the men were found to be fully dressed. They were arrested and under the bed was found a lot of plunder. Bureau drawers had been pulled out and articles were strewn about the house.

Mr. Kelly was telegraphed for, and pending his arrival the prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each.

PARKHURST AGENT DIVORCED.

Decree Obtained by His Wife—Justice Russell's Comments.

Alice L. Ball obtained a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, John W. Ball, from Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday. Ball is to pay his wife $12 a week alimony.

Ball was an agent for the Parkhurst society, and the couple had been married for over twenty-five years. Mrs. Ball named Lizzie Kennedy, a cousin of her husband, as the co-respondent.

In his decision Justice Russell said that the case had to be decided upon the probabilities and conclusions to be drawn from human conduct, and that the unfortunate domestic relations between the couple inevitably tended to weaken the sense of marital obligations and would naturally produce some extent of recklessness of conduct in the presence of opportune temptation.

The Justice lays much stress upon the fact that Ball entered into a separation agreement with his wife whereby he gave her the absolute possession of their two children, surrendering his right to see them unless they requested it. "This," says Justice Russell, "is a concession not satisfactorily explained consistently with the father's intelligence, strength of character, and power to battle for his rights."

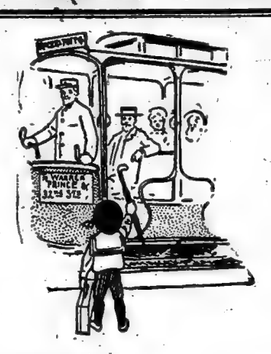

"Step lively."

Boys' $2.50 and $3 patent leather lace shoes, spring heels, sizes 8 to 2, widths B, C and D.

Boys' $2.25 and $2.50 black calfskin lace shoes with heels, sizes 11 to 2½—and a few larger, widths B, C and D.

$1 a pair.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

BAGGAGE MEN'S BUSY TIME

Overwhelmed with Work at the Holiday Season's Ending.

SCENES AT PIERS AND STATION

Mountains of Belongings of Returning New Yorkers Piled Higher with Every Incoming Train—Expressmen's Harvest.

Many New York families who have spent the Summer out of town will be back at their homes during the present week, and expressmen plying their vocations about the railroad stations and steamboat piers expect to do the heaviest business of the year during the three days following Labor Day. This is generally the way, and the heaviest day is usually the first of the three.

It proved to be particularly so this year, for Sept. 1 falling on Saturday was a half holiday and people who usually aim to be in the city by that date arranged when possible to postpone their home-coming until after Labor Day.

The crush about the baggage rooms began with the arrival of the earliest trains and boats and increased steadily as the day progressed, and the throngs of passengers bestieging the hurrying employes trying to get possession of their belongings or—for the most part vainly—trying to straighten out mistakes which had happened, strongly reminded the casual spectators of scenes on the Stock Exchange on a panicky day. All sorts of wagons, men, and horses had been hired for this busy period by even the larger of the transfer companies.

"Anything that's got wheels or anything that can walk will do for us just now," said a branch office manager of one of these corporations. These impressed vehicles were not put on the regular delivery routes, for that work requires special training on the part of both man and beast, but they were used to carry the baggage from the various terminals to the branch offices, where it could be sorted out at more leisure.

At the railroad stations some kind of order was observed in disposing of the various articles as they came in, but in the express offices where the things were sorted into heaps for the different deliveries the rooms looked like the ruins of a collapsed sporting goods store. Trunks and hand baggage predominated, of course, but lay at the bottom of the different piles, while on top were scattered baby carriages and bicycles, guns and golf sticks, and bundles of canes and umbrellas in apparently hopeless confusion.

Early in the day system went to the winds in many of these places and the only effort was to get as much as possible out of the way to leave room for the new accumulations and all attempts to deliver goods to a distance were abandoned.

The streets about the Grand Central Station presented a scene of great confusion, wagons and people and trolley cars seeming to be all mixed up. The alterations in progress in the interior of the great structure always make trouble on rush days. This, however, did not affect the handling of baggage as it came from the trains, for that department is in the shed for incoming trains where no change is making.

General Baggage Agent Stephen McCully and sixty men were hard at work in their long and narrow inclosure, but before many hours had passed the work had grown out of all proportions, and the greater part of the trunks were piled up about the platforms, and at 9 o'clock last evening there was a mighty barricade there reaching up almost to the roof girders, and making the giant locomotives which stopped as they came in with cowcatchers almost resting against it look puny by comparison. Last year 125,000 pieces of baggage were handled in the three days at this point, and it looks as if this total would now be exceeded.

The most trouble was experienced by those coming in over the roads ending on the New Jersey shore, but this was generally the fault of the passengers themselves, for on checking their baggage they would simply say "New York," without specifying which ferry it was to come over, and there was much wrath wasted when trunks looked for at Cortlandt Street, Brooklyn, or even Jersey City, were found at the West Twenty-third Street Depot.

There was much trouble in getting baggage out of the city. One man, who lives in Forty-third Street just west of Sixth Avenue, wanted to get two small steamer trunks over to the Grand Central. An expressman asked him $5 for the job, and he finally engaged a hansom, which took them for $1.40.

One thing that the railroad men were grateful for was the great falling off in the number of bicycles. "I'd rather have six trunks than one wheel," said the baggagemaster of an incoming train, "and this year I've got them—and more."

Passenger traffic was heavy also, and many of the important trains on all roads came in in two, or even three, sections. It was not equal to the Fourth of July rush, the trainmen said, but on that holiday folks do not carry much baggage with them.

NEGRO JANITOR'S VICTIM DEAD.

Mitchell's Wound Proves Fatal—Carter Held in the Tombs.

The negro janitor, Charles Daniels, of 124 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who was shot in the chest during a quarrel on Monday at 221 West Sixty-third Street by Benjamin Carter, also a colored janitor, died at 2:10 o'clock yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital.

A short time before his death the man said his real name was Peter Mitchell. He did not disclose the cause of the fight. The police are still investigating.

Coroner Bausch committed Carter to the Tombs pending the inquest. Three witnesses, all colored, were sent to the House of Detention. They are Letitia Ferguson, housekeeper; Alexander Taylor, hallboy, and Scipio Jackson, laborer.

THE RACE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

President York of the Police Board said yesterday afternoon that the first hearing in the investigation into the alleged clubbing of negroes by policemen during the race riots will be held in the trial room at Police Headquarters at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Witnesses from both uniformed and non-uniformed police have been summoned, as well as many others on behalf of the department. The only official complaint thus far submitted is an affidavit by Israel Ludlow, on behalf of one Ellis, who asserts that he was clubbed without cause. Many people have been subpoenaed by the complainants.

President York said yesterday that every witness will receive the utmost consideration and that all having knowledge of the case are urged to attend and testify.

The trial will be conducted by the Committee on Rules and Discipline, of which President York and Commissioners Abell and Sexton are members.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Early Season Opportunities in Curtains and Upholstery Fabrics.

Early buyers as a rule do not expect specially low prices, but they can expect and will obtain them here..... To those who can buy now, great *money-saving opportunities* are offered—result of exceptional concessions we ourselves obtained in purchasing..... One of these, due to removal of a manufacturer to larger mills, brought us many hundred pairs of curtains to sell from *two to eight dollars less* than they can be offered when lots are disposed of..... This and other turns of trade result in values that have never had an equal at beginning of season.

Comparison of qualities and prices with any in New York will show the wisdom of buying *here* and *now!*

1,000 PAIR NEW SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS

Latest and finest effects in white, Ivory and Ecru—designs embracing Irish Point, Renaissance, Point Arabe, Brussels, Guipure, Tambour and dainty French effects in neat figures—a collection that has no equal in this city—54 and 60 inches wide—3½ and 4 yards long—

20 styles 1.49
27 styles 1.98
24 styles 2.49
35 styles 2.98
20 styles 3.98

SPECIAL VALUES IN IRISH POINT CURTAINS

White, Ivory and Ecru—elegant designs—rich heavy floss work figures, reproductions of finest hand-wrought curtains, bought at great concessions—Therefore—

Fifteen dollar qualities..... 9.98
Twelve dollar qualities..... 7.98
Eight dollar qualities..... 5.98
Seven dollar qualities..... 4.98
Five dollar qualities..... 3.98

Hundreds of styles—latest and best!

IRISH POINT SASH LACES

Medallion, stripe or figured centres—rich, showy, beautiful styles—an Importer's sample pieces—therefore:

Irish Point Sash Laces worth $5.00.. 1.98
Irish Point Sash Laces worth $3.00.. 1.49
Irish Point Sash Laces worth $1.75.. .98
Irish Point Sash Laces worth $1.25.. .79
Irish Point Sash Laces worth .98.. .59

The above are 27 to 36 inches wide.

NEW TAPESTRIES

Persian, Bagdad, Algerian and Empire Stripes and figures—also Armure Brocades—large assortment of colorings..... .48

HEAVY WARP TAPESTRIES

Fruit, Medallion and Gobelin designs—a most effective collection—richest colorings—splendid quality, worth $1.50..... .98

VELOUR DRAPERIES

Alike both sides—solid colors—50 inches wide—worth $1.50..... .98

HEAVY TAPESTRY CURTAINS

Double Warps—handsome colorings in Persian, Turkish and Empire designs—heavy fringes—worth 7.98... 5.98

SILK FILLED TAPESTRY CURTAINS

Damask effects; also handsome Mercerized Damask Portieres—Red and Gold, Nile and Silver, Turquoise and Rose and other effective combinations—worth 11.98..... 7.98

EFFECTIVE BAGDAD PORTIERES

Crossover and Lengthwise stripes—
Oriental colorings, Tinselled..... 2.98
Armure Weave..... 3.49
Six-stripe—silk finish..... 3.98
All Splendid Values!
Full length—full width—fringed top and bottom!

RICH SATIN DAMASKS

Choicest designs in exquisite colorings—gold, blue, crimson, sage and other tints from lightest to darkest—vines, floral effects, wreaths and Bow Knots, Empire figures and fancy French stripes—for costumes, mantel draperies, wall and furniture coverings and Curtains—pure Silk and Fifty inches wide—worth $4.00 to $7.50—
Our special prices.....2.49...2.98...3.98
They talk for themselves!

TAPESTRY COUCH COVERS

Rug designs and Oriental figures—all reversible, with heavy fringes—54 to 60 inches wide—
full length.....1.49 to 4.98

NEW ART DENIMS.

Burlaps, Sateens, Cretonnes and Tickings—Hundreds of styles....9¾ to .27

BATHROOM FIXTURES

Solid Brass, full nickel plate—A Large Variety.

Round Soap Cups—ex. heavy..... .59
Strap Soap Rack—for tub rim..... .85
Toilet Paper Rack..... .39
Sponge Rack..... .98 | Glass Holder.... .49
Towel Rack..... .39 | Tooth Brush do. .69
Rope Towel Bar..... .69
Double Towel Bar..... 1.05
also Whisk Holders, Combination Sets, Comb, Brush and Powder Holders—Bath Seats, Thermometers, Robe, Coat and Hat Hooks.

DEFINITION OF A UNION HORSE.

Its Shoes, the Nails, and the Harness Must Be Union Made.

According to Charles L. Conine, who has issued an address on the subject to all the unions throughout the United States, which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, no horse can be considered

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy and warm; fresh southerly winds.

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GOVERNORS ISLAND TO BE MUCH ENLARGED

Filling in of Ninety Acres of Shoals Recommended.

WORK MAY BE DONE SHORTLY

The Dredgings from Buttermilk Channel to be Used—Improvements at Fort Hamilton Planned.

The size of Governors Island is to be doubled. This, at least, is the recommendation of a board of survey, of which Col. Kimball is Chairman, which met on the island about ten days ago. The board was appointed to consider the present condition of the island and suggest plans for its improvement. The board was in session several days, and made a report embodying an elaborate scheme for the island's enlargement. This report is now in Washington, and action on it by the War Department is expected at an early date.

The increase in the island's acreage is to be accomplished by the filling in of the shoals around the island. A survey has been made of three shoals. It has been ascertained that they extend over, approximately, 110 acres. The water above the shoals ranges in depth from nine to twenty feet. It is the opinion of the board that ninety acres of the shoals can be reclaimed without great difficulty and at reasonable cost.

Col. Kimball, when seen at the Army Headquarters yesterday, admitted that the board's report had been made to Washington, but refused to discuss any of its details until the War Department had acted upon it.

That the report recommended the enlargement of the island was ascertained, however, from trustworthy sources. The report is said to contain other important recommendations looking to the improvement of the station, and involving considerable reconstruction and rearrangement.

It is said to be the unanimous recommendation of the board that the present time affords excellent opportunity for reclaiming the shoal lands off the island, because the work can be done in conjunction with the deepening and widening of Buttermilk Channel, which is to have a mean depth of 40 feet and a width of 120 feet. To secure this depth and width a great amount of dredging will have to be done, and it is the recommendation of the Kimball board that the dirt taken from Buttermilk Channel should be used in building up the shoal lands off Governors Island.

The work of dredging out Buttermilk Channel is to begin in the near future. The boat for use in the survey is now being fitted up at Noank, Conn.

It is estimated that three miles of docks can be built along the channel, which will be available for the deepest-draught ocean liners.

The amount of dirt which will have to be taken from the Buttermilk Channel to secure the desired width and depth will be ample, it is said, for the reclamation of ninety acres of shoals off Governors Island.

Army officers are reticent as to the purpose of the proposed enlargement of Governors Island. The additional acreage, it is said, will afford ample room to accommodate a regiment. The experience which Army officers had in securing camping grounds for regiments brought to New York for transportation to the Philippines by the Suez Canal route may be one reason why additional acreage on Governors Island is deemed desirable. Owing to the inability of those in charge of the movement of troops to secure available camping space around New York the regiments had to be kept on the cars until the transports were in readiness for them.

Steps are also to be taken for the improvement of Fort Hamilton. A board of officers, to consist of Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Major William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers; Major Samuel R. Jones, Quartermaster's Department, and First Lieut. George G. Gatley of the Fifth Artillery, was to have met at the Army Building yesterday for the purpose of preparing a comprehensive plan for the location of new buildings, roads, and walks at Fort Hamilton, and estimate the cost of the work. The board failed to meet, owing to the absence of Major Jones and Lieut. Gatley. As Major Marshall, who is a member of the Missouri River Commission, was obliged to leave last night for Omaha, the meeting has been postponed for ten days.

The papers in connection with the proposed improvements at Fort Hamilton are in the possession of Major Jones, and as he has not reached the city the other members of the board have no definite ideas as to the improvements contemplated. Companies A, C, H, and K of the Fifth Artillery are now stationed at Fort Hamilton, and work is being done there at present on the emplacements for the big rifle guns which form an important part of the defenses of New York Harbor.

THE ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Paterson Business Men Meet and Talk of Buying the Plant.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 5.—About one thousand citizens attended a meeting in the City Hall to-night, called by Mayor Hinchliffe, to arrange for concerted action in regard to the purchase of the Rogers Locomotive Works or the adoption of some plan for keeping it in operation. George H. Blakely presided.

Reuben Wells, the present Superintendent of the Rogers Works, made an address. He said that more ground was required for the works and that it would be necessary to spend $250,000 in improvements in order to bring the works up to date. He was certain there was money in the venture, and that locomotives could be built as cheaply in Paterson as anywhere. At the close of his speech, Mr. Wells was kept busy for half an hour answering questions put to him.

John Donnelly, a former locomotive builder, said he had gone over the plant and that he believed that even if the works were taken up and operated just as they stand there would be a 10 per cent. return on the investment.

A number of business men offered to advance money, some as little as $100 and others as much as $5,000.

It was decided to appoint a committee of twelve, who are to investigate the whole matter and report at a future meeting.

Jacob S. Rogers said to-day that he would not consider the plan advocated by some that he take stock in the new company, and then lease the building and grounds to it. He said this was impossible, as he wanted to get out of the business entirely. It is understood that the workmen in the Rogers works will raise about $50,000 toward buying the plant. Dean McNulty has announced his willingness to take $1,000 worth of stock.

A Pittsburg Bankrupt.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—Aaron Foster, dealer in oil well supplies, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-day. His liabilities are given as $172,000, with but $45 assets.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 80c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c; cotton, middling, 9⅝c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16.50; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

Solid Comfort on the Day Line Strs. between N. Y. and Albany. Breezy, bright, and beautiful.—Adv.

MINERS' DEMANDS REFUSED.

Anthracite Coal Operators Issue an Ultimatum.

An ultimatum has been issued by the anthracite coal operators in which the demands of the United Mine Workers of America are unconditionally and definitely refused, and in which the operators decline to hereafter recognize that labor organization in any way. This decision was arrived at after an all-day meeting on Tuesday in this city, which was attended by representatives of almost all the large producers, among them the Lackawanna, the Lehigh, the Reading, the Delaware and Hudson Coal Companies, and about forty others. At this meeting a committee was appointed to formulate a statement of the position taken by the producers and their reason for it.

In this statement the United Mine Workers of America are accused of attempting to mislead the public by making various false statements. While this labor organization claims a membership comprising nearly all the mine workers, about 143,000 in number, the producers say that investigation shows that only 10 per cent., or about 14,000, of all the employes of the entire anthracite region are members of the organization, and that only a small percentage of the members desire to strike. One of the committee, however, admitted that if the organization should decide on a strike the non-union workers would be involved, as they would rather go on strike than be called "blacklegs." The miners' organization is alleged to be composed principally of soft coal men, who are not familiar with the conditions of anthracite mining, and to this ignorance is ascribed their dissatisfaction with these conditions.

The committee declares that the earnings of the mine workers have not been reduced in more than twenty years, notwithstanding periods of business depression and reductions in the soft coal regions, which reductions enabled the soft coal operators to take away a large percentage of business formerly supplied by anthracite coal. The miners' wages are based on payments of so much per car, or per ton, of prepared coal, and difference in veins determines the different amount of work to be done to attain the same result.

"The average prices of anthracite coal are no higher to-day than in recent years," says the statement, "and they are much below those received in 1892. The profits of the business have decreased with the increased cost of mining coal at greater depths and with the general rise in prices for materials used."

The committee admits that the price of $2.75 for a keg of powder charged the miners is much above its present cost. But the committee maintains that this price was fixed by agreement, and that it is used as a basis for arriving at the rate paid a miner for the coal mined, and that a miner paying $2.75 a keg receives in net earnings as much for his work as the miner paying only $1.50 per keg. "Any reduction in powder price," says the committee, "is equivalent to an advance in wages."

The operators maintain that none of the big companies have any connection with nor do they collect for the stores. "The men are paid in cash," continues the statement, "between the 1st and 20th of the month for the preceding month, and no compulsory collections are made for stores and doctors from the miners. The policy of the companies for a long period has been to discourage any connection with the company stores. It is a fact that a small percentage of individual operators run so-called 'company stores' in connection with their mines. This is usually due to the fact that the mines are isolated and the stores are run for the convenience of the men. No compulsory trade is allowed.

"The companies not only do not force the men to use the services of doctors, but they contribute large sums of money annually for the support of hospitals and relief funds."

The miners' demand that the price of coal to the consumer be raised in order to enable the companies to pay higher wages is refused, together with a number of smaller requests, on the ground that they are impossible of execution.

One of the members of the committee stated that if the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, which meets in Indianapolis to-day, should insist on their demands, a strike would be inevitable. The results of such a strike would be far-reaching and could hardly be foreseen. It would unquestionably raise the price of anthracite coal, which is now from $3.50 to $4 at wholesale, but how much he was unable to say. It would mean a loss of trade to the bituminous coal interests which could never be recovered. The loss to the 143,000 employes would be tremendous, as they were paid about $1 per ton, and the output amounted to nearly 45,000,000 tons a year.

PRAYER CHAIN NOT OFFICIAL.

Officers of the W. C. T. U. Deny that They Sanctioned the Anti-McKinley Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Mrs. Clinton Smith, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, has received the following letter from the President of the Indiana organization, showing that the alleged chain of prayer against President McKinley is the work of one member, who represents no one but herself:

Dear Mrs. Smith: The McKinley prayer chain has not the official indorsement of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Balch sent out copies of the prayer as an individual without consulting others.

The officers of the District of Columbia organization have issued a statement disavowing the prayer-chain scheme, saying in part:

"We received some months ago a request to unite in some such plan, but the note received was not only unofficial but anonymous, and we took no notice of it.

"While we, in common with all W. C. T. U. women, are opposed to the canteen in our army posts and deeply deplore the action of President McKinley in the matter, we have no sympathy with a movement which has never been mentioned in our daily correspondence with National and State officers all over our country."

NEGRO COMPANY DISBANDED.

Paraded in Columbia, S. C.; Were Ill-Used by White Men, and Retaliated.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 5.—The Capital City Guards were to-day disbanded by order of Gov. McSweeney. The commander had served fourteen years in the regular army, and held the highest rank a negro could fill. He made this company the finest drilled organization in South Carolina and the crack negro company in the South. To-day eight members were sentenced by the civil authorities to the chain gang for terms ranging from thirty to sixty days.

This was the outcome of an incipient riot on Monday. The company paraded in Main Street and gave an exhibition drill in Capital Square. On two occasions parties of white men, celebrating Labor Day, drove their horses on to the company. The second time the offenders were sons of the Chief of Police, and they knocked down a negro woman and child. Eight men broke from the company and pursued the young men, who escaped, but the negroes got into a fight with others, loaded their rifles, and used their bayonets. No one was seriously hurt.

Gov. McSweeney witnessed the trouble from the State House and ordered the company to their armory. It was reported to him that the men had 10,000 cartridges purchased privately, in their armory, and citizens feared the next time the negroes paraded they would come prepared for trouble and a bloody riot would follow. The Governor ordered the offending members dishonorably dismissed and the company to surrender its guns.

The negroes are indignant, and the whites are divided in opinion.

President to Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave here either Monday or Tuesday for Somerset, Penn., to attend the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley and Dr. Baer. The trip to Somerset will be made by daylight. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McKinley will depart for Canton to remain several days.

MGR. CORRIGAN ALARMED

Insane Man Destroys Furniture in Archiepiscopal Residence.

Throws Glass and China Against the Wall—Brooding Over a Brother's Death Causes Dementia.

The dining room of the residence of Archbishop Corrigan, at Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue, was the scene of a lively struggle last evening. During the disturbance glassware and furniture worth about $500 were destroyed by a man who was temporarily insane.

John W. Hanley, who has some reputation as a baritone singer, was the cause of the disturbance. Hanley's brother Owen died last April, and since then he has brooded constantly over his loss, as the two were inseparable. It was soon after 7 o'clock last night when Hanley, who had just returned from Richfield Springs, went to the archiepiscopal residence. He rang the bell, and John Nestor, the butler, came to the door.

"Is Archbishop Corrigan in?" asked the visitor.

"He cannot see visitors now," was the reply of the butler.

"Well, I would like to see his secretary, Father Connolly," said Hanley.

The butler showed the man into the reception room, and was about to go up stairs to summon Father Connolly when he heard a noise behind him. Looking around he saw Hanley dashing down the long hall in the direction of the dining room. Before the butler could stop him Hanley had entered the dining room. The first thing he did was to pick up a large cut glass bowl and throw it against the wall. Other pieces of glass and china were taken from the table and thrown against the wall or on the floor.

The butler, now thoroughly frightened, ran to the front door and called for help. Meanwhile Hanley had turned his attention to the furniture in the room, and had succeeded in breaking several pieces.

Two young men responded to the butler's cries, and with him they went into the dining room and tried to subdue Hanley. They struggled with him for nearly ten minutes before they succeeded in overpowering him.

Archbishop Corrigan and Father Connolly had heard the noise of the struggle and came down stairs. Father Connolly telephoned to Police Headquarters for assistance, and then he and the Archbishop encouraged the butler and the two strangers in their efforts to hold Hanley until the police arrived.

Police Headquarters notified the East Fifty-first Street Station of the trouble, and Sergt. Hayes sent Policemen Hickey and McAuliffe to the house. Meanwhile Policeman Webb of the same precinct was on his way there. The three policemen entered the house and took charge of Hanley after a short fight with him. An inventory of the damage done in the dining room was then taken.

At the station house Hanley said that he was forty years old, was an agent, and that he lived at 222 East Thirty-ninth Street. The only explanation he would give for his action was that "if the Archbishop can afford to go to Rome to get a red feather in his cap, he can afford to fix up my brother's grave in Calvary."

It was at first thought at the police station that Hanley had been drinking, but a closer investigation showed that he was not under the influence of liquor.

Hanley is unmarried, and lives with his father at the address he gave. The father, when seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last night, said:

"John only returned to-day from Richfield Springs. He has worried a great deal ever since his brother, Owen, died last April, and has not seemed like the same man. About 3 o'clock this afternoon he took some money and went away, with the intention of going to Calvary and placing some flowers on his brother's grave.

"John has quite a reputation as a baritone singer, and has received considerable favorable mention in the newspapers. He has been in the hotel business all his life, and that is what kept him at Richfield Springs during the Summer. I do not understand his actions in going to the Archbishop's residence and creating trouble. He must have become temporarily unbalanced as a result of brooding over his brother's death."

Hanley will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

ACCIDENT TO THE GWIN.

Badly Damaged in Collision with the Dahlgren.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—As the torpedo boat Dahlgren was backing out of her slip this morning she came into collision with the torpedo boat Gwin.

Inspection showed that the Gwin was so badly damaged that it would be necessary to send her to Brooklyn for repairs. It is said it will cost several thousand to put the Gwin in good order. Two plates have been opened six or eight feet forward of the smokestack and about a foot above the water line.

It is said the reversing gear of the Dahlgren did not work as it should just before the accident occurred.

A. G. VANDERBILT'S MISTAKE.

Failed to Put Out Fire in His Locomobile and Ruined the Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—A few nights ago, Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove his locomobile into his stable for the night and neglected to turn off the fire which produces the steam. Returning to Rocky Hall, he did not give the machine further thought.

In the meantime the fire under the boiler generated steam very rapidly, and at frequent intervals the safety valve blew off the superfluous steam. This continued until all the water in the boiler had evaporated, but the fuel still burned away. Fire started, and the machine was rendered useless. It is a question whether it is worth repairing.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PRESIDENT.

Speyers Insist on One of Four Men to Succeed Collis P. Huntington.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—A cipher dispatch was received here to-day from one of the prominent Directors of the Southern Pacific Company saying that the Speyers would insist upon one of four leading Eastern railroad men as President to succeed the late Collis P. Huntington. The men mentioned in the dispatch are Mellen of the Northern Pacific, Harriman, of the Union Pacific, Truesdale of the Delaware and Lackawanna, and Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The reason given for the Speyers' opposition to the appointment of H. E. Huntington as President is that he does not favor the immediate paying of dividends, whereas they are determined that dividends shall be paid at once. They regard dividends as vital to preserve the credit of the road in Europe. Their position is this: They have induced many big European capitalists to invest in the road, and these holders of stock are becoming impatient over the failure to receive any revenue from their stock.

The Speyers for many months urged upon Collis P. Huntington the necessity of paying dividends, but he was obstinate and declared that the earnings should go into the betterment of the road rather than into the pockets of English stockholders. He said just before his death that he would not pay any dividends for five years. It is known that his nephew shares these sentiments, which makes the Speyers determined to have at the head of the road some big Eastern man who will feel free to carry out their plans. They also argue that a stranger will not have to face as much opposition as the Californian.

ONCE RICH, NOW A PRISONER.

W. E. D. Stokes Accuses a Man Whom He Befriended of Theft.

William E. D. Stokes appeared in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station early this morning as complainant against Herbert Haughton, dealers in real estate and owneeny of $6, although he said he believes the prisoner had taken money and articles to the value of between $5,000 and $6,000.

Haughton told the police that he is forty-two years old, and has no occupation and no home. He inherited $1,000,000 from his father, who died in 1873, and who was a member of the firm of Ellison, Dutcher & Haughton, dealersr in real estate and owners of the stock yards in this city.

One day in November of last year Mr. Stokes saw Haughton, who was a former schoolmate, walking the streets and took him into his home, at 228 West Seventy-fifth Street. For several months past Mr. Stokes has been missing jewelry, money, and liquors, and told Haughton to report the robberies to the police.

On Tuesday Mr. Stokes missed a small clock and went to the station house himself. Detectives Deering and Day informed him that they suspected Haughton, but Mr. Stokes would not listen to anything of the kind.

The police learned that Haughton had been writing to a matrimonial bureau, and in answering letters had used Mr. Stokes's private letter heads. He had advertised for a wife, alleging that he was a millionaire.

Detective Day on Tuesday night went to the Stokes residence and was introduced to Haughton as a millionaire named Wilson, who was staying at Lake George, and whose niece, Catherine Wilson, wanted to secure a husband. Haughton agreed to go to Lake George this morning to meet the niece.

After the detective had left the house Haughton told Mr. Stokes of the woman he was to meet, and asked for money to make the trip.

When Mr. Stokes got out of bed yesterday he found that $50 had been taken from his clothing. Last evening when he retired Mr. Stokes marked six one-dollar bills with red ink, took the numbers, and placed them in his vest pocket. At about 11 o'clock he was awakened by some one walking in his room and, looking up, saw Haughton. He watched him, and after the man had left the room Mr. Stokes quietly stepped to the telephone and notified the detectives at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station of the robbery.

Roundsman Brown and Detective Day went to the house and arrested Haughton. The marked money was found on his person, and forty pawn tickets, besides a number of letters. The man was locked up and will be arraigned in the West Side Court this morning.

VERMONT ELECTION FIGURES.

Returns from All but Eight Towns Show Republican Majority of About 31,000.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 5.—The Republicans of Vermont elected their State and Congressional ticket yesterday by a plurality of at least 32,250, and a majority over all of 31,000. If the towns yet to hear from give a vote corresponding relatively to the vote of the towns reporting to-day, the figures mentioned will be about right.

The State Senate is solid Republican, and the Republican representation in the General Assembly will be substantially 200 out of a membership of 246. The various county tickets are, as usual, Republican, and, taking the result as a whole, it has met the desires of the party leaders, who exerted every effort during the campaign to have the majority reach the thirty-thousand mark, and thus give an expression of approval on the National issues, which have been under discussion the past four weeks.

Returns from 238 cities and towns, out of 246 cities and towns in the State, give the vote on Governor as follows: William W. Stickney of Ludlow (Rep.,) 47,785; John H. Senter, Montpelier, (Dem.,) 15,822; all others, 1,273. The same towns and cities in the September election preceding the Presidential election of four years ago gave Grout (Rep.) 52,943; Jackson, (Dem.,) 14,908; all others, 1,627. Those cities and towns give a Republican plurality of 31,963, and a majority over all of 30,690.

The eight towns to be heard from in 1896 gave Grout 402 and Jackson 229, the plurality being 463.

The Republican loss on the State vote in 1896 is 6,158, or substantially 9 per cent., while the Democratic gain is 914, or about 6 per cent.

The two Republican candidates for Congress were elected by majorities generally corresponding with the plurality of the Republican candidate for Governor.

SENATOR SCOTT MUCH PLEASED.

Says Vermont Returns Are Very Satisfactory to Republicans.

Much interest was manifested yesterday at Republican National Headquarters over the Vermont election. Senator N. B. Scott, who is in charge during the absence of Chairman Hanna, said:

"The Republicans of the Green Mountain State have done well. If the plurality is now 32,000, as stated, it will be, with one exception, the largest ever secured by Vermont Republicans, and we see no reason why the phenomenal plurality of November, 1898, should not be duplicated next November. The local Democratic victories in Burlington and other cities were purely municipal affairs, hinging on the question of prohibition. If the Vermont Democrats feel inclined to have bonfires and torchlight processions on account of these local victories and to celebrate the loss of the State by 32,000 votes, no one will be churlish enough to criticise their exuberance.

"Looked at coolly and impartially, the Republicans of Vermont have won one of their greatest victories, but not so great as that of four years ago. It is in line with what the Republican managers have been telling the people for the past month. It shows that the Republicans in this campaign are not yet fully aroused. The falling off in Vermont, as compared with 1896, is of no consequence so far as that State is concerned, but a similar falling off in other and closer States would be another and much more serious matter. Republicans have much cause for rejoicing over the Vermont election, but also much reason for renewed effort and awakening all along the line in the close and doubtful States."

Senator Scott added that he was pleased with the result of the election in Arkansas. He said that the Democratic plurality was figured at 40,000 as against a plurality for Bryan in 1896 of over 72,000.

CHICAGO'S WOODWORK STRIKE.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Manufacturers of woodwork for finishing of buildings threaten to leave Chicago to avoid the conditions imposed by the Wood Workers' Union, to enforce which 750 union wood workers are now on strike.

Twenty-six mills are closed by the strike. Half that number have accepted the union conditions, and in these 500 union men are still engaged. The conditions laid down by the union are: That eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that no material be furnished to contractors who employ non-union men; that non-union men employed by contractors be not allowed to work in the factory, and that 25 cents an hour be the minimum wage scale.

The mill men say they have contracts with builders who employ non-union men, and that the proposed agreement would involve them in litigation with these contractors.

Officers of the union say they have no fear that the manufacturers will leave Chicago, as the advantages of the shipping facilities and of buying material and selling the output in Chicago more than offset the difference between the union and non-union terms.

HON. A. J. MARJORIBANKS DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Hon. Archibald John Marjoribanks, who married Miss Elisabeth Brown, daughter of the late Judge James Trimble Brown of Nashville, Tenn., died to-day.

The Hon. Archibald John Marjoribanks was the youngest brother of Baron Tweedmouth, and was born in 1861. He married Miss Elisabeth Brown on Feb. 17, 1897.

THIRD TICKET NOW BEFORE THE PEOPLE

National Party Organized and Its Candidates Nominated.

ADOPTION OF A PLATFORM

The Planks for Gold and Against Imperialism—Caffery and Howe the Nominees.

The advocates of a third ticket who met at Indianapolis on Aug. 16 concluded their labors yesterday by organizing a new party, placing candidates in nomination for President and Vice President, adopting a platform and party emblem, and making arrangements to carry on a campaign against both the Republican and Democratic Parties. The new organization, which will in the future be known as the "National Party," made the following nominations:

For PRESIDENT—Donelson Caffery of Louisiana.

For VICE PRESIDENT—Archibald Murray Howe of Massachusetts.

Thomas M. Osborne, who was Chairman of the Indianapolis gathering, presided at yesterday's meeting, which was held in the Chamber Music Hall. There were about seventy-five persons, including four women, in the hall when Mr. Osborne rapped for order. He made a long speech, in which he gave his reasons for the necessity of the formation of a new party. In part he said:

"There are many men in the face of all experience still clinging to the idea that political parties can be reformed from within; that if the good men would attend the caucuses with sufficient regularity all would be well. It may not be undesirable, therefore, in outlining our position, to begin at the beginning.

"While it might as a matter of theory be possible for good men to get results out of the present caucus system, yet as a matter of fact the effort has been consciously made time and again and has failed. The drift of the parties has been ever worse and worse. Why is this so? Because you cannot get decent men to sit down and play with loaded dice, no matter how much they may seem to wish to reform the gambler, and the chief result of efforts at reform within the party so far has been to render decent men silently coresponsible for political iniquity, while they battle in vain against corruption in the ranks.

"The true measure of the success of this movement must not be the number, but the quality of our votes. If we find supporters, men of lofty moral nature, rather than of political reputation, of tried and true independence of thought and action, high resolve and noble ambition to live an upright and useful life—if such men are with us, then our party can no more fail than Christianity itself can fail because mankind still refuses to abide by the Golden Rule."

THE PLATFORM PREPARED.

On motion, Chairman Osborne appointed a committee to frame a platform. This committee was composed of Prof. Francis P. Nash, of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; Louis de Lacroix of Oxford, N. C.; Edward S. Bourne of New Haven, Conn.; William F. Lloyd of New York, and E. W. Emerson of Massachusetts. The committee after long deliberation reported the following platform:

"We, citizens of the United States of America, assembled for the purpose of defending the wise and conservative principles which underlie our Government, thus declare our aims and purposes:

"We find our country threatened with alternative perils. On the one hand is a public opinion misled by organized forces of commercialism which have perverted a war intended by the people to be a war of humanity into a war for conquest. On the other hand is a public opinion swayed by demagogic appeals to factional and class passions, the most fatal of diseases to a republic. We believe that either of these influences, if unchecked, would ultimately compass the downfall of our country, but we also believe that neither represents the sober conviction of our countrymen.

"Convinced that the extension of the United States for the purpose of holding foreign people as colonial dependencies is an innovation dangerous to our liberties and repugnant to the principles upon which our Government is founded, we pledge our earnest efforts through all Constitutional means,

"First—To procure the renunciation of all imperial or colonial pretensions with regard to foreign countries claimed to have been acquired through or in consequence of naval or military operations of the last two years.

"Second—We further pledge our efforts to secure a single gold standard and a sound banking system.

"Third—To secure a public service based on merit only.

"Fourth—To secure the abolition of all corrupting special privileges, whether under the guise of subsidies, bounties, undeserved pensions, or trust-breeding tariffs."

There was considerable discussion over the words "trust breeding tariffs" in the fourth recommendation in the platform. Some of the delegates wanted the words stricken out, contending that all tariffs were not "trust breeding." The words finally were retained.

E. H. Litchenor offered an amendment to the platform as follows:

"We regard the slavery of voters in political parties to the absolute will of a boss as a graver menace to the continuance of the Republic than the presence of our army in the Philippines."

REFERENCE TO BOSSISM.

Mr. Litchenor referred to the Saratoga convention as an example of the bossism to which he referred. Objection was made to the proposed amendment by Paul Fuller, who declared that persons who submitted to political bossism did so of their own free will, and could leave the party if they so desired.

Mr. Bourne offered a minority report from the Committee on Resolutions as follows:

"We pledge our efforts to secure to the Porto Ricans the status of a Territory of the United States; to Cuba freedom to determine its own political relations, and to the Philippines independence under the guarantee of the United States."

Objection was made to this by several delegates, who said they did not favor the establishment of an indefinite protectorate over the Philippines by this country. The platform was then adopted as originally reported.

Nominations were then called for, and Mr. Caffery and Mr. Howe were named by acclamation, no other names having been presented to the convention. Mr. Howe was present as a delegate and made a brief speech of thanks, saying he represented a principle only, and had no expectation that he would receive more than a handful of votes.

"There are more obscure men here to-day," said he, "than ever before attended a political convention. I thank God that my conscience permits me to be present."

A resolution adopting the name of the "National Party" was then passed, and it was decided to adopt as the emblem of the new party the statue which surmounts the dome of the Capitol at Washington. It was also resolved to appoint a committee of fifteen to carry on the campaign. The following resolution was then adopted as instructions to the committee:

"Where in any State it is found impracticable to place a full Electoral ticket on the ballot, we recommend that each voter desiring to express his opposition to the McKinley policy of conquest and to the Bryan fiscal policy should erase the last name or any other name of the Electoral ticket he decides to vote and to write or paste in its place the name of an eminent citizen of that State known to stand for peace, liberty, and sound money."

Chairman Osborne said that he believed this policy would be adopted in all the States, as it would insure a larger vote than could be obtained by the nomination of full Electoral tickets.

Among those who were present were Louis de Lacroix of North Carolina, Alfred P. Gage of Massachusetts, Thomas M. Osborne of New York, Ralph G. Wells of Indiana, Edward G. Bourne of Connecticut, Prof. Francis P. Nash of New York, Edmund H. Litchener of New York, Archibald M. Howe of Massachusetts, Elias Margolio of Ohio, W. B. Brough of New York, H. W. St. John of Connecticut, S. Speers Hawley of Kentucky, S. D. Thacher of California, and Dr. F. Bowne of Kentucky.

CALL OF THE DELEGATES.

The delegates attended in response to invitations sent out by those who attended the original meeting held at the Plaza Hotel early in the Summer. Chairman Osborne, when asked if Senator Caffery would accept a nomination, said:

"I have heard from Mr. Caffery, and he is in sympathy with this movement and will accept our nomination. We expect in time that this movement will become one of the great parties of the country."

During the proceedings John Jay Chapman made a speech in which he said corruption existed in both the two great parties in town, city, county, State, and Nation.

Donelson Caffery was born in the parish of St. Mary, La., on Sept. 10, 1835, was educated at St. Mary's College, in Maryland, and after his graduation returned to Louisiana, where he studied law. He served in the Confederate Army and for a while was on the staff of Gen. W. W. Walker. After the war he engaged in the practice of law and sugar planting. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1879 and served in the Senate of his State. In 1892 he was appointed United States Senator in place of Randall Lee Gibson, deceased, and was afterward elected to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Gibson and also for the long term. Mr. Caffery will leave the Senate on March 4, 1901. He was elected as a Democrat, but differed with his party regarding sugar bounties.

Archibald Murray Howe was born in Northampton, Mass., May 2, 1848. He is a graduate of Harvard University and a lawyer. He has been prominent in reform movements in his native State and has served in the Cambridge Common Council and the General Court of Massachusetts. In 1884 Mr. Howe was a member of the Mugwump Executive Committee which opposed the election of the late James G. Blaine to the Presidency.

Montana Republican Convention.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 5.—David E. Folsom was nominated for Governor and S. G. Murray for Congress in the Republican State Convention. The ticket will be completed and the platform adopted to-morrow.

FORTY-CENT GAS IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Forty-cent gas, a cut of 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, was announced by the Municipal Gas Company this afternoon as a reply to the action of the Ogden Gas Company in meeting its cut to 50 cents on Tuesday. Dwellers on the North Side expressed confidence that before the end of the week they would be enjoying house illumination without cost.

The slashing of prices has incited a general call for information as to the cost of production, and it is believed that at 40 cents for each 1,000 cubic feet, the vending companies are suffering a heavy loss. In its last report to the Directors of the New York Stock Exchange, the People's Company, under oath of its officers, declared that the cost was 62½ cents per 1,000 cubic feet. With these figures in mind, there were many estimates of the cost and length of the war.

Reports that West Side property owners would make an effort to secure the cut rate now enjoyed exclusively by Northsiders, took on tangible form when twenty-five citizens banded together to demand from the People's Company the fifty-cent rate. The plan contemplates a demand on the People's, and when this is refused, as is expected, it is the intention to ask for an injunction against a higher rate than 40 cents, or whatever is the minimum figure prevailing in any district of the city. This form of procedure found an advocate in Alderman Fowler, who said he would be one of the twenty-five to thrash the matter out completely.

The Ogden Company is laying mains in territory that may make it a more active competitor of the People's. Nearly 1,000 men are laboring on the extensions in ten streets.

RECONCILED OVER CHILD'S BODY

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The petition for divorce filed by Elizabeth Wahl against her husband, Clemens, will be dismissed in the Common Pleas Court to-morrow, as a reconciliation has been effected, and thereby hangs a sad tale. A horrible death was the direct cause of the man and wife forgetting the past. The eldest daughter of the couple was burned to death at the home of the mother, in Clark Street. The father called at the home of his wife to-day to see the body of his dead child.

Man and wife met, and they sobbed together at the bier. They forgot the past; they met and talked it over, and they decided to try it all over again. The common sorrow of both had melted the heart of the wife and made the husband regret what had occurred. They agreed to agree, and the petition will be withdrawn. The couple have a large family.

RUNAWAY ENGINE CAUSES PANIC.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 5.—A wild engine, rushing over the rails at a terrific speed and endangering scores of lives in a heavily laden passenger train, created a panic in the yard of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road early this morning.

The driver of the runaway locomotive slept peacefully with his hand on the throttle all through the wild ride. He was worn out from lack of rest and had fallen asleep at his post. On reaching the station the fireman jumped off, supposing the locomotive would come to a standstill, but the engine went rushing on over the viaduct, finally plunging out on the bridge spanning the Mississippi.

The fireman hastened to the train dispatcher's office and gave the alarm. A message was sent to the operator at Moody, seven miles from Quincy, requesting him to turn the engine on to the siding at Moody and to hold the St. Louis passenger train, north bound, which was then about due there. The Moody operator barely had time to catch the St. Louis train, which was switched out of harm's way. A few minutes after the switch to the side track had been opened the runaway engine came slowly up the grade and stopped in sight of the station.

The conductor of the St. Louis train climbed into the cab, and found Arnold still fast asleep, with his head out of the window.

AGUINALDO'S ORDERS TO KILL AMERICANS

Told His Manila Forces How to Ambush United States Troops.

ADVISED USE OF BOILING OIL

Charged His Men to Make a Ferocious Onslaught, but to Spare Their Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The War Department to-day made public the following letter of instructions, purporting to be signed by Aguinaldo, with the explanation that it was among the records captured by the American forces. The instructions refer to the attack which it was contemplated to make on Manila early in January, 1899:

Malolos, Jan. 9, 1899.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BRAVE SOLDIERS OF SANDATAHAN OF MANILA.

Article I.—All Filipinos should observe our fellow-countrymen, in order to see whether they are American sympathizers. They shall take care to work with them in order to inspire them with confidence of the strength of the holy cause of their country.

Whenever they are assured of the loyalty of the converts they shall instruct them to continue in the character of an American sympathizer in order that they may receive good pay, but without prejudicing the cause of our country. In this way they can serve themselves and at the same time serve the public by communicating to the committee of chiefs and officials of our army whatever news of importance they may have.

Article II.—All of the chiefs and Filipino brothers should be ready and courageous for the combat and should take advantage of the opportunity to study well the situation of the American outposts and headquarters, observing especially secret places where they can approach and surprise the enemy.

Article III.—The chief of those who go to attack the barracks should send in first four men with a good present for the American commander. Immediately after will follow four others, who will make a pretense of looking for the same officer for some reason, and a larger group shall be concealed in the corners or houses in order to aid the other groups at the first signal. This is wherever it is possible at the moment of attack.

Article IV.—They should not, prior to the attack, look at the Americans in a threatening manner. On the contrary, the attack on the barracks by the Sandatahan should be a complete surprise and with decision and courage. One should go alone in advance in order to kill the sentinel. In order to deceive the sentinel one should dress as a woman and must take great care that the sentinel is not able to discharge his piece, thus calling the attention of those in the barracks. This will enable his companions who are approaching to assist in the general attack.

Art. V.—At the moment of the attack the Sandatahan should not attempt to secure rifles from their dead enemies, but shall pursue slashing right and left with bolos until the Americans surrender, and after there remains no enemy who can injure them they shall take rifles in one hand and the ammunition in the other.

Art. VI.—The officers shall take care that on the top of the houses along the streets where the American forces shall pass there will be placed four to

BRYAN TALKS TO FARMERS

He Discusses the Money Question and the Trusts.

W. L. WILSON'S ATTITUDE

Letter from the Ex-Postmaster General Denouncing Imperialism Read at One of the Bryan Meetings.

DEER PARK, Md., Sept. 5.—Mr. Bryan doubled on his tracks to-day, and to-night finds him again enjoying the refreshing breezes of the summit of the Alleghanies. He made only two speeches during the day, the first at Morgan's Grove, near Shepherdstown, and the second at Keyser. At both places the crowds greeted him with enthusiasm and both speeches were vigorously applauded. There were large audiences at both meetings, but that of the Grove was exceptional in size. The attendance there was immense, people having come in, not only from West Virginia, but from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, to hear the speech while they attended the fair that is being held in the Grove.

Before Mr. Bryan was introduced to this great audience George R. Wendling read the following letter from ex-Postmaster General Wilson:

I am very grateful for the invitation which you extend to me in the name of the committee in charge of the Inter-State political gathering at Morgan's Grove, to attend and address the people on the issues of the day on either the 5th or 6th of September. It would give me personally much pleasure to accept this invitation, but it is impossible for me to do so. The condition of my health is, I regret to say, such as to make even a journey to Jefferson unadvisable, and public speaking beyond my physical capacity.

Long before it became an issue dividing political parties I took strong grounds in addresses before students of this college, and in a set speech before the Legislature of Georgia, against any colonial or imperial policy on the part of our Government as a result of our war with Spain. My views are stronger than ever against such policies, and, did opportunity permit, I should be glad to express those views on the platform at Morgan's Grove.

Mr. Bryan was received with deafening applause. After this had subsided he launched immediately upon his speech. He began by referring to Mr. Wilson in most complimentary terms. He had known Mr. Wilson in Congress and he had never believed that so kind and loving a man could indorse a war of conquest.

THE FARMERS' INTERESTS.

Mr. Bryan expressed his pleasure at being able to address an assemblage of farmers. He wanted to know how any farmer could be a Republican. It was easy to understand how the head of a trust or an army contractor could be a member of that party, he said, but as for the farmers, they were not trying to get their hands into others' pockets and to keep others' hands out of their own pockets. However prosperous other classes might be the farmer was not a sharer of that prosperity. Here Mr. Bryan related the current reports concerning his oat crop, claiming that the exaggeration in this matter was a specimen of fallacious reports in the East concerning the prosperous condition of the agricultural classes.

"They always exaggerate the possibilities of a good crop," he said, "and never take into consideration the likelihood of a bad crop. And after the farmer has taken these chances, he passes between the bulls and bears of Wall Street. The bulls horn him, the bears bite him, and when he is through with them, he has to meet the goldbug. A good crop is made the occasion for praising the Republican Party," he continued, "while a bad crop is taken as a punishment for voting the Democratic ticket. The claim is almost made that the Republican Party controls the rainfall, but this cannot be true, for if it were there would be a monopoly on rain; the price would go up.

THE PROMISES OF 1896.

"What does the Republican Party do to help the farmer? Has it any means of raising the price of what he has to sell? You are told now that you have more money than you had in 1896. I want you to read the speeches made in 1896, and see whether the Republican Party promised any more money. The Republicans said then that it did not matter whether we had much money or a little, just so it was good. Republican farmers, do you believe that times are better than they were, that we have more money than we had, and do you believe that there is any connection between better times and more money? If you do, I want you to remember that in 1896 we told you that more money made better times, and we tried to secure more money, not temporarily, but permanently, for the American people. The Republicans said we did not need any more, and yet when gold was discovered the Republicans were glad there was going to be more money.

"The increased production of gold has been a help. We wanted more gold and more silver. The quantitive theory of money has been established. We got money because of a large crop in this country and a famine in Europe. Did the Republican Party make a large crop in this country? Did the Republican Party produce the famine in Europe? If not, how can it claim credit for the increased volume of money? We have had a war on hand. We have been putting some money into circulation which was stored in the vaults, and it has been helpful. Did the Republican Party bring on the war in order to increase the volume of money?

"The war in the Philippines has furnished some demand for money, and it has taken 65,000 men out of the labor market. The South African war has also helped some in the matter of creating prices by creating a demand for goods. Did the Republican Party bring about the war in South Africa?"

PHILIPPINE CARPET-BAG RULE.

Discussing the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan said in part: "Republicans tell you that the Philippine war is the same as the war between the States. A man does not need to have much intelligence to see the difference between the principles involved. In the civil war the North was holding the people of the South in the Union, but the people were not to be subjects, they were to be citizens. They are to-day sharing with the citizens of the North in the citizenship of this Union, and they are vying with the citizens of the North to see which section can add most to the grandeur and glory of this, our common country. [Applause.] That is not the same as it is in the Philippine Islands. We are not bringing the Filipinos in as citizens.

"If you want to know what a colonial policy will mean in the Philippine Islands, just remember how white men at home were treated by a carpet-bag government and then imagine how brown men, 7,000 miles away from home, will be treated under a carpet-bag government. Do you believe that a man elected President according to the Constitution, who takes the oath to support the Constitution, should then administer a Government without the limitations of the Constitution? If a President elected according to that Constitution can govern 8,000,000 Porto Ricans entirely independent of that Constitution, then he can govern 8,000,000 Filipinos without the restraints of the Constitution, and if he can govern 8,000,000 Filipinos outside of the Constitution he can govern 400,000,000 Chinese without being disturbed with the limitations of that Constitution. You once admit that a President created by a law is above and beyond the law and you will have established the doctrine of despotism on the ruins of a republic." [Great applause.]

THE MEETING AT KEYSER.

The Keyser meeting began at 3 o'clock and was held on a vacant plot of ground unprotected by shade trees. The speakers occupied a covered stand, but the crowd stood in open sunshine. Hot and disagreeable as the weather was, all stood patiently through the meeting, applauding vociferously from time to time. Mr. Bryan said, in part:

"I want this Government to remain such a Government that the son of every citizen can aspire to the highest rewards in business or in politics. I want it so that you will not ask who a man's father was, whether he be great or humble, rich or poor. I want all the avenues kept open so that every child born into the world will have something to hope for. I do not want a Government that is good only for lawyers. I do not want a Government that is good only for bankers; I do not want a Government that is good only for those who may be fortunate enough to stand at the head of great corporations.

"To-day the Republican Party has not a policy on any question that it dares to outline before the American people. They say they want to talk about the money. In 1896 they won a victory behind the mask of international bimetallism. They did not advocate the gold standard in 1896. They advocated international bimetallism, and when the election was over the President sent a commission of three distinguished men to ask European nations to help us let go of the gold standard. Now, if the gold standard was good, why did the Republican Party try to get rid of a good thing?

"The reason why the Republicans are so anxious to discuss the money question is that the Republican leaders are familiar with the arguments which they used in 1896 and they cannot think of any argument to use in defense of the trust, the large standing army, and the imperial policy.

INFLUENCE OF THE TRUSTS.

"But if you are not able to understand how economic conditions are affecting you, let me ask you, Can you ignore the tendency toward militarism that has been manifested in this country under this Administration? Has the poor man any reason for wanting a large army? Has the farmer any reason for desiring a large military establishment? Has the country merchant? Has the ordinary man? These people do not profit by a large standing army. The large standing army is intended in this country for the extension of our trade by force and violence. The poor men will furnish sons for the army, but the contractors and the exploiters will reap the profits.

"It is the Christian portion of the Philippine Islands that is now in revolt against us, and it is the Mohammedan portion that is most friendly to us. Our flag is most secure as it floats over the palace of the Sultan of Sulu. And the Republican Administration pays the Sultan so much a month to let the flag float there. A treaty has been made by the Republican Administration with that potentate whereby slavery is recognized under the American flag."

DEATH OF H. C. F. KOCH.

He Was Senior Member of the Well-Known Dry Goods Firm.

Henry C. F. Koch, senior member of the dry goods house of Henry C. F. Koch & Co., in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, died yesterday morning from heart trouble superinduced by indigestion at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y. Mr. Koch had not been well for two months or more, and during July, accompanied by his wife, took a trip to the Thousand Islands, and later to the Adirondacks, stopping at Saratoga on his way home. The trip had apparently helped Mr. Koch, and when he and his wife arrived at Saratoga a few days ago he expressed himself as feeling considerably improved. On Tuesday he attended the convention, remaining long enough to hear Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's speech. He retired quite late and slept until about 4 o'clock in the morning, when he awoke in distress. Aid was summoned, but he did not rally from the attack, and died about 5 o'clock. A telegram notifying his sons of his death led to the immediate closing of the store yesterday morning. The body arrived at the family home, 224 Lenox Avenue, last night.

Mr. Koch was born April 29, 1831, in Hanover, Germany. He was educated in the schools and in a business college of his native town, and upon leaving served an apprenticeship in a retail dry goods house there. Mr. Koch came to this country in August, 1851, and first embarked in the button trade. A few months later he was attracted by the reports from the gold fields in Australia and went out there, meeting with considerable success. He remained in Australia for two years, and returning to the United States, settled in New York in 1853. He first became a gold broker, and was a member of the Gold Board then in existence.

In 1856 Mr. Koch opened a retail dry goods store at Carmine and Bleecker Streets, and while at that location introduced many novel features of trade. He was one of the first to see the trend of up-town trade, and in 1875 opened a store in Sixth Avenue at Twentieth Street, becoming thus a pioneer in the department dry goods store in that district. Mr. Koch's business grew rapidly, and in 1886 he admitted to partnership Adolph Riesenberg. They continued business there until 1891. For some time Mr. Koch had regarded One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street as the coming principal thoroughfare in the far up-town district, and took a step which at the time was regarded by many as impracticable, not to say extremely hazardous. He built the present six-story building, 100 by 200, running back to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. His was the first large store in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and such was his success that it served to show to other merchants what the future of the street promised, and from that time its character began to change.

Mr. Koch soon identified himself with Harlem life and became prominently known socially as well as in business, and was noted for his many benefactions. He was a member of the Harlem Club, of the German Liederkranz, of which he was ex-Vice President and ex-Treasurer; the Bergen Riding and Driving Club, a Trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank, and one of the organizers of the Harlem Board of Commerce. He was also a member of the New York Botanical Society, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Museum of Natural History. At one time he was active in the good government movement, and became President of Good Government Club P. In 1897 he ran for Councilman in his district, but was defeated.

In 1867 Mr. Koch married Miss Anna Scheeper, who with two sons, Erduin Vonder Horst and William T., survives him. He admitted his sons to partnership in business in 1899.

CHICAGO'S SHIPBUILDING BOOM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The first work on any of the ships ordered during the present boom in shipbuilding will be started in Chicago this week, when the keels of the four oceangoing steamers for the Counselman syndicate will be laid.

The Counselman ships will be comparatively small, as they will have to pass through the locks of the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence River. They are to be exactly alike, and will cost $200,000 each. They will be 260 feet long, 42 feet wide, have a depth of 28½ feet, and will carry 2,900 tons each. Their horse power of 12,000 will be furnished by Scotch boilers and triple expansion engines.

These four steamers will probably be operated between Chicago and European ports, this trade having been made possible by the recent improvement of the St. Lawrence waterways by the Canadian Government.

NO FIGHTS FOR CINCINNATI.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—Now prizefighting is practically dead in New York, business men here have talked of bringing off some of the championship fights in this city. Mayor Fleischmann, however, will not sanction the idea.

"There will be no permit issued by Mayor Fleischmann for prizefighting in Cincinnati," said Acting Mayor Christie this afternoon. "There has been a great deal of talk about bringing prizefighters to Cincinnati, but I do not think Cincinnati is ripe for such an action. The people would not support the Mayor if permits were issued."

Marlborough May Succeed Cadogan.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Vanity Fair says it is not unlikely that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed Earl Cadogan as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

STONE VISITS M'LAUGHLIN

Bryan's Campaigners Appeal to the Brooklyn Leader.

Wearied and Worried by the Squabbling Between Hill and the Croker-Murphy Faction.

The managers of Mr. Bryan's Eastern campaign have become indirectly involved in the political struggle between David B. Hill and the Croker-Murphy faction.

Vice Chairman Stone of the National Committee, who has charge of Mr. Bryan's Eastern headquarters, was a caller on Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The call was made secretly. The Brooklyn leader was appealed to to help end the factional struggle between Hill and Croker, so that some efforts of the Democratic leaders could be directed toward helping Mr. Bryan carry New York State.

Vice Chairman Stone was accompanied to Brooklyn by Norman E. Mack, a member of the National Committee, who has been booming Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo for Governor.

Mr. Bryan's campaign managers were not happy last evening. The committee, consisting of Vice Chairman W. J. Stone, Daniel J. Campau, James D. Richardson, Norman E. Mack, and James M. Guffey, held a protracted conference, lasting until nearly midnight, at the Hoffman House. This was after Vice Chairman Stone had held a three-hour conference with Hugh McLaughlin.

Several politicians who have the confidence of ex-Gov. Stone said last evening that the patience of the campaigners for Mr. Bryan has been sorely tried during the past week, and that they were disgusted with the attacks which Richard Croker had been making on David B. Hill and vice versa. A friend of Gov. Stone's said:

"They will keep up this fight a little longer, and the New York leaders will see the National Committee take a hand in the affair. The few Democrats in this section intent on doing the most harm they possibly can to the cause of Bryan, or they would cease their petty squabbling. Tammany Hall and the Hill Democracy were taught a lesson by President Cleveland, which they should remember. If Mr. Bryan's friends become thoroughly dissatisfied ex-Gov. Stone may decide to serve notice on David B. Hill and Richard Croker to stop squabbling at once as the National cause is being injured."

Ex-Gov. Stone said last evening:

"We will not attempt to do anything in New York State until the Democratic State Convention meets and has named candidates. It would be foolish to do anything else."

"Is it true that the National Committee may attempt to force Richard Croker and David B. Hill to stop their factional struggle?"

"We are not now taking a hand in State politics. I have seen many of these bitter State struggles. They always manage to straighten themselves out some way. If Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill came to me and asked me to choose a candidate for Governor, I would not do so. I do not know anything about the situation, and I do not feel confident enough to select a candidate."

Ex-Gov. Stone said that scarcely enough money was being received by his committee to pay the legitimate expenses of the campaign. He said that most of the contributions came from tradesmen and mechanics.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES.

Representatives to the State Convention Chosen in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Conventions were held last night at the various Tammany headquarters in Manhattan and the Bronx to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention and alternates. The delegates were not instructed and there were no contests.

Under the system in Tammany Hall the delegates to these conventions were elected on one general ticket in each Assembly district, and as a consequence, even where there were bitter contests at the primaries, everything was harmonious last night, since in each case all the delegates chosen belonged to one faction.

Among the prominent Democrats selected as delegates were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner in the Second District, Congressman Amos J. Cummings in the Third, Congressman William Sulzer in the Fourteenth, Congressman George B. McClellan in the Eighteenth, John B. Sexton in the Nineteenth, James T. Keating and Thomas F. Grady in the Twentieth, Corporation Counsel Whalen in the Twenty-third, Maurice F. Holahan in the Twenty-fourth, John J. Scannell, Lewis Nixon, and John W. Keller in the Twenty-fifth, Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Randolph Guggenheimer in the Twenty-ninth, Lawrence Delmour in the Thirtieth, Peter F. Meyer in the Thirty-first, Percival E. Nagle in the Thirty-fourth, and Louis F. Haffen in the Thirty-fifth.

The following delegates were chosen:

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—John Fox, Daniel E. Finn, and Michael Kennedy.

SECOND—Asa Bird Gardiner, Patrick Divver, and Samuel Wolf.

THIRD—Wauhope Lynn, Amos J. Cummings, and Patrick Higgins.

FOURTH—E. T. Fitzpatrick, John F. Ahearn, and Patrick H. Roche.

FIFTH—Bernard F. Martin, Bernard Meyborg, and Dr. William J. O'Sullivan.

SIXTH—Thomas Dinean, Frank Farrel, and James Oliver.

SEVENTH—Alderman Charles W. Culkin, Coroner Edward W. Hart, and James Holmes.

EIGHTH—Philip E. Benjamin, Max Hochstim, and George Considine.

NINTH—John Noonan, James J. Dunphy, and Matthew Corbett.

TENTH—Julius Harburger, William Sohmer, and William P. Mitchell.

ELEVENTH—William Dalton, William H. Gledhill, and John M. Quinn.

TWELFTH—Samuel J. Foley, Leon Sanders, and Patrick Farley.

THIRTEENTH — Patrick F. Trainor, Charles Metzger, and John Kerrigan.

FOURTEENTH—John T. Oakey, William Sulzer, and John T. McMahon.

FIFTEENTH—George W. Plunkitt, William P. Rinckhoff, and Robert Muh.

SIXTEENTH—Patrick Keenan, William Hannah, and Morris Cukor.

SEVENTEENTH—D. C. O'Sullivan, Patrick Mullane, and George E. Best.

EIGHTEENTH — George B. McClellan, Maurice J. Power, and Charles F. Murphy.

NINETEENTH—John B. Sexton, Isaac Fromme, and Joseph Gorgon.

TWENTIETH — James P. Keating, Thomas F. Grady, and Peter Seery.

TWENTY-FIRST—Matthew F. Donohue, Thomas J. Brady, and William F. Breel.

TWENTY-SECOND—Francis L. Cantry, John J. Harrington, and Philip J. Britt.

TWENTY-THIRD—John Whalen, Charles L. Guy, and Dennis F. Murphy.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Maurice F. Holohan, William H. Steinkamp, and John B. Fitzgerald.

TWENTY-FIFTH—John J. Scannell, Lewis Nixon, and John W. Keller.

TWENTY-SIXTH—Thomas J. Dunn, Thomas Maguire, and Jacob Marks.

TWENTY-SEVENTH—James J. Martin, O. H. P. Belmont, and George M. Van Hoesen.

TWENTY-EIGHTH—Stephen C. Ruddy, George Axt, and Leo Leipziger.

TWENTY-NINTH—Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, and Randolph Guggenheimer.

THIRTIETH—Harry C. Hart, Lawrence Delmour, and E. H. Rider.

THIRTY-FIRST—John Halloran, Peter F. Meyer, and Moses Barnett.

THIRTY-SECOND—John J. Ryan, William G. Ringler, and John O'Connell.

THIRTY-THIRD—Michael J. Hayes, Joseph F. Fallon, and John Thomas.

THIRTY-FOURTH—Percival E. Nagle, August Moebus, and Matthew H. Moore.

THIRTY-FIFTH—Louis F. Haffen, Joseph P. Hennessy, and Michael J. McDermott.

Croker Delegates from Richmond.

The County and Assembly District Convention of the regular Democratic organization of Richmond Borough for the election of three delegates to the State Convention was held in the German Club rooms at Stapleton, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon. The delegates elected were Edward M. Muller, John Croak, and Philip Wolff. They are all Croker men.

FACTION FIGHT IN QUEENS.

Sutphin and Mara Forces Contest at the District Convention.

The Sutphin and Mara forces came into conflict Tuesday night in the Democratic convention of the Second Assembly District of Queens to nominate delegates to the State Convention, and after a long drawn out conflict the contest was suspended with a partial victory for Patrick J. Mara, the Third Ward leader.

The convention assembled in the Shinnecock Clubhouse, Flushing. There were seven delegates from each ward. The persons nominated for delegates were: From Flushing, Patrick J. Mara and John E. Prendeville; from Jamaica, Bert Jay Humphries and George Crowley. On the first ballot the vote stood: Mara, 14; Prendeville, 7; Humphries, 7; Crowley, 7. Mr. Mara was declared elected. There were two other delegates to elect, and the second ballot stood: Prendeville, 7; Humphries, 7; Crowley, 7. Two hundred and twenty ballots were taken without any different result and then the convention adjourned.

The contest is important because if Mr. Sutphin wins a majority of the delegates in this convention he will be elected the State Committeeman from Queens County.

Westchester Delegates Uninstructed.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County met to-day and chose three delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are Matthew Plume, Isaac W. Turner, and Nathaniel S. Hyatt. They were not instructed. They say they have no choice, and will wait until the convention meets to decide for whom they will vote for Governor.

Catskill for Coler.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Catskill Democrats to-night elected a solid Coler delegation to the County Convention at Cairo.

DEMOCRATS ELECT DELEGATES.

BOLIVAR, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Allegany County Democrats will send contesting delegations to the State Convention, the result of a factional fight in the County Convention at Cuba yesterday. The row began over the selection of a Chairman and ended in the Elliott faction withdrawing from the convention hall. The Kelly faction which remained in the hall, elected W. M. Sweet, F. M. Todd, and S. A. Wertman State Convention delegates. The Elliott faction held a meeting and elected H. R. Elliott, P. J. Quinn, and Eldyn Reynolds delegates. The Elliott delegates lean toward David B. Hill.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The convention of the First Assembly District of Cattaraugus County, held yesterday, resulted in the nomination of W. V. Smith of Olean for Assemblyman. Danforth W. Dean, W. V. Smith, and S. B. McLure were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and were instructed to vote for Mackey's nomination for Governor, first, last, and all the time.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of St. Lawrence County have nominated George W. Parker of Gouverneur for member of Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention are uninstructed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democrats of Jefferson County held three political conventions in this city to-day. A county ticket was put in the field. W. H. Fox of Ellisburg was nominated for member of the Assembly for the First District and Henry C. Cook of Carthage for member of the Assembly from the Second District. Delegates to the State Congressional and Senatorial Conventions were named. The delegates to the State were instructed for Bird S. Coler for Governor.

Herkimer Stands by Hill.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Democratic caucuses to elect delegates to the County Convention which will be held Saturday to elect delegates to the State Convention were held in twenty-two Supervisor districts of Herkimer County today. Returns to-night indicate that the Hill men will have at least forty-eight of the sixty-six delegates to the convention.

Coler Wins in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—At the Democratic primaries held in this city to-night the delegates from every ward were instructed for Coler for Governor. Most of the delegates chosen so far from the towns of Broome County have been instructed for him.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 5.—The Republican State Committee met to-night and completed the programme for the State Convention, which will meet in the Taylor Opera House to-morrow to adopt a platform and choose Presidential Electors. State Chairman Franklin Murphy will open the convention and United States Senator Sewell will be made permanent Chairman.

The State Committee chose for the Electors at Large John F. Dryden of Newark, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, and ex-Sheriff David Baird of Camden.

CONGRESSMAN RAY'S VIEWS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Representative Ray of New York, who was at the White House to-day, said: "New York will give McKinley 200,000 majority for President, and will elect Odell Governor and all the other Republicans running with him. We will also elect six additional Republican members of the House of Representatives.

"The Republicans were never more harmonious. Every disgruntled man is in line and pulling to the same end. The Democrats are cutting each other in great shape, and it is simply a question of which can get a knife under the other's ribs first."

FLEETS FETED AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 5.—Bar Harbor's celebration in honor of the visiting squadrons was continued to-day with renewed enthusiasm. The chief events comprised a reception on board the United States flagship New York in the afternoon and a grand ball at the Kebo Valley Club in the evening.

The ball was preceded by half a score of dinner parties given by the cottagers to officers of both fleets. Those who gave dinners were Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears at the Briars, Mrs. E. J. Curley at the Malvern, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest at the Malvern, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis at Cleftstone cottage, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery at the Turrets, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Abbe at Brookend, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney at Ban-y-Bryn, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace W. Seely at Hillhurst, Mrs. W. P. Draper at the Boulder, Miss Furniss at the Louisburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Coles at Alderdea.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears's guests included Rear Admiral Farquhar, Vice Admiral Bedford, Lady Bedford, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory.

The reception on board the New York was attended by 300 invited guests from this and neighboring resorts. Rear Admiral Farquhar and his staff received. Refreshments were served on the decks, the ship's band playing throughout the afternoon, and the visitors were shown all the sights of a modern fighting machine.

The grand ball given at the Kebo Valley Club to-night marks the climax of the festivities in honor of the squadrons. In lavishness of preparation, beauty of display, and number of those present it surpassed all other functions of the season and was reminiscent of the palmiest days of the old Kebo Valley Club.

For to-night's ball the tennis court had been covered by an immense tent, at the sides of which and overhead leafy boughs made the ballroom refreshingly green and cool looking. The verandas of the clubhouse were covered by awnings, beneath which were refreshment tables. The grounds were decorated with strings of electric lights, colored lanterns, flags, and bunting, making a brilliant and picturesque scene.

The ball was kept up until a late hour. Among those present were Vice Admiral Frederick G. D. Bedford, K. C. B.; Lady Bedford, Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Rear Admiral John H. Upshur and Mrs. Upshur, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Waldron Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, the Misses Barney, Miss Geoin, Baron and Baroness von Hengelmueller, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Prince Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Prince De Croy, Baron Ambrosy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards, and the Misses Edwards.

Marquis De La Gandara of Naples, Italy, has arrived at the Porcupine, and will remain through September. Other arrivals at the Porcupine include George C. Cutler of Boston, J. Shirley Eaton of New York, John B. Keating, British Consul at Portland; G. Pedrayo, New York, and Dr. Fellows Davis of New York.

Among recent arrivals at the Louisburg are Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Ridgely of St. Louis, Miss M. R. Adams of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wise of Texas, S. M. Knox of Wilmington, Del.; H. F. Cornell, Detroit; L. F. Jordan, Boston; Miss Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Cornell Woolley, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mahoney of New York; Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Lyons, Randolph Lyons, and Miss M. Erskine Koch, New Orleans.

The arrivals at Newport to-day included James H. McDermott, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Harrison, Philadelphia; John P. Jackson, United States Navy; Mrs. S. L. Weir, New York; Mrs. J. H. Childs, Pittsburg.

New-comers at the Marlborough include Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, Mrs. Thomas Snowden, Washington; Mrs. C. A. Gove, San Francisco, and James M. Hare, New York.

NEWPORT HORSE SHOW ENDED.

Last Day of the Exhibition Drew a Large Attendance of Fashionable People.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—To-day was the last of the Newport Horse Show. The gathering was the greatest of the exhibition, and the most prominent cottagers were present in large numbers, as were large delegations from Jamestown and Narragansett Pier. The weather was perfect. During the afternoon Miss Stillman, daughter of James Stillman, offered $7,500 for the high-steppers Kitchner and Kopella, owned by W. H. Barnard of New York, and the offer was refused.

In the road team class the exhibits of Robert L. Gerry, Thomas W. Lawson, and John F. Baudouine carried off the honors. In the Victoria and pair class, Mrs. Frederick Neilson won the first prize with Star and Stripe. The exhibit was one of the finest in the show. In the championship class for the best harness horse, W. C. Whitney showed his magnificent bay gelding Egbert. Two other handsome horses were Glorious Red Cloud and Actress, entered by Thomas W. Lawson and James Q. Shaw. In the ladies' driving class, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Beatrice Mills, Mrs. J. L. Conway, and Miss Lawson carried off the honors by their splendid handling of the teams they drove.

The feature of the exhibition was in the hunter class, when Mrs. T. W. Pierce of Topfields, Mass., again rode the hunter Tornado, going over the hurdles with dash and daring. Mr. Howard Willetts, with his hunter Heatherbloom, showed some of the best hurdle jumping and riding ever seen in a show ring. Tuesday a protest was made in the Aquidneck Stakes. The awards were made by the judges to-day, and were: First, James F. Shaw, Boston; second, Thomas W. Lawson, Boston; third, S. N. Hexter, New York. The awards to-day were as follows:

Pair of Horses, 15 Hands.—First, Mystic, ch. m., Marigold, ch. m., E. Manning; second, The Fashion, br. g.: On Broadway, rn. g., Fashion Coach Horse Company; third, Flashlight, ch. g.; Headlight, ch. g., the C. F. Bates Company.

For the Best Harness and Saddle Horses.—First, Iris, blk. m., Mrs. Burke Roche; second, Lady Euphrosne, blk. m., Harry T. Peters; third, Confido, ch. g., Mrs. W. E. Kotman.

Pair of Horses for Demi-Mail Phaeton.—First, Kopella, b. m.; Kitchener, b. g., W. M. Barnard; second, His Grace Glory, ch. g.; Milady Glory, ch. m., Thomas W. Lawson; third, Ambassador, b. g.; Regent, b. c., Chestnut Hill Stock Farms.

Horses in harness.—First, Whirl of the Town, b. g., William H. Barnard; second, Milady Glory, ch. m., Thomas W. Lawson; third, Active, ch. g., Strauss & Hexter.

The Seafoam Stakes for saddle horses, to be shown at walk, trot, and canter.—First, Lady Euphrosne, b. m., Harry T. Peters; second, Lady Leona, blk. m., Harry T. Peters; third, Don, br. g., Mrs. J. Grosvenor.

Ladies' single horse and trap.—First, Kopella, b. m., William H. Barnard; second, Artful, b. m., W. P. Thompson; third, Elegance, br. m., Eben D. Jordan.

Road team, before a coach or body break.—First, team, Thomas W. Lawson; second, team, John F. Baudouine; third, team, Robert L. Gerry and William Woodward.

For Best Saddle Horse.—First, Lady Leona, Mr. Peters; Second, Iris, Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Victoria and Pair.—First, Star, b. m., Stripe, b. g., Mrs. Neilson; second, Kopella, b. m., Kitchener, b. g., William H. Barnard; third, Student, br. g., Monitor, br. g., Robert L. Gerry.

Pair of Horses for Lady's Phaeton.—First, Kitchener, b. g., Kopella, b. m., William H. Barnard; second, U. G. I., b. m., B. G. I., b. m., John L. Conway; third, Alert, ch. g., Active, ch. c., Strauss & Hexter.

For the Best Harness Horse.—First, Glorious Red Cloud, br. s., Thomas W. Lawson; second, Whirl of the Town, b. g., William S. Barnard.

For the Best Hunter.—First Heatherbloom, b. g., Howard Willetts; second, Tornado, Mrs. T. W. Peirce.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. L. Mills, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Neal Bassett, Chicago, and William W. Crapo, New Bedford, Mass.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. J. Gordon Wilson, Glasgow.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. J. Luddington, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND—George L. Darte, United States Consul at Patras, Greece.

FIFTH AVENUE—James G. Batterson, Hartford, ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland.

EVERETT—Capt. W. P. Newcomb, United States Army.

SAVOY—John B. Garrett, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Alfred H. Mason, Philadelphia.

ALBEMARLE—T. H. Lasley, Chattanooga, Tenn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Lazarus, domestics and linens, 43 Leonard Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods, 66 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Lamb, hosiery; J. Burke, dry goods, 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cohen, C., Troy, N. Y.; clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Williams & Rodgers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. D. Courtney, dress goods, 335 Broadway; Gilsey House.

Lambright & Williams, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. W. Lambright, furnishing goods; Sinclair House.

Lewis, J. C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Lewis, furnishing goods; Hotel Everett.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. Maxwell, millinery, 45 Lispenard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; Miss E. Leahy, millinery, 467 Broadway.

Shepard Company, The, Providence, R. I.; F. Robinson, notions and fancy goods; Grand Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. W. Armour, cloaks and suits; Miss J. M. Clark, laces and white goods; Westminster Hotel.

Fahy-Schantz Dry Goods Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. L. Schantz, gloves; Broadway Central Hotel; Miss Knaber, millinery; St. George Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shawls and shirtwaists; 454 Broome Street.

Friar, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; Gilsey House.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Wells, dress goods and silks; Hotel Earlington.

Shepard Company, Providencer R. I.; W. H. Symons, linens and white goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Miss A. Jones, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Jones's, J. R., Sons & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. R. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; J. F. Rand, laces; Union Square Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, gloves; Miss M. Breeden, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Barney, H., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Hartsmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, furniture; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn., M. J. Healy, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Rossmore Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Rossmore Hotel.

Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; W. Brown, upholstery goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. F. Gay, furniture; L. E. Ryan, gloves, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Criterion Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, ladies' and misses' clothing, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. Hauser, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Ballantine Company, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballantine, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

O'Callaghan, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; T. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, furnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Coons, H. S., & Co., Williamsburg, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Miss Hawke, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Wurzburg, F. W., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; William Wurzburg, dry goods; Hotel

ODELL HEADS THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

The Saratoga Convention Carries Out the Programme.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS NAMED

Speeches by ex-Gov. Black, Senator Depew, B. B. Odell, Jr., Gov. Roosevelt, and Others.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention concluded its work soon after 1 o'clock to-day. It was one of the tamest gatherings of the kind in years. Delegates come here solely to register the will of the bosses, and many of them left last night. The full ticket selected is as follows, all the candidates being nominated by acclamation:

Governor—B. B. ODELL, Jr., of Orange.

Lieutenant Governor—TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF of Kings.

Secretary of State—JOHN T. McDONOUGH of Albany.

Controller—WILLIAM J. MORGAN of Erie.

State Treasurer—JOHN F. JAECKEL of Cayuga.

Attorney General—JOHN C. DAVIES of Oneida.

State Engineer—E. A. BOND of Jefferson.

The hall was crowded when the convention was called to order this morning and so desirous were the remaining delegates to get away that no prayer was offered. Much interest was manifested in the expected appearance of Gov. Roosevelt, and the kodak men were much in evidence. Necks were craned every time there was commotion at the entrance, but for a long time in vain. "Nominations for Governor are in order," said Chairman Stranahan, "and I recognize the gentleman from Rensselaer, Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black." When Mr. Black arose he was accorded a great ovation, and when the cheering ceased there were cries of "Platform." Soon the ex-Governor's tall figure was seen making its way toward the stage, and when he ascended the latter and faced the audience he was greeted with a storm of cheers which lasted for several minutes.

EX-GOV. BLACK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Black did not speak long, but what he said was to the point. As he fired volley after volley into the enemy's camp, his hearers gave vent to their approval in long-continued applause. He spoke in part as follows:

"The issues now before the American people were discussed and settled four years ago. There is not a new one here. The ghost of anti-imperialism which stalks to and fro between Lincoln and Bloomington, with occasional manifestations in Boston, is not and cannot be made an issue. This country is and has been committed to the policy of growth, and it cannot be swerved from that policy by new scarecrows erected along the way. In that policy are involved the causes of civilization and American progress, and the Republican Party stands for both.

"The issues now are as they were in 1896. They were then met and understood, and as completely as the Spanish fleet at Santiago they were sunk or run ashore. The Democratic Party since then has been engaged in prying some of them off the rocks and trying to make them float. That will never be done. Those issues will never be seaworthy again, and if they are the American people will not embark on them while they have fluttering at their masthead as flags with the Democratic inscriptions of disorder, disappointment, and despair.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

"That party seems never to understand the temper or intelligence of the people. It has endeavored in every campaign for forty years to make the discarded heresies of the preceding campaign presentable by joining a live heresy to the old dead ones. It seems to believe that the voter would be glad to embrace the rankest kind of heresies if he could only get them in quantities large enough. The people are themselves in some measure responsible for this belief, for in 1892 without provocation they permitted themselves to stumble and fall over as glaring a heresy as ever befogged a child.

"They committed one of the most inexcusable blunders in the politics of the country; and as in nearly every case, the mistake was largely paid for by those who did their best to prevent it. At the first chance that blunder was corrected, and I prophesy that the day of its repudiation is not remote. There are but few things new under the sun, and the discovery of a safe principle by the Democratic Party is not among them.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

"But it is not by principles alone that the success, the power of the Republican Party has been achieved. The best of causes may fail if they have not also the best of representatives. The successful advocate of a cause is so faithful that he would die for it, but so strong that he does not have to, and the rare and almost unbroken fortune of the Republican Party has been that whenever the emergency has arisen, no matter how tempestuous the course, there was always a pilot who could steer it and bring the ship to port without throwing the cargo overboard.

"We have already selected the pilot for the National craft. He has been over the course once. He has steered with such success and skill that even in the turbulence that has surrounded him he has gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens and increased his own renown to a degree almost without example. The duty of this assembly is to select a pilot for a shorter course, but over waters which are never smooth, and often dangerous, and I regard it as a sign full of encouragement, and hope that the man to whom, with general accord, the Republican Party is about to turn, is one who combines in his character the elements of stability and courage which make the successful leader.

POLITICS SHOULD BE HONEST.

"I believe that politics should be as honest as the church. I believe that the level of political action should be so high that corrupt influences can neither break it down nor defile it. But I believe, too, that honesty does not consist in profession alone. Profession without fulfillment is as dead as faith without works. That man makes a grievous blunder who believes that pretending to have done a thing is the same as having done it.

"What the Republican Party always demands is one who believes that performance is the substance and profession the shadow; that to do and to be are great essentials of human life, and that to say is but a speck upon the moving tide, and that is why I have consented to present to you the name which is already in your mind, and which I am chosen only to pronounce. He is no theorist, but one who achieves. He does not proclaim in advance his purposes, but the effect of his constancy and skill has been written in many political victories. He is not old now, nor was he ever too young to advocate the cause with which for many years he has been allied. He has been a Republican through days and nights which had neither sun nor moon. When the political eclipse appeared complete, he did not despair. Wherever the standard was, was the only place to search for him. And all this time he has not only maintained the faith but has gloried in it.

ODELL'S NAME PRESENTED.

"I believe in that kind of Republicanism. It should be recognized and honored where honors are conferred. In politics, as in war, leaders should be taken from those whose training has made them ready and equipped. The man who in many doubtful battles has carried the colors to the front should not be forgotten on the day that promotions are bestowed. And I would not forget him even though it be demanded of me by all the men on earth who never went to war.

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I present to you a man who has carried the colors; who has done much and received little; who has been fearless, constant, and upright; who stands as a true and acceptable type of the militant Republicanism of New York; who on many fields has borne the burden of the party's conflicts, and is now worthy to bear the standard of the party's faith. I present to you as a candidate for Governor of New York Benjamin B. Odell, Jr."

When Mr. Black closed there was great cheering both for him and for Mr. Odell, and this was continued long after Mr. Black had resumed his seat with the Rensselaer delegation. He was followed by Seward A. Simons, a smooth-faced lawyer from Buffalo, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Odell in a well-delivered speech.

Then Chairman Stranahan blundered. He did not call for a vote, but said: "I recognize the gentleman from New York, Senator Depew." Mr. Depew was given a flattering reception, and as he advanced to the stage the band played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." Mr. Depew explained to Senator Stranahan that he had made a mistake, and when the music stopped the Chairman said: "I am a little ahead of time. I will reserve Mr. Depew for a little later on." Then Mr. Whipple of Cattaraugus took the platform and seconded the nomination of Mr. Odell, promising him more than 15,000 majority in the Cattaraugus Congressional District.

NEW YORK CITY'S VOTE.

A roll call was ordered by Assembly districts, and every vote was cast for Odell amid much enthusiasm. When Kings was reached, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said, "Kings gives 132 votes for Odell." This announcement evoked great cheering. There was marked surprise when New York was reached, and Gen. F. V. Greene said New York desires to be called by Assembly districts.

This was done and disclosed that several of the delegates were absent, and others voted for them. The Fifteenth New York District was called half a dozen times before eliciting a response. Col. Abe Gruber recorded the vote from the Twenty-first District and was called on for a speech, but he shook his head negatively. Mr. Gruber was heartily cheered. The calling of the Twenty-fourth District afforded young Cornelius Vanderbilt another chance to attract attention.

When Tioga County was called, Senator Platt arose, and for several minutes there was the wildest enthusiasm. Delegations vied with one another in an attempt to make the greatest volume of noise.

The roll call showed 971 votes for B. B. Odell, Jr., and he was declared the nominee for Governor. Delegate Moore of Kings moved the appointment of a committee to notify Mr. Odell of his nomination and to invite him to appear before the convention. This resolution was adopted, and Mr. Moore was made Chairman of the Notification Committee.

DEPEW NOMINATES WOODRUFF.

Chairman Stranahan again recognized Senator Depew, who, in one of his characteristic speeches, full of fact, anecdote, and fun, nominated Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings for Lieutenant Governor. Every allusion to ex-Gov. Black, Mr. Odell, President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, or Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was received with great applause. He spoke as follows:

"The fire of battle is always present in the veins of an American citizen. The most peaceful of nations, the very vigor and virility of our people, the conquests which we have made over nature, the struggle which we have successfully carried on against the forces of the air and of the earth to bring out the resources and wealth of our land, has made us a Nation of soldiers. Preferably soldiers for peace, instantly, on occasion, however, where the interests of the country are at stake, or where liberty must needs be rescued, under conditions which compel our being the means for that rescue, our people are soldiers for battle.

PRAISE FOR ROOSEVELT.

"Without our wish, we found ourselves suddenly engaged in a contest with one of the oldest monarchies in the world. From the beginning to its close, at the end of a hundred days, it was a marvel of successive victories. The thrill of conquest, the admiration for those who were privileged to be at the front, the desire to reward the men who had risked their lives for so great and good a cause, made a demand for the people that a soldier should be rewarded with this great office of Governor of the State of New York. We had that soldier, New York born and bred, New York in every drop of his blood. He won the most brilliant laurels in the war. The party recognized his fitness for the Executive of the State. It met the demand of the people that he should be placed at the head of the ticket and the heroes of the war were complimented and the State was honored in securing for its chief officer Theodore Roosevelt.

TASK NOW TO HOLD THE FORT.

"Times have greatly changed since 1898. So rapid has been the progress of events that '98 is already an ancient history. The qualities which are required for candidates now differ from those which were essential to success two years ago. The enthusiasm of battle is no longer with us. Our task is to prevent the overthrow of the tremendous industrial results which have been won by Republican policies, Republican measures, and Republican statesmanship in the last four years. The contest of '96 was a struggle between hope and despair. Hope won by a narrow margin. Hope, dragging despair along with it, has made despair share with it in all the industrial triumphs of these wonderful four years. Our task now is to hold the fort.

"We captured from the enemy their intrenchments of free trade; we captured from them their castles of free silver; we captured from them their policies of disorganization and distrust; we transformed their strongholds into fortresses of public confidence and public faith. Under the protection of these conquests agriculture has prospered as never before, manufactories have increased their product beyond all precedent, labor has received the largest rewards in the history of employment, deficiencies have been turned into surpluses. The products of our factories and of our fields have gone forth to conquer the world.

MEN OF CAPACITY NEEDED.

"The hundreds of millions pouring in from Europe above what she could sell to us has gone into every channel of trade and been felt on the farm and in the mill and in the American home. We know that if the conditions which have produced these results can be maintained for four years more the position of the country as an industrial nation will be so secure that no party would dare formulate a policy which would imperil our place.

"Free silver, free trade, assaults on the Supreme Court, and efforts to throw away the results of the war, a cowardly disposition to scuttle, are threatening the strongholds of National faith, National credit, and National power. Our fight is, as I have said, to hold the fort. For that purpose we require as our leaders in our State men of demonstrated capacity, public men, who, in official relations to the affairs of government, have become familiar with our policies and measures, and politicians who have been so in touch with the party that they can maintain harmony within the ranks and present an impregnable front and lead a resistless attack against the forces of the enemy. We have those qualities in the gentlemen who have just been nominated. They are also happily distinguished in character.

EULOGY OF THE PRESIDENT.

"We are fortunate, peculiarly so, in our candidate for President. He is the Commander in Chief, and the Republican candidates in every State are Generals of corps, divisions, and brigades in that Commonwealth. As a Commander in Chief of the armies of the country, he conducted a war upon sea and land which placed us in the front rank of the martial nations. Precipitated suddenly as a world-power into the counseis of nations, called upon to face, first, the problem of admission to the markets of the Orient, which were being divided among the great powers of Europe, and next, to show that the United States would bend all resources for the vindication of its honor, when its Minister and Ambassador was beleaguered, the finest triumph of diplomacy of the nineteenth century was won in the concession of the open door; the most picturesque campaign of history or romance is successfully ended with the American flag flying over the imperial palace in Peking.

"Not only the United States, but every civilized and semi-civilized country of the globe, is to-day giving unstinted admiration to the statesmanship, the generalship, and the diplomacy of William McKinley.

McKINLEY AND BRYAN CONTRASTED.

"Ask him how he stands on the question of the debasement of our currency, of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and his answer, clear, and emphatic, is: 'I stand for the gold standard of value.'

"Ask him how he stands on the question of the protection of American industries, and his answer is, clear and emphatic: 'I stand for the policy that has made America for Americans and is now making the world pay tribute to American labor and inventive genius.'

"Ask him how he stands on the promise made to free Cuba, and his answer is: 'To the extent of my ability as President I propose to carry out that promise.'

"Ask him how he stands as to the position of this country in the territories which we won by conquest, which we secured by treaty, and which we paid for with money, and his answer is: 'I hold them to be as much a part of the United States as any other portion of our territory, and from them the flag will never be hauled down.'

"Ask Col. William J. Bryan, 'How do you stand on the question of the protection of American industries?' and he says: 'I am in favor of a modified free trade.'

"'How do you stand on the question of holding these territories, which are to become our future market, and to the protection of whose inhabitants and the extension to whose inhabitants of American institutions and American liberty we are pledged before the world?' and he will answer: 'I propose to flee from them and carry from them back home the American flag.'

"Ask Col. Bryan, 'How do you stand on the question of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the cornerstone of your faith in 1896, and the reaffirmed faith of your party in 1900?' and his answer is: 'I decline to answer.' Negations never win.

"Col. Bryan says: 'We have hauled down our flag repeatedly from places where it has been raised.' That is a shifty statement. We will bring back the flag from Cuba when the conditions under which it is there have been fulfilled. We brought back the flag from the conquest of the pirates of Tripoli and of the Algerian coast, but never, never in the history of our Nation has the flag been lowered or folded when it floated over territory of the United States.

"When Col. Bryan went to Kentucky when the State was to be stolen by his friends from the officers who had been lawfully returned as elected by the Democratic returning boards, and gave his sanction and the weight of his great authority as a Democrat to the thieves, where then was his idea of consent of the governed? When the Democratic Party, with the consent of Col. Bryan, takes away the suffrage from citizens who had it for more than a quarter of a century in four States and claims that their Electoral votes are absolutely certain for him, because those States are governed without the consent of the governed, where is the virtue of his claims to respect and honor the consent of the governed?

LABOR'S CROWN OF THORNS.

"In one of the most picturesque and dramatic proceedings in a political convention he became the leader of his party, its candidate for President, and subverted all the principles of its great past by a single sentence. It was 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify humanity upon a cross of gold.' For four years the crown of thorns, to which he alluded, has been pressing hard upon the brow of labor. For four years, according to his idea, humanity has been writhing and crying upon the cross of gold, and yet he has not one word to say now, after four years of this terrific suffering, if it has been suffering, in favor of lifting that crown or in favor of taking humanity off that cross. He declines to say whether he will do it or not. This is either cowardice or inhumanity. If it is neither cowardice nor inhumanity, then it is confession that he was wrong four years ago, that he is wrong now, that he is not a statesman but a charlatan.

"The reasons for his reticence are easily understood. His crown of thorns upon the brow of labor is the aureole of electric light upon the brow of liberty enlightening the world; that light has been shed in every home, and has illumined the dark places of the land with beneficent effulgence. It has penetrated Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. It has been a pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, which has led our own people and every other people under our jurisdiction to the promised land. The cross of gold, under the operations of Republican principles, is not a cross but minted coin. It has the eagle on one side and the emblem of our country on the other. It is found in the pocket of the laborer and the wage earner. It has lifted the mortgage from the farm. It has given unexampled impetus to the development of our industries, the progress of our country, and the stability of our credit.

BRYAN AND ROOSEVELT.

"In yesterday's newspapers were, side by side, the addresses of Col. Bryan and Col. Roosevelt at the great labor demonstration in Chicago. I hope those addresses will be read by every citizen in this country. I hope they will be printed in pamphlet, and placed in every home. They were speaking to laboring men upon the problems which are interesting to labor, and told them there should be no deviation from that text in order to exploit politics.

"The speech of Col. Roosevelt was the speech of a man who had won success by his own exertions. It was the speech of a full mind and a patriotic heart, while the speech of Col. Bryan was the speech of a theorist who has been preaching his theories for four years at $500 a night, and of a statesman who talks through his hat. Abandoning the question of what is best for labor, he attacks the policies which have given a market for the products of labor. He shouts against imperialism, whose father was Thomas Jefferson, whose exponents were Andrew Jackson, and a half dozen Democratic Presidents. He speaks of the danger of an army of 100,000 men in a population of 77,000,000, and cries Caesarism, forgetful of the fact, or not knowing it, that the Caesarism of the first President died when George Washington refused a third term and returned to his farm at Mount Vernon; that the Caesarism of Jackson's period died when he left Washington for the Hermitage; that the Caesarism of Lincoln's Administration died when he extended the olive branch of peace and brotherhood to our defeated brethren in the South; that the Caesarism of Grant's Administration died when the great soldier became a private citizen. Let him remember that in this Republic so long as universal suffrage prevails and every four years the acts of the Administration must be submitted to the judgment of the electors, every citizen who has a vote is a Caesar.

DANGER OF APATHY.

"I have thus, gentlemen, briefly sketched the campaign as it is set and must be conducted. After years of prosperity two classes come to the front, and they are equally dangerous for the continuance of good times. One are those who are dissatisfied with existing conditions, no matter how good, and are always anxious for a change, which they got in 1894 and 1895. The other are the ones who, enjoying in their occupations, in their enterprises, their wages, their employment, and their homes the results of prosperity, believe that the necessity for its continuance is so plain that everybody must see the question just as they do, and therefore it is neither necessary for them to work nor to vote.

"To keep the Republicans up to the full performance of their duty, to keep the Republican organization up to its highest effort and broaden it, to confirm in the faith the doubtful in the Empire State is the task of the gentlemen on the ticket nominated by this convention. They have been named by the people, we in selecting them are obeying the popular will, and the people will ratify this choice at the polls.

PRAISE FOR WOODRUFF.

"The Republican Party and its canvass will be greatly strengthened by the appearance in the place he has filled and adorned of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. He represents, in its best sense, the business man in politics. He is the ideal young man in politics and meets all the requirements of the much-discussed question in the colleges of the educated man in politics. Beginning his career with no capital but brains, culture, and courage he started at the foot of the ladder, at small wages, and he achieved independence and won the confidence of the business community before he was thirty-five. He is a brilliant refutation of the Bryan and Croker theory that there is no chance for a young man in this country.

"The times called for a soldier for the candidate for Governor at the close of his first term, and prevented the renomination of that able, wise, and admirable officer, Gov. Black. But the young men of the State would not let their representative retire from public life, and he was renominated for Lieutenant Governor. Four years in the delicate and difficult position of presiding over the State Senate and of the boards which perform so many functions of Government made Lieut. Gov. Woodruff not only a State but a National figure.

"The delegation to the Philadelphia Convention from New York voted unanimously to present his name for Vice President should Roosevelt not be nominated. Now he comes here seeking no office, but ready to hold any place and perform any duty which will help his party in this great contest. We who know his demonstrated ability, his public services, his great popularity, and the desire of the people of New York to have the benefit of his business talents, culture, and patriotism, nominate again for Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff."

The mention by Mr. Depew of his candidate, Timothy L. Woodruff, brought many of the delegates to their feet with shouts of applause. Mr. Depew said: "And with Theodore Roosevelt and Tim Woodruff—well, it's all over but the shouting." Mr. Depew closed at 11:40 o'clock, and was followed by Senator Horace White of Onondaga, who briefly seconded the nomination of Mr. Woodruff.

Every vote was cast for Woodruff, who was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. On motion of Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie, the other State officers were nominated by acclamation, Secretary Fox being instructed to cast one vote for them.

MR. ODELL ACCEPTS.

Here Mr. Odell made his appearance, and his advent was made the occasion for the greatest outburst of enthusiasm that the convention witnessed. Mr. Odell spoke briefly, and his remarks were well received by auditors and delegates. His speech was as follows:

"Your message of confidence, so generously expressed, has been conveyed to me, and I am here in response to the summons. I am deeply sensible of the great honor you have conferred in nominating me as your candidate for Governor of this peerless Commonwealth, an honor second only to being named as the candidate for the Presidency of our common country. It is my duty and pleasure to accept, and my heartfelt thanks are yours for this gracious preferment.

"Our State covers a vast territory. Its interests are many and diverse, and the care and fostering of these requires close and unremitting attention. If exalted to the high office for which you have named me, my best efforts will be exerted to protect those interests and to discharge faithfully the duties devolving upon me. It will be my conscientious endeavor so to administer the office that every citizen will feel that I am in fact as well as in name the Governor of the whole Commonwealth, and the interest of each and all are dear to me.

IMPORTANT ISSUES AT STAKE.

"Many and perplexing are the problems which confront the Chief Executive. Among the most important and of vital interest to the people is a just and equitable system of taxation and an honest and economical expenditure of the money after it has been raised. If we are to retain the confidence of the public our aim must be to see that a dollar's worth of service is rendered for every dollar expended.

"Important as are the State issues, they are overshadowed by the greater matters involved in the National campaign. To my mind the paramount issue is the re-election of McKinley, who has so ably kept all pledges. Re-elect him and the policies already in force and to be inaugurated will place us upon a higher plane than ever before, and we shall enjoy the full fruition of our hope for general prosperity. Every dollar of obligation will continue to be worth one hundred cents, and wherever our flag floats it will be respected because American manhood has baptized it with its blood.

"We need the active and energetic support of all Republicans. We also need the help of others who believe in maintaining our credit. All honor, therefore, to those honest, conscientious, and self-respecting men who, putting the welfare of their country above party affiliations, have broken away from old associations and are supporting the Republican candidate for President, believing his policy and purposes best, notwithstanding the fact that they are not one with him in all the details.

"Let us go to our homes, therefore, more determined than ever before to uphold and strengthen the hands of the President, whose tact, sagacity, and grasp of affairs become more apparent with each emergency. Let us roll up a vote for McKinley and Roosevelt in this Empire State that will gladden that 'kindly heart whose days are spent in work and prayer for the honor and welfare of the Republic.'

"Gentlemen, I accept your commission, and again I thank you most sincerely."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York arose and said he understood the Governor was in the village, and moved that a committee of three be appointed to invite him to appear before the convention. Senator Stranahan appointed as such a committee Gen. Greene, Congressman L. N. Littauer, and William C. Warren of Erie. When the Governor appeared he was given a tremendous ovation, which he apparently appreciated. He discussed National and State topics, and was warm in his praise of Mr. Odell. The kind things he said of the Gubernatorial nominee were well received. His address was as follows:

"I deeply appreciate the honor you do me in letting me address you to-day. I congratulate you upon the character and qualifications of the man whom you have nominated and upon declarations which you have put forward on behalf of the great party you represent.

ODELL AND RAMAPO.

"First, as to our candidate for Governor. During my two years' term of service Mr. Odell has been not merely my close and stanch friend, but my trusted helper and adviser in every crisis. It would be impossible for any Governor to find in the Chairman of the State organization a wiser and truer friend than I have found in him. Again and again some important measure of legislation or administration has been perfected only in consequence of his advice. Let me mention but one instance. When the Ramapo measures, concerning which this convention has made its position so unequivocally plain, were before the Legislature, it was owing solely to the suggestion of Mr. Odell that the bill that passed was finally put in such shape as absolutely to guarantee the protection of the city's interest. It was to Mr. Odell that we owed the vital feature of the bill, that is, the power of review given to the First and Second Appellate Divisions, a power which so far as human wisdom can, secures to the city the fullest protection.

"Mr. Odell will be elected in November, and two years hence we shall all of us feel, not merely as Republicans but as citizens, proud of what we have done this day, for we shall have put in the Governor's chair a man whose courage, sagacity, resolution, and integrity fit him to render the highest service to the State.

TRIBUTE TO DAVIES.

"The other nominees are the men who have been my colleagues for the last two years. This State has never had a group of more upright and conscientious State officials. With all of them I have been in close and intimate terms, but, of course, peculiarly so with the Attorney General, my official adviser. Not merely has the Attorney General performed all of the duties pertaining to his office in a way that must challenge the respect of every honest citizen, not merely has he shown by the action he so promptly took in reference to the Ramapo matter and the Ice Trust his alert vigilance on behalf of the people of the State, but he has outside of the regular duties of his office aided in every effort to secure better laws and better administration of the law.

"In especial I shall never forget the action he took at the time of the enactment of the Franchise Tax bill into law, a law than which no other has been enacted in this State in recent years that will be so beneficial or of such vital and far-reaching importance. No man was more active than the Attorney General in working for its passage at every stage, and it was the Attorney General who first came to me with the news that it had been passed.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

"The Republican Party has now been in power for six years. It is not with us a mere case of the 'new broom sweeping clean,' and now we challenge the closest investigation of every branch of the State Government from the top to the bottom, from the office of State Engineer and Surveyor to the Departments of Public Works and Buildings, through every bureau and commission. Nor is it only for good administration that we claim credit as our right. In no corresponding six years of the State's history has there been so much wise and important legislation. This legislation has affected taxation, the agricultural interests, and the interests of labor.

"These six years have revolutionized much of our taxation, securing for the first time an adequate return to the State from various species of property which had hitherto escaped bearing their proper share of the burdens of the Commonwealth; one result being that in the present year we have a lower tax rate than for over forty years past. So with labor legislation. We have for the first time put upon the statute books a really effective eight-hour law. We have taken the first step toward the abolition of the sweatshops. We have provided against excessive hours of labor in certain trades, and against the employment of women and children in unhealthy trades or for an unreasonable number of hours.

AID FROM THE STATE OFFICERS.

"In speaking of this labor legislation, I wish to express the obligations I have been under, not only to my own appointees in the different labor bureaus, but to the Secretary of State, Mr. McDonough, upon whom I have been able at all times to call for assistance in matters whereof he had peculiar cognizance; exactly as I have been able to call upon each and every one of the State officers from the Lieutenant Governor through, for aid as regards any question with which they were especially familiar.

"We ask you to compare all we have done in this State not only with what we promised to do, but also with what our opponents have done. Our opponents govern the great city which contains almost half of the population of the State. They have had ample time to show the world they are made of, and we ask all honest citizens to take the State Government branch by branch and compare it with the City Government of New York branch by branch, and then decide on their consciences which stands the comparison best and which party is safest to be intrusted with the great interests of the State. We feel that we have a right to challenge the support of all men who wish to see the Government administered with cleanliness and efficiency.

THE NATIONAL DANGER.

The interests at stake for the State are great, but those at stake in the Nation as a whole are greater. In this election the people of the State are to vote not only as New Yorkers, but as Americans, and we appeal to all men who are in heart and purpose, and not merely in name, Americans, to stand with us for the re-election of President McKinley, because against him are arrayed the forces of chaos and of evil, the forces of repudiation and dishonor.

"We appeal not merely to Republicans; we appeal to all men, whether bound by party ties or independent of party ties, who value greatly the good name of their country and the welfare of its people, to support us in this great contest. Fundamentally, the issue is whether or not we shall keep the material well-being we have gained during the past four years and the proud sense of duty well done which has accompanied it. If our opponents should win, it will mean not only griping distress to the business man, the farmer, and, above all, to the wage worker, but it would mean the loss of the National good name which we so proudly cherish.

"A most extraordinary feature of the present campaign is that one section of our opponents who have at least the grace to feel uncomfortable in opposing us, and who know well in the bottom of their hearts that by their course they are risking not only the Nation's interest, but the Nation's honor, are actually trying to justify themselves by stating that they cannot win a victory so sweeping as to prevent our neutralizing the worst consequences. The argument is made, for instance, that even though Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite House were elected, they could not put their free silver form of money into effect, because the Senate would not let them.

"A still more extraordinary doctrine has been broached within a day or two, to the effect that it is safe to elect Mr. Bryan and a Bryanite Congress in November because neither would come into power until March 4, and long before that time the existing Republican House and Republican President could have taken action which would tie the hands of their free-silver successors. Think of it, gentlemen! This argument has actually been made in support of the masterful letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, who has shown conclusively that if Mr. Bryan came in, the obligations of the Government would be paid immediately, possibly in whole, certainly in part, in silver. If such an argument is really advanced or believed in as the result of serious thought, let me warn those who act on it that they need hug no such delusion to their breast.

"If the people of this country declare in favor of Mr. Bryan and elect a Bryanite Congress next Fall they will have declared in favor of free silver as well as of every doctrine enunciated in the Chicago platform of '96 and reiterated in the Kansas City platform of 1900, and when the people have thus declared themselves, the representatives whom they have elected and sent to Washington cannot and will not act otherwise than they have been directed at the polls to act. The election of Mr. Bryan this Fall would be the people's mandate for free silver, and as such it would tell upon every Senator who has felt doubtful how to act in the past.

PERIL IN DEMOCRATS' SUCCESS.

"The men who directly or indirectly aid Mr. Bryan in this contest must understand that any vote cast except for the re-election of President McKinley is a vote for free silver and for social disorder, a vote for the partial repudiation of our debts, and for the absolute upsetting of our financial and industrial systems; and upon all such men will rest forever afterward the heavy responsibility of having plunged the business world into disaster, the laboring world into misery, and of having tainted with dishonor the National name.

"So much for what the success of our opponents would mean at home. Abroad, gentlemen, their success would mean that the Nation was to cringe before the honorable task which it has so honorably begun; to take down the flag under which we are introducing in the Philippines not only such order but such liberty as has been unknown in the islands before, and to hand them back to the unspeakable tyranny of a corrupt oligarchy. There is no such thing as militarism or imperialism at stake in the contest. These are terms only used to frighten the foolish.

MILITARISM NON-EXISTENT.

"If it is militarism to be in the Philippines, then it is militarism to be in Hawaii and Alaska. If it is militarism to put down the Tagal banditti, then it is militarism to put down an Apache outbreak. Anti-imperialism is the name by which they seek to disguise their policy of contraction. For, mind you, we have already expanded, and we are in the Philippines by the same moral and legal right that we are in New Mexico and Idaho.

"The Nation has not sought its new responsibilities, but the Nation does not shrink from them. As a strong man faces his work when it comes and does each task allotted to him without flinching, so this great Nation, the greatest Republic upon which the sun has ever shone, stands now at the opening of a new century, not seeking in unmanly fashion how to avoid its work, but facing its responsibilities in a calm, a sober, and a resolute spirit. The task that now confronts us is but as child's play compared to the task that confronted the generation that fought to a finish the great civil war. It calls for but a fraction of this Nation's giant strength, and we appeal to every American jealous of the country's good name and proud beyond measure of the honor and renown of American citizenship to stand with us now, and to declare in unmistakable terms that we are a Nation of men and not a Nation of weaklings, and that we as little fear to face our duty in the far islands of the Eastern seas as we fear to face our duties at home."

When Gov. Roosevelt closed the audience slowly dispersed and the Republican State Convention of 1900 passed into history.

NEWBURG WELCOMES ODELL.

Enthusiastic Greeting to the Nominee at His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Newburg to-night witnessed the greatest demonstration ever accorded an individual. It was in honor of the return home of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., after his nomination by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga. The Orange County delegation, about 100 strong, accompanied him home in a special train over the West Shore Road, the train consisting of two Pullman coaches.

Mr. Odell's house had been brilliantly lighted, and as he bounded up the broad stoop, Baby Estelle sprang forward to greet him. He picked up the little tot, kissed her several times, and handed her over to the safekeeping of Mrs. Odell, who stood at the door. The action of the Gubernatorial candidate in kissing his baby girl apparently pleased the multitude, for it was greeted with loud and long-continued applause.

When quiet was restored, Mayor Wilson introduced A. S. Tompkins of Nyack, Rockland County, member of Congress from this district, who extended congratulations to the residents of Newburg and of Orange County that the Republican Party had selected one of her sons as the candidate for Governor.

As Mr. Tompkins concluded his remarks there were repeated calls for Mr. Odell. One voice louder than the others shouted "Ben! Ben!" Mr. Odell had stepped to the front by this time, and in response to the cry of "Ben!" said that sounded natural to him. It was like old times, and he hoped that to one and all assembled he would ever be "Ben." He added that he was deeply impressed, more deeply than words could express, by the magnitude and magnificence of the reception accorded at his home.

"I cannot, nor will I at this time and in such a gathering, discuss the great issues of the day," he said, "but shall simply thank you for this kind and thoughtful welcome to the home I so much love and wish one and all good night."

As Mr. Odell retired to his home the crowd followed him, and for half an hour there was an informal reception. A hundred congratulatory telegrams were received from all sections of the State during the evening.

Otis Elevator Company

AWARDED THE

GRAND PRIZE

AND

GOLD MEDAL

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION

FOR

Electric Elevators

AND

ESCALATOR

and in recognition of the great service rendered the world by the perfection of Hydraulic and Electric Elevators and Hoisting Machinery

THE PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

Over 15,000 HP. used daily in operating Otis Electric Elevators in New York City alone

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1 A. M.—Pier 25 North River; no name; damage, $35.

6:30 A. M.—242 West Forty-seventh Street; Mrs. Woods; damage, $50.

8 A. M.—2,410 Eighth Avenue; H. Lubers; damage, $10.

9 A. M.—316 Ninth Avenue; Morris Jacobs; damage, $50.

10:30 A. M.—1,003 First Avenue; V. Stetter; damage, $75.

1:35 P. M.—513 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; no name; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—266 West Tenth Street; Margaret Stutz; damage slight.

7 P. M.—221 Sixth Avenue; Child & Co.; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 5.—Fire to-day in the large building occupied by the Lexington Storage Company ruined the whole structure. The loss, including the contents, is placed at $83,000. There is a partial insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—A five-story building at Huron and Wells Streets was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The building was owned by the Newbury estate and was occupied by manufacturers of surgeons' supplies, chemicals, flags and bunting. Loss, $100,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:32	Sun sets...6:24	Moon sets...2:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....4:46	Gov. Isl'd...5:13	H. Gate....7:09
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:07	Gov. Isl'd...5:37	H. Gate....7:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Central America and South Pacific Ports	11:30 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		2:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellena, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg		3:30 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maranhense, Para	1:00 A. M.	
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		4:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana		5:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Early Fall REPLENISHINGS
For the Home *and Personal Wear*

The house is usually neglected through the spring and summer, and garments get rough vacation usage, and suffer untold hardships at vacation laundries. People come home early in September and find things generally out of sorts. Carpets look rusty, and you think a new shade would go better with the furniture. Some of the parlor chairs are to be pushed aside for new ones. You want a new dinner set; the kitchen utensils need to be renewed; the table linen must be replenished. Wearing apparel looks shabby—both outer garments and underwear. Shoes are scuffed and worn—and so the story might be continued. This word is to tell you that ***Wanamaker's*** is ready to supply all these needfuls immediately; and that we have made special preparation, and special prices on many lines of goods now wanted in a hurry—notably in Linens, Bedding, China, Upholstery Goods, Furniture, Muslin Underwear, Children's Wear, Shoes. Part of the news is told below; some was told yesterday; more will be told to-morrow. Midsummer emptiness is over—this store is filling up with everything of the newest and best for the new season. The store news is important every day. Read on:

Newcomers Among the Women's TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Coming in small delegations every day. There's already a large assemblage, and some very handsome delegates among them. Rough cheviots mostly, but there's a wide range of colorings and in styles of the making. Velvet is used sparingly on some, very liberally on others, effectively on all of them.

Ten dollars for the lowest priced, and it is a very low price for the kind of suit it represents. It's of cheviot serge, blue and black; the jacket is made with fly-front, and is lined with taffeta; the skirt has inverted plait back, and is lined with percaline. The same style of costume, but silk lined throughout, at $15. And at $20, a splendid suit of pebble cheviot, in blue and black; tight-fitting, double-breasted jacket with satin-faced revers; seven-gored flare skirt, finished with French seam; silk lined throughout.

Other styles up to $82. Second floor, Broadway.

The New CARPETS
Make an Interesting Display

The most elegant of the Wiltons show some remarkable self-color and two-color effects—neat and refined, yet with a richness and depth to the color which has not been equalled before. The Axminsters are more elaborate—more striking in effect; freer in the designs and colorings. Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries and Ingrains follow with fascinating beauty of truly artistic merit.

The variety is magnificent—broad enough to meet every taste and fancy—

Axminsters, 235 patterns, from $1 to $3.50 a yard
Wiltons, 209 patterns, from $2.50 to $2.75 a yard
Brussels, 185 patterns, from $1.25 to $1.50 a yard
Velvets, 233 patterns, from $1 to $1.75 a yard
Tapestries, 290 patterns, from 60c to 90c a yard

As well as a very large variety of Ingrain Carpets.

Third floor.

The New Styles in Women's COATS and WRAPS

A brief word of invitation to meet these visitors from European capitals. More are coming, of course, but there's much that is interesting in this early showing. The Newmarkets are greatly admired. Not radically changed from former seasons, but handsomer. New touches in the trimming and little variations in cut both add to their attractiveness. The three-quarter coats, too, are improved. In both these styles and in other kinds of outer garments, there's a marked tendency toward heavier, warmer materials. Too early, perhaps, to talk of furs, but some of these are effectively trimmed with various kinds of fur.

Prices range from $21 to $84. Second floor, Broadway.

New Flannel WAISTS for Women

These new Flannel Waists meet every wish as to prettiness; and their comfort and serviceableness have long ago been proved by women. This season finds them made fuller than heretofore; all made with plaited backs without yokes; and nearly all have flare cuffs on sleeves; many are prettily stitched and braided. The details tell more:

$2—Solid colored flannel; full front, prettily braid trimmed; plaited back; detachable collar and straight sleeves.

$2.25—Solid colored flannel; back and front of tiny box plaits; detachable collar and pointed sleeves.

$2.75—Fine quality French flannel, solid colors; full front and fine plaited back; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

$3.25—Solid colored French flannel; full front, with clusters of small and box plaits, stitched; back plaited; detachable collar and straight sleeves.

$4.25—Solid colored French flannel; full front and back prettily appliqued; detachable collar and flare cuffs.

Others up to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall COATS and CAPS
For the *Little Folks*

The new smart little coats are here and on show to-day; so are the charming little bonnets that make baby a perfect picture.

The Russian blouse is the feature of the coats, and the various styles are extremely interesting. They are in sizes for 2 to 4 years.

The caps show a multitude of new ideas in trimming. The display will prove interesting to all mothers. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Lots of CLUB VELLUM
An Excellent Writing Paper at 10c lb.

This very popular correspondence paper has a selling place exclusively its own—on the Fifth floor, Tenth street. There are large supplies of it on hand now, and we'll try to keep up with the very wide demand. It will not be cheapened in grade. In fact, efforts are constantly making even to improve it. Club Vellum is certainly an exceptionally good paper as it is at 10c a pound. Envelopes to match are 15c a hundred. Three fashionable sizes; in cream and azure tints.

Fifth floor, Broadway and Tenth street.

Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass in the CHINA SALE

Some splendid lots of Bric-a-Brac were opened yesterday, and are shown this morning. It is a fascinating collection of tempting pieces that will add beauty and effectiveness to the home.

The vases and figures are just as handsome and choice as any that can be bought at regular prices; yet these are

A Third Below Their Worth

Hundreds of pieces are being bought for holiday and wedding gifts. It is well worth while to plan a little ahead when such an opportunity offers.

The principal groups are these:

Austrian Vases in a large variety of shapes and sizes, very prettily decorated—some after the Royal Worcester styles. Prices are 60c, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

A beautiful collection of Cameo Placques at a fourth to a third below regular prices. The relief figure work is very finely done. Prices, $1, $2.25, $3, $4, $5, $6, $8 and $10 each.

A collection of Castilena Marbles, really finer than our usual holiday showing and marked at a saving of a fourth to the purchaser. Mostly fancy subjects. Prices, $18, $20, $30, $37.50, $40, $52 and $65. Also cabinet size marble figures, at $4, $6 and $8.

Rich Cut Glass—

We are daily opening new shipments of cut glass to meet the demands of this sale. Two lots of 8-inch Bowls deserve special mention. They are splendidly cut, and should be at least $5. They are marked at $3.50 each.

Also a lot of 6-inch Nappies, in two fine patterns, cut by one of the best factories in the country: $1.85 each, worth $2.50. $1.65 each, worth $2.25.

These few items represent the values of the whole stock. The most complete variety and the lowest prices we have ever had.

New lots of Fancy China were being opened late yesterday—too late to give descriptions here; but we can promise that the great values will be kept up on the 25c, 35c, 50c and $1 counters; and that means renewed interest for all housekeepers who love dainty wares, and are thrifty enough to appreciate the saving of half their real worth.

Some Fine NEW SILKS
And Some *Under-price*

There is a rich color array of new grades of Peau de Soie ready to-day. It is also the finest quality we ever saw at its price. The color-scheme includes white, cream, light blue, pink, maize, new turquoise, castor, gray, lavender, violet, old rose, stone drab, and the newest leather shades.

Few would expect such beauty for less than two dollars, yet these are crisp, new, right from the looms, and only

$1.25 a yard

Among the beautiful Silks offered below their worth, are these:

Black-and-white Silks in superb qualities; some with white predominating, others with grounds of black. The values range from $1 to $1.75; now all are offered at **85c a yard.**

Rich Satin-bar Plaid Taffetas, in an attractive variety of colorings; worth $1.50; now at **$1 a yard.**

Another lot of Satin-bar Plaid Taffetas, that will make most attractive waists—the regular dollar quality, at **75c a yard.**

Rotunda.

School-Room NEEDFULS
Best Sorts — *Smallest Prices*

The neatness of the school-boy's or school-girl's books and work frequently depends on the supplies the parents buy them. A poor school bag may scatter the books all over the ground, and make them shabby for the rest of the season. A composition book made of poor paper makes it impossible for the book to look neat when it is written in.

We have none of the trashy kinds of school supplies—it isn't necessary here. Even our penny composition book has good paper in it.

These hints of some of the needfuls:

English waterproof school bags, plaid and fancy colors, with gusset and pocket; 12 in. wide, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c; 14 in. wide, 40c, 50c and 65c; 15 in. wide, 70c and 95c.

Plain leather bags, tan and black, 25c, 75c, $1.15 and $1.50.

Embossed leather bags, very fine, $1.50 and $1.90.

Also a lot of bags of knit flannel and felt at 10c, 15c and 25c.

Composition Books, made especially for us, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Knickerbocker Tablets, plain and ruled, in linen, bond, plate finish and cabinet fibre; note packet and letter sizes, 10c, 15c, 20c.

Reversible University Note Books, plain and ruled; all sizes; cover and filler; 10c, 20c, 25c, 40c and 50c. Extra fillers, half the price.

Pencil Boxes—Plain, 5c, 7c, 10c; Japanese, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Tollner's Carryall, 18c.

Special filled imported box with inkstand, 10c.

Koh-i-noor Pencils, all grades, 10c.

E. Faber's' Drawing Pencils, H, HH and HHH, 2 for 1c.

Colored Crayons, 6 in box, 1c.

Colored Wax Pastels, 6 in box, 1c.

Colored Crayon Pencils, 6 and 12 in box, 10c and 20c.

Miller Bros.' Pens, 6 styles, 1 doz. in box, 5c.

Numeral Frames, 72 balls, 15c; 144 balls, 25c.

Silicate Blackboards, 24x36 in., 90c

Silicate Kindergarten Antiseptic Slates for Drawing, with 6 studies, 10c.

Educational Globes, 19c. (6 in.) to $10.50.

Book Straps, 7c and 10c.

Lunch Boxes, 5c, 15c, 25c and 30c

Davids' Ink, 2-oz. bottles, 2c a bottle

Cloth Bound Slates—

Single	Double
5 x 7, 7c	7 x 11, 25c
8 x 12, 15c	8 x 12, 30c
9 x 13, 18c	

Wire Bound Slates, single—5x7, 4c; 6x9, 6c; 7x11, 8c; 8x12, 10c; 9x13, 12c.

Basement.

Some Important Offerings of SHOES

This word announces many sharp price-concessions on good Shoes for men, women and children. It means a splendid opportunity to replace the shoes that were worn and torn on the summer vacation; and it offers large economies to parents who are getting their children ready for school next week.

They are all up to the high standard that you expect from this store, and there is a large variety to choose from.

Men's Shoes at $2—

About 1,200 pairs in the lot; mostly our regular lines that have been sold down to small lots; black and tan Oxford shoes and tan and brown calf and kid lace shoes. The original prices ranged from $3 to $5. Sizes are not complete, but nearly every normal foot can be fitted.

Main floor.

Women's Oxfords at 75c—

An odd lot of tan and black kidskin Oxfords that have been double or more; not many of each kind but most all sizes.

Women's $2 Tan Oxfords at $1.20—

Very fine kidskin, brown and russet; turned soles, stylish last; just right for early autumn, and only about half value.

Women's Kid Boots at $1.55—

Black kidskin of good quality; lace and button, with kid or patent leather tips; made on the popular straight form lasts, and sold at about two-thirds their usual price.

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

Boys' $2 Shoes at $1.50—

Black satin calf lace shoes, with stout oak soles, welted and stitched; full English last; sizes 12 to 5½.

Boys' Tan $2 Shoes at $1.25—

Heavy Titan calf; solid leather throughout; lace; with heels; sizes 2½ to 5½. Smaller sizes with heels or spring heels at $1.

Girls' Tan Kid $2 Shoes at $1.15—

Extra well made spring heel shoes of firm kidskin with best wearing soles; sizes 11 to 2, in C, D and E widths.

Girls' Black Kid $1.50 Shoes at $1—

All sizes, from girls' 2 down to children's 6; spring heels; button only. Not fine but durable.

Fifth Floor.

MORRIS CHAIRS
Various Styles Priced Below Value

Worthy furniture all of this, just as all furniture is known to be when it comes from Wanamaker's. And the styles are the newest—the most desirable of the newest, rather. They are fitted with cushions that are well made and tastefully covered, and the complete chairs are offered at much less than they sell for regularly.

Bargains in cushions, too.

$8.50, worth $12—Mahogany finish; spring seats; reclining backs; cushions of various colored velours.

$9.50, worth $14—Golden oak; highly polished; spring seats and adjustable backs; velour cushions in various patterns.

$12, worth $18—Golden oak; polished finish; broad arms and curved legs; deep spring seats; cushions of various colored velours.

$14, worth $20—Golden oak; highly polished; broad arms; shaped legs with claw feet; spring seats; reclining backs; various colored velours.

$15, worth $22—Mahogany finish; highly polished; carved arms; shaped legs with claw feet; spring seats and adjustable backs; velour cushions.

Also Morris chair frames at $4, $6 and $7. Cushions at $4, worth $5.50.

Fourth floor.

New *Fall Styles* in Girls' SAILOR SUITS

For school-day wear, or dress, this collection of tasteful garments offers rare selection, early as the season is. Pretty suits and dresses are coming in rapidly from a dozen of the best makers; and the variety is most satisfying.

This particular word of two very pretty and very practical suits:

At $4.50—Sailor Suits of brown and navy blue cheviot serge, beautifully trimmed with braid. Sizes for 6 to 12 years.

At $5.75—Sailor Suits of red and navy blue cheviot serge; shield and collar of cloth in contrasting shades, and trimmed with braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

New BAGS and BELTS
***And Buckles* for Women**

Imported. Novel ideas in plenty, elegantly expressed in these late arrivals. Bullion belts—the newest. With the beautiful imported buckles they're very effective. One dollar for some very pretty belts in this style. And up to $3.75.

Snake designs, most fascinating, with their variously jeweled eyes, will be favored most in the new belt pins. We have brought over a good variety. 75c to $2.

Suede chatelaine bags in silver gray and tan, with exquisite frames of French rhinestones. Just such new elegance as one looks to Paris to produce. $7 to $10.75. Broadway.

PIANO TUNING
and Repairing

This is the season when most pianos need the attention of a tuner. We expect to have more work than be can attended to, in a few weeks. Just now we can do a little more.

We took from Chickering & Sons their entire corps of tuners and repairers; and a more competent company of men cannot be found in New York, and that means the world. Each man is an expert at his work, either in tuning, re-voicing and restoring the tone of a good piano, or in improving the tone of an inferior instrument.

Prompt service for those who demand us most promptly.

Fifth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. GAGE REPLIES TO CARL SCHURZ'S LETTER

Repeats that Mr. Bryan Could Nullify the Gold Standard.

LEGISLATION IS UNCERTAIN

Free Silver Minority Could Use Obstructive Tactics to Prevent the Tying of Bryan's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Gage has made the following reply to the open letter of Carl Schurz of New York, in which Mr. Schurz denies that Mr. Bryan's candidacy menaces sound money:

Washington, Sept. 4.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 3d inst., in which you utter some words of criticism upon the statements made by me in a newspaper interview published Aug. 26, in which I expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan, if elected President, could by the exercise of considerable "perverse ingenuity," put the Government on a silver basis, ruin its credit, and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country.

You deny that the dangers set forth by me in that interview really exist, and that any President will be able to do what I declared might be done, "unless the Republican Party in control of the Government in both the legislative and Executive branches, proves itself utterly dishonest in its professed purpose to maintain the gold standard." You say your denial "is not based on the reasoning of those of your critics who seek to shaw by figures that a President desiring ever so much to put the country on a silver basis would lack the means of doing so." On the contrary, you admit, "for argument's sake," all I say on that point. It would not seem, therefore, that there is any particular difference between us as to what Mr. Bryan as President could do under the law or in spite of the law as it now is.

It ought to have been apparent to you, as it no doubt was, that I was speaking of the possibilities of the case under circumstances and conditions as they now exist, but you proceed to point out how, at the next session of Congress, which will meet in December, legislation could be had which would completely forestall unfriendly action toward the gold standard, even if Mr. Bryan were elected and should still cherish the firm-set purpose declared by him on Sept. 16, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., where he said: "If there is any one who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

You rebuke me in polite terms for sounding a false note of alarm, disquieting to the business community, and especially when uttered by one in authority.

I am not at all skilled in controversy, and have had no practice in dialectics, but I will indulge in a few words in the way of rejoinder to your criticism.

In the first place, then, no more serious disaster could overtake this country (in this I think you will agree with me) than the breaking down of the gold standard and the adoption of that principle of money for which Mr. Bryan contends. In 1896 you yourself are quoted as having said:

"The mere apprehension of a possibility of Mr. Bryan's election and of the consequent placing of our country upon the silver basis has already caused untold millions of our securities to be thrown upon the market. Scores of business orders are already recalled, a large number of manufacturing establishments have already stopped or restricted their operations, enterprise is already discouraged, and nearly paralyzed. * * * And if these are the effects of a mere apprehension of a possibility, what would be the effect of the event itself? There is scarcely an imaginable limit to the destruction certain to be wrought by the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan's mere election would cause."

I myself am unable to perceive why the same consequences, in a minor degree perhaps, would not ensue now, which you so forcibly foreshadowed then.

Now, when consequences so great as these are involved, the forces operating to inaugurate them should be resisted at every point. Even the possibility of danger should be avoided. It is a familiar fact and one altogether too much in evidence, that an administrative officer filled with hatred and contempt of a particular law can, by perverse ingenuity, practically nullify its operations. You point out in your letter that, if the course indicated by me in the interview referred to should be contemplated by Mr. Bryan the Republican Congress which meets in December next could in advance restrain him by new and more effective mandatory provisions. The proposition that in case of Mr. Bryan's election the present Congress can tie his hands so that he cannot give effect to his expressed intention appears to me to be fallacious. It would require new legislation by a party whose policy would have been rejected by the people through the last expression at the polls. Further than this, the next session will expire by operation of law on the 4th of March, 1901. The free silver minority would be justified by their constituents in using all the resources of dilatory procedure to prevent such legislation, and against such tactics affirmative legislation such as you suggest would be probably impossible. Can any one doubt that Mr. Bryan would urge action by his friends in Congress to prevent the further strengthening of the policy which he denounces as criminal?

Your remarks upon this point seem to indicate that you rely upon the exercise of the power already conferred upon the Republican Party to prevent the country from experiencing disasters which Mr. Bryan will, if he can, bring upon us. May I not suggest that the way to secure safety is not to take power from those upon whom you rely for protection and confer it upon those whose action you may have goood cause to dread?

Since you have raised the question of further legislation, let us look a little further forward. If Mr. Bryan is elected President, it is of all things the most probable that the next House will have a Democratic majority, but even admitting that that Congress, dating from March 4, 1901, will not be able to effect any change in our present financial legislation, what, we may fairly ask, will be the effect of the continued agitation of the question upon business and industry, set in motion by a President bent upon the restoration of free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and elected upon that platform?

You end your letter by suggesting that I retract what I have said in fairness to the business community, which should not be necessarily disquieted, especially not by those in authority. Thinking as I do that the election of Mr. Bryan would be a real menace to the commercial and industrial interests of our people because of the purpose he cherishes and the power he would possess, I do not feel at liberty to act upon your suggestion; I feel it my duty to at least wait until after Mr. Bryan himself has retracted his statement of 1896 that "It (the gold standard) will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

Very truly yours,
LYMAN J. GAGE.

The Hon. Carl Schurz, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y.

SECRETARY GAGE HERE.

Remains a Few Minutes, Then, with the Rev. Dr. Hillis, Goes on a Cruise.

Secretary Lyman J. Gage of the Treasury was in New York last night for a few minutes. The Secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Gage, came from Washington, reaching the city at 6:30 o'clock. He drove immediately to the Barge Office, where he was joined by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Hillis, who will be his guests on board the lighthouse tender Iris on a short cruise along the New England coast.

The Secretary, when approached by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter and asked as to his destination, said:

"I am going on a little trip through New England; I have nothing to say. I am simply off on a little lark."

When questioned as to the recent letter of Carl Schurz, the Secretary said to one of the reporters: "Have you read my reply?"

When the reporter answered that he had, Mr. Gage said: "What do you think of it?"

"You seemed to have exhausted the subject."

"That's what I think," replied the Secretary, "and I am not going to say anything more about it."

"Is the campaign progressing satisfactorily?" the Secretary was asked.

"Yes, everything looks bright."

Asked if he thought the returns from Vermont any indication as to the future, Mr. Gage said:

"No, not at all—but how did you boys all know that I was coming here, anyway?"

"Well," answered a reporter, "we saw the Iris coming, and we naturally thought something was up."

"Well, I don't care; but it seems funny that you all knew it so soon."

The Secretary, accompanied by Dr. Hillis and Mrs. Gage, then went aboard the Iris, where they were greeted by Mrs. Hillis, who was awaiting them. The Iris will anchor off City Island to-night and go to Shelter Island to-morrow, and from there to Newport and other New England points.

The Iris is under the command of Capt. H. B. Sherman, and the trip will be in charge of Col. D. P. Head, Inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District.

The fact that Secretary Gage was going on a water excursion became known yesterday afternoon through the unusual commotion caused by the effort to deliver the Rev. Dr. Hillis's trunk at the Barge Office. The cabman who brought the trunk said that Mr. Gage wanted it put aboard the Iris, but the officials at the Barge Office, not knowing the whereabouts of the Iris or the fact that the Mr. Gage mentioned was their chief in the Treasury Department, refused to receive it.

Capt. John Bradley of the revenue cutter Calumet, when appealed to by the cabman, put the clergyman's trunk aboard his boat until the lighthouse tender, which was being fitted up in the Erie Basin, came to the dock and took it aboard. After they had refused to receive the trunk, which was sent to the Barge Office by Secretary Gage's orders, the officials became panic-stricken when they discovered the serious mistake they had made.

NEW HAVEN CONVENTION.

George P. McLean, Organization Man, Nominated for Governor—Fessenden Loses by 49 Votes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—The greatest political battle in the history of the Republican Party of Connecticut was fought to a bitter end to-day when in the long-awaited State Convention the candidates for the various State offices were nominated and the party Presidential Electors were chosen, the victory went to the State organization and against ex-National Committeeman Samuel Fessenden of Stamford.

O. R. Fyler, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, succeeded in securing the nomination for Governor of the organization man, George P. McLean of Simsbury, while Donald T. Warner of Salisbury, Mr. Fessenden's candidate, was defeated by a margin of 49 votes.

The complete Republican State ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor—GEORGE P. McLEAN of Simsbury.
Lieutenant Governor—EDWIN O. KEELER of Norwalk.
State Secretary—CHARLES G. R. VINAL of Middletown.
Treasurer—HENRY H. GALLUP of Norwich.
Controller—ABRAM CHAMBERLAIN of Meriden.
Electors at Large—HENRY P. BRIDGEMAN of Norfolk, CHARLES S. MERSICK of New Haven.
District Electors—First District, MARO S. CHAPMAN, Manchester; Second District, FREDERICK DE PEYSTER, Portland; Third District, WINSLOW T. WILLIAMS, Norwich; Fourth District, E. W. MARSH, Bridgeport.

The convention was in continuous session for five hours, meeting at 10:30 A. M., and adjourning at 3:30 P. M. Two hours sufficed for the nominating speeches. There were but two candidates, Mr. McLean and Mr. Warner. The voting for Governor was by ballot, and occupied over an hour and a quarter. Out of a possible full convention of 504 delegates there were but two absentees, 502 votes being deposited on the vote for Governor. Of this number McLean received 274, Warner 225, thus giving the Simsbury man a majority of 49.

The rest of the ticket was nominated by acclamation, with the exception of the candidate for State Secretary. There was no contest except on the head of the ticket.

Ten o'clock, the hour for the opening of the proceedings, found nearly every delegate in his seat. Congressman C. A. Russell, the temporary Chairman, appeared on the platform at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Russell was made the permanent presiding officer. The floor of the convention hall was then cleared of all except delegates. The Chairman then announced that the next business in order was that of nominating candidates for the office of Governor. When the Chairman called cut "Hartford County," Joseph L. Barbour of Hartford advanced to the platform and nominated George P. McLean for Governor. The other counties were called, with no response, until Litchfield was reached, when Thomas L. Norton of Salisbury advanced and placed in nomination Donald T. Warner.

After the seconding speeches Samuel Fessenden walked down the aisle of the theatre from his seat with the Fairfield delegation amid cheers and proceeded to offer a resolution calling for a vote by ballot. Mr. Fessenden moved the great audience with his eloquence. He indulged in no personalities, simply urging the delegates to "vote for the right." The balloting occupied fifty minutes.

The announcement of the result was received with frantic cheering. Hubert Williams of Salisbury moved to make the nomination of Mr. McLean unanimous, and this was done by a rising vote. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of other State officers. The convention adjourned sine die at 3:29 P. M.

GEORGE P. McLEAN'S CAREER.

George P. McLean was born in Simsbury Oct. 7, 1857. He was educated at the public schools of his native town and at the Hartford High School. After graduating from the high school he joined the reportorial staff of The Hartford Evening Post.

He was admitted to the Hartford County Bar in 1881 and has remained in practice in the City of Hartford to the present time. Mr. McLean represented Simsbury in the General Assembly of 1883 and 1884 and his facility in debate and his argumentative powers made him one of the most influential members of the Republican side. In 1885 he was appointed on the commission to revise the public statutes. In 1888 he was elected State Senator from the Third District.

SENATOR BURROWS CONFIDENT

Says Republicans Will Carry Michigan —Lower Majorities in Vermont and Maine Normal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—"Michigan is safely Republican," said Senator Burrows to-day. "We will carry the State easily by 50,000 majority. There is not much of a fight, and the Republicans are as well prepared as they have ever been. In fact, the outlook for Republican success is brighter everywhere.

"I consider the Vermont election indicative of Republican success. The Republican majority is sufficiently large to satisfy everybody. In the Maine election next week the Republican majority will be 25,000 or 30,000. The Republican majority four years ago was much greater than this, but in that year everybody was out of business, and had nothing to do but talk politics and vote.

"This year the people are all busy. They think everything is safe, and they won't bother about going to the polls. This confidence will cut down the Republican majority of four years ago."

HANNA DECLINES TO SPEAK.

Says He Cannot Make Any Addresses in the West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Senator Mark Hanna to-day wired Secretary Perry S. Heath of the Republican National Committee as follows:

"It is out of the question for me to accept any invitations to speak."

This message was in answer to several telegrams inviting Chairman Hanna to make addresses in the West.

Secretary Heath said that Mr. Hanna may make a few speeches in Ohio, but that he positively would not speak in other States.

Utah Republicans' Nominations.

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention late last night made the following nominations:

Governor—HEBER M. WELLS, (renominated.)
Supreme Judge—G. W. BARTCH.
Secretary of State—J. T. HAMMOND, (renominated.)
Attorney General—M. A. BREEDEN.

Congressional Nominations.

ALABAMA.—Eighth District, Andrew N. Holland, (Rep.)

NEW JERSEY.—Third District, Benjamin F. Howell, (Rep.)

MARYLAND.—First District, for unexpired term of J. W. Smith, resigned, Joseph Kerr, (Rep.); for full term of Fifty-seventh Congress, William H. Jackson, (Rep.); Fifth District, B. H. Camalier, (Dem.); Sixth District, Charles A. Little, (Dem.)

NEW STRENGTH FOR COLER

Murphy Pleads Vainly with McLaughlin Against Him.

VISIT OF THE CONTROLLER

Happy After His Conference with Brooklyn Leader—Why Choker Puts Stanchfield Forward.

The storm centre in the fight for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination was the Willoughby Street auction rooms, in Brooklyn, which Hugh McLaughlin uses as a political headquarters. Controller Coler had another talk with the Brooklyn leader in the morning. He came to his office in Manhattan and was happier than at any time since the fight for his nomination was started.

A hurried call was made on Hugh McLaughlin by ex-Senator Edward Murphy, who carried to the Brooklyn leader the exact views of Richard Croker on the Gubernatorial situation. It was said that an effort was being made by the Croker-Murphy faction to have Coler declared out of the race by Mr. McLaughlin favoring the nomination of some Democrat who lives above the Harlem River.

All efforts of this kind failed. This made the friends of Controller Coler very happy, and new life was given to the boom by news that Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea would be chosen to carry out McLaughlin's orders to the delegates to the State Convention.

It was also said that Bridge Commissioner Shea might under certain circumstances be a candidate for Temporary Chairman of the State Convention. Commissioner Shea is a personal friend of Controller Coler.

The Croker-Murphy faction, while professing to have Controller Coler beaten for the nomination, acknowledged that they were still using every effort to show Mr. McLaughlin why the sixty-three delegates from Kings County should not be swung to the Coler standard.

That all these efforts have failed so far was shown yesterday by the visit of ex-Senator Murphy as Croker's representative. The friends of Controller Coler claimed that if the Murphy-Croker faction had their candidate beaten there was no use of making calls on Mr. McLaughlin.

STILL FAVORS CONTROLLER.

While Mr. Croker and James Shevlin, who for years was first lieutenant of McLaughlin, were talking in the Hoffman House headquarters the Brooklyn conference was being held. The call of ex-Senator Murphy following the day after David B. Hill's call is said to indicate that Mr. McLaughlin still views the candidacy of Controller Coler with favor, and that further political arguments would have to be used to change his mind.

Ex-Senator Murphy arrived at the Willoughby Street auction rooms while Mr. McLaughlin was at luncheon. Ex-Sheriff Frank Creamer and ex-Congressman Clancy recognized Mr. Murphy as he climbed the worn brownstone steps of the old building. Ex-Senator Murphy shook hands with the politicians and passed to the inner room used by Mr. McLaughlin for conferences, expecting to find the Brooklyn leader there. He was disappointed. Ex-Sheriff Creamer jumped into a carriage and was driven to McLaughlin's residence. He returned in a few minutes with the Brooklyn leader.

A conference lasting over an hour was held. Ex-Senator Murphy did nearly all the talking. Frequently Mr. McLaughlin would shake his head in the negative, and he seemed to be very much in earnest when he spoke. His cane was used to punctuate his arguments.

When ex-Senator Murphy and Mr. McLaughlin came out of the inner room the former hurried to a carriage waiting at the door. He said:

"I called on Mr. McLaughlin to pay my respects; that is all. We have been friends for many years."

"Is there any change in the situation?" was asked.

"Not so far as I know." Then ex-Senator Murphy was driven directly to the Hoffman House. There Mr. Croker was waiting. A long conference was held.

The politicians gathered about the Croker-Murphy headquarters denied that ex-Senator Murphy had been to Brooklyn. They accounted for all his time and showed that he had only gone to be shaved.

Mr. McLaughlin held a long conference last evening with James Shevlin, who has for years been the first lieutenant of the Brooklyn leader. The Gubernatorial situation was discussed at length.

A close friend of Mr. Shevlin said last evening that the Democratic State ticket would likely be John B. Stanchfield for Governor and William F. Mackey for Lieutenant Governor.

MACKEY'S FRIENDS' DEMANDS.

The followers of Norman E. Mack and Senator Mackey want first place on the State ticket or nothing. There were reports of a break between the Croker-Murphy forces and Mr. Mack. It was said that if Mr. Croker still refused to carry out his promise made at Kansas City to allow Erie County to name the candidate for Governor the 24 votes of Erie could be swung in such a manner as to do Tammany Hall the most harm at the State Convention.

The fact that Senator Mackey has become a favorite with some Tammany Hall men has led Mr. Croker to name another man. With Senator Mackey at the head of the ticket, ex-Senator Hill would be able to throw the blame for any happenings on election day on the Tammany leader. This is the reason why Mr. Croker is trying to force Stanchfield into the first place on the ticket, as he was formerly law partner with Mr. Hill, and the latter would then have to share responsibility for the defeat of the State and National ticket in New York.

The return of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse to New York yesterday also gave impetus to the Coler boom. Mayor McGuire, as Chairman of the State Executive Committee, will have charge of the regular State campaign. He spoke openly in favor of Controller Coler's nomination again yesterday, and gave a version of a much-talked-of discussion with Croker. The Tammany leader claimed that Mayor McGuire acknowledged that it was wrong to force the nomination of Controller Coler on Tammany Hall.

What Mayor McGuire claims he told Mr. Croker follows:

"I don't believe in thwarting an organization, but I told Mr. Croker that there were occasions when the candidacy of one man dominated the situation, where the candidacy of that man was far more important than the personal likes or dislikes of party leaders.

"There have been only two previous occasions when this situation existed in New York State. One was in the time of Tilden, and the other in the time of Cleveland. I told Mr. Croker that in my opinion Controller Coler dominated the situation now, as Tilden and Cleveland did at those times, and it was necessary for the party's success both in the Nation and in the State to nominate him."

"Are you a candidate for Governor," was asked.

"No, I am for Controller Coler. The movement to nominate him is stronger than it ever was. I believe that Coler's name will be placed before the convention and that he will be nominated and elected."

NEW BURDEN FOR CROKER.

Late yesterday afternoon another burden was added to those which must be borne by Messrs. Croker and Murphy. The news leaked out of the programme to name Mr. Stanchfield for Governor. A committee of the Chicago platform Democrats called on Mr. Croker and informed him that if Stanchfield were nominated a third ticket would be placed in the field at once.

The claim was made that Mr. Stanchfield had declared for McKinley four years ago. The delegation of Chicago platform Democrats left Mr. Croker's presence after stating that a formal protest would be made against Stanchfield's nomination and a call for a State Canvention would be issued within twenty-four hours after the Democratic Convention adjourned if Mr. Stanchfield were named.

Mr. Croker had an expert go over the election figures from Vermont yesterday. He claimed to be highly elated over the showing made by the Democrats. After talking for several minutes Mr. Croker went searching for a chance to bet more money on Bryan's election. When asked about the Republican State ticket he said: "We can beat that ticket, and beat it badly."

WHALEN SEES STANCHFIELD.

Denies that He Bears a Message from Richard Croker.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Politicians here are discussing the visit of Corporation Counsel John Whalen, who came to Elmira last evening to attend the State convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefitial Association. Mr. Whalen has been in conference with John B. Stanchfield during the day. When asked to-night regarding Mr. Stanchfield's candidacy Mr. Whalen said:

"We are very fond of Mr. Stanchfield down there, and friendly toward him. We will not hurt him at Saratoga."

Mr. Whalen denied, however, that he came to Elmira to bear any message from Mr. Croker to secure Stanchfield's consent to be the compromise candidate at the convention. Mr. Stanchfield said to-night: "I am not a candidate for Governor."

His friends in this city say that Mr. Stanchfield will accept the nomination if it is tendered to him unanimously, but will not take it on a fight.

For HURRY-UP COOKING is there *anything* to equal LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
CHORUS OF HOUSEWIVES ANSWERS "NO"

CONTROLLER COLER'S DENIAL.

The statement made by Richard Croker that Controller Coler had accepted stock in the City Trust Company at par, which soon jumped to 300, for expected favoritism in depositing city money, was denied from two sources yesterday. Controller Coler said:

"That statement has been made from the same source before. It is not true. I say now, as I said before, that I am a stockholder in the City Trust Company, and that I hold the stock in my own name and paid for it in the regular course of banking business at $200 a share. So far as the charge of favoritism toward the City Trust Company is concerned, such statements are unfounded. In fact, this company has rather been discriminated against, as an examination of the city's deposits will show. The charge is such a hollow one that it hardly merits a reply. I do not care to discuss any of the other matters talked of by Mr. Croker. I am attending to the business of the Controller's Office."

It was learned that the City Trust Company was designated as a depository for city money by the action of Mayor Van Wyck, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, and Controller Coler.

All deposits of city money are made by City Chamberlain Keenan, and Controller Coler only has power to make drafts on the City Chamberlain for funds.

The specific charge made by Mr. Croker was that a large block of stock of the City Trust Company had been sent to him at par and the same had been sent to Controller Coler. Mr. Croker claims to have returned his stock and that Controller Coler kept his. At the City Trust Company, President J. Ross Curran said:

"It is not true that stock in this company was offered or sent to Richard Croker or Controller Coler at par. All of the subscribers paid $200 a share. We organized with $1,000,000 and $1,000,000 surplus. The stock was largely oversubscribed, and we made the allotments pro rata without favoritism to any one."

Secretary Terry said:

"I know of no block of stock which was sent to Richard Croker at par, and if any such stock had been sent out I would know of it. The stock of this company is not of the kind which would be sold in that manner. Every share of stock of this company was subscribed for at $200 a share."

From Tammany sources it was said yesterday that a block of stock had been sent to Mr. Croker by John D. Crimmins with an order to sell at par. It was said that Mr. Croker's personal antagonism to Mr. Crimmins led him to refuse the offer. Mr. Crimmins, who is Vice President of the City Trust Company, is away on a vacation. He will not return to New York for several weeks.

ROBERT E. LEE, JR., FOR BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5.—Robert E. Lee, Jr., a son of the Commander in Chief of the Confederate Army, will on Monday next take the stump in Virginia for Bryan and Stevenson. Capt. Lee is not an experienced orator, but the fact that he is the son of Gen. Robert E. Lee will attract immense audiences.

GOLFERS AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 5.—The championship contests at the New Brunswick Golf Club were completed yesterday. Prof. E. L. Stevenson won the gold medal and W. R. Hill captured the second prize, also the handicap prize. The following shows the results for the first eighteen holes, second eighteen gross, handicap, and net: E. L. Stevenson, 87, 87, 0, 177; W. R. Hill, 93, 87, 180, 0, 180; L. F. Runyon, 85, 98, 183, 0, 183; L. B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., 95, 90, 185, 0, 185; J. L. R. Morgan, 99, 98, 197, 12, 185; D. D. Williamson, 110, 106, 216, 28, 188; C. Runyon, Jr., 102, 92, 194, 4, 190; N. N. Williamson, 99, 98, 197, 4, 193; A. Atkinson, 103, 109, 212, 16, 196; C. Deshler, 118, 110, 228, 28, 200.

Miss Laura B. Kirkpatrick led in the women's contest for the championship, and now owns the gold medal for the year. Miss Helen Williamson came in second and got a dozen golf balls as a prize. Miss Sarah V. Clark won the women's handicap, a pearl pin. The women's scores follow: Miss Kirkpatrick, 119, 112, 231, 0, 231; Miss S. V. Clark, 123, 125, 248, 8, 240; Miss H. Williamson, 122, 121, 243, 0, 243; Miss M. Wilson, 133, 137, 281, 26, 255; Miss R. Johnson, 143, 140, 283, 26, 257.

Golf on the Waumbek Links.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Sept. 5.—To-day the first round at match play in the women's tournament at the Waumbek Golf Club brought out, as was expected, some very close matches, and the process of reducing the eights in each division to fours was stubbornly contested in each instance. The detailed results follow:

Managers' Cup Division.—Miss Anne C. Post, Englewood Golf, beat Miss Judson, Waumbek, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss Donnelley, Midlothian Golf, beat Mrs. Underwood, Oakley, 1 up; Mrs. John E. Adriance, Dutchess County, beat Miss Cobb, Newton Golf, 1 up; Miss Dallett, St. David's Golf, beat Miss L. R. Hartshorne, Waumbek, 5 up and 4 to play.

Assistant Manager's Cup Division.—Miss Hartshorne, Waumbek, beat Miss Devoe, Waumbek, 2 up; Miss May, Lakewood Golf, beat Miss Dailey, Ardsley, 1 up; Miss Lincoln beat Miss Sweetland, Agawam Hunt, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Stoddard, Waumbek, beat Mrs. Theodore H. Banks, Seabright Golf, 1 up.

Winners play winners as above to-day.

Thomson Won the Bishop Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 5.—The finals of thirty-six holes for the Bishop Cup were played to-day by Ernest Thomson against David T. Dana. Thomson was from one to six holes ahead of his opponent all day. He made the first nine holes in 36, doing the first eight holes in 30, which is 3 better than bogy. The playing on Thomson's part was very deliberate, and it took from 10 A. M. to dark to complete the match. Thomson won 6 up 5 to play, and the cup now becomes his property, as he won it last year.

SAYS HOST STOLE $6,000.

Charles Guignon, who says he came from Butte, Mon., told the Tenderloin police yesterday that he had been robbed of $6,000 and a gold watch and chain worth $300 by Etienne Kerkadeck of 114 West Fortieth Street. Later the police arrested Marie Durant at the Fortieth Street address.

Guignon told the police that he came from Montana last Thursday. He brought with him a draft on the Park National Bank for $6,000. Upon his arrival here he took a room at 128 West Twenty-ninth Street. In a belt about his waist he put the money drawn from the bank that day. The largest bill was for $500, the smallest $50.

$50,000 Fire In Connecticut.

DANIELSON, Conn., Sept. 5.—A fire started in a barn in the rear of The Observer office, Railroad Square, Dayville, to-day, and destroyed The Observer building, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company's freight house, four tenement dwellings, besides considerably damaging the Dayville Hotel and other buildings. The total loss is more than $50,000.

Answer to Correspondent.

"READER" asks the following question: Whether is C or D correct: A, B, C, and D play draw poker, the limit being 10 cents, the ante 1 cent, and 2 cents to play. A deals and B deposits 1 cent ante. Before the deal C deposits 12 cents, with the remark that he raises. D says C cannot raise the ante as much as that, as it forces him to pay more than the limit, 10 cents, to play. C is correct.

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BRUSHES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Trials of Speed Were Interesting, Though Few Fast Horses Were Out.

With an ideal day for fast driving and a large gathering of amateur reinsmen there was promised unusually brisk sport and plenty of it on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Things looked better than they really were. Spirited brushes were so few that one regular Speedway spectator was led to remark:

"What's the matter with the horsemen? If they won't brush on a day like this, when will they brush?" Maybe the weather along the Speedway was so delightful and the surroundings so pretty that most of the drivers preferred to jog along and enjoy the view rather than step fast.

A. B. Gwathmey was on hand with his bay gelding, Belton, Jr., and the horse's excellent going was the feature of the afternoon. Mr. Gwathmey lost the first brush in which he engaged, but he won several others. Belton was at concert pitch. He was fast, steady, and smooth. In his first brush he encountered B. F. Pierce's big trotter Freeland, (2:17¾.) Henry Zahn, owner of the fast mare Dundess, occupied the seat in the wagon behind Freeland in this brush, and, what with Freeland's speed and Mr. Zahn's clever handling, Freeland won in clean-cut fashion.

Belton next tackled R. D. Williams with the black gelding Curlew, George Brown's Dexter K., (2:15¾,) and Freeland. Belton won this time, toeing a straight line down the course. Curlew joined in the brush half way down and finished second. Freeland broke and was taken in hand by Mr. Pierce before the finish. Belton still had his speed with him when he met Curlew again and the bay trotter Ambrose, (2:26¼,) driven by George McBride as before, Belton never made a skip, while Ambrose hurt his chances by a break in the early stages of the brush, and Curlew left his feet right at the finish, the honors again going to Mr. Gwathmey's gelding.

Hugh Riley, with the veteran trotter Commodore Porter, (2:13,) won a brush from Freeland and Charles Massoth's bay mare Gretchen, (2:28¾.) The old horse covered distance in fine style. Freeland was handicapped by getting away poorly, making a break at the start. Gretchen won a brush from Ambrose, and Thomas Lynch's fleet little mare Dark Secret showed the way down the road to a whole bunch of fast ones. Dr. Kane's crack pacer Dariel (2:07½) was on the course for the first time in months. Dariel is to compete at the Empire City races on Saturday and Capt. Boyce, who drove the mare, gave her several fast work-outs. Once when going up the road Capt. McDonald, with the pacer Piney, (2:12¼,) ranged alongside of Dariel when the latter was showing a keen clip. Dariel soon drew ahead, Piney breaking.

A tilt down the lower stretch wound up the day's brushing. L. G. Kahn, with George Wallace, (2:17¼,) and John Fay, driving the bay gelding Russian White raced from High Bridge to the incline back of the Polo Grounds. They were on even terms half way down when Russia White broke and George Wallace went to the front.

Among the drivers out yesterday were Dr. Kane with Little Gem, (2:15¾,) Dr. Gill with the bay mare Jersey Belle, Dr. Moore with the brown gelding Tioga, Charles Weiland driving his rangy trotter Jack Hart, Charles Wilder with the gray pacer Highland Lassie, (2:13¾.) Fred McCarthy with his bay gelding Wave Crest, Mr. Minor driving Dolly M., I. N. McGlehan with Elvol, Joseph Garneau behind the pacer Dictum, (3,) (2:20¾.) Dr. Nelden driving his pacer Whistle, (2:20,) Henry Hyde with the chestnut pacer Nerva, and G. W. Bird with Davis Boy, (2:30¾.)

NEW JERSEY RIFLEMEN WON.

Hilton Trophy Will Remain with the Victors of Last Year's Tournament.

SEA GIRT, Sept. 5.—The Hilton Trophy, which was won last year by the New Jersey State team, will remain with them for another twelve months, as they won it again to-day, defeating teams from New York and the District of Columbia, and another representing the Department of the East. The Jersey State Camp, where the match was shot is en fête to-night, celebrating the victory, and none is more jubilant than Gen. Bird W. Spencer, the executive officer of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. A meeting was held at the clubhouse to-night for the purpose of organizing a National association of riflemen on the same basis as the United States Revolver Association, to have control of all trophies and to send and accept challenges as a representative body.

There was more enthusiasm displayed on the camp grounds than on any other two preceding days since the ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey Rifle Association began, last Friday. The principal contest was that for the Hilton Trophy, value $3,000. Four full teams, of twelve men each, representing New Jersey, New York, District of Columbia, and the Department of the East, United States Army, competed, and Massachusetts entered a half team for the sole purpose of securing a representation in the match, for the centennial match will take place on Friday and Saturday.

The match began at 10:15 o'clock, and it was almost 6 o'clock when it was finished. Each of the twelve-men teams fired seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards, beginning at the shortest range. Owing to the fact that the 500 and 600 yard ranges were occupied to-day, the company team match had to be postponed. This, in addition to the regular programme, will crowd the ranges almost from sunset to sundown to-morrow. Following are the totals in the Hilton Trophy and leading scores in the other contests:

HILTON TROPHY.

Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	T'tl.
New Jersey.....	349	372	361	1,082
Dis. of Columbia..	353	366	347	1,066
New York	352	371	354	1,057
Department of the East, U. S. A....	266	265	241	772

German Ring Target.—Harry M. Pope, Hartford, Conn., 231; George Schlicht, New York, 230; George Joiner, New York, 228; Fred C. Ross, 227, and Henry Holgee, New York, 226.

Standard American Target.—H. M. Pope, Hartford, 193; George Joiner, New York, 189; L. F. Littel, Pittsburg, 188, and Henry Holgee, 183.

Re-Entry Revolver.—"Tom" Anderton, Boston, 142; J. A. Dietz, Jr., New York, 139; J. R. Crabtree, Springfield, Mass., 136; L. P. Pierce, Jersey City, 135; Lieut. Holt, Washington, D. C., 126; T. H. Keller, New York, 123, and Corp. Cowperthwaite, Squadron A, New York, 118.

Colt Automatic Pistol Match.—"Tom" Anderton, Boston, 59 out of possible 70.

Setback in Southern Iron Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 5.—The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company announces that on Monday the furnace at Gadsden will go out of blast and remain idle for forty days at least, and until the 3,000 tons of accumulated iron on hand have been disposed of. The coal and ore mines of the company at the same place have already been shut down. The company has been shipping only one car of iron a day for some time past. The domestic iron market is at an absolute standstill, the largest operators admitting that they have not enough domestic orders on hand for the remainder of the year to run one furnace. About 100,000 tons have been booked for export at pretty low figures, but that is about all the new business in months, and represents but one month's output.

Prices of Iron Pipe Advanced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5.—The National Tube Company has advanced the price on merchant and wrought-iron pipe 5 per cent., to go into effect at once. Prices on boiler tube and other grades are unchanged. The advance is due to the long shut-down of the Republic Iron and Steel Company's plants and the scarcity of skelp.

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MR. ODELL AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. PLATT would have made a very different appeal to the people of New York if the Democratic Party had not signified its intention to renew his license. He has for some years maintained in this State a Government by the boss for the boss. Preferring a career of sin and stupidity to the possession of palms and power on the heights of victory, the Democrats have adopted the custom, since 1894, of issuing to Mr. PLATT an indulgence remitting the penalty of defeat which would otherwise be visited upon his transgressions. This is equivalent to a guarantee that his candidates shall be elected, no matter who they are, it being stipulated or tacitly understood that the Democratic programme shall always be still more repugnant to the people.

Fortified with this plenary indulgence and warrant, the Republican leader has just brought to a successful conclusion at Saratoga the most harmonious and well-behaved convention of his political career. Opposition never raised its head; all was assent and unanimity. Mr. PLATT gets rid of ROOSEVELT, who was occasionally troublesome, and has him succeeded by ODELL, with whom he gets on famously. WOODRUFF and the rest are also entirely acceptable. The Legislature remains to be elected, but there is no reason to suppose that the November voting will introduce an element of harassment and difference into the pleasant Winter programme of accordant departments at Albany.

There was no life in the convention save what Gov. ROOSEVELT's speech supplied. It is impossible for him to make a speech without saying things worth noting, and one thing he said at Saratoga ought to be of service to his party and to many doubting voters. The convention dodged the Ramapo issue and the canal issue, the two most important of all the State matters with which it had to deal. Then it nominated Mr. ODELL, who has been accused or suspected of using his influence with the Legislature to defeat anti-Ramapo legislation. This is an unpleasant charge, and a serious one. Gov. ROOSEVELT denies, refutes, and explodes it altogether, and we are glad of it. Every good citizen will be glad of it. Mr. RICHARD CROKER has now nearly completed his arrangements for making Mr. ODELL the next Governor of New York, and THE TIMES feels, and no doubt the majority of the people of the State feel, a sense of relief and satisfaction in the assurance that he helped, not hindered, the legislation intended to protect this city against a robber band made up of the flower of the political and business desperadoes of both parties who had laid their plans for capturing two hundred millions of the public treasure. The matter is of such importance that we quote the Governor's words:

When the Ramapo measures, concerning which this convention has made its position so unequivocally plain, were before the Legislature, it was owing solely to the suggestion of Mr. ODELL that the bill that passed was finally put in such shape as absolutely to guarantee the protection of the city's interests. It was to Mr. ODELL that we owed the vital feature of the bill. That is, the power of review given to the first and second appellate divisions, a power which, so far as human wisdom can, secures to the city the fullest protection.

The people of the State of New York cannot very well be deceived about Mr. ODELL. They ought not to be deceived. He is a man of good associations, very popular with his party throughout the State, and of excellent personal reputation. He would not be reckoned among the great Governors of New York even if PLATT would leave him to be guided by the decent impulses of his own heart and mind, which he will not do. But Mr. ODELL has respectable abilities. We have had weaker Governors of greater pretensions.

PLATT is his bane and PLATT will wreck his administration and destroy his reputation and his peace of mind if he does not develop the courage to break with him and defy him, which, to be entirely frank, THE TIMES does not believe he will do. Mr. ODELL has been the faithful and perfectly obedient servant of PLATT since he has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Voters who feel that they may have to cast their ballots for him should understand that he will probably be a Platt Governor, and everybody knows what that implies. We do Mr. ODELL no injustice in pointing out his relations to Mr. PLATT. They have always been open. It is the worst thing about him, and it indicates a weakness of character that ought not to be a quality of a Governor of New York. A rupture with the boss of his party, who is a very bad and ill-meaning boss, would help Mr. ODELL to many votes that will not otherwise be cast for him.

The Republicans are afraid of the canal issue. It is not merely political prudence, but actual cowardice that dictated the dishwatery plank about careful investigation. The Republican Party is big enough and strong enough to declare a policy to the people of this State and to go before them courageously to defend and justify it and demand their approval of it. But with its scandalous record and the memory of the squandered millions still fresh in the public mind it shrinks from any positive declaration. Besides, it would have required a good deal of hardihood to read a strong canal improvement plank in a convention where FRANK BLACK made the nominating speech.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The declaration that is imputed to the Kaiser, that Germany would not abandon Peking if it became necessary to mobilize every corps in the army, is of course not official. It may not be authentic at all. But it must be owned that it is "well found." Nothing could humiliate the Kaiser much more than the amicable departure of the allied troops from Peking, with all their joint grievances redressed or in the way of a speedy and peaceful redressing.

It is not to be denied that Germany has a separate grievance of her own in the murder of her Minister, and that it is for her, and for her alone, to say what would be adequate redress for that atrocious outrage. We may infer that the bill would not be small. If a votive cathedral, a line of railroad, and exclusive mining and commercial privileges throughout a large tract of country would alone appease the injury to German honor, inflicted by the murder of two missionaries, the murder of a Minister would demand a much larger indemnity. We do not know upon what rule of proportion it could be computed, except upon the right of the conqueror to make his own terms. Germany has been instrumental in denying this right to Japan, but it is extremely unlikely that anybody would think of disputing it in the case of Germany. If it were disputed at all, it would probably be upon the ground of her demanding for herself exclusive trading privileges. And upon this ground we, at least, could not dispute it, seeing that we hold Germany's written agreement to admit us, on the same terms with herself, to any territory she now holds or may hereafter acquire in China.

But although the powers would probably offer no obstacle to the taking by Germany of her separate revenge, she on her part could not ask them to help her in taking it. As we have said before, it is only common grievances and common objects that can justify common action. If Germany chooses to undertake, on her own account, the awful task of Europeanizing, or rather of Germanizing, China, and of overcoming the inertia of four hundred millions of human beings, the rest of the world may or may not wish her goodspeed. It will certainly not join her, nor is there any reason why she should expect it to join her.

THE VERMONT POINTER.

It is not safe to say that "as Vermont goes" in September, so goes the country in November, for Vermont always goes Republican in the September elections, while occasionally the country has gone Democratic after a Republican victory in the State election. But the record of some thirty or forty years supports the proposition that if Vermont in the State election in September reports less than 25,000 Republican majority, the Republican ticket in the Nation is in danger, and the slack Republican interest in Vermont but reflects the lack of interest in the contest felt by the party at large.

Vermont has been entitled to be regarded as an index State since 1876. The Republican majority in the Fall election in that year was 28,735, and the Electoral majority by which TILDEN was announced to have been defeated was 1. The State majority in the September election in 1880 went above 26,000, and the Republicans carried the country for GARFIELD in November. In September, 1884, the majority for the State ticket dropped to 22,704, and the Democrats carried the country for CLEVELAND a little later. The Fall majority of 28,995 indicated the success of HARRISON in the succeeding election, and the dropping of the Republican majority to 19,702 in 1892 expressed the condition of feeling politically in the Nation that resulted in the second election of CLEVELAND. When Vermont, in September, 1896, gave its Republican candidate for Governor 38,871 majority it was a prediction as well as an election.

Vermont has just held its September election. The majority for the Republicans appears to be not far from 31,000. It is the largest plurality recorded for the Republicans except that of 1896. The Republicans appear to have held their vote of that year, while the Democrats are short. Manifestly that interest which BRYAN expected to see manifested in the East has not been felt by the Vermont Democrats. The number of gold Democrats who have resumed voting relations with the party of BRYAN and Bryanism is inconsiderable, and if the condition of Vermont still reflects that of the country the Republicans may rely upon important assistance from those Democrats who do not realize a call upon them or their consciences or ballots in the Kansas City redeclaration of the notions uttered at Chicago for the approval of the Democratic Party of the Nation.

The report from Vermont ought to give BRYAN and his managers a serious quarter of an hour. It certainly will afford the Republican managers ground for prosecuting their work with renewed zeal and the reasonable expectation that the final result has been inevitably indicated. Not that the Republican ticket will carry itself; but that there is no reason for imagining that anybody or considerable number of anybodies are scared by the bugaboo of imperialism, and that the country will be better content to take its chances for another four years with McKINLEY than to try the disquieting experiment of four years of BRYAN and Bryanism.

TRICKS ON TOURISTS.

We have no knowledge whether the dispatch published yesterday about the American tourists held in pawn at Venice refers to the same company of which the failure left some hundreds of Christian Endeavorers to cross the Atlantic like so many new St. Peters, "on their uppers." Probably not. In the first place, the victims of the first failure have had plenty of time in which to send to their friends to get them out of pawn. In the next place, the scheme of making money out of organizing tourists' excursions, in an exposition year, is so alluring that it must have occurred to many hundreds of American citizens in need of money as a good thing to do. There was no capital required excepting a trifling amount for advertising purposes, but what could be got out of the victims, or tourists, themselves. And it is the kind of scheme that one would expect to materialize simultaneously at fifty places in the State of Nebraska alone. There would be nothing surprising in learning that W. J. BRYAN had subscribed to each of fifty companies organized to protect and exploit American visitors to Europe, the sum of $50,000, 50 cents paid in. And, if everything had gone right, each one of these companies might have made money by reason of the difference between wholesale and retail rates, while the excursionists who committed themselves to it would not have lost any. But, when anything went wrong, a company which was organized on the basis of $50,000 subscribed to 50 cents paid up was not in a position to "make good." It had to fail, and leave its customers stranded in foreign parts.

It does not follow that the organizers of the bankrupt companies ought not to be severely dealt with. In fact, they ought to be. It is true that they did not mean any harm. But it is true that they did not offer any return for the money intrusted to them. For a Nebraskan to be "personally conducted" through Europe by another Nebraskan who does not know any more about Europe than he does is not a return for good money, is not even a reason why he should give his traveling expenses to the other ignorant Nebraskan to spend, instead of reserving the privilege of spending them himself. Doubtless it argues great gullibility on the part of the tourists that they were so easily bunkoed by tourist companies organized "ad hoc," but that does not relieve the tourist companies. It is not to protect the wary, but to protect the unwary, that the law interferes to save the victims of confidence men, even of well-meaning and sincere confidence men who are all but as great fools as their victims. And so, if any Judge shall see his way to make some of these organizers of tourist companies "do time," it will be an excellent thing "for the encouragement of others."

A BOER IN MAINE.

It seems a pity that such a to-do was made about the solitary Boer at Bar Harbor. He really did not deserve it. In the first place, very few people are acquainted by sight with the Boer flag. Therefore, if Mr. EDWARD VAN NESS chose to have one made and to hoist it on a tall pole on his grounds, the theatrical display might have been overlooked. To be sure, Mr. VAN NESS might have picked out some other time for the public exhibition of his sympathies. But then there would not have been any one at hand to be annoyed, and that would have caused Mr. VAN NESS grievous disappointment. He hoisted the Boer flag because he knew that a number of British gentlemen were about to arrive in British official ships, and he hoped that when they saw the Boer flag flying over his castle they would feel hurt, and that the reputation of Bar Harbor for polite hospitality would be injured. At any rate Mr. VAN NESS's conduct is open to that interpretation. It is not stated that he ever flew the Boer flag before. To fly it at that particular time was what some people would call the act of a thoroughgoing cad, and so why not call it that and let the matter rest?

There is some room for doubt as to the legality of the action of the local authorities in forcibly hauling down the flag. Mr. VAN NESS might, for instance, have elected to hoist the Chinese flag. That would not have been construed as an insult to the visiting British squadron, but it would have been distasteful to all Mr. VAN NESS's neighbors, unless they are in sympathy with the torturing of women, the murdering of children, and the utter absence of National honor. But no one would have had a legal right forcibly to enter the man's premises and to haul down his chosen emblem. To his conduct might very properly be applied the remarks of a Wisconsin Judge in reference to that of a person who had built on his own property a very ugly fence simply to annoy a neighbor. The Court said: "This is one of the many cases that arise where the doctrine of personal liberty and personal dominion of one over his own property enables him to do things to the annoyance of others not causing actual material, physical discomfort to them, for which there is no punishment except loss of that respect which every right-thinking man desires from his neighbors, and the possession of which is a source of daily enjoyment."

It would have been better to let the flag of the Transvaal flaunt itself in the breeze unmolested. The British officers could easily have learned that Mr. VAN NESS was not an official person, but only an officious one. They have probably met both Boer sympathizers and obstreperous Americans before, and are not mortally disturbed by either sort, or both sorts combined. Bar Harbor could have demonstrated by the heartiness of its welcome that the practice of insulting a visitor was not approved by the community. Meanwhile Mr. VAN NESS, having set out to hurt some one's feelings, and not being able to discover any evidences of pain, would have sat under his own vine and Boer flag and chewed the cud of bitter failure. There is nothing which hurts a fellow of that sort more than ignoring his performance. That is a height of gentlemanhood which is not quite beyond his conception, but which he recognizes as beyond his attainment.

ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The proclamation of Lord ROBERTS announcing the annexation of the last of the Boer republics in South Africa to her Majesty's dominions provides for the re-establishment of the name of the territory which even its status as "the South African Republic" had failed to repudiate—the Transvaal. Although the event has been a foregone conclusion ever since the Queen made her first "war speech," the Boer committee which has been in England for the last three months has by no means lacked encouragement in its campaign to preserve the independence of its State. Now all efforts must be futile; still, the way in which the news was received in the Cape Colony Assembly shows that the Afrikander Bond is still an element to be reckoned with in the pacification of South Africa.

The few British Liberals who have strenuously opposed the annexation of the Transvaal will be more discomforted than they were on May 5 last, when the Orange Free State became the Orange River Colony, for that State had proclaimed an unprovoked war upon Great Britain. Nor should it be forgotten that the Free Staters have never shown the same spirit of independence that has always actuated their neighbors north of the Vaal. After being conquered by the British in 1848 and absorbed in the British Empire, the Free Staters, six years later, were obliged to take back their independence. For several years they resented the obligation and sent delegation after delegation of Dutchmen to London to demand a return to the fold.

The proclamation just issued is the official and imperial declaration of the success of the recent British operations in the Transvaal. DE WET has left that State with a few hunted followers and is not likely to return except as a prisoner. BOTHA, who is somewhere north of Machadodorp, is evidently not in a position to do much harm, or the proclamation would not have been issued.

With the issue of the proclamation all executive rights that President KRUGER and his colleagues possessed as a Government disappear. No treaty can be arranged by them. No negotiations for peace can be entered into by their invitation. Henceforth they represent only themselves. A Government has passed away, and the Boers who were formerly under it will stop fighting when their individual craving for combat has been satiated. The proclamation does much to clear the air and simplify the situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nobody has yet said much about the sudden and mysterious dissolution of the two Boer relief societies that for a while made so much noise in this city. That the orphans and widows in what used to be the Orange Free State and the South African Republic are still in dire need of charitable assistance is evident enough, and has, indeed, been very recently asserted by an exile from the Transvaal whose right to speak in their behalf is undoubted. Yet the two societies have been disbanded and all organized work in the way of collecting subscriptions has apparently been abandoned! The only explanation of this that occurs to us is that the whole pro-Boer movement in the United States was much more a matter of politics than of sympathy, and that after repeated painful experience had convinced the promoters of the movement of its political worthlessness, their sympathy lapsed into something extremely theoretical and academic. So long as they thought they could hurt the Administration by helping the Boers, they were extremely ready to hire halls, make speeches, and demonstrate intense excitement, but when all their expectations failed, and they discovered that there was nothing in all this for anybody except those extremely remote widows and orphans—and only a little even for them—then a great calm fell upon the once so emotional committees and all accounts were hastily balanced and closed. The episode has been at once amusing and pathetic—and both more than creditable to the curiously assorted persons who figured in it.

—Public indignation at the condition of the railway tunnel north of the Grand Central Station seems to be assuming, thanks to the efforts of this and other papers to impress upon the patrons of the roads using it the fact that their sufferings are without necessity or excuse, a strength that promises in time to make it effective. To be sure, neither of the corporations at which the denunciations have been directed has as yet paid the complaining passengers even the poor compliment of a word in defense of the tunnel as it is or given a single assurance of something better in the future, but that is only natural, since the attack on them has not yet brought into action weapons either sufficiently sharp or sufficiently heavy to pierce the thick hide of corporate indifference. A good many people, however, have really awakened to appreciation of their wrongs, and there is reason to hope that they will not go to sleep again until they have brought upon the offending companies enough pressure to compel them to do what an enlightened regard for their own interests would have suggested long ago. But the improvement of the tunnel and the substitution of electricity for steam as the moving power of trains passing through it would be a work of many months, even if it were performed with all possible speed—something which the exasperating slowness in completing the alterations of the old station shows is not to be expected—and meanwhile it will be judicious to divert a part of the general anger to the way in which the New Haven Company manages, or mismanages, its branch line connecting with the Third Avenue elevated road. At present this route performs a merely local service, and is used by practically nobody except the people living in the towns through which it passes. By putting on morning and evening express trains, connecting with other expresses on the elevated road, and by doing away with the petty theft of 5 cents at the Harlem Bridge, "the branch" could be rendered a highly valuable feature of the city's transportation facilities. This could be done immediately and with no added expense of operation.

—Due credit must be given to Mr. BRYAN for telling the truth at last about his much-advertised "farm," and thereby setting the stamp of falsehood upon the innumerable stories concerning that piece of real estate circulated by friends and supporters of his whose yearning for the bucolic vote was unaccompanied by any scrupulosity with regard to facts. It would have been more pleasing if Mr. BRYAN had set the matter straight earlier in the campaign, and before the revelations of political antagonists had decreased the utility of the "farm" myth to less than nothing, but even late is better than never, and probably no serious amount of deception had resulted from it, anyway. According to Mr. BRYAN, his speculation in suburban lots, instead of bringing him any "unearned increment," has resulted in a loss, for he says that he gave $4,000 for land that would not sell for that sum to-day. Five acres of it are in oats this year, and, as he is not likely to get more than $40 for the whole crop, that portion of his investment will not net him 5 per cent. And this, he moans, is the agricultural prosperity to which the Republicans are making such frequent reference! He positively seems to think that his own experience demonstrates the baselessness of the claim that the American farmer is doing rather well. The fact that his own agricultural knowledge is comprised in a few memories of boyhood does not occur to him, nor does he make any account of the circumstance that, in raising five acres of oats, he is competing with men working on less expensive land and on a vastly larger scale. It is decidedly amusing that, because a lawyer and professional politician engaged in an eager and arduous chase after the Presidency doesn't get rich from the products of a suburban dooryard, he should sigh over the woes of the farming population.

—Latest reports from Havana confirm our information that the yellow fever there this year is almost exclusively confined to the part of the city hitherto most nearly exempt from the ravages of the disease. The existing cases are in the best residential quarter, where the streets have been thoroughly cleaned, and where not a little has been done to improve the sanitary condition of the houses. On the low land close to the harbor, where in other years fatalities from the fever have been numerous, practically none has occurred this season, and the crews of vessels at anchor for weeks have escaped infection to a surprising degree. From these circumstances, according to one recent dispatch, "the authorities contend that cleanliness is of no effect in preventing contagion." That can hardly be true. "The authorities," if they are worthy of the name, must understand the existing condition of things, and must know that in reality cleanliness is the fever's deadly foe. It is, indeed, dangerous to disturb accumulations of filth that have long been carefully covered out of sight, but it can hardly be possible that the danger is one beyond the control of modern science, intelligently applied, and to refrain from making sewers simply because the task, as commonly performed, is attended by immediate perils, would be an amazing confession of incompetence. Havana should not have expected to get the rewards of long-continued neatness in return for one hasty resort to soap, water, and hoes.

MR. PLATT AND BOSSISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your paper every day carefully and attentively. The editorials are especially good reading. The communications are interesting. The absence of "pictures" is very agreeable. It does not follow that I indorse all you write, but in the main your advice and argument on the leading topics are eminently sound.

THE NEW YORK TIMES just now is as politically suited to my individual views as could be "made to order" to please an original and constant Republican since the days of Lincoln.

What bothers me now and again is your periodical raid on Boss Platt, similar to the editorial in Saturday's issue, Sept. 1, under the heading "No Foolishness." I have no special love or admiration for Boss Platt, and if I were Boss Platt at his time of life I would get right out of politics, and thereby end the abuse showered upon my head. But it may be Boss Platt is only used by certain of the American press as a sort of "bogy" man to offset the Tammany boss, who has admitted he was for his pocket, first, last, and all the time. Are we to infer that your opposition to Boss Platt is based on the crime of nominating Gen. Tracy in 1897 for Mayor of New York City, or on the general charge of working for his pocket?

If the former, you will admit Gen. Tracy would have panned out better than the present incumbent, had he been elected. In fact, the mistake there was in the "no party" people putting up a candidate, no matter how good. The Republican Party even in New York City is not yet ready to eat hay or grass, I hope.

If, however, your opposition to Boss Platt concerns the question of "pocket," why not specify, state clearly where and when and how the pocket process is operated? If you are not in possession of facts, why not set to work on suspicion, and possibly you will unearth some startling transactions leading directly to Boss Platt's pocket. THE NEW YORK TIMES has achieved some signal victories along these lines, running way back to the days of Henry J. Raymond in the time of ye original boss, William M. Tweed.

If, however, United States Senator Platt (as he is occasionally termed) shall be found to have a clean record and tidy pockets, do, for goodness sake, give him proper credit and give him a rest from innuendoes, which prove nothing, only showing the editorial spleen, which does not comport with the even tenor of your good paper on all other topics.

On the other hand, if T. C. P. is found guilty, oust him, and thousands of decent men will assist, including, in his feeble way,

F. E. C.

Arlington, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1900.

DEFENDING THE MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the advertisement of his infidelity some days ago Mr. Clinton Stevens does not seem to realize that he takes a stand of a low order in the moral world. In this enlightened age the man who is ready and loud to proclaim his disbelief in the Christian religion is not accounted a very wise or a very safe man. The great majority regard him with pity or aversion—pity on the part of Christians and a feeling of aversion by those on whom he thrusts his shallow views of God and morality.

He forcibly illustrates his shallow reasoning by saying in one place that the "Chinese code of ethics is similar and as good as ours," and later "that the Chinese are our opposites in all respects, and probably it was designed that they should be and perhaps remain so." (This remarkable English and the logic are much on the same grade.) One feature of Chinese morals is the murder of female infants because of the low estimate in which women are held. Does Mr. Stevens include this as part of the ethics which "is as good as ours"?

He talks about Christian nations sending missionaries to China and other heathen countries, and "with them opium, intoxicants, and bullets." Christian nations, as such, have no part in sending missionaries abroad; it is the volunteer Christian organizations which do that, and no opium, intoxicants, or bullets have they ever carried. The most that our Government does is to protect them in their treaty rights. England has the credit of sending opium under a forced treaty, and the manufacturers of intoxicants send their odious "goods" on their own notion; but it is well to remember that these men are mostly of the type of Mr. Stevens in their theological views. In their opinion the "old theology" is "outworn;" there is no God, no hell, no heaven, no punishment for sin, and the only value of life is to get all you can out of it. That is the sort of ethics which comes to the front when the religion of Christ is abjured.

The Christian religion is a missionary religion. Jesus was himself the first great missionary—a missionary to Jew and Gentile. But the missionary spirit is not a spirit of force, but of love. Force is the weapon of those who hate it—when they dare use it. When this is impossible they employ ridicule, sneers, falsehood, call it an "old, worn-out theology," and try to rob Christ of all credit by attributing the good in his teachings to Confucius, Buddha, the Stoics, &c.

It is to the credit of Christianity that whatever is good in the life of an infidel or an agnostic is what he has borrowed from it, or at least what has become part of his nature from association with Christian society. In spite of all imperfections the Christian spirit is the dominant influence in Christian countries, and to get entirely away from it is impossible.

The Christian theory has one vast advantage over that held by infidels, agnostics, and disbelievers in a future state. If true, Christians are prepared for the eternity which Christ taught the world. But if not true, and death proves to be an eternal sleep, they will fare exactly as well as other people, no matter what their belief. In addition, they will have the satisfaction of knowing that genuine Christianity contributes to the happiness of mankind in this life also. In all statesmanship there is nothing to equal that little sentence of five words uttered by Jesus: "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

S. P.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1900.

Asks About "Immoral" Spelling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial of last Saturday condemning the use of the word "Comptroller" was something I had long waited to see in print. I had known something concerning the etymology of the word as you give it, but your detail cleared up the whole matter. Now, all I have to query in the article is your phrase: "We regard it as immoral to spell the word in that way." (Comptroller.) There is only one definition of immorality. How can you apply it to the spelling of a word?

In one of those half-baked articles anent men's dress that appear now and then in class journals devoted to men's wear, I read recently of "the ethics of the Tuxedo coat." What has ethics to do with the cut of a coat? In a Hartford (Conn.) newspaper I read last Summer that it was "immoral" to wear detached cuffs on a fancy Summer shirt. The editor refused to explain when appealed to, and he was severely cut up by several critics.

E. T. Y. MOLOGY.

New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

Arguments in the Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I sincerely hope THE TIMES will spare us from the agony of the fifty-cent dollar and its twin "fake," anarchy. The regular organs may continue these infernal tomtoms, but THE TIMES is too good a paper to be dragged to such depths by the exigencies of any campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt seems to have seen the decency of dropping his "coward" argument, and now appears to much better advantage in his Chicago speech.

"Mad dog," "fifty-cent dollar, "anarchy," and "coward" catch no fish.

FOOL-KILLER.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 5, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Appearances.

He—Well, Mrs. Smith is economical, anyway. She makes all her own dresses.

She—Yes, and she looks so dowdy that her husband can't get a single one of his friends to lend him any money.—Philadelphia Press.

Hopeless Case.

Doctor—"You want absolute relaxation; no mental or physical exertion of any kind."

Patient—"Impossible, Doc. I ain't got influoence enough to get a City Hall job."—Chicago News.

Fatal Number.

"That candidate backed out and wouldn't accept his notification."

"What ailed him?"

"He said he wouldn't imperil his country's destiny by becoming President on the thirteenth ticket in the field."—Indianapolis Journal.

Too Lively.

Mr. Corntossel—I can't understand these here theatre troupers.

Mr. Meddergrass—What is the matter?

Mr. Corntossel—Why, they advertised this here drammer o' "Th' Black Vow of Vengeance" as havin' plenty o' life in it, an' blame 'f they didn't kill sixteen people in th' first act.—Baltimore American.

THE POOREST MAN IN THE WORLD

S. E. Kiser in The Chicago Times-Herald.

He has millions on millions piled
And tens of millions more;
He has millions in ships and mills
And other millions in ore;
But he never bounds
When the dinner bell sounds,
And he looks on a meal as a bore.

He never sleeps while the sun
Creeps over the eastern hills;
He tosses and waits for the dawn,
And thinks of his mines and his mills,
And always he feels
Disgust for his meals,
Which are largely composed of pills.

He has millions on millions piled,
But the days of his youth are fled,
And he runs from a good, square meal
As though 'twere a thing to dread—
He must live just so,
And is envied, but oh!
What things writhe around on his bed!

THE TAX BUDGET OF 1901

Estimates Show that $100,000,000 May Be Required.

Mayor and Controller Astonished at the Figures—Board of Education May Need $20,000,000.

Work on the tax budget for 1901 was begun yesterday. The heads of the city departments have until Sept. 10 to make requisitions on the Board of Estimate for money to run the City and County Government next year.

The departmental estimates filed up to yesterday indicate a large increase in the demands of city departments. It was said yesterday that the budget for 1901 would amount to $100,000,000 unless Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler used the pruning knife freely. As soon as all the requisitions are in work will be begun paring down the figures.

President Hollahan of the Board of Public Improvements asks for $467,435, an increase of $237,931 over the amount allowed to run his department this year. President Holahan claims that the increase is needed to improve the Topographical Bureau.

President York of the Police Board asks for $11,743,206.91 for his department. The increase is $415,703 over the amount allowed for 1900.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies asks for $4,418,406.16 for 1901, as against $3,819,683 allowed for this year.

Mayor Van Wyck was greatly surprised when he examined the budget put in by Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways. The amount which he says is required to keep New York's streets in repair in 1901 and also to repave streets is $4,254,924. The appropriation allowed for this year was $2,251,844. Mayor Van Wyck will examine closely into this budget. It was said that he could not see any reason why 100 per cent. more money should be needed to do the work of the Department of Highways in 1901 over 1900. Controller Coler was also astonished at Commissioner Keating's request for an increase of over $2,000,000 in his appropriation. He will also make an investigation.

Commissioner Brower of the Department of Parks for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens asks for $856,617, as compared with $547,248 for 1900.

Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges makes a very modest request. He asks the Board of Estimate to allow him only $19,000 more to run his department next year over the amount allowed this year. His allowance for 1900 was $450,906.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction asks for an increase of $100,000 for next year. He was allowed $762,775 for 1900.

The budgets of the Board of Education will be enormous for 1901 because of the passage of the Davis law, which, according to Controller Coler, will add over $5,000,000 to the tax budget for 1901. The full educational budget has not been received as yet. The amount allowed for schools this year was $14,969,111. It was estimated yesterday that the Board of Education would make a requisition for $20,000,000 for 1901, or one-fifth of the entire amount to be spent on City Government.

The estimate of the Department of Water Supply has not been completed. The allowance for this year was $1,442,914. Commissioner Dalton estimates that he will require about $2,000,000 to run his department next year. The Fire Department estimates for Manhattan and the Bronx amount to $3,088,916, as against $2,748,112 allowed for 1900. Of this amount, $168,000 is wanted to increase salaries.

The Fire Department of the Borough of Brooklyn wants $2,317,398 for 1901.

In the requests made by Commissioner Brower of the Park Department there is one for $200,000 to build a large plaza and bathing pavilion at Coney Island. Mayor Van Wyck said two years ago that these improvements should be completed as soon as possible.

TO BUY AMERICAN MINES.

John Hays Hammond Going to Colorado for a Syndicate.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, sailed for Boston on the Cunard Line steamer Saxonia, from Liverpool, yesterday.

On the result of his visit hangs the investment of a large amount of British capital in American mining properties. As the representative of a syndicate composed of Wernher, Beit & Co. and J. B. Robinson, the South African magnates, and J. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists, Mr. Hammond has gone to examine a group of mines in Colorado. If he reports favorably, it is asserted, the syndicate has agreed to purchase the mines referred to, the price named being $7,000,000.

AMERICAN WORKMEN IN ENGLAND.

Federation of Labor Delegates Address Trade Union Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—At this morning's meeting of the Trades Union Congress, in session at Huddersfield, Delegates Kemp and Hunter of the American Federation of Labor both addressed the Congress and were subsequently presented with gold watches as mementos of their visit.

Mr. Kemp contended that the interests of the workers of the world were identical, and that if ever universal peace was secured it would be through the instrumentality of trades unionism. The two American delegates dilated on the prosperity of trades unionism in the United States and the necessity for better organization of female labor in the United States and Great Britain.

The Congress received with marked disapproval the announcement that Justice Farwell of the High Court of Justice had followed up his judgment of Aug. 30 against picketing during strikes by extending the injunction to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, holding that trades union societies were responsible for the acts of their servants.

GERMANY'S COAL FAMINE.

Report that the Tariff May Be Reduced During Winter.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Neuesten Nachrichten says the coal tariff will probably be reduced during the Winter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Lord Ampthill the Successor of Sir Arthur Havelock.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—Lord Ampthill, the private secretary of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, since 1897, succeeds Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras.

Lord Ampthill, the new Governor of Madras, is thirty-one years old and a well-known oarsman. He rowed in the Eton eight in 1886-8, was Captain of the Eton oarsmen in 1887-8, rowed in the Oxford University eight, 1889-91; was President of the Oxford Rowing Club in 1891, won the Silver Goblets at the Henley regatta with Guy Nickalls, 1890-91, and is now President of the London Rowing Club. He is also Provincial Grand Master of Free Masons in Bedfordshire, is a Captain in the Third Battalion of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and was British Delegate at the International Conference on the Sugar Bounties at Brussels in 1898. Lord Ampthill succeeded his father in 1884 and in 1894 married a daughter of Earl Beauchamp.

SCIENTISTS ADMIT WOMEN.

British Association for Advancement of Science Open to Fair Sex.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Previous to the opening of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bradford to-day, the General Committee debated the motion of Prof. Hartog that women should be admitted to membership in the association.

Sir Henry Roscoe, Vice Chancellor of the University of London, and others supported the proposition, and Sir John Evans, former President of the association, counseled caution.

It was decided to admit women, making membership of the General Committee a precedent to election to membership of sectional committees.

Rightists Gain in Norway's Storthing.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 5.—The elections here for Deputies resulted in the Rightists gaining four seats in the Storthing.

PEACE PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHTENING

The Powers Seem Likely to Agree Regarding China.

RUSSIA MORE CONCILIATORY

Only Trouble in Negotiations May Come from China Herself.

Empress Regent Reported to be as Defiant as Ever—Allies Pass Through the Purple City.

Some of the powers have replied to the Russo-American proposal that the troops be withdrawn from Peking.

The tone of the replies is conciliatory, and the indications are that unless Russia alters her determination to withdraw the other powers will do likewise.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, the official organ of the Russian Foreign Office, declares that military action "beyond Peking" would only arouse fresh complications, and that the withdrawal from Peking of the "representatives of the powers" is advisable.

In some quarters this is taken to mean that Russia no longer insists on the withdrawal of troops from the Chinese capital. The phrase "representatives of the powers" is regarded as meaning only the Envoys.

The Chinese Minister in London admits that he is in direct communication with the Imperial Court, and that Li-Hung-Chang told him he was useless if he could not persuade Great Britain to withdraw from Peking.

He declares that the Imperial Court is anxious to conclude peace.

Some reports, however, say that the Empress Regent is still defiant, and will not treat with the powers yet.

Gen. Gaselee reports that the allies marched through the Forbidden City on Aug. 28.

A fourth brigade has been ordered to proceed from India to China at once.

This brigade was ordered to China some time ago, but the troops were held back. The cancellation of the second order is regarded in London as significant.

SOME POWERS HAVE REPLIED.

Attitude to the Russo-American Proposals Conciliatory—All Now Depends on Russia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Replies to the Russo-American proposals have at last been received from some of the powers. Their tenor is very gratifying to the Administration, for each of them expresses above everything else a desire for harmony and indicates a perfect willingness to act in accord with the other powers.

The most important feature of these replies is the intimation that if Russia persists in withdrawing from Peking, the powers sending the notes will not stand in her way, but will also give orders to their commanders to withdraw. The request presented in the American note, that the military commanders be directed to arrange in conference the time and manner of withdrawal, will then be complied with. This American amendment to the Russian proposition is of considerable importance, for it is now seen that according to the terms of the original Russian note there was nothing to make the withdrawal a concerted action, and a straggling movement out of Peking by independent commands could hardly fail to impress the Chinese unfavorably.

The indications are, therefore, that the Russian proposition, with its American amendment, will be accepted, unless Russia changes her mind. The replies received are in line with the recent statement given out in Berlin that the attitude of Germany had been distorted; that she desired harmony above all things, and did not intend to antagonize Russia. It is believed that this is the attitude of most of the powers.

At the same time, the replies which have been received here to-day indicate that the powers sending them view the Russian proposal with regret. They argue against it, and seem anxious to persuade Russia to remain in Peking. The matter will, of course, not be definitely closed until Russia has answered those arguments, either in the affirmative or in the negative.

There is not much expectation here that Russia can be induced to change her mind. The Russian note did not ask anybody's advice; it simply announced pointblank, with the manner of one proclaiming an irrevocable determination, that Russia was going to leave Peking. It is hardly thought likely that Russia can now be induced to revoke her decision by arguments which begin by admitting that their proponents will yield if Russia insists.

The attitude of the United States in all this is simply one of waiting. America has no new propositions to advance. It is confidently hoped that the replies of the other powers will be in line with those received to-day, and that the allies will therefore be able to withdraw to Tien-Tsin decently and in order, making it as much a concerted movement as was the advance; that the Chinese may have no excuse for trusting in disorganization or discord among the civilized nations. At the same time it is admitted that this state of things may be disturbed at any moment. If one power should send in a pointblank refusal to accept the Russo-American proposal, the concert would be broken and there would be no further hope of an organized and concerted withdrawal. In that case the United States would give up all further hope of harmony and would take the earliest opportunity of getting its military forces out of the scene of discord.

The reasonable and conciliatory strain in which to-day's replies were couched, however, increases the hope that all the powers will reply in a similar strain. The State Department refuses to give the number of the replies received to-day or to indicate from what powers they come. They were forwarded through the American diplomatic representatives, and have already been communicated to Russia.

RUSSIA MAY BE WEAKENING.

Official Journal Declares Military Action "Beyond Peking" Would Arouse Fresh Complications.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The official Journal de St. Petersburg, reiterating the statement that Russia's only desire is to end the disturbances in China as speedily as possible, "preparatory to which the re-establishment of the Chinese Government is necessary," contends that "military action beyond Peking would only arouse fresh complications." The paper adds:

"Nothing but the action of the lawful Government of China can accomplish lasting salutary results. Therefore it is necessary to re-establish its authority at Peking, and the withdrawal of the representatives of the powers to Tien-Tsin will be helpful in this direction, as it would be regarded in China as proof that the powers have remained true to the spirit which inspired the original programme."

The Journal de St. Petersburg concludes:

"However great may be the just indignation which events in China have provoked in all civilized countries, the Russian Government, while examining with necessary calmness all the questions raised by the recent occurrences, adheres unalterably to the principle forming the basis of her policy, namely, the maintenance of peace with all the powers who are solidly united for the common good."

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The papers comment this evening upon Russia's latest communique and upon the utterances of the Journal de St. Petersburg regarding it. The Vossische Zeitung says that it will not make Russia's surprising step any more intelligible. The National Zeitung observes:

"Indirectly, this communique confirms the view that Russia no longer insists upon her proposition to withdraw the troops from Peking. We can only interpret her latest declaration in a sense favorable to the harmony of the powers.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which understands Russia's sharply accentuated declaration against military action extending beyond the capture of Peking as aimed at Germany, says:

"Russia is jealous of so strong a rival in China as Germany, since she wishes to establish for herself a sort of Monroe doctrine there. Her proposition is dictated by political and not by military motives."

The Freisinnige Zeitung complains that Germany is handling the question of the evacuation of Peking in dilatory fashion; and the Rhenisch Westfhaelische Zeitung devotes a series of articles to Germany's China policy, sharply attacking it.

A member of the Japanese Legation here said to-day that the legation had not yet been advised as to the attitude of Japan regarding the withdrawal of the international troops from Peking. The official in question, however, expressed the opinion that the Japanese troops would remain there.

"The withdrawal of the allies," he said, "would have a very bad moral effect in China. Russia, I believe, will withdraw, because from her standpoint that is the shrewdest thing to do, as it would insure the continuance of her influence in Peking, particularly with Li-Hung-Chang, who has always been ready to do Russia's will in China."

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Considerable significance is attached to the statement by the Journal de St. Petersburg, as possibly indicating a modification of Russian policy.

This paper is the organ of the Russian Foreign Office, its editor being a Councillor of State. It is noted that, while the Journal de St. Petersburg announces Russia's determination to maintain the solidarity of the powers, it only mentions the withdrawal of the Ministers, and not of the troops, to Tien-Tsin. It is believed that the powers might agree to such a modification of the original Russian proposal.

EMPRESS'S WISHES UNCERTAIN

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Lu, admits the correctness, in a general sense, of the cable message sent to him, according to Shanghai advices, by Li-Hung-Chang, in which the latter is quoted as saying:

"Our St. Petersburg Minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannot persuade Great Britain."

The Minister says he has sent a powerful memorial to Lord Salisbury, urging him to adhere to the Russian proposal to withdraw the allied forces from Peking, as he (Sir Chih-Chen) believes it will pave the way to a speedy settlement. The Minister declares that the Chinese people are sick of the war; that the astuteness of Li-Hung-Chang's plenipotentiary powers is undoubted, and that Li is working in full sympathy with the Emperor, Dowager Empress, and Privy Council, all of whom, the Minister asserted, are bent on peace.

The Minister added that he himself was still in communication with the members of the Chinese Government, whose authority remained active, and who were merely temporarily residing in the Province of Shan-Si.

There is, in spite of Sir Chih-Chen's statement, little authoritative indication that the Dowager Empress is ready to treat for peace even if the allied powers reach an agreement in regard to the best means of opening negotiations. On the contrary, many rumors, gathered at Shanghai, suggest that she is carrying on her anti-foreign policy with increased zeal.

The latest reported imperial decree from Tai-Yuen-Foo is said to be defiant and unrepentent, and to contain the statement that the Court fled lest the Emperor might be killed during the fighting between the Boxers and Christians, and thus leave no one to continue the "ancestral worship." The decree is also said to exhort a union of the Viceroys to "avenge the injuries inflicted on China" by the powers.

SUGGESTED PEACE ENVOYS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Acting through Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese Imperial Government is said to be making strenuous efforts to secure favorable consideration for its peace overtures. While the United States Government has not yet received a copy of the imperial edict referred to in the Shanghai dispatches naming Earl Li and other Chinese notables as plenipotentiaries to negotiate for a settlement with the powers, the State Department is advised through its agents of the existence of such an edict. This will, it is expected, be communicated to the department when Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, returns to Washington from Cape May.

It is ascertained that neither Mr. Rockhill, Mr. Conger, nor Gen. Chaffee has been clothed with any special powers to meet these or any other Chinese envoys. It is again stated that Mr. Rockhill is in China simply to observe and report upon conditions—he has no ministerial powers up to the present. Gen. Chaffee's functions are purely military, so it is said, and, while of course he would be fully empowered to grant a truce, he is not empowered to conduct negotiations for a final settlement between the United States and China.

The impression prevails here that Mr. Conger is eminently fitted to be the plenipotentiary of the United States, supposing that each of the powers interested in the Chinese problem is to have a separate and individual representative. Mr. Rockhill's name is mentioned as an alternate in case Mr. Conger does not care to remain in Peking or to participate in the settlement.

If the present state of affairs in China is protracted until the arrival there of Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, which should be in ten days or a fortnight, it is not to be doubted that the Government of Germany will endeavor to have all the negotiations with the Chinese Government conducted through that official as a representative, not of Germany alone, but of all the powers.

It is gathered that strong arguments will be advanced to support the advisability of combined action through one agency in this manner as the best means of securing a speedy and generally satisfactory termination of the Chinese trouble. In fact, it will be urged that there is little hope for an early adjustment of the differences between the powers and China if each of the powers is to lay down an independent proposition, the cumulative effect of which, particularly in the case of money or territorial indemnities, might be absolutely crushing to the Chinese Empire.

ALLIES IN FORBIDDEN CITY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops at the Chinese capital, wires as follows from Peking, Aug. 29, to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India:

"The allies marched through the Forbidden City yesterday, (Aug. 28.) The British had third place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There was no word to-day from Mr. Conger or Gen. Chaffee.

It is understood that disturbances and outrages upon missionaries continue in some of the districts outside of Peking.

MORE TROOPS FROM INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.—The Fourth Brigade has been ordered to proceed to China forthwith.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—About 1,200 more British Indian troops have been landed here, making altogether 2,000 of such troops and 1,000 camp followers at this port.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The cancellation of the order holding back the Fourth Indian Brigade is regarded as important. It shows that, whatever the outcome of the Russian policy, the British Government is determined to have sufficient troops on the spot to protect British interests adequately.

RUSSIA'S PRIVATE CAMPAIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The War Office has received a dispatch announcing that the Chinese troops have withdrawn from the vicinity of Niu-Chwang to Liao-Yay-Chow, where they are intrenched.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Daily Graphic's Moscow correspondent says:

"The Russian War Office has made immense purchases of furs, to be sent to the army clothing department, which is hurriedly preparing to provide the army in Manchuria with Winter kits, showing that an extensive Winter campaign is expected."

SEYMOUR PRAISES McCALLA.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Admiralty has issued Vice Admiral Seymour's detailed report of the experiences of the first Peking relief expedition. It is good reading, but embraces nothing not previously known.

Referring to the harmonious action of the forces of the eight nationalities engaged, the Admiral especially mentions Capt. von Usedom of the German Navy and Capt. McCalla of the United States Navy. The report concludes as follows:

"When the fact that the Chinese beheaded any one they got is considered, the conduct of such officers or men as exposed themselves to capture is to be praised far more than if the risk were taken against a civilized foe."

Annexed to the report are copies of letters sent to the senior officer of each nationality engaged. Most of these are complimentary notes, identical for the greater part, but each ending with a paragraph referring to particular officers with the expedition.

The letter to Rear Admiral Kempff ends as follows:

"I cannot conclude my letter without expressing to you, Sir, the high admiration I have for Capt. McCalla, who accompanied us in command of your officers and men. Their post was usually in the advanced guard, where their zeal and 'go' were praised by all.

"I regret to state that Capt. McCalla was wounded in three places; but, considering the gallant way in which he exposed himself, I am only equally surprised and thankful that he is alive. Had he been thoroughly British, he could not have stood by me more loyally in every way and carried out more promptly any wish I expressed.

"I may, indeed, say the same of all those of his command, and I hail this experience as further proof of the real good feeling so happily existing between our nations, which is by no one more valued than by your brother sailors in our navy."

SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A Shanghai dispatch announces that German troops will land there to-day, (Thursday.) Curiously enough, they will be located in barracks adjoining the residence of Li-Hung-Chang.

United States Consul Gen. Goodnow, according to The Daily News, says there never was any necessity for landing troops at Shanghai.

According to a Hongkong dispatch, dated yesterday, Canton is more disturbed. Native shops dealing in foreign goods have been looted and sinister rumors prevail.

The German cruiser Schwalbe has gone to Amoy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Oregon is now lying off Gutzlaff, an island just outside of the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang. She is waiting for a favorable tide to cross the bar and proceed to Woo-Sung, just below Shanghai, where she is to do guard duty for a while.

Bishop Graves Distrusts Earl Li.

The Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society has received a cable dispatch from Bishop Frederick R. Graves, the Bishop of Shanghai and the Lower Yang-tse Valley. The Bishop expressed some fear for missionary interests if the foreign troops should be withdrawn, and also expressed decided distrust of Li-Hung-Chang.

Chinese Relief Fund.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church reports that contributions aggregating $1,073.55 were received yesterday to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in China, especially the native Christians. The total contributions received to date amount to $3,365.05. All contributions should be sent to Charles W. Hand, Treasurer, 156 Fifth Avenue.

HENRY LEDYARD, JR., MARRIED.

He and His Bride Start for Yokohama to Meet Baroness von Ketteler.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 5.—Henry Ledyard, Jr., son of the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, was married to-day to Miss Mary A. M. Hendrie, daughter of William Hendrie of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard left here shortly after the ceremony by special train for Vancouver, B. C., whence they sail on Sept. 10 for Yokohama, where they are to meet Baroness von Ketteler, widow of the murdered German Minister to China, and sister of young Mr. Ledyard.

The wedding was hastened and the trip to the Orient planned on receipt of a cablegram sent by the Baroness, following the relief of the legations in Peking.

MISSIONARY STARTS A LAUNDRY.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has received a number of letters giving details as to the situation in China. The Rev. J. Walter Lowrie writes from Tien-Tsin on Aug. 1. Circumstances had placed him in charge of the mission compound of the American Board, (Congregationalist.) His predecessor in that post had started a laundry, which did a rushing business with the troops. The mission Chinese had failed to properly mark the clothes, however, and Mr. Lowrie had a dreadful time explaining matters to irate soldiers. He quickly closed the laundry. A bakery which had also been started did better, and helped to support the refugees at the mission. The united commissary officers gave 100 pounds of bread, which gave the bakery a profit of 30 pounds of flour on every 100. Bread was selling at 40 cents a pound, so the bakery did well. Mr. Lowrie also says:

"I saw the original to-day of a receipt given by the Viceroy for the head of a foreigner, in return for which he presented the Boxers with 50 taels."

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

Bottle Found at Bath Beach Containing Note Reporting Loss of Four Persons.

At 12:12 this morning, Fred Clinging of Hubbard Street, near Harway Avenue, Bath Beach, was walking along the shore and found a soda water bottle at the foot of Twenty-fifth Avenue. It contained a note dated Sept. 2, which read as follows:

"J. Pie Law, 938 Broad Street, Newark; Jennie Law, same address; Willard Bell, 64 Washington Avenue, Woodside, North New Jersey; Mrs. Rosa Vail, 888 East Seventh Street, Chester, Penn. All lost. Please advertise when found."

Clinging reported the matter to the Bath Beach Police who immediately took steps to ascertain something about the persons named in the note.

MISSOURI PACIFIC ROAD.

Report that George Gould Will Be Chairman of the Board.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—It is reported that Col. S. W. Fordyce will be made President of the Missouri Pacific, with offices at St. Louis, and that George Gould will be Chairman of the board.

R. P. Gormully's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept 5.—The will of Richard Philip Gormully, senior member of the bicycle firm of Gormully & Jeffery, provides for many legacies, but the bulk of the estate, amounting to about $1,000,000, is left to Mr. Gormully's widow. Robert Gormully, Ottawa, Canada, gets $50,000; Ethel Gormully, Ottawa, $25,000; Frances R. Gormully, Coventry, England, $25,000; Winifred Gormully, Ottawa, $25,000; Joseph J. Gormully, Ottawa, $20,000; Ernest Cumbe, Chicago, $4,000; Philip R. Bawden, Kingston, Canada, $2,000; Angela A. Bawden, Kingston, Canada, $2,000; Alfred R. Gormully, Chicago, $500. The rest goes to Mrs. Gormully.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

While Newport and Bar Harbor and Southampton yesterday were all alive to gayety, town was naturally very dull. But with the exception of Bar Harbor, gayety was a bit forced. There are already signs of the waning season everywhere, and the news current is the detail of various Autumn plans of the fashionables who are to leave the scene of their Summer pleasures, just as soon as possible. The Republican Convention interfered with Newport, as it took away Chauncey M. Depew, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Lispenard Stewart, and this in Horse Show week!

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The Horse Show having finished and having been a great success, there is to-day at Newport on the programme the famous automobile exhibition. There will be a race around the track of the old fair grounds, and there have been several handsome cups offered. With Mrs. Neilson's dance to-night and that of Mrs. James P. Kernochan on Saturday, the season will finish with éclat. Yesterday, notwithstanding all the other attractions, was quite a field day for the fox hunt which met at Jamestown. The ball which is to be given on the 15th to the farmers and others whose grounds have been invaded by the huntsmen and their followers, will be quite an original entertainment.

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The Teutonic arrived on time yesterday and brought in quite a large number of passengers. Among those who were on board were J. D. Cheever, W. S. McCormick, Russell C. Stewart, and Capt. C. W. E. De Moleyns. The Oceanic, which sailed, took out A. Willard Case, W. H. Glidersleeve, Sir Thomas Gooch, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Edward Seybel, and Mrs. John C. Westervelt.

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There are several ships sailing to-day. The Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen, via Southampton, has booked Miss Alice L. Delano, Mrs. C. V. R. Johnston, and Miss May Edwards; the Touraine has Mrs. Whitney Warren, the Patrenotre, C. V. Watson, and W. E. Stauffer of New Orleans.

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Miss Furniss is to give a series of dinners at Edgecombe, her country place at Lenox. Harry Payne Whitney and a party will soon be at October Mountain, where William C. Whitney has been staying, and, with the golf tournament, which is booked to begin Monday next, and the Horse Show on the 21st, to say nothing of the floral parade and the boat parade on Mahkeenac Lake, Lenox will soon be decidedly gay.

Mrs. Astor gave another large dinner at Beechwood last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, who are visiting her at Newport. Lispenard also brought at Newport the ball given in honor of Miss Sarah Van Alen at Wakehurst by her father, James J. Van Alen. To-day at Newport brings the automobile races, and thus far the week at the Rhode Island resort has been very lively. Monday the 10th will see the departure of the Gerrys for their Delaware County place, where they intend staying for some weeks.

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At Bar Harbor the gayety is in full swing, and the various entertainments in honor of the officers of the British and American fleets are numerous and charming. Yesterday a reception was given on board the New York, and in the evening there was the ball at the Kebo Valley Club, where the tennis court was turned into a ballroom. Among the dinners preceding the ball were those given by Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. Albert C. Barney, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. Frank Ellis, and Mrs. Abbe. To-day Johnston Livingston entertains the Admirals at luncheon, and later in the afternoon Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy's garden party will see them, while in the evening the De Grasse Foxes give a dinner and dance at the Malvern. Vice Admiral Bedford will be absent to-morrow and Friday, as he will accompany Lady Bedford to Boston, the latter sailing for England on Saturday, but the entertaining will go as merrily on as though he were still present.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer has left the White Mountains and is passing a few days in town. Mr. and Mrs. Auson Phelps Stokes are due at Lenox to-day.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Theodora P. Trowbridge, the daughter of George Trowbridge, and Douglas Ludlow Elliman, son of William Elliman of Flushing.

J. J. VAN ALEN'S DINNER DANCE.

Wakehurst Beautifully Decorated—Miss Sarah Van Alen Introduced to Newport Society.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—James J. Van Alen gave a large dinner dance this evening in honor of his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen, who was formally introduced to society.

Wakehurst, the Summer home of Mr. Van Alen, on Ochre Point, where so many brilliant social functions have taken place, was beautifully decorated. Especially magnificent were the electric effects upon the lawns and within the villa. It was the most elaborate display of the kind ever attempted at a Newport cottage.

The sunken garden, the lawn paths, and the drives were brilliantly outlined with thousands of colored electric lamps. At the end of the lawn, standing nearly forty feet in height, was a many-colored spider's web of electric lights. The trees were festooned with electric lights and were completely outlined with smaller globes.

Numerous other electrical devices were used about the grounds. Tents were placed on the lawns, and these were also brilliantly lighted. The piazza was decorated with palms and plants from Mr. Van Alen's greenhouses. A pretty addition to it was erected, and there supper was served on round tables at midnight.

Mr. Van Alen received, assisted by his daughters, Miss Van Alen and Miss Sarah Van Alen, and his son, James Lawrence Van Alen.

In the ballroom, with its magnificent tapestries, there were a number of electric devices, including an electric throne in one of the corners, while a complete row of white electric lights was placed near the ceiling and arranged so as to throw the reflection on the floor.

The cotillion was led by Harry Lehr, who danced with the Misses Van Alen alternately. Some of the favors were fairy wands with jewels, Court orders, hunters' horns, fans, horseshoes, and pipes. Natural flower favors were used in the flower figure.

Among the guests were:

Mrs. Astor.	Mr. and Mrs. J. de Forest Danielson.
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor.	Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands.
Miss Leary.	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.
Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.	Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Mrs. Richard Gambrill.	Miss Swan.
Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane.	Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones.
Mrs. Ogden Goelet.	Miss Frances C. Jones.
Miss May Goelet.	Mrs. Burke-Roche.
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.	Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.
Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield.
Miss Johnson.	Mrs. Henry Clews.
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.	Miss Harriett Ives Gammell.
Miss Anna Sands.	T. Shaw Sage.
The Misses Mills.	R. R. Remington.
Lord and Lady Pauncefote.	W. G. Max Muller.
The Misses Pauncefote.	James Brett Stokes.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.	Count Tarnowski.
Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.	Mrs. James P. Kernochan.
The Misses Gerry.	Mrs. Ladenburg.
Robert L. Gerry.	Mrs. Georg Hoffman.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson.	Miss Emily Hoffman.
Miss Alice Blight.	Henry R. Eldridge.
Mrs. William Payne Thompson.	Center Hitchcock.
Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.	Stuyvesant Le Roy.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore.	Capt. Woodbury Kane.
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.	Miss Cynthia Roche.
Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	Henry Clews, Jr.
Thomas F. Cushing.	Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.
Miss Cushing.	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.
E. L. Winthrop.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick.
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr.	James T. Woodward.
W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse.	Atherton Blight.
Miss Gladys Brooks.	Mr. and Mrs. Almerio H. Pegot.
Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.	Mrs. C. Albert Stevens.
Miss Marion Fish.	Richard Peters.
Mrs. Frederick Neilson.	Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wykoff.
Miss Kathleen Neilson.	Mrs. Hebar R. Bishop.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.	Prince Henri de Croy.
Miss Kemp.	Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest.
	Mrs. Duncan Elliot.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—This evening Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a large dinner, the table being decorated with American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a dinner at Crossways, after which all the guests went to Mr. Van Alen's dance.

C. L. F. Robinson gave a dinner for twenty-two at the Clam Bake Club.

To-morrow evening Mrs. Frederick Neilson will give a large dinner at the Casino, after which the guests will proceed to the ballroom.

Miss Leary will give her usual musicale to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson gave a dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote. Twenty covers were laid. After dinner music was enjoyed on the Turkish piazza and on the broad lawn adjoining the cottage.

Sidney Woollett gave a reading at the Newcliffe Hotel this evening.

Miss E. Nevins and Thomas N. McKee, who are the guests of George F. Fabyan, are registered at the Golf Club. Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is also registered at the club.

To-morrow afternoon there will be a hunt by the Monmouth County Hounds from Southwick's Grove.

Arrivals at the Newcliffe Hotel include Baron F. O. De Senechal, Paris; Randolph Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Judson Gould, and Aubrey Van Wyck Gould.

J. Randolph Walker of New York is visiting here.

Adjutant General and Mrs. Frederick M. Sackett of Providence are in Newport.

The Train Villa has been rented to George B. De Forest of New York for the Summer of 1901.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave a luncheon today at the Casino Grill Rooms. Her guests included Mrs. T. W. Pierce, Mrs. Barger Wallack, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Miss Daisy Busk, and Miss Augusta Wetmore Hunter.

Mrs. Astor gave a charming dinner at Beechwood this evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. C. Crackanthorpe, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Bishop, Mr. Grafton Cushing, Harry Lehr, Barton Willing, A. De Navarro, and Mr. MacDonald. Mrs. Astor will remain at Beechwood for at least six weeks longer.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will remain three weeks longer.

Gordan McKay gave a musicale at his cottage this morning. The Misses Kleckhoefer, Mrs. Carl Jungen, and Miss Cady contributed to the programme.

Mrs. Benjamin Thaw gave a dinner this evening followed by an informal musicale.

The engagement of Miss Emily O'Neill of St. Louis, daughter of Francis O'Neill, to Frederick Martin Davies, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies, has been announced.

Gould Redmond of New York is visiting here.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Lewis—Proctor.

Dr. Duff Green Lewis of Washington, D. C., and Miss Agnes Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Prof. Richard A. Proctor of England and sister of Miss Mary Proctor, were married at high noon yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church. The bride was gowned in dark blue cloth, relieved with touches of white satin, and wore a toque to match, with touches of green; she carried a large bouquet of Bride roses. She was given away by Col. William F. Morse, an old friend of the Proctor family, and her only attendant was Miss Ethel Morse, who was costumed in pale gray, with touches of blue; her gray hat was trimmed with blue plumes and she carried a bouquet of white roses. J. Newton Lewis of Washington, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. A number of friends and relatives came on from Virginia and Washington to witness the ceremony. Among those at the church were Major William Lewis of West Virginia, the father of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Proctor, the astronomer; Mrs. William F. Morse, Prof. Romyn Hitchcock and Mrs. Hitchcock, Prof. John Rees of Columbia, Dr. George Tuttle, Dr. Starr, Dr. James Douglass, Mrs. Douglass and Miss Douglass, Miss Naomi Temple, Mrs. Elmes, Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Jeannette Gilder, Miss Dorothea Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Major J. B. Pond and Mrs. Pond, Miss Glass, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sprague Smith, Mrs. A. Tuckerisp, Harry Crisp, and Mrs. Edward Emerson Waters. The ceremony was followed by a breakfast. Dr. Lewis and his bride left yesterday afternoon for the Shenandoah Valley, where, after a few days at Atlantic City, they will spend their honeymoon. They will make their home in Washington, on Fourteenth Street, and will take up their residence there about the 1st of October.

Dodge—Barnes.

The wedding of Marshall J. Dodge, the second son of Mrs. Arthur Dodge, and Miss Priscilla Dixon Barnes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Andrews-on-the-Dunes, Southampton. The church was very prettily decorated, the main color being pink. The bridesmaids were Miss Sallie Barnes, a sister of the bride, and Miss May Harper. Murray Dodge, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A large reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents.

Fisher—Reisenweber.

A quiet wedding was celebrated yesterday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Reisenweber, 336 West Fifty-eighth Street, the contracting parties being Miss Barbara Reisenweber and Louis Fisher of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Blackburn officiated. The bride wore a gown of point appliqué lace over a mass of pleated chiffon. After the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served, for which occasion the table was elaborately decorated with a bed of roses. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Reisenweber, Mrs. Caroline Fisher, mother of the bridegroom; the Misses Reisenweber, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Krebs of Chicago, and Emil Fisher of Shanghai, China. After the ceremony the bridal couple left for an extended tour through the South.

Pisek—Paul.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Sept. 5.—Dr. Godfrey Roger Pisek of New York and Miss Rosalie Scranton Paul of Newark, N. J., daughter of the late Dr. J. Marshall Paul of Belvedere, N. J., were married here today at Indian Island, the Summer home of the Pauls. The Rev. Vincent Pisek, a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony, which took place at high noon. Dr. Frederick Paul of Philadelphia, the bride's brother, gave her away. The Misses Jessie Jrahams, Doretta Nisohwitz, Alice Redfern, and Agnes Smith were the bridesmaids. Dr. Pisek's best man was Dr. John J. Moorhead and the ushers were Robert L. Loughran, Albert B. Meacham, Frank J. MacMahon, and Perry G. Pentz. Dr. and Mrs. Pisek will spend their honeymoon in the Adirondacks and on the Canadian lakes, and will make their home in East Seventy-second Street, New York.

Frech—Negus.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 5.—Miss Virginia Negus and John Frech of Buffalo were married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Susan Negus, on Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. Dunham Van Syckel, rector of St. Mary's Church of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Harris of Somerville. Miss Carrie Belle of Greenville, Miss., was the maid of honor and the best man was Theodore Frech of Bound Brook, brother of the bridegroom. The bride's uncle, J. E. Negus of Greenville, Miss., gave her away. The ushers were Horatio Negus and Thomas Van Syckel of Bound Brook and H. A. Smith and John Watt of Somerville. Mr. and Mrs. Frech will reside in Buffalo.

Shields—Lathrop.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—James Van Allen Shields and Miss Rosell Lathrop, both of Bridgeport, Conn., were married at Christ Church, Woburn Square, this city, to-day by the Rev. J. J. Glendinning Nash, the vicar.

Miss Lathrop is the daughter of the late James Clark Lathrop, the geologist. Mr. and Mrs. Shields will spend their honeymoon on the Continent.

Hanson—Titus.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 5.—A large and very pretty home wedding occurred this evening when Mae Estelle Titus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Titus, was married to Horace B. Hanson of New York.

Mgr. Doane Seventy Years Old.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Sept. 5.—Mgr. Doane of New York, who has been visiting his niece, Miss Cleveland of Jamaica Plain, at her Summer home here, quietly celebrated his seventieth birthday to-day. After a pleasant drive this morning he donned his vestments and received several callers in the afternoon. Many presents as well as letters and telegrams were received.

ARTHUR SEWALL IS DEAD

Bryan's Running Mate in 1896 Expires at Small Point, Me.

Stricken with Apoplexy Last Sunday—His Work in Building Up American Merchant Marine.

BATH, Me., Sept. 5.—Arthur Sewall died at 8:30 A. M. to-day at his Summer home at Small Point, about twelve miles from this city. He was stricken with apoplexy last Sunday.

Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physician to rest as early as last June, and he attended the Democratic National Convention in July against the advice of his doctor. He appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the journey, however, and was passing the Summer quietly at Small Point, when the fatal stroke seized him. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

The funeral will be at 11 A. M. on Saturday. Further arrangements have not yet been made.

Arthur Sewall's reputation was founded and spread on the fame of the great shipbuilding firm of which he was the head and of which it has been said that "the history of the Sewall firm is a condensed history of American shipping." It is as a business man that he was known rather than as a politician, despite the fact that he was William J. Bryan's running mate during the Presidential candidate's first campaign.

Mr. Sewall was a native of Maine. He was born at Bath Nov. 8, 1835. His father was one of the earliest shipbuilders of Bath, and a member of the Maine Legislature. He was the grandson of Col. Dummer Sewall of the Revolutionary Army, who was the fifth in lineal descent from Henry Sewall, some time Mayor of Coventry, in Great Britain, who settled at Newbury, Mass., in 1634. The witchcraft Judge of Salem was a son of this Sewall, and his brother the ancestor of the Sewalls of Maine.

It was in Bath that Arthur Sewall's life work was carried on, with that industry, energy, and foresight that even as a comparatively young man brought him to the foreground in the American shipping industry. At an early age he went to Prince Edward Island, trading and securing ship timber, which he sent to the Kennebec yards. When less than twenty years of age he entered his father's firm, Clark & Sewall, and in 1854 he formed a partnership with his senior brother, Edward, under the name of E. & A. Sewall, taking over the business of the old firm. About 1876, after the death of

FINANCIAL.

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Payments for Gold at Sub-Treasury.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday paid $41,000 for gold deposited in Seattle and $85,000 for gold at San Francisco, making the total payment in New York exchanges for new gold on the Pacific Coast this week $1,053,000. The redemption payment for the old 2 per cent. bonds was $289,000 yesterday, and $25,000 in currency was transferred to Southern points for crop-moving purposes.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

The Havana-American Company.
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 3.
The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after September 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 11th, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on September 11th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on September 17th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.
SOL ROSENER, Secretary.
September 5th, 1900.

St. Joseph Gas Co.
St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 8, 1900.
The Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Sept. 19, 1900, to stockholders of record Aug. 18th. Transfer books closed Aug. 18th to Sept. 19th, 1900, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
W. F. DOUTHIRT, President.

THE PABST HOTEL CASE.

Hearing for the Recovery of Penalties Adjourned—Official Survey Confirms Encroachment.

The encroachment on the public sidewalk in West Forty-second Street, between Seventh Avenue and Broadway, by the Pabst Hotel portico and inclosed balcony came before Justice Joseph H. Stiner in the Tenth Municipal District Court yesterday.

The case was proceedings by summons instituted by the Corporation Counsel through the Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties in the name of the people against James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Pabst, to recover penalties for the encroachment. The prosecution relied on the testimony of policemen to establish the existence of the portico without legal warrant. Assistant Corporation Counsel A. T. Kiernan appeared for the Law Department and Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch for the defendant.

Mr. Blumenstiel, in moving for an adjournment of three weeks, said that the question of the encroachment would be argued in the Supreme Court next week, when the mandamus proceedings instituted by Simon Strasburg of the Hotel Elite, in Seventh Avenue, to compel James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, to remove the portico would come before Justice Fitzgerald. His Honor, Mr. Blumenstiel said, would no doubt require time to render a decision, and such decision would have an important bearing on the penalties case.

Mr. Kiernan opposed adjournment for more than one week. After a consultation with Justice Stiner Messrs. Kiernan and Blumenstiel, however, agreed to an adjournment to to-morrow week.

The result of the official survey of the Pabst Hotel sidewalk, which was made under the direction of Andrew E. Foyé, principal Assistant Engineer of the Department of Highways, was sent to the Law Department yesterday. It practically establishes what was presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES two months ago. The engineers found, however, that the house line of the Pabst Hotel is .23 of a foot less than it might be, so that the sidewalk, from the actual house line to the curb under the portico is 30.23 feet. The length of the encroachment is 47.84 feet by, rough measurement, 16 feet. Deducting 7 feet for stoop line, the portico, measured by a plumb line from its extreme projection, squats on the public domain 47.84 by 9 feet.

OPENING OF NEW STREETS.

High Bridge Park Extension Ordered by Public Improvements Board.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday a resolution was adopted for the extension of High Bridge Park between West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street to the Speedway. Resolutions for the opening of the following streets were adopted:

Euclid Avenue, Brooklyn, from Belmont to Jamaica Avenue; Granite Avenue, from Bushwick Avenue to Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn; Eighty-third Street from Shore Road to Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; Sixty-seventh Street from Kowenhoven Lane to Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Fifty-first Street, from the former city line to Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, and for the extension of West One Hundred and Fortieth Street from Bradhurst Avenue to St. Nicholas Avenue, Borough of Manhattan. A resolution for the grading of Low Terrace from Hamilton Avenue to Fort Place, Borough of Richmond, was also adopted.

The President of the board then announced that as several of the members would be out of the city next Wednesday the next meeting of the board would be held on Friday of next week instead of Wednesday, as usual.

BIG DEAL IN CLOTH MARKET.

M. C. D. Borden Purchases 500,000 Pieces of Cotton Goods at 2⅞ Cents.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 5.—When cotton-mill officials went to their offices this morning they were informed that a remarkable and altogether unexpected transaction had been executed in the print cloth market here late yesterday, M. C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the Fall River Iron Works, the largest cotton manufacturing plant in the city, and of the American Print Cloth Works, having purchased 500,000 pieces of cotton goods at 2⅞ cents.

The deal was the principal topic of discussion here to-day, and was the most interesting development in the local situation since last year, when Mr. Borden compelled the other manufacturers here to grant a 10 per cent. advance in wages when they had decided to give only 5 per cent., by posting notices of a 10 per cent. advance in the Iron Works mills.

It is thought that the action of Mr. Borden, together with the opposition, which had grown strong, will put a stop to all steps toward a reduction in wages for at least three months. An effort is now being made to arrange an extension of the curtailment if it appears that the Borden transaction is not followed by other large purchases. The brokers and manufacturers report that the cloth market is much steadier to-day.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.

The stockholders of the American Hide and Leather Company, at their annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday voted to reduce their Board of Directors from 27 to 19 members.

Secretary Hill said that the reduction in the membership of the board was indicative of no dissent or change of interests, and that the step was taken because it was thought a smaller Directorate would be more workable and easier to get together.

The nineteen Directors re-elected yesterday are Thomas W. Hall, W. S. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, Aaron Hecht, M. Robson, F. L. Roenits, E. E. Elms, James B. Weed, C. H. Buswell, Charles W. Tidd, William Becker, Albert Bernard, Thomas Kiernan, James Skinner, George A. Hill, Henry Seligman, Frederick Strauss, and Thomas J. Ryan. The first five constitute the Executive Committee.

The Directors submitted to the stockholders a statement of the company's assets and liabilities as shown by an inventory of the date of May 31. This balance sheet showed assets of $35,577,030.98, a surplus of $313,111.97, and a profit for the nine months from Sept. 2, 1899, to May 31 of this year of $694,936.97, the total capitalization of the company being $24,500,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

25 shares Messing Land Company of Tonawanda, N. Y., $100 each, $135 lot.

1,040 shares Chattanooga Electric Railway Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., $100 each, $850 lot.

American Surety Company Directory.

It was reported yesterday that Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, will succeed the late Edward E. Poor in the Directory of the American Surety Company at the next board meeting. Mr. Poor was President of the National Park Bank up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred abroad a few weeks ago.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 5	253,885
To date this year	76,687,647
Corresponding date last year	122,905,340

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 5	$963,500
To date this year	$335,639,960
Corresponding date last year	$663,070,170

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3¼@4 per cent.; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1	K. C. So. pf.	¾
Am. Coal	10	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	1⅝
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
Anaconda Copper	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1½
Chas. & Ohio	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pullman Co.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W.	2	Union Pacific	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅞	U. S. Leather	¾
Den. & Rio Gr.	¾	U. S. Leath. pf.	1
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Wabash	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Kan. City South.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Del., L. & W.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1⅝	N. J. Central	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Wis. Central	1
Consol. Gas	½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	2¼	Nash. C. & St. L.	
Can. South. 1st	1	con. 5s	1
Cleve., L. & W. 1st	1⅝	Pac. Coast 5s	1½
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1⅝	Erie Consol. 7s	1½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday at the opening developed a generally stronger tone, reflecting the favorable view taken of the Vermont election returns and the higher quotations sent over by London—the advance in those quotations being due in large measure to early buying from this side following the news from Vermont. Because of the reported apathy on the part of the Republicans in the New England States, Wall Street had rather looked to see a smaller Republican vote than that actually appearing, and the majority reported was therefore all the more gratifying. Yet despite this and other favorable influences, notable among them being the splendid showing made by St. Paul for the fourth week of August, the developed strength of the market did not hold. In the afternoon, when profit taking by early buyers appeared, a reaction set in and the closing showed irregularity, with actual weakness appearing on several issues, the principal of them being Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Sugar Trust stock.

The weakness in the Sugar stock is in no sense surprising. Sentiment in the Street is running more and more strongly against the speculative spirit and the utter indifference to the rights of the legitimate investor which the dark-lantern methods of the trust suggest. It is not altogether assuring, for example, to be told by an official of the company close to President Havemeyer that it is no concern of the public what prompted the increase in the dividend or who attended the Directors' meeting to pass upon the question or what the earnings of the company are. The time may come, however, when it will be a matter of public concern—when, perhaps, Stock Exchange authority, if none other, shall make it so.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was comparatively inactive in the first few hours of trading, with the quotation advancing to 55¼. Shortly after 2 o'clock, however, a selling movement set in which resulted in carrying the figure down to 53¼, with the close at 53⅜, a net decline of 1⅜ points on transfers of 12,000 shares. As explanation for the decline, it is said that bulls on the stock are distinctly disappointed because of the insertion in the Republican platform of the franchise tax plank. It seems to have been the opinion that, with Gov. Roosevelt out of State politics, the franchise tax law would become a dead letter; but opinion in the Street in this matter has changed. Bears on the Brooklyn stock declare that if the tax is enforced, it will more than exhaust the surplus account of the system.

***

ST. PAUL was favorably influenced by the exceptionally good showing made by the company for the fourth week of August, an increase in earnings of $187,480 being reported, making a total increase for the month of $217,900, as compared with the corresponding month last year. A part of this increase—some $50,000—is said to be due to extra passenger business, while the remainder is accounted for by better general freight business.

***

ROCK ISLAND, which on the previous day was not traded in to the extent of a single share, yesterday received good support, and on transactions totaling about 2,900 shares, advanced a full point. The earnings of the company are said to be very satisfactory.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS, which in the first hour of trading was weak, falling to 91, rose later rather sharply on short covering to 93, closing at 92⅝, a net gain of ⅝ on trading in 22,000 shares. The news in relation to the stock was no more favorable than on preceding days, the reports coming from Chicago indicating that the serious condition of the gas war there had not been exaggerated. But because of their Tuesday's experience in Sugar, the bears were rather more inclined to caution, and hence, undoubtedly, the covering movement and the rising quotation.

***

BALTIMORE AND OHIO common, which was moved up to 73⅝ on professional buying, failed to maintain its strength when this support ceased, and in the closing hours of trading lost all its early gain. There was no news in respect to the stock other than the talk of secret rate cutting on Chicago business.

***

SOUTHERN RAILWAY was little influenced by the earnings report of the company for the fourth week of August, showing an increase in gross of $10,300. The common stock closed unchanged, while the preferred advanced ⅞.

***

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO was a feature of the market, more than 20,000 shares being traded in at a net advance of ⅞. The buying was by interests said to be acting for insiders, and was said to be predicated on knowledge that at the next Directors' meeting the stock will be put upon an increased dividend basis.

***

LEATHER TRUST common stock developed some activity and a fair amount of strength in the afternoon on pool buying, the quotation at one time rising to 11½, though the close was somewhat lower. It was rather a remarkable fact that no talk of Rockefeller's buying the stock was yesterday heard. Usually when the issue becomes active such talk is always in order.

***

AMERICAN TOBACCO in the early trading was sharply moved up to 95⅝ on manipulation by a pool working in the stock. But when in the afternoon an effort was made to take profits the quotation dropped to 94, where it closed, a net loss of ¼ on transactions in 10,000 shares.

***

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE, notwithstanding a decrease of $61,000 in gross earnings for the fourth week of August, held well, advancing ⅝ on transactions totaling 3,300 shares. It is said that the advance in face of the adverse report was in part due to the arbitrary covering of a short account.

***

SOUTHERN PACIFIC was bought for London account, a total of over 11,000 shares being traded in. At one time the quotation touched 34⅝, but in the afternoon the stock declined with the general market, the tape recording the final figure at 34½, a net gain of ¼.

***

UNION PACIFIC, traded in to the extent of 15,000 shares, was advanced nearly a point by buying said to be for investment account.

***

NATIONAL BISCUIT was advanced 1⅝ points on buying for friends of the company. It is said that the earnings are very gratifying.

***

As on previous days, some sharp declines and advances were recorded in inactive stocks. American Coal, for instance, rose 18 points on the purchase of a block of 100 shares, while on the purchase of a like amount Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling rose 2 points, Erie first preferred 1, Morris and Essex 1¾, and Norfolk and Western preferred 1⅛.

SUGAR STOCK DECLINES.

Wall Street Discusses the Alleged Manipulation by the Sugar Trust Management.

Those inexperienced people who rushed to buy Sugar Trust common stock at the opening of the market yesterday on the strength of the one-quarter of 1 per cent. increase in the dividend declared on the previous day did not reap a bountiful harvest as a result of their trusting hope and buoyant optimism. As a matter of fact, the increase in the dividend rate had been discounted on the day previous by those buyers who—thanks to the peculiar methods of the Sugar Trust management—had advance information of what was to be done at the postponed meeting, held after the market's close. And hence it was that buyers yesterday, not favored by advance information on the day previous, found, to their sorrow, at the close of yesterday's business that they had simply assisted in the game of stock manipulation by taking off the hands of insiders and their friends—needless to say, at higher prices—the Sugar stock which these insiders had bought on the previous day.

This fact the stock quotation itself bears out, the issue, after some early strength due to outside buying, declining from 123½ to 121½, a net loss of 1⅝ points on transactions in 46,000 shares.

On the Street yesterday there was much discussion of the peculiar manner in which the declaration of the dividend was on Tuesday delayed until after the close of the market, though quite certainly decided upon at noon; and the remarks in reference to the trust and its management were not altogether flattering. Indeed, it was openly said that not in some time has the Street been treated to such an audacious exhibition of market rigging. Certainly the stock, from an investment standpoint, has not been helped any by this latest development.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Statistically, says The Iron Age, in its weekly review of the condition of the iron and steel trades, the situation in pig iron is not yet, really, a thoroughly sound one, although it has continued to improve. There has been a slight movement in Bessemer pig in Pittsburg, but at the sacrifice of prices. Continuing, The Iron Age says:

Our blast furnace statistics, which we have succeeded in getting together much earlier than usual, show that there has been a further decline in the current rate of production by 12,580 tons weekly for the coke furnaces, which would represent 50,000 tons per month. But stocks have exhibited a further increase this month of 84,000 tons, so that apparently supply and demand are not yet balanced. This leaves out of consideration, however, the invisible stocks in the hands of melters, which we know are lighter than they have been. On the other hand, it is asserted that the accumulations of pig iron in the yards of the large steel works who make their own iron—and these are not included in our returns—are quite heavy.

The movement in foundry iron has continued. This time it is Cincinnati which reports a heavy tonnage, largely in the lower grades. We are advised that a local furnace interest has also sold from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of forge and foundry iron in the Pittsburg district.

Manufacturers make much of the increased cost of production, but, notably in the case of the Southern furnace companies, the claims of past low figures linger too persistently.

Steel billets continue very quiet, and it is intimated that for large quantities $17 would be considered. Settlement of the tin plate scale will involve a monthly consumption of steel of 30,000 to 35,000 tons. Then it is likely, too, that the union bar mills in the Central West will settle labor matters this week, which will furnish an outlet for further tonnage. But until the demand for finished material develops sales of billets must remain light.

Chicago reports the reappearance in the market of some of the buyers of bars, &c., who some time since secured such large blocks of material at the lowest prices. These they cannot now duplicate.

In the merchant pipe trade the heralded advance has come. It amounts to about 5 per cent.

In structural material the week has been rather quiet. Some more shipbuilding work is coming up both on the Atlantic Coast and on the lakes.

In the rail trade the manoeuvring for position for the next conference seems to have begun by some of the parties. So far as current transactions are concerned interest centres in the struggle for business for light rails, which have been offered at $25 per ton for small lots at tidewater.

In the metal trade the most important development is the starting of the tin plate mills. Now that probably the old high-priced contracts have been worked off, the trade expects some lowering to correspond with the decline in raw material.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel stocks moved irregularly, some showing strength, others weakness. American Car and Foundry fell off a full point, American Steel and Wire ⅝, and Colorado Fuel ¾, while Federal Steel rose ⅛, Tennessee Coal and Iron ¼, National Steel ¼—though the preferred, on which the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ was declared, lost ½—and Pressed Steel Car common ⅝, preferred 1½.

AUGUST BANK CLEARINGS.

Reports of weekly clearings by Bradstreet's have pointed to the low-water mark in these measures of trade activity having been reached in August. It is, therefore, no surprise to learn that the bank clearings at eighty cities of the United States for the month just closed aggregated $5,661,000,000, not only the smallest monthly total recorded this year, but the lightest, in fact, since September, 1898, nearly two years ago.

The August total, furthermore, is nearly 9 per cent. less than in July and 18 per cent. smaller than in August a year ago. It is, however, slightly in excess, 1.6 per cent., of the August total two years ago, 17.6 per cent. larger than in August, 1897, and 59 per cent. larger than in the month of August, 1894.

As compared with August four years ago, clearings are found to be 60 per cent. heavier. It is also to be borne in mind, that, with the exception of August a year ago, the current clearings are the largest ever recorded for this midsummer period of the year.

The exhibit made by the various sections of the country is of interest because showing that the decreasing tendency is confined largely to the Eastern and Middle States cities and to the South, as is shown by the following table:

	June, 1900.	July, 1900.	Aug., 1900.	Eight Months. 1900.
N. England.	Dec. 15.3	Dec. 21.5	Dec. 18.8	Dec. 13.6
Middle	Dec. 16.3	Dec. 16.7	Dec. 24.3	Dec. 16.6
Western	Inc. 7.2	Inc. 6.2	Inc. 5.0	Inc. 8.7
N'western.	Inc. 7.6	Inc. 10.6	Inc. 4.0	Inc. 6.6
S'western.	Inc. 8.9	Inc. 5.0	Inc. 8.0	Inc. 9.2
Southern	Inc. 6.8	Inc. 7.4	Dec. 3.9	Inc. 3.1
Far West'n.	Inc. 15.8	Inc. 11.4	Inc. 7.1	Inc. 14.2
Total	Dec. 11.3	Dec. 12.5	Dec. 18.0	Dec. 11.9
Outside N.Y.	Inc. 2.0	Dec. .8	Dec. 3.3	Inc. .7
Canada	Inc. 6.5	Inc. 4.3	Dec. 3.6	Dec. 1.8

Just how much of the above decreases is due to lessened speculation in stocks, bonds, and staple products it would be hard to say, but some light is thrown upon this matter by the record of August and eight months' sales of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. Briefly stated, it points to August sales of stocks at New York being the smallest of any month since April, 1897.

In keeping with the above figures it is found that the Middle States bank clearings are very nearly one-quarter smaller than a year ago, while in New York City alone the decrease is over 27 per cent. In the Eastern States group the decrease is nearly 19 per cent., or about the falling off shown at Boston.

If the clearings at New York are deducted the decrease is only 2.8 per cent. from August a year ago, and the Western, Northwestern, Southwestern, and Far Western groups show gains ranging from 4 to 8 per cent.

These figures certainly confirm the reports of good trade conditions, coming from the Central and Far Western trade centres during the latter part of August. A heavy decrease in Baltimore clearings is entirely responsible for the decrease shown in the Southern group, as nearly all the Southern cities show gains over a year ago.

RATE CUTTING REPORTED.

Wall Street was more or less perturbed yesterday by reports that secret rate cutting by a number of the large Eastern roads has been begun. Several systems, it is understood, have charged that Baltimore and Ohio is cutting the rates on Chicago business, and other roads in the coal district are also reported as quietly reducing rates. In the Street, the fear is that unless this rate cutting—if it be as reported—is stopped, it will lead to a general rate war and a consequent demoralization of business.

MINING DIVIDENDS.

In August $3,066,154 was disbursed by metal mining companies reporting to The Engineering and Mining Journal. In the eight months of this year there was paid out $27,195,530, which is equal to 8 per cent. on the total capital stock of the companies reporting. Montana disbursed $9,983,825, or 8.2 per cent. on its capital stock; Colorado $5,129,189, or 7½ per cent.; Michigan $4,799,000, or 38 per cent.; Arizona $1,935,-935, or 20 per cent.; Utah, $1,560,200, or 8 per cent.; California, $1,225,575, or 4.7 per cent.; South Dakota, $855,000, or 3.8 per cent.; Idaho, $756,020, or 6.3 per cent.; Missouri-Kansas $496,286, or 2 per cent.; Alaska $349,000, or 5 per cent.; Washington, $105,000, or 3 per cent. Of the total disbursement the copper companies are credited with paying $16,718,660, or 62 per cent., and the gold, silver, zinc, and lead mines the remainder.

BAR SILVER ADVANCES.

Because of the increased demand growing out of the Chinese troubles, commercial bar silver has advanced steadily recently. Yesterday it was quoted at 62⅝ cents per ounce in the local market and 28 10-16d. in London, the highest quotations for some time. Mexican silver dollars have gone up in sympathy with the rise in bar silver.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Further reduction in pig iron warrants of 12½c in spot and 50c for December deliveries to $9.62½@$10.37½ a ton for spot and $9@$10 a ton for futures.

Dividends paid by metal mining companies during August computed to be more than $3,000,000, making over $27,000,000 disbursed during this year.

Contract received by the Pittsburg and Baltimore Coal Company for 75,000 tons of coal to be sent to England by way of Baltimore.

Statement by the Treasurer of the Atchison that the amount of money he forwarded to New York in August was the largest in any month in the company's history.

Purchase by the Union Pacific of the Salina Southwestern and Solomon Valley Railroads, both in Kansas, and both operated as a part of the old Union Pacific system.

Net earnings of the American Woolen Company for the first seven months of this year said to be over $2,000,000.

Special meeting of stockholders of the United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company to be held Sept. 28, to convert the 130,000 shares of Treasury stock into a first lien.

Net gain of 2,972 subscribers made by the Erie Telephone system in August.

According to Chicago reports, the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad will soon be extended eastward from Quincy, with Peoria as the objective point.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $142,037,910; balances, $9,354,977; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,044,840.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝@$4.84; demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16@95½; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—25c discount. Boston—5c@par discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Money is plentiful temporarily. The principal movements in the near future will be the payment of an installment of £2,500,000 of the war loan Friday and a similar amount of Exchequer bonds next week, to meet which shipments of American gold are considered probable.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the tone was tolerably cheerful in the leading departments, and high-class investments were firm owing to the easiness of money. Some railroad stocks were supported on the receipt of satisfactory traffic returns, while an amicable settlement of the Great Eastern strike is considered hopeful.

American securities were firm, in sympathy with the advices from Wall Street. They opened above parity, and were strengthened by the news of the result of the Vermont election, the reduction of the Republican plurality being much less than had been anticipated. There was a disposition to buy. The features of the market were the transactions in Denver and Rio Grande, Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, and Atchison. Grand Trunks were again in demand and advanced. Kafirs were strong, jobbers buying in anticipation of a public demand.

Consols for money, 98 5-16; for the account, 98⅝; Atchison, 29⅜; Canadian Pacific, 92¾; St. Paul, 117; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Louisville, 73⅞; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅝; New York Central, 134; Erie, 11½; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 8⅜; Erie first preferred, 35⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73½; Grand Trunk, 6⅛; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Bar silver closed firm at 28⅜d per ounce. Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £71,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 134.50; Madrid, 28.85; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.50.

Spanish 4s closed at 72⅝d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened steady, and prices subsequently hardened in spite of disquieting China news, speculators considering the situation nearer a settlement. International securities were generally firmer, being influenced by the strength of rentes. Turks were in demand and there was a good inquiry for industrials. Kafirs were firm and Rio Tintos were featureless. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 7½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 73.50.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet. International securities were steady. Northern Pacific preferred and Canadian Pacifics were firm in response to the advices from New York. Locals commenced good, but subsequently reacted in sympathy with the weakness displayed by some industrials. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4 per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 80.35. The gold quotation was 29.05.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was somewhat broader than on the previous day, but at the same time more irregular. Prices were fairly strong and some advances were recorded, but in one or two prominent issues sharp reactions occurred. Owing to the generally narrow character of the market recently it has been found easy to move prices in one direction or the other and traders have for the most part worked for higher prices. In yesterday's market several stocks which had been advanced in this way declined sharply, showing how easily quotations fictitiously raised are cut down.

COMPRESSED AIR was the most prominent stock of the day, because of the activity accompanying its rather erratic course. For some days past this issue had steadily advanced without any definite news to account for the higher quotations, and yesterday again, on the purchase of only a few hundred shares, the price was advanced over three points. The advance, which seemed to be without much foundation, proved to be poorly supported, for a market order to sell 500 shares drove the price from 32¾ down to 29. At this price fairly large demand developed and the stock closed firm at 29 bid.

AMERICAN WOOLEN preferred was favorably affected by the reports that appeared in the Street giving the company's earnings for the first seven months of this year. According to these statements the net earnings for this period amounted to $2,147,848. The dividend on the preferred stock for the period amounts to $816,666, leaving a balance of $1,331,181 applicable to dividends on the common stock. These figures show over 7½ per cent. on the common stock for the year, if earnings are maintained at the same rate, and in some quarters it is said the company's earnings will be larger during the next half year than they have been up to this time.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP was active and strong. It had been very inactive for a number of days, during which the quotation for the stock dropped off fractionally. The common stock yesterday sold from 10 up to 19½, closing with a net gain of half a point, at 19 bid. Trading in the preferred stock was limited to 100 shares, which sold at 67.

UNION COPPER was the only one of the copper stocks which was even fairly active. It sold at 3¼ and closed at 3¼ bid, a decline of an eighth of a point.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS bonds were in demand and were fairly active at 84⅞ and 85. They closed with a slight net gain at 84

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	128	40	Adams Express	124	124	124	124	.....
14	15	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
60	61	440	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61	63	61	63	+1
		100	American Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	.....
140	175	100	American Coal Co.	155	155	155	155	+10
33	35	100	American Ice Co.	33¼	33½	33¼	33½	.....
52¼	52⅛	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
24½	25	250	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
30	36¼	950	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	37	37½	36¼	36¼	− ⅝
80	80½	225	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	80½	80½	80½	80¾	.....
20	20¼	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼	.....
67½	68⅛	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	69¼	68¼	68¼	68⅝	+1
36½	36¾	8,415	Am. Steel & Wire.	36⅞	37⅛	36¼	36¼	− ⅝
75¼	75½	1,035	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75¼	76⅛	75½	75⅝	.....
121⅝	121¾	46,045	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123	123½	121¼	121½	−1⅛
116	118	80	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¼	117	117	.....
88¾	92	15	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	.....
28⅝	29	975	American Tin Plate.	29¼	29½	29	29	.....
80	80½	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¼	.....
93¾	94	10,850	American Tobacco	94¼	95⅝	94	94	− ¼
128	131	13	American Tobacco pf.	131½	131½	131½	131½	.....
45¼	45¾	410	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45½	45	45¾	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	4,870	At., T. & S. F.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
71¼	71¾	8,070	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71	71¾	71	71¾	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	5,309	Baltimore & Ohio.	73	73⅝	72⅜	72⅝	.....
79½	80	1,437	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	+ ⅛
53⅜	53½	12,762	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55	55¼	53¼	53⅜	−1⅝
...	...	20,705	Chesapeake & Ohio.	28¼	29⅜	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
125⅝	125¾	4,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	125½	126¼	125¼	126	+ ¼
...	100¼	100	Chicago & East. Ill.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
10⅞	11⅛	110	Chicago Great West.	11	11	11	11	.....
57⅛	58	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
114	114¼	8,880	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	114¼	114⅝	113⅝	114⅛	+ ⅛
107	107¼	2,810	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅞	107⅝	106¾	107⅛	+1
30½	32	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
59¼	59½	500	C., C., C. & St. L.	59¼	59¼	59	59	+1
27	29	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28	28	28	28	+2
35	35¼	800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¾	35⅞	35	35	− ⅝
6¼	6¾	100	Colorado Southern	6	6¼	6	6¼	.....
41	42	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	.....
16	16⅜	250	Col. Southern 2d pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
15¼	15⅞	25	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	15	15	15	15	.....
171⅜	172	370	Con. Gas, Ce dic.	172¼	172¼	171⅝	171⅝	− ⅛
26	26¾	1,320	Con. Tobacco Co.	26¾	26⅞	26½	26½	.....
78¾	79⅛	725	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79	79⅝	79	79⅝	+ ⅛
176½	177⅛	600	Del., Lack. & West.	176½	176½	176½	176⅝	− ⅛
19⅝	20	500	Denver & R. G.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
68	68¼	380	Denver & R. G. pf.	68	68	68	68	+ ⅛
11¼	11¾	10	Erie	11	11	11	11	.....
34⅜	34¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	.....
17⅝	18	100	Erie 2d pf.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	2,375	Federal Steel	35⅛	35½	34⅜	35	+ ⅝
67	67¼	800	Federal Steel pf.	67	67⅞	67	67	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	78¾	78⅝	78½	78⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	52	110	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
153½	154	100	Great Northern pf.	153¾	153⅞	153¾	153⅝	.....
62½	63¼	100	Hocking Valley pf.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
117	117½	240	Illinois Central	117	117¼	117	117¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	22¼	100	International Paper.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	− ⅛
28⅝	29	100	International Power.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅛
18⅝	19	100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
44	46	100	Iowa Central pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
9¼	10⅝	1,225	K. C. Southern	9½	10⅜	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
30½	31	900	K. C. Southern pf.	30⅛	31⅜	30¼	31	+ ⅜
93	95	80	Lake Erie & West. pf.	92½	95	92½	95	.....
60	70	10	Long Island	60	60	60	60	.....
72¼	72⅜	3,450	Louisville & Nashville	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72¼	+ ⅛
92	92⅜	3,445	Manhattan Elevated.	92	92¾	92	92	+ ¼
134	134½	375	Met. Street Railway	164½	164½	153½	154½	.....
11⅛	11⅜	100	Mexican Central	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
31	31⅛	220	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
61¼	61¾	2,880	Missouri Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	51⅛	61¼	+ ¼
185	187⅛	100	Morris & Essex	187¼	187¼	187¼	187¼	.....
33⅛	34	700	National Biscuit Co.	32⅝	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	+1⅛
85	86	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
17⅜	18	200	National Lead Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
88¼	88½	344	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	.....
27	27½	315	National Steel	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ⅛
85½	86	712	National Steel pf.	80	86	85	85½	− ⅛
46¼	46⅞	950	National Tube Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅜	− ⅛
93	93¼	997	National Tube Co. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ⅛
133½	134	400	New Jersey Central.	134½	134½	133⅜	133⅜	− ⅛
130½	131	600	New York Central	130¾	131	130⅜	131	+ ⅛
210	214	35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212	212	.....
21¼	21⅝	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
35⅝	35¾	2,700	Norfolk & Western.	35¼	35½	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76⅝	76½	76½	+1⅛
15	15¼	100	North American	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
51	51¼	4,025	Northern Pacific	51	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	730	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝	+ ⅛
55	56⅜	40	Pacific Coast	55½	55½	55½	55½	.....
31¼	32	100	Pacific Mail	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
120	120¼	2,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	120¾	120⅝	119⅝	120¼	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	22,224	People's Gas, Chicago.	92	93	91	92⅜	+ ⅛
80	81	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80½	81¼	80¼	81¼	+1⅛
39	40	210	Pressed Steel Car.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73	387	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73½	73	73½	+1⅛
187	188	200	Pullman Company	187½	187½	187¼	187½	+ ¼
...	...	100	Quicksilver	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
16⅝	17⅛	400	Reading	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	57⅜	800	Reading 1st pf.	57	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	100	Rep. Iron & Steel.	13	13	13	13	.....
54¼	55	605	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	54⅞	55	54½	54½	− ⅛
48¾	49¼	500	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48½	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
10	10¼	600	St. L. & San Fran.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
33⅜	34½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	13¼	100	St. Louis Southw.	13	13	13	13	.....
29½	30	620	St. Louis Southw. pf.	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
67	68	100	Sloss Sheffield pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
34¼	34⅝	11,453	Southern Pacific	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	1,100	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	.....
52⅞	53	1,095	Southern Railway pf.	53	53¼	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	975	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	71¼	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	14⅜	500	Texas Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
57⅞	58	15,000	Union Pacific	57⅞	58	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
74	74⅜	2,085	Union Pacific pf.	74⅜	74½	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	7,300	United States Leather.	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
70	70½	1,985	U. S. Leather pf.	69¼	70½	69	70	−1
30¼	30½	1,480	United States Rubber.	30¼	31¼	30¼	31¼	+ ⅞
7½	7⅝	100	Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅝	210	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
79⅜	79⅝	514	Western Union Tel.	79⅜	80	79⅜	79⅝	− ⅛
23¾	24¼	470	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
13½	15	300	Wisconsin Central	13½	13½	13¼	13½	−1
37	39	265	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	37	37	37	37	.....
Sales.		253,885						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. Is.	103	104
2s, c., w. Is.	103½	104½
3s, r., 1918.	109	110
3s, c., 1918.	109	110
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907.	114	115
4s, c., 1907.	115	116
4s, r., 1925.	133⅜	134¼
4s, c., 1925.	133⅜	134¼
4s, r., 1901.	113¾	113¾
4s, c., 1901.	112⅝	113¼
D. C. 3-65s.	122	...
Alb. & Sus.	195	...
Alle. & W.	115	...
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½
Am. Exp.	154	157
Am. Co. pf.	90	98
Am. Lin. Co.	10	10⅝
Am. M. Co.	4½	5
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1½
Ann Arbor.	10	18
Ann Arb. pf.	45	46½
B. A. L. pf.	100	...
B. Un. Gas.	165	174
B., R. & P.	60	75
B., R. & P. pf.	70	79
B., C. R. & N.	124	...
Can. South.	49	50
Cap. Pass.	102	102¼
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125
C. G. W. pf.	70	70½
C. G. W. pf.	5	7
C. G. W. 1st.	32	34
C. I. & L.	23	23½
C. M. & St. P. pf.	172¼	173⅜
C. & N. W.	162¼	165
C. St. P., M. & Om.	112	116
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180
C. T. & T.	9¼	10½
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	107	110
C. L. & W. pf.	64	67
Cleve. & P.	182	...
C. F. & I. pf.	116½	118
Com. Cable.	164	180
Consol. Coal.	50	...
Del. & Hud.	111½	112
Eighth Av.	375	423
Ev. & T. H. pf.	42½	45
Gen. Elect.	139⅝	140½
Gluc. S. pf.	96	99¼
H. B. Claflin.	104	...
Hock. Val.	34	34½
Ill. Cent. L.	100	...
Int. P. Co. pf.	66	67
Int. Silver.	2¾	3
Joliet & Chi.	175	185
Kan. & M.	14½	16
K. & M. pf.	2¼	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	15
King & P.	3	10
K. Ice, Chi.	15	20
Lacl. G.	73	76
Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W.	27½	30
Lake Shore.	209	...
Man. Beach.	10	12
Md. C. pf.	08	77
Mich. Cent.	105	...
Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3¼
Mich. Cent.	105	...
Mo., K. & T.	6	6¼
Mo., K. & T. pf.	54	56
Mo. Pac.	115	115¼
Mo., K. & T.	80½	82½
N. C. Coal.	30	35
N. Y. & Bn.	129	135
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11¼	11½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30¼	32
N. Y., L. & W.	132	135
N. Y., L. & W. pf.	75	80
N. Y. & N. E.	25	33
N. Y. & Harl.	260	...
N. Y. & Hoh.	87	92
N. Y. & Hoh. pf.	100	...
N. Y. & Put.	25	33
N. Y. & R. B.	70	75
N. Y. S. & W.	12	15
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	46	48
Nor. & W.	45	47
Nor. & W. pf.	79	82
Nor. Pac.	65¼	66
Nor. Pac. pf.	45	47
Ont. & W.	32	34
Ore. R. & N.	79	82
Ore. S. L.	30	32
Ore. S. L. pf.	79	82
Pitts. & W. pf.	140	145
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	182	...
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf.	182	...
Pitts. & W.	8½	...
Pitts. & L. E.	11	12½
Pitts. & L. E. 2d pf.	87	90
Pitts. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	48
Pitts. Mck. & Y.	130	...
Pitts. Mck. & Y. 2d pf.	125	...
Pitts. Shaw. & N.	30	...
Pitts. & W.	9	...
Pitts. Y. & A.	450	...
Pitts. Y. & A. pf.	450	...
Rens. & Sar.	190	200
Rio G. W.	54	59
Rio G. W. pf.	58	...
St. J. & G. I.	7½	7¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	69
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	63½	63¼
Sixth Av.	200	225
Stan. Rope & T.	5¼	6
Stan. Rope & T. pf.	45	50
Third Av.	112	113
Tol. & O. C.	25	...
Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	...
T. P. & W.	8½	...
U. B. & P.	11	12½
U. S. & P.		
U. S. Exp.	45	47
U. S. R. pf.	94	96
W. F. Exp.	124	130
W. & L. E.	8¾	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	48

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$37,510
Chicago Great Western	1,276
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	4,700
Hocking Valley	15,449
International & Great Northern	2,545
Kanawha & Michigan	5,855
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	3,800
New York, Ontario & Western	22,137
St. Louis & San Francisco	27,356
St. Paul	187,490
Southern Railway	10,379
Texas & Pacific	5,573
Toledo & Ohio Central	11,634
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1,252
Total increase 14 roads	$336,926
Increase previously reported	90,787
Total increase 19 roads	$436,713

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,973
Louisville & Nashville	61,049
Minneapolis & St. Louis	3,152
St. Louis Southwestern	1,458
Total decrease 4 roads	$68,195
Decrease previously reported	1,458
Total decrease 5 roads	$69,653
Net increase	$367,060

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		H & T C 1st 5s	
500	109	2,000	111
1,000	109½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
U S 3s, reg		1,000	118¾
500	109	Lacl G L of St L	
U S 4s, coup, 1907		1st 5s	
1,000	115¾	1,000	107
U S of M s f 5s		Leh & W B gtd 4½s	
2,000	97⅜	2,000	100⅝
Adams Exp 4s		Louis & Nash unified 4s	
4,000	103½	5,000	99½
500	103	5,000	99¾
500	103	Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s	
500	103	1,000	93
500	103	5,000	93⅛
500	103	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	103	11,000	92½
Alb & Sus 6s		1,000	93
1,000	113⅜	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Am D & Imp 5s		1,000	69½
2,000	114½	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		7,000	90⅝
3,000	101	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
1,000	100⅞	7,000	92
6,000	101	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
19,000	100⅞	25,000s20F	117½
10,000	101	N, Chat & St L 1st	
Adjustment 4s		1,000	128
1,000b3	85⅜	Con 5s	
1,000	85⅝	5,000	106⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s		5,000	106
500	94⅞	N Y C & H R L	
500	94⅞	Shore col 3½s	
500	95	3,000	96⅜
7,000	94½	N Y, S & W gen 5s	
5,000	94⅝	2,000	98
Balt & Ohio 4s		Nort & W con 4s	
6,000	100¼	2,000	97⅞
2,000	100⅜	Nor Pac con 3s	
2,000	100⅛	3,000	65¼
17,000	100⅜	4,000	65¼
Balt & Ohio, S W Div, 3½s		3,000	65⅝
7,000	87⅜	Ore R & N 1st 6s	
B'klyn Q T 5s		2,000	110
95,000	103	Ore R & N con 4s	
B'klyn Un El 1st		2,000	102
2,000	92½	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		2,000	109
1,000	116	2,000	109¼
B, C R & N 1st		16,000	109½
1,000	106⅜	Pen & East 1st 4s	
Can So 1st 5s		11,000	87
1,000	108	Peo & East inc 4s	
Cent of Ga con 5s		15,000	27½
5,000	65⅜	Reading gen 4s	
5,000	64	25,000	87½
2,000	63⅞	2,000	87¾
Cent of Ga 1st inc		14,000	88
13,000	44	11,000	88
Cent of Ga 3d inc		5,000	87¾
5,000	5	22,000	88
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	88⅛
1,000	120	1,000	88
1,000	122⅝	2,000	88⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s		2,000	88
2,000	98½	3,000	88⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s		R, W & O con 5s	
12,000	98¼	1,000	127⅛
1,000	98½	St L & I M gen 5s	
5,000	98¾	37,000	112
1,000	98⅛	St L & I M 4s	
Ches & O 6s, Ser A		14,000	79⅜
1,000	116½	2,000	79½
C, B & Q, Ill Div, 3½s		1,000	79⅝
3,000	103	St L S W 1st 4s	
Neb Ext 4s		5,000	90⅜
2,000	111¾	6,000	91
C, M & St P, C & M Riv Div, 6s		2,000	90⅞
1,000	120	7,000	91
C, M & St P, C & P W Div, 5s		5,000	90⅝
1,000	119	14,000	91
C, R I & P gen 4s		10,000	91¼
3,000	106⅝	6,000	91⅜
Chi Term Tr 4s		4,000	91⅝
1,000	92½	So Pacific 4s	
C, C, C & St L, St L Div, 1st		10,000	78⅜
1,000	103	3,000	78⅞
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		25,000	78⅝
1,000	97⅛	5,000	78⅝
C, L & W 1st 5s		7,000	78⅝
10,000	111	So Ry 1st 5s	
Col & South 1st 4s		3,000	108⅝
5,000	82¼	Stand R & T inc	
8,000	82½	1,000	10½
Den & R G imp 5s		1,000	11
1,000	103	Tex & N O con 5s	
Den & R G con 4s		5,000	102⅛
4,000	98⅜	5,000	102¼
1,000	98¾	6,000	102⅜
Erie 1st con 7s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	134½	25,000	112
Erie 1st con 4s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	88¼	2,000	105¼
Erie 1st gen 4s		5,000	105½
5,000	69½	20,000s10F	105¼
20,000	69¾	1,000	105
Galv, H & S An, Mex & P Div, 5s		15,000	105¼
5,000	93⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
5,000	93⅝	1,000	118½
Han & St Jo con 6s		1,000	118¼
1,000	119	2,000	117½
Hock V 1st 4½s		Wabash 2d 5s	
3,000	99⅞	13,000	101½
Kansas City So 3s		Wabash Deb, Ser B	
13,000	64¼	5,000	32¾
3,000	64¾	10,000	33
1,000	64⅜	West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	64	7,000	112¼
3,000	64¼	W N Y & P 1st 5s	
1,000	63¾	10,000	120⅛
9,000	64	W & L E, Wh Div 5s	
		6,000	109
		Wis Cent gen 4s	
		2,000	88⅝
		11,000	88½
Total sales	$963,500		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Aug.	$53,663	$56,636	$50,706
Month	168,905	170,301	150,382
From July 1	318,590	327,367	284,239
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	338	338	339
4th week Aug.	160,693	132,183	113,474
Month	488,346	408,768	351,769
From July 1	984,032	678,441	688,013
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Aug.	229,640	228,373	188,632
Month	619,659	578,950	578,633
From July 1	1,140,233	1,051,196	906,230
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Aug.	65,337	60,837	.....
Month	186,441	180,641	.....
From July 1	354,333	328,829	.....
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
4th week Aug.	102,446	86,907	59,634
Month	387,482	335,562	230,018
From July 1	774,355	651,344	423,908
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Aug.	116,738	114,193	80,539
Month	306,459	307,299	232,379
From Jan.	2,208,343	2,333,735	2,090,587
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Aug.	24,121	18,206	18,614
Month	69,971	52,901	47,610
From July 1	143,374	102,864	93,591
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,033	2,988	2,985
4th week Aug.	745,030	806,079	654,018
Month	2,235,640	2,290,009	1,868,746
From July 1	4,425,628	4,450,229	3,694,413
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	508	508	366
4th week Aug.	86,930	90,082	75,633
Month	245,534	239,589	192,889
From July 1	496,330	480,049	343,562
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
4th week Aug.	404,401	400,510	340,737
Month	1,711,115	1,100,553	906,851
From July 1	2,086,474	1,972,546	1,659,456
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for July—	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	2,189,988	2,166,226	23,768
Expenses	1,479,884	1,435,374	44,463
Net earnings	710,154	730,849	*20,695
Prop. ex. to gross earnings	67.57	66.26	
MOBILE & OHIO—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	378	337	337
Month August	469,990	490,200	350,033
From July 1	962,500	970,900	691,199
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
4th week Aug.	193,813	171,676	131,283
Month	516,680	483,803	380,162
From July 1	973,336	926,393	735,749
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,402	1,385	1,282
4th week Aug.	268,340	240,984	209,030
Month	807,867	684,736	585,956
From July 1	1,496,302	1,242,884	1,109,206
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
4th week Aug.	153,522	154,543	143,100
Month	451,388	455,693	416,200
From July 1	949,203	883,836	784,406
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,376	6,154	6,154
4th week Aug.	1,311,474	1,123,994	1,119,147
Month	3,904,637	3,376,668

NOONDAY WON CANTERING

Domino Filly Easily Took The Belles for the Keenes.

KALLISHANDRA WON A STAKE

Millionaire Turfmen Divided the Important Events at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday.

The racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday fell little short of the ideal. The weather was delightful, the track fast, the sport of a high order, and the attendance something above the average. If there was cause for complaint about anything, it was that too few favorites got to the winning post first. Two stakes were on the card for decision and it perhaps conduced something to the peaceful conditions of the day that these important events went, one to W. C. Whitney and the other to J. R. & F. P. Keene. The Keenes' winner was the fleet daughter of Domino, Noonday, and from the style in which she won the talk about her in connection with the Futurity seemed justified. She won just as she pleased after racing in front most of the distance. Kallishandra, the Whitney winner, put the September Stakes to her credit quite as easily. There were no developments in the matter of Mr. Whitney's implied challenge to the Messrs. Keene for a race to verify the result of the Flatbush and Futurity Stakes, won by his horse Ballyhoo Bey. Mr. Whitney's offer is still open, but the officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club are not decided what to do concerning the Whitney winnings in the Flatbush. It is probable, however, that the money will be added to a seven-furlong race to be arranged later by the officers of the Westchester Racing Association.

Three added starters- Noonday, Add, and Grenoble -swelled the field for the Belles' Stakes to ten, after five of the twelve originally named to run had been withdrawn. From the opening of the betting Sweet Lavender was favorite, with Glenelle second choice. The start at the head of the Futurity course was delayed for some time by the bad behavior of Sweet Lavender, who at first refused to go to the post, and then refused to break. Elizabeth M. led off when the start was made, but at once fell back in the crowd, Noonday and Glenelle showing in front lapped, with Ondurdis third for a few strides. Ondurdis then running to the outside and dropping out of the contest, while Sweet Lavender took third place. At the bend in the course Noonday led, with Glennelle second and Sweet Lavender third, all abreast. Glennelle there tired and Noonday drew away, with Sweet Lavender, under the whip, fighting after her. The favorite was never dangerous at the finish, however, Noonday going on and winning easily by a length and a half, while Sweet Lavender beat Lady Schorr a like distance for second money.

The September Stakes, the fourth race on the card, one mile and three furlongs, brought out a field of only four, Motley, an added starter, taking the place of First Whip, who was withdrawn. Kallishandra started favorite at odds on. At the start Motley went out and took the lead, with Kallishandra second, and Advance Guard lapped following. The first two held their relative places for a mile and a furlong, Kallishandra galloping easily at Motley's heels to the turn into the stretch for the run home. There Kallishandra went to the front without the appearance of an effort, and leading for the remainder of the distance won very easily by a length and a half. Advance Guard, after alternating in last place with Motley to the head of the stretch, there moved forward and finished second, a length and a half before Motley.

A field of fourteen two-year-olds ran in the opening race, six furlongs, over the main track, Marothen, Strategist, and Bowen the best backed. To a straggling start The Golden Prince led away, Bowen, Strategist, and The Regent the closest up at the fall of the flag. The Golden Prince went on and acted as pacemaker, with Bowen at his shoulders, and The Regent, only a length away, in the run through the back stretch and around the turn to the head of the straight, where The Regent, going up on the outside, showed in front. For the remainder of the race The Regent, The Golden Prince, and Bowen hung together, drawing away from the field and fighting out for the purse. The Regent lasted best, and, under the whip, won by a head, The Golden Prince second, a like distance before Bowen, third.

In the second race, a handicap at one mile, Reckton was the post favorite, with McMeekin and Kinnikinic the next best backed in a field of ten. The flag fell with Kamara off in front and Whistling Con and McMeekin the next two, these in the order named, leading the crowd out of the chute and into the back stretch. Half way through this Prejudice moved up and took third place from McMeekin, the order on the far turn and to the bend into the straight for the run home being Kamara first by a length, with Whistling Con, Prejudice, and McMeekin, lapped, following. On the straight Kamara was still leading, but as McMeekin closed on her Bullman, who rode the pacemaker, went to the whip. At the last furlong McMeekin got his head to the front, and, ridden out, improved his advantage to the end, winning by a half length, with Whistling Con second, a head in front of Kamara, third.

In the fifth race, at six furlongs, eight horses ran, with Richard J. the favorite and Knight of Rhodes second choice. Lady of the Vale, first away, went out with the track, and, carrying a fast pace, led into the stretch, Sanders and Richard J. alternating second and third, close on the leader's heels, to that point, where Sadducee closed from fourth place and on the last turn joined Lady of the Vale in front. On the straight both Sadducee and Lady of the Vale tired, Knight of Rhodes and La Tosca II. then coming from back in the crowd and fighting it out to the finish, Knight of Rhodes won by a neck, ridden out; La Tosca II. second, two lengths before Sanders, who hung on through the stretch and was third.

The last race, a mile and a furlong, on the turf course, with seven runners, was the medium of a plunge by G. E. Smith, best known as "Pittsburg Phil," on Candleblack, owned by J. C. McGill and trained in Smith's stable. Candleblack was backed down to the post of favorite and started at 6 to 5, with Millstream the second choice. As the starter's flag dipped Candleblack went to the front, and, taking the track two lengths clear of his nearest opponent, Millstream, he set out to make a runaway race of it. Increasing his lead at every post, Candleblack was in front all the way, and, pulling up through the last furlong, he cantered in winner by four lengths. Millstream and Golden Scentre alternated in second place to the end, Millstream, ridden out, finishing second, a neck before Golden Scentre. Candleblack, entered to sell for $500, was bid up to $1,100, and bought in by H. Seradino, owner of the second horse

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; selling. Six furlongs on the main track. J. R. & F. P. Keene's The Regent, by Domino-Royal Gem, b. c., 99 pounds, (M. Daly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won driving by a head; J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., 99, (Shaw,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a head from Turney Brothers' Bowen, b. c., 108, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Also ran: Strategist, Marothen, Tuscarora, Pressgrave, Edgefield, Lone Fisherman, Frank Hall, Commuter, About, Princess Evelyn, and Ginki also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile. W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, by Bonnie Dailey Rose, b. h., 3 years, 110 pounds, (Mitchell,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, won ridden out by half a length; F. C. O'Reilly's Whistling Con, ch. h., 5, 102, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head from J. P. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 3, 114, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40 1-5. Rockton, Waitnot, Potente, Kinnikinic, Peaceful, Prejudice, and Hardly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes, for fillies, two years old, penalties and allowances; the Futurity course. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Noonday, by Domino-Sundawn, ch. f., 100 pounds, (Maher,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by a length and a half; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Sweet Lavender, b. f., 115, (Littlefield,) 5 to 2 and even, second by a length and a half from J. E. Schorr's Lady Schorr, ch. f., 120, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Tower of Candles, Onduris, Elizabeth M., Luerna, Morningside, Add, and Glennelle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and three furlongs. W. C. Whitney's Kallishandra, by Goldfinch-Connemara, ch. f., 108, pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by a length and a half; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 121, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from William Lakeland's Motley, br. f., 108, (Frasch,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—2:22. James also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000 in 1900; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. W. C. Bustis's Knight of Rhodes, by Knight of Ellerslie-Sister Louise, b. c., 3 years, 121 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; S. Sandford & Sons' La Tosca II., b. f., 3, 113, (Spencer,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from F. V. Alexandre's Sanders, b. h., 5, 113, (Taral,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:13 4-5. St. Simonian, Richard J., Epigram, Lady of the Vale, and Sadducee also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; one mile and a furlong on the turf. J. C. McGill's Candleblack, by Candlemas-Tulia Blackburn, b. h., 5 years, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won galloping by four lengths; H. Serodino's Millstream, b. h., 5, 106, (Odom,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, second by a neck from Albert Simon's Golden Sceptre, ch. g., 3, 94, (Rausch,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Precursor, Tyrshenu, Yoloco, and Sir Fitzhugh also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six and a half furlongs. Eberhart, 113 pounds; The Pride, 106; Hop Brook, Sharpless, and Young Dixon, 105 each; Kafton, Unsightly, and Carbuncle, 103 each; Godfrey and Fonsolee, 102 each; Dollie Welthoff, Disturber, Elfin Coning, Lillie Simmons, and Frotus, 100 each; Ennus, 97; Silver Garter, 96, and Beverage, 95.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile. Herbert, 121 pounds; Toddy, Flaunt, Knight of Rhodes, and Gonfalon, 116 each; Unmasked, 113.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes, for two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs on the turf. Alard Scheck, Dublin, and Demurrer, 122 pounds each; Bellario, Kenilworth, and Dr. Barlow, 115 each; June, Gayle, and Autolight, 110 each; Henry Clay Rye, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong. Vulcain, 113 pounds; Martimas, 108; Rockton, 107; Charentus, 106; Decanter, 105; Herbert, 102; Andromeda, 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs, on the new Futurity Course. All Green, 121 pounds; Dublin, 118; Kenilworth, 116; Surmise, 115; Sharpshooter, 113; Silver Dale, 112; Princess Pepper, 111; Maximus, 106; Scurvy, 105; Operator, 102; Colchester, 100; Orderer, 98; Himself and Glade Run, 97 each; Salve, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three-sixteenths, on the turf. Maximo Gomez, 118 pounds; Compensation, 116; Big Gun, 109; The Amazon, 105; Dissenter and Greenock, 103 each; Alsike, 100; Villa V., 98; Knight Banneret and Sir Fitzhugh, 95 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The results at Harlem today follow: Five furlongs—Fridolin, 110, (Tally,) 1; Katherine Ennis, 105, 2; Ep, 110, 3. Time—1:02 3-5. Six furlongs—Tayon, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Highland, 108, 2; Lennep, 107, 3. Time—1:11. One mile—Hi Lee, 109, (Winkfield,) 1; Bill Garrett, 104, 2; Silver Fizz, 95, 3. Time—1:42. One mile—Van Hoorebeke, 89, (Tally,) 1; The Lady, 104, 2; Florizar, 95, 3. Time—1:40 4-5. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Harry Herendeen, 113, (Dupee,) 1; Shut Up, 108, 2; Natural Gas, 105, 3. Time—1:08 4-5. One mile and an eighth—Catastrophe, 107, (Tally,) 1; Donation, 105, 2; What Next, 108, 3. Time—1:55 2-5.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—At Windsor: Seven furlongs—Cotton Plant, 113, (J. Martin,) 1; Jack Adie, 104, 2; Dustervelvet, 114, 3. Time—1:29½. Four and one-half furlongs—Robert Morrison, 106, (Hicks,) 1; Free Play, 106, 2; Hano, 106, 3. Time—0:56¾. Six furlongs—Brulare, 111, (Ross,) 1; Triune, 113, 2; Rotha, 98, 3. Time—1:14⅘. One and one-sixteenth miles—Crossmolina, 105, (Rose,) 1; High Noon, 103, 2; Demosthenes, 103, 3. Time—1:49⅘. Steeplechase—Zufallig, 142, (Ray,) 1; Lovice, 135, 2; Hy Admiral, 143, 3. Time—2:54. Six furlongs—The Tory, 110, (Williams,) 1; Rideau, 111, 2; Nina B. L., 92, 3. Time—1:14⅘.

DETROIT, Sept. 5.—Results at Highland Park: Six furlongs—Cad Hazel, 100, (Coburn,) 1; In the Funk, 100, 2; Lucayne, 101, 3. Time—1:15. Five furlongs—Scotch Bramble, 95, (A. Weber,) 1; Gray Daily, 104, 2; Amoroso, 104, 3. Time—1:02. One mile, selling—Ocie Brooks, 109, (Coburn,) 1; Left Bower, 106, 2; Hermencia, 93, 3. Time—1:42. Five furlongs—The Jade, 114, (J. Daly,) 1; Lella Barr, 102, 2; Alex, 105, 3. Time—1:01. Seven furlongs—Hie Away, 101, (C. Wilson,) 1; Earl Fonso, 104, 2; Eleven Bells, 95, 3. Time—1:28⅖. Six furlongs—Looram, 102, (Howell,) 1; Invasion, 107, 2; Our Lizzie, 107, 3. Time—1:14¼.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Results at Kinloch Park: Six and a half furlongs—Lurdan, 105, (J. Matthews,) 1; Omelia, 107, 2; J. P., 100, 3. Time—1:24½. Six and a half furlongs—M. Brookwood, 107, (W. Kiley,) 1; Hilda H., 101, 2; Delsarte, 109, 3. Time—1:24¾. Seven furlongs—Lamond, 104, (W. Kiley,) 1; Benham, 106, 2; Mona B., 104, 3. Time—1:28½. Six furlongs—Maggie Davis, 106, (W. Waldo,) 1; The Lieb, 117, 2; Nobleman, 113, 3. Time—1:15. Mile—Glen Lake, 98, (McCann,) 1; Sprung, 95, 2; Guide Rock, 107, 3. Time—1:43½. Six furlongs—The Singer, 103, (W. Kiley,) 1; Amelia Strathmore, 101, 2; Doralice, 107, 3. Time—1:24.

RESULTS OF HARNESS RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 5.—The event of the racing in the Grand Circuit to-day was the trial of Cresceus to beat the world's stallion record, Directum's, 2:05¼. Cresceus did not make a skip in the mile, and the time by quarters was 0:31¼, 1:02¾, 1:33½, 2:04¾, beating the record with apparent ease. Summaries:

2:12 pace, purse $2,000:

Johnny Agan, b. g., (Miller)	1	1	1
Clinton B., b. g., (Kenney)	3	2	3
Winola, b. m., (Clark)	4	7	2
Early Bird, b. h., (Golden)	2	4	7
Fincastle, br. g., (Austen)	6	3	4
Hip Less, b. g., (Shockeney)	9	4	6
Dombey, Jr., br. h., (McDonald)	7	5	5
Neil Alcyoner, gr. g., (Halstead)	8	dr	
Solita, blk. m., (Snow)	5	dr	

Time—2:09¾; 2:09¾; 2:09¼.

2:09 pace, purse $2,000:

Connor, blk. g., (McDonald)	1	3	1	4	1
Island Wilkes, Jr., br. h., (Pickle)	2	1	3	2	4
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	5	6	2	1	2
Courier Journal, blk. h., (Golden)	3	2	4	5	3
Agitato, b. g., (Snow)	4	5	6	3	5
Flint, blk. m., (Rennyick)	6	4	5	dr	

Time—2:04¾; 2:08¼; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:09¾.

2:10 trot, purse $1,200:

Charley Herr, b. h., (Kelly)	1	2	1	1
Pilatus, ch. h., (Hussey)	4	1	2	5
Farris, b. g., (Bowne)	2	3	5	6
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	6	6	6	2
Greenbrino, b. h., (Gilbert)	3	4	4	4
Little Dick, b. g., (Hope)	5	5	3	3

Time—2:10¾; 2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:09¼.

2:15 pace, purse $1,200:

Stacker Taylor, b. h., (Macey)	1	1	1
Matin Bells, b. m., (Allen)	2	2	2
Special Boy, ch. g., (Timothy)	3	4	3
Connif, b. m., (Rawlings)	5	3	4
Daphne Dallas, b. m., (Dingee)	4	dis.	

Time—2:12½; 2:09¾; 2:11½.

Empire City's Fall Stakes.

The managers of the Empire City Race Track's Fall meeting, to be held from Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, yesterday announced a list of fourteen stakes, to close on Thursday, Sept. 20, with H. D. McIntyre, Secretary of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, who also will act as Secretary of the Empire City meeting. In all, $16,500 is added to the fourteen stakes, five of which are for all ages and three-year-olds and upward, four for three-year-olds, and five for two-year-olds. The most ambitious event is the Empire City Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for all ages, worth $2,500. A stake for three-year-olds at one mile is announced as the Clark Memorial Handicap.

Road Drivers' Matinee Races.

Judging from the entry list the matinée races of the Road Drivers' Association at the Empire City track next Saturday will furnish what has been claimed by the association the best matinée yet given by that organization. Besides the announced programme Isaac Fleming has said that he will drive Dr. Moore's trotter McMillan to beat his record of 2:17¼. With four of the fastest trotting teams hereabout in it the team race is expected to be a smart encounter. Special train service will be had from Forty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets, trains leaving about every twenty minutes.

California Racing Plans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The Western Turf Association, which owns Tanforan Park, has re-elected all of its old officers and decided to begin the racing season for 1900-1901 on Nov. 19. It is understood that Prince Poniatowski, who, with Charles Fair and W. H. Crocker, now controls the association, and is planning to secure the Ingleside track, will go East on Friday and endeavor to interest Messrs. Keene and Whitney in the enterprise. James Caldwell has been appointed starter at the Oakland track.

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL SQUAD.

Team's Prospective Players Will Go Into Training on Monday.

Dr. A. J. Kenyon, William Kerry, a former Yale trainer, and Ernest Hjertberg have been engaged by Manager Shoemaker to look after the physical condition of the Columbia College football team. The candidates will leave on Monday for Brantford, Conn., where they will do their training.

It is very doubtful whether Capt. Simon will be able to play this season owing to an injured knee. If he cannot play he will probably resign the Captaincy. The places that most need strengthening this season, in the opinion of Coach Sanford, are the ends, guards, and at full back. One of the best candidates for an end position is H. S. Johnson, the sprinter. Arthur Weekes, a brother of Harold Weekes, the great half back, will be a candidate for quarter back. There are several promising big men for the line, including Knipe, the heavyweight amateur boxer; L. F. Le Prince, E. L. Fay, and Tom Williams, the Western player who was substitute last year. Morley, who made a big reputation as a half back last season, will be tried at quarter back.

Intercity Cricket Match Off.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League held a meeting yesterday at the office of The American Cricket Annual to consider the All-New York versus All-Philadelphia game. This match was originally scheduled to be played in Philadelphia on July 3 and 4, but at the request of the Philadelphians it was postponed to Sept. 1 and 3. The latter dates were again found unsuitable, and the Philadelphians requested that the game be played on Sept. 14 and 15. The meeting was called to select the New York team, and the delegates in attendance spent much time endeavoring to get an eleven deemed of sufficient strength to cope with the Quakers. It proved impossible to get a good team together, owing to many of the best players being unable to go, and it was reluctantly decided to abandon the match.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The Day's Dealings in Flats and Dwellings—Plaintiffs the Only Buyers at Auction.

Janpole & Werner have resold the two five-story double flats 137 and 139 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.11, recently taken by them in trade for five lots on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, just west of First Avenue.

David Cohen has sold the two five-story tenements, 241 and 243 Henry Street, 46 by 80, taking in part payment the similar property, 105 Allen Street, on a lot 25 by 87.6.

Leopold Hutter has sold, through A. L. Gruetzner, to Christopher Cashin the dwelling 939 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. The buyer owns adjoining property.

It is reported that Elizabeth Begg has sold the three-story brick dwelling 313 East Twentieth Street, 20 by 92.

James Callan and William Stonebridge have sold for John Martin to John Tesore the lot on the east side of Hughes Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

623 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, running through to 618 and 620 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 50 by 200, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Company..... $88,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

2,102 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 30 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank..... 26,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

347 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Belzer 7,000

357 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 34.3 feet south of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Mesier..... 5,000

132 and 132½ Rivington Street, northeast corner of Norfolk Street, 24 by 78, six-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Isidore Jackson and others..... 44,200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Richard P. Lydon referee, 315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,795; subject to another mortgage for $8,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas L. Feitner, referee, 383 and 385 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 33.9 by 60, five-story brick and stone building, with store and a four-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur H. Yetman, referee, 44 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 400 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 17.5 by 100.8, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,513.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 227 and 229 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $23,490.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 196 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Mechanic's Alley, 20 by 196.3 by 20 by 193.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $12,898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 709 to 720 Eagle Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 200 by 99.10, ten two-story brick dwellings, with a four-story flat on the corner. Due on judgment, $12,385; subject to other mortgages for $36,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Walton Avenue, west side, 122 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46; Margaret Denkinger, Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, owner; S. H. Mapes of 2,264 Aqueduct Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 92 feet south of the New Haven Railroad, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Owen Murphy, owner; J. Schwallenberg, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Grand Boulevard, northeast corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, to move a one-and-a-half-story frame stable and shed to the southwest corner; Robert Burti, premises, owner; F. D. Miller of 736 East Two Hundred and Third Street, architect; cost, $100.

No. 125 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building, with store; Beach & Gasper of 9 West Twentieth Street, owners; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 1,881 and 1,883 Park Avenue, to two three-story brick tenements and stores; C. C. Schildwachter of 1,885 Park Avenue, owner; G. Robinson of 39 Hancock Place, architect; cost, $30.

Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street; to a ten-story brick store and lodge rooms; Henry and Hyman Sonn of 136 West Seventy-fourth Street, owners; Henri Fouchaux, Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 234 West Twenty-seventh Street; to a brick oven; Frederick Emanuel, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Sherman Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; to a two-and-one-half-story frame tenement; John Monaghan of 926 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $45.

Jennings Street, southeast corner of Bristow Street; to a three-story frame dwelling and store; James Burkel of 1,082 Jennings Street, owner; Henri Ehrhardt, architect; cost, $800.

No. 219 West Broadway; to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Norris estate of 5 Beekman Street, owner; cost, $50.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Sept. 5.

BEEKMAN AV, w s, 25 ft n of Oak Terrace, 50x100; John A. Keane to Edwin J. Keane, (mtg $4,500) $1

BELMONT AV, w corner of 177th St, 300x50; Hermann Reiche to Isaac L. Dunn, (R S $10) 100

BROADWAY, e s, 77.5 ft s of 78th St, 25.9x30.5x25.6x34.1; Philip Donohue to John Dawein, (mtg $12,000, R S $1) 25,000

BRYANT ST, w s, 75 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Emily H. Spofford to John Wetterer 3,072

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Ada E. Marvin, (mtg $70,000, R S $22) 21,600

EAGLE AV, w s, 494.6 ft s of 156th St, 19.9x99.5; Mary M. Toohey to Ella Manning, (all liens) 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 10x79.8; 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Riverside Building Company to Charles R. Youngs, (R S $3.50, mtg $21,500) 100

GREENWICH ST, 809, n e corner of Jane St; Greenwich St, 811, e s, 24.8x74x24.6 x74; Robert Ernst to John H. Oeters, (R S 50c) 1

INTERVALE AV, 1,228, 25.2x75.2x28x 63.11; Ernst Fritz to Victor Gerhards, (mtg $4,100, R S $1) 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 314.3 ft n of Clifton St, 19.9x75; Lena Sussman, individually and as trustee, to Bertha Weinstein 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,459, e s, 18x95; John H. Edelmeyer to James A. Tyler, (R S $3.50, mtg $10,000) 13,500

LOT 367, map of West Farms Park; Michael Horan to David Mayer Brewing Company, (R S 50c) 1

LOT 523, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Joseph Langis, (R S 50c) 100

PARK AV, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Ida Farber to Jacob Fritz and another, (mtg $12,500, R S $1.50) 1

PUBLIC DRIVE, or Boulevard Lafayette, or French Boulevard, n e s, 272.5 ft n w of 158th St; also, 475 Western Boulevard, runs n e 100 ft, s w 273.3 ft, south 20th St, old line, x n w 89.10 to centre line of 12th Av, old line, x s w 196.8 to Boulevard x s e 377; Hudson River Railroad, e s, at n s of 160th St, if extended, runs e 272.8x n 425x w 242.5, s 24.8 to a s of 162d St, w 100 to railroad x s to beginning; Emma Fish to John D. Beals, ½ part. (mtg $140,000, R S $80) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 231, s w corner of Willett St, 25x63; Adolf Lachmer to Lena Lachmer, (R S 50c) 1

SCAMMEL ST, 28, 27x95; Jonas Weil and another to Lippman Able, (mtg $28,000, R S $12) 1

STANTON ST, 288, n s, 33.4x75; Hulda Wittner to Abraham Taube, (R S $4, mtg $34,500) 1

UNCAS ST, s s, Lot 309, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania, 50x125; Roman Catholic Church of St. Adelbert to Roman Catholic Church of St. Roch, (mtg $2,300, R S $6.50) 6,200

2D AV, w s, 71.10 ft n of 122d St, 30x87.6x irregular; Richard O. L. Buge to Lillie Whetton, (mtg $14,000, R S $4) 1

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Andrew S. Frazee to Lulu Benson, ½ part, (mtg $18,000, R S $3.50) 1

3D AV, 2,960, 23x85.6; John Schatz to Charles V. Gabriel, (R S $11) 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 85th St, 52.2x100; Ida A. Mather and others, by guardian, to Joseph F. Cullman 16,833

5TH AV, s e corner of 86th St, 52.2x100; Cornelia F. Pendergast and another, heirs to Joseph F. Cullman and another, (R S $11.50, mtg $80,000,) 2-5 part 11,222

7TH AV, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100; Robert Ernst to John H. Oeters, (R S 50c,) all liens 1

6TH ST, 717 East, 18.2x90.10; Jacob Bier to Sam Ruginsky and another 12,000

10TH ST, 26 West, 18.6x92.3; William W. Moir and another, executors, to Julia G. Fowler 25,000

13TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 103.3; Herbert C. Lakin to James R. Roosevelt and others, trustees 35,000

15TH ST, 324 and 326 East, 26.4x103.3; Julius Weinstein and Max Weinstein to Julius Salzstein, (mtg $35,000, R S $14.50) 1

36TH ST, 124 West, 25x98.9; Eleanor L. Phelps to United States Trust Company, (mtg $72,000) 1

43D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Regina Schaffner to John Frick, (R S $16) 1

46TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of 6th Av, 20x 100.5; Diana L. Gitterman to Henry Gitterman, (mtg $14,000) 1

52D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 16.4x 100.5; Ellen Dyson and Esther Cochrane to Bridget Bonner, (mtg $12,500, R S $6) ..... Exchange

67TH ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Henry Held to George Forn, (mtg $9,000, R S $9) 100

69TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; John E. Gerlach to Frederick Willenbrock, (mtg $17,500, R S $10) 1

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; John T. Williams to Thomas F. Duffy, (mtg $6,000, R S $1) 800

74TH ST, 336 East, 16.8x102.2; Jacob Zitrin to John and Rosalie Vondrous 7,000

109TH ST, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.10; Louis Lese to Davis Karp, (R S $8, mtg $10,000) 1

114TH ST, 340 East, 25x100; Heinrich C. L. Sander to Rocco D. Onofrio, (R S $4, mtg $11,000) 1

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 50x100.11; Frederick Willenbrock to John Gerlach, (mtg $44,000, R S $10) ..... Exchange

133D ST, 209 West, 20x99.11; Robert Ernst to John H. Oeters, (R S 50c) 1

135TH ST, 17 West, 25x99.11; Elizabeth Franz to Moritz L. Simon and Jessie Prichard, (mtg $27,000, R S $1.50) 1

173D ST, 503 West, 19x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Teresa B. Tio Pedra, (R S $2.50, mtg $9,500) 100

Recorded Leases.

MARKET ST, 24; James Shea to Michael Rourke and another, 3 1-12 years $1,092

2D AV, 1,002; Christian Gotsch to Charles Fuchs, 5 years 996

Recorded Mortgages.

ABLE, Lippman, to Jonas Weil and another; Scammel St, 28, instalments $4,500

BEALS, John D., and Catharine Pilkington to Robert C. Hilton; Hudson River Railroad, e s, at n s of 160th St, 2 years 21,000

BERNA, George E., to Helena A. Kudlich; 145th St, s s, 500 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 6,000

BURNS, John C., to New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St; also Broadway, s e corner of 99th St, demand 18,000

COYNE, Mary, to Park Mortgage Company; Lorillard St, e s, 53.5 ft n of West Farms Road, 3 years 3,500

DONOHUE, Philip, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; Broadway, e s, 77.5 ft s of 78th St, demand 12,000

DUNN, Isaac L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Belmont Av, proposed, w corner of 177th St; also 276.3 ft w of Grove St, 3 years 6,000

DUNN, Isaac L., to Herman Reiche; Belmont Av, proposed, w corner of 177th St; also 276.3 ft w of Grove St, 1 year 1,300

FOWLER, Julia G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 26 West 10th St, 1 year 14,000

FRICK, John, to Regina Schaffner; 43d St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 9,000

FRICK, John, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 43d St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 5,350

GABRIEL, Charles Y., to John Schatz; 3d Av, 2,060, 5 years 9,000

GOODWIN, Minnie N., to William Hunt; Central Park West, 467, 4 years 10,000

HILSMANN, Emil A., and wife to Frederick R. Hilsmann; Park Av, 1,688, rerecorded, 5 years 4,000

HOGAN, Thomas H., to Calvin W. Whitey; Henry St, 313, instalments 400

HOOKS, Katherine P., to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees; Park Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 119th St, 5 years 18,000

KARP, Davis, to Louis Lese and others; 109th St, s s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 7,000

KELEHER, Francis A., to Giovanni Lordi; Baxter St, 137, 2 years 2,500

KESSLER, Mary L. and Frederick, to Isaac Heller; 2d Av, n w s, 100 ft n e of Washington Av, 3 years 1,800

LANGIA, Joseph, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 523, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 350

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Rosa R. Martin; Ludlow St, n e corner of Stanton St, 5 years 50,000

O'CONNOR, Michael P., to Owen B. McManus; 97

NEW YORK BEAT CINCINNATI.

Game Called Because of Darkness with the Score Eleven to Three.

The Cincinnatis lost the final game with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, and every one was satisfied when Umpire Snyder called the game in the seventh inning on account of darkness. There was, however, light enough to continue. The New Yorks have released Sheehan. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barrett, cf.	1	2	2	1	0	Van Hn, cf.	4	2	5	0	0
Irwin, ss.	2	1	1	1	1	Foster, ss.	2	1	1	3	1
Stenfldt, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	5	0	0	Gleason, 3b.	1	2	0	2	0
McBride, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, rf.	1	1	0	2	0
Brust'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	Doyle, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Mercer, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0
Peitz, c.	1	1	6	1	0	Grady, c.	0	2	3	0	0
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Carrick, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Newton, p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Total.	3	10	18	8	2	Total.	11	13	21	6	1

Cincinnati	1 0 0 0 1 1 0—3
New York	3 2 2 0 2 0 *—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 2; off Newton, 2; off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Hahn, 1; by Newton, 1; by Carrick, 1. Stolen bases—Steinfeldt, McBride, Mercer, and Grady. Two-base hits—Selbach and Hickman. Hit by pitcher—By Newton, 1. Wild pitches—By Hahn and Carrick. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Brooklyn and Chicago Each Won.

Brooklyn and Chicago played off two postponed games at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, and broke even. Hard hitting by Daly, Farrell, and McGinnity won the first game. In the second game the Brooklyn fielders went to pieces in the fifth inning, and the Chicagos got 8 runs, winning in a canter. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McC'thy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	3	2	1	Keeler, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Mertes, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	0	10	1	1
Dexter, rf.	1	2	3	1	0	Kelley, lf.	1	1	2	3	0
Green, cf.	2	1	3	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	1	6	0
Chance, c.	0	0	1	5	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	3	1	4	0	Daly, 2b.	1	1	3	4	2
McC'ick, ss.	0	0	0	2	3	Farrell, c.	2	2	3	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	1	0	2	McGinnity, p.	2	2	1	3	1
Total.	4	13*	23	10	4	Total.	9	11	27	15	3

*Dahlen out; hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—4
Brooklyn	0 0 1 8 4 0 0 1 *—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hits—Kelley, Farrell, (2,) McGinnity. Two-base hits—Bradley, Daly. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 10. Struck out—By McGinnity, 2; by Taylor, 4. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Chance, Jones, (2,) Keeler, Kelley, Cross, Daly, McGinnity. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly and Jennings; Childs and Mertes. Hit by pitched balls—Hy McGinnity, 3. Passed ball—Chance. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McCar'y, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	2	1	4	5	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	1	1
Mertes, 1b.	2	2	8	0	0	Jen'ings, 1b.	1	2	14	0	2
Dexter, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Kelley, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Green, cf.	1	3	4	1	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Donahue, c.	0	1	3	3	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	2	4	2	3	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	3	2	6
McCor'k, ss.	2	2	1	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Menafee, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Howell, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	12	15	27	12	0	Total.	1	11*	26	16	6

*Green out, hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 8 1 1 2 0—12
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned run—Chicago, 1. Home runs—Bradley and McCormick. Three-base hit—McCarthy. Two-base hits—Dexter, Jones, and Daly. First base on errors—Chicago, 5. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Howell, 2; by Menafee, 2. Sacrifice hits—McCarthy, Childs, Dexter, and McCormick. Stolen bases—Donahue, Bradley, McCormick, and Jones. Bases on balls—By Howell, 2, by Menafee, 2. Double plays—Howell, Daly, and Jennings; Menafee, Childs, and Mertes; Green and Childs. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Attendance, 2,400.

AT PHILADELPHIA. R. H. E.

Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 10 4
St. Louis	0 0 0 1 3 0 2 1 0—7 10 0

AT BOSTON. R. H. E.

Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 3
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0—5 4 1

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	65	41	.613	Boston	52	56	.481
Pittsburg	62	48	.564	Cincinnati	50	59	.459
Philadelphia	55	52	.514	St. Louis	49	58	.458
Chicago	54	50	.491	New York	45	62	.421

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Springfield, 6.
At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Syracuse, 8.
At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Providence, 7.

American League Games.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 0; Chicago, 10.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Minneapolis, 5, (first game;) Cleveland, 7; Minneapolis, 8, (second game.)
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
At Detroit—Detroit, 7; Kansas City, 3.

New York State League Games.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 10.
At Utica—Utica, 10; Troy, 3.
At Cortland—Cortland, 5; Rome, 0.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 11; Albany, 10.

YAWL NATKA REACHES CHICAGO.

Yachtsman R. P. Hart's Naval Cruise on Inland Waters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Something new for comfortable cruising was exhibited to local yachtsmen yesterday when the yawl Natka of New York dropped anchor in the harbor. The Natka is the property of R. P. Hart of New York, who is making a tour of inland waterways. He has sailed more than 6,000 miles since leaving New York on June 22, coming up the Erie Canal and cruising on each of the great lakes.

The cruiser will have to be stripped of masts and raised on a pontoon to take her through the Illinois and Michigan Canal; Rerigged at La Salle, she will sail down to New Orleans, and thence around the Florida, Gulf, and Atlantic coasts, and back to New York. Robert Shaw of Chicago is planning a year's cruise similar to that of Mr. Hart. The trip will be made by way of the drainage canal and the Mississippi to the Gulf, thence along the coast to the Atlantic, and up to New York City, and back to Chicago by the Erie Canal and the great lakes. To carry out this plan he has purchased Warren F. Furbeck's sixty-foot steam yacht Idler.

Wa Wa Won the Special Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—This afternoon the fleet of thirties sailed for a cup offered by Winthrop Rutherfurd, which was won by Reginald Brooks in the Wa Wa. The wind was light from the east. The course was a run to Jamestown Shore, a reach to Dyer's Island, and a beat home. The start was at 3:25. The summary:

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:49:08	2:24:08
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	5:50:09	2:25:09
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:50:31	2:25:31
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:50:44	2:25:44
Dorothy, H. Y. Dolan	5:51:02	2:25:02
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	5:51:34	2:26:34
Asahi, W. S. Miller	Withdrew.	

Thirty Footers for Philadelphians.

Influenced apparently by the excellent sport which the thirty-foot class of racing sloops has furnished in neighboring waters this season, several members of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia have determined to establish a similar fleet on the Delaware, and a well-known firm of marine architects in this city has been asked to submit plans for three one-design boats that will measure within the thirty-foot racing length class. As the orders have not yet been definitely placed the names of the yachtsmen and the details of the design are withheld. In general plan, however, it may be said that the boats will closely resemble those of the local fleet, the newer members of which are Alfred Peats's Enpronzi, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.'s, Oiseau, and A. H. Alker's Alerion.

Raceabout Trials Begin To-day.

The first races of the three days' open tournament for raceabouts which the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold to determine the awarding of a special prize offered by J. Rogers Maxwell, will be sailed this afternoon at Oyster Bay. The contesting yachts will race in pairs, tournament form, the pairing to be announced one hour before the start, which is set to-day for 2 P. M. The remaining races will be held tomorrow at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Saturday at 1:30 P. M., the course each day being a six-and-three-quarter-mile triangle, which will be sailed over twice.

Presto Sold to E. H. Newberry.

Commodore J. Adolph Mollenhauer of the Pennsauit Corinthian Yacht Club has sold his steam yacht Presto, through the agency of A. J. McIntosh, to E. H. Newberry of Detroit, Mich. The Presto is a twin screw boat of composite construction. She was designed by Charles D. Mosher and launched from the yards of Samuel Ayers, at Nyack, in August, 1897. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 80 feet 4 inches; on the water line, 75 feet; beam, 9 feet 8 inches; depth, 6 feet, and draught, 3 feet. As her name implies, the Presto was designed especially for speed, and is one of the fastest of the smaller pleasure craft afloat, being propelled by quadruple expansion engines. Mr. Newberry will remove his purchase to the great lakes.

Fisher Cup Challenger Sails To-day.

TORONTO, Sept. 5.—Minota, the challenger for the Fisher Cup, will sail for Charlotte this evening. Few changes have been made in her, but she is now considered to be in first-class condition. Manila hemp running gear has been substituted for some of her pliable steel wire. There will be a big Toronto contingent at the races at Charlotte. The steam yachts Cruiser and Cleopatra are going, and the sailing fleet will include all the big yachts entered for the Hotel Ontario Cup race, which will take place on Tuesday.

Regatta Committee in Session.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 5.—The Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association met at the Newport Reading Room this morning and, with a stenographer and all the owners of the seventy-footers, and the Captains of each boat in attendance, took testimony in the race of the seventy-footers, which was protested by the owners of the Mineola and the Yankee, for the cup offered by the association. No decision was reached.

Steam Yacht Marietta Chartered.

E. H. Harriman of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs has chartered, through Messrs. Gardner & Cox, the steam yacht Marietta, owned by Harrison B. Moore. The Marietta is a steel boat, designed by Gielow, and built by John Robins & Co. at South Brooklyn in 1897. With a party of friends aboard Mr. Harriman recently sailed for a two weeks' cruise eastward along the Sound and Maine coast.

NOTES FOR YACHTSMEN.

An American steam yacht, Mrs. Robert Goelet's Nahma, was the largest pleasure craft at Cowes during race week.

The annual illumination and parade of the various club fleets belonging to the Yacht-Racing Association of Massachusetts will be held Saturday and Sunday at City Point and Hull Bay.

George W. Childs Drexel's steam yacht Alcedo, which recently returned from a long European cruise, has been brought to this port from Philadelphia, and is now berthed for the Winter at Tebo's basin, South Brooklyn.

E. L. Temple's schooner yacht Intrepid, recently under charter to James Brown Lord of this city, put in at Manning's South Brooklyn basin yesterday afternoon to be overhauled preparatory for use during the remainder of the season by her owner.

Weather-stained and sun-burned after her six months' cruise abroad, A. Curtiss James's auxiliary brigantine yacht Aloha was warped yesterday afternoon into a berth at Tebo's yacht basin, South Brooklyn, where she will be treated to a thorough overhauling.

Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle's steam yacht Marjorie, which has been constantly in service since early February, is now berthed for the Winter at Manning's yacht basin. Major J. Fred Ackerman's big schooner yacht Vesta has also been berthed at Manning's, and has had the canvas covers placed over her deck fittings in anticipation of a long rest.

Crews of the larger pleasure craft have always been a cosmopolitan lot, but Allison V. Armour of Chicago, who has been cruising abroad since early Spring with his steam yacht Utowana, has added a new one to the mix-up. While at Constantinople he picked up a number of Turkish seamen, who proved so satisfactory that they will likely be brought to America with him.

LAWN TENNIS AT TARRYTOWN.

Fast Play in the Tournament of Championship Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Another bright day favored the lawn tennis players here to-day, and the open tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club was continued all day long on the club courts in Upper Broadway. The feature of the day was the struggle for places in the semi-final round of the championship singles, and the four fortunate players to earn brackets were Paret, Brannan, Tallant, and Millard. In the semi-final round, Millard will meet Tallant, while Paret will play Brannan. If Hackett, the cup holder, puts in an appearance to defend his trophy, the challenge match will take place on Saturday. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—Second Round—J. P. Paret beat George Ents, 6—0, 6—4. Third Round—J. P. Paret beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., 6—2, 6—1; D. Brannan beat R. O. Hicks, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3; Hugh Tallant beat C. S. Batt, 6—2, 8—6; C. D. Millard beat G. P. Snow, 6—4, 6—1.

Women—Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Mathiessen beat Miss Ewings, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Men's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—R. O. Hicks and Floyd Smith against J. G. Batten and S. Carr, 6—4, (unfinished;) W. H. Warnock and partner beat A. W. Warden and partner, default. First Round—H. K. Van Reypen and D. Brannan beat Frank Gould and partner, by default.

Mixed Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Temple and C. D. Millard beat Miss Mathiessen and C. Batten, 8—6, 6—0. Semi-Final Round—Miss Thompson and J. P. Paret beat Miss Lowerre and D. R. Todd, 6—4, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—H. B. Hatch, (15,) beat C. F. Watson, Jr., (owe half 15,) 6—4, 6—5, 6—3. First Round—H. K. Van Reypen, (15,) beat Floyd Smith, (owe half 15,) 6—3, 6—2; F. Ladoux, (15,) beat G. B. Hussey, (scratch,) 6—4, 8—6; George Entz, (scratch,) beat R. L. Strong, (scratch,) 6—1, 6—0.

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY.

Close Play Between Amateurs in the Contests at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—In the National Association lawn tennis tournament at Avondale to-day the playing was spirited. There were several close contests between experts and amateurs. The summaries:

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Mardi Hunt beat Miss Leaman, 6—1, 2—6, 6—0; Miss Banks beat Miss Bertoli, 6—0, 6—1; Miss McAteer beat Miss Mardi Hunt, 6—1, 6—4.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss McAteer and Miss Banks beat Miss Leaman and Miss Marion Hunt by default; Miss McAteer and Miss Banks beat Miss Allgaier and Miss Gamble, 6—0, 6—0.

Gentlemen's Singles.—F. B. Alexander beat Roy Miller, 6—3, 6—3; Nat Emerson beat John Hammond, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. F. W. Stephens beat Ernest Diehl, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2; John Roche beat William Hunt, 6—2, 6—4; Trux Emerson beat G. Vaughan, 10—8, 2—6, 6—4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—George De Camp and A. B. Cole beat Charles and Oscar Remelin, 6—1, 10—8; N. Emerson and Diehl beat T. Emerson and Hunt, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1; Roche and Hammond beat Isham and Smith, 9—7, 6—2; Miller and Stephens beat Mitchell and Hollister, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1; Little and Alexander beat De Camp and Cole, 6—2, 6—4.

SPORTING GOODS.

GUNS

WE SELL MORE FINE GUNS THAN ANY CONCERN IN AMERICA.
SOLE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED GREENER GUN. 20 CORTLANDT ST.
Henry C Squires & Son

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica.
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:00 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 2:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

The Waumbek and Cottages, AT JEFFERSON, White Mountains, N. H.

Open from June until October. Excellent 18-hole golf course and superior stables. The Waumbek system includes The Waumbek, The Jefferson and Waumbek Hall, Affording modern resort accommodations at graded rates.

DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
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Send for Pamplet, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

OVERLOOK, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Autumn and Winter resort; 1¼ miles from station; 200 feet higher; 25 acres commanding extensive views; modern conveniences; heated by hot water system; fruits, vegetables; butter from farm; purest spring water. Box 424 Morristown, N. J.

BICYCLES.

Good Tires 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75. All Makes. Guaranteed by the mfs. Special prices to dealers. WILLIS, 23 Park Row, opp. P. O.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Newfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 3 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that on the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARTHUR H. ELY, Plaintiff, against MARGARET W. FOLSOM and GEORGE W. FOLSOM, as Committee of the person and estate of the said Margaret W. Folsom, an incompetent person, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and County of New York.

To the defendant Margaret W. Folsom:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of August, nineteen hundred, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, N. Y.

s6-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE EVENING JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY and WILLIAM R. HEARST, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Evening Journal Publishing Company and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900.

Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.

CHAS. J. PATTERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City.

au9-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE STAR COMPANY, The Morning Journal Association, and William R. Hearst, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, N. Y.

s6-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 29th day of August, 1900, by the Hon. David McAdam, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of M. SCHULTZ & BRO., composed of Michael Schultz, Jr., and Edward Schultz, lately doing business at No. 152 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber the duly appointed assignee of the said M. Schultz & Bro., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis F. Doyle, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1900.

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Assignee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Assignee, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wTh&oll

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB KUNZENMANN, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE KUNZENMANN, wife of the plaintiff; Joseph Kunzenmann and Rosa Kunzenmann, his wife; Ellen Gough and Alexander Gough, her husband; Louisa A. Birkler and Louis Birkler, her husband; Julia E. M. O'Hagan and Henry O'Hagan, her husband; Michael Volz and Lillie Volz, his wife; Peter Volz and Catharine Volz, his wife; Ferdinand J. Volz and Mary Volz, his wife, and Otto Volz, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this Court, dated the 29th day of July, 1899, and entered on the 31st day of July, 1899, and thereafter duly amended by order made and entered on the 16th day of June, 1900, and again duly amended by order made June 23d, 1900, and entered June 25th, 1900, do hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the date of the said orders had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 12th day of September, 1900, at my office, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to prove his lien and the true amount due, or to become due to him, by reason thereof.

The property described in the complaint in the above-entitled action is as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward (late Eleventh Ward) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eleventh Street, in the centre of a party wall between the buildings on the said northerly side of Eleventh Street known by the street numbers as Nos. 331 and 333 East Eleventh Street, and distant westerly from the westerly side of First Avenue two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly, through the centre of said party wall, and at right angles to Eleventh Street, or nearly so, forty (40) feet; thence northeasterly along a fence twenty-five (25) feet and two and one-half (2½) inches; thence still northerly, but more easterly than last bearing, three (3) feet eight (8) inches; thence southeasterly six (6) feet; thence northeasterly thirty-nine (39) feet six (6) inches to a point on the face of a brick building and centre of a party wall; thence northerly through the centre of said party wall twenty-five (25) feet; and thence continuing said last mentioned line one (1) foot, more or less, beyond said brick building; thence westerly and parallel with said brick building forty-three (43) feet and eight (8) inches; thence still westerly, but more northerly, thirty-three (33) feet eleven (11) inches, to the same more or less; thence southwesterly to the rear wall of the house now known by the street number 327, sixty-nine (69) feet and ten (10) inches; thence southerly along the west side of said wall of said building, and at right angles to Eleventh Street (or nearly so) thirty-four (34) feet and six (6) inches to the northerly side of Eleventh Street; and thence easterly along said northerly side of Eleventh Street seventy-two (72) feet three (3) and one-quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known by the street Numbers 327, 329, and 331 East Eleventh Street; less premises conveyed by deed dated June 17th, 1884, to Henry W. Sachs, and recorded in Liber of Conveyances 1816, Page 125.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, and running thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Thirteenth Street seventy-seven (77) feet three (3) inches; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-six (26) feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with said Thirteenth Street seventy-seven (77) feet and three (3) inches to the westerly side of the Second Avenue; and thence southwesterly along the westerly side of the Second Avenue twenty-six (26) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Together with the use in common of the wall on the northerly side of said lot as a party wall over the building on the lot next northerly adjoining, as well as the building on the lot hereby conveyed.

Being the premises known by the street Number 213 Second Avenue.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Second Avenue, distant twenty-five (25) feet nine (9) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh Street and the Second Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly side of the Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet ten (10) inches; thence easterly and parallel with Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and ten (10) inches; and thence westerly parallel with Eleventh Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning. The northerly and the southerly lines running through the centre of party walls.

Being the premises now known by the street Number 176 Second Avenue.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney, 189 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy26-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM L. RAYMOND and LOUIS DE WARDENER HOLLUB, as trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas McMullen, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George T. Arnold, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and seventy-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence running southerly, and part of the way through a party wall, and parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet; thence northerly, and again on a line parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas, and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, and as to buildings in instrument recorded in Liber 2271 of Conveyances, Page 86, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

WILLIAM C. BOYD, Referee.

WILLIAM L. RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 17 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Number 422 West 147th Street.

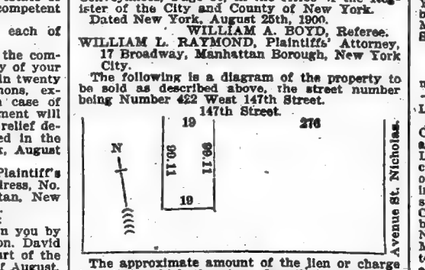

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,842.22, with interest from the 29th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $274.90, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1900, and expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $720.70, and interest.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

WORK ON BROADWAY LINE

No Further Interruption to Traffic After Sept. 15.

President Vreeland Says the Company Has Made Good Progress in Changing the Motive Power.

There seems to be every prospect that the interruption to traffic in Broadway through the change of motive power of the Metropolitan Railway Company will be over about the middle of the month. President Vreeland, after going over the line yesterday and consulting with his subordinates, announced that the surface of the street from the Battery to Central Park and to Columbus Avenue will have been restored in twelve days.

Contrary to the impression that seems to prevail in some quarters that certain Tammany contractors have been figuring to delay the improvements up to about election time in the interests of Tammany Hall, Mr. Vreeland, while laughing at the report, said that the work is being done entirely by the road under his personal supervision. He said that there had been no delays in the installation of the electrical paraphernalia, but that, on the contrary, it had progressed in an exceptionally favorable way, considering the countless delays that the men are meeting with in the constant running of cars, so close together, as every one knows, as to interrupt work every few seconds.

"The company," added Mr. Vreeland, "has gone ahead as rapidly as conditions would permit. It is manifestly to our interest to make this change with the least possible delay, because the confusion along the line naturally upsets traffic and hurts us. Perhaps the public from its standpoint is not to be blamed for becoming impatient at times, but any one who understands the least thing about the magnitude of detail in changing to electricity from cable commends instead of condemns the progress made by us. The public does not know, perhaps, that on the entire line in Broadway we have put down new rail, the heaviest we have yet used, and this without stopping a car on the line. The old rail was well worn, and when mapping out the improvements we decided to place a heavier rail and one with a broader 'lip,' which will withstand much better the heavy truckage on the street. The feat of laying the rails amid such heavy traffic, with cars following one after the other in almost endless string, has been an engineering one of no small proportions, and it has brought forth the praise and admiration of engineers in every part of the country. We have used ten miles of rail from the Battery to Central Park, weighing 108 pounds to the yard."

Mr. Vreeland called attention to his recent promise that that part of Broadway from the Cable Building to the City Hall would be practically completed by Sept. 1, and that the promise had been fulfilled. This work is all finished, he added, with the exception of an occasional hole here and there, which is now being paved, but which in no way impedes traffic. The sections south of the City Hall and a section below Ninth Street and portions between there and the Park, he declared, would be restored by Sept. 17.

In answer to a question concerning night work, Mr. Vreeland said that when the road had attempted to work in Lower Broadway, near the Stevens House, they had been stopped on a complaint made that the hotel contained several sick persons, who objected to the noise. Similar complaints were made from residents near other sections further up town, and the delays following these stoppages, he said, could not be charged to the company. It had, however, worked at night a large part of the time, and whenever possible. It has had 700 men at work, he said, and at all times put on as many as could be used to advantage.

With regard to the Columbus Avenue line, operations will soon be taken up to complete installation. This is of a comparatively light character, as the tram rail will not be disturbed. The ducts are in, and the principal work will be to install the insulation boxes every fifteen feet. Nothing remains to be done in Lexington Avenue, which is completed and ready for electrical power.

"But we will not make the change to electricity until next Spring," said Mr. Vreeland. "There yet remains a great deal to be done in the way of getting the cars ready and innumerable details pertaining to the plant have yet to be brought together in order to make a harmonious whole. I have bent all my energies to making this change expeditiously, and did the heavy work this Summer so far as I could, when so many of the city's residents were away. The public should not be too impatient when the road is doing its best toward speed in construction, and in a way that has brought to us the commendation of railroad men and engineers."

STANDPIPES TO BE UNIFORM.

Fire Department Rule Concerning Tall Buildings Will Be Rigidly Enforced.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department proposes to enforce the rule requiring all buildings which exceed 150 feet in height to be equipped with standpipes. Not only will pipes have to be placed in these buildings, but the couplings will have to be of the standard used by the Fire Department.

The fire on the ninth floor of the Wells Building, at 18 Broadway, on Tuesday night, was not the first one which has occurred recently at which it was discovered that the connections of the standpipes were not those required by the department. In fact, it is estimated that not more than 40 per cent. of the buildings which should have standpipes are equipped up to the standard of the department.

The interior work at the Wells Building was as is required by the department, but when the firemen of Engine No. 10 attempted to attach hose to the street connections they found that they were not properly constructed. As a result, Capt. Autenreith and his men had to drag the line of hose up to the ninth floor before they could begin work on the flames. Another fire of recent date on Fifth Avenue gave the men of the department the same experience. The equipping of buildings which exceed 150 feet in height with standpipes is now mandatory. The description of the pipe as required by the department is as follows:

These standpipes are to be of a quality sufficient to stand the necessary pressure (not less than 300 pounds to the square inch) to force a stream of water to any of the floors of the building or the roof, and are to extend from the cellar to the roof with a two-way three-inch standard Fire Department Siamese connection placed on the street above the curb level, and connected to said standpipe. These standpipes are to have valves and 2½ inch outlets of the regular standard Fire Department pattern, and thread and hose attached thereto, on each floor; said outlets and valves are to be placed as near the stairs as practicable, and also in basements and cellars, and on roofs of all such buildings.

The order further says:

All standpipes, couplings, and other fire appliances shall be of the regulation Fire Department pattern to be approved by the Chief of the Fire Department, and to be kept in perfect working order by a person in charge of the building who shall at least once a month make a thorough inspection of the same, and see that they are ready for immediate use by the Fire Department.

Chief Croker in speaking of this rule said yesterday: "Under the new building code adopted in December, 1899, all of the tall buildings must be equipped with standpipes.

"The Fire Department has been very lenient so far with owners of buildings who had not complied with the law. In fact, we did not commence to enforce the law until last May, and then we were handicapped by lack of officers to make the inspections owing to the Civil Service Commission holding up the list of promotions. This Fall I propose to see that the law is enforced.

"The plan for enforcing the law will be for the Captain of each company to report on every building in his district which has not the proper standpipes. The owners of such buildings will be given sixty days in which to comply with the law and then the penalties will be enforced."

Aid Asked for a Family.

The Charity Organization Society appeals to the public for $75 to aid in the support of a mother with five children from two and a half to thirteen years old. The eldest is a cripple under constant treatment. The husband is now in the insane asylum. Money should be sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

LEAVES HUSBAND FOR OPERA.

Albert G. Titus Quotes Letters from His Wife in Italy in His Suit for Separation.

Albert G. Titus yesterday secured from Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court an order directing that the summons and complaint in a suit for separation brought by the petitioner against his wife, Marian, be served on her by publication. The order also directed that a copy of the summons and complaint be sent to Mrs. Titus at Varese, Italy, where she is now supposed to be.

Mr. Titus seeks a legal separation between himself and his wife on the ground of desertion. He says in his complaint that Mrs. Titus went to Italy about eight months ago and has refused to return to him. As far as Mr. Titus knows, his wife is now at Varese.

The Tituses were married in March, 1894. Mrs. Titus is well known in musical circles in this city.

In support of his application for the order of service by publication Mr. Titus produced the copy of a musical publication which contains the following:

"Mrs. Marian Titus, the pupil of Mrs. Gertrude Franklin Salisbury, who is well known here, [Boston,] went abroad for study last Fall, and has made such progress that she will make her début in the opera 'Traviata' in Milan, Italy, July 15."

Mr. Titus also produced several letters written to him by his wife after her arrival in Italy. Two of the letters were sent from Florence.

In one of the letters Mrs. Titus tells her husband that she sang for "Campanini" and "made a sensation." She says he promised that he would give her an opening and was very enthusiastic over her voice.

In this letter Mrs. Titus says she soon expects to go to Milan, where she expects to sing for the Queen.

The second letter is dated Jan. 28 last and reads:

Dear Al: I only think it fair that I should write you what has been on my mind for a long time. After what happened before I left home you cannot expect me to ever live with you as your wife, and as long as I have started out on this career I think it will be wiser for me to go my way and you go yours.

You know as well as I do that we are not congenial and I think it would be a sin for two people to live together feeling as we did, for there never could be any happiness for either one. I wish you every success in your business and hope everything will turn out as you desire. Always sincerely, MARIAN.

Mr. Titus says that he received word from Mrs. Salisbury, with whom his wife studied music, that Mrs. Titus was in Varese, Italy. She was known there under the name of Maria Liviano, and made her operatic début at Milan on July 15.

M. C. Katz of 85 Liberty Street is counsel for Mr. Titus.

TROPICAL STORM COMING.

High Winds and Heavy Rains Will Terminate the Present Hot Spell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The Weather Bureau has issued the following special storm bulletin:

A tropical storm, which has been moving slowly westward over the Caribbean Sea during the last few days, crossed Cuba Tuesday night and is central this morning near Key West, Fla. Thus far the storm has been attended only by heavy rains and winds of moderate force.

The outlook is, however, that the centre of the disturbance will move northward over the east part of the Gulf of Mexico with a marked increase in intensity, and cause dangerous winds along the Middle and East Gulf, Florida, and extreme South Atlantic Coasts to-night and Thursday. Continuing a northward movement, the storm probably will be felt as far north as Norfolk by Thursday night, and is likely to extend over the Middle Atlantic and South New England coasts by Friday.

Aside from indicated high easterly winds along the Atlantic Coast, this disturbance promises to cause general rains over the eastern part of the country, which will cover the South Atlantic Coast and Gulf States Thursday, the Middle Atlantic States Friday, and New England Friday night and Saturday. It will terminate the period of high temperature which has prevailed east of the Mississippi. WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief United States Weather Bureau.

LAWYERS STOLE A MARCH.

Alleged Green Goods Operator Might Have Got Away if He Had Been Informed.

Had Charles Mortan, alias Charles Spinner, an alleged green-goods man, been versed in the intricacies of the law he could probably have demanded his release and secured it yesterday instead of being held in $2,000 bail on a charge of having used the mails for a fraudulent purpose.

Mortan was brought here from Philadelphia yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander. The prisoner arrived in charge of Deputy United States Marshal Myers of Philadelphia on an order signed by Judge McPherson of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The letter that figures in the case was mailed from this city, bringing the alleged crime within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts here. According to statements made in the United States District Attorney's office, a Judge in another district would have a right to send a prisoner to this city for a crime committed in this district if a commitment had been made out here or proceedings begun against the prisoner.

In Mortan's case no proceedings had been begun here until after his arrival yesterday afternoon. The first known of the case here was by letter from Chief Post Office Inspector Dickson at Philadelphia, telling of Mortan's arrest and of his being turned over to the Federal authorities for removal to New York. It was understood that Judge McPherson had acted on the supposition that proceedings had been begun against the prisoner here, and as the legal aspect of the case dawned upon the authorities in this city a rush was made to begin proceedings against Mortan immediately after his arrival. In a few minutes he was legally held, but the authorities were impressed with the fact that Mortan might have demanded his release on technical grounds beforehand if he had been thoroughly versed in the law or had had a keen attorney.

The specific charge against the prisoner is that he tried to induce Charles H. Ferris of Pitman Grove, N. J., to purchase $2,500 in counterfeit money for $300 in good legal tender. Ferris turned the letter over to the Philadelphia police, and Mortan was arrested in that city on Aug. 27. Mortan will have an examination to-morrow.

HE WAS 105 YEARS OLD.

Death of Bernard Aronson, a Retired New York Business Man.

Five years past the century mark was Bernard Aronson, who died at his home, 236 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, on Tuesday afternoon. For a man of his advanced years, Mr. Aronson had enjoyed fairly good health up to a week ago, when he began to fail. Mr. Aronson was born in Germany in 1795, and came to New York about forty-eight years ago. From that time on he made this city his home, engaging in mercantile business until 1870, when he retired.

His wife, who had accompanied him when he immigrated from Germany, died seventeen years ago. The couple had thirteen children, of whom one daughter and seven sons survive. Mr. Aronson is also survived by thirty grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mr. Aronson was a charter member of the Sons of Righteousness, which was formed in 1832, and to which he gave the name. The funeral will take place to-day at 236 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

NEW JERSEY MAILS BY TROLLEY.

Contract Signed by Post Office Officials and Railway Company.

Contracts were signed at the Jersey City Post Office yesterday with the North Jersey Street Railway Company and the Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Railway Company by which the mails between Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, and Union Hill will be carried by trolley. The new service will begin, Postmaster Wanser said, in about six weeks. There will be a great saving of time in the transfer of mail matter between the towns named, as under the present arrangement all letters from one of these cities intended for any of the others are first sent to New York. This involves two trips across the river, requiring from twelve to eighteen hours, while the trip from Bayonne to Union Hill, the two most remote points, can be made in about two hours.

MISS WENDEL TO APPEAR

Judge Lent's Order in the Irvington Heiress's Case.

Her Friends Objected to Her Production in Court—Testimony to Prove Her Insanity.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 5.—It was expected that Miss Georgiana Wendel, the Irvington heiress, would be present in court to-day before County Judge Smith Lent to be examined as to her mental condition, but she was not.

A writ of habeas corpus had been obtained by Lawyer John M. Digney of this village, based on affidavits made by the wife of Maurice J. Sullivan, a real-estate dealer in Mount Vernon, who has attended to real estate business for Miss Wendel, and Mrs. F. W. Mack of Mount Vernon, to have her produced in court.

Both Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Mack had visited the Wendel residence in Irvington on Aug. 22, but were not allowed to have an interview with Miss Wendel, although she spoke to them from an open window. The women say they think she is perfectly sane, and that she is restrained of her liberty by her relatives.

The writ was addressed to Miss Rebecca Wendel, a sister of Georgiana and the owner of the homestead, and, as she could not be seen, the Deputy Sheriff tacked it on the front door. It was made returnable on Tuesday, and when Miss Wendel did not appear County Judge Lent was about to issue an attachment for her, when a telephone message was received from a New York law firm saying that she would certainly appear to-day without an attachment. The Judge then adjourned the case until this morning. Again this morning she failed to appear, when Lawyer Digney asked for a precept to have her brought to court.

Lawyers George Gordon Battle and Charles E. Koss appeared in opposition and for Rebecca Wendel, and stated that, on the affidavit of Dr. Allen Fitch of Bellevue Hospital, who had seen Miss Georgiana yesterday, she could not be produced in court. Besides, counsel said, the writ of habeas corpus had not been served on Rebecca Wendel, even by tacking it on the door, as she was not in the house, but was at the Mizzentop Hotel, at Quaker Hill, in Dutchess County.

They also wanted the case adjourned, saying that an application is to be made to Justice McAdam in New York to-morrow for an order calling a Sheriff's jury to examine into the mental condition of the woman, and that might be disposed of first and these proceedings rendered unnecessary.

They also presented the petition of John G. Wendel, on which was based the application to Judge McAdam. This petition states that Georgiana, his sister, is incompetent to manage herself and affairs by reason of loss of memory and understanding, arising from illness, and that she has been in that condition for six years, and that he is informed by Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who has attended his sister for twenty years, that she is not competent to manage her affairs or self. The doctor says she imagines that she controls the New York police, and that her brain is connected with an electric battery.

Judge Lent called Dr. Fitch. He said he saw Miss Georgiana yesterday, and found that she is insane. Under cross-examination by Lawyer Digney, he said that he did not find her violent.

After hearing this testimony and looking over the whole case, the Judge said he did not see why she should not be produced here.

"They do not dare to produce her here!" exclaimed Lawyer Digney.

Judge Lent decided, after the argument, that Miss Wendel must be produced before him at White Plains to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

FIREMAN AVERTS A WRECK.

Quickly Stops the Locomotive of a Fast Freight Whose Engineer Was Knocked Senseless.

But for the presence of mind of G. A. Barton, fireman on the Erie Railroad, a disastrous accident might have befallen the fast freight that arrived in Jersey City shortly after daybreak yesterday morning. Edward T. Reed, the engineer, was knocked unconscious when sitting in the cab window near West End Station, and Barton grasped the lever just in time.

The fireman had been working on the tender for some minutes before they reached the signal tower known as K W, which is beside the crossing of the Erie and Susquehanna roads and about 400 feet west of the station. As the freight train rattled over the crossing, Barton noticed that the engine bell did not ring, as it should have done. Then he looked into the cab, saw Reed lying unconscious on his seat, and sprang forward.

With a sharp click the lever came back, and the engine, which was No. 821, came to a standstill only a few feet beyond the appointed spot. Two or three men from the station were called, and, after taking a look at Reed, they decided to leave him on the engine until it reached Jersey City. He was then taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where it was said that he had suffered severe contusions of the scalp, but was not fatally hurt.

It is supposed that the engineer, in leaning out of his window, was struck by a projection from one of the signal poles that line that part of the track. They are so close to the rails that such might easily have been the case.

West End station, formerly called Bergen, is just this side of the New Jersey meadows and close to the entrance of the long tunnel leading into Jersey City. Had Barton failed to take charge of the engine, the train would have crashed unhindered into the tunnel, or perhaps into the station, as there is a curve there, and hence an easy possibility of a fast flying locomotive jumping the rails.

The train hands of the station praised the fireman warmly, and declared the quickness with which he controlled the engine was remarkable. He himself, after remaining in Jersey City for a few hours, started westward in front of another line of freight cars.

At the hospital it was said late last night that Reed, whose home is in Port Jervis, was getting along well and would recover within a short time.

WILL OF JOHN D. FLOWER.

Shares of the Widow and Children—Bequests to Relatives.

The will of John D. Flower of 1,044 Madison Avenue was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. According to the petition filed with the will, the value of the real property belonging to the testator in this State is placed at $75,000. The value of the personal property is unknown.

According to the provisions of the will Mrs. Flower receives, besides the contents of the family home and the horses and carriages, one-third of the residue of the estate. The remainder of the residue of the estate is to be divided between Mary A. Flower, Catherine Kip, and Nathan Flower, the children of the testator.

To his nieces, Emma F. Taylor and Nina Carpenter, Mr. Flower bequeaths $10,000 each, and to Mary F. Robinson, another niece, he leaves $5,000.

Among the other bequests are several of $5,000 each, to Florence Stanley and Ida Purdy, sisters-in-law; Clarence Bullard and George W. Bullard, brothers-in-law; Percival D. Bullard, father-in-law; John S. George, Nathan M. George, Silas George, and Freuerick S. Flower, nephews; John Flower Kip, Catherine Kip, and Ira A. Kip, grandchildren.

The testator's widow, his son, and his brother, Anson R. Flower, are named as executors of the will. The will was executed in May, 1899.

Forged $5 Bills in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—United States Treasurer John F. Finney this afternoon unearthed what he thinks will prove to be a concerted attempt by counterfeiters to defraud the United States Government of a considerable amount of money by means of counterfeited five-dollar bills, raised from one-dollar bills. Every day the Union Traction Company brings its receipts of currency to the Sub-Treasury. One of the bills deposited to-day was a five-dollar bill which had been raised from a one-dollar bill. The work was evidently done by an experienced person. It could only be detected as being spurious when placed under a magnifying glass. Chief Wilkie at Washington was notified.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"A Royal Family" a Great Hit at the Lyceum Theatre.

Annie Russell Acts Her Part Charmingly in a Romantic Comedy that Will Have a Long Run—Gossip of the Theatre.

"A Royal Family," a fanciful comedy by Robert Marshall, was subjected to a severe test at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. The high temperature of the auditorium was almost unendurable, and the spectators probably suffered even more than the actors on the stage. But the play survived the test, and will be acted in the same theatre by the same comedians many other nights, (a hundred or two, probably,) and under conditions better suited to its sympathetic performance and one's enjoyment of its nimble wit and fragrant sentiment. Yet last night's audience which crowded the house seemed to miss little or none of the unusual merit of the play.

Comedy, even of this whimsical and fragile variety, is a rare article in the theatrical repertory of this hour. A new play devoid of a suspicion of farce or melodrama, pure in sentiment, gentle and delicate in its satire, written in a fluent and even a distinguished style, involving two or three ingeniously devised situations, offering fine opportunities to the scene painter and costumer, but equally good ones to the actors, deserves to be received with acclaim. And so "A Royal Family" was received last night. It is doubtful if the theatrical season now in its infancy develops a surer or more lasting triumph than this.

The performance is worthy of the play, too. Miss Russell emerges from her recent mood of apathy and denotes the whims and graces of the Princess Angela with sufficient vivacity and unfailing charm. She has had no rôle quite so well suited to her as this for some years. It enables her to exhibit her powers of expression almost at their best.

Miss Russell is an actress of unusual artistic discernment and appreciation, but she is a comedienne, and the Elaines and Catherines of her artistic past never showed her in the best light. She can express, if not powerfully, at least distinctly, the fervor and the joy of young love, and she commands intelligible symbols to express divers and many emotions intelligibly. But those observers of her career who have watched her with the truest sympathy have ever found her most pleasing and most strongly artistic when her keen sense of the humorous has not been suppressed.

This new Princess of the imaginary but quite likely kingdom of Arcacia has been bred as a fashionable young lady of the present moment. She has plenty of sentiment, but it is of a fleeting and elusive quality. She is inclined to scoff at the traditions. When it becomes necessary, for the preservation of the kingdom, to betroth her to the Crown Prince of a neighboring realm, she is refractory. Presently she falls desperately in love with this very Prince in the guise of a mere Count, and the effect of that passion and the pseudo Count's specious advocacy of the Prince's cause is to make her ready to submit to the sacrifice.

There is really not much more than this to tell of the mere story of "A Royal Family," because good plays always have short and simple stories. Of course, the Princess and the Prince are married and happiness rests upon Arcacia. But there is a great deal more than might be expected from this brief summary of its content in the play. There is an amiable, delightfully well-bred and patient monarch always painfully aware of the fierce light that beats upon the throne, although whenever he can he switches it off.

There is a crafty, good-humored Cardinal who would be a worthy companion of the prelate in Henry Harland's recent story, "The Cardinal's Snuffbox." There are a group of courtiers, a group of diplomatists, and a Chief of Police worthy of any writer of humorous fiction now living. There is a watchful Queen Dowager, suspicious of the lung power of the trumpeters detailed for her service in her declining years, alert to the goings-on around her, and much given to exasperating but sensible reflection.

There is a limpid flow of always pleasing dialogue, sometimes sentimental, once in a way touched by poetic thought, but more frequently mildly satirical and humorous. There must be a dozen phrases in the text worth quoting. There seem to be a hundred or more while one is under the spell of the play. But the brightness of such things is apt to fade when they are taken away from their proper place.

In the invention of pictorial device Mr. Marshall far surpasses his achievements in "His Excellency the Governor," and when the august Princess and her sweetheart sit munching cake with pink icing in an apple tree, hidden by blossoms from the remainder of the royal family, at tea under the shade of the tree, he seems to have reached his limit. But the ceremonial of royal betrothal with which the play ends brings a series of piquantly lovely pictures and a prettily sentimental climax that the whole town will like to talk about.

Every advantage has been taken of the scenic possibilities of this welcome new piece in Charles Frohman's production of it. Even the stage of the Lyceum has known nothing daintier. In the acting, apart from Miss Russell's adroit and charming portrayal of Angela, perhaps the best individual work is done by Mr. Thompson in the taking and congenial rôle of the Cardinal, but Mrs. Gilbert as the Queen Dowager triumphed last night as much by reason of her art as for her personal popularity.

Mr. Richman is as buoyant and fervent as he can be, and as handsome as need be, while Mr. d'Orsay, as the amiable monarch is amusing in a polite and high-bred way, and the infant heir apparent is cunningly impersonated by a small lad named Gallaher. Richard Bennett gives admirable expression to one of his scenes as a love-smitten young priest.

Louis VII.....Lawrence D'Orsay
Prince Charles Ferdinand.....Donald Gallaher
Prince Victor Constantine.....Charles Richman
The Duke of Barascon.....Orrin Johnson
The Count Varensa.....George Irving
Baron Holdensen.....Charles Butler
Gen. Casalla.....Harry Rose
Cardinal Casano.....W. H. Thompson
Father Anselm.....Richard Bennett
Queen Ferdinand.....Mrs. Gilbert
Queen Margaret.....Ellie Wilton
Countess Carina.....Mabel Morrison
Princess Angela.....Annie Russell

MISS NETHERSOLE'S PLEA.

Applies for Referee to Pass Upon the Suit of Marcus Mayer.

Counsel for Olga Nethersole applied to Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a referee to pass upon a suit begun against her several months ago by Marcus Mayer, her former manager, who seeks to recover $16,941. Mr. Mayer asserts that this amount is due him for successfully managing the actress's tours during the two seasons just past.

According to Mr. Mayer, he made a contract with the actress in 1898. He was to receive $100 a week salary. Out of the profits he was to get 25 per cent. of the first $5,000, 30 per cent. of the next $5,000 and 35 per cent. of everything additional.

The profits of the venture, says Mr. Mayer, after certain contract deductions were made for the benefit of Miss Nethersole, amounted to $58,329. His share amounted to $19,665, of which he received, he says, but $2,724.

The application for the appointment of a referee was opposed on behalf of Mr. Mayer, who asserted that the plaintiff was entitled to a trial by jury. Counsel for Mayer said that Miss Nethersole would be here in November to open her season, and that a trial could be easily had.

Miss Nethersole denies that she owes Mayer anything. On the other hand, she avers that Mayer is indebted to her to the extent of $1,224.

Miss Nethersole asserts that under the contract with Mayer he was at liberty to help himself out of the receipts of the venture. This Mr. Mayer did. She says that the accounts will show that Mr. Mayer not only drew what was due him, but drew $1,224 in excess.

Miss Nethersole says that the accounts are very long and complicated, and the best interests of all concerned will be served by the appointment of a referee. The actress says that the whole action is simply brought to harass her.

Just before Miss Nethersole sailed for the other side last June an attachment was issued against her scenery, costumes, and bank account. It was subsequently vacated, however. Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision upon the application for the appointment of a referee.

All sorts of boy repairing and patching done while you wait.

A double-breasted or sailor blouse suit for $4 may be interesting.

Or, if it's only the lower part that needs attention, here are knee trousers at $1.25.

Everything boys wear.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
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COLD CURE FOR HAY FEVER

A New York Sufferer Puts Himself in Storage.

Interesting Experience of George A. Traver, Who Thinks He Has Found a Remedy.

Refrigeration for hay fever is the latest discovery for that disease, and the discoverer is George A. Traver, the artist, whose studios are in the Alpine, at Thirty-third Street and Broadway. Although his first experience with the cure has not been wholly successful, Mr. Traver, despite the fact that his face was badly frost-bitten, is persisting in his treatment, and his hay fever is under control for the first time in five years.

On the 30th day of each August Mr. Traver begins to sniffle, and, like other sufferers, he says he has tried every new cure under the sun. Several days ago a friend who happened to be in his studios and to whom the artist was telling his woes as the hay fever tears trickled down his face, told him that a friend of his had accidentally cured himself of the malady. The person in question was a contractor and had undertaken some work in a cold-storage warehouse. He was here off and on for a week, and at the end of that time his hay fever disappeared, and nothing has since been heard of it.

"Another cure!" sighed Mr. Traver, with the skepticism of one who has tried everything. "But I'll try it." The next day, Tuesday, Mr. Traver unfolded his scheme to Superintendent Larry of the Terminal Storage Warehouse, at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street. This is Mr. Traver's story:

"I told Mr. Larry that I would like to be put in cold storage, and he obligingly sent a clerk up to Room 48 with me. My companions were numerous sides of beef, done up in burlaps, various parts of animals that I was not acquainted with, and a temperature 8 degrees above zero.

"I had brought with me a moderate weight overcoat, and when the clerk had shut me in, after having told me how to get out, I stood around for the cure to work. Well, from heat and humidity to 24 degrees below freezing is a drop, and it was not long before I had to move around rather lively to keep from freezing. The room was plenty large enough to allow me to take exercise.

"In about twenty minutes my wrists began to pain me, and a while later the pain came in my ankles and shins. I stuck to the thing, however, for an hour, and when I came out I was pretty well chilled. But the hay fever had gone. My eyes were clear, and I had never a sniffle. I went to my studio, and a few hours later a friend who dropped in surprised me by telling me that he thought from the looks of my face that I was due for a case of erysipelas. I looked at myself, and sure enough, my face was puffed and red, much worse than it is now. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had been frostbitten.

"But the hay fever was gone, and I saw no more sign of it until toward evening, when a wee bit of a sniffle set in, but not enough to cause any great inconvenience. This morning I went again to the storage house, and remained half an hour. My fault lay in having staid in too long on the first day. You can now see for yourself that I am almost free from the trouble, and I tell you few people suffered more than I did when it was at its height."

"Will you keep up the treatment?" Mr. Traver was asked.

"Well, I have been thinking of that. A doctor told me to-day that I was putting myself in the way of pneumonia and pleurisy and a few other things, but I must admit that at the same time he handed me his latest cure for hay fever, which he said would fix me. So he may not have been entirely disinterested. Of course with pneumonia or pleurisy as an exchange for hay fever I would be in the position of taking a cure that was worse than the disease. But as yet I have felt absolutely no ill-effects from my refrigeration, except frost bites, and they are traceable to my own ignorance. They did not get any worse from my half hour's freezing of to-day."

Mr. Traver said that he had been visited by all kinds of persons yesterday, who had heard of his experiment, and that he expected before long a cold-storage sanitarium would be built for hay fever sufferers, where they would be assigned to rooms, much the same as in a hotel, and where the temperature could be gradually lowered.

CHANGES IN AMERICAN LINE.

The Westernland and Noordland May Be Transferred to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—The International Navigation Company is considering a material addition to the steamer service of the American Line between this port and Liverpool. It is proposed to augment the present fleet by transferring the steamers Westernland and Noordland from the New York and Antwerp service to the line operating between here and Liverpool.

The Noordland is of 5,212 tons net register, and the Westernland 5,736 tons. Both carry first and second cabin and steerage passengers besides a heavy freight cargo. The company has now under construction six steamers of modern type. Four are being built on the Clyde and two at Cramps' shipyard.

ALABAMA COAL MINES ACTIVE.

Contracts Booked for 200,000 Tons for Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 5.—Contracts for 200,000 tons of Walker County coal, to be shipped to New Orleans, via the Southern Railway's Mississippi River barge line, were to-day booked for next season.

The river trade of the Alabama coal mines is growing very rapidly, and is measured only by the shipping capacity of the barge lines. Alabama furnaces are not over prosperous at this time, but the mines now cannot turn out as much coal as could be sold at handsome prices. The coal trade of the State was never in a better condition.

ENGLAND BUYS AMERICAN COAL.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 5.—The Pittsburg and Baltimore Coal Company has received a contract for 75,000 tons of coal to be sent to England by way of Baltimore. The order is the first large one the company has received for export, and is the beginning of an active crusade for foreign markets.

Pittsburg coal men say that better and larger orders can be obtained if the rail rates to the seaboard are reduced.

Spellman's Celebrated Hats

Are Worn by Correct Dressers.

Fall Styles Now Ready.

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SILKS.

Satin finish plaid Surahs, —white, cardinal, gobelin, lilac, tan and reseda,

65 cents per yard; Value $1.25.

15,000 yards 24-inch Taffetas, — even and broken stripes.

Light, medium and dark effects, including black-and-white,

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H. C. F. KOCH & CO., 125th Street West.

Owing to the death of Mr. H. C. F. Koch, our store will remain closed until further notice.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.

WOMEN DRIVE WORKMEN AWAY.

Would Not Permit Erection of Electric Light Poles in Front of Their Homes.

Laborers employed by the Edison Electric Light Company were prevented by two women in Monitor Street, Greenpoint, yesterday from putting up a big pole in front of their homes. The women were Mrs. Frederick Trautwein, the wife of an upholsterer, who lives in and owns a neat three-story apartment house opposite Winthrop Park, at 166 Monitor Street, and Mrs. W. J. Cosby, the wife of a machinist, who owns a similar house at 165 Monitor Street. The electric light company's poles are on that side of the street, and on Monday the old poles were taken up to be replaced by new ones. The latter are unsightly in appearance.

When a gang of men appeared yesterday morning with crowbars to tear up the sidewalk, Mrs. Trautwein and Mrs. Cosby, both of whose husbands had gone to work, presented themselves and ordered the men to desist.

Then the two women pushed the men away and took possession of the spot where the digging was to have gone on. The foreman pleaded in vain with the women, telling them that the company had a permit. The permit, however, was not shown. Neither Mrs. Trautwein nor Mrs. Cosby left the spot all day, and last evening their places were taken by other members of the family, who declared they were determined to stay all night so that the company couldn't steal a march on them.

"Look at that unsightly pole," said Mrs. Cosby last night to a TIMES reporter, pointing to the pole the company is putting up in place of the old one; "any one would destroy the beauty of a house such as mine, and if I can help it, the pole won't go up. I and my husband have worked too hard for the house that we own."

BLOOD-STAINED BILL A CLUE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A blood-stained bill given by a man to a woman has turned out, in a peculiar manner, to furnish evidence of crime against the man. A woman named Dolly Belmont was arrested yesterday by Detective Parham on a warrant sworn out by George Gamble. He charged the woman with having stolen $125 from him in the place where he lodges. The woman, who lived at the same place, claimed that Gamble had given her the money at various times in small amounts, the last sum having been given to her a few days ago. The payments have been made, she said, at various times since last May. She had the money, and it was taken from her while the case was being investigated.

To-day the Public Prosecutor, after hearing her statement and that of the detective, nolle prossed the case and returned the money to her, all except the five-dollar bill which she says was recently given her. This bill had long spots of blood on it. Gamble has been suspected of being the man who stabbed W. L. Conroy in Jackson County, Va., on last Saturday night. The blood-stained bill will be used as evidence against him.

WILL OF JUSTICE SMYTH.

Estate Bequeathed to His Daughter, His Library to His Friend.

The will of Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth, who died at Atlantic City, N. J., on Aug. 18 last, was filed yesterday morning in the office of the Surrogate by Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which is appointed executor of his estate. The witnesses to the will were David and John McClure of the law firm of McClure, Turner & Rolston.

The petition gives the value of the testator's estate at $100,000 in real and about $10,000 in personal property.

Justice Smyth leaves to his daughter, Anna Augusta Smyth, of 15 West Forty-sixth Street, all his personal estate absolutely, with the exception of his law library, which he bequeaths to his friend, John H. Rogan. His real property he leaves in trust for his daughter, who is to receive the income for life, free from the control of any husband she may at any time have, and on her death to her issue, should she have any. Should she have no issue she is empowered to leave the property to whomsoever she wishes, and should she fail to make a will the principal is to be divided in equal shares between the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in charge of the Rev. James Dougherty, Staten Island. The will was executed on Nov. 7, 1898.

Thanks from Mrs. Doerflinger.

Mrs. Rose Doerflinger wishes, through THE NEW YORK TIMES to thank those who recently gave financial aid to John G. Doerflinger after he had met with an accident.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. BROTHER OFFICERS. Tuesday—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL. Seats Now on Sale.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. OPENS SATURDAY EV'G. SEATS SELLING. CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS presenting the new Paris Comedy, THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE. Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT. Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wed. and Saturday. FIRST BIG LAUGHING HIT. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

Weber & Fields' B'way & 29th. MATS. TUES. & SAT. BEGINNING THIS EVENING. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE AND QUO VAS ISS?

NOTE—ON ACCOUNT OF THE LENGTH OF THE PERFORMANCE THE CURTAIN WILL RISE AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. Every Evening at 8, Except Sunday. PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, GRAND GALA NIGHT AT POPULAR PRICES. Gems of the Carnival Repeated by universal request. Fairy Land Illumination of the Beach, 8:30, AND

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, winds becoming fresh northerly.

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M'LAUGHLIN DESERTS CONTROLLER COLER

The Veteran Brooklyn Leader Surrenders to Richard Croker.

CONTROLLER AGAIN ATTACKED

Tammany Leader Says He Can Substantiate Serious Charges—He Denies One Bitter Interview.

Hugh McLaughlin has deserted Controller Coler in the fight for the Gubernatorial nomination. The surrender of the Brooklyn leader to Richard Croker was most abject yesterday.

Controller Coler was called to the house of Mr. McLaughlin, and after a conference lasting two hours the position of the Kings County Democracy as to the Governorship was settled. Controller Coler would say nothing about the conference. From a close personal friend of Mr. McLaughlin it was learned that the Kings County delegation to the State Convention would be a tail to the Tammany kite. He said:

"Richard Croker will dominate every part of the convention. The surrender of McLaughlin is absolute. He has bowed his head, and will do as Mr. Croker bids. The friends of Mr. McLaughlin never thought he would so far forget his power as a leader, independent of factions, to submit to Croker's domination. I do not think there will be any change in the situation between now and the time for the State Convention. It is remotely possible that Mr. McLaughlin may change his mind, however, and interfere with Tammany plans so as to save David B. Hill from absolute humiliation."

It was not long after the conference between Mr. McLaughlin and Controller Coler yesterday that the politicians knew the result. In Brooklyn the leaders who have been friendly to Controller Coler accepted the decision of Mr. McLaughlin as final, and will make no attempt to change his views.

There was jubilation at the Croker-Murphy headquarters when it became known that McLaughlin had surrendered. Plans were being made to attempt to capture the State Convention with the sixty-three votes of Kings County arrayed on the side of ex-Senator Hill for Controller Coler. Inroads have been made in the Hill counties by Tammany men during the last two days. The followers of Hill in New York City charge that delegates were bought with Tammany money, and that close political friends of Croker now journeying through the State have been doing the work. This was denied by ex-Senator Murphy yesterday, who said that not a cent had been spent to influence delegates, and that the stories of the Hill followers were absurd.

Mr. Croker continued yesterday his personal attacks on Controller Coler. He said:

"I have been saying these things about Controller Coler because he has been trying to put me and the Tammany organization in a false position before the people. I have nothing against the gentleman, but when he talks about bringing commercialism into politics, and says that Tammany Hall is worse to-day than when Tweed was in power, then it is his duty as Controller to let the people know it. If he would let me know it I would go as far as any one to straighten it up."

Then Mr. Croker repeated the charges which were yesterday denied by Controller Coler and the officials of the City Trust Company in reference to the purchase at par of trust stock. In a threatening tone Mr. Croker said:

"I have worse things to produce than that, and when the time comes I will make the matters public. I have letters and documents to substantiate everything I say. I want to give Controller Coler credit for everything he has done, but I don't want to be put in a false light, and that is why I am saying these things. Coler, I am told, is interested in a construction company that is doing work on the East River Bridge. He is also a stockholder or interested in other companies doing business with the city.

"If he was nominated all these things would come out, and that is why he is a weak candidate. Coler sets himself up to be the only honest man in politics, and tries to make out that all the rest of us are thieves, that we are worse than the Tweed ring. I say that if he knows where the city is being robbed by Tammany it is his duty to let the public know the facts and tell us all about it. Why doesn't he do that if he is so honest? I should not have said anything about him if he had not put me in a wrong light before the public."

Controller Coler was seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter concerning the latest Croker charges. He said:

"They are untrue and of the same character as other statements emanating from the same source. Most of the statements are too ridiculous to answer. I do not care to say anything now except that there is no truth in the statements."

Mr. Croker is said to have called a reporter who has been in the confidence of the Tammany leader flirting the last few days, and to him told a story of how Controller Coler made over $200,000 in profits on stock purchased since he has been a public official.

Mr. Croker denied these statements. He said he never made such a charge.

The interview which Mr. Croker denies having given contains statements which have been made by Mr. Croker's friends during the past week against Controller Coler. They claimed that Mr. Croker had documents which would show up Controller Coler, and that the Tammany leader had them in his pocket ready to give out at a moment's notice. Here is the interview which Mr. Croker denies giving to an Associated Press reporter at the Hoffman House:

"So Coler says he is the only honest man in the world, does he? Controller Coler got 1,000 shares of the City Trust Company at par and 10 per cent. was paid in as surplus within four months after the opening of the company. The stock sold for 40; per cent., which made a profit of $200,000.

"He also got $200,000 worth of United States Fidelity Guarantee Company at about 102 per cent. The stock went up to 142 per cent., which made a profit of $80,000. That shows what kind of an honest man Coler is.

"I'll show the public that this man Coler is not so honest as he would have people believe. Talk about commercialism in politics; he is a worse commercialism in politics than any one else. Look here"—at the same time as he said this Mr. Croker drew from his pocket a manuscript. On the top was a letterhead of the Controller's office. Shaking the papers on the table, Mr. Croker said: "Talk about commercialism in politics, why there is a water steal worse than anything he has charged, and he was at the head of it. That letter is one which he wrote, asking me to return the papers. I am going to preserve this, and will show this fellow up as he deserves. Talk about commercialism in politics, he's the worst commercialism in politics going. I've got some other stuff here. I just want to show the public how that honest man stands."

Mr. Croker fumbled in his pocket and pulled out a lot of letters. Senator Murphy came along and said:

"What's all this? What's all this?"

"I'm trying to show up that fellow Coler and his commercialism in politics. I won't stand for what that fellow is saying."

"Don't," said Senator Murphy, with a deprecating wave of his hand. "It will only make friends for Coler. What's the use, he's dead as a door nail, anyway."

"I know he's dead as a door nail, but I want to show what kind of an honest man he is."

KINGS DEMOCRATS MENACED.

Tammany Wipes Out Brooklyn's Street Cleaning Branch—The Order Regarded as a Threat.

Brooklyn Democrats have been served with a notice that if they do not act as Tammany Hall directs they will have no more share in the making of appointments. The notice was served on Tuesday last, but the facts did not become public until yesterday, and now every effort is being made to placate Mr. Croker. The notice came in the shape of an order for the abandonment of the offices of the Deputy Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department and the transference of the entire clerical force to Manhattan.

When this order was given there was also an intimation that the same methods would be adopted in other departments of the City Government which have offices in Brooklyn. The order as to the Street Cleaning Department was issued by Commissioner Nagle, and is to go into effect on Oct. 1. After that date only one small office will be maintained in Brooklyn to receive complaints. Deputy Commissioner Quinn, who has up to the issuance of this order held a position which practically made him a full-fledged Commissioner so far as Brooklyn was concerned, will from Oct. 1 be only a subordinate in the department.

Willoughby Street was more than shocked when the order came out, and a most heroic effort is even now being made to have it rescinded. There are still hopes that this may be done, but such action will depend entirely on how the Kings County delegation behaves at Saratoga. If the delegates work in harmony with Tammany Hall the order may be rescinded.

The edict doing away with the Brooklyn Street Cleaning Department offices hit a decidedly tender spot in Willoughby Street. Deputy Commissioner Quinn is strictly an organization man. Under him the office has been of great assistance to Mr. McLaughlin's organization, and any man coming to the deputy with an indorsement from Willoughby Street was sure to land in some kind of a position.

"Mr. Croker seems to be opposed to the oyster business," said a Brooklyn Democrat last night. "He turned down J. W. Boyle, as Bridge Commissioner, in his district fight in Manhattan, and now he issues orders to have our own oyster dealer shorn of all his power. This new move may never be carried to a finish. I think the order was only issued as a threat in order to force us to come to time at Saratoga."

Mr. Quinn was decidedly reticent last night as to the order.

"Is it true that your office will be closed on Oct. 1?" he was asked.

"I have nothing to say," was the reply.

"Will you deny that such an order was issued?"

"I have nothing to say. Have a cigar? Good night."

While Mr. Quinn was not inclined to talk his subordinates were very free in their speculations as to what would happen under the new policy. They see a great opportunity for Tammany when it takes upon itself to handle the 1,200 appointments in the department in Brooklyn. Their only grain of comfort is that Deputy Commissioner Quinn is a protégé of James Shevlin, and they hope that he may in the end arrange with Mr. Croker to have the edict countermanded.

WOULDN'T BE AN OLD MAID.

Cincinnati Girl Promptly Beats an Old Superstition.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Three hours after she acted as bridesmaid at the wedding of C. W. John and Sadie C. Tucker, Miss Alice Sinclair, daughter of Charles S. Sinclair, was married to Willard Keeler, to whom she was engaged.

The Sinclair-Keeler wedding was not to have been celebrated to-night, but at the wedding supper of her friend, Mrs. John, Miss Sinclair found the "thimble," the supposed symbol of old-maidship, in her piece of wedding cake. Fearing that the superstition would prove true, she consulted with young Keeler, and they invited the entire wedding party and the minister, the Rev. L. E. Lee of the North Presbyterian Church to the home of her father, where she was married in her bridesmaid's dress.

CHICAGO TO HAVE 30 CENT GAS.

Municipal Company Reported to Have Made Another Big Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Persistent rumors which could not be definitely confirmed were afloat to-day to the effect that the Municipal Gas Company had ordered a further cut in the price of gas in the North Side, bringing the rate down to 30 cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Ogden Company is said to have raised about $6,000,000 in anticipation of trouble, to be fully prepared to lock horns with the Municipal Company. As a result of the gas war a rate throughout the city of 80 cents per 1,000 may be made. It is planned to present to the City Council at its next meeting, Sept. 24, an ordinance fixing the price at that figure.

"If contracts for gas for five years are made at 80 cents per 1,000 feet," said Secretary Sullivan of the Ogden Company, "it will fix the rate for gas in this city. At that rate the Ogden can do business at a narrow margin of profit and pay dividends."

RUSH FOR COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

Raw Material Has Not Been So Scarce Since the Civil War.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 6.—The greatest interest is felt in to-morrow's meeting of the Lancashire spinners, convened by the Federation of Cotton Spinners, at which a proposal will be brought forward to discontinue buying American spot cotton.

Since the announcement was made that such a conference would be held there has been such a rush upon the smaller stocks of cotton in the hands of Liverpool brokers that to-day sales advanced from 3,000 to 15,000 bales, with the result that not more than 100,000 bales are left.

Cotton has not been so scarce before since the days of the American civil war. The purchasers are chiefly employers having large contracts on hand.

The general opinion on the Exchange here to-day was that a resolution not to buy spot cotton during September will be carried, but, on the other hand, there are many who consider that as such a stoppage would give the American mills an additional opportunity, the proposal is not likely to be seriously discussed.

Not for ten years have prices ruled so high as they did to-day, and it is probable that some Continental stock will be attracted in consequence. It is hoped that the situation may be saved by the arrival of the new crop from America toward the end of the month.

PLOT AGAINST THE SULTAN.

Arrests of 118 Persons Made Already for Conspiring to Kill Him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—Abdul Hamid's enjoyment of the jubilee festivities, which began Sunday on the completion of his twenty-fifth year as head of the Ottoman Empire, has been spoiled by the discovery of a plot against his life.

One hundred and eighteen arrests, including several high officials, already have been made, and a secret inquiry is proceeding.

Block System on the Pennsylvania Railroad

Secures perfect safety to the traveler. A fast and convenient schedule of Western trains.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT AT DETROIT

Candidate Receives an Enthusiastic Greeting.

TALKS OF BRYAN'S PROPHECIES

Quotes from Carl Schurz's Speech on the Democratic Candidate—Meaning of Militarism.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt arrived in this city to-day, accompanied by John Proctor Clark of New York. A committee of about 150 Detroiters met the Governor's train at Essex, Ont., and escorted him here. A public reception was held in the hotel this afternoon.

The meeting held in the big assembly room of the Light Guard Armory to-night was all that the Governor's most ardent partisans could have desired in point of attendance and enthusiasm. The floor and galleries of the great hall were crowded. Many were on the outside unable to obtain seats or standing room within hearing distance.

The Vice Presidential candidate received a tremendously enthusiastic greeting as he made his way up through one of the side aisles. A large proportion of the audience stood upon chairs and yelled frantically for "Teddy."

Homer Warren, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, called the gathering to order, and Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, who was introduced as another of the leaders in the Santiago campaign, presided. Gen. Duffield, in a brief opening address eulogistic of the speaker of the evening, remarked that it was evident that one General was absent, viz., "General Apathy." The Democracy, said Gen. Duffield, was before the country on a platform of fictitious fears, but the only real fear on both sides was as to what Bryan might do if elected.

When the Governor arose to speak the great crowd arose almost en masse, and remained standing and shouting for some time. The Governor's speech occupied about an hour in delivery, and was listened to throughout with thoughtful attention, and the telling sarcastic and witty points were quickly caught and applauded.

Gov. Roosevelt gave the audience an object lesson when he asserted that our soldiers in the Philippines had less to fear from any body of armed bandits in that country than they had to fear from the principles of the Kansas City platform and the success of the Democratic ticket. He said five members of the regular army were present, and he asked them to stand up that the audience might see their tyrants. Five soldiers from the Fourteenth Infantry at Fort Wayne, who occupied a front seat, when thus invited arose, and were applauded until their cheeks glowed with blushes. "Now," exclaimed Gov. Roosevelt, "behold your tyrants!" The audience shouted with laughter. "There are here," continued the Governor, "five soldiers to 4,000 people in this audience, which is a larger percentage of tyranny in this house than the percentage of the regular army bears to the whole number of the people of this country."

In his speech Gov. Roosevelt said, in part:

"In this campaign the issue of overshadowing importance is whether we shall continue or abandon the Governmental policy which has brought this country to the highest pitch of prosperity at home and which has kept the National honor unstained, both at home and abroad. To deliberately undo the work would be to dishonor the National reputation and to throw us into dreadful industrial chaos. If you think I am using strong language, let me read you an extract from Carl Schurz's speech in Chicago, Sept. 5, 1896, in which he says:

"And at what price will the ultimate result be gained in case of Mr. Bryan's election? At the price of the most violent and destructive crisis on record, such a crisis as can only be brought on by a sudden subversion of the standard of values and of the whole business credit. At the price of indefinite business paralysis and distress. At the price of the ruthless spoliation of the savings accumulated by the toiling masses. At the price of robbing our war veterans of half the value of their pensions. At the price of greatly increasing the number of unemployed by discouraging enterprise, and curtailing the value of wages of those remaining at work. At the price of the respect of the world for our intelligence and practical sense.

"And worse, far worse,, than all this, at the price of something that has never been forfeited since this Republic was born—at the price of the greatest good a nation can possess, and for the preservation of which it should shed its last drop of blood—at the price of our National honor. For this Nation, so rich and powerful, would stand before the world as a wanton, reckless repudiator, as nothing better than a fraudulent bankrupt. This will be the cost of the experiment. Are you willing to pay this price?

"Now, mind you, the platform on which Mr. Bryan stood in 1896 had been reaffirmed without the alteration of a letter and with an explicit reaffirmation of the free-silver plank to which Mr. Schurz particularly referred. Mr. Schurz told the exact truth in his scathing speech of 1896, and therefore what he said then is of course the exact truth to-day.

"In 1896 Mr. Bryan insisted that 'plutocracy was on one side and Democracy on the other,' and that if he was beaten 'the wage worker could not prosper.' Well, as a matter of fact, the wage worker during the past four years has prospered as never before, and the same is true of all our citizens. On Sept. 19 of that year Mr. Bryan said: 'If we are defeated in this campaign there is nothing before the people but four years more of hard times and greater agitation.' That statement carries with it its own reply. In the same speech Mr. Bryan said: 'Business men complain that business conditions are bad.' I warn them that these conditions can not be improved by following up the policies of the Republican Party.' Well, let business men answer whether that warning has or has not been justified.

"We have been hearing a good deal recently of Mr. Bryan's statement that he wanted 'to put the man before the dollar and not the dollar before the man.' Such a statement cannot possibly apply to the present conditions. Instead of bothering about whether the man is ahead of the dollar or the dollar ahead of the man, let us fix our attention on the fact that the policy followed for the last three years has resulted in bringing the man and the dollar together. That is what a man really wants with a dollar. He is not interested in any flight of fancy as to whether it is behind or in front of the dollar. He wants to get hold of it, and when he has got hold of it he wants to find it worth one hundred cents and not forty-eight cents. When a man can get hold of a dollar he is its master, and when he cannot get hold of it then he cannot master it.

"In his speeches Mr. Bryan kept insisting upon the alleged fact that money was growing dearer; that under a gold standard it was bound to continue to grow scarcer. Well, as a matter of fact, and thanks to our prosperity, there is more money in circulation per capita in the United States to-day than ever before in the history of the country. Every single prediction he has made has been falsified by the event. On Oct. 13 he said: 'These are hard times. They will be harder times if the gold standard continues.' On Sept. 25 he said: 'If you ask how the gold standard affects the farmer, we tell you that the gold standard lowers the price of products of him who sells without lowering his taxes or debts.' On Oct. 9 he said: 'If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as a stone which is thrown in the air.' I do not have to comment on these prophecies. Their ludicrous falsity is patent to every farmer, every business man, every wageworker. In his speech at Tammany Hall he said: 'You know that with the slightest prospect of a foreign war we would suspend gold payments and go either to a silver or to a paper basis at once.' Well, since then we have had the Spanish war.

"I have shown you how little Mr. Bryan's utterances in the past have squared with the facts, and it is exactly as true to-day when he and the makers of the Kansas City platform talk of imperialism or militarism. The regular army is not nearly as numerous, relatively, to the whole population, as is the New York police force relatively to the population of New York. Just at present we have in the regular army, as compared with our population, nine-tenths of a soldier to every one thousand of population. This is the proportion for the year 1900. Well, in the year 1900 we had eight-tenths of a soldier to every one thousand inhabitants. The increase of militarism since the palmy days of Jefferson, a century back, is represented by exactly one-tenth of a soldier to every thousand inhabitants, and the increase to the danger of our institutions is measured, therefore, by the amount of tyranny which is capable of being exercised by one American in a uniform over ten thousand of his fellow-citizens without uniforms.

"There was an anti-imperialistic meeting at Indianapolis recently which indorsed Mr. Bryan, and the delegates expressed frantic alarm at the increase in our military force. The figures I have given show that mathematically these three hundred so-called 'anti-imperialists' were only entitled collectively to so much terror—among them all—as would be represented by a little less than one-thirtieth of a regular soldier. I freely admit their capacity for being frightened, but this amount of menace scarcely seems to entitle even the most sensitive soul to any overwrought sympathy."

Gov. Roosevelt left Detroit at 10:30 P. M. for Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and the West.

AMERICAN TO WED A PEER.

Miss Grace Carr of Louisville Engaged to Marry Baron Wynn-Newborough.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Emma B. Carr, who has been traveling in Europe for the past two years with her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Sloan Chauncey of Brooklyn and Miss Grace Carr, has announced the engagement of the latter to Lord William Charles Wynn-Newborough in letters to her friends here.

The marriage will take place in November at the Savoy Hotel, where Mrs. Carr is now living. After the ceremony, the young couple will sail for Japan and China in Lord Newborough's yacht, the Fedora.

Miss Carr met Lord Newborough in Egypt several months ago. She was considered one of the most beautiful girls in Louisville. She is very tall and is of the Irish type of beauty. She has never been much in society here owing to her youth and to the fact that they have been abroad so much. Her sister married Samuel Sloan Chauncey some years ago. On the death of her husband Mrs. Chauncey went to Europe with her mother and sister. They spent the Summer at Lake Lucerne, but moved to London last March to complete the preparations for the wedding. After their marriage Lord and Lady Newborough will reside at their country seat in Wales.

William Charles Wynn, fourth Baron Newborough, succeeded to the title in 1888, on the death of his grandfather, the third Baron. He was born in 1873, and was educated at Heidelberg and Cambridge. He owns about 28,800 acres. John Wynn, an ancestor, was standard-bearer at the battle of Norwich, 1549. Sir Thomas Wynn, in 1776, was created a peer of Ireland, with the title of Baron Newborough.

CHICAGO TAX VALUATIONS.

Twenty Per Cent. Cut Means Sensational Reduction in City Revenues.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—An announcement was made to-day by President Upham of the Board of Review to the effect that the valuation of all real property within the bounds of the union loop will be cut 20 per cent.

This means a decrease of $70,000,000 of full market valuation in South Town realty, and the effect, added to that of the scaling down of 20 per cent. on all city personalty will be to make a most sensational reduction in the revenues of the city and other taxing municipalities.

In 1899 the board found that the real estate of Cook County was worth approximately $1,510,000,000 at a fair market valuation. This sum has already in 1900 been reduced to almost exactly $1,255,000,000, and the contemplated step in relation to loop property will further reduce Cook County real estate valuations for taxing purposes to but $1,185,000,000.

CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Mayor of Trinidad Wires for Assistance —Heavy Rain in Santiago.

HAVANA, Sept. 6.—The Mayor of Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, has wired to the Military Government from Casilda for assistance, claiming that a cyclone yesterday destroyed all the crops of the district, and that the people are destitute. Efforts will be made to relieve the situation.

Official advices from Santiago say that 15 inches of rain fell there yesterday.

HITCH IN RAILROAD COMBINE.

Disagreement Among Members of New Trans-Continental Association.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—It appears that the obstacles in the way of the complete organization of a transcontinental passenger association are more serious than they appeared at first.

While several plans for organization were considered at the recent Glenwood meeting, no conclusions or agreements were reached. There is no question that the transcontinental lines attempted to form traffic pools at the conference. The failure to agree on percentages and penalties for violations was responsible for the break-up of the meeting.

The Santa Fé demanded as the price of its membership in a transcontinental passenger association an equal share of military and second-class passenger business with the Southern Pacific. To this the latter company would not consent, and the officers of the connections of the Southern Pacific were inclined to side with the latter road.

Several of the questions that the General Passenger Agents have failed to settle have been referred to the meeting of the Presidents in New York Sept. 18.

EX-MAYOR HINTS AT BRIBERY.

Angers Vailsburg Council by Denouncing Deal for Water Plants.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—Alexander Maybaum, ex-Mayor of Vailsburg, caused a sensation at a meeting of the Common Council of that borough last night, when he charged indirectly that money was illegally used for the purpose of getting the Council to purchase the water plant owned by two local land companies. The deal was consummated some time ago.

After the business of the meeting had been concluded Mr. Maybaum, who was present as a spectator, addressed the Council, saying that the water plants of the Real Estate Association and Suburban Land Company had been bought at an excessive price, which was in the neighborhood of $5,500. A number of the Aldermen interrupted the speaker, objecting to his remarks. After some discussion he was permitted to continue. "If the borough had waited," he said, "until the contracts of these companies had expired, the plants could have been purchased for half that price." When he charged that money had been used to get this deal through, there was considerable excitement, and some of the Aldermen cried: "It's a lie."

After the meeting Mayor Smith and the Councilmen denied that they knew of any questionable work in connection with the purchasing of the water plant referred to by Mr. Maybaum, and they declared they would do all in their power to find out if any money had been used for bribery in connection with the deal. They also allege that the price paid for the Real Estate and Suburban Company plants was not by any means excessive, but that the Council made the best bargain it could under the circumstances.

Individuality in Railroading.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is marked by its superb train service to all the chief cities of the middle West.—Adv.

COAL STRIKE IS IMMINENT

President Mitchell Says It Will Come If Operators Hold Out.

Strike Will Have Far Reaching Effects, and the Mine Workers Are Proceeding Cautiously.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—No action was taken to-day by the National Board of the United Mine Workers of America, which is in session here, regarding the proposed strike in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal region. It is understood, however, that the members of the board were placing themselves in possession of information that will be used in the final consideration of the matter.

Reports were heard from members of the board and from organizers not members who had been at work organizing in the bituminous field. The point to be gained by becoming informed upon the conditions in the bituminous districts is that the board members will be in position to judge whether or not the organization can control a sufficient territory to prevent the shipment of bituminous coal into the anthracite field in the event of a strike being ordered.

W. D. Ryan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois district, is here and in consultation with the members of the board. The treasury of the Illinois miners is full, and it is reported upon good authority that the district controls about $200,000. Without the consent of the local unions of the district of Illinois this money would not be at the command of the National board, and it is thought Mr. Ryan is here for the purpose of pledging the financial assistance of his district to the board in event of a strike.

All of the members of the board are present except Frederick Dilcher of Ohio, who is expected soon. He has been in the anthracite region, and is well posted on the situation there. In event of a strike it is probable he will be one of President Mitchell's aides in the field.

Approximately over 1,000,000 people will be directly affected by a strike in the anthracite region. It not only means that nearly every coal miner in the immense field embraced in the Lehigh, Wyoming, Schuylkill, and Lackawanna Valleys will lay down his tools, but it means that a very limited supply of bituminous coal will be shipped into that field from other parts of the United States.

"The condition in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania was not considered at today's meeting of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America," said President John Mitchell to-night, "as a matter of fact, I have not placed the matter before the board, but it has been made a special order for to-morrow's session and will be taken up the first thing in the meeting. I said some time ago that, in my opinion, there would be a big strike unless the operators agree to meet us in a wage conference. I have no reason to believe otherwise now. This is my own opinion. I have not talked with the other members of the board about it.

"Information from the anthracite region indicates that the operators will not meet us and from this you can draw your own conclusions as to what the outcome will be."

Vice President Thomas Lewis of Ohio, when asked for his views upon the situation, said:

"People generally think that this board will order a strike in a few minutes after the members get together. However, when you stop to reflect that we are dealing with the biggest proposition that ever came before the heads of any labor organization you can at once see that it will be necessary for us to proceed very cautiously. If we get into the fight we must win, and we certainly will not order a strike until the situation has been thoroughly canvassed."

As a rule the members of the board are conservative, but the general sentiment is that there will be a strike.

MINERS' COMMITTEE MEETS.

It Hopes to Get Concessions from Operators and Avert a Strike.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 6.—T. D. Nicholls of Scranton and Thomas Duffy of McAdoo, members of the committee appointed to present the demands of the United Mine Workers to the operators, and Father Philipps, were in session here all afternoon and to-night. The object of the meeting is to bring about a settlement of existing difficulties without a strike.

The committee, according to the statement of one of its members, has hopes of approaching the operators and securing some concessions. This hopeful view, however, is not shared in by Mr. Nicholls, who believes a strike is inevitable. The committee will probably be in session until early to-morrow morning.

SITUATION IN WYOMING VALLEY.

Men Favor a Strike and Say They Can Carry It Successfully.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 6.—The refusal of the coal companies at their conference in New York to confer with the miners only makes the belief among the people of the Wyoming Valley the stronger that there will surely be a strike. The miners will be compelled to go out now or back down ignominiously.

The demand for coal here is enormous. Every kind of a carrying vehicle is being pressed into service. Those at the head of large manufacturing plants are of the opinion that if a strike is ordered it will be a long-drawn-out affair, as both sides are stubborn. All kinds of business is suffering on account of the suspense. Some of the coal companies think that in the event of a strike all the men will not go out, and that they will still be able to mine some coal. This may be true in some districts in the anthracite region, but not in the Wyoming district. The men here are pretty well organized, despite all reports to the contrary, and when the order to strike is given there will not be enough men at work to keep the pumps running.

Some of the coal companies are making use of the columns of the local press to point out the dire calamity that will follow a long strike. It is pointed out that the United Mine Workers have only $71,000 in their treasury to sustain a strike, and that this sum will not keep the strikers and their families for a week. The total amount of money paid in wages in the anthracite region a month now is $3,500,000.

The operators are of the opinion that the men who are engineering the strike will make a mess of it. Their first mistake will see the collapse of the strike. The miners who are enthusiastic for a strike do not take this view of the matter. They say the men who are conducting the negotiations for the miners are shrewd and farseeing men. They have been in many strikes in the soft coal region and are perfectly familiar with all the details of handling a big strike where large numbers of men are engaged.

FAVOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Alarming Increase of Crime in Colorado May Change the Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Sept. 6.—The death of Lillian Bell, prominent in Denver musical circles, who was sandbagged by a highwayman two weeks ago, has aroused the advocates of capital punishment and there is a wave of sentiment that will probably result in the reinstatement of the hanging law by the next Legislature.

Three murders, four attempted murders, and a score of brutal assaults on women by robbers in Colorado within the past month is the record. Veteran detectives and police officials all declare that crime has rapidly increased since the abolishment of capital punishment two years ago. A table recently compiled shows that there were 136 homicides since 1898. In the same time there have been 153 assaults with intent to kill.

PLAN GREAT IRON EXPORT.

Pittsburg Interests Order Nineteen Vessels for the Traffic.—To Cost About $8,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—It is understood here that the Pittsburg and associated interests have taken costly and determined steps to insure the development of an export business in iron and steel. A hurried order has been placed for the construction of a fleet of ten great freighters that will ply from Lake Erie ports via the Welland Canal and Gulf of St. Lawrence across the Atlantic. The fleet will cost something like $3,500,000.

Orders for this extensive water transportation equipment, it is said, have been divided among the Globe, Cleveland, and Detroit shipbuilding companies, and the work of construction has begun at the yards of these companies at Lorain, Cleveland, and Detroit. Various interests have placed the orders, but the notable purchasers are the Carnegie and the Rockefeller interests.

For the canal boats the orders were given within the past fortnight, and attending them orders of even greater magnitude have been placed with the same shipbuilding yards for freighters to ply over the Great Lakes in the ore and coal trade. In all the contracts are for nineteen vessels, and the lake freighters will be built to carry 7,000 or 8,000 tons. The lake carriers will cost an average of $50,000, and the obtained orders will necessitate an expenditure of $8,000,000. Construction of the crafts is to be hurried to completion.

The fleet of canal and ocean freighters designed to take on consignments of iron and steel for export at the harbors at Cleveland and Conneaut will stand as a formidable factor in the freight situation in this district. One of the boats of this fleet will load a tonnage which, while small compared to the capacity of the lake freighters, will be equal to sixty of the heaviest freight cars in use on any railroad, which loaded would make a train over a half mile in length.

Proof is furnished in the placing of the tremendous contract that the iron and steel interests of Pittsburg have not been simply agitating in the matter of the necessity of an export freight rate to enable them to enter the foreign markets. It is one of the methods that this interest has held in reserve to insure trade development while the railroad interests have shown their disposition to stand in the way by procrastinating in relation to lower iron and steel rates. There are other plans in abeyance. The iron and steel men of this district have for some time doubted that they would be favored in rates so that they could move products for export, hence the present movement.

Reading Iron Company Cuts Wages.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Sept. 6.—Notice was given this morning by the Reading Iron Company of Danville that a general reduction in wages would be made after Sept. 16. The puddling base will be made $3 a ton instead of $4, the price which now prevails. Proportionate reductions in the wages of the other departments will be made. This action is due to the fact that the market price of iron is below the cost of production. It affects 600 men.

SHOCKED BY GUY ROPES.

Three men working on a derrick at Jerome Avenue and Two Hundred and Fourth Street were injured yesterday afternoon when the guy ropes supporting the derrick in some way established a connection with the overhead trolley wire and were transformed into live wires themselves. Thomas Kane of 677 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street was working on top of the derrick and when he was shocked he fell to the ground, a distance of about 40 feet.

He struck Thomas Carboy of 520 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street in his descent and knocked him to the ground. Several of Carboy's ribs and his left arm were broken. Joseph Luechesi fell across one of the ropes and hung there when the current struck him, and the foreman on the work, Joseph A. Mott, put on a pair of rubber gloves and climbed up and rescued him.

All the injured were taken to Fordham Hospital, being attended by Dr. Mulholland. Each was more or less burned by the electricity, but Carboy is the only one who is likely to die. His condition was said late yesterday to be critical.

OLD MAN'S LONG TRAMP.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—Old and infirm, with his little hoard of money gone, and too proud to ask for help, John Buhler, aged seventy, a former well-known resident of Covington, Ky., walked to this city from St. Louis.

It took him just four weeks to make the trip. Upon his arrival, Buhler was arrested as a vagabond, and even then he was too proud to tell his story, but in the police court Judge Lueders and Prosecutor Holmes drew it from him by degrees.

He said that he went to St. Louis in fair circumstances some time ago. He met with reverses, but refrained from asking for help from his family. Things went hard with him and he decided to come back home. He had no money, and although old and feeble, he started out to walk. He lived off the kindness of people along the road and met many hardships. After Judge Luedders had heard his story he discharged the old man, who immediately started for Covington to his relatives.

STRIKE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—More than half the bricklayers and plasterers of the city went out on strike to-day. They demand $3.50 a day, eight hours to be a day. If the demand is not acceded to by to-morrow, from 300 to 400 men will be out. The contractors were notified of the demand three months ago, but the men did not strike until to-day owing to unfinished work on hand.

The bosses met to-day and offered the men 40 cents an hour, but this offer was not favorably received. Councilman Lee and eight other large builders have agreed upon the forty-cent scale. It is expected there will be a general strike to-morrow except where the men's scale is paid.

WHISKY MEN'S CLOSE COMBINE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—After three days' deliberation the conference of distillers and distributors has accomplished what seems to be the closest association, if not the strongest combine, of spirit distilling interests since the days when the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company controlled 95 per cent. of the output of such goods.

As a result of the conference every spirit producing distillery of the country has joined the Distillers' Association, viz.: the distilleries owned by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, the Fleischmann distilleries at Cincinnati, Buffalo, Peekskill, and New York, and those situated at Terre Haute, Ind.; Vincennes, Ind.; Peoria, Ill.; Belleville, Ill.; Milwaukee; Portsmouth, Ohio; Waterloo, N. Y.; Lawrenceburg, Ind., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Distillers' Association is organized, with Fred Smith, Chairman; J. T. McHugh, Secretary; Casper H. Rowe, Treasurer.

The proposition of the Distillers' Association to operate and work in harmony with the United States Spirits Association, which comprises all the distributors of spirits, alcohol, and spirit goods of the entire country, was accepted by the latter organization.

The United States Spirits Association elected seven members of its Executive Board—Franklin T. Corning, J. Walter Freiberg, Peter J. Hennessey, Edson Bradley, William N. Hobart, S. M. Rice, and H. J. M. Cardeza.

The committee immediately organized by electing William N. Hobart Chairman, J. Walter Freiberg Secretary, and Franklin T. Corning Treasurer.

The market basis was made $1.26—an advance of 2 cents per gallon.

NEW NOTE TO BE SENT TO RUSSIA

Will Propose Leaving Small Guard at Peking, It Is Said.

TWO REPLIES TO FORMER NOTE

France Favors Russia—Germany Refuses to Evacuate.

New Proposal May Effect a Compromise —Li-Hung-Chang Free to Go North —Messages from Conger, Chaffee, and Barry.

The United States has prepared another note to Russia, which will be forwarded to-day. Copies will be sent to the other powers.

The text of the note is not made public, but it is believed that this country proposes to leave a small guard at Peking, instead of evacuating the capital.

France and Germany have replied to the former note of the United States in regard to the proposed withdrawal from Peking. France is fully in accord with the Russian position.

Germany, in her reply, makes it clear that her troops will not be ordered to leave the Chinese capital at this time.

Li-Hung-Chang, it is said, is free to go north if he wishes. His status in regard to peace negotiations is still being discussed by the powers.

According to a Hongkong rumor the allies in Peking are gradually turning over the Government to the Chinese. It is said Prince Ching will be placed in charge of the city.

Messages have been received from Minister Conger, Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Barry. All was quiet in Peking Sept. 1.

A battalion of German troops was landed at Shanghai yesterday. The trouble in the south has assumed serious proportions.

ANOTHER NOTE TO THE POWERS

So Far Only the United States and France Favor the Russian Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A new note to Russia is being prepared, copies of which will be sent to the other powers. Acting Secretary of State David J. Hill was in conference with the President about it this afternoon, and after the close of business at the departments there was another conference at the White House, in which not only Dr. Hill but Secretary Root participated. This conference lasted about an hour and a half. The note is said to be now practically in such shape as the President and his two advisers think it should be. It will be submitted to the Cabinet, as was the case with the prior note, and with such amendments as may be made then it will be transmitted to Russia to-morrow.

According to the positive statements of members of the Cabinet a few days

powers brought about a modification of Russia's position. Thus far Russia has not expressed any purpose of modifying her original position.

TROOPS NOT ORDERED TO LEAVE.

It was stated authoritatively to-day that Russia has not ordered the departure of her Minister or troops from Peking up to this time, so far as the United States Government is advised. It is stated also that no new proposition has been presented, but that the question is practically the same as when first presented, namely, as to whether the troops will remain or be withdrawn from Peking.

M. Thiébaut, the French Chargé d'Affaires, and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Chargé, had long conferences at the State Department to-day, but the purpose of their calls was not disclosed. It is understood that their visits related to the Chinese situation.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Several dispatches have arrived from Washington during the last five days, which have met with various interpretations here. One of these is that the United States Government intended to withdraw its troops from Peking if Russia did the same. Official circles were slow to believe this, however, although a short Washington dispatch to-day seems to confirm it.

The withdrawal of the Russian and American forces from Peking would upset Germany's programme as outlined in Count von Bülow's circular of July 3, and would create a novel and much more difficult situation.

The press continues a lively discussion of the Russian proposal, the more plain-spoken papers pointing out that Russia's motives are selfish. The Centrist organ, the Cologne Volkszeitung, says:

"Russia's purpose is to get all foreign troops as quickly as possible out of China and then to lay aside the mask and sieze the empire for herself. Her proposal is an unfriendly act toward Germany, since Count von Waldersee announced that he would never give an order to retreat."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Russia is trying to establish a protectorate over the Celestial Empire, in doing which it makes no difference to her if she vexes Emperor William and thwarts the policy of Germany."

Even the semi-official Berliner Post expresses "painful surprise" at the latest French report upon the expedition led by Vice Admiral Seymour, showing how the Russian detachment refused full co-operation with the allies. "Whatever force is left in Peking," says the Post, "must be strong enough to defend itself against all attacks by the natives, and not merely a small detachment representing the sovereignty of the powers."

The papers print with evident satisfaction British opinions hostile to withdrawal from Peking. The Leipsic Neueste Nachrichten connects the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Balmoral with Russia's proposition.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Germany's polite refusal to withdraw from Peking is commented upon with keen satisfaction in London, and the hope is expressed that Lord Salisbury will show similar firmness. The British reply has not yet been formulated. Lord Salisbury desires to consult with his colleagues, and has notified the Foreign Office of his intention to return to London from the Continent early next week.

There is little doubt, however, that Germany's reply is the outcome of the discussion carried on during the last few days between the European Cabinets, and that the compromise policy of maintaining the occupation of the capital but withdrawing the greater part of the troops to Tien-Tsin will be found to have met with general concurrence.

From Shanghai it is reported that Japan has notified the powers of her willingness to withdraw her troops provided an adequate guard is left for the legations, and on condition that China formally requests evacuation and opens genuine negotiations for peace. Altogether appearances are more hopeful, and it is likely that when Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrives a fortnight hence at Taku he will find the allies agreed upon some common policy.

ALL QUIET IN PEKING.

Message from Conger Sept. 1—Troops Pass Through Imperial Palace—Chaffee and Barry Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department made the following announcement to-day:

"A telegram has been received from Minister Conger, dated Peking, Sept. 1, stating that a military parade passed through the Imperial Palace on that day, and that eunuchs and servants were the only occupants."

The War Department to-day received the following:

Taku, (No date.)

Peking, 28. The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition send thanks to the President and Secretary of War for message of congratulation.

Formal entry of the palace grounds made today at 8 o'clock, salute of twenty-one guns being fired at the south and north gates. Troops of all nations participated, the United States by a battalion 350 strong, composed of details from each organization present at taking of city. Palace vacant, with exception of about 300 servants.

Gen. Barry leaves for Manila to-day. The Danish cable, Shanghai to Taku, is open for business; connects with our wire. CHAFFEE.

The department received also the following cablegram from Gen. Barry:

Taku, (No date.)

All quiet in Peking. Supplies promptly unloaded and forwarded when dispositions are determined. All supplies received; troops comfortable for the winter. No communication with Chinese officials after Aug. 28.

James H. Wilson, Brigadier General of Volunteers, goes to Peking to-night. Rockhill is at Shanhai Telegraphic communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin is bad.

Extreme heat is ended. All conditions are satisfactory. Go to Nagasaki to-morrow to take first transport for Manila. BARRY.

Gen. Barry goes to Manila to assume the duties of chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur.

The American contingent in the parade through the imperial palace was small, probably in conformity with an arrangement between the various commanders in Peking that the force selected to make the demonstration should be limited in numbers in order to reduce the chance of looting. It is supposed here that this demonstration was made to impress the Chinese people as a whole, and not from any present military necessity. Some action of this kind appears to have been necessary in order to offset the stories which were afloat in the Southern Chinese ports to the effect that the allies had been completely overthrown by the imperial troops and the Boxers, which stories were likely to cause further uprisings. The demonstration at the palace may reduce the ill-effects of any withdrawals of troops from Peking as a result of the present negotiations.

The announcement that the offshore cable from Shanghai to Taku had been completed encouraged the officials here in the hope that at last it would be possible to communicate with Peking the same day that a message was dispatched. It appeared, however, from Gen. Berry's report that the Boxers are still cutting the wires between Tien-Tsin and Peking, and the messages received to-day from the Chinese capital show no improvement in peared, however, from Gen. Barry's received before the completion of the new cable.

It is expected that the reinforcement of foreign troops steadily pouring into Peking by way of Taku and Tien-Tsin soon will be able to clear the line of these wire cutters, and that the military telegraph lines will be kept open, giving rapid communication with the outer world.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The German Vice Admiral at Taku telegraphs that Capt. Pohl, in his report from Peking, says the impression he formed on marching through the Imperial Palace reception halls and rooms Aug. 28 was "dirt and neglect." No treasures, he adds, were observed.

PRINCE CHING IN CHARGE?

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A special dispatch from Hongkong contains the remarkable statement that Li-Hung-Chang has received advices from Peking to the effect that the allied forces are gradually handing over the government of the capital to the Chinese, and that Prince Ching (formerly President of the Tsung-li-Yamen) will be placed in charge of the imperial city.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai it is reported there that Prince Tuan (the father of the heir apparent and reported leader of the extreme anti-foreign movement at the palace) is hiding within easy reach of Peking, awaiting the result of the present conference of the powers.

The rumors emanating from Shanghai that the expedition which it is said will shortly start for Pao-Ting (about forty miles southwest of Tien-Tsin) will go thence to Tai-Yuan-Foo, (about 300 miles southwest of Tien-Tsin,) capital of the Province of Shan-Si, where the Dowager Empress, Emperor, and Court are sojourning, can be dismissed as fantastic. The allied forces are in no way equipped for such an expedition.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S STATUS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Aside from the general question of the withdrawal of troops from Peking, the French Government is again considering the status of Li-Hung-Chang, and this subject also was brought to the attention of the authorities here to-day. There have been reports of prospective detention of Earl Li in case he proceeded north, but the communications just in hand indicate that there will be no interference with his movements. His acceptability as a peace Commissioner also continues to be a subject of discussion, there being a strong desire in certain quarters not to include him on the Chinese commission.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Chang-Chi-Tung, the Wu-Chang Viceroy, has telegraphed an urgent appeal to the British Consul in Shanghai, urging Great Britain to institute peace negotiations. He emphasizes the magnitude of British trade interests and refers to the activity of the secret societies and the decline of trade, citing these as vital reasons why England should take the lead instead of, as in 1894, allowing Russia to usurp her power and prestige.

His final ground of appeal is that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan have shown anxiety to promote commerce and to befriend China, and he implores these three powers to appoint plenipotentiaries authorized to open peace negotiations with Li-Hung-Chang.

Shanghai is full of conflicting rumors regarding the movements of Li-Hung-Chang. It is asserted that Marquis Tseng and thirty officials remaining in Peking have appealed to Li-Hung-Chang to repair immediately to the capital to save the situation. They say Prince Ching is detained in the Province of Shan-Si by illness.

GERMANS LAND AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6:—The first battalion of German troops landed here to-day from the steamer Batavia. The foreign Consuls and detachments of French and Russian troops received them and escorted them to camp, the bands playing German airs.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Japanese Legation was informed to-day by the Foreign Office at Tokio of the receipt of a dispatch from the Japanese Consul at Amoy, stating that the riots against native Christians in Chang-Chau and Lung-Chau have assumed serious proportions. The city gates in six adjoining districts have been completely closed, and Young, Taotai of the locality, having been disgraced on the ground of unpopularity, has been succeeded by Chen, Toatai of Amoy, who will proceed to Chang-Chau, as soon as the present troubles at Amoy are settled.

Mr. Goodnow has cabled from Shanghai that all of the marines were withdrawn from Amoy last Friday—news that has been anticipated in the press dispatches. It appears that the commander of the Castine was instructed not to land marines, so the United States was not represented in the landing parties.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—It is reported that 2,000 "Boxers" have been killed and wounded in conflicts with the troops of Gen. Yuan-Shi-Kai, Military Governor of Shan-Tung.

A Hongkong dispatch reports from Wu-Chau that serious disaffection exists at Lun-Chau. Three hundred robbers besieged the residence of a wealthy Chinaman at Tai-Ping-Foo. The Prefect of Wu-Chau, with 100 soldiers, went to his assistance, but has been compelled to telegraph for reinforcements.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 7.—The Japanese Foreign Office has received a telegram from Sha-Hsi, (Sha-Hsien?) dated Sept. 4, saying that large bodies of "Black Flags," under command of Gen. Liu, were passing northward through the Provinces of Hu-Nan and Hu-Pei.

STRENGTH OF ALLIES IN CHINA.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The German Admiral reports that the allied forces at Taku to Aug. 25 were as follows:

German—Officers, 91; men, 3,150; guns, 6; horses, 544.
American—Officers, 181; men, 5,427; guns, 17; horses, 1,239.
Great Britain—Officers, 218; men, 6,746; guns, 25; horses, 1,897.
France—Officers, 192; men, 5,186; guns, 37; horses, 570.
Italian—Officers, 26; men, 552; 1 gun; horses, 10.
Austria—Officers, 16; men, 272; guns, 2; horses, 30.

The details of the Russian and Japanese forces landed were not available when the dispatch was sent.

A Port Arthur-Chef-Foo Cable.

The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday reported that the Russian Administration had announced that, in accordance with a proposition of Russia, the Great Northern Telegraph Company had laid a cable between Port Arthur and Chefoo, and that the service commenced yesterday. The Commercial Cable Company made a similar announcement.

W. W. ROCKHILL'S DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The State Department this afternoon issued the following:

"A cablegram has been received from W. W. Rockhill, dated at Shanghai, Sept. 5, in which he authorizes the department emphatically and categorically to deny the statements made in certain newspapers relating to an interview alleged to have been given by him. The only interview he has ever given related strictly to the circular of July 3. He states that no merchant vessel will be sailing from Shanghai for several days."

SHANGHAI, Sept. 6.—William Woodville Rockhill, United States Special Commissioner in China, when questioned to-day regarding his denial of statements made by him to a correspondent of The Associated Press and cabled to the United States from Shanghai last Sunday, said the State Department had cabled him regarding the interview, and as he considered the conversation personal he had felt justified in replying that he had given no interview.

The correspondent on the occasion in question visited Mr. Rockhill as a correspondent and for the purpose of inquiring whether, in Mr. Rockhill's opinion, Russia would withdraw from Peking. As Mr. Rockhill did not request the correspondent to refrain from publishing his views, as expressed during the conversation, the correspondent believed he desired to have them made known.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds becoming fresh; northerly.

The tropical storm has continued slowly northwestward, and was apparently central last night over the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, and has still a tendency toward a northwesterly direction. High northeasterly winds have continued in Florida, and have extended to the Carolinas and Middle Gulf Coast. There has been a marked fall in temperature in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region, and an equally marked rise in the Northwest. High temperatures continue elsewhere, with maximum temperatures above 90 degrees. With the exception of that caused by the tropical storm there has been little or no rain, except thunderstorms in portions of the lake region and some showers in New England. There will be some moderation in temperature to-day from the Ohio Valley eastward and northeastward. Temperatures will again rise in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Upper Missouri Valleys. It will continue warm in the South and Southwest, and it will be cooler in the North and Northwest. There will be showers in the southern portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, extending through those districts to-morrow; elsewhere generally fair weather is indicated. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will shift to west and north. On the south coast they will be fresh easterly, possibly brisk over the southern portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	67	73	76
6 A. M.	67	73	76
9 A. M.	77	77	83
12 M.	81	85	90
3 P. M.	81	90	88
6 P. M.	75	89	87
9 P. M.	68	85	84
12 P. M.	63	75	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 205 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	82½
Weather Bureau	80°
Corresponding date 1899	72°
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	70

The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.06 and at 8 P. M. 29.90. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 88 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 56 per cent. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 73 degrees at 6 A. M.

MR. BRYAN AND THE PEACE TREATY

Discusses Fully the Charge that He Secured Its Ratification.

ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY

But Blames the Republicans for the Present Conditions in the Philippines.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Sept. 6.—W. J. Bryan addressed a large meeting on imperialism in the city park to-day. The Democratic candidate also discussed more fully than before the charge that he had secured the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain.

While not holding that imperialism was the only issue, Mr. Bryan said he did contend that it was the question of paramount importance. Discussing the title to the Philippine Islands, Mr. Bryan asked: "Who says the Lord gave them to us?" To this question a voice in the crowd responded, "Mark Hanna." This response elicited a shout, and Mr. Bryan replied: "While I am not prepared to deny that God does speak through the human voice, I do think that when he gets ready to speak to the American people he will choose some other mouthpiece than Mr. Hanna."

He contended that under the Republican scheme for the control of the Philippines the people of those islands must necessarily become subjects, as they could not be citizens under those plans, and there was no place under a republican form of government for a subject. He charged the Republican Party with lack of sympathy with the Boers, which was a new experience for that party, for never before in its history had the party failed to take a position in favor of the public struggling for liberty. The secret of the present attitude was, Mr. Bryan said, the fear that if this country should take a position favorable to the Boers, the British Parliament might declare for the Filipinos.

THE PEACE TREATY.

On the question of the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, Mr. Bryan said:

"My friends, I want to call your attention to one argument that the Republican Party seems more fond of making than it does of making any argument in defense of imperialism. The main argument that I have been hearing lately in defense of imperialism is that I helped to ratify the treaty. Republicans give me too much credit when they say I secured the ratification of the treaty. It seems to me that if I had to help the President secure the ratification of the treaty that closed the war the Republicans ought to feel more kindly toward me than they do. If your President and your party in authority in both houses could not get the treaty ratified without my help, I am not such a bad man as you thought.

"No, my friends, I have not yet found a single Senator who has publicly declared that he voted for the treaty because I wanted him to, but Senator Wellington has said that he voted for the treaty because the President asked him to, and promised that the Philippines should not be held permanently if the treaty was ratified, so that if you attempt to prove that I am responsible for the treaty you cannot do it, but you can prove by Senator Wellington that the treaty would not have been ratified but for the promise of your President. But I will say that if the Republican Party will not assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty I will do it myself. [Great applause.]

"I favored the ratification of the treaty. I was not a Senator and did not have a vote. I do not know that my voice changed one single vote, but I am willing to assume the responsibility for the ratification of the treaty, but, Republicans, you must assume the responsibility for the making of the treaty and for everything that has happened since the treaty was ratified. It was a Republican President who appointed the commission that made the treaty, and that treaty was made according to the advice of the President, and that treaty might have given independence to the Filipinos when it gave independence to the Cubans. I believe that it should have given independence to them when it gave independence to the Cubans, and if when it was made through the action of the President the treaty had given independence to the Filipinos as it gave independence to the Cubans, not one drop of American blood would have been shed in the Philippine Islands from that time to this. [Applause.] You ask who is responsible for the shedding of American blood in the Philippine Islands, and I say that that party is responsible for the shedding of blood that was responsible for a treaty that made free men of Cubans and tried to make vassals of the Filipinos. [Great applause.]

BACON RESOLUTION.

"When that treaty came to the Senate it had to be met, and there were three things that might be done. First, the treaty could be ratified; second, it could be amended, if there were votes enough in favor of the amendment; third, it could be rejected. It could not be amended because there were not votes enough, and if any Republican tells you that that treaty could have been amended in the Senate I want you to remember that when the Bacon resolution came before the Senate it met with a tie vote and the vote of the Republican Vice President defeated it. I did all I could to get the Bacon resolution passed, and what Republican will say that I could have got the treaty amended when I could not get the resolution passed that promised independence to the Filipinos? [Great applause.] It was much easier to promise independence to the Filipinos after the war had been closed that it would have been to secure an amendment to the treaty, which would have had to be ratified by Spain. I challenge any Republican to say that could have secured an amendment to the treaty when I was not able to secure the passage of the Bacon resolution. Therefore, we were compelled to either accept the treaty or reject it.

"I favored the ratification of the treaty, not because it was good, but because it was easier to correct its mistakes by legislation than by diplomacy. Lincoln, in appealing to the South, said, Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Was it easier to make the treaty with Spain give independence to the Filipinos than it was to give them independence by act of our own people? I preferred to let the American people give independence to the Filipino rather than ask an unfriendly people to do so. Whenever you hear a Republican say that I am responsible for the ratification of the treaty, I want you to listen and see if he adds that I also favored a resolution promising independence to the Filipinos, and you will listen in vain. I resigned my commission in the army on the tenth day of December, the day the treaty was signed. It was accepted on the 12th of December.

"If the Bacon resolution had passed, we would not have war to-day in the Philippines, because that was commenced a month before a shot was fired.

REPUBLICANS RESPONSIBLE.

"Republicans, you are responsible for the defeat of the Bacon resolution. It was your Vice President who cast the deciding vote, and from that day to this you have never promised independence to the Filipinos, and you, who prevented the promise of independence, are responsible for the conditions that now exist. Don't say that you have not had time. When Congress met you had time to give to the National banks a monopoly of your paper money, but you did not have time to promise independence to the Filipinos. You had time to turn the Government over to those who used it for private gain, but you have not had time to stop the war in the Philippine Islands and return to the Declaration of Independence. You Republicans are very much afraid of a fifty-cent dollar, but you are not afraid of the 85 per cent. citizen that you have made in Porto Rico. You are very much afraid that we cannot maintain the parity between gold and silver, but you do not worry about the difficulty of maintaining the parity between the citizens here and the citizens in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands.

MR. BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

Suggests that Every Corporation Shall Get a License from the Federal Government.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 6.—W. J. Bryan's speech here to-night was the longest speech he has delivered during his West Virginia campaign. It was in part as follows:

"In this campaign the Republican platform has not clearly defined the party's position upon any question except the question of primary money. In taking its position in favor of the gold standard the Republican Party for the first time deserts the double standard, and when you Republicans are doubting that your party in 1896 promised to do what it could to get the double standard by international agreement, I want you to ask your Republican friends why no Republican speaker and no Republican editor attempts to explain the failure of the Republican Party to get the double standard that you promised to try to get by the aid of the leading commercial nations of the world. [Great applause.]

"If any Republican tells you that the gold standard is good, you tell him that within a year the Republican Senate and House and President acted favorably upon a bill, the fourteenth section of which declared that the bill is not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of the double standard. So you see that the only question upon which the Republican Party does take a positive stand is a new position for the Republican Party.

"On the question of paper money the Republican Party does not clearly declare for the retirement of the greenback, although the Currency bill which is now a law provides for the retirement of the greenback and the substitution of the National bank notes, and I want you to ask your Republican friends what excuse they can give for a bill which retired greenbacks, which drew no interest, and substitute bonds which drew interest, in order that National banks may issue the money and control the volume of it. I want you to ask your Republican friends this question: 'How can you have a National bank currency resting on bonds and have that currency as a permanent system unless you have permanent bonds for the currency to rest upon?'

Much of the speech was devoted to the trust question. On this subject Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republican Party does not discuss the trust question. When the Republican Party brags about existing conditions, just remember that the trust condition is the main condition that it brags about. The Republican Party has been in power for nearly four years, and yet more trusts have been organized in the last three and a half years than were organized in all the previous history of the United States. [Applause.] The trust question has grown in importance since the last election, and to-day men realize what the trust question means who did not realize what it meant four years ago.

"If you will take Dun's report you will find that every month in 1900 shows more failures than the same month the year before, and I read to-day in a Republican paper, published in Pittsburg, an extract from the Iron Age saying that the decreased output in the iron furnaces is now 50,000 tons per month. You will find that they are closing down factories. You can read the papers and see that all the talk that you see in Republican speeches about the enormous prosperity of the country is not true."

In reply to a question from the crowd as to the Trusts, Mr. Bryan said as to what he would suggest as a remedy:

"I have been arguing the trust question for years and I have given remedies. Eight years ago I introduced a bill in the National House of Representatives providing that whenever it was determined in court that a trust controlled the price of any article upon which a tariff was laid, that article should go on the free list. I not only want to destroy the advantage which a trust can secure under legislation that is given for the purpose of protection, I want to go further than that. I want to destroy every private monopoly in the United States.

"I believe that it is possible for Congress to so legislate that every corporation doing business outside of the State of its origin can be prevented from becoming a monopoly, and the plan I suggested is this: Let Congress provide that whenever any corporation, organized in any State, wants to do business outside of the State, it must go to the Federal Government and get a license which will enable it to do such outside business. But it must do business in every State, according to the laws of the State in which it does business."

Mr. Bryan closed about 10:20 o'clock. He will leave Wheeling for Chicago on the Baltimore and Ohio at 7:25 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Preparing to Welcome Mr. Bryan.

Richard Croker presided at the meeting held in Tammany Hall last evening to make arrangements for the Bryan ratification meeting in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 16. It was decided to have in electric lights on the tower, "Bryan, To-Night." In electric lights over the desk at which Mr. Bryan will deliver his speech will be the motto, "We wish to remain free people." Two thousand five hundred Vice Presidents and Secretaries from trade organizations will be named.

BRYAN AND THE TRUSTS.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—"I see Mr. Bryan was introduced at Keyser, West Va., by Gen. St. Clair," said an attaché of the United States Court to-day. "That seems pretty good. Gen. St. Clair was the leading attorney for the Chesapeake and Ohio Fuel Company, which this court ordered dissolved as a trust some weeks ago.

"I wonder how Gen. St. Clair reconciles his bitter fight for the trust and his advocacy of Bryan? Exigencies of politics, I suppose."

MR. WELLINGTON'S WITHDRAWAL.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 6.—While the Republicans will not admit it for publication, they are not a little worried over the defection of Senator Wellington. Senator McComas declines to discuss it. Many German-Americans friendly to Senator Wellington praise the stand he has taken.

From Hagerstown, the home of Senator McComas, comes a report that Senator Wellington's course will cost the Republicans five or six hundred votes in the Sixth District.

Ex-Gov. Lowndes and other Republicans in that section are of the opinion that Senator Wellington's desertion from his party will add to rather than take from the Republican ranks in Western Maryland.

Chairman Vandiver of the Democratic State Committee thinks so well of Senator Wellington's speech as a campaign document that he has had 10,000 copies of it printed for distribution throughout the State. The National Democratic Committee will have several hundred thousands copies printed for use in the educational campaign in the Middle West.

VERMONT RETURNS COMPLETE.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 6.—The election returns for Vermont are all in, the two hundred and forty-sixth town having sent in its figures late this afternoon. A careful scrutiny of official returns in all but a few towns, and in these the unofficial figures being used, show that Stickney, (Rep.,) for Governor, has a plurality of 31,468 and a majority over all of 30,192.

The complete and revised returns give these results: For Governor — Stickney (Rep.,) 48,466; Senter, (Dem.,) 16,998; all others, 1,276. The Republican plurality this year exceeds by 2,691 the average of the last three Presidential years, and by 598 the average for the last six years.

The strife over the election of town representatives does not disclose a certainty in the Senatorial fight, although Congressman Grout claims 144 votes, with only 139 necessary for an election. Ex-Gov. Dillingham feels equally confident. On the other hand, Commissioner Charles A. Prouty asserts that he and Judge Jonathan Ross, who was appointed by Gov. Smith to fill the vacancy after the death of Senator Morrill, will have the support of a sufficient number of representatives to prevent the election of either of the leading candidates named, and that the number of his supporters will be not less than thirty-five.

Gift to Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A deed was recorded to-day by which Mgr. James McMahon transfers to the Catholic University real estate in Washington valued at about $90,000. Father McMahon gave $500,000 to the university a few years ago to build a hall of philosophy.

Tobacco Company Ordered Sold.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 6.—Judge Simonton of the United States Circuit Court has ordered the sale of the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company property at Durham, N. C., by Receiver Hall for not less than $4,000,000. It is expected that the American Tobacco Company will be the purchaser.

Incendiary Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The residence of Attorney George W. Lamb was gutted by an incendiary fire this afternoon. Loss about $5,000. The house had been vacant some time. Detectives discovered that the fire had been started in three or four places.

To Be Postmasters in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Post Office to-day announced the appointment of Anna H. Meinecke to be Postmistress at Waiohinu, Hawaii Island, Hawaii.

OVERLAND MONTHLY SOLD.

Magazine Started by Bret Harte Finds a New Owner.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 6.—The Overland Monthly, founded by Bret Harte thirty-two years ago, and made famous by himself, Mark Twain, Joaquin Miller, Charles Warren Stoddard, and other California writers, has been sold to Frederick Marriott, proprietor of The San Francisco News Letter, a weekly literary and commercial paper. Mr. Marriott proposes to engage an editor of National reputation and to secure contributions from the best writers.

Bret Harte started The Overland in 1868, and to its early issues contributed "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," and other stories that afterward made him famous. There was great objection to "The Luck" in The Overland printing office, a female proofreader declaring it was immoral and shouldn't be printed. Another contribution that gave Mr. Harte a National reputation was the poem "The Heathen Chinee."

The magazine suspended publication in 1875, but ten years later was revived by Charles Howard Shinn, who conducted it successfully until 1895, when it passed into the control of R. Wildman, now United States Consul General at Hongkong. Its latest editor was Charles Howard Bridge. Overland has been injured for years by inability of its editors to pay good rates for articles and by lack of independence.

Delayed by Blockade, Caught in Storm.

A trolley car on the line running from High Bridge to Third Avenue left the tracks at 9 o'clock last night when about two blocks west of Third Avenue, and caused a blockade that lasted for nearly two hours. There were over 800 people at the High Bridge end of the line waiting at one time for the cars to run. In the meantime a storm came up, and the crowd had to hurriedly seek shelter from a pouring rain.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Baron and Baroness de Meyer, London.

HOLLAND—Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator W. E. Chandler, New Hampshire; C. H. Duell, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany.

PARK AVENUE—Major De Coursey, United States Army.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

IMPERIAL—State Senator M. Nussbaum, Albany.

ROSSMORE—Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y.

GRAND—Lieut. E. M. Leary, Second United States Cavalry.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schmitz & Shroder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, woolens and clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Pitts, C. W., Northampton, Mass., carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasalle, dry goods; F. E. Morley, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; Z. L. White, cloaks and suits, gloves, hosiery, millinery and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.
Patterson, J. S., & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; C. W. Patterson, cloaks, carpets, and upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stern, L., Las Vegas, N. M., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Almond, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. Almond, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Pa.; G. E. Lorsch, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Eisenberg & Stern, Frostburg, Ind.; G. Stern, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Roanoke, Va.; E. Rosenbaum, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Ross, Huntress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. E. Ross, notions and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Gamble, Desmond & Co., New Haven, Conn.; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Heenan, M. M., Rochester, N. Y.; cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; W. J. McGinnis, upholstery goods and furniture; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, housefurnishing goods; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Adams, G. B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Gould, cloaks and suits; 410 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Thompson, J. M., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; U. S. French, notions and furnishing goods; St. George Hotel.
Sawyer Dry Goods Company, Hartford, Conn.; C. R. March, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. O'Connell, domestics and white goods; 487 Broadway; Norton House.
Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. W. Walter, millinery and ribbons; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. F. Little, domestics; F. G. Hall, upholstery goods; Miss K. Donahue, umbrellas; Westminster Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. W. Howland, millinery; 454 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Dry Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; Miss Manning, millinery and ribbons; 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Gillis, ladies' wear; Sinclair House.
Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Thompson, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. B. Pearce, carpets and upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss L. Kiernan, gloves; Hotel Manhattan.
Euwer, J. N., Sons, Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss M. Williams, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.
Strouss & Hirshberg, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss N. Casey, millinery and ribbons; Continental Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss Breeden, buttons and trimmings; 2 Walker Street.
Armstrong, Anthony, Allenwood, Penn.; general merchandise; 329 West Fourteenth Street.
Baker & Thornton, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. G. Pendergast, stationery; Sturtevant House.
Simonds, Edward, Norwood, N. Y.; Hugh A. Mott, millinery.
Colwell, A. B., The, Company, Washington, Penn.; M. A. Gruber, millinery; Fanny R. Gruber, millinery.
Lathrop, J. M., Oswego, N. Y.; J. H. McPherson, millinery; Mrs. J. R. McPherson, millinery.
Shulin, M., Owosso, Mich.; millinery.
Mann & Thompson, Anderson, West Va.; C. K. Thompson, general merchandise; Bay State Hotel.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. Strauss, dry goods.
Adams, George B., & Co., Olean, N. Y.; Margaret York, dry goods; 18 West Sixteenth Street.
Morton, Mrs. S. W., East Randolph, N. Y.; dry goods, millinery; 126 East Sixteenth Street.
Pogue, The H. S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Maggie Whitaker, dry goods; Gerard House.
Hies Brothers Company, The, Danville, Ill.; Alphonse Hies, dry goods; Gerard House.
Oppenheimer, Thalheimer & Stern, Jamestown, N. Y.; O. Thalheimer, department store; Hotel Albert.
Straus, L., & Sons, Chicago, Ill.; M. P. Sundborg, crockery; 40 West Twentieth Street.
Pettibone, Peabody & Co., Appleton, Wis.; Julia Petterson, dry goods; 377 Broadway.
Chadsey, H. L., Fredonia, N. Y.; Bessie M. Earl, millinery; H. L. Chadsey, millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Wilson, Ella, Tidioute, Penn., millinery.
McKeege, S. F., Clarksville, Tenn., tobacco.
Schwabe & Co., Charleston, West Va.; Albert Schwabe, clothing; Isidor May, clothing; Hotel Gerard.
Sulsbacher, L., Steubenville, Ohio, dry goods.
Stinger, John, Johnstown, Penn., dry goods; Broadway Central.
Fitzpatrick, M., Sharon, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Fitzpatrick, John, Sharon, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Johnson, Mrs. Nettie, Pittsburg, Penn., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
O'Ferrall Brothers, Hattiesburg, Miss.; E. G. O'Ferrall, dry goods; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Hunter's, McKeesport, Penn.; A. P. Hunter, millinery; J. G. Hunter, millinery; Continental Hotel.
O'Ferrall & Co., Enterprise, Penn.; T. J. O'Ferrall, general merchandise; 41 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Rosenbaum & Brothers, Mount Vernon, Ind.; Jacob Rosenbaum, dry goods; Mrs. Jacob Rosenbaum, dry goods; Moses Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Audubon.
Wintner, John G., Dunkirk, N. Y.; L. W. Walter, dry goods; 58 East Twenty-fifth Street.
Richmond, George, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Anna T. Clifford, dry goods; 58 East Twenty-fifth Street.
Travis, P. W., Otsego, N. Y.; dry goods.
Richardson, George, & Sons, Auburn, N. Y.; F. W. Richardson, furnishings, carpets, &c.; University Club.
Levy, M., estate, Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Levy, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Schuenman & Granacie, Paulton, Penn.; Frank Cassenberg, general merchandise.
Ward, W. G., Winchester, Ky.; jeweler; 151 West Twenty-third Street.
Carlisle, H. T., Artabula, Ohio; L. F. Carlisle, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Chamberlain & Patterson, Natchez, Miss.; Dora Garter, millinery; 51 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Stiefel, George, & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; George H. P. Schmidt, dry goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Berger, J. A., Leadville, S. D.; general merchandise; Hotel Vendome.
St. Louis Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Manheimer, millinery; Hotel Vendome.
Young, William, Catskill, N.

APPEALS TO EAST SIDERS

Republicans Begin Work in the Enemy's Stronghold.

Ardent Sullivanites at First Object, but Are Beguiled by Talk of Their Own Spicy Type.

The Republican Club started a new political plan on the Bowery last night by formally opening headquarters in the heart of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan's district. The headquarters are at 132 Bowery, where the club has rented the entire building for the remainder of the campaign.

The idea was conceived at a committee meeting of the club a few nights ago when plans were being suggested to reduce, if possible, the big Democratic majorities of the east side. The main hall is a big room on the ground floor with a platform at the far end, and with pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt and campaign literature scattered about in profusion. The hall seats about 600 persons, and up stairs is an overflow meeting place to accommodate about 150 persons. It is the intention of the committee in charge to hold noonday and evening meetings, with speakers in all the languages commonly used in that section.

Last night's meeting marked the opening boom of the Republican campaign gun in the district. At 8 o'clock the hall was not more than half full, but it rapidly filled, and half an hour later six or seven hundred men and boys filled all the chairs and lined the sides of the room. Every one who came in had a Turkish bath free of charge, for the temperature of the room was 107 at the start and kept going up.

Robert C. Morris opened the meeting, and Major Jacob Kemple put every one in good humor, the Sullivanites included, by telling them to make shirt-waist men of themselves. Twenty or thirty coats came off, the rest having such garments with them, being mind readers, and having anticipated Mr. Kemple's invitation. Then there was a band of five pieces, the trombone man and the drum man doing all the work and the others, so far as the crowd could see, just going through the motions.

Henry Clay Sweeney started the meeting by telling the crowd that he had always been a Democrat, but that he could not swallow the Kansas City platform, and so turned Republican.

"You made a dom bad choice," howled a Sullivanite in the rear, and then the crowd cheered the Sullivan man.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat, who presided, added to the good humor by saying: "We've not only got to look out for the Tammany Tiger, but the refrigerator of the Ice Trust."

Mr. Treat proceeded to make strong Republican arguments, when suddenly a tall man in the room arose with a bound and yelled: "Well, I can't stand any such talk as that right here in Tim's own home."

Mr. Treat joined in the laugh that followed the man's departure, and had started again when a young man arose, and, interrupting Mr. Treat, said:

"Say, I'm against the Government and McKinley and the whole crowd. I'm going out."

Cries of "Anarchist," "Socialist," followed him to the door, while Mr. Treat raised a laugh by remarking: "He must have been a delegate to Kansas City."

Major Kemple proved to be the popular speaker of the evening.

"If we are going to win," he said, "you boys have got to take off your coats and work like the devil."

"That's right," came from Republicans in front.

"Bryan's the winner," howled a voice in the rear.

"The Democrats say that free silver is not as much of an issue as it was in 1896," yelled the Major, as he warmed up to his subject. "If it isn't as much now as it was then, well, I want to know what in h-ll is?"

That was what the crowd wanted in the way of talk, and before he had finished Major Kemple drew howls of applause, even from the Sullivanites themselves, and they told him he was a good fellow. Several other speakers followed.

PLANS OF MR. ODELL.

He Will Conduct His Own Campaign as the Republican Nominee for the Governorship.

B. B. Odell, Jr., Republican nominee for Governor, did not come to the city yesterday, although many persons called at State Headquarters to see him. Word was received from Newburg last night that Mr. Odell would be here to-day, and would at once begin the active work of the campaign. He does not intend to retire at present from the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and will conduct his own campaign. Before his nomination he had laid out the plan of campaign, and he deems it best to give it his personal attention.

The Republicans will open the campaign in this city on the night of Sept. 14, when four big mass meetings will be held. These will be at Cooper Union, Durland's Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Third Aveune and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. Arrangements have been made to secure prominent men to address the gatherings. Among them will be Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-State Senator J. Sloat Fassett, and J. Hampden Hoge of West Virginia. The Republican managers say that they will prosecute a vigorous campaign from Montauk Point to Buffalo.

Mr. Odell's nomination seems to give general satisfaction to the organization followers. A host of them visited the headquarters yesterday, and assured those who were in charge that they were ready to go to work with a will for the entire ticket.

MR. CHANDLER ON MAJORITIES.

Senator William E. Chandler said yesterday that in his opinion the trouble in the election this year would be the large majorities in some States and the small ones in others.

"If we could take the surplus majority of States like Vermont and New Hampshire," he said, "and put it in States like Indiana, West Virginia, and New York, it would be better all around.

"This question of imperialism," he continued, "means only that imperialism was the first thing to talk about. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, the first thing he would try to do would be to place the country on a free-silver basis. There is no question about that in my mind.

"The platform of the Republican Party is for the gold standard, and I am for that standard until all countries unite and agree on a bimetallic basis."

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 6.—Delegates from the eight Congressional districts had already conferred and decided upon the district electors before the Republican State Convention was called to order by State Chairman Franklin Murphy in the Taylor Opera House, shortly after noon to-day. It was apparent from the first that there would be no opposition to the selection of John F. Dryden and David Baird as Electors at Large.

After a prayer by the Rev. Judson Conklin of Trenton United States Senator W. J. Sewell was chosen Chairman. In taking his seat, he spoke of ex-President Harrison as one of the greatest men who ever lived and said that the four years of prosperity which his Administration had brought to the country had warranted his re-election, but that the mass of voters were fickle in prosperity and Mr. Cleveland was elected. "Thank God, Mr. Bryan was not there then," said Senator Sewell. "Mr. Cleveland is an honest man, and there is no one who does not believe he tried to do what was right." He said that Bryan had had his share in bringing on the war with Spain, which all agreed was necessary, and declared that the United States must not recede from the position taken in the Philippines. "We are sure of sound money and prosperity so long as Congress remains Republican, and no longer," he declared.

After recess State Senator William M. Johnson reported a platform indorsing the National platform. It invited into the Republican ranks those Democrats who realize that their party has abandoned its principles of the past.

The formal election then resulted as follows:

Electors at Large—John F. Dryden, Newark, and David Baird, Camden.

District Electors—John M. Moore, First District; Washington A. Roebling, Trenton, Second; Frederick P. Olcott, Bernardsville, Third; Luther Kountze, Morristown, Fourth; William H. McKenzie, East Rutherford, Fifth; George E. Halsey, East Orange, Sixth; Elbert Rappelye, Jersey City, Seventh, and Wilberforce Freeman, Orange, Eighth.

Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan made the closing address. He said that if Bryan should be elected he would put sixteen to one into operation, as Secretary Gage claimed, and that the Republican Congress could not pass any law this Winter which would make the gold standard more secure, as Senators Teller and Allen could and would prevent any legislation in that direction by debate.

The convention adjourned after the delegates had sung "The Star-Spangled Banner" and cheered for the Presidential nominees, for Senators Sewell and Kean, and finally for Chairman Murphy as the "next Governor."

MR. SAGE FEARS NO PANIC.

Gives His Views of Results Following the Possible Election of Mr. Bryan in November.

Russell Sage said yesterday that he did not think that the possible election of Mr. Bryan would mean financial disaster.

"The Vermont election returns," Mr. Sage continued, "are a pretty good evidence that Republican success in November is to be expected. The people in that State are sober and intelligent as a rule and not likely to be carried away. Their judgment is pretty likely to afford an indication of what the voters in the other States will do. Of course, the election of Mr. Bryan is possible. Stranger things than that have been known to happen.

"Taking the chances at their worst and supposing that he is successful, I do not think that it would be a calamity to financial interests. I was talking to a number of my friends this morning who had asked me why I should express such an opinion, and I told them that we would probably find the experience of fifty years would be further justified. Public men from Common Councilmen up to members of the Ways and Means Committee at Washington are willing to talk with financiers in regard to financial matters.

"If Mr. Bryan should be elected, he could not run the Government alone. He would have to have the advice of financiers on finance. A number of intelligent financial men would have to confer with him and show him that he is wrong on the money question. We would tell him that where he is right we would follow him, and that where he is wrong he should change. That sort of thing has been done before, and lots of times. That is why I do not think that the possibility of Mr. Bryan's election should cause fear. But everything seems to point to the re-election of Mr. McKinley."

GOLD DEMOCRATS' COMMITTEE.

Headquarters at Indianapolis to be Opened and Campaign Begun.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Gen. Charles Tracey of New York, Chairman of the National Committee of the Gold Democratic Party, and John P. Frensol of this city, Secretary of the National Committee, held a conference here to-day, and at its close the following Executive Committee was announced: George Foster Peabody, New York; L. C. Krauthoff, Illinois; Joseph Bryan, Virginia; L. M. Martin, Iowa; W. R. Shelby, Michigan; Talfourd P. Linn, Ohio; Thomas F. Corrigan, Georgia; Gordon Woodbury, New Hampshire; Lewis M. Ogden, Wisconsin; John P. Frensol, Indiana.

Mr. Frensol, secretary of the committee, announced that National headquarters will be opened in this city at once. The purpose of this action, as announced by Gen. Tracey, is to conduct a campaign through the country, and especially in this State. Sound money clubs will be organized in all the counties of the State if possible, and they will be instructed to work to defeat Bryan and to arrange for meetings which will be addressed by prominent Gold Democrats of the country.

Gen. Tracey said: "Judging from my observation and knowledge, my opinion is that 75 per cent. of the Gold Democrats of 1896 will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. The remaining 25 per cent. will vote for Bryan. A part of these voters supported Palmer and Buckner in 1896, but the majority supported McKinley. Whenever a Gold Democrat goes to Bryan a great deal of clamor is made about it, and his name gets into the newspapers. On the other hand the conservative men that intend to vote for McKinley keep their names out of print because they do not care to be hounded. Nearly all of the voters that were against Bryan in 1896 are against him now."

Montana Republican Ticket.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 6.—The Republican State Convention completed its ticket to-day by the nomination of the following: Presidential Electors—T. H. Wilson, Harry Kessler, and Paul McCormick; State Treasurer—F. H. Edwards; Auditor—C. C. Proctor; Superintendent of Public Schools—W. E. Harmon; Associate Justice Supreme Court—Rudolph Von Tobel. The platform denounces the Republican members of the last Legislature who voted for W. A. Clark, Democrat, for United States Senator. A resolution was adopted calling on Senators Hobson, Mitchell, Phillips, and Geiger, who were among the number, to resign at once.

German-American Republicans.

A meeting of the General Committee of the German-American McKinley-Roosevelt League will be held this evening in the United Charities Building, at which a report will be given about the work of organization so far done. In Brooklyn fifteen wards have been thoroughly organized. All districts of Manhattan are also organized and meetings will commence next week.

President's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The President and some members of his Cabinet dined at the Country Club to-night. The President put the finishing touches on his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination.

BAY STATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Prohibitionists' State Convention in Worcester to-day was attended by 176 delegates from 73 cities and towns. They had a parade from Union Station to the hall, with a drum corps and wore badges showing canteens turned upside down. The speakers denounced President McKinley as a "backslidden Methodist, traitor, and anarchist." All other Republican and Democratic candidates were referred to as ruled by rum. The convention nominated the following ticket by acclamation:

Governor—JOHN M. FISHER of Attleborough.
Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM M. PURRINGTON of Williamsburg.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM H. PARTRIDGE of Newton.
Treasurer—NAPOLEON B. JOHNSON of Milford.
Auditor—WILLIAM G. MERRILL of Malden.
Attorney General—ALLEN COFFIN of Nantucket.

The delegates subscribed $1,808 for carrying on the State campaign.

Barely 100 persons attended the Prohibition State rally to-night. John M. Fisher, candidate for Governor, was exceedingly wroth at the small attendance. He said Worcester Prohibitionists ought to be hurled. He lambasted the churches, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Young Men's Christian Association, and kindred organizations for their indifference. The only good thing he could say about the city was that the Metcalf boom was hatched in the Worcester station. He said he did not expect to be elected, but if his issue did not prevail he did not care whether Bryan or the devil was elected.

W. C. T. U. REPUDIATES CHAIN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The general officers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union met to-day at their headquarters at Rest Cottage, Evanston. Among other matters discussed was the prayer chain inaugurated by some of the members of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the defeat of President McKinley at the coming election. They were unanimous in regretting this action, and will not co-operate with the plan.

Mrs. Stevens, the President, and Miss Gordon, Vice President, leave early next week for the East.

Congressional Nominations.

ARIZONA—Mark Smith, (Dem.)
CALIFORNIA—First District, F. M. Combs, (Rep.); Second District, S. D. Woods, (Rep.); Fourth District, Julius Kahn, (Rep.); Fifth District, Eugene Loud, (Rep.)
LOUISIANA—Fourth District, E. Welch, (Rep.)
MINNESOTA—Sixth District, H. Truelzen, (Dem.)
NORTH CAROLINA—Fifth District, J. R. Joyce, (Rep.)
OHIO—Twenty-first District, S. V. McMahon, (Dem.)
PENNSYLVANIA—Sixth District, C. Van Artsdelen, (Dem.); Nineteenth District, H. N. Gitt, (Dem.)
TEXAS—Twelfth District, James L. Slayden, (Dem.)
WISCONSIN—Seventh District, J. P. Rice, (Dem.)

KINGS DELEGATES CHOSEN

Shea's District Representatives Instructed for Coler.

Ex-Judge Van Wyck in This Delegation The Solid Vote Plan Set at Naught by the Result.

Brooklyn Democrats named the sixty-three delegates to the State Convention at their Assembly district conventions last night. In all but one district the delegates were elected without instructions. In this one district, Mr. Coler's home district, the Seventeenth, the delegates were pledged to support Controller Coler as the candidate for Governor, "first, last, and all the time." Bridge Commissioner Shea is the leader of this district.

The resolution was presented by De Witt C. Huxford and was unanimously adopted. Mr. Shea, who is recognized as an organization man, who is in favor of Mr. Coler, was present at the meeting of the district, but he left just before the resolution was presented. When seen later by reporters, he declined to say anything about the action of his district.

The delegates from this district are Augustus Van Wyck, John L. Shea, the leader, and Edward Kaufman. The binding of ex-Justice Van Wyck to vote for Controller Coler as the candidate for Governor came as a surprise, and as the ex-Justice did not decline to serve as a delegate, it is presumed that he will abide by the result. This plan of binding the one district means that the proposal to make a solid delegation to Saratoga is disposed of as far as opposition to the Controller is concerned.

In the other districts no instructions were given to the delegates, each one understanding that he would vote according to the instructions issued by Mr. McLaughlin. Of course in the First Assembly District Mr. McLaughlin headed the list of delegates. He always does, but he seldom goes to the convention himself. Andrew McDonald has always served as his alternate and he will hold the same position this year.

None of the Brooklyn leaders would talk last night about the indorsement of Mr. Coler in the Seventeenth District. While they would say nothing, however, they all showed their astonishment at the upsetting of the programme for a solid delegation which had been so carefully arranged. Some of the Willoughby Street people expressed their belief that ex-Justice Van Wyck would ignore the instructions of the district.

The list of delegates is as follows:

A. D.	Delegates.
1	Hugh McLaughlin, Arthur C. Salmon, Patrick H. Quinn.
2	James I. Bridge, John Guilfoyle, Wm. H. McLaughlin
3	Michael J. Cummings, Owen McShane, John F. Fagan.
4	Patrick E. Callaher, James W. Ridgway, Frank E. O'Reilly.
5	William E. Melody, Daniel McGonigle, William Kroenek.
6	William R. McGuire, John W. Webber, Martin F. Brown.
7	William A. Doyle, William Keegan, John W. Murphy.
8	John M. Gray, James Lennon, Joseph Michaels.
9	William O'Donnell, John J. Maloney, William F. Donovan.
10	Henry F. Haggerty, Edward J. Dooley, William Hughes.
11	James Shevlin, Thomas K. Farrell, Bernard J. York.
12	Matthew E. Dooley, John B. Mepenborg, John Gallagher.
13	John J. Cashman, Owen J. Murphy, John Ennis.
14	P. H. McCarren, W. J. Bogenschutz, Lawrence F. Carroll.
15	George H. Lindsey, Charles Juengst, Jacob Velten.
16	James S. Reagan, James J. Kerwin, Patrick F. Lynch.
17	John L. Shea, Augustus Van Wyck, Edward Kaufman.
18	Frank D. Creamer, Henry Hesterberg, John F. Dwyer.
19	A. H. Goetting, Peter F. Balch, Frederick Rummel.
20	Otto Kestner, William Rhode, John H. Meehan.
21	John McGuire, James P. Sinnott, Hugh Blake.

NIAGARA COUNTY DIVIDED.

Hill Wins in the First District, but is Beaten in the Second.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Hill-Batten faction was victorious in the Democratic Assembly Convention for the First District of Niagara County to-day by a vote of 39 to 6. The following delegates were elected to the State Convention: George W. Batten, Frank C. Lillis, and W. Cook Ollie. A resolution to pledge the delegates to Senator Mackey for Governor was tabled by a vote of 30 to 10.

BUFFALO, Sept. 6.—The Hill-Sheehan-Batten combination in the Second Assembly District of Niagara County went down before the Croker-Mackey-Maloney forces in the caucuses yesterday. State Committeeman Batten of Lockport led the former and Alderman Michael Maloney of Niagara Falls was the head of the opposition. Maloney's faction will name the candidate for member of the Assembly at the Second District Democratic Convention at Wilson on Friday, and, what is more important, it will choose the delegates to the State Convention.

Lewis County Wants Schraub.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—The Democratic County Convention this afternoon passed a resolution urging the nomination by the State Convention of Fred C. Schraub of Lowville for Governor, and named Mr. Schraub, A. O. Shepard, and Charles D. Moore delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to use all means to secure the nomination of Mr. Schraub. Mr. Schraub addressed the convention and expressed his willingness to accept the nomination. He was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor four years ago.

Delegates Not Pledged to Coler.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Sept. 6.—At the Democratic Town Convention here yesterday a resolution that caused some excitement was introduced by Vincent Ford. The resolution pledged the delegates to the County Convention to work to elect to the State Convention delegates favorable to Bird S. Coler for Governor. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 17 to 21.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Stanchfield, Shepard, and McGuire Considered—Stanchfield the Favorite of Richard Croker.

John B. Stanchfield, Edward M. Shepard, and James K. McGuire were considered at the Croker-Murphy headquarters yesterday as the most available candidates for Governor now that Controller Coler's boom has apparently been killed.

It was said last evening that Richard Croker had offered Hugh McLaughlin the opportunity to name the candidate, with Controller Coler's name barred. The Brooklyn leader is said to have replied that Kings County would have no choice in the convention.

Mr. Shepard's name was mentioned by James Shevlin, first lieutenant to Mr. McLaughlin, several weeks ago. He supported Mr. McKinley in 1896 but is now for Mr. Bryan.

The man the Croker-Murphy faction would like to nominate for Governor is Mr. Stanchfield, David B. Hill's former law partner. Mr. Stanchfield has refused to be a candidate and will not accept the nomination unless requested by Mr. Hill.

The Croker-Murphy men said last evening that Mr. Hill would be able to control only 150 delegates, and that with the power to make deals for places on the State ticket, the number of Hill delegates could be materially reduced.

The followers of the ex-Senator acknowledged last evening that their defeat was sweeping. It was said that Mr. Hill would insist on presenting Controller Coler's name to the convention and would fight the battle to the last ditch. Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Murphy are trying to get Controller Coler to withdraw from the race, so that Tammany Hall and the Kings County Democracy will not be forced to go on record in the convention as opposing his candidacy.

Mr. Croker will start for Saratoga to-day and will begin preparing for the convention on Saturday morning.

The reports of Corporation Counsel Whalen and Senator Thomas F. Grady, who have been doing political work for Mr. Croker above the Harlem, will then be received.

MAYOR McGUIRE'S JOKE.

Quotes Verse to Express His View of Tammany's Good Wishes.

Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who still remains true to the cause of Controller Coler for Governor, was being bantered yesterday by Tammany politicians.

Assemblyman Patrick Trainor said:

"Now, Mr. Mayor, you know I always was an admirer of yours. I want to see you achieve a great political future, as I am sure you will."

Mayor McGuire smiled and said:

"You want me to shape my political course like the young lady of Niger."

"What's that?" said half a dozen Tammany men. Then Mayor McGuire said in a monotone:

"A smiling young lady of Niger,
Took a short ride on the back of a tiger,
After the ride, she came back inside
With the smile on the face of the tiger.

"That's the kind of a political future you want to lay out for me" said Mayor McGuire with a laugh. The Tammany Hall men appreciated the joke.

GRADY WILL BET AGAINST COLER.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.—Senator Grady's attention was called to-day to newspaper reports alleging that Kings County would go for Mr. Coler for Governor. He smiled and said: "I am ready at any time to wager any amount, and give good odds, that our convention will not nominate Mr. Coler. You must remember that Mr. Coler's first attack on Democracy was not made on the New York City charitable association known as Tammany, but upon the Kings County organization controlled by Mr. McLaughlin."

One of the significant rumors of the day is to the effect that Senator P. H. McCarren of Brooklyn is to be one of the Chairmen of the convention. This being a selection of the Croker element, it is taken as an indication that Kings County is to be with Mr. Croker in his fight. It is alleged that the Erie County committeemen who voted for Mr. Hill on his proposition to name Mr. McGuire of Syracuse for temporary Chairman have been pledged to vote for Senator McCarren and that New York and Kings County will vote solidly for him.

FUSION IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 6.—Fusion was effected between the Minnesota Democrats and Populists to-day, and a full State ticket was named, headed by Gov. John Lind. An Electoral ticket was also indorsed by the two conventions. The Democrats held their convention in this city and the Populists in Minneapolis. The ticket is as follows:

Governor—JOHN LIND.
Lieutenant Governor—T. J. MEIGHAM.
Secretary of State—M. E. NEAREY.
State Treasurer—H. C. KOERNER.
Attorney General—ROBERT C. SAUNDERS.
Railroad Commissioners—P. M. RINGDAHL and T. J. KNOX, for four years; S. M. OWEN for two years.
Chief Justice—FRANK C. BROOKS.
Associate Justice—J. C. NETHAWAY.
Electors at Large—Dr. RUDOLPH SCHIFFMAN and M. R. PENDERGAST.

The ticket was ratified to-night by a mass meeting of the two conventions, addressed by Gov. Lind.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS' CALL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Democratic State Central Committee held its postponed organization meeting here this afternoon. The important duty of sending out a call to the party for the primaries was finished. The call is an open one, referring in no way to free silver, as the Bryan wing at the earlier meeting attempted to have it. This evening the first big rally of the Democratic campaign was held in the Hyperion, with ex-Gov. Shiveley of Indiana, Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, and M. B. Cary of Ridgefield as speakers.

The talk before the committee and convention to-day of a candidate for Governor centred on the name of Judge Samuel L. Bronson of this city. Judge Bronson for the first time appeared as a willing candidate to-day, and his boom was helped along by this fact. Meibert B. Cary is spoken of for Lieutenant Governor.

SENATOR STEWART'S ATTACK.

Mr. Olney Charged by Him With Perverting the Policy of Mr. Cleveland.

Senator Stewart of Nevada yesterday made an answer to the letter written by Richard Olney. He said:

"The pretense that Olney's support of Bryan is something new is without foundation. The Spaniards in Manila and elsewhere have long since espoused the cause of Aguinaldo. Why should not the old friend of the Spaniards, the late Secretary of State, be on the same side?

"Cuba sought independence from Spain by the same methods by which all the Spanish-American provinces gained their independence. As soon as any one of these provinces was able to maintain an army in the field, the United States recognized its belligerent rights and the aid thus extended accomplished the desired end. The Senate passed, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, several resolutions advising the President to follow in the track of Monroe and other Presidents, and acknowledge the belligerent rights of the Cubans, and, finally both houses of Congress passed a resolution to that effect, but Mr. Olney was Secretary of State, and his relations to certain planters in Cuba, as attorney, brought him, as was alleged, in very close relations with the Spanish authorities. He made Mr. Cleveland take the position that Congress had no business with the question, and that the President alone had the power to deal with the Cuban insurrection.

"The President, under Mr. Olney's advice, dealt with the Cuban insurrection in a way that enraged the people of the United States. The atrocities of Gen. Weyler and other Spanish authorities in Cuba and their treatment of American citizens were resented by the whole people. Finally, when the Executive was unable to accomplish through Weyler and his associates all that was expected the Maine was blown up and war was inevitable. If Mr. Cleveland had pursued the established policy of the Government and acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Cubans the insurgents and the Spanish Government would have fought it out in their own way, and the United States would have been free from entanglements, but the new policy which Mr. Olney forced upon Mr. Cleveland created friction and brought on the war.

"It ill becomes Mr. Olney, after the Democrats had brought on the war and assisted in the ratification of the treaty, to blame the Administration for executing the laws and maintaining the honor of the flag in every part of the territory of the United States. Mr. Olney was a friend of Spain. Why should he not be a friend of Aguinaldo and his friend Mr. Bryan?"

RICHARD OLNEY NOT A VOTER.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Inquiry at the office of the Election Commissioners shows that Richard Olney, who, in his letter announcing himself for Bryan, pointed out the duty of every citizen to exercise his right of suffrage, is not himself a registered voter and has not been for at least five years.

A search of the records shows that his name is missing for the years 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, and 1896. Back of this year there was no time to make research. Mr. Olney is believed to have voted for Cleveland in 1892.

NATIONAL PARTY'S WORK.

The Appointment of a Campaign Committee—A State Ticket May Be Nominated.

Members of the new National Party gathered yesterday at the offices of Isaac H. Klein, on the tenth floor of 141 Broadway, and held an informal discussion concerning the method of campaign work to be carried on. Chairman Thomas M. Osborne appointed the following Campaign Committee:

Chairman—Robert A. Widenmann; Secretary—Everett V. Abbott; Charles G. Morris of Connecticut, Francis V. Balch of Massachusetts, E. Spears Havely of Kentucky, Louis De La Croix of North Carolina, Ralph G. Wells of Indiana, Benjamin C. Potts of Pennsylvania, O. O. Winter of Minnesota, and Paul Fuller, Joseph M. Price, Isaac H. Klein, Meyer D. Rothschild, and Oswald G. Villard of New York.

Secretary Abbott declared that none of the persons interested in the new party had any other idea except to carry on a campaign of education, which they hoped would bear fruit in some other year. He said that the ticket nominated on Wednesday had been placed in the field to give those who were opposed to both McKinley and Bryan an opportunity to cast ballots at the next election for candidates who stood on a platform which conformed with their views.

Mr. Abbott added that it was not improbable that the National Party would nominate a full State ticket in New York for the same reason that a National ticket had been selected. He said that up to this time thirteen States had been heard from in which the new party will be organized, and that he expected to hear from other States before long.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at twelve o'clock (noon) on Saturdays during the month of September.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:10 A. M.—36 Pell Street; Gee Queen; damage slight.
3:20 A. M.—63 Columbia Street; Morris Sillowitz; damage slight.
4:30 A. M.—470 Eighth Avenue; Albert May; damage, $200.
7:10 A. M.—152 Clinton Street; A. Salkner; damage slight.
12:10 P. M.—1,577 Madison Avenue; Henry Michaels; damage slight.
1:15 P. M.—52 East Seventy-fifth Street; Oscar Brunuth; damage slight.
5:40 P. M.—64 Avenue A; Thomas Moskinsky; damage, $35.
6:00 P. M.—189 Henry Street; Wolf Marcknuck; damage slight.
6:15 P. M.—21 Lexington Avenue; no name; damage, $25.
8:50 P. M.—101 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Charles Scheinberg; damage slight.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:33	Sun sets...6:23	Moon sets...3:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:41	Gov. Isl'd...6:09	H. Gate...8:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:02	Gov. Isl'd...6:30	H. Gate...8:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellona, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ccmus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London	.....	4:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana	.....	5:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. $16.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $16 and up to Sept. $29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania due at New York Sept. $29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 7; Shanghai, Aug. 11; Yokohama, Aug. 18, and Honolulu, Aug. 28, which reached San Francisco per steamer Doric, were dispatched East on Sept. 4, and are due in New York on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 8.

Also, that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched East Sept. 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 7.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 31.
British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 13.
Lady Armstrong, Stettin, Aug. 15.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Fenpol, Havre, Aug. 10.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
Trave, Bremen, Aug. 29.
Wingrove, St. Michael, Aug. 27.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.

El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Etrickdale, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 25.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 1.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.

La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 1.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 26.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 30.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 30.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Gleneig, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 28.

Arrived.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Paso, Boyd, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Alabama, (Br.,) Gwatkins, Colon Aug. 25, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Euston, (Br.,) Barry Aug. 22, in ballast. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 11:15 A. M., ordered to Baltimore and proceeded at 11:47 A. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Aug. 28 and Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 A. M.

SS Cam, (Br.,) Johnson, Manila June 26 via Marseilles Aug. 18, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Boysen, Amsterdam Aug. 21, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Key, Portland, Me., in ballast to Barber & Co.

SS Honorius, (Br.,) Davies, Cape Town, &c., Aug. 3, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Aug. 26, Boulogne 27th, and Plymouth 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:38 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—Fire Island, N. Y., Sept. 6, 10 P. M., west, light, raining and getting thick off shore.

Sailed.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) for London.
SS Blue Cross, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Columbia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana.
SS Advance, for Colon.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Santiago de Cuba, for Santiago, &c.
SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Falco, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Grosser Kurfurst, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Southampton.
SS Greatham, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Boston City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS City of Philadelphia, for Baltimore.
SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) for Trieste via Tampa.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Alexander Gibson, Holmes, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken Aug. 15 in lat. 9 south, lon. 35 west.

Bark Balmore, (Br.,) McLaren, from New York for Melbourne, was spoken Aug. 23 in lat. 8, lon. 28.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Kenney, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS European, (Br.,) Capt. Bertie, from New York, arr. here to-day.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Kaiser Friedrich, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, ar

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Greatest Opportunity of the Year for The Buying of CHINA and GLASS

This occasion is watched and waited for by the thousands of housekeepers who are posted on the beautiful wares to be expected and the extremely low prices to be paid at this time. We made a sensation a year ago, and housekeepers have not forgotten it. This year we did far better. We searched farther, brought larger quantities and greater varieties. Our chinaware chief spent months on the other side of the ocean, hunting beautiful China and Bric-a-brac. His selections for this sale were just as critically made as those for regular stock. He bought nothing but the new, the tasteful and the beautiful. But he bought enormous quantities, and obtained lower prices on really fine goods than were ever known before. The purchases cover every sort and grade of China, all classes of Bric-a-brac, classical and fancy Marbles. Nowhere is there other reason for reduction than vast buying brought. The finest wares come from the best makers in the world, and all the others come from factories famed for excellence of their product.

But the wares tell their own story.

Never was there more delightful array of Chinaware
No more interesting display of Bric-a-brac even at regular prices
The sparkling Cut Glass shows the newest, richest cuttings

Then the vast variety broadens the charm; and yet the present offering shows prices in every line that are

A Third to a Half Below the Real Worth

Great wagon-loads of casks have just been opened. The stock is fresh, new, full and complete. What was sold yesterday has merely made room for new goods shown to-day. Housekeepers who have just gotten home will find the display just as elaborate and the variety quite as good as it was on the first day of the sale.

This particular news to-day:

Women's JACKETS
Handsome Styles *Reduced in Price*

They came to us from Europe's leading makers last spring. Too late in the season, however, or there would not be any of them here now. All in just as desirable styles as the new ones now coming in. Wearing time is at hand, and here's richness in the way of choosing such as you're not likely to meet with again before wear-time is on the wane.

$5—Black kersey; blazer effect; edges finished with white silk stitching; fastened with 1 pretty pearl button. Was $13.50.

$7.50—Black kersey; lined with satin rhadame; fly-front. Value $14.

$10—Fine black kersey; lined with excellent taffeta; fly-front. Value $16.50.

$13.50—Fine unfinished worsted; silk lined; piping of silk braid. Value $18.

$15—Unfinished worsted of fine quality; fly-front; revers of peau de soie; finished with silk piping. Value $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

SEPARATE SKIRTS
***New Styles* for Girls and Children**

Made after the fashion of those for adults. The materials are the strong, sensible kinds and yet attractive. Some serges, some of the thicker, heavier cheviots. All are carefully, tastefully made, and all are lined. Some prices:

$3.75—Of pretty blue cheviot serge; inverted plait back; percaline lined; lengths 28 to 36.

$5—Of Oxford mixed cheviot; well tailored; double-stitched seams; percaline lined; velvet bound.

$4—Of navy and black cheviot serge; inverted plait back; percaline lined.

$6—Of gray and Oxford mixed cheviot; circular flounce at bottom; percaline lined; velvet bound.

Second floor.

Petticoats and Night Gowns
Repeating Some *Attractive Offerings*

You may come now when you will for the striped seersucker petticoats. Think we have enough—though can't be too sure after the experience we've had with them. Previous lots have sold so quickly. They are an excellent quality, neatly striped, cut full, made with deep ruffle. 50c each.

The black "Neva lining" petticoats are also in strong demand. Deserve their popularity. Very durable, besides attractive. Look like silk—wear much better. Full width. Deep umbrella ruffle. 65c each.

Night gowns that are fully worth 50c, though the price is but 38c. Pretty styles, in cambric or muslin, Empire or high neck. Trimming of insertion and fine plaits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S WRAPPERS
***Attractive* New Kinds, of Percale**

Well made and prettily, too. Some in neat black and white checks, some in navy blue and white figures. Full front, with yoke; yoke also in plaited back. The sleeves, collar and yoke are effectively trimmed with braid. The skirt cut very full. Price, $1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS
A Word of the *Most Favored Models*

They're imported corsets, though not priced as imported corsets usually are. The Lillian, though a high-grade corset, is low priced. Made for us by one of Europe's leading makers. He has pardonable pride in his unsurpassed product. There are no less than twenty models of the Lillian. Each has its ever-widening circle of friends. These, the most popular of all:

$1.25—Of jean; stripped with sateen; white and drab; long waist. Also in short waist, white only.

$2.25—Of batiste; trimmed with lace; long waist; medium bust. Same grade in extra long waist, at $3.

$3.75—Of batiste; straight front; short over hips; no side steels; a perfect model.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing Table NEEDFULS
Pretty, Useful Things at Little Prices

Bought some celluloid pieces at less than their worth. They're so offered to you to-day. Some trays, convenient receptacles for pins, button-hooks, nail files, and so on, at 25c each. Some sets, comprising brush, comb and mirror, in neat case, at $1.50.

A wide variety of china powder and soap boxes. Some plain, others attractively decorated. The powder boxes at 65c to $2.25. The soap boxes, 75c to $1.50. Good values, every one.

Tenth street.

QUEEN MARY COLOGNES

This little group forms an important branch of the numerous and highly esteemed Queen Mary family. Though of highest character and related to royalty, plebeian prices are marked on all of them. You'll note this in comparing the following with some other prices you know:

Eau de Cologne, 4-oz. bottle, 40c.
Invalid Cologne, 75c a pint; $1.25 a quart.
Friction and bath Cologne, 95c a quart.
Eau de Cologne, screw top bottles, 25c each.
Mentholated Cologne, 4-oz. bottle, sprinkler top, 40c.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Dinner Sets—

$5—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; attractive underglaze decoration; new shapes. Regularly $6.50.

$6.50—Just 48 English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces in each, with a soup tureen and 3 meat platters; in 2 neat decorations. Regularly $8.50.

$10—American china dinner sets; 112 pieces; 2 flower decorations; all handles gilt. Regularly $14.

$13.50—Austrian china dinner sets; 102 pieces; 2 decorations; with soup tureen and 3 platters. Regularly $20.

$20—French china dinner sets; 100 pieces; 2 makes and 4 styles of decorations; all have soup tureen and 3 platters. Regularly $25.

Dinner Sets—

$25—Six Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 platters; beautiful flower wreath border decorations; heavily gilt handles. Reduced from $32.50.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5—Eleven-piece sets, with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; heavily gold stippled. Worth $9.

$4—The same quality as above without tinted grounds. Worth $5.50.

$3.25—Nine-piece sets without slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds. Regularly $4.50.

$2.75—Same quality as above without tints; 9 pieces. Regularly $4.

Basement.

The New Tailor-made SUITS for Women

The Fall garments for women make a proud display, early as it is. The styles are set; all questions are decided. The mystery and uncertainty that make more conservative stores tardy have no place in Wanamaker's. For months we have had the confidence of the leading modistes of Paris, as well as the master makers of dress for women in America. They have counted our advice and suggestions as worthy of full return. So we stand to-day firm and secure; with early orders given, and the dresses and suits on show. Some are quite elegant; but many are remarkably low in price, for suits of their character. Take as an instance, these stylish Suits *at $20*—

Of plain and camel's-hair cheviots; beautifully tailored in the smart new styles; many being lined throughout with silk.

But there are dozens of other grades, each equally interesting. The suit section is a fascinating place these days for women who are interested in style.

Second floor, Broadway.

PARLOR FURNITURE
A Collection of Fine New PARLOR SUITES that are *Most Remarkable* at Their Prices

The Furniture Store holds promises of beauty for hundreds of homes. The styles are refined; the furniture is splendidly constructed; the variety is broad and satisfying. This collection specially told of to-day, will please the most careful taste; and the variety makes selection easy for the roomy parlor or a more compact apartment; and the color range offers harmony for almost any surroundings.

The prices are most remarkable for such fine furniture.

$20—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished frames with handsomely inlaid backs; upholstered spring seats, covered with damask.

$30—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished frames and inlaid backs; spring seats, covered with figured tapestry.

$42—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; polished frames and backs, inlaid with various woods and pearls; upholstered spring seats, covered with silk damask.

$50—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; highly polished frames; beautifully veneered and inlaid backs; spring seats, covered with figured tapestry.

$60—Mahogany finish; 5 pieces; highly polished frames; spring seats and tufted backs, covered with figured damask.

$70—Mahogany finish; 5 pieces; highly polished inlaid frames; spring seats and tufted backs, covered with figured damask.

$85—Mahogany; 2 pieces; polished frames; upholstered seats, sides and backs, covered with silk damask.

$95—Mahogany; 3 pieces; highly polished inlaid frames; upholstered seats and backs, covered with silk damask.

$110—Mahogany; 3 pieces; fancy frames handsomely inlaid; upholstered seats, sides and backs, covered with figured tapestry.

$120—Mahogany; 4 pieces; inlaid frames; upholstered seats and backs with tufted tops; covered with handsome figured tapestry.

$130—Overstuffed; 3 pieces; deep spring seats and upholstered backs with tufted tops, covered with silk damask.

Fourth floor.

SHOES *Important Offerings*
For Men, Women and Children

Say "Good-bye" to the shoes that have served so well for the summer vacation, or the summer work-a-days. Here is good, substantial, stylish and handsome footwear for all sorts and sizes of feet, at far below the prices for which they were intended to sell. Most of these are from our regular stocks, and that means highest character in both quality and style.

These are shoes for men, and shoes for women—shoes for school-boys and school-girls—under price just when most needed. It is the chiefest aim of Wanamaker bargains to be timely. These could not be more so.

At $1, you can buy all of certain excellent lines of our Tan Shoes for women. Some have been selling up to $3. Tan and brown kidskin in good shapes. They'll be likely to go in less time than it takes to tell about them.

At 75c—Four hundred and fifty pairs of boots and Oxfords—all black; some of glove calfskin; made in the "home comfort" style; easy and good-looking. They are pickings from our regular stock. Pretty nearly all sizes, but less variety in the width. They have sold up to $3.

At $1.20—Tan kid Oxfords; neat and good-looking; turned soles. Lots of time yet to wear them. Reduced from $2.

School Shoes—

We are all ready with this lot of boys' and youths' tan willow calfskin shoes; good solid oak soles; comfortable toe shapes. We know these goods and we have faith in them. Some with heels, others spring heels. Some 9 to 2, at $1; 2½ to 5½, at $1.25; worth $2.

Girls' shoes in dark brown goat skin and kidskin. We've sold thousands of the same at a third more; now sizes 11 to 2 at $1.15; 8½ to 10½, at 95c.

Fifth floor.

These three items on Main floor:

Men's tan willow calf Bal.; flexible sewed; full round toes; at $1.50 from $3.

Men's tan kid Bals. and some Oxfords; welted; this summer's toe shapes, at $2; worth $4.

Men's black kid and calf Oxfords from our regular stock of $3.90 and $5 shoes, at $2. Some sizes missing.

Men's CHEVIOT SUITS
A *New Lot* for Fall and Winter

These are all black. An excellent all-wool cheviot. In the newest cut. Well put together. Silk sewed. Good-looking and the most serviceable suits for business wear ever made. The price is

twelve dollars a suit

See them, and you'll readily agree with us as to their value.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Boys' SHIRTS
Various Good Styles at About *Half Price*

First this double-barreled bargain for men. There's a lot of fancy percale stiff bosom shirts in tasteful styles. And another lot of neat, white, soft shirts, made up as they will be next year—maker is at work now on a supply for next summer's selling. Fifty cents for either sort, and good dollar values, both.

For the boys, about 500 negligee shirts. Some with attached collars and cuffs, others to be worn with white collar. A few in the lot are our 50c kinds—the most of them are shirts we sold at 75c, though fairly worth $1. All excellent styles for school wear. Choose any one for 35c, or any 3 for $1.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's and Boys' CUFFS
Three Pairs for the Value of One Pair

There are various lots in this offering. All are in good style. Some are imported, others are of domestic make. Not complete in sizes. However, men and boys can lay in a year's supply at little cost of any of these sizes: 8, 8½, 9, 10, 11 and 11½. About 2,000 pairs in all. The price—

3 pairs for twenty-five cents

Regularly 25c for one pair.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Another Attractive Offering of Women's Linen HANDKERCHIEFS

A twenty-five cent quality, though the price is but half the value. We have 5,000 of them—took some time and trouble to get them. It was worth it all. They are odds-and-ends from several importers' stocks. All are pure linen, of course. Some are embroidered, some lace-trimmed. Only a few in each style, but numerous styles.

Choose from the splendid variety of all 25c kinds

at 12½c each

Broadway.

Good PIANOS *Cheap*
And a Reminder as to Tuning

We sell the Chickering pianos—control the selling of this splendid instrument for New York and vicinage. But our piano business is not devoted wholly to the Chickering. Other excellent pianos will be found at all times, and low prices will also be found accompanying them. Then there's this additional advantage: Small monthly payments. The only extra charge for this is interest at 4 per cent. a month.

Orders for tuning should not be delayed. Our staff of expert Chickering tuners are available now, and will give as careful attention to any other make as to their own favorite. Soon they are likely to be overcrowded with orders.

Fifth floor.

Two *Delicious* CANDIES
At 20c a Pound

Purity of all ingredients is the first merit of Wanamaker candies; then their constant freshness adds a further virtue. With purity and freshness assured, the "know-how" is most important. Our candy chief is a wizard at contriving delicious confections; and the greatest wonder of all is that such pure and delicious candies can be sold for so little.

These two new sorts ready to-day:

Cream Peach Kisses—Made of the highest grade of moulded sugar and the choicest ripe peaches boiled together, and then turned into a fine hand-worked cream, and dropped in small pieces or kisses.

Cocoanut Butter Scotch Drops—Made of the finest San Blas cocoanut, freshly grated and boiled with sugar, makes the centre of the drop; then it is covered with butter Scotch taffy and flavored with vanilla or chocolate.

Either sort at

20c a pound

Basement.

Oxidized BELT CLASPS

There's a very wide variety of designs shown in the Dress Trimmings Store, Tenth street. All of them are pretty—almost a task to make a selection among so many attractive styles. There are two groups—one of clasps marked 25c, the other comprising kinds at 50c. Both are very moderately priced.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

POTENTE BEAT DECANTER

Race for the Omnium Handicap Furnished a Surprise.

BELLARIO'S GRASS STAKES

Falling of Three Horses in the First Race at Sheepshead Bay Resulted Harmlessly.

Aside from a sensational mixup in the opening race, in which three horses fell with their riders, all escaping severe hurt, the racing at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was uneventful, though the sport was excellent. The weather was fine, the attendance close to holiday proportions, and the track phenomenally fast. In the opening event The Pride equaled the track record for six and a half furlongs; in the Omnium Handicap Potente ran a mile and a furlong in 1:52 4-5, or one-fifth of a second faster than the track record, and in the last race Maximo Gomez clipped off a second and four-fifths from the record, made by Exile, for a mile and three-sixteenths.

Bellario, at odds on, was favorite for the Golden Rod Stakes, six and a half furlongs on the turf, the third race, with Alard Scheck the next choice, in a field of five. Demurrer, first away, made the running, with Alard Scheck second, a length away, to the turn, where Alard Scheck moved forward, and in the bend into the stretch showed in front, Bellario closing at the same time from fourth place. On the straight the fight was between Demurrer, Alard Scheck, and Bellario, the last-named drawing out in the final sixteenth of a mile and winning, ridden out, by a half length, Alard Scheck second, a like distance in front of Demurrer.

For the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, six horses ran, Decanter the post favorite at even money, Charentus led away and raced in front to the first turn, where Potente, fourth at the start, passed him and took the track, Potente then lasting in front to the end and winning somewhat easily by a length and a half. Martimas was second to the far turn, where Charentus and Decanter moved forward and closed on the leader, Charentus falling away on the straight, while Decanter kept up the pursuit and finished second, four lengths clear of Andronicus, who closed at the end and got third place.

Eleven horses ran in the opening race, six and a half furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, The Pride starting favorite, with Elfin Conig and Unsightly the next choices. To a straggling start Beverage was the first to show, leading half way through the backstretch, with Godfrey second to that point, where Godfrey went to the front and lasted in the lead around the turn and half way through the stretch. There a general closing from behind was made, and in the jumble Carbuncle struck and jostled Unsightly so badly that he fell. Over the horse that was down Beverage and Elnus stumbled, piling up three horses and jockeys. Elfin Conig, second to that point, then showed in front for a few strides, only to be passed close on the post by The Pride, who closed from fourth place on the stretch and won, ridden out, by a neck, Elfin Conig second, two lengths away from Carbuncle, third. An ambulance hurried on the track while the horses were pulling up and removed the three jockeys who had fallen. For a time it was thought Murphy, who rode Elnus, was badly hurt, but later his injuries were said to be slight. Wedderstrand and Knight, the other boys who fell, escaped injury.

Withdrawals reduced the second race, one mile, for three-year-olds, to a field of three, Toddy starting the choice at odds on. Gonfalon, first away, made the running, with Flaunt lapped on him, to the turn into the stretch, Toddy waiting a length and a half away to that point, where he tried to go up to the leaders. The favorite could never get near Gonfalon, however, and, whipped out, finished last, Gonfalon winning easily by three lengths, with Flaunt a length in front of Toddy.

For the fifth race, a handicap at five and a half furlongs, on the new Futurity course, twelve horses ran, with Dublin the favorite. All Green, with the most speed at the end, went to the front in the run through the stretch and won somewhat easily by a half length, Silver Dale, fighting after him, second, three lengths away from Dublin, third.

The last race, a mile and three-sixteenths, selling, on the turf, brought out eight runners, with Maximo Gomez the favorite at odds on. Big Gun broke in front and went straight on, opening a gap of two lengths passing the stand, with Maximo Gomez and Greenock, then lapped, second and third. On the Paddock turn Maximo Gomez slipped away from Greenock, and going on after Big Gun, in front, caught him on the backstretch. From there on the favorite drew away, and, leading for the remainder of the distance, won pulled up to a canter by a length and a half. Compensation took second place on the last turn and held it to the end, a length before Aislike, third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1900; six and a half furlongs on the main track. James Whitten's The Pride, by Dundee-Beeswing, b. g., 4 years, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, driving, by a neck; John H. Carr's Elfin Conig, blk. c., 3, 100, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 3, 103, (McCue,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:19 2-5. Eberhart, Unsightly, Fonsolee, Protus, Godfrey, Lillie Simmons, Beverage, and Elnus also ran. Unsightly, Beverage, and Elnus fell.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile. S. C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, by Fonso-Faierna, br. c., 116 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 2 and out, won easily by three lengths; T. H. Ryan's Flaunt, b. c., 116, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and even, second by a length from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Toddy, ch. c., 116, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and out. Time—1:40 1-5. Only three horses ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Golden Rod Stakes; selling; for two-year-olds; six furlongs on the new Futurity course. Fake and Maximus, 107 pounds each; Moor, 103; Rolling Boer and Luxma, 102 each; Cherished and The Regent, 99 each; Pregrave, 97; Annie Thompson, 94; Ginki, 96; Albula, 92, and Petra II., 92.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Imp, 131 pounds; Jack Point, 122; Trillo, 101; Laverock, 97; Whistling Con, 96; Hardly, 86; Handcuff, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap. Two miles over eight flights of hurdles. Doctor Eichberg, 170 pounds; Ben Eder, 168; Klondyke, 165; Hardy C., 140; Hardy Pardee, 135; Draughtsman, 132; Marylander, 130.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs on the main track. Sanders and Hindtine, 123 pounds; Ralston, 120; Trumpet, Cyrano, Hesper, Gold Or, and The Provost, 116 each; La Tosca II. and Unmasked, 113 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Five furlongs—Cora Goetz, 110, (Tally,) 1; Pirate's Queen, 110, 2; El Oriente, 113, 3. Time—1:03 2-5. Six furlongs—John A. Morris, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; Bessie Macklin, 95, 2; Georgie, 101, 3. Time—1:14 1-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Chautauqua, 112, (Winkfield,) 1; Boney Boy, 150, 2; Einstein, 97, 3. Time—1:48 4-5. Graduate Stakes. Six furlongs—Joe Frey, 118, (Tally,) 1; Miss Bennett, 120, 2; Tyr, 115, 3. Time—1:14 2-5. Mile and three-sixteenths—The Devil, 105, (Dupee,) 1; John Baker, 105, 2; Clay Poynter, 102, 3. Time—2:02 4-5. Mile—Hansford, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Frelinghuysen, 101, 2; Dagmar, 111, 3. Time—1:43.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Six furlongs—Monoghan, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Guerdon, 112, 2; Captain Gaines, 112, 3. Time—1:16¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Mitt Boyken, 109, (May,) 1; El Ghor, 109, 2; Padrone, 112, 3. Time—1:50. Six and a half furlongs—Lamascotta, 106, (Dominick,) 1; McNamara, 103, 2; Miss Lynan, 106, 3. Time—1:22¾. Mile, handicap—Ida Ledford, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Gun Cut, 102, 2; St. Cuthbert, 105, 3. Time—1:42. Seven furlongs—Secundus, 102, (W. Kiley,) 1; Curd Gillock, 110, 2; Seething, 101, 3. Time—1:31. Mile and a quarter—Tom Gilmore, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Orlandine, 94, 2; Gov. Boyd, 104, 3. Time—2:20¼.

DETROIT, Sept. 6.—Six furlongs—Elizabeth K., 100, (Coburn,) 1; Divertisement, 97, 2; Lizzie Jackson, 94, 3. Time—1:15. Four and a half furlongs—The Bronze Demon, 109, (Miller,) 1; Emma C. L., 103, 2; Cupa, 103, 3. Time—0:56¾. Six and a half furlongs—Pretty Rose, 105, (H. Wilson,) 1; Jack Adie, 105, 2; Marion Sampson, 105, 3. Time—1:23. One mile and a quarter—Monk Wayman, 103, (Miller,) 1; Beau Ideal, 105, 2; Miss Soak, 109, 3. Time—2:07. Six furlongs—Irmas, 98, (C. Murphy,) 1; Miss Redwood, 109, 2; Julia Rose, 97, 3. Time—1:14½. Six furlongs—Master Mariner, 102, (Aker,) 1; Corder, 119, 2; Sevoy, 107, 3. Time—1:01¼.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Prince Alert's Performance Caused the Judges to Declare Bets Off.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 6.—The Grand Circuit racing to-day was sensational in one feature. Prince Alert, one of the three starters in the free-for-all pace, after making half in 1:00¾, came in at the wire either held by Walker, who was up, or in distress, taking second place. The bets were declared off by the judges on the supposition that Walker held the horse. Walker drew the horse in the second heat and explained that Prince Alert came down the stretch suffering from blind staggers and that he was obliged to bleed him as soon as he left his seat. Veterinaries were sent to examine the horse, and the judges reserved their decision as to Walker's culpability until the evidence is all in. Summaries:

2:27 trot, purse $1,200.

Major Greer, s. h., (Gaylord)	1	1	1
Dolly Bidwell, b. m., (Carpenter)	2	2	5
Marique, ch. h., (Kenney)	3	3	2
Winaka, b. m., (Titer)	4	5	3
Electric Wilkes, b. h., (Curry)	5	4	4
Betsy Tell, blk. m., (McCarthy)	6	dis	
J. R. P., b. g., (Hard)	dis		
Alta Ford, b. g., (Payne)	dis		
Boodler, gr. g., (Snow)	dis		
Parallax, br. m., (Foote)	dis		

Time—2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:16½.

Charter Oak Consolation.—Purse $800. Best two in three.

Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Geers)	1	1	
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Dellinger)	2	3	
Joe Watts, ch. g., (Young)	3	2	
York Boy, b. g., (Cummings)	5	4	
Rustler, b. g., (Pusey)	6	5	
Nigger Jack, blk. g., (Arthur)	4	dr	
Temple Wilkes, b. g., (Golden)	7	ds	

Time—2:11¼; 2:13½.

Free for All.—Each heat a race. Purse $1,500.

Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	1	1	
Conri, blk. ch. g., (McHenry)	3	2	
Prince Alert, b. g., (Walker)	2	dr	

Time—2:05; 2:04¾; 2:08.

Pace, 2:10.—Purse $1,200. Unfinished.

The Admiral, b. h., (Payne)	5	1	1
Paul Revere, r. g., (Garth)	1	2	7
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	2	4	8
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Spencer)	4	3	2
Belle Colley, b. m., (Clark)	3	5	5
Lady Pipes, b. m., (Rice)	7	8	4
Red Seel, b. h., (Snow)	6	6	5
Sclavonic, gr. h., (Cheney)	8	7	8

Time—2:07½; 2:07¼; 2:08¾.

Other Harness Races.

NASHUA, N. H., Sept. 6.—2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Jim Mace, b. g.	1	1	1
Allie Snell, b. h.	5	2	3
Worewolf, b. g.	4	5	2
Belle of Waterbury, b. m.	2	4	6
Carbrino, b. g.	3	3	7
Pronoun, b. m.	6	7	9
Alcedo, ch. g.	7	6	5
Pink Wilkes, b. m.	8	8	4

Time—2:19½; 2:19½; 2:19½.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Parker, b. g.	2	2	1	1	1
Governor Gage, b. g.	1	1	2	2	3
Atlanta Meleta, b. h.	3	3	3	3	2
Golden Belle's Sister, ch. m.	5	4	4	4	4
Ethel L., ch. m.	4	5	5	5	dr

Time—2:21¾; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:23½.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 6.—2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Rondo, b. g.	2	1	1	1	1
Nellie Porter, br. m.	1	9	2	4	4
Turboat, b. g.	3	2	5	2	2
Falcon, ro. g.	4	3	3	3	3
Magris, br. m.	10	4	4	5	5
Tommy Whitten, blk. s.	5	6	7	6	6
Sir Edwin, ch. g.	6	5	6	9	9
Fred Ames, b. g.	7	8	9	7	7
Trossie, ch. m.	9	7	9	8	8
Legal, r. g.	8	dis.			

Time—2:19½; 2:18½; 2:18¼; 2:20½.

2:29 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Mace, b. g.	1	1	1	1	1
Battle Axe, b. g.	4	2	3	2	3
Dewey, blk. g.	7	3	2	3	2
Dunkhurst, b. g.	2	5	7	5	7
Fanny B., g. m.	3	6	5	6	5
Grey Light, g. g.	5	6	6	7	6
Honest Jock, b. g.	6	7	8	8	8
Wilkes Smuggler, g. g.	8	8	8	4	4

Time—2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:23¼.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Moccasin Boy, ro. g.	1	2	
Danville, ch. g.	3	1	
Bither, br. h.	2	3	

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼.

ENTRIES FOR HARNESS RACES.

Local Trotters and Pacers That Will Take Part in To-morrow's Meeting.

A likely array of light-harness horses will face the starter at the Road Drivers' matinée at the Empire City track to-morrow, as the following entry list shows:

2:40 trotting, amateurs to drive, for the Durando Cup.—R. D. Williams, Curlew, blk. h.; George N. Reinhardt's Muse, b. g.; H. C. Mapes's Jolly Bachelor, b. g.; D. Lamar's Royalto, br. g.; Thomas J. Byrnes's Redan, br. g.; William E. Parsons's Mollie Stark, ch. m.; A. B. Gwathmey's Tiverton, b. g.

2:40 pacing, two in three, amateurs to drive, for the Gwathmey Cup.—Dr. W. C. Gilday's Pet, ch. m.; H. Cummusky's Benny, ch. g.; F. W. Schildwachter's Ball Bearing, ch. g.; Homer Davenport's Ned, b. g.; N. R. Doe's Motion, ch. g.; Henry J O'Connor's Dick, ro. g.

2:22 trotting, two in three, amateurs to drive, for the Robertson Cup.—George N. Reinhardt's Muse, b. g.; John F. Ulrich's Col. Moreland, b. g.; H. C. Mapes's Minnetonka, b. m.; Luke A. Burke's Little Frank; George P. Baisley's Hazel, b. m.; John W. Smith's Maggie Nelson, blk. m.; D. Lamar's Royalto, br. g.; Henry Belmaine's Rebel B., ch. m.; H. Cummusky's Snip Nose, b. g.; F. W. Schildwachter's Phyllis, b. m.; A. B. Appleby's, Hattie Walters, ch. m.

2:15 trotting, mile dash to wagon, amateurs to drive.—Henry Phillips's Ethel B., ch. m.; Kimball C. Atwood's McLaughlin Maid, ch. m.; Kimball C. Atwood's Nellson, br. m.; A. C. Maynard's W. C. F., b. g.; Thomas F. Russell's Maid Thorne, br. m.; Homer Davenport's Corillion, br. g.; Andrew Newburg's Newburger, r. g; De Witt C. Flanigan's Martha, b. m.; De Witt C. Flanigan's Kingwood, br. g.; De Witt C. Flanigan's Ivandorf, b. g.; A. B. Gwathmey's Tiverton, b. g.; George Stengel's Ollie Wilks.

2:15 pacing, mile dash to wagon, amateurs to drive, for timer.—A. R. Meyers's Peter H., b. g.; Isaac Hopper's Lucre, br. h.; Wilson M. Main's Miss Meander, ch. m.; W. R. Rose's Sir Eld, b. g.; D. Lamar's Edward D., b. g.; D. Lamar's Nettie B., br. m.; Franklin Haines's Maud L., ch. m.

Team Race, best two out of three, mile heats, amateurs to drive, for the Road Drivers' Association Trophy.—Luke A. Burke's West Wilkes and mate; John F. Cockerill's Rival, br. g.; John F. Cockerill's Swift, b. g.; L. E. Whitehead's Saratoga Belle, b. m.; L. E. Whitehead's Marion Wilkes, b. m.; W. C. Floyd-Jones's Knoxena and Casselton.

Yearlings at Auction Sale.

The sale of Tennessee yearling thoroughbreds, at the Fasig and Tipton sales paddocks, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday before the races, drew but a moderate crowd, and bidding, except on the choicest lots, was slow. The horses sold for $300 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF DR. E. S. CARR.

Ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Tarpel II., by St. Blaise; J. F. Schorr	$550
Ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Grandma, by Luke Blackburn; J. F. Schorr	500
Ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Opeechie, by Longfellow; J. F. Schorr	1,250
B. c., by Quicklime-Belle Baden, by Baden Baden; J. D. Smith	375

PROPERTY OF J. H. WARNER.

B. c., by Top Gallant-Sallie Hagen, by Faustus; Thomas Welsh	700
Br. f., by Ornus-Kitty Gunn, by Virgil; John H. Carr	400

RACEABOUTS ON OYSTER BAY.

Original Plan of Racing the Little Boats in Pairs Was Spoiled.

Mishaps before the start spoiled the plans for pair matches in the opening race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's raceabout tournament at Oyster Bay yesterday, and possibly brought the three days' series of contests for the J. Rogers Maxwell Cup to an untimely end.

Five of the fast little racing craft had been entered, but two of them were unable to start. The Spindrift, owned by the Pirie brothers, was able to muster a crew of only two men, and consequently withdrew, as her competitors carried crews of three. Johnston De Forest's Scamp broke the club of her jib while waiting for the starting signal and was unable to repair the damage on the spot. This left only three competitors—F. T. Bedford's Sis, H. M. Crane's Raider, and H. L. Maxwell's Snapper. The Regatta Committee was accordingly compelled to abandon the original idea of pair matches and start the three together. Sis won the race by a margin of less than half a minute over the Crane boat, Snapper having in the meantime withdrawn.

This result left the Regatta Committee in a dilemma. On the one hand it was argued that both Spindrift and Scamp had lost their opportunity to race for the tournament cup and that it had therefore been won in a single match by Sis, while on the other hand it was recognized that Mr. Maxwell had desired a thorough trying-out of all the boats when he offered the cup, and this object had not been attained yesterday. No decision was reached last night, but the racing will at all events be continued this afternoon. If it be decided that Sis has not yet won the cup, Spindrift and Scamp will race to-day, and Sis will meet the winner of their match to-morrow. If the cup is awarded to Sis at once, all the raceabouts will contest for special club prizes to-day and to-morrow.

A strong southwest wind swept up the Sound yesterday afternoon that made single reefs a necessity when the racers sailed out to the starting line off the entrance to Oyster Bay. H. L. Maxwell had even double-reefed the Snapper, and for a time it looked as though his prudence had not taken him too far. The stanch little boats stood up firmly in the wind and sea, however, and later in the day Snapper's double reef proved a serious handicap.

The yachts were sent away at 2:50 o'clock, sailing twice around a six-and-three-quarter-mile triangle. The southwesterly wind gave a fairly easy reach to the first mark, a run over the second leg, and a beat home.

Across the starting line the racers swept like flashes, with the ripping breeze over their quarter. Raider was the first away, crossing at the extreme leeward end of the line, not half a length in advance of Snapper. Sis crossed ten seconds or more behind the other boats. All the way to the first mark Raider held her lead, but after rounding the mark she was slow in dropping her spinnaker, and Sis, whose crew had been cleverly prompt in setting her balloon sails, soon drew to the fore. At the end of this leg Sis led Raider by thirty seconds, while Snapper had fallen nearly a minute behind the Crane boat. Raider never regained her lead. Sis took up the second trip over the course twenty-eight seconds sooner than Raider, and more than three minutes in the lead of Snapper. On the last leg of this round the Raider showed some clever windward work and drew up slightly, but Sis finished winner by twenty-five seconds. Snapper had in the meantime withdrawn from the race. The summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sis, F. T. Bedford	2:50:00	4:58:50	2:08:50
Raider, H. M. Crane	2:50:00	4:59:15	2:09:15
Snapper, H. L. Maxwell	2:50:00	Withdrew.	

At the end of the first round the yachts were timed as follows: Sis, 3:55:40; Raider, 3:56:18; Snapper, 3:58:50.

Big Yachts to Race at Larchmont.

Entries for the special races to be held by Larchmont Yacht Club to-morrow have not been numerous, but the dozen yachts entered up to last night include the best of the larger racing craft now available. The competitors for the five-hundred-dollar cup for schooners, known as the Larchmont Cup of 1900, are Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's Corona, H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta, and Wilson Marshall's Atlantic. For the five-hundred-dollar cup offered by Commodore Clarence A. Postley for competitors by the Herreshoff seventies, the entries have already been received of August Belmont's Mineola, Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, and the Yankee, owned jointly by Harry Payne Whitney and Herman B. Duryea. The entry of Virginia is expected later to make the quartet complete.

The two British-built cutters Astrild and Isolde, owned respectively by the Hanon brothers and F. M. Hoyt, will appear again in a match that is sure to be closely fought. The other entries are Oswald Sanderson's Countess, E. W. Clark, Jr.'s, Cherokee, and H. I. Pratt's O Shima San among the thirty-six-foot sloops, and H. W. Eaton's Audax, George J. Matthews's Escape, and H. H. Landon's Flora in the thirty-six-foot class of yawls.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 6.—James L. Breeze's twin screw cruising and hunting yacht Decoy has been launched from the yard of B. F. Wood.

The sloop Jessica J. McDonough, New York Yacht Club, arrived here to be hauled out at the Woods' yard.

James B. Ford's centreboard schooner Katrina, New York Yacht Club, has been launched from the railway at the Jacob yard after being overhauled and repainted.

William Simonson's fin keel yawl Aura has been hauled out at the Byles yard to have her bowsprit shortened.

William Iselin's schooner yacht Emerald, New York Yacht Club, arrived here to-day.

Thirty-Footers Race for a Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 6.—For the first time this season the thirty-foot boats were compelled to sail this afternoon under double reefs. The thirties started out to battle for a cup offered by W. Butler Duncan. They started at 3:23 P. M. The summaries:

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:30:36	2:07:36
Dorothy, H. Y. Benson	5:30:02	2:11:02
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	5:24:41	2:11:41
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:35:03	2:12:03
Asahi, W. S. Miller	5:36:13	2:13:13

Nantilus B. C.'s Annual Regatta.

Several interesting events comprise the programme for the sixteenth annual regatta of the Nautilus Boat Club, which takes place to-morrow afternoon over a mile straightaway course off the boathouse, at Bay Ridge. There will be racing in junior single gigs, intermediate single gigs, senior single gigs, novice single gigs, fifty-yard swimming race, junior double sculls, senior double sculls, six-oared barge race, and four-oared shell challenge race for the Firuski Trophy.

Firemen's Annual Century Run.

Entry blanks are ready for the fourth annual century run of the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, which will take place on Sunday over the usual Long Island course, and may be obtained from Battalion Chief John Castles, retired, Captain of the Firemen's Cycle Club, at 569 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street; of D. J. Curley, First Lieutenant of the club, at 149 West Ninety-ninth Street, or by mail application to C. P. Staubach, Captain of the run, at Station H, New York Post Office.

An International Tug-of-War.

A tug-of-war contest with an international flavor will take place between the crack teams of the Monarch and Columbia Sporting Club at Atlantic Park, Ralph Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 16. The Columbias are Norwegians and the Monarchs claim Brooklyn as their birthplace. The winning team will be awarded gold medals and a silver trophy.

Annual Meeting of Bowlers.

The annual meeting of the Royal Arcanum Bowling League will be held to-morrow evening, Sept. 8, at Trainor's, in Brooklyn. Delegates from the twenty-odd councils comprising the league have been notified to be on hand promptly.

Athletes of Two Clubs to Meet.

A dual meet has been arranged between the Star and Pastime Athletic Clubs, to take place at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., on Sunday, Sept. 23. A point trophy will be the incentive for the opposing forces to surpass each other on track and field.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The New Yorks Were Beaten in a Poorly Played Game by St. Louis.

The New York and the St. Louis baseball team gave about the worst exhibition at the Polo Grounds yesterday that has been seen there in some time. St. Louis took a lead at the start and was never headed. Sudhoff, their little pitcher, was a tough proposition for the New Yorks. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	2	1	0	
Burkett, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	2	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	3	1	2	3	1
Keister, 2b.	2	2	1	3	0
McCann, 1b.	3	2	6	0	1
Robinson, c.	0	1	10	1	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	10	24	8	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	1	1	0	1
Foster, ss.	0	1	5	3	1
Selbach, lf.	0	0	3	0	1
Hickman, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	1	3
Mercer, 2b.*	1	1	1	5	0
Bow'man, c.	0	0	3	2	1
Doheny, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Mat'son, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	4	23	12	7

*Donovan out, hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	5 0 3 0 0 2 1 0—11
New York	1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 2. First base by errors—St. Louis, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 3. First base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3; off Doheny, 3; off Matthewson, 2. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 6; by Doheny, 3; by Matthewson, 3. Stolen bases—McGraw, Heidrick, (2;) Donovan, McCann, (2;) Van Haltren. Double play—Keister, Wallace, and McCann. Home runs—Van Haltren, Hickman. Two-base hit—Foster. Three-base hit—McCann. Hit by pitched ball—Mercer. Passed balls—Bowerman, 3. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyn, 2.

In the Brooklyn-Pittsburg baseball game yesterday at Washington Park a muffed throw by Daly in the second inning, with a couple of hits and Kennedy's weird pitching, sent Pittsburg men around the bases. Kitson then went in and was batted hard. The Pittsburgs' played a superb fielding game behind Leever's good pitching, and shut off the runs. Keeler made four hits, but all were wasted. The game was called in the eighth on account of darkness. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0
Wagner, rf.	2	3	2	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Will'ms, 3b.	2	3	5	3	0
Zimmer, c.	2	1	1	2	0
Ely, ss.	1	2	2	2	0
Leever, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	9	13	24	9	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	4	2	0	0
Jenn'gs, 1b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kelley, lf.	1	1	4	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	1	0
Cross, 3b.	1	3	3	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2
Farrell, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Kitson, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total	2	12	24	7	1

Pittsburg	0 4 1 1 0 0 3 0—9
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hits—Zimmer, Cross. Two-base hits—Wagner, Williams, Daly. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 11. Struck out—By Kennedy, 1; by Kitson, 1. Sacrifice hit—Zimmer. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner. Bases on balls—By Kennedy, 2; Leever, 2. Double play—Kelley and Cross. Hit by pitched ball—By Kennedy, 2; by Leever, 1. Time—Two hours and four minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	9 3 0 0 0 5 2 1	20	25 1
Chicago	2 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	5	8 7

Batteries—Bernhard and Frazer; Jacklitsch and McFarland.

AT BOSTON.

	R	H	E
Boston	0 1 2 0 0 0 2—	5	10 1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	8	4

Batteries—Lewis and Clarke; Scott and Feltz. (Darkness.)

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	65	42	.607	Boston	53	56	.486
Pittsburg	63	48	.568	St. Louis	50	58	.463
Philadelphia	56	52	.519	Cincinnati	50	60	.455
Chicago	54	57	.486	New York	45	63	.417

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Pittsburg in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Boston.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Kansas City, 1. Detroit, 8; Kansas City, 3, (second game.)
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Milwaukee, 4.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Minneapolis, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 5; Chicago, 3.
Chicago, 11; Indianapolis, 7, (second game.)

New York State League Games.

At Cortland—Cortland, 14; Rome, 1.
Schenectady—Schenectady, 5; Albany, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 5; Troy, 0.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Hartford, 7; Providence, 1. Hartford, 0; Providence, 0, (eight innings, rain, second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 1; Syracuse, 0.
At Worcester—Worcester, 18; Springfield, 1.

NAVAL OFFICERS PLAY GOLF.

A Mixed Foursome Match on Kebo Links Ended in a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 6.—A foursomes golf match between officers of the British and American squadrons was one of the features of the naval celebration here to-day. The match was eighteen holes, handicap medal play, for two handsome silver cups offered by Mrs. George R. Sheldon of New York. Franklin Ellis, Jr., and Lieut. Aylmer of her Majesty's steamship Indefatigable tied Midshipman Hon. Arthur G. Coke of the Crescent and Arden Robbins for first prize, at 105 net. The tie will be played off to-morrow. Only eight American officers volunteered to forty British. The regular players of the Kebo Club were finally paired off, each with an officer. The following cards containing net scores of pairs were handed in:

Lieut. Aylmer and Franklin Ellis, Jr., 105; Lieut. Coke and Arden Robbins, 105; Lieut. Jackson and C. Brigham, 110; Lieut. Evans and H. Thacher, 111; Lieut. La Page and J. M. Sears, Jr., 113; Lieut. Douglas and Dr. Cushman, 115; Capt. Rolleston and Herbert Jacques, 116; Capt. Stuart and Grenville Kane, 116; Lieut. Greatorex and S. M. Wright, 116; Lieut. Bevington and George Robbins, 117; Lieut. Howard and Dr. Francine, 117; Lieut. Barrett and L. Brigham, 120; Lieut. Harrison and Mr. Alsop, 122; Capt. Pelly and Martin Van Buren, 122; Lieut. Grubb and G. W. Guthrie, 123; Midshipman Whappam and John Wilson, 123; Lieut. Ramsay and C. R. Auchincloss, 124; Mr. Royse and A. B. Burrill, 124; Lieut. Lake and George R. Sheldon, 125; Lieut. Berne and L. Gourlie, 125; Lieut. Leith and J. L. Ketterlinus, 127; Lieut. Leach and Commander Campbell, 127; Lieut. Rymer and Victor Cushman, 129; Midshipman Bonham and Lieut. Horne, 130; Lieut. Fluder and G. O. Thacher, 131; Engineer Melklejohn and F. S. Wilson, 139.

Mixed Foursome on Lenox Links.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6.—A mixed foursome contest commenced to-day on the Lenox links for beautiful silver cups given by S. Howland Robbins, Vice President of the club. It was a handicap match

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OLNEY FOR BRYAN.

There is something highly respectable in the attachment of a man for his old associations, whether they be personal, social, or political. Therefore we have no hesitation in saying that there is something highly respectable in the coming out of RICHARD OLNEY in favor of W. J. BRYAN.

And of course the human respectability of Mr. OLNEY's attitude does not depend at all upon the validity of the articulate reasoning with which he endeavors to support it. The attitude is the same which DAVID B. HILL, with his political motto and capital of "I am a Democrat," has found himself compelled to take. It is not quite the same which GROVER CLEVELAND has felt himself compelled to take, for Mr. CLEVELAND has refused the responsibility of advising his fellow-citizens how to vote. But it is as evident in Mr. CLEVELAND's non-committal letter as it is in Mr. OLNEY'S highly committal letter, that its author labors under a sense, not at all discreditable to him, of the desirableness of preserving the Democratic Party, which is his party, for future usefulness, "when this tyranny is overpast." And this is a legitimate public object. Every rational Republican ought to wish that the Democratic Party, during these last years, had been stronger and saner, that it might the better have performed the function of a Constitutional opposition.

But as to the reasoning by which Mr. OLNEY has undertaken to support his political instincts, we are bound to say that it is not cogent, not valuable, that it will not convince anybody who is not anxious to be convinced, and that, moreover, Mr. OLNEY is about the last American citizen from whom, with any propriety or consistency, it could have proceeded. For Mr. OLNEY might lay a very fair claim to being the first American imperialist. His article upon our industrial and political isolation, published in The Atlantic Monthly, which aroused so extensive a discussion, in which we ourselves remember taking a not unfriendly part, was much more reconcilable with the policy of the Administration than with Mr. OLNEY's own present opposition to it.

With every respect for Mr. OLNEY, as a man who has done the State some service "and they know it," we feel bound to reprehend his description of the present Administration as "a syndicated Presidency." We are sure that our habitual readers will not accuse us of a blind, partisan zeal in behalf of Mr. MCKINLEY. But the thing that is most evident, that "sticks out," about his whole Administration is that he has endeavored to conform it, as nearly as he could, to what he understood, on the best authority at his command, to be the will of the American people. Thereby he has subjected himself to some ridicule as a man "with his ear to the ground." But evidently that ridicule, however well or ill founded it may be, is absolutely incompatible with the theory of Mr. OLNEY, which is also that of less respectable and less responsible men, that he is the representative of a clique which has nothing to do with public opinion, but pursues its own objects in neglect or in defiance of the same. That is the gist of Mr. OLNEY'S sneer, and manifestly there is nothing in it.

Nor can we see anything serious in Mr. OLNEY'S more detailed and specific reproaches. To accuse the President of having followed a "tactless and brutal policy" in the Philippines is to accuse him, at the very utmost, of not having as much foresight as his critics, including Mr. OLNEY, think they have hindsight. That is not a very damaging accusation. Which of the critics, from Senator HOAR to Mr. OLNEY, said beforehand what he is saying now? Which of them is entitled to say "I told you so"? Which of them is entitled to reproach the President with his painful and anxious holding of his ear to the ground to hear what the general promiscuous mass of the American people thought about the matter, when they were in possession of all the information that a loyal imparting of official information could give them? What is most to the immediate purpose, which one of them can sincerely say that the treatment of any single problem now confronting us would be likely to be more intelligent and circumspect, juster and wiser, at the hands of W. J. BRYAN than at the hands of WILLIAM MCKINLEY? There is only one answer possible to this question. And after it has been rendered, the opposition of any Democratic "warhorse," whether Mr. OLNEY or another, whether the opposition proceeds from sentimental party attachment or from personal ambition, no matter how legitimate or well founded, cannot affect the votes of citizens to whom neither the Democratic Party name is a fetich, nor the personal ambitions and desires of eminent ex-Democrats who would like to be Democrats again.

WELLINGTON'S CONSCIENCE.

Senator WELLINGTON of Maryland has made a speech in his home town of Cumberland in which he has declared that he will support BRYAN for President. This announcement was anticipated. For several years he has been gradually disagreeing with his own party at home, with the Senators of his own party at Washington, and with the Administration. His conscience did not approve the refusal of President MCKINLEY to attempt intervention in South Africa on behalf of the Boers. His conscience was offended because the President did not accept the Wellington policy in the Philippines, and his conscience tells him that the President and Secretary HAY are lying when they assert that there is not an alliance between the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. WELLINGTON was elected to the Senate as a Republican, and took his seat on March 4, 1897. He had been a politician of some energy, and did not lack preferment; for as early as 1882 he had been honored with political office, was later made Assistant Treasurer by HARRISON at Baltimore, and having been twice chosen for Congress, was advanced to the Senate and made Chairman of the Republican Committee of Maryland. His conscience troubled him and the organization with which he was connected, and he has exhibited a proneness to be skeptical about the rectitude of persons whose consciences refused to agree with his.

As a Republican member of the Senate Mr. WELLINGTON holds places on seven committees of that body, including the Chairmanship of the Committee to Establish the University of the United States. He has a voice in determining the course of the Senate in many matters, supposedly with the majority that may be depended upon to deal in a friendly manner with the Administration. If his conscience remains active it may somewhat embarrass him and his associates in reaching conclusions about measures demanding prompt, fair, and unprejudiced action.

Mr. WELLINGTON cannot conscientiously and efficiently remain in the Senate as a Republican, accepting the honors extended to him as a Republican when he has repudiated the party that elected him and declared for the candidate chosen by the opposition party. He certainly will not insist upon holding on to his seat for the $5,000 a year it brings him. Only "a scurvy politician," absolutely without conscience, would do that.

Under normal conditions Maryland would not be entitled to choose a Senator in WELLINGTON'S place until 1902. If WELLINGTON'S conscience insisted upon doing the right thing, regardless of expense to him, it would send his resignation to Gov. SMITH by the first mail, and afford the Governor a chance to appoint a Democrat in his place. If the Democrats hold the next Legislature they will elect a man of Democratic conscience to succeed WELLINGTON. It is tolerably certain that if the Republicans get possession of the Legislature again their respect for WELLINGTON'S conscience will not move them to put him again in the place in which he has been so uneasy, erratic, untrustworthy, and unfaithful.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

One thing should be very evident to all of us, and that is that we need more troops in the Far East. Whatever the outcome may be of the negotiations now about to be undertaken, on the initiative of Russia, for the withdrawal of troops from Peking, the moment they are no longer needed for strictly police purposes, it is plain that the weight of any nation in the councils of the allies on the spot will be in exact proportion to its available military power. When FREDERICK the Great was told that one of the small Princelings of Germany had been speaking ill of him, his answer was a question: "How many troops can he bring into the field?" It was a very good answer. Just now it is clear at what a disadvantage Germany is put in China by the fact that her contingent has not yet arrived. It is all very well for the Imperial Chancellery to talk big. But as "money talks" in peaceful times, so force talks in troublous times, and in a council of Generals or Admirals in China the voice of the German representative would go for very little.

Our own contingent in China is adequate for our needs and our interests. But it must not be forgotten that it has been drawn from our forces in the Philippines, and that our forces in the Philippines were already only the minimum of what instructed soldiers thought we should have there for the requirements of the Philippines themselves, and of course without any provision of what has happened in China. It is of the first necessity that we should have such a force in the Philippines as should be able to crush any organized resistance. Even Senator HOAR would probably admit that. You cannot with any Asiatic people offer the olive branch with one hand without having in the other a good sharp sword. If you do, they misinterpret your conciliatory attitude as weakness. All experts agree upon that point. But when we weakened our minimum in the Philippines by making detachments from it for China, the natural results followed. The Filipinos in insurrection were encouraged. "Poor blighted lilies," as the old epitaph upon the negro child had it, "poor blighted lilies, they are holding up their heads again." There is a general recrudescence of insurrection all over the island of Luzon.

In fact, our factor of safety is too small for our requirements. Mr. A. P. GORMAN of Maryland, of Havemeyer memory, is probably as great a public malefactor as the United States contain. But he never performed a more conspicuous public disservice than when he undertook, and, to our shame be it said, with success, to hamper and cripple the United States Army when it was about to undertake responsibilities that no man could measure. The first work of a new Congress should be the undoing of his baleful work and the allowing to the Executive, which is responsible to the people and aware of its responsibility, of the power to discharge its responsibilities.

TAMMANY AND CONGRESS.

An "inspired" report has found its way into the newspapers that the controller of the important actions of Tammany Hall has decided that Representative DANIEL J. RIORDAN of the Eighth Congressional District and Representative THOMAS J. BRADLEY of the Ninth District are to be renominated for Congress, and that Representative WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER of the Fourteenth District is to be refused the compliment of a return.

Just why Mr. RIORDAN or Mr. BRADLEY should desire to be elected to Congress, or Mr. CROKER should imagine that they should be elected, probably neither Mr. RIORDAN nor Mr. BRADLEY could satisfactorily state, and Mr. CROKER would have some difficulty in establishing, by an examination of their records, any ground for thrusting them upon constituencies that have been practically without representation through the last session of Congress.

Mr. RIORDAN introduced no bill of public importance or interest, made no speech, offered no resolution, submitted no report. The proceedings of Congress interested him not. Mr. BRADLEY introduced four bills, one being for a pension and three to fix up deserters who probably hoped to become pensioners. This, with the mention of filing a petition, is his whole record in the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Both were habitually absent.

Mr. CHANLER, although not prolific as a Congressional worker, seems to have attended and voted, made several reports, introduced a few public bills and some seventy petitions, and made a speech on the Porto Rico bill. It has been reported that at a dinner in Washington his remarks in the presence of Mr. CROKER were so independent as to constitute lèse majesté in the estimation of the Tammany chieftain. Neither BRADLEY nor RIORDAN would have ventured to say anything susceptible of construction as criticism of Mr. CROKER, if they could have been found.

It is not difficult to discover the respect in which Tammany Hall holds a place in Congress, if we are to judge by the sort of men too often foisted upon that body by the organization. The careers of the two members of whom is reported that their records commend them to Mr. CROKER for renomination have been matter of frequent unfavorable comment in Washington, provoked rather by their absence than by their merits when present. Mr. CHANLER'S conduct has not subjected him to the same sort of notice. He has been quite respectable in his behavior, industrious in his habits, and only objectionable in venturing to manifest a quite reasonable and hopeful independence of mind and speech.

Upon all grounds that would govern a wise and honest political manager Mr. CHANLER ought to have a renomination, and the like reasons would constrain a really sagacious and broad-minded boss in absolutely refusing to throw away nominations on the other two.

INTERNATIONAL BOUQUETS.

Militarism couchant and rampant, imperialism, Anglomania, and numerous other diseases, which, according to Mr. BRYAN, EDWARD ATKINSON, AGUINALDO, and other patriots, are threatening the health, if not the life, of our body politic, will certainly be discovered in the report of Vice Admiral SEYMOUR on the operations in China under his direction. It is equally certain that the careful comparison of his report with that of Capt. MCCALLA and an examination of his letter to Admiral KEMPFF will convince those to whom an Anglo-American alliance would be the abomination of desolations that President MCKINLEY, without the knowledge or consent of the Senate, by some dark, mysterious, and altogether pernicious underground means, has formed such an alliance with Lord SALISBURY, who has managed his side of the matter without letting the Irish Nationalists find out what was going on. For surely no pure-minded anti-imperialist or Anglophobe will admit that the element of theatricalism which is inseparable from the brilliantly illuminated life of a commanding officer could occasionally make itself visible in his speech or conduct. No pessimistic would-be abolitionist of armies would discern in this exchange of compliments so innocent an occurrence as a little ebullition of good feeling.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the officers in command of the initial operations in China were laboring under the disadvantage of a paucity of precedents. Certainly the fighting of English and American forces had not been for any extended period that of allies since the French and Indian war. The commander of the British naturally felt that he ought to do the handsome thing by the Americans, and Capt. MCCALLA showed that he knew the value of an era of good feeling as well as any one else. Our active naval officer, it will be remembered, sent home a communication in which he mentioned in detail all the foreign forces which had operated in unison with our own, and expressed himself as filled with gratitude to officers of all nations for aiding the forces of the United States in the field. He also advised that Congress give a medal to each of a number of officers whom he named.

It does not appear from the news dispatches that Admiral SEYMOUR has said anything about giving medals, but it is certain that he and Capt. MCCALLA have, in the language of the day, thrown bouquets at each other with both hands. In the praise of the British Admiral for our Captain, however, we can find one sentence worthy of note. Admiral SEYMOUR says that had Capt. MCCALLA been a Briton, he could not have rendered more faithful obedience to him as superior officer. This is evidence that in the beginning the American naval officer introduced that policy of living up to the letter and the spirit of our contract with our allies which has, we regret to say, not always been pursued by all of them in their dealings with us or with each other.

INNS AND TRAVELERS.

Summer travelers, halted for longer or shorter periods on their way to or from the seashore, the mountains, or the islands of the St. Lawrence River by the loafing of trains, boats, or customs officers, are complaining not only of the erratic movement of public conveyances but of the blindness and indifference of those who have "thrown at them," so to speak, opportunities for making enforced delay less intolerable to a victim of slow travel and profitable to those who become incidentally the gainers by railroad or steamboat slothfulness.

It is a complaint so general as to be almost universal that the towns at which considerable numbers of travelers expect to make close connections, but where close connections are notoriously exceptional, are supplied with taverns so unclean, ill-provided, and generally uncomfortable that a stay overnight in one of them, even if it be possible to escape its table, is an ordeal sure to add to the primary vexation of losing a desired and entirely possible connection.

Not to be more specific, we are aware of a number of instances where the keepers of taverns at connecting points, warned by constantly recurring failures of steamboats and railroads to connect, might, by a very little attention to cleanliness of hotel premises, by the more generous supply of such plain necessaries of life as towels and water, by bedrooms made more habitable with less pretense of adornment, and even by a slight affectation of concern in the progress of the traveler on his way, contribute directly to their own interests and to the advantage of their towns in ridding them of a reputation for which, too often, the tavern and its keeper are as much to blame as the happy-go-lucky railroad or the steamboat corporation.

We have in mind taverns that might, with very slight expenditure of money, the exercise of a modicum of taste, the observance of a good deal more respect for cleanliness, and some study of true hospitality, convert the towns in which they are located, from places made odious as points of enforced detention, into havens of rest and refreshment to be remembered with satisfaction. If some railroad and steamboat corporations were not stupid as well as "soulless" they would have made it their business, long ago, to insist that such opportunities as we have pointed out were not altogether wasted. They owe it to the thousands of patrons whom they have disappointed and vexed to mitigate the vexation and discomfort of other thousands of disappointed ones to come.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Trouble of a kind which, though it is far from uncommon in these latter days, is carefully ignored in the current denunciations of trusts, is reported from a city that would be regarded as a big one if it were not so near New York. The manager of a theatre there recently found himself in need of a chief for his corps of stage carpenters. The place is an important and responsible one, and the men who can fill it satisfactorily are not numerous. Inquiry having revealed that there was no acceptable candidate for the place in the town where the theatre is, the manager desired to get one from this city. Instantly he was informed by the local branch of the Theatrical Mechanics' Union that no such importation would be permitted, and that if he could not get what he wanted at home he would have to get what he could and make the best of it. The manager thought the matter over and yielded—hired an admittedly inexperienced and therefore incompetent man to perform highly specialized services, and thus subjected himself to constant annoyances and his business interests to considerable peril. That was bad, but defiance of the union meant not only a strike of his employes, but a boycott of the theatre by organized labor, and in this particular city that was next to certain ruin. The manager regards himself as the victim of a trust, and of one as unreasonable as it is ruthless. There seems to be some basis for his opinion, but of course he will get little sympathy from the statesmen and economists who are just now working so industriously to transmute their hatred of social wrongs into the votes that bloom in November.

—Gen. WHEELER'S report on the condition of Guam as he found it in the happy, happy days before Capt. RICHARD P. LEARY, United States Navy, had been superseded by somebody of whom we remember nothing except that he has a name of Teutonic appearance, fully justifies the general regret that was felt when the news of the change first came. The new man may be and probably is a very good man, as the Governors of little islands go, but there is not the slightest ground for hoping that he is a second LEARY, able and eager to amuse himself and the world while at the same time urging the people of Guam along the road toward civilization at a trot of high knee action and unprecedented rapidity. Whether Capt. LEARY was made for Guam or Guam for Capt. LEARY is a matter of some uncertainty, but the two fitted together with amazing exactness, and their separation was a serious administrative mistake. Gen. WHEELER'S report includes several proclamations of the true Learian flavor, but as they were published in full by THE TIMES away back in last March, we cannot devote the amount of space to them, or get quite as much enjoyment out of them as some of our esteemed but belated neighbors are now doing. The proclamations are excellent ones, however, and it does not detract in the slightest degree from their merit that their eminently practical wisdom is expressed in the language of picturesque and somewhat impish humor. On a broader stage, doubtless, Capt. LEARY would quell the fervor of his adjectives, and be as dignified as anybody else, but in Guam he could give free rein to his fancy, and a great pity it is that he tired of the little island and sought and obtained a new assignment of duty.

—In the official printed report of the proceedings at the convention of the International Typographical Union, held at Milwaukee last month, we find the following addition to the "general laws" of the union, reported by the Committee on Laws and adopted by the convention:

Section —. No member of the International Typographical Union shall engage in speed contests, either by hand composition or on machines. Violation of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 or suspension: Provided, that said penalty shall be imposed in accordance with the law relating to "trials and charges."

Now, contests of the kind to which reference is here made were of considerable frequency in the days of hand composition, and nobody then seemed to regard them as inimical to the interests of the compositors. Indeed, the very best of them took part in the competitions, and the winning of victory in one of those desperately fought battles at the "case" was an event of some moment and a source of intense professional pride. All that is changed, apparently, and at present exhibitions of superior skill is an offense to be heavily punished, even to the extent of depriving the exhibitor temporarily of a chance to earn a living. Why? The only reason that suggests itself is a fear lest speed contests on the new typesetting machines should, by demonstrating just what highly skilled men can do on those machines when eager to show their powers, reveal that the present standards of accomplishment are fixed very appreciably lower than they ought to be. It is painful to accept this theory of the convention's action, for it implies a narrowness of mind and a shortness of vision wholly unworthy of men as intelligent as the members of the typographical unions are known to be. We would be more than glad to present an alternative explanation if one exists.

—Commissioner KEATING was quoted by The Evening Post as saying yesterday that he could do nothing about the removal of the Pabst Hotel portico until after the matter had been passed upon by the courts. "The colonnade was erected," he added, if The Post's reporter is accurate, "without a permit, and a notice was served on the proprietor to have it removed. A suit was brought in the court to enjoin the Commissioner from removing it, and that suit has not been settled." And until it was, the Commissioner thought himself powerless! That forms a truly amazing presentation of the case. Of course Mr. KEATING knows that the suit was brought, not to enjoin him from removing the balcony, but to compel him to do it. However, as the mandamus was requested after the Commissioner had announced his firm intention to clear the sidewalk at a fixed date, it would be not at all remarkable if he were much confused in his mind—as much so, for instance, as are those of his fellow-citizens who are trying to believe that his course in the matter has from the beginning been that of a zealous defender of public rights, and that the legal proceeding which is his latest excuse for delay is an honest effort to hasten the abatement of a nuisance, and not a trick intended to postpone such abatement as long as possible.

NUGGETS.

His Shortcomings.

"How does your new bookkeeper suit you?"

"As a bookkeeper he's great, but as a human being I don't take to him."—Chicago Record.

In at the Finish.

Mike—Thot's moighty foin whisky, Pat. How ould is it afther bein'?

Pat (draining the bottle)—Faith, an' Oi dunno, but it's as ould as it iver will be, Oi'm thinkin'."—Chicago News.

A Way-Back Grudge.

"I have always hated the Chinese."

"What for?"

"When I went to school I was kept in because I couldn't pronounce 'Yang-Tse-Kiang.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Its Shape.

"What is the shape of a ship going to pieces on a stern and rockbound coast?" asked Gaswell of Dukane.

"Very bad shape, I should say. What shape would you call it?"

"A wreck-tangle."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A SONG OF TRUE WORKERS.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

The world is sweet, the world is fair,
To earnest workers all;
Its mornings dawn in beauty rare,
Its evenings tranquil fall.
Or high or low in its degree,
The task our souls must share;
If but its nobler aim we see,
The world is sweet and fair.

The world is fresh, the world is new,
To those that work therein;
It seems but to the idle few
All stale and old with sin.
The blessed ones of labor's clan,
Working with purpose true,
They find the world, in God's good plan,
Forever fresh and new.

LIEUT. BREWER MISSING.

He and Private O'Flaherty Believed to be in the Hands of Philippine Marauders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—News has reached the War Department that First Lieut. Richard Henry Brewer, Company F, Twenty-seventh Infantry Volunteers, a resident of Washington, in company with Private O'Flaherty of his company, left Novaliches for Manila on July 13 last. Neither has been heard from since. Lieut. Brewer had with him $1,000 in Mexican currency which he had been instructed to deliver at headquarters in Manila, and it is feared that he and his companion have been captured by a robber band. The money was the surplus after Lieut. Brewer has paid off the natives of Novaliches for the building of a corral and quarters at that place.

Lieut. Brewer is a grandson of Judge Brewer of Annapolis. He was appointed to the army from civil life, receiving his commission July 5, 1899. He proceeded at once to join his regiment in the Philippines, where he has been on duty ever since. The advices state that Lieut. Brewer was well liked by both officers and men, and that every thing possible is being done to find the missing men.

AMERICANS DEFEAT BOLOMEN.

One Hundred Killed After Having Attacked 27 Regulars—Quiet at Other Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The following cablegram has been received at the War Department from Gen. MacArthur:

Manila, Sept. 5.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Details outbreak Bohol, developed Pedro Samson, commandant police, left Tagbilarien ostensibly inspect police various towns. This he did until heard from in Carmen, with followers threatening attack garrison at Ubay. Two detachments ordered Carmen found town peaceful. No trace of insurrection. Detachment twenty-seven men under First Lieut. Lebacle Aug. 31 were attacked near Carmen by 120 bolomen; latter nearly annihilated; over 100 killed. Our loss as previously reported. Movement in interior now in progress.

MACARTHUR.

CHANGE IN TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Troops May Be Sent to the East Via Suez Canal.

The semi-weekly transport service between this port and Cuba and Porto Rico, in which the small transports McClellan, Mcpherson, Crook, Rawlings, and Sedgwick have for some time been used, will be abandoned and the work given to private commercial lines. Bids for the transportation of men and material to those places have been received from the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Line, Munson Lone, Red D Line, and the Ward Line, and they are all much less than the cost of the independent Government transport service.

Secretary of War Root has this matter in hand, and if he abolishes the special army transport service to Cuba and Porto Rico the troop ships mentioned will be sent to the Philippines for use between the islands.

There are at present thirteen large army transports making regular trips between San Francisco and the Philippines, and Secretary Root has discovered that it would be cheaper to send men and supplies east of the Mississippi to Manila from this port via the Suez Canal. The transportation of a soldier from New York to Manila by way of the canal costs but $22, while the railroad fare between this city and San Francisco is $30. All men from the westward of the Mississippi will, however, be shipped across the Pacific via San Francisco.

On June 30 next 50,000 of the soldiers now serving in Manila will be discharged, and under the proposed plan their return to the United States by way of Suez would be a saving of more than $1,000,000. Those of the discharged men who live in the West, however, will be returned on the transports to San Francisco.

GOV. ALLEN'S TRIP.

Visits Worst Districts in Porto Rico and Says They Can Be Developed.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 6.—Gov. Allen returned to San Juan to-day after a week's tour through the mountainous regions of the island. Having been in receopt of a great variety of reports concerning the condition of the people of those sections, he determined to secure accurate information personally, and, accompanied only by an interpreter and a pack train, he visited Aibonito, Barranquitas, Barras, Ututado, Ciales, and Jayuya, going from that point to Ponce. His route took in some of the worst districts.

He found considerable crops on the rice and corn plantations, but little coffee. The people expressed themselves as anxious for work and ready to build roads. No anti-American sentiment was encountered, and Gov. Allen returned with the conviction that, if properly encouraged, the portions of the island that he visited are capable of wonderful development.

The Executive Council recently adopted a plan of dividing the island into districts for political purposes. The Federals now claim that the Republicans have been favored at certain points, and they threaten to resign and to protest to Washington against the alleged unfairness of the division. The American members of the council say the arrangement is a fair one, as the Federals get three districts, the Republicans three, and one is left in doubt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major John T. French, Jr., Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed from Chicago to Philadelphia, on official business connected with the Quartermaster's Department.

Major Palmer G. Wood, Forty-first Infantry, United States Volunteers, upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila and the completion of his duties with the recruits, will join his regiment.

Capt. John R. Seyburn, Twenty-second Infantry, will report upon the expiration of his present leave of absence to the commanding officer at Fort Slocum, New York, for duty with recruits to be sent from that post to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila and the completion of his duties with the recruits, will proceed to join his company.

First Lieut. John C. Cassels, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect Sept. 30.

Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed to New York City for official business pertaining to the signal corps.

Capt. Lawrence J. Bruff, Ordnance Department, will report in person, Oct. 1, to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, for duty in his office.

Capt. William M. Williams, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. P. S. Lawrence is ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery at Thurlow, Penn.

Lieut. R. B. Higgins is detached from duty as Inspector of Machinery at Thurlow, Penn., and will continue duties at the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company's works, Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. J. M. Pickrell is ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery of the Illinois, at Newport News, Va.

Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson will proceed to the Navy Yard, New York, from the hospital at Yokohama.

U. S. Training Ship Lancaster at Havre.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The United States training ship Lancaster has arrived at Havre from Gravesend. Her officers and crew will visit the Paris Exposition.

Chicago Laundry Trust Advances Prices

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—As a result of the consolidation of twenty-two of the largest laundry concerns in the city into one corporation prices have been advanced several cents all along the line. The capitalization of the big combine is $2,000,000. Although all of the large laundries of the city did not go into the combine, it is said that a "trade" or "gentlemen's" agreement is in operation by which there is entire accord as to the pay and rate-cutting is ended.

German Emperor's Bones Reinterred.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The bones of the German Emperors of the Salic line, recently disentombed at the Cathedral of Spires, have been reinterred with imposing ceremonies.

Famous Brewer Dies in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Mathias Pschorr, founder of the famous Hacker Brewery at Munich, is dead.

CITY PRISON ALTERATIONS

Architects Withers & Dickson Say They Are Unnecessary.

Protest to Commissioner Lantry Against Horgan & Slattery's Interference with Their Work.

After a wait of over two months, during which time Withers & Dickson, the architects, whose plans for the new City Prison were accepted by Commissioner Wright under the Strong administration, have vainly endeavored to get a satisfactory reply from Commissioner of Corrections Lantry, they yesterday made public the following letter which they sent to the Commissioner on July 27:

Dear Sir: We understand that the plans for the steam heating and ventilating of the City Prison prepared by Horgan & Slattery contemplate the tearing down of the south wall of the boiler room just built, and enlarging the steel caisson now in place, for the purpose of putting in larger boilers, as well as an additional one to those intended by us and shown in our plans.

As architects of the original building, we desire to protest most emphatically against this proceeding as being totally unnecessary, unwise, and injudicious, and as necessitating an expense to the city for which there is no excuse. Furthermore, there will be a large amount of risk in tearing down this wall, thereby endangering the granite superstructure, which is eighty-three feet in height and which weighs in the neighborhood of 300 tons. We are at a loss to understand how the consulting architect, who is paid 2½ per cent. on the cost of the building, should have approved of such a serious alteration.

We desire to say that our plans for this work were prepared for us by experts of large experience, who defined the space required for boilers of capacity sufficient not only to heat all the new prison, but also the contemplated additions in the rear, laid out in our scheme for the entire block. They also designated the size of the steel caisson to receive them; and the walls of the boiler room and the caisson were built according to their plans.

Although we have protested many times against the injustice to us of permitting other architects to interfere with work which we had designed (and which had been approved by all the proper authorities,) we would beg leave to protest once more before this serious mischief is attempted. We do this, not only because our reputation as architects has been assailed in the endeavor to show we were incompetent, by proposing to tear down work which we had caused to be put up, but because it is absolutely unnecessary, unwise, and a useless expenditure of the city's money, and we would therefore respectfully ask that some disinterested experts be called on as to the necessity for this indefensible alteration.

According to Mr. Dickson, no attention was paid to the communication, and on Aug. 13 the firm wrote again to the Commissioner stating that if he considered a reply unnecessary they would make their communication to him public, for the purpose of vindicating themselves. The following day Mr. Lantry replied briefly, stating that "all such alterations will be made in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the consulting architects and all our legal authorities." Mr. Dickson waited for some further word and, receiving none, made his letter public.

When the plans of Withers & Dickson were accepted by the Strong administration they included every feature of the building. Contracts for the stone, carpenter, painting, and iron work were given out at the time, but the others were deferred for lack of funds. As soon as the present city administration took hold supervision of the heating, ventilating, and cell contracts was given to Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany architects. Withers & Dickson then brought suit for $25,000 for commissions, which they claimed they would have received had the original contracts been carried out.

Bids for the heating and ventilating contracts were called for soon after, and the contract let. The contractor failed after a small amount of work had been done, and new bids were called for. They were thrown out because they were $50,000 above the first ones, and the work is now being done by the insurance companies who were on the bonds of the failed contractors.

Mr. Dickson asserted yesterday that because of the favoritism shown to Horgan & Slattery, the work on the prison would be delayed for a year and the city mulcted to the tune of $250,000 additional.

COUP D'ETAT IN COLOMBIA.

Great Confusion in the Government—Dispatches from Minister Hart.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The United States Vice Consul General at Bogota, Mr. Zalamea, who has just arrived from Colombia, called at the State Department to-day with dispatches from Mr. Hart, the United States Minister to Colombia. According to the Vice Consul, there has been a coup d'état in Colombia, and Vice President Marroguin has seized the reins of power, imprisoning the President, San Clemente, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gen. Palacio.

Great confusion exists in Government affairs, several branches of the Government refusing to extend recognition to Marroguin. The diplomatic body at Bogota is said to have adopted a similar course. A rigid censorship makes it difficult to get the truth out of the capital, and this was one of the reasons why Mr. Hart's dispatches were brought to Washington by the Vice Consul instead of being intrusted to the ordinary mails.

The State Department is not yet prepared to extend recognition to the new Government in Colombia, and will be guided entirely by the reports made by Mr. Hart upon conditions there.

ASCENT OF THE GREAT ARARAT.

Member of the Russian Geographical Society Accomplishes the Feat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—A member of the Geographical Society, named Poggenpohl, accompanied by two officers and several soldiers, ascended the Great Ararat on Sept. 2.

The Ararat Mountains, consisting of the Great Ararat and the Little Ararat, whose summits are about seven miles apart, are situated in Armenia and form the point of contacts of Russia with Turkey and Persia. The summit of the Great Ararat is 17,260 feet above the level of the sea and 14,320 feet above the plain of Arras. The mountain is covered with perpetual snow and ice from about three miles from its summit. On the entire north half, from about 14,000 feet above the sea, it shoots up in one rigid crest to its summit and then stretches downward, on its south side, to a level not quite so low, forming what is called the Silver Crest of Ararat. The top of the Great Ararat was first reached Oct. 9, 1829, by Prof. Parrot.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

Compromise Approved by Which Americans Get $500,000.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A meeting of the British bondholders of the Delagoa Bay Railroad to-day approved the compromise arranged by Mr. Trebane, (former United State Consul at Berne, Switzerland,) counsel for the American claimants in the United States, and the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Hillingdon, and Sir Cuthbert Quilter, representing the bondholders.

According to the compromise the American claimants get an aggregate of about £100,000, out of which they have to pay the costs of the United States Government. The first mortgage bondholders, who are entitled to 7 per cent. interest, agree to take 4 per cent. This permits the payment of about 53 per cent. to the second mortgage debentures, which otherwise would get nothing.

The arrangement will be forthwith submitted to the two Governments, and as the bondholders have approved it unanimously, it is expected the scheme will be carried through. But it is not likely the American share will be paid out much before the end of the year.

The award in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration case, which had been pending nine years, was formally announced March 29, 1900. Portugal was condemned to pay 15,314,000 francs, in addition to the payment of £28,000 already made. The award carried interest from 1889.

M. Grau Engages Miss Thompson.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Maurice Grau has engaged Miss Fanchon Thompson, the American singer, for sixteen performances in New York and Chicago in November and December, in an English opera company.

Gov. Allen's Daughter to Marry.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 6.—Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of the Governor, will be married to Lieut. Logan of the United States Navy next month, the ceremony taking place at the Palace.

STATE TAX EQUALIZATION

$170,867,975 Taken from Counties and Put on Cities.

Increase in Real Estate Value of Nearly $400,000,000, and Decrease in Personal of $12,838,635.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The State Equalization Board met in annual session to-day and adopted the equalization table for 1900 fixing the percentage of State tax for 1900 to be paid by the respective counties. The table as compiled shows an increase in the assessed value of real estate over last year amounting to $397,744,563, and a decrease in the personal property subject to local taxation over last year of $12,838,635. It shows further that the total equalized value of real and personal estate has increased over that of last year to the extent of $384,905,928. The rate upon which the tax will be estimated this year is 1.90.

Following is the table showing the assessed value of real estate in the various counties, with the amounts deducted therefrom and the amounts added thereto:

Counties.	Assessed Value of Real Estate, 1900.	Amount Deducted.	Amount Added.
Albany	$91,066,799	$8,407,091	.....
Allegany ..	13,608,866	410,278	.....
Broome	31,713,446	1,371,732	.....
Cattaraugus	22,883,027	2,113,435	.....
Cayuga	30,235,317	1,307,897	.....
Chautauqua	35,121,486	7,492,893	.....
Chemung ..	23,121,547	.....	$263,984
Chenango ..	14,615,486	440,626	.....
Clinton	6,038,314	.....	2,182,090
Columbia ..	22,192,934	2,048,804	.....
Cortland ..	12,490,986	1,706,207	.....
Delaware ..	13,099,517	733,712	.....
Dutchess ..	40,628,108	114,899	.....
Erie	266,965,564	.....	10,989,591
Essex	9,833,097	1,238,431	.....
Franklin ...	9,850,308	426,065	.....
Fulton	12,389,650	373,522	.....
Genesee	19,912,826	56,315	.....
Greene	11,820,751	197,143	.....
Hamilton ..	3,244,790	695,151	.....
Herkimer ..	23,550,455	5,227,888	.....
Jefferson ..	32,605,286	4,792,896	.....
Kings	609,822,287	.....	25,103,227
Lewis	8,846,653	918,349	.....
Livingston .	21,194,952	.....	268,823
Madison ...	18,049,909	.....	743,022
Monroe	137,058,462	16,783,079	.....
Montgomery	24,752,427	412,812	.....
Nassau	21,176,703	.....	1,889,350
New York..	2,178,605,905	.....	123,536,875
Niagara ...	41,356,218	5,208,224	.....
Oneida	56,815,539	6,155,167	.....
Onondaga ..	103,248,882	17,249,598	.....
Ontario	26,535,284	1,486,256	.....
Orange	35,891,904	.....	2,035,286
Orleans	14,629,495	1,178,110	.....
Oswego	24,586,324	741,234	.....
Otsego	19,378,209	834,211	.....
Putnam	6,912,700	556,662	.....
Queens	103,752,600	11,932,576	.....
Rensselaer .	71,302,808	6,582,522	.....
Richmond ..	40,264,692	.....	2,827,858
Rockland ..	16,810,870	2,117,039	.....
St. Lawrence	34,811,770	5,815,938	.....
Saratoga ..	23,508,405	.....	260,401
Schenectady	16,362,792	.....	186,818
Schoharie ..	10,946,022	1,358,902	.....
Schuyler ...	6,023,823	100,463	.....
Seneca	13,902,401	951,362	.....
Steuben	32,033,340	3,684,151	.....
Suffolk	45,147,909	6,168,980	.....
Sullivan ...	5,573,909	241,094	.....
Tioga	12,274,552	687,505	.....
Tompkins ..	15,683,902	1,263,021	.....
Ulster	26,665,270	1,493,417	.....
Warren	7,425,923	854,055	.....
Washington	16,782,059	939,973	.....
Wayne	22,465,327	.....	585,534
Westchester	168,536,470	35,965,980	.....
Wyoming ..	13,349,072	1,113,632	.....
Yates	10,108,335	804,735	.....
Total ...	$4,811,593,059	$170,867,975	$170,867,975

The State Board, in its report, says:

"The increase of $384,905,928 of the aggregate assessed value of property in this State over the previous year is very largely attributable to the notable advances in valuations made last year in New York and Richmond Counties, and to growth in all the counties comprising the City of New York. This increase of values found by the local Assessors in metropolitan counties decreases the proportion of direct taxation for State purposes to be borne by the other counties.

"The figures given show in this State very nearly seven and one-half times as much of direct taxation imposed upon real estate as upon personal property; while intelligent belief holds that in volume and in value personal property equals, if not exceeds, realty in value."

HOW THE COUNTIES FARED.

This City Pays Half the Tax—Has $377,500,000 Increased Valuation Out of $397,000,000 Total.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—New York County pays 49.6 per cent. of the State tax for 1900; Greater New York pays about 64 per cent. of the entire tax which must be raised this year for the support of Government. In connection with the adoption of the equalization table of 1900 it may be interesting to note just how the counties which have representatives on the board fared.

The board is composed of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Speaker of Assembly Nixon, Secretary of State McDonough, the Controller, (late William J. Morgan,) State Treasurer Jaeckel, Attorney General Davies, State Engineer Bond, Tax Commissioners George E. Priest, J. Edgar Leaycraft, and Lester F. Stearns. Mr. Woodruff was not present at to-day's meeting, and Mr. Leaycraft, who is a New York City resident, protested as to the treatment of New York County.

To the assessed valuation of real and personal property returned by the local Assessors $123,356,875 was added in "equalizing" the taxes. This left but $47,331,100 to be added to other "under assessed" counties to make up the $170,867,975 which was deducted from favored counties to make the equalization. This $47,331,100 was spread over twelve counties, the largest sum being $25,103,227, on Kings. By the death of Controller Morgan, Erie County was not represented at the meeting. To the assessed valuation of Erie was added $10,989,591.

The deductions in the counties which have representatives on the board are:

Speaker Nixon, Chautauqua County; Tax Commissioner Stearns, Chautauqua County	$7,492,893
Secretary of State McDonough, Albany County	8,407,091
Attorney General Davies, Oneida County	6,155,107
State Engineer Bond, Jefferson County.	4,792,896
State Treasurer Jaeckel, Cayuga County	1,307,897
Tax Commissioner Priest, Tompkins County	1,263,021

According to the figures of the assessed value of real estate, there was an increase of $397,000,000 during 1899. The totals, as presented in the equalization table adopted to-day, are:

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

Counties.	1899.	1898.
Albany	$91,066,799	$91,112,867
Allegheny	13,608,866	13,509,054
Broome	31,713,446	31,603,575
Cattaraugus	22,883,027	22,885,124
Cayuga	30,235,317	29,973,199
Chautauqua	35,121,486	35,338,019
Chemung	23,121,547	23,038,887
Chenango	14,615,486	14,770,119
Clinton	6,038,314	6,061,625
Columbia	22,192,934	22,385,866
Cortland	12,490,986	12,453,038
Delaware	13,099,517	12,946,520
Dutchess	40,628,108	40,325,385
Erie	266,965,564	271,977,192
Essex	9,833,097	9,638,238
Franklin	9,850,308	9,661,830
Fulton	12,389,650	12,366,539
Genesee	19,912,826	19,756,481
Greene	11,820,751	11,832,570
Hamilton	3,244,790	3,063,857
Herkimer	23,550,455	23,913,681
Jefferson	32,605,286	32,266,509
Kings	609,822,287	570,107,742
Lewis	8,846,653	8,834,204
Livingston	23,194,952	23,109,800
Madison	18,049,909	18,465,274
Monroe	137,058,462	136,401,485
Montgomery	24,752,427	25,583,685
Nassau	21,176,703	19,520,662
New York	2,178,605,905	1,856,467,923
Niagara	41,356,218	39,856,804
Oneida	56,815,539	58,482,094
Onondaga	103,248,882	102,246,380
Ontario	26,535,284	26,832,013
Orange	35,891,904	35,487,974
Orleans	14,629,495	14,451,427
Oswego	24,586,324	24,577,092
Otsego	19,378,209	19,333,898
Putnam	6,912,700	6,976,167
Queens	103,752,600	82,590,543
Rensselaer	71,302,808	71,348,708
Richmond	40,264,692	24,371,551
Rockland	16,810,870	17,204,689
St. Lawrence	34,811,770	34,825,001
Saratoga	23,508,405	23,251,867
Schenectady	16,362,792	15,810,684
Schoharie	10,946,022	11,086,219
Schuyler	6,023,823	5,967,726
Seneca	13,902,401	13,784,182
Steuben	32,033,340	31,856,894
Suffolk	45,147,909	44,569,334
Sullivan	5,573,909	5,908,198
Tioga	12,274,552	12,262,897
Tompkins	15,683,902	15,723,646
Ulster	26,665,270	27,504,290
Warren	7,425,923	6,737,891
Washington	16,782,059	16,761,856
Wayne	22,465,327	22,359,423
Westchester	168,536,470	166,369,055
Wyoming	13,349,072	13,238,396
Yates	10,108,335	11,067,668
Total	$4,811,593,059	$4,413,848,496

Of the total increase of $397,000,000, New York County furnishes $322,000,000, Kings $39,700,000, Richmond, $15,800,000. Thus Greater New York has a total of $377,500,000 in the increased valuations.

PRESIDENT FEITNER DISGUSTED

Says Injustice Done This City in Tax Apportionment is Almost Enough to Create Revolution.

President Feitner of the Board of Assessors drew a long whistle yesterday when the dispatch showing the State tax apportionments was called to his attention. He had not received an official statement from the State Board, but the added amounts that had been saddled upon the city drew forth an exclamation of disgust.

"The men who did that are without conscience," was his first comment. "Their action is all the more reprehensible when the fact is understood that this increase made by the State Board is based on the increases in the several boroughs made by us in 1899. If we had been treated fairly and placed on anything like an equal footing with the rest of the State we should have received a big reduction instead of having these enormous sums added.

"The tendency of the Legislature seems to be to compel us by mandatory legislation to increase our valuations, notwithstanding those increases still add millions upon millions for the benefit of the remainder of the State. It is an old story, and I am tired of it. We have protested time and time again, but there is no recourse from the decision of the State Board.

"The injustice done to this great city by the people up the State is enough almost to create a revolution."

In going over the increases Mr. Feitner called attention to the local real estate increases of the various boroughs in New York City in 1899. In that year, the local increase in Manhattan was $299,921,475 and in the Bronx $22,116,507, these increased valuations being included in the figures published in the table from Albany—namely, $2,178,605,905, to which the State Board adds the increase noted of $123,536,875. In Brooklyn (Kings) the local increase in 1899 was $39,714,525, included in the total as given in the table of $609,822,267. In Richmond the local increase was $15,893,141, included in the $40,264,692, and to the figures of these boroughs were added the amounts as noted in the table of, respectively, $25,103,227 and $2,827,858. In Queens the sum of $103,752,600 includes the local increase for 1899 of $21,069,207, but in this instance the State Board makes a deduction.

Mr. Feitner was asked if the assessment of franchise valuations would help the city in the way of reduction by covering back from State to county.

"The franchise valuations for every county in this State," said he, "will go into the figures for the 1901 equalization table and will make no difference in the result, except they may possibly effect some slight reduction in the rate.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

These few days seem to be the wind-up of the season at Newport and Bar Harbor. From accounts published elsewhere, it will be seen that Bar Harbor had quite a day in entertaining the Admirals and officers of the two fleets, and at Newport, between the automobile show and the dinner dance at the Casino, given by Mrs. Neilson, with dinners and smaller affairs, there was no want of gayety. To-day there will be a lull, and to-morrow evening at Newport Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give a dance, which will possibly be the last one of the season.

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Quite a number of people who came in on the Teutonic were not mentioned in the general résumé of the passenger list. Among these were Miss M. C. Abercrombie, H. M. T. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Houghtaling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Howard of New Orleans, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Mrs. A. L. Loomis and her daughter, Mrs. H. P. Loomis; Mrs. Lawrence Myers, Prof. J. Dyneley Prince and Mrs. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Swan, Miss G. L. Eaton, W. A. Hadden, and E. A. Kemp.

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On the Lahn, which arrived yesterday, were George W. Brooks, the Misses Beckwith, Miss Blackington, Prof. Willard Humphrey and Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Larned, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ridgway, H. Schuyler Ross, and Mrs. C. C. H. Hoyt.

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The New York, which sails to-morrow from Southampton, touching at Cherbourg, has booked Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Philip M. Lydig, Robert S. Minturn, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Du Pont Coudert.

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The engagement has been announced at Newport of Miss Emily O'Neil of Pittsburg, the daughter of Francis O'Neil, to Frederick Martin Davies, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Julien T. Davies and a nephew of Mrs. Bradley Martin.

* * *

Among the recent entertainments at Lenox was a boating party given by the sons of Dr. Kinnicutt. It was an affair entirely for the younger set. There were impromptu rowing matches on the Mahkeenac and a luncheon. Charles Lanier gave a children's boating party Wednesday afternoon, which was followed by a supper served at the clubhouse.

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Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have returned from Newport to Lenox, where they will remain for the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven have also returned from Newport, and have opened their cottage for the Autumn.

* * *

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford has announced his engagement to Miss Isabel Hanson of this city. Miss Hanson has been at Williamstown, Mass., and it was while Gen. Woodford was stopping there, at the Graylock, that the engagement was made public. Miss Hanson was formerly Gen. Woodford's private secretary, and was with him at Madrid at the outbreak of the trouble with Spain. Last year Miss Hanson and Gen. Woodford's daughter, Miss Susie C. Woodford, visited Spain together. Miss Hanson is a young woman, under thirty. Gen. Woodford's first wife, who was Miss Julia Evelyn Capen, died something over a year ago.

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Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood has returned to her place, Faerie Lea, at Seabright, and she will give some house parties during the Autumn. Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald and Miss Fitzgerald will be at their place at Garrison's for the Autumn.

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Dr. Morgan Dix and the Misses Dix are in Canada. Dr. W. S. Rainsford will return very shortly from Murray Bay, where he has been passing the Summer. Bishop Potter has been visiting in the Adirondacks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens will be at Lenox this Autumn. They arrived there last week and opened their cottage. Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting left their camp in the Adirondacks yesterday. They are to pass the Autumn at Tuxedo.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Jay Gould expect to sail next week for this country. They have been stopping at the Hotel Ritz, in Paris.

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There was a large fancy ball given the last week in August at the New Club, at Dinard. Among those who participated were James Winslow, as a white negro minstrel; Mrs. Hughes Hallett, as a Grecian deity in white mousseline de soie, trimmed with broad bands of open-work black velvet; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, as Marie Antoinette, white silk, flowered with roses, her hair en bateau with a full-sailed ivory frigate on top, and Miss Hammond as a patissière, in white tulle, trimmed with tiny pots and pans, a chain of cakes on her side and a cluster of petits fours with a big wooden spoon as ornaments to her cap.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly, who were in the Engadine, returned to Lucerne to meet Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. With Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt they left Lucerne last week in a special car for Oberammergau, to see the "Passion Play."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 6.—The event of this evening was the dinner which Mrs. Frederick Neilson gave at the Casino. The horseshoe piazza and theatre were inclosed by improvised hedge fences, while from the eaves of the piazza roof heavy rows of garlands were suspended so as to form a flower room over the heads of the guests who sat upon the lawn.

The trees were festooned with electric lights, and other electrical features were introduced. An arc light threw its rays between the garland-like roof, and the inclosure was made as light as day. It was the first entertainment of the kind ever given in Newport.

For the tables American Beauty, white, and pink roses were used. The guests were received by Mrs. Neilson, assisted by her two daughters, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp and Miss Kathleen Neilson. During the serving of the dinner the band of the Seventh United States Artillery from Fort Adams rendered a delightful programme. When the dinner had concluded Mrs. Neilson accompanied her guests to the Casino ballroom, where there was dancing. It was a thoroughly enjoyable event, and one of the most successful of the season.

Among the guests were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. L. Lloyd Bryce, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Harriett Ives Gammell, Miss Laura Swan, the Misses Gerry, Miss May Goelet, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Richard Peters, L. Bruglere, Miss Emily Hoffman, E. L. Winthrop, James J. Van Alen, Potter Palmer, Jr., De Lancey Jay, W. Moon, Fernando Yznaga, Arthur Gray, Harry Gray, W. S. Miller, P. F. Collier, Winthrop Rutherfurd, James V. Parker, Edward H. Bulkley, Henry Clews, Jr., Robert L. Gerry, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Jules Neilson, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. H. Leroy Emmett, Miss Sarah Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Gwynn, Miss Kemp, Miss Gladys Brooks, Miss Gladys Mills, T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Leroy, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. Slater, P. L. Gerry, James Lawrence Van Alen, Grafton Cushing, George Griswold, second, Center Hitchcock, H. Yale Dolan, Richard Peters, Thomas F. Cushing, Milton S. Barger, Henry F. Eldridge, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., De Lancey I. Kane, B. L. Goelet, M. M. Shoemaker, Roderick Terry, Jr., F. W. Andrews, Jr., Frank Otis, William Woodward, Jr., Capt. Woodbury Kane, Reginald Brooks, William Laimbeer, and George Hellen.

Miss Leary gave her fifth musicale at her cottage. The long music room was well filled with guests to hear the music rendered by the Misses Kieckhoefer, Miss Harriette R. Woods, and Heathe Gregory. Miss Leary has as her guest Miss Paulding, and expects Mrs. Yznaga for a visit before returning to her New York house in October.

This evening dinners were given by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. James A. Swan, and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave a large luncheon at Seaverge.

To-morrow morning Prof. A. Wisner will give the third lecture in his present series at the residence of Mrs. Burke-Roche, his subject being "Alphonse Daudet."

James J. Van Alen drove a small party to Southwicks Grove on his coach, where they had luncheon, and later went to the races held in Aquidneck Park.

Mrs. E. T. Pierce entertained at luncheon at the Golf Club.

The last Sunday evening concert of the season will occur next Sunday.

The Misses Whelan of Philadelphia are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw at Beach Mound.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who has been visiting Miss Leary, has returned to Lenox.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are visiting Mrs. Astor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing. Col. Astor will take a party of the cottagers to New York to witness the races of the seventies for the Lipton Cup.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 6.—The celebration in honor of the two fleets continued to-day with a luncheon for the Admirals at the cottage of Johnston Livingstone, a garden party in the afternoon at Kenarden Lodge, the home of John Stewart Kennedy of New York, and a large dinner at the Malvern, followed by a dance, both given by Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox.

The guests at the Johnston Livingston dinner included Lady Bedford, Rear Admiral Upshur and Mrs. Upshur, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Flag Lieut. Strietfield, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. Edward Coles, and Miss Pendleton. The cottage was decorated with British and American flags.

The garden party at Kenarden Lodge presented a veritable scene from fairyland, with the multi-colored dresses of the women, the stretch of green lawns, and the blue ocean in the distance. The band from the New York and another band from H. M. S. Crescent played during the afternoon. The house and grounds were profusely draped with flags.

The event of the evening was the dinner and dance at the Malvern given to the Admirals by Mr. and Mrs. De Grasse Fox. The palm garden was decorated with bunting, flags, and clusters of red, white, and blue blossoms. The guests included Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Admiral and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Admiral Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Capt. Colville, Capt. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Biddle, Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Flag Lieut. Strietfield, Miss Robinson, Mr. Byron, Miss Biddle, Lieut. Harrison, Miss Furnniss, Johnston Livingston, Admiral and Mrs. John Upshur, Miss John Harrison, Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mrs. H. C. Chapman, Lieut. Smith, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Miss Pendleton, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Adams.

Chief Justice Fuller made a visit to Rear Admiral Farquhar during the forenoon. A salute of seventeen guns was fired as he left the ship.

Admiral Farquhar has issued invitations for an excursion to Somes Sound next Monday. The party will leave at 10 o'clock in the morning on board the dispatch boat Scorpion. The petty officers of the United States fleet will entertain the petty officers of the British squadron at a smoker to be given in the Rodick House Monday evening.

Vice Admiral Bedford will leave Friday morning for Boston with Lady Bedford and children, who will sail Saturday morning for England. They will be the guests of Miss L. W. Codman, at Nahant, Friday.

A picturesque display will be given Monday afternoon, when the officers of the British and American squadrons will enter a mixed foursomes putting match at the Kebo Valley club. Cups for the event have been offered by Mrs. Dimock of New York.

Prince Troubetzkoy, husband of Amelie Rives, is staying with the Barneys at Bar-Y-Bryn.

Prince De La Talavena of Naples, Italy, has taken a suite of rooms at the Porcupine.

Mrs. John R. Brooke, wife of Major Gen. Brooke, has arrived here, and is the guest of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield.

H. M. Whitney of Boston, a brother of ex-Secretary William H. Whitney, visited Bar Harbor Tuesday at the guest of his sister, Mrs. Dimock.

New-comers at the Malvern include Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Brabb, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Ames, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Newport; Gerard Bement, Manchester-by-the-Sea; Mr. H. St. John Smith, Portland.

Recent arrivals at the Louisburg include Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Sand, Miss Hastings, Miss Hamilton, Miss A. C. Hamilton, New York; W. H. Sellers and F. C. Davis, Boston; Mrs. J. F. Chamberlain, Summit, N. J.

SHE KNOCKED INSULTER DOWN.

Then Obercrig Was Arrested and Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Courtmeyer Obercrig of 27 Trautman Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Acting Recorder Laverty of Jersey City yesterday on complaint of William Freed, conductor of a Union Hill trolley car. Freed said that Obercrif, who was a passenger on his car, had amused himself on the trip addressing insulting remarks to other passengers. He finally expectorated upon the dress of a young woman who sat opposite him. She dealt him a stinging blow in the face.

Whether it was the force of the blow or Obercrig's effort to avoid it, Freed could not say, but he fell from the seat and measured his length on the car floor. The young woman's name could not be learned, as she left the car at Henderson Street, refusing to appear as a witness.

Herman Weger of 209 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, and Felix Camerio of 517 Jane Street, West Hoboken, corroborated Freed's story and though Obercrig denied the charge, he was sent to the penitentiary for thirty days.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Hood and Sullivan's "Rose of Persia" at Daly's.

New Music by the Composer of "Pinafore" and "The Mikado"—Opening of Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

"Rose of Persia," an operetta in two acts, the book by Basil Hood and the music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was produced last night at Daly's Theatre. This work has been visible in London for a period sufficiently long to warrant the use of the patented expression "stamp of approval." That stamp having been officially affixed by the metropolis of the world, it was natural that it should carry the operetta across the Western ocean and land it safely in New York. Just how long it will remain here must at present be a matter of conjecture. That it would be kindly received was to be expected from the natural hospitality of our people, their growing love for all that is truly English, and the inflexible determination of first-night audiences in New York to bestow on anything and everything the priceless blessing of a "send-off."

Contrary to the general belief, the more important of the two factors that combine to make an operetta is the libretto. The best music Sir Arthur Sullivan ever wrote would not carry a dull and pointless book; and this music is—but that comes later. Mr. Basil Hood has in one feature of the construction of his libretto equaled Mr. Gilbert, Sir Arthur's quondam coworker. He has written it in two acts. That he has equaled his predecessor in any other feature of his book is less certain. He had surely had Mr. Gilbert's methods in mind when he conceived the idea of a man with twenty-five wives, one of whom led him into trouble through her desire to get into society, or again that of this same man's fondness for entertaining beggars and tramps, or even that of a Sultana who was fond of masquerading in trios with two of her ladies.

Mr. Hood has also followed Mr. Gilbert's lead in the search after uncommon rhymes, and has even flattered him to the extent of reproducing his old couple of "twenty and dolce far niente." But the author's solution of the difficulty of Hassan is a quaint conceit; his story gives scope for pretty stage pictures, and in spite of a mass of truly British puns, the dialogue of his book is not without humor and in some three several places displays real wit. To be witty thrice in one operetta is a good deal for any writer to dare in these days, and we should praise Mr. Hood for this at any rate.

For the rest the librettist has made a book which has a fairly interesting and amusing first act, but which diminishes in humor both of dialogue and action in the second. The story admits of numerous handsome stage pictures, pretty Persian costumes, much dancing, and some rather slow scenes of sentiment. It is an attempt, however, to do something distinctly more artistic than the English foolery which has of late been imported.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's music is easily discussed. There are a dozen numbers which would make the reputation and the fortune of any young operetta composer just beginning a career. The writing is at once melodious and musicianly, while the orchestration is an unceasing joy to hear. It is so rich, so delicate, so refined, and so full of charming color effects, such as the use of the low tones of the flute to form a ground for a passage in the quartet of Act II. Sullivan always writes with charm and with finish, and this score shows the master hand. But nevertheless it is not as popular in style as the same writer's earlier works.

This is chiefly the fault of the book, which has given the composer too many lyrics of a sombre mood. But there are many evidences of a lack of inspiration and altogether too many reminiscent scraps. "Il Trovatore," "Der Fliegende Holländer," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and the American music hall all have contributed motives to the score, and at times, in the effort to be original, the composer has been prosy. Yet this is only as compared with himself. Compared with recent scores by other writers, this is a masterpiece.

No doubt the operetta would have made a much better impression if it had been performed with some spirit and more understanding. It really could not have been necessary to import such a company from the English provinces. A worse one could have been found on the New England circuit, and a better one on the Rialto any morning about 11 o'clock. The work had been well rehearsed, and it went very smoothly. The orchestra was efficient, and Mr. S. Simonson conducted well.

The Sultan Mahmoud of Perala.....Charles Angelo Hassan.....John Le Hay
Yussef.....Sidney Bracey
Abdallah.....Herbert Clayton
The Grand Vizier.....Stuart Hyatt
The Physician in Chief.....John Doran
The Royal Executioner.....Arthur Barry
The Sultana Zubeydeh.....Miss Ruth Vincent
Seen-of-Lilies.....Miss Nettice Lund
Heart's Desire.....Miss Isabelle Dillon
Honey-of-Life.....Miss Hilda Stephens
Dancing Sunbeam.....Miss Amy Martin
Blush-of-Morning.....Miss Mary Conyngham
Oasis-in-the-Desert.....Miss Doris Latour
Wayside-the-Waters.....Miss Hetty Hertzfeld
Song-of-Nightingales.....Miss Margerite Trew
Whisper-of-the-West-Wind..Miss Nell Meissener

STARS IN BURLESQUE.

The Elaborate New Show Given by Weber & Fields.

The new entertainment at the redecorated Music Hall of Messrs. Weber & Fields was a little slow in the opening last night, but it became uproariously funny when Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper met in the Old Paris Street of the Paris Exposition and talked with each other about opera, comic and otherwise. The personal note in their banter greatly pleased the audience, and their burlesque of conventional opera, though it was fun of an old pattern, was bright and well done.

Mr. Hopper fits well in his new surroundings and Miss Russell is as incomparably lovely and melodious as ever. They are not the only stars, by any means, in the first part of the show, which is called "Fiddle-dee-dee," and is as wildly inconsequential as any of its predecessors.

The two managers are, as usual, expostulating German-Americans, while Mr. Warfield is a Western Hebrew earning a humble living at the big fair as a Turkish magician. Vociferous Mr. Kelly is the customary traveled Hibernian longing in foreign parts for the comforts of New York, while Fay Templeton is a Parisian chanteuse of the Fougère type, with a happy knack at "coon songs." Josephine Allen, Bonnie Maginn, and a veritable host of other comely women are concerned in these early proceedings, which do not lack spirit and humor, but are entirely too protracted. When three-quarters of an hour are cut out of "Fiddle-dee-dee" it will be wholly diverting in its somewhat audacious and irresponsible way.

Pictorially, it is quite the most elaborate and beautiful exhibition ever given in this house. Julian Mitchell, the stage manager, and the scene painters and carpenters have accomplished wonders on the shallow stage. The change from the Paris street to the imitation Swiss village is a mechanical triumph, while both scenes are artistic pictures. The costumes of the young women are extraordinarily rich and tasteful.

Musically, the unfailing John Stromberg has again shown himself equal to his reputation. The tunes of two of his new coon songs, "Rosie, Ma Posie," and "Come Fetch Your Baby Home," will be whistled on the street within a week. The third, "Come Back, My Honey Boy, to Me," is of a more delicate sort, but is equally good in its way. Miss Russell sings this and Miss Templeton the others. The remaining songs are of a fair quality at least, and the dance music is taking.

The second half of the entertainment comprises a deliberate travesty of "Quo Vadis" entitled "Quo Vas Iss," which will be much more effective when it is begun earlier in the evening. People who did not catch the serious dramatisation of the novel of that name surely cannot object to the travesty.

There is not the faintest suspicion of offense in it, and much of it is very funny. Hopper, as the suave and formidable Petrollius, who finds opening his veins cheaper than opening a jackpot, is at his best. Charles Ross is a very noble and declamatory Roman as Marcus Finishus. Warfield, an impressive and astonishingly solfed Greek philosopher, and Fields an obstreperous Roman bad boy. Kelly is the Emperor, and Fay Templeton fair Lythia, and all the costumes and scenic effects as Roman as possible. As for the sirens who surround the Epicurean, they are much lovelier and more graceful than any seen in the serious "Quo Vadis?"

SIRE BRINGS ANOTHER SUIT.

Persists in Effort to Obtain Possession of the Casino Theatre.

Henry B. Sire has brought another suit against George W. Lederer in the City Court before Justice McCarthy, to compel Mr. Lederer to vacate the Casino Theatre. Several days ago Mr. Sire began proceedings in the City Court to oust Mr. Lederer from the Casino, and Justice Hascall held at that time that the petition presented to the court was defective in its form according to the code. He dismissed the proceedings. This did not prevent Mr. Sire from going further with the case, and as soon as possible he prepared papers again.

Another petition was presented yesterday and an order obtained directing Mr. Lederer to come into court and show cause why he should not pay $5,833.32 back rent or else vacate the premises.

Counsel for Mr. Lederer yesterday again presented a list of technical objections upon which he asked that the proceedings be dismissed. After hearing arguments, Justice McCarthy gave counsel on both sides until to-day to submit briefs, and reserved decision.

ROOF GARDEN SEASON WANES.

Two Open-Air Resorts Will Close Next Sunday Night.

Oscar Hammerstein has become fully convinced that the season for roof garden entertainments is over, and with the performance next Sunday night he proposes to close the open-air part of the house. "I feel quite confident that it is an utter impossibility to compete against the theatres which are rapidly opening," said Mr. Hammerstein last night, "and, while my season on the roof during the early part of the Summer was not financially successful, I more than made up the loss toward the latter part, and, with the season coming to a close Sunday night, I can say that my receipts exceed those of last season, and under the circumstances I have no cause to complain. The building will remain closed for one week, during which time I shall make some slight improvements and have everything in shape for the opening of the Rogers brothers in their new piece on Monday evening, Sept. 17."

While giving his attention to the Victoria Theatre, Mr. Hammerstein has not left anything undone toward the completion of his new theatre, which will be called the Republic, and which will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 26, with James Herne's new play, "Sag Harbor."

Another roof garden to follow the example of Mr. Hammerstein's Victoria will be the Casino, which Manager James Lederer has decided to close after the performance next Sunday night. This place of amusement, like Mr. Hammerstein's, has been successful this season.

A Chorus Forming in the Bronx.

Singers in the Bronx are forming a chorus of 300 voices to render Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," with full orchestral accompaniment. A fund of $1,000 has been guaranteed to meet the expenses. The proceeds are to be devoted to the formation of a permanent organization to render standard oratorios from time to time and to develop the musical talent in the district. J. W. Everett, President of the old Euterpe Society, has been asked to take charge of the new association, and several organists and cho

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Redmond, Kerr & Co.
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Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
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Deposits . . . 25,000,000.00
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Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St.
Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
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FINANCIAL.

THE CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WALHONDING VALLEY AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.

BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $24,780, will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Charles Carew, March 11, 1885	$302.94
Isaac Brown, August 21, 1894	77.79
Estate Catherine O'Neill, Feb., 1896	55.59
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	84.84
Ed. E. Pryer, Sept. 26, 1894	63.61
Estate Michael Boylan, May 4, 1895	54.93

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1900.

NATHANIEL MILLS, JR.,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE NINETEENTH WARD Bank, N. Y., of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.

J. O'Connor	$66.80

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Louis H. Holloway, Cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900. SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fourth day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and twenty-seven (127) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

153	583	886	1255	1719	2099	2690
170	609	918	1264	1732	2093	2804
178	649	919	1265	1749	2095	2833
200	654	948	1270	1764	2172	2834
212	655	960	1288	1782	2201	2875
233	656	1009	1398	1808	2203	2877
234	665	1055	1467	1886	2207	2886
236	672	1070	1508	1893	2274	2892
290	676	1092	1514	1912	2322	2902
294	678	1117	1533	1924	2323	2924
301	686	1118	1549	1930	2330	2936
311	693	1142	1585	1951	2346	2944
332	694	1150	1570	1982	2411	2957
347	700	1154	1577	2041	2469	
375	730	1162	1582	2042	2495	
398	746	1208	1594	2056	2535	
428	792	1214	1595	2061	2569	
509	844	1227	1634	2070	2570	
519	879	1286	1707	2074	2682	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with Article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
ALBERT S. RIDLEY,
for WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of September, 1900.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1900.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee,
by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN, Treasurer. Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. E. W. Reighley, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

The Havana-American Company.
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 3.

The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after September 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 11th, 1900.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on September 11th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on September 17th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.

SOL. ROSENER, Secretary.
September 5th, 1900.

OFFICE OF
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company held to-day the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared, payable on Oct. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on Sept. 20, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and opened on Oct. 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on September 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1900.

Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred stock from September 15th to September 30th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

Filed by Department Employes—One Man Wants $17,200.

Claims under the prevailing rate of wages law to the number of twenty and aggregating $50,000 were filed yesterday with the Controller. All the claimants were employes of the Charities Department, who were paid $1 a day for their services, and now declare that they were entitled to the prevailing rate with double price for Sundays and holidays.

Thomas F. Robinson, a shoemaker, makes a claim for $17,200, covering the period since 1894. The claims of John Barret, an engineer; George F. Hogan, a tailor, and August Stoefel, a tinsmith, aggregate $17,200 also.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Dutchess Insurance Company has been admitted to Connecticut.

Oscar Dahl has been appointed Kansas City agent of the Great Eastern Casualty Company.

The Continental Assurance Company of Detroit has increased its capital from $200,000 to $300,000.

Timberlake & Jones have been apointed Louisville agents of the Georgia Home Insurance Company.

Chicago advices state that Charles T. Parker has resigned as Assistant Manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Palatine Insurance Company.

The Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kansas City, which was organized under the town mutual law of Missouri, according to The Insurance Press, has been ordered by the Missouri Insurance Department to stop doing business in that State, as the result of an examination showing that the company had notes available for assessment in the sum of $2,829 and liabilities or claims filed amounting to $5,780.

Local fire underwriters, talking about the results of the annual convention of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, held in Milwaukee last week, say that the most important legislation of that body was the declaration against the payment of brokerages to non-resident brokers, the offer of assistance to the National Board of Fire Underwriters in the collection of fire loss statistics, and the adoption of a resolution in favor of the equalization of rates by means of schedules and classifications.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 6	147,091
To date this year	76,834,738
Corresponding date last year	123,402,723

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 6	$748,500
To date this year	$336,388,460
Corresponding date last year	$664,653,670

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Glucose Sug. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I.	½	Southern Ry.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1	South. Ry. pf.	2
Del., L. & W.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
General Electric	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel Hoop	¾	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. S. Hoop pf.	½	Pennsylvania	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Pressed S. Car pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Pullman Co.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Gt. North. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Kan. City South.	½		
Met. Street Ry.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 3d pf., inc.	1	F. & P. M. con. 5s.	1½
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1¼	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent., 3½s	1¼	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s.	1½
		Tol. & O. C. 1st	2½

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was dull and listless, with the movement of prices decidedly irregular. What trading there was—less than 150,000 shares being dealt in—was largely professional, the outside public continuing to hold aloof. During the day the Street was busy discussing the letter of ex-Secretary Olney, in which he declared his intention to support the Democratic ticket, while some attention was also given to a variety of rumors in which other prominent gold Democrats were credited with the intention of supporting Mr. Bryan. As a result the tone in the Street was somewhat less cheerful than in recent days, a fact testified to by the failure of the market to respond to generally favorable developments, such as the excellent reports of earnings of Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Missouri Pacific, and New York Central.

Concerning the two stocks which lately have been most active—Sugar and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—the Street hears many reports. It is apparently not among the impossibilities that the sugar trade war may break out anew, while the suggestion that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system shall place its wires underground is, at this time, not altogether assuring.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY stocks were, in point of strength, the most conspicuous of all the issues on the list, the common stock advancing 1¼ on trading in 5,800 shares and the preferred 2 on transactions involving 9,500 shares. The buying was credited to influential interests, and in explanation the report was that there was a likelihood of an increase in the dividend rate on the preferred stock to 4 per cent. In the absence of President Spencer no official statement on the subject could be gotten.

JERSEY CENTRAL and READING first preferred were adversely affected by the talk of a probable strike among the anthracite coal miners, the former declining 1½ points on trading in 800 shares and the latter falling at one time nearly 1½ points, with the close showing a net loss of ⅝ on transactions in some 5,800 shares. The reports in the Street were conflicting as to the exact situation, but the general sentiment seemed to be that the chances favored a strike rather than a settlement. Hence the weakness of the stocks.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON stocks were strong following the publication of the July statement of earnings of the company, which showed the total net figures to be $229,800, against $77,600 in the same month last year, an increase of $152,200. The common stock advanced ¾ and the preferred 1, though the trading in each was very limited.

MISSOURI PACIFIC was little influenced by the reported increase in gross earnings for the fourth week of August of $27,000, making a total increase for the month of $260,000. Little credence was placed in the report that President Gould was to assume the position of Chairman of the board.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, which on the previous day had been advanced on the unconfirmed report that an increase in the dividend rate was likely, was again active yesterday, nearly 8,000 shares being traded in. In the early dealings the stock was advanced, but profit taking later resulted in carrying the price down, with the final quotation marking no net change. The report that in the fourth week of August the company's earnings had increased $96,700 over the same week last year had little effect.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was a weak feature in the early trading, declining to 52⅝ on rather vigorous selling. Some of this was undoubtedly for short account, but not a little of the stock was regarded as long stock. In explanation of the weakness of the stock the Street hears that Tammany officials have decided to begin a crusade against the system, compelling the company to put its wires under ground. A published attack against the company in the columns of one of the Tammany papers was regarded as the commencement of the fight in this direction. According to the reports on the Street the motive is politics, the attack growing out of the fact that ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who lately has arrayed himself with Mr. Hill against Mr. Croker, is of counsel for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Short covering in the afternoon carried the quotation of the stock up from the low figure, with the close at 53⅝, marking a net gain of ¼ on trading in 29,700 shares.

SUGAR TRUST stock was comparatively quiet, less than 10,000 shares being traded in, with the quotation fluctuating between 121⅜ and 122⅝. The close was at 121⅝, a net gain of ¼. There was little demand for the stock other than for short covering account. It was to this covering, indeed, that the advance was due. During the day the Street heard some interesting talk in relation to the trade situation, which, since the declaration by the trust of its increased dividend, has apparently been overlooked. The talk was not suggestive of betterment in the situation, an active renewal of the trade war being among the suggested possibilities. Secret shading of prices was also reported, though in the trade no information on this point was forthcoming.

PEOPLE'S GAS was run up from 92¼ to 93½ on short covering, but when this movement ceased the quotation fell off rather easily to 92¾, marking, nevertheless, a net gain of ⅜ on trading in 9,800 shares. Reports from Chicago, published in the Street during the day, stated that the outlook for a settlement of the gas war there was growing more and more hopeless, one authority predicting that before the end of the month gas would be selling at 20 cents per thousand feet.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST preferred stock was bought for investment account, advancing a full point on trading in 380 shares. Officials of the road speak very hopefully of the outlook.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON declined 1⅛ points on dealings of 1,300 shares. No reason for the decline appeared, though the generally unsettled condition of the iron market may have led to some selling.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN was again bought for London account, with the result that the preferred stock advanced fractionally. For the fourth week of August the company reported an increase in gross of $77,800, while for the month the increase was $236,280.

NEW YORK CENTRAL was in good demand, the buying probably being induced by the increase of $208,850 in gross earnings for the month of August.

GENERAL ELECTRIC, which several weeks ago was quite active, but which lately has been little dealt in, took on new life and strength yesterday, advancing 1¼ points on trading in 700 shares. No explanation for the advance was offered.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC held well throughout the day, the closing quotation marking a fractional net gain. The Street took a favorable view of the official changes in the company, announced shortly after noon, but was not inclined to put much faith in the reported probability of an early declaration of a dividend on the stock.

A single sale of 100 shares resulted in a decline of 1¼ points in Panhandle preferred, while on dealings in 300 shares of Pressed Steel Car preferred a loss of a point resulted.

UNITED STATES RUBBER.

The Directors of the United States Rubber Company held a long meeting yesterday, after which President Colt was quoted as saying:

"No significance should be attached to the closing down of the Millville plant. A company operating as many plants as we do must close down one or two of them occasionally, as the result of local conditions, and we have closed down plants from time to time to give employes a short vacation in hot weather. Business at present is dull, but improving. The foreign trade shows some improvement, and I believe there is room for expansion."

On the Exchange, Rubber common stock was weak yesterday, falling off 1¼ points on transactions involving 1,500 shares. The preferred stock, on the other hand, gained ½ on trading in 180 shares.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Meeting of the English stockholders of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company to be held in London Sept. 12 to act on the proposition to liquidate the affairs of that corporation.

Amicable agreement limiting the output of spirits entered into by the independent distilleries and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

August output of the Cripple Creek district over $1,750,000 in gold, making the output since Jan. 1 almost $17,000,000.

Considerable buying orders for steel rails placed by Eastern and Western railroads within the last ten days, mostly for short extensions or to replace old rails.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Iron ore shipments, from the head of the lakes, for month of August, 1,474,175 tons, as against 1,610,472 tons for July, a decrease of 136,297 tons.

Actual production of anthracite coal in August 4,919,000 tons, against 4,300,000 tons in August, 1899, an increase of 619,000 tons.

Reinstatement of Henry Wainwright to membership in the Boston Stock Exchange.

Increase of 9 per cent. in the August earnings of the Diamond Match Company over the income the same month last year.

Annual meeting of the New York, Susquehanna and Western and re-election of the retiring Board of Directors.

Net earnings of $229,800 reported by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for July, against $77,600 last year, an increase of $152,200.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $149,579,313; balances, $7,610,283; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $516,522.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3 11-6 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝@4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝ less 1-16@5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 9-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount, Boston—10@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10@15c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The money market was a shade harder to-day owing to renewed operations by the Bank of England to establish an improvement in rates.

On the Stock Exchange the leading departments showed a cheerful tone. Surprise was expressed at the firmness displayed in view of the smallness of the amount of business. Silence succeeded yesterday's shouting and the public was apathetic. Home railroads were firmer. Great Eastern improved sharply, and Midlands and Southeasterns were strong, bears nervously repurchasing, as there was much scarcity of stock.

American securities were irregular in response to the tone of Wall Street. They opened above parity, but there was no business done, operators not being pleased with New York's reception of the returns from the election in Vermont. An increase in activity in the American department is not expected until the political outlook in America is more definite. Chesapeake and Ohios were in demand on favorable dividend estimates. There were a few realizations of Grand Trunks. Kafirs hardened and were fairly active, mostly professional, and later they fluctuated.

Consols for money, 98 7-16; for the account, 98 11-16; Atchison, 26¾; Canadian Pacific, 92⅜; St. Paul, 117⅞; Illinois Central, 120; Louisville, 74⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; New York Central, 134; Erie, 11½; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8⅝; Erie first preferred, 35⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73½; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅞.

Bar silver steady, 28¾d. per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 124.50; Madrid, 29.05; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 6.60.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Business was more active and prices were maintained at the opening of the Bourse to-day, but later, on realisations, prices were easier. Toward the close they recovered. Spanish Fours and Brazilians were less favorably inclined, Rio Tintos were inactive, De Beers were in strong demand, and Kafirs were in good demand, but closed quiet. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 16 centimes for checks. Spanish Fours closed at 73.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 3,700,000f; Treasury accounts current, decreased 65,275,000f; gold in hand, decreased 650,000f; bills discounted, decreased 135,575,900f; silver in hand, decreased 650,000f.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Americans were maintained, Canadian Pacifics were dull, Chinese securities reacted, and mines were weak on unsatisfactory manufacturing reports, closing with a slight recovery. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅛ per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 6.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 80.40.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, increased £426,000; circulation, increased £270,000; bullion, increased £686,531; other securities, decreased £665,000; other deposits, decreased £314,000; public deposits, decreased £2,336,000; notes reserve, increased £472,000; Government securities, decreased £2,098,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 50.89 per cent. Last week it was 47.33 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

SHARP ADVANCE IN COTTON.

Bear Panic in Liverpool Causes a Sensation Here.

Prices in the local cotton market yesterday made a sensational jump of from 36 to 42 points, as the result of heavy purchases for Liverpool and the receipt of advices showing a bear panic in the British market. The sharp advance, together with the strong upward movement on the two previous days, made a net change in prices of nearly 100 points.

The effect of the small supply of cotton held by foreign spinners on account of the short crop last year was accentuated by news that the new crop is being marketed slowly and will be from two to three weeks late, as recent rains have retarded the picking. The consequence was that buying orders from Liverpool came fast.

The market was excited at the very start, September cotton opening eight points higher than the closing bid on Wednesday. Private cable dispatches agreed that the foreign spinners are on the verge of panic over their stocks, because of large contracts for nearby deliveries of cloths. Of the reserve stocks in Liverpool, it was stated that nearly 50 per cent. was entirely unsuited to the needs of Manchester spinners.

Crop and weather news was favorable, but made no impression on the floor of the Exchange, the trade giving its attention exclusively to the foreign situation.

All of the options passed the 9-cent mark during the day, and in the last half hour of trading prices went up 2 and 3 points at a jump on heavy buying for Liverpool and large purchases for Southern interests, which have been on the short side of the market. The market closed strong with total transactions for the day of more than 500,000 bales.

September cotton closed at 9.57, a net gain of 40 points. A similar advance was recorded for December and January deliveries. The February option went up 42 points and the more distant deliveries scored substantial gains.

Spot cotton was quiet and steady, with quotations ¼ cent up on the basis of 10⅝ cents for middling upland and 10⅝ cents for middling gulf.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm at 9 13-16c.; Mobile nominal at 9¼c, ¼c up; Savannah firm, ⅜c up, at 9⅝c; Charleston firm at 9 7-16 @9½c, 3-16c to ¼c up; Norfolk firm at 9⅝c, ⅜c up; Baltimore nominal, at 10c, ¼c up; Memphis firm at 9 7-16c, ¼c up; Augusta steady at 10c, 5-16c higher; St. Louis firm at 9½c.

Excitement in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 6.—There was considerable excitement on the local Cotton Exchange to-day, caused by the fact that October and December cotton have advanced very rapidly since last Tuesday evening's close. October reached the 9 1-16 mark before 11 o'clock, an advance of 65 points, or exactly $3.25 per bale, since Tuesday. December this morning reached 3.92c, a rise of 60 points, or $3 per bale. September also showed an advance of 55 points, or $2.75 per bale.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Bingham Mining was prominent in to-day's trading, the price rising ⅝, to 12⅝, continuing yesterday's advance of ½. Fitchburg preferred was strong, hardening ⅝, to 138⅝. Massachusetts Electric was fairly active at 24¾@24½, the preferred selling at 76½. Sugar quieted, only 800 shares selling in the first half of the day, against 3,500 shares in the same time yesterday. There was a fair business in mining stocks. Some 2,000 shares were sold up to 12:30 P. M., representing twenty different stocks. Baltic hardened ½, to 21½; Osceola lost ⅛, to 69; others were steady, with hardly any change.

At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10 cents per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $16,731,007, against $20,080,455 a year ago to-day, a decrease of $3,349,448, or 16 per cent., and the balances were $1,064,809.

Closing bid and asked were:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4	5	Old Colony	3	4
Allouez	1⅝	1¾	Old Domin.	18½	19
Arcadian	19½	20½	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5		Parrot	42	43
Ash Bed	25	5C	Pioneer	4	25
Atlantic	23½	..	Quincy	144	146
Baltic	21	23	Rhode Island	2½	3
Bost. & Mon.	319	322	Santa Fé	4⅝	5
Butte & Bos.	62	65	Shoe	29½	30
Cal. & Hec.	733	736	Tamarack	220½	222
Centennial	17	18	Utah Cons.	31¼	31½
Franklin	15	15½	Washington	.75	..
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob.	12	13
Isle Royale	30¼	30⅝	Winona	3	3¼
Mohawk	17¼	17½	Wolverine	42¼	43

Railway Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	Fitchburg pf.	138
Bost. & Low.	244	N. Y. & N. E.	6s. 109⅜ ..
Bost. & Me.	188	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Pr.	301	E. Tx.	113¼ 114½
Bost. Elev.	116½	W. End	93½ 94
Cent. Mass.	14		
Cent. M. pf.	62		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. S. Yds.	139¼	U. S. Oil	18⅝
Dom. Coal	41⅝	Westinghouse Electric	46⅝
Dom. C. pf.	110½	Westinghouse Elect pf.	68½
Erie Tel.	96		
Mex. Tele.	2		
N. Eng. Tel.	123½		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: Nassau, Colonial, Union Square, Yorkville, German Exchange, Manhattan Company, People's, Eleventh Ward Bank, Mount Morris, and Corn Exchange.

Bath Beach Bottle Missive a Hoax.

Inquiries made yesterday in Newark showed that the scrap of paper found in a bottle at Bath Beach yesterday morning, bearing the names of J. S. Law and Jennie Law of 936 Broad Street, Newark, together with the words "all lost," was a hoax.

The people whose names are given on the scrap of paper are alive and well in Newark.

Mr. Stokes's Accused Guest Held.

Herbert Haughton, who was arrested early yesterday morning for stealing money from his friend and benefactor, W. E. D. Stokes, at whose house, 228 West Seventy-fifth Street, he was staying as a guest, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday and held in $300 bail for examination at 10 o'clock to-day.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was in most respects a counterpart of the earlier days of the week, but at the close several issues which had been neglected for many days attracted some attention. Distilling of America and one or two other stocks showed some strength after a long period of dullness and helped a little to relieve the monotony of the market. All told, however, the day was not an active one and the total transactions were not much, if any, above recent averages. Generally prices held firm, and in some few issues substantial advances were recorded.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active, and both the common and preferred were strong. It was the first day in a long time that any interest was taken in these issues, and their strength attracted some attention. The common stock sold from 4½ up to 5, the last sale being at the higher figure. Trading in the preferred stock was limited to 100 shares, which sold at 20. It was reported in the Street that the position of the Distilling Company had been improved by agreements in regard to production and distribution made with the independent distillers. An officer of the company stated that as far as he knew no negotiations with the independent distillers had been in progress.

STANDARD OIL made a considerable gain on transactions amounting to about 125 shares, a fairly large total for that stock compared with recent averages. It sold from 538 up to 540 and closed at 537 bid, a net gain of 2 points.

ELECTRIC BOAT enjoyed a sharp advance on very light transactions. There was no news in regard to the company to account for the rise, and it seemed due merely to a buying order at a moment when there was little stock offered.

RUBBER GOODS was one of the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 6, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	128	50	Adams Express	126	126	125	125	.....
61½	62	286	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
33¼	34	220	American Cotton Oil.	33	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
152	156	60	American Express	155	155	154	154	.....
34	35	160	American Ice Co.	34	34	34	34	+ ⅜
10	10½	100	American Linseed Co.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
52	52½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
24	25	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	.....
36	36⅝	650	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
19½	20	1,310	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19½	20	19¼	19½	.....
67	68	480	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	68¼	68¼	68	68	— ½
36¼	36½	3,055	Am. Steel & Wire.	36⅜	36⅝	36½	36¼	.....
74⅜	75	1,360	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75½	75⅝	75	75	— ½
121⅜	121⅝	9,450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121½	122⅝	121⅜	121⅜	+ ⅛
28	28¼	700	American Tin Plate.	28⅜	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
80	81	1,400	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80¾	81	80	80	— ¼
93¼	94	900	American Tobacco	93½	94¼	93½	93⅜	— ¼
43⅝	45½	530	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43	45¾	44⅜	45¾	— ¼
28¼	28⅝	2,025	At., T. & S. F.	28⅜	28⅝	28½	28½	.....
71¼	71¾	4,400	At., T. & S. F. pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71	71⅛	— ⅛
72⅜	73	910	Baltimore & Ohio.	73	73	72½	72⅜	— ⅛
79½	80	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¾	79¾	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	28,805	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53½	53⅝	52⅝	53⅜	+ ⅛
90	90½	200	Canadian Pacific	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	28⅞	7,185	Chesapeake & Ohio.	29¼	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	.....
125¾	126	700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	125⅞	126	125¾	125¾	— ¼
109¾	113¾	100	Chicago Great West.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	+ ⅛
70	70½	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	.....
82⅜	83⅝	10	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
114¼	114⅝	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114¼	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	+ ¼
173	174	212	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅜	173⅜	173¾	173⅝	+ ¼
...	...	380	Chi. & Northw. pf.	203	203	202	202	+1
106⅜	107	1,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107¼	107¼	107	107	— ½
9½	10½	20	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
30	32	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
50¾	50⅞	471	C., C., C. & St. L.	50⅜	50⅝	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
28	28½	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	28	28	28	28	.....
35⅜	36	210	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅛
110	...	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	118	118	118	118	+1
172	172½	630	Consolidated Gas	172½	172¼	172	172	+ ¼
26	26¼	400	Con. Tobacco Co.	26¼	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
78	79	50	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½	.....
111¾	112½	610	Delaware & Hudson.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	.....
176½	177	100	Del., Lack. & Western.	177	177	177	177	+ ½
19½	19¾	100	Denver & R. G.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
67¾	68	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	68	68	67¾	67¾	— ⅛
34	34½	228	Erie 1st pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
67	67¼	10	Federal Steel pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	.....
...	...	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ½
140	140½	700	General Electric	139⅜	140¼	139⅜	140¼	+1⅛
...	...	300	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52	52	52	52	+ ¼
...	...	500	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Great Northern pf.	153⅜	153⅜	153	153	— ⅝
34½	34⅝	200	Hocking Valley	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
63	63¼	210	Hocking Valley pf.	63	63¼	63	63¼	— ⅛
116¾	117¼	575	Illinois Central	117	117	116¾	116¾	— ½
21¾	22	35	International Paper.	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	.....
60¾	60¾	240	Internat. Paper pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
28⅝	29⅛	100	International Power.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
18¾	18¾	200	Iowa Central	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
9¼	9½	1,135	K. C. Southern	9⅜	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅛
30½	30½	70	K. C. Southern pf.	28¾	30½	28¾	30½	.....
74	75	25	Laclede Gas	75	75	75	75	.....
28	28⅝	100	Lake Erie & West.	28	28	28	28	+ ½
72⅜	72¾	2,125	Louisville & Nashville.	72⅜	72¾	72¼	72⅜	+ ⅛
92	92¼	1,513	Manhattan Elevated.	92	92¼	92	92	.....
153½	154	612	Met. Street Railway.	153¼	154½	153¼	154	— ½
11¾	11¾	300	Mexican Central	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
93½	94¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	94	94	94	94	— ⅛
31	31¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
51⅜	51½	910	Missouri Pacific	51¼	51¼	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	33⅜	1,030	National Biscuit Co.	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	100	National Steel	27½	27½	27½	27½	.....
85¾	86	525	National Steel pf.	86	86	86	86	+ ½
46¾	47	506	National Tube Co.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	.....
93	93½	708	National Tube Co. pf.	93	93¼	93	93¼	— ¼
132½	133½	800	New Jersey Central.	133½	133⅝	132⅜	132⅝	— ¼
131	131¼	1,800	New York Central	131	131⅝	131	131⅛	+ ⅛
210	214	34	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212	212	— ⅛
21¾	21⅜	1,500	N. Y. Ont. & West.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
35⅜	35½	670	Norfolk & Western.	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	.....
76½	77	250	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅜
15	15¼	1,200	North American	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	.....
51¼	51⅜	1,000	Northern Pacific	51¼	51⅜	51	51¼	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	430	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	.....
128⅜	129	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	129¼	129¼	128½	128⅝	.....
92⅜	93	9,883	People's Gas, Chicago.	92⅜	93½	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
82⅝	83	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
39	39½	225	Pressed Steel Car.	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	— ⅛
72	73	330	Pressed Steel Car pf.	73	73	72½	72½	—1
186	187	100	Pullman Company	187	187	187	187	— ½
16⅝	16⅞	400	Reading	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	5,450	Reading 1st pf.	56⅜	57	56	56⅜	— ⅛
12⅞	13	215	Republic Iron & Steel.	13	13	13	13	.....
54	55	80	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53¼	55¼	54¼	54¼	.....
48⅝	49¼	50	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	49	49	49	.....
10	10½	200	St. L. & San Fran.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
67	69	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68¼	68¾	68¾	68½	.....
33¾	34¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33½	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	800	St. Louis Southw. pf.	20½	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	34¾	6,180	Southern Pacific	34⅜	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	12½	5,850	Southern Railway	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+1⅛
54⅞	55	9,410	Southern Railway pf.	53⅜	55	53⅜	54⅞	+2
69⅜	69⅝	1,375	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	70¼	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
14½	14¾	300	Texas Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
110	112	400	Third Avenue	111½	111½	111	111	.....
11	12¼	...	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	.....
57⅞	57⅝	2,225	Union Pacific	58	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
74	74¼	874	Union Pacific pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
45	47	35	United States Express	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
11¾	11⅞	1,325	United States Leather.	11⅜	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
69⅜	70¼	420	U. S. Leather pf.	70	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
20¼	30	1,500	United States Rubber.	30¼	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
94	95	180	U. S. Rubber pf.	95	95	95	95	+ ½
7¼	7¾	300	Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
18	18½	100	Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
79½	80	150	Western Union Tel.	79½	79⅞	79½	79½	— ¼
23⅝	24½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
Sales.....		147,091						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w.	103¼	104¼
2s, c., w.	103¼	104¼
3s, r., 1918	109	110
3s, c., 1918	109	110
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	114¾	...
4s, c., 1907	115	116
4s, r., 1925	133¼	134½
4s, c., 1925	133¾	134½
4s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
4s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
D. C. 3-65s	122	...
Alb. & Sus.	105	...
Alle. & W.	115	...
A. C. & F.	14¾	15
Am. Coal	140	175
Am. C. of.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	22	23½
Am. I. Co. pf.	66	68
Am. M. Co.	4½	5
A. S. & R. pf.	89	89½
Am. Sp. M.	1¼	1¾
A. T. & R. pf.	110½	118
A. T. & C.	92	...
Am. Tob. pf.	128	131
Ann Arbor.	16	18
Ann Arb. pf.	45	46½
B. A. L. pf.	100	...
B. Un. Gas.	164	172
Bruns. City.	6¾	7½
B., R. & P.	60	75
B., R. & P. pf.	...	...
N.	104	115
B., C. R. & N.	...	...
N.	124	...
Canada So.	49½	51
Cap. Tract.	102	102¼
C. & E. Ill.	...	98½
C. & E. Ill. pf.	...	...
C.	120	125
C. C. O. W. pf.	...	...
C. I. & L.	32	34
C. I. & L. pf.	23	23½
C. & N. W.	162	164
C. St. P. M. & Om.	112	116
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	160	180
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	108	110
C. L. & W. pf.	64	67
Cleve. & P.	182	...
Col. South.	6	6½
C. S. 1st pf.	41	42
C. S. 2d pf.	16	16½
C. & H. C. & I.	15½	18
Com. Cable.	166	180
Consol. Coal.	50	...
D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	13	15
D., S. S. & A.	4¼	4½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Erie	11	11⅜
Erie 2d pf.	16½	18
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84
Fed. Steel.	34¾	35
H. B. Claflin.	104	...
Homestake.	72	80
Ill. Cent.	1 1.100	...
Int. Silver.	3⅝	5
Iowa C. pf.	41	46
Kings Co. E.	175	...
Kan. & M.	14¾	15½
K. & D. M. pf.	14	15
K. & D. M.	2¾	4
King & P.	3	10
K. Ice. Chi.	15	20
Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W. pf.	93½	95
Lake Shore.	209	...
Long Island.	60	70
Manh. Beach.	10	12
Md. C. pf.	68	78
M. W. S. El.	...	...
Chi.	31	32½
M. W. S. El. pf.	82	83½
Mex. N. ctfs.	3½	3¼
Mich. Cent.	105	...
M. & St. L.	55	66
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	15	18
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54	56
Mo., K. & T.	10	10¼
Mob. & O.	30	33
Mor. & Es.	185	187½
N. C. & St. L.	92	...
N.	45	62
Nat. Bis. pf.	85	87
Nat. Lead.	17½	18
Nat. L. pf.	99¼	99½
N. Cent. Coal.	25	35
N. Y. A. B.	128	135
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	11½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	32
N. Y., L. & W.	132	135
N. Y. & Ind. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining.	6	7
Pac. Coast.	54½	59½
P. C. 1st pf.	86	93
P. C. 2d pf.	64½	68½
Pac. Mail.	31	32
Penn. Coal.	410	...
P., D. & E.	1½	1¾
Peo. & East.	5	6
Pere Marq.	22½	23½
Pere M. pf.	55	58
P., C. C. & St. L.	54	60
P. F. W. & C.	182	...
P. F. W. & C. pf.	182	...
Rdg. 2d pf.	27	28
Rens. & Sar.	122	200
R., W. & O.	132	134
Rio G. W.	54	59
R. G. W. pf.	86	88
St. J. & G. I.	7½	7¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	15½	16½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	10	13
St. L. & S. W.	12⅜	13
Stl. bul. ctfs.	62½	63¼
Sixth Av.	200	225
Sloss-Sheff.	18	20
Sloss-S. pf.	67	68
S. R. & T.	5	6
T. P. L. Tr.	14½	16
Tol. & O. C.	25	...
Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	...
T. P. & W.	3¼	...
T. C. R. T.	89	...
U. B. & P. pf.	65½	66
U. & B. R.	160	...
W.-F. Exp.	124	130
W. & L. E.	8¾	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	48¼
Wis. Cent.	13	15
Wis. C. pf.	37¼	39

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
980	Am. Steel & W.	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼
8,560	Am. Sugar Ref.	121½	122⅝	121⅜	121⅜
1,140	Am. Tobacco.	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	93⅞
50	A., T. & S. F.	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜
740	A., T. & S. F. pf.	71½	71¾	71	71
70	Balt. & Ohio.	72⅝	72⅞	72⅜	72⅜
11,180	Brook. Rap. Tr.	53¼	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜
500	Ches. & Ohio.	29½	29½	28⅝	28⅝
1,400	C., B. & Q.	125⅞	126	125⅝	125⅝
550	C., M. & St. P.	114¾	114⅝	114⅜	114¾
40	C., R. I. & Pac.	107⅛	107⅛	107	107⅛
40	Cont. Tobacco.	26½	26¾	26¼	26¾
30	Federal Steel.	35¼	35¾	35	35
300	Louis. & Nash.	72⅝	72⅞	72¼	72⅝
220	Manhattan.	92	92¼	92	92¼
500	Mo. Pacific.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
110	N. Y. Central.	131	131¼	131	131¼
100	N. Y., O. & W.	21½	21½	21⅜	21½
10	Norf. & West.	35	35	35	35
10	North American	15	15	15	15
330	North. Pacific.	51⅝	51½	51⅛	51¼
50	Nor. Pac. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
3,720	People's Gas.	92⅜	93½	92	93¼
20	Reading.	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
5,740	Reading 1st pf.	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56½
20	Reading 2d pf.	27	27	27	27
10	Republic Steel.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1,340	Southern Pac.	34⅜	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
450	Southern Ry.	11½	12	11¾	12
860	Southern Ry. pf.	53⅝	55	53½	55
770	Tenn. Coal & I.	70½	70½	69⅝	70
40	Third Av.	111¾	111¾	111	111
750	Union Pacific.	57⅞	57⅞	57¾	57¾
10	Union Pac. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
2,530	U. S. Leather.	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11⅜
10	U. S. Rubber.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
43,240					

Bonds.

$3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	85½	85½	85½	85½
3,000	Aus. N. W. 1st.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
$6,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,161,245
Gold	68,337,144
Silver	11,586,149
United States notes	6,528,050
Treasury notes of 1890	1,558,599
National bank notes	10,388,411
Total receipts this day	2,296,406
Total receipts this month	7,722,973
Total receipts this year	107,386,830
Total expenditures this day	2,040,000
Total expenditures this month	7,830,000
Total expenditures this year	112,309,851
Deposits in National banks	96,056,634
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	280,395
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	906,320
From customs	1,274,138
Miscellaneous	23,947

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$237,115,679
Silver dollars	425,578,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,609,660
Silver bullion of 1890	67,465,314
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$735,328,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$237,115,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,578,000
Treasury notes outstanding	70,075,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$735,328,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$45,072,904
Gold certificates	23,264,240
Silver coin and bullion	3,633,673
Silver certificates	3,532,477
United States notes	26,526,050
Other assets	19,110,771
Total in Treasury	$125,540,116
Deposits in National banks	96,616,858
Total	$222,165,974
Current liabilities	88,004,725
Available cash balance	$134,161,248

THE POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

Figures That Are Sent Out as a Result of the Latest Census.

Here are the populations of different cities as disclosed by the census:

	1900.	1890.	Increase	Per Cent.
New York	3,437,202	2,492,591	944,611	37.90
Chicago	1,698,575	1,099,850	598,725	54.43
Philadelphia	1,293,697	1,040,964	246,733	23.57
St. Louis	575,238	451,770	123,468	27.33
Boston	560,892	448,477	112,415	25.06
Baltimore	508,957	434,439	74,518	17.15
Cleveland	381,768	261,353	120,415	46.07
Buffalo	352,219	255,664	96,555	37.77
San Francisco	342,782	298,997	43,785	14.51
Cincinnati	325,902	296,908	28,994	9.77
Pittsburg	321,616	238,617	82,999	34.78
New Orleans	287,104	242,039	45,065	18.62
Detroit	285,704	205,878	79,826	38.77
Milwaukee	285,316	204,468	80,847	39.53
District of Columbia, (Including Washington)	278,718	230,392	48,326	20.98
Newark	246,070	181,830	62,240	35.33
Jersey City	206,433	163,003	43,430	26.64
Louisville	204,731	161,129	43,602	27.06
Minneapolis	202,718	164,738	37,780	22.05
Providence	175,597	132,146	43,451	23.88
Indianapolis	169,164	105,436	63,728	60.44
Kansas City, (Mo.)	163,752	132,716	31,036	23.39
St. Paul	163,632	133,156	30,478	22.89
Rochester	162,435	133,896	28,539	21.31
Denver	133,859	106,718	27,146	25.44
Toledo	131,822	81,434	50,388	61.88
Allegheny	129,896	105,287	24,609	23.37
Columbus	125,560	88,150	37,410	42.44
Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	88,143	20,231	22.95
Omaha	102,555	140,452	*37,897	*26.98
Albany	94,151	94,923	*772	*.81
Dayton	85,333	61,220	24,113	39.39
Richmond, Va.	85,050	81,388	3,662	4.50
Nashville, Tenn.	80,865	76,158	4,697	6.17
Hartford, Conn.	79,850	53,230	26,620	50.01
Trenton, N. J.	73,307	57,458	18,849	27.58
Hoboken	59,364	43,048	15,716	36.02
Manchester, N. H.	56,987	44,128	12,861	29.15
Peoria, Ill.	56,100	41,024	15,076	36.75
Charleston, S.C.	55,807	54,955	852	1.55
Salt Lake City, Kansas City, (Kan.	53,531	44,834	8,688	19.37
Hull	51,418	38,318	13,102	34.19
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	45,115	35,393	9,722	27.47
Covington, Ky.	42,988	37,371	5,567	14.9
Akron, Ohio	42,728	27,601	15,127	54.81
Lancaster, Penn.	41,459	32,011	9,448	29.51
Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	55,154	*14,985	*27.17
Pawtucket, R.I.	39,231	27,682	11,549	41.7
Mobile, Ala.	38,469	31,076	7,393	23.79
Birmingham, Ala.	38,415	26,178	12,237	46.75
Galveston, Tex.	37,789	29,084	8,705	29.93
Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	30,893	4,779	15.47
Davenport, Ia.	35,254	26,872	8,382	31.19
Sioux City, Ia.	33,111	37,806	*4,695	*12.42
Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	19,033	13,689	71.92
Canton, Ohio	30,667	26,189	4,478	17.10
Atlantic City	27,838	13,055	14,783	113.24

*Decrease.

TRENTON'S POPULATION 73,307.

Increase of 18,849 Since the Census of 1890.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The population of Trenton, N. J., is: 1900, 73,307; 1890, 57,458.

These figures show an increase in population of 18,849, or 27.58 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 29,910, showing an increase of 27,548, or 92.10 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

1	4,901	8	3,688
2	3,895	9	6,933
3	5,361	10	6,358
4	8,140	11	7,679
5	5,706	12	2,544
6	3,091	13	5,081
7	4,475	14	2,449

CITY DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

For Street Cleaning in 1901, Commissioner Nagle Wants $5,730,063.

The budgets of the Building and the Street Cleaning Department were submitted yesterday to Mayor Van Wyck.

Commissioner Nagle wants $5,730,063 for 1901, as compared with $5,031,282 for this year. Of this sum, Commissioner Nagle wants to spend $3,593,105 in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, $1,901,841 in Brooklyn, $120,097 in Queens, and $69,169 in Richmond.

Commissioner Brady of the Building Department wants to spend $346,025 in 1901. He was allowed $346,025 for this year.

Broker G. H. Flint Reinstated.

George H. Flint of Boston was reinstated to membership in the New York Stock Exchange yesterday through the action of the Governors. Mr. Flint was a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Dillaway & Starr of Boston, which made an assignment on Dec. 19, 1899, at the time of the financial panic. The firm was said to be embarrassed by the flurry in the stock market.

American Hide and Leather's Officers.

The new Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company has organized by electing these officers: President—Thomas W. Hall; First Vice President—W. N. Eisendrath; Second Vice President—E. L. White; Third Vice President—Theodore S. Haight; Fourth Vice President—Aaron Hecht; Secretary and Treasurer—George A. Hill. The meeting, it was said, was purely for organization purposes, and the matter of beginning dividends on the preferred stock was not taken up.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62½@63½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28¾d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 48¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .53, 300 Best & Belcher at .27, 100 Brunswick at .24, 75 Consol. California & Virginia at 1.25, 100 Iron Silver at .60, 400 Isabella at 1.05, 1,000 Leadville at .06, 200 Mt. Rosa at .63, and 400 Ophir at .49.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,568
4th week Aug.	$846,000	$793,000	$718,000
Month	2,589,000	2,429,000	2,101,000
From Jan. 1	19,207,967	17,502,989	13,714,902
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,445	1,445	1,360
4th week Aug.	463,489	386,767	344,769
Month	1,305,663	1,105,299	1,038,304
From July 1	2,504,296	2,156,454	1,999,893
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	74
4th week Aug.	34,700	31,072	30,298
Month	116,061	103,918	104,415
From July 1	231,876	204,598	203,216
EVANSVILLE & IN

SANITARY SQUAD'S PAY.

A Citizen Brings Suit to Have the Salaries Withheld.

Papers were served yesterday on Lee Phillips, Secretary of the New York Civil Service Commission, to prevent the sanitary squad of Greater New York from being paid pending a decision as to whether the men were legally appointed. The complainant named in the action is Israel Stone. At the office of Strahl & Dreyer, 261 Broadway, the lawyers representing Stone, it was learned that he is a nominal complainant, who represents a number of ex-sanitary squad patrolmen, who claim they were transferred from the Health to the Police Department, while their places were filled by men who did not fill the requirements of the law.

Seventy-five men were turned out of the squad two years ago. They drew $1,400 a year each. According to Mr. Dreyer, their successors have drawn $210,000 from the City Treasury illegally. He said:

"In 1895 the Gilder Tenement House Commission presented an act that the patrolmen of the sanitary squad, after passing a civil service examination, be selected from those who were 'peculiarly fitted' for the position. The act especially recommended a civil service examination. The act was passed May 9, 1895.

"This law remained in force until 1898, when in the Greater New York charter the provision read simply that the men were to be selected for their peculiar fitness. No mention was made as to the civil service examination. Because no mention was made of this, thereby expressly doing away with the examination, I contend the law is illegal. This I base upon a decision rendered in the case of McAvoy vs. City of New York, in which it was held that a mere change in the phraseology or in the arrangement or division of the sections of an antecedent law will not be construed as a change in the law unless the alteration is such as evidently purports a legislative intent to work such a change."

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

Mary Louisa Reynolds, Kearny, N. J.	$10.00
Through the Continental Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn	36.25
Christian Endeavor Society, Lanana, Penn.	13.73
Through The Christian World, Dayton, Ohio	111.64
Seldon Dewey, Ruthven, Iowa	10.00
Through the Linderman National Bank, Mauch Chunk, Penn., Miss Annie M. Skeer	10.00
Through the Bank of Tomah, Tomah, Wis.: Baptist and Methodist Churches	15.57
Through Rhoda L. Peters, Hancock, Mich.	15.75
Proceeds of fair held by six little girls, Mantoloking, N. J.	87.03
Through Citizens' Bank of Rogersville, Rogersville, Tenn	10.00
Through Adams Express Company	1.00
Through Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	.25
Through United States Express Company	1.25
Through National Express Company	1.50
Through Southern Express Company	8.65
Through American Express Company	3.10
Thirty contributions of less than $10 each, aggregating	85.12
Previously acknowledged	231,281.68
Total to date	$231,718.46

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Dwelling on East Forty-ninth Street Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Salesroom.

Charles Buek has sold, through Oscar L. Foley, for about $63,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling, 49 East Forty-ninth Street, 21 by 60 by 100.

Albert Hughes has sold the three-story box-stoop dwelling, 755 West End Avenue, for Joseph Etzel, who takes in part payment a residence at Montclair, N. J.

Morris Marks has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to M. Manassa the four-story flat 786 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street; also, to John M. Palmer, the dwelling, 3 Washington Terrace, being the third house in this row sold within ten days.

Max Marx has sold to George C. Tarler two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue.

Ruth & Hoffman report that they have sold to an investor two more of the houses erected by them on East One Hundredth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

315 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Townsend $12,606

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

383 and 385 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, 33.9 by 60, five-story brick and stone building, with store and a four-story brick building at the rear; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine Getzger 43,000

44 West Ninety-second Street, south side, 400 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 16 by 109.8, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to George F. Johnson 20,000

196 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Mechanic's Alley, 20 by 196.8 by 20 by 193.11, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Arnold S. Raunheim 19,000

709 to 729 Eagle Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 200 by 99.10, ten two-story brick dwellings, with a four-story flat on the corner; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Louis and John Brandt 99,540

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,581; subject to other mortgages for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 313 to 319 West Fortieth Street, for four five-story and basement brick flats, 24.11 by 85.2; Karst & Korn of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, owners; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 231 to 237 West Sixty-seventh Street, for four five-story brick tenements, 25 by 84.4; Thomas A. Woods of 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, owner; R. Graff of 830 Gerard Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Canal Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 28; Charles H. Duffy of 440 East Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Thomas H. Fallon, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

No. 42 East Forty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; estate of A. F. Warburton, owner; Edmund B. Wells of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 341 Willis Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; John Trainor of 339 Willis Avenue, owner; Alexander Fowler of 942 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $1,200.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Louis Lehmann of 1573½ St. Mark's Place, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 205 and 207 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick stable; Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company of 149 East Twenty-fourth Street, owners; Henry F. Cook, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 26 West Tenth Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Julia G. Fowler of 29 West Ninth Street, owner; Peter M. Coco of 8 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Sept. 6.

ALLEN ST, 165, 24.6x87.6x irregular; Morris May to Henry Kellus, (mtg $16,500, R S $3.50) $1

BROOK AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25x100; Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf to Mary Concannon, (mtg $26,000, R S $9) 35,000

BRYANT ST, 1,214, 20x100; William R. Rose to Michael J. McGuire, (R S $3.50) 1

CLINTON AV, 1,415, 22.2x140x22.8x140; Henry White to Catharine Meehan, (mtg $4,500, R S $3) 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 548 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; Mary H. Lester to William J. Yates, (R S $3.50, mtg $14,500) 1

JENNINGS ST, n e corner of Bristow St, 100x125; Martin Geiszler to Max Aubertel 13,000

KING ST, n s, 39.2 ft w of Macdougal St, 18.4x72.10x irregular; James Kilpatrick to Herbert S. Ogden, (mtg $15,000, R S 25c) 1

PARK AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 119th St, 25.6x90; Emil A. Hilsmann to Emma Boyce 18,000

PLOT begins 375 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; Conrad Dies to Ernest R. Wintersmith, (R S $3) 1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Peter S. Sentell to Marie M. Muller, (R S $3) 1

UNION AV, n w s, part of lot called Snider tract in Morrisania, east of Morse Av, 125x100; Catharine Meehan to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, (mtg $6,500, R S $1) 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to William W. Johnson and others, trustees, &c. 25,000

3D AV, e s, 399.10 ft n of 174th St, 100x100x38.11x100; Charles Wagner, Jr., to F. W. Hotchkiss 1

7TH AV, 2,005, 16x77; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association 10,000

8TH AV, 2,895 and 2,897, n w corner of 153d St, 50x100; Hugo F. Hoefler to Sarah Rudischhauser, (mtg $45,000, R S $3) 100

9TH ST, s s, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, 33.4x108; Daniel J. Cashin, to Frank W. Gass 2,055

11TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, map of Wakefield; Frank G. Smith to Dominick Hooks, (R S 50 cents) 1

48TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; David Maxcy to Mary A. Maxcy, (mtg $7,000, R S $12) 1

19TH ST, 37 West, 25x92; Gustav E. Kissell and another, executors, to Jacob Kasswitz 36,000

21ST ST, s s, 185.3 ft w of 2d Av, 20.3x92; Jacob Metzger to Edward S. Schaefer, (R S $9) 31,050

24TH ST, 157 and 159 East, 44x98.9; John B. Doerr and another to Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company 32,000

34TH ST, s s, 58.8 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x88; Mary A. Yates to Mary H. Lester, (R S $4.50, mtg $8,500) 1

44TH ST, 552 West, 15x100.5; Mary A. Sinnott to Catherine Sexton, (R S $6) .. 100

72D ST, 428 East, 25x102.2; Sigmund Cohn to Netty Cohn 5,750

117TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 7th Av, present line, 19x100; Samuel Tannowski to Aaron Haliparn, (mtg $20,000, R S $5) .. 1

118TH ST, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.10; Fannie B. Wilson to John Volz, (mtg $50,000, R S 50 cents) 200

132D ST, s s, 460 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Hugo F. Hoefler to John W. Haaren ... 23,100

133D ST, s s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Hugo F. Hoefler to John W. Haaren, (mtg $30,000, R S $14) 1

140TH ST, 125 ft w of 8, 125 ft e of Robbins Av, 30x80; Thomas Flynn to Joseph De mand, (mtg $4,000, R S $1) 100

153D ST, 626 East, 25x100; James F. Meehan to John S. Tobin, (R S $5, mtg $13,000) ..... Exchange

186TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 120x100; George A. Macdonald to Daniel P. Hays, (R S $1) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 2,462; Frederick Schmidt to Catharine O'Rourke, 5 years $1,440

MAIN ST, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av; Patrick Mullin to Christine Krumsick, 5 years 660

4TH AV, 122; Charles A. Chesebrough to Morris Glantz and another, 10 years 1,100

8TH AV, 204, corner of 25th St; Mary L. Fraser to J. Condon, 21 years 3,600

8TH AV, 2,609, corner of 139th St; William Buhler to J. F. Farley, 5 years ..780-1,080

125TH ST, 77 East; Charles C. Schildwachter to George Savo and another, 5 years, 8 months, 7 days 2,600

149TH ST, 915; Eliza Miller to Otto Von Besser, 4 9-12 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

AUBERTEL, Max, to Martin Geiszler; Jennings St, n e corner of Bristow St, 1 year $7,900

BAUM, Samuel C., to Wilhelmina Bultmann; 94th St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 13,000

CLIFFORD, Annie L., to John G. Butterfield; 3d Av, n w corner of 172d St, 1 year 1,000

CONCANNON, Mary, to Emanuel Hellner and Moses J. Wolf; Brook Av, s e corner of 150th St, 1 year 1,000

CORNELL, Minnie R., to Jane A. Glover; 64th St, 161 West, 1 year 5,000

FABER, Charles P., to East River Savings Institution; St. Ann's Av, No. 139, 5 years 14,000

FABER, Charles P., to East River Savings Institution; St. Ann's Av, Nos. 143 and 145, 5 years, 2 mortgages each 9,000

FABER, Charles P., to East River Savings Institution; Willis Av, southwest corner 135th St, 5 years 18,000

FARMER, Mary H., to Michael Reynolds; 7th Av, n w corner of 38th St, 2 years .. 6,000

FERGUSON, George W., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 99th St, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 16,500

FERGUSON, George W., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 99th St, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 16,500

FRANKLIN, Rosa, to Theodore Revillon; 141st St, 527 West, 1-3 year 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to The East River Savings Institution; St. Ann's Av, No. 141, 5 years 9,000

GASS, Frank, and wife to Isaac Butler; 9th St, s s, part of Lot 184, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,800

GLANTZ, Morris, and Milton Harris to Bernheimer & Schmid; 4th Av, 120 to 124, saloon lease, demand 2,500

HERREN, Emma J., to Julia B. Freeman; 57th St, 345 West, 3 years 5,000

JACOBS, Simon, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 19th St, 310 and 312 East, demand 5,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 37 West, 1 year 33,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; 19th St, 37 West, 1 year 2,000

KRUSINSCK, Christine, to Bernheimer & Schmid; Main St, w s, 200 ft n of Westchester Av, saloon lease, demand 575

MANDEL, Samuel, and others to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Stanton St, n e corner of Ludlow St, demand .. 6,000

MAY, Morris, to Simon Bleier; Allen St, 165, 1¼ years 1,000

McGUIRE, Michael J., to William R. Rose; Bryant Av, 1,214, 7 installments .. 2,850

MEEHAN, Catharine, to Victor Gerhards; Clinton Av, 1,415, 1 year 1,000

MEEHAN, Catharine, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger; Union Av, n w s, part of Snider tract in Morrisania, e of Morse Av, 1 year 18,000

RAFEL, William and Frank E., to Providence Institution for Savings; 45th St, n s, 170.3 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 40,000

SEXTON, Catherine, to Mary A. Sinnott; 44th St, 552 West, 3 years 2,600

THERIOTT, Louisa and Charles J., to Ellen A. Herbert; Ogden Av, s e corner of 162d St, 393.3x218.5 to new line, Woodycrest Av x343.3 to street x255.2; also, Wall St, 118, 22x irregular, demand 1,500

VOLZ, John, to Friedrich Seibel; 118th St, n s, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 3,000

VOLZ, John, to Friedrich Seibel; 118th St, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 3,000

VOLZ, John, to Thomas Carroll; 118th St, 220 East, 5 years 20,000

VOLZ, John, to Annie O. Taylor; 118th St, 227 East, 5 years 20,000

WHITE, Henry, to Catharine Meehan; Union Av, n w s, part of Snider tract in Morrisania, e of Morse Av, ½ year .. 500

WINTERSMITH, Ernest B., to Conrad Dies, Lot 375 feet north of Morris Park Av, x1,009.6 feet east of Unionport Road, runs west 100x north 25x 100x25, with right of way to avenue, &c, 3 years 1,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to William Crawford, 3 mortgages ..... Nom.

CALDWELL, Mary L., to John J. Halloran $1,000

D'ONOFRIO, Rocco and Emileo, to David L. Weil 2,056

HALLORAN, John J., to John R. Sparrow 1,000

HARRISON, Robert L., trustee, to Mary L. Minor 6,000

KLEIN, David, to Morris May 2,500

REMINGTON, Ella B., administratrix, to Michael Meehan ..... Nom.

SPAFFORD, Emily H., to Helene Arfken 750

WEST SIDE BANK to Edward Schweyer 20,088

Mechanics' Liens.

LEWIS ST, 219 to 223, and 301 to 305 7th St, n w corner; Maxwell & Dempsey against Aaron J. Cohn and Lillie Solomon, owners and contractors $480

LEWIS ST, 219 to 223, and 301 to 305 7th St, n w corner; Hyman Delinsky against Aaron J. Cohn and Lillie Solomon, owners and contractors 478

LEWIS ST, 219 to 223, and 301 to 305 7th St, n w corner; Louis Goldstein against Aaron J. Cohn and Lillie Solomon, owners and contractors 355

MONROE AV, n w corner of Gray St, 50x100; Ernest Paulsen against Theodore H. Friend, owner; Andrew Ebsen, contractor 130

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, 88.10x70.11x100.11 to street x 25x25x90.6 to beginning; Charles H. Johnson against Jacob Butler, owner; John F. Scannell, contractor 167

2D AV, s w corner of 63d St, 175x100; New York State Works against John J. Houlahan, owner; Meek Hart, contractor. 1,007

3D AV, e s, 389.11 ft n of 174th St, 98x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Charles Wagner, Jr., owner and contractor 621

8TH AV, 2,705; August H. Lueders against Gregor G. Hofmann, owner and contractor 836

62D ST, 340 to 350 East; Cosgrove Brothers against Isaac Goldstein, owners; Tremel & Fuchs, contractors 1,630

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Mannion & McLean against William Preuss, Jr., owner and contractor 4,900

140TH ST, s s, 202.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x222; Salvatore Angino against William Rankin and Charles Johnson, owners; Lamura & Co., contractors 52

140TH ST, s s, 202.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x222; Rocco Scarpone and others against William Rankin and Charles Johnson, owners; Lamura & Co., contractors 771

150TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Broadway, 50x99.11; J. P. Duffy & Co. against G. D. Brouver-Ancher, owner and contractor. 70

165TH ST, s s, whole front from Stebbins Av to Prospect Av, 196x94.10x—x37; The Allignum Company against Luther S. Horne, owner and contractor 50

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 146th St, 99.10x85; Owen McEwen, on Niels Hansen to J. P. Duffy & Co., (two orders) $857

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

20TH ST, 239 West; Mary J. Sandford, with Siegfried Wittner, (eight payments) $11,000

Lis Pendens.

MONROE ST, s e, 192.9 ft w of Market St, 62.6x97.10 to Hamilton St x94.3x82.2; Charles E. Murtaugh and another against Abraham Voletsky and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, R. M. Robinson.

7TH AV, n w corner of 26th St, 24.9x88.11x—x88.6; George H. Rudolph against Richard Edwards and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Rudolph.

64TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.8x100.5; Ella A. Gray against Matilda Addison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Latting.

75TH ST, 439 East; Frank Williams against John T. Williams, (notice of attachment;) attorney, W. R. Clayton.

78TH ST, 268 East; Henry Burden, trustee, &c., against Hyman Gross and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

85TH ST, 207 and 217 East; Paul Balbach against Moses K. Wallach, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, M. J. Joyce.

125TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 20x99.11; John P. Kane Company and others against Michael Egan and others, (action to vacate conveyance of lease, &c.;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

136TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100, two actions; James T. Barry against William J. Jones, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.45⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅜
Cotton middling	.10⅛
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.00
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@71½c; No. 2 red, 75@76c; No. 2 corn, 39¾@40c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾@40c; No. 2 oats, 21⅝@22c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22⅞@24½c; good feeding barley, 39½c; fair to choice malting, 46@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.45; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46@1.47; prime timothy seed, $3.95; mess pork, per bbl, $10.85@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $6.67@$7; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.10@$7.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6½c; short clear sides; (boxed,) $7.65@$7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23½; sugars unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.25@$9.50.

COTTON.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	9.25	9.50	9.25	9.57@9.58
October	9.25	9.45	9.17	9.43@9.44
November	9.16	9.31	9.00	9.28@9.29
December	9.11	9.27	8.99	9.25@9.26
January	9.15	9.25	8.97	9.23@9.25
February	9.06	9.23	8.96	9.22@9.24
March	9.05	9.21	8.97	9.20@9.22
April	9.04	9.04	8.98	9.19@9.21
May	9.05	9.24	8.95	9.20@9.22
June	9.06	9.18	8.97	9.19@9.21
July	9.00	9.10	8.95	9.10@9.11

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices higher; American middling, 6 5-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 8,400 bales American. Receipts, 4,000 bales, including 300 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed firm; American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 6-64d, sellers; September and October, 5 33-64@5 34-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 14-64@5 15-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 7-64d, sellers; December and January, 5 2-64@5 3-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 63-64@5d, buyers; February and March, 4 61-64, buyers; March and April, 4 59-64@4 60-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 58-64@4 59-64d, sellers; May and June, 4 56-64@4 57-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The Northwest situation had an important bearing on the wheat market yesterday. Not only were Northwest houses liberal sellers of wheat in the Chicago market nearly all day, but Inglis, the crop expert, predicted that cargo arrivals at Duluth and Minneapolis will average 1,000 cars per Monday and 600 cars on other business days of the week from now until the middle of October. Since the first of the crop year receipts at all primary points have aggregated in round numbers 40,000,000 bushels, compared with 23,000,000 bushels in the same period last year. Weather conditions both in this country and abroad were said to be exceptionally fine. It was expected that Duluth stocks would decrease 250,000 bushels for the week, and at Minneapolis is a standoff. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 79¼c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 86¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 79¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 75¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Closing: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 71c; September, 71c; October, 71⅞@72c; December, 73¼@73⅝c; No. 2 hard, 68½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; September, 38½; October, 36½c; December, 32¾@33c; year, 32¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21c; September, 21½c; December, 22½c; May, 24c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 6.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 77½c; September, 77¼c; December, 77⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75½c; September, 75½c; December, 75⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 71½c; No. 3 Spring, 68½c. Corn, 39¼c. Oats, 22@22¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Close: Wheat—September, 72¾c; December, 73⅜@74c; on track: No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 3 Northern, 73¼@74c. Rye lower; No. 1, 53c. Barley firm; No. 2, 51c; sample, 41@50c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights; $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.70@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$3; no grade, $19.10@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour, quiet; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn meal, dull; kiln dried, $2.46@$2.55, as to brand. Rag meal, steady; fine white and yellow, 96c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. Feed, quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.25@$16.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $19@$19.25; Spring bran, bulk, $15.50@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $16.50, nominal; oil meal, $23.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $19.75.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	78
October	78⅝	78⅞	78½	78⅝
December	80⅛	80⅞	79⅝	80¼
March	....	....	....	82¾
May	83⅜	83⅜	82⅜	82⅝
Corn—				
September	44½	44½	44⅜	44⅜
December	40⅝	40 11-16	40½	40½
May	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Lard—				
September	....	....	....	7.00

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅜	73½	72¾	73
October	73⅞	74	72¾	73⅝
November	74⅜	74⅝	73⅞	74⅛
Corn—				
September	39 1-16	39 7-16	39	39⅜
October	35½	38⅝	38½	38½
November	36	36	35⅝	35⅞
Oats—				
September	21	21	20¾	21
October	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21¼
November	21½	21½	21½	21½
Lard—				
September	$6.70	$6.70	$6.62½	$6.62½
October	6.70	6.70	6.65	6.65
Ribs—				
September	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25
October	7.07½	7.10	7.07½	7.10
Pork—				
September	....	....	....	10.82½
October	10.97½	10.97½	10.85	10.90

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12@$13, for old and new; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.25@$15.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7½c; 180-lb, 7½c; 160-lb, 7⅝@7¾c; plain clears, 7⅞@8c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking bellies, 10¾@11c; 10-lb, 10@10¼c; 12-lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14-lb, 8⅝@8¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 6½@6¾c; pickled hams dull, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4½@4¾c; city lard quiet, $6.60; refined lard easy, South America, $8; Continent, $7.30; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound dull, city, $6@$6.12½; Western, $6@$6.12½. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 7¼c bid; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess Western firm, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 37s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 35s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 43s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 45s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 42s 6d; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 41s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 33s 6d. Cheese—American finest white firm, 51s; American finest colored firm, 52s.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.10@7.15
October	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.20@7.25
November	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.25@7.30
December	7.25	7.35	7.25	7.35@7.40
January	....	....	....	7.40@7.45
February	....	....	....	7.45@7.50
March	7.40	7.50	7.40	7.50@7.55
April	....	....	....	7.55@7.60
May	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.60@7.65
June	....	....	....	7.60@7.70

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Steady; good average Santos, 7$200. Hamburg—Opened ¼ pfennig lower; 2:30 P. M., ½ pfennig net lower. Havre—Coffee market opened steady; ½f lower; at 12 M., advanced ½f; at 3 P. M., September unchanged; others ¼f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher. January, 48; February, 48.25; March, 48.50; April, 48.75; May, 49; June, 49.25; July, 49.50; August, 49.50; September, 47.75; October, 47.50; November, 47.50; December, 47.75. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 8$175; stock, 192,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.25; steel rails, $32.50; pig-iron warrants, $16; lake copper, ingot, $16.75; tin, $30.60; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.10.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits of turpentine, 36½@37c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.50; F, $1.70; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.05; N, $2.30; W G, $2.55; W W, $2.90.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and bulk, $5.45; refined cases, New York, $9.35. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 34½; off Summer yellow, 34c; prime white, 38@38c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c; linseed, American raw, 67c; American boiled, 68@69c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 53@55c.

LIVE STOCK.—Cables quote live cattle higher at 12½@14c. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.25; little calves, $4; grassers firm but almost nominal; city dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.25@$4; lambs, $4.37½@$6.25; culls, $3@$4; Canada lambs, $5.85. HOGS—State and Pennsylvania, $5.70@$6; Western, $5.70.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN A. PHOEBUS.—John A. Phoebus, dealer in office furniture and fixtures at 84 Nassau Street, made an assignment yesterday to John Mulvaney. Mr. Phoebus was employed in this line for ten years, and started in business for himself two years ago. He worked up a good trade, but was taken seriously ill in October, 1899, and did not get back to business until January, 1900, when he found that the business had suffered in his absence. On March 1 his statement showed assets $3,100, and liabilities $1,200. The store was closed yesterday, and Mr. Mulvaney, the assignee, said he would not give any particulars at present. Asked if the liabilities would reach $5,000, he said that they were much less than that figure.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY SCHULTZ.—Henry Schultz, clerk, of 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,523 and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1895 to 1899.

IGNAZIO SINATRO.—Ignazio Sinatro, a salesman, of Yonkers, has filed a pauper petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $616 to four creditors for goods sold to him in this city in 1891 to 1895, and nominal assets of $831, in debts due him for groceries.

ALLER JORISH.—Aller Jorish of 68 East One Hundred and Sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,148 and no assets. He was formerly a dealer in jewelry and pawnbrokers' sale goods at 174 Bowery, and gave up there a few weeks ago.

ISAAC K. HARRIS.—Isaac K. Harris of 22 West Eighty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,308 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1899 when he was a dealer in millinery and cloaks at 207 Sixth Avenue. He made an assignment on Dec. 8, 1899.

E. M. JONES & Co.—Elias M. Jones and Joseph Lewis, who composed the firm of E. M. Jones & Co., have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $688 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895 when they were in the men's furnishing goods business at 1,517 First Avenue.

BENJAMIN BRODER.—Benjamin Broder of 225 Chrystie Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,376 and assets $150, consisting of a lot at Ronkonko

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 8 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York, August, 1900.

To E. P. Grant, S. M. Woodbridge, A. C. Manning, Woodward Mfg. Co., Bleaching Mfg. Co., Benoni & Co., Franz Mohl, D. Jackson, J. R. Edmiston, A. J. Baumann & Co., M. Marcuse & Co., M. Marks, D. Ullmann, F. McWilliams, Opp & Grundy, Allerton Lubricant Co., G. H. Bellows, J. Staab, J. Goldberg:

Please take notice that you are required to pay the arrears due for storage on merchandise stored by you with the Seaver Storage & Warehouse Company, and in case of your failure so to do, such merchandise will be sold to pay the same at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Jacobs & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

BENJAMIN BARKER,
Receiver of the Bankrupt estate of the Seaver Storage & Warehouse Co.
au17-1aw6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. BAILEY, Bankrupt.—No. 2,824.

Notice is hereby given that William Bailey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 6, 1900.

NO. 2,901.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE L. COCHRAN and ROBERT T. COCHRAN, individually and as members of the firm of COCHRAN BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George L. Cochran and Robert T. Cochran of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said George L. Cochran and Robert T. Cochran were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 6, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM J. ERNST, Bankrupt.—No. 2,828.

Notice is hereby given that William J. Ernst, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 6, 1900.

NO. 2,718.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX KATZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Katz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,912.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL C. OECHSLE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Paul C. Oechsle of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Paul C. Oechsle was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VIRGINIA STUART MORDANT, sometimes called VIRGINIA STUART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Virginia Stuart Mordant, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,923.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of MATTHEW C. KERVAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Matthew C. Kervan, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Matthew C. Kervan was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Esq., No. 35 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Acting for MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 6th, 1900.

NO. 2,918.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT LESSER and JOSEPH RAPHAEL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert Lesser and Joseph Raphael of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Albert Lesser and Joseph Raphael were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 5th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VIRGINIA STUART MORDANT, sometimes called VIRGINIA STUART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Virginia Stuart Mordant, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 19th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOS. 518, 520, 522 GREENWICH STREET AND 325 Spring Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against A. WALTER HAVILAND et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet and nine inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

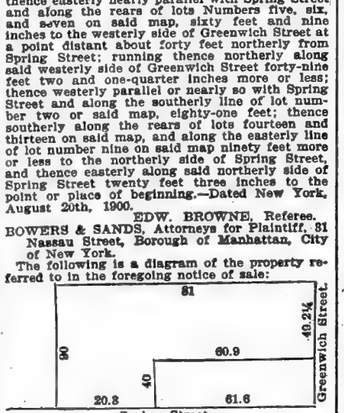

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $590.68. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au21-2aw3wTu&F&s11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY BESTE and J. HERBERT CARPENTER, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS D. MASON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet and nine inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $590.68. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY BESTE and J. HERBERT CARPENTER, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS D. MASON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Spring Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches more or less westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Spring Street with the westerly side of Greenwich Street; running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Greenwich Street and along the westerly boundary line of lot number seven on a map of the estate of Joseph Watkins, filed in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery on February 24, 1823, forty feet to the southerly boundary line of lot number four on said map; thence easterly nearly parallel with Spring Street and along the rears of lots Numbers five, six, and seven on said map, sixty feet and nine inches to the westerly side of Greenwich Street at a point distant about forty feet northerly from Spring Street; thence northerly along said westerly side of Greenwich Street forty-nine feet two and one-quarter inches more or less; thence westerly parallel or nearly so with Spring Street and along the southerly line of lot number two or said map, eighty-one feet; thence southerly along the rears of lots fourteen and thirteen on said map, and along the easterly line of lot number nine on said map ninety feet more or less to the northerly side of Spring Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Spring Street twenty feet three inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,662.57, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $590.68. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the premises is $25,100.00.

EDW. BROWNE, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX J. BERNHEIM, plaintiff, against LEAH ZIMMERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with Olde Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue at the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

LOUIS W. DINKELSPIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

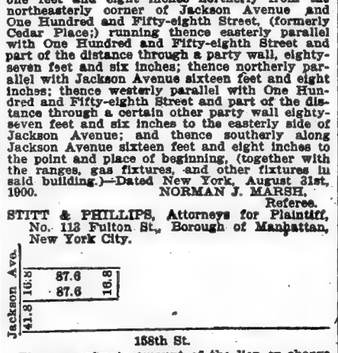

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,784.45, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $446.22, with interest from August 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,400 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DELIA SMITH, as executrix of the will of Jonathan Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET DWYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jackson Avenue distant forty-one feet and eight inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Jackson Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, (formerly Cedar Place) running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-seven feet and six inches; thence northerly parallel with Jackson Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and part of the distance through a certain other party wall eighty-seven feet and six inches to the easterly side of Jackson Avenue; and thence southerly along Jackson Avenue sixteen feet and eight inches to the point and place of beginning, (together with the ranges, gas fixtures, and other fixtures in said building.)—Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.

NORMAN J. MARSH, Referee.

STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 113 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

419 WEST 31ST STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH THOMSON, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 3, Block 729, on the land map of the City of New York known by the street number 419 West 31st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 84 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

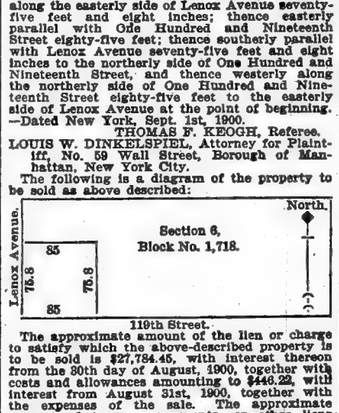

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,834 17-100, with interest from 17th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.22, with interest from 22d day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800 and interest.

Dated New York, Aug. 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX J. BERNHEIM, plaintiff, against LEAH ZIMMERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with Olde Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue at the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

LOUIS W. DINKELSPIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,784.45, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $446.22, with interest from August 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,400 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from March 18th, 1900.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK W. WURSTER, plaintiff, against MARIA BALLESBACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by I. C. Buckhout, civil engineer, dated New York, July 12th, 1856," and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 1507 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second (formerly Union) Street and the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one one hundredths feet to the westerly side of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, May 19th, 1897, in Liber 220 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the first parcel: Its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 578) Robbins Avenue:

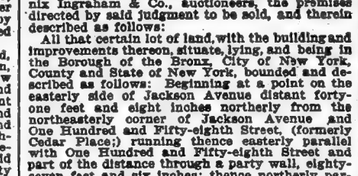

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $355.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel or paid by the referee is $564.56 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel or paid by the referee is $216.03 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $7,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900; also subject to a second mortgage of $3,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900, and also subject to a third mortgage of $800 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from June 28, 1897.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

au29-2aw3wTu&F&s12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall, and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches, and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five feet, and parallel to said street; thence northerly parallel to said Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold and above referred to, its street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

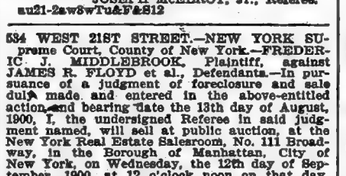

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $946.20 and interest.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

au21-2aw3wTu&F&s12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

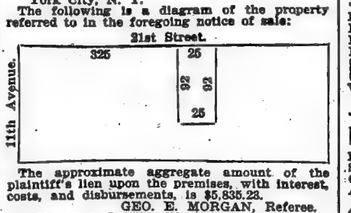

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,835.23.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au22-2aw3wW&F&s12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as

NEAREST TO NORTH POLE

The Duke of Abruzzi Penetrated Farther North Than Nansen.

Several Members of the Expedition Perished—Hardships and Famine in the Ice—Vessel Damaged.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 6.—A telegram from Tromsoe, Norway, reports the return of the Stella Polare with the Duke of Abruzzi's arctic expedition on board. It says the Stella Polare reached a point in latitude 86.33 north, thus penetrating further north than Dr. Nansen.

The Stella Polare remained fast in the ice for eleven months. The pressure stove in her sides, making a hole a foot and a quarter in breadth. Her machinery was also damaged.

The members of the expedition suffered many hardships, and were compelled to eat their sledge dogs. A Norwegian engineer and two Italians, members of the expedition, perished.

The news of the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, (uncle of the Duke of Abruzzi,) was communicated to the Duke off Hammerfest. The Stella Polare did not communicate with the shore there, but proceeded southward.

Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, a nephew of the late King of Italy, who was born in 1873, and who climbed Mount St. Elias, left Christiania June 12, 1899, in the steam brigantine Stella Polare, laden with 350 tons of coal and 250 tons of provisions, &c. The members of the expedition were, in addition to the Duke himself, the Cavallere Umberto Cagni, a Captain in the Royal Italian Navy; Count Querini, a naval Lieutenant; Dr. Cavalli-Molinelli; two able-bodied seamen of the Italian navy, Giacomo Cardenti and Simone Canepa; four mountain guides, Giuseppe Petigaux, Alesso Fennoulet, Felice Ollierc, and Michele Savoye; ten Norwegian sailors, and one Eskimo for the management of the dogs, of which there were 120.

The Duke's plan to reach the North Pole was exactly opposed to that adopted by Nansen. The latter attempted to approach the pole by the long-est route, and with his ship, either by the open sea or by letting himself drift with the ice, trusting to the strength of the Fram to withstand the tremendous strain. The Duke of Abruzzi planned to make only a limited use of the Stella Polare, and to push on in as straight a line as possible over the ice with sleds after leaving the ship. The Stella Polare carried twenty sleds, each weighing 1½ pounds, and every sled was to carry eight aluminum boxes packed with stores and a canoe. The runners of the sleds were shod with britannia metal, and had protective, removable wooden soles. Forty pairs of skins and forty pairs of snowshoes were also carried by the expedition, which had provisions for five years.

The Duke of Abruzzi is a son of Amadeo, the late King, and brother, now dead, who was once King of Spain. The Duke was born in Madrid while his father still reigned there.

Dr. Nansen, who returned from his expedition to the north in August, 1896, reported that he left the Fram March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees north latitude, and traversed the Polar Sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north, situated north of the New Siberian Islands. This was a point 4 degrees further north than any previous explorer had reached.

BOY STABS FELLOW-PRISONER.

Inmate of House of Refuge Got His Victim to Sharpen the Knife with Which He Struck Him.

Alexander Stewart, fifteen years old, and an inmate of the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, stabbed, fatally, it is believed, another inmate, Edward Peisel, on Tuesday afternoon, out of revenge because Peisel had told of a theft which he saw Stewart commit.

Tuesday morning Stewart found a keeper asleep, and, watching his opportunity, stole a package of cigarettes from the man's pocket. Peisel saw him do it, and told about it, and Stewart was threatened with punishment.

Stewart swore revenge, and at noon on the same day frightened Arthur Sangwasser, a boy who worked in the shoe factory, into getting him a shoemaker's knife, threatening to kill him if he did not. When Stewart met Peisel, he asked his intended victim to sharpen the knife on his shoe. Peisel complied with the request. When he handed the knife back to Stewart, the latter said suddenly:

"Look out for that bug on your sleeve." Peisel turned to look, and as he did so, Stewart plunged the knife in the right side of his neck.

Peisel ran to the hospital for treatment. When asked why he stabbed him, Stewart answered: "Because he snitched on me." Peisel's condition became so serious that the Coroner took an ante-mortem statement. Peisel has been in the institution sixteen months, and has been a model boy. He was committed from 327 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Stewart during the sixteen months he has been on the Island, has, according to Superintendent Sage, assaulted guards, made two attempts to escape, and has threatened to burn the buildings. He was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon and committed for a further examination to-morrow.

DIAMONDS IN HIS CLOTHING.

Kauffman's Explanation When Accused of Smuggling Many Jewels.

"I didn't know that I had them. My brother must have put them there," was the explanation given to Customs Inspector Timothy Donohue by Isaac Kauffman yesterday, when asked for an explanation for attempting to smuggle between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of jewelry into this country.

Kauffman came over on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn from Bremen, and declared that he had nothing dutiable. But after Inspector McNamara finished with his baggage, Inspector Donohue, thinking that the man looked suspicious, walked up to him and ran his hands over his clothing. Finding certain indications, he decided to examine him more closely.

When Kauffman's clothing was examined, the Inspector found pinned, or attached in other ways, to the inner lining of his coat, his vest, trousers, and underclothing diamond brooches, in sapphire, emerald, opal, turquois, and garnet combinations; diamond cuff buttons, scarfpins, earrings, and pendants.

Kauffman, after a preliminary hearing before the Federal authorities, was held, his bond being fixed at $1,000. Julius Nodeska of 52 Maiden Lane went on Kauffman's bond.

DROWNED WOMAN'S LETTERS.

Probable Identification of a Body Found at the Battery.

The body of a well-dressed middle-aged woman, in whose clothing were found several envelopes addressed to "Mrs. Amanda Bunte, Medford, Wisconsin," was found floating in the water near the public baths at the Battery yesterday morning by Policeman Henry Freudenberg of the Church Street Station.

The woman was about 5 feet 5 inches in height, had brown hair and fair complexion, and weighed about 150 pounds. There were several articles of jewelry on the body, including a gold necklace, bracelets, and a gold locket containing the portrait of a middle-aged man. One of the letters found bore the letterhead of the Park View Hotel, 55 West Forty-second Street, but at the hotel it was said that nothing was known concerning any woman of the name of Bunte.

In answer to a dispatch sent earlier in the day, Coroner Hart received a dispatch yesterday afternoon from W. F. Wenck, agent of the National Express Company, at Medford, Wis., asking the expenses, exclusive of the express charges, of sending the body to Medford. From this it is inferred that the drowned woman must have been from the Wisconsin town.

Prison Commission's Officers.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The Commission of State Prisons, at its annual meeting today, re-elected Lispenard Stewart of New York City President of the board for the sixth consecutive term, and Nelson Davenport of Troy Vice President. Secretary McLaughlin was also reappointed for the third term. The board adopted the report of Commissioner Mantanye, recommending Dannemora as the site for the erection of the State Hospital for Consumptives, and will urge the Hospital Commission to act favorably upon the recommendations contained in the report.

ELECTRICITY IN CAR TRACK.

Mounted Policeman Thrown from His Horse, the Animal Being Severely Shocked.

Mounted Policeman James D. Cotter, attached to the Tremont Station, turned out with the squad at noon yesterday, and was riding his horse on Tremont Avenue, at the corner of Washington Avenue. At that point the tracks of the Union Trolley Company run, and a car had just passed. The horse stepped on the rail, and immediately leaped several feet into the air, having received a severe shock. The policeman was thrown from the horse and fell under the animal.

At first it was thought that Cotter had been badly injured, but it was found that he escaped with a badly wrenched knee. He was taken to Fordham Hospital, and later to his home. The horse was cut and bruised about the forelegs and chest, but will recover.

It is not known how the horse was shocked, unless the passing trolley car left a charge in the rails.

WATER FAMINE UP TOWN.

Residents on High Ground Deprived of Their Supply All Day Owing to Insufficient Pressure.

Daily complaints have been made during the past two weeks by residents of Marble Hill, a section of the city lying near the ship canal and Two Hundred and Tenth Street, that their water supply has been shut off between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and not turned on again until between 7 and 9 and even 10 o'clock at night. Yesterday it was learned that the water, instead of being turned off by the Water Department, ceased to flow between these hours simply because of a lack of pressure, caused by the immense demands of the residents and factories on the lower lands thereabout.

Henry G. Leist, Secretary of the Marble Hill Volunteer Hose No. 1—the only volunteer hose company in New York City—acting as a committee for several of his neighbors, visited the Water Department and the cause of the trouble was explained to him.

The trouble is one of long standing in the upper part of the city, and Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday that during dry weather periods, until the pumping station, for which he has tried to get an appropriation since 1897, is built, there will be periodical visits of water famine to the people living on elevated ground. Mr. Birdsall also explained what THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out in July, that although the appropriation of $500,000 has been passed upon by the Board of Estimate for the new pumping station in Jerome Park, the Council neglected to act, and legislation preliminary to the issuance of bonds may drag along for an indefinite period. Mr. Burtsell held out the hope yesterday that should the Council take up the matter and settle it this Fall, the pumping plant may be finished in the Fall of 1901.

"The existing difficulty," said Mr. Birdsall, "lies primarily in the fact that the population has increased to such an extent in that section, which is supplied by the William's Bridge reservoir, that the pressure, especially in dry weather, greatly decreases, and the factories and residents on the lower ground take the water during the day. The territory uses from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons daily in excess of the ordinary capacity of 20,000,000 gallons. At night when the factories shut down and less water is used the returning pressure allows the water to flow through the pipes on the higher ground."

Mr. Leist said that on Marble Hill there had been considerable suffering and great inconvenience, and conditions were such at times that the houses were positively unhealthy to live in unless strong disinfectants were used every day.

"The greatest danger," he added, "is in event of fire. In that case we should have to stand by and see our property burn."

CONDEMNS PRISON MARRIAGES.

Judge Newburger Rebukes Newly Wedded Prisoner and Criticises the Chaplain of the Tombs.

Judge Newburger, sitting in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday rebuked a prisoner who was before him for sentence for larceny in the second degree for having married while in the Tombs, and incidentally administered a reproof to Chaplain John J. Munroe of that institution for having performed the ceremony.

The cause of the incident was the arraignment for sentence of Ernest Hoffman, twenty-one years old, of 279 Ninth Avenue, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. He was charged with having stolen $66 worth of piano fixtures from Christian A. Jacobs of 216 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn. At the time Hoffman pleaded in the case, he stated that he was unmarried. Yesterday when he was brought before the Court for sentence he was asked what he had to say. To this he replied:

"I have only to say that I have been married since pleading in this case, and that I am willing to make any and all restitution in my power. I have pleaded guilty, and have saved the county considerable expense. That fact and my marriage of yesterday, I think, should entitle me to clemency at the hands of the Court."

Judge Newburger looked over the records of the case, and then read a letter handed to him by the prisoner, which had been written by Chaplain Munroe, who performed the ceremony on Tuesday. This letter stated that the bride, who was Miss Lizzie Bechold of 335 East Eighty-eighth Street, was a very estimable young woman, and that he thought every leniency possible should be exercised.

"This whole thing seems to be disgusting," said the Judge, after reading the letter. "I am not disposed to grant you any clemency after the way you have acted. I have no patience with you, nor with the man who performed this outrageous ceremony. Chaplain Munroe has only succeeded in linking the life of a pure girl to one already under the shadow of crime. It was not right, and I am not disposed to permit that it should have any influence on my sentence."

Judge Newburger then announced that he would take the matter under advisement until Monday next, and remanded the prisoner back to the Tombs until that time to await sentence.

In the Tombs it is said that marriages among the prisoners are almost everyday affairs, and they are nearly all performed by Chaplain Munroe.

DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF DEAD.

William H. Delehanty Succumbs to Erysipelas in Long Island City.

Deputy Fire Chief William H. Delehanty of the Ninth District, Brooklyn, died Wednesday night at his home, 526 Third Avenue, Long Island City. Mr. Delehanty caught cold while in the performance of his duties at a fire recently and erysipelas set in, resulting in his death.

He was formerly Chief of the Long Island City Fire Department, but was removed by Mayor Gleason. He afterward sued for reinstatement and was successful, being appointed Deputy Chief of the Ninth District. He was forty-three years old.

SPANISH WAR NURSES ORGANIZE.

Form Association and Elect Officers—Dr. Anita N. McGee President.

The organization of a society to be known as the Spanish-American War Nurses' Association was announced yesterday at the New York Hospital, where since Tuesday evening some sixty of the nurses who served in the Spanish war have been in session for that purpose.

The constitution adopted makes only those who were in actual service not less than one month during the Spanish war eligible to membership. Of these there are at least 500. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, detailed to the Army Nurse Corps, now with the Surgeon General's Office, Washington; Vice Presidents—Dr. L. A. Hughes, Boston; Miss Hibbard, Manchester, N. H.; Dr. Isabel Cowan, detailed to duty at the Presidio Reservation, California; Miss Hobson, New York; Miss McCloud, now serving in the Philippines; Miss Walton, New York; Miss Miselback, now serving in Santiago, Cuba; Miss Robbins, Miss Dreyer, now in the Philippines; Miss Read, Baltimore; Recording Secretary—Miss Lela Wilson, Boston; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. George Lounsbury, Charleston, S. C.

The association adjourned to meet in Washington next year.

MOORING DEVICE TESTED

Inventor Langston Gives Exhibition to Naval Officers.

Small Saucerlike Disc Buried in the Mud Holds a Steaming Tug Fast.

The first public test of the Langston mooring device, an invention which has aroused the interest of the Navy Department, was made yesterday in Gravesend Bay and was observed by a party which included several high officers of the navy. The inspection party went aboard the Albert H. Ellis at Pier 3, on the East River, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Among those in the party were Commander A. G. Berry of the United States Navy Lighthouse Board, Superintendent of Construction Eben Morgan of the Lighthouse Board, Commander H. N. Manney of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Bradford and Capt. J. N. Chittenden of the Merritt-Chapman Construction Company, J. M. Cuthell, who is associated with Mr. Langston in promoting the invention; L. K. McKinney, who is carrying on negotiations with the French Government for the adoption of the device by the French Navy; James Anderson Hawes, Arthur C. Hume, and Capt. Connolly.

While the Ellis was steaming to Gravesend Bay the Langston device was exhibited and explained to the party by Mr. Langston, the inventor. The device is novel, both in the form in which it presents the familiar "mushroom" anchor and in the method by which it is put in place. Its form is that of a saucerlike disc of iron upon the concave side of which are forged lugs to hold the shackles and rings for attaching the chain. Between the lugs is a hole an inch and a half in diameter, and it is by the direction of a strong stream through this hole against the bottom on which the convex surface of the saucer rests that the device is sunk to any desired depth. These moorings may be made of any required size, but it is not contemplated that any conditions could ever demand a disc of greater magnitude than twenty-four inches in diameter, and none larger than that has been made. The ten-inch disc, which was the size used yesterday in the test, could almost be stowed away in an overcoat pocket. The fluke anchors, which are the kind commonly used, weigh thousands of pounds.

When the Ellis reached the Ulmer Park pier preparations were at once made for the first test. A five-inch disc was attached to a two-inch pipe and lowered into the water. The water at this point was 11 feet deep. When the disc struck the bottom a stream of water was sent through the pipe. Commander Manney held his stop watch while the disc was being sunk into the bed of the bay. The disc was sunk twelve feet in the mud in five minutes and thirty-eight seconds. The operation of bringing it to the surface was then shown. On the chain which holds the disc is a finder. When the iron pipe is put through this finder, lowered, and the stream of water turned on, a hole is made in the bottom which releases the disc, and it is easily brought up.

The next test, which was to be a test of the mooring's strength, was made out near the middle of the bay. The depth of the water was 23 feet. A ten-inch disc was lowered and a hole of 10 feet made in thirteen minutes and twenty seconds. A buoy was attached to the disc and the hole left to fill up while the party took luncheon on the pier. In about an hour the buoy was picked up by the Ellis and the three-quarter of an inch iron chain attached to the disc was fastened to the tug's hawser, which was made fast. The tug then put on full steam.

Much to the surprise of Inventor Langston, the disc came up without the slightest strain on the boat. The explanation of the failure of the test was that the disc had slipped from the mouth of the pipe before the stream of water had been turned on, and subsequently had not been sunk in the bottom. A second test to develop the strength of the mooring was made an hour later. This time the disc was lowered near the Ulmer Park pier, where the water was 11 feet deep. It was sunk 10 feet into the bottom in five minutes and thirteen seconds. Again the tug's hawser was attached to the iron chain of the disc, and let out for about 100 feet. It was then made fast, and full steam put on. The Ellis's steaming capacity is 450 horse power. With all this power exerted, and with her seven-foot propeller making 108 revolutions a minute, she was unable to budge an inch.

The strain on the chain and hawser was terrific. The bow of the Ellis was forced deep into the water, and her stern lifted proportionately. The cloud of black smoke which belched from her funnel enshrouded the many yachts lying at anchor off the pier, and her propeller churned the water until it looked like buttermilk. It took nineteen minutes by Commander Manney's stop watch for this tremendous pressure to dislodge the little disc, which had been sunk in a little over five minutes.

The naval officers and all the members of the party were well pleased with the success of the test. Commander Manney expressed the opinion that when the disc was properly sunk, and time allowed for the hole made by the water pressure to fill in, one of the largest ships afloat would not be able to dislodge it.

The dangers to navigation caused by the shifting of channel buoys, the annual loss by the drifting away among the 5,000 buoys of all classes now maintained by the Government; the insecurity of present anchorage for light vessels in certain situations, and the lack of good holding ground for ordinary anchors at many points on the coast where naval vessels are stationed, render the invention of the highest importance.

A practical test of the Langston device's utility was afforded by the gale which swept over New York Harbor early in June. A number of yachts belonging to the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which were lying in the cove west of Ulmer Park, moored to fluke anchors, were set adrift, and some of them beached and badly damaged. A schooner yacht, the Infanta, belonging to Mr. H. S. H. Wood of New York, not only rode safely through the gale moored to a Langston mooring, but afforded safe holding for five others which drifted up against her, and were made fast.

Commander Manney, who witnessed the tests yesterday under instructions of the Navy Department, will make a report on the device and trials to the Secretary of the Navy.

HANLEY THE INTRUDER IN COURT.

Held in $300 to Keep the Peace for Entering Archbishop's House.

John W. Hanley, the man who invaded Archbishop Corrigan's dining room on Wednesday night, was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning to keep the peace, after the charge of malicious mischief had been changed to disorderly conduct. Before he was arraigned Hanley talked somewhat incoherently of the reasons which had led him to act as he did.

At the Archbishop's house it was said the affair had been largely exaggerated. The man had not had time to do much damage, as he was immediately overpowered. Mgr. Corrigan said that he did not see the man, and knew nothing about the affair until the intruder had been locked up.

KILLED BY INSANE MAN.

Richard Gordon Refused Drink Money and Was Fatally Stabbed.

Richard Gordon of Ridgewood Heights, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday morning on the sidewalk in front of the grocery store of Edward Hemmes, Clifton, S. I., by William Fitzpatrick, a man believed to be insane, for no reason, apparently, other than that the victim refused to give his assailant money wherewith to buy a drink.

Fitzpatrick stabbed Gordon near the heart with a large jackknife. Gordon ran for a doctor, but died on the way. Gordon's brother, who was seated on a delivery wagon in front of the store, tried to arrest Fitzpatrick, but the latter got away. He was later arrested at the home of his father, James Fitzpatrick, who is one of the oldest policemen on Staten Island. The father was in charge of the station house when the son was brought in, and the old man had to be relieved, as he was overcome with grief.

William Fitzpatrick is considered insane. His mother died in an asylum. He wears a long black beard, of which he is very proud, and on the beauties of which he declaimed when arraigned in court. Gordon was an employe of F. W. Stedderfedt, a baker of Ridgewood Heights, Brooklyn, and it is reported that he was to have married his employer's daughter on Monday next.

THE CASE OF MISS WENDEL.

She Again Fails to Appear Before Judge Lent—Application for Commission Made in Supreme Court.

For a third time Miss Georgiana Wendel of Irvington-on-Hudson, who is alleged to be insane by her family, failed to appear before County Judge Smith Lent of Westchester County, at White Plains, yesterday, although he had ordered her and her custodians to present themselves without fail at 2 o'clock. The legal controversy involving her liberty was, however, brought into the Supreme Court of this city, and Justice Gildersleeve heard arguments on an order to show cause why a commission should not be appointed to inquire into her mental condition.

When the case came up before County Court Judge Lent Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for the family, explained her absence by the production of a commitment made on Wednesday by Supreme Court Justice Bischoff of the person of Miss Wendel to the custody of another sister, Mary A. E. Wendel of Irvington.

Lawyer David Verplank, who, with Lawyer John M. Digney, had procured the writ of habeas corpus to compel Rebecca to produce her sister Georgiana, said that it appeared to him that the other side had taken advantage of the Court by a trick, and the Judge agreed with him.

Judge Lent finally decided that he would visit the house this morning and see and talk with Georgiana Wendel, and then decide whether she is able to go to White Plains. If she is he will have her there.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court are brought on the petition of her brother, John G. Wendel, whose application is supported by affidavits of Drs. Egbert Guernsey, Allen Fitch, and Austin Flint. The petitioner was represented by George Gordon Battle, and John M. Digney appeared in opposition. He objected to the application being granted on the ground that Miss Wendel was not a resident of New York County, and that the proceedings should have been brought either in Westchester or Kings County, where she has residences.

Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision.

TIRES OF MAYOR'S WORK.

Mr. Guggenheimer Recites Some of the Drawbacks of the Exalted Post—He Prefers the Law.

(From The New York Tribune.)

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer is thoroughly sick of his job, and will not be a candidate for any city office next Fall. Some of Mr. Guggenheimer's admirers, noticing the businesslike way in which he has been discharging the duties of the office of Mayor in the absence of Mayor Van Wyck, have suggested that no fitter candidate could be found for the Mayoralty than Mr. Guggenheimer. When he was asked about it yesterday he said:

"The Mayoralty? No, no; not by any means. I am not a candidate for public office, and shall not be next Fall, and it would take Rooseveltian pressure many times magnified to convince me that it was my duty to run for office again. I get enough of it the one month in the year when I sit here and do the work of Mayor."

Mr. Guggenheimer spoke with apparently absolute sincerity, and when he noticed that the reporter was listening intently to what he said he continued:

"Perhaps the duties of the Mayoralty would be extremely pleasing to some men, but they would not be to me. In fact, to be perfectly candid, I might say that they would be distasteful to me. Perhaps I am fortunate in having a somewhat placid temperament. Otherwise I should probably soon grow testy. You are a sort of public football when you're Mayor. You have to 'look pleasant,' as the picture man says, to every one that comes to see you, and if you don't cringe a little he thinks you are getting too big for your office.

"There is an everlasting string of people with grievances, and those who harbor them think there is just one place in the city to properly air them—the Mayor's office. Just as you are started on a good day's work perhaps the Second Assistant Dog Catcher of Milwaukee or Oshkosh will come in, with chest inflated, to visit you, and he takes your time and makes you tired. He will be followed, perhaps, by a colored couple who want the Mayor to marry them, and if you don't kiss the bride—well, you're an aristocrat. I don't kiss the colored brides. Then the street preacher comes and wants a permit, and you have to look him over and satisfy yourself that he isn't an Anarchist before you let him go ahead. Then the ladies, God bless them! come along and tell you that there are several bad smelling dark corners in the female ward of the Kings County Jail, and they want you to come over and give the place a personal inspection. Men with new inventions, men with old schemes, men who don't bathe often enough, men with broken heads, and others with heads, perhaps, that would be better if they were broken, women of philanthropic propensities and tireless tongues, dozens, grosses, and great grosses of juiceless human beings who lean on you when they come near you—verily, an independent, self-made man, accustomed to hard and consistent work and paying clients, has little to gain from being the Mayor of New York. So I say I've had enough of the Mayoralty. Van Wyck is welcome to his exalted station when he returns, and Mr. Guggenheimer will go back to his law books and his clients with a broadened soul and a thankful heart—thankful because there won't be much more of it."

VETERAN TEACHER DISMISSED.

Jersey City Principal Out After Nearly Forty Years of Service.

Mrs. Phoebe Andrews, Principal of the primary department of Public School No. 10, Jersey City, was dismissed by the Board of Education last night. Mrs. Andrews has been connected with the schools of Jersey City for nearly forty years, being about sixty years old.

Two years ago patrons began to complain that she neither rendered efficient service nor maintained proper discipline. Several Directors advised her to take advantage of the School Retirement Fund and ask to be retired on half pay. This she refused to do. Finally in May last she was notified that if she did not retire voluntarily before the beginning of the new school year in September she would be dismissed without a pension. This threat did not disturb Mrs. Andrews. She still refused to be retired, and the board last night adopted the necessary resolution in the case, alleging that Mrs. Andrews's age rendered her incompetent.

Mrs. Andrews has not yet been informed of the fact, as she is out of town.

CHARLES E. ACKRON IS ARRESTED.

Held in Bail Under an Old Indictment for Larceny.

Charles E. Ackron, manager and reputed proprietor of the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, before that resort was closed by the police, was arrested yesterday in the Criminal Court Building on a bench warrant by Detectives Cuff and McNaught of the Central Office force.

The arrest was made on an indictment for larceny in the second degree made in July, 1899, wherein the complainant was James T. Conway, manager of the Brooklyn Chair Company, which has Manhattan offices at 35 East Twentieth Street.

At the time of the indictment Ackron was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500, the bail being given by Herman Nacker of 515 West Fifty-seventh Street. Aug. 27 last this bail was forfeited, and Ackron, who has been in New Jersey, failed to come into court. Yesterday he went to the Criminal Court Building, as reported, to surrender himself, but the detectives did not give him an opportunity to do so. He had with him as bondsman Henry Solomon, a butcher of 424 Amsterdam Avenue. He was arraigned before Judge Cowing in General Sessions, and released on bail of $1,500.

Major Smith Files Notice of Appeal.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—Major Clinton Smith, who seeks reinstatement in the Seventy-first New York Regiment, to-day served on Attorney General Davies a notice of appeal by the Major to the Appellate Division from the decision of Justice Giegerich, which quashed the writ of certiorari issued by Justice McAdam, permitting a review of the findings of the court of inquiry appointed by the Governor, which body found that Major Smith was unfit to serve the State in the capacity of an officer of the guard.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CONTROLLER MORGAN DEAD

Expired in Albany on the Day of His Renomination.

FUNERAL TO BE IN BUFFALO

News of the Death Withheld at the Request of the Family and Political Friends.

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—Controller Morgan died at 10 o'clock last night at his home, 1 Main Avenue, in this city. Heart disease was the immediate cause. He had been ill for two weeks, but was recovering.

Controller Morgan returned from the Republican State Convention at Saratoga yesterday morning, having been honored with a renomination. During the afternoon he complained of pains about the heart, and Dr. Milbank was called. He grew rapidly worse, however, and at 10 o'clock breathed his last. At his deathbed were his three daughters and Deputy Controller Theodore P. Gilman. His two sons are in Europe. One of them is convalescing in a London hospital from a long and serious illness.

The body will be taken to Buffalo tomorrow morning on the Empire State Express, after the holding of brief services at his Albany residence. The services in Buffalo will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The State Land Board and the State Equalization Board adopted resolutions of regret at Mr. Morgan's death, extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

Pall bearers for the funeral are announced as follows: Secretary of State John T. McDonough, State Engineer Bond, Attorney General Davies, State Treasurer Jaeckel, Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon, Deputy Controller Gilman, Thomas Austin, and Judge D. S. Potter of Glens Falls.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is Acting Governor during the absence of Gov. Roosevelt, upon being informed of the sudden death of Controller Morgan, hastened from Saratoga to this city. He said, despite the fact that it was necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the Controller's Office that a successor be named at once, out of deference to the memory of the deceased he would not make any designation to fill the vacancy until after the burial.

The following committees have been appointed to represent the Senate and Assembly at the funeral: Senate—Senators Ellsworth of Niagara, G. A. Davis of Erie, Higgins of Cattaraugus, White of Onondaga, Armstrong of Monroe, Elsberg of New York, and Mackey of Erie; Assembly—Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Fish of Madison, Hill of Erie, Fancher of Cattaraugus, G. T. Kelly of Albany, and Streiffer of Erie.

The announcement of the death of Controller Morgan was withheld until this morning at the request of the family and political friends of the dead State officer, because it was thought inadvisable to have it appear at the same time as the proceedings of the convention renominating him for the office of Controller.

TO SUCCEED COL. MORGAN.

Senator Platt Says Mr. Gilman Will Fill Unexpired Term, and that Erie Should be on the Ticket.

Senator Thomas C. Platt was seen last night at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, and asked his views regarding the vacancy caused by the death of Controller William J. Morgan. Mr. Platt said:

"Nothing will be done in the matter of appointing a successor to Col. Morgan until after his funeral, then Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is Acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Roosevelt, will appoint Deputy Controller Theodore P. Gilman to fill out the unexpired term.

"I think that it is pretty certain that the vacancy on the Republican State ticket will be filled by the State Committee by the nomination of a Buffalo man. Col. Morgan was a resident of Buffalo, and it seems right that Buffalo should have the place."

Will ex-Controller James A. Roberts be the man?" was asked.

"I do not believe that Mr. Roberts cares to be a candidate," was the reply.

Mr. Roberts and State Committeeman Warren called on Mr. Platt and had a long talk with him regarding the nomination of the candidate for Controller. It is understood that they insisted that the nomination should go to Erie County, and that the State leader gave his consent.

Senator Platt expressed deep regret over the death of Col. Morgan.

It was announced last night that Charles H. Babcock of Rochester was a candidate for the nomination of Controller. Mr. Babcock was a member of the old Board of Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioners, which was removed from office last Spring by Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Babcock is a stalwart organization man, and is understood to have the backing of George W. Aldridge, former State Superintendent of Public Works, who is in high favor with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. Mr. Aldridge is the organization leader of Monroe County, and it was said last night by some of his friends in this city that he believes that his county is entitled to recognition, as when the new United States judicial district was created Erie County secured the Judgeship in the person of John R. Hazel of Buffalo.

CONTROLLER MORGAN'S CAREER.

William J. Morgan was born in Canada in 1840, and came with his parents to the United States ten years later. He attended the public schools in Buffalo, and at the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Volunteer Infantry. During the war he participated in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged, including those of Cedar Creek and Port Hudson. In the latter engagement he was wounded four times, and for a while his life was despaired of. He was several times promoted, and when he left the service of the Federal Government he had received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel.

Returning from the war in 1864 he made his home once more in Buffalo, and joined the editorial staff of The Buffalo Commercial, continuing with that paper for twenty years.

During the administration of the late Gov. Cornell Col. Morgan was made a Canal Appraiser, and served as Chairman of that board. It was while he was in that position that Gov. Cornell, in a message to the Legislature, laid special stress on the efficiency and devotion with which the Appraisers performed their duty.

President Harrison appointed him Collector of Customs at the Port of Buffalo, a position which he held for a little more than four years, winning the commendation of the Washington authorities. In 1894 he was appointed Deputy Controller by Controller James A. Roberts. During the long illness of Mr. Roberts Col. Morgan conducted the affairs of the office. In Controller Roberts's annual report to the Legislature in 1895 he said:

"In view of my recent protracted illness and long absence from official duty I desire thus publicly to express my appreciation and recognition of the satisfactory manner in which my able and efficient deputy, Col. William J. Morgan, performed the responsible and laborious work of this department."

In 1898 Col. Morgan was nominated by the Republicans to succeed Mr. Roberts, and received 653,862 votes, to 642,898 cast for E. S. Atwater, Democrat. He had many friends among politicians, and had long been identified with the Republican organization.

WILLIAM O. WATKINS KILLED.

Father of Well-Known New Jersey Politician Run Down by a Train.

WOODBURY, N. J., Sept. 6.—William O. Watkins, father of David O. Watkins, former Acting Governor of this State, and now United States District Attorney, was struck and instantly killed this morning by the Cape May express while walking on the West Jersey Railroad.

Mr. Watkins was one of the best-known men in Gloucester County. He held many local offices, and was active in politics for many years, until his son became the Republican leader. He was eighty-seven years old.

His son had started for Trenton to attend the Republican State Convention, and was called back by a telegram announcing his father's death.

Going to school?

Our boys' clothing department is a school that forms in boys the habit of wearing good clothing.

We take pupils as young as three years of age.

Everything big and little boys wear, whether clothing, shoes, hats or furnishings.

"If you don't like it bring it back."

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY,

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

DOG POISONERS ABROAD

Pets in Washington Heights Households the Victims.

A Police Sergeant Thinks Fried Sponge Is Used—The Midnight Band of Mercy Suspected.

Sorrow has been brought to many a household in the residence section of Washington Heights, between Broadway and St. Nicholas Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-fifth to One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, by a dog poisoner who has been busy there for about a week. The police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street Station have worked on the case without result.

The matter was first brought to the attention of the police by Arno H. Schoff of the dry goods firm of Parker, Wilder & Co. of 62 Leonard Street, who lives at 420 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. His pet spaniel, Nip, was one of the first victims. He was a beautiful little dog, six years old, and was all the dearer to his master and mistress because they are childless. He greeted Mr. Schoff as usual when he returned from business last Wednesday night, and he let him out for a little run in the street while the family were at dinner. The meal was hardly finished when they found the dog dying on the sidewalk.

Dr. Gove S. Harrington was called from his office near by, and said the little creature had swallowed a quantity of some very powerful poison.

Rover, a valuable Gordon setter, the property of George Coleman of 581 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, which he had left in the care of George F. Palmer, the janitor, was taken very sick last Friday, and was shot by a policeman to put it out of misery. Night Watchman Kelly, who is employed by Naughton & Co., contractors, across the street, found a big black dog, which appeared to have been well cared for, lying dead in Broadway a few mornings ago. It appeared to have been poisoned.

Mrs. Healy of 476 One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street lost her hound, Major, the family pet, within a few days. Forrest Robinson, the actor, told of a valuable Yorkshire terrier which had died similarly in West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and a bull terrier, belonging to a family living across the street from Mr. Schoff, is also dead with symptoms of poisoning.

Mr. Schoff said that since the death of Nip he has heard of at least twenty more cases of dog poisoning near by, and Mrs. Schoff said that at least a dozen had been killed on the block in which they live. Detective Patrick A. Corbett has been working on the matter, but Sergt. Ohm said yesterday that there was little probability that he would find the guilty person, for dog poisoning is very hard to trace.

"Fried sponge is most often used nowadays," said the Sergeant yesterday afternoon. "Sponges fried in butter become very small and have a most appetizing odor. A man can carry a number of them in his pockets and scatter them with hardly a chance of detection. As soon as a dog swallows one it gave fluids cause it to swell to more than its normal proportions, and there you have a dead dog right away."

Maisie Murphy, a child neighbor of Mrs. Healy, saw an elderly woman passing through the street a few days ago, who gave to every passing dog or cat she met something from a satchel, which the animals devoured greedily. This leads some of the residents to believe that the wholesale slaughter of animals may be a revival of the work of the Midnight Band of Mercy, which killed a great many stray cats in this city a year or two ago.

OLDEST SUFFOLK FIREMAN DEAD.

Charles Corwin, Octogenarian, Falls in Line of Duty.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 6.—Charles Corwin, the oldest fireman in Suffolk County, died suddenly this morning just after he had responded to an alarm of fire. Corwin was in his eightieth year. He was a charter member of Red Bird Engine Company. There was a small fire and Corwin hurried to the engine house. The fire was easily put out and Mr. Corwin started for home.

He had only gone a short distance when he collapsed and sank to the ground. He died soon after he was stricken. Mr. Corwin was extremely proud of his record as a fireman. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and a son.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
Every Evening at 8, PAIN'S FIREWORKS and Thrilling Spectacle, FUJIYAMA.
Except Sunday. TO-MORROW EV

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, moderate temperature, winds east to northeast.

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ON VERGE OF COAL STRIKE

Miners' Executive Must Decide To-day if Men Are to Go Out.

Considered but a Question of Few Hours —Expect to Win in Thirty Days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—Under the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America the Executive Board must decide before 6 o'clock to-morrow night upon the application of the districts embraced in the anthracite region for permission to strike.

Indications to-night are that before the time limit has expired messages will have been sent to the Presidents of the three districts in question announcing that the permission has been granted. Following these messages will be others ordering the men out of the mines.

The question of ordering the strike was not submitted to a vote at the meeting of the Executive Board, which was in session here all day to-day. Expressions were heard from the members of the board as to the advisability of ordering a strike, and after a day spent in discussing the situation and hearing the views of the board members President Mitchell said to-night:

"I said some time ago that in my opinion there would be a big strike. After talking with my colleagues all day I have no reason to change my opinion."

This assertion is considered very significant at this time, and is taken as an assurance that unless conditions change very materially before to-morrow night the big anthracite strike will be a question of but a few hours.

A report was circulated here to-day that a committee of Eastern business men, whose interests are vitally concerned in the outcome of the strained situation, had waited upon the operators of the anthracite region in an effort to bring about a wage conference, and thus avoid a strike.

President Mitchell, Vice President Lewis, and other officers of the mine workers, tonight denied the knowledge of such a meeting, and put little credence in the report. In so far as actual results are concerned the situation is practically the same as yesterday.

The deliberations to-day were for the purpose of putting the members of the board in possession of such facts as must necessarily enter into their consideration before a strike can be ordered. The facts embraced three questions: Will all the men strike? How can the half million people be maintained during the strike? Can the bituminous districts prevent coal from being diverted to aid the anthracite operators? All have been satisfactorily answered.

If all the 143,000 men go out it is argued by mine workers' officials that the strike can be won in thirty days. There is, it is said, plenty of aid in sight to maintain the strikers and their families. The organizers and officials of the bituminous districts have been called here and all report favorably on the ability to prevent diversion of coal.

It requires a majority vote of the board to grant permission to strike. No vote has been taken. In the event that the majority of the members of the board vote in favor of a strike, telegrams announcing the decision will be sent to T. D. Nichols of Nanticoke, Penn.; John Fahy, Shamokin, Penn., and Thomas Duffy of Kullayres, Penn., Presidents of districts Nos. 1, 9, and 7, respectively, to the effect that the men in their districts have been given permission to strike. The men will then be ordered out by President Mitchell, who will immediately depart for the region to take personal supervision of the strike. Several members of the Executive Board will in all probability accompany Mr. Mitchell to lend their assistance.

MINERS WANT ARBITRATION.

Ready to Submit Their Grievances to an Impartial Tribunal.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 7.—A statement prepared with the hope of effecting an arbitration conference and averting a strike in the anthracite region was issued by T. D. Nicholls, Thomas Duffy, and John Fahy, district officers of the United Mine Workers of America. The statement is as follows:

"We, the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America, of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, having exhausted every effort to induce the operators to meet us in friendly conference for the regulation of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and all other points at issue, do hereby agree to submit our case in every respect to honest arbitration as enjoined by the constitution of our organization, as follows:

"'To use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employers, adjusting all differences, so far as possible, by arbitration and conciliation, that strikes may become necessary.'"

ALABAMA WAGES REDUCED.

Coal Miners Accept a Cut of Two and a Half Cents Per Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7.—The Alabama miners have accepted a reduction of 2½ cents per ton for digging coal, making their present wages 52½ cents per ton.

Their wages are based on the prices of pig iron. Their committees have examined the books of the leading iron producers and found that the average price netted at the furnace is under $11 per ton. The reduction ensued. The reduction is the first decrease from the maximum wages, which were paid for more than fifteen months. The miners accepted the reduction without question.

Germany to Facilitate Coal Imports.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The semi-official Reichsanzeiger announces that the Ministry of State decided yesterday, in view of the deficiencies of coal supply, to facilitate importation by introducing everywhere a raw material tariff to continue at least two years.

Rise in Ocean Freight Rates for Coal.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Shipping firms engaged in the Canadian trade have agreed to an advance of 10 per cent. in freight rates, because of the advance in coal and steamship stores.

TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 8 and 9.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c; cotton, middling, 10⅛c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 21½@21¾c. Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 1.

BIG LINERS CLOSE TOGETHER.

The Deutschland Was Ahead of the Kaiser Wilhelm When They Were Passed on Wednesday.

The steamship Critic, Capt. Griffin, arrived at this port last night from Dundee. The Captain reported that on Sept. 5 he passed the steamships Deutschland, bound from New York to Hamburg, and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, also from New York to Bremen. The Deutschland was at that time two miles ahead.

The Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm left this port on Tuesday only one hour apart, the latter starting first, and after the performance of both ships in record making on westward trips, it was said that conclusions would be tried on the eastward passage. Managers of both liners, however, denied that there would be any race.

ILLINOIS BANK CLOSES.

Examiner Now in Charge of the State Bank of Lemont.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Bank Examiner C. C. Jones is in charge of the State Bank of Lemont, which has closed its doors.

The Directors yesterday arranged to wind up the bank's affairs and the Examiner is now having a statement of its condition prepared. The bank has placed its assets in the hands of the American Trust and Savings Bank of this city as assignee.

J. J. Abbott of the American Trust and Savings Bank said yesterday: "I consider the bank in good condition and do not think there will be any loss to creditors. If the assets are as good as we think we shall at once advance cash to pay off all debts."

MISS M'KINLEY'S WEDDING.

President's Gift to His Niece a Sumptuous Sunburst of Diamonds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Arrangements were concluded to-day at the White House for President and Mrs. McKinley's trip to Somerset, Penn., to attend the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley, the President's favorite niece, to Dr. Hermanus Baer.

The gift of the President to his niece is a sumptuous sunburst of diamonds. Several stickpins ornamented with turquoise have also been sent to the bride to satisfy Mrs. McKinley's superstition that all brides to be happy must wear something blue during the ceremony.

Besides the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Miss McKinley will receive numerous presents from the various officials in Washington.

WOMAN WANTED TO STUMP.

Planned to Dress as Goddess of Liberty and Speak for Both Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 7.—A short time ago Mrs. John F. Richards, wife of a well-known Reading man, declared her intention of dressing as the Goddess of Liberty and stumping Pennsylvania. Mrs. Richards said she would make political speeches, but did not intend to speak exclusively for any one party. She wished to urge on all men the duty of voting and voting as their consciences dictated.

She intended to appeal to men to keep the ballot pure and free from money influence. She had outlined her plans to Chairmen Hanna and Jones, and had solicited aid from the Patriotic Order, Sons of America, but received no encouragement.

To-day Mrs. Richards's husband presented a petition to court asking for the appointment of a commission in lunacy on his wife. It is believed that failure to arrange matters for her intended political tour unbalanced her mind.

FAMILY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Were Listening to Reading of a Will—One Man Badly Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 7.—While a hard thunder shower was in progress last evening John Fitz Gibbons was seated near an open window listening to the reading of the will of his father, who had been buried in the morning. Six other relatives were present. Suddenly there was a crash, and it seemed to the gathering that the house had collapsed. All were rendered unconscious and must have remained so for at least half an hour. William Fitz Gibbons, a brother of John, was the first to recover his senses, and set about reviving the others. It was impossible to restore John Fitz Gibbons to consciousness, and a physician was called. It was found that the injured man had a terrible burn on the shoulder, which extended down across the body, leaving a red sear all the way to the ankle. Fitz Gibbons was unconscious all night and to-day is in a dazed condition. He will be laid up from the burns for several weeks.

NEGROES AGAINST MISS JEWETT.

Boston Agitator Cannot Speak in Richmond Colored Church.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 7.—The statement that Miss Ellen Jewett of Boston, the anti-lynching agitator, may make one of her famous speeches here has created some stir among the colored people. It has been said that Miss Jewett may be in Richmond next week, when the big colored Baptist convention opens, when there will be thousands of negro visitors in the city.

The Rev. W. F. Graham, pastor of the Fifth Street Colored Baptist Church of this city speaking on this subject to-day said: "That convention is going to be held in my church, and it is safe for you to say that Miss Jewett will not deliver one of her addresses there."

Continuing, Pastor Graham said: "The colored people of Richmond don't want any of that sort of thing, and they do not want Miss Jewett here any more than do the whites. I don't believe that they would go to hear her talk, and if any of them did, I think they would not find her kind of speeches much to their liking. Among the colored people there is not the slightest interest provoked when Miss Jewett's name is mentioned, or it is stated that she is coming here to preach against lynching. In fact, the majority of them have forgotten that she ever made a speech."

STAMPS BET ON THE ELECTION.

Two New York Philatelists Bet Their Collection on the Result.

At the second session of the convention of the Empire State Philatelic Society, held in the Grand Union Hotel last evening, George E. Ring, one of the delegates from Brooklyn, an admirer of President McKinley, made a bet of his collection of rare stamps, valued at $3,000, against Secretary Herbst's collection, valued at $2,000, that McKinley would be the next President.

Mr. Herbst is a prominent Harlem Democrat.

Extension of Chicago's Elevated Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Condemnation proceedings have been begun in the Circuit Court by the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company against the owners of property along the extension of its right of way from the present terminus of the "Douglas Park branch of the road, at Twenty-eighth Street and Western Avenue. The property will bring the terminus of the right of way to Albany Avenue.

Faster Than Ever to California.

The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. SERRELL MARRIED

United, While Critically Ill, to Miss Marion C. Roorbach.

Ceremony Performed in His Apartment at the Clarendon Hotel—Bride Lives on Staten Island.

Lying upon a sick bed, from which he may never arise, Gen. Edward Wellman Serrell, soldier, engineer, and financier, married Thursday evening, in his room at the Clarendon Hotel, Miss Marion C. Roorbach of Staten Island, an old friend of his family. They had been engaged to be married for about a year, but the ceremony was not to take place until some time next month, the precise date not having been announced to their most intimate friends.

Eight days ago Gen. Serrell was attacked by gastritis and took to his bed, thinking that a few days' rest would restore him. He was attended by Dr. Charles Sherman of 331 Sixth Street, but in spite of all his physician's care and his own precautions he continued to grow worse. His grandsons, Saxon Serrell and Edward Paul Serrell, were with him almost constantly, and Miss Roorbach spent several hours every day in watching over him. He seemed to be recovering, but on Thursday he again took a turn for the worse.

Miss Roorbach had arranged to have him removed to her home on the hills back of West New Brighton, where he might receive care and comforts that are impossible in a hotel, but Dr. Sherman saw him and said that the patient's condition was such that the plan must be abandoned for the time. He then told Gen. Serrell that he could not promise his recovery.

It was then that Gen. Serrell proposed that the marriage be celebrated at once. Miss Roorbach consented, and such of their near relatives as could be reached were sent for, and the Rev. Samuel Tyler, assistant rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, was called in to perform the ceremony at 7:30 o'clock.

Then Gen Serrell lay in his bed, too weak even to sit up. He had been in great pain during the day, and his voice was so faint that those in the room had to bend over his bed in order to hear his responses.

There were present at this sad marriage the grandson, Saxon Serrell, Mrs. Margaret B. Mott of Brooklyn, a sister of Gen. Serrell, and her daughter, Mrs. Nelson Stafford; Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, the latter being a niece of the bridegroom; Miss Odile Hallesleben, a cousin of the family, and Mr. Creighton of West New Brighton, brother-in-law of the bride. Just as the closing words were uttered Dr. Sherman came into the room.

Should Gen. Serrell recover sufficiently to be moved, the plan of taking him to Staten Island, where Mrs. Serrell for many years had made her home with her sister, will be carried out. Late last night his condition was said to be very critical.

Gen. Serrell is a civil engineer, and is besides well known as a writer upon scientific and technical subjects. He was born in this city in November, 1826, and studied surveying and civil engineering under the direction of an elder brother. In 1845 he became assistant engineer in charge of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and subsequently served in a similar capacity on the construction of other roads. In 1848 he accompanied the expedition that located the route of the railroad between Aspinwall and Panama, and upon his return a year later was engaged in building the suspension bridge across the Niagara at Lewiston, and also that at St. John, N. B. Gen. Serrell was in charge of the Hoosac Tunnel in 1858, and was concerned in the work on the Bristol Bridge over Avon River, in England.

He was one of the principal promoters of the Credit Mobilier by which the Union Pacific Railroad was built. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Union service and became Lieutenant Colonel of the First New York Volunteers, then its Colonel, and in 1863 was serving as Chief Engineer of the Tenth Army Corps. He was Chief Engineer and Chief of Staff under Gen. B. F. Butler in 1864, and designed and personally superintended the construction of the "Swamp Angel" Battery that bombarded Charleston. He suggested many improvements in guns that proved of great practical value. On March 13, 1865, the brevet of Brigadier General of volunteers was conferred upon him. He was in 128 different actions.

After 1865 Gen. Serrell settled in New York and engaged principally in the building of railroads. He became in 1887 President and consulting engineer of the Washington County Railroad. Lately he has been consulting engineer for the company which proposes to build a bridge across the Hudson River at this city, of which Gen. James C. Clarkson is the President.

Gen. Serrell's wife died about four years ago, leaving him with two children, a son who bears his name, and who is now in Europe, and a daughter, who is the wife of Capt. Robert Wainwright of the First United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Serrell is the daughter of the late Orville A. Roorbach, once a leading bookseller of this city and the compiler of the "Bibliographa Americana," which is still an authority for litterateurs. She is slightly past middle age. She was a close friend of Gen. Serrell's dead wife.

SOUTHERN IRON FURNACES IDLE

Market Restricted to Region South of the Ohio by High Freights.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 7.—High officials of two leading corporations to-day stated that the Southern furnaces had been driven south of the Ohio River for a market, and are at present restricted to the small Southern domestic trade and the export business. They state further that the cost of production of pig iron has increased in the South in the last eighteen months $3 per ton. In addition to this the railroads last year raised the rate to the Ohio River $1 per ton, and the railroads north of the Ohio made a similar advance. A request to remove the advance has been refused.

Altogether the Southern furnace has to pay $5 a ton more to make iron and land it at competitive points in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and other States than it did eighteen months ago. This has destroyed the differential heretofore in favor of the South, since the price of pig iron has declined and Northern and Western furnaces have now the monopoly of the trade in their natural territory. The export trade is limited by the ship room offered, which is comparatively little because of the charter of ocean vessels for carrying men and supplies to the war centres.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company already has five furnaces idle, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company three, the Alabama Consolidated two, and others in proportion. The trade has not been so dull in years, and shipments are lighter than they were even during panic periods. The soil pipe plant of the Central Foundry Company at Bessemer is idle on account of a strike of the employes.

The company posted a notice of a reduction of wages of 6 per cent., to which the employes responded by a demand for a 20 per cent. advance. The advance being refused and the reduction insisted on, the men quit work. The managers state that the reduction was forced by the dullness of business and say the strike will not last long.

Iron and Steel Workers' Conference.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The joint conference between the iron and steel workers and the manufacturers is still in progress. G. W. French of the Republic Iron and Steel Company said that the manufacturers had made them an offer of $4.50 a ton, and that it was for them to say whether they would accept that price or not. "If they do not accept," he said, "it means the end of the Amalgamated Association, for we will shut down our mills or get puddlers that will work for prices which we can afford to pay."

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION fully illustrated in to-day's Commercial Advertiser. 18 pages and 16-page Pictorial Review, 3 cents.—Adv.

INCENDIARY FACTORY FIRE.

Big Building in the Bronx Destroyed—Loss Estimated at $75,000—Other Structures Threatened.

The five-story brick factory building 458 and 460 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owned by T. B. Clark, who uses the two lower floors as a paper-box factory, was totally destroyed by a fire which started at 1:40 o'clock this morning. The police have no doubt that the fire was started by an incendiary.

Thirty-five minutes after the smoke was first seen issuing from the stock room of the box factory on the first floor, the whole building was a raging furnace and the firemen, summoned by a third alarm, were using every effort to save adjoining property.

Chief Croker made another phenomenal run to the scene in his automobile, and for the first time the megaphones adopted by him for use by the department were tested in actual work and seemed to answer every purpose, for the firemen moving along the roofs and upper stories answered promptly to the commands of Chief Croker and Battalion Chief Gorman in the street below.

Other tenants in the building were Bollerman & Son, piano manufacturers, who occupied quarters above the Clark factory. They carried a heavy stock, including finished pianos, and this inflammable material added fresh fury to the flames and destroyed whatever hopes the firemen might have had of saving any part of the building.

Bollerman's loss alone, it is estimated, will amount to at least $25,000, and the loss by the whole fire cannot be less than $75,000, even should it not extend to other buildings, which at 2:15 o'clock this morning were in great danger.

The Bernstein Cap Company and the Lutz Ribbon Company occupied the top floors.

The fire was discovered by Policeman Hugh Moffat of the Alexander Avenue Station, who saw a thin wreath of smoke curling up from a window. All the reserves of the Alexander Avenue Station came out in command of Roundsman Walsh and had great difficulty in preserving the fire lines.

Soon after 2 o'clock this morning an explosion of barrels of varnish blew out the window frames of the building and scattered bricks in the street. The walls were weakened by the explosion and the rear wall was expected to fall at any moment. At that hour all the floors had fallen in. The flames, too, reached across the street and the buildings opposite became ignited in dozens of places.

The firemen turned their attention to these buildings, which were then in imminent danger of destruction. The fire at 2:30 o'clock seemed to be spreading. Many firemen were overcome from heat and ambulances were summoned from Fordham and Harlem Hospitals.

The glare of the flames awoke residents for a long distance in every direction, and they crowded close to the blazing building until the flames suddenly shot up high in air and sent out such a fierce heat that the people fled back before it.

This is the second fire in the place within a week. Just a week ago last night fire was discovered in the same building by Policeman O'Neill of the same station, and the firemen succeeded in extinguishing it before it gained great headway. At that time evidences of incendiarism were discovered.

RETAINS POLITICIANS' VOICES.

Action to Restrain a Graphophone Company from Making Use of Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A curious injunction suit was brought to-day in the District Supreme Court. The plaintiffs are Augustus Davis, Jr., William E. Ryan, and Matthew H. Ramage, and the defendant is the M. A. Winter Company. The plaintiffs charge that the defendant has in its possession the voices of Bryan, Stevenson, Sulzer, and other statesmen and refuses to surrender them, although the plaintiffs are the legal owners thereof.

The allegations are that the defendant granted to the plaintiffs the right to secure graphophonic "master" (original) records and to have the same duplicated for campaign purposes. The plaintiffs agreed that they would secure at least ten master records from Democratic politicians, order from the defendant at least 250 duplicates from each record, and pay for each duplicate $1. They paid the defendant $1,000 on account of the contract. Later they procured William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency of the United States; Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency; Charles A. Towne, nominee for the Vice Presidency of the Populist Party; James D. Richardson, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee; John J. Lentz, Representative in Congress from Ohio; Andrew A. Lipscomb of Virginia, and William Sulzer, Representative in Congress from New York, to make speeches into the graphophone.

The master records of these speeches, it is said, were delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant for reproduction. Continuing, the plaintiffs say they procured letters recommending the use of the records from a number of prominent personages, including William R. Hearst, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and Richard Croker, "leader of Tammany Hall, a powerful political organization of the City of New York." The plaintiffs also say they went to great expense in connection with the contract. It is charged that the defendant arbitrarily refuses to fill orders for duplicates of the records and has announced that it no longer considers the contract in force.

The injunction prayed for is to restrain the defendant from keeping these records or disposing of them to other parties than the plaintiffs.

MASKED MEN ROB A STATION.

Watchman at Marshall, Mo., Fatally Shot by Bandits.

MARSHALL, Mo., Sept. 7.—H. H. Mowrey, night operator of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, was robbed last night by three masked robbers.

While the men were rifling the station money drawer, Night Watchman Aulgur appeared, and, pointing his pistol through the partly open door, commanded the men to surrender. He was immediately shot in the eye by one of the robbers, and died soon after. The robbers escaped.

A HOSPITAL ROMANCE.

Wealthy English ex-Patient to Wed an Atlantic City Nurse.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—Miss Delia McHenry, a nurse in the City Hospital here, is, it is announced, engaged to marry James B. Hillman of Middletown, England, general manager of big iron works in that country.

Mr. Hillman was a patient at the hospital, and Miss McHenry was his nurse. He came to this country on a pleasure trip, was taken sick in a hotel, and was sent to the hospital for treatment. He is sixty-nine years of age, and Miss McHenry is twenty-seven. While in the hospital he settled $12,000 a year for thirteen years on her through royalties on patents held by him. The wedding will take place here.

Bark's Captain Dies at St. Martins.

Capt. Jesse H. Avis of the bark Ella of Philadelphia died suddenly in the Port of St. Martins Aug. 17 of heart disease. He was buried ashore. The bark arrived here yesterday with a cargo of salt.

If You Feel "All Played Out" Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

"It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain, and strengthens the stomach."—Adv.

BROOKLYN TRAINS CRASH

Engine Hurled from Track Hangs Over Elevated Structure.

PASSENGERS ESCAPE INJURY

Traffic on Kings County Road and Lower Fulton Street Surface Line Blocked for Hours.

A twenty-ton locomotive was almost hurled into the street as a result of a collision between two trains at the Tillary Street station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident caused a complete suspension of traffic on the elevated road below Flatbush Avenue until nearly midnight, and for about five hours no surface cars were allowed to pass down or up Fulton Street, between the bridge terminal and Court Street. The engine hung partially suspended over the edge of the structure, and it was feared that it would topple into the street at any moment.

At the Tillary Street station there is a spur, extending from the main structure and connecting it with the tracks in the yard of the bridge railroad. By means of this connection trains are operated from the Park Row terminal of the bridge over the Kings County Road to Manhattan Beach. Engine No. 56, drawing two passenger cars, and bound from Fulton Ferry to East New York, approached the switch at Tillary Street. At the same time a motor car drawing two passenger coaches, coming from Park Row on its way to Manhattan Beach, was crossing from the bridge structure to the elevated road. Eugene J. Rosenkranz was the engineer and Edward Boyle the conductor in charge of the train coming from the ferry; the Manhattan Beach train was in charge of Motorman Henry Webber and Conductor Peter Lundy.

The Manhattan Beach train was making for the up-town track of the elevated road on which the ferry train was traveling. All but the last car of the motor train had passed from the bridge switch onto the up-town track when the collision occurred. The engine of the ferry train crashed into the side of the last car of the other train, throwing it from the track. The car was swung around with terrific force and its rear end struck the already wabbling engine a blow, which threw it from the rails and almost off the structure.

As the collision occurred the engineer and fireman of the engine jumped to the board walk on the inside of the tracks. The tracks at this point are close together and heavy timbers are laid between. These kept the derailed car from falling through.

The forward truck of the engine hung suspended over the side of the railroad structure. The coupling between the tender and the first car of the train held fast, and this, together with an iron cross piece and several projecting ties, upon which the rear part of the engine rested, kept the locomotive from falling to the street. Steps were taken at once by the police to prevent injury to persons riding or walking below by the possible fall of the engine. The entire reserve force of the Adams Street Police Station was called out for this purpose.

While the accident caused some delay to trolley traffic, and closed that part of the street to cars for hours, travel on the surface lines was not seriously interfered with. This was due to the fact that cars from Manhattan and Fulton Ferry were sent up Washington, Adams, and Jay Streets to upper Fulton Street. The elevated road, however, was completely blocked.

While there were very few passengers in either of the trains at the time of the collision, it was regarded remarkable under the circumstances that no one was injured. The tender of the engine had been thrown against the electrically charged third rail, and there was a great spluttering and flashing for a time at their point of contact. The first thing the wrecking crew did was to jack the tender free from contact with the third rail.

When the collision occurred the passengers on both trains were thrown into a panic. Women screamed and all made a rush for the doors, but the guards kept their heads, and all of the passengers reached the station platform without mishap.

After an hour's work the wrecking crew replaced the derailed car of the Manhattan Beach train on the track, and it was taken to the yards. The work of getting the engine back on the rails proved much more difficult, and it was found necessary to bring a powerful derrick into service. It was about midnight before the road was finally cleared and traffic below Flatbush Avenue resumed.

Who was responsible for the accident could not satisfactorily be determined. General Manager J. C. Breckenridge of the company said that the Manhattan Beach train had the right of way. Engineer Rosenkranz, however, asserted that he was not responsible. The signal set for him by the man in the switch tower, he said, was for him to go ahead, and he had no other guide to follow. Motorman Webber of the Manhattan Beach train, on the other hand, declared that he had been signaled to go ahead and had done so. Edward Schadley, the towerman, asserted that the signals had been properly set, and that the responsibility was not with him. The officials of the road will make an investigation to-day.

While the collision was not directly responsible for injury to any one, it was indirectly. In order to strengthen the elevated railroad structure while the heavy derrick was at work, iron beams resting upon the ground were placed under it. These iron beams was very near to the trolley tracks. Soon after traffic on the surface had been resumed Conductor Michael Lavin of 941 Jefferson Avenue was collecting fares on the side step of the car, and failing to notice a beam, struck it with his head, and was brushed from the car. He received a severe scalp wound, and one of his ribs was fractured. He was taken home.

PANIC ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Passengers Jump from a Blazing Car—Motorman's Presence of Mind.

During the rush hours on Brooklyn Bridge last night a startling accident occurred, in which the presence of mind of the motorman of Car 1,068 of the Seventh Avenue line probably averted disastrous consequences.

The car, which was crowded, left the Manhattan end of the Bridge shortly before 7 o'clock. As it neared the Brooklyn terminus, while running at a fair speed, the fuse blew out and the motor became deranged. In an instant smoke and flames leaped from under the car, and amid shrieks of fright, men and women piled out on top of one another, jumping from the car to seek safety. The motorman took in the situation at a glance. He threw on his brake, stopping the car in its own length. When all the passengers were safe, he released the brake and the car coasted down the incline and onto the "loop" at Sands Street.

Engine Company No. 7 had been summoned from its house in Pearl Street, and the flames were put out with fire extinguishers before much damage was done. The motorman refused to give his name.

E. H. Gary Builds Methodist Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Elbert H. Gary, formerly a resident of Chicago but now of New York, where he is President of the Federal Steel Company, will erect at Wheaton, Ill., a Methodist church costing $75,000. The building will be a memorial to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus H. Gary, who were for many years members of the church.

SAFETY IN RAILROADING

Is assured to patrons of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Block signals, automatic switches, stone ballast, and a roadway constantly patrolled are all to be found on the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

JAMAICA SWEPT BY BIG STORM.

Miles of Railroad Washed Away by Torrential Rains—Thousands of Pounds of Damage Done.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7.—A terrific storm swept over this island last night.

The rivers are all flooded and great damage has been done to the banana plantations. Miles of the railroad track have been washed away. The torrential rains which were a feature of the storm continue. The losses will amount to thousands of pounds.

STORM NEAR BALTIMORE.

Wind and Lightning Cause a Panic at the Fair Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—A terrific wind and electrical storm played havoc at the Baltimore County Fair Grounds, at Timonium, this afternoon and caused a panic among the thousands of people there. The top of the grand stand was ripped off by the wind. The judges' stand was also unroofed.

Several women fainted in the crush; others had their clothing torn, but no one was seriously injured. A shed was struck by lightning, a valuable horse killed, and an attendant stunned by the shock. In other parts of the county the storm did considerable damage.

MANY WRECKS ON FLORIDA COAST.

Steamer Arriving at Key West Reports Four Vessels Ashore.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 7.—The Mallory Line steamer Comal, Capt. Evans, from New York Sept. 1 for Galveston via this port, arrived here this morning, forty hours late, having encountered very heavy weather after passing Jupiter Light.

She reports four vessels ashore on the coast—a bark at Turtle Harbor and a barkentine near French Reef; also a four-masted schooner, a short distance away, apparently at anchor on the reef, and a square-rigged vessel near Sombrero Light.

Wreckers have left here to render assistance.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Sept. 7.—Considerable damage has been done in this section by the tropical hurricane which has been blowing here for the past few days. The bulkhead of the Palm Beach pier here has been swept from its foundations and washed several hundred feet to the northward. A number of small boats have been torn from their moorings and sunk, and several docks and sea walls have been badly injured.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI'S HARDSHIPS

Fingers Were Frostbitten in the Arctic Regions and Two Joints Were Amputated.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 7.—Further details regarding the arctic expedition of the Duke of Abruzzi on board the Stella Polare, whose safe return was reported yesterday from Tromsoe, Norway, show that the expedition last year through Nightingale Sound and the British Canal reached as far north as 82 degrees 4 minutes, but, finding no wintering harbor, it returned to Teplitz Bay, Crown Prince Rudolph's Land, where the Stella Polare was frozen in about Sept. 1.

The Duke of Abruzzi's fingers were frostbitten on a trial sledge trip at Christmas, and two joints were amputated, obliging him to remain for several months in his tent.

The cold increased to 52 degrees Celsius. On March 11 the advance was renewed, and ten men started north. After ten days' marching three started to return to the ship, which, however, they never reached. Their fate is unknown.

A second party of three men passed the eighty-third parallel after a march of twenty days, and then returned to the ship.

A third party, led by Capt. Cagni, with two Alpine guides and an Italian sailor, reached latitude 86.33 and was then obliged to return through lack of food. It started with six sledges and forty-five dogs, and returned with two sledges and seven dogs, having subsisted for seventeen days exclusively on dog flesh.

On Aug. 8 the Stella Polare started homeward. She traversed the British Canal in a single day, and then drifted about for a fortnight in a severe struggle with drift-ice before reaching the open sea.

PASTOR REFUSES MORE SALARY.

Dr. Lorimer of Boston Says that $7,000 a Year is Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of Tremont Temple, has refused an increase of $1,000 a year in his salary, recently offered by the society. He gives as his reason that his sense of duty to the church does not permit him to take it. Dr. Lorimer is in receipt of $7,000 a year. This is the sum he received when formerly pastor of the Temple, before going to Chicago, and it is what he received in Chicago.

Last Spring, when Dr. Lorimer went on a trip to Europe, a movement was started to increase his salary. It met with such general approval that the Executive Committee voted for the increase unanimously, and while the pastor was abroad notified him of its action. In a letter which he wrote on his way home, declining the increase, Dr. Lorimer said in substance that he thought he was getting enough already.

AUTOMOBILES FOR STRIKERS.

Street Car Men to Buy Motor Carriages to Run During Strikes.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Street Railway Employes held here to-day, President Mahon was instructed to draft a plan by which the local unions are to be assessed for raising a fund with which to purchase automobiles for use by the street railway men in the cities where the street railway men's strikes are in progress.

OPPOSED TO REVISION.

Long Island Presbyterians Content with the Confession of Faith.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Sept. 7.—The Long Island Presbytery has considered the questions of the General Assembly's committee of inquiry as to the confession of faith, and has answered the first, second, and third in the negative.

The fourth question, "Do you desire the dismissal of the whole subject so that our doctrinal standards shall remain as they are without any change whatever, whether revisional, supplemental, or substantial?" the Presbytery answers in the affirmative.

New Photo-Telescopic Device.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—G. W. Ritchie, Superintendent of the Yerkes Observatory, has perfected a device which makes it possible for astronomers to use the ordinary visual telescope for photographic astronomy. Heretofore only a particular style of telescope, greatly restricted in range, could be used in photographing the constellations. This was because it was necessary to have a lens which unites the blue and violet light rays which affect most the sensitive plate. Mr. Ritchie's delicate device is a color screen that can be adjusted to the lens of a powerful telescope, adapting it for photographic use.

FAST SCHEDULE AND SUPERB ROADBED.

Pennsylvania Railroad trains to the West afford comfort and speed.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER'S POLICY

Tammany Leader Seeks a Candidate Acceptable to Hill.

A HARMONY CONFERENCE HELD

Factions After It Is Ended Still Remain Far Apart—Hill Will Not Desert Coler.

Richard Croker and ex-Senator Murphy spent yesterday looking for a Gubernatorial candidate. The Tammany leader was anxious to conciliate the lieutenants of David B. Hill in New York, and also Hugh McLaughlin in Brooklyn. The hunt for a representative man to become the head of the Democratic State ticket was not successful yesterday. No decision was made, and, according to State Chairman Frank Campbell, none will be made until ex-Senator Hill is acquainted with the latest moves and ideas of Messrs. Croker and Murphy.

The most important event of the day was a reputed harmony conference, at which Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, Chairman Campbell, and ex-Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn, representing Mr. McLaughlin, were present.

Ex-Senator Murphy was very effusive in his greetings of Chairman Campbell, who is a close personal friend of ex-Senator Hill, and has taken the part of the Hill faction in the fight in New York.

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, representing the Democratic National Committee, also came into the room while the conference was being held.

The first move of Messrs. Croker and Murphy was to assure Chairman Campbell, as the representative of ex-Senator Hill, that there would be no factional fight over the nomination for Governor.

"If Mr. Hill wants to name a candidate for Governor we are willing to follow his judgment, with the proviso that Controller Coler shall not be named," were, in substance, the words used by ex-Senator Murphy.

Chairman Campbell was silent. Then Mr. Croker said that everything should be harmonious at this Fall, and reiterated the views of ex-Senator Murphy as to the desire of the Croker-Murphy faction to concede to Hill the right to name a candidate, subject to approval.

After half an hour of discussion, Chairman Campbell said:

"I will inform Senator Hill of your views and he will decide as to such matters. I have no authority to represent him, and will not attempt to express his ideas."

ara, and Oneida. If Mr. Croker controls the State Committee at its meeting and names Patrick H. McCarren, it is expected that Croker delegates will be seated from these counties. If Mr. Hill controls the committee and Mayor McGuire is named as temporary Chairman, it is said to-night that a motion to substitute Mr. McCarren will be made in open convention and the will of the committee overturned. If such a thing occurs, it will be unprecedented in Democratic annals, although such an attempt was made in the Republican Convention of 1881 by those opposed to Gov. Cornell. In that convention it was defeated by a majority of 12.

Talk of the ticket seems to favor Stanchfield and Mackey at the head. If, however, Stanchfield should not want to run, Mackey is spoken of for first place, with Col. Rowe of Rensselaer for Lieutenant Governor. Rowe has quite a boom to-night, and it is believed that it is quite possible to change the ticket so that Senator Mackey would be the Attorney General, with Rowe for Lieutenant Governor. It is predicted, however, that the ticket will be made as follows:

For Governor, J. B. Stanchfield of Chemung; for Lieutenant Governor, W. F. Mackey of Erie; for Secretary of State, Col. C. F. Rowe of Rensselaer; for Controller, Edwin Atwater of Duchess; for Attorney General, George M. Palmer of Schoharie.

This is as far as ticket predictions go to-night. The statement made that Senator Grady has drawn an "anti-everything platform" only 300 words in length, is pronounced a pure fabrication. Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Kings has drawn several planks of a proposed platform, and while it is intended that it shall not be as long as the Republican platform, it cannot possibly be given in less than 1,200 words, according to politicians here.

Col. Rowe of Troy was the first candidate for nomination to arrive, reaching here this evening.

KINGS COUNTY BUREAUS.

Hugh McLaughlin's Capitulation Averts the Blow Aimed by Tammany.

Richard Croker does not intend to wipe out many of the borough bureaus of city departments in Brooklyn. The capitulation of Hugh McLaughlin to the Croker-Murphy faction has averted friction for the present between Tammany Hall and the Kings County organization.

The Brooklyn politicians hope that the order issued by Commissioner Nagle, under which the local office in Brooklyn of the Street Cleaning Department is to be wiped out, will be rescinded before Oct. 1.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle said yesterday about the matter:

"I have given orders that four or five clerks shall do their work in the main office in Manhattan instead of in the Borough of Brooklyn. The books and accounts over which these men work are kept in the main office, and it was merely a matter of economical arrangement of my forces to transfer these men to Manhattan."

"Was there any politics in the move?" was asked.

"Not in the slightest. The transfer of these men was recommended by Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts some time ago. I decided that after Oct. 1 the arrangements recommended as to these clerks by the Commissioners of Accounts should be carried out."

"Will any force be left in the Brooklyn office?" was asked.

"As I said only four or five men will be transferred over here. I have not thought of politics in this matter, and if the work could be done as well in the Brooklyn office the men would be kept there."

NIAGARA COUNTY DELEGATES.

Second District Instructs for Mackey—Hill's Man Second Choice.

WILSON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Second Assembly District Convention of the Democrats of Niagara County, held this afternoon, nominated John C. Noble of Niagara Falls for the Assembly. The convention also elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Alderman H. Maloney, C. J. Murphy, and J. W. Hackett.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegates for Senator Mackey for Governor, first, last, and all the time, but a substitute was offered and carried as a compromise that the delegates use all honorable means to nominate Mackey. As between Croker and Hill, the delegates will be for Hill if Mackey cannot win.

Delaware County for Coler.

DELHI, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Delaware County Democratic Convention to-day elected as delegates to the State Convention Charles L. Andrus, Paul Nichols, and Thomas Keery. They are not instructed, but are naturally favorable to Hill. The resolutions advocate Coler's nomination for Governor.

Greene County for Coler.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Greene County Democrats to-day elected out-and-out Coler delegates to the State Convention. These are Clarence E. Bloodgood, Emerson Ford, Edward, and Roe; Alternates, Frank H. Nichols, Judson A. Betts, and Egbert Palmer.

Queens Faction Fight in Court.

Followers of John Sutphin, who composed the Jamaica delegation to the Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District, held at Flushing Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, yesterday applied to Justice Chase of the Supreme Court for an order to compel the officers of the convention to show cause why the election of John Eldert and J. Prendeville as delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga should not be set aside. Their principal claim is that there was not a quorum present when these delegates were elected. The Jamaica organization has declared against Patrick H. Mara, who, they say, grossly insulted them in rejecting their nominees.

Chicago Platform Democrats.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Chairman Thomas W. Cantwell of this city has issued a call for a conference of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, Sept. 10, on the eve of the Democratic State Convention. In his call Chairman Cantwell says that conditions have arisen which threaten party unity and may, if permitted to continue, affect not only the State but the National ticket as well.

NOT TO ASSESS EMPLOYES.

Reply of Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee to Civil Service Reform League.

The National Civil Service Reform League, of which Carl Schurz is President, recently sent through a sub-committee a letter to the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic National Committees with respect to the solicitation of political assessments from public employes during the campaign.

Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee made reply as follows:

The Democratic National Committee,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1900.

Messrs. Charles J. Bonaparte, W. B. Foulke, and H. A. Richmond, Sub-Committee, No. 54 William Street, New York City:

Gentlemen: Your favor is received, and I hasten to say in reply that I have observed, and shall continue to do so, the entire civil service law in all respects.

Evasions of the law are equivalent to violations, and it is the duty of every American citizen, and especially of every officer, to live up to the law strictly.

I agree with you fully that "in a free country the collection of enforced contributions from public servants of any kind, whether Federal, State, or municipal, who might have made them through fear that refusal might be followed by injurious consequences to themselves and families," is a grave scandal, and I sincerely hope that a healthy public sentiment may very soon render such things absolutely impossible.

I am sure that all of those with whom I am associated politically will continue to observe the law, and that if our party should be successful in the approaching campaign there will be at no time, during its administration of the affairs of the Government, any just ground for complaint that any statute has been evaded or violated in letter or in spirit. Very respectfully,

JAMES K. JONES.

ATTITUDE OF MR. CARLISLE.

The ex-Secretary Receives a Visit from Congressman Richardson.

Congressman Richardson of the Democratic National Committee yesterday called on ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, with the purpose, it was said, of ascertaining Mr. Carlisle's attitude in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Richardson after his call declined to talk about his visit.

A number of efforts on the part of a reporter to see Mr. Carlisle in order to obtain an interview in regard to his position toward Mr. Bryan were unsuccessful. Mr. Carlisle sending out word that he was too busy to talk and would have to be excused.

HILL DEFINES THE ISSUES

Says His Party Represents Interests of the Plain People.

REFERS TO STATE CONVENTION

If It Proceeds on Right Lines, He Adds, Bryan Will Get New York's Vote —All Must Work Together.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ex-Senator Hill appeared here this evening and occasioned something of a sensation in political circles. He came ostensibly to visit his old friend, ex-Judge Earl. He arrived from Albany at 5 o'clock, and was met by Judge Earl at the Central Station, and went with him to the Palmer House, where they had dinner together. In the evening the Fort Dayton Band serenaded Mr. Hill, and a large crowd of citizens assembled.

He was introduced by Judge Earl and made a speech, the chief feature of which was his reiterated declarations in support of Bryan. It was thought Hill's visit had something to do with the Herkimer County Democratic Convention, to be held to-morrow, but as Hill delegates are sure to be sent to Saratoga that idea was rejected.

Then there was some talk that Judge Earl was to be advanced as a compromise candidate for Governor, but Judge Earl said emphatically that his name was not to be considered. Mr. Hill declared that he came on a purely social visit, and that he should return to Albany in the morning. He had expected to remain until afternoon, but was obliged to leave earlier on account of a telegram calling him to Albany.

The impression prevails that he came to Herkimer to make clear his attitude respecting the candidacy of Bryan. At the conclusion of the serenade, Hill spoke as follows:

"It is needless to say that I am heartily in favor of the election of Bryan and Stevenson. They are the candidates of the Democratic Party, duly and regularly nominated at a National Convention, of which I was a member, and which treated me, from beginning to end, with marked and unusual courtesy, and I am honorably bound to actively support a ticket of my party nominated under such circumstances.

"Our candidates represent the interests of the average man—the plain people of the country—the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer. The issues this year are very plain, and cannot be misunderstood. Let me epitomize them.

"One party favors large standing armies, immense public expenditures, a Government of grandeur and magnificence, high protective tariffs, a British colonial policy, great combinations of corporate wealth, and a centralized Government. The other party favors a continuance of the plain and simple Government of our fathers, public expenditures limited to the actual necessities of the Government, tariff taxation for public purposes only, an army for defense and not for conquest, and competition in business free from monopolistic combinations.

"These are the essential differences, concisely stated, between the two great parties.

"An appeal is made by our opponents to our love of country. We heard the same specious appeal in 1896, and we always hear it when our opponents seek Democratic votes to aid their cause. It is a partisan, and not a sincere or patriotic appeal. It is based upon false pretenses. The country is not in danger, except from those who are now administering its Government. We will protect the flag wherever it goes, but we will see that the flag goes only where it belongs. It shall not be hauled down in disgrace, neither shall it be raised anywhere in dishonor.

"The people are opposed to this Government acquiring territory which is not to be governed by our Constitution. It has no more Constitutional right to set up a colonial system than it has to create a King. The foreign policy of the present National Administration has been weak, shifty, inconsistent, and unpatriotic, and the best thought of the country, the best students of history, the most intelligent of Americans are against it. No right-minded man can defend a President who said in his annual message that it was our 'plain duty' to give free trade to Porto Rico with the United States, and then, within a few months thereafter, signed a measure which imposed a tariff duty of 15 per cent.

"Our party has always been the true and genuine friend of labor, and aided at every opportunity the efforts of workingmen to improve their condition. For the first time in our National history a political party has proposed in its National platform the creation of a Department of Labor, with a Secretary thereof, allowed a seat in the Cabinet of the President. The Democratic platform proposes this innovation in the interest of labor, and why should it not be done?

"If wise counsels shall prevail at the Saratoga Convention next week, and we proceed on right lines to plan for victory instead of inviting defeat, and shall so shape our course and policies as to deserve the support of the great independent and conservative forces of this State—always an important factor in our elections—and the thousands of Republicans dissatisfied with the arbitrary machine rule of their party, we cannnot only rescue the Empire State from further Republican control, but can give our electoral vote for our gallant National standard bearer—William J. Bryan.

"While disagreeing with Mr. Bryan in some matters, I need not reiterate that I earnestly desire his election. Our opponents are intrenched in patronage and power, and the struggle to oust them must necessarily be terrific. The tide, however, is with us. The skies are becoming brighter every day. Let us, then, all work together enthusiastically for the cause, and victory is within our reach."

NO SLIGHT TO MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Rogers Explains a Railroad Incident of His Recent Tour.

H. H. Rogers, President of the Ohio River Railroad, stated yesterday that the reason why Mr. Bryan's special car was not attached, as desired, to a train from Parkersburg to Wheeling, during Mr. Bryan's tour in West Virginia, was that the train in question was a limited express train, to which no special car, not even the private car of the President of the road, could be attached.

Mr. Rogers indignantly denied the report that his connection with the Standard Oil Company was in any way responsible for the fact that Mr. Bryan's car was not attached to the limited express.

UTAH DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

James H. Moyle Is Nominated for Governor.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 7.—At the Democratic State Convention to-day the following nominations were made:

Governor—JAMES H. MOYLE.
Secretary of State—FISHER S. HARRIS.
State Auditor—S. S. HAYES.
Treasurer—R. C. LUND.
Attorney General—A. J. WEBBER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—N. T. PORTER.
Supreme Court Judge—J. W. M. WHITECOTTON.

A resolution was adopted providing that in case a Democratic Legislature is elected the selection of a United States Senator should be determined by a caucus of the Democratic members.

FUSION IN NEVADA.

Silverites and Democrats Nominate Congressman and State Ticket.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Sept. 7.—The Democratic and Silver Parties effected fusion to-day and nominated Francis G. Newlands for Congress. A. L. Fitzgerald was nominated for Supreme Judge, J. N. Evans and W. W. Booker for Regents of the university, John Dennis, John H. Weber, and Richard Kirman Presidential Electors.

The platform indorses the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, holds that the silver question is one of the important questions of the campaign, opposes trusts, condemns the Administration's Philippine policy, extends sympathy and moral support to the Boers, opposes alliances with foreign nations, objects to lotteries and prizefights, favors shorter hours for labor, eulogizes Francis G. Newlands, and invites the cooperation of the Southern Pacific Company in building up the State.

The Silver Party passed a resolution denouncing Senator Stewart, who recently announced that he would support the Republican National ticket, and demanding his resignation as Senator.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS MEET.

Committee of the McKinley and Roosevelt League Hears Speeches.

The General Committee of the German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League met last night in the Assembly Rooms of the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Plans for carrying on campaign work among the German voters were discussed by the members of the league. Arthur Von Briesen presided at the meeting, which was attended by seventy members of the General Committtee.

Ludwig F. Thoma, the organizer of the league, reported that branches had been started in every Assembly District in Manhattan and the Bronx, and in fifteen districts of Kings County. Queens and Richmond are soon to have branches of the league. The work of organization has also been carried into other States, and with New York as headquarters, the league proposes to carry on an active campaign in the interests of the Republican Party.

Jacob A. Schiff, Bemis Loewy, and others spoke on the plans for the campaign. A weekly German paper has been started by the league, and it will be published throughout the campaign.

MR. ODELL'S CONFERENCE.

Talks with Senator Platt After Receiving Congratulations—He May Speak During the Campaign.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee and the party's nominee for Governor, had little opportunity to do any business for some time after his arrival from Newburg yesterday. The headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were filled with persons awaiting an opportunity to extend congratulations, and for more than two hours there was a steady stream of visitors.

Afterward Mr. Odell looked at his mail. He dictated answers to the most important communications and then hastened down town, where he was in conference for more than an hour with Senator Platt.

Returning to the hotel about 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Odell found a repetition of the morning's experience, and he had to seek the seclusion of his private apartments, where, assisted by Stenographer Calvin McKnight, he managed to dispose of a great amount of committee business.

Asked whether he would make any speeches during the campaign, Mr. Odell smiled and said:

"Perhaps I may, but I am not certain about it."

Mr. Odell declined to discuss the Ramapo water question.

There was a report that Col. William J. Youngs will be retained as private secretary in the event of the election of Mr. Odell, but the latter was silent when the subject was broached. Secretary Youngs is ill at his home, at Oyster Bay.

SUCCESSOR TO MR. MORGAN.

Nomination to Fill the Vacancy Will Be Made Next Week.

A nomination to fill the vacancy on the Republican State ticket caused by the sudden death of Controller William J. Morgan of Erie will be made at a meeting of the entire State Committee some time next week. This meeting will not be called until after the funeral of Mr. Morgan, which will occur in Buffalo on Monday.

In the meantime Theodore D. Gilman of New York, First Deputy Controller, will serve as Acting Controller. It is more than probable that Mr. Gilman will serve as Controller until Dec. 31 by appointment of Acting Governor Woodruff. The consent of Gov. Roosevelt, who is stumping in Michigan, to such a proposition has been requested by telegraph.

But Mr. Gilman will not be nominated by the State Committee to take Mr. Morgan's place on the ticket named at Saratoga on Wednesday. Senator Platt and other leaders have decided that Erie County is entitled to the nomination, and they prefer that some one of German extraction shall be selected. The Erie County organization can name the man.

Talk of the selection of Senator Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara, Assemblyman Merton E. Lewis, or ex-Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge of Monroe is all to no purpose, unless Erie declines to present a candidate. But if Erie has no one to offer Mr. Aldridge will not be named, as it is understood that he is slated to succeed Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole, whose term will expire nexe year. This office pays $8,000 a year, with respectable perquisites.

Henry H. Persons, a Buffalo banker, who served several terms in the State Senate, is already being boomed for the place. He is said to be in a receptive mood, but will, in deference to the wishes of the leaders, stand aside if an available German-American can be found. And the belief is expressed that one will be found.

BRYAN'S ATTITUDE ON GOLD.

Statement by Gold Democrats' Secretary—Vigorous Campaign to be Carried On.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7.—John P. Frenzol, National Secretary of the Gold Democrats, gave out to-day the following statement of campaign plans and reasons for entering the campaign against Mr. Bryan:

"First and foremost, Bryan still represents all that is set forth in the Chicago platform, the principles of which caused the Gold Democrats to form a separate organization in 1896. In addition to this, we now have his action at the National Convention at Kansas City, where he placed such emphasis on the sixteen to one idea—a direct and unpardonable opposition to everything the Gold Democrats have espoused. In my opinion the Gold Democrats who supported the Indianapolis platform in 1896 cannot consistently support Bryan this time. If they do, it must be simply for the reason that they see in the so-called threat of imperialism charged to the present Administration by reason of its attitude toward the Philippines something more dangerous to the country than the heresies and fallacies of the Chicago platform or that they have political ambitions.

"In his speech at Knoxville, Sept. 26, 1896, Mr. Bryan declared that the Democratic Party had commenced a war of extermination against the gold standard. Bryan has never denied this or changed his position with reference to it. Will any sound business man, farmer, laborer, or banker say that he can honestly subscribe to the doctrine proposed in this quotation from Bryan? Or will any say that a man who proposes to do what Bryan says he will do, if he is elected President, should be trusted with the affairs of this Government simply on the excuse that there is a possible majority in the Senate that would tie his hands for four years and prevent him from taking the course he threatens and desires?

"I do not think that any large proportion of the gold Democrats will support Mr. Bryan. Among the small percentage that will support him doubtless will be found from time to time some prominent men such as Mr. Olney. The most offensive thing to gold Democrats is the Chicago platform. It was this departure from Democratic and sound principles that called the gold Democrat into life. His organization is based on the Indianapolis platform, which condemns in the strongest terms the Chicago platform. The Kansas City platform is a reiteration of the Chicago platform and is even worse in that it reaffirms and re-emphasizes the odious document in specific terms.

"We have determined to carry on a vigorous campaign against Bryan and what he stands for. We shall do this by means of speakers and literature."

Congressional Nominations.

CALIFORNIA—First District, J. L. Farrahe, (Dem.); Second District, J. D. Sproul, (Rep.); Third District, T. F. Freeman, (Dem.); Fourth District, R. P. Ashs, (Dem.); Fifth District, J. H. Henry, (Dem.); Sixth District, William Graves, (Dem.); Seventh District, W. D. Crichton, (Dem.)

NEW YORK—Twenty-fourth District, Albert D. Shaw, (Rep.,) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles A. Chickering, and for Representative in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA—Fourth District, E. W. Pou, (Dem.); Seventh District, the Rev. W. H. L. McLaurin, (Pro.); Eighth District, J. C. Buxton, (Dem.)

UTAH—At large, W. H. King, (Dem.)

American Pig Iron at the Paris Exposition.

Rogers, Brown & Co. have received word that their exhibit at the Paris Exposition of pig iron and the raw materials entering into its manufacture has been awarded the Silver Medal.

So far as we are informed, this is the only award made for an American exhibit of pig iron at Paris.

The "Niagara" brand of foundry iron made by the Tonawanda Iron and Steel Company, near Buffalo, was a large factor in the exhibit.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS

Makes Ten Speeches on His Tour Across Michigan.

Contrasts the New York Franchise Tax Law and the Ice Trust in This City —Much Enthusiasm Shown.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 7.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in this city at 6 o'clock this evening, and was accorded a grand street demonstration. To-night he spoke in the Auditorium, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and later made a brief speech in Power's Theatre. During his trip through Michigan to-day, Col. Roosevelt made eight speeches, beginning at Bay City at 8:30 in the morning and ending at Hastings at 5 o'clock. The crowds at the various stopping places during the day were large, appreciative, and responsive. The New York Governor is pleased with his Western reception, although he complains that he is greatly overworked. He sleeps here to-night in his private car, and goes to South Bend, Ind., to-morrow, where he speaks at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The meeting in the Auditorium was called to order by Congressman William Alden Smith, who introduced Gov. Roosevelt in a brief address, in which he extolled the courage, sacrifice, and patriotism of the American soldier. When Gov. Roosevelt advanced to the front of the stage the great audience broke into enthusiastic applause. He devoted himself principally to the financial planks of the Republican platform, touching also on trusts. He praised the franchise tax law of New York and contrasted it with the course of New York Democrats in regard to the Ice Trust. His speech was in part as follows:

MONEY AND TRUSTS.

"The other day, in accepting the Populistic nomination, Mr. Bryan was careful to point out how little he and they differed in essentials on the greenback question. He is quite right. Both are believers in fiat money; what particular kind of fiat money is necessarily a minor detail. It makes no difference whether free silver or fiat money is championed as the first or second issue so long as it is championed at all, save that to subordinate it as an issue removes the least justification for raising the issue at all. The one element more essential than any other to the prosperity of a great civilized nation is a sound and stable currency. The only possible excuse for jeopardizing the prosperity of the whole Nation by attacking its system of currency is a conviction so intense that the issue must of necessity be a burning one. If our opponents do not regard the silver issue as a paramount issue, then they have been guilty of gross wrong to their fellow-countrymen in raising it at all.

"A word as to trusts. Beyond a question the great industrial combinations which we group in popular parlance under the name of trusts have produced great and serious evils. There is every reason why we should try to abate those evils and to make men of wealth, whether they act individually or collectively, bear their full share of the country's burdens, and keep as scrupulously within the bounds of equity and morality as any of their neighbors. But wild and frantic denunciation does not do them the least harm, and simply postpones the day when we can make them amenable to proper laws. Hasty legislation of a violent type is either wholly ineffective against the evil, or else crushes the evil at the expense of crushing even more of good.

FRANCHISE TAX AND ICE TRUST.

"One of the first things to obtain is publicity. We must be able by law to find out exactly what each corporation does and earns. This mere publicity itself will effect something toward remedying many evils. Moderation combined with resolution can alone secure results worth having. Let me point out to you that within the last two years we have in New York established a franchise tax under which the corporations which owe most to the State but which had hitherto largely escaped taxation, have been required to pay their just share of taxation. This law has resulted in putting upon the assessment books nearly $200,000,000 of property which had theretofore escaped taxation. It represents ten times over more than our opponents ever did in that State, or so far as I know, in any other State, and yet we did it without any demagogic outcry, and we did it in no anarchic spirit, but simply as the friends of order and liberty, of property, and individual rights, who intended temperately but firmly to insist upon justice for all. In other words, we made our performance square with our promise.

"Contrast this with what our opponents in that State did. The leader of the Democratic Party in my State and the gentleman who ran against me for Governor on an anti-trust platform, and who served on the Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City which drew up their present platform, are both of them very loud in their denunciation of trusts; they say a great deal more against them than I should say, because I am hampered by the fact that I want to have my deeds always make good my words. When we come to deeds, however, we find that in a particularly flagrant trust, the Ice Trust, the two gentlemen referred to stand foremost among the stockholders, the same stockholders including a number of the New York City officials, and this in spite of the fact that the city itself had dealings with the trust."

The remainder of Gov. Roosevelt's speech was devoted to a discussion of the course of the Administration in the Philippines and a description of the conditions there. He read several extracts from letters he had received from army officers and others showing that the Filipinos were not fit for self-government.

MANY STOPS ON THE WAY.

The special train which left Detroit at midnight arrived at Bay City at 7 A. M. The Governor did not awake till the train entered the station, greeted by many whistles. He was driven to Central Avenue Park, where he made a speech.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the train moved off to Saginaw, followed by a great trainload of Saginawians, who had come to Bay City as escort. The crowd about the station was even greater than that at Bay City. The Saginaw Rough Rider Club was on hand, and the procession which formed had six bands in line. Gov. Roosevelt spoke from a stand erected at Genesee and Jefferson Streets. The former street was literally packed for three squares. The speech occupied but five minutes.

The train arrived at Owosso at noon and a stop of twenty-five minutes was made. The speakers' stand was only a block from the station. Gov. Roosevelt, Col. Bliss, Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings, and Congressman Fordney of Saginaw were the speakers. There were many farmers in the crowd of listeners. At Laingsburg the train made a brief pause, and Gov. Roosevelt shook hands with as many as could get to him, and he talked to those who could hear him from the rear platform of his private coach for two minutes, when the train resumed its journey.

On arriving at Lansing Gov. Roosevelt drove to a large tent which had been erected on Michigan Avenue, two blocks from the station, and spoke to an enthusiastic audience. In the course of his remarks, he said:

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SOLDIER.

"I see in the audience man after man who wears the button that shows that in times that tried men's souls they proved their truth by their endeavor. These men knew that you need not one or two qualities but many to make a good soldier. You have to have patriotism and courage, but that is not enough. I do not care how patriotic and brave he is, if he thinks he knows it all and is not willing to obey orders his usefulness as a soldier is impaired. Now it is just so in civil life. You have got to have honesty; honesty in matters of finance, honesty in the administration of the National, State, and municipal governments, and you have got to have courage with honesty, but that is not enough. I do not care how honest and brave a man is, if he is a natural born fool he is worth nothing on earth. You have got to have common sense. A government is such a difficult thing, especially in regard to its financial principles, that courage, honesty, and common sense enter into every problem from the currency to the Philippines."

John Proctor Clarke followed Mr. Roosevelt in a ten-minute talk which warmed up the audience, and other speakers of local reputation concluded the meeting there. At Jackson, Mr. Roosevelt met a large number of citizens in the public square, where a stand had been erected, and there he spoke for ten minutes. Short stops were made at Eaton Rapids, Charlotte, and Hastings, where good-sized crowds had assembled. No speaking was done at these places. The next stop was Grand Rapids.

THE BOWERY DEPEW'S HIT

Ronan's Speech Strikes the East Siders' Fancy.

Republicans Satisfied with Their Experiment in "the Heart of the Enemy's Country."

Tom Ronan, who was introduced as the "Chauncey Depew of the Bowery," was the feature last night at the meeting of the new Republican East Side Club at 132 Bowery. Ronan proved himself a political speaker of such rare excellence that the crowd would have enjoyed a continuous performance by him.

The meeting was opened by Dr. E. J. Palmer, who presided as Chairman. He announced that Senator Depew, the President of the Republican Club, had promised to address the East Side Club some time during the campaign. Mr. Ronan was then introduced.

"You all know me," said Ronan. "I've got four sons. Poverty compells them to earn a living. If Bryan is elected everything will be so badly busted that they won't have an opportunity to earn a living. Now, knowing that, what kind of a sucker would I be if I voted for Bryan?"

Mr. Ronan did not wait for an answer, he went right on.

"What I want to know," he said, "is where the people come in with the Democratic Party? I carried a banner for Cleveland in 1892, and it wasn't long after he was elected that I was carrying it steady. And when I took lodgings in City Hall Park a big three-hundred-dollar Tammany Hall policeman came along and gave me the hustle.

"I call him a three-hundred-dollar policeman because that is the amount it takes to be a policeman under Tammany rule. I know what I'm talking about, and so do you. Tammany has to have money to buy votes. What I hope is that you will have sense enough to vote the Republican ticket, but if you haven't, my advice to you is to get the 'dough.' Raise the price to $10 on them, and then Croker won't be owning so many racehorses.

"When Cleveland ran for President I was Superintendent in a furniture factory in Amsterdam. The people who owned the factory thought that if they could get the tariff off lumber it would be a good thing for them. They got it off, but other people were playing the same game. The result was that business went to pieces because people didn't have enough money to buy, and I lost my job.

"If Bryan is elected we'll have the same experience we had during Cleveland's last administration. There will be no money in circulation, and when there's no money in circulation it will be tough tacks. I'm satisfied to be dead broke if everybody else has got a million. I can borrow enough to get along. But when nobody's got any money you've got to carry the banner.

"Now, what's the reason the Democrats won't nominate Coler? He didn't stand in with Boss Croker. Now isn't that a howde do, having a man who spends half his time in England dictating to the people of New York? Say, I'd rather have the Prince of Wales for boss than Croker. If the Prince made all his money here he'd have decency enough to spend a little of it on the Bowery.

"I'm glad it's no longer a crime to be a Republican on the Bowery. It used to mean six months on the Island. Now, in closing, I want to say a good word for your Senator, Tim Sullivan. He's got a good heart. He inherited it from his mother. But he's surrounded by a lot of suckers. They're no good."

Mr. Ronan was followed by Charles N. Dennison. "They tell us," he said, "that the Republicans have a cold heart for the poor men, and that Tammany has a warm heart for the poor man. What about the Tammany Ice Trust?"

The crowd howled with delight at this thrust.

Col. A. S. Gear, who is in charge of the Republican East Side headquarters, expresses himself as delighted with the success of the meetings. Thursday night and last night the hall was crowded to its capacity.

"What surprised me most," said Col. Gear, "was that nearly every man took the campaign literature given to him home with him. Thursday night when the meeting was over we only found three pamphlets on the floor."

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.

The Assembly district leaders of this county met at the rooms of the Republican County Committee yesterday afternoon to complete arrangements for the four great mass meetings to be held next Friday night.

Invitations to the Cooper Union gathering will be confined to residents of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, and music will be furnished for each of the district associations to escort members to the hall. Gen. F. V. Greene will preside, and the speakers will be Prof. Jacob G. Schurman of Cornell, ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, and ex-Mayor W. L. Strong of New York.

The meeting at Durland's Riding Academy at Park Circle is in charge of Frank Brainard, and in the absence of John Proctor Clarke it will be presided over by Julius H. Seymour, First Vice President of the West Side Republican Club, which organization defrays all expenses. The speakers will be Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and Gen. J. Hampton Hoge of Virginia.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew has been slated as the principal speaker at the meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It was reported last night, on good authority, that he would not attend. The Senator left yesterday afternoon for the West.

The fourth meeting, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street, in the Borough of the Bronx, will be presided over by William H. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the executive branch of the County Committee. The speakers will be Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-United States Minister to Spain; Job E. Hedges, and M. J. Harrington. Provision has been made for music, both vocal and instrumental, and there will be an elaborate display of fireworks.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Charles A. Hess Again Victorious Over His Opponents.

The Republicans throughout New York County last night held meetings of their Assembly District Committees. Only in the Twenty-fifth District was any discord expected, and there Charles A. Hess again scored a decisive victory over the men opposing him. One of these is F. W. Gross, who recently was removed from a position in the Internal Revenue Department.

When the committee met at 1,146 Broadway, McDougall Hawks moved the nomination of Charles A. Hess as Chairman. Charles Sturgis presented the name of Thomas W. Folsom, who made a bitter personal attack on Mr. Hess a few days ago. Mr. Hess was elected, 28 to 13.

On taking the chair Mr. Hess returned thanks, said he hoped to retire from the leadership of the district in December, and exhorted the Republicans of the district to pull together and give the National, State, and other tickets rousing majorities in November.

The remarks of Mr. Hess were loudly cheered, several of his opponents joining in the applause.

The meeting in the Fifteenth was made the occasion for a ratification of the nominees of the Saratoga Convention. A banner was raised and there were speeches by Leader George W. Wanmaker, Jacob Kemple, and Samuel Cohn.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, Middletown, Ohio; Pierre Rgoostvensky, Attaché of the Russian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—H. F. Lippitt, Providence.

PARK AVENUE—Prof. W. Lloyd Bevans, Sewanee, Tenn.

IMPERIAL—Judge J. O. Fisher, Duluth.

MARLBOROUGH—Judge L. H. Northrup, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago; Capt. J. P. Fowler, Buffalo.

MURRAY HILL—Henry Watterson, Jr., Lexington, Ky.; William Hammersley, Hartford.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. G. Powers, books; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; millinery, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; L. C. Scott, carpets, furniture, and upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Appell Brothers, Las Vegas, N. M.; T. Appell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Armstrong, James A., & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. E. Woebbeking, millinery; 622 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Stesly, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss, A., Oberlin, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wise Clothing and Shoe Company, Bluffton, Ohio; A. Wise, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Mayer, trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; piece goods and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Woods, linings and wash goods; T. F. Bannon, wash goods; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Bachman, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, toilet articles and leather goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Cook, linens and laces; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. Waldo, notions and laces; 2 Walker Street, Hotel Cadillac.

Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; T. E. Thomas, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Hernance, dress trimmings; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. R. McCarthy, shirts and waists; 454 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; W. M. Rhodes, woolens; 8 Greene Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaithe, hosiery and underwear; Hoffman House.

Weil & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Reger, cloaks, suits, notions, and laces; Belvedere House.

Williams & Rogers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Weissenburg, silks; 335 Broadway.

Kelly, T. L., Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss C. Meyer, cloaks, suits, and corsets; Grand Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, embroideries; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

McDonald Sisters, Brockport, N. Y.; H. M. McDonald, millinery; Hotel Bradford.

Silden, Mrs. A. M., Bradford, Penn.; millinery; 42 West Seventeenth Street.

Young, M. A., Grove City, Penn.; gentlemen's merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Riffe, J. A., Hinton, West Va.; dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Kunheimer, B. F., Durham, N. C.; dry goods and millinery.

Phillips, P. S., Malone, N. Y.; Mrs. W. Wiley, dry and fancy goods; Mrs. H. F. Nichols, dry and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Burt, W. G., Saranac Lake, N. Y.; millinery; 227 West Eleventh Street.

Williams & Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mary H. Roberts, dry goods, 335 Broadway, New Amsterdam Hotel.

Frank, I. J., Akron, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Frank, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Indianapolis Sea Stamp Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Ralph Wells, leather goods; Victoria Hotel.

Davis, William

LITTLE CHANCE OF POWERS COMBINING

Withdrawal of Americans from Peking Regarded as Certain.

COMPROMISE PLAN DROPPED

Proposal to Leave a Small Force Found Impracticable.

Germany to Make a Strong Naval Demonstration at Shanghai—Earl Li Asks for American Escort.

The new American note to the powers has not yet been dispatched. It was thought advisable to wait for the replies of Great Britain and Japan to the original Russo-American proposal before sending it.

Unless the reply of either Great Britain or Japan contains some acceptable suggestion for a compromise, Gen. Chaffee will be ordered to withdraw the American troops from the Chinese capital.

It is reported in Vienna that Russia has agreed to compromise by the retention of a small international force in Peking.

In Washington, however, it was announced yesterday that no intimation of a modification of Russia's position had been received.

The proposal that a small force be left in Peking does not meet with the approval of the United States Government and has been dropped. At first it was regarded as a hopeful suggestion, but it is now believed to be of no value.

A dispatch from Shanghai says Li-Hung-Chang has requested an American escort for his journey to Peking.

Germany is to make a strong naval demonstration at Shanghai.

HARMONY OF POWERS BROKEN.

United States Does Not Approve the Suggestion that Small Force Be Left in Peking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The new note which was under consideration yesterday has been held up until replies to the Russo-American proposal are received from Great Britain and Japan. These replies may modify it.

The proposition to leave a small force to garrison Peking and keep order has now been dropped, and if there is any withdrawal the United States will advocate making it a complete one. Withdrawal by some of the powers, including the United States, is inevitable unless further communications from St. Petersburg change the situation, and the concert of the powers is apparently hopelessly broken.

The powers are now lined up on the Russo-American proposal in a way that is utterly discouraging to the hopes of harmony that were entertained earlier in the week. Russia and France are for withdrawal; Germany refuses to withdraw, and Italy and Austria, while expressing strong wishes for harmony, are in line with the senior partner of the Dreibund. This furnishes the condition on which the United States announced that it would withdraw from Peking.

It was anticipated before any replies came in that some of them would be adverse, and would therefore break up the concert. With this expectation, one of the chief advisers of the President declared that the Administration would probably not wait until all the replies had been received. As soon as a single reply had been received, indicating that the concert was broken, he declared, the United States would address a note to the powers announcing its intention to withdraw.

SECOND NOTE DELAYED.

When the German note was received this officer advised the President that the time had come to carry out the line of action he had indicated. Another of the President's advisers, however, suggested that it was better to wait until all the replies had been received. After several conferences this view was accepted by all and the sending of the note was deferred until replies should be received from Great Britain and Japan. There were two grounds for this action. First, while the Administration believes that it knows what will be the tenor of the British and Japanese replies, there can be no absolute certainty until they are received, and it is possible that their replies may be of such a character as to suggest modifications or even important changes in the American note. Second, it would be more courteous to these powers to await their answers before taking action of any kind, and especially before sending them any new communications.

These are the views which are now dominant in the Cabinet. Their acceptance averted the sending of a note announcing the purpose of the United States to withdraw and the belief that harmony among the powers is completely ruptured. That will probably be the tenor of the note in the end, for the officials of the Administration hardly attempt to conceal their belief that the irreconcilable attitudes of Russia and Germany and their supporters have put an end to harmony. A counter-proposition affording a basis for compromise would be most acceptable, and the faint possibility that Great Britain or Japan may suggest it is one of the causes for delay. None of the European powers which have answered the American communication suggests any counter-proposition, and there is straightout issue between Russia and Germany which affords little hope of union.

The scheme for leaving a small force to maintain order in Peking looked promising as a basis of compromise when it was under consideration by the United States Government, but it was speedily found to be defective. It was pointed out by some of the President's advisors that Peking is too large a city to be policed by a small force of soldiers, and that to leave them there as mere legation guards would be to invite a repetition of the violence from which the allied forces have rescued the Ministers. If, on the other hand, the Ministers are withdrawn along with the major portion of the troops, there would be no reason for keeping a garrison there.

This scheme seems to be commanding some consideration in Europe, but the United States will not propose it.

THE QUESTION OF INDEMNITY.

A matter which is already beginning to be mooted here is the question of how the demands for indemnity shall be made. There is a strong feeling that there will be serious complications unless a common basis is reached for all demands. If each country proceeds on its own account to demand indemnity without regard to what the others consider a just demand, the lack of uniformity will bear heavily on China. Each power, suspecting that the demands of the others will be exorbitant, is pretty sure to raise its own figure as high as possible.

Germany in past years has given an insight into her ideas of the proper indemnity for the murder of two missionaries which might lead the powers to entertain lofty ideas of her probable demands for the murder of a Minister. This is likely to raise the other demands to what they imagine will be Germany's level.

The result would certainly be confusion and might lead to disagreement among the powers. The suggestion is already made that an international board of claims ought to be constituted without further delay, and that this board should have power to fix a basis upon which all claims should be estimated. No such proposition has yet been made by any of the powers. They are not disposed to consider such questions until they find out whether the allies are to stay in Peking or not. The subject is much discussed in official circles in this city, however, and it is likely that when the burning question of withdrawal is settled, the United States will take the lead in making some proposition on the subject of the collection of indemnity.

EARL LI'S ACCEPTABILITY.

The European talk about objection to Li-Hung-Chang is not understood here. It is not the custom to object to an envoy because he is suspected of being sly, treacherous, or more devoted to the interests of his own country than to those of the other parties to the treaty. These appear to be the only objections raised to Li-Hung-Chang. The only question which a nation can consider is whether the envoy is properly accredited. His moral character does not enter into the question at all, nor does the fact that he entertains a feeling of hostility to the other party to the negotiation. If he had been in arms against the other party, or had insulted its flag, objection might be made to him on the ground that it would be incompatible with its dignity to meet him in negotiation, but it would be quite impossible to reject him on the ground that he was tricky or hostile. This is the view which obtains both in Russia and in this country. The opposite impression seems to prevail only in Great Britain and Germany.

RUSSIA'S VIEWS UNCERTAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Chinese crisis presents no new feature this morning. Nothing appears to be certain. Regarding Russian action, various statements are made in Vienna and Berlin, with an assumed air of authority; but the balance of opinion leans to the belief that Russia is still inclined to adhere to her decision to evacuate Peking, whatever the other powers may do.

It is asserted at the Austrian Foreign Office, according to the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, that Russia has agreed to a compromise, leaving a portion of the troops in Peking and sending the main body to Tien-Tsin, which will be the military headquarters.

According to The Standard's Moscow correspondent, Russia's programme mainly concerns Manchuria, and she needs troops from Peking to assist in the seizure of that province, which is looked upon as another Egypt. Her withdrawal from Peking is considered an attempt to pose as a sincere adherent of the principles of The Hague conference.

The London Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, with a request that it be communicated to the British Foreign Office, advocating a continuance of the occupation of Peking until a proper government has been established and the guilty officials have been punished, and pointing out that an earlier withdrawal would be disastrous to foreign prestige in China.

This dispatch, together with a special letter from the London Chamber of Commerce recommending it as deserving of consideration, has been sent to Lord Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that Russia, so far as the United States Government knows, has not modified her original position and has not consented to leave a detachment of troops in Peking.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Evidently the German Foreign Office reckons with the possibility that Russia will yield to the arguments of the powers, and will not withdraw her troops from Peking. Discussing this question to-day, a Foreign Office official said:

"Germany does not understand the Washington dispatches to mean that the United States intends to withdraw its troops. So far as Russia is concerned, it must be borne in mind that she did not put forth her proposition of withdrawal as a sine qua non, but only tentatively, and for the purposes of discussion."

On attention being called to the sharp criticisms of Russia's attitude in a section of the German press, the official remarked:

"Our press is discussing the question for the most part in a wholly amicable spirit; and those papers that are attacking Russia are pursuing a policy of their own."

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Active negotiations are in progress looking to some compromise arrangement with Russia regarding the position she has assumed toward the Chinese question. The communications exchanged between the powers now have better promise of success.

The compromise suggested, it is asserted here, is the withdrawal of the forces of all the powers from Peking, leaving an international guard to protect the legations, which, it is further asserted in Paris, will be allowed to remain at the Chinese capital pending a peace settlement. The main body of troops, it is also said, will retire to the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, leaving sufficient forces along the road to keep open the route and railroad between Peking and Tien-Tsin.

Russia's attitude is interpreted here as meaning that she will withdraw her troops outside the walls of Peking, but not necessarily a great distance from that city.

WU RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Goes at Once to the State Department—Possible American Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Minister Wu arrived in Washington from Cape May this afternoon, and, although it was near the close of the official day, he proceeded directly to the State Department. It is understood that he had received an intimation that the department officials were desirous of conferring with him, hence his return to Washington. For nearly an hour the Minister was closeted with Acting Secretary Hill and Assistant Secretary Adee, the door being locked meantime and not even the messengers allowed entrance. None of the parties to the conference was communicative about it, but at its conclusion Dr. Hill repaired to the White House with a portfolio well filled with papers.

The consultation with Mr. Wu is believed to have been inspired by a desire to learn something of the personality of Chinese notables whose names have been suggested as proper to constitute the Chinese side of any commission which may be named to arrange a settlement of the difficulties. Mr. Wu is an ardent adherent of Earl Li.

There is much speculation here as to the personnel of the American Commissioners in case the peace negotiations should be intrusted to such a body, and the names of men prominent in international affairs in recent years have all been canvassed. It is positively stated that as yet no definite selections have been made. As to the numerical strength of such a commission, the general impression seems to be that it would not consist of more than five members, more likely three, and possibly only two.

It can be stated upon the highest authority that there will be upon the commission some American of pre-eminent ability whose reputation would be an immediate guarantee that American interests would be safe in his hands and whose standing before the world would be such as to give him and those associated with him prestige abroad. The names of ex-President Harrison, ex-Secretary of State Day, and John Bassett Moore, who was Secretary of the Peace Commission at Paris, have been mentioned in this connection. In the list is also the name of Gen. John W. Foster, but it is regarded as much more probable that if he appears at all in these negotiations it will be in his old place as a representative of the Chinese Government. He was associated with Li-Hung-Chang during the peace negotiations which closed the Chino-Japanese war, and it is said that Earl Li has a high sense of appreciation of his work for China then.

LI WANTS AMERICAN ESCORT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Li-Hung-Chang has made a request for an American escort to accompany him on his journey to Peking.

United States Consul Gen. Goodnow is said to be considering the request.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Nothing came to the State Department to-day from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai confirmatory of the press report that Li-Hung-Chang had asked for an American escort to Peking.

In the absence of notification the officials here prefer not to make any statement as to their reception of such a request.

LATEST CHINESE OUTRAGES.

American Board Can Neither Affirm nor Deny Report from Quirious, Fen-chow-Foo, and Taiku.

When a cable dispatch from Shanghai, telling of the killing of missionaries at Quirious, Fen-chow-Foo, and Taiku, all in Shan-Si, was shown to Dr. Creegan, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday, he said that he had no means of either affirming or denying its truth.

"Our last advices from there came eight weeks ago," said Dr. Creegan, "and since that time we have tried in vain to communicate with our missionaries at those points. From the silence that followed all of our efforts we have been hoping that our people had escaped by way of Siberia. Several of our missionaries, the Rev. Mark Williams, the Rev. James H. Roberts, and the Rev. William P. Sprague and his wife, made their way to Peking in that way from Kalgan. Miss Virginia C. Murdock, who is attached to the Peking station, but who had gone to Kalgan on medical service, also escaped by way of Siberia. We have been hoping to have some word from our Shan-Si mission, which includes the points mentioned, and, failing that, looked to hear from the people at other points. When we heard last they were safe, but that was two months ago."

The missionaries attached to the Shan-Si mission who are in China at present are Charles W. Price, Ernest R. Atwater, Elizabeth Graham, and Iremus J. Atwood, all of whom were stationed at Fen-chow-Fu; Rowena Bird, Dwight H. Clapp, Mary J. Clapp, Mary L. Partridge, George L. Williams, and Mary A. Williams, who were at Taiku.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions maintains no missions at Quirious, Fen-chow-Foo, or Taiku, and that part of the dispatch which mentions a second uprising at Pao-ting-Foo is given little credence by the board. It was also said yesterday that while there may be reason to believe that the Simcoxes have been murdered, advices from China that have been received at various times from individual missionaries lead to the belief that Dr. and Mrs. Hodge are safe in Peking. No one has as yet written that he has seen them there, but several missionaries have said that the report was current that the Hodges were in Peking.

The following letter was received from the Department of State yesterday:

Washington, Sept. 6, 1900.

Robert E. Speer, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions:

Sir: Your letter of the 4th inst. asking for information concerning the missionaries at Pao-ting-Foo, and particularly concerning Dr. C. V. Hodge and his wife, who are thought to be in Peking, has been received.

The department has no definite information concerning the missionaries at Pao-ting-Foo since the telegram from Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated July 27 last. In that telegram Mr. Goodnow stated that an official telegram received at Shanghai on the 18th, reported all foreigners and many native Christians killed at Pao-ting-Foo; mission burned. The Americans named were the Simcox family, Taylor, Pitkin, Misses Gould, Morrill.

In view of the many urgent inquiries of the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Hodge not mentioned in Mr. Goodnow's telegram, the department telegraphed on Aug. 22 to Mr. Conger asking whether they were in Peking. To this telegram no reply has been received.

On Aug. 28 the reports received from China from various sources concerning the Pao-ting-Foo missionaries being conflicting, the department again telegraphed Minister Conger directing him to ascertain their fate if possible, and if any were alive, to endeavor to send relief.

There has not been sufficient time as yet to have received a reply to this inquiry. I am, sir, your obedient servant, DAVID J. HILL, Acting Secretary.

Mr. Speer has also received a letter from Edgar Quackenbush, dated Hongkong, Aug. 6, in which the murder of the nine missionaries in Chio-Chow is attributed to the Vegetarians, the same society that was responsible for the Taiku massacre in 1895. Mr. Quackenbush adds that at Chio-Chow the magistrate was killed, showing that this was not a Boxer uprising. At that point, some twenty miles from Hanghow, where the Southern Presbyterians have work, native Christians suffered persecution. There was some cause of anxiety to those at Nanghow, and some of them went to Shanghai early in July. There are now no foreigners left in that city. Mr. Quackenbush adds:

To-day comes word that Li-Hung-Chang has received an edict giving him plenary power to negotiate peace, one condition being a cessation of hostilities. It is to be hoped that no power will be fooled into such a negotiation; in fact, the only practical negotiation is at Peking with the Empress Dowager, who, unfortunately, has been recognized by foreign Governments. It would be a great calamity if the armies don't secure Prince Tuan, Kang-Yi, and other ringleaders and put them to death, prior to the thought of negotiation.

The Rev. F. E. Simcox and Mrs. Simcox, who was Miss Mary L. Gibson, were both born in Pennsylvania. They went to China in 1893, a few months after their marriage. Mr. Simcox is thirty-three years old and Mrs. Simcox is thirty-two. Two children, six and four years old, were with them. Mr. Simcox's nearest relative is Shed Simcox of Bullion, Penn. Mrs. Simcox's father, Thomas C. Gibson, lives in Ludon, Penn.

Dr. G. Yardley Taylor was born in Taylorsville, Penn., on May 18, 1862, and went to China in 1886. His brother, B. F. Taylor, lives in Washington.

THE KAISER CALMING DOWN.

STETTIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William and the Empress arrived here to-day to attend the navy manoeuvres. In reply to an address of welcome from the Burgomaster, his Majesty declared his conviction that success would attend the efforts being made to establish in the Far East a stable Government and orderly conditions under which the German merchants can carry on trade undisturbed and without risk.

In conclusion, his Majesty said he felt no anxiety for the future, and was satisfied that his plan would succeed and serve the best interests of the Fatherland.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Emperor William's speech at Stettin to-day is interpreted to mean that his plan of overcoming the present difficulties in China will be adopted by the powers. This goes to show—as has been claimed all along—that Germany in the China matter is following the personal policy of the Kaiser. A number of leading journals condemn such a course as in contravention of the Constitution of the empire. The Gegenwart, a high-class periodical, concludes an article, signed "Apolitikos," as follows:

"Surely it is high time to determine the question whether our political life can still be justly called constitutional or whether we are steering toward absolutism."

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The studiously moderate tone of Emperor William's speech at Stettin is much remarked. There was nothing of the "mailed fist" or of revenge in his utterances.

GERMANY TO "DEMONSTRATE."

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—From the present plans of the Navy Department, Germany will make the strongest naval demonstration ever made in Shanghai, namely, with 10 warships, 3,200 men, and 166 guns. Of these vessels four will be large cruisers; four others will be somewhat smaller, and two will be gunboats.

BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 7.—Three transports, conveying troops to China, sailed from here this afternoon. The departing soldiers received enthusiastic farewells from the assembled crowds.

COLOMBO, Sept. 7.—Count von Waldersee, Commander in Chief of the allied troops in China, arrived here this morning. After spending a few hours ashore he resumed his voyage.

MISSIONARIES SAVED ENVOYS

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post, in a dispatch dated Aug. 23, says Mr. Conger has written a letter asserting that without the aid of the American missionaries the defense of the legations would have been impossible.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard, wiring Aug. 30, says:

"The Germans paired with the Americans in the march through the Forbidden City.

"The British naval brigade and the marines of the Legation Guards left Peking to-day."

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—An undated dispatch from Shanghai announces the arrival there from Peking of Dr. A. von Rosthorn, Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires in China, and Dr. F. M. Knobel, Dutch Minister.

Norton P. Otis for Congress.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Republican leaders of the Sixteenth Congressional District have decided upon Norton P. Otis, the elevator constructor, as the party's candidate for Congress. The convention will probably be held at White Plains on Sept. 15.

REPUBLICANS HOPE TO CARRY NORTH CAROLINA

Senator Pritchard Counts on Business Men's Support.

Committeeman Daniels Denies Reports of Defections—Effect of Disfranchising Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Republicans are going to make an effort to carry North Carolina, according to Senator Pritchard of that State, who said to-day:

"On first thought it may appear hopeless to undertake to carry North Carolina for the Republican ticket in view of the recent election returns, but the last campaign was made by the Democrats on the idea that when the negro vote was eliminated there would be freedom of thought as to National questions. Thousands of business men who affiliated with the Democratic Party in the last election, and who are opposed to Bryan, and favor sound money and expansion, now declare their intention to vote for the Republican ticket.

"I think a large number of manufacturers, bankers, business men, farmers, and laborers will be inclined to break away from the Democratic Party in North Carolina now on National questions and vote for McKinley. We will carry the Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts, both having gone Republican at the last election, and we hope to be able to carry other districts of the State."

Mr. Pritchard pointed out that the Constitutional amendment disfranchising negroes does not go into effect until 1902, and that while the Republicans lose by it in the negro counties, they gain in the white belt.

Josephus Daniels, the Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina, attaches little importance to the Republican talk of carrying the State. "The reports of large defections to McKinley that have been sent out," he said, "have little foundation. I have made careful investigation throughout the State, and have found but five men among the manufacturers and business men who voted for Bryan in 1896 who will not vote for him this year. On the other hand, I personally know a hundred influential bankers and manufacturers and business men who voted against Bryan in 1896 who are now giving him their enthusiastic support.

"Since Harrison's candidacy there have been a small number of prosperous manufacturers who are protectionists and who vote the Republican National ticket. This number was increased in 1896, but the results show that in that year Bryan carried every manufacturing county in the State with one exception. He will do better this year than he did then."

"How will the elimination of the negro vote affect the Republican Party?" Mr. Daniels was asked.

"North Carolina will be a Democratic State for all time," he replied. "Out of every ten white men in the State nine are Democrats, and seven of them are Democrats because they believe in Democratic principles. The race issue had nothing to do with their political convictions. North Carolina is perhaps the most Democratic State in the Union, and the elimination of the negro vote will result in the virtual wiping out of the Republican Party as an influential political organization except in the two mountain districts, where both parties are almost evenly divided, and even in those districts, when the ignorant negro vote is eliminated, the Democrats will have a safe majority.

"The experience of every other Southern State will be duplicated in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Louisiana. It will not result in the upbuilding of a strong Republican Party. On the contrary, in each of those States the Republican Party has gone into innocuous desuetude."

GIRL ATTACKED BY BURGLAR.

After being chased three blocks by a big crowd that had been attracted by the screams of a young woman whom he assaulted, Michael Kennedy of 205 West Twenty-fifth Street, last night ran into the arms of Detective Byrnes of the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. He was arrested and is locked up at the station house on a charge of assault and attempted robbery.

The young woman Kennedy is alleged to have assaulted is Rose Seraosler, who is employed as a domestic at the residence of Dr. Dr. Huhner, at 358 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. About 7 o'clock last evening, Kennedy went up the steps to the doctor's residence and rang the door bell. The Seraosler girl answered the bell. She was alone in the house at the time, with the exception of a patient who had a room on the top floor.

Kennedy inquired if Dr. Huhner's wife was at home, and, on being answered in the negative, said that he had been ordered to take some photographs of the interior decorations of the house. In his hand he carried a small camera-shaped box, but, in spite of this, the servant became suspicious and would not permit him to enter.

She was about to close the door, when Kennedy made a quick step forward and brushed past her. Once inside, he slammed the door and, then grabbed her by the throat. Miss Seraosler succeeded in getting hold of the door and opening it. She then screamed for help. Kennedy, however, again shut the door and threw the girl on the floor. Frightened and exhausted, she lay there, while Kennedy hurriedly picked up an alarm clock and a Dresden china clock and started out of the door.

A crowd had been attracted to the scene by the girl's screams. Kennedy dodged through, however, and, dropping the clocks, took to his heels. The crowd gave chase, and down First Avenue they pursued him, until he was near the corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, when Detective Byrnes appeared.

Miss Seraosler was not injured in her struggle with Kennedy beyond a few bruises on the throat where he tried to choke her.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, moderate temperature; winds east to northeast.

The tropical storm was central last evening off the Louisiana coast. During yesterday wind velocities ranging from 36 to 56 miles an hour from the northeast were reported along the Gulf Coast from Pensacola to New Orleans. Along the South Atlantic and Eastern Florida Coasts the winds have diminished in force from southeast and east. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic and New England States under the influence of winds, which have shifted east to northeast. In Texas fallen only in Fort Worth. Along the Gulf Coast, and in the Southern Rocky Mountain region, and light showers were reported last evening in the Middle Atlantic States. The indications are that more moderate temperatures will prevail over the eastern part of the country during the next two days, and the Gulf storm will advance northward, attended by rain in the Southern States to-day and in the Central and Eastern States to-morrow. High winds will prevail along the Middle and West Gulf Coast. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from the east.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	Weather Bureau. 1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	60	74	74
6 A. M.	57	73	76
9 A. M.	70	80	81
12 M.	70	84	86
3 P. M.	68	83	85
6 P. M.	66	78	80
9 P. M.	66	74	76
12 P. M.	65	73	75

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	
Weather Bureau	77½
Corresponding date 1899	65½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	69

At A. M. the barometer registered 29.98; humidity, 82. At 9 P. M. the barometer registered 30.09; humidity, 74. The minimum temperature was 73 degrees at 6 A. M. and the maximum temperature was 85 degrees at 2 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:50 A. M.—26 East Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:49 P. M.—216 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—99 Lewis Street; Jacob Alexander; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Park Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

9 P. M.—376 Bleecker Street; owner, Louis Gilman; damage, $100.

10:30 P. M.—1,393 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

B. Altman & Co.

will continue to close their store at twelve o'clock (noon) on Saturdays during the month of September.

ARRESTED FOR OLD MURDER.

Prominent Farmer of Dutchess County Believed to Have Killed Clarkes Brower Fourteen Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 7.—Peter Austin, a prominent farmer of Stormville, Duchess County, N. Y., was arrested to-day charged with the murder of Clarkes Brower, who disappeared from home July 2, 1886, and whose skeleton was found in an old well on Austin's farm two weeks ago.

A great stone had been placed upon the body and logs of wood filled the well.

In his investigation Coroner Belvier learned that on the night of July 2, 1886, Austin and Brower left Austin's house together and Brower was never seen afterward.

It was learned that the two men had quarreled over business matters, and that two months before the disappearance of Brower the latter had a personal altercation with Austin, which resulted in the breaking of Brower's leg. The bones of the skeleton revealed the fracture, and this was accepted as conclusive evidence that the skeleton was that of Brower.

It is believed by the Coroner and District Attorney that Austin murdered Brower, who had threatened to place a lien upon his farm for debt, and threw his body in the well.

It was shown at the inquest that Austin passed the old well nearly every day for twelve years. From time to time logs and other debris had been piled into the well, presumably by Austin, until the well was filled. Austin sold the farm two years ago and the recent dry weather caused the new owner to reopen the abandoned well.

Austin refuses to make any statement.

TO HELP POOR STUDENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—The broad policy of administration which has characterized the régime of President Hadley of Yale was further demonstrated to-day by the opening of a new department in the university where energetic students of limited means can secure an education by their own labor.

Prof. C. L. Kitchell, who for ten years has voluntarily assisted scores of poor students to get through college, has been appointed head of the new department, which is a sort of employment agency. He will go between the Yale men who need assistance and the merchants who are willing to give them work. Prof. Kitchell will also investigate applications for remission of tuition, scholarships, fellowships, the kinds of employment offered, and the manner in which the work is done by the Yale applicant.

The opportunities for paying expenses at Yale are classified as follows by the Faculty: Prizes and scholarships, monitorships and choir work, tutoring, remission of tuition, waiting on table, organizing eating clubs, acting as subscription agents, newspaper writing, typewriting and stenography, teaching in the schools; positions as clerks, telegraphers, conductors, and motormen on street cars, ushers, ticket sellers at theatres and concert halls, and caring for yards, furnaces, or residences of private families in the city. The force of men employed for electrical work by the Yale athletic organization is now recruited almost entirely from the undergraduates.

The Yale Faculty say that they have more positions than they can find students to fill them. In the Theological School a new system goes into effect to-morrow in the distribution of the money paid to the undergraduates. The divinity students will make pastoral visits, lead prayer meetings, call upon the sick, take charge of city missions, and will be paid part or the whole of their scholarship expenses according to the amount of the work they do. This policy of distribution of scholarship funds was made at the demand of President Hadley, who believes that the system formerly in vogue tended to pauperize the students.

The Yale officials state that never before have there been as many chances for earning a part or all of the college expenses as at present. The class which was graduated last June shows that of 327 members 15 entirely paid their expenses, 15 others nearly all, and a total of 69 paid a large part of their way. Statistics of the past ten years show that about one man in five who has received the B. A. degree has paid a large share of his expenses, while about one graduate out of every twenty has been entirely self-supporting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Lair & Heath's laundry was destroyed by fire to-night. Lair's box shop was badly damaged and the picker room of the Van Brocklin & Stover mill was flooded. Lair & Heath's loss is $5,000, and the Van Brocklin & Stover Company lost about the same amount.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 7.—The business portion of the town of Manito, twenty-two miles south on the Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, was destroyed by fire to-day. Six business blocks have been burned, including Heckman Brothers' furniture establishment, where the fire started. The loss will exceed $50,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:34	Sun sets...6:21	Moon sets...4:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:31	Gov. Isl'd...7:00	H. Gate...8:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:54	Gov. Isl'd...7:20	H. Gate...9:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 8.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellona, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Cap Frio, Hamburg		3:30 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		4:00 A. M.
Montserrat, Havana		5:00 P. M.
Olinda, Matanzas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe) and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania due at New York Sept. 23, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong, Aug. 7; Shanghai, Aug. 11; Yokohama, Aug. 18, and Honolulu, Aug. 28, which reached San Francisco per steamer Doric, were dispatched East on Sept. 4, and are due in New York this afternoon.

Also, that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched East Sept. 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 8.

British Empire, Antwerp, Aug. 12.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Etrickdale, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 1.
Maracaibo, Curacoa, Aug. 20.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 1.
Wingrove, St. Michael, Aug. 27.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Announce that from to-day their Store will remain open on Saturdays until 6 P. M.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

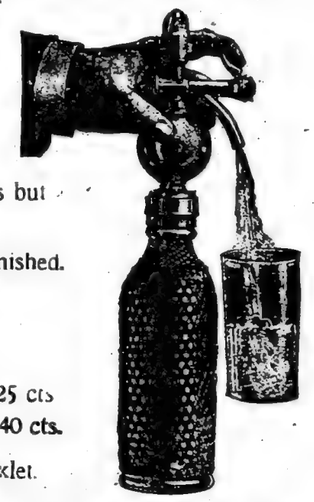

It is the life and fizz that charm in champagne and other sparkling wines. You can, by use of SPARKLETS, give those attributes to every cool thing you drink.

It only takes a minute, and costs but a cent a glass.

Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.
Pint Bottles, $1.50 upwards.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts
Quart Syphons, $3.00 upwards.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 25 cts
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 40 cts.

All druggists. Write for Booklet.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

THE SALT OF SALTS.

THE SALT EXTRACTED FROM THE JUICES OF FRESH FRUITS.

CURES Headache, Constipation and Indigestion

Sold by most Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c., $1.00 per bottle.

THE ABBEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., - - 11 Murray Street, New York.

Booklet free on request.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.

La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 1.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 26.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 30.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 30.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Gleneig, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 28.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Albano, Havre, Aug. 29.

Arrived.

SS Blamanden, (Nor.,) Amundsen, Baltimore Sept. 5, with mdse. in transit to W. R. Grace & Co. Will finish loading for Chile.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Southampton and Cherbourg Aug. 30, in ballast and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:26 A. M.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Stettin Aug. 10, Copenhagen 22d, Christiania 23d, and Christiansand 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Saratoga, Johnsen, Cienfuegos Aug. 29, Santiago Sept. 1, and Nassau 4th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:56 A. M.

SS Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. transport Rawlins, Bennett, Havana Sept. 5, with passengers, soldiers, &c., to the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Abbott, Stettin Aug. 17 and Halifax Sept. 4th, with mdse. to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Trevanion, (Br.,) Gyles, Mauritius July 14 and St. Lucia Aug. 29, with sugar to Czarnikow

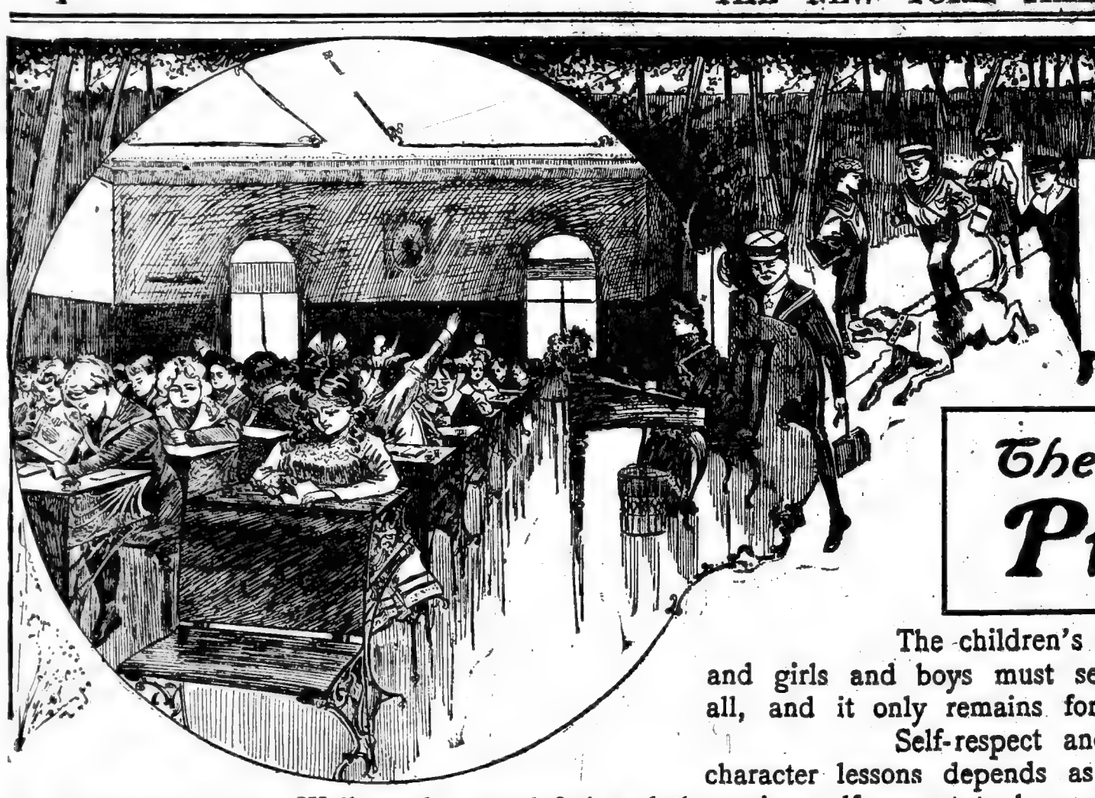

The Wanamaker Store.

STORE OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY.

The Passing of Vacation
Preparation for SCHOOL

The children's world moves indoors on Monday, in Greater New York. The jolly vacation days are over, and girls and boys must seek the knowledge needed for manhood and womanhood. The path of learning is free to all, and it only remains for parents to supply right clothing and the needfuls of the school-room.

Self-respect and neatness are as important to learn, as arithmetic and spelling; and the learning of these character lessons depends as much on the manner in which children are prepared for school, as it does on the teaching in the school-room. Well made, good-fitting clothes give self-respect to boy or girl; and the effort to keep them good-looking teaches neatness, and leads to refined manners. For this, the clothes need not be costly — real goodness is not necessarily expensive. We have girls' dresses and waists, boys' waists and suits, boys' and girls' stockings and shoes, that are of sterling quality, yet priced as low as careful parents will wish to pay.

The same is true of School Supplies. The really good sorts are quite inexpensive, as planned and sold in the Wanamaker Store.

This last day for school preparation we tell as much as we can about these things that are needed quickly. The details follow below:

BOYS' SUITS
for School Wear

The broncho tests the mettle in a man, and the healthy school-boy tests the merits of clothes. Woe to shams and shoddy on a school-boy's back.

We welcome the supremest test.

Fabrics are *pure wool* in every suit, at whatever price, and they stand the sun and rain, and all sorts of weather.

All seams are stoutly sewed; many have double seats and knees; buttons are securely sewed. Neither "leap-frog" nor foot-ball have any terrors for Wanamaker clothing for boys.

The best is always cheapest in the long run, but Wanamaker prices make these clothes cheapest first, last, and all the time.

Boys' sailor suits of all-wool blue cheviot; collars trimmed with silk soutache; silk cord lanyards; also plain collars with silk stars; sizes 3 to 12 years. $3.50 a suit.

Double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool Oxford cheviots, with blue and red plaid lining, silk sewed; made extra strong for school wear; extra trousers with each suit. $5 a suit.

Sailor suits of all-wool blue and Oxford gray rough cheviots; neatly trimmed. $5 a suit.

The *"Wanamaker Special"*—the best known suit for boys in New York City. The coats are double-breasted; materials of all-wool blue, black and fancy cheviots; buttons extra well stayed; double-warp linings; double seats and knees; each seam sewed double with silk thread; sizes 8 to 16 years. $5 a suit.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' FURNISHINGS
Articles of Dress Mostly in *Mannish Styles*

In cut, and finish and shape, in style generally the boy's wear this year follows more closely than ever after that of the man. Go through this Men's Furnishing store and you'll find the best styles of shirts and ties and collars, and so on, in the small models. The little fellow's got to have pajamas by all means—if his father wears them. They're here in excellent quality at $1 and $1.50. And these other every-day needs:

Percale Shirts at $1; pair detachable cuffs.
White Shirts laundered, at 75c and $1.
White Shirts unlaundered, at 35c, 65c, 90c.
Four-in-hands and Tecks at 25c and 50c.
Band Bows at 25c.
Suspenders at 25c and 50c. Belts at 50c.
Collars at 12½c. Cuffs at 25c a pair.
Night Shirts at 50c and 75c.

BOYS' TROUSERS
Kinds that Will Stand *Hard Wear*

This is a group of knee trousers. Especially well made, and of the sort of materials that will endure the hard usage to which boys, as a rule, subject their clothing. There are some of corduroy that will almost defy their owners' efforts to wear them out. 95c and $1.25. All-wool cheviots at 65c. All-wool blue serge at 75c, though at $1 they were low enough.

Then there's another lot of knee trousers that are left over from suits, at $1 each. They were $1.50 to $3.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' SHIRT WAISTS
Neat, Durable and Low-priced Kinds

Here's where the little fellows of 6 to 14 years have a distinct advantage over their fathers and older brothers. There's never any objection to these important personages' wearing shirt waists. There's a very satisfactory showing of these garments, that have caused so wide a controversy among adults, in the clothing store, second floor. Some of percale in tasteful patterns, with attached cuffs, at 85c. Some with turnover collar and cuffs attached, at 95c. "Mother's Friend" shirt waists are excellent values at $1; they are of fancy percales; 2 collars and one pair of cuffs with each garment.

Another good value for boys 6 to 13 years. Of percale of excellent quality, good patterns, attached or detachable collar, attached cuffs. 50c each. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's School APRONS
Various Well and Tastefully Made Kinds

They are of dainty white lawns mostly, though some pretty ones are shown in cross-bar muslins. Embroidery is much used in the trimming, and in very effective designs. Lace, too, adds much attractiveness to some.

These prices on these new aprons are unusually low. Some of the styles cannot be reproduced to sell so cheaply. Just a few kinds are here mentioned:

40c—Of lawn; embroidery trimmed bib; lace trimmed bretelles; 4 to 12 years.

75c—Two styles: One of lawn with bib trimmed with embroidery insertion and hemstitched ruffle; plaited bretelles trimmed with embroidery insertion and hemstitched ruffle. The other is of cross-bar muslin; full bib; deep ruffles over shoulder; with bands of embroidery insertion; 4 to 12 years.

85c—Of lawn; Mother Hubbard square neck, finished with band of wide embroidery insertion; deep ruffle; hemstitched and edged with lace; 2 to 12 years.

Other kinds at prices running up to $1.85. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

DRESSES and SUITS
For School Girls

A broad and handsome collection is ready to-day—the various styles for girls of every age from six to eighteen. Prettier than ever, and smarter in effect than heretofore.

Here are natty Sailor Suits for girls of 6 to 12 years, at $4.50 to $11.

Pretty little school dresses in plain colors and pretty plaids, variously trimmed, at $3 to $7.50.

For the older girls there are Tailor-made Suits in extensive variety, beautifully made, at $12 to $55. Second floor, Broadway.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Book Bags, Tablets, and the Like

The equipments for the army of school boys and girls must be ready for the march on Monday morning. More than a quarter of a million scholars, —that could form a line with joined hands and reach from New York to Philadelphia—will seek places in the public schools of this one great city. Many are already ready—thousands are not yet supplied.

In our Commercial Stationery store are all the essentials of school-room work—all of worthy quality and practical usefulness—no trash—yet marked at most reasonable prices.

A hint of the supplies and prices follows below:

English waterproof school bags, plaid and fancy colors, with gusset and pocket; 12 in. wide, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c; 14 in. wide, 40c, 50c and 65c; 15 in. wide, 70c and 95c.

Plain leather bags, tan and black, 25c, 75c, $1.15 and $1.50.

Embossed leather bags, very fine, $1.50 and $1.90.

Also a lot of bags of knit flannel and felt, at 10c, 15c and 25c.

Composition Books, made especially for us, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Knickerbocker Tablets, plain and ruled, in linen, bond, plate finish and cabinet fibre; note packet and letter sizes, 10c, 15c, 20c.

Pencil Tablets, 100 sheets each, 2 for 5c.

Extra good Pen Tablets, in note, packet and letter size, at 5c each.

Rulers, 2 for 1c; 5c, 10c, 25c and 40c each.

Fine pen paper in pads, all 80 sheets, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, according to size.

Reversible University Note Books, plain and ruled; all sizes; cover and filler; 10c, 20c, 25c, 40c and 50c. Extra fillers, half the price.

Fancy filled Pencil boxes, 5c each.

Pencil Boxes—Plain, 5c, 7c, 10c; Japanese, 15c, 25c, 50c.

Tollner's Carryall, 18c.

Special filled imported box with inkstand, 10c

Eagle Pencil Co.'s Progress, 20c oz.

E. Faber's Royal blue, 2 for 5c; 30c doz.

Dickson's Cabinet; 2 for 5c; 30c doz.

Koh-i-noor Pencils, all grades, 10c.

E. Faber's Drawing Pencils, H, HH and HHH, 2 for 1c.

Colored Crayons, 6 in box, 1c.

Colored Wax Pastels, 6 in box, 1c.

Large Pencil Erasers, 2 styles, 5c each.

Colored Crayon Pencils, 6 and 12 in box, 10c and 20c.

Small Sponges, 2 for 1c. Larger, 5c.

Miller Bros.' Pens, 6 styles, 1 doz. in box, 5c.

Numeral Frames, 72 balls, 15c; 144 balls, 25c

Silicate Blackboards, 24x36 in., 90c.

Silicate Kindergarten Antiseptic Slates for drawing, with 6 studies, 10c.

Educational Globes, 19c (6 in.) to $10.50.

Book Straps, 7c and 10c.

Lunch Boxes, 15c, 25c and 30c.

David's Ink, 2-oz. bottles, 2c a bottle.

Cloth Bound Slates—

Single.	Double.
5 x 7, 7c	7 x 11, 25c
8 x 12, 15c	8 x 12, 30c
9 x 13, 18c	

Wire Bound Slates, single—5x7, 4c; 6x9, 6c; 7x11, 8c; 8x12, 10c; 9x13, 12c.

Basement.

Boys' and Girls' SHOES
Best Grades in Wide Variety, All Moderately Priced

Great preparations have been making here in the matter of school shoes. Large supplies are now ready. In the gathering of these our efforts were directed always to the one purpose: The securing of thoroughly honest shoes such as boys and girls at school must have; strong, durable and in the newest smart shapes. Those points are the common characteristics of the entire stock. And another—the uniform low prices. Shoes for all ages, from kinderkins to collegians, are here in widest assortments. A few styles taken here and there:

For Boys—

$1—Tan Titan calf; sewed oak soles; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Black box calf; mannish shapes; spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Black satin oil leather, with heels; solid soles; sizes 12 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.50.

$1.50—Black calf, lace; English last; welted soles; very stout and serviceable; sizes 12 to 2. Larger sizes, $1.75.

$2—Black calfskin of fine quality; welted and stitched soles of selected oak leather; sizes 12 to 2.

$3—Black box or waxed calf, lace; heavy double soles, welted and stitched; best lasts for growing feet; sizes 2½ to 5; all widths.

For Small Boys and Girls—

Black kidskin of firm quality; solid leather soles; patent leather tips; lace and button; 80c for sizes 5 to 8; 90c for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1 for sizes 11 to 2.

Black kid of extra heavy weight; with sole leather tips; or finer kidskin in medium weight with patent leather tips; $1.20 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1.40 for sizes 11 to 2.

Black kidskin, lace and button, with solid soles of oak leather, *welted and stitched.* A remarkable shoe for the price. $1.30 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $1.60 for sizes 11 to 2.

Black kid with patent leather tips; lace, button or cloth top with kid vamps; all welted soles; $1.65 for sizes 8½ to 10½; $2 for sizes 11 to 2.

Younger Children's Shoes—

$1—Black kid; wedge heels; turned soles; button; with or without tips; sizes 5 to 8.

$1.50—Tan kid; button; wedge heels; turned soles; orthopedic last; sizes 5 to 8.

$1.40—Black kid or cloth top; button, with patent leather tips; flexible soles; sizes 5 to 8.

Shoes to correct toeing in or for weak ankles; and pretty slippers, too, for fine days and exhibition days.

For Younger Women—

$2—Black kidskin; lace or button; full toes and military heels; soles welted and stitched. A most economical shoe.

$2.30—Black kidskin of extra fine quality; six sorts to choose from in lace and button; all welted soles of best oak tanned leather.

$2.50—The shoes we made last fall in the shoe store. Have been delayed in finishing owing to more pressing orders, but are now here, and all there will be of them. These shoes, in leather and trimming, are equal to most $5 shoes, and for comfort are superior to any but our own top grades. Six sorts to select from.

$3—A dozen styles in all shapes and weights, from the low heel, thick upper, lace shoe, to the light-weight, button, with Louis XIV. heels; and sizes to fit every normal foot.

Main floor.

Eclipse BICYCLES

No need for us to say that these are excellent Bicycles. All bicycle riders respect the "Eclipse" wherever they meet it. Not to know the "Eclipse" is to know little of bicycles. We told the story the other day, and stopped telling it for fear that all would be sold. A hundred or so are still here—stanch, true, speedy and handsome wheels, with a character to make a man proud of their name-plate. But there will be no more Eclipse Bicycles—the factory's entire capacity is needed for making the Morrow Coaster Brakes. This present offering is the last chance to buy an "Eclipse," and instead of $40, the price, while these are here, is

$15.50 Each

Men's with 20 and 22-in. frames. Women's with 21-in. frames.

This is likely to be the last lot of high-class wheels to be had this season at such a price. And the best riding season of the year is right here now.

Basement.

Men's TROUSERS
Closing Out the Medium Weights

All of this class of trousers, comprising some of the best shown this season, are reduced to a single price—Five dollars. We sold some of these qualities that are now offered so cheaply at $6.50—many others are good $8 values. This is a splendid opportunity, though a brief one, to secure fine, stylish trousers, suitable for present wear, at much below their value. Think we have enough for a day's selling.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Black Satin TIES
More of Those *Fine* Four-in-hands

Just received our third shipment from J. H. Buckingham & Co., London's famous neckwear makers. Judging from the reception of the two previous lots, the stay of these newcomers will not be an extended one. We sold about 2,500 in a short time. There are about 1,200 in this lot.

All of fine black satin, all lined with white satin; proper width; easily adjusted to the high turnover collars. 50c each. They can't be duplicated at that price. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Women's Embroidered and Lace-trimmed All-linen HANDKERCHIEFS

Several thousand in this collection of many little lots—a few from this importer, a few more from that one, and so on. Every handkerchief in the lot is pure linen, every one is perfect, every one is in attractive style—embroidered or lace trimmed—and every one is a full twenty-five cent value. Choose

To-day at 12½c each

Broadway.

PARIS NOTES
from the Office of
JOHN WANAMAKER

44 Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, August 28, 1900.

The fashionable world has spent the last week at Deauville. The races are attracting the usual crowd of sportswomen and a very large number of foreigners, and so the "grande quinzaine" has commenced with an intermittent whirl of gayeties and sporting reunions. Of course the presence of the King of Belgians has been the means of attracting a still larger influx of elegantly dressed mondaines than usual at Deauville's charmingly situated race course, which has been very brilliant during the past week, from both a social and fashionable point of view. The tribunes and Pesage have every day witnessed a bewildering display of beauty and sartorial art. Light, soft, pastel linons, painted mousselines, delicate laces and Crepe de Chine have been most conspicuous and composed the principal toilettes. A feature worthy of remark is the very becoming long mousseline fichu worn as a covering to the shoulders, which has been seen on many of the most elegantly dressed women. Some are incrusted with lace, others painted or appliqued with velvet pastilles.

Of embroidered mousseline and guipure toilettes there seems to be a perfect "faror." Amongst the loveliest of those gowns was that worn one day last week by the Baronne de Rothschild, of white embroidered muslin, with a large collar of guipure, fastened in front of plaited corsage, arranged with a black taffeta cravat, while a black satin ceinture and steel buckle gave a simple and pretty effect to the guipure flounced skirt. Another dainty toilette seen on the same day was that worn by the Duchesse de Noailles, made of rose batiste; the Princess front adorned with a dalmatique of white guipure, forming an apron effect on the bodice and graduating at the waist, from where the lace widened out toward the base of the skirt. Madame Jacques de Waru, who is never seen in other than smart and becoming gowns, was in white lawn, the bolero delicately embroidered with blue silk and lace incrustations in front and on sleeves. The skirt was strapped with similar embroidery. Many dainty linon gowns garnished with red and white spotted pique or straps of red and blue linon were among other pretty styles.

Three costumes are indispensable for the French fashionable world at the seashore. In the morning, on the parade, dresses are uniformly of white pique or linon, very plain, but with the bolero replaced by a cambric blouse, embroidered or incrusted with guipure and made in narrow shirt plaits. In the afternoon, dresses of soft muslin, trimmed with Irish or Cluny lace, are worn, with very long skirts with much fulness at the bottom; or else linen dresses trimmed with heavy embroidery and cambric vhemisettes. In the evening, at dinner, there is a great display of beautiful muslins, incrusted with lace and embroidered with gold thread. The line of the bolero at the waist is marked by a waistband of gold ribbon or of bright Liberty satin. The corsage is just slightly decollete, and the sleeves, which exceed only to the elbow, are of lace, clear over the arm. For wear at the Casino, a large Louis XVI. hat is added to the costume, the prevailing note being black, which is always distinguished looking: and a black, taffeta collet, with applications of Chantilly lace, incrusted on white mousseline de soie, and paillettes here and there add a bright note.

Most of the hats seen in the morning and afternoon are very large and very flat, and much trimmed with flowers. Those ladies who come from neighboring watering-places in their motors wear large Empire mantles of soft cloth, the neck embroidered with gold. They protect their hats and faces with a large gauze or muslin veil.

White is very general wear at the seashore, but much favor is being shown to light blue and smartly made cloth dresses of this, stitched with white and bearing little silver buttons. Of course, the gowns of white and cream cloth are as popular as ever.

Picturesque touches of black are introduced in the light-colored foulards with great success. Now it will be a rosette of velvet, and then a sash of black tulle. Then again a few folds of black tulle will be tied round the throat of the dress above the small decolletage, which distinguishes many of the summer frocks. In nearly all the summer frocks there are wide sailor collars of lace, collars of lawn, collars of embroidery, yet on the coats there is a remarkable absence of fanciful revers. These are either small and untrimmed, save for the stitching, or else remarkable by their absence.

Toques of straw, with bunches of fruit, are worn in the mornings, and the daintiest arrangements of tulle, with muslin flowers are twisted into chapeaux for gracing the afternoon foulard gown. There are also hats made entirely of lace, and these match the parasols with pretty effect. For instance, a pale blue hat with a crown of cream lace will be frequently seen beneath a parasol of corresponding detail.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SMALL RACING CROWD

Jack Point's Easy Victory in the Handicap at Sheepshead Bay.

SIR HUBERT'S MINEOLA HURDLE

In the Oriole for Two-Year-Olds Luerna Won from Albula by a Couple of Lengths.

It was a day for the commoners among the horses at the Coney Island Jockey Club track yesterday. So, too, it was as far as attendants were concerned. Clubhouse, members' stand, boxes, and reserved chairs were pretty thoroughly deserted, and the grand stand, lawn, and field had but a corporal's guard as compared with the attendance on worst days of this phenomenally successful Fall meeting. Only the regulars who gamble for a living were on hand, and these would go, rain or shine, whether the horses were thoroughbreds or plow horses, so long as they could bet.

Of the six races, that with most pretension to class was a handicap at a mile and a quarter. When Imp was scratched it left a field of but five and a practical walk-over for Jack Point, who won as he pleased and pulled to a canter at the finish. Handcuff was indulged with the lead for a mile, while Whistling Con raced hard to keep alongside Jack Point in second place. When the home stretch was reached Jack Point shook him off easily, and loped home, while Hardly, coming with a rush at the end, nipped the second honors by a head from Whistling Con.

Sir Hubert, who was added to the Mineola hurdle handicap at two miles, made a runaway race of it, he and Draughtsman leaving the heavyweights, Ben Eder and Dr. Eichberg, so far behind in the early stages of the running that they had no chance at the finish, when their riders evidently expected the lightweights would have run themselves out.

Luerna had an easy victory in the only stake for two-year-olds, the Oriole, which she won by a couple of lengths from Albula, at the juicy odds of 8 to 1. Her time, 1:13 3-5, was the best ever made over the new Futurity course. Fake, favorite for the race, was never able to get out of the last division, and cut no figure in the race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies; purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; five furlongs. Pierre Lorillard's Servilla, b. f., by Sensation-Szarg, 110 pounds, (Maher,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won handily by two lengths; C. Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., Star, 110, (Littlefield,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length; W. Jackson's ch. f., Taveta, 110, (Williams,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:00 2-5. Spry, Admirate, Kid, Balloon, Zenaide, Economic, Nonpareil, Idle Chat, Suzon, Add, Orienta, Marie Stuart, Trigger, and Georgia Gardner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners in 1900; selling; purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third; one mile. J. B. Respess's Serrano, ch. f., 6 years, by Ponsonby-Janet, 110 pounds, (Bullman,) even money and 2 to 5, won very easily by two lengths; C. F. Hill's MacLeod, b. c., 4, 116, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and even, second by a length; Hayman & Frank's Bold Knight, ch. c., 3, 99, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Blarneystone, 5, 106; Latch Key, 4, 106; Ellen B., 4, 105; Moroton, 3, 104; Dan Cupid, 4, 103; Zemora, 3, 94, and Argent, 3, 97, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Oriole Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $800, added to a subscription of $30 each, or $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; six furlongs, straight. A. Simons's Luerna, b. f., by Russell-Cheesestraw, 102 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won very easily by two lengths; P. Lorillard's Albula, ch. a drive, by a head; A. C. McCafferty's Rolling Boer, b. c., 102, (Boland,) 15 to 1 and 6 of 1, third. Time—1:13 3-5. Fake, 107; Moor, 107; Cherished, 99; The Regent, 99; Annie Thompson, 94, and Ginki, 96, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,200, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; one mile and a quarter. A. L. Soto's Jack Point, br. c., by Sir Dixon-Merry Maiden, 4 years, 122 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and out, won in a canter by two lengths; A. H. & D. H. Morris's Hardly, ch. m., 5, 86, (Donegan,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a head; F. C. O'Reilly's Whistling Con, ch. h., 5, 95, (O'Connor,) 13 to 5 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:06 4-5. Laverock, 5, 97, and Handcuff, 4, 84, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mineola Hurdle Race Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $30 each, $10 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Two miles, over eight hurdles. F. D. Beard's Sir Hubert, by Sir Dixon-Sungleam, ch. g., 4 years, 150 pounds, (Higgins,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, won very easily by four lengths; R. L. Stevens's Draughtsman, br. g., 4, (Brazil,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by two lengths; J. W. Colt's Ben Eder, b. g., 8, 168, (Flannigan,) 6 to 5 and out, third. Time—3:50 2-5. Dr. Eichberg, 4, 170, also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 3 years, 113 pounds, (Spencer,) 3½ to 1 and 1 to 1, won easily by two lengths; S. Sanford & Son's La Tosca II., b. f., 113, (Maher,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second, ridden out by a length before E. L. Liger's Gold Or, ch. c., 3, 116, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Himtine, 4, 123; Sanders, 5, 123, and Ralston, aged, 120, also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five-eighths of a mile, new Futurity course. Golden Boy, 112 pounds; The Puritan and Rosetown, 109 each; Briamon, 108; Tonicum, 107; Marothen and Salve, 104 each; Farmer Bennett and Luck, 103 each; Schoolmaster, Minlon, Frank Hall, Trisagian, and Walter, 102 each; Flara, 101; Fleche d'Or and The Golden Prince, 99 each; Mauga and Punctual, 97 each; Far Sight, 94. Also eligible as others are scratched: Drogheda, 116; Rompton, 107; Strategist, 104; Edgefield, 103; Petra II. and Animosity, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year olds and upward; seven-eighths of a mile. Intrusive, 129 pounds; Trillo, 116; Rockton, 113; King Bramble, 112; Belle of Troy, 111; Belle of Lexington, 108; Modrine and Hesper, 107 each; Mr. Jersey, 105; John Yerkes, 104; Smoke, 99; All Green and Lady Uncas, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Eastern Stakes, for two-year-olds; three-quarters of a mile. Blues, 125 pounds; Alard Sheck, 123; Far Rockaway, 121; Lady Schorr, 115; Dublin, 113; Kenilworth, 110; Beau Gallant and Autolight, 105 each; Beau Ormonde and Smile, 104 each; Colonel Padden, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Annual Championship Stakes; three-year-olds and upward; two and a quarter miles. Ethelbert, 133; Maid of Harlem, 127; David Garrick, 123; Ildrim, 119; King Bramble and Duoro, 116 each; Kiliashandra, 113.

FIFTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase; full course. Plato, 162; Mars Chan, 145; Old Tank, 142; George Keene, 140; Captain Piersal and Nonatuck, 135 each; Count Nash, 134.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; eleven-sixteenths of a mile; turf course. Maximo Gomez, 125; Compensation, 123; Big Gun, 111; Aislke, 110; Tom Sanders, 106; Flaunt, 104; Carbuncle, 103; Prestidigitator, 102; Kufa, 90.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Accidents occurred in the steeple chase at Harlem. Leando fell over the first jump, and rolled over Jockey C. Johnson, who was carried off the field on a stretcher. He was unconscious for nearly an hour. Physicians who attended him said there might be internal injuries, but did not anticipate any serious results. Uncle Jim Turner turned a somersault over the fourth jump, and fractured his shoulder blade. Fronde, the favorite, stumbled over the fifth fence when close to Lord Chesterfield, and Jockey A. Jackson was unseated, and finally fell off. Chesterfield won pulled up to a walk. Summaries: Six furlongs.—Handy Man, 105, (Gilmore,) 1; Propeller, 105, 2; Audie, 107, 3. Time—1:15 2-5. Six furlongs.—Goat Runner, 118, (Buchanan,) 1; T. Caton, 118, now, 2; The Slugyard, 123, 3. Time—1:14¾. Steeplechase handicap; short course.—Lord Chesterfield, 150, (O'Brien,) 1; Reno, 137, 2; Jim Hogg, 130, 3. Time—3:38 2-5. One mile.—Dad Steele, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Donation, 104, 2; Baird, 97, 3. Time—1:42 Five and one-half furlongs.—Ella Eminence, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Kolheim, 108, 2; Bengal, 110, 3. Time—1:09. Mile and seventy yards.—Racivan, 109, (Buchanan,) 1; Quannah Parker, 107, 2; Little Land, 107, 3. Time—1:46 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—Seven furlongs—Chiffon, 109, (Cochran,) 1; Amelia Strathmore, 103, 2; Sylvian, 103, 3. Time—1:31. Four and a half furlongs—Blackford, 118, (Frost,) 1; Donna Del, 118, 2; Juanett, 115, 3. Time—0:55¼. Mile and seventy yards—Limelight, 107, (W. Kiley,) 1; Innuendo, 107, 2; Nandora, 107, 3. Time—1:48⅘. Six furlongs—Staff, 88, (Dominick,) 1; Necklace, 109, 2; Terralene, 105, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile—Meddlesome, 105, (Cochran,) 1; Zazel, 97, 2; Guide Rock, 107, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs—Diana Fonso, 104, (May,) 1; The Singer, 109, 2; Seguranca, 104, 3. Time—1:15⅘.

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—Four and a half furlongs—Freeplay, 103, (Nelson,) 1; Hano, 103, 2; The Covenanter, 108, 3. Time—0:56⅘. Six furlongs—Ed Roth, 108, (Wilson,) 1; Jack Adie, 102, 2; Divertisement, 92, 3. Time—1:15. Seven furlongs—Windward, 112, (Irwin,) 1; Marco Polo, 103, 2; Lord Frazier, 101, 3. Time—1:28⅘. Mile and twenty yards—Wine Press, 109, (McQuade,) 1; Miss Soak, 113, 2; Statira, 92, 3. Time—1:42⅘. One mile—High Noon, 104, (Aker,) 1; Demosthenes, 98, 2; Charley Estes, 97, 3. Time—1:43. Six furlongs—Laura G. C., 113, (Silvers,) 1; Sadie Burnham, 107, 2; Troubaline, 107, 3. Time—1:15½.

THE ABBOT'S NEW RECORD.

Geers Drove the Fast Trotter to Wagon for a Mile in 2:05½.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The Grand Circuit meeting closed at Charter Oak Park this afternoon.

The mile to beat the wagon record of 2:09¼ by Lucille was the sensation of the afternoon, The Abbot, driven by Geers, doing the trick with ease in 2:05½. The quarters were 33¼, 1:05, and 1:36, the last half being in 1:00½. Jupe went a half mile against time, but as he threw a boot on the home stretch, no time was taken.

Pools were sold during the entire week without the interference of authorities. Summaries:

2:10 Class—Pacing; purse $1,200.

The Admiral, b. h., by Be Sure-Lady Belle, by King of Bellaire, (Payne)..	5	1	1	1
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest).....	2	4	3	2
Sphinx S., ch. g., (Spear).....	4	3	2	4
Lady Pipes, b. m., (Rice).....	7	8	4	3
Paul Revere, r. g., (Garth).....	1	2	7	ds
Bole Culley, b. m., (Clark).....	3	5	6	dr
Red Seal, b. h., (Snow).....	6	6	5	dr
Sclavonic, gr. h., (Cheney).....	8	7	8	dr

Time—2:07½; 2:07¼; 2:08¾; 2:09½.

2:20 Class—Pacing; purse $1,200.

Fred S. Wedgewood, r. h., by Fred S. Wilkes, by Wedgewood, (McHenry).....	1	1	1	
George, br. g., (McKenney).....	2	2	8	
Gentry's Treasure, b. h., (Hussey).....	3	3	2	
The Private, b. g., (Foote).....	4	6	3	
Recsalet, br. m., (Clippinger).....	6	4	4	
Dick See, b. h., (Lyman).....	5	5	5	
McKinley, br. g., (Snyder).....	7	8	6	
Argo Director, blk. m., (Thomas).....	8	7	9	
Tommy Mc, b. g., (McCarthy).....	9	9	7	

Time—2:09¼; 2:09½; 2:09¾.

2:14 Trot—Purse, $1,200.

Onward Silver, ch. h., by Onward, by Aberdeen, (Geers)....	2	2	1	1	9	1
Alice Barnes, br. m., (Noble)....	5	1	2	8	7	2
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Berry).....	1	5	10	4	3	3
Grace Onward, b. m., (Macey)....	11	11	3	5	1	4
Minuette, ch. m., (Pearse).....	9	6	8	3	2	6 ro
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)....	10	9	9	3	2	ro
Confessor, ch. g., (Brady).....	7	3	7	6	5	ro
Miss Duke, b. m., (Carpenter)....	3	4	6	10	8	ro
Iris O., b. m., (McCall).....	4	8	4	7	4	ro
Blonde, b. g., (Foote).....	6	7	5	9	10	ro
Dot Miller, b. m., (McDonald)....	12	10	Dis.			
Dreamer, blk. g., (Gatcomb).....	Dis.					

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:14½; 2:16¾.

2:17 Trot.—Purse, $1,200.

Roster, b. g., by Almonedo, by Red Wilkes, (Carpenter)	1	1	1			
Baron Belt, br. g., (Quinton).....	6	2	3			
Brandywine, gr. g., (Honorest).....	3	3	2			
Timberlake, b. g., (Hudson).....	2	4	4			
Lady Novetta, br. m., (Bowne).....	4	5	5			
Anhauser, b. h., (Reynolds).....	7	6	6			
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neil).....	3	7	dr			
Tip T., (b. g., (Lyman).....	Dis.					
X. L. Brother, b. g., (Pratt).....	Dis.					

Time—2:14½; 2:13½; 2:14½.

FAST SPEEDWAY TROTTER.

David Harum, a Gelding, Made a Good Impression by His Performance Yesterday.

There was a newcomer on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, a racy looking trotter, from Buffalo, owned by W. P. Taylor of that city, and driven yesterday by H. H. James. The trotter—a gelding—is named David Harum, and is by Almont Wilkes. He is stabled at Capt. McDonald's, and yesterday showed an attractive half down the Harlem course with the bay pacer Piney (2:12¼) as a traveling companion. Capt. McDonald drove Piney, and the two came down through the heavy going at a clinking pace, both moving rmoothly. David Harum was the first to reach the half-mile post.

There were other fast steppers on the Speedway yesterday that took to the lumpy footing with zest. The course was pretty good considering the heavy rain, but naturally was not very fast. Most of the drivers staid away, but those who were on hand had some interesting sport. Dr. Neiden, with his bay gelding Whistle, (2:20,) won two brushes in clever style. Lately the full brother to Dariel (2:07½) has been going nicely, a fact which was emphasized yesterday when he showed too much speed for another good pacer, George Wallace, (2:17¼,) driven by his owner, L. G. Kahn. Barring a slight break by Wallace in the second heat, both "side-wheelers" negotiated every yard of the half-mile neatly, with Whistle in front both times.

Max Homburger, with his pacer, Aleppo; John C. Schriner behind the bay gelding John C., and Mr. Bloch with Jim the Penman (2:24¾) had two brushes, both of which were won by Aleppo. John C. was second the first time, and Jim the Penman second in the second heat. George Coleman, driving B. F. Pierce's trotter Freeland, (2:17¾,) made the big gelding display a nice bit of trotting. In a brush with Hugh Riley's sturdy and rapid veteran, Commodore Porter, (2:13,) Freeland was first at the finish line by a couple of lengths.

"Why didn't you start a block ahead of me? I can beat you three lengths," said Commodore Porter's driver to Mr. Coleman after they had slowed up. Some good-natured banter followed, but the two bays did not brush again.

Among others on the course were H. H. James driving another Almont Wilkes gelding besides the one mentioned; Capt. McDonald, behind the young trotter Coxey; Dr. Kane and Capt. Boyce behind Dr. Kane's Little Gem, (2:15½;) William Northrup, driving the black mare Irene, whom he has just bought from George Coleman; Fred Ross, with Dark Secret, (2:27¼;) Henry Hyde, with Nerva; George Young, with Dandy, and Frank Sparling and Thomas Quinn, behind the black mare Florence C., (2:19¾.)

Part of the string of fast ones belonging to C. K. G. Billings, the Chicago horseman, who owns the great Lucille, arrived at the Empire City track yesterday. They are to be seen on the Speedway later. Hontas Crooks and Frankie were among the number.

No Long Branch Horse Show.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—The horse show that was to have taken place to-morrow at Norwood Park has been abandoned for this year. Miss Munro, who was the moving spirit, has been on a trip abroad, and matters did not progress as was expected in the hands of her substitutes, and they failed to complete all the necessary arrangements to carry the show along. Miss Munro to-day announced that the show will take place earlier in the season next year.

"Cash" Sloan on Two Winners.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—At Maisons-Laffitte yesterday "Cash" Sloan, on the Duc de Gramont's Barnevelt, won the Prix de Chamant, 5,000f., over a course of 2,100 meters.

The American jockey also won the Prix de Maule, 4,000f., over a course of 800 meters, on the Duc de Gramont's Fraisier.

SEAWANHAKA Y. C. RACES.

Thirty Yachts Entered for Annual Fall Regatta on Oyster Bay To-day.

The annual Autumn races of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over courses on Long Island Sound from a starting line off the entrance to Oyster Bay. Events have been provided for all classes, and a special feature has been added to the regatta by the awarding of individual prizes to the crews of the winning boats in the thirty-foot class of sloops and the raceabout and Seawanhaka-Corinthian knockabout classes. The yachts in these three classes will be manned exclusively by Corinthians. The preparatory signal will be set at 1 P. M. These are the entries received up to last night:

Sloops, Class J, fifty-one feet to sixty feet racing length—Ilderim.

Sloops, Class L, thirty-six feet to forty-three feet racing length—Mirth II., J. W. Beekman; Norota, D. B. Burnham.

Yawls, Class L—Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde.

Sloops, Class M, thirty feet to thirty-six feet racing length—O Shima San, H. I. Pratt; Possum, J. Rogers Maxwell.

Yawls, Class M—Flora, H. H. Landon; Audax, H. W. Eaton.

Sloops, Class M, twenty-five feet to thirty feet racing length—Kit, T. H. Macdonald; Oiseau, J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr.; Alerion, A. H. Alker; Marguerite.

Sloops, Class N, twenty-one feet to twenty-five feet racing length—Murmur, Barclay Ward; Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens; Rochelle, Edward Kelly; Adelaide, Dr. J. M. Woodbury.

Sloops, Class Q, eighteen feet to twenty-one feet racing length—Ox, W. N. Bavier.

Sloops, Class R, not over eighteen feet racing length—Flim Flam, A. D. Prince.

Catboats, Class T, twenty-one feet to twenty-five feet racing length—Uarda, H. H. Gordon; Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby.

Open Catboats, Class V, eighteen to twenty-one feet racing length—Spindrift, M. Goetchius.

Raceabouts—Ruider, H. M. Crane; Sis, F. T. Bedford; Spindrift, Pirie Brothers; Snapper, H. L. Maxwell; Colleen, L. R. Alberger; Scamp, Johnston De Forest.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Knockabouts—Midge, Heron, and Senta.

SIS AWARDED MAXWELL CUP.

Raceabouts Nevertheless Continue Contests at Oyster Bay—Scamp Won.

F. T. Bedford's raceabout Sis was yesterday awarded the J. Rogers Maxwell Cup by the Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for her single victory Thursday in what was to have been a three days' tournament, but the racing was, nevertheless, continued. A special prize was set up by the club, and four of the craft that had gathered at Oyster Bay for the tournament had one of the best contests of the season yesterday afternoon. Johnston De Forest's Scamp was the winner, defeating H. M. Crane's Raider by an even half minute. H. L. Maxwell's Snapper followed the two leaders closely over the finish line, and the Pirie Brothers' Spindrift brought up the rear. Sis did not compete.

The race was sailed twice over a six-and-three-quarter-mile triangular course on Long Island Sound, from a starting line off the entrance to Oyster Bay. A brisk easterly wind sent the yachts kicking over the course in excellent time, blowing even more heavily at the finish than at the start.

It was 2:30 o'clock when the preparatory signal was set, and five minutes later, when the frisky little racers were let slip, Raider, as on Thursday, led across the line, followed in quick succession by Scamp, Snapper, and Spindrift. Over the first leg of the course, a reach with booms to starboard, there was no change in the relative positions of the boats. At the end of the second leg, a thrash to windward, Raider was still at the head of the fleet, but on the run to the home mark Scamp passed Raider and took a slight lead, which by hard work she was able to maintain to the finish. The raceabouts will meet again to-day in the Fall regatta of the club, for a special prize offered by the Regatta Committee.

More Entries for Larchmont Y. C. Races

The schooner race for the Larchmont Cup of 1900 and the special races of the Larchmont Yacht Club for Classes H, I, K, L, and M of sloops and yawls will be sailed to-day on Long Island Sound from a start at 11:30 A. M. off Larchmont Harbor. These entries, in addition to the list published yesterday, have been received by the Regatta Committee:

Schooners.—Wayward, Charles Smithers, and Katrina, James B. Ford.

Sloops.—Class K, Fifty-one-Feet Racing Length—Altair, Cord Meyer; Hussar II., Rear Commodore James Baird.

Sloops. — Class M, Thirty-six-Feet Racing Length—Veda, Robert Bacon.

The Herreshoff seventies will race for a special $500 cup, offered by Commodore Clarence A. Postley. After the races the owners of the contesting schooners and seventy-footers will be given a dinner at the clubhouse by Commodore Postley.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 7.—J. M. McDonough's cutter sloop Jessica was hauled out on the marine railway at the Woods yards to-day to be prepared for the coming regatta off Larchmont.

Clark A. Miller's schooner Monhegan has been hauled out at the Robertson yard to be laid up for the Winter.

The gas launch Diana was launched from the marine railway at the Jacob yard, after being overhauled and placed in serviceable condition.

Alfred A. Appleton's sloop Tigress, which was fouled by James S. Baird's sloop Hussar II., is having a new mast, topmast, and bowsprit constructed at the Jacob yard.

The sloop yacht Nimbus has been dismantled and laid up in the marine basin for the Winter at the above yard.

Small Yachts Race Off Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—This afternoon the thirty-foot yachts raced for a cup offered by Victor Sorchan. Start was at 3:25. Summary:

Wa Wa, R. Brooks	6:41:09	3:16:09
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	6:45:53	3:20:53
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	6:47:56	3:22:56
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan.....	7:00:03	3:25:03
Hera, R. N. Ellis.....	Withdrew.	

BOSTWICK WILL NOT RACE.

He Declines Mr. Winton's Challenge to Match Automobiles in Chicago.

Albert C. Bostwick has declined to accept the challenge sent to him yesterday by Alexander Winton, the Cleveland (Ohio) automobilist, to meet the latter in a race of 100 miles or less at Chicago. An automobile exhibit is to be held at Washington Park, Chicago, from Sept. 18 to 22, where tests and races between different machines will be among the features. Mr. Winton sent a challenge at the same time to W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has just won the championship of Newport in the races held there on Thursday.

Mr. Winton is anxious to have Mr. Vanderbilt go to Chicago with his French automobile, which has proved this season to be the fastest thing on wheels in and around Newport, and he also desired to have Mr. Bostwick enter the latter's new $13,000 autocar, which holds the world's record from Nice to Marseilles. The record was made last June by M. Rene de Knyff, the owner, from whom Mr. Bostwick bought the machine while he was in Paris.

Mr. Bostwick is Chairman of the Committee on Runs and Races of the Automobile Club of America, and he holds several local records. When seen yesterday at his office, 66 Broadway, he said: "I telegraphed Mr. Winton this morning that I could not accept. I have not yet received all the fittings for my French car, and am also waiting for a new set of tires. I have only had the machine out two or three times since returning, and before racing I shall have to give it a complete overhauling. If I race with it now and should puncture a tire, I am gone. That is the reason why it was in no condition to enter the Newport races."

Mr. Bostwick added that he had entered for some of the races at Guttenberg during the Tri-State Fair on Saturday. "They have a mile track there," he continued, "and that will make automobile races worth something. If I do not receive all the necessary fittings for my French car, I may not run it, but I expect to be there at any rate, whether I actually race or not."

Mr. Bostwick said that several club members would probably make the run to Trenton, N. J., on Sept. 24, and his committee is planning several interesting road runs around New York later in the season.

Tarrytown's Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 7.—All of the events in the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club annual open tournament were reduced to their final stage here this afternoon, and the mixed doubles finished. The scores of to-day's matches follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—J. P. Paret beat F. G. Brannon, 6—1, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—C. F. Watson, Jr., and H. D. Snow beat J. P. Paret and Hugh Tallant, 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Temple and C. D. Millard beat Miss Ewings and C. S. Batten, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1.

Final Round—Miss Thompson and J. P. Paret beat Miss Temple and C. D. Millard, 6—1, 6—3.

Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Van Reypen (16) beat Carr, (scratch,) 6—0, 6—1; Hatch (15) beat Hicks, (owe 15,) by default; Batten (15) beat Brannon, (owe half 15,) 4—6, 6—2, 10—8; Entz (scratch) beat Ladoux, (15,) 6—0, 7—5.

Semi-Final Round—Van Reypen (15) beat Hatch, (15,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

Bicycle Races at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 7.—"Bobbie" Walthour of Atlanta won the mile match race at the Colisseum track to-night in best three heats out of five. Summaries of the meet:

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Carl Yentsen, New Haven; second, William Wiser, New Haven; third, A. Alderman, New Haven. Time—1:02 3-5.

Match Race, (Best Three in Five Heats.)—First Heat—Walthour first, Collett second. Time—1:57. Second Heat—Fisher first, Newhouse second. Time—1:55 2-5. Third Heat—Walthour first, Fisher second. Time—1:59. Fourth Heat—No race. Fifth Heat—Walthour first, Newhouse second. Final—Walthour first, Fisher second. Time—1:55 2-5.

Newport's Latest Sporting Scheme.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—The success of the automobile races on Thursday at Aquidneck Park has started a very lively discussion regarding the need of a track here for all sorts of racing. It is proposed to form an association for the purpose of having a track built and operated during the Fall months and making automobile and local trotting events among the cottagers and townspeople regular events. Such a track could be built on the field which was intended for the polo field.

New West Side A. C. Games.

The new West Side Athletic Club will hold its club games at its club grounds, West Fifty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning. The events will be: 70-yard dash, one-and-a-half-mile run, 300-yard hurdle race, hop, step, and jump, and 600-yard run.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Errors by St. Louis Players Enabled New York to Win—Other Scores.

The New Yorks defeated St. Louis in yesterday's baseball game through misplays by Jones and McCann. In the eighth inning, after two were out, McCann failed to hold a throw by Jones and two runs were scored before the ball was recovered, and Smith, who had hit the ball, was resting at third. Hawley's pitching was a notable feature. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	V.Halt'n, cf.	2	1	2	0	0
Burkett, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss.	2	3	1	7	0
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	5	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	Hickm'n, 3b.	0	1	2	5	1
Wallace, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Keister, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	11	2	0
McCann, 1b.	1	1	8	1	1	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Robinson, c.	0	0	1	3	0	Grady, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	1	1	Hawley, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	3	7	22	11	2	Total.	5	7	27	18	1

*Selbach out, running out of base line; Gleason out, hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New York	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	—	5

Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1; New York, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Hawley, 2. Sacrifice hit—Heidrick. Stolen bases—Burkett, Donovan, (2,) Davis, (2.) Three-base hits—McCann, Selbach. Two-base hits—McGraw, Hickman. Hit by pitcher—By Jones, 2; by Hawley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Time of game—2 hours.

BROOKLYN AND PITTSBURG TIE.

Yesterday's baseball game between Brooklyn and Pittsburg was exciting from start to finish. After seesawing for four innings, Pittsburg got a lead of one run, which was increasd to three by a home-run drive over the picket fence by Williams, with O'Brien on first. In Brooklyn's half Kelley got to first on a scratch hit, and then Dahlen duplicated Williams's drive. With two out in the ninth and Kesler on second, Ely allowed Jennings's grounder to go through him, letting in the tying run. O'Day then called the game on account of darkness. The batting of O'Brien and Williams and the base running of Wagner and Kesler were the features. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Wagner, rf.	2	1	5	0	0	Kelley, lf.	1	2	3	1	1
O'Brien, 1b.	2	3	10	0	1	Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	4	0
Williams, 3b.	2	2	1	4	0	Cross, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Ely, c.	0	1	4	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	2	0	McGin'ty, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*De Mont.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6	11	27	11	3	Total.	6	9	27	12	1

*Batted for McGinnity in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	—6
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Home runs—Williams, Dahlen. Two-base hits—Williams, Kelley. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By McGinnity, 1; by Waddell, 3. Stolen bases—Jones, Keeler, (2,) Cross. Bases on balls—By McGinnity, 1; by Waddell, 2. Double play—Ely, Ritchey, and O'Brien. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1; by Waddell, 1. Time of game—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

									R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	—6	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	15	4

Batteries—Orth and McFarland; Hughes and Donahue. (Called on account of darkness.)

AT BOSTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3—6	10	1
Boston	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—5	13	1

Batteries—Newton, Phillips, and Kahoe; Dineen, Willis, and Clarke.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	65	42	.607	Boston	53	57	.482
Pittsburg	63	48	.568	St. Louis	50	59	.459
Philadelphia	56	52	.519	Cincinnati	51	60	.459
Chicago	54	57	.486	New York	46

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TO IMPRESS CHINA!

As we have already intimated, the Russian proposal for the immediate evacuation of China was "suspect," because every action of Russia, in China or elsewhere, is necessarily suspicious. And this universal belief has been produced by the efforts of Russia herself. When we remember the manner in which Count CASSINI twisted President McKINLEY and Secretary of State DAY around his little finger, and induced them not only to admit but to proclaim that black was white, that the moon, according to the latest spectrum analysis, was made of green cheese, that our interests were not concerned in the dispute whether there was to be an open door in China or a door slammed in our faces, then we feel that we owe Russia a grudge. Then we feel that we have a National grievance.

But of course this unpleasant recollection ought not to be allowed, at any time, to blind us to our present interests. To allow it to do so would be to make the same sentimental error that was made by the President when he invoked "our traditional friendship with Russia" as a reason why we should abandon our obvious National interests. And in referring again to our old blunder we do not mean to criticise the partial adoption of the Russian position by the able memorandum signed by Mr. ADEE. The plain facts are, both that Mr. DAY's blunder had already been retrieved by Mr. HAY, and that the memorandum expressed our real interest. With Mr. HAY and Mr. ROOT in the Cabinet we can feel tolerably secure against either a willful or an unwitting abandonment of our National interests in the Far East.

And yet every day brings us fresh proofs how unwise it would be to give our vote in favor of a too hasty evacuation of Peking. Russia's desire for the earliest evacuation possible is easily explained. Whether the basis of settlement is "as you were" or "as you are," Russia's position seems impregnable. She holds now, she held at the beginning of the Boxer disturbances, all of China that she either needs or "can use in her business." And there is the not unreasonable suspicion that, if she needs or desires anything further from China, she will have entitled herself to it by acting as the savior of China and the intermediary on her behalf against an outraged Western World.

"Indemnity for the past and security for the future." That time-honored phrase denotes the true policy of the Western World toward China. Whether or not we attach any importance at all to the fresh Shanghai rumors of the massacre of American missionaries, it is plain that we cannot execute this policy without putting all China in fear. It is abundantly evident that the Government of China can tell lies about the relations of China with the outside world, and that these lies will be believed throughout China, in the absence of some fact palpably incompatible with them.

In a word, the Chinese Government, which has endeavored publicly to humiliate foreigners throughout China, and which has thus exposed them to murder and outrage, must itself be publicly humiliated until no Chinaman shall again accept its anti-foreign lies. It would even be worth while to put the Dowager Empress, the fountain and origin of the whole persecution of foreigners, in a cage, and to exhibit her in every vice-regal city of the empire, attended by an overwhelming guard of the allied troops. That would put an end to her usefulness as an anti-foreign liar. There may be other methods equally efficacious of accomplishing the same result. But the Chinese Nation must be made aware, in some way, that the Western World has the power to avenge indignities and to redress injuries aimed at it in the persons of its citizens. Pressure upon the Chinese Government and offensive operations against it should not cease until that point has been made quite clear. If this be so, it is plain that the time is by no means yet ripe for the evacuation of Peking.

MR. OLNEY'S BRYANISM.

It is difficult to read Mr. OLNEY's announcement in favor of the Kansas City ticket and platform in part without getting the impression that he cherishes doubt all the time about the safety of the course he suggests should be followed by patriotic Americans in the coming Presidential election, and that it is not so much admiration for or confidence in BRYAN that has led him to take sides with the Populists as it is a rather resentful personal aversion for President MCKINLEY and the general course of his Administration.

In the defeat of the Republican Party Mr. OLNEY finds his only hope of "a return to more wholesome policies." Just what parts of the Kansas City platform he considers "wholesome" enough to deserve the acceptance of the entire structure, with its candidates, the readers of his announcement for BRYAN are left to conjecture. If it were not so eminent and fastidious a person as Mr. CLEVELAND's former Secretary of State who had written the announcement attributed to Mr. OLNEY it would have been easy to assert that it was the production of a pettifogger, bent upon creating an unfavorable opinion of the Republican candidate without much respect to his pretty well-known opinions and the policy of his Administration in dealing with the foreign problems that have arisen since Mr. OLNEY grappled with them in an undeveloped stage during his occupation of the Department of State.

Recalling some of the high-minded work that Mr. OLNEY performed as Secretary of State for President CLEVELAND, and the affectation, at least, of indifference shown by him when detractors of the baser sort attributed to Mr. CLEVELAND and his Administration an unworthy subserviency to "syndicates," the remark of Mr. OLNEY about "a syndicated Presidency" strikes us as cheap and discreditable, as if one should say "you're another," in answer to the offensive taunt of a person who should be ignored. And there is nothing in the course of the President in dealing with the Chinese situation to justify Mr. OLNEY's intimation that it is the policy of the President to secure "a slice of China." In suggesting that there is he does his reputation injustice.

Mr. OLNEY does not offer any clearer or more assuring policy for the Philippines than Mr. BRYAN. He neglects to support Mr. BRYAN's policy, possibly for the very good reason that as compared with the declared policy of Mr. MCKINLEY it does not commend itself to the preference of the American people. He does not always agree with Mr. BRYAN, as a matter of fact, for Mr. BRYAN would withdraw from the Philippines and allow "eight or ten millions of savages," as Mr. OLNEY calls them, to attempt self-government under our protection, while the President is convinced that the United States Government has assumed an obligation to see that stable government is established before abandoning Mr. OLNEY's "savages" to the perils of internecine and ferocious war.

"Should McKinleyism again prevail," as Mr. OLNEY puts it, it will not be because the American people believe that MCKINLEY has not made mistakes, that he has not at times blundered and wavered, that his party has not frequently invited and deserved defeat, that some of the censure of Mr. OLNEY is not deserved, but that with all his shortcomings the people believe that their interests and the honor and security and credit of the nation will be safer in the hands of Mr. MCKINLEY than in the care of Mr. BRYAN and his party, even with the approval of Mr. OLNEY.

The people of the United States are strongly inclined, we believe, to prefer President MCKINLEY and his assurances to BRYAN and his chimeras. Mr. OLNEY's peculiar and strenuous plea for a trial of the Bryan experiment is not likely to cause forgetfulness of the words of the President before the Ohio Society of this city on March 3 last. The President spoke on that occasion with unusual earnestness, with strong patriotic feeling, and with great candor and directness. He then said:

"Out of these recent events have come to the United States grave trials and responsibilities. As it was the Nation's war, so are its results the Nation's problem. Its solution rests upon us all. It is too serious to stifle. It is too earnest for repose. No phrase or catchword can conceal the sacred obligation it involves. No use of epithets, no aspersion of motive by those who differ, will contribute to that sober judgment so essential to right conclusions. No political outcry can abrogate our treaty of peace with Spain or absolve us from its solemn engagements. It is the people's question, and will be until its determination is written out in their enlightened verdict. We must choose between manly doing and base desertion. It will never be the latter. It must be soberly settled in justice and good conscience, and it will be."

We are very much mistaken if the American people do not choose to rely upon the judgment and right purpose of the man who uttered these words rather than to put themselves in the hands of the man whom Mr. OLNEY with cynical recklessness yet with many mental reservations mistakenly, in our opinion, commends to the Democrats of the country as worthy of support.

THE "PROFIT" ON SILVER COINAGE.

A correspondent the other day good-naturedly called our attention to what he conceived to be a fallacy in our statement that the Government made a "profit of 39 cents an ounce" on the coinage of the silver bullion bought under the law of 1890. But, though we condemned this feature of the law especially at the time that it was confirmed and extended, in June, 1898, as setting a doubtful precedent, we are inclined to think that our use of the word "profit" was justified.

The Government bought silver at the average rate of 90 cents an ounce, and gave for it its notes of hand. These notes it is now receiving for taxes, and as they come in they are canceled. Every $900 of them has paid for 1,000 ounces of silver. This silver the Government coins into 1,290 standard silver dollars, with which it can pay for $1,290 worth of services or supplies. Clearly this is a "profit" of $390, or 39 cents an ounce. The profit is of exactly the same sort, and secured in the same way, as that realized on the coinage of silver and nickel and copper into fractional coin.

Our correspondent thinks that it is no more profit than would accrue to one "who took three cents out of his right hand pocket, threw one away, and put the other two into his left-hand pocket." This, he says, would "disturb his equilibrium if a benignant fairy of the free-silver Bryanite order should force him to treat his entire fortune in the same way." The analogy is not very clear, but we agree, of course, that it would be both ruinous and dishonest to carry on the purchase and coinage of silver in the manner we have described without limit of time or amount. It can be done with safety or decency only so long as the amount of silver dollars or silver certificates representing them does not go beyond what the country will take at par for the sake of the convenience with which daily exchanges can be made with them. Precisely the same principle rules in this sort of coinage as in that of fractional coin to which we have referred. The value of the silver thus coined depends entirely on its strict limitation to the amount for which there is an adequate conventional utility.

This principle was clearly recognized by Mr. FAIRCHILD, when Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. CLEVELAND. At that time the Allison-Bland silver coinage law was still in operation, and the Government was buying and coining $2,000,000 worth of silver each month, with no provision whatever for stopping. It was plain that the Government could not go on forever coining silver which was steadily falling in price without ultimately changing the entire currency into depreciated legal tender silver. Mr. FAIRCHILD proposed an automatic check on this process. He recommended that the coinage of silver should be suspended whenever the amount of silver dollars or silver certificates should accumulate in the Treasury beyond a specified moderate amount. In other words, when the conventional utility of silver ceased to keep it in circulation at par, and it consequently flowed into the Treasury, then its further increase should cease. In our judgment, had that policy been adopted and firmly adhered to, we should have had no further trouble with the silver question. The policy was based on the truth that a currency of depreciated intrinsic value can be kept at par only when it is strictly confined to the amount that will be used by the people, left to their own free discretion; when, in short, it is a subsidiary currency. That principle is as completely at variance with the idea of unlimited coinage of cheap silver at a fictitious valuation into legal tender money, which Mr. BRYAN and his followers call "free silver," as substance is with shadow or truth with crass error.

SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN.

In polite speech there are no such things as superfluous women. There may be more women than men in some places, but no one would think of calling them superfluous. But in the science of social economics there may be such women, for superfluous means more than are needed. It is comfortable, and it is in accordance with the laws of social economy, that there should be just enough women in any community to furnish each man with one. But this state of things does not now prevail, and never has prevailed, in this generally blessed land. The distribution of population has always been and still is such that in many communities there are more than enough women to go round, and in many others there are not enough. These facts are of some significance just now, when the latest census has revealed that there are about 25,000 more women than men in the City of New York.

This news has been published in a manner that leads us to suppose that it astonished the publishers of it. But there really was no cause for astonishment. There is nothing new in this state of affairs. According to the census the total male population of the City of New York in 1900 was 757,579, and of the female population, 767,722. This showed a preponderance of the eternal feminine to the number of 10,143. A very casual examination of the figures will show that the proportion between the two sexes has been fairly well preserved in the interval between the taking of the former census and the latest one. The State of Massachusetts has always in recent years held the record for its superfluity of women, the surplus in 1890 being 64,525. In that State, too, it will undoubtedly be found that the ratio has not materially altered.

Of course, there must be some reason for the difference in the numbers of the two sexes. It may be possible that more girls than boys are born, but it seems not unlikely that the difference in the numbers may be traced to historical causes. An examination of the eleventh census will show that in 1890 Western cities and towns almost invariably had more males than females, while Eastern communities as a rule contained more women than men. This seems to be still the case. Without more detailed facts than are obtainable even from such a careful study of the distribution of population as that made under ROBERT P. PORTER it is not quite safe to make any pronounced conclusion. But it seems likely that the preponderance of males over females in the West was originally caused by the pushing out of pioneer expeditions. Naturally parties setting out to conquer new territory would be chiefly composed of men. Then when the later rushes for fame and fortune came, more men went from the East into the West. Most of them were young unmarried men, and they left behind them the women they might have married, and found no others out yonder. In a smaller degree this same state of affairs must still exist, and it would naturally account for the preponderance of females over males in the population of the East and the reverse in that of the West.

In the newest Northwestern communities, when a permanent population is desired and systematic movements thereto are made, women are induced to leave the East and go there. Thus wives are provided for the superfluous men and the number of superfluous women in the East is a little reduced. Years ago some of the best blood of the country took the advice of HORACE GREELEY, "Go West, young man." To-day it seems as if the advice needed to equalize the male and female population all over the country were "Go West, young woman."

CAPT. MAHAN'S REMINISCENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The incident of the hoisting of the Boer flag at Bar Harbor by Mr. Van Ness, which, being done upon the occasion of the coming of the British fleet, was clearly intended as an insult to a visiting friendly nation, recalls a somewhat interesting circumstance in my personal experience during the civil war.

I was First Lieutenant of the United States ship Macedonian, which entered the Harbor of Plymouth during the early Summer of 1863. It will be remembered that then, prior to Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the general feeling in England, so far at least as it found expression, was distinctly adverse to our cause. A merchant vessel—British, as I recall—lying some distance inside of us, hoisted a Confederate flag. This, being done after our arrival, was clearly insulting, as was the act of Mr. Van Ness. Soon after a boat from a British ship of war was seen to go alongside, and the Confederate flag was hauled down, and that afternoon a British naval officer visited our ship, expressed his regret at the occurrence, and stated that the flag had been lowered by their direction.

The question in either instance, of course, is not one of political sympathy, but of social decency. I inferred from the conversation of the officer in question, whom I came to know pretty well, that his sympathies were with the South, but he was too much of a gentleman to obtrude his opinion upon me.

A. T. MAHAN.
Quogue, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1900.

Wages in South Africa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A cable dispatch from Pretoria, dated Sept. 4, states that "The Imperial Government is now paying natives 30 shillings a month at the mines, against 60 shillings a month paid before the war."

Behold the glorious triumph of British civilization! Wages reduced 50 per cent. in the name of "good government," "progress," and the "higher humanity."

CANADIAN.
New York, Sept. 6, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Lingers.

No matter what the members of the 400 may think about it, the straw hat matches the weather better than does the oyster just now.—Chicago Record.

An Appetizer.

Towne—So you went home with Stingiman for luncheon to-day, eh? What did you get?

Brown—An appetite for dinner.—Philadelphia Press.

The Nerve.

"I suffer dreadfully from toothache—an exposed nerve."

"Why don't you see a dentist?"

"Every time I make up my mind I find I haven't the nerve."—Philadelphia Record.

Appreciation.

She—The Browns called on us last week, you know.

He—Yes.

"Don't you think it is about time we should retaliate?"—Indianapolis Press.

Juvenile Enjoyment.

"Ma, am I goin' to get 'nother plate of ice cream 'sides this un?"

"Why, little Jim?"

"'Cause, ma, I wan' to know whether to gobble this un up er drag it out."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE BABY 'CROSS THE WAY.

From The Chicago News.

There's a little bunch of dimples at the window 'cross the street,
Just the cutest little stranger that you ever chanced to meet,
And it's good to sit and watch him at his cunning baby play,
That little imp of sweetness, the baby 'cross the way.

How we love to sit and watch him as he laughs in baby glee,
Or see him playing horsey on his papa's sturdy knee,
And his papa is the proudest when he hears his youngest say:
"'Oo! oo! goo! goo!"—the baby 'cross the way.

When he bites the ring of rubber or pounds his tiny boot,
There never was a baby half so cunning or so cute,
And he is a gloom dispeller, like the sunshine of the day,
That little king of honey—the baby 'cross the way.

But when we cling to downy pillows and the icy streets are still,
And a wail of piercing anguish floats across the other sill,
And he bawls away incessant till the morning east is gray,
Then we feel that we could smother the baby 'cross the way.

OLNEY'S PHANTOM PURSUIT OF THE PRESIDENCY.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Some think that Richard Olney reflects or represents the present political views of Grover Cleveland. They argue that as Mr. Olney was Attorney General and then Secretary of State under President Cleveland, the accord of the two on politics now is plain. The theory is a legitimate superficial presumption. But the facts under the presumption negative it.

Both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are men of strong personality. Toward the close of Mr. Cleveland's Administration they affected each other unpleasantly as often as they did agreeably. Mr. Olney was desirous of the Democratic nomination for President in 1896. Like most men who have such a desire he failed to see why its realization was impossible. He was identified with an Administration deserted by the party which created it. Mr. Cleveland easily overshadowed every member of his Cabinet. The unchangeable Republicanism of Massachusetts rendered Democratic recourse to that State for a Presidential candidate contrary to the habit of politics.

These things were not appreciated by Mr. Olney. Nor was his ambition relished by Mr. Cleveland, who thought that none of his Cabinet should seek preferment at hands that had warred on him. That caused the "little rift within the lute which by and by makes all the music mute." Personal respect and personal courtesy were maintained, but those who think that Mr. Olney at the last stood or to-day stands so near to Mr. Cleveland's admiration and confidence as several other members of his Cabinet, are excusably incorrect only because the facts, as they are, are not known to them.

This renders the letter of Mr. Olney to Henry L. Nelson, who exploited it in The New York World on Thursday, not only the expression of Mr. Olney alone, but it also explicitly relieves it of any relation to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Cleveland from any suspicion of liking for it. The statement is due to justice to history, which involves justice both to Mr. Cleveland and to Mr. Olney, as well as to the public, and which corrects the erroneous impression, eagerly adopted by uninformed writers, that Mr. Cleveland himself probably inspired and possibly agrees with Mr. Olney's letter.

The letter shows the still strenuous desire of Mr. Olney for the Presidency of the United States. There is not a word in it as to what kind of President Mr. Bryan would make. There are many words in it on what kind of President, in Mr. Olney's opinion, Mr. McKinley has made. Plainly, the Presidency is a displacing consideration in Mr. Olney's mind. He does not permit himself to discuss Mr. Bryan's claims or capacity for the office, but he is convinced of Mr. McKinley's failure in it. He is apparently thinking how the office would have been conducted under another man, under a Democratic citizen of Massachusetts, for instance. And he contends that it has not been conducted in that way by a Republican citizen of Ohio who undoubtedly holds it, in Mr. Olney's opinion, because a Democratic citizen of Massachusetts was not nominated for it. This is the more noticeable, when one recalls that in the letter is not a word favorable to the Presidency of Grover Cleveland or alluding to him or to it at all.

Mr. Olney is sincerely convinced, as those who know him are aware, that the errors from which he would have saved Mr. Cleveland, but for the latter's indocility, would have made Republican success in 1896 impossible and Democratic victory then quite easy under a different and better candidate—a citizen of Massachusetts, for instance. His conviction that Mr. Cleveland brought Bryanism on Democracy and Republicanism into power accounts for his omission to commend the Administration with which he was connected. His criticism of the McKinley Administration becomes less significant when his omission to commend its predecessor is explained. And his equally pointed omission to say one word for Bryan or for Bryanism is further proof of his conviction that, while the Chief Magistracy may have been, in his opinion, ill filled by Mr. McKinley, and while it may possibly be better filled by Mr. Bryan, it will never be properly filled, until the Democrat, who should have been nominated in 1896 and 1900, shall be nominated and elected in 1904.

Mr. Olney's condemnation of the McKinley Administration should have been followed by some commendation of Bryanism, as an alternative. The commendation is wanting. Its absence affects the significance of Mr. Olney's strictures. Independent men, Gold Democrats especially, are not praising McKinleyism, as Mr. Olney calls it, and do not feel called on to do so. They made it before and support it now as an alternative only. Praise of it belongs to McKinley men or to Republicanism. Comparison of McKinleyism with Bryanism concerns independent men, and especially Gold Democrats, but apparently does not concern, or at least does not engage, Mr. Olney's thought at all. This is the weakness of his letter. The men to whom and for whom he speaks, and with whom he has wrought, want less to know what are the faults of McKinleyism than what are the merits of Bryanism. It has none, or at least none of them appears in Mr. Olney's letter. If it had any in his mind, he could have mentioned them, but his failure to mention them gives to his criticisms on McKinleyism a colorless, practical, or operative value to men of independence who wish to know what choice, between forced alternatives, they should make for country and for kind at this time.

In short, Mr. Olney's letter is "all in the air." He is constrained to criticise the McKinley Administration, but neither his conscience nor his intellect—or does the reason reside in his temperament or in his ambition?—permits him for one moment to go bail for Bryanism or to enlighten voters hesitating between the two parties in this campaign. On this account, the letter will have no other result than to align Mr. Olney with "regularity," and to number him among the "eligibles" by 1904. But in the unlikely event of Mr. Bryan's election, Mr. Olney would find the Nebraskan keeping him at arm's length, for, because Fred Williams would be "the man of Massachusetts," and Richard Olney would not.

Nor do aspirations and arguments always agree. They sometimes jar. Were Mr. Olney disinterested he had been freer and more candid in his thought and fairer in his statements. His criticism of expansion, for instance, would then be unimpaired by the fact that he is the pioneer expansionist among our modern statesmen. His Atlantic Monthly protest in December, 1897, against the United States being any longer "a hermit nation," his demand then that we go to the East and to its consequences would not rise in judgment against him now. His record was a great one on that. His rhetoric to-day cannot rail that record off the pages of literature. Then he foresaw and in effect advised what, over a year later, the destruction of the Maine and the ensuing war made as obligatory as inevitable. Now he faults what then he favored—and why he does so is not unknown to his sometime colleagues, though it does not appear in the lines of his letter. His some time colleagues can read it between the lines.

For Mr. Olney's fame, we could wish his disappointments with the past had been less galling, his devotion to his great chief more loyal, and his words in the present based on broader, higher, and nobler grounds. His letter is apropos of nothing. The logic of it leads nowhere. Neither Cleveland nor McKinley—nor, manifestly, Bryan—satisfies or gratifies him. We can conceive of but one man who is his ideal. He has only himself to blame for that ideal's recession from availability for public service. There are antitheses to great qualities, but, in politics, there are no permanently effective substitutes for them. The election will enlighten Mr. Olney, who fails now to enlighten his countrymen. The result of that election will intensify his critical power, but take objects of it will not. Be those whom he now condemns. They will be those to whom he has gone without reason but to whom, not without reason, should they succeed, his going will be without reward.

VICTORIA MAY GO TO GERMANY.

Queen to Visit the Dowager Empress Frederick Next Month.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—It is said in Court circles here that Queen Victoria will visit Dowager Empress Frederick next month, unless the latter's condition meanwhile should considerably improve, which is not probable.

British Delegates for Louisville.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Trades Union Congress, in session at Huddersfield, has selected John Weir of Dunfermline, Scotland, and Peter Nolan of London as delegates to the coming convention at Louisville.

Austrian Reichsrath Dissolves.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—An imperial decree, issued to-day, dissolves the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath and directs a new election immediately.

FILIPINO PRISONERS MUTINY.

Attack Guards at Bilibid Prison and Almost Effect Escape.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Manila newspapers just received at the War Department give details of a desperate mutiny among the native prisoners in Bilibid Prison, which resulted in the death of four and the wounding of fifteen of them. The report states that the outbreak came without the slightest warning.

The commandant and other official of the prison were going about their duties on a hot Summer afternoon, the 16th of July last, when a little wizened Filipino, serving a life term, assumed a crouching attitude and began to creep up behind the native foreman, giving utterance to a low growl like a wild beast. The effect was electrical on the other convicts. In an instant the muttering had grown to a wild roar, and every prisoner was making for the keepers with murder in his eye. The senior Captain of the native guard, when he commanded the little mob to disperse, was slashed across the back of the head with a bolo.

Then the infuriated men started for the gateway of the prison to overpower the guard and escape. They were met by Major Rogers, the commandant, and a small portion of the guard, who fired a volley into the ranks of the fugitives. Three men fell, and this seemed to check the prisoners for an instant, but their leader urged them on. Though already wounded by the first fire, his spirit was unbroken, and four times the rifles spoke before he fell.

Then like rats in a trap the prisoners tried first one gateway, and then another, and very probably would have overpowered the small guard and made their escape, had not American prisoners come to the rescue and helped to capture the fugitives. A few more volleys from their reinforced pursuers, and the prisoners scurried to their quarters in abject terror.

TEACHERS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Three Years' Contracts and $75 to $100 Per Month Offered.

WINONA, Minn., Sept. 7.—Prof. Atkinson, Superintendent of Instruction in the Philippines, has written to Secretary Shepard of the National Educational Association, asking him to send normal graduates as teachers for the Philippines.

On three-year contracts, primary and grammar grade teachers are offered $75 to $100 per month, and Superintendents $2,000 to $2,500 per year. In addition to salaries all expenses to Manila are to be paid.

ILLITERACY IN PORTO RICO.

Only 25 Per Cent. of Native-Born Males Entitled to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Gen. Sanger, Director of the Porto Rican census, has just published the third bulletin relating to the population of the Island of Porto Rico. This deals with the citizenship on the basis of literacy, with special reference to the effect upon the voting population of the educational requirement imposed by the Foraker act.

The males of voting age number 201,071, and but 3.8 per cent. are of foreign birth. Of the white persons of Porto Rican birth 29.4 per cent. can read or write, while 17.2 per cent. of the colored population are literate. Under the educational qualification the number entitled to vote in the island would be 47,073, or 25 per cent. of native-born males of voting age, restricting the suffrage to about one-fourth of the adult males. The cities of San Juan and Ponce contain most of the foreign element of the island, but even there the native whites and colored each outnumber the foreign element, while together they outnumber them nearly 2½ to 1. In Ponce the native whites are more than three times as numerous as the foreign element and the colored are double the number.

The province of Bayamon, including the City of San Juan, has the least illiteracy, 85.5 of the white males of voting age being able to read or write. The provinces of Aguadilla and Arecibo are the most illiterate, only 22 and 23 per cent. respectively of the adult males being able to read or write. Of the males of voting age of Porto Rico 73,010 or 38.3 per cent. were colored.

ROBERTS REPORTS SUCCESS.

Ian Hamilton Traverses Dulstroom with Slight Opposition.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Lord Roberts reports from Belfast, Transvaal, under date of Wednesday, Sept. 5, as follows:

"Ian Hamilton traversed Dulstroom yesterday with slight opposition.

"Buller engaged the enemy's left this morning. Hamilton is endeavoring to turn his right.

"Boers, with two guns and one pompom, this morning attacked 125 Canadian mounted infantry guarding the railway between Pan and Wonderfontein. Mahon proceeded to their assistance, but the little garrison had beaten off the enemy before he arrived. It was a very creditable performance. The wounded were Major Handers and Lieut. Moodie, slightly, and two men. Six men are missing."

BADEN-POWELL AT CAPE TOWN.

Crowd Carries Mafeking's Defender on Their Shoulders.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.—Gen. Baden-Powell arrived here this morning.

In spite of the early hour of his arrival a great public ovation was given in his honor. The crowd carried him on their shoulders from the railway station to the Government House, a distance of half a mile.

CONTRACTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Americans Likely to Get Large Orders for Coal Trucks.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7.—American energy promises to be rewarded by securing orders for 300 large coal trucks, involving £150,000, about to be placed by gold mining companies on the Rand, in which quick delivery is vitally important.

Tenders were received from British and American manufacturers, but the latter quoted lower prices and promised more speedy delivery. British financial houses fear that the English manufacturers will allow foreigners to reap the commercial benefits of the war.

LONDON EXPECTS DECISIVE NEWS.

Parliament to be Dissolved Last Week of September.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—"We learn," says The Daily News, "that the Government expect decisive news from South Africa within a fortnight and that Parliament will be dissolved during the last week of September."

GUN EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—During the Austrian military manoeuvres to-day on the borders of Galicia and Bohemia a big gun exploded, killing four men outright and fatally wounding eighteen others.

INDIA'S CROP OUTLOOK GOOD.

SIMLA, Sept. 7.—The weather is now promising for the crops. Excellent rain has fallen in all the famine tracts, and the Winter sowings are practically assured.

The number now receiving relief is something under 4,000,000, an encouraging reduction.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

R. C. Tarr, Providence, R. I.	$10.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Okome, Penn.	6.00
Proceeds of entertainment given by children, guests at Post House, Quogue, L. I., through Mrs. C. N. Bovee, Jr.	10.00
Hayes Brothers, Nielsville, Minn.	50.00
Mrs. Catherine L. Olmsted	25.00
Helen G. Sahler, East Hampton, N. Y.	5.00
Citizens of York, Penn.	9.00
Through The Literary Digest	13.00
Through Christian Herald, Statesville, N. C.	6.00
Through Fergus Falls Ugeblad, Fergus Falls, Minn.	31.91
Christian Endeavor Society, North Fourth Street, Union Mission, Philadelphia, Penn.	5.00
"K."	100.00
Through Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	1.00
Through United States Express Company	11.00
Through American Express Company	3.00
Through Adams Express Company	56.21
Fifteen contributions of less than $5 each, aggregating	23.55
Previously acknowledged	361,718.46
Total to date	$362,068.84

COTTON TAKES A BIG DROP

It Opens from 22 to 30 Points Below Thursday's Closing Prices.

Unfavorable Advices from England and a Flood of Selling Orders the Cause—Recovery and Relapse.

The local cotton market yesterday opened at from 22 to 30 points lower than the closing prices on Thursday, and the bulls experienced some of the panic which had prevailed among the short interests on the previous day. Holders of cotton in Europe, the South, the West, and in Wall Street gave orders to unload, on account of the high prices on Thursday.

The chief reason for the low opening, however, seemed to be the receipt of cable advices from Manchester, England, to the effect that the cotton goods manufacturers of Lancashire had decided not to purchase any American cotton during the month of Septemebr. The Liverpool market broke from 11 to 14 points and caused liquidation here.

Later advices from abroad were considered more reassuring and prices began to regain part of the ground lost in the first hour of trading. Reports of active demand for spot cotton in the South and complaints of excessive rains in Texas further stimulated buying, and prices nearly touched Thursday's high mark after the noon hour.

In the last few minutes of trading, however, the market shifted once more, and under the pressure of heavy selling orders sustained a sharp decline.

The market closed weak, with quotations 19 to 25 points lower as compared with Thursday's closing prices. September cotton, which closed on Thursday at 9.57, opened yesterday at 9.25 and reached 9.50 about noon, closing at 9.32, a net loss of 25 points. October deliveries ranged between 9.13 and 9.42 and closed at 9.23, a net loss of 19 points. Options on the far distant deliveries were much firmer in their tone.

Considerable attention was attracted by the annual cotton report of The Chronicle, but it had apparently no appreciable effect on the trading, as the figures had been anticipated in a general way.

The movement of the new crop is starting slowly. One hundred and twenty-five thousands dollars in currency was transferred to Southern points by the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday for crop purposes.

Spot cotton was quiet and firm, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 10¼ cents for middling upland and 10¾ cents for middling Gulf. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, at 10 1-16 cents; Mobile nominal at 9⅞ cents, ¼ cent up; Savannah quiet and firm, at 9¾ cents; Wilmington firm at 9¾ cents, ¼ cent up; Norfolk firm at 9⅞ cents, Baltimore nominal at 10¼ cents, ¼ cent up; Memphis firm at 9¾ cents, 7-16 cent up; Augusta steady and 1-16 cent up at 10 1-16 cents; St. Louis firm at 9¾ cents, ¼ cent up.

STOP ON AMERICAN COTTON.

Lancashire Spinners Decide Not to Purchase During the Month of September.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the cotton spinners here to-day it was decided, practically unanimously, not to purchase American spot cotton during the month of September. Four-fifths of the employers in the trade were represented.

It is anticipated that the decision will lead to the closure of scores of mills for several weeks.

Only three manufacturers opposed the resolution, and their objection was that it was not strong enough, and that it should bind the trade to stop the consumption of cotton and not merely to stop purchasing it.

The meeting was private, but it was ascertained that during the discussions there was sharp criticism of the Liverpool speculators, who, is was declared, made the crisis worse by gambling.

Eventually the meeting adjourned until Sept. 21, when the situation will be again considered.

The meeting summoned for Sept. 21 is to reconsider the situation, and, "if necessary, to take more drastic measures." Yesterday's meeting was open to all spinners, whether connected with the Federation or not. Members of the North and Northeast Lancashire Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations were also present.

In the course of the discussion the accusation was made, although not formally discussed, that some of the promoters of the meeting had been fortifying their own position by large purchases of cotton since the conference was summoned. Disclaimers, however, met with cordial acceptance.

Replying to complaints that the resolution was inadequate to meet the crisis, the promoters admitted that the crisis had become more acute since the meeting was called, but they said it had been deemed expedient to secure united action throughout the whole trade before attempting to strengthen the terms of the resolution.

The chief interest in yesterday's proceedings is as to whether they will hasten the end of the corner which has been established. Mr. Mawdsley, a leading official of the Operatives' Union, is hopeful. He says that a fortnight's loss of work should not seriously affect the operatives.

The Bolton spinners use Egyptian cotton chiefly and are therefore little affected. The Barnes Company of Farnworth, one of the largest firms dependent upon American cotton, has already placed its four mills on short time for four days a week, and it is feared that many mills will be obliged to close.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The morning papers comment upon the seriousness of the crisis which has arisen at Manchester, where suffering is likely to be caused by the enforced idleness of operatives, especially if, as is not impossible, the stoppage continues into October. The prospects of a satisfactory American crop are regarded as slender.

COL. KIMBALL EXONERATED.

Charges Against Assistant Quartermaster General Not Sustained.

Recently the representative of the Philippines Company in this city accused Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, and in charge of the New York Depot, of having in his contracts discriminated in favor of the International Express Company. As soon as these charges appeared, Col. Kimball communicated with the War Department and asked for an investigation of them. The request was granted, and Major John M. K. Davis, First United States Artillery, was assigned by the Inspector General of the Army to make the inquiry.

Major Davis made his report to the Inspector General of the Army on Aug. 31, and it was forwarded to Secretary Root, who concurred in the finding that the accusations against Col. Kimball were unwarranted by the facts. Through Quartermaster General M. I. Luddington, Col. Kimball yesterday received the following communication:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Aug. 31, 1900.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, Army Building, New York City, through the Quartermaster General, United States Army:

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 26th ultimo, addressed to the Quartermaster General of the army, transmitting clippings from certain newspapers published in New York City concerning certain charges made

LOOKING INTO RACE RIOTS

President York Hears Complaint of W. J. Elliott.

MR. MOSS FILES MORE CHARGES

Police Deny that the Negro Was Clubbed at Station—Lawyers Arraign the Commissioner.

The official investigation into the alleged outrages on negroes during the recent west side race riots was begun yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters, before President York of the Board of Police Commissioners. The case to which the investigation was confined yesterday was that of William J. Elliott, a young mulatto of 2 East Fifty-ninth Street, who charged the police of the Twentieth Precinct Station with brutally attacking and clubbing him in a back room of the station after he had been arrested and while he was being led from the Sergeant's desk to a cell. Elliott himself, six negro witnesses, and a half score of policemen and officials were called upon to testify.

The President was in an unusually affable mood and listened to all the negro witnesses had to say, afterward cross-examining them. Then he listened to the statements of Acting Captain Cooney, the Sergeant in charge of the desk, the doorman, the Roundsman, and a number of patrolmen, all of whom were at the station on the night of the clubbing. The testimony of these flatly contradicted that of the negroes, but the officers were not cross-examined, either by President York or any one else. And this fact, according to Frank Moss, who appeared in the interest of a number of Good Government societies, is going to cause further trouble to the Police Department. Incidentally, it galled Mr. Moss into making on the spot charges against Chief of Police Devery, Inspector Thompson, and Acting Captain Cooney, all of whom he accused of negligence, incompetency, and brutality during the recent riots.

When President York took his seat at his desk in the "court room" at 2:30 o'clock he saw trouble brewing ahead in the shape of Frank Moss, who had appeared unexpectedly and who took a seat beside Israel Ludlow, counsel for Elliott.

The President said: "Is there anything you want to say, Mr. Moss? If so, I will hear you."

"Not now, thank you, though I may take advantage of your kind invitation later," Mr. Moss replied.

Mr. Ludlow, introducing himself as Elliott's counsel, attempted to demand that the President furnish him with blank subpoenas to compel unwilling witnesses to come forward and testify. President York tried vainly to check the speech. Then he said:

"You have clients who claim to have ground for suits against this city. I do not see that it is the place of this department to furnish you with evidence that may bolster up your case against the city. This investigation, however, will be open and that board, and as thorough as we can make it. If you have witnesses you may give us their names. I will see that they come here to testify, but I want no outsider to come here and say how this investigation shall be conducted. I deny you also the privilege of cross-examining the witnesses."

The complainant Elliott was the first witness called. He is a hall boy in the Imperial Hotel. After rehearsing the difficulty he had in trying to get work on the day of his arrest, he came to the time of 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 16, when he made a third attempt that day to go to his work. He had come direct from the rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Myer, negroes, whither he had been chased by three white men. In the Myers' apartment, the witness said, Mrs. Myer had given him an unloaded pistol, thinking in an emergency he might use it as a bluff. Armed with this, Elliott went down Ninth Avenue trying by a roundabout way to go to work. He told his story as follows:

STORY OF THE ASSAULT.

"I arrived between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, on Ninth Avenue, when I saw a crowd coming down the street rioting. Partly to save myself for the moment and also to make believe I was arming myself, I ran into Weaver's pawnshop, at 460 Ninth Avenue. Here I pretended to want to buy a pistol. I remained in the store till the mob went away. I then started to walk toward a policeman in uniform, but a man in citizen's clothes came up and seized me by the coat collar.

"'You've bought a gun, haven't you?' the man asked me.

"'No, I haven't,' I answered.

"The man searched me and found the pistol that had been loaned me."

The witness then described how he was taken to the station. Touching on the assault, he said that as he was being led through the sitting room, where there were fifty or sixty reserve policemen, one of them as he was passing extended a foot and tried to trip him. As he was recovering himself and trying not to fall a policeman in uniform snot out his fist and hit him in the face. Almost immediately another policeman hit him with a club.

Then a dozen or so took a hand in the game, and the negro was knocked down, punched, kicked, and pounded with clubs.

"I might have been killed, but the man I think is Capt. Cooney came out and told them to 'Stop that. Don't kill that man in here. There are reporters in the front room. Stop that or I'll take a hand in it myself.'

Next day Elliott was taken to court and fined $3 for carrying the revolver.

Under cross-examination by President York the complainant's testimony remained unshaken. Two colored witnesses then testified. They were John Chisman, a doorman, and Leon Vance, a hallboy, both employed at the Imperial Hotel. They corroborated Elliott's testimony about his place of employment.

The following witnesses were then examined:

George Weaver, the pawnbroker, his revolver salesman, David Harris, Acting Captain Cooney, Patrolman Kammer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who arrested Elliott; Sergt. Parkinson, who was at the desk at the time of the arrest; Doorman Cavanagh, who led Elliott from the desk into the cell, and a number of officers in the station on the night of the clubbing. All of the officers swore positively that the prisoner had not been clubbed; that they noticed no disturbance whatever; that he showed not a sign of having been misused, and that if there had been any disturbance whatever they certainly would have known of it. Acting Captain Cooney denied that he had run into the room and rescued the prisoner.

This about ended the examination for the day, and President York announced that it would be adjourned until next Friday, when Mr. Moss arose.

President York bowed to him and asked if he had anything to say.

"I thought," replied Mr. Moss, "that you might have something to say to me."

"I don't understand," interrupted President York.

"I sent a letter to the Mayor concerning this investigation and received a polite note in reply, in which I was told that my letter had been referred to you."

"It was," said Mr. York.

"Well, I was going to say that I have a considerable amount of testimony which I was going to offer this board if there was any use for it."

"We have not called upon you yet for your information," replied Mr. York, "because we thought best to dispose of Mr. Elliott's case first."

WISHED TO KNOW HIS STATUS.

"You don't quite understand me," continued Mr. Moss. "I wanted to know just what my status would be in the investigation."

"I will state very frankly to you, Mr. Moss, as I have told Mr. Ludlow, that you will not be allowed to control and examine the witnesses."

"I was for some time in the position you now occupy," said Mr. Moss, "and I must say that I never held an investigation that I did not invite any lawyer who had any information at all about the matter to come in and help examine the witnesses. If the desire of the investigators is to get at the real facts there is nobody so well qualified to ask questions of witnesses as a lawyer who has examined them before, and who is familiar with the case. Before I go into this thing and put my time into it, I want to know just where I am."

President York assured Mr. Moss the investigation would be thorough, sparing none. The arguments were becoming heated. Mr. Moss said he represented the City Vigilance League, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the Citizens' protective League, none of which had claims against the city, and, therefore, unlike the ruling accorded Elliott's counsel, he demanded to cross-examine any officers appearing in the case. The request was denied.

"Then it is probably necessary for us to make a complaint," said Mr. Moss. "For the purpose of appearing against them, I now file with you this complaint against Chief Devery, Inspector Thompson, and Acting Capt. Cooney."

President York took the paper and threw it down on his desk. "If that is your application you can consider your complaint dismissed right now."

"Not without a vote of the board," interrupted Mr. Moss. "Let me inform you that a vote of the board is necessary. You cannot dismiss a formal complaint against any officer without trial, without a vote of the full board. Before I accept that decision I will know that the board has voted so. And if the board departs from the time-honored practices of this trial room I will not produce a witness here."

President York did not say what he would do with the complaint, but Mr. Moss took it for granted that it was received. Mr. Ludlow took the floor again and made an impassioned speech of protest. "I knew beforehand that this would be a premeditated whitewash," he shouted.

"And it would have you know," interrupted Mr. York, "that unless you talk more carefully you will be ejected from this room."

Mr. Ludlow made no further remarks and President York declared the investigation adjourned.

Mr. Moss, after the hearing, said that he proposed to press the complaint against the officers named in the paper he presented to Mr. York.

WOMAN WRECKS BARBER SHOP.

Mrs. Morrison Smashes Mirrors and Chases Father-in-Law Over a Fence.

When Mrs. Jacob C. Morrison of Harlem, who was possessed of a grievance against her father-in-law, finished working it out in his barber's shop last night the place looked as if a cyclone had wandered through. Her relative had disappeared over the back fence as a precautionary measure. Then Mrs. Morrison, victor, fell into the hands of a guardian of the peace, and went unwillingly to the Morrisania Police Station, where Jacob, her husband, had been locked up half an hour before.

Mrs. Morrison's outbreak was the outcome of a family jar. She and her husband live at 591 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. She is nineteen years old. So far as the police know the row started when Jacob failed to return to his father a phonograph he had borrowed. After various windings Mr. Morrison had Jacob arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. This was early last evening. Mrs. Morrison heard of it, and invaded the police station, and demanded to know why her husband had been treated so basely. Sergt. Hamilton had an uncomfortable ten minutes, and had about made up his mind to arrest Mrs. Morrison, when he inadvertently mentioned that Morrison, Sr., was at the bottom of his son's arrest.

"I'll settle him!" screamed Mrs. Morrison, sailing out of the station. Ten minutes later she bore down upon Julius Morrison's barber's shop, at 651 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. He was peacefully engaged in shaving a customer, while another man needing a shave was reading a paper. Mrs. Morrison began business at once. She gathered up a handful of cups, and with a torrent of words turned herself into a rapid-fire battery. The first shot sailed past the man who was being shaved and struck the barber.

"Hey, there!" howled Morrison, in a spasm of pain. "Hey, there! Quit!"

"Have your husband arrested, will you?" screamed the woman.

A fusillade of cups and other missiles followed, and three mirrors went down in rapid succession. The customers escaped after the first onslaught, and then young Mrs. Morrison, grabbing a razor, played tag with her father-in-law. Chairs were overturned, and Morrison, after sliding over a table, ran out the back door of the shop yelling "Police!" with his daughter-in-law after him. He escaped by jumping the fence.

Then Mrs. Morrison fell into the hands of Policeman Williams, and passed last night in the same station with her husband.

AMERICAN HEIRS WANTED.

Augustin Perez Died in Mexico Leaving Interest in Onyx Mine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from the Vice Consul General at Mexico stating that information has been received that about a year ago Augustin Perez, a native of France, but a citizen of the United States, died at Puebla, and that at the time of his death he owned a half interest in an onyx mine.

He left three children in New Orleans, adds the dispatch, who should be heirs to the property.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE.

May Be a Regular Line from Philadelphia to Bremen and London.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, whose new pier at Jackson Street wharf has just been completed, is reported to have closed contracts with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and with an English steamship line for regular service between Philadelphia and Bremen and between Philadelphia and London, respectively.

For the time being chartered vessels will be used for the London service, to be followed by other vessels, probably those of the Leyland Line, which now trade to New York. The latter company is also a large owner of English tonnage and can furnish the requisite vessels on short notice, but will probably build steamers for the Philadelphia service.

The agents of the North German Lloyd and Leyland Lines in New York say that a contract for a new line to Bremen and London is news to them, and they do not believe that any such deal is contemplated by their companies.

VICIOUS HORSE TAKES REVENGE.

Resents Neglect of Attendant and Fatally Kicks Him.

Albert Struber, thirty-six years old, of 288 Seventh Avenue, an employe of the American Ice Company, was kicked in the throat by a vicious horse last evening and instantly killed. Struber was feeding the horses in the ice company's stables, at 188 Eleventh Avenue, when the accident happened.

The horse that caused his death is a particularly vicious one, and stands at the head of a long string of work horses in the stables. It is customary to feed him first because of his ugly temper. Struber was a new hand, and instead of beginning and feeding this horse first, he commenced by feeding the horse at the other end of the string first. By the time he had reached the vicious animal it had become so worked up in a rage that as soon as Struber appeared it let fly with both feet, one of them landing squarely on the man's throat underneath the chin.

Dr. Cornell of the New York Hospital ambulance staff said that death was instantaneous.

PERISHED IN HOTEL FIRE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 7.—Fire early this morning destroyed Sempsey's Hotel, at Liberty, Tioga County.

George Weigand, who occupied a room in the Sempsey Hotel, was burned to death. The other guests escaped, but lost nearly all of their clothing.

Other buildings, including the Woodruff business block, were destroyed.

Police Transfers in Brooklyn.

Chief of Police Devery announced last night the following transfers in the Brooklyn police force: Inspector Thomas Murphy transferred from Brooklyn to Queens and Inspector Thomas Druhan from Queens to Brooklyn. Capt. Thomas Hickman of the Canarsie station and Capt. Edmund Brown of the Atlantic Avenue station also change places. No reason was given for the changes.

Forest Fire Near Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—One of the most destructive forest fires ever known here is now raging near May's Landing. Grovelly Run and Cedar Swamp are burning. The farm of Christian Schump and that of Prosecutor J. E. P. Abott of Atlantic County are threatened. Several hundred men are fighting the flames, but are making very little progress.

Play Ridiculing "Lex Heinze" Barred.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The Berlin censorship has forbidden the production of "Die Strengen Herren," (Stern Masters,) a comedy by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, which was to have been performed at the Berliner Theater on account of its sarcastic references to the so-called "Lex Heinze."

Newark's Tax Commissioner.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 7.—Mayor Seymour of this city to-night appointed ex-Tax Receiver A. Judson Clark Tax Commissioner to succeed Frederick Paul, whose term expired some time ago. Both officials are Republicans.

TRUSTED CLERK MISSING

Brokers Accuse Their Cashier, George L. Merritt, of Theft.

Over $12,000 of the Firm's Money Unaccounted For—Merritt's Long Start in Escaping.

George L. Merritt, cashier and confidential clerk of Hough & Rowland, stock brokers, at 51 Exchange Place, is missing, and detectives are seeking him with a warrant issued on complaint of his employers, charging him with the theft of $12,563. Merritt has not been seen by any member or employe of the firm since Friday a week ago. His absence from his place of business on Tuesday last gave the first intimation that something was wrong. The firm's books and accounts had been locked in the safe when business closed for the week before. That was on Friday, Aug. 31, when because of the Labor Day holiday, the Exchanges closed until Tuesday of the following week. Merritt's failure to appear when the office was reopened caused some inconvenience but no alarm until late in the day, when it became necessary to force open the safe to get access to the books.

At almost the first glance at the books it became apparent that Merritt's accounts were incorrect. The cashier's strange absence decided his employers to call in expert accountants, and a very short examination showed that something more than $10,000 of the firm's money was unaccounted for.

The investigation showed that one of the last acts of Merritt on Friday was to draw $9,000, supposedly in part settlement of a sale of stocks made in the name of George L. Miller. Circumstances attending this led the brokers to believe that Merritt had taken the opportunity for fraud, when he would have several days before his dishonesty was discovered. The police were notified promptly.

This particular defalcation was through a transaction in Rock Island shares, which Merritt, having the full confidence of his employers, easily managed. Early in the week he had stated to the firm that an acquaintance who wished to trade through Hough & Rowland had instructed him to buy 100 shares of Rock Island. On Merritt's representation, the purchase was made in the name of George L. Miller. Friday Merritt said he had been instructed by Miller to sell. The deal was closed, and the shares sold at 106¼. The check in payment passed through Merritt's hands, and, though there had been no payment made on the purchase of the shares for Miller's account, the cashier put the entire amount of the sale to Miller's credit. Of this nothing was known until Tuesday, when the safe was opened, and in Merritt's accounts was found a receipt for $9,000, with the name George L. Miller attached. Clerks in the office who are familiar with Merritt's handwriting assert that Merritt himself signed the receipt. Payment of the money, supposedly to Miller, had been made.

Further investigation showed other sums to be missing through differences in the amounts checks were drawn for and the amounts recorded in the firm's accounts. In all Merritt had obtained $12,563. His defalcations must have been discovered early in September, and his employers are convinced that he planned to make his escape before that time. By choosing the time he did, and disappearing Friday, he had nearly four days before his flight was discovered.

Merritt is married. He had a home in St. Nicholas Avenue. His wife is still in the city, but denies knowledge of his whereabouts. Merritt is thirty-two years old. He is an expert accountant and formerly was employed by the Audit Company and the Astor estate. For three years he had been in the employ of Mr. Rowland, who took Merritt with him when he entered the firm of Hough & Rowland. Merritt is a Sergeant in the Twenty-second Regiment, and served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war. He is said to have lived extravagantly and to have patronized boxing shows and the turf. His associates in business say he was fond of posing as a man of wealth and talking of large sums of money.

The police have found no trace of Merritt since Friday afternoon a week ago.

ARGENTINE MEAT CONDEMNED.

Liverpool Inspector Seizes Sterilized Beef and Mutton.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—To-day a corporation Inspector condemned a large portion of the beef and mutton preserved by the new sterilized air process, brought by the British steamer Southern Cross, Capt. Phipps, from Buenos Ayres Aug. 5.

The rest of the cargo realized about half the prices of American chilled beef.

SHOPGIRL ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Employe of a Department Store Arrested by a Detective.

Mamie Sylvester, employed for three years in the jewelry department of the Siegel-Cooper Company, was arrested yesterday by Store Detective Bernard and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station charged with thefts of jewelry and money. Miss Sylvester lives with her father and two married sisters at 80 West One Hundred and Third Street.

Detective Bernard said she had made a confession, and in an affidavit had implicated six other employes of the firm. The firm, he said, had for a long time noticed that jewelry had been disappearing, for which they got no returns. Yesterday a person they had employed for the purpose bought some jewelry from the girl at the counter, paying for it with three marked one-dollar bills. The detective says that Miss Sylvester was seen to put this money in her pocket, and that it was found upon her after she was arrested.

A search was made at the home of the young women, and, according to Bernard, $93 worth of jewelry was discovered concealed in various places.

Secretary Root Takes a Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Secretary of War Root left the city last night for his home at Southampton, L. I. He has been under a severe strain throughout the Chinese crisis, especially since the departure of Secretary Hay, and is slightly indisposed. Unless some sudden complication should arise necessitating his return he expects to be absent about two weeks. The members of the Cabinet are now widely scattered on their vacations. Secretary Gage is off the New England coast; Secretary Hay is at Sunapee, N. H.; Secretary Long is at his home in Hingham, Mass.; Secretary Wilson delivered a speech at Canton, Ohio, yesterday, and Postmaster General Smith is in Maine.

Hobson May Go to Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Naval Constructor Hobson, of collier Merrimac fame, who has been in the Far East for some time, may, on his return from Yokohama, be assigned to duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Francis F. Bowles is the present Naval Constructor stationed at the local yard, but his work during the past few years has been so highly commended that it is thought he will be promoted to succeed Rear Admiral Hichborn, who retires this Winter. In that event, it is believed, Naval Constructor Hobson will be assigned to the Brooklyn yard.

Veteran Policeman Halmer Dead.

Theodore Halmer, eighty-one years old, an ex-policeman, died at his home, 21 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, yesterday. Halmer retired from the force sixteen years ago, but was a pensioner at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he did such odd jobs as his age would permit.

Citizens' Protective League.

The Citizens' Protective League will hold a mass meeting at Carnegie Music Hall next Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, to take action with reference to the recent race troubles in New York, on which occasion speeches will be delivered by Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Dr. C. T. Walker, Dr. W. D. Cook, Miss M. R. Lyons, D. Macon Webster, and others.

Justice Blanchard Sworn In.

James A. Blanchard, the newly appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, was sworn in yesterday. The oath of office was administered by Justice Gildersleeve in his private chambers. Justice Blanchard takes the place of the late Justice Frederick Smyth.

CHANGES IN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

It Is Reported that Five New Sees May Be Created, One of Them in New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—There are some important changes pending among the fourteen Catholic provinces of this country which, it is learned, may be definitely announced after Archbishop Keane's return from Europe. For the first time since the Vatican Council assembled in Rome in 1869, the influx of American prelates thither has been marked during the present year, and it is authoritatively stated that Pope Leo is deeply impressed with the reports which all of them have made concerning their sees.

The Pope has never met so many members of the Hierarchy from this country during a single year before since his accession to the Papacy. On this account he has been sensibly touched by their proofs of devotion to him, and, it is said, intends to emphasize his appreciation of their loyalty by conferring further religious favors upon the United States. The creation of Omaha, Neb., as an archdiocese, will be officially announced soon, while the indications are that there will be further foundations of episcopal sees in Iowa, California, New York, and Pennsylvania.

It is understood that Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco is to be given a Coadjutor Bishop at an early date. The probable appointee is Dr. George Montgomery of Los Angeles, who has been acting head of the St. Louis Archdiocese during the absence of its incumbent, Dr. Kain, in Europe. A number of Monsignors, or domestic prelates of the Pope, likewise will be appointed in different parts of the country soon.

JUDGES AND THE SHIRTWAIST.

One In New Jersey Favors It, Another Bars It from Court.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 7.—Shirtwaist men may now attend court here. Judge Strong believes the new Summer garb to be a sensible one, and means to encourage it.

"If shirtwaist men are good enough to be acceptable at restaurants, theatres, and other public places, and may properly appear in the presence of ladies, then they are good enough to come here," said Judge Strong to a reporter. "I don't think a Court is dictator of fashion, and therefore it has no right to tell people what they shall wear."

The Judge said, however, that he does not mean that men with soiled shirts may attend court in their shirt sleeves, with belt and no suspenders.

He gave utterance to these ideas while discussing the action of Judge E. Ambler Armstrong, at Camden, on Wednesday, Judge Armstrong, while "calling down" the shirtwaist men, struck over them at Supreme Court Judge Garrison. When Judge Garrison held court in Camden he appeared in his shirtwaist, and invited the lawyers, spectators, and others to follow his example. On Wednesday, when Judge Armstrong opened the September Term of court there, nearly everybody in the room was in shirtwaist. Judge Armstrong noticed this when the first case was called, and a witness with no coat on took the stand.

"Where is your coat, my good man?" asked his Honor, frowning.

"I'm a shirtwaist man, Judge," said the witness, smiling.

"You are also an idiot," said the Judge, severely. "Leave the stand instantly."

Then, turning to the Sheriff, he said: "Clear the courtroom of all persons who have no coats on."

Sheriff Sell went down stairs to get his coat. While he was out there was a scramble among the constables, lawyers, and other officials for their coats. Some had to go to their offices, and several cases had to be dismissed because of their absence. During it all Judge Armstrong sat silent, but after it was all over he said:

"The dignity of this court has got to be maintained. No one can be dignified in his shirt sleeves. I hope you will remember this and not come here looking like the police force."

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Returns from Fifty-four Cities Show Average Increase of 27.90 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Census Bureau up to last night had tabulated the returns from fifty-four cities, showing a population of 14,644,711. The same cities in 1890 had a population of 11,150,045, making a total gain of 3,494,668, or an average increase in population per city of 27.90 per cent.

The percentage of increase in 1890 was calculated on the aggregate gain and not on the average increase per city, as is the case this year. The result was that the percentage of gain, according to the Census Bureau officials, while appearing to be larger, namely, 31.33, was no so in fact owing to the different method followed in making the calculation.

YONKERS'S POPULATION, 47,931.

Increase of 15,898 Since the Census of 1890.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The population of Yonkers, N. Y., as officially announced to-day, is: 1900, 47,931; 1890, 32,033.

These figures show an increase in population of 15,898, or 49.63 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 18,892, showing an increase of 13,141, or 69.56 per cent., from 1880 to 1890.

The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

1	6,008	5	11,542
2	5,802	6	8,345
3	4,678	7	3,724
4	7,883		

WOMAN CAPTURES BOY THIEF.

He Grabbed Her Purse and She Grabbed Him.

A boy, who said he was Henry Witman, fifteen years old, of Pittsburg, Penn., was arrested last night by Policeman Carmodey of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, accused by Anna Coleman of having snatched her purse, containing $5, as she walked along Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

She grasped him by the collar, and held him until Policeman Carmodey put in an appearance. He was locked up.

When searched at the station house there was found in Witman's possesion a letter addressed to "John J. Jagley, care of boy's prison, Tombs." This letter was signed by Evert Jansen Wendell of 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, who is well known for his philanthropic work among boys in the Tombs. The letter stated that the writer regretted he was unable to grant the boy's request and go to the Tombs to see him.

NEGRO'S ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Tunnel Frees a Man Tried Thrice for Killing a Police Chief.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 7.—William Bullock, the negro slayer of Chief of Police Walsh of Red Bank, escaped from jail through a tunnel under the floor of his cell some time last night. He was last seen at 10 o'clock, when the door of his cell was securely fastened, but when Jailer Brannin opened the door this morning the only trace of the prisoner was the tunnel's mouth. A hole in the outer wall of the jail was doubtless made by confederates of Bullock outside.

As soon as the alarm was given Sheriff Davis, with a force of deputies, scoured the surrounding country for the fugitive, and an offer of a reward of $500 for his capture was telegraphed to the principal cities and towns, with his description.

The negro had been in jail since last November, when he killed Chief Walsh, who was about to arrest him. He got as far as South Amboy, where he was captured. Chief Walsh was for many years an Adirondack guide.

Bullock was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. His case was appealed and the conviction set aside. On the second trial the jury disagreed. His third trial resulted in his conviction for murder in the first degree. On the ground of newly discovered evidence another trial was granted to him, which was set for next month.

Mr. Dady's Trip to Havana.

The Kings County Republican Executive Committee met last night in its headquarters, on Jerolamon Street, Brooklyn. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the committee, announced that he would leave for a two weeks' trip to Havana this morning. During his absence, Mr. Dady said, Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the General Committee, will be in temporary charge of the campaign in Kings County. Resolutions indorsing the State ticket and expressing regret at the death of Controller Morgan were adopted.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another exodus takes place to-day. There are house parties everywhere. It has been the end of a very gay week and the close of the Newport season. The last days there have not been as lively as was expected, and the automobile race was rather tame. A dance this evening will be one of the last functions of the waning Summer.

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In town there has been very little news. The ships which are going out have small passenger lists and very few well-known people on them. The St. Louis, which should be in this afternoon, has on board Mrs. Charles Pfizer and Miss Pfizer, who have been passing the Summer at Lucerne with the American Minister and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Leishman, W. C. Parsons, Lloyd Warren Leverett, ex-Secretary Wayne MacVeagh and the Misses MacVeagh, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Col. and Mrs. William L. Elkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Moses B. I. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Richard, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould will go to Irvington, where they will remain for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are in Paris at Ritz's Hotel, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould are on the high seas, bound for America. Mrs. O. L. Richard has been in the Tyrol and Engadine, and Dr. Holbrook Curtis has been treating Jean de Reszke and the Duchess of Manchester for throat troubles. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure will go to Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh have been passing the Summer at Homburg.

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The Etruria, which is also due, has George Roosevelt, Guy Roosevelt, Mrs. D. M. Turnure, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones. The Auguste Victoria has booked Mr. and Mrs. J. Wheeler McGee, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Charles Tiffany, and Robert De Forest.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Jessie MacNamee, the daughter of the late James MacNamee, and Charles Dewar Simons, Jr. The wedding will take place in the Autumn. Miss MacNamee is the granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt of Staten Island.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval have arrived in New York. They will pass a part of the Autumn at Hempstead, where Mr. Duval has a country seat.

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The formal announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Casimir de Coppet and Mrs. John Wynants Greene, widow of Dr. John Wynants Greene. This marriage, which will take place shortly, will be of interest to old New Yorkers. Mrs. Greene, before her marriage to her late husband, was Miss Adele T. Hart, and is, through her father, a direct descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Through her mother she is related to the Schuylers, the Livingstons, and the Thoms, whose residence occupied the present site of the New York Hospital. Mr. De Coppet is a member of the Calumet and New York Athletic Clubs.

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The engagement of Clifford V. Brokaw and Miss Nannie Inman was announced yesterday. Miss Inman, who is an orphan, was the second daughter of the late John H. Inman, who died in November, 1896. Her mother, Mrs. Inman, died at Dansville, N. Y., in September last. Mr. Brokaw is a son of William V. Brokaw of 823 Fifth Avenue, and his mother was Miss Elizabeth F. Gould. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club and also of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and his yacht is the Queen Mab.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Edward S. Willing gave a dinner this evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor was among the guests.

Others who gave dinners were Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. E. S. Post, who gave her first large dinner of the season; Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

During the afternoon Center Hitchcock gave a picnic and luncheon at Lawton's Valley for twenty-five guests, the majority of whom are young people. James J. Van Alen drove some of the guests to the valley on his four-in-hand coach.

Frank Otis gave a luncheon and Paul A. Andrews gave a dinner at the Clam Bake Club to-day.

For to-morrow evening many dinners are announced, and on Sunday evening there will be no less than twenty.

The last Sunday concert will occur at the Casino Sunday evening, and all that is wanting is good weather to make the event one of the largest given there during the season.

Capt. R. Moncreiffe and Clarence C. Pell are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and their family will leave on Sept. 22 for Hot Springs.

The Alfred Smith heirs have rented the "Davis Chalet" to Clarence W. Dolan of Philadelphia for the season of 1901. Mrs. William B. Ogden of New York has rented Pinard Cottage No. 2, for the season of 1901.

Col. William Jay, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Commodore L. C. Ledyard, and Mrs. Gertrude Hamilton went to New York to-day.

Mrs. J. B. Harriman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

L. L. Gillespie, who has been spending a month with Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, has returned to New York.

Mrs. T. W. Pierce of Topsfield, Mass., who has been the guest of Mrs. W. T. Bull, has returned to her home.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Lispenard Stewart have returned from Saratoga.

Charles Fearing of New York is the guest of Daniel B. Fearing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller will close their cottage Monday next and return to their cottage at Rhinebeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Howard of New York are registered at the Newcliffe Hotel.

Peter Marc of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glyn. Caswell A. Mayo of New York is registered at the Casino.

Prof. A. Wisner gave his third lecture in French at the residence of Mrs. Burke-Roche this morning. His subject was "Alphonse Daudet." Among those present were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. Scott Grant, Mrs. R. I. Gammell, Miss Gammell, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Miss Madeline Goddard, Mrs. William Groswenor, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Francis B. Swayne, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. S. H. Whitwell, Mrs. Shirling Irving, Mrs. Hugh L. Cole, Mrs. Goodsell, Miss Ward, Mrs. A. T. Pearce, Miss Stevens, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt.

Stuyvesant Fish has added another tract of land to his place, known as Crossways, near the estates of Henry Clews and W. Starr Miller, by the purchase of five acres of land in the rear of the Crossways, so as to absolutely control the rear lands. The property was purchased from the Newport Hospital corporation.

JUNGLE PARTY AT NEWPORT.

Stuffed Monkeys and Electric Snakes Features of the Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—P. F. Collier introduced the most original entertainment of the season this evening in the shape of a jungle party. The affair was to have been given at Bailey's Beach, but the threatening weather altered the plans, and all the properties for the party were taken instead to Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's stables.

The coachhouse was transformed to represent a jungle, the outside being covered with brush, boughs of banyan trees, and moss, and among the foliage were placed stuffed monkeys, electric snakes, and other animals and reptiles, all making the same cries and noises as in their native forests.

Special electric light installations had been made and the illuminations were magnificent.

The tables were arranged like those at a Roman feast, the guests being placed inside the centre square and around the outside. As the guests took their places the inmates of the menagerie were turned loose, and the blinking eyes and roaring noises gave a startling impression that they were surrounded by wild beasts. The rolling eyes and grinning mouths of the animals were cleverly illuminated by ingenious electrical devices of various colors. When this was over there came a display of fireworks and music by the Hungarian band.

A novel feature was half a dozen realistic-looking snakes that were seen crawling through the improvised trees.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs received with Mr. Collier. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ladenburg, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Van Alen, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Miss Scott, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham, Mrs. A. F. Bowen, F. Gray Griswold, Henry Clews, Peter Cooper Hewitt, W. D. Whitman, Frank Otis, R. J. Collier, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and F. W. Andrews, Jr.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dance after the dinner.

Bar Harbor's Social Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 7.—The features of to-day's programme in honor of the visiting squadrons were a luncheon party at the cottage of Mrs. Frederic Joy, a garden party at the Kebo Valley Club given by Mrs. James W. Pinchot and Mrs. Henry Dimock of New York, and a dinner party at Llangollen, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York as host and hostess. There was great disappointment this morning when it was learned that there would be no battalion drill at Kebo, as had been announced. Hundreds of visitors from adjacent towns streamed into Bar Harbor this morning to witness the evolutions of the Jackies, which were perhaps the only really popular feature of the celebration, but the drill was omitted altogether, and the visitors had to content themselves with visits to the British squadron lying at anchor in the inner harbor and to the United States warships beyond the Bar Island.

At Edgemere, the cottage of Mrs. Frederic Joy, a luncheon was given in honor of Admiral Farquhar and the Captains of both squadrons. Mrs. Joy's guests included Mrs. Upshur, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Albert Barney, Mrs. J. Brooks Fenno, Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Knowlton, Miss Lawrence, Miss Fox, Mrs. John Harrison, Countess Laugier-Villars, Admiral Farquhar, Admiral Upshur, Lieut. Commander Benson, Lieut. Hood, Capt. Pelly, Lieut. Leith, Lieut. Commander Dillingham, Flag Lieutenant Stearns, Capt. Train, and James Ross Todd.

The garden party given by Mrs. Dimock and Mrs. James W. Pinchot at the Kebo Club was one of the largest and most elaborate of all the entertainments given in honor of the officers of the squadrons. Refreshments were served on the verandas and the lawn to more than 400 guests, while an orchestra discoursed popular airs. Among those present were Flag Lieutenant Benson, Capt. A. S. Snow, Capt. Colville, Admiral Farquhar, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, Capt. Folger and Mrs. Folger, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Strickland, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Capt. Pelly, Capt. Ch

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1900.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and thirty-six (136) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

602	1087	1472	1887	2209	2526
627	1089	1522	1910	2240	2528
638	1132	1530	1958	2241	2537
640	1141	1534	1963	2255	2579
674	1156	1556	1964	2259	2615
688	1216	1618	2006	2284	2630
700	1229	1622	2018	2306	2632
701	1223	1626	2026	2308	2633
715	1273	1679	2036	2347	2669
739	1298	1686	2048	2353	2746
760	1303	1687	2070	2402	2759
768	1315	1715	2072	2407	2819
803	1328	1720	2091	2417	2836
837	1347	1726	2118	2435	2856
868	1361	1758	2126	2437	2871
885	1378	1775	2133	2469	2896
892	1393	1791	2148	2402	2904
943	1396	1798	2149	2486	2909
1000	1400	1822	2151	2497	2943
1021	1416	1850	2169	2500	2948
1050	1422	1856	2172	2509	2958
1061	1428	1864	2179	2518	2980
	1434	1878	2194	2521	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS. $1,000,000

Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Delahenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

1890.	Fish, Catherine B., estate of, unknown	$67.84
1884.	Coles, Catharine S., trustee, unknown	92.46
1893.	Luyster, Isaac, unknown	68.12
	DIVIDENDS.	
68.	Div. 2 shrs. Jenkins, Margaret, unknown	$286.00
94.	Div. 2 shrs. Keefe, Thomas, unknown	401.50
111.	Div. 16 shrs. Moss, Henry, unknown	2,811.07
128.	Div. 1 shr. Murphy, Johanna, unknown	267.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1900. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

Office of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,
833-5 Gravier Street.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1900.

Sealed proposals for the sale to this Company of its second mortgage bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said mortgage, to the extent of Twelve Thousand Dollars will be received at this office until October 22d, 1900. C. C. HARVEY, President.

READING 1ST PFD.
STOCK IS GOING UP TO 80.
And Reading Fours up to Par.
Valuable information free. Financier, 1,242 B'way.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Hocking Valley Railway Company.
New York, August 15, 1900.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company
SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS
DUE SEPTEMBER 1, 1900:

The above bonds maturing September 1, 1900, and the coupons thereof maturing on the same date will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO.

The Company has reserved to the holders of the maturing bonds above named the privilege of receiving for such bonds, in lieu of cash, the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, at the price of 99½% and accrued interest thereon.

In case holders of the old bonds elect to take new bonds in lieu of cash, the difference in price will be adjusted in cash.

N. MONSARRAT, President.

23 Wall Street.
New York, August 15, 1900.

Referring to the above notice of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, we have purchased from that Company the First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds reserved to provide for the maturity of the above-named Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company's Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, and are now prepared to make the exchange of the old bonds for the new on the terms above stated.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MUL ER SON.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
2 shs. Chesebrough Manf'g Co.
150 shs. American Surety Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. OF NEW JERSEY.

No. 71 Broadway, New York, September 4, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 17, 1900.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.

The dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable October 2, 1900, to the holders of the common stock of record September 17, 1900, will be paid on October 2, 1900, as declared.

For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.

F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend (No. 6) of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 15th day of September, to Stockholders of Record on the 8th day of September.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, September 8, at twelve o'clock M., and will reopen on September 17, at ten o'clock A. M.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.

August 29, 1900.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO. Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.

Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.

August 29, 1900.

The Havana-American Company.
No. 1,322 Avenue A, New York City.
DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 8.

The Board of Directors of The Havana-American Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after September 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 11th, 1900.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on September 11th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on September 17th, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed.

EMIL ROSENER, Secretary.

September 5th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.

The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,373,268
Gold	68,504,866
Silver	11,556,433
United States notes	26,604,860
Treasury notes of 1890	567,975
National bank notes	10,454,144
Total receipts this day	2,041,835
Total receipts this month	9,764,809
Total receipts this year	109,408,725
Total expenditures this day	2,165,000
Total expenditures this month	9,995,000
Total expenditures this year	114,474,851
Deposits in National banks	97,204,096
National bank notes received for redemption	364,352
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	985,485
Customs	1,039,625
Miscellaneous	16,723

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Coin coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$237,115,679
Silver dollars	425,486,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,528,431
Silver bullion of 1890	67,451,569
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$735,141,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$237,115,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,486,000
Treasury notes outstanding	69,986,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,560,000
Total	$735,141,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$45,873,676
Gold certificates	22,851,490
Silver coin and bullion	3,078,171
Silver certificates	8,478,322
United States notes	26,604,860
Other assets	19,159,606
Total in Treasury	$125,825,767
Deposits in National banks	97,264,096
Total	$223,089,863
Current liabilities	88,716,594
Available cash balance	134,373,268

May Secure Cycle Company's Plant.

Negotiations have been practically completed, whereby the New York Motor Vehicle Company is likely to acquire the plant of the Worcester Cycle Company at Middletown, Conn., provided Frank Sullivan Smith, receiver of the latter company, for purposes of foreclosure, will be in a position to transfer the property, after the settlement of pending litigation. B. Sherwood Dunne, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Motor Vehicle Company, has been in Hartford and Middletown in connection with the plan to convert the bicycle plant into a motor vehicle factory.

East River Bridge Strike Ended.

The strike of the iron workers on the new East River Bridge, which has tied up all work on the two towers for nearly three weeks, was settled yesterday by a compromise between the strikers and Contractors Terry & Tench. The contractors have agreed to give their iron workers $3.75 per day. The strikers, who will not be paid for the time they lost during the strike, will all return to work to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 7	186,916
To date this year	77,021,654
Corresponding date last year	123,842,683

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 7	$853,000
To date this year	$337,241,400
Corresponding date last year	$666,595,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
B'klyn R. T.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅞
C. & N. W. pf.	5	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Met. Street Ry.	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Missouri Pacific	⅝	Union B. & Paper pf.	½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Tube	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. J. Central	1½
Chi., I. & L.	½	Norfolk & West	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1½	People's Gas	2¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Gen. Electric	½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Kan. City So. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P., M. Pt. Div., 5s	2%	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	1
Mah. Coal 5s	1¾	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Mich. Cent. 5s	1¾	Wheel. & L. E., Wh. Div., 5s	1
Mich. Cent. con. 7s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Ind. Coal. Ry. 1st	1	Nash. C. & St. L. 7s	1

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments in the trade situation during the week have been so conflicting that it is hard to determine whether the good or the bad predominates. On the one hand all reports indicate a general betterment of Fall merchant trade, particularly in the South and the East, while the settlement of the tin-plate wage scale has certainly averted a strike in that line. In addition it seems highly probable that the threatened reduction in wages by the Fall River operators will not come to pass, while the continued excellent returns of earnings by the various railroads of the country are not suggestive of any such general business stagnation as has been commonly supposed to exist.

On the other hand, the demand for money for general business purposes as yet shows no appreciable increase, while though better business in some quarters is reported in the iron and steel trades, it is not altogether assuring that reduced wages are being reported either as already in force or about to be ordered. A number of additional furnaces are said to have closed, but to offset this come reports of other furnaces elsewhere being put in blast, and of mills re-opening.

Overshadowing all developments, of course, is the probability of a general strike of the anthracite miners. It is unquestioned that such a strike would have a serious effect on the traffic of the coal roads and on general business in the districts affected.

In dry goods continued cautious buying is the rule.

On the general situation Bradstreet's says:

Developments have been mainly favorable, and the improvement in general distributive business noted in the latter part of August has gathered force in the first week of September. Leading features have been the widening Fall trade reported at nearly all points West, South, and on the Pacific Coast, some improvement in the jobbing demand at the East, with Southern buying a marked feature, rather better reports from the two great staple crops of the West and South, corn and cotton; improved export demand for American products, notably wheat, iron and steel, and cotton, a growth in cheerfulness, albeit with some irregularity in prices of iron and steel, and unvaryingly good returns by the transportation interests of the country.

It is a question whether the admittedly backward demand for some lines of goods has not been due to a prolongation of the vacation season, and certainly the expectation is that further improvement is still probable when the business interests are again actively engaged. The corner appears to have been turned in bank clearings, because the aggregate for the first week of September, though broken by holidays, is larger than the total for the preceding week.

The industrial outlook has been improved by settlement of the tin plate scale, the general resumption of operations in the glass industry, the predicted settlement satisfactorily of the remaining iron and steel wage scales, and the possibility that recent large sales of print cloths will avert a resort to wage reductions in the New England cotton mill industry.

The anthracite coal trade outlook is, however, clouded by the prediction that 140,000 men will strike this week.

Along the same lines Dun's says that the volume of business does not materially enlarge at the East, and there is only moderate improvement at the West and South; but if expectations of greater activity when politics cease to disturb are realized, current operations will be found to have laid a substantial foundation. It continues:

The most important event of the week in the industrial world was the agreement on the tin plate wage scale with the Amalgamated Association granting about 8 per cent. advance to 25,000 hands long idle. Other metal workers' disputes are nearing settlement, while the Borden purchase of 500,000 pieces print cloth at 2⅝ cents clears up the Fall River market and is believed to preclude any wage differences there. There were also sold 150,000 pieces of odd goods. If a strike of the anthracite miners is decided upon, it is likely to involve only a portion of the anthracite interests, and the producers are well prepared, as production in August was 619,000 tons over last year, and coal has been moving to market for two weeks very heavily. Weather conditions continued favorable for crops, with some cutting of corn.

***

Of the iron and steel trades, Bradstreet's says:

The situation continues positively cheerful in tone and a large business has been and is being booked. No important gains in prices are reported. On the contrary, Bessemer pig is lower in the week and little is doing in steel billets, the price of which is little above that of raw pig. On the other hand, however, export demand is expanding, 10,000 tons of Southern pig being shipped this week from Birmingham, and orders for twice as much more are reported booked. At Chicago sellers are reported indifferent and merchant pipe and black sheets are higher, while heavy sales of plates are reported, and a satisfactory business is doing in rails and car materials, the former being largely for renewals, as the next season's price has not yet been definitely fixed. Iron production showed a further heavy decline in August, but stocks again increased. Efforts to help the export situation are reported, one project being that of a fleet of ships to be devoted to this class of business, but efforts to get lower rail rates have failed. The coke situation is an unsettled one, and, despite the drop from $4.50 to $2.25 per ton, the lower rate is reported shaded.

Dun's, on the same subject, declares that business steadily increases, and mills are more actively employed. It says:

Oct. 1 is mentioned as the probable date of a general resumption. It is significant that shipyards on the lakes and the Pacific Coast are full of orders for eight months or more. Prices do not vary much, but tubular goods are advanced 5 per cent., and some forms of structurals are held above former figures. As to pig iron, the outlook is no better. In spite of a decrease in production to 231,778 tons weekly, according to The Iron Age, furnace stocks have increased to 594,218 tons, a gain of 80,377 during August, but the increase in demand was not noteworthy until Aug. 15. Railroads have refused to make reduction in freight rates, which it was hoped would increase exports.

***

Of trade in particular localities Bradstreet's says:

Dry goods, clothing, shoes, and hardware are in improved distribution at the West, South, and at several Eastern centres. The past two weeks' sales at Chicago are reported to have been seldom, if ever, equaled. More confidence is reported in iron and steel, the improved export demand for leather is a feature, and Southern borrowing of money to move the cotton crop is a new feature at that city. St. Louis reports corn crop conditions good in Illinois and Missouri; an unprecedented number of country buyers are in town, and several lines report largest August sales on record.

An increased business is reported at Kansas City, Detroit, Louisville, and Cleveland. In the Northwest Fall trade has opened well at all Minnesota markets, aided partly by State fairs, but also by the better outlook in lumber. Omaha and Milwaukee report an active business and the outlook favorable, though collections are rather slow. Trade is better on the Pacific Coast, specially good reports coming from Seattle, San Francisco, and Portland. Shipping is in request at San Francisco, where trade is in excess of last year. The Oregon hop crop is the best for many years. At the South the advance in cotton is apparently helping general trade, Memphis, New Orleans, and Little Rock all noting improvement.

Special reports to Bradstreet's show that the Texas cotton crop will be considerably larger than last year; but the plant is backward, and much depends on the date of killing frost. North Texas especially reports good conditions. Less favorable advices come from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where less than last year's yield is apparently indicated. At the East trade in primary hands is rather quiet, but there is more doing in the dry goods jobbing trade at New York and Pittsburg. At Providence the jewelry manufacturing trade is dull, and retailers and jobbers are reported to hold large stocks. Rather better reports as to Spring trade in shoes, in the way of sample lots, come from Boston. Shipments for eight months from Boston aggregate 2,953,792 cases, a decrease of 8 per cent. from a year ago.

***

Prices of grain, Dun's notes, are little altered, good crop reports coming in freely, but, it says, the effect is being neutralized by a foreign estimate of a world's crop below requirements. It goes on:

Wheat stocks carried over were ample to meet the discrepancy, and traders do not seem able to advance the prices more than 5 cents over last year for wheat, and 6 cents for corn. This difference is apparently satisfactory to growers, as 7,430,372 bushels of wheat were received at interior cities in the first week of September, against 5,945,697 last year. Exports from Atlantic ports amounted to only 1,902,540 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 2,900,960 a year ago. The Atlantic shipments of corn made a better comparison than in recent weeks, 2,923,070 bushels, against 3,051,569 last year.

***

Bradstreet's says that English cotton spinners are reaping the results of blind adherence to low-crop estimates and predictions of full supplies made earlier in the season just closed.

A violent advance has occurred in Liverpool, reflected here in a gain of ⅝c per pound. The reports that English spinners would refuse to buy any more American cotton read amusingly when contrasted with this. The event in cotton goods circles has been the taking of 500,000 pieces of print cloths off the market by a large manufacturer, who is also a printer. These occurrences have imparted rather more strength to the cotton goods market, but the demand in this line has not broadened much at first hands, export inquiry is poor, and some bleached goods have been reduced. On the other hand, Fall trade in dry goods has unquestionably improved with jobbers. Wool is slow of sale, and the demand for Spring weight men's goods is still disappointing.

ANNUAL RAILWAY REPORTS.

Three annual railway reports, showing the results of operations in each case for the fiscal year ended June 30, were issued in Wall Street yesterday. The roads issuing the reports were New York Central, St. Paul, and Norfolk and Western, and in each case the figures made a very gratifying showing.

***

The summary of the financial operations, affecting income, of the New York Central shows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$54,502,952	$48,124,016	$6,438,936
Oper. expenses	34,051,588	30,171,157	3,880,429
Net earnings	20,511,366	$17,952,859	$2,558,507
Other income	4,716,744	4,336,252	380,492
Total income	$25,228,110	$22,289,111	$2,938,999
Interest, rents and taxes	16,949,083	16,301,236	647,847
Balance	$8,279,027	$5,987,875	$2,291,152
Redemption fund	300,000	300,000	
Balance	$7,979,027	$5,687,875	$2,291,152
*Dividends	4,937,500	4,000,000	937,500
Surplus	$3,041,527	$1,687,875	$1,353,652
Spec. impr. fund	2,000,000		
Balance	$1,041,527		
Add prem. cap. stock sold	156,195		
Total	$1,197,722		
Deduct payments incidental to refriger'g, &c.	240,330		
Bal. profit and loss	$957,392		
Previous surplus	10,797,497		
Total surplus	$11,754,889		

*Dividends in 1900, 4¾ per cent.; in 1899, 4 per cent.

The report, commenting upon earnings and expenses, says:

Freight earnings increased $4,993,005.43, of which $1,813,574.54 was due to the additions to the company's system; the remainder of the increase, $3,179,430.89, was a gain of 10.9 per cent. over 1898-9. The tonnage increased 5,832,912 tons, of which 3,956,401 tons were the result of the increased road mileage; the balance, 1,876,511 tons, was a gain of 5.9 per cent. over the previous year. The tonnage carried one mile was 902,218,726 tons greater than in the preceding fiscal year; deducting 494,611,353 tons derived from the additions to the system, the remainder, 397,607,373 tons, was an increase of 7 per cent.

The freight earnings per train mile were $2.03, as compared with $1.88 in 1898-9, a gain of 8 per cent. The earnings per mile of road operated showed a gain of $1,014.69, or 9 per cent. The density of freight traffic (tons carried one mile per mile of road) increased 170,071 tons, or 8.5 per cent. As has been the case for several years past, the largest proportion of these satisfactory increases may be attributed to traffic local to the territory traversed by the company's system. It is also worthy of note that the increase in tonnage was quite general. Of the thirty-four items in the statistical classification, only six showed decreases, all of them small, the principal commodities thus affected having been grain, shipments of which fell off 99,454 tons, or 2.6 per cent. The largest items of increase were coal and coke, which now constitute 40 per cent. of the entire tonnage. In these commodities there occurred an increase of 2,641,876 tons, or 21.6 per cent. The rate per ton per mile remained at 5.6 mills.

Passenger earnings increased $1,583,779.16, of which $165,927.29 was the result of the larger road mileage operated; the remainder, $1,417,-851.87, represented an increase of 10.2 per cent.; of this latter amount $1,093,223.42, or 77 per cent., was derived from traffic originating and terminating on the system. Business on all of the leased lines showed improvement, and the statistical reports furnish abundant evidence of general prosperity in the communities served by the company's railroads.

In the year just closed 2,826,336 more passengers were carried than in the similar period preceding, a gain, after deducting 364,154 due to the increase in road operated, of 10 per cent. The earnings per mile of road increased from $6,044.63 to $6,666.86, or 10.3 per cent., and the density of passenger traffic (passengers carried one mile per mile of road) from 290,655 to 304,783, or 4.9 per cent.

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The report of St. Paul—the thirty-sixth annual one—shows as follows:

Gross earnings	$41,884,692.00
Operating expenses, including taxes	28,429,837.01
Net earnings	$13,463,854.99
Income from other sources	144,755.67
Total	$13,608,610.66
Fixed charges—Interest on bonds	6,633,170.41
Balance above all charges	$6,975,440.25

The report says among other things:

The results from operation of your company's lines during the year ended June 30, 1900, compared with the previous year, show an increase of $1,574,059.51 in gross earnings; an increase of $4,458,000.19 in operating expenses, and a decrease of $883,940.68 in net earnings.

The earnings from freight traffic were $31,220,-217.27—74.54 per cent. of total earnings—an increase of $2,446,894.94, or 8.50 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried was 17,-757,419—an increase of 1,927,263 tons, or 12.17 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried per loaded car was 12.20, against 11.84 last year—an increase of 3.04 per cent. The number of tons of freight per freight train mile was 205.13, against 186.58 last year—an increase of 9.94 per cent. The revenue from freight per freight train mile was $1.1067, against $1.7484 last year—an increase of 9.09 per cent.

The earnings from passenger traffic during the year were $7,698,513.51—$18.38 per cent. of total earnings—an increase of $919,592.31 over the previous year, or 13.57 per cent. The number of passengers carried was 8,677,822, an increase of 1,000,053, or 13.03 per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile was 828,178,516, an increase of 38,161,344, or 13.16 per cent.; the revenue per passenger per mile was 2.346 cents, an increase of .008 cents, or .39 per cent.; the average miles each passenger was carried was 57.82, an increase of .06 miles, or .13 per cent.

The cost of operation has been considerably increased during the year by the increased cost of material, fuel, and supplies of all kinds, and also the increased cost of labor in maintenance of way. There was an increase in the average cost of the principal articles of material consumed during the year, as follows: Rails, $7.82 per ton; ties, 8 cents per tie; coal, 11 cents per ton; lumber and timber, $1.60 per 1,000 feet.

The board has continued the policy which has prevailed for several years past of making improvements of the property and including them in operating expenses, when the earnings justify.

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The annual report, the fourth, of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, shows:

Revenue—	
Gross earnings	$14,091,004.98
Operating expenses, including taxes	8,501,095.68
Net earnings	$5,589,909.25
Other income, interest, and dividends	78,562.41
Total income	$5,668,471.66
Fixed charges—	
On funded debt	$2,257,229.23
On car trust obligations	18,400.00
Total interest charges	$2,275,629.23
Net income for year to June 30, 1900	$3,392,842.44

Deduct advances to subsidiary companies 1,520.12

$3,388,312.32
Add surplus June 30, 1899 1,303,501.88

Total $4,691,814.20

From which deduct—
Dividends on adjustment preferred shares:
No. 5, 2 per cent. Aug. 24, 1899 $454,874.00
No. 6, 2 per cent. Feb. 23, 1900 454,874.00
Betterment fund 1,500,000.00
Discount on first consolidated mortgage bonds, branch lines and spurs, surveys, hospital building at Roanoke, &c. 470,625.06

2,880,373.06

Surplus June 30, 1900 $1,811,441.14

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In his report President Henry Fink says:

The good results of the operations for the last fiscal year are due, in a measure, to the policy of the company in improving its property and facilities. The transportation department has made an excellent record in the efficient and economical conduct of the company's growing traffic. It has continued its efforts to cheapen the cost of movement of freight by increasing the train loads and satisfactory results have been obtained.

As a large percentage of the company's revenue from freight is derived from the transportation of articles of the lower classes, which have to be carried at rates which yield but small profit, it is obvious that in order to obtain satisfactory results, the company must be in a position to handle a very large volume of traffic at the lowest cost practicable.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Professionalism was the dominant feature of the stock market yesterday, with a resultant irregular movement of prices. At the opening the tone was heavy, partly because of the continued uncertainty growing out of the political situation, but in larger measure because of the rather free selling for London account. On the cessation of this selling, however, activity in specialties developed and gave to the market whatever life it had.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit and People's Gas, which lately have been handled rather freely by the professional element, were yesterday again much in evidence. The Brooklyn stock was run up sharply on a variety of pleasing but unconfirmed rumors, while the Chicago issue was knocked further down on continued discouraging reports from Chicago of the gas war there.

As on previous days good news had little market influence. The phenomenal showing made by New York Central, for example, led to trading in barely 400 shares of that stock, with a net advance in the quotation of one-eighth.

The bank statement to be issued to-day should make a favorable showing. Notwithstanding the shipments to the interior of a fairly considerable sum for crop moving purposes, the banks show a material gain as a result of receipts of gold from Alaska and payment of the Sub-Treasury on account of the redemption of the old two per cent. bonds.

COTTON CROP FOR THE YEAR.

Amounted to 9,439,559 Bales and Exports Totaled 6,042,246 Bales.

The statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending Sept. 1, issued yesterday by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, is, as have been previous ones, very thorough and comprehensive and of value not alone to buyers and growers, but to the general business world. These figures show that the total crop this year reaches 9,439,559 bales, while the exports are 6,042,246 bales, and the spinners' takings are 3,792,618 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 88,032 bales. The table follows:

Year Ending Sept. 1.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Receipts at ports, bales	6,574,852	8,464,989	8,676,407
Shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to mills	1,264,760	1,370,398	1,276,614
Total	7,839,612	9,835,357	9,953,021
Manufactured South, not included above	1,599,947	1,400,026	1,227,939
Total cotton crop for the year, bales	9,439,559	11,235,383	11,180,960

The result of these figures is a total crop of 9,439,559 bales (weighing 4,754,629,038 pounds) for the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, against a crop of 11,235,383 bales (weighing 5,765,320,339 pounds) for the year ending Aug. 31, 1899.

Northern and Southern spinners' takings in 1899-1900 have been as given below:

Total crop of the United States, bales	9,439,559
Stock on hand commencement of year, (Sept. 1, 1899)—	
At Northern ports	170,984
At Southern ports	221,296
At Northern interior markets	392,280
Total supply during the year ending Sept. 1, 1900	9,831,839
Of this supply there has been exported to foreign ports during the year	5,937,385
Less foreign cotton included, bales	106,522
Sent to Canada direct from West	5,830,863
Burned North and South†	104,861
Stock on hand end of year, (Sept. 1, 1900)—	15,541
At Northern ports	26,506
At Southern ports	61,466
At Northern interior markets	88,032
	7,979
	6,047,276
Total tak'gs by spinners in the U. S. for year ended Sept. 1, 1900	3,792,618
Taken by Southern spinners, (included in above total)	1,599,947
Total taken by Northern spinners	2,192,671

*Not including Canada by rail.
†Burned includes not only what has been thus destroyed at the Northern and Southern outports, but also all burned on Northern railroads and in Northern factories.

Figures showing the world's weekly cotton consumption are as follows:

Countries.	1899-1900. Bales.	1898-99. Bales.	1897-98. Bales.
Great Britain	67,654	67,654	66,000
Continent	88,000	92,000	89,000
Total Europe	155,654	159,654	155,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday extended to a larger number of stocks than recently has been the rule, but with three or four exceptions transactions were not in large amount. The general strength of the market has each day become more noticeable, and, though some few issues show declines, the tendency of the market for some days past has been upward. Yesterday further substantial gains were recorded. Some attention was given to the reports of the conference of distillers, which has just been held at Cincinnati, and statements by officers of the Distilling Company of America led to the belief that the conference will result in much good to the whisky trade. It is said that the trade is now in better condition than for many years past, and that there is every indication that the present favorable conditions will continue. This hopeful view is at variance with the opinions based on the past history of distilling combinations, but there does now seem to be much ground for the hope that the possibilities of the Distilling Company will be fully profited by and its affairs carefully managed. The final report from the stockholders' committee, which has been under preparation for a long time, will do much to form opinion in regard to the Distilling Company's real position.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT was one of the most active of the stocks dealt in yesterday. Stock to the amount of about 1,200 shares was bought from 7⅛ up to 8¼, the final sale being at the higher price. It closed with a net gain of three-quarters of a point at 7⅞ bid. The officers of the company, it is said, have been steadily at work building up its business, and, it is said, with much success. Recently a number of orders have been received for several important railroads.

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NATIONAL SALT preferred, on the purchase of 500 shares, rose from 65 to 69, and closed with a net gain of about 2 points. Recently there has been little demand for the stock, and the price had fallen off about 5 points from the highest prices lately recorded. But as the decline had been without special significance, so yesterday's advance was not considered the result of any development in the company's affairs.

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FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE stock.—It was announced yesterday that the City Trust Company will receive the outstanding stock of the Forty-second Street and Manhattanville Road at 75, less a charge of $20 on each hundred shares. The purchase of the minority stock is being made, through the City Trust Company, by interests identified with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, to which control of the Third Avenue Railroad has passed. The purchase of the outstanding stock of the Manhattanville Road, which amounts roughly to 5,000 shares, has been the subject of much negotiation, and satisfaction was expressed yesterday by minority stockholders at the completion of the plan to turn in their holdings to the controlling interests at a price which under the circumstances is generally considered a favorable one.

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RUBBER Goods on transactions in about 500 shares—sold up to 20½, the highest price recorded in several months. The preferred sold with the dividend on at 77¼.

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AMERICAN CHICLE preferred rose 1½ points to 77½. There were orders in the market for a large amount of the stock above 77.

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Closing quotations were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 7. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	88⅛	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	26	24	26
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	75	77	76	77
American Bank Note	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	32	35	32	35
American Bicycle bonds	78	80	78	80
American Chicle	66	70	66	70
American Chicle pf.	77½	80	76	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89¼	89⅝	89¼	89⅜
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12	12½	12½	13
American Woolen pf.	68	69½	68½	70
Asphalt Co. of Am.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11	11½	11	11½
British Exchequer 5s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅜	4½	3⅜	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	27	32	26½	32
California Copper	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Central & So. Am. Tel.	105	106	105	106
Central Fireworks	17½	19	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60	56	60
Chicago & Alton subs.	103¼	105	103½	105
Chi. & Alton 3s, (new)	93½	94¼	93¼	94¼
Compressed Air	29	31	29	31
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	7⅜	8¼	7	7½
Consolidated Rubber Tire	3	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	36	31	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81	78	81
Distilling Com. of Am.	5	5½	5	5⅝
Distil. Com. of Am. pf.	19⅝	20⅛	19¼	20½
Electric Boat	17½	..	17	22
Electric Boat pf.	30	34	30	34
Electric Vehicle	17	25	17	25
Electric Vehicle pf.	50	60	50	60
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅝	2⅝	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	25	21	24
General Carriage	3	6¼	5⅜	6¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	98	97	90
Havana Commercial	8⅝	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Coal	117	120	117	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝	1	1½
International Pump	18⅝	19½	19	19⅝
International Pump pf.	66	67	66	67
International Silver	34	37	36	39
Inter-State Oil	58½	59	58⅜	58½
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100½	101⅛	100⅛	101½
*Markeen Copper	..	..	..	..
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	9	12	9	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamp.	13	18	16	20
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	75	80
National Salt	39	41	39	41
National Salt pf.	67	69	64¾	67
National Grampophone	15	25	10	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102¼	100	102½
New Eng. Transport.	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	7⅝	8⅛
Otis Elevator	26½	27	27	28
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87¼	86	87¼
Pitts., Cleave. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	22
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅝	23	23⅞
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	73¼	76
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91½	93	91½	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	28⅝	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf., ex div.	75⅜	77	76¼	77½
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Seaboard Air L. subs.	102	104	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Air Line com.	7	8¼	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	..	40	..
Standard Coupler pf.	122	..	122	..
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	537	542	537	542
Storage Power	..	15	..	15
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13	15	13	15
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6⅜	7	6⅜	7
Trenton Potterier	..	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	55	50	55
Union Copper	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Union Typewriter	27	27½	27	27½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117¼	119	117½	119
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66½	67	66¼	67½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85⅛
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3	4	3	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	31	34	31	34
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	108	108	108	108
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	112	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	106	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	223	227	223	225
Brooklyn, B. & E. R.	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	108	107	108	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74	76	65	75
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116	114½	116
42d St., M. & St. 1st	96	100	96	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	93	90	93
Ninth Ave. R. R.	198	205	198	206
North Jersey St. R. R.	80	82	80	85
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116¼	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	28	32	28	32
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1900	114¼	115¼	114¼	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	180	300	190	300
United Trac., Providence	108½	110	108½	110
United Tractions bonds	113⅞	114¼	113½	11-
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	21¼	..	21¼	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	104	103	104

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buff.)(N. Y. 1st, with in.	62	65	62	65
Central Union Gas, gtd.	106	107½	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	91½	90	91½
Con. Gas of Newark	..	56	..	55
Con. Gas of New. Wds.	102	..	102	..
Con. Gas of New Jersey	18	19	18	19
Con. Gas bonds of J. C.	45	50	45	50
Consum. Gas (J. C.)	170	175	170	175

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup 5,000	109⅝	Galv, H & San A, Mex & P Div, 5s 10,000	98⅜
500	109½	Ill Cent, Wn Line, 4s 26,000	111¾
U S 4s, reg. 1907 10,000	114⅝	Iowa Cent 1st 5s 2,000	114
U S 4s, coup, 1925 5,000	134	Ky Cent 4s 4,000	97
U S of Mex s f 5s 1,500	97¼	Leh & W B gtd 4½s 4,000	100½
At, T & S F gen 4s 8,000	101	Long Island unif 4s 6,000	92
2,000	100⅞	Louis & Nash unif 4s 1,000	90⅜
8,000	101	L & N gen 6s 4,000	118
2,000	100⅞	Mah Coal 5s 1,000	129
10,000	101¼	Met W S El, Chi, 4s 2,000	107¼
Adjustment 4s 3,000	85⅝	Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s 5,000	96
Balt & Ohio 4s 27,000	100½	Mo, K & T 2d 4s 5,000	66⅞
4,000	100⅝	10,000	67
1,000	100¼	5,000	67⅝
4,000	100⅝	2,000	66¾
Balt & O S W Div, 3½s 3,000	87⅝	Nash, C & St L 1st 7s 3,000	127
10,000	87¾	N Y C & H R L Shore col 3½s 9,000	96⅜
B, Q Co & Sur con gtd 5s 2,000	99¼	N Y G, El L, H & P coll trust 5s 5,000	108
2,000	99¼	Norf & W con 4s 1,000	97¾
1,000	99½	North Pac 4s 4,000	104¼
Cent of Ga con 5s 1,000	93¾	Nor Pac gen 3s 2,000	65½
5,000	93⅞	Ore R & N con 4s 6,000	92¾
1,000	94	Neb Ext 4s 10,000	111¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 16,000	123	Ore S L 1st con 5s 2,000	113½
Cent Pac gtd 4s 9,000	98⅛	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 1,000	100½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 17,000	98¼	Peo & East inc 4s 20,000	27½
C, B & Q con 7s 4,000	110⅝	Reading gen 4s 2,000	87⅝
1,000	110½	28,000	87¾
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 6,000	109	1,000	87½
Chi, M & St P, M Pt Div, 5s 9,000	111	2,000	87¾
Chi, M & St P, I & D Ext, 7s 1,000	168⅝	2,000	87¾
C, R I & P gen 4s 6,000	106⅝	1,000	87½
C, St P, M & O 6s 3,000	134	2,000	87¾
Chi, H & D 4½s 5,000	113½	St L & I M gen 5s 5,000	112
C, C C & St L gen 4s 10,000	98	1,000	112¼
Col Mid 1st 4s 1,000	97⅝	St L S W 1st 4s 10,000	91⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 5,000	82½	St L S W 2d 4s 54,000	62⅝
Den & R G imp 5s 2,000	108	10,000	62¾
Det, M & M 1 g 3½s 5,000	91	5,000	62⅝
Elg, J & E 1st 5s 10,000	110⅛	Scioto V & N E 4s 6,000	101
Ells, Lex & Big S 5s 5,000	101	So Pac 4s 20,000	78¾
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000	99⅜	9,000	78¾
4,000	99⅝	2,000	78½
5,000	99⅝	So Pac, Cal, con 5s, stamped 1,000	107½
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000	87¾	So Ry 1st 5s 5,000	108¾
Ev & T H 1st gen 5s 5,000	107	Tex & N O con 5s 1,000	102⅝
Ft W & D C 1st 1,000	72	Tol & O Cent gen 5s 1,000	100
Hock Val 1st 4½s 3,000	99¾	Union Pac 1st 4s 500	105
Kansas City So 3s 10,000	63¼	4,000	105½
1,000	63⅜	Wabash 2d 5s 13,000	102
3,000	63¼	Wabash Deb, Ser B 8,000	33¾
25,000	63	W N Y & P 1st 5s 10,000	33
5,000	63½	10,000	121
5,000	63¾	5,000	121½
2,000	63	W N Y & P gen 5-6s 2,000	93⅞
4,000	63¼	10,000	93¾
10,000	63	W & L E, Wh Div, 5s 5,000	110
4,000	63¾	Wis Cent gen 4s 25,000	88¼
20,000	63	2,000	88½
5,000	62¾	2,000	88¼
Total sales	$853,000	5,000	88

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.08	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.10	.09
Best & Belcher	.28	.26
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.47	.48
Challenge Con.	.20	.20
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	.94	.91
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.23	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.12
Gould & Curry	.35	.35
Hale & Norcross	.24	.24
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.03	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.28	.28
Occidental Con.	.09	.09
Ophir	.48	.47
Overman	.11	.10
Potosi	.10	.20
Savage	.08	.08
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.33	.31
Standard	3.90	3.90
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.11	.10
Union Con.	.19	.17
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.20	.19
Silver bars	62¾	62¾
Mexican dollars	.50@50¼	50@50¼
Drafts, sight	.00	.05
Telegraph	.07¼	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	45½	46	44¾	45
Alamo	12¾	13	12¾	13
Argentum	26	26¼	26	26½
Anaconda	50	50½	50½	51½
Anchoria	80	100	85	100
Bankers'	14	16	14	17½
Battle Mountain	27½	28	28	29½
Blue Bell	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
C. C. Cons.	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
C. C. & M.	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
Columbine Victor	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Dante	10½	10¾	10	10¼
Damon	19½	20	19¼	20
Elkton	187½	188	186¾	190
El Paso	44	44¾	45	45¼
Findlay	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	14
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	25
Gibson	24	30	24	27
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Gold Coin	550	..	550	..
Garfield	7⅝	8	7⅜	8
Gold Sovereign	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
Gould	35	38¾	33	35⅞
Harp	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
Ingham	18	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
Isabella	104¼	104⅝	100	100½
Independence	61½	62	61	62
Jackpot	50	50¾	50	50¾
Keystone	16	16½	16¼	16⅝
Lexington	16	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
Mount Rosa	58	60	60	70
Matoa	26	30	24	30
Mary Cashen	17½	18½	19	19¼
Mount Anchor	35	40	35	39
National	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
Nugget	21½	22¼	21¾	22
Ophir	48	50	45	47½
Orphan	16½	18	15	17
Pharmacist	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
Pinnacle	21	21¼	21½	22
Portland	335	350	335	345
Rose Nicol	13	13¾	12¾	13⅜
Rawlings	20	22	20	22
Cortolanus	21¼	21¾	20¾	21¼
New Haven	8¾	9	8⅝	9
Ida May	29	30½	28	29
Union	10	15	10	15
Vindicator	140	145	140	145
Work	26¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
Zenobia	13	16	10	12

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Statements as to the condition of the following banks will be found in another column: Twelfth Ward, Fourteenth Street, Columbia, Bank of the Metropolis, Bank of America, and Hamilton Bank, and Marine and Fulton's Banks of Buffalo.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 7, 1900.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	— ½
33½	33½	115	American Cotton Oil.	33½	33½	33½	33½	....
33½	34	200	American Ice Co.	34½	34½	33½	33½	— ½
36½	36⅝	250	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36¾	36½	36¼	— ⅛
19⅝	20	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
67½	68	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	— ⅛
36⅜	36½	3,595	Am. Steel & Wire.	36⅞	36⅞	36¾	36½	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	160	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	75	75	....
120¼	120½	5,630	Am. Sug. R. Co., ex d.	120¼	120½	119¾	120¼	+ ¼
28	28¼	780	American Tin Plate.	28	28	27¾	28	— ¼
80	80¼	440	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80	80¼	80	80¼	+ ¼
93¼	94	330	American Tobacco	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
44¾	45	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ¼
45	47	200	Ann Arbor pf.	46	46	46	46	....
28½	28½	2,700	At., T. & S. F.	28¾	28¾	28	28¼	....
70⅜	70⅝	4,033	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	— ½
72⅝	72⅞	1,900	Baltimore & Ohio.	72⅝	72⅞	72½	72½	— ⅛
55⅝	55⅞	38,420	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53¼	56	53½	55⅝	+2
49⅞	50½	125	Canada Southern	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
..	..	50	Canadian Pacific	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	....
87	87½	100	Canadian Pac., ex d.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
28¼	28½	2,570	Chesapeake & Ohio.	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
125½	125¾	2,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	125⅝	125⅝	125⅜	125⅜	— ½
82⅝	83⅛	150	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	....
22½	23½	150	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	23	23	23	23	— ½
114	114¼	3,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114½	114¼	113⅞	114⅛	— ¼
173	174	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅝	173⅝	173⅜	173⅝	....
162	164	700	Chicago & Northw.	162	162½	162	162½	—1¼
..	..	425	Chi. & Northw. pf.	204	207	204	207	+5
106⅜	106⅞	130	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106⅜	— ¼
30	30	1,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
35¼	35⅝	150	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
41	42	30	Col. Southern 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	....
16	16⅜	30	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	....
171⅝	172¼	662	Consolidated Gas.	172	172⅞	171⅝	172⅜	+ ¼
78	79	10	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	....
110¼	111	300	Delaware & Hudson.	111	111	110¾	110¾	—1
67	67½	130	Denver & R. G. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ¼
34⅜	35⅛	810	Federal Steel	35¼	35¼	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅛
67	68	20	Federal Steel pf.	68⅝	68⅞	67	68⅞	....
..	..	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ½
130¼	140	1,160	General Electric	140¼	141½	139¼	139¾	— ½
51¼	51¾	520	Glucose Sugar Ref.	52⅜	52	51¾	51¾	— ½
152½	154	15	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	152¾	152¾	....
104	110	11	H. B. Claflin Co.	110	110	110	110	....
62½	63½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	63½	63½	63⅛	63½	....
116¼	117	393	Illinois Central	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116¾	— ¼
21⅜	22	25	International Paper	21½	21½	21½	21½	....
28½	29¼	200	International Power	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
15¼	18¾	200	Iowa Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
9	9⅜	1,250	K. C. Southern	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
29	31	171	K. C. Southern pf.	30	30	30	30	—1
72	72¼	500	Louisville & Nashville	72	72¼	71⅝	72¼	— ⅛
92	92½	610	Manhattan Elevated.	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	....
154	154½	400	Met. Street Railway	154	154½	154	154½	+ ½
11⅜	11⅝	100	Mexican Central	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
31½	32	1,550	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	31⅝	32	31⅝	31½	+ ⅛
52½	52¼	23,950	Missouri Pacific	51½	52⅜	51¼	52⅜	+ ⅜
33⅝	34	2,415	National Biscuit Co.	33½	34½	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
84	85½	120	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	83½	85½	83½	85½	+ ¼
89½	90	110	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	89½	90	....
85½	86	511	National Steel pf.	90	86	85¾	85¾	— ¼
46¼	46⅝	160	National Tube Co.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅛	— ⅛
93¼	93½	431	National Tube Co. pf.	93⅝	93⅝	93¼	93¼	— ⅜
130½	131	962	New Jersey Central	132	132	131	131	—1½
130⅜	131¼	410	New York Central	131	131¼	131	131½	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	100	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
21½	21¾	268	N. Y., Ont. & West.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	35	400	Norfolk & Western.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
75½	76½	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	200	North American	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	....
51¼	51⅝	1,520	Northern Pacific	51½	51⅝	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅛
71¼	71⅝	237	Northern Pacific pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ¼
31	32	10	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32½	32½	....
128⅛	128⅝	865	Pennsylvania R. R.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅛	128½	....
90¼	90⅝	29,010	People's Gas, Chicago.	92⅝	93	90¼	90¼	—2¼
1¼	1⅜	35	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	....
83	83	111	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	83	83	83	+3
39¼	39	320	Pressed Steel Car.	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
71½	73	330	Pressed Steel Car pf.	72	72	72	72	— ½
16½	16⅝	200	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	56	7,166	Reading 1st pf.	56	56⅛	55⅝	56	....
26⅝	27¼	1,030	Reading 2d pf.	27	27¼	26⅞	27¼	....
12½	12⅝	250	Republic Iron & Steel.	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
49	51	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49	49½	49	49½	+ ¼
16	18	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	....
33⅜	34	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅜
12⅜	13	200	St. Louis Southw.	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
30¼	30½	4,320	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29½	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ⅛
34	34⅛	4,275	Southern Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
12	12⅜	3,934	Southern Railway	12	12

DISAPPROVED OF HANGMAN.

Murderer Cuts His Throat Rather than Be Executed by Republican or Populist.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 7.—Rather than be hanged at the hands of a Republican or Populist, as he declared, Archie Kinsauls, a condemned white murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged to-day at Clinton, Sampson County, this morning made two unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide in his cell, one by cutting his throat from ear to ear, and another by taking morphine, a few hours before his execution was appointed to take place.

Under the circumstances, and because local clergymen admonished the Governor that the condemned man was not ready to die, the Chief Executive has granted the murderer a respite of one week, but to-night his condition is declared very critical from the wound in his throat.

Kinsauls, himself a Democrat, was condemned to die for the killing of a Populist in Senator Butler's county in the heated campaign of 1898. While it is urged that politics did not enter into the murder, from the fact that Democrats have been most urgent in demanding his execution, feeling has been high, and before his conviction he was liberated from jail by friends, and he bade defiance to the law and evaded capture for nine months, during which time he remained in his own county and was at last shot down by a posse and again placed in jail.

Speed Limit for Motor Vehicles.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 7.—The Village Trustees have raised the speed limit for motor vehicles to ten miles an hour. It was recently fixed at six miles, and the increase was made in response to petitions of prominent members of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers, to consist of Major James B. Burbank, (Fifth Artillery,) Capt. Ira MacNutt, (Ordnance Department,) Capt. Deane C. Howard, (Assistant Surgeon,) and First Lieut. James F. McIndoe, (Engineer Corps,) is appointed to meet at Fort Hancock on Sept. 10 for the purpose of devising a plan for the extension of the water mains on that reservation.

First Lieut. Edward Ormonde Power, Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect Sept. 15.

First Lieut. John J. Kennedy, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect Sept. 15.

First Lieut. George B. Rodney, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect Sept. 15.

Orders of Aug. 15 directing Major Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon, to proceed to Nagasaki for duty as medical supply officer at that place, are amended so as to direct him to proceed to Tokio with all medical supplies invoiced to him, and establish a medical supply depot at such point as may be designated by Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee.

Major James L. Wilson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, temporarily, to supervise repairs being made at that station.

First Lieut. James M. Williams, Seventh Artillery, now on leave of absence, will proceed to Fort Williams, Maine, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. G. Hannum is ordered to examination before the retiring board, Sept. 25; thence home to wait orders.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Fox is detached from the General Alava and ordered home.

Surgeon A. C. H. Russell is detached from the naval hospital at Yokohama, and will proceed home to wait orders.

Pay Inspector W. S. Thomson's order of Sept. 1 is modified; he is assigned to additional duty at the Puget Sound Naval Station as Purchasing Paymaster and Paymaster of that station.

Paymaster S. McGowan is ordered to duty in connection with the fitting out of the Alabama, Oct. 1.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. L. Ferguson is detached from the Puget Sound Naval Station on completion of the docking of the Wisconsin, and ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Harold Colvocoresses is appointed Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Volunteers Made Lieutenants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Three of the enlisted men who have rendered efficient service with their regiments in the Philippines have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the regiments to which they have been attached. They are First Sergt. James G. Taylor, Company E, Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry; Sergt. Major Victor J. Bergstrom, Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, and First Sergt. Harry E. Potter, Company A, Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry.

Ninth Cavalry Reaches Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The War Department has been informed of the arrival of the transport Warren at Nagasaki yesterday with two battalions of the Ninth Cavalry and recruits aboard. The health of the troops is reported to be excellent. The Warren will proceed to Manila.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—New Riverside Drive Apartment House—No Business at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for John R. Thorpe to a client for occupancy the three-story dwelling 267 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 55 by 92.

William Scott is the buyer of the seven-story apartment house at the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Eightieth Street, sold recently by Charles Lowen.

Ottinger & Brother will erect a seven-story apartment house on the plot 103.6 by 100.11, at the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-eighth Street. The cost of the structure, according to the estimate of Architect Henry Andersen, will be $275,000.

August Oppenheimer has advanced $25,000 as a building loan to William McCracken on the property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street.

The public auction sale announced for yesterday, of foreclosure affecting 429 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, was adjourned for one week.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 611 and 613 East Twelfth Street, for a two-story brick stable and wagon room, 25.5 by 100.8; Standard Dairy Company of 123 Seventh Street, owner; Henry Regelman, architect, cost, $6,000.

Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for five two-story brick dwellings, 17.6 by 41; Mabel M. Moore, Pleasantville, N. Y., owner; Frederick R. Meres of 583 Prospect Avenue, architect; cost, $12,750.

Nos. 646 and 648 West Twelfth Street, for a two-story brick loft building, 50 by 96; John T. Stanley of 654 West Thirtieth Street, lessee; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

Parker Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Raymond Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 44; Alfred Ascher of 759 Melrose Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of Ninety-eighth Street, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 103.6 and irregular; Marx and Moses Ottinger of 20 East Seventy-fifth Street, owners; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $275,000.

No. 100 Washington Street, for a frame coal runway, 9 by 90; Curtis & Blaisdell, Avenue A and Fifty-sixth Street, owners; John T. Abell, architect; cost, $1,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame carriage-house and stable, 25 by 27; George Maurer, owner; Ellsworth Burger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 125 Second Street, William's Bridge, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24 by 44; Gustav Kolle, premises, owner and architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Prospect Avenue; to a one-story frame dwelling; Kosmus Gumbinger, owner; Frank Nusbaum, Jr., architect; cost, $350.

No. 122 to 128 West Third Street; to a four-story brick stable; Christina S. Wylie, Morristown, N. J., owner; William C. Van Doren of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $14,000.

No. 1,079 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; to a one-story frame dwelling; Charles Lutz of 112 St. Mark's Place, owner; Frederick Jaeger of 717 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bronx Park Avenue, southwest corner of West Farms Road; to a one-story frame shed; Otto Kuhlmann, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $50.

No. 121 West Nineteenth Street; to a four-story brick tenement; Mary A. Sexton of 881 Lexington Avenue, owner; William B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Monroe Street, southeast corner of Gouverneur Street; to a six-story brick flat; Fritz & Perelberg, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $300.

No. 56 to 62 Loew Street; to a one-story brick market; S. Frankel, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

No. 182 Second Avenue; to a four-story and basement brick flat; Louis Haims, premises, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $3,000.

Massapequa Hotel May Be Sold.

MASSAPEQUA, L. I., Sept. 7.—It is stated that Pennsylvania and New Jersey capitalists have in view the purchase of the Massapequa Hotel and adjoining cottages and unimproved real estate, owned by Snedeker & Co. Thomas D. Snedeker to-day said it was true that his firm had given an upset price on the property to a real estate promoter associated with the Long Beach syndicate. The property consists of 350 acres, and, including the hotel and other improvements, cost more than $400,000. Mr. Snedeker said the price named in the option was considerably less than the original cost.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Sept. 7.

BEEKMAN AV, n e corner of 141st St, 100x108; Stephen J. Egan to Henry F. A. Wolf; (R S $17, amt $1
BROOME ST, 525 and 527, s s, 37.10x 60.4x irregular; Jacob Bartscherer to Emil Simon, (R S $10, mtg $36,000) 100
BRYANT AV, 1,216, e s, 110.10 ft s of Freeman St, 20x100; William R. Rose to Rafael Virgin 3,200
BRYANT AV, 1,216, e s, 20x100; Meta A. Wetterer to William R. Rose 1
CLAREMONT AV, e s, 216.10 ft s of 122d St, runs e 200 to Broadway x n 25 x w — e s of Bloomingdale Road, x w — to the avenue, x s —; May Deering and another to Ernst Thalmann Exchange
DECATUR AV, w s, 253.11 ft n of the Southern Boulevard, 37.6x100; Wauhope Lynn, referee, to Maud H. Patterson ... 250
EAST BROADWAY, 102, 25x95; Bertha Moskowitz to Isaac Moskowitz, (mtg $21,000, R S $3) 1
LANE running from King's Bridge to William's Bridge Road, to lands of Maria Shrady, being Lot 109 on map 2, property of Stephen Darie, 25x100; Samuel Levy, referee, to Ellis and Charles H. Jones, (mtg $2,000, R S 50 cents) 300
LOTS 365 and 382, mortgage map of Arden property; Hortense E. Horton to George Warner 500
McGRAW AV, s w corner of Harrison Av, 50x100; John S. Tobin to Catherine Meehan, (R S $2) 100
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Norfolk St, 17x78; Rivington St, 132½ n s, 17x 78; William Carr Emmet, referee, to Morris Rosenberg, (R S $32.50, mtg $21,000) 12,500
SPRING ST, 57, n s, 25.3x106.6x25x112.3; Max Gottlieb and others, executors, to Nicola Lobravico 33,500
STANTON ST, n s, 22x100; Ivan Prince to Madeline A. Frith 25,000
SULLIVAN ST, e s, 20 ft n of Grand St, 20x54; Selina V. Wall, by committee, to Peter Roberts 8,000
WEBSTER AV, e s, 35.1 ft n of 173d St, 14.2x157.2; James Crowman to Lizzie Knierim, (mtg $1,100) 1
1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 125; Austin E. Pressinger, referee, to Simon Adler and another 128,000
97TH AV, n w corner of 16th St, 25x100; Owen McCrorken, trustee, to Isidore Jackson and another 20,000
9TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 25x100; Owen McCrorken, trustee, to Isidore Jackson and another 1
10TH AV, n w corner of 50th St, 25.5x irregular; John R. Weeks to James A. Jenkins 34,000
19TH ST, 37 West, 25x92; Jacob Kassewitz to William Rosenzweig and another, (mtg $35,000, R S $5) 100
31ST ST, 106 East, 19x98.9; Amanda W. Brown to Thomas Daly, (R S $7.50) .. 1
46TH ST, 507 West, 25x100.5; Anton Meyers to James F. Meehan, (mtg $20,000, R S $8) 100
49TH ST, 248 West, 20x100.5; John S. Tobin to Anton Meyers, (mtg $13,500, R S $6) 100
62D ST, s s, 136.3 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x 100.5; Marion S. Jones to Antoinette Schedler, (R S $20) 100
87TH ST, s s, 62.3 ft e of Madison Av, 21.3 x100.8; William W. Ladd, Jr., to Margaret Miller 21,500
91ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 100x n 100.8x e 50x n 100.8 to 92d St x e 25x s 100.9x e 25x s 100.8; also, 92d St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; William M. Schwenker to William Weber, (mtg $30,500, R S $20.50) 1
91ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 100x n 100.8x e 50x n 100.8 to 92d St x e 25x s 100.8x e 25x s 100.8; also, 92d St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; William Weber to William M. Schwenker, (mtg $30,500, R S $20.50) 1
105TH ST, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.11; John Harper to Sarah J. Collins, (mtg $15,000, R S $9.50) 1
119TH ST, 518 East, 25x100.10; Lillian Beenke to John H. Loscarn, (mtg $4,000, R S $1.50) 1
142D ST, 504 West, 16x90; Jessie L. Knapp to Morris A. Eiseman, (mtg $12,000, R S $7) 1

Recorded Leases.

CANNON ST, 104, and 283 Stanton St; Catherine Stacom and another, executors, to Adolph Gelb, 7-12 years $1,080
2D AV, 1,135, s w, J. Dowdney to B. H. Hayunga, 5 years 600
2D AV, 581, s w corner of 32d St; James Coogan to John McGowan, 5 years 1,560
9TH AV, 864, n e corner of 56th St; Sarah J. Brooks to Emil Roller, 5 years $1,000, 1,100
10TH AV, 667, s w corner of 47th St; Mary E. Kenney to Peter J. Dooling, 4 8-12 years 3,000
7TH ST, 272 to 278; Leopold Hellinger to Isaac Weil, 21 years 10,134
12TH ST, 611 and 613 East; Augusta Kircher and others, individually and as executors and trustees, to Standard Dairy Company, 5 years 1,500
22D ST, 34 West; Jane E. Faltoute to Mary E. Smith and others, 2 11-12 years $1,800, 2,000
55TH ST, 317 East; Mathilde Eiditz to Max Glauber & Co., 5 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Germania Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, 2,011 to 2,015, 3 5-12 years, three mortgages, each $30,000
ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Germania Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, 2,011 to 2,015, 3 5-12 years, three mortgages, each 18,000
ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Germania Life Insurance Company; 104th St, 346 East, 3 5-12 years 16,000
ARNSTEIN, Louis, to Bowery Savings Bank; 80th St, n s, 228.9 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 8,000
BAUM, Samuel C., to Henriette Hermann; 98th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years .. 13,000
BOOTH, Charles A., and Nancy D. B. King to Charles F. Ballard; Park Av, n e corner of 50th St, 5 years 37,500
BUCKLEY, John J., to Excelsior Savings Bank; Lexington Av, n w corner of 54th St, 3 years 25,000
COLLINS, Sarah J., to John Harper; 105th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,500
DALY, Thomas, to the East River Savings Institution; 31st St, 106 East, 5 years 8,000
FALK, Selig, to Jacob Chalmowitz; Montgomery St, 26 and 28, 2 years 6,500
FALK, Selig, to Amelia Cohen; Montgomery St, 26 and 28, 3 installments 2,500
FANELAWE, Jessie J., and William S., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 45th St, 13 West, 1 year 45,000
FRITH, Madeline A., to Sarah Prince; Stanton St, 32, secures notes 5,000
FUCHS, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 11th St, s s, 108 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year 9,000
GERHARDS, Victor, to Joseph Dutey; 4th St, 209 East, leasehold, 3½ years 3,000
GLEASON, Elliott F., to Sarah Billings and others, executors, &c.; Houston St, n w corner of Mercer St, 3 years 135,000
GRAHAM, John, and Hugh Kirk to George Schwegler; Clinton St, or Av, s e s, at n corner of Lot 102, map of Morrisania, 26x112; also strip 2x26 at n corner of above, 3 years 20,000
HUGHES, Michael, to Bertha Cohn; Avenue A, s w corner of 81st St, 5 years .. 10,000
JACKSON, Isidore, and Abraham Stern to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9th St, s w corner of 16th St, 1 year 14,000
KAUGHRAN, Thomas F., trustee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Walker St, 29, 5 years 10,000
KESSLER, Levi L., and wife to Bernhard Kolb; 117th St, s s, 24 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 6,000
KISSEL, William, to George Ringler & Co.; 22d St, 212 East, lease, demand ... 5,555
LEMIEN, Gertrude, to Paulsen & Ramstedt; Monroe St, w s, 50 ft s of Gray St, 50x200 to Clinton Av, installments .. 420
LOBRAIRCO, Nicola, to Italian Savings Bank; Spring Street, 57, 1 year 23,000
MULLER, Louis, to Conrad Stein's Sons; 1st Av, 2,007, saloon lease, demand ... 1,525
OPPENHEIMER, August, to Carolina Eichberg and others, executors, &c.; Madison Av, s e corner of 99th St, 3 years 50,000
ROBERTS, Peter, to Selena V. Wall; Sullivan St, 25, 1 year 6,000
ROSENBERG, Morris, to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; Rivington St, n e corner of Norfolk St; also 132½ Rivington St, 1 year 31,500
ROSINI, Achille F., to Lillie B. Lilienthal; 120th St, n s, 137.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 6,000
SCHEDLER, Antoinette, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 62d St, 116 East, 1 year 10,000
SENTNER, Richard, to Hiram Rinaldo; 3d Av, e s, 50.2 ft n of 58th St, ½ year. 13,000
SIMON, Emil, to Jacob A. Zimmermann; Broome St, 525 and 527, 5 months 9,636
TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Adolph M. Bendheim; 3d St, s w corner of Wooster St, demand 41,800
TEICHMAN, Edward B., and H. Douglas Potter to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 3d St, 44 to 48, s w corner of Wooster St, 1 year 175,000
TETEDEUX, Eliza J., to Francis W. Jencks; 112th St, 323 West, 1 year 1,000
TETEDEUX, Eliza J., to Josephine Brooks and another, trustees, &c.; 112th St, 323 West, 3 years 7,500
VIRGIN, Rafael, to William R. Rose; Bryant Av, or St, 1,216, 3 years 2,700
VIRGIN, Rafael, to the Knickerbocker Building-Loan Company; Bryant Av, or St, 1,216, installments 3,480
WALLACE, James G., to John J. Mahony; 5th Av, e s, 21 ft s of 27th St, secures note 12,000
WOLF, Henry F. A., to Stephen J. Egan; Beekman Av, n e corner of 141st St, 1 year 57,000
WOOD, William H. S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 624 St, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 20,000
WRIGHT, Eva Van V., and Arthur E. Wilson; Mott St, 20, extends to 11 and 13 Doyers St, 3 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRANDT, Louis and John, to the Park Mortgage Company $3,500
BECKER, F. C. Adelbert, to James A. & E. T. Woolf ..... Nominal
CAMERON COMPANY to Daniel E. Seybel ..... Nom.
CASWELL, William W., to Caroline A. Rhodes 25,000
DANZIGER, Max, to Hannah Rosenthal. 4,000
FISCHER, Anna, to Ida M. Murphy 1,000
FORD, Henry W., trustee, to Continental Trust Company 20,000
HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and another to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 40,000
HAWES, Henry H., to Cortlandt De P. Field ..... Nominal
HEYLMAN, Henry B., to Maude H. Patterson ..... Nominal
HORTON, Hortense E., to George Warner, (assigns 22 mortgages) 4,000
JUNG, Philip and Jerome, to Sarah Stern ..... Nominal
KATZENBERG, Julius, to Randolph Guggenheimer ..... Nom.
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel 17,000
LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Nannie S. Vanderpoel 40,000
TOWNSHEND, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 6,000
UNION TRUST COMPANY to Mary E. Williams and another, executors, &c. Nominal
VANDERBECK, Frederick W., to Mary V. Vanderbeck ..... Nominal
WINSLOW, Edward, to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x 99.1x irregular; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Joseph A. Stoll and Homar J. Beaudet, owners and contractors $50
DIVISION ST, 204 and 206, and Grand St, 451 and 453; Louis Kotjen against Jabronsky & Gold, owners; Louis & David Nathanson, contractors 145
ELDRIDGE ST, 176 to 180; Louis Bosert & Son against Joseph Polstein, owner and contractor 4,067
OLIVER ST, 100; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Martha Brodie, owner; Thomas Brodie, contractor 65
PROSPECT AV, e s, 300 ft e of Gosman's Neck Road; William J. Brandt against M. J. Gordon, owner; J. B. Gordon, contractor 80
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of 183d St, 33x40; J. H. Morrison against Robert Ellis, owner; Peter Gillings, contractor. 11
8TH AV, 2,705; Patrick J. Kane against George Hoffman, owner and contractor. 275
7TH ST, n w corner of Lewis St, 80x100; Karl Mathiasen against Cohn & Solomon, owners and contractors 175
114TH ST, 538 to 554 West; Joseph Krulish against David T. Kennedy, owner and contractor; John Harrison, contractor 540
124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Adam Happel against William Preuss, Jr., owner and contractor .. 7,713
138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 26x 100.10; the Ficken Paint and Oil Company against Dorothea Welbel and others, owners; Peter Muller, owner and contractor 400
156TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 50x97; Seward Engineering Company against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor 128
171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x100; Donnelly & Burke against Daniel D. Cordes, owner; James Benson, contractor 174
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.
MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, —x—; August Oppenheimer, with William McCracken and others, demand $25,000
RIVINGTON ST, 132 and 132½; Isidore Jackson, with Morris Rosenberg, 4 payments 10,000

Lis Pendens.

FULTON ST, n e s, northerly half of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; Eliza M. Hough against John J. Duffy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Gantz, Neier & McKennell.
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Rae St, 50.3x 94.1x50x98.10; Sarah Stern against Mary Schaefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Reinhardt.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of Garden Place, 50x100; Pauline Lieb, now Richter, against John Harjers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, Jr.
73D ST, 207 and 209, and also 441st St, 559 West; John Cronin against Cornelius Ahearn, individually and as executor, (partition;) attorney, J. W. Steiner.
101ST ST, s s, 15.10 ft e of Park Av, 15.10x 100.11; also 167th St, n s, 24.6 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 17.2x90x16.8x—, (two actions;) George Stolz against Frederick Rabbe, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, T. E. Rush.
145TH ST, n s, 165.3 ft w of Broadway, 14.10x 99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Louise Worier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.
148TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 17x99.11; Josephine Wandell against John E. Falk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN ALUMINUM AND SPECIALTY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has received an attachment against the American Aluminum and Specialty Company of 10 and 12 Reade Street for $671 in favor of George P. Bedford, and has put a keeper in the company's place of business. The attachment was obtained on the representation that the company had recently disposed of a part of its machinery below cost and is about to dispose of the remainder. Mr. Bedford was formerly with the company and left it a few months ago. The company was incorporated on Aug. 23, 1899, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $10,000.

NEWMAN & BASKIN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker temporary receiver of the assets of Newman & Baskin, manufacturers of furs, formerly at 160 Greene Street, and of Joseph Baskin, on the application of A. M. Eisenberg, a creditor. The firm had a fire on June 15, and on June 22 Mr. Baskin retired from the firm, receiving $750 from Mr. Newman. A month later Mr. Newman sailed for Europe. The fire loss has been adjusted at $3,000, and the insurance companies, it was stated, are ready to pay the money. Claims have been put in to the companies for the money by the State Bank and A. Marquis, who hold assignments of the claims. One of the objects of the receivership is to get this money, as the petitioning creditor is advised that the assignments are void, having been made within four months of the time of filing the petition in bankruptcy, and are preferences. The liabilities are $7,600 and nominal assets $5,223, of which $3,023 are outstanding accounts and $2,200 furs pledged for $1,050.

Out of Town.

MANSFIELD J. FRENCH.—Mansfield J. French, a manufacturer of Syracuse, has filed in the District Court at Utica a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $31,939.98 and assets $33,572.33, much of which is in accounts.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HENRY HENSCHEL.—Henry Henschel, clerk, of 1,579 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,247 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1888, when he was in business at 63 Forsyth Street.

MAEIR WELT.—Maeir Welt, merchant, of 34 West Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a former partner in the firm of Spivok & Welt, with liabilities $2,100 on a chattel mortgage and no assets.

WILLIAM B. BOHART.—William B. Bohart, liquor dealer at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,823 and assets $47, of which there is cash $8 and stock of liquors $39. The fixtures of the saloon are covered by a chattel mortgage of $4,350 in favor of H. Koehler & Co. Mr. Bohart bought the saloon on Jan. 17 from Charles A. Magee for $50 cash and gave a chattel mortgage for the balance.

JULIUS SHOSHANSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Julius Shoshansky, manufacturer of women's skirts at 504 Broome Street, by the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $248; Harris Tow, $299, and Pelonsky, Wyner & Co., $237. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and has transferred to various persons for a pretended antecedent indebtedness merchandise and accounts valued at $2,500. He has been in business about six years.

R. & M. INFANTS AND CHILDREN'S WEAR COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the R. & M. Infants and Children's Wear Company of 42 East Twelfth Street by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for the H. B. Claflin Company, creditor for $1,235. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Aug. 28 permitted Kolmer & Tynberg to obtain a preference by a judgment for $408, on which the Sheriff sold out the property of the company. Also that the company has transferred to various persons merchandise and outstanding accounts to the amount of $5,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 154 failures in the United States during the week, against 165 for the previous week, and 123, 142, 173, and 308 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 53; New England, 24; Southern, 11; Western, 44; Northwestern, 11; Pacific, 5, and Territories, 6. Canada had 26, against 32 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Abrams, Bloch & Cohen's Affairs.

On account of the recent death of Albert Abrams of the firm of Abrams, Bloch & Cohen, jewelers, 760 Broadway, a meeting of the firm's creditors was held in the office of Fleischman & Fox, 346 Broadway, yesterday. The firm's liabilities are estimated at $13,000. A committee of the creditors was appointed to investigate the accounts of the firm, appraise the assets, and report Tuesday at the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade, 54 Maiden Lane.

Goldbaum Brothers' Debts.

The creditors of Goldbaum Brothers, flowers and feathers, of 633 Broadway, held a meeting at Fleischman & Fox's office, 346 Broadway, yesterday, and arranged for a settlement of the firm's debts of about $23,000 upon a basis of 25 cents on the dollar. This was satisfactory to a majority of the creditors present. Through a misunderstanding a petition in bankruptcy was filed, but this, it is said, will be withdrawn.

Grand Lodge Sons of Abraham.

Deputy Sheriff Carey has received an attachment against the United States Grand Lodge of the Independent Order, Sons of Abraham, of 17 Forsyth Street, for $450 in favor of C. J. Weinstein, on a death claim of the wife of Morris Kopit, and has put a keeper in the office at 117 Forsyth Street. Mr. Weinstein said he went with other creditors to the office, and the Secretary said that if they desired their money, they would have to sell their claims to a person to be designated, at the rate of $500 claims per $240, otherwise they would not get a cent. The same also received an attachment against the Independent Order, Sons of Abraham, for $431 in favor of S. Koslorky.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUSPITZ, Julius—F. W. Hollis 424
ALTIERI, Antonetta—George Call & Co.. $628
BURLINGAME, Frederick C.—S. Mendelsohn 1,793
BOYLE, Dennis—John Burke and others.. 209
BUTLER, Henry L.—A. W. Woodruff Company 176
BRACKETT, Henry N.—M. P. Prout 137
BATTON, John—W. O. Fredenberg and another 803
BRENNECKE, Carl and Bertha, and August and John C. Gulmbacher—T. Hillstern 751
CAMPBELL, James—Isaac F. Denzi and another 653
CHRISTMAN, Henry D.—F. E. Denys.... 1,562
CLARK, Hartwell W.—L. Bell 211
DE WITT, Mary J.—John Whalen and another, administrators 3,056
DAY, William H.—Rosa J. Warner 239
DICKEY, Russell—E. M. Lillendahl..... 115
ELTERICH, Gotthold O.—R. Wolff..... 42
FITZPATRICK, Patrick—The Hallwood Cash Register Company 133
GITZKEY, Benjamin J.—The People, &c. 100
GIBBS, Anna Von B.—John J. Lordan... 4,202
HOAG, William N.—Benjamin T. Whitmore 193
HYMAN, Adolf—L. Z. Gotthelner 51
HART, Max, and Sophia Isenberg—William W. Johnson and another, trustees.. 4,389
KNEUPFER, John W.—R. & H. J. Murray 50
KELSHAW, Jonathan—Market and Fulton National Bank of New York 166
LUEDERS, August—S. Grossman 45
MANHEIM, Jacob—S. E. Jacobs 520
MANHEIM, Jacob—S. E. Jacobs 520
MARX, Morris—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c 33
MORRIS, Bessie—The People, &c. 100
NOULETT, Maggie—A. Bleckner 33
O'CONNOR, Edward F.—H. H. Lyman, Commissioner, &c 29
PETELER, Frank A.—A. Hecht 69
PAURA, Raffaele, and Giacinto Indelli—F. Olivetto and another 864
PHOENIS, John H.—George A. La Blanc. 294
RABINOWITZ, Siegfried—V. A. Freystadt 177
ROBINSON, Samuel A. and Morris—A. Schreiber 800
ROELLY, Julius, Jr., and Julius, Sr.—T. Goldsmith 270
REYNOLDS, Margaret—The People, &c.. 100
STROKA, Louis—A. B. Woodruff Company 304
SOMMER, Jacob—Rosa Eilender 370
SROKA, Louis—J. Samuel Jacobs and another 603
SCHOENBERG, Herman—J. W. Keller, Commissioner 43
SALTER, Frank M.—J. E. Linde Paper Company 31
SIRE, Moses L.—Lena Hart 137
TROTTER, Joseph W.—S. Weinkrautz... 249
THOMPSON, John E. W.—Kalish Pharmacy 31
VON THADEN, Henry—The Hallwood Cash Register Company 133
WOLF, Isidore—The City of New York.... 40
WYMAN, Carrie—Cornelia W. Slade.... 142
WILLIAM W. GRAHAM COMPANY—United Electric Light and Power Company 419
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John W. Hutchinson 1,196
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Francis McCarthy 100
S. P. COLLINS MANUFACTURING Company—Frank J. Collins 1,861
CHESHIRE LIME COMPANY—G. Ritter. 34

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Davies vs. Devoe—Nelson Smith. Manwaring vs. Manwaring—Francis C. Cantine. Burke vs. Johnson; Trouton vs. same—Thomas F. Donnelly. Fuller vs. Beyer—Henry B. Ketcham. Parsons vs. Parsons—Thomas McAdam.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Schmuck, (No. 4)—Frederick G. Herter. Same vs. same, (No. 3)—Isaac Rothschild, Vanderbilt vs. Gurley—Edward Jacobs. New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Boyd—David McClure. New York Protestant Episcopal Public School vs. Neppert—Ezekiel Fixman. Richards vs. McMullen—A. C. Anderson. Greacen vs. Rice, (two cases)—Gerard B. Townsend. Matter of Low—Max Altmayer.

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"Iroquois"
FAMILY HOTEL,
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Character—Location—Price.
Unfurnished apartments by the year, in suites of one room and bath, two rooms and bath, and four rooms and bath.
First-class dining room service optional.
Call or send for prospectus.

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THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 E. 24TH ST.
Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; ample closets. Owner resident.

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Highest class fire-proof corner; 6 to 14 sunny modern rooms, $60, $75, $85, $100 upward; elegantly furnished apartment to sublet, with oil paintings. Corner Park Av. and 51st St. Service unexcelled.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UN

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 16, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The Rich Fool. Luke, xii., 13-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?—Mark viii., 36.

This incident, recorded only by St. Luke, is another of many which he gives without date or locality. All that can even be surmised concerning it is that, like the sending out of "the seventy," and the answering of the lawyer with the story of "The Good Samaritan," it was one of the many incidents which occurred during some journey of our Lord between Galilee and Jerusalem. But whether it was when going to or from the feast of tabernacles, or that of the dedication, or when He went up for the last time to meet death on the cross, cannot be ascertained with any accuracy. Whenever it occurred, however, it is evident that His advent into any place at once excited a very great interest. Very likely this interest had been awakened by the ministry of "the seventy."

In some town, therefore, which He visited, one of the Pharisees, as a mark of respect, "besought Him to dine with him," (xi., 37,) or rather "breakfast," (Revised Version,) a less formal meal than dinner. This invitation He accepted, but when He went in to sit down to meat, He paid no attention to the traditional law concerning the washing of hands, which His host considered all-important. This evidently led to a conversation on the subject, in which He spoke very freely upon the relative importance of those things which were merely outward, and those which were inward, those things which marked conduct before men, and those which determined character before God. His teaching was very radical, directly the opposite of that of the Scribes and Pharisees. It awakened a very bitter feeling toward Him in the minds of those who were present. But they were unable to answer the wisdom with which He spoke, or to deny the hypocrisy with which He charged them. The words translated "fools" and "hypocrites," however, as He used them, had no such harsh, denunciatory meaning as with us. They signified only "witless, heedless" persons, whose lives were like those of "a play-actor" acting a part on a stage.

So, "when He was come out from thence, the Scribes and Pharisees began to press upon Him vehemently and to provoke Him to speak of many things; laying wait for Him, to catch something out of His mouth." (xi., 53, 54, R. V.) "In the meantime"—probably while in the Pharisee's house, or through this discussion outside—"there were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people, insomuch that they trod upon one another." (v., 1.) The revised version says that this multitude consisted of "many thousands." It must have been a very eager, excited throng, and Jesus stood in the midst of it, surrounded by His disciples.

Understanding thoroughly the spirit of this crowd, and especially of the leading men in it, and knowing how anxious they were to take hold of His words, He did not address Himself to them, but turning to His disciples, "He began to say unto" them "first of all, Beware ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy." By this, as He had previously explained to them, He meant "the doctrine," or teaching, of the Pharisees, (Matthew, xvi., 11, 12.) That teaching, as He had just been showing them, was altogether superficial. It related to the affairs of this world alone. Even when it touched upon religious subjects, and enjoined an observation of God's law which should be "blameless," it was only that they might "be seen of men," (Matthew, vi., xxiii., 5,) assuming that if men approved, God would not condemn.

THINGS SPIRITUAL ENJOINED.

With this warning He went on to urge His disciples—but in the hearing of the whole multitude—to seek most earnestly and without fear the things that were spiritual and eternal. (v., 4, 5.) Lifting them thus up to consider the high and blessed position of true fellowship with God, He went on to unfold great spiritual truths concerning Himself as "the Son of Man," and concerning the Holy Ghost as the one great Teacher of men, whom no man could sin against and expect forgiveness.

While setting forth these truths, one of the company suddenly interrupted the discourse. He was such a one as is generally found in such a crowd, drawn to it by idle curiosity, simply because it is a crowd. Some have thought, however, that the Pharisees, knowing of his contention with his brother, had brought him there to use as a tool to catch Jesus in His speech, and the apparent indignation with which his appeal was met possibly gives some force to the suggestion. But whether he was inspired to speak by others, or spoke out of his own selfish heart, it is evident that he was not at all interested in the spiritual truths which were being so clearly set forth. He was just such a man as Christiana and her children saw in one of the "significant rooms" of "the house of the Interpreter."

Of him, Bunyan says, that after visiting other parts of the house, "the Interpreter takes them apart again, and has them first into a room where was a man that could look no way but downward with a muck rake in his hand. There stood also one over his head with a celestial crown in his hand, and proffered him that crown for his muck rake; but the man did neither look up nor regard, but raked himself the straws, the small sticks, and dust of the floor.

"'Then,' said Christiana, 'I persuade myself, that I know somewhat the meaning of this; for this is a figure of a man of this world: is it not, good Sir?'

"'Thou hast said right,' said he, 'and his muck rake doth show his carnal mind. And, whereas thou seest him rather give heed to rake up straws and sticks, and the dust of the floor, than to do what He says that calls to him from above, with the celestial crown in his hand: it is to show that heaven is but as a fable to some, and that things here are counted the only things substantial. Now, whereas, it was also showed thee, that the man could look no way but downward, it is to let thee know that earthly things, when they are with power upon men's minds, quite carry their hearts away from God.'

"'Then,' said Christiana, 'Oh, deliver me from this muck rake!'

"'That prayer,' said the Interpreter, 'has lain by until it is almost rusty. "Give me no riches" is scarce the prayer of one in ten thousand. Straws and sticks and dust, with most, are the great things now looked after.'

"With that Christiana and Mercy wept, and said, 'It is, alas! too true.'"

ASKED A TEMPORAL FAVOR.

Such was the character of this interrupter. He could not fix his thoughts on heavenly things, when he was so anxious about earthly things. No man can. So he was a restless and inattentive listener. Watching his opportunity, therefore, he called out in a tone which said, All that is well enough for those who care for it, but I have a far more important matter now on hand: "Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me." (v. 13.)

How he expected Jesus to settle to his satisfaction a matter which neither brotherly affection, nor the influence of mutual friends, nor the authority of the courts had been able to do is not apparent. The referring of the question to Him, however, shows that distressed people everywhere had come to have great confidence, not only in His wonderful power, but in His wisdom and judgment. The Pharisees in the crowd, however, whether they prompted this man to present his case or not, stood eagerly listening for the answer to his appeal. If Jesus undertook the case and offered His services to arbitrate it, they could make out of it a charge that He was attempting to interfere with the functions of the courts. If He did not, then they could tell the people that He was evidently an impostor, professing great love for them and yet unwilling to help them.

But our Lord, looking far down below the surface of the appeal, easily read the heart of the man who made it. If the "brother" was an elder brother, he was entitled by the law to the larger share of the inheritance. But Jesus saw very clearly that it was not a just settlement of the cause which this complaining brother desired—that had probably already been made by the proper tribunal—but it was one-half of the inheritance, whether his claim were just or not. It was money, and not justice, which he coveted. So He quietly referred the matter back to the man himself. "Man," said He—in very much the same respectful, colloquial sense that He said to His own mother, "woman," (John, ii., 4, xix., 26)—"who made Me a judge or a divider over you?"

Had Jesus been merely a good man seeking to better the condition of his fellows—as this man evidently thought Him to be—He would never have given such an answer as this. Like the good patriarch Job, He would not only have been "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame, and a father to the poor," but the cause which He knew not, He would have "searched out." (Job, xxix., 15, 16.) With a far more noble spirit than that of Absalom, we might have expected Him to have said: "Oh, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come to me, and I would do him justice." (Second Samuel, xv., 4.)

But we never hear anything of this kind from the lips of Jesus of Nazareth. He came not to change the condition of society, but to change men; not as a "judge or divider" over men, but as the Redeemer of men. To His believing children He gives grace to meet the conditions of the life in which they are placed. But what claim upon His care have those who are not His children? None whatever, any more than a province in rebellion has any right to expect that the Government it resists will care for its harbors, or protect its commerce or guard the life and property of its citizens.

BEWARE OF COVETOUSNESS.

When He had thus silenced His intruder, Jesus turned to the multitude and made his case the text for an earnest appeal to them to "Take heed and beware of covetousness. For," said He, "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." This appeal He illustrated by the parable generally known as that of "The Rich Fool."

In this parable He brought before His hearers the case of a highly prosperous man, whose methods of acquiring wealth were above suspicion, and whose character was without reproach. It is fairly to be inferred that his ground "brought forth plentifully," because it was cultivated with industry, liberality, and sound judgment, for land not so cultivated "may bring forth plentifully," but not profitably, for the crop will not be worth the gathering into barns. Personally, this man was also probably admired and respected by all of his neighbors, and held up to their children as an example of thrift, and intelligence, and honored prosperity. When his goods increased beyond his power to properly store and preserve them for the good of himself and others, with characteristic prudence he did not hesitate a moment to pull down his barns and build others better adapted to his purpose. Then he thought to enjoy the fruits of his well-directed labors, and looked forward to many years of comfort, free from the harassing cares and anxieties of business. This is the history of many a prosperous man and the ambition of a vastly larger number who are not prosperous.

So far, there is not a word of condemnation uttered, or implied, against anything which that "certain rich man" did, or proposed to do. Just here, however, a "but" comes into the narrative. It is introduced by the suggestion of death. He thinks of long enjoyment—"but"—he must die. This revealed the terrible mistake he had made. He had been all his life providing for his body, and had made no provision for his soul. And yet, with supreme thoughtlessness, he had said, "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years—take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry"—as if an immortal soul could feed upon, and be satisfied with, the contents of an earthly barn!

When he awoke from his folly it was too late. What he had provided for his "body," would minister to the comfort of some other "body," while his soul would enter eternity starved and dead. Infinite Wisdom pronounced him a "Fool," or, more literally, "a heedless, witless" man, because he thought that life consisted in the abundance of the things which he possessed. There are many such still living.

Bishop Hall tells of a certain nobleman who had a "Court Fool." One day he was so very amusing that his master rewarded him by giving him his cane—to be kept until he could find a greater fool than himself. Then he was to bring it back to his master. At last the nobleman lay upon his death bed, and sent for his attendant to bid him farewell.

"Where is your lordship going?" asked the fool.

"I am going to another world," was the reply.

"And when shall you return?"

"Oh, I am never to return."

"No," said the man; "then has your Lordship made any preparation for the journey?"

"Alas! I have not."

"Then take back your cane," said the man, "for never could there be folly so great as that."

Who will say that that "Fool" was not a wise man?

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the time and place of this incident?

Who invited Jesus to "dine with him," what took place when He accepted the invitation, and what is said of the conversation which followed?

What occurred when He came out of the Pharisee's house, and what did He do?

Who interrupted His discourse, what is said of him, and how is his character illustrated by Bunyan?

What did this man desire, and in what position did his question place Jesus?

What did Jesus see in him, and how did He meet his appeal?

If Jesus had been merely a good man, what would He probably have done, and why have such men as this no claim upon Him?

What did He do when He had silenced this intruder, and how did He illustrate His teaching concerning "covetousness"?

What was the condition of this rich man and what was his folly?

How is his case illustrated?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Service Sunday, Sept. 9, at 11 A. M.
Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Dr. Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Everybody welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th Street, Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service. Rev. Mr. Lowrie will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, WEST 46th St.—Mass for communion, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Avenue, Above 45th Street, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., litany; holy communion sermon by Rev. John Williams; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, 64th St. and Madison Av. In the evening, **Rev. V. W. Blackman** will make his first appearance as a Baptist in a Baptist pulpit, and will tell why he left Congregationalism to become a Baptist. All welcome.

Dr. Peters will preach in this church each Sunday morning during September.

DISCIPLES CHURCH OF CHRIST, (Christian.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 W. 56th St.
10 A. M., Up to Tone. No evening service until further notice.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Service 11 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 9th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., of Lawrenceville, N. J., will preach. Public cordially invited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137- 143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 West 58th St.—Sunday at 8 P. M. Paul Tyner will talk on "Personality."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Rev. David A. MacMurray 10:45 and 7:30; services every night.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service and Sunday school will be resumed Sunday, September 16th.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Evangelization of the World," and 8 P. M.; subject, "The Nonconformist."

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., President of Oberlin College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED
Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Rev. Livingston L. Taylor will preach at 11 A. M.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE PARISH,

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Dr. Cadman, 11. Miss Tucker of Atlanta, Ga., 4 and 8 P. M. Miss Tucker will also conduct Bible readings 4 and 8 o'clock each day during the week. Mrs. Smith of La Grange, Ga., will sing.

JANE STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN 8TH and Greenwich Avs.—Holy Communion, 11, Dr. Belcher; Dr. Cadman, 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich St.—Rev. J. C. Coddington, 11; Miss Tina Tucker, 8, and every evening during the week.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE.—Saturday evening Miss Emma L. Tucker of Atlanta, Ga., will conduct a unique Bible Reading. Mrs. Smith of La Grange, Ga., will sing.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. ED. E. OLDEN, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADISON Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, **REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL.** Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

REV. RAPHAEL BENJAMIN, M. A., WILL officiate in the Fifty-fifth Street Temple during the approaching Jewish holidays.

REV. W. McKENDREE DARWOOD, D. D., pastor, will preach at the 18th Street and 8th Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church morning and evening.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. The Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, will preach.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126th St.—10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship with sermon. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M.; sermon by Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D.
Evening service resumed September 16.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th Avenue.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach. 11 A. M.; topic, "The Summer Dangers." 8 P. M.; topic, "A Farm Picture."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. Rev. William B. Bebb will preach. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as land for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 6th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot, or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, applicant should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in cases of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6m8s

OXNARD, PALMYRE MARIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PALMYRE MARIE OXNARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, March 16th, 1900.

HENRY T. OXNARD,
FLORA F. OXNARD,
Executors.

ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, No. 21 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh17-1aw6m8

WORMSER, ALEXANDER J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER J. WORMSER, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Broad Street, in the County of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York the 3d day of May, 1900. ISIDOR WORMSER, Jr., LOUIS W. WORMSER, Executors. my5-1aw6m8st

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —EDWARD E. BRITTON vs. ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and another.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court duly made and entered herein, notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the Atlantic Construction Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, by the 15th day of October, 1900, of all debts and sums of money owing to said Company by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with the vouchers thereof, verified, to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

4. All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 15th day of October, 1900.

5. Notice is also herewith given of a general meeting of the creditors of the Atlantic Construction Company to be held at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, N. Y., September 1st, 1900.

WILLIAM J. MORAN, Receiver.
SHERMAN & STANTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
s1-1aw3wS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HAGGERTY, late of the Town of Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, N. Y., deceased, intestate, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of October, 1900. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters on said estate under the provisions of Section 2,684 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CATHARINE J. HAGGERTY, Petitioner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, in Liquidation. All persons having claims on the Corporation are hereby required to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned at Nos. 11 and 13 Liberty Street, on or before Wednesday, the Twenty-sixth instant, in default whereof the Directors will proceed to divide the remaining assets of the Corporation among its stockholders.

R. V. HARNETT, President.
SOLOMON DE WALLTEARSS, Secretary.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of DURLACH AND SPRINGER was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th day of September, 1900.

MILTON I. DURLACH.
NATHAN R. SPRINGER.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-seventh Street, opposite the centre of a party wall, which point is distant one hundred and five feet ten inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet in the centre of the said party wall, seventy feet two inches; thence westerly, and nearly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-seven feet eight inches; thence southerly, and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall, seventy feet two inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street; and thence easterly twenty-eight feet four inches to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises conveyed by James Curran to the party of the first part by deed bearing date the first day of November, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of November, 1872, in Liber 1226 of Conveyances, Page 399.

Together with the appurtenances and also all the estate and rights therein which the said mortgagors had at the time of the delivery and recording of said mortgage.

Diagram of said property, Street No. 161 West Twenty-seventh Street:

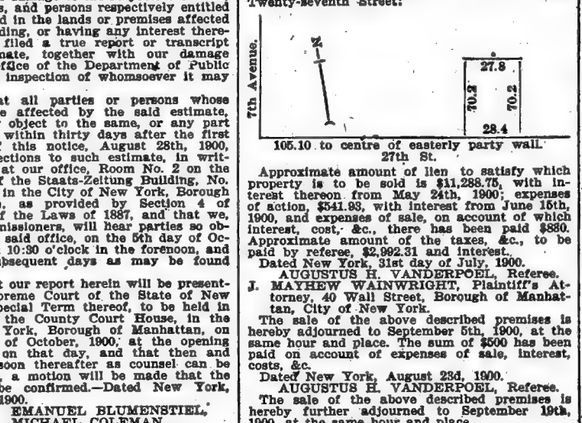

105.10 to centre of easterly party wall.
27th St.

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $11,288.75, with interest thereon from May 24th, 1900; expenses of action, $541.93, with interest from June 15th, 1900, and expenses of sale, on account of which interest, cost, &c., there has been paid $880. Approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $2,992.31 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of July, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place. The sum of $500 has been paid on account of expenses of sale, interest, costs, &c.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to September 19th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
s8-2aw2wS&W

419 WEST 31ST STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH THOMSON, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 8, Block 729, on the land map of the City of New York known by the street number 419 West 31st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through another party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-first Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 64 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,834 17-100, with interest from 17th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $880 63-100, with interest from 22d day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800 and interest.

Dated New York, Aug. 22d, 1900.

HENRY THOMPSON, Referee.
au24-2aw3wF&S&s14.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-1aw6

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against IDA M. STRAUSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 27th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet in the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 103 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

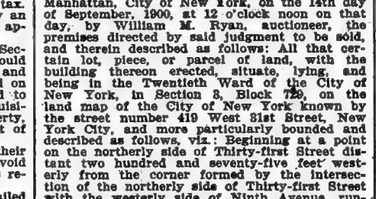

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
s5-2aw3wW&S&s26

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet in the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 103 on a map of the property of

MEMORIAL TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Preparing to Award the Contract for the Monument.

Long Delay of the Project and the Resulting Differences of Contractors and Quarrymen.

The contract for erecting the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument in Riverside Park, at Eighty-ninth Street, for which $250,000 was appropriated by the Legislature in 1893, may be awarded next Monday at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch. The meeting will be an interesting one, as it is likely that several vital questions relating to the choice of marble and an opinion on the subject from the Law Department will be discussed and protests against any award may be received.

The two lowest bidders for the work are Norcross Brothers of 160 Fifth Avenue and Thomas Dwyer of Cullen & Dwyer of 2,097 First Avenue. Norcross Brothers bid $204,620 on the basis of Georgia marble, with an alternative bid of $189,620 on marble from the Continental Quarries, Dorset, Vt. Dwyer bid $189,358 on Dorset marble, from the Friedby, Continental and Valley, or Bloomer Farm, Vt., Quarries, with three alternate bids: Columbia, Vt., marble, $10,000 more; Adams & Lee Quarries, Massachusetts, $10,000 more, and Georgia marble, $15,000 more. In any event Dwyer was the lowest bidder, and he expects to get the contract.

What hostility or acrimony may develop at Monday's meeting of the commission will be due to jealousies excited or suspicions created by the choice of the commission of the marble for the monument. The commission consists of Mayor Van Wyck, Recorder Goff, Controller Coler, George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board, and Joseph A. Goulden, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Grand Army of the Republic. The bids, the second series having been annulled on the advice of the Law Department, were opened Aug. 21, and the commission decided to fortify itself in its knowledge of marble suited for the monument by appointing a sub-committee consisting of the Recorder, President Clausen, and Mr. Goulden to go to the Vermont quarries and examine their output and facilities. Mr. Goulden was unable to be of the party.

Messrs. Goff and Clausen took with them to the Dorset Quarries C. W. Stoughton, the architect of the monument, and William J. Joyce, Superintendent of the construction of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which is being built by Cullen & Dwyer. Mr. Joyce was taken along as an expert in building materials. The party was at Dorset and its neighborhood Aug. 27 and 28. They met Dwyer, the lowest bidder for the contract there. The Continental Quarry and its output were closely studied. The Valley Quarry, which has not been operated for many years, was visited, as well as the mill of the Friedby Quarry. On the return trip Messrs. Clausen and Goff agreed that the Friedby marble was the best for the monument.

But last Tuesday, at a meeting of the commission, the Recorder was absent. He had written this letter, which was read:

Soo-Nipi Park Lodge,
New London, N. H., Sept. 1, 1900.

My Dear Mr. Clausen: I cannot be present at the meeting of the commission on Tuesday next. If the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder—which I favor—I concur with you, as the result of our visit to the quarries, that preference be given to the Friedby marble for the construction of the monument. If it should happen that sufficient marble could not be obtained from the Friedby Quarry of the desired quality, I would then be in favor of using the marble of the Continental Quarry to supply the deficiency. I have the honor to be very truly yours,

JOHN W. GOFF.

The Hon. George Clausen, Commissioner.

This presented a double choice of material, and on motion of Mayor Van Wyck the opinion of the Law Department was asked as to the legality of the commission designating one quarry, and, if that be found inadequate, designating another. This opinion will be presented next Monday. President Clausen says that the Friedby Quarry marble is his sole choice, "first, last, and all the time."

The various delays in beginning the work on the monument, through change of site and litigation and the choice of a marble, have resulted in jealousy and scheming among contractors and quarrymen, and may result in sharp talk or action at Monday's meeting. It has been broadly hinted that Superintendent Joyce has been and is interested in various marble quarries, notably the Valley. This he denies with emphasis. The charge that John H. Deeves, the lowest bidder on the contract last January, and Thomas Dwyer had an option on the Valley Quarry is admitted by them. They say that they acted as business men should with a contract involving about $200,000 and a bond of $75,000 in prospect.

President Clausen, Architect Stoughton, Contractor Dwyer, Norcross Brothers, and Chairman Goulden assert that there has been no unfair dealing. No direct charge of improper dealing is made by those who say they have reason to feel aggrieved.

FIERCE FIGHT IN A CAB.

Highwaymen Threw Passer-by into the Vehicle, Then Robbed Him.

Shouts for help startled Roundsman William L. Brown as he was standing near the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station shortly before daylight yesterday, and, running in the direction of the sound, he saw four men engaged in a furious struggle in a "nighthawk" cab standing beneath the elevated railroad station at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. As he approached one of the men fled, but two others apparently did not see him, for they continued to fight with a man whom they were holding down on the floor of the vehicle. In another instant the policeman was in the midst of the fracas. Both men turned on him then, but the Roundsman quickly subdued them and took the whole party to the station house, threatening to kill them if they made a move to escape.

E. H. Hahn, a salesman, living at 204 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, the man whom they had assaulted, said he was passing the corner on his way to his home, when the three men sprang upon him and threw him into the cab, where they tore open his clothing and stole his pocketbook, containing $20, from an inside pocket of his waistcoat. They took his silver headed cane as Roundsman Brown came to his rescue.

The prisoners were William Curley of 927 Sixth Avenue and Frank Woods of 165 West End Avenue. Both are twenty-one years old. They protested their innocence, but the head of Mr. Hahn's cane was found in Woods's pocket, while upon Curley, who was the driver of the cab, was found a slungshot. Neither the pocketbook nor money was recovered.

In the West Side Court Magistrate Mott held them in $2,000 bail each for examination this morning on a charge of highway robbery, and detectives are hunting for their companion.

DOG LOCKED IN PRISON CELL.

Refused to Desert Master, Who Had Been Arrested.

Mrs. Sophia Bartheimes of 635 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street asked her brother, William Dietzel, Friday, if he didn't think it pretty near time to pay her some room rent. The brother did not think so, and was ordered to move. Mr. Bartheimes said the moving would have to take place right away, and to help it along he threw Dietzel's trunk out of the window.

In revenge Dietzel went into the garden and tore every plant and shrub up by the roots. He was arrested. On the way to the station the man's pet dog Nellie followed him. She set up such a howl that the Sergeant had her put into the prisoner's cell. Yesterday morning Nellie sneaked by the court officers into the court room.

When Dietzel was fined $10 and committed until the fine be paid, the faithful little dog trotted at his heels. The doorman declined to let the animal into the cell, and she was chased into the street. She set up a pitiful yelping and kept it up until one of the prisoner's friends came along and took her away.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Indianapolis, Iowa and Illinois Protests to Freight Traffic Officials.

The last of a series of freight traffic conferences between officials of the Trunk Line and Central Freight Associations, which have been going on for the last week at the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, was held yesterday.

The matter under discussion was the application of the Indiana, Iowa and Illinois Railroad, generally known as the "Three I.'s," for a revision of the distribution of rate percentages on through rates between New York and the Mississippi River over its lines.

A few years ago the percentage of the "Three I.'s" on this through rate was materially reduced because it was agreed that its mileage did not warrant its getting such a high percentage on through business. The "Three I.'s," however, claimed that this reduction had been too radical and that it was now getting less than it should as its share of rates on through business.

Accordingly an opportunity was given to the "Three I.'s" yesterday to present its arguments before a meeting of the traffic officials of the interested lines. After some discussion it was finally decided to raise the "Three I.'s" share of the rate division from 1 to 3 per cent., taking effect Nov. 1.

The meeting was presided over by Chairman Goddard of the Trunk Line Association, and was attended by the same representatives of the various lines who were present at the previous conferences.

INCREASED CONVENTION RATES.

Passenger Agents Discuss Advisability of a Higher Tariff.

While the Grand Army of the Republic and other societies are agitating for a one-cent-a-mile rate to their conventions and reunions, on the ground that the present rate of one fare and a third is too high, the General Passenger Agents are seriously considering the advisability of advancing all convention rates to a basis of one and one-half of the regular passenger tariff. The matter was taken up at the last meeting of the Central Passenger Association, but fearing that the movement might not prove popular with their connections no immediate action was taken.

It was decided to leave the question to a committee, which is to make a preliminary report at the next meeting of the Central Passenger Association, on Sept. 12. The committee has broached the question to the heads of the allied associations, the Western Passenger Association, the Trunk Line Association, the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, &c., and the answers of these associations will decide the matter.

It is not believed that these associations will reach a decision before the middle of October, but if the suggestion should find favor the new rates will probably go into effect by the first of next year.

FOUR NEW SIDINGS.

Improvements Between Bound Brook and Trenton Junction.

Work is now being carried on by the Reading Railway on several important improvements on the New York Division. Chief among these improvements is the building of four new sidings, each a mile long, between Bound Brook and Trenton Junction. One of these, near Ewing, N. J., has already been finished; a second, near Glenmore, will, it is expected, be finished by Sept. 16, and the two others, at Skillman and Hamilton, respectively, are to be ready for use on Oct. 1 and 10, respectively.

These new sidings will enable the road to move its freight trains without much interference from the fast express trains, thus saving much time which is now wasted by the freight trains waiting on sidings for the New York trains to pass. The sidings will be protected by interlocking towers, and will be provided with the Hall automatic signal system, with which the whole line between New York and Philadelphia is now equipped.

Iowa Central Annual Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Iowa Central Railway Company was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected with the exception of G. E. Taintor of New York, who is succeeded by Horace J. Morse of New York. The financial statement shows net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $623,569. The number of shares voted was 94,916 of a total of 141,708. The Directors will meet in New York next week to re-elect the present Board of Officers.

Charged with Rate Cutting.

The Baltimore and Ohio is charged with having cut rates between St. Louis and Chicago on a considerable scale. The competition there has been on account of the activity of the Chicago and Alton, and the cut rates of the Baltimore and Ohio were made mainly to meet this competition. The Chicago and Alton says that its increased business has been obtained without any concessions in rates.

Brief Railroad Items.

The jurisdiction of the General Superintendent of the Frisco line has been extended over the track, bridges, building and water service departments.

Richard H. Relf, formerly Chief Clerk of the engineering department of the Northern Pacific, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the company, to succeed the late P. W. Corbett.

President Callaway of the New York Central is away on an inspection trip. Senator Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors, left in his private car yesterday on an electioneering trip. His secretary, Capt. Duval, returns from Europe to-day on the St. Louis.

The Santa Fé is making heavy expenditures for new equipment. Five hundred refrigerator cars, twenty passenger engines, fourteen dining cars, and a number of passenger cars have been ordered, and the total expenditure will reach close to $500,000. The equipment is to be delivered by Nov. 15.

A new passenger station is planned for Wilmington, Del., by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Negotiations are now under way for the acquisition of four blocks in the centre of the town adjoining the terminals of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, which is an important part of the Pennsylvania system.

Passenger representatives of lines through Indian Territory and Oklahoma have formed a local passenger association at Oklahoma City. Hereafter they will publish rate sheets for these two Territories. The lines interested are the Santa Fé, the Rock Island, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Frisco, and the Choctaw route.

Stuart R. Knott, President of the Kansas City Southern, and Edward F. Swinney, President of the First National Bank of Kansas City, have been appointed receivers of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railway, the Union Terminal Railway, and the Kansas City and Independence Air Line. This action was taken to facilitate the absorption of these lines by the Kansas City Southern and not because they are insolvent.

THINK GIRL STOLE A WHEEL.

"Daisy Morning" Arrested on Suspicion and Locked Up.

Bicycle Policeman Donohue yesterday afternoon arrested a girl calling herself Daisy Morning, seventeen years old, of 959 First Avenue, as she was trying to sell a bicycle to the Courier Bicycle Company, at 1,101 First Avenue. She wanted $10 for the wheel.

Wishing to give the girl a fair chance, Policeman Donohue, who was joined by Policeman Shea, told the girl they would go with her to her home if she would tell them where she lived. She first took them to 112 East Fifty-sixth Street, a private house, occupied by a Mrs. Cantor. When the door was opened, she ran up stairs and called out "Mamma." Mrs. Cantor did not know the girl, in fact had never seen her before.

Then the girl said she lived at 959 First Avenue with her mother and little sister, and that she worked in a silk factory on First Avenue.

She was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the West Side Court, and remanded to the custody of Policeman Donohue until this morning. She said nothing in court, but cried continually.

Money Received for Charity.

Three checks for $5 each have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from Eliza M. Ewen, Charles T. Austen, and H. H. Andrew for John Doerflinger and have been forwarded to him. Two dollars received from "Somerville and Wife," in response to an appeal from the Charity Organization Society for $75 to aid in the support of a mother with five children, has been sent to the society.

COLER ADVISES FARMERS

The Controller Again Attacks Commercialism in Politics.

Corrupt Politicians Can Be Sent into Exile, He Declares, When Honest Voters Combine.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Ten thousand people greeted Controller Coler at the Chatham Fair to-day, and accorded him an ovation. He was introduced to the people by the President of the Agricultural Association, and addressed them. He again attacked commercialism in politics, speaking in part as follows:

"A spirit of grasping commercialism has pervaded the country, and by stealthy steps has made its way to almost every seat of Government. It has invaded politics and public life, and shared profits with the servants of the people until they, in the pride and power of their unearned wealth, would become the masters of those they were employed to serve. It is now demanded of the farmer that he shall do more than feed them all. He is asked to pay from the solid substance of his patient toil dividends on inflated stock, to pay the profits of the great combinations of capital, and when he has paid all the cry of the trusts is for more, more!

"Corrupt bargains between Government and capital have been made, and unfair union of trade interests permitted in this country until almost the only unadulterated honesty that remains is represented by the farmer and the products of his farm. Every ton of produce that you ship to the seaboard to swell the great volume of international trade now setting so strongly in our favor pays a mill a mile or more, to the profits of a railroad pool or the dividends upon a watered share of stock. The farmer may sow and reap season after season, the sun and the rains may favor him with abundant crops, but his profits are steadily diminished, while he contributes to the support of those Government-created or favored monopolies that sow political pulls and garner a harvest of gold.

"The farmer, however, is not the only sufferer from the greed of corporate interests and the poison of commercialism in politics and government. The rights of the people of the cities have been invaded; their public franchises and utilities stolen from them; their taxes increased, and their future prosperity threatened by the same forces that have taken from you an unjust share of the profits of your labor.

"The time has come for the honest men of the cities and the farmers of the country to get together, to merge their material interests, and form a little trust of their own—a combination with a capital of good citizenship, to demand better government for the masses of the people. You want a trust that will separate government from corrupt politics, and the best separator ever invented for that work is the ballot box.

"The remedy for the evils from which you suffer is in your own hands. You have let the weeds of political corruption grow a little too long. They have obscured some of your rights, but they have not crushed your power nor contaminated your sturdy honesty. Our Government can regulate whatever it creates, else it is a failure, and we should try another system. I do not believe it is a failure. Government, State or National, must inspect and regulate the great corporate interests of the country. The power that gives a charter for a special privilege can take it away whenever the privilege is abused.

"The State Government that creates a corporation should in the interests of all the people examine the books and the business of that corporation. It should be made illegal for any corporation to issue a share of watered or inflated stock, to sell a bond except for legitimate purposes, and to operate a franchise for a public utility except for the best interests of the public.

"We of the city have suffered with you from the evils of corrupt politics, where capital has bought its way to monopoly, threatening the interests of all save the favored few. But the time has come, I believe, when we are ready to vote with you to end our mutual sufferings. The change is not a matter of party politics. It is a question of good and intelligent citizenship that will demand and enforce honesty in politics and economy in government. Whenever the honest men of this State combine at the polls there will be a trust that will send every corrupt politician into political exile. That is the only trust the State of New York needs just now, and I believe it is forming in every county in the State. When it is in working order, it will be found that the farmers own a majority of the stock, and then they will have things their own way for a while. Put into office only men who cannot be bought by corporate interests, and then we shall have a trust of good government in which the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and the banker shall share alike in the profits."

SCHOOL TRUSTEE WON HIS BET

Filled a Cart with Earth, and Crowd Helped Him Empty a Keg of Beer.

School Trustee William Walter of Weehawken was the centre yesterday of an admiring throng of friends who had gathered on Hackensack Street to see him load a cart with earth. He accomplished the task with ease, and thereby won a keg of beer from Thomas Quillon, a contractor.

The affair began by Quillon expressing a doubt as to Walter's ability to do any sort of manual labor. Pointing to a cart that stood near them Quillon said:

"I'll bet you a keg of beer you can't load that cart with earth in a month."

"I'll bet I can do it in an hour," said Walter.

"It's a go," said Quillon.

Then Walter threw off his coat, tied his suspenders about his waist, and set to work. As he progressed the crowd grew. Men and women cheered, and when he finished the work with nine minutes to spare a great shout went up in which Quillon joined. The keg of beer was brought from a near-by brewery and tapped on the ground. It was emptied in less time than Walter required to fill the cart.

ALDERMEN ASSERT THEMSELVES.

Fill in Holes and Threaten to Cut Down Telephone Poles in West Hoboken.

Eighty men in the employ of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company started yesterday to dig holes on Summit Avenue, West Hoboken. They had about eighty holes dug and began to erect the telephone poles, when Mayer Bergkamp, Councilmen Diehm and Stanton, Chief McAulay, and Policemen McLaughlin and Suhr arrived to carry out the order of the Town Council, that no poles be erected until the written consent of the property owners had first been obtained and filed with the Town Clerk.

Councilman Diehm seized a spade and filled in some of the holes. He also got an axe and told the telephone company's men that he would cut down every pole they dared erect. He was backed by Councilman Stanton.

After considerable parleying the trouble was settled temporarily, the telephone people agreeing to stop the work until the matter is definitely settled by the Council.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee Arrives.

Among the passengers on the United States transport Rawlins, which arrived from Havana yesterday, was Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Eastern Department of Cuba. He was detained with the other passengers at Quarantine, but will probably be released some time to-day. He says that he is on leave of absence, and on his way to his home, in Virginia.

Did Not Go on Kauffman's Bond.

It was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that "Julius Nodeska" of 52 Maiden Lane gave bail for $1,000 for Isaac Kauffman, arrested on a charge of diamond smuggling. There is nobody of the name of "Julius Nodeska" at 52 Maiden Lane, but Julius Wodiska, who is in business at that address, says he refused to go on Kauffman's bond.

Cooper Union Library to Reopen.

The free reading room and library of the Cooper Union will be reopened to the public on Monday morning.

WHY MR. OLNEY SUPPORTS BRYAN

The salient points of Mr. Olney's letter announcing his support of Mr. Bryan are herewith reproduced from The Boston Herald:

I need hardly say that Mr. Bryan is not the candidate I should choose could I have my way in the matter, and that I entirely dissent from parts of the Kansas City platform. But in laying his course upon the all-important subject of the Presidency, a citizen is bound to bear in mind that he is dealing with a practical matter and must seek the best practical results through such legitimate practical methods as are available.

The obligations of citizenship are avoided, not performed, by standing neutral in an election. The voting power is a trust which calls for use, and is violated by the neglect to use. There is always a choice between the consequences of one party's ascendency and those of its opponent, and therefore the true question before every citizen always is of the general attitude of a party upon the vital issues of the day, and whether, in the view of that attitude, its success is not the best thing in sight.

Such is the real issue confronting every American citizen. Be it admitted that the Democratic Party, its platform, and its candidate are open to much just criticism, yet, all things considered, would not its triumph be the best outcome of the present Presidential contest?

In my judgment it would be. In my judgment nothing is now so important as that the American people should take this their first opportunity to emphatically protest against that excrescence upon original Republicanism which may be called McKinleyism—a term used solely for brevity and not because Mr. McKinley is responsible for what it comprehends, except as he has proved himself unable or unwilling to resist the pressure of political and personal friends or to withstand the temptation of trimming his sails to every wind of popular doctrine.

From their official authors and justifiers nothing but persistence in them can be expected, and should McKinleyism prevail in the pending election, who shall say—in view of the Administration's proved capacity for reversing itself—that we shall not soon find ourselves in the toils of a Chinese problem even more costly, menacing, and insoluble than the Philippine problem itself?

Surely every argument in defense of our seizure of the Philippines can be urged a second time with even greater force to justify our appropriation of a slice of China. To support the conclusion to which I have come it is only necessary to consider what McKinley stands for—what is the necessary effect of indorsing it—what it will mean if the American people now solemnly record themselves as approving the McKinley Administration and all its works.

First—It will mean that the American people sanction a syndicated Presidency—a Presidency got for the Republican Party by the money of a combination of capitalists intent upon securing National legislation in aid of their particular interests.

Second—It will mean that the American people approve the legislation thus obtained and justify such legislation as the Dingley Tariff bill, with all its devices for taxing consumers and wage earners—that is, the great mass of the people—in exoneration of accumulated wealth.

Third—It will mean that the American people uphold the policy of greed and contempt for alien peoples whose retributive consequences are seen in recent events in China; approve of our joining the ranks of international land grabbers, and sanction the rapacity as well as folly by which, while pretending to buy, we, in fact, forcibly expelled Spain from her Philippine possessions, and, without excuse, either in the demands of National honor or in considerations of the National interest, have saddled ourselves with the gravest responsibilities for some eight or ten millions of the savage, or, at best, half civilized, brown people of the tropics.

Fourth—It will mean that the American people approve the tactless and brutal policy pursued since the Philippine acquisition was made, whereby what was pressed upon the country as a treaty of peace was in fact but the signal for another more costly, bloody, and prolonged war.

Fifth—It will mean that the American people approve the extraordinary fatuous policy or impolicy, or no policy at all, by which the Philippine Archipelago, many thousands of miles from our shores, becomes an integral part of the United States, while Cuba, the cause and inspiration of the war, lying right at our door, the key to the Gulf of Mexico, and absolutely essential to our defense against foreign attack, is declared alien territory and entitled to all the rights of an independent sovereignty.

Sixth—It will mean that the American people approve an abdication of its functions by the National Legislature which leaves millions of human beings outside the pale of any recognized code of law and signifies for our new possessions for an indefinite period militarism of the most unadulterated sort.

Seventh—It will mean that the American people, having in their President the sole representative of the Nation as a whole, approve of a National Executive who fails to uphold the dignity and the independence of his great office who exercises its functions in subservience both to other branches of the Government and to the clamor of special pecuniary interests; who, condemning the acquisition of territory by force as "criminal aggression," wrests her possessions from a foreign State by the menace of continued war; who finds the "plain duty" of the Government to be one thing to-day and exactly the opposite thing to-morrow, and whose disregard of the elementary principles of civil service reform is a scandal as notorious as it is indefensible.

Eighth—It will mean that the American people indorse the policy by which the United States of America sets up in business as an Asiatic power, and welcomes the large standing armies, the increased naval forces, the new administrative agencies, the enlarged and more costly diplomatic service, the onerous taxes, the international complications and the entangling alliances which, and all of which, are the inevitable incidents and consequences of the Oriental rôle to which McKinleyism has undertaken to pledge us.

Ninth—It will mean that the American people either do not see, or, seeing, approve the great and growing, if not already overwhelming, influence of money in our politics. Our Government was not conceived or framed as a money-making machine, even for the profit of all the governed—much less for the profit of particular classes or portions of the governed.

Should McKinleyism again prevail, for example, it will not be because it is not cordially distrusted and disliked by the great body of American electors. It will be because of the influence of the purse and of the solicitous application of an enormous campaign fund—because of an "investment scare," which in some measure genuine, will be in much larger measure artfully worked up for election ends.

If the success of the Republican Party next November means all that I have stated—and how can it mean anything less?—but one conclusion seems possible. The calamitous possibilities, said to inhere in Democratic success in the ensuing election, exaggerated as they are by partisan zeal and subsidized ingenuity, are outweighed by certainties of mischief involved in four years more of McKinleyism.

Stock Exchange panics, often made to order, generally irrational and now freely predicted by those who know how to make their predictions good, and are sure to profit by whatever caprices the market may indulge in, are as dust in the balance compared with the enduring evil to result from the vicious National policies which the American people are now desired to impress with the seal of their favor and to thus perpetuate indefinitely.

In the defeat of the Republican Party in the coming election lies the only hope of the reversal of those policies and the beginning of a return to more wholesome policies.

TEACHER'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Kelaher of Jersey City Retained Position Two Years.

Mrs. J. Francis Kelaher sent her resignation to the Jersey City Board of Education Thursday night. She was Miss Grace J. Ryan and was a teacher in Public School No. 2. Mrs. Kelaher was married at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church Feb. 21, 1898, but did not make the fact known at the time. She continued to teach as Miss Ryan, and when confronted with the proofs of her marriage, both she and her mother denied that she had become Mrs. Kelaher.

While according to the rules of the board, she should have ceased being an employe of the Board of Education, she has drawn considerably over two years' salary.

Miss Grimes, a teacher, was married last May, and neglected to resign, but the place was declared vacant.

Employes' Welcome to Maurice Brill.

Maurice Brill of the firm of Brill Brothers arrived from Europe on the steamship Auguste Victoria yesterday from a tour in Norway, Sweden, France, and Russia. When he arrived at the Cortlandt Street store, where he makes his headquarters, he found that the employes had decorated the entire length of the third floor, leading to his office, with an archway of chrysanthemums and foliage in honor of his return. They also presented to him a handsome watch.

Just some "little bits of summer driftwood" to make the Autumn's cold less chillsome.

Overcoats that were $18 to $28 before they drifted—a few Raglans.

Light and medium weights in Oxford, tans and black.

You can pick up sizes 32 to 35 at $13; sizes 35 to 46 at $15.

At all three stores—Warren and Prince have a few at $10.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.

We fill orders by mail.

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commencing to-day will keep their store Open on Saturdays Until Six O'clock

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Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s New Fall Derby and Alpine HATS now ready, $2 & $3.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Last Mat. 2:15. Last Night, 8:20. BROTHER OFFICERS. Tuesday—JOHN DREW in RICHARD CARVEL. Seats Now on Sale.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. OPENS TO-NIGHT 8:20. CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS presenting the new Paris Comedy, THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. to-day 2:15. JAMES K. HACKETT Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. FIRST BIG LAUGHING HIT. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Av. Palace 125th St. Continuous Performance 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. Bert Coote & Co., Manning & Prevost, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio, etc. Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Amelia Summerville, Press Eldridge, Willis Fmly, Henry Lee, Louise Willis Hepner, Edmund Day & Co., 3 Sis Vans, 3 Gardners, Lockhart's Elephants, Mitch & Dollie Nobles, Orinkany Trio, Howard & Bland.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY. TO-NIGHT GRAND GALA NIGHT. COLOSSAL FIREWORKS DISPLAY. OCEAN ABLAZE, FAIRYLAND. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. 8:30, AND AFTER FIREWORKS, FREE BAND CONCERTS BY FANCIULLI'S REGT. BAND 7:15T

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. LAST MAT—LAST NIGHT Sept. 10 AUGUSTUS THOMAS' ARIZONA. THE CADET GIRL. Seats Now Selling

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in his new play, "THE REBEL." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. to-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. KALTENBORN Orchestral Concerts. Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. Mon. To-night, Miss Magdalena Ferry, Contralto.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY. "A LADY OF QUALITY." Next Week—Hope Booth, "A Wife in Pawn."

14TH STREET THEATRE. Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. DANIEL SULLY in the season's great success, THE FARMER TRUST

Baseball Polo Grounds Sunday, 3:45 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Admission 50c.

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Open All Day Saturday Now

To-day will be last supply day before school..... To start the children right, let them be neatly dressed and thoroughly equipped .....Read and see how economically it can be effected here.

Boys' Double Breast Suits with extra pair Knee Pants.....3.49
Most boys wear out trousers while the jacket still looks well—these suits, comprising jacket and two pair trousers, are exceptionally low at price quoted, which practically buys two suits.

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Intermediate weight for now and later—natty, stylish patterns in Brown, Tan and Gray—also plain Navy Blue—reliable fabrics that both LOOK and WEAR well—Double Breast—7 to 16 years—
Suits elsewhere 6.00.....here.....3.98
Suits elsewhere 4.50.....here..... 2.98

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light mixtures, with pretty color combinations—just right for Fall wear—3 to 6 years—
worth 2.98 and 4.98..1.49 and 2.49

Boys' Knee Pants, 49 Cents
Fabrics, finish and cut same as others sell at 75 cents and $1.00. How can we do it?
Here are the reasons:
Because they are made of fine Tailors' Remnants, which we contract for and buy at remnant prices—
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New styles in Fancy Percales—made and laundered in best manner—open back or open front and back—sizes 9 to 16 years..... .49

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"Mother's Friend"—Laundered Percale—New choice patterns—Byron collar or two separate collars—6 to 14 years. .49

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Cadets, Yachts and Golfs in selected Patterns—silk lined—value .75..... .49

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Novelty Mottled Mixtures—large sailor collars—3 rows braid—6 to 14 years..... 2.49

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Fancy Checks—yoke, cuffs and belt of plain col'd cashmere—fancy braid finish—4 to 12 years..... .98
All Wool Flannel and Cashmere—Silk braid and button trim—full skirts—worth 3.00..... 1.95
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Newest Fall Styles—large Tam crown and quill—all colors..... .98
Large Felt Knockabouts—"The Philippine"—all colors..... .69

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They must be strong, but should also be of right shape and easy fit. Every pair bought here will please—They are right every way.....These prices are for neat, strong, well-fitting shoes.

BOYS' Veal Calf Lace Shoes with heels—strong uppers—heavy soles—bulldog toes—sizes 13 to 5½..... 1.39
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BOYS' Patent Leather Shoes—with heels—new style toes—extension soles—13 to 5½..... 1.98
LITTLE BOYS' Box Calf, Dongola and Veal Calf Lace Shoes, spring heel—new bulldog toe—will wear like iron—9 to 13½..... 1.29
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Girls' Shoes
for school and dress.
Well-fitting—well made—soft and flexible, yet strong and correct for Fall wear.
GIRLS' Dongola Button Shoes—new medium opera toe—kid tips—extension soles
5 to 8 ..... 1.19
8½ to 10½..... 1.39
11 to 2 ..... 1.69
GIRLS' Patent Leather Lace Shoes—kid tips—new, dressy last—strictly up-to-date—
6 to 8 ..... 1.25
8½ to 10½..... 1.40
11 to 2 ..... 1.65

Scholars' Supplies
Be ready for school....Read these lists carefully—they are full of interest—articles you must have at prices you will be more than glad to know of.

Steel Pens, doz.	2	Chalk, 144 pcs.	5
Gillott's 303-404	5	Col'd Chalk, 6 pcs.	1
Spencerian No. 1	5	Slates	3
Penholders, doz.	2	Book Slates	5
Fountain Pens	5	Transpare't Slates	3
Pocket Compass	5	Noiseless Slates	7
Lead Pencils, doz.	4	Mucilage	3
Blotters, doz.	2	Mucilage Sticks	1
Large Blotters, ea.	3	Ink Tablets, 3 sizes	3
Erasers	1	12 in. Rulers—2 for	1
Ink do.	2	Brass Edge	4
Ink and pencil do.	2	Pencil Knives	6
Typewriter do.	2	Ink—Blk. and Col'd.	3
Blk. Board do.	2	Penwipers—2 for	1
Sponges—2 for	1	Chamois do.	3
Slate Pencils—Box of 100			5
Pencil Boxes—filled			5 to 15
Girls' Cord School Bags			5
Girls' Felt Bags—with Initial			33
Felt Bags, with Initial and Set of Rings			59
Boys' Oil Cloth Bags—leather straps			15
Im. Alligator Bags—leather straps			24
Leather Bags—Black and Tan			69
School Straps, with and without handles			3
Folding Lunch Boxes—waterproof			7
Artists' Crayons—box of 12, with holder			8
Nickel Pocket Pen and Pencils			9
Paper Lead Bengils, with eraser, doz.			4
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Indelible Ink, with Initial Stamp			13
Students' Note Books			8
Stenographers' Note Book			2
Pencil Tablets			4
Composition Books—single and double lines—2 sizes			3
Composition Books—cloth and board covers—2 sizes			5

Girls' School Aprons
White Lawn and Plaid Nainsook—Bretelle and Rever Styles—Embroidery and Inserting—4 to 14 years—worth 50 and 60 cents..... .39
Extra fine Lawn—V-Shape—Shoulder ruffle all round with inserting and edge of fine Val. lace—New pleated Skirt—worth 1.15..... .79

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MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
Examinations for Admission
to Columbia College, Barnard College, Teachers' College (Collegiate Course) and the Schools of Applied Science, commence Monday, September 24th.
Applications to be filed one week earlier.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman...Manager. Sullivan's Latest Opera, THE ROSE OF

SEPT 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Two publications from the pen of the late Eugene Field which have not yet appeared in book form will be presented during the present month. Woodward & Lothrop of Washington, D. C., announce "The Temptation of Friar Gonsal." This has been obtained by the publishers from Frank Hanvey of Washington, who possesses the galley proofs with Mr. Field's own corrections of the text as it originally appeared in the columns of The Chicago Daily News. Its time of original publication, however, has not yet been discovered. It is an open secret that the two principal characters in the book, Friar Gonsal and Friar Francis, are the Rev. Frank W. Gonzalus of Chicago and the Rev. Frank A. Bristol of Washington. The other work, consisting of two volumes, one in prose and one in verse, collated by Slason Thompson, will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons under the title of "Sharps and Flats." The text of these volumes also appeared in The Chicago Daily News, but is not included in Mr. Field's hitherto published books. The selections, it is said, have been made with great care, and the sheets will be printed from new plates by De Vinne.

A book of considerable present interest is "The Story of the Soldier," by Gen. G. A. Forsyth, which will form a new volume in the Story of the West Series, edited by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock and published by D. Appleton & Co. The volume will be illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum. It eloquently sets forth the part that the United States regular played in opening the vast empire west of the Missouri. It has been said that the real pioneer in that country was the civil engineer. So he was if permanent occupancy alone be considered. But the soldier often preceded him, sometimes to stay, but more frequently to withdraw, while the engineer laid the plans for permanent occupancy. The book illustrates the gallant and thankless achievements of men like those who have just passed away—Lawton, Henry, Liscum, Egbert, and Reilly. Mr. Zogbaum's knowledge of military themes and Western army life greatly enhances the value of his pictures.

"In Georgy Vhere" "in the Dance" will be published early in October by Dodd, Mead & Co. It concerns the career of a clever young woman who undertakes to "live out her own nature." Part of the scene is laid in Syria, where the young woman abandons herself to all sorts of extravagant caprices, even to falling madly in love with a magnificent Bedouin, who is already the husband of two wives and has five children. In order to escape from her faithful, conventional lover, Prof. Peter Hartwang, she plunges into a desert, is seriously injured, and tenderly nursed back to life and health by the savant. She at length comprehends that what she called "living out her own nature" was really the domination of selfishness, and all ends happily. The novel is translated by Mary J. Safford.

Miss Braddon's new novel, "The Infidal," which, as its sub-title indicates, is "A Story of a Great Revival," is in press at Harper & Brothers'. The author lays her scene during the period of the religious movement of the last century. John Wesley and his followers may be said to be the mainspring of the romance, in which a nobleman, whose previous matrimonial experiences have been unfortunate, decides to marry a poor girl in the hope that her honorable love will make him happy. It is the story of a not altogether guiltless love of one of the new religionists for the beautiful but infidel heroine. The work is said to possess those dramatic situations which will particularly appeal to writers of plays.

Something new in the Cromwellian line is promised by Arthur Patterson's study of the personality, life, and aims of the Protector, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company is publishing under the title of "Oliver Cromwell." The author in his preface announces that it has been his one idea to show the man Cromwell as he was, both in the intimacy of his friends and when surrounded by the larger, broader, strenuous life of his day. A history of the times, however, has been carefully avoided.

A new novel of Austrian life by Maurus Jokai is announced for early publication by McClure, Phillips & Co. There is no longer any doubt about the growing popularity of Dr. Jokai's works in America, but it should be remembered that before many of the present-day popular writers were born, he was writing for a large public in Austria-Hungary, and to-day, at an age exceeding the allotted threescore and ten, he has lost none of his youthful vigor or activity. His romantic marriage to a charming young Austrian actress a year ago seemed somewhat inharmonious, but the writer lives a happy life with the girl of his choice and continues to write novels at the rate of about three a year.

One of the best sources of Buddhism is the famous treatise of Acvaghosha, known as the "Awakening of the Soul." It has never been found in its original Sanskrit, but has been known to exist in two Chinese translations, the contents of which have never been made accessible to the Western world. This famous book has now been translated from the Chinese for the first time by Mr. Teitaro Suzuki, a Japanese Buddhist scholar, and has been published with introductions and comments by the Open Court Publishing Company.

"Mooswa and Others of the Boundaries" is a volume by W. A. Fraser, which Charles Scribner's Sons will shortly publish, with illustrations by Arthur Heming. Although in it wild animals cogitate aloud in a way that gives a slight suggestion of Mr. Seton-Thompson's work, yet the peculiar treatment of his theme by the Canadian writer is entirely of a different character. Both author and illustrator have co-operated in making this story of the Canadian wilderness an unusual contribution to the small and hazardous field of romantic realism.

Longmans, Green & Co. will publish immediately Prof. Angelo Celli's book on "Malaria According to the New Researches." The author, it will be recalled, is Director of the Institute of Hygiene in the University of Rome, and his recent experiments concerning the bacilli of malaria have been followed with interest by laymen as well as by the scientific profession. The forthcoming work is translated from the second Italian edition by John Joseph Eyre of Cambridge University. It contains corrections and additions made especially by the author for this translation, and an introduction by Dr. Patrick Menson, medical adviser to the British Colonial Office.

Miss Esther Singleton has a new volume in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s which may be considered as a sequel to her "Palaces, Towers, and Temples" and "Great Pictures." It is entitled "Wonders of Nature Described by Great Writers," and is profusely illustrated with views from nature. The same idea that prevailed in "Great Pictures"—where great writers described the masterpieces of history—has been maintained. From men whose names are worldwide famous the editor has selected descriptions of the most wonderful of nature's scenery, and has herself made extended [illegible]

SHAKESPEARE.

A New Study of the Sonnets by Parke Godwin.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By the Rev. John White Chadwick.

Of writing many books on Shakespeare's sonnets there is apparently no end. To Prof. Dowden's admirable but imperfect list, with which Mr. Godwin does not seem to be acquainted, a good many titles have been added since that appeared in the larger of Prof. Dowden's two editions. If we have had no one contending that the sonnets were "not written by Shakespeare, but by another man of the same name," we have had theories equally absurd. We have had the Baconian theory, and the Raleigh theory, and the theory that the sonnets were written to Shakespeare by a much greater poet than Shakespeare ever was. Have I not entertained in my own study a direct descendant of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was prepared, for a consideration, to put me in possession of documents of the most convincing character? Whether acquired traits can be transmitted has been much discussed by Spencer, Weismann, and others. What is certain is that my visitor, like her declared progenitor, had lost her head—in which respect she was not singular among those who have theorized upon the authorship and character of Shakespeare's sonnets.

Mr. Godwin's theory is not one of the most or more extravagant. It is espoused with much ardor, with much ingenuity, with a confidence which on its reverse side is such contempt for others' theories as will invite severe reprisals—if not from the principals who entertain them, from their loyal friends. Mr. Godwin is qualified to a remarkable degree for such a piece of work as he has undertaken. Lynx-eyed for everything that brings him "confirmation strong," he is comparatively blind to everything that has a countervailing look. He uses very strong language in describing Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life," and his inverted compliments to other critics are sometimes serious lapses from good taste. See, for example, the treatment of Mr. Furnivall on the sixtieth page. Mr. Lee's book is charged with wild speculation, arrogant dogmatism, and repulsive coarseness. I shall be surprised if some of Mr. Lee's readers do not conceive that one or more of the counts in this indictment inhere in Mr. Godwin's book as they do not in Mr. Lee's.

Where so many theories have been broached it would be neither expected nor advantageous that Mr. Godwin should depart altogether from his predecessors in this fruitful field. His doctrine is sufficiently novel, while at the same time he pounces on his own wherever he finds it without fear or favor. It is nevertheless true that what is most fundamental to his theory is most novel and has least support from other critics. The confidence with which he does his own thinking is hereby announced, and the more so because the only writer who has said his good things before him is incontinently damned for his stupidity in general, in spite of his one happy intuition—viz., that the sonnets were the product of Shakespeare's callow youth—from 1582 to 1592, says Mr. Godwin, a few of the personal compliments possibly a little later. Whereby it seems to me that the loosest joint in Mr. Godwin's armor is very near his heart. It is his most fundamental position that is most exposed to critical attack. So early a date—before or pari passu with "Venus and Adonis" and "Titus Andronicus" and Love's Labour's Lost"—has not been generally neglected by Shakespearean critics without good reason. The difficulty of the Southampton theory of their "onlie begetter" is that they have a maturity of thought which does not agree with the early origin (1590-95) which that theory necessitates, but agrees better with the Herbert theory, which gives them the years from 1598 to 1601 for their splendid blossoming. One has only to compare the sonnets in "Love's Labour's Lost" with the whole body of the 154, the most "insane," as Lee describes them, with the best, and not feel that few, if any, of the 154 were 'prentice work. Their intellectual and moral qualities would assign them to a period later than 1600 rather than earlier than 1590. Mr. Godwin's assumption that the thought's struggle for expression pleads for an early date is hardly sound. As Shakespeare's thoughts grew larger he had more difficulty in expressing them. Compare "The Tempest," or even the earlier "Lear," with "Julius Caesar" and other plays of his midperiod.

Mr. Godwin finds the natural sequence of the sonnets in their present order impossible, and yet believes that they fall easily and almost inevitably into certain groups with one "central or explanatory sonnet," the seventy-seventh. It is his opinion that Shakespeare wore the sonnets [illegible]

reference to their natural sequence, but advisedly made the seventy-seventh the keystone of his arch, it being inevitably half way along in the entire succession. This appears to me one of the conceits of Mr. Godwin's fancies. As one of the most trivial of the sonnets, this one does not offer much in explanation of the rest. A second division is made of nine "independents," and doubtless the number of this kind might have been considerably increased without any excess of critical modesty. A third division forms a group of seventeen apparently advising a young man to marry, but in reality, says Mr. Godwin, exhorting Shakespeare himself to multiply and perpetuate the features of his mind in works of creative genius. We have here one of the most radical of Mr. Godwin's aberrations from the orthodox critics. Nowhere does the meaning of the sonnets appear to be more obvious than here, yet it must be confessed that they lend themselves with remarkable facility to Mr. Godwin's allegorical interpretation. For his fourth division we have "a series of love poems descriptive of an early and ardent attachment, of a separation from the beloved, of the pains and pleasures of absence, and of a young poet's first impressions of the great world." This part of Mr. Godwin's exposition is written "that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed"—many who have not been able to interpret as Shakespeare's devotion to a young man the terms of these sonnets in which men's love for women has found adequate expression for three centuries of amorous time. Mr. Godwin finds in the beloved one of these sonnets the features of Anne Hathaway, for whom he takes up the cudgels very loyally against Richard Grant White and other traducers of her character. The limits of this group, however, cannot be regarded as fixed by Mr. Godwin with even approximate precision.

Mr. Godwin's fourth division is another group of love poems, those to "the dark lady." He does not attempt to identify her and laughs to scorn the confidence of Mr. Tyler that she was Mrs. Mary Fitton. His division here does not correspond as commonly with the sonnets taken continuously from 130 to 152. It omits some of these and adds others. Strangely enough the most uncomplimentary, 130, is turned over to Anne Hathaway, as the praise of her perfection in spite of her lack of a sweet breath and other conventional charms.

To the Young Love group Mr. Godwin assigns 38 sonnets; to the Dark Lady just the same number, ending with the appalling 129th:

"The expense of spirit, in a waste of shame,
Is lust in action."

His next and final group includes 51 sonnets,

"climbing loudly,
Up to a climax and then dying proudly,"

in the 55th:

"Not marble nor the gilded monuments
Of princes shall outlive this powerful rhyme."

The sonnets of this group, we are assured, are addressed to "Shakespeare's Higher Muse." So here again we have, as in the initial group, an allegory, which "at best," says Mr. Godwin, "is a spurious sort of literature," possibly forgetting for the moment a certain allegory which John Bunyan wrote. Here again he shows his courage—by going far upon the road trod so pathetically, with sightless eyes, by Edwin James Dunning in his "Genesis of Shakespeare's Art," a book of which he does not at all approve. I am less inclined to follow Mr. Godwin here than on any of his other lines. Sometimes the interpretation is so apt that I am almost persuaded; at other times it seems to be extremely violent. Into this group he forces sonnets that impress me as thoroughly objective; such, for example, as the 90th. If we have not there the expression of Shakespeare's feeling for another person, I think we have it nowhere in his sonnets.

But one's inability to go with Mr. Godwin upon every path to which he beckons need not prevent the hearty enjoyment of his book. It is a notable addition to the literature of the sonnets. It will, doubtless, raise up a host of followers ready to defend its every position against all comers. The wiser sort will find in it much to accept and much to put aside, while they take unfeigned delight in the venerable author's enthusiastic exposition of his lofty theme. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

More About Mr. Malone and Dr. Owen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My attention has been attracted to the article in THE REVIEW of Aug. 11 headed "Mr. Malone and Dr. Owen." It well illustrates how differently things look from different standpoints and what different meanings the same words will convey to different people.

The interviews over the "Tragedy of the Earl of Essex" with Mr. Malone occurred more than five years ago, and something may be due to his lapse of memory. The impression quite strongly fixed upon my mind was that a "check for a substantial sum" would have been a strong element toward favorable consideration of the plan. We were not buying good opinions, and after receiving the impression I did, the value of Mr. Malone's opinions lessened so materially that we withdrew with the usual courteous regrets, &c. No check was offered or suggested, nor was any proposition unfolded looking in that direction.

I wish to correct another wrong impression, or lapse of memory, or disappointment, or something, which prompted Mr. Malone to say that the play of Essex was "a story of Francis Bacon, found out from Shakespeare and other authors of his time (whatever that may mean) by a mechanical contrivance invented by Dr. Owen." This again shows how poorly Mr. Malone understood what was said to him, for he was told—and this was the basis of the whole subject—that Dr. Owen had discovered a cipher system in the works referred to which revealed an elaborate secret story concerning hidden portions of Bacon's own life, and most interesting items of secret history relating to Queen Elizabeth and important personages of her Court; that the tragedy of Essex was a part of those secret cipher writings; that Dr. Owen and his assistants, following the keys of the cipher system, had deciphered, in addition to this "Tragedy of Essex," four volumes of the hidden writings, which had been published, (and Mr. Malone saw the books,) one of which included another tragedy, a powerful and historically accurate account of the trial and execution of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, and that a fifth volume was nearly ready for publication. This, you see, is quite different from a "story found out of Shakespeare by a mechanical contrivance invented by Dr. Owen."

In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 21 appeared the article to which Mr. Malone refers, over the name of "Agnostic," giving a brief account of this work, and again in the issue of Aug. 11 the same signature is attached to an "Interpretation of the Sonnets," in the light of recent cipher disclosures. I do not know "Agnostic," but I am in a position to confirm all he says about the cipher story, and that Bacon wrote the sonnets and wove into them portions of the romance of his life, which was his absorbing and passionate love for Queen Marguerite, formed while he was at the Court of France, and enduring long afterward, and that the play of "Romeo and Juliet" was founded upon this love story, with Francis and Marguerite as the real characters.

Permit me to add that the researches of Dr. Owen and his associates, which have been actively progressing for the past seven or eight years, and are being continued, prove conclusively that Dr. Owen was right when he startled the community with the announcement of the discovery that Bacon was the real author, not only of the Shakespeare plays, but considerable other literature of that period, which has passed under other names, and that in all these literary works are hidden ciphers (more than one) which are now being translated and will in the near future make plain to every student the truth of the assertion.

Being the person thus referred to in Mr. Malone's note, I will subscribe myself as THE PUBLISHERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

Detroit, Aug. 14, 1900.

Mr. Hunt of Oklahoma Skeptical.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice "Agnostic's" tempting articles toward Dr. Owen's cipher stories. I feel friendly toward the correspondent who doesn't profess to know, and now that the threatened storm seems to have blown over, I feel encouraged to poke my head out again. I was much afraid of Mr. Roife, for he is a Stratford ogre who eats Baconians blood-raw.

For "Agnostic's" benefit I will say that I am not ignorant of Dr. Owen's supposed cipher, for I have long ago contributed thereto my share of the per capita. Dr. Owen may have found one or more ciphers, but he cannot ask the literary world to believe in their verity until he has supplied the cipher rule. It is entirely proper for him to secure his copyrights of any honest cipher he may have before disclosing that rule, but asking public belief in the truth of his stories before the rule is supplied is another thing.

It is not improbable that Bacon placed one or more ciphers in the 1623 Folio of the Shakespeare Plays. A thousand slight things suggest it. The investigations of Donnelly, Wigston, and Mrs. Potts are curious, and we wait the future with much interest. But of Mr. Owen I am a little wary—even suspicious. Evidently there is a syndicate behind the Doctor that is out for revenue, when $3.75 is asked for the "Biliteral Cipher," a book of 368 pages. And that is a hard story that Mr. Malone, actor, tells. Baconians will do well to be careful about adopting these ciphers, or they may yet be laughed at with cause. There may be false prophets abroad.

My Baconian digestion is good, and I yield to none in awe of, and reverence for, that supernal intellect, but—the son of Elizabeth and Leicester and legal heir to the English throne—well, come, you know, the pace is too fast for me! That the sensitive, delicate constitutioned, dreaming, studious, thoughtful, poetical, benevolent and patient Bacon should be the scion of those two hot, full-blooded animals is not just in harmony with hereditary laws. Such a character, with such mental endowments, would be the natural product of the two high-bred, wire-drawn intellects of Nicholas Bacon and his wife, Anne, daughter of the tutor of Edward III., Greek and Latin scholar, Puritan enthusiast and reformer, and whose mind, too active for her body, became clouded in her later years. We should expect a full brother of Francis to have been such a man as Anthony Bacon was—intellectual, delicate, lame, and destined to a comparatively early death. Had Bacon been the son of Elizabeth and Dudley, he would have been a soldier, fighter, roysterer, libertine, adventurer, the very devil in passion, impulse, and lawless will—anything but a profound philosopher, poetic seer, and moral reformer.

But let us open a little of Dr. Owen's cipher for the friendly consideration of "Agnostic," for a receptive mind is pleasant to address:

Shakespeare took the historical materials for the play of "Julius Cæsar" largely from Plutarch's Lives. Now, Plutarch describes the terrible signs and wonders which were thought to presage the death of Cæsar, in the following language, according to North's translation:

"Touching the fires in the element and spirits running up and down in the night, and also the solitary birds to be seen at noon-dates sitting in the great market place, are not all these signs perhaps worth the noting in such a wonderful chance as happened? But Strabo, the philosopher, writeth that divers men were seen going up and downe in fire; and, furthermore, that there was a slave of the soldiers, that did cast marvelous burning flame out of his hand; insomuch as they that saw it thought he had bene hurt, but when the fire was out it was found he had no hurt."

And when Shakespeare came to use this material in the great drama, he wove it into the following form, as coming from the lips of Casca:

"O, Cicero!
I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks; and I have seen
Th' ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds;
But never till to-night, never till now,
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire.
Either there is a civil strife in heaven,
Or else the world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction.
Cic. Why, saw you anything more wonderful?
Casca. A common slave (you know him well by sight)
Held up his left hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches joined; and yet his hand,
Not sensible of fire, remained unscorched.
Besides, (I have not since put up my sword,)
Against the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glared upon me, and went surly by,
Without annoying me. And there were drawn
Upon a heap a hundred ghastly women,
Transformed with fear, who swore they saw
Men all in fire walk up and down the streets.
And yesterday the bird of night did sit,
Even at noonday, upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking.

So far, so good. Let us now remember that Francis Bacon, in Owen's cipher story, describes in the first person, as a matter of solemn, historic fact, the storm which scattered the Spanish Armada, and in doing so uses the following language, (Volume II., Page 380:)

O, I have seen tempests when the scolding winds
Have rived the knotty oaks; and I have seen
Th' ambitious ocean swell and rage and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds;
But never till to-night, never till now,
Have I gone through a tempest dropping fire.
Either there is a civil strife in heaven,
Or else the world, too saucy with the gods,
Incenses them to send destruction.
A common slave
Held up his left hand, which did flame and burn
Like twenty torches joined; and yet his hand,
Not sensible of fire, remained unscorched.
Against the Citadell (!) I met a lion,
Which gazed (!) upon me, and went surly by,
Without annoying me; and there were drawn
Upon a heap a hundred ghastly women,
Transformed with their fears, (!) who swore they saw
Men all in fire walk up and down the streets.
And yesterday the bird of night did sit,
Even at noonday, upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking.

Isn't it most amazing that such identical wonders appeared in England at the dispersion of the Armada as scared the Roman people to death "before the mightiest Julius fell"? This is history repeating itself with a vengeance, and yet no record of such stupendous events being found in the history of the loss of the Spanish Armada! Here is the whole Roman machinery—slave, lion, owl, men in fire, &c.—and if we do not find that

The sheeted dead
Did squeak and gibber in the (Roman) streets,

it is probably because Mr. Owen mislaid a word key, or the wonderful wheel slipped a cog and came not to the index? It may be that Francis Bacon said that a slave (where there were no slaves) held up his hand, which burned like a torch; that he met a lion (where there were no lions) which gazed at the Queen's son in an old seaport town and then dodged up an alley, but I am skeptical. I wouldn't believe it if Bacon did say it, and that's about as strong as I know how to put it. This may have been old Jack Falstaff's lion, which, when Jack was also caught lying, would not harm the "true prince." But Owen's price is cheap enough for such wonderful discoveries in natural and civil history, and the sucker season is always open. It is not hard to construct a cipher like Dr. Owen's, and of which something more may be said, but I refrain.

But the conclusion which I suggest to my friendly agnostic is, that it is well enough to have that kind of a belief in Mr. Owen's cipher, and that, sans fable, if the tale of Bacon's experiences with Marguerite is no more substantial, that Owen's lion and slave vision of the master mistress of the twentieth sonnet will never be identified with the intellectual and loose wife of Henry of Navarre. My friend Agnostic, it is no flesh and blood mistress that is celebrated in the sonnets, but the very art soul or genius of the poet. It is the "suspect of ill which masks thy show" that troubles the realists, but behind the mask are the true features. Five years of trying to learn to swim in the deep waters of the sonnets have brought my feet to solid ground. Mr. John Duggan seems to perceive some of the light, at least, in his communication which follows that of Agnostic, and he seems to have something up his literary sleeve. But why should the twentieth page of "Twelfth Night" refer to the twentieth sonnet? Do the pages of the comedy and the numbers of the sonnets hold by sequent reference? And the master's mistress of the comedy does not seem to have any connection with the master mistress of the sonnet. What has Brother Duggan got covered up there? "I smell some Francis."

But it may be less dangerous to raise a storm than to twist the lion's tail, and I still feel uneasy. F. C. HUNT.

Stillwater, Oklahoma, Aug. 16, 1900.

Not Necessarily an Orator.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In referring to your correspondent's letter headed "Shakespeare as an Orator," his analogies of Brutus and Marc Antony's speeches are to the point and admirable, and he could not, I think, have selected a more satisfying example of the workings of the hidden passions of men, but I fail entirely to see that the eulogy we all must agree in according to the literary composition can be accepted in any way as evidence of the author's ability as an orator. To my mind he might with just as much justice urge that Shakespeare must have been a murderer, because he so ably paints the murderer's mental attitude and action in his delineations of the characters of Macbeth and his lady, or King Richard III.

The exalted position which our poet has attained and still maintains is, I consider, mainly owing to this wonderful insight into the inner workings of the springs of human thought as delineated in his very varied creations, and so extraordinarily technically correct are they that lawyers, the medical profession, and the Church, all claim him to have been trained in their special craft, while every private individual feels that he is in absolute touch with his everyday life.

I think I may fairly claim to be as great an admirer of Shakespeare as your correspondent, and while I readily admit that he possessed the persuasive and logical qualities of a truly great orator, we have not the slightest evidence that he exhibited those many other qualities which Demosthenes labored so long and so successfully to acquire, and which are equally necessary to entitle any man to be considered an orator. THOMAS LETTS.

New York, Aug. 22, 1900.

More About the Guns at Ho'me-don Hills.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your issue of Aug. 11, Page 532, Column 4, is a letter headed "Some Discrepancies in Henry IV." The fourth paragraph begins: "Now the battle of Holmedon or Holmedon Hill, occurred Sept. 14, 1402, and there were no guns or gunpowder in use in England at that date." The writer, fourth line, says: "It is still allowable to note anachronisms in his [Shakespeare's] works." It is, but William is a dangerous foe to attack, and if with spirit eyes he read that letter, he grimly smiled and thought of what is below—and very much more, doubtless, that he could have added.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Artillery Institution, Page 287, Vol. IV., Woolwish, 1865, Lieut. (now Lieut. Gen. Sir) Henry Brackenbury, R. A.: "These carry up back no further than 1326, in which year the earliest existing authentic document hitherto found is dated. This record, which is still in existence, gives authority to the priors, the gonfalonier, and twelve good men to appoint persons to superintend the manufacture of cannons of brass and iron balls for the defense of . . . Florence."

I omit all mention of John Barbour and his much-debated poem, "The Bruce," campaign of Edward III., 1327, where he speaks of

The tothyr crakys war off wer
That thai befor hed never er,

the authority not being accepted by Gen. Brackenbury as contemporaneous.

I also omit the "Kalendare of Brute," that is sometimes used as an authority for cannon in 1332.

Quoting Brackenbury again: "In the year 1338, we come upon unquestionable testimony that cannons of both iron and brass were employed at that date on board English ships of war. We find an indenture between John Starlyng, formerly Clerk of the Ships, Gallays, Barges, Ballingers, and other the King's Vessels, and Helmyng Leget, Keeper of the same, 22, June 12, Edward III., (1338.) The said John delivered to the said Helmyng in a ship called the Bernard de la Tour, ij canons de ferr sans estuff." The same delivered to the same the barge called La Marie de la Tour, whereof John Brambehill is master, with the "apparaill," &c., "un canon de ferr ove ij chambers, un autre de bras ove une chambre, un ketill, un spongeour," &c., &c.

Froissart, a very reliable authority, says: "When the Scots heard of the King's [Edward III.] arrival at York, they pushed on the siege of Stirling with the greatest vigor, and by engines and cannons so pressed the garrison that they were forced

to surrender." About 1343. Further on he says, speaking of the English attack on the château of Roch-sur-Yon, 1369, that the English had "large engines on carriages, which they pointed against the fort, as well as several cannons and springalls, with which the army was provided, and from long custom had always carried with them."

As to the much-debated question of the use of cannon by the English at Crécy, (1346,) I will only say that Napoleon III., Col. Favé, and other eminent authorities, are on the affirmative, while Sir Henry Brackenbury is on the negative side of the question. At this time (1346) the Tower of London was the principal arsenal for storing artillery and ammunition. In the Book of Accounts of the time of Robert de Borton, Dec. 25, 1344, to Oct. 18, 1347, are many entries of payments for such, of which I will spare you the full details. The entries are similar to these: "1346. 4 March. Guns with shot and powder for the same guns, to be repaired and shipped. Sept. 1 and 2. 10 guns with telars, [probably wooden supports,] 2 of which are large; 5 bbls. with saltpetre and sulphur and other powder for said guns; 73 large shot of lead, 31 small shot, 6 pieces of lead for the same guns, were sent to Calais." "The King has therefore, to our knowledge, 20 guns at Calais, (1346,) 2 of which appear to be of larger calibre than the others. * * *" A manuscript in the British Museum tells that Edward took with him, "Ingyners LVII., Artellers VI., Gonners VI. * * * These men were paid in war time at the rate of 6d. each per diem." C. E. D.

Dublin, N. H., Aug. 15, 1900.

If an Orator, Then Why Not a Lawyer?

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I could not help admiring the article of Mr. S. N. Tuckman, printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11, in which the writer skillfully tries to demonstrate that Shakespeare was an orator. He, however, loses sight of a very important distinction. It is one thing to be an orator, and another to know the requisites of an orator. I agree with Mr. Tuckman that Marc Antony's speech shows that its author understood the art of oratory, knew that its aim is to persuade and win over to the orator's side, but such knowledge does not make its possessor an orator. A man may know the rules of rhetoric and composition, yet he may not be a writer. John Ruskin laid down lessons in painting, and he himself was no painter.

It is true that Shakespeare must have known the rules applicable to an oration, namely, that it must have an exordium, a corpus, and a peroration. It cannot be denied that Marc Antony's speech is a model of an oration, yet Shakespeare himself could deliver no oration. He was no orator that could address an audience or win a howling mob to listen to him. He was a stage man, but no orator.

If the arguments of Mr. Tuckman are tenable, by a similar course of reasoning Shakespeare could be called a lawyer. I need only to refer to the trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice." Do not the plea, the arguments, the acumen, the tactics of Portia satisfy us that the one who created a Portia must have known the qualities of a good lawyer, and must have known many of the legal principles?

As we study Shakespeare and find in his works an immense variety of characters, scenes, and circumstances, we can but say of him what Edward Young said of him, "that he knew the Book of Nature and the Book of Man." EDWARD HERBERT.

New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman.*

Elizabeth Porter Gould has written a charming little sketch of Anne Gilchrist, and especially of her in her relations to Walt Whitman, in which the rise and gradual development of a perfect friendship is traced, the book containing as an appendix Mrs. Gilchrist's "A Confession of Faith," which forms a portion of Herbert Gilchrist's biography of his mother, published in 1886, the whole making a very interesting contribution to Whitman literature.

In June, 1869, Ford Madox Brown, the celebrated artist, gave Anne Gilchrist a copy of his future son-in-law's, William Michael Rossetti's, "Selections from Walt Whitman." Mrs. Gilchrist, never having heard anything but ill spoken of the poet, received the book with feelings, "partly of indifference, partly of antagonism." As she read on, however, she felt conscious of new and powerful feelings affecting her most strongly, until we find her writing Rossetti a week or so later that the book holds her spellbound, and she reads it again and again with deepening delight and wonder. Rossetti was so pleased with her enthusiasm that he insisted upon lending her his own complete copy of the poems, referring at the same time to doubtful passages in the book. Mrs. Gilchrist fully understood his meaning, writing him that she was certain such a "great and divinely beautiful nature could not infuse any poison into the wine he poured out for them."

Mrs. Gould briefly sketches the life of Anne Gilchrist, one of the most interesting women of her time, who, nine years before her acquaintance with Whitman's poems began, with her husband—at that time writing his life of William Blake—lived in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, next door to the Carlyles, the Rossettis, too, being among their intimate friends. In 1851 scarlet fever broke out in the Gilchrist household, and after the children had safely passed the ordeal, Mr. Gilchrist, then only thirty-three years of age, was taken with the disease, dying suddenly. The Carlyles were Mrs. Gilchrist's greatest help in the sad days which followed, and three months later we find her settled with her children in a small cottage at Shottermill, a short distance from Haslemere. Here, she devoted herself to her children and to finishing her husband's life of Blake, which was completed in 1863, Carlyle, Browning, and others sending appreciative words on its publication. In this country cottage, the Tennysons were entertained while looking for a home in that vicinity, and it was largely through Mrs. Gilchrist's efforts that Green Hill, afterward improved and renamed Aldworth, became the property of the poet.

As Mrs. Gilchrist grew more and more familiar with Whitman's poems an animated correspondence with Rossetti followed; Mrs. Gilchrist reading even the poems of "Children of Adam," by the "light that glows out of the rest of the volume, by the light of a clear, strong faith in God, of an unfathomably deep and tender love for humanity, light shed out of a soul that is possessed of itself." None of the poems troubled her in the least, because she felt at once that it was not as had been said, "the heights brought down to the depths, but the depths lifted up level with the sunlit heights, that they might become clear and sunlit too."

So important were Mrs. Gilchrist's letters to Rossetti on this subject, he considering them "the fullest, furthest reaching, and most eloquent appreciation of Whitman" which had then appeared, that he persuaded her to have them arranged for publication, writing a prelude to them in accordance with her request. On the publication of this, "An Englishwoman's Estimate of Walt Whitman,"—which to-day is still one of the finest contributions to Whitman literature—the friends of Walt Whitman, and especially his more intimate associates in America, were "infinitely indebted for so broad and luminous an interpretation of his pages."

Mrs. Gould rapidly reviews many of Mrs. Gilchrist's intimate friendships, her literary work, and especially her visit to America. In 1876, with three of her children, she sailed for our shores, being rejoiced to see just before leaving home in August how many people had agreed, through her own and W. M. Rossetti's instrumentality, to buy copies of the centennial edition of "Leaves of Grass." She made many friends in America—her visit lasting three years—including John Burroughs, Joaquin Miller, Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, the Boston circle of writers, and especially Charles Eliot Norton, Higginson, and Scudder. She also saw much of the Hollands, Richard Watson Gilder, and many others, but above all to her we are indebted for glimpses of "the good, gray poet," with whom her intimacy became very close.

One result of her American visit was a delightful paper, "Three Glimpses of a New England Village," which appeared in Blackwood's for November, 1884, which, both from its charm and the truthfulness of its portraiture, all Americans should read. Hatfield reminded her of Cranford, but "Cranford with a difference." This paper, as well as the "Confession of Faith" and an "Englishwoman's Estimate," will be found in the memoir of Mrs. Gilchrist, prepared by her son, to which W. M. Rossetti contributed an interesting introduction; the memoir being an extremely interesting book throughout, as was proved by the fact that it went into a second edition a few weeks after publication.

Mrs. Gilchrist died in 1885, regretted by a large circle of friends on both sides of the Atlantic, Walt Whitman writing of her that he had known no woman "more perfect in every relation, than my dear, dear friend, Anne Gilchrist," holding her in the tenderest remembrance until the close of his life nearly seven years later.

Whitman pays a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Gilchrist in his "Going Somewhere," and in 1891, at a birthday dinner, replying to greetings, he spoke of "My friend, Mrs. Gilchrist, one of the earliest—a picked woman, profound, noble, sacrificing, saw clearly when almost everybody else was interested in raising the dust—obscuring what was true."

Mrs. Gould has done her work well, bringing to her estimate of Walt Whitman a sympathetic knowledge of his poetry and his life, she having published in 1889, "Gems From Walt Whitman." She also shows a good knowledge of Mrs. Gilchrist's own work in literature, the latter having written the life of Mary Lamb for the Eminent Women Series, besides preparing a second edition of her husband's life of Blake, to which she prefixed a memoir of the latter. This little volume is modest looking and unobtrusive, but is without doubt worthy of a place among the good books of the year, if only as a record of "one of the grandest, purest affections this age or any other age has revealed."

*ANNE GILCHRIST AND WALT WHITMAN. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. Author of "Gems from Walt Whitman." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 211. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Anglicized French.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A quotation by Mr. John W. Chadwick is of itself of such authority that readers of his letter in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW may charge upon Lowell the curious Anglicised French which Mr. Chadwick's memory puts in the impossible form, "Baker voo ate a habitang?" For the sake of correctness he will permit the repetition of the lines:

"Baker voos ate a habitang?" he asked.
"I never ate one; are they good?" asked I.

JOHN W. DAY.

Somerville, Mass., Sept. 3, 1900.

A New Novel by the Author of "Children of the Mist."

Sons of the Morning

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

This is the first novel written by Mr. Phillpotts since the publication of the beautiful and powerful story, "Children of the Mist." It represents more mature work and can but add to the reputation that came to him through the earlier book. The keenest and most pertinent word of appreciation for "Children of the Mist" came from the veteran novelist R. D. Blackmore, who, "knowing nothing of the author," wrote of "the deep interest, the rare humor and the vivid descriptions" that he found in the story. The author of "Lorna Doone" has since passed away, and more directly than could be true of any other English writer, Eden Phillpotts is recognized as his successor.

The Boston Herald says of "Children of the Mist": "A work of amazing power which plainly indicates a master hand."

Edward Fuller, Literary Editor of The Providence Journal, says: "If I were to name the best novel I have read I should unhesitatingly put down 'Children of the Mist.' It has a touch of Hardy; it has a touch of Blackmore; and yet it is fresh, and original, and powerful."

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"The Religion of Democracy," by Charles Ferguson, is announced for early publication by Elder & Shepard of San Francisco. The aim of the book is to show that American civilization is religious, and that the social principles of this country, in common with the principles of the best thought in the world, are based on the new philosophy of humanism.

"Select Orations of Cicero," by Dr. E. L. D'Ooge of the State Normal School, Mankato, will shortly be published by Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. Dr. D'Ooge has combined the best with some that is comparatively unknown. There are also the orations of Pro Milone and Pro Marcello, with notes, vocabulary, and introductory matter.

HAWTHORNE.

His Life in the Custom Houses of Boston and Salem—"The Scarlet Letter."*

On a January day sixty years ago a famous man, and one who was to become famous, presented himself at Collector Bancroft's desk in the Boston Custom House and took the oath of office as a measurer in the United States Revenue Service, to which position he had just been appointed.

He was a young and handsome man, extremely modest, even diffident, in bearing, and with the dreamy eye and expansive brow of a student and poet. Gifted with genius, liberally educated, trained in the art of literary expression, yet this young man had succumbed under stress of the failure of his talents to afford him a livelihood and been constrained to seek the comforts and immunities of a Government place.

His political party and friends were in power. Their promises of assistance had served to buoy him up through many months of gloom; but repeated disappointment at length began to make it seem that he was pursuing a helpless quest. This long deferred hope had only now been realized. Persistent plaints had at last yielded this small place.

Insignificant though the position was, the $1,500 salary attached thereto was to its recipient an almost princely one. He had never earned during any twelve months' labor more than a fifth of that stipend at his trade of authorship. No doubt he beheld Croesus-like possibilities looming before him. At least, henceforth he would be free from the sordid anxieties and disappointments of a poorly paid and not infrequently defrauded author.

This happy young man to whom earth and heaven for this day at least wore their most roseate aspects was Nathaniel Hawthorne.

So much do the familiar facts of Hawthorne's incumbency of the Surveyorship at Salem and of the United States Consulate at Liverpool overshadow his first official appointment that comparatively few people are aware that this eminent man of letters ever held a subordinate position in the Boston Custom House. The authoritative record of this appointment evidently escaped the researches of his biographers. No other explanation it would seem can account for the inaccurate data as to the designation of the office and its compensation, which has heretofore been furnished. This record, buried under weighty accumulations and a dusty environment that indicated an undisturbed repose of half a century, was literally unearthed by the present writer from the ancient archives of the old stone fort on State Street. It is contained in an official letter from Collector Bancroft to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Jan. 17, 1839, recommending the appointment "of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq., of Salem, biographer of Cilley, as a measurer," which recommendation was confirmed by the Secretary in due course. A copy of the last named document is appended:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Jan'y 21st, 1839.

Sir: The nomination made in your letter of the 17th inst. of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Esq., to be Measurer, in place of Paul R. George, dismissed, is approved.

I am, Very respectfully, Yr Obt Servt,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec'y of the Treas'y.

GEORGE BANCROFT, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs,
Boston.

The foregoing were supposed to be the only records in existence of Hawthorne's connection with the Boston Custom House. But a strange chance has recently placed the authorities in possession of an autograph of this eminent man which is of exceptional value and interest therewith. * * *

In the Spring of 1894 the United States Appraiser's stores in State Street Block, adjacent to the Boston Custom House, were destroyed by fire. Stored in the building and entirely consumed by the flames were some 200 tons of the old customs records of the port. Included among these were papers of inestimable historic value. At the time of the conflagration the keeper of the official records recalled the interesting fact that several years previous a certain official obtained authority to remove from the old files, for an alleged temporary purpose, one of these papers which bore Nathaniel Hawthorne's signature, and had neglected to return it. Meanwhile, the official had died. As this paper constituted the only relic believed to be in existence of the great novelist's connection with the Boston Custom House, the authorities were extremely desirous of recovering the precious document, and steps were taken to trace its whereabouts. It had passed into other hands, however, and some years elapsed before it was finally located. The arm of Uncle Sam is long, however, and is weighted with powerfully persuasive powers; and Hawthorne's pay-voucher was at length, though reluctantly, yielded to its rightful custodian, and may now be seen conspicuously placed among the rare portraits and precious souvenirs of the past which adorn the great apartment where Collector Lyman daily sits at the receipt of customs.

One unfamiliar with the conditions environing a person "writing for a living" in the United States sixty years ago might naturally ask why a man of collegiate education, still in his early prime, possessed of pre-eminent literary ability, like Nathaniel Hawthorne, should seek the support of a Government position.

But in the decade following 1830, during which Hawthorne was putting forth his tentative essays in the field of letters, the path of the literary worker was a narrow and a thorny one. The periodicals that commanded a paying public support were few and chiefly comprised the annuals, a now obsolete form of publication, gotten up for the holidays; a few literary weeklies, of which The New York Mirror was the leading one, while of monthlies there were practically only The New England Magazine, published in Boston; The Knickerbocker, in New York, and The Democratic Review, issued at Washington, the latter assuming to be the mirror of American political, social, and literary life.

To all of these publications Hawthorne was an assiduous contributor. His contemporaries, Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes, also wrote for them occasionally. But Hawthorne, with all his industry, had never earned by his pen in any one year over $300, as he tells his stanch friend and classmate Horace Bridge. His stories and essays had brought him more praise than pecuniary profit. "Peter Parley" Goodrich hired him during this period to edit a monthly—The American Magazine of Knowledge—at a salary of $500. After four months in the editorial chair, writing almost the entire contents of each issue himself, Hawthorne received precisely $20, and threw up the job.

His outlook was discouraging indeed. He was without resources, had studied for no profession, knew no trade. Longfellow was a well-paid professor, Lowell ditto, and Holmes was profitably busy feeling pulses and prescribing pills. They could afford to dally with the muses. Literature, said Sir Walter Scott, is a good staff but a poor crutch. Hawthorne bade fair to starve at the trade. * * *

George Bancroft, the historian, then the Collector of Customs at Boston, being present at a social gathering, and the conversation turning on politics and literature, made some remark in boast of what the then Van Buren Administration had been doing for literary men in the way of fitting them into snug Government berths.

"But there's Hawthorne," spoke up this female champion. "You've done nothing for him. I happen to know that he would be glad of a place."

Doubtless the worthy Collector winced under the implied reproach that not only a fellow-craftsman, but a fellow-Democrat in need—for Hawthorne was born and died in that political faith—had been so long neglected. However it was, obscure Mr. Paul George, a Whig holdover probably, was given his walking ticket, and Nathaniel Hawthorne was installed in his stead. * * *

The Boston Custom House of 1839, where Hawthorne first "took his pen in hand" as a Government servant, is not the Custom House of to-day. The former building, however, is still standing on Custom House Street, and presents very much the same aspect outwardly that it did sixty years ago. A passer-by may see the symbolic bird of freedom, with outstretched wings and menacing beak, still perched on the peak of the gable, an attitude which it has sustained beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. But it no longer soars aloft there as the palladium of our liberties or emblem of the protective tariff system, but is merely an effigy adorning a precinct devoted to the stabling of horses and to an emporium for the sale of baled hay. How many Bostonians who daily pass this still imposing old structure know that it is a historic place, from which for nearly half a century radiated, as the spokes from the hub, the vast commercial transactions which made Boston the second port of entry of the United States?

I have before me a roster of the Custom House employes of this Hawthorne year. Several of them were numbered among his lifelong friends, whose names will awaken reminiscences, personal or historical, in the minds of Bostonians. George Bancroft, the historian, heads the list as Collector of the port. His chief deputy was Adams Bailey. The Surveyor was Gen. John McNeill; Naval Officer, Isaac O. Barnes, the principal Appraisers being John Crowninshield and Levi R. Lincoln. Other important places were filled by John T. Prince, Henry D. Clary, William A. Wellman, William Palfrey, and Gen. Samuel Andrews, all well-known Bostonians. That versatile genius Orestes A. Brownson was likewise appointed to a place in the Revenue Service at this time as the Steward of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea. Ephraim L. Frothingham had held the responsible position of cashier for many years. The present cashier is his son and namesake, having been appointed as his father's assistant in 1845, and in due course of nature succeeded him as the receiver of all moneys derived from customs dues in this district. * * *

Mr. Frothingham has preserved and takes pleasure in exhibiting many relics of the old Custom House, where he may be said to have had his official birth, and of whose former occupants he is believed to be the only survivor. Among these souvenirs is an ancient combination padlock which guarded the cashier's premises on the second floor—a combination which probably embraces the germinal principle of the wonderful time-lock systems in operation in our great financial and business establishments of to-day. The cashier himself took this security lock from its place on that day in 1847 when the old Custom House was abandoned for the new one on India and State Streets, and all hands bade adieu forever to the ancient structure, releasing the fastening by the appropriate open sesame faith. That mechanical adjustment of letters still holds the strong bow of the implement in its inflexible grip.

Cashier Frothingham will also show the curious visitor several quaint books of accounts illustrative of primitive methods of bookkeeping prevailing in the customs service in early days, while occupying a post of honor in his office is a funny-looking old iron safe that has held in its long day of use vast hoards of Uncle Sam's good gold and silver as well as his equally good paper money.

Besides many other objects of antiquarian interest and value, there is a worn but imposing and still substantial leather armchair standing in a conspicuous place in the cashier's room. Not improbably in its ample cushioned seat old Gen. Lincoln and that "God of War," as he was derisively termed by his political enemies, Gen. Henry Dearborn, as well as many others of their successors in the Collectorship, may have lolled and smoked their fragrant Havanas or principes, and even somnolently nodded, during the intervals which the comparatively not very strenuous pressure of public business in their early day no doubt frequently afforded.

It will be of interest to state here that the entire Custom House force in 1839 at [illegible]rt comprised 82 employes, as against 400 at the present time, the comparison approximately indicating the ratio of increase in the volumes of business during the past sixty years.

It was in the basement of this old building on Custom House Street, where he had his desk and made out his daily returns of measuring cargoes of coal or salt, that Nathaniel Hawthorne passed so many dreary and cheerless hours—his "darksome dungeon," he calls it, "into which dismal region never comes any bird of paradise"—eating his heart out with hope and love deferred, and saving money for that home which he was striving to win for his waiting bride, only to sink it, even to the last dollar, in that impracticable but fascinating Utopia, Brook Farm.

The whirligig of time surely never brought round such an incongruous turn of events as when it placed this man of letters, this genius who was born not with a silver spoon in his mouth, but, if anything, with a pen in his fingers, who had "fed of the dainties that are bred in a book and ate paper and drank ink," like that other Nathaniel whom Shakespeare limned, in so anomalous a situation for earning a livelihood as that of measuring coal and salt out of nasty little schooners and smutty barges.

But he accepted the place—whether under protest or not is unknown. He was a quiet and undemonstrative man, not aggressive, nor prone to fault finding, and a reticent one withal. He had a habit even with his closest relations "of keeping the inmost me behind its veil," as he expressed it. Like Thackeray, he desired that his biography should not be written. Yet he kept a sort of record of personal events, part diary, part commonplace book, which in the course of years filled volumes. These he failed to order destroyed, perhaps considering that they were covered under the general prohibition respecting the biography, and, wisely or otherwise, his heirs saw fit to publish them.

What Hawthorne from his temperamental idiosyncrasy could reveal to no other mind he poured forth in silent communion with this journal, unveiling to it the "inmost me" without reserve. And thus, among divers curious memorabilia and hints for future tales and essays, are found copious reflections drawn out by the experiences of his new vocation.

Hawthorne's journalising, unlike that of the famous men and women who have kept diaries with an eye to posthumous publication, was meant for his own eye alone. Hence it unquestionably reflects his sincere opinions and convictions, at least at the time of recording them. The personal note in these jottings is frequently sweet and playful, too frequently harsh and strident—"like sweet bells jangled out of tune"—whenever they refer to his official life. From the first he reveals that he was discontented and unhappy in office. He tells himself that the best part of himself has forsaken him. He is out of place amid the associations of official life, its restraints are unendurable, and he soon wants to break the galling chain. Nothing apparently hinders his doing so but the money consideration. When scarcely a year in office he writes: "I pray that in one year more I may find some way of escaping from this unblest Custom House, for it is a very grievous thraldom." Incidentally he pays his respects to politicians thus: "I want nothing to do with them. One thing I have gained by my Custom House experience—to know a politician. Their hearts wither away and die out of their bodies. Their consciences are turned to India rubber, or to something as black as that and which will stretch as much."

It has not been generally observed that Government officers acquire a distinctive look and bearing, yet this appears to be a fancy of his, for he says: "When I quit this earthly cavern where I am now buried * * * men will not perceive, I trust, by my look, or the tenor of my thoughts and feelings, that I have been a Custom House officer." He clanks his fetters audibly throughout, but amid the harsh sounds are heard at times softer and even silvery chimes, and there are indications that the cacoethes scribendi is stirring within him and bidding him write. "I have momentary impluses to write stories," he records, "but my fancy is rendered so torpid by my ungenial way of life that I cannot sketch off the scenes and portraits that interest me. * * * On board my salt vessels and colliers are many things happening, many pictures, which, when I am again busy at the loom of fiction, I could weave in." Thus the embers of his genius are still alive, and eventually will burst forth in a blaze of glory; though not until he has undergone other experiences of office-holding, together with the strange episode of Brook Farm, and lastly the most blissful event of his hitherto empty life, that which was to prove to be one of the happiest of marriages. And it was doubtless his impatience to wed, together with the belief that as the Whigs were about to assume the control of affairs, and he as a Democrat would sooner or later be called on to yield his place, that led him to formally resign his position soon after the Presidential election of 1840. Collector Bancroft notifies the department at Washington that Hawthorne's resignation took effect on Jan. 1, 1841.

It is implied by all of Hawthorne's biographers—distinctly asserted, indeed, by most of them—that he was turned out of office, and odium has been cast on the Whig Party for throwing upon the cold charity of the world this illustrious man of letters because he was a Democrat. The record as shown above relieves that party of the stigma. There is evidence, too, that the Whigs were disposed to treat Hawthorne with tenderness. His political opinions were not aggressive nor even obtrusive. He was a Democrat more by association than from conviction. "I do not understand history until it is a hundred years old," he said once in explanation of his political affiliation, "and meantime it's safe to belong to the Democratic Party." Perhaps it was safe then!

The short-lived delusion of Brook Farm followed his release from governmental bondage, and from that, to him, costly experiment, he soon broke away to wed his long-waiting bride. Then ensued that delightful "love in a cottage" idyl at the Old Manse in Concord, which realizes the poet's dream as well as the Scriptural aphorism concerning the superiority of the dinner of herbs when unrestrained by infirmities. The Hawthorne romance, while waiting on the edicts of fortune that were to be allured by the magician's wand of fancy, was far from a lavish one. The stalled ox and its customary concomitants rarely had place in the humble bill of fare; and as the blissful years flew by and the wants increased with the increasing number of mouths to feed, the problem of providing for his family was to Nathaniel Hawthorne one of anxiety that became a source of actual torment, until at last, harassed by debt and disappointed at his failure to wrest fortune by his pen, he was again driven to solicit a place under the Government.

The Democrats were once more restored to power; everything seemed propitious for obtaining what he sought. But again there ensued a time of grievous waiting. His friends besieged the citadel of power. The Salem Postmastership, Consulates at Genoa, Marseilles, even in remote China, the Boston Naval Office, all were objects of pursuit for him. But at length the place was provided. As Hawthorne himself puts it: "Providence took me by the hand and has led me, as the newspapers announce while I am waiting, from the Old Manse into a Custom House. As a storyteller I have often contrived strange vicissitudes for my imaginary personages, but none like this."

The Custom House was at Salem, his native place, and the position that of the Surveyorship.

No sooner was Surveyor Hawthorne inducted into office than the power of literary expression seems to have forsaken him, as it did in Boston. Even his notebooks chronicle but a blank during this period. "A gift, a faculty," he states in 1850, "if it had not departed, was suspended and inanimate within me." Singularly, it seemed to require the shock of a somewhat violent separation from the sustaining arm of Uncle Sam to restore the inert power. That shock came when, in 1841, Harrison and Tyler succeeded to the Administration, and Democratic heads fell on every hand. The Salem Surveyor, there is reason to believe, would not have been disturbed but for a trifling indiscretion which a cabal magnified into undue proportions, and too proud to stoop to a vindication which he foresaw would be futile, he quietly accepted his fate and yielded his place after three years of faithful service.

On the day the official notice of his removal was handed to him, Hawthorne went home early and announced his dismissal by jocularly telling his wife that he had left his head at the Custom House. "Oh, then you can write your book!" cried she, the remark indicating that there had been some shadowy structure in the shape of a story taking form in Hawthorne's brain. At all events, that same day "The Scarlet Letter" was begun.

*From an article in The Boston Herald of Sept. 2, by George Edwin Jepson. We have not had an opportunity to learn who Mr. Jepson may be, but he knows something about Hawthorne, and he knows how to write what is worth reading.

Mr. Gregory's American Husbands.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I ask for the hospitality of your columns in an appeal from the criticisms of our compatriots which I have just read in Mr. Eliot Gregory's witty but unjust volume, "The Ways of Man," which, by the by, should have been called "The Ways of Man and Woman," for the author falls foul of both sexes alike?

One terrible chapter particularly rolls me. I am an American husband, and object to being compared to an Oriental donkey, a check book, or a money-grinding machine. It is bad enough to be blamed for our faults, but it is more than human nature can stand to be laughed at for our good qualities!

I allow that we do spoil our wives and daughters a little, and often let them rule us too much, but it is because we love and respect women in this country and have confidence in them. An American feels that if he lets his wife go abroad, while he stays at home and works, that, at any rate, she will do nothing to be ashamed of, and he likes to feel that she is enjoying herself, even if he cannot.

That story about the American bride who went on her wedding journey to Italy alone, because her husband was too busy at his office to get away, is, I am sure, an invention of Mr. Gregory's fertile brain. It is very funny, I grant, but it is unjust to both our men and women. We are not such fools as all that! and our women are not so selfish.

What can the American husband have done to Mr. Gregory that he should be so hard on him? Perhaps he is a disappointed old bachelor, and trying to "get even"!

AN INDIGNANT BENEDICT.
Newport, R. I., Aug. 31, 1900.

Rubaiyat of Rubaiyat Collectors.

And as the Cock crew, One who stood before
The Threshold of mine House, beat hard the Door,
Cried, "Open! Lover of Old Books, I bring
Your aching Shelves one rare Edition more!"

Whether at Mosher's or at Roycrofton,
Whether the Type in Black or Ruby run,
Squeezed from the oozing Presses Drop by Drop,
The printed Leaves keep falling, one by one.

Some Book of Verse that no Collectors know
Save only Me! With it afar I'd go
And hide it, singing, in the Wilderness,
Return, and mount the Tavern-Roof, and crow!

Some for the Glories of this World must sigh,
And some for Riches tell the strenuous Lie;
Oh, let the Cook, the Cash, the Credit go,
A Miser of rare Volumes let me die!

Myself when young did eagerly frequent
The Stalls antique, and many Shekels spent;
Now Tier on Tier de Luxe Editions rise,
And I upon the Quest am still intent.

Once I remember stopping to address
A Printer sweating o'er his noisy Press,
"What print you?" With his half illiterate Tongue
He leaned unto my ear and murmured, "Guess!"

And when the Author of the Final Book
Shall write the Lines whereon no Man may look,
That single copy of the Wiser Word
I'll steal from Heaven by any Hook or Crook!

June, 1900. JOHN ALBERT MACY.

1900

HINTS FROM THE MAILBAG.

A Word or Two With Robert Grant

ANXIOUS INQUIRER inquires as follows: "I have just read Judge Grant's 'Unleavened Bread,' and want to say that the title is appropriate—the book is heavy. But that is aside from the object of these remarks. What I wanted to ask was, why does he use the word 'appreciate' so often for 'realize'? For instance, 'I appreciate that I am,' &c. And why should he say, 'everybody except we politicians,' if I recall the exact words? And why does he have a reception at the White House within a day or two of the time when Congress meets and new members are sworn in? And why does he make the President at that reception say, 'How d'y' do, Congressman Lyons'? Is the word 'Congressman' ever used as a title except in a novel? And why does he make a Legislature elect a United States Senator to fill a vacancy caused by death? In what States does the Governor not make the appointment to fill such vacancy? Possibly these questions have already been discussed in your columns, but I have missed them, and am no more enlightened than if they had not been discussed.

John Brown for the Hall of Fame.

J. SOLOMON GAINES of Boston would have a word with Eugene L. Didier:

Under the date of Aug. 25, in your journal, Mr. Didier says, "I protest against John Brown, the robber, cutthroat, and murderer, being placed in the same hall with George Washington, the peerless hero and patriot." This, I suppose, is Mr. Didier's way of telling the senate of the New York University that he differs from the conclusions that they have reached. To give the meagre excuse of ignorance for such vituperation and abuse is a decided tax upon our charity. Mr. Didier is still wedded to the petrified ideals of the days of "Chaos and Old Night," and may be dismissed as being foxet prateres nihil. Against Mr. Didier's slander of the honored dead, I need but mention the names of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc of France, Hermon Von Holst of Germany, Lord Brougham of England, Emerson, Phillips, and Bowditch of this country, all of whom testified to John Brown's sterling qualities and unexampled manhood. I, too, suggest the name of a man who towered above the names of those who Mr. Didier named or suggested, like Saul above his brethren—Frederick Douglass of Maryland.

Sends Thanks and a Word About School Teachers.

H. C. LAY of Telluride, Col.: Let me thank you for sitting down upon that impossible yet omnipresent person from Newburg, I believe, who wrote to you some weeks since complaining of the violation by nearly every great master of English of the Lindley Murray rule that a verb must agree with its subject in number, &c.

I will wager that your correspondent is a public school teacher, and that she or he is spoken of by his or her constituents as being "so earnest and interested in the work."

Has not some one said that three nonconcurrent motives take a postulant into the Church—the desire to do good, the lack of intelligence, and the hope of a bettered social position? Surely it is the first two that take people into the ranks of public school teachers. Nothing, or at the most but few things, can exceed the earnestness of these in their work and the thoroughness of application of their methods or their implicitness of reliance upon everyday authority and the complacency of their ignorance beyond the matters of the curriculum.

It chances that one knowing nothing of teaching had thrown upon his shoulders for more than half a generation, in a small Western community, the educational interests of a county. That his work was disinterested may be held proved since the office was practically unpaid; that it had some success may also be considered shown since the schools are now considered among the best in the State, excepting those of one or two large towns, and that beginning with one schoolroom he left almost a score of teachers and one $45,000 schoolhouse.

As showing reliance upon any written word as authority: In that State is a man named Archuleta, still living and prominent, after whom a county is named. The name as is well known is accented upon the first and third syllables. A well-known dictionary, (the International, if you care to say,) saw fit to give the second syllable as accented, and immediately there was quite a serious movement to change the pronunciation, "for does not the dictionary say so and so?" As showing ignorance, during the Spanish war the school official mentioned, at considerable trouble to himself, provided all the teachers with maps, &c., of the West Indies, the Philippines, and so on. Nearly a dozen teachers came for examination that Fall. It chanced that a very large proportion held first-grade certificates and that several were graduates of reputable normal schools. Yet one teacher said that Santiago was an island off the Texan coast, and most of the answers on this subject were but little better.

A Book He Would Stop the Sale Of.

F. C. LANE of New York returns to the charge in the following commendably brief letter: "In THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 4 Edward C. Kane, author of 'A Gentleman Born,' attempts to defend his book. He states that my criticism amounts to a wholesale denunciation, and invites a more specific attack. Taking up the cudgel, I confine myself to two incidents—namely, the rollicking frolic of some of the fast set with a party of soubrettes after the play, and the fashionable opium joint. The first casts serious reflections upon members of the theatrical profession. Surely the chorus girls and soubrettes on the New York stage will resent the statement, however nicely concealed, that their moral character is not beyond reproach, for they may here behold the author parading them about the cafés after midnight, drinking, dancing, aye, and smoking cigarettes for the gratification of a few gaping swells, and ending their carousal in the Tenderloin when the clock strikes 2. Secondly, the fashionable opium joint, with its wonderful (?) paraphernalia overdrawn to a degree, does not appeal to the better part of manhood. Can one imagine the hero, of strong character, being drawn into such a den, frequenting there in the society of the mistress of his enemy and coming out unsullied? Then, too, this episode is laid in Central Park West, one of the finest residential parts of the city, this being seized upon by the author and converted by an effort of his imagination into a questionable resort.

"Fortunately I am not a property holder in this section, otherwise I would take decisive measures to stop the sale of books of this stamp."

Willy Nilly.

H. C. LAY of Telluride, Col., writes gleefully: "On various matters I feel inclined to pour out my soul to you, if you are a receptacle for such a miscellaneous offering. You lately defined 'willy nilly' as vacillating, &c. I had always considered this as meaning nolens volens, and as implying that the will of the person described played no part in the occurrence. So I thought to crush you under the weight of The Century Dictionary, (Worcester, my other authority, does not give it at all,) but, to my dismay, I found that you, too, had a Century, and had quoted therefrom, though—shame to you as a newspaper man!—you did not give your authority. But you are punished; and I dare brave even the awful majesty of your guide, for does he not incautiously say, 'See nill No. 1,' and what do' I there find? Why, from 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'Will you nill you, I will marry you,' and from Bradford's Letters, 'Will we nill we, we must drink God's cup.' So often Jupiter does nod, and his worshippers are betrayed."

"In the Tennessee Mountains."

FLORENCE D CONDOIT of Madison, N. J., writes of Craddock: "The sketches of scenery and life on the mountains of Tennessee by Charles E. Craddock merit wide and long popularity for their rare, exquisite descriptions. With such sincere emotion and feeling does the author write of 'this land of lavish lights and floating shades' that she summons moods in her readers congenial with her own. She breathes of 'amethystine mist,' she pauses to picture with indelible force 'glooms' that gather in the valleys, she brews an aroma in the phrase 'a mingled breath of cool, dripping water, sweet-scented fern and pungent mint,' and bows with reverence before nature that is humanized, grandeur that is a personality in the sentence 't'other mounting was all a dusky sad purple under faintly pulsating stars.' In an Indian Summer reverie we find her representing with sacredness and love that ever evasive illusive something in nature that Lowell recognizes when he writes:

Every clod feels a stir of might,
"An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And, groping blindly about it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers.

"—the Indian Summer, with its golden haze and its great red sun; its purple distances and its languorous joy, its balsamic perfumes and its vagrant day dreams, slipped down upon the gorgeous crimson woods, and filled them with its glamour and its poetry." With a subtle art the author has redirected her emotion to influence another to the same emotion, has recreated an Indian Summer in the reader's soul. The reverie appeals to the aesthetic side and chooses, compels, and establishes an aesthetic side in the reader.

"Introspective study of character does not conspicuously interrupt the serene landscape enthusiasms. The mountain folks are described rather than analysed; there is not so much psychological study of emotion as simple narration of the people's existing feelings. They are part of the scenery. As the author would dwell upon the countenance of some mountain she writes: 'Her eyes, large, luminous, and sweet with the holy rapture of a listening saint.'

"A rugged dialect running throughout the sketches attracts little note and possesses no distinct quality of beauty or individuality, but our faith in the author leads us to believe that it is a true sample of the tongue used in that section of country.

"Concerning the plots, there are none in this book that could hold their own alone, but they do well as frameworks for her ingenious art, skill, and charm of description. It is this descriptive element in the stories that holds and fascinates, and that merits success long and famed for the book. She surrounds you with the atmosphere of the personality of the mountains and leaves you longing for idealism that is gleaned from beauty."

Questions if Hall Caine Gained a Friend.

JUSTICE writes from New York: "In a recent interview, Hall Caine, the novelist, telling of one of his earlier experiences as a writer trying to find a publisher, mentions one man who would not so much as see him when he called for a manuscript which he had submitted, but sent it out by the office boy, who threw it down on a table. Mr. Caine says: 'I gathered it up, tucked it as deep as possible under my Inverness cape, and went down stairs, ashamed, humiliated, crushed, and broken-spirited—not quite that, either, for I remember that, as I got to the fresh air at the door, my gorge rose within me and I exclaimed in anger that I would compel better attention from that house before long—and I did. The sequel is worth telling, though my triumph brought me a friend instead of an enemy. That editor became my personal friend. Of course he remembered nothing of this incident, and I never poisoned one hour of our intercourse by telling him how, when I was younger and a word from him would have buoyed me up, he made me drink the waters of Marah. Three times since the day I mention that house has come to me asking that I should write a book.' I am moved by this story to ask Mr. Caine if he finds the 'friendship' of this man a pleasant thing? Is it something he is proud of? Has it ever occurred to him that the man is no more his 'friend' now than he was when he most needed friendship? Does he think such a man would ask him for his work or prefer aid to him if there wasn't money in it to his house? What Mr. Caine ought to have done with a man like that, when he had risen to the point of magnanimity which it seems had not, was to tell him that he treated him when he was a struggler and to have declined to share with him any of the profits of his success. All editors or publishers are not that kind, though too many of them are, and the men who rise in spite of their discouragement should not accept their friendship and courtesies when they know that they are extended simply because it may be profitable and is the popular thing to do. It is a very easy thing for an editor to be kindly, and no man should be too busy not to think a moment before he does a cruel act to some unoffending applicant for his recognition. That kind of a man is never too busy to be polite to the man who is above him or from whom he expects favors, and that he can be and is shows the coward instinct that is in him. It is no credit to Mr. Caine to have this man as his friend, and he would be doing the manlier part to poison not only one but all of the hours of their intercourse by telling him the story and teaching him a lesson."

Mr. Howells and Stephen Crane.

The London Academy has had permission to print the following portion of a letter addressed to Mrs. Stephen Crane by Mr. W. D. Howells:

"Hamlin Garland first told me of 'Maggie,' which your husband then sent me. I was slow in getting at it, and he wrote me a heartbreaking note to the effect that he saw I did not care for his book. On this I read it, and found that I did care for it immensely. I asked him to come and see me, and he came to tea and staid far into the evening, talking about his work and the stress there was on him to put in the profanities which I thought would shock the public from him, and about the semi-savage poor, whose types he had studied in that book. He spoke wisely and kindly about them, and especially about the Tough, who was tough because, as he said, he felt that 'everything was on him.' He came several times afterward, but not at all oftener than I wished, or half so often, and I knew he was holding off from modesty. He never came without leaving behind him some light on the poor, sad life he knew so well in New York, so that I saw it more truly than ever before. He had thought wisely and maturely about it, but he had no plan for it, perhaps not even any hope without a plan.

"He was the great artist which he was because he was in nowise a sentimentalist. Of course I was struck almost as much by his presence as by his mind, and admired his strange, melancholy beauty, in which there was already the forecast of his early death. His voice charmed me, and the sensitive lips from which it came, with their intelligent and ironical smile, and his mystical, clouded eyes. Inevitably there was the barrier between his youth and my age that the years make, and I could not reach him where he lived as a young man might. I cannot boast that I understood him fully; a man of power, before he comes to its full expression, is hard to understand. It is doubtful if he is quite in the secret himself, but I was always aware of his power, and nothing good that he did surprised me. He came to see me last June before he sailed for England the last time, and then he showed the restlessness of the malarial fever that was preying on him; he spoke of having got it in Cuba. But even then, with the sense that we were getting at each other less than ever, I felt his rare quality. I do not think America has produced a more distinctive and vital talent."

The Frederick A. Stokes Company is publishing to-day a volume of short stories by Gen. Baden-Powell entitled "Sport in War," "Wanda in the Rain," another volume of short stories by Stephen Crane, and "Robert of Orange," by Mrs. Craigie. (John Oliver Hobbes.)

"From the Book Beautiful," a volume of Bible stories, which Groneing & Co. are issuing [illegible] is by the author of "The Story [illegible]

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PUBLISHERS.

A Suggestion Regarding Book Prices.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"An Open Letter to the American Publishers' Association," from the pen of Henry S. Allen, one of the oldest, although youngest-looking, book publishers in New York, in regard to "good books and the department stores," has the correct ring and decided common sense, and, I trust, will be read in the proper spirit, not only by those who sell, but by those who buy books, and even by the owners of the department stores themselves, whose claim is that they have a right to sell clams, soft soap, pickles, and books at any price they choose. Of course they have a legal right, and there is no law to prevent them; and even if the great and honorable firm of G. & C. Merriam refused to sell at any price to "cutthroats," who were offering Webster's Unabridged at less than their net wholesale, cash-down price, and requested the jobbers not to supply them, they got them from jobbers in St. Louis and Denver, and continued to sell, thereby putting all booksellers who sold the dictionary at the publishers' regular price in a false light, and compelling them to refund the difference or lose their customers' trade and be regarded as cheats. The remedy Mr. Allen proposes would have some effect if publishers generally would have it understood that any firm selling below their catalogue prices could not get another copy at any price.

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, at one time the largest jobber, and whose interest it was to protect retail booksellers who dealt with it, and who was and is to-day the richest house in the trade, could have stopped underselling had it not been an underseller itself, or even by not selling at retail over its own counters its own or other publishers' books at wholesale prices. The books published at $1.50 it sold at $1.20 to anybody, and those who bought its books had to sell at $1.20. It had a right to publish and to say the price of a book, as per catalogue, was $1.50, but I contend it had no right to sell the book so published at $1.20 and expect the trade to deal with it.

What is most needed to counteract underselling of books is honesty on the part of publishers in claiming the price they say shall be maintained on the part of booksellers to their customers, that the publishers will not supply them at any price if they sell below catalogue figures; and on the part of those who buy books refusing to do buying with houses that undersell. This, in any other business, could not be effected, as all take the position that they will buy where they can buy the cheapest, forgetting the splendid retail stores we had thirty years ago, the intelligent clerk who could converse on as well as sell the best book, and made book-buying a positive luxury. If there is one such left in this city, it should have the patronage of every intelligent book buyer and a monument after it goes.

No such firm exists in this city or anywhere else. Henry C. Lea, the great medical publisher of Philadelphia, and a millionaire many times over, a truly great man, allows a doctor to examine his books at the store and extends every courtesy, but will not sell a book except to a bookseller; and if the doctor seems surprised, he is told frankly he can go elsewhere and buy cheaper than the price in the catalogue—but not of his house! The bookseller to whom his catalogue goes has to send to him (Mr. Lea) for the book, and then a sale is effected. Mr. Lea has acted honorably and is personally as well off as was J. B. Lippincott when he died.

HOWARD CHALLEN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1900.

A Plea for the Hyphen.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I use your columns to make a point with reference to books in their external form? It has been for a good while the fashion to reduce the punctuation of the title page to the lowest possible terms. Sometimes this goes so far as to make the title page bear about the same relation to ordinary print that a skeleton has to a man. As a title page carries a certain suggestion of lapidary inscription, this bareness would seem to have intrinsic reason, and not to be a mere passing fancy or a reaction from the long-drawn title pages of a century or two ago. My present point, however, is that bareness may be carried so far as to sacrifice clearness and leave the reader puzzling, or smiling, over the sense. And of course the same may be true in the text.

I might illustrate the matter from the omitted comma, but will speak only of the hyphen, as that is much less appreciated and much less often used. There lie before me two publications in which there is trouble because the hyphen is left out. One is a "Farmers' Bulletin," issued by the Government, on "Crimson Clover Seed." The question is, which is crimson—the seed or the clover? A hyphen would show. It is crimson clover-seed or it is crimson-clover seed. The other case is in Gilman's recent work, "A Dividend to Labor." Conspicuous on many pages is the expression, "Employers' welfare institutions"; a hyphen after "welfare" would have kept this expression from seeming to mean the welfare of the employers only. As it stands, one has to read the book to get the sense.

In T. L. De Vinne's recent fascinating book, "The Practice of Typography," we read of "plain printing types." Would not that be the better for a hyphen? Prof. Goldwin Smith wrote in his "United States": "There were social meetings for the young, such as raising bees and sewing bees." What the smiling critics suggested that a hyphen would have helped the sense, he could answer only that English usage was not strict in regard to the hyphen, but that was only saying that following English usage had exposed him to mirth.

Other illustrations of the service of the hyphen to clearness, in title page or text, are not far to seek. The Imperial Dictionary defines "stiletto" as "a small dagger with a round pointed blade." Is it being too critical to say that the definition hangs between two slightly different senses, one of which calls for a comma, the other for a hyphen, after "round"? A well-known book says that "our entire system of elections is thought provoking." The sense emerges with the help of a hyphen after "thought." Hart's Rhetoric calls Landseer "the great animal painter." It sounds like an accusation of grossness.

The adding of a hyphen makes a good deal of difference with the sense of "much needed recreation," "long tailed dog," "a model room," "a hanging rope," "a live box," [box to hold live bait] "many colored flowers," "the novel form," "poor relief," "criminal reform," "poor white neighbors," "light waves," "loose slippered feet," [Richard Carvel] and "delinquent committee"; "brick wagons" are wagons made of brick. All these are from actual print, where at least one reader has stopped in amusement or in doubt.

Other cases concern the place of the hyphen. The London Spectator speaks of "six foot Captains"—were they six-foot Captains or six foot-Captains? We read of "short story writers," of "arid land vegetation," of a "green cheese house," and of "old book shops," and we wonder who or what was short, arid, green, or old.

On through railroad-trains one may see the inscription "live hog car"; it takes him a moment of thought to get that straight, while the train speeds on to add to the studies and the laughter of other towns.

It may amuse the youthful reader to make out how many sacks were meant by the man who wrote "two hundred pound sacks"; there is the possibility of hyphenating in three different ways, with three very different results.

All this may seem hypercritical, but is it? Is not clearness an extremely important thing? Abraham Lincoln is recorded to have said of the semi-colon that it was "a mighty handy little fellow," and the same may be said of the hyphen. The great dictionaries, the Imperial always excepted, attend to the hyphen very closely, and so do the great American magazines. It was a shrewd counsel of the second Samuel Bowles: "Study well the art of punctuation; it is the clear-starch of composition." Millions of dollars have turned upon the place of a comma in a tariff or a contract, and the hyphen is quite as potent in its effect upon the fortunes—or the gayety—of men.

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Branford, Conn., Aug. 17, 1900.

The Paying Qualities of Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Noting a few lines of dissent from my statements as to the paying qualities of books from a publisher's (a retired publisher's) standpoint, in some of your late issues, may I add:

1. I did not deny the possibility of the enormous sales claimed for sundry recent volumes of American fiction. I only ventured to doubt if such enormous sales could be certainly announced until the year or more during which, under ordinary trade rules, copies unsold were returnable.

2. Books sent out for review are charged just as every other item of bookselling is charged—to the author. Perhaps their transportation may be carried to advertising account, or even the cost of the books themselves, but since the author pays for the advertising, it is immaterial. The value of a book review to a publisher is directly in proportion to the space it occupies, whether favorable or unfavorable is immaterial. (The only exception to this rule is that a merciless denouncement or scathing ridicule of a book in one or more columns invariably helps sales. I know not why. It may be that purchasers interested in the scope of the book are sure to hear about it, or that the author has enemies who wish to possess the book in order to "show him up." But, anyhow, I have never known the rule to fail, and I don't believe any publisher knows of a case where it ever did fail.)

3. Enormous sales of a single book rarely, if ever, make an author's fortune. He usually is emboldened to try again, and fails. Or, if he is not emboldened himself, his publishers will egg him on, or his friends will, and sooner or later he loses his hold on the fickle appetite of the public, or his books "run emptyin's," and the last bill his publisher sends him eats up all the earlier profits.

There is no American writer of fiction for whose books there is always a big demand, like Dickens's, for example.

There is an apparent exception to this statement, to be sure, in the case of Cooper's novels. But it is only an apparent exception. There is somehow an idea that Cooper's novels are "standard," and enormous quantities are struck off of the large number of plates in the country, which, as the copyrights have expired, are continually being cast at the plate foundries. I suppose there is not a "slop" or a "plug" dealer in the country who has not a set to work off whenever times are a little dull, and the fact that nobody ever thinks of reading Cooper's novels, and that there is no call for them in the libraries, does not prevent every village library or steamship or railway company that provides reading matter for its patrons stocking the first thing, for Cooper's novels!

So, on the whole, the writing of books is the worst paid business in the world—the very worst! The average Italian who handles a spade earns more than the average book writer. The only "money" there is in books is for the publisher, and he makes what he makes on "first sales," mostly. Books compiled for educational purposes, i. e., school books, do better, of course, and in old times considerable fortunes were made by these. But even these have yielded to the deluge of printed matter, and the life of a successful school book is only about four years! College professors no longer carry their classes year after year through the same text books. Indeed, they often ignore text books altogether and select works on the general scope of their studies, and induce their pupils to read and comment for themselves.

Boards of Education now so habitually make new departures in series of school books used that in certain States laws have been passed to prevent changes in school books oftener than once in four years!

The consequences are obvious. The publishers must keep on guessing and the authors must yearly open their ranks to whole platoons of rivals! But what the end—the final end—will be is something that—like the answer to Dundreary's conundrum—"no feller can find out."

JOHN W. BELL.

Scotch Plains, N. J., Aug. 29, 1900.

From the Public's Point of View.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

No one can question the right of any number of persons to form an association for mutual benefit, but does it not appear singular that the manifesto of the Publishers' Association, while claiming that their object is to promote the reading of "better books," is manifestly to prevent the cutting of prices? No doubt the connection of these two things is satisfactory to themselves, if not to the public, among whom is this scribe. So far, however, as the attempt applies to works of fiction there seems no reason for it whatever. A novel in its very nature is an ephemeral affair, often to be merely tasted and thrown aside, never to be touched again, and such being the case it ought not to be regarded as an article of much commercial value after it has passed to the reader. The current rate of $1.50 or $1.75 for an ordinary work of fiction, often by an unknown author, is too high by 50 per cent. Of course, it results in "cut rates." The law of commerce, which is invincible, demands it. The ordinary novel of 300 pages ought not to cost any reader over a dollar, and the time will surely come when cloth bound editions of all but the very best authors can be procured at this price. Counting 45 cents each for the binding, the paper, and the author's commission, (more than the average, a good deal,) it leaves 55 cents to the printer, the publisher, and the dealer, which is more than most businesses afford to the capitalists.

I repeat that the cause of "price cutting" is a natural one and cannot be avoided by the mere combination of any number of publishers until the cause is removed.

A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal.

Henry George, Ruskin, and Carlyle.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The editorial, "A Book Wanted," in to-day's issue of your paper, refers to the late Henry George as deriving in large part his economic views from Carlyle and Ruskin.

I think this to be a mistake. Mr. George personally stated to me that he did not believe that he had in any way been influenced in his study of economic and social conditions by Carlyle's writings, and I have heard him express very decided dissent from Ruskin's economic philosophy. While he admired the intense earnestness of Ruskin's attack on the injustice, ugliness, and brutality of modern social conditions, and agreed with his broad democratic spirit of sympathy with the victims of stupid and unjust laws, he did not agree with the methods by which the author of "Munena Pulveris" and "Unto This Last," sought to regenerate society.

Your editorial also refers to the writers who have adopted Mr. George's views as joining a "Socialistic school." This is an error in terminology. Mr. George was not a Socialist, but an extreme individualist, his profession of faith being, "Free land, free trade, free men," and he often quoted with warm approval, as being the essential basis of a just social order, the demand of the Russian peasants for "Land and liberty."

Because of his opposition to State regulation or management of industry, the Socialists of this city broke away from the United Labor Party of which he was the candidate for Secretary of State, and the single-tax principle has to-day no bitterer opponents than the Socialists of the various schools.

In conclusion permit me to say that it may be true that, as affirmed in your editorial, Mr. George was not scientific, in the sense of the dry-as-dust rubbish that so long served as a science of human relations. But he was at least enough of a scientist to force upon the attention of the whole civilized world the indisputable truth that our present system of land ownership is a gigantic evil, and that justice and the general welfare demand the recognition of the right of all men to the use of the common earth.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

New York City, Sept. 1, 1900.

BOOKS THAT ARE READ

Very, Very Few of Them Books That Make People Think.

J. C. Dana of the City Library of Springfield (Mass.) writes as follows to The Republican of that city: "The Critic of New York has lately been publishing each month lists of books reported as most popular by the libraries of the leading cities of the country. A compilation of these lists from Jan. 9 through June gives the results shown in the following table; twenty-six libraries, which are in twenty-two cities, are here represented. The twenty-six libraries in the six months stated, voted a total of 134 times. That is to say, if each library had put the same book on its most popular list each time it voted, that book would in the following table have 124 votes. It will be seen that the first three books on the list had nearly half as many votes as they could by any possibility have received. The request that The Critic made of these libraries was for lists of the most popular books other than novels, with the addition of the one most popular novel. The result of the vote for this last is shown in the last three entries, "To Have and to Hold" leading by a very large majority. The full list follows:

Thompson—"Wild Animals I Have Known"	61
Hillegas—"Oom Paul's People"	60
Stevenson, R. L.—"Letters"	59
Browning—"Love Letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett"	43
Bryce and others—"Briton and Boer"	39
Van Dyke—"Fisherman's Luck"	38
"Martyrdom of an Empress"	36
Bryce—"Impressions of South Africa"	35
Fitzpatrick—"The Transvaal from Within"	28
"Elizabeth and Her German Garden"	27
Hudson—"Law of Psychic Phenomena"	27
Flynt—"Tramping with Tramps"	26
McCarthy—"Reminiscences"	18
Savage—"Life Beyond Death"	16
Wyckoff—"The Workers" (West)	15
Johnston—"To Have and To Hold"	70
Churchill—"Richard Carvel"	19
Ford—"Janice Meredith"	15

The twenty-six libraries voted 124 times, and each time on ten books, this giving a total of 1,240 different votes for a possible 1,240 different books; and fifteen books, those given in this list, received 528 of all the possible votes. Out of these fifteen most popular books in the twenty-six leading libraries of the country during the past six months, five are from the field of literature, four travel, four biography, and two history. Of all the fifteen not one may be said to be strictly scientific, that is, written by a man who has devoted his life to the subject, and who writes as an expert for those who wish an expert's opinion. The two possible exceptions to this statement are Bryce's "South Africa," written by a man who speaks with authority on any subject on which he may express himself, and Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known," written by a man who has made a life study of animal life, but who in this case has written a book for popular consumption.

It is very curious that of all the important things that are going on in the world to-day, only one is represented on the list, the South African war. The Philippines are forgotten, so is the Spanish war, and China had not come upon the scene on the first day of July. The reason for the apparent lack of interest in the Philippines and other like important subjects, is, perhaps, that there is no book on any one of them that compares in interest with Bryce's "South Africa," or even Hillegas's "Oom Paul's People." A strong drift toward interest in nature is indicated by the popularity of "Elizabeth and her German Garden," Van Dyke's "Fisherman's Luck," and Thompson's "Wild Animals." The very great popularity of the last book is perhaps due to the fact that it appeals to adult and juvenile readers alike.

From lists like this, of course, no definite conclusions can be drawn as to the reading of people of average intelligence throughout the United States, unless it is the following—that the people are inclined to read, at least outside of fiction, a fairly wholesome class of literature; that they like to be entertained and informed, but that they evade with considerable care anything that would tend to lead them to think.

The whole field of sociology is touched only by Flynt and Wyckoff, and their books are both read rather from reasons of curiosity than from a desire to be seriously informed on social problems. There is no religion here. The nearest approach to it is in the books of Hudson and Savage. Both deal in a measure with Spiritualism and the life beyond the grave, and, unfortunately, neither of them has any scientific value. The absence of Flammarion's "Unknown" from the list makes a popular vote for Hudson and Savage rather puzzling, unless Flammarion's name served to repel people who are afraid of something scientific, and who did not trouble themselves to ascertain that it is no more scientific than the others.

Four of the books seem to be chiefly gossip. Nine are distinctly what one might call popular. In fact, the whole list is that, with the exception, perhaps of Stevenson and Browning, and the interest in them is a rather morbid and unfortunate desire on the part of people to know about the intimate life of a man of repute; the same kind of an unfortunate desire that brings about the success of the scandal chronicles in the yellow journals. "The Martyrdom of an Empress" is somewhat unique in that it portrays the private life of a woman of high rank, something that has not been brought before the public very recently. It is just possible that a good many readers have swallowed this under the impression that it was a sugar-coated pill containing history.

Of what the teachers of literature call the great classics there is not one. Of the popular novels one is almost poor, and the other two are very light. It is worth while to call attention again to the fact that four of the fifteen books are on the South African war; that two of these four, and they the most popular, are pro-Boer, and that of the other two, one is on both sides, leaving only one pro-British book.

SEPT 1900

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LINCOLN.

The First Biography of Him, Now Extremely Scarce and Almost Unknown, Beautifully Reprinted.*

From the Cranbrook Press of Detroit, Mich., comes this, their first book, a charming reprint of what is thought to be the first published life of Lincoln, and was written early in 1860 by Mr. John Locke Scripps of The Chicago Tribune for campaign purposes. The reprint has been prepared by Mr. Scripps's daughter as a memorial to her father. It is most artistic in all its details, its half vellum binding and leather label being particularly good. The whole publication reflects much credit upon the managers of the Cranbrook Society.

In 1894 Mrs. Dyche, the editor of the present reprint, received a letter from the librarian of the Ohio State Library, asking for information about, or copies of, a pamphlet life of Lincoln, written by her father in 1860, about the time of Mr. Lincoln's nomination, adding that passages from it were quoted by Holland, Thayer, and other early biographers of Lincoln, and that as most, if not all, of this biography had had the benefit of Lincoln's personal revision, it was consequently of much value.

Mrs. Dyche had never seen the pamphlet, and an unavailing search for a copy was at once instituted. A former partner of her father on The Chicago Tribune wrote her that all unsold copies of the pamphlet perished in the Chicago fire, and as campaign literature is of necessity ephemeral, it is probable that very few copies are in existence. The Hon. John G. Nicolay of Washington lent her his copy, which was bound up with other pamphlets, since which three other copies have been discovered.

Mr. Scripps visited Lincoln personally while this pamphlet was being prepared, as is shown by letters still in existence, and was probably furnished with the same manuscript material which Mr. Lincoln gave to W. D. Howells, D. B. Bartlett, and possibly others, who wrote campaign lives. It was said that Mr. Scripps was never quite satisfied with this pamphlet, for the reason that Lincoln insisted upon pruning out of it many of its most readable passages and interesting statements regarding his early life.

Ex-Gov. Bross, in his history of Chicago, says that Mr. Scripps was a warm personal friend of Lincoln, letters of a friendly personal character often being exchanged between them. A cousin of the author, Mr. James E. Scripps of Detroit, has added a brief biography of John Locke Scripps, "the interest of a book being enhanced by some particular knowledge of the author," in which he says:

It was while occupying the position of chief editor of The Chicago Tribune that Mr. Scripps had a very large share in securing the nomination and election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in the promotion of which great and glorious end he wrote and circulated the biography, of which the following pages are an exact reprint. The pamphlet admirably illustrates the author's literary style. It is simple and direct, scrupulously fair and truthful, of elegant diction, and in every way a model of descriptive writing.

Mrs. Dyche states that this valuable addition to Lincolniana has been reprinted as a memorial to her father, for the reason that many important libraries and historical societies, as well as most Lincoln collectors, are without a copy of this the first published life of Lincoln, copies of which have been much sought for in recent years. The reprint is limited to 245 numbered copies, the Cranbrook Press reserving the right to raise the price when half the edition is exhausted. The book is so finely printed, and on such beautiful handmade paper, as to make it an addition to any library. Mr. Scripps's life of Lincoln seems to be so little known that the following extracts have been chosen as giving a good idea of its contents and of the style in which it is written:

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Ky., Feb. 12, 1809. It would be difficult to conceive of more unpromising circumstances than those under which he was ushered into life. His parents were poor and uneducated. They were under the social ban which the presence of slavery always entails upon poverty. Their very limited means and the low grade of the neighboring schools precluded the expectation of conferring upon their children the advantages of even a common English education. * * * The teachers were, for the most part, ignorant, uncultivated men, rough of speech, uncouth in manners, and rarely competent to teach beyond the simplest rudiments of learning, spelling, reading, writing, and sometimes a very little arithmetic. The books of study then in vogue would not now be tolerated in schools of the lowest grade. The schoolhouse, constructed of logs, floorless, windowless, and without inclosure, was in admirable harmony with teacher, textbooks, and the mode of imparting instruction. * * * For writing, Lincoln manifested a great fondness. It was his custom to form letters, to write words and sentences whenever he found suitable material. He scrawled them with charcoal, he scored them in the dust, in the sand, in the snow—anywhere and everywhere that lines could be drawn, there he improved his capacity for writing. * * * Little Abraham was considered a marvel of learning and wisdom by the simple-minded settlers, and ever afterward, as long as he remained in Indiana, he was the letter writer for the neighbors generally, as well as for his father's family. That he was selected for this purpose was doubtless owing not more to his proficiency in writing than to his ability to express the wishes and feelings of those for whom he wrote in clear and forcible language, and to that obliging disposition that has always distinguished him in subsequent life.

"Books were another means of education which young Lincoln did not neglect, but in a backwoods settlement of Indiana, forty years ago, books were somewhat rarer than now. They had the advantage, however, over a majority of the books of the present time; the few that were to be had possessed solid merit, and well repaid the time and labor given to their study. Abraham's first book, after Ditworth's spelling book, was the Bible. Next to that came Aesop's Fables, which he read with great zest, and so often as to commit the whole to memory. After that he obtained a copy of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' a book which, perhaps, has quickened as many dormant intellects and started into vigorous growth the religious element of as many natures as any other in the English language. Then came the Life of Franklin, Weems's Washington, and Riley's Narrative. Over the two former the boy lingered with rapt delight. He followed Washington and brave Ben Franklin through their early trials and struggles, as well as through their later triumphs, and even then, in the midst of his cramped surroundings, and in the face of the discouragements which beset him on every hand, his soul was lifted upward and noble aspirations which never afterward forsook him grew up within him, and great thoughts stirred his bosom—thoughts of emancipated nations, of the glorious principles which lie at the foundation of human freedom, and of honorable fame acquired by heroic endeavors to enforce and maintain them. * * * When he was fourteen or fifteen years of age he learned that one Mr. Crawford, a distant neighbor, had in his house Ramsay's 'Life of Washington'—a book which he was told gave a fuller and better account of Washington and the Revolution than the volume he had read with so much pleasure. He at once borrowed the book and devoured its contents. By some accident the volume was exposed to a shower and badly damaged. Young Lincoln had no money, but he knew how to work. He went to Crawford, told him what had happened, and expressed his readiness to work out the full value of the book. Crawford had a field of corn, which had been stripped of the blades as high as the ear, preparatory to cutting off the tops for Winter fodder for his cattle. He expressed his willingness to square accounts if Lincoln would cut off the tops from that field of corn. The offer was promptly accepted, and with three days of hard labor the book was paid for, and young Lincoln returned home the proud possessor of another volume.

"And this young Lincoln grew to manhood, constantly engaged in the various kinds of labor incident to the country and the times—felling the forest, clearing the ground of the undergrowth and of logs, splitting rails, pulling the cross-cut and whipsaw, driving the frower, plowing, harrowing, planting, hoeing, harvesting, assisting at houseraisings, logrollings, and cornhuskings; mingling cordially with the simple-minded, honest people with whom his lot was cast, developing a kindly nature, and evincing social qualities which rendered his companionship desirable; remarkable even then for a wonderful gift of relating anecdotes, and for a talent for interspersing them with acute and apt reflections. Everywhere a favorite, always simple, genial, truthful, and unpretending, and always chosen umpire on occasions calling for the exercise of sound judgment and inflexible impartiality. * * * As in height he loomed above all his associates, so in their customary pastimes he as far surpassed his youthful competitors, and even when pitted against those of maturer years he was almost always victorious. In such daily companionship he grew up in full sympathy with the people, rejoicing in their simple joys and pleasures, sorrowing in their trials and misfortunes, and united to them all by that bond of brotherhood among the honest poor—a common heritage of labor.

"Lincoln entered the Legislature in 1834, the youngest member in it, with a fame that had not extended beyond the limits of his own county; distrustful of himself by reason of his lack of education, inexperienced in legislation, and having no knowledge of the arts and chicanery with which he would have to contend. He left it in 1840, by common consent, the ablest man in it; the recognized leader of his party in the House and in the State; his name familiar as a household word from Cairo to Galena and from the Wabash to the Mississippi, and with a reputation for honesty and integrity which not even the bitterest of his political opponents had the hardihood to asperse.

"Mr. Lincoln stands six feet four inches high in his stockings. His frame is not muscular, but gaunt and wiry. In walking, his gait, though firm, is never brisk. He steps slowly and deliberately, almost always with his head inclined forward, and his hands clasped behind his back. In manner he is remarkably cordial, and at the same time simple. His politeness is always sincere, but never elaborate or oppressive. A warm shake of the hand and a warmer smile of recognition are his methods of greeting his friends. At rest his features, though they are those of a man of mark, are not such as belong to a handsome man; but when his fine dark gray eyes are lighted up by any emotion, and his features begin their play, he would be chosen from among a crowd as one who had in him not only the kindly sentiments which women love, but the heaven-born spirit of which men grow enamored. Possessing one quality * * * his head also well set on its shoulders, but beyond that, it defies description. It nearer resembles that of Clay than Webster's, but is unlike either. It is very large, and phrenologically the moral proportions predominate, indicating power in all its development. A sandy beard, [illegible] wide-set mouth and a dark complexion, with the appearance of having been weather-beaten, constitute the [illegible]

*THE FIRST PUBLISHED LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Written by John Locke Scripps. Reprinted in the year 1900 by Cranbrook Press, Detroit, Mich.

ROMANCE, HYPNOTISM AND BIOGRAPHY

Three New Books That Are Certain to Be Talked About.

Something has been said in this place before concerning the folly of avoiding books because they are by writers whom you do not happen to know.

The publication yesterday of a new novel,

"The Dishonor of Frank Scott,"

by an equally new writer, M. Hamilton, makes these remarks pertinent once more.

The plot of this story is absolutely startling in its originality. It enters into a field hitherto almost untouched in fiction, and the whole thing is so thoroughly well done that it is certain to attract attention everywhere.

* * *

Scarcely a day has passed since the appearance in Harper's Magazine of the articles on Hypnotism and kindred subjects by Dr. John Duncan Quackenbos but that several letters have been received asking for further information concerning the articles and their writer. Dr. Quackenbos has just written a book entitled

"Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Culture."

This book was published yesterday. In it the author makes the most astonishing revelations concerning the use of hypnotism as a curative and reformatory power. He tells of cases where criminals have been reformed merely by hypnotic suggestion, where alcoholism and the cigarette habit have been entirely cured in the same manner, and recounts instances where this remarkable power has been used for the inspiration of writers and actors. Altogether it is a book of the most intense interest.

* * *

The third book on yesterday's list was

"Conversations with Prince Bismarck,"

by Heinrich von Poschinger, with an introduction by Sidney Whitman. This is a series of intimate talks with the great Chancellor which disclose a side of his character not hitherto presented by his biographers. It is a book of no little historical importance and forms an admirable supplement to the splendid edition of Bismarck's Autobiography published by this house some time since.

The Dishonor of Frank Scott, $1.50.
Hypnotism, $1.25.
Conversations with Prince Bismarck, $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

FEW LABORERS FOR A PLENTEOUS HARVEST.

Now that Fall is at hand and Winter not far off, when men and women are most vulnerable on their reading side, some heads are no doubt thinking of what educational processes may be adaptable to the furtherance of the intellectual life of the masses. Their natural opportunities are necessarily slender, their taste is crude, their aspirations do not soar. We cannot wonder that so little of an effectual character has been done, or attempted, to change those conditions, and the less so when we consider that though "the harvest truly is plenteous, the laborers are few." That is, there are few at once equipped and available to constitute an active and elevating intellectual power in the community; there are comparatively few partakers of the enthusiasm that would trust in the power of such works as constitute the real literature of our language to influence and raise and cheer the men and women who do the hard work of the world.

To the mass of the people the higher literature is as a sealed book, and is generally assumed to be beyond the reach of their minds. Books that may be called great natural fountains of knowledge are not for the learned among men, but for man. They would not otherwise be really great; and even such works as "King Lear," or the writings of Isaiah, or the Allegory of Bunyan, the songs of Burns, the lyrics of Shelley, the thunder peals of Carlyle, and the tender human sympathies of Lamb's finest work can all be understanded of the people when aptly put before them. There is no good reason why the people should "prey on garbage."

What constitutes the true riches in our literature is, by the people at large, almost totally neglected. Public appreciation does not rise to it, and those to whom it naturally looks for guidance are in many instances "blind leaders of the blind." In our public schools, in our public libraries, in the stores where books are sold, do we generally find the efficiency necessary to direct the people to the pure and wholesome sources of knowledge? Among teachers, librarians, and bookmen, if the truth must l stated, the ignorance of books and literature is sometimes astonishing. Many are evidently not there for any qualifications they have for their work.

The time is near at hand when—to quote that beautiful poem by Helen Whitman, printed in these columns last year—

> Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
> And like a dream of beauty glides away.

It is the time of schools, and lectures, and entertainments, and the selling of books; and one cannot think of all these means of spreading knowledge without reflecting upon the condition of the book trade and the association of the publishers for such measures as will keep the trade alive. In this their aims are, of course, of a mingled character—the public good and their own profit; and such objects being in due order and proportion, if the former is accomplished the latter is assured. The question, then, may very well be discussed by them how these institutions and methods may best be utilized for spreading a taste for and a knowledge o better books, for they would seem to be the natural channels for such work.

The education of the people is the booksellers' only hope, and how to carry the work beyond the age and the precincts of the school is to them a question of vital concern. They know what the schools have done for them thus far—that they have not created the wish and appetite for the better literature, and the non-existence of such taste is the real cause of their present dilemma.

Readers know the natural and easy way in which they make the acquaintance of one writer after another, how the reference of one author to another, or a quotation from him, turns them to his books, and from his in like manner to those of others, and thus the acquaintanceship of such books is formed, as are in years to come a never-failing source of strength and solace and delight. It is only by the reading of standard authors that standard books can come to be known; a demand for the best class of books can only exist when a knowledge of the best writers has been gained and a taste for their writings acquired. And if the people are not likely to discover these for themselves, it may be possible to devise means by which they can be brought to them. Cannot the method by which readers extend their acquaintance with literature be brought by helping hands to bear upon the people by popular lectures and readings from the great writers? It should seem that the public schools might be made centres of light in each district in every section of the land; where literature should take root and send out its branches, so that, as might be said, "its leaves should be for the healing of the nation."

It might also be possible to exert an influence on the libraries, by which the introduction of the best books and the modified admission of the less desirable should be secured. Abundant reason could easily be shown for such an effort by instances of the rejection of the best current books of permanent interest in favor of those that appear for a day and are seen no more. We know very well what the argument of the committee on selection is in such a case, and it is this very condition which the publishers' association should set itself to remedy. For it is not right, and cannot be justified, that the request of readers for current books of sterling worth should be refused, and at the same time books of an indifferent sort, backed by no request or recommendation, be introduced.

Lastly, the bookstores. The superficial knowledge of the salespeople there need not be more than referred to. The association's relations with these should enable it to help materially in raising the qualifications of booksellers' clerks, so that a buyer may find people there knowing something more of what he is looking for than the mere names of books and the prices thereof. Some knowledge on their part of what books are, besides being a satisfaction to the public, would be a material advantage, from a commercial point of view, to the bookseller himself. In modern history there was some centuries ago what is known as the revival of learning; looking at this whole subject, what seems to be needed in these times is a revival of intelligence.

REACTION AGAINST OMAR.

The recent little revolt against Omar and Omarism (the coined word standing for some of the silly but harmless things done in the name of the Persian, who Mr. Andrew Lang thinks may never have existed) is easily explainable. It does not represent anything so serious and lamentable as a final reaction of taste against the FitzGerald quatrains which represent all there is of Omar that any but the crazy Omarites care for. FitzGerald's beautiful poem will live, we make no doubt, as long as Flaccus and his odes.

But there has been too much of Omar lately. Those quatrains are not all there is of literature, nor is the mild, amiably pessimistic philosophy they contain all there is of life. There was recently a revulsion of feeling against Kipling, which has already subsided, however, and there would be some sort of a temporary reaction against Shakespeare or Homer if either of those two gods of literature were taken up to an insufferable extent by the faddists. There are, to be sure, Shakespearean faddists, or cranks who call themselves Shakespeareans, but their influence never counts for anything, happily, while there is a vast volume of matter in Shakespeare to talk about and argue about. One of the reasons of the little Omar revolt, therefore, is the effect of the overworking of the mere Omar fad on the impatient mind of the multitude of readers of books.

The second reason is akin to the first. Whenever the many take up an author or an artist there are a few sensitive souls that feel like rejecting him, no matter what his merit may be. They like exclusiveness. When their favorite trout stream is invaded by others they go a-fishing elsewhere. When the mountain nook they love attracts the notice of their fellow-men, they cease to love it. When the multitude takes up golf they go back to tennis. This feeling is represented wittily by Andrew Lang in his remarks about Omar in The Critic. Of course, Mr. Lang does not mean all that he says. He never does. No one man could possibly mean all that Andrew Lang says. But he sets forth all there is to say against Omar very cleverly. It simply amounts to this—that there has been too much idle talk about the quatrains, and a silly effort to attach too great ethical importance to them. Omar will not become an extinct author, however.

ENTERTAINMENT VS. INSTRUCTION

We publish in another column the "bitter cry" of a librarian in Massachusetts who has been collating the statistics of reading in libraries and deduced therefrom pessimistical conclusions.

It will be observed, in the first place, that out of the eighteen most popular books, as shown by the records of the circulating libraries, only three are novels. This is out of all expectation. We have been told that two-thirds or three-fourths of the books most in demand in such libraries were works of fiction. The inference is that fiction, or at least the most popular fiction, is "trash." There might be something to be said against that proposition, or in mitigation of it. But at any rate, when we find that only a third of the most popular books are works of fiction, we ought to be encouraged.

But our pessimist will not have that. Nothing can appease him. Nothing can induce him to believe that a majority of his customers will willingly demand a good book when they can get a bad one. Accordingly, when he finds them reading good books, he sets to work to impute to them bad motives for their choice. The Browning letters and the Stevenson letters, he affirms, are taken and read in reference to "a rather unfortunate and morbid desire on the part of people to know about the intimate life of a man of repute." This strikes us as rather "cheeky." There is at least the possibility that "people" may take these books out in the hope of getting some light on the more public performances of their authors, in the interest of "culture," in a word; and that they may thereupon read them because they find them to be delightful and instructive reading. That is a certainty with many readers about the letters of Stevenson. They have been so discreetly chosen and edited that, while they give very fully Stevenson's opinions on many things in nature and art, they minister in the minimum of a degree to the "rather unfortunate and morbid desire on the part of people." You may hear more personal gossip about the Stevensons in five minutes in Paris, London, or New York, or even on board of an ocean steamer, than you can find between the covers of Prof. Colvin's volumes. "People" who read those volumes for gossip are tremendously "sold."

What is true, and what our austere friend deplores, is that most people read to amuse themselves, and do not read beyond that except what bears on their own business. But what then? The same things that amuse an illiterate will not amuse a literate, and there comes a stage of culture at which, as Goethe has it, the cultivated man cares only for what "forces him to reflect." But the man who insists upon being "made to think" is just as much reading for entertainment as the man who insists only upon being made to forget. There is no more use in quarreling with the one than with the other. Our New England friend seems to think that "people" should be constrained to read what they do not like. "Biblia abiblia," as Charles Lamb has it. That is the same remnant of the Puritan conscience which holds that no medicine can be efficacious unless it is nasty. But that view, in pharmacy and in literature, is much on the decline.

LITERARY MEN AND MUSIC AGAIN.

Not without pleasure and the complacency which arises from having done a good deed have we read the numerous comments on Andrew Lang's remarks and our own more recent ones about the distaste of typical literary men for music. That defenders of the professional purveyors of words should arise was to have been expected. That they should all make their defense logical was, of course, too much to hope for. Some have not touched upon a single point of our article, while others have not quite missed all of them, but have blunted their extremities. With the correspondent who holds that poets love music because they write musical lines we need certainly have no controversy. Her position is so delightfully naïve and appeals so to masculine chivalry that the male mind can think of her only as a person of most tender sentiment.

It might perhaps be less difficult and more congenial to cross swords with some of the other correspondents, but it is really not necessary. The best of them, of whom Mr. Sutherland Edwards may be named as a leader, have not reached the heart of the matter. Literary men have from time to time gone to the opera, and have applauded this singer and that dancer. Poets have addressed verses to musical performers, which same verses showed that the writers of them were deeply moved by the personalities of the artists. We have even had in America poems to piano players which demonstrated pretty conclusively that the poets had no understanding of the art of piano playing or of the artistic aims of the players.

In fact, nearly every reference to music and musicians in the works of purely literary writers shows a complete failure to comprehend the nature or purpose of the art of music, or the lofty aims of musical genius. The literary man writing about music rarely gets above the plane of the merely polite operagoer, who is in search of refined amusement, and who places the lyric drama a little higher than horse racing or golf as a medium of recreation. His attitude toward music is usually akin to the attitude of the girl novel reader toward literature. The high artistic purpose and the finish of the technical embodiment of it are alike lost on her. Among literary men of this country Charles Dudley Warner, who once went to Baireuth, showed the firmest grasp on the meaning of a musical art product. But as a rule literary men miss all but the element of polite amusement in the thing. What would Beethoven have thought of the average literary man's comment on his symphonies?

READING AS AN ART.

"The Art of Reading!"—the very title of that chapter in "A Book For all Readers" attracts, even while we are still in ignorance of the way in which Mr. Spofford handles his subject. Perhaps if it were more generally understood that reading is an art, a delightful pursuit, the appetite for which grows with what it feeds upon, the dignity of books and literature and the pleasures of reading might be more easily understood.

First, as to finding the necessary time for reading, Mr. Spofford expresses our own ideas on the subject perfectly when he says that the busiest men are often the most intelligent and the most widely read; idle people, never knowing how to make use of odd moments, going through life without learning the supreme value of short intervals of time, while the busy man, however engrossing his occupations may be, can always find time for books or other interests outside his chosen life work.

It is entirely true that no book ever has been or probably ever will be published that will succeed in teaching the proper use of books. Each of us must learn as best we can to extract what is useful or important for us individually from each book that we take up, and, as one of the greatest drawbacks to all attempts at courses of reading, outside of school or college work, where such methods may be entirely necessary, Mr. Spofford points out that no book, undertaken as purely task work, will prove of interest or advantage to a reader. Indeed, it must be seen at a glance that a book, to be valuable to us, must be read with eager curiosity—the feeling awakened by references to it in other books, which makes us feel its contents must be known to us at once, because of such strong desire, and not through the fact that the book's title happens to stand next in a set course of reading or study.

As truly as that all readers do not possess the same degree of talent or education or love of literature, in the same measure will the average excellence of the books chosen for reading rank. Taste in literature, as in any other art, comes from careful cultivation, so that if the reader will be wise enough in his choice of books, selecting only those by good and increasingly better writers, in time he will come to feel he simply cannot find enjoyment in poor or weak books. Remembering, too, that any poor work read is not only a waste of time in itself, but what is far worse, deprives us of one more chance of knowing good writers.

It is true that there is always a vast multitude of new books pouring from the press, only a few of which it is possible to read; but again only a small proportion of this flood of books is worth reading, and of this small proportion not all are adapted to all tastes, so that the reader by constantly

devoting himself to the best, or at least to the good books, will find himself in time acquiring a keen, critical knowledge of literature, which will enable him to see at a glance what books are worth while.

Many books, too, are well worth reading once, but not oftener; these may be called the books of the hour. Others repay us for frequent readings, while a third and smaller class never grow old. Our books, then, may be divided as are people, into acquaintances, friends, and intimates. All readers enjoy the works which fall into the first-class, but only book lovers appreciate the other two, and especially the third division books, whose audience are few but fit.

Mr. Spofford says:

It is well enough to have an acquaintance with a multitude of books, as with many people, though in either case much time should not be given to merely pleasant intercourse, that leads to no result. With our literary friends we can spend more time, for they awaken keen interest, and are to be read with zest and consequently profit. But for our chosen intimates, our heart companions, we reserve our highest regard and our best hours. Choice and sacred is the book that makes an era in the life of the reader; the book which first rouses his higher nature, and awakens the reason or the imagination. Such a volume will many a one remember; the book which first excited his own thought, made him conscious of untried powers and opened to his charmed vision a new world. * * * What the book is that works such miracles is never of so much importance as the epoch in the mind of the reader which it signalizes. It were vain to single out any one writer, and say to all readers, "Here is the book that must indispensably be read"; for the same book will have totally different effects upon different minds, or even upon the same mind at different stages of development.

Mr. Spofford touches upon all phases of the influence of reading—the formative power of books, and the sub le pressure they exert in stimulating our best moral and intellectual impulses. Books open new worlds to us all, and no matter what our environment and worldly circumstances may be, through their aid all society is open to us, and the best thoughts of the greatest men of all ages are at our service. Books record the advance and decline of nations, the achievements and possibilities of mankind, and open to all who wish to enter, a boundless realm of knowledge. Books not only reveal to us the highest and best in others, but bring out possibilities in our own natures which were perhaps unsuspected.

While it is quite true that cultivation never comes from books alone, for to their teaching we must all bring the aid of reflection and observation, yet in their pages we may forget all the cares and worries of our lives, while to those who have thoroughly learned the art of reading, books open new possibilities of inexhaustible delights.

Again we find Mr. Spofford touching upon an interesting aspect of reading, when he points out the vast difference in the habits and methods of readers. Some people, he tells us, devour a book as Boswell says Dr. Johnson did his dinner, so eagerly and with such furious appetite as to suggest dyspepsia and non-assimilation of food. Others plod through a book, sentence by sentence, conscientiously putting in bookmarks that they may begin to-morrow where they left off to-day; others gallop through a book as one might ride a bicycle in a race; others, drowsy readers as he calls them, regard a book as a good pretense for a nap; others, again, pretend to be reading good books, only to dream over their leaves. Sensitive readers, disturbed by the least noise, while others are so absorbed in the pages of a book as to be oblivious to their surroundings; credulous readers, who believe anything found between the covers of a book, while the captious man seems to read only to quarrel with the blunders and beliefs of the author he chooses. The receptive reader, on the other hand, finds fresh beauties in a favorite book with each re-reading. Mr. Spofford shows himself a true book lover, and one who appreciates a volume for more than its contents, in the contrast he draws between two other classes of readers.

Careless and rough readers, who will turn down books on their faces to keep the place, tumble them over in heaps, cram them into shelves never meant for them, scribble upon the margins, dog-ear the leaves, or even cut them with their fingers—all brutal and intolerable practices, totally unworthy of any one pretending to civilization—reverent readers, who treat a book as they would treat a great and good man, considerately and politely, carefully brushing the dust from a beloved volume, or tenderly lifting a book fallen to the floor, as if they thought it suffered, or felt harm.

While Mr. Spofford deprecates the flood of novels—mere aimless passing of the time—which for so many is their only acquaintance with literature, yet he thinks that, after all, this great excess of one class of books, said to be equal to three-quarters of all the books drawn from our popular libraries is due to the cheapness and wide circulation of such books; the superabundance of cheap fiction creating and supplying an appetite, which may be directed by wise guidance into better fields.

To those who understand and have fallen victims to the fascinations of books, our best teachers and truest help, this chapter as a whole must make a strong appeal.

"The true university of these days," as Carlyle says, "is a collection of books, and all education is to lead us hither to read."

Therefore we can thoroughly indorse Mr. Spofford's verdict, when we find him dilating upon the pleasures of literature and reading as follows:

To revel in the grotesque humor of Dickens, the philosophic page of Bulwer, the chivalric romances of Walter Scott, the ideal creations of Hawthorne, the finished life-pictures of George Eliot, the powerful imagination of Victor Hugo, and the masterly delineations of Thackeray; to hang over the absorbing biographies of Dr. Franklin, Walter Scott, and Dr. Johnson; to peruse with fresh delight the masterpieces of Irving and Goldsmith, and the best essays of Hazlitt, De Quincey, Charles Lamb, and Montaigne; to feel the inspiration of the great poets of all ages, from Homer down to Tennyson; to read Shakespeare—a book that is in itself almost a university—is not all this satisfaction enough for human appetite, however craving; solace enough for trouble, however bitter; occupation enough for life, however long?

"ELIZABETH" AGAIN.

We have received another communication from the correspondent who was probably the first to lift the veil covering the identity of the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," in which the writer presents additional information concerning the Countess von Arnim, called forth by the publication in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of extracts from a magazine article entitled "A Pious Pilgrimage." This article, by the way, appears in the revised edition of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." Although the publishers continue to remain dumb as far as the Countess von Arnim is concerned, they have authorized us to state that Princess Henry of Pless, who at one time was supposed to be the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer," had nothing to do with either book. The note from our correspondent reads as follows:

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In last Saturday's REVIEW, under the head of "Elizabeth's Pilgrimage," its readers are imagined to say: "I told you so, the fair Elizabeth is not an Englishwoman after all, but a German."

The German grandfather may be a myth, (as THE REVIEW intimated,) or he may have been one on the mother's side. I doubt the latter suggestion, however, as "Elizabeth's" mother was an Australian. Her parents resided in Australia until the elder sons and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp were quite large. "Elizabeth," or, rather, Mary, is the youngest. Her father, Mr. Henry Beauchamp, was, and is still, a London man. His mother was Miss Stone of that city. There were three Miss Stones. One of them, Harriet, married Charles R. Leslie, R. A. They were all very pretty, and Washington Irving, who was a friend of Mr. Leslie, named them "the three precious Stones."

I think with these relatives on her father's side, "Elizabeth" may be called an Englishwoman, or perhaps cosmopolitan, as she had an Australian mother, and possibly, as I do not remember to the contrary, a German grandfather. L.

Magnolia, Mass., Sept. 2, 1900.

WANTED: A CHAIR OF COURTESY.

In this enlightened and philanthropic era, it seems strange that no one has yet endowed and inaugurated a Chair of Courtesy, wherein the nice degrees of difference between the various manifestations of this most desirable accomplishment might be definitely established. Undoubtedly, morals should take first place upon our daily curriculum, but it is equally certain that manners should be a close second, for apart from all higher considerations they have a commercial value so unquestioned that it is surprising Franklin did not issue a revised edition of his thrifty axiom and proclaim, "courtesy the best policy."

It is manners, not morals, that live in song and story. Does a poet seek an inspiration or a singer chant his verse, it is of the cavaliers, that gay and gallant band who followed the fallen fortunes of the King that we hear. Cromwell and his Ironsides are ignominiously ignored, unhappy illustrations of Mark Twain's prophecy, "Be good, and you'll be lonesome." And, meanwhile, there pass ever in review before us the knightly squadrons of that once lost cause of England, the cause which illustrated, at least in a measure, the courtly graces of chivalry.

Indeed these chapters of the world's history aptly demonstrated the fact that the majority of mankind prefer a graduate of the second course to one of the first. Take the Stuarts, for example: their best friends and most devoted adherents, never, in their highest flights of enthusiasm, credited the members of this royal house with those virtues which are essential to the elect. But, on the other hand, their bitterest foes could not deny their charming social graces. Indeed, these were the most valuable of their assets, the capital which served to conduct their business enterprises when every other expedient failed, and which endured even until the end.

Our last glimpse of the second Charles, before the curtain falls on him forever, is when we see him in the act of apologizing to his weary courtiers because he "must needs be so long a-dying." Even grim, fanatical, relentless John Knox, acknowledged the power of Mary's gracious and charming personality. Perhaps had she maintained toward him that tactful forbearance she so well knew how to maintain, here might have been another story. But the great reformer was not indebted upon the lines she delighted in; he bored her, and she was so unwise as to let him see that he did, and no man, be he saint or sinner, ever forgave such a slight as this.

Two fixed principles govern the pitch and tone of our politeness, our estimate of ourselves and our estimates of neighbors. Even if we are fully persuaded that we are superior persons, we should not thrust this fact upon those of our acquaintance, and overwhelm them with superabundant courtesy to atone for our recognition of their shortcomings. A surfeit is quite as unpleasant as a fast, and more deplorable in its results. The untrained perceptions of a child rebel against this edition of the art of manners, and children of larger growth do not enjoy spectacular performances, wherein all the machinery is plainly visible.

We recognize, intuitively, that type of entertainer, (it may be said without invidious distinction,) invariably of the feminine gender, who bids us, metaphorically speaking, to "sit still and be good and she will make us have a nice time." Before we have fairly inspected the alphabet blocks, she whisks these away and brings out the sliced animals, with an "if you're not enjoying this it's your own fault" sort of expression.

There are people on such good terms with themselves that every one else is superfluous; for these the only prescription is to "assume a virtue, if you have it not." Unfortunately, Hamlet's recipe, like many another, lacks definiteness as to quantity, and in striving to follow it more is assumed than can be naturally carried off and grievous results ensue.

Now, if each of us in his turn had matriculated in the class of courtesy, we would soon learn that the balance between ourselves and our associates is more evenly adjusted than we realize, and so would escape the other extreme, a lack of sufficient consideration and forbearance, and thus would arrive at that intermediary state which is rightly termed "happy."

Why is it that morals and manners, which should walk hand in hand, are oftentimes so widely sundered? Why are we so boastful of our honesty and sincerity and frequently so guilty of unpardonable rudeness in our manifestations of these virtues? A rough diamond is not valued for its roughness, nor can it be properly estimated before it is polished. When I was young it was a well recognized theory of ours that the sweetest nuts were those which had been disciplined by the frost. The more impatient among us pounded and pulled the burrs apart, gaining a generous measure of thorns and scratches thereby. The husks themselves were undeniably "very fillin' for the price," and there was no demand for them at that.

Before we are eligible for a diploma from the Chair of Courtesy, we should be able to divest ourselves of the outer and meretricious disguises which conceal and derogate our best and truest selves. The first of these to be cast aside should be "the boast of heraldry, the pomp of pride." Pedigrees should have no place in this institution, even as they should have no place in our daily walks and talks, beyond an honest effort to keep a good old name untarnished. As for text books, there should be none save one, an old, old book, between whose timeworn covers may be found every precept for high thinking, noble living and brave dying, maintaining the while all the graces of the gentle art of courtesy. R. M. POLLARD.

Austin, Texas, Aug. 29, 1900.

George H. Boughton's Early Life.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your "Art and Artists" column of Aug. 11 you are good enough to quote at some length from an interview drawn from me by The Strand Magazine lately. There are a few mistakes in your article—one of the original interviewer's and two of your own reviewer's—that, for the sake of "accurate drawing," it may be as well to correct, with your kind permission. For instance: Now, when I drew my favorite elephants, sailors, and trotting horses on my little schoolfellows' slates they were innocently done in "recess" time," (when we consumed our cold "pie.") These sketches of mine were thought to be too lovely to be wiped out and lost, so my very first art sympathisers sought to render them a "joy forever" by scratching them well in with jackknives and big pins. But when the cold and soulless master saw these mementos of my infant skill, he sought to impress on the most tender parts of my young person his sentiments toward art of such a "primitive" nature. I shall never quite rub out the impressions of those five consecutive thrashings in one afternoon.

And then your reviewer remarks, sympathetically enough, that I "had a very hard fight from the beginning." Well, it was not that exactly. Indeed, if I remember rightly, the good people of the Albany of my boyhood were ever most generous and practical in their sympathy and helpfulness. Even those who did not buy pictures—as care much for them, anyhow—took a lively interest not only in my welfare, but in the success of several other young local artists of my time. I don't know what the art interests of the present day Albany may be, but in our day they were very pronounced and most intelligent, not to say practical.

The snow scene you speak of as having been "painted in England" was done while still only a big boy in Albany. It was my first success in New York, and eventually led to my going there to live. I found the same splendid kindness and more of it (being a bigger place) there that I suffered from (?) in Albany, and I only left it to get more education abroad. It takes a great number of years to educate an artist fully—and for that reason I am still where I now address you from.

GEORGE HENRY BOUGHTON.

London, Eng., Aug. 19, 1900.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

"The Prophet of Electricity."

IN the Critic there is printed each month a list of the most popular books drawn from the chief libraries of the country by their readers—among these books "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," by George Iles, appears with the utmost regularity. The book is in many ways the most important that we have published.

In some thousands of years the prehistoric cave-man, who killed game with stones and ate his food raw, has developed into the twentieth-century scientist, served by such gigantic agencies as Steam, Electricity and Photography.

No book has ever depicted this upward march so clearly and simply, yet with such completeness and dramatic effect.

It does not merely tell of dynamos and engines and cameras: it shows in the most fascinating way how man has conquered these natural forces and made them fetch and carry at his bidding—pointing out also their effect upon himself. It is full of human interest, for it deals with matters that come into every one's life; and tracing the startlingly rapid course of modern invention it leads the reader to the brink of the still more wonderful future which must lie beyond the twentieth century.

The reading of it led Sir William Van Horne, Chairman of the Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to write to the author:

That is a most excellent book of yours, just the thing for those who, like myself, wish to keep in touch with scientific developments, but who have not the time and perhaps not the requisite knowledge to enable them to follow the subjects through technical works. And you have succeeded in making it all very attractive. I find it difficult to lay down the book even at the imperative call of business.

Most sincerely yours,
W. C. VAN HORNE.

Mr. John Fiske, the historian, wrote:

I have read your book with an intense interest growing into red-hot enthusia m. It is one of the most fascinating books that I have seen in the last ten years. Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skillfully kept in view, that the result is to my mind a truly great book, and I venture to predict for it a great future.

Columns of other letters might be added, but three printings since publication in April tell of its real success. There are 100 illustrations, and we should be glad of the opportunity to send it to any interested reader on approval. Price $2.00 if kept *after* examination.

* * *

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For two years we have been preparing, in co-operation with J. M. Dent & Co., of London, a set of the novels of Charles Dickens. The 40th and last volume is finished. Here are the specifications:

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ART AND ARTISTS.

We do not accept at once stories of pictures bought for a song and sold for a million. Such yarns deserve careful sifting. The following in regard to the purchase and sale of an Italian work of art, since it has been repeated in several leading English journals, may be credited. A great many years ago Lady Arundel saw a small painting of a Madonna in Rome. It was a pleasing picture, and her Ladyship paid £5 for it. She carried it to England and presented it to Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire. The Madonna hung unnoticed there for seventy years. Then some one discovered that the Holy Mother was the work of Carlo Crivelli. The picture has been bought recently, and the price paid is said to have been £4,000. Carlo Crivelli was an artist of the early Venetian school, and there are specimens of his work in Milan, Berlin, Rome, and in the Kensington Museum. As he painted in tempera, his work is in good preservation. This Madonna was probably painted at the close of the fifteenth century.

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In the Huntington collection notice was made of a Vermeer of Delft as one of the rare works of that master. The National Gallery has just had a Vermeer presented to it, and the work is called "The Lesson." Mr. Claude Phillips describes it as "a symphony in black and white." It shows a pedagogue teaching a fair-haired boy. It is a canvas, the critic writes, "superb in breadth, in concentrated force, and simplicity."

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It is not alone in China that Germany is conspicuous. The English critics are angered because the Berlin Museum has got the better of the National Gallery in the matter of some original Albert Durer material. What makes the German purchase less bearable is that the Durers were the property of an English collector. German diplomacy had nothing to do with the transaction. The Berlin Museum offered more money than did the National Gallery. One of these Albert Durers is a page of illustration taken from the diary of the artist. It is the record of a journey through the Netherlands in 1500, with portraits of Paul Topfer and Martin Pfinzing. Another fine work of the same artist is a portrait of Pirkheimer. This picture was sold some years ago in Paris for 17,500f.

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Concurrent with the awards at the Paris Exposition, there is born dissatisfaction—that is, on the part of those whose work received no recognition. The Pall Mall Gazette dwells upon this: "The truth is that the tribute of admiration—sometimes it may be jealous admiration—is given to each other by artists spontaneously and with rare instinct, without any formulas of exhibition or honors. * * * The competitive system deceives nobody, and the medal-hunters, whether they are successful or not, come home in a quarrelsome mood, with their worst instincts aroused." Artists are but human after all. Nobody in this world ever is satisfied. Certainly a medal or an "Honorable Mention" may not give a painter imperishable fame. No one ever expected that it would. But to err is common. Occasionally it may happen that talent is overlooked. True merit, however, does make its way after a while. It is hardly just to insist that "the medal fame" is to be considered as an asset only. We fail to see that there is anything like a commercial guise about it. The upshot of it is that a poor painter (poor in art) does not sell his pictures. It is true that an artist with the medal fame has a better chance of disposing of his works. A purchaser knowing nothing about art feels more secure when he is satisfied that the painter has secured certain honors. It is quite possible that in a hundred years to come a public will wonder at pictures of the year 1900, and ask: "Why were these works so honored?"

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In the leading illustrated magazines for this month, September, the work of ten of the artists who received awards at the Paris Exposition is presented. At once the good taste and discrimination of those at the head of the art departments of the magazine receive confirmation. What then we have deemed as worthy of artistic recognition has been approved of by that critical jury, the experts of the Paris Exposition. In The Century, conspicuous for its excellence as an example of American portraiture, is Cecilia Beaux's "Mother and Daughter." This capital work has been engraved on wood by Henry Wolf. There is dignity in Cecilia Beaux's picture. The mother and the daughter are fine types of American women, and the family resemblance without being too marked is retained. The portrait painter always has to consider what is the costume of the day. The selection Miss Beaux has made is good. The mother is not too grave, the daughter not too gay. The contrast is happily conceived. Perhaps the bit of tapestry with the eagle on it the fastidious would not care for. It might have been used as designating nationality. Mr. Henry Wolf's wood engraving is masterly. The delicacy of the heads cannot be surpassed. The block of wood gives through the skill of the artist, by means of the line, the heavy, texture of the mother's cloak and the lighter fabric which envelops the daughter. In regard to a print of this precise character, we have to repeat what has been said before, the immense difficulty of being not alone impressive but truthful, when the picture is limited to a space of 8¼ inches by 4¼. In such a cramped area, unless the engraver be absolutely proficient, the proper effect would be lost. Overdelicacy might engender what is finicking. When such a fine work as this print is produced, one may be satisfied that wood engraving is not a lost art, but that it flourishes in the United States. Among the many other illustrators to the number under notice may be cited Mr. Albert Steiner's sketches, in "The Prince of Illusion." Mr. Joseph Pennell and Mr. Phil May are the picture-makers for Sir Walter Besant's "The Thames from Wapping to Blackwall." The mechanical excellence of The Century, its careful press-work, is due to the care taken by the De Vinne Press.

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In Harper's Magazine the artists who are medallists and thought worthy of "Honorable Mention" at the Paris Exposition are many. Messrs. H. C. Christy, Jules Guerin, Albert E. Sterner, and A. B. Frost. Mr. Louis Loeb's sketch in Zangwill's "The Mantle of Elijah" is a highly clever composition. Mr. Orton Lowell enters fully into the merry mood of Mr. Frank R. Stockton. Mr. Albert E. Sterner keeps pace with the gravity of Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor."

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In Scribner's Magazine Mr. Walter Appleton Clark illustrates "The Slave Trade in America." The sketches are terribly effective. You understand what were the horrors of that traffic. Animal life as shown by Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson in his story of the coyote is most interesting, and a contribution to natural history. With so many leading artists whose work embellishes the magazines for this month, it is only by accident that others distinguished at Paris do not have their names in the popular publications, as Howard Pyle, Maxfield Parish, W. S. Smedley, F. S. Church, and others.

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A well executed illustration of a Rubens is sufficient to set you going. As you look at the pictures in M. Emile Michel's "Rubens: His Life, His Works, and His Times," you cannot fail to be struck with the master's supreme work, "The Marriage of Marie de' Medici in Florence." How superb is the pose of the woman! She entirely dwarfs King Henry of France. And yet Henry the Fourth was by no means a bad looking monarch. There he stands a trifle squat, but well poised on his legs. There is no trace of indifference on the face of the lady, only she knows that it is a marriage of state. How grand is her dress, which in a measure somewhat increases her height! Did Rubens do that on purpose? How cleverly the ring is placed on the slender finger of the bride, while the other hand and arm hang pendent! Then study the accessories, the great lords and ladies present! Some of them show a laudable but not a vulgar curiosity. Manage a ruff and it is a hard job, but it is as child's play for Rubens. Between the couple stands the high cleric who performs the marriage ceremony. His head is on a level with that of the King, but Marie's crest overtops them all. There is a charming bit of floridity in the picture. It is Marie's train bearer. What a pretty half nude boy it is! How daintily he has taken over one arm the flowing skirt! Then he holds a lighted torch in his hand. Wonder whether this figure is a truthful one. Would there not be the danger of a conflagration? There is the little dog. There is even sentiment in that dog, because he seems to be entirely engrossed in looking at his mistress. A Queen's dog never can tell what is to become of his mistress. There are but ten figures in the entire picture, but the whole story of the pageant is told, even to the roses thrown on the dais.

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For a Rubens portrait, what say you of that great picture, representing a lady in a ruff? Queen Bess was a scrawny woman, and wore her ruff as well as circumstances and a poor neck permitted. In this portrait of a lady, as Rubens painted her, that ruff is aureole, and absolutely enhances her charms. It is an honest face, not so beautiful as interesting. How neatly the hair is arranged, not over-fixed! Then on top of her head there is an aigrette, which sets off the whole. One hand holds a fan, the other rests on the arm of the chair. The ruff, you cannot help saying so, takes away from grace, but all the same the portrait is the picture of a charming young woman, who is quite alive and full of spirit. You could not flirt with such a lady, she would not permit of it. She could hold her own in talk. You feel certain that the lady Rubens painted was an honest, right-minded young woman.

Biggest of Our Big Words—And an Archbishop is Responsible!

From The Publishers' Circular.

"Dr. Murray points out in his note to 'In—Infer,' that those who are interested in the length of words will observe that incircumscriptibleness has as many letters as honorificabilitudinity, viz., twenty-two. The authority quoted for the former word is one Byfield, a divine, who in a treatise on Colossians, published in 1615, wrote: 'The immensity of Christ's divine nature hath * * * incircumscriptibleness in respect of place.' In the recent biography of Dr. Benson is an entry from the Archbishop's diary to the effect that 'the Free Kirk of the North of Scotland are strong antidisestablishmentarians,' twenty-six letters."

Frederick Courteney Selous's "Sport and Travel East and West" will shortly be published by Longmans, Green & Co., with eighteen page plates and thirty-five illustrations in the text. The book will include "A Month in Asia Minor," "After Wild Goats on the Maimun Dagh," "Travel, Sport, and Ornithology in Asia Minor," "Notes on a Latter Day Hunting Trip to the Rocky Mountains," and "Second Trip to the Rocky Mountains."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—I have always believed—that is to say, of late years—that when Bryant wrote of the saddest days of the year he really referred to August. Being an author, he knew that in August nobody reads anything, no editor buys anything, and no publisher in his right mind publishes anything. These are undoubtedly the saddest of all days from the author's point of view. An Italian forwarding agent whom I once employed to send me certain articles excused his delay by informing me that at that season of the year, whatever it may have been, "every business was lying down." In August the London author finds that his own business is lying down to an immense extent.

It would be interesting to know why it is that people refuse to read anything in August. It is not because of the heat, for it is often as hot in July as it ever is in August, and people certainly read in July. It is not because people go out of town. Perhaps they do go out of town in August more than in other months, but the people who stay behind would naturally console themselves by reading—so one would think. Strawberries are over in August, so it is useless to suggest that people do not read because they give to strawberries the attention which they ordinarily give to literature. There isn't any sufficient explanation of the fact that literature "lies down" in August, but there is not the slightest doubt that it is a fact.

Of course, there are books which are published in August, but they are those which would sell even if they were published in a country where every man, woman, and child were ignorant of the alphabet and suffering from congenital blindness. Miss Corelli's "Master Christian" is published in August, and 100,000 copies are sold weeks before the day of publication, but Miss Corelli is an exceptional woman, and her alleged novels are exceptional also. Because the "Master Christian" meets with an enormous demand in August, it by no means follows that a real novel or a real book of any kind would sell. There are many hundreds of thousands of people who believe that to possess a book by Miss Corelli and to devote days and weeks to the task of reading it is the highest proof of their possession of culture. But this view is not generally held up stairs, and the very people who hold it would never dream of reading a novel by Meredith or George Moore, no matter if they owned an excellent dictionary and had the help of the most approved spelling book.

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The only book of any consequence that has been published in the last few days is Lucas Malet's "Gateless Barrier." I am not very clear as to the author's meaning, but I rather fancy that she wanted to write a theosophical novel dealing with astral bodies and Thibetan Mahatmas, and at the last moment lacked the courage to write it. For at the present time it would take a good deal of courage to treat the compound of "cheek" and rubbish which is commonly called theosophy with any apparent belief in its truth. Miss Kingsley's book is, however, pervaded with a ghost who is evidently a real ghost, and not a base imitation susceptible of a prosaic explanation. If the "Gateless Barrier" were interesting I should undoubtedly have been able to learn all about its plot, and to speak intelligibly of the way in which the author has handled it. But to me it is very far from interesting. I found her previous book utterly uninteresting, although most critics spoke of it with enthusiasm. Perhaps the fault was entirely mine, and the same may be true in regard to Miss Kingsley's latest book.

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I read the other day in The Review of the Week, which is in the main cleverly written, that Rudyard Kipling had never written any poetry, and that "The Recessional" was altogether commonplace and worthless. I do not give the critic's precise words, but such was the meaning of what he wrote. A little while earlier I had read in the New York Bookman an article written by a gentleman who is supposed to be a precisian in the use of the English language, in which he spoke of the "fizzling out" of Mr. Kipling, and maintained that for some time Kipling's work has been steadily deteriorating. This sort of thing inclines me more than ever to believe that criticism is little more than the expression of individual impressions. I need hardly say that I utterly disagree with The Review of the Week and with The Bookman, but how can I demonstrate that what they say of Kipling is absolutely untrue? If criticism were an exact science, this would be an easy task, but as it is, all that I might say would amount to this, that whereas The Review of the Week and The Bookman think Kipling is a failure, I think precisely the opposite. It would hardly be worth while to take so much trouble to say so little. My opponents would retort with perfect truth that they had the same right to their opinion that I had to mine, and there would be a hopeless "no thoroughfare" at the end of our discussion.

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The Traveller, which is published by Sir George Newnes, and which every one supposed was to be something really new, turns out to be in the main an advertisement of Messrs. Cook & Sons, the tourist agents. This is a pity, for there is room for an excellent paper of the general character of The Traveller, with the advertising business left out. Messrs. Cook & Sons, who are a providence to millions of tourists, have a perfect right to advertise themselves in any legitimate way, but it is a pity that they have had the keenness to see that a paper like The Traveller is one of the best means of advertising, and that they have thereby spoiled an idea that might have been exploited to the delight of thousands of readers. I don't for a moment mean to hint that there has been anything improper in the conception or management of The Traveller. It is an excellent paper of the kind. But if Sir George Newnes had been entirely free from any connection with a tourist agency, and had published the new paper with the sole intention of making it interesting and useful to the public, he would have given us something much better than he will be able to give us so long as The Traveller is so obviously managed in the interest of a tourists' agency.

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Mr. Clement Scott is to have a paper "all to his own self," as children would say. His Free Lance, which is to appear on Oct. 16, will be a penny paper of the paragraph sort. Probably there is room for half a dozen more of the paragraph penny papers. People can read them without the slightest effort, and apparently they like to read them. It is to be hoped that Mr. Scott will introduce into his new paper some features which will differentiate it from the other penny weeklies, and that he will give us a paper which contains something better than mere gossip.

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The copyright on Balzac's novels having expired, various papers inform us that we shall now have cheap editions of Balzac. I wonder what the price of a cheap edition without copyright will be. Eight or ten years ago there was published in Paris a complete edition of Balzac, which could be bought for 80 centimes a volume, say, 16 cents. The volumes were of the shape and size of the usual French novel, and were printed in large clear type. If Balzac could be sold at this rate, in spite of copyright, what will it not be sold for now that the copyright is a thing of the past? Probably it will not be sold at all, but will be given away with every glass of absinthe or every "bock."

***

Mr. William Watson is seriously ill in Derbyshire with peritonitis. By the time this reaches you he will have done with that particular disease in one way or another. Every one will hope that his illness will vanish, and leave him none the worse, for among the minor poets of the day he is, in spite of his absurd political poems, the one whom we could least afford to spare.

***

Mr. Jerome is once more a resident of London, and he is engaged upon his first long novel. I trust he will not make the mistake of writing an entirely serious book—above all, the sort of serious book which aims to have a mission. And yet that is probably just the sort of thing that he wants to do. There probably never was a really funny writer who did not detest joking, and long to be known as a serious writer.

***

In all probability no novels will be published this Autumn that can possibly be held back. Not only is there the Chinese war, and the skirmishing in South Africa, but we are to have a Parliamentary election. These things fill the publishers with dismay, and although there are books which have been held back from publication since last Autumn, and cannot be held back much longer, there will be a strong reluctance on the part of both authors and publishers to risk the publication of books while the political world is so full of distractions.

W. L. ALDEN.

Changes Lowell Made in "The Cathedral."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. John White Chadwick calls attention in the last SATURDAY REVIEW to a statement of Mr. Howells that Lowell "could not change his lines" in "The Cathedral," which some of his friends objected to because "they seemed to them too great a drop from the higher moods of the piece."

Mr. Chadwick states that Lowell did omit from later editions the episode of the two Englishmen he encountered at the "pea-green inn" at Chartres, which episode Mr. Chadwick says was some two pages in length.

"The Cathedral" was first published in The Atlantic Monthly for January, 1870, and occupied fifteen pages of that number.

The episode referred to, which is not found in later editions, consisted of nineteen lines, a little more than one-third of a page of that periodical. These lines would probably amount to about half a page in any ordinary edition of Lowell's poems.

Mr. Chadwick says that those who care to look up the passage and compare the first and later editions and see how the callida junctura was made will be rewarded for their pains. As perhaps it may be quite inconvenient for some to do this, allow me to say that in the first edition the poet relates how he went to Chartres:

And, with the Saxon's pious care,
First ordered dinner at the pea-green inn.
The flies and I its only customers,
Till by and by there came two Englishmen.

Then follow eighteen lines more relating his experience with the Englishmen, which began with distrust and misunderstanding, but ended pleasantly. The next paragraph begins:

Escaping these, I loitered through the town,

"these" referring to the Englishmen. In the later editions this line begins, "Eluding these," these of course referring to the flies, as all reference to meeting with the Englishmen is left out.

E. G. S.

Albany, Sept. 5, 1900.

1900

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

W. J. Scudder, East Orange, N. J.: "I have a volume of poems by 'Howard Glyndon,' called 'Sounds from Secret Chambers.' Who is Howard Glyndon? I have heard it is a pen name used by a woman."

Laura Catharine Redden Searing ("Howard Glydon") was born at Somerset, Md., Feb. 9, 1840, but removed to St. Louis when a child. From illness she lost the power of hearing and speech, and was educated at the Missouri Institute for Deaf Mutes. She regained the faculty of speech in a great degree at Clark Institute, Northampton, Mass. During the civil war she was the Washington correspondent of The Missouri Republican; 1856-7, was correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Italy, wrote "German War Gossip" for The New York Tribune during the Franco-Prussian war, and from 1868 to 1876 was on the staff of The New York Mail. In 1876 she married Edward W. Searing, a lawyer, and removed to California in 1886. Her poetical works include "Idyls of Battle," "Sounds from Secret Chambers," "Poems," "Brother and Sister," &c. She now lives in Santa Cruz, Cal.

W. Frank Crawshaw, Chestnut Hill, Penn.: "I should be obliged for a sketch of Coleridge, with a reference to the best editions of his poems and dramas. Please also print what is known as his epitaph."

Any cyclopedia will give a sketch of Coleridge. He published the first really collective edition of his "Poetical and Dramatic Works" in 1828, in three volumes, arranged by himself; a third and more complete issue of which, arranged by another hand, appeared in 1834, the year of his death. Another reprint (London, B. M. Pickering, 1877,) with notes and an excellent memoir, and some poems not included in any earlier collection, is founded on that final edition of 1834. The latter was transferred in 1880 to Macmillan, who issued it in four volumes at 31s. 6d. An edition of the "Poetical Works," edited by J. Dykes Campbell, is published by the Macmillan Company in one volume at $1.75, while Charles Scribner's Sons published the "Poems," edited by Dr. Garnett, at $1.75. Coleridge's "Epitaph," written Nov. 9, 1833, is as follows:

Stop, Christian passer-by—stop, child of God,
And read with gentle breast. Beneath this sod
A poet lies, or that which once seemed he.
O, lift one thought in prayer for S. T. C.,
That he who many a year with toil of breath
Found death in life may here find life in death.
Mercy for praysers—to be forgiven for fame
He asked, and hoped, through Christ. Do thou
the same.

Thomas Johnston, 239 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you permit a reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW to offer a suggestion to Leonard Schultatt in your issue of Aug. 18 he asks for a list of elementary works on political economy, and you obligingly supply him with a copious list. In addition to these works I would venture to advise your correspondent to read Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty,' conceded to be the most widely read of any economic work ever published."

C. Gatch, Salem, Ore. "I will thank you for the title of the best life, biography, or history on Alexander Hamilton."

Henry Cabot Lodge's "Alexander Hamilton," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25, in American Statesmen Series, is probably the best work on Hamilton. Important in many ways, however, is George Shea's "Life and Epoch of Alexander Hamilton," portraits and maps, same publishers, $4.50.

"J. E. J.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly tell me where I can get a book called 'Charles Auchester,' reference to which was made in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11 by 'Constance'?"

Elizabeth Sheppard's "Charles Auchester," the most famous of novels dealing with musical subjects, is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, in two volumes, at $2.50. In this work "Seraphael" is Mendelssohn, while "Clara Benette" is perhaps Jenny Lind, "Laura Lemark" perhaps Taglioni, "Starwood Burney" probably Sterndale Bennett, and "Charles Auchester" is possibly Joachim.

"A. L.," Belmar, N. J.: "Will you kindly tell me where Stephen Phillips's poetical tragedy of 'Paola and Francesca' is published, and where it may be obtained; also the price?"

It is published by John Lane, New York City, at $1.25.

Josephine E. Hillis, Upper Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, N. Y.: "Will you be kind enough to tell me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW just where the following lines are to be found:

'Take, oh take those lips away
That so sweetly were forsworn'?"

In Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure," Act IV., Scene 1.

"Curious," Washington, D. C.: "I have an odd book by 'Peregrine Prolix,' called 'A Pleasant Peregrination Through the Prettiest Parts of Pennsylvania.' Who was the author?"

The pen-name of "Peregrine Prolix" was used by Philip Houlbrouke Nicklin, (1786-1842,) a Philadelphia bookseller, who was prominent in his day. He was also the author of "Letters Descriptive of Virginia Springs," "Remarks on Literary Property," and "Papers on Free Trade."

"A. R.," Saratoga Springs, N. Y.: "In one of Balzac's novels a reference is made (in quotation marks) to Brunelo and Marphisa. I am aware of many literaries and works of reference. Pray tell me, therefore, who they were, or are."

Brunelo was a deformed dwarf, who, at the siege of Albracca stole Sacripante's charger from between his legs without his knowing it. He also stole Angelica's magic ring, with which he released Rogers from the castle in which he was imprisoned. Ariosta says that Agramant gave the dwarf a ring which had the power of resisting magic. Marphisa was the sister of Rogers, and a female knight of amazing prowess. She was brought up by a magician, but being stolen at the age of seven, was sold to the King of Persia. When she was eighteen she slew her royal master, he having assailed her honor, and usurped his crown. She went to Gaul to join the army of Agramant, but later entered the camp of Charlemagne.

Louis Smith, 943 Broadway, New York City: "Kindly give me some biographical information about John Nicolay, Lincoln's secretary, and Walter Pater."

John George Nicolay was born in Essingen, Bavaria, Feb. 26, 1832. He learned the printer's trade in the office of The Free Press, Pittsfield, Ill., and later became the proprietor and editor. He was private secretary to Lincoln 1860-5, United States Consul at Paris 1865-70, and Marshal of the District of Columbia 1872-4. He died in Washington, D. C., June 26, 1901. With John Hay, he is the author of "Abraham Lincoln: A History," in ten volumes, and, with Hay, edited Lincoln's complete works. He contributed a biographical sketch of Lincoln to the English edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and is also the author of "The Outbreak of Rebellion." He lives in Washington. Walter Horatio Pater was born in London Aug. 4, 1839, and was educated at King's School, Canterbury, 1853-8. He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, June 11, 1858. He became a Fellow of Brasenose College in 1864, a Junior Dean in 1866, and a Dean in 1871. He was a tutor at Brasenose College 1867-83. He died at Oxford July 30, 1894, and was buried in St. Giles's Cemetery, Oxford. His works are as follows: "Studies in the History of the Renaissance," 1873; "Marius, the Epicurean," 1885; "Imaginary Portraits," 1887; "Appreciations," 1889; "Plato and Platonism," 1893; "The Child in the House," 1894; "Greek Studies," 1895; "Miscellaneous Studies," 1895; "Gaston de Latour," 1896; "Essays from The Guardian," (privately printed,) 1897.

William P. S. Earle, Normandie, N. J.: "Will you kindly inform me through the 'Query and Answer' column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW of some good book on shorthand and stenography practicable for a beginner in that line?"

Pitman's "Complete Phonographic Instructor, Designed for Class or Self Instruction," Parts I. and II. in one volume; Pitman & Sons, 33 Union Square, New York City, $1.50; J. E. Munson's "Art of Stenography," Putnam, $2.

"Grafton," (who does not give her address,) inquires as to the authorship of the following French sentiment: "Il faut que les lettrés aient une ame ferme et élevée, car leur fardeau est lourd. L'humanité est el fardeau qu'ils ont a soulever."

Harold R. Carrington, Wheeling, West Va.: "How much is known of the life of Thomas Kyd, author of 'The Spanish Tragedy' and other plays?"

Thomas Kyd, a prolific writer of plays, was born about 1557 and died about 1595. He was the author of "The Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune," 1589, (anonymous, but attributed to Kyd;) "The Truethe of the Murthering of John Brewen," (anonymous,) 1592; "True Reporte of the Poisoning of Thomas Elliot," (anonymous,) 1592; "The Spanish Tragedy," (anonymous,) 1592, second edition in 1594; "The Tragedye of Solyman and Perseda," (anonymous,) 1592, a later edition in 1599, and "The First Part of Jeronimo," 1605. He also translated Tasso's "The Householder's Philosophie," (under initials,) 1588; Garnier's "Cornelia," 1594, and Garnier's "Pompey the Great," 1595.

Alice Smythe, Atlantic City, N. J.: "Please tell me something about Brandes, the critic."

Georg Morris Cohn Brandes was born in Copenhagen in 1842, and was educated at the University of Copenhagen. He is the author of over thirty volumes of history, criticism, &c., among which may be named "Main Currents of the Literature of the Nineteenth Century," in six volumes; "Danish Poets," "Impressions of Poland," "Impressions of Russia," "Ferdinand Lassalle," "Lord Beaconsfield," "William Shakespeare," "Men of the Modern Revival," "A Study of Ibsen."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Maxwell C. B. Hart, 1,472 Madison Avenue, New York City: "I have for exchange an old edition of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' George Eliot's 'Felix Holt, the Radical,' David Nelson's 'Cause and Cure of Infidelity,' French plays by Ferdinand Böcher, 1854; 'Art and Artists of the World,' with 400 full-page photographic illustrations, bound in Russia leather; 'French History and Description of Ancient Rome,' published in Paris in 1811. I also have autographs of heroes of Spanish Revolution."

John Norton Baylor, Brandywine Post Office, Caroline County, Virginia: "I wish to dispose of the following books: Henning's "Celebrated Violin School for Beginners,' Boston, White's edition, $3; Scott's 'Life of Napoleon,' 1827, three volumes, $2.50; 'Yukon's Gold Regions,' new, $2; 'Marco Polo's Travels into East Asia,' abridged, $1.50."

H. Cowen, Long Branch, N. J.: "I wish to purchase the following books: O'Hagan's 'Song of Roland,' Cruikshank's 'Momus,' and a complete file of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW."

J. Frank, care of New York Journal, New York City: "I have for sale or to exchange for ancient histories the following numbers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW: Oct. 15, 1898; Jan. 7-28, Feb. 4-25, March 4, Sept. 9-16, Nov. 4-25, and Dec. 2, 1899."

Joseph J. Casey, 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "I wish to purchase two copies of each of the morning and afternoon papers published in the Borough of Manhattan of the dates of Aug. 29, 30, and 31, 1898. These papers relate to the return of the Seventy-first Regiment from Montauk."

U. S. Bourland, 420 Market Street, San Antonio, Texas: "I want to secure Fraser's translation of 'Pausanias,' Macmillan Company, 1898, six volumes; Col. Dodge's 'Alexander,' 'Caesar,' 'Hannibal,' and 'Gustavus Adolphus,' all published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Sargent's 'Campaign of Marengo,' Chicago; Major Adams's 'Great Campaigns,' Edinburgh; Hawley's 'Operations of War,' fifth edition; Holmes's 'Caesar's Conquest of Gaul,' Macmillan, 1899; Gen. Maurice's 'Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71,' Macmillan, 1900; Maurice's 'Battle of Waterloo,' 1900, and Gretir's 'Saga,' translated by Morris, Longmans, 1900. I have the following books for exchange: Motley's 'United Netherlands,' first edition, three volumes, uncut; Lang's 'Letters to Dead Authors,' 1892, No. 98 of 212 copies, on Holland paper; 'Campaigns of the Civil War' and 'The Navy in the Civil War,' Charles Scribner's Sons, sixteen volumes; Wilson's 'Zig Zag Tales,' from Puck, cloth; 'Mavericks from Puck,' cloth; 'American Catalogue of Books for 1884,' half morocco; Royse's 'Battle of Waterloo,' with folio atlas, and 'International Geography,' Appletons, 1900, new."

Appeals to Readers.

C. M. Love, Jeager Hotel, Seventh Avenue and Fortieth Street, New York City: "I would like to get a copy of a poem called 'Pe Money's Bake,' by, I think, Florence Bryant."

D. N. Johnson, Lynn, Mass.: "In 'The American First Class Book,' edited by John Pierpont, 1823, appeared some verses entitled 'The Rainbow,' which must have been copied from Baldwin's 'London Magazine,' where they had been published anonymously. I would like to know who was the author. The first verse is as follows:

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Played the sunshine and raindrops, the birds and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching in loveliness lay
On the lap of the year in the beauty of May."

Burke King, 322 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.: "Miles King, who was Mayor of Norfolk, Va., as early as 1810, died there Dec. 6, 1848. He is said to have used a heraldic book-plate. Can any reader give a description of it? Some account of Mr. Miles King's ancestry, as also his family, would be of interest. Any information with Miles King of Norfolk, Va., the pedigree as 'Doctor, South Carolina.' Do these names throw any light on the ancestry of Miles King, Mayor of Norfolk? Unfortunately, the pedigree quoted gives no dates. Tradition says that the late William Rufus King, Vice President of the United States, was of this family. Is there anything to substantiate this?"

Joel Dorman Steele.*

Mrs. George Archibald's volume, with the title "Joel Dorman Steele," gives the life record of a remarkable man, whose influence as a teacher has left its mark. Not alone was Joel Dorman Steele an instructor of distinguished ability, but the textbooks he wrote, on account of their clearness, were largely used. But a short time before his death Mr. Steele was engaged in preparing a sketch of his own life. He did not live to finish it. As an introduction to the volume this autobiography may be read. It begins, "I was born at Lima, N. Y., on May 14, 1836." The Steeles were of old lineage. John Steele led in 1635 "a pioneer band from Massachusetts to Connecticut, where his party laid the foundations of the future Hartford." In 1845 Mr. Steele's father moved to Albany. Here his education began. Then the lad went to Troy, attending the Boys' Academy. He applied himself to Latin, Greek, and French, and writes that although he laid the foundations of knowledge, "every stone was watered by my tears." The young student's health having suffered, his father bought a farm at Batavia, and his son spent his Summers in steady labor, the Winters being reserved for study. He taught his first school in the Summer of 1853. This work fagged him, and he writes: "No tired pupil or bedraggled ditch digger ever watched more eagerly for the clock to mark the close of his day's labor than I did in the master's seat of that old red schoolhouse." When Summer came he swung the cradle and bound up the sheaves. In 1854 the father became pastor of the Hedding Methodist Church, and the young man took a position in a Broadway bank in New York. Later he became a clerk in the Methodist Book Concern. That same year Mr. Steele was induced to attend college, and became a student at Genesee College. His father being unable to pay the college bills, during the Summer vacation the student worked in the harvest fields. After graduation Mr. Steele took to farming. He writes: "I had no vocation in life. No special profession enticed me to its fold." Most unexpectedly a place as teacher was offered him at the Mexico Academy, in Oswego County, N. Y. It was now that his true career had a beginning. In this autobiography Mr. Steele recites his early experiences:

Several of the studies I was required to teach were unfamiliar to me. Unwilling to let my pupils know this fact, I did not commence my preparation until they had retired at night. Sometimes the 5 o'clock morning bell would startle me at my desk with the necessity for taking a little sleep before I began my day's work. I kept several lessons in advance of my classes, and hence was ready to answer every question, and I do not think any one of the pupils suspected at what a little distance ahead of them their teacher really was traveling.

In time Mr. Steele became the Principal of the Mexico Academy. That was in 1861, when the civil war filled men's souls with patriotism. The young Principal of the school rallied to the flag, and Mr. Steele raised a company. He was chosen Captain. He was soon in action, and was badly wounded at the battle of Seven Pines. Having received an honorable discharge in 1862, he accepted the Principalship of the Newark Union Free School. In 1866 he was asked to take charge of the academy at Elmira, and he became its Principal. Mr. Steele tells us that insubordination was rife in the Elmira Academy. Strange to say, it was not the young men who were unruly, but the young ladies. Mr. Steele's measures at once brought order in the academy. A study of the method used by him is well worthy of careful consideration. In two lectures of Mr. Steele, "School Government" and "The Aim of the Teacher," the ways to be employed and the results are fully presented. It was while at Elmira that the Principal became satisfied that a textbook of 500 and 600 pages of fine type was both dull and wearisome. Science and everything else were rendered unpopular. Mr. Steele conceived the idea of making practical textbooks. Long phrases were eliminated. Vital matter was introduced, but the imaginative powers of the pupils were not overlooked. The success of Mr. Steele's books was immediate. During the twenty years from 1866 to 1886 not less than twenty-seven schoolbooks on science and history (published by the Messrs. Barnes) are due to his industry. In this labor he received material assistance from Mrs. Steele.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred on Mr. Steele was a title fully merited. This most estimable man died in 1886. The Steele Memorial Library at Elmira is the lasting monument of the man, and shows his desire to advance the cause of education in the country of his birth. In no small measure is the library due to the love of Mrs. Steele for her husband. Mrs. George Archibald's work is exceedingly well done.

Thoreau and Slavery.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 1 I find Mr. George J. Manson of Brooklyn takes exception to a passage in Tolstoi's "Resurrection" regarding Thoreau's attitude toward injustice and slavery. In the life of Henry David Thoreau by H. S. Salt (Richard Bentley & Son, London, 1896,) may be found, on Page 100, the passage alluded to, quoted almost exactly by Tolstoi. It reads as follows:

"One afternoon, when Thoreau chanced to have gone in from Walden to the village to get a shoe from the cobbler's, he was intercepted and hustled in the town jail

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Read the great novel "Father Anthony."

12 Editions have been Sold.

BY an error we stated last week that Richard Marsh's "The Beetle" was running in its third edition both here and in England.

As a matter of fact, it is in its seventh edition in England and rapidly nearing its fourth here.

If you are looking for something to read—something that will hold you spellbound from cover to cover, let us send you a copy *on approval*—postpaid, of course.

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'Henry, why are you here?' were the words of Emerson when he came to visit his friend in his new place of retirement. 'Why are you not here?' was the answer of the prisoner, who held that, under an unjust Government, a prison cell was the right abode for a just man."

Mr. Manson further says: "From my recollection of Thoreau's life and writings I do not think he ever took any active part or ever showed any special interest in the slavery question."

This looks very black for Mr. Manson's "recollections," for it is quite impossible to read anything about Thoreau without knowing that, next to nature, slavery was uppermost in his thought. He lectured on the subject frequently, and it is broadly hinted by those who knew him best that many a fugitive slave was helped toward the "north star" by way of Walden. It is very easy to misremember; and Tolstoi has made an unmistakable way of stating the truth, anyway.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The life of Theodore Parker, by the Rev. John White Chadwick, Brooklyn's best-known Unitarian minister, should prove of uncommon interest to people generally. Parker is so prominent a figure in most of the good American biographies of a generation ago, and especially of the Boston group of authors, exerting so wide and lasting an influence during his lifetime, traces of which may be found in countless directions, that a competent record of his life can hardly fail to be of the deepest interest to all readers. Mr. Chadwick is well known as the possessor of much literary talent and sympathetic literary charm of expression, as shown in the volumes of prose and verse he has already published. His present book will doubtless show us the man Parker in his habit as he lived. Presenting, as it will, the life of a man who was once considered by many a dangerous heretic, but is now recognized as an early exponent of the more liberal orthodoxy of our own day, it should prove a great addition to our best American biography. Mr. Chadwick brings to his work sympathy and admiration, but may be trusted to present a true picture of Theodore Parker, showing us the real man, the quality of the work he accomplished, and the extent and lasting importance of the influence exerted by this great religious leader.

Mr. Frank E. Hopkins of the Marion Press, Jamaica, Queens Borough, New York, one of the best of the smaller presses in America, has just issued a beautifully printed little "Lesson in Biography," a satire supposed to be from the pen of Mr. Beresford, author of the "Miseries of Human Life," which appeared shortly after the publication of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." "The Lesson in Biography" is claimed to be an "extract from the 'Life of Dr. Pozz,' in ten volumes folio, written by James Bozz, Esq., who flourished with him near fifty years." An introduction, reprinted from "The Casquet, Glasgow, 1835," says that we may enjoy this little hit at "the magnificent truisms of the one and the petty adulations of the other" without lessening our pleasure in the most delightful biography of the English language. The Marion Press does both fine hand work and commercial, of which latter class this little book, which is published at 25 cents a copy, may be taken as a good example. A large part of Mr. Hopkins's work has been in the direction of fine books printed for private distribution, either by clubs or individuals, or sold in semi-private manner, or through subscription, so that much of his best work, seldom getting into the book shops, is only known to a small circle of collectors. While all the details of the Marion Press work, even in purely commercial outputs, is of great artistic excellence, Mr. Hopkins is thought by many excellent judges to do the best presswork in America, the direction in which so much of our finest typography shows the poorest results.

Mr. Doxey, at the Sign of the Lark, 15 East Seventeenth Street, New York, and formerly of San Francisco, as already stated, will issue in October next, a new and fully illustrated edition of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, in the FitzGerald version. All poster collectors will remember the fine and very original work done by Florence Lundborg for Mr. Doxey's little monthly, The Lark. These posters, both in design and color, were among the best work of the kind done in America. For the last few years Miss Lundborg, who is a California girl, has been studying at the Whistler Academy in Paris. She has devoted several years to the study of the Persian poet, and her illustrations for this edition, which are all in line drawings, are said to be fine both in design and execution. It is claimed by its publisher that this edition of the Rubaiyat will stand next in effectiveness and artistic value to the Elihu Vedder edition, which is illustrated with work drawings. Miss Lundborg's illustrations are Persian in design, but are said to be so universal in spirit, and to show such an intelligent interpretation of the text, as to give this edition rank among the most notable issues of the Rubaiyat. The illustrations will consist of forty-one full-page drawings interpreting the text, and numerous caryaid borders for the life of FitzGerald, the life of Omar, and the notes. The book is to be a small quarto volume of about one hundred and twenty-five pages, finely printed, by Messrs. John Wilson & Son, at the University Press, on good paper, and bound in cloth, with a striking cover design stamped in black and gold. Copies are to be had at $5. There is also to be an edition de luxe, strictly limited to two hundred and fifty numbered copies, which is to be printed on imperial Japan paper and bound in silk, copies of which are to be had at $10 per volume.

A picturesque event happened at Garden River, a part of the Ojibway Reservation, nine miles from the Canadian "Soo," as Sault Ste. Marie is familiarly called, on Friday, Aug. 31, when Miss Alice Longfellow, and her sister, Mrs. J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, and other descendants of the poet Longfellow, were formally adopted into the Ojibway nation. The Longfellows, with others, formed a party who have been camping in Georgian Bay, about thirty miles from Garden River, for the last few weeks, the latter place being the ancient residence of the Ojibway Kings, who ruled there a hundred years ago, when this nation was supreme among the aborigines, the last King of the Ojibways being the father of the Chief Bukwuk Jinini, who taught Longfellow the legends on which his "Hiawatha" was founded. This country is supposed to have been the scene of most of Hiawatha's exploits, and here a few days ago the Ojibways, who are entertaining the Longfellow party, presented a dramatized version of "Hiawatha" for their guests, which was given out of doors with much realistic effect. The morning after the adoption of the Longfellows into the Ojibway Nation Miss Longfellow presented their hosts with a handsome portrait of her father, framed in birch bark, which will hang in their Council House at Garden River. The whole story is not only one of much interest, but should form a striking episode in all future lives of the poet.

At last the bibliophile has unearthed the motto of "Red Pottage"—"After the red pottage comes the exceeding bitter cry." This thing had to be. It was inevitable the moment industrious students of the Scriptures had nailed the whole theme of the book to two familiar texts in Genesis. Its time in arriving, however, has been interspersed by sneers and irony. Miss Cholmondeley herself thought the motto was to be found in the sermons of the Rev. John Hamilton Thom, but she was mistaken. Persons who had wasted time in looking through the published works of that estimable divine could only add in their desperation that it did not matter, anyway, where the motto came from, and that they had serious doubts as to its having been derived from anywhere save Miss Cholmondeley's imagination. But, as they say in diplomacy, "the incident is now closed." "After the red pottage comes the exceeding bitter cry" may be found in a sermon by Dean Farrar entitled "Selling the Birthright," which was published in his volume, "Everybody's Christian Life." It is somewhat astonishing that the matter has not been cleared up before, considering the numerous and enthusiastic followers that Dean Farrar is known to have in this country, but possibly—no, this can't be so, for it is said that everybody has read or is reading "Red Pottage."

When, a fortnight ago, in recounting some of Miss Marie Corelli's idiosyncrasies in regard to the book-publishing business, we quoted some passages from an advertisement which is appearing in the London papers apropos of "The Master Christian," we added that we were quite sure that the author was not a party to the advertisement. Even though it may have been a just estimate of her work, the sentiments expressed in the "réclame" were hardly Corellian. We were positive, however, that something would happen when the advertisement in question met the eyes of the astute and modest author. It has. Messrs. Methuen, the London publishers of "The Master Christian," have been inspired to make it publicly known that, "in fairness to Miss Corelli, this advertisement eulogy of the work emanated entirely from themselves. Miss Corelli had no knowledge of its existence until she saw it in advertisement." We were quite sure that there could be no other explanation.

Frederick W. Myers, the President of the British Society for Psychical Research, who, like all others of his cult, has a hankering after ghostly visitations and has spent much time and trouble in trying to gain evidence of the material quality of alleged apparitions, is about to make public his experiences. His work will be called "Human Personality After Death." It will be one of broad scope, not entirely monopolized by apparitions, for it will also contain what is said to be an elucidation of hysteria, genius, sleep, dreams, hypnotism, crystal gazing, automatic writing, trance, possession, and ecstasy. Owing to our knowledge of Mr. Myers's articles in magazines dealing with his favorite themes we have an idea that the forthcoming volume will be placed on the index expurgatorius of the Spiritualists.

There is a rumor afloat in London, which, however, lacks trustworthy confirmation, that Count Tolstoi is contemplating a journey through Germany, France, and England. Whether the eminent Russian is to make the tour in search of "color" for new deliverances, or is merely desirous of taking a little recreation in a unique form—for one of his years and habits—we are unable to determine. We trust, however, that we shall shortly hear an authoritative denial of the alleged project come thundering forth from the interior of Russia. We cannot imagine the truly great Russian wandering about Europe at the age of seventy-two either for "color" or recreation. We look upon him as a figure immovable, almost immutable, as secure in his retreat from which he peers upon a sinning world as were the oracles of ancient Greece. There may be a third reason for the projected tour, however. It may be that the mountain represented by degenerate Europe, having declined to listen with sufficient attention to the prophet, the prophet is now preparing to start for the mountain.

The still popular novelist Ouida has of late made several advances toward a serious public. These advances, viewed in the light of her recent magazine articles, have worthy objects in view and have met with a broad measure of success. Ouida detests shams, and in giving expression to this dominating emotion she has shown that she is as fearless as she is trenchant in expression. A volume of articles by her entitled "Critical Studies" will shortly make its appearance in London. She deals with widely different themes, from essays on the personalities of such men as Gabriele d'Annunzio, Joseph Chamberlain, and William II. Blunt to pleas of candid and merciless criticism like that contained in "Unwritten Literary Laws." According to her dictum "in the last-named article," the brevity or length of a literary work can have nothing to do with its beauty or excellence." Persons who are fond of literary diet more seasoned and finer spiced than usually appears in the generally optimistic or epicenal literary essays of the day may undoubtedly make a hearty and invigorating meal off "Critical Studies."

Prof. Dowden has just finished a book which, coming from him, will be regarded with high interest. Its subject is told in its title, "Puritanism and English Literature"; it is a series of essays, with that thread connecting them. Bunyan and Henry Vaughan, the "Silurist," are two of the literary personages of Puritanism to whom Dr. Dowden gives especial attention. Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish the book, in London, probably early in December.

Messrs. Constable of London are about to bring out the second part of Prince Ookhtomsky's description of the journey that the Prince took with his imperial master through the Far East ten years ago, when Nicholas II. was the Czarowitch. Three or four years ago the first part of the work was published in London and attracted considerable attention. The forthcoming volume should appeal to a broader public, for in it are reproduced the Czar's own ideas and experiences in that part of the Far East where his troops are now helping to make history. Like the Czar, Prince Ookhtomsky knows English perfectly, and has himself revised all the proof sheets of the translation of his work.

We are very glad to say that we were misinformed regarding the character of the new novel upon which Mr. Frank R. Stockton is now at work. It does not, we are now told, resemble "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," which was a bit of extravagant fancy; readers of the forthcoming work may look for something quite different. The story that Mr. Stockton is writing does not belong to the fanciful class, but is a tale of every-day contemporaneous life. This intelligence will doubtless be most gratifying to sincere lovers of the Stockton art, for "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," in spite of the author's power of almost occult visualization therein displayed, could hardly bear to be directly followed by a second extravaganza, however weird and fascinating.

The making of children's books has almost become one of the fine arts, and when they are well done they are delightful reading even for the older folks. A neatly printed and bound quarto comes astray from a far centre. "Aunt Ruth's Story Book," just issued by Sanger Brothers of Dallas and Waco, Texas, is one of the wholesome and well-done books of this class, and the writer or critic who strives to do these things knows that they are difficult to do well. Mrs. J. C. Roberts is a bright little lady who, by talent as well as marriage, has become identified with journalism, being on the staff of The Dallas News and editorially connected with a prosperous farmers' weekly. She knows how to write for children, and does it well.

Mr. Hugh Clifford, at present British Governor of North Borneo, is writing a novel in the intervals of suppressing rebellion and attending to affairs of State. Mr. Clifford has the distinction of being the youngest Governor in the British service, having been born in 1866. He first visited the Malay Peninsula, now so familiar to him, at the age of twenty, and by his own unaided exertions acquired a knowledge of the language. In 1887 he was sent on a special message to the Sultan of Pahang, when he succeeded in putting down an insurrection and in bringing the Sultan under British protection. Anything from the pen of a man of such wide experience ought to be read with interest.

The Critic, in speaking of the dramatization of Weyman's "Sophia," says that the smallpox episode will not do for the stage, and adds that "contagious diseases have not yet been made use of in the drama." How about the typhus in the dramatization of "John Ingerfield" and the leprosy in "Ben-Hur," and in Laurence Irving's "Godefroi and Yolande" played here by Miss Terry in 1806? It might, however, be unreasonable to expect the editor of The Critic to know of the effective use of the plague in "Fabio Romani," which adds to the instruction and gayety of the Third Avenue Theatre each Autumn.

It may be recalled that in an introduction entitled "Le Roman," to the novel "Pierre et Jean," the late Guy de Maupassant told "how he did it"; in other words, "Le Roman" revealed the author's ideas of his art and the principles upon which it rested. And now Prof. Brander Matthews has told "how he does it," not publicly or with ostentation, but privately, we might almost say secretly, and with the idea that it should go no further. He whispered it to a friend, who whispered it to us. As we were not enjoined to keep silent, we tell it. In most novels the heroine is usually carefully described by the author, whether she be a composite, a copy, or a mere creature of the imagination. Most persons who have read Prof. Matthews's "The Action and the Word" have been struck with the strong personality of the heroine. It is doubtful, however, if, asked to describe her, any two readers would present the same picture. Therein lies the secret of Prof. Matthews's art. He avoids "The Action and the Word" chiefly by refraining throughout from describing the heroine, leaving her entirely to the imagination of the reader. But this is not all. Whether unconsciously or with the idea of furthering Prof. Matthews's scheme, the artist, W. T. Smedley, in making the illustrations for the book, contrived so as to conceal the heroine's face in every picture in which she appears. As we have heard of no critic complaining that this particular heroine lacked color or individuality, the success of Prof. Matthews's literary ruse cannot be questioned.

The late H. G. Ashbee of Fowler's Park, Hawkhurst, Kent, was without doubt our best-known Don Quixote authority. At the time of his death he was said to have been preparing a dictionary of all known books in which Don Quixote was mentioned. He was also the author of a "Bibliography of Tunisia," and also of "Travels in Tunisia," with glossary, maps, bibliography, and illustrations, which he prepared in connection with Mr. Alexander Graham, said to be one of the very best books on Tunis, Carthage, and other interesting places in that province, even so good an authority as Sir Richard Burton saying, "Tunisia is exactly what it should be." Mr. Ashbee's best-known book, however, is "An Iconography of Don Quixote," an illustrated monograph of over 200 large pages, which he prepared at much expense and trouble, and which through its author's generosity the Bibliographical Society was able to issue in 1895. In this valuable contribution to English bibliography Mr. Ashbee has attempted to describe all the various engravings on wood, metal, and stone made to illustrate "Don Quixote," the translations of that work, and some of the books founded on it. His work is divided into six sections: Engravings contained in editions of "Don Quixote," those published in other works, and those issued separately; continuations of "Don Quixote" by others than Cervantes; dramas based on the book and works originating in that romance; portraits of Cervantes; lives of Cervantes, and autographs; and pictures, tapestries, and statues. Mr. Ashbee in his preface stated he knew no book "so preeminently suitable for illustration as 'El Ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.' In its marvelous pages will be found everything that the artist can possibly desire. Will he delineate human character? Where can be found types more varied, more distinctly marked? From the Duke and the Duchess to the galley slaves, from the Knight and his squire to the urchins of Barcelona, one and all possess individuality. Does he seek scenery? The inhospitable plains of La Mancha and the rugged, picturesque passes of the Sierra Morena furnish it in abundant variety. Animals are there, and remarkable ones—oxen, sheep, birds, Sancho's ass, his master's horse and his 'galgo corriente'—all studies of breed and idiosyncrasy. The costume is remarkably varied, the picturesque garments of the seventeenth century being mingled with the earlier armor and knightly accoutrements of that chivalry which Cervantes 'smiled away.' Ludicrous situations of every possible kind abound." Mr. Ashbee's work was particularly well done. The monograph, besides containing full descriptions, with measurements, of all known sets of pictures for this immortal story, has full indexes of authorities consulted, tables of editions noticed, of sets of engravings and of continuations, as well as an index of painters, designers, and engravers. The book, which was beautifully printed at the Aberdeen University Press, contains a frontispiece portrait of Cervantes and a set of beautiful proof illustrations to the story. Those who are familiar with the thorough manner in which this "Iconograph of Don Quixote" was prefaced—it being a labor of love with its author—will be doubly sorry to know that his plan for publishing a dictionary can never be carried out.

By an interesting coincidence, a portrait of Miss Frances C. Griscom, winner of the women's golf championship of the United States, appears in the frontispiece of the September Century. The "Mother and Daughter," from a painting by Miss Cecilia Beaux, which forms the second in the series of "Examples of American Portraiture," are the wife and daughter of Clement A. Griscom, President of the American Line of steamers. To the original painting, which forms a part of her exhibit at the Paris Exposition, has been affixed the gold medal recently awarded to the artist. Like Miss Beaux, Miss Griscom is a Philadelphian, her golf club being the Merion. A year ago the championship was won by Miss Ruth Underhill, and as it happened the October Century contained a sonnet from the winner's pen.

Dr. Charles W. Doyle, who first won fame several months ago by his "Taming of the Jungle," is at present at work on a new novel of contemporary Chinese life in the Orient, which will be a companion volume to his stories of Chinese life in San Francisco, published by the Lippincotts under the title of "The Shadow of Quong Lung." Dr. Doyle spent his early life in India, and the horrors of the Sepoy war were clearly stamped upon his mind. At the age of eighteen he was at Guy's Hospital, London, "where," he says, "I spent the most terrible year of my life fretting my heart out for my 'jungle mother.'" He is now a well-known physician at Santa Cruz, Cal., a pretty seaside resort about ninety miles from San Francisco.

It may interest the reading public, and particularly book collectors, to know that Mr. Frederic Roland Marvin's "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women"

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is the first book on that subject in the English language, and, so far as we have been able to learn, in any language. Thus it appears that when the author, through sheer love of literature, spent hours in compiling his volume, and in writing the very useful comments, he was actually, although unconsciously, dealing with an entirely new subject.

A New Book for Children.*

It is impossible to conceive of a greater contrast than exists between the children's books of antiquity that were new publications during the sixteenth century and modern children's books of which "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" is typical. The crudeness that was characteristic of the old-time publications that were intended for the delectation and amusement of ancestral children would now be enough to cause the modern child to yell with rage and vigor and to instantly reject the offending volume, if not to throw it out of the window. The time when anything was considered good enough for children has long since passed, and the volumes devoted to our youth are based upon the fact that they are the future citizens; that they are the country's hope, and are thus worthy of the best, not the worst, that art can give. Kate Greenaway has forever driven out the lottery book and the horn book. In "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz" the fact is clearly recognized that the young as well as their elders love novelty. They are pleased with dashes of color and something new in the place of the old, familiar, and winged fairies of Grimm and Andersen.

Neither the tales of Æsop and other fableists, nor the stories such as the "Three Bears" will ever pass entirely away, but a welcome place remains and will easily be found for such stories as "Father Goose: His Book," "The Songs of Father Goose," and now "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz," that have all come from the hands of Baum and Denslow.

This last story of "The Wizard" is ingeniously woven out of commonplace material. It is of course an extravaganza, but will surely be found to appeal strongly to child readers as well as to the younger children, to whom it will be read by mothers or those having charge of the entertaining of children. There seems to be an inborn love of stories in child minds, and one of the most familiar and pleading requests of children is to be told another story.

The drawing as well as the introduced color work vies with the texts drawn, and the result has been a book that rises far above the average children's book of today, high as is the present standard. Dorothy, the little girl, and her strangely assorted companions, whose adventures are many and whose dangers are often very great, have experiences that seem in some respects like a leaf out of one of the old English fairy tales that Andrew Lang or Joseph Jacobs has rescued for us. A difference there is, however, and Baum has done with mere words what Denslow has done with his delightful draughtsmanship. The story has humor and here and there stray bits of philosophy that will be a moving power on the child mind and will furnish fields of study and investigation for the future students and professors of psychology. Several new features and ideals of fairy life have been introduced into the "Wonderful Wizard," who turns out in the end to be only a wonderful humbug after all. A scarecrow stuffed with straw, a tin woodman, and a cowardly lion do not at first blush, promise well as moving heroes in a tale when merely mentioned, but in actual practice they take on something of the living and breathing quality that is so gloriously exemplified in the "Story of the Three Bears," that has become a classic.

The book has a bright and joyous atmosphere, and does not dwell upon killing and deeds of violence. Enough stirring adventure enters into it, however, to flavor it with zest, and it will indeed be strange if there be a normal child who will not enjoy the story.

Stories by Stephen Crane.*

It seems an ungracious deed to write a work breathing any save kindly criticism of the latest work of the brilliant boy who has done so much that is worthy and who all too soon has "laid the weary pen aside." The word becomes well-nigh impossible as one looks at the pathetic portrait prefixed to these sketches, so youthful, so full of promise, and remembers how he crowded his brief years with work and missed the maturity of his powers by too eagerly anticipating it.

Eliminating as much as may be the influence of the writer's personality, we must confess that the "Whilomville Stories" do not, upon the whole, commend themselves to our approbation. Mr. Crane's literary touch makes itself felt, though he will occasionally indulge in the split infinitive. The stories contain many laughable situations, many bits of nature, and not a little food for reflection to the parents of "angel children"; but many of the scenes are so long drawn out as to be decidedly boring; more than once the reader is very much too vividly reminded of parallel occurrences in "Tom Sawyer"; the gibes at Sunday schools are cheap and unworthy; and as a delineation of the child nature the book is singularly inadequate.

It is not a little odd that while teachers and physicians are making a cult of child study, and are frightening plain-minded parents out of their wits by fine-drawn and microscopic analyses of the complex little psychical organisms to be trained and influenced, the children of fiction are becoming more and more simple, possessing more and more the elemental characteristics we have been wont to ascribe to the Bushman or the South Sea Islander. This is, of course, a reaction against the sentimental view of childhood almost universal in literature until the present generation. Let a child appear in a novel thirty years ago, and the reader knew his heart was to be torn. In the tears that have been shed over the soul-harrowing experiences of saintly children persecuted by worldly elders a whole army of Little Alices and her "creatures" might swim. Biography, too, delighted in anæmic, abnormally spiritual children who sank into an early tomb, such as "The Young Cottager," or poor little seven-year-old Nathan Dickerman, appropriately bound in slim black volumes and supposed to be edifying "Sunday reading" for the average child. Dickens laid the hand of genius upon the accepted ideal, but did not venture to change it; and so we have Little Nell, Paul Dombey, and Tiny Tim still radiant survivors of the children of sentiment.

Dear Marjorie Fleming in biography, Tom Brown and Little Women in fiction, substituted real children for the shadowy, haloed throng of impossible little saints, and the eager welcome these books received stimulated the vast host of followers who have at last pushed realism into the unreal.

For, we submit, while children are not all soul and sentiment, they certainly have soul and sentiment. Manly piety is found even among schoolboys. The veriest urchin of the streets knows something of unselfish love for somebody, but we should never discover these things from the most prominent literature of the day. We should be sorry to have "Stalky & Co." stand for the normal type of English schoolboy, or "Whilomville Stories" for the village children of our own country. Mr. Crane's children are boasting, bullying, cowardly, cruel little wretches, apparently soulless—simply a gang of selfish little roughs, devoid even of cohesive loyalty among themselves. No doubt he paints correctly one phase, and that the least attractive phase, of childlife, but he has left a whole world untouched, and so his picture must be pronounced a most unfair one. If "of such" as Mr. Crane's declared "hoodlums" were "the kingdom of heaven," there would be little to choose between that and the kingdom of Beelzebub!

And so, although "Whilomville Stories" provoke a smile, they and all their kin arouse serious protest. "Shades of the prison-house" have closed with a vengeance "upon the growing boy" of fiction. Such a brutal young savage is he portrayed that, because of his altogether evil influence, long-suffering elders begin to lament that books about boys should be at the same time books for boys. Surely the literary pendulum must be ready to swing back again, if not to the solemn little prigs of good Mr. Da and Mrs. Barbauld, at least to the boys of Thomas Hughes. For the real boy, full of animal spirits, full of mischief, full of faults though he be, does pause sometimes to feel in his shy, dumb way the stirrings of a soul within him, and is not without worthy aspirations.

William Buel Franklin.*

We have before us a little volume written in defense of the part that Gen. William B. Franklin played in the battle of Fredericksburg. It will be remembered that the result of that battle was the defeat of the Union forces under Gen. Burnside and the loss of over 12,000 of his men. Four months after the battle the Congressional committee on the conduct of the war decided that Gen. Franklin was responsible for the defeat, in consequence of his disobedience of the orders of Gen. Burnside. Subsequent investigation has shown the latter in the most unfavorable light, which Mr. Jacob L. Greene, brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers, the author of "Gen. William B. Franklin and the Battle of Fredericksburg," does not diminish, but rather concentrates, showing not only that Burnside was without ability to execute the high command intrusted to him, but that he did not hesitate to utter falsehood to shield himself from blame for a disaster for which he was alone responsible.

The charge against Gen. Franklin was promptly and completely controverted. Nevertheless, a stain like that is apt to rest upon a man's character, and he falls a prey to the first careless historian who happens to deal with the matter. It is for this reason that monographs similar to the one by Mr. Greene are valuable and even necessary. Mr. Greene's book was first read as a paper before a Hartford club of which Gen. Franklin was a member, and the motive for writing it is thus stated: "But for us whose lives have happily touched his [Gen. Franklin's] through the long years since those eventful days, and to whom his rare intelligence, his dauntless heart, and perfect truth and loyalty are as familiar as the constant stars, it is but a due tribute from our friendship and our faith in manhood that we have never seen fall in any case to read again the story of that disastrous day, note his part and hearing therein, and the cause and the manner of that most cruel and wanton injustice."

The author rightly supposes that his monograph is worthy of a larger public than that to which he read it in Hartford. He is abundantly justified in publishing it, for he has contributed an important footnote to the war of the great rebellion which has every claim to permanency and attention and which gives the particulars of an important episode the details of which have not hitherto been accessible in convenient form.

Fenelon on Child Culture.*

The little volume before us includes selections, made and translated by B. C. R. from Fénelon's first work, "Traité de l'Education des Filles." Although more conspicuously known as the author of "Les Aventures de Télémaque, Fils d'Ulysse," for two centuries his less familiar titles have been a mine for many writers on ethical instruction and spiritual guidance. "Fénelon's life was without stain," writes Charles Dudley Warner, in his introduction to the "Fragments," "and his nature was singularly pure, kindly, and elevated. His theory seems to have been that good is more potent than evil and that men are to be won to the right way rather by setting before them goodness as an attraction than by holding up the bad as a terror."

This is the spirit of Fénelon's philosophy, and for that very reason, in these days of realism and the attempt to teach morality by emphasizing unmoral things, he is decidedly refreshing. The following brief passages will give a suggestion of Fénelon's method:

To make children like good people, show them what is admirable in their characters, their sincerity, modesty, fidelity, discretion, and, above all, the piety which is the foundation of all the rest.

Ordinarily those in charge of children pardon them nothing and pardon themselves everything; this excites in children a spirit of malice and criticism; so that whenever they find faults in those who govern them they are delighted and do not try to conceal their contempt.

Cooper's Forecast of Cooperstown.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am moved to send you the following extract and prophecy from one of Fenimore Cooper's little known books, "The Chronicles of Cooperstown," written in 1838, by reading the communication from Mr. Keese of Cooperstown and your remarks thereon, "Fenimore Cooper and Manhattan," in last Saturday's issue. It is advice as well as prophecy. Perhaps Mr. Keese will tell us if the advice was taken, and if so its results. I am a sincere admirer of your SATURDAY REVIEW.

O. B. ACKERLY.

Yonkers, Sept. 3, 1900.

"As the growth and improvement of Cooperstown have been steady, and with very trifling exceptions regularly progressive, they may be expected to continue in the same ratio for a long time to come. We shall have no mushroom city, but there is little doubt that in the course of time as the population of the county fills up, this spot will contain a provincial town of importance.

"The beauty of its situation, the purity of the air, and the other advantages already pointed out, seem destined to make it more peculiarly a place of resort for those who live less for active life than for its elegance and ease. It is highly probable that half a century hence the shores of the lake will be lined with country residences, when the village will be the centre of their supplies of every kind.

"Were an effort made, even now, by the erection of proper lodging houses, the establishment of reading rooms and libraries, and the embellishment of a few of the favorable spots, in the way of public promenades, it strikes us that it would be quite easy to bring the place into request, as one of resort for the inhabitants of the large towns during the warm months. The mode adopted in the smaller European towns, would be the most suitable for commencing such an experiment. If a few persons, with narrow incomes, and who possessed proper buildings, were to fit up rooms as parlors and bedrooms, a set in each house, furnish the breakfast and tea, and, if required, the dinner, persons of fortune would be induced to frequent the place, would pay liberal prices, and the village in a few years would reap the benefit of large expenditures.

"The system of common boarding houses will not for a long time draw to Cooperstown company in sufficient numbers to remunerate, or company even of the right quality. But half a dozen furnished lodgings, on a respectable scale, we think would lay the foundation of a system that might prove to be exceedingly serviceable to the interests of the place. There is everything that is wanted for such an object, and as society produces society, a few years would bring an accession of this important requisite that would be certain to sustain itself.

"To conclude, Cooperstown is evidently destined to occupy some such place among the towns of New York as is now filled by the villages and towns of Westmoreland, in England, and by the several bourgs on the different waters of Switzerland. The period of this consummation may be advanced or it may be retarded by events, though nothing will be so likely to hasten it as to provide the means of comfortable private lodgings. As it is, scarcely a Summer passes that families do not reluctantly go from this beautiful spot to others less favored by nature, and with an inferior society, in consequence of their being unable to obtain the required accommodations.

"Still, everything shows a direction toward this great end, among which may be mentioned the increasing taste for boating, for music, the language, and other ammenents and accomplishments of the sort that bespeak an improving civilization."

*"THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ. By Frank Baum. With pictures by W. W. Denslow. Illustrated title page. Cloth. Yellow edges. Decorated cover. Quarto. Pages 268. Illustrations in black and white and in colors. With adoption. Chicago and New York: George M. Hill Company.

†"WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN AND THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG." By Jacob L. Greene. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

‡"GEN. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN AND THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG." By Jacob L. Greene, brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Volunteers. New York: Dodge & Worford.

§"TRACINGS FROM FENELON (SELECTED FROM THE EDUCATION DES FILLES)." Translated by B. C. R. Boston: Ginn & Co.

OUT TO-DAY

ROBERT ORANGE

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES

"This new novel by John Oliver Hobbes is a triumph of intellectual creativeness, and it has held me captive from cover to cover."
—Clement K. Shorter in "The Sphere."

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NOTES AND NEWS.

"New York in Fiction."

A volume which will have a certain attraction for the lovers of novels in general, but particularly for those who are interested in books which have New York for their scene of action, will be "New York in Fiction," the publication of which is announced for October by Dodd, Mead & Co. The author is Arthur Bartlett Maurice, editor of The Bookman; his work is fully illustrated from photographs of well-known houses and places. Since these articles appeared serially in The Bookman the writer has been able to incorporate a large amount of interesting new material. The work may be said to be divided into three parts, "Old and Proletarian New York," "About Washington Square," and "The New City and Suburban New York." Possibly a more definite idea of the scope of the book may be gained from the sub-titles of these three divisions, which are as follows: The Novelists Topographically Considered, About the Battery and Bowling Green, Lower Broadway and Park Row, The Politician as Literary Material, The Great East Side, The Historical Novel of the Future, Washington Square, Bohemia, Greenwich Village, The New York of Davis and Fawcett, Crawford's New York, Old Second Avenue, Gramercy Park and Tenth Street, Neglected Phases of New York Life, About Madison Square, The Park and the Upper East and West Sides, Westchester, Greenpoint, Staten Island, and New Jersey.

The Brooklyn Institute.

The forthcoming "Twelfth Year Book—1899-1900," of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will show a most gratifying condition of that institution—a condition which has not been arrived at by any spasmodic popularity or sudden, unusual increase in funds or attendance, but a condition that is the growth of twelve years of uniform development. Most interesting figures are furnished concerning the increasing membership, the increase in number of meetings, lectures, and class exercises, increase in attendance, and increase in resources. In 1888 the number of members amounted to 82. The first annual increase raised the figures to 352, and now the number of members amounts to 6,391. The annual increase has not, as might have been expected, been of uniform character; the popularity of the institute manifested itself in 1894 by an increase of 835, but the next year showed an increase of only 307. As to the increase in number of lectures, meetings, and class exercises, 1887-8, had 18 meetings open to all members, 60 special meetings and class exercises, while the year just past included respectively 593 and 3,464. In 1887-8 the average daily attendance was 86, the total attendance for that year being 6,900. In 1899-1900 the average daily attendance was 1,855, making a total for the year of 390,255. Perhaps, however, the most encouraging aspect of the institute is shown through its increase in resources. In 1887-8 its annual income was $4,456.70, while its permanent fund amounted to $37,000. Now its annual income is reckoned at $147,006.65, while its permanent fund has reached $247,153. Could anything afford better testimony as to the energy and intelligence with which the institute has been managed under its Director, Prof. Franklin W Hooper?

Prof. Hart's Valuable Work.

Volumes III. and IV. of Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart's "American History Told by Contemporaries" will shortly come from the press of The Macmillan Company. Vol. III. will treat of "National Expansion, 1783-1845," while Vol. IV. is entitled "Welding the Nation." The former deals with the formation and development of the Federal Constitution, with the political and economic readjustment of the Nation after the war of 1812, and the beginnings of the slavery contest. The Constitution itself is described by participants in the Federal Convention. Particular attention is paid to the development of the West, while a large portion of the volume is given up to an account of the actual conditions of slavery and of the abolition movement. Vol. IV. will be an attempt, from the words of those who took part in the epoch of the civil war, to describe the causes, approach and progress, incidents and results of that great struggle. The story will then go on through reconstruction and commercial reorganization to the Spanish war and the new era of international relations. With the text of each volume there is an apparatus of bibliography and introductory matter, a brief characterization of the writers, and a complete index. The two volumes already published are entitled "Era of Colonization, 1493-1689," and "Building of the Republic, 1689-1783."

Items of the Day.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor" will appear in a two-volume edition with illustrations by A. E. Sterner. Although there are yet several weeks before the day of publication, Harper & Brothers have already received many advance orders for the book, which even as a serial many critics have considered to be the most important literary event of the year.

"A Critical Examination of Irish History," by T. Dunbar Ingram, author of "England and Rome," is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. As the sub-title indicates, it is "a replacement of the False by the Truth, from the Elizabethan conquest to the Legislative union of 1800." The same firm also has in preparation "The Elder Faiths of Ireland," by W. G. Wood-Martin, author of "Pagan Ireland."

A collection of drawings by Charles Dana Gibson will be published in October by R. H. Russell under the title of "Americans." It will be uniform in size with Mr. Gibson's four preceding books, published by this house. The book will contain over ninety of Mr. Gibson's latest sketches and cartoons, and, as its title indicates, it is full of National character."

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing this month eleven books, nine of which are fiction. Among them we notice "American Fights and Fighters," by Cyrus Townsend Brady, being a collection of stories based upon the early Colonial sea fights of our country; a novel of American life in the Middle West by Elmore Elliott Peake, entitled "The Darlingstone," and "Yankee Enchantments," by Charles Bertell Loomis, a volume of New England fairy tales, with forty pictures by F. Y. Corey. Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's novel of modern society in France, "The Archbishop and the Lady," is also being published this month, as is Anna Katharine Green's "The Circular Study."

The publication of "Songs and Song Writers," by Henry T. Finck, has been postponed by Charles Scribner's Sons. The delay in publication, which will amount to a week or two, is on account of the author's desire to incorporate in the work the substance of a long autobiographic letter from Edouard Grieg, the well-known Scandinavian composer. Mr. Finck's forthcoming book, it will be recalled, is the second volume in the Music-Lovers' Library, of which the first is "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," by W. J. Henderson.

"Rafnaland," by William H. Wilson, which is in active preparation at Harper & Brothers', is said to be a capital story for boys, which, however, is not without attraction for older people. The scene of the story is at the north pole, which the hero, whose balloon takes him thither, finds inhabited by the descendants of the Norse Vikings. Fiction and recent arctic research are entertainingly blended in the book.

Macaulay's "Essays on Milton and Addison," edited by Dr. J. Griffith Ames, late of Kenyon College, and "The Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," edited by Frederick L. Bliss, are nearly ready for appearance in Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.'s Cambridge Literature Series.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing today "Afield and Afloat," by Frank R. Stockton; "Napoleon III. at the Height of His Power," by Imbert Saint-Amand, translated by E. G. Martin; "The Referendum in America," by Ellis Paxton Oberholtzer; "Paul of Tarsus," by Robert Bird; "Word Studies in the New Testament," by Prof. Marvin R. Vincent; "Christianity in the Apostolic Age," by George T. Purves, and "Story-Tell Lib," by Annie Trumbull Slosson, author of "Fishin' Jimmy."

"Chloris of the Island," H. B. Marriott Watson's new novel, will shortly appear in book form from Harper & Brothers', with illustrations by the well-known English artists C. E. and H. M. Brock. Those who have read the tale as a serial find it a story of the last century, in which the hero unknowingly falls desperately in love with the beautiful daughter of an English smuggler.

Greening & Co. have in press for early publication a new novel by an anonymous author, called "Outrageous Fortune: Being the Story of Evelyn Gray, Hospital Nurse." The tale is said to be founded on fact.

The new edition of Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," which Harper & Brothers will shortly present in two volumes, will be profusely illustrated with marginal drawings by William Martin Johnson.

Albert B. Wenzell will shortly present a collection of his drawings through R. H. Russell under the title of "The Passing Show." It will deal with the social side of life. It may be recalled that since the publication of this artist's "In Vanity Fair" in 1896, no collection of his drawings has appeared.

Jessie Mansergh, (Mrs. George de Horne Vaizey,) who has been called "the Louise Alcott of England," is about to present through Cassell & Co. a new story for girls entitled "Sisters Three."

Among the subjects discussed in the September issue of the Annals American Academy of Political and Social Science, published in Philadelphia, are "Natural Rights," by Justice Clark of Tasmania; "The Law of the Value of Money," by Charles A. Conant; "Ethics of Expansion," by Talcott Williams; "Politics and Administration," by Henry J. Ford, and "Representation in Legislatures of Western States," by George H. Haynes.

"The Art of Translating," by Dr. Herbert C. Tolman of Vanderbilt University, is a volume designed for teachers in Latin, Greek, French, or German, which is in press at Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co.'s. The same publishers also have a volume in press entitled, "A Composition and Rhetoric," by Dr. Lewis W. Smith of Tabor College and James E. Thomas of the Boston High School.

The Open Court Publishing Company is presenting Hume's "Enquiry Concerning the Human Understanding," in the Religion of Science Library. Hume's well-known autobiography has been added to the volume, and the frontispiece is a reproduction of the portrait of the author by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Edwin S. Gorham of this city has taken advantage of the growing favor of the Dante circle both in England and in this country, and will shortly issue a "Dante Calendar," with specially translated passages by Epiphanius Wilson, and a series of Florentine decorations and reproductions of chalk drawings depicting scenes in Dante's life done by Blanche McManus, and printed in three colors. The same publisher has also in preparation an art volume dealing with Dante and the "Divina Commedia."

McClure, Phillips & Co. have found it necessary to postpone publication of some of their Fall books. Their list will begin to appear, however, in two or three weeks, and continue rapidly all through the Autumn season.

"Tolstoi's Essays, Letters, and Miscellanies," with portrait from his latest photograph, is about to be published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. The same house has also in preparation the complete works of this Russian novelist in a new edition, which includes the authorized version of "Resurrection," with introductions by Nathan Haskell Dole, and thirty-two illustrations, comprising portraits and original pictures. The set includes twelve volumes.

Dr. Canelin has written for the September Open Court an article on the Boxers, which it will pay people interested in the dispatches from China to read. The author is a Christian missionary of wide Oriental experience and an authority on the Chinese language and literature. His article is illustrated by pictures from native Chinese newspapers and translations of Boxer placards.

A story of mission life in China, by Charlotte M. Yonge will be published next week by Thomas Whittaker under the title of "The Making of a Missionary; or, Day Dreams in Earnest." The same publisher also announces "The Grim House," a new story by Mrs. Molesworth.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's new South African book, "Ian Hamilton's March," will be published next week by Longmans, Green & Co., with colored maps and plans of battles. Mr. Churchill's former work, it will be recalled, was entitled "From London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria."

Miss Emma Rayner, author of "Free to Serve" and "In Castle and Colony," has a new volume in press at Small, Maynard & Co.'s, which will be published this month. The forthcoming book is not a historical romance like the others, but a picture of Kentucky life in 1875. The delineation of plot is said to be full of spirited incidents.

Announcements from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—New Zealand will be conspicuous in The October Atlantic. The hero of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's story, "The Prodigal," begun in the September number, is an Aucklander, and intensely proud of his nativity, and Mr. John Christie, a New Zealand journalist, will contribute a paper on the development of the country which is little known to Americans not connected with its trade. Among the stories will be "The Draxon Dinners," by Mr. Charles Warren, author of "The Girl and the Governor," the coming book of political stories. The September paper on the late James Martineau will be followed by a group of his letters. The opening article will treat of "Politics and Government in China," and it will come from the pen of President Angell, formerly Minister to China. There will be two African articles, but neither has any connection with the Boers. In one the Very Rev. Canon Rawnsley will write of Mr. Flinders Petrie's recent discoveries of tombs of the first dynasty of Egyptian Kings, and in the other Mr. J. Taylor Wood will tell how Englishmen captured a slave dhow, "befo' de wah."

The catalogue of L. C. Page & Co. for the year 1900 contains the announcements of some juvenile books, and a varied group of others added since the first edition of the catalogue was prepared. A new series called "The Day's Work Series," consists of serious little papers by many hands, President Thwing, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Prof. Amos R. Wells, editor of The Christian World; the Rev. George W. W. Shinn, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Mr. E. R. Bok being among the authors. The covers are of cloth with a design in two colors. The Cozy Corner Series is extended by five new volumes, one an illustrated reprint of Miss Mulock's "Little Sunshine's Holiday"; another, an edition of "The Child's Garden of Verse," the other three fairy stories: "The Water People," by Mr. Charles Lee Sleight; "Helena's Wonderland," by Miss Frances Hodges White, and "The Adventures of Beatrice and Jessie," by Mr. Richard Mansfield. The title of "The Gunbearer," by Mr. G. Waldo Browne, has been changed to "The Young Gunbearer." "Shireen and Her Friends," a biography of a Persian cat, by Mr. Gordon Stavlis; "Fairy Folk from Far and Near," by Miss Annie C. Woolf, with colored illustrations by Hans Reitz; "Bully, Fag and Hero," by Mr. Charles J. Mansford; "Tales Told in the Zoo," by F. C. Gould, and "The Adventures of a Boy Reporter in the Philippines," by Mr. Harry Steele Morrison, are the work of authors whose names are new in this firm's list, and "The Story of Dago," by Miss Annie Fellowes Johnston, is the second volume to which its author's name is appended this season.

Mr. Josiah Flynt's "Tramping with Tramps" is followed by "Notes of an Itinerant Policeman," in which, as a special officer on a Western trunk railway, he studied the subject with larger opportunities and from a new point of view. "English Heraldry," by Charles Boutell, differs somewhat from most books of its species, being of moderate size, and containing many illustrations. "The Rise of the Russian Empire," by Mr. Hector H. Munro, comes at the opportune moment, when Russia seems likely to pursue the truce of the bear to the point of robbing the dragon of some of his choicest treasures; and "Lives of Great Italians," by Mr. Frank Horridge, should be in every public school library for the benefit of young Americans, native and adopted.

Mr. Ewan Martin, author of "The Knight of King's Guard," one of the best of the stories of the Black Prince's time, will appear this year with "Dauntless," a Stuart romance: "Slaves of Chance," by Mr. Ferrier Langworthy, describes the London life of five pretty girls, and "The Wallet of Kai Lung," by Ernest Bramah, describes the life of a Chinese story teller, a story teller by profession, be it understood, not a clever amateur of a Viceroy or an Empress, and to these will be added Mr. Richard Marsh's "Tom Ossington's Ghost," new in this country, although issued in England in 1897.

Four illustrated gift books, two for lovers of the poets and two for those whom their enemies call Anglomaniacs, will appear before Christmas. Tennyson's "A Dream of Fair Women," with forty pictures, by Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan, and "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," with six illustrations by Mr. Herbert Cole, compose the former pair; the latter is a limited edition of Mr. William C. A. Blew's "A History of Steeplechasing," with twenty-five pictures by Mr. W. C. Allen, and "Social Assessments of Old London," by E. S. Roulton, with colored pictures.

Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. have an Autumn list remarkable for its length and for its inclusion of fully three novels. Taking all the facts together the number of novels in small this season, and the publishers seem to accept that tendency will prefer books describing countries with which the United States has but lately come into touch, or else those describing our own battles or Britain's. The change is to be counted among the benefits accruing from the events of the last two years. If that be "imperialism," Mr. R—g W—w may make the most of it.

The firm announces the eighth edition of "From Kingdom to Colony," Miss Mary Devereux's historical romance, apparently not believing The Academy's prediction that "The Knights of the Cross" would be the sandbag to kill the American longing for an historical novel, and there is already a third edition of "A Dream of a Throne," by Mr. Charles F. Embree. No publisher should be without "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," and Messrs. Little & Brown will issue an edition edited by Miss Jessie B. Rittenhouse, and including the Fitz-Gerald, McCarthy, and Whenfield versions. "A Life of Parkman," by Mr. Charles Haight Farnham, who writes with the approval of the author's family and has had free access to his papers and letters, and a similarly approved biography of the late Dr. James Martineau are announced for early appearance. The latter book was nearly finished when Dr. Martineau died, and it includes a study of the movements in which he was interested. His life and that of the sister, so dear to him in childhood, so sadly estranged in later life, included a period in which England has passed through great mental and moral changes, and Dr. Jackson's task has been no sinecure.

Various are the ways in which knowledge may be acquired. While the truly virtuous are reading whole libraries of solemn books about China, the frivolous may acquire acquaintance with Chinese forms of ceremonial speech, peculiar ethical theories, and views of political and military merit by reading the nine stories contained in "The Wallet of Kai Lung," by Ernest Brahma. In some of these tales the author occasionally permits himself to burlesque Aryan ways, and is funny without being instructive, as, for instance, when he devises a tradesman's sign, beginning "Good morning! Have you worshipped one of Li-Hung's refined ninety-nine cash idols?" and combining the features of four well-known London advertisements, but in general he conforms strictly to the statements of the best authors who have written on Chinese topics. Some of the proverbs are very good. "When struck by a thunderbolt, it is unnecessary to consult the Book of Dates as to the precise meaning of the omen"; "Although there exist many thousand subjects for elegant conversation, there are persons who cannot meet a cripple without talking about feet," are two specimens. Again, a very pretty summary of the whole duty of the soldier is given by an officer of bowmen, who lays down the law that should the enemy continue to advance after the first flight of arrows, the bowmen should endeavor to frighten him by loud cries, feigning the voices of savage beasts and deadly snakes. If these be ineffectual, "they will naturally take flight," he says, "or run to meet the enemy, protesting that they are convinced of the justice of their cause, and are determined to fight on their side in future."

The book is published this week by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., together with "Slaves of Chance," by Mr. Charles E. Hill, a story written in the manner of Mr. George Gissing, and relating the fortunes of five sisters, belonging to the vast horde of superfluous Londoners. The stories of four are commonplace enough, and occupy but little space, but the fifth runs away and finds out what cruel London can do to an unprotected girl, indiscreet but not vicious. It is a sordid tale, but ought to be a remedy for the foolish desire for independence which destroys so many English and American girls.

Although the celebration of Labor Day legally takes four sessions from the sadly curtailed school year, and actually despoils it of an entire week, a Corporal's guard of pupils gathered in most of the primary and grammar schoolrooms Wednesday. Among the books prepared for them is Mr. Horace E. Scudder's "Book of Legends" with its stories taken from many sources, making a very agreeable reading book. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers, and they also issue "A History of England," by Mr. J. N. Larned, formerly Superintendent of the Buffalo Public Library. This is one of those school manuals which are prepared for the best scholars in the average High School class and leave to the teacher the task of simplification and adaptation to the weak minded. The condition of the people and the progress of literature and the arts are treated as carefully as the succession of reigning houses and the wars, and both are entirely independent of the "Historical Surveys," which really compose an abridged history of Europe. The stupid and lazy will hardly perceive their existence, but the clever will find them very stimulating, and the topics and references at the end of each chapter and the "Working Library" suggest pleasant and profitable reading for years. But, under the present system of lending books to the pupil, such a work loses half its value. After studying it for a year or two after every page has its memories of successful recitation or doleful failure, after its leaves learn to answer readily to the hand, and its paragraphs stand out from the page when one wishes to verify a date, it is returned to the city, and the average pupil's last state is hardly better than his first. A wise parent buys such a book, and it remains in the family library.

Another High School book of uncommon merit is "English; Composition and Literature," by Mr. W. F. Webster of the East High School, Minneapolis. It does not include many of the technicalities of rhetoric, and its single chapter on "argument" is the only one containing many technicalities of any sort, but it is written for the school of to-day, with only forty weeks in the year, and with pupils enfeebled by too much guidance in the

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primary classes, and too many subjects and no exactitude of treatment in the grammar classes, and it is well written, and presents good models. Newman and Stevenson are excellent substitutes for Johnson and Macaulay. Some chapters of suggestions to teachers lay out a formidable quantity of work, but the teachers of to-day expect nothing else.

Implements of the Remote Past.*

The primary object of Mr. Moorhead in his volume on "Prehistoric Implements" is to inform the student and beginner. He has made the study of prehistoric archaeology a pleasurable pursuit for many years, and both by inclination and personal investigation is well qualified to undertake what is more or less of a pioneer work. It is doubtful if any previous writer has attempted to compass, and yet to condense, so much. It is to be feared that many persons ignorantly hold to the belief that the Indians manufactured arrow and spear points, possibly tomahawks, but nothing beyond. The long dead Indians are not given credit for having had any love of the beautiful. According to mistaken ideas of this kind, the Indian warrior eschewed all that lacked utilitarianism. The aborigines have been shown to us as insensible to the charm of ornament. It has been the aim of Mr. Moorhead to dispel such fallacies and to gather together and illustrate type implements among which should be included those the use of which could only have been ornamental and ceremonial, and if possible to ascertain for what purpose these implements were used. By means of illustrations, attention is drawn to unknown types, and the study of such specimens in museums and private collections is stimulated. Had the narratives of early travelers and explorers been a little more circumstantial, the present difficulties that confront the investigators of to-day would have been greatly lessened, but they were apparently quite content with such a record as "he wore a stone about his neck," or "his earrings were of stone," and as a result, speculation supplants fact. Fortunately, they have done better in the description of pipes, games, fabrics, manners, etc., that has come down to us.

The passing of the Indian has signified the loss of many of his myths and legends, as well as all knowledge of some of his occupations and amusements into which some of the so-called ornamental or "ceremonial stones" doubtless entered, so that we cannot tell positively how, why, or even when the slate or granite crescents, butterflies, bar amulets, tablets, banners, boats, bird stones, etc., were made. Most of our cabinets and museums are full of them. They are graceful, artistic, and stand for the highest art in Neolithic times, and yet whether from neglect or what not, we know nothing about them. In spite of our historical archaeological achievements, we are baffled by a bit of polished rock through which a hole has been drilled.

There is reason to believe that a system of barter existed between the various tribes, so that implements were exchanged from time to time. Wampum beads circulated and copper and obsidian were carried far from the places of occurrence and used in making implements when these, as raw materials, had been bought and sold. But the Indians, the cliff dwellers, the mound builders, and others were not only commercial in their instincts and habits, but they were also artistic. There can be no other adequate explanation that properly accounts for the lavishing upon their utensils and implements of the care and skill that are characteristic of some of them and of which there seems now to have been no use except that of ornamentation. Some of their arrows and spears were, it is true, tipped with points that were crude and poorly finished, but others were gem stones, and the chipping or flaking was the work of a real artist. They were a long way in advance of the Archaean savages, who were content to use the imprint of a foot in the yielding clay as a vessel or domestic reservoir. Some of the cliff dwellers decorated their pottery with patterns that are very striking. They made steins and bowls, for use, truly, but they added an unmistakably artistic "environment," or "atmosphere."

They wrought into their ceramics and effigies symbols and ideals that had a story to tell that was well worth the telling. They must have known what eye pleasure was, and they gratified it in many ways. They made many things besides war and chase implements. The pipes they used were often highly ornamental, and frequently represent long-continued and well-directed labor. The stone pestles were for the most part without ornateness, but if Schoolcraft is right, the method of making use of them was very ingenious. Some of the Indian carving and stone cutting is little short of marvelous and well repays the collector who seeks it out and triumphantly places it in his cabinet. Some of the stone axes are double grooved. Some of the arrows and spear tips are serrated. Some of the pottery is ornamented with effigy heads, natural and grotesque. They engraved shells and gorgets. They made fancy fishhooks and charm stones. They decorated copper war clubs with human symbols and they made for themselves ornamental whistles. Ornament also found a place in their hair and hair pins, and the "plummet" or medicine stones, sometimes had phallic-like ends. The book is full of interest from cover to cover, but it is a great pity that the printing is so poorly done. It is to be regretted also that three pages of errata find a place in the book as issued. Mr. Moorhead and his collaborators have done good work, and it was deserving of a better typographical setting.

*"PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENTS. A Reference Book. A Description of the Ornaments, Utensils and Implements of Pre-Columbian Man in America." By Warren K. Moorhead. 281 figures, showing 3,000 specimens. Cr. 8vo, pp. [illegible]. Cloth, [illegible]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. [illegible]. Price $2.

Authors, Musical and Not Musical.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with interest Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards's pregnant letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 1, concerning his "recollections of authors who liked music." Obviously his letter was not typewritten, or the alleged saying of Théophile Gautier, which he quotes, that "music is the most expressive of all noises," would not have been perverted by the types. What Gautier is supposed to have said is that "music is the most expensive of all noises," or, "music is a kind of noise that costs more than other noises." Of course Gautier, except, possibly, in jest, never made any such "fool" remark, for he had a fine musical sense, though he may not have been susceptible to music in its higher symphonic forms, and was doubtless deficient in a knowledge of the technics of the divine art.

That Heine, whose musical god was Rossini and who was captivated by the rippling melodies of the great maestro, had rapturous musical moods is evident to all familiar with his work in prose. Bach and Beethoven he could not comprehend, but he had a passion for Bellini, while Paganini's playing affected him so strangely when hypnotized before the Alster pavilion at Hamburg by the wizard of the violin, that he afterward sought to reproduce the sensations he experienced at the time in Maximilian's fine commentary on this weird performance—finer, it strikes me, than Leigh Hunt's description—in "Florentine Nights."

As Mr. Sutherland Edwards intimates, Dickens rarely mentions music except to ridicule the acoustical feats of some crude performer. Dick Swiveller's melancholy pipings and sputterings on his wooden flute suggests Mr. Mell's freakish performances, when, as Dickens says in "David Copperfield," it seemed from his facial contortions as if he had resolved "to blow his whole being into the big hole at the top and gradually ooze away at the keys."

Why writers—and especially poets—do not take more interest in music, which Lamartine defines as a speech that begins where language ends, is a problem psychologists may never solve. But, with a few conspicuous exceptions which prove the unerring rule, such is undeniably the fact. Some of us may recall how Georges Sand in "The Countess of Rudolstadt," quotes Voltaire, who is made to say: "Italian music is far better than French because it is more ornate, and a difficulty overcome is something at least." Then she runs blithely on: "This was Voltaire's idea of art. He might have answered, had he been asked if he liked music, as did a certain fop of our own time: 'Well, it does not annoy me.'"

How pathetic is Charles Lamb's confession: "Organically, I am incapable of a tune. I have been practicing 'God Save the King' all my life, whistling and humming it to myself in solitary corners, and am not arrived, they tell me, within many quavers of it."

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.
Kinderhook, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1900.

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"Suttanly," says Miss Rita Frost, the American girl in Mrs. Arthur Kennard's very much extended romance. But besides Miss Frost as a heroine there are a countless number of other female personages of more or less importance. There is an abundance of movement in the story, for you are now in Paris, next in London, and then in the provinces of rural England. The men are in phalanxes, and it requires the strictest attention to assort them. The good qualities of the American young person Mrs. Kennard presents. Like all other heroines she has a very hard time of it. Finally the conclusion is reached, and you are glad to learn that Rita is fairly happy, though it has taken some 228 pages of close print to present that fact.

THE SECOND LADY DELCOMBE. By Mrs. Arthur Kennard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

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LETTERS OF CICERO. Translated by Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, M. A. In four volumes. Vol. IV. 12mo. Pp. 381. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.30.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By Gilbert White. 8vo. Pp. 476. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

RATTLING FOR ATLANTA. By Byron A. Dunn. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 380. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MISSIONARY IN THE GREAT WEST. By the Rev. Cyrus Townsend T. Brady. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE TRAVELS OF SIR JOHN MANDEVILLE. Being the Version of the Cotton Manuscript in Modern Spelling. 12mo. Pp. 476. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ARABIA: THE CRADLE OF ISLAM. By the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, F. R. G. S. Introduction by the Rev. James S. Dennis. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.

OUR FORESTS AND WOODLANDS. By John Kirkes. 8vo. Pp. 366. In the Haddon Hall Library. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

HUNTING. By J. Otho Paget. In the Haddon Hall Library. 8vo. Pp. 394. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

FICTION.

DEVIL THE RAILROAD. A Novel. By Robert Burns Wilson. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE SATURDAY REVIEW, by Lewis Melville. [illegible]

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CAMPAIGN IN OHIO OPENS

Senator Hanna Addresses a Large Crowd at Youngstown.

MR. FORAKER ON PORTO RICO

Chauncey M. Depew on the Outlook—Parade Four Miles Long—Much Enthusiasm Shown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The Republicans of Ohio opened the Presidential campaign here to-day with a parade, followed by a meeting which for enthusiasm and attendance has hardly been equaled in the Buckeye State.

The weather was delightful, a cool breeze tempering the sun's rays, while the trio of oratorical stars, Senators Chauncey M. Depew, J. B. Foraker, and Marcus A. Hanna, drew thousands of visitors from all parts of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

The 9:45 o'clock train on the Erie Railroad brought a large delegation from Cleveland, and following it were four sections well filled with residents of the Forest City. Attached to the first section of the train was the private car of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. With Mr. Depew, as his guests, were Senators Hanna and Foraker, Col. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Ohio, member of the National Committee; District Attorney John J. Sullivan, State Treasurer Isaac L. Marion, State Auditor Walter D. Guilburt, Judge Samuel E. Williamson of Cleveland, and George P. Waldorf of Toledo.

The party was met at the station by the Foresters Club of Youngstown and escorted to the residence of Caleb Wyck, where an elaborate luncheon was served.

Shortly after noon they were driven to the public square, where they took their places in the line of parade. Promptly at 1 o'clock the march was taken up. The procession was nearly four miles in length, and in addition to campaign clubs from Cleveland, Canton, Toledo, Columbus, and many other cities and towns in Ohio, was made up of numerous industrial exhibits.

WORKINGMAN'S PAIL.

Among the unique devices was a mammoth workingman's dinner pail, bearing the inscription, "We want four years more of a full dinner pail."

When Wyck Park, where the speaking took place, was reached by the head of the procession, fully 20,000 people were in waiting. On account of the immense crowd two meetings were held at the same time.

Gov. George K. Nash, who had been selected as President of the day, made a brief speech in introducing Senator Foraker. Gov. Nash said, in part:

"It has occurred to me that nature designed the leaders of the Democratic Party for actors. In 1896 they put a play upon the boards which might well have been called 'A Comedy of Errors.' The first error was to suppose that the American people could forget the vicissitudes through which they had passed during the preceding three years, and that they did not know the cause of these troubles. The next error presented was their belief that our people were not in favor of a sound financial policy.

"Those leaders are now ashamed of their performances in 1896 and seek to have them forgotten. This season they have put a new play upon the boards, and it ought to bear the good old title, 'Much Ado About Nothing.' They call it 'Imperialism.'"

FORAKER ON PORTO RICO.

At the conclusion of Gov. Nash's remarks Senator Foraker arose and was greeted by prolonged cheers, and during the delivery of his speech also he was frequently interrupted by applause. He said that the paramount issue of the campaign was the Administration of William McKinley. The speaker criticised the Democratic Party, declaring it to have been on the wrong side of every great question for more than fifty years, while the Republican Party, he claimed, had shown the highest order of statesmanship and given great prosperity to the country.

In regard to Porto Rico and the Democratic cry of imperialism, the speaker said:

"Porto Rico was acquired in response to the universal sentiment of the whole American people, and of that people as well. The people of that island are, however, of the Latin race. They have a different system of jurisprudence, they are accustomed only with the civil law; their codes of procedure are unlike ours. They do not know what free popular government is. They are total strangers to trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus, and never heard of the bill of rights.

"The Government we gave Porto Rico, instead of being harsh and ungenerous, is the most generous and least burdensome Government that has ever been provided by the United States for any territory since the beginning of the Republic. More generous by far than we gave to Louisiana or Florida or California, and under that Government the people of Porto Rico are now entering upon a career of prosperity and happiness greater than they have ever known.

QUESTION OF TARIFF.

"It is true that the Porto Ricans are required to pay full tariff on all importations from countries other than the United States, but the people of every territory we have ever acquired have been required to do the same thing—with this difference, that the people of Porto Rico are allowed to keep the duties so collected and use them for the support of their own Government, while the duties collected in every other territory—Louisiana, Florida, Washington, Oregon—have been turned over to the National Government at Washington for the support of the whole Nation. It is true that duties equal to 15 per cent. of the rates prescribed by law are paid on certain articles of commerce between the United States and Porto Rico, but it is also true that every cent so collected goes not into the Treasury of the United States, but into the Treasury of Porto Rico for the support of the Porto Rican Government; and this provision continues in force only two years, until a system of taxing property similar to our own may be devised and put into operation, until which time there was no other way for the Porto Ricans to raise sufficient revenues to support their Government.

"It is also true that while the people of every other territory are required to pay internal revenue taxes the same as the people of the United States, the people of Porto Rico have been exempted from that burden. All these provisions are unprecedented in the history of our legislation.

"If there has been any imperialism it was in accepting our title to the Philippines and the assertion of our authority and power there in the first instance, and all that had the approval of Mr. Bryan. Since this policy was entered upon nothing more has been done than to prosecute it with vigor."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Senator Foraker was followed by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who said in part:

"Coming as I do direct from the Republican State Convention of New York, I bring you the greetings of that earnest and able body of representative Republicans. It was a convention which felt that with work New York would roll up an old-fashioned majority for McKinley and Roosevelt. These are good times, the signs are propitious. In no election since the civil war have the Democrats ever succeeded when Vermont gave 30,000 majority. This year her September majority is about 31,400. Those of us who were active during the civil war remember the second campaign for the election of President Lincoln. The Southern Confederacy was exhausted. Its credit in Europe was impaired, its supplies were rapidly failing. The Democratic Convention which met in Chicago declared the war a failure and proposed, if successful, to recognize the Southern Confederacy. That declaration cost the lives of over 100,000 men on one side or the other, and several thousand wounded and maimed.

"Had the Democratic Convention at Kansas City declared that before anything else was considered peace must be restored in the Philippines, the brigands captured, and security for life and property at once assured under United States authority, the Philippines would be as peaceful to-day as the State of Ohio."

Discussing imperialism, Mr. Depew said:

"I know of no situation so absurd as for Col. Bryan to stand before an Ohio audience and describe William McKinley as an emperor. William McKinley, who, boy and man, has been your neighbor all his life—has been a good soldier and a good citizen, an able Congressman, and a most brilliant President, whose whole life from the time he enlisted as a boy until to-day, has been at the service of his country, and for his country's best interest."

VALUE OF PHILIPPINES.

Continuing, Mr. Depew said:

"Imperialism and expansion mean for you, my fellow-citizens of this Mahoning Valley, new markets for the products of this industrial centre. The pacification of the Philippines gives a market of 10,000,000 of people. It will grow every year as they come into more civilized conditions and their wants increase. Our port at Manila is nearer by hundreds of miles than any European country to the coast of Asia, where reside two-thirds of the inhabitants of the globe. China is about as large as the United States and has 400,000,000 people. They are an industrious, sober, producing class. There are nearly 400 miles of railroad in China, while there are one hundred and eighty odd thousand miles in the United States. In the next twenty years China will be gridironed with railroads. The rails and spikes, the fish plates, the locomotives, the electric cars, the wire, must all be brought from abroad. To retire from a situation like that within ourselves, as Col. Bryan proposes, would be to build a wall within which American industry and industrial workers would suffocate and starve.

SENATOR HANNA'S ADDRESS.

"My fellow-citizens, you have heard a great deal of talk of late about the paramount issue. This issue, whatever it is, is yours. I saw it a moment ago among the trees—a full dinner pail. You may talk about expansion, anti-trust, silver, government by injunction, the Constitution following the flag, and all the rest of it, but, fellow-citizens, I want to tell you that this whole issue boiled down is in that dinner pail. If this is a great Nation, it is great because of its people. If it is a successful Nation, it is so because of the industry of its people.

"What, my friends, is the object of the Democratic Party in bringing in collateral issues, except to distract your attention from the very fact that you are prosperous and that every promise of the Republican Party made at St. Louis has been fulfilled; that every proposition has come to pass, and that you are reaping the benefits of those prophecies and promises. Now, it is a game of politics only to inject into this campaign those issues that are simply collateral.

"I am glad I came, glad because this gathering has given me inspiration and confidence, coming back as I do to my native State. I feel a renewed hope, inspired by new energy, in coming West. And in connection with those splendid leaders who are on the stump and in the councils of the party, perhaps it is in our power to awake the people to the importance and necessities of this campaign. They are important; they are necessary beyond that of any other that ever occurred in the history of the United States. It is a campaign fraught with more interest and more danger than even in 1896, because if we fall down, we have further to fall than we had in 1896.

"The progress of the United States depends upon our going forward just as we have commenced—in straight lines, holding in our view anything like the interests of our people, or, as some of our anti-imperialist friends call it—commercialism. Well, I am in favor of commercialism when it comes to that. I am in favor of those conditions under which this great country has grown and developed, until we not only can supply our population of 75,000,000, but when our productive capacity exceeds even by 33 per cent., we must have a market for the surplus or our enterprise and production must be checked.

A PLAIN PROPOSITION.

"That is the plain, common-sense business proposition. Will you shut down one-third or 40 per cent. of the producing capacity of this country for the sake of taking the advice of Mr. Bryan and his so-called anti-imperialistic advisers, or will you cast aside all such demagogy and go straightforward, following the straight road that you have learned so well under the teachings of William McKinley, who has established our protective system on which the Government has reached that point that we can send our manufactured goods into every foreign country on the globe?

"During the present term of President McKinley's Administration we have exported a balance in our credit of manufactured goods alone of hundreds of millions of dollars, and our total exports over imports of products in three years amount to a credit balance of $1,460,000,000 up to the first of last July.

"I made that statement last month at Pittsburg, and Mr. Bryan denied it. I simply refer him to the books of the United States Treasury, and figures won't lie. That is the truth, but it is an unwholesome and unsavory truth to the Democrats, as it demolishes every argument that they have made. I want to say just one word in conclusion. The people of Ohio have never forgotten their responsibility. They have always responded when there was a note of danger, and while I would not throw a single shadow across our bright pathway I want to tell Republicans not only of Ohio, but of all the United States that while there are Republicans enough north of the Ohio River and bounded by the two oceans to elect McKinley in every State, yet it is necessary for every man to do his duty. It is necessary that we should not remain at home, expecting our neighbors will do that duty for us.

"My friends, this is a serious mistake for any man. No man can find in his own heart any reason or excuse for not performing that duty, while upon the results of that duty rest not only his own happiness and that of his fireside, but the great responsibilities of the whole Nation, and now that we are upon the firing line of nations let us bring to our support our spirit as well as our duty, and therefore in this campaign I say there is not a man in the State of Ohio who can excuse himself for neglecting a single duty. Let Ohio, then, lead the fighting in this campaign since she has the candidate for President. Let us open this campaign with enthusiasm, and keep it up from now until the 6th of November, and then we will meet again in Washington on the 4th of March."

Addresses were also made by Congressman R. W. Tayler and Col. Charles Dick.

After the meeting a public reception will be held at the Tod House in honor of the speakers of the day.

FORAKER RESISTS POLICEMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Senator Foraker had an encounter with an officer at the Union Passenger Station here late last night while he was waiting for the Big Four train to take him to Cleveland, on his way from Youngstown, for the big Republican campaign opening in that city. He was standing in a doorway leading to the general waiting room, when the officer ordered him rather unceremoniously to move on. The Senator replied that he was going to stand there until his train came in.

"No, you won't," said the officer. "You are blocking the doorway and I am ordered to keep it clear."

"I think I will stay here; it is a public place," replied the Senator.

With that the officer grabbed him and a tug-of-war ensued, the Senator proving a rather lusty antagonist for the officer, who was not very large. Seeing that he was getting the worst of it, the officer was about to use his mace, when Benson Foraker, the Senator's son, who was just coming up, interfered and stopped the contest. The officer had no idea that he was struggling with the Senator from Ohio.

World's Lumber Mill Record Broken.

BERLIN, N. H., Sept. 8.—There are world's records made in lumber mills occasionally. To-day a machine at the Berlin Mills Company mill ran eleven hours and cut out 221,339 feet of spruce lumber, beating the world's record of 158,000 feet, made by a Maine mill last year.

1:00 P. M., 5:30 and 9:20 P. M.

At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Big Four, for St. Louis. There is no better service or more comfortable route.—Adv.

MR. CLEVELAND HOPE OF ANTI-POPULISTS

Leaders Once High in His Councils Expect Him to Speak.

OLNEY LETTER A FIRST STEP

Indorsement of Bryan in Part, Party Reconstruction if He Should Lose, the Reputed Plan.

The statement has been made of late that, following the letters from members of ex-President Cleveland's Cabinet giving their views on the present campaign, the ex-President himself would come out with a letter expressing in a way the same ideas as did his former advisers and associates.

Judge J. J. Willett of Alabama, the leader of the anti-Populistic Democrats in the South, was at the Croker-Murphy headquarters at the Hoffman House yesterday, and he made the prediction to ex-Gov. Stone, the Vice Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, that Mr. Cleveland would be heard in much more forceful terms than he has yet uttered against the policies of the present Administration. Although Judge Willett disclaimed any positive knowledge of Mr. Cleveland's intentions, it is known that he has been in correspondence with him along the lines of Mr. Cleveland's taking a decided stand in the present campaign.

The understanding, it was declared, is that Mr. Cleveland will not come out and advocate the election of Mr. Bryan, but will create the impression that he favors Bryan by the attack which he will make on the Administration's expansion policy and by criticism of the Republican Party's dealings with the trust question.

Speaking of the possible step of Mr. Cleveland and of the plan that the Democrats who are opposed to Populism have in view, one of these Democrats high in the counsel of his fellows said yesterday:

"Ex-Secretary Olney's letter was submitted to ex-President Cleveland before being made public, and was approved by him. Behind this fact, and several correlative facts, there is a story of a big movement on the part of the anti-Populistic Democrats to put themselves in a position which will enable them to reorganize the Democratic Party in the event of Bryan's defeat. These Democrats do not expect Mr. Bryan to be elected. His second defeat will dispose of his leadership. Then will come the question of party reorganization.

"Democrats who have espoused this plan hope to undertake the work and bring the party back to its old traditions. In order that they may be in a position to wield the necessary influence with the party to accomplish their purpose, it is, of course, essential that they should have the appearance of loyalty to the party's standard bearer in the present campaign. Then they will be able to make the claim that Bryan's ideas on finance were alone responsible for his failure to achieve success. Mr. Olney's letter is the first move in this political play. It will soon be followed by others."

"Other Democratic leaders under the Cleveland Administration besides Mr. Olney are now making ready to put themselves in limited harmony with the party organization for the purpose which has been set forth. ExSecretary Carlisle has made a half-way promise to address the Democratic Commercial Travelers' Club of New York on the subject of trusts and the necessity of tariff reform as a means of weakening monopoly. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Francis, who was in New York a few days ago, confided to some of his friends the fact that he was seriously contemplating taking an active part in the present campaign on the trust issue. It is evident that the word has been passed around to all of the prominent Democrats who are opposed to Populism and numerous announcements similar to that made by Mr. Olney may be expected within the next few weeks."

MR. CLEVELAND DECLINES.

But ex-President Harrison Will Serve on the Arbitration Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Ex-President Cleveland has declined the President's appointment as a member of the International Board of Arbitration under The Hague treaty.

Ex-President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

MR. CARNEGIE ANGRY.

Conference at Skibo Castle to Place Responsibility for a Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—The real reason for the gathering of Carnegie Company officials at Skibo Castle has just developed. It is now said that Andrew Carnegie is angry over a contract with the American Bridge Company which the Carnegie Company made.

When the American Bridge Company was being formed, Mr. Carnegie refused to sell the Keystone Bridge Works, but the bridge company offering to buy 75 per cent. of its material from the Carnegie Company, and promising not to go into structural work on buildings, the works were sold. It is now said that the bridge company buys less than 75 per cent. of its material from the Carnegie Company, and takes contracts for buildings. The conference at Skibo Castle is to place the responsibility for the contract.

THE IOWA IN COLLISION.

Battleship Sinks a Big American Sailing Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The big American ship May Flint, loaded with coal from Seattle, ran into the prow of the United States battleship Iowa this evening as she was coming up the bay and sank. As far as could be learned, no lives were lost. The shock of the collision sprang several plates in the Flint's bow and water poured in a flood before her watertight compartments could be secured.

The Flint drifted down upon the lumber bark Vidette and sank in a few minutes. The May Flint was the third largest ship in the world. She had four masts and was rebuilt from the old steamer Persian Monarch. She was converted into a sailing vessel five years ago, and in February had a sensational voyage from Hongkong to Tacoma, Washington, which lasted 107 days.

Prune Trust Affects Chicago Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 8.—Chicago is beginning to feel the effect of the Prune Trust. An increase of from one-quarter to three-quarters of a cent over last year's prices is noted in quotations. There are indications that the price will soar higher. It is estimated that the California prune trade amounts to $16,000,000 annually. Most of this fruit is grown in the Santa Clara Valley. Of the product of the district the trust controls 90 per cent., while it is credited with controlling 85 per cent. of the product of other portions of California.

Send your address to The People's Co-operative Ice Company, 874 B'way, cor. 18th St., if interested in permanently cheaper ice or a good investment.—Adv.

NO MINERS' STRIKE TO-DAY

Executive Board Issues a Statement to Anthracite Laborers.

TOLD TO BE IN READINESS

Strife Between Capital and Labor Deplored and Arbitration Indorsed—Negotiating with the Operators.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8.—After an all-day secret session the National Executive Board of United Mine Workers of America adjourned to-night at 7 o'clock until to-morrow. The board issued a statement postponing the ordering of a strike pending the result of negotiations. Officials say influences are at work to adjust the trouble, but decline to saw what they are. The statement is signed by John Mitchell, President, and W. B. Wilson, Secretary.

This action means that the miners of the anthracite region will not strike to-morrow, although danger of a strike has not been removed. The men are ordered to remain in readiness to go out. Mine workers' officials refuse to say how far negotiations have progressed or by what means they are being carried on with the operators. The board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon a message was sent to District President Nichols at Hazleton, Penn., as follows:

Information reaches this office that miners in the anthracite region are ceasing work in anticipation of a strike being declared to-day. National Board directs me to advise that inasmuch as negotiations are still pending for a settlement, all miners continue work as usual until they receive official notice to suspend work and hold themselves in readiness to respond should our efforts to effect a settlement prove a failure.

The statement issued by the board is as follows:

To the miners and laborers of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and all other persons concerned:

The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, having under consideration the application of Districts 1, 7, and 9 of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, to engage in a strike because of the refusal of their employers to grant certain conditions which the miners of that field believe they are entitled to, have determined upon the following statement of their position in the case:

The organization of the United Mine Workers is opposed to strikes except as a last resort when all other means of adjusting disputes have failed. Our preamble declares that we desire "to use all honorable means to maintain peace between ourselves and employers, adjusting all differences so far as possible by arbitration and conciliation, that strikes may become unnecessary."

Strikes between labor and capital are like wars between nations; they bring hardships, privation, and want to the workers, and loss of property to the employers. Yet, when innumerable wrongs have been heaped upon a people, which they have patiently submitted to for years, using every honorable means at their command to remedy the evils complained of without resorting to strikes, and all their efforts for relief have been arrogantly refused or silently ignored, they would be false to themselves, their families, and their fellow men if they failed to resist any further encroachment upon their rights, even to the extent of striking for months, if necessary, with all the suffering it entails, in an effort to remove the evils for all time to come—this is the case in the anthracite region. Their wages have not kept pace with the cost of living, and in some instances have been reduced; they have been required to deal in company stores and accept the services of the company's doctor; they have been required to accept wages based upon an antiquated sliding scale, that invariably works downwards; they have had their wages reduced by an arbitrary and exorbitant system of docking; they have been compelled to wait for their pay weeks after the time specified by law, and in open violation of the same, and in many other ways their rights and liberties have been trampled upon, and in many instances they have been compelled to take their children from school at a very tender age in violation of law, and put them to work in the breakers in order to earn sufficient food to support their families. All of these impositions have been patiently borne until they are no longer bearable. They have sought conference after conference with their employers, hoping to meet them and obtain an amelioration of their condition. Their appeals have been ignored, they have pursued every conceivable conciliatory method, made numerous propositions, and have offered to submit the whole situation to arbitration, and all their efforts have been in vain. They now make application to this board for permission to strike in accordance with the laws of the union. We greatly deplore the circumstances which compel us to order a strike in this way, but we feel that we have done all we possibly can to avoid a conflict with the exception of a slight hope that has not yet been followed to a definite conclusion.

In order that the operators may have a further opportunity to avert the strike; that the industry and commerce of the New England and Eastern seaboard States may not be temporarily destroyed and permanently injured by an unnecessary stoppage of their fuel supplies; that the many thousands of workers engaged in those industries and in commerce, whose welfare is interwoven with the mining interests may not suffer from causes over which they have no control, and that more time may be had to continue negotiations along the line intimated, the miners of the anthracite field are hereby notified that the National Executive Board do not deem it advisable to order a strike to take effect Sept. 10, as requested by the Hazleton convention, but the miners of the whole anthracite region are instructed to restrain themselves for a few days longer and hold themselves in readiness to cease work immediately upon the ending of present negotiations, when, if a settlement is not reached, an official indorsement of the strike order will be sent out by this board.

PREPARING FOR A STRIKE.

Miners in the Scranton District Quit Buying Powder.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 8.—Ordinarily there is requisition for from 70 to 150 kegs of powder every morning at each colliery of average size. Only four kegs were taken into the Pine Brook shaft of the Scranton Coal Company to-day. At the Diamond Colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, where eighty kegs are daily taken in, only two kegs were taken in to-day. Four kegs were taken in at the Johnson Colliery of the Green Ridge Coal Company.

Henry Collins of Carbondale, a member of the District Executive Board, reported that all the miners in that territory were practically on strike to-day, for as soon as they used up what supplies were left over from yesterday they gathered up their tools and went home.

The officers of the United Mine Workers' Union and the big crowd of miners who were congregated in and about the headquarters of District No. 1 on Lackawanna Avenue, this afternoon, did not evidence any concern when the news came from Hazleton that the effort of Father Phillips to effect arbitration had failed. They did not expect anything, and consequently were not disappointed.

The Ontario and Western Company distributed planking along their line between Carbondale and Scranton to-day, with orders to their local officials to board up all the company's stores if their miners go out on strike.

Secretary John T. Dempsey of District No. 1 stated to The Associated Press representative that he and a number of other district officers at a consultation this afternoon concluded to advise the district officers not to include the engineers, firemen, pump runners, and barn bosses and their helpers in the order to strike. "We do not want to injure any company property, and, of course, we don't want the mules to go uncared for."

A mass meeting under the auspices of the United Mine Workers will be held in West Scranton to-morrow evening, when delegations from all over the district from Nanticoke to Forest City are expected to be present. A meeting is also called for North Scranton to-morrow afternoon to which all classes are invited. It is under the auspices of non-union miners.

NO LOCK-OUT LIKELY.

If the Miners Quit Work It Will Be of Their Own Accord.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 8.—The union workers of the Seventh District held a big meeting in town this afternoon. The membership includes all the organized miners in Lower Luzerne County. It is understood that the meeting was in reference to a strike, but absolute secrecy was observed, and nothing leaked out. President Duffy said that he had no news to make public.

The reports of a lock-out on the part of the operators are apparently unfounded. Notices were posted at the collieries of A. Pardee & Co. and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company before quitting time this evening to the effect that all hands should report for work Monday morning.

The News at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 8.—The news from Indianapolis that the miners' strike has been postponed was received with favor here. The business portion of the community, particularly, was much pleased with the change in affairs. Early this evening it looked as though nothing could avert the strike, and business was almost at a standstill. Those miners who favored the strike do not look with favor on the postponement.

AMERICAN COAL IN LONDON.

Test by South Metropolitan Gas Company Yields Good Results.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The South Metropolitan Gas Company has made a preliminary test with 3,700 tons of Pennsylvania coal, which has shown that this coal is superior to the British article in the amount of gas it yields per ton in illuminating power and in the quantity of coke. While at its present price it is dearer than English coal, the test shows that its superior quality more than compensates for the difference in cost.

If a full test gives the same result, and the high prices of British coal continue, it is probable that the company will buy largely in America.

MAINE CANVASS CLOSED.

Estimates of Republican Majority Vary Greatly.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 8.—The campaign in Maine, which closed to-night, has been fought on both sides with the greatest vigor known in the past ten years, the Democrats being encouraged in various localities to make a fight on local issues, while the Republicans have put forth the utmost exertions to keep the majority up to the average of former years. Estimates of the Republican majority vary greatly. It is said that Chairman Manley of the State Committee expects the majority to be 35,000, while F. M. Simpson of the committee says that in his opinion it will not exceed 18,000. Other estimates range from 20,000 to 30,000, but the greater number of well-informed Republicans set the figures at not over 25,000.

The Democrats expect to carry several counties, notably Knox, and they look for considerable gains on the legislative ticket. While the Republicans have had the best speakers, including many famous men from distant parts of the country, the Democrats have not been idle, but have held hundreds of meetings all over the State. Both parties have devoted the greater part of their attention to the smaller towns, and the Republicans have put some of their best speakers into little villages remote from the cities.

The Democrats set the Republican majority at not over 25,000, many of them at 20,000, and a few confidently asserting that it will not exceed 15,000 relying on the generally small attendance at meetings to indicate that many voters will stay at home on election day.

THE SAN MARCOS UNDER FIRE.

She Reports that Two Projectiles from Sandy Hook Guns Struck the Water Very Near Her.

The Mallory Line steamship San Marcos, which arrived in port from Galveston yesterday, had a very warlike reception, according to the passengers and crew, as she approached Sandy Hook on her way to the city.

The San Marcos was near the Scotland Lightship and was rapidly approaching the Hook, which was about three miles distant, when the roar from one of the great guns on the Government fortifications reverberated across the sea, and a few seconds later the passengers, who were standing along the rail, were surprised to see a mighty splash made by a large projectile which struck the water about 100 feet in front of the vessel and disappeared.

The passengers had hardly recovered from the surprise occasioned by the first shot, when a second roar came from the fortifications across the water, followed in a few seconds by another large projectile, which this time struck the water a short distance astern of the San Marcos. This projectile did not disappear, but ricochetted across the sea for probably three-quarters of a mile.

One of the crew, speaking of the incident, said that the gunners seemed to be trying to see how near they could come to the vessel without hitting her, and as the San Marcos was over three miles away it must have taken a very expert marksman to come so close in two consecutive shots, either of which, had they hit the vessel, would have sent her to the bottom.

CHICAGO WANTS CHEAP GAS.

Demands Permanent Reduction in Price or Municipal Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Gas at 40 cents for all Chicago or municipal ownership is the cry of the mass meetings now being held to protest against the discrimination of the gas companies in making a cut rate for one territory and mulcting the remainder of their patrons for the full amount. Two big meetings were held last night, another to-night, and several are scheduled for next week.

In the meantime Mayor Harrison and several city officials have headed a movement for the municipal ownership of gas plants. By many this movement is thought to have a great deal of politics in it, but there is undoubtedly a large element here which would like to see a trial of a city gas plant. It is popular with the laboring element, and the workmen have votes.

The agitation for cheaper gas has taken a sudden turn toward securing a permanent reduction in rates. Alderman Fowler's idea is to talk the question of cheaper gas all over the city, and exact pledges from all legislative candidates, without reference to party affiliations, to support measures to secure a lower and uniform rate for illuminating and fuel gas.

C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's Gas Company, betook himself hurriedly to New York last night. It is believed that he was called there by the Flower interest, that controls the People's Gas Company, to give some light on the fight to crush the Ogden in Chicago. President Andrew Hamilton of the Municipal Company went with him.

There is said to be a contingent of the Flower interest in New York that is opposed to the way in which the People's Gas Company is controlled, and has begun to cause some trouble because of the present fight in Chicago. It has been said that this contingent has proffered aid to the Ogden in the shape of $4,000,000, with which to carry on the North Side war against the trust.

President Hamilton's chief mission in the East is understood to be to float the stock of the Municipal Company.

Fireman on Special Train Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Daniel W. Duffield of Jersey City, fireman on the Newark special to Lakewood, was instantly killed here to-night by his head coming in contact with an upright on the railroad bridge. He was getting a pail of water from the tank at the time. Duffield was thirty-five years old. His family is at Point Pleasant.

The People's Co-operative Ice Company, No. 874 Broadway, are securing splendid success. They merit your co-operation.—Adv.

GALVESTON MAY BE WIPED OUT BY STORM

Fear that the Island City Has Met with Great Disaster.

ALL TELEGRAPH WIRES DOWN

At Last Accounts the Surf Was Breaking Over the Beach and Entering Houses in the Town.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 8.—All Texas is in the keenest state of doubt and uncertainty to-night concerning the fate of Galveston Island and city. There is a suspicion that an awful calamity rests behind the lack of information from the Gulf coast. It is rumored here that immense destruction has befallen Galveston and other places.

It is said that the bridges leading from the mainland to the island have been swept away by the terrible force of the wind and the rolling up of the water in the bay. The bridges are four in number, three for railroad uses and one the Galveston County public wagon and pedestrian bridge. It seems hardly credible that all these bridges could be swept away without the city suffering tremendously in the loss of buildings, general property, and lives.

Not a wire is working into Galveston, either telegraph or telephone, and as all bridges carried wires, the fears that all these structures are gone is strengthened.

The Postal Telegraph Company started out a repair train from Houston, but it proceeded only a few miles before it had to stop because of storm obstructions and had to return to Houston without making an improvement in the service.

This morning the surf was breaking over the beach from East Broadway in Galveston, around to the foot of Twenty-fourth Street, and the water crept in several blocks, and in low places had crept up the streets a dozen blocks.

At noon the wind veered to the east, and the water on both the bay and gulf was rising slightly and growing more boisterous.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 8.—A hurricane, accompanied by a heavy rain, prevailed along the Texas coast and for a hundred miles inland to-day. Telegraph and telephone wires are down along the coast, and no accurate news is obtainable.

Galveston is cut off entirely. Communication was lost at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and no trains were operated to-day. The last report from Galveston stated that the Gulf waters were incroaching rapidly on the beach and that the flood had extended into the residence portion of the city for several blocks.

The waves were very high and boisterous in the bay and considerable damage was being done to small craft, though the big boats were not then in any danger. The rain had been very heavy all day and traffic was entirely suspended.

The wind is blowing sixty miles an hour in Houston at midnight and great damage is being done to business houses and residences throughout the city. The Associated Press wire is the only one that is working, all other telegraph and telephone business being shut off. The electric light plant has been closed down, as the wires became crossed with telephones and several persons were shocked, though none was seriously hurt. Several great brick and iron stacks have been blown over and tin roofs are as numerous on the ground as on houses.

The streets are utterly deserted. So far there have been no casualties in Houston.

The storm has spread to the interior and there is great anxiety in this city. People are offring extraordinary sums to the telegraph companies to get messages through to Galveston and other points, but nothing can be done for them. Up to midnight nothing has been heard from Galveston.

Last Dispatch from Galveston.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 8.—Possibly the last dispatch out of the flooded City of Galveston was received in San Antonio to-night by "Jerry" Gierrard, announcing the death of his brother by drowning. The message left Galveston at 8:15 P. M. The entire lower portion of Galveston was then flooded and the people were huddled on higher ground in the pouring rain for safety.

The City of Galveston.

Galveston Island, (on which the City of Galveston is situated,) is twenty-eight miles long and one and a half to three and a half miles wide, stretching along the coast of Texas. Its surface has an average height of four to five feet above tide level. It is connected with the mainland by bridges. If the bridges are destroyed the city might be isolated without having suffered material damage.

Possible Destruction at Rockport.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 8.—There is an unconfirmed rumor that the hurricane raging along the Gulf has played havoc with the town of Rockport, on the lower coast, and that the great clubhouse built by E. H. R. Green, near there, has been blown away, with loss of life, as there were several guests in the house. The same report says that a cyclone raged through Live Oak County. The telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction, and there is no way of confirming these rumors or of getting any accurate news.

NEW ORLEANS STORM-SWEPT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—The storm which struck New Orleans last evening continued its fury with heavy downpours of rain until daylight, prostrating telegraph and telephone wires in all directions. Only two lives are known to have been lost, but almost the entire State felt the effects of the blow.

Lake Pontchartrain was a miniature sea all night. Through the new canal the sea water was backed up and traffic over the Louisville and Nashville Road is almost suspended. Damage is reported to the bridge at St. Catharine, and several hundred feet of the track was undermined along the Mississippi Sound.

Every attempt to get communication by wire between this city and Port Eads has failed, and it is impossible therefore to learn what damage has been done there.

The highest tide and heaviest blow since October, 1893, prevailed at Bay St. Louis this morning, doing much damage along the beach front.

There are rumors early this morning of great damage and loss of life in last night's storm on some of the Gulf islands, particularly Grand Isle, but it will be a day or two before authentic news can be secured from there. In New Orleans during the afternoon and night the wind reached a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour.

A child was killed, being blown, together with the entire front balcony, from a house on Front Street.

STANCHFIELD IN THE LEAD.

Croker-Murphy Faction Booms His Nomination for Governor.

HILL STANDS OUT FOR COLER

Insists that the Controller's Name Shall Be Presented—Senator Mackey Still Hopeful.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—David B. Hill is facing a desperate political situation. He is being goaded on by his friends and his enemies to make a fight against the Croker-Murphy faction in the State Convention. He is being urged to stand by his colors and sink or swim with the boom started several months ago for Bird S. Coler for Governor.

To stand and make his fight against Tammany Hall, Richard Croker, and the men who have been his political enemies for several years, might result in Hill divesting himself of his power in New York State politics and leave him the leader of a small faction consisting of less than 100 delegates out of the 450 men who will name the Democratic State ticket.

To run away from the battle and consent to go into a conference with ex-Senator Murphy, Senator McCarren, and some of the other politicians who are lined up back of Richard Croker would prove that the Tammany Hall leader stated the truth when he said that Hill was using Controller Coler as a club in a factional fight, and that when he was through with that contest he would drop Coler at once.

HILL FACTION EXPECTS DEFEAT.

The Hill faction counts on absolute defeat in the State Convention, and the leaders are guessing what Richard Croker will do in the convention. Mr. Hill, however, has not lost hope. He hopes to make a showing at Saratoga which will show his friends that he is still a factor in State politics.

Coler's name will be presented to the convention. His nomination will be made by a delegate from one of the up-State counties not yet determined upon, and will be seconded by Mr. Hill. This is the programme which has been decided upon by Mr. Hill, who does not think of weakening in his fight. The conditions at the convention will not affect this programme. The fight for Coler is to be fought out, even though it should be evident that he has no chance of winning.

The friends of Mr. Coler consider it necessary to put Tammany Hall and Kings County on record upon Mr. Coler's candidacy for Governor because of the bearing which the action of the delegates from Greater New York will have upon the next municipal campaign.

The Croker-Murphy faction meanwhile is considering whether it is better policy to wipe Mr. Hill's name off the political slate of New York and cast him out as a defeated leader. There are few minds in this faction, however, who reason that such a course should not be adopted in a Presidential campaign, and that under no circumstances should Mr. Hill be allowed to pose as a martyr.

Mr. Hill says that Tammany Hall used a large sum of money to buy delegates to the State Convention to oppose him. He says that the efforts which have been made to induce delegates to desert his standard form a bad precedent in State politics. He claims that up to the time of the present fight for the control of the State Convention money has held a small part in New York State politics and that it was only in minor district contests that such methods were used.

He claims that the leaders of the New York State Democracy who are opposing him committed a grave political mistake. His idea is that, if they bowed to the wishes of the people, used political judgment, and allowed Controller Coler to be nominated, apparently against their wishes, the Democracy might carry New York State this Fall.

TO PRESENT COLER'S NAME.

Mr. Hill says that the name of Controller Coler will be presented to the convention as a candidate for Governor. He claims that no other candidate who can be named by the Democratic State Convention will represent the iss

most talked of was that of John B. Stanchfield of Chemung County. He apparently has the support of every faction.

In this connection, however, an interesting fact came to light yesterday. Ex-Senator Murphy is the champion of Mr. Stanchfield, but Richard Croker is not satisfied with Mr. Stanchfield, and from the present outlook does not want to see him nominated. Croker is said to be opposed to Stanchfield because he was a law partner of Hill and has been schooled in the Hill game of politics.

Croker feels that any man who has had such a training cannot be trusted to be true to Tammany Hall, and he fears that with Hill's former law partner as Governor the Sage of Wolfert's Roost might again vault into the saddle. Richard Croker has plainly expressed his wish that some other man than Stanchfield be chosen.

Ex-Senator Murphy, however, still clings to the Stanchfield boom. One charge made against Stanchfield was that he had bolted the ticket in 1896 and voted against Bryan. "That is not true," said ex-Senator Murphy yesterday. "I know that Stanchfield supported the regular ticket four years ago and that he never sulked or bolted.

Hugh McLaughlin is ready to accept Stanchfield. In fact, the veteran Brooklyn leader is said to be ready to accept any candidate who will add strength to the National ticket this Fall.

The position of Mr. Hill as to Stanchfield's candidacy is an anomalous one. Hill told a friend that Stanchfield was a nice young man, and an able lawyer, but not a great politician, and that, as his protégé Stanchfield has gained wealth and standing, and that he is a fairly able campaigner. Mr. Hill did not say that Stanchfield should be nominated for Governor.

Ex-Senator Murphy said yesterday:

"Mr. Hill fears any man who has power and threatens to overshadow him as a political leader in New York State. He is a very jealous man. Mr. Stanchfield is an able man, and would make a capital run against Mr. Odell."

Senator McCarren is very favorably impressed with the Stanchfield boom. He said:

"A number of prominent men favor nominating Mr. Stanchfield at the present time. His name is the one most talked of for the nomination for Governor."

RACE OPEN TO ALL.

This does not necessarily mean that he will be nominated. There are many other men whose qualifications will be considered. At the present time no man has the advantage. When the delegates commence to arrive in Saratoga sentiment will centre on some popular man, and he will be named. The race is open to all comers now. No decision will be reached until Monday.

Two obstacles which are at present in the way of Stanchfield's candidacy may be overcome. Richard Croker may decide that Stanchfield would treat Tammany Hall fairly if nominated, and David B. Hill may see a ray of sunlight in the dark political cloud which envelops him now.

Candidate William F. Mackey arrived here at 10 o'clock to-night and was closeted with Senator Grady for over one hour. After the conference he said:

"I feel that the present situation is in my favor. I have the controlling vote in the convention."

Mayor McGuire announced to-night that he would not be a candidate for temporary Chairman of the convention. He said the promotion of harmony was the reason for his withdrawal. Mayor McGuire did not consult Mr. Hill before announcing that he would not be the Hill candidate for temporary Chairman.

By having his protégé named for Governor Hugh McLaughlin would see the much-hoped-for harmony this Fall and the leaders could then begin the campaign to carry the State for Bryan.

On both Richard Croker and David B. Hill would rest an even burden of responsibility. The two leaders would have to put their shoulders to the wheel and work for State and National success. The bitter factional fight would be ended, to be reopened at some future date. Richard Croker would then have to defer giving David B. Hill the political solar plexus which he hoped to deliver this year.

The political programme mapped out so far for the convention is as follows: Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn will be named by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine at the meeting of the State Convention for temporary Chairman of the convention. He is assured of election.

George Raines, brother of John Raines, of the Raines law fame, will be the candidate of the Croker-Murphy faction for permanent Chairman of the convention. George Raines has jumped into the political fight in Monroe County against Mr. Hill. He said that Mr. Hill should make no battle against Tammany Hall, and should mind his own business. George Raines is said to be an able speaker.

The Croker-Murphy faction is now inclined to offer the olive branch to Hill and ask him to send representatives to a conference at which a Gubernatorial candidate will be chosen, but the bitter personal attacks which Richard Croker has made on Hill will prevent the leaders from holding a personal conference, as was done two years ago, when Augustus Van Wyck was selected as the man to run for Governor.

If Hill attempts to make war, the Croker-Murphy leaders claim to be able to reduce his following in the State Convention to about sixty votes. They say that thus shorn of power, Hill would cut a sorry spectacle as a State leader.

Ex-Senator Murphy, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator McCarren, and other Tammany leaders, came to Saratoga to-day. Richard Croker is expected from New York to-morrow.

David B. Hill will not come to Saratoga until Monday.

MACK BELIEVES IN MACKEY.

Buffalo Editor Thinks His Fellow-Citizen May Be Nominated.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Norman E. Mack, National Committeeman, has returned from New York.

"I had a conference of over an hour with Mr. McLaughlin, and I conferred with Mr. Croker," said Mr. Mack. "I saw Mr. McCarren and Mr. Shevlin several times and I can say that I am satisfied that all those leaders are friendly to Mr. Mackey. There is no bargain or arrangement, no direct assurances, but I believe they all favor Western New York's candidate, William F. Mackey."

Mr. Mack refuses to believe that Croker has promised the nomination to Stanchfield. He believes that Mr. Mackey has a good chance for the honor. He says that Mackey would not accept second place, even though offered it by acclamation. Mr. Mack left for Saratoga this afternoon.

Chairman Campbell Non-Committal.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee returned to-day from New York. He declined to discuss the question as to whom he thought would be nominated for Governor. "I believe the outcome will be satisfactory," is all he would say. Chairman Campbell leaves to-morrow for Saratoga to attend the Democratic State Convention, and it is rumored that he will have a conference with the State leaders Monday morning.

SARATOGA'S SHERIFF ACCUSED.

Charged by a New York Editor with Fostering Gambling.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Charges were filed to-day with the Governor against Sheriff Emmor J. Caldwell of Saratoga by John Burke Hennessy of New York City, the editor of a weekly publication, who alleges that Caldwell is neglectful of his duty in that he has failed to suppress gambling in Saratoga.

Accompanying the charges, which Judge Lincoln has taken charge of until the arrival of Acting Governor Woodruff on Monday, is an affidavit of Martin Ryan, an editor on the paper. Ryan alleges that one day in August last he went to Ballston to see Sheriff Caldwell, and while there made an appointment to meet him at the Worden Hotel, in Saratoga, on the evening of the same day, when he (the Sheriff) was to act as his guide in securing the necessary information that gambling was permitted in violation of the law; that the Sheriff failed to keep the appointment, telephoning him that he was unable to accompany him; that he made the rounds of the places himself and found gambling games in progress, such as roulette, faro, and poker in The Klondike, Empire Club, Phoenix Club, Canfield's, and the Union Club; that he has every reason to believe that he saw Sheriff Caldwell himself in two of the above-mentioned places.

Furthermore, that he believes that the Sheriff warned the proprietors that he, Hennessy, was on a tour of investigation, and also prevented him from securing proper police protection, and that while en route to the station to take the train back to the metropolis he was roughly handled by four men.

Judge Lincoln has written an opinion, in which he says that the Sheriff and District Attorney of Saratoga should be informed that charges have been made that the anti-gambling laws are being violated in Saratoga Springs, and that if they make no effort to put a stop to the violations then it is time enough to begin steps for removal from office.

GO TO SARATOGA TO-MORROW.

Tammany Hall Delegates to Have a Special Train.

The Tammany Hall delegation will start for Saratoga from the Grand Central to-morrow morning on a special train in three sections.

The first section will leave at 9 o'clock, and will be in charge of Senator Plunkitt. The second section will leave at 9:30 o'clock, in charge of Commissioner Keating. The third section will leave half an hour after the second, in charge of Frank J. Goodwin. There will be one car for each Assembly district, but the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts will have two cars each. Each section will be provided with a band of music.

Westchester County Delegates.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The First Assembly District Democratic Convention of Westchester County was held here to-night Acting Mayor M. J. Walsh was in the chair. Thomas F. Curran and James C. Lennon of Yonkers and Edward W. Fiske, Mayor of Mount Vernon, were chosen delegates. These men are all strict organization followers and were not instructed.

DUTCHESS COUNTY NOMINEES.

Resolutions Against the Ramapo Company Are Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Republican First Assembly District Convention of Dutchess County was held here this afternoon, and John T. Smith of Fishkill Landing was renominated. The convention expressed approval of the National Administration and indorsed the Administration of Gov. Roosevelt.

A resolution offered by James Hunter, Superintendent of the Dutchess Print Works of Wappinger's Falls, expressed the convention's unaltered opposition to the Ramapo Company, and a second resolution, offered by Delegate Sullivan of Dover, stated it was the sense of the convention that the expenditure of large sums on the canal was not in the interest of the taxpayers, and to any such act the convention was decidedly opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Francis G. Langdon, a wealthy resident of Hyde Park who is a Captain in the Seventh Regiment, New York, was nominated for the Assembly to-day by the Republicans of the Second Dutchess District.

The convention indorsed McKinley and Roosevelt, and adopted a resolution opposing the expenditure of $62,000,000 on the canals of the State.

MR. ODELL AT HIS DESK.

He Believes the Democrats Will Nominate Mr. Stanchfield.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor, was at his desk as usual at headquarters yesterday. Most of his time was taken up in receiving those who desired to congratulate him.

Asked who he thought would be his opponent, he said:

"I think John B. Stanchfield will be named by the Democratic Convention. But I am not worrying about that matter. I have troubles enough of my own."

Mr. Odell will attend the funeral of W. J. Morgan, the late State Controller, in Buffalo, to-morrow. The State Committee will meet on Thursday to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

Mr. Odell left the city for his home, in Newburg, last evening.

30,000 MEN TO BE IN LINE.

Magnitude of the Preparations for Republican Mass Meetings.

It is estimated that more than 30,000 men will participate in the parades incident to the four Republican mass meetings in this county next Friday night. Seven processions will be seen on the lower east side, and these will converge in the vicinity of Cooper Union.

Three distinct parades will be formed on the west side from eleven Assembly districts, and these will meet at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, where they will be joined by marching clubs from the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Districts and proceed to Durland's Riding Academy. At the latter place, in addition to the speeches, there will be a mutoscope and biograph display.

Similar parades will take place in Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx.

All of the meetings will be open to the public, and tickets of admission are not necessary.

It is admitted that Senator C. M. Depew will not address the meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, but who will be chosen in his place has not been determined upon.

Col. Dalton Reported for McKinley.

Col. Richard Dalton, who was Collector of the Port of St. Louis under Cleveland's last Administration, was reported yesterday to have gone over to McKinley.

STRONG SPEECH BY BURROWS.

Opens Republican Campaign in Wheeling, West Va.—Says "Imperialism" Is a Blind.

WHEELING, West Va., Sept. 8.—The Republican campaign was opened here to-night by Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, whose speech created a profound impression and is said to be the strongest exposition of the Republican position yet heard on the stump. Senator Burrows said in opening:

"I want to make clear, if possible, to the people of West Virginia the significance of the campaign, and make you see that our opponents are attempting to secure control of this country by false pretense. This talk of imperialism and militarism is nothing in the world but a blind to alarm and get the thought of the people away from the real issue. Knowing as they do that if the mask were stripped off and the people saw just what the Democracy would do, if successful, they would scarcely carry a State north of the Mason and Dixon line."

Senator Burrows said that Bryan's election means a Democratic House and that the view of Carl Schurz, that the Democrats could do nothing in financial legislation because the present Congress would pass legislation tying Bryan's hands, is erroneous. Teller and Allen, he said would tais the Senate to a standstill and prevent such legislation.

The election of Bryan, the Senator added, meant free trade, cheap dollars, destruction of the public credit and suspension of industries. Speaking of trusts, he said:

"They say the protective tariff makes trusts. That's true. It makes business. You can't have trusts where there is no business. Therefore when the Democratic Party is in power there are no trusts—there is then nothing to combine."

FOREST FIRES IN MAINE.

Flames Have Made Rapid and Alarming Progress for Days.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—The forest fires which have been sweeping over Eastern Maine for several days have made rapid and alarming progress since Friday night, fanned by a strong wind. The woods are dry as tinder, so that the slightest spark kindles a blaze, and to-day, before the strong wind, the fire has swept like a hurricane through thousands of acres of the best timber in this section. Up to Friday night the damage to timber lands within a radius of fifty miles of Bangor was estimated at $100,000, and such has been the destruction to-day that lumbermen say the loss must now be several times that amount.

The greatest fires are in the towns of Lagrange, Alton, Argyle, and Costigan, immediately north of Bangor. In these towns a large part of the male population is working night and day in an effort to stay the flames by felling strips of forest and throwing up trenches. Many people have already been driven from their homes in the outlying regions and several of the smaller towns have all day been in danger of destruction. East of Bangor and also in Hancock County destructive fires have been raging for a week, and the same conditions prevail generally throughout Eastern Maine.

There has been no rain for many weeks, and at this time there is no prospect of any. Many lumber operators will be seriously crippled and some of them bankrupted by the fire.

MR. BRYAN IN WISCONSIN

Addresses a Large Crowd at Milwaukee on Imperialism.

Discusses the Silver Question—No Change in Position—Workman's Dinner Pail.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—W. J. Bryan made a record-breaking railway run from Chicago to Milwaukee to-day to open the Democratic National campaign in Wisconsin. Ninety-six minutes after the candidate's special train left Chicago, Col. Bryan was bowing to an enthusiastic crowd which met him at the station here.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago and the Cook County Democratic Marching Club accompanied Mr. Bryan. The special was met at Western Union Junction by Mayor Rose and other Milwaukee officials and citizens of prominence. At the Milwaukee Station a band was playing when the train arrived.

Col. Bryan and Mayor Harrison were taken in carriages at the head of a procession to the City Hall. After a brief pause Col. Bryan was driven to the residence of W. G. Bruce, Chairman of the Milwaukee City and County Democratic Committee, for luncheon.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Bryan and the other speakers were driven to National Park, where a large crowd had gathered. Ex-Gov. Peck introduced Mayor Harrison, who spoke briefly. Louis J. Bohmrich, candidate for Governor, followed Mayor Harrison, and then Mr. Bryan addressed the meeting. He said in part:

"The Republican Party is not prepared to defend its position upon any question now before the country. The Republican leaders talk about the money question, and yet they are no better able to defend the Republican position on the money question than they are on other questions.

"The only reason they prefer to talk about the money question is that when they talk on that question they can use old arguments, and when they talk on the trusts and imperialism they cannot use any arguments. [Applause.]

"The difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party in 1896 was that while we favored the double standard, the Republicans wanted to secure the double standard by foreign aid, and the Democrats wanted to secure it without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. [Applause.]

"The position of the Democratic Party on the money question has undergone no change. [Applause.] The same Democratic platform that declared in favor of the restoration of bimetallism also declared in this campaign that in the restoration of the principles of self-government found in the Declaration of Independence was the paramount issue of the hour. [Applause.]

"The supreme question for this hour is whether the Nation shall enter upon the European doctrine of force and conquest or stand upon American ground and recognize the right of these people to govern themselves as well as the right of our people to govern themselves. [Applause.] There is a difference between expansion and imperialism. We have had expansion; we have had no imperialism.

"Heretofore, whenever we have expanded the limits of this Republic the Constitution has followed the flag. Imperialism has carried the flag where the Constitution cannot go. We cannot get the Republicans to outline a policy in the Philippine Islands, but we can tell approximately what they are going to do there by what they have done in Porto Rico. If the people in Porto Rico are to be denied the protection of the Constitution, we can imagine the Filipinos will not fare any better.

"Let me ask of you Republicans, did you buy the Filipinos from Spain? Who says you can buy sovereignty over human beings? Will the Republican Party assert that doctrine? If so, what becomes of the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed? [Applause.]

"Spain found the Filipinos there, went in with a club, beat them into submission, and then sat down holding the club. We found her sitting there, paid $20,000,000 for the club, and then sat down there ourselves. [Great applause.] Is that your title? What excuse do you give for imperialism? I have heard but three. First, that there is money in it; second, that God is in it, and third, that we are in it and can't get out of it. [Applause.]

"Republicans, you have got to give up your flag argument. You have got to take our flag argument. Our doctrine is that the flag belongs to the people; they can raise it whenever they want to and take it down whenever they get ready. [Applause and cheers.]

"Our plan is simple. Let us treat the Filipinos as we promised the Cubans. We promised the Cubans that we would drive the Spaniards out and would give them their independence. Let us say the same thing to the Filipinos and then stand by them, as an elder brother, and say to the rest of the world, 'Hands off.'

"If this Nation abandons the doctrine of self-government and plants itself upon the shifting sands upon which empires rest, then where on earth can humanity mass for a successful contest against arbitrary power?"

In his second speech in Milwaukee to-night Mr. Bryan addressed a larger crowd than that which greeted him at the National Park this afternoon. It was the occasion of the opening of the Wisconsin Industrial Exposition. He said in part:

"I have so much political speaking to do that I am glad to have the recreation which is afforded by a non-political occasion, but I am embarrassed by the fear that the political thoughts that are crowding into my head may some way work themselves into the speech in spite of me. [A voice: "Let them come out." Applause.]

"No, I am not going to make a political speech. I want to show you how much self-restraint I have. [Laughter.]

"I am delighted to be in Milwaukee, delighted to see the evidences of growth and progress which appear on every hand, and I am glad that Mayor Harrison has suggested to you what I believe to be an important thought, and that is that the progress and growth of one city, when built upon natural advantages and real merit, do not interfere with the growth and progress of sister cities.

"Another thought that is impressed upon me by this exhibit here is that competition is the thing that stimulates and makes us approach perfection. As you see in this stimulus and in this rivalry the evidence of advancement, beware of anything that strikes at that competitive principle and robs society of the stimulus that comes from an endeavor to excel any one euse."

Mr. Bryan returned to Chicago to-night.

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN" PRAYERS

Anti-McKinley Crusade Condemned by Jeffersonville (Ind.) Women.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Jeffersonville, the Indiana city just across the river, have no idea of carrying out the endless chain system of prayer against President McKinley.

A meeting of the Jeffersonville Union was held yesterday afternoon, and the action of Mrs. Mary E. Balch, who started the endless chain crusade, was officially denounced. Not a single woman spoke in favor of the idea. The sentiment of the meeting was that Mrs. Balch ought to be retired from the organization. Mrs. Jeannette Preston Day wired:

"This endless chain prayer business has been a serious blow to the organization. It has set the Woman's Christian Temperance Union back forty years, and has probably done it irreparable damage. There are too many people in the world who take it upon themselves to run God's business, and Mrs. Balch is one of these. The endless chain prayer idea lowers the dignity of God, and makes the 5,000 members of the order in Indiana feel like ninnies."

Asked for Prayers.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

It used to be the fashion more than now for Methodists to conduct what they call "experience meetings." A Texas preacher relates that a few years ago down in one of the finest counties in Texas an evangelist from Greenville was conducting an old-time revival. The crowds were immense. That night the spacious tents, stretched side by side, covered a congregation of about 3,000 souls. The preliminary services were conducted on the order of an old-fashioned class meeting. On the second seat in front sat a fat, jovial woman, with nine hilarious "kids" by her side, the eldest of whom was about ten years of age. The meetin' struck fire. In the excitement of the hour this corpulent, sweet-natured mother jumped up and said: "Brethring," grotesquely waving her hand over the heads of her offspring, "pray fur me and my children, fur I've got a quantity of them."

WOMAN LOST FOR A WEEK

Speaking Only French, She Wanders Helpless with Her Child.

NONE COULD UNDERSTAND HER

A Policeman Finds an Interpreter and She Is Reunited to Her Husband—To Sail for France.

The story of the week-long wandering about New York of Julie Poiroux, with her two-year-old daughter Germaine in her arms, was told last night to the police, through the interpretation of a French waiter. Unable to speak or understand a word of English, she traversed the town over, looking for her husband and anybody with a moment's spare time who could speak French. Last night in the Tenderloin Police Station Julie smiled to all inquiries, and, laying her hand on her husband's sleeve, said in a warm voice: "Voilà le bon père."

A week ago yesterday Camille Poiroux, Julie, his wife, and little Germaine came to New York from Worcester, Mass., where, by much hard labor and self-denial, he had saved $8,000. They intended to sail to France yesterday and there let Germaine play about the little South country villa where they spent their childhood.

On the evening of their arrival Julie left the house at which they were staying, in the French quarter, 78 Macdougal Street, to take a little walk with Germaine.

At first the French cries of the children playing about her in the streets reassured her, for one cannot get lost, you know, where they speak "the most beautiful language."

But the streets of that part of town have a crookedness that neither Worcester nor Julie knew of. Before she was aware of it, Julie had passed into streets where children and their elders were all black, and they spoke something that wasn't French. Not a little alarmed, Julie hurried on, carrying Germaine.

Through more turnings and twistings, and she came upon gaudy little restaurants where the people spoke something that sounded like French. Julie began to hope, but the word "Italiana" lettered upon a window chilled her hope.

Finally Julie came out on a broad, broad street, on which cars ran with red and blue lamps. Men in front made them go by turning little wheels. At a corner Julie saw a kind-looking old man. She approached him.

"M'sieur, s'il vous plait, mon mari—" she began pointing with the hand not needed to hold Germaine in the direction she had come.

The man put a coin in her hand. Surely this was a strange city where they gave you money when you asked where your husband was. She must try again.

"M'sieur, mon mari, il—"

The strange man shouted something angrily. But it was a strange city.

Julie remembered that they had ridden on the cars. When Camille and she had first come to town, Julie and Germaine got on one of them. Then a man came and took from her hand the big coin she had, giving her a lot of little ones for it. Certainement, it was a strange city; nothing but money, money, and more money.

To get home you must first ride and then walk. Around a big curve the car swung and had hummed a way besides, when Julie got off. On each side of the street there were big places where people were eating behind glass. In front of one of these places Julie stood a moment.

A tall young man and a young woman came out, waiting a moment for a cab. The young woman used a lot of French words in her English. Surely she could tell Julie how to find her husband. Holding out little Germaine, Julie walked timidly up to her.

"Pardonez-moi, mon mari—," she said hesitatingly.

But the young woman didn't understand, and seemed to take Julie for a beggar.

Hurt and rebuffed, she walked on. That night, through the kindness of a caretaker, Julie and Germaine slept in the basement of a big house on a street where there were no car tracks. The next morning, after coffee and rolls, they again started out, pitied by the kind Irish caretaker.

That morning Julie remembered that near their house trains ran high in the air, so when she came upon an elevated station she took a train, but it didn't go to Bleecker Street. Instead Julie and Germaine went to Harlem. In the daytime they wandered about, sleeping at night as chance directed. Some nights people took them in. Once they slept in a park, and once getting clear outside the city they lay in a cornfield. Everybody Julie spoke to either hurried on or gave her money.

Still asking the pathetic question, Julie arrived by train and trolley at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, last night.

Wearily Julie looked about her. A gendarme stood there. The people couldn't speak French, perhaps he could.

"Parlez-vous Francais? Mon mari, il—"

Policeman Kenney isn't French.

"Ich parle nit," was his international rejoinder.

Julie moaned softly. Kenney looked at her closely.

"You don't look well and you are troubled. Wait here a moment," he told her.

Kenney hurried into a little French restaurant and brought out a waiter. Through him the case was explained.

At the station house, where the policeman took Julie and Germaine, a search of the books showed an alarm sent out through Headquarters by the husband. Camille came speedily from Macdougal Street. In the station house the tired little family was reunited.

When Camille came into the house Germaine ran to him crying: "Mon père! Mon père!"

In answer to his wife's anxious inquiries, Camille told her that the steamship company had extended the tickets, so Camille, Julie, and Germaine will sail to-morrow for France, where, in time, grandchildren will be told of the wanderings of grand'mère Julie in a strange city, where they don't answer your questions, but give you money, and where the cars go because men turn little wheels.

PREACHER BENT ON LYNCH LAW

With Bloodhounds and a Posse He Is Tracking Negro Robbers.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 8.—Two bloodhounds and a posse of fifty men, under the Rev. Owen W. Rose of Sabula, Iowa, are scouring the country in the neighborhood of Godfrey, Ill., just north of this city, in search of two negroes, for the purpose of lynching them.

Mr. Rose has requested the authorities not to interfere in case the men are taken, as he intends to string them up by their legs, with their heads dangling downward, and shoot them to death. Up to a late hour nothing had been heard from the pursuers, and it is believed that the negroes are still at large.

William Riggs, a brother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Rose, lives on a farm two miles west of Godfrey. He was in the field yesterday cutting corn, when two negroes approached him and asked for work.

He told them he had no work to offer them, and they demanded that he give them all the money he had. Riggs saw that he had no show in a physical encounter with his two visitors, and he put his hand in his pocket to give them 60 cents, all the money he had with him.

The instant he let go of his corn knife, his only weapon of defense, the negroes knocked him down and went at him with razors.

After making several horrible gashes and cuts with their weapons, rendering Riggs practically helpless, the two negroes proceeded to draw lines in circles around his legs and make fancy cuts and figures. When they had tired of this occupation they left their victim in the field.

Riggs lay there, bleeding and helpless, for an hour and a half before he was found by his brother-in-law.

BLOODHOUNDS CHASE A NEGRO.

Double Tragedy at Pueblo, Col., Follows a Quarrel.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 8.—Officers with bloodhounds are to-night in pursuit of Levi Thomas, a negro, who to-day killed a colored man and a woman.

Armed with a rifle and a revolver, he first accosted James Snowden, who was sitting in front of a neighbor's house, and after a brief quarrel over a small debt, shot Snowden dead. Going to his own house, Thomas met his wife coming out, who, frightened at his appearance, ran. He chased her through the house, shooting as he ran, until the woman fell dead with a bullet in the back of her head.

Thomas fled to the suburbs with his weapons, forded the Arkansas river and escaped. The cause of the double tragedy is supposed to have been jealousy.

AMERICA'S COAL EXPORTS

William F. King's View of Their Commercial Bearing.

Symptom of Conditions Which Will Compel Manufacturers to Come Here—The Political Aspect.

William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, has prepared a statement concerning the subject of coal exports and their bearing upon the business of this country and its future commercial and manufacturing possibilities. Mr. King says in part:

"The recent increase in coal exports from the United States has received considerable attention. Its real significance has not apparently been grasped. Although the relative increase is great, the quantity and value of coal exports are so trifling as to have no appreciable effect upon the industries of this or other countries. It is, however, of great importance as an index to the rapidly changing conditions which govern the production of manufactures everywhere, and which are the key to the prosperity of all manufacturing nations.

"The foundations of England's manufacturing greatness are cheap coal and cheap ore. The same is true in a lesser degree of Belgium, Germany, and France. The cost of England's coal supply has rapidly increased during recent years. Most of the coal used in its iron industry is mined more than 2,000 feet below the surface, and costs at the pit mouth much more per ton than American coal costs. England now imports a considerable part of its iron ores from Spain and Sweden, its own low-grade native ores being no longer economical without admixture.

"Similar conditions prevail on the Continent of Europe, where both fuel and raw materials are increasing in cost. Raw materials and fuel cannot be transported long distances economically, and the element of transportation charges is relatively much larger in many European manufactured products than those of the United States. This is especially true of manufactures of metal and of cotton, but so long as the United States could not convert its raw materials economically, because of high shop costs, the factor of transportation of raw materials was of small moment.

"But when shop costs approach equality, the cost of transportation becomes the decisive factor. No nation which pays long-distance freight charges on raw materials and fuel can hold its own in manufactures and commerce against a nation which produces its own raw materials and fuel in close proximity to each other, which converts them near their sources with equal skill and with equal economy in labor cost and shop cost, and whose industries are in the midst of the richest and most prosperous population of the world.

"That is to-day the relative position of the United States and the nations of Europe. From a dependent agricultural nation it has grown to be the greatest among manufacturing nations. So long as the home market, under the artificial conditions of a protective tariff, gave a sufficient outlet for the products of American factories it was impossible to measure our actual strength as a manufacturing nation. The test is the ability to compete successfully for foreign trade.

"The United States has now fairly proved its ability as a competitor for foreign trade in manufactured products, especially those in which raw materials are largely mineral products. In 1894 we sold to foreign nations manufactured products of iron, steel, and copper to the value of $28,850,000. Last year our exports of these products were valued at $129,680,000. Our foreign sales of agricultural implements have grown from $3,850,000 in 1890 to $12,430,000 in 1899, and of leather products from $12,438,000 to $23,460,000.

"In 1890 less than 18 per cent. of our exports were products of manufacture; in 1899 our total foreign trade had enormously increased, and more than 28 per cent. of it was the product of our factories.

"The fact that our export trade in manufactured products is so rapidly growing proves beyond dispute that in some branches of industry we now have the advantage not only in raw materials, but in lower shop costs—that is, despite our higher wages, for a given outlay our machinery and our workingmen return a larger product at the smallest relative cost. In a word, we can now undersell England, Germany, France, Belgium, and other nations in the markets of the world in certain classes of articles.

"The present movement of coal is merely a symptom of the conditions which precede and compel great industrial migrations to the sites of greatest advantage; and it foreshadows the gradual removal of many manufacturers from Europe to the United States, where the conditions most favorable to economical production are combined. Such a development of this kind is in the highest degree beneficial to this country.

"This movement of manufacturers to the United States has already begun, and as a result we each year ship less raw materials and more manufactured products—buy less from other nations, make more for ourselves, and sell to them more of what we make. This great increase in manufactures has brought rapid prosperity to the States once poverty stricken because they produced only raw materials—to West Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, whose coal and iron now have a home market—to Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, whose cotton mills have added enormously to their prosperity—and above all to the food-producing States, whose products have found a steady and increasing home market at profitable prices, due to the growth of manufacturing industries and the influx of population caused thereby.

"The present obstacles to the further development of manufactures in the United States are political. The countries of Europe are rapidly partitioning nearly all the rest of the world, except America, among themselves. They are building political walls about their newly acquired possessions, which will close them against American manufacturers. The true policy of this country is to provide for the prosperity of all classes within its borders, particularly the farming class, by developing to the fullest possible extent foreign outlets for its manufactured products.

"The way to this policy is now open to us. It has been fairly begun by the present Administration, and will be continued if that Administration remains in power. In my opinion, it would be a National calamity to dismiss an Administration with a definite and necessary policy of trade expansion and replace it by one of no policy except of opposition."

ENGINE'S RACE WITH DEATH.

Special to The New York Times.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 9.—From Carpenter to Edwardsville, Ill., A. H. Picard rode a race with death on a freight engine to-day, and won by the narrowest margin. Picard's fireman on the Wabash local, and alighted from his cab at Carpenter to get a jug of fresh water from a well. He stumbled and fell. The jug broke and severed an artery in his wrist. Realizing that his partner was fast bleeding to death, the engineer lifted Picard into the cab, called a brakeman to feed the furnace, and opened the throttle.

There was no doctor nearer than Edwardsville, thirteen miles away, and every second lost was a step nearer the grave for the fireman. Never, perhaps, in the history of railroading have thirteen miles been covered in faster time by a freight train than was made by the Wabash local on this run. When Edwardsville was reached, Picard was carried to the Pogue Hospital, and surgeons' pincers were soon fast around the pumping artery. Picard was very weak from loss of blood, but rallied promptly, and when the local pulled out for Litchfield, it carried him home to recuperate.

Bishop Horner Seriously Ill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 8.—Bishop Horner of the Protestant Episcopal Church, district of Asheville, is seriously ill here from appendicitis. The district convention of the Church was to be held at Biltmore next Wednesday, but has been indefinitely postponed.

Naming a Farm.

From The Baltimore American.

A unique ceremony, styled a farm christening, took place Tuesday evening on the farm of A. R. Brodbeck, along the Baltimore Pike, between Hanover, Penn., and Manchester. The act was done in the presence of fully 700 persons by Miss Mary Brodbeck, daughter of the proprietor, and consisted of the placing of different cereals in water and pouring it on the ground, after some preliminary exercises. The farm was named "Home View," from the fact that the birthplace of the owner is visible from his present abode. A band of music was present, numerous addresses were made, and several specially-prepared poems were recited by the Misses Viola and Mary Brodbeck.

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Fall Styles
In Boys' Clothing.

With all the exceptional attractions of Original Design, Superior Style, and Careful Finish given to our goods by our exclusively Boys' Tailors, we call attention to the following, now ready:

For Every Day.

Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits of serge and cheviot, handsomely embroidered.
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Fine All-Wool Serges, Cheviots and Kerseys in fancy colors.
Norfolk Suits of blue serge and fancy mixtures, plain or blouse trousers, for boys from 5 to 12.

Dress Suits.
Fancy Corded Materials for small boys.
Tuxedo and Eton Styles for larger boys.

Overcoats.
In newest shapes, correct in every detail.

Many of these goods are made from material manufactured for us, with special reference to style and wearing qualities necessary for Boys' use, and therefore include, as do all our departments, most desirable novelties, *not to be found elsewhere.*

60-62 West 23d Street.

RETURN OF SOUSA'S BAND.

Amid the strains of "The Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Home, Sweet Home," played with fervor and feeling by Sousa's Band, under the direction of the march king himself, the American Line steamship St. Louis reached her dock yesterday morning. In honor of their home coming the big vessel was gayly decorated with bunting. At the bow hung silk flags of Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium, and of the cities of Cologne and Frankfort.

The musicians, headed by their leader, and proud of the record they have made for themselves in Europe, were among the first of the passengers to land, and as they marched down the gangplank they were greeted with a hearty cheer by the crowd on the dock.

The smiles on their faces evoked by the warmth of their reception, however, were speedily replaced by an expression of blank stupefaction on the part of some of the players when the customs officials demanded that they pay duty upon their musical instruments. The demand was indignantly refused, whereupon the instruments were seized. Col. Hinton, manager of the band, declared last night that the seizures were uncalled for, as all the instruments had been taken from this country.

The band sailed from this country on board the St. Paul in April. Mr. Sousa expressed himself as delighted with the tour, which, he said, had been a great success.

"We have visited more than one town where they did not know that our colors were red, white, and blue," he said, "but they do now, and they are familiar with 'The Stars and Stripes Forever,' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' We have made those two tunes known throughout Europe. I cannot speak too highly of the reception we met with abroad. Everywhere the most courteous treatment was extended to us. I found that the Dutch and the French liked the swing and the dash of the American music, quite as much as our home audiences do."

Mr. Sousa was asked as to the truth of the report that he had lost $10,000 on the European tour, and that he was treated with very little courtesy by the American officials in Paris for playing at the monument dedications there.

"There is no truth in the report that the trip was not a financial success," he replied. "It was a success in every way. It is true, however, that we were not thanked for our services at the dedication of the Lafayette Monument. I have not been thanked to this day by those people. The band played at the Washington Monument celebration in Paris on July 3, and it was five weeks afterward that I received a letter thanking me for the part we took in the affair."

Col. Hinton said that the band had given concerts in thirty-five cities in France, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, and received offers for another European tour and for a season in Great Britain.

Nearly every Continental city in which the band appeared, has presented Sousa with civic flags, and Frankfort sent a delegation to London to present to him a banner from that municipality. In addition to presenting patriotic airs, Mr. Sousa introduced the rag-time music on the Continent and it met with much success.

The band took part in two concerts given on board the St. Louis.

SAVAGES CAPTURE EXPLORERS.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 8.—Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, Mexico, is excited over the disaster which has overtaken the Wells expedition. This expedition was fitted out by Mr. Wells of Hermosillo to explore the Island of Tortugas, in the Gulf of California. The expedition left Guaymas in a sloop last June and the first account of its progress reached Hermosillo three days ago. There were twelve in the expedition. According to news which was sent from the Isla del Guardia, there are but three left.

The object of the expedition was to explore Tortugas, the unknown island owned by Mexico, but controlled by cannibals. Many attempts have been made to establish a civilized settlement in Tortugas, but all failed. About five years ago an expedition, fitted out in San Francisco, landed upon the island and was massacred. For more than 200 years this island has been known as the home of a cannibal race. More than a dozen expeditions have landed on the island, and nearly all have been annihilated. The Wells expedition left Guaymas last June. Valuable mineral and agricultural grants were to be given Dr. Wells if he could establish a settlement upon the island.

They landed in the early part of July on the northern coast. In three days the explorers

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Republican Strife for Nominations Regarded as Auspicious.

Evidence of Democratic Gerrymandering—Tammany Official Gives an Idea of Richard Croker's Slate.

Republicans regard it as a good sign that there is strife for the Republican Congressional nominations in some of the districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

In these two boroughs are ten Congress districts, from the Seventh to the Sixteenth, both inclusive. Parts of the Seventh and Sixteenth are, respectively, in Richmond and Westchester Counties. All of these districts are now represented by Democrats. No better evidence of Democratic gerrymandering can be found than in the fact that the four districts—Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth—which were regarded as Republican when a Democratic Legislature reapportioned the districts, cast 200,268 votes in 1898, against 134,510 polled in the others, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth. The four debatable districts, therefore, cast 65,758 more votes than the six Democratic constituencies.

This was the vote in detail:

Dist.	Democrat.	Republican.	Soc. Lab.
7th	14,122	6,639	....
8th	10,716	7,347	....
9th	11,694	6,347	2,398
10th	18,859	10,620	....
11th	14,364	6,178	2,310
12th	15,108	7,710	....
13th	17,885	11,393	....
14th	31,694	25,309	1,307
15th	31,292	20,848	1,923
16th	32,578	26,130	....

Richard Croker, when interrogated concerning Democratic Congress nominations, said nothing would be decided until after the State Convention. But a Tammany official very close to Mr. Croker said:

"It is certain that Nicholas Muller, Amos J. Cummings, William Sulzer, George B. McClellan, and Jefferson M. Levy will be renominated in their districts. If William Astor Chanler, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and J. Q. Underhill desire renominations they can have them for the asking."

This gentleman would say nothing about D. J. Riordan and Thomas J. Bradley, now representing the Eighth and Ninth Districts, respectively. Mr. Croker, according to a generally accepted report, has slated Special Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer for the Eighth and another candidate for the Ninth.

No Republican has thus far appeared who is anxious to make the run in the Eighth, although it was carried by John Murray Mitchell in 1896.

Charles S. Adler, who represented the Eighth Assembly District for several years, is willing to accept a nomination in the Ninth, and so popular is he that many predict that he can easily carry the district.

Messrs. Cummings and Sulzer will probably have no serious opposition, but in the Twelfth the Republicans will make a nomination against Mr. McClellan. The nominee has not been determined upon.

In the Thirteenth either James W. Perry or W. H. Wilcox will make the race against Mr. Levy.

A. H. Steele and R. S. Douglass are seeking the Republican nomination in the Fourteenth, where William Astor Chanler is not particularly anxious for a renomination.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., professes a liking for Washington life and will accept a renomination, although he will not seek it. He will have Republican opposition, but no candidate except Alderman Elias Goodman has yet been considered.

In the Sixteenth, L. Q. Underhill will not fight for a renomination, and may decline one. The Republicans have several men seeking the nomination, including ex-Congressman W. L. Ward and ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan.

The only State Senatorial nominations decided upon in this county are Senator N. A. Elsberg in the Fifteenth and Assemblyman S. S. Slater in the Nineteenth.

THE CONTESTS IN KINGS.

Candidates for the Congressional Nominations in the County—Worth's Chances Excellent.

There is a promise of several interesting fights for the Republican Congressional nominations in Kings. The closest contest is expected to be that in the Third District, where Col. Edward E. Britton and Magistrate Henry Bristow are rivals for the place on the ticket. Bristow's candidacy has the open approval of Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, and he is looked upon as having the better chance of securing the nomination. Bristow demonstrated in the recent primaries that he was very strong in the district.

Little doubt is expressed that Jacob Worth, the ex-county leader, who has reentered politics after a retirement of two years, will be named for Congress in the Fifth District.

There are likely to be fights for the nominations in the Fourth and Sixth Districts, but the Congressional ticket, from the present outlook, will probably be as follows:

Second District—HERBERT KETCHAM.
Third District—HENRY BRISTOW.
Fourth District—A. STEWART WALSH or HARRY A. HANBURY.
Fifth District—JACOB WORTH.
Sixth District—BERT REISS.

On the Democratic side there is at present a prospect of but one fight in connection with the nominations for Congress. This is looked for in the Sixth District. Mitchell May, a protégé of Warden Patrick Hayes, at present represents this district. Hayes, however, appears to have lost much of his grip on the district, and it is doubted that he can have May renominated. There is as yet no talk of any particular man to oppose May for the place on the ticket. May is the only one of the Democratic Congressmen from Kings County who voted against the Currency bill.

The indications are at present that the four other Democratic Congressmen will be renominated. These are:

Second District—JOHN J. FITZGERALD.
Third District EDMUND DRIGGS.
Fourth District—BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
Fifth District—Dr. FRANK E. WILSON.

GOVERNORS A-PLENTY IN JERSEY.

Five Men Have Occupied the Executive Chamber in Less than Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—Gov. Foster M. Voorhees of New Jersey has gone to the Thousand Islands for a brief vacation as the guest of William Riker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and in his absence the Speaker of the House of Assembly becomes the Acting Governor, owing to Senator Johnson having resigned the Presidency of the Senate to become First Assistant Postmaster General. Thus the Executive Chamber is occupied by Benjamin F. Jones, who has little more than passed the legal age of thirty, at which a man can be elected Governor of the State.

Since Gov. John W. Griggs resigned in January, 1898, to become Attorney General of the United States, five men have occupied the Executive Chamber at Trenton. Foster M. Voorhees, then President of the State Senate, succeeded Gov. Griggs, and he in turn resigned to make a canvass for the Governorship, being succeeded by D. O. Watkins, who was Speaker of the House of Assembly, and who has since been made United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New Jersey. Mr. Voorhees, being elected Governor in November, 1898, took office in January, 1899, and during his recent absence in Europe Senator Johnson became Acting Governor. The latter's advancement to a National office leaves the Presidency of the Senate vacant and Speaker Jones thus becomes the fifth occupant of the Gubernatorial chair in the space of two years and eight months.

ELECTION OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Accused of Making False Returns from the Berks County Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 8.—Warrants were sworn out this afternoon for the arrest of Irvin G. Becker, A. F. Zuber, and Henry Moyer, election officers, who conducted the Republican primary election in Perry Township, Berks County, last Saturday. The accused are charged with making a false return and stuffing the ballot box whereby Elias Zuber, Joseph Heckman, and Howard Seiger were returned as delegates to to-day's Republican County Convention.

Becker entered bail in $500 and Constable Frank H. Schrack of Perry was given the other two warrants to serve.

At the primaries in Perry last Saturday there was a contest between Quay and anti-Quay delegates. But fifty-six votes were cast, and the Quay delegates were declared elected by a vote of 30 to 26. Subsequently, however, the anti-Quay people produced the affidavits of twenty-nine Republicans who swore they had voted for the anti-Quay delegates. To-day's arrests were the result of these affidavits.

The Congressional conventions will be held on Tuesday night at the following places:

Seventh District, Tompkinsville, S. I.
Eighth District, 56 Clinton Place, New York.
Ninth District, 271 Grand Street, New York.
Tenth District, 253 Eighth Avenue, New York.
Eleventh District, 40 Second Avenue, New York.
Twelfth District, 271 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York.
Thirteenth District, 723 Sixth Avenue, New York.
Fourteenth District, 128 West Sixtieth Street, New York.
Fifteenth District, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, New York.
Sixteenth District, White Plains, N. Y.

FORCES CLASH AT MIDDLETOWN.

Hill and Croker Factions Elect Their Delegates.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—At the Democratic Convention of the Second Assembly District, held here this afternoon, there was a clash between the Hill and Croker factions. Two sets of delegates were chosen for the State Convention.

The Coler faction selected John I. Bradley of Wawayanda, Thomas Watts of Middletown, and S. S. Van Saun of Warwick.

The Croker faction chose James E. Purtell and J. P. Gillen of Deer Park and Thomas S. Gibson of this city.

A resolution indorsing the candidacy of Bird S. Coler for Governor was passed by a vote of 36 to 25. The convention was very exciting, and owing to the split, the nomination of a candidate for member of Assembly was deferred for one week.

HERKIMER COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Resolutions Passed Indorsing Bird S. Coler for Governor.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—At the Herkimer County Democratic Convention to-day Ernest Rafter of Mohawk, Robert Earl of Herkimer, and Dennis Spellman of Newport were elected delegates to the State Convention. Resolutions were passed pledging support to Bryan and Stevenson, and indorsing the Kansas City platform. The following resolutions were also passed:

Resolved, That without disparaging other candidates, Bird S. Coler is the choice of the Democrats of this county as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that we believe no other candidate who has been named will arouse as much enthusiasm and secure as many votes as he, and we earnestly look for and desire his nomination.

Resolved, That we recognize David B. Hill as the leader of the Democratic Party in this State and one of the foremost leaders in the Nation; that his ability, his integrity, and purity of character, his devotion to principle, and his able advocacy of the Democratic faith endear him to the Democrats of Herkimer County, and that we feel confident if his wise counsels are followed in the Democratic State Convention they will unify the Democratic Party and lead to a signal Democratic victory at the polls on November 6 next.

The following county nominations were made: County Clerk—O. W. Timmerman, Little Falls; Sheriff—Frank Munson, Herkimer; Member of Assembly—B. J. McDonald, Salisbury; District Attorney—Irving Casey, Mohawk.

CHEMUNG FAVORS STANCHFIELD.

Delegates Are Instructed to Vote as a Unit—County Ticket Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—One of the scrappiest political conventions in the history of the Chemung County Democracy was held at Pritchard Hall, Horseheads, to-day, to nominate county officials and delegates to the State Convention. The delegates for Saratoga are S. S. Taylor, R. P. Bush, and James McGuigan. The only instructions that they received were to vote as a unit. The delegates all favor J. B. Stanchfield of this city for Governor.

Mr. Stanchfield was present at the convention as a delegate and was given an ovation by the delegates. Attorney D. P. Lynch for member of Assembly, Frank Weeks for Sheriff, Dr. F. B. Green for Coroner, and Frank Sackett for County Treasurer made up the county ticket. The convention lasted from 2 P. M. to 8:30 P. M., and was marked by continual wrangling between district factions.

TWO DELEGATES FOR COLER.

Suffolk County Representatives Chosen—Perry Belmont Named.

The Democrats of the Second Assembly District of Suffolk County met at Brentwood yesterday, and named Perry Belmont, John S. Edwards, and Edwin B. Dusenberry as delegates to the State Convention. It is claimed that Edwards and Dusenberry favor Mr. Coler for Governor, but no Coler resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Belmont's adherents had a resolution passed instructing the delegates to vote for a candidate from any part of the State who would best strengthen the chances of Mr. Bryan in the State.

CROKER LOSES IN ULSTER.

Three Hill Delegates Elected to the Saratoga Convention.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Second District of Ulster County to-day elected three Hill delegates to the Saratoga Convention. They are Josiah J. Hasbrouck, Walter S. Cox, and Lawrence F. Bannon.

This morning anti-Hill delegates predominated, but when the convention was called they found themselves beaten and withdrew. Eldorus Dayton and Henry E. McKenzie, two anti-Hill delegates, spoke in the convention against ex-Senator Hill.

Putnam County Delegates.

CARMEL, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The delegates from Putnam County to the Democratic State Convention are Clarence A. Rundell of Brewster, N. Y.; Fenton M. Smith of Cold Spring, N. Y., and James A. Zickler of Carmel, N. Y. Democratic nominees for Putnam County are Fenton M. Smith of Cold Spring, N. Y., for Assembly; Allen Adams of Carmel for Sheriff, and George W. Horton of Brewster for District Attorney.

Coler Delegates from Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Democratic County and Assembly Conventions met here this afternoon. Harry A. Yetter, W. E. Carpenter, and Dr. J. W. Booth were chosen delegates to the State Convention, and were instructed to vote for Coler for Governor. F. W. Van Patten was nominated for Assembly in the Second District. No nomination was made in the First District.

Livingston County for Hill.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—At the Democratic County Nominating and District Convention of Livingston County, held in this village to-day, the following delegates were elected to the State Convention: W. V. Hamilton, Murray Gamble, and H. J. Clarke. The delegates go unpledged, but are counted upon in favor of Hill for organization.

Sullivan County Delegates for Coler.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Elmer Winner, Mike Galligan, and William C. Brand were to-day elected as delegates to the State Convention from Sullivan County. They were uninstructed, but are understood to be Coler delegates.

A KENTUCKY ELECTION TANGLE.

County Clerk May Go to Jail for Not Putting Nominee's Name on Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 8.—County Clerk Claud Chinn may go to jail to prevent the election of the Democratic member of Congress in the famous Ashland district. A unique situation arises as a result of the disaffection of Democrats over the Goebel election law and the claims of two men to be the Congressional nominees in this district.

Chinn is an anti-Goebel Democrat at outs with his party. Both South Trimble, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and W. B. Moody, claim to be the nominee of the party for Congress. Trimble has the credentials from the State Committee. Chinn refused to receive Trimble's credentials, but has received those of Moody, and will place his name on the ballots as the regular nominee.

Should Trimble go to the courts and obtain an order forcing Chinn to put his name on the ballot with the other Democratic nominees, Chinn can refuse and go to jail until after the election. Owing to the difficulty of scratching a ticket, Trimble might lose the county if his name appeared independently on the ballot, and it might endanger his election in the district, especially as the Republicans may nominate Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.

OUTLOOK IN CONNECTICUT.

McLean's Nomination May Weaken the Republican Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 8.—The nomination of George P. McLean of Simsbury to the Governorship by the Republican Party this week caps the climax of the bitterest and most abusive campaign known in the annals of the party of this State. The ordinary voter has been at sea in the conflict between "Boss" Fyler, who holds the reins, and "Sam" Fessenden, who would control them. It has been a personal fight between the two men for the control of the State, and the great mass of the party has had to stand by and see the Republican machine win out, with the help of methods which to the most candid observer have been a sorry spectacle.

The result of the party campaign and of the nomination of McLean has been unquestionably to weaken the strength of the party in this State, as far as State issues go, and to jeopardize in some measure the success at the polls of the local representatives of the Administration. That there will be a fierce contest at the polls this Fall is certain, but that the Republican State ticket will win is not at all certain. Hundreds of independent Republican voters have already announced their intention of voting the State Democratic ticket if a strong candidate is put up, and that there is a first-class chance for such a candidate to win is the reasonable prophecy of disinterested observers all over the State. The National ticket, in spite of the nomination of McLean, is probably assured of victory, but of the State Republican ticket assurance of success is far from certain.

A feature that will enter into the campaign this Fall and that will be a decidedly important phase of the situation, will be the appearance on the political stage of an organization that proposes to force into an important situation reform in the State Constitution. The revival of the Constitutional Reform Association, in fact, is one of the most far-reaching possibilities. The association was formed in 1870 and has been a non-partisan movement, designed to correct some most flagrant inconsistencies and wrongs in the present Constitution. Connecticut is the only State that elects its Assembly by reference not to the population of the districts and towns represented, but by towns and districts alone. Thus, there are 252 members of the House, divided among all of the towns and cities of the State in twos and ones. Union, with a population of 512, has an equal representation with New Haven, with a population of 125,000. The 24 Senators come from 24 Senatorial districts likewise apportioned by geographical boundaries simply, and not dependent upon the population of the same. Another inconsistency is the holding to the old-fashioned majority election law on State tickets, where in four cases in the last ten disputed elections, because of this rule, the election has been given to a party that received not a plurality, but a minority, of the votes. For years reform in this regard has been the yearly effort of leaders of both parties, but it was left to the "ring" controlling the present Republican Party to down it each time it showed its head.

In the convention in this city this week the New Haven delegation made an attempt to secure consideration of the measure, but it was indefinitely laid on the table. The newly rejuvenated association for reform will hold a meeting in this city next Thursday, and will at that time lay out a plan of campaign for the year. It is likely that the association will be affiliated with the Democratic Party this year, and, if so, there will be the hardest fight ever waged in this State for a Gubernatorial election.

The call which the Democratic State Committee sent out Thursday was the first gun of the party in the present campaign. The boom for Melbert B. Cary, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, for Governor has received a fresh impetus this week, and it now looks as if his candidacy stood a good chance of winning out. In a week the Fall campaign in this State will begin in earnest, and a hot campaign is to be looked forward to, perhaps the hottest ever waged in this State.

Col. Bryan to Visit New Jersey.

William B. Gourley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of New Jersey, yesterday announced that Col. William J. Bryan would devote two days to a tour of that State, and that ex-Gov. David B. Hill would also speak in New Jersey. Mr. Gourley said the date and details of Col. Bryan's visit had not yet been arranged.

Few Hudson Delegates to Go to Trenton

The 172 Hudson County delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Trenton on Sept. 12, will be represented by ten of their number, most of the delegates preferring to attend the Davis Association outing, which is to be held on the same day. It is believed that Mr. Davis will be named as the district Elector.

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT—First District, E. Stevens Henry, (Rep., renominated.)
MINNESOTA—Third District, Albert Schaller, (Dem.)
TEXAS—First District, S. E. Tracey, (Rep.)

ALLEGED FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Brooklyn Police Arrest a Man Accused of Causing Another's Death.

The Brooklyn police early last evening captured a man in that borough who is alleged to have fled from Worcester, Mass., after a fight with another man, who later died from injuries he received. The prisoner is Thomas Rubikis, twenty-one years old, of Worcester.

It is alleged that on Sunday last Rubikis got into a fight in Worcester with a man named Michael Smith. During the fight Smith was struck on the head with a bottle, and died from the effects of the blow the following day.

Rubikis was arrested by Detectives Carroll and Miller of the Brooklyn Central Office in a house on Willoughby Avenue. He was locked up in the Adams Street Station.

MEN FLOATING IN THE BAY.

Rescued by Ferry Crew, They Tell a Strange Story.

The Staten Island ferryboat Northfield on an early trip from Whitehall Street, Manhattan, yesterday, picked up two men in the bay off Liberty Island. Both men were fully dressed, and had on life preservers.

As soon as they were noticed in the water the ferryboat was stopped, and a boat lowered, and the men were taken aboard. When the ferryboat reached St. George the men were turned over to the police, and were taken to Police Headquarters at Stapleton. One of them said he was John Lumdell, a Swede, and the other said he was Arthur Berg, and that he came from Germany. The men were held on a charge of intoxication, as they appeared to be under the influence of liquor.

They claim to have been "shanghied," and taken aboard the ship St. Paul, bound for Hongkong and now lying in the bay. They said they had taken the first opportunity to jump overboard, and were trying to make land when picked up.

When arraigned in court, however, they told an entirely different story. They said that they belonged to the crew of the St. Paul, and had started to row to their vessel, but that their boat had been upset. The men were discharged from custody.

NEGRO BEATEN TO DEATH.

Murdered While on His Way Home in Pleasantville, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 8.—William Mathis, colored, fifty years old, was murdered last night in the village of Pleasantville. His body was found this morning.

Mathis, who lived in Pleasantville and worked in this city, left here on the 11 o'clock train last night, and it is said was met at the Pleasantville station by a gang of toughs, who began to tease and annoy him. It is believed some of these men waylaid him in a lonely spot. He was beaten to death. Three clubs covered with blood were found near the body. Walter Mathias was arrested this afternoon charged with being implicated in the murder.

ROOSEVELT IN INDIANA

Addresses a Large Crowd at South Bend.

GREETS "FELLOW-DUTCHMEN"

Discusses Bryan and Silver—Philippines and Alaska Compared—Tagal and Negro.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived in Chicago at 9 o'clock to-night and proceeded at once to the Auditorium Annex, where he will remain over Sunday. He will start for La Crosse, Wis., to-morrow night, where he delivers a speech on Monday. He is accompanied by his secretary and John Proctor Clarke of New York.

While in strong health and good spirits the Governor is very much exhausted by his recent labors in Michigan and Indiana, having made no less than twenty-one speeches, most of them in the open air, in forty-eight hours. Speeches were made to-day at Holland, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Benton Harbor, Niles, Mich., and South Bend, Ind., at all of which places his welcome was warm and the crowds large.

At South Bend the largest political demonstration of the present campaign was accorded the Governor. This meeting was mainly arranged by Harry S. New, National Committeeman from Indiana, and its success was far beyond what had been anticipated by the New York Executive. A large number of people met the train as it rolled into the station, and the streets for miles were blocked with the multitude.

A tent was arranged in the Court House square, which was crowded long before Gov. Roosevelt made his appearance. At 5 o'clock the train arrived and the speaking began as soon as the carriages could reach the place of meeting. Gov. Roosevelt was introduced by Congressman A. L. Brick of the Thirteenth District. He was followed in a speech from Col. Charles L. Jewett, which was well received. The Governor spoke as follows:

"The Kansas City platform of this year has expressly reiterated every financial and civic heresy to which the Chicago platform of 1896 was committed, and, above all, has reiterated its adherence to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Bryan apparently finds it politic for campaign purposes to keep very quiet about free silver east of the Mississippi, though west of that river his henchmen are allowed to talk about it as much as they wish. But whether they are silent or no, I say the fact of their adhesion to this policy remains, and the effort to seem to sink the issue does not alter in the least the fact that it is an issue.

PHILIPPINES AND ALASKA.

"As for imperialism, we have the same right and title to the Philippines that we have to Hawaii and Alaska. If we are morally and legally bound to leave the one, we are morally and legally bound to leave the others, and incidentally to surrender New Mexico and Idaho and pretty much every other Western State to the aboriginal inhabitants. The cry that "the Constitution follows the flag," of course, means nothing. If Judge Taft and his associates and Gen. MacArthur and his fellow-officers in the Philippines are representatives of the imperial idea, then so is every officer and every Indian agent on a Sioux or Ute or Comanche reservation. It is difficult to discuss patiently such an assumption.

"We cannot surrender the Philippines in the first place, because of our duty to ourselves, and in the next place because of our duty to the people of the islands. If we stay there peace and order and a far greater measure of freedom and self-government than the Filipinos have ever known will be theirs as soon as their present insurrection ceases. To talk of staying there until we establish a stable government and then leaving is, of course, to beg the question. We must ourselves be the judges of what is a stable government, and the minute we arrogate to ourselves the right to establish such a government, the whole case against our interfering is abandoned. To treat the Filipinos on the "consent of the governed" theory, in the way in which Mr. Bryan proposes, would be, without their consent, to put them under a military oligarchy, and nothing would be so certain to involve us in a perpetual career of militarism.

"The law of our National life has been the law of expansion, and we have been great exactly in accordance as we have dared to do great tasks. If the men who met in the first and second Continental Congresses had acted on the principles professed by the so-called anti-imperialists of to-day, we would never have been a nation—certainly never a nation that would have inspired the respect of the world.

"It is set forth with strident emphasis that 'no man is so good as to be fit to govern another,' so long as the first man is an American and the second a Tagal bandit; yet at the very time this argument is being made, those making it are amending or conniving at the amendment of the Constitution in certain States, so as to provide that the white man shall govern the black. Men may honestly differ as to expansion; men may honestly differ as to the need and propriety of the Constitutional amendments referred to; men may honestly object both to our keeping the Philippines and to the suppression of the colored vote in our own State, but no honest and sincere man can in good faith take the attitude that the 'consent of the governed' doctrine applies in the Philippines and not in America. No man who connives at or expects to profit by, or fails to denounce what has been done in these American States has the right to ask that his position be accepted as honest and sincere when he invokes for the Tagals the very doctrine which he and his followers have trodden under foot at home."

TO "FELLOW-DUTCHMEN."

Gov. Roosevelt began the closing day of his flying tour through Michigan by addressing at Holland an audience composed almost wholly of Hollanders and their descendants. The Governor evidently took pride in being abie to address them as fellow-Dutchmen.

President Kollen of Hope College and a delegation of Holland citizens met the Governor at Grand Rapids and came through with him. In the Holland City Park a crowd of 2,000 was waiting.

President Kollen presided and referred to the fact that Roosevelt came from Holland stock, like themselves. One sentence was: "Gov. Roosevelt was born a Dutchman." In acknowledging this sally Roosevelt with a laugh opened his address with "My fellow-Dutchmen." This set the crowd cheering, and some of the old settlers yelled Dutch salutes, and Roosevelt, responding, said:

"The Chairman of your Republican State Committee came from the Dutch stock. The Republicans of Minnesota have nominated a Dutchman for Governor, and counting myself in, I think the Dutch are pretty well in it this year.

"I hope you will pardon me another reminiscence. I have taken a certain satisfaction, while at Albany, in going there to the old Dutch Reformed Church. The same church in which 250 years ago old Peter Stuyvesant attended services, when New York was New Holland and he was my predecessor in the Government. I address you, the men of Dutch stock, to which I belong, and I address all others here to-day, no matter of what stock, and appeal to you that all of us stand together proud of the name of America and jealous of its reputation and renown."

In closing the Colonel appealed to all citizens who loved their country and the flag to stand by the Administration, which, he contended, had made the Nation great and prosperous.

The special train then proceeded to Allegan, where the Allegan Rough Rider Club, mounted, met Gov. Roosevelt at the station and escorted him over the mile drive to the Court House Square, where a speakers' stand was erected. Col. Bliss and Congressman Hamilton preceded Col. Roosevelt with short speeches. Fourteen young ladies, wearing "Rough Rider" hats and carrying flags, threw flowers at Gov. Roosevelt when he finished his speech, and then escorted him back to the train, where all insisted upon shaking his hand.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived at Kalamazoo at noon, and a long line of marchers, accompanied by two bands, escorted the Governor to the City Park. The candidate spoke from the same stand which Col. Bryan occupied during his visit here in the last campaign.

At the conclusion of his address the Governor was driven to the Lake Shore Station, and departed for Chicago. There was a great crowd at Benton Harbor, where the Governor left his coach and spoke for ten minutes or more on the financial question and expansion.

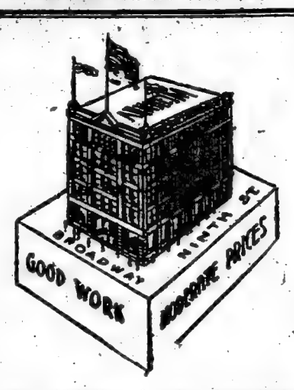

Our building is the foundation of good custom work at moderate prices, and stood the test for twenty-three years.

Our special for this week is a select assortment of nobby smooth face cheviots, high coloring. Up-to-date broad shoulders, hollow waist, in sacks or English walking coats. Suit to order $20.00. Black findings are very popular this season. Money back is the protection we offer.

Fall Booklet, samples, measuring guide free.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

Two Plays Open the Season at This Popular House.

The season of the Madison Square Theatre began last night in the presence of an audience which quite filled the pretty auditorium. It was an audience which assembled in a friendly mood, though evidently not knowing just what to expect of the evening's entertainment. Two plays were on the programme, one called "Ib and Little Christina," by Basil Hood, now before this public as librettist of "The Rose of Persia," and the other named "The Husbands of Leontine," by Alfred Capus. As the latter was originally produced at the Theatre Nouveautes, in Paris, and had a title suggestive of truly Parisian complications, there was some ground for the formation of expectations in regard to it, but the first play left the imagination of each auditor to work along its own lines.

It may be said at once that "Ib and Little Christina" delighted the audience. There was no mistaking the sincerity of the applause which followed the final fall of the curtain on this little drama. The theatregoer of to-day has had some experience with the poetic drama, even when it leans toward symbolism, and he is not to be taken by surprise if a little curtain raiser in three scenes proves to contain poetic matter of a high degree of merit. The story of "Ib and Little Christina" is very tender and touching, albeit the dialogue is at times a trifle strained and the sentiment a little overwrought.

But the tale is poetic and it is told very simply, very sweetly, and without any attempt at striking theatricalism. The episodes are unpretentious, but they are picturesque, and there is a fine touch of human character in the little work. Mr. Hood found his material in a tale of Hans Christian Anderson, and he has arranged it skillfully.

In the performance of this play, Ib as a child was creditably impersonated by little Lores Grunn, and as a grown-up man by Olbrook Blinn. Ib's mother, the most trying part in the piece, was discreetly acted by Jennie Eusace, while May Lambert, James Kearney, Jay Wilson, and little Violet Halliday filled the other rôles acceptably. The entr'actes were occupied with music written for the piece by William Furst, the musical director of the Empire Theatre. This music served its purpose well without containing anything of striking merit.

"The Husbands of Leontine" proved to be a very light and frothy French farce of a type very common to our stage. We have had these things by the dozen ever since the days when Mr. Cazauran used to patch them up for us. In this play a young woman who has obtained a divorce from a good husband makes a victim of him afterward through his own weakness.

She gets money from him, and when she is turned out of her house she goes to his rooms and induces him to take her in. His escapes through the aid of a friend who secures him a position as Chief of Police at a village distant from Paris. She marries again, gets into trouble through a flirtation with one of her husband's friends, and the policeman who is brought by the irate husband to catch her in the rooms of the friend is no other than the first husband. It is not difficult to guess the sort of complications which may arise from such arrangements as these.

Such a play depends largely for its interest on the cleverness of the persons engaged in its performance. Last night it was evident that the actors had not yet reached that level of lightness which will come after some repetitions, but they all showed that they were in the spirit of the piece. That this would be the case went without saying. It would be quite impossible for Fritz Williams, E. M. Holland, Isabel Irving, and Ida Vernon to fail in such a play. Miss Irving's performance of the flighty, young wife was full of delicacy of touch and blithesome mood.

Mr. Williams was thoroughly happy in one of those parts just suited to him, and Mr. Holland made as much as possible out of a rather uncertain rôle. The play afforded opportunity for some hearty laughs and will offer still more room for them when the actors are more easy in their business.

The Baron	E. M. Holland
Adolphe Dubois	Fritz Williams
Plantin	Eugene Jepson
Anatole	Percy Lyndel
Secretary	James Kearney
Boucat	Jay Wilson
Collector	William Eddinger
Leontine	Isabel Irving
The Marquise	Ida Vernon
Virginie	Maggie Holloway Fischer
Hortense	Marie Derickson
Juliette	May Lambert
Isabella	Nellie Butler
Miette	May Galyer
Ernestine	Anita Rothe

KILLED GOING TO A FUNERAL.

His Death the Third in the Family Within Eight Days.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—B. A. Sartherton, who lived on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Second Avenue, Manhattan, was killed by a train near Larchmont last night. He was on his way to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, who died in Noroton, Conn., Thursday. Sartherton left his home in Manhattan to take the 9 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station, and his family cannot understand how he came to be walking the tracks near Larchmont. He leaves a widow and four children.

The body was removed to New Rochelle, where Mrs. Sartherton identified it. She said her husband's death was the third one in the family within eight days. On Aug. 31 her uncle died suddenly, and on Thursday she received word of the death of her brother in Noroton.

TREATY STOPS EXTRADITION.

Clause in the Convention with Italy May Protect a Homicide.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 8.—In examining the status of the case against Tony Roberts, the bootblack, who shot Thomas Di Leggo fatally in Summit in June, the Union County Prosecutor's office has discovered a clause in the treaty with Italy which will probably prevent the extradition of Roberts, who is under arrest in Naples.

After the shooting Roberts escaped, and on the death of Di Leggo fled to Italy. He was arrested in the rounding up of all suspicious persons that followed the assassination of King Humbert, and is still a prisoner in Naples.

In attempting to decide on the question of sending an officer to Italy to bring Roberts back, Assistant Prosecutor English found that the treaty contained a clause under which a subject of Italy cannot be extradited from that country. Roberts never secured naturalisation papers here, and can, therefore, appeal for protection under the clause. It has not been definitely settled whether to make the effort, despite this clause, but it is more than probable that Roberts will be permitted to remain in Italy unmolested.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d AVE. 59th to 60th Sts

Announcing Again the Sale of

Oriental Rugs.

These are our own importations, and since last week's announcement this department has become one of the most popular in the store. Practical Americans value an Oriental Rug for its serviceableness as well as richness and beauty. Where possible it is economy to cover the floors of your home with these art specimens. It may mean a greater expenditure on the start, but in the end the results more than justify such procedure. As a secondary thought we wish to tell you how the prices quoted in last week's announcement affected the Oriental Rug trade. The fact is they were all very much astonished, and believed that it was not practical to quote such extremely low prices. The reason we are able to do it is this:—Our purchases were made last April by our personal representatives, who were in the Orient many weeks. By bartering directly with the dealers they gathered together this magnificent collec ion and saved the middleman's profit, which in this line of merchandise is well known to be enormous. The prices quoted here hold good as long as the collection lasts.

Anatolian Mats at, each, $2.24 and $3.48.
Shirvan Rugs, (average size 3 by 4½ feet,) $6.48.
Daghestan Rugs, (Antique, average size 3 by 5½ feet,) $12.00.
Daghestan Rugs, (finer qualities and larger sizes,) $13.00, $14.00, $15.00.
Daghestan, Karabagh, Kasak, Anatolian Rugs, etc., (average size 4½ by 6½ feet,) $18.00.
Royal Bokhara Rugs, upward from $13.00.
Melas Rugs, (plain centre, cream, blue and old rose, average size 4½ by 7 feet,) $29.00.
Coula Rugs and Mats, upward from $3.00.
Carpet sizes of Oriental Rugs for dining-room, drawing-room, chambers, etc.
Royal Mosque Silk Rugs, $225.00.
Anatolian Silk Rugs, $125.00.
Kerman Rugs, (Antique and Modern, size 4½ by 7 feet,) $85.00.

Third Floor, 59th St. Section.

Kermantiftik Rug—There is on exhibition one of the rarest specimens of the Oriental Rug Art which has ever reached this country. It is the handsomest Kermantiftik Rug in the United States. It is soft, silky and plushy, and has no superior for harmony in color and art in design. Size 12 ft. 8 in. by 18 ft., and it is valued at $3,000.00. Our price, **$1.750.00**

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BULLOCK STILL AT LARGE.

Desperate Murderer May Have Escaped to Sea in a Sloop.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 8.—No trace has yet been discovered of William Bullock, the negro murderer of former Chief of Police Walsh of Red Bank, who escaped from the county jail Thursday night. It is believed that Bullock, after gaining his liberty, took a course toward the shore, where he has or will attempt to board a boat. All outgoing craft at Keyport are being watched, and the country is being scoured by parties of searchers. The reward of $500 offered by Sheriff Davis for Bullock's arrest will probably be increased.

There is a report that for a week past a strange sloop, containing two negroes, has been seen lying off Atlantic Highlands, and that the boat was gone yesterday morning. People at Freehold, living on the street leading to the Atlantic Highlands Road, heard a wagon passing rapidly about 12 o'clock Thursday night. Many believe Bullock was driven to the Raritan Bay shore and was on the sloop by sunrise. If that is the case he is probably far out to sea now and will never be caught.

It is reported that the authorities of Trenton have trace of a wagon containing two colored men that crossed the Delaware above Trenton yesterday morning early and entered Pennsylvania.

Bullock always boasted that he never would be hanged. Last Spring he planned to break jail, part of his scheme being to secure the aid of Harry Cottrell, a fellow-prisoner. The consideration was to be a ten-dollar bill. Cottrell, instead of carrying out his allotted part, notified the prison officials. For weeks Bullock watched and waited for an opportunity to revenge himself on Cottrell. One day as Cottrell passed close to his cell, the door of which was open, Bullock threw himself upon Cottrell, dragged him into the cell, and beat him with an iron bar until life was all but extinct. The arrival of prison attendants, who subdued Bullock after a desperate struggle, alone saved Cottrell.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh southerly winds.

The tropical storm was still apparently central last evening in the Gulf of Mexico and quite close to the Texas coast. All wires are down along the coast, and no reports were received, but a special report from Galveston at 3:40 P. M. showed a barometric pressure of 29.22 inches and a wind velocity of 42 miles an hour from the northeast. The

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

The Sentiment of Rural England Anent Political Events.

PERIL OF BRITISH EXAMPLE

Why the Viceroys' Advice Should Be Taken and Peking Evacuated.

Hastening the General Election—Fears of the Government Party—Movement Against Capitalists—A Gloomy View of Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Politics be blowed! Give me good crops and a five-shilling duty on foreign corn and you may have all the politics. I have been away in South Lincolnshire among the folk who use the speech of Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," living in a country town where, though but 100 miles from London, bellringers chime the matin at 6 A. M. and the curfew at 8 P. M., and where no daily paper can be had unless ordered beforehand. It is a veritable Sleepy Hollow intellectually, but busy, very busy, getting money out of the richest soil England possesses—land reclaimed from the sea in successive generations from the days of the Romans upward.

The sentiment above expressed is that of the farmers and townsfolk around, so far as they have any sentiment at all on the subject. Cricket and other field sports form far more absorbing interests now than the standings and wanderings of dispossessed Boers, and as for the Chinese question, this has not yet penetrated so far into their bucolic mind as to excite more than a most languid curiosity.

"They be rum chaps, them Boxers," one sad-faced farmer remarked to another in the local train. "They do be that same," was the answer, and there the topic remained exhausted to their minds.

To come back from such peace and indifference to the comparative feverishness of London is like taking a vapor bath after a cold douche. And yet I am not sure that London at heart is much more profoundly interested in this Chinese question than my bucolic friends. Most of the newspapers continue to make a tremendous fuss over the Russian proposals about Peking, but the public is not excited at all, is even indifferent enough to be capable of taking a common sense view if permitted.

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SUSPICION OF RUSSIA.

Hatred and suspicion of the Muscovite constitute the proper attitude for the average Britisher. It is enough that the Czar should propose a thing to insure from us its condemnation nine times out of ten. Your Government, I hope, is not going to be inveigled into the snares of British imperial politics, the politics that produced the Crimean war, that has sustained "the Great Assassin" on the throne of the Osmanli, that has brought the Queen of Christian England to congratulate the Sultan on his silver jubilee, and that has for its underlying governing motive a kind of nightmare horror of the Russian's designs on India and China.

Do you want anything in China? Any portion of its territory? It not, what is there for you or for any other disinterested power to lose by the evacuation of Peking? Negotiations with a view to peace, to the exaction of guarantees against a recurrence of the late riots and disorders, to the settlement of the amount of the indemnity, could be carried on just as effectually at Tien-Tsin or Shanghai as at the capital, and withdrawal from it to some place on the coast would undoubtedly place the offended powers in a stronger moral position than they now occupy.

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CHINESE PRIDE.

Recollect that for years back the actions of all the great European powers, without exception, have raised in the minds of the Chinese people an increasing suspicion that these powers mean to steal and to divide up their country. By remaining in Peking, by desecrating the Sacred City, by discussing whether their interests would not be better served under a Ming Emperor that under a Manchu, the powers cannot fail still further to intensify popular fears and consequent hatred. Why, then, howl so at the suggestion of Russia as if it were a betrayal, a forsaking of the precious concert? Would not something be gained by a concession to Chinese pride, such as an evacuation of the capital would be? Do the powers in dissent checkmate Russia's design, or merely combine to increase her prestige with the Chinese by playing the doubting dog?

These questions seem to me worth a discussion, but our press gives us merely the fulminations of passion and prejudice.

One fact should be noted as an indication of the dangers that a too rigorous attitude may bring to a head in Central and Southern China, and that is the urgent appeal of the Chang-Chih-Tung that the negotiations for peace be not delayed. This official and Liu-Kung-Yih, the other great Yang-Tse Viceroy, have between them preserved order under the most difficult circumstances over that portion of the empire where European interests, and, I may say, American, are the greatest and the most expansive. Chang-Chih-Tung's appeal conveys the alarming intimation that a delay is likely to mean that the forces of disorder may get the better of him. Trade has been already demoralized, with the result that discontent spreads, concurrently with a diminished power on the Governor's part to make head against the elements of anarchy. Already one news agency speaks of designs on the part of the Empress Dowager against these Yang-Tse Viceroys, and if she should succeed in displacing them by creatures of her own the powers may have a task thrown upon their hands which even the high, heroic German Kaiser never bargained for.

My advice to you is to keep out of the mess, if you can, and clear out as soon as possible. Europe is just as likely as not to blunder into a war over its jealousies before all is over.

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DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Our war in South Africa is about to end now, the club quidnunc and his morning paper harmoniously inform us. Botha is positively making his last stand; De Wet is living only till he gets shot; Baden-Powell is on his way home to make himself useful as a Tory adjunct at the general election; and "Bobs" is about to hand over the command to Buller in order to pageantize at the War Office as Commander-in-Chief, vice Wolseley retiring. Thus the demigods decree, and in point of view of the Downing Street section of them the time is opportune for what is denominated as "an appeal to the country."

We are to have the general election in October sure, wirepullers inform me, both metropolitan and provincial. May I be forgiven for omitting an opinion that this haste seems to me to embody the policy of an uneasy conscience? As far as I have been able to investigate the matter, the Government would be in no danger were it to postpone the election to next year. Dissatisfaction with its policy and shame and disgust over the war and its conduct thereof are sentiments unquestionably of increase, but they have nothing to crystallize around, and I cannot discover a rallying point.

Official Liberalism, if I may use the term, is no good at all. As one put it to me, "What's the use of voting for a party which if returned to power would only act as a resettler of stolen goods to Tory cracksmen?" Ninety-nine men out of every hundred, among the ranks of the so-called Liberal Party, would no more dream of withdrawing Lord Roberts's annexation reclamations and of restoring a modified form of independence to the two absolved States than would Lord Salisbury himself. Of what then is the Unionist Party afraid? Only of its own shadow, I apprehend. It is safe from assault until a popular discontent awakens common sense in the minds of the electorate now found only in isolated groups. But after all, the thing may end in smoke—the underground preparations for the election I mean.

With a recrudescence of the fighting guerrilla bands in various parts of the Orange River Colony and the occupied portions of the Transvaal, with half the latter country still to be overrun, with De Wet in the field, and with isolated bands of sharpshooters on the prowl here and there all through the two colonies, together as large as France, death and devastation may be such as to force our marshals of the polling booths to hoid their hands.

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LORD SALISBURY TO RECKON WITH.

And there is Lord Salisbury to reckon with. If he has not the intention of retiring from power, then the only purpose a general election now would serve would be to give a bill of indemnity to the present Government before the bill of costs had had time to come in. Lord Salisbury is better and will be home next week. For the present he is keeping his mind to himself, but he will not resemble his great ancestor, Elizabeth's Cecil, if he tamely consents to throw up the guidance of the Tory Party or the nation's affairs to Mr. Chamberlain as long as he can sign his own name. It is useless to speculate. The town is still empty and too many would-be members of Parliament are down among the constituency paying their charity subscriptions and kissing cottagers' babies to leave enough opinion in London to decide on the merits of either Austin's or Kipling's latest, let alone the momentous question as who shall remain our masters in the seats of the mighty.

A man back from France the other day asserted to me that the long predicted great upheaval is coming there, almost right off. I doubt it, but that a serious movement against the intrenchments of the capitalist is getting under way, not only in France but here, is beyond doubt. Neither the settlement of the Taff Vale Railway strike nor the conclusion of the disputes at the French ports has calmed the great army of wage-workers. I was told in the country that a great strike of railway employes extending over probably all the lines in the country is slowly being organized; the fact of agitations among the workmen of the roads at both ends of the Kingdom gives support to this opinion. The truth is that living is growing dearer, bread slightly, teas sensibly, coals abominably, and consequently lighting and everything dependent on coal, while wages still remain low in the towns especially for most grades of railway workmen.

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THE SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENT.

When the shoe pinches pedestrians are prone to take rests and to grumble at the hardness of the way. This is what the railway servants are now doing and if not met wisely and broad-mindedly, they promise us considerable trouble next Winter. Such trouble does not mean a revolution with us, but abroad things go differently. It is not in France, however, that I should look for an outbreak of a subversive movement, but in Italy. There the police is doing its level best to destroy every fragment of allegiance to the House of Savoy. The effect of the senseless brutality displayed by these minions of tyranny against unoffending citizens may be the forerunner of a great popular upheaval should next Winter be a hard one in Italy. It is merely the brutish ignorance of the masses of the people that keeps them from rising now. Instead of crushing anarchism the wholesale arrestings and imprisonings now going on spread its tenets. No government would be better than this misgovernment, the Anarchist apostle preaches, and the multitude responds, Yea, verily.

But in truth, all over Europe, the lower orders, as we fashionably describe those at the base of the pedestal of our civilization, are in a condition of unrest that could easily be made productive of endless mischief were a season of hard times to come along. Such a season is on the way, even my full-fed provincial friends assure me, in this country at least; and, if we suffer, how much more will lands like Italy and Spain, Russia and Germany?

But the moors are breezy, the birds abundant, companions jolly. Why bother with things so far away? To-morrow can take care of itself, when it comes, which it never does.

A. J. W.

UNREST IN CUBA.

Coming Constitutional Convention's Work May Be Unsuccessful.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—Juan Gualberto Gomez, who left Havana last week for Santiago, is arousing great discontent among the colored element in that province. There appears to be a disintegration of purpose among the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which threatens to render the convention unsuccessful. A strong feeling of unrest is manifested also in the Eastern provinces, which reflects the dissatisfaction caused by the clause of the call for the convention that relates to the fixing of the relations which in future shall exist between the United States and the Cuban Government.

Juan Gomez asks the delegates and electors to declare themselves in favor of an immediate adjournment of the convention unless the Washington Government shall withdraw this clause. While there is no diversity of platforms there is no crystallization and no agreement as to the method or programme in connection with the convention.

TRIAL BY JURY IN CUBA.

Spanish Practice Abolished in Fifty Correctional Courts.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—Fifty correctional courts outside of Havana, presided over by Judges of the First Instance, were ordered to-day to adopt the trial by jury system.

This was done, and the Spanish practice was abolished.

Barracks for Immigrants in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—Barracks for immigrants, with a capacity for the accommodation of 1,000 persons, will be established at Cabanas.

Mme. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim Dead.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Mme. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim, formerly Miss Mary Paine, is dead. She came from America when a girl and figured in the splendid functions of the Empress Eugénie, being one of a bevy of American girls, all of whom married well here. M. Bischoffsheim is a Belgian Senator.

A PICTURE OF MR. ODELL

Characteristics of the Republican Candidate for Governor.

HUMBLE START IN POLITICS

Nominee's Success as a Business Man—His Friends Trust in His Word—Home Life.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, looks what he is—the successful man. His success is not due to chance, but comes from business sagacity and the application to politics of the business principles that brought him success in the financial world.

One of Mr. Odell's prominent traits is the facility he has for listening. He has a way of shaking his head when people are talking to him, looking them sharply in the eye, and then saying "All right" or some equally non-committal phrase. It is not hard to imagine what the result is. His visitor is at a loss very soon. Mr. Odell rarely gives his time to any one who has not something of moment to say.

But once in a while Mr. Odell unbends. This is true particularly when one has hit on some reminiscence that has been an epoch in his life. When he talks his eyes, keen and brown and deep, light up, and the usually taciturn Chairman of the State Committee becomes a skillful raconteur.

Mr. Odell has a faculty of impressing one with his sincerity. He does not seem to strive for this impression; it appears natural with him. His friends say of him that he is always sincere, and those who say so make no secret of the fact that they have themselves profited by this sincerity, and that a promise made to them by him has invariably been kept. They say, too, that when Mr. Odell does not find himself in a position to grant their demands he says so plainly, and, as a result, the seekers after favors always know where they stand.

In appearance Mr. Odell is commanding. He is not very tall—5 feet 9½ inches—and he weighs 205 pounds. He carries his weight well for a man of his height, and looks hard and muscular, the result of his lasting interest in athletic pursuits. He is dark, almost to swarthiness, with a tinge of gray in his hair. For a man of forty-six years he has few lines in his face, but he looks no younger than his years.

Mr. Odell looks the picture of health. His features are good, a firm mouth being shaded by a small dark mustache. His chin is square and substantial looking. When he says "No" his jaws close with a snap. His eyes are, however, his finest feature. They are deep and brown.

IN HIS HOME CIRCLE.

He smokes, but, like many busy men, he does not seem, at least during working hours, to get much solace from tobacco. As one of his friends said the other day, "'Ben' Odell is the greatest friend the match trust has got. He'll use fifteen matches on one cigar, and yet it never seems to be lit." He lives well, dresses plainly, but in good taste, and at his Newburg home he entertains a great deal. He is temperate in all things.

"I sleep eight hours every night," he said. "Never less. If I don't get that amount of sleep I'm unfit for work the next day, and every one who knows me knows that. The consequence is that wherever I go no one would think of waking me up except it was a matter of the gravest importance. A man can't do the work I do unless his faculties are clear."

Mr. Odell early took an interest in political management. It has a fascination for him; so much so, in fact, that when he was offered some time ago a position that would have paid him $35,000 a year with a local corporation, he promptly refused it to remain at the head of the Republican State Committee. He is wealthy enough to be able to do this without feeling the financial loss, but it is likely that he would have taken the same stand had he not been so well provided with the world's goods.

"How did you first get into active politics?" he was asked.

"He started in to elect his father a Supervisor of the town of New Windsor," said Judge Dickey, one of Mr. Odell's lifelong friends, who was sitting by, "and he won out, too."

"That was it," said Mr. Odell, smiling at the recollection. "I was in Columbia College at the time, and father was the coming candidate for Sheriff of Orange County. There were several factions up there at that time, and the opposition had laid itself out to defeat him. They were not quite sure that they could do it, so they put up the scheme to make him run for Supervisor of New Windsor, which has a normal Democratic majority of about 200, and to beat him so badly that he'd be out of the race for Sheriff.

"He hesitated a long time, and spoke to me about it one Sunday when I was up home. I looked the ground over and told him to run. I took charge of his campaign, and, well—"

"You turned over the Democratic majority and the old gentleman won out by about 100," interrupted Judge Dickey.

Mr. Odell nodded assent.

"Then he ran for Sheriff," he added, "and won against the factions and the Democrats. Of course the factions had to be reconciled."

"And you reconciled them?" again interposed Judge Dickey.

This penchant for conciliation seems to be Mr. Odell's strong point. When he undertook to be something of a leader in Orange County, or, more strictly speaking, in Newburg, politics, the town was torn by factions and there was a Democratic majority of about 200. He originated the plan of forming election district associations and soon made the Republican majority in the town 1,800. Orange County, which had been doubtful at best, was soon brought into the Republican column. Then he extended his work to Rockland and Sullivan Counties, which, with Orange, comprise the Seventeenth Congress District, and this became a Republican stronghold.

DRIVER OF AN ICE WAGON.

It took an intimate acquaintance with the townspeople to effect these initial changes in Newburg, and Mr. Odell gained this while he was a driver of one of his father's ice wagons.

"At two dollars a day," Mr. Odell said.

"And an occasional extra dollar from father by way of good measure," added Judge Dickey.

"Once in a while," assented the candidate for Governor.

"So you see I didn't leave college to become a political boss, as some of my friends have put it. As a matter of fact, I left college to get married. I was twenty-three years old then, and two dollars a day was not a very magnificent start."

Mr. Odell's father, B. B. Odell, Sr., is seventy-five years old and was for twelve years Mayor of Newburg. He declined to run again last year simply because he was tired of the office and thought he had earned a rest. His father's prominence threw young Odell in contact with prominent party men, and he had become a recognized power when, in 1887, he was made a member of the State Committee. In 1894 he was made Chairman of the Executive Committee and four years later, when Chairman Hackett died, Mr. Odell succeeded him. He was still in Congress when elected to the Chairmanship.

Mr. Odell's Congressional nomination came to him just as did the Gubernatorial nomination. He did not want the office. He says himself that he never wanted any office, but his friends in the district insisted that he should run and he did so twice, winning on both occasions. He declined a re-election, which would have followed the nomination, when his second term expired.

It was while in Congress as the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts of the House that Mr. Odell earned the enmity of the Washington undertakers and of the various persons throughout the country who make the occasion of a Congressman's death an opportunity to secure spoils from the Government. Mr. Odell at once began a system of economical administration when he took the Chairmanship of the committee, and his decision in these matters was absolute. This committee has charge also of all the contingent expenditures of Congress, and Mr. Odell also cut down very materially the bills for "penholders, pencils, ink," and other Congressional perquisites.

"It used to cost a great deal of money to bury a Congressman in those days," said Mr. Odell when questioned on this subject. "It was usually $7,000 and often more."

"And they only pay them $5,000 to live," interrupted Chairman Barnes of the Executive Committee.

"Well, the bills were sometimes amusing. It was a harvest for the livery stable constituents of the Congressman. They charged so much to take a carriage up a hill, and another amount to take it down again. In some cases they must have hired all the hacks for ten miles around in order to make up the quota, and the Washington undertakers were about as bad. Congressmen were expensively buried before I began to cut down those bills. There was a remarkable decrease in the cost of burying paraphernalia as soon as they saw I would not stand for the 'milking' process."

The friends for whom Mr. Odell has done much are responsible for his acceptance of the nomination for Governor, and, again, as he says himself, "the Governorship of the Empire State, the greatest office in this Union, next to that of President of the United States, is not one to be lightly turned aside."

HIS FINAL DECISION.

When Mr. Odell refused positively to stand for election, his friends insisted that he should run. They pointed out to him that he was well supplied with the material needs of life, but the strongest argument that they brought to bear was that it would be the crowning honor of his parents' life to see their son at the head of the State Government. That decided Mr. Odell, and he made known his candidacy without equivocation.

"When the matter was put to me so strongly by my friends, and I was a candidate, I considered the manly thing to do was to come out and say so; not to go to the convention insisting that I would not run, and taking the position that the nomination was forced on me," was the way Mr. Odell put it.

Some one smiled when Mr. Odell said this, and he hastened to say that that statement should not be misunderstood, and was entirely an impersonal one.

"I had declined to run for purely personal reasons, and I accepted the judgment of men on whose word and perception I could rely. My family did not favor my running. They maintained that the same talent and energy applied to business would be vastly more beneficial; but, as I have said, the Governorship of this State is not a thing to be lightly turned aside.

"I expected one thing that I have received since I accepted the nomination, and that is abuse. You see, my position was a peculiar one. As State Chairman I had to stand against a great deal of legislation, particularly of the 'strike' order. I think I can safely say that my attitude on this kind of legislation has been one of the causes that made the calendar of the last Legislature freer of that sort of bills than it has ever been before."

Mr. Odell is the first candidate for Governor who at the same time has held the post of Chairman of the State Committee, and therefore practically conducted his own campaign. The nearest approach to this was when Chester A. Arthur ran for Vice President, and was at the same time Chairman of the State Committee. Gov. Cornell was Chairman at the time of his nomination, and opened the convention that nominated him, but in that year a new committee was elected, and Mr. Cornell did not take the Chairmanship.

It is partly on account of a pledge that Mr. Odell gave to Senator Hanna to conduct the campaign in New York State that he keeps the post of Chairman, but this is not the only reason, for Mr. Odell frankly states that he loves the work and would not give up the post in any event.

"You promised Senator Hanna to stick, did you not?" he was asked.

"Yes, I did," said Mr. Odell.

"And that is the reason that you will assume the double responsibilities?"

"Well, I rarely break a promise," was the reply.

Up in Newburg the people have unbounded confidence in Mr. Odell's word and in his political acumen. During the Roosevelt-Van Wyck campaign a resident of Newburg came into Republican Headquarters and asked whether it was true that Mr. Odell had expressed his unbounded confidence that Roosevelt would be elected. He had also heard that Mr. Odell had put $20,000 on the result. He was assured that at least the former statement was correct.

TRUST IN HIS PROPHECY.

"Well, you see," he said, "I live in Newburg, and I've had some samples of Odell's figuring on election results. I've got $200 on Van Wyck, but if Odell says it's going the other way, it's about time for me to hedge."

There is something uncanny, Mr. Odell's friends say, in the way he can figure up election results. He rarely says what will happen, and he never says he "thinks" such and such will be the fact; but, when he makes a positive statement, his friends say it is safe to wager on it. He has made the problem of State majorities a study. When he has all his facts in hand he can tell almost to the dot what the majorities will be, how many Representatives in Congress and the Legislature each party will have, and where the successful candidates will hail from. He is rarely wrong, and he takes nothing for granted. He has data on which to base his assertions.

Mr. Odell says that politics must be run on business principles.

"Political management," he said, 'is a big business—not in the commercial sense, understand—but political parties have to be run on business principles. I do not believe that an unsuccessful business man can be a successful politician, but, on the other hand, every successful business man is not equipped for political management. Yet he must be the one to accomplish anything in the other."

However opinions may differ as to Mr. Odell's ability as a political manager, there can be no doubt of his success as a business man. From his humble start of $2 a day as a driver of his father's ice wagon he has become President of the Electric Light Company and of the Gas Company, Treasurer of the Central Hudson Steamboat Company, Treasurer of the Muchattoes Lake Ice Company, and a Director of the Highland National Bank and of the Coldwell Lawn Mower Company, all Newburg concerns.

Mr. Odell says that he comes from English and Dutch stock. His early ancestors were among the first settlers of Westchester County where there are still many Odells. Some one who has looked the matter up, he says, finds that his ancestors were originally Welsh and that his name is probably a contraction of Woodhull. His mother was a Bookstaver. Mr. Odell, Sr., was a Democrat, his son says, until the day Fort Sumter was fired on, when he became a Republican and has been one ever since.

Mr. Odell knows something of the National Guard and its needs from association with it and membership in it. Early in 1878 he joined Company E of the Seventeenth Battalion of Newburg as a private in the ranks, and rose to the position of Sergeant of his company.

"Rather a jump from Sergeant to Commander in Chief," said one of his friends.

"That's true," said Mr. Odell, "but if it can be done what is the use of bothering with the intermediate ranks?"

In 1877, the year he left college, Mr. Odell married Miss Estelle Crist, whose family was prominent in Newburg. They had three children—Walter, who died last year in Washington; Herbert R., now twenty years old, who is a sophomore at Columbia College, and B. B. Odell, third, known as Bryant, his middle name. Mrs. Odell was killed in an accident on the Hudson River in 1888, when a yacht on which she was sailing was run down by a Hudson River night boat. Three years later he married Mrs. Linda C. Traphagen, a widowed sister of his first wife. They have one daughter, named for the mother's sister, Estelle, who is now six years old.

Mrs. Odell is a woman of education and refinement, and a leader in church and social circles in Newburg. She and her husband are attendants at the First Presbyterian Church in that city. Mr. Odell has two brothers, one Postmaster at Newburg and the other a professor in Columbia University.

HIS LOVE OF SPORTS.

Mr. Odell is essentially a home man, and in spite of his engrossing duties he manages to spend a great part of his time in Newburg. There he keeps up an interest in athletic sports, in which his sons excel.

"When I go home," Mr. Odell said, "I go for rest, and neither politics nor business has a place there. After being cooped up here I find a five-mile walk in the country rests me, as does the entire freedom from business or political affairs. Sometimes friends drop in and the conversation drifts to politics, but I had much rather that it would not. I have always believed that there was a time for everything, and I try to fix matters to correspond with that idea."

Speaking of the management of the campaign Mr. Odell said that his candidacy would be a secondary matter in the fight. "My interests," he said, "will be sunk and made minor to the great consideration—the success of the National ticket."

Canadian Mail for Philippines.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 8.—A communication was recently sent from the Post Office Department here to Washington asking if the United States postal authorities regarded the Philippines as coming under the domestic postal rate, or, in other words, whether the Philippines was United States territory, and the reply was in the affirmative. To-day the postal authorities issued a notification that on and after Oct. 1 next, the domestic rate will apply to Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, and the American islands of the Samoan group. The peculiarity of this order is that the postal rate to Great Britain will be double that to the Philippines.

W. M. MACDOWELL IN JAIL

Fanny Davenport's Former Husband Under Arrest.

Charges Made by His Present Wife, a Daughter of William Strauss of Baltimore.

William Melbourne MacDowell, the actor and formerly the husband of Fanny Davenport, was arrested yesterday and locked up in the Ludlow Street Jail on an order of arrest issued by Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, as a result of a suit for separation brought by his wife, Mrs. Wilhelmina MacDowell. MacDowell was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walsering in his apartments at the Brevoort House. He was preparing to shave himself as the officer entered the room and he took his arrest coolly.

"What do you want me for?" he asked.

"On a charge made by your wife," was the answer.

"Oh, all right. Wait until I get dressed," was the reply.

Mrs. MacDowell, in her affidavit submitted by Howe & Hummel, says that she was married to the actor on June 15 at an Episcopal church in Newport News, Va. Immediately after the ceremony, she says, they went to Europe to spend their honeymoon. She alleges that on the steamer her husband began to use intoxicating liquors, and continued at it during the entire voyage. During this time, she says, he ignored and neglected her and paid attentions to other women, making her the cause of much comment among the other passengers and causing her much humiliation.

On July 25, she says, she accompanied her husband to a vaudeville show in one of the public gardens in Paris. During the progress of the entertainment, Mrs. MacDowell says, a storm arose, and she requested her husband to accompany her to a place of shelter. He refused to do so, and as the storm increased in fury, she was compelled to seek refuge in a near-by building.

"When I returned to the table where I had left my husband," she says, "I found him talking with a woman whose acquaintance he had made in the place. I went to the motor vehicle which had taken us to the place, expecting my husband to follow me. He brought the woman to the vehicle and attempted to place her in it. Finding that I was seated in it he turned the woman over to an acquaintance and attempted himself to enter with me. I refused him admission, and he then went off in a public carriage with the woman, whose name, I learned subsequently, was Blanche Marie."

Mrs. MacDowell says that she followed her husband and saw him take the woman to a café and later accompany her to her apartments. He returned to his hotel about 5 o'clock the next morning, she says, in an intoxicated condition, and when she remonstrated with him for his conduct he struck her on the neck and otherwise abused her. She says that she sank to the floor, unconscious, and that her husband in his rage tore her clothing. After this episode, she says, they left the hotel and took an apartment in a private house.

On one occasion, she says, she attended services at the Cathedral Notre Dame. When she returned home her husband was absent, and did not return until 4 o'clock the following morning. His face and clothing, she says, were covered with blood. Mrs. MacDowell says that in answer to her question he said that in stepping into a carriage he had slipped and hit his nose, which had bled profusely. Later, she says, she learned that he had been in one of the all-night restaurants and had been beaten by the escort of a woman with whom he had attempted to flirt.

Mrs. MacDowell says that her husband kept up his debauch during all the time he was in Europe, and on their way to this city, neglecting her and paying attention to other women. On their arrival here, she says, he disappeared for four days, and upon his return showed her a locket which he said had been given to him by a woman, and which he intended to wear until the day of his death. He also asked her, she says, to accompany him on a round of visits to resorts of ill-repute, and upon her refusal he seized her by the throat, saying that he wanted to get rid of her, and attempted to strangle her. Finally, she says, he left her, saying that she would have to get somebody else to support her, as he was tired of doing so.

MacDowell, when seen yesterday afternoon in Ludlow Street Jail, said:

"Please do not question me. I am too unstrung to talk about the matter."

Mrs. MacDowell is staying at the Hotel Lincoln. When seen by a reporter, she said:

"This is a personal matter. Please do not ask me to talk about it. I am all upset and do not want to discuss the matter. My affidavit speaks for itself."

Mrs. MacDowell was formerly the wife of a Baltimore broker. It is said that he followed her one day and fired a shot at her, inflicting a slight wound. She recovered and her husband obtained a divorce. She assumed the name of Linton and went on the stage, joining the company of the late Fanny Davenport, who was at that time the wife of Mr. MacDowell. Her father is William Strauss of Baltimore.

THE WYOMING LAUNCHED.

Ceremony Carried Out Successfully at San Francisco in the Presence of a Large Crowd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The United States monitor Wyoming was successfully launched at high tide this morning from the shipyard of the Union Iron Works in the presence of thousands of people, lined along the shore or crowded on excursion steamers. The event had been made a feature of the semi-centennial celebration of California's admission into the Union. The launching was managed without hitch by Superintendent Dickie of the Union Iron Works.

About the bows of the vessel a platform had been built for the guests of honor, including Gov. Richards of Wyoming, Adjt. Gen. Frank H. Stizen, Col. A. P. Hanson and wife, Major Thomas Wilhelm, Capt. P. Covert, and Capt. Patrick Sullivan, constituting his staff, and Miss Hattie Warren, daughter of United States Senator Warren of Wyoming, who named the vessel by breaking the usual bottle of wine and exclaiming "I christen thee Wyoming," as the last of the supporting props were removed and the monitor started from the ways and slid slowly into the sea. When the vessel's stern touched the water the spectators sent up a mighty cheer, which, however, was soon drowned in the din made by scores of steam whistles.

Little more than the hull of the Wyoming is finished, but work is being pushed forward. The monitor is one of four similar vessels designed by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn with a view of securing the greatest results with the least expenditure of money. Her sister ships will be named the Arkansas, Connecticut, and Florida. The Wyoming is being built by the Union Iron Works, the contract price being $874,000. Her dimensions are: Length on load water line, 225 feet; extreme breadth, 50 feet; mean draught, 12 feet 5 inches; displacement, about 2,700 tons. The hull is of steel, not sheathed, with double bottom and watertight subdivisions. The hull is protected by a side armor belt ranging from 11 to 5 inches in thickness. The turret is of the balanced type, its armor being 9 inches thick. A conning tower with 7½-inch armor and a single military mast will also appear above the deck. The vessel is to make 12 knots an hour. Her main battery will consist of two 12-inch breechloading rifles and four 4-inch rapid-fire rifles. In the secondary battery will be three 6-pounder rapid-fire guns and four 1-pounder automatic rifles.

STOCKTON GOES TO THE OREGON.

President of the War College to Take a Sea Command.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—Within the next few months a number of changes will be made in the present roster of army and navy officers stationed here, and the more numerous changes will be with the naval officers. Capt. Stockton, the President of the War College, who has done so much excellent work since he became the head of that institution, will be relieved and given an important sea command, the battleship Oregon.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, who commanded the flagship New York during the war with Spain, and who is at present on special duty at the college, will be its next President. Capt. Chadwick is looked upon as one of the brightest officers in the service.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Clifton L. Fenton, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States on tender of resignation.

Second Lieut. Grier F. Mobley, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having arrived in San Francisco, and having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 15.

The retirement from active service Sept. 7 of Lieut. Col. William H. Clapp, Twenty-first Infantry, by operation of law, is announced.

Capt. John L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York, to take effect upon the arrival at that station of Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon. He will then report to the commanding officer, Fort Slocum, New York, to sail on the transport Buford, on or about Nov. 1, and upon his arrival at Manila will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. R. Freeman is detached from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 17, and ordered to the New York yard as assistant to the senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Roper is detached from the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, and ordered to New York for treatment at the hospital.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is detached from the Eagle and ordered to the Dixie.

Cadet F. O. Branch is detached from treatment at the Cavite Hospital and ordered to the Isla de Luzon, (order of July 28.)

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Montgomery will go out of commission on the 15th instant.

The Atlanta will be commissioned the same day.

The Nanshan sailed to-day from Hongkong for Manila.

The Wilmington is at Montevideo.

The Saturn, en route for China, has arrived at Port Said.

POLICEMAN BADLY BEATEN.

Taken for a Highwayman and Pounded by a Coachman.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Policeman Fergus Farley was taken for a highwayman and beaten into insensibility by a man whom he had stopped on the road at an early hour to-day.

Farley was detailed recently to watch for suspicious characters on the Plank Road. He was on duty early this morning when he met Michael Newey, a coachman of South Orange, who was driving in a carriage. Farley stopped Newey to find out where he was going at such an early hour. The policeman was in citizen's clothes and Newey took him for a highwayman. The coachman seized a heavy wrench which he had in the carriage, and, jumping to the road attacked the policeman with it. Farley defended himself as well as he could, but he was no match for the coachman.

Newey struck the policeman repeatedly on the head with the wrench until Farley sank unconscious to the ground. By this time other persons had appeared on the scene, and Newey was placed under arrest. Farley was taken to St. James's Hospital, where he was found to be badly wounded. Newey said that if he had had a revolver with him he would surely have shot the policeman, as he thought he was a highwayman.

Newey will be held to await the result of the policeman's injuries.

Woman Crank at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A woman, giving her name as Mrs. Rosa Helking, presented herself at the White House a week ago and said she wanted to see the President, as some one was trying to kill her and her children. To-day she came again. The watchmen on duty sought to induce her to leave. She grew more excited, however, and at last a carriage from the House of Detention was called. While being assisted into the carriage she screamed at the top of her voice, which attracted the attention of the President. He went to the window overlooking the garden, and, witnessing the woman's struggles, sent his messenger to learn the cause of the commotion. The woman said she lived on Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

Murderer Fitzpatrick Insane.

William Fitzpatrick, who on Thursday, at Clifton, S. I., stabbed and killed Richard Gordon and wounded his twin brother, Louis Gordon, is hopelessly insane in the county jail at Richmond. Fitzpatrick was quiet and rational when removed to the jail on Friday, but early yesterday morning suddenly became violent and tore his clothing to tatters. Several of the keepers overpowered him after a strong fight.

B. Altman & Co.

Rich Black Dress Silks.

The importations for Autumn are now on sale, representing the best ideas of the prominent European manufacturers.

For Monday, September 10th:

Imported Black Dress Taffetas, 90c. yard.
Regular price $1.25.

Decorative Table Linens.

(First Floor.)

Two Thousand Hand-made Renaissance Lace Pieces with Linen Centers—Doylies, Centerpieces and Teacloths from 6 to 54 inches (square or round) and Scarfs from 20x45 inches to 20x72 inches—will be offered tomorrow at

1/3 Less Than Regular Prices.

Lace Curtains, Bed Sets, Etc.

Special designs in Point Arabe, Renaissance, Colbert and Irish Point Lace Curtains, Bed Sets and Sash Curtains.

Stores Bonne Femme and Brise-Bises in novel effects. Laces for Sash and Vestibule Curtains.

For Monday, September 10th, at reduced prices:

Renaissance Lace Curtains,
$3.75, $6.75 and $10.50 Pair.

Arabe Curtains, $9.75 and $11.50 Pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains,
$2.75, $3.90 and $5.00 Pair.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

Figures That Are Sent Out as a Result of the Latest Census.

Here are the populations of different cities as disclosed by the census:

	1900.	1890.	Increase.	Per Cent.
New York	3,437,202	2,492,501	944,611	37.90
Chicago	1,698,575	1,099,850	598,725	54.43
Philadelphia	1,293,697	1,046,964	246,733	23.57
St. Louis	575,238	451,770	123,468	27.33
Boston	560,892	448,477	112,415	25.06
Baltimore	508,957	434,439	74,518	17.15
Cleveland	381,768	261,353	120,415	46.07
Buffalo	352,219	255,664	96,555	37.77
San Francisco	342,782	298,997	43,785	14.51
Cincinnati	325,902	296,908	28,994	9.77
Pittsburg	321,616	238,617	82,999	34.78
New Orleans	287,104	242,039	45,065	18.62
Detroit	285,704	205,878	79,828	38.77
Milwaukee	285,315	204,468	80,847	39.53
District of Columbia (including Washington)	278,718	230,892	48,826	20.98
Newark	246,070	181,830	62,240	35.33
Jersey City	206,433	163,003	43,430	26.64
Louisville	204,731	161,129	43,602	27.06
Minneapolis	202,718	164,738	37,980	23.05
Providence	175,597	132,146	43,451	32.88
Indianapolis	169,164	105,436	63,728	60.44
Kansas City, (Mo.)	163,752	132,716	31,036	23.39
St. Paul	163,632	133,156	30,476	22.89
Rochester	162,435	133,896	28,539	21.31
Denver	133

Another year has come and gone—another twelve months have been added to Big Store history—and again our thanks are due to the great public of New York for having helped us so generously in the building up of this, destined-to-be, the World's Greatest General Store.

If there is one thing we are more proud of than of any other it is the fact that we have never for a moment lost sight of the special mission we have set out to fulfill, that of furnishing to our patrons, at all times and under all circumstances,

"BETTER GOODS FOR THE SAME MONEY OR THE SAME GOODS FOR LESS MONEY THAN ELSEWHERE."

History Repeats Itself

and the remarkable success of this enterprise grows to be still more wonderful as it adds days and months and years to its existence. And yet it is but the natural working out of the laws of cause and effect—commercial laws that are well known yet so seldom practiced.

Why did The Big Store succeed so quickly in building up the largest retail business in New York?

We stated our platform last year—we are proud to repeat it.

BECAUSE
We Have No Factories. We buy our goods in the open markets, where all the world competes, and where the manufacturer with best goods and lowest prices gets the order. The best talent of two continents is thus made to serve us. No firm confined to a single manufacturing organization can cope with such competition successfully.

BECAUSE
We Have Expert Buyers, men and women, whose experience and success command the highest salaries paid to buyers in this country. In our staff of buyers—an organization embracing over 100 experts—there are not a few, both men and women, for whose services we pay the highest prices paid by any retail house on this continent.

BECAUSE
We Do Not Misrepresent in the store or out of the store, and do not permit our employees to do so either. We say what we mean, mean what we say, and live up strictly to the letter and spirit of our advertisements.

BECAUSE
The Two Big Stores—New York and Chicago—Buy and Sell More Merchandise than any other two retail stores in America. We buy more because we sell more, and we sell more because we sell cheaper. And we sell cheaper because we buy cheaper. And it's here where our experts earn their salaries.

BECAUSE
We Refund Money. It's your greatest safeguard. Whenever you do not like your purchase you can get your money back, quick as a wink, at this store.

BECAUSE
We Have the Safest Retail Store in New York. No other aisles so broad. No other elevators so large and roomy. No other exits so spacious. No other building so absolutely Fire and Panic proof as this.

BECAUSE
We Give Quick Service, quick deliveries, and are quick in adjusting claims without lengthy arguments.

BECAUSE
We Have a Smaller Expense Ratio than any other store that we know of, and therefore can afford to sell cheaper. The larger the business, the smaller the expense percentage, and that means lower prices to you.

BECAUSE
We Are Attending to Our Own Business. "With malice towards none, with charity for all," we look straight ahead and attend to our own affairs. We are not jealous of competing stores; we do not hope for nor do we predict the failure of others; we have no desire to plant the ascending star of our success in place of the descending star of another store, but are happy to live and let live.

BECAUSE
We Are the Only Store that does not open until 8:30 A. M., requiring half an hour less work of our help than any other store in New York, and are happy to offer to each of the 8,000 employes of the Two Big Stores yearly vacations, with full pay.

BECAUSE
We Sell at One Price Only. We give no discounts, no rebates, no private arrangements of any sort, to any one. A child can buy here as safely as an expert.

BECAUSE
We Were the First Store in America to deliver purchases of $5 or more, Freight Prepaid, anywhere in 9 States, other stores merely following our example.

BECAUSE
We Permit No One to Undersell Us. We consider it our special mission to sell "Better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money," than other stores, and come what may, we'll fulfill this promise.

BECAUSE
We Have the Finest Retail Building in New York. Friend and foe admit this. There is not another retail building in New York that can even compare with this Four Million Dollar Merchandise Palace of ours.

In the Dress Goods Store

Five great special lots, all new and choice, all priced absolutely beyond the touch of competition.

BLACK AND BLUE ZIBELINES, 52 inches wide, now being advertised extensively at $1.00 and $1.25 a yard,
CORDED POPLIN, an extremely handsome two-toned fabric, and 50 pieces of Silk and Wool high art novelties, both of which were intended to be retailed at $1.00 a yard,
SATIN SOLEIL, half in colors, half in black, the most popular goods of the season, as rich as a satin duchesse and as durable as a whipcord; instead of 85c.,
HOMESPUN CHEVIOT, all wool, 50 inches wide, in blue, Oxford and brown; instead of $1.00 a yard,
Choice of all Monday at **45** a yard.

BOUCLE PLAIDS, for children's dresses, brought out to sell at 65c. a yard, Monday at; per yard, **29**

BLACK CHEVIOT, 52 inches wide, all wool, a heavy quality, sold all over at $1.00 a yard; Anniversary Price, **59**

BLACK FANCY PAROLAS of English manufacture, imported to sell at $1.75 a yard; Anniversary Price, per yard, **98**

SATIN-FINISHED VENETIAN, 52 inches wide, in a beautiful line of the very newest shades and black; instead of the usual price of $2.25 per yard, Anniversary Price, per yard, **1.45**

Here's an Offer in Bicycles

That'll Set Somebody a-Thinking!

We desire to make a sale of Bicycles that will be the talk of America—and when we want to accomplish a thing—price does not often stop us.

THEREFORE

We offer for to-morrow—and while the stock holds out—your choice of every Bicycle in our store (except our Fountain Wheels), but including our famous TERRACE BICYCLES, for **10.00**

And your choice of all our FOUNTAIN WHEELS for **12.75**

We shan't say another word, else we'll get too many calls for them. All told but 818 wheels to sell—so but a comparatively few people can get one.

New Fall Millinery.

A handsome collection of TRIMMED HATS, made on French frames, of all silk velvet, in the new mirror and panne effects in black and all the new fall colors; also hats made of fine Taffeta silks, some trimmed with ostrich plumes, others trimmed with birds, wings and new breast effects, our own exclusive designs, together with some of the best ideas of the Paris and London milliners copied by us. You would pay for hats equally beautiful $10.00 to $15.00 elsewhere; our Anniversary Price, **5.00**

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS, made of novelty felt cloths, also chenille cloths in the latest novelty effects, trimmed with velour velvets and fancy breasts, just the thing for present wear; $4.00 is what they would cost you elsewhere; here to-morrow at our Anniversary Price of **1.95**

Oriental Rugs At a Discount of 25%

We will make a sweeping offer for the Anniversary Sale—our entire stock of finest Oriental Rugs at a discount of 25 per cent. from prices marked in plain figures.

There being no two alike, it is useless to even attempt a price list—and who will undertake to create a word picture to do justice to these gems of the rugmaker's art?

We told you always that OUR prices for Oriental Rugs are from ¼ to ⅓ lower than the same sort of rugs sell for elsewhere. And we meant every word of it and do so now.

This ADDITIONAL discount of 25 per cent. makes your opportunity phenomenal. Don't miss it. Don't wait too long—get first choice. You'll never again in all your life be able to buy such rugs at such a price.

Clothing

Fall is here. In a few days it will be too cold for your thin clothes. Will you wait until then and pay us our full price, or will you buy now and save money?

BOYS' SPECIAL 2-GARMENT SUITS, strong woollen materials in latest fall shades, DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEES, all seams stayed, ages 6 to 16, every suit fully guaranteed; we doubt if you'll match them at $3.00 elsewhere; Anniversary Price, **1.69**

BOYS' NATTY TOP COATS AND REEFERS, of stylish woolen covert cloths in all the latest shades, the Nobby Top Box Coat or the large Revere Reefer, ages 3 to 14, values up to $3.50; Anniversary Price, **1.95**

MOTHER'S FRIEND LAUNDERED BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS, of best grade percales in the newest colorings, all fresh goods, regular 69c. quality; Anniversary Price, **29**

MEN'S FINE WINTER SERGE SUITS of standard "Wanskuck" Mills, fast indigo, all worsted winter serge, properly made, latest cut, good enough for any man, and perfect in fashion, fit and finish; full $12.50 value; Anniversary Price, **8.50**

MEN'S STYLISH FALL TOPCOATS, nobby covert cloths in the latest lighter shades; also of stylish Oxford vicuna coatings, properly lined and made, have self cloth or velvet top collars; full $8.50 value; Anniversary Price, **5.50**

MEN'S SPLENDID WINTER TROUSERS, of good grade woolen cassimeres in new colorings; just the kind for business or general wear; full $2.75 quality; Anniversary Price, **1.50**

Belts.

This promises to be the greatest Belt season New York ever saw, and Monday's sale will be unquestionably the greatest Belt sale New York ever saw. A word to the wise is sufficient

BEADED ELASTIC BELTS, in 3 styles, 1 inch and 1 1-4 inches wide; also a black and coral combination; Anniversary Price, **19**

BEADED ELASTIC BELTS, in pearl and jet, straight and with fringe; choice of four pretty designs; at the Anniversary Price of **48**

PATENT LEATHER BELTS, the stylish 1-inch width, good quality patent leather, with nickel, gilt or black harness buckles; all sizes up to 28 inch; Anniversary Price, **10**

Notions.

You can save much money on them here to-morrow, enough to warrant the purchase of a whole year's supply. The wise ones will do it.

FANCY FRILLED GARTER WEB, 2 inches wide, new patterns, silk finished, in black, pink, blue, orange, lavender and white, ¼ yard for 10
LADIES' FRILLED HOSE SUPPORTERS, heavy satin belts, in all colors, great values, each, 25
RENAISSANCE COLLAR and REVER PATTERNS, assorted designs, each, 9
RENAISSANCE HANDKERCHIEF PATTERNS, assorted designs, each 3
RENAISSANCE YOKE PATTERNS, assorted designs, each, 10
DRESSMAKERS' 1-2 OUNCE MACHINE SILK, best quality, black, a spool, for 25
ADJUSTABLE SPRING COLLARS, all sizes, each, 5
TAYLOR'S ENGLISH PINS, assorted sizes, 360 pins on paper, each 4
HAIRPINS, all sizes, 12 packages for 10
TUBULAR SHOE LACES, black and tan, 1 1-4 yds. long, per doz., 5

Shoes.

Good, stylish, dependable footwear at less than the cost of the leather. It's saying an awful lot, we know, but here are the proofs:

LADIES' DONGOLA KID BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, patent and stock tips, nearly all sizes, regular $1.50 and $2.00 shoes,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ARCO CALF SPRING HEEL LACE AND BUTTON SHOES that all other stores charge $1.50 for, and
YOUTHS' SATIN CALF LACE SHOES, sizes 8 to 13 1-2, with spring heels, and sizes 11 to 2 with regular heels, good $1.50 shoes, choice of all three lots at the Anniversary Sale Price of **98**

CHILDREN'S RED KID SPRING HEEL BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, sizes 4 to 8, our regular $1.00 grades; Anniversary Price, **59**

LADIES' PATENT LEATHER LACE SHOES, with regular or French heels, worth $3.50,
LADIES' VICI KID BUTTON AND LACE SHOES, with patent or stock tips, regularly $3.00, and
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER OXFORDS, with regular or French heels, worth $3.00,
Choice of All, **1.95**

Kid Gloves at 59c pr

LADIES' 2-CLASP GLACE GLOVES, in all the colorings, tan, mode, ox-blood, gray, brown, black and white, embroidered back; all the sizes from 5½ to 7½; a chance purchase of gloves that, bought in the regular way, would cost you 75c., $1.00, and $1.25 a pair, will be offered Monday at the lowest price ever heard of for superior kid gloves, a pair, **59**

In the Drug Dept.

A remarkable offering of standard goods, the prices of which are fixed the world over, and which at these reductions cannot fail to cause a profound sensation.

SEABURY & JOHNSON'S CAPSICINE PLASTERS, 5
SEABURY & JOHNSON'S ABSORBENT COTTON, 1 lb., 24
LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE, 15
PHENACETINE TABLETS, 5 gr., 1 doz., 15
WITCH HAZEL, pint bottle, 15
WINE OF COCOA, 49
CELERY COMP. EXTRACT, 49
BLAUD PILLS, 5 gr., per bottle. 8
WEST INDIA BAY RUM, pts., 32
FARINA COLOGNE, 4 oz., 25
FLORIDA WATER, 8 oz., 29
DENTAL FOAM for the Teeth, 12
TALCUM POWDER, plain, 5
HONEY ALMOND CREAM, 19
WASH RAG CASTILE SOAP, eg. 10c., 5
PURE CASTILE SOAP, reg. 10c. 5
FOUNTAIN SYRINGE, 2 qt., rapid flow tubing, hard rubber pipes; the best made; guaranteed for one year, 89

Flannels & Percales.

FLANNELETTES, short lengths, per yard, at **5**
CREAM SHAKER FLANNELS, per yard, at **3½**
36-inch PERCALES, light colors, 10c quality,
And 30 30-inch PERCALES, dark colors only, warranted fast, choice, per yard at **5**
NEW FLANNELS FOR SHIRT WAISTS, in plain shades, all of them new and stylish, with a satin stripe running through, 59c. is their regular price; Monday for **39**

So Carts! So Carts!

If you need one of these useful articles NOW is the time to buy. We have bought the entire stock of a well-known maker and will offer the lot at one price. They are made of the best quality reed, have hard-wood gears, best steel springs, patent foot brakes, rubber tired wheels and come in beautiful and exquisite designs. While they last your choice at the Anniversary Price of **3.45**

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

The world's choicest foods and drinks priced as such goods are only priced once a year, and only here!

Lea & Perrins' genuine imported Worcestershire Sauce, per bot., 18
Crosse & Blackwell's genuine imported English mixed Pickles, Chow Chow or Gherkins, per bot., 16
Cox's sparkling Gelatine, per box, 9
ENAMELINE: J. L. Prescott's Enameline, per box, 2½
Colman's genuine imported English Mustard per box, 9
James K. Pyle's Pearline, per pkg., 3
Van Houten's genuine imported Dutch Cocoa, per box, 17
MACKEREL: Fat Family Mackerel (no heads, no tails), 5-lb. pail, 47
Large, fat, juicy Mackerel (no heads, no tails), 10-lb. pails, 1.10
MEATS: Forequarter choice Canada Spring Lamb, per lb., 9
TEA: New crop choice first pickings, green, black or mixed Tea, special, 5 lbs., $1.75; per lb., 38
Gold Dust or Hazel Washing Powder, large 4-lb. pkge., 12
COFFEE: "Mocha and Java" (popular blend). DRY ROAST, rich, smooth, even flavor; 4 lbs., $1.00; per lb., 28
Fancy Golden Santos, highest quality, fresh roasted hourly, per lb., 17
SOUPS: Campbell's Condensed Soups, per can, 7
ASPARAGUS TIPS: High-grade brand fancy California Asparagus Tips, all choice tips, per can, 20
PRUNES: Large, thin skin, meaty, Santa Clara Prunes, 30-40, per 3 lbs., 25

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ST. JULIEN, an excellent California Claret, vintage of 1893, per doz., 2.50
RIESLING, a fine California Rhine Wine, light in body and delicate in flavor, per doz., 3.00
Pure California Claret, Zinfandel and Burgundy, according to vintage, per gal., 85c., 75c. and 59
California Port and Sherry, pure and wholesome, per gal., $1.05 and 85
Old Crow Whiskey, per bot., 59
Mount Vernon Rye Whiskey, per full qt. bot., 75
Monongahela Rye, per gal., 2.35

Anniversary Silk Waist Sale.

And What A Great Sale it'll Be!

3,000 Beautiful SILK WAISTS, all $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Waists—will be offered at a price that you'll admit marvellous, **2.90**

Every Waist made of best Taffeta, in colors of black, navy, cardinal, cerise, light blue, pink, rose, lavender, heliotrope, corn, white, green, tan, castor, gray, cadet and royal—profusely trimmed with cording, tucking, stitching, plaits, folds and hemstitching.

We have reserved this offering for the 4th Anniversary Sale, desiring to make the occasion one long to be remembered. Don't fail to see them!

Tailored Suits

You will have opportunities here Monday that may never come again. Don't miss them.

At **10.00**—LADIES' TAILORED SUITS, made of very good solid blue, black, brown, castor and royal Venetian, trimmed with satin bands and double ruffle flounce skirt; double-breasted jacket with velvet collar. The most exceptional value ever presented in suit selling.

At **17.50**—Single-breasted tight-fitting jacket SUITS of the very finest quality imported Venetians, seven gored flare skirt; strap seams on both jacket and skirt; highest class of tailor work; black, blue, castor and gray.

At **12.75**—SUITS of good Venetian in the new blouse shape jacket and flare skirt; fancily shaped satin straps on skirt and jacket; satin collar and facing; a very stylish suit; really worth $18.00.

Silk & Cotton Skirts.

You'll expect great bargains here to-morrow, and well you may, for Anniversary Sale comes but once a year.

WOMEN'S UNDERSKIRTS, of fine black coutil, umbrella flounce, trimmed with corded ruffle; Anniversary Price, **98**
WOMEN'S TAFFETA SKIRTS (of the best quality), accordion plaited flounce with bias ruffle, or with umbrella flounce trimmed with bias corded ruffle, all colors and black; Anniversary Price, **3.95**
WOMEN'S TAFFETA SKIRTS (of the best quality), very full accordion plaited ruffle, trimmed with bias ruffle, drop skirt and wide dust ruffle, garments fully worth $8.50; Anniversary Price, **5.95**

Fine Writing Paper

A most extraordinary offering of some of the world's finest Writing Papers at prices that ordinarily would buy but very poor stuff.

3,000 BOXES of George B. Hurd's fine and fashionable Writing Paper and Envelopes, comprising Victoria Vellum, Flemish Linen, Normandy Wove, Marlborough Vellum. Box, containing two quires of paper and envelopes to match; regularly sold for 50c and 75c. Anniversary Price, per box, **25**
1,500 BOXES of the same lot, containing 4 quires of Paper and Envelopes to match; regularly sold for 75c. and $1.00. Anniversary Price, **40**
50 VISITING CARDS and Engraved Copper Plate. First-class workmanship and only best quality of card board used. Anniversary Price **45**

Women's Waists.

In addition to the offering of the $2.90 Silk Waists the following equally attractive lots will go on sale to-morrow:

COTTON FLANNEL WAISTS, in medium and dark shades of blue, red, black, royal, heliotrope and turquoise in striped, figured and flowered designs, in exact imitation of French flannels, pearl buttons, dress sleeves; an excellent garment for street and house wear; Anniversary Price, **39**
MERCERIZED WAISTS, made of the best quality, high satin lustre, front entirely covered with one inch plaits, tailor-stitched, with clusters of small tucks between plaits, in light blue, turquoise, red, royal, rose and black; Anniversary Price, **1.90**
ALL-WOOL FLANNEL WAISTS, scalloped front, with tailor stitching, and pearl buttons, lined throughout in red, brown, tan, green, royal, cadet, rose and black; Anniversary Price, **95**
FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, twelve shoulder plaits in front, exquisite workmanship and perfectly shaped, in rose, violet, gray, mode, golf, red, light blue and black; Anniversary Price, **2.45**

Laces.

BLACK AND WHITE SILK CHANTILLY EDGES AND GALLOONS, ORIENTAL AND NET TOP LACES, VENISE LACES AND BANDINGS, actual values from 18c. to 30c. per yard. Anniversary Price, **12½**
RENAISSANCE AND POINT DE PARIS LACES, INSERTINGS and GALLOONS, white and butter, from 3 to 7 inches wide; the greatest values we have ever offered, Anniversary Price, per yard, **9**
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, 36 inches wide, black and white, regular price, 39c., Anniversary Price, **29**
LIBERTY SILK PLAITING and SHIRRING, 21 inches wide, in black and white, usually sold at 59c., Anniversary Price, per yard **39**

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Cases

Offered for Anniversary Sale for a GREAT DEAL LESS MONEY than at any other time or place.

10c. Ready-made PILLOW CASES, 45x36, at, each, 7
35c. ready-made SHEETS for single beds, at, each, 29
49c. ready-made SHEETS for 3-4 size beds, at, each, 40
55c. ready-made SHEETS for full size beds, at, each, 46

Jewelry.

You don't often get the chance to buy gold and diamond jewelry at about half price, but you will here to-morrow.

SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RINGS, have large stones in fine heavy setting of Tiffany or Belcher style. Anniversary Price **9.75**
DIAMOND RINGS, with good size solitaire, in fancy Tiffany or Belcher setting, real value $13.50. Anniversary Price, **7.25**
LADIES' and MISSES' DIAMOND RINGS in fancy setting, choice of 3 styles, regular value $7.50. Anniversary Price, **3.75**
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HANDSOME DIAMOND RINGS, heavy setting and fine cut stones, actual value $4.00. For the Anniversary Sale, choice **1.95**
CHILDREN'S SOLID GOLD RINGS, good, heavy quality, set with real pearls and doublets, 25 styles to select from, all worth $1.00 each. Anniversary Price, **48**
LADIES' SOLID GOLD RINGS, all new designs, in real opals and handsome pearl cluster and doublet settings; not one in the assortment worth less than $2.50; Anniversary Price for choice **1.50**
CUFF LINKS for men and women, gold filled, in all the newest styles of rose gold finish, some enameled and jewel set; worth $1.25 per pair; Anniversary Price, **75**
STERLING SILVER THIMBLES, good heavy weight, worth 25c.; Anniversary Price, **5**

Blankets and Comforters.

The Comforters contain nothing but pure white filling; the Blankets are good and reliable, and just see how much you can save here to-morrow.

$1.50 full sized ruffled COMFORTERS, at, each, 98
75c. BED PILLOWS, at, each 45
$2.50 heavy BED BLANKETS, at, pair, 1.95
$3.95 WOOLLEN BLANKETS, at, pair, 2.50
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, in all sizes—10-4, 11-4 and 12-4—a quality that was never before sold anywhere for less than $5.00; special for Monday, while they last, at 3.25
$2.25 winter weight BED COMFORTERS, at, each, 1.50
75c. extra live GOOSE FEATHERS, at, per lb., 59

Umbrellas.

For the Anniversary Sale we offer 1,500 fine Umbrellas at a price that will make them the greatest bargains of the year.

The Umbrellas are covered with Union Taffeta Silk and Taffeta Cloth, cases and tassels to match, all close rolling. 26-inch size for Ladies, fitted with Pearl, Ivory, Horn and Natural Wood Princess style handles, silver mounted; also, mourning handles; 28-inch sizes for Men, fitted with rare natural wood; silver mounted or plain, polished Horn and imported novelty handles. Any Umbrella in the lot would cost $2.00 elsewhere and would be considered exceptionally good value at that. Choice, while they last, at the Anniversary Price of **98**

In the Silk Store.

The following very meritorious offerings for Monday are dedicated to women who appreciate the opportunity to buy the very choicest of the choice—at the usual price of the commonplace!

YARD WIDE TAFFETA ALUMINUM, composed of the purest kind of Italian silk, in sixteen stylish and up-to-date combinations. Very well suited for linings, waists, &c. Never sold at other stores for less than $1.25 per yard. Anniversary Price, per yard, **75**
FANCY EMBROIDERED TAFFETAS, neat designs and polka spots, in twelve of the new autumn shades. The proper thing for waists or entire dresses. You will at once recognize it as a standard $1.00 article. Anniversary Price, per yard, **55**
12-IN. BLACK TAFFETA, all pure silk, a strong, firm quality, the regular price of which is 55c. a yard. Anniversary Price, per yard. **38**
24-IN. BLACK GROS GRAIN and 24-IN. BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, all pure silk and recommended for wear. Our regular 98c. quality, specially reduced for the Anniversary Sale to **79**

ALSO EXTRA SPECIAL.

A MIXED LOT OF FANCY TAFFETAS, about 5,000 yards, embracing new cord and combination effects, hemstitched Plisse and stylish Dresden patterns; goods that are considered very cheap at $1.00 a yard; concentrated on special tables for Monday's sale, at, per yard, **59**

Men's Shirts and Collars.

Two offerings for Monday that will tower head and shoulders above anything yet attempted in New York retailing.

700 dozen MEN'S COLORED DRESS AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS the dress shirts made of madras or percale, with detached link cuffs; the negligee shirts made of madras or percale, with detached cuffs; every shirt worth $1.00 to $1.50; all sizes; Monday at the Anniversary Price of **39**
MEN'S 4-PLY PURE LINEN COLLARS, in almost any shape you could wish for; all sizes; really worth 15c. each; Monday at the Anniversary Price of **3**

Leather Goods.

But 3 special offers for Monday—but each a Giant of value.

WOMEN'S POCKETBOOKS, newest styles, shapes and leathers, black, brown, tan or gray colors, in either the square shape or the new narrow shape; many of these have a double frame, making one of the most desirable change carriers; your choice of the whole assortment at the Anniversary Price of **39**
GENUINE COWHIDE LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASE, 24-inch, brass lock and catches, heavy reinforced corners; $5.00 has been the price; all of them will be marked with your initial free; Anniversary Price, **2.95**

Actual Value—	$5.57	$4.75	$4.25	$3.50	$2.75
Our Price—	3.95	2.95	2.45	1.95	1.45

CLUB BAGS, of russet color, cowhide grain leather, muslin lined, with inside pocket, stitched handle, nickel-plated lock and catches, 10-inch to 13-inch sizes, suitable for school books or lunch bags; Anniversary Price, **1.00**

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
4 MATCHLESS VALUES!

If you are wise you'll look—if you'll look you'll buy. The special values are—

8.90	6.75	4.90	2.75

TAPESTRY PORTIERES. REMARKABLE VALUES.

There's a loss here for some one, but that does not interest you. It's the saving of at least ½ to ⅔ that you'll like! Goods like these sell themselves.

REVERSIBLE ARMURE PORTIERES, heavy tassel fringes, the $3.00 kind, **1.85**
BAGDAD TAPESTRY PORTIERES, pretty $4.00 stripes, pair, **2.45**

Sewing Machines.

We will place on sale to-morrow a carload of first-class sewing machines at an Anniversary Price.

This machine is an improvement on the latest Singer Sewing Machine, is as good as any $60 machine, and is made by one of the best manufacturers, whose name is stamped on each and every machine. It is practically noiseless, has self-threading shuttle, automatic tension, latest attachments, and comes in polished oak, 3-drawer drop-head style, which has the appearance of a table when closed. We guarantee to keep this machine in good repair for a period of 5 years from date of purchase, and will cheerfully instruct all purchasers in its use. Come and see it in operation. Think of it! A strictly first-class high-grade machine for only **12.75**

Furniture.

Some of America's best and choicest Furniture cut to the very bone for this Anniversary Sale.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, brass balls, 1 inch posts, heavy filling, very strong, can be had in 3 ft., 3ft. 6 in., 4ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; actually worth $4.00; Anniversary Price, **2.85**
WHITE IRON BEDSTEAD, well made, heavy enamel, bow foot, brass rails and balls, made in all sizes, actual value $8.75; Anniversary Price, **5.25**
MASSIVE WHITE IRON BEDSTEAD, 1 1-4 in. post, high head, heavy brass rails and balls, with shaped brass spindle head and foot, 5 coats baked enamel, an elegant design, actual value $12.75; Anniversary Price, **8.25**
HANDSOME WHITE ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 1 1-4 inch post, bow extension foot, very heavy filling, contains 14 brass spindles, heavy brass rails, full brass mounts and large balls; can be had in all sizes, actually worth $15.75; Anniversary Price, **11.00**
BRASS BEDSTEAD, 1 1-2 inch posts, high head extension, bow foot, heavy husks on uprights, finest lacquer; can be had in sizes of 3 ft., 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in; regularly sold at $35.00; Anniversary Price, **19.50**
BRASS BEDSTEAD of a handsome scroll design, heavy solid brass castings on head and foot, and chased cast brass corners, actually worth $50.00; Anniversary Price, **34.75**
BEAUTIFUL BRASS BEDSTEAD, 1½ in. posts, handsome scroll design, heavy English rings and spindles in head and foot, husks on uprights, of a very unique design, actually worth $60.00; Anniversary Price, **42.75**
BRASS BEDSTEAD, stands over 6 ft. high, handsome scroll pattern, 2 in. pillars, heavy husks on uprights, finest lacquer, actually worth $75.00; Anniversary Price, **55.00**
MATTRESS of No. 2 Gray South American Hair, 40 lbs., made in one or two pieces, covered in Amazon striped, A. C. A. or San Remo ticking, actually worth $21.00; Anniversary Price, **12.85**
MATTRESS of No. 1 Long Black Drawings of Horse Hair, in one or two parts, full 40 lbs. in weight, covered in the finest grades of Gold Medal, Amazon or San Remo ticking, actually worth $30.00; Anniversary Price, **19.50**
SPRING MATTRESS, very heavy iron frame, double woven steel wire, well made and braced, very strong; made to fit any size bed; sells regularly at $5.00; Anniversary Price, **2.25**

Upholsterings.

If you would save money on Curtains and Draperies read of these for Monday. Nothing like them has ever been offered as far as we know, and we ought to know.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—A big purchase just received. We think them the best lot we ever secured. Every pair new, fresh and desirable. See them! Actual Value—

$5.57	$4.75	$4.25	$3.50	$2.75	
Our Price—	3.95	2.95	2.45	1.95	1.45

Infants' Wear.

Dainty fixings for baby dear. Dainty in more ways than one. Even the prices are dainty.

INFANTS' CAPS of embroidered China silk, with lace and ribbon pompon, all sizes, regularly 39c. Anniversary Price, **19**
INFANTS' CAPS of embroidered China silk, made with full lace ruche, all sizes, regularly 45c. Anniversary Price, **29**
INFANTS' LONG BEDFORD CORD CLOAKS, choice of two different designs, one trimmed with fancy silk braid, the other with baby ribbon, regularly $1.75. Anniversary Price, **98**
CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, made with umbrella ruffle, edged with everlasting trimming; sizes 1 to 8, value 25c, at 15c; sizes 10 to 14, value 29c, at **19**

Wrappers and Sacques.

Early Fall styles, new styles, good styles, and to think that these little prices will buy them:

PRETTY FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS; Anniversary Price, **69**
HEAVY FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS, two styles (flounced skirts). Anniversary Price, **98**
LIGHT AND DARK FLANNELETTE DRESSING SACQUES, just the thing for the approaching cool mornings. Anniversary Price, **39**
ALL-WOOL EIDERDOWN SACQUES, the first of the season. Anniversary Price, **69**

China and Lamps.

A series of special Anniversary offerings that will cause a sensation on Sixth Avenue, for nothing ever approaching them has been offered in New York for many a month.

DINNER SET, fine thin English porcelain, 100 pieces, new shapes; value $8.50; Anniversary Price, **5.90**
DINNER SET, thin porcelain, 103 pieces, richly decorated in colors, full gold traced; value $15.00; Anniversary Price, **8.90**
DINNER SET, Doulton porcelain, 105 pieces, very richly decorated; value $25.00; Anniversary Price, **12.50**
DINNER SET, fine Austrian china, 103 pieces, very richly decorated, every piece full gold traced; regular value $23; Anniversary Price, **13.75**
DINNER SET, French china, 100 pieces, very richly decorated; regular value $23.00; Anniversary Price, **15.90**
PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, OATMEAL BOWLS, FRUIT SAUCERS, &c., English porcelain; regularly worth 18c. to 20c.; Anniversary Price, **9**
PLATES, all sizes, French China, richly decorated; worth $4.00 and $5.00 per doz.; Anniversary Price, **19**

In Commemoration of the Event Important Special Offerings Will Be Made in All Departments,

this page having room for but a fraction of the values we have reserved for the occasion. Be sure to come and see the great store in its holiday attire—gayly decorated and filled to overflowing with the world's best and newest, at prices that even this store can quote but once a year.

We Will Also Distribute 50,000 Beautiful Anniversary Souvenirs.

They are neat Gun Metal Memorandum Books of a very unique design, and will be given free to all who call for them Monday between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN IN PEKING

Two Migisters Publicly Announce the Cabinet's Policy.

LITTLE HOPE OF COMPROMISE

Russia, America, and France Only Powers Likely to Withdraw.

Chaffee Ordered to Prepare for Evacuation of Peking by Americans—

Report of Shan-Si Massacre Confirmed.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, the British Home Secretary, speaking at a public meeting last evening, said that no arrangement would be satisfactory that would provide the Chinese Government with a "plausible appearance of triumph."

Sir Matthew said he hoped the Chinese question would be settled in concert, but, if necessary, Great Britain must carry out her plans in her own way.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, addressing another meeting, made an announcement to similar effect, and almost in the same terms.

The reports that Germany has proposed a compromise are denied.

The Berlin Tageblatt says Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Austria, and Italy will retain their troops at Peking, while the United States, Russia, and (probably) France will withdraw.

The French Government, according to a dispatch from Paris, finds itself in a very difficult position. On the one hand it does not think withdrawal from Peking advisable, and at the same time is anxious not to offend Russia.

Another telegram from Paris describes a great improvement in the feeling toward Great Britain, due primarily to Admiral Seymour's eulogy of the French troops which took part in his expedition.

Gen. Chaffee has been ordered to hold his forces in readiness for withdrawal from Peking.

A telegram from the Japanese Foreign Office to the Japanese Legation in Washington says Prince Ching was expected on Sept. 3 at Tsing-Ho, whence the Japanese cavalry would escort him to Peking.

It is added that Gen. Yu-Lu and Hsu-Tung are reported to have committed suicide, while Gen. Li-Ping-Heng was killed at Tung-Chow.

The Chinese Ministers were to pay private visits to the foreign representatives in Peking on Aug. 30.

The report of the massacre of missionaries in the province of Shan-Si is confirmed. Ten American missionaries and three American children were among those killed.

BRITISH POLICY ANNOUNCED.

Cabinet Ministers Declare Publicly China Must Not Be Allowed to Appear to Triumph.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the Home Department, speaking at Blagdon, Somerset, last evening, said that in China no arrangement would be satisfactory that would give the Chinese Government a plausible appearance of triumph.

The British, the speaker declared, must obtain adequate satisfaction for the most wanton outrage of the century. They did not want a foreign power in China, but would prefer a strong Chinese Government able to give security to foreigners and to maintain treaties.

"I hope," said Sir Matthew, "that this will be done in concert, but, if necessary, we must carry it out in our own way."

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, speaking at Shiffnal last evening, said, in referring to the Chinese situation, that the communications between the powers had resulted in practical concord on three points: First, that there shall be no partition of China; second, that there shall be no territorial acquisition, and, third, to demand reparation for past outrages and a guarantee against their recurrence.

The establishment of a strong Government Lord George declared absolutely essential, as also was the assurance that nothing should be done which would look like giving away an advantage gained or retreating from a position won.

The speaker assured his hearers that if anything like this was proposed her Majesty's Government would not be a party thereto.

NO GERMAN COMPROMISE.

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BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The number of cablegrams, arriving seriatim, imputing to Germany compromise propositions in answer to the Russo-American proposals appear baseless. It is learned authoritatively that Germany, replying to the advice to withdraw her troops from Peking, has sent Russia detailed reasons why this seems inopportune and calculated to prolong instead of shorten the war.

The Tageblatt to-night says it is certain that Germany, Japan, Great Britain, Austria, and Italy will leave their troops at Peking, those of Russia, the United States, and probably France withdrawing to Tien-Tsin.

COLOGNE, Sept. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of the Gazette says that a Washington report chronicled by the entire press to-day, referring to the proposed compromise offered by Germany on Russia's withdrawal scheme, must be the result of a misunderstanding, as no such proposal has been made on the part of Germany.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—It is believed in well-informed circles here that the adherence of the United States and France to Russia's proposal to withdraw the troops of the powers from Peking may now be relied upon.

Japan's acceptance is also expected, and the support of Germany and Great Britain is not yet despaired of. But if they do not agree to do so Russia, it is again asserted, will nevertheless firmly maintain her decision to withdraw her troops from Peking.

TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 7.—The Germans are taking the initiative for the organization of an allied force for active operations in Pe-chi-Li Province and the various commanders have been requested to co-operate and to designate their quota of troops before the arrival of Count von Waldersee.

The project is as yet unsettled. The diplomatic situation in Peking is becoming complicated, and a majority of the commanders, including Gen. Chaffee, are understood to have referred the proposition to their home Governments. The purpose of the force is not clearly understood, but one object of its formation is believed to be an expedition against Pao-ting-Foo.

FRANCE IN A DILEMMA.

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PARIS, Sept. 8.—Russia's proposition to withdraw from Peking has resolved itself into a problem for France which French statesmen are now tackling very gingerly. The complete withdrawal from Peking, after careful consideration, is now deemed not to be altogether in line with France's interests and her views as to the best and most effective method of dealing with the Empress Dowager and her clique of advisers.

France is now forced to choose between the course she would rather adopt and the policy dictated to her by the Russian alliance, and French statecraft has been devoted for the past week to an endeavor to splice these two conflicting policies into a compromise which will not jeopardize the friendship with Russia, and, at the same time, will not prejudice her own position in China. The suggestion therefore that, while the bulk of the troops be withdrawn from Peking, a small international force be still retained in the city comes as a peculiarly acceptable idea to France. Russia and Germany appear to be the only serious stumbling blocks in the way of a general acceptance of this compromise, the first named desiring the total withdrawal of the allied forces and the latter wishing a continued occupation.

Should the proposal fall through, and Russia and America withdraw all their troops, France would undoubtedly follow suit. It would be too rude a shock to the Russo-French alliance for France to abandon her ally and remain in Peking with, as her associates, her hereditary enemies, Great Britain and Germany.

The French Government appreciates the great element of wisdom in the Muscovite proposal, recognizing that a continuance of the present form of occupation would prevent early and direct negotiations with the Empress Dowager, who fears to return to the capital, and that, moreover, the administration of the affairs of the city would throw immense responsibility and labor upon the European commanders. They would need to undertake the proper policing of Peking, with its millions of inhabitants, all of whom are now filled with hatred for the "foreign devils"; to arrange sanitary and fire precautions, and an endless list of other municipal details. This would be a well-nigh impossible task, in view of the diverse nationalities and languages of the army of occupation.

The provisioning of and keeping open communication from the sea coast for a big force in Peking during the Winter, when the country is snow-covered and frozen, also presents a problem of extreme difficulty.

Another consideration which would impel France to follow Russia, if the latter withdraws her troops, is the fact that the French forces would thereby avoid remaining under the command of Field Marshal Count von Waldefsee. The feeling against French soldiers taking orders from a German commander, while not openly discussed, is nevertheless very widely nourished among the people here.

FRANCE FINDS A NEW FRIEND.

Seymour's Eulogy of the French Contingent Has Important Consequences.

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PARIS, Sept. 8.—The letter of Admiral Seymour to the French commander eulogizing the splendid conduct of the French contingent of Seymour's Peking relief force has created a most pleasant impression here and has proved of much greater value in improving the Anglo-French relations than he could possibly have anticipated.

It rekindled friendly sentiments which bore their first fruit this week on the occasion of the visit of 500 representatives of the British Chamber of Commerce to Paris. The warmth of their reception was noteworthy. There were a number of prominent men among the delegates, and at a banquet given by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, at which M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, was the guest of honor, an Anglo-French demonstration took place, M. Millerand proposing the Queen's health and the diners responding by singing the "Marseillaise."

The press comments are most sympathetic.

ORDERS TO GEN. CHAFFEE.

To Prepare His Forces for Withdrawal —Mr. Rockhill Starts for Peking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Orders have been cabled to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his forces for withdrawal from Peking. Further than that, the War Department has taken steps to have at Taku a sufficient number of United States transports to remove these troops to the Philippines as soon as they reach the port.

These orders are preparatory, and do not necessarily indicate that the Government has decided finally upon an immediate withdrawal from China. It is simply placing itself in a position to carry out the pledge conveyed in the reply to the Russian note in this language:

"The result of these considerations is that, unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of withdrawal."

Up to the present moment the United States Government has not changed its policy in this matter of withdrawing troops. It has given the subject much consideration since the original note was written, but at all times there has been kept steadily in mind the propriety of removing the American troops from China as soon as this could be done consistently.

Special Commissioner Rockhill has left Shanghai for Peking. A report by cable from him indicates that he has begun the discharge of his duties as an observer of the disturbances.

CHING NOW IN PEKING?

Japanese Troops Were to Escort Him to the City—Yu-Lu and Li-Ping-Heng Said to Be Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Japanese Legation received to-day a telegram from the Foreign Office, at Tokio. It said:

"According to recent telegrams received from Gen. Yamaguichi, at Peking, patrol sent out on the 29th ultimo went as far as Chang-Ping-Foo and Lu-kow-Chiao, and found everything quiet.

"Prince Ching was expected to arrive on the 3d at Tsing-Ho, whence the Japanese cavalry will escort him to Peking.

"The Emperor has been ascertained to be now at Hsuan-hua-Foo.

"After the Chinese defeat at Pei-Tsang, Yu-Lu and all his family, it is reported, committed suicide; Li-Ping-Heng was killed during the engagement at Tung-Chow, and Hsu-Tung also killed himself, while the whereabouts of Prince Tuan and Yang-Yi have not yet been discovered.

"The Chinese Ministers were to pay private visits to the foreign representatives on the 30th. Ching-Sin and six other Chinese officials called at the Japanese Legation.

"The Chinese in Peking being on the verge of starvation, a portion of the rice seized by the Japanese forces was distributed among them."

To Report on the Foreign Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Mail advices from the Philippines state that Major Gen. MacArthur has, by direction of War Department orders of July 23, detailed Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, Captain Eighth United States Cavalry, and Major Charles H. Muir, Thirty-eighth Infantry, United States Volunteers, Captain Second United States Infantry, to proceed from Manila to Taku, China, and to report to Major Gen. Chaffee for such staff duty as he may assign. In addition, they are ordered to note organization and general working of the different allied forces assembled for service in China, and will report by mail the result of such observations direct to the Adjutant General of the army.

THE SHAN-SI MASSACRE.

Ten American Missionaries Killed—No Foreigners Left in Pao-ting-Foo.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—Ten American missionaries and three American children, two Danish missionaries, and one British missionary stationed in Shan-Si Province were murdered late in July, according to accurate reports received to-day. They were:

Stationed at Fen-Chow-Foo—The Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Price, the Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater, all of the American Board; one child of Mr. and Mrs. Price, and Mr. and Mrs. Atwater's two children; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lundgren, Danes, and Miss Eldredge, British.

Stationed at Tai-Ku—The Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, the Rev. G. L. Williams, the Rev. F. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird, and Miss Mary L. Partridge, all of the American Board.

The Fen-Chow-Foo party left the station under a Chinese escort for the coast, and were murdered en route. The Tai-Ku party were killed at that station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The State Department is in receipt or a cablegram from United States Consul General Goodnow, at Shanghai, dated Sept. 7, reporting the death about July 31, at Fen-Chow and Tai-Ku, of the following missionaries: The Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Price and daughter Florence, the Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater and two children, the Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, the Rev. George L. Williams, the Rev. F. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird, and Miss Mary L. Partridge.

The State Department this afternoon issued the following:

"The State Department is in receipt of a telegram from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, under date of the 5th inst. stating that he had repeatedly urged the Governor to send couriers to Pao-ting-Foo. Again asked yesterday, the Governor now replies that not one foreigner in Pao-ting-Foo. Unable to get proofs of missionaries' fate until rebels exterminated (by) Li-Hung-Chang, who, expects, goes north shortly.

"Acting Secretary of State Hill authorizes the announcement that a telegram from Commissioner Rockhill, dated Shanghai, Sept. 7, states that missionaries arriving from the west and northwest report quiet everywhere along the routes. Only in four northwest provinces are signs of disturbance indicated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Miss Rowena Bird was a sister of A. C. Bird, Third Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. She was about thirty years of age. Her home was at Greenfield, Wis., but she had been in China seven years, having become a missionary upon her graduation from Oberlin College.

Trouble Feared at Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Sept. 8.—Owing to anticipations of disturbances at to-night's celebration of the Feast of Lanterns, elaborate preparations have been made to cope with eventualities. The troops have been served with forty rounds of ball cartridges and have been confined to their barracks. Six Maxims are also in readiness.

The police have been ordered to suppress the Dragon procession, but the Chinese declare they must hold it in spite of the authorities.

HOW THE ALLIES "COMBINED."

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PARIS, Sept. 8.—An eye-opener as to the lack of accord between the various military commanders in China is furnished by the report of Capt. Marolles, who commanded the French contingent up to the time of the capture of Tien-Tsin. Capt. Marolles relates each day's events in the form of a diary, in which appear statements which a Paris paper describes as tantamount to a masked indictment of the Russian General Stessel, who, with the obstinacy of a soldier executing an order, it says, wished to win or even to be beaten alone. The result of this ambition was the loss of hundreds of lives. Marolles, under date of June 27, writes:

"Russians attacked the East Arsenal at Tien-Tsin without notifying any one; but eventually the German and then the British contingent had to co-operate, which was not agreeable to them. It is apparent that there is no accord between the military chiefs."

Two days later Marolles writes:

"The Russians made a reconnaisance on the left bank, without notifying any one; when a fusillade began and the town suffered an hour's bombardment."

After recounting other instances of the isolated action of Gen. Stessel, Marolles says that on July 3 Stessel advised him that he would withdraw the next day the outpost at the railroad depot, which was indispensable to the French concession. The next entry is dated July 4, and reads:

"The Russians evacuated the railroad depot at 7:50 this morning. As the post is absolutely indispensable to protect the French concession, whose evacuation would compel the evacuation of the English concession, a force of Japanese, French, and English occupied it."

Marolles's report thus shows that there was no accord, even between the French and Russians.

Li's Credentials Doubted.

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BERLIN, Sept. 8.—It is understood that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister to China, has reported from Shanghai to the Foreign Office here that he does not believe Li-Hung-Chang is properly authorized to negotiate, judging from repeated information which the Minister received there on the subject.

A Foreign Office official said to-day:

"The doubt regarding Li-Hung-Chang's credentials remains strong. He has not been recognized by the powers as China's peace plenipotentiary. Dr. von Schwarzenstein, who is still at Shanghai, has not made a visit to Li, nor did the latter visit the Minister. If Li is a plenipotentiary, as he claims, it is his business to approach the representatives of the powers first. If Dr. von Schwarzenstein went to Earl Li first, the Chinese would have used this to show how the hated foreigners came and 'kotowed' before Li."

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TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 7.—United States Minister Conger is said to insist that Li-Hung-Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Peking for a conference.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—Li-Hung-Chang announces that he cannot go north for ten days, although a dispatch boat is ready to take him.

Probable Promotion for Col. Daggett.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—It is believed that the President will accept the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee and promote Col. Aaron S. Daggett of the Fourteenth Infantry to the vacant Brigadier Generalship which will follow from the retirement next Monday of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. If this is done, Gen. Chaffee will be only temporarily set back in his own advancement to the Brigadier Generalship, Col. Daggett having undertaken to retire and thus create another vacancy upon his promotion.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ACTIVE.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—A dispatch from Shanghai, dated Sept. 7, says:

"The Chinese papers published an edict, dated Aug. 19, ordering the Presidents and Secretaries of the Ministerial Departments to proceed to Tai-yuen-Foo without delay, in order to assist the Emperor in dispatching the affairs of State.

"It is reported here that Gen. Yung-Lu, with his troops, returned from Pao-ting-Foo to Tai-yuen-Foo on Sept. 2.

"Ching-Sin, the Manchu President of the Ministry of Finance, is reported to have committed suicide."

ANOTHER WIN FOR YANKEE

Remarkable Error Causes Defeat of Mineola and Rainbow.

OVERREACHED FIRST MARK

Quissetta Carries Off the Larchmont Schooner Cup—Isolde Turns the Tables on Astrild.

Herman Duryea sailed the Yankee to another victory in the special races of the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday, winning the silver cup set up by Commodore Clarence A. Postley. An amazing blunder on the part of Capt. "Bob" Wringe of the Mineola and Capt. George Parker of the Rainbow really won the fight for Yankee.

Badly handicapped at the start, the eventual winner was more than a mile behind her two competitors as they neared the first mark of the triangular course after a hard six-mile thrash to windward, and the spectators had come to the conclusion that Yankee would never get within fighting distance of Mineola and Rainbow, when to the surprise of all the two British-skippered yachts stood on past the stakeboat. So absorbed were Wringe and Parker in their close fight for the windward berth that both had apparently forgotten to watch for the mark. Mineola and Rainbow were a full mile and a half beyond the mark when the Yankee, with a crew convulsed over the odd mistake of their opponents, rounded the stakeboat, and set her spinnaker for the run to the second mark.

Then some one aboard the erring Rainbow caught sight of the Yankee's move. Sheets were paid out sharply, and the big racer's canvas shook with dazed astonishment as she was brought sharply about and headed back toward the forgotten mark. Mineola, which had been in the lead, but was now the hindmost boat, followed Rainbow's move in a jiffy, and both sped back in the endeavor to retrieve their mistake. The very best work of the two during the remainder of the day, however, was useless. Although Yankee should have been minutes behind her competitors at the end of the first leg, she rounded the mark 7 minutes 24 seconds ahead of Rainbow and 8 minutes 28 seconds before Mineola. At the finish, Mr. Duryea put Yankee across the line with a margin of 7 minutes 53 seconds over Mineola, while Rainbow trailed more than 11 minutes behind the victor.

QUISSETTA'S VICTORY.

H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta won the Larchmont Cup of 1900 with ease from a field of four competing schooners, including Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard's Corona. Corona, whose racing length is nearly twenty feet greater than that of Quissetta, has to allow her successful competitor nearly fourteen minutes over the thirty-mile course, but the Lippitt boat did not need a third of this handicap. Always the better sailer in such light breezes as those of yesterday, Quissetta, by superior handling, was able to cover the course in only 3 minutes 56 seconds greater actual sailing time than Corona, while on corrected time she stood winner with a margin of 10 minutes 2 seconds.

After two successive defeats by F. M. Hoyt's British-built cutter Isolde, the Hanan Brothers' English boat Astrild succeeded yesterday in turning the tables on her opponent. True to the reputation that preceded her from abroad, Astrild proved a remarkable boat in light winds, ghosting home more than four minutes ahead of Isolde. Time allowance, however, cut her margin of victory to 3 minutes 24 seconds. Two other classes also raced yesterday. In these, Cord Meyer's fifty-one-footer Altair won with her usual ease over Rear Commodore James Baird's Hussar II., and Robert Bacon's thirty-six-footer Veda won on corrected time over the Countess and Cherokee.

A fresh easterly breeze rippled down the Sound shortly before noon, and when the tug C. P. Raymond, with the Regatta Committee and a score of club members aboard, took up her position at the starting line off Larchmont Harbor, there were abundant indications of a brisk day of racing. The wind dropped gradually throughout the afternoon, however, and when it finally canted around to the south, there was left in it just enough strength to prevent a drifting finish.

The fleet of small yachts that usually swell the number of participants was notably absent from the harbor. In their place jockeyed a squadron of famous giants among racing craft. Only Virginia, whose owner, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was detained at Newport, was missing from the seventies. Quissetta and Corona had as competitors among the schooners J. B. Ford's Katrina, Wilson Marshall's Atlantic, and Charles Smither's Wayward. Such other big single-stickers as Astrild, Isolde, Altair, and Hussar II. filled the lively picture, while the thirty-six-footers danced around like pigmies in contrast to their towering companions.

For the schooners, seventies, and the two British cutters the Regatta Committee had arranged a thirty-mile course. This consisted of two trips around a fifteen-mile triangle lying between the common starting line, a stakeboat anchored six miles east by north in the middle of the Sound, and a buoy off Prospect Point, in Hempstead Harbor. The smaller boats were given a twenty-two-mile race, made up of two rounds of an eleven-mile triangle lying within the larger one. The easterly breeze gave all the racers windward work over the first leg of the triangular courses.

YANKEE'S FIRST ERROR.

It was half-past eleven o'clock when the preparatory whistle was blown, and five minutes later the seventies were signaled permission to start. With large clubtopsails set, but trimmed down before the mast to their smallest headsails, the trio had jockeyed very near the line before their signal was given. Yankee had ventured too near, and Mr. Duryea had to skim down the length of the line and head his boat about before the whistle screeched. This temerity led to a heavy handicap at the start which would have put Yankee out of the fight had it not been for the fatal blunder of her competitors later. Mineola and Rainbow had estimated their time cleverly and got away beautifully at the signal. Both on the starboard tack, Mineola led over the line with the windward position to her credit just twenty seconds after the whistle. Rainbow, slightly to leeward, followed five seconds later. Yankee had to come about once more, and finally crossed the line on the port tack nearly a minute behind the leaders.

Soon after getting away Mineola left her starboard tack and headed toward the Long Island shore, crossing Yankee's bows. Rainbow hung to her original tack until well in shore and then crossed the Sound on port tack, fetching up barely astern of Mineola. These two then got into the hardest kind of a fight as they advanced by frequent hitches up the Long Island shore, Rainbow persistently attacking Mineola's weather, though each time repelled. Yankee in the meantime kept near the middle of the Sound, industriously minding her own business, but apparently failing to lessen the lead of Mineola and Rainbow. As they took up the run to the second mark, the trio was timed as follows: Yankee, 12:33:46; Rainbow, 12:41:10; Mineola, 12:42:14.

CHEERS FOR YANKEE'S VICTORY.

On the second six-mile thresh to windward, Yankee failed to point as closely as either Mineola or Rainbow, and at the end of the leg led Mineola by only 7 minutes 52 seconds.

The south-southwesterly breeze made the last three-mile leg to the finish line a run with spinnakers to port. Yankee did the best work, and gained nearly two minutes over both her competitors. With her big spinnaker scarcely filling she swayed slowly over the line, winner, amid cheers and congratulations from the spectator yachts that had gathered at the finish. The summaries:

SCHOONERS.

Start, 11:40.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Racing Time.	Cor'r'd Time.
Corona, L. Cass Ledyard	93.07	4:48:54	4:48:54
*Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	73.59	4:52:50	4:38:52
Katrina, J. B. Ford	73.14	5:31:08	5:16:40
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	88.51	Not timed.	
Wayward, C. Smithers	83.82	Not timed.	

SLOOPS—CLASS H, 70 FEET TO 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:35.

*Yankee, H. B. Duryea and H. P. Whitney	76.38	4:37:57	4:37:57
Mineola, August Belmont	76.73	4:45:50	4:45:50
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	76.34	4:49:18	4:49:18

SLOOPS—CLASS I—SIXTY FEET TO SEVENTY FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:45.

Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	60.45	5:07:53	5:06:59
*Astrild, Hanan Brothers	61.39	5:03:35	5:03:35

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SLOOPS—CLASS K—FORTY-THREE FEET TO FIFTY-ONE FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:50.

*Altair, Cord Meyer	51.00	4:18:44	4:18:44
Hussar II., James Baird	50.78	4:21:07	4:21:07

SLOOPS—CLASS M—THIRTY FEET TO THIRTY-SIX FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 11:50.

Countess, Oswald Sanderson	35.71	4:18:16	4:18:16
Cherokee, E. W. Clark, Jr.	35.91	4:33:10	4:33:10
*Veda, Robert Bacon	50.88	4:23:28	4:13:04

GENESEE'S EASY VICTORY.

First of International Yacht Race Series Won by the Rochester Boat.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Genesee, owned by James Van Voorhis of the Rochester Yacht Club, to-day won the first of the series of the international yacht races for the Fisher Cup off Charlotte Harbor from the challenger Minota of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto by the handsome margin of 7 minutes 35 seconds, official.

The course to-day was triangular, 3 1-3 miles to each leg, the yachts going twice around the course, making a total of twenty miles. A large fleet of sailing craft and steam yachts accompanied the racers over the course. It was anybody's race for three-quarters of the distance.

All the visiting yachtsmen apparently took their defeat good-naturedly and in a sportsmanlike manner. Beaumont Jarvis, a part owner of the Minota, jocularly remarked as the trim little craft was being docked this evening:

"We were beaten fairly and squarely, but for the blooming life of me, I can't understand how our craft was beaten by an old raft like that."

Two Newark Soldiers Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Word was received at the Marine Corps recruiting office here to-day that two Newark boys had met death in action in China. One of them was John Sullivan, and the other Herschel Younge.

The record at the station shows that Sullivan had lived here seven years prior to his enlistment, but that he had no next of kin. Stonehaven, Scotland, was given as his birthplace. Younge is also recorded as having no relatives. They were fatally wounded while escorting some missionaries from the interior to the coast when the trouble with the Boxers first started.

Newtown Loses Chief Industry.

NEWTOWN, Conn., Sept. 8.—The big plant of the New York Belting and Packing Company, which has been the main support of the town of Newtown for fifty years, is to be closed in a short time and the business and machinery are to be transferred to the other plants of the United States Rubber Trust in Passaic, N. J., and Cincinnati, Ohio. The plant employes 350 operatives at present. There will be a meeting of the citizens in a few days to talk over the situation.

Southern Stock Brokers' Association.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 8.—A call has been issued by prominent stockbrokers of the South for a meeting to be held in Charlotte on Sept. 19 for the purpose of organizing a Southern Stock Brokers' Association. One of the principal objects of the organization, it is stated, will be to stop the unlicensed dealings of such men as bank cashiers and cotton mill officers, and to fix a stable price for stocks by having a central bureau handle all offers.

AT THE HOTELS.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—George Butterworth, Yazoo City, Miss.

EVERETT—C. L. Loring, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Richmond; Gov. G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia, and Major Graham Pearce, London.

GRAND—E. B. Rogers, Paymaster of the United States cruiser Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—Dr. E. Francis Jones, Northampton, England.

HOLLAND—Daniel H. McMillan, Buffalo, and Henry Paget, San Francisco.

MANHATTAN—William C. Van Horne, Montreal, and John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—Dr. John Van Rensselaer, Washington, and Judge Charles Edgerton, Melbourne, Australia.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. Huber Marshall, Leicester, England, and Sir Thomas Wright, Leicester, England.

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Klee Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Klee, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

Michels & Wand, San Francisco, Cal.; E. Michels, notions, ladies' and infants' wear, 98 Bleecker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Meldrum, R. A. Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, carpets and upholstery goods, 47 Lispenard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks, 450 Grand Street; Grand Hotel.

Romer, Lovell & Co., Bay City, Mich.; C. F. Lovell, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 454 Broome Street, Criterion Hotel.

Upham-Brouse Company, Akron, Ohio; W. A. Upham, notions, carpets, and upholstery goods, 376 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

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TWO PROCLAMATIONS TO NATIVES OF CEBU

One by Insurgent Leader, the Other by American Governor.

FORMER'S SAVAGE ORDERS

Says All Amigos Must Be Killed—Gov. McClernand's Conciliatory Arguments.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 20.—A proclamation, of which the following is a translation, was issued March 14 last by the chief of the insurgent forces in Cebu:

General Headquarters of the Revolutionary Army, Cebu.

It has been observed at the military headquarters of this province that the desires of the invaders, or rather of the Americans, are to conciliate you in order to be able to induce and compel you to recognize soon the sovereignty of America; that now they try to obtain the friendship of the pueblos; that by false policies they wish to attract them, alluring them by a prosperous future, which is altogether false, as you already know, without the necessity of mentioning their false promises and contracts; that everything is a sharp thorn and a spur of abhorrence and the exteration of our brothers in Luzon, who now are bravely fighting against them on account of their false promises; that, obeying the laws of humanity, they should be our brothers. Furthermore, it is well understood that up to the present time they do not relax their proposals or weary of deceiving us; that already it is difficult for us to secure our liberty with our just rights, such as our independence.

Therefore, as Commandante Superior, charged with the control of this province, though unworthy of the name of General in Chief of the operations of this Island of Cebu, it is my duty to warn you in advance. Upon the arrival in this province of the American Civil Commission, which, according to trustworthy notice received, is coming, accompanied by a Filipino formerly an illustrious lawyer, Señor Llorente, in order by this means to compel us to implant here the civil government which is the plain road to the recognition and beginning of our slavery and that of our province, let the Filipinos of Cebu observe and keep the following rules, viz.:

1. That the Presidente of the pueblo which confirms and recognizes the American sovereignty shall be persecuted continuously by the revolutionists and brought to these headquarters for trial by summary court and execution as a traitor to his country.

2. All Filipinos in private life and the Principales of the pueblos will be subject to the above-mentioned rule.

3. If any pueblos recognize or in the least degree accept or show a desire to accept, all the revolutionists must destroy that pueblo or pueblos, and without any consideration kill all the male citizens, even to the poorest, and burn all the houses without respect to property except that of foreigners, and in order to avoid all like misfortunes in future, as chief of this province I caution all the Presidentes and Principales of each pueblo that as Filipinos they must keep on hand and secure means of aid for these poor brothers who are in the mountains fighting for their country. Woe to him who is traitor to his country and who may fall into the hands of the revolutionary government, as it will enforce with the utmost rigor the orders given above.

As the Government which the invaders intend to implant is always provisional, all Filipinos and those who are called citizens of this province, if they are really Filipinos, can openly and easily answer that we await the action of the very high and honorable Congress in Washington in case it be so decided by the honorable President of the nation, Señor Emilio Aguinaldo, whom we follow and whom we recognize in this nascient republic. If he so decides, all of us in this archipelago will follow him. As was said in the proclamation of occupation in the plaza of Cebu we will await the fate of Luzon.

In all that I can say to you, dear brothers, would that I could open your eyes and that you would continue watchful; still I have had the pleasure of recognizing your loyalty by the slight assistance that you send. It has been received with pleasure when given voluntarily by all these people in the field. But I suspect always that some has been diverted. Let us all unite, and with union we may gain the liberty of our mother country and be as free as those of most nations.

Acknowledge receipt of this letter.

May God keep you many years.

Given at this Cuartel General Ambulante the 14th of March, 1900.

The General in Chief,
ARCADIO MAXILOM.

To the Presidente Local.

GOV. McCLERNAND'S ADVICE.

Col. E. J. McClernand, commanding the Forty-fourth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and Civil Governor of the Island of Cebu, issued the following on June 14:

Headquarters Second District,
Department of the Visayas,
Cebu, Cebu, P. I., June 14, 1900.

Gentlemen:

I greet you with pleasure, hoping this meeting will be beneficial to the people of this island. It is my desire to know as many of your prominent citizens as possible, and to exchange views with them from time to time about the local conditions in their respective districts and to endeavor to unite them to organize public opinion in the desire for a stable government. The Presidentes and officials, together with the leading property owners and business men of the several communities are, or should be, the natural leaders of such opinion, and cannot but believe you belittle your own influence and injure your own interests, as well as those of your communities, when you permit the insurgent leaders in the mountains to usurp your powers of leadership.

It is not my intention to speak slightingly of those in the mountains. I am told several of them are good and earnest men, but I am also informed there are others of inferior ability and attainments, and whom you would hesitate to transfer the government of your pueblos. You know better than I do if this be true. It is known they have made misleading statements with the intention of deceiving the people into the belief that they are about to gain their end—i. e., to drive the Americans from the island.

How false these statements are it is only necessary to reflect for a moment to see. A year ago about all of the Philippine archipelago held by the Americans was in the vicinity of Manila and Iloilo. What is the situation to-day? The Island of Luzon is practically overrun by American forces from one end to the other, and every city of importance throughout the islands is now in the possession of the United States Government. These are facts and speak for themselves. Such being the case, is it not the duty of all lovers of peace and good government to unite in the organization of stable institutions?

The disorder which the insurgents are desirous of having you assist them in maintaining can only result in impoverishing the people, with a strong probability of bringing about a famine by keeping the laborers from their legitimate work, especially as regards the cultivation of the fields. The disorder necessitates the blockading of many of the smaller ports, with the consequent interruption of business in such places. The loss resulting to the Filipino people from this alone is simply enormous.

ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Do not permit yourselves to be deceived into the belief that the approaching Presidential election in the United States will in any way alter the conditions in these islands. The loss of life alone, if no other reason exists, prevents America giving up the Philippine group with honor. I am well aware the opinion is widespread in the Philippines that if the Democratic Party is successful, which I am of the opinion it will not be, the American forces will be withdrawn from the islands.

In this connection I ask you to read the history of the Democratic Party. To cite a few instances in that history will be sufficient for my purpose. In the early part of the century the great territory of Louisiana—perhaps about one-fourth of the present area of the United States—was purchased from France without consulting the wishes of the inhabitants of the territory. Under similar conditions the territory of Florida was obtained from Spain. A little over fifty years ago the present Territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the great State of California were taken from Mexico under conditions almost identical with the acquisition of the Philippine Archipelago from Spain. This will be sufficient to show that the traditions of the Democratic Party are in strict conformity with the acquisition of these islands.

Nothing is to be gained and very much will be lost by delay in establishing a permanent government. This is made easy for you. America offers you the right hand of fellowship, and begins by presenting a form of municipal government which is beyond question more liberal than any ever previously exercised in the islands. This is but the first step; other and more extensive government will follow. You have every assurance you are not to be treated as a conquered people, but on the contrary you are invited to come forward and accept office and assist in the control of your own affairs.

I am grievously mistaken in my own people if they do not desire that the Filipinos be given the most liberal government that is compatible with the sovereignty of the United States, and which their political education will justify. It is no reflection upon the intelligence of your race to say you are not prepared to immediately assume entire control of governmental affairs. The Anglo-Saxons, who have carried self-government further and more successfully than any people in the world's history, were hundreds of years in working out the problem.

As men of learning you are aware of the terrible scenes enacted in France in the latter part of the last century, when those people changed from a monarchical to what was intended to be a republican form of government. Perhaps most of those here present recall from personal recollection the failure of Spain in a similar attempt. Much of South America has been deluged in blood since throwing off the yoke of Spain. All history teaches us self-government must be approached gradually, and I repeat it is no reflection upon the Filipinos to say they must work toward that end with caution and patience. The people of the United States stand ready to assist you in this work, not as conquerors, but as brothers. We have in Manila a Military Governor who is avowedly your friend, and who desires you shall have a good government under which you shall be happy and prosperous, and as liberal as present conditions will justify in your own interests, and who believes that greater liberality should be extended as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

There has recently arrived in Manila a commission composed of some of the ablest men in America. Any one who will take the trouble to acquaint himself with their records will not deny they are fair-minded men. They come to make an impartial investigation into the political, commercial, and social conditions in these islands, with a view of informing the President and the American people of the actual state of affairs, in order that happiness may be assured to you and your children and all reasonable aspirations gratified.

I ask you to earnestly consider what I have said, certainly with great earnestness. I ask you to believe, no matter whether our political views coincide or not, that I am sincerely your friend and desirous of doing all in my power to advance the interests of the people in these islands. I believe it to be your patriotic duty to come forward, making sacrifices if need be, and take a pronounced stand in favor of setting up a government under the protection and with the assistance of the United States. After due deliberation of what has been said, I shall be pleased to know your conclusions.

If Judge Taft and the members of his commission visit these southern islands, as I hope they will do, I trust you will make all needful arrangements to have the leading citizens come to Cebu to meet them and exchange views.

Your own experience has taught you the power of the United States. Read their history, and you will be convinced that the citizens of the great Republic desire that all people within its boundaries enjoy the privilege of self-government.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your very obedient servant.

E. J. McCLERNAND,
Colonel Forty-fourth Infantry, U. S. V.,
Commanding.

To the Presidentes, officials, and principal citizens of the Island of Cebu.

CONVICTS TO REAP HARVESTS.

Prisoners Employed in Prussia Owing to Scarcity of Labor.

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BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Prussian Government has issued instructions permitting convicts, in gangs of from twelve to thirty, to assist in reaping the harvests throughout the kingdom, owing to the scarcity of labor.

A bill has been prepared by the Prussian Government for the Diet, providing heavy penalties for breach of contract by rural laborers.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY A FACT.

Sir William H. Preece Says He Can Convey Speech Without Wires.

BRADFORD, England, Sept. 8.—At to-day's session of the Physical Science Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now in annual session here, Sir William Henry Preece made the interesting announcement that as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy he had found it quite possible to convey audible speech six to eight miles across the sea without wires.

He added that it was a practical commercial system and might be extended to communication between ships and between ships and the shore.

Sir William Henry Preece is the Consulting Engineer to the British Post Office and the Colonies, and was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, 1898-9. He was born in Wales in 1834 and has been connected with the electrical service of the British Post Office since 1870. Previous to that he had for some twenty years been connected with telegraph companies. Up to the year 1899 Sir William Preece was Engineer in Chief and Electrician of the British General Post Office. He is the author or joint author of several works on telegraphy and telephony.

FEAR AMERICAN COMPETITION.

British Press Realizes Danger to Industries of that Country.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.—The widespread growth of American commercial competition with Great Britain was never more apparent than at present, and never were the friends of British home industries more alive to the danger thus threatening their commercial welfare. Papers in every portion of the United Kingdom publish daily warnings against the insidious foe, and there are signs that the British manufacturers and workmen are awakening to the importance of attending more closely to the requirements of customers. The London Times, which has recently devoted much space to carefully prepared articles on American industrial methods and their advantages over the policy followed by many British firms, prints to-day a two-column review of American competition in small articles of hardware, in which it congratulates the home manufacturers on having at last succeeded in beating their American competitors on the price of several lines of goods. In conclusion The Times remarks:

"The British manufacturer has awakened from his lethargy and has realized that American ingenuity was producing scores of useful novelties scarcely known here and selling them under the eyes of the local manufacturers in the same line. This ground is being somewhat recovered."

Many Stranded Americans in London.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.—"I never knew so many improvident Americans in London," said United States Vice Consul Westacott to-day. "At this time of the year you are sure to find many who have overtaxed their financial resources. But the applications for relief here outnumber anything in the history of the Consulate. Of course, there are no means in our hands to finance stranded travelers, and if there were, they would long since have been expended. Guests at the leading hotels say they cannot go into the streets without being besieged for financial aid by impoverished compatriots."

Murders by Natives in Australia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 8.—Mail advices from Australia by the steamer Warrimoo report an atrocious series of murders in the country districts of New South Wales by a band of blacks. The murderers first entered the Mawley homestead at Getgaudia, where several young women were living. The inmates were killed in their beds. The blacks then fled through the settlements on stolen horses, murdering and robbing as they went. They were chased by 1,000 volunteer policemen and 12 bloodhounds, but only two out of the gang of six had been caught. The bodies of their victims were mutilated with hatchets.

Greek Warship Going to Philadelphia.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Sept. 8.—The Greek corvette Nauarchos Miaulis has arrived here. She goes to Philadelphia on Monday.

The Nauarchos Miaulis is an old iron and wood vessel. She was built in France in 1879, is of 1,800 tons displacement, is 246 feet long, has 36 feet beam, and has a draught of 14 feet 5 inches. Her horse power is 2,200, and she has a speed of about 15 knots an hour. The crew of this vessel numbers 250 men, and she carries an armament of three 6.6-inch 5½-ton Krupp guns, one 6.6-inch 3½-ton Krupp, and some rapid-fire guns. She also carries torpedo tubes.

BRITISH TAKE LYDENBURG.

Roberts Reports that the Boers Are Split Up—Commandant Theron Believed to Be Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The following dispatch was received at the War Office yesterday from Lord Roberts:

"Belfast, Sept. 7.

"Ian Hamilton succeeded in turning the Boers' right flank, clearing the way for Buller's advance.

"Dundonald and Brocklehurst occupied Lydenburg Thursday.

"The Boers are split up and going northward and eastward. Most of the guns and stores have been sent to Kruegerspost.

"Hart, who is operating southwest of Kruegerspost, reports that among the dead Boers left on the field it is believed that the body of Theron has been found."

Commandant Theron of the Boer Army was known as a great scout. It was he who commanded the Boer flying patrol that derailed and burned, early in August, near Honigspruit, the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and Stripes. Lord Algernon Lenox and forty men were made prisoners, but they were released at the request of the American Consul. Twenty-seven bullets traversed the compartment occupied by Mr. Stowe.

Commandant Theron afterward expressed his sorrow to Mr. Stowe for the attack on the train, maintaining that it was due to a mistake. The Boers also placed Mr. Stowe's carriage back on the line.

Kruegerspost is a small town about 20 miles north by east of Lydenburg. The next town northward from Kruegerspost is Leydsdorp, which is about sixty-five miles from Kruegerspost.

Canadians Repulse Boers.

PRETORIA, Sept. 6.—A small garrison of Canadian mounted troops at Pan Station, east of Middleburg, beat off a body of Boers who attacked the place with three guns on Sept. 5. The repulse of the Boers is considered very creditable to the garrison at the station.

LORDS MAY PASS ON PICKETING.

Trades Unionists of England to Appeal from Farwell's Decision.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Trades Unionists concluded their annual congress at Huddersfield to-day. A million and a quarter of skilled workers were represented in the deliberations, which have attracted wider interest than usual because of the sensitive state of public feeling caused by the recent strikes and rumors of strikes. President Pickles's address, dealing with the scientific and philosophical phases of industrialism, was purely Socialistic.

The approval of "collectivism" by the congress has been rather a shock to the editorial writers. A resolution condemning the South African war and the annexation of the two republics "at the dictates of cosmopolitan capitalists," which was also adopted, is regarded as significant in relation to the coming general election.

Of greater importance to those represented at the congress was a resolution to carry Justice Farwell's decision to the House of Lords.

The decision in question was rendered by Justice Farwell, in the High Court of Justice, Aug. 30, enjoining General Secretary Bell of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and Organizing Secretary Holmes from watching and besetting the Great Western Railroad Stations and approaches with the view of inducing nonunionists to refrain from taking the places of Taff Vale Railroad strikers. On Sept. 5, it was announced, Justice Farwell extended his judgment of Aug. 30 against picketing during strikes by extending the injunction to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, holding that trades union societies were responsible for the acts of their servants.

It was pointed out that the judgment referred to was vital to the effectiveness of trades unions, and elsewhere it is admitted that the decision is contrary to most of the previous legal notions in regard to the liability of societies, as such, and the opinion of the legal profession is doubtful as to its correctness.

AMERICAN COAL ABROAD.

Henry Labouchere Tells How It May Be Introduced in England.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.—The coal question continues prominent. Henry Labouchère, in Truth, noting the discussion of the imports of coal from the United States, says:

"I was talking a day or two ago with a large import and export merchant in Italy, whose firm owns its ships. He told me that lately they had been getting steam coal from America both for their own ships and for sale, and that it is just as good as English steam coal, and considerably cheaper. Whether it will ever be cheaper in England depends, he thinks, on the Americans reducing prices, which, he believes, they will do. As he has studied American coal pits on the spot, his opinion, as a practical man, is worth recording."

Germany and Foreign Coal.

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BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Prussia has begun negotiations with the rest of the German States to extend the reduction of the railroad tariff on foreign coal uniformly throughout the empire.

TO BREAK NEW YORK "CORNER."

More Manchester Cotton Mills Will Close Next Week.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Manchester to-day reports that the cotton mills are closing in large numbers in the districts manipulating American cotton. The position grows more acute daily. The Manchester Guardian explains that a great part of the little cotton at Liverpool is believed to be of inferior quality and prices are too high to make spinning profitable with yarn and cloth at their present values.

"New York and Manchester," the paper continues, "are engaged in a game of pull, and the resolution of the spinners is Manchester's answer to the corner, if there is one, at New York, in the interests of the Lancashire industry. We may hope it will still further discourage the bulls and speedily cheapen cotton."

Many more mills are expected to close next week. The opinion of leading spinners is that the normal conditions of trade will not return until November, when the new crop comes in. The idle operatives will have to be maintained out of the union's funds.

Improvements to Skibo Castle.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.—Charles S. Smith of New York, who is returning to the United States this week after an extensive tour of Europe, has just completed a fortnight's visit to Skibo Castle, the Scotch estate of Mr. Carnegie. Mr. Smith said: "Mr. Carnegie is going to have one of the finest castles in Scotland when the repairs are complete. He had 200 men employed on the castle and grounds all Summer, doing wonders in transforming the estate."

German Catholic Convention.

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BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Catholic National Convention was held this week at Bonn. Important matters were transacted. The convention passed a resolution in favor of the Government giving to suffering German agriculturists a larger tariff of protection in the coming commercial treaties. It also urged the readmission of the Jesuits to Germany, and favored the maintenance of the Catholic missions in China.

One Anglo-French Quarrel Ended.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—What was known as the Muscat incident between France and Great Britain, arising from the French claim, which the British disputed, to a coaling station on the coast of Muscat, Arabia, is now finally settled, France having made good her claim. A telegram from Muscat, received on Friday afternoon, announced that the first shipment had been landed at the French concession.

Philatelists' Convention Ends.

The Empire State Philatelist Society, which has been holding its annual convention in the Grand Union Hotel since Thursday, concluded its labors there last night. Syracuse was chosen for the next annual meeting place.

EAST SIDE BEAU GAY DECEIVER.

Two Women Lament Loss of Money Confided to Topkin, Who Promised to Marry Them.

Charged with swindling east side women out of hundreds of dollars by promising them marriage, Joseph Topkin, twenty-three years old, a Russian cigarmaker, of 334 East Eighth Street, was locked up last night in the Eldridge Street Station.

Mary Totman of 142 Stanton Street met Topkin. He said he loved her, and she consented to become Mrs. Topkin. Then he told her of his ambition to become a doctor, and lamented that it would cost $150 to get a certificate from Albany permitting him to practice. She had $72 saved up. She went to a friend, an Allen Street barber, and by pledging good security got another $48 from him. She told him what she wanted the money for.

"Look out for that guy, Mary," her barber friend warned. "He'll do youse."

Oh, no; he's such a nice fellow," said Mary. She gave him the $120.

A day or two later Annie Kaupling of 132 Eldridge Street called on the same barber. She wanted him to advance some money on some jewelry. She explained that her fiancé required the money to complete his medical studies, and that they would then get married. When she told him the man's name the barber recounted Mary Totman's experience and the woman became hysterical. She said she had given Topkin her eight years' savings of $300, a $100 diamond, and a $150 gold watch and chain.

The barber met Topkin in Allen Street yesterday. The latter carried Annie Kaupling's $150 sealskin sack, which he had gone to her room and taken. The barber called two detectives and had Topkin arrested.

The two women were in the station telling their stories to the Sergeant, when the detectives brought Topkin in. Both made strenuous attempts to get at him.

Mary Totman had made all arrangements for her nuptials, which were set down for to-day. Her trousseau had been completed and the wedding cake was prepared. Annie Kaupling had boasted of her approaching marriage and had bidden all her friends to attend. Thursday next was the time appointed.

The charge against Topkin was obtaining money under false pretenses. The Allen Street barber says he had heard of five other women who had been swindled by a man under almost identical promises.

DR. SHRADY ON THE PLAGUE.

Says There Are Twenty Cases at Glasgow, but Does Not Believe the Disease Will Spread.

Dr. George F. Shrady returned on the steamship St. Louis yesterday from a two months' trip abroad for change and rest. He said that the landlords got the change and the waiters got the rest. Speaking of the plague situation, the doctor said:

"There are twenty cases of the bubonic plague at Glasgow, and there is no doubt that the patients are suffering with the disease. Then there were 100 cases under observation. They have made all bacterial observations and there is no doubt that the plague is there. Prof. Muir, who has been making the examination, has found the bacilli and verified the diagnoses.

"They are using the most energetic measures to prevent the spread of the plague. I do not believe that it has a chance to spread there, or in any civilized city where there are proper sanitary arrangements."

Asked whether there was any chance of the plague reaching New York, he replied:

"They are on the lookout here, and the passengers embarking at Glasgow are all examined by the health authorities. The only chance is that such a case might develop on shipboard. There is no doubt that Health Officer Doty will do everything to prevent the entrance of the plague here. He understands the situation and will take the proper means. The way to do is to take the temperatures and to watch cases where the temperature is high. This, I understand, is being done. The plague can be quickly stamped out, as was done at San Francisco, by isolation."

Glasgow's Plague Bulletin.

GLASGOW, Sept. 8.—An official bulletin issued to-day says two additional bubonic plague cases have been admitted to the hospital, and that nine additional persons have been placed under observation.

NEW BUREAU FOR LABOR.

Five Thousand Workers Represented in an Organization for Self-Protection.

A meeting of representatives of German trades unions, most of them composed of Socialists, was held last night at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, to form an "Arbeiter Secretariat," or Labor Correspondence Bureau similar to institutions of the same kind in Europe. Over twenty unions were represented by delegates. Among the unions were the Cake Bakers' Union, Butchers' Union, No. 1; German Painters and Decorators' Union, several local unions of bricklayers, and unions of cigarmakers, laborers, and carpenters.

Adam Groellinger of Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Max Fehorie of Butchers' Union No. 1 was elected Secretary. It was decided that the delegates present should organize as the "Arbeiter Secretariat" of New York and to hold another meeting next week to select officers and arrange for permanent headquarters.

The duties of the Secretariat include the enforcement of the labor laws and the peaceable settlement when possible of all strikes and lockouts. The principal duty will be to proceed in the courts against all dishonest employers who leave their employes in the lurch when pay day comes around. At present such claims often go by default, because the cost of feeeing a lawyer and proceedings in the courts is higher than the amount of the claim. The Secretariat will employ a lawyer to look after all such claims free of cost to the claimant. The Secretariat, which it is proposed to extend, represents about 5,000 workers.

BARK AMERICAN WRECKED.

Captain and Part of the Crew Reach Miami, Fla.

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 8.—The steel bark American of Liverpool, L. E. Schjonemann, master; William Charles Jarvis, owner, laden with mahogany, bound from Santiena, Mexico, to Falmouth, England, is a total wreck on French Reef, Florida, forty-three miles south of Miami. The Captain and crew, less three men, left on the wreck, arrived here this morning and are being cared for by the customs officials. The mate was washed overboard but saved, and the master sustained serious injury.

The hurricane struck the American Tuesday, Sept. 4, when off Carey's Fort Light, at 9 P. M., and at 2:30 A. M. the next morning the bark, with all her canvas blown away and unmanageable, was hurled upon the reefs. The vessel will prove a total loss, but her cargo may be saved.

Had the vessel been of wood, it is believed the crew would have perished. Capt. Schjonemann reports that on his way to Miami he passed the following stranded vessels:

The four-masted schooner James Dudge of Philadelphia, in ballast, inside the reefs and afloat. The next vessel passed showed but stumps of her masts; name and nationality unknown; crew presumably lost. A Norwegian bark, with no one on board, and the barkentine Cuidoon, laden with lumber, previously reported. There is another vessel on the reefs south of the American, and a steamer reported ashore north of this place.

Michigan Limps Into Port.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 8.—The Holland-er Line steamer Michigan, Capt. Peck, from Galveston for New York, put in here this morning with cargo badly shifted and short of coal, from encounter with the recent storm. The Norwegian bark Norge, Capt. Jensen, from Laguna for Falmouth with a cargo of logwood, was picked up by the tug George W. Childs at Coffin Patches, dismasted and leaking slightly, and arrived here this morning.

Missing Sailors of the Indra Safe.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The missing members of the crew of the wrecked British steamer Indra, which went ashore below the Gulf of Aden on Aug. 24 while bound from Sourabaya for Delaware Breakwater, have been found to have landed on the Arabian coast near Makulla.

Arrivals on the St. Louis.

On the American Line steamship St. Louis, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, there were many well-known people, including Judge George Gray of Delaware, Wayne MacVeagh, Col. William Elkins, Bishop T. L. Nicholson of Wisconsin, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Charles Emory Smith; also Calvin Manning of this city, Peter Jansen of Nebraska, and Mrs. M. F. Gibson of Ohio, who were Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

DYING MAN TURNED ADRIFT.

Consumptive Dismissed from the Metropolitan Hospital—Commissioner Keller Will Investigate.

A man, poorly clad, with sunken jaws, was found, at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning, lying at Forty-fourth Street and First Avenue by a policeman of the East Fifty-first Street Station. He was taken to the station house, and an ambulance from Flower Hospital was called. The man said he was Dennis Kenny, thirty-one years old, and homeless. Dr. Stewart, who responded, said the man had consumption, and took him to Flower Hospital, where he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital. He was taken later to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island.

Policeman Thornton of the East Fifty-first Street Station last night found the same man lying at Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue in a dying condition. He was taken to the station house, and Dr. Stewart again responded to a call. The man was again taken to Flower Hospital and transferred to Bellevue.

Kenny said that he was turned out of the Metropolitan Hospital yesterday afternoon, in spite of his being in a dying condition, and turned adrift in the city.

This statement was confirmed later. Dr. Bickley, the Acting Superintendent of the Metropolitan Hospital, said that the doctors decided that it would be better for Kenny, as he was able to walk, though he was in the last stages of consumption, if he left and was out in the air, so that there might be a possibility of his cure. Dr. Bickley said:

"The wards given to consumptives are overcrowded, in fact so crowded that it is an utter impossibility to keep all the patients. We therefore have to get rid of some of them, and those who are able to walk are turned adrift."

Physicians at the hospital at Blackwell's Island and at Bellevue Hospital, who would not allow the use of their names, said that the city is filled with consumptives. It is not allowed to keep a consumptive in a ward at Bellevue, they said, and it is a common custom, when Bellevue receives cases, to send the strongest to the City Lodging House for the night, and the next morning take them to the City Hospital. At the City Lodging House the men sleep near healthy men, who are compelled to accept charity.

Commissioner John W. Keller was seen at the Democratic Club later in the evening, and was told of the fact that Kenny had been sent from the hospital and was found a few hours afterward in a dying condition. Mr. Keller was much incensed, and said that he knew nothing of the case or that Kenny's condition was as bad as reported. He said:

"The insane will leave the island in February, and there will be two more hospitals, so that the consumptives can use them. If any persons have turned out a man in a dying condition, I will turn them out, because they are not fit for the positions. I don't know anything about this specific case."

Asked if he would make an investigation, he said: "I certainly will do so immediately."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—This evening the café of the Newport Golf Club closed for the season, much earlier than ever before. While nothing definite can be learned as to the sudden closing of the café, it is reliably reported that the expenditures have been larger than the receipts, and that a deficit of quite five hundred dollars is shown for the season; so, rather than incur a greater deficit to the club, the café was closed. The subscriptions for the season have been greater than ever before, but the expenses incurred have been correspondingly larger. The café has not been patronized by the members and subscribers as it should have been.

This evening a number of dinners were given by the cottagers, among them Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Mrs. J. H. Busk.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor entertained at luncheon on the yacht Nourmahal, and Mrs. William T. Bull gave a luncheon at Dudley Place, using pink roses for the decorations.

Peter Marié of New York is registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will close their Newport season on the 17th and go to their country seat at Staatsburg.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and family leave Monday for their place in Delaware County, N. Y., for the Fall months.

Ogden Bishop, son of Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and to-day he played one of the best games of tennis at the Casino.

Mrs. Duncan Elliot has returned from New York.

This evening Mrs. Brooks entertained at dinner in honor of Lord and Lady Pauncefote at her cottage, using American Beauty roses for the table. The guests included Lord and Lady Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mr. Atherton L. Blight, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. Reginald Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Miss Josephine Johnson, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong.

James J. Van Alen is entertaining at Wakehurst the Hon. Alexander MacDonald of England, United States Minister to Brussels L. Townsend and Mrs. Townsend, and Fernando Yznaga.

Mrs. Walter Crump of New York is the guest of Mrs. Robert Hall.

Mrs. Lawrence Kip, A. R. Burden, Livingston Kean, and Mr. and Mrs. George Tucker Bisham, Jr., Mrs. L. McKean, and Mrs. L. A. Biddle are registered at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The Marquis de la Gandara of Spain and Harold Burden of New York are registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Oliver S. Campbell, who recently sprained his ankle while playing tennis, was able to play the game again at the Casino to-day.

SQUADRON WEEK CLOSES.

Reception to British Officers at Bar Harbor—Dance in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Squadron week at Bar Harbor was brought to a close to-day by a reception at the Poland Kettle Club, Hull's Cove, in the afternoon, and a dance there in the evening, both attended by a large number of British and American officers. The officers were driven out from the Mount Desert Reading Room in buckboards and cut-unders, returning to their ships in time for dinner. At the reception the following, among others, were present:

Admiral Farquhar, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Dr. and Mrs. Amory, J. C. Mercer-Biddle, Col. Edward Morrell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Flag Lieut. Benson, Capt. Snow, Capt. Train, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott.

At the dance in the evening there was a gay assemblage, thoroughly representative of the officers of both fleets and the society people of the town.

A counter-attraction this evening was the last Kebo dinner dance, held in the club's main room, whose profuse decorations of flags and bunting gave the scene an international aspect. A number of Bar Harbor society people entertained at dinner. The dance which followed proved the most successful of the season.

The chief and first-class petty officers of both fleets enjoyed a concert this evening at the Rodick House, whose huge dining room for the first time in several years echoed with the fraternizing sentiments of eloquent speechmakers representing the two nations. The event was tendered the chief and first-class petty officers of the British squadron by the similar officers of the American squadron. The occasion was called a smoking concert, and was productive of a rare concord of feeling and sentiments.

CHILD LOST TO ITS MOTHER.

Her Consent to Adoption Court Holds Is Virtual Abandonment.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, a mother was denied the right to take her child from its parents by adoption. The mother, Mrs. Celia Mulroy, secured a writ of habeas corpus for the father and mother by adoption, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Bleils, to produce the child in court. There the matter was argued, and Justice Hooker rendered his decision.

Mrs. Mulroy about three weeks ago worked in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Bleils. When her period of service ended she left the child there to board. Later she accepted an offer of Mr. and Mrs. Bleils to adopt the baby. The couple thereupon formally adopted the child. Justice Hooker decides that the mother abandoned the child.

A RAILROAD POOH-BAH.

Combined Many Functions and Kept a Charter Alive for Years with Help of a Wheelbarrow.

The story of a man who, in order to keep a charter alive, worked for seven years on the construction of a railroad and never completed the grading of a mile of the line was told the other day by a railroad man after he had read the announcement that the franchise and property of the road in question, a little line in West Virginia, had been absorbed by one of the large railroad systems which run through that State.

"The man's name was Brannon," he said, "but they used to call him 'old mule John,' because he used to do all the hauling and carting himself with the aid of a wheelbarrow. Sometimes they used to speak of him jokingly as General Superintendent Brannon, for he really held not only that office, but those of chief engineer, division superintendent, section boss, day laborer, and every other office of a railroad that one can think of, excepting that of President and general counsel.

"One of the requirements of the charter was that the construction of the road should be commenced at once, and that whenever work should cease the charter should be forfeited. John and his wheelbarrow kept the charter alive. He worked faithfully day after day, but he did not work hard, as he had no superior and no one cared so long as he never missed a day. Every day, with pick and shovel, he would dig away at the roadbed, carting the dirt away on his wheelbarrow. But the route of the road lay by a hillside, and as fast as he would grade a stretch and level it off a rainstorm would come and wash down a lot of dirt and stones on his roadbed, so that he would have to begin all over again.

"He worked along that way for seven years, and during all that time he didn't grade more than half a mile of road. But I guess he's lost his job now, or maybe they'll give him some easy position as a sort of pension for the rest of his life."

HAD ESCAPED FROM AN ASYLUM.

A Boy Who Has Puzzled the Brooklyn Police Identified.

The mystery as to the identity of a ten-year-old boy who has been in the care of the Children's Society in Brooklyn since Aug. 27 was cleared up yesterday. The boy was identified as James Kelly, who escaped from St. John's Home, at St. Mark's and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn, on Aug. 24.

The boy was found on the night of Aug. 27 wandering about in Ocean Parkway and seemed to be unable to tell where he lived. The boy told many conflicting stories about himself while at the shelter of the children's society in Schermerhorn Street. People from the orphan asylum visited the shelter yesterday afternoon and identified the boy.

According to their story, the lad escaped from the asylum by a clever trick. On Aug. 24 the boy went to the sister in charge of the wardrobe and told her that another sister was going shopping and that she intended to take him along, and wanted him dressed in street clothing. The lad got the clothes, which he promptly donned, and then walked coolly out of the asylum by the front door. He was mistaken for a boy visitor and was not stopped.

The Rev. Mr. Pratt's New Pastorate.

The Rev. D. Butler Pratt, for a number of years pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church, in Herkimer Street, near Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, has resigned the pastorate of the church. The resignation has been accepted. Mr. Pratt has accepted a call to Faith Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass. He succeeded the late Rev. S. B. Halliday at Beecher Memorial Church.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Pfaff.

Edward Pfaff, sixty-four years old, formerly well known in the retail drug trade of this city, died Friday at his residence, 119 East Eighty-sixth Street, after a brief illness, death being due to a complication of diseases. He was born in Cassel, Germany, where he was educated, and served his time as a drug clerk. He went to London, and in 1865 came to this city and entered the employ of Elmer & Amend. Several years later, he established a drug store of his own on Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, and later opened a store on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, where he remained in business until he retired in 1888. He was a member of the German Apothecary Association of New York, a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, and a member of Goethe Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 27. Two sons, Henry C. and Edward F., survive him. The funeral will be held at his residence this evening.

Andrew J. Eccles.

The death of Andrew J. Eccles, a cotton broker, was announced on the floor of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday morning. Mr. Eccles died suddenly Friday night at his home, 317 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. He was a native of this city, and was first associated with the cotton firm of Walter T. Miller & Co., and later

DAVID GARRICK'S STAKES

First Running of the Annual Champion at Sheepshead Bay.

BEAU GALLANT'S GREAT EASTERN

P. Lorillard's Colt, Ridden by Bullman, Beat the Favorite, Ethelbert, in a Hard Finish by Half a Length.

David Garrick's victory over Ethelbert in the first running of the Annual Champion Stakes of $25,000, was easily the feature of the closing day's races at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday. The Lorillard colt has been an uncertain sort of a quantity since John Madden sold him to Mr. Lorillard. But the latter had faith in the handsome son of Hanover, and decided to take him across the water for an English campaign if he made a creditable showing in this race for the Champion. So he placed him in charge of "Jack" Joyner, who also has charge of Ethelbert. So it came about that the same hand prepared for the struggle the two horses that were to fight for the honors in this, one of the most thoroughly sportsmanlike races of the season. Races at two miles and a quarter are altogether too uncommon nowadays, and a big crowd was at the track to see the event decided. That it should have been well ridden throughout, with the most stirring sort of a finish, is a cause for rejoicing, as it may lead to the institution of more races over long distances of ground which are so sadly needed in degenerate days of sprinting races for gamblers. The fact that the public favorite was beaten, made the speculative mourn, of course, but they found consolation in the fact that Ethelbert ran a true and a game race, and though beaten a half length, his performance was hardly a whit less brilliant than that of the winner.

A great crowd would in all probability have been on hand for the wind-up but for the fact that Mr. Vosburg in his effort to make a fair handicap for the two-year-olds that were to meet in the Great Eastern Handicap, adjusted the weights on so high a scale that all the best horses eligible for the event were handicapped out of it. This, coupled with the threatening weather, served to keep many from the track. Yet the Great Eastern was a remarkably pretty race, bringing about a smart finish between Beau Gallant, Dublin, Far Rockaway, Smile, and Col. Padden. Then, too, there was a dead heat in the steeplechase after a run over the full course of about three miles and a half. So, on the whole, the sport was fitting enough for even so beautiful a place as the Sheepshead Bay course and for the close of a year's sport under the management of the popular Coney Island Jockey Club.

POLITICAL LIGHTS ON HAND.

Richard Croker, John F. Carroll, Police Commissioner Sexton, ex-Senator John McCarthy, ex-Congressman Perry Belmont, ex-Assemblyman David Gideon, Andrew Freedman, Congressman William Astor Chanler, and a host of lesser lights in the political world watched the sport from the clubhouse balcony, where political squabbles and animosities were forgotten in the presence of the glorious sport. But the happiest man about the clubhouse was Pierre Lorillard, who was as elated as ever he was in the early days of his long list of turf victories, when David Garrick brought his colors first past the post in the race for the Champion Stakes.

That race was the fourth of the afternoon and brought together a field of six horses to all of whom David Garrick was giving weight under the conditions of the race. That fact helped to make him neglected in the speculation, the crowd being Ethelbert wild and backing him at any price the bookmakers chose to offer, until he went to the post with 9 to 20, the best odds offered against him. Killashandra had a good following in spite of the distance of the race, and King Bramble found a lot of superstitious followers because "Sam" Hildreth, who owns and trains him, had already won two races with Telamon and Beau Gallant.

At the second attempt at a start Mr. Fitz Gerald got the field away in good shape, with Ethelbert at the pole and away in front of the field and in such a position that Spencer was forced to make the running with the favorite. Killashandra, David Garrick, King Bramble followed him closely, evidently satisfied with having Ethelbert as pacemaker, while Douro brought up the rear and took things very easily for the first mile and a half of the race, not even trying to pass Maid of Harlem, who also was a trailer. Save for the occasional shifting of places by Killashandra and David Garrick, that was the order of the horses in the first circuit of the track, which was made in 1:39, the mile having been run in the very slow time of 1:46. The mile and a quarter—entering the clubhouse turn—was run in 2:11, and then the riders for the first time began to loosen wraps and urge their horses.

It was not until the back stretch was reached and the speed began to stiffen that the final outcome of the struggle began to shape itself. Bullman called on David Garrick, passed Killashandra quickly, and before the back stretch had been half covered not only caught, but passed, Ethelbert.

BULLMAN'S GOOD RIDE.

"If he'll only run kindly, he'll win!" shouted all the experts as they saw David Garrick push ahead with such a commanding stride. "Bullman seems the only boy who can keep the horse from sulking, and if he can do it this time Perry Belmont's horse will have his work all cut out for him, make no mistake," quietly remarked a trainer whose glasses were pointed toward the racers. Just as this remark was dropped Garrick seemed to take on a new burst of speed, for he opened up a gap of three lengths of daylight between his tail and the nose of Killashandra, who had passed Ethelbert just at the instant that Douro also rushed up from the rear with a wonderful burst of speed and ranged alongside Ethelbert. The favorite was therefore in fourth place as the turn for home was rounded. He acted, too, as if he had had enough of it and was ready to quit. But it was nothing of the kind. Spencer was merely easing his mount a bit, preparatory to a final rush in the stretch and a theatrical finish and victory, if possible.

The crowd was now worked up to the cheering stage, and they shouted and hurrahed as is the custom of crowds on Suburban and Brooklyn Handicap days. The race warranted the commotion, for when the horses reached the stretch Garrick had a length and a half the best of it and was apparently tiring. Behind him came practically on even terms, were Killashandra, Douro, and Ethelbert, Spencer lifting the latter and urging him for the first time. Garrick was wavering a little, and Bullman was having a task to hold him straight and keep him going at his best. The last furlong post was reached, and Garrick's lead was slowly decreasing. Ethelbert was now surely in second place, and Douro and Killashandra showed no signs of quitting. Then Spencer made his final effort. In twinkling Ethelbert had crawled up until he was almost abreast of Garrick, and there was but a sixteenth of a mile to go. Douro shook off Killashandra and joined the two leaders. Then came Bullman's turn. Bending low in the saddle, he exerted all his skill for the supreme effort, and Garrick responded like a game and true racer. Crack went the whip on his side just once. The Lorillard horse shot away from the string of the lash and the jab of the spur that accompanied it, and his final effort was just sufficient to last him until he had passed the judges' stand a scant half length in front of Ethelbert, who had made an equally gallant response to the call on him. Douro, the same distance benind Ethelbert, was running a surprisingly good and game race at the end. Two lengths further back was Killashandra, with Maid of Harlem and King Bramble beaten off and eased up. Garrick's final effort was made at just the right instant for success, for in less than a half dozen strides from the finish Ethelbert had passed him, and Garrick was done to a turn. But the winner freshened up a trifle on his way back to the scales, where he was most vociferously welcomed by winners and losers alike. It was the sort of race and the kind of victory that was sure to arouse enthusiasm, and it fully warranted all the hubbub made over it. It was the sort of sport that was worth going miles to see. The warwhoop that "Jack" Joyner emitted, and that must have wakened the echoes at Manhattan Beach, was wholly excusable, for it is rarely the good fortune of one man to train the horses that ran first and second in such a grand race as was this. The time, 3:50, was two seconds better than the best ever made at the distance over the track, though it was seven seconds slower than the time made by Ethelbert when he won the Brighton Cup on Aug. 4. So well pleased was Mr. Lorillard with Bullman's fine jockeyship that he made the jockey a present of $2,000.

GREAT EASTERN HANDICAP.

Beau Gallant's victory in the Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, over the new Futurity Course, was a complete surprise to the talent, as they had not figured him as a contestant in the race, nor had they counted on Dublin as a factor. Rather they had expected the race to be a struggle between Conroy, an added starter from the Keene stable; the Schorr pair—Alard Scheck and Lady Schorr—and the Fleischmann colt, Blues. Yet none of the favorites was ever in the race, so far as could be seen from the grand stand. Run over the straight course as it was, all that the crowd could see was a string of horses stretched across the track and coming toward them, like a squadron of cavalry answering to a call of "Charge!" Who was the leader the crowd could not tell. It could only guess, and because the old Barbarity Scarlet of the Morris stable showed brilliantly in the lot, they were sure it was Smile who was the leader, if there was one. But those on the roof and watchers down the track said it was Colonel Padden, and so he will go down to whatever fame it may bring him as leader in the race for a time, and the students of "form" will probably never forget it. But Colonel Padden "did his stunt" out of sight of the general crowd, for when the horses reached the main track Beau Gallant, Far Rockaway, Dublin, Smile, and Autolight were all ahead of him, and he was falling away into the unconsidered "ruck." The quintet named had all the fun at the end of the race between them, and in a whipping, howling, driving finish they rushed t) the finish heads apart, with Beau Gallant first, Dublin second, Far Rockaway third, and Smile, badly caught between the latter and Autolight, in fourth place. It was a pretty finish, however unsatisfactory and invisible its early stages may have been.

A dead heat between Plato and Old Tank brought the steeplechase to a conclusion. Such a result after a run of nearly four miles across country is not registered in racing annals. As the horses were running stride for stride from the time they struck the turf track, the result was probably as near to a dead heat as any ever seen on a race track, and, strangely enough, there wasn't a man in the crowd to dispute the decision. Count Navarro fell in the early stages of the race at the Liverpool jump, near the clubhouse, without injury to horse or rider. Chandler was too ambitious to beat Plato with his mount, George Keene, and allowed the horse to go at the jumps with as much speed as if he was racing on the flat. The result was that Keene "came a cropper" at the first jump on the last time over the course, and when he had four or five lengths lead over Plato and Old Tank, Chandler got a bad shaking up and had to be carried from the track. He has only his own reckless riding to blame for the accident.

Telamon, Modrine, and Maximo Gomez won the other races, and as the first and last named belonged to "Sam" Hildreth who also owns the winner of the Great Eastern Handicap—Beau Gallant—he was winner of about $8,000 on the day. That put him third on the list of winning owners at the meeting, only Messrs. W. C. Whitney and Pierre Lorillard surpassing him, while the Keene stable follow after. Yet the first race was a costly one to Mr. Hildreth, for his colt Telamon was so badly wanted that it cost Mr. Hildreth $1,500 above the entered selling price of $1,100 to retain him in his stable.

Bullman was the hero of the day among the jockeys, as he won both stakes and two purse races, all in which he had a mount.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; selling; purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:00. S. C. Hildreth's Telamon, ch. c., by Hanover-Toloachi, 108 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won very easily by three lengths; Miss D. Oliver's Maugh, D. f., 97, (Gannon,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a neck from S. P. Harlan's Salve, ch. g., 104, (Odom,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Golden Boy, 112; Bounteous, 100; Tonicum, 107; Luck, 104; Trisagian, 102; Minion, 102; Walter, 102; The Golden Prince, 99; Punctual, 97; Far Sight, 94; Edgefield, 103; Strategist, 104; Petra II., 100, and Rochampton, 109, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, handicap; purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:26 3-5. G. B. Morris's Modrine, ch. c., by Sir Modred-Katrine, 3 years, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Bullman,) won in a drive by a head; Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, b. f., 5, 98, (Rausch,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by two lengths from L. Elmore's Belle of Lexington, b. f., 3, 108, (Henry,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Instructive, 4, 120; Rockton, 3, 113, Bella of Troy, 4, 111; Mr. Jersey, 3, 106; John Yerkes, 3, 104, and Smoke, 3, 102, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds, of $7,500, of which $6,000 to the winner, $1,000 to the second, and $500 to third; six furlongs. Time—1:12 4-5. S. C. Hildreth's Beau Gallant, br. c., by Jim Gore-Bonita Belle, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won in a drive by a head; Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 113, (McCue,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second, a half length in front of J. E. Seagram's Far Rockaway, ch. c., 121, (Williams,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Col. Padden, 99; Dr. Barlow, 103; Smile, 109; Alard Scheck, 123; Lady Schorr, 115; Blues, 126; Conroy, 116; Autolight, 105, and Beau Ormonde, 104, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Annual Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $25,000, of which $20,000 to the winner, $2,000 to the second, $750 to third, $1,000 to the owner of the winner at the time of entry. (J. E. Madden;) $500 to owner of the second horse at the time of entry. (L. Elmore,) and $500 to the trainer of the winner, (A. J. Joyner;) two miles and a quarter. Time—3:18. P. Lorillard's David Garrick, c., by Hanover-Peg Woffington, 3 years, 123 pounds, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, won in a drive by a half length; Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, b. c., 4, 133, (Spencer,) 1 to 2 and out, second by a half length in a drive from S. Sanford & Sons' Douro, b. g., 3, 118, (Williams,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. W. C. Whitney's Killashandra, ch. f., 3, 113, (Odom;) Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, 4, 127, (Taral,) and S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, 3, 110, (Burns,) also ran and finished in the order named.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:23 1-5. Dead Heat between Mr. Chamblet's" Plato, b. g., by St. Florian-Opalescent, 4 years, 162 pounds, (Veitch,) 10 to 1 and 7 to 10, and I. N. Megargee's Old Tank, ch. g., by The Jacobite-Victoria, 5 years, 145 pounds, (Barry,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 3; A. L. Foster's blk. g. Capt. Piersal, 6, 135, (Canavan,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Nonatuck, 7, 135, also ran. Count Navarro, 5, 134, (Cochrane,) and George Keene, 5, 145, (Chandler,) fell.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $900, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf. Time—1:47. S. C. Hildreth's Maximo Gomez, ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, 125 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 5 and out, won easily by three lengths; B. E. Beach's br. c., 4, 123, (Spencer,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length from W. C. Daly's Alsike, 4, 110, (Miles,) 30 ot 1 and 8 to 1, third. Big Gun, 3, 111; Ten Candles, 3, 100, and Prestidigitator, 3, 102, also ran.

BELLE HAVEN'S HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 8.—Belle Haven-on-the-Sound marked the close of its Summer season this afternoon by holding its tenth annual horse show in front of the Casino. A parade of four-in-hands was one of its principal features. Thirteen of these showy vehicles assembled at the brow of the historic "Puts Hill," coming from Stamford, Rye, New Rochelle, and Greenwich, and paraded to the Casino, two miles distant. There were fourteen classes judged by George R. Read, Samuel W. Taylor, Jr., and Thomas A. Maitland. Following are the winners:

Coaches and breaks.—Won by Howard Willets, Albert C. Bostwick's coach second, W. R. H. Martin third.

Pairs of horses, 15.2 hands and over.—Won by L. V. Harkness, Albert C. Bostwick second, W. R. H. Martin third.

Pairs of horses under 15.2 hands.—Won by C. A. Gould, Thomas Diamond second, Mrs. E. C. Kirkland third.

Pairs of horses driven by ladies.—Won by Miss Harkness, Miss Louisa A. Benedict second, Mrs. F. M. Freeman third.

Single horses, 15.2 hands and over.—Won by W. H. R. Martin, Albert C. Bostwick second, L. V. Harkness third.

Single horses, under 15.2 hands.—Won by Lambert Sackett, Howard Willets second, L. V. Harkness third.

Ponies, 14.2 hands or under.—Won by W. H. Woolverton, Jr., Garnett Lee Day second, Miss Ellen P. Laflin third.

Single horses, driven by ladies.—Won by Miss Martin, Miss Harkness second, Mrs. Freeman third.

Single roadsters, driven by gentlemen—L. T. Martin only competitor.

Double roadsters, driven by gentlemen—Henry M. Day only competitor.

Gentlemen's saddle horses.—Won by Alfred B. Maclay, Jesse C. Moore second, W. R. H. Martin third.

Hunters or Jumpers.—Won by Alfred B. Maclay's horses, ridden by E. H. Carle, first and third; L. T. Martin second.

Ladies' saddle horses.—Won by George R. Read, W. R. H. Martin second, Mrs. R. Donnelly third.

Tandems, driven to appropriate carts.—Won by W. R. H. Martin, Charles A. Gould second, Howard Willets third.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PROSPECTS.

Men Who May Make Up the Blue's Eleven This Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 8.—A week from today most of the candidates for the 'Varsity football team of 1900 will appear for the preliminary practice. Sixteen men have been ordered to put in an appearance here on the 17th, and work on the gridiron will commence immediately. The Yale Field has been thoroughly overhauled and put in condition for the season's work, and everything is spick and span where the kickers for the Blue will fight for Yale's supremacy this Fall.

Of last year's team there remain Hale, centre; Brown and Olcott, guards; Stillman, tackle; Gould, end; Fincke, quarter back; Sharpe, Chadwick, and Keane, half backs. This leaves a tackle, an end, and a full back to be chosen, and possibly one or more positions in the line. From the material now in hand there would seem to be but little chance of finding another McBride, Hubbell, and Francis. There will, therefore, be some changing around in the line and behind the rushers. Perry Hale, whose work at centre last year was steady and energetic, is considered to be by far a better man at half back, and he may be tried there this season, unless he is needed at his position at centre.

Brown and Olcott will, of course, remain in their old places at either guard, and Stillman will probably be retained at tackle. The other tackle will have to be filled, and there are but a few men in sight who are eligible for it.

One of these is Beck, the shot putter, who has just finished his first year in the Medical School, and who is, therefore, just able to enter the game. Another new man is Hyde of the Theological School, who played full back of the Wesleyan team two years ago, and who by reason of the one-year rule is now eligible for the 'Varsity team. Hyde may make a good man for the line. He is heavily built, and a smashing line bucker, and his advent to the squad will be greeted with joy. Gould will make a try at end, but his work last year did not entitle him to a position all the year through, and his work is not brilliant. A man who could make a splendid end, if his studies were kept up enough to allow him to play, would be Cook, last year's 'Varsity pitcher. Cook is a good line rusher, and has already showed his ability in one or two minor games.

Back of the line Fincke, who played the position last year, will be the only natural candidate for quarter back. At half back R. B. Keene and Chadwick are possibilities, the latter's fine work in one or two games last year entitling him to special consideration. Sharpe, who played half with Richards last year, will probably be moved back to full back, where he has proved himself capable of brilliant work.

The prep. schools will send some good men to Yale this year, notably Mallory of Lawrenceville, Murphy, the powerful Groton School guard, and Reeves, St. Paul's half back. These men will not, however, join the squad until a later date than the veterans.

JUVENILES PLAY POLO.

Blues of Rockaway Defeat Whites by a Score of 9 to 0—Society People Present.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 8.—The picturesque grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club presented an animated appearance this afternoon, when the first of the series of polo games for the Juvenile Cups, offered by William A. Hazard, were played. The day was perfect, and many well-known society people of Brooklyn and Manhattan, who are stopping at Cedarhurst, Lawrence, Far Rockaway, Hempstead, and Meadow Brook, were in attendance.

The competing teams were from the Rockaway Hunt Club and are designated in the polo classification as the Blues and Whites of Rockaway. Much to the surprise of the polo enthusiasts, the Blues, who were supposed to be on an equal footing with the Whites, completely snowed them under, and at the end of the last period the score stood: Blues, 9 goals; Whites, 0.

The first period was replete with a number of excellent team and individual plays by both teams, and when the bell rang at the end of the period neither team had scored, although on a number of occasions they had the sphere within a few feet of their respective goal posts.

The play of the Whites during the remainder of the period was, however, very erratic. Monte La Montague played an excellent team and individual game, but not being well supported by the other members at critical moments, his brilliant work failed to be effective.

Chauncey carried away the honors for his team by his many effective front and side shots, and also a number of well-directed strokes that were hit in a masterful fashion underneath his pony's neck. The teams, their positions, and the summary follows:

Blues.	Whites.
No. 1—T. White, Jr.	No. 1—J. Park.
No. 2—D. Chauncey, Jr.	No. 2—M. La Montagne.
Back—L. B. Rand.	Back—L. L. Benedict.

FIRST PERIOD.

Neither team scored.

SECOND PERIOD.

Goals.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1.	L. B. Rand	Blues	3:00
2.	D. Chauncey	Blues	2:00
3.	L. B. Rand	Blues	3:00

Played to time limit and knock-out.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	D. Chauncey	Blues	0:30
2.	D. Chauncey	Blues	1:30
3.	T. White	Blues	5:00

Played to time limit and knock-out.

Total score—Blues, by earned goals, 9; White, by earned goals, 0.

The finals in the series for the cups will be played on next Wednesday.

A MONUMENT TO W. B. CURTIS.

The New York Athletic Club Has Inaugurated a Movement to Erect a Suitable Memorial.

The Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club, at their last meeting, decided to start a movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late William B. Curtis, "the father of American athletics," in recognition of his devotion to the cause of amateur athletics not only in the New York Athletic Club, but throughout the country. Accordingly it was decided that the memorial should be National in character, and for that purpose a committee was appointed to invite the co-operation of all amateur athletic organizations in erecting a fitting monument. The resolutions adopted by the board are as follows:

Whereas, By the death of our fellow-member and former President, William B. Curtis, the New York Athletic Club not only, but all amateur athletic organizations on this continent have suffered an irreparable loss; and,

Whereas, There is a widespread sentiment in amateur athletic circles that a suitable monument should be erected by the amateur athletes of America to honor the memory of Mr. Curtis, and to fitly testify their appreciation of his sterling personal character, his conspicuous career as an amateur athlete, and his unequaled services in the promotion of pure amateur athletics. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this board take the initial step toward the realization of the proposed tribute to the memory of Mr. Curtis by appointing, and it does hereby appoint, A. G. Mills, Chairman; H. E. Buermeyer, Vice Chairman; Evart Jansen Wendell, Secretary-Treasurer; A. H. Curtis, Mortimer Bishop, Samuel J. Montgomery, and W. L. Freudenstein as a preliminary committee, with power to add to its number, and with instructions to invite the co-operation, by the formation of a general committee and of auxiliary committees of all amateur athletic organizations of the United States and Canada, and with such co-operation to do all that may be needful to procure a suitable site and to erect a fitting monument by voluntary and popular subscriptions of moderate amount, so that all amateur athletes of America desiring to do so may have opportunity to participate in the proposed testimonial.

The Fresh Air Club, of which "Father Bill" was founder and "Pathfinder," has erected two bronze tablets at the spots near Fabyans, N. H., where Curtis and Ormsbee lost their lives on June 30.

Baseball Players for Cuba.

Another invasion of Cuba is to take place soon. It will be an entirely friendly invasion, the invading party to consist of members of the New York and Brooklyn baseball teams. Thomas Simpson, Secretary of the Brooklyn Club, is to be the financial manager of the tour, and Abel Linares will look after the arrangements in Cuba. A series of eight games will be played for a silver trophy.

It is the intention to leave New York about Oct. 25, in order to reach Havana by Nov. 4, when the first game is scheduled to be played. The two teams have contracted to play in November on Sundays and Thursdays, while Saturday contests may be arranged with local teams at Havana and Matanzas. The silver trophy will be made a challenge affair, to be won three times. This will insure, it is believed, the visit annually to Cuba.

Brooklyn—Kelley, Captain and manager; Jennings, first base; Daly, second base; Dahlen, short stop; Demont, third base; Keeler, right field; Sheckard, centre field; McGuire or Farrell, catcher; Kennedy and Yeager, pitchers.

New York—Davis, Captain and manager; Doyle, first base; Gleason, second base; Hickman, third base; Smith, right field; Foster, centre field; Selbach, left field; Grady or Bowerman, catcher; Mercer and Carrick, pitchers.

ROAD DRIVERS' RACES

Many Attend Light Harness Meet at Empire City Track.

CLOSE FINISHES WERE SCARCE

Three Pairs in the Team Race, Which Resulted in the Best Contest of the Day.

The matinée race meet of the Road Drivers' Association at the Empire City track yesterday afternoon was a well-managed light-harness function which proved entertaining to about 7,000 spectators. While of sufficient importance and dignity to be a distinct affair of its own, the meeting acted as a good prelude to the week of Grand Circuit trotting which begins at the same track to-morrow. It whetted the appetite, for the speedier harness horses to come and provided excellent sport on its own hook. The Road Drivers profited by the mistakes of their July matinée, when there was much confusion and fault finding, and yesterday things passed off smoothly.

The assertion made by Secretary Reeves that the events would be decided in good season this time was lived up to, the patrons of the sport getting back to town at a convenient hour, and but for one fluke, when three horses thought they had been sent away and trotted a useless mile, the programme would have been cleaned up @ o'clock.

The racing itself, while interesting, contained little of a sensational order. As a rule, the heats were won in decisive fashion, with a scarcity of close finishes such as bring onlookers to their feet. The best finish of the afternoon was in the team race, which also proved to be the most attractive event on the card. Out of the four teams entered three faced the starter. They were John F. Cockerill's Swift and Rival, Whitehead's Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes, and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Knoxena and Casselton. The team race was the only event requiring three heats for decision.

Much time was consumed in scoring for the first heat, Mr. Cockerill finding trouble in bringing Swift and Rival down with the others. Finally they received the word with Swift and Rival trailing by several lengths. Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes set out to make the pace and led at the quarter, with Mr. Floyd-Jones's handsome pair close behind, and traveling with an even and businesslike stride that made them formidable from the start. At the half one of the Whitehead pair broke and Knoxena and Casselton immediately moved to the front. Going steadier than either of the other two teams, Knoxena and Casselton were cheered loudly for their clever trotting as they passed the judges' stand. Rival and Swift had finished ahead of Knoxena and Casselton, but were declared distanced on account of running too much. Second place went to Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes, who finished third.

Knoxena and Casselton and Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes were off for the second heat, with the latter pair slightly in the lead. Smooth as machinery both teams footed over the fast track to the quarter close together, and the crucial period of the heat yet to come. In the middle of the back stretch the Floyd-Jones team wavered and then went to a break, which put them out of it. Saratoga Belle and mate shot ahead in a jiffy. There was so much daylight between the rival pairs at the three-quarters that catching up was well-nigh an impossible task for Knoxena and Casselton. Vigorous driving by Mr. Floyd-Jones in the stretch brought his team up much closer to the leaders than they were coming into the straight, but Mr. Whitehead sent Marion and the Belle under the wire with a comfortable lead. The winners had stepped the mile in splendid style.

TEAM'S DECIDING HEAT.

The third and deciding heat was won by Knoxena and Casselton, a rousing finish being the climax for the heat and race. The winners settled to a brisk pace immediately after the word and were leading by open daylight at the quarter. Half a mile further on they were five lengths in the van, and it looked as if they would win far off. But Mr. Whitehead wasn't beaten yet. He shook up his pair in the stretch and they responded so well that they went up to the leaders with a rush. Mr. Floyd-Jones, however, was on the alert. His browns were equal to the occasion and skimmed under the wire the winners by a head.

The struggle for the Durando Cup—for 2:40 class trotters—was won impressively by A. B. Gwathmey's recent acquisition, the bay gelding Tiverton, by Galileo Rex. This was the race with the fluke mile. Three of the contants started without the word. They were Tiverton, Curlou, and Royalto. They were nearly at the quarter when the bell sounded calling them back, and then they did not hear it. Tiverton won this heat, as he did the next two—the two that counted—being out in front practically all the way, and trotting true and even from wire to wire, admirably handled by Mr. Gwathmey. Royalto, who was second in both heats, also competed in another event during the afternoon.

There were only two starters in the first race, the 2:40 pace. P. D. Schildwachter's chestnut gelding, Ball Bearing, won both heats easily from Homer Davenport's Ned, who was too unsteady to be a prominent factor in the contest. The withdrawals in this race as well as in others caused the announcement by the starter that Rule V. of the association had been violated, and all withdrawing owners were fined $5 each.

De Witt Flanigan's big bay mare Martha was most fancied for the 2:15 trot, and she won cleverly, stalling off a rush near the finish by Neilson, who covered ground rapidly in the last furlong. The Yonkers mare, Flora McIvor, did some pretty stepping in the 2:22 class, pace. Both heats were lively affairs, especially between Flora McIvor and the second contender, the bay mare Nymph. Flora and Nymph moved along like a team in the backstretch in the second heat, and when Flora made a slight break it looked like Nymph's heat. But Flora rallied in an instant, and quickly assumed the lead again. She went after Nymph so determinedly that the latter broke, and Flora McIvor scooted down the stretch with a short lead to the wire.

Isaac Hopper's Lucre, a half-brother to Searchlight, had only one opponent in the 2:15 pace. Lucre took both heats without any stiff opposition. The biggest field of the day gathered for the 2:22 class, trot. Ethel B. had the rest of her company on the hip at all stages of the contest. There was not a flaw in her movements in either journey. The short-tailed trotter, Colonel Moreland, had considerable speed when he was steady, and his driver, C. R. Jarvis, made a good finish with him in the second heat. "He did better in the second heat," said Mr. Jarvis, "and I don't know but what I could have landed him first in a third heat."

"Ike" Flemming drove Dr. Moore's bay trotter McMillan, (2:17¼,) a fast exhibition mile. The Speedway crack stepped over the mile in 2:13¾, a fine showing considering that the big gelding had been off the road only two days.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:40 Class, Pacing.—Two in three, mile heats, to wagon, amateurs to drive; for Gwathmey Cup.

P. D. Schildwachter's ch. g., Ball Bearings, (Mr. Schildwachter)	1	1
Homer Davenport's b. g., New, (Mr. Davenport)	2	2

Time—2:11¾; 2:11½.

2:15 Class, Trotting.—Mile dash to wagon, amateurs to drive.

De Witt C. Flanigan's b. m., Martha, (Mr. Flanigan)	1	
K. C. Atwood's br. m., Neilson, (Mr. Atwood)		2
George C. Stengel's b. m., Ollie Wilkes, (Mr. Stengel)	3	
Homer Davenport's br. g., Corillion, (Mr. Davenport)	4	

Time—2:16½.

2:22 Class, Pacing.—Two in three, mile heats to wagon, amateurs to drive.

G. H. Koler's b. m. McIvor, (Mr. Koler)	1	1
C. C. Hendrickson's b. m., Nymph, (Mr. Hendrickson)	2	2
Isaac Hopper's ch. g., Hindrance, (Mr. Dunn)	3	3
A. R. Meyers's b. g., Peter H., (Mr. Meyers)	4	4

Time—2:18¾; 2:22½.

2:15 class, pacing; mile dash, to wagon; amateurs to drive.

Isaac Hopper's br. h. Lucre, (Mr. Dunn)	1	
Franklin Haines's ch. m. Maud L., (Mr. Rose)	2	

Time—2:15¾.

Team race; open to trotting teams; best two in three; mile heats, to wagon; amateurs to drive; for the Road Drivers' Association trophy.

W. C. Floyd-Jones's br. m. Knoxena and br. g. Casselton, (Mr. Floyd-Jones)	1	2	1
L. Whitehead's b. m. Saratoga Belle and b. m. Marion Wilkes, (Mr. Whitehead)	2	1	2
John F. Cockerill's br. m. Rival and b. g. Swift, (Mr. Cockerill)	dis.		

Time—2:27; 2:31¾, 2:25¾.

2:22 class, trotting; two in three; mile heats, to wagon; amateurs to drive; for the Robertson Cup.

Henry Phillips's ch. m., Ethel B., (Mr. Peters)	1	1
A. B. Appleby's ch. m. Hattie Walters, (Mr. Appleby)	4	2
George P. Baisley's b. m. Hazel, (Mr. Baisley)	2	4
John W. Smith's blk. m. Maggie Nelson, (Mr. Smith)	3	3
H. Cummusky's b. g. Snip Nose, (Mr. Cummusky)	7	3
John F. Ulrich's b. g. Colonel Moreland, (Mr. Jarvis)	6	5
D. Lamar's br. g. Royalto, (Mr. Lamar)	5	6
H. C. Mapes's b. m. Minnatonka, (Mr. Mapes)	8	7

Time—2:21¼, 2:20¼.

2:40 class, trotting; two in three; mile heats, to wagon; amateurs to drive; for the Durando Cup.

A. B. Gwathmey's b. g. Tiverton, (Mr. Gwathmey)	1	1
D. Lamar's br. g. Royalto, (Mr. Lamar)	2	2
Thomas J. Byrne's br. g. Redau, (Mr. Fensterer)	4	3
H. C. Mapes's b. g. Jolly Bachelor, (Mr. Mapes)	3	4
R. D. Williams's blk. h. Curlou, (Mr. Williams)	dis.	

Time—2:23¾, 2:24¾.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Seven furlongs.—Jim W., 110, (Wilson,) 1; Weber, 101, 2; Juneata, 107, 3. Time—1:28. Six furlongs.—Jiminez, 118, (P. McDermott,) 1; Duellist, 104, 2; Wild Pirate, 113, 3. Time—1:14 4-5. Six furlongs.—Tayon, 106, (Buchanan,) 1; Highland Lad, 101, 2; Chappaqua, 108, 3. Time—1:14 1-5. Mile and an eighth.—The Harlem Stakes.—Mint Sauce, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Pinochle, 107, 2; Pound, 100, 3. Time—1:52 1-5. Six furlongs.—Hindoneil, 112, (Buchanan,) 1; Sandurango, 109, 2; Hand Press, 112, 3. Time—1:14 4-5. Mile.—Headwater, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Tarive, 105, 2; Star Chamber, 105, 3. Time—1:40 3-5. Mile.—Branch, 101, (Buchanan,) 1; Owensboro, 100, 2; Aloha II., 95, 3. Time—1:40 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Six furlongs.—Al Lone, 113, (Hinkey,) 1; Doralice, 107, 2; Revenue, 116, 3. Time—1:16¾. Six furlongs.—Curd Gilliock, 111, (Dominick,) 1; Tony Leegins, 111, 2; Merryman, 111, 3. Time—1:15½. Six furlongs.—Benham, 107, (Falleby,) 1; Kindred, 106, 2; Ed L., 110, 3. Time—1:15. Six and a half furlongs, handicap.—W. J. Baker, 94, (May,) 1; Nobleman, 109, 2; El Nocker, 92, 3. Time—1:21¾. Mile and sixteenth.—Alice Turner, 94, (Dominick,) 1; Malay, 102, 2; Eugenie S., 86, 3. Time—1:48. Mile and eighth.—Orris, 95, (W. Waldo,) 1; Sprung, 95, 2; Governor Boyd, 106, 3. Time—1:55.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Six and a half furlongs.—Come Quick, 107, (Ross.) 1; Nina B. L., 89, 2; Estill, 102, 3. Time—1:21. Five furlongs.—Pine Chip, 104, (Hicks,) 1; Saragamp, 89, 2; Cupa, 99, 3. Time—1:03¼. One and one-sixteenth miles.—Hermencia, 98, (Hicks,) 1; Jessie Tarbox, 104, 2; Fannie Taylor, 102, 3. Time—1:47¾. Six and a half furlongs.—The Tory, 108, (Williams,) 1; Earl Fonso, 107, 2; Prince of India, 108, 3. Time—1:21¼. Five and a half furlongs.—Compass, 108, (Castro,) 1; Lalla Barr, 106, 2; Dr. Grace, 90, 3. Time—1:07¾. Six furlongs.—Sevoy, 103, (Aker,) 1; Glad Hand, 98, 2; Julia Rose, 97, 3. Time—1:14¼.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Another effort may be made by Mrs. H. D. Gill to beat the record for woman drivers at the Empire City track this week. Mrs. Gill drove the crack Speedway pacer, Jack, (2:12¾,) a mile close to the record at Guttenburg last Monday, and on the superior Empire track she stands a good chance of lowering the record.

John McGuire thinks he can beat 2:12 on the Empire City track with the chestnut trotter,

FIELD AND TRACK GAMES

Metropolitan A. A. U. Championships Decided on Columbia Field.

NEW YORK A. C. TEAM WON

Athletes from This Club Carry Off Twelve Firsts in the Fifteen Events—Pastime A. C. Second.

As was to be expected, the New York Athletic Club carried off the honors at the annual championship meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Columbia Field yesterday afternoon. The winged-foot athletes won twelve of the fifteen events, leaving only three to be divided among the other clubs. The New Yorks also obtained two seconds and two thirds, giving them the high score of 68 points in the team record. The Pastime Athletic Club, with one first, six seconds, and eight thirds, making 31 points, was second, and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with one first, five seconds, and three thirds, a total of 23 points, was third.

No records were broken, and there were few remarkable performances. The best work for the New York team was done by Long and Baxter. The former won all three of the sprints with ease, and the latter won the 120-yard hurdles, high jump, and pole vault. Sheldon won the shot-putting and weight-throwing events, and Newton the two long-distance runs. McGirr and Hennen won the half-mile and hammer-throwing events respectively. Kraenzlein, though entered, did not appear.

The weather conditions could hardly have been more favorable, as the day was cool and cloudy, and the rain, which came late in the afternoon, did not begin to fall until after the events had all been decided. The track, however, was damp from Thursday's rain, which accounts in part for the slowness of the times. But the greatest disadvantage against which the athletes had to contend was the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators. These were so few that they were quite outnumbered by the small army of competitors, officials, and policemen on the field below. They looked almost lost in the enormous grand stand, and few of them ventured to raise their voices in encouragement of the competitors. Two young women who occupied front seats and bravely cheered the New York Athletic Club men on to victory were almost the only exceptions to this rule, and were very conspicuous in consequence of their devotion.

The best race of the day was the three-mile run, which had an even dozen starters. Vogellus and Donovan, two of the cross-country runners of the Xavier Athletic Association, made the pace for the first two miles and then yielded it to Fitzgerald of the Star Athletic Club. Newton of the New York Athletic Club trailed the leaders to the last lap, when he came through and made a magnificent finish, crossing the line forty yards ahead of Vogellus, who had made a brave but unsuccessful attempt to hold him. The time was excellent considering the condition of the track.

In the pole vault Baxter of the New York Athletic Club won at 10 feet, Reuss of the Knickerbockers and Anderson of the New Yorks tying at 9 feet 6 inches. In vaulting to decide the tie, Reuss made 10 feet 8 inches, which would have given him first place if made sooner. Reuss also tied for second place in the running high jump, and won the medal by a lucky toss of a coin.

The 220-yard hurdle race was made noteworthy by the victory of a promising young hurdler of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, H. Arnold by name. It was Arnold's first appearance in an open event, and he not only won his heat with ease, but beat out Buck of the New West Side Athletic Club by three yards in the final.

THE SUMMARIES.

100-Yard Run.—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, second; W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Theodore O. McGirr, New York Athletic Club; H. J. H. Asendorf, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; D. J. Brennan, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—2:05½.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; Albert McKenzie, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, second; Walter Grady, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—4:37 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club; R. C. McKinnery, Pastime Athletic Club, second; O. C. Ordwein, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

120-Yard High Hurdle.—First trial heat won by Irving K. Baxter, New York Athletic Club; G. M. Reimer, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; Daniel M. Daly, New West Side Athletic Club, third. Time—0:17 3-5. Second trial heat—Won by R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime Athletic Club, second. Time—0:17 3-5. Race won by Baxter, Hadfield second, Reimer third. Time—0:17.

220-Yard Run.—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club; W. G. Edwards, Anchor Athletic Club, second; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—0:22 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by Irving K. Baxter, New York Athletic Club, with a jump of 6 feet ¾ inch; Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second, with a jump of 5 feet 7 inches; J. Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third, with a jump of 5 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by P. Dinan, Pastime Athletic Club, with a throw of 110 feet 7 inches; John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with a throw of 107 feet; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with a throw of 105 feet 2 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with a put of 40 feet 11¼ inches; P. Dinan, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with a put of 37 feet 1½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with a put of 36 feet 3¾ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Harry P. McDonald, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with a jump of 21 feet 7¾ inches; Edward Bloss, New York Athletic Club, second, with a jump of 21 feet 3 inches; C. Arnold, New West Side Athletic Club, third, with a jump of of 21 feet 1 inch.

Pole Vault for Height.—Won by Irving K. Baxter, New York Athletic Club, with a vault of 10 feet; Dan Reuss, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second, with a vault of 10 feet 8 inches; A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, third, with a vault of 10 feet.

220 Yards, Low Hurdle.—First Trial Heat—Won by Jerome Buck, New West Side Athletic Club; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime Athletic Club, second; Daniel M. Daly, New West Side Athletic Club, third. Time—0:28. Second Trial Heat—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Association; Philip A. Sayles, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:28 1-5. Race won by Arnold, Buck second, Eytinge third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by W. D. Hennen, New York Athletic Club, with a throw of 122 feet 5 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with a throw of 120 feet.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York Athletic Club, with a throw of 31 feet 10¼ inches; John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with a throw of 29 feet 2 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with a throw of 28 feet 7 inches.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; T. J. Vogellus, Xavier Athletic Association, second; G. T. Fitzgerald, Star Athletic Club, third. Time—15.44 3-5.

CLUB TEAM RECORD.

Club.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Total P'ts.
New York A. C.	12	2	2	68
Pastime A. C.	1	6	8	31
Knickerbocker A. C.	1	5	3	23
Union Settlement A. C.	1	..	..	5
New West Side A. C.	..	1	1	4
Xavier A. C.	..	1	..	3
Star A. C.	..	..	1	1
	15	15	15	135

ELKS AS ATHLETES.

Their Games at Celtic Park Largely Attended.

The New York Lodge of Elks, No. 1, held high carnival yesterday at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I. A large crowd turned out to watch the members disport themselves on track and field. Although none of the contestants could be passed as a trained athlete, they nevertheless made a creditable showing in the several events.

The games were followed by a wrestling match between George Bothner, the world's lightweight champion at catch-as-catch-can style, who represents the Pastime Athletic Club, and William Brown of St. Louis, Mo., a heavyweight. Neither man gained a fall. Summaries:

100-Yard Run, Scratch—Won by Edward M. Hart; Theodore Hamilton, second; Capt. William Parker, third. Time—0:13 3-5.

220-Yard Run, Scratch—Won by Henry Draddy; I. Yoube, second; A. J. Nathan, third. Time—0:29.

100-Yard Fat Men's Race—Won by J. Phillips; J. S. Voorhees, second; F. Pearsall, third. Time—0:18.

100-Yard Sack Race, Scratch—Won by A. Johnson; A. J. Nathan, second; I. Yoube, third. Time—0:20.

50-Yard Potato Race, Scratch—Won by H. Draddy; I. Yoube, second; J. Hogan, third. Time—0:31.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Scratch—Won by H. Draddy; A. J. Nathan, second; C. A. Udell, third. Time—3:30.

ON LOCAL CREASES.

Manhattans Draw a Game with West Indians—Scores of Other Games.

The cricket season of 1900 is fast drawing to a close. Still, considerable interest is evinced in the game, and quite a large crowd gathered at Prospect Park yesterday to witness the match between the Manhattans and a picked team of native West Indians, resident of New York. The West Indians had a strong batting side, and succeeded in putting on 132 before they were disposed of. The light, which had been none too good all day, became execrable when the Manhattans went in to bat, and it was almost impossible to see the ball. They gave up all idea of run getting, and devoted themselves to holding up their wickets, with the result that when play eventually ceased they had scored 62 for the loss of 7 wickets, and the game was thus drawn.

The Kings County Club played a well-contested game with Brooklyn Team B, and succeeded in gaining the victory by the narrow margin of 7 runs. J. E. Mordaunt proved to be the chief run-getter for Kings County, with a vigorous innings of 21, the only other double-figure man being G. W. Barnes, who added 10. For Brooklyn, A. Withers made top score of the game, with a well-played 24, and by the manner in which the innings began a victory for Brooklyn seemed imminent, as W. S. Patmore and H. Tattersall both quickly made double figures. The bowling of G. W. Barnes and A. Nugent at a critical time saved the game, however, and it was chiefly through the efforts of the two trundlers that Kings County gained the victory. The totals were: Kings County, 76; Brooklyn Team B, 69.

The Nelson Lodge Cricket Club visited Staten Island for a game with the Livingston Field Club, and created considerable surprise by their good exhibition of batting. E. A. Skyne and R. U. Powell made a great stand for the first wicket, and before a separation was effected the pair had put on 110 runs. Skyne scored twice as fast as his partner, and was credited with 63, while Powell added 31. F. P. Rogers, W. Kellond, and T. Newman all batted well for their respective scores of 28, 17, and 15, and the innings was declared closed for 172 for 6 wickets. The islanders then succeeded in holding the wickets for the rest of the afternoon, and when time was called they had scored 120 for 4 wickets. R. E. Bonner hit in grand style for 46. He was well backed up by R. St. G. Walker, who put on 36, while C. H. El Griffith added 19. The totals were: Nelson Lodge Cricket Club, 172, (declared for 6 wickets;) Livingston Field Club, 120, for 4 wickets.

Columbia Oval Defeats Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 8.—The Columbia Oval Cricket Club of New York played the Bridgeport Cricket Club here to-day, and administered rather a bad defeat to the local eleven by 40 runs and 3 wickets. E. Murphy, the New Yorkers' chief bowler, did some great execution with the ball, and captured 5 wickets for 15 runs, and S. Fox, who played well for 12, was the only Bridgeport man to score double figures. For Columbia Oval H. L. Hullock played a fine innings of 37, and H. Newbery added 10. The totals were: Bridgeport, 33; Columbia Oval, 73 for 7 wickets.

ENGLAND'S CRICKET CHAMPIONS.

The last mail from England brings the news that Yorkshire has at length finished its schedule of matches and has been declared the champion county of England for 1900. Of the twenty-eight games played not one was lost, sixteen being won and twelve drawn. The northern county was given a close rub in the game played last week against Sussex, which wound up the series. Having disposed of the champions for 214, Sussex put on 268, and in the second innings of Yorkshire eight wickets had fallen for 199, when a terrific storm came on and rendered further play impossible.

Yorkshire's victory was due in a great measure to the bowling of the two professionals Rhodes and Haigh, who secured 200 wickets for 12.29 and 145 for 14.16, respectively. These averages are virtually first and second, although Mold of Lancashire has taken 93 wickets for a fractionally better average than Haigh.

Ranjitsinhji keeps up his wonderful batting average. He scored 87 for Sussex against Yorkshire, and the later advices show him to have played in thirty-five innings, been twice not out, scored a total of 2,691 runs, with an average of 86.80. C. B. Fry is second with 65.21; Abel, the Surrey professional, third with 58.32, and R. E. Foster, the Captain of Oxford University, fourth with 55.50. Hayward and J. R. Mason have also exceeded the half century.

Rhodes is the only bowler in England who up to date has succeeded in taking 200 wickets, but it is probable that A. E. Trott will also accomplish this novel performance, as at last advices he was credited with 191.

UTRECHT GUN CLUB SHOOTS.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, Sept. 8.—The members of the New Utrecht Gun Club held several shoots to-day at Inter-State Park. The event of the day was that for fifteen birds, which was divided into two classes, known distinctly as the "Bible" and "Infant" class. Welch and Morfey carried off the honors for the "Bibles," while Hallock won laurels for the "Infants." There was but one money for the "Bibles," the "Infants" having two moneys in each event. In the second fifteen-bird event Lockwood and Wood shot a tie for the "Infants," and in the shoot-off Wood won. The Summaries:

Five birds; Entrance, $5.—Welch and Morfey divided first money, with a clean score; Hallock, Lockwood, and Webber each 4, and Wood 3, all at handicap rise.

Fifteen Birds; Entrance, $5.—Welch won and had first money for the Bibles, with a clean score at 30 yards; Hallock, (28 yards,) killed 14; Morfey, (32 yards,) killed 14; Lockwood, (28 yards,) and Dr. Webber, (30 yards,) each killed 13 and Wood killed 12.

Second Fifteen-Bird Event, (Same Conditions as First.)—Hallock and Morfey each killed 15; Welch and Webber, each 14, and Lockwood and Wood, each 10.

TRAPSHOOTING AT NEWARK.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Sept. 8.—Many devotees of trapshooting assembled on the grounds of the South Side Gun Club yesterday to witness the match between F. E. Sinnock of Newark and W. B. Widmann of Trenton for the E. C. Cup, emblematic of the clay bird shooting championship of New Jersey.

Sinnock won the cup for the second time. The prize has to be won three times in succession before any shooter can claim it as personal property, and the feat of three successive victories has not yet been accomplished.

The conditions governing the match were fifty clay birds per man, twenty-five being thrown at random and the remainder at unknown angles under the five-trap rapid-firing system. The scores:

F. E. Sinnock, Newark.—Total, 44 killed, 6 missed.

W. B. Widmann, Trenton.—Total, 42 killed, 8 missed.

Several interesting sweepstakes followed the match. The scores:

Ten Targets.—Feigenspan, 10; Widmann, 10; Herrington, 10; Sinnock, 10; Van Arsdale, 9; Crate, 8; Colquitt, 8; Wilson, 7; Weller, 6; Thomas, 6.

Ten Targets.—Feigenspan, 10; Dr. Gardner, 10; Wilson, 9; Van Arsdale, 9; Sinnock, 9; Widmann, 8; Colquitt, 8; Thighe, 8; Thomas, 8; Crate, 6; Herrington, 6; Weller, 4.

Ten Targets.—Sinnock, 10; Thighe, 10; Dr. Gardner, 10; Thomas, 9; Crate, 9; Feigenspan, 8; Herrington, 8; Colquitt, 8; Weller, 4.

Ten Targets.—Thighe, 10; Dr. Gardner, 9; Thomas, 9; Wilson, 9; Crate, 8; Herrington, 8; Feigenspan, 7; Colquitt, 7; Weller, 3.

Twenty-five Targets.—Feigenspan, 24; Dr. Gardner, 24; Wilson, 22; Herrington, 22; Sinnock, 22; Thighe, 21; Widmann, 20; Van Arsdale, 20; Thomas, 19; Crate, 19; Colquitt, 19; Weller, 17.

Twenty-five Targets.—Feigenspan, 23; Dr. Gardner, 22; Herrington, 22; Van Arsdale, 21; Widmann, 20; Sinnock, 20; Thomas, 20; Wilson, 20; Colquitt, 20; Weller, 19; Crate, 19; Thighe, 16; Huntington, 12.

NEWPORT'S FOX HUNT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—An exciting fox hunt was held this afternoon by the Monmouth County Hounds. A large number of the cottagers and townspeople followed the hunt in all kinds of vehicles. The run was for twelve miles, from the Vanderbilt Farm, in Portsmouth, to the East Shore, and then to the West Shore up the top of Honeyman Hill, and back to the Ward Farm, in Middletown.

During the jump over the second wall Mrs. Ladenburg, who was riding well in the lead, fell from her horse. She was unhurt, and quickly mounted, finishing second in the hunt and the first among the women. Mr. Orr Griswold finished first, Miss Greta Pomeroy third, J. Clinch Smith fourth, George Griswold second, fifth; Robert L. Gerry sixth, and Ogden Mills, Jr., seventh. F. F. Collier was master of the hounds. The next hunt is on Monday afternoon, from Coddington Point

ANNIVERSARY OF N. Y. A. C.

Thirty-second Birthday of This Famous Organization.

SPORTS AND A CLAMBAKE

Morristown Field Club Was Beaten in the Baseball Game by the Home Team.

Clambakes have come to be one of the annual features of the New York Athletic Club, so much so that a large percentage of the members look forward to the yearly open-air feast of clams and other delicacies with as much eagerness as others await the big athletic games in Summer or the amateur minstrel show in Winter. When, therefore, the announcement was made a few days ago that the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the club would be celebrated yesterday by the customary clambake over two hundred members went in training for the occasion. The rapidity with which succulent clams and the ruddy lobster disappeared from the heavily laden tables showed that their efforts in training for a club feast had not been in vain.

The clambake was held upon the same spot which it has consecrated for a dozen years, on the southwest end of Travers Island, below the house, and upon a beautiful lawn, well shaded by ancient trees.

Clambakes did not become a feature of the club until Travers Island was taken as a Summer home, twelve years ago. The late "Father Bill" Curtis always took as active an interest in the success of the bake as he did in all matters affecting the prosperity of the New York Athletic Club, and frequent mention was made of his presence and genial good nature one year ago.

Several of the original clambake diners were present, however, among those who have not missed a feast being President John R. Van Wormer, R. H. Goffe, Jr., R. C. Kammerer, Samuel Stewart, R. J. Schaffer, Arthur J. Moore, George Blair, and Frank K. Hunter. Most of these old guard representatives, with Frederick Vilmar, Edward W. Kearney, and Henry E. Zittel, sat at the President's table, which was so placed as to command an unobstructed view of all the other clam eaters.

An impromptu march was made to the scene of action about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Those who had come up from the city on the noon trains, having dispensed with a down-town luncheon, were decidedly hungry by the time the dinner parade began.

"My stomach can't hold out much longer!" exclaimed a jolly faced two-hundred-pound member. "It's bad little enough during the week and nothing since breakfast, and if it has to wait much more I won't care whether I have clams or 'ham and.'"

Headed by Van Baar's Military Band, the company of clam feeders, 250 strong, marched gleefully to the well-spread tables, and in a few seconds the waiters were running here and there with enormous pans of clams, platters of broiled lobsters heaped up to overflowing, bluefish, baked as can only be done by the experienced chef at shore dinners; scallops, and green corn; while, to top off, were quantities of chicken, sweet potatoes, and watermelon.

"I have been to five clambakes here," said a comfortable-looking member to Major George W. Rand, who acted as general supervisor of the festivities, "and this is as fine as any of them, if not better."

FEAST IN THE OPEN.

That was the universal sentiment of the day, and the committee offered silent thanks to the tropical storm for holding off until the feast was over. The sky became heavily overcast before the last course was served, and a few drops of rain fell soon after the company left the tables to witness the finish of the baseball game between the home club and the Morristown Field Club. A cool breeze blew in from the Sound and the day was perfect for the anniversary celebration.

Fifteen enormous flags, including the Stars and Stripes, the Mercury foot banner of the club, and one devoted entirely to the features of the famous "Huckleberry" Indian chief, floated over the clambake locality, making a decidedly picturesque scene for the boats passing up and down the Sound.

Contrary to the usual custom, there were no speeches, and President Van Wormer breathed a sigh of relief as he was permitted to depart without hearing the hackneyed call for a "speech."

Among those present were Dr. A. R. Starr, F. H. Shepard, James J. Duffy, C. J. Colman, E. P. Reynolds, H. M. Smith, R. C. Lieman, W. F. S. Hart, Hope Lee, W. H. Bolton, H. E. Taussant, Charles Kolsted, George W. Vredenberg, J. R. Towler, Samuel Stewart, M. P. Halpin, F. K. Hunter, J. Boland, P. Morgan, James Pringle, O. J. Stevens, James Gillies, James H. Haslin, J. G. Weld, F. W. Brown, W. H. Hurst, A. G. Hummel, A. Cloudh, A. W. Sprague, H. E. Smith, R. J. Radcliffe, F. V. Alexander, E. Sanger, C. J. Smith, C. D. Dean, J. M. Nelson, Jr., J. H. Stead, E. S. Innet, J. H. Vauban, Arthur J. Moore, J. R. Beercroft, G. W. Irving, James Lowerre, C. G. Peterson, C. H. Howard, W. R. Yard, W. L. Treadwell, W. L. Marshall, W. B. Bowden, George Blair, Major George W. Rand, William Schwegler, George H. Cornish, C. B. Keyes, R. J. Schaffer, M. W. Bronson, and W. E. Hinsdale.

THE BASEBALL GAME.

The events of the day closed with the final baseball game of the year in the amateur championship series. The home nine and the Morristown Field Club were the opponents, and as the game did not begin until late, it was called on account of darkness at the end of the seventh inning, the victory resting with the New York Athletic team by 11 runs to 6. Honors were even at the end of four innings, with six runs for each team, but Van Vleck's fine work at left field and skillful pitching by Winan put the visitors entirely at the mercy of the New Yorkers in the fifth inning, the latter piling up five runs in rapid order. After that nothing was made. The score:

NEW YORK A. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Lambert, 3b.	1	1	1	0	1
Powell, ss.	0	1	2	2	2
Batch, 2b.	0	1	0	2	0
Cowan, cf.	1	0	2	0	1
V.Vleck, lf.	1	1	1	0	1
Cobb, 1b.	2	2	8	0	1
Hayes, c.	3	2	7	1	0
Atkins, rf.	3	2	0	1	0
Winam, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total	11	10	21	8	7

MORRISTOWN F. C.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Reid, 3b.	0	0	2	2	2
Donnelly, ss.	0	0	0	5	0
Paulmeir, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1
Howell, c.	0	1	0	2	0
Th'km't'n, lf.	1	1	3	2	0
Kelly, p.	1	2	0	2	1
Ford, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Ransem, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Todd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	5	18	13	7

New York A. C.	0 3 1 2 5 0 . . —11
Morristown F. C.	0 4 1 1 0 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Kelly, Throckmorten, Lambert. Sacrifice hits—Ransem, Throckmorten. First base on balls—Off Kelly, 3; off Winam, 2. First base on errors—Morristown, 4; New York A. C., 6. Struck out—By Kelly, 1; by Winam, 6. Stolen bases—Paulmeir, Winam, Atkins. Double plays—Donnelly, Paulmeir, Ford, Throckmorten, Howell. Left on bases—Morristown, 4; New York A. C., 5. Wild pitch—Winam. Passed balls—Hayes, 1; Howell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Lambert. Umpire—Mr. Leinkauf.

The game had no effect upon the championship, as the Crescent Athletic Club team had won so many former victories as to head the league. The other clubs in the association were Englewood, Bensonhurst, Montclair, Orange, and Port Morris.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Were Well in the Lead, but St. Louis Won Out.

The New Yorks had yesterday's baseball game well in hand, when a batting streak, coupled with errors by Davis and Van Haltren, gave St. Louis the game. The St. Louis team had two men out and four runs scored in their half of the eighth inning, when time was called on account of darkness, and the game reverted back to even innings. Carrick pitched in this half of the inning, Mercer having injured his hand in sliding to base in the previous inning. It was a boisterous game throughout. McGraw and Burkett were sent to the bench early in the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
Sudhoff, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Burkett, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Donlin, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	1	1	3
Kelster, 2b.	1	2	2	0	1
McGann, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0
Robinson, c.	1	1	5	1	0
Powell, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	6	12	21	10	2

NEW YORK	R	1B	PO	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	1	0	5	0	1
Davis, ss.	1	0	1	4	2
Selbach, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
H'kman, 3b.	2	2	0	3	1
Smith, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0
Bo'erm'n, c.	0	1	2	1	1
Mercer, p.	0	0	1	5	0
Total	5	6	21	16	5

St. Louis	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4—6
New York	4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Powell, 6; off Mercer, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 4; by Mercer, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Heidrick, Selbach, Gleason, (2,) Mercer, (2.) Double plays—Robinson and Keister; Donlin and Keister; Gleason, Davis, and Doyle. Home run—Hickman. Two-base hits—Burkett, Wallace, Smith. Passed balls—Robinson, Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Time—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Brooklyn and Pittsburg Each Won.

The Brooklyns managed to quit even in their double baseball game session with the Pittsburgs yesterday. In the first game the visitors simply ran away from the champions, batting Weyhing out of the box and treating Kennedy to a similar dose. Chesbro was touched up in lively fashion, but faultless support behind him kept the runs down.

The Brooklyns batted Phillips hard in the first two innings of the second game, and batted out four runs. Pittsburg tied it in the next on a combination of hits and errors, but the home team forged ahead again in the fourth innings on an error by Ritchey, Keeler's double, and Sheckard's triple. They held the lead until the game was called in the sixth. Sheckard's playing in left was the feature. Jennings was accidentally spiked by Wagner in the first game, and Cross had a finger smashed in the next. The scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	4	3	4	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1
Wagner, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	8	2	0
Williams, 3b.	1	0	2	0	2
O'Connor, c.	1	2	1	2	0
Ely, ss.	1	2	1	2	0
Chesbro, p.	2	1	1	1	0
Total	15	12	27	12	0

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	2	2	5	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Jennings, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Kelley, lf., 1b.	0	1	8	1	2
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	1	6	1
Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0
Farrell, c.	0	1	2	2	1
Weyhing, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Kennedy, p.	2	2	0	1	1
Total	7	14	27	14	5

Pittsburg	2 0 1 3 2 4 2 0 1—15
Brooklyn	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 1— 7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Three-base hits—Clarke and Wagner. Two-base hits—Ritchey, Wagner, O'Brien, (2,) Chesbro, Cross, and Farrell. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Weyhing, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Sacrifice hits—Clarke and Beaumont. Stolen bases—Clarke, Ritchey, Williams, O'Connor, and Sheckard. Bases on balls—By Weyhing, 1; by Kennedy, 2. Double plays—Ely, Ritchey, and O'Brien; Chesbro and O'Brien. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 2. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	1	2	1	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	0	1
Wagner, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0
Williams, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Zimmer, c.	0	0	4	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	1	1	1
Phillipe, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	5	8	15	8	2

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	1	2	5	0	1
Kelley, 1b.	1	1	3	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	2	1
Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
De Mont, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Daly, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1
McGuire, p.	1	0	5	0	0
McGin'ty, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	18	5	2

Pittsburg	0 0 4 0 1 0 0—5
Brooklyn	3 1 0 2 0 . .—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Two-base hits—Williams, Ely, Keeler. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Phillipe, 1. Stolen bases—Clarke, Beaumont. Bases on balls—By Phillipe, 2. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2
Philadelphia	2	0	0

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Donahue and McFarland.

AT BOSTON.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	1

Batteries—Hahn and Kahoe; Dineen and Sullivan.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	66	43	.606	Boston	53	58	.447
Pittsburg	64	49	.566	St. Louis	51	59	.464
Philadelphia	56	53	.514	Cincinnati	52	60	.464
Chicago	55	57	.491	New York	46	64	.418

American League Games.

At Chicago—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 0.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 10; Cleveland, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 10; Buffalo, 3.
At Minneapolis—Indianapolis, 6; Minneapolis, 1.

New York State League Games.

At Schenectady—Troy, 5; Schenectady, 0.
At Binghamton—Rome, 7; Binghamton, 1.
At Cortland—Cortland, 4; Elmira, 3.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Albany, 5.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Montreal, 5; Toronto, 4. (first game;) Toronto, 9; Montreal, 2. (second game.)
At Providence—Providence, 3; Worcester, 2.
At Springfield—Hartford, 5; Springfield, 2. (first game;) Springfield, 9; Hartford, 4. (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 4; Syracuse, 1.

TARRYTOWN'S TENNIS TOURNEY.

Tallant Breaks His Racket and Defaults in the Final Singles.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The lawn tennis tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club was continued here to-day, and furnished plenty of excitement and two disputes. The final of the championship singles was scheduled for this morning, but just before the match started Tallant's racket was broken. He refused to play the match with any other and defaulted. He tried to withdraw his default when Paret were to play Hackett for the cup in the afternoon. When the committee would not permit it he threatened to appeal to the National Association.

When the challenge match was played in the afternoon Paret outplayed Hackett, and in a long match outlasted him on physical condition. When the score had reached 5, all in the fourth set, Hackett complained that it was too dark to see, and the referee upheld him. The match was ordered to be finished Monday morning. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat Hugh Tallant by default. Challenge Round—J. P. Paret (challenger) against H. H. Hacket, (holder,) 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 5—5, (unfinished.)

Gentlemen's Doubles.—Final Round—C. S. Batt and C. D. Millard beat C. F. Watson and H. D. Snow, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—Batten (half 15) beat Entz, (scratch,) 6—2, 9—7. Final Round—Batten (half 15) beat Van Reypen, (15,) 6—3, 6—2.

Consolation Singles.—Final Round—H. B. Hatch beat Floyd Smith, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

TENNIS AT MORRISTOWN.

Brilliant Work by the Women in the Championship Singles.

The picturesque courts of the Morristown Field Club were surrounded by a fashionable assemblage yesterday to witness the opening contests in the annual championships among the members.

The women players were especially adept at handling the racquet and ball, their volleying at times being brilliant. Play will be resumed to-morrow, and continue throughout the week. Summaries:

Gentlemen's Championship Singles.—First Round—K

THE BALTIMORE HOME, STILL BEARING SCARS

Another of Dewey's Renowned Fleet Casts Anchor Here.

Rear Admiral Watson's Report of Conditions in the Philippines—His Praise of Gen. Otis.

After more than a year of service in the East, Rear Admiral John C. Watson arrived here yesterday on the United States cruiser Baltimore—the fourth vessel to return home of Dewey's Manila Bay fleet. The big warship as she lies at anchor off Tompkinsville still bears the scars that a few stray Spanish shells imprinted on her sides and decks during the memorable battle.

Rear Admiral Watson, his face well browned by the Oriental sun, looks more than ever like Dewey, although he is smaller of stature. With his white mustache and hair the resemblance is striking, as well as in the precise courtesy of his manner toward all comers, both high and low. Speaking of the struggle in the East, he said:

"Strife in the Philippines will end when the people of the island begin to trust Americans. I am glad to say that this time is fast approaching, and every day the Filipinos grow more and more conscious of the fact that we are not robbers and cheats, but that we are going to do for them what is just and fair.

"At first the feeling against our rule was nourished by the Spanish clerical force, who thought that if they convinced the natives of our perfidy, we would be forced to evacuate the country. Now, however, even these priests have lost hope that the Spanish will ever regain their lost power, so their anti-American talk is gradually dying away. They undoubtedly did our cause harm, and, with their pernicious influence gone, the work of making the people have confidence in us will proceed much more easily.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES' TASK.

"What remains to be done lies mainly with the civil authorities that the United States establishes in the islands. Arms, of course, cannot be abandoned just yet, but the greater part of what they had to do has been done. Henceforward the 'local Presidents,' magistrates, police, and other Government representatives of this country must face the problem of proving to the Filipinos our fair intentions toward them, and of showing them that liberty will be theirs as soon as they deserve it.

"I must confess that civil administration in the Philippines had an unfortunate start. 'Local Presidents' were chosen, and such other officials as had been planned. But in most cases the natives who were elected proved themselves traitors, and the territory over which they had power was turned over to the rebels. We cannot blame them, though, when we look at the matter from their point of view, for they were confronted by the choice of favoring Aguinaldo or of having their throats cut. After all, there were several cases of the latter alternative.

"From the time I arrived in the Philippines, on June 20, 1899, until I left there, last March, I was unable to learn of a single instance of arms and ammunition being landed. One vessel did leave Japan, I believe, but it was wrecked on the Chinese coast.

"As to the behavior of American citizens in the country, I must say that, as far as I could see, they have always tried to deal justly with the natives. Our soldiers, too, demean themselves well, and the number of cases of intoxication or other disorderliness is certainly small when the number of troops is considered. I saw no scandalous conduct, nor any abuse of the people.

"Some of the soldiers and sailors have doubtless been unintentionally helpful in keeping alive one of the ideas that our friends the priests tried to ingrain in the native mind—that we looked upon them as an inferior race, and hence could never treat them fairly. The way in which our men have fostered this idea is by using the term 'nigger,' but every effort is being made by our officers to put a stop to this. Since the priests have depicted the insult conveyed by this term as horrible in the extreme, it is to be hoped that the men will stop using it.

PRAISE OF GEN. OTIS.

"The United States was fortunate in having a Commander in Chief in the Philippines like Gen. Otis. None who would have done better could have been found, nor can anybody who knows whereof he speaks commend too highly his work in the islands. His was a master hand, and it is largely due to his efforts that the state of affairs is as hopeful as it is to-day.

"And the outlook is hopeful, although it would be more so if the Filipinos could know exactly what is to be the future policy of this Government as regards them. They are in a state of doubt, but the general impression among them is that they will secure their independence if Mr. Bryan is elected President next November.

"As to the Chinese troubles, I know nothing beyond what I have read. There was nothing wrong when I left the East. When I was in Japan in April a young woman, who was a friend of mine, told me she was about to start on a trip to visit Minister Conger's people in Peking, and the British Minister to Japan went to London about the same time, which showed that the storm was not expected.

"I hope there will not be a clash between the civilized powers, as is now contemplated, for, should the Chinese see us warring among ourselves the gravity of the situation would be greatly increased."

Rear Admiral Watson returned to the subject of the Philippines long enough to say that he thought the Government's treatment of them had been rather too mild. "They ought to have a good lesson," he declared. "Of course this should be tempered by lenity, discreetly exercised, but severity is necessary to show the people that we mean business."

The Baltimore has just completed her second voyage around the world, something, Capt. Forsyth says, that has never been done by any warship of any nation. The number of miles traversed has been 17,170 the trip having begun at Cavite on March 28 last. Yokohama was reached on April 8, Kobe on May 2, and Nagasaki six days later. Then the vessel stopped at Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Perri, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar, and Havre, arriving at the latter place on July 25.

STORY OF THE REAR ADMIRAL.

For several days the Baltimore lay in dry dock there, having her bottom scraped and undergoing other slight repairs. The officers and men, meanwhile received leave to go to Paris and see the exposition. Almost all of them went, and one member of the Marine Corps tells an anecdote of Rear Admiral Watson and the fair.

"I was going into the exposition grounds with four other men," he said, "when who should we meet but the little Admiral. Then we saluted and started to walk past him, but he stopped us and asked us what we were up to. We said we wanted to see what was going on.

"'Well, Sir, you wouldn't believe it, but I'll tell you what he did. He staid there and talked to us for half an hour, told us where were the best places to go, and gave us all kinds of advice about what we ought to see. When he was through he wished us good-day and walked off, and we told each other he was a bully good old boy.

"As the Admiral went away an Englishman who happened to be standing near by asked us if that was one of our officers. 'Yes,' answered one of us, 'that's the Admiral.' You should have heard that Englishman whistle. Then he told us how it was with British Admirals—said no sailor could get within half a mile of one, much less speak to him. Well, I'm glad ours are not like that, though they're not all of them as fine as the boss here."

After the Baltimore left Havre she went to Gravesend, Belfast, and Greenock. In Belfast a great reception was given to the officers, and there were balls and processions and all kinds of festivities. In fact, the warship was honored with notable receptions at all the ports she visited, and Rear Admiral Watson had all he could do to keep track of the many invitations he received for himself and his men. The Navy Department, when forwarding orders to him for the homeward trip, had provided for ample stops in the different ports, with the idea of rewarding the crew for their years of work by giving them a chance to see a little of the world.

Upon reaching here yesterday morning the cruiser was held in Quarantine for a few hours, because Greenock, her hailing port, is only a little way from Glasgow, and hence it was thought that some bubonic plague germs might have been captured by the sailors. But Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port, after taking everybody's temperature, concluded that such was not the case.

BIG CROWD OF VISITORS.

During the afternoon crowds of visitors flocked over the ship's sides, and the boatmen of Stapleton and Tompkinsville were kept busy. The officers showed everybody the dents in the ship made by shells in Manila Bay, including one big hole through the vessel's side below the main deck, and the sailors in the forecastle displayed their curios and pets with great pride. Nearly everybody on board had been away from home for two years or more.

The curios, of which there were hundreds, consisted chiefly of souvenirs of Dewey's victory. There were flattened bullets, some of them attached to chains and intended as gifts to sweethearts on shore; chips of wood from the wrecks of Spain's destroyed fleet, pieces of rock from the battlements of the City of Manila, and brass buttons from the uniforms of Spanish soldiers who are now moldering in their graves. The pets were all birds, except for a pretty brown collie that some seaman had captured at Glasgow and a mongoose or two from the Orient. The latter are known in the forecastle as "man-geese."

In the vessel's crew are 410 men, all told. The officers, besides Rear Admiral Watson, are Capt. J. M. Forsyth, Lieut. Commander W. G. Cutler, Lieut. Commander F. H. Eldridge, Lieut. Commander J. M. Orchard, Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, Lieut. Oleanie Tarbox, Lieut. L. H. Everhart, Lieut. A. T. Chester, Lieut. E. H. Watson, Lieut. O. F. Knepper, Lieut. M. J. McCormack, Surgeon F. B. Stephenson, Passed Assistant Surgeon Lewis Morris, Paymaster E. H. Rogers, Captain of Marines Dion Williams, Boatswain H. R. Brayton, Gunner A. Olsson, Carpenter W. P. Harding, Acting Warrant Machinists H. W. Biggs, J. J. Fuller, F. D. Burns, and W. R. Quinn, and Pay Clerk J. B. Morton.

Lieut. McCormack, Capt. of Marines Williams, and Boatswain Brayton were aboard the Baltimore in the battle of Manila. In the forecastle are a score or more of sailors who also participated in the fray, and one of them, M. J. Budinger, was wounded in four places by the only shell that injured any of the Baltimore's men. The five others who were wounded at the same time have been transferred to other vessels.

THE MEN WHO FOUGHT.

There are on the cruiser many officers and men who fought in the battle on other ships, including about thirty former members of the wrecked Charleston's crew. Of the officers, Lieut. Everhart was on the Boston and Lieut. Knepper on the Concord.

The Baltimore will be inspected by the naval board on Monday, and it is probable that she will then be ordered into dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a general overhauling. Her batteries need repairs, and there are many out-of-date appliances in her that must be replaced by new inventions.

The Baltimore was launched in 1889, and, except for a short period out of commission in 1897, she has been on continuous service ever since. Besides having figured conspicuously in the Manila fight, she is remembered for her part in the Chilean troubles, Admiral Schley (then a Captain) being her commander at that time. At Manila Capt. Dyer was in charge. Capt. Forsyth joined the ship in June, 1899.

Rear Admiral Watson's flag will fly on the cruiser for two or three days. After that he plans to go to his home in Kentucky for a month's vacation. His time for retirement from the navy is 1904.

As the cruiser sailed through the Narrows early yesterday morning, a homeward-bound pennant, 300 feet long, floated from her masthead.

PLANS FOR THE BALTIMORE.

Cruiser to be Reconstructed and Made Thoroughly Modern.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Admiral Watson reported to the Navy Department this morning his arrival on his flagship Baltimore at Tompkinsville. The Admiral will be detached from duty and placed on waiting orders for a time, while the Baltimore will be put out of commission and undergo extensive repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Most of the crew are short-term men, whose time expired on the Asiatic Station or on the way home, so they will be discharged at once.

The Baltimore left the Mare Island Navy Yard early in 1898, where she had been undergoing repairs. When it was realized that war with Spain was impending these were stopped and the ship was rushed forward with all dispatch to join Admiral Dewey's squadron in Asiatic waters. Now the constructors will be able to carry out their original plans for the reconstruction of the Baltimore, and she will be thoroughly modernized on the plans of the Chicago and the Philadelphia.

HOME BURNED, WIFE MAY DIE.

Match Thrown Away by Her Husband Fell on Can of Oil Carried by Mrs. Hallett.

A lighted match thrown carelessly and landing in the neck of an oil can caused an explosion last evening which destroyed a house in the Bronx and will probably result in the death of a woman who had the can in her hand at the time. The house was that of John J. Hallett, who lives in White Plains Road, near Sixth Street, and the victim is Mr. Hallett's wife.

There was no gas in the Hallett residence, the family using oil. About 5:30 o'clock Mrs. Hallett went to the cellar to replenish a small can. She had filled it and was going up the cellar stairs just as her husband appeared at the top and was about to descend. Mr. Hallett had lighted a cigar and held the burning match in his hand. He had not noticed his wife, and tossed the match from him. The burning stick landed directly upon the neck of the can. The flame flickered for an instant, and then an explosion followed which threw Mrs. Hallett backward and down several steps to the cellar floor and scattered the burning oil in all directions.

The shock came so suddenly that Mr. Hallett for a second stood appalled. Then his presence of mind returned. But as he rushed down the steps the burning oil ran across the floor and tongues of flame began to lick up the woodwork of the stairs and spread to wooden partitions of the cellar. Mr. Hallett picked up his wife, who was moaning in pain, and carried her through the fire, and up the stairs. He made his way to the kitchen door and ran out into the yard, where he laid Mrs. Hallett on the grass. At the same instant he shouted "Fire!" which alarmed his neighbors and brought them to his place. They assisted him to carry his wife into the house of a neighbor and a messenger was sent for Dr. O'Brien, who lives near-by.

Within three minutes the fire had spread through the lower part of the house. An alarm was turned in, but the engines did not arrive for some time owing to the remoteness of the nearest company, and by the time the firemen got to work the entire structure was ablaze. Nothing was saved. The house was a two-story and attic frame cottage. The loss was about $6,000.

Dr. O'Brien found that Mrs. Hallett was badly burned about the head and body, and late last night her recovery was considered doubtful.

MAN ON PAROLE ACCUSED.

Hoppe, Charged with Forgery, Says He Is from Reformatory.

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 8.—William Frederick Hoppe of Manhattan was arrested here last night on a charge of forgery. He is accused of having passed a check for $10 bearing the forged indorsement of Samuel Turner Dunn on William W. Cameron, a liveryman. Cameron met Dunn soon after he had cashed the check and was told by Dunn that the indorsement was a forgery.

Judge Wallace placed Hoppe under $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Hoppe said he was on parole from the Elmira Reformatory, where he is known as Robert G. Harvey.

MAN SLEEPS FOR DAYS.

Aroused with Difficulty to Eat a Little —His Symptoms.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—Robert Maltbie, aged twenty years, has been in a condition of somnolence for a week, which has puzzled his physician, Dr. Whitford. Drowsiness came over him Sunday, but he was able to go to New York the next day.

He was obliged to remain home Tuesday, and since then it has been impossible to arouse him longer than to swallow a little food. At times his pulse has been down to 46 and his temperature 96. Dr. Whitford says he finds no cause for his patient's condition.

IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

New York Members Preparing for a Six-Hundred-Mile Test.

COL. ASTOR FOR PRESIDENT

New Quarters Will Soon Be Taken by the Club—Trenton Fair Officials Offer a Road-Run Cup.

A season of unusual automobile activity is predicted for New York and its immediate vicinity during the coming Fall. Several of the various committees of the Automobile Club of America have been holding meetings to arrange for different events, and by Oct. 1, when most of the prominent absentees return to town, the buzz of automobile interest will be heard unceasingly. While no immediate runs have been announced, a number of suggestions for such semi-racing events have been made, and Chairman Albert C. Bostwick of the Committee on Runs will soon have a list that will furnish plenty of amusement for the members.

It is quite possible that several members of the club may make a run to Trenton on Sept. 24 in a competition for a cup which the committee of the New Jersey State Fair has offered to the Automobile Club for a road run from New York to Trenton. The State fair opens in Trenton on that day and will continue throughout the week. The Automobile Club will not officially sanction the run, for it is plain that nothing less than a race will be the result, and the club has taken a decided stand against countenancing races upon the public highways. The complete racing rules of the club are still in process of compilation, but the sentiment is shown from the following clause, which for the present is embodied in the by-laws of the club:

"It is the opinion of a majority of the present Board of Governors that the racing of automobiles by the members of the club on the public highways of the country at excessive speed, except by consent of the proper authorities, is to be discouraged as endangering the lives of the public and opposed to the best interests of automobilism."

During the fair at Trenton a series of five and ten mile races for electric, gasoline, and steam automobiles is offered, so that Trenton, as well as Guttenberg on Saturday, will have the somewhat novel feature of automobile races for county fair attractions. This fact only illustrates the growing popularity of the new mode of locomotion, the automobile gradually encroaching upon the field formerly held alone by the bicycle.

The most ambitious effort ever attempted by the Automobile Club is now being definitely arranged. This is a 600-mile endurance test, which will be held in October or November. All classes of motor vehicles, exclusively of American manufacture, will be included in this test, and prizes will be given for every variety of manoeuvre; speed, however, figuring as the least desirable feature. Probably a week will be consumed in this test, and the run may take the direction of Boston, but in that case a still further point would have to be touched, for the run to Boston and back would be but a trifle over 500 miles. The committee in charge of this event has several localities under consideration, and at the next meeting the programme will be entirely perfected.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB BOOK.

The first club book of the Automobile Club of America has just been issued, and beside the material customary in such volumes, there is a mass of additional information which will be found valuable to every driver of a horseless car. The road ordinances of New York are printed in full, and extracts of the ordinances, in so far as they relate to automobiles, of Brooklyn, Chicago, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, and Newport. There is also a complete list of all the automobile clubs and associations in the world. Besides those already in existence in the United States, others are now being organized in Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, San Francisco, and Chicago. A list of the general and division officers of the League of American Wheelmen is also given, showing at the same time the State divisions which have issued road books.

Albert R. Shattuck is Chairman of the Automobile Good Roads Committee, and partly through its efforts the New York Legislature was induced at its last session to make a larger appropriation for good roads.

The membership list of the club contains fifteen names of honorary members, among whom are President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Thomas A. Edison, and the Presidents of the automobile clubs of Great Britain, France, Austria, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Turin. The active membership of the club is over 200.

For nearly a year the club has been without a President, George F. Chamberlin, the Vice President, being in reality the executive head. He has refused many requests to become the actual President, his business interests not affording sufficient leisure to attend to the detailed duties of the club. Col. John Jacob Astor and Gen. George Moore Smith have been prominently spoken of as Presidential eligibles. Each was a founder of the club and each has given its career considerable attention. The question will be decided at the coming annual meeting of the club, Monday evening, Oct. 8. The terms of three members of the Board of Governors will expire at that time, Albert C. Bostwick, Charles J. Dodge, and George Isham Scott. Mr. Bostwick is certain to be re-elected, and probably the others will be also.

Mr. Bostwick has his fine new French machines stored in an automobile salesroom in this city. His French record-breaker has been used but little since his return from Europe. It will be on exhibition at the coming automobile show in Madison Square Garden beginning Nov. 3, and with it will be a score or more of French automobiles which have recently been brought to America. They are not all here yet, for among the club members who are still abroad are Gen. George Moore Smith, J. Howard Johnson, Clarence Gray Dinsmore, S. Clarke Bowen, and Le Droich L. Barber, and upon their return each will have a French-made vehicle.

The first social affair of the club this season, although it was quite informal in nature, was a dinner given last week to Albert C. Bostwick by the members of the standing committees. The dinner was held at the Lotos Club, and among those present were George F. Chamberlin, Albert R. Shattuck, Whitney Lyon, C. J. Field, W. E. Scarritt, Harrison K. Bird, S. T. Davis, Jr., and A. L. Riker. Mr. Bostwick gave a very entertaining account of his experiences in the automobile world of Paris, and offered several suggestions which he thought the club here could utilize with advantage.

Within a short time the club will leave its present rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria and take up larger headquarters in a central part of the city, and in connection with the new quarters will be a charging station for electric automobiles.

TRAIN CUT OFF GIRL'S HANDS.

Caught on Bridge, She Lay Beside the Track, but Clutched the Rail.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Katie Cago, aged nine years, had both hands cut off and narrowly escaped death this morning.

She was playing on the Lehigh Valley Bridge near the Bound Brook Woolen Mills, and failed to notice the approach of an express train in time to get off the structure.

The child had presence of mind enough to lie down on the ties outside the rails, but held on to the track.

Singing Class in South Brooklyn.

The People's Singing Class movement, which was started by Frank Damrosch in New York in 1892 and grew until a number of classes were formed in New York and Brooklyn, is to be extended to South Brooklyn. The new class is to be called the Bay Ridge Class, and beginning Oct. 2, will meet every Tuesday evening at Day's Hall, Third Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, Bay Ridge.

Gen. E. W. Serrell Slightly Better.

Gen. Edward Wellman Serrell, who was married to Miss Marion C. Roorbach of Staten Island on his sickbed at the Clarendon Hotel Thursday evening, was reported to be improving in health yesterday. His physician, Dr. Charles Sherman of 331 Sixth Street, said yesterday that it looked at present as if the patient would recover from the attack of gastritis. He is still in a critical condition, however. His wife and his two grandsons, Saxon Serrell and Edward Paul Serrell, are staying at the Clarendon Hotel, and are watching at his bedside almost constantly.

PRIZE RING IN THE STREET.

Boys Engage in a Decisive Encounter, Greatly Exciting Tenderloin Frequenters Till Police Interfere.

Morris Lassar and Patrick Mulvaney, newsboy pugilists of tender years, had a prizefight last night considerably outside of the usual order of procedure in such events. The boys are devoted followers of the art to which Corbett, Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, and such others known to fame, devote their lives, and they and their followers had long discussed their respective merits. They did not, however, take into account that prizefighting had gone out of date in this State along with the decease of the Horton law, but this, which landed them in the West Thirtieth Street Station with the important question of which is the better man undecided, would probably have made no difference.

Like conspirators they met yesterday afternoon, and chose timekeepers, bottleholders, referee, and other appendages to a well-regulated encounter strictly "on the level." Being of a careless nature the boys fought in the open for glory without gate money, which led to their speedy downfall.

The event took place in front of a resort in West Twenty-ninth Street shortly before midnight, when the Tenderloin police are supposed to be busily engaged at supper and inattentive to doings in the middle of blocks. At 11 o'clock the referee called time. The round ended with honors easy, and the fighters retired to their corners on the curb to be fanned. By this time 500 or 600 people gathered spontaneously from all quarters and swarmed at the ring side, but nothing had not fairly begun except among the respective followers of Morris and Patrick.

"Time!" called the referee at 11:35, and the boys faced each other, ready for the second round. A stomach blow made Patrick grunt. He responded with a short-arm punch, which the referee, a partisan, gleefully described as "a swift punch in de jaw," whereat the other Mulvaney partisans yelled with delight.

"Now yer got 'im," howled the Mulvaney side.

"Punch 'im in de short ribs," howled the other side, forgetting that even the policemen on the corners have ears sometimes. The spectators, mostly grown men, with not a few women among them, were greatly excited at this point, and the next instant, when a "mix-up" occurred, more howls of delight arose and the "sports" began to pull out huge "rolls" and offer bets.

If Detectives Glennon and Denning hadn't unfortunately just then come that way, the battle might have been decided; but they swooped down on the fighters like hawks after rabbits.

"Perlice!" yelled a small boy on a lamppost. "Git! Dey're comin'."

Referee, bottle holders, timekeepers, and towel bearers dove through the crowd and suddenly became lost, but the principals had not moved quickly enough and fell into the toils.

"Say, I'd a licked yer, Patsy, if der perlice hadn't a-come," taunted Morris on the way to the station.

"Naw, yah wouldn't," retorted the other boy, bristling up. "Didn't I have yah blowin' wit dat last punch?"

"Next time you boys want a mill," said the Sergeant, as the doorman appeared, "go and hire a barn."

The boys departed cheerily, each vowing his ability to "lick" the other. Later they were turned over to the Gerry society. Patrick considered that last blow a disgrace to a prizefighter, explaining that he'd rather be locked up like any other man.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Experiments with New Coaches Constructed on More Sanitary Principles.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio will make experiments with new railroad coaches, which are to be constructed on a more sanitary principle than the present carriages, conforming as nearly as possible to recommendations of the Railway Surgeons' Association.

According to the views of this organization, there are many things in the modern coach which tend to catch and retain dirt and filth, and which offer hiding places for many disease germs. The plainer the build inside and the fewer decorations and fineries a coach contains the better it is for the traveling public. Sanitation, it is alleged, has been sacrificed to comfort. Plush seats and carpets on the floor are especially objectionable. Steampipes should remain uncovered, and fancy cornices and filigree work on sides and ceilings should be done away with.

The reception of these cars by the public will be watched with interest by all the railroads, as their success will mean a great saving of expense and trouble to the roads.

WESTERN PASSENGER BUSINESS.

Commissions of Tourist Agencies—Ticket Orders to Eastern Points.

The Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association has decided to pay no commissions to tourist agencies on business obtained since March 31 last. When this question came up for consideration, a month ago, it was decided to pay no more commissions on individual tickets, but to pay on party business until Dec. 31, 1900.

In view of the contradictory nature of these two decisions, the matter will probably cause some trouble, as tourist agents will claim commissions until Dec. 31, as originally agreed upon. There is some reason to believe that the tourist agents will win in this controversy, as it is expected that some of the lines will give in.

Another question considered was the protest of Eastern lines against the action of some Western lines in selling ticket orders to Eastern points. These ticket orders, it was claimed, were demoralizing the regular rates, and the Eastern lines threatened to retaliate by selling ticket orders into Western territory. It was recommended by the committee that all lines withdraw ticket orders from sale in Central Passenger Association territory. This action of the Executive Committee will, however, have to be ratified by the general meeting of the association.

Six Months of Railroad Extension.

During the first six months of this year 2,110 miles of new railroads were built in the United States. Texas leads with 173 miles, and Iowa is next with 150 miles. In Pennsylvania 127 miles were built, and this State is the only one of the Eastern States in which more than 100 miles were built. The other States which show above the century mark in new mileage are Minnesota, 130; Colorado, 122; Georgia, 117, and Mississippi, 109. Among the railroads, the Chicago and Northwestern leads with an increase of 187 miles. The Burlington built 101 miles, the Southern Pacific 96, and the Seaboard Air Line 95. Other lines which built over 50 miles were the Rock Island, the Santa Fé, and the Northern Pacific.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., is making an effort to have the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen moved to that city from Peoria, Ill.

A force of engineers is now at work in Santa Clara Province, Cuba, making surveys for the proposed line of railroad which the syndicate of which Sir William C. Van Horne is the head will construct in that island.

The prosecution of ticket forgers and the proposed uniformity in bulletining lost or stolen tickets are among the subjects which will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Central Passenger Association, on Sept. 12.

During the last week the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis completed the work of double tracking its line between Pittsburg and Columbus, a distance of 193 miles. The double track will now be extended to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Chicago Divisions.

A curious line will be the narrow-gauge road by which it is proposed to connect Morenci with Guthrie, Arizona. The line, which is intended for the transportation of mining products, will be twenty miles long, although the air line between the two points is only ten miles. There will be four loops and twenty-eight bridges required. One of the latter will be 104 feet high, and twelve will average sixty-two feet in height. The heavy grades will require special engines, which will weigh sixty tons. Their drivers will be only two feet in diameter.

Killed by Falling from a Window.

Archibald Montague, forty-five years old, seated at the window of his home on the fourth floor of 444 West Twenty-seventh Street last evening lost his balance and fell to the sidewalk. He was killed instantly. Mrs. Susan Montague, his widow, says the fall was an accident. Dr. E. A. Dobie of 406 West Twenty-fourth Street, said he had been treating Mr. Montague for tuberculosis for the last four months.

FIRE DESTROYS FERRY BOAT.

The Plainfield of Jersey Central Road Was Being Repaired.

The New Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat Plainfield was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 11 o'clock last night. She had been lying for several days at the company's repair shops, south of the station, undergoing repairs, and no one was on board of her, so that the origin of the fire is a mystery.

The Jersey City firemen could not reach the scene with their engines because the approach was obstructed by cars, and no water was put on the fire until several tugs arrived, and they were unable to do anything until the Plainfield was towed into the stream. She burned rapidly, and in less than an hour was a complete wreck. She was an old boat, and was valued at $150,000.

Three Pickpockets Identified.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Through the Bertillon prison record system the identification of three of a gang of alleged pickpockets who have been operating on the excursion steamers and at the Summer resorts on the St. Lawrence River has just been accomplished. They are Joseph Darrington, alias Darbo; No. 3,061 in New York Rogues' Gallery; George Carr, alias Butch Collaghan, No. 1,165, and Harry Hamilton, No. 2,912.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:35	Sun sets...6:19	Moon rises.. ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:20	Gov. Isl'd...7:48	H. Gate...9:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:42	Gov. Isl'd...8:07	H. Gate...10:03

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	...	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched East Sept. 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 9.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 30.
El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Etrickdale, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 1.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 30.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Glenelg, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 28.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Albano, Havre, Aug. 29.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Rio Janeiro Aug. 22 via Barbados, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 10:35 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 A. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Antwerp Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:10 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port au Prince, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse. to the Cameron Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 A. M.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:06 A. M.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, Liverpool Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland Co., Ltd. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville Sept. 5 and Charleston 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Orizaba, Leighton, Campeachy, &c., Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:04 A. M.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Navahoe, Johnson, Boston, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Charleston and Jacksonville.

SS San Marcos, Young, Galveston Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS San Juan, Sampson, Arroyo Aug. 30, Ponce 31st, and San Juan Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 8, 9:30 P. M., northeast, light breeze, cloudy; hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Evelyn, for Tampa.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Guyandotte, for ——.
SS Lampasas, for Key West and Galveston.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Seguinaw, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Minneapolis, (Br.,) for London.
SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Buffalo, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Iberian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS St Fillans, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Caracas, for Ponce, Curacao, &c.
SS Altai, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Cape Haitien, &c.
SS El Mar, for New Orleans.
SS Campania, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS City of Rome, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Bellona, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Mexico, for Havana.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Mercator, (Nor.,) for Progreso.
SS Karamania, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Cap Frio, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Agnes, (Nor.,) for Banes.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Olinda, for Matanzas, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, (from Hamburg and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 5:55 P. M. yesterday.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, sld. from Havre for New York at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:55 A. M. to-day.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Capt. Davidson, from New York, arr. at Montevideo Sept. 6.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, from New York for Venice, &c., arr. at Malta yesterday.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Cherbourg at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalldorf, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, from New York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from Santos,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Sept. 3.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Minterne, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from Manila for New York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Pugh, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS New York, Capt. Roberts, (from Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Mineola, (Br.,) sld. from Tyne for New York yesterday.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. hence for New York yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Haynes, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Loessewits, sld. from Antwerp for New York to-day.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Campine

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

MATTHEWS

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

OUR BASEMENT.

Housefurnishing.

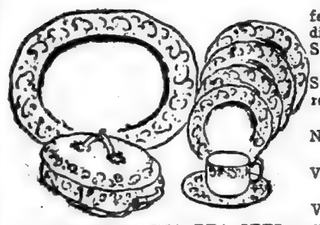

The end of the summer season leaves us with a few dinner sets slightly imperfect, which we will dispose of below cost to make room for our Fall Stock.

DECORATED GERMAN CHINA DINNER SETS, delicate decorations, $17.00 regular value, special at . . **$10.98**

AMERICAN PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, regular $22.50 sets, at . **$14.98**

PORCELAIN DINNER SERVICE, regular $9.98 set, at . . **$7.49**

PORCELAIN DINNER SERVICE; regular $7.98 set, at . . **$5.98**

GERMAN CHINA TEA SETS, well worth your inspection, dainty in style and color, $7.00 regular value; now **$4.98**

GERMAN CHINA TEA SETS, our regular $9.00 kind, for **$7.50.**

Peerless Enamel Ware.

This ware is made by Lalance & Grosjean, the makers of Agate ware. Quantity unlimited. No restriction as to quantity of purchases on account of our low price.

Tea and Coffee Pots, size, quarts—1, 17c.; 1½, 19c.; 2, 21c.; 3, 23c.

Tea Kettles, size qts., 3, 30c.; 4, 33c.; 5, 39c.; 7, 47c.

Coffee Biggins, size qts., 1½, 30c.; 2, 33c.; 3, 38c.

Berlin Saucepans, size qts., 1½, 14c.; 2½, 18c.; 3½, 21c.; 6, 26c.; 8, 32c.

Dish Pans, size quarts, 10, 26c.; 14, 32c.; 17, 35c.

Bread Raisers.

Size quarts, 10, 70c.; 14, 85c.; 17, $1.02.

Covered Buckets, size quarts, 1, 13c.; 2, 16c.; 3, 20c.; 4 . . . . . 25c

Straight Sauce Pots, size quarts, 4, 29c.; 6, 38c.; 8 . . . . . 53c

Straight Saucepans, size quarts, 2, 20c.; 4, 29c.; 6, 38c.; 8 . . . . . 53c

Convex Saucepans, size quarts, 2, 24c.; 3, 30c.; 4, 38c.; 6, 44c.; 8 . . . . . 56c

Foot tubs, size 1, 48c.; 2, 60c.; 3 . . . 68c

Ham Boilers . . . . . 89c. each

Straight Water Pails, size quarts, 10, 46c.; 12 . . . . . 49c

Soap Dishes . . . . . 10c. each

Pie Plates . . . . . 12c. and 15c. each

TIN WARE.

Sud Dippers . . . . . 7c. and 13c

½ gallon Oil Cans . . . . . 13c. each

3-quart Milk Pails 17c

Nutmeg Grater 5c

3-quart Buckets . . . . . 10c. each

6-quart Buckets 19c

Bread Graters 3c

Pie Crimpers . . . . . 5c. each

Egg Separaters . . . . . 10c. each

Jelly Molds, 1 pint 8c

Wash Basins . . . 5c., 7c., 10c. and 12c

Scalloped Cake Pans . . . . . 5c. and 6c. each

Round Wash Kettles.

Layer Cake Pans . . . . . 3c., 4c. and 5c

Bread Raisers . . . . . 45c., 59c. and 69c

1 Gallon Oil Cans . . . . . 16c. each

Lemon Squeezers . . . . . 10c. and 16c. each

2-qt. Buckets . . . . . 8c. each

4-qt. Buckets 13c

Cake Turners 15c

Iron Spoons . . . . . 5c. each

Can Covers . . . . . 5c. each

Biscuit Cutters . . . . . 3c. each

Gill Measures 3c

Muffin Pans . . . . . 14c. each

White Metal Tea Spoons . . . . . 10c. a doz.

WOODEN WARE.

Bissell's Standard Carpet Sweeper, **$1.89** each

Curtain Stretchers . . . . . 90c. pair

Pillow Sham Holders . . . . . 39c. each

Washing Machines $3.56

Medicine Cabinets . . . . . 98c. each

Twentieth Century Double Wash Boards, 19c

Clothes Horse, 3 feet, 48c.; 4 feet . . . 90c

Coffee Mills, hanging . . . . . 41c. each

Clothes Pins . . . . . 10c. per hundred

Tables, 3 feet 98c

Wash Baskets . . . . . 29c. each

Scrap Baskets, fancy, from 24c. to $2.64 each

Pastry Boards . . . . . 25c. and 27c

Two-hoop Painted Pails . . . . . 12c. each

Three-hoop Electric Cedar Pails 19c

JAPANNED WARE.

Bread Boxes, No. 5 . . . . . 24c

Tea and Coffee Caddies, 1 lb., 7c.; 2 lb., 10c

Sugar and Flour Boxes, 7 lb., 16c.; 10 lb 19c

Spice Sets, six in set 16c

Japanned Cuspidors . . . . . 7c. and 9c

Toilet Pails . . . . . 29c. each

Wash Stands . . . . . $1.13 each

IRON WARE.

White Porcelain Lined Preserving Kettles, size quarts, 3 23c.; 4, 26c.; 5, 29c.; 6, 38c.; 8, 44c.; 10, 47c.; 12 . . . . . 51c

Plain Iron Stove Pots, sizes, No. 6, 38c.; No. 7, 43c.; No. 8, 48c.; No. 9, 58c.; No. 10 . . . . . 68c

Round Revolving Waffle Irons . . . 30c each

FANCY PLATE SALE.

10c. kind 5c
19c. kind 10c
25c. kind 15c
30c. kind 19c
39c. kind 25c
Handled Bread Plates, 39c. kind 25c

FRENCH CHINA, ODD DISHES.

8-in. Salad, 98c. kind 69c
6-in. Salad, 59c. kind 29c
Pickle Dishes, 39c. kind 25c
Olive Dishes, 29c. kind 19c
German China Berry Sets, 1 dish large and 6 small ones, sweet and pretty gift for an engagement or wedding present. We are making a specialty of those sets, regular $2.25, now $1.35
Good size Milk Pitchers, decorated china, 25c. kind 10c

IRON WARE.

Saddle Irons . . . . . 3½c. a pound
Universal Cake Griddle . . . . . 39c. each
Asbestos Mats . . . . . 2c. each

CUTLERY

Ebony Handle Carving Knives and Forks, 85c. and $1.05 a pair
Cocobola Handle Carving Knives and Forks . . . . . 83c. a pair
Stag Handle Carving Knives and Forks, 50c., $1.69 and $1.95 a pair
White Celluloid Handle Carving Knives and Forks . . . . . $1.50 and $1.80 a pair
Stag Handle Table Steels . . . . . 68c. each
Stag Handle Carving Knife, only 57c. each
Table Knives and Forks, (stag handle,) $1.69 a set
Table Knives and Forks, (ebony handles,) $1.22 and $1.54 a set
Stag Handle Knives, only . $1.81 a dozen
Ebony Handle Knives, only . $1.85 a dozen
White Handle Knives, only . $1.98 a dozen
White Celluloid Handle Knives and Forks, $3.38 a set
White Celluloid Handle Knives, only $2.38 a dozen
Table Knives, only 7c., 9c. and 10c. each
Table Forks, only . . . . . 6c. and 9c. each
Bread Knives . . . 15c., 19c. and 25c. each
Buckeye Christy Set 17c

WIRE GOODS.

Potato Masher . . . . . 5c. each
Straining Ladle 2c
Tea Pot Stand 2c
Fancy Plate Handles . . . . . 3c. each
Egg Beater and Cream Whip 3c
Toilet Paper Holder 5c
Flour Sieve (extra heavy) 13c
Soap Dish . . . . . 3c. each
Soap Shaker 5c
Bowl Strainer 4c
Toasters . . . . . 3c. each
Extra heavy Toasters 28c

REFRIGERATORS.

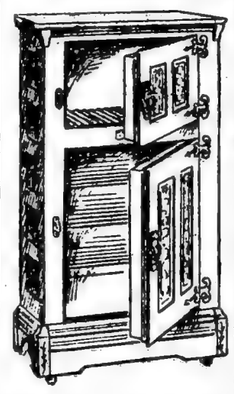

Mackinaw Charcoal Filled Refrigerators, owing to the tardiness of the manufacturer in filling our order at the special time set, we have now on our hands more refrigerators than we want at this time of the year, so we place on sale Monday 100 refrigerators at bargain prices.

Lot No. 1, 20 Refrigerators, regular price, $15.00 special, at $12.25
Lot No. 2, 12 Refrigerators, regular price, $17.60; special, at $14.50
Lot No. 3, 20 Refrigerators, regular price, $16.00; special, at $13.00
Lot No. 4, 21 Refrigerators, regular price, $19.35; special, at $15.50
Lot No. 5, 19 Refrigerators, regular price, $22.65; special, at $18.75
Lot No. 6, 10 Refrigerators, regular price $25.35; special, at $21.00

SEWING MACHINES.

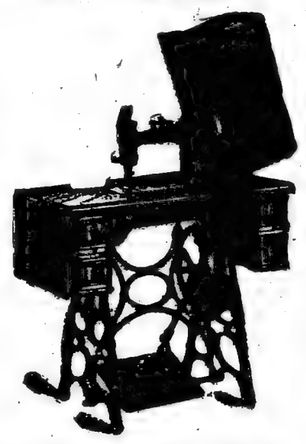

The MATTHEWS' Sewing Machine,
3 drawers, $17.39.
4 drawers, $18.64.
4 drawers, drop head, $21.84.

Also, the National single thread Sewing Machine, which we are selling at the low price of $35.00, complete with all attachments. All of these machines are guaranteed for five years. We also have a competent instructor, who will, if necessary, give you instructions.

TRUNKS.

A full line of the best grade Trunks at our usual low marked prices.

PEERLESS ENAMEL WARE.

Rice Boilers, size qts., 1, 36c.; 2, 45c.; 3, 56c.; 4, 71c.

Lipped Preserving Kettles size qts. 8, 24c.; 10, 26c.; 12, 28c.; 14, 38c.

Chamber Pails, 71c. each.

Bed Pans, 82c. each.

Convex Sauce Pots, size qts., 2½, 22c.; 3¾, 26c.; 6, 31c.; 8, 40c.; 10, 51c.; 12, 64c.; 14, 77c.; 18, 85c.

Lipped Saucepans, size qts., 1½, 10c.; 2, 12c.; 2½, 14c.; 3, 16c.; 4, 19c.; 5, 21c.; 6, 26c.

Cullenders, 17c.

Wash Basins, 11c., 12c., 15c., 17c. and 19c. each, according to size.

TINWARE.

Wash Boilers, size 7, 82c.; 8, 92c.; 9, $1.05
Dishpans 19c
Bread Pans . . . . . 5c. and 7c
Square Cake Pans . . . . . 8c. each
Oil Stove Kettles . . . . . 14c. and 17c. each
Jelly Strainers . . . . . 8c., 17c., and 24c
Pudding Moulds . . . . . 24c., 27c., and 30c

SUNDRIES.

Universal Food Chopper, best to be had, No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.39; No. 3, $1.89
Improved Family Platform Scale, weight 24 pounds, steel top, enameled dial, every one guaranteed $1.19
Painted Watering Pots, 10 quarts, were 45c.; now . . . . . 29c. each
Galvanized Coal Hods, strong, well made, were 29c.; now . . . . . 19c. each
Special prices on Garden Hose and Lawn Mowers.
Chloride Lime, ½-pound cans . . . . 5c. each
Floor Paint, Legget's quick drying, all colors, quart cans 45c
Household Paints, were 12c. a can; while it lasts . . . . . 6c. a can
Hygienic Sulphur Fumigators, made of pure Sicilian sulphur . . . . . 5c.

FULTON STREET, GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STREETS, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

The Greatest Sale of Oriental Rugs

That Ever Any Enterprise Has Offered.

The myriad-tinted colors of the Orient, soft and lustrous, fascinating alike to artist and to artisan, will hold high carnival here this week. It is the annual assembling of the Oriental Rugs, the anniversary of an event which has made the Rug Store famous among connoisseurs for valuable "finds" as are the Kimberley Mines among diamond hunters.

India, Afghanistan, Persia, Beloochistan, Southern Russia, Turkey—all the strange, sunny lands of the Orient have been ransacked by experts, gathering choice Rugs for this sale, Rugs that seem to reflect again the warm tones of the sunlight in which they were woven years and years ago.

A thousand and ninety-four handsome Rugs have been gathered, selected and selected again from more than four times that number, and now are to be dispersed at

A Quarter to a Half Less Than Regular Prices.

It is impossible to give any idea of them by description—Oriental Rugs are as various as the kaleidoscope. Most of these are antique, soft as silk or satin, their brilliant colors made harmonious by the lapse of years. It is the finest collection we have ever assembled for the lowest prices for which such Rugs were ever offered. If six months hence you are dissatisfied, we will be glad to take the Rugs back and give you credit. Here are price hints; but a sight of the Rugs themselves will, better than anything else, give you notion of their wonderful value:

Fine antique Anatolian Mats, average sizes 1½x3 feet . $3.50 to $7.75
Antique Carabaghs, average sizes 3x4½ feet . . . . . $5.50 to $8.25
Fine silky antique Guenges, average sizes 3½x5½ feet, and fine, thick, soft pile Kazaks, average sizes 3x5½ feet . $8.25 to $12.50
Fine antique lustrous Bokharas and Beloochistans, 3¾x3¾ feet, to 3½x6½ feet . . . . . $9.75 to $16.50
Fine, antique Daghestans, Shirvans, and Cabistans, average sizes, 3½x5½ feet . . . . . $7.25 to $12.50
Fine antique and rare Daghestans, Shirvans, and Cabistans, same average sizes . . . . . $14.75 to $23.50
Finest silky Kazaks, with long, thick nap, sizes averaging from 3½x6 feet to 5x12 feet . $14.75 to $25.00

Third Floor.

Upholsterings for Everywhere

For Lowest Prices Anywhere.

Completeness is the keynote of this vast array.

France, Switzerland, America, all the countries where fine Upholsteries are made, have contributed their best. Because the buying of this store is so great, this best has come to us direct from the makers at prices below the lowest to other and smaller dealers. Because no other store sells so many fine upholsterings, importers in temporary trouble turn first to us for relief. Thus it is that there is gathered here now the finest array of Upholsterings we have ever known, in many instances

Actually Below the Cost to Manufacture.

Lace Curtains head the list—an assembly even we have never matched before. Priced in every instance lower than might be expected when such Curtains were least in demand. These instances:

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, net centres, fine lace edge and insertion, best French make, full width and 3½ yds. long, assorted designs, three specials, $5.98, $6.98 and $14.98 pair

White Irish Point Lace Curtains, St. Gall make, on fine net, excellent new designs, finely worked, with excellent worked edges, $4.74, $6.98 a pair

500 pairs of white Nottingham Lace Curtains, just arrived from the manufacturers, heavy Renaissance and Irish Point designs, full width and 3½ yds. long, assorted designs, special, at . . . . . $1.95 a pair

Colored ruffled muslin Curtains, assorted colors, good designs, 40 in. x 3 yds. long, for sash or bedroom use, special at . . . . . 64c. a pair

Third floor, front.

Bed Sets. White Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, St. Gall make, for full-size bed, spread and two shams; value $8.00, at $5.98; value $11.00 and $12.00, at $7.98

White Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, "American," exact copy of fine Renaissance lace, for full size bed, spread and two shams . $5.50 a set

Figured Taffeta. 500 yds. figured Taffeta, designs like fine cretonne, but fabric heavier and very serviceable for curtains, coverings, etc.; value 50c. a yard, at 18c

Couch Covers. Fine imported cotton tapestry Couch Covers, fringed all around; value $7.50, at . . . $2.98

Table Covers. Fine French cotton tapestry Table Covers, fringed all around. This is an unusual opportunity to buy for half price a dining room Table Cover for a table with no leaf or with two extra leaves:

8-4 or 2 yds. square; special . . $2.98
8-10 or 2 yds. x 2½ long; special . . $3.98

$3 Panne Silk Velvets, $1.98.

2,200 yards for the lowest price ever offered anywhere.

This is an event in silk selling that must be memorable. Panne Velvet is one of the newest as it is one of the most fashionable of fabrics. Its soft, velvety nap and rich, shimmering luster make it especially attractive. So liked is it that makers have had all they could do to supply the demand.

This collection is of the very best quality—every thread of silk, which means better wear, of course, than the cotton back sort. The colors include all the most desirable ones, not missing the latest Parisian shades. Such Panne Velvets are sold generally for $3 a yard—we have sold thousands of yards for little under that. To-morrow, though, this gathering, the result of an odd merchandising chance, will be ready at **$1.98** a yard.

Promptness is wisdom.

A Sale of Black Taffeta Silks.

Almost as unusual in value giving is the sale of plain and fancy Taffeta Silks which will begin here to-morrow. Thirty-five hundred yards altogether, of very superior quality, in Pekin satin stripes, corded stripes, plisse stripes, and hemstitched stripes, a charming assortment of new and desirable styles. Well worth 85c. a yard; priced at 39c

Main floor, New Building.

An Unusual Sale of Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

The price explains such an offering at this time—makes good excuse for telling about heavy Underwear at the beginning of September. A maker needed money quickly, sacrificed his profit to get it, and these garments are here for the ready ones in consequence at a big saving on later prices. They are good garments, too, all of them, or they wouldn't be here at any price. Their purchase will be a wise investment. Thus:

Women's Underwear. Fleece lined, ribbed, shaped Undervests with high necks and long sleeves. They are finished with silk tapes, pearl buttons and silk edging around neck and down front. Ankle length Drawers to match . . . . . 24c. a garment

Children's Underwear. Fleece lined, ribbed, shaped Undervests, with long sleeves, finished with silk tapes and pearl buttons. Ankle length Pantalets to match . . . . . 19c. a garment

Men's Underwear. These Undershirts and Drawers have 60 per cent. of wool fleecing on the inside and 40 per cent. of cotton on the outside. That means they are as warm as an all wool garment, while the cotton prevents any shrinking. They are finished with pearl buttons, silk binding and suspender tapes and are priced at . . . . . 44c. a garment

Stockings for Men and Children.

These also are exceedingly low priced—good investments as the Underwear and more timely.

Children's Stockings. These also are exceedingly low priced.

Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, double knees, heels and toes, 10c. a pair

Fast black heavy cotton Stockings with double knees, heels and toes. Comes as close to indestructibility as human skill can make a Stocking. Has a "fashioned foot" also, which means that it won't lose shape. Low priced at . . . . . 19c. a pair

Men's Socks. These are fast black cotton Socks of fine quality, with double soles, heels and toes; low priced at . . . . . 15c. a pair

Main floor, front, right.

Blanket Bargains

For Wise and Thrifty Housekeepers.

Every thread of wool.

These soft and snowy heaps are luxurious enough to tempt you even if prices were regular. They aren't regular, though. These Blankets were ordered many months ago at lowest prices then. Now they are marked

At Less Than Mill Prices To-day.

What an opportunity for prudent housekeepers, what low priced comforts for the wintry nights to come. These are prices to stand comparison.

11-4 (70x76 inches) 5 lb. Blankets, some subject to slight mill imperfections, otherwise would be $5.00 instead of . . . . . $3.98 a pair

11-4 (70x83 inches) 5 lb. Blankets, instead of $6.00 . . . . . $4.49 a pair

11-4 (71x75 inches) 5 lb. extra fine quality Blankets; present mill price is $6.50 pair, at . . . . . $5.98 a pair

14-4 (87x87 inches,) extra large size real California Blankets; would be good value at $15.00 a pair . . $11.00 a pair

Main floor, rear, left.

GOLFERS ON STATEN ISLAND

Bonner Leads the Field in the Championship Contest.

VARDON BEATEN AT SEABRIGHT

Best Ball of Menzies and Norton Wins by One Hole—Games at Ardsley and Other Links.

Douglas Bonner, who is a member of Princeton's golf team, won the gold medal yesterday at the Richmond County Country Club in the preliminary round for the golf championship of Staten Island. Bonner made the eighteen holes in 84 strokes, playing consistent and accurate golf after the first hole, which was one of his worst, requiring a 6; but again at the sixteenth hole short work through the fair green ran his score up to 7. Otis L. Williams was a close second, with 86.

Sixteen members of Staten Island clubs qualified to continue the championship fight at match play. The competition is the second annual contest for the highest golf honors of the island. James B. Branch offered a championship medal last year, and it must be won three times by the same player to become his property. J. A. Janin, Jr., of the Harbor Hill Golf Club won the prize at that time, and he got a place among the qualifying class yesterday. George E. Armstrong, a former Richmond County champion, and who recently won the Hollywood championship, just got a place in the eligible sixteen.

Thirty-three competitors started of forty-two who entered and twenty-nine turned in scores. The championship eligibles, with scores, were:

Douglas Bonner, Richmond County—										
Out	6	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	—41
In	5	4	5	5	4	5	7	4	4	—43

	Out.	In.	Total.
Total			84
Otis L. Williams	42	44	86
L. H. Thomas	45	42	87
Albert E. Paterson	45	42	87
C. D. Stout	43	46	89
E. O. Schuyler	48	44	90
I. A. Janin, Jr.	43	48	91
M. M. Singer	46	47	93
F. F. Worham	43	50	93
C. C. Goldsborough	46	47	93
Louis Livingston, Jr.	46	49	95
C. G. Wemple	52	44	96
W. A. Hamilton	48	48	96
R. T. B. Fiske	48	48	96
James Park	45	52	97
George E. Armstrong	49	48	97
T. B. Cooke	50	47	97

Park withdrew, which disposed of the tie. The first match play round must be finished before Saturday. The draw is: Bonner and Paterson, Stout and Thomas, Livingston and Armstrong, Janin and Goldsborough, Singer and Hamilton, Williams and Wemple, Worham and Schuyler, Cooke and Fiske.

Those who failed to qualify were:

	Out.	In.	Total.
Victor Garrett	48	50	98
I. R. Chadwick	47	51	98
A. B. Lawson	46	53	99
R. F. Mayhew	51	48	99
J. B. Elmendorf	48	52	100
W. L. Gunther	54	47	101
J. E. Leavitt	49	53	102
A. T. Kelley	51	51	102
J. Max Carrere	50	52	102
I. Cryder Lea	50	53	103
E. F. Rawson	54	51	105
Vincent Hockmeyer	56	49	105

Sands Wins at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The links of the Newport Golf Club were crowded this afternoon with players and spectators, for the match was for the Hemmingway Cup, at thirty-six holes, handicap. The cup must be won three times by the same person before it becomes his property. In 1896 Richard Peters won it, the next year I. Townsend Burden, Jr., was the winner, and the following year Foxhall Keene was the winner. Since then there has been no playing for the trophy till to-day. F. P. Sands won with a total net score of 162. The leading three scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
F. P. Sands	180	18	162
William Gammell	197	32	165
J. J. Mason	208	38	170

On Sept. 15 the annual match for the Count Turin Cup will be played by the club members only. The entries include A. M. Coats, Arthur T. Kemp, F. P. Sands, J. J. Mason, William Gammell, A. Cass Canfield, Augustus Jay, Nathaniel Thayer, and Milton S. Barger.

Richardson Wins at Shinnecock.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Harvard for the second time may claim the winner of the Challenge Cup of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, which has been played for every Saturday since the first week of June. To-day's match was to settle a tie between R. H. Robertson and C. Tiffany Richardson, who were the leaders on points. Richardson won, with the following score:

C. Tiffany Richardson—										
Out	4	7	3	3	5	5	4	5	5	—39
In	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	4	4	—46

Total 84

Robertson's score was 91. The last handicap of the season was also decided. There were eleven starters. The winner was R. Wellman, with the following card:

R. Wellman—										
Out	4	6	5	3	4	7	5	5	7	—46
In	6	6	4	6	6	6	4	4	4	—46

Total 92 13 79

Elihu Root, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, made the best gross score, as follows:

Elihu Root, Jr.—										
Out	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	—42
In	6	4	5	5	6	6	4	4	5	—45

Total 87

Lively Golf at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 8.—The finals in the mixed foursome handicap match by members of the Lenox Golf Club for silver trophies given by S. Howland Robbins, were played to-day between Miss G. Folsom and J. C. Greenleaf, handicap 20, and Miss C. R. Barnes and Joseph W. Burden, handicap 12. It was the most exciting match of the tournament, and called out the largest gallery of the week. They were to play eighteen holes, but at the end of the round they were even up and played nine more. It was even up all the way around until the very last, when Miss Folsom and Mr. Greenleaf won by 1 up. In the semi-final Mrs. E. A. Manice and Ernest Thompson, scratch, were beaten by Miss G. Folsom and J. C. Greenleaf, handicap 20, by 4 up and 3 to play.

Best Ball Defeats Vardon.

Harry Vardon met defeat yesterday in a best-ball match on the Seabright Golf Club links after one of the hottest contests he has played in this country. He had two strong men to meet, F. W. Menzies and the club professional, Willie Norton. The combined efforts of these two proved just a little too much for Vardon, and he was defeated by one hole in a 36-hole match. At the end of the morning round of 18 holes, honors were even. At the close of the fifteenth hole in the afternoon, Menzies and Norton succeeded in getting a lead of two, but Vardon won the next two, tying the game with one to play. The best ball got that in 3, to a 4 for Vardon. Over 500 members and guests saw the match, and it was one of the biggest days of the season for the Seabright Club.

The individual scores were:

Harry Vardon—										
Out	3	6	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	—40
In	3	4	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	4—35—75
Out	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	—41
In	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—37—78—153
Willie Norton—										
Out	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	—42
In	3	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	4—33—75
Out	4	5	4	5	4	6	5	4	5	—42
In	4	6	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	3—41—83—158
F. W. Menzies—										
Out	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	—46
In	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4—39—85
Out	4	6	4	5	3	6	5	4	4	—41
In	4	6	3	4	5	3	5	5	5	3—38—79—164
Best ball, Menzies and Norton—										
Out	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	—38
In	3	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	4—33—71
Out	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	—43
In	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3—33—71—142

Two Handicaps at Ardsley.

Two handicaps for Class A and Class B members were the features of the Ardsley Club yesterday. Dr. Homer Gebney won first honors in the former event and E. S. Kip led the Class B players. The scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Dr. Homer Gebney	94	13	81
Eugene Griffin	101	15	86
R. C. King	102	15	87
H. S. Brooks	98	8	90
A. P. Cochrane	93	2	91
L. M. Greer	100	9	91
F. L. Eldridge	99	5	94
L. C. Young	99	0	99

CLASS B.

E. S. Kip	110	23	87
W. W. Miller	110	18	92
H. Melville	120	27	93

Golf at Morris County.

Oliver W. Adams and Van Tassell Sutphen will meet next Saturday in the final round for the Thebaud Silver Cup at the Morris County Golf Club. The senior final round at handicap match play was finished yesterday. Sutphen beat Arthur Berry by 4 up and 2 to play, and Adams beat A. B. Frost by 1 up.

Archibald Forbes won the ball sweepstakes by 3 up over bogy. W. A. Flagg and L. B. Garretson came next with 1 up over bogy, and C. B. Beckwith broke even. The club is making great preparations for the coming match of Vardon on the links against the best ball of George Low and "Tom" Hutchinson, the professionals, respectively, of Dyker Meadow and Shinnecock. The exhibition will come off on Thursday, Sept. 20.

Golf on Marine and Field Links.

G. E. Tarbell won the club handicap yesterday on the links of the Marine and Field Club, near Bath Beach. Although allowed a handicap of 21, he made the lowest gross score of 96. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
G. E. Tarbell	96	21	75
E. L. Collins	116	36	80
S. R. Seaver	108	23	85
George L. Ford	122	39	83
D. A. Fuller	101	14	87
F. S. Mallett	108	19	89

Brooklawn Golfers Badly Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 8.—The Brooklawn County Club's golf team was almost shut out here to-day by the team of the Fairfield County Golf Club. The score was 28 to 1, and follows:

Fairfield—Dr. Martin, 6 up; J. M. Mason, 1 up; T. D. Hooper, 2 up; E. Leavitt, 3 up; King Smith, 2 up; F. C. Hilliard, 11 up; Duncan Edwards, 3 up; J. W. Monteith, 0 up. Total, 28.

Brooklyn—S. H. Paterson, 0; H. H. Taylor, 0; V. C. Thorne, 0; J. M. Young, 0; W. Seeley, 0; A. Canfield, 0; W. R. Briggs, 0; H. Beach, 1. Total, 1.

Maddock Wins on Crescent Links.

Sidney Maddock won the Crescent Athletic Club golf handicap yesterday on the links near Bay Ridge. He made the lowest gross score, 81 strokes, and his handicap of two gave him the net figures of 79.

H. S. Bowns, the lowest handicapped man, having one, took 89 from scratch. The players and scores were:

Sidney Maddock:	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out . . . 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—40			
George O'Flyn	87	2	85
A. A. Adams	89	4	85
A. A. Adams	87	2	85
G. W. Titcomb	93	7	86
H. S. Bowns	89	1	88
C. C. Cassels	92	2	90
W. M. Campbell	93	2	91
J. C. Powers	93	2	91
B. L. Cuthbert	97	6	91
D. V. B. Hegeman	100	8	92
C. G. Williams	98	6	92
W. F. Richards	104	8	96
F. N. Doubleday	100	0	100
C. E. McMahon	113	5	108

Golf on Kebo's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 8.—The weekly golf handicap at the Kebo Club to-day ended in a tie for first place between Henry Lane Eno of New York City and J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., of Boston, at 82 net. Many British and American officers entered the event, several bringing in good scores. The following among others handed in cards:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
H. L. Eno	106	24	82
J. M. Sears, Jr.	106	24	82
Miss Hinkle	108	24	84
R. K. Thorndike	93	7	86
F. Ellis, Jr.	89	2	87
Miss Burnet	107	20	87
J. F. O. Alsop	95	8	87
Arden Robbins	85	plus 2	87
L. Gourlie	93	4	89
Dr. Cushman	92	2	90
G. O. Thacher	92	2	90
Lieut. Campbell	112	14	98

Ackerson Wins September Cup.

T. T. Ackerson won the final round yesterday in the September Handicap at the Knickerbocker Field Club. He defeated E. H. Driggs by 7 up at bogy handicap, and the Class B final was won by S. S. Storm, who defeated G. H. Haskins by 1 up. The regular weekly handicap at bogy was won by T. T. Ackerson, 5 up. S. S. Storm, Jr., was second, 2 up, followed by S. D. Tompkins and G. H. Lazerus, who each scored one over bogy.

WESTCHESTER CYCLING TRIP.

A Run of Fifty-four Miles to New Rochelle and Back Through a Delightful Country.

A pleasant cycling trip for a Sunday or holiday is a run through Westchester County to New Rochelle, with the return trip through Bronx and Van Cortlandt Parks. The distance is less than fifty miles, and there are few hills, making the trip an easy one for the average rider.

From Central Park ride up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, turn to the right one block to Madison Avenue and then to the left and over the bridge to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Continue to Willis Avenue, turn to the left and follow it to Third Avenue, then one block on Third Avenue to Westchester Avenue. Turn to the right and follow that avenue two miles to the Southern Boulevard. Here take the right fork of the road, across the Bronx River and its broad salt meadows, through the straggling village of Unionport and to the left into the old town of Westchester.

Although many of the old-time houses in Westchester have been destroyed in recent years to make place for suburban residences of the modern type, there are still some interesting old structures left. Most of these are surrounded by stone walls over two hundred years old. St. Raymond's Church and cemetery, the latter containing some ancient headstones, are well worth a visit.

Westchester County was one of the principal battle grounds of the Revolutionary War, and the town was of considerable strategic importance. It was the headquarters of the Tory Westchester Light Horse, which, under the command of Col. De Lancey, overran the entire country until dispersed by Gen. Heath. A plank bridge, which, for over two hundred years, has spanned Westchester Creek, was held by Gen. Heath with a small force against the entire army of Gen. Howe, until the main army, under Washington, had withdrawn to White Plains.

Passing through the square and turning to the right the road leads over the creek and up a rise to the forks. The right

THE CAREER OF THE CLAM

An Enthusiastic Sailor and Traveler in His Youth.

MORE SLUGGISH IN OLD AGE

James L. Kellogg's Study of the Habits of This Mollusk—It Is Rapidly Being Exterminated.

Most folk look upon the clam as a very commonplace, plebeian creature—one whose intimate acquaintance is rather to be avoided and who is to be tolerated only during the Summer months, when his aristocratic cousin, the oyster, is enjoying his long vacation. In fact, his very name has been a synonym for obloquy, and only lately the lobster, which also deserved better treatment from the human family, came to share this melancholy distinction with him.

Great public services of the clam have been long forgotten. Hardly any one nowadays ever recalls the fact that during the darkest days of old Plymouth Colony he flung himself into the breach to save the Pilgrim forefathers from great privations, if not from actual starvation, yet now their descendants have given him the cold shoulder in favor of the oyster, whose greatest accomplishment is that, under favorable circumstances, he can turn over without assistance in his native element, and even this is denied by some who have made a study of his habits.

Now at last a sturdy champion has come forward to plead the cause of the abused mollusk. He is James L. Kellogg, and he writes from the biological laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at Wood's Hole, Mass., for the United States Fish Commission Bulletin, under the title of "Observations of the Life History of the Common Clam—Mya Arenaria." He shows that, so far from being an unintelligent entity, happy only when dreaming his life away beneath the rushing waters of the incoming tide, the clam in his youthful days is an enthusiastic sailor, going from one little port to another in his graceful double-hulled craft, and when overtaken by storms throwing out lines to secure moorings and riding out the tempest.

When the gale has passed he casts off his tiny hawsers and sails on to his destination. His cables possess advantages over those of hemp, for they are elastic and therefore seldom snap under any strain to which they can be subjected, but should one part it is the work of only a few minutes for the clam to construct another, somewhat as the spider spins his web.

The clam's rope walk is in a little sack at the base of his foot. The secretion there discharged hardens almost immediately into a fine filament, and Mr. Kellogg with a fine needle has drawn from a baby mya, by pulling gently but steadily, a cord two inches long in fifteen minutes. At this little clam secreted less than a quarter of an inch across, this was as much of an undertaking as if Mr. Kellogg himself had spun a rope seventy feet long in the same time.

A FOOT LIKE A PLOWSHARE.

The little foot, in the shape of a plowshare, is another marvelous member. It serves to carry the clam from place to place over the solid ground, and then may be used as a shovel with which he can bury himself deep from prying eyes. Even the smallest clams will try to bury themselves upon occasions. They will try it when only a little larger than the grains of sand they are trying to displace. Mr. Kellogg has watched baby clams keep at it persistently until at last as a reward he has transferred them to sand of a finer grade, into which they promptly sink from view. Clams of from one to two inches long bury themselves in from thirty-five to forty minutes in ordinary sand, but it takes them a much longer period to reach their usual depth of several inches.

The little clams have a jolly time in Summer, too, for they spend the greater part of their time in June, July, and August attached by their byssus threads to floating seaweed, with which they drift through the cool salt water. Millions of them perish at this period, however, for they cast loose in deep water, sink to the bottom, and drown, for a clam's best chance of living to fulfill his higher destiny as a fritter or stewpan is to take his abode for the period of maturity somewhere between the high and low water marks, where he is alternately covered and left dry by the ever-flowing water of the ocean. Still there are exceptions to this rule, and as one of them Mr. Kellogg cites Salt Pond, at Wakefield, R. I., from which good clams have been taken in considerable quantities, which have never known the motion of the tides.

The clam, too, has the same enemies as the oyster. Many of his race die to glut the hunger of the rapacious starfish, and the oyster drill occasionally, but not so often, inflicts a mortal wound by boring through his shell. In the Kickemuit River, in Rhode Island, countless millions of the young clams were found drifting about in the seaweed and eelgrass, in which were great numbers of the animated stars waiting only to get hungry to claim their victims.

FAT AND HEAVY IN HIS OLD AGE.

Having survived these perils of the deep and guided at last to a safe haven, the clam's days of youth rapidly pass. He grows fat and heavy; his shells elongate and become flattened. The active foot does not keep pace with his growth in other directions, and his movements become more sluggish. The siphon through which he breathes and takes his food can no longer be drawn entirely into his encasement, but hangs out between the shells. He buries himself deeper and deeper, and at last comes no more to the surface of the sand, but rests, with his supply pipe pointing upward along the channel by which he came, occasionally ejecting a jet of water just to let the world know he is alive.

If by any chance he has fallen against a rock or other hard substance, his shell accommodates itself to its contour. Safe from drill and star fish, from storm, and the depths of the sea, he rests after his career of excitement, forgetting the events of his earlier life, and awaiting only the shovel of the digger. And who shall now say that he has not earned his repose?

In another paper published by the United States Fish Commission Mr. Kellogg points out that the clam is rapidly being exterminated by being taken to market when too small, and this is particularly true in Narragansett Bay, where four or five years ago clams were plentiful, but now are scarce. When young they are hardy and can be planted with great facility. The experiment has been tried in the Essex River in Massachusetts, and was successful only in a measure, for while the cultivated clams were of more uniform size than those produced without the aid of man, and sold for $1.75 a barrel, while the wild ones brought only $1.50, poaching defeated the industry.

It was found that planters preferred to take clams from any bed but their own, and the Selectmen could not be brought to inflict any penalties for taking that, which since the beginning had been regarded as the property of every man.

FAMILY ESCAPE BY A WINDOW.

A Farmer's House Destroyed by Fire—His Savings Consumed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—By the explosion of a lamp left burning in the hallway, the house occupied by P. J. Haines, an Oak Tree farmer, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, and Haines and his family had a narrow escape from being burned to death.

The house was in flames when Haines was awakened by the heat and smoke. He aroused his wife and then ran into the bedroom where his three children were sleeping. Escape by the stairway was cut off by the fire, and the family was forced to get out of a window on the kitchen roof, and thence descend to the ground.

Secreted in a room on the first floor was $300 in cash, which was burned. Haines had a fear of banks, and always kept his money in the house. The building and all its contents were totally destroyed, entailing a loss of $5,000.

To Attend Mr. Morgan's Funeral.

The Transfer Tax Appraisers held a meeting in their office yesterday at 256 Broadway and passed resolutions expressing their regret at the death of William J. Morgan, late State Controller, and testifying to his pure character, both in political and private life. They further resolved to attend the funeral to be held in Buffalo.

SAILORS OF SUPERSTITION.

The Old Salt Tells Why It's a Good Thing to Take a Hint.

BANGOR, Sept. 8.—Two sailors, with their dunnage bags slung over their shoulders, followed a shipping master down a Bangor pier the other day to go on board an old hooker, deep loaded with lumber, that lay waiting for her stores and crew. Just as the party reached the pier head, a great gray rat was seen to cautiously and skillfully make his way along the taut bow hawser from the vessel to the wharf. The first sailor, seeing the rat leave the vessel and scuttle away up the wharf, stopped short in his tracks, dropped his bag and declared:

"That settles it—you don't get me aboard that hooker."

The sailor's mate, a stupid-looking Swede coaxed, and the shipping master swore, threatened, and argued, but all to no purpose. The superstitious tar wouldn't join the vessel. "She's as good as gone," he declared. "They're all done for when the rats begin to leave 'em," and he shipped in another vessel. The Swede went along in the rat-deserted schooner, with what luck is not yet known, and ever since that day the shipping master has been cursing the Jacks who go by signs, and telling stories of vessels that have survived all sorts of ill omens.

While the shipping master was talking away on this subject an old-time sailor dropped in and took the opposite side of the argument, telling some stories that made all the Jacks in the place feel the need of something bracing for their nerves. "There," said the old man, "was the case of the brig Starlight, that lost her second mate. The second mate he dreamt the night before she sailed that he saw himself in his coffin, and when he came into Gilfogly's place next day to take a parting drink with us he told of it, and we advised him to get another berth. He said that he guessed it would be all right with the brig, but it wasn't. She sailed from Bangor for Port Spain, and soon ran into bad weather. While helping to reef the mainsail, the footropes parted under him and that was the last of poor Jimmy Green.

"There was the bark Solferina, as pretty and sound a little vessel as ever left this port. She sailed on Friday, drawing 13 feet, and the cook killed a black cat the night before she sailed. This made the men nervous, and they said so, but the mate took a handspike to them, and, being anchored off, with all the boats up and lashed and the harbor full of floating ice, there was no chance to leave her. They never got a chance to leave her, for she went down in a northeaster two days out, and all hands with her.

"Now, a man of sense and with the fear of God in him, will get clear of a good deal of hard luck and stay on top of water longer than some of these smart Johnnies. There was Ned Hengler, who shipped in the brig Rainbow, a gay old West India hooker. Ned, he lived right here in Bangor, and he had good folks, who went to church reg'lar and kep' sober. The day before the brig was to sail, Ned acted kind of dumpish, and he couldn't tell why. 'Long towards night he shook the feeling off and started down over the hill from the Hampden Road to the river, with his bag on his back. It was a still, moonlight night, and the tide would serve in an hour from the time Ned started from home. He had got half way down the hill, and could hear the tug whistling for the vessels to get out their hawsers—them that was going in the tow.

"All at once he felt a soft touch on his arm, and he turned 'round. There, in the moonlight, stood his old mother—as had been in her grave eight years—and she looked just as natural, Ned said, as she used to when she stood at the door waving him good-bye when, as a young fellow, he went away on his first trips. She looked kind of sad and coaxing at him, and gently led him back over the hill, moving as softly as a shadder, and at the top of the hill she pointed toward home. Then she faded out of sight like a puff of smoke. Ned stood there a minute or two, not able to stir out of his tracks; then he picked up his bag from where he had dropped it, and went home. It was the middle of August, but he felt cold and shivery, and the first thing he did was to say his prayers. The Rainbow sailed without him, and she was never heard from.

"I remmeber Tom Scott, as others here do, and no one can say but what he was a man of sense. He was the best man that ever sailed out of this port, and he could lick any two men here in a fair fight. He was as hard-headed as they make 'em, but he wouldn't sail in the old schooner Harvest Home, even after he'd got his dunnage aboard and had turned in for the night. Why? Well, he dreamed that it was low water—chock low water—and that's about the worst thing a sailorman can dream of the night before starting for anywhere. He woke up, and just as he opened his eyes he felt a hand passed across his face. First he thought it was a rat's tail, for the old craft was full of rats, but the hand came again, soft as a feather, kind of smoothing his face, and he said it felt to him like the hand of death. That was enough.

"Tom turned out, got his duds, and went ashore quick, while all the rest of them were snoring. She sailed in the morning, and the Captain raved like a bull when he found Tom, his best man, had shook her. Tom staid ashore for a while, and well for him that he didn't make that trip. There came a great blow from the southeast just after the Harvest Home sailed, and all they ever saw of her afterward was some pine boards from her deckload and one of her quarter boards with her name on it. I don't believe in being too fussy, but it pays a man to take a hint once in a while."

PUGILIST AS AN ACTOR.

Ryan Didn't Make Hit Intended in Spellbinder Nerney's Drama.

"There are many pugilists who think they are born actors," said a friend to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter who attended a Republican ratification meeting at 40 Second Avenue last night. "But Paddy Ryan," he continued, "was the worst I ever saw.

"Now, that fellow," he added, pointing to the speaker, M. J. Nerney, "is one of the best spellbinders in the State, but he is a tough dramatist. He is guilty of writing 'Terry the Fox,' in which Ryan was cast for the hero's rôle. I saw the piece when it was tried on the dog, and it has always surprised me that the canine escaped an attack of rabies.

"Why there was a scene showing the interior of a thatched cottage in Ireland where an aged couple were awaiting the return of a long-absent son. Paddy Ryan was the supposed absentee. There was a knock at the door, and the old man and woman agreed that it was given by their son. The door was opened and in strode Paddy. Did he embrace his father and mother? No! He placed his silk hat on a table, threw his light overcoat over the back of a chair, and said in a low voice: 'Hello, father; hello, mother.' The audience was convulsed with laughter.

"The show came to grief at Holyoke, Mass., but was temporarily saved by Frank Yearance of this city. The company was stranded and wanted to reach Leominster. Yearance, who professed ability to pull anybody out of a hole, was called upon. He responded. After ascertaining that the telegraph office had closed he summoned the hotel proprietor from his bed and said, after explaining the company's trouble, 'Get me a wire to New York. I can get all the money we want.' Then he ordered drinks and cigars at the expense of the landlord while the latter was finding out that New York could not be reached. The boniface furnished the fares to Leominster and lost his hotel bill.

"Now, Nerney is a good stump speaker, the applause of the audience proves that; but I can't go his dramas."

Boy Disappears from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The strange disappearance of Willis N. Simons, son of Dr. Frank E. Simons, has caused great excitement here. Willis is an only son, and has been carefully brought up. He is of good habits, which makes his disappearance more unaccountable.

He left Monday afternoon, and has not since been seen, and several clues have been followed without success. He is seventeen years old, rather stout, has blue eyes, light brown hair, inclined to curl, and wears glasses.

Mount Morris Bank's President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mount Morris Bank, held Wednesday, Louis M. Schwan was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas L. Watt. Mr. Watt will remain a member of the Board of Directors. Cashier Hill of the bank said last night that the reason for Mr. Watt's resignation was pressure of outside business added to the fact that he contemplates a trip to Europe.

MAJOR GEN. OTIS'S REPORT

On Operations in Philippines from Sept. 1, 1899, to May 5, 1900.

QUOTES FILIPINO DOCUMENTS

Aguinaldo Prays for Success of Democrats—Insurgents Asked to Hold Out Till Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The War Department has made public a report of Major Gen. Otis, giving details of the operations of the United States Army in the Philippines from Sept. 1, 1899, to May 5, 1900. The period covers the active operations that were begun after the arrival of the additional troops, including the new volunteer regiments.

The report covers the operations of the armies and commands of Gens. Lawton, MacArthur, Wheaton, Schwan, Hall, James M. and J. F. Bell, Hughes, Bates, and Young, as well as different Colonels who had separate or individual commands during that time. It makes a very voluminous document.

Besides containing an account of the movement of the United States forces, there is considerable space devoted to the policies of the insurgents, shown to a great extent in the publication of the captured correspondence and documents found in possession of persons in sympathy with the insurgents.

Before going into affairs between the dates mentioned, Gen. Otis says he desires to correct an "erroneous impression that the war with the insurgents was initiated by the United States." After explaining the conditions which existed at the breaking out of hostilities, he says:

"War with the insurgents was forced upon us and was unavoidable."

He asserts that this is shown in Filipino correspondence captured by the Americans, which correspondence, he says, proves that war was planned by Aguinaldo. In this connection Gen. Otis gives a letter of Aguinaldo, dated Jan. 9, 1899, which was published some days ago. He says that another erroneous impression prevails that the Filipinos endeavored to stop hostilities after the first outbreak, but were prevented from doing so by the United States.

In the correspondence given is a letter from B. Legarda to Aguinaldo, dated July 7, 1899, in which he thinks the Filipinos are fighting under great difficulties. Aguinaldo replies from Tarlac, Sept. 14, 1899, maintaining that the Filipino cause is prospering. In the course of the letter Aguinaldo says that he is glad Filipinos have been placed in positions of responsibility by the Americans, as it shows that they are capable of self-government.

Commenting on the letter of Aguinaldo, Gen. Otis says it breathes sentiments of patriotic devotion, and also displays cunning and shrewdness. Another unsigned letter from some one in Aguinaldo's camp says the writer is trying to get to Manila and to leave the band of thieves he is with, and that many people longed for the American Army to advance. Gen. Otis says this letter expressed the opinion of men of property in the island.

Gen. Otis refers to the work the agents of Aguinaldo did in the City of Manila, largely through sending supplies from the city to the people outside.

After giving in detail the operations of the northern campaign, Gen. Otis refers to the difficulties encountered, and then touches upon an interesting phase of it in the following:

INSURGENTS VALUED PRISONERS.

"While driving the force with Aguinaldo to the northward he (Gen. Young) hastened up the coast to liberate the Spanish and American prisoners, who had been sent by the enemy into that region during several preceding months, where they were detained under Tagal supervision. His troops liberated more than 3,000 of them, following relentlessly all armed bodies and detachments by which they were guarded. The importance which the insurgents attached to the retention of them may be understood from the captured instructions sent to one of their chief officers on Nov. 15 from Tarlac, which are as follows:

"'Will not go to Manila. Otis did not accept our proposition. To-day enemy attacked our outposts, because Otis promised McKinley to take Tarlac to-day. Think they cannot break through. Take care of our prisoners, for therein lies our great hope. Spanish Commissioners try to deceive us; dealing with us as insurgents. Our Government sent them away and they withdrew greatly displeased. The quadruple alliance between France, Russia, Germany, and Spain is a fact. Before December we will know our fate. Throughout Europe there is sympathy for our cause. American Democrats already in our favor. They are sure of Bryan's triumph next election."

GROWTH OF FANATICAL SECTS.

About the middle of December there broke out a strange fanaticism, in which self-declared prophets revealed new creeds. This occurred in central Luzon. Educated Filipinos had warned the Americans of these occurrences, and said that unless promptly suppressed they would spread and cause great trouble. Commenting upon the matter, Gen. Otis says:

"It is difficult to account for the origin and rapid growth of these various sects during the preceding year, whether viewed as an incident of war which had disturbed the peace of the inhabitants and kept them in a continued excited state or as a reaction from the strictly enforced observances of ancient church ceremonials which the Spanish clergy had imposed upon them and resulting largely from their hostility to the members of the religious orders by whom they had been taught or in an indifference for those teachings, or whether, deprived of their religious instructors, they were relapsing into former superstitions and beliefs which were modified to a great extent by the mental improvement they had experienced under the Spanish régime. Whatever the cause, the fact disturbed the Roman Catholic clergy, and was the subject of much animated discussion."

Regarding the constant activity of the insurgents about Manila, Gen. Otis says:

"The constant activity of the insurgents in the vicinity of Manila, to the east in the Province of Morong, and to the south in the Provinces of Cavite and Batangas, had its chief inspiration in Tarlac, and was the result of the efforts of the agents of Aguinaldo, assisted by the subordinate officers of Lieut. Gen. Trias, who commanded all the enemy's forces in Southern Luzon.

"The work of recruiting and sending out men from Manila for the insurgent ranks never ceased, and supplies and munitions of war for the enemy continued to pass out, notwithstanding all our efforts, mostly by the waterways."

FILIPINOS' CRUEL WARFARE.

Gen. Otis says that the captured correspondence showed that Aguinaldo had appointed an agent in Manila fully authorized to carry on the work outlined. He tells about the attempt to carry bombs into the city, which bombs were captured, and adds:

"This barbarous mode of conducting war which attended the military operations of the insurgents is manifested in a reply of Gen. Torres (the officer mentioned above as Director General of Adjutants General) to the insurgent Secretary of War in February, 1899. He writes:

"'Señor Secretary of War:

"'Referring to your note in regard to an unhealthy town or place in the Province of Nueva Ecija fit for the concentration of the friars, I must state that, excepting the town of Bongabong, there is no good place, except the town of La Paz, in Tarlac. According to my observations, even the persons born there are attacked with malarial fevers and ague, and, if strangers, very few escape death.'

"The character of these State papers might prove amusing if they did not depict a startling depravity on the part of men claiming to rule by right, and with the consent of the governed, over a populous country, men who are continually proclaiming that they are actuated by the most humane convictions, and who were constantly invoking the sympathy of enlightened nations for their so-called patriotic cause, of which they claimed to be the lawful representatives.

"If, however, the secret State papers of the class above shown, (many of which came into our possession through capture,) are not pleasant reading, the public proclamations of these men might be, if they were not based on falsehoods which deceived the more ignorant of the people. These men were gifted in appealing either to the most depraved passions of the people or to its most cultivated sentiment."

PROCLAMATION BY AGUINALDO.

The Sandico letter, heretofore published, is given, also a proclamation of Aguinaldo to the Filipino people, dated Aug. 14, 1899, assuring the Filipinos that some Americans covet the beautiful "Filipina" and have invented many deceitful means to possess her.

Aguinaldo praises the Filipinos for the fight for liberty they are making without pay or without the hope of reward. In the course of the proclamation is the following:

"We ask God that He may grant the triumph of the Democratic Party in the United States, which is the party which defends the Philippines, and that imperialism may cease from its mad idea of subduing us with its arms, and I hope that my fears may not be realized that in case the Democratic Party is defeated the imperialistic party will revenge itself upon the Philippines by enforcing a large indemnity from us, (which it would be impossible for us to pay,) with the object of gaining by this means the triumph of its desires, and which would prove that this war from any standpoint is unholy with its black color of exploitation. It is no other than an assassin."

Aguinaldo adds that the insurgents "are able to find some hope of sympathy among the good Americans who still follow the precepts of justice which they inherit from their illustrious ancestors, the founders of the Republic of the United States."

AMERICAN POLITICS EXPLAINED.

There is also an appeal to the Filipino Army by the Filipino Secretary of War, dated Oct. 5, 1899, in which he says:

"There is no doubt that the war against the Filipinos is waged, not by the people of the United States, but by what is called the imperialist party, the party of McKinley, which is in power to-day.

"The North American Nation prefers peace, not because it has ceased to desire the riches of our soil, but because it wants to take them without risk and without adventures, without having to take any chances. The imperialist party would not have attempted to seize them if the easy victory over Spain had not made it believe that the Filipinos would be found equally easy to defeat.

"The firmness, however, of the Filipino people and the heroic resistance of our army is dissipating this delusion, but as the prestige of this party is greatly compromised, Gen. Otis, who represents it in the Philippines, in his tenacious desire to keep up the defense of the expansionists, has gone on asking for reinforcements and more reinforcements from his Government, which the people, not trusting him this time, have diminished.

"But the date of the Presidential election in that country is approaching, and the re-election or fall of McKinley will decide the good or bad end of this mad enterprise undertaken by him. Interference of the Continental European powers in this palpitating international question is again feared, and everything makes us believe that the Yankee army, with or without large reinforcements, is about to make a final effort before the imperialist party admits it is beaten.

"It is the general opinion of our republic and abroad that if we resist this attack, as it is expected we have held back the American line, we shall have reached the end of our sacrifices and attained our independence, and it will be most gallantly conquered.

CALLS FOR A LAST STAND.

"The critical moment, accordingly, is approaching. It will be the moment of life or death for us, and, however great may be the force of that bastard passion Ambition, it cannot prevail over the courage produced by legitimate and holy desires like ours for liberty and political emancipation.

"Hence, our dear and honorable President, the Government, and the Filipino people hope that once again you will make our enemy bite the dust and that once again you will give proof of that legendary valor to-day so notorious and admired over the whole world; and then in the ease of peace you will be able to pluck your conquered laurels with the legitimate satisfaction which comes from duty well done and receive the rewards which the Government will bestow upon you.

"AMBROSE ELORES,
"Secretary of War."

The whole condition of the military operations in the Philippines up to the time Gen. Otis was relieved is given. In closing his report Gen. Otis speaks in high terms of the American soldiers. Without individualizing, he commends the entire force, and especially the staff departments. He also speaks in high terms of the assistance rendered by the navy where that branch of the service co-operated.

BOARD OF TRADE FIRMS SUED.

Telegraph Company Claims Chicago Concerns Have Secured News Illegally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 8.—Having the exclusive right by contract with the Board of Trade to furnish its customers within the limits of Chicago with the quotations gathered on the floor of the Exchange, the Cleveland Telegraph Company to-day opened legal warfare on individuals and firms suspected of stealing this information either by means of tapping wires or obtaining the desired news from customers of the official telegraph company. In a petition filed in the United States Circuit Court the Cleveland Telegraph Company asks that this practice be stopped by means of an injunction, and proceeds to set forth in detail the injustice to which it claims to have been subjected by unscrupulous operators alleged bucket-shoppers.

After listening to the petition filed by Greene, Honore & Petters, representing the Cleveland Telegraph Company, Judge Kohlsaat issued an order requiring the defendants to appear before the court on Oct. 1 and show cause why the injunction should not be granted as applied for. The following are named as defendants in the bill:

Oscar M. Stone, George Hoyt, National Commission Company, Imperial Stock and Grain Company, J. J. Murphy & Co., Frank W. Schwartz & Co., Epply & Stockton, F. C. Nohe & Co., Talcott & Co., E. P. Morgan & Co., Fidelity Commission Company, Utility Investment and Commission Company, W. S. Nohe & Co., F. L. McKay & Co., Traders' Exchange, E. A. Wirschling & Co., Moody & Co., John Brown & Co.

CINCINNATI'S POLICE COUNT.

Claimed that Federal Enumerators Overlooked 14,556 Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—The official police census gathered by seventy-seven patrolmen was announced by Mayor Fleischmann this morning. According to the police count the Government enumerators missed 14,556 people. The police census gives Cincinnati a population of 340,458, against the Government figures of 325,902. According to the police count, Cincinnati has gained 14.70 per cent. in the last ten years, against the Government calculation of 9.79 per cent. gain.

Accompanying the police census was the business census, the returns of which include only the mercantile interests, the traders, and manufacturing interests of Cincinnati. Allowance should be made for all professional people, such as doctors, attorneys, ministers, teachers, &c., who reside outside the city, but pursue their calling within the city limits.

The business census shows the total number of employes in Cincinnati to be 86,213. Outside the city in Ohio there are 5,462; in Kentucky 12,748, making a total of 18,195 non-resident employes. The number of virtual residents of Cincinnati is computed by multiplying the number collected by the census returns by 5.05.

According to this computation, the number of people dependent for their livelihood on Cincinnati will be increased from 340,458, the number shown by the official census, to 432,343, according to the local count.

Death of William R. Bowne.

William R. Bowne, long associated with the development of Greenwich Village, died on Friday at his residence, 276 West Eleventh Street, at the age of seventy-six. As a young man, Mr. Bowne was a member of the mercantile firm of Wiley & Bowne. Later he conducted the business under his own name in Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street. Mr. Bowne retired from business ten years ago. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary, and a Director in a number of insurance companies. In 1861 he married Mary E. Haddock, daughter of William J. Haddock, a prominent resident of Greenwich Village. Mr. and Mrs. Bowne then went to live in the old Paddock homestead, which since then has been their residence. Mrs. Bowne is the sole surviving member of the family.

Immigrant's Body Identified.

The body of a man found on the New Jersey shore in the upper bay on Sept. 5 was identified yesterday by the immigration authorities as that of Angelo Squillante, an Italian immigrant who arrived on the Maasdam from Rotterdam Sept. 4. Squillante was excluded by the immigration authorities.

Meat Packers Hold Secret Meeting.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The Record says: "Representatives of all the packing house interests in Chicago held a closed meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night. On a previous occasion prices of meats were increased 1 to 2 cents a pound."

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

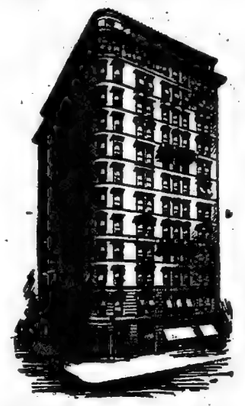

The Lorraine,
5th Ave. and 45th St.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Desirable location. Suites of various sizes and single rooms with bath, containing every modern comfort and convenience. Or lease by the year unfurnished.
RESTAURANT AND CAFE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Descriptive pamphlet upon application to FRED'K V. WISHART, Manager, or UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO., 59 Cedar St.

BOSTON.
...THE...
HOTEL ESSEX
New and Fireproof
This high-class hotel is located on Dewey Square, and faces the South Terminal Station.
Restaurant a la Carte.
Visitors' baggage is conveyed free of charge to and from the hotel.
F. A. HAMMOND, Proprietor.
Of the Plaza Hotel, New York.

Hotel Jefferson
102, 104, 106 East 15th St., N. Y.
Two Doors East of Union Square.
A quiet, homelike family and transient hotel in the most convenient location in New York, conducted on both
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
A few very desirable suites of three to six rooms, with private halls and private baths, at attractive prices for permanent rental. Especial attention is given to the maintenance of a SUPERIOR CUISINE. Inspection desired.
J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

The Langham,
FIFTH AVE. and 52d St., New York.
WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1st.
A FAMILY HOTEL OF THE FIRST CLASS.
Situated in the most select and desirable part of New York's grandest avenue. Apartments elegantly furnished. CUISINE UNEXCELLED. All arrangements for the comfort and satisfaction of guests as perfect as careful and experienced management can insure.
C. E. PUTTFARCKEN, Manager.

HOTEL ORLEANS,
80TH ST., COLUMBUS AV.,
OPPOSITE MANHATTAN SQUARE.
A few desirable Apartments of two and three rooms and bath to rent from October 1. The addition to the Orleans of 47 Apartments of from one to three rooms and bath will be ready for inspection soon, and will be decorated to suit. Apartments have long distance telephone, running ice water, shower baths, &c.; restaurant, a la carte, on tenth floor.
A. W. EAGER, Manager.

Sherman Square Hotel
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

WHERE TO DINE WELL.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 8 Park Place (apply to) 25 Union Sq.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hôte; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.
Rector's 44TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Service A LA CARTE.
Terrace Garden 58TH ST., near LEX. AV. 22d Reg. Band. A & T D, 75c.
Clarendon Hotel 4th Ave. & 18th St. Alc. Table d'hote dinner, 50 & 75c
MARSH'S, 104 W. 34TH STREET. A la carte. Theatrical Suppers.
"Ye Old Tavern" 161 Duane. Quaint surroundings. Vidal & Thompson.
Hotel Crescent, St. George, S. I. Starting point of Midland cars. A.
Hotel St. George, St. George, Staten Ild. Fine table d'hote dinner, 50c.
Standard Hotel, Central Bridge, Macomb's Dam, 154th St. A la carte.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Sterling Pianos.
Keep These Facts in Your Mind.
WE ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HIGH-GRADE PIANOS IN AMERICA. NEARLY 200 NEW PIANOS IN OUR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS. FROM 30 TO 75 SLIGHTLY USED AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEWLY FINISHED AND RECONSTRUCTED, PRICES, UPRIGHTS, $80, $100, AND UP TO $225. SQUARES, $25, $40, $60, UP TO $90. GRANDS, $150 AND $175.
SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCEPTED. LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH. INVESTIGATE THE ADVERTISED BARGAINS, THEN VISIT
The Sterling Piano Co.
ENTIRE BUILDING, 4 FLOORS, 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
LOOK for the name STERLING.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.
$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

KRAKAUER
Elegant new designs of Upright Pianos are on display at our Warerooms.
Easy terms. Send for Catalogue.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Special inducements on Pianos returned from rent.
KRAKAUER BROS., 113 East 14th St.

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NINE CENTS A WEEK.
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EXCURSIONS.
Iron Steamboat Co.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
SEASON CLOSES MONDAY, SEPT. 10TH.
Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 P. M.
Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.
Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route
TO
LONG BRANCH.
PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER
"COLUMBIA."
SEASON CLOSES SEPT. 10TH.
Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

TO "THE ADIRONDACK SCHOOL OF PAINTERS," SPORTSMEN AND ARTISTS GENERALLY.
In order to accommodate the large and rapidly growing class of artists, referred to by some as the Adirondack School of Painters, the New York Central will make exceedingly low rates to the Adirondack Mountains, from September 15th to October 31st, tickets being good to return within fifteen days from date of sale.
For particulars, see New York Central Ticket Agents at important stations.

Time Table—Steamers Leave
GLEN ISLAND
Cortlandt St. Piers—9; 10; 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30; 3:30 P. M. So. 5th St.; Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20; 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St.—9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St. 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

All-Water Route to ROCKAWAY BEACH
Steamers... { GEN'L SLOCUM, GRAND REPUBLIC.
CONNECTING with TROLLEY for ARVERNE, EDGEMERE, AND FAR ROCKAWAY.
West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Bridge Dock, Brooklyn: 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return: 11:30 A. M., 4:45, & 6 P. M. Trip. 50c Round

IDEAL OUTING TRIP.
A DAY ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.
On SUNDAYS the new fast steamer CHESTER W. CHAPIN leaves Pier 35 E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., due New Haven 2 P. M.; returning, due New York 8 P. M. About an hour in New Haven. Music. Fine restaurant and café service. A fascinating all-water trip. Round trip, $1.00; children, 50 cents.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

BOARDERS WANTED.
39 WEST 32D ST.—Single and double rooms, with board; most central location in city; transients taken.
55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Choice second floor rooms, with board; adults; select house; references exchanged.
57TH ST., 409-411 WEST.—Superior accommodation; suite large and small rooms, with board; references.
69 IRVING PLACE.—Will be opened Sept. 17 as a select boarding house; permanent parties applying now can have choice of rooms and furniture.
104 WEST 79TH ST.—Two large connecting rooms; also large front room; close to Park L and surface cars; excellent table.
FOR BUSINESS MEN; CENTRAL LOCATION; rooms and suites; special cuisine and service; elevator and telephone. Address A. L., Box 849, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
117TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and hall rooms; private American family. Gentlemen only. Improvements.
36TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, with and without private bath, for gentlemen; valet service; breakfast optional; references.
A DESIRABLE ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY near Central Park, between 5th and 6th Avs., for single gentleman; $7. Address Bachelor, 990 6th Av.
LEXINGTON AV., 447.—Two square rooms, comfortable and clean. Open fires; running water. Gentlemen only.

MISCELLANEOUS.
MULTICOPYING OF WRITINGS MADE EASY

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Conditions Favorable to an Early Revival of Business.

ACTUAL DEALING STILL SMALL

Sales by Brokers—Several Valuable Parcels Under Foreclosure—Other Offerings for This Week.

Business in prospect rather than that actually accomplished continues to be the only feature of the real estate situation that affords much encouragement, and as usual in times of depression it devolves upon the optimists to hold the market together. There are those, of course, who, without special reasons, freely predict no business until after election, and it may be that their prophecy is a good one, but there is little in the conditions to warrant it.

There is plenty of money looking for real estate investment, the mortgage loan market is in a condition favorable to active dealing, building material prices are approaching more nearly to their normal level every day, while renting of both dwellings and business property is proceeding on a scale that will enhance the investment values of many properties. At the time of the Democratic National Convention, representative real estate men were quoted in this column to the effect that the possibility of Bryan's election would be far less of a bugaboo to the realty market than it was in 1896, and developments so far indicate that this opinion was correct. Indeed, taking these various circumstances into consideration, it is difficult to recall a period in the last three or four years in which abstract conditions have been more promising than at present.

The business of the last few days has had to do solely with small properties. The popularity of the new residences on the old Columbia College site was again shown by the sale of another of Charles Buek's houses—49 East Forty-ninth Street. The transformation of that block has been little less than marvelous, and a trip in that direction is well worth the time of any Columbia alumnus who cares to see what modern builders can do in eighteen months to a block of college buildings filled with the traditions of half a century.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The German Savings Bank has sold the five-story brick and marble front flat 2,102 Amsterdam Avenue, 30 by 90 by 100, for about $27,500.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for a client to George Sutherland the four-story building 34 East Ninth Street, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold.

Hyman Rosen has bought the four-story brownstone-front flat 107 East Seventy-fifth Street, 18.9 by 70 by 102.2.

The Auction Room.

Salesroom business was confined to three days last week and there was nothing in the character of the offerings or in the results to indicate any improvement. A partition sale of the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 88.9 by 60, brought out only an interested party as purchaser on a bid of $43,000.

The sale of seventy-four lots at Bensonhurst on Labor Day was interesting as showing a substantial advance in values in that section, even within the last few months. Thus lots on Twenty-fifth Avenue, between Eighty-sixth Street and Benson Avenue, which sold at partition sale in June for $148 each, brought from $197 to $200 each on Monday. On Bay Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets, between Bath and Benson Avenues, $100 was paid for lots that sold in June for $110 each.

Auctioneers as yet show no disposition to try the market with voluntary or executors' offerings, and for some time to come auction buyers will have to content themselves with looking for an occasional bargain among the legal sales. Several properties of more than ordinary value, to be sold under foreclosure, may enliven matters a bit this week. On Tuesday the six-story apartment house on a seventy-five-foot frontage at 255 West Ninety-seventh Street will be sold. Thursday's list includes 947 West Broadway, near Grand Street, and for Friday the sale of the eight-story building 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street is announced.

There were recorded last week 168 mortgages for $6,679,006, of which 46, for $5,485,042, were at 5 per cent.; 83, for $523,164, were at more, and 39, for $670,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 256 mortgages for $3,630,452, of which 78, for $657,988, were at 5 per cent.; 120, for $985,556, were at more, and 60, for $1,986,910, were at less.

New Morningside Apartment House.

Plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday for the ten-story structure to be erected by the Morningside Realty Company, on the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets. The building will be in the nature of a combination apartment house and dormitory, with an idea to affording accommodation for a large number of Columbia College students. Architects Price & Darrach have designed the structure with an exterior of brick and sandstone, with terra cotta trimmings. Its cost is estimated at $400,000. The Andrew J. Robinson Company will have charge of the construction work. Spencer Trask is President of the Morningside Realty Company.

New Dispensary Will Cost $200,000.

A six-story building, to be occupied as a medical dispensary, will be erected by the St. Bartholomew's Church Corporation, at 215 and 217 East Forty-second Street, a plot 50 by 92, adjoining the church's present mission house. The new building will cover part of the site occupied until recently by Stern's silk factory. Architects M. L. & H. G. Emery have estimated the cost of the new structure at $200,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Bathgate Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 75 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of James Kennedy on June 14, 1900.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 104 and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 31.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 and 16, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,152.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Van De Water, referee, 1,105 First Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-first Street, 25 by 91, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 389 Prospect Avenue, west side, 24.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 19.3 by 95, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $9,204; subject to other mortgages for $5,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 518 to 522 Greenwich Street and 325 Spring Street, beginning on the north side of Spring Street, 61.6 feet west of Greenwich Street, runs west 20.3 by north 90 by east 81 to Greenwich Street, by south 49.2 by west 60.9 by south 40, three four-story brick tenements on Greenwich Street, and a three-story brick tenement on Spring Street. Due on judgment, $1,662; subject to prior liens for $25,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 255 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 75 by 100.11, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $68,181.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 19 and 21 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,399; subject to another mortgage for $12,065.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 391 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,586.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,668.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 290 West Twelfth Street, south side, 82.3 feet west of Fourth Street, 16.8 by 117.4 by 17.3 by 115.4, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 2,100 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $36,012.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,492.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 347 West Broadway, east side, 125 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $50,247.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 227 and 229 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $23,490.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Laskey, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, the block front between La Fontaine and Arthur Avenues, 182 by 284.7 by 190 by 256, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,809; subject to other mortgages for $59,000.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,581; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 40 by 92; eight-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $76,591.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 419 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $22,214.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, Spring Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 25 by 75.3, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,600; subject to prior mortgages for $54,568.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Bottomley, referee, 238 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,242.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Surrogate, 33 East Third Street, north side, 140 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 77.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 100, two and three-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of Julia Drought on June 11, 1900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 215 and 217 East Forty-second Street, for a six-story brick dispensary, 50 by 92; St. Bartholomew's Church Corporation of 348 Madison Avenue, owner; M. L. & H. G. Emery of 68 Bible House, architects; cost, $200,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, from One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, for a ten-story brick and stone dormitory and apartment house, 200 by 100; Morningside Realty Company, 27 Pine Street, owner; Price & Darrach of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $600,000.

South Road, north side, 351 feet east of West Road, for a one-story frame stable, 50 by 13; E. Randolph of 7 Nassau Street, owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $760.

Ford Street, north side, 250 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, 21 by 52; Peter Shand of 1,229 Brook Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of Tilden Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 31; Alfred Powers of 181 West Sixty-third Street, owner; J. E. Dobbs, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $2,700.

Alterations.

No. 16 Catharine Street, to a four-story brick factory and store; McCabe estate, premises, owner; cost, $70.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 195 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brewery; John F. Betz, owner; Hill & Stout, architects; cost, $500.

Lawrence Street, north side, 75 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story ice house; John F. Betz, owner; Hill & Stout, architects; cost, $500.

No. 411 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; James A. Breakell of 249 West Fifty-second Street, owner; Edwin S. Coy, architect; cost, $300.

Bowery, northwest corner of Doyers Street, to a five-story brick flat building; Taylor estate of 99 Franklin Street, owner; Samuel Gross of 348 East Eighty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $100.

Saxe Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of McGraw Avenue, to a one-story and basement brick dwelling; Lawrence McCarthy, premises, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

South Road, south side, 601 feet east of West Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; E. Randolph of 7 Nassau Street, owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $900.

No. 74 West Twenty-third Street, to a brick store; Manhattan Railway Company, owner and architect; cost, $300.

No. 235 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick bowling alley; N. Fleck of 233 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 134 East Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, studio, and stable; H. W. Poor of 1 Lexington Avenue, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

BROADWAY, w s, 216.10 ft s of 122d St, runs w 200 ft to Claremont Av x s — to centre old Bloomingdale Road x n — x e 191.6 to Broadway x n 5; Ernst Thalmann to May Deering, (R S 50 cents) 1

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 200x99.2x200x99.1; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Louis Brandt and another, (R S $1, mtg $96,500) 1,000

HENRY ST, n s, 23.3 ft w of Montgomery St, 46.1x80x44x80; Samuel Baskin to Sarah Lubetkin, (R S $14.50, mtg $63,000) Exchange

PLEASANT AV, 357, w s, 16.8x75; Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, to Henry Mesier. 5,000

RIDGE ST, n w s, 125 ft n e of Rivington St, 25x100; Isidore I. Hirsch to Rachel Hirsch, ½ part, (R S $3) 1

19TH ST, 411 West, 21.5x80; Francis P. Prial to John Stinson, (R S 50 cents, mtg $9,000) 1

24TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Simon Uhlfelder to Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, (R S $5, mtg $20,000) 100

25TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9x irregular; Hannah T. Q. Brann and another to Daniel F. Quinn 2,500

45TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Alicia O'Brien to Patrick Murphy, (R S $15) 1

70TH ST, 148 West, 17x100.5; John P. Huggins to Evelyn L. Embury, (R S $24) 24,000

82D ST, n s, 82 ft w of West End Av, 18x82.2; Mary G. Marks to George N. Brooks 18,000

84TH ST, n s, 81.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x83.2; Catharine L. Manning to Ellen Burke, (R S $6, mtg $8,000) 1

106TH ST, 211 and 213 West, 66.8x100.11; Bernardine Preuss and another to Anna G. Plumer, all liens, (R S $15) 1

127TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of 3d Av, 53.5x99.11; Elizabeth L. M. Van Dolsen to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (R S $10, mtg $30,000) 100

130TH ST, 28 East, 18.1x99.11; Charles R. Pratt to Sophia M. A. Hoffmann, (R S $1, mtg $13,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

PLOT bounded by Boston Road, White Plains Road, and property of S. V. Lance, East Chester; Paul Kohn to Jacob Sohl, 5 years 180 to 246

Recorded Mortgages.

BENTLEY, Harriet M. and Charles, to Robert S. Clark; 73d St, 271 West, 3 years $15,000

DOUGLAS, Margaret K. and James S., to John Rottkamp; 86th St, n s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 3 months 3,500

EMBURY, Evelyn L. and Philip, to John P. Huggins; 70th St, 148 West, 3 years 19,000

FRICK, Jacob, to George N. Boehm; Water St, 684, n w corner of Jackson St, due 5,000

MORTON, William L., to Isabella Morton; Kelly St, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 1 year 2,000

PREUSS, Bernardine and William, Jr., to Michael J. Coyne; 106th St, 211 West, rerecorded, 1 year 2,500

PRICE, Sabina, to Jacob Fritz; 5th St, s s, 124 ft w of Avenue D, 3 years 500

SCHMIDT, Henry and Hartmann, to Marie Butt; 133d St, s w corner of Audubon Av, 1-3 year 3,000

UHLFELDER, Simon, to Fanny Heilbrunn; 24th St, s s, 181.6 ft e of 1st Av, due Aug. 1, 1903 8,000

WEBER, Louis V., to Anna E. Maginn; 92d St, s s, 382 ft e of Columbus Av, ½ year 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

COYNE, Michael J., to Moses Misch, recorded $2,500

FRANKENSTEIN, Alexander, to Ravitch Brothers, 14-75 part Nom.

HAWES, Harry H., to Cortlandt De P. Field Nom.

KENDALL, Daniel, and another, trustees, to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple 2,000

MORTON, Isabella, to Max Borck Nom.

SMITH, Adele, and another, trustees, to the American Mortgage Company 6,073

WILLCOX, William R., trustee, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 14,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; the Sanitary Fire-Proofing and Contracting Company against Emilio Vigna, owner and contractor 575

BROOK AV, w s, 195.2 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x89; Chester F. Reynolds against Frank Mezger, owner; Vincent Bonagur, contractor 76

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 100 ft n of High Bridge Road, 25x116; Joseph A. Reichert against Theresa E. Hampe, owner and contractor; Herman A. Hampe, contractor 185

LEWIS ST, 219 to 223 and 7th St, 301 to 305 East; Harris Maskin against Akron J. Cohn and Lillie Solomon, owners and contractors 450

ST. ANN'S AV, 672 to 678; Chester F. Reynolds against Frank Mezger, owner; Vincent Bonagur and others, contractors 120

90TH ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 64x102.2; John Blady against the Imperial Construction Company, owner 175

154TH ST, 440 and 442 East; Chester F. Reynolds against Ida Farber, owner; Boehm & Boehm, contractors 7

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

ROBBINS AV, e s, 75 ft n of Dater, or 147th, St, 150x100; John C. Barr, with Janetta R. Kirby, 17 payments 68,000

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 80th St, 51.2x100; James Curran Manufacturing Company against Henrietta E. White, (notice of attach-102D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Mayer against Ferdinand and Fanny Bloch, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, F. Solinger.

ment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

137TH ST, s s, 130.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Mary H. Bell against Catherine M. Matthews and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morgan & Seabury.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS.—Schedules of James R. Floyd's Sons, corporation, iron founders, of 539 West Twentieth Street, show liabilities $122,473, nominal assets $114,825, and actual assets $64,432. The liabilities are: For salaries and wages, $1,529; bills payable, $36,713; accounts payable, $19,489; due Hugh W. Adams & Co., $39,628; loans, $27,211. The principal items in the assets are: Accounts receivable, nominal, $30,684; actual, $29,265; merchandise, nominal, $14,059; actual, $10,881; machinery, tools, &c., nominal, $40,723; actual, $12,937; patterns, nominal, $14,288; actual, $2,254; bonds and stocks, nominal, $6,775; actual, $6,187; cash, $633.

FINKELSTEIN & HOROWITZ.—Judge Gildersleeve has appointed Max Monfried receiver of the assets of Finkelstein & Horowitz, tailors, at 169 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, in a suit brought some time ago by Louis Horowitz against Joseph Finkelstein for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. Mr. Horowitz bought a half interest in the business on June 5.

Automobile Company Must Pay $4,572.

Judgment for $4,572 was entered yesterday against the Elgin Automobile Company of Chicago in favor of Solomon L. Pakas, dealer in bicycle supplies, for damages for breach of contract to sell him twenty-five automobiles. He paid $100 on account for the first delivery, but never received any of the automobiles.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNSTEIN, Rudolph—Joseph Wolf	$86
ARATA, Peter—Razetti Brothers	978
COLLETON, Alice—Daniel Daly	316
DEMERITT, Daniel C.—The Chatham National Bank of New York	894
EGAN, John O'B., and Louis Wolfsohn—The American Mills Company	790
GEORGE, Walter W.—William R. Rey	170
HELMKEN, John H.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c	25
HERMAN, Henrietta—Joseph Rogatsky	78
KENNELLY, William—A. J. Wolf	87
KROPE, William O.—H. Whitney	454
KELLY, Malachi—David Stevenson Brewing Company	231
MURPHY, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	78
MURRAY, Michael, and John A. Treanor—Patrick Cavanagh and others	112
NICHOLAY, William H.—James S. Barron and another	18
PHOEBUS, John A.—E. H. Stafford Desk Company	127
PAURA, Raffaele, and Giacinto Inideill—M. Gregorio and another	776
RICE, Walter C.—Edward C. Hazzard and others	273
RUTTER, Sara E.—Marie S. Gulbaudet	187
SCHOENBERG, Herman—United Electric Light and Power Company	284
SCHWAB, Theresa—J. Lamkay and another	157
SAYRE, Roxcelleenah—J. Addison	198
STROBEL, Casper—C. Casey	24
SCHMIDT, Edmund P. and Serenia C.—A. L. Woarms and another	126
SCHREIBER, Ezekiel—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	491
VEHRENKAMP, Dietrich—R. Hill	191
COLUMBIA CAB COMPANY—August Zinsser	339
ELGIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY—S. L. Pakas	4,572
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—A. Pearce, by guardian	200
LOCOMOTIVE SMOKE PREVENTER Company—Margaret L. V. Shepard	402

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SALESMEN.—Two experienced men wanted to travel in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, for 1901, with a large line of ladies' cloaks and suits; state present employment, will be kept confidential. WESTERN, Box 187, Times Office.

WANTED—Boy about 16 years, neat, active, educated, honest, good penman, residing in Manhattan, can obtain permanent position in law office; chance for advancement. Attorney, Box 212, Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced foreman for city retail ice routes. Address experiences and particulars to "Steady Work," 270 West 23d St.

WANTED—An able-bodied driver for ice wagon. Address particulars to "Steady Work," 270 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By mother and daughter care of gentleman's house in the country for the Winter; understand care of poultry; best references given. M. L., Box 140, Times Office.

Companions.

COMPANION and NURSE.—By an educated lady, linguist, having traveled in Europe, the Orient, and America, as companion and nurse to invalid in refined family; for the 1st of October. M. L. M., 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady about to close her cottage at Saratoga Springs wishes to find a place for an excellent cook, who understands soups, pastry, entrees, &c.; New York family preferred. Apply before Sept. 14, 21 Federal St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

COOK.—In first-class private family; understands cooking thoroughly; city references. 350 West 24th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—French; first-class; go out by the day. Write, 297 7th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting governess; additional engagements; French, English, and German; good references. Audley, 18 West 119th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By refined young lady as maid; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser, manicure. A. Gottshing, 678 East 138th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day. 236 East 41st St., care Mrs. Nugent.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl, just arrived, to take care of children; speaks German and French; good seamstress. Petit, 385 West 42d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; work home; repairing dresses, alterations; also family sewing by hand and machine; curtains, cushions. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By young woman of eighteen as beginner. M. G., 428 West 58th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—By first-class French butler; fifteen years' experience; ten years last two situations; strictly sober; wages, $50. V. C., Box 185, Times Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; seventeen years' personal city reference from present employer; cause of leaving, family giving up horses. I. M., Box 370, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; colored; best city reference from last employer. G. B., 116 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Best city references; eleven years with last employer. J. S., 235 5th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Gentleman wishes position for his gardener; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married; no family; very best references. C. M., Box 350, 1,269 Broadway.

GARDENER—By Scotchman, age 30, married, one child, on private place; thoroughly understands greenhouses, lawns, and vegetables; good references. James Wood, North Broadway, Yonkers.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURING, FACE STEAMING, FACIAL massage; by French graduate; speaks English, Spanish. Eginton, 439 West 44th St.

USEFUL COUPLE.—Germans; man thoroughly experienced in gardening, farming, care of live stock, &c.; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; highest references. Louis Sohers, care of Weiner, 251 East 13th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Speaking of Brooklyn Realty,

Did you read that news article in the N. Y. Sun of Aug. 26th?

An unprejudiced opinion of what the prospect of the new bridge, and proposed tunnels, and the existing electric lines are doing, and are bound to do, for Brooklyn values.

The facts are irresistible.

As is also the fact that between the bridges and the beaches there is to-day no high-class real estate proposition in every way so advantageous to the investor, as

Beautiful South Midwood

with its perfectly developed system of streets and sewers, curbs and gutters, trees and shrubbery, lawns and landscapes;

Its sun-lit houses,
Each by itself,
Each different from the other,
Each a model of House Architecture, Conveniences and Comforts.

And just at present, in order to stimulate activity in advance of the regular real estate season, several of the most attractive of these houses will be offered to desirable purchasers, at figures which will never again be duplicated.

To everyone who acts upon it, this suggestion is worth, at least, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Send for booklet—or better, see the property.

35 minutes from Park Row, by Kings County El., for Manhattan or Brighton Beach, to Newkirk Ave.; or Flatbush Ave. surface car marked Vanderveer Park, or Bergen Beach.

Germania Real Estate and Improvement Co.

OFFICES.

Main Office, Flatbush and Nostrand Aves.
So. Midwood Office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., near Bedford Ave.
New York Office, 38 Park Row (Potter B'ld'g).

Beautiful, Artistic Homes

30 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.

2 and 3 Story Houses | Near Prospect Park; Midwood Street, just off Flatbush Ave.; neighborhood restricted; stone houses of various colors and designs. Swell and square fronts. Box stoops. | Prices Low. Terms to Suit.

70 HOUSES TO SELECT FROM. 40 ALREADY SOLD.

These houses are modern in every particular. The rooms are arranged with a view to comfort. Foyer or saloon parlors. Hardwood trim throughout; open plumbing, large closets, tiled bathroom, dumb waiters, etc. Can be seen any day.

W. A. A. BROWN, Owner.

Brooklyn office, corner Flatbush Ave. and Midwood St. New York office, 149 B'way. Open evenings until 9. Sundays and holidays all day.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE

58 CITY LOTS,

THE MOST ACCESSIBLE SOLID BLOCK IN

24TH WARD,

NEW YORK CITY,

only 20 minutes from 42d St. by two railroads; streets on four sides and all on grade; suitable for immediate development for high-class residence or large institution. Address or call for particulars,

JAMES L. WELLS, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

GEO. R. READ

offers for sale

a selected number of

Desirably Located Medium and Extra Size Dwellings.

Special Lists Furnished on application to

Head Offices, 60 Cedar St. (8115) 1 Madison Ave. at 23d Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PLOT

for improvement, containing over 6,300 sq. feet, with two frontages in centre of the Financial District, price and terms liberal.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Choicest New Up-to-Date Private Dwellings, DOWN TOWN OR UP TOWN, EAST OR WEST SIDE.

Houses from 18 to 25 feet wide, all of my own construction, perfect in workmanship, plan, and finish, and the best values at the prices in this city.

49th and 50th Streets, near Madison Avenue. 107th Street, near Riverside Drive.

Particulars on premises, or of

CHARLES BUEK,

Owner and Architect, No. 109 WEST 42D ST.

A PURCHASER OF BUILDING LOTS UNABLE to complete payments will sell contract for $80, $25 cash, $55 balance can be paid off $5 monthly. Liberal commission to agents. Lots are near Jerome Av., the future Broadway of New York City; lots near sell for $425. Close to Rapid Transit extensions. Prospective buyers can meet Mr. Lawrence to-day at 2 o'clock at the Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, to see the lots, (fare free,) or address LAWRENCE, 35 West 32d Street.

ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON MANHATTAN ISLAND, COVERING NINE LOTS; EQUITY, SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; OWNER, NEEDING MONEY IN EXPANDING BUSINESS, WILL SELL AND TAKE TEN YEARS' LEASE; WILL NET SEVEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT. RESPONSIBLE, 1,269 BROADWAY.

HOMES THAT PAY.

Two-family houses, now part rented, paying nearly all expenses; assessments paid; modern improvements; $5,000 to $6,750; EIGHT MINUTES' WALK from 6th and 9th Av. "L" station at 155th St. For particulars write or apply on premises.

E. OSBORNE SMITH, Ogden Av. & 165th St.

VERY CHOICE, COMFORTABLE HOUSES, with all modern improvements; 4 minutes from station; 18 minutes from 42d Street Station; very reasonable. Apply EMILE UTARD, 46 East 14th St., or on premises, Undercliff Av., Morris Heights, near 176th St.

BRONX, COR. LONGFELLOW AND JENNINGS STS., house on lot 50x100; 4 short blocks from station of projected underground R. R.; for sale at moderate price. Address C. R., care of Bothfeld & Weygandt, 73 Broad St.

35 WEST 93D STREET.

WHY PAY MORE WHEN $16,750 WILL BUY NICE FOUR-STORY PRIVATE HOUSE NEAR CENTRAL PARK. GOOD ORDER. Open Daily.

THREE-STORY COTTAGE.—Kitchen first floor; bath, improvements; full city lot; uptown, west of Madison; low price; small cash; possession. Address OWNER, 157 East 125th St.

ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A small, very attractive house at reasonable price. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 15 Liberty St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FINAL CLOSING AUCTION SALE,

Saturday, September 15, 1900.

On Premises **SEA GATE** 2:30 P. M.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY, Auctioneers.

RESTRICTED SEA BEACH RESIDENT PARK.

Within one hour of New York, fronting Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay, and overlooking the Narrows. An ideal location for Summer home and resort, always cool, with outlook a marine panorama.

SEA GATE possesses an ocean beach equal to the finest, with the best and safest surf bathing, excellent still water bathing, all facilities for yachting and boating, the Atlantic Yacht Club being located on the property.

Every modern improvement introduced—macadamized roads, sanitary sewage system, water, gas, and electric lighting—every comfort as found in a city residence, including community stable, etc.

A careful administration rigidly excludes every undesirable element; select society; many well-known New York people have their Summer homes here.

HIGHLY DEVELOPED AND LIMITED IN AREA.

Special boat service during the season, May to November, from Battery, N. Y. Full information of Auctioneers.

WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY,
203 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

"3 MINUTES BEYOND LARCHMONT MANOR."
"6 MINUTES BEYOND NEW ROCHELLE."

50 CTS. PER WEEK will pay for, and

$95.00

will buy, without interest and without assessments or any other expense, a fine residence lot at

"Mamaroneck,"

ON THE SOUND, WESTCHESTER CO

Near the depot; near Orienta Point, and quite close to Larchmont Manor—and only 38 minutes from Grand Central Depot, on the New Haven Four-Track Railroad.

5,000 inhabitants; city improvements and advantages. Trolley passes the property on macadamized Boulevard.

Cheapest Property Ever Offered in Westchester Co.

Titles guaranteed. Payments to suit. Write, call, or 'phone for tickets.

THE WARRANTY REALTY COMPANY.

Tel. call "559 Cort." 115 Broadway. Up-town Office, 128 W. 23d St.

Yonkers' Park,

16 miles out on Harlem Railroad; beautiful new houses; prices ranging from $5,000 up; strictly modern; decorated to suit; all improvements; no assessments; highly restricted; prices moderate; terms to suit buyers; 40 trains daily.

Commutation, $5.50 per month.

W. R. WATSON,

22 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Sundays and Labor Day at the Park.

BRONXVILLE LOTS CHEAP, BRONX MANOR, opposite station; streets, sidewalks, water, electric light; easy payments; title insured; commutation, 8 cents. OFFENBACH, 97 East 116th St.

"FLAT DWELLERS!! WHY NOT BECOME "porch dwellers" at FAIRVIEW, Yonkers? Get booklet. GORDON, 20 East 42d St.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

CHOICE, NEW UP-TO-DATE

Queen Anne detached houses on plot 50x100; our own construction; perfect in workmanship, plan, and finish, and the best values at the price in Greater New York; all improvements; property restricted; prices as low as $4,000; terms to suit. JOHN DAYTON & CO., builders, Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y.

SHORE FRONT; NO NUISANCE; THIRTY-SEVEN MINUTES FROM THIRTY-FOURTH STREET FERRY; TWO TO THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ACRE; NEAR DEPOT. F. W. WRIGHT, MANHASSET, LONG ISLAND.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COLONIAL HOUSES

on TREMONT AV., just west of JEROME AV. trolley and five (5) minutes' walk east of the MORRIS HEIGHTS station of the N. Y. Central and the New York & Putnam R. R.; houses 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; ground 50x145; prices $8,500 each; $500 or $1,000 in cash; balance on installments. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

RIVERCLIFF - ON - HOUSATONIC.—For sale, Grand Estate of 150 acres; mile and a half of water front; homestead, gardener's house, stables, extensive lawns, rare trees, meadows, woodlands, on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn.; also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

OLD MANSION, WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; grounds 175x300 feet; abundant shade; half-hour from 34th St., New York; 45 minutes from New York via bridge; 5 minutes walk from station; also several trolley lines; owner will sell at great bargain; portion may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

WM. H. MEYER, 258 Broadway, New York.

Van Cortlandt, on the New York and

Putnam R. R. Large stone mansion and stable with ten acres of ground; house has fifteen rooms, and is well adapted for a school or institution. Will sell this property at a sacrifice. Apply Estate of HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

GREENWICH.—Large acreage property, on the

WOMEN'S BAGGAGE SEIZED

Gowns from Paris Found and Sent to the Appraiser's Stores.

TRUNKS TAKEN FROM THE PIER

Traced and Found in East Forty-sixth Street—Mr. Theobald's Siege of the House.

"It's the season for dressmakers," said United States Treasury Agent W. H. Theobald yesterday, in telling of the seizure of feminine garb belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Shanahan of 11 East Forty-sixth Street and Miss Anna E. Conlin of 8 West Thirty-eighth Street. In each case the woman will have an opportunity to explain her possession of the Parisian "creations" to Government officers to-morrow.

Mrs. Shanahan arrived from Europe on Friday evening by the Hamburg-American Line steamer Auguste Victoria. Her baggage, which consisted of a large trunk, a steamer trunk, a rug, and a hand satchel, was put on the pier, where it was examined by Customs Examiner J. Q. Mitchell. In the large trunk he found costumes by Worth, Doucet, and other Parisian fashion setters, and decided that the trunk should go to the Appraiser's Stores to have the dutiable articles properly appraised. Mrs. Shanahan appeared to acquiesce in this plan. Examiner Mitchell made a note of the destination of the trunk, but when he came to look for it it was missing, and he promptly notified Agent Theobald.

Mrs. Shanahan's baggage arrived at her house, so her servants say, in an express wagon shortly after 8 o'clock. She was already there. Agent Theobald says that he had trouble in tracing the trunk in which he was interested, so that it was 11 o'clock when he reached Mrs. Shanahan's. He found that it was not easy to rouse the people in the house, but expects to prove that while he was ringing the bells of the front door and basement some one in Mrs. Shanahan's house was making appeals to people in 13 East Forty-sixth Street to take care of some articles. The request was refused. Examiner Mitchell lives at 13 East Forty-sixth Street, but he did not know that the trunk he ordered to the Appraiser's Stores belonged to Mrs. Shanahan.

Presently Theobald's perseverance was rewarded by the opening of a window and a sharp inquiry as to his business so late at night. He made known his position as a Treasury agent and demanded admission. A refusal on the plea that it was late and that he was not well vouched for brought about an angry discussion between him and Mr. Shanahan's cook and another servant. This aroused the neighborhood and soon the windows of the Van Brunt, Pierrepont Edwards, Tousey, Lehman, Parsons, Montgomery, and other residences were filled with people in night attire or half dressed, who found amusement in the investment of the Shanahan domicile. Mr. Theobald threatened to resort to extreme measures and to arrest all he found in the house if he was not admitted.

Mrs. Shanahan shed tears while she protested that she was innocent of intent to smuggle anything in her baggage and showed Mr. Theobald the trunk. It was open and several articles had been taken from it. They were put back. Mr. Theobald locked the trunk, pocketed the key, and as soon as a wagon was procured sent it to the seizure room, at the Appraiser's Stres.

He declined yesterday to discuss the manner in which the trunk was taken from the steamship pier, because his inquiry into the matter was not completed, or to say whether it was due to carelessness or collusion. He would not give an estimate of the value of the articles in the trunk. Mrs. Shanahan was reported at her house to have gone to the country until Monday. She left word that she would say nothing about her property except through her lawyer on Monday.

Miss Conlin was a passenger on the steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday morning. Two small steamer trunks, which constituted all her baggage, were sent the Appraiser's Stores because dutiable goods in them had not been declared. At her home Miss Conlin said she found herself in a very disagreeable position through a mistake or a misunderstanding.

"The trunks contained all my personal effects and three model costumes, a street dress by Paquin, and dinner dresses by Agnes and Francis. In my effects were three dresses which I bought and wore in Europe. All the property was worth less than $500. When the Custom House men appeared on the St. Louis I went to the dining room to declare the three dresses, all that I had that was dutiable, as I had no lingerie, gloves, laces, or jewelry to declare. There was a great crush, but I signed my declaration and received a ticket, as is usual. On the pier I gave the ticket to a man in uniform. Then another man in uniform came and we went to my trunks. He said: 'Is your name Covell?' and I replied 'No; I am Miss Conlin and am waiting for an officer to whom I gave my ticket to examine my baggage.' He said he would get some one to do it, and brought a Custom House officer, who, after examining my effects, said he would have to seize them as articles that were dutiable and had not been declared. I believe that my story will have weight when I appear with my lawyer, but I don't know why they took all my property and left me with only the clothes I wore."

The Custom House authorities practically admitted yesterday that on one of the incoming steamers was a Chicago dressmaker, and that when her baggage was examined dutiable articles were discovered and her trunks were sent to the Appraiser's Stores.

THE CAPSIZING OF THE DORA.

Rescue of Four of the Party of Six on Labor Day Fully Confirmed.

The mystery surrounding the capsizing of the yawl Dora off Norton's Point on Labor Day, when George Ellers of 180 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Frederick Will, a next-door neighbor, were drowned, was cleared up yesterday when Peter Johnson, the Captain of the yawl, sent the following letter to Commodore Krombach of the Volunteer United States Life Saving Corps:

I saw the account in the papers of the finding of the schooner yacht Dora. I wish to state that I had a sad accident on Labor Day. The boat you have is mine. She capsized off Norton's Point about 2 P. M. I lost two men drowned. There were six in our party. Four were taken off by the sloop Patrol and landed at Ulmer Park Dock. I was too sick and excited to attend to this any sooner. Kindly answer as soon as possible, and oblige. PETER JOHNSON,
189 Johnson Avenue, Williamsburg.

The bodies of Ellers, who was twenty-seven years old and married, and of Will, who was sixteen years old, were recovered yesterday. They will be buried to-day. Up to the time of the finding of the yawl, which drew the above letter from its owner, none of the survivors told of their rescue, and the inability to find them cast some doubts on the genuineness of the story of the rescuers, although Mrs. Ellers declared that her husband had been lost while on a fishing trip with Johnson. The rescuers were J. Howlett Davis, the Captain of the Patrol; W. W. Wilson, R. F. Rubens, Walter S. Davis, W. H. Pumphrey, and Charles T. Davis, all Wall Street men.

Those of the rescued who were seen yesterday had no explanation to offer for their tardiness in acknowledging the debt of gratitude they owed to the men who had saved them, as they say, at the imminent risk of their own lives, but they unite now in saying that but for the promptness of Capt. Davis and his friends they would all have been lost. The rescue, they say, came just in the nick of time, as none of them could have held on five minutes longer. The rescued men were Peter Johnson of 189 Johnson Avenue, W. J. Geiger of 176 Johnson Avenue, George Osthauser of 185 Graham Avenue, and William Stauch of 204 Johnson Avenue.

They corroborated every detail given by the rescuers to the police of the Sheepshead Bay Police Station and the reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who saw them there. Ellers's young wife had a presentiment, she said, of the fate that awaited her husband and begged him to forego his trip. He laughed away her fears and promised that that trip should be his last. When the bearer of the news of her husband's death came to her on Monday night she anticipated the story he was about to tell and fell in a swoon. The brother of young Will was also asked to join the party and declined to go at the last moment.

Johnson and the other survivors said yesterday that they were at a loss to account for the accident. Their lee rail, they said, was under water most of the time and they were sailing before a stiff breeze. Suddenly the boat gave a violent lurch and turned completely over. All were thrown into the water, but managed to get on the bottom of the boat. A wave washed them overboard, and all managed to regain a second foothold except the two drowned men, who were swept under in sight of their companions.

WAR ON CHEAP BARBERS.

State Unions of Journeymen to Fight for the Establishment of a Board of Examiners.

The journeymen barbers' unions of this State, especially of New York City, have united in declaring war against cheap shaves and hair cuts, unclean shops, "half-baked barbers," as practitioners are called who have served too brief an apprenticeship, and many other evils of the trade.

They reported yesterday that a bill has been prepared for the establishment of a State Board of Examiners to pass on all journeymen barbers, which is so stringent in its provisions that if it becomes law, it will not longer pay to keep out of the union or violate sanitary laws in the barbers' shops. The bill, copies of which were in the hands of the local unions yesterday, has been indorsed by the Journeymen Barbers' Union of New York State and City, the Master Barbers' Association of New York, the French Hairdressers' Association, the Italian Barbers' Benefit Society, and various other organizations throughout the State.

The bill provides that the Board of Examiners must be composed of practical men, who know how to shave, cut hair, and keep razors in order. The applicant for a license to practice the gentle art must shave a man in view of the board, cut another man's hair, "set" a razor, cleanse a set of shaving materials by antiseptics, and answer such questions as the board may ask before he can be licensed. If he cuts the man he is shaving he will be disqualified.

The board is to have jurisdiction regarding the sanitary conditions in the barbers' shops, and it is to be composed of two master barbers with a practical knowledge of the trade and two journeymen barbers. It will have the power to appoint as many sub-boards as are considered necessary, each sub-board to consist of a master barber and a journeyman barber. No barber can practice his occupation in a city or incorporated village with more than 5,000 inhabitants unless he has received a certificate of qualification from the Board of Examiners. Each member of the board is to be appointed for five years except that the members of the first board shall be appointed respectively for one, two, three, and four years as specified in the appointment by the Governor. Each member of the board will be paid $5 a day, and 2 cents a mile when attending meetings of the board for the distance traveled.

If a barber is caught using the same towel twice he is liable to have his license revoked. His license can also be revoked for a conviction of felony, habitual intoxication, gross incompetence, or the use of cups or any utensils used by barbers which are liable to spread contagious or infectious diseases. Fines and imprisonment have also been provided for violations of the law. The bill affects 50,000 barbers in this State. The unions say that when it becomes law it will not pay to run cheap shops.

STRIKE AMONG LABORERS.

New Buildings Affected by the Order—Cause of the Trouble.

Strikes ordered by the Laborers' Union Protective Society against Contractors Isaac A. Hopper & Son and Robinson & Wallace to force the firms to pay the union rate of 33 cents an hour went into effect yesterday. About 200 men quit work on ten buildings. One of the buildings affected is the new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fordham Heights, and another is a new hotel at Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Isaac A. Hopper & Son, who are members of the Mason Builders' Association, have made an agreement with a union of Italian laborers to supply men at 28 cents an hour. The United Building Trades Council, with which the striking laborers are affiliated, has decided to order sympathetic strikes tomorrow on all buildings where these Italian laborers are employed.

WOMAN DISTURBS A TRADE.

Cigarmaker's Wife Goes to Non-Union Factory for Higher Wages.

The Union Label Committee of the Cigarmakers' Union announced yesterday that it will take action on Wednesday in the case of a small cigar manufacturer who runs a union shop, but whose wife works as a cigarmaker in a non-union factory. The woman was employed in her husband's factory until recently, and then obtained work in the non-union factory at much higher wages, she says, than her husband can afford to give.

The committee has instructed her husband to appear at its next meeting and explain how he can run a union shop and at the same time allow his wife to work in a non-union factory. The husband is highly indignant at the interference of the committee in his family affairs and threatens to appeal to the Cigarmakers' International Union. He says he has no more authority over his wife than the ordinary husband has.

TO BAR ASIATIC SAILORS.

National Seamen's Union Now Preparing a Bill for Congress.

The National Seamen's Union reported yesterday that the union has in preparation a bill to be introduced at the next session of Congress, providing that no Asiatics can be employed as seamen on ships of American registry. This applies to Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and Lascars. August Gildemeister, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Branch of the union, which has its headquarters here, said yesterday that the main reason for the bill was that the employment of Asiatics brought thee wages to starvation point for Americans.

"The Captains of many of the coasting vessels," he said, "make it so hard for the American sailors that they desert at the first port of call. This is what the Captains want, and they fill the places of the deserters with cheap Chinese crews. The Chinamen get $12 a month and the Americans from $18 to $25. The Chinese are docile and obedient, and good sailors, but can't stand cold, and lose their heads in rough weather. The Japanese, Lascars, and Malays are also good fair-weather sailors, but go to pieces in a storm."

Gildemeister said that it was hard even to get a crew of Americans for the navy. They were bringing the sons of farmers from the West to act as deck hands.

"RAPID TRANSIT" ABROAD.

Harry C. Du Val's Experiences in London and Paris Tunnels.

Harry C. Du Val, who is interested in electric street railroads, and who returned from Europe on the American liner St. Louis yesterday, does not entertain a very high opinion of the way in which rapid transit is managed on the other side.

"I inspected and went over the systems in Paris and in London," he said, "and found much there that was of interest. The road in Paris has only been in operation a few months. They have different ways of doing things over there which would not go here. In Paris the cars seat thirty-six persons, and there is standing room in each for eight. When this number have entered a car, the gates are closed, and the crowd on the platform is forced to wait for the next car. Then there is another rush, and when the forty-four persons are in, the car starts and there is another wait.

"If those officials had to handle a 6 o'clock crowd at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance, they would hand in their resignations in twenty-four hours or end up in a madhouse.

"Many Americans who have been on the underground road, and had to wait for a car, have given up riding on the line and are content to ride on the busses. The American crowd would not tolerate the system of waiting for a car to come along with less than forty-four on it before they could get aboard. I do not think that the Paris system is a very great success.

"In London you have to go down many feet to the tracks, and then there is the same wait for a car that there is in Paris. In both cities there are sometimes 1,000 persons at a station waiting for a chance to get a car."

Nassau Building Bond Issue.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 8.—The Nassau Board of Supervisors yesterday opened bids for the issue of $65,000 3½ per cent. building bonds and for the contract to erect the new county jail. No award was made owing to the absence of Chairman Cox. Of the eight bids received for the bonds none offered a premium under $3,000. Two sets of bids were received for the county jail, one for a building of brick and iron and stone and the other for a building the same as the Court House now in course of construction.

Horner's Furniture.

All the New Idéas.

This is what our stock presents all the time, but especially now, with the daily arrival of all the latest productions of the home and foreign markets,

Drawing Room Suites in the elaborately gilded designs of Louis XIV., XV., XVI. periods and the Renaissance. Also a full line of the

Art Nouveau

coverings as shown at the Paris Exhibition. Together with the simpler styles in mahogany of the Chippendale and Sheraton periods now so much in vogue.

Dining Room Suites in all the fashionable effects and finishes.

Bedroom Suites in the newest styles in Mahogany, Toona, Birch, Maple and other woods.

Furniture needs for every room in the house, and in larger variety than can be seen elsewhere, with everything priced as low as standard goods can be offered.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

ACCUSED OF BIG ROBBERIES

William Barrett, Arrested in This City, a Notorious Criminal.

Sought by the Paris Police on Charge of Helping to Steal $80,000 from Two Bank Messengers.

The rooms of the Detective Bureau and the adjoining hallways at Police Headquarters were crowded yesterday morning with hundreds of detectives from all the boroughs of the city. William Barrett, alias Thompson, alias Taylor, velvet smooth bank sneak thief, was the attraction. The police of Milwaukee, Cleveland, and especially of Paris are anxious to secure him. Therefore, when on Friday afternoon, at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, Central Office Detectives Vallely, Stripp, and Cain arrested him on general principles as a suspicious character, Chief of Detectives McClusky decided to give his men the chance of recognizing him hereafter.

Barrett took the introduction calmly. For over an hour he sat in the middle of Capt. McClusky's room examining those who came to examine him. Like most gentleman crooks when caught, his lips never opened, but his eyes said plainly as day: "You've got me; what's next?"

Barrett, the police say, is the brains of the notorious gang of bank sneak thieves, George Willard, Dave Algio, "Billy" Burke, and "Mickey" Gleason. Three of these, led by Barrett, the police say, are the men who in March last in Paris stole $80,000 from two messengers of the Bank of France. The messengers had hired a cab, and had stowed the satchel containing the money under the seat of the driver. Knowing that this particular cab was to be hired, and knowing from previous experience where the money would be stowed during the trip, one of the men, unknown to the driver, purposely cut through part of the horse's harness so that before going far the leather was bound to give way. Another of the gang had previously made the acquaintance of one of the messengers.

Before the carriage had gone far a man called the attention of the driver to a broken piece of the harness. The driver descended to mend it. At the same time the acquaintance of one of the messengers appeared and began a lively conversation with them. The damage was soon repaired, and with the driver on his seat the cab and the messengers and all except the $80,000 continued on their way.

Barrett's favorite method of eluding capture was found in the things he had in his pocket when arrested. They were a soft hat rolled up, a pair of spectacles, and an extra necktie. With this "change" Barrett, when hunted, had a quick way of assuming disguise. He would enter a place, adjust the spectacles and the hat and the tie, and upon removing an outer coat would appear in an instant a different man from the one answering his description.

A week ago, the police say, they were notified from a Western town that Barrett had gone to New York. Thereafter the detectives in this city kept a watchful eye, believing the man up to no good. For a time they shadowed him. They found that each day he went to a different hotel, always of the best in the city. Each time he registered under an assumed name. Then they decided it was time to interfere.

In July, 1899, Barrett and Gleason were arrested in Cleveland for stealing a man's pocketbook filled with money just drawn from a bank to be used on a trip to Europe. They were also confronted with a charge of stealing $15,000 worth of jewelry in that city. They were released on bail, which they jumped, and went to Europe. There, it is charged, they made their eighty-thousand-dollar haul and, returning to America, settled with the man they had robbed in Cleveland. For this reason the Cleveland police wired Capt. McClusky that they had not evidence enough to convict Barrett.

The Milwaukee police, however, want Barrett. There he was arrested for a bank robbery and was released on bail. As the case has not yet come up for trial, Barrett cannot be accused of having jumped his bail. Were it not for the Paris affair Barrett might still stand a chance of going free. Before he is released, however, he will be in danger of extradition to that city. The news of his arrest has been cabled abroad.

Barrett's career of luck has not been an unchecked one. In November, 1886, he was sentenced to six years in Joliet Prison. On May 13, 1892, the year of his discharge, he escaped a charge of burglary by failure to indict. During these experiences he called himself Taylor. In January of 1894 he was arrested under the name of Thompson on another charge of burglary, but was acquitted by a jury. In September of the same year, however, he was sentenced to four years in prison for bank robbery. In 1898, in Chicago, he was again arrested for burglary, but was acquitted. Then followed the Cleveland and the Milwaukee and the Paris affairs.

Altogether, the police consider Barrett's arrest a very important one.

GIRL LOSES HER MEMORY.

She Cannot Tell Who She Is or Where She Lives.

A young woman was arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and committed to the care of Superintendent Blake of the Outdoor Poor Department until an effort can be made to find out who she is and who are her friends and relatives.

The girl, who speaks German, has almost entirely lost her memory. She was seen late Friday night wandering about the entrance to Central Park at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue by a woman who walked with her through Fifty-ninth Street, thinking that she might see something familiar to her and thereby recall where she lived. All that the young woman could remember was that her name was Flora, that she was twenty years old, and that she came from Vienna, Austria, about two years ago.

The girl was turned over to Policeman Cunningham of the East Fifty-first Street Station. She was closely questioned in the station house, but she had almost completely forgotten who she was or with whom she has been living. She could give the police nothing tangible on which to work. She was kept in the station house for the night, and yesterday morning she was taken before Magistrate Meade. The Magistrate likewise questioned her, but was no more successful than were the police. He therefore committed her to the care of Superintendent Blake, where she will be provided for until she can remember who she is or who are her friends.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to an entirely new collection of

Women's Tailor-made Gowns

For Early Autumn Wear

in all the latest materials, ranging in prices from **$22.50 to 75.00**

Additional Novelties in

Lyons Silks, Satins & Velvets

And the following Special Values

2200 Yds. White and Black Pekin Taffetas,	yd.	58c
1000 Yds. Imported Black Double-faced Regence,	yd.	85c
850 Yds. Imported Black Satin and Moire Pekins,	yd.	98c

(Third Floor)
New importations of the latest productions in

Lace Curtains
Stores and Brise Bises

Exceptional Values

Irish Point Lace Curtains,	pr.	$3.75, 4.95, 5.75
Renaissance Lace Curtains,	pr.	$8.75, 11.50, 14.50
Marie Antoinette Bed Sets,		$12.75, 19.50, 24.50
Irish Point Panels for Vestibule, or Half Sash Curtains,		90c, $1.25, 1.50

Special Inducements in

Heavy Curtains & Drapery Materials

Reversible Venetians and Silk-faced Tapestries, Armures and Damasks, for door and window draperies, Formerly $2.50 & $3.00	yd.	$1.95
Figured Derby Curtains,	pr.	$3.75
Frou Frou Curtains,	pr.	$10.50
Figured China Silks Formerly 45c. & 65c.,	yd.	29, 45c

Oriental Rugs

200 Shirvans & Carabaghs, average size, 3 ft. by 5 ft. 6 Value $12.00		$9.00
125 Ganjis average size, 4 ft. by 7 ft. 6 Value $20.00		$14.75
100 Silky Mossouls & Kazaks, average size, 4 ft. 6 by 8 ft., Value $25.00		$18.00

West Twenty-third Street

JEALOUS BARBER'S POSTER.

It Informs All Customers that the Pretty Aide in the Shop Is the Proprietor's Wife.

When the regular Saturday customers of John B. Dellagorio, a barber at 99 Park Row, arrived there yesterday they were astonished at seeing a large sign which covered the greater part of one wall. It read:

In order to avoid misunderstanding, I note to all my customers that the lady in this barber shop is my wife.

JOHN B. DELLAGORIO.

Dellagorio is an Italian, with just enough broken English at his command to make remarks about the weather to his customers. Ever since his wife, Marie Amelie, who is very pretty, came over from Italy to help him in the shop, there has been a large increase in the trade. Dellagorio liked the increase, but didn't like the way in which some of the customers flirted with his wife. In many cases his customers failed to understand him when he warned them that his wife was not an eligible subject for a flirtation.

"They thinka she gets paid to shava with da raz, and maka da love to her," he explained.

Three weeks ago two young men entered the shop, and after one glimpse of Mrs. Dellagorio refused to let her husband shave them, but decided to wait until she was through with another customer. When the turn of one of them came he placed his arm around Mrs. Dellagorio's waist and glanced over at her husband with a smile.

"Did you bring this pretty girl over from Italy?" he asked.

The barber's answer to this remark was a right swing which sent the young man to the floor.

Both men jumped at Dellagorio, but he was a match for them, and finally succeeded in kicking them out into the street. The barber's temper was aroused by this time, and when a policeman came to arrest him he made such a determined resistance that it required six policemen to subdue him.

He was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court next day and held for trial in $300 bail, which was furnished by a friend. Ever since then he has been trying to think of a plan which would prevent any further trouble, and yesterday he thought of the sign.

"She's a ver' fine barber, and bringa da bunch of man," he said. "Shea gotta da medal for da first-class shave."

"She's all right," said one of his customers through the foaming lather which Mrs. Dellagorio was spreading on his face. "Her husband's all right, too. That sign means that de guy who gits frisky and gits sentimental over Marie gets a swift left hook in de jaw."

DRAWS LINE AT BAD CIGARS.

Magistrate Would Punish Men Who Smoke Them on Cars.

Magistrate Cornell placed himself on record yesterday as perfectly willing to impose the severest kind of a penalty upon persons brought before him, charged with smoking bad cigars and expectorating in surface cars.

James J. Neales, a Supreme Court stenographer, was riding down town on a Third Avenue trolley car yesterday morning. He remonstrated at the action of a passenger, an Italian named Rossa, who was puffing a cigar of villainous odor, the fumes of which greatly annoyed some women sitting behind him. His remonstrance brought forth a surly answer and a threat of personal violence from Rossa, who said he would do as he pleased. At the bridge Neales called upon a policeman to arrest Rossa. He was taken to the Oak Street Station, and later to the Centre Street Police Court. Neales, however, did not want to prosecute and the Magistrate allowed Rossa to go.

"I had a similar experience not long ago," said Mr. Cornell from the bench after he had expressed his regret that Neales had decided not to push the case. "It is disgusting to have to inhale the odor from the cigars these fellows smoke, and to witness the other disgusting habit. They think because they are a few months in this country that they can do as they please. I'd like to send this fellow to the Tombs just to teach him a lesson."

Denial by Edwin Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould arrived from Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. They were at the Paris Exposition and also visited the Count and Countess de Castellane. Mr. Gould denied the story that the Gould family had helped the Count de Castellane out of his financial straits.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE ON CUBA

Desire for Some Kind of American Protection on the Island.

Ex-Cuban Soldiers Bitter Against Americans—The Development of a Government by the Cubans.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Military Governor of the Province of Havana, Cuba, who arrived at Quarantine Friday on the transport Rawlins, came to the city yesterday afternoon. The General, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Dee, was met at Pier 22, Brooklyn, by Gen. John R. Brooke, commander of the Department of the East, and Capt. Willard of Fairfax, Va., who was senior aide on his staff during the Spanish-American war.

After chatting for some time with Gen. Brooke, Gen. Lee went aboard the tug O. L. Halenback, which transferred him to the New York side. He remarked as he climbed over the side of the tug, "Now, this is a funny country. Kept me down at Quarantine nearly two days, took my temperature every thirty minutes, and then when I get to the city they met me with a boat called the Hel-en-back."

On the way to the New York side Gen. Lee talked freely on the situation in Cuba and the coming Constitutional Convention on the island. He said:

"It is well known that the United States Government promised in the declaration of war against Spain that the only purpose of this Government was to establish the pacification of the island, and this being accomplished, to turn the government of the island over to its own people.

"In pursuance of that pledge, the municipalities have held elections, electing their own Mayors and Councilmen. In Cuba a municipality is not confined to one city or town, but sometimes is composed of several, and extends to the territory of the next municipality.

"When the Government of the municipalities was accomplished the next step was to provide for a Consitutional Convention, which would organize a Cuban Government, with the necessary executive, judicial, and legislative branches, and provide a date for the election of a President of the Cuban Republic, fixing his salary, &c.

"That Constitutional Convention, which will assemble early in November, will consist of only thirty-one members, and I presume whatever Constitution is agreed upon will be submitted to the Congress of the United States, which in turn will see that the instrument amply provides for the security of life and property, not only of Americans, but also of citizens of other countries.

"If for any reason the United States should withdraw its troops from Cuba and release to that extent a guarantee of the peace of the island, and as a result English, French, or citizens of any other foreign country should in any way have their rights violated, there is no question but that the country to which they belong, in the absence of any properly constituted authority, would take charge of matters themselves, and in such an event no one could tell what would follow."

In answer to a question regarding the sentiment for annexation in the island, Gen. Lee said:

"A great many of the conservatives and property holders, I think, would prefer some kind of American protection."

Regarding the feeling between Americans and Cubans, the General said:

"I think there is a greater bitterness on the part of a certain class of Cubans against the Americans than I have ever known before. This class, which is composed principally of ex-Cuban soldiers, look upon the Americans as intruders. They desire to rule the island, without the aid, consent, or advice of the United States, or the presence of an American soldier."

Gen. Lee said that his duties were of a military nature, and that the only orders were that peace should be preserved everywhere. If any disturbance should arise, he said, the local authorities had the first chance to quell it, and when they failed, then the United States troops took a hand, but so far, he said, it had not been necessary to call out the soldiers.

In answer to a request for an opinion on the political situation in this country, especially as to imperialism, the General said:

"I was appointed Consul General to Cuba by Mr. Cleveland, a Democratic President, retained by Mr. McKinley, a Republican, and am now an officer in the United States Army, and army officers do not enter politics or talk on the subject, though some of them do a devil of a lot of thinking."

TACKLED WRONG CUSTOMER.

Newsboy's Enterprise Led to Stopping of the Sale of Papers and Candies on Trains of One Railroad.

A recent order of the passenger department of one of the large Eastern railroads prohibits the selling of books, papers, candies, fruit, &c., by newsboys on trains of that line. A number of reasons were given for this action, but, according to a story which is being told among passenger officials, the main cause was the discovery by one of the road's high officials of the nature of at least one of the articles offered for sale, and which would properly come under the head of "&c.," above mentioned, especially as it was only sold on the quiet.

The official was going up the road dressed in golfing costume—knickerbockers, plaid stockings, and a red jacket—with a bag full of a choice collection of sticks, and his cap a little on one side of his head. He really looked quite "sporty," and the newsboy saw a grand opportunity to make a sale. He produced from under his pack of books a little paper-bound volume and shoved it into the lap of the official.

"Say," he whispered, confidentially, "here's something nice an' spicy jest over from Paris. De real ting, but we don't sell 'em, on'y to dose wot appreciates 'em. De regular price is $1.50, but I'll let you have it for 75 cents, jest to interduce it. See?"

The official at once became interested, but not in the manner that the boy imagined. He tried to look into the book, but found it was sealed. He made an offer of 50 cents, which was eagerly accepted, and then he asked if the boy had any more. He had, and the official made the news agent happy by buying one of each.

An examination of the books convinced him that there were more things in the newsboy's stock than he had dreamed of, and the next day an order was issued for an investigation of the whole business. As a result, the sale of papers on trains was prohibited.

ROBBER KENNEDY'S EXCUSE.

Said Servant Lured Him Into Dr. Huhner's House—Magistrate's Comment.

John Kennedy, who was arrested after a hot chase on Friday for forcing his way into the home of Dr. Huhner of 358 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and stealing two clocks after striking the physician's servant, Rose Strassler, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Police Court. Kennedy's defense moved the Magistrate to say to him that he was "the most confounded liar I have ever heard in my life or in experience on the bench."

Kennedy had learned that no one was in the house except the servant and, going to the front door, rang the bell and forced his way past her. Following the servant's testimony, and that of the detective who arrested him, Kennedy made the declaration that the girl had appeared at an upper window and beckoned to him to come in, and after he had done so asked him to the kitchen and began to make love to him.

After Kennedy's statement Magistrate Pool denounced him and said that instead of placing him under $500 bail as he had intended he would double the amount.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

New Goods For Autumn

We shall offer on Monday, September 10th, the very choicest Novelties in

Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Trimmings, Laces, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Millinery Goods, Ornaments, Etc.

Excellent Value in Skirts.

Walking Skirts of All-Wool Double-Faced Cloth, in all colors, 7-inch hem, with pocket. The materials and labor costing over $12.00. For this sale - - - - - - $8.50 each.

Also Double-Faced Cloth Walking Skirt, all colors, our regular $8.50 Skirt. For this sale - - $4.95 each.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

AUTUMN, 1900.

Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths and Flannels.

Newest fabrics, latest designs and colorings.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CARPETS

New Fall Styles
ROYAL WILTONS

(THE BEST WEARING CARPETS MADE.)
The finest assortment ever shown in all the other grades. Many exclusive designs and colorings.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
"New Hartford" Rugs.
Equal in effect and wear to an Oriental; unobtainable elsewhere in New York. Some discontinued patterns in carpet sizes.

At About ½ Regular Prices.
SPECIAL SALE OF
Inlaid and Printed Linoleums
(in all widths from 1 to 6 yards wide).

Upholstery Goods
AND LACE CURTAINS.

NEW COMPLETE STOCK OF LATEST DESIGNS IN THE LEADING FABRICS AND DRAPES. FURNITURE REUPHOLSTERED AT VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

WATERS PIANOS

A Beautiful New Waters Grand Upright, 7⅓ octaves, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, ivory keys, 3 pedals, very rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality, and containing all the latest improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments: only $10 down and $7 per month. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery FREE.

We also offer a new, large size, 7 1-3 octave 3-stringed Cherry Piano,

$180

cash, or $200 payable $10 down and $5 per month. This is a reliable, well-made piano, fully warranted and the best value ever offered for the money.

50 good second-hand Upright Pianos at Great Bargains,

$100

and upward on payments of $5 per month. Second-hand Square Pianos, only

$25

Don't fail to examine our pianos, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

NO MORE DISAPPEARING GUNS.

The Full Complement Now in Place on New York Fortifications.

The report has reached here that the British War Office has decided not to put up any more disappearing guns on fortifications anywhere in the British Empire. Confirmatory information on this report was obtained yesterday from a high officer of the navy, who has had an opportunity of observing the new fortifications which England is putting up at Gibraltar. This officer said that the disappearing guns were being mounted there.

The report that the disappearing guns in England's rejection of the such guns in York were not started the rumor that likely to be fortifications at Governors around New rumor was indorsed. Ordnance officers guns in service and said yesterday that the tion, and even Ordnance was founded. The disappearing from them will here have given satisfacpressing carriage be better results are expected from the machinery of the depressing carriage is brought to a higher state of efficiency, as there is every prospect that it will be. It is true, however, that no more disappearing guns are likely to be erected on the Government fortifications for some time to come. The reason for this is that the number of disappearing guns now mounted is sufficient to maintain, for some time, the proportion of depressing carriages in sea coast armament as fixed by the Endicott board.

When Mr. Endicott, a board appointed by him fixed the proportion of the various sorts of guns to be used on seacoast fortifications. Shortly after this the disappearing gun became so much of a favorite with the artillery that the Corps of Engineers was prevailed upon to make displacements for a large number of this kind of guns. When the war with Spain broke out, and there was a necessity for setting guns up in a hurry, there were more displacements for guns with a depressing carriage than for any other kind, and consequently more of this kind of guns were put up. Now the Endicott board was not exceeded, but the proportion of disappearing guns is larger than was planned and the ordnance on seacoast defenses will be brought to the basis fixed by the Endicott board by the erection, for some time to come, of guns other than those with depressing carriages. There are officers of ordnance who seriously question the advantages of the disappearing gun. The main object of it is to protect the artillerymen from the rifle fire of the enemy. It is contended by some that the gun crew can be just as well protected by an armor-plate shield. Officers holding this view do not believe the disappearing gun is worth the care and expense which is necessary to keep it's complicated machinery in good order.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Sunday
September 9, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 15-26

HOW CUBAN ORPHANS LIVE

"Reform School" Contains Many Very Good Boys.

NO COLOR LINE IS DRAWN

Little Fellows Seem to Be Happy and to Enjoy the Novel Sensation of Eating Regularly.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—On the Gulf coast, well within the city limits, within a stone's throw of two of Havana's largest charities, La Beneficencia, the orphan asylum, and San Lazaro, the leper hospital, is a little inclosure within high walls. Loopholes everywhere along the wall and sentry boxes tell that its original use was not one of peace, whatever it may be now. It is known as Reina Battery, and in Spanish times was occupied by Spanish soldiery, who knew that its guns played an important part in defending the entrance to Havana Harbor. After the American occupation, American troops replaced the Spanish ones. Last Spring these troops were sent elsewhere, and the battery was turned over as police quarters. A little later another change was made, and the Department of Hospitals and Charities converted it into a kind of reform school for boys, as this inscription, "Asilo Correctional," cut in the stone arch over the entrance, tells. It is not a reform school in the sense that all of the boys gathered there are bad ones, for they are not. In fact, the correctional cases are much in the minority, and most of this kind that were there at first have been discharged.

The boys for the most part are those that have no homes or friends, and simply wander about the streets, doing little or nothing. In the large cities in the States, many of a similar class become newsboys, and so make some money, even if it be not enough to support them. Here there are very few newsboys, so few that if a man depended on buying his daily paper from one of them he would often go without it. So these boys wander about, sometimes getting something to eat, often not. If they have not fallen into evil ways, there is always the danger that they may. The boys in the school are from six years of age up to fourteen. There are one or two sixteeen. I have said that for the most part they are brought in from the streets; some, however, are placed there by parents or friends, because of poverty or of some other reason. It is the rule now that when boys are brought by some guardian, this person must sign a paper saying that the boy may remain until he is eighteen years of age.

Within the past month a great many—about a hundred, believe—have been placed in homes, where they will be well treated. In most cases the persons taking the children were friends, but not always. As may be readily seen, the management is always glad to have one of the children well provided for. That the children are not entirely without friends in good circumstances is shown by the fact that people often come in carriages to see some of them.

At present there are about 125 children there, and they are about equally divided as to color, the thick-lipped, curly haired black boys, of undoubted African descent, being as numerous as the dark-skinned white boys. There is absolutely no antipathy between the two races, and observation shows this feeling to exist among the entire lower classes here. Colored and white boys sleep side by side in the same dormitory, eat side by side, recite in the same classes, and play together in their playground. From whatever section of the States we Americans hail this cannot but strike us harshly.

ONCE USED AS BARRACKS.

The dormitories in which the boys sleep were formerly used as barracks by the troops stationed there. They are casements, under the parapet, and have no light other than that which comes from the great doors which throw the entire front open. The floors are of rough stone and are scrubbed every day. In each casement there were about eighteen cots, some of them rude wooden ones, poorly adapted to the purpose, others the regulation iron army bunk. They all appeared clean with their white sheets. On the head of each bed a towel hung, and it was marked so that its ownership could not be mistaken. We were told that each boy has but two towels, and that those in use at the time of our visit had done duty for two weeks, since the laundry of the previous week. The laundry work, by the way, is done at the women's prison. In connection with the towels we were told that up to a month ago the boys very rarely washed themselves, as there were no facilities for doing so, other than the one shower bath with which the bathroom is supplied; and as the poorer class of Cubans has never been remarkable for cleanliness this one means was avoided carefully. Now the bathroom is supplied with a number of basins, and cleanliness is obligatory. During our visit we saw a line of boys, each with a towel thrown over his arm, being marshaled to the bath.

From one dormitory we passed to another, until we had seen five or six, all alike, neat and clean in appearance, with the towels over the rail at the head of the bed. Then we went into a schoolroom where the boys were studying under the direction of a man teacher. This room was fitted out with single desks placed in rows, just as in public schools in the States. In the next room a woman teacher presided. She was a Cuban of middle age, and seemed to exert an excellent influence over the children. For many years she lived in New York, and consequently speaks English perfectly, but Spanish was of course the language she used when at our request she told the children to sing the Cuban hymn. They followed this by a little song, into which they threw a great deal of enthusiasm, probably on account of the catchy air it had.

This song is one of the popular ones of the day here in Havana. Just after we left the room school was dismissed, and the boys ran out into the yard, where they formed into lines to hear the names of the naughty ones read. Those whose names were on the list filed back to one of the schoolrooms to sit out the play time instead of joining their companions. School time takes up five hours of the day. The younger children attend in the morning, during which time the older ones work in the work shops. In the afternoon the matter is reversed, the older ones studying while the younger ones work. On Saturday and Sunday there is no school.

From the schoolrooms we went to the work shops, which we found very interesting. They were in the casemates just as the schoolrooms and dormitories were, and so of course rather dark in the part most remote from the doorway. In the shoe shop there were dozens of pairs of shoes in various stages of completion, and they were made very well. All of the shoes worn in the school are made in this shop, and shoes for other institutions also. Some girls' shoes are made, and these go, I think, to the Industrial Home.

This shop is under the direction of a man who understands his trade well. In the carpenter's shop there was some practical work being done in the way of packing boxes to be used in the move which the school expects to make shortly and of which I shall speak a little later. In the tailor's shop the principal work in progress was that of remodeling a thousand khaki uniforms which had just been given them. A few of these fit the boys without alteration, but most of them have to be made much smaller. When they are finished they will become the everyday uniforms of the school, and replace the blue which is now worn. The grass linen will be the uniform for especial occasions, just as it is now, only the trimming will be somewhat different.

THE BOYS AT MEALS.

From the workrooms we went to the dining room, where the tables were set for supper. They were rough wooden tables, but scrupulously clean. There were five of these set across the length of the room, and on both sides of them were benches of all kinds and descriptions. That was to be a "soup" night, so in each white agate plate was a soup plate of the same ware. The knives and forks were old and of many kinds, but they answered the purpose. On the middle one of the five tables was a call bell, at a tap from which the boys are seated, and at another tap begin eating. In the adjoining casemates were two tables, where the older boys and the disobedient ones eat. Until a short time ago there were two long tables in place of the five smaller ones; these two were placed parallel to each other and to the length of the room, and as there were no benches the meals were taken standing. Each boy was furnished with a tin plate, nothing more—no knife, no fork, simply a plate. A boy passed down the space between the two tables carrying a great pan of soup, rice, potatoes, or whatever it might be. Those that wished some of what he had held out their plates for him to serve them; those that wished none kept their plates away. The food was then eaten as best the eater could manage. Of course, all of this is now changed with the advent of knives, forks, spoons, vegetable dishes, &c. The food is good and wholesome, with occasional luxuries thrown in.

Shortly after supper the youngest boys go to bed, and by 8 o'clock the entire establishment, barring the Superintendent, teachers, &c., is asleep.

The boys are well treated, better perhaps than they have ever been before. They have plenty to eat, a bed to sleep in, and a home. They are being taught things that will enable them to make livings for themselves. Most of them look happy and contented, though I saw a few little fellows whose eyes had a frightened expression; doubtless this remained from their life on the streets, for as it is they have only kind treatment.

Mr. Gregory, the Superintendent, is lately from the California Reform School, near Los Angeles, and has had much experience in this line of work. He has only been in charge about a month, in which time he has effected a number of changes. There are many difficulties in the present quarters, for they are poorly suited to the purpose. Within a very short time, perhaps in the coming week, the school will be moved to Guanajay, where it will occupy the buildings recently used as military barracks. As soon as the troops have entirely vacated the move will be made, and it is hoped that in its new home the school will be a model one. One great advantage will be the country, with so much room in which the children can enjoy the open air; in their present quarters they are confined to the narrow limits of the fort.

There are several buildings which they will occupy, and each one will be a home in itself, for the school is to be on the cottage plan. Each building will have a parlor, dormitory, dining room, and kitchen. Each of these will be in charge of a man and his wife, if suitable ones can be found. The boys will only have to leave their home to go to school and to the workshops. The hospital will be divided into two parts, each of which will be in charge of a woman having under her care a number of the younger boys. The Superintendent hopes to secure Cubans for these positions, as the boys are Cubans and there would consequently be more sympathy between them than were the attendants of other nationality.

A plan is to be carried out by which the boys will be taught thrift and economy. Each boy is to be paid for the work he does and the wages will be living wages with a surplus. Out of this he will be expected to pay for his food, books, and clothes. There will be several tables, graded in price, so that each may eat at the one he thinks he can afford. Any clothing which he outgrows and is yet good may be turned in and cash received for it. Books with which he has finished may also be exchanged for their monetary value. A bank is to be conducted, in which the boys will be encouraged to deposit their savings. The successful execution of this plan will involve a great amount of trouble, but its benefits to the boys will be great also.

Since there are so many orphans in Cuba, 18,000 in round numbers, the homes which are being established throughout the Island are none too many to care for them, and this one will doubtless be filled to overflowing.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

WOULD CUT SHORT HIS SURNAME.

An Armenian's Petition for Relief from Chiboukjian.

Kriker Chiboukjian, a native of Armenia, but now an American citizen, yesterday obtained permission from Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court to change his surname to Chibouk, on the ground that the Americans with whom he has to deal are unable to pronounce his name properly, and he is seriously handicapped by its length.

Chiboukjian, in his petition, says that he is twenty-nine years old and unmarried. He was born of Armenian parents in the Old World, "whose names more formidable for articulation than his are common, and are uttered with ease and keen appreciation of their euphony and intrinsic beauty."

Now that he is an American citizen, and intends to stay in this country and carry on business, he has found by experience that Americans do not seem in attempting to pronounce his surname to evince "anything like such a degree of pleasure such an attempt would call forth in the old country, and usually manifest an inability, sometimes indelicately expressed in embarrassing terms, to pronounce the same in an understandable manner."

RUN OVER TWICE IN TWO HOURS.

Butcher Wagons Take Turns in Knocking Down a Street Sweeper.

John Deevy, a street sweeper living at 2,332 Second Avenue, established a record yesterday morning by being run over twice in less than two hours.

Deevy was working in front of 115 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at 8 o'clock, when he was knocked down by a butcher's wagon, driven by Everard Meisner and belonging to Nauss Brothers of 2,175 Third Avenue. He was attended by Dr. Cron, who dressed contusions of the left leg and right arm. Deevy then started for home, but on his way found that he was not bady injured and went back to work.

Deevy was working at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street at 9:50 o'clock when a butcher's wagon, belonging to Richard Webber of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue and driven by Francis Wursburg, knocked him down. This time Deevy received a compound fracture of the right leg and severe contusions. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital by Dr. Slevin, and Wursburg, the driver of the butcher's wagon, was arrested by Policeman Cullen of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, and later was discharged by Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Police Court.

THE SULLIVANITES' OUTING.

Greatest Lights of the Prize Ring Will Take Part.

Preliminary to his trip to the convention Senator Timothy D. Sullivan will be in the head and front of a procession to which the leading lights of the Bowery are looking forward with enthusiastic interest.

When the clash of the brass bands begins to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in front of the Metamora Club, at 207 Bowery, there will issue forth a cavalcade led by the Senator, in the front line of which will march Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Corbett, McCoy, Sharkey, Ruhlin, and McGovern, together with lesser lights of the pugilistic ring. These will form the first division. Then will come another platoon of "going-to-bes" and "has-beens," with John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion at its front.

The procession, however, will not be composed entirely of stars of the prize ring. George J. Kraus will be the Grand Marshal, and his assistants will be Councilman Thomas F. Foley, Thomas P. Deenen, Congressman Bradley, and several others, capable of giving legal advice in case by any chance the right of way should be questioned.

The occasion for all of the grand display will be Senator Sullivan's outing for the association that bears his name, which is booked to take place at Donnelly's Grove at College Point.

With the Horton law a matter of the past, and the presence of a legislative element, the big fighters will of course not enter into serious conflict, but lest there be disappointment at that announcement it may be added that Jeffries and Corbett are advertised to give exhibitions, and "explain what a man must do to keep himself in perfect physical condition." There will be a fat man's race, for which some extremely corpulent men are already entered.

When the "Sullivans" return to the city to-morrow night, they, with the "Engels," will board a train, which will land them in Saratoga in time to attend the convention.

Hunting Licenses Cut Off in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 8.—On account of the extreme drought, the Fish and Game Commission to-day ordered the sale of licenses for September hunting to be stopped until there is a fall of rain. Charles E. Oak, State Forest Commissioner, has sent a note of warning to guides, camp owners, and hotel proprietors in the sporting regions to use extra precaution to prevent forest fires.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

Pedestrienne

Skirts, latest style, of double-faced all wool material, in Oxfords, greys and blues; deep stitching at bottom,

$5.95
value $10.00

SEPARATE
DRESS SKIRTS

of best quality all wool Cheviot, new flare effects, lined with best quality percaline, velveteen binding,

$5.75
value $8.00

Le Boutillier Bros

CHICAGO'S MANY TROUBLES

An Epidemic of Suicides During the Hot Weather.

LABOR EMPLOYERS ALARMED

Threaten to Leave the City Because of Difficulty of Getting Hands—Victims of Grade Crossings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—This town is becoming famous for its suicides. It averages one a day the year around, and during the hot weather there is a shocking increase of these melancholy occurrences.

It is seldom, however, that so esteemed a man as F. H. Follansbee, ex-Alderman, young, rich, and popular, faces conditions which impel him to shorten his earthly career. Hopeless ill health was the cause. He simply hastened the end which must otherwise have been reached through fearful suffering, desiring, no doubt, to save his family from the sight of his torture as much as to spare himself. On the same day, Frederick Hensell sat upon his porch reading, unconscious of the fact that his wife and child were being asphyxiated by gas in a room of his home. Mrs. Hensell suffered from melancholia.

At the same time, in another part of the city, a girl named Ethel Ingles left the home of her parents and, in all probability, drowned herself in the lake. She left a pathetic and incoherent note saying that there was no use in "living and wearing good clothes" when her parents hated her. Just what she meant by the last remark her parents, who are distracted with grief, have much difficulty in determining. She probably took deep offense at some casual criticism. A few hours before, A. C. Haynes took laudanum and died at a hotel because he was unable to support his wife.

"I do not consider it at all unlikely," said a physician who is distinguished in nervous diseases, "that the sudden and excessive rise in the temperature had something to do with this record. Even a well and fortunate person feels irritated at the heat; a person inclined to bursts of temper is much more likely to be subject to anger on a hot day; a melancholy person or one not in good physical condition is particularly liable to depression when the air is heavy with moisture and hot and close. is not at all surprising that, in an age when many persons hold materialistic views, invalids should take their fate in their own hands and abbreviate their sufferings.

"I have most sympathy with the young who seek self-destruction. It is my opinion that few parents appreciate the sensitiveness of the young, their remorse for faults, or their profound despair when anything goes wrong. The old know that even despair cannot last. The inexperienced think it must be eternal. They have not learned to hope. If I had a son or daughter, I would never let the day close without a thorough reconciliation if there had been a misunderstanding, and in the matters dear to them I would think a long time before I opposed them. There is too often a fatal lack of confidence between parents and children, and during a long life I have observed that in nearly every case of youthful suicide the unfortunate has been under the impression that he or she was not loved at home."

RESULT OF FREQUENT STRIKES.

The variety, duration, and frequency of strikes among workingmen in Chicago have become so bothersome that the employers are feeling in many cases that unless they can secure workmen nothing remains for them but to quit the city. Seven hundred and fifty woodworkers struck this week, making demands of a particular sort, not of interest to others, and, as these demands cannot be acceded to by the manufacturers, the millmen talk of removing to Michigan, saying that they have to compete with Michigan men, who can get steady labor at reasonable wages and material at cheaper rates. The millmen feel they cannot be handicapped by continued strikes while the demand for their produce is as urgent as it is.

The truth is, it is difficult to get labor of any sort in Chicago. The servant question has become a truly serious one. Many women who have never had experience in housework find it necessary to look after their own cooking and to have charwomen, working by the day, perform the other labors of the house. The dressmakers appear to be indifferent to work, and in all classes of labor there is inanition. Never has the city seen so many holiday makers as this Summer. The beaches, the beer gardens, the parks, and all places of amusement are thronged in the afternoons, not by the well-to-do class so much as by the working people. The long strikes have unsettled them. They are restless, infatuated with idleness, and apparently not anxious about the future. How large a percentage of these persons will apply to the county for aid next Winter can only be conjectured.

LESS MONEY FOR SCHOOLS.

The schools of the city are being opened a week later than customary as a measure of economy. Owing to a depreciation in real estate and consequent decline of taxes the funds available for school purposes this year are but $6,000,000 instead of $8,000,000, as was expected. The consequence is that the teachers suffer, not only being kept from their schools a week beyond the time expected, but by being forced to relinquish the increase in salaries promised to them. There will be accommodation for 256,861 pupils in the public schoolrooms, but the enrollment will, it is anticipated, exceed this considerably, and half-day attendance will be necessary for the younger pupils. The enrollment at the private and parochial schools exceeds in number that of any previous year.

A good many "fads" are likely to fall by the wayside this year. The board feels that it cannot afford to teach the fine arts, for which only one pupil in a hundred shows any inclination, or to teach cooking to girls whose mothers might perform the service, when many children will be practically debarred from school because of lack of accommodation. The night schools, it is felt, must be maintained at any cost, since these offer the only opportunity for instruction to many hundred day workers. The attendance at these is not made up of children alone. A few women and many men who have not had early opportunities for education or foreigners who wish to learn English grammatically attend them.

It is felt by the broadest-minded educators that the schools in this too rapidly growing community must minister to the actual needs of the many, and that those who wish extraordinary instruction, particularly in branches not relating to the three r's, will have to pay for it in private schools. The fostering of imaginary talents and the instruction in things for which the parent should assume responsibility have become too heavy a task. The city is, moreover, impressed with its inconsistency in providing truant officers and then not furnishing school room for the truants when they are brought to terms.

Chicago is up in arms against the grade crossing, which has been claiming a horrible number of victims this year. Organized meetings have been held, petitions circulated, and a loud protest made against the "private crossings," as the railroads call them; in other words, practical thoroughfares, which, nevertheless, were not surveyed for streets by the city, and which the railroads claim are for their own convenience. No gates, gongs, or watchmen are provided at these places. The people insist that such shall be provided. A large number of the victims have been children.

R. B. F.

A MARE DASHES INTO A CAR.

Scared by a Butcher's Boy, It Runs Away, Tossing Out the Occupants of the Buggy and Killing Herself.

A brown mare, owned by Thomas Obell, a contractor, of 155 Mott Street, ran away yesterday afternoon, and after a dash along Rivington Street all the way from Tompkins Street to the Bowery, rushed straight into a passing trolley car and fell dead with a broken neck and with fragments of a buggy hanging to her.

Obell and an Italian known as "Bill" were driving through Rivington Street early yesterday morning, and had stopped for a moment at Tompkins Street, when a boy driving past in a butcher's wagon struck Obell's horse across the back with a whip.

The horse, which had been restive and hard to control all morning, immediately started off. Obell was thrown out, receiving severe lacerations on his right leg, but his companion managed to retain his seat in the buggy. He made no attempt to control the horse, which was dashing along Rivington Street, the buggy swinging from side to side and almost overturning a number of times. At Suffolk Street the Italian was thrown out, and landed on his hands on the sidewalk, spraining both wrists and receiving a long cut on his head.

As the horse passed Attorney Street several policeman ran down from the Delancey Street Station and tried to stop her, but she dashed past them, a crowd of children scattering to make way for the animal. From Eldridge Street the horse had a clear track all the way to the Bowery, which she reached just as a northbound trolley car crossed it.

John Henderson, the motorman, tried to stop the car, but he was unable to do so, and the horse rushed into it, its head striking the iron gate of the front platform and bending the bars. When the car was brought to a standstill the brown mare was lying dead beside the track with the ruins of the buggy.

Motorman Henderson was badly scared, but had been saved from injury by the iron gate. A doctor from the Gouverneur Hospital dressed the wounds of the Italian and of the owner of the horse.

MR. MOLLENHAUER'S NOTICE.

Declares Publicly that He Will Not Assume His Wife's Debts.

Notwithstanding the denial of Mrs. William Mollenhauer, the wife of the son of the sugar refiner, that she is not living happily with her husband at her home, 159 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, the following notice appeared yesterday in a Brooklyn paper:

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Julia M. Mollenhauer, from this date.—Brooklyn, Sept. 8, 1900. J. WM. MOLLENHAUER.

Mrs. Mollenhauer and her colored servant, Mrs. Julia Holliday, were assaulted and robbed a week ago by four men after attending a cake walk in Palace Hall on Grand Street. The assailants of the women were arrested, and are now in Raymond Street Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The publication of the notice caused comment, as, according to Mrs. Mollenhauer's statement through her lawyers on Thursday, she was living happily with her husband and they had never been separated. When Mrs. Mollenhauer was seen she said:

"If it is true, then he is doing something which he has no right to do. We are living together, and he will be responsible for my debts. I have not called upon him to pay anything yet, and if he has been presented with a number of bills they are his own. Only recently I paid a dress bill for $500, a flower bill for $90, and a caterer's bill for $190. These bills, I know, he has not been called upon to pay. The debts he paid he contracted himself. I have not been treated fairly in this matter. I had $800 in bank in my own name, and all that I got out of that was $10. The rest went to the family."

It is said that Mr. Mollenhauer is out of town and that he has decided to institute divorce proceedings against his wife.

Crossing the Atlantic in an Open Boat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The United States Consul at Gibraltar, in a dispatch of Aug. 20, reports that a man named Johansen, accompanied by his son, twelve years of age, had just sailed from that port for Charlotte Harbor, Fla., in an open boat of less than five tons burden. Mr. Johansen is a naturalized British subject.

S. Koch & Sons
West 23d Street.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

AUTUMN
OPENING
EXCLUSIVE
MILLINERY
(Foreign and Domestic).

West 23d St., N. Y.
Fulton St. & Elm Place, B'klyn.
10 Rue Sainte Cecile, Paris.

Buy China and Glass Right.
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

You will be interested in seeing our new dinner ware patterns, which have just been received for the Fall of 1900. Our dinner ware stock is the most notable in all this land; we want you to see it. "We never lose a customer for dinner ware" is an everyday expression of our salesmen. Customers come here and look, go elsewhere and compare, and invariably come back and BUY. For your information we mention a few of our new patterns. Will you come and see them?

ELITE LIMOGES CHINA — Border decoration of pink and purple flowers, green leaves; clouded burnished gold handles. You would expect to pay from $35 to $40. Full service priced at $27.35

ELITE LIMOGES CHINA — Combination border decoration of green daisies and small pink rosebuds, with rococo design in sage green; burnished gold edges and handles. Complete service. $63.85

ENGLISH CHINA — Combination flower border decoration; red flowers, dark blue and brown border, green leaves, gold traced throughout. Complete service. . $121.00

LIMOGES CHINA — Border decoration of roses in pink, sage green leaves; each piece has clouded burnished gold edge, clouded gold handles. Complete service. $39.00

BAVARIAN CHINA — Border decoration of delicate blue flowers, green background, gold edge, gold traced handles. Complete service. $23.35

Possibly you might also be interested in about 20 sets which we are closing out at cost, and in some instance less. Some of the sets have one or two pieces damaged or missing. Some are priced as low as $10.00.

50-54 West 22d St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

A POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

A Method of Gathering Commercial Travelers for a Bryan Meeting.

The following incident in local campaigning shows a tendency on the part of the campaign managers to utilise the advertising columns of the daily newspapers for campaigning purposes. The following advertisement appeared in one of last Sunday's newspapers:

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS WHO HAVE lost their positions through the trusts, wanted. Call Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, 606 Broadway.

The address referred to in the foregoing advertisement is one of the numerous large stores rented in the business district for so-called "noonday campaign meetings," and has displayed on its front a large banner of "The Commercial Travelers and Hoteimen's Anti-Trust League." The advocation of the election of Bryan and Stevenson is advised in strong and varied colors on the banner. A large transparency is stretched across the street directly in front of the store.

On Tuesday the usual gathering of clerks "out for lunch" was seen at the meeting. A number of disappointed and disgusted looking "commercial travelers," who had come in answer to the advertisement, were seen about the place. They remained long enough to comment upon the way in which their presence at the meeting had been effected.

"Now, wouldn't that jar you?" said one of the somewhat crestfallen commercial travelers.

"It does jar me," said a fellow-commercial traveler, "but it's quite a gag."

TEN DOLLARS FOR COUNSEL FEE.

Allowance in a Case the Justice Said Belonged to the Police Court.

The smallest counsel fee ever allowed by a Supreme Court Justice was probably that which Justice Gildersleeve yesterday awarded to the lawyer who has taken up the suit for a separation brought by Mrs. Katharine Van Riper against her husband, T. David Van Riper, whom she charges with cruelty. The lawyer will have to get along with $10.

The Van Ripers were married on July 22 last, and Mrs. Van Riper says her husband's ill-treatment drove her from their home just one month later. She alleged that he terrified her almost to death on the night of Aug. 23 by pouring kerosene oil over her clothes, and threatening to set her on fire.

W. J. A. Caffrey, who appeared for Van Riper, said the case would never have been brought before the Supreme Court but for the alimony and counsel fee. Mrs. Van Riper could have had her husband arrested, and the matter disposed of by a Police Magistrate.

"This Court has repeatedly expressed the opinion," said Justice Gildersleeve, "that that is the proper course to pursue, and not to burden the Supreme Court with such applications."

Counsel for Mrs. Van Riper said he was entitled under the law to make his application in the Supreme Court.

"I know you are," retorted Justice Gildersleeve, "and in some cases I have allowed a counsel fee, as a Magistrate cannot deal with that question; but we have almost invariably refused alimony."

Mr. Caffrey said the plaintiff's allegations were utterly untrue. Her husband had treated her with the utmost kindness, but she persisted in neglecting her home, and going out at nights without Van Riper's knowledge, and to places of which he did not approve.

"I'll deal with the case, and put an end to it," said Justice Gildersleeve "I'll allow her $10 counsel fee and $3 a week alimony."

Funeral of Arthur Sewall.

BATH, Me., Sept. 8.—The funeral of Arthur Sewall, the well-known shipbuilder, and the nominee for Vice President on the Democratic National ticket in 1896, was held at the Sewall residence at 11 A. M. today. The wish of the family that the exercises be carried out with as little display as possible were respected, although the employes of A. Sewall & Co. were present in a body, and many distinguished persons from different parts of the United States attended. The Rev. Julian K. Smythe officiated, using the burial service of the New Church, (Swedenborgian.)

New $150,000 Building for Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 8.—Harvard is to erect a new building at a cost of $150,000. The structure will be used as an addition to the university museum. It will be built of brick and stone, and will be located near and will be similar to the main building of the group used for archaeological purposes.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.

Attractiveness of these Offerings
is in
QUALITY and NOVELTY

Prices are figures that mean little until you see qualities.
QUALITY DECIDES VALUE.

If these prices seem attractive you can depend upon their proving doubly so when you see the bright, fresh merchandise.

New Dress Goods.

To know that what you pay is right and that quality is the best to be had for money expended is a satisfaction our customers enjoy—an assurance doubly appreciated at beginning of season.

54 inch Homespuns—all wool—desirable colors for Golf and Rainy Day Skirts and Tailor Made Suits—value .85 ..... .69

Silk and Wool Novelties—44 inch.. .69...98

Navy and Black Storm Serges and Cheviots—sponged and shrunk—double width—usual 65 cent quality..... .49

50 inch All Wool Knickerbocker Suitings—for suits or skirts—value .75.... .49

50 inch All Wool Granite Suitings—excellent quality—leading colors..... .89

42 inch All Wool Heavy French Bedford Cord Suitings—all the leading shades—value .98..... .59

56 inch All Wool Golf Suitings—Plaid Back—best Shades of Oxford, Gray, also Mottled effects—value Two dollars.....1.49

40 inch Herringbone Cheviots—new Fall shades..... .49

45 inch Covert Suitings—all desirable shades for Fall wear..... .39

New Fancy Novelty Boucle Suitings—Green, Brown, Navy and Black Mixtures, also Solid Black—value .00..... .49

New Basket Cloths—one of the latest cloths for Fall—complete line of colors—value .69.... .49

We also offer Extraordinary Values in
NEW CASHMERES
Black and full line of colors:
38 inch,—Fifty cent quality..... .29
40 inch,—Sixty cent quality..... .34
There is no profit to us at these prices.
The profit is all our customers'.

New Linings for Autumn Gowns

Everything necessary to give style, shape and service to the dress is here, at prices that customers know by experience are not matched elsewhere.

"Ribbonettes," the new skirt lining—colors and fast black..... .12½

Mercerized Brocade Linings—fast black and leading colors..... .19

Glosse—silk finish lining for Tailor-Made Suits—all shades..... .19

Fancy Black Back Silesias..... .9¾

Percaline Skirt and Waist Linings—all colors and Fast Black.... .8¾

Metallic Striped Linings—Black and Colored grounds..... .20

Checked Crinolines—Black and White .6½

Satin Italians—for jacket linings—all leading colors.....39

Fast Black Satin Italians—54 inches wide..... .59

Mercerized Sateens—yard wide—make pretty, petticoats..... .15

Fast Black Percalines—silk finish... .12½

Black Skirting Moreens—extra quality.. .19

Real Lace Curtains

We did not expect to be able to open season with such values as we now offer—but the unexpected occurs through an unexpected opportunity that came our way.....An importer called hurriedly abroad closed out to us at sacrifice such as he had over after filling orders, and consequently we start season with
NEW FINE LACE CURTAINS
as follows:

AT 6.98 TO 9.98
Rich and delicate effects in Irish Point, Point de Calais and Tambour—Extra heavy work and rich borders—in beauty and quality cannot be equalled under Ten and Fifteen Dollars.

AT 3.98 TO 5.98
Irish Point Curtains—Cream and White—beautiful designs—bought regularly could not be sold under Six and Eight Dollars.

AT 2.98
Irish Point Curtains—full length and width—handsome floral borders—bought regularly could not be sold under 4.25

Children's Cashmere Shirts At Half Price

Plain and fancy rib—silk finish neck and front—long sleeves—sizes up to 3 years—....We bought these goods at great reduction—EXACTLY HALF USUAL PRICES—because the manufacturers are so particular in turning out their products, that any shirt showing a slipped stitch or spot of oil is called a "second" and disposed of as such.....

We offer them in
Three lots as follows:
Lot One 12½ cents regularly .25
Lot Two 19 cents regularly .39
Lot Three 29 cents regularly .50
Do Not Delay.
Later on such chance will not offer.

Ladies' ew Silk Waists
Taffeta and atin—Black and all Fancy shades, s well as the new Tan and Gray—fo street, theatre and house; day an evening.
Tucked Taffeta- ilk emb'd bands back and front- ucked sleeves..... 8.98
Black Taffeta— k and front with clusters of at and pin tucks—French sleeve, v h tucked undersleeve 7.98
Black Satin—blo e front—all over tucks—tucked sh ld—velvet bows and steel buckle 5.98
Taffeta Silk Dr s Waists—Blue, White, Violet, d Rose, Cadet and Pink, with ecru ce fronts, and cluster tucks and insert gs—wonderfully effective..... ..... 5.98
White and Col'd Taffeta Silk Waists entirely made u of hemstitching, tucks and black ce insertings..... 5.98
Taffeta Silk Wa ts—cluster or all over tucks a hemstitchings, fancy side or fr t opening, Black and all f cy colors... 3.98.. 4.98
Black Taffeta S t Waists—entire back, fro and sleeves of cluster cords nd hemstitchings—pointed front pl e—crochet buttons—well worth Eigh dollars..... 5.98
Colored Tucked affeta—real lace inserting—full f nt over white Chiffon vest—French sle es, tucked Chiffon undersleeves—sl lined—full boned—copied from a P ris model at 75.00...27.98

Black B lliantine Waists
All over tucks, s aced tucks, cluster tucks—dress sleeves—a lined throughout—
3 98...2.98...1.98... 1.69

Ladie Golf Skirts
Short and Walking Length
Three spie lid specials Here!—
Heavy Golf Clo —Brown and Gray—newest s pe—full stitched.... 2.98
A variety of fi ly tailored skirts, single and doub face—Blue, Gray, Brown, C rnet and Oxford.... 4.98
Heavy English will—dark Oxford Gr y—full stitched..... 6.98

Ladies' Ne Tailor Made Suits
Fine Fabric and Smart styles at prices that m ke high priced tailors smart to kno of.
Fine Wide Wal Cheviot—navy and black—new lare skirt—double breast, and front Jacket—crochet uttons—taffeta silk lin 13.98
Fine Black Peb e Cheviot—flare flounce—c ved stitching and satin cord- ew fly front box reefer—vel t collar—high tailor fini 15.98
Handsome En ish Camel's Hair Diagonal—Blac and Gray—Black Buttons and V vet Collar—severely plain finish— ht fitting coat—slightly flowi sleeve—to wear with and witho t a blouse—an ideal costume for A umn wear..... 18.98
These uits, by a tailor's standa , are worth 35.00.

Chil en's Aprons
Of those da ty White accessories to the little gi 's school costume, we have a new right stock that ought to interest st now.....Come and see the pre y styles, with latest touches of shion—perfect in cut—accurate in t.
A fe sample values:
Fine White L vn—pointed yoke and shoulder ffles, insertings and edge of fine, s ong emb'y..... .98
Fine White L n—long, gretchen or baby yokes nsertings and ruffles of lac or emb'y..... .69
Fine Lawn—h stitch ruffle on neck and skirt lso eight other styles ..... .49
White Lawn A rons—hemstitched ruffle running rom front and back of waist, over houlder..... .39
White Lawn rons—four rows emb'y, lace edge sho der ruffle..... .89
Plain Lawn a Cross Bar—shoulder ruffl edged with lace—front pl e of open emb'y..... .19

Earl Fall Novelties
in Ladies'
Fashi able Black Hats
Cloth, chiffon elvet, fancy chenille, velvet and openwor braids, and tucked crinkle silks—with west effects in pompons, quills, bows, ancy feathers, and ornaments—walkh Hats, Turbans, Set-Offs, Toques, and Edna May" effects—each a beauty in itse —the correct Hats for these early Fall da
3 8..4.98..5.98..6.98..8.98
No house ca show handsomer novelties.
No hous will sell so reasonable!

NO LIQUORS GROCERIES DRUGS
BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

EXPOSITION SIDESHOWS

Majority of Those at Paris Are Disappointing.

RAMAS, SCOPES, AND PHONES

The Stereorama the Most Artistic and Pleasing of the Examples of This Class of Entertainment.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Mareorama, stereorama, cineorama, diorama, panorama! A list which suggests those conversations in "Le Père Goriot" when Vautrin's wild chaff fascinated the shabby boarders at Mme. Vauquer's pension in the old Saint Marceau quarter. "In those days," says Balzac, "the recent invention of the diorama had introduced into certain painters' studios the joke of speaking in 'rama.'" "How is your 'santérama?'" says Vautrin to old Père Goriot—"Goriorama"—to his pitiless tormentors.

There is clearly nothing new under the sun, and it is curious that, in so far as the sideshows are concerned, the Paris Exposition should have adopted the ancient joke of "talking in rama" which amused the Rastignacs and the Bianchons of just eighty years ago. There are more "ramas" at the exposition than I have cared to count, and after the "ramas" in order of abundance come the "scopes" and the "phones." It is unnecessary to speak in detail of most of the latter. The invention of the cinematograph and of the phonograph is their explanation.

The theatroscope will strike most people as an ingenious (but not too ingenious) trick. It is said to have solved all the difficulties hitherto inherent to cinematographic representations. There is no "stagger" in the movement of the figures, the outlines are clear, and the colors natural. On the other hand, a suspicion may naturally arise in any ordinary person's mind that a real performer is acting behind the stage before an inclined mirror which reflects on to another mirror in front of the audience; also that an artificial wheeze is being given to the vocal accompaniment to suggest a gramophone. Nature imitating art for the purpose of deceiving humanity is a novel idea, but the public does not seem to be much attracted by it. When I visited the theatroscope there was not a soul in the place except myself, so that the performance could not begin, and on returning the next day the usher recognized me as "the customer" of twenty-four hours before.

The theatroscope, however, whatever its secret, is less irritating than most of these cinematographic exhibitions. The "Voyages Animés," for instance, which shows to some intoresting corners of France-Savoy, the Dauphiné, &c., would be better if the young and pretty actress who speaks the explanatory words—poor doggerel words by Bertol Graivil, a former Parliamentary reporter, and now a tax collector at Reuil—would not associate the tragic drawl of Sarah Bernhardt with a catalogue of local industrial products.

For the rest of the movements of the personages who figure in the representations of the Phono-Cinéma-Théâtre of the Voyages Animés, and of all the other cinematographic projections, served with one sauce or another—poetical, vocal, or chromatic—have the same electric suddenness, their arms and feet flutter like an electric fan, they manoeuvre amid showers of stars, and their features have the ghastliness of the enlarged photograph. They are frankly hideous and ineffective, and the instrument to which they owe their being is certainly not a success yet.

LE TRANSSIBERIEN.

Of the "ramas" it is permissible to speak more politely. The voyages from Moscow to Peking, which the Wagon Lits Company exhibits under the name of La Transsibérien, (it might be called the sleeping careorama,) is certainly remarkable, though the illusion is still not quite complete. You sit in a carriage of the Wagon Lits Company, and at a great speed a rolling panorama passes by you, repeating the chief features of the country you may look out upon during a railway journey from Moscow to Peking. A hedgerow, a line of trees, their tops waving in the wind, move at different speeds and help the illusion. The trick of course is a very old one—a stage trick. The paintings of the scenery might be better done, and the various towns you hurry by have a disappointing resemblance to one another, all with red roofs and whitewashed walls, leaving you with a smaller opinion of Moscow and Peking than you had before. On the whole a dull journey.

The steréorama, on the other hand, though on a much more modest scale, is quite charming in its effect. You look through a wooden frame, and the wide sea stretches out before you. Starting at dawn from Bone, in the midst of a fleet of fishermen, you pass Algiers at noon, meet the French naval squadron off Cheretti, and finally reach Oran in the evening. The effects of light are admirably done. The white still water in the early morning, the deep blue of the sea slightly stirred and foam-flecked by a gentle breeze in full midday, the gorgeous Eastern sunset, shedding its purple and green, rose color and gold, over Oran, and the mountain range beyond are exquisitely beautiful and realistic.

No painting that I have ever seen has carried with it so perfect a sentiment of reality as the steréorama, and though it does not quite belong to the strict sphere of pictorial art, it is far in advance of any scenic effort which has so far been introduced upon the stage. The painters amply merit the unique Grand Prix, in the special department of sideshows, which has been awarded to them. The steréorama, however, would be the better for the suppression of a particularly irritating piano which rattles a vulgar and inharmonious accompaniment to these visions of marine loveliness.

On a more ambitious scale, but not nearly so effective, is Hugo d'Alesi's mareorama. Like the steréorama and the diorama of the Tour Mu Monde, the idea—a favorite one at the exposition—has been to give you the illusion of a sea voyage. Hugo d'Alesi is a painter who first became famous as an affichiste. He painted well-colored and realistic landscapes for railway company advertisements. His style is attractive, but he has been unable to rid it of a suggestion of chromo-lithography, which continually crops up in his work like the bad manners of a parvenu.

The visitor to the mareorama stands on the deck of a ship which by means of a mechanical contrivance pitches forward and rolls—but very gently, for only one person has been seasick so far, and his bona fides was not clearly established. On either side is a moving panorama of the Mediterranean. The wind whistles in the rigging overhead, and as it gathers to a tempest, the rocking of the ship becomes more violent. There are the usual sea sounds, the thumping of machinery, the squeal of the siren; there is a wholesome smell of tar, and against the rail of the ship lean live French Jack Tars. In spite of all this, however, one does not feel at sea, but is principally struck with wonderment at the bad drawing into which M. d'Alesi too frequently lapses.

The diorama, a moving panorama of Southern waters, seen from a platform decorated with spars and sails, is more simple mechanically, and quite as effective as an illusion. It is in the basement of the building where the Tour du Monde—a very ambitious panorama of many countries—makes its appeal to the public.

THE TOUR DU MONDE.

At the Tour du Monde you have bits of China and Japan and Russia and all sorts of out of the way places, each with its local color and vegetation, and in front of the canvas are groups of living natives from the various countries represented—Cingalese, Red Indians, Japanese, and what not, wearing their native costumes and whiling away the weary hours with cards and expectoration. A fact chiefly noticeable about them which may be treasured up as a lesson is that they all have the same laugh. In the sense of the ridiculous the whole world is akin.

What the cinéorama might have been there is no means of judging, for it was never opened to the public. It was to have represented a voyage over the world in a balloon, and in many respects must have resembled the mareorama, the car of a balloon being substituted for the deck of a ship. To construct it cost 500,000 francs. The four canvases composing the panorama weighed 17,000 kilos and cost 4,000 francs each. The electric motors required to manipulate them represented 450 horse power. These motors when started made such a din and shook the Kammersell restaurant beneath which they were placed so violently that either the restaurant or the cineorama had to be closed. It was decided to sacrifice the show.

Of a "ramic" nature, if not strictly a "rama" is the globe celeste—the moving firmament at night. It has only just been opened after all sorts of delays due to insecure building, the horror caused by the collapse of the bridge leading to it from the exposition (for the privilege of which the foolish proprietors paid 800,000 francs,) and to financial difficulties. There is a mechanical part to it, of course. You climb into a globe which represents the earth and turns slowly around. An enormous canvas overhead represents the firmament dotted with little electric glowlamps, which are the stars. They are all of the same size and of the same intensity—a foolish blunder. As the globe turns around you are supposed to get the illusion of movement on the part of the constellations and heavenly bodies. In point of fact you get nothing of the kind—you just get giddy. A rickety wooden staircase leads to the summit of the globe, which is higher than the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, and thence there is a splendid view over Paris and the exposition. But only a would-be suicide would care to mount those stairs twice. A few very simple magic lantern views of stars and storms and sunsets and the moon in her various phases complete the 'attractions' of this show—a unique temple of twilight and twaddle.

By the way, the best cinematograph in the exposition is that which is gratuitously shown every evening in the Salle des Fêtes. It is on a gigantic scale, and attracts nightly an audience of 12,000 persons at least. Though a Government affair, the typical French policeman plays in it, amid shouts of laughter, the rôle of clown—the traditional rôle of policemen all the world over. Its military scenes are very effective.

Generally, it may be said that the side shows at the Paris Exposition are nearly all disappointing, while most of them are downright frauds. Their organizers seem to have fancied that the French and foreign public is much more gullible than is really the case. R. S.

HER MEERSCHAUM PIPE TINTS.

The Pretty Blonde Went Systematically to Work for a Brown Skin.

"What a perfectly lovely brown you are!" cried the first blonde in envious tones to the second when they met for the first time during the Summer on a day's shopping excursion to the city.

"Brown?" laughed the second, "well, what do you call yourself? You look like a brunette with blue eyes and light hair. I thought at first you must be that pretty, light-haired Cuban girl every one has been talking about, if she had a dark skin. What kind of a Summer have you had?"

"Oh, lovely," returned the first blonde, a little mollified, "all sorts of good times. I have lived outdoors, I have golfed and ridden and danced and picknicked, and done everything any one could expect to do to have a good time, but my complexion is a sight, and I shan't look myself again until the Winter is half over, and here you are as brown as a berry, but looking prettier than ever."

"As if you could look anything but pretty," said the second blonde depreciatingly, "and as for being brown, I am sure you are shades darker than I am."

"Yes, I know it. I am darker, but not brown. My complexion is getting a sort of green-drab shade that is too ugly to speak of. If I was not half way decent looking at other times I should be simply a fright. Your face is a lovely rich brown, with the pink showing through in your cheeks, and you don't look as I do—you said it yourself—like a brunette with blue eyes and light hair."

"Oh, no," began the second blonde.

"Yes, I am, too," interrupted the other, "though you are too polite to admit it. It is just the ugly color most blondes get, and I was bound I would not have it this year. I have done everything to get really brown, and I can't do it. I commenced first thing and went around in the sun without my hat and sat on the beach until my nose and most of my face peeled."

"Oh, dear!" broke in the other girl, in a distressed voice, "I don't wonder your complexion is—I mean I don't—I—I—"

"You needn't mince matters," said the first blonde. "I know my skin is an awful color, and if you have a secret for getting a good one I wish you would tell me." The other girl blushed and dimpled.

"It sounds very silly," she said, hesitatingly.

"There is a secret about it, then!" cried the first blonde, triumphantly.

"You will never tell?" said the second, laughing and dimpling again.

"Oh, never!" eagerly.

"Well, it's my father's meerschaum pipe," said the girl with the pretty brown tints, lowering her voice and speaking confidentially.

"Well—I—never," exclaimed the first, with an expression of blank amazement on her face. "You don't—you don't mean—"

"Oh, no," laughed the second blonde again, "I don't smoke. The pipe made me think of it. You see, papa thinks all the world of that pipe, and he takes all the pains in the world to get it just the right shade and colored evenly. Of course, he gets all like to get a nice brown in Summer, and it occurred to me that I might take as much pains with my face, certainly, as he does with his pipe, and I have taken a really artistic pleasure in it."

"The idea!" exclaimed the first blonde, intensely interested.

"Yes," said the second, "and I wouldn't have gone out and let my face burn as you did for all the world. That was your first mistake. You simply ruin the skin, and when you get over the horrible soreness and ugliness—"

"Yes, it was ugly," said the other.

"When you get over that," said the second blonde, speaking as seriously as if she were delivering a scientific lecture, "your skin becomes tough and hard like a piece of tanned leather, which it practically is. Then you go on with the process of tanning, and your skin gets drier and harder as the days go by, and there is no hope for you until another season.

"Now I was very careful the first part of the season. Why, I even wore a veil for a little while when I was on the water, where there was a strong breeze and no protection from the sun. But that was only for a day or two, while my complexion was becoming accustomed to the weather and the constantly being out in the rain and shine. I used a little cold cream to keep it soft and moist after the unusual drying effects of wind and sun, rubbed it well in after I had been out all day, and then wiped my face carefully with a soft linen cloth before I dressed for dinner. People do treat their skins so badly."

"Yes, I see that I did mine," said the first blonde, discontentedly.

"Why, I know a girl," said the other, "who lay down in the bright sun on the beach one morning with no hat on, and one side of her face was as red as could be and the other just the normal color, until she looked like a 'before and after' advertisement. Now, I wouldn't have done that under any circumstances, but after making the mistake the girl should have gone straight out and cooked the other side to match. That was the best she could have done.

"I never went without a hat in the broiling sun, only on the cloudy days when you can get a lovely tender brown. Just the pretty shade you like! I wore a little hat in bathing usually. Not one of those ugly things with a wide brim that reflect the water and make you burn worse than you do without any, but a pretty little hat. I never wear a cap, for I can't swim without wetting my hair.

"Then, when I came out of the water I washed my face with soft, fresh water if it had been wet, and then put on a little cold cream and let it stay until I was dressed, when I wiped it off. It was some trouble, though not much, and it paid."

"Yes, indeed, it would think it did," said the first girl, drawing a long breath. "Was that all?"

"Well—" said the meerschaum pipe girl, hesitatingly.

"Oh, tell me all," said the other, pleadingly.

"I don't know as this made much difference, but I thought, as I was going into the business of face tinting, I might as well make a business of it, and I lived hygienically."

"Lived what?" cried the other, in astonishment.

"Why, I just mean I was careful about eating. Oh, I don't mean I lived on graham bread and messes. I didn't eat too many sweets, and I didn't just live on hot rolls for breakfast, and—that was the hardest thing of all—I didn't eat very much candy."

"Why, I ate boxes and boxes," cried the first blonde. "I never had so much candy sent me, and I never ate so much."

"Well, I have heard that it would give one what they call a candy complexion, and I thought that when I was going in for an artistic skin I might just as well do it up brown. That isn't a pun. The girls all thought I was the most generous creature in the world, for when I had boxes of candy sent me I gave little candy parties, and they ate it.

"And, really, I do think it was worth while. I never felt so well in my whole life, and that is saying a great deal. My appetite was something terrific. Then I watched the result, and I could see the brown coming just as I wanted it, and I think the red in my cheeks grew deeper because I was so ridiculously healthy. And you really like it?"

"I should think I did," said the other, "and if I don't try it another Summer it will be because I can't. A brunette can get a good brown without an effort, but if a blonde does, I see it must be a work of art."

"TIPS" TEMPTED THOMAS

The Manhattans on Their Vacation Had Agreed to Forego Them.

But the Compact Was Broken and the Colored Waiter Fell to Worldly Ways and Repented.

The Manhattans are an ideal family, their friends say. They credit this fact largely to little Mrs. Manhattan, who is a model housekeeper, has her house always in order to receive guests, sets a table which would do credit to a French chef, and doesn't spend a fortune in doing it. She also wears pretty gowns and has an amiable disposition. What more can any one ask, the men acquaintances of the family say. How can a woman help being charming, the women say, when she has three men in her family, all devoted to making her happy?

The Manhattan family is an unusual one. Mr. and Mrs. Manhattan are a young married couple, neither of them native of New York. So, when they set up housekeeping here it was the most natural thing in the world that Mrs. Manhattan's oldest brother, who had just come to try his fortune in the city, should want to make his home with his favorite sister, and that Mr. Manhattan's younger brother, who was also on the road to fortune by way of New York, should be where he would be most comfortable and have a brother and sister to look out for him. But the secret of the household being a genuine happy family, Mrs. Manhattan, who is young and has theories and ideals, says, is that they always keep faith with each other.

"There is never one of us who makes an agreement but we keep it," says Mrs. Manhattan, with something of the superior air of a young wife. "Even about dining. I always see that dinner is ready at the time I have promised, and the boys always come home to it, or if they do not, they are sure to let me know. There is nothing so conducive to happiness," she concluded, closing her pretty lips decidedly, "as keeping faith with people."

"But let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." If the Manhattans had adhered to their high principles during their Summer vacation they would be more money in pocket now and minus a singular experience. It was due perhaps to the relaxing effect the hot weather has upon the moral nature, or it is just possible that the Manhattan standards were too high.

There is one topic of conversation which never fails the Manhattans at table, when they discuss matters and things as they are and ought to be, and lay out plans, which, if followed, would bring the millennium speedily. This subject upon which they all agree is the one of tips. They have talked the matter over time and again, agreed that the whole system is shameful, that it is a bribery demoralizing to both the giver and receiver, and yet, there being no way to adjust matters, they are always welcomed at restaurants as the most generous of tip-givers.

But this Summer the Manhattans decided that, as a whole, they would take a stand. Mrs. Manhattan has for one of her theories that a wife should stay in the city until her husband can leave, and the whole family, Mr. and Mrs. Munhattan and the brothers, are now taking their vacation together in a pleasant little place up in the mountains, just primitive enough to be restful, and yet not so primitive but that it has all the comforts of civilization.

"Now," said Mrs. Manhattan firmly before they started, "this is the time to make a stand for our principles. I don't believe the waiters where we are going are accustomed to tips, and we will not demoralize them. Perhaps something when we come away, to show a good feeling, but nothing to bribe the waiters to give us better service than they do other people."

The masculine members of the Manhattan family demurred a little at this radical stand, but finally an agreement was made—not a cent in tips should be given by a member of the family before the close of that month's vacation.

The Manhattans made an impression when they arrived at the little hotel in the mountains. They were warmly received, and by no one more cordially than Mr. Johnson, the colored gentleman who was to attend to their material wants at table. Mr. Johnson's every-day name was Thomas, but from his general dignity and solemn cast of countenance as well as the fact that he was studying for the ministry he was usually spoken of by the guests as Mr. Johnson. It was not Mr. Johnson's custom to smile, but there was a gleam to his eye and an alacrity in his service when the Manhattans appeared which bespoke his feelings. It gave little Mrs. Manhattan an inward sinking feeling, but she braced herself, and there was no sign of it outwardly unless it was in the kindness of her manner to Thomas as the days went on. She greeted him most graciously in the morning, and thanked him sweetly for all his services, but despite all this there came a change in Thomas. He was still an attentive waiter, but there seemed to be a mournful droop to his mouth and a reproachful expression in his eyes which seemed to get on Mrs. Manhattan's nerves in a fashion which was as unusual as it was unpleasant. That, however, was only for a few days.

Little Mrs. Manhattan took herself in hand. Was it right to yield a principle? Was it not a sin to demoralize a human being in a weak desire for one's own comfort?

That was a question, but at any rate little Mrs. Manhattan was herself again after that soliloquy. She was the life of the little hotel, and her three constant admirers, Mr. Manhattan and the two brothers, gazed at her with admiration. Perhaps there was something in mental telepathy also—like mistress like man—for Thomas lost his lugubrious expression, and his devotion to the Manhattan family was noticeable. All the daintiest bits of everything came to them, and if one morning the train had been delayed the melons were not on hand for breakfast Thomas had found 'jus' one for you, missus," chuckling as he put a fine melon before little Mrs. Manhattan. There must have been more than one, for there was melon for Mr. Manhattan and for the two brothers, while the other guests looked on and wondered. Mrs. Manhattan scanned surreptitiously the faces of the other members of her family that morning, a little flush on her cheeks, but they were all intent on their melons with a serious air of being engaged in a serious business, and she drew a little breath which may have meant many things and finished the last bit of her own melon with an air of satisfaction.

There was a change in Thomas outside the dining room. He wore a festive air that was unusual to him. When the guests of the hotel chanced to see him after hours or on "off" days he was not as usual poring over a book or laboriously writing out copy; he was wandering through the village streets in immaculate linen and neck scarfs that made bright spots in the landscape. And one day when Thomas appeared carrying himself with a jaunty air, with a cane and big sombrero-like hat, it was evident that he was passing through a stage of evolution.

It was not long after this that something happened. Thomas's face took on a serious expression, quite different from anything it had worn before; his old dignity returned increased tenfold. He was if anything more attentive to his duties, but there was a difference, and Mrs. Manhattan pondered. It was all explained one night when the Manhattan family was taking a late dinner alone in the dining room. Thomas had brought in the dessert, and after clearing the table, he stopped, stood erect, cleared his throat, and began in an oratorical manner:

"Gemmen and ladies! Missis! Gemmen! de wabes ob trouble hab gone ober my soul."

"Oh! Ah! What is it, Thomas?" exclaimed Mr. Manhattan, looking astonished, while little Mrs. Manhattan opened her eyes very wide.

"Missis! Gemmen!" began Thomas again in more of a conversational tone, but speaking with great solemnity, "I hab to take leab ob you. I am goin' to leab de house ob de ungodly to take up de mantel of righteousness. De debbel has been after my soul, but de horse and his rider hab triumphed glor'ously."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed little Mrs. Manhattan in a startled voice.

"My soul hab been like a dry ribber in de desert where no water is; my heart hab lusted after de flesh in de wilderness, after de pupple and fine linen."

"Those ties, I guess," said Mr. Manhattan under his breath.

"Yes, Sar," continued Thomas, "when de lady fust gib me de money I says: 'Thomas Johnson, dat is sure fom de Lord, an' I gib it to de missioneries.'"

Little Mrs. Manhattan's cheeks grew very pink at this point, and the other three looked at her in astonishment.

"Den wen de gemmens gib me some money—"

Mrs. Manhattan raised her head and stared at the members of her family in shocked surprise.

"Fust de one gemmen and den de udder and de udder," continued Thomas, while the men of the Manhattan family regarded each other in a manner in which surprise and sheepishness were mixed. "I said," he went on; "'Thomas, de Lord's pearls is not shut away from all de pleasures ob life.' Den when I saw myse'f arrayed in my pupple and fine linen de debbel had me for shore, and I said again: 'Thomas, de Lord hab nebber intended you for a shepperd ob de sheep.'

"But 'twas de machinations of de debbel, an' you all was de instrument of de Almighty for de humiliation ob my soul. But I hab cast away de fleshpots ob Egypt and my soul am seated in sackcloth. I leab to take up de mantel ob de righteous."

There was a tense silence for some time after Thomas had departed. It was broken by Mrs. Manhattan as they sat on the piazza steps a little later. She was digging rather viciously with her parasol in the dirt.

"It all goes to show just what I have always known about tips," she said. "Just a 'machination ob de debbel.' But I do hate to see a man stingy about giving a poor colored man a little money, and Thomas looked at you in such a melancholy way, so I gave him enough for you all and spent every bit of my pocket money for tips, and you were each and every one of you deceitfully doing the same thing, giving poor Thomas more money than he ever had in his life for 'pupple and fine linen,' and—"

But there the self-restraint of the other three-fourths of the Manhattan family gave way in a great roar of laughter, in which little Mrs. Manhattan joined. The Manhattans will probably continue to be the most generous tipgivers in their set.

SOCIETY OF THE MAYFLOWER.

Triennial Congress Will Meet at Plymouth, Mass., on Next Saturday.

Historic Plymouth will entertain a larger proportion of those who trace their ancestry back to the original settlers from the Mayflower next Saturday than has fallen to the lot of that famous Massachusetts town for many years. The Triennial Congress of the Society of Mayflower Descendants will meet in Plymouth at that time for business and social duties, and every chapter in the United States will have its delegates. A number of members who are not delegates will also go along, utilizing this occasion to make a pilgrimage to the locality which the Pilgrim Fathers made famous 280 years ago.

It was in September, 1620, that the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth, England, and in commemorating that event for the congressional meeting the committee has expressed its sentiment to the general society as follows:

"In remembrance thereof, we assemble in the place made sacred by the residence and trials of the Pilgrims, where, under the good providence of God, amid environments calculated to intimidate a larger and stronger company, they inaugurated civil and religious liberty."

The committee consists of Richard Henry Greene, William Milne Grinnell, and James Le Baron Willard. They will all attend the conference, with the possible exception of Mr. Grinnell, who is in Europe. His alternate is Jared Weed Bell. The New York chapter has twenty-eight delegates, among them being ex-Gov. Henry E. Howland, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, Howland Davis, the Rev. Dr. B. E. Backus, Henry K. Bush-Browne, Warren C. Crane, L. E. Fuller, John N. Tilden, Walter P. Warren, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. S. V. C. White, Miss Margarite Treat Doane, Mrs. E. G. Chamberlin, Frederick C. Beaubury, Albert S. Johnson, F. N. Le Baron, Walter S. Carter, Cyrus Fay Paine, and C. M. Wicker.

It is doubtful if many of the delegates will do more in the coming historical pilgrimage than visit the famous rock and other landmarks in the immediate vicinity that possess that attractive power for tourists who like to see the spots marking the beginnings of United States history. So it may be a cause of surprise, even to the Mayflower band, to learn that the Township of Plymouth is the largest in the State of Massachusetts, and that more than three-quarters of it is practically a wilderness, worse off than some of the rocky and sparsely inhabited farm land in the western portion of the State.

The area of Plymouth Township is 50,797 acres, about eighty square miles, and nearly sixty square miles are said to be almost uninhabited. The territory abounds with lakes or ponds, including the famous Bloody Pond, which the Christian Pilgrims made red with the blood of the Indians in one of their numerous early conflicts. Another is known as Gallows Pond, from the fact that years ago, in the prime hunting days, scores of deer used to be hung on the trees by the water bank. Daniel Webster has added the impress of his fame to Gallows Pond, for one of his great hunting headquarters was close by the pond. In the little one-story hut of Branch Pierce, a hunter of more than local celebrity in his day. The occasional visitor finds trees upon which Webster's deer used to hang is still pointed out, and some of the bronzed old settlers find their greatest delight in telling over again their reminiscences of the famous jurist.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

New York Business House Gets Reports from Agents—One Says Southern Men Fear Bryan.

A prominent business house of this city, in order to learn from its agents throughout the country the feeling in the present campaign, has addressed an inquiry to these agents, a number of whom have already made reply. One gentleman writing from St. Louis says:

"It is difficult to give now a fair estimate as to the outcome of the election. There is so far no excitement on the subject. The business men, the employers, and the best elements of the country will vote, as they did before, the Republican ticket. I can see no thought or desire for change anywhere among this class. But there is no question that among the laboring class there is alarm at the great growth of trusts during the last four years, and the workingman holds the Republican Party responsible for this. This is from my observation the strongest claim Bryan will have for their votes. I don't think the workingmen, as a class, are much interested in imperialism. Bryan does not seem to me as strong as he was four years ago, and reasoning from the present outlook, he will be defeated by a larger majority than before."

Another agent writing from Atlanta, Ga., says:

"I have conversed during the last six months with a large number of people on the political questions of the day, and I have arrived at the conclusion that were it not for the negro question, a large proportion of the better class of business men of the South would to-day vote the Republican ticket, but every one of them considers that local issues are of vastly greater importance than National ones, and for this reason they cannot afford to side with the Republicans. The great majority of them I believe will not vote at all. I have yet to find a representative business man who would not rather vote for McKinley than Bryan, but in this community no self-respecting white man can do it.

"I think you will find that the Southern States will go Democratic by the usual majority, but among the thinking people there is a feeling of almost consternation at the possibilities of what Bryan may do; and, while in all probability a considerable proportion will vote for him, they sincerely hope that he will be defeated. The white man of the South is naturally a Democrat; and under the present order of things could scarcely be anything else. I believe this is to a large extent the fault of the Administration. Mr. McKinley had refrained from placing negroes in positions of trust in the South a very different state of affairs might be reported to-day."

An agent in Rochester, N. Y., replying to the inquiry, says:

"I find that most dealers in our line are Republicans and will vote the Republican ticket. A man in Rochester who has always voted the Democratic ticket will this year cast his vote for Mr. McKinley, and a number of others will do likewise. I have not run across many people who will vote for Mr. Bryan. All the Republican voters are of the opinion that Mr. McKinley will have a walk-over. I have heard of a number of men who voted for Bryan in 1896 who will cast their votes this year against him. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of merchants throughout the country that the Republican ticket will be successful. In the outskirts of Buffalo, among the laboring classes, I noticed a number of McKinley pictures in the windows and did not see one of Bryan. I noticed a much larger number of McKinley badges worn."

Writing from Boston, Mass., an agent there says:

"I find almost everybody predicts the election of Mr. McKinley. Mr. Bryan, in his determination to have the Chicago platform adopted by his party, has turned the average business man from him. The New England people, or a majority of them, are firm believers in 100 cents on the dollar, and a fifty-cent dollar doesn't just fit their pockets. There is a growing impression that the cry of imperialism is nothing but a blind. I believe even Connecticut will this year be found rolling up a good big majority for McKinley and Roosevelt."

A BOARDER'S ODD ANTICS

Kept to Her Room and Wanted Young Chicken Only.

Sang and Walked the Floor by Turns and Annoyed Others in the House—Addicted to Opium, Said a Doctor.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 1.—An eccentric woman has livened up things among the Summer boarders at the various farmhouses near here. Her antics made more than one visitor from New York feel "crawly." She made the rounds of several of the most reputable boarding houses, and it was at the last she visited that the secret of her peculiar actions was discovered. She was a morphine slave of the most pronounced type. A Brooklyn physician who was also staying at the same farmhouse made the discovery.

The mysterious woman made her appearance in Danbury early in the Summer season. She is about forty years old and dressed in mourning. When she arrived here she went to the principal hotel and remained about a week. During this time the employes of the hotel were driven almost crazy and threatened to leave the hotel if she did not go herself. Finally the woman decided that she wanted country board and that she would like to stay at one of the country farmhouses near here where Summer boarders are taken. She did board at two different places, but her eccentric actions caused the farmers to request her to leave when her week was up.

It was about two weeks ago when she walked up to one of the finest houses on Lake Kenosia, about four miles from Danbury. In this house were comfortably situated a man from Wall Street, a Brooklyn physician, and a manufacturer from Brooklyn, with their families, and a number of other boarders.

The reputation of the woman had not traveled in that direction as yet, so when she appeared on the porch of the house and asked for the landlady nothing peculiar was noted as to her actions.

"Can I get room and board here?" she asked.

"Oh, yes," was the reply of the landlady.

"Now, do you have nice, fuicy roast beef, good steak, and plenty of chicken?" asked the woman.

"Yes, we have the best of everything."

"Well, I like chicken, but I always want you to get me broilers. I have no use for old hens."

The transaction was speedily closed. That night when she came down to supper she wore her hat, from under the edge of which peeped a number of locks of straight black hair. Not once during the supper did she remove her hat, neither did she say a word to the other boarders. When she retired she requested the landlady to send her breakfast to her room in the morning.

When morning came, Rosie, the colored servant, was sent to the room with the breakfast. Rosie knocked on the door.

"Who is there?" came from within.

"It's me, Missus, with your breakfast," replied Rosie.

"All right," said the woman; "put it inside the door and go away." Rosie opened the door and was about to carry the tray to a table in the room when the woman called out:

"Stop right there. Put it on the floor and get out. Do you hear?" Rosie did not stop on ceremony, but dropped the tray and ran back to her mistress in the kitchen.

"Golly, Missus, dat woman am crasy, shuah. She jus' done ac' so."

This was only the beginning of a three days as lively an experience as a country boarding house ever had. The mysterious woman absolutely refused to leave her room and would see no person. All her meals had to be left in the hall just outside her room. To all inquiries of the solicitous landlady she would reply:

"Let me alone. I am all right. I don't want to see anybody. Now, don't you send me any old hens when I want broilers."

The second night of the peculiar woman's sojourn at the house the landlady used some strategy and managed to get into the room where the woman was staying. The woman was in bed, but instead of wearing the close-cropped black hair her head was covered with short yellow curls, and the black hair rested on the dresser.

Ask as many questions as she could, the landlady failed to get an answer to any one of them, with the exception of the one asking how long her peculiar boarder would remain. To this question the woman answered:

"I guess I will stay all Summer, and if I like it, I may stay here this Winter." This was too much for the landlady, who had been warned by other boarders that they did not like the actions of the eccentric guest, especially as she persisted in walking about her room all night and singing at the top of her voice. As the landlady was about to leave the room to consult with her husband, the woman called her back, and said:

"Now, I have a few orders to give. First, I do not want you or any one else to come into my room in daylight, as I can see no person then. Again, when I pound on the floor, that is a signal that I want something."

The landlady had hardly gone down stairs, when bang! bang! sounded from above. She rushed back up stairs, and went to the room of the woman.

"What do you want?" she asked.

"Oh! I only pounded to see if you would come when I called."

"The woman must go, or we will," was the declaration made that night by the boarders to the landlady.

"You are perfectly right," said the landlady, "but please tell me how I am to get rid of her? She says she is going to stay."

A council of war was held, and it was decided that the next morning the landlady should notify the woman to leave, as she needed the room for other guests about to arrive. This was done in the morning, but all the woman would say was:

"I am satisfied with the place, and I think I will remain. Now, send me up a nice broiler for my dinner, no old hen, mind."

It was this last remark that gave the landlady a new idea.

"John," she said, to the hired man, after she had gone down stairs. "You know that old hen we have had here for the last seven years? She don't lay any more, so I guess you can kill her for dinner."

The dinner hour arrived and Rosie was sent to the woman's room with a very liberal portion of the old hen. As usual Rosie placed the tray on the floor, knocked on the door, and ran away. Boom, bang! bang! crash! crash! came the sounds from the woman's room as if she was breaking all the furniture. With fear and trembling Rosie went back up stairs.

"Send your mistress here, send your master, send everybody!" came the cry from the room in answer to the inquiry of what was the matter.

The landlady and her husband went up stairs and stood outside the door, while the woman declared that she would not stand such treatment, and that she proposed to leave the next day. This was such good news that there was general rejoicing among the boarders.

The next morning the Brooklyn physician returned to the house from a trip to the city. His wife told him of the exciting experience of the past three days, so he watched for the woman to take her departure. As he saw her leave the house and get into the carriage which was to take her to Danbury, he said:

"I never saw a more pronounced case of a person being a slave to morphine. That is the reason she would see no person by daylight."

The doctor's statement was borne out by the finding of a complete hypodermic outfit in the room which the woman had evidently discarded as being worn out.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The interest of New York National guardsmen will be centred during the current week in the annual Fall matches to be shot for on Creedmoor range. The first of the competitions are the State and brigade matches to be shot for on Thursday. They are open to teams of twelve men from the different organizations, who will fire five shots per man at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards.

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The Governor's and Adjutant General's matches will be shot for on Friday. The Governor's match is an individual skirmish run at 600, 500, 300, and 200 yards, five shots at each distance. The Adjutant General's match is open to teams of three, seven shots per man, at 300 and 800 yards.

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The winners of the matches last year were as follows:

State Match—Seventh Regiment, score 944 points, the Twelfth Regiment being second with 941 points.

First Brigade Match—Twelfth Regiment, score 940 points, the Twenty-second Regiment being second with 797 points.

Second Brigade Match—Twenty-third Regiment, score 862 points, the Forty-seventh Regiment being second with 811 points.

Fifth Brigade Match—Seventh Regiment, 621 points, the Seventy-first Regiment being second with 903 points.

Governor's Match—Sergt. W. A. Lamb, Company E, Twelfth Regiment, against forty-two competitors; score 88, out of a possible 100.

Adjutant General's Match—Company F, Seventh Regiment; score 131, out of a possible 210.

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Two well-known ex-officers of the New York Guard, now serving as officers of the Forty-third United States Volunteer Regiment in the Philippines, have recently been heard from. They are Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, late of the Seventy-first, who is serving at Dagami Leyte, where he is in command of the garrison, and Capt. E. R. Tilton, late of the Twelfth Regiment, who is on duty as Captain of the Port and Collector of Customs of Tacloban. Capt. Goldsborough, with Company C, recently repelled a vigorous attack by a considerable force of natives, who thought to surprise the garrison. The enemy, however, found Company C ready for them, and were easily driven off, leaving twelve dead on the field, while many more were wounded. There were no losses in Company C.

Capt. Tilton a short time since made an important seizure for violation of custom laws, which will, it is thought, serve as a lesson to other coasters. It seems a schooner had cleared for Tacloban from Cebu, her manifest showing all her small cargo aboard. When the schooner (which was owned by Señor Gabriel Galza, an ex-official under Spain) arrived at Tacloban it was learned that she had stopped on the way and allowed a passenger to disembark, and had also taken on board a cargo of hemp of the value of $1,000 Mexican.

Galza is known to be friendly with Gen. Mexica, the insurgent General, and he had also some time previous run up a Spanish flag in a town where Capt. Tilton happened to be in command at the time, and the Captain ordered the flag down in short order. When Galza was called before Capt. Tilton to answer for his violation of customs regulations he pleaded ignorance, but, as he was an intelligent man, this did not go, and Capt. Tilton refused to accept the excuse. An agent of Galza called on Tilton and endeavored to settle the matter on a basis, it is said, of bribery. Those who are fortunate enough to know Capt. Tilton, says the writer of the letter, are at once impressed with the fact that he is an officer and a gentleman, but when occasion requires, however, he is capable of employing language which is incisive, direct, and emphatic, sometimes interspersed with embellishments not likely to be met with outside of shine in polite society. It is said that the atmosphere in the office of the Captain of the Port shortly after the interview mentioned took place was impregnated with a sulphurous quality which had a decided effect on the agent of Galza, who departed on the double quick. As a result, the schooner was seized with all her cargo on board, awaiting the payment of a fine of $500 Mexican, a penalty imposed on her for the violation of the laws.

Capt. Tilton at one time was also a member of Troop A.

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The armory floor of the Ninth Regiment, which is one of the most beautiful in the United States, is frequently examined by expert floor layers and carpenters from other cities. The floor has recently been thoroughly cleaned and oiled, a task which took Janitor Higgins and his assistants the better part of a month to accomplish.

A new sort of celebration has been inaugurated in the regiment. On Tuesday evening Private C. C. Sickenoff, of Company K, Capt. Byrne, celebrated his birthday by giving an elaborate spread to all his friends in the company. The popularity of the private was shown by the presence of Col. Morris, Major Japha, Capt. Graff, and Lieut. Thiery, who took part in the entertainment. Col. Morris took occasion to make some remarks to the company on its excellent showing and on the efficiency of Capt. Byrne.

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At the annual muster of the Second Battery at Van Cortlandt Park last Monday five officers and eighty-six men were present, making an a

Some Happenings in Good Society

The play is over. The lights are out and the curtain has fallen. This is what one must believe of the season at Newport and Bar Harbor, both of which finished, technically this week. Newport had a horse show, an automobile show, and a number of dances and dinners and one large ball. Bar Harbor had its reception to the North Atlantic and British Squadrons, with attendant festivities. If one sticks to the strict letter, the season at Newport is over. This week the crowd will begin to go, and the butterflies will have taken their flight. But to the cottager who has lived at Newport this is the most delightful time of the year. There will still be dinners and luncheons and small entertainments of all kinds, and a dance or two. But the circle will be drawn closer and friends will have some opportunity of seeing each other. The cool, gray days are very attractive by the sad sea waves. Narragansett, now freed of the many transient visitors, is enjoying quite a season in a quiet way, and Bar Harbor is simply delightful in the early Autumn months.

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So far there has been nothing to draw society in town, even for a few days. The Summer since July has been one long-protracted heated spell, and the plague of mosquitoes which has recently settled on New York has found those who are in town quite unprepared to meet their incursion. Although the theatres have opened, the first-nighters even were not there, and familiar faces were missed everywhere. The restaurants are half empty and the people one meets are not from New York, but the strangers within its gates. No shopping could have tempted adventuresome souls into the baking streets and stifling shops, and for those who were summering anywhere by which New York had to be reached by the New York Central and its branches, the thought of even five minutes or more in an express train through the tunnel was sufficient to keep people at home.

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For the next month many of the modish world will lead a migratory life. There is much effort being made to get up a Lenox season, and there is no doubt, with the golf and the tub display and the boat races on the lake, and the Horse Show, and the large house parties, that Lenox will be unusually gay this Autumn, and that there will be many visitors who enjoy the mountains at the time of the first frost.

But up to now Lenox has not been as cool as one would have liked, and many of the prominent cottagers have been away at the seashore and up in the mountains of the Adirondack region. The Lenox season of these days is very short. About the same set of people are there every year, and there are few additions to the circle. However, the prospects are bright for several weeks of much gayety.

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Hot Springs, in West Virginia, has also a short season, which commences promptly each year, just as the Newport festa ends. This year people have been living so much in the open and enjoying homely food, which does not promote nervous dyspepsia and kindred disorders, that the Hot Springs season does not promise to be as gay as formerly. However, by October many well-known people will be there, and golf and excursions and even croquet will be among the amusements, with bridge and whist in the evenings.

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Those who are returning from abroad, and a few who have been doing the watering places, are coming back quite early to their country seats. The Hudson promises to be very gay. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, after a short cruise in the Nourmahal, will be at Ferncliff and give many large house parties; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller arrive next week at Staatsburg. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton will return from Europe early in October, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt and Mrs. Elliott Shepard will open their places before the end of September. Ardsley promises a golf tournament, and October will see the great tournament at Baltusrol, where the largest assemblage of golfers ever gathered there will unite in making it a great success.

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There are still many who will go abroad. The Autumn is always attractive in London. There is a little season there which in some respects is much gayer than the Spring and Summer gathering. The shooting at many of the country places will be an attraction, and the Exposition in Paris, with the crowds away, and the opening of the theatres for the Winter will be most enjoyable. It will fill in the time admirably between September and the Horse Show. As a rule Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry go over every year at this time. Mrs. Astor took the trip last Autumn, and she may take it again. Col. and Mrs. Harry May are booked for sailing very shortly, and Mrs. Whitney Warren left last week.

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Hempstead and its neighborhood is beginning to look up again. The early morning hunts will begin on Sept. 10, and the drag hunts in the beginning of October. The James L. Kernochans have returned from Southampton, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock are at their house again. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, it is rumored, are already very tired of Scotland, and Mrs. Mackay is longing rather for the hills and valleys of Long Island, and her heart is not exactly in "the Highlands a-seeking of the deer."

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And thus for the moment, everything is again in a state of restlessness. But not for long. As already stated, many will remain at Newport and Bar Harbor and on Long Island until Thanksgiving, and others again until after Christmas. As for the season itself, one word in dismissing it. It has not been a success at Newport. It began late, and it ended early. There was a want of spirit and go to it, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who worked so hard to make it succeed, gave it up, even before her famous harvest home ball was a fait accompli. Southampton was very successful, and there were many entertainments going on at all times, the particulars of a number of which, including the book party and Jimmie Breeses masquerade, were not generally known outside of a little circle.

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Bar Harbor was very fortunate. It was rather dull until about three weeks ago, and the fleets gave it quite a brilliant ending. The Adirondacks have been crowded all Summer, the Thousand Islands have again come into favor, and the Canadian resorts have attracted many New Yorkers. It has been a Summer of cruising, of tennis, and of sailing and coaching. Golf has not been as popular and has rather taken a second place. Life has been much in the open, there has been rather a studied simplicity in the methods of living, and, although dull and quiet at many of the resorts, it was none the less restful and enjoyable.

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Abroad, nearly all the spas and seaside places have had their season. It is a little different with them than with those over on this side of the Atlantic. The season is generally longer, but there is no climax. Homburg has been crowded ever since the visit of the German Emperor and Empress, some time in June. Americans have not been as conspicuous there this year as formerly. It has also been relatively dull. The mourning for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the presence of the Prince of Wales has stopped all but the general gayeties. Dancing is not in good form. Little dinners and tennis have been among the chief amusements. Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, George Eustis, Mrs. Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Rodgers, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, and Mrs. Robert Goelet have been on the list of visitors. The season is now nearly over, and many have left for Paris and other places. The Prince of Wales has gone for a short visit in Germany, to be followed by a trip to Scotland.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Low Harriman and W. Forbes Morgan have also been at Homburg. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer have stopped there for a few days, and are now on their way homeward. They are to join Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith in Paris. Among the Homburg entertainments was the baptism of the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess Lante della Rovera. The child was born about a month ago. The Duchess was Miss Greer Allen, and she and the Duke were married at Homburg last year. The godmother of the little Duchess was the Countess Gianotti, wife of the Prefect of the Royal Palace at Rome, herself an American, a Miss Kinney. Among the guests was also the Baroness von Schroeder of San Francisco.

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At St. Moritz the Summer season is at its height. There has been a tennis tournament and a cotillion in honor of the seventieth birthday of the Emperor of Austria. Among the dancers were Mrs. Oothout, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, in black lace, covered with pearls and jet; Miss Peter of Louisville, in pink silk, embroidered in silver and seed pearls, and Miss Stern, in pink. The favors were alpenstocks, with bunches of edelweiss. Among the Americans registered a fortnight ago at the Kulm and the Palace Hotels were Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. G. E. Sands, Duncan Edwards, Mrs. Alfred Edwards, Summer Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., and Mrs. De Forest Lord.

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Some account has already been given of the fancy ball at Dinard, which is now in the height of its season. The burning of the Hotel de la Terrasse interfered a little in the beginning of the Summer, but for the past two weeks Dinard has been very gay indeed. Mrs. Hughes Hallett had theatricals at her villa, Monplaisir. Miss Aimee Lowther and Miss Hogg appeared in a little play called the "Pierrot of a Minute." The performance was followed by a cotillion, danced with much entrain. Lady Grey Egerton, who was one of the guests, wore white, embroidered with steel and white paillettes, over pink silk. Mrs. Hughes Hallett had a gown of white satin, with iridescent paillettes. Among the other guests were Mrs. Pell Haggerty, Sir George, Lady and Miss Duntze, Mr. Descamps, Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Miss Nora Iselin, Mrs. and Miss Pell, Mr. and Miss Pomeroy, and Mrs. James Winslow.

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Aix les Bains has had its battle of flowers, in which a number of Americans took part. This was followed by a ball at the Grande Cercle. Among well-known people at Aix les Bains are Mrs. George Borcker and the Misses Rutherfurd. Miss Moller and Clarence Moller, the Duchess of Devonshire, and Albert Iasagi.

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Lucerne, of course, has been toujours gai. One of the events of the Summer has been the garden party given by the Baroness Plyffer-Heidegg, formerly Miss Slidell of New Orleans, and a cousin of the late Mrs. August Belmont of this city. This past week has been devoted to racing, and the Comte de Flandre has acted as master of ceremonies at the September meeting. Mme. Eleanore Duse appeared at the Casino with her company in two performances, there was a moonlight sail and boat parade on the lake, a ball at the National Hotel, a night fête at the Casino, and a superb display of fireworks, which, according to cabled dispatches, ended the great week of the Lucerne season last evening.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been at Lucerne a greater part of the Summer. She was joined by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly late in August. They went to the Passion Play at Oberammergau, traveling in the American fashion in special cars. Henry T. Sloane and his two daughters, who passed through Lucerne, are in the Tyrol. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bruwaert of New York have been entertaining at the Hotel Schwelzerhof.

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Archbishop Ireland was one of the recent arrivals at Lucerne. The Rev. Dr. MacKaye Smith is also at the same place. Mrs. Leishman, the wife of the American Minister, and Miss Leishman have gone to Paris. Among others who are at Lucerne were Mrs. Dexter A. Hawkins, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Gardiner, and Mme. Heine. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer has been entertaining at her villa near Lucerne.

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Miss Pauline Astor has been quite ill, and William Waldorf Astor canceled his engagement for rooms at Lucerne. Miss Astor was to go home with her father from a spa in Austria and afterward make a trip to Scotland.

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Lady Neylor Leyland and her children are in North Berwick for the Summer. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough still remain at their seaside home. They are doing very little entertaining. The Duchess of Manchester and her sister, Miss Emily Yznaga, are traveling on the Continent. Mrs. Mackay is at her son's place, in Scotland. She has announced that she will leave there early in September, as Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will return to America by that time, and that after a few visits to friends in the country, she will go on the Continent for the Autumn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are entertaining a large party for grouse shooting at Balmacean, their charming place on the Caledonian Canal, which they have now leased for a long term from Lord Lovat. The Inverness meeting will be the occasion of much entertaining by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

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Lady Curzon has been more or less of an invalid this Summer, and she has not taken part in many of the gayeties at Simla. These, of course, were checked by the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Miss Daisy Leiter and Mrs. Leiter are in France, and Miss Nannie Leiter is in Chicago.

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The Prince and the Princess Francis Hatzfeldt are at Dryscott, near Chippenham, England, where they will remain for the present. The Princess was booked to sail for this country when she received the news of the death of C. P. Huntington. Sir Bache and Lady Cunard have been a few days in London, but are to go to Scotland for the shooting. Mrs. Wesley Watson is at Homburg, as is also Frederick Diodati Thompson. They were among the guests at the ball given by Baolto Douglas, which was the first and only dance of the season.

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The wedding of Marshall Jewell Dodge, second son of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, and Miss Priscilla D. Barnes, second daughter of Henry Burr Barnes, which was celebrated on Wednesday last in the little church of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, on the Dunes at Southampton, was a pretty and quiet affair, and was followed by a wedding breakfast at Edgecombe, the residence of the bride's parents. As stated in this column on Wednesday last, the wedding party consisted of Miss Sallie P. Barnes, a younger sister of the bride; Miss May Harper, who is to be married later in the month to Langdon Valentine; Murray W. Dodge, who married Miss Elizabeth Fordyce Barker last Winter, as best man, another brother of the bridegroom; A. Douglas Dodge, Cortland D. Barnes, a brother of the bride; A. Marceau Delano, Gouverneur Morris, Archibald Harrison, Edward Sawyer, John Woolsey, and Mandeville Mullally as ushers.

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Among the many engagements of the past week, most of which have already been announced in THE TIMES, were those of Goddard Du Bois, a son of the late John Delafield Du Bois and grandson of Cornelius Du Bois, and Miss Josephine Cook, daughter of the late Joseph Cook, whose mother was Miss Munn; Miss Cook, with her mother, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse last week for Europe; of Douglas Ludlow EllIman, a son of William Ellman of Flushing, and Miss Theodora P. Trowbridge, a daughter of Mrs. George Trowbridge of this city; of Clifford V. Brokaw and Miss Nannie Inman, daughter of the late John H. Inman, who died in 1896; Miss Inman's mother died on Sept. 15, 1899; Mr. Brokaw is a son of William V. Brokaw, a member of the New York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs and the owner of Queen Mab.

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The formal announcement was also made of the engagement of Mrs. John Wynants Greene and Casimir de Coppet. Mrs. Greene was formerly Miss Adele Hart, a descendant of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and connected through her mother to the Livingstons, Schuylers, and the Thoms. The wedding of Mrs. Greene and Mr. de Coppet is to be celebrated at the bride's home, 35 East Fiftieth Street, on Wednesday, the 12th.

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There was also announced the engagement of Charles Dewar Simons, Jr., and Miss Jessie V. McNamee. Mr. Simon's mother was Miss Cornelia Neilson Harriman, a sister of E. H. Harriman of this city, and Miss MacNamee is the daughter of the late James McNamee; her mother was Miss Clara Vanderbilt, a daughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt of Staten Island.

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Another engagement, announced in THE TIMES on Sept. 6, is that of Frederick Martin Davies, a son of Julien T. Davies, and Miss Emily O'Neill, a daughter of Francis O'Neill of St. Louis. Mr. Davies's mother was formerly Miss Alice Martin, a sister of Bradley Martin, late of New York, but now of Balmacaen, Scotland. His brother, Julien Townsend Davies, married Miss Marie Rose De Garmendia. The Misses Ethel and Cornelia Sherman Davies are his sisters. He is a member of the New York Yacht and Knickerbocker Clubs.

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Gen. Stewart L. Woodford also made public his engagement to Miss Isabel Hanson of New York. Miss Hanson, who was formerly Gen. Woodford's secretary, has with her sisters been staying at the Graylock in Williamstown, Mass.

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In Philadelphia the engagement has been announced of George Gordon Meade Large and Miss Elsie Whelen Miller. Miss Miller resides with her aunt, Mrs. William Montague Lycett, who before her marriage was Miss Alice Whelen. Mr. Large is the son of John B. Large, and his mother was formerly Miss Sarah Wise Meade, a daughter of the late Gen. George Gordon Meade. Another Philadelphia engagement is that of Frank Wirgman, a member of the Rittenhouse Club, and Miss James Carstairs Barton, daughter of Frederic Chase, and whose mother, formerly Miss Clarissa S. Hart, a sister of Charles Henry Hart, died in November, 1897.

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At Bar Harbor the past week has been exceptionally gay. The booming of salutes from the vessels of the two squadrons lying at anchor in the harbor has at times been deafening. The ships have been illuminated at night, and this, together with the flashing of searchlights, has produced some wonderful effects. The Kebo Valley ball Wednesday evening was held in a veritable bower of oak and fir, lining a tent 100 feet long, with electric lights peeping out of red and white lilies. The English and American bands played alternately, and the effect was brilliant in the extreme. There are luncheons every day and dinners every night, at which the officers of the various ships are entertained, and altogether the Bar Harbor Summer colony has made a pronounced success of the last season of the nineteenth century.

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The entertainment of the Monday Evening Club this past week was equal to the former affairs. Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney was the hostess, and Miss Nathalie and Miss Alice Barney, who, in costume, rendered Coppée's "Le Peasant," in a setting of greenery in the spacious hall of Ban-y-Byrn, did it so well and their mastery of French diction was so complete that it seemed a bit taken from the Comédie Française. This week's entertainment will take the form of a garden party and dance at Eastcote, Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards's cottage, and the women are to wear dominos and masks. At the club's last meeting, on the 17th, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest will be the hostess. It will probably include some musical novelty.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Dr. Eugene T. Hoyt and his daughter, Miss Ethelwyn Hoyt, of 39 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, who have been abroad, will arrive to-morrow on the Marquette.

The Misses Esther and Louise Jacobs and their brother, J. A. Jacobs of West Eighty-seventh Street, this city, have returned from Europe, where they visited the Paris Exposition, Lucerne, Baden Baden, and London.

The engagement of Miss Blanche Horton, the daughter of Henry L. Horton, to Edward F. Hutton is announced. Miss Horton is well known in society on the upper west side, and at Seabright, where she and her father have been stopping for some seasons. Mrs. Horton died last year in Europe.

There is to be a concert in the Memorial Hall at Southampton on Friday afternoon next. Those interested in it are Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. William L. Chase, Mrs. Joseph Marie, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, and others. The artists who are to take part are Miss Maria-Victoria Torrilhon, pianiste; George Devoll, tenor, and Edwin Isham, baritone. Miss Evelyn Harris is to read some selections.

George A. Helme and Mrs. Helme have returned to New York from their five-hundred-mile coaching trip through the White Mountains. They took with them as guests on their coach, which at different times was a coach and six and a coach and four, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robbins of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert of New Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. Truex and Mrs. Truex of Freehold, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Buckalew of Jamesburg, and G. S. Wilson of Philadelphia. They stopped at Plymouth, N. H., the Profile House, Bethlehem, Waumbek House, Jefferson, and the Crawford House. Mr. Helme was the whip, and, as they were accompanied by couriers and a baggage wagon, they experienced no inconvenience.

NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The fourth exhibition of the Newport Horse Show at the Casino is now a thing of the past, and with its memories will pass into history as having been one of the greatest social successes of many seasons, and it is hoped by every one in Newport that the Executive Committee has done handsomely in a financial way, and it is believed this end was accomplished.

Everything connected with the show went on very smoothly, and the new features were highly commended.

The automobile races, too, have come and gone, and this event also was a success, and as a result of those races next Summer Newport will undoubtedly have one of the best automobile tracks in this country.

It may be the Westchester Polo Club will build the track on the outside of their playing field at Bateman's Point, which would attract many of the cottagers and their machines, as there can be no fast driving within the city limits.

The Newport Golf Club thus far this season has enjoyed a more prosperous year than since the club was established, although it cannot be said the club is on a paying basis; far from it, indeed, as the books will show at the close of the season, which will be during the early part of November, when the club house closes.

The subscriptions this year have been more numerous than ever before, but the large sum required to keep the greens in condition is what eats up so much money.

Now, with the excellent Greens Committee and the House Committee looking after the interests of the club another year may find the club running on a paying basis.

Newport has been decidedly gay this week, having the Horse Show, the cutter race for the purse offered by F. P. Garrettson, Miss Leary's dinner for the Misses Van Alen, the dinner dance by Mr. James J. Van Alen in honor of his second daughter, Miss Sarah Van Alen; Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones's dance for her daughter, Miss Frances Coster Jones; Mrs. Astor's large dinner last evening, dinner at Mrs. Frederick Neilson's large dinner at the Casino grill rooms Thursday night, with the guests attending the Casino dance afterwards; Miss Leary's musicale the same afternoon, and a large number of dinners and luncheons, have kept the cottage set on the constant move.

The remainder of the month will be quite lively, and a number of other large social functions will be given which will keep the cottagers for the greater number at their Newport cottages until quite late this Fall, and in fact the report is about that October will see many still in Newport, quietly resting after a busy season.

Rentals for the coming season have already been announced by Messrs. De Blois and Eldridge, and before the season closes a number of other rentals, and perhaps an important sale of real estate will also be announced by the same firm.

There is a general belief that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has approved of a certain piece of land near Belvoir, which he and his wife have occupied for the past two seasons, on Beacon Hill Road, and when the deal is consummated Mr. Vanderbilt will erect a handsome villa, for Newport will then become a summer home for the greater part of the year, and sooner or later he will become a citizen. Mr. Vanderbilt is very fond of Newport, and, despite the many hair-lifting screeds which have been written about him and his racing automobile, the people here are very fond of this young gentleman. He is decidedly democratic in his views, and is personally acquainted with many of the citizens of the place, besides. Mrs. Vanderbilt is and has been for a long time one of Newport's stanchest friends in many ways.

Next week will see a number of large functions, including two dinner dances, and probably three, besides a number of large dinners and other functions.

The bathing hour at Bailey's Beach is changing to a later one, and instead of the big rush of bathers noted in the late forenoon, a visit to Bailey's Beach as late as 6 o'clock in the evening will find on any pleasant day a large number of the cottagers.

The beach is now kept open until 8 o'clock, while heretofore 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon would find the place closed for the day.

Tennis was introduced there this Summer, and since the bathing season was started other sports have come to the beach, and, as one of the stockholders expressed it a short time ago, he would not be surprised in the least to see dancing there at any time.

The wedding of Mr. T. Shaw Safe to Miss Harriett Ives Gammell will occur on Wednesday noon next at Emmanuel Church, preceded by a civil ceremony, as Mr. Safe is a member of the Catholic Church.

The wedding ceremony will be witnessed only by relatives and a few immediate friends. The invitations have been personally written by Miss Gammell, so limited will the invitations be.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple start for a place in Massachusetts, where they will remain for three weeks, then returning to Ocean Lawn, Miss Gammell's Newport home, for a stay of three weeks.

At the conclusion of their stay at Ocean Lawn they will sail for England to reside except during the Summer months, which will be passed at Ocean Lawn.

The couple have known each other for many years, and Mr. Safe is a delightful person to meet and a man well versed in general affairs of the world and an explorer of some prominence.

He is decidedly democratic in his manners and an Englishman who finds plenty in America to admire.

Miss Gammell is a charming woman and highly esteemed in Newport, where she has passed the greater part of her life in work connected with Emmanuel Church and other departments where her hands and purse have always been ready to assist those in need.

There are many persons here to-day who worship the ground she walks upon for the many kind deeds she has performed for them in many ways.

Her estate, Ocean Lawn, is one of the handsomest and best kept in Newport, and the servants at Ocean Lawn have been there many years, and each one is devoted to their mistress as they were to her mother and sister.

NARRAGANSETT.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 8.—The first week in September has proved the pleasantest of the entire season at Narragansett, and while the large hotels are beginning to close, the smaller houses, including the larger Imperial, will remain open through the month, while most of the cottage colony will remain well into October. Outdoor driving is now at its best here, and the bathing is also most enjoyable these fine September days. Golfing and croquet, which is being revived here again, serve to take up the attention of those devoted to outdoor sports and pastimes. One night during the past week a game of croquet by candle light was a novelty enjoyed by a select party of cottagers entertained at the Point Judith Country Club by Eric Dahlgren. A number of midnight supper parties have met at the Country Club of late, and many a jolly time has been enjoyed there by the cottage set, with supper in the new banquet room and a lark on the lawn afterward, with perhaps a drive on the Point Judith Road to wind up the evening's festivities.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey appear to enjoy cottage life at Narragansett, and the Admiral when asked recently if he was going to Bar Harbor, replied promptly: "No, indeed; Narragansett is quite good enough for me."

On Tuesday night the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd at their cottage, Sunnymead, in Central Street. The guests, among whom were the prominent cottagers of the Pier, were seated at two tables, which were artistically decorated with American Beauty roses. On Sunday the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey were entertained at luncheon by Miss Margaret E. Gale of Washington at her cottage, Idlewild.

Wednesday the Admiral and his wife went to Newport on the torpedo boat Porter, which has conveyed the Admiral to the Naval Board meetings at Newport, which have been presided over by him during his present visit to Rhode Island. The Admiral, by the way, is President of the Naval Board now in session at Newport.

The engagement of Miss Elise Falconer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Falconer of New York, to Alonzo Clark Robinson of New York, son of James Atmore Robinson, is just announced. Miss Falconer has been coming to the Pier for several seasons. The wedding will take place in town on Oct. 15 at the residence of the bride's parents.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 8.—The cottagers have all returned to Lenox except Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup. The last to arrive were the Stokes family, who came down from their shooting box in the Adirondacks the last of this week. Nearly all have large house parties, or will next week, when the golf tournament takes place. The attention of the Lenox cottagers is divided between the tournament and the Horse Show. These will by no means be the only attractions during this month, as plans are nearly completed now for a floral parade and a boat parade and other out-door sports, and it is expected the month will end with a grand ball in the Schermerhorn Assembly Rooms.

The entries for the golf tournament are coming in well. Newport, Ardsley, Shinnecock, Oakley, Wee Burn, and other prominent clubs will send representatives to contest for the various prizes. The tournament will commence Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be handicap medal play for a beautiful cup given by John E. Alexander. The whole day will be taken up, as thirty-six holes are to be played. On Tuesday comes the first round, medal play to qualify contestants for the Lenox Cup. The first sixteen scores will qualify. This cup is a beautiful trophy, costing something like $500, and is one of the finest prizes given by any club this season. It is now held by Chester Griswold, who will be on to defend it. The play for this cup will continue until Thursday, when the contest will commence for the President's Cup, presented by William D. Sloane. The qualifying round will be eighteen holes medal play, the best four scores to qualify. The tournament will close on Saturday when the finals, match play, for the President's Cup will be played. The coming annual Horse Show is attracting wide attention, and the cottagers are making preparations for it. It is thought it will be even more interesting than the first annual last year. The entries will close next Monday. They are to be made to H. P. Jaques. There are twenty classes, and the women will play a prominent part in the different contests for the blue ribbons. The show will take place at Highland farm, through the courtesy of the owner, William D. Sloane. Nearly all the events will be restricted to amateur owners, drivers, and riders. Four-in-hands, to be driven by women, will be exceedingly interesting, and many of the women have been out this week with their fours so as to be in good form for the show.

The young women are down at the Mankeenac Boat Club daily practicing for the annual boat parade. Among the young women who were out this week, either sailing the half-raters or practicing in their row boats or canoes, were Miss Folsom, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Greenleaf, Miss Barnes, Miss Parsons, and Miss Meyer. The Misses Stokes are also good sailors, and have boats of their own on the lake. They will take part in the parade, and will begin practice next week. Among the best sailors of half-raters are Miss Barnes and Miss Folsom. Several of these young women are almost experts in handling canoes. The boat parade will be a new attraction this season, and will undoubtedly call out a large crowd to see the display. At the boat clubhouse on Tuesday evening the sons of Dr. Kinnicutt gave a boating party. All the younger set were down. They had impromptu rowing matches and a luncheon. Mr. Charles Lanier gave the children of the cottagers a party at the boat clubhouse Wednesday afternoon and evening, when they had a jolly time and a supper served in the boat clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster returned from Newport on Thursday, and will remain for the rest of the season. Mr. Foster takes much interest in the golf tournament, as he is the Secretary, and he and Mr. W. D. Sloane, the President, and S. Howland Robbins, Vice President, will be on hand every day of the tournament.

David W. Bishop has been in Newport this week, where he has been having some exciting automobile races with Mr. Vanderbilt. He will be in Lenox in season for the golf tournament. Mr. George G. Haven and family, who have been spending the past few weeks in Newport, came up to Lenox on Thursday. Miss Haven is expected to drive her four-in-hand at the horse show. Mr. John Sloane and family, who have been at Southampton, have returned to Wyndhurst.

Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of John Sloane, was out on Wednesday with her four-in-hand break. She drove a pair of large chestnut wheelers, and gray and bay leaders. She had with her her father and a party of young people. Miss Lila Sloane, daughter of William D. Sloane, is also out frequently with her fours. Miss Kate Cary has been away for some time, but will return in season to drive her fours at the horse show.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana gave a dinner of twelve covers on Wednesday. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom. Mrs. Dana also gave a luncheon on Friday for Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Miss Aymar. Among the other guests were Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Folsom, and Mrs. Alexandre. Other dinners were given this week by Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Greenleaf, and Mrs. John Sloane.

Capt. Cassin of the Twelfth New York Cavalry, is visiting in Lenox this week. Mrs. Nathalie Schenck is the guest of Mrs. William Pollock, who gave a dinner for her on Thursday. Other members of Mrs. Pollock's house party are Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore of Newport. Mr. Walter M. Stillman is the guest of Edward H. Litchfield. Mr. Myles Standish is in Lenox visiting this week. Mr. Charles E. Townsend is the guest of Mr. George W. Folsom. Mr. W. H. Hoffman of Harvard is spending a few days here. Miss Minnie Babcock and Miss Kate Babcock are in the White Mountains, and are staying at the Waumbek in Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens have returned from Europe and occupied their cottage here on Tuesday. Gen. and Mrs. C. D. McDougall, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cook, returned to Yonkers this week. Dr. and Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Sheldon are the guests of Mr. John E. Parsons.

Mr. John E. Parsons gave the fresh air children at his St. Helen's Home a fair on Monday. It was a burlesque of an agricultural show. They had various kinds of cattle, chickens, horses, a merry-go-round, the usual peanuts and pink lemonade were to be had, and there were races of various kinds. It was a very enjoyable time for the children, and many of the cottagers drove down to see the sport. Mr. Parsons has entertained several hundred of these fresh air children during the Summer. He closed the home this week for the season.

Gov. Crane of Massachusetts and the members of his Council have been driving through Berkshire and passed through Lenox, driving through the places of Mr. Westinghouse, Mr. Lanier, Mr. Sloane, and some others. Dr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt of New York, together with Miss Herbermann, Alfred E. Hyde, and Mrs. C. E. Boynton, who are making a driving tour of the county, were in Lenox this week. Another driving party from New York was that of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Mace, who had with them H. L. Brown, H. E. Nevin, and Miss M. Brown, also of New York.

PITTSFIELD.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 8.—The most important event in Pittsfield society this season will be the wedding of Miss Frances K. Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Crane, and niece of Gov. W. Murray Crane, who will be married on Sept. 21 to Mr. Samuel Gilbert Colt, second son of the late Judge Colt. The ceremony will take place at the First Congregational Church, in Dalton, at 8:30 P. M., and afterward there will be a large reception at Willowbrook, the handsome country seat of the Cranes.

Labor Day was celebrated in Pittsfield by a golf tournament at the Country Club, followed by an informal dance at Maplewood. Many young people came on for the holiday, and several driving parties were given, a score of the younger set going to Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Manice have returned from Southampton, where they were the guests of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club during the tournament.

Miss Louise Clark, Miss Allen, Miss Katherine Schley of New York, and Miss Bessie Grant of Newport took part in the fair given on Wednesday and Thursday of this week for the benefit of St. Stephen's Church. Supper was served each evening, and it was quite a society event.

Miss M. Lillian Allen of New York is spending a few weeks in Pittsfield.

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Squadron week at Bar Harbor has been the gayest, most nerve-destroying, most picturesque week of the season. From the moment the flagship New York dropped anchor behind Rodick's Island the townspeople and cottagers have been in a mild state of excitement, endeavoring to carry out a crowded programme of events arranged by Admiral Upshur. Every day during the visit of the squadrons has been accompanied by some distinguishing entertainment planned and carried out only as society can plan and execute when it wishes to close the season with a grand finale.

On Monday the Selectmen of the town and various members of the Committee on Entertainment visited Admiral Farquhar on the flagship New York and tendered him the keys to the town. Tuesday morning with the arrival of the British squadron active social events began in earnest.

At noon Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond gave a luncheon to the Admirals at their cottage in the Field. The occasion was a delightful one, Mrs. Redmond, as always, proving a charming hostess. Those present were Vice Admiral and Lady Bedford, Lieut. Bedford, Flag Lieut. Streatfield, Rear Admiral Farquhar, Flag Lieut. Benson, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, and Miss Redmond.

Tuesday afternoon a public reception was tendered the officers of both squadrons at the St. Sauveur; Tuesday evening Admiral Farquhar entertained Admiral Bedford, Lieut. Bedford, and the Captains of both fleets at dinner on board the New York. On Wednesday a reception from 3 to 6 was given on board the New York; in the evening a grand ball was given at the Kebo Valley Club, which marked the height of the entertaining. Thursday morning a handicap medal play foursomes match was played by British and American officers at the Kebo Valley links; on Friday a battalion drill occurred at the same place, and on Saturday the officers of both squadrons were given a reception at the Pot and Kettle Club, Hull's Cove.

The Kebo Club's ball was the distinguishing feature of the entertainments in honor of the British and American officers. Four hundred invitations had been issued. The clubhouse was gayly decorated with bunting and flags. The lawns and grounds adjoining were illuminated by countless electric lights, Japanese lanterns, and fête-day decorations were everywhere. In the main clubroom all the varieties of British and American flags were represented, while on the staircase was draped a Scottish banner. The green flag with the harp was not absent. A new dance hall had been created for the occasion by covering the tennis courts with a huge tent, about the sides of which and overhead great branches of freshly cut birch and elm transformed the interior into a rustic bower. The ball was the gayest event Bar Harbor has seen this Summer. Among those who were present were Vice Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, K. C. B.; Lady Bedford, Lieut. Bedford, Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Capt. A. S. Snow of the New York, Capt. C. M. Chester of the Kentucky, Capt. W. M. Folger of the Kearsarge, Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie of the Texas, Lieut. Commander N. Sargent of the Scorpion, Capt. F. W. Dickens of the Indiana, Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville, C. B., of the British flagship Crescent, Lieut. Commander Owen F. Gillett, Capt. Frederick L. Campbell of her Majesty's ship Indefatigable, Capt. Francis R. Pelly of her Majesty's ship Psyche, Capt. Robert S. Rolleston of her Majesty's ship Tribune, Lieut. Commander Edward H. Rymer of her Majesty's ship Quail, Baron and Baroness von Hengelmueller Count and Countess Langier-Villars, Prince de Croy, Johnston Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mrs. Dimock, Miss Dimock, Miss Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards, and the Misses Edwards.

While Bar Harbor was industriously preparing to receive the fleets and entertain their officers two social events of note occurred to wind up what may be called the resort's normal social activity of the season. One was a recital at Thornhedge Monday afternoon. The other the weekly meeting of the Monday Evening Club.

The recital given at Thornedge, the cottage of Lewis Niles Roberts, was by all odds the most swell and expensive private entertainment given at Bar Harbor this season, if not any season. The programmes for the occasion alone were works of art, whose cost mounted toward the thousand-dollar mark. Mr. Roberts had planned to give the entertainment in July, to mark the opening of his new house, but was compelled to postpone the date owing to illness. The chief performers of the recital were Ernest Perabo, the noted pianist, and Franz Kneisel, first violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Their playing Monday was a revelation even to the many music lovers and critics in the audience.

Mr. Roberts's guests were received by Miss Furniss of New York. Mrs. Godwin De Castro and Miss Constance Beale poured tea. The

At the Play and With the Players

Of the two imaginary European countries pictured on the New York stage at the present moment, Arcacia at the Lyceum Theatre is by far the most interesting realm. Its people are both recognizably human and entertaining. The principality of Kronefeld, some of the social and governmental peculiarities of which are represented in "Prince Otto," was a fancy of Robert Louis Stevenson, and a delightful fancy, too, which doubtless inspired more than one recent writer of satirical and romantic fiction. But Kronefeld on the stage is merely the locale of melodrama. The irony, the delicate fancy of Stevenson disappear entirely in the play founded on his book, which is only one more of the new crop of sword and cloak dramas, and by no means the best of its conventional sort.

"A Royal Family," on the other hand, has much more of the quality one might reasonably expect to find in a play founded on Stevenson's satire of political and Court life. Yet its irony is never deep enough to require explanation, its mockery of the things that are is always light and good-humored, its pictures of things that are not, even the most fanciful of them, are true enough to the essence of human nature.

There is not a hint of melodrama in "A Royal Family," and what is quite as gratifying and still more surprising, the piece is never farcical. In its most whimsical moments, as when the Princess and her lover climb into the apple tree and nibble the Crown Prince's cake with rose icing, while the King and the rest of his family unconsciously take tea under the branches of the tree, in spirit, at least, it still preserves the decorum of comedy. A dainty and continuously diverting thing is this new work by the author of the less clever "His Excellency the Governor."

The text sparkles, but those speeches one distinctly remembers do not seem, on second thought, worth quoting in print. They are placed exactly right in the dialogue and hit the mark. They are all admirably spoken by Miss Annie Russell and the competent actors Mr. Frohman has employed to support her. Miss Russell is happily fitted with a character in which her artistic sensibility, her good taste, and sincerity are revealed, and her powers of humorous expression are also called freely into play. Nearly every other part is as well acted as hers, too, from the Queen Dowager of Mrs. Gilbert to the infant Crown Prince of Master Gallaher. Mr. Richman is as comely as ever, and Mr. W. H. Thompson, as the scheming Cardinal, as apt and effective as usual when a good part falls to him. The King, the most human and long-suffering of monarchs, is impersonated agreeably by Mr. d'Orsay, while Miss Wilton, Mr. Orrin Johnson, Mr. Richard Bennett, Mr. Butler, and the others do their small share of the work as if they considered it worth doing.

The purely pictorial side of this production will count for much. The scene in the garden of the Summer palace is beautiful in its now familiar theatric way, while the representation of the royal betrothal in the throne room is more than a bit of splendid pageantry, for the least significant personage is individualized, there is not an ordinary supernumerary in the picture, and the smallest detail is interesting.

If Mr. Otis Skinner's own "Prince Otto" at Wallack's is not nearly as smart or as satisfying a play as Capt. Marshall's "A Royal Family," it is still a serviceable melodrama, and it is to be held in esteem, too, as the medium of Mr. Skinner's reintroduction to the New York stage. His facile and vigorous art triumphs over the weakness of the play, which is indeed only a comparative defect, and not a pitiful and hopeless weakness. Mr. Skinner may lack some of the personal charm of the two most popular young heroes of stage romance, who have just come into view again, but he has a much larger share of dramatic ability than either, he can appropriately express a reasonably broad range of emotion, he has diction, grace, and a good sense of artistic proportion. He not only can rise easily and gracefully to a strong dramatic climax, but he can lift the climax to a momentary semblance of strength when it is feeble, as witness the scene of the twin medals closing the Council Chamber episode in "Prince Otto."

It seems to me that is the feeblest passage in the play, which is the more regrettable as it is the culmination of the act which is otherwise the most effective. But Skinner's crescendo of eloquence lends it a fictitious value. Of course, this is not the highest kind of praise. It is merely saying that this actor knows his business. He has learned much in a good school. He is no "successor to Edwin Booth," no Young Roscius come to herald a renascence of poetic drama. But he is an actor of good parts who by the employment of speech, facial expression, pose, and gesture can always clearly denote anger and hate, love, joy, and sorrow. Such an actor ought not to be rare, but there are too few of Mr. Skinner's artistic rank. It is pleasant to know that his return has been welcomed.

In the performance of his play much intelligent care has been given to both the dramatic and pictorial details. Something like a study of manners and customs is suggested in certain bits of stage "business." The glimpse of Court life, however, is not alluring, and the Court ladies remind one a little of the village gossips in the comic piece at the Garrick Theatre. The individual work is generally not strong, though it is never offensively inept. Miss Percy Haswell acts so well in her complex scenes in the third act that one cheerfully forgives her lack of mere strength in the fourth. Mr. Nash as the villain has some fine moments. He is not quite the man in the villain's crucial scenes. But to criticise in this way is to take Mr. Skinner's "Prince Otto" seriously, and there lies the trouble. The piece is not of the crude, common kind never taken seriously, yet neither it nor its performance, apart from Mr. Skinner's own acting, is quite satisfactory from an artistic point of view.

For mere fun the piece at the Garrick, "All on Account of Eliza," is to be cordially recommended. Sometimes the humor is broad and coarse, but there is no strumous taint in the thing. It is perfectly wholesome. Perhaps there is a German schwank very much like "All on Account of Eliza." The chief situation, the harassing of a pretty school teacher by a lot of jealous gossips, is sufficiently American to remind one of Charles Hoyt's "Midnight Bell," and Hoyt is always as American as an eight-day clock. But the manner of the development, many lines in the dialogue, and the quality of the humor suggest the neighborhood of Hamburg rather than that of Rochester, N. Y. This may be, of course, because Mr. Ditrichstein, the author, is a German, and not because the piece has a German original.

But, German or American, "All on Account of Eliza" is full of fun. You must laugh when you see it, even if you are a misanthrope. Better than the play, too, is the acting of Louis Mann, who never before seemed to be quite an actor. This young man has certainly profited by experience and heeded adverse criticism. In the "Barracks" farce last season he seemed to me simply the old buffoon of "The Telephone Girl" with a modified dialect. His humor was tenuous and his extravagance deplorable. In the new piece, though there are still, inevitably, hints of buffoonery, Mr. Mann actually portrays character. The mingled shrewdness and simplicity of the old German stock farmer, his inherent kindness of heart, his fatherly affection, his glimmering comprehension of his own absurdity, his latent amorousness, are all denoted clearly. Of course much of the fun depends upon his speech, but he has given up his practice of tiresome iteration, and dwelling insanely on certain syllables. There is a discernible conception of a possible human being in the embodiment, which, it is needless to say, is not the less entertaining on that account.

Miss Lipman, too, acts her part with positive charm. She has never been as natural and simple before. So that while "All on Account of Eliza" is a trifle that might not count for much later in the season, it is worth while going to see it now.

The expensiveness and beauty of the new show in the music hall of Weber and Fields impress one most just now. The new entertainment needs much compression and development. The travesty of "Quo Vadis" contains at least a quarter of an hour of good fun. De Wolf Hopper is in his element as the benign Petronius, and the blithesome Bonnie Maginn keeps him good company as the intelligent slave he secured in an office. Miss Maginn, indeed, captures some of the honors of the new show from the mighty stars of her environment. Her dancing in the "Rosie is Ma Posie" scene made a hit which was far from the smallest personal hit of the first night.

But consideration of the persons concerned in this nondescript performance is out of the question just now. The first half of the show Thursday night was nearly an hour too long. The scene with the drugged wine was stupid, and that with the make-believe automata silly and superfluous. Hopper's second rigamarole of big words can safely be cut out. There will be enough of Hopper without it.

The wonderful comeliness of the ladies of the chorus, the prettiness and expensiveness of their attire, the really fine scenery, will all count for much more when the show has been shortened. These music hall managers have made a unique place for themselves. They give a sort of entertainment which is just like no other that has ever been popular here, though it reminds one somewhat of the old minstrels of the "palmy days," somewhat of the earlier Harrigan shows, somewhat of the really humorous burlesques of a still earlier period. They owe much, to be sure, to their happy association with John Stromberg, whose gift of popular melody seems to be unfailing.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

"Arizona," "Richard Carvel," and "Cupid Outwits Adam"—Wilson's New Operetta.

"Arizona," the drama of modern American life at an army post, by Augustus Thomas, which will be acted for the first time in New York at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night, is somewhat more than a year old. It has been performed with great success in Chicago and some other cities, and has been published in book form. Those who have read it know it is a coherent and interesting play, in which the atmosphere of Arizona civilization is happily caught, and the story, not new, but true enough to human nature, is clearly told. It is not a typical "border drama" by any means, but its cowboys and ranchmen were studied from life.

Henry Canby, a prosperous ranchman in the Aravapia Valley, is the central personage. He has a wife who yearns for a chance to wear her diamonds, and two daughters, Estrella and Bonita, one the wife of the Colonel in command of Fort Grant, near by, the other in love with one of his young officers. The military husband is much older than his wife, who wearies of the dull monotony of her life. She has a too serious flirtation with an idle rascal among the officers, and the attempt of her sister's sweetheart to save her from the suspicion of her husband leads to the most conventionally theatric situation in the play.

But "Arizona" ought to be found much better than conventionally theatric. The influence of character upon character is revealed with verity in many of its scenes. Each personage is clearly individualized, and the German Sergeant nursing a grievance, his pretty daughter, the Mexican vaquero in love with her, the post surgeon, the schoolmistress, and the inevitable Chinaman are all folks one ought to be glad to meet, once in a way.

The scenery includes some true pictures of the neighborhood of Fort Grant, painted by Walter Burridge and John Faust. Frederic Remington's portfolio of Arizona sketches was placed at the disposal of Mr. Faust. Mr. Burridge went to Arizona and made his own sketches on the spot.

The cast will include Theodore Roberts, Edwin Holt, Vincent Serrano, Walter Hale, Jane Kenmark, Eleanor Robson, Mattie Earle, Adora Andrews, Louise Closser, and others.

Francis Wilson's annual engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre will begin Thursday night, when he will appear as Boolboom in a new comic opera by J. Cheever Goodwin and Ludwig Engländer, entitled "The Monks of Malabar." No commendatory advance notice of Mr. Wilson is necessary. He has his "public." Malabar is in India, according to Mr. Goodwin, and we may be sure that the Oriental pictures will be beautiful. Very little is known about the plot of the piece. Madge Lessing and Maud Hollins are now prominent members of Mr. Wilson's company. Others are Edith Bradford, a new contralto, recruited from the Bostonians; Clara Palmer, and Edith Hutchins.

The male interest, aside from Mr. Wilson, will be sustained principally by Van Rensselaer Wheeler and Hallen Mostyn. Ludwig Engländer, who has supplied the music for two of Mr. Wilson's former successes, "Half a King" and "The Little Corporal," is confident of making a vivid impression with the music of "The Monks of Malabar," for which he is solely responsible. The new opera has been staged under the direction of A. M. Holbrook, and the orchestra will be under the guidance of Signor Emerico Morealle.

A farcical comedy called "Cupid Outwits Adam," written by Frederick Stanford, a dramatist hitherto unknown to fame, will be produced at the Bijou Theatre to-morrow night. The story of the piece is thus narrated:

Hiram Adam was an eccentric old bachelor, who made a fortune in Greenwich Street, manufacturing yeast. His most noticeable physical characteristics were a hairlip and a bald head. In his will he stipulated that the young girl to whom he bequeathed his money must marry a man with the same characteristics. With such a husband he hoped she would be reminded constantly of her benefactor. The sequence of the action is the result of mixed motives on the part of those endeavoring to marry her to a man of her own choice, and others who are ransacking the earth for the man the will of Hiram requires.

The cast will include Charles H. Bradshaw, Horace Lewis, George S. Probert, Stella Kenny, Jaques Martin, and Julia Hanchett.

Tuesday night John Drew will begin his annual engagement at the Empire Theatre in the new romantic drama of Colonial and Revolutionary days, taken from Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel," by Edward E. Rose. The novel is a voluminous work, and its incidents cover a long lifetime. But Mr. Rose seems to have compressed his action into a short space of time, and to have found a single, coherent centre of interest. Mr. Drew's leading actress this season will be Miss Ida Conquest, whose portrayal of Hyacinth Woodward in "The Tyranny of Tears" last season, was so effective. Miss Olive May, whose greatest success thus far has been in Mr. Drew's company, will also be in the cast of "Richard Carvel." She will act Polly Swain, and Miss Conquest, of course, will be Dorothy Manners.

There are thirty-one personages in the play. Arthur Byron will be Lord Comyn, Frank Losee the Duke of Chartersea, Harry Harwood, Marmaduke Manners; Lewis Baker, Grafton Carvel; Paul McAllister, the Rev. Bennett Allan; Dodson Mitchell, Capt. Lewis; George Le Soir, Paul Jones; Frank Lamb, Goble; Francis Powers, Horace Walpole; Brandon Tynan, Charles Fox; the veteran Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mrs. Manners. A summary of the incidents of the drama follows:

The action of the play begins on the lawn of Carvel Hall, where a fête is in progress in honor of Richard Carvel's birthday. The love of Richard for Dorothy Manners is disclosed at the very start. Patty Swain is also introduced, and before long the romance, in which a half hundred hearts are involved, is in full swing. The Duke of Chartesea, a dissolute nobleman, has sent an emissary to sue by proxy for Dorothy's hand. This emissary, one Capt. Lewis, enters into a conspiracy with the girl's foppish father, who is anxious that she should marry a title, to compel her to accept the Duke's suit, but, while she has four different times refused to marry Richard Carvel and is evidently dazzled by the dukedom, still her heart belongs to Richard. When her father announces that she is to sail the next day to marry Chartesea she tears some lilies of the valley from her corsage and hands them to Richard, thus conveying a message of hope.

Richard is assaulted by pirates at the instigation of his scheming uncle, Grafton Carvel. They take him aboard their craft. Later he is rescued by Capt. John Paul Jones of historic fame, and the two proceed to London, where by accident Richard learns through Horace Walpole of Dorothy's whereabouts. The meeting between the lovers after seven months' separation is affecting. The meeting of Richard with the Duke of Chartesea is stormy.

The fact that the Duke stands no chance to win Dorothy Manners while Richard Carvel is around leads to a plot on the part of Chartesea and Capt. Lewis to put Carvel out of the way. With that object in view Richard is invited to a reception at Chartesea House. The young American is goaded into a frenzy by the taunts of King George's supporters. Charles Fox and other friends try to get him away, especially as war has been declared and he is liable to be arrested for treasonable utterances. Dorothy, too, pleads with him, but he stays. False news comes that the American colonists have yielded, and Topham Beauclerk, representing the royalists, who are shouting "Down with the rebels! Long live King George!" hands Richard a glass of wine and asks for a toast. He gives them "Lexington!" and dashes the glass at them. Immediately there is an uproar and swords are drawn. Richard and the Duke fight. The latter falls a victim to the trap he had laid for Richard and is badly wounded. Richard escapes.

The next scene is at Carvel Hall. The British troops have landed near there. Carvel and Capt. Clapsaddle have Continental troops near by. Dorothy is back in her own home, and she and Carvel meet in Carvel Hall. Before they have said many words the place is surrounded by British and Carvel is captured by the Duke of Chartesea and Capt. Lewis. He escapes from the bonds in which he is placed and fights Chartesea, and is finally rescued by Capt. Clapsaddle to find Dorothy waiting for him.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

First performances of important plays are going to conflict with each other even more than usual this season. Next Monday, for instance, Mr. Sothern's production of "Hamlet" and the dramatization of "Caleb West," not to mention some lesser novelties, will divide the attention of habitual first nighters. Monday, Oct. 1, will be even more crowded with "attractions." The chief first performances of that night, however, are Mansfield's revival of "Henry V." and Crane's "David Harum," both of which every first nighter will want to see. But the convenience of the professional first nighters seems to be the last thing the managers consult nowadays.

The introduction of a wealthy and fascinating young Baronet into a new house, about to be formally "warmed," as a paper hanger is the foundation of most of the fun in Broadhurst's new comic piece, "The House that Jack Built." Mrs. Yeamans appears in this play as a wealthy Irish widow, Mrs. Dooley, anxious to marry her daughter to a titled person.

Frederick Warde begins his twentieth annual starring tour in Richmond, Va., this week. His repertory for the season includes "Hamlet," "Othello," "Richelieu," and Espy William's romantic drama called "The Duke's Jester." His youngest daughter, May Warde, is a member of his company. In the Spring Mr. Warde will deliver a series of lectures on "Shakespeare and His Plays."

"In the Palace of the King," the new play in which Viola Allen will appear this season, will not be divided into acts, the managers say, but into six scenes instead. But the curtain will be lowered between the scenes, so what is the difference? "In the Palace of the King" is a dramatization of Marion Crawford's story by Lorimer Stoddard. The action is supposed to pass in one evening between 8 and 11 o'clock. The trial performance is to be at North Adams, Mass., next Monday night, Sept. 17.

The new Theatre Republic will be opened Sept. 26 with Herne's "Sag Harbor." Mr. Herne calls the fun in "Sag Harbor" "the unconscious humor of life." He maintains that the most comical folk are those that do not know they are comical. This is, perhaps, not a new idea. "Sag Harbor" is sub-titled "An Old Story," but the pair of lovers, of whom Mr. Herne plays the swain, seem to suggest an idea which, old though it may be in life, is said to have a new and queer sound in stage literature. The lady has an affection for Capt. Dan Marble which she does not deny, but for a very positive reason, and one she is free to set forth, she hesitates long and earnestly about accepting him. In a word, she does not want to marry the Captain for fear she will have children. "Sag Harbor" has its Cain and Abel. The two Turner brothers, Ben and Frank, both love the same girl, Martha Reese, and they come very near to killing each other in the third act.

The heroine of the new poetic drama by Stephen Phillips, "Herod, the King," is Marianne. She gave the name, says The London Daily News, to a tragedy famous in its day, which, like Mr. Phillips's piece, was founded on passages in Josephus, the Jewish historian, and dealt mainly with the madness of King Herod the Great, and his pathetic passion for his Queen. The older work was the production of Elijah Fenton, the friend and coadjutor of Pope in the translation of the "Odyssey." Fenton's play was offered to Colley Cibber for production at Drury Lane, but Dr. Johnson tells us that it was rejected by him with "the additional insolence" of advising Fenton to "engage himself in some employment of honest labor by which he might obtain that support which he could never hope for from his poetry." Finally the play was produced at the Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, (1723,) where it achieved a remarkable success. Johnson further adds that it was "the means of supporting and reconciling the town to a house which for some time before that had been almost wholly neglected in favor of Drury Lane."

The great success of "A Royal Family" makes Capt. Marshall a dramatist to be reckoned with. There will be a great demand for his plays. He has a new fantastic comedy nearly finished, in which the fun will arise from the absolutely serious treatment of grotesque situation. It treats of a political crisis in the British Parliament. Both parties are equally balanced, the casting vote—which means power to either—resting with the Irish party. The first two acts are laid in Carlton House Terrace—the first in the drawing room, the second the library—and the third takes us to Cantyre Castle, N. B. Marshall's new military comedy for the London Haymarket Theatre is also about ready to go in rehearsal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The stirring melodrama, "Under the City Lamps," will be the attraction this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack with his new Irish melodrama, "The Rebel," succeeds in securing a large-size audience at every performance despite the torrid weather.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Daniel Sully, as the Rev. John Whalen, in "The Parish Priest," has proved so successful that Manager Rosenquest has extended the engagement for several weeks.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The attendance during the past week has shown conclusively the deep hold "Ben-Hur" has taken on popular fervor. The new company gives a splendid performance of the piece.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the prevailing hot weather, James K. Hackett has been playing to large business in "The Pride of Jennico." Miss Bertha Galland as Princess Ottilie is duplicating her success of last season in this character.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"The Great Ruby," as presented by the new stock company located at this house, has made a success and the attraction will be continued for a second week. Regular matinées are given Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Foy and Clark will head the list of attractions to be seen at this resort the present week, when they will offer their sketch called "The Man Across the Street." Mitchell and Cain will also appear in a sketch called "The Frenchman and the Other Fellow."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Hope Booth will appear to-morrow night in Charles E. Blaney's new comedy-drama, "A Wife in Pawn." Incidental to the play Miss Booth will be seen in poses representing "The Polar Star," "A Dream of Love," "The Spider and the Fly," "Mercury," "Minerva," "Columbia," and "Venus."

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Rentz-Santley Company will be the attraction this week, with its new burlettas called "The Hotel Matrimony" and "Broadway to Paris." The performance will be interspersed with an olio including Lottie Elliott, Polk and Tresk, the Lenards, Barrington and Martell, Boyce and Wilson, Charles Robinson, Laura Wyble, and several others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Commencing with the matinée to-morrow afternoon the bill at this house changes throughout with a single exception, including Maggie Cline, with new songs; George Fuller Golden, Montgomery and Stone, Francesca Redding, Russell brothers, Shean and Warren, George Evans, Tim Cronin, Haines and Pettingill, Carrie Graham, Farnum and Nelson, Mamie Remington, Craske and Stevens, and Carlin and Brown.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—As a special attraction, Maurice Barrymore will present Augustus Thomas's one-act play, "The Man of the World," this week evening, while the other features for the entire week comprise Kathryn Osterman, and her company, McAvoy and May, Charles T. Aldrich, Canfield and Carleton, Farrall-Taylor trio, Marzella, Amann and Hartley, and George Thatcher.

EDEN MUSEE.—One of the most interesting moving pictures ever taken will be shown at the Musée this week. It is a picture taken on the elevator of the Eiffel Tower and covers the whole time of the trip up and down. Nearly fifteen minutes is occupied in showing this picture. When it starts the vast crowd can be plainly seen, and as the elevator rises the people grow smaller until, when at the top of the tower, they seem like small specks.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Berte Coote will be the headliner on the bill this week in the sketch "Supper for Two." Gertrude Haynes and her chorus of choir boys will be among the features, while the remainder of the bill includes Press Eldridge, in burnt-cork witticisms; Manning and Prevost, a duo of acrobats; Howard and Bland, musical comedy; Imogene Comer, balladist; Alex Heindl, cellist; Fred Brown, dancer; George E. Marten, magician; the McMahons, novelty act; Barr and Evans, comedy sketch, &c.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The novelty in the bill this week will be Dan Rice's troupe of trained pigs; Harrison, the "human ostrich," will enter on the second week of his engagement, and Wu Ching Mah, the Chinese dwarf, has proved a very popular attraction. Among the other interesting persons are Prince Ishmael's Hindoo fakirs; Emil and Tekla, strong man and woman; Panahasika's trained birds; Capt. Fisher, tattooed man, and Darrington, living skeleton. Besides these, a double company will appear in the theatre part.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar will make their first and only appearance in Harlem this season. They will present a sketch called "A Close Call." Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy will appear in "The Seventh Son," and others are Mlle Emmy and her fox terriers, George W. Day, in monologue; the Randalles, novelty dancers; Two Lamonts, society acrobats; Sullivan and Pasquelena, protean comedy; Carrie Behr as "Sister Mary Jane," kalatechnoscope, and others.

TERRACE GARDEN.—To emphasize the success of the Twenty-second Regiment Band concerts, Manager Heumann will this evening inaugurate a supplemental series of orchestral concerts by Fred Brumm. Mr. and Mrs. G. Bolli as soloists will be heard in selections from "Carmen," "Il Trovatore," "William Tell," "The Barber of Seville," and other operas, as well as duets such as "The Idol of My Heart" and various compositions of the light opera composers of the present period. Albert Bode, the cornetist, will be a feature of the nightly programme also.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard returns to vaudeville this week for a brief engagement. He will present his own dramatization of "The Littlest Girl." Carta and Mirtziana, recently from England, will be seen in a novel equilibrist and acrobatic act. Others in the list of talent are Post and Clinton, James Richmond Glenroy, Emma Carus, singing comedienne; Herbert and Willing, in "Coondom Craze"; Ernest Nizarras, on the flying rings; Morton and Elliott, musical oddities; Collins and Hardt, acrobatic comedians; kalatechnoscope, and many more.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.—With this evening, Sunday night concerts close for the season. To make the occasion a memorable one, Mr. Hammerstein offers a gala bill, comprising fifteen of the best obtainable vaudeville acts, besides the realistic prizefight pictures of the late Fitzsimmons-Ruhlin contest. Among the principal acts are the Johnson brothers, J. T. Aldrich, Richard Fuller Golden, Keno-Welsh, Melrose, Hayes, and Healy; Webb and Hassan, Elliot and Aillene, Duvenda and Breen, Mlle. Bartholomew, the Granger trio, Allesandro, Speck brothers, and Griffin and Griffin.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Before Maurice Barrymore's starring tour begins he will appear in Proctor's circuit, opening this week at this house. He will present an original monologue. A first production on any stage will be that of Patrice in "A Girl in the Moon." Among the many more features are Signor A. L. Guille, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde, in "Bill Toddle's Reception"; Ben Harney Trio, John D. Gilbert, the monologist; Terry and Elmer, singers and dancers; Aurie Dagwell, vocalist; Brooks brothers, humorists; the kalatechnoscope, and others.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—This resort will remain open, it is announced, until October, when it will be closed long enough to make the necessary changes to transform it into a Winter garden. There are a number of new features announced for this week, including De Witt and Burns, Mayme Gehrue, Louise Hepner, Cook and Sonora, and Annie Meyers, "Les Charmeuses"; the Colini troupe, Everhardt, the hoop roller; Nat Wills, the rainbow coon; Hogan, the unbleached American; Elsie Fay and company in "The Sousa Girl," Louise Gunning, the big doll ballet, the Rooneys, and several others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew will present their lively farce, "When Two Hearts Are Won." The remaining part of the entertainment will contain the following: Jessie Couthoui, whose monologue act is one of the most entertaining; Sam, Clara, and Kitty Morton will give their melange of music and dancing; Mrs. Alice Shaw and her twin daughters will do some dancing in addition to their whistling; Mark Sullivan and Johnnie Carroll will appear in "single turns," and Slivern and Emeric will perform their manoeuvres on the rings. The Holloway trio's wire act and a novelty of account will be the début of a new boy soprano, Master Joseph Santley.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the American Theatre on Monday, Sept. 17, will begin the system of a weekly change of bill with a spectacular production of a new version of "Three Musketeers," which will be presented with entirely new scenery and costumes and with every principal member of the stock company in the cast.

William Collier's new comedy by Augustus Thomas, with the mysterious but rather promising title, "On the Q. T.," will have a strong cast of well-known players. Among the men engaged by Manager Smyth are Brigham Royce, John G. Saville, Thomas Doyle, Cranley Douglass, and Walter Craven, while prominent among the feminine members of the company will be seen Louise Allen-Collier, Laura Palmer, Helena Collier, Katharine Mulkins, Tressy Ray, and Mary Fletcher, a young English comedienne.

The rehearsals of Deicher & Hennessy's production of "Vanity Fair," in which Miss Gertrude Coghlan is to star this season, are so far advanced at the Berkeley Lyceum that Stuart Robson is now dividing the time with his rehearsals of "Oliver Goldsmith." The complete cast of "Vanity Fair" includes Guy Bates Post as Rawdon Crawley, Cecil Kingston as the Marquis of Steyne, Addison Pitt as George Osborne, Harry B. Hanlon as Joseph Sedley, Marie Donohue as Mrs. Major O'Dowd, Damon Lyon as William Dobbin, and Miss Annie Alliston as Mrs. Crawley.

The last rehearsals of "Sag Harbor" prior to the metropolitan presentation at Hammerstein's new Theatre Republic on Wednesday, Sept. 26, are to begin at the Grand Central Palace to-morrow morning. The Misses Julie and Chrystal Herne, the two young daughters of the star, who will essay the leading juvenile characters in the play, arrived from Southampton yesterday. Mr. Hammerstein has provided handsomely for the building of his new theatre for the comfort and happiness of the players behind the scenes, and the dressing rooms in the Theatre Republic are models of what dressing rooms should be.

Manager Edward E. Rice has made a three years' contract with William Morris, who was identified with the Empire Theatre stock company. Under his agreement with Mr. Rice, Mr. Morris will be starred in a number of plays. The first will be a production of "When We Were Twenty-one," by H. V. Esmond. In both Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott were seen last season, achieving considerable success. Mr. Morris will appear as Richard Carewe. As Mr. Goodwin's tour is limited to a few of the largest cities, with a long season at the Knickerbocker Theatre, arrangements have been made with Mr. Rice to present this comedy in all cities not visited by Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott.

Richard Mansfield, with the intention of making his revival of "King Henry V." accurate in every detail of heraldry, which is so conspicuous in the costumes, scenery, arms, and standards of this play, has called into consultation Alfred John Rodwaye, F. R. H. S., who will remain in New York until after the first performance of "Henry V." at the Garden in October. The four letters are only a small fractional part of all Mr. Rodwaye is entitled to add to his name, for he is not only a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England, but also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians of Denmark, a member of the American Historical Society, a member of the Antiquarian Society of Canada, and a member of the Royal Italian Academy of Heraldry.

The scenic artists' models of six of the most elaborate of the sets of E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned's promised production of "Hamlet" were exhibited on the stage of the Garden Theatre yesterday. These sets are the throne room, the castle ramparts, the Queen's apartment, the churchyard, Polonius's house, and the State room in which the famous play scene takes place. In the players' scene, exclusive of the principals, over a hundred extras will be employed. Mr. Sothern's prompt book of "Hamlet" is almost identical with the version that was presented by Mr. Macready at the old Drury Lane Theatre, London, in 1823, and later by Mr. Macready in New York, Sept. 27, 1843. Virginia Harned, thoroughly recovered from her recent prostration by the heat, is rehearsing Ophelia.

Frank Worthing, who is to play the rôle of Hugo Hiller in "Her Majesty," with Grace George, who will be seen in the title rôle, has returned from San Francisco, where he was a member of Henry Miller's special company during a ten weeks' Summer season. "The remarkable success of this organization," said Mr. Worthing, "is highly significant of the trend of San Francisco theatrical tastes and demands. Its public is a peculiar one. For many reasons it is ordinarily impossible to give the Coast the original cast of a New York success. The people out there resent a No. 2 company. Ultimately, in my opinion, and that very soon, San Francisco will demand a really great stock organization that will be permanent. Miller's company was a very exceptional one, including as it did E. J. Morgan, Margaret Anglin, Sadie Martinot, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, and many other fine artists, who could not have been combined except during the Summer time. The répertoire included 'His Excellency,' 'Brother Officers,' 'The Only Way,' and other successes, superbly cast. The business was enormous."

FRANCIS WILSON'S PLANS.

Presentation of "The Monks of Malabar" Postponed to Thursday.

The selection of the same dates by prominent managers for the opening of their attractions in this city has many times resulted disadvantageously to them, and frequently interfered with the desire of that element known as "first-nighters" to attend the performances. Three new plays were to be presented to-morrow night, but a change has been made in the plans at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Francis Wilson was announced to present his new opera, "The Monks of Malabar," to-morrow, but at a late hour yesterday Manager Ariel Barney announced that Mr. Wilson's production would be postponed to Thursday evening, Sept. 13. The change in the opening date, it is said, is due solely to material alterations in the scenic plans for the opera, which are said to be exceptionally elaborate.

LONDON THEATRICAL SEASON.

Kendals Find that Their New Offering Has a Double.

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LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Kendals, who have been rehearsing a new play by Mrs. W. K. Cufford, entitled "Unwisely but Too Well," have been chagrined by the discovery that Sydney Grundy's play, "A Debt of Honor," produced by George Alexander on Thursday at the St. James's Theatre, is almost a replica of the work they had in hand. Mrs. Clifford's play was printed in the March issue of Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review, under the title "Likeness of the Night," and was twice read and rejected by Alexander.

As a result a heated newspaper controversy is in progress. Grundy declares he never knew Alexander ever read Mrs. Clifford's play, and that Alexander had no idea what he, Grundy, was writing till the play was completed. Grundy adds:

"I did not know until now that Mrs. Clifford's play was published in The Anglo-Saxon Review, nor have I met anybody who did."

The Kendals, who have been making elaborate preparations for presenting the new piece, regard the matter as a great misfortune, but they declare they will proceed without changing the play, though they were at first inclined to do so.

Novelties in theatrical circles are scarce, and fewer important American ventures than usual are booked for the London season.

Henry Dupee, manager of Keith's new theatre in London, returns to New York to-day for a brief stay, much satisfied with the progress he has made here.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Frank Van der Stucken, the popular director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, and who for many years was the conductor of the Arion Society, has been secured by Mr. Henry Wolfsohn to conduct the orchestra for the reappearance of Mme. Lillian Blauvelt, which occurs Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, in Carnegie Hall.

Charlotte Maconda, the soprano, who was heard in this city on many occasions last season, has arranged to sing with other prominent soloists during the month of October at the musical festivals to be given in New Hampshire and Vermont. Her manager has also contracted for two appearances at the St. Louis Festival on Nov. 1.

Herr Andreas Dippel, who is again announced as one of the leading tenors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, comes over several weeks before the opening of the season for a series of concerts under the management of Mr. Graff. Mr. Dippel will be heard in several song recitals en route to San Francisco, where he goes to join the Maurice Grau Opera Company.

An artist who returns to America this season for a series of recitals, whose welcome is assured, is Mme. Teresa Carreno. The tour will extend to the coast, and then a visit to Mexico and Cuba will be made. Mme. Carreno's first appearance will be as soloist with the New York Philharmonic Society, the occasion being the opening of that society's fifty-ninth season.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will sail for this country on Wednesday of next week by the steamer Friedrich der Grosse, arriving here about the 20th. She will leave immediately for the Worcester Festival, after which she goes to the Maine State Festival, next to New Hampshire, where she will sing two concerts. On the afternoon of Oct. 11 she will make her first appearance of the season in this city at Carnegie Hall in a recital with Miss Leonora Jackson.

The season of the Pittsburg Orchestra will begin on Nov. 1, when the orchestra will play the overture to "Fidelio," Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, Wagner's "Lohengrin" prelude, and the Rhine journey from "Götterdämmerung," and a Liszt rhapsody. Mr. Victor Herbert will continue his excellent work as conductor. Mme. Schumann-Heink, Lillian Blauvelt, Teresa Carreno, Clara Butt, Maud Powell, Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler, Donhanyi, Fritz Kreisler, Plançon, and Signor Scotti, who will appear at the first concert, are among the soloists.

Mme. Gadski will arrive this season about the first week in November and proceed immediately to San Francisco for the opening there of the Maurice Grau opera season. At the close of the season at Covent Garden, Mme. Gadski went to her home in Berlin, where she has since remained. In the course of the season here she will be heard in several new rôles. Mme. Gadski will also be heard in a number of concerts during the coming season under Mr. C. L. Graff's management. Mr. Graff, in making the contract for Mme. Gadski with Mr. Grau, having reserved the right of concerts absolutely.

During the past week or two several additional singers have been engaged by Mr. Graff for the Sembrich Opera Company, among them Mme. Marie Mattfeld, who will be heard as Siebel in "Faust," Bertha in "The Barber of Seville," Alice in "Lucia," Annina in "Traviata," Maddelena in "Rigoletto," and Signor Paolo Galazzi, who will sing Florello in "The Barber of Seville," the Notary in "Don Pasquale," Wagner in "Faust," Arturo in "Lucia," Doctor in "Traviata," and Monterone in "Rigoletto." The chorus has all been engaged and has been most carefully selected. The tour is practically all booked and provides for over seventy appearances of Mme. Sembrich in the course of the season.

The Kaltenborn concerts will continue at the St. Nicholas Garden. On Friday evening, Sept. 14, a testimonial to Mrs. Kaltenborn, the manager, will be given. Miss Louise B. Voigt, Mrs. Josephine Jacoby, Gwyllim Miles, S. P. Veron, Carl H. Engel, and Leopold Winkler will be the soloists. The programme for to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber
L'Rouet d'Omphale ..... Saint-Saens
(Omphale's Spinning Wheel.)
Kammenoi Ostrow ..... Rubinstein
'Cello solos, Mr. Beyer-Hane.
String orchestra—
"The Deluge" ..... Saint-Saens
Violin solo, Mr. Carl Hugo Engel.
"Douce Carasse" ..... Gillet
Second Polonaise ..... Lizst
Overture, "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Trumpet solo, Mr. Schmidt.
Overture, "Zampa" ..... Herold
Funeral March ..... Chopin
Selection, "Mikado" ..... Sullivan

The Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company will present during the season of grand opera, which begins at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday, Oct. 1,

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

But for one thing the artist would consider it an altogether satisfactory vacation. She went away gladly, but she came back still more gladly, but this one important discovery that she made will mean something to her for the rest of her life if it amounts to as much as she thinks it may. She was staying at a hotel, finding it intolerably stupid and wishing she was at home, when one day friends arrived and wished to stay at a quiet place. "Let me take you to some addresses I have of private families, where they may accommodate you," said the artist, and started out forthwith. The business part of the conversation, prices, &c., being uninteresting, she let her eyes roam about the room and to some life-sized portraits that could be seen but indistinctly in the shaded apartment, which in some way sent a thrill of interest through her veins. "Could I look at the pictures?" she asked.

"Certainly," said the mistress of the house. "They are by da Vinci, I believe."

Da Vinci! It was not for nothing that the artist had felt that unusual thrill. It was intensified as she gazed at the faces of the brown old pictures nearly lost through age and dirt, with the skeleton framework below almost worn through. Yes, she truly believed they were da Vincis, and she set to work immediately to learn something about them.

They had been taken for debt, it seemed, by the father of the present owner from an Italian Count, who hoped to redeem them, but had been unable to do so. The father had been offered $20,000 for them in his day, and refused because he did not care to part with them. Since then his descendants have given them very little thought. But the artist was wild with enthusiasm, which kindled that of the owners. She had the pictures taken outdoors and the frames removed, and as the warm sunlight poured down on the canvas it seemed to penetrate deep, deep down into them despite the grime of ages. They were fine. Judas, St. Peter, and St. Paul. The artist set to work to do something in earnest about them as soon as she returned to the city. She saw a clever picture man, and now the pictures are coming to New York. They may go abroad for identification, and no one knows what will happen then. If they are a real find there will be three happy persons—the artist first of all who discovered them, the picture man, who is delighted at the opportunity of aiding in the discovery, and last but not least the woman up in the country who owns them and who will make a small fortune through them. Then the art world will have them. Da Vinci's sketches are known to be scattered, and though the art world has been disturbed by many false cries of "Wolf!" this cry seems to have meaning.

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The ideal man made the woman he thinks the most of of any one in the world a present this Summer, and he did it in an ideal way. The woman wanted a parasol, and she wanted it very much. Perhaps she would have bought it for herself, and perhaps she would not, but, anyway, the man determined that she should have it. He knew that "in town," in a shop where they traded, there was a parasol that she would like. The woman was going to town one day, and going to this shop, so, after she was well started on her way, the man telephoned in, told them the woman was about to call, and that when she arrived she was to be handed a parasol, purchased by a friend. He described it in detail and gave directions that his connection with the affair was not to be "given away." Everything went as planned. The woman entered the shop, a parasol was immediately handed to her which had been purchased for her, and she was very much pleased and surprised. No tales were told of the man who had ordered it, but it would not be safe to say that the woman did not know who was the donor. Women, however, like mystery, and this one handles this particular parasol with a tenderness she does not show her other belongings.

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The man says it is a sure cure for seasickness. Perhaps he may be prejudiced, but he says he has known it to be tried with absolutely satisfactory results. Old sea Captains will vouch for it, he says. Anyway, it is worth trying. It is just ordinary champagne, and a bottle of it must be taken on the sea voyage, or where one is liable to feel an internal commotion from the external commotion of the waters. If it is on the sea voyage, a half glass of the champagne, reasonably cold, must be taken the first thing in the morning, and no unpleasant qualms will be felt afterward. The woman who is always seasick made an entire voyage safely by using champagne.

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The little girl who is industrious and likes to make presents made one for her grandmother this Summer. It was such a nice present! It was made with a tumbler set in a little basket and trimmed with ribbons, and it was the best kind of a hairpin receiver that could be made. But the little girl could not understand why her mamma and papa were so much amused when she showed it to them. But she knew grandma would like it, and she sent it to her, and received a nice note of thanks, such as grandma always sent. She said, however, that she needed something to hold her burned matches more than she did her hairpins, and she would use it for that. For the real trouble was that grandma lost her hair when very young, and has a head like a shiny round ball, not a bit of hair on it except around the face, not a lock to put a hairpin into, even to pin on the little caps that serve her instead of hair. But she was just as much pleased with the hairpin receiver for all that.

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It is so customary to speak of women in business as quite a new thing that it is always a little surprise to find that women of the conservative old times started in business enterprises and made them succeed. There is one shop in old Nantucket which is visited by most of the Summer visitors and which is kept by one of these old-time business women, a native of the place. It is a great place to buy pretty water-color sketches made on the island, and there are all sorts of things besides to be found there—Summer novels, candy, dry goods of different kinds, and millinery. The proprietress is one of the attractions of the place, though that need not be considered as disparaging to her wares. But business is carried on in such a pleasant, friendly fashion that it is a pleasure to buy. The reason for the business venture was the reason which most women have for going into business; they "have to do something." That is what the Nantucket woman says, and she opened this shop. She boasts now that she has been in business thirty-three years, and twenty-seven in the same place.

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This is a recipe that a genuine Summer girl uses, and she says that it can be recommended when it becomes necessary to put off the unpleasant results of undue attentions from the sun and whiten a too deeply tinted neck and throat. A paste is made and put on for as long a period as possible—over night if it can be. A little cloth mask can be made if it is desirable to remove a few shades of tan from the face. Take an ounce of honey, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, six drops of the oil of bitter almonds, the whites of two eggs, and enough fine oatmeal to make a smooth paste. This is warranted to work wonderful reformations.

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There are degrees of refinement in the Chinese cruelty, it seems. Outside the large Chinese towns there is usually a baby tower built for the reception of the unfortunate little girl babies who are so unwelcome in that country. There is a window opening into the tower with a ledge just large enough to admit one baby at a time. There the father of an unwelcome little girl lays the baby as soon as she has made her appearance in the world and leaves her alive. He is not the actual cause of her destruction, which is left to the next father who comes with an undesired baby. He pushes the last arrival off the ledge into the tower, and puts his own baby in its place to remain until another father arrives and the same ceremony is performed. It is from the window ledges of the baby towers that the missionaries rescue the babies and bring them up in civilized ways to help eventually in the regeneration of China.

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They are saying in England that the hour of dawn is the only one in the day which finds humanity fresh and polite, and so hostesses are considering dawn parties. This means a ride out into the country in the early morning—of course this is only in midsummer weather—to see the sun rise and get the benefit of the fresh, cool air. America is well started in dawn parties and can give the English hostesses points, for at Bar Harbor, where there are parties made up to see the sunrise on the mountains, a start is made at midnight, and, after seeing the first smile of Apollo, there is a breakfast, and a good substantial one, made necessary by the coolness and long ride, and then a return trip. These dawn or midnight parties have one thing to sustain them—they will never fall out of favor from overpopularity, as many fads do.

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Vacation stories are beginning to come in, and there are many interesting experiences among them. Two artists found a place in which they delighted. The part of the establishment in which they lodged was an old barn over a hundred years old, with a fine old thrashing floor of hard wood, which was a delightful relic over which to walk. Up stairs partitioned off were two rooms which they occupied. It was primitive but charming, and not without luxury in some ways. They had, for instance, their breakfast served in bed every morning because the people in the house where they took their meals thought it much easier to give them breakfast in that way than to have the bother of their guests around in the early morning when they were busy.

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A woman who has been actually cured of nervous prostration took one of the best of cures. She was a very sick woman, or it would have been impossible to do it. She went to a seaside place made up of balmy air, big open moors, and broad sandy beaches early in June, and she went there alone without a relative or friend to talk to or keep her from resting. She rose in time to have breakfast about 9 o'clock, and then was driven in an easy carriage to the beach which would not have been a ten minutes' walk for a healthy woman. On the beach she took up a position well in back from the water and away from the bathers and loungers; there she lay out in the sun until noon, when the carriage came for her again, and she was taken back to the house for dinner where, as for all her meals, she sat at the table with the other guests, with whom she talked but little. In the afternoon she repeated the programme of the morning, and after supper went early to bed. That was her routine of life for three months. She usually took a book with her to the beach, and occasionally she read a word or two, but that was only to feel that she was not absolutely without the company of an outside thought if she cared to enjoy it. It was a severe routine, but it was a wonderful cure, and at the end of the season the woman returned to her family and home duties altogether regenerated.

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She is a very little girl, only five years old, but in the short period of her few years she has enjoyed a large experience of life with dolls of all kinds and descriptions, who, in the course of their existence under her loving but not always kind administrations, have undergone many vicissitudes. So the little five-year-old, when there came a real live baby into the house, felt herself to be something of a connoisseur in children. When it was put into her arms, this real live baby, she regarded it with a critical air.

"Isn't that a nice baby?" cried the nurse with the joyous pride with which a nurse always regards a new baby, in which she feels that she has a proprietary interest.

"Yes" replied the little girl hesitatingly, "it's nice, but its head's loose."

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They had a romance and a marriage on the steamer which brought the last load of "Endeavorers" home. There had been in the party a widower who had been unfortunate in the loss of two wives; his young daughter, and a middle-aged woman who it seems was an old-time sweetheart of the widower. How all these interesting details came out no one could tell, but in some way every one on shipboard came to know them. It was the wedding which brought them out, for it was the marriage of the spinster and the widower which took place on the steamer's homeward journey. They had intended to be married in Paris, it seems, but the ten days' preparation would take more time than they had, and to land in this country as man and wife they must be married at sea. Their fellow-passengers enjoyed the event hugely. There was no trouble in getting a minister, for there were twelve on board. One of these was a big, bluff man, a mission worker in the slums of New York, who was interested in events, and took this into his own hands immediately when he heard of it. He arranged that it should be a public affair, pressed one of the passengers into service as best man, and the young daughter he arranged should act as maid of honor. There was an "Endeavor" meeting one evening, and when it was rumored that there was to be a wedding in connection with it there was an attendance which made it one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the trip. Then came the marriage, performed with great pomp and ceremony by the mission worker. The delighted witnesses of a real wedding at sea tell how the bridegroom had a long hunt for his ring when the time came to use it, how he was uncertain whether or not he should kiss the bride then and there, how he did finally, and bowed to the assembled throng with the air of a man who has done well and knows it. That wasn't the end of it, for the young men on board for three nights serenaded the bridal couple, and the bride sweetly thanked them later. It was lots more fun than the ordinary concert or entertainment on board, the passengers all agreed, though some of them said they would rather be witnesses than the principals of a steamship wedding.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"New boots, new boots, no more wet feet." That was the motto printed on the red tops of the boots the small boy used to wear in the days when small boys wore high top boots. That is the cry for women's boots this season, though they are not high enough to have it printed on the tops. The boots the woman is to wear this Winter, and perhaps before the Winter, in the Fall, when she needs heavy boots quite as much, are to be eminently sensible. They are made on the most sensible lasts that she has used for a long time, and most women will think that is saying a great deal. But this new last is practical. The boot will fit well, and there is a certain breadth and slope down the toe which, while not ugly and square, will give her toes plenty of room to breathe and will be comfortable. Sixty per cent. of the women, it is prophesied, will wear this style walking shoe, which is what a shoe man calls a right "snappy" boot. The heels are on the style of the military, but lower, sloping in a little more and giving a prettier shape than the square heel. It is much more attractive than the higher Cuban, which has had its day. The soles are heavier, if anything, than any that have been worn yet, and the extensions wider, which is a style becoming to the foot. The extension is so wide on these shoes that a novice thinks at first that they must be fencing shoes.

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There is that much for comfort in the design, but more has been done in the materials in the shoe. As the last has become less masculine in actual shape, though not in effect, so the material has been adapted to women's use. The calf shoes, like the tan, have to be carefully dressed and require a bootblack, and not only that, but the blacking rubs off and is fatal to fine gowns. The new boots are of a softer leather, which is specially dressed for the use to which it is put. It has what leather men call oil tannage in preference to dry, to make them impervious to moisture, and if the woman does not have a comfortable as well as sensible shoe, it will not be the fault of the bootmakers.

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The lace shoe is if anything increasing in popularity in these mannish shoes. There is no call for the narrow toe in any of the shoes, though there has been but little change in the general run of boots.

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For the early Fall the stout Oxford or low-cut shoe will be worn with the heavy sole and broad extension. There are still tan shoes in the shops, and tan shoes undoubtedly are comfortable. They require less treatment in dyeing and are consequently softer, but it cannot be said that they are fashionable, consequently for the woman who wishes to wear them still they can be had at reasonable prices. It has been said that women object to them because the light color makes the foot look larger, but it is doubtful if this is the case. The average woman pays more attention to the beauty of style than to actual beauty. The tan shoes deface much more easily than black shoes. The rubbing of a dress skirt against them will produce a black mark. But whether for this or other reasons, they are not fashionable.

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Children's shoes, like those of their elders, have the broad, comfortable toe and the heavy sole, the little girls' shoes being made on the same lines as those of their brothers.

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That the effect on the foot does not have much to do with the popularity of shoes may be seen in slippers, for the patent leathers are worn almost exclusively for dress occasions, and they do not tend to make the foot look small. The pretty Adonis slipper, with the long tongue and big bows, and on these rhinestone buckles, which cost in themselves almost as much as the slipper, are still popular. They give a pretty foot an added attraction. The strapped slippers are also worn, one, two, or three straps, according to taste, and some of them fastened on the side with a neat little harness buckle in gilt. The kid slippers are trimmed with beading in some instances, and later spangles will appear. There are still some attractive tan slippers to be seen in spite of fashion's scornful sneer at light leather. They are trimmed with beads, and are extremely pretty. Satin slippers will be worn to match evening gowns. And the heels are piling up their lifts and the two-inch heel, a veritable Louis Quinze, is pretty and dainty. There are feet which cannot seem to be fitted by shoes with low heels.

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The shops are as yet comparatively empty of new goods, and the people who are already in the city seem to know it, and are keeping out of them. In a week or two, however, there will be a different story to tell. It is only at an occasional bargain counter that there seems to be any activity, and the shop girls where chairs are provided are making use of them. Many of the shops will continue to close Saturday afternoons during September. The great American vacation will soon be something worth talking about. It seems to put on an extension each year.

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Some of the handsome cloths that have arrived are worth talking about. Heavy broadcloths that hang so beautifully and are so fine and soft in texture are to be seen in beautiful soft pastel shades, the different tones which come under the head of tans, blues, and pinks, the latter varying from a delicate pink through the soft old rose to the deeper shade of the same and a rich crimson and wines. There are beautiful shades of heliotrope and purple. They cost between two and three dollars a yard.

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Ostrich feathers are already showing themselves in the millinery establishments in all colors, and they can be found to blend with the soft shades of the handsome new cloths. It was prophesied early in the Spring that they would be popular, and it is probable that they will be—certainly an effort is being made in that direction.

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Sleeves seem to show more of a tendency to be puffed out at the lower than the upper edge, and the buyers in New York for smaller places, where styles are less extreme than here, are unhappy in being uncertain whether the big sleeves on coats will be popular soon enough to warrant their laying in a stock. The gathered skirts are also a trial to them. Will they become popular out of New York, or will more conservative people adhere to the inverted plait? The skirts with longitudinal plaits, which have been so popular, have been too popular, it has been said, to last, but some of them are still to be seen on the latest gowns.

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The styles of separate waists can really be seen. There is a tendency to trim more flannels in pretty light or dressy shades, and the fronts are not as loose as formerly, and the backs almost tight fitting. A pretty rose flannel waist has the fronts about two inches on each side made of fine tucked silk, patterns of silk are set under on each side of this, the cuffs are similarly trimmed, and there is a collar of the silk. Another waist has straps of black running from the waist half way up the blouse, between groups of tucks, and a black silk stock and tie with long fringed ends. A pretty blue waist has a fancy square neck, a loose velvet stock, a bow of the velvet at the lower edge of the square neck, from which a narrow fold of the velvet crosses the plaits which edge the fronts. Two side seams strapped with the flannel fit the back. Big fancy spots, say, of black and white, on a plain pink or blue, or dainty color flannels are similar in design to some seen in wash goods during the Summer. Plain flannels of dark shades have tucks on each side of the neck stitched down to yoke depth, while the remainder of the waist is plain. The buttons to these waists are of the flannel. The more dressy waists have, or some of them, the flaring cuffs, but others a plain little inch or inch and a half cuff. A pretty red waist has a tucked little vest of black silk with fine tucks set across, the vest blousing a little and the sides of the bodice rolling away from it. The collar is of the silk. Plaited stocks of silk match in color some of the waists. The ties are in a narrow four-in-hand, with long double narrow ends or in little full bows. Some of the stocks match two different colors in the waist; in a plaid, for instance, or in a silk embroidered flannel, the stock may match the lighter-colored embroidered figures of the body of the waist.

ST. PETERSBURG TOPICS

Growing Movement in Finland Against Russification.

POLAND'S INDUSTRIAL LEAD.

American Products in Siberia Have Reduced Cost of Living 50 Per Cent. —Afghanistan's Importance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding all statements to the contrary in the official Russian press, there is a growing movement in Finland against the Russification of the Grand Duchy. The Finns will certainly not submit passively to a régime which threatens to deprive them of the hereditary rights guaranteed them by their Constitution. A significant proof of the prevailing popular sentiment in Finland has been given by the Senate of the Grand Duchy in an address to the Czar and Grand Duke, containing an energetic protest against the recent ukase which makes Russian the official language of the country, and which grants the Russian residents of Finland certain commercial rights denied the Finns.

As a result of the Senate's action, further repressive enactments against the constitutional liberties of the Czar's Finnish subjects may shortly be expected. In fact, Finland will, before long, become a new Poland, that is to say, a perpetual element of discord in the empire. Should the Czar's Government persist in its present attitude, the final outcome will be an open rebellion against Russian rule in the Grand Duchy. The question is, can Russia afford to have the Finns join the great army of permanent malcontents in the empire, Poles, Livonians, Lithuanians, and Courlanders? This is certainly not one of the least important problems which Count Lamsdorff will be called upon to solve.

New outrages against the Stundists are reported from a village near Kiew. For some time past the priests in that district have been organizing a movement against the Stundists among the peasantry. As a result of this movement, a mob led by the village priest ransacked the houses of three well-known Stundists of the locality, who were obliged to take refuge in the residences of some neighboring Israelites. The mob was finally dispersed by the police, and several arrests were made. A few of the ringleaders will be punished, but the real offenders, the priests of the district, will get off scot free. The Stundists are, almost without exception, hard-working and law-abiding people, whose only offense is that they are dissenters from the orthodox Russian Church.

POLAND'S IMPORTANCE.

The kingdom of Poland, owing to many reasons—the natural wealth of the country, the existence of great coal mines, of a complete railway system and good roads, and a hard-working laboring class—is today one of the most important industrial regions of the empire. Polish manufactured goods are not only sold throughout Russia, but are exported in great quantities to the Far East. The laboring classes in Poland differ essentially from the same classes in Russia proper. The class of industrial laborers is relatively much greater in Poland than in other provinces of European Russia.

In the fifty "governments" of Central Russia, out of a thousand peasants there are on an average twelve industrial laborers; in the Kingdom of Poland the proportion is twenty-four in a thousand. The existence of a large class of industrial laborers explains the rapid growth of Socialism in Poland. The birth of the Socialistic Party there dates back some twenty years, but it is only in the past six or seven years that the party has become a practical force in the country. The power of these Polish Socialists is steadily increasing, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Russian Government to check the growth of revolutionary doctrines. The Polish Socialists have published secretly, but uninterruptedly since 1894, a party newspaper, The Robotnik, which has a wide circulation throughout the country.

The principal aim of the Polish Revolutionary Party is the attainment of political liberty, and this they consider can only be obtained by the independence of Poland and the establishment of a democratic Polish republic. This being the case, there is nothing surprising in the report, which has just reached the Russian capital, that Prince Smeretinsky, Governor of Poland, has just discovered the existence of a Socialist plot which aimed at the overthrow of the existing order of things, and at the assassination of all the leading Russian officials in Poland. In previous letters I have mentioned the unceasing activity of the Polish Socialists, and the revolutionary plot which has now been brought to light is but the culmination of their active propaganda in the past five or six years.

RESOURCES OF SIBERIA.

The official "Guide of the Trans-Siberian," recently published by the Minister of Railroads and Highways, is in reality a complete and graphic description of existing conditions in Siberia. Among other interesting information given is that pertaining to the natural resources of the country. Western Siberia alone contains immense fertile plains, with a total area of 8,600 geographical square miles. In Eastern Siberia, that is to say, in the "Governments" of Tenissei and of Irkoutsk, the extent of land suitable for cultivation amounts to 10,000 geographical square miles. The great forests of Western Siberia cover an area of 17,000 square miles, and those of Eastern Siberia 65,000 square miles. As for the mineral wealth of Siberia it includes gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and a variety of precious stones, such as rubies, sapphires, turquoises, and diamonds.

The trade relations between the United States and Siberia have greatly increased of late years. Until recently, however, the demand for American manufactured goods was confined to the northern coast of Siberia. But during the past Winter an unprecedented amount of American merchandise was exported to the markets of the Amor region. These goods were imported directly by Siberian merchants from the United States, and consisted mostly of necessities of life, such as flour, household articles of various description, kitchen utensils in copper, pottery, tools, and paints.

PORTEST AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS.

All these goods are imported at Vladivostock, whence they are forwarded to Khabarovsk, Blajoveschensk, Tchita, Stretensk, and Irkoutsk. The Siberian traders have become alarmed at this increased American competition, and are about to petition the Government to prohibit the importation of American products. The Siberian consumers and wage earners, on the other hand, protest against the proposed exclusion of American goods, which have proved a great boon to them by reducing the cost of living about 50 per cent.

THE AFGHANS' POSITION.

I had occasion to mention in a recent letter that the relations between the English Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan are becoming daily more strained. In the event of a conflict between Russia and England, the attitude of the Ameer would be of leading importance. Should the Afghan ruler side with Russia, he could, by fortifying the passes of Cabul and of Kafiristan, prevent a British advance until the arrival of a Russian army.

On the other hand, should the Ameer ally himself to the English, he could so fortify the narrow passes of the Hindu Kush as to make them impregnable, and thus check the advance of a Russian army. In either case, therefore, the Afghan troops would play an important part, in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. It is not easy to obtain exact figures concerning the strength of the Ameer's army, but, according to the most trustworthy Russian estimates, the Afghan forces consist of 27,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 4,000 artillerymen. According to other figures derived from English sources, the Province of Cabul could furnish 17,600 infantry, 7,300 cavalry, and 108 cannon; the Province of Turkestan, 20,500 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 66 cannon; the Province of Herat, 7,300 infantry, 2,800 cavalry, and 50 cannon.

Russia's forces to the east of Baikal are 60,000 men in time of peace and 90,000 in time of war. In Turkestan and in Trans-Caspia her troops number 35,000 in time of peace and 63,000 in war.

Against them England could oppose her Indian troops, consisting of 78,000 English soldiers and 138,000 natives. In case of war, Russia's first move would be to take possession of Herat. This would be an easy matter, since the English troops stationed at the railway terminus of Tchaman are five times further off from Herat than the Russian forces stationed at Kouohk. In the event of a conflict, Russia would have the advantage over England of being able to reinforce her troops on the Afghan frontier in fourteen days, whereas it would take the English at least thirty days to convey troops from England to the seat of war.

But in any case the attitude of the Ameer will probably be the deciding factor in the event of an Anglo-Russian conflict. This in itself sufficiently explains the great interest attached here to the report that the relations between the Ameer and the English Government have become strained.

A NEW RAILWAY.

Much importance is given here to the new railway which a company of foreign capitalists proposes to build from Obdorsk to the Bay of Beikooskaia. At present Siberian wheat is conveyed over two principal roads, either by rail to Tchebabinsk or by steamer down the rivers of Western Siberia to Tronmen, and thence by rail to Archangel. For various reasons these routes are both inconvenient, and there is often much delay in the delivery of Russian wheat at foreign markets. By the proposed new route it will only take thirty days to accomplish the journey from Obi to London. The new route will likewise be a far more economical means of transportation than either of the existing roads.

The number of joint-stock companies has greatly increased in Russia of late. Whereas in 1885 there were only 462 companies of the kind, with a total capital of 594,000,000 rubles, in 1899, according to the official figures which have just been published, this number had increased to 890, with a capital of 1,379,000,000 rubles. This sum does not include the capital of the various Russian railways or of the foreign companies in the empire. The total value of the railway shares in the empire is 110,000,000 rubles, and of the foreign companies, 480,000,000 rubles. The total capital of all the joint-stock companies in the empire, therefore, amounts to about 2,000,000,000 rubles.

B. C. DE W.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

GREAT BRITAIN PREPARING FOR ITS ELEVENTH CENSUS.—On March 31, 1901, British enumerators will begin taking the census of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. The schedule of statistics will be uniform, except that Ireland will have a religious census and the rest of the Kingdom will not. England and Wales have been parceled out into 40,000 districts, 6,000 more than in 1891. Each district will have an enumerator, whose duty it will be to distribute, collect, and copy the householders' schedules. The army of enumerators will be appointed about the middle of February next, and will from that time on, until their reports are complete, be under the immediate control of the local registers, these, in turn, being supervised by a Superintendent. The enumerators will distribute the householders' schedules during the week prior to the census day and collect them on the Monday following. The enumerators must pass on the schedules to the local registers, who, in turn, will transmit them to the Superintendent, whose assistants will classify the returns, and, in course of time, transmit them to the census office.

As usual, it is expected that the census will fall short of the official estimate. In 1891 England and Wales were shown to contain 29,002,525 inhabitants; Scotland 4,025,647, and Ireland, 4,704,750, (only about 200,000 less than the number of inhabitants of the County of London,) giving a total of 37,732,922. According to the Registrar General's estimate, the population of England and Wales at present amounts to 32,001,907; Scotland, 4,313,993, and Ireland, 4,515,471, representing an aggregate of 40,921,371. It will be noticed that the official estimates show a falling off in Ireland and an increase in other divisions.

According to the estimate formed concerning the County of London, the total number of inhabitants will reach 4,585,129, or nearly 75,000 more than the estimated total of the population of Ireland. It is expected that the census will show a large increase in the number of inhabitants of suburban communities, a small increase in industrial centres, and a falling off in the distinctly rural districts.

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A SCHEME TO REORGANIZE THE GREEK ARMY.—According to recent advices from Athens, the Greek War Office has a project for the reorganization of the defensive force of the kingdom. It includes nothing less than the reduction of the regular army to 15,000 men, the maintenance of a corps of reserves numbering 30,000, and the establishment of a National Guard or militia, which shall be very nearly self-supporting. It is believed that, owing to the liberal and radical tendencies of the Greek Parliament, should the scheme ever be placed before that body, it would be unanimously adopted. Already the press, even the most conservative, is discussing the matter in an encouraging fashion.

Ever since the war with Turkey it has been the intention of the Greek Government to make some sweeping changes in the construction of the army. For some time a plan of augmenting the army and improving its defensive and offensive strength was seriously considered. In the meantime discontent among the officers owing to the uncertainty of affairs has greatly increased, until recently it manifested itself in a way which gave serious cause to doubt the reliability of the army.

The immediate cause of the trouble was a promotion which did not satisfy the infantry officers. They made a demonstration at a military dinner given at New Phalerum, near Athens, about a fortnight ago. The Colonels of the infantry regiments, hearing that a demonstration had been arranged, forbade their subordinates to meet, but these latter assembled in direct disobedience to the order, and publicly made a protest against the promotion in question. Other garrisons in the interior imitated that of Athens, and at various dinners the Minister of War was denounced in unmeasured terms.

Although the officers concerned in the breach of discipline belonged, many of them, to wealthy and influential families, the Government found it necessary to act at once, and officers concerned in the protests have been transferred to other garrisons and condemned to two months' imprisonment each, while nine of the ringleaders have been dismissed from the army.

The action of the Government, although eloquently supported by the non-military press, is denounced throughout the garrisons of Greece, and other acts of insubordination have occurred, which have caused the Minister of War to appoint a special committee of investigation. The officers who have been expelled from the army have appealed to the courts. It is believed that radical changes in the direction of a more liberal military system alone can save the army from being rendered utterly worthless as a defensive force.

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THE VATICAN AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.—Apropos of the accession of Victor Emmanuel III. to the throne of Italy, a story is being told in the Italian press which was originally related in the "Ricordi del Generale della Rocca," published in Bologna two years ago. Della Rocca was the favorite of one King after another, through his career as page, soldier, statesman, and trusted friend. The memoirs seem transparently truthful. In 1866, when he was Adjutant under Victor Emmanuel II., the King was seized with a violent illness and supposed to be near his end. Della Rocca tells us that after the declaration of his condition by the physicians the King asked for the last sacraments. One of the Ministers sped to the Archbishop of Pisa for a priest to bring the Holy Viaticum. The Archbishop commissioned a young priest, whom he furnished with a message to be read to the King, who must sign it before receiving absolution. This was nothing less than an entire retraction of all the acts of the reign which had been contrary to the acts of the Holy See. But Victor Emmanuel, who preserved perfect clearness of judgment and firmness of mind, refused to append his signature, remarking that this being a public act he could only perform it in the presence of his Ministers. He therefore invited the priest to go into the next room and submit the document to President Menabrea.

The young priest obeyed the King's command, and was threatened by Menabrea, who was in a furious passion, with arrest and imprisonment if he refused absolution to the sick, the case of violence to the conscience of a moribund being provided for by the laws and punished accordingly. The priest, entirely unnerved, passed again into the King's chamber, where, in the presence of the Royal Princes and other great personages, he gave absolution and the sacred Viaticum.

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IN KALEIDOSCOPIC PARIS

Balloon Catches Fire and Explodes, Causing a Serious Panic.

WONDERFUL CHILD PIANIST

Cordua's Execution Calls Forth a Savage Attack on Queen Victoria—Chinese Minister's Unpleasant Position.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Still another accident with its attendant panic and score of people seriously injured, though fortunately none fatally, is laid at the door of the Paris police, whose failure to keep a crowd under control on Sunday brought about the disaster.

The accident itself was a most curious one. Six thousand people had gathered in the Place Barault, a public square in Vincennes, just outside the Machinery Annex of the Exposition, to witness the balloon ascension which figured on the programme of the day's amusement. As usual, the police allowed everybody to squeeze into the square who could possibly accomplish it, and, at 5:30 o'clock, the hour for the ascension, the space between the building on the four sides was jammed, except for the balloon inclosure, and thousands were attempting to push in from the outside of the square. As the wind was blowing almost a gale the aeronaut, Capt. Mouton, did not start promptly on time. The crowd, not understanding the cause of the delay, began to hoot and jeer, shouting, "Part-ira! Part-i-ra pas!" (He'll start! He'll not start!") until the aeronaut, unduly influenced by these cries, sprang into the car, where his assistant, a man named Cahn, who had only made one ascension before, was already seated, and gave the order to let go.

The balloon had hardly risen above the housetops when a sharp gust of wind blew it over to the left and bumped the balloon against the telegraph and telephone wires, a web of which traverses the Place Barault. A little ballast was thrown out, and the balloon swayed up and rose again a little, but two more puffs of wind blew it against the roofs of the houses on the right hand side of the square, where it knocked a chimney over, and tore away several window shutters from their fastenings, and the car caught in the network of telegraph wires behind it.

Suddenly the dragging of the car across the wires established an electrical short circuit. A spark and a small tongue of flame which licked the base and sides of the balloon were seen by the thousands of spectators on the square below, and somebody shouted, "Look out for the explosion!"

The panic which ensued is almost indescribable. Shrieking with terror, the immense crowd surged this way and that, throwing down women, old men, and children, and trampling them under foot, fighting madly for ingress into the passages and halls of the houses on the square, breaking the windows of the apartments on the ground floors, and clambering in for safety, and altogether behaving more like a stampeded herd of wild cattle flying from a blazing forest than a crowd of frightened human beings. A veteran with half a dozen medals on his breast, more than eighty-seven years of age, was thrown down and trampled almost to death in the wild rush for safety. Two little girls were badly hurt, and seventeen other people, some of them with terrible wounds about their heads and bodies, were picked up and taken to the hospitals.

Meanwhile Capt. Mouton, the aeronaut, had opened the safety valve of the balloon, but he was too late to prevent the explosion of the gas. There was a report like that of a huge cannon, and the immense pear-shaped vessel flared up, hissing and smoking, with a blaze which was perceptible all over Paris. In an instant the upper floors of one of the houses on the square caught fire, and the horrors of the accident were added to by the shrieks of those within.

M. Cahn, the assistant of the aeronaut, who had gone up in the car with him, had almost miraculously escaped destruction by falling from the car of the balloon on to two crossed wires, and climbing to the ground down the pole which supported them, and although badly burned and scorched by the flames which had enveloped him, is in no danger of his life. Capt. Mouton, in trying to cut the car away from the body of the balloon, became entangled in the cords, and although half suffocated by the smoke, and badly bruised, was not seriously hurt.

It was two hours before the firemen who had been summoned could get the flames under control, and no one has any idea yet how many people were injured in the panic. Next Sunday the police will not allow the crowd to fill the square during the balloon ascension.

The circumstance that the Sedan celebrations in Germany are to be greatly lessened in the observance this year does not call forth any expressions either of gratitude or scorn from the French press, which is a significant sign of the times. The Cologne Gazette says that there is a distinct movement of opinion in favor of the suppression altogether of the fêtes of Sept. 2, a movement produced partly by the fact of German and French troops being allied against a common enemy and partly by good feeling brought about by the Paris Exposition, in which the Germans are, next to the French, the most extensive exhibitors.

Prof. Theodore Mommsen, the historian, writing to the Berlin newspapers from Rome, reminds the Germans that so long as Germany exists the glorious victory of Sept. 2 will remain a German memory, and that it needs no fireworks or feasting to celebrate it, while the continuance of a Sedan day as a future holiday will always tend to tear open old wounds in French memories. While Mommsen's logic is not particularly cheerful reading for Frenchmen, even the most violent journals refrain from any kind of comment.

That the Paris journalist has not, however, forgotten the use of invective has been demonstrated by the comments of the Paris press on the execution of Cordua. The République Française acknowledges, indeed, that he was guilty, but simply of having been enticed by an informer. The English, it says, will pay dearly for what is a blunder as well as a stain. The Figaro declares that every generous heart will revolt, and that even in England there will be men to protest against the condemnation of the author of an imaginary plot, guilty solely of intention. The Gazette de France describes Cordua as the victim of a detective's plot, and as having merely manifested a pious and sacred desire to deliver his country from its oppressors. "In these Dreyfus, Jameson, and Cordua affairs," it adds, "we see the Englishman as he is, with his double-faced hypocrisy and ferocity, and it is certainly one of the most repugnant spectacles which mankind has had to witness. But everything has an end, and chastisement terrible, implacable and just, will come, and it is not perhaps distant." Lucien Millevoye, who writes in La Patrie, is even more savage. Millevoye, by the way, is said to be devotedly attached to Maud Gonne, the beautiful Irish agitator, who recently paid a visit to France, so that he may be said to be influenced by two emotions. He begins a furious attack on England and the Queen—whom he refers to as "the old Jezebel of Windsor"—with Voltaire's dictum that the history of England should be written by the public hangman. "Up to the execution of Cordua," says M. Millevoye, "the English in the Transvaal were content to kill the wounded on the field of battle, to allow the violation of the Boer women by the Kafirs, to expatriate families, to burn the farmhouses, and to devastate the harvests. Their ferocity was not satisfied, however. They had need of a legal assassination. Nothing is wanting now to the glory of the armies that have fled in twenty battles before a few thousand peasants." Of Queen Victoria he says: "Her soul is closed to all sentiments of compassion. History will say that 2,000 years after the sacrifice of Christ, crucified to redeem the crimes of humanity, a human being, invested by her birth with the royal right of pardon, never pardoned, and that this human being was a woman. The earth in which she is soon to be laid has been made red under her reign and by her orders with the blood of millions of victims. She has made of Ireland one vast cemetery, of India a great charnal house. It is said that her eyes are already dimmed with the mists of age so that she can see only the spectres of her victims. God also close her ears so that in the hour of her death agony she may not hear the shrieks of the dying?" Millevoye winds up his article with the following invocation, imaginary of course, from Cordua to Victoria: "De profundis clamavi—I have cried to thee the justice of my cause, the infamy of the oppressor, the iniquity of my death! And I precede thee, oh, bloody Queen, to the supreme tribunal!"

So many have been the threats received and the indignities put upon Yu Keng, the Chinese Minister in Paris, who is known as Lord Yu, since hostilities began in Peking that his private secretary and confidential adviser, an Italian, Signor Armani di Parma, has come out in the newspapers with an appeal to the French people on behalf of the badgered diplomat. It will be remembered that some weeks ago there was a rumor that Europeans and Chinese were plotting against Lord Yu's life, and later it was asserted that proof existed of a conspiracy to kidnap him and hold him as a hostage, in some vague way, as security for the life of the French Minister. Newspapers have been sent to him with items about Chinese outrages marked, and he has received hundreds of threatening letters and insulting postal cards, while on the day that the news of the massacre of the Europeans in Peking was confirmed the last time the police had to be called on to protect his residence.

Signor di Parma undertakes the defense of the Minister on several groun

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CONTROLLER COLER AND BOSS CROKER.

It seems now to be assured that the name of Controller COLER will be presented to the Democratic Convention, and that those who favor his nomination and those who oppose it must alike stand up and be counted. This will of itself be a significant and useful spectacle. We all ought to be thankful for the events which seem to have made it certain.

In the first place, Mr. COLER is both supported and opposed upon the ground that he has been a faithful and efficient public officer and upon no other ground whatsoever. We do not mean to say that Senator HILL is so ardently in love with faithfulness and efficiency in public officers that he would support such an officer for promotion, to the exclusion of all other considerations. But he does find in Mr. COLER the most available weapon at present ready to his hand in his contest with CROKER for the control of the Democratic Party in the State of New York.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt at all that CROKER'S opposition to Mr. COLER is entirely due to the fidelity and efficiency with which Mr. COLER has discharged the duties of the Controllership. Fidelity and efficiency in the Controllership mean, among other things, first of all, the detection, exposure, and defeat of the schemes of CROKER and his pals. That CROKER hates a Controller and desires to do him political or personal injury is the highest tribute he can possibly pay him. It means that the Controller has been doing his duty.

It is always to be kept in mind that the attitude of opposition to "the organization" with which CROKER reproaches the Controller, and on account of which he pretends to base his opposition to him, was not chosen by Mr. COLER, but has been forced upon him. He was by no means an anti-Tammany man when he took a place upon the Tammany ticket. He was a man who desired public office for the sake of making a creditable record for himself in the same. When he came into office, he discovered that "the organization" to which he was expected to be loyal was simply an organization of brigands whose sole desire was to loot the Treasury, while his sworn duty was to protect it. He very soon found that he had to choose between the organization and his duty, either to renounce the purpose of being a faithful and efficient public officer or else to renounce the purpose of pleasing Tammany. He made the choice of all honest men. He detected, exposed, and defeated Tammany and "bi-partisan" raids on the City Treasury. It is for this and for this alone that "the organization" hates him. It is by this and by this alone that he has won the opposition which is the one honor that RICHARD CROKER can pay to an honest Controller of New York, to whom the favor of CROKER would be an insult.

And note that CROKER'S whole programme in the State Convention is that of mere opposition to Mr. COLER. He has no candidate of his own. It is even plain that there is no other candidate who could have any chance of being elected. It is inconceivable that any Democrat in the State who does not himself share in the Tammany spoil of the city should stand with CROKER to prevent the nomination of the only Democrat who has a possibility of an election. In fact, nobody likes to share the disrepute of a gang of plunderers in whose plunder he has no part. CROKER has already, at a National Convention, even through his pachyderm, been made to feel how the Democrats of the country, partly demented as they are, resent the odium of himself and his gang. His victory over HILL was Pyrrhic. His victory over COLER would be even more fatal than his defeat in putting an end to his hope of ruling the organization of the Democracy of the State, as well as the banditti who have control of the Democracy of the city. But his victory is by no means won. It will be interesting to see what happens when a candidate of proved fidelity and efficiency in public office, who has incurred the disfavor of CROKER purely by a public display of those qualities, comes to be pitted, in a Democratic State Convention, against "CROKER'S man," whoever he may be, who would not be CROKER'S man if he had publicly displayed those qualities, or if CROKER believed that he possessed them.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

On a former occasion we gave a number of details concerning the strength of Russian arms in Manchuria, showing what has been accomplished by them, and we drew attention to the fact that a war of conquest was being carried on there while the attention of the world was centred upon the Peking legations. Since then the text of the Russian Circular providing for a modus vivendi among the powers has been made public. The statements contained in this circular are at curious variance with what is now happening in Manchuria. One of the fundamental principles which the Imperial Government suggests shall guide the deliberations of the powers is that the status quo shall be maintained. Recent events in Northern China eloquently discredit the idea that Russia has any intention of shaping her action upon the policy indicated, unless, indeed, we are to assume that the Russian War Office and the Foreign Office are acting independently of each other and with mutual antagonism.

It is not our intention to belittle any moral claim, among the recognized principles of expansion, that Russia may have to the territory south of the Amur, but only to point out that the Imperial Circular which was in part accepted by the Government in Washington was based upon a false conception of existing conditions. Every right that a nation may have to bring within her control an outlying territory, the acquisition of which would materially enhance her political and economic worth and at the same time increase the value of the district acquired, Russia has in regard to Manchuria.

Russia's desire to annex Manchuria to her dominions dates from her knowledge of that territory. Small as is the population north of the Amur, the natural resources of the soil are not sufficient to sustain it. Grain is sent to it in large quantities from the West, while almost all its meat comes from the fertile and pastoral lands south of the river. The growing importance that Manchuria has assumed in the eyes of the St. Petersburg Government is revealed in the changes that have been made in the eastern route of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which was originally devised to run north of the Amur. Ever since Russia received the concession from China which permitted the construction of a railway binding the Trans-Baikal section almost directly to Vladivostok, the fate of Manchuria appeared to be sealed. Similar concessions, each broader and more definite than the last, which Russian diplomacy knows so well how to exact from the Peking Government, would in the course of time have placed Manchuria so far under Russian control that any opposition to her authority, or injury to her interests there, would have involved immediate and formal annexation. But the Boxer trouble intervened and gave Russia the excuse to hasten matters.

With the occupation of every Manchurian town by the Russian forces, the place has been taken formal possession of by the officer in command, and the Russian flag has been raised over the Government buildings. Do any of the powers imagine that Russia, should her principle of status quo be universally adopted, would repudiate the acts of her Generals in Manchuria? Gen. GRODEKOFF telegraphed to the Minister of War, Aug. 14, as follows:

> Fifty years ago NEVELSKY raised the Russian flag at the mouth of the Amur, on its right bank, and laid the foundation for our possessions on that great river. Now, after hard fighting, we have taken possession of the right bank, thus consolidating the great enterprise of annexing the whole of the Amur to Russia's dominions, and making of that river an internal waterway, and not a frontier stream, whereby free and unmolested navigation of that artery through one of the vastest regions of the empire has been secured. While celebrating the half-century jubilee of the remarkable event which formed the basis for our firm occupation of the Amur, I beg your Excellency to offer my most loyal congratulations to his Majesty the Emperor in the name of the whole population and troops of the region of the Amur.

Simultaneously with the publication of the text of the Circular Letter in the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg appeared in another column the announcement that Tsitsikar had been captured, leaving only the occupation of Mukden "to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession." Five days later, Sept. 5, Le Journal de St. Petersbourg contended that "military action beyond Peking would only arouse fresh complications," and that Russia "adheres unalterably to the principle forming the basis of her policy." It would seem that all the pacific utterances of the Russian Foreign Office have simply inspired the Minister of War to hasten matters in Manchuria, for Mukden is now invested.

But whether the powers agree to the Russian proposals or not, one thing is settled. Manchuria will play no part in the terms of the modus vivendi unless, indeed, the Russian Government, in spirit of irony, should invite the powers to recognize Russian jurisdiction over the new province south of the Amur before proceeding to business. For all practical purposes Russia has nothing to gain from the Peking problem per se. But as a means of arousing discussion and thereby gaining time the Imperial Circular has been a prodigious success.

RAW LABOR FROM THE SOUTH.

A telegraphic dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., a few days ago, stated that a railroad ticket agent at that place had sold 300 tickets to negroes leaving the State during the month of August, and the information was added that a large proportion of those leaving North Carolina were going to Massachusetts.

There was no suggestion that this movement of negroes was an indication of disapproval of the recent decision in the State to disfranchise the illiterate blacks. Indeed, such an explanation was not really necessary; for before the proposition to restrict the use of the ballot in North Carolina had taken definite shape a considerable movement of the black population toward the North had set in and had been kept up for several years.

Much of this North Carolina emigration has found its way to New York and New Jersey. In a sense it has been "promoted" immigration. The negro man or woman, particularly the woman, who had been able to reach a New Jersey city or town where domestic labor was in demand, was soon able, without other capital than a willingness to take service at $12 a month "and found," to send a message of good tidings to other negroes to "come North," where pay was good and where very few questions about qualifications were asked.

But in New Jersey and New York it is being discovered that while these negroes from the South soon learn to demand $12 a month to begin with, and speedily threaten to leave if their wages be not advanced to $15 or $20, they are expensive at any price. They are not domestic servants at all. They cannot build fires, but they understand the advantages and disregard the dangers of kerosene oil as a fuel. They permit kitchens to become as dirty as pig sties. Their unaccustomed hands cannot be trusted with crockery or glassware. They cannot cook. They are not ashamed to beg. They work when they choose; they quit without consulting the convenience of the employer.

If there was a great deal more of this sort of labor available in this section we should not be materially better off. An excess of supply might depress the rate of wages for this unskilled labor, and enable employers to hold on to servants a little longer. As it is, most of the housekeepers employing these colored immigrants from the South are engaged in an educational work, and are enduring all the pains of the teacher while paying the green pupil for unintelligent service, too often to find themselves abandoned upon the invitation of another housekeeper to assume the double relation of instructor and wage payer at a higher rate.

The Northern States that are receiving and assimilating this raw Southern negro labor ought to be ready to appreciate the efforts of some Booker Washingtons who will take upon themselves the task of preparing the negroes for domestic service. If such men will but teach the negro men to clean stables, care for horses, feed and harness and drive them, run lawn mowers, make and keep gardens, and also to keep engagements, they will deserve monuments and the gratitude of two races. If the colored women will but learn a few things before they come to us to demand salary, when they should pay our wives tuition, they will be more welcome, and our wives will be at greater liberty to devote their educational efforts to us and to our children.

SELF-SUPPORTING COLLEGE MEN.

Not infrequently men who have not had the advantages of college education declare that such education has no advantages. It is not often that the man who has had a college education declares that it was without advantage to him. The self-made man is altogether too prone to look down on college education. He is of the opinion, judging from the general tenor of his remarks, that the college man is a "dude," or a mere trifler, absorbed in athletics and devoid of any convictions of a serious nature. Furthermore, there is an impression which extends beyond the ranks of self-made men that the colleges are thronged with the sons of the wealthy, and that college life is fast, expensive, and unwholesome. That there are other views of college men and college life has been abundantly demonstrated by the statistics published from time to time to show that college-bred men have earned their share of material prosperity and that they have done as well in the struggle for fortune as the self-made men, if not a little better. But, of course, if it were true that the vast majority of college men were the sons of wealthy fathers, statistics of this sort would be in a measure discredited, for they would fail to take into consideration that the college men had pecuniarily much the best of the start in life.

But now comes the ancient and honorable University of Yale with some striking evidence as to two important facts: first, that the percentage of students rolling in wealth is much smaller than it is popularly believed to be, and, second, that there are a good many men with their own way to make in this world who think that a college education is essential to their success. Yale opened on Friday a department whose aim is to aid energetic students striving to pay their own way through college. From the statement of the professor in charge of this department it appears that students at Yale are in the habit of earning their own way through the university by newspaper work, typewriting, and stenography, teaching, working as street-car conductors or motormen, ticket takers and ushers at theatres and halls, and caring for furnaces and yards. It is pretty evident that these men are in deadly earnest in their attempts to get college education, that they have their own way to make in the world, and that they have deep convictions as to the gateway to success.

Furthermore, the Yale officials make it known that in a class of 327 men who were graduated last June, 15 wholly paid their expenses, 15 others nearly the whole, and a total of 69 paid a large part of their expenses by their own work. Statistics covering the last ten years prove that about one out of every five men graduated has paid a large share of his expenses, and one out of every twenty paid the whole. These figures are pretty good evidence that young men who have to be the architects of their own fortunes do not share the belief of those who have succeeded without a college education that there is no advantage in having one. If such a showing can be made in a university of the celebrity of Yale, it is likely that some of the smaller and less famous institutions would give even more striking evidence of the ambition of poor men to have the benefits of culture. Universities like Yale, Harvard, and Princeton would naturally attract the sons of wealthy men in the financial centres of the East. Yet the men who are determined to rise by their own efforts apparently think it well worth their while to contend for the benefits offered by these rich colleges. Can it be possible that all these struggling young men are mistaken and that their chances in life would be improved if they devoted their energies to rising without the aid of a liberal education?

PROMOTED DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Not a few homecoming residents of East Orange, N. J., in many respects one of the most attractive, convenient, and safe of our many suburban towns, have returned to discover that their houses, which had been locked and left without other protection than the general care of the police authorities, had in the absence of the owners been entered and plundered of such articles as tempted the taste or necessities of the robbers.

From such accounts as have been given of these instances of looting the thieves were not necessarily skilled operators in the business, and they exhibited a good deal of robber sense in perpetrating their thievery between daylight and dark, thus avoiding the dangers of conflagration, the chance of interruption, and the risk of capture, publicity, humiliation, and punishment.

Indeed, such instances of robbery as have been related to the astonished police seem to have been committed without in the least disturbing the Summer quietude of a semi-rural neighborhood.

Without intending it, the victims of these daylight robberies seem to have co-operated with the police authorities in the unintentional arrangement of the latter to grant immunity from discovery and arrest to all plunderers possessing the boldness and the sense of humor to fall in with the police of East Orange and the good people who relied upon them to keep burglars away. When a family desired to run away for a week or a month it notified the police of its intended going. The police thereupon sent an officer twice a day or oftener to inspect the abandoned premises, to see that no windows or doors had been forced, no gas fixtures or water pipes removed, or tramp headquarters established as a base of robber operations.

This was well meant. The police made their visits with punctuality and regularity. The robber, with great self-respect, and with a time-table of the officer's trips pasted in his nefarious hat, waited until the tour of observation about the premises was concluded, and by the exercise of well-regulated industry was enabled to make his collection of bric-à-brac and clothing and get away with it before the next visit of the punctual but inopportune policeman.

The residents of East Orange are vexed, but they have been spared the alarm and dangers incidental to visits and depredations of burglars at night. We have yet to learn of an instance of such enterprise, and under the circumstances ought scarcely to expect to hear of one. For why should a burglar, observing the precautions taken by the police to avoid awkward interruption of daylight robbery, expose his professional skin to danger and his reputation to blight by cruising about back doors after dark when the police practically assure him of absolute immunity if he will but practice his profession at proper hours in the daytime?

It has occurred to some of the plundered residents of our neighbor town that the precaution of employing a competent and trustworthy servant to keep premises otherwise left to police care might have been advisable, or that an additional police force is desirable. Both of these expedients, however, involve expense, and it is manifest that in the effort to curtail private or public expenditure there has been an invitation to enterprising burglars to operate in a field that was "dead easy."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Mr. W. W. ROCKHILL, the President's Special Commissioner to China, having been interrogated by The Associated Press representative at Shanghai in regard to the situation and prospects of the unhappy empire as he saw them, proceeded to talk with great volubility, telling just what he thought the allies ought to do and prophesying terrible things if they adopted any other course. His remarks were interesting in the exact ratio that they were injudicious and undiplomatic, and naturally enough the correspondent put them on the wires with all convenient speed. The authorities at Washington, also naturally enough, did not enjoy the expression by their agent of sentiments at wide variance with their own, but before condemning him they cabled to Mr. ROCKHILL, asking if he had said what he was quoted as saying. Mr. ROCKHILL sent back a dispatch authorizing the State Department "emphatically and categorically to deny the statements made in certain newspapers relating to an interview alleged to have been given by him." That getting back to Shanghai, The Associated Press man was moved to action, and he immediately asked Mr. ROCKHILL to explain his denial. Mr. ROCKHILL replied that though he had indeed made the statements credited to him, yet it had been done in the course of what he considered a personal conversation, and therefore he had felt justified in repudiating the interview. Episodes of just this sort are lamentably familiar to all newspaper men of experience. To them the hole out of which Mr. ROCKHILL has crawled seems to be very small and very close to the ground, but he is only following in the footsteps—or knee and elbow tracks—of many predecessors, illustrious and other, and doubtless he will not be the last to pass that way. The rule with men like Mr. ROCKHILL seems to be that if they like the looks of what they said after it gets into print, or if it does not offend anybody whom they care to please, then they will stand by what they said; otherwise, they will deny everything, "emphatically and categorically," and if reproached with gross and cruel mendacity, they justify themselves by asserting that they thought the person who approached them in the plainly avowed capacity of a representative of the press did his questioning simply to gratify an idle curiosity or to pass away the time.

——One of the Havana papers makes without explanation or comment the statement that Gen. WOOD thinks the Cubans, as soon as they get their new Constitution into working order, would be wise to remove their seat of Government to the centre of the island. This is a somewhat startling suggestion, and to imagine Cuba with another capital than Havana is not easy. If Gen. WOOD has really offered this advice, however, he can doubtless justify it by good arguments, and the Cubans will do well to consider them carefully. Only a little reflection is needed to reveal what some of the arguments for removal probably are. First among them, presumably, is the fact that Havana, being an extremely old city, laid out and built in days when sanitation was unknown and customs and habits were vastly different from what they are now, can be put in harmony with modern conditions and ideas only at an enormous expenditure of money and time. That Havana must retain its commercial supremacy over the other cities of the island is made certain by the excellence of its harbor and its convenient position for trade with the United States. There is no reason, however, why the chief business centre should be the social and political capital, and the same motives that led to the founding of Washington in this country impel the establishment of a new seat of Government for Cuba. Starting from the beginning, the city could be built on high and healthful ground, and its proper sanitation would be comparatively simple and inexpensive. A most desirable result of the change would be the incidental removal of the majority of the constantly arriving non-immunes from the infected port where they are now necessarily collected. All things considered, the plan credited to Gen. WOOD seems to be one worthy of his courageous, wise, and practical character.

——Among the Consular reports recently made public by the State Department and widely copied in the newspapers was one from Lyons, France, telling in great detail how the inhabitants of that region preserve their crops from the disastrous effects of hailstorms and thundershowers by firing cannon at every cloud that threatens trouble. The story was well told, and included such definite information as to the number and disposition of the cannon, the cost of firing them, and the system of posting watchers of the weather, that few people could have doubted its accuracy. Engineering News, however, has fallen into a great rage over the spending of public money in collecting and spreading broadcast what it calls "such absurd nonsense." It wants to know if it is the Government's business to furnish "fake" sensations to papers that betray no lack of ability in supplying themselves with material of that sort, and then it makes the Consul at Lyons a text for attacking the work of many of his associates in the service. "If this were an isolated example," we read, "it would not be worth notice, but it is a fact that at least nine-tenths of the reports furnished by our foreign Consuls on technical matters are so absolutely worthless that it is a discredit to their authors and to the Government to lay them before the public." Of course, one cannot look for expert qualifications in the average Consular officer, but it ought to be entirely feasible to edit their reports at Washington. If the blue pencil were drawn through three-fourths of them, both the public and the National Treasury would be benefited." Now, that is very severe language, and surprising as well, for it is the general impression that United States Consular reports as a rule are both trustworthy and valuable. THE TIMES, which does not manufacture "fake sensations" itself or use those made by other people if it can help it, accepted at its face value the report which Engineering News criticises so harshly. Is the critic quite sure that the Consul found his only inspiration in his imagination? It may be absurd to fire cannon either to dissipate or to form storm clouds, but if it is done in France or elsewhere, the fact can properly be reported by Consuls and published by newspapers.

——Much ado about next to nothing has, according to The Electrical Review, been made about the dangers of the third rail system as applied to elevated roads. "As a matter of fact," it says, "the third rail system is neither more nor less dangerous than any other system using 500-volt current. To the general public it is much less dangerous than the overhead trolley, though neither is properly regarded as a source of danger sufficient to cause the deliberate attacks upon it by newspapers and politicians. There are ways of protecting a third rail just as there are ways of putting trolley wires under ground. The question is whether it is worth while to do this on private right of way on elevated structures to which no one has access except those who are presumably familiar with the system and who take legitimate risks with it as part of their daily duties." Even as regards the workmen, we are told that it is not the electrical shock that causes the occasional tragedy, or at least it is not that directly, since in a majority of cases they take the experience as a part of the day's work and go about their business after a moment's pause for recovery—often accompanied, it is admitted, by profanity. The real harm is done when some employe, hanging over the edge of the structure insecurely, gets a shock and involuntarily loses his hold and falls to the street. Sometimes he is killed, and then people denounce the third rail system. Well, it's not entirely unnatural that they should, and The Electrical Review's defense of the system reads much like its frequent laudations of the overhead trolley wire, which it has always held to be an ornament to a city rather than a blemish.

——For once a Coroner's jury is almost justified of its works. The jury in question is that which has been investigating the recent accident on the Philadelphia and Reading Road at Hatfield, in which, as will be remembered, a large number of excursionists were killed and a larger number injured by a rear-end collision. The verdict rendered makes no reference to the "act of GOD," that ancient phrase so useful in shifting criminal responsibility from where it belongs, but definitely names the engineer who ran his train ahead of schedule time and in disobedience to signals, the conductor who did not observe and control the engineer's recklessness, the signal man who left a part of his duties unperformed, and the train dispatcher who failed to keep in touch with the movements of trains. Having done so well, it is a pity that in conclusion the jurors could do nothing more vigorous than "strongly recommend" that the road keep a greater distance between its trains until it has extended the block system over all its lines. Individual employes were indeed directly to blame for the disaster, but, as The Philadelphia Ledger says in commenting on the verdict, "the primary fault is with the company itself, which undertakes to run fast special trains on a road that is not equipped for such service." The Reading Company is now engaged in installing the block system on its branches, thus putting them on an equality with its main line, action which would be more commendable if it were not inexcusably belated, and until the improvement is completed attempting to compete in speed with other railways is obviously to invite accident. Summing up the whole matter, The Ledger says: "In trying to punish individual employes whose negligence caused the disaster, one should not lose sight of the general management of the road, which is primarily responsible for the disaster. It undertook to give first-class service on a second-class road, and, in doing so, exposed the passengers on the excursion train to the dangers always present where fast trains follow slow ones on the same track in the absence of a block system."

NUGGETS.

The Art of It.

"If you'll give me a finer quality of goods," said the professional window trimmer, "I can make a splendid display."

"If I had the fine goods I could make the display myself," remarked the proprietor of the store. "What I'm paying you for is to make a splendid display with cheap goods."—Chicago Tribune.

At the Exposition.

First Chicagoan—It don't compare with the World's Fair at Chicago.

Second Chicagoan—Of course not. I knew that before I left Chicago.—Brooklyn Life.

Unremunerative Confiscation.

Figg—I caught my boy smoking a cigar yesterday.

Wickwire—Make him throw it away?

"I threw it away myself. It was evidently only a two-fer."—Indianapolis Press.

Excessive Patriotism.

"You remember that during the American war with Spain Wintergreen sternly refused to eat Spanish mackerel," said Twynn to Triplett.

"I remember," replied Triplett. "What of it?"

"Well, now he won't eat off china plates."—Detroit Free Press.

ONCE ON A TIME.

From The Colorado Springs Gazette.

Once on a time, (so I've been told,)
There lived a rich man's daughter
Who sailed away to countries old,
That lie across the water;
Leaving behind her, all forlorn,
A heart with sorrow laden—
An impecunious heart, high-born—
That loved this charming maiden.

Gayly she danced through foreign lands,
And right from the beginning
Was followed by large, adoring bands
Of peers, bent on her winning;
Marquis and Duke and Count and Earl
Devotedly were trailing,
Eager to land this golden girl
And silence tradesmen's wailing.

Smiling on one and all she went,
Nor seemed to want their wooing;
Merely on her own pleasure bent,
While famous ruins viewing;
Back in her native land, she knew,
A wealth of real devotion
Was waiting for her, so loyal, true,
To come from o'er the ocean.

Her pater came one day in glee
And told his lovely daughter
That with his ducats ample he
A title proud had bought her;
He was a bit too old, 'twas true,
Had gout and indigestion;
But having a station high, he'd do
In spite of brain congestion.

Gayly the maiden laughed, and then
She startled her good pater
By telling him firmly that with men
Like that he ne'er could mate her;
"Titles are naught to me," she cried,
"'Tis loyal love I crave, Sir;
And to dear Jack, whate'er betide,
My heart I freely gave, Sir."

Swiftly she sailed to be Jack's wife;
(At least, I heard it stated;)
Gladly her bright and happy life
To love she consecrated;
When did this happen? You propound
A query old and hoary;
Fiction with truth do not confound—
This is a fairy story.

French Art at the Fair.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

PARIS, Aug. 27.—Perhaps not at any Salon can the tendencies of modern art be judged so well as at a World's Fair. Here every nation is apt to put its best foot foremost, no matter how apathetic it may show itself in other departments, and to exhibit what its experts regard as the best of its current work. And since, here at Paris, the exhibition is not of a single year, but is at once extended and limited to a decade, to the lapse of time since the last World's Fair in Paris in 1889, we ought to be able to get a better notion than can be got in any other way of what is going on in the world in this department.

As might be expected, the display of the hostess is here simply overwhelming. In most departments, a pretty fair balance is preserved between the exhibits of Frenchmen and of foreigners. But in the fine arts the first and the prevailing impression is that the exhibition is exclusively French. And this in part because so much of the foreign work has an air as French as its authors could give it. The various "schools," particularly of Germany, North and South, which would have made their claims twenty, or in a less degree, ten years ago, and have asserted themselves as in some sort the rivals of Paris, seem to have been merged in it. It is quite possible to forget, in some of the foreign sections, that they are not also French. That Great Britain is an island is a geographical fact which a visit to a World's Fair is better calculated to impress upon the visitor than any other process short of a visit to Great Britain itself, and Great Britain is not more effectually isolanded by the Channel than Spain by the Pyrenees. Unfortunately the showing of British art at Paris is by no means, as to its general aspect, either so impressive or so representative as that at Chicago, which was very likely the most intelligent exposition of it ever made outside of the British Islands, and for the first time gave a just sense of the continuous and dignified tradition that has animated British art since at least the foundation of the Royal Academy. A hasty survey, which is all that this pretends to be, does not indicate that Fortuny and Zamacois have left any successors who are likely to become their rivals. In spite of the occasional appearance in the foreign sections, and by no means least in the American section, of a strong and unclassifiable individuality, the general impression of the pictorial show is that it is all in the mode of Paris. And what is true of the pictorial is even truer of the sculptural exhibition. Not even the smoothness, tending to inanity, of the smart Italian professor and his pupils avails to disturb the impression that the heads or figures or reliefs or groups which crowd even the huge rotunda of the Grand Palais are examples of French sculpture. They are seen under the most favorable conditions as to light, but of course under the most unfavorable in every other respect. Every work one sees is meant to be seen alone, to fill a frame, to stop a vista, to occupy for its moment the eye and the mind of the spectator. It is as absurd as it is unavoidable to show them where they cannot be seen by themselves, and whence the spectator takes away, not a clear and definite notion of one or two or three pieces of sculpture, but a composite image of as many hundreds.

But then this composite image has the advantage of being a characteristic and a characterizing image. A gallop through a gallery, or a bewildered look round a hall huddled full of statues, necessarily does injustice to individual works, but it may be the very best method of getting a glimpse of general tendencies. And certainly, from such a hurried survey, one does derive a clear notion of the tendencies of modern French art, which is all the time coming nearer to comprising modern art in general. And the conclusion one reaches is that art may be too much "exposed" for its own good.

In this respect the decennial exposition of a World's Fair is only a slightly higher power of the annual exposition of the Salon. In each is equally evident the necessity the artist feels himself under of being noticed. The substitution of the public, even of the public represented by the Government, for the private patron, as the buyer of pictures and statues and the Mecaenas of art, carries with it the necessity of attracting the notice of that many-headed connoisseur. It seems as if this necessity weighed upon every art student in preparing his first contribution to the Salon. It may very well seem to him that his whole career depends upon his not being overlooked at its outset. And the effect of this feeling upon his art cannot be unmixedly good. He is under not only a temptation but a pressure to be noticed, to do what is first of all sure of being noticed. Such a pressure would have been a welcome stimulus to Peter Paul Rubens, for example. But all artists are not Rubenses, in aim any more than in power. And it seems that the conditions of exposition are unfavorable to such artists as have by nature nothing of the sensational or the theatrical. Such artists these conditions do not encourage freely to "abound in their own sense." On the contrary, they impel such artists to do violence to themselves, and to forsake their own true path, which is a byway, for the highway of this exaggerated and vivid publicity.

Such, at any rate, is the general impression made upon one spectator by the huge spectacle of the Grand Palais. Canvases seem to be shrieking from the walls, "Come and look at me." The vast canvas almost at the entrance, which depicts a scene of cannibalism, is a type of the kind of painting which the conditions of exposition urge the painter to produce. And it is this kind of impression which characterizes the French pictorial show and which seems to be its chief, if not its only, characteristic, until one comes to examine in detail; so well have the authors of these vociferous works succeeded in their primary purpose of attracting attention to themselves. Goethe called the French literature of his time "the literature of desperation." With as good reason, apparently, might the French art of ours be called the art of desperation. And what is true of the painting is even truer of the sculpture. Rodin, by the connivance of the Government, has a pavilion of his own, as Courbet had at an earlier exposition, and is thus out of the competition. Paul Dubois, who is very extensively represented in the main rotunda, seems to be not only out of the competition, but immeasurably above it, in virtue of doing his work as it is given to him to do it, without being forced to take thought for what his public may choose to think about it, or even for the dreadful chance that the public may not think about it at all. These serene works of his, in their actual company, look like the lady of Milton's "Comus" amid the contorted and degenerate figures by which she was surrounded. It is of course always to be borne in mind both that what might otherwise be the vulgarity of the conception is mitigated by the unfailing technical skill with which it is presented, and which has a substantive interest of its own, and also that there are numerous, nay, innumerable works which are quite exempt from the characterization which is imposed by mere aggressiveness and vociferation, which in turn seems in so many cases to proceed from the very conditions of exposition. These contorted, violent, desperate groups seem very much from the purpose of sculpture, especially when they are confronted with unmistakable examples of that art. Violent as they are, however, it would not be fair to call these characterizing works indecent. The figure in the whole rotunda which seems best to deserve that epithet is not by a French sculptor at all, being none other than the keeper of a sailors' boarding house who is represented as the guardian angel of the American Navy, preparing to welcome the victors home, in the group which is intended to adorn the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument in Brooklyn. But it cannot be said that the characteristic works of French painting or of French sculpture in this exhibition offer a good augury for the future of those respective arts.

M. S.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

"FRENCH-CANADIAN OF TO-DAY."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of THE TIMES for the last two years. I must confess that I had never dreamed to what extent a man could talk through his "chapeau" till I came to read the letter published under the above title in your issue of the 19th of August last. Max O'Rell opens one of his books with the following squib: "People very often speak ill of their neighbors, not out of wickedness, but merely out of laziness; it is so much easier to do so than to study their qualities and all the circumstances that might oblige you to change your opinion." This could be applied to your correspondent Mr. Reginald H. Williams, who, after a residence of probably a couple of weeks in Canada attempts to tell the readers of your paper all he knows about the "present status—moral, mental and physical," of the French-Canadian of to-day.

The writer thinks it quite apropos to sneer at the religious feelings of the French-Canadians, and naturally comes to the conclusion that they are slightly superstitious. You would imagine that the author based his observations on very serious facts before reaching such rash judgment. Not at all. He only culls out of a French-Canadian paper published in Montreal three little announcements referring to thanks offered to saints for favors obtained, and from these solitary items infers that a whole nation has superstitious tendencies.

What are we to conclude from the following advertisements that I find in a New York newspaper:

U NEED YOUR FUTURE TOLD. SO DO your friends. The Egyptian Astrological Cards will answer by Planetary Signs any question on Love, Marriage, Business, &c.

PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT GIVES FULL names, dates, facts, and figures. So positive am I of my power to tell the past, present, and future that I will make no charge unless you find me superior to any medium, palmist, or clairvoyant in this city, and will positively refuse to accept any fee unless I give the utmost satisfaction.

And what are we to say about the emblematical horseshoe, so universally hung up above the American doors of this country, about the numerous announcements of the faith curists and other superstitious cranks so liberally bred in this country; about the endless chain of prayers for McKinley's defeat organized by the good ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union? Are we to deduct from some queer manifestation of American mind that the Nation is superstitious? I leave it to the readers of THE TIMES to answer this question.

Of course Mr. Williams had to dig into the French-Canadian accent. He is not the only one to be absolutely blinded and utterly prejudiced on that subject. He admits, however, that the French-Canadians can read and write correctly enough the French language. But when they come to speak it, ah! that is another matter. A Parisian lady who lived a year among the French-Canadians of Montreal told him that it was only after six months that she succeeded in understanding them, and a professor from Tours, France, who has a large school at Quebec, assured him that, even after eight years' residence in Canada he had difficulty in comprehending many of the French-Canadians. The "ultra-educated," continues Mr. Williams, "indeed, speak French gramatically and with a reasonably good, though distinctly peculiar, accent, but even they make use of a good many words, expressions, and phrases entirely unknown not only to the French Academy and to its famous dictionary, but also to every inhabitant of France who has not enjoyed the advantage of a residence in Canada."

In answer to these statements, based on French information above referred to, I will also quote from equally good French authorities the following judgments which will appear to be more serious:

"M. ch. Gailly de Taurines, in a book published in 1894, entitled, 'La Nation Canadienne, étude historique sur les populations Françaises du nord de l'Amérique," writes the following:

"Distance and time have truly brought between the language of the French and that of the Canadians slight differences in the pronunciation or expressions, but they do not go beyond what is to be found even in France, between our different provinces. In a general way, it can be said that the popular tongue of the Canadians is infinitely better and more correct than the popular tongue in France.

"As regards the literary language it has to a certain extent been invaded by some English expressions. This is not to be wondered at nor to be blamed. It would be unfair to draw general conclusions from a very limited number of examples. On the contrary, the French-Canadian press is represented by a considerable number of newspapers, and a great many among them, very serious, well-informed, and very ably written, are not below the level of our newspapers in France.

"But upon the books of the true French-Canadian writers and you will find pages that could be given, even in France, as models of elegance of style, delicacy, and studied refinement of expression. Canadian literature, it can be highly stated, must take an honorable position in French literature; this position has already been sanctioned by the highest judges of arts and thought. Many Canadian authors, poets, and prose writers have been crowned by the French Academy.

I could refer to similar conclusions from several French historians. It is not necessary to live in France to be able to write and speak correctly the French language. You can be an inhabitant of Rome, Madrid, New York, or Montreal. If you have a good French library and study carefully, your language will be as pure as that of Chateaubriand, Gernardin de Saint Pierre, de Maistre, Donoso, Cortés, Humboldt, and others, who produced their masterpieces outside of France.

Mr. B. Suite, one of the finest prose writers of the French language in Canada, who published very thorough articles on this subject, contends that the French-Canadians do not speak any "patois." Every word they use is to be found in the dictionary of the Academy. They have neither the Parisian accent nor the unintelligible accent of most of the French provinces. They speak "French" as they do in good society in France and at the Théâtre Française. The Canadian peasants are not conversant with the beauties of the refined language, no more than the peasants in Europe, but on that point they can stand comparison.

The Parisian accent they do not particularly care for. It is never heard at the Comédie Française. Sarah Bernhard, Jane Hading, Coquelin, Mounet Sully, do not speak it. Strange to say, the accent of these celebrated actors resembles more the Canadian accent than any other.

The French grammar that is taught in Montreal, Quebec, or in the United States is the same that they learn in Paris, Lyons, or Marseilles. This explains the fact that men like Chapleau, Fabre, Mercier, Routhier, Laurier, and many others who had never been in France have been able to create such a sensation with the remarkable French language they could speak before highly cultured French audiences.

In fact, this Parisian accent does not amount to much. I have known French-Canadians who, after three months' residence in Paris, came back full-fledged boulevardiers, and could outdo the most rabid Parisians. I happen to be acquainted, right here in New York, with a Canadian lady who teaches French in some of the millionaire families of Fifth Avenue. They have not yet found her out, and are under the impression she comes direct from France.

I will go further and affirm that out of one thousand "ultra-educated" Americans in the French language I will not think that there could be found one who could see any difference between some of Frichetti's poems and Lamartine's, and some of Legendre's stanzas and Coppée's. The French-Canadians have Anglicisms. Do not believe for one moment that the Parisians do not use English words. They deliberately employ over six hundred in their daily press, and they do not seem to be afraid of such words as waiter, fare, eating house, police, news, sweetheart, car, square mutton chops, match, ticket, boating, post stamps, blue books, steak, roast beef, tender, &c.

But what about the Americans? Is not their English spoken in a manner entirely different from that of England? I would like to see the face of a cockney upon arriving in New York and hearing such expressions as "rubber," "catch on," "smoke up," "you're a peach," "forget it," and dozens of others of the same flavor.

Mr. Williams has not studied the French Canadians seriously and has not understood their mental equipment, or else he should not have concluded that the "Anglo-Saxon has shown himself more energetic, more progressive, and more intelligent."

As far as energy is concerned, I believe there is not one nation in the world that has shown more energy in the long struggle for its rights than the French-Canadians have in trying to maintain their language and traditions against the encroachments of the British. They have fought so well that in less than a century they have been able to master the English language, study the constitutional, civil, criminal, commercial, and maritime laws of England, and built up a vast educational system crowned by the greatest university on this continent, Laval University. Their clergy are among the most learned in the world. They can boast of such statesmen as Lafontaine, Papineau, Morin, Sir George E. Cartier, Chapleau, and Laurier. They have historians unexcelled, like Ferland, Garneau, Turcotte, Take, and David; poets like Cremagie, Fréchetti, Lemay, Legendre; novel writers like de Gaspe, Marmette, Gerin Lajoie, and a long list of first-class prose writers like E. Salte, A. Bules, Fanchet de St. Maurice, and Casgrain. Their politicians have invaded the Dominion Parliament, where every French-Canadian member can stand up and forcibly defend his rights in English against the English majority.

If I am to believe Mr. T. Hadley McGinnis in "Canadian Notes," here is a different view in reference to some of the English members of Parliament: "The low grade of intelligence and ability of the men elected at the dictation of party caucuses to represent Toronto in the House of Commons is notorious and frequently the subject of disparaging comment. It is not, of course, to be expected that under the party system they can send men of the highest class, but there is really no need that they should be chumps or nonentities." This was written in 1893.

Mr. Williams seems to think that the French-Canadians who emigrate to the United States are soon lost among the American people. He evidently ignores what is going on in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. During the last thirty years they have founded parishes and a complete educational system, where they maintain their national traditions and continue to speak the language of their country. They readily become citizens and are steadily invading the threshold of several Legislatures. Rhode Island elected a French-Canadian Lieutenant Governor two or three years ago. They seem to be rather too progressive, and already have deserved the thunderbolts of the American Protective Association.

Mr. Williams's allusion to the uncleanliness of the French-Canadians is a gratuitous supposition that should be treated with contempt. This is a very delicate subject to handle, and comparisons of any kind should never be entertained by a gentleman. The nice and neat condition of the French-Canadian cottages has, on the contrary, always attracted the attention of travelers. I can say that right here in New York the flats and homes of the French-Canadians, who are mostly all mechanics, are so surprisingly clean and furnished with such luxury it seems above their means of existence. I don't believe there is one Canadian housewife in this city who could rest contented if she had not exterminated every roach and bedbug in her house. Can the same be said of all the people in New York?

I will now bring this long letter to a conclusion by quoting an extract from a letter published in Events, a newspaper appearing in London, in which the writer, an Englishman, says in reference to the French-Canadians:

They are the best class of subjects of her Majesty. They are well educated. They are equally familiar with the French and English languages. Their English accent is generally very pure, with sometimes a slight French accent not at all disagreeable. They master both languages. And it being that they read the masterpieces in both languages, it naturally follows that they have an intellectual horizon much wider than that of most of the Canadians of English descent.

This is the opinion of an unprejudiced English writer. Let any impartial man go to Canada and there come in contact with the leading men of the nation, study their works and the institutions of the country, and he will come to the same conclusion.

GEORGE LEMAY.

New York, Sept. 2, 1900.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

A COMMUTER'S COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your attention, editorially and otherwise, to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the New York Central is most commendable, and has interested me, although not a regular patron of that road. The general question, however, is one of personal interest to all those unfortunate beings who are obliged to travel on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Prior to the present management the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was jokingly referred to as the Delay, Linger and Wait, although their trains were run nearer to schedule time than any other road running to this city. To-day, under the present management, all agree no letters in the alphabet stand for words severe enough to express the condition of the train service. Your 'White Mountain Express' correspondent complains of his train being one-half hour late, and that he is unable to reach his office before 10 o'clock. Let him try Lackawanna service and he will find, if he is at the Delaware Water Gap, or any point on the main line within sixty or eighty miles of the city, that the first morning express is not due in the city till 10:30, (a fine hour for a business man,) and the express is scheduled to run at the rate of about twenty-three miles an hour. Add to that the certainty of being late from half an hour to one hour and a half and let me know what road can equal it for bad service.

This question of morning service is only one of the many instances of gross mismanagement on this road, but as it is an important one to the many who are located along the line, I trust you will give it the publicity it deserves. J. H. B.

New York, Sept. 6, 1900.

BROOKLYN'S RAILWAY TRUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take issue with your article in "Topics of the Times," in which you seem to pity our Brooklyn residents, saying that on account of electrolytic action (electrolysis) on the Brooklyn Bridge we are constantly depressed by the possibility of being some day compelled to leave our quarters on nothing faster than ferryboats, and you pity the anxious expression on our poor, pathetic faces. I must admit that we carry constantly anxious faces, and electricity may have something to do with it; but you would wear an anxious face also if you were compelled like us poor Brooklynites to stand on the corner of a street or on a station of the elevated every morning, allowing overflowingly crowded cars to pass us in the vain hope that at least we will find a seat in the next one coming along. Then, again, at a certain spot these overcrowded cars disgorge their passengers, and those poor transferring passengers have to wait again and scramble to get an uncomfortable seat or standing room in another car. At night we have to fight bodily for a seat at the Manhattan end of the bridge, while if elevated passengers this fight and anxious wait have to be renewed on the Brooklyn end.

That disastrous and unfortunate Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895 is still fresh in the memory of most of us, but the very few points gained by the employes of the roads, as well as the subsequent accommodations to the traveling public, are entirely obliterated to-day. Since then a man of high standing, whose religious and political creed was abhorrence of trusts and advocacy of sound money, conceived the monstrous idea of subjugating not only employes but also the traveling public to Brooklyn railroads. He very quietly bought one road, leased another one, getting control of this company, then of that, until finally under the name of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company this hyra-headed octopus had virtually its tenacles on every railroad of Brooklyn except the Coney Island and Brooklyn lines, the control of which it could not acquire under any consideration.

Very quietly it went to work. One of its first moves was to legally discontinue rapid transit on Atlantic Avenue; our smart Brooklyn business men (?) did not oppose this because agitation to either sink or elevate the road had always been kept up, and this step looked very much like a preliminary one to that end. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had no use for a road further than the New York City limits, consequently one of its latest moves was the leasing of part of it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The sudden transfer of employes from one road to another, the withdrawal of a certain number of cars from almost every line, the curtailing of the elevated trains, the poor service, the renewal of the old merciless rules for the employes, since the administration has been remodeled—everything, in fact, contributes to give us long faces.

Then, on May 30, the Coney Island fares were unlawfully advanced. One citizen alone in our tremendous suburb had gumption enough to protest against it, but the hydra-headed monster has been working unquestionably for the end, so the loyal champion of right had to give way to might, and if the move has cost several lives already, the corporation is not to blame (?)

We have anxious expressions on our pathetic faces because we know that some of us will have to pay the penalty of all these discomforts next Winter, and Greenwood, Evergreens, Laurel Hill, Calvary, and some other necropolis will see many of us silently stowed away until resurrection.

Besides that, we are thinking of the lawlessness of the trolley strikes of St. Louis and Cleveland. Among the hundreds of thousands of passengers not one of us is a stockholder, consequently we sympathize with the under dog, yet the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has so cleverly attained its end that in case of a strike we are entirely at the mercy of this octopus, and many of us are hoping that if it comes to the worst the strikers will proceed gently and lawfully, hiring every kind of vehicle to bring us to Manhattan or to a ferry, thus outwitting the men who will be responsible for the company's defeat, and that they will also show by their gentlemanly demeanor and forbearance that there is no necessity to call out the home guard.

One of your contemporaries tells us this morning the Vice President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company (the one with the French name) had lots of fun the last few days riding to and fro ad libitum in the rapid transit cars of Paris, France. He must certainly have had, because there the laws relating to crowding of cars are very strict and are rigidly enforced. If he was not a stockholder of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, I dare say his fun would have been marred by the pricking of his conscience.

Your editorials have always been clear, fair, and fearless. When the matter of the Ice Trust came up a few months ago you championed the suffering classes and fearlessly yet cleanly and truthfully published the names of its stockholders. To-day Brooklyn is suffering from another kind of trust, which is fully as heartless. Can you not give us the names and amount of shares held by each stockholder of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company?

V. HAGEMANN,

1,438 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1900.

No Fenders on Union Trolley Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the number of serious "accidents" occurring on the Union trolley lines, perhaps it will interest you to know that not a single car anywhere north of the Harlem River is equipped with a fender of any kind. S. E. J.

New York, Sept. 7, 1900.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the present crisis in China was capable of a complete settlement, as far as the so-called Powers are concerned, without prolonged and serious diplomatic negotiations, is more than the most optimistic could have anticipated. Just now these negotiations are in progress, and a most interesting period it is.

One's attention is, perhaps, most attracted toward Anglo-Russian relations, because these Powers have been the chief actors in the Asiatic stage for some years past, and it is chiefly on this subject that I ask for space in your liberal journal to express my opinion.

Russia's advance into Asia, the promotion of her Trans-Siberian Railway, has given rise to a clashing of interests between the two greatest of modern empires. This condition of affairs has naturally brought about a long diplomatic struggle between Russia and England, and it must be admitted that the crafty Russian has outwitted the Briton at more than one point. It is only fair to say, however, that there is a vast difference in the interpretation of an agreement between the two powers by the Ministers on either side. Russia considers an agreement a means of abolishing existing complications, not as a guide to a future policy; while Great Britain, avaricious though she be, abides by all written conventions. A study of Anglo-Russian affairs will show this to be true.

This knowledge of Russian diplomacy in the past no doubt bears much weight in the attitude of Great Britain in China to-day, and little wonder is it that she is reluctant to co-operate in any movement of which Russia is the instigator. Russia's position, it appears to me, may be analyzed as follows:

1. She has a vast enterprise nearing completion on her hands, a great trans-continental railway. The present condition no doubt interferes greatly with progress on this work.

2. Before this uprising Russia's power was becoming daily more influential in Peking—a most valuable consideration—and she probably foresees that the anti-foreign sentiment will be more deep-rooted the longer the allied troops remain in Peking.

Therefore she takes it upon herself to lead in the peace negotiations, to gain favor and privileges from the Chinese Government, if there be one, and hopes for a speedy peace so that her encroachments and her ever-tightening grasp about the Celestial Empire may gain in strength as slowly, but as surely, as it was doing before the present crisis.

The United States, whose interests were only the rescue of its Embassy and missionaries and trade considerations, wisely followed Russia, but Great Britain, who, realizing that a step forward for Russia is one backward for her, is placed where no hasty decision can be reached.

She is suspicious, and justly so; she has learned that Russian assurances are little worth, and she is waiting for an opportunity to improve the position she occupied in the status quo ante bellum. W. M. S.

New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT'S EASTERN POLICY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The spirited but injudicious letter of ex-Senator Henderson about our troops in China, which is reprinted in THE TIMES, appears inopportune at this crisis. Every candid citizen must admit that the position of the Administration was a difficult one when confronted by the Chinese imbroglio that so unexpectedly burst on the world. If the President had waited to convene Congress before acting, every one knows what procrastinating discussions and delays would have followed. Our citizens out there would have continued in deadly peril or we should have been entangled in the mortifying predicament of depending on European and Japanese armies and fleets to rescue our own envoy and people. Naturally our prestige would have irretrievably suffered, while an indignant Nation would have blamed President McKinley. If, on the other hand, the Executive acted as the emergency required and on his own responsibility, he was sure to be severely censured sooner or later by a class of censorious minds that keep on the alert to criticise whatever the Government attempts, regardless of existing conditions. And this is what has actually happened now.

As to withdrawing the very small force we have already sent to China, it is impossible for one not behind the scenes or on the ground to state whether such withdrawal is either feasible or expedient yet, whether for the National interests or the welfare of those of our citizens who are in the vortex at Peking. Anyway, the fact that no more United States troops are now being sent there, and that the Administration is acting with Russia against the policy of disturbing the integrity of China proper, sufficiently indicates the altogether unaggressive intentions of the President and his Cabinet. Whatever the ultimate purposes of Russia, whose unswerving duplicity and craft prepare one to believe anything from their power, her present scheme being probably to raise an occasion for weakening the entente cordial between America and Great Britain, for which she has been adroitly laboring openly and secretly for years, there can be no question of the exalted sincerity of President McKinley in this entire business.

For these reasons and because Congress and only Congress on convening can take care of infractions of the Constitution, if any, it is not only unnecessary but highly inexpedient for true patriots to attack the Administration at this time, even when errors of judgment appear to have been made about which there is at least reasonable doubt.

What Republicans and patriots should do between now and November is to keep the attention of the people concentrated on the main issue, and this is the character and motives of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. There is quite too much tendency to allude to this personage tenderly, to speak of him as a pure and honest patriot who has unfortunately gone astray, become befogged, in some of his financial opinions which it would be better, on the whole, to discard. It may be admitted that as a private citizen Mr. Bryan is upright, a good family man, free from vices, and straightforward in his dealings with others in private concerns. But many public men have been all that and yet intellectually unfit for high office, or in their public character have been mischievous, unscrupulous, dishonest, and extremely dangerous to the order and welfare of the State, and Mr. Bryan is all that, and the country cannot too clearly understand this damning fact.

The late Goebel, soi disant Governor of Kentucky, was one of the greatest traitors against popular government since Stratford and Charles I. went to the block. Certainly this country has witnessed no more daring or wicked assault on the rights for which our fathers fought and bled for ages than the plot of that infamous damagogue. Had he lived two centuries ago instead of this mushy age and in a community indifferent to its civil rights, the executioner's axe would have lopped his malevolent career. Now mark this fact—Mr. Bryan approved of Mr. Goebel, and, fully aware of his methods and aims, congratulated him on his fraudulent election. Is the man who publicly and unblushingly accepts such doings fit to be President of the United States and to sit in the chair honored by Washington and Lincoln?

Again, Mr. Bryan knows, and every intelligent American knows, that his anti-imperialism professions are insincere, and thrown forward purely as a blind or a mask. It may be proper for a General to outwit his foe by deceptive strategy, but is it honest or patriotic deliberately to deceive one's own fellow-citizens in order to win the Presidency? Mr. Bryan knows that, if elected, he could not nor does he intend to withdraw from our new possessions. He knows that multitudes who might be bamboozled by the mysterious jargon of financial jugglery, cannot be so easily deceived when it comes to the obvious act of hauling down the flag and abandoning territory not only essential to our development, but which was won as fairly as the vast territory wrested by our ancestors from the Indians, the French, and the Mexicans.

Mr. Bryan knows perfectly well that the real objective of his policy aside from personal ambition is to tinker our finances to suit his pet theories. Is such a man honest or fit to sit in the chair of Washington and Lincoln?

The fact remains that Mr. Bryan is politically dishonest as well as the head and front of a monetary hypothesis that represents chaos. Some of us, perhaps, still remember with sorrow the appalling disasters that immediately followed the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. But they were nothing, nor are the sufferings and expenses of our war in the Philippines or our expedition to China to be mentioned by comparison with the cataclysm of unspeakable agonies and horrors that would befall this flourishing Republic if Mr. Bryan should be elected and have the ability to put his theories into practice. Do the people really want such a man to be our President? Is it not time then for us to wake from our lethargy and is it not our patriotic duty to let side issues severely alone until this possible calamity is finally averted? Is it not time to call men and things by their right names? May not political amenities be carried too far, and should not all good citizens stand shoulder to shoulder for whatever is true in politics, in finance, and in the higher patriotism that foregoes self for the good of all?

S. G. W. BENJAMIN.

Charlotte, Vt., Sept. 3, 1900.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nobody doubts that Russia is for herself first, last, and all the time. Her designs on Chinese territory are too deep-rooted to be lightly cast aside, and we may be perfectly sure that her present attitude on the Chinese question is only one of a series of well-planned and carefully executed moves.

During the recent Chinese crisis our Government, having an object to attain and nothing to fear, and having a masterful mind at the head of the State Department, gained for itself the confidence and admiration of all the great powers. They looked on in silence and followed our lead so long as a common object was to be attained. Hence it is that Russia, like the great leader of Republican politics in New York State, who knows how to turn to his own use the good name and reputation of any man in the party, sees it to her advantage to fall in line with our Chinese policy for the time being, hoping thereby to use the prestige we have gained for her own ends and to rid China of the allied armies, thus restoring Chinese affairs as nearly as possible to their former condition, in which Russia was the controlling factor.

But the other European powers show no signs of approving this part of the programme. They all feel too much interested in the outcome to step aside now and be left out of the final reckoning—i. e., they know Russia too well.

The real question for us is, Have we not as great interests there as anybody else? Should we not, in fact, be interested in preserving peace in any and every part of the world? The writer thinks we should be, from both a moral and commercial standpoint. It is most decidedly to our interest to see the integrity of China preserved, and we cannot help do this by withdrawing our influence from the controversy at its present stage and simply being contented with equality with the "most favored nation," when it is within our power and even a part of our duty to help secure better advantages for the most favored nation.

It seems to the writer an opportunity which will never recur, and, therefore, should not be missed, to compel China to open to all the world for all time every port she has. China is under great obligations to all the powers. Such a crisis is very rare in the history of nations. What better indemnity and what more equitable mode of settlement could be made than a guarantee to all the powers of equal commercial rights at all ports at all times? It is not too much for China to pay, and eventually she would be the gainer. It will give the powers a common incentive to action, and they will be rewarded immediately and importially. Furthermore, no one power could honorably object to this mode of settlement, as it would preserve the integrity of China and give the powers equal rights and equal opportunities.

"In union there is strength." So long as the powers act together, their demands will be absolutely irresistible. Give them a common object and an impartial field to work in, and unity of action is possible, but not otherwise. WINNOW WINTURN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1900.

THE NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was natural that the partisan press should make merry over the smallness of the numbers attending the convention, but we cannot forget that the whole Christian Church once numbered only a dozen members, whose leader, we are told, had not where to lay His head. Numbers are certainly not to be despised, and we know whereto a mustard seed was said to grow, yet the band of a Gideon or Leonidas may not be the less efficient for its sifting. The seventy-five gathered in that upper chamber on Wednesday last may be at least as significant and as deserving of consideration as the howling mobs which in our popular party conventions make all calm debate an impossibility.

In the opening address of Chairman Osborne and in the various remarks the emphasis was laid on "conscience and character." As one speaker urged, when all has been said, when the merits and demerits of the two great parties have been recounted and the needs of the hour and the perils which beset us from every side, it all comes back to the question of character. What we want is men that place character and honor above all things else and prize the country's real honor and prosperity above a tinsel glory or any external and purely material benefit; who feel that for nations as well as individuals it is never too late to correct an error or to right a wrong, and who repudiate as utterly demoralizing the motto "Our country, right or wrong," choosing rather to say, "We will love our country always, and when she is wrong our love and our sorrow shall move heaven and earth to set her right again."

Well was the point made that a vote for a third ticket, even if it tend to elect the worse of the two tickets between which the choice inevitably lies, is not lost or unwisely cast. It would be so, indeed, were the election in question the last to be held, but there is a to-morrow after to-day, and nothing could be more short-sighted or really perilous than by a present choice of evils to tolerate and confirm a principle holding in its bosom the perpetuation and aggravation of the very alternative in question.

What more does Platt or Gorman or Quay or Croker or Hanna or Hill want than to establish the principle that of two rascals, one labeled "Republican" and the other "Democrat," we must be shut up to a choice of the better (!) one? Then Mr. Platt has only to ascertain, as he says he has, that the only man he fears on the other side, because incorruptible and with a mind of his own, was, for the same reasons to be knifed by his own party bosses, to put up one who, however personally respectable, should be putty in his hands. No! Sumner was right when he said: "Of two evils, choose neither." We talk of imperialism, but what worse example of it than was seen that same Wednesday at Saratoga, when of all those hundreds of delegates not one dared to open his mouth or dissent from the nomination of a man whose name had been imperiously dictated to them by the boss or a council of his henchmen. And it is, if possible, worse with the other side, only it does not pose as the party of intelligence and education. Think of the two great parties of the Imperial State of New York resigning their free thought and independence to crawl in the mire at the feet of their bosses! Alas for the times and the manners!

And all of this has come because of the pestilent doctrine that of two evils we must choose the lesser. Things will never be better, but will tend to grow worse till the rank and file of at least one of the parties assert their independence and proclaim that in the name of honor and their country's welfare, when bad men are put up on their side, whether by bosses or conventions, whatever else they do in the matter they will not vote for them. There is nothing the bosses and conventions greatly fear—not even the primaries of which we have heard so much—but kicking at the polls, and a kicking which means not a vote for the other bad man with whom, or his bosses, terms have already been, or may be, made, but for those not to be bought or cajoled:

Never seduced through show of present good
By other than unsetting lights to steer,
New-trimmed in heaven, nor than [their] steadfast mood
More steadfast.

The names to conjure with are not those which have become smirched and of ill omen in the mouths of the politicians—"harmony," "loyalty," "honor," "the flag"; still less "trade" or "influence"; but Conscience, Free Thought, and Character. H. D. CATLIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7.

AGREES WITH MR. SCHURZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say to-day in an editorial:

Mr. Schurz makes it plain that the destruction of the country's business and the ruin of its credit is the price he is willing to pay to prove that the Republican Party was guilty of hypocrisy and false pretenses when it enacted the gold standard law.

You are wrong. He is ready to pay that price, if necessary, to keep this country true to its principles. As a Republican who was formerly an enthusiastic McKinley man, I would imperil, aye, would sacrifice, the material interests of my country to condemn the Philippine infamy and make it impossible for any President or Congress ever again to outrage justice and liberty or do such deeds of murder as mark the McKinley policy in the Philippines.

When liberty was outraged in 1776 or 1861, did our fathers refuse to vindicate it because of any fear that their material interests would suffer? Many of them sacrificed all that they had, and I am surprised that THE TIMES should now appeal to men to approve butchery and a shameful departure from American principles rather than put the country's business in jeopardy. If you desire to persuade Americans, appeal to their consciences, not their cupidity. But you may appeal to doomsday without making them believe in their hearts that our course in the Philippines is right from the standpoint of either policy or principle.

Oh, the sickening talk about our technical title to the islands being without flaw! Don't you know that Daniel Webster argued that the abolishment of slavery would be a violation of the law of contracts? Probably he was right, but there was a higher law than the law of contracts; and if international law justifies our retention of the Philippines, I say there is a higher law than international law, and that is American law, as exemplified in our dealings with Cuba, and our protection, not subjugation, of South American republics.

According to the parable, a man who had exceeding many flocks and herds spared to take of them, and instead killed the poor man's one ewe lamb. And the United States, with the noblest domain that was ever given to any people, rich in everything that makes wealth and power, coveted the Filipinos' paltry territory and seized it. "We need a foothold in the East and a market for our goods," was the miserable plea in justification for this selfish deed. It was despicable and, never, I trust, will any journal again answer the American people by urging them to condone this crime through fear of injuring their pockets.

As to policy, what have we gained in the Philippines? We have sacrificed four or five thousand American lives, not to speak of the butchery of 50,000 Filipinos and the devastation of Luzon. We have spent, it is said, $180,000,000, and in the fiscal year just ended exported to the Philippines goods valued at $2,640,440. If we made 25 per cent. on this trade, our net profit is about $650,000. In the same time we increased our exports to other lands $167,173,-039—lands where our flag does not float. It is plain that it is not necessary for us to trample on our record as a Nation deal-ing justly with more feeble people in order to swell our trade.

In this campaign let every man have the conscience and the courage to do what he believes is morally right, though the heavens fall. Away with the wretched cry that with Americans a sound currency and a fat trade are the paramount considerations. The men of Valley Forge did not have gold dollars or full dinner pails.

HENRY MONROE.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 5, 1900.

GERMAN EMPEROR CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last decade has witnessed a new departure in "emperorism." ("Imperialism" is a dangerous term to use these days; besides, the word which I use conveys a better idea of what I wish to say.) It is the "yellow emperorism" of Kaiser Wilhelm, who has copied the ways of the yellow journals to advertise himself. (Or did they copy him?)

He began by calling William I., that harmless old monarch who was fortunate to have Bismarck and Moltke as contemporaries, "Wilhelm der Grosse." Such means of booming one's self are met with only in yellow journalism, and perhaps in Baxter Street. He made speeches on every occasion, with the apparent object of gaining notoriety. Otherwise he would have thought twice before giving utterance to his wild remarks, driving his official advisers to despair and necessitating the waste of so much printer's ink to deny that he said what honorable journalists reported him to have said.

In one respect he is ahead of the yellow papers, in that he can punish those who doubt his wisdom or the truth of his statements by bringing into action the laws relating to "lèse majesté." This, however, is the fault of the laws of our country rather than the fault of your most esteemed contemporaries.

The Chinese question gave impetus to his sensationalism. First, his offer of 1,000 taels for each foreigner saved in Peking. This is like the offers of the "yellows" in mysterious murder cases. And it seems the Kaiser does not intend to make good his word. He is probably too busy thinking of some other coup by which to attract the attention of the world. In the meantime he has indulged in a little speechmaking and in throwing bouquets at himself and von Waldersee. Not to be behind the yellow journals, he has appointed a painter a member of von Waldersee's staff to paint the glorious victories of that great General. I do not believe that the victory gained by a General of another nationality would be commemorated through that artist's brush.

There is nothing like progress, even in "emperorism." Therefore "Hoch" for the Emperor—fin de siècle, Wilhelm II., the yellow Kaiser. L. J.

New York, Sept. 4, 1900.

CAMPAIGN POLITICS.

VIEWS OF AN EX-DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The crocodile tears which the Democratic Party and the so-called anti-imperialists lavish so plentifully when we speak of the Philippine Islanders ought to make sensible people laugh, when the source of those tears is considered.

Bryan is all the dictator or emperor he can make himself to be. He dictated the platform of the Democratic Party at their convention, although it was generally wished by the Democratic leaders to drop the "16 to 1," or silver question, as being useless and inexpedient, yet this charlatan has managed to hypnotize and dominate that party, in opposition to facts, to reason, to good sense, and contrary to the judgment of its most eminent leaders.

And this creature already boasts of what he will do to put us on a silver basis after he shall have been elected President of the United States. If this man is not a would-be Emperor, what is he?

But the people of these States are not yet going to commit their destinies to such an arrant cheat; nor will his cunning sophistries and carefully chosen imageries avail him.

Now, if we consider Croker and his Tammany ring, gorged with the spoils of the chief city of our country, advancing the salaries of their henchmen at the same time that they put up assessed valuations and rate of taxation on property, and trying to foist Ramapo water jobs on the City of New York, and engaging in the trusts to plunder its citizens, I say, if these men are not despots, what are they?

And most unjust despots, too, for there have existed despotisms that yet promoted justice and good government. These with Bryan and his popufistic, socialistic hordes are the ones that are always crying for justice for the Filipinos, and relief to the people from the power of the trusts. How much they would do for them witness the Ramapo and Ice Trust schemes. Witness the increased taxation in the City of New York, witness all the record of Bryan, Altgeld, and their populistic, anarchist crew!

As well charge the Republican Party with the drought and heat of this Summer as to blame the Administration for the outcome of the war with Spain or the present state of affairs in China.

The writer voted with the Democrats for over thirty years he does so no longer. Since 1896 he has been Republican; he voted for McKinley in 1896, and he proposes to do so again in 1900.

No forty-cent dollars, no populistic, anarchistic, socialistic or Tammany government for him.

A NEW YORK TAXPAYER.

Sept. 5, 1900.

MR. McKINLEY AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of THE TIMES ever since I can remember, but I find your partisan editorials favoring McKinley very hard to swallow, though your absolute fairness in printing letters opposing your views make a sort of jelly to mitigate the dose.

I must say that your editorial this morning attacking Mr. Schurz appears to me more damaging to McKinley than anything I have seen, and puts him in the light of a political Anarchist, who delights in placing bombs with slow fuses on the Democratic doorstep, to explode when he is safely out of danger.

The scandalous Sherman silver bill which he fathered and left on Cleveland's step was such a bomb. Since then he has been taught to cry "gold" like a parrot—and now, change the second, he is preparing another silver bomb for Bryan's doorstep. He permitted a gold standard bill, which his own Secretary of the Treasury says can be used for silver ends, to pass. His attention is called to its silver feature, and THE TIMES to-day says in an editorial favoring McKinley: "It is not only possible, but almost absolutely certain, that if Bryan is elected, the Republican Congress will not pass an amending bill putting it out of his power to make payments in silver except at the option of the creditor." All men know that McKinley controls his Congress. What else can your statement mean than that if McKinley is defeated, out of revenge he will refuse to save the country from what he believes will be "ruin and dishonor," when it is easily in his power to do so.

The writer does not intend to support Bryan, and unless further editorials of this stamp drive him into the Populist camp, expects to vote a third ticket, but he would like to know how you can support McKinley if you believe this of him, and whether you are unable to conceive of two evils so great that you can support neither. R. H.

New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

Republicans and the Gold Standard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Laughlin some time ago, Secretary Gage later, and this morning in your paper Gen. Schurz, show in a most clear light that the Republican Party is simply playing the sound money Democrats and independent voters for "blooming suckers," to use a phrase some of your readers may not understand, but which the man in the street will. In their gold standard legislation of the last session of Congress the Republicans have shown that they are either knaves or fools. Fools, if they did not know the effect of their legislation; knaves if they did. Few people think they are fools, and they must stand charged with being knaves in placing laws on the statute book to bunko the voters.

Until I read Gen. Schurz's letter I was determined to vote for McKinley and his whole ticket, as I did in 1896, though a Democrat, preferring a dose of pecac to now, change the second, he is preparing another silver bomb for Bryan's doorstep. They but express their satisfaction with our present condition and seek its continuance.

We are free people, and we shall remain free people. Let the Democratic Party select, for the expression of its concern for our universal welfare, another motto indicative of an individuality of principle, one that does not, in its context, seek to espouse the aims of the Republican Party.

S. J. B.

New York, Sept. 7, 1900.

OPPOSED TO MR. ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The election of Mr. Odell would complete the subjugation of the people of this State to the despotic power of the boss and invest him, virtually, with the executive and legislative powers of the State. If he could then seize the judicial authority, he would have the whole Commonwealth and could say, with the French King, "I am the State."

No one, of course, believes that Odell is anything but Platt's alias. The people have been for years courting political thralldom and they are in a fair way to get it. How all this could

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

It is to be hoped that the recent legislation prohibiting camping parties from entering the Yellowstone Park, unless provided with camp stoves, will be adopted by the Forestry Boards of all of the States. The open camp fire, while undoubtedly a picturesque affair, is responsible for the loss of more good timber, game, and, sometimes, human lives than most people are aware. The average camper wishing to make a cup of coffee generally builds a fire large enough to get a locomotive boiler under steam, and it is to be regretted that he is not always particularly careful about putting it thoroughly out before breaking camp. In these days, when box and folding camp stoves may be had at from $6 to $8, and there are various alcohol and kerosene cookers, giving tremendous heat and occupying but little space, it would seem that all necessity for the dangerous unprotected blaze has passed. A box camp stove for burning wood adds but a few pounds to one's equipment, and when either folded or used as a packing case for one's duffle, occupies but little space. Of course there are a number of men who would no more think of leaving a camp fire burning after breaking camp than they would of leaving the gas burning in the city homes while on a Summer vacation, but these men are in the minority, and something surely ought to be done to protect the woods from the careless individual who does not seem to care a rap what happens after he has gotten through with his camp site. This latter man is the same individual who will pick out a charming spot for a fortnight's tenting and leave its green sod covered with empty tin cans and broken bottles, besides making it a picnic ground for every ant, bluebottle, and yellow jacket within a half a mile radius, just because he is too lazy to burn the waste food from his table instead of pitching it into the bushes or leaving it lying around loose.

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One of the meanest parts of the old-fashioned camp equipment was the tent pegs. A couple of dozen of these, as furnished by the tentmaker, used to occupy nearly as much room as a day's fuel for a good-sized camp stove, and they weighed a great many pounds. After one or two experiences with the inconvenience of carrying them, outers would try the plan of cutting them after arriving at camp. While this was not such a bad scheme, provided one arrived at the camp site early in the day, and had plenty of time on hand, it was a totally different story when there was only a short time before sundown in which to get the tent pitched and one's furniture arranged. So, usually, after one or two illustrations of how difficult it was to find proper stuff for ten pegs on short notice, the camper went back to the old way of lugging around his wooden pegs, which, by the way, could usually be counted upon to split at the most inconvenient moment. I saw something the other day, though, which seems to solve this difficulty. It was a set of malleable iron pins, each about one foot long, sharpened on one end and bent over at the other to hold the guy rope. They were not over one-half an inch wide and about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and a dozen weighed but two pounds and a half. To make such slight affairs hold well in the ground, they were given a spiral twist of about three turns and revolved in the ground as they were hammered into place. Except in the very loosest kind of sand, they held as well as a wooden peg of much greater length and diameter, and two dozen could be carried in the same space as five or six of the old-style abominations. Considering their convenience they were not expensive, costing but 60 cents a dozen, and the only improvement that could be suggested in regard to them was that they might have been galvanized to prevent rusting when exposed to the air, rain, and dew.

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The old-fashioned netted fishbag for keeping one's catch alive and in good condition was a great convenience, the only drawback to its use being that it was necessary to unwind the string fastening its top before dropping the fish inside. A new improvement on this is in making the top of a wire ring in two parts similar to that of the net bag in which tennis balls are carried by players. Two small rings fastened to this folding top allowed its being hung to the rowlocks when closed, and, when wishing to drop a fish in the bag, it was only necessary to lift one side of the ring, drop in the fish and replace it. This occupies much less time than unwinding and retying the purse string, with which the older pattern was furnished. An arrangement of this kind not only allows one to keep his catch in good condition and alive until the very last moment before starting for home, but will be appreciated by those who have often pulled home one or two fish after an unsuccessful day's sport simply because the fish were dead, and who would have been glad to have released their small catch had there been any chance of the fish living.

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It is rather strange that, among the many queer freaks in small craft now to be found skimming adjacent waters, the catamaran is not included. I do not refer to the modified style, with which Duggan made such a success a couple of seasons ago, but to the really double-hulled boat. Many years ago there was published in St. Nicholas a drawing of one and instructions for building same. The general idea there conveyed, if modified by a few changes, such as giving the boats a straight instead of a curved stern post, to accommodate rudders, instead of using a steering oar, and fitting the boat with a jib would make a pretty good craft. Of course a boat of this type is wet, awfully wet, in a sea way, but the class of youngsters who sail around clad in bathing suits would find this was no obstacle to their enjoyment, and the amount of speed one can get from the tremendous sail spread of a catamaran is something phenomenal. They have a bad trick of ducking the bows under and throwing the crews up into the air, but this would only add excitement to the sport, and a boat of this kind with the hulls built of wood and canvas in the fashion similar to the canvas-covered canoes now so much seen, would be much easier for a young fellow to construct than almost any other type of small craft in which anything like the same amount of speed could be attained. The trouble with the catamarans which were tried and tested fifteen or so years ago was that they were elaborately constructed boats, which were supposed to have cruising possibilities. For this end they were on account of their wetness unfitted, but for boys of sixteen and eighteen or so, who possess a little skill with tools and enjoy an afternoon's spin on the water, (and sometimes through it,) a craft of this type will furnish lots of fun.

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In spite of the encroachment of the Speedway on the western shore and the building of docks on the eastern, the Harlem River at high tide is still a pretty place for rowing, and the further north above the Washington Bridge one goes the more beautiful it is. There are two great drawbacks to its thorough enjoyment, however, one of which, the tide, cannot be helped, but another, for which it seems that some remedy should be found, is the cussedness of tugboat Captains in endeavoring to find just how close they can come to swamping a small boat with their rollers in passing. The commanders of the Van Cott and Harlem River No. 2 have a cheerful way of rushing past a rowboat or a canoe at full tilt, in fact, many small boaters think, in their inmost hearts, that they put on a little more speed at such times just to see what will happen. It is bad enough if the small boat be in deep water, but if anchored in or rowing over water of two or three feet depth the nasty curling swell, half water and half mud, which these tugs, going at torpedo-boat speed, throw up is enough to make things very unpleasant. It was only a short while ago that a tugboat wrecked an expensive rowing shell belonging to one of the Harlem River Clubs, and it would seem that the Captain of a steam vessel should be held in a measure responsible for damage caused by his wash even though his boat does not actually come in contact with the craft injured. Reckless driving is prohibited on a public thoroughfare, and there is no earthly reason why similar regulations should not be made as to waterways such as the Harlem. One can often get out of the way of a careless driver, but there is no successful method yet discovered of dodging a comber. The best one can do is simply to get one's boat in the best position to take it and then trust in Providence.

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It may not be generally known, but there are quite a few red foxes inhabiting the underbrush of the Palisades along that part of the shore lying opposite Riverdale. A canoeist took a couple of shots at one there last week, and afterward confessed to being glad that he had missed it, as the creature's fur would not have been in particularly good condition. One old fisherman who lives the year around in that vicinity usually bags two or three every season, and a man with lots of patience and perseverance could probably get a couple of nice brushes over there during the Fall.

E. T. KEYSER.

KNICKERBOCKER C. C. REGATTA.

H. Lansing Quick Won the Sailing Race with the Fast Foggy Dew.

The Labor Day regatta of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, held at Egg Beach, on the Hudson, was a success, both from the number of entries and the gameness with which the events were contested.

H. Lansing Quick of the Yonkers Canoe Club, who sailed the Foggy Dew, was first over the line in the sailing race, but by a miscalculation, about half a second before the starting gun. He retrieved his mistake, however, by immediately luffing and crossing the line again at 11:20, a couple of seconds in advance of any other of his competitors. This lead he steadily increased all around the course, coming in over the line at 11:51:20. Commodore Maier was making a good showing, when he carried away the hook which attached his dandy sheet block to the boom. Instead of giving up the race, however, he pluckily climbed out on deck and adjusted matters, and then started on, coming in at 12:00:15. Quick had sailed down from Yonkers with a large racing rig, laced to yards and mast, towing behind him a companion in an open Indian canoe. Before starting out for the race, however, he substituted a hoisting rig of much smaller sail area, and his wisdom was demonstrated by the mishap of R. H. Kretzmer's Surprise, which went into the event with a standing racing rig, whose foremast went overboard on the second circuit. W. G. Harrison carried away his rudder chains, and was out of the race before the first round of the course was completed. All boats were divided into two classes, according as they carried racing or cruising rigs, all sail area of 100 feet or over being considered a racing rig, and all under that spread as cruising. This meet of the Knickerbockers was voted by the score of members present to be the most successful one that the club has yet held. Including visitors from other clubs, there were twenty-two tents on the beach, while a large 14 by 14 wall tent, in front of which projected a fly of equal dimensions, covered the mess table, which had been sent up Friday night.

Quick sailed, as he always does, with judgment and pluck, and the way that Kretzmer carried his tremendous spread of canvas was an interesting exhibition of agility, but the fact that Quick came to camp with two suits of sails and used a hoisting instead of a standing rig to win the race, and the accident that occurred by using the standing rig, shows that, although wonderful time may be made by racing canoes sailed by a man who has sufficient nerve and quickness to get out several feet beyond the windward gunwale of his craft, they are impracticable. This, of course, is a trite saying, and thoroughly acknowledged by the old hands at the sport, but there were many new canoeists at the meet who are probably thoroughly impressed by the fact that more fun can be gotten out of the cruising model with a medium rig than the fleet racer, which occasionally causes the loss of a two-and-a-half-inch mast.

Commodore Dater of the Brooklyns realizing this fact has notified the American Canoe Association that at the Fall meeting he proposes to offer an amendment doing away with the sliding seat. This, if adopted, means that hereafter the winning racer will be the best cruising canoe carrying a rig that a man may hold up by simply sitting on the deck and will probably be the death knell of the racing freaks that cannot stand up until their crew is aboard. Summaries:

Sailing Race; Three Miles; Class 1.—Won by H. L. Quick's Foggy Dew, Yonkers Canoe Club; T. Bain's Mabelle, Undercliff Canoe Club, second.

Class 2.—Won by L. C. Kretzmer's Yankee, Knickerbocker Canoe Club.

Double-Blade Tandem Paddling, (one-half-mile straightaway.)—Won by L. S. Stockwell and E. H. Stockwell in the Laura, Knickerbocker Canoe Club; T. Bain and C. Moon, second.

Paddling, One-Man Double Blade, (one-half-mile straightaway.)—Won by R. H. Kretzmer's Surprise, Knickerbocker; F. Paul Keller's Osero, Knickerbocker, second.

Club Four Paddling, Single Blades.—Won by F. G. Harrison, G. E. Taylor, L. S. Stockwell, and E. H. Stockwell, in Frolic, Knickerbocker.

Tandem Paddling, Single Blade.—Won by G. E. Taylor and F. G. Harrison, in Jean Bart.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by F. Paul Keller; G. E. Taylor, second.

HINTS TO WHEELMEN.

Three different automatic bicycle pumps, which revolve with the wheels and are expected to keep the tires full of air, even if punctured, were patented last week.

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A new tire has studs imbedded in its walls, the shanks of which protrude into holes in the rim and prevent it from "creeping." Cement is said to be unnecessary, but may be used if desired.

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The tire pump should always be tried by a few strokes before being attached to inflate the tire, especially if it has not been used very recently, as there may be dust in the coupling which would otherwise be blown into the valve.

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Accidents happen every day because of neglect of the ordinary rules of the road. Some riders, including many women, seem unable to learn to pass to the right and to overtake on the left. If leisurely riders would keep well to the right hand of the road or street, they would not only avoid getting in the way of others, but would increase their own chances of safety.

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It is often desirable to carry a foot pump on a wheel, instead of the small hand affair provided with the wheel, and in such a case it is best carried by fastening it to the upper part of the frame with a pair of heavy rubber bands. Pass the rubber band around the tubing of the frame and draw one end of the loop through the other, then stretch the pendent end and pass the pump through it. Apply a second one in the same manner, and it will be found that the pump will carry without rattling and without damaging the enamel of the wheel.

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All cyclists, and women in particular, should cultivate an erect and graceful carriage upon the wheel. Have the saddle and handlebar adjusted to the height and position which will give the greatest ease, comfort, and command of the wheel, and use a length of crank proportionate to the length of limb. Seek experienced and disinterested advice upon all these points until they are made right, and then keep them so.

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Hill climbing is a good test of a wheel, and a good hill-climbing machine is likely to be equally good for general use. To climb a hill easily the bearings must be true and perfect and the frame perfectly rigid to avoid a loss of power anywhere. Many wheels which run well enough on the level will fail in the hill-climbing test, the result generally indicating faulty bearings or lack of rigidity in the crank axle.

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Minute punctures which occasionally mystify the rider are frequently caused by dirt or sand working in between the cover and the air tube of a tire. The dirt may work in through a cut in the cover or through a former puncture in the outer tube which was not closed when the inner tube was repaired. Every time a puncture is repaired the rider should be careful to look for the hole in the outer tube and repair it, as well as the inner tube.

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A former racing cyclist, who, after some years of experimenting, has returned to a six-and-a-half-inch crank and a sixty-three gear, finds that, with a coaster attachment to relieve him of unnecessary pedaling down hill, as well as to give an occasional rest on the level, he is well suited with a short crank and low gear, and he recommends it to all riders who pedal lightly and rapidly. For slow and powerful riders a higher gear and a longer crank would be found preferable.

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The question, "What is the cyclists' drink?" is asked from time to time, and the answers are various. Of course, intoxicating beverages are barred, and recourse must be had to the so-called "soft" drinks, which are not only rather limited in number, but often of a vile quality. As a rule, both the very sweet and the very sour drinks should be avoided, and those which are only slightly flavored should be selected. Cold tea, with a few drops of lemon juice instead of cream, is an excellent thirst quencher, and has a mildly stimulating effect as well. Soda water, either perfectly plain or with a fruit syrup and without cream or phosphate, is the next best thing.

NOTES FOR THE WHEELMEN.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the former champion cyclist, will give an exhibition ride at the benefit to Frank Starbuck at Baltimore on Saturday.

The Penn Glen Wheelmen of Brooklyn have arranged the following runs for the present month: To-day, Bergen Point, N. J.; 16, Bowery Bay, L. I.; 23, Garden City, L. I.; 30, Freeport, L. I.

Ray Hewlett of the Century Cycle Club of Poughkeepsie broke the road record from New York to Poughkeepsie on Monday, covering the distance of 153 miles in 12 hours 10 minutes. The former record was 13 hours 10 minutes.

More legislation will be proposed by the various divisions of the League of American Wheelmen during the next sessions of the State Legislatures than at any other one time in the history of the organization. A majority of it will be in the interest of good roads and sidepaths.

The New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen reports that most of the roads of New York and New Jersey were dusty and in need of rain to put them in good condition. Friday's downpour did lots of good. The roads of Brooklyn and Queens County are in better condition, and the roads and paths of Suffolk County are in fair condition.

The third annual sidepath convention of the State of New York will be held at Utica on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 20 and 21. Short runs on the sidepaths in the vicinity will be made by the delegates. These will include trips to Clinton, through the Sauquoit Valley, over the New York Mills loop, around the city, and through the Masonic Home grounds. Among the events scheduled will be an exhibition of sidepath building. The start will be made from the sod and completed with cinders.

The District of Columbia Division of the League of American Wheelmen is having success in building another sidepath near Washington. As there is no sidepath law in the District, such as there is in some of the States, the funds for construction have to be raised in ways other than by the collection of tax upon wheelmen. The division has been securing the money in a number of ways, and one of the most successful was a steamboat excursion. A large number were of the party, and the profits of the trip will be used for extending the path.

Edwin A. Quick, local consul of the League of American Wheelmen at Yonkers, makes the suggestion that all applications and renewals in such district shall be attended to by the consul for that district. This, he thinks, would bring the members of the league together more than anything else. As it is, members live near each other and yet do not know each other as fellow-members. If each local consul was charged with receiving applications and issuing tickets, he could know all the members of his district, and would be a means of communication between them. He expresses his willingness to assume his share of the responsibility and work which would be involved by the new plan, and thinks the other consuls should feel the same.

BOXING'S FUTURE IN NEW YORK.

Promoters of Pugilism Hope for Another Change in the Law.

Promoters of pugilism in New York have not abandoned hope of continuing in business, though they are divided as to a means of evading the provisions of the Lewis law prohibiting boxing exhibitions when an admission fee is charged, and replacing the Horton law, which made New York a Paradise and El Dorado combined for pugilists. The Lewis law has now been in force for a week. The managers of the boxing and so-called athletic clubs which the Horton law called into existence have been busy for the same period considering their next move.

Advised by lawyers, the proprietors of one club, with a house in Broadway, have decided to test the new law, and now are considering whether it would be wiser to bring the problem to an issue before or after the coming election. The plan outlined is to arrange a bout between amateurs for a prize, which shall not be money, and put the contest on in the arena of one of the clubs in such a way as to invite the arrest of the managers. This accomplished, the boxing club owners hope to have a decision recorded in the courts which will permit them to reopen. They urge and say competent lawyers have told them that the new law is unconstitutional in that it discriminates between forms of athletic sports, and prohibits, on the score of brutality, one form of athletic contest, while permitting other games that are as rough or rougher, to be conducted without interference.

Other promoters of pugilism advise against anything resembling a fight to re-establish boxing. They are confident that it is only a question of time before the pugilistic exhibitions will be permitted again, even if the present law stands, but their chief hope is in the promise by Assemblymen interested in boxing that a bill legalizing boxing bouts limited to six, eight, or ten rounds will be hurried through the next Assembly. Gov. Roosevelt is said to favor a law that will permit boxing if it is restricted to ten rounds or less, while he opposed the old law, which permitted twenty-five rounds of fighting, and practically let boxers go on to a finish. On the supposition that there will be no difficulty in securing the passage of a law permitting bouts of ten rounds, these promoters of pugilism say it is best to give boxing a rest, for the time at least. They expect their desired bill to be offered and to become a law within the first few weeks of the next term of the Assembly. In the Assembly boxing has strong friends in both parties.

One man who has made a great deal of money in the management of boxing clubs and pugilists is not so confident of the future, however. Under the belief that boxing could not be conducted in New York, he recently made overtures for an interest in a boxing club in Connecticut, with the view of putting on bouts of a nature to draw patronage from New York. He failed signally, however, and in addition was informed that no person not a citizen of Connecticut could get any share in any sparring exhibition in that State.

For the boxers themselves the outlook is far from pleasant. Even granting that some time in December sparring exhibitions may be legal again, they see hard times ahead. One of the heavy men, who but a short time ago was looked on as having a good chance for the championship, is so much disturbed over the future of his calling that he has been wildly anxious to sign a contract with a manager. The manager is so doubtful over the prospects for boxing that he has so far declined to enter into the contract or to make himself in any way responsible for the fighter.

If a law is made permitting bouts to go ten, or even six, rounds, the boxing show promoters believe pugilism will be as popular as ever. The success of boxing in Chicago, where only six rounds are permitted, is one argument for a law of the same character in New York, and the men who have prospered on boxing shows will make no complaint if they can get that privilege.

NEW ONE-DESIGN RACEABOUTS.

Manhasset Bay Yacht Club to Have a Fleet of Fifteen-Footers Next Year.

Members of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club have determined to establish a one-design class of fifteen-foot raceabouts for next season, and to this end a committee made up of Guy Standing, Edward M. MacLellan, and George A. Corry has been appointed to look after the building of the boats. Designs by Bart Jacob have already been accepted, and the craft will be turned out at the Robert Jacob yard on City Island. The boats are to be of modern fin-keel, non-capsizable type, and though sufficiently speedy to insure a good one-design racing craft are also intended as comfortable cruising boats. They are to measure 24 feet over all, 14 feet on the water line, 6 feet 6 inches extreme beam, and 3 feet 6 inches draught. They are to be raceabout rigged, with the mainsail containing 292 square feet and the jib 78 square feet of canvas. As they are intended primarily to be single handed, extra sails will not be carried. The cabin house, which will be built to a rather unusual height above the deck to give four feet of head room, will be about six feet long. It will contain bunks for two, with space enough on the floor for a third person to sleep. There will be considerable storage room forward. A roomy cockpit about feet in length is also included in the plan. These little boats ought to make one of the most interesting small classes on the Sound, and with such energetic yachtsmen as the members of the committee in charge of the project will doubtless be carried out successfully. The price of each boat providing ten or more are ordered will be $450. A meeting of those interested in the class will be held at the clubhouse, Port Washington, on Saturday evening, Sept. 15.

NOTABLE YACHTING SEASON

Development of the Larger Racing Classes Unprecedented.

HERRESHOFF REACHES LIMIT

Unseaworthiness of Seventies Warns Against Further Sacrifice of Substantial Construction to Speed.

In several of its aspects the yacht racing season of 1900 has been a notable one. With no great international yachting event to distract attention from local affairs, interest has been concentrated upon the development of promising racing classes at home, and in the results success and failure have been so closely joined that the year is likely to be long remembered by yachtsmen as unique among the rather colorless seasons that usually intervene between the all-absorbing contests for the America's Cup.

Among the schooner classes it may be said at the outset the year has been without incident. S. H. Mason's Milad, a Lawley forty-six-footer, has been the only addition to the local fleet of two-stickers, and her success in the few regattas in which she appeared was such as to confirm the announcement that she was built primarily as a cruiser. The only feature in schooner racing promised early in the year was a continuation of the old rivalry between W. Gould Brokaw's Amorita and H. F. Lippitt's Quissetta. Both of these yachts had received many alterations and an elaborate overhauling in anticipation of the renewal of their interesting contests, but the death of Mr. Brokaw's mother caused the withdrawal of Amorita from racing before the season was well under way. The apathy of the majority of the owners of other really good racing schooners, an apathy which, though not new, has been more than ever noticeable this year, gives point to the regretful declarations of old yachtsmen that the day of schooner racing has passed.

With the bigger single stickers, however, the season's story has been very different. The development of practical interest in the larger classes of racing sloops and cutters has been unprecedented in previous years, and the most closely observed boats of the season have been the four one-design "seventies" which Herreshoff built to measure within the newly created eighty-foot racing length class. The seventies have, indeed, given the feature to the yachting season of 1900, which may distinguish it from a score of "off" years past and to come. This feature lies in the mixed success and failure of the quartet. Undoubtedly the fastest yachts ever built, their unseaworthiness has sounded the imperative note of warning against further advance in the way of light construction that designers have been fearing to hear in the last half dozen years. The same fault of unseaworthiness due to excessive lightness in construction has marked the two fifty-one footers Altair and Shark, and in a lesser degree the thirty-sixes Countess and Effort, which were launched from the Herreshoff yards this year. When the danger-mark, toward which designers have been hastening of late, has thus been reached by the foremost member of their profession, it is only natural to look for a reaction toward more safely constructed racing craft, and the season of 1900 may mark the beginning of an era in the sport wherein even the mere racing machines will obtain speed by some trick of design other than the sacrifice of rational substantiality. Necessity is the clearly proved mother of invention, and when the ingenious brains of designers forsake the absorbing search for speed by means of the minimum weight in construction they may draw nearer the lines of least resistance in the model of sailing craft.

SEVENTIES ARE UNSEAWORTHY.

The unseaworthiness of the new Herreshoff boats has served to deepen the admiration of yachtsmen for the three British-built cutters Hester, Astrild, and Isolde, whose purchase this year by Americans and removal to this side of the Atlantic has filled another class of the larger single-stickers. These yachts, owned respectively by C. L. F. Robinson, the Hanan brothers, and F. M. Hoyt, together with the older British-built cutter Queen Mab, all measure between sixty and seventy feet racing length, and fall consequently in the racing class just below that of the four new Herreshoff "seventies." They are a beautiful lot of boats, graceful, sturdy, and only less swift than the new seventies. As all-round craft, that can be depended upon to sail a race without aid of a pump, and that are also of service as safe and comfortable cruisers, they have shown up brilliantly in contrast to the speedier Herreshoff boats, which at Newport have been dubbed "the leakabouts."

To the class immediately below that filled by these British boats, namely, Class J, which includes yachts fifty-one feet and sixty feet racing length, the year has brought no additions, and even such older Class J racers as the Wasp have appeared infrequently. The Class K, or fifty-one-foot class, however, was well filled by new boats this year. Herreshoff built the Altair for Cord Meyer of this city and the Shark for F. Lathrop Ames of Boston; Webber turned out the Hussar II. for Rear Commodore James Baird of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and John B. Rhodes of New Bedford had the Reads build a new Sistae to replace the smaller boat of the same name, which won him fame as a yachtsman. In all eleven new racing single-stickers of the fifty-one-foot class and above appeared this season, a record which alone would make 1900 notable in yachting history. These additions filled two classes in which interest had waned because of lack of evenly matched competitors, and led to the establishing of a new class in the case of the seventies.

New stimulus has also been given several of the smaller classes by additions to the fleet. Among the most notable of the new boats are F. M. Smith's Effort and Oswald Sanderson's Countess, two Herreshoff sloops racing in the thirty-six-foot class. The thirty-footers were given a new competitor in Alfred Peats's Enpronzi, and Huntington of New Rochelle turned out a twenty-five-foot sloop for Edward Kelly that has aroused fresh interest in her class. A raceabout class, including such evenly matched boats as Johnston De Forest's Scamp, H. M. Crane's Raider, F. F. Bedford's Sis, L. R. Alberger's Colleen, and De V. H. Warner's Persimmon, has been firmly established, and really interesting single-handed racing has been furnished by new one-designed classes such as the Manhasset Bay dories and the Knickerbocker Yacht Club's Hampden boats.

By its additions to the racing fleet 1900 has an undoubted claim upon the memory of yachtsmen, and, if the warning sounded by the unseaworthiness of the new Herreshoff boats be not futile, the year may also claim notability in the history of yacht designing.

YACHTING SEASON NEARS END.

Important Races Will Be Sailed in Remaining Two Weeks.

Only two weeks of yacht racing remain before the season of 1900 is brought to an end in neighboring waters, but within this time falls one of the most important events of the year—namely, the race between the quartet of Herreshoff seventy-footers for the thousand-dollar cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton. This race will be held on Thursday by the New York Yacht Club, and will be sailed over an ocean course off the Sandy Hook lightship. A time limit of 6½ hours has been fixed by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and, although a single race will determine the winner of the cup, light breezes may lead to the prolonging of the contest over several days.

The seventies have also agreed to race for a cup offered by the Atlantic Yacht Club, and if the Lipton Cup races are not prolonged beyond Friday the Atlantic Yacht Club race will be sailed on Saturday, the date of the club's Fall regatta. Otherwise the date will depend upon the termination of the Lipton Cup contests. The details for the Atlantic Yacht Club's race for the seventies have not yet been completed, but it also will be sailed outside Sandy Hook.

Two more club regattas remain on the schedule of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound. The first of these is the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's Fall regatta for the thirty-foot classes and under, which will be sailed on the Sound off Manhasset Bay on Saturday, Sept. 15. The Fall regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, which will be sailed off Riverside, Conn., on Saturday, Sept. 22, closes the season.

SEASON'S FOOTBALL GAMES

Arranged According to Consecutive Dates and Principal Fixtures.

COLUMBIA'S HARD SCHEDULE

First Game Will Be Played on the 26th—General Opening Will Occur on the 29th.

The football schedules for the coming Fall show, on the whole, much wisdom on the part of the various managers. The college football manager has to have an eye to the welfare of his team as well as for gate receipts. It takes money to make the mare go in football as well as in other things; but while arranging a good schedule from a business standpoint, the manager has a consideration of greater moment to contend with. His schedule must be the one best adapted to the development of his team and bringing it up to its most important games in the fittest condition. This is especially true of the more prominent teams, such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, the Indians—although the Indians for one don't seem to care how hard they come or how often—Cornell, Columbia, Brown, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the University of Chicago.

Sept. 29 will be the general opening day this season for regular games. Most of the colleges play their first real game on that day, and from that on until the season closes the last of November, there will be games weekly and semi-weekly gradually increasing in attractiveness as well as becoming more difficult. There are some football experts who argue that the way for a team to learn how to play football is to play it—that is, by having hard games to play. If this be so Columbia should be playing a mighty hard game by the end of the season, for the Blue and White's schedule for this Fall shows it to be confronted with a most trying campaign.

No further down than fourth on Columbia's list of games is Harvard, and, a week later, with a game in between, comes the University of Pennsylvania. The week following the tussle with the Quakers comes Yale, and the week after that Princeton. Ten days after the Princeton game Columbia is scheduled to tackle Annapolis and ten days after that the Carlisle Indians. There is no harder schedule on the list than this.

The Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania schedules look to be well suited for a steady and gradual development of the hard play necessary for the big games, although Pennsylvania is handicapped by having to play its hardest game—that with Harvard—a month before the season ends. Yale's schedule this season is exceedingly attractive—in plums. It is much like that of Harvard in general make-up, but differs from Harvard materially at the wind-up. There is a break between Harvard's two biggest games—Pennsylvania and Yale—Brown coming in between. Yale's two hardest games, on the other hand—Princeton and Harvard—come in succession and only a week apart. Harvard's are two weeks apart. What with the Indians on Nov. 10, Princeton on Nov. 17, and Harvard on Nov. 24, Yale surely has busy times ahead for November, but her schedule is an admirable one to prepare for those trying contests.

In comparison with Harvard, Yale, and Pennsylvania, Princeton's schedule looks to be easy. Yet it by no means follows that the Tigers have not builded with shrewdness. Theirs is a most excellently arranged schedule in the assortment of dates for the opposing teams, the Tigers playing Lafayette, Brown, Cornell, Columbia, and Dartmouth in the order named, just prior to meeting Yale. None of these teams is easy, and all are strong enough to call for hard playing. Whether this schedule is sufficiently grueling to divulge all the weak spots in time and bring the team up to the required state of seasoned hardness and finish; whether it will combine to give the Tigers just enough experience and hard playing without endangering their chances against Yale by too much stiff playing remains to be seen.

DATES OF PRINCIPAL GAMES.

Following is a chronological schedule of games thus far arranged to be played the coming season:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Cornell vs. Colgate University at Ithaca.
Indians vs. Dickinson at Carlisle.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Yale vs. Trinity at New Haven.
Pennsylvania vs. Lehigh at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Syracuse University at Ithaca.
Lafayette vs. Ursinus at Easton.
West Point vs. Tufts at West Point.
Swarthmore vs. Alumni at Swarthmore.
Brown vs. Colby at Providence.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 3.

Yale vs. Amherst at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Stevens at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Franklin and Marshall at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick.
Cornell vs. University of Rochester at Ithaca.

SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Yale vs. Tufts at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Lehigh at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Haverford at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Bucknell at Ithaca.
Columbia vs. Wesleyan at New York.
Brown vs. Holy Cross at Providence.
Indians vs. Gettysburg College at Carlisle.
West Point vs. Pennsylvania State College at West Point.
Lafayette vs. Susquehanna University at Easton.
Swarthmore vs. Dickinson at Swarthmore.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Delaware College at Lancaster.
Amherst vs. Trinity at Amherst.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

Stevens vs. New York University at Hoboken.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

Harvard vs. Amherst at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Bates at New Haven.
Pennsylvania vs. Dickinson at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. Williams at New York.
Brown vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Providence.
Princeton vs. Pennsylvania State College at Princeton.
Lafayette vs. College of the City of New York at Easton.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12.

Princeton vs. Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13.

Harvard vs. Columbia at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Dartmouth at Newton, Mass.
Princeton vs. Annapolis at Annapolis.
Pennsylvania vs. Brown at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Washington and Jefferson at Ithaca.
Chicago vs. University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.
Indians vs. University of Virginia at Washington.
Lafayette vs. Swarthmore at Easton.
West Point vs. Trinity at West Point.
Lehigh vs. Bucknell at South Bethlehem, Penn.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Lebanon Valley at Annville.
Gettysburg vs. University of Maryland at Gettysburg.
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick, Me.
Amherst vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Amherst.

MONDAY, OCT. 15.

Indians vs. University of Maryland at Baltimore.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

Princeton vs. Syracuse University at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Pennsylvania State College at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. Stevens at New York.
Swarthmore vs. Ursinus at Swarthmore.
Tufts vs. Boston College at Boston.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

Harvard vs. West Point at West Point.
Yale vs. Wesleyan at New Haven.
Princeton vs. Lafayette at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Columbia at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Union College at Ithaca.
Brown vs. University of Chicago at Chicago.
Pennsylvania State College vs. Dickinson at Carlisle.
Lehigh vs. Rutgers at South Bethlehem, Penn.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Haverford at Lancaster.
Swarthmore vs. St. John's at Swarthmore.
Gettysburg vs. Baltimore Medical College at Baltimore.
Tufts vs. Dartmouth at Hanover.
Stevens vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston.
Amherst vs. Syracuse University at Syracuse.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

West Point vs. Stevens, at West Point.
Amherst vs. Bowdoin, at Amherst.
Tufts vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Tufts.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Harvard vs. Indians, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Columbia, at New York.
Princeton vs. Brown, at Providence.
Pennsylvania vs. University of Chicago, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Dartmouth, at Ithaca.
University of Michigan vs. University of Illinois, at Chicago.
Pennsylvania State College vs. Duquesne A. C., at Pittsburg.
Lafayette vs. Syracuse University, at Easton.
West Point vs. Williams, at West Point.
Lehigh vs. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
Dickinson vs. Haverford, at Haverford.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Susquehanna University, at Selinsgrove.
Swarthmore vs. Stevens, at Swarthmore.
Gettysburg vs. St. John's, at Gettysburg.
Tufts vs. Holy Cross, at Worcester.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

West Point vs. New York University, at West Point.
Tufts vs. Amherst, at Amherst.
Haverford vs. Stevens, at Haverford.

SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. West Point, at West Point.
Princeton vs. Cornell, at Princeton.
University of Iowa vs. University of Chicago, at Chicago.
University of Wisconsin vs. University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
Pennsylvania State College vs. Bucknell, at Williamsport.
Lafayette vs. Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.
Dickinson vs. Gettysburg, at Carlisle.
Brown vs. Boston University, at Providence.
Swarthmore vs. Georgetown, at Washington.
Amherst vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Amherst.
Stevens vs. Union College, at Schenectady.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Princeton vs. Columbia, at New York.
Brown vs. Tufts, at Providence.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

Georgetown vs. Gettysburg, at Washington.

SATURDAY, NOV. 10.

Harvard vs. Brown, at Cambridge.
Yale vs. Indians, at New Haven.
Columbia vs. University of Buffalo, at Buffalo.
Cornell vs. Oberlin College, at Ithaca.
University of Chicago vs. Northwestern University, at Chicago.
University of Michigan vs. University of Iowa, at Detroit.
Pennsylvania State College vs. Annapolis, at Annapolis.
Pennsylvania vs. Lafayette, at Philadelphia.
West Point vs. Hamilton, at West Point.
Lehigh vs. Haverford, at Haverford.
Dickinson vs. Syracuse at Syracuse.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
University of Minnesota vs. Northwestern University at Minneapolis.
Tufts vs. Bowdoin at Tufts.
Brown vs. Dartmouth at Hanover.
Stevens vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.
Amherst vs. M. I. T. at Amherst.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

Pennsylvania vs. Annapolis at Annapolis.
Columbia vs. Manhattan College at New York.
Dickinson vs. Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven.
Cornell vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Ithaca.
Brown vs. Syracuse at Providence.
University of Michigan vs. Ohio State University at Ann Arbor.
Lafayette vs. Lehigh at Easton.
Swarthmore vs. Haverford at Swarthmore.
Gettysburg vs. Bucknell at Gettysburg.
Amherst vs. Wesleyan at Middletown.

THURSDAY, NOV. 29.

Pennsylvania vs. Cornell at Philadelphia.
Columbia vs. Indians at New York.
University of Chicago vs. University of Michigan at Chicago.
University of Wisconsin vs. University of Illinois at Madison, Wis.
Pennsylvania State College vs. University of Buffalo at Buffalo.
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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Eola.

Say, can you tell me the way to Eola?—
There where Apollo's god-melody rang
Into the sky from his harp as he sang.

All the day long do I search for Eola,
High on the mountain, deep in the dale,
Until the daylight in heaven grows pale.

Then do I lie down to dream of Eola,
Haunted at night by the longing I bear,
Even though sleeping I yearn to be there—

There, far away in this sacred Eola,
Where his great secret of heavenly sound
Woven of music and thought can be found.

Once on the undulate breast of Eola,
While he was playing at tending his sheep,
Phoebus Apollo sank into a sleep.

And on a rock, to this day in Eola,
Rested Apollo his pulsating lyre,
Filled as it fell from his hands with his fire.

Thus as he lay on the breast of Eola,
Into this stone from his harp-strings there crept
Some of his melody, while yet he slept.

Oh, could I find it, this heart of Eola,
Touch its mute lips that they quiver and yield
Passions of harmony ages have sealed!

Say, can you tell me the way to Eola?—
There where Apollo's god-melody rang
Into the sky from his harp as he sang.
—BEATRIX DEMAREST LLOYD in The Century.

Lord Roberts.

Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

No one questions or doubts "Bobs" in the British Army. His place is unique there—and in all the world besides. In all the world besides no other man has the confidence, affection, and pride of so many men. It is not merely the private soldier who is wholly satisfied simply to be led by him. The feeling is the same among the officers. He has infinite tact, because he is in complete sympathy with every man in or above the ranks. He returns every salute; he talks to every sort of soldier; he knows them by name by the hundreds. He is more profuse in kind words and compliments than in reproof, just as he is most inclined to be gentle and kindly, yet every man knows how firm and severe he can be. In those two sentences lies the definition of perfect justice, which he nearly personifies. He makes so little show and parade that there is no plainer man among his 200,000; and yet he is always as neat as a pin; a straight-built, solidly set up, quick, nervous little man, with bright eyes under a majestic forehead and above a masterful chin. His face is so sad and gentle when it is in repose that you have to look at it again and again—and then only to add to your wonder how that can be the visage of a man who deals death for a profession, and leads to death the flower of the army he loves. Look at the same face again when he is speaking, giving orders. It is just as kindly, but the melancholy has fled, and in its place is the indefinable tracery called "command."

At Dreefontein he came out to where the naval battery was and sat down on a camp stool brought for him by his Indian attendant. He spoke to the officer in command of the battery cheerily, and now and then he asked the younger officers a question. All the time he was smiling and looking most pleased, though, for its size, there has not been a hotter battle in the war. Gallopers and staff officers came and went, bringing news and taking away orders. "Tell Col. So-and-so to move a little forward and to the left." "Say that I wish So-and-so would push forward." It was all as quietly and calmly said and done, there in the heat of battle and within range of the enemy's guns—as calmly and quietly done as ever a bank manager issued orders to his clerks on a dull afternoon. And, just as suddenly as he came, the Field Marshal sprang up and walked away, with the Indian and the chair at his heels.

The Tattooed Crucifix.

Lieutenant Commander Gillmore in McClure's.

For the first time since we had been on the march, the Filipino Lieutenant separated his camp from ours. He also doubled his guard, stationing his soldiers in the rocks which surrounded us. Thinking all this somewhat peculiar, I sent one of the men to ask if he had placed the guards for our protection.

"No," was his laconic answer. Soon afterward he came himself to our camp, and through an interpreter calmly informed me that he had orders, presumably from Gen. Tiño, to execute us in the mountains.

I have always believed that the Lieutenant's refusal to obey orders and execute us was due to the effect produced in his mind by an incident which had occurred a night or two earlier. At one of our stops he had shown me a crucifix which he wore hung by a ribbon around his neck, and said to me: "The 'Americanos' are not Christians." "Oh, yes," I replied. "All the Americans are Christians."

"But you never wear any crucifixes."

I opened my jacket and showed him my breast. A crucifix had been tattooed there years ago, when I was a midshipman. The Tagal leaped to his feet with an exclamation of surprise. He instantly crossed himself. His eyes nearly started out of his head. I explained to him that any one could buy a crucifix and hang it around his neck, but that I had endured pain to have my crucifix pricked in the flesh, and that, as he could see, it must always be with me. There was a marked change in his manner toward me after that.

The "Good Child" from Persia.

From London Truth.

A policeman on duty at the Villa Evans spoke of the Shah after Salson's attempt on his life as "a child, but a good child." He has a freshness of mind that is (for himself) delightfully childish. All his impressions are as vivid as those of childhood. The triumphs of mind over matter, as in the cycle, the motor car, the Palace of Illusion, the new electric lamp, the giant phonograph audible to 20,000 persons at a time, are what most charm him. But he can be a philosopher. The Shah, in passing by the Palais de Castille, asked who lived there, and was told Queen Isabella. "Queen of what?" "Of Spain." "Why does she not live in Spain?" "She was exiled." "Exiled with a large fortune?" "Yes." "The happy sovereign, to be able to live as she likes, and as long as she likes, in Paris. Have the Anarchists ever tried to shoot her since she came here to stay?" "Never. But an attempt was made fifty years ago to shoot her." "By an Anarchist?" "No. There were no Anarchists then." "But there were regicides?" "Yes." "Well, then, Anarchism is an old disease with a new name."

American Clippers.

From "Ancient and Modern Ships." G. C. V. Holmes.

In 1851 the Flying Cloud, one of Donald McKay's American clippers, ran 427 knots in twenty-four hours in a voyage from New York to San Francisco. This performance was eclipsed by that of another vessel belonging to the same owner, the Sovereign of the Seas, which on one occasion averaged over 18 miles an hour for twenty-four consecutive hours. * * * English shipowners were very slow to adopt these improvements, and it was not till the year 1850, after the abolition of the navigation laws, that our countrymen really bestirred themselves to produce sailing ships which should rival and even surpass those of the Americans. The legislation in question so affected the prospects of British shipping that nothing but the closest attention to the qualities of vessels and to economy in their navigation could save our carrying trade from the effects of American competition.

A Curious German Locomotive.

From The Engineering Magazine.

One of the German locomotives shown at Paris is so singular in the salient feature of its design that, had not the idea been indignantly repudiated by its designer, one would have felt impelled to regard it as a huge scientific practical joke. It is a four-coupled compound express engine built by Krauss of Munich for the Bavarian State Railways. The astonishing peculiarity of this engine is that its two pairs of bogie wheels are placed so far apart as to admit between them a third pair of wheels, 3 feet 3½ inches in diameter, and that this third pair is driven by a pair of small outside cylinders, the combination producing what is called an "auxiliary" engine—equivalent to the "donkey" on board a steamer. Further, this pair of small auxiliary drivers can be raised from the rails, or pressed upon them, as desired, by means of a lever. The object of this eccentric appliance has proved a tough puzzle to most visitors. One, a British engineer of no mean standing, hazarded the conjecture that the tiny auxiliary wheels and cylinders were to be used to move the locomotive about the yard, so as to give the big wheels and cylinders a rest. This suggested to him a humorous comparison with Sir Isaac Newton's absent-minded provision of a large aperture in the door for his large dog to pass through, and a small aperture for the small dog! Naturally the designer was outraged at so disrespectful a reference, and he promptly explained that his "real intention is to have a locomotive which, in general, has the qualities of a four-coupled engine, but is able to increase, every time it is needed, its cylinder power as well as its adhesive weight in the proportion of 3 to 2, so that it can exert temporarily a tractive power corresponding to six-coupled wheels."

Our Polly.

From Our Animal Friends.

Polly's cage, when at the seaside, hung upon a piazza where the little children were in the habit of studying aloud. The bird, apparently listening, would make an effort to repeat what she could catch. Then suddenly she would burst out with, "I'll spell f-l-y r-a-t," (a strong emphasis on the R,) continuing with a low chuckle of satisfaction, and ending in a hearty and long-continued laugh at her success, the little ones joining in the chorus. She was very fond of the children.

In the early morning, when her cage was opened to give her liberty, she would walk about for a time, climb the stairs to the children's room, and crawl into their beds before time for rising. Coffee was almost absolutely necessary to her existence. She would call early and steadily for it in the morning, adjusting her tones according to the length of time spent in waiting—ordering, begging, beseeching, as the case might be, holding her cup, meanwhile, to hasten matters.

A very retiring, modest servant maid had been long in our employ. She had a follower named Thomas, who nightly paid his visit. It chanced one morning that Polly's coffee had been long delayed. A gentleman of the house coming to breakfast met the girl and made an inquiry regarding the meal. She turned to reply, facing the questioner, when Polly, seeing her opportunity for revenge, took it, and in a man's voice called out: "Mary, how's Thomas?" The woman retreated in confusion, while Polly laughed an ugly, low laugh; but the coffee was forthcoming.

Longing.

The green road, the clean road: it is so
broad and high;
It stretches from the happy sea to touch
the happy sky.
Oh! I laughed once to forsake it, but I'm
longing now to take it—
The green road, the clean road, that is so
broad and high.

The gray street, the gay street: how
solemnly it shines!
The sun imprints his pleasures, but
there's pain between the lines.
Oh, I smiled at first to see it, but I'm eager
now to flee it—
The gray street, the gay street: how sol-
emnly it shines!

The pure love, the sure love comes over
me like rain;
The tinsel of my heartless love is turning
poor and plain.
It's my life I have been giving just to make
a decent living,
It's my all I have been losing just to get
a little gain.

The nest song, the best song is crying
swift and sweet:
The tune's within my bosom, but the
time's not in my feet.
Ah! they only sing for pity, do the voices
in the city.
Did you ever hear a homely song sound
happy in the street?

The gray street, the gay street: for me it
holds no rest,
Not even when the Summer sun is sailing
down the West;
And I cannot find my pleasure in a road my
sight can measure
From the little room I dwell in with a
memory for my guest.

The green road, the clean road: it is so
broad and high,
It stretches from the happy sea to touch
the happy sky.
Oh, to rise and part with sadness! oh, to
move and meet with gladness.
On the green road, the clean road, that is
so broad and high!
—J. J. BELL, in Chambers's Journal.

Choice of Names.

From The Chautauquan.

Our Puritan ancestors regarded the worthies of Scripture with such reverence that they gave to their children as Christian names, Ebenezer, Nebuchadnezzar, Obadiah, Hannah, Abigail, and Mehitabel. That this custom is not entirely obsolete is shown in the fact that only a generation ago, when to a proud father of seven sons and two daughters came the crowning joy of his life in the birth of a third daughter, he chose her name from the Puritanical standpoint. A close student of Scripture history, he recognized the coincidence that in sex and numbers his family was the same as that of Job; therefore, regardless of all protests, he followed literally the words of the Old Testament, "He called the name of the third Keren-happuch." Notwithstanding the word is defined as "the child of beauty," it should have been accounted a misdemeanor, if not a crime, to burden a nineteenth century child with such a name.

Although the Bible names were often ugly and inharmonious, there came a time when Scriptural phrases were used with still worse effect. It is historical that "Praise-God" Barebones was a Puritan leather dealer of Fleet Street, who became the fanatical leader of the Parliament convened by Cromwell in 1653. His own name must have been satisfactory, as the one that he inflicted upon his son was "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-wouldst-have-been-damned" Barebones. It is needless to add that the name was effectively shortened to "Damned Barebones." Another historic name was "Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith" White, while one worthy of remembrance is "Kill-sin" Pimple.

No one may choose his surname, but parents have the responsibility of determining what the given name of the child shall be. The decision is for a lifetime, which makes it imperative that the momentous question should receive thoughtful consideration, instead of being settled in a moment of folly or caprice.

A Filipino Rain.

From The Atlantic.

Yesterday Nature bore herself proudly; now she appears overwhelmed and tearful. The plumed bamboos which held themselves so haughtily are now spread and bent under the incessant beat of the rain, and cataracts run through their battered leaves. The fields have turned to lakes, the streams are rivers, the rivers are floods; and these roofs of bamboo and nipa are irrigating pipes guiding numberless jets inside the houses. * * *

In the meantime the rain has grown heavier. At internals cold gusts of wind are flung from the north and the horizon darkens with clouds more black than ever. The barometer, moreover, has fallen a degree. In these suspicious days of the colia, every white man looks at this sentinel of the atmosphere more often than a vain girl looks into the mirror. * * * The barometer to me in my loneliness is a welcome companion. When it falls, I prepare myself for the worst, and when it rises I anticipate the end of the storm. * * *

The rain falls heavier and heavier; the world, seen from my window, is a muddy flood, and my house an ark. The barometer is still falling. The dial hand already points to the remark "with winds from the north-east and northwest the baguio approaches." Soon I can hear the wind coming. With a sudden gust, to which the house heels like a ship, it is upon us. A great guava tree falls with a crash outside, and the nipa shutters go flying to leeward. The wind converts the raindrops into projectiles which pierce the house at all points with the violence of hailstones. * * *

Night falls early; dark, drenching, and furious. "The waters are out," and the storm carries with it a terrible note. And the glass is still falling. Will it never end? Rumors of destruction come in from the forest at intervals of a minute, together with the crashings of torn branches and the blowings, it seems, of a hundred horns. Gusts of wind and water combined come howling over the flood and hurl themselves against the house. At each onset the building cracks and staggers more than ever like a storm-tossed craft.

But at last the monster seems to be seeking its prey in another direction, and turns slowly eastward, hungry for more ruins. Southward, then, unless the law of storms is wrong, it will cause the greatest ravages. The vortex, to which all the radii of this gigantic wheel of the baguio converge, will pass through the south of the archipelago.

Rubbing with Gold for Luck.

From Notes and Queries.

In 1860, when I was officiating for a friend in Wensleydale, North Yorkshire, one of the servants who was troubled with an inflamed eye borrowed my gold signet ring in order to rub the pimple, but whether the remedy was successful or not I cannot say. In Timbs's "Popular Errors Explained," (p. 164,) is the following note on this subject:

"Sty-an-eye.—This is a small, troublesome, inflamed pimple at the edge of the eyelid, the charm for reducing which is rubbing the part affected nine times with a wedding ring, or any other piece of gold. In the 'Anglo-Latin Lexicon,' 1440, occurs 'Stanye yn the eye,' and in Beaumont and Fletcher's 'Mad Lovers':

I have a sty there, Chilax;
I have no gold to cure it—not a penny,
Not one cross, cavaller.

"The name of 'Golden Ointment,' for diseases of the eye, was doubtless borrowed from the above practice."

Dodging Cannon Shot.

From "Henry Knox: A Soldier of the Revolution." Noah Brooks.

"Last Friday Lucy (Mrs. Knox) dined at Gen. Washington's. Last Saturday, let it be remembered to the honor and skill of the British troops, they fired 104 cannon-shot at our works, at not a greater distance than half point-blank shot—and did what? Why, scratched a man's face with the splinters of a rail fence. I have had the pleasure of dodging these heretofore engines of terror with great success; nor am I afraid they will hit me unless directed by the hand of Providence."

Trunk Hose.

From St. Nicholas.

At an entertainment given Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester the most astonishing prodigality was displayed. Among other sumptuous details it was reported that 365 hogsheads of beer were consumed. The Cardinal of the realm had in his household over 500 persons. Magnificent dress was the natural accompaniment of this style of living. A gentleman's clothes were made of rich satins and velvets of divers hues. His sleeves were puffed out until the shape of his arm was entirely hidden; his doublet was stuffed from the shoulders down to the waist, and his trunk-hose were enormously padded from the thigh to the knee, this whole suit being elaborately slashed so as to show the rich linings beneath. That glory of the Elizabethian days, the starched ruff, gave the finishing touch to a costume that was already so stiff and padded that if a Knight were unfortunate enough to drop his hat or his cane he had to call for a servant to pick it up for him.

These monstrously puffed clothes became even greater in size during the reign of the following monarch, for James I., being a timid King and fearful of assassination, looked with great favor upon these padded clothes as a defense against the dirk or stiletto. To extend these clothes to this preposterous size rags, wool, hair, and bran were used, until an embarrassing accident befell a certain prominent Lord of the realm. Arising from his bench to address a crowded House of Lords, a projecting nail tore a hole in his trunk-hose. With a proud bearing suitable to his lordly dignity, he strutted to the front of the Chamber to make his speech, the bran meanwhile pouring through the tear in his hose. The assembly broke into a roar of laughter.

Discovering the catastrophe that had befallen him, the speaker instantly lost his lordly bearing, and, turning, rain for the door, his shriveled hose flapping about his legs. After this a wire apparatus like women's skirt hoops was used to extend the hose.

Cattle and Sheep in the West.

From Ainslee's.

The trouble between the cattle and sheep industries mainly proceeds from the natural differences between the two classes of live stock. Cattle are home-keeping in their habits. They are as hard to lose as a house cat, unless, perchance, the cheerful and unreckoning rustler happens along. A range cow naturally will make her "run" where she was born. Her owner and his cowboys expect to find her within easily defined limits, usually along some certain cattle trail that starts at a watering place and leads back to higher ground. In ordinary weather, if water be easy of access, about all the cattle will be found some time during the day along the creeks, in the shade or luxuriantly hock deep in the mud. The night is spent back on the feeding ground. Drive the cow away, even a hundred miles, and back she will drift, though her return be to a feeding ground by far the worse. Back home she will come, though it be to starve and die.

Sheep, on the contrary, are necessarily nomadic. They are gregarious, "bunching" by instinct. One man with his dog can care for even 4,000, though only half that number is usually allotted. A flock of sheep is about as devastating as a prairie fire. Where it has passed the grass is gone, even to the roots, the sage brush is defoliated, and the track so reeks with the sheep's peculiar odor that cattle and horses avoid the ground for weeks afterward. And the herds in their ceaseless journeying never follow one another. To use a pat military expression, they come "en echelon," in a path parallel to and abutting one edge of the strip devastated by the preceding woolly army. Thus, if one flock eat out a half mile strip, ten flocks will leave a barren area five miles wide. The better the feed the slower the rate of travel. The flock moves on when the grass is consumed. No diagram is needed to show the effect of such a raid on a cattle range. The range of the cattlemen is not hard to imagine.

A Lullaby.

We've wandered all about the upland fallows,
We've watched the rabbits at their play,
But now good-night, bood-bye to soaring swallows,
Now good-night, good-bye, dear day.

Poppy heads are closing fast, pigeons circle home at last,
Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the bats are calling;
Pansies never miss the light, but sweet babes must sleep at night;
Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the dew is falling.

Even the wind among the quiet willows
Rests, and the sea is silent too.
See soft white linen, cool, such cool white pillows
Wait in the darkling room for you.

All the little chicks are still, now the moon peeps down the hill,
Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the owls are hooting,
Ships have hung their lanthorns out, little mice dare creep about,
Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the stars are shooting.
—FORD M. HUEFFER in Poems of Pictures.

What the Goat and Pig Mean in China.

From Notes and Queries.

The goat represents for the Chinese all foreigners, while a pig stands for a Christian. Some remarkable native anti-foreign cartoons, in which the goat figures, appeared in Hu-Nan in 1891, and were reprinted in oblong form, with English explanations, under the title of "The Cause of the Riots in the Yang-tse Valley," Hankow, 1891. A curious combination is the pig-goat bastards, some with pig heads and vice versa. Another of the pictures shows tigers, representing braves, tearing the goats to pieces. In nearly every picture the goat appears.

An Overcrowded Parish.

Sir Walter Besant in The Century.

The name of Ratcliffe, or Redcliff, marks a spot where the low cliff which formerly rose up from the marsh curved southward for a space and then receded. It is a hamlet which at first offers little to interest or to attract. It consists of mean and dingy streets; there is not a single street which is not mean and dingy. None of the houses is old, none is picturesque in the least; all are rickety, dirty, shabby, without one redeeming feature. There is a church, but it is not stately like St. George's in the East, nor venerable like Stepney. It is unlovely. There are stairs to the river, and they are rickety; there are warehouses which contain nothing and are tumbling down; there are public houses which do not pretend to be bright and attractive—low-browed, dirty dens, which reek of bad beer and bad gin. Yet the place, when you linger in it and talk about it to the clergy and the ladies who work for it, is full of interest, for it is a quarter entirely occupied by the hand-to-mouth laborer.

People live in tenements; it is thought a luxury to have two rooms. There are 8,000 of them, three-quarters being Irish. In the whole parish there is not a single person of what we call respectability except two or three clergymen and half a dozen ladies who work for the church. There are no good shops; there are no doctors or lawyers; there is not even a newsvendor, for nobody in Ratcliffe reads a newspaper. But the place swarms with humanity. The children play by thousands in the gutters and on the doorsteps; the wives and mothers sit all day long and in all weathers, carrying on a perpetual parliament of grievances. Here once, I know not when, stood Ratcliffe Cross, and the site of the cross, removed I know not when, was one of the spots where, in 1837, Queen Victoria was proclaimed. Why the young Queen should have been proclaimed at Ratcliffe Cross I have never been able to discover. I have asked the question of many persons and many books, but I can find no answer. The oldest inhabitant knows nothing about it. None of the books can tell me if the accession of the Queen's predecessors was also proclaimed by ancient custom at Ratcliffe Cross. Unfortunately, it is now extremely difficult to find persons who remember the accession of the Queen, not to speak of that of William IV.

Work and Wages in France.

From The Forum.

After Great Britain had commenced her legislation for the protection of child labor, nearly thirty years elapsed before France followed with the law of 1841. The necessity therefor was indeed urgent, if the industrial population was to be saved from utter degeneration. Of this no better proof was needed than the experiences of recruiting officers for the army in 1840. Taking a dozen districts in which nearly the entire population was engaged in manufactures, and comparing them with the neighboring districts where the people labored in the fields or on the sea, it was found that for every 1,000 young men accepted as fit for military service, there were rejected as unfit 459 of the agricultural and marine population, while of the factory workers, for every 1,000 accepted, 1,032 were rejected.

It is stated as a curious and cruel fact that for some time past many establishments where only men have been employed have adopted the 24-hour day, while the long days, reaching in some cases even fourteen to fifteen hours' work, have been imposed on the feeble element. Not least among the advantages of the present law is the provision that all workers in the same establishment, with certain unavoidable exceptions, shall have their rest at the same time, thus putting an end to the system of "relays," which, by deceiving the inspectors, opened the door of escape from the law of 1892, and, moreover, the union of family life will be thereby distinctly promoted. In fact, the law aims to be, in the words of Minister Millerand, "a work of social moralization, solidarity, and pacification."

A personal inquiry sent to different sections of France reveals the fact that the hours of work in various industries range from seven to fourteen per day; depending on the orders received by employers, the season of the year, &c. Though the coal miners have been, perhaps, the most persistent in demanding the eight-hour day, they have not yet gained it under the law, except for boys of less than sixteen years of age, but the Secretary of the largest federation reports it as being maintained in a co-operative mine at Saint-Etienne, and, perhaps, at Carmaux. In March of the present year, however, a bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to make the eight-hour day universal in the mines. While, according to the reports received, eleven hours appears to be the general day's work in the centre and north of France, the south, represented by its extremes, Nice and Bordeaux, reports ten hours as the average.

From the Mystery of the Mist.

The Mystery of the mist is calling me
Across the marshes' silvery solitudes,
By phantom inlets and gray bordering
woods
To surging silence of a hidden sea.

Swathed in a twilight haze of amethyst,
Beyond the salty sedges lies the verge
Of immemorial oceans' endless surge,
Entranced by the still Mystery of the
mist. * * *

If I might disenchant the spellbound space,
To see beyond the veil that may not
move
For mortals; if my soul and sense could
prove
The beauty of her mist-enfolded face;

Perchance her loving penalty would be
To lay a darkness oh my earthly sight,
And lead me forth to lands of other light
Far out beyond these marshes by the sea.
—KATHARINE COOLIDGE in The Atlantic.

At Kew Gardens.

From The London Daily News.

Entering the great palm house, after noticing that an impudent sparrow was perched on the head of the god Pan, and another on the bosom of the goddess Flora, was found a deeply interested procession winding round the palms and tree ferns. A young lady whose sweetheart was calling attention to the leaves was naturally reminded of toilet and dress. "Ain't they fine," she said; "that's like a big comb, and these are just the same as fans." Under the loftiest part of the glass house ladies and gentlemen had laid their faces parallel with the roof, and were showing amazing areas of neck in order to look at the tops of the biggest palms, nearly 70 feet high. On the floor the visitors were very quiet, but there was much fun on the spiral staircases, leading to and from the galleries. "Makes me think of coming up from the twopenny tube," said one. "Any of them man-eating plants here?" asked a girl, evidently given to the reading of magazine tales. "Of course," replied her companion, "and if they don't grab you at once they run after you." The young lady told him to "Go on," but she was evidently a little nervous.

In the small and hot glass building where the Victoria Regia, now in flower, spreads its huge leaves on the water, some learned visitors mingled with ordinary sightseers. One of them struck awe into the souls of those who heard him say, "The protoplasm passes from one cell to another." He was addressing an American lady, whose response was quite irrelevant. "Oh! look at those things in the roof like dead birds." They were indeed singular objects to be seen on a climbing plant, for they closely resembled storks, except that they were much smaller. "Those," the learned gentleman explained, "are the flowers of the Aristolochia gigas sturtevantu, from Guatemala." The fair American said nothing. She was probably stunned. In the porch are insectivorous plants, at which a schoolboy was looking intently, perhaps in the hope of seeing them chewing. Two other visitors showed less reverence. "Put your finger in," said one. "You be blowed," was the retort; "you put your nose in."

The Blue Shark.

From The Contemporary Review.

It was on a fine morning in August, off the English coast, just before sunrise, when one of these massive monsters took my bait. I knew my line and hook were good—more than I could break with all my strength. In the contest the creature took the line from me again and again, but by continued efforts I managed each time to turn it back toward the boat, and to increase the length of line at my feet. I was fishing on the starboard quarter near the stern, and my companion, a stout, six-foot man of twenty years, was asleep in the cuddy. In the midst of the battle, by much shouting, I got him to understand my position, and just as the beast came in sight of the boat he came back, gaff in hand, and there was this monster sheering off and along by her side, and working its white nictitating membrane off and on its eyes with a fury little understood unless actually seen. "Now is your time, Joe; it's a beauty; give him your weight," I shouted, but instead of doing this he turned his terror-stricken face on me and whispered, "It's the devil himself. I cannot touch him," and, leaving the gaff by my side, he darted back into the cuddy and shut the door. Now I knew my work, but what was one man in battling with and mastering such a mass of concentrated energy? By main force I dragged it alongside, and nipped the line under the cleat with one hand and gaffed at him with the other, but the moment I touched the beast he took the line from me, when I had to drop the gaff and nip the line with both hands. The strain, however, was too much for my gear, and with a violent wrench he broke the line and was off.

At the entrance of the English Channel the boldness and violence of these sharks in the warmer months of the year must always be considered by all drift mackerel fishermen. Consequently the nets have to be watched with great care, and, no matter what amount of fish may be going into them, with the first sign of sharks the nets must be hauled in at once, for the moment these brutes see the fish they are sure to attack them, and woe betide the nets when this happens, for, with the first snap, so sharp are their teeth, net and fish are brought away together, and both are quickly swallowed. I have more than once known a fleet of 100 sail of fishing boats, with a total crew of 500 men, driven off the sea and compelled to relinquish a paying mackerel fishing by the persistent violence of these creatures.

The Gayest Fellow in the World.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Irish peasant is still, thank Heaven, what Sir Walter Scott called him, after the visit of the great novelist to Ireland in the early thirties—he is still "The gayest fellow in the world under difficulties and afflictions." He has a cheerful way of regarding circumstances which to others would be most unpleasant and disheartening. A peasant met with an accident which resulted in a broken leg. The neighbors, of course, commiserated him. "Arrah," he remarked with a gleam of satisfaction in his eye as he regarded the bandaged limb, "what a blessing it is that it wasn't me neck." Yes, the irrepressible Irishman has a joke for every occasion. Two countrymen who had not seen each other for a long time met at a fair. They had a lot of things to tell each other. "Shure it's married I am," said O'Brien. "You don't tell me so!" said Blake. "Faith, yes," said O'Brien, "an' I've got a fine healthy bhoy which the neighbors say is the very picter of me." Blake looked for a moment at O'Brien, who was not, to say the least, remarkable for his good looks, and then said: "Och, well, what's the harrum so long as the child's healthy?" And yet a peasant to whom a witticism thus spontaneously springs may be very simple-minded.

A London tourist in Ireland was telling a bright and intelligent peasant of the wonders of the great metropolis. "Cheapside," he said, "is crammed with people. Piccadilly is the same. You can hardly walk in the Haymarket for the throngs," and so on. "You don't say so," said the peasant, in amazement. "But tell me," he added, recalling to mind the monthly fair which is held in the streets of his native village, "how do they manage with the cattle, sheep, and pigs on fair days?" The peasants' passion for rhetoric, to which I have already alluded, still induces them to commit to memory imposing polysyllables which they often misapply, with the most amusing and grotesque results. I heard a nursemaid exclaim at a crying child in her arms: "Well, of all the ecclesiastical children I ever met you're wan of thim." A landlord in the South of Ireland recently received a letter from a tenant in the following terms:

"Yer honnor: Hopin' this finds you in good health, as it laves me at present, your bulldog Bill has assassinated me poor ould donkey."

His Faith.

My grandpa sits in his easy chair,
And the hot dust swirls through the sultry air,
And he says as he looks at the wilting things:
"It is going to rain when the rain-crow sings."

But the rain-crow sings from the rocking tree,
And never a cloud in the sky we see;
And our longing eyes are turned in vain
To the sky as we look for the promised rain.

But grandpa he will never complain;
He waits, content, for the tardy rain,
And says as he looks at the wilting things:
"It is going to rain, for the rain-crow sings!"
—GERTRUDE NORTON in St. Nicholas.

Hysterical Girlhood.

From Harper's Bazar.

Parents are apt to lose the sense of proportion between themselves and their children. They are unable to keep pace with the growth of ideas and feelings, and thinking once a child always a child, there comes a clash. The paramount will of the parent exercised for the good and advancement of the child, when the child could have no will of his own, must gradually adjust itself to the growing will of the child, which should be developed and guided into the right manner of exercise, of reason, and equity. Unless this is done the child's nature becomes warped, and the whole beautiful relationship of parent and child is thrown out of gear. The mother dominates over the daughter after she has grown up. It is her great affection for her that causes her to sacrifice her child's individuality. She would think for her, act for her—yea, breathe for her if she could. Mingled with this is a kind of jealousy not suspected, and the last thing to be acknowledged. Under this loving tyranny the daughter becomes nervous, hysterical, sick, and drooping. In spite of the redoubled cares of the mother the daughter grows worse. The family physician must act if fate does not otherwise cause the separation, and see that the girl is transplanted into another environment. Freed from her mother's too vigilant care, her individuality has an opportunity to develop, her mind acts, and in this freedom her bodily equilibrium is restored and maintained.

Small Horses Wanted for War.

Winifred S. Blunt in The Nineteenth Century.

The recent experience in South Africa proved to the intelligent English mind that the day of heavy cavalry mounted on six-teen-hand chargers was almost as much over as that of the knights-of Agincourt. I have myself more than once discoursed upon this very theme, and insisted on the necessity of producing a war horse capable of more durable service on worse rations than any now bred in England, advocating, too, precisely Sir Walter's plan of breeding from Arab sires. Nevertheless, the pronouncement of so high an authority on horse matters as Sir Walter Gilbey is an event of importance, for there is nobody the English public listens to more willingly, nor by whom it is more ready to be convinced.

The argument for small horses in war is one capable of almost mathematical demonstration. In every campaign horses have necessarily to put up with short rations, often with semi-starvation, and the horse that can do with the least and worst food lasts the longest, and the longest lasting wins. If, then, a small horse can maintain himself where a big one starves, doing equal or nearly equal work, the small horse is demonstrably the better. Apart from artillery and transport, where heavy draught power will always be needed, a pony of 14.2, if properly bred—it has been proved in South Africa—will do all the work of a horse of 16 hands, and on equal rations (where these are scanty) will last twice as long. The small horse, too, is easier managed; he is less troublesome to mount under fire and to dismount from on the march. This last is no small advantage when men are weary. The Bedouins on their raids are constantly up and down, on and off their mares, running beside them half the night, and so easing and saving them. The small horse, too, is a smaller target to the enemy, is easier hidden in the folds of the ground, and is easier stowed on shipboard. He needs a less stout rope to tether him, a scantier shelter to screen him in rough weather. It is not necessary to have been to the wars to know this.

Improving His Voice.

From The Cornhill.

Canon Dayman, who for half a century was rector of Shillingstone, published in early life a metrical and scholarly translation of the "Inferno," and in later years for a long period represented a portion of the diocese in the blissful realm of convocation. Amusing as well as learned, I remember his telling a story of one of his parishioners, whom he found one cold, wet, and windy night, standing shivering under the archway which spans the high road, over which the Somerset and Dorset Railway runs at Shillingstone. Wondering what the man could be doing, standing on a cold, wet night in the most draughty place imaginable, the Canon asked him what he did there, and the reply was, "Please, Sir, I be going to sing bass next Sunday in the anthem, and I be trying to catch a hooze," (wheeze.)

A Sponge.

From Chambers's Journal.

Sir John Pope-Hennessy began his public life in the House of Commons as a special protégé of Disraeli. He afterward served her Majesty with great distinction as the Governor in succession of several colonies, and was again a member of the House of Commons up to the time of his death. One day there was some talk about a friend of ours who had two objectionable peculiarities—he was not given to the use of soap and water and he was always borrowing money. "Yes, poor fellow," said Hennessy, "he sponges upon everybody except himself."

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*K. M. Th..Sep. 18,10AM | *Lahn....Oct. 9, 10 AM
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa,Sept.20,2 PM | Fr. d. Gr., Oct. 4, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse, Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
†CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
F'c'ss Irene,Sep.27,10AM | G. Kurfurst,Oct.11,10AM
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra...Sept. 15, 11 AM | Kaiser W. II.Sept.22,3 PM
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
*From Cunard Pier, 52 North River
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Auguste Victoria, Sept. 13, 10 AM | DEUTSCHLAND, Sept. 25, 4 PM
F.Bism'ck,Sept.20,10 AM | K.Fr'd'ch,Sept.27,10 AM
Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Patricia, Sept. 15, 10 AM | *Bulgaria, Sep. 29, 8 AM
Waldersee,Sp.22,3:30 PM | Pennsyl'a, Oct. 6, 3 PM
*Sails for Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line,37 B'way,N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis.....Sept. 12 | St. Louis.....Oct. 3
New York.....Sept. 19 | New York.....Oct. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 26 | St. Paul.....Oct. 17
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Westernland ...Sept. 12 | Noordland.....Sept. 26
Kensington ...Sept. 19 | Friesland.....Oct. 3
*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 15
MESBA.....Sept. 22
MINNEHAHA.....Sept. 22
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 29
MANITOU.....Oct. 6
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow via Londonderry.
From pier 54

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
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KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Make loans against approved collateral.
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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Orders Executed for Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin.
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ESTABLISHED 1886.
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STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN
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Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
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Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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MEMBERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Established 1865.
44 and 46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Send for our new book entitled "A Glimpse at Wall Street and its Markets" of unusual interest to careful operators. Also weekly or daily reports based upon scientific study of market conditions.

Established 1868. Tel. call, 2385 Cortlandt.
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Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
Stocks, Bonds and Grain
Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits
$5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbin, 2d V.-P
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Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Ninth National Bank's New President.

Alvah Trowbridge will resign the Presidency of the North American Trust Company at a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday in order to accept the Presidency of the Ninth National Bank, succeeding John K. Cilley. Mr. Trowbridge yesterday denied the report that the Ninth National Bank and several smaller banking institutions might be consolidated.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Francis H. Leggett,
George Coppell,	Almeric H. Paget,
Bayard Dominick,	William G. Park,
John F. Dryden,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
Benjamin N. Duke,	William Schall, Jr.,
George W. Ely,	John W. Simpson,
Albert E. Goodhart,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edwin Gould,	Ransom H. Thomas,
Edmund T. Halsey,	J. Walter Wood, Jr.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R.R. FIRST MTGE. TERMINAL BONDS. DUE 1916.

Default has been made in the payment of coupon due July 1, 1900. For the mutual protection of the interests of all the holders of the above-named bonds, the undersigned, acting as a committee, and representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them by depositing your bonds with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the **15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900.** Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.

New York, August 16, 1900.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,022,225. The banks now hold a surplus of $26,056,250 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.	Increase.
Loans	$816,849,000	$818,808,000	$1,959,000
Deposits	903,486,900	906,281,400	2,794,500
Circulation	28,902,300	29,106,400	204,100
Legal tenders	76,045,800	73,334,700	*2,711,100
Specie	176,904,400	179,291,900	2,387,500
Reserve	252,950,200	252,426,600	*523,600
Res. required	225,871,725	226,570,350	698,625
Surplus	27,078,475	26,056,250	*1,022,225

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,787,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,093,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,009,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,350	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,078,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,175	15,494,850	35,720,900
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,525	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,078,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,025	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,031,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,496,700	50,005,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,520,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,668,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,000	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,878	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	25,883,925	12,375,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,891,950
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$26,056,250	1895	$34,846,775
1899	2,458,925	1894	61,934,275
1898	7,076,775	1893	2,966,325
1897	2,458,925	1892	4,781,975
1896	8,707,825	1891	8,722,175

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,042,445
Gold	68,196,700
Silver	11,241,855
United States notes	26,551,256
Treasury notes 1890	563,688
National banknotes	10,569,734
Total receipts this day	1,925,963
Total receipts this month	11,690,772
Total receipts this year	111,334,089
Total expenditures this day	2,020,000
Total expenditures this month	12,015,000
Total expenditures this year	116,494,851
National banknotes received for redemption	458,424
Internal revenue	1,176,280
Customs	703,937
Miscellaneous	45,746

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Redemption and Issue, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$237,105,679
Silver dollars	425,238,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,508,139
Silver bullion of 1890	67,375,861
United States notes	2,560,000
Total	$734,787,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$237,105,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,238,000
Treasury notes outstanding	69,884,000
Currency certificates	2,560,000
Total	$734,787,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$45,815,807
Gold certificates	23,370,900
Silver coin and bullion	3,185,293
Silver certificates	8,056,562
United States notes	26,671,256
Other assets	19,214,715
Total in Treasury	$126,213,534
Deposits in National banks	96,994,712
Total	$223,208,247
Current liabilities	87,165,801
Available cash balance	$136,042,445

May Extend Time on the Tingey.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore has asked, through its receivers, that the torpedo boat Tingey be completed by the Government. The contract time on that craft has expired and the courts will not authorize the payment of the penalties which will be imposed by the Navy Department for delay in the completion. It is likely the Navy Department will extend the time, as the completion of the boat at a navy yard would entail loss of time and extra expense, besides difficulties with the subcontractors.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Lermann Hygiea Ice and Cold Storage Company has filed its articles of incorporation recorded in the County Clerk's office to-day. The capital stock is $200,000. Christian, George A., Elizabeth, and Barbara Lermann are the incorporators.

The articles of the incorporation of the Danbury Pharmacal Company were also filed to-day. The capital stock is $300,000. Charles Kerr, John McCarthy, and John McLean of Danbury, Conn., and Edward Kenny of this city are the incorporators.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The one pronounced feature of the stock market last week was its continued professionalism. What little life the market developed from day to day was due almost solely to the operations of the room traders, working for profits through systematic scalping, the record therein differing in no essential respect from that of recent weeks.

Something other than this, something more profitable to the commission houses, had been expected in some quarters as a sequel to the Vermont election, the result of which was quite generally regarded as favorable to the Republican cause. Wall Street, for instance, was forthwith to proceed to discount Mr. McKinley's election; prices were to go merrily up; a "boom" market was more than assured—it could not be escaped. Hardly ever, in fact, had the future been so full of promise. But the generally better prices failed to develop; the expected boom fell by the wayside. The market, instead of reflecting the apparently better feeling, was on the whole rather inclined to heaviness. Here and there strength developed, but it was only in spots, and it lacked sustaining power.

Under the circumstances, and looking beyond actual developments to the possibilities which the near future may hold, the non-responsive tone of the market is not surprising. Things big in their influence upon stock market quotations are looming up. Chief of these, undoubtedly, is the trouble in the anthracite coal districts, suggestive not only of a temporary paralysis of business in the districts affected and of decreased railway earnings, but also of consequences far-reaching in their political significance. Wall Street, in truth, is more seriously perturbed over the situation than it is prepared to admit. Hence undoubtedly it is that—the merits of the case aside—the comment is heard so often in the financial district that the anthracite operators could possibly afford to study the methods of the controllers of the bituminous situation who meet and agree on a schedule binding for a full year, and expiring, not at a time when consumption is greatest, but when it is least.

Then, too, the approaching Maine election is not without its restraining and troubling influences. Wall Street continues to hear much of Republican apathy and overconfidence; and though the same kind of gloomy talk in respect to Vermont was by actual developments proved as having little foundation there are some individuals who insist that in the case of Maine this much-talked-of apathy will certainly show in the results there. Maine, it is pointed to, is the home of ex-Speaker Reed, and, because of his apparent indifference to the Republican cause, a serious falling off in the party vote is predicted, Mr. Reed in the Street being credited with having a large personal following. How much there is in this theory only the figures will show. But in the meantime it is not to be denied that, in respect to stock market commitments, added to the advice of conservative interests against extending accounts or opening fresh ones, it has had restraining effect.

The letter of ex-Secretary Olney declaring for the Democratic ticket has likewise not passed unnoticed, and there are predictions that before the month is out other prominent gold Democrats will have come within the Bryan fold. Wall Street, however, be it said, still is certain of Mr. McKinley's election. The betting odds show that. But for the moment caution dominates.

These things said, the positively unfavorable or doubtful general market factors are out of the way. All else seems favorable. Trade reports have it that the business reaction is over, and that from this time on continuing improvement may reasonably be looked for. Money, it is true, is leaving this centre for the interior for crop-moving purposes; but what with little or no speculative demand and gold coming from Australia and Alaska, there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of other than ordinary rates. The present abnormally low rates may pass; but anticipation of dear money for the present—and this even in the event of further gold exports—does not appear to be well founded.

Statements of earnings put out by the railways of the country during the week, some showing the results of a full fiscal year's operations, have been in nearly every instance most favorable—have, in several cases, been nothing short of phenomenal. If the market response has not been all that could be desired—for many of the statements have fallen pitifully flat—it is to be borne in mind that Wall Street's market operations are controlled by many influences. Higher prices are built not so much on what has been as what is to be. And—pessimism being a stock in trade—the question now asked is whether or not the railroads at present reporting the results of operations of past months, before the full business reaction was felt, will make so favorable showings in the months to come. Railroad managers admit that they have looked for decreased earnings, and it is perhaps not singular, therefore, that Wall Street should have some apprehension on the same score. Yet it is to be observed that thus far the predictions of the railway men themselves have not been fulfilled.

In this connection it is to be noted that the week has been singularly prolific of reports of railroad rate cutting, secret and otherwise. This is not encouraging; it is not even understandable—assuredly so so far as the Eastern trunk lines are concerned. Concentration of railway control has much been discussed lately. Interests in various leading roads have been acquired by a group of railroad men and capitalists; and to all intents and purposes these railroads are controlled by the same men. And yet, the talk of rate cutting, the actual rate cutting itself, persists. Surely this is one of the very things that concentration of control and community of interests aim to guard against and effectually to prevent. The controlling interests in the several properties have but to say "stop," and stopped the cutting shall be. If they do not, Wall Street will be grievously disappointed. Harmony that means harmony only with an axe is not worth the name or the while.

In special lines the feature of the week no doubt has been the increase in the dividend rate on Sugar Trust common stock, though that is not exactly the way to express it. What rather was the feature was the clever way in which the insiders first bought the stock at the low figure prevailing previous to the announcement of the dividend declaration, and then generously and magnanimously parted with it—at higher figures—to the few unsuspecting lambs that ventured into the market. It is no revelation to the Street, this stock-jobbing, market-manipulating policy of the Sugar Trust management. Nor is it a revelation that always lambs are found ready for slaughter; for all the fools are not dead yet. But what does astound is that the Governors of the Stock Exchange are not moved to some action in the matter. Admittedly, the difficulties of bringing to task market tricksters are great, but they are not insurmountable. There are more ways than one of proceeding. Gambling in Wall Street is one thing; gambling with loaded dice is another.

Chicago is now experiencing what New York has but lately passed through. A gas war is on in the Western city, and if the reports coming from there are true it will be even more destructive, financially, than was the one here. This considered, the wonder is not that People's Gas has fallen to around 90, but that it has not fallen decidedly lower. Gas wars are not profitable. And dividends cannot well be paid without profits.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit continues to be the football of speculators. But so long as reports are published which, purporting to throw light on the financial status of a company, tend only to obscure and to puzzle, it is not surprising that the stock of the company should be knocked every way. Eventually Wall Street may actually insist upon intelligent and intelligible reports.

The Chinese situation has for the time being ceased to be a factor marketwise.

SATURDAY.

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 8	72,362
To date this year	77,094,266
Corresponding date last year	124,082,965

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 8	$292,100
To date this year	$337,533,560
Corresponding date last year	$667,839,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelt. & Ref. ½ | West. U. Tel. ½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf. 1 | Nat. Steel. 1
Am. Sp. Mfg. ¾ | N. Y. Air Brake. 6½
Am. Steel Hoop. ½ | Reading 1st pf. ⅝
Am. S. Hoop pf. ¾ | Rep. Steel pf. ½
Am. Sugar Ref. 1 | Rio G. W. pf. 2
At., T. & S. F. ½ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. ½
Brooklyn R. T. 1½ | St. L. S. W. pf. ½
Chi. & N. W. ½ | Tenn. Coal & Iron. ½
Gen. Electric 1½ | Texas Pac. Land Tr. ½
Manhattan ½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. 1½ | Pac. of Mo. 2d. 4⅝
Norf. & West. 6s. 2¾

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc. 1 | Col. Mid. 3-4s. 1¼

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, and covering a period of five days—allowing for the Labor Day holiday—was a distinct surprise and disappointment to the Street. Instead of a predicted increase in surplus reserves, a decrease of $1,022,225 was reported. Legal tenders decreased $2,711,100, specie increased $2,387,500, loans increased $1,959,000, and deposits gained $2,794,500.

The figures, made up on the average system, do not reflect the true condition of the banks, but they suffice to indicate not only that the movement of money to the interior has begun, but that it has been in somewhat greater volume than had been supposed. The increase in loans is not due to any demand for speculative purposes, the probable explanation being that lending abroad continues on a limited scale.

***

The stock market was dull and inclined to heaviness preceding the statement, but the publication of the figures had no effect on the market one way or the other.

***

The week's averages of banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$818,808,000	$747,040,300	$655,395,200
Deposits	906,281,400	834,439,100	731,902,100
Circulation	29,106,400	14,667,000	14,117,200
Specie	179,291,900	161,081,200	137,706,500
Legal tenders	73,334,700	49,985,500	52,285,800
Total res.	$252,626,600	$211,068,700	$190,052,300
Reserve req'd	224,570,350	208,609,775	182,975,525
Surplus res.	$28,056,250	$2,458,925	$7,076,775

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

The commencement of the movement of money to the interior—as indicated by the bank returns—and the probability of the demand growing steadily greater for some weeks to come, naturally lead to the question whether or not this movement will have any appreciable effect on rates here. On this subject an officer of the Seaboard National Bank says:

"Early last Spring the banks, especially those having many interior correspondents, began to shape their plans to meet all possible contingencies. The fact that this was a Presidential year, the possibility of foreign complications, and the knowledge that around September the usual demand for crop moving purposes would set in, were all taken into consideration—so much so, indeed, that in order to insure themselves in an easy position many of the banks governed their conduct without regard to possible profits. As a result they are now in a very easy state, and are quite prepared to meet all ordinary demands on them.

"As you know, the demand from the interior has already set in, and it is likely to grow heavier from now on. Exactly how much may be needed, and whether surplus reserves may be absorbed, it is hard to say, but probably the surplus will not be entirely eaten up.

"The only danger that now confronts the money market is that as yet many people do not seem to realize that if they want McKinley elected they must work, and work hard. They were aroused four years ago, but now they appear altogether too confident. Of course it is hard to believe that the people of the United States lack common sense, and will trust the country in untried hands—particularly at this period when foreign complications might easily result."

***

On the same subject Cashier Muhleman of the United States Sub-Treasury says:

"The demand from the interior has set in, particularly from the South, and it is likely to grow larger from week to week. How this may influence the local money market is rather difficult to predict, but it should be remembered that there is plenty of easy money here.

"As to the probability of gold exports, that also is difficult to forecast. England certainly must have gold, and it looks as if this country was the only one from which it could be gotten."

PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

In many striking ways Wall Street lately has had evidence of the remarkable prosperity of the South. New industries of all kinds have in the past year been established, and in the general business reaction the South seems of all sections to have suffered least of all.

During the week just passed Wall Street was particularly impressed by proofs of the substantial nature of this Southern prosperity—proofs presented in one form or another. For instance, there was the splendid showing made by the Southern Railway for the fiscal year just ended; and there was also the excellent record of Norfolk and Western. In the report of the Southern Railway, published in these columns, it will be recalled that President Spencer alluded to the growth of numerous industries along the line of his road.

In like manner President Fink of the Norfolk and Western refers to improvements and extensions in Norfolk and Western territory in words following:

It is gratifying to be able to report the establishment of a number of new industrial enterprises on the line of your road.

Among the industries established during the year there were in operation or under construction at the close of the year the following: 1 new cotton mills, 1 silk mill, 3 knitting factories, 1 pulp mill, 1 cottonoil and linseed oil works, 1 coke by-product plant, 4 iron and steel works, 1 hosiery factory, 1 flour mill, 2 canning works, 3 peanut factories, 1 furniture works, 4 wagon and buggy works, 2 handle factories, 1 stave works, 3 planing mills, and 16 sawmills.

Better proof of prosperity than this could not be wanted.

In this connection, referring more particularly to the establishment of new cotton mills, it is interesting to note what The Commercial and Financial Chronicle has to say in its special article bearing on the cotton situation. Referring to the additions made to the spinning capacity during the past season, it says:

The section which shows chief important change is the southern part of the United States, where there has been an addition of over 500,000 spindles, carrying the total above that for the Indian mills.

Along the same lines The Chronicle says:

Southern cotton mills have increased their spindles and their use of cotton materially during the twelve months under review. The last two months something of a pause in operations is noticeable; that is to say, a lessened consumption of cotton has been in progress and consequently a smaller outturn of goods is the result. A feature in the situation is quite noteworthy—a flourishing boom in the construction of small cotton mills during the past eighteen months. We do not mean that the addition to spindles in the South during that period has been confined to those which would be classed as "small."

On the contrary, our returns figure out a tendency of the growth in the opposite direction. In other words, the average number of spindles to each mill has increased the past year and has been on the increase ever since we began to make these compilations. That, too, has been the trend throughout the country North as well as South—a result which affords a pretty clear indication of the teaching which experience has left, that large mills paid better than small ones.

HOPEFUL OF THE FUTURE.

President J. C. Fargo of the American Express Company is in no sense of the word a pessimist in respect of the general business outlook. He says:

"Thus far our business has fallen off little, if any, as compared with a year ago. I rather look for a decrease for the next month or two—not so much because of naturally bad business as for the reason that in a Presidential year business for several months preceding the election is always quiet. Many business men are more or less absorbed in politics, while many others simply hesitate to make any new extensions.

"After election, however, I think the business of the country will take on a decided boom—and this whether Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan is elected. The country is bigger than any one man, and its prosperity is not going to come to an end or the wheels of commerce cease revolving because any particular man is or is not elected President."

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the stock market yesterday was regular, with the tone of the general market weak. Operations were confined to the professional element, and for the most part were in purely speculative issues. People's Gas was further hammered down because of the unfavorable news from Chicago respecting the gas war there, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit—whose strength on the previous day, due to hasty short covering, had occasioned much comment—was depressed on the persistent report that Tammany was preparing to insist that the company put its wires underground.

The coal stocks were weak on the fear of unfavorable developments in the strike situation.

Colorado Fuel and Iron, on the preferred stock of which a dividend of 8 per cent. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, has just been declared, was not traded in to the extent of a single full share. Once the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock are out of the way it is hoped, officials say, to put the common stock on a dividend basis.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVIEW.

Discussing the foreign exchange situation, C. Schumacher & Co. in their weekly review say:

The month of September was ushered in by a break in our exchange market of ¼@⅝c in the pound in demand sterling, ⅜@½ in 60-day sterling, and one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. in reichsmarks, leaving francs unchanged at last week's quotations. The decline is undoubtedly due to the liberal supply of cotton bills which appeared in the market the first part of the week. This supply, however, was not kept up very long, owing to the wild speculation in our and the Liverpool cotton markets, which, just like last year, renders all legitimate export business very difficult, if not downright impossible. We regret this disturbance, since a departure from the natural course of the market upsets all calculations and equilibrium.

Friday's exchange market shows that the decline has come to a stop for the present. There is no recovery, but just a little halt in its downward course. The supply of cotton bills is at this time of the year the principal factor in shaping the course of exchange. In ordinary years, when the crop movement is normal, exchange is in full decline at this time of the year, and the decline thus generally culminates in October or November, during which our greatest gold importations take place. What may happen this year, with the cotton situation as it presents itself to-day, has become very uncertain and will depend upon further developments in the cotton markets.

Of grain bills an average supply was received this week. Other articles, such as petroleum, provisions, lumber, tobacco, &c., also furnished their usual quota. The arbitrage in stocks and bonds contributed very little to the supply or the demand. Money remains abnormally low, but if this year's cotton crop should be held back again an improvement might result from our having to carry here that part of the crop which the South cannot take care of. Fortunately the Southern banks' capacity has greatly increased these last two years, and New York may not be called upon for as large a proportion as might have been expected. The strong position of the banks of the South marks a great change in the distribution of the wealth of the country. The further increase of their strength which must result from the high price of this year's cotton crop will go very far toward rendering the South financially independent.

BROKERAGE FIRM REORGANIZES.

The grain and stock brokerage and commission house of McIntyre & Wardwell, in the Produce Exchange Building, will undergo a reorganization to-morrow. The firm, which has been composed of Thomas A. McIntyre, Samuel Taylor, Jr., Edward L. Adams, James G. Marshall, Harry B. Day, and Thomas W. Moorehead, with Henry L. Wardwell as special partner, with a special capital of $250,000, will be known as McIntyre & Marshall, and will be made up of Thomas A. McIntyre, James G. Marshall, and Thomas W. Moorehead, the Stock Exchange member, with Herman O. Armour, brother of Philip Armour of Chicago, as a special partner.

Mr. McIntyre, speaking yesterday of the changes, said that the reorganization is by mutual consent, and that Mr. Wardwell has decided to retire from the grain and stock brokerage business. He declined to state the amount of special capital to be contributed by Mr. Armour, the new special partner.

Mr. McIntyre has been identified with a number of large financial ventures. At the time of the embarrassment of the Produce Exchange Trust Company last December, he, as one of the Trustees, made an offer of $1,500,000 to help tide over that company's difficulties. He was connected with the organization of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the formation of the United States Flour Milling Company. In regard to the reorganization of the Flour Milling interests, Mr. McIntyre said yesterday:

"We have obtained the assent of five-sixths of the bondholders and about four-fifths of the stockholders of the affected companies. Others have assented to the scheme, but have been out of town, and some of them are abroad, so that their interests have not been formally pledged to the plan. We shall be able to complete the work of reorganization this month."

COTTON MARKET STEADIER.

The local cotton market was somewhat steadier yesterday and prices displayed some strength after the violent fluctuations of the two previous days. The opening quotations were 9 to 18 points higher than Friday's closing prices. Toward the end of the trading there was a half feverish tone, due to statements as to the extent of the short interest in Liverpool, but the market closed steady, with prices from 7 to 18 points higher as compared with Friday's closing quotations.

The total stock of cotton in Great Britain on Friday was placed at 209,000 bales, as compared with 843,000 bales last year and 750,000 bales in 1898. News of sharp advances in the Liverpool market was the cause of the strength here.

Spot cotton was steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10⅛ cents for middling upland and 10⅝ cents for middling Gulf.

Fall River Sales of Print Goods.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 8.—The Passaic (N. J.) Print Works purchased 250,000 pieces of goods to-day on a basis of 2⅞ cents. They included goods ranging from twenty-five-inch lawns to thirty-eight-and-a-half-inch percales. Edward E. Poor, Jr., Treasurer of the works, who passed through the city from Boston to-day, said that the demand for printed goods had not seemed to warrant a price better than 2½ cents for regulars, but the strong cotton market made it quite certain that nothing lower than 2⅞ cents could be expected from manufacturers. The market was very active to-day. The sales for the week, including to-day's transactions, will be about 1,250,000 pieces.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money nominal, 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $117,381,667; balances, $5,441,650; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $137,853.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short, and 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull and unchanged. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82¾@$4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16 and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount and par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 17½c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—With the Stock Exchange closed to-day, there was less doing in the money market than usual on Saturday. The advances for the day were easier and discounts were firm. The joint-stock banks were not disposed to work freely, and were disinclined to make concessions. The upwardness is expected to continue in view of the Bank of England's withdrawing money from the market.

The Statist is of the opinion that the payment of the installment of Exchequer bonds next week will further restrict the balance and that the settlement will also increase the demand. "Consequently," The Statist adds, "we may see the rate for short loans again near the bank rate and borrowings from the Bank of England may again be necessary. The surplus of reserves of the New York banks means that money in New York will be much cheaper this Autumn than last, and indicates that they are not likely to call on London for gold."

The Statist also states that the check to trade, arising from the approaching election, points to the probability of a smaller demand than in 1899, and that in the event of serious pressure London might hope to secure gold from the United States, and says such a possibility, not immediate, may arise only in the event of the demand for gold upon London for Egypt, Argentina, India, and the provinces causing still higher rates here.

The Bank of England, according to The Statist, has adopted the right policy. It has taken off the market six millions during the past five weeks and is prepared to adopt whatever measures are necessary to prevent the gold secured with such difficulty from flowing to France or America.

The Stock Exchange does not approach activity, but is fairly cheerful. There has been more business during the last few days than for some time. One of the main features was a slight revival of inquiry for investment securities not only Government and municipal, but for railway fixed charge issues.

The opinion in well-informed circles in the city is that the reception of M. de Witte (the Russian Minister of Finance) in Paris was less cordial than desired, and that he deemed it advisable to postpone the contemplated loan.

The tone of Americans is hard. The Statist expresses the opinion that all the circumstances affecting the American department are favorable for an advance earlier than is generally considered probable.

Money, 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £35,000.

The following are the gold premium quotations: Buenos Ayres, 134.80; Madrid, 29.05; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.87½.

Bar silver steady at 28¾d per ounce.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Business on the Bourse to-day was inanimate, but prices were firm. Mines were particularly strong, but closed quiet.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 25½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 73.60.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Business on the Boerse to-day was limited owing to the London market being closed. Americans were quiet, Chinese were maintained, and locals were weak, but they recovered before the close.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 4¼ per cent.

BULLION AND MINING

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday presented no new features, and the total of the day's transactions was as small as has recently been the rule. Prices continued to show a good deal of strength, and advances were not wanting, but the market was not broad enough nor sufficiently active to attract much attention. Viewed as an indication of what may be expected of the market in the near future, last week's market as a whole may furnish some encouragement. Continued strength has appeared, and though transactions were not large, they showed some increase over the total for the previous week. There seems to be little reason to fear any sudden decline in prices, and in the present upward movement may be found promise of more advantageous markets.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA was dull but firm, the preferred stock showing a fractional advance for the day. The position of this stock has for a good while past been considered rather precarious, as indeed current quotations show, but there seems now to be some slight change in the view taken of the company's future. The changes which have recently taken place in the company's affairs seem to promise a more careful management and possibly a larger return on the capital invested.

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RUBBER GOODS was again the most active of the industrials, and both issues ended the day with fractional net gains. The common stock sold as high as 30.

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AMERICAN CHICLE preferred sold up to 70¼ and was active to the extent of about 500 shares. Most of the stock changed hands at 78¾.

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STANDARD OIL sold at 538¼, but the trading at this figure was very limited.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with the final figures of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 7. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	88¾	88⅝	88⅛	88¾
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	26	24	26
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	75	77	75	77
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	32	35	32	35
American Bicycle bonds	78	80	78	80
American Chicle	68	70	68	70
American Chicle pf.	78½	80	77½	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12	12¼	12	12⅜
American Woolen pf.	69	69	68	69½
Asphalt Co. of Am.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	16	18	13	18
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	27	32	27	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	105	106	105	106
Central Fireworks	17½	19	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60	56	60
Chi. & Alton 3s	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼
Chicago & Alton subs	103½	105	103½	105
Compressed Air	29½	29½	30	31
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	7⅝	8¼	7	7⅞
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	36	31	36
Continental Tobacco bds.	103	105	102½	103½
Cramps' Shipyard	78	81	78	81
Distilling Com. of Am.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
Distil. Com. of Am. pf.	20	21	19¾	20½
Electric Boat	17½		17½	
Electric Boat pf.	30	34	30	34
Electric Vehicle	17	22	17	25
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	60	30	60
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	25	21	25
General Carriage	6	6¼	6	6¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	97	99	97	99
Havana Commercial	8¾	10	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	117	120	117	120
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	18½	19½	18¾	19½
International Pump pf.	66	67	66	67
International Silver pf.	34	37	34	37
Inter-State Oil	58⅝	59	58½	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2⅝	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	60	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100½	101½
*Markeen Copper			5	
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.			12	
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Salt	39	41	39	41
National Salt pf.	66	69	67	69
National Grampophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New Eng. Transport.	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27½	26½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87⅝	86	87½
Pitts., Besse. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	23	23⅜	23	23⅜
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	29	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91½	93	91½	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29⅝	30	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75⅞	76	75½	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Seaboard Air L. subs.	102	104	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Air Line com.	7	8½	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	25	22	25
Seaboard Coupler	40		40	
Standard Coupler pf.	122		122	
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	538	540	537	542
Storage Power	15		15	
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	13	15	13	15
Tel. Tel. & C. of A. 3d assessment paid	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
Union Typewriter	27½	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111	106	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119	117½	119
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66½	67	66½	67½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84⅞	85¼	84¾	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	3	4	3	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	31	34	31	34
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	238	232	233
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	106	107	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74	76	65	75
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.1st	114½	116	114½	116
42d St., M. & St. N.Av.2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	98	93	98
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80	82	80	82
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. bonds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	210	220	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	25	35	25	35
28th & 29th St. 5s	1096	113¾	114½	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
United Trac. Providence	103½	110	103½	110
United Traction bonds	113¾	114¼	113¾	114
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	102	104	102	104

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buff. (N. Y. 1st, with in.	62	65	62	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107⅛	106	107⅛
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	91¾	90	91¾
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of New. b'ds.		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	21	17	21
Denver Gas 5s	60	64	60	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	13½	14½	13½	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke bds.	64¾	65	64¾	65
N. Y. & N.E. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	58	55	58
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oe.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)				38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock		53		53
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	121	124	121	124
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	141	144	141	144
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5% bds.	88½	93	88½	93
Western Gas	96	98	96	98
West. Gas 1st 5s, with in.	105	107½	105	107¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	19	20	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	82	83	82	83
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	92½	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	34	38	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	96	97	96	97

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reports of the West Side Bank, the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and the Plaza Bank will be found in another column.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 8, 1900.

	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15⅛	10	Am. Car & Found. Co.		15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	.....
61½	62	10	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.		62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	.....
33	33¼	100	American Cotton Oil		33	33	33	33	— ⅛
32¼	33½	14	American Ice Co.		34	34	34	34	.....
23	24	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.		24	24	24	24	—1
36¼	36⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.		36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
89	89¾	46	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.		89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	.....
		240	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.		1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
19½	20	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.		19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
66½	67¼	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.		67½	67½	67	67	— ⅛
36⅛	36¼	1,340	Am. Steel & Wire.		36½	38⅝	36¼	36¼	—1
119⅛	119¼	4,495	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.		119⅝	120	119	119¼	—1
27½	28	200	American Tin Plate		28	28	28	28	.....
80	80¼	80	Am. Tin Plate pf.		80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	.....
93¾	94	300	American Tobacco		94	94	93¾	93¾	— ¼
27⅞	28	1,000	At., T. & S. F.		28	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
70⅜	70½	1,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.		70⅞	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
72½	72⅝	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio		72⅝	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	+ ⅛
79½	80	190	Baltimore & Ohio pf.		79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	.....
54½	54⅝	9,915	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.		55	55⅜	54½	54⅛	—1⅛
87	88	20	Canadian Pacific		88	88	88	88	.....
28⅜	28½	345	Chesapeake & Ohio		28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
125	125¼	1,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy		125⅜	125⅞	125	125½	— ⅛
10⅜	11⅛	100	Chicago Great West.		10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
113⅝	113⅞	1,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.		114	114½	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅝
173	174	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.		173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾	.....
162	164	110	Chicago & Northw.		162	162	162	162	— ½
106⅜	106⅝	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.		106⅜	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜	— ⅛
6	6¼	200	Colorado Southern		6	6	6	6	— ⅛
171⅜	172¼	135	Consolidated Gas		172	172	172	172	— ¼
110¼	111	10	Delaware & Hudson		110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	— ⅜
34½	34⅝	400	Federal Steel		34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
66½	67	10	Federal Steel pf.		67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
		197	Gas & El., Bergen Co.		78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅛
138	139	310	General Electric		139	139	138½	138½	—1¼
51½	51⅝	140	Glucose Sugar Ref.		51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	.....
62½	63½	70	Hocking Valley pf.		63½	63½	62¾	63	.....
116½	117	170	Illinois Central		116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	21⅝	100	International Paper		21¾	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
66½	67	200	Internat. Paper pf.		66½	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
8⅞	9	220	K. C. Southern		9	9	9	9	— ⅛
29	30	20	K. C. Southern pf.		30	30	30	30	— ⅛
71⅞	72⅛	230	Louisville & Nashville		72¼	72¼	72	72	— ⅛
91½	92	430	Manhattan Elevated		92	92	91½	91½	— ⅛
54¾	55½	100	Minn. & St. Louis		55	55	55	55	— ⅛
31	31⅛	110	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.		31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	4,845	Missouri Pacific		52¼	52⅝	51⅞	52	— ⅛
33¾	33⅝	425	National Biscuit Co.		34¼	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
88	91	100	National Lead Co. pf.		88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅛
25¼	26½	100	National Steel		26½	26½	26½	26½	—1
85½	86	100	National Steel pf.		86	86	86	86	+ ⅛
46	46½	600	National Tube		46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
93	93½	10	National Tube pf.		93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
130½	131	300	New Jersey Central		130½	130⅞	130¼	130⅝	— ⅛
130	135	300	New York Air Brake		130	130	130	130	—6½
130⅜	131	500	New York Central		131⅛	131⅞	131	131	— ⅛
51⅛	51¼	600	Northern Pacific		51⅛	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅛
71⅛	72	500	Northern Pacific pf.		71⅛	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	— ⅛
30¼	31½	100	Pacific Mail		31⅛	31½	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
128½	128¼	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R.		128½	128¼	128	128¼	— ⅛
90¼	90⅝	23,660	People's Gas, Chicago		90	90⅝	89⅛	90⅝	— ⅛
38½	39½	100	Pressed Steel Car		39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
71¾	73	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.		72	72	72	72	.....
186	188	25	Pullman Company		188	188	188	188	— ⅛
	16⅜	510	Reading 1st pf.		16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	55	1,870	Reading 2d pf.		55⅞	55⅞	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
54	55	155	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.		54	54	54	54	— ⅛
90	90	100	Rio Grande West. pf.		86	86	86	86	—2
47	51	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.		49	49	49	49	— ½
16	18	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.		16	16	16	16	.....
10	10¼	145	St. L. & San Fran.		10¼	10½	9⅞	9⅞	.....
30	30¼	250	St. Louis Southw. pf.		30	30	30	30	— ½
34	34	1,185	Southern Pacific		34	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
11⅞	12	350	Southern Railway		12	12½	12	12	— ⅛
54½	54½	660	Southern Railway pf.		54½	54½	54⅜	54½	— ⅛
	6	10	Standard R. & T.		5	5	5	5	.....
69⅝	70½	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron		70	70	70	70	— ½
14⅝	14⅞	200	Texas Pacific		14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
14	16	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.		14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
11⅞	12	350	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.		11¾	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
65½	65⅞	20	Union B. & P. Co. pf.		66	66	66	66	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	1,775	Union Pacific		57⅜	57½	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
74½	74½	50	Union Pacific pf.		74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	300	United States Leather		11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	1,500	United States Rubber		29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
79⅝	80	315	Western Union Tel.		79¾	80	79¾	80	+ ⅛
Sales		72,362							

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*N't Pr'f't's	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,063,000	$2,645,000	$1,339,000	$15,192,000	$50,000
2,050,000	2,203,600	Bk. of Man. Co.	20,368,000	4,779,000	3,558,000	25,533,000	.....
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	13,194,300	2,292,800	1,616,400	15,432,300	.....
2,000,000	2,293,000	Mechanics' Nat.	11,787,000	3,214,000	293,000	12,246,000	.....
1,500,000	3,011,100	Bank of America	21,013,200	4,346,800	2,097,500	24,332,500	.....
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix National	5,185,000	1,355,000	145,000	5,438,000	50,000
10,000,000	5,278,800	National City	113,022,000	39,390,700	5,670,500	138,603,200	4,284,800
300,000	6,964,000	Chemical Nat.	24,400,600	4,433,200	3,096,800	25,107,200	.....
600,000	228,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,842,900	797,200	635,700	5,481,000	28,000
1,000,000	1,850,600	Gallatin Nat.	8,538,500	794,600	948,000	6,945,400	987,500
300,000	89,400	Nat. B. & Drov.	1,068,800	171,900	89,500	993,500	49,100
400,000	114,800	Mech. & Traders'	2,193,000	167,000	209,000	2,209,000	.....
200,000	176,300	Greenwich	972,000	102,600	139,300	850,000	.....
600,000	506,600	Leath. Mfs. Nat.	4,056,800	1,243,600	207,600	4,318,200	479,400
300,000	223,600	Seventh Nat.	3,582,100	824,500	296,400	4,674,800	299,500
1,200,000	536,000	Bk State N. Y.	3,786,000	285,800	341,700	2,980,300	.....
5,000,000	2,848,800	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,795,000	2,984,000	1,035,000	20,911,000	4,587,000
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. Com'ce.	66,924,000	8,290,500	6,225,200	56,896,300	7,558,900
1,000,000	1,647,800	Nat. Broadway.	6,473,000	1,405,000	1,148,500	8,598,000	200,000
1,000,000	1,232,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,613,900	1,911,700	1,486,700	13,906,400	1,000,000
422,700	493,900	Pacific	2,894,500	303,900	454,700	3,195,300	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	20,338,500	4,872,600	1,267,600	23,391,400	1,023,700
450,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat.	6,036,900	746,900	990,400	6,241,100	50,000
200,000	325,200	People's	2,172,900	123,500	432,500	2,498,500	.....
1,000,000	659,500	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,579,600	2,207,300	1,032,300	13,614,300	724,500
13,000,000	15,014,100	Hanover Nat.	42,135,200	602,200	574,900	4,478,000	177,400
500,000	487,000	Irving National	4,184,000	457,700	184,400	2,959,700	197,800
900,000	420,500	Nat. Citizens'	3,011,400	411,900	180,500	3,116,500	.....
500,000	274,800	Nassau	2,690,100	1,295,600	665,800	7,075,200	245,000
1,000,000	1,020,000	Mar. & Ful. Nat.	2,978,000.00	208,000.00	935,900	221,300	50,000
200,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,703,400	3,126,000	221,300	4,193,900	.....
1,400,000	1,840,100	Corn Exchange	19,737,600	2,584,000	2,584,000	23,242,200	.....
1,000,000	510,800	Continental Nat.	4,804,800	898,900	554,500	5,715,200	339,400
300,000	406,500	Oriental	2,014,000	186,300	298,000	1,936,000	.....
1,500,000	6,150,100	Imp. & Tr. Nat.	24,911,000	6,158,000	2,157,000	26,625,000	46,200
2,000,000	3,306,200	National Park.	45,533,000	12,916,000	5,490,000	59,608,000	40,000
250,000	162,900	East River Nat.	1,235,400	136,600	149,000	1,283,800	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth Nat.	32,179,800	3,707,000	2,122,000	34,707,000	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central Nat.	11,386,000	1,703,000	762,000	9,232,000	274,000
300,000	799,100	Second Nat.	8,308,000	463,800	318,000	2,607,500	49,400
750,000	162,800	Ninth National	2,339,400	1,972,700	7,887,500	38,030,600	495,200
5,000,000	9,117,000	First National	37,717,000	2,858,300	567,300	3,120,200	287,600
500,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	3,255,000	355,000	311,000	3,322,000	.....
250,000	708,800	Bowery	6,054,500	502,500	241,800	3,431,800	.....
200,000	375,800	N. Y. Co. Nat.	2,586,000.00	131,000.00	240,000	289,000.00	.....
750,000	850,100	German-Amer.	9,537,600	1,128,400	460,800	6,894,900	.....
1,000,000	1,064,100	Chase National	32,902,000	4,125,600	44,581,500	300,000	976,700.00
100,000	1,287,000	Fifth Avenue	8,418,700	2,126,100	344,000	9,569,000	.....
200,000	614,700	German Exch.	2,545,800	180,200	652,800	3,012,500	.....
200,000	802,000	Germania	3,101,900	402,000	471,800	4,348,300	.....
300,000	890,100	Lincoln Nat.	10,534,300	2,449,900	1,017,600	12,585,600	248,000
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield Nat.	5,537,000	1,888,400	320,200	6,772,900	49,800
200,000	329,100	Fifth National	2,089,700	414,400	139,400	2,255,700	159,800
300,000	963,600	Bk. of the Met's.	6,582,100	1,128,400	460,800	6,894,900	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side	2,548,000	432,000	427,000	3,131,000	.....
500,000	748,700	Seaboard Nat.	10,937,000	1,834,000	1,969,000	13,548,000	482,000
2,100,000	1,698,400	Western Nat.	33,417,800	9,041,400	2,495,000	46,183,800	50,000
800,000	528,300	First Nat., Bklyn	3,384,900	570,000	776,000	4,374,000	75,000
500,000	535,900	Liberty Nat.	5,362,000	1,291,100	425,000	6,518,700	497,200
1,000,000	374,900	N. Y. Prod. Ex.	3,962,600	618,700	347,900	3,764,500	.....
250,000	411,000	Bk of New Am.	5,131,200	456,500	918,900	5,883,400	.....
350,000	231,800	Astor Nat.	3,703,000	673,000	104,700	3,810,000	300,000
500,000	302,100	Hide & L. Nat.	2,535,800	383,200	80,700	1,804,400	100,000.00
$62,800,000	75,730,900	Total, Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,304,100	Total, State Bks.					
74,222,700	91,035,000	Total	$18,808,000	179,291,900	73,334,700	906,281,400	29,106,400

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, June 29, 1900; 19 State banks, May 31, 1900.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 8 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,266,608.00	$19,226.00	$92,773	$269,670.00	..

GAMBLING IN CHINATOWN

It Is Carried on Under the Control of a Secret Society.

TRUST GETS WEEKLY TRIBUTE

Fan-Tan Tables, Lotteries, and Opium Dens Flourish Side by Side—Police Shut Their Eyes.

A secret society known as the Gee Kon Tong is the "poolroom syndicate" of Chinatown. Under its rule fan-tan tables flourish along Mott and Pell Streets, and depots for lottery tickets, flanked by opium dens, do a thriving business. But Police Capt. Titus of the Elizabeth Street Station, nevertheless, asserts that the Mongolians of his district are no gamblers, and that Chinatown is the most orderly part of the city.

Every gaming place in Chinatown is said to be in the trust. Into the hands of the chief officer of the Gee Kon Tong each proprietor of a fan-tan dive, or any other resort for betting, pays a stipulated sum, in most cases about $15 a week. Where the money finally lands, or how much of it the society's ruler keeps for himself, are questions about which the mystery of Chinatown hangs darkly. That the trust exists, however, is a practical certainty.

Several of the "joints" were visited last week by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES in company with a converted Chinaman who knows the ins and outs of the quarter. The games are conducted with such openness that no detective in the city would experience the slightest difficulty in obtaining admission to their locations.

A typical fan-tan table was seen on the second floor of 21 Pell Street. In a long, narrow room, lighted by kerosene lamps, were gathered twoscore of Chinamen, all of them jostling each other in their efforts to secure places at the table upon which the cards were being shuffled. Not more than ten could play at once, and nobody relinquished his seat as long as he had any money left.

At one end of the table was the dealer. In the centre lay a pile of money—paper, gold, silver. Every player around the board held his own hoard tightly clinched in one hand, while his other lay ready to rake in the stakes if fortune favored him. While the cards were being dealt there was a dead silence, all eyes staring fixedly at the centre of the table, but as the dealer's wand was raised, the man toward whom it pointed made a frantic grab for the pool.

Then everybody chattered excitedly for a second, and ten hands were stretched forward to form another pile of coin in the centre. There was no delay. The cards were shuffled as fast as the dealer's hands could move, and the distribution began again. Then the chattering subsided abruptly, and there was silence until the wand moved again.

NEVER LOOKED FROM THE TABLE.

What the spectator noticed particularly was that both players and dealer seemed oblivious to everything except their cards and money. They never moved their eyes from the table, even in the brief intervals of talk, and each new-comer into the room looked straight at the game from the time he came in, never speaking to his neighbors and showing no sign of activity except when he saw a chance of pushing his way nearer to the table.

As the game went on THE TIMES reporter's guide stood in an adjoining room under a light. He was in plain view of the players, all of whom knew that he would inform against the dive at any time. When asked if he was not afraid to be seen there, he replied:

"Oh, if they saw me I might get a knife-thrust. But they can't see anything save the game. You could climb up on their backs and they wouldn't know you were there as long as they saw cards and money in front of them."

Back of the fan-tan room was a place for smoking opium. Those who lost their money in the game sought consolation here, and every passing hour increased the number of prostrate figures that lay around the room. Every man that entered made short work of losing his senses, grasping a pipe and puffing at it nervously until a happy oblivion replaced the uncomfortable feeling of penniless with which he had left the table.

"They are pretty nearly the same men every night," said the Chinese guide. "Day after day they lose and then get opium drunk. The next morning finds them in their laundries all over the city, but just as soon as a new supply of money has been acquired they come back to the game again. They never win, or so rarely that it doesn't count. They are insane, that's all."

Although fan-tan is the Chinaman's favorite form of gambling, it is by no means the only kind to which he is addicted. In fact, he takes a chance at anything, the simple fact that it is a chance being enough to attract him. The big lottery that is manipulated by the Gee Kon Tong does a business that the Chinese guide claims to amount to many thousand dollars per day.

Tickets for this lottery are purchasable at various places, the prices paid for them varying from time to time. Each ticket contains a number. The depots are open from 8 to 4:30 in the afternoon, and again from 9 to 10:30 at night. Certain numbers call for certain amounts, and the chances of winning are as infinitesimal as they are in any other lotteries.

"Everything in the gambling line," said the Chinese guide, "is controlled by the Gee Kon Tong. Occasionally men who are not members of the society have set up gaming places, but they did not last long. The methods by which the society puts these independents out of business are various. If all kinds of petty torments fail to make them close up, knives or pistols are liable to appear. The society will not be interfered with.

"With the money that the society gets from the different dives two things are accomplished. A few Chinese get rich and a few police officers get substantial douceurs. That the officers of the Gee Kon Tong and the police understand each other is proved by the fact that, whenever any complaints against Chinatown gambling are made at headquarters, the dives close within twenty-four hours and remain inactive until the complainant's investigations have failed to show that they exist.

POLICE KNOW WHERE TO GO.

"There are dozens of dens running in full blast now. The police know it as well as I do, and they can stop it whenever they wish. Most of the patrolmen and ward detectives of the precinct know exactly where the places are. They go in when they like. But the men who manage the games know they are safe, and that their $15 per week will be well used by the chief of the Gee Kon Tong.

"People from my country don't gamble through ignorance. It is just as much against the law in China as it is here, and the truth is that the law against it is better enforced there than here. Any man convicted of the offense is thrown into prison and his house is attached by the Government.

"The Chinamen who play the games in Mott and Pell Streets are the 'bad eggs.' They need missionaries much more than the people to whom you Americans are always sending preachers across the Pacific Ocean. But you don't seem to believe in home missions, do you? The police attend to that all right. Under their influence New York's Chinatown is getting to be an orderly place, isn't it? Why, the slums of Peking would rise up in horror if Mott and Pell Streets were transplanted thither."

This and much more the converted Chinaman said about the quarter of the city which his countrymen inhabit. He said he had made formal complaints to the authorities on several occasions, but that the only satisfaction he had ever obtained was the closing of the gambling dens for a few weeks.

The New Cathedral at Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Archbishop Martinelli, the Papal Delegate to the United States, has yielded to the request of the Southern prelates, and will open the new cathedral at Savannah, Ga., which is now almost finished on the site of that destroyed by fire two years ago. In order not to conflict with other engagements of the Archbishop, the date of opening has been set for Oct. 18. The Golden Jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of the Savannah See, which fell on July 19 last, is to be observed coincident with the cathedral's opening.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A GREAT FRENCH SURGEON'S CLINIC.—One of the most interesting places which the hospitality of the Parisian physicians threw open to their visiting brethren at the recent International Medical Congress was the private surgical clinic of Dr. Doyen, one of the leading surgeons of the world. Here the doctor operated daily at 7:30 in the morning, and despite the early hour there was each day a large attendance. One day on which, among many other famous men, the venerable pathologist Rudolf Virchow was present, Dr. Doyen produced a cinematograph, and between operations showed moving pictures which he had had taken of himself, making other of his celebrated operations. This was legitimate enough, perhaps, but one can hardly imagine an English or American surgeon using such methods. The doctor prides himself on his rapidity of operation, often quoting the English saying that "time is money" and adding "pour nous chirurgiens le temps c'est la vie."

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PHOTOGRAPHING A SMILE.—Some of the suggestions in F. Galton's recent article on "Analytical Portraiture," in which he described experiments of photographing expression independently of the face on which it appears, have been taken up by the English journal Photography, which in a recent issue gives a number of illustrations from photographs made by following Prof. Galton's directions. In one picture the sitter has a normal expression and in the other he is smiling. A transparency was made from the normal negative. This positive and its negative when superimposed neutralized one another. When the positive of the normal expression was placed on the negative of the smiling one, the two did not exactly obliterate one another, but the parts of the features common to both disappeared, leaving only portions which represented the smile; so that, as a writer in Nature puts it, Lewis Carroll's conceit of the Cheshire cat's grin, in "Alice in Wonderland," seems to have at last been practically realized.

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HOW SOUND IS PHOTOGRAPHED.—A subject which has received much attention from physicists during the past year is the graphic representation of sound waves, and several very ingenious devices have been invented for securing this result. The latest and most successful of these is a modification of the "schlieren" apparatus, originally devised by Prof. Toepler. It is very simple and may be readily constructed in any physical laboratory. It consists of a good-sized achromatic lens, which must be of the best quality and have a long focus. The lens is mounted in front of two small brass balls which form a spark gap in an induction coil circuit. In this circuit is placed a Leyden jar, which is charged by the same current which gives the spark between the brass balls, and then immediately discharges itself through another spark gap, "the illuminator," consisting of two thin magnesium ribbons pressed between pieces of thick plate glass. The capacity of the Leyden jar is so regulated that the interval between the two sparks is about one ten-thousandth of a second. The brass-ball spark gap is set up between the lens and a photographic camera, in front of whose objective is placed an adjustable horizontal diaphragm. The passage of an electric spark between the brass balls starts a sound wave; an image of this wave is thrown into the camera by the light from the magnesium-ribbon spark, which, follows the other so closely that the sound wave has not time to disappear past the edge of the lens. The principle on which the apparatus depends is the varying refractive power of air. A sound wave is simply a moving condition of condensation and rarefaction in the air. The brass-ball spark produces this wave in the surrounding air; this causes the refractive power of these portions of air to regularly vary, and this variation is impressed on the photographic negative in the shape of waves by means of light from the magnesium spark gap, thrown through the lens against the sensitive plate. By substituting a large silvered mirror for the lens Prof. Mach of Prague has recently succeeded in much increasing the size and sharpness of the photographic image. If a telescope is used instead of the camera, the sound waves may be viewed directly by the eye.

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METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE IN JAPAN.—The meteorological department of the Japanese Government, as described by a pamphlet issued by the Tokio Observatory, is a very complete and practically useful organization. It has about 1,000 stations. Electrical, earthquake, and other exceptional phenomena are regularly observed, in addition to the usual meteorological observations. All vessels belonging either to the imperial or merchant service, which are over 100 tons burden, are compelled to make observations at regular intervals six times a day, and the logs are forwarded to the central observatory. There is a regular service of weather, telegraphy, and storm warnings. The average success of these forecasts is 82 per cent. and of the storm warnings 70 per cent. The present director is Prof. K. Nakamura of Tokio University.

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A NEW WELDING PROCESS.—MAX Schiemann recently delivered a lecture before the Congress of Saxon Associations of Engineers at Leipsig, in which he described a new process of welding based on the Goldschmidt process for obtaining high temperatures. Powdered aluminium and iron oxide are mixed together, and added to an easily ignitable substance. This powder is put into a clay crucible, and then ignited by means of an ordinary match. The resulting chemical action renders the mixture liquid. This liquid is poured around the surfaces to be welded. The metal soon assumes a white heat, and the surfaces may then be pressed or hammered together in the ordinary way.

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A NEW PROCESS OF WOOD PRESERVATION.—A new method of wood preservation called the Xylosote process has recently been invented by Mr. Fritz Hasselmann. It consists of boiling the wood under a pressure varying from fifteen to forty pounds to the square inch in a solution of the sulphate of copper and iron, (crystallized together in the proportion of 80 per cent. of iron to 20 per cent. of copper,) and alumina and kainit—salts consisting chiefly of sulphates of potash and magnesia, and chloride of magnesia. The sap of the wood is dissolved and carried off by this solution, and the iron forms a chemical combination with the cellulose which is insoluble in water. The copper salts destroy any germs of decay which may be present. The process has already been adopted by several large wood preserving works in Germany, and is said to be cheap and effective.

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RELATIVE CORROSION OF WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL.—At the recent international engineering congress on methods of testing construction materials, an address on the corrosion of iron and steel was delivered by H. M. Howe, the Honorary President. Mr. Howe, as the result of a long series of experiments, arrived at the following conclusions: First, that despite the common and widespread belief among engineers that soft steel corrodes much more rapidly than iron, there is really very little difference between the two in this respect, except where they are exposed to the action of salt water. If the corrosion of wrought iron be taken as 100, that of steel would be 114 in salt water; in fresh water 94; and where the exposure is simply to the atmosphere, 103. In 3 per cent. nickel steel the corrosion is about 80 per cent. of that in wrought iron; in 26 per cent. nickel steel, about 30 per cent. Although the latter metal has an enormous advantage over wrought iron, it cannot be called a non-corroding metal, but, rather, a slowly corroding one.

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ANCIENT ROMAN WEIGHTS.—During the excavations in the Roman Forum, three weights of respectively 20, 30, and 100 Roman pounds have recently been found, which are certainly from a period not later than 200 B. C. They are of green marble, contain handles of bronze, and have their respective weights clearly engraved upon them. According to the director of the excavations, Giacomo Boni, these are the most ancient specimens of standard Roman weights which we possess; and as they are well preserved, will prove of great service to archaeologists in reconstructing the system of metrology of primitive Rome. The ancient Latin pound has already been determined from them to have been 325 grammes.

TEN AGAINST THOUSANDS

How Uribe Won the Battle at Parahonsa, in Colombia.

With a Handful He Surprised Conservatives, Intrenched and Strengthened by a Raging Torrent.

Battles, with the fighting at long range, and modern firearms the instruments of death, have been so much a part of the daily news for the past three years that it is difficult to imagine fighting in the primitive hand-to-hand method, in the present day. J. C. Ellerbe, formerly of South Carolina, and now in business in Venezuela and Colombia, just arrived from South America, on the steamship Caradas, told of another form of warfare, last week, in the lobby of the Hotel America, prompted to the tale by the memory of a trip over the field of the battle of Parahonsa, in Colombia. That journey was over two miles on a road lined on each side with the skeletons of men and horses, dead but a month, but picked clean by birds of prey and bleached white already. Twenty-five hundred soldiers on one side were reported to have perished in the fray; how many on the other, and conquering side, is not stated. All the dead were left where they fell to the vultures; and, according to Mr. Ellerbe, their bones are there to-day, the only monument to the greatest victory of the Liberals in the still-enduring revolution in Colombia.

The battle was fought on Dec. 15 and 16 last, between the forces of the party in power, the Conservatives, and the Liberals. The rival armies were formed one on each side of the River Parahonsa, which gave its name to the struggle. The stream was at its highest, and impassable; and, separated by the swift-flowing water, the men fired harmlessly at each other, waiting for the chance to join in battle. Each side was intrenched and confident. The water would not go down.

Finally Gen. Rafael Uribe, fire-eater of the Liberals, proposed a plan that seemed as foolhardy as it later proved successful. A narrow suspension bridge of wire swung over the raging river, giving just room for two men to pass each other. Uribe called for ten volunteers, to go armed only with revolvers, and follow him in an assault on the well-fortified foe. The volunteers were quickly found. Uribe, at their head, made the rush across the bridge, ran to the mud walls behind which the Conservative army, 2,500 strong, lay, and with his band of ten followers, began a fusillade. Taken by surprise, the enemy hesitated just long enough for reinforcements, crowding across the bridge, to reach Uribe. Then the battle began. Fresh men came to Uribe every moment. Finally the Conservatives broke and fled.

Forgetting that they had firearms, the attacking party drew their machetes and followed. Then followed a scene of slaughter. No quarter is the rule in South American political warfare. Streaming along the road, the panic-stricken Conservatives ran till all who straggled were cut down. Many ran into the river and were drowned. Only the mounted men and the most fleet-footed of the routed force made good their escape. Hand-to-hand, machette against machete, all the others fought, with life depending on the result. When Uribe's men finally won there were no living Conservatives on the field. More than 2,000 bodies were left unburied, while Uribe marched on.

The revolution is still in progress, and according to Mr. Ellerbe, the issue is still in doubt, though he thinks that the recently announced arrest and imprisonment of the venerable Conservative President Sanclemente by his Vice President, Marroquin, will tend to strengthen the Liberal Party, as Sanclemente's friends, disgusted with Marroquin's treachery, will join the revolutionary forces.

BOOM IN THE HORSE TRADE.

Almost Anything that Can Stand Up Finds a Ready Sale Just Now.

With all the world fighting or getting ready to fight, the demand for American horses is giving the American dealers a rather pleasant and profitable season. It has been prophesied that if the demand continues the market will be drained in a short time, but American dealers seem to have no fear of that, though just now some of them have to exercise considerable ingenuity to get the material for immediate trading.

Early last week an old Bull's Head market dealer, who generally handles only high-class animals, figured prominently in persons and through agents at the horse sale of a city street car line that having substituted electricity for horse power, disposed of its now useless stock. The horses offered were well worn, and their condition was none too good, but the dealer mentioned took all the animals he could get as long as they gave promise of living until he could dispose of them.

"I have a place ready for them," he said, "and it will not take many weeks of rest on grass to freshen them up and get them into shape to put back on the market. I have no fears of not finding buyers. Almost anything in the shape of horseflesh that can stand on four legs will command some sort of price, and this lot is not as bad as appearances would lead one to judge. The only trouble is that these horses have not had proper care, the knowledge that they were soon to be sold having made the men in charge of them rather indifferent. It could not surprise me if in a few months some of them are figuring as United States cavalry remounts."

Some idea of the demand for horses for military service alone may be gained from the fact that within the two months before Oct. 1 more than 5,000 head will be shipped from the Pacific Coast to the Philippines and China by the United States. These will go in ships from San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland. Big shipments of mules will also be made. From New Orleans only a few weeks ago about 3,000 horses, bought by the British Government for military service in South Africa, were shipped. The same Government is also buying mules in large numbers.

Agents of the German Government are in America buying horses for the German cavalry, and, though the buyers are holding out for a high standard, it is said that 10,000 horses will be bought if animals coming up to the specifications can be obtained. The United States Government found horses up to the requirements of the cavalry service so hard to obtain, however, that a recent big shipment to the cos or plains ponies.

WANTED A JOB AS BOSS.

Youngster Surprised the Proprietor and May Work Up to the Place.

A boy of about fourteen, with well-worn clothes and a face in which timidity and determination struggled for the mastery, entered the office of a shipping house on Front Street one day last week, approached the desk of him whose appearance spoke the control of the establishment, and, catching his eye, said:

"Do you want a boss, Mister?"

"What!" exclaimed the proprietor, surprised out of his self-control.

"I want to know if you want a boss, Sir."

"I don't understand you; what do you mean?"

"Well, Sir, I've been looking for something to do for three weeks now, and nobody wants a boy, so to-day I thought I'd see if somebody didn't want a boss. I'd like to be a boss."

"Well, well! That's not bad. Are you willing to work up to the job? It took me twenty-five years to get it."

"Deed, I am, Sir, if you'll give me the chance!"

To-day an earnest boy in jumper and overalls is struggling with bundles and packing cases in the shipping room of the concern. He intends to be boss of the establishment before his side whiskers (which have not yet sprouted) are as gray as those of the present incumbent.

And the chances, with his energy and will, are in his favor.

Health Inspector's Wife a Suicide.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Patrick J. Darcy, wife of Health Inspector Darcy of this city, committed suicide by shooting early this morning. Mr. Darcy found his wife's body lying by the side of the bed when he awoke this morning. The woman was despondent, and recently attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine. She was forty-one years old.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Extraordinary Rug Opportunity.

One of the Largest and Most Unique Displays.

Rarest of Specimens from the Orient

The collection is made up largely of beautiful specimens of Oriental Rugs just received, in fact, the odor of the clinging to them. It happens this wise: One of the most enterprising men in the Oriental Rug business in this country just prior to his annual trip through Turkey, Persia and Asia Minor, with a proposition to put us in touch with some re He cabled us in June from Boussa, Asia Minor, that Ali Sahib Bey of that place (because in need of money) would sell Selamlik and Harem. The deal was consummated, lt water is almost still me to us in May last. rkable rug purchases. e rugs he had in his

All at a Fraction of Real Values,

and the rugs are here. A rare collection it is, and one the old Bey cherished greatly. They consist of splendid antique Irans and Persians, and are odd sizes—as well as about twenty-five carpet sizes of the best kinds ever made. They are really rugs with a history. The there are numberless quantities of other varieties. All choice, extra silky pieces, having derived that beautiful sheen from hard wear, rugs that e lure a lifetime. Their beauty, quality and price will astonish every one who sees them.

Shirvans, Daghestans, Beloochistans and Ferehans, sizes about 3 feet x 5 feet, $5.95 and $8.75.

Derbends and Shirvans and Mossouls, 3 feet to 4 feet wide, 5 to 7 feet long, $12.50, $15.00 and $17.50.

Thick Kazaks, Guenjies, Anatolians, sizes 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet to 10 feet 6 inches long, $18.75, $22.50, $27.50 and $32.50.

One lot Yerevan, Khorrusan, Shiraz, Iran, Senna, Kurdistan, Mecca, Teherans; very choice Persians about 4 feet wide, 6 feet 6 inches long; regular worth $80.00 to $100.00; our sale price, $45.00 each.

Antique Persian, Senna, Kirmans, Tabriz, Sarook and Silk Rugs. For fine quality and rare colorings these rugs exceed anything we have ever shown. An art collector would value one or two of these rugs fully $800. We mark them $75.00, $95.00, $125.00 up to $450.00. Also any quantity of the following:

Persian Hall runners, very choice lot.

Fine extra heavy Cashmeres.

Royal Bokharas, as large as 8 feet 6 inches by 13 feet 4 inches.

Sarabend, H orassan, Iran and Serma, Persian.

Hall rugs, e 5 feet 3 inches to 7 feet wide, 9 feet nches to 16 feet 7 inches long.

Kis Killim hanging and couch covers and Bagdad.

Afghan Kh as, those dark, rich reds.

Persian, T kish and Indian carpets.

Opening Sale of Curtains and Upholstery.

A year has made some marked advances in our upholstery store—almost doubled it in size, conveniences and advantage. Your appreciation of our merchandise and methods has always made progress an easy and pleasant fact. And so this season we are again det mined to far outdo any past effort and give you more than we've ever given you before.

There's no time like the present to make preparation for the autumn and winter, and prices are more likely to be high than lower. Our display of new things ready for your inspection needs more than space in a newspaper to describe. Come and enjoy the fi t showing. The goods are sure to attract you. The prices will do the rest. Here are a few curtain prices as a hint:

Real Point Arab lace curtains, all shown for first time, $9.50, $12.00, $15.00, $21.00 to $100 per pair.

Renaissance, $4.75, $6.75, $8.75, $10.00, $12.00 to $135.00.

Renaissance Irish Point, $5.00, $7.00, $8.50, $11.00 to $15.00.

Irish Point Curtains, $5.00, $6.50, $9.00, $11.50 to $23.50.

Tambour Lace Curtains, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $9.00 and $11.00.

Brussels Lace Curtains, $10.00, $14.00, $21.00, $32.50 to $46.00.

Marie A binette Curtains, $4.50, $5.50, $7.5 $11.50 to $20.00.

Also com ete lines of Nottingham, Ruffled Ne and Muslin Curtains at popular pric .

Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Household Linens.

A Sale Without Any Precedent.

The second week of our Annual Autumn Sale opens with even larger advantages than at the beginning, because belated goods have swelled its importance and other makers have sought us with offers too much to your good to be overlooked. There's no time like the present for the good housekeeper to make her preparations for the Fall and Winter.

BLANKETS. 2d Floor.
Medium Weight, Cotton and Wool—
Single bed size, $1.59 per pair.
Double " " $2.29 " "
Double " " $3.98 " "
Double " " $4.50 " "
All Wool—
Single bed size, $4.19 per pair.
Double " " $5.00 " "
Fine Lamb's Wool—
Single bed size, $6.00 per pair.
Double " " $8.00 " "
White Cotton Blankets, medium weight, full size, $1.00 per pair. Slightly soiled.
Comfortables—Filled with pure white cotton, $1.39 each.
Down Quilts—Filled with goose down, size 6 by 6, $3.98 each.
150 White Marseilles Counterpanes—Extra good quality and handsome patterns, slightly soiled, $2.79 each instead of $4.25.
Fringed Counterpanes—Full size, for double bed, $1.15 each instead of $1.50.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
Bleached Sheets, made of extra good quality muslin, neatly hemmed and laundered, ready for use—
1½ by 2½, 45c. quality for 34c.
1¾ by 2½, 49c. " " 36c.
2 by 2½, 52c. " " 40c.
2¼ by 2½, 55c. " " 46c.
2½ by 2½, 62c. " " 50c.
Unbleached Sheets—
1½ by 2½, 39c. quality for 29c.
2 by 2½, 45c. " " 35c.
2¼ by 2½, 49c. " " 39c.
Pillow Cases, made of remnants of Wamsutta, Pequot, New Bedford and New York Mills Muslin, full size, 9½c. each, regular worth 12½c., 15c. and 18c.
Pillow Cases, 45 by 36, 10½c. each instead of 13½c.
Special lot of unbleached Pillow Cases, 45 by 36, 6c. each, regular worth 8c., 9c., 10½c and 12½c.
WHITE GOODS.
Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 5c. per yard, regular worth 7c.
Bleached Muslin, yard wide, 6c. per yard instead of 8½c.
Extra fine quality Bleached Muslin, yard wide, soft finish, 12½c. quality for 9½c.
Bleached Sheeting—
1½ yards wide, 16c. quality for 13½c.
1¾ " " 17c. " " 15c.
2 " " 20c. " " 17c.
2¼ " " 22c. " " 19c.
2½ " " 25c. " " 21c.
LINENS.
Colored Bordered Lunch Cloths—
2 yards long, at $1.25 instead of $1.59
2½ " " " $1.59 " " $1.95
Silver Bleached Damask, Red Border—
29c. per yard instead of 45c.
39c. " " " " 55c.
Extra good quality of Bleached and Unbleached Damask, at 50c. per yard instead of 69c.
100 Dozen, extra heavy bleached Napkins, all pure linen.
19 inches square, $1.19 a dozen instead of $1.49.
Brown Twill Kitchen Toweling—
7c. per yard instead of 9c. per yard.
11½c. per yard instead of 13c. per yard.
Silver Bleached Crash—
11½c. per yard instead of 14c. per yard.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 15c. instead of 17c.
All pure linen Huckaback Towels, 18c. instead of 22c.
Extra heavy Huckaback Towels, 21c. instead of 25c.
Unbleached Tray Cloths, 12½c. instead of 15c.
Fringed Bleached Tray Cloths, 10c. instead 12½c.; 25c. instead of 49c.
Huckaback Towels, 10c., regular price 12½c.

Carpet s at a Bargain
$7.65 ar $11.00 for $12.00
to $16 00 Morris Chairs.
59c. for c. School Umbrellas.
Day and Night Shirts for Men.
Opening Sale of Stockings and Underwear.
The Unex ected in Muslin Underwear.
The Fi t of Autumn Waists.
5c. to 29c. or 8c. to 39c. Ribbons.
Opening Sale of Small Wares.
Lowest P es Known for Dress Trimmings.
Bicycle, A fetic and Walking Skirts.
Boys' chool Suits at $4.00.
Re-echoes From Our China Sale.
Drop He Sewing Machines a $12.98
All 7 unks Reduced 1-4.
Unprec lented Housekeeping Helps.
98c. for omen's $2.50 to $3.50 Slippers.
Laces and Embroideries for Little.
Special le of Toilet Articles.
$1.98 or $3.25 Corsets.
7c. for ½c. to 25c. Linings.
The Newe Handkerchiefs at 5c. Each.

ORPHAN ANNE'S LOST NAME.

It Happened Through an Accident of Birth for Which Miss Anne Forgave Her.

Miss Anne Brown of Brooklyn adopted a cat this Summer. Miss Anne is an advanced woman in many ways. She believes that her sex has not had all the advantages which make for noble womanhood. She believes that woman should be uplifted in every way possible, mentally, morally, and physically. She belongs to the woman's club in Brooklyn, which disputes with Sorosis the priority of a birthday, and with voice and pen within its charmed circle does all in her power for the mental elevation of its members and guests.

But if Miss Anne has any of the characteristics of the advanced woman she has many of the pronounced traits of the old. No one can deny that she is a gentlewoman, and one of the gentlest of the old school. And while advocating the uplifting of woman she respects all men and has devout admiration for the men of her own family, past and present, and particularly for her brother, Mr. John Brown. If she has a weakness it is for cats. Miss Anne's friends say it is only to rescue the forlorn cats thrust out to shift for themselves by heartless seekers after Summer vacation pleasures that Miss Anne insists that there is no place like the Brooklyn Heights for a Summer resort. She always takes her vacations in the Winter. However that may be, Miss Anne is as loyal to Brooklyn as she is to her family, and there is no doubt that if she says Brooklyn is a pleasant place in which to pass the Summer, she believes it.

However, incidentally, it is certain that she has rescued many cats in the course of many Summers spent in Brooklyn, fed them tenderly, and then, if they found no homes, taken them to be disposed of humanely. There has always been with each of these kind acts performed a wrench of Miss Anne's heartstrings, but until this Summer she has resisted the temptation to keep any of her waifs.

There has been one good reason for this. Miss Anne owns the handsomest black cat in the city. He answers to the name of Nigger, weighs nobody knows how many pounds, and has a coat as soft as silk. It should be, for Nigger lives well upon liver bought and cooked for his sole benefit. And Nigger objects to sharing his place in his mistresses's heart with even the most miserable little cat she may bring into the house. He has made this feeling manifest many times and so unpleasantly, to the invaders of his domain, that the stragglers are now always kept out of his sight. It was accidentally that Nigger first saw the poor little animal that Miss Anne adopted. It was such a pitiful little cat, wasted to a shadow and yet so amiable and without the frightened air of other waifs, that some way it made its way straight to Miss Anne's heart, and, strange to say, to Nigger's as well. At any rate he made no objection to its presence, to Miss Anne's great delight. There was evidently fate in it, for Miss Anne was unable to take this last wanderer immediately to the bourne for the helpless from which no cat returns to wander uncared for around Brooklyn streets. Delays with any one of Miss Anne's tender heart are dangerous. The little creature was so affectionate, it purred so loudly and grew so plump and pretty that she delayed, when she might have gone, the evil day when the little thing must be carried away, and finally it was impossible to let it go. Nigger seemed contented with the arrangement and the visitor became a legitimate member of the family. Miss Anne called the little cat Orphan Annie. It was a ridiculous name for a cat, and Miss Anne smiled at the idea herself, but those lines that she had heard recited at different clubs during the entertainment hour would keep running through her head: "And Orphan Annie said, 'The goblins will git yer ef yer don't watch out.'" And "Orphan Annie" seemed such an appropriate name for the forlorn little stranger. Miss Anne only said Orphan Annie to herself—she called the cat Annie.

It was the forlornness and helplessness of little Annie and her patient, affectionate disposition, her feminine qualities, that had attracted her. She said to herself that this poor little Annie seemed to stand as a type of woman's position as it had been in the world, and she stroked her head tenderly and Annie looked up with dreamy eyes, humid with love and purred loudly. Annie's purr was really the least attractive thing about her. It was a deep bass purr, altogether too big and heavy for so small a cat.

"I can't understand it," said Miss Anne one day to her most intimate friend. "I am afraid that during her wanderings Annie has contracted some bronchial affection, and yet she seems perfectly well."

Annie had become aggressively well with kind care and a hearty meat diet. She tore from room to room in the wild ecstasy of living at times, her bounds resounding through the still rooms like horses' feet. She pulled the shams from the immaculate beds, and when Miss Anne remonstrated curled herself up, took her mistress's white hand in her mouth, and with four sharp claws attempted to play with it as she did with the rubber ball which was her legitimate plaything. She pulled at the velvet buttons on the fine old velvet furniture and misbehaved shockingly, but Miss Anne bore with her patiently. It seemed to her to be almost a triumph. She could not help thinking that this was also typical of the force and energy and power pent up in woman, and which would make itself a force in the world when all the powers of womanhood were developed.

When Mr. John Brown came to pay Miss Anne a short visit he was surprised, but also well pleased with the new arrival. He was fond of cats himself, and he liked this lively little creature. But when he heard Miss Anne talking to the cat one night he opened his eyes in astonishment. The cat was in one of its wildest moods.

"Quiet Annie, quiet little Annie," Miss Anne was saying in soothing tones.

"Annie!" exclaimed Mr. John Brown. "Annie!" and then he burst into a loud guffaw. Mr. John Brown was a brusque man who sometimes hurt his sister's sensibilities. "If you must name that cat after some member of the family, Anne," he said when he had stopped laughing, "you had better name it after me." And then once more he burst into a loud laugh.

Miss Anne started. A shocked and then an almost frightened expression came into her face. Her hands trembled and her cheeks grew pink. She put down the cat gently and left the room.

It chanced that the next time Miss Anne's most intimate friend called, the waif was again in a frolicsome mood. It was in Miss Anne's lap, and she was gently soothing it.

"Quiet, Andrew," she said, "quiet, little Andrew."

"Andrew!" exclaimed the visitor in startled tones, "Andrew, did you say?" She knew and shared many of Miss Anne's thoughts and feelings.

Again Miss Anne's cheeks grew pink, and again she put down the cat, but this time she stood with an unusual air of dignity.

"Elizabeth," she said—the visitor's name was Elizabeth—"Elizabeth, an unfortunate animal is not responsible for a mere accident of birth."

CLEARING OUT THE PARKS.

General Order for Getting Rid of All-Night Tenants.

For upward of a year, as men in the open reckon time, the semi-official slumbers of those for whom fate had no kinder allotment than a park bench, have been undisturbed by the blue-coated genii of the place. From sundown to sunrise every park in the city, with the natural exception of Central Park, has been given over to a carnival of beggary. Upon the benches lounged those from whom life had taken all ambition save the one desire to be in New York. Through the night they slept, discussed with rare intelligence the politics of the day or read the papers.

An easy sentimentality which, disregarding social conditions that might have filled the benches, cried "Let the poor devils rest there," kept them there. Recent developments, however, showed the police that the occupations of the night were not all of the gentle quality of a maiden's sigh.

So the flat spoken by the Captain in the vigorous American current at the sign of the green lamps was:

"Now, I want you fellers to clean out them bums out of the parks."

The midnight watch which had heard the words went off about its new business after some Socialistic discussion of the ultimate good to be attained.

"Why not let the poor fellows sleep there? They've lost all they ever had or else never had anything," said one. "But they deface, despoil, and pollute a great public property intended for far different purposes," was the echoing sentiment.

Madison Square Park, the first objective point of the relieving watch, put an end to the discussion. It was time for action irrespective of all opinion. Madison Square is a hard place to clear. The many trees thickly set afford an appreciated shadow for the park benches.

"Come, you clear out of here," ordered a voice, backed up by a nightstick.

The ragged sitter glared at the voice's possessor. There was every indication in the spare, slight figure of outraged dignity.

"What do you mean, Sir?" came, tersely.

"We've got our orders. You've bums is to clear out."

"Why, my good fellow, you mistake me," pointing to a handsome house across the park. "I own and live in that house over there. My family are all away at the seaside, and I'm just out here getting the air."

"Now, don't youse start ter give me any kid, see? Youse moves."

A swift movement of the night stick, a cry of pain, and the householder was moving in quite another direction from his real estate.

The guardian of the night's peace moved on to another bench. Here was an individual of different temperament. In all the spruceness of celluloid collar and cuffs but newly washed in the park fountain, a youth sat, a light felt hat shading alert eyes.

"Out you goes," observed the officer.

"Now, see here, officer, I'm a newspaper man especially assigned by a Sunday paper to write an article on 'A Park Bench; Or, How It Feels to be a Vagrant.' I'm here on this bench finding out. Now, if you give me any insolent language I'll take your number, go the Inspector, and have you sent up among the goats."

The office didn't reply, but his stick did, and the young man may now write how a vagrant feels when he is clubbed.

Others the officer treated collectively. "Youse git out," applied to a whole row, and they went. From that on benches weren't allowed to explain their position or keep it either. They were simply driven out. It was work, however, that had to be done over and over again. One side cleared and the officer across the park meant a fresh influx. But if they didn't keep entirely out, at least, their slumbers were disturbed.

And so it went the night through.

SILVE COINAGE LESSON.

A Southe Democrat's Story of Centra American Dollars.

A Southe Democrat whose views on silver coinage e very far removed from those of the Bry men is Beverly Harris, formerly of L isville, Ky. Mr. Harris is a brother of Norvin T. Harris of Hurstbourne St x Farm, formerly the Ten Broeck Fa , near Louisville, and he has been in b ness in Nicaragua for some years. Th ilver question came up when, at the Alb arle Hotel, one of his friends happened notice on Mr. Harris's watch chain a p ilarly misshapen silver ornament.

"That w money," Mr. Harris said in reply to a estion. "That is the kind of money the sed in Central America not so long ago. here are still some of the marks of s in on it, as you can see. The nicks in i are the results of making change. T first man who had the coin may have unted a cigarette or a drink, He tender the coin, and the tradesman took out a unk of it approximately large enough to er the value of the purchase. Other pur ases and other making of change bro ht it to the condition in which you see it v.

"We pra cally have nothing but silver in Central erica, and from my experience with ver I cannot say that I believe in it s circulating medium. Every body in th country knows how Mexican silver mo rates with United States money on t gold basis. In Central America not so ica we are ill worse off. In Costa Rica it takes $2 in silver to represent a dollar in gold Nicaraguan and Guatamalan dollars ar only equal to one-third of an Americ dollar. Sixteen of the coins called a d r in Colombia are needed to equal an A rican gold dollar.

"In that rticular silver country a man with a fiv dollar gold piece had better be very caref ul now he changes it if he is not looking for ouble. Before I was familiar with the c ency I changed a half-eagle once upon time under circumstances which com led the tradesman I patronize to give the correct change. He me the correct change. He ney until I grew alarmed. plied up much change that I did not There was the task of taking it away feel equal so I had to leave it until I with me, r it. Silver may be plenty could send for people who want to think good enou ot of money, but I prefer the they have it, and money that is worth other view something.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and warm; light north to east winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,810. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.—12 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS Elsewhere.

CROKER SELECTS HIS MEN

Stanchfield and Mackey to Head Democratic Ticket.

HILL'S ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN

Tammany Forces Plan to Humiliate and Crush Him if He Resists—Points of the Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 9.—The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin forces, after a day of dealing with the up-State political leaders, announce late to-night that it is their intention to nominate John B. Stanchfield of Elmira for Governor, and State Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo for Lieutenant Governor.

The rest of the ticket has not been agreed upon. Mr. Croker, who is the dominant figure in this convention, although he hides himself behind the declaration that ex-Senator Murphy is the State leader, is well satisfied at having cleared up the first and second places on the ticket. The slate-makers have drawn up the following list, but it may be entirely changed by the time the convention meets: For Secretary of State, John T. Norton of Rensselaer; for Attorney General, George M. Palmer of Schoharie; for State Treasurer, Guy H. Clark of Madison; for Controller, Martin Glynn of Albany.

SENATOR MACKEY SILENT.

While Mr. Croker and his closest political advisers asserted to-night that Senator Mackey has agreed to take the second place on the ticket, Senator Mackey himself is silent, and his friends declare that he is still standing by the determination to force Mr Croker to carry out the terms of the Kansas City deal and name him for Governor. The probability is, however, that Mr. Croker has induced Senator Mackey to see the light.

Mr. Croker will not admit that he has been in communication with John B. Stanchfield and been advised of the stand which he will take, in view of the fact that such supporters of Mr Stanchfield as Sylvester J. Taylor, the head of the Chemung County delegation, have been in conference with Mr Croker to-day, however, there can be no doubt that Mr. Croker has received his assurances that as the price of the nomination Mr. Stanchfield is ready to forswear his allegiance to David B. Hill, his benefactor and political preceptor.

The anti-Hill men say that with Stanchfield and Mackey as candidates the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin alliance is in a position to absolutely throttle David B. Hill when he arrives here to-morrow. The Sage of Wolfert's Roost will not be asked who is his choice for Governor. He will not be asked to enter into any conference, and the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin leaders will carry out their programme to ignore Mr. Hill and place him before the people as a discredited politician.

HILL AN UNCERTAIN QUANTITY.

The political sagacity of the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin plan is plain. Mr. Hill cannot oppose the nomination of John B Stanchfield, for this opposition would probably cost him the support of many up-State leaders. The ground will be cut from under Mr. Hill, and if he wants to have a contest or trial of strength either in the State Committee or the State Convention the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine are ready for the fray.

This is the programme that Mr. Croker and his allies have mapped out. It may miscarry. Nobody knows what Mr. Hill "has up his sleeve," for he will not be here until to-morrow, and the friends he has here, most prominent among whom are Elliot Danforth and Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, insist that Mr. Hill will come here and will fight to the last ditch for the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor. They say that he will do this if for no other purpose than to put the New York and Kings County delegations on record for the next municipal campaign.

Those who have closely followed Mr. Hill's political career say, however, that when Mr. Hill gets here to-morrow with the knowledge of the programme that has been laid down by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine he will cease to fight and claim a tactical victory on the ground that Mr. Stanchfield has long been his candidate for the position of Governor; that he urged Controller Coler instead of Stanchfield this year in obedience to popular demand, but that if the convention will not have Coler, Stanchfield is his choice.

Those who will be surprised at the fact that Mr. Croker has thrown his support to Mr. Stanchfield, whom he has always fought shy of, for the reason that Stanchfield is the political child of David B. Hill, will find less reason for surprise when they recall the fact that Corporation Counsel John Whalen, who is one of Mr. Croker's handiest men, went on a mission to Elmira last week. He returned and expressed the confident belief that the Chemung delegation would be found with the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin forces in the event of a fight with Hill in the convention.

SENATOR MACKEY'S STRENGTH.

Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy to-day established headquarters in the park of the Grand Union Hotel, immediately in front of their cottage. Trusty men, such as Senator McCarren, Senator Grady, and Corporation Counsel Whalen were then sent out to gather in up-State leaders and bring them around for a little talk. Pressure was centred on Senator Mackey and his friends. They were insisting that Senator Mackey must be nominated for Governor, as Mr. Croker had promised that he should be. They declared that he would not accept any other place on the ticket. This implied a threat that if he did not get what he wanted he would throw the 102 votes which he claimed to control against the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin forces in the convention.

This made the bosses nervous. They felt easier, however, when, after as careful a canvass of the delegations as it is possible to make here to-day, they found that Senator Mackey did not have more than sixty votes in the convention which he could control. They did not hesitate to tell him this. They did not hesitate to tell him, furthermore, that, while Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy were not inimical to his candidacy for Governor, Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn was unalterably opposed to it, and had been ever since Mr. Mackey permitted to go undenied a statement published by his supporters to the effect that he was not a Roman Catholic.

Senator Mackey's answer to this was that in open convention his friends would hold the balance of power and that no man favored by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine could be nominated without their support.

TAMPERING WITH MACKEY'S MEN.

While the pressure was thus being put upon Senator Mackey the support which he believed he had in up-State counties was being undermined. One after another the Chairmen of various couney delegations were being brought before Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy. In talking with these men Mr. Croker was insistent in impressing upon them the idea that he was not here to advance the cause of any candidates or to extend the power of Tammany Hall over the State of New York, but that he was here simply to back up Senator Murphy as the Democratic leader of the State. He did this to offset the up-State prejudice against Tammany domination.

With his protestations of a simple desire to bring about harmony Mr. Croker craftily threw out bait to the up-State leaders in the way of suggestions that there were other places on the ticket besides that of Lieutenant-Governor in regard to which Mr. Murphy as the Democratic State leader was quite willing to receive suggestions. He said, too, that suggestions could not be carried to Mr. Murphy through a better channel than himself.

CROKER GAINS HIS POINT.

In this way Mr. Croker ascertained just what the hopes of some of the up-State delegations were. He found that among the candidates woh aspired to the nomination for Secretary of State were Edward A. Atwater of Dutchess, George Batton of Niagara, and Congressman Martin Glynn of Albany. Among the candidates for the office of State Treasurer was W. H. Rowe of Rensselaer, George M. Palmer of Schoharie and J. P. Conway of Clinton were anxious to be nominated for the office of Attorney General. These are only a few of the aspirants whose names were suggested to Mr. Croker.

What promises Mr. Croker held out to the friends of these men can only be conjectured, but certain it is that as night drew on Mr. Mackey and his friends found that the ground was getting weak under them, and their insistence on the nomination of Mr. Mackey for Governor became weaker.

This was followed by the practically official announcement from the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine that they had so adjusted matters that the slate would be headed by Stanchfield and Mackey.

PLANS TO CRUSH HILL.

So bent are Mr. Croker and his friends now on completely crushing Mr. Hill politically that they threaten to-night to ignore him even in the matter of a platform. He will come here with a platform in his pocket, for he has written the platforms of Democratic State Conventions in this State for many years back. It is Mr. Croker's plan to insult Mr. Hill to-morrow night by calling together several of the party leaders to discuss the question of platform, and he will not invite Mr. Hill. He will add to the insult by inviting Justice Herrick as the representative of Albany County, who has been Hill's political enemy for some years.

The attitude of the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin forces here to-night is one of triumph. Mr. Hill's friends are not saying much. Mayor McGuire of Syracuse has kept away from the political arena since he announced last night that he would not be a candidate for temporary Chairman of the convention. Elliot Danforth is as good-natured and suave as ever, but Mr. Danforth was never a hard loser. Mr. Croker sent for him to-day. After the conference Mr. Danforth was asked whether or not Mr. Hill would have any conference with Mr. Croker or enter into any compromise.

"What's the use of his conferring with them?" said Mr. Danforth. "They will not do what he wants done. In my opinion Mr. Hill will either nominate Mr. Coler in the convention or have him placed in nomination and will support him to the end. The fight is not over yet."

CROKER'S STRONG POSITION.

If the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine has all the strength which the leaders claim to have and carries out the programme which they say will be carried out, and if Senator Mackey and his friends are agreeable to that programme, as it is claimed, it is hard to see how Mr. Hill and his friends are going to find fighting ground in the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow night. Hill might find an opening when the committee comes to consider the matter of organization of the convention, it now being the plan to nominate Senator McCarren for temporary Chairman and George Raines for permanent Chairman, but it is only possible to conjecture what will be done until Mr. Hill gets here to lead his badly demoralized forces.

From the present outlook the Committee on Contested Seats will be of the complexion that the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine shall elect. As there are fifteen contests to be decided, this will enable Mr. Hill's enemies to still further add to his confusion if it be necessary to do so.

It is reported here to-night that Controller Coler intends to come to the convention. It is hard to see what purpose he has in coming here, however, unless it be to personally see to it that his name is put before the convention as a candidate, so as to put the ruling political powers of the Greater New York on record against him.

POINTS IN THE PLATFORM.

The platform to be adopted according to the programme will contain a very strong indorsement of Bryan and Stevenson. It will not deal specifically with the currency question, but will tell at length of the question of imperialism as the paramount issue. It will take up the question of trusts. There will be a broad declaration in favor of municipal ownership, including the municipal ownership of the water supply of cities. It is believed that there will be no mention of Ramapo in the document.

One thing is certain, and that is that if the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine carries through the programme as it is now mapped out they will carry it through with a hip-hurrah. The number of Tammany braves and their Kings County kinsmen who will arrive here on special trains to-morrow and Tuesday morning, bringing brass bands and banners, will be more than enough to fill the convention hall. All Croker will have to do will be to raise his hand and they will shout approval.

MR. HILL REACHES SARATOGA.

Says He Still Believes Mr. Coler the Best Man to Nominate for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—Ex-Senator Hill arrived in Saratoga at 1:25 o'clock this morning.

He says his conviction that Controller Coler is the best man to nominate for Governor is unchanged, and that Mr. Coler's name will be presented to the convention.

It is expected the nominating speech will be made by some Kings County man.

FIRE AT OCEAN CITY.

The Old Wooden Excursion House There Completely Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—The Excursion House, at Ocean City, was burned to the ground early this morning. The house was one of the first buildings constructed in Ocean City, and was a large wooden affair. It was for many years used as a pleasure house for the excursionists who frequented the place.

It caught fire probably from the stove in the building used by the excursionists for cooking, and burned to a cinder, not a post remaining. The loss is about $7,000, partly covered by insurance.

Refreshing and Restful. Fastest and cleanest steamers. A veritable Summer idyl. See Hudson River Day Line ad.—Adv.

TO-DAY, TWELVE PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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SWIFT DEUTSCHLAND FIRST TO SIGNAL

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Beaten by Over Five Hours.

A RECORD-BREAKING VOYAGE

Hamburg-American Liner, Going at Nearly 24 Knots, Makes Plymouth in 5 Days 7 Hours and 38 Minutes.

Memorable in the history of ocean voyages will be the runs of the great German liners Deutschland and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from this port to the Lizard, where both were reported last night.

They left New York last Tuesday morning in close company, and for a considerable portion of their voyage were in plain sight of each other. It would be hardly fair to call it a race, because the officials of both lines, the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd, to which the vessels belong, deny that it was, but when the Deutschland, belonging to the former line, stopped at Cawsand Bay at 2:50 o'clock this morning she had broken the record from this port to Plymouth by a wide margin and had beaten her rival by several hours.

The Deutschland was sighted passing the Scilly Islands at 10:40 o'clock, English time, last night. She was then ninety-six miles from Plymouth, which is her first stopping point on her way to Hamburg. She arrived at Plymouth at 2:50 A. M.

This was a record passage of 5 days 7 hours 38 minutes, the Deutschland's average being 23.36 knots. Her first day's run was 507 knots, there being a moderate sea and a slight fog. The succeeding runs were 535, 540, 549, 545, and 306 knots.

The steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse passed Lizard Head at 4:35 A. M., making the passage between that point and Sandy Hook Lightship in 5 days 11 hours and 32 minutes. The steamship Deutschland, which passed Lizard Head at 12:35 A. M., made the passage in 5 days 0 hours and 5 minutes, beating the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse by 5 hours and 27 minutes between the Sandy Hook Lightship and the Lizard Head.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse left her berth at the foot of Jane Street at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, while the Deutschland went out from Hoboken an hour later. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse crossed the bar at 12:03 P. M., and the Deutschland at 1:11. Nineteen minutes later the ship swept past the lightship and the voyage was begun. Word of the great liners was brought in Saturday by the British steamship Critic, which passed them Wednesday afternoon. The Deutschland was then about two miles in the lead, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse following in her wake, and both going at a speed exceeding that of many railroad trains. A little computation will show that the Deutschland had steamed about twenty-five miles further than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse during the twenty-five hours they had been at sea, and it left the outcome in little doubt.

On her last trip to this port the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse steamed 3,184 nautical miles in 5 days 19 hours 44 minutes, or an average speed of 22.79 knots for the entire distance. This was from Cherbourg, while the Deutschland, coming from Plymouth, traversed 3,077 nautical miles in 5 days 11 hours 45 minutes, or at an average speed of 23.32 knots.

The Deutschland made her record trip westward when she arrived at this port Sept. 1 in 5 days 12 hours and 29 minutes from Cherbourg, beating the best former run completed by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on Nov. 15 of last year by 4 hours and 58 minutes. On this trip she also won the record for the highest distance steamed in twenty-four hours, having on Aug. 31 made 584 nautical miles, while the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse on her greatest trip had run but 580 in a single day.

On her last trip to the eastward the Deutschland made the run in 5 days 11 hours 45 minutes, an average of 23.22 knots an hour, which she seems to have far exceeded on the present voyage.

The best hourly averages made by other ships were by the Cunarder Lucania, which ran from Queenstown to New York in October, 1894, at a rate of 22.01 knots an hour, while the Campania of the same line steaming in the same direction in August of the following year made an average of 21.68 knots for the same passage.

The Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse look much alike, though the former is somewhat larger. Both have four smokestacks. Their dimensions are as follows: Deutschland—Length, 684½ feet; breadth of beam, 67 feet; depth, 44 feet; net registered tonnage, 16,000; horse power, 30,000. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—Length, 648 feet; breadth of beam, 66 feet; depth, 43 feet; gross tonnage, 14,000; horse power, 28,000.

YACHT DART'S DIRE PERIL.

Ran on Absecon Bar, Near Atlantic City, During a Fog.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—The yacht Dart, Capt. Samuel Monroe, of the Absecon Inlet fleet, came near going to pieces with fifteen souls on board on the sandbar at the inlet this morning.

The yacht had been chartered by William G. Layger of Philadelphia, who took with him as invited guests J. E. Kearney, W. E. Weis, W. J. Emerson, and Albert E. Ronald of New York; M. N. Landstaff, H. Rea, M. Strength, and H. Baler of Pittsburg, and A. J. Young, G. Ridgely, and L. N. H. White of Philadelphia. The party had gone out early, intending to spend the day trolling for bluefish. Two hours or more were spent at the fishing banks in this sport, when Capt. Monroe noticed about 11 o'clock that a very heavy fog was arising. He determined to take no chances, and ordered the yacht put about immediately. The start was made too late, however, and the fog was upon them.

The Captain, who has often been out and knows the route thoroughly, made for the inlet, but came rolling up in dense banks, and it was almost impossible to see a boat's length ahead. The yacht left the channel and drove its stem deep into the sand of the Absecon Bar, and all efforts failed to move it. The little cannon on board was used to give signals of distress, and Capt. Timothy Parker of the United States life-saving crew heard them. He launched and manned a surf boat and went to the rescue.

The surf was exceedingly heavy, and it was almost impossible to make headway. The men kept pluckily at it, but could not see the vessel they were seeking. The men on the Dart, however, kept shooting off the cannon, and after about two hours' hard work Capt. Parker located the yacht and found it high upon the bar nearly half full of water, and with the waves beating upon it. He took all the men ashore, a mile distant, making two trips.

The great crowd of people that, attracted by the booming of the cannon, had assembled at the inlet, gave a rousing cheer when the surf boat landed its first load of rescued fishermen at 1 o'clock. The sea grew calmer as the afternoon wore on, and at high tide this evening the yacht was floated. No one is any the worse for the adventure, and the yacht is only slightly damaged.

Mrs. Irwin Badly Burned at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 9.—Mrs. James Irwin, a Summer resident here, was badly burned last evening, and her condition is said to be critical. She was brewing a cup of tea, when the sleeve of her dress caught fire, and in a second her entire body was enveloped in flames. Her screams quickly brought assistance, but she was terribly burned before the rescuers could tear her clothing from her and put out the blaze.

A New Train to Chicago
via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2 P. M., arrives Chicago 4 P. M. next day. Sleeping, Parlor, and Dining Cars.—Adv.

GREAT DISASTER AT GALVESTON

Deaths May Be Over 2,600—4,000 Houses Ruined.

A HEAVY PROPERTY LOSS

Storm Forced Hugh Waves Over the Island.

Water Six Feet Deep in the Streets—Many Smaller Towns Inland Wrecked—Relief Needed Urgently.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 9.—The West Indian storm which reached the Gulf coast yesterday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the City of Galveston, where, it is reported, two thousand or more lives have been blotted out and a tremendous property damage incurred. Meagre reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

A dispatch from New Orleans states that a message was received this evening, fixing the loss of life at Galveston at 2,600. The message came by cable from Vera Cruz.

A dispatch from San Antonio, Tex., says:

"The startling news has just flashed over the wires informing Gov. J. D. Sayers that a messenger, at great risk of his life, has reached Virginia Point from Galveston with the report that 2,500 are probably dead as a result of the fearful storm.

"An urgent appeal to all Texas for help was made. The messenger said that the grain elevators at the water front are wrecked and hundreds of buildings have collapsed or were carried out to sea. The greatest distress is said to prevail."

CONDITIONS AT GALVESTON.

A report from an authentic source was received here this morning concerning the conditions at Galveston. The lower portion of the city was then all under water, and the waves were making rapid inroads toward the centre of the city through the sand banks which border the island proper. The citizens were all huddled together at the highest points in the centre of the town, and consternation and fear reigned almost to the point of madness.

The troops were called out, but even then it was with difficulty that the people could be made to control themselves. The railroad bridges have been washed away. It is feared that the city is washed away for the most part, and a large part of the population washed to death by wave and tide.

FIRST DEFINITE NEWS.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken City of Galveston was received through James C. Timmins, who resides in Houston, and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress Company. He arrived in the city at 8 o'clock tonight from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the great disaster which has befallen that city. After remaining through the hurricane of Saturday he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

The estimates made by citizens of Galveston were that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed, and that at least 2,000 people have been drowned, killed, or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

CITY A COMPLETE WRECK.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont Hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of eighty miles an hour straight from the Gulf and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock yesterday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight last night, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

SAW A HOUSE DESTROYED.

Of his own knowledge Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant, at 2,109 Strand Street, a principal street of the city. This three-story building was blown down and nine men, prominent citizens, were killed.

Among the dead are:

Charles Kelher, Sr., a cotton buyer for an English firm.

Stanley C. Spencer, General Manager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Line.

Richard Lord, manager for McFadden's Cotton Company, whose body is still in the ruins.

Secretary Bailey of the Wharf Company and several waiters and customers saved themselves by jumping from the upper story just before the crash came.

It was reported that the Orphan Asylum and both the hospitals were destroyed, and if this proves true the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded, and as they were substantial buildings, the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

DEEP WATER IN THE STREETS.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont Hotel, and was six feet deep in Market Street.

Along the water front the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides, and were of no protection to the contents.

Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked, and were either piled up on the wharves or floating bottomside up in the bay. There is a small steamship ashore three miles north of Pelican Island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point, and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston Island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition.

The lightship that marks Galveston Bar is hard and fast aground at Bolivar Point.

Mr. Timmins and the men with him on the schooner rescued two sailors from the middle bay who had been many hours in the water. These men were foreigners and he could gain no information from them.

A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam tug was observed just before the party landed.

CARCASSES AFLOAT IN THE BAY.

In the bay the carcasses of nearly 200 horses and mules were seen, but no human body was visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmins said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont Hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grouped about the stairways, and in the galleries and rooms of the hotel. What was occurring in other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

The City of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and cut off from communication. The boats are gone, the railroads cannot be operated, and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay, even should that bridge be standing.

RELIEF NEEDED AT ONCE.

Provisions will be badly needed, as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The water works power house was wrecked and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This Mr. Timmins regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric light plant having been ruined.

There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmins says the eastern portion of the city, which is the residence district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the Gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bathhouses are destroyed, and many of the residences are total wrecks.

RELIEF TRAIN RETURNS.

A relief train sent out to-night, the third, returned unsuccessful. It could not get closer than six miles of Virginia Point, where the prairie was covered with lumber, debris, pianos, trunks, and dead bodies.

Two hundred corpses were counted from the train.

A large steamer is stranded two miles this side of Virginia Point, as though thrown up by a tidal wave. Nothing could be seen of Galveston.

Two men were picked up who floated across to the mainland. They say they estimate the loss of life up to the time they left at 2,000.

Virginia Point is the Santa Fé station nearest Galveston inland, and the reports when the wires failed were to the effect that the hurricane was doing more damage than the high water, though the town was in the greatest danger of complete inundation, and the people were growing frenzied at the prospect before them. The Huntington wharf improvements and the Government barracks were reported to be the greatest sufferers. The soldiers at Fort San Jacinto were withdrawn into the centre of the city, according to the railroad official reports, and did valiant service in the way of relief and volunteer police work.

RELIEF TRAIN FROM GALVESTON.

Among the passengers who arrived here on a relief train from Galveston is Benjamin W. Dew, an employe of the Southern Pacific. Dew had been at Virginia Point for several hours, and said that he saw one hundred to one hundred and fifty dead bodies floating out near the beach at that place.

Conductor Powers reported that twenty-five corpses had been recovered by the life-saving crew, many of them women; that the crew had reported that many bodies were floating and they were using every endeavor to get them all out of the water. The water swept across the island, and it is presumed that most of these were Galveston people, though none of them have been identified.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

One of the refugees who came in on the relief train and who had a sad experience was S. W. Clinton, an engineer at the fertilizing plant at the Galveston Stock Yards. Mr. Clinton's family consisted of his wife and six children. When his house was washed away he managed to get two of his little boys safely to a raft, and with them he drifted helplessly about.

His raft collided with wreckage of every description, and was split in two, and he was forced to witness the drowning of his sons, being unable to help them in any way. Br. Clinton says parts of the city are seething masses of water.

Mr. Jennings, a slater by trade, got to the mainland in about the same manner as Clinton. After losing his wife he set out, and by swimming and drifting around reached the mainland.

William Smith, a boy about eighteen years old, whose home is in West Texas, had a narrow escape. Young Smith was blown off the docks, and came ashore in the driftwood. Despite the difficulty he experienced in keeping afloat, he held out to the end, and reached the shore safe and sound.

A. England and his wife of Texas City, who were on the relief train, report that the whole of that town is blown away and a number of lives were lost. There were six women known to Mr. England who were drowned, and he is satisfied that many others lost their lives.

MANY TOWNS WRECKED.

Terrible Destruction and Great Loss of Life in the Path of the Storm Inland.

HOUSTON, Sept. 9.—It is reported from Beaumont, Texas, that the City of Sabine Pass was completely destroyed by the storm. The hurricane was the worst ever known. The last previous news from Sabine Pass was received from there yesterday morning, and at that time the water was surrounding the old town at the pass and the wind was rising and the waves coming high. From the new town, which is some distance back, the water had reached the station, and was running through the streets. The people were leaving for the high country known as the Back Ridge, and it is believed that all escaped.

The town of Alvin is said to be demolished. Hitchcock has suffered severely from the storm, while the little town of Alta Loma is reported without a house standing. The town of Pearl has lost one-half of its buildings.

L. B. Carlton, the President of the Business League of Alvin, and a prominent merchant there, reports that not a building is left standing in the town, either residence or business. Stocks of goods and house furniture are ruined and crops are a total loss. Alvin is a town of about 1,200 inhabitants. Many persons were killed. Eleven bodies have been recovered so far.

Part of the town of Smithville, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, was demolished. A number of persons are reported killed. The railroad and telegraph companies have gangs and wrecking trains out attempting to work their way south, but the fierceness of the storm makes it impossible for them to gain any headway, having to seek shelter in order to save their lives.

The storm at Temple was severe and fears are entertained that the city is badly wrecked.

A private message from San Antonio states that a serious disaster occurred at Corpus Christi, Rockport, and other coast towns, the nature of which cannot be determined.

A bulletin from Smithville at noon stated that the grain elevators and other large buildings at Galveston had been washed into the bay.

All the railroads southward from Dallas at noon issued a bulletin instructing their agents to discontinue the sale of tickets or accepting freight for the South until further orders. All the efforts to reach Sabine Pass and Port Arthur have failed.

RELIEF TRAIN'S TRIP.

A train went down the Columbia Tap Road this morning as far as Chenango Junction. The town was greatly damaged, and the bodies of nine negroes were taken from the ruins of one house. The train could proceed no further and came back to Houston, leaving the fate of the people at Angleton, Columbia, Brazora, Velasco, and Quintana uncertain.

When the train arrived at Angleton all the churches, the jail, and a number of houses had been blown down. Three fatalities are known to have occurred at Angleton, but the train stopped there only a few minutes, and the number killed or their names could not be learned. At Angleton the conductor decided to return to Houston, so the extent of the damage beyond Angleton is not known. On the return trip the crew saw the débris of dozens of demolished houses.

At Sandy Point several persons were badly injured, but no fatalities were reported. At Arcola a family named Wofford had gathered in the second story of their house. The upper portion of the house was blown away, and Mr. Wofford's mother was instantly killed.

The hurricane was particularly severe at Brookshire, twenty-seven miles west of Houston, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Four dead bodies have been taken from the débris of wrecked houses, and it is believed that others have been killed. It is reported that only four houses are left standing in Brookshire, which had a population of 600 people. The names of the dead at Brookshire cannot be learned to-night.

Hempstead, across the country from Brookshire, was also greatly damaged, but so far as known no lives were lost.

At Seabrook, on Galveston Bay, Mrs. Jane Woodstock was killed by a falling house; Mrs. Nickelson and Louis Broquet were drowned. S. K. McIlhenny, wife, and daughter, and Mrs. Leroy and two children are missing. They are known to have been in their cottages, which were destroyed. The dead body of a sailor was found under a cottage.

At Brazoria six persons were killed by falling houses or were drowned last night, including George Duff, son of Judge J. F. Duff. Judge Duff was himself severely injured. Reports state that only the Court House and two other buildings are standing there.

TRAINS WRECKED.

The Santa Fé train which left here at 7:35 Saturday night was wrecked at a point about two miles north of Alvin. Mrs. Prather of Rosenburg, Texas, was killed and several were injured. The train was running slowly when it encountered the heavy storm. It is reported that the train

Continued on Page 3.

Perfect Safety to Travellers.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad are all models of safety, speed, and comfort. Block system protects the traveller.—Adv.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY DEFINES HIS POSITION

Reviews Issues in Letter Accepting Nomination.

DEFENDS PHILIPPINE POLICY

Says Democrats Could Not Have Done Otherwise.

Comments on Silver and Financial Questions and Describes the Prosperity of the Country—Justifies Republican Treatment of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The letter of President McKinley accepting the nomination of the Republican National Convention for the office of President of the United States, was made public to-night. It is as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.,
Sept. 8, 1900.

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir:

The nomination of the Republican National Convention of June 19, 1900, for the office of President of the United States, which, as the official representative of the convention, you have conveyed to me, is accepted. I have carefully examined the platform adopted and give to it my hearty approval. Upon the great issue of the last National election it is clear. It upholds the gold standard and indorses the legislation of the present Congress by which that standard has been effectively strengthened. The stability of our National currency is therefore secure so long as those who adhere to this platform are kept in control of the Government. In the first battle, that of 1896, the friends of the gold standard and of sound currency were triumphant, and the country is enjoying the fruits of that victory. Our antagonists, however, are not satisfied. They compel us to a second battle upon the same lines on which the first was fought and won. While renewing the opening of this question, which can only disturb the present satisfactory financial condition of the Government and visit uncertainty upon our great business enterprises, we accept the issue and again invite the sound-money forces to join in winning another, and we hope a permanent, triumph for an honest financial system which will continue inviolable the public faith.

POLICY OF THE SILVER PARTIES.

As in 1896, three silver parties are united, under the same leader who immediately after election of that year, in an address to the bimetallists, said:

The friends of bimetallism have not been vanquished; they have simply been overcome. They believe the gold standard is a conspiracy of the money changers against the welfare of the human race, and they will continue the warfare against it.

The policy proclaimed has been accepted and confirmed by these parties. The Silver Democratic platform of 1900 continues the warfare against the so-called gold conspiracy when it expressly says:

We reiterate the demand of that [the Chicago] platform of 1896 for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price, and as part of such system the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

So the issue presented. It will be noted that the demand for the immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. If another issue is paramount, this is immediate. I will suffer no postponement.

Turning to the other associated parties we find in the Populist National platform adopted at St. Falls, S. D., May 10, 1900, the following declaration:

We pledge the People's Party never to cease the agitation until this financial conspiracy is blotted from the statute book, the Lincoln greenback, the bonds all paid and all forever retired. We reaffirm the reopening of the mints of corporation money, for the free and unlimited the demand for the United States coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the immediate increase in the volume of silver and the same lines on which ated to the subtreasuries, dollar for dollar, for the banknotes issued by private corporations under special privileges granted by law of March 14, 1900, and prior to that date.

The platform of the Silver Party, adopted at Kansas City July 6, 1900, makes the following statement:

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the restoration of the full legal tender money of the country, not only equal in debt-paying power to the standard of other great commercial nations, but based upon the same principles of the Constitution as the money of the fathers of the republic, and we will not cease our efforts until the principles established in the American people before the Constitution itself; and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been based upon the ratio of 16 to 1 a monetary system free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal United States, money to money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, the independent action of the all such money shall be issued by the Government, and under which system all paper legal tender in private, without the reconsideration of the Government, and issued or issued shall be a full payment of all debts, public and private, with the same exception.

In all three platforms these parties announce that their efforts shall be unceasing until the Gold Standard shall be blotted from the statute book, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 shall take its place.

ALL THE ISSUES IMPORTANT.

The relative importance of the issues discussed. All of them are important. Whichever party is successful will be bound in conscience to carry into administration and legislation its several declarations and doctrines. One declaration will be as obligatory as another, but all are not immediately practicable. It is not possible that these parties would be immediately mandated by the people to put into effect the doctrine of 16 to 1, and should be considered realization of which is delayed in their several platforms, as void their professions in the event that they are elected with power. Otherwise therefore the want of faith is insincere. It is opposed to the imperative business of those the triumph financial heresy to prevent only assured the parties whose union is sue. Will the adherence to the silver isdifference of American people, through inopposition overthrow financial security, hazard the of the past? Will the wise financial legislation of 1900 revive the danger of all disaster dard with all of the inevitaarouse the attered confidence and generThe Chicago which justly alarmed and firmed in 1896? Convention platform of 1896 is reaffirmed in its recalled; so entirety by the Kansas City ened are Nothing has been omitted or force of the years ago at all this perils then threatseal of their ented anew with the added and revolution deliberate reaffirmation. Four they will people refused to place the earnest disapproval upon these dangerous policies, and this year fail to record again their

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The Republican Party remains faithful to its principles of a tariff which supplies sufficient revenues for the Government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers, of reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor, and which furnishes new channels through farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges into public policy of the republican victory to be written a territorial Congress has given to Alaska waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a Government which has also enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners

and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy. In its great financial law it provided for the establishment of banks of issue with a capital of $25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities, and bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past year more than $19,000,000 United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the Treasury, and in addition $25,000,000 2 per cents matured, called by the Government, are in process of payment. Pacific Railroad bonds issued by the Government in aid of the roads in the sum of nearly $44,000,000 have been paid since Dec. 31, 1897. The Treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on Sept. 1 $135,419,000, in addition to the $150,000,000 gold reserve held in the Treasury. The Government's relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed, $124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater part in cash, and the remainder with ample securities for payments deferred.

Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was $21.10 in 1896. It had increased to $26.25 on July 1, 1900, and $26.85 on Sept. 1, 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was $1,500,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it was $2,062,425,490, and $2,006,683,042 on Sept. 1, 1900.

Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the Republic. I rejoice that the Southern as well as the Northern States are enjoying a full share of these improved National conditions, and that all are contributing so largely to our remarkable industrial development. The money lender receives lower rewards for his capital than if it were invested in active business. The rates of interest are lower than they have ever been in this country, while those things which are produced on the farm and in the workshop, and the labor producing them, have advanced in value.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and increasing growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1900 over those of the exceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was about $500,000 for every day of the year, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over $500,000,000 in the exports of agricultural products; $92,692,220 in manufactures, and in the products of the mines of over $10,000,000. Our trade balances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad $615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad in 1899, $529,874,813, and in 1900, $544,471,741, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of $1,689,779,190—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years, from 1790 to June 30, 1897, inclusive.

Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the refunding into 2 per cent bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the 3 per cents. due in 1908, the 4 per cents. due in 1907, and the 5 per cents. due in 1904, aggregating $840,000,000. More than one-third of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months after the passage of the act, and on Sept. 1 the sum had been increased to more than $333,000,000, making in all $330,578,950, resulting in a net saving of over $8,379,820. The ordinary receipts of the Government for the fiscal year 1900 were $79,527,060 in excess of its expenditures.

DECREASED EXPENDITURES.

While our receipts, both from customs and internal revenue, have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been decreasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were nearly $14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the war account there is a decrease of more than $95,000,000. There were required $8,000,000 less to support the navy this year than last, and the expenditures on account of Indians were nearly $2,750,000 less than in 1899. The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions and interest on the public debt. For 1890 we expended for pensions $139,394,929, and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to $140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan was $268,408.25. While Congress authorized the Government to make a war loan of $400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only $200,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing 3 per cent. interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens.

Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the Congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

Five years ago we were selling Government bonds bearing as high as 5 per cent. interest. Now we are redeeming them with a bond at par bearing 2 per cent. interest. We are selling our surplus products and lending our surplus money to Europe. One result of our selling to other nations so much more than we have bought from them during the past three years is a radical improvement of our financial relations. The great amounts of capital which have been borrowed of Europe for our rapid material development have remained a constant drain upon our resources for interest and dividends, and made our money markets liable to constant disturbances by calls for payment or heavy sales of our securities whenever moneyed stringency or panic occurred abroad. We have now been paying these debts and bringing home many of our securities and establishing countervailing credits abroad by our loans and placing ourselves upon a sure foundation of financial independence.

ACTION IN THE BOER WAR.

In the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer States of South Africa, the United States has maintained an attitude of neutrality in accordance with its well-known traditional policy. It did not hesitate, however, when requested by the Governments of the South African Republics, to exercise its good offices for a cessation of hostilities. It is to be observed that while the South African Republics made like request of other powers, the United States was the only one which complied. The British Government declined to accept the intervention of any power.

NEED OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Ninety-one per cent. of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign shipowners over $165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our carrying trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors. Our own citizens should receive the transportation charges now paid to foreigners. I have called the attention of Congress to this subject in my several annual messages. In that of Dec. 6, 1897, I said:

> Most desirable from every standpoint of National interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the laggard no longer.

In my message of Dec. 5, 1899, I said:

> Our National development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of Constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.
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> The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards, and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coasting trade under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the Government and since shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

I now reiterate these views.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

A subject of immediate importance to our country is the completion of a great waterway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific. The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our Eastern and Western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific.

Our national policy more imperatively than ever calls for its completion and control by this Government, and it is believed that the next session of Congress, after receiving the full report of the Commission appointed under the act approved March 3, 1899, will make provisions for the sure accomplishment of this great work.

TRUSTS AND LABOR.

Combinations of capital which control the market in commodities necessary to the general use of the people, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, thus enhancing prices to the general consumer, are obnoxious to the common law and the public welfare. They are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory or penal legislation. Publicity will be a helpful influence to check the evil. Uniformity of legislation in the several States should be secured. Discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations is essential to the wise and effective treatment of this subject. Honest co-operation of capital is necessary to meet new business conditions and extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, create monopolies, and control prices should be effectively restrained.

The best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment, and give it every encouragement for advancement. The policy that subserves this end is the true American policy. The past three years have been more satisfactory to American workingmen than many preceding years. Any change of the present industrial or financial policy of the Government would be disastrous to their highest interests. With prosperity at home and an increasing foreign market for American products, employment should continue to wait upon labor, and with the present gold standard the workingmen is secured against payment for his labor in a depreciated currency. For labor, a short day is better than a short dollar; one will lighten the burdens; the other lessens the rewards of toil. The one will promote contentment and independence; the other penury and want. The wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children, and, with thrift and economy, lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Practical civil service reform has always had the support or encouragement of the Republican Party. The future of the merit system is safe in its hands. During the present Administration, as occasions have arisen for modification or amendment in the existing civil service law and rules they have been made. Important amendments were promulgated by Executive order under date of May 29, 1899, having for their principal purpose the exception from competitive examination of certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination or by other tests of fitness in the discretion of the appointing officer. It is gratifying that the experience of more than a year has vindicated these changes, in the marked improvement of the public service. The merit system, as far as practicable, is made the basis for appointments to office in our new territory.

PENSIONS SHOULD BE LIBERAL.

The American people are profoundly grateful to the soldiers, sailors, and marines who have in every time of conflict fought their country's battles and defended its honor. The survivors and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to receive the generous and considerate care of the Nation. Few are now left of those who fought in the Mexican war, and while many of the veterans of the civil war are still spared to us, their numbers are rapidly diminishing and age and infirmity are increasing their dependence. These, with the soldiers of the Spanish war, will not be neglected by their grateful countrymen. The pension laws have been liberal. They should be justly administered and will be. Preference should be given to the soldiers, sailors, and marines, their widows and orphans, with respect to employment in the public service.

CUBA AND PORTO RICANS.

We have been in possession of Cuba since the 1st of January, 1899. We have restored order and established domestic tranquillity. We have fed the starving, clothed the naked, and ministered to the sick. We have improved the sanitary condition of the island. We have stimulated industry, introduced public education, and taken a full and comprehensive enumeration of the inhabitants. The qualification of electors has been settled, and under it officers have been chosen for all the municipalities of Cuba. These local Governments are now in operation, administered by the people. Our military establishment has been reduced from 43,000 men to less than 6,000. An election has been ordered to be held on the 15th of September under a fair election law already tried in the municipal elections, to choose members of a Constitutional Convention, and the convention by the same order is to assemble on the first Monday of November to frame a Constitution upon which an independent Government for the island will rest. All this is a long step in the fulfillment of our sacred guarantees to the people of Cuba.

We hold Porto Rico by the same title as the Philippines. The treaty of peace which ceded us this one conveyed to us the other. Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participate, elect their own Legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privileges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to the inhabitants of Louisiana under Jefferson. A District Court of the United States for Porto Rico has been established and local courts have been inaugurated, all of which are in operation.

TREATMENT OF PORTO RICANS.

The generous treatment of the Porto Ricans accords with the most liberal thought of our own country and encourages the best aspirations of the people of the island. While they do not have instant free commercial intercourse with the United States, Congress compiled with my recommendation by removing, on the first day of May last, 85 per cent. of the duties and providing for the removal of the remaining 15 per cent. on the 1st of March, 1902, or earlier, if the Legislature of Porto Rico shall provide local revenues for the expenses of conducting the Government.

During this intermediate period Porto Rican products coming into the United States pay a tariff of 15 per cent. of the rates under the Dingley Act, and our goods going to Porto Rico pay a like rate. The duties thus paid and collected, both in Porto Rico and the United States, are paid to the Government of Porto Rico, and no part thereof is taken by the National Government. The amount of such duties from Nov. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of $2,250,523.21, paid at the Custom Houses in the United States upon Porto Rican products under the laws existing prior to the above-mentioned act of Congress, have gone into the Treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute and for schools and other public purposes.

In addition to this, we have expended for relief, education, and improvement of roads the sum of $1,513,084.95. The United States military force on the island has been reduced from 11,000 to 1,500, and native Porto Ricans constitute for the most part the local constabulary.

Under the new law and the inauguration of civil government there has been a gratifying revival of business. The manufactures of Porto Rico are developing; her imports are increasing, her tariff is yielding increased returns, her fields are being cultivated, free schools are being established. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments incident to a change of national conditions she is rapidly showing the good effects of her new relations to this Nation.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

For the sake of full and intelligent understanding of the Philippine question, and to give to the people authentic information of the acts and aims of the Administration, I present at some length the events of importance leading up to the present situation. The purposes of the Executive are best revealed and can best be judged by what he has done and is doing. It will be seen that the power of the Government has been used for the liberty, the peace, and the prosperity of the Philippine peoples, and that force has been employed only against force which stood in the way of the realization of these ends.

On the 25th day of April, 1898, Congress declared that a state of war existed between Spain and the United States. On May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. On May 19, 1898, Major Gen. Merritt, United States Army, was placed in command of the military expedition to Manila, and directed among other things to immediately "publish a proclamation declaring that we come not to make war upon the people of the Philippines, nor upon any part or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection."

On July 3, 1898, the Spanish fleet, in attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor, was destroyed by the American fleet, and on July 17, 1898, the Spanish garrison in the City of Santiago surrendered to the commander of the American forces.

PEACE ENVOYS' INSTRUCTIONS.

Following these brilliant victories, on the 12th day of August, 1898, upon the initiative of Spain, hostilities were suspended and a protocol was signed with a view to arranging terms of peace between the two Governments. In pursuance thereof I appointed as Commissioners the following distinguished citizens to conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States: William R. Day of Ohio, William P. Frye of Maine, Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, George Gray of Delaware, and Whitelaw Reid of New York. In addressing the Peace Commission before its departure for Paris, I said:

> It is my wish that throughout the negotiations intrusted to the commission the purpose and spirit with which the United States accepted the unwelcome necessity of war should be kept constantly in view. We took up arms only in obedience to the dictates of humanity and in the fulfillment of high public and moral obligations. We had no design of aggrandizement, and no ambition of conquest. Through the long course of repeated representations which preceded and led to the struggle and in the final arbitrament of force, this country was impelled solely by the purpose of relieving grievous wrongs and removing long existing conditions which disturbed its tranquillity, which shocked the moral sense of mankind, and which could no longer be endured.
>
> It is my earnest wish that the United States, in making peace, should follow the same high rule of conduct which guided it in facing war. It should be as scrupulous and magnanimous in the concluding settlement as it was just and humane in its original action. * * * Our aim in the adjustment of peace should be directed to lasting results, and to the achievement of the common good under the demands of civilization, rather than to ambitious designs. * * *
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> Without any original thought of complete or even partial acquisition, the presence and success of our arms in Manila imposes upon us obligations which we cannot disregard. The march of events rules and overrules human action. Avowing unreservedly the purpose which has animated all our effort, and still solicitous to adhere to it, we cannot be unmindful that without any desire or design on our part the war has brought us new duties and responsibilities which we must meet and discharge as becomes a great nation on whose growth and career from the beginning the Ruler of Nations has plainly written the high command and pledge of civilization.

On Oct. 28, 1898, while the Peace Commission was continuing its negotiations in Paris, the following additional instruction was sent:

> It is imperative upon us that as victors we should be governed only by motives which will exalt our Nation. Territorial expansion should be our least concern, that we shall not shirk the moral obligations of our victory is of the greatest. It is undisputed that Spain's authority is permanently destroyed in every part of the Philippines. To leave any part in her feeble control now would increase our difficulties and be opposed to the interests of humanity. * * * Nor can we permit Spain to transfer any of the islands to another power. Nor can we consent to other power or powers to join the United States in sovereignty over them. We must either hold them or turn them back to Spain.
>
> Consequently, grave as are the responsibilities and unforeseen as are the difficulties which are before the President, he can see but one plain path of duty, the acceptance of the Archipelago. Greater difficulties and more serious complications—administrative and international—would follow any other course. The President has given to the views of the Commissioners the fullest consideration, and in reaching the conclusion above announced in the light of information communicated to the Commission and to the President since your departure, he has been influenced by the single consideration of duty and humanity. The President is not unmindful of the distressed financial condition of Spain, and whatever consideration the United States may show must come from its sense of generosity and benevolence rather than from any real or technical obligation.

Again, on Nov. 18, I instructed the Commission:

> From the standpoint of indemnity both the archipelagoes (Porto Rico and the Philippines) are insufficient to pay our war expenses, but aside from this do we not owe an obligation to the people of the Philippines which will not permit us to return them to the sovereignty of Spain? Could we justify ourselves in such a course or could we permit their barter to some other power? Willing or not, we have the responsibility of duty which we cannot escape. * * * The President cannot believe any division of the archipelago can bring us anything but embarrassment in the future. The trade and commercial side, as well as the indemnity for the cost of the war, are propositions of slight yield. They might be waived or compromised, but the questions of duty and humanity appeal to the President so strongly that he can find no appropriate answer but the one he has here marked out.

ORDERS TO MILITARY COMMANDER.

The treaty of peace was concluded on Dec. 10, 1898. By its terms the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, was ceded by Spain to the United States. It was also provided that "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress." Eleven days thereafter, on Dec. 21, the following direction was given to the commander of our forces in the Philippines:

> The military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands that in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the securing of the persons and property of the people of the islands, and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights.

FIRST PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

In order to facilitate the most humane, pacific, and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure, with the least possible delay, the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I appointed in January, 1899, a commission consisting of Jacob Gould Schurman of New York, Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, Charles Denby of Indiana, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, and Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Army. Their instructions contained the following:

> In the performance of this duty the Commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible day in the City of Manila and to announce by public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully letting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation, to establish industrial and commercial prosperity, and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends.
>
> The Commissioners will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Philippines, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political status of the native populations, particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the collection of customs and other taxes, the means of transportation, and the need of public improvements. They will report * * * the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.
>
> The Commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents, as may be necessary for this purpose. * * *
>
> It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands, the Commissioners exercise due respect for the ideals, customs, and institutions of the tribes which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficent intentions of the Government of the United States. It is also my wish and expectation that the Commissioners may be received in a manner due to the honored and authorized representatives of the American Republic, duly commissioned on account of their knowledge, skill, and integrity as bearers of the good-will, the protection, and the richest blessings of a liberating rather than a conquering nation.

OFFER TO THE FILIPINOS.

On the 6th of February, 1899, the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States and the Congress immediately appropriated $20,000,000 to carry out its provisions. The ratifications were exchanged by the United States and Spain on the 11th of April, 1899.

As early as April, 1899, the Philippine Commission of which Dr. Schurman was President, endeavored to bring about peace in the islands by repeated conferences with leading Tagalogs representing the so-called insurgent Government, to the end that some general plan of government might be offered them which they would accept. So great was the satisfaction of the insurgent Commissioners with the form of government proposed by the American Commissioners that the latter submitted the proposed scheme to me for approval, and my action thereon is shown by the cable message following:

May 5, 1899.

Schurman, Manila: Yours of the 4th received. You are authorized to propose that under the military power of the President, pending action of Congress, Government of the Philippine Islands shall consist of a Governor General appointed by the President; Cabinet appointed by the Governor General; a general advisory council elected by the people; the qualifications of electors to be carefully considered and determined, and the Governor General to have absolute veto. Judiciary strong and independent; principal Judges appointed by the President. The Cabinet and Judges to be chosen from natives of Americans, or both, having regard to fitness. The President earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local self-government consistent with peace and good order.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

In the latter part of May another group of representatives came from the insurgent leader. The whole matter was fully discussed with them and promise of acceptance seemed near at hand. They assured our Commissioners they would return after consulting with their leader, but they never did.

As a result of the views expressed by the first Tagalog representative favorable to the plan of the commission, it appears that he was, by military order of the insurgent leader, stripped of his shoulder straps, dismissed from the army, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment.

The views of the commission are best set forth in their own words:

> Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous, and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.
>
> It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned if the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met with force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

After the most thorough study of the peoples of the archipelago the commission reported, among other things:

> Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs from Manila as a centre, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs. * * *
>
> Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing, and united Philippine Commonwealth at all conceivable. * * *
>
> Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of National honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails; and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our National duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands.
>
> Satisfied that nothing further could be accomplished in pursuance of their mission until the rebellion was suppressed, and desiring to place before the Congress the result of their observations, I requested the commission to return to the United States. Their most intelligent and comprehensive report was submitted to Congress.

CIVIL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

In March, 1900, believing that the insurrection was practically ended and earnestly desiring to promote the establishment of a stable government in the archipelago, I appointed the following Civil Commission: William H. Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, Luke I. Wright of Tennessee, Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Bernard Moses of California. My instructions to them contained the following:

> You (the Secretary of War) will instruct the commission to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and loyalty. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control they will report that conclusion to you, (the Secretary of War) with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.
>
> Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the Military Governor of the Islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the Military Governor, under such rules and regulations as you (the Secretary of War) shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders having the effect of law for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties and imposts, the appropriation and expenditure of the public funds of the islands, the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands, the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service, the organization and establishment of courts, the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the Military Governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character. The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the central, provincial, and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided.

COMMISSION'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Until Congress shall take action I directed that—

> Upon every division and branch of the Government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:
>
> That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed. * * *
>
> It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as they find occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities, in doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship, and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. * * * Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language. * * *
>
> Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe, not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.
>
> The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:
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> "This city, its inhabitants, its churches, and religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army."
>
> I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to the American Army at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.
>
> That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in their government, I directed Gen. MacArthur, the Military Governor of the Philippines, to issue a proclamation of amnesty, which contained among other statements the following:

Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900.

> By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned announces amnesty, with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now, or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of ninety days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States and over the Philippine Islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty. * * *
>
> In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute Filipino soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay thirty pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

CIVIL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Under their instructions the commission, composed of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties, whose character and ability guarantee the most faithful intelligence and patriotic service, are now laboring to establish stable Government under civil control, in which the inhabitants shall participate, giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for self-government. This commission, under date of Aug. 21, 1900, makes an interesting report, from which I quote the following extracts:

> Hostility against Americans originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. The distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility, and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement is furthered by abuses of insurgents. Large numbers of people long for peace, and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents now surrendering after defeat divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become robbers. Nearly all of the prominent Generals and politicians of the insurrection, except Aguinaldo, have since been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. * * *
>
> All Northern Luzon, except two provinces, is substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting, and [illegible] for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, not molested for five months. * * * Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol, and other Philippine Islands little disturbance exists and civil government eagerly awaited. * * *
>
> Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of Islands have created unsettled conditions. * * * Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this, and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. The natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be efficient forces for maintenance of order, and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. * * * Turning islands over to coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious, most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce some oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other. * * *
>
> Business, interrupted by war, much improved as peace extends. * * * In Negros more sugar in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade, and reduce high price of lumber. The customs collections for the last quarter of 50 per cent greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. The total revenue for same period one-third greater than in any quarter under Spain, though cedula tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, practically abolished. Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of $6,000,000, which should be expended in much needed public works, notably improvement of Manila Harbor. * * * With proper tariff and facilities, Manila will become great port of Orient.

PHILIPPINES' BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The commission is confident that "by a judicious customs law, reasonable land tax, and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in an average American State will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenues sufficent to pay expenses of efficient government, including militia and contabulary." They "are preparing a stringent civil service law, giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for the former where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank, and by promotion as rapidly as merit and service warrant. * * * Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to a large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate. * * * Railroad construction will give employment to many the communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands." They report that there are "calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies, and English teachers, greater than the commission can provide until a comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of people, and in a few years the medium of communication in the courts, public offices, and between different tribes will be English; creation of central Government within eighteen months, under which substantially all rights described in the Bill of Rights in the Federal Constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education, and political enlightenment."

NO ALLIANCE WITH NATIVES.

This shows to my countrymen what has been and is being done to bring the benefits of liberty and good government to these wards of the Nation. Every effort has been directed to their peace and prosperity, their advancement and well-being, not for our aggrandizement, nor for pride of might, not for trade or commerce, not for exploitation, but for humanity and civilization, and for the protection of the vast majority of the population who welcome our sovereignty against the designing minority whose first demand after the surrender of Manila by the Spanish Army was to enter the city that they might loot it and destroy those not in sympathy with their selfish and treacherous designs.

Nobody who will avail himself of the facts will longer hold that there was any alliance between our soldiers and the insurgents, or that any promise of independence was made to them. Long before their leader had reached Manila they had resolved if the commander of the American Army would give them arms with which to fight the Spanish Army they would later turn upon us, which they did murderously and without the shadow of cause or justification. There may be those without the means of full information who believe that we were in alliance with the insurgents and that we assured them that they should have independence. To such let me repeat the facts: On the 26th of May, 1898, Admiral Dewey was instructed by me to make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future, and he replied under date of June 6, 1898:

> Have acted according to spirit of department's instructions from the beginning, and have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession.

In the report of the first Philippine Commission, submitted on Nov. 2, 1899, Admiral Dewey, one of its members, said:

> No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him at any time.

Gen. Merritt arrived in the Philippines on July 25, 1898, and a dispatch from Admiral Dewey to the Government at Washington said:

> Merritt arrived yesterday. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with the insurgents under Aguinaldo, who have become aggressive and even threatening toward our army.

THE CAPTURE OF MANILA.

On Aug. 13 Manila was captured, and of this and subsequent events the Philippine Commission says:

> When the City of Manila was taken, Aug. 13, the Filipinos took no part in the attack, but came following in with a view to looting the city, and were only prevented from doing so by our forces preventing them from entering. Aguinaldo claimed that he had the right to occupy the city; he demanded of Gen. Merritt the palace of Malacanan for himself and the cession of all the churches of Manila, also that a part of the money taken from the Spaniards as spoils of war should be given up, and above all that he should be given the arms of the Spanish prisoners. All these demands were refused.
>
> Gens. Merritt, Greene, and Anderson, who were in command at the beginning of our occupation and until the surrender of Manila state that there was no alliance with the insurgents and no promise to them of independence. On Aug. 17, 1898, Gen. Merritt was instructed that there must be no joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents. Gen. Anderson, under date of Feb. 10, 1900, says that he was present at the interview between Admiral Dewey and the insurgent leader, and that in this interview Admiral Dewey made no promises whatever. He adds:
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> He [Aguinaldo] asked me if my Government was going to recognize his Government. I answered that I was there simply in a military capacity; that I could not acknowledge his Government because I had no authority to do so.

MR. McKINLEY'S ARGUMENT.

Would not our adversaries have sent Dewey's fleet to Manila to capture and destroy the Spanish sea power there, or, dispatching it there, would they have withdrawn it after the destruction of the Spanish fleet; and if the latter, whither would they have directed it to sail? Where could it have gone? What port in the Orient was opened to it? Do our adversaries condemn the expedition under the command of Gen. Merritt to strengthen Dewey in the distant ocean and assist in our triumph over Spain, with which nation we were at war? Was it not our highest duty to strike Spain at every vulnerable point, that the war might be successfully concluded at the earliest practicable moment?

And was it not our duty to protect the lives and property of those who came within our control by the fortunes of war? Could we have come away at any time between May 1, 1898, and the conclusion of peace without a stain upon our good name? Could we have come away without dishonor at any time after the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate of the United States?

There has been no time since the destruction of the enemy's fleet when we could or should have left the Philippine archipelago. After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The Congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the President had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the Executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty, and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants. Would our political adversaries do less?

TAGALS TOOK THE OFFENSIVE.

It has been asserted that there would have been no fighting in the Philipp

TRYING TO AVERT STRIKE

Negotiations on for Settlement of the Mining Trouble.

TIME GIVEN TO OPERATORS

Mine Workers' Executive Board Leaves Question of Indorsing Strike to President and Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—The National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned sine die to-day without promulgating a formal indorsement of the application of the miners of the anthracite districts for permission to strike. At the close of the session President John Mitchell said:

"There is practically no change in the situation since last night. If the operators do not meet our demands within a given time, the strike will be ordered, upon the indorsement of Secretary Wilson and myself.

"Whether the time allowed is five days or longer I decline to say. As set out in our statement of yesterday, influences are at work to bring about a settlement without ordering the men to lay down their tools. I must again decline to say what these influences are, for the reason that making this information public would at once destroy their effectiveness.

"If there are any political influences at work, I know nothing of them, and I do not think it has come to the knowledge of the board members. It would be very bad policy for the National officers of the Mine Workers to ask the intercession of any political party, and this most certainly has not been done. We are simply trying to get for the miners of our organization and those not affiliated with us honest wages."

As soon as he arrived at his office this morning President Mitchell sent word to the telegraph offices that if any messages had been received for him during the night they should be delivered at his office. After waiting a reasonable time for a response, the board was called to order. No messages came, and this is taken as an indication that negotiations are still pending.

Up to the time the members of the board left the office of the President there had been no communication with the leaders in the anthracite regions. Summed up, the situation, according to the admissions of President Mitchell, is this:

Negotiations are undoubtedly on for a settlement of the differences without a strike. So long as these are pending the miners will not strike, for the reason that the operators would have a loophole of escape from the position they now occupy by saying the men had gone out at a time when there was a chance that an amicable settlement might have been brought about.

Public sympathy is an absolute necessity in so far as the miners are concerned. They claim that when it has been seen that their wages will not be raised by the operators without a fight; that they have real grievances upon the powder question, wherein they complain that they are paying $1 more a keg at "pluck me" stores than is asked in the open market; that they are not allowed a check weighman on the tipple, and must accept the weights of companies that exact from them more than 3,000 pounds for a ton which is sold on a basis of 2,240 pounds to the ton, a sympathetic movement is about to start that will reach over the entire length and breadth of the country.

Approximately 100,000 men are expected to go out at the bidding of the Executive Board. There are among the miners men who will provide for themselves through a short, sharp, decisive fight, but men who are working at wages ranging from 90 cents to $1.35 a day cannot provide for a long period of idleness, hence the organization is met with the burden of taking care of possibly half a million people during the struggle.

Under these circumstances the members of the board admit that they must wait until the last vestige of hope for a settlement without inviting a condition that may result in the loss of life, the destruction of property, and the temporary paralysis of innumerable industries is exhausted.

It has been evident from the first session of the Executive Board that unless there is a change in the attitude of the operators and an inclination to at least recognize the officers of the mine workers and agree to a wage scale conference a strike will be indorsed. This position was maintained throughout the deliberations of the board, and still exists, but the men who have been in session are needed in the various parts of the country for business of the organization, and to simplify matters the declaration of a strike is left in the hands of President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson.

LITTLE HOPE OF SETTLEMENT.

Miners Regard a Strike as Inevitable, and Expect Order to Go Out on Tuesday Night.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 9.—The failure of the National Executive Board of United Mine Workers, in session at Indianapolis, to declare a strike involving the miners of the entire anthracite coal field until further efforts at conciliation have been made, is taken among the mine workers here simply as an indication of level headedness on the part of the leaders.

The operators regard the postponement of the strike as meaning that the leaders do not yet consider the anthracite field strongly enough organized to force them to grant the demands made by the recent Hazleton convention, and unless a great change has occurred in their attitude they will not arbitrate or make any concessions, regardless of the decision of the National Board to hold off and give more time for an adjustment of the trouble.

Patrick Duffy, John Fahey, and T. D. Nichols, composing the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of the anthracite field, did nothing to-day, and to-night all left here for their homes.

It was expected that the district Presidents would remain here until to-morrow and endeavor to prevail on the operators to agree to make some concessions, but as the board has left all possibility of a settlement is thought to have vanished, and a strike seems to be the only outcome, unless the National Board at Indianapolis changes the programme to-morrow.

It is reported that a strike will be ordered on Tuesday night. All eyes are now turned toward the West.

THE MURDER OF BROWER.

Poughkeepsie Farmer's Wife Says He Killed His Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Another link has been forged in the chain of evidence against Peter Austin, accused of the murder of his farm hand Charles Brower, fourteen years ago, by the confession of his wife, who says that her husband killed Brower and threw his body in the well, where his skeleton was discovered a few days ago. Austin's composure was not disturbed by the damaging admission of his wife. He dismissed her confession with the remark that she was out of her mind, and that her health had been failing for twelve years past. He reiterated his story that on the day Brower disappeared he last saw him sitting on a stone wall lighting his pipe, after he had opened a gate for him to drive his team through.

Mrs. Austin in her confession, which was made yesterday, said that on the night the crime was committed she asked her husband when he came home where Brower was, and his answer was that he had killed him. She said he told her that he wanted to throw the body in the well, and that afterward he told her that he had thrown it in the well by the chestnut tree.

Held for Safe Blowing in Mexico.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 9.—Frank E. Carmody has been arrested here by Marshal Haggart for the Government, charged with blowing open the safe of the Mexican Electric Company in Mexico City March 21 and securing $10,000. Carmody has been working here since May. Carmody seems unwilling to return to Mexico.

Woman Taken Ill While Bathing.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Susan Gibbs, who is registered here as being from New York, was attacked by heart trouble while in the water to-day and was almost drowned before taken out by the life guards. She was revived with difficulty, but is now on the road to recovery.

CAR OVERTURNS AMBULANCE.

The Vehicle Wrecked—Driver, Surgeon, and Policeman Hurt.

A north-bound car of the Eighth Avenue line crashed into a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance shortly before midnight last night at Fiftieth Street and Eighth Avenue. The car was running at a rapid rate of speed, and the ambulance was overturned, splintering its side and wrecking two of the wheels.

In the ambulance were four persons—William Johnson of 546 Tenth Avenue, a patient being taken to Roosevelt Hospital; Policeman Hauck of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Dr. Frincke of the hospital staff, and William Walton, the driver. With the exception of the patient, whose original injuries received by a fall at Seventh Avenue and Fortieth Street, were not severe, all the occupants of the ambulance were injured. The driver, Walton, was picked up unconscious, and Dr. Frincke received a severe scalp wound. The policeman was bruised about the body and suffered a severe contusion of the right knee.

After the occupants of the ambulance had been extricated from their position under the vehicle, Johnson was placed in a chair on the sidewalk, while efforts were made to revive Walton. Three policemen appeared on the scene, and at once began to question Johnson. He told them, however, that he had no time to talk to policemen, and got out of his chair and aided in the work of reviving the driver.

Another ambulance was called, which took the party on to the hospital, where the injuries of the driver and policeman were attended to. The policeman left shortly afterward for his station house, and the driver was placed in the accident ward. Dr. Frincke had his scalp wound dressed and remained on duty. The patient, whose injuries were not serious, was cared for and remained at the hospital.

MARRIED IN ALCOHOLIC WARD.

The Bridegroom Dead—Mystery as to the Identity of the Bride.

There was a wedding on Saturday in the alcoholic ward in Bellevue Hospital. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the bridegroom, who gave his name as George W. Cosgrove, when admitted to the hospital on Sept. 6, died from alcoholic pneumonia.

Cosgrove was taken to the hospital late on Thursday night in a closed carriage. Accompanying him was a young woman, who refused to give her name. The entrance of the patient was very quietly conducted, and but few knew of his presence.

The young woman said Cosgrove had been drinking heavily for some time, and that he wanted to straighten up. He told the hospital authorities that he was a bookkeeper, and that he lived at 228 West Fifty-eighth Street. He gave as his nearest friend the name of a Mrs. Ralston, who, he said, lived at the same address.

Cosgrove was placed in Ward 32, the alcoholic ward, and the usual treatment was applied. Dr. Buck of the hospital staff had the case in charge, but he would give no information as to his patient.

The young woman returned to the hospital Saturday, accompanied by a minister of some Protestant denomination, although Cosgrove had stated when admitted that he was a Roman Catholic, and Cosgrove and the young woman were married.

The bride remained in the hospital only a short time, leaving the bedside of her husband a few minutes after the ceremony had been performed.

The marriage took place at the patient's cot in Ward 32. Dr. Buck refused last night to discuss the case. He admitted that the marriage had taken place, but would not disclose the name of the bride, nor that of the minister.

After Cosgrove's death the body was taken to the Morgue, where it was later claimed and removed by an undertaker at 802 Ninth Avenue. The undertaker, when seen last night, said he did not know anything about the case except that he had been directed to take charge of the body. He knew nothing of the marriage.

At 228 West Fifty-eighth Street a reporter was denied admission, but it was learned from a watchman that a Mrs. Ralston lived there.

FREE COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.

Announcement of Instruction at Cornell University College.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Cornell University College of Agriculture has issued its 1900 and 1901 announcement. Tuition in the several courses of agriculture in this institution is free.

The College of Agriculture comprises the departments of general agriculture, animal industry and dairy husbandry, horticulture and pomology, agricultural chemistry, general and economic entomology, the agricultural experiment station, and university extension work in agriculture.

LODGE REPLIES TO OLNEY.

Says the Latter's Recent Letter Was Unworthy of Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge wound up the Republican campaign here last night with a speech in which he undertook to reply to Mr. Olney's letter. He said in part:

"Mr. Olney sees a great danger—the division of China—and fears that the United States may acquire a slice of territory. This is unworthy of a man who not many months ago showed in wise words, not to be improved on, that our interest is not in acquiring territory, but in what is called the 'Open Door.'

'Who was the first man to assert the world power of the United States so that all the world took notice of it? Who was it who extended the Monroe doctrine as never before? It was Richard Olney. All honor to him for doing it. He was not then, as now, worried about the cost of this extension of our power. He wrote: 'The United States has come out of its shell and ceased to be a hermit, and very naturally and properly.'"

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

BLACKWOOD, N. J., Sept. 9.—Miss Mary L. Gest, fifty years old, was killed and Miss Kate Smallwood was badly hurt in a runaway accident this morning. They were driving to church, when the horse took fright and ran away. It brought the carriage against a tree, and it was demolished. Both occupants were thrown out.

Miss Smallwood lay on the ground helpless, but Miss Gest arose and started to walk away. She appeared to be dazed. After walking a few feet she collapsed, and when aid reached her she was dead. Her skull was fractured. Miss Smallwood is believed to have received internal injuries.

PRIEST POSTPONES A WEDDING.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 9.—Rose McGuigan of Sweets Avenue, this city, is suffering from nervous prostration as a result of a priest this morning refusing to publish the final banns of her marriage to Harry Williams. The wedding was to have taken place to-morrow morning at the cathedral. The failure to publish the banns this morning makes it necessary to postpone the wedding for a week.

It is said that the failure to publish the banns was caused by information which reached the priest to the effect that Williams is not known in Omaha, where he is supposed to live. The young man says he will be able to establish his identity and that the information given to the priest is not correct. The wedding was to have occurred a month ago, but was postponed because of the illness of the bride.

TRAIN STRIKES A WHEELMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 9.—William Alexander, thirty-five years old, while riding his wheel on the wagon pier last night, was struck by a train and hurled over the Central Railroad tracks, which cross the wagon pier at two points. Several men who witnessed the accident put off in a rowboat and brought the man ashore. His skull was fractured, and he also received internal injuries, from which he died soon after being removed to the Long Branch Hospital.

The pier is a popular promenade during the evenings, and a large number of people who were near by shouted to warn the wheelman, but he evidently thought he could cross ahead of the train, as he made no attempt to reduce his speed. He leaves a wife. He was employed at the Highland golf links, and this morning the members of the club made up a purse of $70 for the benefit of Mrs. Alexander.

GREAT DISASTER AT GALVESTON, TEXAS

Continued from Page 1.

was literally lifted from the track. Mrs. Prather was thrown across the car and half way through a window. When the car was reached it was found that her head had been under water and she was drowned.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas northbound "flier" was wrecked near Sayers. The wreck occurred at 12:30 this morning. One passenger was injured.

DAMAGE IN HOUSTON.

In Houston one person was killed—Henry Black, a hack driver. The property damage is great, a conservative estimate placing it at $250,000. The Merchants and Planters' Oil Mill was wrecked, entailing a loss of $40,000. The Dickson Car Wheel Works suffered to the extent of $16,000. The big Masonic Temple, which is the property of the Grand Lodge of the State, was partly wrecked. Nearly every church in the city was damaged. The First Baptist, Southern Methodist, and Trinity Methodist, the latter a negro church, will have to be rebuilt before they can be used again.

Many business houses were unroofed. The residence portion of the town presents a dilapidated appearance, but the damage in this part of the city has not been so great as in some others. The streets are almost impassable because of the litter of shade trees, fences, telephone wires, and poles. Much damage was done to window glass and furniture. Many narrow escapes are recorded.

ANXIETY IN ST. LOUIS.

Rumors of All Kinds Current—Efforts to Open Communication.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9.—The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city is besieged with thousands of inquiries as to the extent and result of the terrible storm that cut off Galveston, Texas, from communication with the rest of the world yesterday.

Rumors of the most direful nature come from that part of Texas, some of them even intimating that Galveston has been entirely wrecked and that the bay is covered with the dead bodies of its residents. Nothing definite, however, can be learned, as the Gulf City is entirely isolated, not even railroad trains being able to reach it.

All the telegraph wires to Galveston are gone south of Houston, and to accentuate the serious condition of affairs, it is stated the cable lines between Galveston and Tampico and Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, are severed, at least no communication over them is possible at the present time.

The Western Union has a large number of telegraph operators and linemen waiting at Houston to go to Galveston, but it is impossible to get them through. At present a severe storm of wind and rain prevails around Dallas, but the wires are still working to that point. San Antonio is being reached by way of El Paso, in the extreme southwestern portion of the State, a procedure made necessary by the prevailing storm, which centres around Dallas.

SANTA FE TRAIN MISSING.

Was Due in Galveston Saturday Night—Last Heard of Forty Miles Out.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—W. C. Nixon, General Superintendent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway, of which Galveston is a terminal, who has been visiting in Chicago, left to-night for Texas to assist in restoring traffic on his road, cut short by the destructive storm which swept the Gulf city. Telegrams were received by Mr. Nixon before leaving for the South saying that the last passenger train left Galveston Saturday morning on the Santa Fé system. Since then traffic had been entirely stopped.

Mr. Nixon was greatly worried that nothing had been heard from Passenger Train No. 5, which was due in Galveston on Saturday night at 9 o'clock. It was last reported at a small station forty miles north, on the mainland, and up to late to-night nothing had been heard of it. Mr. Nixon believes the train was caught by the hurricane and was wrecked either on the mainland near the Gulf or on the bridge.

GALVESTON AND ITS SITE.

Galveston is situated at the northeast extremity of Galveston Island, at the mouth of Galveston Bay. The island extends east and west for twenty-seven miles, and seven miles is its greatest width north and south. No part of the city is more than six feet above the sea level. Where the city is built the island is only one and a quarter miles wide.

On the bay, or north side of the city, is the commercial section, with wharves stretching for nearly two miles, lined with sheds and large storage houses. In that portion of Galveston there are three elevators, one of 1,500,000 bushels capacity, one of 1,000,000 bushels, and the third of 750,000 bushels. The island from the north side is connected with the mainland by railroad bridges, and the longest wagon bridge in the world, the latter nearly two miles in length.

In 1872 the entire east end of the city was swept away by the tidal wave that followed a terrific storm that swept the Gulf coast for three days. The eastern land, on which buildings stood, was literally torn away. The work of replacing it has since been going on.

On the south side of the city, beginning within fifty yards of the medium Gulf tide, the best residential portion of the city is situated. One home cost the owner over $1,000,000. Most of the residences are of frame, but there are many of stone and brick.

In the extreme eastern end of the city there are many "raised cottages." They are built on piling, and stand from eight to ten feet from the ground, as a precaution against floods, it being possible for the water to sweep under them.

Galveston is the second largest city and the commercial metropolis of Texas. Since the improvement of its harbor by the United States Government it has become one of the chief ports of the United States, an immense amount of export trade which formerly came East having been deflected to that point. The harbor improvement made by the United States Government consisted of the construction of a system of jetties at a cost of $8,700,000. By means of these jetties a depth of twenty-nine feet of water was obtained at Galveston, thus permitting of the largest size ocean-going vessels loading and unloading there. The depth of water is increasing gradually all the time from the action of the tides and winds.

The increase in the shipping trade of Galveston since the completion of the jetty project has been marvelous. The city is now connected with the entire railway systems of the United States and of Mexico, and has a dozen direct lines of steamship communication with New York, Morgan City, the coast ports of the State, and with Liverpool, Bremen, and other foreign ports. The trade of Galveston, import and export, is in the neighborhood of $100,000,000 a year. Much of the grain from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Dakotas, which formerly came to Eastern ports for shipment abroad has in the last few years gone to Galveston, owing to the fact that the shippers could save in charges by loading at that port.

In 1899 Galveston had become the first cotton exporting point in this country, handling 67.91 per cent. of the crops. The city ranks fifth among the 127 foreign exporting points of the United States. During 1899 Galveston exported 6.39 per cent. of the merchandise that left this country. Its exports increased $10,500,000, or 13 per cent., during that year. The imports have shown a greater variety during the past few years, owing to the fact that the demand for import goods through Galveston is from a greatly widened territory.

Galveston has recently become a great lumber port. The export of lumber and wood manufactures for 1898-9 amounted to $1,247,914, this business having been built up almost entirely since deep water was secured. The exportation of hog and dairy products, eggs, and poultry is also a new business which has developed rapidly in Galveston. The port handled $200,000 worth of eggs in 1899.

The close of the war with Spain was followed by the exportation of live stock to Cuba through the port of Galveston, the live stock exports to Cuba in 1898-99 being $676,254, against $295,572 the previous year.

Galveston was injured commercially by the great Brazos flood in August, 1899. The farms submerged by this flood had a total area of 1,380,000 acres. Of this area 503,000 acres were under cultivation, 339,000 acres being in cotton and 124,000 in corn. This great area was submerged for eight days to a depth of two to twenty feet. The total actual loss by the flood, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, was $7,414,000.

The census figures for Galveston in 1900, as made public by the Census Bureau a few days ago, are 37,789. Thousands of pleasure seekers from all parts of the South visit Galveston during the Summer months to enjoy the excellent surf bathing which the beach affords.

Galveston is laid out with wide and straight streets, bordered by numerous flower gardens. In addition to being the great port of the South, Galveston is also an important manufacturing centre. There are cotton compresses and cotton mills there which represent several millions investment. Among the important buildings of the city are the United States Custom House, the John Sealy Hospital, and the School of Medicine of the State University. The city has gas and electric light plants, a water works system valued at $450,000 and supplied from artesian wells, and numerous hotels, including one of the largest in the South on the beach. In 1893 the gross city valuations were $25,000,000, the debt was $1,750,000, the city had authority to issue additional bonds to the amount of $1,500,000 for permanent improvements, and it owned property to the value of $1,955,560.

In the past few years the United States Government has spent $932,000 in the construction of coast fortifications at Galveston, and the equipment of them.

THE GREAT HURRICANE OF 1893.

The nearest approach to the storm which wrecked Galveston was a hurricane which, on the afternoon of Aug. 28, 1893, worked great havoc along the coast extending from Wilmington, N. C., on the north, to Titusville, Fla., on the south.

The storm, which traveled at the rate of more than 100 miles an hour, spent most of its fury on Port Royal, Beaufort, and Charleston, S. C., and at Tybee Island and Savannah, Ga. In all about 900 lives were lost; all the victims were colored with the exception of about 25.

Only five women perished. The frightened negroes sought places of safety, and congregated by thousands, only to face famine. They became desperate, and in their struggles to secure some of the scant supply of food, many more were killed.

Ruin was widespread. Houses were demolished, churches wrecked, wharves beaten to pieces, and bridges destroyed.

At Savannah the Cosnine was the only vessel to ride the storm in safety. Scarcely a hotel was left standing on Tybee Island, and none escaped serious injury. The loss to property amounted to many millions of dollars. One item was the total loss of the ice crop, valued at $1,000,000.

In Port Royal and Charleston many houses were blown down. The storm done exceeded that of any other that has been recorded.

REPORTS FROM OTHER TOWNS.

WACO, Texas, Sept. 9.—The wind blew tempestuously here from 3 o'clock this morning until 3 this afternoon, the chief damage being to fruit trees and the cotton crop. The big cotton plantations in the Brazos Valley look as if armies had fought battles in them, the plants being laid flat on the ground. The wind blew sixty to seventy miles an hour for fourteen hours before subsiding.

The late peaches, which were plentiful and had been sold in advance, were swept clean from the trees. In Central Texas 50,000 late peach trees have been planted within the last three years. The crop of fruit on these trees is all gone and also other late fruit. The vineyards present a scene of desolation.

TAYLOR, Texas, Sept. 9.—A heavy wind and rain storm visited this place early this morning, causing considerable damage in the business part of the town and continuing with a steady gale from the north until 7 A. M. The blow was accompanied by a continuous and drenching rain. Great damage has been done to crops. Electric light and telephone wires were blown down all over the town. The roof was blown off the First National Bank, and considerable loss sustained. The Western Union Telegraph Company's office was damaged by water. A number of small buildings were wrecked.

BRYAN, Texas, Sept. 9.—A terrific hurricane visited this section to-day. Trees, fences, signs, awnings, windows, and outhouses were blown down, tin roofs torn from brick buildings, show windows smashed, and merchandise damaged. The greatest damage in this section is to the cotton crop, which is blown out and twisted up in bad shape, involving a loss which cannot be estimated, but which will be great.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 9.—The heaviest floods known in several years have occurred north, south, and west of El Paso during the past few days. The Mexican Central tracks are washed away in several places this side of Chihuahua, and trains are running very irregularly. The Southern Pacific tracks are gone in several places in New Mexico, and no through trains have arrived here from the west since Friday night. The Santa Fé is experiencing the same trouble north of El Paso.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 9.—A dispatch from St. Charles, La., states that passengers from Port Arthur, Texas, report that town four feet under water. One of the New York Dredge Company's boats was wrecked and several lives were lost.

At Morgan City considerable damage was done to the rails and bridges of the railroad by a boat being blown into it.

Louisiana Rice Crop Damaged.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—A trip over the storm-stricken section along the Mississippi River, starting some thirty miles below the city and reaching to the Gulf, shows a damage of about $100,000 to the rice crop. Truck farms, poultry, cattle, and other damage will double the amount. The river rose six feet during the storm and flooded the section. The disabled steamer Oteri was towed into Port Eads this evening. All well.

GERTRUDE COGHLAN POISONED

Actress Is Taken Ill in New Rochelle After Eating Watercress.

Gertrude Coghlan, the actress, daughter of Charles and niece of Rose Coghlan, who is to play the part of Becky Sharp in her father's dramatization of "Vanity Fair," was taken violently ill at her home, at New Rochelle, last night immediately after her dinner, of which Miss Coghlan and her aunt partook, consisted of oysters, lobsters, and watercress.

Dr. C. W. Gilday was summoned and pronounced her symptoms those of ptomaine poisoning. Upon questioning Miss Coghlan and her aunt, Dr. Gilday ascertained that Miss Coghlan had eaten some of the water cress while her aunt had not. Her aunt not being taken ill Dr. Gilday concluded that the water cress was the cause of the trouble.

Ptomaine poisoning by water cress, he said, was rare, but sometimes occurred. There is a kind of water cress which bears the same relation to the real herb as the toadstool bears to the mushroom. Dr. Gilday said it was probably some of this kind which Miss Coghlan had eaten.

While Miss Coghlan's condition is not considered dangerous, it is sufficiently serious to necessitate the abandonment of her rehearsals for the present.

EXCURSION STEAMER SUNK.

COHASSET, Mass., Sept. 9.—The excursion steamer John Endicott of the Boston and Plymouth Line struck a sunken rock just east of Minot's Light this afternoon and tore a hole in her side, so that she was obliged to run full steam for the shore off North Scituate, where she foundered. There were on board 600 passengers, but by the hasty use of all her lifeboats and with the assistance of the life-saving crews from the Cohasset and North Scituate stations and from boats every person aboard was saved. The steamer now lies submerged off the North Scituate shore.

The Endicott was from Plymouth, bound for Boston, and was sailing on an inside course. The tide was extremely low. She was making her usual speed and in apparently the regular channel when she struck. Wrecking tugs have been dispatched from Boston to the scene of the disaster, but there is some doubt as to whether the steamer can be raised.

The rescued excursionists awaited at the Cohasset and North Scituate Railroad stations for trains to convey them to Boston. The Endicott was built in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1863, and was of 189 net and 399 gross tonnage.

POLICEMEN'S FOOT RACE

Vainly Chased a Scantily Clad Man Who Ran in a Circle.

Then Set Out to Capture Supposed Safe Blowers, Who Proved to be Actors Rehearsing "Shenandoah."

Capt. McNamara of the Prospect Park police had a rather lively experience while in charge at Brooklyn Headquarters last night. He was enjoying the breezes from an electric fan upstairs in the telephone room of the Smith Street building about 10 o'clock when there came an urgent call for help over the wire. The call was from "Tom" King, the night watchman at the Municipal Building, in which are the offices of a number of the borough departments.

"There's a wild man running loose around here, and I can't catch him. He's running in a circle," telephoned King, excitedly.

The operator communicated this startling intelligence to Capt. McNamara.

"Ring up the Adams Street Station and call out the reserves," instructed the Captain.

The operator followed instructions, and in a few minutes a patrol wagon filled with policemen was rattling around to the Municipal Building. There was no one in front of the building, and the wagon was rushed around to the rear, where there is a large flagged court. As the vehicle entered this court Watchman King was observed in hot pursuit of a man who was running around in a wide circle. The pursued man at first glance appeared to be without clothes, but a closer view showed that he was dressed in a suit of pink underwear and was carrying his outer garments in his arms.

The policemen tumbled out of the wagon and joined in the chase. The man, however, kept out of reach easily, and his pursuers, after several unsuccessful attempts to cut him off and surround him, got winded. Finally the pink-clad sprinter made a dash down an alleyway and escaped into Livingston Street. When the police reached the street he had disappeared, and they were unable to find him.

Watchman King explained that he had found the man stretched out on a newspaper on the flagging of the court and he appeared to him to be nude. The man jumped up and ran in a circle, and after vainly trying to catch him, King had telephoned Police Headquarters.

Capt. McNamara was discussing the report of this queer incident with the operators at headquarters when there came the sound of a sudden explosion, appeared to come from the Bijou Theatre, two doors away, and the Captain's professional instincts were aroused in an instant.

"Terry McGovern was at the Bijou last week," remarked the Captain, "and they took in slathers of coin. I suppose somebody's after what's in the safe."

He called a Detective Sergeant, and the two made their way stealthily over the back fences to the rear of the theatre. They could not get a view of the interior, but there was the sound of another muffled explosion from within, followed by the cracking of revolvers, and the two decided that quick action was necessary.

"The watchman has discovered them and is firing at them," commented McNamara, as, with the detective, he made his way over the fence and to the Livingston Street entrance to the theatre. They found the door open and entered. A man dressed in the uniform of a United States cavalryman met them.

"Well, what is it?" he inquired quietly.

The Captain, puzzled at sight of the uniform, explained his mission. The man in the soldier's uniform laughed long and loud.

"There's no safe-cracking going on in here," he said finally. "It's merely a rehearsal of 'Shenandoah,' which opens here to-morrow night."

The Captain and the Detective Sergeant looked at each other hard for a moment and then returned silently to headquarters.

GRAND PRIX BICYCLE TRIALS.

Riding of Americans for Paris Exposition Races a Revelation.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—There was an enormous gathering yesterday at Vincennes to witness the first day's bicycle contests for the exposition grand prix. Both MacFarland and Cooper won in the preliminary heats, much to everybody's surprise, the riding of the Americans being a veritable revelation. Eight winners in trial heats will compete for the grand prix in the finals next Sunday.

MacFarland won the Course de Primes, 20 kilometers, in 13:29 2-5.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER'S FEAT.

In an Automobile He Ascends Pike's Peak—A Quick Ride Down.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—For the first time in its history Pike's Peak was yesterday ascended by an automobile, and John Brisben Walker of New York performed the feat. Although he did not go quite to the top, yet he made an ascent of 11,000 feet, the highest, it is said, that an automobile has traveled anywhere in the world. His only company in the ascent and the descent was his son Justus, who has accompanied him on the Western trip.

"The road was in frightful condition," said Mr. Walker to-day, "and became worse and worse as we proceeded. When a distance of 11,000 feet was reached we fell in with tourists, who told us it was much worse beyond and advised us to turn back, which I proceeded to do. Going back, however, was like coming down a toboggan slide, and we made the distance in a quarter less time. It was fearfully rapid work."

ACCUSED OF FORGING ORDERS.

An ex-Employe of the Liederkranz Society Arrested.

Otto Eichorn, twenty-four years old, no home, an ex-employe of the Liederkranz Society at 111 East Fifty-ninth Street, was arrested yesterday morning charged with obtaining goods from merchants with orders to which he had forged the name of Hugo Seckerdorf, the manager of Liederkranz Hall.

Eichorn was discharged from the employ of the Society two weeks ago. Since then goods of various kinds, principally cigars and tobacco, have been obtained upon orders which Mr. Seckerdorf had never signed.

When he discovered what was going on he complained to the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and Capt. Brown detailed Detective Tunney to the case.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the detective arrested Eichorn in a bakery on Third Avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, where he was trying to obtain $20 worth of goods on an order to which had been forged the signature of Mr. Seckerdorf.

Eichorn was taken to the Yorkville Court, but arrived there too late for the case to go before the Magistrate.

Trains Collide at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The rear car of the Pan-American Special on the New York Central Railway was struck to-night by a West Shore train at the Tenth Street station. Three of the passengers and a train man were injured. The injured are: Julia Smith of Buffalo, badly bruised; W. Whymer of Buffalo, injured in abdomen; Andra Dittman of Buffalo, bruised on head, and Charles H. Hallenbeck, trainman, arm injured.

Sermon by the Rev. A. P. Stokes, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., preached to-day at Lenox, in Trinity Church, in the presence of all of the members of his family and a large and fashionable congregation of cottagers. The sermon produced an excellent impression.

Woman Killed by Central Train.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 9.—Mrs. Nellie Hough, aged thirty-two years, was struck and instantly killed by an east-bound freight train on the New York Central at Field's Crossing late last night. Mrs. Marguerite Guyon, a cousin, who was crossing the tracks with Mrs. Hough at the time, was also struck, but escaped with a broken rib and internal injuries. Both women had been in the city on a shopping tour and were returning home.

W. & J. Sloane

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which easily excels all others of its type made in this country, and has been pre-eminent for over half a century.

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THE FORSYTHE WAIST.

Our New French Flannel Waists,

Plain Colors, 40 Shades, Sizes 32 to 44,

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Ladies will find THIS WAIST BY FAR THE BEST IN EVERY WAY for the money.

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$15 TO ORDER

Our Fall Goods are now ready for inspection. The whole country is crying ADVANCE! ADVANCE! but our price and values will remain the same as in the past. Among the novelties of this season's importations that we are now showing are THE "PRINCE OF WALES" SHADES IN TOP COATINGS—the latest English fad.

SUITS OR TOP COATS $15.00 TO ORDER.

500 PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,

1191 Broadway, near 28th St., and Sun Building, near Bridge.

EX-MAYOR TO PROVE BRIBERY.

Will Lay Vailsburg's Water Plant Scandal Before the Grand Jury.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Ex-Mayor Alexander Maybaum of Vailsburg has announced that he will go before the Grand Jury as soon as that body convenes and lay proof before it that certain officials of the borough received money for voting to saddle on the borough a water plant that was not needed. He claims he has all the proof necessary, but declines to tell who the officials are to whom he refers, or to name the amounts they received.

Some of the present officials claim that the ex-Mayor is bluffing and that he is aggrieved because the Board of Health has begun war on him to compel him to abate a nuisance in connection with his slaughter house.

Man Found Dead on the Tracks.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 9.—The body of a young man was found on the tracks of the Jersey Central Railroad here last night. The man had worn a new straw hat marked with the initials "T. H." in gold letters. The man had Wilkesbarre (Penn.) and Philadelphia newspapers in his pockets. He had dark hair and light brown eyes, and was about 5 feet in height. His body was taken to Schmidt's morgue, where it will be kept until Tuesday, when, if not identified, it will be buried in Potter's Field.

CARPET CLEANSING.

REFITTING AND RELAYING.

6 7th Av., Near 28th St.

TEL. 1132 38th ST.

Estb. 1863. Send for Circular.

M. STEWART

DELIRI[UM] AT ROOF GARDEN.

William [M]cCormick, the head property man and [ma]chinist at the Casino Theatre, was taken [fr]om the roof garden of that place last [N]ight to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station suffering, according to his friends, from delirium tremens.

McCormick, before he could be induced to leave the roof garden, created considerable excitement among the crowd at the performance. His two assistants, Walter Miller and Stephen Sherwood, at last succeeded in inducing him to leave. They put him in a cab and had him driven to the station house, where they had him locked up.

According to the story they tell McCormick some time ago had some family difficulties. Since then he has been drinking heavily, they say. This finally cost him his position, and for a time he drank even harder than ever. His old position was promised him if he would quit drinking. Last night he went on duty, and he took a few drinks, his friends say, to celebrate the occasion. He became delirious, and was then locked up. McCormick lives at 118 West Ninety-sixth Street.

September Sale of HOUSEFURNISHINGS

About five thousand different articles for the service of housekeepers and not one trashy article among all the thousands. That is the proud boast of the chief of this interesting stock.

Every housekeeper knows how many seemingly useful things she takes home only to find them worthless. It is the chiefest part of our study to test the various contrivances and prove them worthy before offering them to you. Then we stand up like a stone wall against the stream of "cheap trash" that floods the market. There are factories that run just to turn out five and ten cent articles that go to pieces when they are used. No such goods ever come here. The usual ten-cent dust brush only scatters its hairs around the room. The brush we offer in this sale at 10c is good because it is not a ten cent brush at all. It would be sold in many stores at 25c. But we buy vast quantities, and we don't make our bargain with the maker until he guarantees a good, solid, practical brush, that is worthy of our selling and your buying. Many of you know what good brushes we sold last year for 10c. This year they are still better. It is the same way with brooms and whisks—and they are all honestly made, through and through. Same way with everything else for the kitchen or other housework—everything is worthy of the most careful housekeeper—prices are low, but strength or other necessary virtue is in each article—

There is No TRASH *Anywhere in the Sale*

One of the highest compliments ever paid to Wanamaker's came from a woman the other day, who said: ***"I never get anything at Wanamaker's that I am sorry for buying."*** We might quote much lower prices for this sale, but the goods would be unworthy of us and you. We know that these prices are not matched for goods of equal quality; and this sale is for housekeepers that want good utensils at low prices.

Part of the story follows; but the whole page could not tell it all. On every hand are really useful helps for housekeepers, and little to pay for any of them. Read on:

Granite Enameled Ware—

"Seconds" at less than half the regular prices. Yet you can't tell them from firsts. They wouldn't be here at any price, if they were damaged.

Dish Pans, 10 qts., 30c
Pudding Pans, 4 qts., 15c
Tea Pots, 1 qt., 20c
Coffee Pots, 2 qts., 25c
Wash Basins, 10c
Fry Pans, 15c
Cullenders, 22c
Pie Plates, 9-in., 6c
Soap Dishes, 10c
Water Pitchers, 25c
Dippers, 10c
Funnels, 8 pints, 20c
Coffee Boilers, 3½ qts., 35c; 11 qts., 60c.
Covered Buckets, 1½ qts., 12c
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 4 qts., 15c
Lipped Saucepans, 10c
Jelly Cake Pans, 10-inch, 10c

Other Household Essentials—

At very low prices:
Bread Raisers (tin), 10 qts., 20c
Sugar Canisters, holding 10 lbs., 15c
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c
Japanned Trays, 18-inch, 10c
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c
Egg Poachers, 10c
Market Baskets, 25c
Scrub Brushes, 5c
Dust Brush, 10c
Spice Sets, 10c
Chamois Sponges, 3c
Brooms, 18c
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85. We guarantee the rolls for one year.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., 45c
Clothes Baskets, 45c
Bread Boxes, 40c
Wash Boilers, metallic bottom, 65c
Japanned Candlesticks, boss shape, 5c; assorted colors.
Galvanized Garbage Pails, with cover, 45c
Galvanized Coal Hods, 25c
Galvanized Ash Cans, large size, $1.10
Japanned Chamber Pails, 10c
Clothes Horse, 5 ft., 50c
Slaw Cutters, 10c

Basement.

Under Priced CHINA
And Bric-a-Brac

More fine wares have been unpacked to fill the counters over again—just as fine and dainty and quite as varied as when the sale started. We planned it so. A movement as broad as this could not afford to have its best goods sold out so quickly. The supplies were enormous; and folks who have just gotten home will find as delightful an array of Dinnerware, Fancy China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac as was here two weeks ago.

Bric-a-Brac—

A particularly attractive collection of Bric-a-Brac is shown on the Tenth street aisle today. There is broad variety of most artistic pieces, most attractively priced:

Austrian Vases and Royal Bonn Pieces, 30c, 75c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50, $4, $6, up to $55.

Vases, in Sevres effects—
$5, regularly $7.50 $20, regularly $30
$10, regularly $15 $30, regularly $45

Curio Pieces in Dresden and Vienna wares—
$4, regularly $6 $4.75, regularly $7
$6, regularly $9

Royal Vienna plates, $12, regularly $20 each

Fancy China—

Many of these goods are now in the Chinaware Store in the basement. Many counterfuls are displayed, with such values on them as these—

At 25c—Twenty kinds of Plates in rich, bright decorations; Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffees, Chocolate Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, and more. Everything full 50c value.

China at Half Price—

Several counters, containing both Austrian and French China, mainly French, at half regular prices: Chop Dishes, Salad Dishes, Plates, dinner, breakfast and tea sizes; Fern Dishes, Cake Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc. Various prices—all at half their worth.

At 10c—China Cups and Saucers decorated in flowers and gold. Good 25c value, now at 10c each.

Dining-room FURNITURE
Fine, New Goods Much Under-priced

There's a wide assortment here of this handsome, conscientiously made furniture. Select from it any piece you fancy, and ask the price. You'll find it a third or more below its actual value. Look over this little list—better still, come in and look over the furniture. You'll be better able to appreciate the exceptionally good values:

Extension Tables—

$8, worth $12—Golden oak; 6 ft. extended.
$10, worth $15—Golden oak; 6 ft.
$20, worth $28—Golden oak; 8 ft.
$27, worth $40—Mahogany; 8 ft.
$34, worth $45—Golden oak; 8 ft.
$36, worth $48—Mahogany; 8 ft.

Chairs—

$12.50, worth $19—Golden oak side chair; leather seat and back.
$16.50, worth $25—Golden oak arm chair; leather seat and back.
$13.50, worth $20—Mahogany side chair; leather seat and back.
$18, worth $28—Mahogany arm chair; leather seat and back.

Sideboards—

$15, worth $23.50—Golden oak.
$16, worth $26—Golden oak.
$20, worth $30—Golden oak
$22, worth $35—Golden oak.
$25, worth $38—Flemish oak.
$28, worth $40—Golden oak.
$32, worth $48—Golden oak.
$35, worth $55—Flemish oak.

China Closets—

$12.50, worth $18—Golden oak.
$17.50, worth $27—Golden oak.
$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak.
$20, worth $30—Flemish oak.
$22, worth $35—Mahogany finish; corner closet.

Fourth floor.

Radical Reductions Throughout the Upholstery FABRICS

Not new. They are all goods that came to us last spring. But without this statement of fact it is doubtful if anyone not engaged in the upholstery business could determine wherein these goods differ from the newer ones now arriving. These fabrics are desirable in every respect. They have absolutely no fault other than that they've been in our care for several months. But they must move and move quickly. The whip is held over them and its lash is made up of sharp price reductions. Such as these:

Draperies and Wall Coverings—

There's a wide assortment of these. Various good colorings and patterns—some of the best the wide variety contained.

50-inch bordered cotton tapestries (two colors) at $1.75 a yard, instead of $3.50.
50-inch bordered silk and cotton tapestries (4 colors) at $1.75 a yard, instead of $2.85.
50-inch striped jute velours at $2.25 a yard, instead of $3.50.
Silk and moire damasks at $1 to $4, instead $1.25 to $6.
Silk armures at $1, instead of $1.50 and $2, and at $1.25, instead of $1.75.
Scarlet silk reps at $1.50, instead of $2.25.

Furniture Coverings—

This is the very best period of the year to have your old furniture re-upholstered. And this is the best opportunity you're likely to have to secure materials at little cost wherewith to have it done. Come in and make your selections, at prices reduced as shown below. Our upholsterers and repairers will do the rest. Their charges, too, will be very moderate:

Cotton tapestry covering at $1.25 a yard, instead of $1.50 and $1.65, and at $1.50, instead of $2.25.
Wool tapestries at $4.50 to $14, instead of $6.75 to $28.
Striped silk tapestries at $1.75 to $3.25 instead of $2.75 to $6.50.
50-inch figured velours at $1.85 to $2.25, instead of $3 to $3.50.
27-inch striped silk velours at $4.50, instead of $6, and at $4.75, instead of $6.75.
50-inch striped cotton velours at $1, instead of $1.60.
A large lot of sample lengths, a dozen qualities in all, from 2½ yards to 4½ yards long in brocade satin damasks and silk tapestries. Regularly sold for $6 to $30; now $4 to $20 a yard.

Third floor.

The New Fall Styles in GARMENTS for WOMEN

The Tailor-made Suits make a notable display. The tailor has a freer hand this season than formerly. The severe lines are relieved by artistic effects wherever refined taste allows. The new sleeve finds scores of differing interpretations that give dressy effect. Some of the blouses and jackets show glintings of gold in the trimming. Many of the skirts are smartly plaited, and strapped effects are frequent. The changes in style are the most radical that have taken place since the tailor-made suit has been known. To-day's display is not a mere collection of specimens, but a broad and liberal gathering of suits that number into the hundreds and include every development of the new styles that we found worthy to show. Among the new Wraps are many garments from abroad that are exciting much interest.

The golf cloth Newmarkets are being claimed most quickly. They are wonderfully stylish for outing wear. Made at shoulders and collar much like a golf cape, but falling full length to the ground. These rough cloths are also made in three-quarter length coats.

But the more dressy wraps are, of course, handsomer, and the display is wonderfully interesting. A few price-hints follow:

Tailor-made Suits—

At $36—Of cheviots and broadcloths, in blouse styles showing new features in sleeves and trimming; silk lined.

At 37.50—Of handsome cheviots, tight-fitting and Eton styles. One style taffeta trimmed, and other finished with cording, silk lined.

At $40—A number of styles of tailor-made suits in blouse and Eton styles.

At $47 and $48—Stylish suits of rough cheviots in grays and browns; Eton and blouse styles; richly lined.

At $50—Blouse suit of cheviot, faced with white satin showing velvet vest; with trimming of gold.

At $62 and $67.50—Suits that show entire jacket of velvet and broadcloth skirt.

At $85 and $97—Still handsomer suits of various elegant materials, made in superb styles.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported Wraps—

At $28.50—Jacket of tan kersey; blouse effect; collar and belt finished with three bands of like material; Paquin sleeves.

At $28—Three-quarter coat; double-faced material of tweed; bottom heavily stitched. A very suitable garment for traveling.

At $55—Velour jacket; short and jaunty, showing the "Aglion" collar; revers, belt and collar trimmed with gold; blouse effect; Paquin sleeves.

At $70—Three-quarter length coat of fine tan broadcloth; wide-raised seams of like material, handsomely trimmed with black braid; garment has a double-breasted effect.

At $75—Opera cape; extremely long; high collar of white Thibet; yoke of velvet; beautifully trimmed with scroll design in white.

At $95—A handsome triple cape of tan broadcloth; blue pastel yoke and high collar; trimmed with black and gold braid.

At $105—Newmarket of pastel blue; revers and bottom effectively trimmed; maple leaf design in velvet; garment having six small circular capes.

An Interesting Exhibit of Fine LAMPS

This is a most notable collection. It is remarkable no less for variety than for its exceptional beauty. All that is pretty, tasteful, elegant, rich in lamp making anywhere is represented here. Many of the exquisite specimens are here alone—designed exclusively for Wanamaker's. Wholly new styles in finish are plentiful in this display. Some are extremely quaint, as well as handsome. The fine Brass Lamps are very conspicuous. Those in finishes of Empire red and antique copper, Empire green and old brass, and black and old brass also hold prominent places. The Roman and Greek Classic Lamps will doubtless be much admired, as will also the beautiful specimens of French, Italian and German Renaissance.

Cannot say much as to prices, excepting just this: They are, without exception, very reasonable for such high class goods. Here is about the way they range:

A group of lamps we made ourselves from odd vases. Many of these are without duplicates. They comprise fine Japanese bronze vases, Benares vases, Japanese porcelain urns, and so on. Beautiful odd pieces, all. $7.50 up to $100.

Reproductions of fine old Russian antique lamps, in the oddest of shapes, at $8.50 to $27.50.

Greek and Roman classic lamps, and French, Italian and German Renaissance lamps at $8.50 to $25.

Beautiful specimens in Oriental designs, both in low squat and high slender shapes, at $13.50 to $15.

There's an important showing of globes and shades, too. It alone is worth a special visit to the Basement. Never was there a wider variety of exquisite colorings exhibited in this line. Never more quaint and beautiful fashioning of forms and designs in globes. From these choose at $6.50 to $40. Basement.

60,000 SHEETS and *Pillow Cases*
For Less Than the Muslin Costs by the Yard

A large part of this offering comes from a maker who contracted for the sheeting almost two years ago—before the great advance in price. Now he finds occasion to sell and is willing to sell by his extremely low cost.

The muslin is twenty per cent. finer than the regular standard sheeting, yet though splendidly made up, the finished pieces are offered at much less than the lighter weight goods.

This list of prices is not matched anywhere—yet the Sheets are of a quality of which all housekeepers may be proud.

63x99 in., 48c; muslin worth 63c.
81x90 in., 55c; muslin worth 70c.
90x90 in., 60c; muslin worth 75c.
90x99 in., 65c; muslin worth 83c.

Then here is another group, in which there is wider assortment of sizes, as well as Pillow Cases to match:

Sheets—

54x90 in., at 42c
63x90 in., at 47c
63x99 in., at 52c
72x90 in., at 53c
72x99 in., at 58c
81x90 in., at 58c
81x99 in., at 63c
90x90 in., at 63c
90x99 in., at 69c

Pillow Cases—

42x36 in., at 12c
42x38½ in., at 13c
45x36 in., at 14c
45x38½ in., at 15c
50x38½ in., at 16c
54x38½ in., at 18c

Fine FRENCH GARMENTS
At Half Price

If the Little French Store was a larger store this sale of fine imported garments might not be necessary. But there is more sentiment and pride than mercenary thought in this dainty little store. We buy liberally of all the new things we find in Paris because we are proud to show them. That compels us to hurry away the hundreds of exquisite pieces of earlier purchases. Some are a trifle mussed; but the hurt would not be noticed except for their immaculate environment.

The offering includes Silk Waists, Silk Petticoats, Negligees, Tea Gowns and Dressing Sacques—all from Paris—all dainty and beautiful—now at *Half Price*. Only one of each of these styles:

Silk Waists—
$8 from $10 and $12 $7 from $[illegible] and $15
$10 from $20 and $22.50

Silk Petticoats—
$11.50 to $30, from $23 to $60

Short Silk Petticoats—
$4 to $12.50, from $8 to $25

Negligees and Tea Gowns—
$6 to $50, from $12 to $100

Dressing Sacques—
$4.25 to $10, from $8.50 to $20

All shown in the Little French Store, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Early *Good Fortune* in Girls' FALL DRESSES

One of the best manufacturers of Children's dresses has already gotten back one of his sample lines of dresses for fall wear, and let us have them just as school is beginning, to sell at

A Third to a Half Under Price

They are the new fall styles, of course; made of variety of materials, variously trimmed—mostly in 8 and 10-year sizes. Regular values are $7.50 to $10. Now at

five dollars each

Second floor, Broadway.

LINOLEUMS and *Oil Cloths*

The kitchen floor covering is just as important as new kitchen utensils. Nothing makes the kitchen look so fresh and clean as new linoleum or oil cloth. Our fall showing includes over two hundred and fifty patterns, in all grades.

Inlaid Linoleums, with designs that go right through to the back, at $1.25 and $1.50 a square yard.

Printed Linoleums at 50c to $1 a square yard.

Oil Cloths, 25c to $1 a square yard.

Also cork carpeting—soft and noiseless—in plain terra cotta, green, sage and maroon, at $1.10 a square yard.

Cork Mats, $1 and $1.50. Rubber Mats, 75c to $3.50.
Steel Mats, $1.50 to $3.75. Linoleum Mats, 35c to $1.50.
Cocoa Mats, in all the best grades and in all sizes.

Third floor.

BRUSHES and Whisks

Quite a variety of fine new Brushes is already here and there are also several lots that offer special price inducement.

Hair Brushes, with solid backs, all bristles; in wide variety; foxwood finish, 85c to $3; ebony, $1.25 to $4 each.

Military Brushes, solid backs, all bristles; foxwood and satin finish, 65c, 85c and $1 each.

Hair Brushes, ebonized wood mounted with sterling silver, 50c each.

Hat Brushes, ebonized wood mounted with sterling silver shields curved and straight, 50c each.

Leather Cases for military brushes, 50c to $1.85 each.

An excellent lot of Whisk Brooms, with 2 rows stitching, at 10c each. Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue
Ninth and Tenth Streets

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Lively Brushes in Which Many Local Fast Horses Participated.

LARGE CROWD SAW THE FUN

Trotters and Pacers Vie with Each Other on the Famous Course—To-day's Harness Meeting.

The liveliest brushing in several months was seen on the Speedway yesterday morning. There have been days recently when there were more stepping matches, but not with the same quality of horses competing or the nip-and-tuck drives down the course. It was hot and no breeze was lurking around, but the horses were many, and so were the spectators. Oscar, Anheuser, Maud C., Malacca, Alvex, Freeland, T. N. B., and other Speedway steppers who can make things hum participated in the sport.

Dr. H. D. Gill had his gray pacer Anheuser (2:24¾) taking the road in whirlwind style. Not long ago Dr. Randell's gray pacer T. N. B. (2:10½) won a brush from both Anheuser and the bay pacer Jack, (2:12½,) and yesterday the contention to demonstrate which has the faster horse was resumed with a will, with the result that the day's laurels went to Dr. Gill. Anheuser won two heats from T. N. B., and both were stirring affairs.

Charles Welland, behind his green trotter Jack Hart, and George McBride, driving a brown trotter, were the first pair to come down together fast. The brown stepper made a break near the finish, and Jack Hart, keeping to his stride nicely, won by a small margin. Another brush soon followed, and an interesting one it was. The participants were the bay gelding Oscar, (2:20¾,) driven by his owner, Bernard Zahn, and Nathan Straus's trotter Fred, (2:16¼.) Oscar was the winner.

There was a close brush between John Perung's bay mare Alice B. and Charles Lloyd's black gelding Malzour, (2:15¾.) Others were coming down about the same time, and it was hard to tell whether Malzour or Alice B. was first, although some thought Malzour passed the finish post with a slight lead. Four steppers competed in a brush, which was won by B. F. Pierce's bay trotter Freeland, (2:17¾.) Alice B. was second, Bernard Kearn's black pacer Drex was third, and Charles Massoth's bay mare Gretchen (2:28¾) fourth. So far as could be seen each member of the quartet hoofed it down to the finish without a break.

DAVID HARUM DEFEATED.

Oscar and Malzour tried each other's footing ability, and Oscar was too speedy for Mr. Lloyd's gelding. It was nice, clean work all the way. This brush over, the next pair to try a speed issue were Drex and Mr. Wilder's gray mare Girlie, the brush going to Drex. The handsome green trotter David Harum, the property of W. P. Taylor of Buffalo, was forced to acknowledge defeat in his first Speedway encounter. The fast trotter Alvez, (2:09½) with his owner, Mr. Straus, driving, was the one that showed his heels to David Harum. Mr. Taylor was present to see his green gelding move, while A. E. Perren held the reins over the horse named after the book. David Harum also tried conclusions with Malacca, driven by Ike Fleming, and Oscar. Oscar left his feet near the quarter post and Mr. Zahn pulled him up. Malacca and David Harum came on the rest of the way together, and Mr. Fleming had no great difficulty in landing the speedy trotter in first place.

A brisk encounter took place between Freeland and Drex. Freeland's long stride carried him to victory, although Drex made him travel smartly to reach the end of the route first. One of the horses on the Speedway that made the dirt fly at a lively rate was the black mare Maud C., (2:10¼,) over whom Dennis Harrington handled the reins. Mr. Geismen's mare Kitty Stone was traveling pretty fast herself in her tours of the road, but she finished second to Maud C. in a stirring rush for the finish. T. N. B., Drex, and Girlie was the order at the finish of a brush that involved the three steppers named. Later T. N. B. again stepped away from Drex.

Oscar and Malacca met for a second time. Both came fast and strong, and on almost even terms until within thirty yards of the finish mark, when both trotters left their feet. Mr. Zahn had Oscar back into his regulation gait quickly, while Malacca crossed the line on a gallop. They were very close together, and it looked as though the brush belonged to Oscar, though some thought differently. George Huber, driving Red George, was first in a brush with C. H. Munger, driving the little black gelding The Crab, and George W. Young's bay gelding Dandy. The Crab was second and went well. Red George finished ahead of C. B. Abbott's chestnut pacer Mantara.

There were many on the Speedway yesterday morning who did not brush. There was a fast team, one a pacer, the other a trotter, belonging to Paul McCormick. Genie L. and Little George were their names, and they set such a rattling pace and did it so neatly that they caught the eye of more than one expert in horseflesh. Another team out that attracted attention by their businesslike stepping were the bay gelding Kentonio and the bay mare Proceeda, a pair of trotters belonging to W. F. Young of Springfield. Others noticed were Philip Boyle of Hazleton, driving the big pacing mare Wild Rose, (2:15½;) George Grote behind the black mare Belle Wilson; C. A. Koelsh with his bay pacer Ben H., Dr. Fuller with the little pacer Carrie L., (2:27¼;) Capt. McDonald, who had Piney (2:12½) and the green trotter Coxey both out; Max Homburger with his pacer Aleppo, Ben Lichtenberg with Robert C., (2:11½;) Dr. H. H. Kane with Little Gem, (2:15¾;) Charles Kendall behind McIvor, W. E. Parsons driving the chestnut mare Molly Stark, J. P. Robertson with Flash, (2:21¼;) William Hoegg with Palo Alto Sprite, H. A. Stout with the chestnut pacer Teddy Look, (2:20¼;) Maurice Sullivan with Kendall, by Axtell; A. T. Essery with the chestnut pacer Motion, Mrs. Gill driving the bay mare Jersey Belle, Elmer Stevens with Newburger, (2:15¾;) George Sipp with the black mare Lady-in-Town, and M. A. Mellhargy behind the bay mare Melba.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Empire City Track in Good Condition for the Opening Events To-day.

The stable capacity at the Empire City track is taxed to accommodate the large number of crack harness horses gathered there for the week of Grand Circuit racing, which begins to-day. Barring the champion stallion Cresceus, all the fast horses that have been racing this season on the Grand Circuit are on hand. The great trotter The Abbot, is at the track, and on next Friday will go against the trotting record of 2:03¾, held by Alix. With the horses are their trainers, and yesterday a number of owners also were present. All hands expressed themselves pleased with the condition of the track, and some fast time is looked for this week.

Work-outs yesterday were numerous. Barney Demarest drove De Witt Flanigan's bay gelding Ivandorf a mile in 2:10¾, and another in 2:17½. The first half of the 2:10½ mile was done in 1:05. Alice J., driven by Irwin, went a mile to cart in 2:17½. Demarest also drove Mr. Flanigan's gelding Linaign a mile in 2:28¾, and a repeat in 2:15½. Linsign and Ivandorf are entered in the 2:16 trot Saturday. John Kelly sent Lucy Carr a mile in 2:17½, and Rathbun sent Nell Gwynne (2:12½) a mile in 2:20.

The star pacer Anaconda worked an easy mile—2:20—to cart, driven by John Blue. Another swift one, Johnny Agan, (2:05¾,) worked a slow mile to wagon driven by Roy Miller. The last half was done in 1:06, and the last quarter in 0:31. John Splan sent Lord Vincent a mile in 2:16, the last half in 1:06¾. Charles Jenks drove the green mare My Lady, two miles, one in 2:24¾ and the other in 2:23¾. Roy Miller drove Grattan Boy a mile in 2:14, and Frank Jones worked C. K. G. Billings's Hontas Crooke, who is to race in the road wagon pace. Mr. Billings has a string of eight horses at the track. Among them is Lucille, holder of the amateur trotting record to wagon—2:09¼. Geers worked Tudor Chimes, Lasso, and Lord Derby, and Tom Miller sent Aldine Medium a mile in 2:15¼.

White Plains Horse Show.

Entries close on Saturday with Secretary Y. A. Maitland, 35 Nassau Street, this city, for the eighth annual horse show of the Westchester County Society, which takes place from Sept. 26 to 29, inclusive, at White Plains, N. Y. Over $4,000 will be distributed in cash prizes among the owners of the best horses in the forty-six classes, which are divided into competitions for trotters, roadsters, hackneys, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, and jumpers. A majority of the events are open, only a few being confined to horse owners residing in Westchester County and Fairfield County, Conn.

YORKVILLE SWIMMING RACES.

The Regular Sunday Sport in the East Side Pool Enlivened by a Few Side Issues.

The swimmers who took part in the various events at the Yorkville baths yesterday afternoon were not the only persons who took to water. From which it is not necessarily to be inferred that there was a lake of other sorts of liquid, for the affair early took on the aspect of a panic. But while the swimmers took their water because they wanted it, the rest of the crowd took their unexpected portion because they couldn't help it. The latter accepted their condition, however, with great good nature as a part of the fun of the occasion.

A crowd of about 500 people watched the swimming races from the platform surrounding the tank and from the balconies overhead. A majority of them were boys and men whose attire varied over a wide range, from correct Summer suits of woolens or flannels to bathing suits of peculiar home design. There was a good proportion of young women, who seemed to know most of the swimmers, calling them familiarly by their first names, slapping them playfully on their backs, and being dragged screaming to the edge of the pool and threatened with a ducking in return.

About half of the spectators had been in the water. As a result they left an aqueous trail on the smooth pine floor that soon resulted in a slipperiness not conducive to dignity of poise or certainty of pose.

"Be careful, Ida, or you'll slip," remarked a youth to a girl who was picking her way among the puddles.

"Oh, I'm all right," she answered; "you know the wicked stand in slippery—"

She did not finish the sentence. There was a flash of white skirts and red hose, a sudden plunk, and a gray tailor-made skirt and white shirt waist showed up badly in the finish.

A young man in a crash suit who attempted to see the finish of a race found himself wedged between two youths in wet bathing suits, and his coat resembled a wet towel when he emerged.

There were several other similar incidents, and in view of these conditions the sign, "It is forbidden to push persons into the water," seemed gratuitous, to say the least.

Interest centred in the women's race, fifty yards, which had eight starters. Ethel Golding, the champion of Bath Beach, was the star entry, but Kittie Waller, the local favorite, had a host of backers and well wishers. The other competitors were Lizzie Gundrum, Jennie Cohen, Mamie Barry, Mary Burke, Frances Layer, and Louisa Sax After several attempts to start, in one of which Miss Golding took a plunge, the eight finally splashed into the water together. Five of them came up in a bunch, and so impeded each other that the best any of them could do was third place. Meanwhile Miss Golding, swimming with a slow and easy but very powerful side stroke, had so completely distanced her competitors that she finished before some of the others had reached the half-way point.

The relay race between the Knickerbocker Athletics and Bath Beach Swimming Clubs resulted in a dead heat, and was swum over again after the other events were concluded. The Knickerbocker team won by a few inches.

Fifteen youngsters took part in the boys' race, which was won by Frederick Steifel, the champion of the neighborhood, by two yards. The summaries:

50-Yard Boys' Race.—Won by F. Steifel; T. Tierney second, John Anem third. Time—0:38 2-5.

100-Yard Novice Race.—Won by B. Shea; G. Solomon second, L. Thatcher third. Time—1:23.

50-Yard Ladies' Race.—Won by Miss Ethel Golding, Bath Beach; Mrs. Jennie Cohen second, Miss Lizzie Gundrum third. Time—0:42.

200-Yard Relay Race, Team of Four.—Won by Knickerbocker Athletic Club team, Don Reeder, L. Goodwin, J. Ruddy, and H. H. Reeder; Bath Beach Swimming Club, G. Mulligan, H. De Loiselle, M. F. Walsh, and B. Shay, second. Time—2:48.

SEVENTIES ARE IMPROVED.

Leakage of the Yachts Has Been Stopped by Repairs Made Recently.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 9.—Later repairs and improvements on the four seventy-footers Yankee, Mineola, Rainbow, and Virginia have apparently been successful in remedying their more obvious defects in construction. It is now reported that none of the four leaks badly, and that Virginia, at least, is perfectly water-tight.

In a strong breeze Thursday the Virginia arrived at Bristol from Newport to be overhauled and put in shape for the races off Sandy Hook. She was then hauled out on the marine railway by Capt. Hanson and her underbody cleaned and painted. Capt. Hanson announced joyfully that Virginia did not leak a drop, saying that her flooring was as dry as her topmast head. Mineola, Vice Commodore August Belmont's crack racer, leaked but very little when she was at Bristol last, and the same can be reported of the Yankee, which left here Wednesday afternoon for Newport, after being cleaned and painted on the marine railway.

The wooden spars of Columbia, including gaffs, booms, topmasts, bowsprits, mainmast, and spinnaker poles, still remain in a lot at Walker's Cove, where they were stored a year ago in a low shed. Beside the shed, in the open, is the steel mainmast that was built late last season for Columbia and was never used.

Northport Yacht Club Officers.

One of the liveliest oganizations whose clubhouse adorns the shores of Long Island Sound, is the Northport Yacht Club. The season just closed will remain memorable with the members. The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen without a dissenting vote: Commodore—J. B. Morrell; Vice Commodore—Charles E. Van Iderstine; Treasurer—Benjamin Carroll; Secretary—H. Davis Ackerley; Fleet Captain—I. Nash; Trustees—Edward Thompson, J. B. Morrell, Charles E. Van Iderstine, H. Davis Ackerly, Benjamin Carll, J. H. Ireland, J. W. Hiltman, N. S. Ackerley, and John W. Arthur.

Atlantic Yacht Club's Fall Regatta.

The Fall regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, open to all classes and to all yachts enrolled in a recognized yacht club, will be sailed on Saturday over courses in the lower bay and outside Sandy Hook. In addition to the usual prizes awarded, the winners in each class, ex-Commodore Frederick T. Adams, ex-Rear Commodore Weston, and Bartow S. Weeks have offered special prizes. Entries will be received by C. T. Pierce, Chairman of the Race Committee, at 170 Fulton Street, up to Friday noon.

Hudson River Y. C.'s Last Regatta.

The Hudson River Yacht Club will close a very successful season on Sunday by holding its annual Fall regatta over a triangular course of ten miles in full view of the clubhouse at the foot of West Ninety-second Street. During the season the club arranged five events, one of which was a regatta, with women at the helm and sheet ropes of the competing boats.

Lacrosse at Crescent A. C.

The Indian or Canadian game of lacrosse has always been received with much favor among the members of the Crescent Athletic Club, and the number who are expert at handling the crook-netted sticks will provide for enough teams to arrange a championship tournament. The opening game will take place at the Bay Ridge grounds on Saturday, Sept. 22. The remaining games will be played on Sept. 29 and Oct. 6.

TWO RIVER THIEVES CAUGHT.

They Threaten the Captain of a Lighter and Steal Pig Lead.

Five men boarded a lighter of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company lying at Market Street on Saturday night and threatened to kill Emil Hegenald, the Captain, who was the only man aboard, if he dared to interfere with them.

The men then helped themselves to the pig lead that was on the lighter. The men got some distance away before the Captain gave an alarm. Patrolman Doyle of the Madison Street Station hurried to the wharf and captured two of the thieves with some of the stolen property in their possession. They described themselves as James Fitzgerald of 546 Grand Street and Thomas Kelly of 25 Bowery.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Mayo held them for trial.

BUSY DAY ON THE LINKS

Tournaments This Week at Tuxedo, Deal, and Lenox.

NO GOLF YET AT PELHAM BAY

New York Athletic Members Disappointed at the Slow Work—Greens Are Without Grass and the Ground Rough.

A busy week is in store for the golfing fraternity. The Tuxedo invitation tournament is the big feature in the metropolitan district, and it practically marks the beginning of the local Fall season in large events. Westbrook, Essex County, Orange, St. Andrew's, Baltusrol, and others will months of undiminished activity are now months of undiminished activity is now assured. Another neighboring event of more than ordinary interest will be the tournament at Deal for the individual championship of the North Jersey Shore League. It will begin Wednesday, and continue through the week. Out-of-town golfers will find their chief attraction in the annual tournament at Lenox, which will be an all-week affair. Every day has something on hand, the programme being:

MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, Alexandre Cup, 36 holes, handicap.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Lenox—Invitation tournament, qualifying round for Lenox Cup.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament, qualifying round for Tuxedo, Ramapo, and Wee Wah Cups.
Lenox—Invitation tournament, match play.
Deal—North Jersey Shore League championship tournament.
Morris County—Women's sixth competition for the Long Course Cup.
Mahopac—Women's tournament.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament, match play.
Lenox—Invitation tournament, match play and qualifying round for President's Cup.
Deal—North Jersey Shore League championship.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament, final rounds for the three cups.
Lenox—Invitation tournament, final round for Lenox Cup.
Deal—North Jersey Shore League championship.
Shinnecock—Women's team match with Morris County.
Richmond County—Vardon exhibition.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Tuxedo—Invitation tournament, Mountain Cup Handicap, 36 holes.
Lenox—Invitation tournament, finals for President's Cup.
Deal—North Jersey Shore League championship.
St. Andrew's—Pick-up team match.
Wee Burn—Men's foursome for Captain's prizes.
Apawamis—Team match with Oakland.
Yountakah—Vice President's Cup and handicap foursomes.
Richmond County—Vardon.
Hillside—Men's competition for Reinhart Cup.
Colonial—Cruikshank Cup.
Richmond Hill—Club championship.
Flushing—Team match with New Brunswick.
North Jersey—Judge Scott's team vs. Judge Lewis's team.
Bedford—Team match with Mahopac.
Seabright—Team match with Deal for North Jersey Shore team championship.
Ardsley—Golf ball handicap, Classes A and B.
Morris County—Thebaud Cup finals and ball handicap.
Marine and Field—Men's bogy foursome.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Knickerbocker Field—Bogy handicap.
Nassau Country—Club handicap for men and women.

The public links at Van Cortlandt Park have not experienced any decided dearth of golfers on account of the warm Summer weather. Despite the continued heat and the constant use of the greens, the latter are in tolerably fair condition. Labor Day and last Saturday saw the course thronged, and this continued invasion of the links by the public golfing fraternity of the city has occasioned inquiry as to when the second municipal course, in Pelham Bay Park, will be ready for use. Said a member of the New York Athletic Club at the anniversary clambake on Saturday:

"I am exceedingly anxious to learn just when the Pelham Bay Park course will be opened, and about fifty other members are in the same expectant frame of mind. We had promises some time ago that July and August would see nine holes opened, but Commissioner Moeller has made no definite announcement, and I am afraid that Winter will be here before golf balls can be knocked about the new course."

PELHAM LINKS' CHAOTIC STATE.

Over a month ago Val Flood, the city's golf professional, said that he fully expected to have nine holes of the Pelham course ready for play by the middle of August. Expecting, therefore, to see the new course well advanced toward completion, the locality was visited on Saturday. Not a green is yet ready. Just now they present bare, dirt surfaces, reminding one somewhat of the "browns," as facetious golfers term the dirt greens of Florida. Some of them have just been seeded, in anticipation of the tropical storm, but in many instances it looks as though the old sod had simply been scraped from the surface, for, although well rolled—the only thing that seems to have been done effactually thus far—the old roots and new shoots of coarse grass are cropping out in many places.

With an effort to raise new grass instead of sodding the greens with good turf, it is apparent to the simplest golfer that no putting can be done there until another season. The rank grass has been but sparsely cut, the tees are in a very primitive condition, and the excessive roughness of a large part of the ground will require weeks of persistent rolling before the old ploughed huts can be partially eliminated. Golfers who expect to find such fine turf as Van Cortlandt can boast, will be grievously disappointed, and even with hard work, it will take at least a year to bring the Pelham Bay Park links into comfortable playing condition.

Every one in the immediate vicinity who is at all golfy admits that the work has been very slow. Foreman See himself confesses that he has been handicapped by lack of men, although he has a dozen at work now and a seven-ton roller, which made its appearance last week. Statements are still being made that a portion of the course may be opened this Fall, but the present condition renders that decidedly unlikely, and, indeed, a golfer would find no enjoyment in playing a second time.

When the course does get in shape the golfers will have an admirable headquarters for luncheon and lockers in the Hunter's Island Inn. This is a commodious stone building, being the old Delancey house, and is upon the Park property. It is but a step from the front door to the first tee. When the golf links become well established the facilities for all conveniences will be superior to those at Van Cortlandt.

There are over 200 members of the New York Athletic Club who play golf, and as the Pelham course is only a short distance from Travers Island, they are all anxious for a chance to play.

Harry Vardon will go to Boston this week and give a series of exhibition matches at the Essex County Club at Manchester, a few miles above Boston, on the coast. It has been announced that Champion Taylor will be there at the same time, but the men will not meet as rivals. Vardon will return at once to New York, and Friday and Saturday will see him at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. He plays at Hartford Sept. 17 and 18, and then at Morristown, Sept. 20, and after the latter appearance he will start for a week's tour of the Canadian clubs, winding up in Chicago for the open championship, Oct. 4 and 5. After that event Vardon's dates, so far as arranged, are: Scranton Country Club, Pennsylvania, Oct. 8 and 9; Brae Burn, near Boston, Oct. 12 and 13; Oakley Country, Oct. 15 and 16.

Staten Island Champion Golf.

Several of the Staten Island golfers who qualified on Saturday to play for the Branchgold medal and the championship of the island, played their first match rounds yesterday on the Richmond County Country Club links. Douglas Bonner beat Albert E. Paterson, 2 up; Otis L. Williams beat C. G. Wemple, 8 up and 7 to play; George E. Armstrong beat Louis Livingston, Jr., 2 up; C. T. Stout beat L. H. Thomas, 3 up and 2 to play; R. T. B. Fiske beat Paul B. Cooke, 1 up; J. A. Janin, Jr., beat G. C. Goldsborough, 6 up and 4 to play.

The matches between F. F. Wonham and E. O. Schuyler and M. M. Singer and W. A. Hamilton were not played. They will be finished this week, and next week the second round will come off.

Belleville's Tennis Tourney Over.

The annual members' tournament of the Belleville (N. J.) Tennis Club is ended. William Shick is the winner in the singles and the Stoddard brothers led at doubles.

SUNDAY BICYCLE RACES.

The Quad Team Match Resulted in a Victory for Wolff-American Wheelmen.

The last of the Sunday cycle meets for this season at the Guttenberg track given by the American Cycling Racing Association was attended by 2,000 persons yesterday.

The two-mile "quad" match race for the championship of Hudson County was partly accountable for the large attendance, as the rival teams, representing the Niantic and Wolff-American Wheelmen, have each a large following, who made all the noise possible while the "quads" were tearing along for dear life. The Wolff-Americans led throughout, and had the race well in hand long before and up to the finish.

The match race between Roundsman John Schuessler, attached to the metropolitan force, and Patrolman John J. Walters of Brooklyn, was rather farcical. Schuessler won the first trial heat at a mile in go-as-you-please style. Then, according to the conditions of the match, the pair were to test their powers in pursuit fashion for five miles. Schuessler gave Walters a liberal start with a view to making things interesting, but he had caught up with him at a mile and three-eighths, and thus the match ended abruptly.

Several friends of Patrolman Charles Haussler of the Fifty-fifth Precinct of Brooklyn who were among the crowd took exception to the match being announced as for the championship of the Greater New York Police Department. They claimed that Haussler in 1898 won three championships, in every one of which Schuessler competed. The same year, it appears, Haussler and mate also beat Schuessler and mate for the tandem championship. Haussler and Schuessler are at present matched to race, the Police Commissioners having sanctioned the event, but Schuessler is dodging, according to Haussler's friends, as he has steadfastly refused to set a date. It was also claimed that Patrolman Waters does not hail from Brooklyn, but does duty under Schuessler in this city.

Daniel Sullivan of the Harlem Wheelmen was brought up with a "round turn" for attempting to perpetrate that petty act of sly riders in trying to throw some of his rivals in the final of the open mile by "brushing rims." One of the judges with an eye sharper than the others caught him in the act, and immediately reported the case to the referee, who disqualified Sullivan after he had finished second. Summaries:

Half-Mile Novice, Scratch.—Won by J. B. Miller, Jersey City; Frank Wish, Jr., New York City, second; S. D. Smith, Fremont, L. I., third. Time—1:17.
One-Mile Open, Scratch.—Won by George Homan, Kings County Wheelmen; George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., third. Time—3:03.
Half-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Mertens, Unknown Wheelmen, Brooklyn, 50 yards; W. J. Losey, Nassau Wheelmen, Brooklyn, 50 yards, second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., scratch, third; Thomas Wiley, S. A. A., Little Falls, N. Y., 50 yards, fourth. Time—1:05.
Unlimited Invitation Pursuit Race.—Won by Charles Schlee, Newark Turn Verein, 440 yards; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., scratch, second; Mont Rutter, 192 yards, third. Distance, 12¼ miles. Time—28:47.
Two Mile "Quad" Match Race, Championship of Hudson County.—Niantic Wheelmen vs. Wolff-American Wheelmen—Won by Wolff-American Wheelmen, John Jasper, John Brown, Samuel Roberts, and William Duke; Niantic Wheelmen, William Dugan, Frank Kennedy, Henry Betson, and Bernard Aspinall, second. Time—4:26.
Match Race, Mile Heat.—John Schuessler vs. John J. Waters. First heat—Won by Schuessler. Time—2:54. Second heat, (pursuit)—Won by Schuessler. Distance, 1⅞ miles. Time—3:43.

CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Jacobson, the New Professional, Won the Five-Mile Event Easily.

The five open races at the Vailsburg board track yesterday were all handicaps. It was, therefore, termed Handicap Day by the management. Four thousand people attended, and they were treated to a lively series of races.

J. P. Jacobson, the latest recruit to the professional ranks, won the five-mile event from the 200-yard mark. It was his first victory after many vain attempts to win in this class. The quarter-mile race went to Floyd Krebs from the 20-yard mark.

Johnny Fisher of Chicago, who was scratch in these events, finished a close second in each. R. A. Brooks, a colored rider, won the half-mile for amateurs by a close margin, while Gus Welsing led his competitors at the end of the two-mile race.

In the unlimited pursuit match race between S. B. Wheeler of Danbury, Conn., and W. F. Wahrenberger of this city the rider from the Nutmeg State proved the speedier, catching his rival at 3¾ miles. Summaries:

One-Quarter of a Mile, Novice.—Won by E. B. Walker, Bloomfield; Charles Maurer, D. V. W., second; Roy West, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:34 2-5.
Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by R. A. Brooks, New York City, (30 yards;) G. W. Crook, Brooklyn, (scratch,) second; Gus Welsing, New York City, (15 yards,) third; Edward Billington, Vailsburg, (10 yards,) fourth. Time—1:04.
One-Quarter of a Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Floyd Krebs, Wyoming, (20 yards;) J. T. Fisher, Chicago, (scratch,) second; Charles Hadfield, Newark, (20 yards,) third; Willie Coburn, Newark, (25 yards,) fourth. Time—0:30 3-5.
Unlimited Pursuit Match Race.—S. B. Wheeler, Danbury, vs. W. F. Wahrenberger, New York City.—Won by S. B. Wheeler. Distance, 3¾ miles. Time 8:58 2-5.
Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by J. P. Jacobson, New Haven, (200 yards;) J. T. Fisher, Chicago, (scratch,) second; Floyd Krebs, Wyoming, (200 yards,) third; Lou Coburn, Newark, (250 yards,) fourth; Oscar Aaronson, Brooklyn, (200 yards,) fifth. Time—12:18 2-5.
Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Gus. Welsing, New York City, (90 yards;) G. W. Crook, Brooklyn, (scratch,) second; C. Frank, Newark, (200 yards,) third; Thomas Firth, Harbison, (90 yards,) fourth. Time—5:03 1-5.

FIREMEN'S CENTURY RUN.

Not As Many Cyclists Participated As in Former Years.

Although the actual conflict of century runs over the Long Island course, which has occurred several times this season, was avoided yesterday by the postponement of the run of the Madison Wheelmen, scheduled by the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, the run of the Firemen's Cycle Club, under the auspices of the Century Road Club, was the smallest ever held by that organization. Instead of the hundreds who usually turn out to accompany the firemen on their hundred-mile trip, there were probably not over 150 at the most, and the number might have been less, as no official figures could be obtained. It is evident that the majority of century riders have either tired of the sport, or are disgusted with the wrangling of the two rival organizations claiming jurisdiction over it, and that they can no longer be counted upon to turn out and support even the annual runs of well-established clubs. Unless the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York and the Century Road Club come to an understanding very soon a permanent loss of interest in the sport is likely to ensue.

Yesterday's run was Capitalned by Charles P. Staubach, and the pacemakers were: First Division—D. M. Adee, H. Roemer, and Samuel Belcher; Second Division—William M. Mackay and M. Gutheil; Third Division—R. M. Bingham and C. E. Nylander. Former Battalion Chief John Castles, retired, and Capt. John Macaree, who were the chief couriers, preceded the first division on a tandem.

The roads were in good condition, though rather dusty. The casualty list was very small. Alexander Rowe of the Century Road Club had a bad fall, and tore off a finger nail, and Capt. Staubach punctured five tires. The first division found the conditions of road and weather so favorable that they covered the course in an hour less than the scheduled time.

National Polo League Season.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—The National Polo League Directors met here this afternoon, and perfected many plans for the coming season. The circuit will comprise New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, Waterbury, and either Springfield or Worcester, Mass. Manager W. J. Murray will transfer his Providence team to one of the Massachusetts towns named, with chances favoring Worcester. Plans to locate a team in Bridgeport fell through. The season will open Nov. 5 and close March 9, two weeks shorter than last year The rumor that Fred Doe and Jean Jacques had patched up their differences proved to be unfounded, and the matter will probably be taken to the courts for settlement.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES.

Track Record Established for the One-Mile Relay Race.

Several boxing matches, a potato race, and an exhibition half-mile walk by Samuel and Louis Liebgold, in addition to the regular track and field events, engaged the spectators at the games of the Pastime Athletic Club, held at the club grounds in East Sixty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon. The principal event of the day was the relay race, which was made in 3:42 2-5, establishing a new track record. The race was won by Bischoff, who established a lead in the first quarter which could not be overcome. The summaries:

200-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. F. Rostick, (17 yards;) G. Goerwitz, (12 yards,) second; E. J. Marks, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.
440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Bischoff, (21 yards;) D. J. Curtayne, (30 yards,) second; D. J. Brennan, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:56 2-5.
Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by V. Andrews, (2 feet,) with an actual jump of 21 feet 11 inches; R. J. McKinery, (scratch,) second, with an actual jump of 21 feet 4 inches; E. O'Sullivan, (2 feet 6 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 21 feet 2 inches.
One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. Sontar, Jr., (95 yards;) E. Strupel, (60 yards,) second; W. E. Grady, (scratch,) third. Time—4:48 1-5.
65-Yard Run.—Won by A. H. Tant; E. J. Marks, second; S. B. Hirsch, third. Time—0:07.
1,000-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Daly; S. D. Woog, second; F. W. Ignatius, third. Time—2:54 2-5.
One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club team: Bischoff, V. Andrews, Brennan, and Ordwein. Union Settlement Athletic Club team: Dunwoodis, Sancier, Meckel, and Arnold. Time—3:42 2-5.
Potato Race, Handicap.—Won by F. Farrell, (3 yards;) P. J. Dinan, (7 yards,) second; J. F. Rostick, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:52.

SPORTS OF STAR A. C.

Farrell Won the Discus Throw and the 1,000 Yards Run.

James Farrell was the only contestant to win two events at the bi-monthly games of the Star Athletic Club, which took place yesterday afternoon at their grounds, Long Island City.

Farrell had liberal handicaps in throwing the discus event and 1,000 yards run, which, with his showing in each, proved too much for the scratch men.

Two others who met with fair success were Owen Riley and John Kehnle. The former won the 100 yards run and finished second in the 220 yards run. Kehnle secured second place in throwing the discus and again in the running high jump.

The games were witnessed by a few hundred spectators.

Summaries:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Owen Riley, (8 yards;) Peter McCauley, (8 yards,) second; Thomas O'Donnell, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.
220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by William Powers, (30 yards;) Owen Riley, (15 yards,) second; Robert White, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:24.
Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by Peter McCauley, (9 inches,) with 5 feet 8 inches; John Kehnle, (scratch,) 5 feet 6 inches, second; John Sheyling, (7 inches,) with 4 feet 10 inches, third.
Throwing the Discus.—Won by James Farrell, (37 feet,) with a throw of 101 feet; John Kehnle, (30 feet 11 inches,) with a throw of 97 feet 3 inches, second; Arthur Buschman, (scratch,) with 96 feet 6 inches, third.
1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by James Farrell, (20 yards;) John Sheyling, (25 yards,) second; Frank Hussey, (23 yards,) third. Time—2:28.
Pole Vault for Height.—Won by William Flynn, (scratch,) with 7 feet 6 inches; William Marshall, (scratch,) with 7 feet 5 inches, second; Thomas O'Donnell, (6 inches,) with 6 feet 9 inches, third.

New West Side A. C. Games.

In the games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the club grounds in West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday morning, Dan M. Daly, the club's champion hurdler, had his second bad fall in two days, and not only lost the race but was severely bruised. A similar mishap overtook him at the metropolitan championships on Saturday. The events, which were all handicapped, were well contested, ten trial heats being necessary in the seventy-yard run and a corresponding number in the other races. The summaries:

70-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. Bloch, (6 yards;) T. Fitzpatrick, (2 yards,) second. Time—0:07 3-5.
Throwing 42-Pound Weight.—Won by Morris Keating, (2 feet,) with an actual throw of 17 feet 6 inches; J. H. Grief, (2 feet 6 inches,) with an actual throw of 16 feet 6 inches.
300-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by J. Dover, (24 yards;) J. F. Donahue, (scratch,) second. Time—0:39 4-5.
One Mile and a Half Run.—Won by J. J. Corley, (150 yards;) A. J. Edwards, (175 yards,) second. Time—8:12 4-5.
Running Hop Step and Jump.—Won by John F. Daly, (5 feet,) actual distance, 39 feet 5 inches; H. Obertubessing, (4 feet,) actual distance, 39 feet 6 inches.
600-Yard Run.—Won by Dan M. Daly, (15 yards;) Martin Buckley, (30 yards,) second. Time—1:21 2-5.

N. Y. A. C. Fall Games.

The annual Fall games of the New York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on Saturday, Sept. 29. These games are always one of the most attractive athletic events of the year and are expected to excite unusual interest this year because most of the prominent American athletes who won honors abroad this season will take part in the contests.

All the events will be handicap, and the list will be as follows: 100-yard run, 6 yards limit; 440-yard run, 24 yards limit; 880-yard run, 45 yards limit; 1-mile run, 90 yards limit; running broad jump, 15 inches limit; putting 16-pound shot, 7 feet limit; throwing 16-pound hammer, 30 feet limit; 120-yard hurdle, on grass, 10 flights, 12 yards limit. In addition to these events there will be the 2-mile Amateur Athletic Union steeplechase championship. The games will begin at 2:30 P. M.

Preceding the games the Amateur Athletic Union swimming championship will be decided. The events are 100-yard, 220-yard, 440-yard, 880-yard, and 1 mile. The 100-yard race is a straightaway, and the course for the other events is 110 yards long.

Saturday's Dual Athletic Meet.

The dual athletic meet between the King's Sons Athletic Association and St. John's Guild Athletic Club will take place on Saturday at the West Side Driving Park, Jersey City Heights. Sixteen events on track and field will be decided.

ST. LOUIS, 8; WEST NEW YORK, 2.

The St. Louis baseball team of the National League played a game with the West New York team yesterday before a crowd of 3,000 persons. St. Louis won rather handily. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
West New York	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2	10	3
St. Louis	2	2	1 1 0 0 0 2 .—8	14	4

Batteries—Bertram and O'Neil; Hughey and Buelow.

PROVIDENCE, 7; CINCINNATI, 4.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9.—Two thousand persons saw Providence of the Eastern League defeat Cincinnati of the National League at Rocky Point to-day. A rugged batting rally by Providence in the eighth inning wrested victory from Cincinnati when the latter had a lead of four runs. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0 0 0 0 0 0 7 .—7	14	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4	7	2

Batteries—Corrid

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WHAT MUST BE DONE IN CHINA.

What are our objects in China? They were clearly stated in the memorandum published Sept. 1, to which Mr. ADEE's name was subscribed, in the absence of his immediate chief. This paper was remarkable, among other things, for the first appearance in diplomatic language of the familiar phrase, "the open door." According to the memorandum, our objects were to "reach an amicable settlement with China by which the treaty rights of all the powers will be secured for the future, the open door assured, the interests and property of foreign citizens conserved, and full reparation made for wrongs and injuries suffered by them."

That is a good enough statement. It covers all the ground. But, of course, it does not cover all the means that could be devised to attain the ends. We proceeded to intimate, and indeed plainly to say, that if all the powers did not unite in pursuing these objects, and no others, the concert was at an end, and we should withdraw our troops from Peking. But our memorandum did not state one means of attaining the end which is so important and necessary that it deserves to be ranked as itself an end. We tried to state it the other day in saying that the existing, or late, Chinese Government must be so humiliated as to impress upon all China that it was not safe to insult or outrage foreigners, and that the Chinese Government should not be able to represent that it was.

That is precisely what Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY, the British Home Secretary, said on Saturday, though he put it in a neater and more pointed way. His expression was that "no arrangement would be satisfactory that would give the Chinese Government a plausible appearance of triumph." That ought to be accepted as a condition of settlement at Washington, at Berlin, at Paris, and at Rome, as much as at London. We cannot afford to allow the Empress Dowager and her confederates to pose in China as having defeated and beaten off foreigners demanding only their clear rights. We can afford it as little as any other power. The Chinese of the "back districts" make no distinction among foreigners. If they are assured by the Vicegeral or the Imperial Government that it is safe to murder or outrage any foreigners at all, they will assuredly commit outrages upon any foreigner who may excite their dislike, as it seems all foreigners do. The only way in which our object of securing indemnity for the past and security for the future can be accomplished is by not "giving the Chinese Government a plausible appearance of triumph."

Without question the evacuation of Peking, except after the indemnity has been collected and the security taken, would give that Government such an appearance, would "save its face" in China. And in justice to our citizens who may hereafter intrust themselves to the hospitality of China in reliance upon their treaty rights, the face of the Chinese Government, which has not prevented outrages upon foreigners, cannot and must not be saved. It would be as frightful a blunder for us as for the British to permit to that Government "a plausible appearance of triumph." Great Britain has in this matter no interest in conflict with ours. Russia evidently has a separate interest of her own which makes her, of all the powers concerned, possibly excepting Germany, the most unsafe guide for us to follow. Mr. MCKINLEY and his advisers cannot afford, in any sense, patriotic or political, to be misled by Russia. While the present situation continues, we should demand that, if Russia insists upon withdrawing her troops from Peking, in pursuance of her separate interest, she shall, so far as we are concerned, withdraw alone.

THE CONFUSION OF CROKER.

It would be easy to maintain the proposition that silence becomes RICHARD CROKER better than speech. As long as he is content to occupy a solemn and autocratic position at the head of the Tammany organization, issuing verbal orders that overawe the "mercenaries and toughs" referred to by Mr. HILL at Troy as a too common product of boss rule in large municipalities, he excites a certain interest among good citizens who are wondering how they are to be plundered next, and he commands admiration and confidence from those devotees of the baser sort who live by the misrule of a boss without conscience.

While CROKER'S mind may be quite clear as long as he keeps his mouth shut, it is only necessary to recall a few of his remarks within the space of a month to make it apparent that when he begins to talk he stops thinking. His outpouring of wrath against Mr. HILL on Tuesday was not more illustrative of his incapacity to think and talk simultaneously than other notable efforts in the same way made very recently.

At Kansas City on July 3 he put forward Senator GRADY to attack HILL in the meeting of the New York State delegation and to prevent him from becoming a member of the Committee on Platform. Mr. GRADY, speaking for Mr. CROKER, accused HILL of many shortcomings, of political inactivity, of unworthiness to be trusted to put in the platform of 1900 the principles of 1896, with being obnoxious to BRYAN and his friends, and with unfaithfulness to the party. Mr. HILL did not reply to GRADY, but to Mr. CROKER, and the Tammany boss soon lost his temper and his ability to think while speaking. It soon became evident that it was Mr. HILL'S effrontery in daring to criticise Mr. CROKER'S course as a political leader that awoke the anger of the boss. CROKER gloated over his success. "Ah!" he said; "thank GOD, we have got you at last where your treachery should have placed you years ago."

But even in that memorable meeting, in which CROKER thwarted an honorable and proper ambition cherished by Mr. HILL, it was made evident that he could not think and talk consistently. Having held up Mr. HILL as unworthy to be trusted on the Committee on Platform, because of alleged infidelity in 1896 and of treachery and other crimes enumerated, he declared his purpose of urging HILL'S nomination as Vice President, notwithstanding he had asserted that HILL was obnoxious to Mr. BRYAN. After hearing CROKER'S talk before the delegation nothing could have been wiser than Mr. HILL'S refusal to accept from Mr. GRADY, his recent accuser, the offer of a nomination which must have appeared to him, as it did to others, but a proposition that he should put himself in the way of suffering further humiliation and defeat along with the head of a ticket for which CROKER saw no shadow of chance for success in New York State.

Now we have the whole chapter of accusation recited over again, with some old descriptions of HILL revived for Mr. CROKER'S use. If Mr. HILL was always treacherous and always a "peanut" and a "picayune" politician, how could Mr. CROKER approve the suggestion that he be nominated for Vice President, if he believed that BRYAN and HILL would be elected? It seems to us that his conduct and his words justify Mr. HILL in his description of certain bosses as arrogant, ignorant, imprudent, lacking "reason, judgment, or discretion."

It is almost impossible to conclude that CROKER is not acting ignorantly unless we assume that he is treacherous; that he never intended that BRYAN should win in New York; that he wished to compel HILL to share BRYAN'S defeat, and that he is furious at meeting one Democrat who is not afraid to face and characterize him and who is sustained in his general criticism of the pernicious effects of boss rule of the Democratic Party in this State by an increasing number of the respectable rank and file of the party.

THE PRETORIA CAMPAIGN.

It would seem that at Lydenburg the curious strategy of the Boers, which has characterized the Pretoria campaign from the first, has again been employed with the result that a practically impregnable position has been presented to the British while the enemy has moved on to some new place of refuge. It was so at Pretoria, which could have been defended for several weeks perhaps, and it was so at Machadodorp. At the latter place particularly BOTHA waited until the British had discovered him, had sent an overwhelming force against him, had almost surrounded him. Then just as a siege was to be forced upon him he moved swiftly on, making it necessary for the forces that had concentrated to demolish him to scatter and renew their search.

About the middle of last month Lord ROBERTS heard that the Boers were gathering at Machadodorp to the number of about 8,000. He removed his headquarters to Belfast, a few miles west of Machadodorp, on the Delagoa Bay Railway, hurried forward his 22,000 of reserves from Pretoria and prepared to employ every means to make the Boer stand and fight. Several of BOTHA'S lieutenants were in favor of falling in with the British commander's desire. BOTHA advised a retreat northward thirty-five miles to Lydenburg. This plan was ultimately followed out, for the Boers, after a brief but spirited opposition at Bergendal, calculated to make their pursuers believe that they had at last determined to end matters according to the precepts of modern military procedure, suddenly withdrew to the north, leaving the British in possession of the railway and abandoning their line of communication and supply with Lorenzo Marques.

According to Lord ROBERTS'S dispatch from Belfast, "the Boers are split up and going northward and eastward." Either they were outgeneraled and forced to separate or the movement was made with the intention of dividing their pursuers and to attempt to restore communication with their base of supplies across the Portuguese frontier. Apparently the end of the war has been carried considerably further into the future than was a few weeks ago believed possible. Lord ROBERTS'S tactics of chasing the enemy by relay divisions which relieve each other, keeping in the meantime a powerful reserve at Pretoria, must of course win sooner or later, but the time consumed in winning the Pretoria campaign pointedly demonstrates the wide difference between the Boer's mobility and that of the British.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

So much has been said, since the issues of the coming election began to take definite shape, about the importance of choosing men of the highest character and the greatest force for membership in the next Congress that an inspection of the list of candidates thus far chosen must be made with peculiar interest. The nominations have not been all made yet. In several States all the candidates are yet to be named. In a large proportion of the country, however, the selections have been made by the leading parties.

It is almost impossible to discover, from an inspection of the list of candidates named, that either the Republicans or the Democrats have felt any controlling impulse to modify their attitude in Congress by selecting new men, or that such changes as have been made by either party can be construed as disapproval of the general conduct of Representatives in the Fifty-sixth Congress. It has been asserted in the newspapers that the desire of both parties to be capably represented has led to the nomination everywhere of men rather better as a rule than those they are to succeed. The lists do not seem to justify this assertion. There have been many renominations, and the number of instances in which new men, remarkable at home for their political strength or business ability, have been named appears to be inconsiderable.

It cannot be made out, at this time, that the Republicans have been deterred in making their renominations by any concern about the attitude of their Representatives on what is called "imperialism." There is no Republican who is running as an imperialist. All Democrats are supposed to be anti-imperialists. There are as yet no otherwise distinctively anti-imperialist candidates.

New York City has yet to make its Congressional nominations. Every good citizen, regardless of party affiliations, must hope that the effort of all parties will be to improve upon the representation of this city and State in the next House. Without making personal and invidious specification of instances, it is enough to say that the representation of this great city ought to be commensurate, which it is not, in the ability and integrity of its members of Congress, with the immensity of the interests they have the opportunity to conserve or neglect.

Not that Representatives in Congress should be chosen because being business men, or acquainted with the affairs of this city as a commercial centre, they should not be politicians. The business man in Congress who is unfamiliar with politics and the ways of politicians is about as helpless and useless an agent as could be employed to perform a difficult service. What is wanted is men whose equipment is a combination of business sense and political experience. It is a combination too rarely found in the New York delegation in recent years.

It may not pay the man who is fit to go to Congress to seek for or accept nomination. It is because too many of the men who take the comfortable view of the matter and stay at home that the New York delegation, by comparison with delegations from cities of less importance, seems to be made up with something like inability on the part of our citizens to appreciate the advantage in Congress, to a great State, of Representatives of ability and character.

THE SILENCE OF ARKANSAS.

There was an election in Arkansas one day earlier than that recently held in Vermont. It was assumed at once, without figures in either case, that Vermont had elected its Republican ticket and that the Democratic candidates in Arkansas had been successful. Since the first brief announcements concerning both States Vermont has reported very definitely, and the statement that the Republicans had won with a plurality of about 32,000 is not questioned.

Up to date the reports from Arkansas are only interesting as indicating that REMMEL, the Republican candidate for Governor, has polled a larger share of the whole vote of the State than the Republicans have secured in many years. The early reports suggested that the whole vote would be 140,000, and that the Republicans would have 40,000 out of this total, with perhaps 90,000 for DAVIS, Democrat, and 10,000 for FILES.

A report that would show that the Republicans had held 28 per cent. of the vote in the State, when they had been accustomed to getting but 21 to 25 per cent. of it, would annoy Chairman JONES, and would possibly worry Mr. BRYAN about the West. Unquestionably, if the Democrats had increased their vote by 3 per cent. JONES would have made that fact known.

Arkansas has an election law similar to the Goebel law in Kentucky; indeed, it is stated that Kentucky went to Arkansas for its model. It is a large State, some parts of it are difficult of access, and there are Democrats there who appreciate the saying that "no news is good news." A plurality of 40,000 or 50,000 ought to satisfy the most loyal Democrat; but it is trying to the patience and faith of some Republicans to defer the announcement too long.

HORGAN & SLATTERY.

We should be at a loss to say, even after this lapse of time during which the eyes of courts and journals have been fixed upon them, just why it is that HORGAN & SLATTERY were chosen as the official Tammany architects, and have been stuck to as such, ever since the present gang of Tammany bandits has been in possession of the City Government, and, but for Mr. COLER, of the City Treasury. New York is full of bad architects. To be assured of that, one has only to walk around the block, any old block, any new block. It is full also of, or at least it is fairly supplied with, obscure architects. And it has its full share of architects who are in bankruptcy. Why one particular firm of presumably incompetent insolvents should have been chosen and all the other firms left is a question to which nobody has ever returned a plausible answer. When the names of HORGAN & SLATTERY first burst upon an astonished public, in connection with the "cell work" of the new Tombs, it was suggested that the choice of them was due to a sentimental, a personal, attachment upon the part of Commissioner LANTRY. But this theory was speedily overset by the evidence that in every municipal department, and whether the question was of exterior architecture, interior architecture, "cell work," plumbing, or even landscape gardening, they turned up as the universal Tammany experts and solvents. So it seems that they must have been imposed upon poor Commissioner LANTRY as well as upon the other Commissioners concerned.

Meanwhile it is evident that Tammany could not have made a more barefaced and cynical avowal of its contempt for intelligent opinion than by its continual invocation and constitution of these entirely obscure persons, of no sort of professional authority, upon all manner of municipal questions involving professional authority. Their professional authority was so slight that their private employment had not sufficed to secure them from a bankruptcy which a Judge has strongly intimated to have been at least morally fraudulent.

Messrs. WITHERS & DICKSON, the architects of the Tombs, whom Commissioner LANTRY has been compelled to try to oust from their places to make room for HORGAN & SLATTERY, have propounded to the Commissioner, as our columns have borne witness, some disagreeable questions which have "put him in a hole." It is likely that he will remain contentedly in the hole. Any effort to emerge from it would only call more attention to a series of transactions to which it is not at all in the interest of Tammany to have attention called. The whole history of the relations of HORGAN & SLATTERY to this municipality constitutes a chapter which, for cynical impudence and indecent disrespect to the opinions of mankind, makes a "record," even for Tammany Hall.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Keeping up its work—possibly more profitable than patriotic—as the official Filipino organ in America, The Springfield Republican prints a long letter which it says was sent by one SIXTO LOPEZ, formerly of Manila and now of London, to Gov. ROOSEVELT. The Republican sadly remarks that the Governor has not chosen to make the letter public, so it has been forced to do what little it can in that direction itself. Señor LOPEZ writes very good English—or somebody does for him—but as the greater part of his essay consists of a confession of his inability to see why our treatment of the Philippines differs from our treatment of Cuba, and of assertions of his personal opinion, interesting enough, but of no especial value, that the Filipinos, if allowed to govern themselves under an American protectorate, would behave with great propriety and calmness, it is no wonder the Governor failed to find the document worthy of publicity. There is, however, one very curious paragraph in the letter. "You believe," it says, "that we receive encouragement in our armed resistance from those who sympathize with our cause. Let me assure you that this is not so. On the contrary, if you were all like Senator HOAR, and many others whom I could mention, we should lay down our arms at once. If Mr. BRYAN were elected we should throw our arms into the sea. (You can strike the latter sentence out if you choose, if you publish this letter.) But I will tell you from whom our encouragement comes. It comes from the man who would set his politically flat feet upon our rights. It comes from the man who makes unfounded and wicked accusations against us and our leader; (every hard name hurled at AGUINALDO means another soldier recruited to our ranks.) It comes from those who declare that we are the 'precise analogues' of Boxers and Apaches. The fact is we are human, and human nature everywhere is aroused to deathless antagonism by unfair and cruel treatment." Doubtless the anti-imperialists think it was this passage that prevented the Governor from publishing the letter. Well, THE TIMES is not afraid to lift the veil of secrecy, for the declarations of Señor LOPEZ are utterly unsupported by known facts, but are, on the contrary, at widest variance with them, at least so far as the existing situation is concerned. Possibly enough AGUINALDO would "come in" if Mr. BRYAN were elected, but certainly it is the hope of that election which keeps him out in the mountains.

—We were amazed to receive yesterday from one of our readers a letter in which our recent remarks about Capt. RICHARD P. LEARY and his doings in Guam were warmly praised as "a fine example of 'letting him down easy.'" It is the commonest of journalistic experiences to have statements made in jest denounced as heretical or inaccurate, and to have obvious sarcasm mistaken for dense ignorance, but it is rare, indeed, that sincere commendation is understood in a Pickwickian sense. Our correspondent, apparently thinking to express in plain language what we hid under a veil of persiflage, writes: "Capt. LEARY may be a fine gentleman, standing high in his profession, but as a Governor he made a painful impression on millions of his fellow-citizens, and it was with most grateful feelings they learned that (as you put it) 'he had tired of the island and requested an assignment elsewhere.' His antics as administrator of Guam have given him a place in the memory of this generation, at least." We wish to assert in all possible sobriety that, however it may be with millions of Capt. LEARY'S fellow-citizens, he has never pained us in the slightest degree. In calling occasional attention to the amusing features of his proclamations we have never failed to express the opinion that in substance they were thoroughly sound and wise. There was no hidden or double meaning in our words. Capt. LEARY makes fun for himself and others wherever he goes, but he knows his duty at least as well as do certain other officers who take life and themselves—especially themselves—more seriously. At Guam, as at Samoa, the Captain has indulged in a joke whenever opportunity offered, but he has never neglected the work he was set to do, and according to all accounts he has done that work extremely well. If he has shown small respect for the established customs and institutions of the island, it was because they were unworthy of reverence.

—An earnest plea is made by The Philadelphia Medical Journal for the granting of increased powers and larger appropriations to State Boards of Health. It declares that much work of a purely sanitary nature, and which can be effectively and economically performed only by scientific men under the control of a single responsible body provided with adequate resources, is now intrusted to boards created for political reasons—that is, to make offices and salaries for party favorites, and the result is the expenditure of much money with most unsatisfactory returns. Going into details, The Medical Journal says: "Dairy Commissioners, Live Stock Boards, Mine Inspectors, Plumbing Inspectors, pure food investigators, State chemists, and the like officials of whatever grade or character have no legitimate claim for existence and public remuneration except the sanitary one. When the offices are created separately, and with special power, and are supported by individual appropriations, they lose their effectiveness, minimize the amount of work done, increase useless expenditures, become more or less influential political jobs, and in the end keep the legitimate Boards of Public Health from receiving the recognition and support which should be given them in the interest of the public." One trained Inspector at $1,000 a year, it is asserted; can accomplish more real work for an active Board of Health than is secured from a Dairy or Pure Food Commissioner, with an assistant, chief clerk, and stenographer—none of whom, except the stenographer, does much of anything more than use up railway passes. The article, which was evidently intended to enrage the officials it attacks, thus concludes: "The best and most economic administration of all matter pertaining to sanitation is only attained when the powers are conferred upon doctors and expenditures are controlled by them for legitimate purposes." There are, however, doctors who are also politicians, and who shall protect us from them?

—In 1890 Lincoln, Neb., had 55,154 inhabitants. Now it has only 40,169, a decrease of 14,985, or 27.17 per cent. So few American cities have failed to grow in the last decade that every such instance suggests anxious inquiry as to the nature of the conditions which overcame the general tendency. Few of us know more than a single fact about Lincoln—that it is the chosen abiding place of a certain orator—and there will be, we fear, an instinctive impulse to connect the fact with the city's refusal to progress in any direction except backward. Yet it is understood that the orator is entirely unobjectionable as a neighbor, so the matter is wrapped in darkest mystery. Lincoln ought to explain itself, and at once. It doubtless can explain if it chooses.

—While strongly desirous of giving the Duke of ABRUZZI full credit for the disposition which he long ago manifested of employing his wealth and leisure in more manly and useful ways than those selected by some other representatives of the royal caste, we cannot help wondering at certain details of his recent experience as an arctic explorer. The Duke, it seems, had two of his fingers frostbitten while making a short trial journey over the ice, and thereafter the work of the expedition apparently had to go on without his personal assistance. At any rate, we are told that he remained in his tent for "several months," while other members of his company, not of his exalted rank, started off over the ice and managed to surpass by a few monotonous miles the best previous record of north pole hunters. It is much more than possible that these men, too, suffered from cold hands, and cold feet as well, but they did not retire to a tent. To be entirely frank, it is not customary for plebeians in the arctic regions to pay much attention to a sore finger, or even to two sore fingers, and the Duke's course in seeking the seclusion of his tent for reasons so little tragical is a marked and rather amusing innovation in hyperborean fashions. Still, royal manners are not as other manners, and it is hardly fair to judge even a Prince on a brief dispatch sent chiefly to announce a safe return from the frozen north to the joys and comforts of civilization. When his book comes out, everything will be explained, doubtless, and the Duke will be revealed as the hero as well as the financier of the expedition. He has his record of "farthest north," and that is really the only important thing. Just why it is important cannot be seen at a glance, any more than one can instantly tell why anybody who enters the Arctic Ocean at all would have the slightest trouble in bringing back a better set of figures than 86:33. The word of explorers, curiously enough, is never questioned, except by other explorers, and not very often by them.

—Never, probably, were lugubrious anticipations more widespread and sincere in New York than when the present Fire Chief was appointed to his enormously important and responsible position. His very name, hinting, or rather screaming, favoritism of the worst sort, filled the public with alarm for the safety of the city, and the current stories of his rapid rise in the department were taken as proving not his remarkable competency for the control of the fire-fighting force, but the remarkable efficiency of a political "pull" based on relationship to the greatest of our bosses. Months have passed since the deeply alarming appointment was made, and simple justice compels the admission that, however Chief CROKER obtained his place, he has filled it very much more than well, and that to-day absolutely nobody questions either his ability or his inclination honestly to earn every cent of the $6,000 a year which the city pays him. He has not, as was expected, dragged the force into the mire of Tammany politics; instead he has maintained over his subordinates a discipline as wise as it has been firm, and he has taken a most active personal part in the actual work of putting out fires. His courage has equaled his energy, and his men have been inspired as much by the example of their Chief as by his orders. In addition to all this, Mr. CROKER—Mr. EDWARD F. CROKER, to avoid the faintest chance of a mistake among non-metropolitan readers—has shown a most practical knowledge of the needs of the service. He has not hesitated to abandon old methods or utensils no longer fitted for new conditions, and he has been fertile in the invention of novel appliances for assisting the work and increasing the power of his men. He has, for instance, introduced the use of searchlights to facilitate work at night, and by the employment of megaphones he has overcome the difficulty of transferring directions between the streets and the tops of lofty buildings. His recent insistence that the standpipes in such buildings should have uniform attachments, adapted to those on the department hose, was an admirable idea, so simple that the failure to enforce it in the past now seems distinctly criminal. In short, Chief CROKER has lived down his ominous name, disproved the truth of numberless predictions of evil, and firmly established himself in the respect of his fellow-citizens. He is the most agreeable of disappointments.

PROFIT ON SILVER COINAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think your correspondent on the subject of "Profit on Silver Coinage" had a correct idea, but did not carry it out clearly. A very good little lecture on 16 to 1 could be worked up from this germ if put into simple language, which, by the way, is not done in most of the articles I have read on the subject.

When silver is coined by the Government there is, as you say, an apparent profit on it when paid out as dollars, but if these dollars are returned and gold is demanded for them, what becomes of that profit?

I think the Government is in the position of a strong firm or corporation indorsing checks for a weak one, and, while it has nominal profits from coining less than a dollar's worth of silver and calling it a dollar, it at the same time increases its liabilities just so much, and in any liquidation actual assets will be what count. Of course, it goes without saying that the dollar of silver has performed its functions and passed freely as a dollar because our Government's credit is back of it, but I think you might almost as well take the actual cost of a greenback—call it 5 cents—and say that the Government makes a profit of 95 cents on every one of those printed and issued. Of course, there are all the ramifications of so many silver or gold dollars deposited in the Treasury as security for the greenback, but when we come right down to "brass tacks" there is more profit in the greenback, and one is no more a dollar than the other, (I mean as to the greenback and silver,) though their relative intrinsic values are naturally different. Our Government corporation is only as strong as its actual assets plus its credit. It is the latter which holds all our money and bonds where they are to-day, and the threat against it implied in unlimited coinage of silver would, if carried out, bring us to actual assets only, and the "profit on silver" would be shown to be only an apparent one. I don't think it ought to be figured or argued upon, for it is academic or speculative.

DAVID S. BROWN, JR.
New York, Sept. 8, 1900.

July a Great Month for Dates.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the Queen's warrant, authorizing Lord Roberts to annex the Transvaal, was dated July 4, the Independence Day of the Union. July is a great month for historic dates. The 1st is Dominion Day. The 12th is the Orangemen's day, and also the anniversary of the evacuation of the Crimea in 1856. On the 14th the Bastile was taken. The 16th is the Mohammedan sacred day. The battle of Killiecrankie was fought on the 27th. The Spanish armada was destroyed on the 29th, and the siege of Derry was "lifted" on the 30th. Now we have "Transvaal Day" on the 4th.

NUGGETS.

Unpleasantness at the Window.

Paying Teller—Excuse me, madam, but I don't know you.

Lady with Check—Know me? Well, I should think not! There are no bank cashiers in our set.—Chicago News.

His Turn.

"Excuse me for yawning, but everything that fellow is getting off is so old."

"It all sounds new to me. How do you know it's old?"

"I heard him in New York last week."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Much Gratified.

He—While I was out sailing this Summer I fell overboard into a very stormy sea.

She—My gracious! But they rescued you, didn't they?

"Oh, yes! they pulled me out, of course."

"Oh my! I'm so glad to hear you weren't drowned."—Philadelphia Record.

The Gilded Dome.

Kindergartner (telling the Christmas story)—And the shepherds saw in the heavens a glorious light, growing brighter and brighter every minute. What was this dazzling light, children?

"I know," piped little Barbara, "the dome of the Boston State House!"—Boston Christian Register.

Golf.

"I tell you, golf is going to be the salvation of the Nation. It is going to make athletic men and women out of our puny offsprings, and lengthen our days by decades."

"But our ancestors didn't go in for golf."

"And where are they now? Dead! All dead!"—Boston Journal.

SCHOOL AGAIN.

Ella M. Sexton in San Francisco Chronicle.

What blissful peace the city holds,
And thankful mothers say
Once more that school (and safety) folds
Each little flock away;
To flying cars no anxious looks
Turn now; there's comfort when
Those daring boys with lunch and books
Have gone to school again.

No Indian warwhoops pierce the air,
No tortured shrieks have led
Distracted women to declare
Some child is nearly dead;
Ring in, ye blessed bells of nine,
A reign of quiet, then
Those noisy boys with sign and whine
Have gone to school again.

The neighboring cats bask in the sun,
A feathered chorus sings
"Birds, aren't you glad that school's begun
For boys with deadly slings?"
But at my door lies Rover, dumb
With grief beyond my ken,
His master, nay, his friend and chum,
Has gone to school again.

Trapeze and bars deserted wait
That busy sand-lot corps,
The swinging, squirming, squealing freight
These rings and ropes upbore,
Sits silent, caged (you might believe)
Within some prison pen.
Those athletes, meekly, (though they grieve,)
Have gone to school again.

Young eyes that smiled at sun and sky,
Frown hard at black and white,
As hours like days go lagging by,
While four walls spoil delight
Of out-door fun, of merry noise
Of glad vacation, when
Life's happiest creatures were these boys
Just gone to school again.

The Art of Making a City.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

PARIS, Aug. 31.—There are many things in the exposition that are better calculated than the exhibition of the City of Paris "to take the eye of a vulgar crowd," in Rufus Choate's famous phrase about the second-hand harness. But there is not one that is more instructive to those who are interested in the problems of which the Parisian solution is here shown. To the inhabitants of an American city, and to the New Yorker in particular, the instruction must be mingled with a good deal of wholesome but bitter mortification. He cannot help thinking what a figure his own municipality would cut if it were shown in competition not only with Paris, but with any one of the provincial capitals of France. In Rouen, in Caen, in Tours, and in smaller towns than these, it is as plain that the French have managed to get and keep the best brains and training available for their edilities as it is that no American city has succeeded in doing so. The consolation which may be derived from proclaiming the advantages of individualism in provinces that are distinctly the provinces of corporate arrangement and management somehow fails to console in presence of the overwhelming evidence that in these matters the French are immeasurably more civilized than we are.

Of course the City of Paris itself is its own permanent exposition. It so imposes itself as the object lesson for all Europe as well as for all America in the art of citymaking that the younger generation of our architects have succeeded in persuading themselves, and are trying to persuade others, that the way to have well-ordered municipalities is to imitate the passing and questionable fashion of French architecture, the "neo-grec rococo," which is questionable in France itself, and which is much more than questionable in its imported manifestations. (In the United States naval exhibit there is shown a design for the new buildings of the Naval Academy at Annapolis which makes the observer think he has strayed into the French section by mistake.) But the real lesson of Paris is not this. It is that the way to make a beautiful and attractive city is to get and keep the men who know best how to make it, and to subordinate individual freaks and advertising ambitions to the purpose of avoiding a "mean city." I have spoken already of the immeasurable inferiority of the means of public conveyance in Paris to those of New York, or of any other American city. It is, so far as one can see by taking careful notice, our one point of municipal superiority against the thousand points of municipal inferiority which force themselves upon the attention of the visiting New Yorker, and fill him with wholesome shame.

After seeing Paris, one is the more anxious to see the municipal exhibition, for the same reason that one is anxious, after having gone through a complicated building, to see and study the plan of it. And, of course, there are many here of the things that Paris does not show at all, the whole subterranean and circulatory systems, for example, of sewerage and water supply and the like, and the whole scheme of public works of which only so small a part meets the eye. How much importance Paris attaches to the fact of such a representation may be judged from her having put up a building some 300 feet long and perhaps a third as wide in order to accommodate her showing. The invaluable "Guide Hachette" states that this edifice recalls the Hotel de Ville, which, inasmuch as it has a projecting centre flanked with hooded pavilions, though without the crowning lantern, it may do. To me it seems rather to illustrate the almost invariable infelicity which attends the French architect when he essays the romantic architecture of which, nevertheless, his country contains the most memorable examples. One can see that the elevation of the building on the Seine may have looked very well on paper. In execution it is so painfully thin and shallow as to have the air of a pasteboard screen rather than of a built wall.

If architecturally the building is unworthy of its contents, it has to be owned that these are arranged and presented in perfection, with that clearness and unmistakable precision which is the most French of qualities, and makes any French presentation an "exposition." Tableaus and manikins are introduced whenever they are needed to make a "demonstration," and the method of graphical presentation of statistics is employed whenever it is useful or even possible. In this manner are shown, in a series of separate and succeeding departments, the whole economy of the City of Paris, excepting, apparently, the department of the fine arts, of the union of sculpture and architecture and gardening which may be studied to so much better advantage out of doors. Here is shown the work of what in our classification would be the Departments of Police, of Health, of Charities and Corrections, and of Public Works. And every one of them is so arranged and presented, by whatever method will present it most vividly, that one can imagine a student going through the exhibition relating to his own specialty without having occasion to ask a single question, or feeling the need of any information additional to what is supplied to him.

Of course it is to specialists that the exhibition mainly appeals. The generalist observes only how admirably it is made, and of what enormous interest and importance it must be to those who are technically engaged upon the problems of which there is here shown the Parisian solution, which is to say the solution most likely in all the world to be accurate and complete when the question is of citymaking. Doubtless the experts of European cities are diligently studying it. But only fancy coming upon Mr. Holahan, or Mr. Dalton, or even the gentleman to whom Mr. Dalton "pays $7,000 a year," or Col. Murphy, immersed in the study of his own business as it is expounded where it is most successfully practiced! Cease, Hope, cease that flattering tale. In that happy and distant day, when we have "downed Tammany" for good, and got the benefit of what intelligence we have that applies to municipal government, as Paris now has of hers, when a Waring shall be no longer a shining exception to the rule, but only a shining illustration of it, our heads of departments may be found poring over the showing of how they order these matters better in France. But then we, too, shall be busy in making a city.

M. E.

CHING NEGOTIATES WITH THE ALLIES

He Returns to Peking by Order of the Emperor.

LI GOES NORTH TO-MORROW

Chinese Court Removed Everything of Value from Imperial Palace Before Its Flight.

A Japanese official dispatch says Prince Ching has arrived in Peking. The Prince says the Emperor ordered him to return to the capital on account of the "present grave situation," to arrange affairs immediately.

Advices from Peking received at Shanghai by mail say that Ching's secretary conferred, previous to the Prince's arrival, with the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, and a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen conferred with the British Minister.

These visits were believed to portend the opening of peace negotiations.

Li-Hung-Chang intends to start for Peking from Shanghai to-morrow.

Sang-Fau, Viceroy of Yun-Nan and Kwei-Chow, is reported to have started at the head of a large force to rescue the Emperor.

The allies found dirt and confusion everywhere when they marched through the imperial palace. Everything of value had been removed.

A portion of the Sixth United States Cavalry defeated 600 Boxers near Peking. Thirty Boxers were killed and many captured.

PRINCE CHING IN PEKING.

Ordered by Emperor of China to Make Arrangements with Allies—Americans Defeat Boxers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. — The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio:

"Gen. Yamaguchi wired to the following effect:

"Col. Shiba, who was sent with a company of cavalry to Tsing-Ho Sept. 3, escorted Prince Ching back to Peking. The Prince's residence being in the district occupied by Japanese, is guarded by them.

"Previous to his arrival the Prince communicated to Major Gen. Fukushima, saying that on account of the present grave situation he had been ordered by the Emperor to return to Peking and to arrange affairs immediately.

"'The district in possession of Japanese is now quiet and in order, and the Chinese, entertaining no fear, have resumed their business.

"The railway south of Yang-Tsun is working, but it is impossible to say when communication beyond that place will be reopened."

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 7. — Mails from the North bring a bunch of belated messages, with a notice from the cable office at Taku, dated Aug. 30, saying that the office, being five days behind on Government messages, is not able to undertake other work. The wires to Peking were being cut daily by Boxers, and communications were interrupted half the time, although restored as rapidly as possible by the British and Americans.

The Taku cable office, on the date mentioned, was handling the messages of all Governments and armies except the Russian and Japanese, and press dispatches would necessarily fare ill.

Advices from Peking say that Prince Ching's secretary entered the city and conferred with the Spanish Minister, Señor B. J. de Cologan, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps. The result of the conference had not been made public when the advices left the capital.

On Sept. 1 an Imperial Grand Secretary and member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, whose name is given as Kes, which is not intelligible, conferred with Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British Minister, with the result that Prince Ching was expected in Peking Sept. 3.

This visit and that to Señor de Cologan were believed to be preliminary to the opening of peace negotiations.

A week earlier the Generals and Ministers had been discussing the advisability of destroying the Forbidden City because the Chinese had failed to make peace overtures. The Russians strongly favored destruction, but the others delayed action in order to consult with their Governments.

After the decision not to destroy the Forbidden City detachments of the allies marched through the Imperial Palace, finding dirt and confusion everywhere. Everything valuable had been removed.

The British seized Feng-Tai, an important railway station and strategic position south of Peking.

The Russians and Japanese scoured the country for twenty miles south of Peking looking for Boxers, but found none.

Three hundred men of the Sixth United States Cavalry defeated 600 Boxers who had arrived with spears and swords at Hunting Park, eleven miles from Peking. Thirty Boxers were killed and many were taken prisoners. The flags of the enemy and a large quantity of weapons were captured.

On Sept. 1 the Japanese and Germans were pushing troops from Tien-Tsin toward Peking.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Belated dispatches to The Times from Peking say that the Court fled on the morning of Aug. 14 by the west gate, while the Japanese were shelling the east gate. The intention of the Court was not to proceed to Sian-Foo, in the Province of Shen-Si, but to turn north to Jehol, and to remain there awaiting events.

No high officials accompanied the Court except Prince Ching.

TO RESCUE THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Sept. 8, from its Shanghai correspondent:

"Sang-Fau, the Manchu Viceroy of the Provinces of Yun-Nan and Kwei-Chow, started northward on Sept. 5 at the head of a large force to rescue the Emperor.

"An imperial decree has been issued aiming to prove the innocence of the Empress Dowager in connection with the attacks upon foreigners.

"Li-Hung-Chang intends to go north next Tuesday, (Sept. 11.) He will be accompanied by Chang-Wi, Director of Mines for the Province of Pe-chi-Li, and Tsseng, manager of the Northern Railway.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, Li-Hung-Chang has been awaiting the imperial edict appointing additional negotiators.

AMERICANS TRICKED IN PEKING.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the apportionment of Peking to the control of the different nations the Americans, in ignorance of what was being done, permitted a rectification of the French quarter, adjoining the American.

This transferred from American to French possession Prince Li's palace, the richest in Peking, stocked with treasures worth millions of dollars.

DEAD-LOCK OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The deadlock in Peking apparently continues. It begins to look as if no solution would be attained, at any rate before the arrival of Count von Waldersee at Tien-Tsin. Germany seems to have introduced a new complication by endeavoring to organize some kind of offensive movement in the Province of Pechi-Li.

From the plentiful crop of conflicting rumors, both as regards the actual position of affairs in China and the diplomatic aspects in Europe, it is next to impossible to extract any definite fact.

A Washington dispatch talks of a movement among the powers to appoint Sir Robert Hart as the European representative in negotiations with China.

BRITISH TROOPS AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

WEI-HAI-WEI, Sept. 4.—Four hundred Punjabis landed here to-day for the garrison. It is expected that two Indian regiments will remain at this station during the Winter.

Orders have been received to proceed with the fortification works as fast as possible.

Quarters That the Germans Demand.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.—Mail advices received here say that the buildings at Tien-Tsin from which the Germans propose to evict the Americans are large warehouses owned by Chinamen and conveniently situated on the Pei-Ho, at the head of steamboat navigation. The Americans have been occupying the buildings since they arrived at Tien-Tsin. As the other large buildings were taken by other troops, it will be hard to find suitable Winter quarters for the Americans.

Major Marchand Starts for China.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 9.—Major Marchand of Fashoda fame embarked here to-day on a steamer bound for China, where he is going to represent France on the international commission composed of officers intrusted with the settlement of diplomatic questions and any difficulties arising between the different portions of the foreign corps. An immense crowd gave Major Marchand a rousing send-off. The Nationalists endeavored to make political capital out of his departure, the Nationalist Mayor of Paris coming to Marseilles for the special purpose of bidding Marchand farewell.

AMERICA'S MISSION IN ASIA.

President Barrows Preaches on China's Need of Christian Regeneration.

President John Henry Barrows of Oberlin College preached last evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church on "The Christian Struggle and the East." He said in part:

"Christianity, which like all other great religions came from Asia, has gone back to Asia to subdue it. The chief moral battle of the twentieth century will be between Christian ideas and forces and the decayed, backward-looking, conceited, devitalized semi-civilization of the Asiatic Continent. The present war in China is opening the world's eyes and throwing into new prominence the mighty missionary problem. America is now the dominant power in the Pacific, and the Pacific, with seven hundred million people on its shores, is to be the highway of the world's chief commerce. The future greatest city may not be London or New York, but may be somewhere on the coasts of the world-wide sea.

"There is only one kind of 'imperialism' that any American Christian believes in, and that is the imperialism of the Kingdom of Christ. Let this be world wide, the sooner the better.

"God in his providence has enlarged our National opportunities and obligations. New responsibilities should make us sober, determined that power should mean blessings to others. The head of a Christian college in China said recently: 'I do not know an English-speaking man in the Far East who is not glad that America has become an Asiatic power.'

"The present uprising of a fanatical Chinese patriotism is not chargeable to missionaries so much as to the cruelty, covetousness and land-stealing of European powers. I am weary of having the heroic and life-giving missionaries ignorantly and often maliciously decried. They are the hope of China and of Asia. The brightest spots that I saw in the great continent were the mission stations.

"China needs something more than reform, railroads, modern universities, and good government. With these she needs regeneration, new life, life from above, a life that will turn her eyes from peering backward and lead her to look up to God and forward into a better future. Americans should rejoice in what their missionaries have wrought in their grand devotion, leading to martyrdom, and in the new opportunities which the wise and adequate settlement of the present troubles will open to all her better forces.

"The twentieth century must see the uplifting and enlightenment of Asia, and thus the final 'unitizing of the globe.'"

BURGLARS DISCOVERED FLEE.

One of Them First Seizes a Pocketbook—The Men Caught.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Rose of 425 East Fifty-ninth Street were aroused at 10 o'clock Saturday evening by hearing some one in their rooms. Mrs. Rose screamed and two men dashed out of the flat and escaped. They had just entered the rooms, and it was the noise the burglars made in forcing the door with a jimmy that awoke Mr. and Mrs. Rose. Before they fled, one of the men, although he knew that he had been discovered, ran to a bureau and seized a pocketbook containing $5.

Mr. Rose gave a description of the burglars to the police and yesterday afternoon Detectives Maxon and Boyle of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station arrested James Slattery, eighteen years old, of 407 East Sixty-third Street, and Frank Trainor, twenty years old, of 425 East Fifty-ninth Street, who were identified by Mr. Rose.

Slattery and Trainor will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning and photographed, after which they will be arraigned in the Yorkville Court.

DISCHARGED ACTOR SUES.

Menifee Johnston Seeks Damages for Injury to His Reputation.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—When H. Coulter Brinker, the actor, was killed recently by falling from a hotel window in New York it became necessary for Manager Neu of the New Century Theatre to engage a new leading man for the Brinker-Abell stock company. Menifee Johnston was engaged for two weeks at $75 a week, to appear in "Fanchon the Cricket," and "Squire Kate," as leading man to Una Abell, Mr. Brinker's widow.

At the close of the second rehearsal Manager Neu told Johnston that his services were no longer required. Johnston has now engaged counsel to bring suit. He claims that his reputation has been injured, and he wants damages. Manager Neu says Johnston's acting was not satisfactory, and that he attempted to dictate to the stage manager.

FRENCHMEN ON THE BOERS

Correspondent Expected to Eulogize Them Did the Reverse.

FATE OF A BRETON VOLUNTEER

Abandoned by Burghers When Sick, They Later Try to Kill Him—The Prisoners at St. Helena.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—Some interesting letters are being published here by Jean Carrère, the only French journalist to whom has been permitted access to the scene of the British operations in the Transvaal. M. Carrère is a Southerner, a typical Marseillais, with a good deal of the Tartarin and of the troubadour in his composition—joyous, sentimental; and good humored—and his description of what he has seen is both vigorous and picturesque, though as a correspondent he has no conception of news. Sent out to write a glowing account of British misdeeds and cruelty, he has been so well treated that he sees everything "couleur de rose." This irritates his French readers, who expected something quite different, but M. Carrère, like every Meridional, is irrepressible, and his work, moreover, bears the stamp of truth.

His last contribution is a description of a little Breton prisoner whom he met in the British hospital at Bloemfontein, and as the French would say, "C'est a mourir de rire." The little Breton was named Paul Thierry, the son of a French officer, and the nephew of Admiral Reveillière. As he looked at his shabby clothes and apologized for them a tear welled in his eye. It was in the month of January that he left France. His family was against it, but at last his father yielded. He went to defend a weak people, solely because an appeal was made to youth. He was sent by the X Committee, the organizer of which naturally stopped in Paris. The French contingent did not establish very good relations with the Boers. They were, Thierry admitted, somewhat mixed, some of them being downright rascals. The Germans were more numerous, better organized, and better recruited. They got on well together, and this, said the little Breton, consoled them a little for the Boers.

The Boers were not good to their allies, and ill-treated them, gave them nothing, not even food, abandoned them at every opportunity, left them to fight alone, and abandoned the sick.

Thierry himself fell ill, and took refuge in a farm in the Free State. He was not well taken care of, and one morning, when the arrival of the British was signaled, the Boers went away and left him. The farmers then made him get up, and said that if he were found in their house they would be compromised, and literally turned him out of doors. His strength failed him. He was exhausted, and could not even carry his equipment. The Britsh found him and took him, shiverin~ with fever, to a field hospital, and then to Bloemfontein, where, thanks to good nursing, he recovered.

The Boer prisoners at Bloemfontein found out where Thierry was, and escaped one night with the intention of killing him. They were furius with him because he had allowed his equipment to be taken; and that, the little Breton thought, beat anythin~ for meanness. So thought M. Carrère, too, in his heart, but he improved the occasion by pointing out to the Breton that the Boers were excussable because they were sick at losing their independence, and saw an enemy in every foreigner. The nephew of Admiral Reveillière had not even the price of a postage stamp about him, but good Col. Townsend wrote to his mother to say that he was safe and sound. Mrs. Guthrie, the head nurse, thought that perhaps he might be sent back to Europe, and so the little Breton would see Paris, which he has not ~et seen, and Brittany and the paternal roof. At which exquisite prospect he was so moved that he could not find words in which to express his joy.

A curious story is contributed by another Frenchman, who managed to see the Boer prisoners at St. Helena. He says they are very well treated by the native population, and happier than they have ever been since they were captured. Some of them complain of getting too fat. They are allowed plenty of liberty, play at various games, and visit the tomb of Napoleon. One young prisoner was shot, apparently by mistake, by a sentry who thought he wanted to escape. The Coroner of the island insisted on holding an inquest, and blamed the military authorities for not having issued precise orders as to where the prisoners might go and where they might not go. The incident exasperated the prisoners for a few days, and they threatened to "do" for the sentries. Cronje himself intervened, and declared that a murder had been committed. He had a discussion with the military authorities, and absolutely triumphed over the arguments of his adversaries. So, at least, says the French correspondent.

Cronje and his wife, his grandson, and his secretary live at Kent Cottage, which is commanded by the guns of High Knoll Fort, and they are guarded by civilians. Cronje lives close to Plantation House, which is the country residence of the Governor and his family, and next to him are the Dutch Consul and the Protestant Bishop. He is not allowed out on parole, but he may go to church three miles from Deadwood Camp, accompanied, however, by a British guard, and on account of the distance he is allowed to use a carriage. He is treated with great respect by the other prisoners, but the French correspondent has not yet managed to talk to him, though once, he says, Cronje looked at him in a benevolent and sumptuous sort of way. Cronje is not the taciturn, sulky person he is usually represented to be, but shouts with delight when he comes across a particularly beautiful bit of scenery. The prisoners on parole have been helped by the inhabitants of St. Helena, and nearly all of them have obtained work.

R. S.

GEN. BULLER ON THE ADVANCE.

Seized Papers Show Netherlands Railway Company Aided Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 9.—Sir Redvers Buller continues his advance. He crossed the Mauch Berg, ten miles east of Lydenburg, and came into action with the Boers.

The occupation of Lydenburg, which took place last Thursday, is regarded as marking one of the last stages of the war. The Boers now talk of trekking into German territory.

Lord Methuen is marching on Lichtenburg from Mafeking.

It is said that papers seized at Pretoria show that the Netherlands Railway Company in many ways actively assisted the Boers. It converted its workshops into arsenals and provided the Transvaal forces with horseshoes.

KILLS HIMSELF FOR A WOMAN.

Secretary of Turkish Embassy in London a Suicide in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Othanase Hadja Yuna Goglion, nephew of the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Costaki Anthopulo Pacha, and Secretary of the Embassy in London, committed suicide yesterday at the railway station in Fontainebleau, blowing out his brains with a revolver.

It appears that he had quarreled with a woman who had refused to live with him. The Turkish Embassy in Paris will arrange to send the body to London.

Severe Fighting in Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 9.—Mail advices received to-day from Colon, Colombia, say that the rebels seized the town of Turbaco, near Carthagena, as well as the railway last Monday. The following day the Colombian warship Cordoba arrived with 400 troops, and heavy fighting ensued. There was great excitement in Carthagena when the mail steamer left Colon.

Pining for Her Missing Daughter.

The police of the Herbert Street Station, Williamsburg, were again appealed to yesterday to try and find some trace of nineteen-year-old Lizzie Schauer who has been missing from her home, 319 Graham Avenue, for two years. The appeal was made at the request of the young woman's mother, who is broken in health and pining away from grief over the prolonged absence of her daughter.

MURDER BY A PARIS GANG.

Band of Young Ruffians Calling Themselves "Apaches" Kill a Cabman and Wound Two Policemen.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—The sensational crime of this week in Paris was committed last evening by a band of young ruffians whose methods are exactly like those of the "gange" that made the lives of respectable people miserable in certain of the poorer districts of New York ten or fifteen years ago. When this circumstance is taken into consideration, together with the fact that these Paris outlaws have taken the name of "Apaches," the conclusion seems almost inevitable that they have formed themselves on an American model.

If it should turn out that our yellow-covered literature has been translated into French to poison the mind of the gamin of Paris we may consider ourselves avenged upon France for those of her literary attempts on American morals that keep Anthony Comstock busy.

However, that is aside from the story of the brutal murder committed last night. The "Apaches" of Paris infest Belleville a manufacturing quarter, the residents of of which are mostly working people. Their exploits hitherto have been principally confined to the sacking of wine shops at night, the beating and robbing of drunken men, and assaults in force upon solitary policemen. The police have made numerous efforts to break up the gang, but as many shop keepers and proprietors of cafés have had their heads and windows smashed for giving information, it has become almost impossible to induce residents of the district to testify against the "Apaches," or to furnish clues to their identity. As their exploit last evening resulted in the murder of a cabman and serious injuries to two policemen, it is probable that a determined effort will now be made to bring the young scoundrels to justice.

It was still broad daylight at 7 last evening when six of the "Apaches" whose ages range between seventeen or eighteen and twenty-five years, suddenly surrounded a cab that was being driven slowly through the Rue Ramponneau, just off the Boulevard de Belleville. They wore masks and dirty blue sashes, the "uniform" of the band. Two of them seized the horse by the bridle, and the others jumped into the cab and, seizing the driver, Leon Marcadet, about the neck from behind, pulled him back from his seat into the body of the vehicle. If he had not resisted stoutly the "Apaches" would probably have merely thrown him out of the cab and driven his cab for a few miles, but Marcadet was a powerful man, and he struggled so desperately that one of the scoundrels drew a long knife and stabbed him twice in the face. One blow destroyed the sight of his left eye, while the other laid his cheek open to the bone.

Blinded as he was, Marcadet fought desperately and screamed for help. His cries brought a crowd into the street; but, seeing that it was the dreaded "Apaches" of the quarter at work, no one dared to offer assistance, but all remained at a safe distance, absolutely panic-stricken and held in awe by the revolvers of three of the desperadoes, who were not engaged with Marcadet.

The cab driver fought so hard that the men in the cab lost all self-control, and growling like savage beasts, they literally cut the face of the unfortunate man to pieces, so that he fell senseless in a pool of blood in the bottom of his vehicle. At this juncture two policemen rushed up and threw themselves upon the six "Apaches," who, with knives and sticks, made short work of them. Both were on the ground senseless and at the mercy of the ruffians, when a squad of police that had been hastily summoned from the nearest station, arrived. They only succeeded in arresting one of the gang, all of the others escaping through the crowd, not one of whom dared to lay hands upon them.

The scoundrel who is under arrest is known as the "Belleville Mouse," and his conduct is exactly that of the ruffians of the New York gangs when in the hands of the police. He boasted that he belonged to the "Apache" band, and told the police magistrate that unless he was released his companions would heve the skin of every "flic," or policeman, in the neighborhood.

The cab driver was taken to a hospital, but died on the way without having recovered consciousness. He had received twenty knife wounds, and both ears and his nose had been cut off. The two policemen are in the hospital also, and although very seriously injured, are expected to recover.

F. M. W.

ARCHBISHOP OF AIX IS DEAD.

Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard Came into Prominence During the French Pilgrimages in 1891.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Mgr. François Xavier Gouthe-Coulard, Archbishop of Aix, is dead.

Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard, who was born at Saint-Jean-la-Vetre Sept. 1, 1820, and who was preconized and consecrated in the Summer of 1896 as Archbishop of Aix, came into striking prominence in the Autumn of 1891 in connection with the "Affair of the Pilgrimages." As the result of violent demonstrations against French pilgrims to Rome, due, it was alleged, to their imprudent behavior, M. Fallières, the Minister of Public Worship in France, invited the Bishops to suspend the pilgrimages. Mgr. Gouthe-Soulard protested against the Ministerial circular, and addressed a letter to the Minister himself in terms that were subsequently adjudged to be offensive. He was summoned to Paris, and, after two trials, was condemned to pay a fine. On the day following the judgment he published a full account of the affair under the title "My Trial and My Advocates," together with many letters of indorsement of his course.

The attitude of the episcopacy in connection with the affair led to interpellations in both houses of the French Parliament, and the question of the separation of Church and State was discussed with considerable heat, the Government finally announcing its intention to introduce more effective repressive measures.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PHILIPPINES.

Commission to Discuss a $2,000,000 Appropriation for Roads and Bridges.

MANILA, Sept. 9.—The Philippine Commission, at its first public session, to be held next Wednesday, will discuss the appropriation of one-third of the Treasury's $6,000,000 for the construction and repair of roads and bridges throughout the archipelago. The people profess to be much gratified at the prospect of this work of development.

The revenue authorities of Manila collect under the Spanish laws a tax of 5 per cent. upon the salaries of American civilians earning $900 per annum and upward. The tax is unpopular and provokes protests among them. The Filipinos and foreigners, who are used to it, do not except to the levy.

The reports of military operations show that of late these have been trivial.

Manila is now experiencing the heaviest typhoon known for years.

PLAZA EMPLOYES ARRESTED.

Three employes of the Plaza Hotel were arraigned before Magistrate Meade in Yorkville Court yesterday morning and held in $500 bail each for examination to-day on charges of being implicated in stealing wine from the hotel. The prisoners are David Johnson, colored, of 321 West Forty-first Street; John Cross, colored, of 328 West Fifty-third Street, and Frank Schronn, a German, of 144 Avenue A.

It had been noticed for some time past by the managers of the hotel that more wine seemed to leave the wine cellar than was paid for. Last week Detective Joseph Wooldridge of Police Headquarters was called in to assist Detective William H. Burns, who is employed by both the Murray Hill and Plaza Hotels. Their investigations led to the arrests.

Johnson and Cross had each been employed in the hotel for about six years, while Schronn had been working there for less than a year. Schronn admitted that he had been stealing wine for about a week, but the detectives believe that the thefts extended over a much longer period.

Rochester University Co-Educational.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The University of Rochester henceforth will be a co-educational institution. Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, and Mrs. Lewis Bigelow appeared before the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees yesterday and announced $50,000 had been raised for an endowment fund, conditional upon women being permitted to enter the university.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 9.—Twenty-four hours of respite were granted to-day from the social activities which have characterized the visit of the British and American squadrons. The day was not without its observances, however. About 10:30 Admiral Bedford's launch from the flagship Crescent approached the Reading Room wharf and took on board a small party comprising Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sears, Mr. Waldron Bates, Miss Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond. The party attended chapel service on board the Crescent, conducted by the ship chaplain, the Rev. M. Royse, in the presence of over 500 officers and men.

A delightful luncheon was then given the visitors by Admiral Bedford, who assisted his officers afterward in showing the party over the ship, explaining the differences in construction from the American ships which loomed up behind Rodick Island.

The "jackies" from the Psyche, Tribune, and Indefatigable in the meantime had landed and marched in irregular bodies through the town to St. Sauveur's Parish Church, the majority entering in a body, the remainder continuing to the Roman Catholic Chapel near the Malvern Hotel.

In the afternoon from 4 to 6 a quiet tea party was given by Miss Gurnee in honor of Admiral Bedford. The guests included Admiral Farquhar, Admiral Bedford, Dr. and Mrs. Abbe, Mrs. and Miss Dimock, Count and Countess Laugier Villars, Mrs. Livingston, Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Charles How, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Mrs. Montant, and Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory.

The informal entertaining of to-day was continued this evening, when Mrs. Henry Dimock of New York gave a large dinner party in the palm garden of the Malvern in honor of Admiral Bedford. Those present included Miss Dimock, Admiral Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sears, Mrs. J. B. Morris, Charles How, Lieut. Strestfield, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Waldron Bates, Mr. Osterhaus, Miss Knowles, Miss Carpenter, Dr. Horace Stokes, Miss Mahan, Dr. and Mrs. Longstreth, Capt. Dickins, Capt. and Mrs. Folger, Miss Gurnee, Admiral Farquhar, Mrs. Van Nest, Capt. Sargent, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Dr. Cushman, Parke Godwin, Lieut. Benson, Mr. Cooper, Capt. Peely, Lieut. Strickland, and Admiral and Mrs. Upshur.

To-morrow's festivities include a sail on the Scorpion to Somes Sound, when luncheon will be served on board to 200 guests, comprising all the officers of both fleets and fifty Summer residents. In the evening thirty-nine of the women of this resort will give a subscription ball at the Malvern in honor of the Admirals.

Among recent arrivals is Count Tarnowski, Secretary to the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who spent July here and has just returned from Newport.

W. K. VANDERBILT RETURNS.

Arrives at Newport from Plymouth, England, on His Yacht Valiant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—Much to the surprise of the cottagers this morning the steam yacht Valiant arrived in the outer harbor, with W. K. Vanderbilt and his guest, W. S. Hoyt, on board.

The vessel had a moderate passage from Plymouth, England. She was on the ocean for eight days and fifteen hours, a longer run than usual across the Atlantic for her. When the Valiant coaled at Plymouth there was a strike of the coal workers, and her supply of coal was of the poorest kind. This caused the delay in her run across.

Mr. Vanderbilt spent to-day with his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and this evening sailed for New York. He will return here about the middle of the week for a three weeks' stay.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—There was a large attendance at the Casino this evening, when the last concert of the season was given.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Ogden Mills, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, A. H. Crossfield, and James V. Parker.

Late arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Bertram Lord, Boston; B. G. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Franklin Liebler, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch and family of New York are at Cliff Cottage No. 5.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of New York and Bishop Butler of Demerara are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

J. Truman Burdick is under medical treatment at the Newport Hospital.

THE NEWPORT SHAM BATTLE.

Plans for the Elaborate Manoeuvres Being Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—Col. Hasbrouck, the commandant of Forts Adams and Greble, is preparing his plans for the part the army will take in the sham battle between the army and the navy, to take place some time between Sept. 15 and Oct. 1. The navy will attempt to capture Newport by forcing an entrance through Narragansett Bay and Newport Harbor, with a view to destroying the Government plants here, and then passing up the bay with the smaller ships of the fleet and destroying the towns of Bristol, Portsmouth, Middletown, and Providence.

Secretary of the Navy Long and other naval and army officials will be present to watch the manoeuvres, which will last for several days. There will be an attack at night, when the Holland and torpedo boats will attempt to destroy the attacking fleet.

The powerful searchlights of the Torpedo Station will play an important part in the defense of the city and bay, while the new searchlight at Fort Adams, with a thirty-inch projector, will be fully installed and ready for use before this week has ended.

A battle on shore between the sea forces of the North Atlantic Squadron and the troops of Fort Adams and the naval apprentice battalion from the Training Station will be one of the features of the manoeuvres. The sailors will attempt to take possession of the city under cover of the guns of the fleet.

MOTHER SAW CHILD KILLED.

Two-Year-Old Lillie Patlebaum Was Run Over By a Car While at Play.

Lillie Patlebaum, a two-year-old child, living with her parents at 35 Goerck Street, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by an open car of the Grand and Houston Street Surface Railway line, north-bound, in front of 36 Goerck Street. The child was playing with a number of companions. She did not see the car, and running into it, was knocked down and crushed to death before the driver could stop the horses.

Mrs. Patlebaum, who witnessed the accident, fainted. She was carried to her home in a semi-conscious state, and her condition is considered critical.

John Gilfoyle, the driver of the car, was arrested by Patrolman John P. Moran, and was locked up in the Delancey Street Station, although he is held blameless by witnesses.

A RECRUIT JUMPS OVERBOARD.

Commits Suicide While on His Way from Worcester to New York.

William Burns, an army recruit of Worcester, Mass., committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping overboard from the Norwich Line steamer City of Lowell, bound for New York, while that vessel was about five miles off the Bartlett Reef Lightship.

Burns and another recruit named Stone boarded the City of Lowell at New London in charge of Corp. H. Cheever. They were drinking on the trip, and about midnight went up on the saloon deck, where Burns stretched himself out on some steamer chairs and apparently went to sleep. Shortly afterward his companions, going below, Burns got up, and climbing over the rail, jumped into the water.

The alarm was given, the steamer stopped, and a boat was lowered, but no trace of Burns could be found.

Investigation at Barge Office.

An investigation of the charges recently made against the officials at the Barge Office will be begun this morning by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Horace A. Taylor. The investigation, it is said, will be held behind closed doors.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FRANCE AND THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.—A recent copy of L'Autorité of Paris contains an article by M. Paul de Cassagnac, in which that publicist indulges in reflections as to the material results France has reached from the Franco-Russian alliance. It will be remembered that the immediate and enthusiastic approval with which Russia stamped the appointment of Field Mashal Count von Waldersee to the command of the allied troops in China created considerable stir in France, which has been augmented since it has been learned that the appointment was directly due to Russian suggestion.

There can be no doubt, M. de Cassagnac thinks, that Russia has sacrificed France to Germany. After recalling that Russia could easily have avoided inflicting this humiliation on her ally, by claiming for herself the command in China, the writer goes on to say that not only politically, but also economically, Russia is treating France as an enemy, for Russian dues on imported wines have been raised 50 per cent. just when in consequence of this year's heavy vintage, the French wine merchant had hoped largely to extend his sales in Russia. Moreover, says M. de Cassagnac, it appears that the Czar has only consented to visit Paris during the exposition if France will raise a fresh Russian loan and add another milliard francs to the five milliard which she has already advanced her ally. M. de Cassagnac thus concludes:

"Whether this fine and somewhat costly plan will be realized we really do not know. What we have observed, however, is that the Russian alliance is suffering from a slight chill in the South of France. People are beginning to think that it costs us a lot and profits us but very little. We are getting over the extravagant delirium with which we welcomed the Russian sovereign, a delirium which was singularly lacking in dignity, for it made us look like a drowning man hanging around the neck of his rescuer. Nor can we forget the complete isolation to which we were abandoned during the lamentable and heartrending Fashoda incident. That day Russia delivered us over, bound hand and foot to England. To-day she places us beneath the German yoke. Truly we are no longer so foolishly anxious to stand up on every and any occasion and listen to the harmonious chords of the Russian anthem. We have already experienced the inconveniences of this alliance; of its advantages we have not even had a glimpse."

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THE COMING AUSTRIAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.—The Austrian Army manoeuvres, which will begin to-day, the anniversary of the death of the Empress Elizabeth, will last until Saturday. The Emperor will not be present until Tuesday. The manoeuvres will be held this year in Galicia, and more extensive preparations have been made for them than ever before. Never before in time of peace has Austria assembled such an army as is now being mobilized. No fewer than 172 battalions of infantry, 142 squadrons of cavalry, and 72 batteries will take part, making a total of about 180,000 men.

It is explained in diplomatic circles that the elaborate demonstration is intended as an object lesson to certain of the Balkan States which are alleged to be on the point of rupturing the treaty of Berlin. But the direct cause for the unusual great display is owing to the fact that the Emperor, instead of holding two manoeuvres with two army corps each, will hold only one manoeuvre of four army corps.

The recent rumors concerning the health of Francis Joseph may be said to lack foundation, for he has declared his determination to ride along the front of the troops as usual, and this year the task he imposes upon himself will require considerable physical endurance, as the lines will extend for forty miles. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir presumptive, will command one of the two armies, while the Emperor in person will superintend the manoeuvres of the other.

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WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE AMEER.—A communication from Simla to the British Foreign Office discredits the rumors that have been current in cable dispatches recently regarding the mobilization of the Afghan Army. It is said that "nothing unusual is occurring at Kabul or in its vicinity." For several years past the Ameer has steadily devoted himself to increasing the efficiency of the regular army, particularly since 1898. More regiments have been raised and a reserve has been started.

The British agent in Simla also calls attention to the fact that the export of grain to Russian territory has been rigorously stopped, and that large military granaries have been built and filled at Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. The export of horses and ponies has also been prohibited. Not only this, but 12,000 animals have been purchased in Afghan, Turkestan, and Badakshan, and sent to Kabul. The object, it is pointed out, is to improve the Commissariat and transport arrangements, thus placing the army on a war footing. The British agent concludes that the troops are well armed with breechloaders, including several thousand magazine rifles. The Ameer has not increased the forces holding Herat or other important fortresses, but the regular army, backed by the tribal levies, is now said to be capable of offering formidable opposition to any invaders of Afghan territory. "Still," adds the agent, "no actual mobilization is at present contemplated."

COL. D. M. TALMAGE DEAD.

He Was the Builder of the First Horse Railroad to Coney Island.

Col. David Miller Talmage died at Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Brooklyn and was a son of Thomas G. and Dorothy M. Talmage. His father was Brooklyn's sixth Mayor. Col. Talmage was a resident of Whitestone for over thirty years, and took an active interest in local affairs, serving nine years as a Trustee of the village and three years as the President of the board.

When Mayor Smith of Brooklyn went into office in 1850 Mr. Talmage became his secretary. Col. Talmage was the projector of a number of horse railroads in Brooklyn, and the actual builder of several of them. In the fifties there was a stage line running from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to East New York, having an equipment of six stages and forty horses. A horse railroad was chartered with a capital of $200,000 and with ex-Mayor Talmage as President. The line was built and cars began running in 1858.

The venture was a success, and Col. Talmage decided to build a line from Fulton Ferry to Coney Island. On July 4, 1861, the road was open to traffic, and the first year it carried 1,500,000 passengers. At this time Coney Island began to be considered a popular resort, but Col. Talmage could have secured a lease of the entire beach in perpetuity from the Trustees of Gravesend for $5,000. Col. Talmage also built the North Second Street Horse Railroad, which made forty miles of track laid by him in Brooklyn.

After this Col. Talmage erected gas plants in twelve South American cities. Caracas was first lighted in 1862, and a banquet was given in honor of Col. Talmage, Gen. Paes and his Cabinet being present. Later Col. Talmage was sent to Venezuela by Secretary Seward to settle claims aggregating $5,000,000, and fulfilled his mission successfully.

Col. Talmage joined the Booklyn City Guard in 1855, became its Captain the following year, in 1859 served on the staff of Gen. H. B. Duryea, and then became Colonel of the Seventieth Regiment and later of the Twenty-eighth, and in 1861 raised the Fifty-sixth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., becoming its first Colonel. In 1862 he was appointed by Gov. Morgan one of the three Commissioners to equip the volunteer forces of the State. He married Miss Ida Caberauz of Philadelphia about three years ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Joseph W. Clowes.

Dr. Joseph Washington Clowes, seventy-nine years old, died yesterday at his residence, 411 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. His death was due to a complication of diseases, the result of old age.

Dr. Clowes was one of the oldest and best-known dentists of New York. He was the last surviving member of the first class graduated at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. Clowes was born in Colchester, Sullivan County, N. Y., March 13, 1821. He began the study of dentistry in 1838 in the office of Dr. J. Smith Dodge. The following year he entered the

BROKEN SPINE REPAIRED

Fragments of Vertebrae Removed and the Broken Bones Chiseled.

Delicate Operation at Harlem Hospital on a Woman Who Fell from a Fire Escape.

An operation similar in many ways to that performed about a year ago at Roosevelt Hospital on Walter Duryea for a broken neck was performed yesterday afternoon at the Harlem Hospital on Mrs. Annie Smith of 2,409 Third Avenue. The operation occupied nearly two hours' time, and is expected to be successful. Fragments of the twelfth dorsal and twelfth lumbar vertebrae were removed after the spine had been exposed to view, and the vertebrae were chiseled to a degree of smoothness.

Mrs. Smith, who weighs 240 pounds, was hanging out clothing from the fire-escape of her apartments on Monday morning. She leaned too far over the railing, lost her balance, and fell to the ground, three stories below. She was picked up unconscious and taken to the Harlem Hospital, where her life was despaired of for some time. She lived, however, and then the hospital physicians began to have hopes of saving her life by an operation.

The fact of her being so fleshy prevented an examination which would tell to a certainty whether the spine were broken or only dislocated. The patient was placed on a water bed, and everything done to ascertain the exact extent of the injury. It was decided that if she rallied at all an operation should be performed. Yesterday morning her strength seemed to have returned sufficiently.

The operation was performed by Dr. A. Palmer Dudley and Dr. Warren O. Plimpton of the Post Graduate Hospital, and Dr. Neassey, house surgeon of the Harlem Hospital. The patient was placed on the operating table shortly after noon. Chloroform was first administered, then ether. An incision six inches in length was made directly over the last dorsal vertebrae. This was extended down to the pelvic arch; the muscles and ligaments were then cut and laid to either side until for a length of six inches the spine was bare and exposed to view.

Then the true nature of the woman's injury was discovered. The twelfth dorsal and the twelfth lumbar vertebrae were fractured, and fragments of the splintered vertebrae had for days been pressing against the spinal cord.

These fragments and splinters of bone were taken away, and the pressure against the spinal cord was thus removed. The rough and jagged portions of the vertebrae were then chiseled off smooth; the muscles and ligaments replaced, and the incision closed with stitches. The operation was completed at 1:45 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the patient recovered from the influence of the anaesthetic.

She was replaced on the water bed, with an extension apparatus to keep the weight of the body on the left side, and returned to her room. Almost immediately after the effect of the anaesthetic had passed away the patient showed a decided improvement in her mental condition. The physicians state that they have every reason to believe that the operation will prove a successful one, and that there will be an improvement as regards the paralyzed condition of the woman's body. The operation is regarded as one of the most difficult and complicated that has ever been performed in the hospital.

MONTREAL'S NELSON.

The Monument Being Restored After Ninety Years' Exposure.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

Workmen have been engaged for nearly two months in refurbishing the pillar on Notre Dame Street, at the intersection of Jacques Cartier Square, which was erected in the early part of the century in memory of Lord Nelson, the greatest hero in modern naval history. Before the task was begun the monument, surmounted by a figure of Nelson, was rapidly crumbling from the effects of over ninety years of exposure to the elements. The mortar was eaten away by winds and rains, leaving deep scars in the irregularly joined stonework, and the inscriptions on the panels, as well as the bas reliefs, were almost obliterated. These have now been replaced with stone tablets, in which the original designs have been faithfully copied; the pile has been strengthened, and there is every outward indication that the monument will remain for many years to come as one of the city's chief attractions.

A brief history of the pillar and the incidents that led up to its erection will be of interest. Late in December, 1805, the news reached Montreal of the victory of the British fleet at Trafalgar. It came by packet post, arriving here on the evening of an assembly ball, held in the Exchange Coffee House, then situated at the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter Streets. While the supper was being served, Mr. Samuel Gerard, one of the stewards who presided, received the papers brought from New York. One of these contained Admiral Collingwood's dispatch of the battle of Trafalgar. The destruction of the enemy's fleet by the gallant lads in the service of King George III. caused the greatest rejoicing imaginable, but this was clouded by the sad tidings of the death of Nelson.

Under the excitement, and on the spur of the moment, Mr. Gerard outlined the plan of erecting a monument in the city, the cost to be defrayed by popular subscription. The response was spontaneous, and the guests, including the ladies, pressed forward to set down their names, and within half an hour more than enough funds were subscribed. A committee was appointed, and in the following Spring the work was begun and successfully carried out.

LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

End of the Taff Vale Strike—Terms of Settlement.

From The London Mail.

The Taff Vale strike is at an end. Nearly at midnight on Thursday, Aug. 30, telegraphs The Daily Mail Cardiff correspondent, the men's executive decided to close with the final offer of the company, and yesterday their constituents, assembled in mass meeting at Cardiff, accepted what was really the inevitable, five only voting against the decision to return to work.

The terms of the settlement are:

1. All men to be reinstated in one month.
2. Service to be considered continuous, as regards pensions, &c., as though there had been no strike.
3. All summonses and other legal proceedings to be withdrawn.
4. Conciliation Board scheme to be considered by the several local railway companies, and adopted, if possible, by Oct. 31.
5. Men's programme to be submitted to the board, if constituted by Oct. 31; if not, to be considered by the Directors.

The men's delegates formally agreed to these terms before midday yesterday, and the 30,000 colliers who had, in sympathy with the railway men, refused to "cut coal," returned to work. In accepting the terms which had been put forward by Sir William Thomas Lewis, the Taff Vale Directors announced that they reserved a "free hand with regard to the men by whom the railway is now being worked," and this is regarded as meaning that some of the strikers will not be reinstated just yet.

Mr. Bell, the A. S. R. S. Secretary, speaking at a mass meeting of railway men at Cardiff, impressed the men with the necessity of not acting as they had done lately should they ever again find it necessary to take extreme measures. About 360 men tendered notices, which expired before they ceased work. The rest of the men gave no notice, and that was breach of contract. They knew from the legal proceedings on Thursday what the result of their action would have been if the company had continued the prosecutions. If they had continued them, it would have cost the society £2,000.

Professional Baseball Players Meet.

The American Association of Professional Baseball Players held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sturtevant House. A committee of three, consisting of Mr. Taylor, counsel for the association; President Zimmer of Pittsburg and Jennings of Brooklyn was appointed to confer with the National League at its meeting next September and ask that the league eliminate from its contracts the right to "farm" or transfer players without first obtaining their consent. A resolution was adopted which binds the members of the association to refrain from rowdyism on the field.

SNUBS FOR MR. WELLINGTON.

Utterly Ignored by Democratic Managers in Maryland—His Flop Expected to Influence Few Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Senator Wellington's flop to Bryan will not admit him to the councils of the Democratic managers in Maryland. Arthur P. Gorman, as the head of the organization, has neither welcomed Wellington into the Democratic ranks nor said one word of indorsement of his course. In fact, Gorman, Gov. Smith, and the other Democratic leaders have utterly ignored Wellington.

Five years ago Senator Wellington, as Chairman of the State Committee, led the Republicans to victory in this State and secured his reward in a seat in the Senate. He had been practically read out of his party before he came out for Bryan. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats in Maryland want him, but he has arranged to speak for Bryan in Chicago and other cities in the West and Northwest in October. He believes he can influence the German-American vote.

The Republican State Committee made inquiries the past week to determine whether there had been any defection on account of Wellington. Only one lone German was found in Cumberland, Wellington's home city, who will desert McKinley for Bryan.

The German-American Republican Club of Baltimore last night repudiated Wellington and informed him by letter that the German Republicans could not follow him. The original source of Wellington's strength was with the Germans in Western Maryland, but politicians of both parties say that his erratic course during the last two years has entirely destroyed his prestige and that he now has but 200 or 300 followers. Chairman Goldsborough of the Republican State Committee to-day made this statement of the party's view of Wellington's bolt:

"The party organization is aware of the fact that Senator Wellington has his personal friends, some of whom he may influence to do as he proposes to do, but we believe these to be too few in number to have any appreciable effect in any locality upon the result of the election."

SPEAKERS FOR TAMMANY.

A List of Nearly 200—To Address Voters in Many Tongues.

Maurice B. Blumenthal will not attend the convention at Saratoga. He is Chairman of the Committee on Speakers, and will be at Tammany Hall daily, completing arrangements for meetings to be held in this county.

There are nearly 200 names on the list of speakers, and there will be conferences with many of them during this week. A diversion this year will be the organization of sub-committees which will make arrangements for meetings to be addressed in French, German, Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Russian, and Polish.

NEW ANTI-IMPERIALIST CLUB.

Germans in Richmond Organizing and Declare for Bryan.

The German Anti-Imperialist Club of the Second Ward, Richmond Borough, was organized on Saturday at the Atlantic Brewery Hotel in Stapleton. These officers were chosen: President—Dr. Fred Mechtol; Vice Presidents—Charles Hoffmann, Philip Wolff, and Martin Eymer; Treasurer—Charles Hoefer; Secretary—Hugo Kessler; Sergeant-at-Arms—Edmund Schaefer.

Hugo Kessler submitted a set of resolutions condemning the Administration for imperialistic tendencies and indorsing the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for President. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Ex-School Commissioner Louis Heymann, the President of the Anti-Imperialist Club of the Fourth Ward made a speech. Twenty-five citizens entered their names on the membership roll.

FUSION IN COLORADO EXPECTED.

Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican Conventions Meet To-day.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—The State Conventions of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republican Parties of Colorado will meet in this city to-morrow to nominate full tickets. The Congressional Conventions of the three parties will also be held.

From all appearances to-night a complete fusion of the three parties will be effected, the ticket to be headed by a Democrat. The two names most frequently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination are Joseph H. Maupin of Cañon City and James B. Orman of Pueblo.

It is said that Senator Teller, Silver Republican, has received the tender of the nomination for Governor, and has been urged to accept it by the leaders of all the three parties, but has thus far refused to permit the use of his name in that connection.

The present indications are that both Congressmen John C. Bell and John F. Shafroth will be renominated.

Mr. Bryan's Quiet Day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for President, spent a quiet Sunday here to-day. After attending church in the morning he returned to the Auditorium, where he took dinner with Gen. Joseph Wheeler, commander of the Department of the Lakes. Mr. Bryan spent the remainder of the day in his rooms, where several Democratic leaders called for a social chat. Mr. Bryan will rest here a few days, and then begin a tour of the country.

To Review District Convention.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 9.—John H. Brinkerhoff of this place has obtained an order from Supreme Court Justice Maddox, returnable on Monday before Judge Chase in Supreme Court Chambers, Brooklyn, for a review of the work of the Democratic Second Assembly District Convention, held last Wednesday night. This was based on a presentment from citizens of Jamaica who claim that John Eldert was defeated by the regular Democracy in the primaries.

WILL STUDY OUR INSTITUTIONS.

Prince Wi-Hwa of Korea Arrives in Washington With His Suite.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—His Royal Highness Prince Wi-Hwa, the second son of the Emperor of Korea, has arrived in Washington with a distinguished suite. He is twenty-five years old, and comes to the United States as a graduate of the Japanese Military School. He will study American economics, commercial methods, and the fundamentals of American civilization.

Prince Wi-Hwa was an envoy appointed by his father to bear the public thanks of the Emperor and the people of Korea to Japan for having secured the independence of Korea, which was one of the results of the Chino-Japan war.

CONTROLLER MORGAN'S FUNERAL

Three Thousand Persons Attend Church Service in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The body of State Controller William J. Morgan was placed in a receiving vault at Forest Lawn Cemetery this afternoon, where it will remain until the return of his sons from Europe, when it will be transferred to a lot of their selection.

The funeral service at the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was attended by about 3,000 persons, and the service at the cemetery was attended by a much larger number.

William Richardson Post, G. A. R., of which Col. Morgan was a member, escorted the coffin from the Morgan residence in Norwood Avenue to the church, and conducted the ritual at the vault. The church service, which took place at 2:30 o'clock, was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Samuel Beeler, and the Rev. L. H. Leek of Pittsburg. Upon the casket was a spray of roses from Gov. Roosevelt, and a wreath of roses from Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Committed Suicide on the Street.

Charles Hilderbrandt, sixty-nine years old, of 317 Germania Avenue, Jersey City, committed suicide at midnight on Saturday by shooting himself in the right temple at the Hudson Boulevard and Sanford Place. The body was sent to the Morgue and the dead man's relatives were notified. They said that he had been ill for a long time and had become despondent, fearing he was incurable. Hilderbrandt owned four houses and was considered wealthy.

THE PARTY CONVENTIONS.

Republicans Preparing for Nominations, Judicial, Congressional, and for the State Legislature.

The Republican County Convention will be held at Murray Hill Lyceum on Wednesday, the 19th inst. Candidates to succeed Justices Edward Patterson and P. Henry Dugro will be placed in nomination.

The Congressional conventions in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will meet to-morrow night.

The conventions to nominate candidates for the State Senate in the districts from the Tenth to the Twenty-first, both inclusive, will assemble next Monday at 8:30 P. M. at the following places:

Tenth—Republican Club, 280 East Broadway.
Eleventh—Republican Club, 40 Second Avenue.
Twelfth—Republican Club, 494 Grand Street.
Thirteenth—Republican Club, 58 Clinton Place.
Fourteenth—Republican Club, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Fifteenth—Vienna Hall, 131 and 133 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Sixteenth—Republican Club, 265 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Seventeenth—Republican Club, 758 Eighth Avenue.
Eighteenth—Republican Club, 241 East Fifty-seventh Street.
Nineteenth—Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Twentieth—Miller's Hall, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Third Avenue.
Twenty-first—North Side Republican Club, 2,663 Third Avenue.

Candidates for members of Assembly from the First to the Thirty-fifth District, inclusive, will be named at conventions to be held on the night of Sept. 27 at the following places:

First—Republican Club, 41 North Moore Street.
Second—Republican Club, 156 Park Row.
Third—Republican Club, 85 Macdougal Street.
Fourth—Republican Club, 280 East Broadway.
Fifth—Republican Club, 56 Clinton Place.
Sixth—Republican Club, 37 Marion Street.
Seventh—Republican Club, 16 Abingdon Square.
Eighth—Republican Club, 271 Grand Street.
Ninth—Republican Club, 253 Eighth Avenue.
Tenth—Republican Club, 40 Second Avenue.
Eleventh—Republican Club, 205 West Thirty-fourth Street.
Twelfth—Republican Club, 464 Grand Street.
Thirteenth—Republican Club, 516 Ninth Avenue.
Fourteenth—Republican Club, 200 East Twelfth Street.
Fifteenth—Republican Club, 758 Eighth Avenue.
Sixteenth—Republican Club, 73 Avenue D.
Seventeenth—Republican Club, 838 Ninth Avenue.
Eighteenth—Republican Club, 283 Third Avenue.
Nineteenth—Republican Club, 1,935 Broadway.
Twentieth—Republican Club, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Twenty-first—Republican Club, 157 West Ninety-seventh Street.
Twenty-second—Republican Club, 135 East Forty-ninth Street.
Twenty-third—Republican Club, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.
Twenty-fourth—Republican Club, 241 East Fifty-seventh Street.
Twenty-fifth—Republican Club, 1,148 Broadway.
Twenty-sixth—Republican Club, 179 East Seventy-third Street.
Twenty-seventh—Republican Club, 767 Sixth Avenue.
Twenty-eighth—Republican Union, 216 East Eighty-third Street.
Twenty-ninth—Tuxedo Hall, northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.
Thirtieth—Republican Club, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street.
Thirty-first—Republican Club, 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.
Thirty-second—Republican Club, 221 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
Thirty-third—Republican Club, 1,850 Lexington Avenue.
Thirty-fourth—Republican Club, 2,661 and 2,663 Third Avenue.
Thirty-fifth—Republican Club, 967 Cauldwell Avenue.
Annexed District, Masonic Building, Main Street, Westchester.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

Apathy Among Republicans—Democrats Hopeless and Divided—Two Big Outings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—It is conceded by party leaders on both sides that all efforts to arouse interest in the National campaign have failed, and that their only hope of anything like an active campaign is in the interest which may be aroused by the local contests in the several counties. There is no concealing the fact that this is the sum of the reports made by county leaders to Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and to William B. Gourley, the head of the Democratic organization.

"There is a feeling," said a member of the Republican Executive Committee today, "that the State is safe for McKinley. As long as this feeling prevails the State is in doubt, for Mr. Gourley has an organization which can quietly corral voters on election day and turn the State over to Bryan, while the Republicans are napping."

One of Mr. Gourley's lieutenants reports an equally unsatisfactory condition among the Democrats.

"We cannot persuade more than one Democrat in ten," said he to-day, "that Bryan has a ghost of a show in this State. What's the use?' is the reply we receive to almost every exhortation to Democrats to get out and hustle for the party. This is what balks our efforts.

"Then, too, the split between the State organization and the Hudson County Democrats is a big handicap. The holding of the State Convention on Wednesday, on the day of the Davis Association's big outing, is only an incident in the struggle between Hudson County and the rest of the State. The quarrel was not of our making. The domination of Robert Davis in State politics aroused such resentment that there had to be a clash."

National politics will cut no more of a figure at the outing of the Franklin Murphy Association to-morrow than will the Hudson County Republicans who gather to discuss their local nominations and to boom Franklin Murphy for the nomination for Governor next year.

There are a few signs of local activity in the State. In Essex County, Register Dexheimer, the Governor's appointee, seeks a nomination for the full term in the office. He is bitterly opposed by Carl Lentz, the county Chairman.

In Bergen Assemblyman Wakelee seems pretty sure of succeeding First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson in the State Senate.

In Passaic County both parties are having lively struggles for the Senatorship and the office of Sheriff.

Gov. Roosevelt's Day in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The day was spent quietly by Gov. Roosevelt at the Auditorium Annex. In the morning he attended the Dutch Reformed Church with H. H. Kohlsaat and he dined with Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee. The remainder of the day he spent in his room. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he proceeded to the station of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, where he boarded the special car Minnesota, in which he has journeyed from New York, and retired for the night. This coach will be attached to the fast mail train which leaves here over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road at 3 A. M. for La Crosse, Wis., where the Governor is billed to speak to-morrow afternoon. Thence he will immediately proceed to North and South Dakota.

HUNTED NEGRO WILLIS CAUGHT.

Surrounded Near Newfield, N. J., by Farmers Armed with Shotguns.

NEWFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—After a hunt lasting all night and taken part in by fifty farmers armed with shotguns, and during which the swamps and woods south of the town were thoroughly searched, John Willis, a negro, who is wanted upon the allegation that he waylaid Postmaster Newfall of South Vineland, was arrested this morning.

He did not surrender until a pistol was placed to his head, and even then he wanted to fight. He was placed in jail under heavy guard. The capture is believed to be an important one, as it is now thought Willis has been guilty of a number of robberies in this section of the State. He denies that he is guilty.

Reception to Mr. Odell.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Republican nominee for Governor, and other candidates on the State ticket will be honored by a reception to-night at the Republican Club, 450 Fifth Avenue. Senator Chauncey M. Depew will preside, and make a speech on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Odell is also expected to outline his position on State matters, including the Ramapo water question.

King Alexander's Tour Postponed.

BELGRADE, Sept. 9.—The Official Journal announces that the tour of King Alexander and Queen Dragina, who were married Aug. 5 last, has been postponed owing to the condition of her Majesty's health.

MAY HAVE BEEN STRANGLED

Suspicious Marks on the Throat of Charles T. Merry.

Waiter Was Found Dead Seated in a Chair on Sidewalk—His Employer and a Porter Arrested.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station believe, from an autopsy made by Coroners' Physician Weston, that Charles T. Merry, the waiter found dead seated in a chair early yesterday morning outside a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, where he was employed, was murdered. The proprietor and an employe of the place have been placed under arrest.

Dr. Weston's verdict was that death was caused by strangulation. He found two marks upon the neck, as though the result of forcible pressure. One of them extended across the throat from ear to ear. The other, only two inches long, cut it at right angles. Both were an inch in depth. The face of the dead man was black. There was also some evidence of congestion in the lungs, the doctor says.

Dr. Weston's telephoned notification to the police of the Tenderloin Precinct was the first intimation they had that the man had died from other than natural causes. Detectives Glennon and Sheehan went around to the saloon, at 168 West Twenty-seventh Street, where they arrested on suspicion the proprietor, Patrick Martin of 302 Seventh Avenue, and his porter, Louis Grioux, of 262 West Twenty-seventh Street. Questioned separately the men told stories that conflicted somewhat.

Martin said that Merry, who had been employed by him for four months, was not feeling well Saturday night. Early in the evening Merry went out to a drug store to get some medicine. On his return he drank a glass of milk and seltzer. He was ill, Martin says, lying on the floor, when he came in to put out the lights. Martin then carried him, he says, to a chair outside that he might get more air. Here he died. Martin denies that there was any fight or disturbance in the place prior to the carrying out of Merry. In this he is contradicted by people living near by.

Grioux says that when Merry became ill he and Martin at once carried him from the saloon. Grioux has several scratches on his face. These he accounts for by saying that Merry in his pain clutched at his face.

N. Richome, who has a restaurant next to the saloon on the Seventh Avenue side, says that he and his wife Saturday were in the rear of their place, overlooking the back windows of the saloon, when there came through the windows the sounds of a fight.

A fish peddler in the neighborhood declares that Merry was dead when he was taken from the saloon.

At the drug store, 304 Seventh Avenue, where Merry went for medicine, Dr. M. F. J. Crowley said that he had not given anything to Merry.

"He came in here," he said, "and admitted that he had been drinking. He wanted something that would relieve him right away. I told him I had nothing that I could hand out over the counter, but advised him to go to bed, where I would treat him. Then he went away, saying he had taken a lot of stuff that had not helped him, and that he'd have to go to work."

Merry lived at 235 West Twenty-seventh Street with his father, who is a checker, employed by Naughton & Co., and two sisters.

ARCHBISHOP BLESSES SCHOOL.

New Structure of St. Francis Xavier Parish to be Opened To-day.

The new parochial school of St. Francis Xavier, at 122-126 West Seventeenth Street, was blessed at a special service yesterday afternoon, by Archbishop Corrigan. The building is a substantial structure, which cost about $135,000. It will take the place of both the old schools of St. Francis Xavier's parish, located on Nineteenth and Eighteenth Streets. The boys' department will be taught by the Christian Brothers, while the girls' department will be under the control of the Sisters of Charity. Father T. J. McCluskey, S. J., is the Director of Schools, and the exercises yesterday were under his charge.

All the sodalities of the parish marched around from the church in Sixteenth Street, preceded by the boys' band from the Catholic Protectory, just before the exercises in the assembly room of the school began. The Archbishop then went through the ceremony of blessing the school, assisted by a large number of clergymen and the regular male quartet of the church, under Father Young.

At the conclusion of the religious ceremonial addresses were delivered by Mgr. Mooney, Father Hearn, the President of the college, and Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop eulogized the Christian Brothers, and spoke of the exhibit of the order which he had recently seen in Paris. The order has at present about 20,000 teachers, who teach in some 2,000 schools, the number of their pupils footing up the total of 400,000.

The school will be opened this morning. About 1,000 boys and girls are expected to attend.

Schoolhouse in Flatbush Dedicated.

The new sixty-thousand-dollar parochial schoolhouse connected with the Church of the Holy Cross, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, was dedicated by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the Long Island Diocese, yesterday afternoon. Many prominent clergymen and laymen participated in the ceremonies. The building, which is on Church Avenue, extends through to Erasmus Street. It is 147 feet in depth, with a frontage of 73 feet. It has fourteen classrooms and an auditorium with a seating capacity for 800 persons. The building will accommodate 600 pupils.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warm; light north to east winds.

The tropical storm has passed the coast line, turning more to the northward, and was central last night over North Central Texas. Fort Worth reports a maximum wind velocity of forty-four miles an hour from the east, and a barometer reading of 29.46 inches. Unofficial advices from Houston, Texas, report a gale of from forty to sixty miles an hour, doing great damage to city property. The indications are that this storm will now move northward, and very likely to the north-northeastward. Warm weather continued generally yesterday, except in the extreme northern tier of States, and the maximum temperatures were generally in the neighborhood of 90 degrees or higher. With the exception of general rains in the West Gulf States, and showers in the extreme Northwest and Central Rocky Mountain region, fair weather has prevailed. Warm weather will continue to-day and to-morrow south and east of the Ohio River. It will be generally fair to-day east of the Mississippi River, except in the upper lake region, where showers are indicated. On the New England coast the winds will be light and variable. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be light east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	67	72	74
6 A. M.	66	70	74
9 A. M.	67	72	80
12 M.	73	80	83
3 P. M.	76	86	88
6 P. M.	74	84	84
9 P. M.	71	79	79
12 P. M.	68	77	76

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....79¾
Weather Bureau.....79
Corresponding date 1899.....71
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....68

The highest point reached by the barometer yesterday was 30.09, at 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.09, humidity, 91. At 8 P. M. the barometer registered 30.07; humidity, 48. The minimum temperature was 69 degrees at 7 A. M., the maximum temperature was 86 degrees at 4 P. M.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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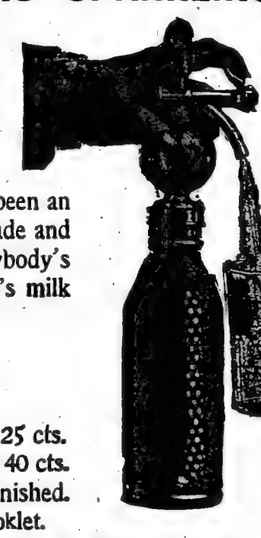

The "SPARKLET habit" is growing upon the country, to the country's benefit. By the use of SPARKLETS "Club Soda" has become an every day pleasure with a large number of families, to whom, a year ago, it would have been an unattainable luxury. Soda lemonade and effervescent cold tea are on everybody's luncheon table, and the very baby's milk is made to sparkle and fizz.

Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box,) 40 cts.
Mineral tablets and fruit syrups furnished.
All dealers. Write for Booklet.

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Old Virginia Cheroots
because they know that once a man starts smoking them he is "fixed," and that he will have no more trouble with him trying to satisfy him with different kinds of Five Cent cigars.
Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

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We give you a selection of imported cheviots or a choice of Black Vicuna Thibet for coat and vest with fancy striped trousering, suit to order, $20.00; trousers, $5.00. Fall Overcoating in a high grade Venetian or Covert cloth, silk lined throughout, $25.00. We have the largest assortment in the United States.

Fall Booklet, samples and measuring guide free on application.

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INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ASSOCIATION BUSINESS INSTITUTE
52 EAST 23D STREET.
A day school for young men, conducted by the 23d Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial subjects taught. Tuition includes all privileges of the Association. Send for prospectus. Reopens Sept. 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook to go out by day or week; competent in all branches; best references. Call two days. Mrs. Gardner, 301 East 61st St.

DISPUTE OVER A BOY'S ARREST.

A Politician and a Policeman Clinch and a Detective Takes a Hand.

Anthony Grogan of 155 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who is an employe of the Building Department and a local politician, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station yesterday, charged with interfering with an officer and attempting to rescue a prisoner.

Grogan met Policeman Darragh on the way to the station house with Edward Lynch, who had been arrested for "shooting craps." Grogan wanted to know why the boy had been arrested, and the policeman told him to go to the station house if he wanted to find out.

This angered Grogan, who caught the boy by the shoulder and attempted to wrench him from Darragh's grasp. The two men clinched, and a rough-and-tumble fight followed.

Some person ran to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and informed the Sergeant. Detective Calligan ran to the policeman's aid, and, catching Grogan by the neck, threw him down and sat upon him until the arrival of the patrol wagon. Both Lynch and Grogan were then taken to the station house, where Grogan said that the policeman had insulted and attempted to strike him because he had questioned him about the boy's arrest. This the policeman denied.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,
117 AND 119 WEST 125TH ST.
Kindergarten through College Preparatory. 15th year begins Sept. 20th.
Wm. L. Hasen, B.A., L.LB., Headmaster. Theo. E. Lyon, BS., Associate Headmaster

THE BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
151 Convent Ave., cor. 148th St.
Kindergarten through college preparatory. Classes for small boys. Fifth year begins Sept. 24th.
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THE REGENTS SCHOOL. ELMER E. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL, 193 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Classes limited to ten; individual instruction; preparing students for Law and Medical Colleges, a specialty. We guarantee a four-year High School course in two years. Tuition $100; boys under twelve $75. Boarders limited to twelve.

THE MISSES ELY'S
Boarding and Day School
Re-opens Wednesday, October 3d.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

Morse and Rogers School for Boys.
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423 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Reopens October 1st. English, Classical, and Mathematical, with primary department. Summer address, Cotuit, Mass.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Ave., (64th St.) English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Laboratory. Manual Training. Gymnasium. 31st year opens Sept. 26. Principals at schoolhouse after Sept. 15. Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., Ph. D., } Principals. Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

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Miss Roberts, successor to Miss Walker, School for Girls. Re-opens Oct. 3d. Classes for Boys. Limited number of resident students received.

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BERKELEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 435 Madison Avenue, New York. Twenty-first year begins October 1st.

PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Fall Term begins September 24th.

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Stenography, typewriting, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, vertical and Spencerian penmanship, and business correspondence, business training, cooking, physical culture, attending on the sick, general literature, choir music, Tamroseh popular method of sight singing.
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Machine and hand sewing, embroidery, dressmaking, dress repairs, millinery, feather curling. Apply YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 7 East 15th St., on and after September 1, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M. Saturday afternoons and evenings excepted.

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Examinations for admission on the 13th and 14th of September.
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Non-Sectarian Day School for boys and girls. Fortieth year begins Sept. 18th. Splendidly located opposite Stuyvesant Square. Thorough courses from Kindergarten to College preparatory work. Physical culture training without extra charge. Catalogue gladly sent on request.

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Reopens Sept. 26th.
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Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 10.
Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

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FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
J. OVERTON PAINE, 7 Wall St., New York,
has just issued a special market letter on
"STOCK MANIPULATION,"
This letter has particular reference to certain movements in the manipulation of stocks on the great Exchanges, and it has especial bearing on the present market. Sent free upon request.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Reading Company,
Philadelphia, August 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 10, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 24, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on August 24, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M., September 11, 1900.
READING COMPANY.
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, August 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on August 24, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. September 11, 1900.
On September 10, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the stock dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 48.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable in New York on Monday, Oct. 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books Sept. 12, 1900.
The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Wednesday, Sept. 12, and remain closed until Monday, Sept. 17, 1900. C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on September 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1900.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred stock from September 15th to September 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.
September 7th, 1900.
A regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 24th until October 1st, 1900.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

St. Joseph Gas Co.
St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 8, 1900.
The Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Sept. 19, 1900, to stockholders of record Aug. 18th. Transfer books closed Aug. 18th to Sept. 19th, 1900, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
W. F. DOUTHIRT, President.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE E. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON OFFICES,
60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W., LONDON.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman,
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the United States for Cuba.
DIRECTORS:

Charlton T. Lewis,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal,
	Marquis de Pinar del Rio

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Treasurer.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer,	Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quistard,
W. Seward Webb.	

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, 1st Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits $1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fredk. D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA,
at the close of business on the 4th day of September, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,089,851.88
Overdrafts		1,903.08
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,257,809.21
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,040,077.31
Specie		4,016,964.12
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,120,765.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$4,868,696.95	
Other items carried as cash	167,741.39	
		5,036,438.34
		$34,413,808.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	666,359.60
Due depositors	17,256,438.74
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	12,707,042.60
Unpaid dividends	$1,468.00
Taxes	32,500.00
	33,968.00
	$34,413,808.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of September, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of September, 1900, before me. CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of September, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,427,839.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		212,308.27
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		150,539.58
Specie		535,157.16
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		282,777.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$776,517.91	
Other items carried as cash	32,315.00	
		808,832.91
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Revenue stamps		774.12
		$5,373,428.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	93,768.82
Due depositors	3,763,999.63
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	503,201.22
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$459.00
Reserve for taxes	12,000.00
	12,459.00
	$5,373,428.67

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CASIMIR TAG, President, and F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of September, 1900, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of September, 1900, before me, JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York Co.
[L. S.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 4th day of September, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,504,452.11
Overdrafts	6,387.34
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	37,741.25
Banking house and lot	857,066.60
Mortgages owned	17,000.00
Revenue bonds of 1900 of the City of New York	501,822.70
Other stocks and bonds	42,228.13
Specie	2,213,143.02
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	337,364.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $351,227.42	
Other items carried as cash	44,960.81
	396,188.23
Assets not included under any of the above heads:	
United States internal revenue stamps	7,331.27
	$11,420,724.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,211,778.72
Due depositors	9,966,003.09
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	42,692.84
	10,008,695.93
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	250.00
	$11,420,724.65

OFFICERS.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.
B. H. FANCHER, Assistant Cashier.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Charles Stewart Smith,	James R. Plum,
Gardner Wetherbee,	Edward H. Perkins, Jr.,
Russell Sage,	John D. Crimmins,
A. S. Frissell,	James G. Cannon,
John B. Dutcher.	Edward A. Price.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 4th day of September, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$512,106.13
Due from approved reserve agents	95,207.52
Stocks and bonds	119,982.35
Specie	32,541.85
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	32,531.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$27,050.05
Other items carried as cash	353.57
	27,404.22
	$836,355.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus and profits and taxes paid	61,493.12
Due depositors	668,231.17
	$836,355.94

A. P. WELLS, Prest.
F. A. SELLE, Vice Prest.
I. SIMONSON, Cashier.

OGDENSBURG BANK.

OGDENSBURG BANK,
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and investments		$558,665.57
From other banks	139,989.78	
Exchanges	3,221.32	
Cash and reserve	36,214.47	$738,091.00
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$100,000.00
Surplus and profits		88,200.59
Deposits		549,890.50—$738,091.00

Frank Chapman, Pres. Thos. Spratt, Vice Pres.
S. W. Leonard, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continuing ease rules in the money market, though the indications point that this may not be for long. The movement of money to the interior has begun and the demand promises to grow greater from this time on. Naturally, this cannot fail to affect the situation, but bankers are in no way alarmed over it.

The statements which appeared in these columns yesterday, one the opinion of a National bank officer, the other the sentiments of a Sub-Treasury official, show that there is little actual cause for fearing tight money. Rates may not unnaturally work a little closer, but the banks are this year better prepared than they have ever been to meet demands on their resources; and no stringency is apparently to be apprehended. After all, this is not surprising. Gold is coming from Alaska and Australia; the banks have increased circulation, and, with speculation at a low ebb and business less active, the demand for money is not heavy. Until commercial and speculative conditions change, it will hardly be worth the while considering the question of actually dear money.

So far as the stock market is concerned, its course this week may depend much on the result of the Maine election to-morrow. There seems, however, to be a disposition on the part of conservative operators to await beyond that for the report of the Republican National Committee, telling the result of its investigations and giving an estimate of the probable party votes in the respective States, before taking definite market position.

MONEY FOR MOVING CROPS.

The effect of the new currency act of last March upon the usual demand for money to move the crops has been a matter of opinion in banking circles during the Summer. The transfer of National bank notes to Southern points for the cotton crop is allowing "bank reserve" money to accumulate here. The cashier of a large downtown bank says:

"The large number of National banks formed in the interior under the amended currency law has led to the accumulation of currency at Western points to an extent that seems to promise much less of a drain on the New York banks. Western banks have the currency and are forwarding it to Chicago, St. Paul, and other correspondence centres to be used for crop-moving purposes, and the old banks as well as the new institutions are finding ready investment of this kind.

"As for the South, while the cotton crop is short, prices are so much higher that the amount of money needed will be about the same as last year. We are able to send Natonaal bank notes, instead of specie and legal tender, because near-by National banks in the surrounding States are forwarding currency to us to be transferred to the South for the cotton planters. The result is a general strengthening of the position of the local banks."

METROPOLITAN ANNUAL REPORT

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company reports for the quarter and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, as follows:

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Miles Operated.	217	217	.....
Gross earnings	$14,721,550	$13,158,630	$1,562,920
Oper. expenses	7,106,607	6,408,711	695,896
Per cent.	48.26	48.70	*.44
Net earnings	7,616,943	6,749,919	867,024
Fixed charges	4,608,768	4,477,757	131,011
Balance	3,008,175	2,272,162	736,013
Other income	351,985	366,899	*14,908
Total income	3,360,160	2,639,065	721,105
Dividends paid	3,145,891	2,471,675	674,216
Surplus	214,269	167,380	46,889

FOURTH QUARTER, ENDED JUNE 30.

Miles Operated.	217	217	.....
Gross earnings	$3,849,354	$3,665,946	$183,408
Oper. expenses	1,825,690	1,765,671	60,019
Per cent.	47.43	48.16	*.73
Net earnings	2,023,664	1,900,275	123,389
Fixed charges	1,175,400	1,125,657	49,743
Balance	848,264	774,618	73,646
Other income	79,245	77,768	1,477
Total surplus	927,509	852,386	75,123

*Decrease.

The comparisons in the above tables are on identical track mileage for both years, and exclusive of the lately acquired Third Avenue system, which comprises 209 miles in actual service, and between thirty-five and forty miles of undeveloped franchises in that portion of the city lying beyond the Harlem River.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Much the most striking feature of the money market last week was a rise of three-eighths in private discount upon a more unfavorable statement by the Reichsbank for the end of August than the market had expected. The bank's heavier loss in deposits than usual shows the effect of the China expedition, causing a withdrawal of Government funds. This and other circumstances give rise to a conviction that the market has been too optimistic of late, and hence there is a strong tendency to make timely preparations for the end of the quarter.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, in an inspired article, says that the Reichsbank will have to issue Treasury notes to cover the China expenses, thus obviating the necessity of new Government loans. The article also explains that the rise of discount is due to Boerse conditions, where the conviction prevails that industrials have not yet touched bottom. It is also pointed out that the banks have large sums locked up in unsaleable industrial issues.

The Boerse had an unfavorable week. The coal and iron shares lost upon the Ministry's decision to reduce the freight on imported coal, and the publication of the ironmongers' weekly report regarding the American iron market.

The coal situation is exceedingly strong, the demand outrunning the supply. Another price advance is announced in Silesia. The freight reduction amounts to only 12 cents per ton for 200 kilometers, and 38 cents a ton for 400 kilometers.

The Silesian iron industry reports sharp American competition in the Levant, forcing German works to reduce their bids for materials for the Damascus-Mecca Railway. The Schalker Iron Company has declared a dividend of 75 per cent.

The Magdeburg Zeitung says that the Ministry will reduce the freight on export sugar.

The textile situation is unfavorable. Many places report idle looms. The Confectionair has discouraging advices from Meerane, Glauchau, Leipsic, Gera, Greitz, and Reichenbach. The paper predicts an improvement here, owing to the better situation in the United States.

It is said that the Rhine velvet makers will raise ribbon prices. The West German cotton spinners have made an advance of 2 pfennigs a pound.

The Rhine vintage promises to be considerably above the average.

Four thousand bookbinders at Leipsic are locked out.

The troubles in China are badly affecting German manufacturers of machinery for rice mills and other machinery used in the Far East. Many establishments in Thuringia have been compelled to restrict production.

Experiments in the use of electrical traction on the Wannsee Railway, standard gauge, with regular trains, have proved successful over a period of six weeks.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 9.—The current week begins with less than a three weeks' supply of American cotton in Liverpool and about a three days' supply at sea. Cotton last week was much more active than it had been of late, business nearly equaling the average consumption of spot cotton, which amounts to 60,600 bales. Against an estimate of 50,500 bales, the trade bought 58,770 bales.

Business in yarns was irregularly distributed and was altogether somewhat below the average week's production, although the improvement on the preceding weeks was important.

Transactions in cloth were virtually impossible. There were few sales of magnitude in any direction, spinners and manufacturers being unable to obtain advances. There was a fair amount of inquiry in some quarters, but this was doubtless largely due to the desire of buyers to ascertain the view of sellers rather than to any expectation of placing orders, as the buyers only purchased when able to obtain goods at reasonable prices or where they had engagements that must be kept. Apart from this, everybody awaits developments. The only thing certain is that there will be a great collapse in prices as soon as the American crop begins to move freely.

FROM LAKES TO FOREIGN PORTS.

Plans Made to Charter Steamers to Carry Iron, Steel, and Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 9.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Rockefeller interests, American Steel and Wire, Pittsburg Coal Company, and other corporations have planned to charter all the available steamers on the lakes that can pass through the Welland Canal and are fit for Atlantic Ocean service to use them in the Atlantic export trade during the Winter.

As soon as the lake navigation closes these vessels will be laden at lake ports with coal, iron, and steel to fill orders that have been taken. Ten vessels in the ore trade, new this season, will be used, two belonging to the American Steel and Wire Company will be finished in time, and it is estimated that thirty-four boats in all can be secured. These will have a total capacity of almost 100,000 tons. Many of these are fitted for ocean voyages, and others will be strengthened.

Ten new 7,000 and 8,000 ton steamers will be completed next Spring for the lake trade, and as these cannot pass through the Welland Canal, many of the steamers put on the ocean traffic will be retained for the Atlantic trade in Winter and the Welland Canal traffic when it is not frozen over, as freight rates favor the use of the St. Lawrence route. In this manner most of the export trade will be cared for during the year.

OYSTER BAY RESIDENTS OBJECT.

Demand that Contractor Starr Be Forbidden to Build a Dock There.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 9.—The residents of that section of Oyster Bay near the shore in the vicinity of Sagamore Hill and Cooper's Bluff will make a vigorous protest to the Town Board to-morrow against the granting of a right to erect a dock, which has been asked for by Walter Starr, a contractor of Manhattan.

Mr. Starr some time ago bought what is known as "Cooper's Bluff," and almost immediately afterward an adjoining property was bought at a cost of $26,000. It is understood that Mr. Starr intends to cut the bluff and adjoining property to New York. Both properties consist of the finest building sand.

The objection to the building of the dock is based on two grounds. One is the destruction of a picturesque section of the shore, and the other is that the digging of sand there will mean the establishment of a colony of Italians in huts or barracks close to the finest places in Oyster Bay.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:36	Sun sets...6:18	Moon rises..6:55

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:06	Gov. Isl'd...8:35	H. Gate..10:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:30	Gov. Isl'd...8:54	H. Gate..10:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 18 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania due at New York Sept. 22, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Victoria, were dispatched East Sept. 5, and are due in New York this morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 10.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 30.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 30.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 1.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 26.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 31.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 11.
Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Glenelg, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 28.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Albano, Havre, Aug. 29.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.
Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.
Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 2.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 3.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.

Arrived.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Capri, (Ger.,) Rambusch, Santos, &c., Aug. 11, with coffee and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 8th.

SS Salerno (Br.,) Bearpark, Newcastle, Eng., Aug. 23, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Ettrick Dale, (Br.,) Stewart, Yokohama June 13 and Kobe, &c., 16th, with mdse. to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M. 9th.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) McMillan, Rio Janeiro Aug. 20, with coffee and passengers to John C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Marshall, Hull Aug. 25 and Portland 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Aug. 30, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:14 A. M.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New Orleans Sept. 4, with mdse. to John Van Sickle.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Andrews, Bristol Aug. 28 and Swansea 28th, with mdse. and passengers to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Hull Aug. 25. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:20 A. M. 9th.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Correros, Genoa, &c., Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers for New York and passengers in transit to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to

What's That Cat Doing?

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

We fixed September 15th for the Formal Opening of our great Premium Sale, but the Cat's example has been followed. The rush has been a record breaker. We have taken purchasers by surprise. They have been staggered at finding literally that we are giving away nine houses, actually worth $55,250.00, and at the same time that they can buy Borough Park lots between detached model houses occupied by their owners at the farm prices of $190 to $590. **Terms $2.00 down and $1.50 to $2.00 weekly. We know that comparisons are odious, but so many unfortunates have accepted other advertisements at their face value that when they see Borough Park they are astounded. Don't wait for Opening Day!**

THE CHANGE OF THE

THE BOROUGH PARK CO.

TWENTIETH CENTURY.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON.
IT IS GOOD FOR TWO PEOPLE.
At Borough Park any of our Agents will refund and pay return fare.

HOW TO GET THERE:
(CUT THIS OUT AND FOLLOW DIRECTIONS.)
Take Fifth Avenue Elevated or Surface Cars from New York end of Bridge, or any road in Brooklyn transferring to the Fifth Avenue line.

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, President.

New York Office, Broadway Chambers, 277 Broadway. Telephone 1758 Franklin,
or 49th St. and New Utrecht Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone 78 Borough Park.

WE IMPROVE FIRST, AND SELL AFTERWARDS.

THE GHOSTS OF LONDON

Houses That Have Been Haunted for Centuries.

THE COCK LANE APPARITION

A Sentry Frightened to Death at the Tower—Society for Psychical Research After a Chelsea Spook.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Doubtless, if a chronicler could be found to unearth the reports from among old newspapers, countless stories could be told of alleged hauntings of the type which is at the present juncture titillating West Kensington nerves, and giving the police a deal of extra point duty in Edith Walk. Nevertheless, the haunted houses in London which have achieved anything more than merely transitory and vulgar notice appear to be but few and far between; while of duly authenticated ghostly visitations the metropolis can boast practically nil. Of course, what is still the most famous London ghost story, the notorious Cock Lane affair of the last century, was a bogus spirit altogether.

Almost every one of us, young and old, has heard how cunning "Fanny," with her mysterious knockings, contrived to hoax the wonder-loving Londoners, until at length the cheat was discovered and its chief contriver brought to condign punishment. Dr. Johnson, at the head of a body of servants, solemnly investigated the affair, sitting up through the night of Feb. 7, 1762, in the vault of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, and Goldsmith wrote a pamphlet on the subject for which Newberry paid him 3 guineas. The whole was a plot, devised by one Parsons, the parish clerk of St. Sepulchre's, and carried out by his daughter, a girl of twelve, the object being to malign a gentleman of Norfolk, who had sued him for debt. This gentleman was a widower, who had taken his wife's sister as a mistress, (the marriage being forbidden by law,) and had brought her to lodge with Parsons, from whom he had removed her to other lodgings, where she had died suddenly of smallpox. Parsons's object was to obtain the ghost's declaration that she had been poisoned by his (Parsons's) creditor. The knave was subsequently tried and sentenced to the pillory and one year's imprisonment, but even after the exposure the London mob still believed in the Cock Lane ghost, and freely subscribed for a testimonial to its originator.

THE TOWER BEAR.

The Tower of London, which ought to be haunted if any place is, once boasted an awe-inspiring spectre that assumed the shape of a bear. Before the burning of the armories there was a paved yard in front of the Jewel House, from which a gloomy and ghost-like doorway led down a flight of stairs to the Mint. Strange noises used to be heard in this gloomy corner; and on a dark night in January, 1816, the sentry saw a figure like a bear cross the pavement and disappear down the steps. This so terrified him that he fell, and in a few hours, after having recovered sufficiently to tell his tale, he died. This unfortunate affair, which was fully investigated by an official inquiry, is believed to have arisen from phantasmagoria, and the Governor doubled the sentry, and used such energetic precautions that no more ghosts haunted the Tower from that time. The soldier bore a high character for bravery and good conduct, and the affair created a considerable stir at the period.

The most famous modern example of how stories of this kind can be manufactured, even in our day, out of hearsay and third-hand statements, is that of the haunted house in Berkeley Square, which seems to have received its popularity and fame from being identified through some accidental circumstance as the scene of a similar story in Temple Bar for 1868 by Miss Broughton of a house in the country. The house in question belonged to an eccentric gentleman. He was in good circumstances, but chose to spend no money on it. For many years soap, paint, and whitewash were never used, and then by degrees began the most outrageous stories of servants and visitors going out of their minds after sleeping a night in one particular room, while some imaginative individual was so carried away with unwholesome excitement that he stated that the very party walls of the house, when touched, were found "saturated with electric horror!" That mysterious noises were heard at night by the neighbors, thus giving rise to the apprehension that the house was being used by a gang of coiners, is probably true, for it subsequently appeared that the occupant's eccentricity took the form of wandering up and down the staircases and passages during the small hours.

The lease had still six years to run when the unfortunate gentleman died, whereupon the action of his sister, to whom the property passed, in refusing either to let the house or live in herself, caused the ghost stories concerning it to be circulated more freely than ever. Finally this lady sold the lease, and the house passing to a skeptical firm of house agents, the exterior and interior were put into a thorough state of repair. Tenants were then speedily forthcoming, and as these, needless to say, neither saw nor heard anything abnormal, the "haunted" reputation soon became a thing of the past. The manner in which the series of outrageous spook stories had grown to be connected with it was very cleverly and indefatigably exposed by the correspondents of Notes and Queries. Only one point remained to be cleared up when the house was renovated, viz., whether it had possessed the reputation of being haunted before the eccentric gentleman's tenancy. Fortunately the butler of the previous occupier was discovered, and he solemnly stated that during the years he had been in the house, often alone, and at all hours, he had "never seen any bigger ghost than himself." The moral, if any, is, keep the exterior of your house in good repair, otherwise a ghost may be appropriated to you with as little show of evidence, authority, or justification as is the case of the so-called Berkeley Square mystery. The house was quite the London ghost sensation of the "seventies," though it is said a certain house in Sloane Street then possessed, and may still possess, a far more substantial horror, an apparition which could squeeze you as if in an iron vise.

A CHELSEA APPARITION.

One of the first cases of a haunted house which the Society for Psychical Research was asked to investigate was situated in Chelsea, where an artist's studio was the scene of weird visitations. An apparition was seen by the artist in broad daylight, and appeared to him constantly during his three years' tenancy. The circumstances were such as to preclude all possibility of deception, and the figure itself was so distinct and lifelike that he succeeded in producing a portrait of it. A rough sketch of this portrait, which is now in possession of the society, represents a young man of about twenty-five, with the right arm torn away from the shoulder and a strangely mournful, pleading expression in the eyes. The society examined the house, and found that its then tenant, who had replaced the artist, had seen nothing.

It was discovered, however, that a distressing suicide had taken place in the house shortly after it had been built, (and about forty years before the date of the vision alleged to have been seen by the artist,) but it did not seem possible to connect this in any way with the latter. And there the matter ended. This is the last bona-fide case of a London haunted house which we have been able to trace. The West Kensington one reads spuriously, as though the reputation had really originated in the tempting target which a long-empty and derelict-looking house always offers to the stone-throwing propensities of the small boys of the neighborhood. Nevertheless, it is only fair to add that, according to some accounts, this unfortunate villa has suffered its uncanny distinction for some sixteen years past.

CANNING THE SALMON.

Detailed Account of the Process as the Work Is Extensively Done on the Columbia River.

From The Portland Oregonian.

He was that king of all kingly fishes—a Royal Chinook. Fresh from the limitless freedom of unfathomed seas, from untracked journeys to mysterious feeding grounds, whose location no man has yet been able to guess, he was beautiful beyond compare; in form, graceful, symmetrical; in color, a silvered harmony. Science stands baffled in the presence of the salmon. For whither he goes, on departing from his native stream, or by what strange fate he is drawn to revisit the scenes of his early infancy, not even the wisest can tell.

It was early morning. The lordly Chinook lay in lowered cage, where his captor had flung him. There was a score of others of his kind in this cage, all of which had been considerately knocked in the head by the boatpuller, as they were drawn up, splashing and struggling, out of their native element.

"He'll tip the scales at sixty pounds," remarked the boat puller, with a touch of enthusiasm.

"Sixty-five," sententiously replied his companion; "he'll weigh sixty-five as sure as he weighs an ounce—the finest fish we've caught this season."

Later, when recounting the notable events of the year's catch to interested comrades and rivals, that fish loomed large in memory, and they swore him an eighty-five-pounder, which, according to the late Hollister D. McGuire, is the Chinook's maximum weight. But the almond-eyed Celestial who delivered him over to the "butcher" by means of a gaff hooked into his gills, regarded him with sullen resentment. Sixty-five pounds taxes one's strength somewhat to lift. The Chinaman was not partial to big fish; besides they were monotonously common in his experience.

THE BUTCHER.

The cage, full to overflowing, was swung slowly upward, its contents gleaming and glinting in the sunlight. Magnificent creatures, every one of them, but the sixty-five-pounder had an air of regality that was all his own. He was lifted to the "butcher's" block, where a Mongolian decapitated him at a single stroke. Another sweep of the knife deprived him of fins and tail, and a swift incision, accompanied by a dexterous turn of the wrist, left him minus his limited internal mechanism.

A mere shapeless lump, shorn of every grace save that of color, the shining, coral-sided salmon was slid into a vat of running water, washed with care and rapidity, and lifted out upon a slightly slanting table, before which stood the "slimer," who gave him a few effective downward strokes with a sword-shaped blade, and passed him on. The next man treated him to a shower bath, and put him into the draining tank. From the draining tank he went to the cutting block, and was cut into small slices by an automatic knife.

It was here that he lost his identity. He was still salmon, but no longer a salmon. He had become just an indistinguishable part of a mass of coral-colored section of fish, and in this divided condition he was carried by Chinese helpers to the "fillers." The "fillers," also Chinese, packed the severed salmon into cans, which were then placed in trays—two dozen cans to the tray—and washed by means of an automatically revolving brush. The cans then went to a man who fitted tops on them, and who, having returned them to the trays, dispatched them to the "crimper," who clamped the tops with a little hand tool and sent them rolling down a shallow trough, or boxed incline, where they were soldered as they rolled. Then they were rolled down another incline to give the solder a chance to cool. After this cooling process they were placed again in the trays, and the tiny puncture in the top of each can was touched with the soldering stick and thereby rendering airtight.

THE BOILING VAT.

They were now ready for the boiling vats, in which they were allowed to cook a certain fixed time, after which they were taken out and placed in a large iron "cooler." A man, a Chinese, with a hammer, in which was a sharp-pointed tack, then punctured each can, with a single light tap, to let out the air and steam.

Another man, again a Chinese, soldering stick and iron in hand, immediately sealed the punctures, and the cans were then in readiness for the second cooking. This differed somewhat from the first, in that the coolers, each of which, square in shape, was large enough to contain 144 cans and so heavy that the aid of a block and tackle was required in the handling, were swung into place, in great retorts, wherein was room for 24 coolers, and the steam turned on for 60 minutes. At the end of this period, the block and tackle being again in requisition, they were lifted out and submerged in a bath of slightly diluted lye, rinsed under a cold-water shower, and left to stand over night on the cannery floor.

The salmon was now canned, and so far as the canning was concerned, the process was complete, but there yet remained many things to be done before it was ready to be sent out into the markets of the world, shipped to every port and sold in every city and town on the face of the civilized globe.

VARNISHING AND LABELLING.

Next morning the cans, in open trays, containing each 200 cans, were automatically dipped into vats of crude varnish. In this simple fashion they received the coat of brown lacquer that robbed them, most effectually, of their unfinished appearance, and after drying for a day, they were ready for the labels. These labels were applied by hand, but with a machine-like rapidity and precision rarely attained by any save the Chinese workman. Being duly labeled, each can was wrapped in tinted tissue paper and packed with others, to the number of four dozen cans, in boxes. The boxes were nailed and stenciled and the salmon was ready for shipment.

In so short a time and in such fashion, was the kingliest of fishes arrested in his career, caught, killed, dismembered, cooked, and canned—transformed, by alien hands and in a few brief hours, from the proudest fish that swims—the unapproachable Chinook of the great Columbia—to a mere fragment, incased in tin and labeled for a hungry world to see and buy and eat.

THE SEASON'S OUTPUT.

The Columbia River Packers' Association, which is a combination of ten canning concerns, and is commonly designated as "the Combine," put up 87,000 cases, which is considerably less than its pack for 1899, but which, nevertheless, amounts to about 35 per cent. of this year's total pack. An estimate, carefully revised, of the number of cases put up by the different canneries on the Columbia for 1900, compared with the output for 1899 shows a total of 254,000 cases, a falling off of 22,000 cases for this year. Just how much of this deficit is due to the operation of fishwheels and traps and violated law, who will undertake to say? Certain it is that some more adequate measures must be taken to protect this—one of the world's great industries—if it is to be preserved and maintained at its present status. A commercial commodity, representing yearly an income to the community of millions of dollars, is not to be lightly regarded, and the protection of its source of supply has become an imperative public duty.

"Fall fishing on the Columbia," remarked a member of one of the largest firms operating upon the river, "is a serious detriment to the industry in more ways than one. In the first place, it is destructive of the salmon supply; and, again, the fish caught at this season of the year do not at all compare, in point of excellence, with those of the Spring runs. The fish taken prior to Aug. 10, which date marks the season's close, are firm in texture, and when canned are of a clear, coral pink in color, rich with delicately flavored oil. On the other hand, the fish of the Autumn catch are soft, sickly, pale in tint, and almost wholly lacking in natural oils. The Fall pack is labeled and sent forth to the world as Columbia River salmon—as, of course, it is—and tends to lower the standard reputation of that article of commerce, established by, and deservedly belonging to, the earlier season's pack."

Any housekeeper who, accustomed to the better grade of fish, designs a salad, and, opening a can of Columbia River salmon, finds instead of the richly flavored, tempting bit of color she expected to see, a whitish, uninviting mess, unworthy the time-honored title of Chinook, may safely conclude that she has gotten hold of a sample of the Fall pack.

The extension of the close season is a matter which calls for the immediate and serious consideration of all concerned. From the 15th of February to the 10th of April and the month beginning Aug. 10 and ending in September is, it is clearly evident, not a sufficient period to protect either the fish or the cannerymen.

CHINESE LABOR.

There is one place where Chinese "cheap labor," which, by the way, is cheap only in name, is thoroughly appreciated, and that is in the salmon cannery. "No other help can do the work with such neatness and dispatch as the Chinese," said a canneryman. "We find it eminently satisfactory to contract with a Chinese 'boss' at so much per case, and we guarantee so many cases. If the pack falls short we make good the guarantee, and if it runs over the heathen profits. Other canneries men make practically the same arrangement."

Regarding the dexterity of the Chinese in handling the fish, some really marvelous things are told. For instance, in the matter of labels: One man has been known to label 8,000 cans a day, pasting his own labels and applying them by hand; 6,000 is considered a good day's work.

KICKED AND BEAT A NEGRO.

Assailants, Who Say They Acted from Motives of Chivalry, Locked Up.

Henry Jones, a colored man, who lives at 194 Park Row, yesterday evening was knocked down, kicked, and otherwise ill treated in front of the Cleveland restaurant, 128 Park Row.

According to the story told by Jones's assailants, the negro who had been having his supper at the eating house tried to get up a flirtation with the cashier, when he was paying his bill. She resented this, and the men who assaulted Jones claim to have acted from motives of chivalry.

Jones says that the men pounced upon him in the street, knocked him down, kicked him, and that during the scuffle one of them stole his watch.

As soon as he could gain his feet he ran up Park Row pursued by five or six men. At the corner of Baxter Street he met Roundsman Sweeney of the Oak Street Station, who came to his rescue, knocking down with his club James O'Brien of 464 East Sixty-second Street and John Sheridan of 92 Park Row, who were in the van. The others ran away. O'Brien and Sheridan were locked up on a charge of assault.

WOMAN VANISHES FROM VIEW.

Falls into an Old Well on Convent Terrace, but Is Uninjured.

Mrs. Samuel Beir of 50 Manhattan Street, while walking along Convent Terrace, near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last evening, fell into a well. It was an abandoned affair, covered with wood. The wooden cover gave way as the woman stepped upon it, and she dropped ten feet.

A policeman and some passers-by got her out, and an ambulance took her to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. There it was seen that the woman was not at all injured. She went home.

FLEEING MURDERERS CAUGHT.

But Police in Buggy Run into Carriage with Probably Fatal Results.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 9.—Mattie Mash, colored, shot and fatally injured William Foster, also colored, to-day, at the home of her father. Miss Mash alleges Foster had failed to keep a promise to marry her. She attempted to escape in a buggy, but was pursued and captured by the police, who gave chase in the fire chief's buggy.

During the race the pursuers came in collision with a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Putnam and Mrs. M. A. Hayes. The occupants were thrown out, Mrs. Hayes sustaining probably fatal injuries. The others were less seriously injured.

HORSES RESCUED FROM FIRE.

Frank McKenna, Rushing into a Burning Stable, Releases Them.

Six horses belonging to Mrs. Margaret McKenna of 524 Robbins Avenue were rescued from a fire that destroyed the barn at that number in which they were stabled yesterday afternoon. They were badly scorched, but not so seriously as to cause the death of any of them.

The fire totally destroyed the barn and its contents, causing a loss of $1,000. The blaze was discovered by Mrs. McKenna's son Frank, early in the afternoon. He turned in an alarm, and then rushed in through the smoke and loosened the horses from their stalls. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Gen. Wheeler to be Retired To-day.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—At noon to-morrow Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, will cease to be an officer of the United States Army. Gen. Wheeler, who is sixty-four years old, has reached the age limit for service in the army. His retirement will be officially communicated to him by a telegram from Washington, when he will surrender his command to Gen. James F. Wade, who will remain in charge until Major Gen. Otis comes to assume permanent control of the department. Gen. Wheeler will leave here to-morrow night for Monte Sano, Ala., his native home.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Big Store to Let

In new fireproof building, northwest corner Third Avenue and 83d Street; best part of the avenue; three floors, 13,000 feet of floor space; large, light basement; main floor 48 by 90 feet; second floor 48 by 73 feet; plate glass all around; steam heat; toilet rooms with open plumbing and tiled floors; suitable for big business; rent high, but worth it. Estate of B. C. WANDELL, owner, on premises, and 51 Chambers Street. No brokers.

LOFTS.—Good light; also heat, power, and elevators; near Centre St.; one of 7,000 square feet, and two of 3,800 square feet each. Inquire Superintendent, 155 Leonard St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

133 WEST 84TH ST.—Elegant single apartment; 8 rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water supply; decorated; $50.

Washington Square,
SIXTY-EIGHT South; no shafts; on corner; 7 light rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The only sale scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is the following:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Bathgate Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 75 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of James Kennedy on June 14, 1900.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Examines and insures titles at fixed moderate rates, giving the dealer or investor the selection of counsel when desired. Questions of doubt are submitted to a committee of Counsel of the Company before insuring.

Losses for Thirteen Years, $24,346.37

If you own the house you live in, you should know what its SANITARY CONDITION is before occupying it in the Autumn.
But if you expect to rent a house, you should know before signing the lease.
BUILDING & SANITARY INSPECTION CO.,
874 Broadway. Telephone 559 18th.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Choicest New Up-to-Date Private Dwellings,
DOWN TOWN OR UP TOWN, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
Houses from 18 to 25 feet wide, all of my own construction, perfect in workmanship, plan, and finish, and the best values at the prices in this city.
49th and 50th Streets, near Madison Avenue.
107th Street, near Riverside Drive.
Particulars on premises, or of
CHARLES BUEK,
Owner and Architect, No. 109 WEST 42D ST.

FOR SALE CHEAP
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Private house No. 348 East 66th St.; three stories, high stoop, basement and cellar; bay window; 16.8 wide; newly overhauled and in good order; price $7,500. No brokers.
F. L. WANDELL, Executor, 51 Chambers St.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

"3 MINUTES BEYOND LARCHMONT MANOR."
"6 MINUTES BEYOND NEW ROCHELLE."
50 CTS. PER WEEK will pay for, and
$95.00 will buy, without interest and without assessments or any other expense, a fine residence lot at
"Mamaroneck,"
ON THE SOUND, WESTCHESTER CO.
Near the depot; near Orienta Point, and quite close to Larchmont Manor—and only 38 minutes from Grand Central Depot, on the New Haven Four-Track Railroad.
5,000 inhabitants; city improvements and advantages. Trolley passes the property on macadamized Boulevard.
Cheapest Property Ever Offered in Westchester Co.
Titles guaranteed. Payments to suit. Write, call, or 'phone for tickets.
THE WARRANTY REALTY COMPANY,
Tel. call "559 Cort." 115 Broadway.
Up-town Office, 128 W. 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE NEW FIREPROOF
"Iroquois" FAMILY HOTEL,
49 West 44th St.
NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
Character—Location—Price.
Unfurnished apartments by the year, in suites of one room and bath, two rooms and bath, and four rooms and bath.
First-class dining room service optional.
Call or send for prospectus.

273 W. 138TH ST.
272 W. 139TH ST.
267 W. 139TH ST.
Corner apartments; all large, light, airy rooms, handsomely decorated, steam heated; 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $37.50 to $47.50.
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Tel. 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

126-128 E. 34th St.
CORNER APARTMENT.
Eight rooms and bath; butler's pantry, servants' toilet; all light rooms; handsomely decorated; elevator, electric light, hall service, and every modern convenience.
Superintendent on Premises.

Apartments to Let
in the VONDEL, 83d St. and 3d Av.; new six-story fireproof building; electric elevator, tiled halls and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, large, light rooms; $50 to $60.
Also apartments in adjoining houses, Nos. 168 to 169, $30 to $35. Apply on premises.

A CORONADO A
Highest class fire-proof corner; 6 to 14 sunny modern rooms, $80, $75, $55, $100 upward; elegantly furnished apartment to sublet, with oil paintings. Corner Park Av. and 81st St. Service unexcelled.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 E. 24TH ST.
Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; ample closets. Owner resident.

5TH AV., 1,048 COR. 86TH ST.—Elegant apartments; facing Park; $65 to $100. Apply to Janitor.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CLIFTON PARK,
WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.,
OPPOSITE 42D ST.
250 building sites; sewer, water, gas, and macadamized streets; fine colonial houses just completed for sale at $8,500 each, on easy terms.
This property is thoroughly restricted.
Apply Estate of HUGH N. CAMP,
55 Liberty St., N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD! Houses for sale or rent. A few furnished houses. WEATHERBY, Dean St., Englewood, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COLONIAL HOUSES
on TREMONT AV., just west of JEROME AV. trolley and five (5) minutes' walk east of the MORRIS HEIGHTS station of the N. Y. Central and the New York & Putnam R. R.; houses 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; ground 50x145; prices $8,500 each; $500 or $1,000 in cash; balance on installments. Apply A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

Van Cortlandt on the New York and Putnam R. R. Large stone mansion and stable, with ten acres of ground; house has fifteen rooms, and is well adapted for a school or institution. Will sell his property at a sacrifice. Apply Estate of HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St.

MEYERS'S LAST DIVE FATAL.

Sunday Excursionist at Coney Island Creek Meets Death by Suffocation in the Mud.

Diving through nine feet of water in Coney Island Creek yesterday afternoon William L. Meyer went head first into the mud of the bottom, and was held fast by it until he died, in spite of all the efforts of his brother, Henry Meyer, and Andrew Sullivan, a companion, to extricate him.

The Meyers' home is at 1,407 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, while Sullivan lives at 423 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.

They all met early yesterday morning and went to Coney Island, intending to spend the day crabbing in the creek.

Their catch was small, however, and at 3 o'clock they gave it up, and went in swimming from the dock at Caisson No. 2 of the sewer pumping station at the head of Twelfth Street. They swam about for a time, enjoying it hugely, until William Meyer climbed to the top of the dock. The others noticed that he made a very straight dive. They watched for him to come up, and when he did not appear on the surface in a minute or so, Sullivan plunged after him and seized his body, which was buried in the mud head down, but he could not move it from its position. He came up and called to Henry Meyer, and they went down again together. They struggled to free the body, and just as they were about to leave it to get air for another attempt it came loose, and they brought it to the top of the water. The hands were still joined in the diving position above the head. The head had been driven into the mud, the whole upper part of the body being held motionless.

Ambulance Surgeon Menke came with his vehicle from the Coney Island Emergency Hospital, but he could only pronounce the young man dead, and he said that he had died by suffocation rather than by drowning. The body was taken to Havron's Morgue to await the action of the Coroner.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

1—Norwood vs. Bowman
2—Nat. Enabeling, &c., Co. vs. Kaplan.
3—Leo vs. Leo.
4—Smith vs. Smith.
5—Fowler vs. McGovern.
6—Harlem Club vs. Hawley.
7—Carley vs. Tod.
8—Hull vs. Franklin.
9—Vandewater vs. Musier.
10—Zahn vs. Pettit.
11—People, ex rel. McNamara vs. Coler.
12—Everett vs. Haskell.
13—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
14—Matter of Lees.
15—Grater vs. Paterno.
16—Singer vs. Paterno.
17—Tarnover Chevra Bicur Cholem, &c., vs. Misner.
18—In re U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.
19—S. H. Williamson's Son vs. Tallmadge.
20—Witt vs. Witt.
21—Jonas vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
22—Dundare vs. Hunter.
23—Jacobson vs. Jacobson.
24—Normoyle vs. McCrocken.
25—Broadbelt vs. Loew.
26—Matter of Bidwell.
27—Watson vs. Noblett.
28—McMillan vs. McQuade.
29—Byrd vs. Douglass.
30—Matter of Martin.
31—Hall vs. Sauer.
32—Gettschalk vs. Propper.
33—People, &c., vs. Adams.
34—McDonald vs. Union Surety & Guaranty Co.
35—Goldrick vs. Pfortner.
36—Weinstein vs. Rabinowitz.
37—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Bowly.
38—Jasch vs. Velders.
39—Mulligan vs. Weiss.
40—Matter of Mott Ave.
41—Post vs. Hatle.
42—Weissman vs. Drockler.
43—Matter of Matthews & Co.
44—Pakas vs. Elgin Automobile Co.
45—Baron de Hirsch Fund vs. Norton.
46—Hochman vs. Hochman.
47—Tighe vs. Bresmer.
48—Maguire vs. Kohn.
49—Matter of Dooley.
50—Matter of Bergen Badenbach Co.
51—Fletcher vs. Shewell.
52—Baldwin vs. Treanor.
53—Peterson vs. Felt.
54—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
55—Hartlink vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
56—General Synod of the Reformed Church in Am. vs. Pisciotta.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Mary A. Carroll.
Henry L. Ritter.
John Rickly.
James A. Garland.
Thomas Keelson.
Elizabeth Merz.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Colahan for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

Pleadings.
1—George Johnson.
2—Elaine Edwards.
3—Frank Schrandner.
4—Michael Stedman.
5—Daniel Rountree.
6—Edward Lester.
7—Robert Lowenthal.
8—William Featherson, Arthur Featherson.
9—William Cody.
10—James Goodman.
11—Solomon Cohen.
12—Nellie Jones.
13—Genario Nastrani.
14—Edward Record.
1—Constantine E. Vlachos.
2—James Gargano, Frank Zunio.
3—Frank C. Robinson.
4—Kate Williams. Frank Magin.
5—Cirico Maheras.
6—Christian Walyer.
7—Eugene Stone.
8—Solomon Levy.
9—Thomas J. Moore.
10—Gustav Otto.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—Samuel Rosenkrans.
2—Bernard Duffy.
3—Joseph McCann, Peter McDonald.
4—John Evans.
5—Frederick Rained.
6—Jennis Wilson.
7—Max Kempleit.
8—Frank Miller.
9—Louis Hafer.
10—Martin Pizs.
11—Abraham Levy.
12—William Lynch.
13—Mark Adronja.
14—Rosie Rosenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Louis Horowitz vs. Joseph Finkelstein—Max Monfried.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Horowitz vs. Finkelstein—Herman M. Schaar.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Blaney vs. Blaney—Edward J. Tinsdale, Minrath vs. Kunkell, Rutherford vs. same—Milton S. Gutleman, Bradley & Currier Company vs. Schmuck, (No. 5)—Samuel Levy. Same vs. same, (No. 6)—Frederick G. Herter.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of John Little, Thomas J. Denman, Sr., William B. Russland, Alexander M. Jackson. (Oct. 10,) Marie L. Fairchild, Herman Schaeffer, Louise Frodo, James J. McCullen, Mary F. Guthrie, Sept. 17,) Catharine Brell, James F. Kelly, Mary Brady, George A. Caldwell, James Little, Julius C. Rappold, John C. Smith, Susan Fahey, John McGowan, Catharine Brown, Claus Gefken, Peter Specht, Frederick Beohm, and Alfred B. Phillips.
The bonding of Bernard Flood.
The guardianship of George F. Zipp.
The estates of Agnes Trainor, Abijah Mann, Jr., and Henry Deetzen.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST 32D ST.—Single and double rooms, with board; most central location in city; transients taken.

FOR BUSINESS MEN; CENTRAL LOCATION; rooms and suites; special cuisine and service; elevator and telephone. Address A. L., Box 349, 1,269 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

36TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, with and without private bath, for gentlemen; valet service; breakfast optional; references.

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF SEWING Machines, $5.00 to $18.00; warranted five years. Dropheads, cabinet, latest style, $18.50. Repairing and supplies. Established 35 years. KELLY & SON, 200 Grand St.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HORSE AND RUBBER-TIRED RUNABOUT wagon; horse can do better than 3 minutes; for sale cheap. 552 Van Buren St., or 55 and 55 Fulton Market. SMITH.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

7:30 P. M. with through Sleeping Cars via Utica,
7:50 A. M. with through Parlor Cars via Utica.

For Fulton Chain, Racquette Lake, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's, Loon Lake, Long Lake.

6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 32, Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, and Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N. Y. C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's Sagamore, Long Lake.

8:40 A. M. HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

THE HALCYON,

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES.

2 hours from New York; modern high-class hotel; Library 1,000 vols. Rooms single or en suite. Private baths connecting. A select hotel. Grand Golf links, tennis, Croquet, Baseball, Gymnasium. Shower baths, scenery, beautiful as Adirondacks. Experienced groom in attendance. H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Mgr.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives, Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

EXCURSIONS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

SEASON CLOSES TO-DAY.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River, } Half hour later.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:40 A. M., 1:10, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route TO LONG BRANCH.

PALATIAL, 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA."

SEASON CLOSES TO-DAY.
Time Table (Subject to Change).

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave. Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS.
SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Time Table—Steamers Leave

GLEN ISLAND

Cortlandt St. Piers—8; 10; 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30; 3:30 P. M. So. 5th St.; Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A.M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St.—9:45, 10:45; 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St. 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M. all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS

EXCURSION 40 CENTS;
Including Admission to all Attractions.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 " " York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 " Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M. MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10 and 8:40 P. M. Last train from Beach 11:30 P. M.
EXCURSION FARE, 40 CENTS.

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WISSNER PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.

Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

HOTELS.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,

102-104-106 East 15th St., N. Y., Two doors east of Union Square.

A quiet, homelike family and transient hotel, most convenient location in New York. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS. A few very desirable suites of 3 to 6 rooms, with private hall and baths, at attractive prices. SUPERIOR CUISINE. J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By mother and daughter care of gentleman's house in the country for the Winter; understand care of poultry; best references given. M. L., Box 140, Times Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady about to close her cottage at Saratoga Springs wishes to find a place for an excellent cook, who understands soups, pastry, entrees, &c.; New York family preferred. Apply before Sept. 14, 21 Federal St., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman as excellent cook and laundress, housecleaner; reference. 237 East 45th St., second floor, back.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—German girl to do general housework; good cook and laundress; no cards. 956 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress in private family or hotel; best references; no cards. Ling, 956 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young girl, just arrived, to take care of children; speaks German and French; good seamstress. Petit, 335 West 43d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; fifteen years' experience; ten years last two situations; sixty; sober; wages, $50. V. C., Box 185, Times Office.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—Age 38; good city references. G. White, care of McCarten, 71 West 44th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; colored; best city reference from last employer. G. B., 116 West 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

USEFUL COUPLE.—Germans; man thoroughly experienced in gardening, farming, care of live stock, &c.; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; highest references. Louis Schorr, care of Weiner, 251 East 125th St.

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELLI, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d da of June, 1900. FERGUSON LAW. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-law6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all person having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boorsem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.
BOORSEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900.
MARION E. JONES, Executrix.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap23-law6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Hepp & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEPP & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap3-law6mM

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. AGNES FUNCK HART, PATRICK A. HART, Administrators.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrators, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-law6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. MCCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-law6mM.

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Susannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillilary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the second, sixth, and seventh Wards of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 590 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL, MICHAEL COLEMAN, ARTHUR INGRAHAM, Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot, or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID B. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA P. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holden, John Holden; Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan; William E. Rehm, individually, and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Mary Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine J. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary F. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brian, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executors of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, if living, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names also being unknown to the plaintiffs; Patrick Coughlin, if living, and Mary Coughlin, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of the wife of said Patrick Coughlin, if he be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the said Patrick Coughlin being a first cousin of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Patrick Coughlin be dead, the executor of his last will and testament (if any) or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Patrick Coughlin (if any), if he died intestate; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees or persons claiming through said Patrick Coughlin, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Patrick Coughlin before the death of said Mary Johnson would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last named persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married); and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married); and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names also unknown to the plaintiffs; Annie Martin and David Martin, his husband; Catharine Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband (the said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "Annie" and "Catharine" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be females, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "David" and "Stephen" Martin to describe the husbands of the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married); and in the event that the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; the wives, widows and husbands of all the above-mentioned unknown parties, all of whom are unknown to plaintiffs; James W. Power, Peter Condon and Daniel J. Quinlan, executors and trustees, in papers purporting to be last wills and testaments, and a codicil to one of said alleged last wills and testaments of said Mary Johnson, deceased; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York, St. Joseph's Diocesan Seminary, the New York Catholic Protectory, the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints in the City of New York, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, and Michael A. Corrigan, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above entitled action by order of this court duly made and entered herein, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1900, do hereby require each and every person, not a party to this action, who, at the date of said order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property herein described, to appear before me on or before the ninth day of October, 1900, at my office, No. 145 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the amended complaint herein as follows:

Parcel No. 1. All those four certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, known and distinguished on a map made of the estate of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15, 1813, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, as lots numbered 411 (four hundred and eleven), 412 (four hundred and twelve), 413 (four hundred and thirteen), and 414 (four hundred and fourteen), and which said lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of the said property hereby conveyed, being a point on the southerly line of Madison Street, distant ninety-eight feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; running thence easterly, along the southerly line of Madison Street, ninety-eight feet to said corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; thence southerly, along the westerly line of Rutgers Street, ninety-nine feet and seven inches; thence westerly, along a line parallel with Madison Street aforesaid, ninety-nine feet four inches; and thence northerly or northwesterly, one hundred feet and seven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the northwesterly corner of Rutgers and Monroe Streets, and more particularly known and described as a part of the estate of the late Hendrick Rutgers, made by Bridges & Poppleton, dated November 15, 1813, as lots numbered 548 (five hundred and forty-eight), 549 (five hundred and forty-nine), 550 (five hundred and fifty), 551 (five hundred and fifty-one), and 552 (five hundred and fifty-two), and bounded as follows: Beginning at the said northwesterly corner, and running northerly along the westerly line of Rutgers Street aforesaid one hundred feet, to the same more or less, to land heretofore conveyed by Abraham B. Conger and wife to Stephen Lovejoy; thence westerly, and along the line of said land and the northerly and rear line of said lot five hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and twenty-five feet, be the same more or less; thence southerly, and along the easterly line of lot numbered on said map five hundred and forty-seven, one hundred feet, be the same more or less, to the northerly line of Monroe Street; thence along the same one hundred and twenty-five feet, be the same more or less, to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 3. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of a certain street formerly called Lombard or Lombardy, and now Monroe Street, and easterly side of Rutgers Street, and being part left after widening of streets of the lot distinguished on a map made of the farm late of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, by lot number seven hundred and eighty-three, bounded westerly in front on Rutgers Street aforesaid seventeen feet four inches; easterly in the rear seventeen feet four inches; on a gangway two feet wide which was taken off the rear of said lot for the mutual accommodation of the said lot and those adjoining, and which has since been taken in by all the parties but one; southerly on one side by lot number seven hundred and eighty-four, and on the other side and westerly on the other side by the said street called Monroe Street; containing on the northerly and southerly sides, exclusive of said alley, ninety-four feet, be the said dimensions more or less.

Parcel No. 4. All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets; thence running northerly, on the easterly side of Rutgers Street, 27 (twenty-seven) feet; thence easterly, and parallel with Madison Street, 60 (sixty) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Rutgers Street, 27 (twenty-seven) feet; and thence westerly, along the northerly side of Madison Street, 60 (sixty) feet to the place of beginning.

Parcel No. 5. All that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line or side of Market Street with the northerly line or side of Madison Street; and running thence northerly, along the westerly line or side of Market Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the northerly line or side of Madison Street, eighty-eight (88) feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly line or side of Market Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly line or side of Madison Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly line or side of Madison Street, eighty-eight (88) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as number 37 Market Street.

Parcel No. 6. All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the three-story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate,

LABOR SUSPECTS CROKER

Criticised at the Central Federated Union's Meeting.

Refused to Interfere When Complaints of Rapid Transit Contractors Reached Him—Factory Inspector Accused.

Some of the cynics at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday expressed doubts as to whether Richard Croker was the friend of labor that the Tammany delegates said he was at last week's meeting. Delegate Gleason of the Pipe Calkers and Tappers' Union brought up the subject yesterday by complaining that Contractors Holbrook, Cabot, and Daly were paying pipe calkers 50 cents a day less than the prevailing rate on the Fourth Avenue section of the rapid transit tunnel. McCabe Brothers, he said, were also paying laborers to do the work of steamfitters on their general contract at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

"Why didn't you see Mr. Croker?" said a delegate.

"Bah!" said Gleason. "I heard a lot about Mr. Croker, but he's not the friend of labor some people say he is. I went to Mr. Croker about the tunnel work, and he told me that he could do nothing with the contractors, as they were all Republicans. But John B. McDonald, the main guy, isn't a Republican, all the same."

"Right you are," said several angry voices. The matter was then referred to the Committee on Municipal Work.

State Factory Inspector John Williams came in for a share of denunciation and criticism for alleged failure to prosecute violators of the labor law, which he has now the power to enforce. The ball was set rolling by Louis Sandermann of the German Painters' Union, who had a complaint about the painting on the schools being done at less than the prevailing rate of wages in violation of the labor law.

"I had affidavits about the wages actually paid," said Sandermann, "and showed them to the Superintendent of the public schools, who told me to file them with Factory Inspector Williams. It took the Factory Inspector two months to find out that the charges were true. No attempt was made to punish the contractors, as provided for in the law."

"We should complain to the Governor," shouted a delegate.

Delegate O'Connell of the varnishers said that the contracts for some of the schools had been delayed, and he blamed Factory Inspector Williams for it.

It was finally decided to instruct the Secretary to write both to Gov. Roosevelt and to Factory Inspector Williams asking why the contractors who violated the law regarding the school building contracts should be allowed to go unpunished.

Matthias Richards of the Barbers' Union asked for the indorsement of the Journeymen Barbers' bill, providing for a State Board of Examiners for barbers. He also asked that the delegate of the central body to the coming convention of the Workingmen's State Federation be directed to get the federation to indorse the bill. The bill was indorsed.

Mr. Brown of the cigarmakers reported that in all three cigar factories involved in the present series of strikes had settled with the union. Eight firms were still to hear from.

RUSKIN HALL MOVEMENT.

Walter Vrooman's Plans for Its Extension Here with Trades Union Aid—British Labor Sends $20,000.

Walter Vrooman, who started the Ruskin Hall movement in England, which it is proposed to extend to this country, is now in this city. Mr. Vrooman said yesterday that the main offices of the Ruskin Hall settlement in the United States will be in New York and will be opened in a week or two.

"There will be no residents' college at first," he said. "We will arrange for courses of lectures throughout the country. The affair will be self-supporting when we have the co-operation of the labor unions, the Churches, and the reform societies. The movement will be on the University Extension principle, not to enable men to earn a living, but to give them a thorough understanding of economics, social science, history, and kindred subjects. In a few weeks I will start for Missouri, to found a farm college there, where any young man can get his living and be educated at the same time by working three or four hours a day."

Mr. Vrooman went on to say that the delegates who will start the movement here will have $20,000, the gift of the labor unions of England to the labor unions here, as a nucleus. This would be added to by contributions from American trades unions, and eventually a residents' college would be started in New York. Among the instructors would be Prof. Thomas E. Will of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He would be assisted by Prof. Edward Bemis, Prof. John K. Commons, and others.

"The college," he concluded, "will be governed by the trades unions. Probably the American Federation of Labor will take the matter up, and it will be considered at the coming convention of the federation."

Brickmakers' New Central Hall.

Frank J. McGuire, delegate of the Bricklayers' Union and President of the Central Labor Union, reported at the meeting of that body yesterday that a central hall for all the union brickmakers along the Hudson is nearing completion at Verplanck, N. Y. It is being erected by Local Assembly 5,759 of the Knights of Labor. The building will be a central headquarters for 20,000 brickmakers. The hall will be opened about the middle of October.

Inspection of Steam Fitting.

It was reported yesterday by the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature providing for a Bureau of Inspection for steam fitting. The reason given for the preparation of the bill is the introduction of cheap work through competition between contractors. John Tasker and George Westenberger were appointed by the union yesterday as delegates to push the bill.

CHORAL SOCIETIES DISAGREE.

Three Resign from United Singers of Brooklyn, and Others May Follow Suit.

At a meeting of delegates to the United Singers of Brooklyn, held yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall, on Wall Street, Williamsburg, the resignations of three societies were received. The meeting had been called to hear the financial reports of the recent saengerfest, which was held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Of late there have been reports that the finances of the Singers have been mismanaged, and the affair assumed such proportions that the only thing left for the Singers to do was to bring the matter before the organization.

August H. Tiemann, Vice President of the organization, presided in the absence of President S. Sanger, who is in Europe. As soon as the business had been begun the resignations of the Central Quartet Club, the Williamsburg Saengerbund, and the Olive Quartet Club were handed in. The secession of these grew out of the manner in which the recent singing festival was conducted. These societies allege that partiality was shown in the distribution of points for singing. The Caecelia Saengerbund has also seceded, but its resignation was not received yesterday.

Much discussion followed the reading of the resignations, and it was finally resolved not to accept them until it had been ascertained how the finances of the Singers stand, as, if there is a deficit, each society will be obliged to pay its pro rata share.

There was so much bickering over the financial report that it was suggested the matter be referred to a Revision Committee. The total expenditures up till the meeting were given as $35,624.19, while the receipts were $36,594.99, leaving a surplus of $970.89. There are still many bills to be paid, and the indication was that a large deficit will be found when the Revision Committee finishes its work.

It is the general impression that the secession of the four societies will be followed by others. There are forty-two societies in the Singers.

These Directors were chosen to the Northeastern Saengerbund: S. K. Saenger, August H. Tiemann, Bernard Klein, Dr. W. John Schildge, and John Hummel.

Like a well-known old-time English hat manufacturer, we can call ourselves "universal sympathizers" because we have "felt" for every one.

Our new derbies are ready.

All the so-called standard shapes, as well as a shape or two that you can't find elsewhere.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

MISSING MOTHER FOUND.

A Friend Had Taken Aged Mrs. Lindstrom to a Boarding House to Wait for Her Son.

The Brooklyn police were called upon Saturday to solve what appeared to be a mystery, but which yesterday proved to be no mystery at all. It involved the apparently strange disappearance of an aged woman, just arrived in this country from Denmark.

Mrs. Sofia Lindstrom, seventy years old, is the mother of Gustave Lindstrom of Bay Forty-fourth Street and Harway Avenue, Bath Beach. Mrs. Lindstrom left Denmark, her native land, to join her son in this country. She was expected to arrive on the steamship Hekla on Friday morning. The boat had tied up at Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, before Mr. Lindstrom reached the pier, and his mother was not on board.

Lindstrom was told that she had left the boat in company with a young man. The son was puzzled as to who the young man could be, and he went to Ellis Island to see a young woman whom he knew to be a fellow-passenger of his mother on the trip from Denmark. The young woman informed him that his mother had come over on the boat, but she had no idea whom the young man was with whom she had left the steamship.

Lindstrom went home and found that his mother had not reached there, and on Saturday he informed the police of her disappearance. Detectives were put on the case, but they could gain no trace of the woman.

A woman was found unconscious on Saturday at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street and was removed to the Seney Hospital. The police sent for Mr. Lindstrom, who went to the hospital and found that the woman was not his mother. This woman was still unconscious last night, and her identity had not been discovered.

The police continued their search in vain, but yesterday Lindstrom learned from another quarter that his mother was at a boarding house in Forty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Lindstrom formerly boarded at this place. A young man connected with the house went to the Hekla when she arrived on Friday. He learned that there was a woman named Lindstrom on board and sought her out. He found that she was the mother of his friend, and, as the old woman was somewhat confused as to where she was to go, the young man took her to the boarding house in Forty-first Street. Mrs. Lindstrom remained there until yesterday, when her son was communicated with and he called for her.

Up to a late hour last night the police had not been informed that Mrs. Lindstrom had been found, and they were said to be still hunting for her.

RECORD DAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Immense Crowd Visits the Resort In Search of Ocean Breezes—The Board Walk Project.

Coney Island's crowd yesterday was bigger than ever known before so late in the season, and at 8 o'clock last evening it was estimated that there were still 120,000 persons there, while during all the afternoon there had been the same congestion about the railroad stations that is seen on a hot Sunday in mid-July.

Borough President Grout's plan for a great board walk, sixty feet wide, extending from the concourse on the east to Norton's Point on the west, to be built after the fashion of those at Asbury Park and Atlantic City, with no obstruction between it and the sea, was much talked of, and the business men of Coney Island have called a meeting to be held to-morrow night at Henderson's Music Hall to advance the project.

Those most interested as the largest property owners are the Fred B. Henderson Company, the estate of Otto Huber, Paul Weidmann, George C. Tilyou, A. D. Buschmann, John Ward, and James A. McDonald, the last named representing a vast interest in ocean front property held by the Kip's Bay Brewing Company. The people have come to the conclusion that the scheme ought and is bound to go through.

Another indication of the manner in which Summer is lingering in the lap of Fall was the announcement yesterday that the Pain fireworks at Manhattan Beach, which were to have closed Saturday night, will be continued through the present week.

CATHOLIC ORDER ATTACKED.

Reported Opposition to the Knights of Columbus at Rome.

It has just become known to New York Roman Catholics that an effort has been made to discredit the Knights of Columbus at Rome. Many of the prominent laymen of this city are members of the organization, which is the only secret society in the Church.

It is objected against the Knights of Columbus that, besides being a secret society, it forces the young priests who join it to "subject themselves to the common discipline, renouncing all distinctions, obeying lay chieftains—in a word, leaving their sacerdotal character at the door." The authorities at Rome, it is declared, have already been informed that the society is a new danger which menaces the Church, and it is said they have under advisement the dissolution of the Knights of Columbus.

The first intimation of these charges is furnished by The Catholic Transcript, published at Hartford, Conn., which warmly defends the knights and advises them to secure a Cardinal protector at Rome—that is, a member of the College of Cardinals, who, being on the spot, will be ready to answer any charge made against the society to the Roman authorities.

It is said that the Knights of Columbus are to take steps so as to be ready for the attacks made upon the organization. It is said that these attacks come from persons who are opposed to the American spirit of the Church in this country.

DETAINED BAND INSTRUMENTS.

Thirty-five Cases of Them, Owned by Sousa's Men, Held at Custom House.

As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, when Sousa's Band arrived on Saturday the instruments of some of the musicians were seized. The men strongly protested against this action, but many of them went away empty-handed, while in other cases the instruments packed away in trunks and bags were passed without any question.

The customs authorities held in all thirty-five cases of instruments belonging to members of the band, who had come from Europe aboard the St. Louis. The customs men declared yesterday that the instruments were held to learn whether they are of foreign or home manufacture. If they were made abroad and not regularly imported, duty will have to be paid before they can be released. The musicians say they took the instruments with them when they started for Europe.

Millinery.

Autumn and Winter Fashions.

Opening Days,

Monday & Tuesday,

Sept. 10th & 11th,

1900.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

MANY VISIT THE BALTIMORE.

Presentation of Medals to Some of the Officers and Men—Probable Changes in the Cruiser.

Hundreds of persons, most of whom were women, visited the United States cruiser Baltimore at her anchorage at Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon. The officers and men showed every attention to their callers, and were busy all the afternoon showing the location and telling the nature of the few injuries the Baltimore received while attached to Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila.

Three officers and thirty-five members of the Baltimore's crew received medals yesterday morning for participation in the battle of Manila. The officers are Lieut. McCormack, Captain of Marines Williams, and Boatswain Brayton. In presenting the medals to the men Capt. Forsythe told them that they deserved well of their country.

Speaking of his men, Capt. Forsythe said they were of unusual intelligence. Most of them are Americans, and nearly all of them have served more than their terms of enlistment. Capt. Forsythe said it was very hard to get the men to wear medals or other decorations for meritorious service, as they did not, as they expressed it, like to look conspicuous.

Capt. Forsythe, when asked about conditions in the Philippines, said the trouble with the Filipinos was that they misunderstood the Americans, and the Americans equally misunderstood the Filipinos. The motto of the Americans, he said, was "to-day," while that of the Filipino was "to-morrow."

It is understood that Capt. Forsythe in his report to the Navy Department will suggest that the quarters of the officers and men on the Baltimore shall be materially altered; also that the torpedo tubes, which have been proved to be ineffective in vessels of the Baltimore's class, be removed and the additional space secured be utilized for the storing of coal.

With the exception of her boilers, which have now been in service eleven years, the Baltimore is in excellent shape, and it is believed that when the new boilers are put in the cruiser will be able to develop a speed of 18 or 19 knots an hour, whereas her speed now is estimated at only about 15 knots.

TOMATO CANS AS AMMUNITION.

Highwayman Sent Rapid Fire of the Projectiles After Intended Victim.

A unique type of Dick Turpin, who assails his victims with a rapid fire of old tomato cans, has made his appearance on the highways of Brooklyn.

James McElwee of 188 Wyona Street was the first to encounter this strange highwayman. Mr. McElwee was driving in a carriage on Eastern Parkway, near Classon Avenue, at an early hour yesterday morning when a man sprang out from the shadows at the roadside and in the conventionally hoarse tones cried "Halt!" Instead of stopping Mr. McElwee whipped up his horse. The lone highwayman muttered the customary oath and threw half a dozen old tomato cans at the horseman in rapid succession. One of the cans struck McElwee on the head, inflicting a slight scalp wound. He drove on and escaped from his queer assailant. McElwee informed the police, but the can-throwing Dick Turpin was not run down.

WOUNDED BOY IS DEAD.

Fatal Termination of Assault Committed in House of Refuge.

Edward Peisel, the boy who was stabbed in the House of Refuge last Tuesday by Alexander Stewart, another boy inmate, died in the Harlem Hospital Sunday morning. Stewart stabbed Peisel because Peisel told one of the guards of a theft which he saw Stewart commit. Stewart had relieved a sleeping inmate of a package of cigarettes. When the theft was made known Stewart was threatened with punishment. This made him resentful against Peisel, whom he suspected of having informed the guard.

Stewart induced Arthur Langwasser, a boy who worked in the shoemaker's factory, to give him a shoemaker's knife. Meeting Peisel he asked him to sharpen the knife on his shoe. Peisel did so, and when he handed the knife back to Stewart the latter exclaimed:

"Look out for the bug on your sleeve, Peisel!"

Then, as Peisel looked, Stewart stuck the knife into the boy's neck. When Peisel was picked up his wound was thought to be serious, and he was removed to the Harlem Hospital.

Stewart had a bad record at the House of Refuge. He had assaulted guards, made two attempts to escape, and threatened to burn the buildings.

BROOKLYN GERMANS' FESTIVAL.

More than 20,000 Persons Visit Ridgewood Park on the Closing Day.

The Cannstatter, or Schwaebischen, Volksfest, after a week of success at Ridgewood Park, was brought to a close last night. The festival was under the auspices of the Schwaebischen Volksfest Verein of Brooklyn. Attached to it was an industrial, horticultural, and agricultural exhibition. The last two exhibits were the finest shown during the twenty-five years' history of the society, and as a result prizes were awarded to the successful exhibitors in the nature of gold medals and diplomas. The prizes were awarded last evening, when the festival came to an end with a display of fireworks.

It is estimated that over 20,000 men, women, and children were on the grounds yesterday afternoon and evening. During the day delegations from the prominent volksfest societies of Manhattan and elsewhere visited the scene.

Charitable institutions, among them the new German Hospital, in Williamsburg, will be benefited from the proceeds of the festival. It was through the aid of the Schwaebischen Volksfest Verein that the German Hospital was established.

AGED MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Elijah Brown, a Retired Merchant, Cuts His Throat with a Razor.

Elijah Brown, eighty-two years old, a retired merchant of English birth, who for years has lived on the top floor of 455 Seventh Avenue with his wife and two daughters, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the New York Hospital in a critical condition and died there at 6 o'clock last evening.

The old man arose in excellent spirits and after his breakfast started to shave himself and a moment later drew the razor across his throat and fell to the floor. His groans were heard by his aged wife, who rushed into the room where he was. Her screams brought to the room the other members of the family and several neighbors. Policeman Frost of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called and he summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital, so far as could be learned there was no reason for the old man's deed.

O'Neill's.

The New Fall Styles in UNTRIMMED HATS.

Special attention is directed to our extensive assortment of Hats, Bonnets, Toques and Turbans, in the finest French Felts, also in Silk Velvet, Fancy Braid, Chenille and Tucked Silks.

Exceptionally Low Prices Prevail.

An elegant assortment of ready-to-wear Hats for early Autumn, in the finest French Felts, trimmed with Plain and Fancy Silks, Plain and Panne Velvets, Fancy Wings and Pompons, at prices ranging from

2.98 to 5.98 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

DEAF AND DUMB AND LOST

Girl Found by the Police Puzzled Hospital Authorities.

Expert Interpreters Questioned Vainly —She Recalled Suicide In Ghastly Signs to Give a Clue.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street station found a girl, deaf and dumb, wandering about Third Avenue in a dazed and bewildered condition and apparently lost, early yesterday morning. She was taken to the station house and later transferred to the East Thirty-fifth Street station, where she could be placed under the care of a matron. There all efforts to get a clue to the girl's name or home were unsuccessful, and she was finally sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The girl was unable to write, and all efforts on the part of the deaf and dumb interpreters at the hospital failed to elicit any information as to the girl's identity. The hospital authorities became much interested in the strange case, and finally sent for Superintendent Kruger of the deaf and dumb school at 669 Lexington Avenue. He went to the hospital and after a long time succeeded, by means of the "face" language, in getting from the girl the name of Samuel Goldberg of 133 East Broadway. A visit to this number proved that Goldberg lived there, but that he was away from home.

Later in the day, and while efforts were still being made to learn more of the girl's identity, she was sitting near the desk of Paul Franzel, history clerk of the hospital, when suddenly she leaned forward, picked up a small penknife that was lying on Franzel's desk, and drew it quickly, in pantomime motion, across her throat and downward across her chest. The authorities were much alarmed, thinking from the girl's motions that she meant that she would commit suicide. Efforts to learn her name were continued, however, and at last the number, 15 Rutgers Place, was obtained from the girl by means of the various methods known to the teachers of the deaf and dumb.

A visit was made at once to that number, and there it was found that the girl's name was Dora Apenski, and that the number given was her home. She had been missing for two days, and when taken home was received with open arms by the members of her family.

The pantomimic performance of drawing the knife across her throat, it was found, was a result of a flash of memory. Five weeks ago a boy living in the house where the Apenski family reside committed suicide by cutting his throat. At the same time he cut a gash in his chest. The girl had seen the boy's body after death, and had used the motions made at the hospital for the purpose of recalling to the hospital attendants the case of the suicide, and thus give a clue to her address.

POLITICS LEADS TO FREE FIGHT

Republican and Democratic Irishmen Back Argument with Fisticuffs and Volleys of Beer Glasses.

National politics was the cause of the liveliest kind of a free fight in McPartland's Hotel, One Hundred and Third Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and as a consequence six badly used-up debaters were imprisoned in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, while the sitting room of the hotel looked as though a cyclone had wandered through it.

The participants in the discussion which wound up so disastrously were Patrick Blight of 162 East One Hundred and Third Street, Thomas Ballantyne, 330 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Joseph, John, and Thomas Keane, brothers, living at 1,874 Third Avenue, and their friend, John McCabe of 652 Ninth Avenue, who was visiting them. The Keanes and McCabe sat around a table in the hotel drinking beer and discussing Mr. Bryan's prospects of becoming the next President of the United States. Blight and Ballantyne, seated at an adjoining table, soon understood that the party were not Bryan men, for some of the remarks passed were not overcomplimentary to the Democratic candidate. At last Blight, who is a Democrat, could no longer stand the abuse that was being heaped upon his party, and, leaning back in his chair, demanded to know if the four men were Irish. "Shure," was the quick response, and each wanted to know what business it was of Blight's if they were Irish.

"Well, I'll tell you," said Blight, rising slowly to his feet. "You're the worst pack of turncoats I ever met, if you are Irish, to be running down the Democratic Party like that."

A storm of words followed this declaration, but Blight had the floor and refused to resume his seat. After eulogizing Mr. Bryan to the best of his ability and telling the Republicans what he thought of them, he caught hold of the edge of the table about which the four were seated, and, with the remark, "Bryan will dump the Republicans just like that," he upset it, spilling the contents of the schooners all over the party's Sunday clothes.

In an instant the place was in an uproar. Blight and Ballantyne backed into a corner and began throwing beer glasses, but their stock of ammunition soon ran out, and the six came to close quarters, fighting as Irishmen can fight and shouting like Indians.

The uproar attracted the attention of Detective Hallahan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who, with the aid of the bartender and Policeman Ward, finally succeeded in separating the men, who were bleeding from numerous cuts, while their clothes were in ribbons. Then he locked the six in the room until the arrival of the patrol wagon, in which they were all bundled and taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Here an ambulance was summoned from Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Levy spent half an hour patching the crowd up. Sergt. Fitzpatrick told them they were a disgrace to Ireland and detained them on a charge of disturbing the peace.

Injured by Fireworks Explosion.

Nicholas Richards, fifty-one years old, a fireworks dealer, of 40 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, was severely injured early yesterday morning while setting off fireworks in Washington Park, Maspeth, by the bursting of a piece. He was badly burned about the face and head and his left arm was broken. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. He will recover.

Broadcloths,

the leading woolen fabric.

We are showing a very extensive assortment of

Fine French Broadcloths,

comprising 244 of the newest fall shades, among them

Aiglon tints, Tonkin, Mouflon, Alouette, Cendre, Argent, Mulot, Ferraille, Rosa, Gunmetal, and Golf Red,

At

$1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $2, $2.50, $3 and up to $4.50 a yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE GOLDEN RULE IN POLITICS.

Dr. MacArthur Says It Is Illustrated by President McKinley—He Condemns the Chain of Prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, preached there last night on "The Golden Rule in Business, Politics, and Religion." He said in part:

"The golden rule is the highest law of etiquette. It is also the most practical principle in business. Dishonest men occasionally succeed in spite of their dishonesty, but honesty in business is as wise in policy as it is right in principle. Business should be dignified and glorified as truly as distinctively religious work. Many a merchant or manufacturer is more truly a philanthropist when he uses his millions in business than when he gives them in charity.

"The golden rule also has its place in politics. A brilliant Senator described the golden rule and the Ten Commandments in their relation to politics as an 'iridescent dream.' But he was mistaken. That saying relegated him to private life. The Ten Commandments and the golden rule must be in politics or the politics of the country will be in a sad way. Men have no right to sneer at politics. What do we mean by politics? Do we mean the science of government? Do we not mean ethics as related to a Government, State, or nation? No religious man can be consistently religious and be indifferent to the politics of his country. The man who is so indifferent is unworthy of the dignity of American citizenship.

"The golden rule is illustrated by the Administration of this country to-day. Our honored President and our distinguished Secretary of State are making immortal history. They are directing the diplomacy of the world. They are leading the movement to save China from disruption and possibly from national extinction. No President since the founding of the Government has had so many perplexing international problems as the President of to-day. When the passions of the hour have subsided he will by common consent take his place beside Washington and Lincoln. Bitter as has been the criticism of the President in certain quarters, it is not one tithe as bitter as was the criticism of both Washington and Lincoln, whom now we all glorify.

"One of the last attacks is that made by the women with their prayer chain. Nothing can surpass the silliness of this proposed endless prayer chain except it be its blasphemy. These women expect to lasso the Almighty if they can have their chain long enough and strong enough. The golden rule has little place in the proposition of these zealous but unwise women. I know of no persons so hopelessly intemperate in speech as are some of the advocates of so-called temperance. It would be well for them to study the golden rule and thus temper their unwise zeal. They degrade prayer, dishonor womanhood, and misrepresent Christianity."

JAMES J. CORBETT'S DEPARTURE.

He Is on His Way to Europe—His Wife Will Sue for Divorce.

That James J. Corbett had sailed for England with George Considine, his manager, on Saturday on the Campania, was admitted yesterday by John R. Considine, Corbett's partner in the saloon business.

Mrs. Corbett, at her home, 215 West Thirty-fourth Street, said that she knew of the fighter's determination to go abroad, and that they had not been living together for the last six months. They had separated by mutual consent months ago, she said. Mrs. Corbett stated that she would bring suit at once for divorce on the ground of extreme cruelty. She said that once her husband had held a glowing cigar to her cheek. "Gentleman Jim," she said, "is no gentleman at all."

Mrs. Corbett was Nera Stanwood of Chicago before her marriage.

On the Campania also sailed Margaret Cornille, a music hall singer who has finished an engagement at the New York Theatre.

Gen. E. W. Serrell Improving.

Gen. Edward W. Serrell, who has been ill at the Clarendon Hotel with gastro-enteritis, was said last night by his wife to be improving and resting comfortably.

O'Neill's.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

(4TH FLOOR.)

On Sale To-Day and Tuesday a sample line of Parlor Furniture, consisting of Two, Three and Five Piece Suites of Reliable Quality. Although these suites are at present marked below the Regular Market Prices we will allow for this sale

An Additional Discount of 25%

Metal Beds and Bedding. (3d Floor).

ALL BRASS AND WHITE ENAMELLED IRON BEDS, sixty in all, used as samples in our show-room, will be closed out to-day

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Upholstery Dept. (3d Floor).

Six Special Prices in LACE CURTAINS that will prevail To-Day:

6 Styles, formerly 1.90 to 2.25 . . . . . 1.48 Pair
6 Styles, formerly 2.50 to 2.90 . . . . . 1.98 Pair
6 Styles, formerly 2.90 to 3.50 . . . . . 2.48 Pair
6 Styles, formerly 5.25 to 6.00 . . . . . 3.98 Pair
6 Styles, formerly 6.00 to 7.50 . . . . . 4.98 Pair
6 Styles, formerly 7.00 to 8.75 . . . . . 5.98 Pair

An Exceptional Offering of Portieres!

A special lot of 350 Pairs and Half Pairs of PORTIERES, formerly sold at 2.50 to 7.00 pair, will be offered to-day at the remarkably Low Price of

98c., 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 and 2.50 each.

Early Buyers Will Secure Best Choice.

California Blankets at Less Than Cost.

We offer at Special Sale To-Day about Two Hundred Pairs of Fine CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, slightly soiled through being in our show window, at Less Than Cost Price.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. OPERA SEASON. Ev'gs., 8:15 Sharp. "A Charming Comic Opera."—Herald. "Handsomely Mounted." "Music Bright and Merry."—N. Y. HERALD. "Libretto displays real wit." "The music melodious and musicianly." "Orchestration an increasing joy to hear." "Rich, Delicate, Refined."—N. Y. TIMES. SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA. BOOK BY BASIL HOOD.
The Rose of Persia.
R. D'OYLY CARTE'S ENGLISH CO. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN. AS PRESENTED DURING ITS LONG RUN AT THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St. at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN. "A charming success from any point of view."—N. Y. Herald. "Not only a great success in the main, but in all particulars as well. The mutual triumph of the American actress and the English author."—N. Y. Sun. "A great hit. Will have a long run. Doubtful if the theatrical season will develop a surer or more tasting triumph."—N. Y. Times.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell
in a comedy of romances entitled
A Royal Family.
Matinées Saturdays only until October.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 35th Street —and— Broadway. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
FIRST TIME—TO-NIGHT—
The Great American Play **ARIZONA.** By Augustus Thomas.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH. METROPOLITAN ENGLISH GRAND OP. CO. Subscription Sale begins Mon., Sept. 17, 9 A. M. Evs. 50c. to $2.00; Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.00. Sat. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. First Week's bills, "FAUST," "TANNHAUSER," "MIGNON."

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. **VICTORIA.**
Opens Mon., Sept. 17th. Seat sale Wed., 9 A.M.
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO. | THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK.

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Rentz Santley Burlesquers. Oriental Dancers. Grand Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER In His New Play. "A HIT."—HERALD. PRINCE OTTO

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Curtain rises at 8 sharp.
Last Times in New York of THE GREAT RUBY
Ev. Prices 25,35,50. Mats. Tues., Thur., & Sat. 25c.

THE **NEW YORK** B'way, 44 & 45th Sts. Every Eve Rain or shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts.
MOVING PICTURES, CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, cor. 38th. Opens THURSDAY EVG. Seats now on sale.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LAST 4 WEEKS **BEN-HUR**

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St.
TO-NIGHT. Mats. Wed. & St.
CUPID OUTWITS ADAM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK The great Irish drama THE REBEL. Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Ev., 8:15.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av.
KALTENBORN Orchestral Concerts, : 50 : Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mat. COOLED BY ICED AIR.

CASINO! Geo. W. Lederer's Fall Production, Wk of Sept. 17 | THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA. Seat Sale Opens this Thursday.

Baseball Polo Grds To-day, 3:30 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK.—Adm. 50c.

TOADSTOOLS CAUSE DEATH.

A Young Italian the Victim of Muscarin Poisoning—Others Recover.

Eating toadstools for mushrooms cost Felice Antonio Diorio his life. Diorio was twenty-five years old and lived at 65 Mott Street. A week ago yesterday he accompanied a party of Italians to the Bronx in search of dandelions. The party found what they thought were mushrooms and took home a supply.

On the following day the supposed mushrooms were cooked and eaten. Those who partook of them became sick, but with the exception of Diorio they recovered. He grew steadily worse, and yesterday morning he died at his home.

Coroners' Physician Weston performed an autopsy in the afternoon, and announced that the man had died from muscarin poisoning, the result of having eaten toadstools.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8.15. Matinées, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
CLOSED TO-NIGHT FOR REHEARSAL.
To-Morrow (Tuesday) Evg. at 8:15
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
(Ninth Season)
—IN—
Richard Carvel
A dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of the same name by Edward E. Rose.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre. 24th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat., 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
"TWO BIG TRIUMPHS."
HERALD SAYS:
"For a good part of two hours it kept the audience on a broad grin. When they were not grinning they were laughing outright, and it was only during the intermissions that they had a chance to straighten out their features and try to be dignified."
Charles Frohman's Comedians
In the laugh-compelling French comedy by Alfred Capus,
THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
Preceded by the charming Picture in 3 Panels, entitled
IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA
By Basil Hood, librettist of "The Rose of Persia," by arrangement with Holbrook Blinn.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.
18th Week of the New York Run
FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY.
JAMES K. HACKETT
SUPPORTED BY MISS BERTHA GALLAUD,
.....(Management of Daniel Frohman.).....
in the 4-act dramatic drama by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO.
Adapted from the novel of that name.

GARRICK Theatre. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager.
2ND FUNNY WEEK
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
"It's Again to Laugh."
"IT WAS FUNNY."—HERALD. "UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS."—SUN.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN In the New Comedy, ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA
By Leo Ditrichstein.
"A Laughing Success."—Evg. World.

Garden Theatre 27th St. and Madison Ave.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
The fifth season of this theatre under Charles Frohman's management opens
MONDAY EVG., SEPT. 17
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
E. H. SOTHERN AND **VIRGINIA HARNED**
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
In an elaborate production of Shakespeare's tragedy
HAMLET
SEATS SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St | Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
Robt. Hilliard & Co., Amelia Summerville
Carta & Mirtziana, Jas. R. Glenroy
Maurice Barrymore, Patrice, Sig. Guille
Ben Harney Trio, John D. Gilbert.
Bert Coote & Co., Gertrude Haynes,
Manning & Prevost, Press Eldridge.
Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, The Murphys
Mlle. Emmy's Dogs, Geo. W. Day, etc.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC—MATINEES—HALL TUES. & SAT.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily, 25c. Mat. Fashionable Vaud'ville. Evgs. 25,50,75c. Boxes, $1. Maggie Cline, Geo. Fuller Golden, Montgomery & Stone, Russell Bros. 20 oths. Sun. concts.

GRAND Opera House. HOPE BOOTH in "A WIFE IN PAWN."

KEITH'S Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew. Jessie Couthoui. Sam, Clara & Kitty Morton.
14TH STREET THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. DANIEL SULLY in the season's great success, THE PARISH PRIEST.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. 110th St. and Broadway. High-Class Vaudeville.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Chinese Boxer & Dwarf. Human Ostrich

SEPT

1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 8....	886,721
Same week last year.....	2,218,857
To date this year.....	77,094,266
Corresponding date last year..	124,082,965
Bonds for the week.....	$3,438,100
Same week last year.....	$8,582,000
To date this year.....	$337,533,560
Corresponding date last year.	$667,839,470

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.....	2½	Mo. Pacific	1⅝
Can. Pacific	1	Nat. Biscuit	2
Ches. & Ohio.....	1	N. Y. Central.....	1
Chi. & E. Ill.....	1¼	Nor. & West. pf.....	1¼
Chi. & Northw. pf..3		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Southern Ry.	1
Clev., Lor. & W....2		South. Ry. pf.....	2½
Cont. Tobacco pf...	1½	Union Bag. & P. pf.	1½
Gas. & Elec. Bergen Co.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf...	1½
Gt. North. pf.....	1	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	1¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate.....	1¼	People's Gas, Chic.	3⅝
Chi. & Northwest...	2	Reading 1st pf.....	2
Kan. City Southern.	1	Rio Gr. West. pf....	2
N. J. Central.....	4½	Wis. Central	1
N. Y. Air Brake....	6½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	2¼	Mo., K. & T. 2d...	1⅛
Can. Southern 1st....	1	Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s.	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	1	Nash. C. & St. L. con.	2⅜
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.....	1¼	Nort. & West. 6s...	2⅝
C., M. & St. P. M. Pt. 6s...	2½	Ore. S. L. con. 5s.	1
Cleve., L. & W. 1st..	1½	Pacific Coast 1st...	1½
D. & R. G. con. 4½s.	1	Pacific of Mo. 1st..	4⅝
Equit. Gas L. & F. of N. Y. con. 5s....	2⅝	Pacific of Mo. 2d....	4¾
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	2	Peoria & East. 1st..	1
Ill. Cent. coll. tr. 4s, 1953	1	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, sta.....	1
Iowa Central 1st.....	1	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st.	1
Mich., Cent. con. 7s.	2½	Wabash 2d.....	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st..	2
		Wheel. & L. E., Wh. Div., 5s.....	1½

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Erie consol 7s.....	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	Kan. City So. 3s...	2
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st	1	Nash. C. & St. L. 7s.	1¼
Col. Mid. 4-4s.....	1¼	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 5½s.....	1⅛
Det. City Gas 5s....	2	Rich. & D. deb. 5s, stamped	1½
		Tol. & O. C. 1st....	2½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Sept. 8.....	$629,749,352	$37,056,450
Sept. 1.....	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18.....	732,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11.....	667,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4.....	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28.....	753,779,500	45,311,730
July 21.....	785,578,094	46,704,063
July 14.....	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7.....	932,138,447	56,344,104
June 30.....	880,910,327	50,314,484
June 23.....	842,962,268	49,580,384
June 16.....	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9.....	898,061,096	54,622,620
*June 2.....	820,976,655	49,240,800
May 26.....	966,218,330	55,921,961
May 19.....	1,006,963,479	51,984,226
May 12.....	995,720,213	54,586,513
May 5.....	1,158,701,031	72,806,331
April 28.....	1,084,446,667	48,974,341
April 21.....	1,195,364,041	76,001,051
April 14.....	1,080,414,173	60,447,953
April 7.....	1,270,596,389	68,745,388
March 31.....	1,116,124,683	62,429,219
March 24.....	1,070,865,980	47,934,706
March 17.....	1,048,022,741	54,330,142
March 10.....	983,899,761	50,598,191
March 3.....	1,020,735,849	55,316,914
*Feb. 24.....	975,185,589	46,339,547
*Feb. 17.....	925,315,975	43,246,144
Feb. 10.....	1,106,832,069	43,982,421
Feb. 3.....	1,026,062,853	50,007,589
Jan. 27.....	972,111,587	46,416,899
Jan. 20.....	1,005,176,062	56,906,965
Jan. 13.....	1,097,626,403	58,654,808
*Jan. 6.....	1,146,169,226	62,725,527
*Dec. 30.....	980,902,605	46,539,980
Dec. 23.....	1,428,905,942	58,902,796
Dec. 16.....	1,258,644,023	53,507,123
Dec. 9.....	1,114,086,435	45,117,086
*Dec. 2.....	1,089,136,986	48,067,791
Nov. 25.....	1,086,782,259	53,982,106
Nov. 18.....	1,363,884,883	55,900,585
*Nov. 11.....	1,091,764,797	47,194,065
Nov. 4.....	1,294,396,146	54,074,679
Oct. 28.....	1,069,029,146	54,975,220
Oct. 21.....	1,202,583,097	56,025,992
Oct. 14.....	1,165,902,482	52,261,182
Oct. 7.....	1,450,022,652	56,784,736
†Sept. 30.....	746,264,107	33,614,903
Sept. 22.....	1,320,055,295	52,854,614
Sept. 15.....	1,095,745,266	48,451,021
†Sept. 8.....	886,896,674	43,743,423

*Five days. †Four days.

OUR LONDON CABLE

RATES ARE LIKELY TO RISE

Market Will Have to Find a Good Deal of Money This Week—Russian Gold Did Not Materialize—Still Little Doing on Stock Exchange.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Sept. 9.—There has been no further word of the Russian gold about which so much was made a week ago, and now the market is disposed to look upon it as a myth, invented for the purpose of easing discount rates. Whether this was the intention or not, rates have sagged persistently, and have dropped as low as 3½ per cent. for three months' paper. Before the end of the week just passed, however, the decline was checked by the Bank of England again borrowing largely and by the necessity of finding about £2,500,000 for the installment on the war loan on Friday.

Bankers and brokers alike feel very nervous about the movements of credit in the near future, and several of the former are refusing to buy bills from the market at any price. This naturally causes discount houses to hesitate, and the competition for the small supply of paper which has come on the market daily has never been very keen.

The Government continues to be very lavish with its expenditure, the disbursements being fully equal to the receipts, not only from ordinary sources, but also from the war-loan installments. If it were not for this help money would probably have been dear, but as it is, the charge for week loans was steady at 3 to 3¼ per cent. all the week, and day to day advances never cost more than 3 to 3½ per cent., even in the pressure of preparing for the "Khaki" payment. The higher rate was only obtainable for a few hours, and on Friday, when it was discovered that the market had overprovided itself, lenders were glad to find employment for their balances at 2½ per cent.

The truth of the matter is possibly to be found in the fact that so large a proportion of this loan is held by Government departments and other public bodies which do not require to come on the market for assistance that the amount to be otherwise provided is too small to create any real tightness.

This week, however, will probably see the market rather pushed to find money, as various calls on the Exchequer bonds and new railway and miscellaneous issues require rather more than £7,000,000. Of course half the £2,500,000 nominally due on Exchequer bonds has to be found by you, but, according to the figures of our Government revenue returns, it seems probable that you have already provided your share of this installment at least, if not more. Apart altogether from this, the amounts to be found are still large enough to test our market's resources.

In addition to these calls, the fortnightly Stock Exchange settlement has to be provided for, but business has been so stagnant there that the displacement of credit involved will be insignificant.

The stock markets have again had a week which must have proved irritating to many of the members, so full has it been of signs that the public is willing to take an interest in securities—signs which have been more or less disappointing, as the actual business, except in a few isolated instances, has been no greater than for many weary weeks. Consols creep up steadily, although there is little enough doing in them, and some of our railway fixed interest stocks and other high-class investment securities are rather wanted at present prices. There is, however, very little stock of any description to be had.

While some arbitrage houses had a busy time in American railways for an hour or two on the announcement of the Vermont election, which was at first reported to have resulted in an increased majority for the Republicans, the American market as a whole has been left alone. Tips are gratis all around to buy "Kafirs." Don't you take any.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 10.

Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Meeting of income "B" bondholders.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
St. Lawrence Power Company, Massena, N. Y.—Election.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

Havana-American Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

National Tube Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Special meeting.

Friday, Sept. 14.

Fitchburg Railroad—Annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

American Linseed Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Waltham Watch Company—Dividend payable.
Ann Arbor Railroad—Annual meeting.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, (Connecticut.)—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Company, (N. Y.)—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Lake Superior Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Havana-American Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Elevating Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Company—Dividend payable on common.
Milwaukee and Chicago Brewing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rumford Falls Railroad—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad—Dividend payable.
William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.
Wolverine Copper Mining Company—Books close.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 8, total transactions included 886,721 shares of stock, $3,438,100 bonds, including $59,500 Government and $1,100 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.	Sept. 9,'99	Sept. 8,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	2,218,857	886,721	1,332,136
Mining	850	850	150

BONDS.	Sept. 9,'99	Sept. 8,1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$5,406,000	$3,377,500	$2,118,500
State	26,000	1,100	24,900
Government	48,500	59,500	*14,000

*Increase.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Bicycle pf....	1	Electric Vehicle.....	1
Compressed Air...	2⅝	National Salt pf....	3
Dist'g of Am. pf...	1½	Standard Oil	2
Electric Boat pf...	1½		

Declines.

Am. Woolen pf.....	2	Vir. I., C. & C. 5s...	6
Otis Elevator.....	1		

Transactions in the market for outside securities last week assumed somewhat larger proportions than did those of the previous week, and at the same time a stronger tone prevailed. Daily totals were still small, but some signs of new life appeared, and here and there in the market was found an indication that in the near future trading may become more active. Certainly in the strength which the market displayed was a proof of the fact that the public is not now pressing their holdings for sale, and any slight increase in the general demand for securities may be expected to bring about substantial improvement in prices. During the week just ended there were a number of gains, some of them of as much as 1 or 2 points, while relatively few issues showed on Saturday lower prices than those recorded at the close of the previous week.

No one section of the market assumed particular prominence, although the industrials probably furnished more active issues than any other section of the list. There was some activity in one or two of the copper stocks, but as a whole the copper shares were not active, although the prices of those issues were fairly well maintained.

Among the industrials Rubber Goods was the most active. Trading was confined almost exclusively to the common stock, but both the common and preferred closed higher for the week. Buying by insiders seemed largely responsible for the advances which occurred. On Saturday the common sold up to 30, which was the highest price at which the stock had sold for several months. American Woolen was active early in the week, but became dull and weak later on. A report of the company's earnings for the first seven months of this year was published which showed that the earnings amounted to about $2,000,000, which would leave a surplus of earnings of about $1,300,000 after the payment of six months' dividend on the preferred stock. It is said that the business of the American Woolen Company is in better condition than was reported some time ago, and that the outlook for the next half year promises even larger profits than those shown for the first seven months. As it is, the company is showing the full dividend on the preferred stock and over 7½ per cent. on the common.

Several of the electric stocks showed considerable improvement, notably Electric Boat, but in none of these issues was the trading large.

Compressed Air was active but irregular. It sold up to 82¾, and then dropped back to 29. It closed at 29½, a net gain of 2⅜ points.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	490	470
American Exchange....	195	190
Astor	500	...
Bowery	220	..
Broadway	240	230
Butchers & Drovers'	95	..
Central	170	..

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 8, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid, Sept. 8.	Closing Ask'd.	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 8 886,721.	Amount Cap'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	What Ended Sept. 8. First.	What Ended Sept. 8. High.	What Ended Sept. 8. Low.	What Ended Sept. 8. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Year 1899, 126,644 Shares.
136 August 17	114 January 4	124	126	..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 1	2	QA	124	126	124	126	111	99
18 February 7	12⅛ January 31	14½	15½	..	American Car & Foundry Company	20,000,000	Aug. 1	1	QJ	15	15½	15	15½	15	120
87¾ April 2	57⅝ June 27	81¼	82	..	American Car & Foundry Company pf	20,000,000	Aug. 1	1¾	QJ	81	82	81	82	85	1,210
143 September 8	122 September 6	142	143	..	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1	4	QS	142	143	142	143	140	10
37¾ April 2	25 June 27	34	35	..	American Cotton Oil	20,000,000	Sept. 1	1	QS	34	35	34	35	30	1,100
88 April 2	72 January 4	85	86	..	American Cotton Oil pf	20,000,000	Sept. 1	1¾	QS	85	86	85	86	85	1,100
18 May 1	9⅝ January 4	12	13	..	American Glucose	2,000,000	Aug. 1	1	QJ	12	13	12	13	12	100
110 May 1	90 January 4	100	102	..	American Glucose pf	2,000,000	Aug. 1	1¾	QJ	100	102	100	102	100	100
18 May 1	9⅝ January 4	12	13	..	American Ice	2,000,000	Aug. 1	1	QJ	12	13	12	13	12	100
110 May 1	90 January 4	100	102	..	American Ice pf	2,000,000	Aug. 1	1¾	QJ	100	102	100	102	100	100

SEPT

Range since Jan. 1. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 8. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Range.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend Declared. Date.	Per Cent.		Week ended Sept. 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales Week.	Range (sales) in Year 1900. Lowest.	Highest.
97 February 5.	92 June 25.	93	94	+ ¼	American Linseed Company preferred		16,750,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	300		
17½ January 3.	15 June 25.	16	17	+ 2	American Malting Company		10,000,000				16	16	16	16	100	15½	21½
31½ January 3.	28 June 25.	29	30	+ ½	American Malting Company preferred		10,000,000				29	29	28½	28½	700	28½	36½
45¾ February 6.	42 June 11.	43½	44	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Company		37,000,000				43½	44	43½	43½	41	41	50
93 March 21.	85 June 21.	88	89	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf		31,000,000	July 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	88½	90	88½	89	304½	87½	93
2 February 14.	1¼ September 6.	1¼	1½	+ ¼	American Spirits Manufacturing Co.		10,000,000				1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	10	1¼	2½
15¾ February 14.	12 June 25.	12½	13	— ½	American Steel Hoop Company		10,000,000				12½	12½	12½	12½	1,935	12	17
89 February 2.	84½ August 28.	86½	87½	+ ½	American Steel Hoop Company preferred		14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	87½	88½	87	87	1,200	87	93
29¾ Sept. 7.	26½ June 25.	26½	28¼	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire Company		40,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	27½	27½	27½	27½	21,935	27½	36½
90 Sept. 7.	80½ June 25.	80½	82	+ 1½	American Steel & Wire Company preferred		40,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	81½	82	79	79	5,445	79	90
137¼ January 4.	9 March 5.	110¾	113¼	+ 2½	American Sugar Refining Company		30,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	112½	113¼	111¾	113¼	730	111¾	137¼
118 July 12.	101 March 2.	114¼	117	..	American Sugar Refining Company pf		30,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	116½	116½	117	117	110	110	118
98 February 7.	91 March 28.	93	93	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company		14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	93	93	93	93	15	93	98
29¾ February 7.	18 June 25.	27½	28	— ¼	American Tin Plate Company		20,000,000				28½	28½	28	28	1,700	28	34
79¾ February 7.	71 June 25.	80	80¼	+ ¼	American Tin Plate Company preferred		16,000,000	June 21, 1900.	1½	Q	80	81	80	80½	2,200	80	90
97½ February 14.	84½ June 25.	93½	94	— ¼	American Tobacco Company		54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	95½	95¾	93½	93½	14,300	93	120
140 February 12.	129 May 17.	138	138	..	American Tobacco Company preferred		54,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	137½	137½	137½	137½	13	130	140
54¼ April 3.	37½ June 25.	45½	46	+ ¾	Amalgamated Copper Mining Company		30,000,000	Sept. 30, 1900.	75	SA	45	45½	44¾	45	1,250	36	53
49 April 2.	40¾ July 24.	45	..	..	Ann Arbor preferred		4,000,000				46	46	46	46	250	46	50
29¾ April 2.	22½ January 3.	27½	28	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe		102,000,000				28	28½	27¾	27¾	15,695	21¾	30
74¾ April 2.	68¾ January 11.	70¾	70¾	— ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred		114,190,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	70¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	440	68	82
80½ April 19.	55½ January 3.	72¾	72¾	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio		42,500,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	72¾	73¾	72¼	72¾	53	11,330	
90 April 16.	72¾ January 9.	89	89	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred		59,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	76¾	79½	79½	79½	734	2,319	
69¼ April 19.	49 June 25.	54½	54½	— ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company		45,000,000				55	58	53¾	54½	104½	105,367	
53½ April 7.	47⅞ February 27.	49¾	50	+ ¾	Canada Southern		15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	325	125	
99¾ February 13.	85¼ June 25.	87	88	+ 1	Canadian Pacific		65,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	86¾	90¾	87½	87½	305	485	
33½ April 9.	24 June 25.	28¾	28¾	+ 1	Chesapeake & Ohio		60,535,400	Oct. 25, '99.	1	..	27¾	29¾	27¾	29¾	2,600	26,330	
133¼ April 2.	119¼ January 10.	125	126¼	+ ¼	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy		96,452,100	June 15, 1900.	1¼	Q	125¾	126¾	124¾	125¾	135	12,100	
205 March 27.	86 January 31.	96¼	96¼	+ 1¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois		6,197,800	July 2, 1900.	2½	SA	96	96	96	96	275	95	
15¼ April 2.	10 June 18.	10¾	11¾	— ¾	Chicago Great Western		21,310,300				11	11¾	10¾	10¾	150	810	
78¾ April 2.	66½ August 22.	70	70¾	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A		11,371,800	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	10		
89 February 1.	81 June 19.	82¾	83¾	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western debenture		17,976,500	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	160		
39 April 16.	34 January 15.	38	39	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville		20,000,000				38	39	38	39	10	150	
59¾ April 4.	45¾ January 24.	57	57½	+ ¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf		5,000,000	Mar. 30, '99.	1	..	57	57½	57	57½	43	330	
120¾ April 4.	106¾ June 25.	113¾	113¾	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul		67,146,800	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	113¾	114¾	113¾	113¾	334½	26,881	
174¼ March 21.	168¾ January 18.	173	174	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred		40,454,900	Apl. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	173¾	173¾	173½	173¾	173½	482	
167¾ May 22.	160 June 25.	163	166	— 2	Chicago & Northwestern		39,116,300	July 6, 1900.	2½	Q	162	162½	162	162½	165½	210	
207 September 7.	196½ May 9.	..	..	+ 5	Chicago & Northwestern preferred		22,526,600	July 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	201	207	201	207	2107½	905	
114¾ March 26.	102 June 25.	106⅝	106⅝	+ ½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific		50,000,000				106¾	107⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1181¾	4,540	
13¾ April 27.	9 January 10.	9½	10¾	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer		13,000,000				9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	14	20	
35¾ April 27.	29 September 4.	29	31	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred		17,000,000				30½	31	30	30	43¼	1,635	
63¾ March 30.	55 June 18.	59¼	59¼	+ 1½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis		25,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	59¼	59¾	59	59¾	567½	971	
28 April 27.	14½ January 10.	20	25½	+ 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling		8,000,000				28	28	28	28	11½	300	
51½ April 2.	29½ June 18.	35¾	35¾	+ ¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron		17,000,000				35¾	36¾	35	35¾	62	2,260	
121½ January 17.	115 September 4.	119	122	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred		2,000,000	Sept. 5, 1900.	3	..	115	116	116	116	125	100	
7¾ March 22.	6¼ January 29.	6	6¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern		20,965,000				6¼	6¼	6	6	5½	300	
47¾ March 27.	38⅜ May 15.	41	42	..	Colorado Southern first preferred		8,580,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2	..	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	46	40	
29¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	16	16⅜	— ⅛	Colorado Southern second preferred		8,500,000				15¾	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	280	
21 April 2.	11½ June 25.	14½	16	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron		4,700,000				15	15	15	15	209½	25	
193 March 3.	167¼ August 14.	171¼	172¾	— ½	Consolidated Gas		54,936,200	June 15, 1900.	1	Q	174¾	175	171¾	172	1967½	3,578	
26 January 3.	21½ May 21.	26	26½	+ ⅛	Continental Tobacco Company		43,845,000				26	29¾	26	26½	45	3,570	
80½ January 3.	70 May 12.	78	79	+ 1½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred		48,845,700	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	79¾	78½	79¾	85¾	1,295	
119¾ March 28.	110 June 26.	110¾	111	..	Delaware & Hudson		35,000,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	111¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	123¾	945	
186 February 20.	173½ January 30.	175	176	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western		26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	176½	177	176½	177	179½	700	
24½ March 26.	16½ June 26.	19¼	19¼	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande		36,909,600				19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	22	640	
76¼ March 26.	64¼ June 18.	67¼	68	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred		38,650,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	67¾	68	67¼	67½	78	810	
14⅜ March 22.	10⅝ June 21.	11	11⅜	+ ½	Erie		112,347,400				11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	14	110	
43½ April 4.	31¼ January 9.	33½	34¼	+ ⅞	Erie first preferred		42,582,800				34¾	34¾	34½	34½	37	328	
23¼ April 2.	15¾ January 10.	17	18	+ ⅝	Erie second preferred		16,000,000				17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	19½	300	
37⅝ February 8.	29⅝ June 25.	34½	34⅝	+ ¼	Federal Steel Company		46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	Q	35	35¼	34¾	34¾	809	4,345	
77½ February 6.	60¾ June 26.	66½	67	..	Federal Steel preferred		53,281,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67	67¼	67	67	81½	980	
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	..	..	+ 1'	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co		2,000,000				77⅞	78¾	77¼	78⅜	122	697	
141¼ September 7.	120 January 10.	138	139	— ¼	General Electric Company		18,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	139	141¼	138½	138½	125	2,470	
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	51½	51¾	— ⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company		20,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	64½	1,070	
101½ February 1.	96 January 2.	97	99¼	— ⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred		13,538,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	105	500	
174½ January 3.	144¾ June 22.	152	153	+ 1	Great Northern preferred		98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	153	153¾	153	153	164¾	1,165	
115¼ January 11.	106 June 25.	..	..	..	H. B. Claflin Company		3,829,100	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	114¼	11	
41¼ April 21.	30¼ January 10.	34	34½	+ ¼	Hocking Valley		10,565,600				34½	34½	34¼	34½	34½	220	
67⅜ April 5.	58 January 8.	62½	..	..	Hocking Valley preferred		12,784,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	63⅝	63⅝	63	63¼	64	830	
120¾ July 23.	110 June 25.	116¼	117	— ¼	Illinois Central		60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	116¾	117¼	116¼	116⅝	114½	1,674	
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	21½	21⅝	..	International Paper Company		17,442,300	July 2, '99.	1	..	22	22	21½	21½	32	860	
70¼ February 6.	56 March 6.	66¼	67⅜	+ ¼	International Paper Company preferred		22,539,700	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	66¼	66½	66½	66½	77	465	
30⅝ July 14.	24 June 30.	28½	29½	+ ½	International Power Company		6,400,000				28½	29	28½	29	..	500	
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	18¼	19	+ ⅝	Iowa Central		8,512,900				18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	14	600	
58 March 30.	42 August 13.	44	46	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred		5,671,900	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½	..	44½	44½	44½	44½	57½	160	
17¼ April 19.	9 September 4.	8⅝	9	— 1	Kansas City Southern		29,998,500				9	10⅜	9	9	..	4,128	
43⅜ April 3.	30 September 4.	29	30	— ⅞	Kansas City Southern preferred		21,000,000				30	31½	30	30	..	1,561	
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	73	75	..	Laclede Gas		8,014,400	Mar. 15, 1900.	2	SA	75	75	75	75	68¼	25	
30 April 9.	20¼ March 16.	28	30	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western		11,840,000				28	28	28	28	19⅞	100	
100 April 2.	83½ February 2.	93½	95	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred		11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	..	92¼	95	92½	95	80	80	
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	62	70	..	Long Island		12,000,300	Nov. 2, '96.	1	..	60	60	60	60	65	10	
87⅜ April 20.	70¼ August 1.	71⅛	72½	+ ¾	Louisville & Nashville		52,500,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	71½	72¾	71⅝	72	80½	7,555	
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	91½	92	— ½	Manhattan Elevated		48,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	Q	91¼	92⅜	91	91½	117⅛	8,048	
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	153½	155	+ ½	Metropolitan Street Railway		45,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	153¼	154⅜	153¼	154½	210½	2,587	
82½ February 14.	76 February 27.	80½	..	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.		9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	82	83	82	82	65	35	
14⅜ April 18.	10¼ January 8.	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛	Mexican Central		36,000,000				11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	15½	600	
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	54⅜	55½	— ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis		6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	..	55½	55⅝	55	55	75½	300	
98¾ May 5.	87½ June 18.	93½	94½	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred		4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	94	94	94	94	97¾	100	
40½ April 17.	28½ June 25.	31	31⅜	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred		13,000,000				31	32	31	31⅜	41½	2,290	
61½ April 16.	38⅝ January 18.	51⅞	52	+ 1⅝	Missouri Pacific		47,507,000	July 1, 93.	1	..	50½	52⅝	50⅜	52	48	32,815	
189½ May 8.	184 June 25.	186	187½	..	Morris & Essex		15,000,000	July 1, 1900.	3½	SA	185½	185½	185½	185½	182	200	
40¾ February 7.	23¾ June 18.	33⅛	33¾	+ 2	National Biscuit Company		29,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	32	34½	32	34	47	5,140	
96 February 17.	69¼ June 18.	84	85¼	..	National Biscuit Company preferred		23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	85½	86½	85½	85½	98⅞	164	
28¾ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	17⅜	18	..	National Lead Company		14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	18	18	18	18	31½	200	
106¼ February 20.	83 August 11.	89	91	..	National Lead Company preferred		14,904,000	June 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	88½	88½	88¼	88½	111½	554	
53¼ February 8.	20 June 25.	25½	26½	— ¾	National Steel Company		32,000,000				27¾	27¾	26½	26½	54	515	
97 February 6.	79¾ June 26.	85½	86	..	National Steel Company preferred		27,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	85	86	97¼	1,848	
54¼ April 5.	40½ June 25.	46	46½	+ ¼	National Tube Company		40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	47	47	46¼	46½	..	2,636	
93¾ September 7.	86¾ May 14.	93	93½	+ ½	National Tube Company preferred		40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	93	93¾	93	93¼	..	2,433	
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	130½	131	— 4½	New Jersey Central		27,112,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	134½	134½	130¼	130⅞	116¼	2,962	
156 June 7.	115 May 1.	130	135	— 6½	New York Air Brake		6,250,000	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	130	130	130	130	..	300	
139¾ April 4.	121 June 25.	130¾	131	+ 1	New York Central		115,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	130¼	131¾	130¼	131	138	2,343	
215½ May 1.	212½ April 18.	210	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford		53,638,100	June 30, 1900.	2	Q	212	212	212	212	..	69	
14⅜ March 29.	11 June 20.	11¼	11½	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis		14,000,000				11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	..	100	
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	20½	21	— ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western		58,113,900				21¾	21¾	21½	21½	26⅝	2,263	
40¼ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	34⅞	34⅝	+ ½	Norfolk & Western		66,000,000				34¾	35½	34⅝	34½	25⅝	5,470	
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	75¾	76½	+ 1½	Norfolk & Western preferred		23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	76¼	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛	76½	510	
15⅝ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	15	15¼	+ ⅛	North American		39,775,300				15	15⅛	15	15⅛	13⅜	1,750	
62⅝ April 4.	48 June 22.	51¼	51¼	+ ⅛	Northern Pacific		80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	50⅝	51⅞	50½	51⅛	54	9,545	
78¼ March 28.	69⅝ June 25.	71¼	72	— ¼	Northern Pacific preferred		75,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	1	Q	71⅜	71⅝	71¼	71¼	76½	1,937	
56 August 24.	46 May 12.	54½	56¼	..	Pacific Coast		6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	..	55½	55½	55½	55½	48⅝	40	
47½ January 2.	25⅝ June 11.	30⅞	31½	— ⅞	Pacific Mail		20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	42½	260	
142⅜ April 5.	125 June 27.	128¼	128¼	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad		151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	129	129⅜	128	128¼	135	7,070	
111½ April 2.	89½ September 8.	90¼	90⅝	≷ ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago		28,985,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	93½	95⅛	89¼	90⅝	118¾	118,032	
4 May 1.	1¼ August 27.	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville		8,400,000				1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2⅝	335	
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	82	85	+ ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred		22,649,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	82	83	80	83	96¾	1,061	
58¾ January 17.	37⅝ August 28.	38½	39½	— ½	Pressed Steel Car		12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	39⅜	39⅝	38⅝	39	59⅜	1,175	
88½ January 17.	71 August 25.	71⅜	73	..	Pressed Steel Car preferred		12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	73	73½	72	72	80½	1,242	
189⅛ January 19.	176 June 25.	186	188	..	Pullman Company		74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	187½	187½	187	187	185	392	
3½ March 29.	1½ August 1.	...	...	..	Quicksilver		5,708,700				1½	1½	1½	1½	...	100	
21½ April 4.	16 June 20.	16¼	16¾	+ ⅝	Reading		39,900,060				16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	22½	1,620	
66⅜ April 5.	49 January 9.	55	55½	— 2	Reading first preferred		26,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	57⅝	57⅝	55½	55⅝	61	16,280	
35⅝ April 5.	26 January 9.	26¾	27½	— ⅝	Reading second preferred		42,000,000				27	27½	26¼	27½	33½	1,050	
27½ February 6.	8⅜ June 25.	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel		27,191,000				12½	13¼	12½	12⅝	39	2,435	
70¾ February 6.	49 August 1.	54	55	— ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel preferred		20,395,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	54¼	55	54	54	76¼	2,188	
93 March 22.	90 January 16.	...	90	+ 2	Rio Grande Western preferred		7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	...	100	
7⅝ August 21.	5 May 24.	7	7⅝	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island		4,980,000				7¼	7⅜	7	7½	5½	400	
49½ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	47	51	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred		5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	47½	49¼	47½	49	51¼	1,400	
16⅝ February 15.	11⅜ June 26.	16	18	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred		3,500,000				16	16	16	16	18	400	
12 March 31.	8⅝ June 25.	10	10¼	+ ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco		26,448,980				10	10¼	10	10¼	11¼	945	
72¼ March 30.	68 July 12.	67	69	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred		5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	68½	68½	68¼	68½	70¾	25	
39 March 30.	31½ June 23.	33¾	34¼	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred		14,386,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	33½	34½	33¾	33¾	35¾	400	
13⅜ March 28.	9¾ June 20.	12⅝	13	..	St. Louis Southwestern		16,500,000				12½	13	12⅝	12⅝	15½	600	
34¾ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	29¾	30¼	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred		20,000,000				29¾	30⅝	29½	30	36¼	6,400	
67½ September 5.	59¼ June 25.	67	68	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf		6,709,099	July 3, 1900.	1¾	Q	67½	67½	67½	67½	..	100	
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	33¾	34	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific		197,382,100				34	34⅞	33¾	34	36⅞	27,945	
15⅝ March 27.	10⅝ June 25.	11⅝	12	+ 1	Southern Railway		129,900,000				11¼	12⅜	11¼	12	12⅝	10,614	
61¼ March 27.	49¼ June 25.	54¼	54½	+ 2½	Southern Railway preferred		60,800,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	52⅝	55¼	52⅝	54½	54⅝	17,848	
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5	6	..	Standard Rope & Twine		12,000,000				5	5	5	5	...	10	
104 February 2.	82 June 26.	69¾	70¼	— ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron		22,358,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	..	71¼	71⅝	69¾	70	123¼	5,810	
21 April 17.	15¾ June 25.	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific		28,796,700				14	15¼	14	14⅝	20¾	2,760	
16 July 11.	11½ January 17.	14½	16	— ½	Texas Pacific & Land Trust		10,370,000				14½	14½	14½	14½	11½	100	
135½ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	110	112	+ ¾	Third Avenue		16,080,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1½	..	111	111½	111	111	185½	540	
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	11¼	12	+ ¾	Union Bag & Paper Company		16,000,000				11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	32	360	
77¾ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	65¼	65¾	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred		11,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	65⅝	65	65⅝	83⅜	271	
60¾ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛	Union Pacific		96,880,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	SA	57¼	58¼	57¼	57⅝	48¼	30,516	
78¼ April 4.	70¾ June 23.	74½	74½	..	Union Pacific preferred		39,180,300	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	74½	74½	74½	74½	28	4,344	
49 April 6.	45¼ August 23.	46	47	..	United States Express		20,000,000				45¾	45¾	45½	45½	29¼	35	
19 January 3.	7¾ June 28.	11½	12¼	+ ⅝	United States Leather		61,500,900				10¾	11¼	10¾	11½	10⅝	9,790	
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	70	70¾	+ 1¼	United States Leather preferred		60,909,900	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	69	70¼	69	69¾	75¾	2,905	
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	28¾	28¾	— ¾	United States Rubber		23,000,000	Apl. 20, 1900.	1	..	30½	31¼	28	28¾	49¼	8,720	
104¾ January 3.	90 February 27.	92	95	+ ½	United States Rubber preferred		23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	93	95	95	95	115½	190	
8¾ April 27.	6¼ March 18.	7	7⅝	+ ⅜	Wabash		28,000,000				7¼	7¾	7¼	7⅜	17	400	
24½ April 27.	17 July 26.	18¾	18¾	+ ¼	Wabash preferred		24,000,000				18	18⅝	18	18⅛	22½	710	
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	124	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express		6,000,000	July 30, 1900.	3	SA	129	129	129	129	..	25	
86⅛ January 5.	77¼ June 22.	79⅝	80	..	Western Union Telegraph		97,370,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	79⅜	80	79½	80	89¼	1,231	
58½ April 2.	46 August 20.	46	46	+ 1⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred		4,091,000				46¼	46¼	46¼	46¾	59	150	
35½ March 26.	21⅝ June 18.	23¾	24¼	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred		10,540,500		

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 8, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 8..$3,438,100

	Week Ending Sept. 8.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	103	102⅞	102½	10½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
American Dock Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	67	67	67	67	5
American Tobacco scrip	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
Ann Arbor 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101½	99½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85½	85⅜	85⅜	85½	27
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	32
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	25¼
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	100½	100¼	100⅝	69½
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87½	52
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	120½	120½	120⅜	120⅜	1
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	99½	99½	99	99	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	95
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	75	75	75	73	3
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93	94	93	94	71
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	44¾	44¾	43	43	16
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	11
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	5	6	5	6	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122¾	123	122½	124	32
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	122¾	123	122½	123	22
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	57
Central Pacific 1st 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	30
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98	98½	98	98¾	81
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103	103	103	103	14
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111	111¼	111	111⅛	14
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110½	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Chi., M. & St. P., Chicago & Mo. River 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	111	111	111	111	9
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	1
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. Div. 5s	119	119	119	119	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¼	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg	120½	120¾	120	120	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 1st 6s	133	134	133	134	34
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92½	93½	92½	93½	1
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾	57
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98	98	97¼	97⅜	33
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Colorado Midland 4s	73½	73¼	73¼	73½	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	82¼	82½	82	82½	20
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98¼	20
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	103	103	103	103	5½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	107	107	107	107	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Detroit, Mack. & Marquette land grant 3½s	31	31¼	31	31	15
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞	10
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101½	101	101½	7
Equitable Gas & Fuel of New York con. 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	2
Erie 1st consol. 4s	88¼	88½	87⅝	87⅝	6
Erie general 4s	69¼	69¾	69¼	69⅝	57
Erie 2d extended 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
Erie 1st consol. 7s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Evansville & Terre Haute General 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Florida Central & Peninsular 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	8
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	72½	73½	72	73½	7
Gal., Har. & San An., Rex. & Pac. 5s	98¾	98⅞	98¾	98¾	20
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98¾	44
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	26
International Paper Company 6s	105	105	105	105	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113¼	114	113¼	114	3
Kansas City Southern 3s	64	64⅝	62½	62½	385
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	103	103	103	103	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100	100¼	100	100½	14
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Long Island unified 4s	92	92	92	92	9
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99	99¼	99	99	30
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	118	118	118	118	4
Mahoning Coal 5s	129	129	129	129	1
Metropolitan West Side Elevated, Chi., 4s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	4
Mexican Central 1st income	26	26	26	26	4
Mexican International consol. 4s	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	37
Michigan Central con. 7s	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	95	96	95	95¾	14
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90	90¾	90	90½	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92	93	92	92½	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66¾	67¼	66½	67½	41
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	28
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	5
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92	92	92	92	8
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84½	84½	84½	84¾	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	127	127	4
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	109	108	109	15
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	20
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg	96¼	96¼	94	95	13
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	95	95	95	95	10
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	106	106	106	106	5
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92½	93	92½	93	21
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	96	96	96	96	2
Norfolk & Western general 6s	126	126	126	126	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	25½
Northern Pacific general 3s	65⅜	65½	65¼	65⅜	384
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104	104⅝	104	104¼	20
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102¾	102¾	102	102⅝	19
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113½	113½	113⅜	113½	7
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	20
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105½	106¼	105¾	106¼	1
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	88	87	88	32
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	27½	27¾	27¾	27¾	45
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d gtd. 6s	104	104	104	104	1½
Reading general 4s	87¾	88¼	87¼	87¼	228
Richmond & Danville Gen. 6s, stamped	108	108	108	108	1
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99	99	99	12
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	127½	127½	127½	127½	2
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	95	95	95	95	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 5s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	4
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113	113¾	113	113	36
St. Louis & San Francisco 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾	121
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	82	82¼	82	82¼	107
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Eastern Cons. 6s	131	131½	130½	130½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75½	75½	75½	75½	11
Scioto Valley & New Eng. 4s	101	101	101	101	6
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series A	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Southern Pacific 4s	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	262
Southern Pacific of Cal. 6s, Series B	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Southern Railway 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	16
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 1st 4½s	100	100	100	100	5
Standard Rope & Twine 5s	71	71	70½	71	7
Texas & Pacific Coal 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	17
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	68	68	68	68	1
Union Pacific 1st 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	21
United States Leather 6s	75	75	75	75	1
Wabash 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	2
Wabash 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Wabash debenture B 6s	68	68	68	68	1
West Shore 1st 4s	113	113	113	113	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Sept. 8.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	93⅞	93⅞	93¾	93¾	12
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	120	121½	120	121½	44
Western Union refdg. & real estate 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	85	85⅝	84¾	85⅝	3
Wheel. & L. E., Wheeling Division 5s	109	110	109	110	11
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	56
Total sales					$3,377,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 8, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	2
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134	134	134	134	5
United States 3s, registered	109	109	109	109	¼
United States 3s, coupon	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	22½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	115⅝	115½	115⅝	115½	6
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	15
United States of Mexico sinking fund 6s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97½	8¼
Total sales					$59,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 8, 1900.

Alabama, Class C	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	90	90	90	90	*1
Total sales					$1,100
Grand total					$3,438,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	Sept. 7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115½	Sept. 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133⅛	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅝	Mar. 5	131½	Aug. 10	134	Sept. 7
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	113¾	Sept. 4
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	113½	May 16	113¼	Aug. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112⅝	Mar. 9	108¾	Aug. 21	109⅝	Sept. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111¾	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	108½	June 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110	July 27
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 6s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97¼	Sept. 7

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	103½	Jan. 8	109¼	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102½	Sept. 6	102	Jan. 16	102½	Sept. 6
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					109¼	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106¾	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	94	Jan. 17	95	Aug. 27
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅝	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90	Sept. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6¼	July 31	6⅜	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Aug. 2

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 8th day of September, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$237,105,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$237,105,679
Silver dollars	425,239,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,239,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,508,139	Treasury notes outstanding	89,984,000
Silver bullion of 1890	67,375,861		
United States notes	2,560,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	2,560,000
Total	$734,787,679	Total	$734,787,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$45,815,807.11	
Gold certificates	28,370,900.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,965,280.00	
Silver certificates	5,056,562.00	
Silver bullion	230,004.35	
United States notes	26,551,250.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	563,886.00	
Currency certificates	520,040.00	
National banknotes	10,569,734.33	
Fractional silver coin	7,513,.90.53	
Fractional currency	72.00	
Minor coin	466,723.30	
		$126,213,534.77
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,563,190.34	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,717,851.88	
Total	$96,281,042.22	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	713,670.02	
		96,994,712.24
Total		$223,208,247.01
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,468,959.06	
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,884,964.52	
Disbursing officers' balances	68,428,395.53	
Post Office Department account	4,866,317.16	
Miscellaneous items	2,486,252.52	
		97,165,891.81
Available cash balance		$126,042,445.20

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$703,267.05	$5,665,859.23	$46,292,125.61
Internal revenue	1,178,286.06	6,206,795.72	59,015,210.62
Miscellaneous	45,746.83	239,427.76	5,187,352.08
Total receipts	$1,925,065.06	$11,690,772.73	$111,334,689.31
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	375,569.00	1,940,008.00	26,972,281.38
War	900,000.00	4,230,000.00	27,998,824.53
Navy	102,000.00	970,000.00	11,542,227.72
Indians	50,000.00	250,000.00	2,377,750.70
Pensions	680,000.00	3,400,000.00	31,972,143.25
Interest	50,000.00	50,000.00	7,950,627.32
Total expenditures	$2,080,569.00	$12,048,008.00	$110,404,853.91
Excess of expenditures over receipts	94,496.94	357,235.27	[illegible]
Receipts last year—			
Customs	1,668,187.75	5,227,324.00	42,731,516.03
Internal revenue	1,453,148.40	6,181,576.76	51,751,497.16
Receipts from all sources last year	3,547,096.52	17,185,170.03	141,197,183.68
Expenditures last year	1,990,000.00	11,998,000.00	142,676,821.28
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	125,250.00	125,250.00	3,204,250.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	99,000.00	396,000.00	4,396,650.15

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1862.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,681,016.00	$108,853,320.00	$455,534,336.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
[illegible]	$2,399,467.00	$2,377,140.00	$4,776,607.00
[illegible]	1,454,750.00	25,412.00	1,480,162.00
[illegible]	450,115.00	[illegible]	450,115.00
[illegible]	1,000.00	[illegible]	1,000.00
Redeemed in Silver—			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1900

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	124 Apr 20		120¾ Jul 31		120¾ July 31		118½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	97 Feb 16		93¾ Jan 8		94½ Sept 6		..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1947	*F A	109¾ Jun 11		106¾ Aug 9		106¾ Aug 9		..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	.. ....		.. ....		84 Apr., 96		..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	129 Jan 30		126 Jul 8		127 Sept 7		127	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901	*J J	100⅝ Jul 11		100½ Jul 11		100⅝ July 11		..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	109 Sep 5		104⅛ Apr 11		109 Sept 5		109	110
Do T. & P. Ech. 6s, 1917	*J J	.. ....		.. ....		111 De 20,99		..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*J J	.. ....		.. ....		108 Mar., 98		..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Brh., 1923	*J J	.. ....		.. ....		113 De 1, 99		..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Aug., 94		..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903	*J J	112 Apr 6		108¾ Aug 21		108¾ Aug 21		106½	..
Do registered	*J J	111 May 25		108¾ Jul 25		108¾ July 25		108½	109
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904	M S*	108 Feb 21		105⅞ Mar 21		108 Aug 27		105	..
Do do registered	M S*	107⅜ Feb 1		105⅞ Mar 9		107¼ Aug 23		105	..
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904	M S*	.. ....		.. ....		108½ Fe 21,98		103	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905	*J D	103⅝ May 14		101⅛ Jun 6		101⅝ June 6		102½	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104⅛ Fe 25,98		102½	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103⅝ Apr 27		101 Jan 11		102⅜ July 3		102⅜	..
Do do registered	*M N	.. ....		.. ....		102⅜ Au 1, 99		102⅜	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1897	J J*	111⅛ Jun 12		106¼ Jul 6		110¾ Aug 27		109½	110
Do do registered	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ Ap 14,99		..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	98 Apr 9		95 Sep 6		95 Sept 6		95	96
Do do registered	*F A	96¼ Apr 7		94 Jun 5		95 Aug 21		..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99 Jan 27		96¾ Aug 10		98¾ Sept 7		96¾	97¼
Do do registered	*F A	98 May 2		94 Aug 22		95 Sept 6		..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	115⅛ Jun 22		110 Jan 2		112¾ Sept 6		112¾	..
Do registered	*J J	114 Mar 31		110 Jan 4		112 Sept 8		..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	110⅜ May 24		108 Jan 4		108¾ Aug 9		109	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		106 Jne 17,98		..	..
Clear. Bl. C. 1st s.f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	.. ....		.. ....		95 Jul 28,98		..	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		104 Jul 24,97		..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	115⅞ May 2		115¾ May 2		115⅜ May 2		105	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	102 Feb 3		102 Feb 3		102 Feb 3		..	..
R., W. & O. cn. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128½ Feb 13		126 Apr 2		127¼ Sept 8		..	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....		.. ....		109 Jan., 97		..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ....		.. ....		113 Ap 13,99		111	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		107 Au 13,98		110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	107⅛ Jul 3		106⅞ Feb 8		107½ July 6		..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	.. ....		.. ....		123 Jul 14,99		120	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern-Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	121 Jan 13		119 May 3		119⅛ June 25		117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	116½ Apr 4		111¼ Jun 19		112¾ Aug 31		112	114
Do do registered, 1903	J D*	114¾ Apr 17		111¼ May 31		111⅛ July 14		112	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¼ May 25		110½ Aug 24		110⅝ Aug 24		109½	110½
Do do registered	*J D	110¾ Mar 17		110¼ Mar 16		110½ Mar 17		..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. S., 1901	A O	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ De 1, 97		104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128¾ Apr 21		129 Sep. 7		129 Sept 7		123	130¾
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		117 Mar., 89		141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾ Apr 19		105⅛ Jul 5		107¼ Sept 7		107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	104⅝ Apr 25		102¾ Jun 14		103⅝ Aug 20		104	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S*	121 Aug 1		119¼ Apr 16		121 Aug 1		..	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	128 May 14		128 May 14		128 May 14		124	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	.. ....		.. ....		127 De 2, 99		..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	105 Jan 4		105 Jan 4		105 Jan 4		106	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	108¼ Mar 28		104¼ Jan 3		106⅝ Aug 29		107	..
Do registered	A O*	105 May 31		103¾ Jan 3		105 May 31		..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104½ Oc 7, 97		..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O	191 Aug 6		185¾ Jan 5		191 Aug 6		190½	..
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		187 No 17,99		..	..
Do do small certs., $100		193¾ Jun 11		185 Feb 27		189 Aug 4		..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....		.. ....		128 De 27,99		130¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....		.. ....		125½ Fe 6, 97		117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J*	114 Jan 5		114 Jan 5		114 Jan 5		114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	.. ....		.. ....		113 Jul 29,99		110	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	107⅛ Feb 10		102 Jan 10		106½ Aug 29		104	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	.. ....		.. ....		101½ No 30,98		..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	114¼ Jun 9		110 Jan 15		114¼ June 9		113	114
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	136 Sep 8		129 Jan 2		136 Sept 8		135¾	136
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	133 Mar 23		130 May 18		133 Aug 7		..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	.. ....		.. ....		117½ Au 30,98		126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	.. ....		.. ....		101 Fe 23,97		106½	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103 Apr 16		95 Feb 14		101 Sept 7		101	102
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	90¼ Mar 28		90¼ Jan 3		97⅜ Sept 8		..	..
Do registered		97⅜ Jul 18		97⅜ Jul 18		97⅜ July 18		..	..
N. P. Ry p.l.n.ry & l. g. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	105½ Mar 27		102⅜ Jan 2		104⅛ Sept 7		104⅛	104⅜
Do registered	Q J	105¼ Mar 13		101 Jan 22		103⅜ Aug 28		..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	68 Apr 6		65 Jan 10		65½ Sept 8		65¼	65½
Do do registered	Q F	68 Apr 6		66¾ May 21		66½ May 21		..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	132½ May 3		131½ Mar 22		131½ May 21		130	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....		.. ....		132 Jul 28,99		..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	88¾ May 31		88¾ May 31		88¾ May 31		87½	89½
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	.. ....		.. ....		120 Fe 8, 99		118	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	113 Aug 29		109 Apr 19		113 Aug 29		112¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	100¼ Jul 23		97¾ Apr 19		100¼ Aug 16		..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	120 Mar 12		113 Aug 27		113 Aug 27		..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	110 Jul 24		109 Apr 25		110 July 24		..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	95 Feb 1		90 Aug 13		95 Aug 20		..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	*J J	77 Mar 12		60 Jan 5		75 Apr 4		..	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	110 Apr 16		104¼ Jan 6		109½ Sept 5		108¾	109½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	105 Jan 16		102 Apr 5		103½ May 11		105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	116½ Jun 15		111¼ Jan 10		116¼ Aug 27		116½	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	111½ Jan 19		111¼ Jan 19		111¼ Jan 19		..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cfs., 1937	M S*	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 11,98		..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	121 Jul 10		121 Jul 10		121 July 10		110½	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	M N*	103½ Mar 6		102 Jan 12		103¼ Mar 6		102⅜	..
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	*J J	117¼ Feb 2		117⅛ Feb 2		117¼ Feb 2		118¼	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940	J J	101½ May 5		101¼ Apr 11		101½ May 5		..	..
P., C. & St. L. cn. g. 4½s, A., 1940	A O*	117¾ Aug 31		114 Jan 9		117¾ Aug 31		117	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117 May 23		113¾ Jan 12		117 Aug 23		117	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ....		.. ....		113 No 23,98		114	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	109 Apr 12		106¾ Apr 2		109 Apr 12		106	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	*J A	101¾ Jul 14		100 Apr 10		101¾ July 14		99	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	139½ May 5		135 Jan 12		136 July 12		..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136 Mar 1		135½ Aug 25		135½ Aug 25		..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	134 Feb 15		131 Jul 9		131 July 9		..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. rs. ext. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	.. ....		.. ....		108 May 12,97		..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	117 May 1		117 May 1		117 May 1		..	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	112¾ Mar 7		109 Jan 12		112¾ Mar 7		..	..
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111 Jul 5		108 Jan 15		111 Aug 2		..	..
Atl. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....		.. ....		102 No 10,97		..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926	M N*	.. ....		.. ....		17 My 23,98		..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid		22 Jan 18		22 Jan 18		22 Jan 18		..	..
Peo. & E. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	F A*	130¾ Mar 19		130 Aug 28		130 Aug 28		130	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	96 Jun 6		96 Jun 6		98 June 6		101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....		.. ....		137 No 17,97		..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	.. ....		.. ....		107½ Oc 26,98		..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		121 No 26,98		..	..
P. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Js., 1928	A O	.. ....		.. ....		114 Mar., 93		..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		90 Jne 24,99		90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	116¾ Jul 28		113¾ Jan 16		116¼ July 28		113	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		98 Jul 14,97		..	..
Pitts & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	101 Jun 1		90¾ Jan 18		100 July 24		100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		101¼ Jun 12		99¼ Jan 11		100¾ Aug 30		100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	90¾ Apr 5		88 Jan 9		87¾ Sept 8		87¾	..
Do registered	*J J	87¾ Aug 28		87¾ Aug 28		87¾ Aug 28		..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	100¾ Mar 22		94¾ Jan 4		96 Sept 6		96¼	99
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g. 4s, 1917	A O	88¾ Aug 22		80 Feb 20		89¼ Aug 24		88¾	89
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	.. ....		.. ....		105 No 10,99		..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	81¼ Apr 25		71 Mar 9		77¼ Aug 2		76	78
Do guaranteed	J J*	98 Jul 31		92¾ Jul 30		98 Aug 27		92	93¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	85 May 28		81 Jul 5		85 Sept 4		..	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	.. ....		.. ....		110 No 15,99		112½	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	115¾ Feb 15		111 May 3		113¾ Aug 28		112¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	115 Feb 8		111¾ Jul 3		112¾ Aug 31		112¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, F. C. & O., 1919	F A*	.. ....		.. ....		112¾ July 26		..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	126 Jun 11		121¾ Aug 17		121¾ Aug 17		122	122½
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	113¾ Apr 21		106 Jan 4		106¾ Sept 6		106¼	106¾
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	104 Apr 20		103¾ Apr 4		104 Apr 20		..	..
Ft. S. & V. U. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oc 4, 97		..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1906	J J*	84 Feb 6		79 Jan 8		80 Aug 17		81¼	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100 Jun 7		96¾ May 10		100 June 18		100¾	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	95 Feb 19		91 Apr 12		93 July 3		..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, 1st gtd. ctz., 1989	M N*	96¼ Apr 12		95 Jan 25		95 Sept 8		91	91¼
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. ctz., Nov., 1989	J J	65¾ Apr 16		53¾ Jan 10		62¾ Sept 8		62¼	62½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	121 Mar 12		117¾ Jul 17		117¾ July 17		116	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	121¼ Apr 16		118¾ May 2		119 Aug 29		118¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	*J J	142¾ May 9		137 Jan 8		137¾ Aug 7		136	141
Do do registered	*J J	.. ....		.. ....		137¾ Fe 28,99		..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¾ Apr 21		112¾ Jan 2		114¾ Aug 21		..	114½
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		106¾ My 29,97		..	..
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J J*	105 Apr 16		102¾ Jan 2		105¾ Aug 27		..	104
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....		.. ....		104 Ja 24, 99		..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	128 Apr 4		126 Apr 4		128 Apr 4		..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	134¾ Feb 28		129¾ Jan 10		130¾ Sept 8		130¼	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		115 Ap 24,97		..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118¾ Jun 6		117 Aug 28		117 Aug 23		117¼	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	109¾ Apr 19		108¾ Apr 19		109¾ Apr 19		..	..
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ....		.. ....		125 Ap 11,99		..	..
Do registered 1st con. g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ....		.. ....		118 Ap 24,98		..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M S*	.. ....		.. ....		108¾ No 30,99		..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	113 Jun 9		112 Jun 9		112 June 9		..	..
Sa. Fe & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	126¾ Jan 12		125¾ Jan 12		126¾ Jan 12		124	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		113 Mr 17,99		..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	105 Mar 26		102¾ Feb 9		103 June 15		..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	85 May 2		85 May 2		85 May 2		..	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		104¾ Fe 6, 97		..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	*F A	88¾ Apr 5		78 Jun 26		78¾ Sept 8		78¼	78¾
Do do registered	J D	.. ....		.. ....		85 No 6, 99		..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	*F A	100¾ Jan 26		97¾ Jan 11		99¾ Sept 7		99¼	99¾
Do registered	*F A	96¾ Jan 26		96¾ Jun 1		96¾ June 1		..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug., 1939	J D	97¾ May 10		91 Jan 8		96 Sept 4		95	95¾
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	A O*	107¾ Apr 27		107 May 29		110 May 15		110	..
Do M. & G. 7s, 1905	J D	100¾ Feb 28		100¾ Aug 27		100 May 15		105	..
Do 2d g. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	109¾ Jan 31		98¾ Mar 31		98¾ Apr 2		..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N. 7s, 1903	J J*	.. ....		.. ....		102 Nov., 94		..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937	J J*	111¼ Apr 16		109 Jul 12		110¾ Sept 6		..	..
Do con. g. 6s, int. gtd., 1912	A O	113 Feb 21		111¼ May 21		113 Aug 29		..	..
Do reg. g. 6s, P. R. 1st, 1923	Q M	107 Jan 31		107 Jan 31		107 Jan 31		..	..
Mex. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	J J*	105 Mar 21		100 Jan 24		104 Aug 28		104	..
Mex. Nat. 1st g. 6s, 1927	M N*	109 Mar 21		107 Jan 24		108 Aug 28		108	..
Mex. Nat. 2d g. 6s, 1912	J J*	107 Mar 21		104 Jan 24		107 Aug 28		107	..
Mex. Nat. 4s, 1977	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. adj. 4s, 1977	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. stmpd. gtd. 4s, 1977	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 1st con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 2d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 3d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 4th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 5th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 6th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 7th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 8th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 9th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 10th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 11th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 12th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 13th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 14th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 15th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 16th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 17th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 18th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 19th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 20th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 21st con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 22d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 23d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 24th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 25th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 26th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 27th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 28th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 29th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 30th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 31st con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 32d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 33d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 34th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 35th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 36th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 37th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 38th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 39th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 40th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 41st con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 42d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 43d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 44th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 45th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 46th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 47th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 48th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 49th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 50th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 51st con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 52d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 53d con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 54th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 55th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan 24		84 Aug 28		84	..
Mex. Nat. 56th con. g. 4s, 1951	J J*	84 Mar 21		80 Jan

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chase	300	..
Chatham	200	210
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City	330	340
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	270	275
Continental	120	..
Corn Exchange	345	360
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2600
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	168	175
Gallatin	280	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	280	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	400	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	410	425
Hide & Leather	130	140
Importers & Traders'	510	530
Irving	183	190
Leather Manufacturers'	310	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	265	285
Market & Fulton	200	225
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	93	105
Mercantile	195	210
Merchants'	165	180
Merchants' Exchange	125	135
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	165	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	290	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	95	100
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	180	200
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	450
People's	220	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	475	..
Republic	220	230
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	190	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	300	..
State of New York	130	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'	175	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	2000	2100
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	620	670
Hamilton	270	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	295	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	300	..
Metropolitan	420	450
Morton	430	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1400	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	205	210
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	145
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	390	410
Trust Company of America	200	205
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	425	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	290	310
Williamsburg	190	205

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hamilton Ferry Co.	90	..
Hoboken Ferry Co.	120	..
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	70	..
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry Co. 5s	95	97½
Fulton & Twenty-third Street	75	..
South & Twenty-third St. Ferry	150	..
Union Ferry	93	..
Union Ferry bonds	92	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	195	205
Empire City	75	85½
German-American	310	315
Germania	230	235
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	150	170
Hamilton	90	99
Hanover	140	..
Home	200	205
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	100	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	130	140
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Stuyvesant	70	75
United States	115	125
Westchester	320	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	102½	104½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	102¼	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	222	228
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	235	239
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av	74	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	81	83
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	108	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Traction com	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	16
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20¼	20⅝
Second Avenue stock	195	199
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116½	117½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¼	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf	66½	67
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84⅞	85½
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¼	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	31½	..
Worcester Traction pf	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express Co.	140	150
Amalgamated Copper	68¾	69
Am. Agricultural Chem.	37	39
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf	97	98
American Bank Note	7	9
American Bicycle	6	7
American Bicycle pf	30	35
American Bicycle bonds	60	70
American Press Association	70	75
American Type Founders	16	18
American Woolen	13	13¾
American Woolen pf	80	85
Asphalt of Am. 1st pf. (ex. int.)	90¾	92¾
Barney & Smith Car	13	20
Barney & Smith Car pf	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼
California Copper	¾	1⅛
Central South Am. Tel	105	108
Central Pirworks	15¾	16
Central Fireworks pf	36	38
Chesebrough Mfg	245	265
Chicago & Alton subs	103½	105
Chicago & Alton 3s	62½	64½
Compressed Air	25½	26½
Consolidated Equipment	7⅞	8¼
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf	55	65
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5⅜
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	31	36
Crumps' Ship & Engine Bldg	78	81
Distilling Co. of America	5	5⅛
Distilling Co. of America pf	20	21
Electric Boat	17½	..
Electric Boat pf	80	85
Electric Vehicle	17	22
Electric Vehicle pf	50	60
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅝	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	21	25
General Carriage	6	6¼
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf	97	99
Havana Commercial	8¾	10
Havana Commercial pf	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	18¾	19¼
International Pump pf	66	67
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	..	5
Mergenthaler Linotype	190	195
National Gramophone	15	25
National Salt	39	41
National Salt pf	68	69
New England Transportation	3	4
New York Transportation	7¼	8¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	163	170
Otis Elevator	26	27¼
Otis Elevator pf., ex div	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	19¾	21
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf	195	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	91½	93
Rubber Goods	29½	30
Rubber Goods pf., ex div	75¾	76
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Singer Manufacturing	625	650
Standard Coupler	40	..
Standard Coupler pf	122	..
Standard Oil	538	540
Storage Power	15	20
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	107	109
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd	6⅝	7
Tennessee Copper	14	16
Texas Pacific Coal	78	82
Texas Pacific Coal 6s, 1908	106½	160
Union Copper	3¼	3½
Union Typewriter	27½	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117½	119
United Shoe Machinery	29	30
United Shoe Machinery pf	23	24
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	3-16
Virginia Iron, Coal & C	3	4
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	31	34
Westinghouse Air Brake	370	390
Worthington Pump pf	108	109½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1⅛
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	62	65
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107⅛
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	60	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	72	80
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	59	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	70	75
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	295	307
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106	106¾
N. E. Gas & Coke	13¼	14½
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	64½	65
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Oak & Dickson Gas bonds	75	80
People's Gas & Elec. (Chic.)	93	94
People's Gas & Elec. pf	93	96
St. Paul (Minn.)	90	95
Standard (New York)	121	122
St. Joseph (Mo.)	75	80
St. Paul (Minn.)	90	95
Standard (New York)	121	122
Standard 1st 5s, 1926	113	117
Syracuse	..	90
Syracuse 1st 6s, 1946	85½	88
Western, (Milwaukee)	38	40
Western cal. tr. 1st 5s, 1946	105	107½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$12,366,260
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	8,230,479
From Jan. 1, 1900	287,778,439
From Jan. 1, 1899	264,625,411

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	$5,267,481
Week ended Sept. 5, 1899	4,434,532
From Jan. 1, 1900	207,970,551
From Jan. 1, 1899	200,401,788

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$60,138
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	50,467
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,068,115
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,251,137

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$3,000
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	54,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	27,154,904
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,987,343

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$30,438

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	$15,533
From Jan. 1, 1900	43,304,468
From Jan. 1, 1899	15,616,105

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$238,109
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	59,319
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,427,565
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,705,541

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$944,428
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	983,623
From Jan. 1, 1900	28,170,533
From Jan. 1, 1899	32,418,973

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$823,319
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	924,304
From Jan. 1, 1900	21,752,668
From Jan. 1, 1899	29,713,432

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$198,337
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	109,786
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,077,890
From Jan. 1, 1899	11,956,678

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$974,228
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	1,047,623
From Jan. 1, 1900	82,324,427
From Jan. 1, 1899	58,286,215

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	$807,891
Week ended Sept. 8, 1899	937,837
From Jan. 1, 1900	77,256,537
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,329,537

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing on Saturday at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £806,531 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 47.33, became 50.80 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 650,000f gold and 650,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83⅝ for sixty days, $4.87 for demand, $4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 3-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.)	2½	Sept. 15	Sept. 4	Sept. 17
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 8
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 6
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 7	Oct. 2
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 15	Aug. 20	Aug. 25
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 17
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sept. 10	Aug. 31	Sept. 20
Port. & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Sept. 15	Sept. 8	Sept. 16
Reading 1st pf.	1½	Sept. 10	Aug. 24	Sept. 11
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 10
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 10
West Jersey & Seashore	2½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 31

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
Cincinnati Street Ry.	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
South Side El. (Chi.) (quarter)	¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 18	Oct. 2

TRUST COMPANY.

Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 24	Oct. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Linseed Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 17
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
American Waltham Watch	4	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Am. Waltham Watch (extra)	2	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 28
Calumet & Hecla	$20	Sept. 28	Holders of record	Sept. 5
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.) (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 1	Sept. 12
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. Co. (month)	3	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 4
Havana-American Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
Int. Elevating Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Laclede Gas Light Co. com. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 17
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf. (interim)	2	Sept. 15	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cot. D.	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 28	Sept. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
N. Y. & East R. Ferry (quarter)	1½	Sept. 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 17
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining Co. (month)	10c	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 15
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 10	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	1	Sept. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
St. Joseph Gas Co.	1¼	Sept. 19	Aug. 18	Sept. 20
Standard Oil Co. of N. J. (quarter)	$5	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 15
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Westinghouse E. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Wm. Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.	1¼	Sept. 15	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
Wolverine Copper Mining Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Gt. Southern Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Annual
Ann Arbor Railway	Aug. 15	Sept. 17	Sept. 15	Annual
Brooklyn Bank	.....	.....	Sept. 18	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louis. Railway	Aug. 20	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry.	Sept. 4	Sept. 22	Sept. 22	Annual
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf	.....	.....	Sept. 15	Annual
Fitchburg Railroad	Sept. 5	Sept. 15	Sept. 14	Annual
Great Northern	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Horn Silver Mining Co.	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Oct. 2	Annual
Illinois Central	Sept. 5	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 10	Oct. 5	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co.	Sept. 28	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis Railroad	.....	.....	Sept. 12	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R.	Aug. 24	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Oregon Short Line	.....	.....	Sept. 19	I. R. R.
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Providence & Stonington S. S. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 19	Annual
Reading (Penn.) Trust Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 17	Special
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Aug. 13	Sept. 13	Sept. 12	Annual
St. Lawrence Power Co., Massena, N. Y.	Aug. 31	Sept. 11	Sept. 10	Elect'n
St. Louis Southwestern Railway	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 6	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 28	Special
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn. Railroad	Sept. 8	Sept. 25	Sept. 24	Special
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $1,022,225. The banks now hold a surplus of $26,056,250 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $1,059,000, an increase in specie of $2,387,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,711,100, an increase in deposits of $2,794,500, and an increase in circulation of $204,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 8,1900.	Sept. 1,1900.	Sept. 9,'99.
Loans	$813,868,000	$816,849,000	$747,648,300
Specie	179,291,900	176,904,400	161,083,200
Legal tenders	73,334,700	76,045,800	49,985,500
Net deposits	906,281,400	903,486,900	834,439,100
Circulation	29,106,400	28,902,300	14,067,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 8,1900.	Sept. 1,1900.	Sept. 9,'99.
Specie	$179,291,900	$176,904,400	$161,083,200
Legal tenders	73,334,700	76,045,800	49,985,500
Total res'e.	$252,626,600	$252,950,200	$211,068,700
Reserve req'd against dep.	226,570,350	225,871,725	208,609,775
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$26,056,250	$27,078,475	$2,458,925

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,530,375	$22,284,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,263,075	25,968,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,933,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,099,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	25,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,074,375	23,293,900	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,557,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,846,150	15,494,850	35,720,980
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,030,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,080	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,025	46,997,225
May 19	16,535,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,349,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,001,200	59,272,900
June 23	15,536,850	25,097,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,950,375	14,274,550	62,013,350
July 7	15,589,200	5,082,475	58,345,900
July 14	19,960,125	10,698,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,900	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,850	14,395,375	33,111,350
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,350	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,625	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$26,056,250	1895	$34,846,775
1899	2,458,925	1894	61,934,275
1898	7,076,775	1893	2,966,725
1897	2,458,925	1892	4,781,975
1896	8,707,825	1891	8,722,175

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 6, 1900	£36,066,751	.....
Sept. 5, 1899	35,945,428	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 6, 1900	89,972,184	£45,429,230
Sept. 5, 1899	77,067,000	47,902,406
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 6, 1900	27,951,000	14,398,000
Sept. 5, 1899	26,953,000	13,900,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 6, 1900	78,898,000	7,695,000
Sept. 5, 1899	83,853,000	5,218,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 6, 1900	37,736,000	9,883,000
Sept. 5, 1899	30,595,000	10,594,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 6, 1900	13,689,000	16,886,000
Sept. 5, 1899	12,874,000	13,694,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 6, 1900	15,438,000	1,869,000
Sept. 5, 1899	15,543,000	1,885,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 6, 1900	4,870,000	5,788,000
Sept. 5, 1899	2,741,000	5,999,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 6, 1900	2,790,000	1,395,000
Sept. 5, 1899	2,886,666	1,449,000
Total for week	£307,410,945	£106,063,230
Total preceding week	306,189,414	104,111,230
Corresp. date last year	286,359,486	109,141,406

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Sept. 1 to 7, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Altai	Cartagena	$800
Caracas	La Guayra	3,640
Ragusa	Barbados	2,650
Tjomo	Cape Haiti	7,500
American Silver Coin—		
Caracas	La Guayra	425
Roraima	Demerara	330
New York	Santo Domingo	3,613
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caracas	La Guayra	8,670
Matanzas	Tampico	731
Roraima	Demerara	14,900
New York	Santo Domingo	1,460
Gold Bullion—		
Altai	Cartagena	750
Caracas	La Guayra	800
Ragusa	Barbados	960
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	866
Maravel	Trinidad	480
Advance	Colon	540
City of Washington	Tampico	11,342
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	34,895
City of Washington	Tampico	81,326
Total		$180,857

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 3 to Sept. 8, Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 4	Teutonic	Part Gold Bars	
		U. S. Coin (U. S.)	$600
Sept. 4	St. Paul	London, S. B.	421,220
Sept. 5	Columbia	London, S. B.	66,700
Sept. 6	Vigilancia	Progreso, Gold	
		(U. S.)	2,000
Sept. 7	Campania	London, S. B.	156,000
Total			$746,520

Ten bars found aboard Admiral Schley's flagship.

Aug. 10 [illegible] Mexico, S. C. Gold $2,000

Aug. 10 [illegible] Progreso, S. C. Gold 400

Aug. 10 [illegible] Progreso, S. C. Gold 400

Aug. 11 [illegible] Mexico, S. C. Gold 2,000

Aug. 11 [illegible] Progreso, S. C. Gold 400

Aug. 11

SEPT

1900

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487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.
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STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[Specially Compiled by The New York Times.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 8 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by The New York Times:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Net Profits.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY, Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,268,608.00	$19,226.00	$92,773	$269,070.00	.....	$1,420,406.00
Columbia	300,000	1,071,000.00	78,000.00	65,000	330,000.00	.....	2,061,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,062,222.74	60,398.32	52,284	374,041.94	.....	1,425,733.66
Fourteenth St.	100,000	1,223,700.00	69,400.00	47,600	186,300.00	.....	1,430,600.00
Gansevoort	200,000	678,507.53	4,878.81	39,942	69,170.69	.....	688,570.64
Hamilton	200,000	1,441,800.00	81,400.00	82,500	89,900.00	.....	1,536,400.00
Mount Morris	250,000	1,877,500.00	99,200.00	102,000	208,900.00	.....	2,416,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,238,768.00	30,940.00	100,752	150,958.00	.....	1,358,570.00
19th Ward	100,000	1,189,895.00	16,581.00	144,152	275,402.00	.....	1,673,670.00
Plaza	100,000	1,850,000.00	21,500.00	162,200	139,100.00	.....	1,593,500.00
Riverside	100,000	952,204.03	12,486.32	51,171	67,518.29	$132,800.00	909,843.74
State	100,000	2,978,000.00	203,000.00	104,000	97,000.00	.....	3,283,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,090,200.00	20,000.00	174,000	195,400.00	.....	1,437,400.00
Union Square	200,000	2,247,379.49	50,460.64	213,244	183,318.56	.....	2,462,819.70
Washington	100,000	340,754.23	24,629.00	38,885	79,199.81	.....	389,257.39
Yorkville	100,000	1,592,700.00	76,700.00	124,270	132,500.00	.....	1,691,500.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,112,933.00	15,850.00	86,417	129,935.00	.....	1,229,963.00
Broadway	100,000	1,317,312.84	12,282.42	123,222	344,396.37	.....	1,581,871.24
Eighth Ward	100,000	327,400.00	16,000.00	30,800	42,600.00	.....	328,100.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	641,000.00	29,800.00	29,800	63,300.00	.....	625,000.00
Mfrs. National	252,000	2,520,100.00	306,700.00	191,000	378,600.00	91,390.00	3,000,200.00
Mech. & Trad.	100,000	919,673.34	14,305.00	59,710	63,746.65	.....	844,509.91
Merchants'	100,000	439,530.71	3,382.10	42,068	74,750.39	.....	459,239.31
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,825,000.00	210,000.00	255,000	585,000.00	693,000.00	4,123,000.00
National City	300,000	2,586,000.00	131,000.00	240,000	289,000.00	.....	2,795,000.00
North Side	100,000	662,188.35	11,863.94	102,649	50,055.06	.....	1,382,247.76
People's	100,000	880,300.09	32,900.00	56,100	*169,100.00	94,500.00	970,700.00
Schermerhorn	100,000	548,362.00	14,674.00	24,538	56,314.00	13,000.00	559,085.00
17th Ward	100,000	440,340.00	10,270.00	38,470	55,380.00	.....	425,597.00
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,090,100.00	117,400.00	10,000	243,400.00	226,700.00	1,007,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	481,282.00	8,208.00	18,923	93,634.00	3,813.00	511,702.00
Union	100,000	605,552.00	24,900.00	49,800	72,235.00	.....	663,984.00
Wallabout	100,000	643,347.00	41,843.00	11,577	72,330.00	.....	703,070.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	563,750.00	15,870.00	23,405	123,650.00	.....	657,550.00
First National	100,000	681,491.00	30,310.00	18,000	199,117.00	84,442.00	702,873.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	4,486,000.00	214,400.00	222,900	835,500.00	.....	6,162,100.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	1,973,824.00	82,622.00	64,431	247,793.00	.....	1,749,968.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,223,500.00	54,500.00	23,500	169,900.00	342,900.00	980,400.00
Third National	300,000	2,008,461.80	31,584.99	30,091	79,663.74	.....	886,630.41
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,020,500.00	90,400.00	22,900	127,200.00	456,000.00	1,794,000.00
Second Nat.	125,000	799,599.00	50,800.00	39,400	63,000.00	100,800.00	812,400.00

*And other New York banks.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light to fresh winds, mostly easterly.

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STANCHFIELD IN THE LEAD

All Indications Are that He Will Be Democratic Nominee.

HILL WILL FIGHT FOR COLER

Refuses All Compromises and the Test of the Controller's Strength Will Be Made in the Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—At midnight, with the first session of the Democratic State Convention but ten hours off, the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine has positively agreed on only two of the candidates of the ticket which will be named by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine. Senator Hill and his friends are in a hopeless minority. They declare, however, that they will carry the banner of Controller Coler into the convention and wave it in the faces of the enemy until they are voted down.

John B. Stanchfield of Elmira is the candidate of the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine for Governor. This declaration was made by Mr. Croker's closest advisers when he dismissed them to-night and retired to his cottage.

Even the Tammany men of undoubted loyalty here can scarcely believe that the convention will nominate Stanchfield, and they ask Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy why he should be nominated. They get no satisfaction. That the name of Mr. Stanchfield was first taken up by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine for the purpose of taking away Mr. Hill's fighting ground—Mr. Stanchfield being the protégé and political pupil of Mr. Hill—there can be no doubt. The combine believed that Mr. Hill would have to submit if Stanchfield was put at the head of the ticket.

But Mr. Hill will not submit, and the combine now appears to have determined upon the nomination of Stanchfield simply because they have no other available candidate.

They talk of Judge Earl and they talk of Supreme Court Justice Barrett, but only to add that neither of them would accept the nomination; and so it now stands, Stanchfield for Governor.

The other candidate already agreed upon by the combine is Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg, Clinton County, for Attorney General. He has been promised the place. At the same time George M. Palmer of Schoharie is advancing claims for the Attorney Generalship which may put him in over Mr. Conway.

Mr. Palmer's friends are even going so far as to urge him as a compromise candidate for Governor, who would be satisfactory to Senator Hill, but Senator Hill says no. If Senator Hill stands throughout as he stands to-night, he will stand for the nomination of Controller Coler until the end. He wants no compromises, will enter no conferences, even if invited to, and seems to be determined—to use a Western phrase—to die with his boots on.

It still looks as though Senator Mackey of Erie would be the candidate of the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Mackey's friends are shouting that he will have first place or nothing; that he controls 102 votes, and can tie up the convention, but Croker, Murphy, McLaughlin and Company seem to be very well satisfied that Senator Mackey will consider himself very lucky to get the second place on the ticket and pay as the price the delivery of as many votes as he can control to them. They are probably right.

The rest of the slate cannot be predicted to-night with any more accuracy than it was in THE TIMES yesterday morning. The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine are reserving decision in the nominations for minor officers on the ticket so that they will have something to barter with if they find to-morrow that the necessity for dealing confronts them. The situation is very tense.

The men who are bent on the complete humiliation of Hill are silently exulting in their strength. Mr. Hill, in the darkest hour of his political career, is determined and defiant. He has concluded that there is no use accepting crumbs from the hands of the men who would crush him, but that he can gain more by fighting them to the finish even in the face of certain defeat. That is what he says.

In carrying out their programme for the humiliation of Hill the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine played a trump card to-night when they induced Elliot Danforth, supposedly the most loyal of Mr. Hill's supporters, to nominate Senator McCarren, Hill's bitter enemy, for temporary Chairman of the convention. Hill received the news of that action with a sneer, and the statement that it would have no bearing on the fight which he has to make.

It is very hard to compute as to the number of delegates which will be controlled by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine. It seems safe to say, however, that if they get the majority of the Mackey delegates they will control at least 300 of the 450 delegates.

The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin leaders learned to-night that the Kings County delegate who would present the name of Controller Coler is Otto Kempner, a former Tammany Hall Assemblyman.

The Kings County politicians spent hours last evening trying to dissuade him from nominating Controller Coler. All efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Kempner is the author of a book on Richard Croker's life, in which the Tammany leader is exposed as a corrupt politician. Mr. Kempner said last night:

"The book on Mr. Croker's life will be ice water to the speech to be delivered in the convention naming Controller Coler."

Orders were sent to the Tammany Hall orators to prepare for a "debate" on the convention floor. Senator Grady and others will take the Tammany side.

As predicted in THE TIMES yesterday the Albany County delegates, with the exception of Senator Hill, have been driven into the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin camp by Eugene Wood, whom Mr. Croker recently branded as a "paid lobbyist."

MANOEUVRES OF THE LEADERS.

Hill's Plan to Fight It Out in the State Committee Abandoned—Plans to Name Coler.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—David B. Hill came to town in the dark of the night. His arrival at 1 A. M. was unexpected, and no political lieutenants met him at the hotel or station. Mr. Hill was assigned a suite of rooms in the Grand Union and far away from the cottage headquarters of Richard Croker.

Before 9 o'clock Mr. Hill was holding conferences with the leaders of various country delegations. State Chairman Frank Campbell and Elliot Danforth told him early of the plans of the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine.

The plan to make Senator Patrick H. McCarren temporary Chairman of the convention aroused Mr. Hill's ire. To a friend he said:

"That is a nice way to start a Democratic convention. Mr. McCarren brought in a minority report to the State Legislature in favor of the Sugar Trust."

A Hill plan was at once formed. Political and oratorical batteries were to be unmasked against Senator McCarren and the Croker forces. Senator Hill thought the best method was to make a speech to the State committeemen charging Senator McCarren with being a favorite of the sugar trust, and unfit, therefore, to be called upon to make the opening speech in a convention which would have to adopt resolutions condemning trusts.

Senator McCarren was prepared to reply to the Hill charges. His defense was to be that the trust report written by him was prepared entirely on the evidence which had been brought out at the Lexow trust investigation. He claimed his report was not a defense of the trusts, but a statement that no facts against the trusts had been brought out by Senator Lexow and his colleagues.

HILL'S PROGRAMME CHANGED.

The Hill programme was changed in the afternoon. No reasons were given for the switch in the plan, but all idea of a fight in the State Committee was abandoned.

The Croker-Murphy headquarters was the Mecca of politicians. Richard Croker stood most of the day on the piazza talking to delegates and men who are seeking nominations.

"Sure, all the Hill delegates are jumping hurdles to get to Mr. Croker's cottage," said ex-Sheriff Dunn.

The friends of Senator Mackey from Buffalo and dozens of up-State leaders who for the last twenty years have been taking their orders from Mr. Hill at State Conventions were apparently flocking to the Croker standard. This did not mean that these leaders had forsaken Mr. Hill, but that they were playing shrewd politics and were trying to find out the true state of affairs.

The first startling news of the day was that State Chairman Frank Campbell of Steuben County had lost nearly all of his delegates, and that they had been induced by Tammany men to desert Hill. Mr. Campbell at first denied that he had been deserted by his friends, but late to-night he said:

"The delegates were elected some time before we thought that there would be a fight. Some of my friends may have been induced to desert me."

It was said by the Croker-Murphy leaders that Frank Campbell's would be the only vote in the Steuben County delegation of six which would be cast for Hill in the State Convention.

The inroads into the Monroe County delegation caused Mr. Hill uneasiness. Before noon, however, the sage of Wolfert's Roost had mended the broken fence in this delegation, and said that nine of the twelve delegates would vote with him in the convention.

COLER WILL BE ABSENT.

News which caused a small sensation in the Croker-Murphy camp was the reported arrival in town of Controller Coler.

A cottage had been hired at the United States Hotel, and it was said that Mr. Coler intended to conduct his own campaign and see that his name was presented to the convention. Instead of Controller Coler, Private Secretary Baker arrived with messages. Mr. Coler's decision not to come was said to be based on the advice of Mr. Hill.

The first message was to Assistant District Attorney Littleton of Kings County. He was selected to make the speech nominating Controller Coler. He is from the South, and has the reputation of being an orator of the fire-eating variety who could outdo Senator Grady of Tammany Hall.

"I know nothing about the matter," said Mr. Littleton when asked by a TIMES reporter. "I am not a delegate to the convention, and so far as I know will not be on the floor, as I am only an alternate from my district."

After Secretary Baker and Mr. Littleton had conferred for some time it was said that a decision would be reached whether Kings County would present the name of Controller Coler to-morrow morning.

The plan of Controller Coler's friends was to have Julius Kaufman, a delegate from Coler's home district in Brooklyn, give way to Mr. Littleton. James Shevlin was confident that the plan would not work and that no one from Kings County would either name or second Coler's nomination.

Augustus Van Wyck, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and Julius Kaufman are the delegates from Mr. Coler's district. The friends of Controller Coler were charging yesterday that Bridge Commissioner Shea, who has for years been Mr. Coler's intimate friend, had decided to cast his lot with the McLaughlin organization.

TAMMANY ON DECK.

The Tammany hosts began to arrive shortly after 2 o'clock. The first section was headed by a brass band and ex-Sheriff Dunn, and there were 300 delegates and their friends.

Then the Keahon cohorts from the Seventh District came up 300 strong. The new district leader headed the procession. On the lapel of each coat was a gorgeous badge with the picture of Patrick H. Keahon. The deposed leader of the district, Bridge Commissioner Boyle, watched the triumph of his enemy from the balcony of the Grand Union Hotel.

From Buffalo there came a crowd of men bearing flags. Desultory cheers were given for Senator William F. Mackey, Erie County's candidate for Governor. The Mackey men were adorned with Mackey buttons, Mackey signs, and Mackey flags.

The Tammany delegations did not cheer, because they had no one to cheer for. At 6 o'clock the State leaders found that some one had been overlooked in the bitter struggle for control between David B. Hill and Richard Croker.

The forgotten one was William J. Bryan. Hardly a Bryan button was to be seen. There was no talk of Mr. Bryan, and there were no Bryan badges waving in the breeze. This oversight was partly repaired by swinging a small banner in front of the Grand Union Hotel with poor paintings of Bryan and Stevenson on it.

MR. HILL'S PLANK SUGGESTIONS.

On the question of platform, the leaders seemed to be just about as much in the air all day as they were on the question of candidates. All sorts of planks were suggested, just as all sorts of slate combinations were made. Senator Grady denies that he is drawing the platform, but the fact remains that he sat up nearly all of last night working on it.

Although Senator Hill did not come here with a platform in his pocket, he did come here with some very well-defined planks in his mind. Expressing some platform ideas to a friend, he said that the only disappointment he would experience through not being permitted to draft the platform would be in the fact that he would not be able to incorporate three planks which had suggested themselves to him. Asked what they were, he replied with a laugh:

"A plank providing for the changing of the ratio every four years, according to the notions of Mr. Croker on the currency question, a strong anti-ice trust plank, and an unequivocal anti-Ramapo plank."

HARMONY IN STATE COMMITTEE

Danforth Springs a Surprise by Nominating McCarren for Temporary Chairman—Hill Absent.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 10.—The meeting of the State Committee, which was called for 8 o'clock, sent the delegates trooping toward the ballroom of the Grand Union Hotel. The general impression seemed to prevail that there was going to be a merry war there between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill. The news had not been generally disseminated that Mr. Hill had decided that it would be impossible for him to go into the State Committee on a proxy and raise a fighting issue which would result in his certain defeat and accomplish no purpose that he will not be able to accomplish more fully on the convention floor.

The meeting was opened, and the big ballroom was crowded with all sorts of Tammany men. Everybody was talking and smoking, even while the meeting was in progress. The meeting was almost a perfunctory affair, run on lines agreed upon by the bosses during the afternoon. The roll was called, the contests noted, and the routine business transacted.

When it came to the matter of naming a temporary Chairman of the convention—it being well understood that he was to be Patrick H. McCarren—Elliot Danforth, supposed to be Mr. Hill's stanchest adherent, got up and moved the nomination of Mr. McCarren. There was no other candidate, and Senator McCarren was unanimously agreed upon. Why Mr. Danforth, who at the previous meeting of the State Committee had at Hill's bidding presented the name of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse for temporary Chairman, should here move the nomination of Senator McCarren, was something that nobody seemed to understand, except Mr. Croker and other big bosses, and their faces expressed no surprise. Everybody was asking whether even Danforth had been won over by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combination. Mr. Danforth was asked what he meant by making the nomination, and his reply was:

DANFORTH GIVES HIS REASONS.

"Well, somebody had to make it."

"But are you bidding for harmony with the enemy?" was asked.

"Oh, I'm a harmonizer, you know," he said.

"But have you deserted Senator Hill and the standard of Controller Coler?" was asked.

"Oh, no, no," he said. "You'll find me on the convention floor where I have been all along, for Mr. Coler for Governor."

Senator Hill is either one of the best actors in the world or else he was most genuinely surprised and disgusted when he was informed that Mr. Danforth had put in nomination the name of Senator McCarren for temporary Chairman.

"Why didn't he let them make the nomination?" he said, with a show of anger. "Why should he put McCarren in nomination for them? Why did he do it? Oh, I suppose they asked him to. Do I think he did it purely out of good-nature? I don't know. I will have to find out about it."

It was the common talk around the Grand Union Hotel after the meeting that the true reason for Mr. Danforth's action was that both he and State Chairman Campbell had been reached by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine. This rumor may have done them an injustice, but the fact remains that they were seeking conferences with the leaders of the enemy throughout the day. They even went to Mr. Hill for advice as to what should be done in the event of Mr. Hill's being sent for to confer with the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin faction, and they seemed a bit perturbed when Mr. Hill replied that that was a contingency which need not be dealt with, as he would not be drawn into any conference under existing conditions.

CROKER AS AN ALTERNATE.

The State Committee adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock to-morrow night, which shows clearly that the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin forces are not yet in a position to close their dealings and transact the business of the convention. They still hope to bring a pressure to bear upon Mr. Hill's friends which will make them bring Mr. Hill to terms. They do not want a fight on the convention floor.

Richard Croker attended the meeting of the State Committee as a proxy for "Larry" Delmour.

"If you don't mind, I will go to the meeting of the State Committee in your place," said Croker to Delmour.

"I think I can trust you to do the right thing," said Delmour, with mock dignity.

"All right, I won't betray you," said Croker with a laugh.

START FOR THE CONVENTION.

About 1,500 Tammany Men and the Kings County Delegation Leave for Saratoga.

About 1,500 Tammany Hall men started on three special trains yesterday morning for Saratoga to attend the Democratic State Convention. Every Assembly district in the county, with the exception of the Sixth and the Eighth, was represented. The Tammany men in these two districts attended the outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association and did not leave for Saratoga until last night.

The first section left the Grand Central Station about 9 o'clock, in charge of State Senator George W. Plunkitt. Among those on this train were John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall; James J. Martin, Daniel F. McMahon, Police Commissioner John E. Sexton, Thomas F. McAvoy, Matthew F. Donegan, Commissioner of Corrections Francis J. Lantry, George F. Scannell, and State Senator Maurice Featherson.

The second section left the Grand Central Station at 9:20 o'clock, and was in charge of Commissioner James P. Keating. With him were Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, Isaac A. Hopper, President Michael C. Murphy of the Department of Health, Patrick Divver, Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick, City Clerk P. J. Scully, Councilman John T. Oakley, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, Assemblyman Julius Harburger, Maurice F. Holahan, and John J. Ryan.

The third section, in charge of State Senator Bernard F. Martin, left at 10 o'clock. Among the leaders on this train were Patrick Keahon, who recently defeated Dock Commissioner Boyle for the leadership in the Seventh District; P. J. Ryder, Frank J. Goodwin, who deposed John C. Sheehan from the Ninth District leadership; William Dalton, Peter J. Dooling, Nicholas J. Hayes, President Louis F. Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx, Thomas H. O'Neill, Park Commissioner August Moebus, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Percival E. Nagle.

Care had been take to have the cars well stocked with refreshments, and there was no need for any of the warriors to suffer from hunger or thirst on the trip to the Springs.

The Kings County delegation, in charge of Secretary Patrick H. Keely, left on a special train at 2 o'clock.

COLER TO YOUNG MEN.

Intimates that He Cannot Be Driven Out of Politics.

Controller Coler gave an informal address last night before the Epiphany Club of the Church of the Epiphany, at McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Coler's subject was "The Christian and Citizenship." He spoke for a few minutes only, his address being largely devoted to explaining in a general way municipal affairs.

Only once did Mr. Coler make any reference to politics, and that was when he told the young men that they had no right to call themselves American citizens unless they attended the primaries and assisted in the promotion of good citizenship. He said he got into politics in that way, and he intended to remain in because an effort was being made to drive him out.

SERVES WARNING ON CROKER.

Chicago Platform Democracy Against Stanchfield and Machine Men.

James R. Brown, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy, declared yesterday that his organization would not support the candidate of the Saratoga Convention for Governor if he should be a man identified with the machine. He added:

"The Chicago Platform Democracy will not support a candidate for Governor whose course in the campaign of 1896 will have to be explained. The Democrats of New York State demand the nomination of a man who is thoroughly honest, one who supported Mr. Bryan four years ago, and one who is not so closely identified with the organization as to be known as a machine man. If the Democrats at Saratoga nominate an objectionable man the Chicago Platform Democracy will place an independent candidate in the field. We have enough votes to spoil any plot the Croker-Murphy combination may hatch."

Mr. Brown added that his organization would not support John B. Stanchfield.

"In the first place," said he, "Mr. Stanchfield is a machine man; then his attitude in 1896 would have to be explained. Besides, he is a corporation lawyer and identified with corporations in other respects."

Mr. Brown said that the Chicago Platform Democracy would support either Con-

Continued on Page 3.

For Nervous Women
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."—Adv.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c.; cotton, middling, 10¾c.; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 21¼@21¾c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 9.

MAINE GOES REPUBLICAN

Plurality Over the Democratic Candidates of More than 33,000.

FOUR CONGRESSMEN ELECTED

Prohibitionists Elect Their Candidate for Sheriff in Portland—Congratulations to Mr. Hanna.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—The Republican voters elected their State ticket today by a plurality over the Democratic candidates of more than 33,000.

The vote was almost as large as four years ago, and the returns up to 11:30 P. M., compared with 1896, showed Republican losses of about 10 per cent., or a Democratic gain of about 18 per cent.

The result must be in a great measure gratifying to both parties. To the Republicans because they polled almost as large a vote as in 1896, and to the Democrats because of the heavy gains over that year.

While thousands of voters who, in 1896, deserted the Democratic ranks, returned to the fold to-day, yet the Republicans were able to make good most of the loss.

The Republican State ticket was elected with all four Congressmen, and a great majority of the Legislature.

There was every incentive for voting. The campaign had been a spirited one, but the vote was not quite as heavy as in 1896, but exceeded that of the 1898 election by many thousands, and the managers of both parties, when the returns from different towns came in, felt that they were fully repaid for their strenuous efforts of the past four weeks.

The Democrats gained considerable satisfaction from the earlier returns, showing, as they did, a gain in four years of from 18 to 20 per cent. This increase over the 1896 vote did not apply to any particular locality, but seemed to be general throughout the State.

The Republicans, however, had rather discounted the falling off in the vote for the Maine ticket from that in 1896, and the managers were not at all surprised at an apparent loss of 12 per cent. which was shown by the returns from the first 150 towns.

Their entire ticket, headed by John F. Hill of Augusta for Governor, was, of course, elected, as were all four of the Congressmen, Allen in the First, (Reed's old district,) Littlefield in the Second, (Dingley's old district,) Burleigh in the Third, and Boutelle in the Fourth.

The campign throughout the State, except perhaps in Cumberland County, was fought entirely on National issues. In Cumberland County, with Portland as a centre, there was fought one of the most interesting contests in the State.

This was solely on the liquor law, its enforcement or its non-enforcement, the Republican representing the latter and a Prohibition candidate the former issue. The fight was a bitter one.

Returns up to 10 o'clock to-night indicated that the Prohibitionists had landed their candidate for Sheriff, Samuel F. Pearson of this city.

As to the Legislature, there were but few Democratic gains. This body will meet in January and re-elect William P. Frye to the National Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—J. H. Manley, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, sent the following dispatch to Senator Hanna late this evening:

Augusta, Me., Sept. 10, 1900.

Hon. M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee, Chicago, Ill.:

Maine stands by the splendid Administration of William McKinley. The voters of the Pine Tree State know when they possess a good thing and are determined to retain it. They believe in an honest currency, in protection, in expansion, and in prosperity.

They have given to-day the largest Republican majority ever given in the history of the State to any party with the single exception of four years ago, when our opponents were completely paralyzed and threw the smallest vote they ever cast in a Presidential year since 1840.

The Republicans, against a determined and united Democracy, have carried to-day every county save one in the State, electing more than 150 out of 181 members of the Legislature, which will return to the United States Senate the Hon. William P. Frye. We have re-elected our delegation to Congress by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 10,000. We have carried the State by 31,000 majority out of a total vote of 115,000. J. H. MANLEY,

Chairman Republican State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

BATH, Me., Sept. 10.—W. E. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, gave out the following to-night:

"The returns received up to this hour indicate a material reduction of the majority of 48,000 given the Republican Governor in 1896. They further show a repudiation of the policy of the present National Administration, and a close analysis of the vote shows that the defections from the Republican Party is confined to no particular locality, but is throughout the State at large. Based upon the meagre returns at hand, the majority of 1896 will be reduced below the predictions of the most conservative Republican managers and is highly satisfactory to the Democratic Party of Maine, which has worked faithfully and well against the largest corruption fund ever used in this State."

PHAETON SHAFT KILLS HORSE.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—Miss C. Dunlap, the governess in the family of H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, to-day met with an exciting experience. In company with a coachman, Miss Dunlap was driving a spirited thoroughbred attached to a basket phaeton.

While turning the corner of Greenwich and Front Streets the horse came into collision with a hunter owned by Josiah Newman of New York, which was being ridden by the latter's coachman. The force of the collision was so severe that Miss Dunlap was thrown violently against the wheels of the phaeton, but was not badly hurt. The shaft of the carriage was forced several inches into the flank of Mr. Newman's horse and was broken short off. The injured horse died.

BOUGHT A MADE-OVER HORSE.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—John Doty of this place, who is known as a shrewd horse dealer, was the victim lately of a sharp trick. Some time ago Mr. Doty came into possession of a fine-looking young horse, but it was averse to all profitable labor. Mr. Doty eventually found a purchaser in John Reidel, a baker, who immediately hitched his new acquisition to the delivery wagon. The price paid was $20.

Mr. Reidel soon discovered the animal's weakness. After much cogitation he decided upon a scheme. Placing the horse in his barn, he commenced a system of nerve-racking stunts, which, after a few weeks, transformed the lazy beast into an animal of much spirit and nervousness. After this he carefully docked the steed's mane and tail, clipped his coat, and, through the hands of an agent, succeeded in unloading his property on the unsuspecting Doty for the sum of $135.

Sun and Matches Start a Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Matches, carelessly left on a windowsill, were ignited by the heat of the sun yesterday and caused a $500 fire. The fire was in the residence of Ambrose Johnston, 6,950 Chauncey Avenue.

The flames from the exploding matches were communicated to the lace curtains of the window, and thence to the interior of the house.

The New York Central Is First.
"No railroad company in Great Britain has so many miles of railroad protected by the lock and block system as the New York Central."—Extract from address of Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

NUMBER OF DEAD MAY REACH 10,000

Extent of Texas Disaster Not Realized at First.

MANY SWEPT OUT TO SEA

Victims Along Coast May Outnumber Those in Galveston.

Hundreds of Bodies Already Found Outside of the Wrecked City—Appalling Damage to Property.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 10.—From the latest reports which are considered reliable the disaster at Galveston and along the coast has not been exaggerated. The waters of the Gulf and bay met, covering the island to a depth of from six to twelve feet. During this sudden flood a most terrible storm was raging, the wind blowing at about eighty miles an hour.

Many of the dead have been uncovered. Others are still under the débris; others carried out to sea.

It is not possible to give, at this time, a definite report as to the number of deaths. From estimates made by reliable persons who have just come from Galveston it is believed that not less than 1,500, and possibly as many as 5,000 people, were destroyed there.

From Virginia Point north and south along the bay front, at such places as Texas City, Dickinson, Hitchcock, Seabrook, Alvin, and a dozen small intermediate points, the number of dead bodies gathered up by rescue trains and sailing craft had reached at noon to-day more than 700. This is only a small scope of the country devastated.

Hundreds have been swept out to sea and will never be accounted for.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad officials at noon received bulletins from their general officer in Houston that the loss of life will reach 3,000 in Galveston.

The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas relief forces near Galveston and along the coast telegraphed at noon that the loss of life will not be less than 5,000, and may reach 10,000.

THE WRECKING OF GALVESTON.

Story Told in Detail by a Newspaper Man Who Escaped—People Caught Like Rats in Traps.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—Richard Spillane, a well-known Galveston newspaper man, who reached Houston to-day after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins, and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the Mayor and Citizens' Committee to get in touch with the outside world and appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

"When I left Galveston shortly before noon yesterday the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food, and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The Weather Bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum.

"The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the Gulf and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north, and was in direct opposition to the force from the Gulf. While the storm in the Gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

"About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

"By 3 o'clock the waters of the bay and Gulf met, and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric-light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, cisterns, portions of buildings, telegraph poles, and walls were falling, and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings was terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning.

"During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth or ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. To remain was to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom equaled.

"Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 A. M. Within twenty minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast.

"Very few, if any, buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable, dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P, in Tremont Street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

"The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the Gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia, and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest.

"The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest.

"The Orphan Asylum, Twenty-first Street and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

"Of the sick in St. Mary's Infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

"The Old Women's Home in Rosenberg Avenue, collapsed, and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball High School is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

"At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood.

"No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan Asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell, all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile.

"The bay front, from end to end, is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wrecks of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks, and their stocks are damaged by water.

"The life-saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay fourteen miles to Texas City.

"I saw Capt. Hainès yesterday, and he told me that his wife and one of his crew were drowned.

"The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City.

"In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City, coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there yesterday.

"In the business portion of the city, two large brick buildings, one occupied by Knapp Brothers, and the other by the Cotton Exchange Saloon, collapsed. In the Cotton Exchange Saloon there were about fifteen persons. Most of them escaped.

"Up to the time I left Galveston three dead had been taken from the ruins. They were Stanley G. Spencer, manager of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company; Richard Lord, traffic manager for George H. McFadden & Brother, and Charles Kelder of the firm of Lammers & Flint.

"How many more corpses there are will not be known until the search is finished.

"The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works, and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and the carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES.

"Some of the stories of escapes are miraculous. William Nisbett, a cotton man, was buried in the ruins of the Cotton Exchange Saloon and when dug out in the morning had no further injury than a few bruised fingers.

"Dr. S. O. Young, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange, was knocked senseless when his house collapsed, but was revived by the water and was carried ten blocks by the hurricane.

"A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads, as the water was five feet deep when she was moved.

"Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousley, editor of The Evening Tribune, had his family and the families of two neighbors in his house when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one in the house was hurt.

"Of the Lavine family, six out of seven are reported dead. Of the Burnett family, only one is known to have been saved. The family of Stanley G. Spencer, who met death in the Cotton Exchange Saloon, are reported to be dead.

"The Mistrot House, in the West End, was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were unavailable.

"Of the new Southern Pacific works little remains but the piling. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away, and Engineer Feschke says, as far as the company is concerned, it might as well start over again.

"Eight ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendal Castle was carried over the flats to Texas City, and lies in the wreckage of the Inman Pier. The Norwegian steamer Gyller is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the West Bay; crashed through the bay bridges, and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican Point, and is stranded about ten miles up the East Bay. The Mallory steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican Flats and against the bow of the British steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed.

"Down the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamships lie grounded. Some schooners, barges, and smaller craft are strewn bottom side up along the slips of the piers. The tug Louise of the Houston Direct Navigation Company is a wreck.

HALF THE PEOPLE PAUPERIZED.

"It will take a week to tabulate the dead and missing and to get anything near an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out, and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty.

"At Texas City, three of the residents were drowned. One man stepped into a well by a mischance, and his corpse was found there. Two other men ventured along the bay front during the height of the storm and were killed.

"There are but few buildings at Texas City that do not tell the story of the storm. The hotel is a complete ruin. The office of the Texas City Company was almost entirely destroyed. Nothing remains of the piers except the piling. The wreckage from Galveston litters the shore for miles and is a hundred yards or more wide.

"For ten miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners, and oyster sloops. The lifeboat of the life-saving station was carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses Bayou lies high and dry five miles up from Lamarque."

The Galveston News asked to have it announced that all the men of its staff are safe.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Awful Scenes Witnessed by a Party Formed as Soon as Movement in the City Was Possible.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—Starting as soon as the water began to recede, the work of rescuing the wounded and dying from the ruins of their homes began.

Screaming women, bruised and bleeding, some of them bearing the lifeless forms of children in their arms; men broken-hearted and sobbing, bewailing the loss of their wives and children; streets filled with floating rubbish, among which there were many bodies of the victims of the storm, constituted part of the scene.

The first loss of life reported was that at Rietter's saloon in the Strand, where three persons lost their lives, and where many others were maimed and imprisoned. The dead were Stanley G. Spencer, Charles Kellner, and Richard Lord. These three were sitting at a table on the first floor, when suddenly the roof caved in, killing all of them instantly. Those in the lower part of the building escaped with their lives in a miraculous manner. The falling roof and flooring were caught on the bar, the people standing near it dodging under the débris. It required several hours of hard work to get them out. The negro waiter who was sent for the doctor was drowned at the corner of the Strand and Twenty-first Street and his body was found a short time after.

The next place visited by the rescuers was the City Hall. Here were congregated fully 700 people, most of whom were more or less injured. One man from Lucas Terrace reported the loss of fifty lives in the building from which he escaped. He himself was severely injured about the head.

In Avenue M several women were imprisoned in a residence by the water and débris. They were rescued by a party headed by Capt. Theriot. Several of them were badly hurt.

Coming back to Tremont Street and going out to Avenue P by climbing over the piles of lumber which had once been residences, the rescuing party observed four bodies in one yard and seven in one room in another place, while as many as sixty bodies were to be seen lying singly and in groups in the space of one block.

The majority of the bodies have not been recovered. They are under the ruined houses, and it will take several days' hard work to get all of them out.

The body of Miss Sarah Summers was found near her home, at the corner of Tremont Street and Avenue F, her hands grasping her diamonds tightly.

INMATES OF HOSPITAL KILLED.

The report from St. Mary's Infirmary shows that only eight pers

crackers and cheese to the hungry crowd.

On returning to the Tremont Hotel the death list was found to be swelling rapidly, the accounts coming from every portion of the city. Information from both the extreme eastern and extreme western portions of the city was difficult to obtain, but the reports which were received indicated that those two sections had suffered fully as much as the rest of the city.

Fifteen men, constituting all that remained of a company of regular soldiers stationed at the beach barracks, were marched down Market Street. The loss of life among the soldiers in the barracks, which were destroyed, must have been fully a hundred.

At 11:30 o'clock on Sunday morning the water had receded from the higher portions of the city, but the streets near the bay front still contained from two and one-half to three feet of water.

The Galveston News office, in Mechanic Street was flooded, and the back end of the building caved in. At the Union Station were scenes similar to those met with in other portions of the city. Baggage Master Harding picked up the lifeless form of a baby girl within a few feet of the station. Its parents could not be located, and are supposed to have been lost. The station building had been selected as a place of refuge by a large number of people. All the windows of the building and a portion of the wall at the top were blown in. The water around the station was probably twelve feet deep.

On the water front the destruction of property was almost as great as on the beach, though the loss of life was not nearly so large. The wharves of the Mallory Company were completely destroyed.

MANY VESSELS STRANDED.

The big steamship Alamo is lying among the ruins of the piers. The wharves of the Galveston Wharf Company are also gone, and the great wharves of the Southern Pacific Company, which have been in course of construction for several months, are damaged to the amount of $60,000.

The Norwegian steamship Gyller, engaged in the Cuban trade, was stranded up the bay beyond where the railroad bridges once stood.

The British steamship Taunton is lying on Pelican Island hard aground. The Mexican, a big British steamer, was driven up the bay and is fast in the mud. Another big ship is lying out near the quarantine station. The Kendal Castle was driven as far up as Texas City, where she is now stranded.

Of the small shipping only a few boats are left. Many of the little schooners were lifted bodily out of the water and flung up on the island. The wrecks of others are scattered along the bay front. The Charlotte M. Allen, the steam ferryboat to Bolivar, is safe. The big dredge used at Texas City was driven inland for half a mile and cannot be saved.

The Pensacola was in port when the storm began, but Capt. Simmons put to sea in the teeth of the storm, and it is feared that the boat and her crew of thirty-six men were lost.

The three grain elevators and the Rey-Merschoffer Mill are wrecks. Their roofs and the top stories are gone, and grain stored therein has probably been ruined by the rain.

The damage to the ships at this time, when the demand for tonnage is so great, is regarded as one of the worst features of the disaster from a business standpoint.

In the business portion of the city the damage cannot be even approximately estimated. The wholesale houses along the Strand had about seven feet of water in their ground floors and window panes and glass protectors of all kinds were demolished. The top of the Moody Bank Building was blown away, and the fixtures of every house in this long business thoroughfare were destroyed.

In Mechanic Street the water was almost as deep as in the Strand. All provisions in the wholesale groceries and goods on the lower floors were saturated and rendered valueless.

The engine house of the Tremont Hotel was caved in by the falling smokestack. The damage to the hotel building will amount to $25,000. The power house of the street railway company was destroyed, and the loss on machinery and building is estimated at $70,000. There are no wires of any sort standing. They are lying in tangled masses across the streets, and will have to be cleared away before horses and vehicles can move about.

DEAD IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—The following is a partial list of the dead, as gathered by The News. It was sent by a tug to Houston:

AGUILO, JOSEPH B., Chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee.
AMUNDSON, Mrs., mother of Deputy Chief of Police Amundson.
BAXTER, Mrs., and child.
BARBON, Mrs.
BURNETT, Mr. and Mrs. GARY, and Mrs. Burnett.
BEVERIDGE, Mrs., and two children.
BIRD: The family of Policeman Bird.
BELL, Mrs. DUDLEY, wife of a Galveston News compositor, and child.
BROECKER, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN P., and two children.
BETTS, WALTER, a prominent cottonseed product broker, and wife.
BURROWS, Mrs. M.
BOWE, Mrs. JOHN, and three children.
CLARK, Mrs. C. T., and infant.
CRAMER, Miss BESSIE.
CORRELL, Mrs. J. R., and family.
COMPTON, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
DAVIS, LESSIE.
DORIN, Miss JENNIE.
DORAIN, Miss JENNIE.
DAVIS, JOHN R., and wife.
DALY, W. L., agent for Charles F. Orthwein & Co., grain exporters and steamship agents.
DAY, ALFRED.
DELANEY, Mrs. JACK, wife of the United States bridge officer of the port, and two children.
ELLISON.—Two children of Capt. Ellison, one of them drowning in its mother's arms.
ENGEIKE, JOHN, wife and child.
EVANS, Mrs. KATIE, and two daughters, Kate and Fannie.
FORDTRAM, Mrs. CLAU J.
FISHER, W. T., wife, two children, two sisters-in-law and a niece.
FIX, C. H.
GUEST, MAMIE.
GARNAUD, JOHN H., wife, and two children.
GORDON, Mrs. ABE, and five children.
GORDON, Mrs.
GORDON, Miss.
GERNAND, Mrs. JOHN F., and two children.
HUGHES, JOE.
HOBECK and boy.
HARRIS, Mrs., colored.
HAMBURG, Mrs. PETER, and four children.
HARRIS, Mrs. J. H.
HARRIS, Mrs. REBECCA.
HOWTH, Mrs. CLARENCE.
HOWE, Policeman, and family.
JOHNSON, RICHARD, struck by flying timbers and instantly killed.
JONES, Mr. and Mrs.
JONES, Mr. and Mrs., and daughter.
JONES, Mrs. W. R., and child.
KELLY, WILLIE.
KELLY, BARNEY.
KELLER, CHARLES L., Sr., a prominent cotton man.
LYNCH, JOHN.
LABBATT, JOE.
LORD, RICHARD, traffic manager George H. McFadden & Brother, cotton exporters.
LONGNECKER, Mrs. A.
MAGIA, Mr., grocery, Eleventh Street and Avenue A; two daughters and a son.
McCAULEY, Miss ANNIE.
MONROE, Mrs., colored, and three children.
MASTERSON, B. T., and family.
MUNN, Mrs. J. W., Sr.
MOTTER, Mrs., and two daughters.
O'HARROW, WILLIAM.
O'KEEFE, Mrs. Michael, and brother.
PLITT, HARMON.
PECK, Capt. R. H., city engineer, wife, and five children.
PARKER, Mrs. MOLLIE.
PALMER, J. B., and baby.
QUESTER, BESSIE.
QUESTER, Mrs. W., little son and daughter.
RICE, WILL J., proofreader of The News, and child.
RUFF, CHARLES, knocked from dray while attempting to carry his family to a place of safety and killed.
ROUDAUX, MURRAY.
ROLL, J. F., wife and four children.
ROWAN: The family of Policeman Rowan.
RICHARDS, Policeman.
SCHOFIELD, Miss IDA.
SOMERS, Miss HELEN.
SCHULER, Mr. and Mrs., and five children.
SCHWARTBACK, JOE.
SHAW, nephew of M. H. Shaw.
SPENCER, STANLEY G., local representative of W. W. Wilson, agent for Dempster & Co.'s steamship lines and North German Lloyd steamship line.
SHARP, Mr. and Mrs.
SHARP, Miss ANNIE.
SMITH, Mrs. MAMIE.
SCHALER, Mrs. CHARLES, and four children.
STICKLOCH, Miss MABEL, Mechanic Street.
SWAIN, RICHARD D.
SCHULTZ, Mr. and Mrs.
SHERWOOD, CHARLES.
SCHROEDER, GEORGE M., and four children.
TOVREA, Policeman.
TAYLOR, Mrs., colored.
TREADWELL, Mrs. J. B., and infant.
WAKELEE, Mrs. DAVIS.
WOODWARD, Miss HATTIE.
WEIL, GEORGE S., mother, and sister.
WENMAN, Mrs. J. W., and two children.
WALTER, Mrs. CHARLES, and three children.
WEBSTER, EDWARD, and two sisters.
WEBSTER, THOMAS, Sr., secretary of Grain Inspector of the Port, and family of four.
WILSON, MARY ANN, and baby.
WENSMORE—Seven members of the Wensmore family, residing in the east end; one member of the family, an old man, was saved.
WOLFE, CHARLES, policeman.
WOTAM, —.
WALLACE, —, and four children.
WOOD, Mrs., mother of United States Deputy Marshal Wood.
UNKNOWN white girl, twelve years old, unidentified; found in yard of J. Paul Jones.
UNKNOWN—A Spanish sailor of the steamship Telesfora. The Telesfora went adrift and struck the White Hall at Pier 15. Timbers of the grain elevator fell on the sailor and pinned him to the docks. Name unknown.
LISBONY, W. H.
DELAY, PAUL.
FOSTER, Mr. and Mrs. HARRY, and three children.
MORTIN, Mrs., and two babies.
FREDERICKSON, VIOLET.
FREDERICKSON, Mrs., and baby.
SUMMERS, SARAH.
SYLVESTER, Mrs.
FORDTRAN, Mrs. CLAUDE, of 1,919 Tremont Street.
RIPLEY, HENRY, son of H. S. Ripley.
FLASH, WILLIAM, and daughter, of Twenty-fifth Street and P Avenue.
PARKER—An entire family living at Thirty-sixth and Q Avenue, consisting of Angeline Parker and grandchild, Tommy Lesker, Sullivan Parker and his wife Lilly and their three children, Mamie, Harne, and Alfred.
CORYELL, PATTI ROSA.
HAWKINS, MATTIE LEA.
FISHER, WALTER, wife and three children.
DAVENPORT, Mr. and Mrs. W., and three children.
HARRIS, Mrs. REBECCA.
PORRETTO, JOSEPHINA.
WREN, JAMES, wife, and six children.
REGAN, MIKE, wife, and mother-in-law.
CLINE, Mrs., wife of Dr. I. M. Cline, local forecast official United States Weather Bureau.
UNKNOWN:

The bodies of four white persons and seven colored were found in the first story of W. J. Reitmeyer's residence in the morning.

Mother-in-law and sister-in-law of William Thompson of the Fire Department.

"Francois," a well-known waiter, reports the loss of twenty-two persons, who took refuge in his house, six of them being members of his family.

WHOLE BATTERY WIPED OUT.

Only 15 Out of 120 Men at Fort San Jacinto Saved—Lieut. Col. C. S. Roberts May Be Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 10.—At Military Headquarters, Department of Texas, the information is that of 120 men stationed at Fort San Jacinto, Galveston, only 15 escaped. Further information is that the Captain in command is among the victims.

Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Roberts, Adjutant General, Department of Texas, was in Galveston on a tour of inspection. It is not known if he is among the small number at the fort who escaped.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The War Department to-night received the following dispatch from Gen. McKibbin, in command of the Department of Texas:

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 10.

Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Start first train to-night. Press reports received here state that all of battery H lost but fifteen men. Both officers lost.

McKIBBIN.

THE CITY STILL ISOLATED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The following statement of the situation was received to-night from Houston, Texas:

"Up to the present time no full or accurate details of the destructiveness of the storm of Saturday have been received here owing to the prostration of wires, destruction of every bridge, &c. The damage in Houston from wind and water is comparatively light. One life was lost here from falling wires.

"Galveston is yet isolated. The bridges from the mainland to the island are destroyed, and it may take a month to properly repair them. The boats available are few, so that, until a relief party and newspaper men got to the island this morning or afternoon, no one was able to cross since the storm. The Post correspondent at Galveston made his way through the storm yesterday, and it was abating. He reached Houston last night.

"From his hurried view of the disaster yesterday Galveston appears to be one great wreck, and conservative estimates of the dead from drowning run all the way from 400 to 1,500. The water was ten feet deep in parts of the island, and houses were washed away by the hundred. Eight large vessels were wrecked.

"The greatest suffering is for water, as the cisterns were destroyed and the water works wrecked.

"A relief party, with water and provisions and small boats, went from here this morning, but no word has been received from them. Houston is dreading to hear the full details from Galveston, as the story will be one of the saddest for many years, even at its best.

"The party from Galveston yesterday estimate half the property of the city destroyed.

"This is a brief outline of all that we have been able to secure up to this time, after the most strenuous and persistent efforts.

"The need of assistance is urgent, and contributions sent to Gov. Sayers at Austin will be properly and promptly applied.

"R. M. JOHNSTON,
"Editor Houston Post."

A SURVIVOR'S AWFUL STORY.

Only He and His Niece Escaped from House Containing Fifty People, and the Niece Was Drowned Later.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—Among the refugees which the Galveston, Houston and Henderson train picked up at Lamarque, which is about 4½ miles south of Virginia Point, was Patrick Joyce, who resided in the west end of Galveston. Joyce told a harrowing tale of hardships he had suffered to reach the mainland. He said:

"It began raining in Galveston Saturday morning early. About 9 o'clock I left for home. I got there about 11 o'clock, and found about three feet of water in the yard. It began to get worse and worse, the water getting higher and the wind stronger until it was almost as bad as the Gulf itself. Finally the house was taken off its foundation and was entirely demolished. People all around me were scurrying to and fro, endeavoring to find places of safety, and making the air hideous with their cries.

"There were nine families in the house, which was a large two-story frame, and of the fifty people residing there, myself and niece were the only ones who could get away.

"I managed to find a raft of driftwood or wreckage, and got on it, going with the tide, I knew not where. I had not drifted far before I was struck with some wreckage and my niece was knocked out of my arms. I could not save her, and had to see her drown.

"I was carried on and on with the tide, sometimes on the raft and again I was thrown from it by coming in contact with some pieces of timber, parts of houses, logs, cisterns, and other things which were floating around in the Gulf and bay. I drifted and swam all night, not knowing where I was going or in what direction. About 3 o'clock in the morning I began to feel the hard ground, and knew I was on the mainland. I wandered around until I came to a house, and there a person gave me some clothes. I had lost most of mine soon after I started, and only wore a coat. I was in the water about seven hours.

"The Miller residence, where I resided, was about three blocks from the Gulf, and there were fully eight or ten feet of water in this district when I left. Of the other part of the city I know nothing.

"I was in the storm which struck Galveston in 1875, but that one, bad as it was, was nothing in comparison with Saturday's. It will be hard to tell how much damage was done in the city, but it will be something terrible. The Gulf and bay are full of wreckage of every description, and it seems as if every frame house in the town must have blown down, judging from the amount of driftwood that was floating about."

GALVESTON'S CRY FOR HELP.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—Gov. Sayers is in receipt of the following telegram from a prominent Galveston man, who made his way by boat from Galveston to Houston over the submerged country:

"Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.

"Gov. Sayers: I have been deputized by the Mayor and Citizens' Committee of Galveston to inform you that the City of Galveston is in ruins, and certainly many hundreds if not a thousand are dead. The tragedy is one of the most frightful in recent times. Help must be given by the State and Nation, or the suffering will be appalling. Food, clothing, and money will be needed at once.

"The whole south side of the city for three blocks in from the Gulf is swept clear of everything. The whole wharf front is a wreck, and but few houses in the city are habitable. The water supply is cut off and the food stock damaged by salt water. All bridges are washed away and stranded steamers litter the bay.

"When I left this morning the search for bodies had begun. Corpses were everywhere. The tempest blew eighty-five miles an hour, and the Government instruments were carried away. At the same time the waters of the Gulf were over the whole city, having risen twelve feet.

"The water has now subsided, and survivors are left helpless among the wreckage, cut off from the world except by boat."

When asked to-night for an expression as to the flood situation along the Gulf coast, Gov. Sayers said:

"I think it is the most deplorable catastrophe in the history of America, and I feel that every possible aid should be lent the sufferers in their hour of great need. From information received here, I am led to think that hundreds of families have either lost their dear ones or been bereft of their homes, and the case is one that will appeal to every one.

"I have taken active steps to raise relief for every one who can be looked after. I have wired all the Mayors and the county Judges, asking them to secure all funds and provisions possible, and their replies up to to-night are very gratifying. The assistance lent us by the Federal Government in the way of 50,000 rations and 11,000 tents will aid a little in relieving the situation at present.

"The first duty, of course, will be to look after the living, who are thirsting and in hunger, without either water or palatable food to eat, but I think that within a day or so we will have the relief corps working in good order. I will give the matter my personal supervision, and am confident that we will see to it that everybody is looked after. It will require considerable money, however, to do all this. I have located several assistants, and the Adjutant General is near the scene of action and will personally supervise the distribution, while I remain here to answer all inquiries."

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 10.—The Morning News to-day prints the following appeal:

"There are thousands in South Texas to-day who are destitute that but a few hours ago were prosperous. There are scores of homes that have been darkened by death that were places of happiness. The News takes this method of announcing that it will receive contributions for the needy and suffering at Galveston and other places visited by the terrible hurricane of last Saturday afternoon and night. The contributions may be either of cash, clothing, or provisions, or of all, for all are needed. In sending them in state whether they are to be applied to the relief of Galveston or of other places. Cash contributions can be sent to The Dallas News. Clothing and provisions should be held subject to order, so that suitable directions may be given."

Two mass meetings were held to-day, and many thousands of dollars were subscribed for the relief of the sufferers.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch was sent from Galveston by boat to the mainland to-day:

"The city is practically without fire protection. The equipment could not get about the city even if there were wires to give alarms. A meeting was held at the Tremont Hotel to consider means of relief for the distressed and homeless people. Medical attention is badly needed as are also disinfectants.

"Relief must come. Human lives are at stake, as actual starvation and death from lack of medical attention faces many hundreds of people.

"The list of dead is growing momentarily, and the first estimate of a thousand deaths is too conservative."

GOVERNMENT TO SEND AID.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following telegrams passed between the White House and Texas to-day:

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10, 1900.

William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I have been deputized by the Mayor and Citizens' Committee of Galveston to inform you that the City of Galveston is in ruins, and certainly many hundreds if not a thousand are dead. The tragedy is one of the most frightful in recent times. Help must be given by the State and Nation or the suffering will be appalling. Food, clothing, and money will be needed at once. The whole south side of the city for three blocks in front of the Gulf is swept clear of every building; the whole wharf front is a wreck, and but few houses in the city are really habitable. The water supply is cut off, and the food stock damaged by salt water. All bridges are washed away, and stranded steamers litter the bay. When I left this morning, the search for bodies had begun; corpses were everywhere. Tempest blew 84 miles an hour, and then carried Government instruments away, at same time waters of Gulf were over the whole city, having risen twelve feet. Water has now subsided, and the survivors are left helpless among the wreckage, cut off from the world except by boat.

RICHARD SPILLANE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.

J. D. Sayers, Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas:

The reports of the great calamity which has befallen Galveston and other points on the coast of Texas excite my profound sympathy for the sufferers, as they will stir the hearts of the whole country. Whatever help it is possible to give shall be gladly extended. Have directed the Secretary of War to supply rations and tents upon your request. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

A copy of this telegram was sent to the Mayor of Galveston as well as to Gov. Sayers.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 10.

The President, Washington, D. C.:

Very many thanks for your telegram. Your action will be greatly appreciated and gratefully remembered by the people of Texas. I have this day requested the Secretary of War to forward rations and tents to Galveston.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS.

Gov. Sayers of Texas has applied to the War Department for 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations for immediate use for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. Acting Secretary Meiklejohn issued an order granting the request. The tents will be sent from San Antonio and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It is expected that a large portion of the rations can be procured at San Antonio. If not, they will be sent from Kansas City.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin telegraphed instructions to Gen. McKibbin, commanding the Department of Texas, at San Antonio, to proceed to Galveston and investigate the character and extent of the damage caused by the hurricane and to report to the Secretary of War what steps are necessary to alleviate the sufferings of the people and improve the situation.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Spalding has ordered two revenue cutters—one at Norfolk and one at Wilmington, N. C.—to proceed at once to Mobile, Ala., and there await orders. It is expected that they will be needed in supplying food and tents to the storm sufferers.

MANY OFFERS OF HELP.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Mayor Harrison is at the head of a movement to raise a relief fund for the benefit of the Texas flood sufferers. The fund already amounts to $1,500, two citizens having subscribed $500 each.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Gov. Nash to-day sent the following telegram to Gov. Sayers of Texas:

"The people of Ohio deplore the great disaster which has come upon your people and upon their fellow-citizens in Texas. What can we do to help you and relieve distress?"

Gov. Nash is ready to institute a relief fund if the Governor of Texas deems it necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 10.—A resolution was passed by the Board of Councilmen of this city to-night asking the city to appropriate $1,000 for the relief of those made homeless by the Texas storm.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Texas sufferers and offered aid. A special meeting of the Business Men's Club was called for the same purpose, and subscriptions were started.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Louisville Board of Trade to-day telegraphed a message of sympathy with a tender of assistance to the stricken City of Galveston.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Galveston and other sufferers from the hurricane. The House will pass similar resolutions. Relief funds will be raised in this State and forwarded to Galveston.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—Gov. Thomas to-day sent the following telegram to Gov. Sayers of Texas:

"The people of Colorado extend to the bereaved and unfortunate of Galveston their sincere sympathy. In the matter of aid and assistance we are at your command."

The Denver Chamber of Commerce to-day sent to Gov. Sayers a message of sympathy for the stricken people of that State and a desire to extend to them every possible assistance.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The Post-Dispatch to-day sent a dispatch to Gov. Sayers of Texas volunteering to become the medium of sympathetic help between St. Louis and the stricken people of Texas, and sending a contribution of $500 to the relief fund.

RED CROSS'S URGENT APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Miss Clara Barton to-night issued the following appeal in behalf of the Texas sufferers:

The American National Red Cross at Washington is appealed to on all sides for help and for the privilege to help in the terrible disaster which has befallen Southern and Central Texas. It remembers the floods of the Ohio and Mississippi, of Johnstown, and of Port Royal, with their thousands of dead and months of suffering and needed relief, and turns confidently to the people of this United States, whose sympathy has never failed, to help provide the relief that is asked of it now.

Nineteen years of experience on nearly as many fields renders the obligations of the Red Cross all the greater. The people have long learned its work, and it must again open its accustomed avenues for their charities. It does not beseech them to give, for their sympathies are as deep and their humanity as great as its own, but it pledges to them faithful, old-time Red Cross relief work among the stricken victim of these terrible fields of suffering and death.

He gives twice who gives quickly.

Contributions may be wired or sent by mail to our treasurer, William J. Flather, assistant cashier Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.; also to the local Red Cross committees of the Red Cross India Famine Fund, at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the Louisiana Red Cross of New Orleans, both of whom will report all donations for immediate acknowledgment by us.

CLARA BARTON,
President American National Red Cross.

RELIEF MEASURES HERE.

Measures for the relief of the sufferers in Galveston are preparing in this city and are expected to take definite shape to-day.

Mayor Van Wyck is watching the dispatches in regard to the catastrophe. Secretary Downes said that the Mayor would issue an appeal to the citizens of New York for help as soon as more definite information can be obtained.

Talk of a relief fund was also heard in the cotton trade soon after the close of the Exchange.

The Merchants' Association addressed a telegram to the Mayor of Galveston offering to aid the citizens of Galveston by means of an appeal to the commercial interests of this city, and steps were taken to form a committee to handle a relief fund.

Jefferson Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman contributed $1,000 for the benefit of victims of the Galveston storm and flood. The firm announced its willingness to receive subscriptions to a relief fund.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, proprietor of The Christian Herald, yesterday telegraphed $1,000 to Gov. Sayers of Texas for the relief of Galveston sufferers.

Soon after the managers who have theatres open in this city became aware that financial assistance would be needed by the survivors of the Texas storm, they arranged for special benefit performances, the proceeds to be turned over to any committee Mayor Van Wyck may appoint. It is likely that before Saturday night every massacre in Manhattan and Brooklyn will announce some date upon which the entire receipts of the performance will be devoted to this relief fund.

The first to announce their intention to contribute the entire receipts of a performance were Weber & Fields. The entire company will lend their services to the cause on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 18, and "Fiddle-Dee-Dee" and "Quo Vas Iss" will be given in their entirety. A matinée benefit will be given to-morrow afternoon by Manager Sam S. Shubert at the Herald Square Theatre, Kirke La Shelle and Fred R. Hamlin of the "Arizona" Company having offered the services of their entire company for this occasion.

A benefit will also be given on the roof of the New York Theatre some evening next week. Hurtig & Seamon of the Harlem Music Hall made arrangements to give two performances, one in their Harlem music hall and the other in their music hall in Chicago.

MANY TOWNS DEVASTATED.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—A relief train sent out to-day got as far as Texas City. At that place the wharves are destroyed and the water front for a mile is littered with ruins, much of the debris having been blown there from Galveston. Three lives were lost. The Inman Compress is a complete wreck.

At Texas City Junction the station agent's family of five were drowned.

At Virginia Point the houses are all destroyed. The members of the crew of the relief train report that four or five colored people were drowned there and two children of a Mr. Wright perished.

At Dickinson the buildings have been blown away and several fatalities are reported.

At Genoa the station building is a total wreck, and all the other buildings are severely twisted, some being demolished.

At Webster the wind demolished half the houses in the town. One house was turned completely bottom side up, resting on its gable.

At Clear Creek stores and residences were blown down.

At Bayside, about twenty-five miles from Houston, the houses were mostly blown away. Five people are known to be dead, while fifteen or twenty are missing and are supposed to be drowned.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—The reported devastation of Live Oak by a cyclone is without foundation.

At Halletsville small houses were blown down and crops in that vicinity were ruined.

At Weimar many houses were unroofed, but no lives were lost. The crops in that locality are ruined.

No damage resulted at Aransas Pass or Rockport. Both places are intact, and E. H. R. Green's Tarpon Club house still stands.

The storm at Corpus Christi was heavy, but no damage resulted.

A dispatch from Belleville says: "It is definitely known here that the town of Wharton suffered considerably, and that several people were killed."

RICHMOND, Texas, Sept. 10.—The most terrific storm that has ever visited this section of the State struck this town on Saturday night, destroying everything in its path. Many buildings were destroyed. The Court House was greatly damaged. The Baptist Church is a total wreck, while the Methodist Church is almost destroyed. Three lives were lost in the colored Baptist Church.

One person was killed at Booth, and four lives were lost at Beasly.

BROOKSHIRE, Texas, Sept. 10.—Letitia is a wreck. The houses which stood in the place, including a station, have been blown to the ground, and the timbers from some of them carried for miles. Mrs. Sophia Schults, formerly of Houston, was killed.

EAGLE LAKE, Tex., Sept. 10.—Three churches, together with many dwellings and business houses, were completely blown to pieces in Saturday night's storm. Crops of all kinds are almost ruined. The loss in this community is estimated at about $250,000. No lives were lost here, but the town of East Bernard was blown away and three persons were killed there.

MESSAGES FROM GALVESTON MEN.

Leopold Fellman of 55 Franklin Street received the following telegram yesterday from his son-in-law, N. Grumbach, a Galveston dry goods merchant:

All family saved. Store and house wrecked. Hundreds of lives lost. Come immediately. Need public assistance.

The banking and brokerage firm of J. S. Bache & Co. received the following dispatch yesterday morning from E. L. Porch, of Wells & Porch of Galveston:

I left Galveston Sunday at 11:30 and arrived at Houston at 8 A. M. to-day. Large part of residence portion wrecked or badly damaged. Business portion badly damaged by loss of roofs, &c., but not many buildings collapsed except the sheds along water front. Wharves and bulkheads generally stood well. Elevators had tops blown off. Southern Pacific improvements not damaged as much as first thought. All four bridges to mainland down, all rail communication being cut off.

It was generally estimated when we left that about 1,000 had lost their lives. The great velocity of the wind, blowing at one time over eighty miles an hour, was the chief cause of damage. Poorly constructed buildings would collapse, and those who tried to escape from them would be drowned by the high water. Electric light service and gas not working. Distress will be very great. All provisions except canned goods are scarce. Greatest loss of life in East End and along Gulf front. House where I live, being three blocks from beach, was last house standing intact for nearly mile up and down. Eight ocean steamers with cargo wrecked or aground.

E. S. Flint, a member of the Cotton Exchange, received a telegram via Houston yesterday from his son, who is a cotton broker in Galveston, stating that he had escaped with his life, but that one of his employes was killed in the collapse of the cotton warehouse in which he had taken refuge at the time the flood was at its worst. The message further stated that the loss of life and property was too great to hazard even a guess at the time the message was sent.

J. J. Chew of the Cotton Exchange, who lived for a number of years in Houston, yesterday received a message assuring him of the safety of a Galveston friend, who telegraphed:

I sought refuge in a frame house situated on the highest point in Galveston. Even here the water rose three and one-half feet on the ground floor.

"The topography of Galveston and that section of the country is particularly inviting to a disaster of this nature," Mr. Chew added. "Almost all of it is low and flat. Seven miles from the centre of Galveston the difference in the level of the ground is only two feet.

"I have a number of friends down there and sent telegram after telegram, but without result. In a few days I suppose the river from Galveston to Houston will become navigable again. Until then we must wait."

Blames the Harbor Jetties.

Allen Stannard of the New York Custom House, who was for several years Superintendent of the Mallory Line, in Galveston, says he predicted several years ago the calamity that has befallen the City of Galveston. He ascribes the disaster to the effect of the Government jetties upon the harbor. He said yesterday:

"The jetties extend such a long distance across the bay that they prevent the water that comes in from the sea spreading across the bay. When a big storm like this occurs, with the wind in the right direction, it drives the water up between the jetties, and there is no escape for it but to overflow the island and the city."

THE INSURANCE LOSSES.

Underwriters Await More Definite Information—They Think Reports Are Exaggerated.

Insurance men yesterday were inclined to consider the reports of the Galveston damage exaggerated. Whatever loss has been sustained by underwriters they thought would fall on the marine insurance companies, because the fire insurance companies are not liable under their policies for a loss produced by a tidal wave. The unexpired portion of the premiums on policies covering destroyed property will, however, be subject to a demand for its return to Galveston property owners.

The marine underwriters of this city were as a rule non-committal in the absence of more information, but their disposition seemed to be to place their losses at comparatively small figures. Anton A. Raven, President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, talking of the disaster, said:

"In cases of this kind even eye witnesses cannot be relied upon to tell the truth, however much they may be inclined to do so. The madness of the elements has in it something contagious. A man hears the wind and waters and feels the fury of the storm, and he thinks that nothing can withstand the elements and everything is lost. This has been the case after every great calamity in late years. The reports of the disastrous results have been modified by later advices.

"So far as the loss to shipping is concerned, that is probably well covered by insurance. This company has written some policies down that way, but until further details can be had I am not prepared to say what our loss will be.

"The only vessels I have heard of being ashore are the Mallory steamer Alamo and one British steamer. The Alamo arrived in Galveston on Sept. 3 and the outward cargo must, therefore, have been taken out of her, but whether she had any cargo on board for this port I cannot say.

"One thing is certain. The loss to marine underwriters will be much smaller than if the disaster had occurred two months ago. This was the dull season for cotton, and comparatively few vessels visit that port, except in the cotton season, when the harbor is crowded with foreign craft.

"I have heard from one of the largest shippers of cotton in Galveston. He had only 114 bales of cotton stored in that city a few days ago, out of a total purchase for this year of 7,000 bales. The rest had been shipped."

$500,000 DAMAGE IN HOUSTON.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—It is estimated that the damage in this city amounts to $500,000. One life was lost, a colored man being killed by falling timber. The streets are strewn with wreckage.

The Masonic Temple, four stories high, is a wreck. The Methodist Episcopal Church was damaged by the falling of its tower. All school buildings were partially unroofed and otherwise damaged, the loss to them amounting to $50,000. St. Mark's Episcopal Church was damaged by the partial falling in of the walls.

The Capital Hotel sustained damage to the extent of $15,000. A large portion of the building was unroofed and the guest chambers were flooded with water. The Lawler Hotel was damaged to the amount of $20,000. The Hutchins Hotel lost part of its roof, the damage being $10,000.

Not a house in Houston escaped damage. The Merchants and Planters' Oil Mill was unroofed and suffered damage to the extent of $30,000. The Dickson Car Wheel Works is a mass of débris, and the loss is $25,000.

NIGHT OF TERROR AT HOUSTON.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 10.—The first train from Houston arrived in Dallas last night over the Houston and Texas Central. It left Houston yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, instead of that hour the night before, the usual time of departure, getting here practically ten hours late.

When it started the South Texas city was desolate and devastated. Buildings had been wrecked, roofs had been torn off and hurled hundreds of feet through the air. The electric-light plant had been demolished, and all night long the city had been in darkness.

Upon this train F. T. Woodward and J. L. A. Thomas, both of Dallas, were passengers. The former spent a thrilling night in the Grand Central Station, and furnished a graphic description of his experience. Mr. Woodward said:

"At about 8 P. M. the wind, which for several hours had been blowing a steady gale, increased in violence, and signboards and awnings were torn from their hangings and whirled through the air like chaff.

"In company with about 150 others I was in the Grand Central Station, which, standing as it does isolated and alone, was exposed to the full force of the hurricane, and the first strong gust was followed by a sound of shattering glass. Several of the windows of the general offices overhead had given way under the almost irresistible pressure of the storm.

"This was the beginning of a night of terror. For seven hours the storm raged with unabated fury, and the roar of the wind was accompanied by the sound of crashing glass, as one after another of the many windows was torn from its fastenings and shattered upon the sidewalk below.

"The crashing of glass was soon followed by a sound of ripping and tearing, which was clearly and distinctly heard above the almost deafening roar of the storm.

"Section after section of the tin roof was rolled up like a sheet of parchment and hurled hundreds of feet away.

"To add to the terror and confusion, the electric lights suddenly went out, and the building was left in total darkness. Many then moved toward the main entrance of the building, with the evident intention of seeking other quarters, but they were checked at the door by the blinding sheet of water which was being driven by the wind with mighty force, and which lay between them and any place of refuge. They appeared to hesitate between a choice of being drenched by water and possibly struck by a flying section of roof and remaining in the depot until the end.

"But the question was soon settled. Even as they looked, the roof of the Grand Central Hotel was torn off, many of its inmates rushing into the street. Almost simultaneously a wall went up from the people in the Lawler Hotel as the big skylight on top was torn loose and fell crashing down the shaft.

"Soon, above the roar of the wind and the crashing of glass, a new sound was heard. It was that of falling brick.

"Every one realized the gravity of the situation, but no one made a sound. There was no shrieking, no fainting.

"Many women were there, and every one stood the ordeal with such fortitude as to lend courage to even the faintest-hearted men. It was soon learned that the lower story of the station, where all had taken refuge again, remained intact. As soon as this became known all felt that the building would withstand the storm. And it did. But an inspection in the morning revealed the fact that it was badly shaken and greatly damaged.

"As my train left Houston nothing had been learned as to the havoc of the storm in other parts of the city.

"Along the road north of Houston scenes of devastation and distress were witnessed.

"Buildings had been torn down, and the material of which they were built was scattered over the ground for miles and miles. Trees had been pulled up by their roots and denuded of their branches. Fields that had been smiling the day before with all the great fertility of this record-breaking year, were bare, the plants having been grasped by the hurricane and scattered far and wide. Hundreds of head of cattle had been killed.

"There can be no question that the loss of life has been something appalling. At least 40 per cent. of the structures of Hockley, Cypress, and Waller have been totally destroyed. Twenty per cent. of Kempstead is in ruins. Hearne was damaged somewhat, but I do not regard the situation there, comparatively speaking, as serious."

THE STORM'S COURSE INLAND.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—Starting with the hurricane which visited Galveston and the Gulf Coast on Saturday noon, the storm made rapid inroads into the centre of the State, stopping long enough last night at Houston to damage over half of the buildings of that city.

Advancing inland, the storm swept into Hempstead, fifty miles above Houston, thence to Chappell Hill, twenty miles further, thence to Brenham, thirty miles further, wrecking all three towns, and terrorising the people beyond expression.

The storm at these points blew down a number of houses, and several persons were killed. The Brazos bottom, which was the scene of such disaster last year as the result of the flood, suffered a large share of damage at the hands of the cyclone, and was swept for fully 100 miles of its length, everything being turned topsy turvey by the high winds, and much destruction resulting to crops, as well as to farmhouse property. The cyclonic winds were accompanied by a heavy rainfall.

The storm seems to have swept all the table land clear of everything on it, razing houses to the ground, and tearing trees up by the roots. It then plunged into the mountain gorges, and there inflicted immense damage, sweeping the small farms located there.

A MORGAN'S POINT HERO.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—W. S. Wall of this city, who has a Summer home at Morgan's Point, relates the esc

on Friday in the Gulf of Mexico. Capt. T. P. Halsey, who has passed through eight tropical cyclones, had the good fortune to bring his ship through the centre of the storm without loss of life or damage to the vessel, and while he will not admit that the gale was the worst one he has been through he says that it was severe beyond description.

The Louisiana left New Orleans on Sept. 5, crossing the bar at 4:30 P. M. When the vessel passed the weather station at Port Eads storm signals were flying. At that time the wind was blowing hard from the east-northeast, and the barometer was 29.87. Noting the signs of coming danger the Captain had the decks stripped and the hatches battened down.

All the next day the ship kept on her course while the wind increased in violence and the sea ran high. On Friday morning the wind increased to a gale, blowing from north-northeast, and "backing" to north. The thirty passengers who were behind storm doors were tossed about, too sick to be much frightened. The barometer continued to fall and from 6 A. M. to 10 A. M. dropped from 29.60 to 29.25.

About 1 P. M. the vessel reached the centre of the storm and the wind in a few minutes shifted to almost every point of the compass. The scene was one which, as the Captain declares, baffles description. The sea broke continuously over the vessel and she rolled and tossed in the sea as the officers endeavored to keep her head up. Wave after wave swept her deck and thundered on her hatches. One giant wave struck her aft as she rolled in the trough of the sea and broke clear over her, deluging her with tons of water. Another wave struck her amidships and a flood of water went down the ventilators into the engine room.

From noon to 3 o'clock the Louisiana had to reduce her speed. She was then in the centre of the storm. It was in latitude 28.33, longitude 85.47. About half way between the mouth of the Mississippi and Tortugas. The glass fell to 28.75, while the wind whipped around from north-northeast to north-northwest, to west, to southwest, and south. Capt. Halsey believes the wind had a velocity of 150 miles an hour.

Getting under way again the Louisiana continued on her way to this port. The gale continued, gradually decreasing in force. On the following day she passed east of the Florida keys and continued up the coast.

Capt. Halsey reports a three-masted schooner ashore east of Sombrero Key, a bark ashore and a fifty dismasted fifteen miles west of Carysfort Reef, and another schooner ashore east of Tortugas.

A RAILROAD MAN'S ACCOUNT.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 10.—A. V. Kellogg, a civil engineer in the employ of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad in Texas City, went to Galveston on Saturday morning, leaving on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson train, which departs from Houston at 9:45. Mr. Kellogg relates an interesting story of his experience getting into Galveston, of the storm and its effects, and how he managed to get out of the city and into Houston again, arriving here yesterday afternoon.

"When we crossed the bridge over Galveston Bay going into Galveston," said Mr. Kellogg to-day, "the water had reached an elevation equal to the bottom caps of the pile bents, or two feet below the level of the track. After crossing the bridge and reaching a point some two miles beyond we were stopped by reason of a wash-out of the track ahead, and were compelled to wait one hour for a relief train to come over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson track.

During this period of one hour the water rose a foot and a half, running over the rails of the track. The relief train signalled us to return half a mile to higher ground, where the passengers were transferred, the train crew leaving with the passengers and going on the relief train. The water had reached an elevation of eight or ten inches above the Galveston, Houston and Henderson track and was flowing in a westward direction at a terrific speed. The train crew was compelled to wade ahead of the engine and dislodge driftwood from the track.

"At 1:15 we arrived at the Santa Fé Union Depot. At that period of the day the wind was increasing and had then reached a velocity of about thirty-five miles an hour.

"After arriving at Galveston I immediately went to the Tremont Hotel, where I remained the balance of the day and during the night. At 5:30 the water had begun to creep into the rotunda of the hotel, and by 8 o'clock it was twenty-six inches above the floor, or about six and one-half feet above the street level. The front windows of the hotel were blown out, the roof was torn off, and the skylights over the rotunda fell crashing on the floor below.

"The refugees began to come into the hotel between 5:30 and 8 o'clock, until at least 800 or 1,000 persons had sought safety there. The floors were strewn with people all during the night.

"Manager George Korst did everything in his power to help the sufferers from the effects of the storm and to give them shelter. When the wind was blowing from the northeast it was at a velocity of about forty-five miles an hour, but at 8 o'clock it had reached the climax, the speed then being fully 100 miles. The vibration of the hotel was not unlike that of a box car in motion. I tried to sleep that night, but there was so much noise and confusion from the crashing of buildings that I could not get any rest.

"I arose early Sunday morning. The sights in the streets were simply appalling. The water on Tremont Street had lowered some eight feet from the high-water mark, leaving the pavement clear for two blocks north and seven blocks south of the Tremont Hotel. The streets were full of debris, the wires were all down, and the buildings were in a very much damaged condition. Every building in the business district was damaged to some extent, with but one or two exceptions, noticeably in the Levy Building and the Union Depot, both of which remain intact and went through the storm without a scratch.

The refugees came pouring into the heart of the city, many of them having but little clothing and scores were almost naked. They were homeless and without food or drink, and many had lost their all. Mayor Jones issued a call for a mass meeting which was held Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of prominent citizens. Steps were taken to furnish provisions and relieve the suffering of the refugees and bury the dead.

"Early in the morning it was learned that the water supply had been cut off by some unknown cause. I presume that it was caused by the English ship which was blown up against the bridges, cutting the pipes. People who had depended on cisterns, of course, had their resources swept away, and there are but a few large reservoirs to be found in the business district.

"The scene on the docks was a terrible one. The small working fleet and the larger schooners were washed up over the docks and the railroad tracks in frightful confusion. The Mallory docks were demolished. The elevators were torn in shreds. Three ocean liners were anchored off the docks and seemed to be in good condition. The damage to the shipping interests is something immense, the Huntington improvement's being entirely swept away.

"I tried to get out of the town as quick as I could and succeeded in securing passage on the first sloop which sailed, the Annie K., Capt. Willoughby. We sailed from the twenty-second slip at 11 o'clock with seven persons aboard. When we got outside of the harbor we found a terrible ghie blowing and the sea running very high. Under three reefs and the peak down we set our course for North Galveston.

"As we passed Pelican flats we could see the English steamer anchored off over toward where the railroad bridge should be, and came to the conclusion that she had evidently broken the water mains and cut the supply off from the city. Another ocean liner could be seen off the shore of Texas City, in what would seem to have been about two feet of water in a normal tide.

"We passed within a few hundred yards of where the Half Moon Lighthouse once stood, but could see no evidence of the lighthouse, it being completely washed away. The waters of the bay were strewn with hundreds of carcasses of dead animals. We had a very hazardous passage, running against a five-mile tide, but managed to reach North Galveston at 1:35 o'clock.

"At North Galveston we found that a tidal wave had crossed the peninsular, carrying destruction in its path. The factory buildings and the Opera House were completely blown down, and other buildings destroyed. While there were no deaths reported at North Galveston there were many hardships endured."

Maine Schooner Ashore Off Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Sept. 10.—A telegram just received by W. W. Durhurst states that the schooner Mary E. Morse of Bath, Me., is ashore off Sebastian on the lower east coast, below Eau Gallie. No further details of the accident are given. She was driven ashore by the recent gales.

THE STORM-SWEPT CITY

Galveston's Development as a Port and Railroad Terminus.

MANY SHIPS TOUCHED THERE

Three Railroads Reached the Island Over Trestles—Its Many Banks—Imports and Exports.

As Galveston, Tex., stood on Saturday morning its prospects were of the brightest. Its prosperity and rapid growth as a commercial, financial, and business centre seemed to be assured and those interested in its welfare were confident that great as had been its strides toward equal importance with New Orleans in the last few years, its advance would be still more remarkable in the near future.

The interest taken by Collis P. Huntington in the past had been a factor in its rapidly increasing importance, due to a concentration of business and the speedy completion of some of the most important plans for developing the Southern Pacific system, with the natural result of stimulating the activity of its rivals. Business men predicted with conviction that the bulk of Western-raised produce which goes to Europe and other foreign countries would be exported through Galveston.

The purchase of the city beach property at Denver resurvey and the filling in at Fort San Jacinto by the Government were accepted as guarantees that a military establishment of an important character would be maintained on the island, and there was every reason to believe that the work of deepening the harbor channel to 30 feet by 1,200 feet wide would be promptly started.

Plans to make Galveston an important importing centre had been developed beyond the stage of discussion. All commercial and financial conditions were satisfactory and a profitable and increasing Fall and Winter business was counted on.

As to its wharf and terminal facilities, they were at the time of the disaster almost equal in point of convenience to those of any port in the country. The new pier, B, of the Southern Pacific Company—nine are to be constructed in all—is 1,400 feet long and 650 feet wide. It will have nine acres of sheds and berthroom for seven large ships.

The Galveston Wharf and Terminal Company has from Pier 10 to Pier 36, a lineal wharf frontage of four and a third miles, on which 120 steamships can be accommodated. It owns thirty-three miles of tracks, and its sheds have the capacity of 1,000,000 bales of cotton. A 600,000-bushel grain elevator has just been added to its equipment.

Building operations at Galveston since the Autumn of 1899 had been brisk, and many fine private dwellings and commercial buildings were constructed.

For the development of Galveston Harbor Col. H. M. Robert, Divisional Engineer of the United States Army, presented some important plans before a gathering of representative citizens last May. One was for improvements on existing harbor lines. This contemplates the narrowing of Galveston Channel by enlarging Pelican Island and creating an increased current through Bolivar Roads and the jetties of the Gulf. Another plan is to further increase the enlargement of Pelican Island, and to throw a dike from it to the mainland, and to fill in the water front from Virginia Point to the island, leaving only a narrow water course, where the trestles now pass. The subject will be considered at the next session of Congress.

ITS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Port of Galveston gave employment to several thousand laborers and roustabouts and seafaring men for the European, Gulf, coast, and Mexican steamships and sailing craft. At present the Morgan Line is not using the port. The steamship lines active in Galveston's commerce and passenger service are the Mallory Line, for New York and Key West; the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Forenede Gulf-Baltic Line, for Aarhuus and Copenhagen; the Rotterdam-American Line, for Rotterdam; the West Indian-Pacific Line, for Liverpool, and the Gulf Ports Steamship Line, for the United Kingdom and the Continent.

There were also the Harrison, Booth, Gulf Ports, Houston, Black Star, and Serra Lines to Liverpool; the Austro-American Line, to Trieste and Vienna; the Texas Line, to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, and other European ports; La Flecha Line, to Europe; Castle Line, to Antwerp; Hall Steamship Line, to Antwerp; Manchester Line, to Manchester; Larrinaga Line, to Havre and Bremen; Glynn Line, to Hamburg; Texas-Mexican Line, to Liverpool and Manchester; Anchor Line, to Genoa; Palatine Line, to Hamburg; United States and China-Japan Line of Indra steamers to Japan and China; Munson Line, to Cuba; Watts, Watts & Co., to Copenhagen; T. B. Royden steamers; Benemelis Line, to Cuba; Elder, Dempster & Co.'s steamers to Liverpool and Havre; Magnolia Line, to Bremen, Liverpool, and Havre; Texas Mutual Line, to Europe; Tyzack-Branfoot steamers, to Europe; Head Line, to Belfast; Texas Transport and Terminal Company, to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, and Hamburg; Galveston and West Indies Line, to Cuba, West Indies, and South America; the Corpus Christi and Galveston Line, to Brownsville and Corpus Christi, and intermediate ports, and the Gulf Transit Company, for Pensacola.

Railroad interests at Galveston were daily increasing in importance through the interest taken in the port by the late Collis P. Huntington, who planned to make it the chief Southern auxiliary to the prosperity of the Southern Pacific system and to spend $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in improvements and betterments. The system's equities on Galveston Island and its approaches at the time of Saturday's hurricane to more than $1,750,000, including a new pier and wharf yard and another under construction.

Three railroads reached and used the Union Station, at Twenty-fifth Street and Strand, Galveston, owned by the Santa Fé system, by as many trestle bridges from the mainland. These roads were the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the International and Great Northern Railroad systems, and the Galveston, Houston and Northern Railway of the Southern Pacific Company's system. The trains of the Gulf and Inter-State Railway of Texas left at the foot of Tremont Street by way of the ferry.

The equities of their company at Galveston amounted to about $3,500,000. They did not, as is generally supposed, own the elevators or any part of the docks, water front, or shipping buildings and facilities. These are the property of the Galveston Wharf and Terminal Company, and are worth from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000.

BANKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The banking institutions of the Island City of the Gulf were many and important. They consisted of Weekes, McCarthy & Co., who succeeded to the American National Bank, New York correspondents, the Chemical National Bank and Lazard Frères; the First National Bank, President Julius Runge, New York correspondent, the National Park Bank; the Galveston National Bank, President T. J. Groce, New York correspondents, the Importers and Traders' and the Hanover National Banks, and the Bank of New York, National Banking Association.

The Island City Savings Bank, President M. Lasker, New York correspondents the Bank of New York, N. B. A., and the Western National Bank; the Rosenberg Bank, New York correspondent the Chatham National Bank; Adoue & Lobit, New York correspondent the Produce Exchange Bank; Hutchings, Sealy & Co., New York correspondent the National City Bank; W. L. Moody & Co., New York correspondent the Bank of America; the Texas Guarantee and Trust Company, President George Sealy, and the Texas Land and Loan Company, President J. H. Hutchings.

A. J. Compton was manager of the Galveston Clearing House Association. Its clearings for the year ending Sept. 1 last were nearly $340,000,000.

In the twelve wards of the Island City of 37,800 inhabitants were many public buildings and private edifices. Many were equal to important architectural features of Northern centres of population.

Included in these were the handsome City Hall, the new United States Custom House and Post Office, the John Sealy Hospital, the School of Medicine of the State University, the Ball High School, the Rosenberg Free School, the Masonic Temple, the Sacred Heart Academy, the Mammoth Beach Hotel, the Cotton Exchange, the Free Public Library, the Roman Catholic University of St. Mary, the United States Court House, the County Court House, the Supreme Court House, the Union and Harmony Clubhouses, and the Ursuline Convent.

Several of the churches were of architectural merit, the public markets were attractive and well planned, and the public school buildings were properly constructed. One of the features of the city was the Magnolia Grove Cemetery, which has 100 acres laid out.

Galveston's chief place of public entertainment was the Grand Opera House, which was lighted by electricity and gas, and was thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for scene setting and stage entertainments. Its seating capacity was a little more than 1,600. The width of the proscenium opening was 38 feet, and its height 39 feet. On the beach was the Olympian Theatre.

Galveston supported two newspapers, The News and The Evening Tribune.

Its hotels were the famous Beach Hotel of National reputation, and the Grand and Tremont.

SOME GALVESTON STATISTICS.

Some of Galveston's statistics for the fiscal year 1899-1900 are:

Cotton receipts, 1,711,000 bales.
Cotton exports, 1,735,000 bales.
Loaded cars handled by the Galveston Wharf Company, 94,786.
Aggregate of business done, $219,646,000.
Post Office receipts, $90,151.00.
Post Office disbursements, $85,470.

COASTWISE EXPORTS.

Cotton, 242,100 bales.
Cottonseed oil, 8,160 barrels.
Lumber, 38,391 pieces and 30,000 feet.
Sugar, 670 sacks.
Cotton goods, 2,000 cases.
Cement, 89,500 sacks.
Hides and skins, 3,968 bales.
Fertilizers, 15,500 bags.
Wool, 15,700,000 pounds.
Borax, 15,147 tons.
Flour, 42,730 sacks.
General merchandise, 85,723 packages.
Canned goods, 17,477 cases.
Dried fruits, 3,000 boxes.
Small shipments of beer, coffee, corn and cornmeal, oats, petroleum, liquors, and wine.

COASTWISE IMPORTS.

Coal, 182,000 tons.
General merchandise, 1,046,145 packages.
Wool, 466 bales.
Hides, 3,871 sacks.
Vegetables and fruit, 1,277 packages.

In the matter of foreign exports Galveston was only $8,000 behind New Orleans in cotton, 1,590,259 bales. In wheat exports Galveston was third in importance of all ports, with 13,531,839 bushels, worth $9,327,904, and seventh in rank with corn, 8,094,791 bushels, worth $2,901,000. Other exports were:

Meal, 432,104,874 pounds.
Cottonseed oil, 7,277,933 gallons.
Flour, 239,982 barrels.
Bran and mill feed, 243 tons.
Total value of breadstuffs, $13,132,046.
Lumber exports, 34,105,000 feet.
Sawn lumber, 11,937,000 feet.
Hewn timber, 71,196 cubic feet.
Staves and headings, $158,856.
Logs, worth $61,860.
Tallow exports, 278,138 pounds.
Ores and minerals, 32,755,000 pounds.
Hog and dairy products, $62,121.
Foreign imports included:
Fibres and their manufactures, $648,909.
Cement, $186,434.
Coffee, $285,267.
Liquors, $80,206.

The cash receipts at the Custom House, $200,670. The tonnage movement was: Entered, 1,068,703; cleared, 1,047,987.

Galveston's expenditures for improvements during the year ending Aug. 31, 1900, were:

Private improvements	$500,000
Municipal improvements	40,900
Fortifications and barracks	166,330
Harbor improvements	50,000
Wharf improvements	30,000
Huntington improvements	1,137,500
Total	$1,924,730

The Southern Pacific Will Rebuild.

No advices from Galveston had been received up to a late hour yesterday at the New York offices of any of the railroad lines running into that city. Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific, stated that no insurance on the Galveston properties was carried. If everything has been destroyed the company will rebuild at once.

FARMER'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

Saves a Boy's Life at Bryn Mawr and Takes Cigar as His Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Becoming frightened at an electric runabout, which passed it at terrific speed, a horse belonging to Charles Windmere of Philadelphia ran away and dashed along the Bryn Mawr Road this morning with a carriage containing Windmere's ten-year-old son Harry. It was nearing Bryn Mawr at a fast gait, when Frank Jordan, who was driving a big load of hay in the opposite direction, saw the runaway and turned his team sideways in the road.

He had no sooner done so than the maddened animal dashed against it and fell heavily to the ground. The sudden stop threw the boy over the footboard on to the horse's back, but Jordan quickly pulled him out of danger. The lad's father offered his wallet, containing nearly $200, to the quick-witted rescuer, but the generous reward was refused. Spying a cigar in Windmere's vest pocket, the modest hero said: "I'll just take a smoke and call it square."

LONG BEACH SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 10.—At a meeting of the Town Board of the town of Hempstead to-day, Long Beach was sold for $25,000 to the Long Beach Land Company. The beach is about four and a half miles long and from a quarter to half a mile wide.

It was announced at the meeting of the Town Board to-day that the Pennsylvania Railroad would within the next few months expend over $2,000,000 in improving the beach and making it the equal in every respect of Atlantic City.

The Long Beach Company has been reorganized with the following Directors: President—John T. Young of Atlantic City; Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Thompson of Atlantic City; Directors—Congressman John T. Gardiner of New Jersey and W. H. Ford and H. H. Ford of New York City.

CRIPPLE'S STORY OF ASSAULT.

Little Harry Goodwin, ten years old, of 1,741 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, has been the pet of all his playmates since he had his left leg cut off at the thigh by a trolley car a year or so ago. A number of them missed the first day of school yesterday that they might testify in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, as to the manner in which Harry had been beaten and kicked and knocked down a week ago by a grocer, George Brootman, who keeps a store at 1,662 Dean Street.

Limping to the witness stand with one crutch, Harry was lifted into the chair by a court officer and told Judges Keady, Fleming, and Fitzgerald that he was playing on the sidewalk when he was knocked down and kicked, and then knocked down and kicked again, while his assailant, Brootman, swore at him.

Mrs. Annie Stanton of 1,690 Pacific Street and several of Harry's companions corroborated his story.

Then Brootman took the stand. "All the boys they tease men and call me Dutchmans, and hit me in the nose mit tomatoes and make me so wild as never was," he said.

"Fifty dollars or thirty days in jail," said the presiding Judge, and Brootman was bundled back into the pen.

Seth Low Speaks at Columbus, Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Seth Low, President of Columbia University, spoke at the Board of Trade auditorium to-night. The hall was packed with people. President W. O. Thompson of the Ohio State University presided and introduced Mr. Low. The distinguished New Yorker was warmly received and his address was frequently interrupted by applause.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:10 A. M.—175 East One Hundred and Second Street; William Krindor; damage, $50.

1:10 A. M.—33 Attorney Street; Max Siensky; damage, $200.

6:05 A. M.—285 Monroe Street; Charles Stupz; damage slight.

7:20 A. M.—197 West Street; John Duffy; damage, $1,000.

7:35 A. M.—223 East Sixty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:20 A. M.—219 Chrystie Street; Samuel Rasiff; damage slight.

9:25 A. M.—259 Seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—74 West Fifty-second Street; Gustave Trocter; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—990 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—601 Broadway; Robert Pucks; damage, $2,000.

9 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Melrose Avenue; Thomas Taylor; damage, $40.

9:15 P. M.—Clausen Avenue and Bacon Street; Mary Devine; damage, $100.

NOMINATIONS IN KINGS

The Congress Districts Choose Their Representatives.

Contests of Little Moment—Messrs. Worth, Ketcham, Bristow, Hanbury, and Reiss the Nominees.

In the Republican Conventions for the naming of candidates for Congress in the five districts of Kings County last night, all of the men who had been picked as winners were nominated, several of them without a struggle. The nominees are as follows:

Second District—HENRY B. KETCHAM.
Third District—HENRY BRISTOW.
Fourth District—H. A. HANBURY.
Fifth District—JACOB WORTH.
Sixth District—BERT REISS.

THE CONTESTS.

The only contests that could reasonably be considered as such were in the Third and Fourth Districts. That in the Third District proved a disappointment to those who were looking for a close fight between City Magistrate Henry Bristow and Col. Edward E. Britton.

Britton failed to develop anything like the strength he was believed to possess, and was, in fact, third in the race. Many of the delegates who it was thought would vote for Britton were swung to Capt. James Perry. Bristow was nominated on the first ballot. He received 229 votes, Perry 126 votes, and Britton 32 votes.

In the Fourth District there was something that had more the semblance of a contest. In this district H. A. Hanbury and A. Stewart Walsh were rivals for the nomination. The voting was close for a short time, but Hanbury finally won. He polled 268 votes and Walsh 152.

Henry B. Ketcham was nominated by acclamation in the Second District. He was with R. Ross Appleton in the latter's unsuccessful fight against Michael J. Dady in the recent primaries, but Mr. Dady a few days ago publicly declared that he desired harmony in the district, and the Dady forces made no fight against Ketcham's nomination.

In the Williamsburg section of the borough all was peaceful. Ex-Senator Jacob Worth, who caused the county leaders to lose much sleep a few months ago by reentering politics, was nominated by acclamation in the Fifth District.

That perfect harmony prevailed in the district, as to Worth's aspirations, at least, was evidenced by the fact that Charles T. Dunwell and Frank Sperry, who were rivals for the nomination before Worth entered the field, named him for the place on the ticket. Dunwell nominated Worth, and Sperry seconded the nomination.

In the Sixth District, which is also in the old Williamsburg section, Bert Reiss was nominated without opposition. The name of one other candidate was presented, but it was quickly withdrawn.

SKETCHES OF NOMINEES.

Henry B. Ketcham is a son of Congressman John H. Ketcham of Dutchess County. He is a graduate of Yale and a member of the law firm of Reid, Esselstyne & Ketcham of 35 Wall Street, Manhattan. He has lived in Brooklyn for twelve years, but until now has never sought public office. Mr. Ketcham is a resident of the Heights section of Brooklyn.

Henry Bristow is fifty-seven years old, and has been a resident of Brooklyn for over thirty-five years. He lives at Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street. Mr. Bristow served two terms as a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1892 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, his opponent being Alfred C. Chapin, afterward Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bristow served with the Seventh Regiment in the civil war. He was appointed a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education in 1880, and served several successive terms in that body. He is at present a City Magistrate, sitting in the Butler Street (Second District) Police Court.

H. A. Hanbury came here from England twenty-five years ago, when he was fourteen years old. He was educated in the public schools. After his graduation he entered the shops of the Henry R. Worthington Company, there finishing his education and becoming a mechanical engineer. He was afterward employed by Guild & Garrison as foreman of their pump manufacturing plant in Williamsburg. When twenty-one years old he established the Harry A. Hanbury Iron Wrks in South Brooklyn.

Nine years ago he entered politics by enrolling with the Republican Party. In 1894, at a special election for Supervisor of the Eighth Ward, he ran as an independent candidate. He polled 526 votes. He was the regular Republican candidate for Senator in 1895 against Michael J. Coffey, a regular Democratic candidate, and John A. Hennessy, the candidate of the reform Democracy. He then polled 6,400 votes, Coffey received 10,000 and Hennessy 4,000.

Mr. Hanbury recently took an active part in compelling the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to give proper transportation facilities to South Brooklyn and the suburbs.

CAREER OF MR. WORTH.

Jacob Worth is one of the best-known men in Kings County politics, and is a veteran of forty years' experience. When twenty-four years old—in 1863—he was elected to the State Assembly from Brooklyn. He later served two more terms in the Assembly and was then a candidate for Street Commissioner in Brooklyn against the late Robert Furey.

He was defeated, but ran 8,000 votes ahead of his ticket. Mr. Worth was again elected to the Assembly and served in all about half a dozen terms at Albany. In 1897 he ran for Sheriff against Thomas Riley, but was defeated by the narrow margin of 52 votes. In the following year he was appointed Commissioner of City Works by Mayor Howell, and after serving one term in this office was made Fire Commissioner.

He was a candidate for Congress in 1898, but was defeated. A year later he was elected State Senator, and was chosen to succeed himself. As when serving as an Assemblyman, he figured prominently at Albany. At the end of his two terms as Senator he was made an Election Commissioner, and later was appointed County Clerk, at the death of Henry C. Saffen, to fill out the latter's unexpired term.

Mr. Worth was for a number of years the leader of the Kings County Republicans. He supported Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York and broke with Senator Platt. He then sought retirement, but returned to active politics a few months ago.

Bert Reiss is twenty-six years old, and the youngest of the candidates nominated last night. He studied law in the office of Justice William J. Gaynor, and is now a successful lawyer. Mr. Reiss comes of an old German family, the Reisses of Oppenheim. He has always made Brooklyn his home. He has been active in Republican politics for several years.

"KID" McCOY SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Wife Brings Cross-Bill but Pugilist Dodges Service.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to arrest "Kid" McCoy, the pugilist, as he was leaving one of the boats which had been used by the excursionists who had attended the annual outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. McCoy was leaving the boat at Rutgers Street in company with Dan Murphy, a timekeeper, when a Deputy Sheriff attempted to place him under arrest. By a quick movement McCoy and Murphy changed hats and then the former ran through the crowd, and by a circuitous route succeeded in reaching a saloon in Grand Street. He was winded after his long run.

The pugilist soon became the centre of a large crowd, and for fear of being captured left the saloon and made his way to a Second Avenue elevated station, where he boarded a train and went up town. At a late hour he had not been arrested.

McCoy, when asked concerning the reason for his arrest, said that he had commenced proceedings against his wife, Julia E. Selby, for divorce on statutory grounds. The papers had been served on his wife by his brother, Homer Selby, last Friday. The parties named in the papers are "Joe" Kinney, twenty-three years old, address unknown, and George Stearns, thirty-five years old, a dealer in milliner's supplies, who lived at McCoy's home, 249 West Forty-fourth Street.

McCoy says he had learned that his wife had begun counter charges against him, and he believed the order for his arrest is the outcome of her complaint.

The pugilist says he has no money. What he had he has lost playing the races, and what he made at his last fight he used to pay back to persons from whom he had borrowed.

McCoy's lawyer is Charles L. Hoffman of Hoffman & Hoffman, 132 Nassau Street. His wife has employed Howe & Hummel. McCoy says he believes his wife has learned that he intended to leave the city.

Mrs. McCoy refused to be seen.

STANCHFIELD IN THE LEAD

Continued from Page 1.

troller Coler or Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse.

A PLEA FOR MR. COLER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is the "Democratic" Convention at Saratoga intending to imitate the Kansas City one—also called "Democratic"—by bidding good-bye to its senses and nullifying the people's wish? It looks so—and what a curious commentary the situation makes on mere mechanism in politics.

If there is anything political just now which can be called indubitably certain, it is that Bird S. Coler, by his high civic virtue and courage and proved ability has overwhelmingly impressed the whole people. Signs are visible, almost in the air, that they are waiting to give him, and anxious to give him, a tremendous vote for Governor.

No one, indeed, since Mr. Cleveland made his appearance in State politics has so won the public's regard. Even the frantic alarm and opposition of those machinists whose hatred is a certificate of nobility, testify to the unparalleled popular regard which the mention of his name provokes.

If nominated for Governor with fairly good associates for the other State offices, his chance of an election will be very great. While this is so, it is equally certain that no other Democrat can possibly be elected Governor this year, with Bryan and the Bryan insanity dominating the National field.

It must be remembered that the fluctuating independent vote in this State has for twenty years settled things in unexpectedly diverse ways. From 11,000 majority one way it decrees in the next election over 200,000 the other way, and, when local causes demand it, swings the pendulum back again.

Nowhere in this country so much as in the Empire State are National issues and party lines so thoroughly tabooed when a State ticket and State officers are to be voted for. In view of all these facts, what can the delegates who go to Saratoga—manacled though many of them are—be thinking of if they refuse to name this one candidate? They ought to know, if the chains clank too hard, that it would be better for them to resign and precipitate a new convention than to disobey so imperative a mandate as the call for Coler.

While the New York State electorate is quite certain to record a 200,000 majority against Bryan and Populism, the people know how, and at the same time are likely to give Coler for Governor, if his name is on the ticket, at least 10,000 majority against the shockingly Plattized Republican State nominations.

I know it will be said in reply that the rulers of Manhattan and the adjacent boroughs would so knife Mr. Coler, if he is nominated, as to prevent this result.

But will they?

Very well. That knife will show then precisely how deeply it cuts. And if, under such circumstances, it should defeat Mr. Coler, it will by that surgery make a people's candidate for Mayor of New York City that no machinations of Platt will be able to prevail against. Can anybody believe that Tammany will commit such a desperate hari kari as this? If so, then the nomination of Mr. Coler should be insisted upon by an invincible uprising at Saratoga on its behalf.

It is a short story that these facts make plain. One hundred thousand voters not wanting Bryan will vote for Mr. Coler, if he is named. Shall they have the opportunity?

JOEL BENTON.

Poughkeepsie, Sept. 8, 1900.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN CHICAGO.

Discusses the Campaign at a Reception of the Nebraska Bryan Club.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—William J. Bryan was the guest this morning of the Nebraska Bryan Club of Chicago at a reception held at the Sherman House. Col. Bryan having shaken hands with 200 or more people, was introduced by H. V. Gannon, President of the club, and said in part:

"Great changes are taking place. I am glad to meet here not only those who were with me in the early days, but I am glad to meet some who were against me in the early days. I find here persons who voted against me in 1896, and I am glad to meet them. I have a forgiving nature. [Laughter.] I am perfectly willing to forgive all who voted against me in 1896, provided they bring forth works meet for repentance. [Laughter.] I am glad to get back the Gold Democrats who wandered away. If I had known that so many of them were coming back, I would have made arrangements to have had manufactured a large number of candy fatted calves to give to those who were returning, as evidence that the prodigal is welcome at home, [applause,] and I am just as willing to have those come to the party who were Republicans in 1896. I met a man this morning who is now a member of this club who told me that he voted the Republican ticket in 1896, and that he had been down in Mexico about six months of the time since, and that he had made more money in six months in Mexico than he had made in the other three years and a half under the prosperity that he had been enjoying in this country. [Applause.]

"Our people are aggressive. The Republicans are on the defensive. We are attacking the Republicans. They are trying to explain and to defend, and I believe it will be impossible to defend their policies before the American people. We have a country now in which the people can determine what they want. We insisted in 1896 that we should have a chance to determine our own financial policy without asking the aid or consent of any other nation, that we are able to decide for ourselves what it should be, and I used to suggest that if a man wanted to defend the gold standard upon its merits we were prepared to meet him on that question. But when he would not defend it upon its merits and proclaimed that he wanted bimetallism, and said we could not have it until somebody else let us have it, we insisted that the question was not one which could be discussed without the abandonment of all sense of honor by the American people. [Applause.]

"In this campaign we are standing upon the great fundamental principles of human rights and human liberties. We insist that it is not a question of what this Nation can do, it is a question of what this Nation ought to do. [applause,] and no President can tell the American people what their duty is. They decide that for themselves. No President can tell us what our destiny is. It is what we make it. [Applause.] And in the hands of the American people we leave these great problems with the confident belief that the patriotism and intelligence of the people will be equal to this emergency, as they have been equal to all the emergencies of the past." [Great applause.]

BRYAN TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

He Addresses an Audience of 1,000 at Chicago University.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—William J. Bryan addressed an audience of about a thousand persons this afternoon at the University of Chicago. More than half the students were women, and scattered among the auditors were Japanese and Indians, who applauded no less enthusiastically than did the American students.

Kent Theatre was crowded long before Col. Bryan arrived at 3 o'clock, and when he strode upon the stage he was greeted with the college yell, revised to include: "And for Billy Bryan and Billy McKinley and Billy Harper, too." This yell brought a smile to President Harper's face and the head of the university rose and shook hands with his guest, who had been escorted from his hotel by Roy McCaskill, President of the Senior Students' Council, and D. R. Richberg of the same Council. The speaker was presented by Mr. McCaskill.

With brief preliminary introductory remarks, Col. Bryan began an attack upon the present form of government, assailed trusts, the single-money standard, bank notes, a large standing army, and imperialism.

He was interrupted by auditors, who asked questions, only twice. One man, when the speaker talked of the disposition of the Philippines, inveighing against a system which would permit one class to rule another, asked: "How about the situation in North Carolina?"

Instantly the speaker replied: "Let the race question which has brought us so much trouble be a warning to you not to bring another race question into this country; and we do not have to go to North Carolina, either, for we have had it right here in Illinois and in Ohio."

At the conclusion of the speech Col. Bryan was driven to the library, where an informal reception was held.

W. & J. Sloane

Smith Wilton Velvet and Velvet Carpetings

in an infinite variety of color tones and designs. We have never offered a more comprehensive assortment of these standard and popular goods than we are displaying this Autumn.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

FALL STYLES Now Ready

SIX STORES: 199 Broadway, 299 Broadway, 605 Broadway, 1197 Broadway, 1361 Broadway, New York. 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DERBYS, $3.00 and $4.00
SILK HATS, $5.00 and $6.00
ALPINES, $3.00 and $3.50

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THE SMART SET, 1135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CITY COLLEGE TRUSTEES MEET.

Budget for Coming Year Estimated at $225,000.

The new Board of Trustees, under the Elsberg law, of the College of the City of New York held its second meeting last night at the Hall of the Board of Education. All the members were present except Edward M. Snepard and James W. McKeen. Those present were Miles M. O'Brien, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Edward Lauterbach, Edward B. Amend, Theodore F. Miller, Fordham Morris, Henry P. O'Neil, Alexander S. Webb, and Charles Putzel.

The report of the Executive Committ

Autumn MILLINERY Display

Fashion Opens Her BOOK of STYLE for Fall Headwear and Every *Picture*, of the Thousands, is a *Real* HAT, at Wanamaker's

ORNATE style pictures touched into shape and color harmony by the surpassing skill of the most expert modistes of Paris, and the almost equally skillful milliners of New York, from a Gallery of Millinery Beauty that will delight the thousands of feminine eyes that view them to-day.

This is our supremest effort. Wanamaker's has stood at the front of Millinery accomplishment in America for many years. Our reception into New York double both power and position. To-day the proudest modistes of Paris would feel the keenest chagrin, if they were not well represented in our semi-annual diaplays. Here they make their bow to the fashionable women of America. Here each must stand comparison with the other, and the severest rivalry is found. Many proud names to-day found the first recognition of their merit here, where artistic beauty counts far above high-sounding labels.

This is a most patrician assemblage—here is gathered the foremost effort of the world's greatest milliners—vast in the quantities gathered, most comprehensive in the breadth of genius represented.

Paris, itself, has no such showing—there each modiste displays his separate work; here all are gathered side by side for comparison, for style study, for more satisfying decision, or that one idea may be taken here, and another found there, still another farther on, and your own hat specially made up in our own work-rooms.

Milliners who have been to the Exposition, and have searched Paris through, will come back and learn most of all at Wanamaker's, for *the best of Paris is here.* The broad search, the free admittance everywhere, and the cultured taste of our Millinery chief secured that.

One thing you know can be depended on at Wanamaker's—(though deception is still common elsewhere)—*Every Paris label is genuine.* Our own millinery skill and ambition are too great to put any but a Wanamaker label on a Wanamaker hat. Instead of making believe that New York trimming is done in Paris, our ambition is to make you believe that New York trimming is equal to that done in Paris. And each year lessens the distance between the two, as Wanamaker millinery proves. We are as proud to-day of our own hats as we are of those from Paris.

There are Mourning Hats from *Mangin-Maurice,* Children's Hats from *Pauline Gaspard,* and the smartest Trimmed Outing Hats that London has produced.

Supplementary to the Millinery showing are the displays of *Women's Neckwear* and *Laces*—superb collections, that deserve a story in themselves; but of these, more anon. The Millinery showing will fill to overflowing the eye and brain of lovers of Fashion to-day. Welcome!

Handsome JACKETS
Under-Price

These are just the jackets that women will want for the first cool evenings now so near. It was necessary for us to keep quite a variety all summer, so that travelers and others would not be disappointed in finding just what they wanted at Wanamaker's. Now the new jackets are here, and this accommodation stock is to be closed out in a jiffy.

Almost all of these jackets are imported, and they were advance styles that merge very correctly into the newest Fall styles.

The materials are handsome, the tailoring is excellent. These are the new prices:

At $7.50, from $14—Jackets of black kersey, lined throughout with satin rhadame; fly-front, finished with stitching around bottom.

At $10, from $18—Imported Jackets of unfinished worsted; revers and facing of Peau de Soie; piping of silk braid; fly-front.

At $15, from $20—Attractive fly-front Jackets of black worsted; taffeta lined; revers of Peau de Soie.

At $16.50, from $23.50—Jackets of camel's-hair with a fly-front; taffeta lined.

At $18, from $25—Imported Jackets of fine kersey, double-faced worsted; taffeta lined and finished with stitching of heavy black silk.

The New Autumn DRESS GOODS

The season of *plain* goods is here. Wiseacres have been predicting such a season for several years, and each season found fancy goods predominating. Now the majority of fabrics from every source are single or self-colored weaves, about equally divided between high and dull finish.

Many of the old sterling weaves continue, but there is broad variety in distinctly new effects. A very interesting collection is ready to-day.

This hint of sorts and prices:

High Finished Dress Goods—
Satin Soliel, $1. Corkscrews, $1,50.
Satin Covert Cloths, $1 to $2.
Prunella Cloth, $1.50 to $2.
French Poplins, $1 to $1.75.
French Venetian Cloths, $1.25 to $2.50.
French Surah Serge, $1.
French Diagonal Serge, $1.25.
Illuminated Granite Cloth, $1.25.
Sharkskin, $1. Whipcord, $1.
Covert Cloths, $1 to $1.75.
Worsted Serge, $1 to $1.25.

Henriettas—
All-wool Henrietta, 65c to $1.25.
Silk-and-wool Henrietta, $1.25 and $1.50.

Rough Finished Dress Goods—
French Foule, $1 to $1.50.
Cheviots, 75c to $2.
Wale Diagonal Cheviot, $1.25.
Camel's-hair Zibeline, 85c to $1.75.
Camel's Hair, $1.25 to $2.
Sail Cloth Zibeline, $1.50.
Pebble Cheviot, 75c.
Cheviot Granite, $1.

Tailor Cloths—
French Broadcloth, $1.50 and $1.75.
Imported Broadcloths, $2.50 to $3.50.
French Drape, $2.25.
Venetian Cloth, $1.50. Covert Cloth, $1.35.
Camel's-hair Broadcloth, $2.75.

Black Taffeta WAISTS
New, Elegant, Perfect Fitting

Have you thought how much you would like to pay for yours. There are some here at $5—very attractive waists and of good quality. There are others at $14 50. And numerous pretty garments at prices between. All of them are in the very newest styles, all are well made, and of excellent taffeta, all are moderately priced. A few are briefly described:

$5—Entire body and sleeves covered with clusters of small plaits and rows of cording; stitched with white.

$5.50—Front, back and sleeves corded and hemstitched; tabs down front.

$6.50—Fine taffeta; front and back of small plaits and silk braid; detachable collars and flare cuffs.

$10—Crisp heavy taffeta; entire body and sleeves of tiny plaits and hemstitching; flare cuffs and detachable collars.

Others up to $14.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

The September CHINA SALE
Many *Notable Bargains*, Better Even Than Those Already Mentioned

Delays in shipment and the wide and immediate appreciation of previous offerings that the public has shown, taken together, caused us no little uneasiness. But the looked-for cargoes are here at last, and the unpacking is finished. That work has disclosed much new beauty, especially in dinner sets. And our telling of them brings to your notice new exceptional values. These are really the best of the entire offering. A few sample values in dinner ware follow. Also some splendid specimens of richly cut glass and decorated plates in numerous handsome designs—all much below regular value:

Dinner Sets—

American porcelain; 100 pieces; neat decoration; complete for 12 persons. $5, reduced from $6.50.

English porcelain; 100 pieces; two decorations; complete with soup tureen and three large platters. $6.50, regularly $8.50.

American porcelain; 112 pieces; two floral decorations and gilt: complete with soup tureen and three large dishes. $10, regularly $14.

American porcelain; 113 pieces; three floral decorations and heavily gilt. $14, regularly $20.

Austrian china; 102 pieces, including soup tureen and three dishes; two decorations and all pieces gilt. $13.50, regularly $20.

French china; 100 pieces; all have soup tureen and three dishes; three decorations. $20, regularly $25.

Limoges china; 102 pieces; new shape; beaded edges; flower border decorations; all handles gilt. $25, reduced from $32.50.

Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." dinner sets; 101 pieces; two border decorations. $25, from $30.

A few Dinner Sets which are slightly imperfect from one cause or another. We have no room for them, so they are marked as follows:

112 pieces, $7	from $10	112 pieces, $10	from $15
112 pieces, $7	from $10	101 pieces, $10	from $15
102 pieces, $7	from $13.50	100 pieces, $14	from $20
112 pieces, $7.50	from $15	100 pieces, $17.50	from $25
		102 pieces, $25	from $35

Rich Cut Glass—

8-inch Bowls, $3 each; regularly $5.
7-inch Bowls, $2.85 each; regularly $4.50.
8-inch Nappies, $3.50 each; regularly $5.
6-inch Nappies, $1.65 each; regularly $2.25. $1.85; regularly $2.50.
Olive Dishes, handled and unhandled, $1.25 each; regularly $2.
Water Caraffes, $3 each; regularly $5.50. $3.50 each; regularly $6.50.
Water Tumblers, $3 a doz.; regularly $4.50.
Celery Trays, $3 each; regularly $5. $3.50 each; regularly $5.50.
Spoon Holders, $3 each; regularly $5. $4 each; regularly $6.
Sugars and Creams, $3.50 a pair; regularly $5.

Richly Decorated Plates—

Dinner Plates, $18 a doz.; reduced from $26.50. $20 a doz.; reduced from $30. $24 a doz.; reduced from $36. $18 a doz.; reduced from $27.50. $18 a doz; regularly $27. $6 a doz.; regularly $9.

Breakfast Plates, $18 a doz.; reduced from $23. $24 a doz.; reduced from $30. $15 a doz.; regularly $24. $6 a doz.; regularly $10.

Tea Plates, 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $2 each; one-third to one-half regular prices.

Basement.

Practical HOUSEKEEPING THINGS
At Thrift-permitting Prices

This September Sale offers everything needed for housework, and everything good and dependable—all at the lowest prices, and many at less than goods of equal goodness have been sold for before. Ready, too, just as housekeeping things need renewing. Only room to-day for this merest hint of articles and prices. *No trash anywhere in the sale.*

Bric-a-Brac Dusters, 10c
Sink Brooms, 2c
Pastry Boards, 10c
Bread Board and Knife, 25c
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c
Japanned Coal Hods, 15c
Dial Scales, 1 oz. to 24 lbs., 95c
Fairbank's Mascot Soap, 100 cakes in a box, $2.50; 3c a cake
Corkscrews, 5c
Tacks, 2c a box
Towel Rollers, 5c
Cedarine Furniture Polish, 10c
Cake Mixers, 5c
Chamois Skins, 8c

Granite Enameled Wares—
At less than half the regular prices. "Seconds" that are better than firsts of any other ware but Agate. No chips, no cracks—no perceptible hurts in any of these:

Stewpans, 5 qts., 24c	Covered Buckets, 3 qts., 20c
Drinking Cups, 5c	Bread Raisers, 17 qts., 90c
Fry Pans, 20c	Milk Kettles, 3 qts., 28c
Funnels, 2 pints, 15c	Cullenders, 25c
Coffee Pots, 3 qts., 30c	Coffee Boilers, 8 qts., 50.
Wash Basins (large), 18c	Water Pails, 12 qts., 45c
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 5 qts., 20c	Cake Moulds, 10c

Basement.

New Fall JACKETS for Girls of 6 to 12 Yrs

More garments for girls are added to this growing stock almost daily. There are many novelties in both styles and materials. You are probably most interested just now in the practical styles and weights for school wear. This particular word of a few of such garments:

$4—Reefers of navy blue and red boucle cloth.

$5.50—Reefers of navy blue and brown boucle, with cape, beautifully trimmed with braid.

$6—Reefers of handsome rough cheviot, well tailored; velvet collar.

$8.50—Reefers of handsome heavy navy blue and brown mixed cheviot; four large pearl buttons; velvet collar; box back.

Second floor, Broadway.

Infants' WHITE DRESSES

It has not been a simple task to improve on our former showings of babies' dresses. But wherever there's been an opportunity for the bettering in either making or trimming designs it has not been neglected. The new dainty dresses are a little more attractive than ever before—they are a little lower in price than you've been accustomed to pay. As to quality, it is enough to say that it is fully equal to the high standard that has always been maintained here.

These brief descriptions of little dresses for tots of 6 months to 3 years:

50c—Nainsook; yoke of fine plaits in clusters, and row of embroidery insertion.

65c—Cambric; round yoke, front and back of fine plaits; finished with ruffle edged with lace.

$1.15—Nainsook; yoke, front and back of hemstitched plaits, finished with lawn ruffle, hemstitched and edged with lace.

$1.75—Nainsook; yoke of fine plaits front and back; finished with ruffle edged with lace and cluster of fine plaits; skirt trimmed with ruffle edged with lace and 2 clusters of plaits.

$2.40—Nainsook; yoke, front and back of fine embroidery insertion, finished with embroidered ruffle; skirt trimmed with embroidered ruffle and 2 clusters of plaits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SHEETS and Pillow Cases
At Less Than Muslin Value

If we could tell you here what the names of these sheetings were, even these large lots would all be sold before night; but business courtesy with the manufacturer forbids that. Housekeepers who come for them won't need to be told the names—they'll see the quality at a glance. Enough that ninety-nine out of a hundred housekeepers never buy better sheets, though few ever pay so little as these neatly torn and hemmed sheets of such sterling quality cost to-day:

Hemmed Sheets—
Made from a superior grade of muslin, twenty per cent. finer than the standard.
63x99 in., at 48c; muslin worth 63c
81x90 in., at 55c; muslin worth 70c
90x90 in., at 60c; muslin worth 75c
90x99 in., at 65; muslin worth 83c
And the following, made from the best standard muslin in use to-day, at prices less than the yard cost of the muslin.

Pillow Cases—

42x36 in., at 12c	45x38½ in., at 15c
42x38½ in., at 13c	50x38½ in., at 16c
45x36 in., at 14c	54x38½ in., at 18c

Sheets—

54x90 in., at 42c.	72x99 in., at 58c.
63x90 in., at 47c.	81x90 in., at 58c.
63x99 in., at 52c.	81x99 in., at 63c.
72x90 in., at 53c.	90x99 in., at 63c.
90x99 in., at 69c.	

Fourth avenue.

Straw MATTINGS
About *One-Third Under Price*

This is an offering of the small lots of Mattings now in stock—the patterns of which we have only one, two, or three rolls of a kind, which we wish to close out quickly. Now marked this way:

$18 Mattings at $12 a roll. $15 Mattings at $10 a roll. $12 Mattings at $9 a roll
$10 Mattings ot $6.50 a roll. $9 Mattings at $6 a roll.

Sold only by the roll.

Third floor.

Fall CLOTHES for Men
Made to Order

A splendid stock of woolens is ready. Early, because many men like to have their clothes finished before wearing time is upon them. Then particular men like to pick out the choicest styles before the rush and hurry comes.

The new fabrics include stripes in rough-faced cheviot and a fine assortment of neat worsted effects.

There is a particularly handsome variety of stuffs to make up into sack coat suits at $30 and $35; and the showing includes patterns that will be sold for much higher prices in other tailoring stores.

There is also a splendid lot of woolens for men's business suits, at $20, made to measure.

We promise stylish, good-fitting clothes in every instance—and fairest prices all the way through.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS
Some *New Fall Styles* are Here

The highest priced is not necessarily the best. The Lillian corset is not high-priced, yet we were not able to find a better corset anywhere. We bring over large lots from a famous foreign maker. Larger lots in each new shipment. The Lillian is the sort of imported corset that simply must be well liked wherever shown, and it is already well known.

Comfort, elegance and low-price are closely allied in these new Lillians in Fall weights:

$2—Of coutil; medium waist; long over hips; white and drab.

$2.50—Of sateen; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; lace trimmed. Same in black, at $2.75.

$3.50—Of coutil; low bust, bias cut; long over hips; white, drab and black.

$3.75—Of coutil; straight front; medium bust; short over hips; lace trimmed; no side steels. The same shape as above, in black sateen, with real whalebone; at $5.50.

$5.50—Of coutil; real whalebone; medium and low bust; no side steels. A perfect model.

Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Arizona" by Augustus Thomas Acted Here at Last.

A Strong and Continuously Interesting New Play—A New Farce of Native Origin—Gossip of the Theatre.

"Arizona," a drama of Western life, by Augustus Thomas, of which most New Yorkers who keep in touch with theatrical matters have heard much, and some have seen in other cities, was acted here for the first time at the Herald Square Theatre last evening. In the performance it quite satisfied the expectations of persons who had read it. It is a strong and interesting comedy, exactly true to life in its study of character and manners in the land of the adobe and the cactus, if somewhat conventional in the story it tells.

Indeed, the entire dramatic fabric of Mr. Thomas's play belongs to the stock-in-trade of every playwright. Theatrical counterparts of the elderly husband with a young wife, the tempter, the noble young man who foils the tempter's wicked game, the fair sister of the wife for whose sake the noble youth acts, the other victim of the tempter, her father seeking his child's betrayer—have been often employed in melodrama, while the mere forms of many of the situations in which they now figure have done duty over and over again.

But the skill with which these situations are now used is exceptional. Boucicault himself could not have constructed the play more neatly, have led up to each climax with surer effect, or made it all seem more natural and plausible. In fact, "Arizona" is of positive worth as a model for aspiring playwrights, as well as excellent and, on the whole, uplifting entertainment for intelligent playgoers. From any point of view the piece, therefore, has merit quite out of the common.

There is much more in "Arizona," though, than a mastery of theatrical technic and an interesting, if conventional, story told clearly. Mr. Thomas, in the inevitable speech before the curtain, (this time brief, sensible, and to the point,) spoke of the ranchman who was the original of one of the principal figures, and of the officers of the Seventh Cavalry, among whom he had lived while preparing to write the play. And it is not saying too much to say that the stamp of verity is more or less strong on almost every personage in "Arizona."

Certainly the ranchman, Canby, and his wife, whose diamonds and fine dresses are so superfluous in the desert; the cavalrymen and the cowboys, not to commit one's self too hastily in regard to the sentimental personages, do not remind you of any of the usual persons of drama, excepting in their theatrical relations to each other. They talk naturally and always entertainingly, and never with a hint of theatricalism in their speech. So that the old things are done in a new way, as well as coherently and effectively.

Canby, above all the others, is the protagonist, the true hero of the play. Bret Harte in his prime never conceived a more agreeable character than this rancher studied from life by the playwright, but doubtless made more likable and interesting, slightly idealized and softened in the picture. In his strength, and in his weakness, Canby impresses one as wholly human; his humor is inherent, his tenderness appeals to the sympathy, his native authority is convincing.

Canby is also quite the best acted rôle in the new play. Theodore Roberts, in the composition of the character and in the denotement of every trait and emotion of the big-hearted fellow is just in his element. Mr. Thomas has done much for him, to be sure, but must feel that so much was worth doing for so good an actor.

As for the absolute verity of Canby's younger daughter, Bonita, one may not speak so surely. She was bred in San Francisco, where the rough edges of her nature were smoothed, to be sure, but she is, after all, a heroine of romance, and the type for that rôle was established ages ago. Mr. Thomas has not been false to nature in remaining faithful to the type. Bonita is charming, and Miss Eleanor Robson, an actress new to this city, acts the part with a simple directness and delicacy of expression that count for much. Miss Robson is a welcome new-comer.

For the rest, the performance, though smooth, is not brilliant in the strictly dramatic sense. The hero and the villain, the elderly husband and the young wife, for instance, could be portrayed with larger skill to much more moving effect. The Colonel of cavalry is, doubtless, very like a real Colonel of cavalry, and soldierlike at all times; but he is also a jealous husband, suffering mightily in his affliction, and the latter in drama is vastly more important than the former. And so one might go on in consideration of the actors, excepting the two we have singled out for praise.

But perhaps their repressed acting is in accordance with the wishes of the dramatist who, in the speech already mentioned, praised them for sinking personality for the good of the general effect. The general effect is good. The dialogue, too, is generally spoken by all the actors so that its uncommon merit is, at least, made manifest to the expert ear. It has wit and humor and touches of real poetic sentiment to commend it; in the scenes where passion holds sway it is forcibly and eloquently written.

Soldiers say that military usages are rarely so accurately represented on the stage as in this play. Even when the Colonel is compelled, in the development of the plot, to order the Sergeant of the Guard to arrest a Lieutenant, the author manages to escape making a downright blunder.

The uniforms are exactly right, and the minor characters are all portrayed with fidelity. The stage pictures are admirable. Everybody who enjoys seeing a good play, in which humor and sentiment are deftly commingled, in which there are incidents that move one to pity and others that thrill, should see "Arizona."

Henry Canby	Theodore Roberts
Col. Bonham	Edwin Holt
Sam Wong	Stephen B. French
Mrs. Canby	Mattie Earle
Estrella Bonham	Jane Kennark
Lena Kellar	Adora Andrews
Lieut. Denton	Vincent Serrano
Bonita Canby	Eleanor Robson
Miss McCullagh	Louise Closser
Dr. Fenton	George O'Donnell
Capt. Hodgman	Walter Hale
Tony Mostano	Edgar Selwyn
Sergeant Kellar	Thomas Oberle

"CUPID OUTWITS ADAM."

A Weird Production of a Weird Thing at the Bijou.

It was a decidedly accommodating and a thoroughly unsophisticated "angel" that Frederick Stanford found, to enable him to produce what he calls "a farcical comedy in three acts, 'Cupid Outwits Adam.'" No one knows exactly who Frederick Stanford is, and no one who saw his first dramatic catastrophe will probably care to know. The most striking thing about it was the stifling odor of moth balls, those pestiferous camphor gum pellets in which the play had possibly been stored during the Summer for production in this month of September, when budding dramatists unload their stuf on a long-suffering public.

There may have been some reason for writing "Cupid Outwits Adam." There seems no possible excuse for staging and producing it. The play was as amateurish as the acting, and that was of the sort seen in parlor charades in cheap Summer resorts in the Catskills or on the seashore. The only hit was made by a mechanical hansom and pair of horses such as the "fakirs" of Fourteenth Street have for a nickel each. It was drawn across the stage twice over the plank road of an impossible landscape—alleged to be in New Jersey—the leading lady of the Peapack (N. J.) All Star Theatrical Aggregation from a sort of Bluebeard's tower shrieking to her associate actors that this "coach and pair" was bringing to her the Cupid who was to outwit Adam. There was something about a will and the necessity of an heiress marrying a man with a bald head and a harelip. But interest in what was said to be a plot was lost in watching for this "mechanical effect by Edward Siedle" that positively thrilled the spectators when it collided with a toy freight train running over a foot-and-a-half-long aqueduct, which caused the explosion of the horse or the hansom or Cupid with all the terrible realism of a sissing firecracker. It was a bit of realism that brought guffaws from the innocents who had been enticed to the theatre and was only rivaled as a feature by the odor of the moth balls.

It is a rather unfair thing to do to print the names of the actors who tried to make something out of the alleged play. They were not wholly to blame for it all. They were earnestly trying to earn a living. But even Windsor Locks, Conn., could not stand such a play or such a company as this. Here is a list of the unfortunates who tried to make fun with "Cupid Outwits Adam," but who would be in better business and make more money gathering cranberries in the bogs of Cape Cod this Fall.

Columbus Sample	George S. Probert
Prof. Barzilla Brackett	Charles H. Bradshaw
Bunyan Adam	Frank Farrington
Cipher Windust	Horace Lewis
Wilkins Wrinkle	William Herbert
Gulliver Chinn	Jacques Martin
Jonas Rubber	James Manley
Alderman Straight	John E. Finn
Lydia Letitia Fairbanks	Julia Hanchett
Virginia Fairbanks	Stella Kenny
Mrs. Cipher Windust	Ida Darling
Olivia Bland	Frances Arthur
Hortense	Helene Craven

Sire Brothers Win a Point.

The Sire Brothers finally won a point in their fight against George W. Lederer for the possession of the Casino Theatre, in the City Court, yesterday. Justice McCarthy handed down a decision in which he overrules the objections made by the Lederer forces to the legal form of the petition presented by the Sires, upon which they hope to oust Lederer. At the same time Justice McCarthy ordered that both of the actions begun by the Sires be tried on Friday. In one suit the Sires seek to get Lederer out of the Casino altogether. In the other they ask for a judgment amounting to $5,833 for back rent. A jury trial was ordered in both cases.

Miss Crossman as Nell Gwynne.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 10.—"Mistress Nell," Henrietta Crossman's Nell Gwynne play, was produced at the Eleventh Avenue Opera House here to-night. It was written by George C. Hazleton, Jr. As Nell Gwynne Miss Crossman looked well and acted with her accustomed skill. The best scene of the play is in the third act, in which Nell masquerades as an Irishman. The climax is new and startling.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Last night Daniel Sully in "The Parish Priest," entered on the third week of his successful engagement.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new moving pictures shown at the Musée are attracting much attention, especially the one taken during the ascent of the elevator in the Eiffel tower at the Paris Exposition.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The usual large audience was present at last night's performance to witness the Rentz-Santley Company's presentation of the burletta, "The Hotel Matrimony," and the extravaganza, "Broadway to Paris." An olio was also given with the other part of the entertainment.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The last week of "The Great Ruby" performances was begun last night. On Monday next the management will produce a new version of the "Three Musketeers." The cast will include Mary Hampton, Isabelle Evesson, Georgia Wells, Ralph Stuart, E. L. Snader, and every principal member of the stock company.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A railway accident in which two of the animals were killed, prevented the appearance of Rice's trained pigs yesterday. In their place other attractions were secured. Wu Ching Mah, the Chinese dwarf; Harrison, Prince Ishmael's Hindoo fakirs, and Emil and Tekla, strong man and woman, are the chief curio hall attractions.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—Last night the pictures of the recent fight between James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy were shown. The pictures are free from the blurs and jumping motion that have characterized moving pictures. The other members on the programme included De Witt and Burns, Mayme Gehrue, Annie Myers, Effie Fay, Louise Gunning, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The fun in Bert Coote and Marie Pavey's sketch called "A Supper for Two," was thoroughly appreciated. Gertrude Haynes and her twenty choir boys were heard in a song recital, Press Eldridge, Manning and Prevost, Howard and Bland, Imogene Comer, Fred Brown, Alex Heindl, George Marten, and the McMahons kept the audience in good humor.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Maurice Barrymore as a monologist in a "continuous" programme was an interesting novelty yesterday. Patrice presented a new comedietta, "The Girl in the Moon," while others on the long bill were Signor A. L. Guille, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde, Ben Harney Trio, John D. Gilbert, Terry and Elmer, Aurie Dagwell, and others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A well-selected programme is offered this week. It presents a number of leading vaudeville artists, principal among whom are Miss Kahryn Osterman, who was seen in her sketch, "The Kickapoo;" Charles T. Aldrich, the juggler and trick manipulator, and Canfield and Carleton. Others who made up the remaining part of the bill were Marzella, George Thatcher, Amann and Hartley, and Bennett and Rich.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar made their usual success with the farce, "Dr. Chauncey's Visit," and more than pleased the Harlemites. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy were seen in the farce called "The Seventh Son." Others in the bill were Mlle. Emmy, George W. Day, the Randalles, Sullivan and Pasquelent, two Lamonts, Carrie Behr, and Laura Comstock.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard's return to the vaudeville stage with his playlet, "The Littlest Girl," yesterday, was made very welcome by the frequent rounds of applause he received. Carta and Mirtziana, the European acrobats, made a successful American début; Amelia Summerville was heard in a monologue. The other features were James Richmond Glenroy, Emma Carus, Post and Clinton, Hert and Willing, Morton and Elliott, new moving kalatechnoscope pictures, and many more.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill offered at the matinée and evening performances is full of strong features and compensates patrons of the house who are desirous of sitting through the entire entertainment. Maggie Cline, who proved very popular, was retained for another week; George Fuller Golden, with his monologue act; Montgomery and Stone, Francesco Redding, the Russell brothers, Shean and Warren, George Evens, Tim Cronin, Haines and Pettingill, Carrie Graham, and many others made up the attractive programme.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An attractive entertainment has been arranged by Mr. Keith this week for his patrons, as was demonstrated by the two large and appreciative audiences that were present at the performances given yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew gave their sketch "When Two Hearts Are Won," Jessie Couthoui rendered some clever monologue work, Sam, Clara, and Kitty Morton introduced their musical act, and Mrs. Alice Shaw gave some pretty whistling selections, assisted by her twin daughters, who danced. Mark Sullivan and Johnnie Carroll, Silvern and Emeric, the Halloway trio, and Master Joseph Cantly, the boy soprano, made up the other part of the bill.

CANNOT PREVENT STRIKE.

President Mitchell Says It Is Inevitable Unless Coal Operators Meet Miners' Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—"I do not see how it will be possible to prevent a strike of 140,000 coal miners in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania if the hard-coal trust continues to refuse to treat with organized employes."

The statement was made by John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, who arrived in Chicago this morning. "On the indorsement of Secretary Wilson and myself a strike may be ordered if the operators do not meet our demands within a given time." He continued, "Just how long that time is I must decline to say. We have not been able to induce the operators to meet us in conference, and if a big strike occurs it must be charged up to them.

"Influences are at work to bring about a settlement without ordering the men to lay down their tools. I must decline to say what are these influences, for making this information public would at once destroy their effectiveness.

"If there are any political influences at work I know nothing of them, and I do not think it has come to the knowledge of the board members. It would be very bad policy for the National officers of the mine workers to ask the intercession of any political party, and this most certainly has not been done."

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 10.—George W. Hartlein, Secretary of the Shamokin District, United Mine Workers of America, received the following dispatch at 8 o'clock to-night from President Mitchell at Chicago:

"If efforts now being made to settle fail, strike will be declared in a few days. Advise miners to get ready."

GREEK ACCUSES POLICE

Magistrate Cornell Hears Story of Assault and Extortion.

HOLDS POLICEMAN FOR TRIAL

Disclosure of Alleged Tribute Collected from All Peddlers—Oak Street Station Men Involved.

Charges of extortion were made against the police of the Oak Street Station in the Centre Street Court yesterday by a Greek peddler, Karalabos Kololouros. He was brought before Magistrate Cornell during the morning session. His face was badly cut, his clothing torn nearly to pieces, and one of his eyes was entirely closed.

The man had been arrested by Policeman John McGrath of the Oak Street Station, and he said that the same policeman had assaulted him as he was being led from the Tombs to the courtroom across the "Bridge of Sighs." Magistrate Cornell at first fined the prisoner $2 on McGrath's charge that he had violated the corporation ordinance regulating pushcarts at William and Fulton Streets.

As the Greek was leaving the room he kept talking loudly in his own language, and an interpreter told the Court that he was accusing Policeman McGrath of having arrested him because he refused to give him $2. Magistrate Cornell immediately had the peddler brought back, and listened to his story.

Kololouros said through the interpreter that McGrath had demanded $2 of him, and that he had declined to pay it because he had already given his "monthly taxes" to a policeman whom the pushcart men know as "Alec." This "Alec," he asserted, is a Greek and meets the Greek peddlers under the Brooklyn Bridge once a month regularly, extorting from each of them the sum of $6.

Magistrate Cornell at once remitted the prisoner's fine and sent him back to the Tombs to await the afternoon session, so that an expert interpreter might be summoned for the continuation of the case. After recess the peddler's story was repeated, and Policeman McGrath was held under bond of $500 for trial in Special Sessions on the charge of extortion and assault.

Both Capt. Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station and John Palmieri, the policeman's lawyer, protested that McGrath could not be tried in Special Sessions, but that he was entitled to a jury trial in General Sessions. Their argument was not sustained, and the policeman was paroled in Capt. Vredenburgh's custody pending arrangement of his bail.

When Capt. Vredenburgh was asked in court what he thought of the matter he said to the Magistrate:

"I think he [Kololouros] is a liar. All them Greeks are liars. When your Honor has as much experience with them fellows as we have you won't believe them so readily."

The Magistrate replied, in effect, that he would accept the word of a Greek pushcart man quite as readily as that of the Police Captain or any of his subordinates.

After the case had been adjourned Kololouros came back and said he wanted his cart, but was afraid to go after it, because the police would make him pay $1 before giving it to him. He said that this dollar was to "buy the policemen drinks."

"What about this charge?" said the Court to Capt. Vredenburgh.

"Oh, I supose I'll have to go and get him his cart," replied the Captain.

"Do you mean that as disrespectful to this Court?" demanded the Magistrate.

Capt. Vredenburgh quickly responded in the negative. Then he said:

"It makes me mad to see so much trouble over a Greek. They're a lot of liars, your Honor. You can't believe them. They're liars."

Then he repeated his assertion that the Court would learn more about Greek veracity as he grew older, whereupon the Court again said that he would believe a Greek as readily as a policeman.

Kololouros, meanwhile, departed, after declaring that he could easily induce a score of his fellow-peddlers to file complaints with the Police Commissioners against the policemen of the Oak Street Station.

During the hearing of the case the Greek said that some one in the Tombs had taken $1 from him when he was under the impression that he had been fined $2. This occurred, he said, between the morning and afternoon sessions. An investigation failed to throw any light on the subject, but later in the day the peddler said that the missing dollar had been returned to him by a person he did not know.

THE OAK OUTING CLUB.

Cherry Hill Looks Forward to Policemen's Outing—Why Tradespeople Buy Tickets at $3.50.

Cherry Hill saloon windows have for some days risplayed gaudy red and white placards announcing that the "Oak Outing Club" will hold its annual picnic on next Monday. Inquiries have disclosed the fact that the so-called club is the police force of the Oak Street Station.

For years the policemen of this precinct have been going on outings, but as the Department of Police is reported to be averse to having its men indulge in such diversions as a body, an imaginary club has been instituted. In two sections the club disports itself annually, and the first division had its turn several weeks ago.

Next Monday's excursion is scheduled to start at 8:30 in the morning from the Dover Dock, Pier 28, East River. The goal aimed at will be John Stimmel's Park Pavilion, Whitestone, L. I., and the price of tickets, insluding transportation and all other accessories to the day's pleasure, (except liquors,) is $3.50. Games of all sorts are arranged, both athletic and otherwise.

To a stranger on Cherry Hill the interesting feature of the picnic is the way in which tickets are sold. The placards say that "cards of admission are obtainable from the 'Regulars,' or at the saloon of Henry Myen, corner of Roosevelt and Front Streets." But that only tells part of the tale.

The tradespeople of the vicinity, from pushcart men to thrifty merchants, say that the buying of tickets is compulsory. There are no threats, no commands, no violence; but everybody has an intuition, it is declared, that it will not go well with him if he declines to contribute to the enjoyment of his blue-coated guardian. So all hands buy, for it is better, they say, to spend $3.50 than to have "a black eye with the cops."

"Oh, yes, we all go," said a saloon keeper of South Street. When we get there we treat the cops, and when we get back we do the same thing. Favor costs, you know."

"How did you get your ticket?" he was asked.

"The officer on post gave it to me. I had to give him $3.50, of course, but the bargain was good and friendly. He laughed and I laughed. If I hadn't taken the ticket, though, there wouldn't have been more'n a dozen smiles."

The Sergeant on duty at the Oak Street Station was asked last night if it was true that his men forced people to buy their tickets.

"No—o," he replied, smiling. "It's all rot—all rot."

From present prospects the picnic of the "Oak Outing Club" will include a thousand or more people. The policemen who are to go will be half the active force of the precinct; and, if Capt. Vredenburgh follows his usual habit, he will be there himself. Henry Myen, bartender, of Roosevelt and Front Streets, has the contract for running the bar on the picnic grounds.

An employe in Myer's place, in speaking of the outing last night, said:

"It's going to be a bully affair. The Oaks always do things up in style, and one thing is certain—the night after they get back it won't be safe to walk around the streets hereabout, no, Sir."

Held to Answer for Merry's Death.

Patrick Martin, the proprietor of the Tiger Hotel, at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, and Louis Grioux, one of his employes, were committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Jucca on suspicion of having caused the death of Charles T. Merry, who was found dead in a chair on the street near the hotel on Sunday morning. The prisoners were first arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Centre Street Police Court, and were afterward taken before the Coroner. Martin was held in $1,500, while no bail was fixed for Grioux.

FRENCH EXPOSITION NEWS.

Concessionaires Want Closing Day Made a Month Later—Ranavalona to Visit the Show.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the exposition may be kept open for another month after Nov. 5, the day originally set for closing, even though formal notification was sent out last week that the time would not be extended.

A petition is now being circulated which is receiving the signature of almost every concessionaire on the grounds, requesting Commissioner General Picard to extend the time another four weeks, on the chance of saving the concessionaires from almost inevitable ruin. The petition sets forth that in all previous expositions the additional month has proved the most remunerative to the concessionaires, and that the extension of the time will give the signers the only possible opportunity to even partially recuperate their losses.

Behind this appeal there is an actual threat, for a syndicate has been formed among the restaurant keepers of the Champ de Mars quarter of the exposition—where there has been the least business done—for the purpose of taking legal action against paying anything more on their concessions. The syndicate has already memorialized M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, setting forth their grievances and even charging bad faith on the part of the administration. Their petition charges that they were not only given to understand that the number of restaurants in the Champ de Mars section would be restricted to less than half the actual number, but that they were promised the installation of amusement and recreation resorts with music in that part of the grounds, which would draw the people to the vicinity of their restaurants—a promise which has not been kept.

Most of the restaurant keepers in the other parts of the exposition—scarcely one of whom but has lost money on his concession—talk of joining the syndicate formed in the Champ de Mars quarter. These concessionaires paid half of their rentals for the season in advance, and signed agreements to pay the rest on June 15. The second payments have not yet been made, and the memorial to M. Millerand is drawn up with a view to having the unpaid amounts charged back. One of the grievances of the restaurant keepers is that the low price of tickets of admission to the exposition has resulted in bringing in a class of people too poor to spend any money, who carry their lunches and dinners in baskets, and eat on the grounds.

As all these grievances are real and the enemies of the Government are predicting every kind of disaster on the closing of the exposition, it is probable that M. Picard may, after all, advocate the extension of the time for another month, if only to put off the evil day.

An alternative proposition is suggested by Paschal Grousset, Socialist Deputy for Paris. His idea is to close the exposition on Nov. 5, as advertised, and then to reopen it in April. M. Grousset, in an appeal to M. Millerand, points out that the initial errors in the administration of the exposition of 1900 lay in the exorbitant charges made to the concessionaires. He adds:

"Another fundamental mistake was that the spectacle covered a surface which was not only too large, but split up into an archipelago without proper connections or correlation. The visitors have been harassed from the beginning by the number of tolls which, when added together, reach exaggerated sums. Exterior complications, made up of woes and mourning, have caused a disproportion between the influx of foreign visitors and the gigantic character of the show. None of these failings is irreparable while the marvel is allowed to remain undemolished."

M. Grousset concludes his appeal to the Minister of Commerce with a request to allow workmen and their families free entrance to the prolonged exhibition, whether it take place in November or in April.

Ranavalona, the deposed Queen of Madagascar, who now resides at Mustapha, in Algeria, under the rigorous surveillance of the Governor of the colony, has obtained permission from the French Government to visit the exposition. While in Paris Ranavalona will maintain the strictest privacy, although it is probable that she will be speedily recognized. M. Laferriere, the Governor of Algeria, has been instructed to defray the expenses of the journey and to raise the Queen's annual pension from 25,000f. to 30,000f.

Ranavalona has adopted the habits of Western civilization. She dresses in well-chosen costumes, and has embraced the Roman Catholic religion. Although suffering from occasional fits of melancholy, she accepts her banishment with cheerful resignation. Her eagerness to see the French capital is boundless, and she has already sent a letter of thanks to President Loubet.

The great German eagle, which Tiffany & Co. have purchased to take to New York, is the centrepiece of the exhibit of the German Government in the Court of Honor of the German section in the Palace of Varied Industries, at the exposition. This magnificent design is made of forged iron, and presents the eagle perched, with wings open, upon the top of a dragon. The eagle stands sixteen feet and three inches high, and measures more than twelve feet from tip to tip of the outstretched wings. Its weight is 4,200 pounds. The dragon is clinging to an immense rock, the base upon which the statuary is placed. The weight of the dragon is 5,000 pounds, and that of the rock about ten tons.

The eagle and the dragon were made for the Court of Honor by special order of the German Emperor, and took a grand prix. The work cannot, of course, be shipped to New York until the close of the exposition.

F. M. W.

MURDERER AUSTIN CONFESSES.

He Says that He Killed His Farmhand in Self-Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Starting with a bunch of time-stained and crumbling bones and a handful of ragged clothes, found in an old well in Fishkill, the secret of a murder committed fourteen years ago was to-day finally exposed by District Attorney Wood, with the help of Sheriff Smith and his officers, and a full confession obtained from the murderer, Peter Austin. His wife admitted yesterday that her husband had killed Charles W. Brower, his farm hand, on July 2, 1886, and had told her of the crime.

This afternoon Mrs. Austin appeared before the Grand Jury at the Poughkeepsie Court House and repeated her story. Subsequently she was taken into the private room of Sheriff Smith, where she met her husband. District Attorney Wood and the Sheriff were present. Mrs. Austin pleaded with her husband to confess, telling him that he knew he killed Brower, that he was justified in doing it, and that concealment would do him no good. Under her urging Austin broke down and with a sob he acknowledged that he killed Brower.

"We had been down to the spring with the milk," he said, "and when we returned, Brower said, 'I have got you now where I want you. I am going to kill you.'"

Austin said that he was recovering from a fever and was weak, and that Brower struck at him with a knife. He parried the blow and Brower wounded him on the leg. He jumped from the wagon and Brower thrust at him again, cutting the other leg. Brower then followed him out of the wagon, he said, and ran for him again, and in self-defense he struck Brower a blow on the head which felled him. Brower's head struck against a stone as he dropped, and he did not move again. To his horror he found that Brower was dead.

He went home and told his wife that he thought he had killed Brower. Later he returned to the scene of the tragedy, and, making sure that Brower was dead, he threw his body in the well. Mrs. Austin substantiated her husband's statement as to the stab wounds in his legs. He bears the scars to-day. Austin asserted that Brower had stabbed him on a previous occasion.

The District Attorney learned to-day that Brower was himself a murderer. He was arrested in December, 1878, for killing an old man named James Patterson of Wappinger's Falls. He was indicted for manslaughter in the fourth degree. Platt Carpenter, subsequently Territorial Governor of Montana, who was then County Judge, sentenced him to two years in prison in Sing Sing.

Bremen Flour Firm Fails.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The failure of Uhstake & Co., the Bremen flour firm, is announced.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Shun Seconds In Granite Enameled Ware.

The advertising genius of the Pennsylvania Railroad does not print arguments to convince the public that the transportation corporation he represents makes the fastest time between New York and Philadelphia. Nor do we preface quotations of Granite Enameled Ware with long paragraphs in big type to inform you that we never sell trash. BOTH FACTS ARE TOO WELL KNOWN.

Unique and amusing are the dealers who indulge in rounded boasts that they do not sell trashy cooking utensils, and then add, as a pendant to their announcement, an invitation for you to buy "seconds."

What bosh! The veriest quintessence of absurdity, the highest form of consummate nonsense.

"You can't tell seconds from firsts." That's their favorite catch line. It is a deliberate insult to your intelligence. Every practical housewife knows the statement to be utterly false. Let's analyze the worse than misleading assertion.

What are seconds, as applied to kitchen ware? They are kettles, pans, pots, basins, buckets, boilers and the like that have been mended and are far from being perfect. The defects include rickety hinges, insecure handles, holes thinly covered by fusible metal alloys, dents, scratches, scuffs, bumps, blisters and rust. And you are told that you can't tell them from firm, strong, polished solid goods that are a pride to the maker, a credit to the retailer and a boon to the cook.

"Seconds" in Granite Enameled Ware are trash—the trashiest trash of all trash—worthless, dangerous to the health and any claim to the contrary transgresses truth.

Pie Plates, 8 in., 6c.; 10 in., 8c.

Pudding Pans, 2 quart size, 9c.; 3 quart size, 11c.

Wash Hand Basins, 12c.

Lipped Saucepans, 3 quart size, 13c.

Covered Buckets, 4 quart size, 18c.

Covered Berlin Saucepans and Kettles, 4 quart size, 19c.

Tea and Coffee Pots, 2 quart size, 24c.

Preserve Kettles, 8 quart size, 31c.

Rice Boilers, 2 quart size, 34c.

Tea Kettles, 7 inch size, 38c.

A Remnant Sale of Fine China.

A special sale of Haviland Dinner Sets, such as we are now having, makes large quantities of depleted Sets; these we have relegated to the Bargain Table, and have added an immense assortment of Fancy China Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars, &c., from our Limoges and Carlsbad factories, all new shapes and styles of decorations.

Tea, Bread and Fruit Plates, worth 20c. to 30c. each, at 10c.

Breakfast, Dinner and Soup Plates, worth 25c. to 50c. each, at 15c.

Cups and Saucers, worth 15c. to 20c. each, at 10c.

Cups and Saucers, worth 25c. to 35c. each, at 19c.

Sugars, Creams and Salads, worth 50c. to 75c. each, at 29c.

Chocolate Pots, Cracker Jars and Cake Plates, worth 1.00, at 49c.

Covered Vegetable and Meat Dishes, &c., worth 1.00 to 1.50, at 69c.

Soup Tureens, worth 2.50, at 97c.

A great economical opportunity to pick up fine decorated china at lower prices than are asked elsewhere for ordinary white ware.

Gold Table Glass.

This is just a passing notice of Gold Cut Glass—to inform all who are ignorant of the fact that it is a specialty with us—that we make it on the premises and show it in wonderfully rich variety.

Crystal Table Service, plain burnished gold band and border lines:

Goblets, $2.97 doz. Champagnes, $1.97 doz. Clarets, $2.37 doz. Wines, $1.97 doz. Cordials, $1.73 doz. Complete Set of sixty pieces at $10.93

Crystal Table Service, neat fern border and burnished gold foot lines:

Goblets, $5.87 doz. Champagnes, $3.37 doz. Clarets, $5.37 doz. Wines, $4.37 doz. Cordials, $3.73 doz. Complete Set of sixty pieces at . . . $22.71

Crystal Table Services, raised paste gold decorations:

Goblets, $11.97 doz.; Champagnes, $7.97 doz.; Clarets, $9.97 doz.; Wines, $8.97 doz.; Cordials, $7.97 doz.; Complete Set of sixty pieces at $46.83

Crystal Table Services, raised paste gold decorations; empire effects:

Goblets, $12.97½ doz.; Champagnes, $9.47 doz.; Clarets, $11.47 doz.; Wines, $9.37 doz.; Cordials, $8.37 doz. Complete Set of sixty pieces at $51.63

We execute orders for the reproduction of monograms, crests and heraldics in gold on glass. Promptness, elegance and economy assured.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Silver Mounted.

Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, several new patterns, including shot-bead borders, at $6.87.

Sterling silver mounted Cut Glass Claret Pitchers, repousse borders, effective and desirable patterns, at $4.97.

Sterling silver mounted Cut Glass Pitchers, exclusive shapes, brilliant cuttings, $13.83, $16.41, $29.66.

Sterling silver mounted Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, large assortment of rare designs, $8.69, $9.97 and $12.97.

Rococo overlaid sterling silver mounted Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, uncommon cutting, $8.47 to $44.06.

Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Decanters, Loving Cups, Flasks, Cigar Jars, &c., in endless variety and matchless beauty.

Sterling Silver Tableware.

Here's a ringing invitation for all who need Sterling Silverware to visit Macy's this week and secure phenomenal values. The goods involved are rich and beautiful, including the newest and choicest patterns. We'd scorn to arouse your interest in such things unless they were all that best critics and economists expect.

Dessert Spoons, each, $1.29.

Table Spoons, each, $1.59.

Tea Spoons, 6 oz., per set, $2.49.

Tea Spoons, 8 oz., per set, $3.29.

Tea Spoons, 10 oz., per set, $3.99.

Tea Spoons, 12 oz, per set, $4.79.

Pickle Forks, each, 89c.

Berry Forks, each, 73c.

Dinner Forks, each, $1.59.

Celery Dips, each, 74c.

Napkin Rings, each, 84c.

Tea Strainers, each, 89c.

Butter Spreads, each, 99c.

Gravy Ladles, each, $2.97.

Fine Decorated China.

Our autumn importations of Limoges China contain many new useful articles—Ice and Relish Dishes, Mayonnaise Tureens, Lobster and Terrapin Dishes in choice decorations not hitherto seen in the American market.

China Lobster Sets.

Something entirely new. China Lobster Sets made exclusively for us. Not on sale elsewhere.

Each set contains a tureen with lobster-shaped handles, mounted on lobster claws, and twelve plates with a lobster impressed on centre of each. Artistic for serving lobster a la Newburg, $13.87.

Lobster Salad Dishes, natural lobster handles, brightened with gilt, size for six portions 97c; for twelve, $1.47. Worth double.

Fish and Game Sets.

China Sets for fish and game. New shapes, colors and decorations—the variety is infinite. We have more kinds to show than the most patient visitor would care to look at.

Limoges China Fish Sets, shaded tints and gold edges, painted fish centres, worth $10.00; our price $6.87. Richer qualities ranging up to $83.41.

Game Sets, $4.87 to $74.97.

Oyster Plates.

Our assortment is unquestionably unsurpassed. The tints and decorations are charming. The prices are matchless—$2.28 to $23.67 per dozen. Come and see these plates. If we fail to sell you it won't be the fault of the goods or the prices.

Open Stock Patterns.

It is worth bearing in mind that we have about thirty odd patterns, which we sell by the set, or by single pieces. The latter plan enables you to make up sets to suit your particular requirements, and at the same time you'll always find it easy to replace articles that get broken.

All the Havilands are completely represented, and our splendid decorating factory in Limoges sends us scores of exquisite effects. Among the recent arrivals is an exceedingly graceful open-stock pattern—embellished with festoons of Lucca roses and dainty forget-me-nots, enriched with gold lace borders.

Bread and Butter Plates, per dozen, $2.76.

Tea Plates, price per dozen, $2.96.

Breakfast Plates, price per dozen, $3.96.

Dinner Plates, price per dozen, $4.68.

Cups and Saucers, price per dozen, $4.88.

Dishes, each, $2.87, $1.87, $1.47 and 87c.

All other articles necessary to complete any kind of set you need, at prices correspondingly low.

MET DEATH AVOIDING DANGER.

Child Frightened by Air Gun Steps in Front of Trolley.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Little four-year-old Anna Dorner, daughter of Frederick Dorner, a keeper at the State Prison here, was struck by a trolley car this morning at the junction of Spring Street and Broad Avenue, and died in a few hours.

The little girl, with her brother Willie, had been in Smith Brothers' grocery, on the corner. One story is that as they started to go home they had to halt on the track to let a wagon pass and just then the trolley came along. Willie got out of the way, but Emma was struck and run over.

The motorman, Peter Riley, says the children were not on the tracks, but a boy was shooting an air rifle at them, and the little girl, in attempting to dodge one missile, jumped on to the track just as he came up to where they were standing beside the rails. She was in that way knocked down and run over.

The Topeka Is Leaking.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—The training ship Topeka, Capt. Francis Delano, which was to sail from the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day, will be unable to leave for a week at least, it is now expected. The cause of this delay is that a leak was discovered late Saturday night. Where or how serious it is no one knows yet.

FATAL ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

Cable Breaks and Two Men Fall from Third Floor.

Timothy Stackpole of 550 Broome Street was killed in an elevator accident at 38 Laight Street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He and another porter in the building, Thomas Long, got on the elevator at the third floor, when the cable broke. They fell to the cellar.

The injured men were taken from the wreckage and a hurry call for an ambulance was sent in to the Hudson Street Hospital. Surgeon Nelson responded and found that Stackpole had received severe lacerations about the body, a deep cut on his forehead, and internal injuries. Long's right shoulder was dislocated, in addition to severe wounds about the body and head.

The men were taken to the hospital, where Stackpole died. Long will probably recover.

Poisoned One Hundred Chickens.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 10

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Only a jaundiced opponent and critic of the President can derive satisfaction from perusal of a condemnation of the letter of Mr. MCKINLEY as a defensive document, forced from him by the assertion at Kansas City that the issue of imperialism was to be paramount in the Presidential campaign. The anti-imperialists have unquestionably undertaken, in some parts of the country, and particularly in this section, sometimes with amazing efforts, to minimize some of their own recent arguments, to conceal real dangers under a cloud of dust about the imperialism from which the danger is very remote, and the President has done the country a service, while helping himself and the prospects of his party, in writing a very interesting, clear, strong, and effective chapter revealing his purposes and the policy of the Administration.

The reader who can take up the President's letter of acceptance without preconceptions or incurable prejudice is not likely to drop it because it lacks interest or pertinency. Giving him that confidence that is his due from his fellow-countrymen who are disposed to cherish the better rather than the meaner opinion of our public men, we find that he has submitted a straightforward, clear, reasonable account of the operations of our Government in the Philippines and a hopeful outlook for the future based upon determination that is patriotic, courageous, humane, and just.

Not all of the story told by Mr. MCKINLEY is new. He has been reproached already for parts of his letter that are new, in the same breath in which fault is found with him for repeating old facts to complete his argument. But his enemies ought not to object to his effective repetition of some old facts that have been recklessly controverted by his opponents, and if he has chosen to submit some of the instructions to the Paris Peace Commission, after he had declined to communicate those instructions to the Senate, he certainly has acted in that matter entirely within his rights and obviously with political judgment of and opportunity for their "release."

Even the most atrabilious opponent of the President will have to admit that the letter of acceptance which Mr. MCKINLEY has submitted to the people for their consideration invites them to a temperate, careful, effective history of our military and civil undertakings in the Philippines since May 1, 1898. There was no suggestion to the Paris Commissioners that they were to "grab" territory, no purpose on the part of the military authorities to act the part of conquerors, no suggestion to the commissions, first or second, to do aught except to assure the Filipinos of the earnest desire of the United States that they should by their assistance contribute to their substantial independence at the earliest moment by co-operation with the power that had released them from the Spanish oppression and given assurance in many ways of a determination to treat them as friends and not as enemies.

It is easy to characterize the efforts of the Administration in the Philippines as "blunders," as "an indelible shame," or, as Mr. OLNEY has said, as "brutal and tactless." But Mr. OLNEY has had opportunity to judge of the value of hostile criticism when difficult problems had to be grappled with in the face of opposition unable or unwilling to comprehend either patriotism or sound policy. In the light of the President's review of operations in the Philippines, as supported by copious references to documents of importance and value, it seems to us that the fair-minded men of this country must abandon the attempt to convict him of unworthy, imperialist, or mercenary motives.

The declaration by the President of what he considers as the right course to be pursued toward the Philippines should be read by all in comparison with the suggestions on the same subject emitted by Mr. BRYAN in his speech of acceptance at Indianapolis. As we have before repeatedly pointed out, and as Mr. MCKINLEY points out with great clearness and force, the policy of the Administration is the wiser and really the more humane, inexpensive, and reasonable. The President would first establish Government for the Filipinos, including assurance of peace and good order to the tribes not only of Luzon but of the whole archipelago. Mr. BRYAN would trust the fate of eighty tribes to the untried capacity of the Tagalogs to govern and to deal humanely and justly with many tribes between which exist bitter hereditary and racial hostilities.

The President asserts the belief and maintains the policy that the Philippines will be better off and the people of the United States wiser and more self-respecting if we follow the course laid out by the Administration and realized as closely and rapidly as the many difficulties of the situation have permitted. The American people will approve and support that policy, we believe, even if they find flaws in the execution of it. We entertain no expectation that they will prefer a policy that involves abandonment of a trust because the administration of it is difficult.

BUSINESS, NOT APATHY.

From time to time small lots of "apathy" appear to be offered to the managers of the leading parties in the campaign, and purveyors of this political commodity are meeting with occasional encouragement from the really anxious. It is much more usual to hear of the business at this stage of political work than later, and for reasons that seem to be particularly strong in this campaign.

In many States the political campaign has opened with the manifestation of what one side calls "apathy," meaning indifference to the success of the other party, but which the other side is disposed to account for in an entirely different manner. At the Republican headquarters the talk of Republican "apathy" is met and answered by some figures and facts that should give the opposition pause, if they do not absolutely convince.

The Republican theory about reported "apathy" is that the people of the United States are too busy, just now, with affairs that must be attended to to devote themselves to premature campaign worries or diversions. The farmers, particularly in good wheat States, are hustling to get crops to market. Men engaged in manufacturing are making the most of an extraordinary demand for American goods at home and abroad, and do not care to quit the shops to shout. In all the fields of activity there is opportunity for work and moneymaking, at rates better than they were four years ago.

If what is called "apathy" is merely the gainful employment of voters in many States there need be no worry about those workingmen in November. They may not be all getting rich as fast as they would desire, but none of them will vote to make the conditions and gains of his employment less secure or great than they are to-day and have been since Mr. BRYAN was not elected.

CROKER AND PLATT.

How do the real Democrats of the State of New York, men who are not members of "the organization" nor otherwise "Democrats for revenue only," like the spectacle which RICHARD CROKER is presenting at Saratoga? It must be perfectly plain to them that, even while he is aspiring to extend over the State the bossism which, to our injury and disgrace, he is allowed to exercise over this city, he is a thoroughly disloyal Democrat. That is to say, he is doing his utmost to defeat the nomination of the only candidate with whom the party has any chance of carrying the State. He is doing this to the knowledge of every delegate to the convention. He has no candidate of his own. He is simply and purely anti-Coler. That nothing might be wanting to the completeness of the exhibition, he is opposing the one possible winner undisguisedly upon the ground that he is an honest man and an upright public officer. CROKER has the same kind of sentiment toward COLER that the Captain of the banditti in "The Arabian Nights" must have entertained toward Morgiana as he found the usefulness of one after the other of his trusty lieutenants impaired, and the plans of the gang frustrated by means of a douche of boiling oil.

Disgusted Democrats must look with envy on the Republican organization, which at least extends over the State and which is more or less responsible to the Republicans of the State. It is incredible that Boss PLATT should openly and deliberately set to work to beat his party because he did not like the most popular and indeed the only possible candidate it contained. That is not Mr. PLATT's way. In the language of one of Mr. GILBERT's "Bab Ballads"—

> Now Tom, before he grew so big,
> Had often been at school;
> And though, of course, a reckless pig,
> He wasn't quite a fool.

The Republican leader is perfectly aware when he can afford to indulge his personal animosities and his private aversion for official decency and uprightness, and when it behooves him to "pander to the better element." When he finds that an obstreperous reformer is the most popular man in the party, and plainly the only man with whom the party can win, he takes his medicine without even making a wry face. He permits the nomination of the reformer, trusting that he can subsequently bring him into a businesslike frame of mind, and that, if the worst comes to the worst, he can "kick him upstairs" into the Vice Presidency or some other place in which the righteous shall cease from troubling and the wicked be at rest.

The conduct of his friendly rival ought to have been exemplary to CROKER. COLER is very much to him as ROOSEVELT was to PLATT. What he has reason to dislike most of all is a faithful and vigilant Controller of the City Treasury. But, not having had the early advantages of Mr. PLATT, he permits his political course to be dictated by his temper and not by his judgment, and he puts himself in the position of aspiring to be boss of his party in the State for the purpose of beating his party in the State. It is impossible that any Democrat, in the city or out of the city, should like this sort of thing, unless he personally and perniciously shares the profits of Mr. CROKER's "private business," which he explained before the Mazet committee to be the government of this municipality. It is therefore likely that CROKER's career as a State boss will be as brief as it is already ignominious.

ENGLAND'S COMMERCIAL RIVALS.

If Germany's man of blood and iron were still alive he would read the accounts of the passages of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Deutschland, rub his hands, and remark in good German, "I told you so." It was in 1881 that he introduced that policy of governmental aid to the German merchant marine which has shown some striking results. Germany to-day has the two fastest ships that traverse the western ocean. The colors of the British greyhounds are lowered and the "mistress of the seas" is forced to admit that in the express passenger trade she now occupies second place. This retirement of Great Britain to a subordinate position in one of her favorite fields is apparently only a part of a general industrial retrogression of the British Empire. It is plain that Britain needs to make a special effort to recover her place. While Germany is superseding her in the ocean passenger trade not only in the western ocean but in the Australian and eastern trade, the United States is meeting her with dangerous industrial competition on "her native heath."

One reads without surprise in these days that a South African railway company has placed a large order for steel rails in this country because they could not be furnished with sufficient speed by any English company. In England as elsewhere in Europe the growth of our sale of manufactured goods, such as those of iron, steel, and copper, of which we have the raw material in abundance, has been such as to give the foreign economists food for anxious thought. And now comes the tremendous increase in our export of coal for English consumption, a growth which promises to become still larger since it has been found that our coal is better than the native product for illuminating purposes. A news dispatch published on Sunday stated that the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London had made a preliminary test with 3,700 tons of Pennsylvania coal. This test showed that our coal was superior to the British article in the amount of gas yielded per ton as well as in the amount of coke. Our coal costs the company more than the English coal, but by its higher illuminating power more than compensates for the difference in price.

That Britons are awakening to the conditions which confront them is demonstrated by the alarmist articles in their newspapers. In every direction are flying printed warnings against the insidious wiles of the Yankee, who has cunningly produced "scores of useful novelties scarcely known here" and sold them "under the eyes of the local manufacturers in the same line." One dispatch says that the British merchants "are awakening to the importance of attending more closely to the requirements of customers." The British indifference to these wants is the principal explanation of the success of the German steamship lines in the eastern passenger trade. The Germans have made their passengers comfortable and even happy.

But undoubtedly the progress of Germany in the field of industrial competition with Great Britain was mightily stimulated when in 1885 she placed all materials for shipbuilding on the free list. At the same time she began the transportation on the Government railroads of freight belonging to shipbuilders at lower rates than ordinary freight. Nevertheless Germany has succeeded in taking her place among the best advertised nations in the ocean passenger trade at a smaller cost than Great Britain. In 1899 Great Britain spent in support of her shipping $5,851,525, while Germany spent $1,894,620. Of course, Great Britain's tonnage was much larger than Germany's, the former being 10,993,111 and the latter 1,625,521. But in twenty-five years the increase of the former had been 311 per cent., against 693 for the latter. It is pretty evident that whether she turns her eyes inland or to the sea Great Britain must find the view one to cause anxiety.

GAS AND ASPHALT.

An issue is soon to be joined in Brooklyn which promises to have an important bearing upon more than one grave problem of municipal administration. It grows out of the question of the responsibility for the failure of many miles of asphalt pavement in that borough to meet the contract specifications when, at the expiry of the guarantee period, demand is made upon the city for the payments due the companies making a business of laying such pavements. A careful inspection of the asphalt shows that while, as the rule, firm and solid, it is in places extremely soft and rotten. The first evidence of local decomposition is the appearance of superficial parallel cracks close together and often not more than one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch apart. These cracks are presumably made by the wheels of passing vehicles. Where they occur a depression is formed which quickly develops into a bad hole in the asphalt. Wheels dropping into such holes pound them deeper and grind up the material composing the pavement, so that it is washed out by heavy rains or blown away by wind in dry weather. A pavement marred by such holes at frequent intervals does not conform to contract standards, and as the result, the asphalt companies are put to great expense and inconvenience in mending and patching their work so that it shall pass the final inspection entitling them to payment. The theory of the City Government seems to have been up to this time that such defects in pavements, which in the main are sound and satisfactory, are due to carelessness or negligence on the part of the asphalt contractors in keeping their work up to a uniform standard of excellence. On this assumption they are required to make such repairs as will put their work in good order before it can be accepted and paid for. This does not quite amount to doing it over again, but the cost of such repairs makes serious inroads into the contractors' profits, in some instances wiping them out. The asphalt men have long known what was the matter with their pavements, but the knowledge has not been of much value to them. They have now determined to protect themselves in the only way in which self-protection is possible, by establishing the fact that the local disintegration of asphalt pavements is due to the leakage of gas mains under them and by making the gas companies defendants in suits to recover such amends as can be established properly to represent the loss or damage they have suffered from the failure of the gas companies to keep their mains and service pipes tight. Brooklyn is a good place in which to try this important issue. Prof. SAMUEL SHELDON, in a paper before the Institute of Electrical Engineers, at its meeting in Philadelphia on May 16, is authority for some very exact figures relative to the leakage of gas in distribution in that city. He shows that the Brooklyn Union Gas Company has 755¾ miles of cast-iron mains. In 1899 that corporation sent out 4,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Of this 13 per cent., or about 585,000,000 cubic feet, were lost into the ground, being an average of about 744, 511 cubic feet per mile of main. Such a leakage under an impervious asphalt pavement cannot fail to give rise to conditions quite as serious as were pointed out in the circular issued last December by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The fact that illuminating gas attacks and decomposes all combinations of bituminous matter has long been known, but it has only lately been determined why, as in Brooklyn, its action should be as local as it seems to be, and why, within a few feet of a spot where the asphalt is as soft as putty, it should be found firm and perfect. Analyses and tests explain this very clearly. Under such soft spots a bad gas leak is always found. If a bar is driven down to the level of the main and a match applied, the gas can usually be lighted, sometimes exploding and sometimes giving a continuous torch, burning several inches above the pavement. The point first reached by the gas in working its way up to the surface is the one first and most vigorously attacked. The hydrocarbon compounds which are added to make water gas luminous are energetic solvents of asphalt compounds. These attack the binder and convert it into a semi-fluid mass, which deprives the superficial top dressing of any adequate support and allows it to sink and pulverize under the wear of the street traffic. The gas which is unable to get through and escape works its way along under the asphalt to some point where it can get away. Naturally, the ground acts as a filter for the heavy hydro-carbon enrichments, and the further the gas gets away from the leak which supplies it, the nearer it approaches to a mixture of almost equal parts of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, which does not act on the bituminous constituents of an asphalt pavement. In this form it is odorless, and being highly explosive and fiercely inflammable, it reaches sewers, subways, coal vaults, and cellars in a condition to be a serious menace to life and property. The filtering action of the soil explains why it is that a pavement under which gas can anywhere be reached by barring is destroyed in spots and not all over simultaneously.

The Brooklyn litigation, which is likely to be vigorously contested, cannot fail to establish the fact that leaky gas mains and good asphalt pavements cannot coexist. If made to assume responsibility for the damage they are doing through their leakage, the gas companies will, no doubt, endeavor to hold the electrical companies accountable in turn. In Brooklyn they will have a good case, since it can be shown that there has been an abnormal leakage since the introduction of electric traction into that city in 1894. From the standpoint of the lawyers and experts this is extremely interesting, no doubt, but from that of the citizen and taxpayer it is less satisfactory. New York cannot become a first-class city until some better method of water and gas distribution is found than by means of buried mains accessible only by street excavation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of course the alarm of the passengers on the steamer San Marcos because two heavy projectiles from the fortifications on Sandy Hook passed close to that vessel as she was entering port on Saturday will be treated by the military authorities as merely an amusing display of civilian timidity, and the usual statements as to the great care with which artillery practice is invariably conducted will be made. Now, we have no doubt that an amount of precaution deemed adequate really is taken by the officers in charge of these tests of the big guns, and the extreme rarity with which any damage is done shows that the danger from the far-flying shot is not anywhere near so terrible as the average person through whose neighborhood they pass is disposed to think. Accidents have happened, however, more than once in the past, and with all due respect for the skill of our artillerists, we cannot help believing that a projectile which, after traveling through the air for three miles, whizzes by a merchant steamer at a distance of only one hundred feet might just as easily, despite all the skill possessed and utilized by the gunners, have traversed the vessel itself, with results possibly of the most tragical character. The angle subtended by one hundred feet, when the radius is three miles, can be handled easily enough by a mathematician, but to say that a heavy cannon can be adjusted with any such microscopic nicety is to try lay credulity beyond the breaking point. Yet that is what the Sandy Hook artillerists must say if they claim that Saturday's shots went exactly where they were intended to go, and that therefore the people on the San Marcos were not in the slightest peril. It is not simply a question of aiming the cannon with absolute accuracy. Admitting that to be possible—a needless admission—there still remain more than a few opportunities for error. To mention only two of them, allowance must be made for wind and refraction, and who, in making such allowances, can assert his infallibility? Consideration of the imperfections found in all projectiles and seriously affecting their flight opens up an even wider field. To sum up, we think that to frighten people is only less outrageous than to injure or kill them, and that altogether too many chances are taken in the artillery practice in this vicinity.

—Some months ago The Brooklyn Eagle was moved to question the trustworthiness of two members of this paper's reportorial staff. One of them, in the somewhat remote past, had quoted a now departed millionaire as making a statement much more sincere than judicious or elegant in regard to the public, and the other had credited—or discredited—a county official for whom, since he is still alive, there is the traditional hope, with the relegation of reform to the locality where alone it could be fought with more determination and success than in New York City. On both these matters The Eagle claimed to have better information than was supplied to us by our reporters, and strongly maintained, at least in regard to the county official, that the word of the speaker of a certain phrase was worth more than that of the person who heard it. But since then the veracity of an Eagle reporter has been put in question by no less a person than Admiral DEWEY. That once well-known hero vehemently declared that The Eagle's representative had misquoted him on some very important political issues. Did our neighbor accept the Admiral's denial at its face value, and, deciding offhand that the writer of the repudiated interview was a deceiver, deprive him of his honorable and generously remunerated position? Not a bit of it. He was allowed to make over his own signature an earnest affirmation of the accuracy of his interview, and there, so far as we have ever heard, the matter ended, except for a characteristically able editorial article in the course of which The Eagle said: "Reporters have the same interest in being accurate that any other public purveyors have. Their accuracy is their capital. It is that by which editors, city editors, managing editors, and others, gauge their value. It is that on which their retention or promotion depends. It is that which gains for them from those with whom they are brought into contact the confidence that is essential to respect, esteem, and usefulness." We agree with every word of that, but can it be that The Eagle has one set of emotions for its own men and another set for the rest of the reportorial world?

—That small but loquacious group whose members think they think that President MCKINLEY has definitely and finally determined in his own mind to create an empire, with the Philippines as one of the imperial possessions, would do well to read with care one sentence in the President's letter of acceptance, and then to draw from it the logical and therefore inevitable deduction. The sentence reads: "The construction of a maritime canal is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready communication between our Eastern and Western seaports demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific." This statement is a notable one—for what it omits. Hawaii, the fate of which has been settled for all time by the action of Congress, is mentioned in the same breath as "our Eastern and Western seaports," but instead of naming the Philippines, as the President naturally would have done next had he regarded their ultimate disposition as beyond question or change, he only speaks of "the expansion of our influence and trade in the Pacific." A would-be Emperor would have drawn no such fine distinction. The responsibility for the future of the Philippines is clearly placed on Congress, that is, on the Nation of which the President is for the time being the most highly honored—and most heavily burdened—servant. His own opinion or hope is expressed in another part of the letter, where he says: "After the treaty of peace was ratified no power but Congress could surrender our sovereignty or alienate a foot of the territory thus acquired. The Congress has not seen fit to do the one or the other, and the President had no authority to do either, if he had been so inclined, which he was not. So long as the sovereignty remains in us it is the duty of the Executive, whoever he may be, to uphold that sovereignty, and if it be attacked to suppress its assailants." The significant phrase here is the "which he was not." That takes the public frankly into the writer's confidence, but it hints no inclination to coerce or ignore the popular will.

—Several of the distinctly displeasing possibilities of British journalism are revealed by an open letter just addressed to Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE, the editor of Truth, by Mr. HENRY HESS, the editor of The Critic, both of London. Mr. HESS first quotes Mr. LABOUCHERE as saying in a recent communication to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN: "I have often urged that the public should have the advantage of a full knowledge of all documents which are likely to enable them to form a sound judgment in respect to the issues that have arisen in South Africa." Then Mr. HESS continues in this ingenious and amusing, but hardly noble, strain: "I have, as you know, in my possession certain documents—letters from you to the late GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA—the publication of which would enable the public to form a sound judgment in respect to your attitude on the issues that have arisen in South Africa. In 1897, before these issues arose, you obtained an injunction preventing their publication by me. As you now appear to consider that the step taken by you was contrary to public interests, I conclude that you are willing to consider the injunction inoperative. Unless I, therefore, hear from you to the contrary by Sept. 16, I shall take it that this view is indorsed by you, and that you agree to the publication of your SALA letters in spite of the injunction obtained by you, ere you had fully considered the advantage which the public would obtain 'of a full knowledge of all documents which are likely to enable them to form a sound judgment in respect to the issues that have arisen in South Africa.'" Whether or not the editor of The Critic will carry out his threat, remains to be seen. The English laws guarding personal rights and privileges are sufficiently stringent to render it doubtful that Mr. HESS will ignore the injunction to which he alludes, but if he does take his enemy's silence for consent, in what a particularly miserable sort of political warfare will he be engaged! Yet he speaks of publishing private letters to a man now dead, with humorous composure, and apparently sees no objection in morals or manners to winning an advantage in such a way. The restraints of American politics are not too great, but they are usually greater than this.

As to Letters from Readers.

Nearly every day THE TIMES is in receipt of communications which do not contain the proper names and addresses of the writers. All, or nearly all, are consigned to the waste basket unread, in accordance with the rule of newspaper offices. None is printed. A number, also, write at too great length, and consequently have their letters returned to them. THE TIMES is pleased to hear from its readers, and is only too willing to print their communications, provided they are couched in temperate, and not too much, language, and are written legibly and on only one side of the paper. Whether our readers agree with our opinions or not is immaterial, as far as giving publicity to their views is concerned.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. SCHURZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of his past record, the present attitude of Mr. Schurz on the Philippine question is inconsistent and absurd. About forty years ago, as a Major General of the United States Army, he did his utmost with fire and sword to enforce the "sovereignty" of the United States over some 8,000,000 of his white fellow-citizens of the South, and now he raises his hands in holy horror because the United States is employing the same means to enforce its "sovereignty" in the Philippines over some 8,000,000 savages," or "half-civilized brown people," as Mr. Olney calls them.

In each case the question involved was that of enforcing the "sovereignty" of the United States, with this difference, that in the case of the seceding Southern States there never was any question of the ability of its people to govern themselves, while, in the case of the Filipinos, it is equally certain that they are less capable of self-government than the colored men of the South.

Yet Mr. Schurz did not hesitate then as a General in the army to order United States soldiers to shoot and kill all white Southern "rebels" (his intellectual and political peers) wherever found with arms in their hands, to rob, ravage, and burn their homes, and reduce their old men, women, and children to the verge of starvation.

Any Southern man in Georgia, South Carolina, or the valley of Virginia who witnessed conditions there after the locusts of Sherman's and Sheridan's armies had swept over the land knows that this picture of the civil war is not overdrawn.

During the four weary years of the civil war Gen. Schurz was not found protesting against this war of subjugation of the South, but rather doing his utmost to enforce this "sovereignty" with arms in his hands. If he was right then he is wrong now, and if he is right now he was wrong then. But he is wrong now, and moved by a misguided zeal born of the same bigotry, fanaticism, and rancor which caused the early Abolitionists to involve the country in a fearful civil war.

There is no question that Mr. Olney's Filipino "savages" are incapable of self-government, and, this being so, and the "sovereignty" of their islands having by the result of war and by purchase passed to the United States, it is the high moral duty of our people to enforce this "sovereignty" in order that the Filipinos may share in the benefits of our Government to the extent of their capacity in the same way as they are shared by the millions of colored men in the Southern States.

Honestly holding this view as to the Philippines, as well as being unalterably opposed to free silver at 16 to 1, although a lifelong Southern Democrat, I shall at the coming election cast my vote against Mr. Bryan, Mr. Schurz, and their bugaboos, "anti-imperialism" and "militarism" for, if nearly 80,000,000 people in the United States can be subjugated by 100,000 soldiers, then they will no longer deserve the boon of freedom. GEORGE M. COFFIN.
New York, Sept. 7, 1900.

THE POINT OF VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An explanation of the action of the International Typographical Union in prohibiting speed contests, referred to in your editorial of to-day, may be found in its desire to abolish as far as possible the piece system and put the craft on a pure time basis. In a knitting mill in this State, working under the piece system, it is customary, when a new sort of garment is introduced, to set the price only after it is found how fast the work can be done. The owners then base the price on the ability of the fastest workers to earn a certain sum in the week. It is to insure a fairer practice than this in the printing trade that the I. T. U. prohibited contests. There is no restriction on the amount of work a man may do in a day; simply he must not enter into a contest and have his ability graded thereby.

Misconstruction of a trade union's purpose might often be avoided if its critics would put themselves in its place—that is, if they would see things as the union views them. It is popular to believe that a union in principle puts all its members on one plane, regardless of individual abilities, and, sets for every one a maximum wage. Some of our brightest thinkers hold this belief. Even Lecky, in his "Map of Life," speaks of the stifling of individual effort by the maximum wage of the trade union, when there never was a true trade union on this earth that prevented its members from earning all they could. The union sets a minimum wage, less than which its members may not receive, and it is the constant tendency of the employer to consider this a maximum that causes much of the friction in the labor world. In my own experience I have known an employer to tell a man he should be expelled from his union because he insisted on receiving more than the union rate. The point of view is everything. TYPO.
Brooklyn, Sept. 7, 1900.

AGUINALDO'S METHODS OF WARFARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let those who so readily yield to the demagogic persuasions of the Populists, and, like them, are ever ready to raise a howl of indignation against the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, peruse carefully the proclamation of Aguinaldo to his soldiers submitted by the press to-day. Then let them decide whether the Filipinos are deserving of the sympathy—yes, even tears—which they have wasted upon them. Unless they declare this document to be a deliberate forgery by the Administration, it will dispel even the least of charm from this idyllic and illusory castle, and will convince even the most obstinate and stiff-necked among them that people who employ such means of conquering their foes as pouring heated water and oil upon their heads and raining down stones heated and redhot iron on them, are as far removed from the paths of civilization as is one pole from the other.

It took me some time to satisfy myself that I was reading of an episode occurring A. D., 1900, and not in 500 B. C.

Is it not enough to produce a painful smile to read the concluding paragraphs of the document in which this commander of an army, after dwelling on all the minute details of the savage wantonness which he proposes, solemnly proclaims that the Filipinos are not savages or assassins, and not even cruel, but gentlemen of principle and refinement? This, too, after his army has seen fit to adopt the convenient and inexpensive uniform of Father Adam in preference to khaki.

It is a pity that he didn't leave this part of the proclamation to be filled in by some one whose testimony would have been more weighty and conclusive. H. BERMAN.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 6, 1900.

ABOUT THE PALISADES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The destruction of the Palisades goes on, and at a four-fold rate; instead of using ordinary blasting powder as formerly, the quarrymen are employing dynamite. This is done to throw down huge masses of the rock at each blast, so that they will have a great quantity of stone to sell after the present dilatory Commissioners begin to carry out the law made for the preservation of one of the greatest and most marvelous of natural wonders in this country.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor were supposed to be men who would save the Palisades, but they are not proving so, for while they are inactive the destruction proceeds. The Commissioners should do their duty at once, or make room for others who will carry out the law. It is too late to lock the stable door after the horses have been stolen. The public and the press should take this matter in hand without delay and help to save the Palisades from the vandals who are now destroying them, and deserve and receive the thanks of present and the coming generations. GEORGE P. WILLISON.
New York, Sept. 4, 1900.

City Prison Alterations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter of the architects of the new City Prison, which you published on the 7th inst., reference is made to a "consulting architect" who is paid the enormous sum of "2½ per cent. on the cost of the building"! (just one-half of that paid to the original architects for all their designs and superintendence of the work.) I think there must be some mistake here, and would like to know whether that statement is correct?

And, by the way, as it is a public work and this consulting architect is paid by the city, who is he? There is a hint at a serious charge against him in this letter. If he is the supervising or consulting architect, why, I should like to ask him, did he pass these plans of Horgan & Slattery, knowing they involved such a serious alteration, and such an additional expense to the city, without first having assured himself that the original plans, which he had also approved, (so I understand,) at the commencement of the work, were incapable of being carried out? AN ARCHITECT.
New York, Sept. 8, 1900.

A CORRESPONDENT'S FUNCTION.

From The Herald.

There is much to be said in condemnation of the reprehensible manner in which some newspaper correspondents misinterpret their functions and neglect their obligations. The sole duty of a correspondent is to report what actually occurs. The public neither wants nor values his "views" or "ideas" or "opinions" about the events that he is describing. If there is a proper place for such matter—which The Herald doubts—it is in the editorial columns of the paper, and not in the correspondent's communications. "Views" upon any hotly contested question expressed by some one who is in the thick of the fight must inevitably be open to the grave suspicion of being prejudiced or "half baked," for a dispassionate opinion can only be formed far from the scene of action, and judgment can only be pronounced after a calm comparison of dispatches received from many sources, each one of which throws light upon obscure parts in the others. The correspondent who sends "editorials" instead of "news" proves in so doing that he is unfit for his post, as he is a case of the tip of the tail trying to wag the dog.

In these days of universal education the public is the best and final critic. It is more competent to understand the true import of the news published in the papers than is the correspondent who sees only a fragment of one side of the affairs he is, or should be, reporting. * * * The public does not want "views"; it wants "news." It wants to know what took place upon the field of battle, during the political campaign, in the theatre, the concert hall, or what there was in the picture gallery. And the sooner and more thoroughly correspondents grasp this fact the better will they serve their papers, the more satisfactorily will they supply a public need.

NUGGETS.

Did It with a Slam.

"I am willing to do anything," said the applicant for work.

"All right," said the hard-hearted merchant. "Please close the door behind you when you go out."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Her Fate.

"Then you regret being an old maid?"

"Yes, I do. I might as well have been downtrodden by a husband and six children of my own as be at the beck and call of the husbands and children of all my sisters and intimate friends."—Chicago Record.

Trouble in the Band.

"This company," said the impresario in despair, "reminds me of the concert of Europe."

"In what way?"

"Every individual member of it wants to be the principal soloist."—Chicago Post.

The Changed Bill.

First Theatrical Manager—I thought you were going to put on "The Winter's Tale," and now you are billing "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Second Manager—Yes; I didn't like the name of the other piece. It sounded too much like a frost.—Philadelphia Record.

Time's Flight.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—I have now been your pastor, Mrs. Upjohn, five full years. And yet it seems only a short time, after all.

Mrs. Upjohn (with a faraway gaze)—No, five years does not seem so long—except when I recall the fact that I have had thirty-seven different hired girls in that time.—Chicago Tribune.

OUT OF POLITICS.

From The Washington Star.

They are gettin' out the banners; they are startin' up the band—
They are makin' preparations fur commotion through the land;
They are fixin' up their speeches,
An' they'll say the eagle screeches
With a strident voice that reaches
Far away on every hand—
But I've got to watch my minutes an' be careful how they're spent,
Fur I see the landlord comin' 'round the corner fur the rent.

I would like to be out with 'em battlin' on the firin' line,
A-shootin' off opinions like the rest—it would be fine!
I bet I'd make 'em scatter,
When I told 'em what's the matter,
I would drown their roar an' chatter
With this silver tongue o' mine—
But somehow I could never make opinions pay a cent—
An' I see the landlord comin' 'round the corner fur his rent.

So I've jes' about concluded that what I was meant to be
Is a plain an' ploddin' person, gatherin' fruits of industry.
I wa'n't made fur fight an' faction,
An' although I'm out of action,
It's a certain satisfaction
To keep follin' patiently,
An' be knowin' I kin face 'im 'thout a sigh o' discontent
When I see the landlord comin' 'round the corner fur the rent.

CHINA HAS BEGUN TREATING FOR PEACE

Li-Hung-Chang Receives Authority to Negotiate with the Powers.

TERMS TO SATISFY ALL

Report from Gen. Chaffee Confirms Opinion that American Troops Will Be Withdrawn.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, yesterday delivered to the State Department an imperial edict conferring on Li-Hung-Chang absolute and unconditional authority to negotiate with the powers for peace.

A similar document, according to a London dispatch, was yesterday placed in the hands of the British Government by Sir Chih-Chen Lo-Feng Luh. The document, the dispatch says, lays down the conditions of peace which will prove satisfactory both to the United States and European Governments.

It is intimated that similar documents have been transmitted to the Chinese Ministers at other capitals.

A Berlin dispatch says Great Britain and Germany have agreed not to evacuate Peking until full satisfaction for the recent outrages has been obtained.

A dispatch from Peking says Prince Ching will produce the Emperor, and that, if he succeeds in doing so, his Majesty's rule will probably be re-established.

A dispatch from Canton reports street fighting in the native city, four persons being killed.

Gen. Chaffee cabled to the War Department yesterday to the effect that the Chinese Government cannot return while the foreign army remains in Peking. It is believed in Washington that this report will hasten the Administration in its determination to withdraw the United States forces.

CHINA OPENS NEGOTIATIONS.

State Department Notified of Li-Hung-Chang's Powers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, to-day delivered to the State Department an imperial edict conferring on Li-Hung-Chang absolute and unconditional authority to negotiate with the powers for peace, and for the settlement of questions growing out of the war.

The edict is dated on the last day of the seventh moon, Chinese calendar, which is about Aug. 24. It is issued by the Emperor, and not the Empress Dowager, indicating that the former is now exercising those imperial functions which some of the powers, notably Great Britain, have insisted belonged to him, rather than to the Empress Dowager.

The document does not show the place at which it was issued, but it was transmitted through Pao-ting-Foo, and probably emanated there, as the imperial household has been at that point for some time.

An extended conference was held between Mr. Hill and Minister Wu, concerning the extensive authority with which Li-Hung-Chang is now invested. The edict makes him the sole negotiator on the part of China, giving him discretion to act finally, and in a manner to bind China without interference from the Emperor. The edict is prior to the request sent by Li-Hung-Chang to the throne that the Viceroys of Nanking and Wu-Chang and Prince Ching be included with him as negotiators. This request has not yet been responded to by the throne, so far as the Chinese Minister here is advised, but if Earl Li's request is granted, there is no doubt it will carry the same absolute authority with which Li-Hung-Chang has now been invested. Minister Wu says the authority is so complete as to remove any possible question as to the sufficiency of the credentials.

It is believed that a prompt answer will be made by the State Department to the edict. Dr. Hill, the Acting Secretary of State, was in conference over the long-distance telephone with the President at Somerset this evening in regard to this matter, and the wishes of the Executive were fully explained. Just what the nature of the reply to the edict will be responsible officials refuse to say. So far as the personality of Li-Hung-Chang is concerned, it is not believed there will be objection to him by our Government.

Whether the conditions set out in the State Department's letter to Minister Wu of Aug. 22 for transmission to Li-Hung-Chang as a preliminary to peace negotiations have been met in the minds of the officials will determine the question whether the time is now ripe for complying with the provisions of the imperial edict. Those conditions clearly indicated that this Government was ready to welcome any overtures for a truce, and would invite the other powers to join "when security is established in the Chinese capital, and the Chinese Government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China."

Minister Wu has not yet been clothed with powers by his Government to effect a settlement of the Chinese trouble directly with the Washington authorities. The officials are inclined to believe that no such large power as this will be conferred upon him, though he may, as do the Chinese Ministers in Europe, play a most important part in the preliminaries to the inception of regular negotiations through Commissioners for a final settlement.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Chinese Minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, is understood to have received from Li-Hung-Chang a copy of the credentials emanating from the imperial household, appointing the plenipotentiaries to conduct the negotiations for peace and laying down the conditions in relation thereto.

It is intimated that similar documents have been transmitted to the Chinese Ministers at other capitals and that the credentials are such as will satisfy the American and European Governments.

The Chinese Minister here had a conference with the Foreign Office officials this afternoon, when, it is understood, he handed in the credentials referred to."

The desire to expedite the settlement is increased by dispatches received from Hamburg to-day announcing that Germany will send two additional detachments of 5,000 and 6,000 men, respectively, to China early in October. These troops, it is reported, have already been ordered to prepare for their journey.

Will Not Evacuate Peking.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Berlin says Great Britain and Germany have agreed not to evacuate Peking until full satisfaction for the recent outrages has been obtained.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti-Venosta, has addressed to the powers a note proposing negotiations with China on the following basis:

First—The evacuation of Peking as soon as the peace preliminaries have been signed.

Second—The participation and support of the powers in enabling China to contract alone to pay the indemnities.

Third—The maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire by the collective engagement of the powers.

WITHDRAWAL NOW PROBABLE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Withdrawal from Peking is now only a question of days, according to the opinion of army officers here, although the State Department officials still declare that no decision has been arrived at. Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, made public to-day, settled the question in the military mind. One prominent officer, after reading it, described Peking as "a last year's bird's nest."

These officers look for an order recalling the army to Tien-Tsin within the week. They consider that Chaffee has demonstrated the uselessness of holding Peking as the seat of the Chinese Government, since it will never be such as long as the troops remain there. At the State Department, however, it is said that Gen. Chaffee's dispatch has no effect on the situation. America's attitude is not dependent upon the military disadvantages or advantages of holding Peking, but solely on the attitude of Russia. The United States have given their word that they will withdraw if Russia does, and will stay in Peking if all the powers do, including Russia. It is again asserted positively at the State Department to-day that there has been no change of policy.

The fact that both Russia and France have signified their intention to withdraw brings up the question why, if America's attitude is as stated, orders are not at once given to Gen. Chaffee to withdraw. The answer is that Russia has not done so, nor has France. These Governments have simply signified their intentions to withdraw. They have not ordered the Generals commanding their forces at Peking to withdraw, and therefore the United States have not done so. The only case in which America should anticipate Russia would be that America might get tired of waiting for Russia to proceed, and that is not likely, in view of the declaration in the American note that this Government would rather not leave Peking.

It is true that an official statement was made at St. Petersburg that such orders had been sent to Gen. Linevitch and Minister De Giers; but the American Government has not been officially informed of this order, and cannot act on anything but official information. It is evident that the order has been received by Minister De Giers, at least, since Gen. Chaffee reports that the Minister is preparing to leave for Tien-Tsin. In the meantime Gen. Chaffee is ready to leave Peking at any time, having been directed to hold himself in readiness for orders to do so.

It is by no means certain that Minister Conger and the troops will withdraw to the same point. Tien-Tsin is undoubtedly the place to which the troops will go, but there is a strong impression that the American Legation will be established at Shanghai.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

Taku, (no date.)

Adjutant General, Washington:

Two afternoon fourth. Evidence accumulates that diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for a long time. Russian Legation leave very soon for Tien-Tsin.

Appears to me certain Chinese Government will not return here while foreign army remains, and if this is true our legation can transact no business.

My opinion Peking to be merely camp foreign army, pending settlement by powers at other points. CHAFFEE.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—"Nothing is known here," said a high official of the German Foreign Office to-day, "about the new American proposition regarding the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking, as cabled here this morning from New York. The only American proposition received by the Foreign Office is the one answering Russia's, and saying, substantially, that Washington would wait until after Russia had actually and formally withdrawn her troops, following which Gen. Chaffee would be instructed to act upon the new military situation thus created.

A section of the German press having pointed out that Great Britain and Germany are pursuing the same policy concerning the question of withdrawal, the semi-official Berliner Post responds with an inspired article, saying in part:

"It is absurd to speak of co-operation between Great Britain and Germany, inasmuch as Russia's proposition is not unconditional, and fresh Russian troops have recently been sent from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

"Not all the powers have thus far answered Russia's proposition; but the maintenance of the entente seems in any case assured."

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Sept. 9, says:

"The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has telegraphed Li-Hung-Chang that the proposal to evacuate Peking presupposes that satisfactory assurances will be given of the return of the Imperial Court to the capital at once. A later message urges Earl Li to endeavor earnestly to bring the powers to agree to evacuation, since, if Russia is obliged to reconsider her decision, a loss of prestige is inevitable. Li-Hung-Chang has memorialized the throne, urging the immediate return of the Court to Peking.

"At the same time, in a telegram to the Viceroy of Wu Chang, he pointed out that the difficulty in advocating this course lies in the evident intention of the foreign powers on the return of the Court to seize the reactionary leaders. If his memorial to the throne alludes to this fact, the Emperor's return is likely to be prevented. If it does not, then the memorialist will hereafter be regarded as a traitor.

"Japan has intimated a willingness to withdraw such a portion of its contingent as may be tactically superfluous; but the Japanese Government considers it necessary to continue the military occupation during the Winter."

JAPAN TO REMAIN IN PEKING.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times, wiring Sept. 8, says:

"Japan has replied that she will not object to the withdrawal of her Minister from Peking and to the other measures recommended by the concert of powers, and, since her geographical position enables the prompt adoption of the necessary military measures, she is willing to withdraw superfluous troops.

"According to trustworthy rumors Russia is preparing to Winter 15,000 troops at Chih-pi."

Lord Salisbury will return to London Friday, when some fresh development in the Chinese situation is expected. Beyond Japan's reply showing her intention to continue to occupy Peking there is little to throw further light.

From Shanghai comes a report that Li-Hung-Chang has dispatched an urgent telegram to the Empress Dowager at Tai-Yuen-Fu, announcing the purpose of the allies to advance to Pao-Ting-Fu, and perhaps even further.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that everybody in Peking is living on "bully" beef and hard tack.

CHING TO PRODUCE THE EMPEROR

PEKING, Aug. 31, via Shanghai, Sept. 8.—It is unofficially but reliably stated that Prince Ching will produce the Emperor. The situation seems to hinge upon this. If Prince Ching can discover the Emperor his Majesty's rule will probably be re-established, as there is no other likely candidate.

Prince Ching comes under the imperial edict, and two other leading Chinamen will be deputed to assist in the negotiations for a settlement, one of whom will probably be Li-Hung-Chang.

The British, Americans, Japanese and Russians are posting proclamations defining the jurisdiction of their respective districts for the preservation of order, promising protection to the inhabitants, and inviting a resumption of business for the purpose of restoring confidence. The streets, however, are still deserted.

A scarcity of food seems inevitable, owing to the fact that no produce is arriving, and the various Generals have, accordingly, informed their Governments of the conditions, recommending a partial withdrawal of the troops before Winter sets in because of the difficulty of provisioning them, and as, in their opinion, a large force is necessary.

On Aug. 25 a member of the Japanese Legation, guided by the Secretary of the Tsung-li-Yamen, found a body outside the southeast gate which was identified as that of Sugiyama Akira, the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, who was murdered by Chinese in June last. The body was cremated and the ashes prepared for shipment.

BRITISH OCCUPY FUNG-TAI.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following dispatch from Gen. Gaselee, dated Peking, Sept. 2 (?):

"We have occupied the railway junction at Fung-Tai, also the road and railroad bridge at Lui-Ko-Chao, which gives us command of the line to Pao-Ting-Fu."

RIOTING IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

CANTON, Sept. 9.—During a street fight last evening in the native city four persons were killed and ten wounded.

The people are becoming more restless. In one instance the French troops were turned out, but it proved to be a false alarm.

A missionary who has arrived from North River confirms the reports of pillaging and of the destruction of chapels.

The "Black Flags" are said to be disbanding and to be returning overland to the borders of Yun-Nan Province.

HONGKONG, Sept. 10.—There was a riot in the village of Tai-kok-Tsui last evening; but the Kow-Loon police sent reinforcements and quelled the disorders. Nine arrests were made.

The United States transport Meade has arrived here from Manila to be docked.

POWERS' STRENGTH AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Shanghai dispatches, dated Sept. 8, insist that the great display of force there must be due to political causes. They contend that the attitude of the Chinese is peaceable and does not call for the taking of extraordinary measures.

They say that there have already been landed 3,500 Indian, 800 French, and 450 German troops, in addition to 800 volunteers and 4,000 naval men who are available. There are nineteen foreign warships at Shanghai, including the United States gunboat Princeton, and fourteen at Woo-Sung, including the United States cruiser New Orleans.

To-day comes the news that the Japanese representative at Shanghai has informed his colleagues that Japan is sending troops to participate in the occupation of Shanghai. Pending their arrival, it is added, 600 Japanese sailors will be landed

FRANCE WARNED THE POWERS.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has in preparation a Yellow Book which will reveal certain interesting facts now known only at the Foreign Offices of the powers.

It will be seen that M. Pichon, French Minister to China, foresaw the Boxer movement and the complicity of the Chinese Government from the outset. He warned M. Delcassé, who, acting rapidly, took the initiative and proposed to the powers with special interests in China the organization of a naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, believing that the assembling of a powerful international fleet would make the Chinese Government renounce all complicity with the Boxers. Unfortunately, the powers declined M. Delcassé's proposal, which was made about the end of last March.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VICTIMS.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 8.—John Goodnow, the United States Consul General here, after inquiries in every possible direction, learns that the number of British and American missionaries and relatives of missionaries probably murdered during the uprising in China has been ninety-three. One hundred and seventy others stationed in Pe-chi-Li and Shan-Si Provinces are unaccounted for, and there is reason for the belief that they have met the same fate.

Of those whose deaths have been absolutely proved, twenty-two were Americans—eight men, eight women, and six children—and thirty-four were British—nine men, fifteen women and ten children. There is strong yet that thirty-seven more were killed at Tai-yuen-Foo. All the natives from that place tell substantially the same story. Ten men, thirteen women, and seven children are known to have been there.

The list of missing numbers—Americans, twenty men, twenty-one women, and twenty children; British, forty-one men, forty-nine women, and nineteen children.

It is impossible to get the numbers of the Catholics killed, but there are many French priests and sisters, some in the country where the Russians are fighting. There are also several Swedish and Danish Protestants.

The massacre and persecution of Chinese Christians continue everywhere, and it is said the anti-foreign leaders intend to exterminate them.

Literati and minor officials are sending memorials to the Dowager Empress thanking her for ridding the country of foreigners.

All the information coming from the interior is that, except in those parts of the country which the foreign troops occupy, the people believe that the Empress has won great victories and driven out the foreigners. It is asserted that they will continue to think so until the foreigners who were compelled to flee are able to return, and conspicuous punishments are inflicted in retaliation for those who were killed.

Li-Hung-Chang yesterday promised Mr. Goodnow that he would telegraph to the local officials in Pe-chi-Li to furnish escorts to treaty ports for all the missionaries who are still there.

Kept Tally of Christians Killed.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from its China correspondent, at Taku, dated Sept. 7, saying that four Boxers, who were arrested in the German district of Peking and convicted of participating in the murder of Christians, were shot.

"In the Imperial Palace," continues the correspondent, "were discovered many reports to the Empress Dowager giving the number of Christians murdered daily. A proclamation by the Minister of Police was found, which rewards were offered for the killing of Christians—50 taels for a man, 40 for a woman, and 30 for a child. This official, Tsung-Li, has been arrested on suspicion of participating in the murder of Baron von Ketteler."

THE SHAN-SI MASSACRES.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The officers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have received the following dispatch from Dr. H. D. Porter, at Taku, China:

"Fen-chow-Foo teacher arrived here yesterday. Massacres, Tai-Ku July 31, at Fen-chow-Foo Aug. 15."

The Department of State at Washington has also advised the board of the message received from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, giving a list of Americans killed. This list comprises the entire force of the Shan-Si mission in the field. The tidings seem authentic and decisive, and the extinction of a whole mission is by far the heaviest calamity that has ever befallen the American Board.

Robert E. Speer, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a cable yesterday from Taku. It was as follows:

Probably Taylor; Simcox, Hodge families.

Some days ago Mr. Speer cabled to the Rev. George F. Fitch at Shanghai asking him to obtain if possible definite information as to the persons killed early in the Summer in the massacre at Pao-Ting-Foo. Mr. Fitch sent the message to Taku, and the cable of to-day came from the Rev. J. Walter Lowrie.

The persons included in the message are G. Yardley Taylor, D. D., the Rev. F. E. Simcox, wife, and three children, and Courtland Van Rensselaer Hodges, M. D., and wife.

BRITISH LEGATION MINED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring Aug. 31, confirms the reports of the treachery of the Chinese Government and the issuance of imperial decrees ordering the extermination of foreigners.

"The imperial troops," he says, "mined the British legation and probably in another day there would have been a terrible explosion. A similar mine, made by the Chinese imperial troops, exploded in the Pei-Tang Cathedral and engulfed 200 native Christians.

"The most profound indignation is felt here that Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh and Wu Ting Fang, whose shameless lies and transmissions of bogus imperial edicts delayed the departure of the relief column until nearly too late, are still received with honor in London and Washington."

Empress Cared for American Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department has been informed by United States Minister Buck, at Tokio, that the Emperor and Empress have each sent a representative to visit the United States Marine Hospital at Yokohama to convey their sympathy for the sick and wounded soldiers there. The messenger of the Empress also carried presents and delicacies for the comfort of the patients.

Chinese Relief Fund.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church reports $750.90 received in contributions for the relief of sufferers in China, since previous contributions were announced. The amount so far received, including the latest contributions, is $3,365.05.

THE M'KINLEY WEDDING

The President and His Party Arrive for the Ceremony.

A Large Array of Unique and Costly Presents, Mostly from New York—Wedding to be a Quiet One.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 10.—The President and party arrived here over the Baltimore and Ohio Road at 5:30 this afternoon, to be present at the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley, the President's niece, and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer. In the party were President and Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Katherine Matthews of Washington, sister of Mrs. Abner McKinley; Secretary to the President G. B. Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, Medical Inspector of the Navy, and the President's physician, and A. J. Leonard and N. P. Weaver, stenographers.

The Presidential party was met at the Somerset Station by Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and Dr. Baer, the bridegroom. A shout went up from the assembled crowd as Mr. and Mrs. McKinley made their appearance on the platform of the rear coach and descended the car steps. President McKinley looked to be in unusually good health. It was announced that the President would devote his time to absolute rest while here.

Just as the carriage bearing President and Mrs. McKinley was leaving the station, the wheels of the vehicle caught the wheels of another carriage that happened to be unoccupied and almost upset it. No serious damage was done. The incident created considerable excitement for a few moments.

The trip from Washington to Somerset was without special incident, save for the enthusiastic greeting given the President at Cumberland, the home of Senator George L. Wellington. Short stops were made en route at Hancock, Meyersdale, Rockwood, and Martinsburg, where the President shook hands with as many of the assembled crowds as he could reach during the few moments the stops were made. President and Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Katherine Matthews were driven at once to Abner McKinley's home.

President and Mrs. McKinley's present to the bride is a highly polished quartered-oak chest, with silver mountings filled with magnificent table silver, including everything that Mr. and Mrs. Baer will need in the way of spoons, forks, knives, carvers, and off pieces.

Other presents received by the bride include many brilliant jewels, a bewildering assortment of silver and cut-glass tableware, unique specimens of the Favrile glass, solid-gold soup spoons, with the bride's monogram artistically molded in the specially designed pattern; rare pieces of bronze and marble candelabra of great beauty, hand-decorated china, almond sets of silver, salad sets in silver and china, bouillon set of painted china, with delicately chiseled silver holders; silver bread trays of artistic patterns, and great intrinsic value, pieces of antique china and Japanese ware, a mass of table cutlery, weighty pitchers of hammered silver of unique design, silver toilet and manicure sets, an endless variety of rare pieces of bric-à-brac, and numberless odd pieces of silver, from bon-bon dishes to massive urns. In addition to the presents mentioned, Miss McKinley has received a large number of articles for her personal adornment, valuable oil paintings, engravings, and etchings, table linen of the finest texture, and choice specimens of embroidery.

The large room in the McKinley house has been found inadequate to hold the mass of presents. It is a noticeable fact with few exceptions the presents came from the close New York friends of the family. Less than twenty are from Washington. Many of the presents are unique, and have been made from specially designed patterns.

Philadelphians who will be present at the wedding are Lewis Baer, a cousin of the groom, who is to be best man; Mrs. Frances Frey, William Fairman, one of the ushers; Dr. D. Orville Horwitz, John R. Leslie, who is also to be an usher, and the Rev. Aldine Willing.

Among the guests from a distance who are expected are Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Controller of the Treasury Dawes, Surgeon Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Quartermaster and Mrs. Luddington, Gov. and Mrs. W. A. Stone, Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Sarah Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilty of Canton, Congressman and Mrs. John Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cheney of Boston, and Frank A. Munsey.

People who did not have the foresight to engage rooms at the hotels here in advance will have difficulty in procuring quarters. The hotels are small and few in number, and the rooms have all been engaged a week ahead.

"It is to be a plain, simple wedding," said a relative of the McKinleys. "If it had been desired to have a swell wedding it could have taken place at the home of the McKinleys, in New York City."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The scene of social activity has shifted from Newport and Bar Harbor to Lenox and the Hudson. There will not be a general exodus from Newport until the end of the month, but with the departure of Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the knell of the season may be said to have sounded, and others of the fashionable world will soon follow their example. Bar Harbor's season ends to-day with the sailing of the two fleets.

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The cooler weather and the breaking up of the Summer resort season are bringing more people to town, and from now on familiar faces will be seen on the avenue and in the shops and at the play. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills open their country seat, at Staatsburg, next Monday. They will have a series of house parties. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., leave very shortly for a visit to Hempstead, and they will be in town quite early this year, opening their new house by Oct. 1. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will leave on the 22d from Newport with a party for the Hot Springs of Virginia, stopping in New York for a few days en route. Col. and Mrs. Astor will be in New York in the latter part of the week before going to Fernclift.

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The engagement is just announced of Andrew Varick Stout and Miss Ethel Gardner Dominick, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, (Miss Ella Marion Babcock.) Mr. Stout is the son of Mr. and Mrs Joseph S. Stout, (Miss Julia Purdy,) a graduate ('93) of Columbia, and a member of the University Club.

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The wedding of Miss Lucy Bond Morgan to Henry Marion Ward, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Ward, in Paris, was somewhat of a surprise, as the engagement had been denied when rumored last Winter.

Miss Morgan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Morgan. She made her début in New York two years ago, under the chaperonage of Mrs. John A. Robinson, her grandmother. Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Morgan have lived abroad for some years. Miss Morgan was reported to be engaged to Edward S. Hosmer, two Summers ago, but the rumor was denied. She has been a great belle in New York society. Henry Marion Ward is a member of the Racquet Club, a lawyer, and a graduate of Columbia. His mother was a Miss Parmly.

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Two other weddings of interest took place on Saturday. Miss Bella Kenner Harding, the daughter of George Harding of Philadelphia, was married at Palenville, in the Catskills, to Dr. Francis A. Schratchley. Miss Harding is a first cousin of Mrs. Hennen Morris and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Butler Kenner Harding, who was Miss Annie Bigelow, the daughter of John Bigelow. Her mother was a Miss Kenner, the sister of Duncan Kenner of Louisiana.

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A pretty wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Ascension on Saturday. Miss Eliza Barnes Whiting, the daughter of the late Newton Francis Whiting, was married to Edward Stamford Craven of Geneseo. Miss Whiting is very well known at Southampton and at Lakewood, where she has visited on several occasions.

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The sudden arrival of William K. Vanderbilt and Winfield Hoyt on the Valiant was somewhat of a surprise to Newport, although one is now accustomed to expect the Valiant to come sailing in or to depart suddenly at any time. Mr. Vanderbilt was in town yesterday. He will make the Valiant his home, and will cruise and go back and forth from Newport for the next fortnight.

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Mrs. William H. Parson (Miss Sara Ely) has sent out cards for a large reception to be held on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at Brookside, Rye, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, who were married on June 14, went to England a few days later, and returned on the Auguste Victoria on Friday last. They spent most of their time abroad on a coaching trip through England.

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Mr. Peter Marié, who has left Southampton for Newport, gave two charming entertainments for young people before his departure. One was a children's party, at the Meadow Club, in which some fifty small folk, ranging from three to ten years, took part. There was music by an orchestra and other features that delighted the youngsters. The other affair was a dinner, also at the Meadow Club, for eighteen of his young men and women friends. Henry G. Trevor has leased his Southampton cottage Meadowmere to Mrs. Jules T. Reynal for the season of 1901. Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of Cuba, has been visiting Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brice, at their Shinnecock Hills cottage.

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A Bazar was recently held at Blenheim Palace, by permission of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, to raise funds for the liquidation of debts on the Woodstock Church restoration and national schools. The Countess of Jersey gave an opening address, and she was replied to by the Duke of Marlborough. Stalls were placed in the audit room, the centre one being presided over by the Duchess of Marlborough. The whole cost of the fitting up of the bazar was defrayed by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The lawn in front of the lake was illuminated by 110 electric lamps and was utilized for dancing.

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Mrs. Ronalds, who has been staying at Scarborough with her daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, will shortly leave there for Scotland, where she will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Mrs. Ritchie will go on to Ireland.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland of Scarborough-on-the-Hudson have rented Pinard Cottage No. 3, which they have occupied for the past two seasons.

Miss Mauran of Providence is the guest of Miss Gammell at Ocean Lawn.

Prof. Wisner will give the fourth lecture of the series to-morrow morning at the residence of Mrs. Clement C. Moore. His subject will be "Le Théâtre Contemporain en France."

Work on the foundation for the new residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, on Bellevue Avenue, was begun to-day.

James J. Van Alen entertained at dinner this evening, twenty-six covers being laid. Mr. Van Alen intends remaining at Wakehurst until late next month, after which he will visit New York and return to England for the Winter.

Mrs. Walter Cramp of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall.

The members of the British Embassy will remain at Newport until about the middle of October before returning to Washington.

W. G. Max Muller, Secretary of the British Embassy, will sail for England next month to visit his home.

The majority of the cottagers will remain in Newport much later than usual this season, and there will be considerable entertaining until well toward the end of October.

P. F. Collier entertained at dinner this evening.

The Harvard Club of Rhode Island will have its annual dinner at the Casino on Thursday evening.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include F. Radcliffe, London; Dr. and Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. C. W. Dean, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bensdorf, Miss Bensdorf, Memphis; Mr. and Mrs. M. Jenckes, Stamford.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and family left this afternoon for their country seat, in Delaware County.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw will close their cottage on Thursday and go to their home in Pittsburg.

W. K. Vanderbilt will return to Newport on the Valiant the latter part of the week, and will remain three weeks. During his stay he will entertain on his yacht.

Montefiore Isaacs of New York is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock.

Col. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane will return to New York for the Winter Wednesday.

NAVAL MEN ENTERTAIN.

Round of Social Functions in Bar Harbor to the Visiting Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 10.—Admiral Farquhar took a hand to-day in the entertainment of the officers of the visiting squadrons. At 10 o'clock the Scorpion, a converted gunboat, started from the harbor with a merry party of nearly 200 aboard, on a trip around the island to Somes Sound. The party was composed of the officers of both fleets, Vice Admiral Bedford, and fifty of the prominent Summer residents, among whom were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mrs. Dimock, Miss Dimock, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Miss Tarn, Miss Draper, Waldron Bates, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, George B. Dorr, Henry Redmond, Miss Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, J. C. Mercer Biddle, Mrs. Degrasse Fox, Miss Fox, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

The Scorpion was gayly decorated for the occasion. The flagship band from the New York accompanied the party, adding to the pleasure of the trip by occasional selections. Luncheon was served on board.

This evening a return dinner on board the Crescent was given by Vice Admiral Bedford to Rear Admiral Farquhar, the Captains of the squadrons, and the General Committee. The party included Capts. Train of the Massachusetts, Snow of the New York, Dickins of the Indiana, Chester of the Kentucky, Folger of the Kearsarge, Mackenzie of the Texas, Colville of the Crescent, Campbell of the Indefatigable, Pelly of the Psyche, Rolleston of the Tribune, Lieut. Commanders Rymer of the Quail, and Sargent of the Scorpion, Flag Lieutenants Benson and Streitfield, Admiral Upshur, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Dr. Robert Amory, J. Montgomery Sears, F. Wilson, L. B. Deasy, Charles Carroll Jackson, Johnston Livingston, Henry Redmond, and John S. Kennedy.

After the dinner the Admirals and many officers came ashore and attended a ball at the Malvern, given by two-score society ladies. The hostesses were Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Miss Christine A. Biddle, Mrs. Bridgham, Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Cuyler, Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Dehon, Miss Dennison, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Mrs. H. L. Eno, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. J. J. Emery, Miss Furniss, Miss Gurnee, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. A. Lawrence, Countess de Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Munnikhuysen, Mrs. Clement Newbold, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. T. A. Scott, Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. F. Frémont Smith, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Mrs. Alexander Vannest, Mrs. Charles Wright, and Mrs. Walley.

While the higher officers of the squadron are being entertained the minor officers are not allowing the opportunity to pass, for they are carrying out a series of small luncheons, and dinners first on one ship, then on another. To-night the warrant officers of both squadrons are entertained at a smoker on board the Indefatigable. To-morrow evening they will be the guests at a similar function on the New York. To-morrow's programme also includes a large reception on the Crescent, given by Admiral Bedford. In the evening the Admirals and Captains will be dined by Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Allan Hay.

Allan Hay, one of the organizers and first Presidents of the West Shore Railroad, died at his residence in this city, 23 Mount Morris Park West, on Sunday afternoon last, from complications resultant from advanced age. Mr. Hay was eighty-seven years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at the residence, and interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Hay was born in Kelso, Scotland, and there received a common school education. After leaving school he went to Edinburgh and there entered the employ of a large jobber in groceries. In 1834 he came to New York and went into the grocery business. Ten years later he went into the manufacture of soap and candles under the firm name of Allan Hay & Co. From this he amassed considerable wealth, retiring from business about eight years ago.

When the project of the construction of the West Shore Railroad came up Mr. Hay was one of the prime movers to push the work of organizing the road. He became its President at the completion of the work of organization and remained one of the officials of the road for a term of years. He was also interested in other railroad holdings. Mr. Hay was a Director in the American Fire Insurance Company and the Pacific Fire Insurance Company. He was a member of St. Andrew's Society and an Elder in the Riverside Presbyterian Church at Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

The Rev. Thomas A. McCaffrey.

The Rev. Thomas A. McCaffrey, pastor of St. Rose of Lima's Catholic Church, at Rockaway Beach, died Sunday evening at the parsonage, on Fairview Avenue, Rockaway, after an illness of two weeks. Typhoid pneumonia caused his death. Funeral services will take place next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock in the church, and Bishop McDonnell and Vicar General McNamara will attend. Interment will be made in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush.

Father McCaffrey was born in Brooklyn. He was forty-three years of age. He received his early education in St. James's School, on Jay Street. Later he studied at St. John's College, Brooklyn, from which he was graduated, and then entered Niagara University. He was ordained seventeen years ago, and became assistant at St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn, where he remained for nine years. He was then appointed pastor of the Catholic Church at King's Park, L. I., remaining there three years. Five years ago he became assistant at St. Rose of Lima's Church, at Rockaway.

Col. Innis N. Palmer.

Col. Innis N. Palmer, United States Army, retired, died at Chevey Chase, Maryland, yesterday morning of kidney complications. He will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Col. Palmer entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1842 and was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the army in 1846. He entered the Mexican war as a First Lieutenant, and was commended for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. His courage at the battle of Chapultepec earned for him the rank of Brevet Captain, and in March, 1855, he was appointed Captain in the Second Cavalry. He became a Major in the Fifth Cavalry in 1861, and again earned honorable mention at the battle of Bull Run. In 1863 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and in 1868 he became Colonel of the regiment. He was retired at his own request in 1879.

James B. Brady.

James B. Brady died at his residence, 1,552 Broadway, Sunday, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Brady was identified through large holdings of real estate with the uptown development of New York. He was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1826. Hearing something of New York from his grandfather, who was a refugee of 1798, he came to this country, leaving his father's estate, Larkfield. As a contractor he prospered.

For the past forty years, however, he left all business to buy real estate. He never sold any of the property he acquired, and it thus remains in the possession of his family. His wife, who was Miss Annie E. Winters, a daughter of M. M. Winters of New York, and two sons survive him.

Mr. Brady's house, 1,552 Broadway, is now the only private residence on Broadway from the Battery to Central Park. Mr. Brady was largely responsible for the present shape of Longacre Square. Through his efforts the upper spur corresponding to the one at the lower end of the square, was left off.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT LENOX CLOW, Deputy Warden of the State Prison at

LORD DERBY'S GOOD RACE

Young Trotter Won in Straight Heats on Empire City Track.

GRAND CIRCUIT'S OPENING

An Excellent Attendance Witnessed Fine Contests by Noted Harness Horses.

New York's week of Grand Circuit harness racing started off well. The strife of the high-class steppers for purses was spirited; fast time was made on the Empire City track, which itself was fast; there were not too many heats to become tiresome and yet enough to satisfy; the programme was carried through with commendable promptness, and the starting was uniformly good. The attendance was fair.

The programme called for four races, one of which was the first heat of the road wagon race for a thousand bushels of oats—the heat-a-day race. Straight heats decided all except the 2:30 pace, a hard-fought contest requiring a figurative girdle to be put around the track six times by the winner before the purse became his. Impressive performances were made by Lord Derby, whom Geers guided to victory in the 2:08 trot, and the bay mare, Bay Star, who took three successive heats in the 2:12 trot.

Lord Derby is a young trotter who reeled off two miles in 2:07 and then traveled a third in 2:08. His stepping stamps him one of the stars of the season. The opinion was expressed yesterday that he could have done 2:05. In the race with Lord Derby were a quartet of cracks—Charley Herr, Grattan Boy, Gayton, and Lord Vincent. Gayton was the favorite in the pools, with Grattan Boy the next choice.

The terms of this race were unique. Every heat was a race. The purse was $1,200, of which the winner of the first heat received $450, the second horse $100, and the third $50. The winner of the second heat received $250, while $50 went to the second horse. The money was distributed the same in the third heat as in the second. As Lord Derby won all three heats he came in for a lion's share of the disbursement, $850 out of the $1,200 being his reward. Lord Derby, a Mambrino King gelding, trotted every heat in splendid style. Through the stretches and around the turns he went true and steady, and finished strong. Charley Herr was leading him into the stretch the first time, but Herr broke—something he seldom does—about that time and the rest was plain sailing for Lord Derby. In the second heat, coming into the stretch, all were in a close group. Then Lord Derby assumed command and the heat was his. The third heat was easy for Lord Derby, he remaining back until the time came to go forward, which he did with comparative ease.

In the first heat of the 2:12 trot Bay Star, taking the lead at the first turn, piloted the big field up the backstretch. It was a procession passing the three-quarter post, but the flight down the stretch was distinguished by a lively drive by Geers with Tudor Chimes. Tudor Chimes's rush did not take him quite up to Bay Star, but sent him ahead of the others. Bay Star held the front place all the way in the second heat while the struggle was for second place. Bay Star carried her company to the half in the third heat with a lead of three lengths, and her position at no time was endangered. The mare set up a new mark for herself in the first heat.

There was some exciting horse racing in the 2:30 pace. The bay gelding The Private, who eventually won the race, was the favorite, while the gray mare Rana had a number of supporters.

The third heat of this race was one of the best of the day. There were two divisions after they straightened out into the backstretch. The hardest racing was done in the stretch. The Private, under Foote's energetic handling, snatched first place from Rana right at the wire, both going at full tilt.

The road wagon trot brought out only three starters. They made more trouble scoring than all the rest put together. Mr. Flanigan's Caridon did not behave any too well, and A. E. Perren's Zembia persisted in coming down ahead of the others. Mr. Perren had trouble holding the mare back, but she finally waited for the other two and the start was well night perfect. Zembia had the speed and the stride, and never was in danger, winning easily. Caridon was distanced.

The day's officials were as follows: Starter—C. J. Fitzgerald; judges—Dr. H. D. Gill, A. J. Keating, and H. C. Bingham; timers—Henry Hughes, J. C. Stratton, and R. E. Fairbairn.

The summaries follow:

2:12 Trot.—Three in five. Purse $1,200.

Bay Star, b. m., by Kentucky Star-untraced, (Kenney)	1	1	1
Big Timber, b. h., (Perrin)	4	4	2
Nell Gwynne, gr. m., (Rathbun)	7	2	9
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Geers)	2	3	5
Farris, b. g., (Bowne)	3	5	3
Hesperus, b. h., (Jamieson)	6	9	3
Georgeanna, br. m., (Nobis)	8	7	4
Ed Lock, b. g., (McDonald)	5	6	7
Maggie Anderson, b. m., (Deilinger)	9	5	6
Jack D., b. g., (Mr. Snow)	10	dr	

Time—2:08; 2:09; 2:09¼.

2:30 Pace.—Three in five. Purse $1,200.

The Private, b. g., by William H. Hill-Esther, by Sir Rockwell, (Foote)	4	3	1	7	1 1
Rana, gr. m., (Young)	3	1	2	1	2 2
Anna M., b. m., (Mann)	9	5	3	2	7 ro
Tommy Mc, b. g., (McCarthy)	1	9	8	3	3 ro
Braden, b. h., (Miller)	13	4	4	3	6 ro
Laconda, br. h., (Broadbine)	5	6	10	4	5 ro
Lady All Right, ch. m., (Wilson)	8	10	6	5	4 ro
Addie Parker, gr. m., (Brady)	7	8	11	10	8 ro
Barrister, b. g., (Noble)	1	2	7	6	ds
Hipless, b. g., (Shockney)	6	7	5	11	dr
Harney King, (Paige)	10	11	9	9	dr
Happy Jewess, b. m., (Wilson)	12	ds			
Tommy W., ch. g., (Ernst)	Dis.				

Argo Director, blk. m., (Thomas). Dis.

Time—2:14½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:11½; 2:11½.

2:08 Trot.—Purse $1,200. Every heat a race.

Lord Derby, b. g., by Mambrino King-Anna Belle, (Geers)	1	1	1	
Grattan Boy, b. h., (Miller)	2	2	2	
Lord Vincent, b. h., (Splan)	3	5	3	
Gayton, b. h., (McHenry)	5	3	4	
Charley Herr, b. h., (Kelly)	4	4	5	

Time—2:07; 2:07; 2:08.

Road-Wagon Trot.—First heat.

A. E. Perren's br. m. Lembia, by King Almont-Minnie Helm, (Mr. Perren)	1
C. K. G. Billings's b. g. Franker, (Mr. Billings)	2
De Witt Flanigan's ch. h. Caridon, (Mr. Flanigan)	Dis.

Time—2:15.

GRAVESEND'S OPENING CARD.

Brooklyn Fall Meeting Begins To-day with Two Stakes to be Run.

The Autumn meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, on the Gravesend race track, opens to-day, to continue until Sept. 29, when the racing scene will be removed from Long Island until late in the Fall, when the horses will return for a short meeting at Aqueduct. The card for the first day at Gravesend is an unusually strong one, with the $15,000 Junior Champion Stakes for two-year-olds, and the First Special Stakes, a mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, the chief attractions, and five purse races to fill out the afternoon's card. As the first sign of the shortening of the days as Autumn comes on the time for the first race is moved up a quarter of an hour, and the call to the post will be sounded at 2:15 o'clock.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Mechanus, 130 pounds; Mr. Brown, 129; Gold Or and Sandy Hook, 123 each; St. Finnan, 122; Montanic, 117; Prestidigitator, 115; Carbuncle and Gold Heels, 114 each; Annie Thompson, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Ochiltree, 162 pounds; Dave S., 158; Cock Robin, 156; Perion, 153; George Keene, 140; Governor Budd and Montauk, 132 each; Count Navarro, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, of $15,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Commando, 127 pounds; Bellario, Alard Scheck, and Ali Green, 117 each; Olympian, King Lief, The Puritan, and Sharpshooter, 107 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, weight for age; one mile and a quarter. Kinley Mack and Martinas, 128 pounds each; Imp. 123; Advance Guard and McMeekin, 117 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Drogheda, 110 pounds; Telamon, 108; Moor and Gracious, 106 each; Luck, Gertrude Elliett, and Queen Pepper, 104 each; Bowen, 102; Animosity, 101; The Regent and Prima II., 96 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Maximo Gomez, 116 pounds; Kinnikinic, 111; Macleod of Dare, 110; Trillo, 106; Flaunt, Pupil, and Dolando, 105 each; The Chamberlain, 103; The Amason, 102; Alaike, 101; Oneck Queen, 97; Candleblack, 96.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Lief Prince, 107 pounds; Inahot, 106; Farmer Bennett, Deaman Thompson, Punctual, Cherries, and Wunderlich, 102 each; About, 99; Kinki, 96; Schoolmaster, 91.

Results of Running Races.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Results at Harlem: Five furlongs—Tuskaroea, 110 pounds, (Tally,) 1; Tola, 103, 2; El Oriente, 106, 3. Time—1:01 1-15. Six furlongs—Highland Lad, 112, (Ransom,) 1; Sim W., 113, 2; Abe First, 116, 3. Time—1:14. Steeplechase—Prop, 138, (A. Jackson,) 1; Negligence, 125, 2; Reno, 125, 3. Time—3:58 2-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Crosby, 102, (Buchanan,) 1; Owensboro, 102, 2; Macy, 112, 3. Time—1:48 4-5. Six furlongs—Illurian, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Bonnie Lisak, 97, 2; Wall, 107, 3. Time—1:13 2-5. Mile and an eighth—The Devil, 98, (Dupee,) 1; Defender II., 92, 2; Einstein, 95, 3. Time—1:53.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—The results at Kinloch Park to-day were: Six furlongs—Zanetto, 117, (Vandusen,) 1; Canrobert, 106, 2; Silent Friend, 106, 3. Time—1:15¾. Seven furlongs—Ladas, 104, (Howell,) 1; Early Bird, 107, 2; La Mascotta, 104, 3. Time—1:29. Five and a half furlongs—Pirate's Daughter, 97, (Coburn,) 1; Monos, 111, and Gold Badge, 112, ran dead heat for second place. Time—1:09¼. Six furlongs, purse—The Light, 114, (Dominick,) 1; Maggie Davis, 111, 2; Necklace, 111, 3. Time—1:14¼. Mile and seventy yards—Go to Bed, 111, (J. Matthews,) 1; Ida Ledford, 102, 2; Joe Doughty, 98, 3. Time—1:47½. Mile and three-sixteenths—Foxbard, 99, (Dominick,) 1; Bridgeton, 107, 2; Kitty Clyde, 97, 3. Time—2:03¾.

DETROIT, Sept. 10.—Results at Windsor: Seven furlongs—Miss Redwood, 111, (Ross,) 1; Finem Respice, 111, 2; Deist, 107, 3. Time—1:26¾. Five furlongs—Emma C. L., 108, (Ross,) 1, Pine Chip, 108, 2; Willard J., 98, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Corder, 110, (W. Valentine,) 1; Earl Fonso, 104½, 2; Brulare, 108, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and a sixteenth—Pirate Belle, 101, (Michaels,) 1; Nettie Regent, 101, 2; Miss Soak, 116, 3. Time—1:46¾. One mile—Flag of Truce, 111, (McQuade,) 1; Aberegate, 107, 2; Henry Laust, 105, 3. Time—1:43¾. Five and a half furlongs—Glad Hand, 97, (Irvin,) 1; Jack Adie, 100, 2; Ridzau, 108, 3. Time—1:07¾.

Harness Races for Long Branch.

A number of New York and Long Branch horsemen met at Long Branch on Sunday night to plan the organization of the Gentlemen's Driving Association. It is the intention to secure Elkwood Park, near Long Branch, where there is a fine mile track and other equipments of a good plant for a term of five years, to promote harness racing. There will be matinée racing every Saturday in the season next year, and a Grand Circuit date will be asked for. At each matinée there will be three wagon races and one event for professionals. Thirty charter members at from $500 to $200 each were pledged, and nearly 300 ordinary members have been promised. Dr. H. H. Kane was elected Chairman and W. E. Hildreth Secretary.

Orange County's Horse Show.

Arrangements have been made by the officers of the Horse Show Association of Orange County for an interesting exhibition of finely bred animals at their sixth annual show, which will be held at the Goshen Driving Park on Saturday, Oct. 6. The association offers first and second prizes for eight classes of trotters, harness and saddle horses, while the special trophies, varying in value from $50 to $100, will increase the number of classes to twenty-three. The list of judges includes George Willing of Philadelphia, William Pollock of Pittsfield, Mass.; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of Tuxedo, and Frank G. Griswold and F. C. Grenside of New York. Entries will be received by Secretary George A. Elston at Goshen, N. Y., up to Saturday, Sept. 22.

Somerset Polo Tournament.

The Somerset Polo Club's tournament has been fixed for Sept. 24 to 29, and between those dates two sets of trophies, both presented by Robert L. Stevens, will be competed for. The first contest will be for the Somerset Polo Cup, and the second for the consolation prizes, the Bernardsville cups. Teams in making entries are requested to declare whether they will play for the Bernardsville cups if beaten for the chief event. Entries close Sept. 14.

GREAT FOX HUNT AT NEWPORT.

Two Hundred Followers Were at the Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The liveliest and most exciting chase of the season was held this afternoon by the Monmouth County Hounds. There were fully 200 followers, who rode in every sort of vehicle and followed the hunt as best they could from the start, which was at Coddington Point. The riding of the Master of the Hounds, P. F. Collier, was of the best yet seen in any meet in Newport, and as he came to the kill covered with dust the spectators heartily cheered his splendid horsemanship.

Closely following was Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt on a handsome black hunter, he having driven to the starting point with Miss Elsie Clews. He was in at the kill. Miss French watched the chase from a carriage and drove to the Ogden Farm, in Middleton, where the hounds finished their ten-mile run. Mrs. Ladenburg was the first of the huntswomen to finish, followed by Miss Gretta Pomeroy.

Among others in at the kill were F. Gray Griswold, J. H. Rider, and Mr. Walter Clark of Boston; Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Robert L. Gerry, and J. Clinch Smith. William Woodward, Jr., started, but was not in at the finish.

Others at the meet were Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Gladys Mills, David De Wolfe Bishop, James J. Van Alen, Miss May Van Alen, Andrew H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer, Robert Goelet, Mrs. Guidet-Duryee, Miss Alice Blight, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, William R. Morgan, Prof. Charles W. Shields, Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, and Col. Reginald Norman.

VICTORIOUS OARSMEN HOME.

Vespers, Winners of International Championship, Return from Paris.

On the French liner La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, twenty-four hours late, were Coach P. A. Dempsey and the men of the eight-oared shell crew of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, who won the international championship for eight-oared shells at Paris on Aug. 26. The members of the crew are: Roscoe Lockwood, bow; Edward March, 2; Edwin Hedley, 3; William Carr, 4; John Geiger, 5; James Juvenal, 6; Henry De Baecke, 7; John Exley, stroke, and L. C. Abeel, coxswain. All were in excellent health and had apparently enjoyed the trip. The oarsmen left for Paris about two months ago.

A delegation from the Vesper Boat Club, consisting of Capt. Frank Madden, Charles P. Lawrence, and A. J. Cottingham, went on board the steamer at Quarantine, while a dozen other enthusiasts awaited the vessel at the pier and cheered the returning athletes when they were seen on the forward deck, waving the big silk flag presented to them in Philadelphia just before they went abroad.

Coach Dempsey, when questioned by a reporter for THE TIMES after landing, said:

"Of course we are delighted to get home, particularly in this way, with a well-won victory to our credit. It was not a rowover by any means. We had to work hard from start to finish, against rough water and a head wind. The French method of running off races differs from ours, but we were well treated, and have no complaint to make. We have not decided on any plans for next season yet. We may go to Henley, but it is only a possibility."

Capt. Madden said that a royal welcome awaited the victorious Vespers in Philadelphia. A public reception will be held in large hall, to which the city officials and other prominent people will be invited. This will be followed by a dinner and a Vesper celebration at the clubhouse.

Champion Towns Won Again.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the race for the sculling championship of England and £400 a side to-day, George Towns, the holder, defeated James Wray by four lengths. The time was 20:40. The race was over the championship course, from Putney to Mortlake, distance about four miles.

Trap Shooter's Team Contest.

Handlers of the breechloader in and about the metropolis will journey to Inter-State Park to-day, where the first shoot of a series open to teams of three men from any regularly organized gun club will be decided. The conditions are twenty birds per man, at twenty-nine yards rise. Prizes are offered for the best team and individual scores at each shoot, and the team winning the greatest number of times in the series will receive a silver trophy emblematic of the championship. Open sweepstakes will take place before and after the main event. The promoters of this trap-shooting event are Louis H. Shortemeier, noted as a wing shot, and Dr. A. A. Webber of Brooklyn, who is an expert with both gun and revolver. The second shoot will take place at Dexter Park on Sept. 28.

GOLF ON MORRISTOWN LINKS.

Sharp Competition in the Field Club's Championship Tournament.

Play was resumed yesterday in the annual Field Club. A fashionable gathering witnessed the contests. In the gentlemen's singles Charles L. Cole and Samuel Gillespie played a faultless game and won their matches.

The junior championship was brought to the second round. As there are many players in this event surprises may be expected until the contest is finished.

The women players won applause by their fine work. Miss M. Marsh, Miss E. J. Adams, and Miss M. Howell each won in decisive fashion in the first round of the singles. Only one match took place in the first round of the doubles, Miss M. Hall and Miss E. Adams winning in straight sets from Miss E. Walker and Miss E. Niese. Summary:

Gentlemen's Championship Singles.—First Round—Samuel H. Gillespie defeated Ridley Watts, 6—2, 6—0; C. D. M. Cole defeated C. Richardson, by default; Charles L. Cole defeated H. H. Behr, 4—6, 10—8, 7—5.

Junior Championship Singles.—First Round—R. Shaw defeated H. Smith, 6—0, 6—0; J. Emmery defeated P. Smith, by default. Second Round—A. Turnbull defeated R. Shaw, 7—5, 6—3; P. Dodge defeated C. Woodward, 2—6, 6—2, 9—7; F. Thomas defeated F. Richardson, 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies' Championship Singles.—First Round—Miss M. Marsh defeated Miss H. Slade, 6—1, 6—1; Miss E. J. Adams defeated Miss M. Young, 6—1, 6—2; Miss M. Howell defeated Miss D. Young, 6—0, 6—1.

Ladies' Championship Doubles.—First Round—Miss M. Hall and Miss E. Adams defeated Miss E. Walker and Miss E. Niese, 6—1, 6—1.

NEW YORK BOY'S GOLF FEAT.

W. W. Hoffman Won the Alexandre Cup on Lenox Links.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—W. W. Hoffman of the Atlantic Golf Club, the nineteen-year-old son of Francis Burrill Hoff man of New York, won the handsome Alexandre Cup at the opening of the invitation tournament of the Lenox Golf Club today. It was thirty-six holes handicap. He had a handicap of twelve, but made the best gross score of the day, and did his first nine holes in thirty-seven, three better than bogy. Tea was served by Mrs. W. B. Bacon at the clubhouse at 5 o'clock. Play to-morrow will be the preliminary round of thirty-six holes for the Lenox Cup. The best scores follow:

W. W. Hoffman, Atlantic, 79, 86, 165, 12, 153; R. S. Brewster, Ardsley, 93, 84, 177, 20, 157; J. F. Symmes, Pittsfield, 90, 91, 181, 24, 157; S. P. Shaw, Lenox, 91, 87, 178, 20, 158; Grenville Kane, Tuxedo, 84, 92, 176, 18, 158; F. B. Hoffman, Jr., Atlantic, 84, 92, 176, 16, 160; C. R. Moore, Lenox, 93, 87, 180, 20, 160; A. L. Curtis, Ardsley, 94, 97, 191, 30, 161; G. A. Phelps, Fairfield, 88, 86, 174, 12, 162; F. J. Amory, Brookline, 90, 84, 174, 12, 162.

Golf on the Waumbek Links.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Sept. 10.—Thirty-two men played to-day in the qualifying rounds for the September Cups offered by the Waumbek Golf Club. P. A. Proal, an Ardsley man, headed the list with a card which was close to the record. Nearly all the contestants represented well-known clubs. Summaries:

Pierre A. Proal, Ardsley, 85; F. C. Robertson, Hill School Golf, 93; W. C. Downing, Philadelphia Country, 93; Edward M. Dalley, Ardsley, 95; J. M. Ward, Laurence Harbor, 96; Cyrus H. Adams, Onweitz, 101; E. B. Alvord, Ardsley, 102; Alvah Crocker, Waumbek, 102; H. E. Adriance, Dutchess County, 103; W. O. Underwood, Oakley, 105; Alvah Crocker, Jr., Waumbek, 105; John D. Raymond, Onwentsia, 108; Elton C. Littell, Waumbek, 108; Lawrence Dalley, Ardsley, 113; Josiah Bartlett, Dutchess County, 113; John E. Adriance, Dutchess County, 114; Raymond Ives, Apawamis, 114; A. C. Thompson, Chestnut Hill, 116; Douglas Hartshorne, Waumbek, 116; H. Wickham, Monmouth Beach, 116; S. Delbert, Jr., Fairhaven Golf, 117; C. M. Cook, Wanamaker Golf, 117; J. Russell May, Lakewood Golf, 122; W. E. McCord, Westchester, 122; J. B. Forsythe, Wollaston Golf, 123; H. D. Hotchkiss, Waumbek, 124; Hunter Wykes, Apawamis, 124; C. L. Candree, Waumbek, 125; W. J. Fecke, Ardsley, 127; G. H. Baker, Cumberland Golf, 138.

The second medal-play round to qualify will be played to-morrow.

New Brunswick Won Team Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 10.—The New Brunswick Golf Club team defeated the team of the Metuchen Club on Saturday on the local links. The scores were as follows:

NEW BRUNSWICK.		METUCHEN.	
Runyon	1	Clark	0
Kirkpatrick	0	Waite	0
Slocovich	5	Potter	0
C. Runyon, Jr.	2	Corbin	0
Morgan	5	Strong	0
Street	1	Patteson	0
Total	23	Total	0

E. P. Fischer Won Play-Off.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 10.—The tie for second place in Saturday's handicap in the Niagara international golf tournament was played this morning, and E. P. Fischer was the winner.

NOTES OF GOLF INTEREST.

Harry Vardon will play a thirty-six-hole exhibition match at the Hartford Golf Club on Tuesday, Sept. 18. For the eighteen holes in the morning he will play against the best ball of J. H. T. Brown and William Watson.

The qualifying round for the golf championship of the Philadelphia Cricket Club was played on Saturday. Eight members qualified in the thirty-six-hole match, the leader being Fergus W. Mackie, whose total was 163 strokes. The competition will be continued this week at match play.

Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the Yale champion, and who won both the Point Judith and Newport tournaments last week, made the winning gross score in the tournament last Saturday on the Wannamoisett golf links, near Providence. He did 85 for the eighteen holes, beating Abram Barker by 2 strokes.

B. S. Horne, one of Pittsburg's leading golfers, and who frequently appears in metropolitan tournaments, won the chief trophy in open event at Niagara-on-the-Lake by defeating Charles Hunter, the home club champion, by 1 hole in a 19-hole match.

The Myopia Hunt Club announces an open golf tournament for Sept. 21 and 22. The course has been greatly improved lately and the 18 holes have the long playing distance of 6,110 yards, with a stiff bogy score of 81 strokes.

The Massapequa Golf Club recently has been organized on Long Island. The links have nine holes, the hazards are largely of nature's handiwork, including water courses, ditches, plowed ground, hedges, and trees, but there are artificial bunkers as well. The nine holes cover a distance of one and a half miles. The green was laid out under the direction of Henry K. White, Jr., and Theodore N. Ripsom, both of New York. The Board of Governors consists of Joseph De Long of Brooklyn, Charles B. Best, Theodore N. Ripsom, T. C. Schneider, all of New York, and Edward H. Floyd-Jones of Massapequa.

TENNIS PLAYERS AT YONKERS.

Tournament for Hudson River Association Championship Begun.

The annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the Hudson River Association was started yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Amackassin Club, in Yonkers. Play will be continued throughout the week, and the finals are expected to be reached Friday and Saturday. The first day's scores were as follows:

Championship Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—S. F. Thayer beat R. Brownson, 6—3, 7—5.

First Round—S. F. Thayer beat F. R. Smith, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3; H. B. Hatch beat E. P. Davis, 6—1, 6—2; H. D. Betts beat G. A. Flagg, 6—2, 6—0; D. R. Todd beat W. H. Pouch, 6—1, 6—3.

Championship Women's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Elizabeth Hale beat Miss May Fitch, 6—1, 6—3.

Women's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Pauline Lowerre and Miss Miriam Birdseye beat Miss Elizabeth Hale and Miss May Fitch, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Lawn Tennis at Sleepy Hollow.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club's tournament was finished here this morning, the uncompleted challenge match for the trophy between J. P. Paret and H. H. Hackett being the only play. Only two games were needed to decide this match, which had been postponed from Saturday afternoon. The score stood at two sets to one in Paret's favor and five-all in the fourth set when play began to-day. Both of the next two games were won by Paret, and they gave him the match and the Sleepy Hollow Challenge Cup for another year, he having won it once before.

The score follows:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—J. P. Paret (challenger) beat H. H. Hackett, (holder,) 6—1, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

Candidates for the College Eleven Depart for Branford.

TWENTY MEN IN THE SQUAD

Other Players Who Hope to Get on the Team Will Go Later for Preliminary Work and Practice.

Twenty sturdy-looking young men, candidates for the Columbia University football team, boarded a train at the Grand Central at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Branford, Conn., where the squad is to go through two weeks of preliminary practice before the opening of college.

Among the twenty were the familiar faces of Harold Weekes, whose touch-down in the Yale game last year won the day for Columbia and intercollegiate fame for himself; Capt. Simons, still troubled by an old "football knee" that may keep him out of the game this year; Shirley Erving, last year's centre, and H. Van Hovenberg, who played an excellent game at quarter back as substitute a year ago. The other men who left yesterday were Arthur D. Weekes, A. S. Austin, R. E. Ashley, B. H. Boyesen, A. H. Boyesen, H. C. McCullom, B. S. Manton, A. English, F. L. Tyson, E. J. Edwards, P. English, L. C. Boehm, T. M. Hamilton, R. S. Hamilton, and C. I. Rogers.

Fifteen more candidates are expected to go to Branford before the end of the week. Among these will be Morley, Wright, Knapp, and Smyth, all of last year's team. F. L. Le Prince, E. L. Fay, "Joe" Knipe, and "Johnny" Wolf, old players who have excellent chances of getting on the team, are also expected to join the squad later.

Coach George Sanford was unable to accompany the candidates to Branford yesterday, but will join them at the training quarters to-day. He will be assisted in the preliminary work by Trainers Ernest Hjertberg and "Bill" Kerry, and Dr. A. J. Kenyon may join the staff of coaches and trainers at Branford. Ex-Captain George Wilson has sent word that he will make an effort to get to Branford this week, and Coach Sanford is looking forward to aid from him in developing the backs. Slocovitch, who played end last year, is also expected to join the squad before it leaves Branford. Though unable to enter college this year, he will probably remain with the team during the first few weeks of practice, and will devote himself to developing new end players, of which the squad is greatly in need.

Before their departure for Branford yesterday the twenty members of the squad, together with Coach Sanford and Assistant Manager Kelly, met for luncheon at the Murray Hill Hotel and discussed plans for the season. Mr. Sanford expressed belief that this year's team would prove even stronger than that of 1899, although hard work would be necessary to round the squad into form. The usual preliminary drill in the groundwork of the game, together with occasional line-ups, will be gone through at Branford until college opens, about Sept. 26. This practice, it is hoped, will get the old players in condition to form the nucleus of a 'Varsity team, and give the coaches opportunity to learn the capabilities of the new candidates. After the opening of college it is likely that a system of class teams will be established, so that every one in the university with football ambitions will have the chance to develop any natural ability he may have.

Both Coach Sanford and Capt. Simons seem encouraged over the outlook this Fall. Seven of last year's 'Varsity players and several substitutes will be available at the beginning for the 'Varsity eleven, and the new candidates include several men of promise. The old backs who will appear on the gridiron again this Fall are Capt. Simons, Morley, and Harold Weekes. Wright, who played centre in many of the big games last year, will probably win the position again. Knapp and Smyth will return to their old places at tackle, and Erving Shirley, who alternated at centre with Wright last Fall, will be tried at guard. "Tom" Williams, a strong substitute guard last year, will likely gain a regular place on the 'Varsity this Fall. From among "Joe" Knipe, L. F. Le Prince, and E. L. Fay, a trio of great promise, another line man may be chosen.

Harold Weekes and Capt. Simons, providing the latter's knee permits him to play, are the strongest half back candidates, and are not likely to be displaced by new material. Morley, who played half back last year, will be tried at quarter, and since ex-Capt. Wilson is out of the game, he is the most likely candidate in sight. Van Hovenberg, Arthur Weekes, and "Johnny" Wolf are his rivals for this position.

It is in ends and punters that the squad is weakest. Slocovitch, Neidlinger, Putnam, and McCuskell, last year's 'Varsity and substitute end men, are all out of college now, and H. S. Johnson, the runner, is the only distinguished candidate who has yet appeared. The old full backs, Norman, Denman, Jones, and Larendon, are also missing this year, and the only hope for these positions lies in the new material. What surprises the new candidates have in store for Columbia's well-wishers, and what players of ability will doubtless be found among the fifty or twenty untried aspirants, will probably be disclosed in the preliminary practice at Branford.

Butterworth to Coach Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 10.—Frank Butterworth, a former captain of Yale's football team, was in this city Sunday. He had a long conference with Walter Camp, Yale's athletic adviser. Mr. Butterworth was offered the position of head coach of the football team, but he refused. It is understood, however, that he will be a leading coach in the coming season.

BLOODED HORSES BURNED.

J. Richmond Gibb's Barn and Contents Destroyed at Islip.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 10.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the large stable and barn belonging to J. Richmond Gibb of Brooklyn, at Islip. A fire alarm was turned in, but owing to inadequate water pressure the firemen could do nothing. The water did not rise eight feet from the nozzle. The buildings were burned to the ground, with their contents.

Three blooded horses were burned to death.

The fire spread to the stable of J. H. Halstead of New York, whose Summer place adjoins that of Mr. Gibb's. The loss by the fire will be over $5,000. This is partly covered by insurance.

TEACHER TAKES ACID.

Miss Tichnor of Plainfield Dies After Great Suffering.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10.—The residents of this city were shocked to-day to learn of the sudden death of Miss Clara Tichnor, a popular teacher in the public schools. Miss Tichner, who was thirty-five years of age, had been a teacher in the public schools for fourteen years.

Her family and friends were reticent to-day when asked for particulars, but as far as can be learned Miss Tichnor was discovered by her mother lying in bed in her room last night suffering great pain. To Dr. Jenkins, who was called, the young woman refused to give any information as to the cause of her illness.

The doctor saw symptoms of poison and resorted to the usual remedy, and by applying a stomach pump, it is alleged, found that Miss Tichnor had taken acid. The physician did everything in his power to save her life, but she died this morning.

Held for the Matthews Murder.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—A Coroner's inquest was held to-day in the case of William Matthews, a colored man, fifty years of age, who was found murdered on the road near Pleasantville on the morning of Sept. 8. The jury held John Mathis, a white man, guilty of the murder of Matthews, and Richard Mathis, John's brother, an accessory. John is now in custody. His brother is a fugitive.

To Arbitrate Sealers' Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—United States Minister Pierce, at St. Petersburg, to-day signed a protocol arranging for the arbitration of the claims of American sealers for the seizure of their vessels by the Russian Government about six years ago. Dr. Asser, a Dutch publicist, is named as arbitrator.

The PIANOLA

Is a piano-player It is for sale Its price is $250

The Pianola in use with upright piano.

The Pianola does not in any way injure the piano, and when not in use can be removed to another part of the room.

By its aid *any one* can play any piano. Expression can be regulated by the player.

To sell it is the business of the Aeolian Company and the object of this advertisement.

The fact that the Pianola is a commercial article in no way detracts from its value to you.

It is an instrument of widespread interest.

Paderewski says so.

Every pianist of prominence says so.

It has interested the musical profession to such an extent that a critical examination has followed; this in turn has resulted in enthusiastic commendation.

Its interest to laymen, novice and skilled musician, is already proving the truth of Paderewski's words, by bringing thousands of these instruments in the homes of music lovers, making every member of the family a player with an unlimited repertory and making every piano a "live pleasure."

These facts are addressed to those who have not heard the Pianola, or who have heard it under unfavorable circumstances (for it is not claimed that a person devoid of all musical taste can get the same musical result from the Pianola as one who has this taste. What is claimed, however: that it requires no *musical knowledge*, and that inert musical taste which is now lying dormant in thousands of souls, is brought to life and developed by the constant hearing of good music. This also Paderewski asserts.)

Is there not sufficient strength of reason for you to call at our warerooms and hear the Pianola?

It need not be a question of buying. It is a question of hearing the Pianola and knowing what it is. Its purchase is a subsequent matter for you to decide. Our instruments are gladly shown to the merely curious as well as to intending purchasers.

PRICE $250.

(Can be bought by instalments if desired.)

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY,

18 West 23d Street, New York. 500 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

YACHT RACING AT NEWPORT.

The Esperanza Won in the Final for Mrs. Duryea's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The Esperanza and Dorothy raced in the finals this morning for Mrs. Herman B. Duryea's cup and to settle the championship of the fleet of thirty-footers. The Esperanza was sailed by W. Butler Duncan and the Dorothy by H. Yale Dolan, these two yachts having previously sailed in pairs with other yachts of the fleet and beaten them. The course was from Rose Island around Brenton's Reef Lightship, finishing at Rose Island. The wind was light from the northeast at the start, but shifted to southeast on the run home. The Esperanza won. The summary follows:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan	10:55	12:59:50	2:04:50
Dorothy, H. Y. Dolan	10:55	1:00:11	2:05:11

This afternoon the fleet raced for a cup offered by Almeric H. Paget. The course was from Brenton's Cove to a mark off the Jamestown shore, thence around Brenton's Reef Lightship, finishing at the wharf at Fort Adams. The wind was fairly strong from the southeast, and the race was close and interesting. The cup was won by the Dorothy, sailed by H. Yale Dolan. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. Y. Dolan	3:20	5:31:26	2:11:26
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	3:20	5:32:47	2:12:47
Esperanza, W. B. Duncan	3:20	5:33:39	2:13:39
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	3:20	5:33:58	2:13:58
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	3:20	5:34:25	2:14:25

THE GENESEE HOLDS THE CUP.

Accident to the Minota Beat Challenging

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. Bryan's Statement.

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform, and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected, I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated, and recommend an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose first to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba. Second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans. Third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of South and Central America, and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. A European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us, or to hold them as subjects, we propose the only alternative, namely, to give them their independence and guard them from molestation from without."

Mr. McKinley's View.

Would our opponents surrender to the insurgents, abandon our sovereignty, or cede it to them? If that be not their purpose, then it should be promptly disclaimed, for only evil can result from the hopes raised by our opponents in the minds of the Filipinos that, with their success at the polls in November, there will be a withdrawal of our army and of American sovereignty over the archipelago, the complete independence of the Tagalog people recognized, and the powers of government over all the other peoples of the archipelago conferred upon the Tagalog leaders.

The effect of a belief in the minds of the insurgents that this will be done has already prolonged the rebellion, and increases the necessity for the continuance of a large army. It is now delaying full peace in the archipelago and the establishment of civil governments, and has influenced many of the insurgents against accepting the liberal terms of amnesty offered by Gen. MacArthur under my direction. But for these false hopes a considerable reduction could have been had in our military establishment in the Philippines, and the realization of a stable Government would be already at hand.

The American people are asked by our opponents to yield the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to a small fraction of the population, a single tribe out of eighty or more inhabiting the archipelago, a fraction which wantonly attacked the American troops in Manila while in rightful possession under the protocol with Spain awaiting the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Senate, and which has since been in active, open rebellion against the United States. We are asked to transfer our sovereignty to a small minority in the islands without consulting the majority, and to abandon the largest portion of the population, which has been loyal to us to the cruelties of the guerrilla insurgent bands. More than this, we are asked to protect this minority in establishing a Government, and to this end repress all opposition of the majority. We are required to set up a stable Government in the interest of those who have assailed our sovereignty and fired upon our soldiers, and then maintain it at any cost or sacrifice against its enemies within and against those having ambitious designs from without.

GEN. WHEELER RETIRED.

By Other Retirements After Appointment the Place Will Go to Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A formal order was issued to-day by the War Department announcing the retirement of Brig-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who to-day reached the age limit of sixty-four years. Gen. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, was telegraphed to take charge of the affairs of the Department of the Lakes until the Department Commander arrived. It is expected that Gen. Otis will go to Chicago about Oct. 1 to assume command of the department.

The President did not make any appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Wheeler, but it is probable that the recommendation of Gen. Chaffee to have Col. Daggett appointed and retired will be carried out. It is also probable that Gen. Theodore Schwan, Colonel in the Adjutant General's Department and Brigadier General of Volunteers, will be appointed Brigadier General in the regular army and retired. This will leave the vacancy for Gen. Chaffee, whose regular rank is Colonel of Cavalry.

Orders for the Atlanta.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to have the Atlanta in readiness to go into commission on Saturday. She is to take the place of the Montgomery in the South Atlantic Squadron. The Montgomery is to go out of commission and undergo repairs. The Atlanta has been redecked, made fire-proof, and equipped with engines of greater power.

Inspection of the Baltimore.

An order was received from Washington yesterday by Capt. Forsyth of the cruiser Baltimore, now anchored off Tompkinsville, postponing the inspection of the ship until Sept. 15. The Baltimore will not be ready to go out of commission until about Sept. 25, and the men who expected to be discharged to-day will, in consequence, be compelled to serve until then. Nine members of the crew who were left at Greenock were passengers on the steamship Californian which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department:

Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the transport Thomas and is assigned to temporary duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Sheridan.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the transport Sheridan and assigned to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport Thomas.

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the senior member of the Board of Officers appointed Dec. 20, 1899, upon the arrival of that board at Fort Reno, O. T., for the purpose of accompanying the command that may be detailed to make a practical test of the emergency ration.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson is detached from the Baltimore, and will proceed home and wait orders.

Commander E. C. Pendleton is detached from the War College, Sept. 12, and ordered to duty in command of the Atlanta, Sept. 15.

Lieut. Commander J. T. Newton is detached from the New York yard, Sept. 14, and ordered to duty on the Atlanta as executive, Sept. 15.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg is detached from the New York and ordered to the Atlanta Sept. 15.

Lieut. W. S. Crosley is detached from the Baltimore and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign U. S. Macy is detached from the Texas and ordered to the Atlanta as watch and division officer, Sept. 15.

Cadet H. H. Royall's order of Aug. 29 is modified; he is detached from the Montgomery, Sept. 12, and ordered to the Atlanta Sept. 15, instead of to the North Atlantic Station.

Surgeon M. F. Gates is detached from the Norfolk Hospital, Sept. 12, and ordered to the Atlanta Sept. 12.

Passed Asst. Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick is ordered to duty at the Norfolk Hospital when detached from the Montgomery.

Passed Asst. Paymaster E. W. Bosnaffon is ordered to the League Island yard Sept. 15, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymaster W. B. Rogers is detached from the League Island yard Sept. 10 and ordered to the Atlanta Sept. 15.

Asst. Naval Constructor R. M. Watt is detached from the New York yard Sept. 24 and ordered to duty at Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., and Morris Heights, N. Y., Sept. 25.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The training ship Buffalo arrived at Colombo to-day.

The Scindia, en route for China, has sailed from Naples for Malta.

The Monongahela arrived at Lisbon yesterday.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S TRIP.

Capt. Albers Says She Was Not Pushed to the Limit—What Capt. Engelbart Says.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Capt. Albers of the Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland, which arrived at Plymouth this morning on her way to Hamburg, said the ship was in no way pushed to her utmost, and he is confident that the Deutschland is capable of still better things. The engineer also is enthusiastic over the working of the machinery, and confirmed the statement that the engines were not pushed.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Sept. 10.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Capt. Engelbart, which sailed from New York Sept. 4 for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Bremen, dropped anchor here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Engelbart, speaking of the record-breaking trip by the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, just completed, said there was no racing on his part. He thought his reduced average was due to the calm weather experienced on the voyage. He added that not having forced draught like the Deutschland, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse could not get up as much steam as the other vessel. The daily runs of the Kaiser Wilhelm were as follows: 490, 514, 519, 520, 520, and 505 knots, to Cherbourg. The average speed was 22.40 knots per hour.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The passengers of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland and North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, who have arrived in Paris, say there was no excitement during the race. The steamers were only in sight of each other one day. The Deutschland overhauled her rival on Wednesday afternoon, after sighting her in the morning, and by 5 in the evening had again lost her from view, and never saw her afterward. There were no communications between the two vessels.

Agent Emil Boas of the Hamburg-American Line received a telegram from Capt. Albers of the Deutschland yesterday morning stating that during the trip the extraordinary horse power of 36,013 was developed.

Gustav Schwab, the agent of the North German Lloyd Line, whose boat, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is said to have raced with the Deutschland, insisted that there had been no race. Mr. schwab sent a message of congratulation to the Hamburg-American Line on its steamer's performance.

TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS.

Great Britain Will Judge Those Made on Their Individual Merits.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Colonial Office says that the British Government issued a notice in South Africa Sept. 8, to the effect that every concession granted by the late Government of the Transvaal Republic will be considered by her Majesty's Government on its merits.

The British Government reserves the right to decline to recognize or to modify any concession. The commission having the matter in charge will begin its sittings Oct. 1.

Buller Defeats Burghers.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The War Office has received a report from Lord Roberts saying Gen. Buller, Sept. 8, attacked and captured the Boer position at Spitzkop. He adds that the Boers retreated over a narrow causeway, losing heavily. The British had thirteen men killed and twenty-five wounded.

New Post for Baden-Powel.

PRETORIA, Sept. 10.—Gen. Baden-Powell has been appointed Chief of the Transvaal police.

THE CZAR'S SENTIMENTS.

Hopes that The Hague Conference Will Form the Basis for Universal Peace.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10.—Replying to the telegraphic message forwarded to the Czar Sept. 4, on the occasion of the placing in the Foreign Office archives of the ratifications of the agreements and treaties resulting from the Peace Conference, his Majesty, after expressing his sincere thanks, concludes:

"God grant that the labors in which these gentlemen have taken such active part may serve as the basis for the establishment, even though in the distant future, of universal peace, which is the goal of Christian civilization."

Elections to Norway's Storthing.

CHRISTIANA, Norway, Sept. 10.—The triennial elections to the Storthing, or Great Court, of Norway were concluded today. The new Storthing will contain seventy-seven Rightists and thirty-seven Leftists, as compared with seventy-nine Rightists and thirty-five Leftists in the previous Storthing.

Chief Justice Fights Apothecary.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Herr von Erestein, Chief Justice of Darmes-Salaam, on the Zanzibar coast, recently fought a bloodless duel with an apothecary named Wilms. Both men are now in Germany to answer for the offense.

A Week's Deaths from Cholera.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that the deaths from cholera for the week ending Sept. 1 were: Native States, 1,930; British Districts, 4,021.

British Warships Use American Coal.

BEAR HAVEN, Ireland, Sept. 10.—The ships of the British Channel Squadron are now here, refilling their bunkers with American coal from colliers chartered by the Admiralty.

Kaiser Showers Decorations.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a list of 300 decorations and titles conferred by Emperor William upon persons in Pomerania in commemoration of his visit.

TURKEY ORDERS CRUISERS.

Six of Them Will Be Built in the German Yards at Kiel.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Consul General at Constantinople, in a recent letter written from Binghamton, N. Y., says:

"I am informed by the manager of the exposition of American goods recently opened in Constantinople that by an imperial irade the Turkish Government has just placed an order for six cruisers with the German shipbuilding yards at Kiel, and that the Minister of Marine signed on the 10th ult. a contract for two torpedo boats of the newest pattern, which are nearly completed in the Ansaldo shipbuilding yards at Genoa. It is reported that these torpedo boats will be delivered in Constantinople in about four months from Aug. 1."

M. DELONCLE TO LECTURE.

The Distinguished Frenchman to Talk on Astronomy Here.

R. C. Coldwell, President of the Southern Lyceum Bureau of Louisville, Ky., who arrived yesterday from Paris on La Bretagne, has secured the consent of M. Francois Deloncle, the distinguished French savant, to deliver a series of lectures on astronomy in the United States, beginning next January. M. Deloncle will bring with him the telescope which is now on exhibition at the exposition in the Palais de l'Optique.

The telescope is the largest one ever built, and its conception and construction are entirely due to M. Deloncle, who employed the greatest skill in Europe in its

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator W. M. Stewart, Nevada; J. B. Speed, Louisville.

HOLLAND—Ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James H. Manning, Albany; Congressman J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester.

FIFTH AVENUE—George E. Baldwin, Honolulu; G. W. Aldridge, Rochester.

HOFFMAN—H. W. Emerson, North Carolina.

GRAND—Gen. George W. Nye, Boston.

GILSEY—G. W. Agee, Memphis.

ALBEMARLE—S. M. Leake, Calcutta.

IMPERIAL—W. J. Grjswold, Durham, N. C.; Telfar Stockton, Jacksonville.

MARLBOROUGH—Salvador V. M. Ybor, Havana.

SAVOY—Milton H. Kohn, Chicago; J. R. Curlee, St. Louis.

MANHATTAN—W. E. Gardner, Syracuse; George Tod, Youngstown, Ohio.

EVERETT—John R. Proctor, Washington.

EMPIRE—Charles S. Francis, Troy; J. P. Hanson, Macon.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Steger, H. W., Pulaski, N. Y., dry goods; Bay State Hotel.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss B. Hannan, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.

Dunn, S. H., Union City, Ind.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kirschbaum, R., Company, Union City, Ind.; A. Rietons, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Garfunkel & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; A. J. and C. Garfunkel, dry goods; 464 Broadway.

Barnard, Summer & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. and R. W. Summer, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. K. Maloney, notions and fancy goods; M. A. Stupp, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Halle Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Halle, hats; Hotel Netherland.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Jaeckel, ribbons; Miss Taylor, gloves; 57 White Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Grant, boys' clothings; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Leith, boys' clothing; 57 White Street.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Black, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Crossman, notions; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Cook, infants' wear; Hannah O'Connor, petticoats; 2 Walker Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions; F. S. Collins, notions; W. T. Henderson, laces; L. Machelmer, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. B. Peck, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Hengarer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, dress goods; Mr. Miller, notions; Mr. Boyle, silk department; Mr. Wisseman, dress goods department; 377 Broadway.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. W. Johnston, Jr., domestics; 258 Church Street.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; C. Marks, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hoffman House.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery; 55 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hunter, hosiery and underwear; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Walker, notions and furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; T. P. Lyman, furnishing goods; A. Calder, cloaks; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Fiske & Breen, Ottawa, Ill.; F. L. Fiske, clothing; Gilsey House.

O'Keefe, T. J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; T. J. O'Keefe, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Davis Brothers, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. A. Davis, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jackson, W., & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; C. A. Jackson, furnishing goods; Bay State Hotel.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; D. Mayer, dress goods; 377 Broadway.

Kaufman & Isaacs, New Orleans, La.; C. A. Kaufman, domestics, dress goods, silks, and carpets; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

McGuire, M. H., St. Augustine, Fla., dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Dudley, J. D., Flemingsbury, Ky., dry goods; P. S. Dudley, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

McNally, J. A., Pittsburg, Penn., woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; T. O'Neil, dress goods and silks; Holland House.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rositch, flannels; 450 Broome Street.

Lanham & Sons, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, cloaks and laces; St. Denis Hotel.

Watts Dry Goods Co., Parkersburg, West Va.; S. P. Watts, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Smith, furnishing goods; 7 Waverley Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Bonewitz, D. B., Sons, Vanwert, Ohio; L. B. Bonewitz, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Murphy Dry Goods Co., Springfield, Ohio; C. Drake, dress goods and silks; Hotel Vendome.

Hunter, A. S. & J., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fuhrman, notions and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Seely, notions; 52 Franklin Street.

Frankels, Desmoines, Iowa; G. Robinson, ladies' and infants' wear; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Lyon Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; D. T. Lyon, dry goods; J. J. Cohen, clothing and furnishing goods; L. Herzog, hosiery and gloves; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Malley, E., Co., New Haven, Conn.; R. M. Knight, stationery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dickieson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Fourqurean, J. M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. M. Fourqurean, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; T. H. Ford, dress goods and silks; 7 Waverley Place; Hotel Cadillac.

Bundy Bothers & Crittneden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; W. C. and E. A. Bundy, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, cloaks, hosiery and gloves; R. Sautter, furnishing goods, ladies and infants' wear, laces, and notions; Hotel Albert.

Adams, George B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; Miss D. Gould, ladies and infants' wear; 410 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, linens, white goods, and laces; N. B. Hyde, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

McAdam, Ralston & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, dry goods; 55 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Greentree, A., Richmond, Va.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Wathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, dry goods; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, fancy goods, and laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. Koch, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albertt.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. W. Greene, silks; T. Clark, hosiery; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Bun, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. G. Knowles, dry goods; Miss Jones, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; Criterion Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, dry goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; M. L. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Meekes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Goldenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Grinsfelder, J. & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; H. Grinsfelder, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Holsman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holsman, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. J. Hamburger, piece goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Field, muslin underwear; Miss Pasco, corsets; A. J. Wells, dress goods, silks, and linings; M. Hochschild, domestic linens and laces; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, laces, embroideries, art novelties, jewelry, notions, and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Van Derpyl, hosiery and underwear; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods and embroideries; J. M. Griffiths, laces; 467 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, cloaks, wash goods, and ribbons; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks; 48 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rowe, C. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. W. Greene, cloaks, underwear, corsets, and furnishing goods; 286 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; M. Wynman, jewelry;

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Light to fresh winds, mostly easterly.

Since Sunday night the storm has moved northward from northwest Texas to extreme north central Kansas, with diminished intensity. It has caused heavy rains in Kansas and also showers in the States immediately surrounding. Nothing has as yet been received from the Texas coast. In addition, there were showers and thunder storms over the northern upper lake region, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Warm weather has continued east of the Mississippi River, except in New England, with a considerable rise over the upper lake region. Temperatures have fallen 10 to 20 degrees over the districts in the Central West, where rain fell.

Temperatures will continue high in the East and South. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly easterly. On the south coast there will be light to fresh east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	63	70	74
6 A. M.	59	69	72
9 A. M.	65	76	76
12 M.	69	78	80
3 P. M.	69	78	80
6 P. M.	65	75	74
9 P. M.	64	74	74
12 P. M.	62	74	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75%
Weather Bureau.....74%
Corresponding date 1899.....64%
Corresponding date for last twenty years....68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 12 noon. The minimum temperature was 69 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M., the barometer registered 30.17; at 8 P. M., it registered 30.13. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:37	Sun sets...6:16	Moon rises..7:32	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:55	Gov. Isl'd...9:22	H. Gate..11:18
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:19	Gov. Isl'd...9:40	H. Gate..11:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Regusa, Brazil	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. §16.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §16 and up to Sept. §20, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania due at New York Sept. §29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Aug. 30.
Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Kensington, Antwerp, Sept. 1.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Wells City, Swansea, Aug. 28.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Albano, Havre, Aug. 29.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 9.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 2.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 8.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Fluminense, Para, Sept. 3.
Kansas City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Sept. 8.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 8.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Sept. 6 and Charleston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen, Amsterdam Aug. 30 and Boulogne 31st, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Glenara, (Br.,) Hart, Glasgow Aug. 28, in ballast to Benham & Boyesen. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Bretagne, (Fr.,) Allx, Havre Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:12 A. M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Clarke, Liverpool Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Manna Hata, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Brownless, Girgenti, &c., Aug. 11, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:05 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Avery, Brunswick Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Harmann, (Ger.,) Gellrich, Progreso, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. to James. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 A. M.

SS Captain Bennett, (Nor.,) Olsen, Porto Plata, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Long, Kingston, &c., Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:02 A. M.

SS Morris, (Fr.,) Sagois, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 22, with mdse. and one passenger to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS California, (Br.,) Perry, Glasgow Aug. 30 and Moville 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Transit, (Nor.,) Dahl, Tilt Cove, N. F., Sept. 3, with copper ore to the American Metal Co.—vessel to Harry T. Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Halsey, New Orleans Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Anderson, Avonmouth Aug. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 P. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 6 and Wilmington, N. C., 8th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Richmond, Va., with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10, 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

City of Macon, for Boston.
SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) for Norfolk.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) for Rio Janeiro and Santos.

Spoken.

Bark Star of the East, (Br.,) Rogers, from New York for Wellington, &c., was spoken July 30 in lat. 10, lon. 29.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York via Plymouth for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 8 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:15 A. M. yesterday.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New York via Hamburg, arr. at Swinemunde Sept. 7.

SS Rokeby, (Br.,) Capt. Jobson, from Baltimore and New York via Manilla, arr. at Yokohama previous to Sept. 8.

SS Consuelo, (Br.,) Capt. Watson, from New York via Gravesend, arr. at Hull Sept. 8.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool Sept. 8.

SS Fouesnel, (Fr.,) Capt. Calmaut, from New York via Pauillac, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Belgravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Louisiana, (Dan.,) Capt. Jensen, sld. from Shields for New York Sept. 8.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, from Palermo for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Saxon Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jamieson, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Princess Irene, (Ger.,) from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Heady to-day.

SS Syracusa, (Ger.,) Capt. Behrmann, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 6.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New York, arr. at Antwerp Sept. 8.

SS Indramayo, (Br.,) Capt. Trotter, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Melbourne Sept. 8.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, sld. from Copenhagen for New York Sept. 5.

SS Maristow, (Br.,) (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from St. Lucia for New York Sept. 7.

SS Genesee, (Br.,) Scott, from New York for Sunderland, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Wilhelmi, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo Sept. 8.

SS Princess Irene, (Ger.,) sld. from Bremen for Cherbourg and New York yesterday.

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Of Virginia,

Springs Nos. 1 and 2,

A Natural and Powerful Antidote

For URIC ACID or GOUT POISON.

Alexander Haig, M. A., M. D., Oxon, F. R. C. P., *London,* in his work on "Uric Acid in Causation of Disease," gives **Excess of Uric Acid in the Blood as the cause of Gout, Rheumatism, Calculi of the Kidney and Bladder, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Heart Affections, Nervous Depression, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Insanity, Asthma, Suicide, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St.
(UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
921 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32

Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HINT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM ARBOUR, HENRY S. MANNING, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, MYRON T. HERRICK, CHAS. R. CULEN, EMERSON McMILLIN, JAMES M. DONALD, GEORGE CROKER, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, S. G. T. DODD, JOEL F. FREEMAN, WILLIAM E. SPIER, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. REDMOND, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, C. I. HUDSON, WILLARD BROWN, PHILIP LEHMAN, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, FRANK JAY GOULD, WILLIAM A. CLARK.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 3.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

35	253	381	496	721
52	280	396	500	722
58	306	442	511	723
81	375	464	548	749

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, September 5th, 1900.

We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of January, 1901, at 110 per cent., together with the coupons maturing January 1, 1901, ($1,125 per bond.)
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Comstock Tunnel Co. 4 per cent. Income Bonds.
1,000 shares Comstock Tunnel Co., $2 each.
25 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
1,000 shares Eagle River Mining and Manufacturing Co., $5 per share.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$15,000 State of North Carolina 6% Special Tax Bds., due 1898 & 1899.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shs. Chesebrough Mfg. Co.
150 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 4% Gold Bond, 1953.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
FOR SALE BY
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
27, 29 PINE STREET.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

22 Wall Street, New York, September 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
On October 16, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 21st, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 1st, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.
Denver, Colorado, September 7th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND8 Nos. 13 & 14.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1900, such dividend to be payable Oct. 10th, 1900, in cash to stockholders of record Sept. 20th, 1900. Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 20th and will reopen 10 A. M. Oct. 11th. JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10th, 1900.
SIXTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on September 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, October 1st, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company.
New York, September 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of Niles-Bement-Pond Co. has been declared by the Board of Directors payable Sept. 20.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 15, and reopen at 10 A. M. Sept. 21st.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of Sept., 1900.
Dated New York, August 14th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-laws of the Company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1900.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1900.

REPORT OF JAMAICA BANK.

Statement of the
BANK OF JAMAICA,
BOROUGH OF QUEENS,
At the Close of Business, September 4, 1900.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts	$332,021.52
Mortgages	52,050.00
Bonds	31,400.00
Banking house and lot	32,500.00
Due from banks	33,052.13
Cash in bank	104,553.03
Cash on hand	71,566.35
	$659,543.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	8,740.80
Deposits	550,802.23
	$659,543.03

OFFICERS.
JOHN H. SUTPHIN, President.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice President.
WILLIAM D. LLEWELLYN, Acting Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm of McINTYRE & WARDWELL has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A limited partnership has been formed by Thomas A. McIntyre, James G. Marshall and Thomas W. Moorehead, all of the former firm, with Herman O. Armour as special partner, under the firm name of McIntyre & Marshall, to continue the business.
All the offices of the former firm have been retained.
Dated New York, September 10, 1900.

McIntyre & Marshall,
New York Produce Exchange Building.

T. B. GILMAN CONTROLLER.

His Appointment Is Signed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, as Acting Governor, to-day signed the commission of Theodore P. Gilman as Controller of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Col. W. J. Morgan.

Theodore P. Gilman was born in New Jersey in 1857, but has made his home in this city since 1859. He received his education in the public schools of the city and was graduated from the old Thirteenth Street school, known as "Tom Hunter's School," in 1871. Mr. Gilman at once identified himself with the poultry business of his father. He was one of the early members of the New York Mercantile Association and belongs to the Commercial, Colonial, and West Side Republican Clubs. He has always been a Republican and is a resident of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Newark Savings Bank Resumes.
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Dime Savings Institution, which suspended on July 13, owing to an alleged defalcation on the part of Charles R. Westervelt, its Treasurer, resumed business to-day. There was a large crowd of depositors on hand when the bank opened and they were paid off in full as quickly as they presented their new passbooks, which had been issued during the past week. A couple of policemen were on hand in anticipation of a run, but there was no trouble.

Illinois Steel Company Resumes.
MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—After being idle for ten weeks the Illinois Steel Company's Bay View plant will resume operations today, when the force of 900 men will be put to work in the four mills. Late last night the men accepted the new wage arrangement proposed by the company. The new scale adopted is based on the scale of the past two years, and the net earnings of the men will be practically the same as during that period.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 10	119,388
To date this year	77,213,652
Corresponding date last year	124,696,075

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 10	$927,600
To date this year	$338,510,890
Corresponding date last year	$370,139,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅛	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	People's Gas	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅛	Reading 1st pf.	1
Gas. & El. B. Co.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Iowa Central	⅛	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Louis. & Nash.	⅛	U. S. Express	⅛
Manhattan	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Ice	⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅛
A. Smelt. & Ref. pf	½	National Biscuit	½
Gt. North. pf.	⅛	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Int. Paper	2½	Wis. Central	½
Kan. City South.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	3⅛
Kan. C. South. pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were;

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1⅛	Kan. City So. 3s	1
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.	1	Wheel. & L. E. Imp. 5s	1
Chi., M. & St. P.			
Chi. & Pac. 6s	1⅛		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & N. W. s. f. 6s.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was generally quite indifferent to the news of the day and developed no new feature. Trading continued professional and within narrow lines, barely 118,000 shares of stock being dealt in. Of this number London contributed perhaps 10,000 shares, the dealings mostly representing sales.

During the day the letter of acceptance of President McKinley received attention in the Street, the comments being generally very favorable. Conservative interests expressed gratification that the President had brought the financial feature of the campaign so prominently to the foreground, the opinion being that this would awaken the Republicans to a fuller realization of the dangers of the apathy and overconfidence lately so much dwelt upon by Mr. Hanna and other party leaders.

The postponement of the threatened strike in the anthracite district gave better tone to the coal stocks and resulted in higher prices. The upward movement, however, was not as substantial as might have been expected, though this was due, probably, to advices received in the Street to the effect that the strike, though deferred, seemed to be almost unavoidable.

The early news from Galveston telling of the great property damage there, and fully borne out by later reports, had little depressing market effect. The stocks of railways operating in that State in some instances, indeed, actually showed advances, and this though the likelihood of much damage to the systems was admitted. Ordinarily, such a tale of calamity would certainly have resulted in lower figures. The movement of prices in the Southwestern railway group yesterday is, therefore, of more than passing significance. If stocks do not go up, they assuredly do not go down. That securities are held in strong hands is more than a passing fancy. Once election uncertainty is out of the way this fact is not unlikely to have ample demonstration.

The figures showing the result of the Maine election will be watched with interest. In the Street yesterday many estimates as to the probable Republican majority were made, some of them based on reports received from sources likely to have fairly reliable information. The general trend of these advices was to the effect that the Republicans were counting on about 30,000 or more plurality, while the Democrats thought that the figures would certainly be cut down to below 25,000.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was the most active stock on the list, more than 24,000 shares being traded in—nearly one-fourth of the entire market transactions. The activity was for the most part in the afternoon, when large blocks of stock changed hands, the quotation running up rather sharply to 56. At that figure, however, a good deal of long stock came out and though repeated efforts were made to force the price higher, the quotation was not advanced. In connection with the stock movement is the rather interesting story in the Street is that the young son of a leading financier is long of the stock and the quotation is being held up in order to enable him to unload. This sympathetic side of Wall Street is a new feature and the story must needs be taken with some few grains of salt. The truth is that there seems to be a contest on between the bulls and the bears in the stock, with the bears fighting every fractional advance above 56. Yesterday, talk of a Democratic split at Saratoga and of the withdrawal of Tammany opposition to the Brooklyn property was used by the bulls to advance the stock.

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INTERNATIONAL PAPER common stock was the weakest active issue on the list, declining 2⅛ points on trading in 1,600 shares. In explanation of the decline it was stated at the office of the company that it was due, apparently, to a large block of stock being thrown on the market when no buyers were at hand. "The stock, however, was well taken," said an official of the company, "the offering being probably intended to cause a larger break than it did. Our earnings are most satisfactory, with every one of our mills having all they can do. I do not look for any resumption of the dividend on the common stock for some time to come."

***

JERSEY CENTRAL and READING first preferred were advanced by short covering, induced by the early reports of a delay in the ordering of the coal miners' strike, and of some talk that it might finally be averted. Jersey Central rose 1⅝ on trading in 350 shares, while the Reading stock gained a point on transactions involving 4,100 shares. Other than the short covering buying there was little demand for either stock, the upward movement ceasing with the covering ended.

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ATCHISON, SOUTHERN PACIFIC and MISSOURI PACIFIC were little affected by the news of the destructive cyclone in Texas, though the early stories of the great damage to property were fully confirmed by the later reports. Atchison common, as a matter of fact, advanced ¼, though the preferred fell off ⅜. Southern Pacific lost ⅝, while Missouri Pacific gained ⅛. Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred suffered most of all, losing ⅜ on trading in 970 shares.

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PEOPLE'S GAS moved rather irregularly, at one time selling up to 91⅝, but closing rather weak at 91¼. The early advance was due to short covering, principally by Western interests, but on every little advance long stock came out. The reports from Chicago continued unfavorable, the prediction being made that before the end of the present week the price of gas in that city will fall to 25 cents. The talk of municipal ownership is being used as a bear card against the stock.

***

SUGAR TRUST stock, though not especially active, was on the whole strong, the net advance totaling nearly a full point. During the day it was said that a number of the refineries not only of the trust, but of the independent companies, would be forced to shut down because of the shortage of raw sugars. In the trade the story was said to be without foundation, and it was stated that several large consignments of raws were expected this week.

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AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY preferred stock rose a full point on trading in a little over 200 shares. It was said that the buying was by friends of the management of the company, and was predicated on the excellent earnings of the company.

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WELLS-FARGO EXPRESS stock was dealt in to the extent of 200 shares, resulting in a net decline of 2⅝ points. The offering of the stock in the limited market appeared to be the only reason for the decline.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY PREFERRED stock, which last week was lifted at one time above 55 on the strength of the report that an increased dividend might be declared, was traded in to the extent of 2,000 shares, with the close, 54½, marking no net change. During the day the Directors met and declared the same dividend as was declared six months ago—1¼ per cent. This, however, was all that well-informed interests in the Street had expected, the report of a probable increase being put out by a pool expressly for speculative purposes.

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KANSAS CITY and SOUTHERN stocks were a feature of the market, the common at one time selling down to 7 and the preferred to 27½. The close, however, was much better, the final figures showing a net decline of only ⅛ for each stock. Continued liquidation by Western interests was said to be responsible for the weakness of the stocks.

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WISCONSIN CENTRAL preferred lost 3⅜ points on trading in 500 shares. There was no news to explain the decline.

COLORADO FUEL'S YEAR.

The annual pamphlet report of Colorado Fuel and Iron, issued yesterday, showing a surplus of $931,051 for the year, after the payment of all charges, dividends, and the setting off of $384,043 as a sinking fund, was in the Street regarded as very favorable, though its market effect was not consequential. The figures are for the fiscal year ended June 30, and show as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$10,730,029	$8,164,809	$2,185,220
Op. expenses	8,000,348	7,106,717	893,631
Net earnings	$2,340,681	$1,058,092	$1,291,550
Other income	44,395	36,533	8,412
Total income	$2,394,075	$1,005,675	$1,299,001
Fixed charges and taxes	453,014	453,020	*15
Balance	$1,941,062	$642,846	$1,290,016
Sinking fund	384,043	328,868	55,165
Balance	$1,557,019	$313,778	$1,243,841
Interest and exch.	35,125	35,258	*133
Surp. appl. to div.	$1,522,494	$277,520	$1,244,974
Dividends	590,843		590,843
Surplus	$931,651	$277,520	$654,131
Previous surplus	393,694		
Prof. & loss sur.	$1,525,345		

*Decrease.

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The report says, among other things:

The net earnings of the fuel department show an increase of $140,675 and the iron department an increase of $1,128,855. In the fuel department the production of coal increased 212,568 tons and of coke 46,858 tons.

The application of net earnings to sinking funds has been on the usual basis as regards assumed depreciation on account of coal and iron ore mined, and an arbitrary amount of $150,000 has been set aside to provide for the depreciation in value of the steel works plant. The total amount of net earnings set aside as sinking funds for depreciation of property is $301,598, and an additional amount of $64,444 (being 2 cents per ton on all coal and ore mined) has been set aside as an emergency fund.

A paragraph read with particular attention on the Street was one declaring that "from the present outlook the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1900, will probably show a considerable increase over the earnings for the same period last year, notwithstanding the reduction in the selling prices of iron and steel products."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 19 shares of Bank of Commerce at 260.

According to Chicago dispatches, the traffic in live stock for the last eight months has been satisfactory. Deliveries at the Stock Yards there were 178,025 cars, a gain of 1,669 cars over the same period last year, but a loss of 5.7 per cent. from 1898 and of 55 cars from 1897.

Ore shipments from Jan. 1 to date from all Lake Superior mines estimated at 13,000,000 tons, which is within 5,000,000 tons of the total for the year 1899.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Grain brought to Chicago by the Western railroads so far this year aggregated 171,162 cars, a reduction of 8 per cent. from the deliveries in the same period of last year, a reduction of 11 per cent. from 1898, and of 8 per cent. from 1897.

Renomination by the income B bondholders of the Oregon Short Line of F. S. Bangs and W. E. Glyn for Directors of the company.

Burlington stockholders to vote at the annual meeting on Nov. 7 on the question of further consolidating the company by approving of the purchase of a number of lines in Iowa and Missouri now held under lease.

Business commenced by the firm of McIntyre & Marshall, as successor to McIntyre & Wardwell, dissolved by mutual consent.

Shipment of 252,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $99,574,855; balances, $6,001,447; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $115,600.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short, and 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾@$4.83⅞; demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16¾ less 1-16@5.16⅝; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅝ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.... discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Money was much wanted to-day, some heavy movements being expected this week. Discount rates were firm.

A fairly sanguine feeling prevailed on the Stock Exchange, though the nearness of the settlement militated against dealings. Gilt-edge securities were active. Home railroads improved. Brighton deferred being especially in demand.

Russian securities were easier. Americans were dull and generally slightly lower, operators being anxious in regard to the threatened coal strike in Pennsylvania. The market, however, closed firmer, the strike, at that time, being considered doubtful in well-informed quarters in view of the approaching election. Grand Trunks were easier on realizations.

Kaffirs opened brisk, owing to the news of the capture of Lydenburg by the British, and the small advance was maintained. Copper was lower.

Consols for money, 98⅜; for the account, 98 15-16; Atchison, 22⅝; Canadian Pacific, 92; St. Paul, 116⅝; Illinois Central, 110¼; Louisville, 73¼; Union Pacific preferred, 76; New York Central, 134; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Reading, 8½; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver closed firm at 28⅞d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 11-16 per cent.

At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at par. The exchanges were $13,461,716, against $15,304,022 a year ago to-day, a decrease of $1,842,376, or 12 per cent., and the balances were $1,141,479.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	4½	4¾	Old Colony	2½	3
Allouez	1⅝	2	Old Dominion	18	
Arcadian	19½	20½	Osceola	68	68½
Arnold	4½	5	Parrot	42	43
Ash Bed	25	50	Pioneer		25
Atlantic	23½	24	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	21	22	Rhode Isl	2	3
Bost. & Mon.	319	320	Santa Fé	4½	5
Butte & Bos.	62	65	Shoe		20¾
Cal. & Hec.	740	17	Tamarack	221	
Centennial	16½	17	Utah Cons.	30½	31¼
Franklin	14½	15½	Wampum	75	76
Humboldt	25	75	White Knob	10	12
Isle Royale	30		Winona	3	3¼
Mohawk	17¼	18	Wolverine	42¼	42¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	247	248	Fitchburg pf.	138	138½
Bost. & Low.	244	245	N. Y., C. & N.		
Bost. & Me.	188½		E. 6s	106¾	
Bost. & Prov.	300		N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev.	148½	148¾	E. 7s	113½	
Cent. Mass.	14	15	Wghse. El. pf.	62	65
C. Mass. pf.	62				

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. Stk. Y.	139	140	N. E. Tel.		124
Dom. Coal	40⅝	42	U. S. Oil	18	18½
Dom. C. pf.	110	111	Wghouse El.	48	48¾
Erie Tel.	90		Wghse. El. pf.	62	65
Mex. Tele.	1⅞	2⅛			

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John H. Madden has been apointed Boston agent of the Farmers' Insurance Company of York.

E. H. White has been appointed special agent of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago for Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Chicago advices state that there is a lively demand for reinsurance on grain in Kansas City and St. Louis elevators. There is said to be some question as to rates on the Santa Fé elevator at Kansas City, and while some companies are holding out for $2.25, considerable insurance is reported as written at $1.75.

Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the New York State Insurance Department, in his report on the recent examination of the affairs and condition of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, places the assets of the company at $1,816,645.46, and its liabilities at $1,609,511.88, leaving a surplus of $207,133.58. The report also states that "as the result of the appraisals no reduction has been made in the company's loans on bond and mortgage, nor has anything been taken from the value of its real estate owned, as heretofore returned by it. On the contrary, the appraisals show an increase in the ascertained value of the propery owned in fee."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

"Danbury Hat Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Francis W. Clinton, Mary C. Haight, and Dorothy Clinton, New York City.

Knowles & Gardner Company of Buffalo, to conduct a department store; capital, $75,000. Directors—H. A. Knowles and R. J. Gardner, Buffalo; S. N. Allen, Brooklyn.

Unique Electric Device Company of New York City, to manufacture electric machinery and appliances; capital, $10,000. Directors—James P. Hines, Michael Sorahan, and Michael Hines, New York City.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The report of the Bank of Jamaica will be found in another column.

Details will be found in another column of dividends declared by the Southern Railway Company, National Tube Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Union Bag and Paper Company, and the Niles-Bement-Pond Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was as small as on any day last week, and very few changes of any importance occurred in prices. Firmness was the chief characteristic of the market, and there was little in the day's transactions to elicit much attention. The week began without giving any promise of greater activity, and views as to the future of the curb market in this respect continue to differ. Here and there are indications that the market is gradually broadening, and a number of issues which for some time had been very dull have recently received some attention, but in none of these have the transactions been large.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was active to the extent of about 500 shares, which was a larger total than had been credited to this stock for some days past. The trading in the copper shares had been practically restricted to the less prominent issues in this group, Amalgamated Copper being almost entirely neglected. The demand for the stock yesterday seemed to be from Boston, houses with wires to that city being the buyers. The first sale was made at 88¼, but later the stock sold as low as 88. Amalgamated Copper had for some time been firm at about the present figures, and the quotation had shown so much strength that yesterday's small decline was to some extent a surprise. The other copper stocks were neglected.

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ST. LOUIS TRANSIT was active for the first time in many days. On the purchase of about 500 shares the price advanced to 21. At this price the offerings of stock were somewhat large, and the bid at the close had dropped back about half a point. United Railways of St. Louis preferred was dull and slightly lower.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold to the extent of 1,000 shares at 1¼. For some time past it has appeared that the buying of this stock has been for the account of insiders, and these interests have at times recently been quite large buyers of the issue. It is said that the amount of cash held by the company is sufficient to retire the stock at a figure considerably higher than its present market price, and there have been rumors that the company was about to dissolve and that holders of the stock would receive $3 or $4 a share in cash. These rumors have been positively denied, and it is said that every effort is being made to build up the company's business in Chicago. Some profitable contracts have recently been made, and others are now under negotiation.

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Closing quotations yesterday compared with the final prices of Saturday were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24½	26	24	26
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77¼		76	78
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	30	32	32	35
American Bicycle bonds	78	80	78	80
American Chicle	65	68	66	70
American Chicle pf.	78½	80	77½	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12⅝	12½	12	12½
American Woolen pf.		69½		69
Asphalt Co. of Am.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Am. Type Founders	54	55	54	55
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼	11	11¼
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
California Copper	1¼	⅝	1¼	⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	27	32	27	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	105	106	105	106
Central Fireworks	17½	19	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	56	60	56	60
Chi. & Alton 3s	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼
Chicago & Alton subs.	104½	106	103½	105
Compressed Air	30	31	29¼	29½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	7⅝	8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 10, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	128	10	Adams Express	126	126	126	126	.....
14½	15⅝	85	Am. Car & Fdy. Co.	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	.....
61⅝	62	232	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	61⅞	62	61⅝	62	+1
32⅜	33¼	400	Am. Cotton Oil	33	33	33	33	.....
32	33¼	100	American Ice Co	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
9¾	10	120	Am. Linseed Co	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
36	36½	100	Am. Sm. & Ref. Co	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
89	89¾	150	Am. Sm. & R. Co. pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	— ⅛
36⅝	36¾	2,710	Am. Steel & Wire	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
74⅝	75	470	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74½	74⅞	74⅝	74⅞	— ⅛
120½	120⅝	6,700	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	119½	120⅝	119½	120½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	180	Am. Tin Plate	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
80	80½	70	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80	80¼	80	80½	.....
93¼	94	1,220	Am. Tobacco	93⅝	94	93¼	93⅝	.....
128	131	10	Am. Tobacco pf.	131	131	131	131	.....
44⅞	45	100	Anac. Cop. Min. Co.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	28	3,710	Atch., Top. & S. F.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
70¼	70⅝	7,430	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70¾	70⅛	70⅝	— ⅛
72½	72⅜	785	Baltimore & Ohio	72½	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	.....
79½	79¾	35	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	80	80	79½	79½	.....
55⅝	55½	24,561	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	54½	56	54¼	55½	+1
28½	28⅝	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅝	28¼	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
125¼	125½	1,540	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	125	125½	125	125⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	10⅞	60	Chicago Great West.	11	11	11	11	.....
70¼	70½	30	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	70⅜	70⅝	69¾	69¾	.....
82⅜	83⅛	30	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	82½	82½	82¼	82½	.....
114¾	114½	3,475	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	114	114⅝	114	114½	+ ½
107⅝	107¼	1,203	Chic. R. I. & Pac.	106⅝	107⅛	106⅝	107⅛	— ⅛
29	31	50	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
35⅞	36	710	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
172¼	172⅞	75	Consolidated Gas	172⅝	172⅝	172	172	.....
25⅞	26¼	1,360	Continental Tob. Co.	26¼	26½	26	26	— ⅛
78	79	30	Cont. Tob. Co. pf.	79	79	78½	78⅝	.....
176¾	177½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	176¾	176¾	176¾	176¾	— ⅛
5	5½	200	Dul., S. S. & At.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	35¼	1,025	Federal Steel	35	35⅜	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
67	67¼	400	Federal Steel pf.	66½	67	66½	67	+ ⅝
...	...	300	Gas. & El. Ber. Co.	70	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ⅛
152¼	153	300	Great Northern pf.	152½	152½	152¼	152½	— ⅛
116⅜	116½	549	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116¼	116½	— ⅛
19¾	20	1,600	Internat. Paper	21½	21½	19	19½	—2⅛
66¼	66½	150	Internat. Paper pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅝
28⅝	29½	100	Internat. Power	29	29	29	29	.....
18½	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
8½	8⅝	915	Kan. City Southern	7	8¼	7	8¼	+ ⅛
29	31	800	Kan. City South. pf.	27¼	29½	27¼	29½	+ ½
72⅜	72½	3,160	Louisville & Nashv.	71⅝	72½	71⅝	72½	+ ⅛
92	92¼	625	Manhattan Elevated	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
154⅜	155	1,165	Met. St. Ry.	154	155	154	154⅝	+ ⅛
11½	12	100	Mexican Central	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
54⅝	55½	100	Minn. & St. Louis	55	55	55	55	.....
93½	94	200	Minn. & St. L. pf.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	31	970	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31⅛	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
52⅜	52¼	2,812	Missouri Pacific	52⅜	52⅝	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	735	National Biscuit Co.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
80	86	115	National Bis. Co. pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	85½	— ¼
17⅞	18	320	National Lead Co.	17⅝	18	17⅜	18	.....
89¼	91	170	National Lead Co. pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
46¾	46⅞	375	National Tube Co.	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
183½	93⅝	1,080	National Tube Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
132¼	134	350	New Jersey Central.	132⅝	132⅝	132¼	132½	+1⅛
132	135	200	N. Y. Air Brake	130¼	132	130¼	132	+2
130⅜	131	200	New York Central	131	131	131	131	.....
20⅞	21	900	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
34¼	34½	675	Norfolk & Western	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅛
51⅛	51¼	900	Northern Pacific	51½	51½	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
71½	72	40	Northern Pacific pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝	.....
54¼	56½	140	Pacific Coast	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
31	32	10	Pacific Mail	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	.....
128⅝	128⅝	334	Pennsylvania R. R.	128⅝	128⅝	128⅛	128½	+ ⅛
91¼	91¾	15,136	People's Gas, Chicago	90	91⅝	90	91⅞	+ ⅛
39½	39½	100	Pressed Steel Car	39⅛	39⅜	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
71½	73	220	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71¼	72	71⅛	72	.....
56	56¼	4,120	Reading 1st pf.	55⅝	56⅜	55⅝	56⅜	+1
12⅝	12⅞	260	Republic Iron & Steel.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
53⅛	54	725	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅛	53½	+ ⅛
40	51	100	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	800	St. Louis Southwest.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	30½	625	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29⅛	30	29⅛	30	.....
18⅜	20	60	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	.....
33¼	33⅝	3,800	Southern Pacific	33⅜	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	12	450	Southern Railway	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
54⅜	54⅝	2,210	Southern Railway pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	.....
5	6	20	Standard Rope & T.	6	6	6	6	.....
70	70¼	1,350	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69⅜	70¼	69⅜	70¼	+ ⅛
14½	14⅞	570	Texas Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
14½	15	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
65½	65⅞	20	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	66	66	66	66	.....
57⅜	57¾	3,945	Union Pacific	57⅛	57⅝	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
74⅛	74⅝	725	Union Pacific pf.	74⅛	74½	74⅛	74⅜	— ⅛
45	47	135	U. S. Express	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
11	11¼	2,215	U. S. Leather	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
29¼	29⅞	350	U. S. Rubber	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	— ⅛
122	128	215	Wells-Fargo Express	124	124	124	124	+ ¼
79⅝	80	20	West. Un. Telegraph	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	80¼	.....
13	15	100	Wisconsin Central	13	13	13	13	.....
33	35	500	Wis. Central pf.	36	36	33⅝	33⅝	—3⅝
Total		119,386						

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62½@63¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅞d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .13, 500 Anaconda Gold at .50, 500 Best and Belcher at .32, 500 Brunswick at .25, 20 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 300 Isabella at 1.10, 100 Ophir at .52, 200 Sierra Nevada at .35, and 400 Yellow Jacket at .24.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.12½	Iron Silver	.58
Anaconda	.48	La Crosse	.12
Alice	.50	Leadville Con	.04
Adams Con	.20	Little Chief	.16
Belcher	.10	Mexican	.25
Best & Belcher	.25	Moulton	.80
Brunswick Con	.25	Ontario	5.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ophir	.48
Catalpa	.08	Occidental	.06
Chrysolite	.03	Plymouth	.10
Chollar	.18	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.20	Potosi	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Quicksilver	1.50
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Savage	.08
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.30
Daly	1.00	Standard	4.00
Deadwood Terra	.50	Small Hopes	.30
Eureka Con	.15	Union Con	.18
Father De Smet	.35	Yellow Jacket	.20
Golden Fleece	.18	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.35	Isabella	1.06
Hale & Norcross	.22	Mollie Gibson	.26
Homestake	50.00	Portland	3.40
Horn Silver	1.25	[illegible]	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	103⅞	104½
2s, c., w. is.	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	109	110
3s, c., 1918	109	110
3s, 1918, sm.	109	110
4s, r., 1907	114½	115½
4s, c., 1907	115½	116½
4s, r., 1925	134	134⅜
4s, c., 1925	134	134⅝
5s, r., 1904	113	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	113	113⅝
D. C. 3-65s	122	..
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alle. & W.	115	..
Am. Coal	140	175
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½
Am. Exp.	152	156
A. I. Co. pf.	64	67
A. L. Co. pf.	51¾	52½
Am. M. Co.	4½	5
A. M. Co. pf.	22	24
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	2
A. S. H. Co.	19½	20
A. S. H. Co. pf.	66¾	67
A. S. R. pf.	114¾	..
A. T. & C.	88	92
Ann Arbor	16	18
Ann Arb. pf.	45	47
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas	162	172
Bruns. City	6¾	8
B., R. & P.	69¾	75
B., R. & P. pf.	105	115
B., C. R. & N.	124	..
Can. South.	49½	50
Can. Pac.	87	87¾
Cap. Tract.	101¾	102
C. & E. Ill.	..	96¼
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125
C. G. W. pf.	..	..
C. I. & L.	32	34
C., I. & L. pf.	57	57½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	178	174
C. & N. W.	161¾	163
C. St. P., M. & Om.	110	116
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180
C. T. & T.	9½	10½
C. C., C. & St. L.	59¼	59½
C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	108
C., L. & W.	25	28½
C., L. & W. pf.	64	67
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. F. & I. pf.	119	122
Col. South.	6	6¾
C. S. 1st pf.	41	42
C. S. 2d pf.	15½	16
C. & H. C. & I.	14½	16
Com. Cable	168	180
Consol. Coal	50	..
Del. & Hud.	110¼	111⅜
D. & R. G.	19¼	19½
D. & R. G. pf.	67½	68
D. M. & Ft. D.	13½	15
D. S. S. & A. pf.	13	15
Eighth Av.	375	426
Erie	11	11⅜
Erie 1st pf.	33½	34½
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Ev. & T. H.	42½	45
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	84
Ft. W. & R. G.	15	20
Gen. Elect.	134¼	139
Gluc. Sug.	51	51¾
Gluc. S. pf.	..	99¼
H. B. Claflin	105	..
Hock. Valley	34¼	34⅝
Hock. V. pf.	68	68½
Homestake	70	75
Ill. Cent.	1.100	—
Int. Silver	3⅝	5
Iowa C. pf.	44	46
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M.	14⅜	15¾
K. & D. M.	2¾	4
K. & D. M. pf.	14	15
King. & P.	8	10
Laclede Gas	73	74
Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
L. E. & W.	25	29½
L. E. & W. pf.	93½	95
Lake Shore	209	..
Long Island	60	70
Man. Beach	10	12
Md. Coal pf.	68	77
M. W. S. El.	33	34
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	88	..
Mex. N. con.	3¾	3¾
Mich. Cent.	105	..
Mil. St. P. & S. M.	15	18
Mil. St. P. & S. M. pf.	54	56
Mo. K. & T.	9¾	10
Mob. & O.	36	38
Mor. & Es.	186	187½
N. C. & St. L.	45	65
N. Steel Co.	25	27
N. S. Go. pf.	85½	86
N. Cent. Co.	25	35
N. Y. & N. H.	210	214
N. Y. C. & St. L.	11¼	11½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	32
N. Y., L. & W.	122	125
N. & W. pf.	75	76
North Am.	15	15¼
O. & Ind. G.	25	33
Ont. Mining	6	7
P. C. 1st pf.	85	93
P. C. 2d pf.	64½	66
Penn. Coal	410	..
P., D. & E.	1½	1¾
Peo. & East.	5	6½
Pere Marq.	22	23½
Pere M. pf.	55	58
P. C. C. & St. L.	54	60
St. L. pf.	81	82¾
P., F. W. & C.	182	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	..	..
Pullman Co.	186	188½
Reading	16¼	16⅝
Rdg. 2d pf.	26¾	27½
Rens. & Sar.	190	200
R. W. & O.	132	..
Rio G. W.	54	57
R. G. W. pf.	..	90
St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15¾	16
St. L. & S. F.	10	10½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	69
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32⅜	34½
Sil. bul. certs.	62½	63½
Sixth Av.	200	225
Sloss-S. pf.	67	68
Third Av.	110	112
Tol. & O. C.	25	..
T., P. & W.	8½	..
T. C. R. T.	60½	..
U. B. & P.	11	11½
U. S. L. pf.	70½	71
U. S. R. pf.	92	95
Wabash	7	7¾
Wabash pf.	18¼	18½
W. & L. E.	8¾	9
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	48
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	24½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup		Leh. & W B gtd 4½s	
3,000	106½	3,000	104½
U S 4s, coup, 1925		Long Island unified 4s	
5,000	134½	3,000	91¾
Alabama, Class C		25,000	92
1,000	102⅜	Met. Elev. 1st	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	115
1,000	91⅝	Mian & St. L. con 5s	
At., T. & S. F. gen 4s		10,000	115
17,500	101¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st & refunding 4s	
500	101⅜	2,000	96⅝
5,000	101⅛	Mo, K. & East 1st 5s	
5,000	101⅜	1,000	104
42,000	101	Mo, K. & T. 1st 4s	
At., T. & S. F. adj 4s		1,000	92
1,000	85½	Mo, K. & T. 2d 4s	
1,500	85½	9,000	66⅝
14,000	85½	1,000	66⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s		2,000	66¾
500	94⅜	1,000	66⅛
500	94⅝	1,000	67
7,000	94⅞	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
500	94⅝	3,000	91½
Balt & Ohio 4s		Mo Pac trust 5s	
14,000	100⅜	25,000	94⅜
7,000	100⅝	5,000	95
B, C. R. & N 1st		Mor. & Es. 7s, 1901	
5,000	106⅞	4,000	106
Coll trust 5s, registered		N Y C & H R. L. Shore col 3½s	
10,000	117¼	21,000	96⅜
Can So. 1st 5s		N Y, O & L. H. & P pur my 4s	
1,000	107½	26,000	96
Cent of Ga con 5s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
1,000	94	1,000	104½
15,000	93⅝	Norf & W con 4s	
10,000	94	18,000	97⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s	122⅜	30,000	97⅛
8,000		60,000	97½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		500	98
6,000	82¼	5,000	97⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s		North Pac gen 3s	
1,000	96⅜	1,000	65½
1,000	96⅛	20,000	65⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s		500	65½
1,000	119	North Pac 4s	
Chi. B & Q. Den Div 4s		15,000	104⅜
1,000	103	Reading gen 4s	
Neb Ext 4s		3,000	87⅜
4,000	111⅜	1,000	87½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		9,000	87⅝
1,000	115¼	Rio G W 1st 4s	
Chi C L & C 1st 5s		5,000	98½
5,000	108	R, W & O con 5s	
Chi, Mil & St. P, Chi & Pac Div 6s		2,000	127⅜
11,000	118⅝	St L & I M 4s	
C & P W Div 5s		2,000	79¼
1,000c	119	5,000	79⅝
Mineral Pt Div 5s		St L S W 1st 4s	
1,000	110⅝	42,000	91½
Chi & N W s f 6s		42,000	91¼
31,000	117	3,000	91⅝
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s		6,000	91½
1,000	106⅞	2,000	91⅝
Chi, St L & N O, Mem Div 4s		St L S W 2d 4s	
61,000	105½	5,000	63½
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	62⅝
8,000	96	10,000	62¼
Col Mid 1st 3-4s		South Pac 4s	
2,000	74½	5,000	78⅝
Col & South 1st 4s		10,000	78⅝
5,000	83¾	1,000	78⅝
5,000	83¾	So Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	82¼	6,000	106⅞
Den & R G imp 5s		Tex & N O com 5s	
2,000	102⅝	6,000	102⅜
Erie 1st con 4s		7,000	102½
5,000	96	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Ft W & D C 1st		4,000	112⅜
5,000	73½	Union Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	74	5,000	105½
5,000	74½	10,000	105⅝
2,000	74	Wabash 1st 5s	
Galv., Har. & S. A. Mex & P Div 5s		10,000	117½
3,000	98⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	
Int Paper 1st 6s		7,000	102
15,000	105	Wabash deb, Series A	
Kan City So 3s		1,000	88
5,000	62½	W N Y & P gen 5s	
3,000	62¾	10,000	94
30,000	63½	West Un fund & real estate 4½s	
Ky Cent 4s		10,000	106⅝
1,000	97	W & L E imp 5s	
Total sales		6,000	107
	$977,000	Wis Cent gen 4s	
		5,000	87⅞
		5,000	87¾
		10,000	87⅝
		6,000	87½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,780	Am. Steel & W.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅝
7,760	Am. Sug. Ref.	119½	120⅝	119½	120½
200	Am. Tobacco	93⅝	94	93⅝	93⅝
50	Anaconda Copper	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
180	A., T. & S. F.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
1,630	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70⅜
400	Balt. & Ohio	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
17,510	Brook. R. T.	54⅜	56½	54⅜	55½
40	Cent. of N. J.	132⅜	132⅝	132	132
20	Ches. & Ohio	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝
600	C., B. & Q.	125½	125½	125½	125⅝
1,210	C., M. & St. P.	113⅞	114½	113⅞	114½
30	C., R. I. & P.	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
30	Colorado Fuel.	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
30	Cont. Tobacco.	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜
90	Louis. & Nash.	72	72⅜	72	72⅛
240	Manhattan	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92
740	Mo. Pacific	52⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21	21	21
80	North. Pacific.	51⅛	51½	51⅛	51½
10	Pacific Mail	30½	30½	30½	30½
8,120	People's Gas.	90	91⅝	90	91⅝
3,280	Reading 1st pf.	55⅝	58½	55⅝	56⅜
400	Southern Pacific.	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞
30	Southern Ry.	12	12	12	12
140	South. Ry. pf.	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝
200	Tenn. Coal & I.	70	70⅜	70	70⅜
370	Union Pacific.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57½
1,490	U. S. Leather.	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅜

46,970

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	85½	85½	85½	85½

ACADEMY OF DESIGN EXEMPT.

Hamilton Odell, as Referee, Decides that It Is Not Liable to Taxation.

Hamilton Odell, as referee in the certiorari proceedings brought by the National Academy of Design, has filed in the Supreme Court a report in which he holds that the property of the academy is exempt from taxation, and was so on the second Monday of January, 1899, when the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments levied an assessment on the property of $112,000.

The property consists of a plot 200 by 171.10 on One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and-Tenth Streets and Amsterdam Avenue, in the section known as Cathedral Heights. This plot was purchased by the academy in 1897, when it sold its property at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

When an assessment was levied in 1898 the academy appealed, and Justice Nash set aside the assessment. The academy brought witnesses to prove that "it in good faith contemplated" the erection of a building to cover the site in question; that it was an educational institution; that its plans had been drawn at large expense, and that excavations for the building had been made on the plot. Justice Nash's decision was not appealed.

Since that time, the academy, not having raised sufficient funds to erect its entire new building at once, and it being necessary for it to have school offices, erected a brick and iron structure on part of its lot. In January, 1899, the Tax Commissioners levied an assessment on the whole property, and when a protest was made, the Commissioners exempted $18,000 of the property, but sustained the assessment of $94,000 on the part of the property not occupied.

The academy obtained a writ of certiorari, and there have been numerous hearings before the referee, at which Lee & Lee appeared for the academy and Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward for the Commissioners. Mr. Odell finds that the academy has been and is in good faith organized and conducted exclusively for educational purposes, its object being the cultivation and extension of the art of design.

The referee finds that no rents, profits, or income have been or are derived from the property, and that no part of it has been leased or used for any purpose other than the lawful and authorized purposes of the society. He holds also that the construction of suitable buildings "is, and ever since such real property was conveyed to it has been, in good faith contemplated."

Commissioner Feitner has stated to the attorneys for the academy that the case will not be appealed. This will be the last difficulty the Academy of Design will have in the matter of taxes, as at the last Legislature a bill was passed exempting its property in the future.

TITLE BY COLONIAL GRANT.

Mrs. Delancey Still Prevents Work on the City Island Dock.

Through certain mislaid colonial papers which she found by accident eight years ago, Mrs. Elizabeth Delancey of City Island is still keeping the work on the new dock at the foot of Main Street at a standstill.

Grants for water fronts were unknown until Mrs. Delancey came in possession of these papers, and although it is said that none of the Delancey heirs paid taxes on the property, she claims the whole water front rights surrounding the island.

Many people who have purchased and rented these privileges from Mrs. Delancey are looking forward to a settlement of the suit which she has brought against the contractor who is building the dock. Thousands of dollars have been spent by various taxpayers in fighting the privilege in the courts.

The dock on which she enjoined contractors to stop work has been wanted by the business population of City Island for years. On account of the high freight and passenger rates of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, it had been planned to run a steamboat line from the wharf to the city. The dock was very near completion when Mrs. Delancey ordered the work on it stopped.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acacia	44½	45	45¾	46¾
Alamo	12¾	13	13½	13
Argentum	25½	26	26¾	27
Anaconda	49½	50	49¾	50¾
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	10	14	14	16
Battle Mountain	27½	27¾	27¾	28
Blue Bell	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
C. C. Cons.	13	13¼	13½	13¾
C. C. & M.	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞
Columbine Victor	14½	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
Dante	10¾	11	10¾	11
Damon	19½	20	20	21
Elkton	135½	136	135¾	137
El Paso	43¾	44½	43¾	44
Findlay	13¾	14	13¾	13⅞
Golden Fleece	20	24	20	25
Gibson	24	28	25	30
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	12½	13¾	13¾	13¾
Gold Coin	550	770	550	650
Garfield	7¾	8	7	8
Gold Sovereign	9¼	9½	9¾	9½
Gould	38½	39	35	35½
Hard	19½	20	19¾	19¾
Ingham	18	18½	18	19
Isabella	101¼	101¾	106¾	107
Independence

MISTAKE OF A HYPNOTIST

Caused Innocent Man's Arrest for Katharine Scharn's Murder.

The Victim a Mild-Eyed Swede—A Colored Policeman Earns a Reputation.

"Help, quick! I've located the murderer of Katie Scharn!" shouted a wild-eyed man who rushed into the Coney Island Police Station yesterday morning. Capt. Driscoll, in his private office, heard the outcry and ran out. The stranger had hair that hung almost to his shoulders and a long beard. His clothing was shabby, but he had a high, intelligent forehead.

The Captain shouted for his detectives. Not one responded, and a quick search showed that the only policeman in the house was James Tisdale, a negro. Tisdale is a regularly appointed policeman, but he has found the duties of doorman more congenial than keeping in check the disorderly elements of another race, and he was at that moment sweeping out the building.

"Get a revolver and nightstick. Go with this man and bring in the murderer," commanded Driscoll.

The stranger then restrained his excitement long enough to say that he was Prof. Ernest Twigler, forty-four years old, of 440 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, and a moment later he and Tisdale, who slipped the overalls from his uniform, started on a run in the direction of the beach, eager for glory and gold.

At this moment Robert Holmes, a painter who had just come from Sweeden, was sitting at one of the clamboats hauled up on the shore near the old Iron pier. His flaxen hair waved in the breeze, and his mild blue eyes beamed with pleasure as he sniffed a bowl of spicy clam chowder which he was slowly absorbing. Tisdale and Twigler emerged from the shadow of a near-by frankfurter stand. The professor pointed to Holmes, and in an instant Tisdale had him by the collar. He jerked him to his feet and jammed him against the coal box at the stern of the clamboat. Seeing then that he would make no resistance he led him away to Capt. Driscoll. He said he was thirty-three years old and lived at 85 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn. He muttered a few words and then stopped abruptly as a question was put to him. Not another word could be got out of him, and Capt. Driscoll ordered Tisdale to hale him forthwith before Magistrate Voorhees in the police court.

First the prisoner was led before Major Cooney, the clerk of the court, who has held that position for twenty-five years in New York and Brooklyn, and Tisdale asked him to draw up a complaint of intoxication against Holmes. As the man was clearly sober the clerk refused to do it, and Tisdale, very angry, said he would complain of him to the Magistrate.

The policeman with his prisoner and Twigler passed on to the bridge and the colored man said that he wanted to have the Swede held on a technical charge so that they could bring the murder home to him.

"Where's your evidence?" said the Magistrate.

Tisdale was about to reply when Twigler interrupted. "Oh, I have it all," he exclaimed. Then, as he began to speak, the spectators pressed to the front.

"I am a hypnotist," continued Twigler in solemn tones, "and I have been working on the Scharn case to get the $1,000 reward. I dreamed of the murderer, and when I saw this man walk past me this morning I knew him for the murderer of Katie Scharn by the clothes he wore and by the pipe he was smoking. As he walked away from me I shut my eyes—so—and held my hands over them, and then I saw that he was really the man. I turned around and followed him till I saw him sit down and then I went to the police station."

"I think you're insane," said Magistrate Voorhees.

The professor became furious at this in a moment.

"I'll have you and all the clerks in this court removed," he cried.

Court officers seized him and a laugh arose in the room, in which the Magistrate himself joined. Then he told Holmes he could go, but the man didn't understand. It began to dawn upon him, however, that Twigler was responsible for his troubles, and he suddenly made a rush for him in the courtroom. The court officers interfered and the Magistrate ordered that both men leave the room. They were taken outside and escorted a block in different directions and then turned loose.

Tisdale will find in his defeated ambition to arrest a murderer an additional reason for keeping close to his headquarters, for the story of how he did not capture the Scharn murderer will long be told on Coney Island.

THE BARGE OFFICE CHARGES.

Hearing Now Going on Behind Closed Doors.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Horace A. Taylor, who will investigate the charges recently made against certain attachés of the Barge Office, had a long secret conference with Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie yesterday morning. After the conference Mr. Taylor said:

"I am here simply to look into the matters complained of. Probably it will take the entire week to dispose of them.

"Only in two cases will outside witnesses be called in, as the bulk of the charges were investigated last Winter. Mr. Powderly's prior investigation was purely informal and no record was kept. The accusations are not to be classed as sensational, but include charges that some of the officials have wrongly collected money from the friends of detained immigrants. The outcome of my inquiry will be made public from Washington.

"The hearings, which will be held in the Barge Office, will not be public.

TOMBS BRIDEGROOM SENTENCED.

Judge Newburger's Sharp Words to the Clergyman Who Married the Man.

A term of imprisonment in the Elmira Reformatory which must last at least thirteen months was the sentence pronounced by Judge Newburger yesterday upon Ernest Hoffman, who, after pleading guilty to a charge of larceny, was married while in the Tombs to Lizzie Bechold of 335 East Eighty-eighth Street.

Before sentencing the prisoner the Judge called the Rev. J. J. Monroe, who performed the marriage ceremony in the Tombs. He said that he had tried to dissuade the couple from marrying.

"Did you get paid for your service?" interrupted the Judge.

"I received five dollars."

"That's all," said Judge Newburger. "I don't want to hear anything more from you."

When the Rev. Mr. Monroe had hurried out of the room the Judge called the prisoner before him.

"I am not here to criticise the action of this clergyman," he said, "but it was certainly improper for him to marry this young woman to you, a confessed thief. I think it is a case for the Tombs officials to investigate. I sentence you to a term in the Elmira Reformatory. If there is any good in you it will come out there. If you behave yourself, you may have to spend only thirteen months there."

Great-Grandchildren at Her Wedding.

A sixty-seven-year-old bride was united to a seventy-year-old bridegroom yesterday at Port Richmond, S. I., in the presence of several of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The bride was Mrs. Mary Ann Shepherd of Tompkinsville, and she was married to Reuben Shepherd of 427 East Eighty-eighth Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Shepherd was the widow of an optician named Robert Shepherd, who died several years ago, leaving several grown-up children. The bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. Shepherd's former husband. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alfred H. Demarest of the Reformed Church, Port Richmond.

Wife's Sudden Death Frees Prisoner.

Judge Hoos, in the First Criminal Court, Jersey City, had just declared Foster Laster, a colored man, guilty of assault yesterday and was imposing the penalty, sentence suspended on payment of costs, when a friend of the prisoner entered and informed him that his wife had expired suddenly a few minutes before. The Court remitted the costs and discharged the bereaved prisoner. Mrs. Laster, it is said, was not aware of her husband's arrest. She leaves three small children.

NEW ELECTRIC AMBULANCES.

Roosevelt Hospital to be Provided with Two Improved Vehicles for Carrying Patients.

Within a few days the Roosevelt Hospital will have for its ambulance service two electric ambulances. They are able to travel sixteen miles an hour, weigh 4,800 pounds each, and cost about $3,000 each. They are gifts to the hospital, a prominent physician of this city giving one of the ambulances.

They will be put into service just as soon as the necessary mechanical arrangements are completed in the stable of the hospital. The only vehicle of the kind now in use in the city is owned by St. Vincent's Hospital. The three ambulances were manufactured by a firm in this city which is now constructing similar ambulances, one for the New York Hospital and one for the Presbyterian Hospital.

The ambulances intended for Roosevelt Hospital are 7 feet 6 inches long on the inside, this being 18 inches longer than most ambulances, and have room for three reclining patients, while eight can be crowded in it if they are able to sit up.

The physician, instead of sitting at the back of the ambulance, will sit at the left side. There are windows of plate glass, so that the physician can look out on either side. He can speak to the driver through a speaking tube.

The storage batteries which supply the current to operate the motors are carried in a box which is suspended from the body of the vehicle, and they do not have to be removed for recharging. When the ambulance reaches the stable after responding to a call, a "charging plug" is inserted and the batteries are at once charged. For emergencies there is an extra set of batteries which can be placed in position in two minutes. The ambulances can run twenty-five miles on one charge. The motors, which are of a new type, are independently connected to the two rear wheels, so that if one should fail the other can do the work of both.

The drivers of the new ambulances will sit on the left side of their seats instead of the right. A lever controls the steering gear. The tires are of solid rubber 3 inches in diameter. The ambulances are provided with brakes which, it is claimed, will bring them to a dead stop within six feet when running at full speed.

SHOT FOR SINGING ON STOOP.

Caesero Arosa Dies and Fellow-Tenants Are Arrested.

Caesaro Aroso, thirty-five years old, of 522 Monroe Street, Hoboken, died at St. Mary's Hospital yesterday from a pistol shot wound, and the police have arrested Michael and Zano Delmonico, brothers, who live in the same house. According to the story told by José Scutarlario, who owns the house, Aroso was sitting on the stoop singing. The other tenants objected because Aroso kept them awake.

Suddenly four shots rang out, and Aroso fell off the stoop. One bullet struck him in the back. The Delmonicos were caught as they ran away. A third man who fired escaped. The accused men refused to make any statement, and Recorder Stanton committed them to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MOTHER'S PLEA FOR HER CHILD.

Held by Contractor, Who Says She Surrendered It Willingly.

Mrs. Maggie Donnelly, a young woman, living at 217 East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan, made a pitiful plea for the possession of her nine months' old infant yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, where she charged Martin Glynn with refusing to surrender the infant. Glynn is a contractor, and lives at Meeker Avenue and Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Donnelly is the mother of three children. A few months ago her husband deserted her, and she was left in destitute circumstances. Glynn's wife, who had learned of the condition of Mrs. Donnelly and her children, expressed a willingness to adopt the baby, and, according to Glynn's story, Mrs. Donnelly gave him the child outright. He sought to legalize the transfer, when Mrs. Donnelly, who had vainly tried to get back the infant, complained in court, and a summons was issued against him. Glynn appeared and said that Mrs. Donnelly had given the child to him, and the arrangements to make the transfer legal were nearly completed.

Magistrate Lemon then dismissed the case, advising the mother to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Donnelly became hysterical when she heard the decision of the Court.

Coming Here from Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail for this city to-morrow on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Lord Revelstoke, (John Baring, a Director of the Bank of England and a partner in Baring Brothers & Co., Limited,) and Lord Francis Hope.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street Lots Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

A. Ruth has sold for I. M. Berinstein a plot of four lots on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to Mary Concannon, for $35,000, the five-story three-family flat at the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 25 by 96 by 100.

Herman Unger has sold to Julius Wolf the three-story brick dwelling 39 Kelly Street, 25 by 100.

Spencer C. Judson conveyed yesterday to Charles K. Bill the apartment house on the east side of Broadway, 26.1 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 51.9 by 93.9. The transfer was made for a consideration of $40,000 over a mortgage of $100,000.

The dwelling 5 West Eighty-sixth Street was transferred yesterday by James W. Halstead to George E. Ruppert for $60,000.

John J. Mahoney filed plans yesterday for three five-story flats to be erected at 104 to 108 East Ninety-seventh Street, at a cost of $75,000.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Bathgate Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 75 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of James Kennedy on June 14, 1900; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Adolph Freund..... $100

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 104 and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 31.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 and 16, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,152.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Van De Water, referee, 1,105 First Avenue, west side, 75.5 feet south of Sixty-first Street, 25 by 91, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $12,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 689 Prospect Avenue, west side, 24.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 19.3 by 95, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $9,204; subject to other mortgages for $5,750.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 518 to 522 Greenwich Street and 325 Spring Street, beginning on the north side of Spring Street, 61.6 feet west of Greenwich Street, runs west 20.3 by north 90 by east 81 to Greenwich Street, by south 49.2 by west 60.9 by south 40, three four-story brick tenements on Greenwich Street, and a three-story brick tenement on Spring Street. Due on judgment, $1,662; subject to prior liens for $25,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 255 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 75 by 100.11, six-story brick apartment house. Due on judgment, $68,891.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 104 to 108 East Ninety-seventh Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 84.3; John J. Mahoney of 51 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; A. De Saidern of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

First Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed; Peter A. Cassidy of 245 East Forty-ninth Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 220 Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

Arthur Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 25 by [illegible]; E. J. Pell of 320 Henry Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

No. 13 Jay Street, to a five-story brick loft building; estate of John Castree, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $450.

No. 544 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; D. F. Ebbers of 611 Eleventh Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $700.

No. 2,719 Decatur Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Ann Flanigan, premises, owner; John O'Meara, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Sept. 10.

BRIGGS AV, n s, 125 ft e of 4th St, 25.3 x314; Annie M. M. Mendel and another to Engelbert H. Mendel. (R S $1)..... $1

BROADWAY, e s, 26.1 ft s of 108th St, 61.9x82.9x50.6x105.4; Spencer C. Judson to Charles K. Bell, (mtg $100,000, R S $40)..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 103.4 ft s of Lebanon St; also, 70 ft n of Elmwood Place, 16.8x100; Mary A. McCormack to Anton and Isma Gerig..... 3,800

EAGLE AV, w s, Lot 5, map of property occupied by the Ursuline Convent, 25x97.1x25x94.10; William J. Whitehouse to Charles H. Edgar..... 5,100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 90th St, 26x95; Julius Schlag to Clementine Brodbeck, (mtg $22,000, R S $16)..... 1

MADISON ST, 168, s s, 23x100; Henio Siff to Morris Stitch, (R S $7)..... 14,000

MANHATTAN AV, 77, 16.8x75; Stephen H. Davenport to Edward S. Wallace, (mtg $10,000, R S $14)..... 14,000

PARK AV, 1,584 to 1,592, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x30; Barbara Strittmatter to New York and Harlem Railroad Company and another, (conveyance and release from all claims)..... 1

PERRY AV, w s, 200 ft n of Holt St, 25x111.5x25.3x115.2; Carl G. A. Hohle to Thomas Steed, (R S $6)..... Exchange

PROSPECT AV, e s, at n w s of Dawson St, runs n 65.11x e 106.10 to street x s w 127.9; Annetta Egenberger to Carrie Norden, quit claim, all liens, (R S $1)..... 1

PLOT on e s of City Island, at high-water mark and at dividing line of the lands of Benjamin F. Wood and of Henry Piegras, runs n w 450x n e 400x—x400; Elias DesB. Hunter and others to Henry Piegras, quite claim, (R S, none)..... 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 317.2 n s of Westchester Av, 16.9x72.4x16.9x72.6; Caroline de P. Coelho to Union Surety and Guarantee Company, (mtg $3,000)..... 1

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 333.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x72.4x50x72.10; Caroline de P. Coelho to Union Surety and Guarantee Company..... 1

SEDGWICK AV, w s, Lots 13, 14, 15, and 16, map of University Heights, 80.7x irregular to Cedar Av; Virginia A. Bill to Harriet B. Judson, (mtg $3,700, R S $6). 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of 167th St, 25x75; Thomas Steed to Carl G. A. Hohle, (R S $6, mtg $16,000)..Exchange

3D AV, 3,857, w s, 25.2x99.3; Louis Wirth to William Pollak, (R S $7, mtg $16,000) 1

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Henry Grubenbecher to Alfred V. Bisland..... 33,000

43D ST, 346 East, 16.8x100.5; Clementine Brodbeck to Julius and Emma Schlag... 11,250

47TH ST, 234 West, 25x100.5; Anna Bonjer and others to Lulu Realty Company 12,500

78TH ST, 173 West, 22.6x102.2; Eunice E. Huff to Otto Diedrich, (mtg $28,000,) correction deed..... 1

86TH ST, 5 West, 23x100.8; James W. Halstead to George E. Ruppert..... 60,000

95TH ST, 230 East, 20x100.8; Adolf Hindenlang to George A. Steinmuller, (R S $2.50, mtg $13,000)..... 1

101ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 125x100.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Frederick Willenbrock, (mtg $18,500, R S $10)..... 1

113TH ST, 225 West, 16.8x100.11; Leopold Leysersohn to Elizabeth A. Denison, (mtg $11,500, R S $2.50)..... 1

115TH ST, 225 West, 16.8x100.11; Rose Jennewein to Leopold Leysersohn, all liens, quit claim..... 1

117TH ST, 137 and 139 West, 50x100.11; Frederick Willenbrock to Lena Adler, (R S $10, mtg $44,000)..... Exchange

122D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 18x100.11; William Baldwin to Emma Fitch, (mtg $17,000, R S $8)..... 100

133D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Leavens W. Tindale to Frederick V. Rose, (mtg $15,000, R S $4)..... 1

150TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x118.5; Mary L. Lesourd, executrix, to August C. Lesourd, (R S $11.50)..... 11,400

169TH ST, n e s, 80.2 ft s e of Barretto St, runs n e 91.8x e 6.7x s 25x s w 74.11 to 169th St x n w 20; Jacob Wirth to John H. and Christina Keil, (mtg $5,000, R S $4)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 107th St; Peter F. Fischer to Ciro Tillone, 4 years..... $276

PITT ST, 57 and 59; Julius Salsztein to Joseph Spivack, 5 years..... 4,100

8TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, part; Hyman Sonn and another to Anna Benditz, 1 year..... 1,200

518T ST, 558 West; Ann Mallon to Peter McIntyre, 10 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Julia A., to Cecilia Milleg; Union Av, old line, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 3½ years..... 4,800

BELL, Charles K., and wife to Leonard D. Hosford; Broadway, e s, 26.1 ft s of 108th St, 1 year..... 5,000

BRODBECK, Clementine, to Julius and Emma Schlag; Lexington Av, n e corner of 99th St, installments..... 6,750

CLARKE, James, and wife to Frank Gass; 11th St, n s, at s e corner of Lot 276, map of Unionport, runs n 108x w 25x 108x25, demand..... 160

DAGES, Christian, to Samuel K. Johnson; Park Av, 1,684, 1 year..... 2,000

DAGES, Christian, to Henry G. Vogt; 126th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.. 2,000

DIEDRICH, Otto, to Otto Gerdau; 78th St, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 24,000

DONNELLY, Mary J., to Jeremiah J. Dorsey; 25th St, 125 West, 1 year..... 1,500

GROTH, Anton, and wife to Mary A. McCormack; Clinton Av, w s, 120 ft s of Lebanon St, 5 years..... 2,800

HAVENS, Lelia B., to Benjamin D. Silliman; 113th St, s s, 194.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 5 years..... 16,500

INTEMANN, Ernest A. G., to German Masonic Temple Association; Bank St, n s, 349.9 ft w of Greenwich Av, 2 years... 5,000

ISAACS, Morris, to American Mortgage Company; Mott St, 12, 3 years..... 4,500

KNEWITZ, Herman, to Dollar Savings Bank; White Plains Road, w s, 250.9 ft n of Juliana St, 1 year..... 4,000

LESOURD, August C., to William Becker; Denman St, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 10,000

LEWINTHAU, Sarah, to Charles Thomsen; Rivington St, s s, 60 ft e of Lewis St, 2 years..... 1,000

MACDONALD, Minnie J., to John H. Mueller; 159th St, s s, 24.6 ft w of Melrose Av, ½ year..... 1,500

MACE, Margaret J., to John B. Taylor and another; 126th St, 37 West, 3 years 7,000

MACE, Margaret J., to John B. Taylor and another; 126th St, 39 West, 3 years 7,500

MARCANTONIO, Vito, to Charles W. McCutchen; Beach Av, n w corner of Dawson St, 1 year..... 42,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Harry H. Hopkins; Broadway, 2,469 and 2,471, 2 years 12,000

MORDAUNT, Sarah E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Houston St, 288 East, 3 years..... 1,100

STEED, Thomas, to Maximilian T. Rosenberg; Perry Av, w s, 200 ft n of Holt St, 3 years..... 3,500

STEED, Thomas, to Carl G. A. Hohle; Perry Av, w s, 200 ft n of Holt St, ½ year..... 300

STERN, Eva E., to Hyman Stern; 45th St, 265 and 267 West, leasehold, due as per bond..... 2,000

STITCH, Morris, to Rosa Vesell; Madison St, 198, 5 years..... 5,000

WILLIAMS, Leonidas F., to Edith H. Williams; 51st St, 52 West, leasehold, 5 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, John H. V., to Mary Conlon... $1,050

BURGHARDT, Lorenz, to Hermina Bütt. 1,000

DUER, John, to Anna K. Shaw..... 7,000

FRANKENSTEIN, Alexander, to R. Johnson and another..... Nominal

HAINES, Henry H., to Cortlandt de P. Field..... Nominal

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Walter Seaman. 1,500

O'CONNELL, Elizabeth A., to Sisters of the Visitation, (Alabama)..... 10,000

PATTERSON, Eliza T., to Benjamin D. Silliman..... 16,500

SIEGEL, Joseph—to William Wetterer.... 4,000

SPERS, William, Jr., to Philip Kleeberg 4,200

STATE BANK to Ravitch Brothers..... 6,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow..... 100

THORN, William E., to Joseph Wolf... Nominal

TUOMEY, Thomas J., to Louis Gates. Nominal

WETTERER, William, to Joseph Wolf.. Nominal

WOOD, John D., to Georgiana C. Stone. Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BRONX ST, e s, 55 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; William Nelson against John Doe, owner; Benjamin J. Carr, contractor.... $128

EAST BROADWAY, 203; Kiely & Rod against Joseph Barsky, owner; Simon Henderson, contractor..... 300

ELDRIDGE ST, 176 and 178; Louis Bossert & Son against Joseph Polstein, owner and contractor..... 4,067

GROVE ST, e s, 76 ft s of West 4th St, 25x100; A. Weber & Co. against Maria Fossler, owner; —— Bianchetti, contractor..... 45

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 75x87.6; Henry O. Kirchner against Charles E. Miller and others, owners and contractors..... 4,000

LEWIS ST, 219 to 223, and 7th St, 301 to 305 East; A. M. Schlegelmilch & Son against Aaron J. Cohn and Lillie Salomon, owners and contractors..... 350

LEWIS ST, 219 to 223, and 7th St, 301 to 305 East; Michael Rofrano and others against Aaron J. Cohn and Lillie Salomon, owners and contractors..... 1,075

MADISON ST, 821 to 825; the New York Metal Ceiling Company against Barnet Hamburger, owner and contractor..... 100

DELANCEY ST, 206; Chas. A. Buschke against Martin Bodle, owner; Thomas Bodle, owner and contractor..... 75

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft n of 163d St, 150x100; Chester A. Reynolds against Katrina Masche and Katrina Hegbner, owners and contractors..... 222

12TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 18x114; Chester F. Reynolds against Kathie and Herman Masche, owners and contractors..... 126

157TH ST, 407 East; Fiorante & Kutner against Ernst Memmeler, executor, &c., owner; Read G. Dilworth, contractor.... 30

156TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Union Av, 75x100; Chester F. Reynolds against Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner and contractor..... 78

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 142; Siegfried Wittner against Albert E. Park and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. C. Jaffee.

EAST 103D ST, n s, 342; Henry Meyer against Abraham Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

EAGLE AV, w s, 494.6 ft s of 154th St, 19.9x99.6; Daniel E. Seybel against John J. Toohey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. H. Silkman.

LEWIS ST, 7 and 9; Jacob Kottek against Abraham Salomon and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, S. H. Schwarz.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; Alexander Bergbaus, as committee, &c., against John R. Bowers and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

WESTCHESTER AV, e s, at w s of Wales Av, runs s 88.7x s e 45.5x n 53.6 to Wales Av x w 112.7 to beginning; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, executors, &c., against Albert M. Ohayon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Strook.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 198 ft s of Mott St, —x157.8 x58.6x157; Gilbert W. Stoothoff and others against Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, (action to recover 5-7 parts;) attorney, F. Grady.

3D AV, e s, 389.11 ft n of 174th St, 100x100x 98.11x100; Maximilian Morgenthau against Charles Wagner, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lachmann & Goldsmith.

74TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Samuel Kessler against Joseph Weiss and another, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, M. Gardner.

102D ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Mayer against Ferdinand and Fanny Bloch, (action to set aside conveyance, &c.;) attorney, F. Bolinger.

104TH ST, s s, 375.4 ft e of Morris Av, old line, 50x100; Isaac and Max S. Boehm against Ida Farber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. V. Daly.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES WEST.—Another attachment has been obtained against James West, dealer in carpets at 396 Hudson Street, who sold out two weeks ago and, it was alleged, disappeared, for $1,344, in favor of John and James Dobson of New York and Philadelphia, for carpets sold to him between June 1 and Aug. 23.

PARKER H. SERCOMBE.—An attachment for $11,339 has been obtained here against Parker H. Sercombe of the City of Mexico in favor of Thomas W. Wampler, on an assigned note. It was alleged that on Dec. 25, 1892, Mr. Sercombe, at Milwaukee, Wis., guaranteed payment of one-fourth of any indebtedness of the Sercombe-Bolte Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee to the Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee.

DAVID LOEVI.—David Loevi, manufacturer of cloaks, and suits at 14 Waverley Place, made an assignment yesterday to Edward L. Murray, without preference. He has been in business seven years. Louis Hanneman, his attorney, said that he was sued on a bill of goods and judgment was taken against him, which started all the other creditors after him, and to give them all an equal show he had made the assignment. The liabilities are about $9,000 and the assets will probably pay about sixty cents on the dollar.

THE HARRISON REALTY COMPANY.—Justice Gildersleeve has appointed Charles G. Cronin receiver of the rents of 90 Prince Street, an eight-story mercantile building, in a suit brought against the Harrison Realty Company and others by Henry M. Denton, to foreclose a second mortgage of $33,400, after a first mortgage of $140,000, made by the Harrison Realty Company on Dec. 1, 1899, to Max Freund, who sold it to Mr. Denton on June 28, 1900. The company was formed in June, 1898, to complete the building, by Matthew C. Kervan and Charles Kervan, builders. Charles Kervan filed a petition in bankruptcy on Feb. 21 last, with liabilities of $674,903, and Matthew C. Kervan filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 27, with liabilities of $741,613.

Out of Town.

FRANK S. ROGERS.—Frank S. Rogers, proprietor of the Prospect House, a Summer hotel, at Bay Shore, Long Island, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday. The assignee is M. O. Roberts. Mr. Roberts says the liabilities will about equal the assets, and that in a few days he will be able to pay off the help. Mr. Rogers has conducted hotels in Florida and New York City.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MOSES J. MEYER.—Moses J. Meyer, a clerk, residing at 152 East Eighty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,192 and no assets.

LOUIS KAHN.—Louis Kahn, butcher, formerly at 210 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,450 and no assets. He gave up the place about June 1. He has been in this line for twenty years.

RACHEL CORDAY.—Rachel Corday, residing at 305 East Sixty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,274 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1894 in the tailoring business.

BERNHARD KUNTZE.—Bernhard Kuntze, dealer in furniture and carpets at 68 Avenue A, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $937 and assets of $1,000 in stock of furniture. He was of Kuntze & Bischoff, who began business on June 1 last, and Mr. Kuntze states in his petition that his partner has absconded, taking with him $800 of the partnership assets, and his whereabouts cannot be ascertained.

LEOPOLD GASSNER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Leopold Gassner, importer of furs and skins at 151 Mercer Street, show liabilities of $49,866, of which $21,142 are secured and $490 for wages, and nominal assets of $41,033. The assets consist of stock in the hands of creditors as security, $8,813; stock on hand, $4,176; office furniture, $175; accounts, $16,907; merchandise and notes with the State Bank as security, $10,899; cash in bank, $3. The largest creditors are the State Bank, $13,365, secured for $10,899, and Mayers & Tigner, $6,516.

ISIDORE ROSENHEIM & CO.—Isidore Rosenheim and Isaac S. Mack, who composed the firm of Isidore Rosenheim & Co., who formerly did business as the London and Liverpool Clothing Company at Broadway and Grand Street and 86 and 88 Bowery, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $184,279 and no assets. They made an assignment on June 12, 1901. The creditors accepted a compromise at 40 cents on the dollar, of which 30 cents was paid out by the assignee, and on default of the remaining 10 cents the balance of the 70 per cent. became again due. The assets realized $88,768. Mr. Rosenheim has individual liabilities $6,100, and Mr. Mack $5,703.

DRESS GOODS IMPORTER ASSIGNS.

Otto Seyd's Representative Says This Step Is Taken to Protect Creditors.

Otto Seyd, importer of dress goods at 60 Mercer Street, corner of Broome, made an assignment yesterday without preference, to James Peterkin. Mr. Seyd was brought up in this line of business, started for himself in 1892, and was supposed to have a capital of $50,000. On Jan. 1, 1898, he admitted Franz List, who had been in his employ, as a partner. Mr. List had charge of the office part of the business while Mr. Seyd looked after the buying and selling.

On Aug. 7 last Mr. Seyd advertised that the partnership had been dissolved on July 3 and that he would continue the business alone. The notice caused some surprise in the trade. At Mr. Seyd's place of business it was said yesterday that he had not been there for two weeks, having been confined to his house by illness. He was improving now and expected to get out shortly.

Mr. Seyd's representative said that Mr. Seyd returned from Europe about July 1 and found that his business had been carried on in opposition to his expressed wishes and had immediately dissolved the partnership. Since then Mr. Seyd has been endeavoring to learn the exact condition of affairs and found it such that it was deemed best for the protection of creditors to make an assignment.

It is believed that all the creditors will be paid in full. The liabilities are about $100,000 and the assets are in excess of that amount. Most of the liabilities are in Europe, only a few thousand dollars being due in this country.

It was also stated that business would be resumed about Oct. 1 by a new company formed by Mr. Seyd, also that Mr. Seyd had begun suit against Mr. List for $4,000 overdrawn account and will sue Mr. List for $25,000 damages.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BILLINGS, John H.—Edward Elliott..... $37

CASEY, Patrick D.—Meschendorf..... 157

COELHO, Albert H. de P.—The Rogers Rake Company..... 179

[illegible]..... 473

DAMON, David—Charles Russell..... 399

DEGENHARDT, Herman—W. A. Leggett and others..... 347

DEL DONNO, Mary—The New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association..... 308

FUCHS, Michael—Louis Volp..... 35

FONDA, Thomas—William D. Hanson.... 347

FRIEDLINE, Samuel A.—O. D. Person.. 90

GERSON, Rose—D. J. Hayes..... 637

GREENBERG, Meyer—Frances Hein..... 389

HUDSON, William A.—P. Coleman..... 45

HANSON, Sarah and James—W. J. Mitchell..... 77

HIRSHFIELD, Gustave—John Kress Brewing Company..... 426

HART, Max—Ronalds & Johnson Company..... 319

HART, Max—Ronalds & Johnson Company..... 319

HOOT, Hiram W.—J. B. Locherty..... 94

HINZ, William—The Henry Elias Brewing Company..... 348

HARRIS, Solomon—H. Herrmann Lumber Company..... 100

HARTIGSON, Mary—Robert L. Moffett.. 108

JACKSON, Simon—A. Zimmermann and another..... 100

JOHNSTON, George—S. Oppenheimer and others..... 80

KOHNEMANN, Ernest A.—William P. Baker Company..... 9

KINDELAN, Michael J.—Morris Rosenfield and others..... 467

KULVINSKY, Jacob — Morris Rosenfield and others..... 95

KEIL, Edward—Morris Rosenfield and others..... 122

KIRSH, Robert—Morris Rosenfield and others..... 108

KESSEL, Charles L.—Sarah Oppenheim and others..... 78

LINENBURGER, Michael L. and Charles P. Rooney—Morris Rosenfield and others 77

LANGLEY, Frank C.—Samuel Lee..... 125

McGOVERN, Joseph P. and Philip A.—Joseph D. Fowler and another..... 2,798

NEWTON, Victor M.—A. Rhind and another..... 27

O'BRIEN, Thomas F.—Sarah Oppenheimer and others..... 88

O'ROURKE, Thomas J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 39

REDDING, Thomas and Mary S.—H. Mesier..... 1,792

RIEKERS, Henry J.—D. J. Corbett..... 122

RAINES, William G.—John E. Hertel..... 175

ROTHERMEL, Albert—The East River Mill and Lumber Company..... 593

SILVERSTONE, Louis—M. Hirsch..... 157

SMYTH, James—M. Levy and others..... 120

SULZER, Eliza—Jacob Stahl & Co..... 192

STURLA, Anna—P. Lindenbaum..... 39

SCHMIDT, Henry—Adams & Co..... 176

SMITH, Samuel W. B.—P. Bierschenk.... 118

SROKA, Louis, Michael M. Keshin, and Isaac Blitstein—The D. M. Nesbit Company..... 202

TROY, John J.—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Company, costs..... 48

THOMSON, David B., trustee—American Surety Company, costs..... 808

VON STEIN, Charles J.—Beadleston &

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red ..... .68¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... .47¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed ..... .25
Flour, Minnesota patents $4.15
Cotton, middling ..... .10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio ..... .06¾
Sugar, granulated 6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime ..... .43
Beef, family 10.75
Beef hams 20.50
Tallow, prime ..... .04 7-16
Pork, mess 12.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb. ..... .07½
Lard, prime 7.17½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry 18.25
Butter, Western creamery ..... .22

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 72@73½c; No. 2 red, 72@c; No. 2 corn, 40¾@40¾c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾@40¾c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25c; No. 3 white, 23½@25c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 33@39½c; fair to choice malting, 43@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.49; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $4.20@4.40; mess pork, per barrel, $11.45@11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.82½@6.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.40@7.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.00@7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.50@9.60.

CHICAGO.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	9.95	10.50	9.84	10.40@10.50
October	10.00	10.10	9.74	10.04@10.06
November	9.75	9.85	9.58	9.82@9.83
December	9.68	9.73	9.52	9.69@9.95
January	9.71	9.71	9.50	9.62@9.65
February	9.61	9.68	9.61	9.58@9.61
March	9.60	9.67	9.45	9.57@9.59
April	9.60	9.67	9.45	9.55@9.58
May	9.60	9.61	9.48	9.55@9.59
June	9.53	9.60	9.45	9.59@9.60
July	9.58	9.58	9.52	9.54@9.56

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, limited demand; prices higher; American middling, fair, 7 9-16d; good middling, 7 3-16d; middling, 7d; low middling, 7¼d; good ordinary, 6 23-32d; ordinary, 6 13-32d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 1,400 bales American. Receipts, 3,000 bales; no American. Futures opened excited and closed irregular: American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 56-64d buyers; September-October, 6 3-64d sellers; October-November, 5 32-64d sellers; November-December, 5 17-64@5 18-64d sellers; December-January, 5 13-64@5 14-64d buyers; January-February, 5 10-64@5 11-64d sellers; February-March, 5 9-64d sellers; March-April, 5 5-64@5 6-64d sellers; April-May, 5 3-64@5 4-64d buyers; May-June, 5 2-64d sellers; June-July, 5d buyers; July-August, 4 62-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Although conditions were fairly satisfactory from a bull point of view yesterday, the wheat market, partly because of uncertainty regarding the crop report, and made little progress in an upward direction, and at the close showed a steady undertone at about ¾c advance over Saturday's prices. In the domestic visible supply there was an increase of 1,450,000 bushels. There was more or less uncertainty about the latter, nevertheless owing to the big storm at Galveston that was reported to have destroyed the elevators, which contained according to last week's official statement, 2,223,000 bushels of wheat. In the absence of any advices from there these figures were repeated again this week in making up the regular statement. Insurance regarding the situation at that point was particularly hard on shippers, some of whom had already sold wheat to go out via that port. The matter of insurance was also a source of much concern, disasters of this sort not being generally covered. Advices from speculative element was inclined to make little use of the Galveston news during the day. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 83½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 80¾.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4@$4.30; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.90; Winter patents, $3.65@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Spring, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.96@$2.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Corn meal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bag meal asked; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.25@$16.45; Spring bran, bulk, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

DULUTH, Sept. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 2 Spring, 74¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 77¾c; No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 1 hard, 77¾c; new, No. 1 Northern, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, December, 73¾c; May, 79¾c. Corn, 39¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—Wheat—September, 73¾c; December, 74½c; May, 77¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 76c; No. 2 Northern, 74½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53c. Barley easier; No. 2, 51c; sample, 40@51c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	79	79	78¾	78⅞
October	79½	79½	79¼	79½
December	81¾	81 5-16	80 13-16	81⅛
March	83⅝	83¾	83⅜	83⅝
May	83¾	83½	83¼	83⅜
Corn—				
September	45⅝	45¾	45⅜	45⅝
October	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44⅝
December	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
May	41	41	40⅝	40⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.20

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	73 9-16	73⅞	73¼	73½
October	73⅞	74⅜	73¾	74
November	74 11-16	75	74⅜	74⅝
Corn—				
September	40¼	40⅜	39⅝	40⅛
October	39	39	38⅝	38⅝
November	36	36⅜	36	36⅛
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21½	21⅜	21⅜
October	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝
November	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	22
Lard—				
September	$6.80	$6.87½	$6.80	$6.82½
October	6.85	6.87½	6.82½	6.85
Ribs—				
September	7.50	7.65	7.50	7.60
October	7.35	7.45	7.35	7.37½
Pork—				
September	11.15	11.45	11.15	11.40
October	11.20	11.57½	11.20	11.47½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12@$13 for old and new; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $14.25@$15. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; Bacons, 7¼c; 190 lb. 7¼c; 160 lb. 7¾c; pigs, 8c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, steady; smoking bellies, 10¾@11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14 lb, 8¾@8¾c; pickled shoulders dull, 6¾@6¾c; pickled hams steady, 10@10¾c. TALLOW—Quiet; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Firm; prime city, $7.15@$7.20; refined lard firm, $6.75; refined lard firm, South America, $8; Continent, $7.40; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound dull, city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Beef—Closing: Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 60s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 57s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 37s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 36s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 43s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 40s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 42s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 42s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 41s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 33s. Cheese—American finest white firm, 51s 6d. American finest colored, firm, 52s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures opened quiet at unchanged prices, and was inactive until the closing. Havre cable indicated recuperation, which started local demand on which our market rallied 20@25 points. There were sales of but 500 bags on the opening call, 1,500 up to 12 M., and for the entire session 23,750 bags. The market closed firm, 20 to 25 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
October	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.40@7.45
November	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.50@7.55
December	7.45	7.65	7.45	7.60@7.65
January	..	..	..	7.65@7.70
February	..	..	..	7.70@7.75
March	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.75@7.80
April	..	..	..	7.80@7.85
May	7.65	7.80	7.65	7.85@7.90

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market, holiday. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ½@1 pfennig net lower; sales, 17,000 bags. Havre—Opened steady, ½f lower; at 12 M., advanced ½f; at 3 P. M., quiet, 2½f lower; at 5:30 P. M., ½f higher; total sales, 18,000 bags. January, 48.75; February, 49; March, 49.25; April, 49.50; May, 49.75; June, 50; July, 50; August, 50; September, 48.25; October, 48.25; November, 48.25; December, 48.50. Rio—Receipts, 28,000 bags, (two days;) no other returns.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.25; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron, warrants, $9.87½; lake copper, ingot, $16.75; tin, $30.12½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.10.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4 15-16c; muscovado, 4½c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.65, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined cases, New York, $9.35. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 36c; off Summer yellow, 34½c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 39@40c; linseed, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 70c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 53@55c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, basis 8, $4; spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c; resin, common to good strained, $1.50; E, $1.70; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.00; N, $2.30; W G, $2.55; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 33@34c. Resin firm, $1.55@2. Crude turpentine steady, $1.10@$2.20. Tar firm, $1.40.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35½c. Resin, firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—Turpentine firm, 33½c. Resin quiet, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.85; bulls, $2.50@$3.75; cows, $1.65@$3.00. Cables steady; no exports; to-morrow 610 cattle, 1,051 sheep, and 4,100 quarters of beef. CALVES—Veals, $6.00@$8; culls, $4@$4.75; grassers, $3@$3.50; buttermilks, $3@$3.75; yearlings, $2.75; city dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.50@$4.40; few export wethers, $4@$5.35; culls, $2@$2.50; lambs, $4@$5.25; Canada lambs, $5@$5.35; culls, $3.50@$4.50. HOGS—Market firm at $5.50@$6; light pigs, $5@$6.10.

HOTELS.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,
102-104-106 East 15th St., N. Y.,
Two doors east of Union Square.
A quiet, homelike family and transient hotel, most convenient location in New York. AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS. A few very desirable suites of 3 to 6 rooms, with private hall and baths, at attractive prices. SUPERIOR CUISINE. J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
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Strictly family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

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Entirely new; absolutely fire-proof; European plan. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP, Manager.
Formerly of Hotel Imperial.

GRAND OPENING WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1900, City Hall Cellar, corner Broadway and Chambers St.; German café and restaurant; best and latest fitted out basement; best recommended kitchen, and purest and best of all drinks, with best service guaranteed. GEORGE LITZLER, formerly proprietor of former place.

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF SEWING Machines, $5.00 to $18.00; warranted five years. Bicycles, Cabinet, latest style, $16.50. Repairing and supplies. Established 35 years. KELLY & SON, 200 Grand St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IDEA TO REPRODUCE many copies from writings; free information. C. BENSINGER, 122 Liberty St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Block or Lot number, or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisitions must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John R. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES MITCHELL, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE LIBERATA OZELAH HELENA BRELAZ MITCHELL, Defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 6, 1900.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

To Alice Liberata Ozelah Helena Brelaz Mitchell, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made herein and dated the 8th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.
s10-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERIC G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-1aw6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. je8-1aw6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARY M. SANDS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Ethel Sands, Maiden Alan Sands, Morton Marcourt Sands, a minor over the age of fourteen years, persons interested in the estate of Mary M. Sands, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Levi P. Morton and Philip J. Sands, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

Sup. Ct. ord.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au28-1aw7wTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-1aw6mTu

WALLRIDGE, NELSON.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To CALVIN C. WALLRIDGE, George A. Wallridge, Mary Murless, Elizabeth De Wolf, Dwight Wallridge, Lucy Usher, John Wallridge, Milton Wallridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot after due diligence be found, or, if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, and address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of Nelson Wallridge, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Wallridge Wallridge, City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1870, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Wallridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

Sup. Ct. ord.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SHAW, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St. au7-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the second day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

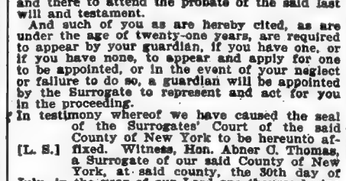

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,003.35, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.71, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 696 of Conveyances, Page 338, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

s11-2aw3wTu&F&o2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street with the westerly side of Ninth (9th) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 413 West 31st Street.

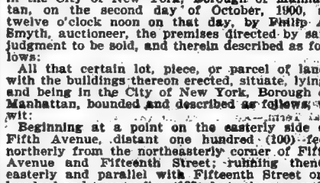

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,172.50, with interest thereon from the 6th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $494.86 and interest.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.

s11-2aw3wTu&Fs06

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL B. SMITH, as executor of the will of MARY L. RITTER, deceased, plaintiff, against ROBERT MANDELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along Thirty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to the land now or late of Samuel Osgood; thence southeasterly along the land of Samuel Osgood fifty feet one inch to a point one hundred feet from the Seventh Avenue; thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second Street at the place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by John W. Cornish and wife by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage is given to secure part of the purchase price of said premises, and subject as in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

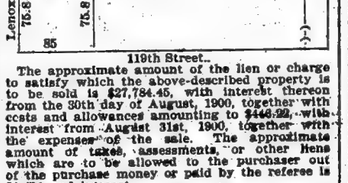

La Fontaine Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,319.54, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $489.92, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The amount of taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $174.85 and interest; the taxes for the year 1900 may also be a lien against these premises at the time of the sale, but the amount of the same is not yet legally fixed.

The premises are to be sold subject to mortgages now liens thereon amounting to $33,500 and interest, as follows: On $29,500 from the 7th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on $4,000 from the 20th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 13th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

au31-2aw3wTu&F&s13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN FENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 99-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 93-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 94-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 29th, 1899.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,953.75, with interest thereon from the 13th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $240.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $495.08 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with inter

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS

Enrollment in Manhattan and the Bronx Over 255,000.

LIST OF THE NEW BUILDINGS

No Record Yet of Children Turned Away—17,000 Are Out in Brooklyn Borough.

Vacation ended for public school pupils yesterday morning and every schoolhouse was a centre of great activity and more or less confusion as the boys and girls filed in with their parents to be registered on the opening day of the term, while the corridors leading to Superintendent Jasper's office in the Board of Education Building were crowded with men and women teachers reporting for duty and waiting to be assigned. It is always the busiest day of the year for Superintendent Jasper and his assistants, and all day long there was a line waiting before the door of his private room to see him concerning matters requiring his personal attention.

Asked about the children who would be restricted to half day sessions for lack of accommodations, the Superintendent said yesterday afternoon that it would be impossible to give any data before to-day.

"To-morrow the information can be given out," he said, "because the principals will send in their postals to-night. I have no news that any children have been turned on the streets yet. All the school buildings are in better condition now than they have been since I have been Superintendent, and I have been Superintendent for twenty-one years.

"Every building occupied last June was occupied to-day, and two new buildings were opened, with all the annexes and additions to old schools. Other new schools will be opened between now and Nov. 1.

"Between thirty and forty of our women teachers made up their minds to change their conditions during the Summer and to start off for themselves, and we are going to have 220 new teachers. Their names will go into the board Wednesday. We hope to have them confirmed Wednesday night and at work Thursday morning. There are 340 teachers left to act as substitutes, and we think all these will receive permanent appointments by Dec. 1, or Jan. 1 at the latest.

"We probably have now in our system 6,100 teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx."

The new schools opened yesterday were No. 174, at Attorney and Rivington Streets, with twenty-four classrooms and accommodations for 1,080 pupils, and No. 173, at Beaumont Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, with thirty classrooms and accommodations for 1,350 pupils.

In addition the following extensions and annexes were opened:

School No. 98, William's Bridge, eight classrooms, accommodating 360 pupils.

School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, fifteen classrooms, accommodating 675 pupils.

School No. 5, One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Edgecombe Avenue, eight classrooms, accommodating 360 pupils.

School No. 90, annex, in Tinton Avenue, fifteen classrooms, accommodating 675 pupils.

Girls' High School annex, Elm and Grand Streets, accommodating 350 pupils.

Superintendent Snyder of the Building Department said that eight of the ten new schoolhouses are ready for immediate occupancy, and that every one of them will be completed before Dec. 1. These, with the schools and extensions opened yesterday, will accommodate a total of 23,000 children. The total registration of pupils in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx last year was 241,623. Superintendent Jasper said that he expects that the number to be provided for this year will amount to between 255,000 and 260,000.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

About 17,000 of the 160,000 Children Who Apply Are Without Accommodation—Remedies Proposed.

When the public schools of Brooklyn were opened yesterday for the beginning of the school year the local officials were confronted with the old problem—more children demanding admission than could be accommodated. It was estimated that the number of children for whom sittings could not be found in the buildings ready for occupancy was about 17,000. Only one of the new school buildings was in readiness to meet the increase in enrollment since the close of the last term. Additions to two old school buildings were opened to provide for the increase of applicants, but while some benefit was accomplished by this expedient, the indications were that the situation would not be materially remedied for several months.

It was conservatively estimated that about 160,000 children applied yesterday for admission to the Brooklyn public schools. The 133 schoolhouses, and the two additions mentioned, which were thrown open, gave accommodation to 143,000 pupils for the full daily session. To provide for the 17,000 who were turned away, the school officials have adopted the plan instituted last year of organizing half-day and part-time sessions. This scheme, when it is put into operation, will enable all of the children to get some instruction a part of each day.

The increase in the number of children applying for admission was felt in nearly every school, particularly in the growing outlying districts. The condition of affairs caused the school officials much anxiety. Superintendent Edward G. Ward held a conference with his associate Superintendents, at which means of relieving the situation were discussed. At the conclusion of the session the associate Superintendents were instructed to inspect their respective districts and report the result of their investigations to Superintendent Ward.

At the close of the last term in June there were about 32,000 pupils in the part-time classes. In spite of this attempt to remedy the conditions that existed, about 700 children were left without any period of instruction. Superintendent Ward is determined to prevent a repetition of the evil this year. It was said yesterday that if he found it necessary he would place nearly the entire school system of the borough on a part time basis. To do this successfully, however, would require more teachers and at present there does not seem to be enough money available for such a purpose. Mr. Ward expects, however, to secure the local school board's approval of a recommendation to employ about 100 new teachers before November.

It is expected that the situation will be entirely relieved before the beginning of the February term, when six new schoolhouses will be ready. The idea of using portable schoolhouses is also being considered as a measure of relief. It is expected that within a month at least one of these portable structures will be in use in Brooklyn as an experiment.

Two schools were dismissed yesterday because the buildings were not in readiness for sessions. These were the Manual Training High School and Primary School No. 111, at Sterling Place and Vanderbilt Avenue. Extensive repairs have been made in these buildings, and the paint had not yet dried when the pupils assembled.

RUNAWAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Coach and Cab in Collision, but No One Seriously Injured.

A team of horses attached to a coach became frightened by a passing motor vehicle at Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue last evening and ran away. The team was driven by J. D. Post of 202 Varick Street, and the coach was occupied by F. W. Toucey, wife, and child, of Bridgeport, Conn. At Forty-third Street they ran into a hansom cab, driven by Daniel Morris and occupied by two young women. Morris and the two women were thrown to the pavement and the horses continued on their run. When between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets Bicycle Policeman Walsh and Patrolman Meher grabbed the animals and brought them to a standstill.

Post had been thrown from his seat at Fortieth Street, but escaped injury. Morris also escaped being hurt. The two women were slightly injured, but refused medical aid or their names, and, jumping into another cab, were driven away. Mr. Toucey and his family remained in the coach until the horses were stopped. They were badly frightened. Another coach was secured and they continued on their journey.

The hansom cab was badly damaged and the rear wheels of the coach were broken.

FELLOW-ITALIANS VICTIMS.

Napoli and Veccio Tell Plausible Tales and, the Police Say, Swindle Trusting Men with Money.

Bartolomo Veccio of 141 Mott Street was held for examination in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning upon the charge of having robbed several of his countrymen of large sums of money. Detective Sergeant Petrosino made the arrest and tells an interesting story of Veccio's work. The latter, it is alleged, worked with Giuseppe Napoli, whose picture is No. 4,060 in the Rogues' Gallery.

The accused men learned some months ago that Giuseppe Pellizzo, a farmer at Stapleton, S. I., had received $1,100 in cash for some land. They lost no time in forming his acquaintance. Napoli first gained the farmer's confidence and in due time introduced Veccio as a coachman employed by one of the Vanderbilts. Veccio told of something like $600 worth of silverware, clothing, &c., that Mr. Vanderbilt had for which he really had no use. In fact, talking with his "boss" a day or two before, Mr. Vanderbilt had said something about letting the lot go for a song.

Pellizzo's cupidity was aroused. He entered into the scheme eagerly. To get $600 worth of property for something like $25 was a chance not to be missed. On April 25 and at 4 o'clock in the morning the two conspirators went to the farmer's house to talk the matter over. That neighborn might not hear of the deal and possibly circumvent him the farmer was induced to walk into the field.

Veccio complained of being ill and said he longed for a drink of whisky. Why had he not brought a bottle? Napoli said he had provided for just such an emergency. He drank freely from the bottle which he produced. He asked Pellizzo to join him. The farmer declined. He never drank. Pressed to be sociable, he said he would take a little. For the sake of politeness it was given to him in a little glass which Napoli produced. The glass had been treated with knock-out drops.

When the farmer woke the sun was high. He realized that he had been drugged. He ran to his home and found his money gone. The police were unable to get it for him.

Napoli next heard that Antonio Lavecci of 14 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was a thrifty man and carried a considerable sum of money sewed in an undergarment. It was easy to get acquainted. Napoli told of a friend just over from Italy who had a sum of money and wanted a boarding house until he could get started. Would Lavecci board his friend? He would not lose anything, as the man had money and was generous. Lavecci was delighted. His new boarder proved to be Veccio.

They started on Aug. 6 to visit his friend. They proposed a walk. The same game with the whisky and drugged glass succeeded. When his relatives found him Lavecci was lying in a comatose condition under a tree. He was speechless for twenty-four hours. His hoard of $267.50 had been cut out of his shirt with scissors.

Detective Petrosino had good descriptions of both men and came across Veccio in a lodging house at 141 Mott Street last week. Through the aid of the proprietor of the place he made certain of his man, and at 5 o'clock Monday he arrested him. He was held in court until yesterday morning as a suspicious person. In the meantime Pellizzo and Lavecci were sent for. Both identified him as one of the men who had robbed them.

When searched $60 in bills were found on Veccio. On the back of one of the bills was the impression of the patterns of Lavecci's red shirt imprinted upon the bill by means of perspiration during the man's sleep. This is an important feature of the evidence. Petrosino says he will soon capture Napoli. The men are said to be two of the most clever swindlers who have ever worked in the Italian colony.

COLORED CITIZENS' APPEAL.

Determined to Bring Guilty Policemen to Justice—Denounce Official Investigation.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Protective League of Citizens of New York, which was organized among the negroes of the city for the purpose of instituting an investigation into the recent race disturbances on the west side, was held yesterday at 233 West Thirty-third Street, to arrange the details of the mass meeting to be held to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall. At the close of the meeting a statement was issued which had been approved by the committee. It accuses the Police Board of conducting an unfair investigation and stigmatizes the recent disturbances on the west side as "anarchy in its worst form."

Prof. Charles Dorsey of Brooklyn, who presided at the meeting, said after it adjourned:

"It has been said that we are going to sue the city, and a good many people seem to believe it. That's nonsense. We're not going to do anything of the sort. The only way in which we can get any redress is to fix the blame on the police officers who are responsible for the trouble and prosecute them. We have already engaged Frank Moss as counsel in this matter. It is idle for us to expect to get a fair show from the Police Board."

The statement issued by the Executive Committee is as follows:

As the impression has gone forth that the purpose of the citizens of the Protective League of New York is to sue the city for the criminal acts of the policemen during the recent riots, the committee deems it wise to issue the following statement:

It is a fact that the Police Board is determined not to have a thorough and impartial investigation of the criminal acts and neglect of their subordinates in the recent riots. Already President York of the Police Board has begun to investigate innocent colored men who got their heads broken, but refuses to investigate the policemen who committed the assaults. The people's side of the case must be given. Responsibility must be placed where it belongs. For sworn officers to assault innocent men and women who seek them as a refuge of safety in danger is mutiny and the beginning of anarchy in its worse form. It must be nipped in the bud.

It is the purpose, therefore, of this committee to have a most thorough investigation, to find the guilty parties, to bring them to trial, that the shame and disgrace of the recent riots may be placed where it belongs, and not rest upon the good name of our city.

The committee has secured Carnegie Hall for Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., to present the people's side of the case, and to raise funds to carry on the investigation.

We appeal to all good citizens regardless of race, color, or creed, to come to this meeting to hear the other side of the case and to register your protest against police assaults and mob violence.

At the meeting Bishop Derrick, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur, D. D., and the Rev. William D. Cook, D. D., are expected to speak. The Rev. Dr. William Brooks will preside.

CONFERENCE OF NEGROES.

To Present Plain Truths the Declared Object of the Gathering.

It was announced yesterday that a conference of colored men would be held in this city on Sept. 27 in order to present "some naked vital truths to the impartial judgment of mankind." John B. Syphax, who makes the announcement, is Chairman of a committee which has been organized to arrange the details of the conference.

"It must now be apparent to all," he says, "that the stupidity or dishonesty of those who have led the general interests of colored Americans have brought the entire race almost to the point where they will surely receive the contempt of intelligent women and the scorn of brave and honorable men. The conference will be composed of men who know the demands of the hour, and look with utter indifference both upon personal interests and political dictation."

Convention of Steam Engineers.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Steam Engineers was opened yesterday in Arlington Hall, 19 and 21 St. Mark's Place, and will last until the end of the week. The meeting was called to order by P. A. Peregrine, National President of the union, and Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 delivered an address of welcome. The visiting delegates will to-morrow visit by invitation the vessels now in port of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines and will take lunch on board the Trave.

Negro Baptist Kills His Wife.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—James Burnside, prominent in colored churches and social circles, shot and killed his wife because she refused to go to a Baptist colored mission and open the Sunday school services. Burnside was prevented from committing suicide by the arrival of the police. At the police station he protested that the shooting was an accident. It is said that he had been quarreling with his wife periodically for months.

"TIM" SULLIVAN'S OUTING

The Bowery Senator and His Followers on a Picnic.

PRIZEFIGHTS AT THE GROVE

Gamblers Run Their Games Aboard the Steamboat and at College Point—Many Policemen Present.

The annual outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, held yesterday at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., was in the nature of a wake for the now dead Horton law. It was probably the largest wake ever held. At least 6,000 constituents and friends of Senator Sullivan took part in the affair.

In addition to the eating there was every variety of gambling imaginable as well as several lively boxing bouts. Pugilists of high and low degree joined in the outing and furnished entertainment in more ways than one.

"Tom" Sharkey probably gave his admirers the liveliest time as he ran amuck through the long line of gambling tables and in other ways let his friends know he was present.

The outing began and ended with the usual parade through the Bowery. The first parade, that to the steamship Grand Republic, started at 10 A. M. from the Metamora Club house, at 207 Bowery. Senator Sullivan, escorted by "Tom" Sharkey, "Kid" McCoy, "Joe" Bernstein," and "Terry" McGovern, headed the procession. With them marched Martin Engel, the Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District.

Two bands of music were in the procession, which moved up the Bowery as far as Houston Street and countermarched, again passing the clubhouse.

Controller Coler and his Deputy, Michael Daly, were on the fire escape of the clubhouse, from which vantage point they reviewed the parade. Neither the Controller nor his Deputy went on the outing.

When the Sullivan contingent reached the pier where the Grand Republic was lying, there was a rush to get on board. Soon 3,400 passehgers had been counted, when Capt. Pease protested against allowing any more on board. The persuasive force of the crowd, however, made room for 400 more.

Before the Grand Republic got away from the pier a fair idea of the day's amusement could be gained. In every available corner was some gambling device, while on the lower deck were two free bars, one for beer and the other serving only whisky.

Senator Sullivan and a few chosen friends took possession of Parlor 3 and started a quiet game of poker. This was continued some time after the boat landed the rest of the party at College Point. This "quiet game" cost the Senator $1,000.

A number of tugboats saluted the excursionists, and as the Grand Republic passed Blackwell's Island, many of the keepers fired their revolvers, not at the boat, but as a salute. Many of the passengers recognized friends on the island and called to them by name.

The boat arrived at the grove at 1 P. M., and found there several thousand people, who had come by trolley and ferry. There was a scramble for the breakfast table and a good meal of clam fritters, eels, and cutlets was disposed of in about ten minutes.

Then the excursionists were entertained by a bloody prize fight. Two Italian lads were induced to fight for a purse made up by the crowd. For seven rounds they pounded each other unmercifully. One of the fighters was by far the heavier, and he completely knocked out his antagonist in the seventh round.

"Johnny" White, who was the Broadway Athletic Club referee, then produced another young fighter, and in just one round he gave the winner of the first fight a thorough beating.

These two fights were not on the regular programme, but were "extras." The official bouts came later.

GAMBLING GAMES OF ALL SORTS.

By this time the gamblers had set up their machines and devices throughout the grove. A reporter counted 122 tables at which the Sullivan followers could lose their money. These tables did not include the poker games which flourished everywhere.

All through the grove rang the cry:

"The only straight gambling game here. It's just the same as is played in our rooms in New York."

Some of the games in operation were: Red and black, hazard, sweat, three-card monte, lowey poker, Klondike, chuck-a-luck, wheel game, faro, roulette, stuss, bottle game, and craps, besides several Italian gambling games. Even the Chinamen present had a quiet game of fan-tan.

Dennis Sullivan had general supervision over the games, and he visited all of the gamblers. While THE TIMES reporter was watching one game, Mr. Sullivan came up and said to the proprietor:

"Is this game fixed?"

This game stopped for a short time and then it was allowed to go on.

The police of the Seventy-sixth Precinct had a general supervision over the games, but their principal duty appeared to be to keep the crowds from pressing the gamblers too hard.

Many east side youths lost all the money they had in their pockets. A lad from one up-town district came to the picnic with $12 in his pocket. He had several experiences with the bird game and found himself penniless. His father came to the picnic later in the day and the young man told his father that his pocket had been picked.

"Tom" Sharkey gave the gamblers a bad half hour. The pugilist was feeling in particularly good humor after having been entertained by numerous admirers. Followed by a crowd, he started through Gamblers' Row. He stopped at each table as if he was going to place some money on the games, but instead he brought his fist down with a bang on the table, making the money fly in every direction. The gamblers and patrons took this in good part, as they had great respect for Sharkey.

At one table at the end of the line a young man had just made a 3 to 1 shot on a dice game. Sharkey disturbed the dice. The owner of the game insisted on calling the bet off. The young man protested and said:

"That ain't fair. I won and that big duffer upset the dice."

"That's Sharkey! Look out!" whispered several people in the crowd. Both the owner of the board and the young gambler settled their difficulties without further reference to the fighter.

Across the trotting park from the pavilion was a place labeled "Athletic Field." Here policemen from the Mulberry Street Station played baseball with a team from the Eldridge Street Station.

SEVERAL PRIZE FIGHTS.

While this game was in progress the Sullivan followers showed their indifference as to the repeal of the Horton law.

In the same field, and almost alongside where the policemen were playing ball, a prize ring was formed and "Sarsaparilla" Reilly announced a six-round bout between "Nick" Collins and "Marky" Price. The men went into the ring stripped in prize-fighting style, with seconds, bottleholders, and referee. The fighting was fair in the earlier rounds. In the last it was very fast. The referee declared the bout a draw and the purse was divided.

This fight did not suit the spectators. They said they wanted something faster. "Jack" Lowry and "Kid" Ginger, two young fighters, were brought forward, and it was whispered that they were to fight to a finish.

The first and second rounds showed that the young fighters would give the crowd what it wanted.

"Say," said one of the crowd, who was sitting near THE TIMES reporter, "I suppose the papers got hold of this. Wouldn't they raise a row over our keeping up fights after the Horton law was dead?"

"You bet," replied his companion, "but I guess they ain't on to what the 'big fellow' had provided for us.

The third round of the fight started off as lively as the other two. "Kid" Ginger was almost knocked out. Just before the fighters were to come up for the fourth round, the announcer called out:

"The boys are kicking about the purse. They say that if youse gents will raise some money they will fight to the finish. Somebody will pass the hat."

The boys waited for the result, so did the crowd.

"We only got 70 cents," called out "Sarsaparilla" Reilly, "and the kids won't go on. We will divide the original purse."

However, several other fights between minor lights kept the crowd in good humor.

Everybody had forgotten the ball game. Even the policemen themselves had to stop at times and take a look at the fighting. The game ended with a score of 22 to 2 in favor of the police of the Mulberry Street Station.

In the announcements of the outing the statement was made that 1,000 barrels of beer would be opened on the grounds. Few found this free beer, and as a result they patronized the regular bars until time for dinner.

Senator Sullivan was not about the grounds with his constituents. In fact, few saw him during the day. As soon as he reached the grove he engaged a small room just off the billard room. Here, with a few friends, he played poker until it was time to go home. Just how much money changed hands no person but the players know. Jackpots of from $300 to $500 were of frequent occurrence, and this fact led to considerable wild speculation as to the amounts won and lost.

A SCRAMBLE FOR DINNER.

The dinner, which was served about 5 o'clock, took on the appearance of a riot. Everybody was looking for lobsters, oysters, corn, and the long-promised beer. Instead of these there came some unrecognizable fish, then a portion of roast beef, followed by a small piece of chicken.

"Where's the lobsters?"

"Where's the beer?"

"You don't get none," was the reply of the waiters; "you only get ice cream."

When the ice cream came there was a scramble and rush greater than that at any football game. The waiters brought in large trays holding about fifty dishes of ice cream. Men jumped over the tables and on each other's backs in their efforts to capture the dishes.

After dinner there was a short rest before the crowd started for the boats, and then there was an inventory taken by each man as to how much of his own property he had left. The wise had left their watches at home—of the foolish about 60 per cent. found that some one else had their timepieces.

Simon Steingut, "the Mayor of Second Avenue," was talking to his friend Gus Gloistein of Grand Street when he missed his watch.

"My goodness, somebody has taken my watch as a joke."

"It's no joke," said Gloistein. "It's a lost watch you can think about. There are others, too."

Detective O'Donohue of the Central Office intercepted one watch as it was being passed by the pickpocket to an accomplice. The watch was returned to its owner. No arrests were made.

Of the guests who were present at the outing this year there were few local Democratic leaders. They all had engagements at Saratoga and sent their regrets.

Martin Engel was there with his contingent from the Eighth District. Tom Lee, "the Mayor of Chinatown," and Boston Charlie, with ten of their countrymen, were on hand. Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City made a call in the afternoon. Among the others were Thomas J. Foley, Alderman Fleck, Municipal Court Judges Finn and Roesch, and Daniel J. and Jefferson O'Reilly of the District Attorney's office.

THE POLICE THERE IN FORCE.

When it comes to naming the members of the police force one only needs to refer to the roster of the Eldridge Street, the Fifth Street, and the Mulberry Street Stations to find out who were there.

Capts. Stephenson of Mulberry Street, Herlihy of Eldridge Street, and Diamond of the Fifth Street Station were on hand. In their precincts not an arrest was made on Sunday night, so the men did not need to spend any time in the police court yesterday. No new cases were tried in the Essex Market Court yesterday. One of the members of the committee stated that there were 700 policemen in attendance at the outing.

As to the financial end of the outing, it was a decided success. The tickets cost $5 each. Of course the majority of those who came did not pay for their tickets. They obtained them from saloon keepers and others who bought them in bunches of twenty-five and fifty. Ten thousand tickets were sold, and as the outing cost $2.50 for each man who actually took in the excursion, it was estimated that there was a margin of nearly $30,000 in favor of the association. This is supposed to furnish a campaign fund for the Sixth Assembly District.

The return trip to the city was a repetition of the trip to the grove, with the exception that the supply of beer was limited to one barrel.

When the Sullivan followers reached the city they had their usual parade through the district. Senator Sullivan, Assemblyman Sullivan, Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances Sullivan, and all the other Sullivans led the parade, which was the largest turn-out ever witnessed in the district. All the saloons were decorated and the Bowery was ablaze with fireworks.

At midnight Senator Sullivan and Martin Engel, with their delegations, went to the Saratoga Convention.

Senator Sullivan won $1,000 from Patrick Divver as a result of his outing. He had wagered that amount that it would exceed that of the Divver Association on Labor Day.

John J. Donohue, Secretary of the association, and Joseph Dunn, the Treasurer, probably deserve more credit than any other persons for the success of the outing. They worked hard all day trying to take care of everybody.

At one time "Tom" Sharkey, in an absent-minded way, threw sixty champagne glasses in rapid succession at "Chuck" Connors and "Goldbrick" Naylor.

"That's all right," said a policeman, when the waiter protested. "I'll see Tim and he'll fix things."

MEDAL OF HONOR REUNION.

Men Distinguished for Their Military Service to Meet in Brooklyn This Evening.

The tenth annual reunion of the Congressional Medal of Honor Legion will be opened in Brooklyn this evening with a reception at the Academy of Music. The reunion will be continued to-morrow and Thursday. About 350 guests from all parts of the country are expected to be present. These include Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. O. O. Howard, and other distinguished members of the legion.

Headquarters have been established at the Hotel St. George. Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren is Chairman of the Citizens' Committee in charge of the public reception at the Academy of Music this evening. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, will welcome the guests on behalf of Brooklyn, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff on behalf of the State. Gen. T. S. Peck, commander of the legion, will respond. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will deliver the oration of the evening.

There will be a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band and singing by a chorus of 400 young women. Julia Ward Howe will attend the reception as a guest of the Citizens' Committee.

To-morrow morning the annual business meeting of the legion will be held in the Art Rooms, on Montague Street. To-morrow afternoon the members of the legion will be taken in trolley cars to Coney Island and other points of interest. In the evening there will be a banquet at the Union League Club. On Thursday there will be an excursion to West Point on the steamboat Cepheus.

By direction of Gen. Miles, there will be a special dress parade of the cadets at the Military Academy in honor of the visitors.

We are wholesalers as well as retailers of good clothing.

That means early preparation.

That means if you're sending your boy away to school his mid-winter clothing is just as readily found here as that for early Fall.

Everything for boys is ready. For men too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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We fill orders by mail.

SHOES

It is still the quality, style, and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST.

Branch Store for Men's wear, 132 and 134 Fulton St.

Our Catalogue on application.

Horner's Furniture.

Styles to satisfy every taste, ranging from the simplest to the most elaborate productions of the furniture-making art, and priced to meet every outlay desired.

Important reductions have been made on many lines throughout our warerooms to make room for incoming goods.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SICILIANS HONOR FORTUNA

Local Celebration by 10,000 Natives of the Island.

Parade Marches Under Chinese Lanterns Headed by a Band—Jealous Neighbors Throw Stale Fruit.

More than 10,000 Sicilians and Italians turned out last night on Elizabeth Street and shouted themselves hoarse in honor of the Virgin Santa Fortuna, the Sicilian patron saint and the interceder for all the luck that befalls the inhabitants of that historic isle. For weeks the colony in Elizabeth Street had made preparations. Houses were draped from roofs to sidewalks with American and Italian flags. Banners and Chinese lanterns were strung across the street, and garlands of tiny white and red and green lights were strung artistically from windows of opposite houses.

Italians came from all over the city to see this, the first celebration of its kind ever held in New York. And when all had arrived, the street was literally packed with people who stood shoulder to shoulder, who crowded the windows and the fire escapes, and who lay flat on the roofs of houses with only their heads over the edges.

The real feast day of the saint was Sunday. That day was observed in the little Italian church, Madona di Loreto. The celebration yesterday was the civil observance of the day as it is celebrated in the home country.

The festivities began in a parade shortly after 8 o'clock from the reviewing stand between Prince and East Houston Streets. A red-capped band flanked by two policemen led the procession. After the band came the faithful, men, marching two abreast, each carrying a candle and many of them barefooted, according to promises made the saint for past good fortune received through her prayers. Then came banners and hundreds of little girls in white, all carrying candles. And when for ten minutes these little ones had passed, there came more banners and more candles, this time in the hands of little boys. They paraded down Elizabeth Street and passed through Mott Street and other settlements of Italians.

Then came the only incident that marred the night's celebration, for banana peels and watermelon rinds and the refuse of other fruits began to descend from roof tops in abundance. These struck the heads of the people below, unless they struck their mark, the Chinese lanterns and the transparent balloons strung over the middle of the street. In explaining the shower an old Italian said:

"Is-a honly da signal for show da jealous. Plenty Italiaman here. All gotta da saint. See dotta we gotta da better show dan da saint of da oder Italiaman—throwa da banan an' da maylon—pah! Issa jealous?"

There was a booth in front of 243 Elizabeth Street which was the great attraction. The booth was an ordinary red and white cloth affair no bigger than a sentinel's box. In front of it sat two men. Inside was a table with two trays on it. Money, jewelry, rings, earrings, quaint Italian brooches, shirt studs, and collar buttons lay on the tray upon a heap of silver money a foot high. These were offerings promised the saint by the faithful, offerings for help in time of trouble, in sickness, and in need. Here the people came and deposited their money, bills and silver, until the two-foot square tray was filled and another had to be supplied.

The chief attraction of the night, however, was to be the appearance of two angels. Two stout ropes had been stretched through pulleys from the third-story fire escape of No. 234 diagonally across the street to the top-floor fire escape of No. 243. When the parade returned, the angels were to appear, and all eyes were riveted on the two ropes.

The booming of cannon crackers and the discharge of Roman candles and rockets and red fire showed in the distance the approach of the procession. Then the red-capped band appeared, and all marched by the grand stand, where they halted to give the angels a chance. Presently out of the fire escape at No. 234 launched Angel No. 1. At the same time Angel No. 2 appeared from the fire escape of No. 243. They were hitched by the back with a number of ropes to the two lines that were operated from within to haul the angels over the heads of the crowd. As they came into the glare of light it was seen they were a healthy pair of angels. They wore white tights, light-green semi-transparent skirts, pink shirt waists, and white wings.

The two had struck a graceful attitude of flight, and were yanked to the middle of the street. Here, the weight of the fatter angel raised the other fellow, and hanging by the sag of the rope fifteen feet above the heads of the crowd, neither of them looked as if he liked it. The crowd cheered wildly till it was hoarse. And then one of the angels began to talk. What he said the reporter could not understand, but it must have been all right, for the crowd cheered more. Then the two aloft each threw an armful of flowers over the people below, and were promptly pulled along, the angel who came out of 234 being run into 243, and vice versa. Then there was more cheering, and the crowd drifted homeward, happy and content, having been once more, at least for an hour, on the little island called home.

Memorial Monument Contract Delayed.

The awarding of the contract for erecting the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument, in Riverside Park, at Eighty-ninth Street, was again delayed yesterday. The opinion of the Law Department, asked at the instance of Mayor Van Wyck, as to the legality of the commission of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch designating one quarry, the Friedly, and, if that be found inadequate, designating another, the Continental, both of Vermont, had not been received. An adjournment without date was necessitated. Because of the Saratoga Convention the opinion is not likely to be sent in until the end of the week.

O'Neill's.

Tailor-made Suits

We are now showing a most extensive Stock, comprising the latest Fall designs and materials, by the best makers. Special care has been taken to give to each Suit the same style, fit and finish that will be found in custom work. Special attention is directed to

These Important Values

SUITS OF EXTRA QUALITY CHEVIOT, tight-fitting Jacket, notched Collar, silk Reveres and lined throughout with black Taffeta, entire Jacket finished with rows of stitching, Skirt lined with French Percaline, **18.98**

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS with double-breasted semi-tight-fitting Jacket, new gored Skirt, entire Suit lined throughout with excellent quality of black Taffeta, **22.50**

SUITS OF PEBBLE CHEVIOT suitable for present wear. Double-breasted tight-fitting Jacket, inlaid velvet Collar, new gored Skirt with flare, entire Suit lined throughout with black Taffeta, **25.00**

A Complete Assortment of

Women's Separate Dress Skirts

in all the popular materials and newest shapes at prices ranging from 4.98 upward. Two special values:

BLACK TAFFETA DRESS SKIRTS made over drop skirt with knife-pleated ruffle around bottom, **9.98**

BLACK TAFFETA DRESS SKIRTS with deep applique of net and braid around bottom, made over drop skirt, deep knife-pleated flounce of silk, **15.00**

Fall Novelties in Silk Waists at Very Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

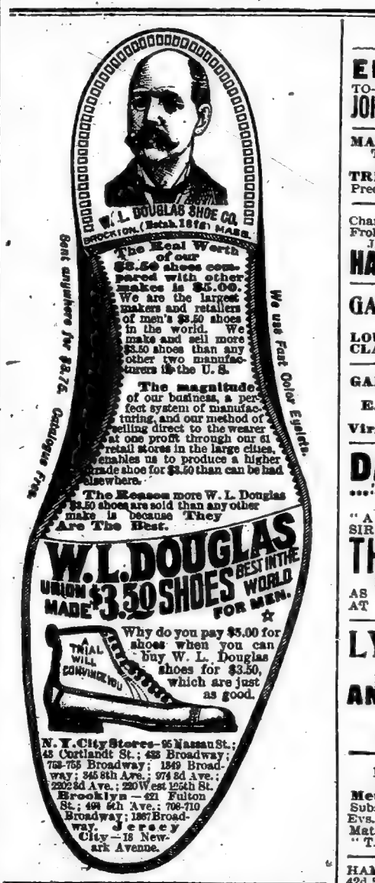

POLICEMAN STOPS RUNAWAY.

Seizes Frightened Horse as It Is About to Dash into Crowd of School Children.

The bravery and presence of mind of Policeman John J. O'Hare of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Stret Police Station saved a score or more of small school children from being trampled under the hoofs of a runaway horse yesterday afternoon. O'Hare was picked up painfully but not seriously cut and bruised. The accident happened a few minutes before 1 o'clock, when the children who attend Primary School No. 119, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, were playing on the street waiting for the bell that summoned them to their classrooms to fing.

There is no playground to this school, and as a consequence the children use the street to play in, and about monopolize it. A minute before the bell sounded, a big bay horse hitched to an express wagon turned into One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street from St. Nicholas Avenue and started west at a furious pace. The bridle was off the horse's head and a feedbag was on his nose. This seemed to frighten the maddened animal all the more, for he plunged from one side of the street to the other attempting to throw it off. Seated in the wagon was the driver, vainly tugging at the reins.

Policeman O'Hare, who was on an Eighth Avenue car on his way to the baseball grounds, saw the horse dashing toward the children, and in an instant realized what would happen unless the course of the animal was diverted. Leaping from the car, he made a jump for the horse just as it reached the car tracks, clasped it about the neck, and hung on desperately. In this manner he managed to turn the horse's head toward the north side of the street, and instead of dashing into the group of children the animal landed with a crash against the newsstand under the elevated road steps.

The driver, John English of 452 Grove Street, Jersey City, was thrown out of the wagon and through the glass door of the newsstand, while O'Hare was jammed through the window. Several citizens caught the horse, and after extricating the two men from the wreck, led them to the corner drug store, where court plaster was used very freely. O'Hare had a bad gash on the back of his left hand and English an ugly scalp wound. English finally patched up the broken harness and continued on his way.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15. TO-NIGHT at 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Sat. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE Preceded by IB and LITTLE Eyolf.

Charles Frohman's Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JAMES K. Supported by Bertha Galland. HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. FIRST BIG LAUGHING HIT. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN | ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Opens next Monday Evening. E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned | Seats Ready Thursday. In an Elaborate Production of HAMLET.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Ev'gs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. "Best Comic Opera New York has seen in years."—Evg. Sun. "A Charming Comic Opera."—N. Y. Herald. SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA, THE ROSE OF PERSIA. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN. AS PRESENTED DURING ITS LONG RUN AT THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL In a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY. Matinées Saturdays only until October.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH. Metropolitan English Grand Op. Co. Subscription Sale begins Mon., Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers; high southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,812. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York} Elsewhere, and Jersey City. {TWO CENTS.

STANCHFIELD TO HEAD TICKET WITH MACKEY

Only Absolute Breach of Faith, It Is Said, Can Prevent It.

LEADERS ARE VERY RETICENT

Have Nothing to Say About Candidates —Hill's Plan to Name Coler—The Convention Opens.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—Present indications are that John B. Stanchfield will be nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention to-morrow, and his name will be presented to the convention by Judge S. S. Taylor of Chemung. William F. Mackey of Erie has been offered second place upon the ticket, and has agreed to give an answer as to whether he will accept before the convention assembles at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Mackey will accept probably.

The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine leaders ended a three-hour conference at midnight. While no one of them would make a statement for publication, they all said privately that Stanchfield and Mackey will be nominated. As the result of the conference the following slate can be taken as being as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain now:

Governor—JOHN B. STANCHFIELD of Chemung.

Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM F. MACKEY of Erie.

Secretary of State—JOHN T. NORTON of Rensselaer.

Controller—EDWIN A. ATWATER of Dutchess.

Attorney General—GEORGE M. PALMER of Schoharie.

For Attorney General—THOMAS F. CONWAY of Clinton.

Treasurer—GUY H. CLARKE of Madison.

Engineer and Surveyor—RUSSELL A. STEWART of Onondaga.

Only an absolute breach of faith, it is asserted, can prevent the selection of the two at the head of this ticket and only the persistent claims of up-State leaders will upset the completed ticket. This seems improbable, as the candidates are admirably distributed as to geographical conditions, and probably are as uniformly satisfactory to all factions as could be secured.

STANCHFIELD AS A BAIT.

The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin leaders are open to the suspicion of playing a sharp game in keeping Stanchfield's name to the front until the last minute simply to shield their real candidate, whom they will spring upon the convention as a surprise. Political wiseacres here argue that Mr. Stanchfield was put forward by the combine first as a bait for Senator Hill which might tempt him to abandon Controller Coler. Mr. Hill did not take the bait.

Politicians ask why the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine should swallow the bait themselves now. They point out that Stanchfield has never been their man, but has always been Hill's man. It is a fact that the leaders of the combine have been seriously considering a proposition to complete the humiliation of Hill by naming for the Governorship his old-time Albany County enemy, D. Cady Herrick. They could not do anything which would so express their contempt for Mr. Hill and his friends. So far as can be learned to-night they decided they would not go so far.

Mr. Hill does not believe that his enemies are going to nominate his old protégé and pupil, Stanchfield. That belief, however, is merely an opinion, and is not based on any knowledge of the doings of the bosses who are trying to crush him. Mr. Stanchfield telephoned to a friend here to-night from Elmira that he would stay in the race for the nomination.

COLER STILL A CANDIDATE.

Controller Coler telephoned to-night that he wanted his name presented to the convention and a logical, consistent fight made.

Otto Kempner of Kings, who is going to make the speech nominating Controller Coler, which speech will open the oratorical battle royal of to-morrow, came out of his hiding place to-night and turned the speech over to the newspapers for publication Thursday. While the speech is a bitter attack on Tammany Hall as an organization, it makes no personal allusions to Mr. Croker and the other leaders of an abusive character, this being in accordance with the wish of Senator Hill.

All suggestions that the bosses in control will try to prevent Mr. Kempner from sitting with his delegation are said to be false. It was considered, but they decided that it would not be wise to apply gag law at all unless they were prepared to apply it all the way through, and that they dare not do. Nor does the fact that the Kings County delegation met this morning and decided to vote under the unit rule bind Mr. Kempner. He was not at the caucus.

DANFORTH EXPLAINS HIS ACTION.

Senator Hill's friends are still asking what Elliot Danforth meant by getting up in the meeting of the State Committee yesterday and nominating Senator McCarren, Hill's bitter enemy, for temporary Chairman of the convention. Mr. Danforth was asked to-day by a reporter of THE TIMES if he would not explain that action. He said with apparent sincerity:

"What I did has occasioned a great deal of comment, but really it was a very small matter. My nomination of McCarren was made without consultation with anybody, and responsibility for the wisdom or folly of the act rests upon me alone. It was this way: Mr. Shevlin of Brooklyn sat right near me. He leaned over and said to me: 'Look here, Danforth, McCarren is going to be temporary Chairman; we have agreed not to fight over that point, and it would be a graceful thing for you now to get up and nominate him.' I had to act quickly. Shevlin's suggestion struck me as a good one, and on the impulse of the moment I jumped up and made the nomination. That's all there is to it."

To-night the town is brilliant with red fire and Chinese lanterns. The 2,500 shouters brought here by Tammany Hall and the Kings County machine are parading the streets with a score of noisy brass bands. The convention crowd is cheering and shouting for anything and everything, simply for want of something else to do.

STANCHFIELD NOTIFIED?

Asserted that He Has Been Told He Will Be Nominated To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—It is asserted here by those who are in a position to know that John B. Stanchfield has been formally notified by the leaders at Saratoga that he will be nominated to-morrow for Governor.

Mr. Stanchfield is at his home in this city, and has not been at Saratoga.

HILL'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

Will Present Coler's Name and Argue that Without Him the State Will Be Lost to Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—The battle which will occur in the convention to-morrow will be the most bitter ever waged in a party gathering in this State. The whole interest of the convention centres around this fight, and everybody is talking about it rather than about the candidates to be nominated or the platform to be adopted. Ex-Senator Hill remained away from the convention to-day, but he was the busiest man in Saratoga. Every political friend he has here was taken into his inner sanctum and told just what was expected of him.

HILL'S PLAN OF BATTLE.

Hill and his friends are far in a minority, but they are fighting with an earnestness that is born of desperation. The leaders of the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine appreciate this, and they are badly frightened at to-morrow's prospects, for they would do anything to avoid the row that is in prospect except to yield one inch in their determination to humiliate Hill to the utmost.

Mr. Hill's programme for the fight is complete. He will go before the convention with but one proposition. That proposition is that Controller Coler must be nominated for Governor or all hope of carrying the State of New York for William J. Bryan be abandoned. He and his supporters will permit the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine to do just as they please in the nomination of other candidates on the ticket and the framing of a platform, but they will hold up the banner of Coler until the vote is cast.

According to Mr. Hill's plan Otto Kempner of Kings is to make the speech putting Controller Coler in nomination. Mr. Hill will give way to Mr. Kempner when Albany County is called, thus making the nomination of Mr. Coler precede the naming of any other candidate. Kempner disappeared to-day, and while the enemies of Hill were circulating the story that he has been induced to leave town, the probability is that he is simply under cover working on the speech which he declared yesterday would be the effort of his life.

If perchance Mr. Kempner should not put in an appearance Mr. Hill himself will make the speech putting Controller Coler in nomination, but he prefers to be one of the seconders of the nomination. Among the others who have agreed to second Mr. Coler's nomination are C. N. Bulger of Oswego, John N. Carlisle of Watertown, William H. Sullivan of Chehango, and William Hepburn Russell of New York.

NO ATTACK ON CROKER.

Mr. Hill has instructed those who are to speak in his behalf that he wishes them to refrain from personal abuse of Richard Croker or anybody else. The keynote of all their speeches, he says, must be that the election of W. J. Bryan as President is a practical impossibility unless he can carry the State of New York, and that he cannot carry the State of New York if the Democratic Party names any other candidate for Governor than Mr. Coler. He has told his orators that they can go as far as they like in their declarations that the up-State Democrats are bitterly resenting Tammany Hall's effort to reach out for the control of the State.

A parade of clubs held here to-night finally ended in the band and some of the clubs assembling under Mr. Hill's window and demanding his appearance, when he appeared upon the balcony and in response to requests for a speech said significantly:

"I thank you for your courtesy in coming here. I am not going to make a speech, but if any of you are fortunate enough to have tickets for the convention to-morrow you will hear me speak."

The Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin leaders are fully aware of Mr. Hill's plans, and have prepared to give him battle. If they dared to do it they would put the gag on him and his friends in the convention to-morrow, and it is not entirely sure that they will not, but that will be a very dangerous thing to do. Consequently they are planning on another line. The principal speeches in answer to the onslaughts of Mr. Hill's orators will be made by Senator Grady, ex-Senator O'Sullivan, John W. Keller, and some member of the Kings County delegation. Their speeches will be personal attacks on Senator Hill and on Mr. Coler. Incidentally, they are ready to administer a verbal thrashing to Otto Kempner against whom their feeling is most bitter, he having once written a book in which he attacked Mr. Croker.

The convention is to assemble to-morrow at 10 A. M. According to the programme, permanent Chairman George Raines will deliver his speech, which will take about an hour, and then the convention is to adjourn until 2 P. M. The first business before the afternoon session will probably be the nomination of candidates for Governor. Should the convention sit up to 6 P. M., it is not likely that Mr. Hill and his orators and those who have been selected by the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine to answer them will get through, and it is probable, therefore, that the fight will be continued in a night session. It is not unlikely that the convention will not get beyond the nomination of Governor to-morrow. That will leave the nomination of other candidates for Thursday.

CONVENTION'S PROCEEDINGS.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—At 11 o'clock, the hour announced for the convention to open, there were not twenty delegates in their seats. At about that time a band of music arrived in front of the hall and a great crowd followed, pouring into the hall through every entrance. No standards were set to mark the sections reserved for the different delegations, and there was much confusion as the delegates began to arrive in force and search out their seats.

It was 11:12 o'clock when Richard Croker entered the hall. Not more than one-half the delegates were then in their seats. However, he was quickly recognized as he appeared at the head of the aisle, accompanied by District Attorney Gardiner and Dr. O'Sullivan, and was greeted with a tremendous cheer from the delegates. As he paraded down the aisle he was recognized from the galleries, which by this time were crowded, and a great volume was added to the applause as spectators joined with the delegation. This continued for some time, delegates standing in their seats and waving hats, while the band in the balcony broke into a lively air. Mr. Croker took a seat a few rows from the stage with Senator Grady and other prominent Tammany leaders.

Scarcely had he taken his seat and the demonstration subsided when it broke forth anew upon the appearance of ex-Senator Murphy. The greeting accorded him was scarcely less demonstrative than that accorded the Tammany chief. Senator Mackey was the next whose entrance awakened a demonstration, and Mayor McGuire of Syracuse a few minutes later was enthusiastically cheered as he came in and took a seat near the centre of the hall.

By 11:30 most of the delegates were in their seats and the great hall was well filled. As the last of the delegates came filing into their places the band played "Onward, Christian Soldiers," occasioning a smile throughout the vast audience and hearty applause upon its conclusion. Judge Van Wyck was among the latest arrivals. He came in alone, and was not recognized until he had nearly reached his seat, when there was a slight ripple of applause.

McCARREN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

It was at 11:45 o'clock that Chairman Frank Campbell called the convention to order and stated that he had been directed by the State Committee to present the name of Patrick H. McCarren of Kings County as temporary Chairman of the convention. This selection was quickly ratified, and Elliot Danforth and Norman E. Mack were appointed to escort him to the chair.

At this time it was notable that ex-Senator David B. Hill was not in the hall, and it was recalled that Mr. Hill did not attend the opening session of the Kansas City Convention, and his absence to-day caused little comment. It was also a matter of comment that the convention was opened without prayer, Chairman Campbell merely announcing the selection of Senator McCarren as temporary presiding officer and Charles R. De Freest, John A. Mason, and Calvin J. Huson as temporary Secretaries.

As Messrs. Danforth and Mack reached Senator McCarren's seat he arose to greet them and was hailed with cheers which were much intensified when he reached the platform and was formally presented by Chairman Campbell. Mr. McCarren awakened the convention to its wildest enthusiasm when he referred to the Kansas City Convention and asserted that since that time the New York State Democracy had pledged its support to William J. Bryan. The mention of this name was an electric spark which flashed forth in a volume of applause. The shouting and hand-clapping continued for several minutes, and as it subsided, Senator Bernard F. Martin of New York arose in his seat in the first row in front of the platform and proposed three cheers for William J. Bryan. Delegates and spectators joined in these cheers.

SENATOR McCARREN'S SPEECH.

Senator McCarren was frequently interrupted during the course of his address, which was in part as follows:

"Our business here to-day is to select a State ticket that will be representative of every element in our party and that will be a guarantee by its personnel of a faithful and economical administration of the affairs of the State, in the event of its election. Under successive Republican administrations since 1894, the last year of Gov. Flower's administration, the Republican Party has shown in the most marked manner the difference between a Democratic and a Republican administration. With variable increases from 1894 up to the present year, the Republican Party finds it necessary to expend $9,000,000 more than was spent under the last Democratic administration.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

"The only exhibition of economy that the Republican Party has recently shown is found in the nomination of its candidate for Governor. According to the best-informed Republicans, some economy can be effected by the abandonment of the headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and dispensing with the office at 40 Broadway. In the event of the election of the Republican candidate all business can be transacted in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

"The Republican Party points to its record for the past six years and declares that it has been a wise and economical one, and asks us to point out where it has been remiss in its duty and unmindful of the interests of the people. In answer to that we point to the stealth of the greater portion of $9,000,000 appropriated for the improvement of canals, and ask the citizens of the State to picture to themselves what would have happened if Samuel J. Tilden had been alive and in the Governor's chair when that act was committed. The refusal of the Republican majority in the Legislature to repeal the Ramapo charter at the last session of the Legislature is another illustration of the failure of the Republican Party to keep its faith with the people.

REPUBLICAN DEMANDS FOR MONEY.

"It would seem that the men who are managing the Republican National campaign have become so emboldened by their repeated successes in that direction that they believe they can go to any length in their effrontery and brazen performance. Why is it necessary for the City of Philadelphia to raise $600,000? Surely not to carry Philadelphia for the Republican Party. If $600,000 is required for Philadelphia, how much is required from New York and Chicago, St. Louis, and the other great cities and States of the Union?

"The street urchins are talking about the plan of procedure agreed upon by the Republican managers. Everybody knows what it is. At the proper period in the campaign a scare is to be thrown into Wall Street, securities are to be depressed, money is to be cornered, financial men are to be threatened, manufacturers are to be persuaded that their factories will be closed, and a general period of embarrassment and distress is to be ushered in by Republican manipulation, in order to make the people affected thereby produce the necessary amount of money to buy the election.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK CITY.

"We firmly believe that a united Democracy in the State of New York means the placing of this State in the Democratic column. No factional strife or personal differences should be permitted to interfere with our success, and with the nomination of such a ticket as this convention can select, we will not only insure the return of Democratic supremacy in the State, but make correspondingly sure a National victory in November.

"The continual efforts of Republican papers and speakers to prejudice the minds of the people of the State by studious attacks on the Democracy of New York City will not hereafter be permitted to go unanswered. The Democrats of the State, outside of the City of New York, should bear in mind the conditions under which the present administration in the City of New York succeeded to power. The so-called reform administration of Mayor Strong was nearing its end and the people of the former City of New York yearned for the time at which they could condemn that administration.

"The present Governor of the State was a conspicuous figure in that administration. He descended, as the head of the Police Department at that time, to the undignified proceeding of disguising himself in a slouch hat and false whiskers to watch policemen on their beats—a duty that the proper sort of an official would have delegated to his subordinates. As soon as the people had an opportunity to pass on his actions in the campaign of 1898 they recorded their disapproval by a majority of 86,000.

CONDITIONS IN BROOKLYN.

"The record of the last administration in the old City of Brooklyn reads like a chapter from the history of the reconstructed cities of the Southern States immediately after the war. The Republican officials acted as if they were present on a marauding expedition, and intended to leave the country as soon as their terms expired. Every department was nothing more or less than a place for the holding up of the people who had business to transact with them. From the head of the department to the lowest employe tribute had to be paid. Even prices of admission were charged. If you wanted to see the head of the department, if you were not well known, you would have to pay for the privilege. Contractors were obliged to part with a percentage of their profits.

"The most disgraceful exhibitions that ever characterized a municipal administration were witnessed immediately before the terms of office expired. On the eve of the going out of the administration express wagons were brought to the public buildings for the purpose of carting away the office furniture, and in many instances the employes were seen coming out with their pockets full of old inkstands and penholders.

"Since then the prosecuting officers in the County of Kings have been busy indicting and convicting the Republican officials who were guilty of malfeasance in office and of stealing public moneys. Some of them are still serving their terms in State prison. Others are under indictment, and may reach there. The foulest sort of an odor will fade in time, but the stench that was left in the nostrils of the people of the former City of Brooklyn by the last Republican administration is still present.

"So far as the present Democratic administration in the greater city has gone, it has administered the affairs of the people in an honest and economical way, and when its term has expired, the account it will render of its stewardship will justify the Democrats of the State in pointing to it as an evidence of the efficiency of Democratic methods."

CHEERS FOR EX-SENATOR HILL.

As Senator McCarren concluded, there was a fresh outburst of applause, and as it subsided he directed that the roll of delegates be called. As the names of the Albany County delegates, the first on the list, were called, a contest was announced from the First District. Then Secretary De Freest called the name of David B. Hill as first upon the list of the Second District. There was an instant outburst of cheering from every section of the hall. The cheering and applause continued for

Continued on Page 3

CHICAGO IS WIND-SWEPT

A Gale with a Velocity of 84 Miles Rages on Lake Michigan.

FATALITIES IN THE STORM

The Fire Drawn from a Tug—Houses Unroofed, and a Government Pier Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—A remarkable windstorm has blown over Chicago to-day. For the greater part of the time the velocity was about sixty miles an hour, but to-night this increased to eighty-four miles.

All vessels hurried to secure anchorages. Two big ore boats started out from South Chicago, and had to put back. All the lake transportation lines to Michigan quit at 2 P. M. None of the night boats left the harbor. The wind was so strong that it turned the current of Chicago River, and it is again flowing into the lake.

Several houses were unroofed by the gale, but no one was seriously injured. Thousands of dollars' damage was done by the blowing down of trees, shrubs, and plants and the breaking of windows.

One of the Great Lakes Towing Company's tugs left the harbor for South Chicago. Before it got half way there, the gale drew all the tug's fire out of the firebox up through the smokestack, and the tug promptly "died" and lay tossing helplessly in the angry lake. All of the crew except one deserted the tug, as it threatened to capsize at any minute. They were picked up by a passing steamer. The Casabianca stood on the lake-washed deck till a bigger tug ran out and brought him and the boat in.

Messages from St. Joseph say that there are five tugs at that place unaccounted for, and several sailboats had not returned at dark. The wind backed the waters up in the St. Joseph River at St. Joseph and in the Grand at South Haven so that boats were dragged from their moorings and badly smashed. The damage to the Government pier at St. Joseph, Mich., is estimated at $10,000, and not less than $300,000 damage has been done to fruit in the peach belt near here.

The storm is the worst that the Michigan coast has experienced for years. Old lake Captains say that they never saw mountains form so quickly.

Milwaukee is suffering and wires are down in many places in Northern Illinois.

Telegraph and telephone wires were damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, and electric light wires also suffered.

A trolley wire on State Street was broken and hung sputtering a menace to the panic-stricken passengers of the car beneath it. One woman, Miss E. Stannard, was so badly shocked by it that her life is in danger.

Toward 10 o'clock to-night there was a decrease in the wind velocity, but it was still blowing a heavy gale.

Two unknown men in skiffs were drowned and their bodies came ashore.

The signboard nuisance was nearly solved, as most of the big billboard fences have been destroyed. A twelve-foot fence on one side of a ball park at Sixty-seventh Street, nearly a block long, was broken into small pieces.

South Side street cars in the outlying districts had to be abandoned in many cases, the wind blowing dirt and gravel in the faces of the operators to such an extent that they could not work. Three telegraph poles fell across another street and completely blocked traffic.

The dead are:

BRAUN, DANIEL, 283 Oakwood Boulevard; killed by a live wire.

Two unknown men, drowned in the lake.

The injured:

GROSVENOR, Mrs. A.; 164 West Thirteenth Place; fatally injured by fall of a sign.

YOUNG, BERTHA, aged twelve years, 678 East Thirty-first Street; injured by fall of a sign.

The death of Braun was immediate. A live wire of the Commonwealth Electric Company was torn from a pole in the alley in the rear of 243 Oakwood Boulevard. Mr. Braun deliberately stooped and picked up the quivering metal. Braun dropped to the ground instantly and died.

At Pekin, Ill., many trees have been blown down. Some old buildings were razed. The apple, peach, and plum trees were denuded.

At Quincy, Ill., for sixteen hours steadily the gale blew nearly forty miles an hour. Many chimneys, trees, and signs were blown down and several buildings were unroofed. Nearly all orchards are stripped.

STORM MOVING EASTWARD.

Northern Indiana Visited—Wires to Chicago Down.

The West Indian storm, which swept over Galveston last Saturday and Sunday, according to the United States Weather Bureau in Washington, reached Eastern Iowa yesterday morning, and on its way gathered new strength and increased intensity. Taking a northeasterly course it crossed the Mississippi and struck Lake Michigan. Toward evening it reached Northern Indiana. Passing over the country between Chicago and Fort Wayne the storm moved in an east-northeasterly direction toward the Atlantic Coast.

All through the eastern lake region and along the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Portland storm signals were ordered out last night to warn shipping against high gales and dangerous winds from the northwest. Chicago reported a wind velocity of eighty-four miles an hour late in the afternoon, and similar reports come from other points.

The wires to Chicago of the telegraph companies began to show signs of unusual trouble about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

An hour later all the wires of the Postal Telegraph Company were reported down, and this condition had not been relieved at an early hour this morning. The company said, however, that it was sending messages to Chicago via St. Louis, or Toledo, or Detroit, and that between these points no trouble had been experienced.

The Western Union declared that it had half its regular night service, about six wires, working to Chicago, but that some of them were intermittently in trouble. The same number of wires were still in service between this city and St. Louis, but that on this line, too, failures of wires were being reported.

The manager, however, said he had not received any definite information. In a northwesterly direction messages could be sent as far as Detroit, but beyond that the service was interrupted.

Neither company had received word of an interruption in service in any other locality.

DR. GUNSAULUS'S RESIGNATION.

Gives Up Presidency of Armour Institute to Devote Himself to People's Church.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus has resigned from the Presidency of Armour Institute, finding that his double duties for that concern and the People's Church are too much for one man. He will devote himself to the church entirely.

It is said that the church, now that Central Music Hall is to be vacated, will have a fine new building on Washington Street, which will include a large music hall. It will become an institutional church, and its activities will be greatly enlarged. Dr. Gunsaulus expects to make it the most active church in Chicago.

RUSSIA GETS MANCHURIA?

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is considered certain that Li-Hung-Chang has bribed Russia and Germany to evacuate Peking. The former will get Manchuria. It is not known what terms have been offered to Germany."

A special dispatch from Shanghai gives a report that the Americans and French nearly came into conflict in Peking because the former had insisted upon entering the palace before the formal entrance of the international troops.

READY TO ORDER BIG STRIKE.

John Mitchell will Call the Miners Out Unless the Operators Reply by Thursday.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—"I shall leave for Indianapolis to-morrow night, and if upon arrival there Thursday morning I fail to hear anything from the operators in New York indicative of their willingness to meet us in conference I shall immediately order a strike."

These were the words of John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, to-night.

"It is with the greatest reluctance that I take this step," continued Mr. Mitchell, "but nothing else remains for us to do. It is possible that the operators will at the last moment agree to arbitrate our difficulties, but I must say the prospect is not encouraging."

DILCHER TO THE MINERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 11.—National Organizer Fred Dilcher of the United Mine Workers arrived here to-day direct from the session of the National Executive Board in Indianapolis, and after learning from District President Nichols and Secretary Dempsey of mutterings of discontent regarding the delay of the strike order, gave out the following statement:

To the Miners and Mine Laborers of District No. 1:

Greeting: In regard to President Mitchell's telegram of yesterday, Sept. 10, you will please hold yourselves in readiness to stop on a day's notice. Do not listen to outside reports. All Secretaries are requested to place themselves in communication with this office at once on account of certain rumors which are now in circulation, placed there by our enemies.

As I have just returned from Indianapolis, the National Headquarters, I ask all men to be patient and to not discuss your matters on the street, but do your business in your hall, which is the proper place.

So please remain at work until called upon to stop, and then let all quit and remain idle until our rights have been granted and justice done to all. FRED DILCHER.

Forty breaker boys of the Pinebrook shaft went out at noon to-day on strike. They carried old brooms, pine brush, and other implements to indicate a clean sweep, and a banner of old roof tin, on which was chalked, "On Strike."

The boys went through some of the streets near the breaker and asserted themselves as boys will. Generally they say they want an increase of not less than 10 cents per day, but some of them think they ought to have 20 cents. They have left the matter in the hands of the breaker boss.

The three collieries which were idle yesterday because of a shortage of hands, resulting from the miners wrongly anticipating the strike order, were working as usual to-day.

YOUNG DESPERADO'S PLOT.

Two fourteen-year-old boys, Eddie Adams of 505 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and William A. Clark of 2,040 Amsterdam Avenue, who had robbed Mrs. Sophia Elkins's stationery store at 2,082 of $15 Saturday night, after chasing away from the place her nine-year-old boy, who was watching it, were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, when the Clark boy saved himself by turning State's evidence, while Adams was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

Clark told the Magistrate that Adams had also matured a plan to attack the President of the Washington Heights Bank with a bludgeon and rob him.

Policemen had to hold the Adams boy tightly to prevent him from attacking his former partner in crime in the courtroom.

"You'll be a good boy when you leave the Protectory," said Magistrate Hogan.

"I guess nit. I'll find Clarkie here and kill him, and these cops will get what's coming to them, too," he said. The policemen laughed as they led him away to the prison. The money was not recovered, the lads having spent it in the Bowery. They were arrested on Monday night, after they had returned home penniless.

SOUTHERN IRON SHIPMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 11.—Shipments of iron for export from Alabama furnaces last month were heavier than they were any previous month this year. They aggregated 20,000 tons, an increase over August, 1899, of 6,000 tons.

Domestic shipments show a heavy decrease. Pig-iron shipments from Alabama and Tennessee furnaces were 78,000 tons, a decrease as compared with August, 1899, of 5,000 tons. Pipe shipments were 7,000 tons, a decrease of 5,000 tons.

From the Birmingham district alone iron shipments were 44,000 tons, a decrease of 30,000 tons, and pipe shipments were 22,000 tons. Exported pipe amounted to 270 tons. Domestic shipments were little over half what they were in August, 1899. The export business is very active, but is limited by the amount of ship room offered.

FIRE INSURANCE MEN MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 11.—The Western Union of Fire Underwriters is in session at the International Hotel. The attendance so far numbers about 300.

Up to the present the attention of the members has been given to preliminary meetings, in order to prepare reports to be submitted to the convention, which opens to-morrow. The members of the union are extremely reticent as to what they will do at this meeting, but there is no doubt that the question of raising rates in the territory controlled by the union will be the principal discussion and acted upon.

The last two years have been disastrous for insurance companies. The big fires have created havoc, and there are numerous companies seeking reinsurance of their risks.

DR. DA COSTA DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Dr. Jacob M. Da Costa, one of the best-known physicians in the city, and well known throughout the country, died suddenly this evening at his country home, at Villa Nova, Penn.

He was sixty-seven years of age. Dr. Da Costa was the author of many medical works.

Burglars in Greenwich Residences.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 11.—Burglars, who are supposed to have been tramps, robbed the house of the Rev. De Witt C. Eggleston, pastor of the First Congregational Church; Toepfer's grocery store, and the residences of Mrs. McCook, Mrs. J. H. Oatwell, and Mr. Ockerhausen last night. They stole a quantity of new clothing from the minister's house, leaving in exchange their own tattered garments. In the grocery store they emptied the till.

Centre of American Metropolis
is Grand Central Station of the New York Central in 42d St. You can reach it in from half a minute to fifteen minutes from 77 New York hotels, 35 clubs, and 31 theatres.—Adv.

MARTIAL LAW IN GALVESTON

Vandalism Already Begun in the Stricken City.

5,000 FAMILIES DESTITUTE

Armed Men Compel Idlers to Help Dispose of the Dead.

Mayor of Galveston Estimates Number of Victims in City Alone at 5,000 —Many Will Never Be Identified.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 11.—A bulletin received at noon states that Gov. Sayres has placed Galveston City and island under martial law.

Adjt. Gen. Scurry is ordered to have State troops take charge at once.

The order includes instructions that the troops compel the people to bury the dead.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 11.—From reports reaching the Governor this morning it will be necessary to co-operate with the Federal troops to place all the mainland opposite Galveston, as well as the island, under martial law.

If reports reaching here are true, thieves have begun to enter the city for the purpose of pilfering the bodies of the dead. The Governor has been informed that the commander of the Texas troops has been ordered to Galveston by the Federal authorities, and the Governor will lend him every assistance possible with State militia to keep vandalism down.

There is only one road operating to the coast from Houston, and that will be placed under military supervision temporarily.

A large number of State militia tents were shipped from here to Galveston to-day.

Official reports from Galveston to Gov. Sayers to-day are that 400 bodies have been identified; 200 more are in an improvised Morgue awaiting identification; many more are thought to have drifted out to sea and their identity will not be known for weeks.

A telegram from Adjt. Gen. Scurry at Houston to the Governor says:

"Have just returned from Texas City with several Galveston parties, who assure me that conditions there beggar description.

"Accounts have not been exaggerated. One thousand lost is too conservative.

"While a portion of the provisions have been destroyed by water, sufficient is on hand to relieve immediate necessities."

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—Some order is being brought out of chaos, and something like a systematic attempt is being made to clear the débris and remove the dead.

Idlers are being pressed into service at the point of the bayonet and made to work and a military cordon is being drawn tighter and tighter about the place. Every horse and mule that was left in the city is in service. Supplies are coming in from Houston, and the first line of communication with the outside world was opened to-day via Texas City.

Large forces are working on the railroads, and in a few days the people of Galveston believe the situation will be greatly improved.

The following statement of conditions and appeal for aid is issued by the local Relief Committee:

"A conservative estimate of the loss of life is that it will reach 3,000. At least 5,000 families are shelterless and wholly destitute. The entire remainder of the population is suffering in greater or less degree. Not a single church, school, or charitable institution, of which Galveston had so many, is left intact. Not a building escaped damage, and half of the whole number were entirely obliterated.

"There is immediate need for food, clothing, and household goods of all kinds. If nearby cities will open asylums for women and children the situation will be greatly relieved. Coast cities should send us water as well as provisions, including kerosene oil, gasoline, and candles.

"W. C. JONES, Mayor.

"M. LASKER, President Island City Savings Bank.

"J. D. SKINNER, President Cotton Exchange.

"C. H. McMASTER, for Chamber of Commerce.

"R. G. LOWE, Manager Galveston News.

"CLARENCE OWSLEY, Manager Galveston Tribune."

The white cotton screw men's organization held a meeting last night and tendered their services—of 500 ablebodied men—to the public to clear the streets of débris. Big forces were at work last night. The situation is much improved so far as the passage of vessels is concerned.

SEVERAL NEGROES SHOT.

The city was patrolled last night by regular soldiers and citizen soldiery. No one was allowed on the streets without a pass. Several negroes were shot for not halting when ordered. It is reported that three of the citizen soldiery were shot by negroes.

The steamer Lawrence arrived here early this morning from Houston with water and provisions.

A committee of 100 citizens were aboard, among them being doctors and cooks. W. G. Van Vleck, General Manager of the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Company, arrived here this morning. He thought it would be possible to establish mail service from Houston to Texas City to-night, with transfer boats to Galveston.

The bodies have decomposed so badly that it is impossible to send them to sea for burial. The water has receded so far, however, that it is possible to dig trenches, and bodies are being buried where found. Débris covering the bodies is being burned where it can be done safely.

The relief committee met at 9 o'clock this morning. The city needs feed for horses. It is also badly in need of disinfectants. A barge load of lime at this time would be a blessing.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—The latest estimate, from The Houston Post correspondent, just back from Galveston, places the number of dead at 5,000.

The correspondent was instructed to forward the following address to the people of the United States:

"Galveston, Texas, Sept. 11.

"It is my opinion, based on personal information, that 5,000 people have lost their lives here. Approximately one-third of the residence portion of the city has been swept away. There are several thousand people who are homeless and destitute. How many there is no way of finding out. Arrangements are now being made to have the women and children sent to Houston and other places, but the means of transportation are limited. Thousands are still to be cared for here. We appeal to you for immediate aid. WALTER C. JONES,

"Mayor of Galveston."

People from Galveston are now numerous here, and all tell of fearful conditions in the city.

More bodies have been picked up on the beach at Virginia Point and Texas City, and searching parties are now getting into the country between the two points. One member of the life saving crew says he believes that not one-third of the dead bodies are being recovered. Many sank before reaching the beach, and he believes a week will pass before the bay gives up all the dead.

BODIES CAST INTO GULF.

A man who arrived from Galveston today says that bodies are being cast into the Gulf with weights attached as the best method of disposing of them, while others are being buried in the sand where found. Many of these are unidentified, and so the death list will never be known.

Scores of people are here trying to get into Galveston. Many of them claim relatives there, but it is not possible to reach that city at present. All the small boats and tugs in the bayou have been taken down to the bay to be used in ferriage.

The crew of the tugboat Brunswick, which arrived here last night from Galveston, say the horrors of Sunday were as nothing compared with Monday's. An attempt was made to bury the dead, but the ground was full of water, and it was impossible to dig trenches. Alderman McMaster and M. P. Morrissey secured authority to have the bodies taken to sea for burial, and a barge was brought up to the Twelfth Street wharf for that purpose. The firemen rendered heroic service in bringing the bodies to the wharf, but it was almost impossible to get men to handle them.

G. L. Russ, a passenger conductor on the International and Great Northern Railroad, is one of a party of refugees who have reached this city. Mr. Russ said:

"I will not attempt to describe the horror of it all; that is impossible. When I left Galveston men armed with Winchester rifles were standing over burying squads and at the point of rifles compelling them to load the corpses on drays, to be hauled to barges, on which they are towed into the Gulf by tugs and tossed into the sea.

"As I left I saw a barge freighted with dead on its journey to the Gulf.

"This manner of burial is imperative; the living must be protected now."

During the storm and afterward a great deal of looting was done. Many stores had been closed, their owners leaving to look after their families. The wind forced in the windows and left the goods prey for the marauders. Ghouls stripped dead bodies of jewelry and articles of value.

Capt. Rafferty, commanding the United States troops here, was applied to for help, and he sent in seventy men, the remnant of the battery of artillery, to do police duty. They are patrolling the streets under the direction of the Chief of Police.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of organizing to relieve the suffering and to bury the dead. A burial committee was appointed, charged with collecting and burying the bodies of all dead. Inquests will be dispensed with.

The work of securing the names of the dead proceeds very slowly. No list approaching completeness can be had for weeks, and it is almost certain that a complete list will never be made up. As time wears along the names of different persons will be recalled by those who were neighbors, and they will be set down in the great death roll that will be made up, but those who do not know their neighbors' names are many, and the identity of the lost will be passed to eternity without remembrance.

RUSHING WORK ON RAILWAY.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—Leroy Trice, General Manager of the International and Great Northern Railway, has telegraphed to Gov. Sayers as follows:

"I have just returned from Texas City, where I went this morning on a special

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Stocks Irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 81½; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47½; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25; cotton, middling, 10⅜; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 21. Commercial World.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 3.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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train. From indications on this side of the bay and from what we can learn from parties who have come over on drifts, conditions in Galveston are deplorable. The loss of life and property is exceedingly heavy. The Southern Pacific, Galveston, Harrisburg and Houston, and Santa Fé bridges are washed away.

"We have all the men we can get, and are doing everything that can be done to get tracks repaired to Texas City Junction, and hope to get this work done by to-morrow. We can then get supplies and aid to Galveston by using boats from Texas City to Galveston."

REVISED LIST OF THE DEAD.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—The following is a partial list revised of the known dead:

McKENNA, J. P., wife, and two children.
McKENNA, P. J., and two children.
WARREN, JAMES, wife, and six children.
KAUFFMANN, H., and one child.
RUNTER, A., mother, and father.
RHAES, T. F., wife, and two children.
BURES, —, wife, and sister.
JUNTER, WILLIAM, and six children.
PARLER, MRS. D., and two children.
WATKINS, S., and child.
MORRO, DOTTO, wife and seven children.
WILSH, JOSEPH, wife and two children.
SEVERETT, J., and wife.
RUDGER, C., wife and child.
FALKE, JOSEFH, and three children.
CRAIG, GEORGE.
CONNETT, CHARLES.
JONES, ROBERT.
KLEIN, Mrs. E. V.
HOLBECK, Mrs. L. L.
TEGUE, LILLIE, ESTHER, and LAURA MAY, children of Mrs. Lillie Tegue.
BERGER, W. L., wife, and child.
LORANCE, Mrs. T. A.
PASKER, Miss ETHEL.
WOLFE, Officer CHARLES, and wife.
BROCKELMAN, three children of J. T. Brockelman.
JOHNSON, A. S., screwman; wife, and three children.
UDELLE, O., west of the city on the island.
ALMERS, Mrs. P.
RATISSA, Mrs. W. L., and three children.
VONDENBADEN, Mrs., and two children.
BELL, Mrs. A. C.
BELL, GUY.
RAYMOND, Mr. and Mrs., and two children.
QUINN, Mrs. MARY, and child.
WARNEKE, Mrs. A. W., and five children.
CONNETT, WILLIAM.
CONNETT, Mrs. WILLIAM, and two children.
SIEGLER, Mrs. FRED.
CORNETT, CHARLES, and wife.
EDWARDS, Miss ELIZA.
VOGEL, Mrs. HENRY, and three children.
SHILKE, and son.
YOUNGBLOOD, L. J., wife and child.
RINKE, AUGUST, RICHARD, and JOHANNA.
PABEY, SUMPTEY.
HARRAH, MARTIN.
HERMAN, MARTIN, and two children.
PIX, C. H
HECK, Mrs., and son.
EGGERETT, WILLIAM, and son CHARLIE.
MUTTLE, A.
WARMARVOSKY, ADOLPH.
GROTHCAR, Mrs. JOHN, and child.
BUSCH, CHARLES, wife, and three children.
KAUFFMAN, H., wife, and children.
POPULAR, Mr. and Mrs. A., and four children.
OPPERMAN, Miss MAY, of Palestine, and
MAROHERITA and GUSSIE.
LUCAS, Mrs. H., and two children.
PAULS, WILLIE and CECILIA.
STOCKFELDT, PETER, wife, and six children.
SCHOAREL, GEORGE, wife, and daughter.
KRAUSS, JOSEPH J., wife, and daughters.
MOTTER, J.
GAUTERS, J.
KRAUSS, FRED.
OLSON, Mrs. MATTIE, and two children.
KELSON, MUNSON, Jr.
KOLSO, ROY, and baby.
ROAN, Mrs., and three children.
BIRD, Mrs., wife of Policeman Joseph, and five children.
ARMSTRONG, Mrs. DORA, and four children.
TOVECA, SAM, policeman, wife, and four children.
SWANSON, Mrs.
MARTIN, wife of Policeman Martin.
RICE, WILLIAM, of Galveston News.
WINDMAN, Mrs.
HESS, Miss IRENE.
SHERWOOD, CHARLES L., wife, and two children.
SHERWOOD, THOMAS, wife, and three children.
ANNUDSEN, Mrs. ANNA MARIE, mother of Deputy Chief of Police.
ANNUDSEN, LOUIS.
FISHER, WALTER, and three children.
ANDERSON, Mr., and family, down the island.
WAITE, (son-in-law of Anderson,) and family; down the island.
KOEPLER, Mrs. FRED, and family.
POLAND, LOUIS, carrier, News.
COLSON, MILES.
KIRBY, Mrs. J. H., and three children.
SMITH, Mrs., and two children, near county bridge.
KRAUS, Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
KAMPE, CHARLES.
FOX, THOMAS.
TARPEY, JOSEPH.
CARIGAN, JOSEPH.
ANDREW, Mr., and three children.
ELLIS, Mrs., and family.
HEIPP, Mrs., and daughter.
STETGEL, Mr., and all his family.
HOMBURG, PETER.
ENGLISH, JOHN, wife and child.
WEDGES, Judge, Justice of the Peace, and wife.
JUNEMANN, CHARLES, wife and daughter.
HARRIS, Mrs. JOHN, and three children.
FAUCETTE, Mrs. BELLE.
EDMUNSEN, Mrs.
BODDEN, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
MOODY, PRESS.
BALIEMAN, Mrs.
DELATA, PAUL, and two daughters.
MATI, AMEDIO.
WILLIAMS, Mrs. FRANK, and child.
DEVEREDGE, Mrs. J. L., and children.
DAVIS, Mrs., and daughter GRACE.
LEONOF, P., wife and children.
SCHERWOOD, W. T.
SCHWARZBACK, four-year-old child of Theodore.
BURGE, WILLIAM, and wife and children.
MITCHELL, Mrs. W. H., and child.
WETHSTER, EDWARD, and family.
DILZ, M., and two sons.
PLITZ, GEORGE, Sr.
WALDEN, Mr.
DORIEN, GEORGE, and wife.
MALBS, O. M., wife, and child.
VILLENEVE, Mrs., and child, of Hitchcock.
JONES, WALKER, wife, and two children.
WEBBER, Mr., whole family missing.
CHILDS, K. T.
MILLER and family, partner of Childs.
CLEVELAND, GEORGE, and family.
MAREE.
FARMER, Mrs.
FAUCETT, ROBERT.
JONES, Mrs., and two children.
NEILL and family.
NOLAN, Mrs.
MONGON, John.
SOMMERS, F., wife, and three daughters, and his son JOSEPH, wife and child.
KLEINCKE, H., and wife.
DARLEY, K.

MOST OF THE SOLDIERS SAVED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received a dispatch from Capt. Rafferty, commanding Battery O, First Artillery, stationed at Galveston, Texas, dated Sunday, Sept. 9.

It reports no loss of life in Capt Rafferty's command, but says that the records of the post have been destroyed, and asks for duplicates from the War Department.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—Those who arrived here from Galveston on the Western Union dispatch boat say the waves dashed over and flooded Fort San Jacinto, demolishing the barracks and officers' quarters and drowning fourteen privates, two buglers, and the First Sergeant of Battery O, First Artillery.

ARMY PROPERTY DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, has not yet received any advices as to losses upon fortifications and river and harbor works in Texas, though dispatches to the Quartermaster's Department indicate that the fortifications have been damaged. The following telegrams have been received:

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 9.
Quartermaster General, Washington:

I report terrific cyclone, with an eleven-foot tide. All improvements, temporary buildings, property, and stores at both Jacinto and Crockett destroyed and swept clean.

BAXTER, Quartermaster.

These buildings were of the kind usually erected at posts for quarters for the troops. A second telegram follows:

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 11.
Quartermaster General, Washington:

Referring to my telegram of yesterday via Houston, I urgently recommend that fair compensation be made to contractors for their losses, and that they be relieved of their contracts. If fortifications are rebuilt at or near their present sites, I urgently recommend that quarters for troops be purchased and built on higher ground in city centrally located.

Wharves destroyed, all railroad bridges swept away, and building operations of any nature cannot be resumed under six weeks or two months. Two Quartermaster's employes lost on barge Howard. Both barges totally wrecked.

BAXTER, Quartermaster.

Capt. Baxter has been advised that no action can be taken upon his recommendations until further information has been received.

SOME OF THE DEAD.

Frank Fitshugh, cotton exporter of Galveston, who is staying at the Hotel Rossmore, said yesterday that the list of dead contained the names of a number of persons whom he knew personally.

"Among those who were killed in the collapse of Ritter's restaurant," said he, "was W. E. Daily, who was formerly in my employ, and who at the time of his death represented in Galveston the steamship interests of Charles Orthwein, a prominent merchant and capitalist of St. Louis, who has also large interests in Texas. I received a dispatch from Houston to-day from my house announcing his death.

"Ritter's restaurant was right next to the Cotton Exchange, and was the restaurant which most of the leading cotton men and steamship men patronized. Among others who were killed by its collapse I noticed the names of Richard Lord, Stanley Spencer, and Charles Keiner. Lord was well known as an expert in railway traffic. He was with the house of McFadden Brothers, one of the biggest cotton exporters in America. Keiner was the chief clerk for Lammers & Flint, cotton exporters. Stanley Spencer was the local representative of W. W. Weston, agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

"Mrs. O'Keefe, who is mentioned as among the dead, was the proprietress of one of the beach bathhouses; H. P. Cullan, also among the dead, was a prominent real estate agent. He had charge of what is known as the Denver resurvey, a new residence addition to Galveston.

J. R. Cryell, a real-estate broker of Galveston, who has been staying at the Astor House, left last night for home, broken with grief over the news that his daughter, Patti Rosa Cryell, and his niece, Miss Mattie Lee Hawkins, were among those killed by the storm.

Mr. W. Howth, who has an office in the Park Row Building received a telegram from Galveston yesterday announcing that his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Clarence Howth, had perished.

NUNS MAY HAVE PERISHED.

Twenty-four in the Sacred Heart Convent Were from Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Among those who may have perished in the catastrophe at Galveston are twenty-four nuns who were residents of Newark, and who are stationed at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in the devastated city. Miss Margaret Gannon, a sister of the Mother Superior, who resides at 25 Hunterdon Street, says the convent was only a block from the shore. In all there were fifty nuns in the convent. The names of some of those who were from Newark were learned today.

Mother Pauline, Sister Superior of the convent, was born here. She was Miss Katherine Gannon; Sister Raimon, formerly Miss Alice Kane, is a sister-in-law of Timothy Scales, clerk of the Grand Jury; Sister Mary Thomas was formerly Miss Mary Collins, a sister of Policeman James H. Collins, who resides at 24 Rutgers Street; Sister Mary Catherine was Miss Katherine Kinney, and formerly lived with her two sisters on Ogden Street; Sister Georgia was Miss Katie Gallagher, and lived with her widowed mother near St. Joseph's Church, on Wallace Street; Sister Columba was Miss Mary A. O'Reilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard O'Reilly of 13 Camden Street. Sister Alberta was Miss Mary Norton, who resided on Central Avenue, near Bergen Street; Sister Eulalie was Miss Annie Tinney, whose parents reside on Eighth Avenue; Sister Depaza was Miss Elizabeth Augey.

FIRST PARTY FROM THE CITY.

Their Perilous Journey Across the Bay in a Steam Yacht.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—The first vessel to leave Galveston after the storm contained a party delegated to inform the outside world of the catastrophe and to ask for help. It consisted of Lieut. J. J. Delaney, Southern Pacific Company; E. G. Cox of the firm of Thomas Taylor & Co., E. L. Porch of Welch & Porch, South Galveston; the correspondent of The Houston Post, and Richard Spillane of The Galveston Journal. Their boat was the steam yacht Pherabe, owned by Col. W. L. Moody, and the crew was made up of volunteers, Lawrence V. Elder, Superintendent of the Galveston Cotton Mills, acting as engineer, and all hands being stokers.

The trip across the bay was one of the most tempestuous imaginable. Many squalls struck the bay just as the Pherabe got out of the channel from the Galveston wharves to Texas City. The engineer declined to take the boat any further than Texas City, declaring that she could not live in such a sea.

Lieut. Delaney, who was an officer in the Japanese Navy, and commanded one of the warships in the battle of the Yalu, and was later a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, said the trip across the bay was a far more desperate struggle for life than that during the hurricane of the night before. He added that in all his experience at sea he never knew of a craft surviving through such a strain. To get into Texas City the yacht had to break a way through a lot of wreckage, and then the party had to make their way for fifty or seventy-five feet walking on wreckage before they could get to shore.

From Texas City to La Marque the party went over the flooded prairie in a buggy. A work train on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad was below La Marque toward Virginia Point, and they tried to board it to get to Houston. The conductor would pay no attention to their signals for him to stop, and with brutal indifference signaled the engineer to go ahead faster. At La Marque they got a railroad hand car and pumped their way to about five miles north of Dickinson, where just at dusk they met a train from Houston. This train they managed to stop.

GOVERNMENT'S RELIEF WORK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received the following joint telegram, dated yesterday, from Postmaster Griffin and Special Deputy Collector Rosenthal at Galveston:

"The City and Island of Galveston swept by terrific cyclone and tidal wave of unprecedented fury. The entire city inundated and Gulf encroached several blocks. The residence part in ruins, and many people homeless. The dead, it is feared, will reach about 1,500, and perhaps twice as many. Streets obstructed by debris, dead animals, and wires in every part of the city; more than eight feet of water in stores and warehouses, damaging stocks of goods and provisions. Thousands homeless and destitute.

"Five hundred sheltered in Custom House, which is practically roofless. All railroad communication shut off and wagon and railroad bridges leading to mainland gone. Ocean steamers to the number of seven or eight ashore, and small craft demolished. Life-saving station swept away, no trace of crew. Lightship up in West Bay; occupants supposed to be safe. Old Custom House roofless and windows blown out. All stored merchandise, principally sugar, badly damaged. Boarding boats swept away, and barge office badly wrecked.

"Need tents and 30,000 rations. Citizens' Relief Committee doing all in their power, but stock of undamaged provisions exhausted. With all the people housed in building need extra force of six men to keep building in sanitary condition. Have hired boat to take dispatch to mainland for transmission. Relief urgently requested."

Orders have been issued by the War Department for the immediate shipment to Galveston of 855 tents and 50,000 rations. These stores and supplies are divided between St. Louis and San Antonio, and will probably be delivered early to-morrow. This represents about all such supplies as the Government has on hand at the places named, but it is stated at the department that the order could be duplicated in a day.

Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has authorized the chartering of a special train from St. Louis to carry Quartermasters' and commissary supplies to Galveston.

To Have Boat Service to Mainland.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 11.—President McKinley was grieved to learn that the disaster in Texas was greater than had been contemplated at first. He received a telegram this evening from Gov. Sayers of Texas which was somewhat surprising in character. It asked for a light boat belonging to either the Treasury or Navy Departments, to be ordered to ply between Galveston and the mainland until other boats could be obtained. The President immediately telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the desired relief at once and answered the Governor of Texas that his rquest had been complied with.

AID FROM MANY CITIES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—Gov. Stone to-day issued a proclamation calling for help from the citizens of Pennsylvania for the sufferers in Texas. He also sent a telegram of sympathy to Gov. Sayers of Texas on behalf of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and announcing that he had issued a call for aid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee of this city to-day wired $5,000 to Gov. Sayers of Texas for immediate use in relieving the distress among the suffers from the storm.

A committee was named to draw up an appeal for contributions, which the Secretary is to send to all business houses and commercial exchanges, recommending the latter to appoint special committees to solicit contributions to the fund.

Mayor Ashbridge informed the committee that Gov. Stone had called him up on the telephone to say that soliciting committees would be appointed in every station and borough throughout the State.

The committee further decided to request all telegraph and railroad companies to furnish such aid as came within their power free of cost.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Mayor Hart to-day sent the followin telegram to the Mayor of Galveston:

"What help from Boston will be most acceptable? What do your sufferers most require from our people, who send heartfelt messages of friendliness?"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The District Commissioners have appealed to the people of the District of Columbia for money and clothing to alleviate the distress of the storm-stricken people of Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—Pursuant to the proclamation of Mayor Brashear, issued Sunday night, a citizens' meeting was held in the City Council Chamber last night and organization effected for the relief of the victims of the storm at Galveston and other places. The following telegram was received by the Mayor from Gov. Sayers:

Austin, Texas, Sept. 10.

I have taken the liberty of directing that all supplies of food and clothing for Galveston be shipped to you. Will you undertake to forward them when received to Galveston for distribution? Answer quick.

JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor.

Mayor Brashear immediately replied that all supplies would be distributed where most needed.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—Gov. Sayers received upward of 1,000 telegrams to-day from parties in the East and West, offering assistance to the flood sufferers at Galveston, and from various portions of the State reporting collections of money and supplies.

The Governor estimated that to-day receipts in money from collections in this State would amount to $15,000, though from reports a great deal of money has been sent direct to Galveston instead of coming through the Governor, and the amount may be much larger than stated. Gov. Sayers will not make known the total amount until to-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Galveston's plea for aid in her dire distress found a ready response in Chicago to-day.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad tendered the use of a train of fifteen cars to carry food and clothing to the storm-swept city. This was accepted promptly. Later in the day the railroad company telegraphed the Governor of Texas to draw upon them for $4,000 for immediate aid.

The majority of the donations, pecuniary and otherwise, were transmitted direct by the contributors. The receipts to-day were $1,892. There had previously been acknowledged $7,000. Over $200 came in to-day after Mayor Harrison left the office. Two subscriptions which had been made for $500 were each doubled to-day.

JOHNSTOWN MAYOR'S APPEAL.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 11.—Mayor Woodruff to-night issued the following:

"Later and more definite information of the fearful destruction of life and property at Galveston and other places in Texas recalls to our attention the awful calamity in Johnstown and vicinity eleven years ago. Whole squares of homes have been swept away, hundreds of dead are lying unburied, and thousands of people are destitute.

"This would be a fitting time to show our gratitude for what the world did for us in the hour of need. Any contributions left at the banks in this city will be acknowledged and promptly forwarded to the authorities in charge of the work of relief.

"Already over $200, without any call for aid, has been subscribed to a relief fund."

TERRITORY SWEPT BY STORM.

Death and Destruction at Many Points—Twenty-two Killed at Velasco.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—The Santa Fé Railroad ran its first relief train to Hitchcock this morning, finding conditions along its line about as prevailed along the Galveston, Houston and Henderson. In many places homeless inhabitants of the section traversed were found housed in empty box cars, while others were sitting on the wreck of their household effects piled together in promiscuous heaps.

Many sufferers are utterly destitute, and will have to be provided with free transportation to places where they can obtain shelter and sustenance.

Every building in Pearland was either damaged or destroyed, but no lives were lost there.

At Alvin great damage was done to property, and four deaths are reported in addition to seven previously recorded.

Angleton and the surrounding country suffered severely from the storm, and assistance is much needed. Algoa, Arcadia, and Alto Loma show signs of the severe visitation, and many are in need of help. The twelve-year-old son of James Rodecher was killed at Arcadia. Two children lost their lives at Alto Loma.

At Hitchcock sixteen lives were lost. Two Italian families of thirteen persons lost twelve of their number by drowning.

One hundred ammunition boxes from Camp Hawley were found near Hitchcock, and a pile driver from the Huntington wharf was driven inland to within a few hundred yards of the town.

The prairie is covered with drift of all kinds, dead cattle, water craft of all sizes, buggies, and wagons. Searching parties have found a dozen bodies in Hall's Bayou and buried them, and the work is not half completed.

News from the coast along the Gulf and Inter-State Railroad, between Sabine and Bolivar, indicates that no one has been killed. There are no houses left standing at Patton or Bolivar. The railroad tracks are under water and the relief party is on foot.

At Quintana, the port at the mouth of the Brazos River, not more than twelve houses are left. A number of persons were injured. Everybody is in need of food and clothing, and many require medical attention. Two big tugboats were driven inland about half a mile.

At Belleville every house in the place was damaged and several buildings were demolished, including two churches. One girl was killed. Not a house is left at Patterson in a habitable condition. One person was killed there.

On Steele's plantation, near Hempstead, all the convict buildings, tenant houses, and shops were destroyed. The convicts were released on parole, and all but four have returned. Two of these were recaptured, and the others may be dead. Other plantations suffered severely, and some loss of life is reported.

At Waller the destruction is complete, but no one was killed.

At Prairie View the normal school was badly damaged, but no one was killed. There were a hundred students and nearly as many attendants in the buildings.

At Wharton an immense amount of damage was done. In the country about the town all crops were laid waste. Thirteen negroes are reported killed on various plantations in Wharton and Matagorda Counties. In Matagorda County only two houses were left standing.

The little town of Missouri City was practically wiped out. While no one was killed outright, there is a large list of badly injured.

At Sartatita the Ellis sugar plantation is a ruin, the damage outside of the crops being estimated at $90,000.

Five houses are left standing on the Gordon plantation at Harlem. The cotton fields are stripped clean.

Richmond is reported to have been nearly wrecked. Eighteen persons are reported killed, most of them negroes. In the country immediately about the town, and for twenty-five miles from the town, there is not a house standing on the prairie.

At Ariola two were killed and several injured seriously.

A dead child, the destruction of all houses except one, and the destitution of some fifty families, is the record of the work of the hurricane at Arcadia. From fifty other towns come reports that buildings were wrecked or demolished. Most of them have injured people in them, but no dead are reported.

There has been no damage at Corpus Christi. No lives were lost at Rockport, Aransas Pass, or Brownsville.

A. Hamlin, a traveling salesman, who arrived here on the tugboat Brunswick, from Galveston, says that only one house is left standing at Seabrooke. The mainland is strewn with dead bodies.

Editor O. O. Nation of The Velasco World brings information of the death of twenty-two persons in and around Velasco as a result of the storm. Seventeen were negroes.

HORRORS AT VIRGINIA POINT.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—The scene in and about Virginia Point is indescribable. Those who survived the flood and destruction are nearly all severely injured.

Many of the dead have their faces and heads mutilated so that it is almost impossible to identify them. Headboards were placed on the hurriedly dug graves in every instance, giving, as nearly as possible, age and accurate description.

It was found necessary in many instances to bury three and four in one grave.

Those who have survived the wreck are homeless. As most are injured, an organized movement on their part is impossible. Relief must be furnished soon or they will help to swell the list of the dead.

Most of the bodies found in and around the vicinity of Virginia Point are supposed to have been washed inland from Galveston. The actual number cannot be estimated.

At Texas City many bodies of dead Galvestonians are also being washed up on the shores of the bay.

STEAMSHIPS THAT SUFFERED.

List of Wrecked and Damaged Vessels Received at Maritime Exchange.

The following dispatch was received at the Maritime Exchange yesterday:

New Orleans, Sept. 11.

Galveston advices state that:

The steamship Cumberland sank at her wharf.

The steamship City of Everett sank at her anchorage off Quarantine.

The steamship Taunton, British, is hard aground at Pelican Island.

The steamship Mexican, British, is stuck hard in mud up the bay.

The steamship Telesfora, Spanish, went adrift and collided with the British steamship Whitehall.

The British steamships Hilarious, Roma, Kendall Castle, Red Cross, and Benedict were driven hard aground in flats north of the city; also the steamship Gyllen, Norwegian; Alamo, United States, and Noma, British, also driven aground at the same place.

DAMAGE TO SMALL VESSELS.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, Sept. 11.—The great storm which so nearly destroyed Galveston did practically no damage at Port Arthur.

The tug Earnest of Lake Charles, which had just arrived with a tow of lumber, took refuge in the harbor and escaped damage. The dredge Florida, which was caught in the lake 3,000 feet from shore, was exposed to the storm and shipped water and sank. She can be easily raised. Otherwise she suffered no damage. The tug Louisa of Sabine Pass, engaged in Government work, came up through the ship canal to this port for safety, and escaped accident, while her sister tug, which remained at Sabine Pass, was beached and damaged.

A sixty-ton red snapper schooner was beached in front of the old town of Sabine Pass, while a large barge and many small craft between the old and new town were carried by the waves upon the beach and Southern Pacific Railroad track and beyond to the open prairie. The United States pilot boat Hope rests on the prairie a quarter of a mile south of New Sabine.

DALLAS, Sept. 11.—The pilot boat Eclipse has been out since Saturday and unheard from.

PENSACOLA AND COMAL SAFE.

DALLAS, Sept. 11.—The American steamship Pensacola, reported to have foundered, has arrived safe and sound at Galveston.

The Galveston office of the Mallory Line reported yesterday morning to the New York office the safe arrival at Galveston of the steamship Comal. Grave fears as to the vessel's safety have existed since the receipt of the news of the West Indian hurricane. The telegram, which is signed by J. B. Denison, the agent of the Galveston office, read:

Comal arrived Monday morning all right. No communication with mainland yet. Comal will try to pull Alamo off.

The Mallory Line officials in this city interpret the above telegram to infer that the Alamo may not be a total loss.

THE RAILWAYS' HEAVY LOSSES.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 11.—The railroads have suffered the loss of millions of dollars in actual damage by the storm, to say nothing of the loss from stoppage of business. At Galveston their wharves, warehouses, depots, and tracks are ruined. The costly bridges which connect the island with the mainland must be entirely rebuilt.

The International and Great Northern and Santa Fé Roads have considerable track washed out, while the Galveston, Houston and Northern will suffer heavily.

Superintendent Mulvey has received notice that all the track between Seabrooke and Virginia Point, and all of the bridges, have been washed away.

W. G. Van Vleck, Southern Pacific manager at Houston, telegraphs:

Conservative estimate places loss of life at about 1,200. We have lost about fifteen miles of track between Houston and Galveston and all the railroad bridges over the bay completely demolished and all the wharves and warehouses and elevators at Galveston gone. Impossible to give definite information. Galveston suffering for food and water; doing what we can to relieve them.

TELEGRAPH PROPERTY GONE.

Officials Also Report Loss of Families of Many Employes.

The following dispatch was received yesterday at the general offices of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company in this city from General Superintendent English of that company at Houston, Texas:

Three of our operators just arrived at Houston from Galveston. Chief operator lost his whole family and is badly bruised. Reported that our manager and his family are saved. There is not one telegraph pole standing on the island. The telegraph line of the Gulf and Inter-State Railroad completely washed away for fifteen miles. Bodies rotting in the street. Hauling them out to sea. Cannot get men to bury them. Telegraph lines completely wrecked. Newspaper reports not exaggerated.

Manager A. E. Sink of the Western Union Telegraph Company stated yesterday that he had received word from the Galveston district to the effect that the house of J. C. Smith, the manager of the Western Union office at Galveston, had been destroyed, but that Mr. Smith had managed to save the lives of his wife and child. Several other employes of the company had lost their families.

PRAISE FROM PASSENGERS.

The following testimonial to the Captain and crew of the steamship Louisiana was adopted by her passengers before leaving the ship in this port yesterday:

We, the passengers aboard the steamship Louisiana, from New Orleans to New York on the voyage now ending, in meeting assembled, do hereby express our appreciation of the thorough seamanship and bravery of the Captain, officers, and crew of the Louisiana during the hurricane through which we passed and escaped unharmed in the Gulf of Mexico during the days and nights of the 6th and 7th of September.

SAFELY WEATHERED STORM.

Captains of the Salamanca and El Dorado Recount Their Experiences.

The British steamship Salamanca, Capt. T. W. Reynolds, which reached this port from Havana yesterday, encountered the West Indian hurricane, while running inshore, off the Florida coast.

The Salamanca left Havana Sept. 4 and the next afternoon the barometer began to fall, indicating the approach of a storm. About 4 P. M. the clouds had become very black and hung so low that they seemed to almost touch the water. It became so dark that the forward lights, the Captain says, were barely visible. The wind, which was blowing at a fearful rate, tore the covers off the lifeboats and carried away the awnings. The vessel was rolling so heavily that Capt. Reynolds headed her out to sea to keep her from being swept back against the rocks, and for thirty-six hours, the time that the storm lasted, the engines were tested to their utmost capacity in their struggle against the fury of the storm.

Capt. Baker of the steamship El Dorado, which arrived here yesterday from New Orleans, reports that when he saw he was getting into the centre of the hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico he changed the ship's course and ran away, thus avoiding much of the storm.

The El Dorado left New Orleans at 4:40 P. M. on the 5th.

At noon on the 6th the wind was blowing a gale from the northeast. The storm increased in violence, and for three hours the ship was hove to. The sea was running high and waves were breaking over the vessel. It was almost pitch dark. About 6 o'clock Capt. Baker decided that it was advisable to run before the wind and did so until the storm abated. He reports a barkentine ashore on French Reef and a bark and barkentine ashore in Turtle Harbor.

Relief Committee at Irvington.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Mrs. F. W. Bischoff of Irvington has started a relief association for the Galveston sufferers. Associated with her are Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. W. Sandam Bull, the Misses Orton, Mrs. F. W. Villard, and others. Miss Helen Gould will aid in soliciting by subscription blanks.

France Expresses Sympathy.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The French Government has decided to send to the Government of the United States a message expressing sympathy with the people of the United States on account of the Galveston disaster.

VIEWS OF GALVESTON MEN.

Port Will Spring from Ruins and Retain Its Importance—Estimate of Cotton Loss.

"No matter how great the storm's damage is—and we know from the reports that it is very great—it will be repaired in time, and Galveston will continue to be the great port of the Gulf."

This was the statement of Julius Runge, President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and President of the First National Bank of Galveston, at the Normandie Hotel last night. Mr. Runge had been greatly relieved during the day by the receipt of a telegram from his cousin announcing that Mrs. Runge and her five children had been uninjured.

Mr. Runge expressed his confidence in the earliest possible re-establishment of the shipping and railroad facilities. The railroads and shipping interests had so many millions invested which were dependent upon Galveston trade, he said, that they could not afford to have any more delay than was absolutely necessary.

"How long it will take the city to recover from the terrible visitation," continued Mr. Runge, "it will be impossible to even conjecture until we are fully apprised of the extent of the disaster. The telegram which I received from my cousin stated that scarcely a house in Galveston had escaped uninjured.

"While the disaster is so great as to be appalling, it might have been worse, so far as property interests are concerned, if it had occurred six weeks later. At the time the storm struck Galveston there were not more than 18,000 bales of cotton in port. In October and November we load 25,000 bales a day. Over fifty of the largest-sized oceangoing vessels can be found loading there at the same time any day in October or November."

Mr. Runge was asked if he thought it possible to provide any protection to Galveston from the washing in of the sea in such a storm as that which prevailed Saturday. He said he did not think it was. A wind with a velocity of 100 miles an hour would, he said, at least partially demolish any seawall that could be constructed, and the rush of water through the creeks would entail greater loss of life and damage, in all probability, than would occur with no protection, for with no obstruction the waters receded almost as quickly as they came.

Frank Fitshugh, an exporter of cotton, who lives in Galveston, although his firm makes Houston its distributing point, is stopping at the Hotel Rossmore. He expressed the opinion that the cotton loss in the State will be enormous.

"As near as I can figure it from the estimates I have received," said he, "it will be about 250,000 bales. Cotton is worth about $50 a bale, so that the money loss in cotton a lone will be $12,500,000. Two hundred and fifty thousand bales is about 8 per cent. of the crop, which will be raised in Texas this year.

"The usefulness of the Port of Galveston cannot be destroyed by the terrible catastrophe. The Port of Galveston is absolutely essential to the great domain tributary to it. I do not believe the jetties have been much injured, if at all. They are constructed of blocks of Texas granite weighing from five to ten tons each. There are two lines of jetties, which run parallel to each other, about six miles out to sea, and about 7,000 yards apart."

J. C. R. League, one of the wealthiest men in Galveston, who is interested in several of the large commercial enterprises of the city, has been staying at the Hotel Majestic. He said yesterday that the moral damage to business in Galveston would be even greater than the actual.

"I mean by that," he explained, "the loss of confidence which will naturally be shown in business for some time. The Galveston Street Railway Company, for instance, was trying to float a bond issue, and had promise of backing, but it remains to be seen whether that backing will be forthcoming in existing circumstances. The property damage by the storm is a total loss, for there is no such thing as tornado or cyclone insurance in Galveston.

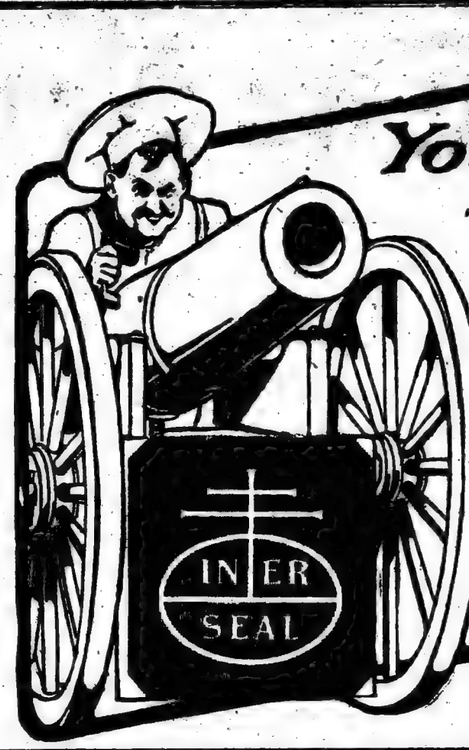

In Your Defence

The biscuit baker is waging a battle against damp, dust and odor. His weapon is the "In-er-seal Patent Package." His object is the preservation of the crispness and freshness of biscuit, wafers and crackers. The result provides you with the finest product of the bakers' art, packed so skilfully that their freshness is preserved until you need them for the table.

Soda Biscuit, Milk Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Saltines, Banquet Wafers, Sultana Fruit, Graham Biscuit, Sea Foam, Oatmeal Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, Handmade Pretzelettes, and Vanilla Wafers, can now be bought in this wonderful package. Look for trade-mark on each end.

National Biscuit Company.

AID FOR STORM VICTIMS

Mayor Van Wyck Appeals to the People of This City.

OTHER RELIEF STEPS TAKEN

Business Houses and Organizations and Private Individuals Send Money and Supplies.

Mayor Van Wyck issued the following appeal yesterday for help for the Galveston sufferers:

All reports from Texas show that an appalling disaster has befallen the City of Galveston and adjacent towns; that hundreds, if not thousands, of lives have been lost; that a multitude of people have been reduced to privation and want; that industry has been paralyzed, and that a condition of the utmost distress prevails as a result of the fearful work of the cyclone and the sea.

No word has been received at this office from Galveston itself, but I have the following telegram from Mayor S. E. Brashear of the near-by City of Houston:

"Galvestor cut off from all communication, great suffering and loss of life known to exist there; damage beyond description. Aid should be sent to Houston, which is the nearest base of supplies, and for furnishing help have good organization effected."

This further corroborates the details of the calamity. The need for help is most urgent.

I, therefore, appeal to the ever kind and charitable people of the City of New York to respond generously and with that promptness which the enormous demands of the situation seem to require to aid the sufferers of the Galveston disaster in every way that lies in their power.

Contributions may be sent to this office, and they will be acknowledged and promptly forwarded through the proper channels to the relief of the afflicted.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

The Mayor started the relief fund by a contribution of $500. During the afternoon he received a contribution of $250 from Klaw & Erlanger and one of $250 from Al Hayman and Charles Frohman.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from Gustav L. Becker of this city, formerly of Galveston, as a contribution toward the relief of the victims of the storm. This money will be turned over to the Mayor's committee.

The banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. telegraphed to the Mayor of Galveston to draw on the firm immediately for $5,000 for relief purposes.

Sir Thomas Lipton sent a cable message to his American representative expressing sympathy for the people of Galveston and stating that he would be glad to give $1,000.

Miss Helen Gould sent an order to the Army Department yesterday for 50,000 rations to be sent to Galveston at once by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In response to an appeal from President Garrow of the Houston Cotton Exchange, President Hubbard of the New York Cotton Exchange started a relief fund, to which the following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Knoop, Ferichs & Co.	$500
Hubbard Brothers	100
Gwathmey & Co.	100
Woodward & Stillman	100
Inman, Swann & Co.	100
Robert Moore & Co.	100
Atwood, Violette & Co.	100
Capman, Selter & Allen	100
J. H. Parker & Co.	100
Charles D. Freeman & Co.	50
John F. Black	25
Total	$1,375

The Merchants' Association of New York has appointed a relief committee of about a hundred members, with John Claflin Chairman. A meeting of this committee will be held at 2:30 o'clock to-day. The association received the following subscriptions yesterday:

The H. B. Claflin Co.	$1,000
Charles Broadway Rouse	1,000
Mills & Gibb	250
The Enoch Morgan Sons Co.	500
Park & Tilford	250
R. G. Dun & Co.	250
Tefft, Weller & Co.	250
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	250
James H. Dunham & Co.	250
Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.	250
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	250
M. & C. Mayer	150
Faulkner, Page & Co.	100
George C. Batcheller & Co.	50
Nineteenth Ward Bank	25
Edward P. North	25
Total	$4,850

The Merchants' Association received word from the Standard Oil Company by telephone that that company had by wire notified the Governor of Texas that he could draw on them for any amount up to $10,000.

Jefferson Seligman, the banker, announced

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

John Drew as Richard Carvel at the Empire Theatre.

Dramatization of Winston Churchill's Novel Well Received—Gossip of the Theatres.

The four-act play made by Edward E. Rose, the Boston playwright, out of certain chapters in Winston Churchill's widely read romance, "Richard Carvel," turns out to be an effective piece of work. It will run a long while, and will add considerably to the fortunes of the author of the story, who was in the audience at the Empire Theatre last night, when the play was acted for the first time, but refused to show himself in response to an enthusiastic call.

It will also measurably increase the fame of John Drew as an actor. He has not been seen as the youthful hero of romance for some years. He has scarcely ever had a rôle calling for so great a display of vocal force and agility. His portrayal of the Colonial youth made a great hit last night. Mr. Drew, like his former colleague, Mr. Skinner, has now taken to romantic melodrama, and some of the young men who have been exhibiting their swordsmanship, their dancing steps, and their lack of large stage experience in the revival of romance in the theatres may learn much by watching him.

That pure romance is Mr. Drew's best field his warmest admirer will scarcely declare, but a good actor is sufficiently at home in any branch of the drama. Drew has diction, physical grace, a keen sense of pictorial and dramatic effect, fervor and facial expression. He can wear an antique costume as if he had been born to that particular fashion of dress. He knows how to wear a sword and how to draw one.

In his new character he does not always look as young as he ought, but his acting is never at fault. And when his costumes become him, as in the scene of gay and fast life in London in Act III., and in the pretty love scene of Act IV., he is strikingly picturesque and handsome enough for any girl's hero.

He is called upon to express the ardor of a young patriot; the hope, bewilderment, and despair of a young lover, an outcast's bitterness of spirit, the anger of a wronged man, the exultation of one who triumphs in a good cause. He has to sigh over a bunch of lilies of the valley, to strike terror to the heart of a bumptious clown, to offer a toast to the confusion of George III. in a London drawing room, to fight his way out of a murderous trap, to turn the tables on a coquette and plague her with assumed indifference, to make love convincingly.

All these things Mr. Drew did last night so well as to carry conviction to the hearts and minds of a large company of spectators, who were suffering from the unwonted heat and not in a good humor to begin with,) and if his nervousness under the strain betrayed itself in one or two of the most difficult passages, and his portrayal was not at all points as finished as it will be after a few nights, it was still such as to merit cordial praise.

Mr. Drew received gallant assistance from a number of good actors. Miss Conquest, looking the fine lady to the life in her more showy gowns, and sweetness itself in her simpler ones, acted Dorothy Manners with gentle grace, a hint of latent humor, ample force in the stronger scenes, and excellent tact and good taste in every scene. This was not quite the Dorothy of the book, for the Dorothy of Mr. Churchill's profracted but estimable narrative was not a heroine of melodrama, and this Dorothy is with all the strange credulity and inconceivable patience of such a heroine. But Miss Conquest makes her charming.

Miss Olive May, who some years ago made a notable personal hit in one of Drew's plays, now makes another in the same environment. Patty Swain, as Mr. Rose conceives her, is a young lady whose tenderness of heart is happily tempered by high spirits, and whose sorrow under the blight of unrequited love is greatly relieved by her keen sense of humor and her fondness of matchmaking. Miss May makes her an irresistible young thing, and in one scene with Mr. Drew in the last act bears her share so well as to advance her to new distinction among contemporary comediennes.

Frank Losee as a debauched nobleman, George Le Soir as an impossible but amusing Paul Jones, Arthur Byron, Francis Powers, Harry Harwood, and others serve well, though their tasks are light. The invaluable Frank Lamb is as amusing as ever, this time as London tavern keeper.

Mr. Churchill's novel deserved much of the praise it received as a picture of Colonial life in Maryland and fashionable life in the London of the Revolutionary epoch. Mr. Rose's play deserves no such praise. Its first act rambles, and is made up largely of scenes of two, but it serves to begin the story. The second act, in the London tavern, mingles comedy of a very good pattern with a hint of melodrama, and has an infusion of taking sentiment. In the third act, at the Duke of Charteresea's town house, melodrama dominates.

There are some touches of comedy here in imitation of the old artificial manner, but they do not go for much. The lights are lowered, swords clash, the villain is foiled, and the hero escapes. The last act, with the scene transferred to Maryland, is full of frolic and love-making. There is one speech in it, presaging more trouble with the arch villain, which has evidently been left in by mistake, when the play has been vigorously cut in the rehearsals. There is no more trouble. The last curtain falls before 11 on a picture of contentment. The piece moves swiftly. The setting is beautiful. The three interiors could not be surpassed in their respective styles. The costumes are handsome and suitable. For the best we can get, let us be grateful.

Richard Carvel	John Drew
Lionel Carvel	Herbert Carr
Lord Comyn	Arthur Byron
Duke of Chartersea	Frank Losea
Marmaduke Manners	Harry Harwood
Grafton Carvel	Lewis Baker
Dr. Courtenay	Morgan Coman
Rev. Bennett Allen	Paul McAllister
Captain Lewis	Dodson Mitchell
Horace Walpole	Francis Powers
Charles Fox	Brandon Tynan
Captain John Paul	George Le Soir
Lord North	William Downing
Topham Beauclerk	George Forbes
Goble	Frank Lamb
Mr. Dix	Robert Shable
Scipio	John Williams
Dorothy Manners	Ida Conquest
Patty Swain	Olive May
Mrs. Manners	Mrs. Jones
Betty Taylor	Marian Childers
Lady Diana	Georgie Mendum
Lady Bunbury	Charlotte Townshend

THE CIRCLE MUSIC HALL.

Opening Night of the New Vaudeville House Next Week.

The new vaudeville theatre which will be called the Circle Music Hall, situated on the site of the old Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street, will be completed this week, and the first performance will be given Monday evening, Sept. 17. This new music hall is the property of Charles E. Evans and W. D. Mann.

These gentlemen will assume the management of this new amusement resort, which, it is understood, will be made a playhouse for refined but lively vaudeville distinctively. Performances are to be given every evening excepting Sunday, and each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. There will also be exclusive matinées for women and children, on which occasion cigar smoking will be forbidden.

Both the exterior and interior of the new place will be architecturally beautiful. Particular attention has been given to the seating and lighting. The interior will have numerous parlors, lounge rooms, private boxes, café table corners, and many other comfortable features contained in the modern London and Parisian music halls.

THE COMING OPERA SEASON.

Directors of Maurice Grau Company Meet and Hear Reports.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Opera House, Edward Lauterbach presented suitable resolutions expressing sorrow over the death of their fellow Director, Robert Dunlap, which the Secretary was ordered to have engrossed and presented to the family of Mr. Dunlap.

A very gratifying report was read by the Treasurer, which indicated that the subscriptions for the opera season to be given in foreign languages would be fully the equal of last season. Frank W. Sanger also read a report showing what has been done in the way of new scenery which has been painted for next season, and what new properties and costumes were completed and under way.

The other business transacted was of a routine character.

The season of grand opera in English is rapidly approaching, and of many of the large European steamers arriving up to the last week of this month artists who were engaged by Henry W. Savage during his visit abroad last Summer are expected to arrive. The first of these artists to reach these shores was Miss Ingeborg Ballstrom, a soprano from the Royal Court Opera at Stockholm, and Miss Elsa Marny, a contralto from Berlin. Miss Ballstrom will sing the leading soprano rôles during the season of opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House. She has recently appeared at the Royal Court Theatre in Stockholm with considerable success.

Miss Marny is a young contralto of considerable promise, who has won success as Amineris and Ortrude. She will make her American début in the latter rôle. Miss Ballstrom's initial appearance will be made as Filina in "Mignon," during the week of Oct. 1.

ESTIMATES FROM MAINE.

Returns at Lewiston Show About 33,000 Plurality—Manley Claims 37,000 Majority.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—Belated election returns from all over the State came sifting in to-day, but with the exception of Knox County, very few showed any decided change from those received last night. The estimates sent out last night held good all day, and to-night, with 375 cities, towns, and plantations heard from, out of a total of 512, the estimated Republican plurality for the State ticket remains somewhere between 32,000 and 33,000.

The vote already returned gives Hill (Rep.) 68,237, Lord (Dem.) 38,101. The same places in 1896 gave Powers (Rep.) 76,598 and Frank (Dem.) 31,790. These figures show a Republican loss of 11 per cent. and a Democratic gain of 22 per cent.

Perhaps one of the most notable features of the election was the Democratic victory in Knox County, where, owing to labor troubles, every Republican candidate was badly knifed and only Congressman Littlefield and Sheriff Ulmer succeeded in coming out ahead of their opponents. This was surprising, as Knox County is Mr. Littlefield's home. The Democratic candidate for Governor carried the county and pulled along with him the Senatorial candidate, L. H. Staples of Washington, who will have the distinction of being the only Democrat in the upper branch of the Legislature.

Despite the sweeping Democratic gains in Knox County, the complexion of the Legislature will hardly change, and Republicans will probably be able to muster next Winter 155 votes on the joint ballot for William P. Frye for United States Senator.

It will probably be two or three days before all the little towns and plantations send in their several votes.

The election of the Rev. Samuel B. Pearson, a Baptist minister, as Sheriff in Cumberland County was a severe blow to the liquor interests.

MR. MANLEY'S FIGURES.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—J. H. Manley to-day sent the following telegrams:

Augusta, Me., Sept. 11.
The Hon. William McKinley, President, Washington:

Our majority will reach 37,000. It is under all the circumstances the most complete and the greatest victory that the Republicans of Maine ever won. It was obtained against a united Democracy.

The Democratic vote is the smallest ever cast in Maine since 1848, with the single exception of 1896.

The Republicans of Maine send to you their congratulations over the splendid indorsement given your Administration by the voters of this State. J. H. MANLEY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 11.
The Hon. M. A. Hanna, Chairman Republican National Committee, Chicago:

Our majority, like the Administration, grows stronger and better hour by hour. Our majority will reach 37,000. This, under all the circumstances is the greatest victory the Republicans of Maine ever won.

The Republican vote will exceed by thousands the average Republican vote for the last quarter of a century, while the Democratic vote is smaller than it has ever been since 1848, save four years ago. We are all happy and rejoicing n orrow. J. H. MANLEY,
throughout the State. I leave for New York to- Chairman Republican State Committee.

SCOTT HEARS FROM MANLEY.

Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia was in grand good humor at Republican National Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

"Just read that," he said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Isn't that glorious?"

The matter referred to was a dispatch from Joseph H. Manley of Maine and it read as follows: "We shall have 37,000 majority. Under all the circumstances this is the greatest victory we have ever won."

"The tendency of Republican majorities this year," said Senator Scott, "seems to be upward. Vermont increased hers 3,000 in three days, and Maine pushes hers along 4,000 in twelve hours. We are rejoiced at this, of course, on general principles, and are also glad that Mr. Manley's estimate has been justified by the event.

"If Maine can turn out 37,000 Republican majority under all the present conditions of Republican lukewarmness and renewed energy and solidity on the part of the Democrats, it has been indeed a great and glorious victory.

"We should not be surprised to see Maine duplicate its vote of 1896 next November. The effect of this brilliant election will be most valuable in other States, and the country may well be grateful for it."

THE PRESIDENT TO MR. MANLEY.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 11.—President McKinley was much gratified with the news he received to-night from Chairman Manley concerning the election news from Maine, and in acknowledgment this message was sent:

Hon. J. Manley, Augusta, Me.:
The President received your message with great satisfaction, and reciprocates congratulations upon this significant victory.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

PORTLAND HOTELS MAY CLOSE.

Prohibition Sheriff Arouses Antagonism in the City.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—The Sheriff contest in Cumberland County has just begun, judging by the indication to-night. The election of the Rev. S. B. Pearson, a Prohibitionist, to the Sheriff's office has aroused an undercurrent of feeling.

He stands for the strict enforcement of the prohibition law, and to-night reiterated his position, saying that he would close every liquor selling place in Portland immediately after taking the oath of office. He said that he would serve notice on the liquor dealers, bottling establishments, and hotels on Jan. 1 to close within ten days and dispose of their stock, or suffer being raided. He also said that before closing the places he would invite the proprietors to meet him at his mission, and there would personally inform them of his intentions, and listen to any protests. He added, however, that protests would not figure in the results. He has plenty of backers.

A prominent hotel man and a person high in the councils of the anti-Prohibition wing of the people, remarked to-night that if Rev. Mr. Pearson took office on Jan. 1, and notified the hotel men to close their bars, they would not only do that, but would close their hotels as well. This decision to shut every prominent hotel in town, except one, in case of the enforcement of the Neal Dow law, was reached at a conference late this afternoon.

"If the new Sheriff should be down on us, bang go the hotel doors," said a proprietor. Business men say that the effects would be serious. The hotel men assert that they would not reopen until assured of concessions.

Mr. Hanna's Congratulations.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—Joseph H. Manley to-night received the following message:

Chicago, Sept. 11.
Congratulations to the Republicans of Maine on their great victory under the leadership of Joe. M. A. HANNA.

STEAMSHIP STRIKES A SCOW.

It Cuts One of the Arcos's Tow in Two in the Fog.

The Government steamer Scout of the United States Supervisor's Department reported last evening that at 6:40 P. M. Scow D, No. 15, being the rear one in tow of the tug Arcos, while returning from the dumping grounds near the outward entrance of Gedney's Channel, was run into by an unknown outward bound steamship.

The scow was cut in two, and filled with water, and the towlines parted. The scow was subsequently picked up and towed to Brooklyn by the Arcos. No lives were lost. The damage, if any, to the steamer is unknown. A thick fog was prevailing at the time of the collision. The scow is owned by Henry Dubois & Sons' Company, 24 State Street, New York.

MR. UNTERMYER FOR BRYAN.

New York Lawyer Thinks Monetary Question of Secondary Importance.

From the Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Aug. 29.

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, who is a prominent lawyer and Democrat of New York, is stopping with his family at the Hotel Ritz. He will return to New York by the Fuerst Bismarck on Sept. 7.

In answer to questions, Mr. Untermyer declared that he was enthusiastically in favor of Bryan, for whom he intended to vote and work, and whose chances of election he considered good. Mr. Untermyer, who recently defended Col. Asa Bird Gardiner against the charges perferred by the City Club against the District Attorney's office, was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, and has for many years been widely known as a sound money man.

"Yes," he said, most emphatically, "I intend to work and vote for Bryan. You want to know why? Certainly. First and foremost, because I believe it to be the highest duty of every patriotic American to rescue our sacred republican institutions from the fearful peril of this imperialistic onslaught. When this new campaign of education upon this great and overshadowing issue shall have brought home to our people a full realization of its importance to our future it will arouse the people as they have never before been aroused. Nothing in our history except the issue of secession has approached it in momentous results. It is one of the few questions occurring in the lifetime of a nation that so stirs the patriotic impulses of the people as to change party ties and obliterate minor differences. The question is too broad and deep, too fraught with consequence to be obscured by the mere juggling with words. It is almost pitiable to find the great dominant political party trying to confuse this burning issue with the question of the expansion of American territory on the Western Hemisphere. I believe the verdict of the American people will be that our own country is sufficiently vast and the development of its limitless resources a task great enough to compass the ambition of even our great Nation without distracting our energies from the accomplishment of that work of centuries by the mad and hopeless problem of ruling a distant half-savage nation, against their protest, upon the patriarchal plan of European monarchies:

"Apart from the hopeless surrender of the very principle of our Government involved in this new departure, and even if our traditions were not repulsive to this course, sound policy would forbid it. Beguile ourselves as we may, the fact remains that no republican form of government is strong in the sense applicable to monarchical forms. Power is not concentrated. We are not and shall never be equipped for colonial government. The army of office holders and the great patronage at distances breed corruption and concentrate too much power in the hands of the dominant party. Again, we have excluded European pauper labor and all Chinese immigration. Are we to permit savages from the Philippines to infest our country to compete with our labor? Or are we to promulgate the monstrous doctrine that our own subjects are to be forbidden to cross the threshold of their new 'mother country' in search of the humanizing influences which we sent our missionaries abroad to instil? Why inflict these new and troublesome problems upon ourselves? Mr. Bryan has very aptly said that we don't need a new own a country or a people in order to trade with them. By giving them their liberty we follow our highest traditions and leave them to work out their destiny as we worked out ours. They will not evolve the highest form of government, but they will get one adapted to their needs. The Democratic Party not only arraigns an existing condition, it has had the courage to present a well-defined policy offering a simple solution. Candor and directness have always appealed to our people.

"No man in the public life of this generation has so grown in the confidence of the country in his integrity and sincerity of purpose, his conservative statesmanlike qualities as has Mr. Bryan. He has compelled the respect of his political enemies. I regard the financial question as of minor importance. No election ever is or ought to be determined on more than one issue. The attempt to revive the money scare isn't going to succeed in diverting the people. It simply emphasizes the desire of the Republicans to evade the greater issue. As a patriotic citizen I would rather have free-silver than the approval of the present foreign policy if put to the alternative, which we are not. The steadiness of the money and security market is not necessarily an evidence of the belief in Mr. McKinley's election, but rather regard it as indicating that the people feel that no danger is to be feared from the money question whichever side wins. Wall Street takes no chances. If it were believed that Mr. Bryan's election would be followed by radical action on the subject of finance you would find that fear reflected in market conditions to-day, even if the chances of his election were 1 to 10."

DELAWARE DEMOCRATS' TICKET.

Peter J. Ford of Wilmington Nominated for Governor.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned at 7:10 this evening, after having placed in nomination the following ticket:

Governor—PETER J. FORD of Wilmington.

Lieutenant Governor—Dr. W. F. HOEY of Frederica.

Congressman, (long term)—ALEXANDER M. DALY of Dover.

Congressman, (unexpired term)—Dr. EDWARD FOWLER of Laurel.

Attorney General—PETER L. COOPER of Wilmington.

State Treasurer—WILLIAM LOUDER SIRMAN of Delmar.

Auditor of Accounts—WALTER DONOHE of Seaford.

Insurance Commissioner—FRANCIS D. BALDWIN of Hockessin.

Presidential Electors—JOHN H. RODNEY of New Castle County, WILLIAM G. POSTLES of Kent County, WILLIAM E. CANNON of Sussex County.

The platform indorses the nominations of Bryan and Stevenson, and also indorses the Kansas City National platform in its entirety.

John S. Rosell of Wilmington, who placed Mr. Ford in nomination for Governor, was the National Committeeman from Delaware in the Gold Democratic Party in 1896. In his speech to-day he spoke of Bryan as "a matchless leader."

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARY.

McSweeney Dispensary Candidate for Governor in the Lead.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11.—The second Democratic primary for the selection of nominees for State offices was held to-day. Out of 52,000 votes heard from at 11 o'clock McSweeney, dispensary candidate for Governor, had received 29,000 and Col. Hoyt, Prohibition, 23,000. McSweeney's lead is growing.

James H. Tillman, nephew of Senator Tillman, has defeated John Sloane for Lieutenant Governor. W. D. Evans, Railroad Commissioner, is defeated by J. H. Wharton.

All the Congressmen are returned except James Norton, who is defeated by Lieut. Gov. B. Scarborough, and Stanyarne Wilson, who is defeated by Joseph T. Johnson.

MARYLAND'S GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Conference in Baltimore to Arrange for Revival of the League.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—A conference of prominent Gold Democrats was held here to-day to arrange for a revival of the league's work in Maryland.

Major John Byrne of New York, President of the Honest Money Democratic League in 1896; S. Davies Warfield, Postmaster of Baltimore and President of the Continental Trust Company; Harry M. Parr, and others talked over the situation.

While it was admitted by the Baltimore men that some of those Democrats in Baltimore who four years ago voted for McKinley have this year declared for Bryan, the belief was expressed that the League could again do satisfactory work here and in other parts of the State.

It has been estimated that from 60 to 70 per cent. of the business men of Baltimore, regardless of party, are for McKinley. Major Byrne assured the Baltimore Gold Democrats that the National League would soon be at work again for McKinley.

He urged the Baltimoreans to actively take up the work again, declaring that the work of the League in Maryland in 1896 was the most effective of any of the League State organizations. He expressed the belief that Maryland could not be carried by McKinley this time without the Gold Democrats, and he urged them to stand together and vote as they did in 1896. He said he would call a meeting of the National League in New York in a couple of weeks.

STANCHFIELD TO HEAD TICKET WITH MACKEY

Continued from Page 1.

several minutes, the ladies in the galleries joining in the demonstration with waving handkerchiefs and fans.

Mr. De Freest continued with the call of the roll, but his voice was drowned as a delegate arose to propose three cheers for Senator Hill. Many of the delegates arose in their seats as three cheers were given, and as they were concluded Senator Grady, in his seat in front of Mr. Croker, remarked in a low voice, "It's all over," to the amusement of all those about him. Throughout all this demonstration Mr. Croker sat with absolutely impassioned features, as indeed he had during each of the previous demonstrations, looking directly in front of him, but closely attentive to every happening.

DEMONSTRATION FOR CROKER.

As the roll call proceeded frequent cheers were given for favorites as their names were called, Senator Mackey being particularly favored in this respect. Finally the name of Richard Croker was called, and again the convention and spectators broke into a tumultuous demonstration. This time is was Senator Thomas F. Grady who led in the cheering. Rising to his feet and waving his hat, he soon had a considerable proportion of the convention upon its feet.

Hearty as was this greeting, it was mild in comparison to that which a few minutes later greeted the mention of ex-Senator Murphy's name. Now, Mr. Croker's features relaxed their severity, and he joined in the demonstration with vigorous handclapping. No such scene has been witnessed in a State Convention in many years. Time and time again as the cheering subsided a shout from some section of the hall would bring the delegates again to their feet, with waving hats and canes, and finally when Mr. Murphy was induced to arise in his seat and bow his acknowledgment, there was a tumultuous scene upon the floor of the convention and throughout the galleries. It was fully five minutes before the demonstration spent its force and the clerk's voice could again be heard.

The roll call was finally concluded and all substitutions made. The usual resolution for the appointment of Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Permanent Organization was offered and adopted without friction of any character.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Following is the Committee on Resolutions of which Prof. James Milne of Cortland is Chairman. Several vacancies occur in the list, which is by Senate districts:

1—Owen B. Dusenbury.	26—Paul Nichols.
2—Martin Meyer, Jr.	27—W. C. Haven.
3—John Gullfoyle.	28—F. I. Baker.
4—W. R. McGuire.	29——
5—William Keegan.	30—P. J. O'Sullivan.
6—B. J. York.	31—J. M. Corkin.
7—W. J. Bogenschultz.	32—J. E. Kelly.
8—Augustus Van Wyck.	33—O. F. Lane.
9—John Meehan.	34—James K. O'Conner.
10—Asa Bird Gardiner.	35—F. C. Schraub.
11—Morris Cakor.	36——
12—William Sohmer.	37—Luke McHenry.
13—Wauhope Lynn.	38—J. M. Milne.
14—P. J. Britt.	39—Henry Murray.
15——	40—J. P. Merrill.
16—P. F. Trainor.	41—A. A. Newman.
17—T. C. O'Sullivan.	42—Charles McLouth.
18—W. H. Steinkamp.	43—Charles Roe.
19—John Whalan.	44—John Pollard, Jr.
20—J. Ryder.	45—M. Maloney.
21—J. P. Hennessy.	46—Joseph Clark.
22—H. F. Dykman.	47—N. E. Mack.
23——	48—Henry Steifer.
24——	49—S. J. Wiltse.
25—W. D. Brenner.	50—Joseph Dunbarger.

ROW OVER ICE TRUST.

After the announcement of the Resolutions Committee, the first cloud in the proceedings appeared and quickly burst into a turbulent storm. Prof. Lee of Cornell University arose in his seat and was recognized by Chairman McCarren to offer a resolution. Clerk De Freest began to read the resolution, when it was discovered that it was denunciatory of trusts, and particularly of the Ice Trust. He had read, "Resolved, That we especially condemn—" when he suddenly paused.

"Continue the reading," shouted Mr. Lee.

"The resolution is referred to the proper committee," shouted Mr. McCarren.

"It's against the Ice Trust," whispered a messenger to Mr. Croker, and instantly there was excitement galore.

"I demand that it be read," shouted Mr. Lee.

"It's referred," shouted back McCarren. "In justice to the convention, it should be read," said Mr. Lee.

"Sit down, sit down," came a chorus from the Tammany delegates, and in the midst of it Mr. Lee, standing in a chair, shouted for recognition. While they clamored, a few for the reading, a great mass for tabling it, Senator McCarren adjourned the session until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The resolution which was not read is as follows:

Resolved, That we especially condemn and denounce that illegal corporate combination known as the Ice Trust, which particularly oppresses the poor and arbitrarily raises the prices for one of the necessities of life, and we demand that the Republican Attorney General proceed with diligence for the legal destruction of the said trust.

PROF. LEE PACIFIED.

After the convention adjourned, Prof. Lee was visited by several of the Tammany leaders, notably Judge Van Wyck and Corporation Counsel Whalen. Judge Van Wyck said: "I think your resolution should have been read. No harm could have resulted." This rather surprised Prof. Lee, and he had a long interview with Van Wyck and Whalen, in which they invited him to come before the committee and make his views known. They urged, however, that there was already an anti-trust plank in the platform, and that a general denunciation was better than a specific one, which might ignore worse corporations.

After going into the meeting of the Committee on Platform, Prof. Lee decided not to speak then, but to wait for the special sub-committee. Mr. Whalen, who is Chairman of the sub-committee, said:

"Mr. Lee is a pleasant and undoubtedly sincere young man. He will present his views and he will be convinced that the platform covers his, as well as all other cases. He rather admits having made a mistake."

AN ANTI-ICE TRUST PLANK.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—Richard Croker late to-night decided to take away from ex-Senator Hill the opportunity to attack him through Prof. Lee's Ice Trust resolution. He has had a plank drawn for the platform specifically condemning the American Ice Company.

Prof. Lee appeared to-night before the sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions to plead for the reporting of his resolution to the convention. Augustus Van Wyck was the spokesman for the sub-committee.

RAINES PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—The Committee on Permanent Organization of the convention had a very harmonious and brief session. Randolph Guggenhelmer of New York was made Chairman. By a unanimous vote George Raines of Rochester was chosen as the permanent Chairman of the convention.

The temporary Secretaries then were made the permanent Secretaries of the convention, a list of Honorary Vice Presidents and Secretaries, one from each district, was selected for presentation, and the meeting adjourned.

UNIT RULE IN KINGS.

Shevlin to Cast Its Vote—Croker to Vote for Manhattan.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—When the Kings County delegates entered the Convention Hall to-day it was announced that Mr. Kempner did not appear at their meeting. The delegation from Mr. Coler's district, the Seventeenth, offered a resolution indorsing his candidacy. It was promptly tabled without debate and then the unit rule was adopted.

This does not prevent Mr. Kempner from making the speech for Mr. Coler, but his vote will be cast against Mr. Coler by Chairman James Shevlin, who was elected to head the delegation.

The New York delegation elected Mr. Croker to cast its votes in the convention.

PLATFORM COMMITTEE MEETS.

Prof. Milne of Cortland Made Chairman—Planks Suggested.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—When the Committee on Resolutions convened after the convention adjourned to-day, Frederick Schraub, a Hill adherent, proposed the name of Prof. James Milne of Cortland as Chairman of the committee. Senator Thomas F. Grady, who offered the resolution for the appointment of the committees, according to all precedent should have been Chairman. This motion, however, was readily acceded to, and Prof. Milne assumed the Chairmanship.

Thomas F. Smith of New York was made Secretary of the committee, and Corporation Counsel Whalen moved that a sub-committee of five, of which the Chairman should be one, be appointed to draft the platform and report to the full committee to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. M. C. Haven of Syracuse thought that this sub-committee might report to-night, but a compromise was finally accepted by which the sub-committee is to report to the full committee at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Schraub then announced that a committee of the State Grange was present and desired to be heard in opposition to any further canal appropriations. George A. Fuller was then permitted to read the resolutions adopted by the State Grange and presented to the Republican Party last week, and he asked the Democratic Party to oppose any further expenditure of money upon the canals except as should be required for their maintenance.

Chairman Milne then announced as the sub-committee John Whalen of New York, Norman E. Mack of Erie, ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck of Kings, and William F. Maloney of Niagara.

Wauhope Lynn of New York presented several suggestions as to the platform. He argued for planks on compulsory arbitration, an enlargement of the Department of Labor, and good highways. Judge Lynn also thought it time that the Democratic Party should give full consideration to the municipal ownership of all franchises affecting the public good.

When further suggestions were asked for there was no response, and the committee adjourned.

No Action in Committee on Contests.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—The Committee on Contested Seats met early in the afternoon and was in session until quite late. It heard contests in nine counties, as follows: Albany, First District; Allegany, Cayuga, two districts; Fulton and Hamilton; Oneida, Second District; Orange, Second District, and Queens. These contests involved twenty-seven seats. When all the contestants had been heard the committee decided not to take a vote until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a vote on each proposition will be taken.

CHAIRMAN JONES HERE.

Thinks Bryan Stronger Than in 1896—Ex-Senator Mills and Ex-Gov. Stone Talk.

Chairman James K. Jones of the Democratic National Committee arrived in the city last night. He is here to confer with the New York leaders in reference to the National campaign, and said that he would remain for three or four days. Mr. Jones expected to find ex-Senator A. P. Gorman here, but the latter had not arrived. Speaking of the outlook, Mr. Jones said:

"While I do not want to make any claims, I want to say that I am very confident of the result this year. Mr. Bryan is much stronger than he was four years ago. In the campaign of 1896 he was unknown and people were afraid of him. They know him now, and his vote in November next will be a surprising one. We will certainly carry Indiana, and our reports from other States are most encouraging."

Chairman Jones said that the National Committee would under no circumstances take any hand in the factional trouble in this State, and while the National leaders would like to see harmony restored, it would not interfere.

Ex-Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas was at the Herman House last night. He denied emphatically that he had deserted the Democratic Party, and said that he would work and vote for Bryan.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, who is a member of the National Committee, was around headquarters last night. He professed to find encouragement in the Maine election and said that the returns from that State showed that Bryan's vote this year would be much larger than in 1896.

MARRIED IN GREENWICH.

Couple Came from New York, but Judge Won't Tell Their Names.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 11.—Judge Charles D. Burns, known as the "marrying Judge," of this American Gretna Green, is making great and, so far, successful efforts to conceal the names of the contracting parties in a marriage at which he officiated this morning.

He was advised by telephone from New York yesterday to be prepared for the ceremony this morning, but he did not know the speaker and attached no importance to the message. The prospective bride and bridegroom were obliged to wait for an hour for him in his office.

The groom was about fifty years old, short, of dark complexion, and wearing glasses, while the woman he was to marry was not more than twenty-one years old, a pronounced blonde, with short auburn hair. She wore a blue suit, with applique trimming, a dainty picture hat, and rich jewelry.

There was another delay while the man was procuring the license from Town Clerk Mead. While he was attending to this necessary formality, the young woman waited for him in a near-by doorway. He had apparently forgotten all about her when he left the Town Clerk, for, with his face wreathed in smiles, he started for the Judge's office, without waiting for her to rejoin him. She quickly overtook him, however, and they were united in a brief legal ceremony. Then they came out, drank soda water, and took the next train for New York.

Judge Burns refuses to give their names. Town Clerk Mead declares that the Judge has not yet made a return of the marriage, and that the stub of his license book is not a public document.

NEGROES ATTACK A NEGRO.

Drag Police "Stool Pigeon" from His House and Try to Murder Him.

Edward Williams, a negro stool pigeon, employed by the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station police, went into the negro colony in East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street yesterday morning to work up some evidence. His identity was discovered and he was terribly beaten before he got away.

In the afternoon a gang of twelve or more negroes, variously armed, went to Williams's home, in East Ninety-eighth Street, to wreak further vengeance. They howled their intention of killing him "for betraying his race." He was dragged out of his house, and would have been murdered but for the arrival of a squad of policemen.

Six of the negroes were arrested, namely, Edgar Simmons of 420 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, William Barnett of 428 First Avenue, Richard West of 2,432 First Avenue, Luther Lockery of 422 First Avenue, R. D. Anthony of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Cornelius Witter of 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The prisoners were taken to the Harlem Court, and arraigned before Magistrate Hogan on the charge of inciting to riot. Several of them were cut and bleeding from the wounds received for resisting the police. Their request for an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning was granted.

Believes Her Husband Was Murdered.

The body of the man taken out of the Hudson River at Franklin Street on Monday night was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Charles Kramer, thirty-five years old, of 56 Hopkins Street, Jersey City Heights, and employed until last Thursday by the Edison Company, in this city. He left for home on that day with $20—his week's wages—in his pockets. Mrs. Kramer called at the Coroner's office yesterday, and insisted that her husband had been murdered. Coroner Zucca told her the matter would be investigated.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—1,749 Third Avenue; Vincenzo Cappellono; damage, $200.

2 A. M.—645 Third Avenue; George Goff; damage, $10.

9:10 A. M.—111 Stanton Street; Isaac Schwartz; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—60 Forsyth Street; Matthew Bergofsky; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—182½ Monroe Street; Samuel Carnwell; damage slight.

4 P. M.—238 East One Hundred and Second Street; Bernard Levy; damage, $25.

8:45 P. M.—261 Greene Street; I. Gordon; damage, $300.

9 P. M.—102 East Fifteenth Street; no name; no damage.

If Ordered Before Saturday Night

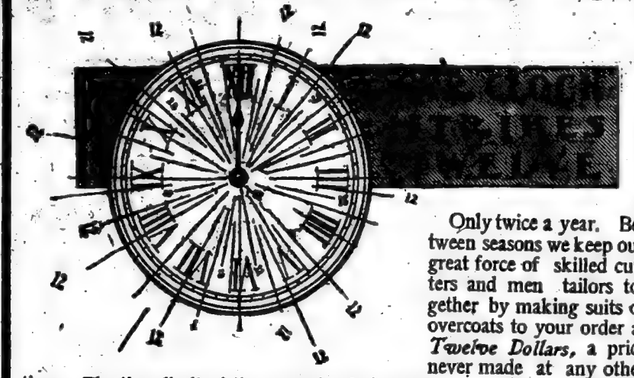

Only twice a year. Between seasons we keep our great force of skilled cutters and men tailors together by making suits or overcoats to your order at *Twelve Dollars*, a price never made at any other time. The time limit of the present sale is nearly reached, and until Saturday only you have the opportunity to place your order for optional delivery for a

FALL SUIT or OVERCOAT $12.00 *MADE TO ORDER IN OUR BEST STYLE,*

and which we make at no other time for less than $15.00.

Every pattern is new and shown in the full piece. All the fashionable Fall stripes in Cassimere and Unfinished Worsted. Also an extensive assortment of black goods in Vicuna, Diagonal (that will not gloss), Thibet, and heavy weights in Melton, Kersey, English Worsted and Whipcord. None of the exclusive "Fall Openings" to come will offer finer goods; no buyer of a $30.00 suit will be better dressed than those who seize this opportunity.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS

Cohen & Co.
TAILORS
ENTIRE BUILDING,
Cor. Nassau & Ann Sts., N. Y.
AVOID MISTAKES.
Look for Building Covered with Red Revolving Umbrellas.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS

ANOTHER HOT, HUMID DAY

Ninety-one Per Cent. of Moisture Makes New Yorkers Suffer.

The Thermometer Reaches 87—The Long Continuance of the Hot Weather Unprecedented.

New York sweltered and stewed yesterday in a humid atmosphere that made men cross-grained, destroyed tempers and collars, and called down maledictions upon the heads of those who would prove to you by figures that you ought to be cool and tell you how lucky you are that you are not now in such and such a year, when the temperature was a great deal higher.

It takes a strong imagination, however, to fancy that it is cool, with the thermometer at 87 degrees and the humidity at 91. That is what it was early yesterday morning, and while the heat did not increase, and the humidity slightly decreased when the haze passed off, there was at no time any great relief from the sticky atmosphere that made so many miserable.

The only persons who got any relief yesterday were the persons who were lucky enough to have offices in the high buildings down town. A gentle breeze played about in the high places, and the person who was not compelled to move might have gotten along tolerably well. But the hustling portion of the community that had to be about and doing might have been pardoned all the hard things it said, and some of the questionable means it took to make itself comfortable.

Although yesterday was not a record breaker, the man who keeps the figures said that it was quite likely that the sufferer felt warmer than if the

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Drift of MILLINERY Fashion
An Open Book at Wanamaker's

SENTIMENT has added its inspiration to the business effort that gathered the choicest of Fashion's creations from two continents. The store that examines each project through mercenary spectacles never dreams of such fashion displays as are frequent in this store. The time and skill spent in the gathering, the display, the care and the advertising, could not be repaid even by fabulous profits. As a mercenary movement it would be a disastrous failure.

Sentiment authorizes the vast outlay that is required to bring about such an exposition of Millinery Beauty as delighted the women of New York yesterday, and offers its charms to the thousands more who will come to-day.

We make such an Exhibition because we want your continued admiration for both the pride and power that bring about these masterful movements. We bring the best that the palm-crowned modistes of Paris can evolve, in order to prove that Wanamaker Millinery can win your preference even among the proudest products of the Rue de la Paix.

Long before the first models came from Paris our own expert milliners were designing beautiful hats with true American independence. The news of what materials were to be used was all that we waited for. To-day we ask your criticism on the beauty we have evolved. The hundreds of real Paris hats cannot for a moment overshadow the true artistic merits of hats trimmed in Wanamaker workrooms. The labels alone identify them, for highest beauty is the common attribute of hats from both sides of the ocean. Try how often your admiration falls on a hat that bears the Wanamaker label.

We are justly proud of the magnificent and unmatched showing of genuine Paris hats; but we are prouder still of the hundreds of masterpieces that are Wanamaker creations, through and through.

Not alone for women, but for girls, and little tots as well, have we brought exquisite headwear from Paris.

The new Outing Hats show many radical changes in style, and selection is not so arbitrary as in former years—variety is greater and shapes more graceful, and more varied in the trimming. Gold braid is seen on the outing hats as well as shimmering among the dress hats wherever a sparkle can brighten it.

The beauty cannot be told in detail. It is for the eye to see, rather than the types to tell about. The whole store is effulgent with the tints of autumn.

The Ribbon display, down on the Main floor, shows a brilliant and fascinating symphony of color. The rich and lustrous panne satin ribbons are chiefest favorites; then the shimmering Liberty ribbons, and the novel ribbons of moire velvet, plush, and the heavy and netlike ribbons of gold.

The collection of *Costumes and Tailor-made Suits* grows more complete with each day's new arrivals. The display of dresses handsomely supplements the showing of millinery—one blends and harmonizes with the other. The graceful beauty of the season's new styles is equal in each. The latest arrivals in costumes show some charming gowns. One is a

Costume of pearl gray Crepe de Chine, with blouse waist with trimming of lace applique, chiffon and ribbon velvet. Skirt has a succession of clusters of tiny plaits, flaring at bottom. Price, $150.

Another costume is of black velvet; the waist has bolero jacket, richly appliqued with cream lace, and showing high girdle vest, choker and new sleeves of pale blue taffeta. Skirt is made with flaring flounce. $135.

Still another costume has Yale blue waist, made with bolero effect, showing vest of cloth of gold covered with chiffon; other trimming of cloth of gold. Skirt is made with succession of plaits, over silk. $125.

A handsome tailor-made dress is of exquisite tan broadcloth, beautifully embroidered; tight-fitting Eton jacket; revers of stitched violet velvet, edged with beaver. $82.

There are also handsome and practical Tailor-made Suits for girls of 14 to 18 years, in satisfying variety. Stylish homespun suits at $10, with fly-front coats. Suits of mixed cheviots with double-breasted tight-fitting Eton jackets at $12. Handsome blouse suits of camel's-hair cheviot, with revers and belt of stitched taffeta, at $20. And ever so many more.

Second floor, Broadway.

FANCY CHINA
At the Lowest Prices We Have Ever Known

The basement is crowded to-day with separate pieces of all kinds. All of this vast collection is of fine quality, all of it artistically decorated, the best of their respective classes. And yet in every single case the prices are the lowest we have ever known. We've been in the chinaware business a long time and have offered many notable bargains.

Some of the savings are shown in the appended list:

Tea Cups, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates at 50c each; regularly 85c and $1.

Tea Plates, Bread and Butter Plates, Sugars and Creams, and Candlesticks at 25c; none worth less than 50c.

Ramikins and Plates, in wide assortment. Two specimen values—both in French china. In several flower decorations at 25c for ramikin and plate complete. In other flower decorations and gilt at 50c for ramikin and plate complete. These sell regularly at one-third more.

Austrian China—

Grounds of high lustre, some with figures in centre, others with floral designs; all heavily gilded; all in artistic shapes:

Salad Bowls, 75c and $1 each; regularly $1.25 and $1.75.

Fruit Plates, 35c each; regularly $7.50 doz.

Cake Plates, open handles, 75c each; regularly $1.50.

Tea Cups and Saucers, 50c each; regularly $12 doz.

Austrian china pieces also with broad green bands and circles of roses; and with narrow blue bands and circles of roses; both heavily gilded:

Fern Dishes, Condensed Milk Jars, Chop Dishes and Plates at $1 each; regularly $1.75 and $2.

Theo. Haviland China—

Decorations of flowers in clusters; heavily stippled gold edges:

Comports, 85c each, from $1.25.

Relish Dishes, 60c each, from 85c.

Plates, $3.25 dozen, from $5.

Plates, $3 dozen, from $4.50.

Basement.

Military Sack SUITS
for Boys of 15 to 19 Years

The smart suit this Fall, for the young man, has the tight-fitting sack coat with broad shoulders. Of course it is ready at Wanamaker's. The materials are handsomely striped cheviots in many mixtures. The vests are high cut, single or double-breasted, as you wish.

Two lines are particularly handsome, at $10 and $12 a suit.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

Sweet PERFUMES
Here's a Display You'll Be Pleased to See

There's a sentinel on guard at the Broadway entrance to the Rotunda. Not a stern soldier to challenge your entrance there, but a beautiful woman who will give you a smiling welcome. Not real—an automatic figure arrayed in a French silk gown. In her hands a bouquet which she lifts to her face at intervals, and then as if to share her delight with its fragrance, she generously sprays you with delicate perfumes.

Near by, the display. Here are gathered the finest extracts, and toilet preparations generally, from the world's best makers. The large family of Queen Mary—from our own laboratory—are here. And Guerlain's odors—many that are made for us alone. And Pinaud's and Yane's, the last of which is sold only by us in America. All the leaders are well represented.

Queen Mary Triple Extracts—
Imperial Violets, 45c and 90c.
Florodora, 35c. 55c. Cowslip, 45c.
Carnation, 25c. 45c. Sisi, 55c.

Guerlain's Special Odors—
Heliotrope de Serre, $1.55.
Geranium, $1.55. White Rose, $1.55
Aspasia, $1.55. Rose Casquette, $1.55
Fragrance, $1.55. Patchouli, $1.55
Rue de la Paix, $1.55

Pinaud's Extracts—
Royal Daisy, $1.25
Royal Violet, $1.15 and $2.25.
Royal Ixora, $1.25 and $2.25
Royal Jockey Club, $1.25 and $2.25
Celestis in Violetta, $1.15
Celestis in Rose, $1.15
Celestis in Jasmine, $1.15
Celestis in Peau d'Espagne, $1.15
Violette de Parme, 75c, $1.10, $1.70

Yane's Perfumes—
Iris Blanc, $1.75 to $2.25. Lilac, $2.25
Bergemonta, $2.50. Magnolia, $2.45
Jasmin, $2.50, $3.10. Opoponox, $1.25
Genet d'Espagne, $2.75. Verbena, $2.45
Lavina, $2.25. Jonquilla, $3.20

An Extraordinary Sale of LINENS

A Sale of Linens under value at this time is extraordinary, because market prices are still going up. Flax still remains scarce, and the makers of linens are holding fast to their goods for the advance, sure to come to those who wait. This movement is made by us, first, because we have larger stocks than we wish to mix with the new goods coming; and, second, because we own the linens at the low valuations made possible by orders given before the rise.

We never hold goods on speculation. We prefer to clean up stocks quickly and meet the future on its own grounds.

Housekeepers who need new table linens, towels, or bed linens can save not only the advance, but the present reduction by sharing these goods offered to-day.

Every item is pure linen through and through, with the sole exception of the Bath Towels which are all cotton, as you want them.

Table Linen—

38c yd.—Loom dice table linen—the old-fashioned sort; heavy. Three-quarter bleached. More real wear to a yard than double the value in bleached linen; 56 inches wide. Our usual 50c quality.

45c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 10 handsome patterns; 67 inches wide. Sold as a very special value at 50c before the recent advanced cost of all linen goods.

50c yd.—Cream Damask table linen in choice assortment of new designs; only a few washings needed to make white. Imported by us and sold yesterday at 60c a yard. 60 inches wide.

50c yd.—Bleached German Drill Damask; small dice and broken plaid patterns; extra heavy quality; 60 inches wide.

75c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; extra fine; full 2 yards wide; 12 patterns to select from. Yesterday's price, $1.

$1 yd.—Bleached double Damask; very fine quality of Scotch make; pretty patterns. Yesterday's price, $1.25.

$1 yd.—Cream satin damask; full 2 yards wide. Our regular $1.25 kind. Sold yesterday at that price.

Table Cloths, Unhemmed—

75c each—Fringed Five O'clock Tea Cloths; 1¼ yds. square, including fringes; regularly $1. Same, 1½ yds. square, $1.10; regularly $1.50.

Heavy grass bleached double Damask Dinner Cloths; fashioned after the "Barnsley," but better patterns; softer finish and more durable. Three sizes:
2x2 yds., $2; regularly $2.50
2x2½ yds., $2.50; regularly $3.25
2x3 yds., $3; regularly $3.75

$2 each—Bleached German Tea Cloths, hemstitched; 62x65 in.; formerly $4.

$2.50 each—Bleached German Dinner Cloths; hemmed with rows of open work; 2x3 yds.; regularly $3.75.

Napkins—

60c doz.—Grass-bleached fringed doilies, with salmon border; 16 inches, including fringes. Yesterday's price, $1.

$2.25 doz.—Bleached breakfast napkins; double damask; 20 inches square; to match the 1-yd. table linen; regularly $2.75.

$2.75 doz.—Same quality; dinner size; 24 in. square; regularly $3.75.

$3.50 doz.—Grass-bleached double damask napkins, to match the three sizes of cloths above; 26 in. square; regularly $4.25.

Towels—

16c each—Bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; 20x38 in.; our regular price, 20c. Only 100 dozen at this price.

25c each—Bleached huckaback; hemstitched ends; plain white with tape borders; 21½ x43 in. Yesterday's price, 35c.

50c each—Extra fine bleached huckaback, combined with damask patterns; choice new designs of borders, all plain white; 23x44 inches.

Bed Linen, Hemstitched—

45c each—Linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.

62½c each—Same quality; 27x36 in.

$1.50 each—All pure linen sheets; size for ¾ beds, 72x90 in. Good value at $2.

$2 each—Same; full size, 90x96 in.

$1.25 each—Linen bolster cases; 22x72 in.

None of these prices for Sheets, Pillow Cases or Bolsters can be duplicated later, and the quantities are not large.

Bath Towels, All Cotton—

Having made large purchases during the recent dulness among domestic manufacturers, we are able to offer some extraordinary values at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c and 25c each. These are fully 25 per cent. below our usual low prices.

Women's MUSLIN UNDERWEAR
Fresh Lots of Excellent Kinds Moderately Priced

A sharp eye watches over the muslin underwear that's made for Wanamaker's. We have set the standard high for this class of goods, and all that seek admittance here must not fail in a single detail. They must be worthy muslin, the cut must be the newest, and never skimpy, the making must be of the most conscientious order, the trimming of good quality and in good taste.

This new lot possesses all these merits, and that other important one—low price. A few items here may speak for many:

Drawers—

25c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and cluster of small plaits.

35c—Cambric or muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and small plaits.

75c—Cambric or muslin; deep ruffle of embroidery and plaits above.

$1—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with ruffle of point de paris lace; plaits above.

$1.25—Nainsook; deep ruffle of lawn with row of torchon insertion; lace edge; plaits above.

$1.50—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with point de paris insertion and lace edge.

Others up to $4.50.

Gowns—

38c—Cambric; Empire neck trimmed with deep ruffle and shield of embroidery.

50c—Muslin; high neck; yoke of tiny plaits; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Gowns—

$1—Muslin; yoke of clusters of small plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves.

$1.25—Cambric; high neck; pointed yoke trimmed with small plaits and rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50—Cambric; V neck; yoke of clusters of small plaits and rows of torchon lace insertion; ruffle on yoke, also lace trimmed.

Others up to $7.25.

Corset Covers—

35c—Of cambric; square front; V back; trimmed with lace embroidery.

50c—Cambric; V neck and armholes trimmed with embroidery.

85c—Cambric; round neck trimmed with two rows of torchon insertion; neck and armholes lace and ribbon trimmed.

Corset Covers—

$1—Nainsook; full cover; round neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon.

Others up to $4.25.

Petticoats—

$1—Muslin; umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery.

$1.50—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with clusters of tiny plaits; hemstitched.

$1.75—Cambric; deep ruffle of lawn with three rows of torchon insertion and deep lace edge.

$2.25—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with clusters of plaits and 2 rows of torchon insertion; deep lace edge.

$2.75—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn with 4 rows of Valenciennes insertion and deep lace ruffle.

Others up to $8.

Reduced Prices on Certain Lines of UPHOLSTERY Goods

They are excellent goods, desirable in every way. But they're last spring's. No real fault in that that either you or we may discover. But they're occupying room that by right belongs to late arrivals—the new fall stuffs. These lingerers should not be here at all. They've had their day with us—they're too good to remain here much longer at these reduced prices.

Here's a partial list of the innocent, yet condemned. By it will be seen that little outlay will be required by the prompt to secure the various draperies and coverings now in liveliest demand.

Furniture Coverings—

This is the very best period of the year to have your old furniture re-upholstered. And this is the best opportunity you're likely to have to secure materials at little cost wherewith to have it done. Come in and make your selections, at prices reduced as shown below. Our upholsterers and repairers will do the rest. Their charges, too, will be very moderate:

Cotton tapestry covering at $1.25 a yard, instead of $1.50 and $1.65, and at $1.50, instead of $2.25.

Wool tapestries at $4.50 to $14, instead of $6.75 to $28.

Striped silk tapestries at $1.75 to $3.25 instead of $2.75 to $6.50.

50-inch figured velours at $1.85 to $2.25, instead of $3 to $3.50.

27-inch striped silk velours at $4.50, instead of $6, and at $4.75, instead of $6.75; figured, $4.50, instead of $6.50.

A large lot of sample lengths, a dozen qualities in all, from 2½ yards to 4¼ yards long in brocade satin damasks and silk tapestries. Regularly sold for $6 to $30; now $4 to $20 a yard.

Draperies and Wall Coverings—

There's a wide assortment of these. Various good colorings and patterns—some of the best we have had are these:

50-inch bordered cotton tapestries (two colors) at $1.75 a yard, instead of $3.50.

50-inch bordered silk and cotton tapestries (4 colors) at $1.75 yard, instead of $2.75.

50-inch striped jute velours at $2.25 a yard, instead of $3.50.

Silk and moire damasks at $1 to $4, instead of $1.25 to $6.

Silk armures at $1, instead of $1.50 and $2, and at $1.25, instead of $1.75.

Silk reps, at $1.50, instead of $2.25.

Third floor.

New Percale SHIRTS for Men $1

A new and handsome line of Men's Percale Shirts, with stiff bosoms, is ready to-day. They are the finest shirts of the kind ever sold at a dollar. We don't know of a better shirt being sold elsewhere at a dollar and a half. The percales are of splendid quality in handsome stripes of navy blue or black on white, in fifteen styles—fast in color, if rightly laundered. One pair of detached cuffs with each shirt. Made by the makers of our famous Dollar Dress Shirt, and that should speak volumes for the character of the shirts. $1 each.

The man that likes handsome, well-made shirts will want to see these, whether he is interested in saving half-dollars, or not.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Everything for cooking; everything for all sorts of housework—good, practical, helpful utensils, at extremely low prices—and no trash anywhere.

Granite Enameled Ware—
Pudding Pans (8 qts.), 20c
Wash Basins, 10c
Covered Buckets (2 qts.), 15c
Dish Pans (21 qts.), 50c
Water Pails (12 qts), 45c Cuspidors, 25c
Fry Pans, 15c Measures (1 gallon), 25c
Cullenders, 25c Dippers, 10c
Water Pitchers (2 qts.), 35c
Hotel Slop Jars, $1 Chambers, 20c
Pie Plates (9 inches), 5c Scoops, 10c
Dinner Plates, 5c Funnels (½ pt.), 5c
Stewing Kettles (4 qts.), 18c

Gem Carpet Sweepers, made by the Bissell Sweeper Co., 75c
Clothes' Lines (50 feet), 10c
Japanned Trays (18 inches), 10c
Galvanized Ash Cans (large size), $1.10
Japanned Toilet Jars, 20c
Curtain Stretchers, 75c Spice Sets, 10c
Knife Sharpeners, 8c Bread Boxes, 40c
Wanamaker Clothers' Wringers, $1.85
Grater and Slicers, 70c
Sugar Canisters (7 lbs.), 12c
Sink Brushes, 2c

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPUBLICANS NAME CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Five Standard Bearers Chosen in New York Districts.

HARMONY IN THE TWELFTH

Herbert Parsons, William R. Willcox, Elias Goodman, Richard Van Cott, and W. H. Douglas Are Nominated.

The Republicans nominated candidates for Congress in several districts of Greater New York last night. In others adjournments were ordered.

In the Seventh District Convention, held at Tompkinsville, S. I., L. C. Alston was chosen Chairman, and an adjournment was ordered, subject to the call of the Chair.

In the Eighth the convention was held at 56 Clinton Place. James E. March was chosen Chairman and Alexander Reid acted as Secretary. Gilbert Ray Hawes presented the name of Richard Van Cott and he was unanimously chosen. Mr. Van Cott accepted in a neat little speech.

The nominee is a son of Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott and is the latter's deputy. This district has been twice carried by John Murray Mitchell for the Republicans, but in 1898 Daniel J. Riordan, Democrat, was elected by 3,360 majority. The understanding is that Thomas J. Creamer, Special Deputy Corporation Counsel, will be selected by Tammany as its candidate.

In the Ninth District the convention met at 271 Grand Street. After electing Leonard A. Snitkin Chairman and Martin E. Cherry Secretary, an adjournment was taken until Sept. 29. Ex-Assemblyman Charles S. Adler will probably be the Republican nominee.

In the Tenth District the convention adjourned to meet at 253 Eighth Avenue on Sept. 28.

Thomas McNulty was made permanent Chairman of the Eleventh District Convention, and an adjournment was taken subject to the call of the Chair.

The convention in the Twelfth District was held at the East Side Republican Club, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street. The meeting was called to order by Capt. F. Norton Goddard. He called the roll and Gen. F. V. Greene was substituted for Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman. Three cheers were given to the General on motion of United States Marshal William Henkel.

The next substitution was Charles A. Hess in place of Alderman Herbert Parsons, and Mr. Hess was accorded an ovation.

When the next absentee was announced Thomas W. Folsom presented the name of F. A. Ware. He meant to say "F. W. Gross." He detected his mistake and named Mr. Gross.

Mr. Hess objected and moved the selection of ex-Alderman F. A. Ware, and the motion was carried unanimously, Mr. Gross withdrawing.

Then Gen. Greene was elected temporary Chairman, with Terence F. McGowan as Secretary.

There were no contests and the temporary officers were made permanent officials on motion of Marshal Henkel.

GEN. GREENE URGES HARD WORK.

Gen. Greene then addressed the convention as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you sincerely for the honor you have done me in electing me the presiding officer of this convention. I have no intention to speak upon the issues of the compaign, for these are well known to those present here to-night, but what I do want to speak about is the necessity for earnest, constant, and steady work from now until election day in order to carry into effect the principles which we believe it. Especially is this important in the matter of sending Representatives to Congress. This great city is, on the one hand, the financial centre of the country, destined soon to be the financial centre of the world.

"On the other hand it contains more workingmen than any other place of equal size on this continent, and possibly in the world. It is the largest manufacturing city in the United States. It has the largest foreign commerce. The people of this city have more interest than the people of any other city in the maintenance of the doctrine of protection. They are more interested than in any other city in the enlargement of our foreign commerce through trade and territorial expansion. In the present Congress there is a solid delegation of fourteen members from this city, all Democrats and all engaged in thwarting and opposing the measures of the Republican Party which have brought about the financial prosperity which we in this city particularly enjoy.

"It is surely high time that this was changed, and that this county should send at least a portion of its representatives to Congress who will be men who will support Republican measures and give their aid to President McKinley in carrying out Republican principles, instead of sending men who are opposed to him and to its principles.

"What I have said is particularly applicable to the Twelfth Congress District, in which we live. Here in the centre of the district we have representatives of the financial interests, and in the eastern part of the district we have the workingmen upon whose labor the financial interests depend for success. If we select a suitable candidate for Congress, a man who will personally go through the district explaining Republican principles and showing to every resident of the district his interest in their success, and if we all in this district heartily and cordially unite in supporting him during the campaign and at the polls, then we shall elect him.

"It is so long since we have had a Republican Congressman from this district that most of the voters cannot remember that we ever had one, but we have a chance to elect one this year if we act upon the lines which I have indicated. I trust that your deliberations will result in the selection of such a man, and that this selection will be followed by unceasing and earnest work in his behalf during the campaign, and that when the polls are closed his name will be found to have received the greatest number of votes.

HERBERT PARSONS NOMINATED.

Nominations being declared in order, Mr. Hess arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In behalf of the Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District and its Republican majority of 2,500, and in the interest of peace, harmony, and good will, I take pleasure in presenting the name of the Hon. Herbert Parsons as the candidate of the Republicans of the Twelfth District for Congress." [Great cheering.]

The nomination was seconded by Marshal Henkel in behalf of the Eighteenth District, by Assemblyman Gherardi Davis for the Twenty-seventh, by G. G. McKenzie for the colored voters, and by Capt. F. Norton Goddard for the Twentieth District. Capt. Goddard said:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I second the nomination of Herbert Parsons.

"The delegates to this convention have given much anxious thought to the selection of the man who should lead us in the supreme effort we all intend to make to send from the Twelfth Congress District a representative to Washington who shall by his very ability and character make plain to all men that this district intends to claim and exercise its full share of influence in the councils of the Nation.

"I believe the man of your choice is Herbert Parsons. I believe no better man could be chosen.

"What qualifications should a Congressman have that Mr. Parsons does not possess? He possesses every one, and he possesses them in a degree that marks him out as the ideal candidate.

"The first great requisite I take it is integrity of character, the second ability, the third knowledge, the fourth charity.

"Integrity, because it is the only foundation that any act of lasting usefulness is based on. Therefore he needs integrity and he has got it. He needs ability in order to impress his integrity on legislation, and he has splendid ability. He needs knowledge, so that his ability may not be ignominiously directed, and knowledge he has beyond most men. He has been acquiring it in school and college and law school and in active life for almost thirty years. And finally, he needs charity (in the sense that Lincoln used the word) to keep him from bigotry and narrowness.

"Who can see his manly face—who can look into his frank and honest eyes, without understanding that charity in its highest sense is the keynote of his character?

"I have only this to add, that if you accept him as your candidate I pledge him unreservedly the enthusiastically loyal support of all my friends. Men of the Twentieth, does that go?" [Cheers.]

The Secretary was directed to cast one vote for Mr. Parsons, and he was declared the unanimous nominee of the convention.

Messrs. F. V. Greene, T. F. McGowan, William Henkel, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and Charles A. Hess were appointed a committee to fill vacancies.

Gen. Greene announced the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Parsons, who is on his wedding tour, accepting the nomination if tendered him, and promising to return to New York forthwith to begin an energetic campaign.

The leaders of the Assembly districts comprising the Twelfth Congress District will meet the nominee at Gen. Greene's office, 1 Madison Avenue, at 10 o'clock on Saturday.

The convention in the Thirteenth District was held at Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. William S. Wilson was Chairman. Clarence K. Lexow, in a neat little speech, nominated William R. Willcox for Representative in Congress, and he was unanimously chosen.

Jefferson M. Levy, the present Democratic Representative, had a majority of 6,592 in 1898.

STRIFE IN THE FOURTEENTH.

There was considerable strife in the Fourteenth District. The convention was held at 128 West Sixtieth Street, and the candidates were William H. Douglas and Adelbert H. Steele.

The latter was a deputy under William Brookfield when he was Commissioner of Public Works in the Strong administration. Mr. Steele was backed by Abraham Gruber, and the story was that Surveyor Silas C. Croft had agreed to deliver him the delegates from the Thirty-first District. But Mr. Croft did not put in an appearance. There was a long delay, and before George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs, who had been selected to call the meeting to order, took the chair it was known that Mr. Steele had withdrawn from the race.

Edward Lauterbach was chosen Chairman with Thaddeus A. Judson as Secretary.

John C. Coleman of the Nineteenth Assembly District placed William H. Douglas in nomination, and he was chosen without a dissenting vote.

Benjamin F. Tracy was a delegate, but did not attend. Robert Mazet was a substitute. In calling the roll Mr. Gruber's district was called last, and the little Colonel had Collector Bidwell place on the roll as a substitute Joseph F. Cook, who was discharged from the Customs Service by Mr. Bidwell because, it is said, he stood by Gruber in his fights at the primaries.

William Astor Chanler now represents the district, which was twice represented by Lemuel E. Quigg. The latter was at the convention and was accorded an ovation.

The convention in the Fifteenth District was held at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Alderman Elias Goodman was nominated by acclamation.

WHO THE CANDIDATES ARE.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX.—Mr. Willcox, nominated in the Thirteenth District, is a lawyer at 32 Nassau Street. He was born at Smyrna, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1863. He was educated at the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y., and at the University of Rochester. After leaving college he taught for several years. He afterward came to New York and entered upon the study of law, having been graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1889 and was admitted to the bar in 1890, since which time he has practiced his profession continuously in this city. He has made a study of political and economic questions and is the author of several articles on these and kindred subjects. He is unmarried and a member of the Union League, Alpha Delta Phi, and Republican Clubs and the Bar Association.

WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS.—Mr. Douglas, selected by the Republicans of the Fourteenth Congress District, is a member of the shipping firm of Douglas & Arkell, at 22 State Street. He was born in this city forty-five years ago, in a house that stood on the site now occupied by the Holland House. He has been active in politics, but very independent, and actively supported Seth Low in the Mayoralty campaign of 1897.

ELIAS GOODMAN—Mr. Goodman, who will run for Congress on the Republican ticket in the Fifteenth District, has been a member of the Board of Aldermen for six years, was born in Germany on Oct. 17, 1847, and came to this country when less than a year old. He became a resident of New York in 1860. He is well known by many of the old residents of Upper New York. His charities have been many. He is very prominent in fraternal organizations.

HERBERT PARSONS—The Republican standard-bearer in the Twelfth Congress District, is thirty years old and was graduated at Yale in 1890. He is a member of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. He represents the Twenty-fifth District in the Board of Aldermen, and as a City Father he has a creditable record.

RICHARD VAN COTT—Mr. Van Cott, who was selected as the nominee in the Eighth District, is a son of Postmaster Van Cott. He has taken an active interest in politics and commands a following among the younger members of his party. He has been serving as his father's assistant in the General Post Office.

Storm Nominated in the First.

The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of New York, which includes Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, was held at the Lincoln Club house, Long Island City, yesterday.

The convention nominated Frederick Storm of Bayside, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, for Congress.

CULLOM ON THE OUTLOOK.

Illinois to go Republican by 75,000 to 100,000—Other Middle West States Safe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Senator Cullom of Illinois, speaking to-day of the political outlook in the Middle West, said:

"We are going to whip them out of their boots. We should carry Illinois by 75,000 to 100,000. I put the figures as low as 75,000 on account of not being certain about just what we will do in Chicago. We know what we shall do in the rest of the State, and I think the chances are that the Republican majority in the whole State will be 100,000.

"I do not know so much about Indiana from personal observation; I am now about to go in there to take the stump. Our folks who have looked into the situation there say, however, that the State is all right and that McKinley will get the Electoral vote.

"There is no doubt at all about Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. It is all one way in Minnesota, and we shall also carry both North and South Dakota.

"I was talking this morning with a friend from Colorado, who tells me that that State, too, will go Republican. I had not calculated on anything like that, but my friend tells me that Colorado is safe for McKinley and that in some of the counties there isn't a free-silver man left."

"What issues are attracting most attention in the Middle West?"

"Prosperity, good times, business activity. The people are getting along well and want to continue to do so. The tariff, sound money, and the policy of the Administration, which advances the business interests of the country and develops industry, are what the people are interested in. There isn't very much excitement in the campaign yet, but the people are satisfied with the present good conditions and show no disposition, after having been pulled out of the dust and dirt by this Administration, to crawl back into it again.

"The people are not excited over this cry of imperialism. They take no interest in it. They don't know what it means. It is a vague fancy of distorted imagination. There is not anything in it. It is a shadow. There is no more substance in it for an issue than a dream. Such an issue might have been raised forty years ago as well as now. The people listen to what the Democratic orators have to say on the subject if they don't talk too long. They listen with a sort of curiosity, but if the orators dwell too much upon it they get tired and want to hear something else."

"Is any special interest shown in the trust question?"

"No, very little interest. The people are doing well. Labor is employed, they are satisfied with that, and don't see anything special in present conditions to get excited about over the trust. Most of the laboring people say they have got a trust of their own, and they are not especially disturbed. What the people are thinking about is their own welfare and the continued enjoyment of the good times which have resulted from the wise policy of the Republican Party."

CANVASS FAVORS McKINLEY.

Inquiries in Various Congressional Districts Show a Big Vote for the Republicans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Representative Loudenslager, in charge of the Eastern headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, has received during the last ten days a large number of letters in reply to questions asked of persons in various Congressional districts.

The letters from Illinois assert that the German vote is for McKinley. The correspondent in one district claims that German Bryanites are coming over to McKinley in sufficient numbers to more than offset any defection in the German vote. Another asserts that the principal issue among the Germans of Illinois is the currency.

The Indiana correspondents give similar reports. One of them has made an inquiry among 100 Germans, and reports that "only one or two were a little out of line, and even they will vote the Republican ticket on election day." Another Indiana man reports German defections from Bryan, and hopes that imperialism will be the paramount issue to the end of the campaign, expressing fear that the Democrats will drop it in favor of the currency. A third, however, reports that imperialism is not discussed at all in his district, except humorously. Most of the other reports from Indiana give personal opinions rather than actual facts about the political situation.

A Nebraska correspondent claims a victory by 2,000 majority in his district, and says that "the German vote is absolutely safe." Another claims that many German Democrats in his district will vote for McKinley and that an immense number of them will vote the Republican State ticket. Most of the Nebraska correspondents claim that the State will go Republican, though one of them admits that "a very few German votes and a few Irish" will be lost in his district.

In Minnesota one district reports that free silver is the issue among the Scandinavians, and that men who were Populist leaders in 1896 are now wearing McKinley buttons. Another reports a large Democratic defection from Bryan. In Michigan it is admitted that there is irritation over the Boer question among the Hollanders, but victory is predicted. The Kansas reports show that the Republicans are making imperialism the paramount issue in that State, and not free silver.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

Convention Nominates Governor and Presidential Electors.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 11.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and candidates for Presidential Electors, held here to-day, was one of the most largely attended delegate gatherings ever held by the party in the State, and the enthusiasm ran high. An unusual feature was the attendance of prominent gold Democrats who to-day cast in their lot with the Republicans. Among them was Albert S. Batchelor of Littleton, who was a delegate to the Indianapolis Convention in 1896. The following nominations were made:

Governor—CHESTER B. JORDAN of Lancaster.

Presidential Electors — WILLIAM J. HOYT, Manchester; SETH M. RICHARDS, Newport; JOSEPH O. HOBBS, North Hampton; WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, Littleton.

The platform adopted by the convention expresses approval of the Republican National platform, congratulates the country that the Republican Party has established by legislation the gold standard, and on the wonderful prosperity "which has come to every section of our land" during the Administration of President William McKinley.

THE HENRY E. ABELL OUTING.

Seven Hundred Policemen Take Part—The Steamboat Sticks in the Mud.

The Henry E. Abell Republican Club had its annual outing yesterday at South Norwalk Depot, Conn. After having had bad luck of various kinds all day, the excursionists, numbering about 2,700, found their steamboat, the Republic, stuck in the mud off Roton Point at 7 o'clock in the evening. There they remained until the tide floated the boat off two hours later.

In the picnic party were nearly 700 police officers from the various boroughs. The start from the clubhouse was made at 9:30 in the morning, the pleasure grounds being reached after a sail of four hours. During the trip some "sure thing" gamblers opened up their games on the boat. They refused to stop doing business until Commissioner Abell threatened to throw their paraphernalia into the Sound.

When the crowd arrived at the picnic place it was found that arrangements for the intended clambake had been inadequate, so the men, growing tired of waiting for eating time, amused themselves by tearing down the fences that stood around the picnic ground.

By the time it became known that the boat was stuck fast in the mud every one was angry and many declared that the delay was a trick designed for the financial benefit of the steamboat's caterer.

The Republic arrived at Brooklyn late at night.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Detwiller—Schott.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The marriage of Miss Edith Schott, daughter of Simon P. Schott of Baltimore, to Clarence J. Detwiller of New York, took place this evening at Solitude, the country residence of Mr. Schott near Lutherville, Baltimore County. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. H. Powers of Trinity Church, Towson. The ushers were John M. Satterfield of Buffalo, Richard Daniel, William Lockwood, and Alexander Armstrong of New York, and W. H. Cockey and W. A. Schott of Baltimore. The best man was Charles Henry Detwiller of New York, a brother of the groom. The maid of honor was Miss Louise Schott, a sister of the bride, and the flower girl was Miss Betty Holmes of Jersey City. The bridesmaids were Miss Laura C. Detwiller of New York, Miss Elizabeth Detwiller of Easton, Penn.; Miss Bessie Preston of Boston, and Miss Nancy G. Summers of Philadelphia.

Guests from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia attended the reception which followed the ceremony.

Snodgrass—Battin.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 11.—The marriage of Miss Lela M. Battin, daughter of Lambert Battin of Fair Haven, and Robert D. Snodgrass of Harrisburg, Penn., was celebrated to-day at the bride's home, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John P. Atkinson of Elizabeth, in the presence of about 150 guests. The bride wore a gown of white lace. Miss Lillian Battin was the maid of honor, and Hamilton Battin was best man. The couple will reside in New York, where Mr. Snodgrass is in business.

MISS GAMMELL WEDS MR. SAFE.

Civil Ceremony at Newport Yesterday —Church Wedding To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—The civil marriage of Miss Harriet Ives Gammell of Providence to Thomas Shaw Safe of London took place to-day at the residence of Miss Gammell, Ocean Lawn, on the Cliffs, in this city. The ceremony was performed by John F. Blodgett, Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, the witnesses being the bride's brothers, Robert Hale Ives Gammell and William Gammell of Providence.

The second ceremony will take place at Emmanuel Church at noon to-morrow. A large number of cards have been issued for the church ceremony, and a special train will bring those invited from Providence.

After the ceremony the bridal party and the immediate relatives will partake of the wedding breakfast, to be served at the residence of the bride's brother, R. I. Gammell. Twenty covers will be laid.

After breakfast the young couple will start for a place in Massachusetts where a house has been placed at their disposal. In three weeks they will return to Ocean Lawn for a few weeks, and then they will sail for Europe.

The bride will be given away by her brother, R. I. Gammell. The maid of honor will be Miss Virginia Gammell, the bride's niece. W. G. Max Muller, Secretary of the British Embassy, will act as best man, while the ushers will be F. Gray Griswold, Grafton Cushing, J. Neilson Howard, George Griswold, second, of Newport, and Messrs. D. Berkley Updike and Dennison R. Slade of Boston.

During the afternoon the bride has arranged to entertain a large number of poor children at Island Park.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Eighteen Candidates Start the Season Under Coach Sanford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—The squad of eighteen candidates for the Columbia football eleven who are training at Branford were taken out this afternoon shortly before 4 o'clock by Coach Sanford, who put them through a practice of an hour and a half that for an opening day was quite stiff. He worked the squad in two divisions and drilled nearly all the men in the position of quarter back.

Austin was used the greater part of the time to snap the ball back, and Manton was complimented by Coach Sanford for his showing as quarter back. Van Huydenberg, the substitute quarter back of last year, also did some good work with the ball.

OUTLOOK DISCUSSED BY REPUBLICANS

State Ticket Nominees Welcomed at Union League Club, Brooklyn.

TO END THE RAMAPO SCHEME

Attorney General Says Company Will Go if Party Wins—Depew Calls Pettigrew "Pusillanimous Cuss."

Kings County Republicans extended greetings and applause to the nominees of the Republican State ticket at a reception given in their honor at the Union League Club of Brooklyn last evening. Previous to the speaking the candidates, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and about twenty-five members of the club sat down to an informal dinner. When the candidates made their appearance in the large reception room they were greeted enthusiastically by an audience that had left few vacant chairs. In the balcony, where a number of women gathered, a string orchestra played National airs. The walls were almost completely hidden by the flags of red, white, and blue.

Hibbert B. Masters, President of the club, was in the chair. In his opening address an allusion to President McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt as men in whose hands the safety of the country was assured was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Masters said that Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was the right man in the right place, and added that in being nominated for Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff stood on record as the first man to whom such an honor had been extended thrice. He then introduced Mr. Odell as "the future Governor of New York."

"The action already taken by our opponents," said Mr. Odell, "gives no evidence that the great prosperity which we have achieved will be continued in the event of their success. The Republican Party stands for good government and an honest dollar. It believes in the protection of the workingman and in the enforcement of wise laws. Its record in the past entitles it to be intrusted with the perfection and administration of existing laws. I stand upon the platform of my party, National and State, so far as in me lies, to carry out to the minutest details the pledges there made."

John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, was introduced, and said in part:

"We hear much of paramount issues. Away back in the sixties expansion was an issue. Then it was the expansion of slavery. That was the paramount issue. The Democrats were strong. They were not content to sell the wife and child of the slave on the block in New Orleans—they wanted slavery to expand to Kansas. No Democrat can say to-day, without blushing, that they were right on that issue. They were beaten, but not satisfied; they went to war about it.

"The reconstruction issue was another paramount one. They said the States could not be reconstructed. We did it. Then there were the greenback issue and the 'anything-to-beat-Grant' issue, and we beat them on those. Well, on the protection and empty dinner pail issue they defeated Harrison, and as a result the dinner pails were empty.

"Every one of Bryan's predictions of four years ago has proved false. He either did not know or he deceived the public. At any rate, he is not fit to be President. The bottom will drop out of this imperialism talk, I think. Why don't they ask us to change the name of our State? You know, it's the Empire State."

A smile went around, and some one said audibly: "Ah! he's taken one of Depew's jokes." The Senator looked unconcerned, however.

Mr. McDonough referred to the Louisiana treaty and the Florida purchase as instances where the United States had been ready to call out troops to protect its property, and said that the flag had been hauled down before the City of Mexico because territory was received in exchange.

Attorney General Davies, the next speaker, dwelt upon the reforms effected by the Republican State officers, and said he did not think there was any one in the State who would criticise Col. Partridge's management of the canals. He added that the Attorney General's office had taken up the Ramapo matter before Controller Coler.

"We hope to have that company out of existence before the first of January," he said, "and certainly will if we are continued in office. We have already begun proceedings to rectify the Ice Trust matter. They barred that subject out of the convention at Saratoga to-day."

Chauncey M. Depew was called upon for a speech.

"I requested a band in a Paris restaurant, where I was dining, to play the American National air," he said. "After thinking it over, they struck up 'There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night.' Well, it's a good deal hotter in Saratoga to-night than here. It would be interesting just to hear the remarks those 1,500 patriots are making about 'that literary fellow' who offered the resolutions on the Ice Trust.' Ice is an issue. Well, we'll need a lot of it to pay our respects to the dear departed other ticket after the election."

After remarking that the Union League Club of Brooklyn had always been a strong factor politically, Senator Depew continued:

"These are agreeable times for Republicans. Never since the civil war has Vermont given a Republican majority of 30,000 that the country has not gone Republican. There never was such peace in the Republican Party as to-day, and there never was a more bitter, venomous, and knifing spirit in the Democratic Party. And the knife that is out in Saratoga will not be sheathed except in another Democrat."

Senator Depew defined "a full dinner pail" as continual employment for the wage earner, increasing savings banks deposits, purchasing of homes and raising of mortgages, and happiness of the people. He said that all ought to be missionaries to men who are doubting, weak, or hostile, and outlined the effects that he thought would follow if Bryan were elected and called Congress together to carry out the purposes of the Chicago platform.

"To find Roosevelt going over Pettigrew's pasture would be something to go far to see," he continued. Then raising his voice to a high nasal pitch he said: "Pettigrew said, 'Why should our troops be in China?' Oh, I see you've heard Pettigrew," he added, as a man in the audience guffawed loudly. "'Because this misguided Government didn't, as soon as it saw the storm approaching, recall our Minister.' Until I heard that I didn't think there was such a pusillanimous cuss in the world. Why, you can't argue such a question. You simply wilt your collar, no matter what the temperature is."

Senator Depew concluded by saying that Bryan said that John D. Rockefeller ought to be in State prison, but that he had invited the richest man in West Virginia who made his money out of Standard Oil to preside at his meeting.

Other speakers were Jacob Worth, Henry B. Ketcham, Bert Riess, Magistrate Henry Bristow, John P. Jaeckel, and Edward A. Bond.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn will take the place of Senator C. M. Depew as one of the speakers at the mass meeting next Friday at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

At the Durlands' Riding Academy meeting Col. Archie E. Baxter will speak in place of ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett.

Senator Depew will deliver an address at the Academy of Music on Thursday, Sept. 27.

The Speakers' Bureau in charge of Lafayette B. Gleason has made arrangements for a large number of meetings in all parts of the State.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be at Lowville to-night, at Sandy Hill to-morrow, and at Lyons on Friday. He will speak in nearly every county of the State before election.

Senator Depew will address the people of Dunkirk to-morrow.

THE ELECTION IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. Remmel, Republican Candidate for Governor, on the Result.

Harmon L. Remmel, Republican candidate for Governor in Arkansas at the recent election, was a caller at National Headquarters yesterday.

"The Republicans in our State," he said, "are quite proud of their achievement in the campaign, having reduced the Democratic majority from its normal figure of about 55,000 to 35,000, which is the smallest the Democrats have had for a long time.

"In point of fact this figure, even, was not honest. Thousands of colored votes were counted out under the operation of the Arkansas election law, which is the model upon which the Goebel law of Kentucky was framed, and by which the election in Arkansas was turned into a wholesale fraud by the Democratic authorities. Had it not been for this we should have cut down their majority to less than 25,000.

"In one town where we know 280 Republican votes were cast, the election officials returned the vote as Democratic, 445; Republican, 36. All through the black belt the most outrageous frauds were perpetrated."

Congressional Nominations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Second District, Frank D. Currier, (Rep.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Seventeenth District, Rufus K. Polk, (Dem.)

WISCONSIN—Second District, John A. Aylward, (Dem.)

NEW YORK—Twenty-second District, W. L. Pert, (Dem.)

Congressional Convention Splits.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 11.—There was a split to-day in the Twelfth District Democratic Congressional Convention, and two nominations were made—Stanley W. Davenport, the present Representative, and Asa Dewitt.

TEETH STOPPED GAS FLOW.

Schultheis's Jaws Set After Death—Found by Fellow Tenant.

After Felix Schultheis had inhaled enough gas to end his earthly career, his teeth set firmly on the rubber tube which he had placed in his mouth, and the flow was stopped. For that reason other tenants in the house at 52 First Avenue did not suspect anything wrong, although he failed to appear among them again after Sunday morning. There was no odor of escaping gas.

On Sunday he paid Mrs. Annie Kobb, his landlady, $3 rent and at once disappeared.

A fellow-tenant, suspecting something wrong, entered his apartments with an officer yesterday and found the man lying on a sofa dead, with a rubber tube connected with an open gas jet in his mouth.

Schultheis was thirty-two years old, unmarried, and had lived ten months in the house. No letters or papers were found in the room to throw any light upon the suicide.

ACCUSES HIM OF ROBBERY.

Man Locked Up on Charge of Woman With Whom He Says He Eloped.

A woman, surrounded by a crowd, was found lying on the sidewalk at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue late last night by Policeman Kelly of the East Fifty-first Street Station. An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital, and Dr. Stewart said the woman was suffering from an epileptic fit. She was taken to the hospital.

In the crowd were a man and a small boy, who, some of the crowd said, were with the woman. The man admitted it, and was taken to the station house. There he said he was George F. Kuramby of 24 East Twelfth Street, a shipping clerk for a piano manufacturer, and that the boy was the woman's son, Victor Hicks, four years old. The woman, Kuramby said, was Lillie Hicks, thirty-five years old, of 30 East Twelfth Street. He said that four months ago he and the woman had eloped from England. He deserted a wife and two children and she her husband.

In the meantime Dr. Stewart informed the police that the woman had been revived, and said she had been robbed of a diamond ring and gold watch guard. Kuramby was searched for the articles, but they were not found. The woman, however, declared that he had robbed her, and Kuramby was locked up. The child was sent to the Gerry society.

A CLERGYMAN SEEKS OFFICE.

A new interest was added to the Congressional campaign in the Seventh New Jersey District yesterday by the Rev. Montgomery Hunt Throop, ex-rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, notifying City Collector Robert Davis that he was an aspirant for the Democratic nomination.

He asked Mr. Davis to help him. This Mr. Davis declined to do, for the reason that he had promised not to espouse the cause of any one, but to leave it an open-for-all race to any one who chose to enter the field.

May Prosecute Faith Curist.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11.—John N. Stearns, a farmer of Cazenovia, died in this city to-day of cancer of the stomach. He had been attended by Francis Barnes, who claims to be a divine healer. Dr. L. P. Weaver, Coroner of this county, has made complaint to the District Attorney with a view of prosecuting Barnes and putting an end to faith cure practice in this locality.

Dropped Dead on the Street.

David D. Shelly of 264 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead in front of 1 Dey Street last evening. Mr. Shelly, who was fifty years old, was for twenty-five years a salesman in the employ of the H. A. Rogers Company, dealers in railway, mining, and mill supplies, at 19 John Street, this borough.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:38	Sun sets...6:15	Moon rises..8:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:44	Gov. Isl'd..10:12	H. Gate..12:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:09	Gov. Isl'd...10:29	H. Gate..12:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Honorius, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 16.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Sept. 9.
Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.

Germanic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Sept. 2.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, Sept. 6.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, Sept. 3.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 2.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Fluminense, Para, Sept. 3.
Kansas City, Swansea, Sept. 2.
La Lorraine, Havre, Sept. 8.
Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 8.
New York, Southampton, Sept. 8.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16.

Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 6.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 8.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Star of England, London, Sept. 3.
Statendem, Rotterdam, Sept. 6.

Arrived.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Albrecht, Antwerp Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse., and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wadsworth, Glasgow Aug. 30 and Moville 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans Sept. 5, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Salamanca, Reynolds, Havana Sept. 4, with mdse. to McCalden Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:55 A. M.

SS Havana, Stevens, Havana Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Ashton, (Br.,) Irvin, Sourabaya, &c., June 29, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Garlick, Bristol Aug. 26 and Swansea 28th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Hussans, Maracaibo Sept. 2 and Curacao 3d, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Knudenbold, Hamburg Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:45 P. M.

SS Atlas, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, Guanaco Sept. 1, with asphalt to the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Hillier, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS (supposed) Concho, Risk, Galveston Sept. 5 and Key West 8th, with mdse. and

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE TURNING POINT IN THE CAMPAIGN.

President MCKINLEY'S letter of acceptance, undoubtedly the most remarkable and potent in influence of all the letters written by Presidential candidates since the custom of a formal acceptance came into vogue, marks the turning point in the campaign. From now until the day of the election MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT will gain votes surely and rapidly, just as MCKINLEY and HOBART gained daily after the August fright of 1896 had passed. After this we think very few gold Democrats will venture to declare themselves for BRYAN because they cannot condone the imperialism of MCKINLEY.

No candidate was ever more fortunate than Mr. MCKINLEY in respect to the subject matter of his letter of acceptance, and none was ever more successful in its treatment. The chief theme of his discourse was actually thrust upon him by his opponents, who declared that it was the paramount issue of the campaign. He took them at their word, and has put their issue before the people in a way to make them sick to death of the very name of imperialism, and sorry they ever made it a paramount issue. The President's letter is convincing, and that is the highest praise, for his whole purpose in writing it was to convince. The vexation it has caused among those who are his enemies without being friends of BRYAN and the pitiful straits they are put to in attempting the hopeless task of refutation are a testimony to the effectiveness of the letter as the chief document of the campaign. They blame the President for the great length of his letter. Then they blame him some more for "garbling" his own State papers, omitting portions that would have made the letter still longer. They cancel out of hand all that part where he speaks of our National duty, affirming that the Porto Rican tariff affair shows that he does not know the meaning of the word. That is the easiest way of dealing with the President's argument—and much safer than attempting to refute it. And then the grand exposure and destruction of the tissue of falsehood and sophistries that constitute the body of the letter are conveniently put off until another day. It is always a good thing to take plenty of time to prepare for impossible tasks.

But the letter itself is a more edifying subject of study than the plaints of the critics of it. We believe in all sincerity that it is quite unanswerable. We do not see how a candid mind can fail to be deeply impressed by this marshaling of indisputable facts. There is evident skill in the construction of the letter, but it is the high skill of perfect straightforwardness, the perfect art of the disputant who speaks right on the things he knows. There is a most telling point at the very beginning of the letter, where the President says that "as in 1896, the three silver parties are united under the same leader," and quotes the free-silver planks from the platforms of the Democrats, the Populists, and the Silver Republicans. A candidate who is supported by three free-silver parties, one of which is free silver and nothing else, must be a pretty stalwart and trustworthy free-silver man himself. That way of putting it sweeps away whole webs of delusion which men like Mr. SCHURZ and Mr. SHEPARD have spread before their eyes in the vain hope of concealing the danger to the currency involved in the election of BRYAN. The President rightly put silver first in the order of treatment. It is the real issue and the only one, save those presented in the fringe of reckless theories that surround the silver centre and make up what is called Bryanism.

The letter makes an end of the issue of imperialism. What remains of it is all pretense, and we do not see how it can be called honest if it is pretense. Some of it is delusion, mere ghost-seeing, and that must be held to meet the charge of insincerity, though at the expense of sane judgment. For all his positions the President has the support of established fact and original authority. It is not often that a contender in the field of politics is so extraordinarily well furnished forth with vital, essential, telling facts of which the enemy was quite ignorant. They complain bitterly that he left them in ignorance until they were hopelessly committed to the side of error.

The letter furnishes disproof of all the foundation postulates of anti-imperialism. There is proof that there was no alliance; that we never gave the Filipinos reason to suppose that we intended to set them up as an independent nation; that they attacked us wantonly and planned to attack us long before they knew our plans; that they are not fitted at present for self-government, a statement that rests on the authority of competent and impartial Commissioners who have attentively studied them on the spot; that the rebels under AGUINALDO are only a single tribe forming but a small fraction of the entire population, whose consent to be governed by Tagals has never been obtained; that our title to the islands is perfect; that Mr. BRYAN'S proposed protectorate would make us the "surety instead of the principal," and would plunge us into difficulties, not the least of which is the necessity of maintaining a much larger military establishment in the Philippines than is now required; that we honorably perform a duty by remaining, which we should dishonorably evade if we retired; and that no other course than that pursued by the Administration would have been possible, even to Mr. BRYAN, as there is no other that would not have been dangerous and disgraceful. Finally, the last honest ground of anti-imperialist opposition crumbles and is swept away by the President's declaration that "it is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it."

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

The disaster at Galveston exceeds not only in the number of the dead and injured and the loss of property, but also in the horror of the conditions following the destruction, any other disaster to an American city. The memories of all will revert at once to the flood at Johnstown, Penn., and the Charleston earthquake. But in neither of these was the loss of life or the destruction of property comparable to those in the most recent calamity, nor were the difficulties in the way of affording immediate and substantial relief so formidable. There was railway communication with both Johnstown and Charleston, and men and supplies were hurried into both with that promptness to aid which always characterizes the American people in the time of need. Neither of these places was confronted with a water famine nor with the appalling danger of pestilence. In Johnstown the Conemaugh works, the chief source of the town's material prosperity, were spared by the waters, and though the business portion of the city was destroyed its main fountain of revenue was not cut off.

In neither of the previous disasters was the demoralizing, paralyzing effect of terror so great. The Johnstown flood was swift, sudden, and short. The Charleston earthquake did not close every avenue of escape. The imagination staggers before the frightful picture of the night of horror in the raging waters at Galveston. After such an experience the sturdiest community must be in need of aid not to be measured simply by the material requirements of the hour. Yet these are in themselves sufficiently large to arouse to activity the entire people of the country. What has been done already is but a meagre foreshadowing of what is yet to be done. That the State of Texas will rise to the occasion no one doubts for an instant. At its head is an executive officer of sterling worth. Gov. SAYERS will show himself equal to the demands of the time. Those who were associated with him in Congress know that he is a man of character and determination. He is one of the men upon whom reliance can be placed.

The request of Texas for National assistance in the matter of tents and rations for its homeless and the prompt response of the President were perfectly comprehensible. Pennsylvania, with its equipment of 10,000 men in the National Guard, was abundantly able to supply these articles to Johnstown, but Texas has only 3,000 men, and some of these have been called into service in the conditions prevailing at Galveston. The National Government was properly asked to give its aid and properly has done so. But the great bulk of assistance must come from the people. There has never been an event which has demanded a more generous outpouring of public generosity. Galveston has been stricken almost to death. The difficulties and the dangers in the way of giving assistance only make it the more imperative that aid should be rendered. If any comfort is to be obtained from such a calamity it is in the thought that what can be done will be done, and that right heartily and swiftly by the people of the entire country.

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.

The marvelous effect of Mr. MCKINLEY'S essay in producing a letter which everybody finds readable and nobody finds dull, is due doubtless to a good many things besides literary skill. We find a large part of it to consist in the manner in which the President takes the people of the United States into his confidence and shares his responsibilities with them. "If you do not like what I have been doing," he seems to say, "it is your own fault, since I have 'kept my ear to the ground' and recurred to your instructions, to the best of my ability, at every step." How utterly incompatible is this tone, which every American knows that the President is entitled to take, with Mr. OLNEY'S charge of a "syndicated Presidency," unless indeed by that charge he means that the syndicate consists of the people of the United States, in which case the President can cheerfully "confess and avoid."

And what an account it is that the President has to give of his stewardship, and to the constituents whom he has kept all along as his working partners. Was there ever such an account rendered by any previous President? Being Mr. MCKINLEY, the President was really obliged to pay his tribute to the sacred tariff which is so plainly superseded and made obsolete by the progress of events. But, with this exception, the President takes no more credit to himself or his party for the prevailing prosperity than is their due. He simply points to it and says to the people of the United States, "What more do you want? How could you be better off?"

The argument is effective. We have no way of judging of the future but by the past. The retrospect the President is able to make points to the corresponding prospect. Every question which was open when he took office is closed, and closed satisfactorily to the great majority of the American people. New questions have arisen. It is true that the solution of these has not been so satisfactory nor so complete as we should all wish, including the President. But here also he has taken our counsel, the counsel of all of us, at every stage. Here too we cannot reproach him without reproaching equally ourselves. And in regard to not one of them is there the least chance, according to the appreciation of any sane and sober man, that the men who are clamoring for his place would have arrived, or would arrive, at any solution more satisfactory, or as satisfactory, as the partial solutions which have been arrived at by "the people of the United States of America, per WILLIAM MCKINLEY." And behind all this there is the fact of the great prosperity. We are richer and greater than ever before. We are challenging competition in quarters where, four years ago, we had not ventured to compete. And we are without any doubt at all more of a people than we were then in the eyes of the world at large. In reply to the President's implicit inquiry, "What more do you want?" we believe that the American people will emphatically answer that they want nothing more and that they are very well content with things as they are.

CUBAN PACIFICATION.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE was as guarded as a military officer is likely to be in his discussion of the situation in Cuba, but the habit he has of saying something even when he is reticent is advantageous. He finds that there is much bitterness toward the United States in Cuba, that it is increasing, and that it is fostered by the former soldiers for Cuban liberty, who share the desire of the Cuban politicians that the people of the island shall have everything in their own control at the earliest practicable moment.

The idea of the Administration, and presumably the intention of Senator TELLER when he offered the resolution that expressed our intention to accord freedom to Cuba and disavowed our purpose to annex it, was that Cuba should be allowed to go alone when it would be safe for her and for us to cut her loose. Cuba alone cannot be permitted to judge of the moment when the majority of voters in that island can be depended upon to administer the affairs of the island as those of an independent and sovereign nation.

Gen. LEE points out the danger in a few words, which suggest many possible embarrassments that might arise from a premature launching of Cuba as an independent and responsible sovereignty:

> If for any reason the United States had withdrawn its troops and released its guarantee of the pacification of the island, and any English, French, German, or other foreign citizens had been denied their rights, there is no question that the country to which they belonged would, in the absence of the United States, have taken charge themselves and no one could foretell the result.

Cuba is now free from concern about foreign nations, protected by the same policy that keeps the United States out of avoidable entanglements and disputes involving needless risk. Spaniards and other foreigners are secure against violence and injustice. How long would it be, after Cuba had been accorded undisputed power to regulate and administer affairs in the island, before a natural or cultivated dispute with France, Germany, Great Britain, or Spain would subject her to some form of oppression from which the United States might find it difficult to protect her, and which her own lack of resources, of army and navy, would make her powerless to resist?

Gen. LEE'S words suggest just what thinking men, friends of Cuba, have borne in mind since the island was taken from Spain. Cuba alone is not to be permitted to decide when she is fit to go alone. The United States has too much at stake to permit the island to become a hotbed of trouble just because it has been prematurely intrusted with all the opportunities that go with freedom as a nation. And it will be easier to hold on until the safe moment has arrived, rather than to let our good nature get the better of our judgment to put us to the expense and the Cubans to the mortification of a new and undoubtedly unpleasant period of probation.

"JOINT ACTION" IN CHINA.

The time is coming very near when we shall have to choose anew our course in China. It should not be difficult to choose the right course. Nor do we believe that the memorandum of the State Department upon the Russian proposals will offer any real embarrassment to us in choosing the course which comports with our interests and our dignity. The gist and point of that able paper were that joint action should proceed only from common interests and that, when interests ceased to be common, each interested party should be left to pursue its separate interest in its separate way, but that the United States, having no separate interest, would thereupon withdraw from what would have ceased to be the concert of the powers.

Sound doctrine! Nothing could be sounder. Only it is a little unfortunate that our declaration of it should have been elicited by the one power which most notoriously has a separate interest of its own in China, and should have been interpreted as an evidence of our intention to follow the lead of that power. Because in that way we might be represented as the cat's-paw which was to pull the Russian chestnuts out of the Chinese fire. It might even be made to seem that we were prepared to join Russia in "saving the face" of the Chinese Government, in return for advantages which Russia alone was to get and which we neither shared nor desired to share. Of course, such a showing would do us an injustice. Common interests, requiring joint action, may still remain after separate interests calling for separate action have been satisfied. And if we "tailed off" after the one power which had, and had satisfied, its separate interests, we should be false to the very principle of joint action which we had so impressively announced.

The plain fact is that "the face" of the Chinese Government, which permitted the persecution and murder of foreigners, cannot be "saved" by any settlement by which the rights of foreign residents in China can be adequately protected. As Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY has put it, there must be no settlement which the Chinese Government can plausibly represent as a victory for itself. To prevent such a settlement is a common object, requiring joint action, if there is any such object. It behooves us to join in the action, even if any power seeking its separate interest should decline to join.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, United States Army, having reached the age of sixty-four years, has been placed upon the retired list. To that very large circle of friends of Gen. WHEELER who have known him as soldier and statesman for the better part of his lifetime, this announcement is gratifying; but it must be satisfactory also to a larger number who have known Gen. WHEELER only by reputation, conspicuously for many years as one of the most active of the Southern soldiers who fought a mistaken fight to break up the Union. Those who have the good fortune to know Gen. WHEELER personally never have doubted that his fidelity to the Southern cause was conscientious and honest, and his patriotic devotion to his civic and military duties since the war of the rebellion has served in a large and valuable measure to repair the wounds made by that war and to justify a renewal of the public confidence in him and in his people, for whom he has been an attentive, industrious, and valuable servant these many years. The placing of his name on the retired list is a practical illustration of the end of sectionalism in the United States.

There is some reason to believe that Col. BRYAN is managing his own campaign, and that he is managing it with even less judgment than might be expected from Chairman JONES. He chose West Virginia as the State in which to impress busy workmen with the idea that they are enjoying a fictitious prosperity, soon to end, possibly with his election. Gov. ATKINSON says this was a blunder, as the State was never more prosperous or favored by such a prospect of continuing industrial activity. From West Virginia he plunged into Wisconsin to preach the doctrine of 16 to 1, and the conservative Germans of that State, who would have none of him in 1898, and who had been tempted away from MCKINLEY by the talk of militarism, are already seized with a revival of the alarm that drove them to MCKINLEY in 1896 as the representative of conservatism in finance. Evidently Col. BRYAN would rather be entertaining than to be President.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to emphasize the fact that more than once in the past people familiar with the character of the land on which Galveston was built and of the waters around it have prophesied that a disaster like that which has now overwhelmed the city was sure to come in time. With this as a basis it is hinted that carelessness, if not recklessness, was to blame for the creation of a city in such a place, and that the present sufferings of the inhabitants, while not exactly deserved, were at least to be expected. These criticisms are not well founded. It is true that the situation of Galveston was not an ideal one, and its residents knew that a bar between the open sea and a broad, shallow bay was likely to show greater or less changes in form and size after every severe storm. The harbor was there, however, and there the city had to be if it was to be anywhere. The danger was not ignored; consciously or unconsciously, it was estimated in relation to the commercial advantages to be secured by taking the risk, and as a result Galveston thrived and grew—till a cyclone of exceptional violence raised the waters of the Gulf above the level of the island. The disaster is not an isolated one. No small fraction of all the seaport towns in the world are inadequately protected from the utmost possibilities of sea and wind, and not a few of those most prosperous to-day are calmly standing on the exact sites where other towns have been destroyed by tidal waves or hurricanes. Humanity is obliged to balance probabilities, and to seek not absolute security, but a reasonably broad factor of safety, and the experience of years showed that Galveston had such a factor. It is more than doubtful if even the present lesson will lead to the abandonment of the ground on which the city stood. The chances are that its people will be content with the adoption of certain new measures of defense, increasing the margin of safety, and that, having protected themselves against storms no stronger than this one, they will build again without much thought as to the possibility of storms even more wild.

—To account for the tumultuous demonstration of approval that followed the calling of Mr. EDWARD MURPHY'S name in the convention yesterday, one is obliged to search history much and memory more—and even then the demonstration remains a cause for no small wonder. To be sure, Mr. MURPHY once held the exalted position of United States Senator, but the only obvious use he ever made of his opportunities to defend or advance public interests was limited to the adding of a stone or two to the tariff wall around collars and cuffs. That, of course, made him popular in Troy, but the popularity was a mere incident to the advancing of Mr. MURPHY'S own personal interests, and could not have had much effect on the feelings of the State at large. Yesterday, however, was a hot and humid day, when, if ever, a man who had rendered the getting of collars and cuffs more difficult because more expensive, would be regarded with affection as a benefactor of the human race. Still, a considerable number of the applauding delegates do not care, as a rule, about the price of those particular articles of apparel, not being familiar with them as necessities of ordinary wear, and rejoicing at, rather than lamenting, the necessity to "give up" appreciable sums for them on the few special occasions, like funerals and State conventions, that call for unwonted sartorial grandeur. If these delegates wore collars and cuffs yesterday their enthusiasm for the ex-Senator is in one sense the harder to explain, since they would naturally connect their added sufferings with the name of him who "protected" the collar and cuff industry, but, on the other hand, they may have been grateful to him for giving them an economic excuse for not torturing themselves often with the useless pieces of linen. The problem is a complex one, and its solution is rendered the more difficult by the fact that a majority of the applauding delegates are not, so far as known, possessed of the power of speech. Their only ability is to vote, and that, in their case, casts light on nothing else.

—As illustrating the character of the late COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, the Chicago correspondent of The Troy (N. Y.) Times has sent to that paper a letter which the great railway builder wrote in 1883. At that time a Congressional investigation into the conduct of the Pacific roads was in progress, and this had led to the publication of certain documents which were supposed to reveal irregularities in the operations of Mr. HUNTINGTON and his associates. After commenting on the attacks made upon him, Mr. HUNTINGTON wrote: "I have been in business for myself over forty-nine years, and probably have done as little in my life that I wish to take back as any man on the planet, and I have never stopped to explain what I have done, and never have spent much time watching my reputation. I am satisfied it will take care of itself without any particular nursing from me. Perhaps it would be well to say that the letters that they have recently been publishing were offered to me by four different parties when I was in California a year ago last Summer, with the intimation that they would be published in all sorts of ways if I did not secure them. My reply then was that I had read them, and knew all there was in them, and therefore did not care to buy them, and I advised them to sell the letters to some fellow that had not read them." This humorous reply to would-be blackmailers was a characteristic mark of self-confidence. The letters were published, but they accomplished nothing, and therefore the multi-millionaire's refusal to buy them was doubly justified.

—Interviewed the other day at the Royal Yacht Club in regard to the prospects for international yachting in the immediate future, Sir THOMAS LIPTON said that all he knew about the matter was his own determination to have another try for the America's Cup. He is said to have made the statement that "no challenge has yet been received from America, and consequently a date cannot be fixed," but that could hardly have been said by a man so familiar with the course of the formalities leading up to races for the famous vase. It is easy to believe, however, that when Sir THOMAS was asked if he considered American yachtsmen equal to those of Great Britain, he answered with enthusiasm: "I do in every respect. I say without fear that there are no finer yachtsmen in the world than Americans." And to this he made the significant addition that he never had been able to see why American yacht owners so often secured English sailing masters and crews for their boats. Speaking of the last races, Sir THOMAS said: "The best boat won on her merits. I did not spare money on the Shamrock's build, nor in her racing, nor in equipping her with crew or gear. She cost ten times as much as any other yacht that raced for the America's Cup, besides what it cost to take her across the Atlantic. I intend calling my new yacht the Shamrock, the same as her predecessor. The challenger will have the advantage of testing her sailing qualities, when built, with the old Shamrock. They will have trial races. I have not changed, nor do I intend to change, the construction of the old boat, so that she may have a fair trial with the new boat exactly as she was when she competed with Columbia."

—A recent investigation made with the purpose of discovering how a college education affects the career of women is said to have revealed that three-fourths of the college girls marry men who are also college graduates, while only one-half of the non-college girls get husbands with a degree. Another discovery was that 65 per cent. of he college women, as compared with 37 per cent. of the non-college women, marry what are called professional men. This is not quite the same as saying that the learned sisterhood secure more than their proportional share of the best husbands, for there are no statistics at hand to prove that professional men, as husbands, are better than other men, but the showing for the college girl is certainly impressive in its way. The way, however, is open to more than one interpretation.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The real crisis in China is now coming. Two most ominous facts, which are of the greatest importance for American as well as for British interests in China, have just become known:

(a) The Russian Government has announced that it has declared war against China. This declaration is many weeks old.

(b) The Russian press—that press which dares not write a word without official permission—is vigorously writing up a "prolonged occupation" of Manchuria.

The first means that, while the British Government was prating about the "concert of Europe," Russia was deliberately separating herself from that chimerical concert, in order to have an excuse for wholesale aggression against Northern China, to be followed by extensive seizure of Chinese territory. The second is the corollary of the first. To the above may be added the news just published by THE TIMES, that the Russian and French flags are now flying over the imperial domain at Peking, where the Chinese treasure is supposed to be hidden, and that systematic looting is taking place.

A brief survey of the past will be useful now.

1. The Boxer movement was brought to a head in June under Russian encouragement, when the bulk of the British Army was locked up in South Africa.

2. The Japanese, who could easily have crushed the outbreak in June, were kept back by underhand Russian opposition till the middle of July.

3. A small Russian force accompanied the allies to Peking, an enormous force has been sent along the Amur River and into Manchuria, and war is declared by Russia.

4. That war has been waged by the Russian troops with most barbarous cruelty—wholesale massacres of non-combatants and of the wounded Chinese soldiers, in order to terrify the Chinese population.

5. At the same time the Russian Government posed as the friend of the corrupt ruling coterie at Peking, and actually gave its Minister permission to leave Peking under Chinese escort.

6. The Russians have represented their General as commanding the allied forces on the march. This is not so. The Russians took the smallest part in the relief of the legations—and were twice left behind—which was mainly due to the gallant Japanese, the Americans, and the British Indian contingent. But the Russians did try to steal a march on their allies by attacking Peking a day before it had been agreed upon.

7. Russia has without right seized Niu-Chwang, the chief treaty port on the Gulf of Pe-chi-Li, while she objects to British troops being landed for the protection of Shanghai.

8. Revolution is now being fomented in the south of China by the same agencies as stirred the Boxers into baleful activity.

9. The Russians are overrunning Manchuria in great force, and also the Northern Chinese provinces along the line of the Amur.

The danger which has always been apparent to those who know, is now imminent—that Russia will be allowed to use the march of the allies to Peking and the overthrow of the Chinese army as a means of successfully pushing her encroachment in Northern China, and of keeping the territory she now conquers.

Russia, once established in Northern China, will raise by conscription an immense Chinese army out of the fine fighting material there existing. This is the invariable practice of Russia with the countries she annexes. Such an army would overrun the centre of China and probably step by step the whole of China. What force could resist a Chinese army of half a million or more led by Russian officers? This is the real peril, and a peril of the near future. Every square mile of territory annexed by Russia is so much lost to the free commerce of the United States and England.

What, then, is the remedy? Remedy there is, and a sure one, if only it be adopted promptly and courageously. The Russian military and financial positions are both weak. England, the United States, and Japan—that is, the powers who wish to maintain the integrity of China—hold the trump cards; but these cards must be played. These powers must cease to drift. A famous Japanese statesman once said to me: "Will your Ministers ever make up their minds to anything?" This reproach must cease to be deserved.

These powers must have a policy and maintain it without flinching. That policy is clear: (a) The territorial integrity of China; (b) the establishment of an honest Chinese Government in China. How can these most desirable to be wished consummations be attained? By clearly formulating an honest policy and rallying to that policy the assistance of the powers who agree upon it. These powers, as I have said, are England, Japan, and the United States, and probably also Germany.

What can Russia do against England, the United States, and Japan at sea? What could all Europe do for that matter? What can Russia do against Japan by land in Northeastern Asia, without the command of the sea? Japan can put five soldiers in the field for every Russian soldier available in China, and each Japanese is as good as a Russian.

I shall be, as usual, accused of wishing to go to war with Russia, and perhaps with France. If the policy I have sketched be followed firmly but courteously there will be no war. The Russian Government is very sagacious, and will not run its head against a wall of adamant. Everything Russian will become polite, non-aggressive, even peaceful the moment it is known at St. Petersburg that this non-aggressive triplicate has a policy and means to maintain it. E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.

London, Aug. 29, 1900.

Upholds Russia's Attitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you do not reflect American sentiment when you speak in an unfriendly tone of Russia and her proposals in the Chinese crisis.

Russia is and has been our "traditional friend." Her proposal to withdraw from Peking is in line with our own professions. She has already, in writing, given assurances of respect for our treaty rights and the maintenance of the "open door."

Are we to be jockeyed into hostility to Russia—even when she sides with our professed position—simply because London "has no confidence in her?"

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Sept. 7, 1900.

Opposes Evacuation of Peking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial regarding the evacuation of Peking is good and to the point. And as to putting the Empress Dowager in a cage for public exhibition, as it were, "an object lesson," is well advised. No evacuation of Peking should be thought of until China has been brought to her knees and taught that another country beside Russia has wrongs that must and will be redressed. Although some may say the terms may seem brutal in exhibiting her Majesty, let it be understood there can be no "cruelty to animals" in the matter of punishing a woman of this type, who, no doubt, is the body and soul of this uprising. C. H. H.

Amenia, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1900.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been curious to know what is the true theory of government by injunction. I understand perfectly that these injunctions must be issued because juries would not convict if the cases were submitted to them.

The situation is by no means new, but the remedy is undoubtedly a modern invention. And being so, it is not surprising that it should be viewed with some caution, even though non-acceptance of its principle be termed free riot.

When William Penn was tried for street preaching in London in 1670 the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The Court said it was no verdict, and held the jury for two days without bread or water.

When they yet refused to bring in any other the Court accepted not guilty as a verdict, but fined prisoner and jurymen for contempt.

So that for over two centuries we have had the problem before us. The higher courts of England held the fines in the Penn case to be contrary to all precedent, and dismissed the thirteen prisoners. Is the puzzle no nearer solution now than it was then?

If the courts of King Charles II. had hit upon the idea that their injunction powers extended over both grand and petit juries and abolished the Great Charter and the common law, the suppression of Penn's unlawful assemblages would have been an easy task, and the dignity of the courts would have been vastly strengthened.

It is a great misfortune that this matter cannot be discussed without at once having flung in one's face the silly charge of anarchy.

I do not know what position the modern courts take in defense of their position. But it does not seem unreasonable that people should like to know what conclusion they have arrived at in cracking this very ancient nut.

Are we to understand that in most cases we are to have a trial according to law, but at certain times and on certain subjects, such as possibly religion or politics or social questions, the law is to be made, decided, and executed by the judge alone?

As a general principle this is risky. I should certainly be glad to know what is the modern rule in Penn's case.

QUAKER.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 7, 1900.

CONTESTS IN TYPESETTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your deductions, in "Topics of the Times," as to the motives that inspired the delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention to submit to a referendum vote of the membership a resolution prohibiting speed contests on typesetting machines will undoubtedly be accepted by laymen as logical.

Accepting, for the sake of argument, the theory that the printers are afraid that the discrepancy between the average output, under "service" conditions, and the product of men in competition will be quoted against them, it is only fair to show how unreliable is the latter, used as a basis of computation.

Records made in speed contests on machines are fictitious, and consequently mislead those who attend only on results and disregard or ignore the means by which these results are attained. In the first place, machines of contestants are "tuned up" to as fine a point as is a cup defender for an international race. The writer is referring, be it stated, to the only machine on which, to the best of his knowledge, a contest has ever taken place. The power is increased until the machines cast nine lines a minute instead of the five and a half or six which experience has proved to be the maximum consistent with the longevity of the machine. Extra springs are applied in order that possible—and probable—breaks may be the better guarded against. An expert machinist is also in attendance on each contestant, not one or two taking care of from twenty to sixty machines. The time lost by reason of a "tie-up" is deducted. The copy is of the best, and the rules of a contest require that it be followed, even "out of the window." This alone is an important factor.

For a practical demonstration of the utility of machines for commercial purposes the results of a speed contest would be just as valuable a basis of comparison as the 100-mile track record of a bicycle would be to a wheelman estimating the time required to ride a century over indifferent roads on a machine that possibly had seen better days.

The printers pride themselves on having handled the machine question in a conservative manner. There is no attempt to restrict the output of the machines, that being left entirely to the skill and endurance of the operators. This, after all, is the real test of the printers' progressiveness and their willingness to accept changed conditions and make the best of them.

G. F. B.

Brooklyn, Sept. 8, 1900.

Kind Words from a Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take especial pleasure in being able to write your valuable paper the fact that I, with many friends, have found your daily journal, since becoming a constant reader a little over a year ago, to be a perfectly fair, clean, and honorable sheet. Particularly is this noticeable in its dealings with politics, religious affairs, &c.

One thing we all admire, I am sure, and that is the excellent treatment of the International Sunday School Lesson every Saturday. This high aim of a daily paper is truly an example and one we sincerely trust and hope will be continued. So used to it have we become that it would be a very perceptible loss to go without its aid in the study.

Wishing THE TIMES every success and prosperity in the future, here and across the water, A STUDENT ADMIRER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

A Learned Man Quibbles.

"When I hear about men who are crazy to wander off to the gold coast," remarked the professor, "they always strike me as Nome mads."—Chicago Tribune.

Braced to Endure.

"Were you in good health while you were abroad?"

"Oh, excellent; we couldn't drop out of our personally conducted party a day, you know, without losing big money."—Detroit Free Press.

Vanished.

Speaking of old-fashioned things: What has become of the awkward man who stepped on a girl's train, and heard a terrible rip? Did he stop to thank the rainy day skirt girl before passing away?—Atchison Globe.

The Old Complaint Varied.

"My dear," said Crimsonbeak to his wife the other morning, "I wish you would look over my wardrobe. I was up in my room a little while ago, and the only things I could find which had any buttons on were my kodaks!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Fair Treatment.

"I want you to make a correction," said the imperious lady sweeping into the editor's sanctum. "In your report of our meeting yesterday you speak of the delegates elected as 'Mrs. General Skipback and Mrs. Brown.' You give Mrs. Skipback her title, why not me?"

"Oh, you are Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes, I am Mrs. President-of-the-Imperial-Title-and-Trust-Company Brown."—Philadelphia Press.

SONG OF THE SWORD.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

I remember the day that she hung me here
On the wall by the musket's side,
And kissed my blade with a reverent touch
For the honor of him who died;
I heard her say that I served him well,
And he trusted his life to me
As he grasped my hilt with his daring hand
And we swung to the victory.

She came to me in the dark alone,
As the long years fluttered by,
And I heard her song and I felt her kiss
And I thrilled to her tender sigh;
I knew that she saw us in visions sweet
When the bugles blew to the charge
And he swung me forth to the gleaming sun
And I swept through the human targe.

She came one day when her looks were gray
And took me from the wall;
She wiped the rust of her tears away,
For again rang the bugle call;
She laid my hilt in a stalwart hand—
My master's son, I knew,
And the drums awoke, and the troops marched by,
And the trumps of the battle blew!

I leaped to the life of the battle-roar,
The spirit of strife awoke:
I danced in the light of my blade that shone
Through the flame of the battle-smoke.
My steel rang clear on the foeman's steel,
Then, stiffened and cold and still,
I felt the clasp of the hand that had drawn
My blade with a hero-will.

I am hanging again on the chimney wall;
The Summers have bloomed and fled;
There are two 'neath the hill that are slumbering sweet—
The dead that are greatly dead!
Sweetheart, mother, she softly glides
Through the shadows wherein I hang,
And lays her ear to my blade to hear
The echo of battle's clang.

Her lips are warm with the breath of love:
Oh! woman, who gave her brave
To her country's call and the battle thrall
And the peace of the soldier's grave!
She breathes her prayer in her tender way,
And listens to hear me tell
How fierce they rode to the lines of death,
How nobly they fought and fell.

Her gray head bends to the song, the dusk
Steals silently through the room;
The birds are asleep in their little nests
Where the cannon were wont to boom.
Her cheek is soft on my polished face,
Her pale hand claspeth me.
Ah! worn, wan lady, you're dreaming to-night,
And the dead have come back to thee!

FRANCE AGREES TO RETIRE FROM PEKING

Formally Adheres to Russia's Plan and Instructs Her Minister.

ALLIES ATTACK PEI-TANG

State Department's Reply to the Imperial Edict—Italy Decides to Treat for Peace.

France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Peking to Tien-Tsin. According to a London dispatch instructions have already been sent to the Ministers of France and Russia at Peking directing them to take measures to withdraw the legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien-Tsin immediately circumstances permit.

It is believed in London that similar action will be taken by the United States and Japan.

The State Department has made a non-committal reply to the edict empowering Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate for peace, wishing first to see what the other powers will do. Earl Li meanwhile has been ordered to proceed to Peking to co-operate with Prince Ching, and has asked the powers to give him a safe conduct.

According to a dispatch from Rome the Italian Cabinet has decided to initiate peace negotiations with China immediately.

Dispatches received in Berlin state that the international forces have attacked the Chinese fortifications at Peitang, north of Taku, with considerable losses.

According to a report in Nagasaki the Dowager Empress has been captured by the Russians.

FRANCE WILL WITHDRAW.

Russian and French Ministers at Peking Ordered to Retire with Their Legations.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—France has formally adhered to the Russian proposal to withdraw from Peking to Tien-Tsin. It is learned on unquestionably authority that telegraphic instructions were sent yesterday from Paris and St. Petersburg to M. Pichon and M. de Giers, respectively the Ministers of France and Russia at Peking, directing both Ministers, in conjunction with Gens. Frey and Linowitch, to take measures to withdraw the legations and military contingents of both countries to Tien-Tsin immediately circumstances permit.

Diplomatic circles in London are inclined to believe that this step will lead to similar action upon the part of the United States and Japan, and that while Germany may hold out till Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrives in China she will ultimately acquiesce, leaving Great Britain little choice but to follow suit.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Speaking with reference to the statements that attribute to Germany ambitious schemes on the Yangtse-Kiang, a Foreign Office official said to-day:

"Such statements are absurd, as Germany has landed only 500 men, whereas Great Britain and France have each landed thousands. Germany's action there is wholly precautionary for the protection of the lives and property of Germans."

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, after his arrival at Shanghai, will not remain there, as some of the German papers have stated, but will proceed immediately to the Province of Chi-li.

As an additional reason why Germany cannot withdraw from Peking, it is pointed out that 3,000 native Christians have been rescued from the Pei-Tang Cathedral, and that if now abandoned they would inevitably be massacred.

Germany will not send additional troops to China unless the situation there should change materially. Heavy losses would be replaced from home. The present measures, apparently justifying the belief that further increases in China are intended, are officially explained as "purely precautionary."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The great difficulty which Gen. Chaffee has to deal with in China at present in the contemplated withdrawal of American troops from Peking to the Philippine Islands, is the demand of the missionaries at Peking that the Chinese converts be taken from Peking under the protection of the United States forces. It was reported at the time of the rescue of the Ministers in Peking that about 3,000 Chinese converts sought protection in the foreign legations.

Preparations are being made to bring away the United States troops as soon as orders are issued. The transports Pennsylvania, Indiana, Sumner, and Garonne, are ready to go to Taku as soon as Gen. Chaffee starts from Peking. The four vessels named will carry 3,500 troops. The Packling, which arrived at Manila to-day with the horses of the First Cavalry; the Port Stephens, now at Manila, and the Athenian, which arrived at Kobe, Japan, to-day will be available to bring the horses of the cavalry and artillery, and mules of the transports from Taku to Manila.

ALLIES ATTACK PEI-TANG.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Private dispatches received here to-day say that the international forces attacked the Chinese fortifications at Pei-tang, north of Taku, and that the losses were considerable.

The German transport Rhein, with Lieut. Gen. von Lessel on board, has arrived at Shanghai.

Rear Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in Chinese waters, left Shanghai to-day on board the cruiser Fuerst Bismarck.

EXPEDITION TO PAO-TING-FOO.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Considerable importance is attached to the announcement from Taku that the expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo, (about ninety miles southwest of Tien-Tsin,) will leave on Friday.

It is thought strange that no German troops are mentioned as participating in the expedition.

Apart from the belief that the Chinese Emperor's latest edicts emanated from Pao-Ting-Foo it is said that Gen. Yung Lu, (former Viceroy of Pe-chi-Li and Commander in Chief of the Northern Armies of China, who is one of those held responsible for the outrages at Peking, if not for the Boxer outbreak,) is also at Pao-Ting-Foo.

As cabled from London yesterday, Gen. Gaselee, the British commander at Peking, cabling from there under date of Sept. 2, (?) announced that the British forces had occupied the railroad junction at Fung-Tai, (some ten miles southwest of Peking,) and had also occupied the road and railroad bridge at Liu-Ko-Chao, which gave the British the command of the line to Pao-Ting-Foo, which, by rail, is about ninety miles south-southwest of Peking. Under these circumstances it is possible the expedition will use the railroad for its advance on Pao-Ting-Foo.

The expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo will be composed, according to a dispatch from Taku dated Sept 6, via Shanghai Sept. 10, as follows: British, two regiments of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery, and 300 infantry; Italians, 1,000; Japanese, 800; Russians, 800; Americans, 500.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO THE EDICT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The State Department this afternoon issued the following:

"The following communication was handed to Acting Secretary of State Hill on Sept. 10 by the Chinese Minister:

"'Cablegram from Earl Li-Hung-Chang, dated the 7th September, 1900, transmitted by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg under date of the 9th September, and received by Minister Wu on the last named date.

"'I am in receipt of an imperial edict of the 30th day of the seventh month, (Aug. 24, 1900,) transmitted by way of Pao-ting-Foo. It is as follows:

"'Li-Hung-Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary, is hereby vested with full discretionary powers, and he shall promptly deal with whatever questions may require attention. From this distance we will not control his actions. Let this edict be forwarded with extra expedition at the rate of 600 li per day, (to Earl Li,) for his information and guidance. Respect this.'"

To the above communication Acting Secretary Hill has handed Mr. Wu the following reply:

"The United States does not feel called upon to express any opinion at this time as to the sufficiency of Li-Hung-Chang's authority, but hopes it will transpire that his credentials are full and authoritative, not only for negotiation, but to enable him without delay to give assurance that the life and property of Americans will henceforth be respected throughout the Chinese Empire."

The reply of the United States Government is made noncommittal purposely. It means that the United States does not wish to enter into negotiations until it learns what the other powers are going to do.

Acting Secretary of State Hill is strongly impressed with the desirability of harmony of action in negotiating. If the powers act separately the bills presented to China will not be uniform or according to any particular basis of indemnity, and each will strive to overreach the others. Such a chaotic method of negotiation will be deplorable. Not less objectionable, according to the view of the State Department, would be the spectacle of one set of powers agreeing to treat with Li-Hung-Chang, while others insisted on having some one else appointed.

The tone of the press in Great Britain and Germany indicates that Li-Hung-Chang may be objected to by those countries. He is certainly acceptable to Russia, France, and the United States. This country has already expressed its approval of his earlier appointment. If the powers should act separately, and each should insist on settling its difficulties with China as if no other power were involved, China might be obliged to have different sets of envoys for different powers. The deplorable confusion which would result is one of the things the Administration is most anxious to avoid. If the United States should unreservedly accept Li-Hung-Chang, and Great Britain and Germany should subsequently reject him, America would be in an awkward position. Hence the noncommittal reply, which neither accepts nor rejects the appointment, but which enables America to await the lead of the other powers.

The points made in the reply are that America is not sure of his credentials and that she wants him to suppress the existing disorders before she replies more fully. If Li proves satisfactory to the other powers, and if they show a willingness to negotiate, the difficulties in the way of the United States negotiating with him will vanish.

A cable dispatch from Earl Li-Hung-Chang has been received, giving the text of an imperial edict, directing him to proceed at once to Peking and there co-operate with Prince Ching in the negotiations for peace. The edict is issued by the Emperor, and is dated Aug. 27. Sir Robert Hart, Minister of Imperial Customs, is directed to secure necessary facilities for the trip. The powers also are asked to afford Li-Hung-Chang protection and security, and to facilitate his movements.

In accordance with this last direction from the throne Earl Li asks that a request be made of a Government vessel on which he can make the trip from Shanghai, and Minister Wu probably will ask that a United States vessel be designated to carry the Chinese statesman. It is presumed that Earl Li has asked for a United States vessel because of the rumors that the allied commanders at Taku had decided to take him into custody upon his arrival there. It is also said that information that Admiral Remey had dissented from such a programme, and therefore presented his request to the United States Government, knowing that his person would be safe from seizure if it were covered by the American flag.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The officials of the Chinese Legation decline to make public the text of the imperial decree commanding the opening of peace negotiations. But the legationers say the document appoints Prince Ching, head of the Tsung-li-Yamen, a Plenipotentiary, as well as Li-Hung-Chang. It was added that it had been suggested that Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nankin, and Chang-Chi-Tung, the Viceroy of Hankow, would also be appointed, but the decree does not mention them.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—It is asserted here that should Prince Ching arrive in Peking properly accredited, France will readily accept him and begin peace negotiations. Ching is regarded as being a capable man, and well fitted to act as a Peace Commissioner.

The relation between the appointments of Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang is rather perplexing, especially in view of the contradictory advices, and it is believed in Paris that the appointment of Li-Hung-Chang to act in conjunction with Prince Ching is due to the hope that the powers will leave Peking and negotiate at Tien-Tsin or Shanghai. When it was found that the troops of the powers were not leaving the Chinese capital Prince Ching was named.

ITALY TO NEGOTIATE AT ONCE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Italian Cabinet has decided to initiate immediately peace negotiations with China.

Italy will formulate demands for an indemnity, and if they are accepted Italian intervention will be considered terminated and no proposals tending to further warfare in China will be considered.

According to a special dispatch from Rome received in Paris yesterday, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis Visconti-Venosta, has addressed to the powers a note proposing negotiations with China on the following bases:

First—The evacuation of Peking as soon as the peace preliminaries have been signed.

Second—The participation and support of the powers in enabling China to contract a loan to pay the indemnities.

Third—The maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire by the collective engagement of the powers.

WU ANSWERS DR. MORRISON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Not much attention is paid here to Dr. Morrison's assertions from Peking that the march of the troops was delayed by "bogus edicts" presented to the American Government by Wu Ting Fang. There is nothing to show that Dr. Morrison has any facilities for ascertaining that the edicts submitted by the Minister were bogus. As for the charge that Wu Ting Fang delayed or tried to delay the march of the troops, it is well remembered that no man in Washington was so impatient for the march to begin as the Chinese Minister. Every new report that the troops were delaying the advance brought Wu Ting Fang to the State Department with a frantic plea for an immediate advance.

The Chinese Minister to-day made the following authorized statement:

"I see in this morning's papers that Dr. Morrison, a correspondent of The London Times, telegraphs a long dispatch from Peking to that paper, dated Aug. 31, which said, among other things, 'The most profound indignation is felt here that Ministers Lo Feng Luh and Wu Ting Fang, whose shameless lies and transmission of bogus imperial edicts delayed the departure of relief until it was nearly too late, are still received with honor in London and Washington.'

"I say this is one of the most unjustifiable and uncalled for libels ever published on public men. I wish to know what 'shameless lies' I have ever uttered which made 'the most profound indignation,' as it is called, at Peking. And what are the 'bogus imperial edicts' that Dr. Morrison speaks of? And how does he know that my action delayed the departure of the relief expedition? If Dr. Morrison had known the steps I have taken in this matter, he should in duty bound be compelled to say that my action had just the contrary effect.

"I do not understand what he means by 'bogus edicts,' but if he means that the edicts handed by me to the State Department were false I have only to say that they came through the usual channels from my Government, have never been brought into question, and have not been shown to be false. Is Dr. Morrison aware that at the time reports were circulated that the Ministers and legationers were massacred I took steps to secure the first authentic information through Minister Conger that they were alive, although the people at that time did not credit it.

"It should be remembered that I and my colleagues abroad had a most difficult task to perform, not only to do our duty to our country, but also to aid the American and other Governments, and to overcome the intense prejudice naturally excited, as well as to protect the interest and lives of the foreigners in China, and it is most disheartening that after doing all he can in executing his duty, that one should be branded as a shameless liar.

"I have no doubt that Dr. Morrison is a gentleman, representing an influential paper in London, but he ought to know that I am as much a gentleman as he is, and he should not blackguard another gentleman without truth, as his statements in a journal like The London Times do incalculable injury to those maligned. I can understand that Dr. Morrison, having been confined in Peking, naturally got irritated and biased against the Chinese Government, but as a gentleman he ought to be careful in his statements and ought not to be a party to disseminating baseless gossip to the injury of others."

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, during the course of an interview in which he repudiated the charges of Dr. Morrison, said he was in constant communication with the Emperor and Empress, who, he further asserted, were now at Tsi-nan-Foo, (Sian-Fu, (?) capital of the Province of Shen-Si,) whence messages, he continued, were sent by courier to Pao-ting-Foo, and thence to Shanghai.

DOWAGER EMPRESS SEIZED?

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to a news agency from Nagasaki, Japan, says it is reported there that the Dowager Empress of China has been captured by the Russians at Johol (?)

CONFERENCE WITH CHING.

PEKING, Sept. 4.—Prince Ching has received Sir Robert Hart, Director General of Chinese Maritime Customs. The results of the interview have been kept secret thus far, but developments are expected in the course of a few days.

Prince Ching has the same powers as Prince Kung had in 1860, when the Peking Convention was signed by him and Lord Elgin. He brought a decree, with special instructions for Sir Robert Hart, from Emperor Kwang Su.

The Russo-Chinese Bank will close tomorrow and remove to Shanghai.

PEKING ENTIRELY LOOTED.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 10.—The Taku steamer, which has arrived here, brings reports of the latest events in Peking.

The greatest harmony prevails among the officers of the allies, who treat each other with extreme courtesy, and the soldiers are living as though members of one army. Late arrivals say that if any clash occurs during the occupation of Peking it will be brought on by the diplomats in Europe, and not by the soldiers in the field.

The march through the palace was a historic event. Every army was represented. The Russians led, and the troops of other nationalities followed in the order previously reported by cable. Each regiment of Americans who participated in the relief of Peking was represented by about 150 men, Gen. Chaffee, Gen. Barry, and other officers leading. A Russian band and the Sikhs' bagpipes played national airs, while the troops filed through the ground and buildings. There were many eunuchs attached to the palace remaining, and they stood by looking as though they were attending a funeral. They were evidently deeply humiliated.

After the procession, which began to move at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was an hour and a half in passing through the grounds, a party of civilians, including the legation ladies and some prominent missionaries, were admitted. Tea was served to them, and the palace was inspected.

The most remarkable features of the buildings are said to be the gilded exterior staircases, carved from single stones, with dragons, lions, and other ornaments. The Emperor's bed is trimmed with solid gold. After the inspection the palace gates were again closed, and no one was permitted to enter the grounds.

The troops arriving here are forwarded to Peking as fast as they land. The Ministers remain in Peking. The city has been entirely looted, except the palace, and auction sales of loot, in which valuable silks, furs, and bronzes are the principal articles, are held daily. The chief bidders at these sales are army officers.

The newspaper correspondents had a controversy with the officers, who at first proposed that no correspondent should be admitted to the palace with the procession, but the press representatives were finally allowed to accompany the troops.

The Chinese fort at Tien-Tsang, near Taku, are still undisturbed. The British have been reconnoitring in that vicinity. The General says he will remain passive unless attacked, when he must fight in order to preserve his self-respect. The Russians are expected to attack soon, but they lack sufficient artillery for their purpose.

A Russian scouting party was blown up by a mine near the fort and several of its members were killed.

The commanders of the Chinese forts at Che-Foo are greatly disturbed by reports that the Germans propose taking the forts, and threaten to defend them to the end. They are heavily manned with Krupp guns. The foreign settlement will be destroyed if a fight occurs.

The six hundred Japanese marines who landed here have formally placed themselves under the orders of the British General.

NO LOOTING BY AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The War Department to-day made public the following telegrams:

Fowler, Che-Foo. Send following cablegram to Coolidge, commanding United States forces, Tien-Tsin:

Reported here extensive looting in Tien-Tsin. Report immediately whether American troops took part. If so, punish severely, repress sternly. Absolute regard for life and property of non-combatants enjoined. By order of Secretary of War. CORBIN.

Che-Foo, Corbin, Washington: Tien-Tsin, July 25th. Looting by American troops walled City Tien-Tsin unfounded and denied. Silver taken from burned mint under direction (Colonel) Mead, (Marine Corps,) commanding, who was invalided to-day. No property destroyed except under military exigency. American troops have orders to protect life and property non-combatants in American southeast quarter (of) city assigned them. Will forward reports commanders of American guards in city. COOLIDGE.

Supplementary to the above, Col. Coolidge also transmitted the reports of Major Waller of the Marine Corps, Major J. M. Lee, commanding the First Battalion of the Ninth Infantry, and Major Morris A. Foote, commanding Company M of the Ninth, which latter were the first American troops to enter the city, and also an additional report signed by himself, all of which bear witness that United States troops had no part in the looting. Indeed, all the reports indicate that the Chinese themselves were foremost in the looting, and that pillaged property covered the streets before the allied forces entered the city.

The report of Major Foote, while excluding the Americans from any share in the plundering, testifies that looting was indulged in by the troops of the other nations.

The horrible condition of Tien-Tsin when the city was occupied is referred to in Major Lee's report. The stench from unburied corpses and refuse is said to have been terrible, although everything possible was done, by the American forces at least, to bring order and cleanliness out of the chaos and filth that reigned in the streets of Tien-Tsin.

SITUATION AT PEKING.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Times publishes this morning additional advices from its Peking correspondent, Dr. Morrison, under date of Aug. 31.

"The censorship, which is under Sir Alfred Gaselee's control, makes it difficult," says the correspondent, "to convey a true picture of the present situation in Peking. To-day the foreign community was thrilled with horror at the news of the massacre of the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Foo, who were under the protection of the Imperial troops. Children were butchered before the eyes of their parents. White women were ravished and carried into captivity. Parents were tortured and murdered.

"Massacres by red Indians never call in vain for vengeance. Yet the troops remain here inactive. Their one thought and wish is to be given work or to be recalled from Peking. Surely the civilized world will not suffer this cruel massacre to remain unavenged and make no effort to ascertain the fate of the poor martyred Christians and white women.

"Since the relief of the legations one feature stands conspicuous—the predominance of Russia and the overmastering position she is now asserting here. The pageant in the Forbidden City on Aug. 28 was a triumphant entry by Russia, followed by the other powers. Russia did the honors, greatly to the chagrin of the other Ministers.

"Russian troops are pouring into Peking daily. Nineteen hundred came yesterday and 2,000 the day before. Already the Russians outnumber the Japanese, and they will soon outnumber the combined forces. Their stay is assuming every character of permanency. Cossacks daily raid the country and drive the Chinese peasants and laborers in herds through the deserted and dismantled city, setting them to build their military camp.

"No one, not even Sir Claude MacDonald, is allowed to enter the Summer Palace and the splendid palaces and buildings within the imperial domain, which is occupied by the Russians, without permission. The expected arrival of Vice Admiral Alexieff, who, it is announced, will remain during the Winter, indicates the importance which Russia attaches to future developments.

"Russia has occupied Kin-Chau and the branch railway to the Nan-Piao collieries, thus securing the possible control of the richest coal mines in North China. She will also occupy Shan-Hai-Kwan.

"The British position is anomalous. The aimless action of detaining the brigade at Hongkong has had a bad effect. The Japanese are openly expressing dissatisfaction that a smaller British force has been sent than was promised. The outlook is not promising. It is unaccountable why Japan, to whom belonged the honors of the rescue, should consent consistently to give way to Russia and apparently accept Russian predominance.

"Fortune favors Russia, for Baron Nishi, formerly Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, is credited, perhaps unjustly, with being much under the influence of M. de Giers, and the appointment of Li-Hung-Chang to negotiate peace is grateful tidings to Europe.

"Meanwhile, a famine is inevitable. The Government must quickly make preparations if the British troops are to winter here.

"The effect of Emperor William's impassioned speech is marred by his permitting the Chinese Minister to remain accredited at Berlin. The Kaiser now knows that Baron von Ketteler was murdered, not by brigands, but by an imperial officer acting under imperial orders.

"It has been discovered that the Empress Dowager and Prince Tuan had planned a massacre of all the Ministers that fatal morning. Whatever else is done, the powers should insist upon the deposition of the Empress Dowager and the execution of Prince Tuan and the high officials who led the 'Boxers' and directed the massacres."

Count Von Waldersee at Penang.

GEORGETOWN, Island of Penang, Sept. 11.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee landed here to-day, proceeding this afternoon.

AMERICAN WOMEN BEHEADED.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 8, via Nagasaki, Sept. 10.—A Christian refugee from Pao-Ting-Foo, where Peking officials were enlisting troops when he left, asserts that he saw a large force of Boxers between Peking and Pao-Ting-Foo.

He also brings authoritative news of the massacre by provincial soldiers of the American missionaries at Fen-Chow-Foo, on Aug. 15. Mr. Atwater and his wife, with their two children; Mr. Legren and his wife, and Miss English were beheaded.

He also confirms the report of the killing of twenty-three members of the English mission at Tai-Wuan-Foo. At Tai-Ku, where Miss Coombs was thrown into the flames of the burning mission buildings and where ten French priests were killed, all the members of the American mission were exterminated, the men making a gallant defense until their ammunition was exhausted. He says there is no doubt that Miss Whitchurch and Miss E. E. Searell were murdered at Hsiayo, and he confirms the reported massacre of Miss French and Miss Palmer, as well as of hundreds of native Christians, in the Chi-Shien district of the Province of Shan-Si.

The same refugee, giving further details as to the condition of the party of foreigners already reported as under siege, Aug. 25, by Chinese regulars in the Province of Shan-Si, says that the party consisted of four priests, five nuns, five European engineers, and several missionaries, and that they were surrounded by troops who had retreated from Peking. On the date in question the foreigners were intrenched in the French Cathedral.

Boxers are reported massing along the Grand Canal.

The latest reports received here from Peking say that the Empress Dowager is in the Province of Shan-Si, and that the Japanese are pursuing her.

The Americans and British are considering the feasibility of transferring their Winter supply base from Tong-Ku to a point near Shan-Hai-Kwan, on the Gulf of Liao-tung, which is free of ice and is also a railway terminus. The chief difficulty in the way of the project is the lack of troops to guard the railway.

The British marines and two naval guns have been withdrawn on shipboard.

Thirty-five villages in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin have petitioned the Provincial Government for protection.

THE MISSIONARIES RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The State Department has received a report from John Fowler, United States Consul at Che-Foo, showing the steps taken by him to secure a vessel to go to the rescue of the missionaries and their families, who were escaping from the interior of China.

The Consul says that through the extreme kindness of the Japanese Consul, R. Tayui, he succeeded in obtaining a Japanese steamer, the Kwanko Maru, which made four trips along the coast and brought back the persons named in the appended list:

M. Guerin, French Consul, and Mme. Guerin.

Bishop Cesaire.

Taian-Foo: American—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford; the Rev. G. P. Bostick, wife, and five children; the Rev. T. J. Hudson, wife, and one child; the Rev. T. T. Bialock and wife; the Rev. U. Dawes, wife, and child; the Rev. C. Tedder. English—The Rev. H. J. and Mrs. Brown, the Rev. H. Matthews and the Rev. Mr. Williams.

Lao-ling: English—The Rev. John and Mrs. Robinson, the Misses Robinson, the Rev. J. Hedley, wife, and one child; Dr. F. Jones and wife.

Ping-Yin: English—The Rev. F. Jones.

Ching-Chou-Foo: English—Mrs. R. C. Forsyth, the Rev. A. G. Jones, Miss Sifton, the Rev. R. C. Forsyth, Miss Reed, the Rev. A. E. Greening and wife, the Rev. S. Couling, the Rev. Father Cherubino, the Rev. Father Rumuald, and the Rev. Father Solano.

Ho-Nan: Canadian—Dr. William McClure, wife, and three children; Dr. James Menzies, wife, and two children; Dr. Margaret S. Wallace. Chinese—Mrs. Dr. Chang.

Pang-Chuang: American—The Rev. H. D. Porter, D. D.; Miss M. H. Porter, the Rev. J. H. McCann and wife.

Hsiao-Chang: English—The Rev. S. E. Meech, wife, and child; Miss H. Meech, Dr. S. S. McFarlane, wife, and child; Miss B. Thomas, the Rev. A. H. Bridge, wife, and two children.

Chihli: The Rev. Father Bosch.

Chou-Ping: English—The Rev. M. Shipway, the Rev. S. B. Drake, wife, and three children; the Rev. E. C. Nickalls, wife, and two children; Miss F. Hart, the Rev. F. Harmon, wife, and four children; Miss Timmis, Dr. T. C. Patterson, wife, and one child; the Rev. W. A. Wills, and Miss A. Simpson.

Teng-Chou-Foo: American—The Rev. Dr. Hartwell and wife, Miss Janie Hartwell, Claude Hartwell, Mrs. Owen, Miss Dutton, the Rev. J. P. Irwin, wife, and three children; the Rev. H. W. Luce, wife, and two children; Mrs. J. B. Neal, Miss L. A. Moon, the Rev. J. C. Hayes, wife, and one child; the Rev. C. W. Mateer, D. D.; Prof. M. Wells, wife, and one child.

Chi-nan-Foo: American—The Rev. V. F. Partch, wife, and two children; Dr. Mary L. Burnham, the Rev. J. A. Fitch, wife, and two children; Mrs. W. R. Ferries and three children, Dr. Edna B. Parks, Miss Margaret Chalfant, Mrs. W. B. Hamilton and child, the Rev. John Murray, wife, and child, Dr. C. Lewis, Mr. S. J. Williams, the Rev. W. B. Hamilton, the Rev. H. P. Perkins, Bishop De March, the Rev. Father Zeno, the Rev. Father Vila, the Rev. Father Placido, the Rev. Father Cherubino, the Rev. Father Lorenzo, the Rev. Father Raffaelo, the Rev. Father Fenochio, Brother Ottavio, Brother Corbinlano, and Brother Diego.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

September's second week, with continued warm weather, finds Newport, Bar Harbor, and Southampton still filled with their Summer residents and guests, and even Narragansett with more visitors than usual at this time of the year. The Adirondack hotels are not only well filled, but some of them are crowded. Saratoga has a large number of visitors remaining later than usual, and Lenox is beginning its season well. A day or two of cool weather will, however, change these conditions, except as regards Newport, Lenox, and the Adirondacks. There is already evidence that the tide of Summer travel has turned in the long trains that come in at the Grand Central, Pennsylvania, and Jersey Central Stations, in the baggage rooms of these stations, piled high with trunks, and the presence on the up-town streets and avenues of numbers of express wagons, laden with the luggage of returning citizens.

⁂

The camps on the St. Regis, Upper Saranac, Racquette, and other popular Adirondack lakes are now filled with guests. Mr. and Mrs. John G. Agar, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller, S. B. Ferris, Dr. Holt, Mrs. Buckmall, and Mrs. Swenson are at their camps on the Upper Saranac, and several of them have of late been entertaining house parties.

⁂

The life in these Adirondack camps is a most wholesome one, and even the evening hours are spent largely out of doors. Golfing, boating, and fishing are the chief diversions of the day. Few of the camps will close before October, as September is considered the best month of the year in the North Woods.

⁂

The death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., occurred at his residence in this city one year ago to-day. The effect of Mr. Vanderbilt's death upon the modish world during the past twelve months has been so marked that the recalling of it this morning would not seem to be inappropriate. From to-day on the members of the Vanderbilt family will lighten their mourning and will take more part in social doings.

⁂

The Summer colony at Seabright is having a livelier season than usual, and cross-country runs are the great diversion. A series of hunt meets have been arranged by J. Armstrong Rawlins. The first of these meets was held a few days ago and was such a success that hereafter they will take place every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon in September.

⁂

The passenger lists of the incoming Atlantic liners are rather interesting studies just now, as the tide of returning voyagers is in full flood, and each ship brings more and more well-known people. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will sail for home from Liverpool on the White Star liner next week Wednesday. A number of other prominent people are soon to return.

⁂

The outgoing liners are taking fewer well-known people, but there are still some familiar names to be found on their lists. The Teutonic, which sails to-day, has booked, among others, James Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Emmet, (Miss Garland,) Leland Harrison, John Harrison, Reginald Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stafford. On the St. Louis, which sails to-day for Southampton, there are booked, among others Mrs. M. M. Belding, Jr., Gen. M. D. Hardin and Mrs. Hardin, the Rev. E. R. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stone, and C. H. Taylor and Miss Taylor.

⁂

George Dunn Alison of Cincinnati and Miss Florence Mitchell Depew, daughter of Lawrence Depew of Detroit, who is a relative of Senator Depew, will be married in Detroit on Saturday afternoon next. Among the ushers are to be Charles Paulding and Chauncey Depew, Jr., of New York. The wedding of Eugene Russell Dibble and Miss Ellen U. Haight, daughter of Theodore Haight of Astoria and a sister of Mrs. J. Henry Harper, will take place in the Church of the Redeemer, at Astoria, this afternoon.

⁂

Notwithstanding the warm weather, the town is beginning to fill up. Many familiar faces were seen yesterday on the up-town streets and avenues. This September visit to town has become almost a settled custom on the part of the fashionables of Southampton, Newport, and other resorts. The first nights at the leading theatres, coupled with the desire for a little change and for Autumn shopping, are probably the chief inducements that bring society women to town at this time. The continued warm weather has kept some of the roof gardens open later than usual. They are, however, gradually closing. The opening of the theatrical season is not far off, and welcome this Autumn, after so long and dull a Summer.

⁂

That restlessness which many suppose to be a purely American characteristic is seemingly spreading all over the world. The numerous Continental watering places have short seasons of from two to six weeks—seldom longer—and people go from one to the other with such rapidity that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. It is true that for the most part these people are English. The French and those of other nations settle down on a plage or ville d'eau and there remain until time for the chateaux and the hunting season begins. Some one remarked recently that all the saints in heaven must have settled on the French coast, for Parisian society is much scattered, from St. Malo and St. Marguerite, and numerous other Brittany watering places, to those in Normandy and Picardy. Belgium has Ostend, which this year is one of the smartest Summer cities of the Continent. A recent letter says: "It is very mixed, is this Ostend, and gives you the impression of being quite naughty, but it is extremely jolly, for all that."

⁂

To-morrow will bring the race off Sandy Hook between the seventy-footers for the Lipton Cup, under the auspices of the New York Yacht Club. A number of people are coming down from Newport for the event, and the New York Yacht Club steamboat Cepheus, which will leave the foot of East Twenty-third Street at 9 A. M., will carry a crowd of well-known men and women to the race. A number of steam yachts will also take out parties, and the race will be the event of the Autumn yachting season.

⁂

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Governor of Cuba, has taken Gen. Wager Swayne's cottage, on the Shinnecock Hills, at Southampton. During the recent golf tournament Mrs. Clement Griscom occupied it.

⁂

Cards have been issued for the wedding, at St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, of Matthias Charles Arnot and Miss Elizabeth Burr Thorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Thorne of Auburn. Mr. Arnot is a young widower. He is a graduate of Yale and is well known in this city. The wedding will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, in Auburn.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—Last evening Miss Leary gave a dinner followed by a musicale, in honor of her guest, Miss Paulding, a niece of Chauncey M. Depew.

The lawn was brilliantly illuminated and a pretty marquee tent was placed near the end of the veranda, where after the dinner the guests heard delightful music. The dinner cards were pretty pen-and-ink sketches, cleverly executed by Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Miss Stillman, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Mr. Cashart, Miss De Baril, Frank Otis, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Richard Peters, Lieut. Edie, United States Navy; George A. Munzig, Mr. Fraherne, and Mrs. Frederick Pearson.

Mrs. Charles P. Cassilly gave a luncheon to-day, and dinners were given by Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Thomas F. Cushing, and Atherton Blight.

Mrs. James H. Berryman gave a card party and tea at her cottage, on Cliff Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Another fox hunt by the Monmouth County Hounds will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The Nourmahal will sail to-morrow morning for New York for the races of the seventies for the Lipton Cup. Col. and Mrs. Astor will be accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson and one or two others.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has been approached regarding a race between his French racer and Mr. Davis's racing motor vehicle, states that he is perfectly willing to meet Mr. Davis on a road, but not on the track of Amuinneck Park.

Gordon McKay gave a dinner this evening at Ochre Point. His guests included the Misses Kieckhoefer, Mrs. Kieckhoefer, Mrs. Gebhardt, Mrs. Tungen, and Dr. Kenefick.

Miss Louise McAllister has ended her Newport visit and returned to New York.

A. J. Bruen came over from Narragansett Pier to-day, and is the guest of Cope Whitehouse.

Reginald Brooks is preparing for a hunting trip in the West shortly. He will go over the same grounds where he bagged some big game last Fall.

Late arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. Owne Ricketson, Mrs. Paschall Carey, and Miss Ricketson, Pittsburg; J. Armant, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pope, New York; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. McShea, Atlantic City.

The cottage on the eastern side of Bellevue Avenue, known as the Knight Cottage, has been rented to Mrs. H. B. Renwick of New York for the season of 1901.

Mme. Laurenius and Miss Leopard of Rome, Italy, are registered at Hartmans.

The Marquis de Lagandara has gone to Newfoundland to shoot caribou.

Edward G. Angell, Edward H. Bulkley, K. S. K. Wetmore, and J. J. Van Alen have signified their intentions of becoming citizens of Newport.

F. W. Rhinelander is here from New York.

BAR HARBOR'S SOCIAL SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 11.—A heavy rainstorm this morning caused a postponement of Admiral Bedford's reception on board the flagship Crescent. Both the American and British fleets had planned to sail to-morrow morning, but now arrangements have been made to hold the reception to-morrow afternoon, and neither squadron will weigh anchor before Thursday morning.

Despite the rain, Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Schofield gave a pleasant dinner party in honor of the Admirals. The guests were Admirals Bedford and Farquhar and Admiral Upshur and Mrs. Upshur, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Brooke, Flag Lieuts. Benson and Streitfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Miss Kilbourne, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy.

A dinner and dance were given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards to-night at their cottage, at Hull's Cove. More than 200 society people and officers braved the inclemency of the weather, and enjoyed the hospitality of Eastcote. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Lieut. Douglas of the Kearsarge, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, the Misses Seely, E. Pendleton, Reginald Johnson, Miss Walley, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Bowen, Mr. Alsop, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, is a recent arrival at the Louisburg. She is accompanied by Mrs. C. H. Anderson.

Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bridgman of Norfolk, Conn.; R. L. Taggart, George P. Satterlee, W. Van Benthuysen, C. J. Lawrence of New York, Miss C. A. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dewey, and Mrs. Edward Sullivan of Boston.

Mrs. George S. Fraser of Washington, who has spent the season at Northeast Harbor, is spending a week at the Louisburg.

At the Newport, late arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson and Mrs. E. J.

COMMANDO CANTERED IN

Unbeaten Colt Easily Won the $15,000 Junior Champion.

GRAVESEND'S OPENING DAY

Kinley Mack, Hard Ridden, Captured the First Special Stakes by a Neck from McMeekin.

Two rich stakes as the features of an uncommonly attractive card, pleasant weather, and a fast track combined to make good sport at the opening of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting on the Gravesend track yesterday, and the attendance was in keeping with the occasion. The crowd was an enthusiastic one, and the applause that greeted Commando's victory in the fifteen-thousand-dollar Junior Champion Stakes when the unbeaten Domino colt cantered in before Bellario was unstinted. There were cheers, too, for the popular old mare Imp when she went to the post for the First Special, but though the crowd's sympathy was with her, she could not win, and Kinley Mack carried off the victory.

For the Junior Champion Stakes seven of the eight horses named to run answered the call to the post, and the Keenes' entry, Commando, with 127 pounds, Spencer up, and Olympian, with 107, McCue riding, always held the post of favorite. There was a long delay at the post, Commando, with his heavy weight, having all the worst of this, and adding to his handicap by repeatedly breaking out. When the flag fell Alard Scheck was in front, with The Puritan second, and Commando and Olympian third and fourth. Alard Scheck seemed to have no speed, and, outrun from the first jump, dropped back to last place in the run through the back stretch, King Lief, fifth at the start, in the meantime going to the front and on the far turn leading by half a length, with Olympian, Commando, and Bellario following in the order named, all lapped. On the turn Commando moved forward, and still running under a strong pull, took the lead. Turning into the stretch, Commando was galloping in the lead. Under a pull, he won easily by a length and a half, while Bellario, in a hard fight with Olympian, got the place by a neck. Alard Scheck closed a lot of ground after turning into the stretch and finished fourth.

For the First Special, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, only three horses ran, Martimas and Advance Guard being withdrawn. Imp, with Odom up, was made a hot favorite, and went to the post at odds-on, Kinley Mack the next choice. Imp was off and going while the starter's flag was still in its downward flight, the old mare, on the rail, leading past the stand the first time, a length before McMeekin, with Kinley Mack last. The pace was stiff from the beginning, but Imp, running under a steadying pull, seemed to be going at her ease, as she led around the paddock turn and through the back stretch, the others holding their relative places. On the last turn McMeekin moved up on Imp, Kinley Mack at the same time closing on the two before him. Entering the stretch, McMeekin passed Imp, the mare then struggling hard and looking beaten. As Imp fell back Kinley Mack took her place and went up to McMeekin, bringing the three-year-old to a drive before the last furlong pole was reached. From there Kinley Mack and McMeekin hung together, both hard ridden, under whip and spur. The older horse stood the drive better, and drawing away slightly at the end, won, ridden out, by a neck, McMeekin second, three lengths before Imp, third.

In the opening race Montanic, quick to move from the post, made all the running and won easily by two lengths from Mechanus, who just managed to beat Gold Or a neck. Cock Robin slipped away from his field in the first half mile of the steeplechase, and drawing further and further away, galloped home, winner by twenty lengths, Perion getting the place in the run on the flat at the finish. Gertrude Elliott, second to Luck to the head of the stretch, there went on and cleverly won the fifth race by two lengths. She was entered to sell for $1,000, and was bid up to $1,400 and bought by F. Berlew, owner of Animosity, the second horse. In Shot made all the pace and won the sixth race rather handily. She was entered for $1,200, and was sold to M. Clancy for $2,000.

S. C. Hildreth asked permission to withdraw Maximo Gomez from the last race, after the riders had been weighed, saying the horse was lame, but the Stewards insisted on his starting. In spite of that backers made Maximo Gomez favorite, and wailed loudly when the horse, hardly able to gallop, stumbled in a wretched last, Candleblack going on in the stretch and winning easily, after Kinnikinic and Flaunt led to the head of the stretch. A complaint of foul riding caused the Stewards to question all the jockeys in this race, but the result was not changed.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. W. C. Whitney's Montanic, by Montana-Walnut, b. g., 3 years, 117 pounds, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Westmore & Meehan's Mechanus, ch. c., 4 years, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from E. D. Liget's Gold Or, ch. c., 3, 123, (Taral,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Mr. Brown, St. Finnan, Sandy Hook, Carbuncle, Gold Heels, and Annie Thompson also ran. St. Finnan fell.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. W. C. Hayes's Cock Robin, by Tea Tray-Linhat, ch. h., 5 years, 150 pounds, (Brazil,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by twenty lengths; Fred Gebhard's Perion, ch. g., 5, 153, (Mara,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by a length and a half from Harry W. Smith's George Keene, b. g., 5, 140, (Charles,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—3:53. Ochiltree, Dave S., Gov. Budd, Nonotuck, and Count Navarro also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Junior Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; guaranteed value $15,000; six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Commando, by Domino-Emma C., b. c., 127 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 3 and out, (coupled with Olympian,) won easily by a length and a half; Newton Bennington's Bellario, ch. c., 117, (Bullman,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from J. R. & F. P. Keene's Olympian, ch. c., 122, (McCue,) 6 to 5 and out, (coupled with Commando,) third. Time—1:13 4-5. All Green, Alard Scheck, The Puritan, and King Lief also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The First Special, for three-year-olds and upward; weight for age; one mile and a quarter. Eastin & Larabie's Kinley Mack, by Islington-Songstress, b. c., 4 years, 126 pounds, (McCue,) 4 to 1 and out, won, ridden out by a neck; W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, b. c., 3, 117, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and out, second by three lengths from Harness & Brossman's Imp, blk. m., 6, 123, (Odom,) 9 to 10 and out, third. Time—2:08 1-5. Only three horses ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. M. Murphy's Gertrude Elliott, by Fonny-Maxine Elliott, b. f., 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by 2 lengths; F. Berlew's Animosity, ch. f., 101, (Wedderstrand,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half from P. S. P. Randolph's Luck, ch. f., 104, (Boland,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. The Regent, Prima II., Moor, Bowen, Drogheda, Queen Pepper, and Gracious also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. S. C. Hildreth's In Shot, by Foul Shot-Innocence, b. f., 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 5, won cleverly by a length; Hayman & Frank's Cherries, b. f., 102, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a neck from J. L. Holland's Lief Prince, br. c., 107, (Henry,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:02. About, Orderer, Farmer Bennett, Denman Thompson, Punctual, Wunderlich, Schoolmaster, and Ginki also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. J. C. McGill's Candleblack, by Candlemas-Tulla Blackburn, h., 5 years, 95 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by three lengths; T. H. Ryan's Flaunt, b. c., 3, 105, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length from Richard Loud & Co.'s The Chamberlain, b. c., 3, 103, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Maximo Gomez, Oneck Queen, and Kinnikinic also ran. Maximo Gomez broke down.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Criterion, 126 pounds, Beau Gallant, 122; Gold Heels, 119; Silver Coin, 117; Telsman and The Musketeer, 116 each; Tower of Candles and Elizabeth M., 113 each; Surmise, 109; Scurry, 107; Beau Ormonde, 106; Colchester and Servilla, 102 each; Mary McCoy, 101; Valliere, 100; Salamis, 99; Lone Fisherman, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Pink Coat, 122 pounds; Potente, 121; Decanter, 118; Favanius, 117; King Bramble, 116; Charentus, 115; Gonfalon, 114; Motley, 110; Bombshell, 107; Herbert, 105; Bangor, 102; Loeschee, 100.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs. Zenaide, Empress of Beauty, Edna J., Tavets, Julia Hanover, Alcyone II., Sadie S., Nonpareil, Annie Darling, Barbara Frietchie, Lady Padden, Orienta, Mesaba, Trigger, Templeton, and Bramble Bush, 110 pounds each.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Vulcain, 123 pounds, Withers, 116; Big Gun and West Baden, 113 each; Trigger, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Dolando, 119 pounds; Dye, Pupil, and Trillo, 107 each; Hesper and Himtine, 106 each; Rinaldo, 105; Fifth Conig and Fonsolee, 102 each; Prestidigitator and Touraline, 100 each; Maribert, 102; Tartar, 96; Venturo, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Naboclish, Radford, Leon Ferguson, Sir Vere de Vere, and League Island, 112 pounds each; Emma Russell, Red Path, Angle, and Argent, 109 each.

CONNOR'S FAST PACING.

Grand Circuit Races at Empire City Track Furnish Excellent Sport.

A card that promised spirited stepping and fast time was provided for the patrons of Grand Circuit racing at the Empire City track yesterday afternoon, and the promise was fulfilled. The fastest time of the day, which was made in the 2:05 pace, was the second best mile ever paced on the track. The veteran gelding Connor traveled the first heat of the race in 2:08¼.

Joe Patchen paced the fastest mile ever made on the track—2:02¾. Anaconda has done the Empire City track in 2:03¼, but Connor's performance yesterday was better than Anaconda's because Anaconda was hurried, whereas Connor doubtless could have done better had he been hard put to it to win.

Connor's time by quarters in his fast mile, when he reduced his record from 2:04¾, was as follows: 0:31¾, 1:01; 1:32, and 2:03¼. This was the fastest heat of the day, but not the most spectacular. Connor made a grand finish in the third heat. With an increase of speed in the stretch, his rush was so timed that he caught the leader, Royal R. Sheldon, fifty yards from the wire and went to the front. The second heat of the race brought the spectators to their feet at its finish. Royal R. Sheldon, Frank Bogash, and Connor swept under the wire so close together that the order was not known till the judges announced it.

The 2:30 trot, for which a good-sized field strove for the purse, was brought to a finish in straight heats. Major Greer, the winner, rated along at a fast steady gait in all three heats, having his hardest tussle in the first.

The track was circled six times by the competitors in the 2:09 pace before the fortunate one was ascertained. It was an exceedingly interesting contest in the main, though it approached the tiresome stage because of the numerous heats required. There were frequent shiftings of position from heat to heat, and several times whips were used to urge the horses to the wire in close, driving finishes. The issue eventually narrowed down to Harry O., Fanny Dilliard, and Will Leyburn. Harry O. was the original favorite at $100 to the field's $100, but Fanny Dilliard won the sixth and deciding heat handily. She might have won the fifth heat and settled the race then and there, but for an accident to her sulky on the far turn.

It was thought in some quarters that the big gray gelding Silvermaker would give Hontas Crooke a hard race in the road wagon pace, but instead Mr. Billings sent Hontas Crooke out at the start and led all the way. Hontas Crooke showed a strong free stride and won by five lengths.

The starting yesterday was done by George Coleman, whose handling of the fields evoked much favorable comment. In the morning at the track the black pacer Coney worked a mile in the lightning fast time of 2:02¾.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; three in five; purse $1,200.

Fanny Dilliard, b. m., by Hal Dilliard-Ellen M., (Snow)	4	7	1	1	6 1
Harry O., b. g., (Bogash)	1	1	2	6	2 3
Will Leyburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	6	4	5	2	1 2
Flirt, blk. m., (Renwick)	2	6	3	5	3 ro
Sidney Pointer, b. h., (Kelly)	3	3	6	3	4 ro
Red Seal, b. h., (Rawlings)	7	3	8	4	5 ro
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	5	4	4	dr.	
Sphinx S., ch. h., (Spear)	8	5	7	dr.	

Time—2:06¾; 2:06; 2:06¾; 2:07¾; 2:09; 2:09.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; three in five; purse $1,200.

Major Greer, ch. h., by Penchant-Maggie Wilton, (Wallace)	1	1	1
Dolly Bidwell, blk. m., (Carpenter)	3	2	2
Tiverton, br. g., (Thompson)	2	5	4
Springdale, b. h., (Wilson)	4	4	3
Kalevala, br. m., (Young)	5	3	5
Boodler, br. g., (Rawlings)	6	6	6
Dreyfus, b. g., (Dwyer)	7	dis.	
Bert Herr, b. h., (Cahill)	Dis.		
J. R. P., b. g., (Hard)	Dis.		

Time—2:14; 2:14¼; 2:14.

2:05 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200. Every heat a race.

Connor, blk. g., by C. F. Clay, dam by William Welch, (McDonald)	1	3	1
Royal R. Sheldon, (O'Neil)	2	1	2
Frank Bogash, br. h., (Golden)	3	2	3
Baby Ruth, b. m., (Curry)	4	4	4

Time—2:03¼; 2:05; 2:07.

First Heat—Road Wagon Pace.

Hontas Crooke, by Budd Crooke-Polka, (Mr. Binnigs)	1
Silvermaker, gr. g., (Mr. Ware)	2
Quadriga, ch. g., (Mr. O'Dell)	3
Watcheye, br. g., (Mr. Thompson)	Dis

Time—2:12.

Other Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—2:27 class, pace, purse $400.

Carmine, c. g., by Cymbaleer, (Kervick)	1	1	1		
Belle Mine, c. m., by (Rinker)	2	3	3		
Belle Brown, ch. m., (Clarke)	5	9	2½		
Dewey, blk. g., (Cook)	4	3	8		
Freshman, c. g., (Bantz)	3	5	6		
Miss Coleridge, c. m., (Custer)	6	4	4		
Hale B., c. g., (Richardson)	8	8	5		
Baron Wood, g. g., (Forshner)	9	6	7		
Ed Wilkes, c. g., (Davis)	7	7	ds		
Billy C., c. g., (Knapp)	10	10	ds		

Time—2:16½; 2:18¾; 2:18½.

2:35 class, trot, purse $400.

Consuelo S., c. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	1	1	1		
Sampson, br. g., (Brown and Kervick)	2	2	2		
Prince V., blk. g., (Moore)	3	4	3		
Pistachio, Jr., ch. h., (Dodge)	4	3	ds		

Time—2:30¾; 2:30¾; 2:24½.

2:18 class pace, purse $400, (unfinished)—

Ronde, b. g., by Alcazwood, (Gillie)	1	1	2	3	
Bill Dinehart, ch. g., by Alcyone, Jr., (Dodge)	2	4	1	1	
Listen, br. g., (Smart)	4	2	3	2	
Lady Bayard, b. m., (Avery)	3	3	4	4	

Time—2:15½; 2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:19¼.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The Lexington Colored Fair and trotting races opened to-day. The attendance was large and the two trotting races, in which white drivers participated, were interesting. Summaries:

Two-year-old trot.

Anthena, b. m., by Allerton, (Spears)	2	1	1
Mary F. Leyburn, ch. m., (Beechy)	1	2	2
Ashland, b. h., (Marris)	3	2	3

Time—2:39; 2:25¾; 2:24¾.

2:50 class, trotting.

Admiration, blk. m., by Bermuda, (Lewis)	2	1	2	1	1
Simmons Boy, blk. h., (Davis)	1	3	3	2	2
Watchcharm, ch. g., (Cochran)	3	2	1	3	dr

Time—2:32; 2:27½; 2:39; 2:31¾; 2:36.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Five and a half furlongs—Bard of Avon, 109, (Tally,) 1; Kohnwreath, 103, 2; Cora Goetz, 103, 3. Time—1:09. Six furlongs—Loyalette, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Bettie R., 101, 2; Hamilcar, 107, 3. Time—1:15 4-5. Six furlongs—Tame Irishman, 101, (Buchanan,) 1; Peace, 107, 2; L. T. Caton, 107, 3. Time—1:14. Four and a half furlongs—Joe Frey, 118, (Tally,) 1; Miss Bennett, 120, 2; Duellist, 100, 3. Time—0:54. One mile—Bill Garrett, 93, (Ransom,) 1; Thrive, 100, 2; Chappaqua, 110, 3. Time—1:41¾. One mile—Freylinghuysen, 98, (Tally,) 1; Baird, 98, 2; Kentucky Babe, 98, 3. Time—1:42 3-5.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—In the races at the Central New York Fair to-day, in the 2:25 class, Bretlune (Jerome Lyman) took first money; Burney, (Edward Murray,) second; Jessie Boy, (W. G. Fox,) third. Best time—2:18¼. There were five starters.

In the 2:40 class were four starters. Montana Union (A. E. Gardner) first; Betsey Paynes, (Jerome Lyman,) second, and Earl, (W. O. D. Westcott,) third. Best time—2:25½.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—3:00 Class.—Trotting. Purse $200. Best three in five.

Florence Wood, b. m., by Quartermaster-Foxwood, (Vandyne)	1	1	1
Bow Bells, b. g., (Lockwood)	2	2	2
Wilque, b. g., (Burch)	3	3	3

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing. Purse $250. Best three in five.

Marianna, blk. m., by Thavel-Draco Medium, (Dowlin)	3	2	1	1	1
Merry Pat, br. g., (Lockwood)	1	1	5	4	3
Lillian A., ch. m., (Nichols)	2	4	3	2	2
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., (Halstead)	5	3	2	3	4
Dick, b. g., (Strong)	4	5	4	5	dr

Time—2:17¾; 2:20; 2:20; 2:30½; 2:20¼.

Special 2:30 Class.—To be finished in five heats. Unfinished on account of darkness.

Leeland, b. g., by Calabar-Electioneer, (Tripp)	3	3	1	1	
Triangle, b. h., (Kipp)	2	1	2	3	
Carrolle, b. m., (McTyre)	1	2	3	4	
Bessie Barefoot, b. m., (Rundle)	4	4	4	2	

Time—2:26¾; 2:22¾; 2:26½; 2:34¾.

Cute, the guideless pacer, went a mile in 2:13¾.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Five furlongs—Donna Bell, 115, (Van Dusen,) 1; Downhearted, 108, 2; Funnell, 115, 3. Time—1:03¾. Mile—Henry of Franastamar, 119, (Dominick,) 1; El Ghor, 110, 2; Sam Lazarus, 115, 3. Time—1:45. Six and a half furlongs—Innuendo, 103, (Howell,) and Old Fox, 103, (Coburn,) dead heat; Pomella, 103, 3. Time—1:23. Mile—Amelia Strathmore, 100, (Howell,) 1; Sallie Lamar, 113, 2; Eugenia S., 113, 3. Time—1:45¾. Six and a half furlongs—St. Cuthbert, 109, (J. Matthews,) 1; Guines Rock, 107, 2; Percy R., 103, 3. Time—1:22½. Mile and a sixteenth—Peter Duryea, 109, (K. Winkfield,) 1; Greyforge, 102, 2; W. E. Gates, 3. Time—1:50¾.

DETROIT, Sept. 11.—Four furlongs—The Covenanter, 103, (McQuade,) 1; Daisy Chain, 105, 2; John McCarthy, 108, 3. Time—0:50. One mile—Doc Farrish, 104, (Nelson,) 1; Marion Benson, 114, 2; Charley Estes, 104, 3. Time—1:44. Seven and a half furlongs—Charley Shane, 104, (W. Valentine,) 1; Come Quick, 112, 2; Onoto, 97, 3. Time—1:35. Mile and a sixteenth—Earl Fonso, 103, (Harshberger,) 1; Zonne, 100, 2; Creamolina, 103, 3. Time—1:48¾. Mile and five-eighths—Monk Wayman, 106, (Miller,) 1; Beau Ideal, 104, 2; Virgie O., 95, 3. Time—1:54. Five and a half furlongs—Sevoy, 107, (Ross,) 1; Mario Polo, 107, 2; Fairy Dell, 96, 3. Time—1:08.

DONCASTER RACE MEETING.

American Horse Owners and Jockeys Carry the Day.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Doncaster race meeting opened to-day with a phenomenal run of successes for American horse owners and jockeys.

The Fitzwilliam Stakes, for all ages, resulted in a victory for J. A. Drake's Joe Ullmann, ridden by L. Reiff, with Bonnebosque, on which Sloan had the mount, second, and Geyser, piloted by J. Martin, third.

The Doncaster Welter Plate, (handicap,) for three-year-olds and upward, was won by W. C. Whitney's Spectrum, with J. Reiff in the saddle.

The Champagne Stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Orchid, with Sloan up. Veles, on which J. Martin had the leg, finished second, and Starshoot, ridden by J. Reiff, was third.

The Stand Plate, for two-year-olds and upward, was won by J. A. Drake's Flying Creek, guided by L. Reiff; Silver Bullet, with J. Reiff up, came in second, and Newbury ran third.

In the race for the Clumber Plate, for three-year-olds and upward, Geroistein finished first, Scotchman II., second, and Jubert, with L. Reiff up, third.

LIPTON CUP YACHT RACE.

Course and Conditions for the Contest —Mineola's Skipper Exonerated.

The race for the Lipton Cup, which will take place outside Sandy Hook to-morrow between the four seventy-foot sloops Mineola, Rainbow, Virginia, and Yankee, will be sailed under the direction of the New York Yacht Club, the course being either fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return from the Sandy Hook Lightship, or seven and one-half miles to windward or leeward and return from the same mark, the latter course being covered twice.

Weather permitting, the preparatory signal will be given at 11:30 A. M. If the race is not finished in six and one-half hourse it will be declared off, and the contest will be continued on successive days, excluding Sunday, until finished within the time limit.

Club members will witness the race from the Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Cepheus. The general public will be afforded an opportunity by the Iron Steamboat Company to witness the race, as one of the company's largest steamers will leave Pier No. 1 North River at 9 o'clock on the morning of the race.

There has been some merriment mingled with the disappointment over the blunder made by August Belmont's 70-footer Mineola in her failure to round the outer mark in the race for the Postley Cup on last Saturday. The error, Mr. Belmont says, was his, and not that of Skipper Wringe. The sailing instructions for the race mentioned a dory and a white ball, which everybody on the Mineola had fully in sight, but which Mr. Belmont, who had an old chart of the Larchmont course, believed was not the mark, but a buoy of an inside course.

He was going by the chart he had, and which gave the outer mark as a white spar buoy. This white spar buoy had been removed by the Government, and hence the Mineola was hunting for something which did not exist, and the Rainbow and some others of the fleet, including the Colonia, were following the lead of the Mineola, seemingly certain that she was going right.

Even the Yankee, which had adhered closely to the sailing instructions, and had turned the dory as the outer mark, was in doubt, and remained in doubt until she hailed the committee boat. It was all through a merry comedy of the seas, and even the defeated yachtsmen enjoy the joke. The Mineola was searching for something which was not, and was followed by those who could not credit that she was mistaken.

Dorothy Beat Other Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—This afternoon the thirty-footers raced in a southwest breeze that was of sufficient strength to furnish the amateur skippers all the sport they desired. The course was from Brenton's Cove to a mark off Jamestown, thence around Dyer's Island to the finish line in Brenton's Cove, making a reach to Jamestown, a run to Dyer's Island, and a beat to the finish.

Early in the race the Wa Wa suffered a mishap that put her out of the running. She had a good run when she rounded the mark off Jamestown, and was going at a lively clip before the wind when her skipper, Reginald Brooks, prepared to jibe. Her gaff broke and she was forced to retire. The remainder of the race was a procession, the Dorothy leading. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. Y. Dolan	3:25:00	5:50:31	2:25:31
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	3:25:00	5:52:15	2:27:17
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	3:25:00	6:01:06	2:36:11
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	3:25:00	Withdrew.	

The Esperanza went to New York to-day to go out of commission.

Georgian Buys Steam Yacht Jessie.

William Murray, Treasurer of the Larchmont Yacht Club, has sold his steam yacht Jessie, through the agency of Frank Bowne Jones, to Major William A. Wilkins of Gainesville, Ga. The Jessie was designed by James E. Bayles and built at the Bayles shipyard, Port Jefferson, in 1890. Lengthened forward three years later, her present dimensions are: Length over all, 94 feet; on the water line, 79 feet; extreme beam, 13 feet, and draught, 5 feet. The yacht will be taken in about two weeks to Savannah, Ga., where she will be used by Major Wilkins.

J. Rogers Maxwell Sells the Hebe.

J. Rogers Maxwell has sold his new forty-three-foot racing sloop Hebe to Mr. Bencker of Shelter Island. The Hebe was turned out by Lawley late in June from designs by B. B. Crowninshield. She is a keel boat of composite construction, measuring 56 feet 6 inches over all, 36 feet 6 inches on the water line, 12 feet 10 inches extreme beam, and 8 feet 3 inches draught. As a racer she proved rather disappointing, both under her original jib and mainsail, and later sloop rig.

Harlem Yacht Club Reception.

The fourth monthly reception of the Harlem Yacht Club will be held at the City Island clubhouse on Saturday. To entertain the members and their friends during the afternoon the committee has arranged some short races among the smaller boats in the fleet and several aquatic events. During the evening there will be dancing and an entertainment under the supervision of Charles Angus.

Fall Yachts at City Island.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Two of the seventy-footers, Mineola and Rainbow, are at this place. The Rainbow has been hauled out on the marine railway at the Hawkins yard to be overhauled and prepared for the race over the America's Cup course for the Lipton Cup, and the Mineola left this harbor in tow for the lower bay late this afternoon in readiness.

SHOOTING AT LIVE BIRDS.

Teams from Brooklyn Clubs Compete in an Interesting Race.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, Sept. 11.—An all day live-bird tournament was held to-day at Inter-State Park, in which several of the prominent clubs of Long Island competed. The day for the shoot was perfect, with a southwest wind blowing which greatly aided the birds in their rapid flight. The event of the day was a team race, composed of teams of three from the different clubs from any part of the United States. Those represented to-day were the New Utrecht, Medicus, Brooklyn Gun, and the Emerald, all of Brooklyn. The former team won to-day's shoot. Several miss and out events also took place. Summaries:

Team race, for teams of three from each club, won by Morfey, Welch, and Money of the New Utrecht Club, with a score of 56 killed out of a possible 60; Stillman, Van Allen, and Day of the Emeralds were second, with 53 killed; Drs. Miller, Woods, and Webber of the Medicus were third, with 47.

Miss and out between Morfey and Lockwood, two misses allowed, Morfey won with 14, against Lockwood's 11.

Van Allen at 30 yards shot Lockwood 26 yards, a ten-bird event, winning with a clean score, Lockwood killing 9.

Ten birds, won by "Bob" Welsh with a clean score; Morfey was second with 9, while Lockwood and Hopkins each had 8.

GOLF AT TUXEDO.

Big Tournament Begins To-day with Champion Travers Among the Players.

Over fifty entries have been received for the Tuxedo Club's invitation golf tournament, which will begin this morning and continue through Saturday. The metropolitan district will be represented by its best golfers, including the National champion, Walter J. Travis, Percy R. Pyne, second, the intercollegiate champion; R. C. Watson, Jr., who made a new record for the Myopia course, near Boston, a few days ago. C. Tiffany Richardson, winner of the Shinnecock Challenge Cup; Allan Kennaday of Montclair, Hugo Johnston of Chicago, and many other minor lights.

The competition to-day will be a 36-hole medal play round. The first 16 will qualify for the Tuxedo cup, the second 16 for the Ramapo Cup, and the others will play for the Wee Wah Cup, these trophies to be competed for at match play on the following days, and a 36-hole handicap on Saturday will close the tournament.

The last big tournament given at Tuxedo was three years ago, but the 9-hole course, now an 18-hole course, over 5,000 yards long, has been laid out, and every facility for a good test of golf is offered. The record is 76, held by "Jack" Brett, the club professional.

Golf Contest for Lenox Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 11.—Thirty-three golfers handed in cards to-day in the preliminary round, 36-hole medal play, to qualify for match play for the Lenox Cup. The first sixteen qualified, 162 being the top score. Some surprise was expressed that Alexander Morten, the Westchester expert, failed to qualify. It was nip and tuck all day long between the leaders, and W. W. Hoffman, the nineteen-year-old boy who won the Alexandre Cup, tied for first place with Grenville Kane, who is looked upon as a sure winner. Great things are also expected of Johnstone, the Chicago player. The scores of the first sixteen were as follows:

	In.	Out.	Total.
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	80	82	162
W. W. Hoffman, Atlantic	79	83	162
Sam Frothingham, Lenox	84	79	163
F. L. Amory, Brookline	84	82	166
A. M. Coates, Newport	81	86	167
H. W. Allen, Pittsfield	84	84	168
C. B. Cory, Brae Burn	85	83	168
J. B. Baker, Garden City	89	82	171
H. R. Johnstone, Chicago	82	90	172
D. T. Dana, Lenox	85	88	173
A. S. Wellington, Oakley	90	84	174
F. Jaques, Lenox	91	85	176
J. M. Vance, Pittsfield	95	82	177
J. C. Greenleaf, Lenox	87	91	178
J. B. Hoffman, Jr., Atlantic	90	91	181
J. Moller, Jr., Lakewood	90	91	181

The drawings for to-morrow are Moller and Wellington, Frothingham and Amory, W. W. Hoffman and Coates, Corey and Dana, Allen and Baker, Vance and W. B. Hoffman, Jr., Kane and Greenleaf, F. Jaques and Johnstone.

Mixed Foursome on Newport's Links.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—On the links of the Newport Golf Club to-day there was a mixed golf foursome for the trophy offered by A. H. Crossfield.

Miss Terry and Woodbury Kane beat Miss Mills and Roderick Terry, Jr., 1 up in nineteen holes. Miss Busk and W. H. Busk beat Reginald Brooks and Miss Thayer 2 up, Mrs. Sorchan and Mrs. Carroll beat Mr. Crossfield and Miss Goddard 4 up and 3 to play. W. H. Busk and Miss Busk defaulted to Miss Terry and Woodbury Kane. The finals will be played to-morrow.

On Saturday the Turin Cup will be contested for, the conditions being thirty-six holes medal play with a handicap limited to eighteen strokes. The contest is open only to members of the Newport Golf Club.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

Mrs. Thomas Thatcher of the Englewood Club has won the Phelps Medal in the final contest at Watch Hill, on the Misquamicut links. Her winning score was 172, stroke for 72 holes. Mrs. F. B. Wesson of this city was second, 9 strokes behind the winner.

A new golf course, 6,100 yards long, has just been opened by the Homewood Country Club at Flossmoor, a Chicago suburb. Alexander Smith, brother of the open champion, Willie Smith, and J. S. Pearson, a new Scotch professional, played the first game over the links, Smith winning by 5 up and 4 to play.

J. H. Taylor, the open champion of Great Britain, will go to Boston this week and paly a series of exhibition matches on Friday and Saturday at the Myopia Hunt Club. The following week he will go to Essex County, at Manchester, Mass., where Vardon is playing this week. As has been the case in the past, the men will keep apart.

William Holabird, Jr., one of the crack boy golfers of Chicago, gave the Westerners a decided surprise last week by defeating the local champion, D. R. Forgan, by six holes. The defeat took place on the Onwentsia Club links in a team match between that club and Glenview. Holabird played for Glenview, which lost by 15 holes to 12. Harold Smith, who enters Princeton this Fall, played on the winning team and won his game.

Competitions at the Bay Shore Golf Club will be continued through this month. A women's weekly handicap event is one of the features. It is conducted on the point system, and the winners of points in the last match were Mrs. S. F. Rothschild, Mrs. H. Brinkerhoff, and Mrs. J. W. Johnson. Some of the other active golfers are Mrs. W. W. Canda, Mrs. H. H. Hoyt, Mrs. Charles A. O'Donohue, Miss Stanford, Mrs. West Pollack, Miss Lulu Hyde, Mrs. Charles A. Scoville, Mrs. Rawson Underhill, Miss Candee, and Mrs. Clifford H. Tuttle.

MORRISTOWN FIELD CLUB TENNIS.

Annual Tournament Productive of Good Contests in Singles.

The intense heat yesterday was trying on the players who took part in the annual tennis tournament of the Morristown Field Club. The second round was reached in both the ladies' and gentlemen's singles. All the matches were won in most decisive fashion. The severest defeat of the day was administered by Leon S. Freeman to Max Behr in the last match of the first round in the gentlemen's singles. Behr did not get a single ace in the two sets.

Only one match was decided in the gentlemen's doubles, Leon S. Freeman and Oscar B. Smith defeating A. Turnbull and C. R. Woodward with comparative ease.

The women players appeared to be more equally matched than the men. Miss M. Behr defeated Miss J. Hurlbut in the opening match of the first round after what proved to be the prettiest contest of the day. Summaries:

Gentlemen's Championship Singles.—First Round—W. A. Shaw defeated A. F. Hyde by default; Leon S. Freeman defeated Max Behr, 6—0, 6—0. Second Round—Karl H. Behr defeated C. D. M. Cole, 6—3, 6—1; Oscar B. Smith, Jr., defeated A. W. Shaw, 7—5, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Championship Doubles.—First Round—H. Little and E. H. Woodward defeated E. Poor and W. B. Vernon by default; Leon S. Freeman and Oscar B. Smith defeated A. Turnbull and C. R. Woodward, 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies' Championship Singles.—First Round—Miss M. Behr defeated Miss J. Hurlbut, 6—2, 6—3; Miss M. Lewis defeated Miss G. Cutler by default.

THE LEGION OF HONOR MEN

Reception in Brooklyn to Heroes of American Wars.

JULIA WARD HOWE PRESENT

Her "Battle Hymn of the Republic" Sung—Speeches by Mr. McKelway, Mr. Woodruff, Gen. Peck, and Gen. Woodford.

The members of the Congressional Medal of Honor Legion who assembled in Brooklyn yesterday to attend the tenth annual reunion of the legion were tendered last evening a public reception by the citizens of Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, on Montague Street. The large building was crowded, the attendance numbering about 2,500. Many women were among those present, attracted, in a large measure, by the announcement that Julia Ward Howe was to be a guest of honor at the reception and that the singing of her "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was to be one of the features of the occasion.

The Twenty-third Regiment Band gave a concert preliminary to the regular programme of the evening.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee which arranged for the reception, presided at the exercises.

The interior decorations of the building consisted wholly of draped and clustered American flags. The white and gold standard of the Legion was displayed against the wall to the right of the lower left-hand proscenium box, occupied by Julia Ward Howe and several of her friends.

It was announced by the committee that Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Gen. Molineux, father of Roland B. Molineux, were present in the body of the house. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles occupied a front seat on the stage. Near him were Supreme Court Justice William D. Dickey, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin of Brooklyn, Gen. T. S. Peck, and the speakers of the occasion.

About 150 members of the Legion, each wearing his medal of honor on his breast, were seated on the fore part of the stage. Back of them were seated a chorus of 300 girls from the Girls' High School.

The exercises opened with the singing of "America" by the chorus of girls, accompanied by the band. At the conclusion of the song St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, welcomed the medal of honor men on behalf of the city. He said, in part:

"You are welcome to a community which believes in the Republic, which honors the army and navy of that Republic, which is assured that the sword of the Republic has never been drawn, and is not drawn now, in any unworthy cause; has never been sheathed, and will not be sheathed now, until the cause in which it has been drawn has been vindicated by results commendable to conscience, compatible with liberty, agreeable to law, and certain to make the bounds of freedom wider yet. Our people, who have never failed to follow where their flag has been carried, can be trusted never to fail to do so, and can also be trusted to see that wherever our soldiers and sailors, under our flag, shall go there, too, shall go equality and justice, Christianity and commerce, and order and law."

MR. WOODRUFF'S SPEECH.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff welcomed the Legion men on behalf of the State.

"While we recall," said Mr. Woodruff in the course of his address, "your heroic achievements, let us not forget the thousands and tens of thousands of your comrades who lie unhonored and unsung. The medal which you wear is to you what the Victoria Cross is to the subjects of the Queen. You wear this insignia of your valor with a modesty that becomes the heroes of a Republic which never went to war for conquest.

"Gentlemen of the Legion, you have displayed civic virtue as well as martial valor. An army of heroes alone can neither save a nation nor make a nation great. Had there not been virtue as well as valor in the armies and navies of the United States, from Concord and Lexington to Manila and Santiago, we would not now lead the nations of the world in the pacification, development, and civilization of the people of other climes.

"The Stars and Stripes were carried into the harbor of Manila solely for the purpose of hastening the end of the war with Spain, and into the far inland capital of the Chinese Empire solely to rescue our brave and supremely serene Minister and his people from dire destruction. Nevertheless, in those distant lands it will accomplish a great work for God and humanity. The flag you so bravely defended will never come down in answer to shots fired there to bring it down, or in response to shouts raised here to haul it down."

Gen. T. S. Peck, commander of the Legion, responded to the addresses of Dr. McKelway and Mr. Woodruff. After expressing the thanks of his comrades and himself for the welcome, he reminded his hearers that the Medal of Honor Legion was perhaps the smallest body of its character in existence. Three million of men were engaged in the civil war, but only 1,500 of the coveted decorations were distributed among those officially considered to be entitled to these marks of special honor. For valorous deeds in the Spanish war, he said, only twenty of the same class of medals were worn upon the breasts of veterans.

JULIA WARD HOWE SPEAKS.

After Gen. Peck's speech the young women arose and sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," to the accompaniment of the band.

Julia Ward Howe, its author, was then escorted from the box in which she was seated to the stage, and welcomed as a special guest by James McKeen of the Citizens' Committee, who also presented to her a huge basket of flowers on behalf of the committee. After thanking the committee for the flowers, Mrs. Howe spoke of the time when she was one of the women who wept and prayed for the soldiers in the field. The inspiration was given her then, she said, to write the hymn, which she hoped would help the cause.

"Our flag," added Mrs. Howe, "shall go nowhere except on errands of justice and mercy. Where it has once gone on no consideration shall it be recalled until it shall have accomplished what it has set itself to do. God grant that this pledge be never violated."

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford delivered an oration on "Patriotism." He said that patriotism was "love of the fatherland." He went on to say that first and alone of all the nations in existence, America stood for the ideal form of government. One of the dangers which the people of the Republic had to contend with was that in their pride and strength they might forget the first principle of the Declaration of Independence, that man as man is created free and equal.

Continuing, Mr. Woodford spoke of the necessity of separating politics and the schools. He also said that the freedom of the press was one of the safeguards of the Republic, but that this did not excuse the brutal character of the press as exemplified by the work of some of the newspaper of to-day.

At the close of Mr. Woodruff's address the chorus sang the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Following the exercises there was a reception to the members of the Legion on the stage.

This morning the annual business session of the Legion will be held at the Hotel St. George, and this afternoon the medal of honor men will visit points of interest in Brooklyn in trolley cars.

Girls Report a Woman Missing.

Two little girls entered the police station at Stapleton, Richmond Borough, last night and reported that Mrs. Febbella Gering of Laurel Avenue, Concord, and her little daughter, Rosie, five years old, were missing. It was said that they were last seen going over Grimes Hill. The woman wore a dark blue merino dress and no hat. The child had on a dark blue dress and no shoes. Up to a late hour last night the house in which the woman lived was dark. No one in the neighborhood seemed to know anything about the women. Where her husband is could not be ascertained.

Naval Students Sent to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Assistant Naval Constructors W. G. Du Bosé, E. F. Eggert, and J. W. Powell have been ordered to Berlin, Germany, for a course of instruction in advanced naval architecture. These young men were graduated at the Naval Academy a year ago, and have since been pursuing a special course of study at Glasgow, Scotland. The transfer to Berlin is on the invitation of the German Emperor.

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES.

Not Needed to Operate Carriages of Less Than Ten Horse Power.

Magistrate Olmsted rendered a decision in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon which affects the owners and operators of automobiles and other motor vehicles.

He decided that an operator of one of these vehicles, which has less than ten horse-power, need not be a licensed engineer. This will admit the well-to-do drivers who have been unable to operate their own vehicles in this city, owing to the fact that they were not licensed engineers and did not belong to a labor union.

The case that caused the decision was that of Stanley D. Atkinson, who is employed by John Wanamaker to sell automobiles and instruct the purchasers in the operation of them. He was at Sixty-third Street and Fifth Avenue on Aug. 30 when he was arrested by Bicycle Policeman G. H. Connelly, who is detailed to look out for offenders of Section 342 of the City Charter, which provides that no person except licensed engineers can use a steam boiler carrying over ten pounds of steam and ten horse-power.

Atkinson, it was charged by the policeman, had an automobile carrying 220 pounds of steam. Atkinson admitted that he had, but said that the vehicle had only six and one-half horse power.

Magistrate Olmsted then discharged him, deciding that the vehicle did not require a licensed engineer.

SCHIEREN WILL LEARN TRADE.

Son of the Ex-Mayor of Brooklyn to Begin at Foot of the Ladder.

G. Arthur Schieren, a son of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren, one of the wealthiest and best known men in Brooklyn, is working as an ordinary apprentice in the Dixie Tannery, at Bristol, Tenn., one of the several tanneries owned by the firm of which his father is the head. This fact became known yesterday and it excited much interest. Young Schieren elected to learn his father's business, and decided to begin at the foot of the ladder, skipping none of the rungs as he climbed upward.

Mr. Schieren looked up the idea as a practical and sensible one, and gave it his hearty approval. Arthur went to Bristol last week and word was received from there yesterday that he had already entered upon his new duties.

Ex-Mayor Schieren said yesterday afternoon that Arthur had set out in earnest to master the trade.

"My son," continued Mr. Schieren, "is at present employed in our largest tannery studying the art of tanning. Naturally, he must commence at the bottom, as every young man must do who is anxious to succeed. He must acquire a knowledge of the business he has mapped out for himself. I am particularly anxious to have my son become a practical tanner, and the best way is for him to start at the beginning. I think every man should give his sons practical education so that they may become useful citizens. My son Arthur is a graduate of Cornell University. A college education rightly applied is of great benefit to a young man. He advances much faster."

BABY KILLED BY TROLLEY CAR.

The Mother Saves a Younger Child and Is Struck by the Fender.

Josephine Curtin, a three-year-old child, was crushed to death under a Second Avenue trolley car yesterday in the presence of its mother, who narrowly escaped a similar fate, and saved her eighteen-months-old child by throwing it from her arms.

Mrs. Margaret Curtin lives with her husband at 303 East One Hundred and Third Street. She started out shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning to do some marketing. In her arms she carried the baby, Mary, who is eighteen months old, while tugging at her skirts was three-year-old Josephine. The woman started to cross Second Avenue at One Hundred and Third Street, but was stopped by a south-bound car. Passing around this she stepped almost in front of north-bound car No. 1,695, in charge of Motorman Hannisin, which was traveling at a rate of about five miles an hour.

Mrs. Curtin, with a scream, tossed the baby out of harm's way and catching Josephine, attempted to step back off the track. But quick as she was, the car was upon her, and the fender striking her, threw her fully ten feet, rendering her unconscious.

The fender passed completely over Josephine and despite the frantic efforts of the motorman to stop the car, ran about fifteen feet before it was brought to a standstill. In the meantime the child's body had become jammed under the wooden beam in front of the wheels of the car.

Policeman Miller, who saw the accident, with the aid of a number of people, lifted the car and after much difficulty got the little body out. There was no sign of life and it was carried to a store.

Mary had been picked up unhurt and upon the arrival of Dr. Slevin of Harlem Hospital with an ambulance, Mrs. Curtin was soon revived and taken home. She was painfully but not seriously cut and bruised. The motorman was arrested, and when arraigned in court was held to await the result of the inquest.

NEGROES ROB BENEFACTOR.

Grocer Who Had Permitted Them to Ride Assaulted and His Money Taken.

Three negroes repaid the kindness of Michael Petrano in giving them a ride from Coney Island before daylight yesterday morning by knocking him senseless and robbing him of $92, all the money he had with him.

Petrano is a grocer at West Third Street and Sheepshead Bay Road, and was on his way to market to replenish his stock. With him on the front seat, of his wagon was his thirteen-year-old son Jerry. They came up the Boulevard, and just as they were crossing the bridge over Coney Island Creek they were accosted by the colored men, who asked for a ride. Thinking they might be customers, Petrano told them to get in, and they climbed into the rear part of the vehicle, and the grocer started along. They had reached the Parkville section of the borough at 3:30 o'clock, and were near Foster Avenue, when two of the negroes seized Petrano, and as he struggled with them the third dealt him a blow on the head with a club, and he dropped from the seat. Almost before the boy could raise an outcry they had taken his father's money and had run away.

Petrano soon revived, and with his head bleeding from a scalp wound, drove to the Parkville Police Station and reported the matter. Detectives were put upon the case, and by last evening six colored men were locked up on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery.

Petrano, who was not seriously injured, went home, and remained there during the day, sending somebody else to market.

MARRIAGES IN THE TOMBS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do me the justice to present a correct statement regarding the marriage that took place in the Tombs a few days ago. The young couple had been engaged for a year beforehand and had fixed on that day to be married. They were of age and knew what they were doing, and had the consent of their relatives. I discouraged them all I could, but they would not be put off. Doubtless thousands of marriages have been performed in the same place during the past half century, under every administration, and nothing has ever been said of them. Then I consulted the Tombs authorities. I never performed a ceremony there without doing so. I did not tell the Court that I received $5. I said I received a fee. I refused it twice. Hoffman insisted that he did not want to be married for nothing. When I saw he would not take it back, I called on his wife and gave it to her.

Now, a minister or priest is entitled to a fee for services rendered as much as a lawyer or doctor. The young man had borne a splendid reputation in the past and was entitled to some consideration. When I married him he was awaiting trial, and the law presumes a man to be innocent till found guilty. He was therefore no criminal.

God knows I worked faithfully for this young German, from beginning to end, simply to save a fallen brother, without any remuneration whatever. I did the best I could, and am willing to leave the results with God, the Judge of all the earth, Who knows all about us and from Whom nothing is hid.

JOHN JOSIAH MUNRO.

New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

DUKE OF ABRUZZI HONORED.

Tributes to the Explorer by the People of Christiania.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 11.—The Duke of Abruzzi, head of the arctic exploring expedition on the Stella Polare, was to-day the recipient of a splendid popular tribute in Christiania. This evening the students organized a grand torchlight procession and the streets were thronged with cheering and singing thousands.

At the official reception earlier in the day Dr. Nansen spoke, saying that the Duke of Abruzzi not only had renewed the traditions of Italy, of Marco Polo, and of Columbus, but had given the youth of all nations a noble example.

At 11 P. M. the Duke started for Italy, intending to return here in about a fortnight. He was accompanied to the railway station by Dr. Nansen.

GERMAN MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

Scheme of the Attack and Defense Developed.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The German military manoeuvres, in accordance with plans prepared by Emperor William, have now gone far enough to permit an analysis of the scheme. The supposition is that a hostile fleet has landed a hostile army on the Pomeranian shore, after defeating the German fleet near Arcona. The enemy has attempted to push on quickly to Berlin, where, however, an army is formed, which moves by forced marches toward Stettin, repulsing the invaders. To-day the hostile cavalry and infantry divisions are near Pyritz, in Pomerania.

The weather had been cool and dry until this evening, when a warm rain set in. Prince Henry of Prussia and the Empress have been participating. Emperor William makes frequent and successful use of automobiles. This evening he is encamped near Wildenbruch.

FRENCH CABINET MAY RESIGN.

Purposes for Which It Was Selected Now Said to be Accomplished.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Journal des Debats says, on the authority of a Deputy who recently discussed the situation with several Cabinet Ministers, that a portion of the Cabinet is in favor of the Government resigning in a body before the reassembling of Parliament on the ground that the Government has accomplished the task for which it was constituted—that the Dreyfus affair is ended; that the defense of the republic has been placed on a firm basis; that the exposition is about to be closed, and that it would be best to resign in order to clear the political situation.

The Cabinet's resignation, it is further asserted, will do away with numerous interpellations on strikes, accidents at the exposition, and other incidents, which threaten to cause stormy debates in the Chamber, and President Loubet would form a Cabinet of Republican Concentration, not including any of the present Ministers. A decision, it is believed, will probably be taken at an early meeting of the Cabinet.

REFUGEES LIVE IN CAVES.

Americans in Cape Colony Ruined by the War Cannot Pay Rent.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Premier, Sir John Gordon-Sprigg, replying to a question concerning the fate of refugees who had not been permitted to return to their occupations, said that if charitable funds failed, the Government would see to it that the refugees did not starve.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, referring to the question put in the House of Assembly to Sir John Gordon-Sprigg regarding the refugees, says:

"The distress among them is very serious. Large numbers, mostly Americans, are living in caves on the sides of Table Mountain, owing to their inability to pay rent."

CHAMBERLAIN'S MANIFESTO.

Fears Liberals Would Throw Away Advantages Gained by War.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the form of a letter to the Durham Conservative Association, issues an election manifesto. Referring to the settlement in South Africa, he said:

"I should seriously fear that, if by any cause the Liberals were now returned to office, they would be ready to throw away, in connection with the settlement, the position which has been so hardly gained by the sacrifices of war.

"I hope every elector who feels that the arrogant and arbitrary tyranny of the Boer oligarchy, culminating in an invasion of her Majesty's territories, requires to be dealt with by a strong hand, will support the Unionist candidates at the polls."

Anonymous Letters Cause Suicide.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—It is now said that the otherwise inexplicable suicide of Arma Senkrah, the American violinist, formerly Miss Harkness, who married Herr Hoffmann, a Weimar attorney, was due to anonymous letter writers, whom the Weimar police are now endeavoring to trace.

Americans to Have Church in Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The local authorities have finally granted permission for the erection of the projected American Church after modified plans.

POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

Utica, Binghamton, New Haven, Passaic, and Other Places.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Census Bureau announces the populations of the following places:

Utica, N. Y., in 1900, 56,383; in 1890, 44,007. These figures show, for the city as a whole, an increase in population of 12,376, or 28.12 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 33,914, showing an increase of 10,093, or 29.76 per cent., from 1880 to 1890. The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	1,267	9	5,020
2	4,746	10	2,598
3	3,179	11	3,870
4	2,390	12	4,185
5	2,080	13	2,826
6	2,455	14	3,046
7	5,577	15	3,218
8	8,316		

Binghamton, N. Y., in 1900, 39,647; in 1890, 35,005, showing an increase in population of 4,642, or 13.26 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 17,317, showing an increase of 17,688, or 102.14 per cent., from 1880 to 1890. The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	5,701	8	1,852
2	2,238	9	1,292
3	4,674	10	2,533
4	1,648	11	4,117
5	3,571	12	5,362
6	2,765	13	1,768
7	5,577	14	3,048

New Haven, Conn., in 1900, 109,027; in 1890, 81,298, an increase of 26,729, or 32.88 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 62,882, showing an increase of 18,416, or 29.29 per cent., from 1880 to 1890. The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	4,850	9	11,427
2	6,184	10	7,823
3	12,057	11	5,520
4	13,731	12	2,228
5	4,763	13	2,095
6	9,250	14	1,851
7	9,504	15	1,969
8	7,620		

Passaic, N. J., in 1900, 21,477; in 1890, 13,923, an increase of 14,738, or 113.21 per cent., from 1890 to 1900. The population in 1880 was 6,332, showing an increase of 6,498, or 99.45 per cent., from 1880 to 1890. The population by wards in 1900 is as follows:

Ward.		Ward.	
1	12,866	3	3,444
2	4,333	4	7,332

Worcester, Mass., 118,421, as against 84,655 in 1890. This is an increase of 33,766, or 39.89 per cent.

Duluth, Minn., 52,969, as against 33,115 in 1890. This is an increase of 19,854, or 59.95 per cent.

Lexington, Ky., 26,369, as against 21,567 in 1890. This is an increase of 4,802, or 22.27 per cent.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

The woes of dyspepsia would be lessened if we used more aerated waters. The gas stimulates the stomach, and is an aid in the process of digestion, as it acts directly on the mineral ingredients of food. SPARKLETS, light, cheap, and convenient, put these benefits within easy reach of everybody.

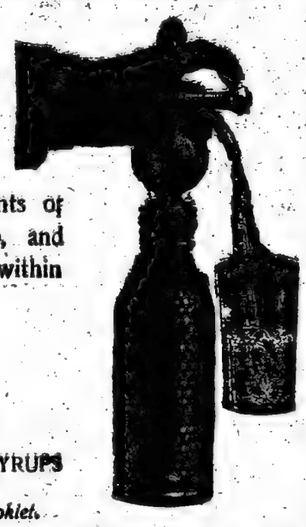

Pint bottles, $1.50 up.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.
MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS FURNISHED.

All Dealers. *Write for Booklet.*

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

The delightful flavour and unmistakable aroma peculiar to

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

make a High Ball or Rickey unusually satisfying. Water cannot wash out the flavor of "CANADIAN CLUB."

TO FORM A FRATERNAL CLUB.

Telegraphers, Stenographers, and Typewriters Incorporated.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Articles of incorporation of the telegraphers, stenographers, and typewriters of America were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. It is proposed to band together all acceptable telegraphers, stenographers, and typewriters for social and fraternal purposes, and to maintain a clubhouse or home.

The principal office will be in New York City. The Directors are Philip W. Stayfor of Baltimore, John H. Crain of Chicago, and Earl A. Ramsay, James P. Cullen, and Orvan H. Davidson of Brooklyn.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—James Brown Potter, Newport; Independence Kelly, Baltimore; the Rev. Hugh Macluskie, Scotland.

HOLLAND—Ramon Pelayo, Havana; Austin Brainard, Hartford.

HOFFMAN—Milton Young, Lexington, Ky.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. T. J. Wood, United States Army; Dr. W. W. Johnston, Washington; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

SAVOY—William H. Sayre, Bethlehem, Penn.; George P. Walton, Louisville.

NETHERLAND—Victor Thorsch, Chicago; E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—Major J. D. Casey, United States Army.

EMPIRE—I. Fujimura, S. Owamura, and R. N. Abaseko, Tokio, Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, fancy goods and small wares; B. Strauss, linings, white goods, and hosiery; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Konn, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Beeker, dress goods and silks; 407 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Callender, McAuslin & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Dague Brothers & Co., Akron, Ohio; W. C. Dague, dry goods; J. P. Jones, dry goods; H. M. Humphrsy, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Mrs. Williams, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; C. T. Bangert, dry goods; 422 West Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. S. Copeland, silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods and linings; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Gross & Gross, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Gross, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.

Edwards, D. M., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Powers, laces; F. B. Perse, carpets; C. A. David, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Guttman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Block, dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Carroll & Keogh Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; G. A. Carroll, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bates, Kingsbury & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. S. Kingsbury, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, J., & Sons, Richmond, Va.; A. S. Meyer, ribbons, umbrellas, hosiery and gloves; J. Meyer, dry goods; R. du Constine, house furnishing goods; M. Falk, boys' clothing; 61 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Thompson, Belden Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Thompson, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.

Eckman & Vitalsury, Savannah, Ga.; T. Haynes, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

MacJames, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Daglian, dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; I. Swolf, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss, tailoring; Herald Square Hotel.

White, A. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets and rugs; 489 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lahsburgh Brothers, Washington, D. C.; J. Lansburgh, laces and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.

Horsfall & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. E. Rothschild, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. A. Hengerer, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Mayers, Hood & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. T. McMayers, woolens; Hoffman House.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; J. Marcuse, piece goods, 208 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Isaacs, cloaks and suits; Miss Spits, infants' wear; Miss Walter, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Teitman, dress goods; C. W. Whitten, silks; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Wentworth, dress goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. G. Lasalle, dry goods; H. B. Pittman, dress goods and silks; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; H. H. Branders, carpets and upholstery goods, notions, and jewelry; 823 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dry goods; P. M. Keane, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, piece goods; L. A. Norton, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ives, Upham & Rano, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, notions, and cloaks; Miss A. Brown, fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gutman, dress goods and silks; W. Gutman, linens and hosiery; Hotel Netherland.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Granfield, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Butler, W. S. & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hatch, H. R., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. L. Shryver, notions and hosiery; E. S. Aldrich, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. Whitaker, ribbons; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; F. Blake, notions; 57 White Street.

Perteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; W. T. Rogers, cloths and boys' clothing; F. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, furnishing goods; E. G. Efy, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Rettew, domestics and dress goods; Mr. McBain, dry goods; 57 White Street.

Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. R. Curlee, woolens; 58 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Fisher-Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. E. Eaton, cloaks and suits; 108 Worth Street.

Saloman, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Brylaski, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; N. B. Hasen, laces and white goods; 47 Lispenard Street.

Reeves, Veeder & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; W. Dunning, cloaks and suits; 60 Lispenard Street.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, cloaks and suits; L. Strauss, domestics and laces; 31 East Tenth Street; Belvedere House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, shawls; 115 Worth Street.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dress goods; 377 Broadway.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; T. H. Pangborn, housefurnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Continental Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. Mullen, furnishing goods, 450 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Siegel-Cooper Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; D. A. Smart, laces and ribbons, 2 Walker Street.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; J. Gray, dress goods and silks; C. A. Rochat, linings, 57 White Street.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wright, ladies' and infants' wear, 258 Church Street; Mufray Hill Hotel.

Campbell & Mculton, Watertown, N. Y.; A. Campbell, carpets; Hotel Normandie.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Bamberger, domestics, linings, and ribbons, white goods and embroideries; Miss Burwanger, ladies' and infants' wear; Miss Goldsmith, millinery, 45 Mercer Street; Grand Hotel.

Buyers Without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway, New York Life Building.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, high southwesterly winds.

The warm weather continued yesterday in the Southwest from the Ohio Valley southward and in the Atlantic States. There was also a considerable rise in temperature over the lower lake region. Over the territory covered by the storm track there has been a fall during the day of from 4 to 20 degrees. Except in the vicinity of the storm there has been no rain beyond some scattered showers in New England, extreme Southern Florida, and the extreme West. The storm will continue eastward to-day, causing rain and southerly gales over the lower lake region, and extending to the New England and northern portion of the Middle Atlantic Coast. Over the upper lake region westerly gales and rain will be followed by clearing weather and diminishing winds. Showers are indicated for to-day or to-morrow with lower temperatures over the Middle Atlantic States and New England; elsewhere generally fair weather is indicated. One of the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will become high south and southwest. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	62	73	74
6 A. M.	64	72	74
9 A. M.	67	76	82
12 M.	72	79	87
3 P. M.	69	84	90
6 P. M.	63	81	83
9 P. M.	64	76	80
12 P. M.	62	76	79

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square..... 80½
Weather Bureau..... 77
Corresponding date 1899..... 66½
Corresponding date for last twenty years.... 68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 2:40 P. M. The minimum temperature was 72 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.07; at 8 P. M. it registered 29.81. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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Largest in the World. Every detail. THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
30 years' experience.
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Erie and 5th Sts., Jersey City.
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Telephone. Send for interesting circular.

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Second-Hand Uprights of Good Makers.

$85—$125. Grands, $175—$300.

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Department of Science and Technology, including Trade classes.
Department of Kindergartens.
Department of Libraries.
Physical Training and Swimming.

For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE,

72d St., cor. West End Avenue

REOPENS SEPT. 28TH.

Collegiate, Intermediate, and Primary Depts. Optional Military Drill, Gymnasium, Hot Luncheon. Five boarding pupils for five days in week or school year. Catalogues.

EDWIN FOWLER, A. B., M. D., Principal.

47TH YEAR.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics. The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after FRI., Sept. 14th, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Christian Brothers. Boarding and Day Scholars. Grand Boulevard & 131st St., New York.

Courses leading to the Degrees of B. A. & B. S. Modern Languages, Civil Engineering, Architecture, General Selective, Pedagogical Courses, Commercial Department.

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PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, CLASSIC AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Thorough preparation for the leading universities.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL,

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Kindergarten through College Preparatory.

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Kindergarten through college preparatory. Classes for small boys. Fifth year begins Sept. 24th.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.

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MISS JACOBI'S AFTERNOON AND EVENING Classes, 137 West 123d. Languages, Dancing, Gymnastics, Elocution, Embroidery,

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Chemical National Bank
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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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available in all parts of the world for use of Travelers, Tourists and those intending to visit the Paris Exposition.
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Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
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BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Home Bank Branch, 42nd St., near 8th Ave.
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Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
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Daily Market Letter on Application.
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STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
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640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
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30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
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Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.
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Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
COMMISSION 1-16TH.
Book of Railway Statistics upon application.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 29, Article 4, Chapter 639 of the Banking Law of 1892 of the State of New York:
July, 1895, G. A. Cassebeer, New York.... $30.64
December, 1895, F. di Hump, New York... 60.24
May, 1893, estate Thomas B. Tweeddle, New York..... 57.58
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.
Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900.
FRANCIS J. MILLER,
Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
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MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits.$3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
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EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
FIRST MTGE. TERMINAL BONDS.
DUE 1916.
Default has been made in the payment of coupon due July 1, 1900. For the mutual protection of the interests of all the holders of the abovenamed bonds, the undersigned, acting as a committee, and representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them by depositing your bonds with THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900. Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' Agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
F. J. LISMAN,
JAMES H. OLIPHANT,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
SIDELL TILGHMAN.
New York, August 16, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$15,000 State of North Carolina 6% Special Tax Bds., due 1898 & 1899.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
2 shs. Chesebrough Mnfg. Co.
150 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
19 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 4% Gold Bond, 1953.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. OF NEW JERSEY.
No. 71 Broadway, New York, September 4, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 17, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.
The dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable October 2, 1900, to the holders of the common stock of record September 17, 1900, will be paid on October 2, 1900, as declared.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 495 Broadway, New York, Sept. 11th, 1900.
SIXTY-SIXTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Monday, October 1st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, September 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 14th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after September 29, 1900, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 15, 1900, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 15, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 1, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on September 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1900.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred stock from September 15th to September 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company.
New York, Sept. 4, 1900.
Dividend No. 45, the regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. will be paid October 1, 1900, to stockholders of record on September 20, 1900. The transfer books will be closed September 20 and reopened October 2.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four 75-100 dollars, ($54,584.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 20th day of September, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th.
JAMES M. McKINNEY, Assistant Secretary.

The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, September 11th, 1900.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. William Skinner, Jr., was unanimously elected a Director of this Bank.
JAMES V. LOTT, Cashier.

COTTON MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

A Sixteen-Point Advance Followed by a Twenty-Point Break.

The local cotton market yesterday was much quieter, though still somewhat excited after the tremendous advance in prices on Monday. Reports of a slight decline in Liverpool and dispatches stating that the Texas storm has probably curtailed the Texas crop by not more than 100,000 or 200,000 bales, served to allay the excitement. Later dispatches were contradictory, and a 16-point advance was followed by a 20-point break.
October cotton sold up to 10.23, and closed at 9.91, a net loss of 13 points. September cotton closed at 10.15, as against 10.40 on Monday. The September option, however, touched the high mark of 10.55 during the day. Interest was shown in dispatches stating that Great Britain expects to receive shipments of raw cotton from Japan.

LIVERPOOL MARKET FEVERISH.

Uncertainty as to Texas Cotton a Feature—Many Operators Idle.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—The cotton market was feverish to-day and prices were irregular, but they soon strengthened under the influence of the advance in prices in New York and unfavorable American crop reports. The spinners and manufacturers have been buoyed with hopes that a good crop would insure prosperous business in 1901, but the diminished crop prospects and the delay in exportations from Galveston have aroused grave anxiety and are likely to lead to serious financial difficulties among the trade.
The early cablegrams caused a gloomy impression respecting the effect of the hurricane on the Texas crop. Later messages, of a more encouraging character, showed that the damage done was to quality rather than quantity, and the tone of the market showed a distinct improvement.
The destruction of shipping at Galveston may reduce the volume of early deliveries, thus affecting Lancashire. The reports from Lancashire to-day showed that 20,000 looms had stopped and that 24,000 operatives were idle.

MANCHESTER'S DILEMMA.

Cotton Prices So High Business Is at a Standstill.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 11.—All kinds of estimates, varying from 100,000 to 1,000,000 bales, are formed of the loss through the Galveston hurricane. Prices are now so high that business is almost at a standstill. At no time before in twenty years were rates so high.
A topic of continual discussion on the Exchange is the possibility of adopting some common line of action for the whole trade, but thus far no feasible policy has been suggested.
It is beginning to be feared that many spinners will be unable to start again before November. Only a half dozen firms have stocks large enough to keep them going until the arrival of the new crop. Three spinners, however, have quite large stocks, one being in a position to realize a profit of £4 per bale if willing to sell.

Austro-Hungarian Output Reduced.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Austro-Hungarian spinners at a meeting held yesterday decided in consequence of the high prices of cotton and the impossibility of getting equivalent yarn prices, says the Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail, to reduce their output by one-sixth, closing down one day a week until next Spring.

FLOUR MILLING COMPANY SUED.

Central Trust Company, for Bondholders, Seeks to Recover $225,120.

The Central Trust Company, as Trustee of a number of the bondholders of the United States Flour Milling Company, brought suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the Flour Milling Company, Samuel Thomas, Albert C. Loring, and Charles E. Kimball, receivers, to recover $225,120, defaulted interest on bonds.
The action was brought, it was said, merely to protect the interest of the bondholders represented by the Central Trust Company.

NEW STREET CAR COMPANY.

Whitehall and Granville Railroad Company Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The Whitehall and Granville Railroad Company of Washington County, a street surface railroad, to be operated by electricity or other power, except locomotives, capital $750,000, was incorporated to-day. The road will run from Whitehall to Granville, a distance of about fourteen and a half miles. Several branches are to be built and maintained to connect with the Delaware and Hudson tracks, making in all a total mileage of twenty and a half miles.

Elevated Road Express Trains.

It was announced after the meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday that on next Saturday the "Westchester Express," running between South Ferry and Willis Avenue, will be discontinued, and that on Sept. 22 the special Saturday "New York and Putnam Express" will be discontinued.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.
A. C. Stevens, Assistant Secretary of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Chicago, which was recently reinsured in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of this city, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the latter concern, with headquarters in Chicago.
The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company in its September issue gives the following statement of embezzlements and defalcations during the month of July, as collated from press reports and dispatches: Federal and State, $121,756; municipal, $9,800; transportation companies, $5,404; benevolent associations, $3,947; insurance companies, $1,480; banks, $44,700; court trusts, $1,500; commercial corporations and firms, $36,879; miscellaneous, $54,965; total, $340,431.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Newport Knitting Company of Newport; capital, $30,000. Directors—Titus Sheard, Frank Senior, Homer P. Snyder, Little Falls.
Sanitary Chemical Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. H. Brown, G. K. Staples, and T. H. Noonan, Buffalo.
Fred D. Morris Company of Lockport, to deal in hardware; capital, $7,500. Directors—Fred D. Morris, Minnie E. Morris, and M. Jennie Wicker, Lockport.
Telepher Company of New York City, to manufacture wagons and vehicles; capital, $4,000. Directors—Charles W. Coleman, E. T. Wastell, and Anna L. Sorensen, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 11	143,868
To date this year	77,357,520
Corresponding date last year	125,473,201

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 11	$944,800.
To date this year	$339,455,360
Corresponding date last year	$672,134,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼ @2 per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tin Plate pf	¾	Kan. City South	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Long Island	½
Chi. G. W. pf., A	1½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Mst. W. S. El., Chi.	3¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	3	N. J. Central	1½
Del., Lack. & W.	½	Norf. & West.	½
Det. City Gas	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed pf.	¼	Int. Paper pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
B'klyn R. T.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Chi. & E. Ill.	3½	N. Y. Central	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pacific Mail	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Rep. Steel	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1¾	St. L. S. W.	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	4	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Glucose Sugar	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Hock. Valley	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn Ferry 5s	2½	Minn. & St. L. con.	
Kan. City & Pac. 1st	1½	5s	1
Kan. City So. 3s	1½	St. L. & S. F. gen.	
L. & N., S. & W. Ala. 5s	2½	6s	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 2d	1	W. & L. E. 1st 5s	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The course of the stock market yesterday was disappointing. Wall Street had been treated to so many stories of what bull leaders purposed to do did the Maine election show 30,000 or more plurality that in unsophisticated quarters the idea quite generally prevailed yesterday—the Maine figures having come up to estimates—that higher, permanently higher, stock market quotations were assured. But, after some initial strength due to London buying, which was based apparently on election figures more favorable than the actual results, the incipient bull movement came to grief. The advance in quotations ceased abruptly, and instead, in the late trading, declining prices were much in evidence.
Various reasons for this change in the movement of prices are offered. One advanced in some quarters of the Street is that both the Vermont and Maine elections are only superficially favorable to the Republican cause, and that careful analyses of the votes tend to show that were the percentages of Republican losses and of Democratic gains to be maintained in other States, it would in the Presidential election imperil the chances of Mr. McKinley's election. Whatever there may be in this kind of reasoning, it is not to be denied that in some parts of the Street it had, if not depressing, at least deterring influence, and was a factor militating against the extension of market commitments.
But a cause more potent than this undoubtedly was the continuing unwillingness not only of strong interests, but of the public, to come into the market. Any buying that developed yesterday, other than that from London, was almost entirely professional, therein differing in no sense from the record of recent previous days. Four years ago strong interests were not unwilling to buy; for then prices were much lower. Now, prices are high, perhaps not for good stocks; but certainly high enough not to prove a temptation in the face of the possibilities of the next month or two.
Yet the fact must not be lost sight of that while the market does not respond to good news, it does not decline on bad news. Proof of this was again yesterday presented in the general strength of the Southwestern railway stocks whose property has suffered and whose business for some time to come must suffer as a result of the Texas cyclone. Had such an operator as Mr. Keene been in the market, it may be that such opportunities as these stocks afforded from the speculative standpoint would not have been neglected. Mr. Keene, however, it is understood, does not return from abroad until toward the end of the week, probably on Saturday.
Of actual news developments yesterday, some were favorable, some unfavorable. The regular dividend was declared on Manhattan, the Executive Committee of Western Union recommended the payment to-day of their regular dividend, while Northern Pacific reported an increase in gross earnings for the fourth week of August of $147,000. On the other hand St. Paul showed a decrease in earnings in the fourth week of $87,440, while Pacific Mail's surplus in July last year of $62,200 was in striking contrast with the deficit reported for the same month this year of $9,980.
The foreign news continues favorable and the money markets abroad are not troubled.

PEOPLE'S GAS moved irregularly between 91¼ and 90⅝, the higher figure being brought about by a further short covering movement on the part of interests who had sold when the stock was near par. This movement ended, the quotation was inclined to drop, though no selling movement appeared. It was said in the Street that another bear campaign against the stock is about to begin, founded on private advices from Chicago that the gas war there was actually worse than appeared on the surface. The endeavor in the last hour of trading to advance the stock on the publication of a dispatch from Chicago telling of "persistent rumors" that a settlement of the war was at hand might have been more successful had it not been generally known that interests here connected with the property had received statements quite to the contrary.

ST. PAUL dropped temporarily below 114 on the disappointing earnings statement for the first week of September, but was speedily rallied on buying by financial interests in expectation of the dividend declaration on Thursday. In well-informed quarters no one looks for an increase in the dividend, now on a 5 per cent. basis. The figures setting out the earnings for the first week in September showed a decrease, as compared with the same week a year ago, of $87,440. The decrease was the more unexpected inasmuch as the movement of traffic for the week had been reported to be very good.

NORTHERN PACIFIC showed some strength following the report that for the fourth week of August the earnings of the company showed an increase of $147,000, making a gain for the month of $326,000. The strength, however, did not hold, the close showing only a net gain of ¼ as compared with the final figure of Monday.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE'S rise was on buying by the same interests who lately have been endeavoring to give higher values to nearly every stock on the list, but who have not been even indifferently successful. The stock was bid up yesterday nearly a point, but fell off in the late trading when the new-found support ceased. There was no news affecting the stock one way or the other.

STEEL AND WIRE was practically lifeless, notwithstanding the hopeful dispatches put out from Chicago that better business was being shown in nearly all the company's departments, and at good prices. The fact is, that until the attitude of Mr. Gates in respect to the stock is learned the Street is content to let the issue alone.

PACIFIC MAIL, after opening up a half point at 32, and holding there on few transactions, sold down rather easily in the afternoon on the publication of the July statement of earnings, showing a deficit for the month of $9,980, as compared with a surplus in the same month a year ago of $62,200. From May 1 to July 31 a surplus is reported of $82,900, a decrease of $60,490.

SUGAR TRUST common stock moved irregularly, at one time advancing to 120⅝, only at the close to fall to 119½, a net loss of ⅝ on trading in 11,100 shares. The preferred stock, in contrast, advanced 3¾ points on the transfer of 110 shares. The only news was the trade statement that the raw sugar market was firm, and that there was a possibility of a further advance in prices.

MISSOURI PACIFIC, which lately has been under manipulation—the price advancing to 52½—dropped a full point when this manipulation ceased and an endeavor was made to take profits. As was stated some days ago, insiders declare that there is no change in the company's intention to put surplus moneys into improvements and betterments, postponing action on the dividend until next year.

JERSEY CENTRAL and READING first preferred were the strongest of the railway stocks, being bid up, as on the preceding day, by buying representing the covering of shorts who had sold in the belief that a strike in the anthracite districts would be declared on Monday last. Private advices in the Street yesterday were to the effect that a strike seemed almost unavoidable.

ATCHISON preferred and SOUTHERN PACIFIC, showing advances in the early trading, were inclined to heaviness in the afternoon on the further unfavorable news from Galveston, and the belief that, apart from the damage to property, the earnings of the companies would suffer materially by reason of the interference with and loss of business in Texas.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, after holding steady in the early trading, fell off in the late afternoon to 55, marking a net decline of ½ on transfers of 12,000 shares. It is said that a goodly block of long stock has been marketed in the last day or two and that with this out of the way the bears are prepared to renew their campaign against the security.

MANHATTAN declined fractionally in the face of the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the stock. Officials of the company say that earnings are very satisfactory, and that the next quarterly statement will make the best showing in many months.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS preferred showed further weakness yesterday, declining 1½ points on transactions involving 1,100 shares. The weakness was due to selling, in the belief that the road would be materially damaged by the Texas cyclone.

KANSAS CITY AND SOUTHERN common stock was stronger than for some days past, advancing 1¼ on transfers of 700 shares. The indications point that the liquidation for Western account has finally ceased.

GENERAL ELECTRIC was again active and strong, advancing 1½ points on trading in 600 shares. Wall Street hears that the earnings of the company are exceptionally good.

Chiefly because of the narrow market, stocks generally inactive dealt in yesterday moved very irregularly. Chicago and Eastern Illinois lost 3¼ points on the sale of 100 shares, while Evansville and Terre Haute lost 4 points and New York Air Brake 1 point on like sales. Chicago Great Western preferred A advanced 1½ points on trading in 300 shares. Big Four gained 2 points on dealing in 100 shares. Colorado Fuel and Iron preferred gained 3 points on the transfer of 120 shares, while Continental Tobacco preferred lost 1⅝ on the transfer of 210 shares.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Northern Railway Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

Call issued by the Controller of the Currency for the condition of National banks at the close of business Sept. 5.

Meeting of the St. Paul Directors to-morrow to act on dividend on common and preferred stocks.

Contract closed by the Michigan Central for 250,000 tons of coal, said to be the largest single order given by a railroad this year.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend recommended by Western Union's Executive Committee.

New Yorkers the incorporators in West Virginia of the Alaska Exploration, Mining, and Trading Company. Capital $5,000,000.

According to Chicago dispatches a meeting of steel rail manufacturers will be held in this city on Sept. 20 to fix the price of rails for the current year.

Decrease of 8,404 instruments in the net output of the American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended Aug. 20, but increase of 75,052 instruments since June 21.

Increase of $2,594,101 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,353,196 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipment of 101,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 11 shares of Oriental Bank stock at 185.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile National Bank, held yesterday, William Skinner, Jr., was unanimously elected a Director.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¼@2 per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.
Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.
Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,584,696; balances, $10,097,588; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $976,832.
Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.
Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.86⅞; cables, $4.87⅛@4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83½.
Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.18¼ less 1-16@5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Money was in fair demand on the Stock Exchange to-day, and discounts were steady, but there was little increase in speculation.
On the Stock Exchange the tone was more confident, especially in the case of mines, on Paris buying. There was continued inquiry for Rands, in which a fair amount of option business was done. Rhodesians also were wanted. Home rails were strong and mostly higher. Brazilians were in demand, and Spanish 4s were offered. Americans opened steady at parity, became somewhat irregular, and improved. Union Pacifics were the feature. At the close prices were firm, the Maine election news being favorably received. Grand Trunks were in strong demand on increased traffic. Rio Tintos were harder.
Consols for money, 96 13-16; for the account, 99; Atchison, 29½; Canadian Pacific, 92⅜; St. Paul, 117; Illinois Central, 119⅝; Louisville, 74½; Union Pacific preferred, 76¼; New York Central, 134½; Erie, 11⅜; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 28⅝; Erie first preferred, 34½; Northern Pacific preferred, 73⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅛; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅛.
Bar silver steady, 28 13-16d per ounce.
Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.
Spanish 4s closed at 72⅝.
The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £30,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.40; Madrid, 29.35; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 6.72½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day and business was active. Throughout the last hour prices were below the highest of the day, but they closed steady. Internationals alone were heavy, pending the Chinese settlement. Rio Tintos advanced several points and closed strong. De Beers were offered owing to doubts regarding the dividend, and Kafirs were active and higher on numerous orders for English account. Industrials and tractions were very active. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.70.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were harder. Transvaal Railroads rose considerably on favorable reports regarding the Netherland Railroads. Mine shares were supported. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—Spanish 4s closed today at 80.60. Gold was quoted at 29.58.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:
Hot and dry weather has been a marked feature of the reports from the greater number of the States east of the Rocky Mountain slope, excepting the Northwest and the upper peninsula of Michigan, where rains have retarded work and caused some damage to outstanding crops. Beneficial rains occurred in Florida, New Mexico, and portions of Alabama, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. Drought conditions, however, prevail in New England, the Atlantic Coast States, the central valleys, the northern portion of the Gulf States, and the Southern plateau region. Generally favorable weather conditions prevailed on the Pacific Coast, although rains caused some delay to farm work in Oregon and slightly damaged late fruit in California. The hot, dry weather has rapidly matured corn, and under existing conditions the crop should be practically safe from frost by Sept. 15. Cutting is in progress in all sections and an excellent crop is assured in the principal corn-producing States. Late corn is drying in Central Kansas, is seriously injured by drought in portions of Kentucky, and will be short in West Virginia, Virginia, portions of Pennsylvania, and the South Atlantic States.
In the eastern part of the cotton belt the greater part of the crop is now open, and picking is progressing rapidly, but has been delayed by showers in Florida. Complaints of rust, shedding, and premature opening continue, and some damage from rain has resulted to the open staple in Georgia, while the bolls are small and difficult to pick.
No serious injury to cotton from the recent tropical storm is reported from the central section; in Louisiana the first picking is yielding fairly well, but the prospects for a top crop in that State as well as in Mississippi and North Carolina are unfavorable. Slow progress was made in picking in Arkansas and Mississippi, due to hot weather and scarcity of pickers in the first-named State. Owing to the prostration of wires by the tropical storm which recently devastated Texas, no reports concerning cotton have been received from that State.
The greater part of the tobacco crop has been housed and curing is progressing. Generally good crops are reported from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.
The late crop was seriously injured by drought in portions of Kentucky and an inferior yield is indicated in North Carolina. A light yield is also reported from Maryland and Virginia, the crop firing badly and being damaged by worms in the first-named State, while some poor cures are reported from the latter.
While the apple crop as a whole is generally promising, reports during the wek as to rotting and dropping are numerous in all sections, excepting New York. The fruit is still falling in New England, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. No improvement is reported from Missouri and unfavorable reports are received from Nebraska and Pennsylvania.
Drought conditions have retarded and in some States caused the suspension of plowing for Fall seeding in the Middle and South Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and Tennessee. In Illinois and Michigan and west of the Mississippi River seeding is in progress, the soil being in fair condition, although too dry in portions of

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Nothing new appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday. The greatest individual firm, with very little activity except in two or three issues, and without any movement in prices of sufficient importance to attract much attention. General Carriage was the only stock that was really active, and, though the advance in the stock was not large, the trading in the issue assumed a position of some importance, owing to the more or less lifeless condition of the rest of the list. It was indicative of prevailing conditions that any particular attention should be given to an advance of about 1 point in a stock like General Carriage, accompanied by transactions amounting to 2,000 shares. The market as a whole is showing no activity at all, and attention is naturally drawn to the few stocks which from day to day do give signs of life. Further advances were recorded yesterday in a number of issues, while reactions from the previous day's prices were few. It is the continued strength of the market that offers most reason to look for a better market in the near future.

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COMPRESSED AIR remained firm at 30 bid, with no transactions recorded. It is said that since the operation of compressed air cars on the Twenty-ninth Street line of the Metropolitan system was suspended much work has been done in improving the compressed air motor and that within a few days there will have been completed thirty cars equipped with the new motor. An official trial of these new cars will, it is said, take place within two or three weeks. The recent strength of the stock is attributed to buying by persons familiar with the progress the company has made in building a really practical air motor.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was firmer than on the previous day, and at the close showed a slight net gain. Trading was limited to one or two transactions in 100-share lots. More activity appeared in some of the other copper stocks, but no common movement was evident in the issues of this group.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA common sold at 36, a fractionally higher price than has been recorded for this stock for some time past. The recent agreement between the distillers of the country is pointed to as promising much more favorable conditions in the whisky trade, and in consequence the stocks of the Distilling Company have been in somewhat better request for the past few days. It is said that there are large buying orders in the market, but thus far there have been no extensive purchases of either the common or preferred.

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BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s were quoted unchanged, at 98¾. The second installment of 20 per cent. came due yesterday, and the bonds were therefore traded in 50 per cent. paid.

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DENVER GAS BONDS.—A sale of $5,000 Denver Gas bonds at 62¼ was reported. This is the first transaction in these bonds for some time past.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper. ..	88½	88¾	88½	88½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24½	26	24½	26
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77¼	..	77¼	49
American Banknote.	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle.	6	7	6	7
American Bicycle pf.	30	33	30	32
American Bicycle bonds..	78	80	78	80
American Chicle.	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	77	80	78½	80
Am. Grass & L. bonds...	90¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen.	13¼	13½	13⅜	13½
American Woolen pf.	68	69	68	69
Asphalt Co. of Am.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
Am. Type Founders....	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith.	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	93	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds..	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper.	10¾	11¼	11	11¼
British Exchequer 3s...	98½	98⅝	98¾	98⅝
California Copper.....	¾	1¼	¾	1¼
Cast Iron Pipe.....	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	23	25	27	32
Central Bo. Amu. Tel..	105	106	106	106
Central Fireworks.	17¾	19	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf....	58	60	58	60
Chi. & Alton 3s.....	93¼	94¼	93¾	94¼
Chicago & Alton subs..	104	104½	104½	106
Chicago Pneu. Tr..	30	31	30	31
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	7	8	7⅝	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Cons. Rubber Tire pf....	31	36	31	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	102	108	103	105
Crampp Shipyard....	71	75	71	72
Distillers' Com. of Am....	5	5⅝	5	5½
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	20	21	20	21
Electric Boat.....	17	20	17½	..
Electric Boat pf.....	30	34	30	34
Electric Vehicle.....	18½	22	18¾	22
Electric Vehicle pf....	..	60	..	60
Empire Pneumatic....	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
Flamington Coal & Coke.	21	25	21	25
General Carriage....	6¾	7	6	6¼
General Chemical....	58	63	58	62
General Chemical pf....	97	99	97	99
Havana Commercial....	8¾	10	8¾	..
Havana Commercial pf..	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation .	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
International Pump....	13¾	19½	18¾	19½
International Pump pf..	58	67	66	67
International Silver pf..	34	37	34	37
Inter-State Oil.....	58¾	59	58⅝	59
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds..	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.....	100	102	100½	101½
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	..	12	..	12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp..	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Salt.....	32½	40	33½	40
National Salt pf.....	67	69	66	69
National Starch.....	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102¼	100	102¼
New Eng. Transport....	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation....	7¼	8¼	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.....	66	67½	66	67½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal.....	24	24⅝	23	23⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf.....	81	81⅞	80	81
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	75	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91¼	94	90	94
Rubber Goods Mfg....	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf..	73¾	76	75½	76
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit.....	21	21¼	20½	21
Seaboard Air L. subs...	102	104	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Air Line....	7	8½	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf....	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	..	40	..
Standard Coupler pf....	122	..	122	..
Southern Light & Trac..	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J....	636	640	637	640
Storage Power	12	14	..	15
Superior & Boston Cop..	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	11	15	13	15
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 2d assessment paid	6	7	6⅝	7
Trenton Potteries	5	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	50	..	54	..
Union Copper	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Union Typewriter pf....	27½	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf..	117¼	119	117¼	119
United Wks. of St. L. pf.	66½	68	66	68
United Wks. of St. L. 4s.	85	86	85¾	84½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke..	2¾	3¼	2½	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	29	32	29	32
Worthington Pump pf....	106	106½	106	106½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	106	108	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d..	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114	118	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d....	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad..	233	234	233	234
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R..	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s..	107	108	107	108
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf....	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J....	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s....	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad..	390	400	390	400
5th, 6th & 12th Av. Tr..	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av. 6s	115	116	114½	116
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat....	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.....	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.....	90	91	90	91
Nassau Electric pf.....	18	20	18	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	80	82	80	82
North Jersey St. R. R....	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R. R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¼
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	25	35	25	35
23th & 28th Ct. 5s. 1906..	113¼	114½	113¼	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	113	115	111	113½
Union Ry. 4s.....	190	200	190	200
United Trac., Providence.	108½	110	108½	110
United Traction bonds..	113½	114½	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Trac..	31½	..	31½	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	102	104	102	104

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.....	1	1¼	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock...	4	5	4	5
Buff. (N.Y.) 1st, with fr.	95	98	95	98
Central Union 5s, gtd...	106	107½	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb....	90	91½	90	91½
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New. b'ds..	103	..	103	..
Con. Gas of New Jersey 10	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..	80	85	80	85
Consu'rs Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¾	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	21
Denver Gas 5s.....	61	64	60	64
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas.....	38	40	38	40
Indianapolis Gas bonds..	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	305	315	305	307
Madison (Wis.) Gas....	70	..	70	75
New Amsterdam Gas.....	103½	104	103½	103½
N. Y. Gas & Coke.....	72	73	72	73
N. Y. Gas & Coke bds...	63	..	63	..
N. Y. & N.E. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup
3,000.....108⅝
10,000.....110
500.....109¾
Small bonds
200.....109¾
U S 4s, reg. 1907
1,000.....114⅜

Tenn settlement 3s
100.....94

Adams Exp 4s
500.....102⅜
1,000.....102½
1,000.....102⅝
4,000.....103
Ann Arb 1st 4s
2,000.....92
At, T & S F gen 4s
11,000.....101¼
500.....101⅜
$8,000.....101⅜
7,000.....101⅜
3,000.....101⅝
500.....101⅝
1,000.....101¼
Adjustment 4s
17,000.....85½
4,000.....85⅝
2,000.....85⅜
Aus & N W 1st 5s
10,000.....96⅝
Balt & Ohio 5½s
2,000.....94⅜
500.....94⅞
28,000.....94⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s
22,000.....100⅜
11,000.....100½
Balt & Ohio, S W
Div. 3½s
5,000.....87⅜
26,000.....87⅝
1,000.....87⅞
B'klyn Ferry 5s
10,000.....84½
B'klyn Un El 1st
1,000.....92
Can South 2d
1,000.....106¼
Cent of Ga con 5s
5,000.....98⅞
Cent of Ga 2d inc
4,000.....11¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000s20F.....122⅞
12,000.....123
5,000s20F.....123
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000.....98½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
5,000.....119¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000.....98½
5,000.....98½
Chi & Ind C 1st
4,000.....109
Chi & N W s f 6s
25,000.....117
31,000.....118
5,000.....117
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000.....107
Chi, St L & N O 5s
1,000.....125
C, C, C & St L gen
4s
4,000.....96
Col F & I gen 5s
5,000.....92½
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
5,000.....74⅜
Col & South 1st 4s
6,000.....83
Den & R G con 4s
500.....89
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000.....69¾
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000.....74⅜
5,000.....74½
Hock Val 1st 4½s
5,000.....99⅝
Hous & T C 1st 5s
5,000.....111¾
Int & G N 2d 5s
1,000.....84½
K C & Pac 1st
1,000.....81½
Kan C So 5s
2,000.....63⅝
6,000.....64
2,000.....64¼
16,000.....64⅜
1,000.....64⅝
2,000.....64¾
5,000.....64¾
3,000.....68
L S & M So 3½s
2,000.....110
Total sales.....$944,800

Lacl G L of St L
1st 5s
500.....108
Long Island unified 4s
10,000.....92
1,000.....91½
Louis & Nash, N & N Ala con 5s
2,000.....110
Man con 4s
1,000.....101⅝
Man Int con 4s
5,000.....84⅜
7,000.....84½
Minn & St L con 5s
10,000.....110
Mo, K & E 1st 5s
4,000.....104⅛
2,000.....104½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000.....92
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
2,000.....66⅝
1,000.....67
Mo Pac trust 5s
16,000.....95¼
37,000.....95
2,000.....95¼
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
3,000.....91¾
Nash, Chat & St L con 6s
3,000s3.....106⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s
12,000.....107
N Y G, El L, H & P coll trust 5s
6,000.....108
N Y G, El L, H & P pur my 4s
10,000.....98
43,000.....98¼
10,000.....98¾
Nor & W gen 6s
7,000s20F.....135½
Nort & W con 4s
40,000.....97⅞
North Pac gen 3s
15,000.....65⅝
21,000.....65⅞
North Pac 4s
5,000.....104⅜
500.....104
2,000.....104½
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000.....102⅝
Reading gen 4s
6,000.....87⅞
12,000.....88
Rio G W 1st 4s
11,000.....98¼
2,000.....98½
St L & S F gen 6s
2,000.....122⅞
3,000.....122⅞
5,000.....123
2,000.....122⅞
2,000.....123
1,000.....123¼
St L S W 1st 4s
5,000.....91⅞
2,000.....91½
St L S W 2d 4s
20,000.....62⅝
5,000.....62½
10,000.....62⅝
St P, M & M, Dak Ext 6s
1,000.....119¼
So Pac Cal, 1st 6s, 1905
6,000s15F.....109½
So Pac 4s
500.....78⅝
So Ry 1st 5s
10,000.....108⅛
U S L dsb 6s
1,000.....113
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000.....117⅞
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000.....112⅝
21,000.....112½
Registered
5,000.....112
25,000.....112½
Wheel & L E 1st 5s
2,000.....113
2,000.....113¾
W N Y & P gen 5-6s
1,000.....93⅜
2,000.....94
West Un funding & real est 4½s
97,000.....106⅝
Wis Cent gen 4s
12,000.....87¼
8,000.....87½
8,000.....87½
Total sales.....$143,868

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$133,673,493
Gold	70,091,720
Silver	10,837,710
United States notes	26,675,182
Treasury notes of 1890	506,715
National banknotes	10,558,859
Total receipts this day	1,172,418
Total receipts this month	14,894,226
Total receipts this year	114,538,142
Total expenditures this day	1,745,000
Total expenditures this month	15,605,000
Total expenditures this year	120,094,851
Deposits in National banks	96,481,944
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	275,250

Government receipts—

From internal revenue	443,764
Customs	709,255
Miscellaneous	19,399

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUND, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$237,000,679
Silver dollars	425,215,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,532,139
Silver bullion of 1890	67,165,861
United States notes	2,440,000
Total	$734,344,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$237,000,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,215,000
Treasury notes outstanding	69,689,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,440,000
Total	$734,344,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$45,674,313
Gold certificates	24,417,408
Silver coin and bullion	6,115,000
Silver certificates	7,722,710
United States notes	26,675,132
Other assets	19,068,298
Total in Treasury	$126,682,852
Deposits in National banks	96,481,944
Total	$223,144,807
Current liabilities	89,471,314
Available cash balance	$133,673,493

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44½	45½	44½	45
Alamo	12¾	12½	12½	13
Argentum	25	26½	25½	26
Anaconda	50¾	50	49¾	50
Anchoria	90	100	90	100
Bankers	6¼	15	16	14
Battle Mountain	27	27½	27½	27½
Blue Bell	11¾	11½	11¾	12½
C. C. Cons.	13	13½	13	13½
C. C. & M.	11¾	13	13	11½
Columbine Victor	14¾	15	14¾	14½
Dante	10½	11	10½	11
Damon	19½	20	19½	20
Elkton	183½	185	185	185¼
El Paso	42¾	44½	43¾	44¾
Findlay	13¾	14	13¾	14
Golden Fleece	27	29	30	28
Gibson	24	28	24	28
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13¾	13¾	12½	13¾
Gold Coin	550	..	560	770
Garfield	7¾	8	8	8
Gold Sovereign	11¾	9	9½	9½
Gould	38½	39	38½	39
Hart	19½	19½	19½	20
Ingham	18	18½	18	18½
*Isabella	99¾	99¾	101¼	101¾
Independence	51	52	51	52
Jackpot	50	50½	50	50½
Keystone	15¾	16	15¾	16½
Lexington	15¾	16½	16	16½
Mount Rose	40	65	50	55
Matos	24	27	26	26
Mary Cashpin	17	17¾	16	16½
Moon Anchor	30	32	35	38
National	8	8½	8⅝	9
Nugget	20	22½	21	23
Ophir	48	50	48	49
Orphan	17½	18	17½	18
Pharmacist	13¾	14	13½	14
Pinnacle	20	21	20½	21
Portland	337½	340	340	345
Rose Mico	12	13	13½	13
Rawlings	20	24	20	21
Cerlolanus	20	30½	20½	21
Homestake	70	80	80	9
Ida May	30	31	30	32
Union	9	11	10	15
Vindicator	140	145	140	145
Work	11	12	12	12
Zenobia	3	4	3	4

*Quarterly dividend, 1 cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1900.

Sales.	Bid.	Asked.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
124	128	10	Adams Express	128½	128½	128½	128½	
14	15¾	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	
180	83	250	American Cotton Oil..	83	83	83	83	
10	34	460	American Ice Co.....	33	33	32	32	
200	10¼	200	American Linseed Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	-¼
200	52½	200	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	52	52	52	52	-½
400	39¾	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39¾	39¾	39½	39½	
67	67	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	67	67	67	67	
1,802	36¼	1,802	Am. Steel & Wire....	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	-¼
75	75	225	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	75	75	75	75	+½
11,230	119¼	11,230	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	119¾	120⅝	119¼	119½	-⅝
118	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118	118	118	118	
700	27½	700	American Tin Plate..	28	28¾	28	28	+¼
255	81¼	255	Am. Tin Plate pf....	81	81	81	81	+¼
2,702	94¾	2,702	American Tobacco....	94	94⅞	93¾	93¾	
410	44⅝	410	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45	45	44¾	44¾	+⅛
24	46¼	24	Ann Arbor pf.....	45	45	45	45	
3,110	28½	28,110	At, T. & S. F.....	29¼	29¾	29¼	29½	+⅛
9,080	70¾	9,080	At, T. & S. F. pf....	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70⅝	+⅞
1,120	72⅜	1,120	Baltimore & Ohio....	72½	72⅝	72¼	72⅜	-⅛
350	79¾	350	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79¾	
12,240	55⅝	12,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55½	56⅛	55	55	-⅛
100	60	100	Canada Southern....	49½	49¼	49¼	49¼	-⅛
3,179	29	3,179	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28¾	29	28¾	29	+⅞
2,731	125¾	2,731	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	126¼	125⅞	125¼	125⅝	+⅞
100	96¾	100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	98	98	98	98	-2⅞
445	11	445	Chicago Great West..	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	
300	72¼	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf....	70½	71¾	70½	71¾	+1⅜
200	84¾	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb..	85	86	83	83	-⅞
3,850	114	3,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114	114¾	113⅜	114	-⅝
10	173	174	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	
500	106¾	107	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	107¼	107¾	106¾	106¾	-⅝
100	105	108	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	+2
400	35¾	35½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35⅝	35⅞	35¾	35¾	-⅛
130	120	134	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	121	121	121	121	+8
40	41	90	Col. Southern 1st pf..	42	42	42	42	
130	13¾	15	Col. Ind. C. & Gas....	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	-⅛
478	172½	172½	Consolidated Gas.....	172½	172¾	172½	172¾	+⅞
1,528	26	26¾	Con. Tobacco Co.....	26	26	26	26	
312	78	79	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	79½	79⅝	78¼	78⅝	-1⅜
10	111	112	Delaware & Hudson...	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	
174	176¼	176¼	Del., Lack. & West...	177½	177½	177½	177½	+⅝
100	19¼	19½	Denver & R. G.....	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛	19⅛	-⅛
200			Detroit City Gas.....	90½	90½	90½	90½	+⅝
100	¾	5	Dul., S. S. & At.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	-⅛
100	84¼	84¾	Erie 1st pf.....	84¼	84¾	84¼	84⅜	+⅛
100	78	79	Evans. & T. H. pf....	80	80	80	80	-4
560	84½	85	Federal Steel.....	85¼	85¼	85	85	
282	67½	67¾	Federal Steel pf.....	67½	67⅝	67	67	
100			Gas & El., Bergen Co.	79½	79½	79½	79½	+1½
600	139¾	139¾	General Electric	139	140	139	140	+1½
250	50¾	51½	Glucose Sugar Ref...	51	51	51	51	-⅝
20	152	158	Great Northern pf....	153	153	151½	151⅝	
200	33¾	34	Hocking Valley	34¼	34¾	34	34	-½
300	116½	116½	Illinois Central.....	116½	116¾	116¼	116½	
650	19¾	20	International Paper ..	20	20½	19½	20	+⅜
600	83¼	83¼	International Paper pf..	83½	83¾	83¼	83¼	-⅛
100	29	100	International Power ..	29½	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	-⅛
100	18½	19	Iowa Central	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+⅛
40	43	40	Iowa Central pf.....	43	43	43	43	
770	9½	9¾	K. C. Southern.....	8⅞	9¾	8⅞	9¾	+1¼
315	29½	31	K. C. Southern pf....	29½	29½	29½	29½	
6,175	73½	73¾	Louisville & Nashville.	74½	75¼	73¼	73¼	+⅜
1,600	91¾	92	Manhattan Elevated ..	92	92	91¾	91¾	-⅛
155	154¾	155	Met. Street Railway..	154¾	155¼	154¾	155	+⅜
100	83¾	84	Mex. Cent. Ry. Con....	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	+⅛
418	11¾	12	Mexican Central	11⅝	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
510	8	8½	Mexican National ctfs.	8	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
100	54¾	55½	Minn. & St. Louis....	55	55	55	55	
100	9½	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1,150	30¾	30¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	-1½
6,000	51¾	52	Missouri Pacific.....	52¾	52¾	51½	51⅝	-⅜
200	33¾	33¾	National Biscuit Co...	33½	33¾	33¼	33¾	+⅛
100	18	18	National Lead Co....	18	18	18	18	
110	89¼	90	National Lead Co. pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¼	
700	46¾	46¾	National Tube Co....	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
1,185	98¾	94	National Tube Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	
1,420	134½	135	New Jersey Central..	134½	135	134	134	+1½
100	130¼	130	New York Air Brake..	130½	130½	130½	130½	-1½
1,100	131	131	New York Central	131	131	130½	130½	
800	11¾	11¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
200	80	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	
800	21¼	21¼	N. Y., Ont. & West...	21½	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
530	34¾	35	Norfolk & Western...	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾	+⅛
80	76	76	Norfolk & West. pf...	76	76	74½	76	
100	15	15	North American	15	15	15	15	-⅛
8,700	51¾	51¾	Northern Pacific	51¾	51¾	51¼	51⅜	+⅛
500	71	71¾	Northern Pacific pf..	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¼	
575	81	81½	Pacific Mail.....	81	81	81	81	
1,725	128¾	129	Pennsylvania R. R....	129¼	129	128¼	128¾	-⅛
12,770	90⅞	91	People's Gas, Chicago.	91¼	91¼	90⅝	90⅞	-⅛
200	39¼	39½	Pressed Steel Car....	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¾	+⅛
125	71¼	72¾	Pressed Steel Car pf..	72	72	72	72	
10	187	188	Pullman Company	187

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Apartment House on Irving Place Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

John M. Thompson & Co. and M. Lindheim & Co. have sold for Dr. Eliot Gorton to Mrs. Myra Plummer the new seven-story apartment house at the southeast corner of Irving Place and Nineteenth Street, on a lot 27 by 88.7. The buyer is an investor, and the price, it is said, is little below the figure at which the property has been held—$165,000.

Frederick Zittel has sold for George A. Conner the five-story American-basement dwelling 11 West Eighty-seventh Street, 17 by 100.8.

It is reported that Bloomingdale Brothers have purchased the plot 50 by 100, with old buildings, 238 and 240 East Fifty-ninth Street, adjoining their stables, at No. 232 to 236.

E. Lange is the buyer of the five-story flat 2,102 Amsterdam Avenue, sold recently by the German Savings Bank.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew transferred yesterday to Leopold Kaufmann the block front on the north side of Canal Street, from Forsyth to Eldridge Street, 200.4 by 50, for an expressed consideration of $200,000. Mr. Kaufman has given the church corporation a mortgage for $160,000, covering the entire parcel, payable in eight months. The property has also been mortgaged to Weil & Mayer for $100,000. When contracts for the sale of this block front were signed several weeks ago it was announced that the purchaser would erect on the site a seven or eight story building suitable for light manufacturing.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

1,105 First Avenue, west side, 75.6 feet south of Sixty-first Street, 25 by 91, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to John McLaughlin.... $14,100

889 Prospect Avenue, west side, 24.4 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 19.3 by 95, three-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 6,100

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

255 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet east of West End Avenue, 75 by 100.11, six-story brick apartment house; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank..... 65,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, 19 and 21 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $7,399; subject to another mortgage for $32,065.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 147 West Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 201 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.8, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,586.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,668

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 290 West Twelfth Street, south side, 52.5 feet west of Fourth Street, 16.8 by 117.4 by 17.3 by 115.4, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 2,100 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $36,012.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,491.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue; for two six-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 57.8; G. and H. Doctor of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 185 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a one-story brick church, 37.6 by 100; Evangelical Zion Church of 173 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owner; Niel Toelberg, architect; cost, $6,000.

Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a frame platform, 145 by 90; Israel Steinhart of 17 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $300.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 37.2 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Charles Knauf, owner; Joseph C. Cocker of 1,084 Freeman Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Ninetieth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick stable, 20 by 90; Samuel Bloch of 310 West Eighty-first Street, owner; John E. O'Connor, architect; cost, $100.

Second Avenue, northeast corner of Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge, to a three-story frame dwelling; Jacob Maus, premises, owner; cost, $250.

Washington Street, southeast corner of Warren Street, to a three-story brick store; Baar & Noble of 73 Eighth Avenue, owners; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 133 to 145 West Forty-sixth Street and 136 to 144 West Forty-seventh Street, to a one-story brick and stone church; Society of the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, premises, owner; N. Le Brun & Sons, architects; cost, $100.

No. 2,779 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling and store; H. Brann of 729 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; E. W. Iden, architect; cost, $550.

No. 342 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Zulina Froman of 342 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $225.

Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of Eightieth Street, to a ten-story brick hotel; Imperial Construction Company of 1,133 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $25.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft n of 164th St, 30x100; Charles A. Decker, referee, to Ernst Lange $26,000

AVENUE A, n e corner of 75th St, 25x98; Louise Lese to Lena Bodder, (mtg $19,000, R S 50c.) quitclaim 1

BRIGGS AV, n s, 100 ft e of 4th St, Bronx, 25x219.6; Annie M. M. Mendel and another to Annie M. M. Mendel, (R S $1) 1

CANAL ST, n e corner of Forsyth St, 200.4 to Eldridge St x50x200.9x50; German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew to Leopold Kaufmann 200,000

CHARLES ST, s s, 100 ft w of Waverly Place, 20x95; George W. Brickell, executor, to George Schenk 10,000

CROTONA PARK EAST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; August J. Besson to Arthur V. O'Connor 1,000

FRONT ST, s s, 33.5x110x39.5x110.2; Almy G. Gallatin to John E. Thrall, (R S $25) 1

KING'S BRIDGE AV, w s, adjoining land of Church of the Mediator, 100x319; Alfred P. Clark and another to James Douglas, (R S $4,500) 1

LOT 1 to 5, map in partition of estate of Capt. Cornell Ferris, runs s e 125x s w 100x n w 119.2x n e 106.1; John F. Ghee to Carrie B. Ghee, (mtg $4,300, R S $1.50) 1

LOT 105, Block 2,823, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate; Patrick O'Brien to Catherine O'Brien, (mtg $2,950) 1

MADISON AV, 706, w s, 20x70; Robert C. Myles to Seymour Oppenheimer, (mtg $28,000, R S $10) 100

POPLAR ST, n s, Lot 18 in 23, on Map No. 2, partition of estate of Andrew Arnow, Sr.; John F. Ghee to Carrie B. Ghee, mtg $2,580, R S $2) 1

SCOFIELD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, runs s 360x e 380 to high water mark, Long Island Sound x n 390 to avenue x w 160x s 100x w 100x n 100 to avenue x w 307; Celina Fournier to David Rousseau, (mtg $7,000, R S $1) 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 104th St, 100.9x 125; Austin B. Pressinger, referee, to Simon Adler and another 128,000

6TH ST, 538 and 540 East, 46x97.10x58x 97.1; Frieda Hart to Marianne Rosenzweig, (mtg $68,000, R S $10) 1

8TH ST, s s, w ½ of e ½ of Lot 9, and e ½ of w ½ of Lot 9, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Margaret German and another to S. M. De Pasquale 1,500

87TH ST, 110 to 114 West, 75x100.5; Eliza H. L. Engle to John L. Elliot, (R S 50 cents, mtg $200,000) 1

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x 100.11; Jacob Greenberg to Anna I. Cirrito and another, (R S $1, mtg $11,000) .. 1

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x 100.11; Lena Qualer to Jacob Greenberg and wife, ¼ part, (R S $1) 1

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St; Louis Lese to Leon Rosenblatt, (mtg $7,000, R S $2) 1

111TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 100.11; Annie Levy to Louis Levy 33,000

181ST ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Bella Metzger and others, executors and trustees, to Caroline Rullman.. 16,000

146TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Henry W. De Forest, trustee, to John Brown, (R S $13.50) 1

147TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Henry W. De Forest, trustee, to Patrick Gaffney, (R S $13.50) 1

156TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x98.6; Walter Seaman to Morris Froman 3,900

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 1,414; Lena Bodder to Jennie Trau, 3 years $1,200

MADISON AV, 1,744; Henry W. Neumann to Niedenthal & Co., 5 6-12 years 650

MAIN ST, corner Railroad Av; Dennis Mahoney to Joseph Rauch, 5 years, $420, 600

WEST END AV, s e corner of 67th St; Louis Schlesinger to Gustav Bauer, 3 years 1,380

1ST AV, 1,382; Leon Sobel and another to Adolph Pechner, 5 years 1,620

1ST AV, 1,384, s e corner of 74th St; Leon Sobel and another to William Stutz, 5 years 1,680

297TH ST, 229 East; Michael Cain to Guilio Ferri, 5 years $300, 420

137TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6x199.10 to 138th St; John S. Cram and another, trustees, to John H. Loeser, 10 years 675

Recorded Mortgages.

ARRAS, William, to Charles Arras; 33d St, 120 West, 3 years $2,500

ARCHBOLD, Ellen, to Henry G. Williams; 35th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av; also 13th St, 118 West, installments 6,043

BINGHAM, Ada E. and William H., and others to Maude E. Deeley; 80th St, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, demand ... 5,000

BISLAND, Alfred V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 24th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 13,000

BOWER, Gustave, to the Karsch Brewing Company; West End Av, s e corner of 67th St, saloon lease, demand 2,000

BROWN, John, to Henry W. De Forest, trustee; 146th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 12,000

FRANCK, Valentine S., and wife to Carl Franck; Ludlow St, s e corner of Stanton St; also, Stanton St, s s, 87.6 ft e of Ludlow St, leasehold, 1 year 1,000

GAFFNEY, Patrick, to Henry W. De Forest, trustee; 147th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 10,000

GOFF, Mary, to the United States Trust Company, executor, &c.; Clinton Av, 1,498, 2½ years 2,500

GOODMAN, Israel D., and wife to William I. Seaman; Division St, 245, 5 years 6,500

GOODMAN, Israel D., and wife to Harry P. Bartlett; Division St, 245, 3 years... 2,000

GREER, Lucy S., to James M. Anderson, trustee; 20th St, 122 East, 2 years 1,000

GROLL, Agnes, to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 53d St, 153.7 ft e of Lexington Av, installments. 14,560

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; 81st St, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 22,000

HERTER, Peter J., to City Mortgage Company; 81st St, n s, 127.1 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 22,000

HOCK, Godfrey, to Anna C. Wildey; 160th St, s s, 73.6 ft w of Tinton Av, due Nov. 1, 1903 1,000

JOHNSON, Margaret A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Morris Av, n w corner of 149th St, widened, 80x200, 3 years 10,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n s, 125.2 ft w of Eldridge St, 2-3 year 15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n e corner of Forsyth St, 2-3 year 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n w corner of Eldridge St, 2-3 year 30,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n s, 25.1 ft w of Eldridge St, 2-3 year 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n s, 50 ft w of Eldridge St, 2-3 year 16,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n s, 75.3 ft w of Eldridge St, 2-3 year 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, n s, 100.4 ft w of Eldridge St, 2-3 year 18,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Forsyth St, e s, 25.1 ft n of Canal St, 2-3 year 15,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; Canal St, n e corner of Forsyth St, 200.4 ft to Eldridge St, due Sept. 15, 1900 100,000

KIRKLAND, Benjamin B., to Home for Old Men and Aged Couples; 53d St, 52 East, 1 year 15,000

KLEIN, Louise, to Marie Pfeiff; 6th St, n s, 105.5 ft e of Avenue C, widened, 3 years 2,000

KROM, Elizabeth A. and Ernest, to Harlem Savings Bank; Tinton Av, e s, 252.6 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 4,300

LESSER, William, to New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society; 16th St, 22 West, 5 years 7,000

LANGE, Ernst, to German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 27.11 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 22,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to John C. Orr and Insurance Company; 93d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 3¼ years 90,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamerslag and another; 93d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year 10,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to John C. Orr and others; 93d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, ¾ year 10,000

LOESER, John N. to Philip Specht; 137th St, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, leasehold, all title, ½ year 1,500

LUNITZ, Lippe and Jacob, to Herbert H. Vreeland, guardian; Madison St, 148, 5 years 17,000

MURRAY, Anne T., to Mary J. Peck; 34th St, 450 West, 1 year 7,500

MURPHY, Nora, to Simeon C. Bradley; Rockfield St, n s, 850 ft e of Anthony Av, 5 years 500

OPPENHEIMER, Seymour, to Robert C. Myles; Madison Av, 706, 1 year 3,000

PLOTZKA, Leah R., to Johanna Leopold; 61st St, s s, 87 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 109th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St, 1 year 24,500

ROSENBLATT, Leon, to Louis Lese; 109th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St, 1 year 7,250

RULLMAN, Caroline, to Bella Metzger and others, executors, &c.; 181st St, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 1½ years 13,000

SCHENK, George, to Lawyers' Mortgage Company; Charles St, 38, 3 years 5,000

TIERNEY, Sarah J., to Caroline Eppstein; Lenox Av, e s, 66.10 ft n of 126th St, 3 years 3,000

WYLIE, Christina S., to Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes; Bowery, 150 to 154, n w corner of Broome St, 5 years 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURSLEY, Margaret D. G., to Henry de F. Weekes $15,015

BOEHM, Abraham, and Louis Coon to Gibson Putzel 137,750

ERNST, Moritz L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company to ..... Omitted

FRANKENSTEIN, Alexander, to Michael and James J. Larkin ..... Nom.

HAWES, Harry H., to Cortland de P. Field ..... Nom.

HENDRICKSON, Julia C., to Bella L. Burgoyne 700

KAMAK, Max, to Stephen H. Jackson... 900

LEVI, Henry R., to Alexander Walker... 3,000

MEAD, Martha S., to J. Pierpont Morgan 6,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emma R. Wood 900

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 1,560; Morris Levin against Louis Roeth, owner; Joseph Berndshaft, contractor $100

FORSYTH ST, 126 and 128; Charles A. Christman against Simon & Ragovin, owners; I. Bromberg, contractor 159

FORSYTH ST, 108; Rider-Ericsson Engine Company against William Solomon and Tyman B. Goldberg, owners and contractors 133

MONROE ST, 161 to 167; Maxwell & Dempsey against Rebecca Meryash, owner and contractor 612

NORFOLK ST, 135 and 137; Henry Arlt against Bache McE. Whitlock, owner and contractor 2,622

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x134.9x124.11x107.10; Rosa Elender against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor 2,510

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 32x100.2x32x100; Wendover Av, s e corner of Brook Av, 26x104.11x26x 104.9; Antonio Bonagur against Louther S. Horne, owner and contractor 650

51ST ST, 239 East; Michael Poll against Mary and John Leipziger, owners and contractors 31

51ST ST, 239 East; Daniel J. McGrath against Mary and John Leipziger, owners and contractors 11

116TH ST, 18 and 20 East; L. Imershein & Co. against Mary Gallagher, owner and contractor 25

131ST ST, 46 West; the Eastern Paving Brick Company against John C. Fyfe and George MacGregor, owners and contractors 391

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

81ST ST, n s, 101.8 ft e of 3d Av, 50.10x 102.2; City Mortgage Company, with Peter J. Herter, installments $44,000

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 201.10 to 110th St; Louis Lese, with Leon Rosenblatt, 12 payments 24,500

137TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 37.6x199.10; Philipp Specht, with John N. Loeser, 3 payments 1,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 25x90; Francis M. Jencks against Herbert Dongan and others, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. L. Westcott.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 180.4 ft s of Westchester Av, 81x83.2x30.9x124; Enoch C. Bell against Ellen Mulholland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

8TH AV, 339, and 27th St, 302 West; J. Charles Hankinson against Emil Mesnier and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Rabe & Keller.

11TH ST, s s, 298.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94.8; Stephen Goodenough against Barnabas Goodenough and others, (partition;) attorney, P. C. De Wolf.

14TH ST, n s, 241.10 ft w of University Place, 25x103.3; Elizabeth C. Kenyon against Lena Davis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. E. Brown.

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 30x100.5; Louis Zinke and another against Henry V. Braudenburg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

75TH ST, 439 East; Louis S. Dillenback and another against John T. Williams, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Case & Newkirk.

86TH ST, 131 East; John Volz against David Steiner, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, G. H. Ryde.

87TH ST, s s, 152.5 ft w of 3d Av, 23x100.8, the Dry Dock Savings Institution against Thomas Riley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

96TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Citizens' Savings Bank against Herbert W. Lee and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Persson & Beall.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES BACHEM & CO.—Schedules of Charles Bachem & Co., manufacturing jewelers at 41 Maiden Lane, show liabilities $17,535, nominal assets $5,783, actual assets $1,951.

BARNEY ISAACS.—A meeting of creditors of Barney Isaacs, builder, of 214 East Seventy-ninth Street, was held yesterday at the office of his attorney, Arthur Rothschild, 203 Broadway, who said that an offer was made of 25 cents on the dollar cash. Many of the creditors expressed a willingness to accept the offer if the other creditors would accept it, and a composition agreement will be passed around. The liabilities are about $60,000, of which $40,000 are for borrowed money. His last operation was four flats on One Hundred and Twelfth Street and First Avenue. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on July 16 by some of the creditors.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID LOEVI.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against David Loevi, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 14 Waverley Place, by Tausky & Lesser, for the following creditors: Ashley & Bailey Company, $856; Cohn & Hand, $162, and Joel Ellsberg, $55, all for merchandise sold to him recently, the claim of Mr. Ellsberg being for goods sold between Aug. 10 and Aug. 29. They alleged that Mr. Loevi committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Sept. 10.

Receiver in Foreclosure Suit.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William H. Ricketts receiver of rents of eight apartment houses, 205 to 210 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, in a suit brought by the Equitable Life Assurance Society against John H. McKee, Alice Miller, Freeland Merry, executrix of the estate of Frederick Charles Merry, and others, to foreclose mortgages of $15,000 each on the eight houses. The mortgages were made by John H. McKee on Aug. 27, 1889, and the property subsequently passed into the hands of Frederick C. Merry, who died some months ago.

Judgments Against Man and Wife.

Transcripts of judgments from Westchester County were filed here yesterday against George N. Morton and Mary E. W. Morton for $14,281 in favor of Elizabeth A. Hagy, as executrix of J. Albert Hagy, and against Mary E. W. Morton, wife of George N. Morton, for $8,453 in favor of Harry V. Fountain.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BECK, Richard D.—August Koenig and another $292

BUTLER, Jacob D.—The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 507

BICKART, Julius—William S. Hall and others 379

BLOM, Franz L.—S. Bushmiller 100

BUTLER, Jacob D.—The D. M. Nesbit Company 2,089

CHASE, Henry J. and Jane—F. G. Moore, trustee, &c. 2,816

CAMPBELL, James E.—James H. Warner 461

DEMPSEY, John A. and Guy C.—Thomas A. Crockett 1,523

GOODHEIM, Jacob—William T. Peal ... 91

GOTTLIEB, Max—P. Wannemacher..... 315

GRIFFIN, Nathaniel A.—H. H. Williamson 68

GRIFFIN, Nathaniel A.—E. W. Tooker.. 71

GOTTLIEB, Max and Charles—The Bowery Bank of New York 5,850

GROSSMAN, Morris J.—Alexander E. Wise 57

HOFFBERG, Marcus—L. Bossert and another 502

HARTMANN, Charles J.—P. Stevenson.. 155

HARROLD, John M.—Samuel Levy and another 75

HOSIER, Henry—J. F. Miller 110

HAGENKOTTER, Henry—F. H. Leggett and others 128

JANES, Henry E.—The Central Stamping Company 44

LONGMORE, Robert—E. A. De Fina..... 65

MANDELSTEIN, Eva—B. Budde and another 150

MORTON, Mary E. W.—H. V. Fountain. 8,453

MORTON, George N. and Mary E. W.—Elizabeth A. Hagy, executrix, &c..... 14,281

METZGER, Felix—J. Durham..... 359

McGRORY, Annie—C. W. Hauseman..... 82

McENROE, Eugene K.—A. A. E. Ohrtmann 101

NUGENT, Edward J.—Albert Gruet..... 94

PHILLIPS, Virginia—A. Wagner..... 64

ROHRIG, William F.—F. Holm..... 7,069

RUCK, August H. and John M.—J. T. Abell 793

SHUMWAY, Charles W. and Catherine A. —Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 87

SEAVER, Albert E. and Frank M.—D. T. Fothergill 230

SACHS, Max—Nettie B. Jacobs, executrix 158

STADIE, Max—George Mackenzie..... 62

STEVENS, La Vignie—C. R. Guerin..... 203

THORNTON, Arthur—J. E. Marks and another 74

TAYLOR, Catherine—Thomas C. Smith... 122

VOGEL, Max—William P. Baker Company 95

VALENTE, Gabriel, and Leah Zimmermann—Peter Androvett..... 334

WALLACH, Hirsh—William J. Knipe.... 49

WULFAHET, William—M. Goldberg..... 105

WAGNER, Albert—The Albert Busch Company 146

LOUIS HEIDENHEIMER COMPANY—Samuel S. Stiner 197

BOWLING GREEN WHEELMEN—Eitzel & Son 81

SCALES SOLVENT COMPANY—W. C. Garrison Manufacturing Company..... 49

HORACE WATERS & CO.—P. J. Donohue 265

THE MANHATTAN VENDING COMPANY—F. T. Nesbit 2,545

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated Motions.

1—People ex rel. White vs. Coler.
2—Plant vs. Harrison.
3—Burnham vs. Wells.
4—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
5—Matter of Davidson.
6—Matter of Malone.
7—Maccabe vs. Ribeiro.
8—Matter of Copeland.
9—McCann vs. Rankin.
10—Brown vs. Emerson.
11—Behrens vs. Yetter.
12—People ex rel. Hooke vs. Financier Co.
15—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14—Griggs vs. Pisch.
15—People, &c., vs. Burdsell.
16—Levy vs. Levinson.
17—Bibby vs. Elliot.
18—Levine vs. Am. Woolen Co.
19—People, &c., vs. Adams.
20—Kettner vs. Kettner.
21—Cryer vs. Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives.
22—Fusco vs. Fusco.
23—Goldnick vs. Pfortner.
24—Ungar vs. Guiger.
25—Pakas vs. Elgin Automobile Co.
26—Gilmour vs. Oakman Motor Vehicle Co.
27—Squire vs. Webb.
28—Dimock & Fink Co. vs. Hester.
29—Matter of Tomback.
30—Anderson vs. Foster.
31—Hedden vs. Hedden.
32—Matter of Kane.
30—Perry vs. Woltmann
34—Martin vs. Martin.
35—Matter of Kirschner.
36—Rogers vs. Willcox.
37—Grimm vs. Werdenschlag.
38—Matter of Nutting.
39—Stone vs. N. Y. Municipal Civil Service Commission.
40—Calecca vs. Calecca.
41—Thorp vs. Miller.
42—Zinsser vs. Columbia Cab Co.
43—Block vs. Wheelan.
44—Delaney vs. Hubert.
45—Matter of Ginsberg.
46—Matter of Marius.
47—Matter of Whitlock.
48—Matter of Eberhart.
49—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Ass'n vs. Paterson.
50—Eldridge vs. Paterson.
51—Burnham vs. Paterson.
52—A. & S. Henry & Co. vs. Talcott.
53—Miller vs. Miller.
54—Green vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Annie Phillips, Alois Arnstein, James L. Jackson, John Reisert, Christian Bunckel, Thomas C. Lyons, Maggie Bassett, Emanuel Lauer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Collins for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Elisha Edwards.
2—Gustav Otto.
3—William Cody.
4—Daniel Rountree.
5—Edward Record.
6—John Ross.
7—Clarence Jones.
8—Nellie Jones.
9—Christian Walter.
10—Henry Brown.
11—Charles McDonald.
12—Sidney S. Lawrence.
13—James P. O'Brien.
14—Peter Van Barn.
15—Constantine G. Vachos.
16—James Gargan.
16—Frank Zunio.
17—John J. Sweeney.
18—Giuseppe Lembo.
19—Joseph Ferrier.
20—Jacob Wilson.
21—Angelo M. Mucci.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Cowan, and Byrne for the People.

1—Gabriele Vigna.
2—William Featherson, Arthur Featherson.
3—Elizabeth Fitzgerald.
4—Same.
5—Annie Parker, Claud Laid.
6—Frank Miller.
7—Martin Pisa.
8—Jennie Wilson.
9—William Lynch.
10—Frederick Rainer.
11—Michael Kennedy.
12—Joseph McMahon.
12—John Caldwell.
14—Abraham Skodin.
15—George Wilson.
16—Frank Brown, William Ferguson.
17—John Swansson.
18—Kate Williams, Frank Magin.
19—Ammond R. Davidson.
20—Joseph Spagna.
21—Joseph McCann, Peter McDonald.
22—Annie Clinton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. John H. McKee; (eight cases)—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Louis Mand vs. Alphonse G. Carr—James R. Kiernan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Matthews vs. Rose—Randolph Hurry.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Dietz vs. Frenzlau—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—John vs. Johnson—Leopold W. Hasburger.

The Choking Cow.

From The Cornhill.

Our village milkman, some years ago now, rejoiced in the patronymic of Meagher, and the milk he vended only too often corresponded in quality with his name. So much did the village folk resent the poverty of his milk, that in the small hours of one Winter's night some of them called him out of bed, telling him to come down without delay, as his best cow was choking. Down hurried Meagher, to find everything all right in the dairy, and only a carrot stuck in the nozzle of the pump.

REAL ESTATE.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Liberty Street,
44 1-2 and 46 Maiden Lane.

Always has money to loan on Bond and Mortgage at current rates of interest and moderate charges. Prompt action on good applications.

Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage at Lowest Rates.

APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $5,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

WHITE PLAINS.
HIGHEST POINT IN THE CITY.
PROSPECT HILL,
Harlem Railroad, 35 minutes from 42d St.
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSES,
PLOT 1-2 ACRE AND UP,
Commanding magnificent view; all improvements made and no assessments; macadamized street, water, sewer, gas, electric lights; commutation, 10½ cents, etc., etc.
MUST SACRIFICE.
Desirable parties can secure homes for $3,000 less than their worth, while investors can purchase lots at ½ value.
FRED JOEL SWIFT, (OWNER,)
Prospect Hill, White Plains, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

39 WEST 32D ST.—Single and double rooms, with board; most central location in city; transients taken.

FOR BUSINESS MEN; CENTRAL LOCATION; rooms and suites; special cuisine and service; elevator and telephone. Address A. L., Box 849, 1,269 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—Gentleman and wife desire large bedroom, bathroom, and sitting room, furnished or unfurnished, with privilege of having meals served in sitting room or private dining room; must be quiet and good neighborhood. Address, giving full particulars, terms, etc., G. W., Box 150 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking thoroughly; city references. 350 West 24th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook; soups, desserts, entrées, excellent baker; reference. M., 416 West 49th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman; excellent cook and laundress; house cleaner; reference. 237 East 45th St., one flight, back.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl a position in private family. Address Y. G., Box 101 Times Up-town Office.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; work home; repairing dresses; alterations; also family sewing by hand and machine; curtains, cushions. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By young German woman; family washing at her home. Mrs. L. Krupp, 418 East 83d St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCED as a teacher wishes to exchange lessons in singing and piano for room and board in a refined family or school; references exchanged. HOME, Box 160, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—As coachman, by single man having first-class reference; country preferred. J. W., 433 West 54th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT P. LISTER, plaintiff, against ESTHER G. SELBY, Hannah A. Becker and William R. Weeks, executor of the last will and testament of EDWIN LISTER, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 24, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Esther G. Selby and Hannah A. Becker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 18th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1900, which complaint was originally filed in the said office on the 28th day of July, 1900.

Dated August 17th, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

au22-law6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—MINNIE G. GLEAN, by GEORGE DODSON, her guardian ad litem, Plaintiff, against ROBERT G. GLEAN, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.—Action to annul marriage.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28, 1900.

PURDY & SQUIRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Robert Glean, Defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David McAdam, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 2d day of July, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1900.

PURDY & SQUIRE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

au29-law6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ESTHER BECKER, Plaintiff, against HENRY BECKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. Action for an absolute divorce. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 25, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry Becker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au29-law6wW.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED J. BROWN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. WHITE, defendant.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 10, 1900.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles W. White, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Theodore F. Haskell, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

au22-law6wW

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Special Term, Part II., at the County Court House, in and for the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1900.—Present Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Young, Thomas A. McIntyre, Samuel Taylor, Jr., James Timpson, William A. Nash, Walter G. Oakman, Frederic P. Olcott, and Frederic D. McHenry, Directors of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 68 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, which petition was duly verified on the 30th day of March, 1900, and on motion of Bowers & Sands, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, show cause before John H. Judge, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 29 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and why the said corporation, Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, should not be dissolved, and why said petitioner should not have such other and further order and relief as may be proper.

And further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the third day of October, 1900, in The New York Law Journal, and in The New York Times, two newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Enter, GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.

Sir: You will please take notice that the foregoing is a copy of an order in the above-entitled proceeding, duly made and entered this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 31st, 1900.

Yours, &c., BOWERS & SANDS,
Attys. for Petitioners, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

s12-law4wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, vs. THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE COMPANY, defendant.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, according to law notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the said action, receiver of the University Magazine Company and of all the property and effects of the said corporation, and I have duly qualified as such receiver and I do require:

First—All persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account to me at my office, Number 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1900, of all debts and sums of money owing by them to the said corporation and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the 23d day of October, 1900.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to me on or before the said 23d day of October, 1900.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the 23d day of October, 1900.—Dated New York, N. Y., September 11th, 1900.

RUFORD FRANKLIN, Receiver.

F. DE LYSLE SMITH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s12-law3wW

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of McCreary Company, receiver of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 25th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. COLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

jy25-law11wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HAGGERTY, late of the Town of Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, N. Y., deceased, intestate, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on or before the 9th day of October, 1900. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters on said estate under the provisions of Section 1,844 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CATHARINE J. HAGGERTY, Petitioner.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH AGOSTINI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Joseph Agostini of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Agostini was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. DOTY, bankrupt.—No. 2,911.

To the creditors of John J. Doty of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said John J. Doty was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 10, 1900.

NO. 2,937.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HENSCHEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Henschel of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Henschel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 11th, 1900.

NO. 2,753.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—LEOPOLD HERRMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leopold Herrman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts and liabilities, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 11th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN SILVERMAN and ISAAC SEGAL, individually and as members of the firm of Silverman & Segal, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Silverman and Isaac Segal, individually and as members of the firm of Silverman & Segal, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Hyman Silverman and Isaac Segal were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernst Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

ERNST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 11th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 133 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

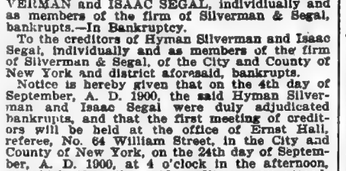

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $353.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

au5-2aw3wW&S&a26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the western line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawxhurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

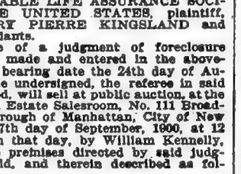

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.39, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $568.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and LOUIS H. SCHULTZ, as trustees under the last will and testament of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN D. SHEWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of line of 106th Street, distant 170 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 106th Street with the easterly line of Columbus (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and partly through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 27 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and partly through another party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 106th Street, and thence westerly along 106th Street 27 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 60 West 106th Street.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

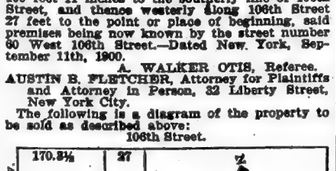

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,081.67, with interest thereon from the fifth day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355, with interest from September 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $307.20 and interest, together with the real estate taxes of 1900, the amount of which is not yet ascertainable.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

s12-law5wW&P&o3

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK P. TREANOR and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 25 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

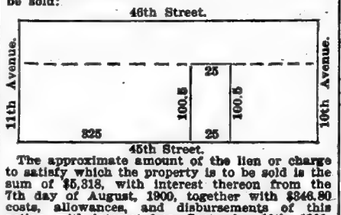

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $5,318, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 25 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

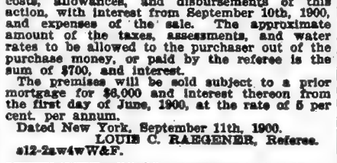

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,318, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 25 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,318, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-law6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au8-law6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 26th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. MACLARHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against IDA M. STRAUSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 27th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street distant ninety-five feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of said street seventeen feet; thence northwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street seventeen feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises designated as Lot No. 7 on a certain map entitled "Map of the King Model Houses, Colonial Block," surveyed by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated Oct. 31, 1891, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the ninth day of May, 1892, said premises lying in Section 7, Block 2,024, on the land map of the City of New York.

Subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the deed of conveyance thereof from David H. King, Jr., and wife to Ida M. Strauss, bearing even date with said mortgage, which was executed to secure the payment of a portion of the purchase money for said premises advanced by the said plaintiff.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 305 West 138th Street:

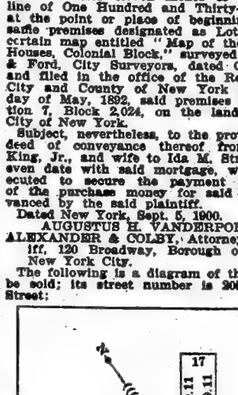

138th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,825, with interest thereon from the 21st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $137.15, with interest from Sept. 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $379.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s5-2aw8wW&S&z26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-seventh Street, opposite the centre of a party wall, which point is distant one hundred and five feet ten inches, more or less, easterly from the easterly side of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue partly through the centre of the said party wall, seventy feet two inches; thence westerly, and nearly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-seven feet eight inches; thence southerly, and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall, seventy feet two inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street; and thence easterly twenty-eight feet four inches to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises conveyed by James Curran to the party of the first part by deed bearing date the first day of November, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 13th day of November, 1872, in Liber 1226 of Conveyances, Page 398.

Together with the appurtenances and also all the estate and rights therein which the said mortgagors had at the time of the delivery and recording of said mortgage.

Diagram of said property, Street No. 161 West Twenty-seventh Street:

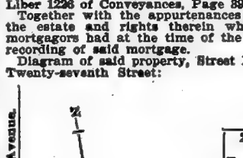

105.10 to centre of easterly party wall. 27th St.

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $11,288.75, with interest thereon from May 24th, 1900; expenses of action, $541.95, with interest from June 15th, 1900, and expenses of sale, on account of which interest, cost, &c., there has been paid $850. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by referee, $2,992.31 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of July, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place. The sum of $500 has been paid on account of expenses of sale, interest, costs, &c.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to September 19th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s8-2aw2wS&W

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY BESTE and J. HERBERT CARPENTER, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS D. MASON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street,

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Curtains and Upholstery Goods

Time has come for refurnishing, re-covering and general fixing up for Fall and Winter . . . . . We are ready with great assortments of

Lace Curtains	Tapestries	Rugs
Heavy Curtains	Plushes	Shades
Sash Laces	Art Denims	Poles
Table Covers	Cretonnes	Fringes

It may not be often possible to combine Art with Economy, but a visit here will demonstrate that it can be done . . . . . When you see the goods your judgment will decide whether we say more than can be substantiated . . . . . Do you wish some prices named? . . . . . With pleasure we submit following offerings, by which you will see that New Season does not mean High Profits here.

AT 10¾ CENTS we offer
Fancy Fish Net Sash Laces
32 inch—strong mesh—white and Ecru—worth .15.

AT 12½ CENTS we offer
Fancy Novelty Sash Nets
Single and double borders—new designs—worth .17.

Novelties in Fish Net, Calcutta, and other fancy meshes in great variety for Sash and Full Curtains, Vestibules, and other purposes—32 to 54 inch—many in match patterns.....to 49 cents

AT 39 CENTS we offer
Irish Point Sash Laces
Wide borders—Bow knot and flower designs—figured centres—value .59.

Finer Irish Point Sash Laces, for Windows and Vestibules—heavy, handsome designs—.79 to 2.98———True value 1.25 to 4.98
These values are exceptional.
Don't put off buying until they're gone.

AT 49 CENTS we offer
Best Fancy Drapery Silks
Persian, Japanese, Turkish, and other figured effects—all colors—32 inch.

AT 5 CENTS we offer
New Gold Figured Crepes
All tints—Set figures, floral and all-over effects—worth Eight cents.

Ask to see the SILKIZED CREPE DRAPERIES—have a silky sheen—drape beautifully—High art designs—moderate price.

AT 9¾ CENTS we offer
Art Drapery Denims
Persian, Antique, Empire, and other designs—36 inch—usually 15 cents.

AT 21 CENTS we offer
Double Face Canvas Cretonnes
Highly effective Oriental designs, very desirable for cozy corners, dens, bedroom curtains, cushions, etc.

AT 59 CENTS we offer
Oriental Drapery Velvets
2[illegible] inch—The most effective low priced draperies that are made—rich colorings for Curtain Coverings and Sofa Pillows.

AT 48 CENTS we offer
A Special Line of Tapestries
Persian and Algerian stripes, Oriental and fancy figures—fifteen colorings—Fifty inches wide—remarkable value.

AT 98 CENTS we offer
Rich Tapestries in Wool Effects
Roman Wreaths, Gobelin figures, and Turkish, Moorish, and Damascus stripes—uncommon styles—very rich in effect—all 50 inches wide—fully worth $1.50.
Everything in tapestries. . .39 to 2.49

AT 2.49 TO 3.98 we offer
Rich Satin Damasks—50 inch—
Vines, flowers, bouquets, bow knots, and fancy stripes in gold, blue, olive, cerise, emerald, old rose, and other effective colorings—pure silk—worth $4.50 to $7.50.

AT 12 CENTS we offer
Five Foot Curtain Poles
Cherry, Walnut, and Ash—neat brass ends and trimmings—value .29—See them and you will recognize what a bargain they are.

In this section you will find all the newest in finer Curtain Poles—Brass, White, Enamel, real Oak, and imitation of fine woods—75 designs.
Also all necessaries for Curtain hangings—Rods, Rings, Brackets, Sockets, Pins, etc.—at Right Prices.

AT 2.98 we offer
New Chenille Curtains
All colors—wide floral dado and frieze—showy designs—fringed top and bottom.

AT 2.98 . . 3.49 . . 3.98 we offer
300 Pair Oriental Curtains
Plain and Armure weave—crossover and lengthwise stripes—full length—full width—fringed top and bottom.

AT 5.98 we offer
Heavy Fancy Curtains
Reversible Silkized and Satin Damask—handsome colorings—rope edge or fringed—worth Ten and Twelve dollars.

AT 79 CENTS we offer
French Bobbinet Curtains
3 yds. long—lace edge ruffle—value $1.50.

AT 1.49 we offer
Scotch Lace Curtains
3½ and 4 yds. long—54 and 60 inches wide—twenty styles.
Fish Net, Point d'Esprit and Novelty centres—Match them if you can!

Splendid Values in finer Scotch Lace Curtains, hundreds of styles—to.....4.98

AT 3.98 we offer
Irish Point Lace Curtains
Handsome floral and scroll borders—full length and width—real value $5.98.

At 4.98 to 11.98—Irish Point, Tambour and Point De Calais Curtains—exquisite designs—white and ecru—worth $7 to $16.

AT 12.98 to 27.98 we offer
High Art Lace Net Curtains
Pompadour borders of Applique lace and Moire Antique Silk—a Paris novelty—centres of plain net with borders of white or colored silk, appliqued each side with lace.....Those who are looking for something very "Frenchy" and decidedly uncommon should see these.

AT 4.98 we offer
Irish Point Lace Bed Sets
single and double bed sizes; very showy designs on strong net.

Splendid Values in Lace Sets of all fashionable kinds, to.....19.98

AT 98 CENTS we offer
Tapestry Table Covers
1½ yards square—Red, Blue, Green and other colors—medallion centre.

AT 1.98 we offer
Reversible Tapestry Covers
for dining table or pianos—3 yards long—value, $3.98.

WE ALSO OFFER special values in Ingrai Art Squares
Oak, Olive, Royal Blue, Light Green and Crimson—all reversible—
3 to 5 yards long—2 to 3 yards wide
All wool.....3.98 to 9.98
Wool filled.....1.48 to 4.49

Special Values in Window Shades
Opaque—all colors—3x6 feet..... .23
Best Holland—Best colors—
3x6 feet—Knotted Linen Fringe..... .59
Best Holland—Best colors—
3x6 feet—fancy linen fringes..... .79

IN SPECIAL ORDER DEPT.
we use King's Scotch Holland and Hartshorn Spring Rollers—these, together with good workmanship, insure results that never fail to satisfy.

ASK FOR ESTIMATE.

Persistent Adherence to
GOOD QUALITIES and MODERATE PROFITS
has made our stores famous for values.

New Colored Petticoats

Taffeta Silk, Moreen, Mohair, French and Mercerised Sateen—Black and fancy colors—with flouncings, pleatings and ruchings—including elegant novelties with deep accordion flounces with lace and insertings—

Taffeta Silk Petticoats.....5.98 to 18.98
Moreen Petticoats.....1.49 to 6.49
Mohair Petticoats.....2.89 to 6.49
Sateen Petticoats.....69 to 3.98

The silk skirts at 5.98 are special value—Fine quality rustle Taffeta—wide flounce, with three corded ruffles—
Black, Violet, Garnet, Purple, Cardinal, Green, and light fancy shades for evening wear—The materials alone are worth more!
Dept. on Main Floor—Near Ribbons.

Ladies' New Dress Skirts

Cut, fitted, lined and faced in thorough style and first-class manner.

Black Twill Cheviot—
stitched satin panel bands.....3.98
Black Covert—graduated
trim of satin and velvet folds.....5.98
Black Rough Cheviot—flare hem
with applique, or three rows stitched satin, or double bias flounces with stitched satin bands; worth 9.00.....6.98

Children's Aprons

Come and see the pretty styles, with latest touches of fashion—perfect in cut—accurate in fit.

A few sample values:

Fine White Lawn—pointed, yoke and shoulder ruffles, insertings and edge of fine, strong emb'y.....98
Fine White Lawn—long, gretchen or baby yokes—insertings and ruffles of lace or emb'y.....69
Fine Lawn—hemstitch ruffle on neck and skirt; also eight other styles.....49
White Lawn Aprons—hemstitched ruffle running from front and back of waist, over shoulder.....39
Plain Lawn and Cross Bar—shoulder ruffles edged with lace—front piece of open emb'y.....19

New Pocketbooks

Real Alligator, Seal, Monkey, Texas Steer, Levant, Horned Back Alligator, Cork, Morocco, Lizard, with and without Sterling and Gold Plated Corners—double and single frames—leather lined.....69 to 6.98
Specialty Stores ask nearly double!
IN SAME DEPT.
Great variety of Card Cases, Wallets, Writing Tablets, Pocketbooks, Finger Purses, Albums, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Match Safes—Silk and Leather Shopping Bags, Boston Bags, and Music Rolls
at our Well Known Moderate Prices.

NO LIQUORS GROCERIES DRUGS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS

ROBBED BY NEW SERVANT

She Disappears with Her Employer's Daughter and $45.

The Girl Leaves the Child in a Shoemaker's Shop, Where the Police Find the Little One.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station were busy yesterday searching for a servant girl who had disappeared with $45 and her employer's three-year-old daughter. It was thought about the neighborhood that the child had been kidnapped, but the police believed that the girl took the child with her so as not to arouse suspicion, and the child was found last evening in a shoemaker's shop at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue.

Mrs. Minnie Lauroesch, a widow, who keeps a delicatessen store at 930 Columbus Avenue, advertised in a Sunday newspaper for a servant girl. Bright and early Monday morning Emma Lang, a neat-looking German girl, who said she was twenty-five years old, appeared at the store in answer to the advertisement. She answered all the questions put to her in a satisfactory manner and showed a reference signed by Mrs. J. B. Brown of West Brighton, S. I., which stated that the girl had been in her employ for two years and had always proved honest and industrious.

Mrs. Lauroesch engaged the girl and she went to work in the kitchen immediately, saying that she would write for her trunk, which was at New Brighton, S. I. The girl did her work well and showed considerable interest in Mrs. Lauroesch's two children, Freda, three years old, and Hugo, ten years old.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the family retired, the boy sleeping with his mother in a room in the rear of the store, while Freda occupied a crib. Adjoining Mrs. Lauroesch's room was the girl's room. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mrs. Lauroesch says she was awakened by a sensation as though some one had her by the throat choking her. Thinking it was Hugo, she moved away, and, being very tired, as she had been in the store for about fifteen hours, fell asleep again.

Later she was aroused by some one trying to pull the pillow from under her head, and, sitting up suddenly, saw the girl Emma, who immediately began to cry out that there was a burglar in the house. Awakening her next-door neighbor, a tailor, the three made a thorough search of the apartment, but could find nobody. A window in the rear was found partly open, and it was through this that the girl said the burglar had escaped.

Nothing was missing or disturbed in the house except a roll of bills amounting to $45, which Mrs. Lauroesch had placed under her pillow in the presence of the girl, saying that it was for the landlord, who was going to call for the rent of the store. A quantity of small change on the bureau had not been disturbed. After assuring herself that there was nobody in the place, and accepting the theory that a burglar had robbed her, Mrs. Lauroesch and the children retired, but were up again at 5 o'clock.

About 7 o'clock the girl told her mistress that she had left her slippers at the cobbler's around the corner to be mended, and that she thought she would go and get them, as she could not work in high-heeled shoes.

"Shall I take Freda with me and give her a little ride in her go-cart?" asked the girl.

Mrs. Lauroesch assented, and giving the girl 50 cents, told her to buy some vegetables. The two started off, and were gone almost an hour, when the mother began to get worried, and, fearing something had happened to the child, sent Hugo out to look for her and the girl. About half an hour later the boy returned without having been able to find any trace of them, and then Mrs. Lauroesch reported the matter to Capt. Schmittberger at the West One Hundredth Street Police Station.

A number of men were sent out in citizens' clothes, and two nurse girls that answered the description of the missing servant were brought to the station house during the day, but neither was the one wanted.

The child was found at 6 o'clock last evening in the shoe shop of Emanuel Gatano, an Italian, at 175 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, by Patrolman Chauncey De Graff, who was detailed to search the houses on the west side of One Hundred and Seventh Street. When he entered the shoe shop he was surprised to find the child seated on a chair watching Gatano at work repairing a shoe.

The policeman questioned Gatano, and learned that the child had been brought to his place at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a woman who answers the description of the missing servant. The woman told the Italian she would leave the child there for a few minutes, and would come and get her. The Italian waited all day for the woman, and was about to close his place and take the child to the West One Hundredth Street Station, when the patrolman walked in.

De Graff took the child to the station house, and the mother was sent for. When Mrs. Lauroesch saw the child her joy was unbounded. She took the little girl home.

No person of the name of Mrs. J. B. Brown, the name given by the servant girl, could be found last night in West Brighton, S. I. Mrs. B. J. Brown of Taylor Street, West Brighton, says she never employed a person answering the description of the Lang woman.

EX-SOLDIER KILLS HIMSELF.

Had Been Ailing from a Fever Contracted in Cuba and Inhaled Gas.

Thomas Gilroy, recently discharged from the Third United States Infantry after serving in Cuba, yesterday afternoon committed suicide in his room in Mrs. Webber's furnished room house at 114 Washington Place, by inhaling illuminating gas through a rubber tube.

Mrs. Webber said Gilroy had lived there for several weeks. He was a quiet man and had been ailing from a fever contracted in Cuba. Recently he had been more despondent than usual, but he volunteered no explanation and she sought none.

She noticed the odor of gas, and going to Gilroy's room shortly after noon she found him face downward on his bed, with the rubber tube coiled about his neck and one end of it in his mouth. A surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital said the man had been dead for an hour. Nothing is known of any relatives.

RECOVERS HER CHILD.

The police failing to find her husband, whom she charged with having taken away her three-year-old boy, Mrs. Elsie H. de Festetics did a little detective work of her own. As a result, her husband, Gyula de Festetics, is in jail, charged with assault, a legal separation has been arranged, and the child is again with its mother.

Mrs. de Festetics first appeared in the West Side Court last Saturday, when she asked Magistrate Mott for a warrant for her husband, whom she charged with having taken her child. Magistrate Mott refused to give her the warrant, and she returned on Tuesday accompanied by Rosalie Loew, a woman lawyer, representing the Legal Aid Society. The warrant was then issued, and Detective Ward of the West Side Court squad tried to find the man without success.

Mrs. de Festetics learned that her husband was in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. She went there and persuaded a constable to arrest him without a warrant. She then telegraphed the Legal Aid Society what she had done, and when the train from Cornwall reached the Grand Central Station on Monday night, de Festetics was placed under arrest.

In the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, the wife made a charge of assault against her husband. The case was postponed until the afternoon, when de Festetics waived examination and was held for trial in $500 bail.

A little later Mrs. de Festetics came out and said that a separation had been arranged, and the papers signed, and that she would not prosecute him.

De Festetics is an artist, and says that he is a Hungarian Count. He and his wife lived at 141 West Seventy-fourth Street. They have been married twenty-four years.

Ran in Front of Car from Mother's Side

Leo Russell, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lee Russell of Normal Park, Jamaica, L. I., was killed by a car on the Long Island Electric Railway on the Hempstead Turnpike, at Dora Avenue, just east of Jamaica, yesterday. Mrs. Russell and the boy were about to cross the street, when the child left his mother and ran directly in front of the car, which had just rounded a curva.

Among those fall and medium weight overcoats reduced on Saturday from last winter's higher prices to $15 for sizes 35 and up, $13 for sizes 34 and down, there remain as good bargains as any so far sold.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 32d St.
We fill orders by mail.

SOME SCHOOLS OVERCROWDED.

Superintendent Jasper Thinks Half-Day Classes Will Be Necessary for 8,000 Pupils.

Complete returns of the first day's attendance at the public schools did not reach the Board of Education Building yesterday, so Borough Superintendent Jasper was unable to furnish a detailed statement of what had been done in Manhattan on Monday. A force of clerks was busy tabulating those that did come in, however, and late in the day Mr. Jasper said he believed after the new schools were all open there would not be more than 8,000 pupils in the half-day classes, where last year the greatest number who were thus restricted was 13,780.

No complaints had been received of children being turned away from the schools on the opening day, Mr. Jasper said, but he did not doubt that this had happened in some instances.

"Certain schools become very popular," said he, "and everybody wishes their children to go to them. Of course, they can't all be taken in, but we will take care of them somewhere else."

School No. 4, in Rivington Street, of which Kate J. Depp is Principal, reported fourteen part-day classes.

Mr. Jasper said that it was certainly true that thousands of children, particularly the younger ones, were being kept at home for another week by their parents, because of the continuance of the warm weather.

Evening high schools of Manhattan will open Sept. 24, and registration is now in progress evenings at the various buildings.

These schools are situated as follows:

For Men—School 67, 120 West Forty-sixth Street; School 20, Rivington and Forsyth Streets; School 103, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

For Women—School 50, 211 East Twentieth Street; School 93, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, and 159, 241 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The Board of Superintendents yesterday nominated nine new Principals, whose names will go before the Board of Education to-day.

Much interest attaches to the meeting of the board this evening, because it is the first since the opening of the term. It is said a resolution will be presented excluding from the graded classes of the public schools all children under six years old, for it is charged that many mothers send children to school at an earlier age than this, with the wish to be free from the care of them for the school hours rather than in the hope of the mental improvement of the little ones.

QUEENS CHILDREN SHUT OUT.

Thought 10,000 Pupils Will Not Be Able to Secure Accommodation.

Through lack of accommodation many hundreds of children were turned away from the schools in Queens Borough yesterday. Last year 24,663 pupils were registered when the schools opened, and it is believed that these figures will be exceeded by more than 5,000 this year. This means that about 10,000 children will be unable to secure adequate accommodation. For the last two years the facilities have been insufficient to give each child a full day's schooling. In some sections of the borough the increase in the growth has been so far ahead of all calculations that the problem of supplying all the applicants with school facilities, even in half-day classes, is difficult to solve.

Superintendent Stevens says that there has been a uniform growth all over the borough averaging 12 per cent., and it is impossible to receive and accommodate this increase in many parts of the borough. The Superintendents have made as many transfers and nominations as possible, and more teachers are absolutely necessary.

So far thirty of the staff teachers have resigned, and the board has appointed only eleven to take their places. A shortage of funds prevents the appointment of more, except as substitutes.

"KID" McCOY'S WIFE ACCUSES HIM

Says He Took $10,000 Worth of Jewelry and Valuables Belonging to Her.

Mrs. Julia Selby, wife of Norman Selby, the pugilist known as "Kid" McCoy, charged her husband yesterday with having taken $10,000 worth of jewelry and other valuables from a vault in the Bank of New Amsterdam.

"I made the discovery this morning," she said yesterday at the office of Lawyer Abraham Hummel, who is acting as her counsel in the proceedings in answer to her husband's application for a divorce from her. "I visited the Bank of New Amsterdam this morning and discovered that when he ran away and left me he had taken out a box containing $10,000 worth of jewelry, checks, and valuables which my former husband, William H. Grasemire, had given me."

Mrs. Selby secured an order for her husband's arrest on Monday on the ground that he was trying to leave the State. He was at "Tim" Sullivan's picnic all day, but the Deputy Sheriff did not find him.

Selby's counsel, Charles L. Hoffman, telephoned to Lawyer Hummel yesterday that the pugilist would be ready to surrender himself some time during the day. Later, however, he called up Lawyer Hummel again and told him that his client would not surrender himself until to-day, as he would not be able to secure a bondsman before that time.

CORBETT READY FOR WIFE'S SUIT.

His Counsel Instructed to Accept Service—Elopement Denied.

Emanuel Friend, counsel for James J. Corbett, said yesterday that two weeks before the fighter left for Europe he had retained him to look after any suit that Mrs. Corbett might bring.

"I have that retainer in writing," said Mr. Friend, "so that it is not true that Corbett went away to evade service. I saw Corbett the night before he sailed with Considine, and he was on the verge of nervous prostration. He needed a rest, and went away to get it. Any time that I cable to him that his presence is necessary here he will return. He eloped with no one.

"I want to say, too, that Mrs. Corbett does not need to wait until her husband returns to bring suit, if she really intends to bring it at all. Mr. Corbett's absence does not hinder her. I will accept any service for him in any suit that she may bring."

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. D. F., JR."—In order to vote it is necessary for the citizen to have been a resident of the county for four months prior to the election. You will therefore lose your vote.

Dr. D. Jayne's famous prescription for Lung and Throat Diseases is still sold under the name of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infants' Wear and Furnishings.

The advantages we offer to purchasers of Infants' Clothing are altogether too important to be overlooked:

We carry the largest and best assortment of *low priced articles* for Infants, including every known requisite for their outfitting, carefully and well made from good materials, correct in every detail, affording mothers an opportunity to dress their babies not only tastefully, but *inexpensively.*

We also carry the most elaborate and dainty garments, at prices the lowest consistent with the grade, in *a variety of assortment unequalled in the world.*

Our styles, the handiwork of experts who make Infants' Wear their sole study, are different from those in general stores; even the most inexpensive possess *a character that stamps them as our own.*

We offer many attractive novelties in Infants' Wear, *—goods not to be found elsewhere.*

As examples of the right articles, at moderate prices, we call attention to the following, made of fine nainsook:

Long Slips, 38c., 45c., 50c., 62c.
Short Dresses, 50c., 60c., 72c., 95c.
Long Dresses, 72c., 98c., $1.15, $1.25.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ENORMOUS RUSH OF MAIL

Breaks Record in the History of the Local Post Office.

Extends Throughout the Country—Plans for Earlier Morning Delivery—Complaints of Clerks.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that more mail was being handled in this city than ever before in the history of the local Post Office. The receipts of August showed an increase of 7 per cent. over those of the same month in 1899, and it is probable that this month's figures will be proportionately high.

"Nor is the rush of mail matter confined to our office," said Mr. Van Cott. "All through the country the business prosperity of the past year has brought an enormous overflow of second, third, and fourth class matter, such as catalogues and mercantile circulars."

One of the particular instances of the large distribution of circulars by business establishments is that of Harper & Brothers, publishers. They have informed the postal authorities that they will shortly begin the mailing of 2,000,000 pieces of second class matter. From 60,000 to 100,000 will be mailed each week until the entire 2,000,000 are disposed of.

Forty new letter carriers have been employed for the General Office, their work to begin on Oct. 1. Each one will receive a salary of $800 per year. Six of them will be detailed for assorting night mails, coming on duty at midnight and working until 9 in the morning. This is a new departure, the purpose of the plan being to have all the mail in the General Post Office ready for distribution to the early morning letter carriers as soon as they come on duty.

"If the scheme works as well as we think it will," said the Superintendent of Mails yesterday, "the first morning delivery will be considerably earlier than heretofore."

Several complaints from Post Office clerks have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES, each writer stating that he was overworked, and that the clerical force of both the main office and the various branches was greatly inadequate to present demands. One clerk, attached to Branch H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, asserted that he and his associates had not had a Sunday off for several months, besides having worked overtime every day during that period.

When Mr. Van Cott was questioned about this, he replied:

"The people who make these complaints don't tell the whole thing. It is true they have to work hard during the rush season, but during the rest of the year they often get away long before their time is up. Just now the clerks are hustling, as they do every Fall. But when Spring comes easy times will be along again.

"According to law, the Government is entitled to all of a postal clerk's time, except fifteen days in each year. When extra work has to be done, it must be done; that's all there is to it. As to those at work in Branch H, it is true that they have been hard pushed for two months. They have worked overtime and also on several Sundays, but it will not be so from now on, as we have just detailed some extra clerks for that office. Being a distributing station for New York and the New England States, Branch H is one of the busiest of all the city divisions. There are 176 distributing clerks there, but some of them are now on their vacations, which accounts in a measure for the temporary surplus of labor to which the remaining ones have been subjected.

"If the Government should appropriate money sufficient for the New York Post Office to hire a force of clerks adequate to the easy handling of mails in the busy season, we would have an enormous superfluity of clerks in the light season. Our auxiliary fund is only $10,000. This may be used for the hiring of extra men when they are absolutely necessary. Around election day the whole sum will be needed."

Postmaster Van Cott has been trying to get appropriations for many new improvements in the local service of late. Two of them have been practically settled—the motor vehicle letter collectors and the foreign annex. A favorable report on the motor vehicle tests is now in Washington, and will probably be approved. The annex is to be built at West and Morton Streets, and in it will be handled foreign mails of all classes.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.

Additional Route Agents Between New York and Buffalo.

The Lackawanna Railroad has been notified by the Postmaster General that twelve new railway postal clerks have been appointed for duty on that line. The additional service made possible by these appointments will mean another night mail between New York City and Buffalo.

At present the last mail for Buffalo out of the New York Post Office leaves at 8:30 P. M. The new Lackawanna route will take everything up to midnight, delivery being made in Buffalo the next morning. Additional routes have also been provided between Ithaca and Oswego, Utica, and Binghamton, besides several of the larger suburban towns including Newark, Orange, Summit, Washington, and Morristown.

AN ODD JERSEY CITY CHICKEN.

Instead of a Beak It Has a Mouth, with Teeth; Also a Nose and Ears.

Alderman James Burns of Bay and Grove Streets, Jersey City, some time ago gave his attention to the breeding of chickens. In a brood recently hatched is one that has no beak, but in its place a well-formed mouth, in which are two teeth.

The young chicken also has a nose and two ears, so that altogether its head has a strange resemblance to a human head. This chicken has a fondness for raw meat and laps milk from a saucer. In every other respect it acts as all other chickens do.

Our attraction to-day is

Fall Overcoats, reduced to $10, $12 & $15.

They were new spring overcoats five months ago; and the prices were a *third higher* then.

Coverts, Whipcords, Oxford Cheviots—some of those at $15 are silk lined. A good many of every size.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

WILLIAM J. McKELVEY DEAD.

Brooklyn's Ex-Superintendent of Police Expires at Sharon Springs.

News was received in Brooklyn yesterday that ex-Superintendent of Police William J. McKelvey of that borough had died yesterday morning at Sharon Springs, N. Y., where he was staying for his health. Mr. McKelvey had been suffering for some time from stomach trouble, and went to Sharon Springs a week ago.

His condition suddenly changed for the worse on Sunday, and he sank rapidly after that. The body will probably be brought to Brooklyn to-day.

William J. McKelvey was born in this State on March 12, 1842. He spent the earlier years of his life on Staten Island. His father was a Captain of Police under the old metropolitan system. When the civil war broke out, William enlisted in the Tenth Zouaves, and served almost through the entire war. He was promoted to a Sergeantcy for bravery at Malvern Hill. Upon returning from the war, Mr. McKelvey became a policeman on the old New York force. He made many important arrests, and was several times commended for bravery and gallantry. He retired from the force in 1870, but two years later he again became a policeman, this time in Brooklyn. He was assigned to duty at the Telegraph Bureau, where he remained until he was made Drill Captain.

In 1887 he was made a precinct commander, and later was promoted to the rank of Inspector. In 1895 he was made Superintendent of Police of Brooklyn. Just before consolidation was effected, Mr. McKelvey retired on half pay, John Mackellar, now one of the Deputy Chiefs in Brooklyn, succeeding him as Superintendent. Mr. McKelvey entered politics after his retirement. He was a Republican, but ran for County Register on the Citizens' Union ticket, which was headed by Seth Low. Mr. McKelvey was defeated, but he took his defeat with good grace. He then engaged in several business ventures, and finally started a detective and collection agency, known as the McKelvey Agency, in Manhattan. The business was later removed to Brooklyn.

Mr. McKelvey was prominent in Grand Army affairs. He was at one time commander of Grant Post, and was one of the guard of honor at Mount McGregor, after the death of Gen. Grant. He was also prominent in Masonry and was a Mystic Shriner. He is survived by his wife and a brother, David McKelvey.

COURT WARNS PRIZEFIGHTERS.

The New Jersey Law Forbids Such Contests, Says Justice Collins.

Associate Justice Gilbert Collins of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who succeeded Justice Job H. Lippincott as presiding officer of the Hudson County Circuit, sat in Jersey City yesterday for the first time. In his charge to the Grand Jury he said:

"I have observed, since the repeal in New York of a statute that permitted prize fighting, that persons who are interested in that matter are contemplating coming across the river. Prizefighting is illegal here and the law is very stringent. It provides that 'any person who shall be engaged in any fight or combat with fists, with or without gloves, whether for money, for the benefit of others, or merely as a test of the skill and endurance of the combatants, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.' This also applies to all persons who assemble to witness the contest. No language could be more explicit."

Justice Collins also warned the Grand Jury that it must keep careful watch that the laws against gambling, particularly by slot machines, are enforced, and see that all offenders are brought to justice.

O'Neill's

OFFER TO-DAY

Two Important Values IN FALL DRESS GOODS.

ALL WOOL
BLACK PEBBLE CHEVIOTS,
50 inches wide, the good quality, goods that were never intended to sell for less than 1.00 yard,

69c yard.

GOLF CLOTHS—SELF LINED.
The very dark grays are the most wanted colors in these fabrics, now so popular for Rainy Day and Golf Skirts and Tailor-made Suits. We have them in two shades of Gray—Cambridge and Oxford. They are 57 inches wide and the Best Golf Cloth value in New York at

1.00 yard.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday.
TWO BIG TRIUMPHS
THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Supported by Bertha Galland.
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN
FIRST BIG LAUGHING HIT.
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Opens next Monday Evening.
E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned
In an Elaborate Production of HAMLET.
Seats Ready To-mrw, 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Ev'gs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
"Best Comic Opera New York Has Seen in Years."—Eve. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA. (Book by Basil Hood.)
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyle Carte's English Co. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.
"A Charming Comic Opera."—N. Y. Herald.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.
Matinées Saturdays only until October.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE
THIS EVENING AT 8:15. NEXT MAT. SAT.
"Substantial Success Won."—Sun.
ARIZONA.
Flood Sufferers' Benefits To-day's Matinée, To-night, & Friday Night.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av.
Opens Mon., Sept. 17th. Seats now on Sale.
THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
VICTORIA.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.
Metropolitan English Grand Op. Co.
Subscription Sale begins Mon., Sept. 17. S'A. M. Evs. 50c. to $2.00; Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat. 50c. to $1.50 First Week's bills, "FAUST," "TANNHAUSER," "MIGNON."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
"WINS INSTANT FAVOR."—PRESS.
OTIS SKINNER In His New Play. PRINCE OTTO

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44 & 45th Sts. Every Eve Rain or shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star Acts.
MOVING PICTURES, CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Last 6 Times in N. Y.
THE GREAT RUBY Next Week, Three Musketeers.
Ev. Prices, 25, 35, 50. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 25c.

BROADWAY LAST 4 WEEKS THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
BEN-HUR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK The great Irish drama THE REBEL. Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev., 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, cor. 38th.
THURSDAY EVG. at 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. THE MONKS OF MALABAR

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY.
Rentz Santley Burlesquers.
"Hotel Matrimony"—B'way to Paris.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL MATINEES—TUES. & SAT.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily, 25c. Mat. Fashionable Vaud'ville. Evgs. 25,50,75c. Boxes, $1. Maggie Cline, Geo. Fuller Golden, Montgomery & Stone, Russell Bros. 20 oths. Sun. concts.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av.
KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts. : 50
: Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mon. Tngt, Pop. Operatic Selections, R. Ridgely, Soloist.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew. Jessie Couthoui. Sam, Clara & Kitty Morton.

14TH STREET THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. DANIEL SULLY in the season's great success, THE PARISH PRIEST.

GRAND Op. House Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. Horne Booth "A WIFE IN PAWN."

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN. 110th St. and Broadway. High-Class Vaudeville.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Chinese Boxer. Dwarf. Human Ostrich. Theatre, 20c.'s

CIRCLE MUSIC HALL, B'way & 60th St. GRAND OPENING MONDAY NIGHT.

Baseball Polo Grds. To-day, 2 games, 1 o'clock, 1:45 & 4 P. M. Chicago vs. New York. Ladies' Day.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
Robt. Hilliard & Co., Amelia Summerville, Carta & Mirziana, Jas. R. Glenroy, Maurice Barrymore, Patrice, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio, John D. Gilbert, Bert Coote & Co., Gertrude Haynes, Manning & Prevost, Press Eldridge, Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, The Murphys, Mlle. Emmy's Dogs, Geo. W. Day, etc.

CASINO SEPT. 24. Geo. W. Lederer's Fall Production. THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA. Seat Sale Opens To-morrow A. M.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler; fresh west to north winds.

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STANCHFIELD HEADS DEMOCRATIC TICKET

State Convention Completes Its Work and Adjourns.

HARSH DEBATE A FEATURE

Personal Attacks Made on the Various Leaders—Hill Proposed Coler's Name—The Platform Adopted

Governor—JOHN B. STANCHFIELD of Chemung.
Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM F. MACKEY of Erie.
Secretary of State—JOHN T. NORTON of Rensselaer.
Controller—EDWARD S. ATWATER of Dutchess.
Treasurer—JOHN B. JUDSON of Fulton.
Attorney General—THOMAS F. CONWAY of Clinton.
Engineer and Surveyor—RUSSELL R. STUART of Onondaga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The Democracy of New York State, in convention assembled, after a thrilling, bitter factional struggle, nominated to-day the State ticket. Every stage of the proceedings was marked by great excitement. Richard Croker was pilloried. The trained orators of David B. Hill, with whips of logic and merciless sarcasm, pulled aside the curtain of State politics and exposed to public view the secrets of the bosses.

At every mention of the Ice Trust there were derisive howls. For the first time in twenty years Democratic orators in a Democratic convention exposed the political weakness of the candidates slated by the majority faction for the nominations.

David B. Hill conducted the battle for the nomination of Controller Coler personally. He named Coler as his candidate and marshaled his talkers to do the oratorical fighting after he had fired the first gun.

CHEERS FOR HILL AND COLER.

When Mr. Hill mounted the platform to start the fight his face was of ashen tint. The howls of his followers continued for five minutes, while the Tammany and Kings County delegates sat silent and sullen in their seats. Richard Croker's jaws were set firmly. He did not look at Hill until the wave of enthusiasm had subsided. Then with a sneer on his face he gazed at his old political enemy derisively. Hill talked calmly at first. As he warmed to the discussion he assailed the political acts of the leader of Tammany Hall without mentioning his name. Every one knew whom Hill meant, and his biting, sarcastic hits at Croker were received with round after round of applause.

There was no question of the popularity of Controller Coler with others in the hall but the delegates. Every mention of his name and record brought thunders of applause. Every speaker who held up to public view his record since he took office was cheered to the echo. The Tammany men hissed loud and long at first, but their hisses were drowned in deafening cheers for Coler. The crowd mocked Senator Grady, Richard Croker's only orator, when he spoke of John B. Stanchfield as "a man who does not owe his nomination to the bosses."

The Hill speakers assailed John B. Stanchfield's record in the Assembly as an opponent of organized labor and also claimed that he was not loyal to William J. Bryan four years ago. These sallies were greeted with cheers. No attempt was made by those who nominated Mr. Stanchfield to make a defense of his public acts except to claim that they could not be criticised.

THE CONVENTION OPENS.

The delegates commenced to gather in the convention hall at 11 o'clock. Richard Croker and David B. Hill were late in arriving. As the Sage of Wolfert's Roost marched down the aisle his delegates howled and cheered for five minutes. Their enthusiasm seemed to be irrepressible. A smile spread over Hill's face. He walked slowly to his seat near the centre of the large hall.

Without further ceremony temporary Chairman McCarren started the work of the convention. He directed John L. Shea of Kings County to make his report as Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats. The action of this committee was favorably received by the crowd. Some Hill delegates were seated and some anti-Hill delegates were chosen. On every vote the galleries joined and yelled aye and no as if they had a right to vote. In the seating of the delegates about an even division was made between the contestants of the Hill and Croker-Murphy factions.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was presented by Randolph Guggenheimer of New York. This was adopted. Temporary Chairman McCarren appointed Arthur McLean and John B. Judson to escort Permanent Chairman George Raines to the platform.

CHAIRMAN RAINES'S SPEECH.

It was not long before Chairman Raines had captured the delegates and crowd in the galleries. His powerful voice penetrated every corner of the hall. His speech, although read, was delivered with gestures and the waving of his manuscript to emphasize his points. He spoke in part as follows:

"The acts of the convention of our opponents were heralded several months before its session, and were a perfunctory assent to the decrees of a chief whose ma-

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregular. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 47¼c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c; cotton, middling, 10¾c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $16.25; butter, Western creamery, 21c. Commercial World.—Page 13.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
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Court Calendars.—Page 12.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Experienced Travelers Use the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

jesty influence in State politics is the paramount issue of the campaign in our State. The martial voice of Roosevelt, the rhetoric of Black, the cheery and dulcet tones of the witty Depew simulated well the voice of Jacob, but it was the hairy hand of the hunter of spoils, Esau Platt, which was outstretched for the birthright of sovereignty. Here has been controversy which befits freemen. Here is the wisdom of life and concession for harmony.

"The chief financial issue of the hour is the stifling of competitive conditions of business by aggregations of corporate capital in trusts. Producers and consumers are alike robbed and markets monopolized vary from hour to hour as the pendulum swings. To-day an infant industry of which the Nation is so tender is strangled by a reduction of prices it cannot endure. To-morrow the trust recoups its loss from the people by lifting prices beyond the former level.

"There is no remedy except the annihilation of the party which has not antagonized but befriended trusts. The evil is towering above all questions of internal commerce and trade, and the great issue will not down. It is here, everywhere. If it is not peaceably met with remedial legislation and willing officials of integrity of purpose, the million hands of organized labor will soon find a remedy outside the laws which will startle mankind with its bloody purpose. The cry of children for bread, of strong men for work and its reward, will chase reason from the council chamber of the toiler, and enthrone the necessities of men as the law of the home.

AMERICA AS A WORLD POWER.

"We are told by our opponents that after 100 years we have now become a world power, with responsibilities and duties as such; that we have now become a civilizing force, and must assimilate the Philippines to our system by force if need be. Have we, then, for 100 years disappeared from the haunts of the nations and peoples of earth in a Rip Van Winkle sleep among the hills of this new world? We rub our eyes and ask with Rip, in wonderment, whether it were not better to return to the hills of peace. Whence came, then, this mighty past of ours teeming with achievement till we overtop the nations in wealth, industries, arts, arms, and, above all, in the sweet liberties of life?

"Have we been, then, no world power in the past 100 years, in the widest use of the term? Did not the nations respect our definition of their rights in South America as declared by Monroe; did we not vindicate our seamen's rights in 1812? Did not our flag float above the City of Mexico in triumph? Has any dungeon of Europe held an American citizen after his release was demanded by our Government? Did we show the world the vastness of our military reserves in the blazing camp fires of two millions of soldiery scattered from the James along the Cumberland and down the Mississippi?

"The pledge to the world that our war with Spain was for the liberation of her subjects is unredeemed, is falsified, and the world will point to our hypocrisy, except we return to the path of honor. The spectacle presented at the close of the century is of the two nations which vaunt their leadership in Christian civilization forcing a foreign and alien rule upon the Transvaal and the Philippines under the specious plea that they extend thereby the frontier of Christian and civilized rule.

THE PLATFORM READ.

When Chairman Raines finished his speech, Prof. James Milne, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was introduced. With clear delivery he started to read the platform, which was prepared without one word of advice or suggestion from Mr. Hill.

The first burst of applause came when the plank denouncing the Ice Trust was read. Augustus Van Wyck, brother of Mayor Van Wyck, sat in the Brooklyn delegation. His face twitched nervously when this was read. The people in the galleries yelled for five minutes. The Tammany Hall and Brooklyn delegations remained silent in their seats. The followers of Mr. Hill waved their hats in the air and shouted their defiance in the ears of Richard Croker. The planks favoring organized labor were received with hearty applause.

(The text of the platform will be found on Page 5.)

Chairman Raines on the motion for the previous question rushed the vote. W. D. Brunner of the Twenty-fifth Senate District arose to offer a resolution for the insertion of a plank favoring the municipal ownership of public franchises. He was not recognized by Chairman Raines.

Amos J. Cummings of New York offered a resolution that the convention proceed to the selection of candidates. On the roll call first came Albany County. David B. Hill arose slowly while his enthusiastic supporters jumped on chairs, waved hats, canes, and umbrellas.

HILL PROPOSES COLER.

On the walk to the platform Mr. Hill was plainly in favor with the people in the hall outside of the Tammany and Brooklyn delegations. Men in the galleries wearing Tammany badges cheered him. Senator Hill said:

"I do not assume upon this occasion to speak for the delegation from the County of Albany, but I assume to speak simply for myself and to express my own sentiments.

"This convention is desirous of nominating the best candidate who can be found in the State of New York who is willing to allow the use of his name in this campaign. I desire to state at the outset that the course that I now suggest is somewhat unusual and I will state the reason. The gentleman whose name I intend to present for the consideration of the convention resides not in my own county, but in one of the largest counties in the State. I am advised that his name is not to be presented to this convention by the delegation that occupies seats here. I am advised further that his name is not to be presented by the delegation that represents the district in which he lives, notwithstanding this resolution was passed at the meeting that sent the delegation to this convention, and if it is not out of order to read this resolution, I would ask the Secretary to read it for me."

The resolution, which is as follows, was read:

Whereas, It is evident to us that the sentiment of the constituency we have the honor to represent is centered on the candidacy of Bird S. Coler for Governor, and,

Whereas, We, his neighbors and friends who know his sterling qualities of mind and character as well as his stanch loyalty and steadfast advocacy of Democratic principles, and having watched with pride his record in the high and responsible office to which he was elected, are desirous of expressing our approval of his candidacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Seventeenth Assembly District in the coming Democratic State Convention, to be held at Saratoga, Sept. 11, 1900, be and they hereby are instructed to favor his nomination for Governor, and we request them to exert all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination for such office.

"The language of the resolution is (and you will pardon me for repeating it) The delegation is hereby instructed to favor his nomination for Governor in this convention. With no disrespect to that delegation, nor to the entire delegation from Kings County upon the floor, I think that if that duty which the electors of that district imposed upon the particular delegation is not performed here, it should be performed by delegations in some other part of the State.

COLER'S GOOD RECORD.

"The question before this convention now is, as I stated at the outset, who will be the best candidate to be nominated to receive the suffrages of the people. This resolution which was passed may or may not meet the consideration of this convention, but I desire to present some reasons why I think it should.

"Bird S. Coler needs no introduction. Elected three years ago to the office of Controller of the City of New York, he has conducted the affairs of that office with such marked and signal ability that he has attracted the attention of the people not only of this State, but of all the people of the United States.

"He has corrected abuses that had obtained heretofore. You will recollect the Confession of Judgment bill, which was passed for the protection of the taxpayers of the City of New York, and he was its author and the man who suggested it to the Legislature. You recollect the Ramapo fight, which he fought from the beginning to the end. You recollect his effort to protect the City of New York from the control of the Ice Trust, which you have properly denounced in your platform. You recollect his efforts to rip up corruption everywhere.

"I recollect with pleasure, Sir, the words expressed by the delegate from Kings County who yesterday had the honor of presiding over this convention, in which he called attention to the convictions which had been had in the City of Brooklyn of Republican officials who had abused their trust. He inadvertently failed to say that these abuses were exposed by Coler, the Controller of the city. His record in office for fidelity and efficiency is unsurpassed.

A SUPERB PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

"Upright in all the relations of life, of intelligence and capacity—a superb public official—what good reason, what valid reason can be given here why he should not be nominated by this convention? I also with pleasure agree to the remark of the distinguished Chairman of this convention, who announced in his most excellent and admirable address that in this State this Fall by reason of the attitude of the Republican Party, the paramount issue was to be against political dictatorship, and I agree with him. Where can you find a better man to present that paramount issue than the gentleman I have named.

"I agree with him that that will be one of the great issues in this campaign—Aye, the paramount one, upon which we may hope to receive the support of Republicans, tired by arbitrary machine rule, and the support of independent men by reason of the record made by the odious machine of the Republican Party, men who are anxious to come to us on issues in this campaign. I know of no good reason—no solid reason—why he would not make a most excellent candidate.

FORTUNATE IN HIS ENEMIES.

"He is said to have offended some people. Where is the man who has not offended—who has stood up for the right on all occasions, that has not made enemies? I would give nothing for such a man. It is also said that his friends did not present his name because they could not get the consent of some one—I know not who, and I care not who.

"I have this simply to say: If Mr. Coler is unfortunate in his friends, he is certainly fortunate in his enemies. The very attacks made upon him will make him strong with the electors of this State. I know it was said when his candidacy was suggested that the boss of the Republican machine had said he would not be nominated. This was echoed by some people in our own party that he should not be nominated, and the time within which both utterances were made was most remarkable. I submit to you, gentlemen, for your kind consideration, an ideal candidate.

COULD BEAT ODELL.

"At this particular time we ought to obtain thousands and tens of thousands of voters. We ought to get thousands of votes of dissatisfied Republicans. The gentlemen who have spoken here have alluded to the fact that the Republican Convention was machine-ruled from beginning to end, and its nominee the nominee of the machine that has ruled the State for twenty-five years. But he cannot be beaten by the nominee of another machine.

"He can, however, be beaten by a man commanding the vote of the Democratic people and the vote of the men who join issue with the Democrats on the question of imperialism. We can secure their votes on the plea of opposition to political dictatorship. These, my friends, are my profound convictions. I may be wrong, others may be right. I shall, of course, yield my judgment to the superior judgment of the convention, but I feel I should be false to myself, false to the duty imposed upon me at this hour if I did not speak.

"I want to say in conclusion that he will strengthen the State ticket and help the National ticket. He is the man of the hour. I do not want to discourage the presenting of the name of any other gentleman. I simply want to say again it would be the nomination of the hour and would carry the State of New York for the State and National ticket."

MR. STANCHFIELD PROPOSED.

Mr. Hill concluded amidst tremendous enthusiasm, which was continued until he had left the platform and reached his seat.

The roll call of counties was then proceeded with, and as Allegany was called it was announced that the county gave way to Chemung. Judge S. S. Taylor was then recognized and advanced to the platform to present the name of John B. Stanchfield. He spoke as follows:

"Four years ago the convention put in nomination as its candidate for President a man comparatively unknown to fame. His gallant fight for the principles which he believed, if adopted, would result in benefit to the great masses, so impressed the representatives of our party that they adopted his principles, and placing the standard in his hands bade him go forth and proclaim the wrongs. Day and night from the shores of the Atlantic to the snow-clad hills that cast their shadows over his Western home, this brave and fearless champion of the rights of the people preached the fundamental doctrine of the Democrats—Equal rights to all, special privileges to none.

"Accepting defeat with the same dignity that has characterized all of his public career, he went forth as a private citizen to renew the combat. Day by day new recruits joined his army, day by day he enshrined himself in the hearts of his countrymen, and when our National delegates again assembled in Kansas City to place in nomination a candidate for President, there was but one name upon their lips, but one image in their hearts; it was the name and the image of the gladiator of the people, William J. Bryan.

"We are assembled here to-day to supplement the action of our National Convention by placing in nomination as candidates for State officers men who will protect the people from such maladministration as has prevailed for six years under Republican control. A list of their offenses would only weary you, and their stench would only nauseate.

COMMENTS ON GOV. ROOSEVELT.

"Two years ago the people of this State, with their eyes blinded by the flashes of the artillery on San Juan Hill, operated, by the way, by Democratic heroes, refusing to believe that the self-constituted hero of that war would surrender his boasted independence, trusting his avowed intention to prevent official peculation and punish the thieves who had stolen and misappropriated $9,000,000 of the people's money from one special fund, ejected the 'Rough Rider' of the Western prairies to the high and exalted office of Governor of the first State in the Union.

"Alas, for the hopes of the misguided people! This alleged hero, this boasted independent fellow, came under the hypnotic influences of the wizard of 40 Broadway, and so powerful and irresistible was the influence that the canal ring went about in peace.

"The rights and interests of 7,000,000 people should not be committed to the care of any man as a reward for subservient services in the interests of any particular class. He should be free from all entangling alliances which would affect his official conduct; he should be mentally equipped to meet and master all questions concerned with the office, and, above and beyond all, he should be fearless and honest. Two years ago I had the honor to present the name of a candidate for Governor to the convention, who, I believe, comes up to this standard. Like our National leader, he was then comparatively unknown, but in the past two years the people of the State have learned of his qualifications. I have the honor to present John B. Stanchfield of Chemung as a candidate for Governor."

The first mention of Mr. Stanchfield's name by Judge Taylor caused prolonged cheering. When he said, "The man I name is not the candidate of a political dictator," the crowd yelled derisively. When he added that, if elected, Mr. Stanchfield would be controlled by no faction of the party there was more laughter and hisses.

SECONDING SPEECHES BEGIN.

Delegate Sullivan of Chenango seconded the nomination of Bird S. Coler. Charles S. Andrus of Delaware also seconded the nomination of Mr. Coler in a speech which aroused enthusiasm. T. E. Owens, speaking, not for his delegation, but for himself, said he felt it his duty to second the nomination of John B. Stanchfield. Another delegate, in behalf of Dutchess County, seconded the nomination of Coler.

When Erie was called Mr. Colburn, in be-

Continued on Page 3.

If you are on pleasure bent, a Hudson River Day Line trip is pertinent.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

ANTHRACITE MINERS ORDERED TO STRIKE

More Than 100,000 Men Will Go Out in Pennsylvania.

TO QUIT WORK MONDAY NEXT

President Mitchell's Order Reviews the Situation and Counsels Quiet and Obedience to the Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 12.—At 5:15 o'clock this afternoon President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America affixed their signatures to the document which will call the miners of the Pennsylvania anthracite region from their work Monday morning.

The document was the official indorsement of the request of the anthracite districts to strike. It was considered by the National Executive Board of the Mine Workers last week, and when the board adjourned all power to indorse the request for the strike was left in the hands of the National President and Secretary. The official order to strike sent the three Presidents of Pennsylvania districts is as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12, 1900.
To the Officers and Members of the United Mine Workers of America and All Other Miners and Mine Workers of the Anthracite Region of Pennsylvania:

At a convention of the miners and mine workers of the anthracite coal fields, held at Hazleton, Penn., Aug. 27, 1900, a resolution was adopted asking the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America to indorse a proposition for a strike of the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region, in accordance with the laws of our organization, provided certain wages and conditions were not granted by the coal companies within ten days.

The National Executive Board was called together for the purpose of considering the situation and after a careful examination of all the facts in its possession its members were unanimously of the opinion that a strike should be ordered at once, and our hopes of improved conditions staked upon the outcome. During the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 8, while the board was still in session, information reached this office that outside influences were being brought to bear upon the coal companies to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the questions in dispute without resorting to a strike.

Knowing from a wide range of experience the far-reaching results of a prolonged strike and the injurious effects it would have upon the great commercial and industrial interests of the country, we felt that we should not be justified in ordering a strike while there yet remained the slightest hope that it could be averted and the grievances of the anthracite miners satisfactorily adjusted by more businesslike methods.

We, therefore, issued a circular asking you to continue work for a few days longer and hold yourselves in readiness to cease work immediately upon the ending of present negotiations, when, if a settlement was not reached, an official indorsement of the strike would be sent out by this board. The negotiations mentioned are at an end and a settlement has not been reached.

You are, therefore, notified that the application of the anthracite miners to strike, in accordance with the laws of the United Mine Workers of America, has been indorsed, and in accordance with this indorsement all the miners and mine workers of the anthracite coal region, whether members of the United Mine Workers of America or not, are instructed to cease work on and after Monday, September 17, 1900, and remain away from the various collieries, strippings, and breakers until the demands of the Hazleton convention have been acceded to by the coal companies.

Be law-abiding, self-respecting, and quiet; do not allow any person, whose interest it may be, to provoke you into quarrels and violations of the peace. That is one of the most common methods used by large employers to destroy the public sympathy and defeat our cause. With a thoroughly aroused public sentiment behind us; a cause the justice of which cannot be successfully questioned, and the mine workers united and determined to stand until their many wrongs have been righted, we have supreme faith in the ultimate success of our cause.

Do not wait for any farther notice to strike, but cease work in a body on and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1900.

By order of the National Executive Board.
JOHN MITCHELL, President.
W. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer United Mine Workers of America.

This afternoon President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson sat in the headquarters receiving telegrams from different parts of the anthracite region and hoping, they said, that each message might be some concession from the operators that would prevent the strike, but none came.

The three district Presidents reported this afternoon that of the 143,000 men in the districts 134,500 would go on a strike Monday. President Mitchell would not state what secret influences were at work to prevent the strike and which caused the delay. He said the person at work had offered his services voluntarily and the matter was confidential. As to maintaining the men during the strike, he said:

"When men are fighting for just wages they can subsist on very little. At any rate, it is safe to say that nobody will starve or want for necessary clothing. Most of the men live in company houses, and we must consider the probability of eviction, but these things have all been fully considered and will be met as they present themselves. At this time it would be folly for the organization to go into details as to the provision made for feeding and clothing the strikers."

President Mitchell will leave Saturday for Hazleton, Penn., to personally conduct the strike.

EXTENT OF THE STRIKE.

Should the Men Stay Out Two Months the Loss Will Be $48,000,000—The Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The order of President Mitchell calling out the miners in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania recalls the last great strike in the same district three years ago, which was practically ended by the tragedy at Lattimer, in which twenty-one miners were killed and over fifty wounded by Deputy Sheriffs. The strike inaugurated to-day by the United Mine Workers will for the time being terminate operations in the most productive hard-coal field in the world.

The mine employes in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania number about 145,000. The membership of the union is not known to a certainty, but the leaders claim that about 80 per cent. of the miners are organized. The union men do not anticipate any difficulty in inducing the unorganized miners to strike.

The coal basins extend over an area of about 470 square miles and are distributed throughout several counties, the more important workings being in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties. The districts are known as No. 1, comprising Upper Luzerne and Lackawanna; No. 7, comprising Hazleton and the Upper Schuylkill region, and No. 9, comprising Shamokin and a portion of the Schuylkill region. The average production from the entire district a 75,000,000 tons a year.

In the mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley districts 80,000 men and boys are employed. Of these 50,000 are distributed through the workings in and between Pittston, of Luzerne County, and Forest City, Susquehanna County. There are 25,000 employes in the mines in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, Ashley, Nanticoke, Plymouth, and Wanamie; 15,000 about Hazleton, 20,000 at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah, and 23,000 around Shamokin, Pottsville, and Mount Carmel.

The closing of the mines is expected to reduce the regular coal production about 70 per cent., leaving free only the Reading Coal and Iron Company's production of 20.5 per cent. of the total output of the region and 5.65 per cent. of the Lehigh Valley's production.

Should the strike continue over a period of two months, the loss in wages will amount to $8,400,000; loss to railroads, $20,000,000, and loss to mine operators, $20,000,000. Officers of the miners' union estimate that the organization has a cash balance of $1,000,000 in the treasury with which to conduct the strike.

In their demands the miners ask the correction of many evils, the more important of which are the following:

Abolition of the company stores; reduction in the price of powder to $1.50 a keg; abolition of company doctors; semi-monthly payment of wages; abolition of the sliding scale; wages paid in cash; 2,240 pounds to the ton; an advance of 20 per cent. in wages less than $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 a day; that all classes of day labor now receiving $1.50 and not exceeding $1.75 shall receive 15 per cent. over present wages; that all day labor now receiving $1.75 shall be advanced 10 per cent.; that no miner shall have at any time more than one breast, gang, or other class of work, and shall get only his legal share of cars.

THE NEWS IN HAZLETON.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 12.—The news of the declaration of the big coal strike was received in Hazleton to-night. It traveled quickly, and crowds of people soon gathered on the streets. Business men, when they heard that the order to strike was at last out, greatly deplored the action taken, and fear that they will suffer heavily if the strike continues for a long time.

Business has been completely paralyzed for the last two weeks on account of the threatened trouble, and the word from Indianapolis has added to the depression. While business men fear the inauguration of the strike, colliery superintendents who could be seen to-night took it calmly and said they would await developments.

It is certain that all the United Mine Workers will obey the order, but it is a question whether the non-union men employed at surrounding collieries will quit work. The mine workers' leaders assert that all the men will lay down their tools. The order to strike may reach a majority of the local mine workers to-night, because the members have been in readiness for two days past to hear from President Mitchell, but it will not reach many others until to-morrow morning.

The total number of inside and outside hands employed in the anthracite region is 142,420, of whom 91,971 are inside and 51,249 outside employes.

The total number of foremen employed in the anthracite mines is 485; fire bosses, 508; miners, 36,376; laborers, 29,380; drivers, 10,267; doorboys, 3,075; all others, 16,103.

The total number of foremen of outside work is 382; blacksmiths and carpenters, 2,056; engineers and firemen, 4,445; slate pickers, 23,667; Superintendents, 442; all others, 19,880.

OBJECT TO COLORED LABOR.

Whites Employed by a Pennsylvania Glass Company All Quit Work.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—All the white employes of the Black Diamond Glass Company of South Stroudsburg quit work to-day, giving as their reason the employment of colored men as blowers. The following statement was given out after a meeting held in Bossard's Hall:

"The white men employed at the Black Diamond Glass factory quit work to-day because of the employment of colored men as blowers. We were given to understand that the colored men were not to be put to work to-day, but as they were assembled at the office we resolved to quit. The men claim that they do not object to the colored men as helpers, but when it comes to having them handle the same tools, &c., they thought it was too much to ask."

Milton Yetter, one of the company officers, said to-day: "It was the intention to operate the South Stroudsburg plant with colored men, and a number of whites at the factory were aware of it. I am at a loss to know what the quitting of the men is for."

GERMANY SEEKING MONEY.

Overtures Looking to the Placing of a War Loan Here.

Definite advances have been made to a number of New York financial interests and several Milwaukee bankers of German descent by a local banking house with foreign connections, as to what might be expected in the way of subscriptions to a German Government war loan if it were placed in whole or in part in the United States.

Pending further negotiation, the name of the firm which may act as the agent of the German Government has been withheld by financiers who have received overtures in regard to the placing of such a loan.

At the offices of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., a representative of the firm declined yesterday to make any statement as to the status of the negotiations and refused to confirm or deny the report that the firm may be connected with the placing of such a loan.

Wall Street financiers who are conversant in a general way with the inquiries as to possible subscriptions to German bonds say the probable loan is likely to take the form of either Treasury notes or bonds of the German Empire, and is designed to represent the cost of equipping the German expedition and defraying the expense of its invasion of China.

The amount of the issue is thought to be $25,000,000, which coincides with current London calculations as to the cost of German operations in China. The rate of interest on the bonds is the subject of various conjectures, and some financiers expressed the opinion that 4 per cent. would be a sufficient basis to make the placing of the loan a success.

The attitude of some of the large life insurance companies to such a loan has been questioned, and one company is expected to refuse to subscribe, because of the Prussian regulations affecting foreign life insurance companies.

The opinion was expressed in insurance circles, however, that the success of the loan would not be impaired by the attitude of some of the life companies, because most insurance companies, as well as banking institutions, would consider only the investment feature of the loan.

The present outstanding debt of the German Empire is estimated at about $350,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds and a larger amount in 3½ and 4 per cent. bonds.

DON'T WANT PASTOR PROMOTED.

Catholics at Stamford, Conn., Object to Losing the Rev. W. H. Rogers.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 12.—Great surprise was caused to-day by the announcement that the Rev. William H. Rogers, for twenty-seven years pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, had been appointed by Bishop Tierney pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Hartford.

This is a promotion, as St. Patrick's is considered one of the leading parishes in the State. Nevertheless there is a distinct feeling of opposition to the change among Catholics in this city.

An earnest request will probably be made to the Bishop to reconsider his action.

BISHOP ARNETT FOR McKINLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Bishop B. W. Arnett of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio, will publish in the September issue of Howard's Magazine an article upholding President McKinley's Administration and the Republican Party. Bishop Arnett will say, among other things:

"We can only form an estimate of the colored man's political status under the bane of Democracy by his treatment in localities where the Democrats are in power. If the Democratic Party desires to show its friendship for the colored man, let it show it in the South, where they are in power.

"Talking of the liberty of the Filipinos and at the same time disfranchising the colored citizen of North Carolina are two very inconsistent propositions."

Faster Than Ever to California.
The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway. —Adv.

No Extra Fare on the Pennsylvania Limited
to St. Louis. Leaves New York every morning.—Adv.

HORRORS INCREASE IN STRICKEN CITY

Galveston is Now Threatened With Pestilence.

2,300 BODIES ALREADY FOUND

All Latest Estimates Place Number of Dead at Around 5,000.

Property Loss $15,000,000 to $20,000,000—Heroic Efforts to Restore Some Semblance of Order.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The following statement was received at 11 o'clock to-night:

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12.
Charles S. Diehl, General Manager Associated Press, Chicago:

A summary of the conditions prevailing at Galveston is more than human intellect can master. Briefly stated, the damage to property is anywhere between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000. The loss of life cannot be computed. No lists could be kept, and all is simple guesswork. Those thrown out to sea and buried on the ground wherever found will reach the horrible total of at least 3,000 souls.

My estimate of the loss in the City of Galveston and the immediate surrounding district is between 4,000 and 5,000 deaths. I do not make this statement in fright or excitement. The whole story will never be told, because it cannot be told.

The necessities of those living are total. Not a single individual escaped property loss. The property on the island is wrecked, fully one-half totally swept out of existence altogether. The help must be immediate.

R. G. LOWE,
Manager Galveston News.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 12.—A bulletin from Galveston, via Virginia Point and Houston, says:

"The situation grows worse every minute. Water and ice needed. People in frenzy from suffering from these causes. Scores have died since last night, and a number of sufferers have gone insane."

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 12.—The loss of life at Galveston is now conservatively placed at 5,000, while many believe that from 8,000 to 10,000 people have perished.

All attempts at burying the dead at Galveston have been utterly abandoned, and bodies are now being disposed of in the swiftest manner possible. Hundreds of them were to-day taken out to sea and thrown overboard. The safety of the living is now the paramount question, and nothing that will tend to prevent the outbreak of an awful pestilence is being neglected. It is stated that 2,300 bodies have already been either buried or cast into the sea.

This morning it was found that large numbers of the bodies which had been previously thrown into the bay were washed back upon the shore, and the situation was then rendered worse than before they were first taken in the barges and thrown into the water.

The most exhaustive efforts have been made to obtain a complete list of the victims of the disaster. That seems an impossible task now, and perhaps only through a new census of the living will the full number or the identity of those who lost their lives be made known.

Gen. McKibbin, commanding the Department of Texas, left here to-day on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson road for Texas City, where he obtained a skiff and went to Galveston.

Gen. McKibbin goes to Galveston under orders from the War Department in order to investigate the condition of affairs and report. It is understood that he will take charge of affairs there. He has already taken charge of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, the only railroad in operation to the coast, and a rigid decree regulating travel to Galveston has been issued.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 12.—Mayor Jones to-day estimated the loss of life in and around Galveston at 5,000.

At a meeting of the Relief Committee held this morning reports were received from the various wards. The Chairman called for armed men to assist in getting labor to bury the dead, and to clear the wreckage, and arrangements were made to supply this demand.

The situation in the city to-day is that there are plenty of volunteers for this service, but an insufficiency of arms. There have been two or three small riots, but the officers have managed to quell them. The committee rejected the proposition of trying to pay for work, letting the laborers secure their own rations. It was decided to go ahead impressing men into service, if necessary, and issuing orders for rations only to those who worked or were unable to work.

All the ward Chairmen reported the imperative need of disinfectants. A committee was appointed to sequester all the disinfectants in the city, including the lime which escaped wetting, and to obtain more. Houston was called upon for a barge load of lime.

Mr. Van Vleck, the manager of the Southern Pacific, sent word for the Chairman to draw on that company for $5,000. Mr. Van Vleck returned to Houston on the tug Juno to send a barge load of supplies.

The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad is operating relief trains over its line to Texas City Junction, and thence over the Texas City terminal to, or nearly to, Texas City. A boat is carrying dispatches from Galveston to Texas City.

Arrangements have been made to start a passenger service to-morrow. The steamer Lawrence will take pay passengers to Texas City. Destitute persons who have relatives elsewhere will be furnished with credentials by the Relief Committee, and will be taken to Texas City free of charge and carried by the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Road to Houston, free. Mr. Van Vleck is arranging transportation for them from Houston to the points whither they are destined. This service will begin at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Work on the water works has not progressed so satisfactorily as had been hoped. The men did not work last night. Alderman McMaster took charge of the work to-day. He says it will be possible to turn water into the mains to-morrow.

At a meeting of the General Committee with the city officials to-day the policing of the city was discussed. Mayor Jones announced that Adjt. Gen. Scurry would take charge of the situation with the soldiers and the citizen soldiery. The city is patrolled by about 2,000 police officers, special officers, soldiers, and Deputy Sheriffs.

Orders were issued to the soldiers and police to kill any person caught in the act of robbing the dead. Up to Tuesday morning seven negro vandals had been discovered and had paid the penalty of their crimes with their lives. They were shot dead and their bodies were carted away with the dead victims of the storm.

No liquor is permitted to be sold under any circumstances unless ordered by the Chairman of one of the committees or by a physician, who must state that it is to be used for medicinal purposes. All persons not having business on the streets after dark must be identified before they will be allowed to pass. Unless identification is forthcoming they are arrested. No person is allowed to work in or about any building unless he has a written permit signed by the Chief of Police or Deputy Chief. No person is permitted to carry furniture or other property through the streets unless he has a written permit from the proper authority.

GALVESTON'S APPEAL.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 12.—The following statements were issued here to-night for transmission to the newspapers of the country:

"We are receiving numerous telegrams of condolence and offers of assistance. As the telegraph wires are burdened we beg The Associated Press to communicate this response to all.

"Near-by cities are supplying and will supply sufficient food, clothing, &c., for immediate needs. Cities further away can serve us best by sending money. Checks should be made payable to John Sealy, Chairman of the Finance Committee. All supplies should come to W. A. McVitie, Chairman of the Relief Committee. We have 25,000 people to clothe and feed for many weeks and to furnish with household goods. Most of these are homeless, and the others will require money to make their wretched residences habitable. From this the world may understand how much money we will need. This committee will from time to time report our needs with more particularity.

"All communicants will please accept this answer in lieu of direct response, and be assured of the heartfelt gratitude of the entire population.

"W. C. JONES, Mayor.
"M. LASKER,
"J. D. SKINNER,
"C. H. McMASTER,
"R. G. LOWE.
"CLARENCE OWSLEY,
"Committee."

"To Sister Typographical Unions:

"Standing within the presence of the most overpowering calamity in the history of the Western Hemisphere, Galveston Typographical Union No. 28 sends this appeal to her sister unions for aid to care for the living and bury the dead. Immediate action absolutely necessary. There can be no exaggeration. Conditions are as indescribable as they are horrifying and hopeless.

"We are absolutely homeless. Send contributions to Chairman Relief Committee.

"GEORGE P. JOHN, Chairman.
"GEORGE H. KUNTZ, President.
"GUY G. HARRIS, Secretary-Treasur

water by catching the rain water in buckets suspended at the top of the lighthouse. The experiment was a success in a way, but it demonstrated in a remarkable manner the force of the wind. The bucket was soon filled with water, but it was salty and could not be used, showing that the salt water spray was shot skyward over 130 feet and mingled with the rain water that fell in the buckets. A quantity of fresh water was, however, finally obtained. Twelve dead bodies were recovered near the lighthouse.

Mr. Mutti, a storekeeper, lost his life after a display of remarkable heroism. When the storm struck the city he hitched up a one-horse cart and started out to rescue his neighbors. Cartload after cartload he carried in safety to a fire company house.

On three occasions the cartload of human beings, some half dead, others crazed with fright, was carried for blocks by the raging currents, but Mutti landed all of them safely, even to his last load, when he met his death. As he attempted to pass into the building on his last trip, the fire company house succumbed to the wind and collapsed. Mutti was killed by being struck by some of the wreckage.

THINKS GALVESTON RUINED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Quartermaster's Department has received the following from Galveston:

"Quartermaster General, Washington:

"Referring to my telegrams of 9th and 10th, I have, subject to approval, suspended Fort Crockett construction contracts, and again urgently recommend that contractors be paid for labor and material in place and on ground, all swept away and lost beyond recovery.

"Fortifications at Crockett, Jacinto, and Travis all destroyed, and cannot be rebuilt on present sites. Recommend continuance of my office here only long enough to recover Crockett office safes and morning gun when located; also to close accounts, and ship my office and recovered property where directed.

"I fear Galveston is destroyed beyond its ability to recover. Loss of life and property appalling. BAXTER, Quartermaster."

WEATHER BUREAU'S REPORT.

GALVESTON, Sept. 12.—The official records of the United States Weather Bureau, which have been made up and forwarded to Washington, give some valuable additional information about the storm. Unfortunately, the recording instruments were destroyed or crippled beyond operation at about 5:10 o'clock on Sunday evening. The wind gauge recorded a two-minute blow at the rate of 100 miles an hour, and was then demolished by the hurricane, which continued to increase in violence.

The weather bureau men estimate the maximum velocity of the wind at between 110 and 120 miles an hour. It did not maintain this terrific rate for any length of time, perhaps for only half a minute, but it was sufficient to wreck everything that met its full force.

A journal of the local office of the Weather Bureau contains a report of an apparent tidal wave of four feet which swept in from the Gulf some time between the hours of 7 and 8 P. M., at the time the wind veered to the southeast.

WIRES TO GALVESTON.

Telegraph Companies Restoring Communication—Lines Down in the Middle West.

The storm which devastated Galveston, and which, traveling through the Middle West, was felt here yesterday, played havoc with telegraph wires, and the service to this city has been considerably crippled.

Manager Davis of the Western Union Company said that the company's lines in Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, and the northern part of this State had been more or less damaged, but that they were rapidly being repaired. The nearest point to this city which had been affected by the storm to an extent where telegraph service was interfered with was Albany. There service in the New England States had also been somewhat crippled, but was carried on without interruption last night.

A telegram to the Western Union from the Chicago office states that their lines are in repair as far as Virginia Point, at the northern end of Galveston Bay. The officials expect to have two wires working to Galveston to-day. Until the wires are completed messages will be taken to Houston over the wire and from there to Galveston by a chartered steamer.

The Postal Telegraph Company under ordinary circumstances has two lines into Galveston, on through Houston from the West and another through New Orleans. Superintendent of Traffic Miner M. Davis, when seen last night, said that he hourly expected to hear that connection with Galveston had been re-established. He was inclined to believe that the line through New Orleans would be in working order first. Like the Western Union Company, the Postal Telegraph is taking messages for Galveston, sending them to Houston over its wires and from there by special steamer. The entire line from Houston to Galveston will have to be rebuilt.

Manager Shirley of the Postal Telegraph Company stated that the company's wires in the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio were all in bad shape, and that there was little business being done in consequence in those States. They had no knowledge whatever of the full extent of the damage that had been done. If it was only of an ordinary nature, it would be repaired in the course of a day, but they were fearful that quite a number of wires were down and that it might be several days before the lines were in working order.

A telegram received from Chicago yesterday by the Western Union Telegraph Company is as follows:

"We have two wires working to within four miles of Virginia Point, at the northern end of the bay. We hope to have two wires working to Galveston to-day.

"Our gangs are on the island, where there is not a single telegraph pole standing. There are no railroad tracks within twelve miles of the city. We have plenty of men and materials."

RAILROADS AT GALVESTON.

Reports Made Here of the Lines Entering the Island City.

At the office of the International and Great Northern Railroad, 195 Broadway, it was said yesterday that no messages had been received during the day from the vicinity of Galveston. The official seen said that he thought the road would not be able to open service to Galveston before Oct. 1. This, he said, would be in good and sufficient time for the cotton season, which was late this year, the movement of cotton having scarcely begun as yet.

Reports from Superintendents state that the Atchison track is intact to within five miles of Bay Ridge. Some track is washed out beyond that point. The superstructure and draw of the bridge are badly damaged, but the piles are intact, and it is expected that the work of replacing the superstructure will be begun this morning. No damage has been done to Atchison property in Galveston, except to the train shed and wooden buildings. The passenger station is intact.

Vice President Tweed of the Southern Pacific Road said yesterday that there was no truth in the reports that the company intended to abandon its property interests in Galveston and move to New Orleans. Galveston, Mr. Tweed explained, was geographically the best situation in the Southwest for the Southern Pacific Company, and he said the work of repairing the damage done by the hurricane would be started without delay. Mr. Tweed said also that he attached little credence to the reports that certain large financial interests intended to quit Galveston. He pointed out that the people of Galveston have large resources, and he expected to see that city rise triumphant over its present calamity.

THE CONCHO IN THE STORM.

The Mallory Line steamship Concho, which arrived here yesterday from Galveston, encountered the storm while crossing the Gulf, and reports having had a rough time at sea. Capt. Samuel Rick brought the vessel out of Galveston Harbor on the 5th, and on the following day ran into the storm, only encountering the southwest corner of the hurricane, however, for, being warned by the falling of the glass that the vessel was going into the storm centre, he sought safety in running away. Despite this the Concho had a rough time. The wind blew with the force of a gale, lashing the waves.

All that day, with the rain coming down in torrents, the vessel kept away from the worst of the storm. On the next day the Concho was caught in the back current of the storm. Its fury was worse than the storm itself, but the rain helped to keep the waves down. The ship weathered the storm, and after reaching Key West it had good weather all the way to New York.

A message bearing date of Sunday was received at the Mallory Line offices, in this city, yesterday from Capt. Hix of the Mallory Line steamship Alamo, confirming the press dispatch concerning the fate of that vessel, which is stranded on the Pelican Flats, at Galveston. The message said that during the storm the Alamo came into collision with the steamship Red Cross, and that her stern was stove in.

Henry R. Mallory of the Mallory Line, when asked for his opinion as to the future of Galveston, said:

"Naturally, Texas will seek an outlet through a Texas harbor, and there is no other harbor in that State equal to the one at Galveston, and, even if the city were wiped out, men with money would begin to build there. Locally, Galveston has suffered great loss, but it does not deprive the city of its value as a port."

Mr. Mallory, when it was suggested that in rebuilding the city it would be better to build it on the mainland, said that it would not be practicable, and that there was no better site than the present one.

In answer to a question as to the future plans of the Mallory Line, Mr. Mallory said:

"It is not our purpose to abandon Galveston as a terminal port. We have ten ships, nine of which are in commission and one building, and we expect to remain in the Texas service."

STEAMER'S NIGHT OF TERROR.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Reports from lake ports continue to bring in details of the violence of the storm. Several passenger steamers are still unaccounted for and many smaller craft are missing.

The two big passenger steamers which left Buffalo for Cleveland Tuesday night have not yet been reported and fears are entertained for them.

Three hundred and fifty passengers on the steamer F. and P. M. No. 4 were landed at Milwaukee this morning after spending a night of terror. The boat was caught in the fury of the storm, and was ten hours late in reaching her destination from Holland. Thirty of her passengers were more or less injured.

WRECKS ON LAKE ERIE.

Two Vessels Sunk and Several Lives Lost as the Result of the Storm.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The tail-end of the West Indian hurricane which swept over Lake Erie last night was the most disastrous storm that has visited this section in several years.

The wind at one time attained a velocity of sixty miles an hour, and it was then blowing directly from the west, having practically a clear sweep of the whole lake. Dispatches to-night tell of the shipping disasters that resulted from the gale. At least two vessels were sunk, carrying down with them several persons, and several other vessels have reached port in a badly damaged condition.

The John B. Lyon, a schooner owned by J. C. Gilchrist of this city, foundered about five miles off Conneaut, Ohio, and all but two of her crew of sixteen were lost. The schooner Dundee sank about fifteen miles off this port, and the cook, a woman, was drowned, the master and crew escaping on a raft.

The steamer City of Erie, with 300 passengers aboard, left Buffalo at 7 o'clock last evening. A moderate wind was blowing at the time. When off the port of Conneaut the steamer was struck by the terrific westerly gale that had begun blowing. She encountered a tidal wave, which went clear over the bulwarks, smashing some of the upper works. The engine was slowed down and the steamer headed for the Canadian shore for safety. She arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ten hours late, with all her passengers safe.

The steamer Nimick left this port this afternoon, but was unable to buffet the sea. She was badly battered, but a tug finally brought her back to port. A deck hand named Frank Sloan was badly hurt.

The steamer Cornell, light, left last evening for Fairport to pick up her consort, the schooner Bryn Mawr, which had dragged her anchor and drifted eight miles down the lake. The Cornell finally succeeded in picking up the Bryn Mawr, but the sea knocked off her smokestack and damaged her otherwise.

The steamer Iroquois went ashore near this city, but was taken off by a tug.

The tug Morgan, bound down the lake with a Standard Oil barge in tow, encountered the steamer Robert Rhodes in distress, making for shelter behind Pelee Island. The Rhodes had been badly battered and most of her bulwarks were gone.

The steamer Northland of the Northern Transportation Company's line, left Buffalo with the City of Erie last night, and reached Detroit late this afternoon, being unable to make the port of Cleveland in the storm.

The steamer Lyons, which was sunk off Conneaut, was valued at $60,000. Only two of the crew escaped.

STORM'S HAVOC IN BUFFALO.

Wind Attained a Velocity of Seventy-eight Miles and Damaged Several Buildings.

BUFFALO, Sept. 12.—A terrific windstorm visited this city during the night, doing much damage. At 3:30 A. M. the wind attained a velocity of 78 miles an hour.

At Bay Beach, the headquarters of the Buffalo Yacht Club, much damage was done. Several small craft, several scows, and derrick were driven ashore.

At the Pan-American grounds several buildings, including the United States Building, were damaged to the extent of $60,000. Other buildings damaged were the Electricity Building, $20,000; the Manufacturers' Building, $5,000, and the restaurant at the entrance to the Midway, $10,000.

A woman, while picking up debris in her yard, caught hold of an electric light wire and was killed. Her husband was badly injured.

Reports from Crystal Beach, a Summer resort on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, say that every dock has been destroyed and all the boats of the Buffalo Canoe Club and many small yachts anchored there were completely wrecked. The damage there has been very heavy.

The damage to fruit in this section of the State is estimated to be over $500,000.

MICHIGAN'S BIG STORM.

Yachtsmen Wrecked in Lake St. Clair—Great Damage to Peach Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Thirteen amateur mariners got caught in the sixty-mile gale on Lake St. Clair yesterday afternoon. Together with their boats they had completely disappeared, but this forenoon private steam yachts discovered the party in a half starved condition on the lightship which marks the Grosse Pointe Channel. They had passed a fearful night on the frail boat, which broke its anchor chains at 10 o'clock last night, drifting among the mountainous waves directly across the channel.

Among the party was Philip Russell, son of George H. Russell, President of the State Savings Bank; Hugh Ledyard, son of President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad; Ethelbridge Moran, a wealthy young man of Detroit; Gus Kramer, and ten passengers who had been witnessing the Detroit Yacht Club races. In Kramer's launch were Mr. Haytham, one of the owners of the yacht Echota; Vincent Field, Charles Wasmundt, and Mr. Moesta.

The effects of the gale in Southwestern Michigan was very severe, the damage to peach trees being estimated at $100,000. Thousands of bushels of peaches as well as the trees were blown to the ground. About 80 per cent. of the fruit in Berrien County is a loss.

THE STORM IN BOSTON.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The tropical storm swept New England to-day. The wind blew from a cloudless sky, a fifty-mile gale, piling small boats in heaps on the beaches, breaking down telegraph and telephone wires, stripping fruit from trees, and in other ways working damage. Some fifty small yachts are ashore at City Point and a dozen more at Winthrop.

An awful accident to more than 500 pupils of the Mary Hemenway School, corner of Adams and King Streets, Dorchester, was miraculously avoided, how nobody knows. Shortly after 11 o'clock one section of the heavy roof was blown off. It crashed into several windows in its downward flight, and landed on the big fence in the school yard.

Miss Howes, a teacher in the graduates' room, was seriously injured. Her arm was cut in several places, and a physician was called to treat her. All the pupils in the room rushed pell mell to the furthest side and escaped injury, as the force of the wind carried the heavy mass of wood and steel from the building. The building is one of the most costly and up-to-date of all the school buildings in the city.

The town of Hingham is without water owing to the breaking of its water main, a disaster which is, by the way, not attributed to the storm, but which is the cause of great concern to the people there from the fact that forest fires are blazing in that section of the State and doing great damage under the impulse of the gale. The general direction of the wind—which has largely subsided to-night—was southwest. Toward sunset it changed to northwest.

AID SENT TO GALVESTON

New York Responds Liberally to Call for Help.

MANY RELIEF FUNDS STARTED

Mayor Van Wyck Telegraphs $3,000—Merchants' Association Raises More than $20,000—Private Subscriptions.

Mayor Van Wyck sent the following telegram yesterday afternoon to Mayor Jones of Galveston:

Please draw sight draft on me for $3,000 and use the money to aid in the relief of the distressed people of your city. The people of the City of New York deeply sympathize with your people in their distress.

The following subscriptions to the relief fund, started by the Mayor on Tuesday, were received yesterday:

Previously acknowledged	$1,000
Sir Thomas Lipton	1,000
Louis A. Ripley	100
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company	100
Alfred L. Simon & Co.	25
Louis L. Firuski	10
John C. Weaver	5
Dr. S. J. Meltzer	5
Bird S. Coler	100
John E. Norcross	40
A. J. Lyons	5
Findler & Wibel	25
The Mount Vernon Lodge, Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, by Matthew Bernheim, President	25
J. Archibald Murray	25
Joseph Loth	100
C. F. Gennerich & Co.	100
Herman F. Rogers	10
Robert W. King	1
Thomas K. Morton	1
Eleanor L. Patterson	2
Charles W. Church, Jr.	25
Albert Levine	2
Edward Barnes	1
United Wine and Trading Company, through Henry Von Minden	50
By the employes of the Morton Trust Co., Edward L. Brown	74
Cash	10
Helen P. Wallace	1
Mrs. J. D. Cornell	5
Edward Smith	5
Barron P. Du Bois, through NEW YORK TIMES	250
Gustave L. Becker, through NEW YORK TIMES	5
S. De Walitearas	5
G. T. Matthews	15
Total	5
	$3,132

Checks for $100 from Louis M. Johnston and $5 from "B. P. D. B." have been received at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES in aid of the Galveston sufferers and have been forwarded to the Mayor's office.

The New York Cotton Exchange telegraphed $2,000 through the National City Bank to the President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange yesterday on account of its relief fund started on Tuesday.

Superintendent King of the Exchange received the following dispatch from J. H. W. Steele, Chairman of one of the relief committees:

Thousands dead. Entire city destitute. Fevers threaten to wipe out all living. Send us by special train disinfectants, prepared foods, hay, grain—everything that can be used for man and beast. Call on railroads for special service and wire us credit for all moneys possible. Our needs worse than St. Louis cyclone.

The New York Cotton Exchange relief fund was increased by the following subscriptions yesterday:

Latham, Alexander & Co.	$500	Edward K. Cone	25
J. J. Stillman	250	M. J. Parrott	25
Corn Ex. Bank	250	William Mitchell	25
R. H. Rountree	100	M. B. Fielding	25
R. T. Wilson	100	Otto Brennecks & Co.	25
Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	100	Otto Magnus	25
S. M. Weld & Co.	100	George Dixon	25
H. Hentz & Co.	100	N. Herrmann	25
Lehman Brothers	100	Ellinger & Abraham	25
Callender, Holder & Co.	100	Richard Gough & Co.	25
J. S. Bache & Co.	100	Edward J. Scott	25
R. Seidenberg & Co.	100	M. Robinson & Co.	25
Mohr Hanneman	100	Chas. W. Lee & Co.	25
Fernie, Wilson & Co.	100	George A. Milne	20
S. Gruner & Co.	100	A. Bamberger	20
S. Munn, Son & Co.	100	N. C. Backer	10
A. Norden & Co.	100	C. Mayhoff	10
Robert W. King	1	F. H. Wiggin	10
W. T. Miller & Co.	50	James Riordan	10
Kremelberg & Co.	50	A. J. Thorn	10
W. F. Sorey	50	C. A. Wight	10
J. Ziegler & Co.	50	Peter Mallett	10
George F. Jones	50	C. F. Schmelker	10
Charles F. Green	50	R. L. Rountree	10
Bailey & Montgomery	50	George Dixon	10
G. Copeland & Co.	50	H. Malkan	5
J. H. Garrison	25	Total to date	$4,715
H. H. Shearson	25		

The Merchants' Association at noon yesterday had received subscriptions amounting to $12,411, and Secretary Corwine telegraphed to Gov. Sayers of Texas that he might draw at once on the association to the amount of $12,000. Disinfectants, drugs, 1,000 cases of canned goods, soups, &c., 1,000 cases assorted products, clothing, and other necessities are to be purchased and shipped immediately.

Subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association are as follows:

Previously reported	$12,211	"H. S." (cash)	5
F. D. Tappen	100	B. Greenwald & Co.	10
Schafer Brothers	100	H. Herrman, Sternbach & Co.	100
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	100	H. A. Caesar & Co.	100
Eugene G. Foster	25	Hoenighaus & Curtiss	50
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	500	Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell	50
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	250	Murray & Broking	25
F. Boos & Brother	25	Anonymous, (cash)	50
N. Y. & Penn. Co.	200	Austin, Nichols & Co.	250
Haddaden & Co.	100	W. H. Dudley & Co.	25
G. Sidenberg & Co.	100	W. H. Dudley & Co.	25
Mabie, Todd & Bard	50	Chas. T. Howe & Co.	15
Church & Dwight Co.	500	Arguimbau & Ramee	25
Hanson & Green	25	Paddock & Fowler	25
J. M.	50	Henry W. Slocum	25
Sullivan & Cromwell	100	George L. Elliott	5
Henry Matler & Co., Limited	25	J. Rosenstein's Son	5
Sigmund Loeb	10	Cash—Emil S. Nordlinger	5
C. Callmann	25	Cash—S. Oettinger	5
Louis Siegert & Bro.	100	Cash—A. Oettinger	5
Textile Pub. Co.	100	Krower & Tymberg	50
Max Holtz	10	Germania Bank	250
J. D. Crimmins, Jr.	100	Edward C. Schaefer	100
J. D. Crimmins, Sr.	250	Charles A. King	25
Hans Rees's Sons	100	Frederick Folz	25
Cone Export & Commission Co.	250	Gustav L. Taeger	25
Cash	2	Gustav Lindenmeyr	25
Joseph Wild & Co.	250	John Rheinfrank	25
B. Fischer & Co.	200	J. A. Morschhauser	25
D. J. Holland	5	Stahl & Jaeger	25
A. P. Eckert	5	Henry Blackman	25
Cromwell Brothers	25	Nunda Pulp Co.	25
Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co.	250	Loftin Love	10
Linen Thread Co.	100	R. C. Weber	5
David Wile	25	G. E. Ehlers	5
Cary Mfg. Co.	25	Thomas B. Rea	25
Alfred H. Smith	25	Cochran & Bernheimer Company	100
B. Blumenthal & Co.	50	F. S. Smithers & Co.	250
I. Hammerslough	25	Claflin, Thayer & Co.	25
Rothstein Brothers & Ryttenberg	50	Berthold Levi	25
Danforth, Clark & Co.	100	J. A. Kiernan	2
Wechsler, Laufer & Co.	25	John Crimmins	10
W. H. Conrad & Co.	250	Adams & Co.	25
Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner	50	"A. B. B."	10
Wilmerding & Bisset	100	Robert G. Langdon	10
Francis L. Leland	250	George W. Quintard	100
W. & J. Sloane	250	William Alfred Butler	100
A. D. Lothrop, Jr.	5	P. L. North & Son	10
A. Lueder	25	Alfred T. White	100
Jacob Valentine	50	J. E. Whitaker	25
Oliver M. Farrand	25	Carl Gutmann & Co.	25
Max Stiner & Co.	5	Bruce & Cook	250
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	25	Roger Lamson & Co.	25
John Kelley	10	Ve Guerin & Fils	10
J. Hegeman Foster	50	A. M. Ake	10
W. L. Kalmefeller	10	Prince & Whitely	100
Adrian Iselin	250	Clinton Gilbert	25
A. Iselin & Co.	250	E. D. Morgan & Co.	500
F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Co.	100	Oliver S. Carter	100
G. H. Kent	25	E. H. Bertini	5
Horace Russ	100	Hatfield & Co.	5
Spielmann & Co.	100	Charles Gulden	50
B. Stratz	10	A. Guimaraes	20
F. B. Schenck, (mercantile)	50	Minot, Hooper & Co.	100
C. C. Roumage & Co.	100	R. & G. Corset Co.	100
Warner Bros. Co.	100	C. Hathaway & Co.	100
A. J. De Berard	5	John E. McMurtry	25
Arlington Skirt Mfg. Co.	50	M. Katzenberg & Sons	25
Hochstim & Bossak	10	E. P. Reichheim & Co.	25
Sullivan, Drew & Co.	100	M. Hartley Company	250
Gaunt & Janvier	25	Fritz Handrich & Son	25
E. J. Arbib & Co.	25	Henry W. Slocum	25
F. Butterfield & Co.	250	Warner Bros. Co.	100
"C. H. O." (cash)	2	Andrew McLean Co.	100
"J. F. V. N." (cash)	5	Kearney & Foot Co.	50
"E. E. E. & G." through N. Y. Tribune, (cash)	5	Angelica B. Faber	50
	$24,767	G. W. Faber	25
		"Sympathy"	5
		Blucker & Simons	5
		Employes "A. L. & Co."	16
		Arnstaedt & Co.	50
		Scott & Bowne	500
		A. D. Juilliard & Co.	500
		F. H. Leggett & Co.	250

The New York Mercantile Exchange has started a fund, to which $2,000 was contributed by the members yesterday morning.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange have appointed a committee of six to receive subscriptions.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange raised a fund of $6,000, which was forwarded to Gov. Sayers of Texas. This fund included $250 subscriptions from the following: International Navigation Company, White Star, Cunard, and Anchor Lines, Atlantic Transport Company, Hamburg-American Line, Holland-America Line, Clyde Line, Wilson Line, Phoenix Line, Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Phelps Brothers, and the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company.

The Southern Pacific Company has placed $5,000 to the credit of Gov. Sayers for relief purposes.

President Guthrie of the American Steel Hoop Company on behalf of that company, the American Tin Plate Company, the National Steel Company, and the American Sheet Steel Company, has placed $10,000 to the credit of Gov. Sayers.

President Scott of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of this city has contributed $1,000.

The Royal Baking Powder Company took the following action:

New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

The Hon. J. D. Sayers, Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Please make sight draft on this company for $1,000 for the relief of the Galveston sufferers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 100 William Street, New York.

Gov. Sayers replied:

Austin, Texas, Sept. 12, 1900.

Royal Baking Powder Company, 100 William Street, New York.

Telegram received. Have drawn as instructed. Very many thanks for the generous contribution. JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor of Texas.

The New York Condensed Milk Company has contributed 200 cases of 48 tins each of condensed milk.

The banking house of Moore & Schley telegraphed $500 to Mayor Jones of Galveston.

J. H. Bunnell & Co. of 20 Park Place have sent a check for $100 to J. B. Tatavall of The Telegraph Age to start a fund for the benefit of the telegraphers who have suffered by the Galveston disaster.

General Manager Leary of the Southern Express and General Agent Hickey of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, announced that their companies are prepared to forward free of charge all supplies and money destined for the Texas sufferers.

Forty-four truckloads of provisions, medicines, disinfectants, and clothing were put on board the Mallory steamship San Marcos last night; under the auspices of The New York Journal for the relief of the Galveston sufferers.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage cabled from Paris yesterday to The Christian Herald of this city, subscribing $100 for himself and $100 for Mrs. Talmage for the Texas victims.

An endless chain for the relief of Galveston has been started in this city with ten-cent subscriptions. The Treasurer is Jessie M. Solis-Cohen of 1,270 Madison Avenue.

The first shipment of supplies by the Red Cross Society will be made Saturday on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Salvation Army has organized a relief party of trained nurses and helpers to go to Galveston at once. A special collection from 800 corps will be taken up next Sunday, and collecting boxes will be scattered through the city's stores and restaurants. A cable dispatch from Gen. William Booth was received from London subscribing $250.

Surgeon Major Gen. J. Adelphi Gottlieb of 304 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Commandant Director General of the National Volunteer Emergency Service Medical Corps, has sent his Adjutant General and Chief of Staff to Galveston to study methods. Gen. Gottlieb contemplates a plan to station details of the corps in every town and city, to be equipped and ready for any emergency.

A man who had considerable experience in the relief work after the flood at Johnstown, Penn., in 1889, said yesterday:

"Don't send things to Galveston that you would have no use for yourself. If you send cast-off clothing, see that it's neatly mended, so that it will be available for instant use. The people of Galveston will have no time to repair things."

WHOLE COUNTRY SENDS AID.

Governor of Texas Received $100,000 Yesterday—Many Amounts Sent Direct to Galveston.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 12.—Gov. Sayers to-day made the following statement:

"Contributions from citizens of this State and also from other States are coming rapidly and liberally, and it is confidently expected that within the next ten days the work of restoration by the people of Galveston will have begun in good earnest and with energy and success. Of course the destruction of property has been very great—not less than $10,000,000—but it is hoped and believed that even this great loss will be overcome through the energy and self-reliance of the people."

During the day the contributions have fairly deluged the Governor, upward of $100,000 having been received. Among the large contributors are to be noted the Standard Oil Company, with $10,000; St. Louis Commercial Club, for a like amount, and the Huntington interests, for $5,000.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 12.—Relief for those stricken in the awful calamity of last Saturday is now beginning to pour in from all over the country. Relief committees are being organized, and food, clothing, and money raised to be sent here as rapidly as special trains can carry the supplies to the people so sorely in need of them.

The Relief Committee here announces that the subscriptions in cash are in excess of $15,000, and that, in addition to the provisions which have been forwarded here, the Federal Government has ordered 50,000 rations, which are now on their way from San Antonio.

A telegram from New Orleans says that the Exchanges there have raised $6,000 for the sufferers.

Telegrams were received here to-day from Memphis and Knoxville, Tenn.; Dallas, Texas; St. Joseph and Jefferson City, Mo.; San Francisco, and scores of other points offering assistance. At San Francisco the Santa Fe Road has tendered the free use of a train to convey supplies, and these are being contributed by the carload.

Dr. C. P. Wertenbacker, in charge of the Marine Hospital Service in New Orleans, has arrived here. He has special instructions to look after the welfare of sailors who may be in distress in Galveston. Dr. Wertenbacker believes that two camps may have to be established by the Government, one for those who cannot leave Galveston and one for those who may come here. The Federal Government will send the necessary tents, and the local authorities are providing cots in large numbers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—F. P. Garrattson and Mayor Boyle to-day started a movement for the collection of funds, clothing, and provisions for the sufferers in Galveston. The money collected during the day will be telegraphed to the Mayor of Galveston each evening.

LOUISVILLE PROVES GRATEFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12.—When Louisville was stricken by a tornado in 1890 Galveston was the first city to send aid. Mayor Weaver forwarded this morning to the Mayor of Galveston the city's draft for $10,000, the sum voted by the General Council at a special meeting last night. The Mayor of Houston was notified by wire that the draft had been sent, and asked to send word of it to the Galveston executive.

The Council met, and, after prayer by a member, voted the money without debate. The Commercial Club sent a draft for $100 and the Lodge of Elks made a larger contribution. The Board of Trade appointed a committee of five to call a public meeting and arrange to collect and forward private subscriptions. A very large sum will be sent at once, besides supplies of all kinds, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad having agreed to transmit them free of charge to New Orleans.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S HELP.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The President has received a telegram from Gov. Sayers of Texas, asking that a light draught vessel be sent to Galveston to assist in communication between the island and the mainland.

The message was referred to the Treasury Department, and an order was issued to the revenue cutter Winona at Mobile to proceed to Galveston without a moment's delay. The Lighthouse Board also has ordered the lighthouse tender Arbutus, now at New Orleans, to clear at once for Galveston.

The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Bancroft, now at New London, Conn., and the tug Somaset, at Pensacola, Fla., to proceed to Galveston to furnish what help they can to the sufferers.

Attorney General Corbin has telegraphed to Gov. Sayers saying that if the Federal Government can be of any further service to the people of Texas in their present trouble, within the limits of the statutes, the Governor should telegraph him in what way.

CARNEGIE COMPANY'S GIFT.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—The sum of $10,000 was wired from this city to Galveston to-day.

In the forenoon the Carnegie Company received a telegram, reading as follows: "Thousands are dead. Entire city destitute. Fevers threaten to wipe out the living. Send us by special train disinfectants, prepared foods, hay, grain, anything that can be used immediately for man or beast. Call on railroads for special service and wire us credit for all money possible, for our needs are worse than the St. Louis cyclone. J. H. W. STEELE, Chairman Galveston Relief Committee.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was immediately called. When Lawrence B. Phipps, Treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Company, passed the telegram up to President John F. Bindley to read to the meeting he handed with it a check for $10,000 from the Carnegie Company. The check was immediately turned over to John B. Jackson, President of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, who left the meeting and wired the money to Galveston. It was said that Andrew Carnegie personally will duplicate the company's contribution. A carload of disinfectants was started via the Pan Handle route to-night, and $2,000 more was added to the relief fund. At least $50,000 will be raised here within ten days.

Relief Fund at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Mrs. J. C. Bishop, President of the relief association which was organized at this place last night to aid the Galveston (Texas) sufferers, said to-night that the association thus far had realized $800. Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Robert Hewitt, and Mrs. Charles R. Flint are also working with Mrs. Bishop, but have not made their report. It is thought that they have several thousand dollars in all.

$10,000 From Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—At a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor to-day it was decided to open a relief fund for the sufferers from the Galveston disaster, and £1,500 was immediately subscribed, exclusive of over £500 raised by the Cotton Association.

The Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool has passed a resolution expressing deep sympathy with the people of Galveston.

DEVOE PREDICTED THE STORM.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Galveston's disastrous storm was predicted with startling accuracy by the weather prophet, Andrew Jackson Devoe, in The Ladies' Birthday Almanac, issued in Chattanooga, Tenn., last January. Prof. Devoe forecasts the weather for the month of September as follows:

"This will be a hot dry month over the Northern States, but plenty of rain over the Atlantic Coast States. First and second days hot and sultry. Third and fourth heavy storms over the extreme Northwestern States, causing thunderstorms over the Missouri Valley and showery, rainy weather over the whole country from 5th to 8th. On the 9th a great cyclone will form over the Gulf of Mexico and move up the Atlantic Coast, causing very heavy rains from Florida to Maine from 10th to 12th."

FIRE AT NARRAGANSETT.

Rockingham Hotel, the Casino, and Hazard Block in Ruins—Loss, $350,000.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 12.—The Summer season here came to a sudden and disastrous end this afternoon through the complete destruction by fire of the great Rockingham Hotel, Sherry's beautiful and famous Casino, the Hazard block, the Knights of Pythias Hall, and a score of smaller buildings.

While the terrific gale undoubtedly aided the spread of the flames to a considerable extent it is probable that had the wind been in the opposite direction there would have been little left of this popular Summer resort.

The fire started in the upper part of the Rockingham shortly after noon, and within a few hours nearly all the adjacent buildings, including the Casino, had been destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $350,000, half of which is covered by insurance. The fire recalls the destruction of the Ocean House at Newport just three years ago, but was far more extensive.

No one as yet has come forward with any facts as to just how the fire started. The big hotel was practically vacant, having been closed six days, and that the fire was fortunately unattended by casualties. In a few minutes the Rockingham, six stories high, and built entirely of wood, was burning like a huge tar barrel.

The heat from the burning structure was terrific, and though the wind, which was from the west, carried a greater part of the smoke and flames out to sea, the fire nevertheless spread directly in the teeth of the gale, as well as in a slanting direction to the Casino.

Every effort was made to save the popular resort, but within an hour the southern portion of the Casino was on fire, and soon the entire building, with its sumptuous dancing hall, its beautiful dining rooms, and other attractive features, were wrapped in smoke and flame. About the same time the Hazard Block, west of the Rockingham, caught.

The dealers in it were soon driven out, and stood by while their belongings were devoured. This block was occupied by about a dozen firms. Following the Hazard Block came the destruction of the Knights of Pythias Hall, and then the fire extended to the small buildings on Exchange Place.

Here a stand was made by the firemen, and the progress of the flames to the north and west was stayed and the rest of the town saved. Besides the Rockingham, an annex which was used by the help of the hotel was also burned, while the steamboat pier, half a mile distant, was somewhat damaged. Fortunately, the Mathewson, which is situated not far from the Rockingham, escaped destruction.

The Rockingham Hotel was owned by J. G. Burns & Son, and was valued at $200,000, being insured for $75,000. The Casino, which was probably one of the most conspicuous objects at the pier, was built fifteen years ago, and during the past five years had been under the management of Louis Sherry of New York. The building was valued at $100,000 and insured for $75,000. The people here to-night are anxiously hoping that it may be rebuilt.

The Hazard Block was valued at $35,000. The other losses ranged from $500 to $10,

STANCHFIELD HEADS DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Continued from Page 1.

half of the delegation, seconded the nomination of Stanchfield. At this there were loud calls from the gallery for Senator Mackey, and three cheers were proposed. Chairman Raines rapped vigorously for order, and as the roll call progressed Mr. Moore of Franklin seconded the nomination of Mr. Coler, declaring that the people of his county wanted a candidate for Governor who need not make an affidavit to the fact that he had supported Bryan four years ago.

When Kings County was reached on the roll call, Otto Kempner arose. He was greeted with hisses by the Tammany men, which were soon drowned in cheers given by the followers of Mr. Hill. Kempner walked through the Brooklyn delegation and started to pass James Shevlin. Mr. Shevlin took hold of Kempner's coat. His foot barred the way through the narrow aisle. It was apparent that the last final effort would be made to prevent Coler's nomination being seconded by any delegate from Brooklyn. Kempner pulled his coattail out of Shevlin's hand and strode over his foot, looking angry and excited. Chairman Raines introduced "Mr. Kempner of Kings County."

"The Benedict Arnold of Kings County!" yelled another delegate.

KEMPNER'S SPEECH ON COLER.

Mr. Kempner's speech created a sensation. Tammany delegates directly in front of the platform listened with intense interest. As the speaker assailed Tammany, Richard Croker leaned forward and talked to Corporation Counsel Whalen. Both laughed loud. The address was as follows:

"I rise to nominate for the office of Governor of the State of New York the favorite son of Kings County, Bird S. Coler. The overwhelming sentiment of the rank and file of the Democratic Party of Brooklyn favors this nomination. He is the first choice, not only of all Democrats who wish their party success and not defeat, at the polls, but also of a vast host of independent citizens, and of numerous Republicans, who believe that the cause of good government in this State, under existing conditions, with Platt's professional lobby agent as the Republican candidate would be best subserved by the election of Bird S. Coler as Governor.

"These Democrats and independent voters have no second choice; they want the Controller of Greater New York for Governor, first, last, and all the time, because they are convinced that he is the man of the hour, whose name spells victory for his party in the State, and for Bryan in the Nation. I should be recreant to my duty as a delegate from Kings County did I not tell you how universal and deep-rooted is the demand for Mr. Coler's nomination among our people, and did I not warn you against any misrepresentation of the true situation in this particular.

"The people of Brooklyn have learned to admire the young Controller of New York and are justly proud of the honor he has conferred on their locality by justifying their judgment in selecting him, when comparatively unknown, to an exalted and difficult position, which he has filled with pre-eminent ability and success. Seldom, if ever, has a young man been intrusted with a more responsible and important office than he who became the first Controller of Greater New York.

A MASTER FINANCIAL MIND.

"The consolidation of numerous petty townships and municipalities, with their varied provincial methods, into one great city, created a chaotic condition of affairs, that required a master mind to regulate and reduce to one homogeneous financial system. The task before the Controller of New York was second only to that which confronted Alexander Hamilton when obliged to formulate a financial system for the Federal Government after the American Revolution. Yet the untried young official proved equal to the great emergency, and showed himself an executive genius and financier of the first rank.

"There is no branch of our municipal government that is conducted with such perfection of system and orderly up-to-date business methods as the finance department of the city under the present Controller's management. But he was not content with a mere perfunctory performance of his duties, he was no ordinary, complacent official who could suffer waste and extravagance to go unchecked or allow wrong-doing to go unpunished. He bravely assumed the unwelcome burden of unearthing rascality and peculation in whatever form or guise it might exist.

PUBLIC THIEVES EXPOSED.

"He had public account books overhauled and public thieves of both parties exposed, indicted, and sent to jail. He stopped the common practice of overcharging for public supplies. He saved thousands of dollars to the people by putting an end to the everlasting "tapewormy" street opening commissions and the Croton Water Shed Commissions. He fought the system of confessing judgments against the city and had a bill passed remedying that costly evil. He secured the legislation which enabled us to go on with the building of the rapid transit tunnel.

"Largely at his own expense he agitated the passage of the Constitutional amendment separating the city from the county debt, which relieved New York City from $40,000,000 of county indebtedness, and thus empowered us to proceed at once with rapid transit—that sorely needed public improvement. He was foremost in the advocacy of benevolent public enterprises, such as the building of a great library in Bryant Park and the erection of a park for the people at Coney Island. He advocated, in season and out of season, the municipal ownership of public utilities, so that the people might reap the benefits from the franchise values they create.

"When the Ice Trust got the city in its frozen clutch he sought to effect a cancellation of its leases with the Dock Department, which gave that most mercenary of all trusts a virtual monopoly of the docking facilities of New York. And last, but not least, he exposed the Ramapo Water Company job, the greatest public service rendered in this State by a public official since Gov. Tilden's exposure of the canal ring.

"These are only a few of his many notable accomplishments as Controller, and because of his faithful, fearless, and efficient record the voters from one end of the State to the other cry out, 'Give us Coler, the man who works for the people's pockets all the time.'

SOURCE OF OPPOSITION TO HIM.

"Practically the only opposition to his nomination comes from those alleged Democrats who fear that Mr. Coler's nomination means his certain election. I leave you to analyze the motives that prompt such an attitude. The greatest independent State in the Union, where the political pendulum swings from one side to the other with clockwork regularity, according as the respective parties do right by the people, will certainly rebuke the turning down of the one man toward whom all eyes are turned at this crisis as the centre of the people's hope. Our plain duty is to oppose the weakest Republican with the strongest Democrat. Any other course means that we willfully plot our own overwhelming defeat.

"Gentlemen of the Convention: If you are as sincere in your desire to elect Bryan as you profess to be according to the resolutions, then there is but one course for you to pursue, and that is as plain as day—name the one man who will unquestionably strengthen the National ticket. You know that momentous issues are at stake in this election; you know that imperialism and militarism threaten to undermine the foundations of the American Republic. If you are true Democrats you will not jeopardize the chances of Bryan and Stevenson to gratify the personal spleen of any one individual or set of individuals. True Democracy does not mean subservience and surrender to arrogant boss rule.

"I have given you a name that will instantly kindle unbounded enthusiasm, paralyze the Republican enemy, and put it to rout—the name of a faithful, intelligent, and conscientious public servant, who has the backbone of Andrew Jackson and possesses generally the sterling qualities that distinguished the founders of the Democratic Party.

DEMOCRATS' STRONGEST MAN.

"Reject the name and the voters of the State and Nation will ask you how you justify your action. All over this country the Democrats who read and think have become firmly settled in their conviction that in order to take New York out of the doubtful column of States you must name your strongest man. They are equally positive that the Controller of New York is the man who fully measures up to the requirements of the present occasion.

"They also feel that he is wanted just now, not at some future election—now, at this very hour, in this great Presidential crisis—wanted in order to be the savior of the Democratic Party. This overwhelming unanimity of public sentiment in favor of Mr. Coler could not have escaped your personal observation, nor could it have failed to impress each and every one of you individually, and make you concede, in your hearts at least, that in literal truth Mr. Coler is our strongest candidate. Then why turn your backs upon him? What has he done? What unpardonable crime has he committed? There is surely nothing in his public record that can be charged against him. What, then, is the real objection?

"Is it because he has offended some bosses? May God bless him for it. It is that which makes him nearer and dearer to all true American hearts; and is it for that alone that you would sacrifice him, and through him sacrifice the Democracy of the State and of the United States? Heaven forbid such inexcusable folly. Reason it out for yourselves, fellow-Democrats. You are asked to cast aside the victory that is in your grasp, to throw down the Democracy of the Empire State, to deliberately strike a fatal blow against the prospects of Bryan's election—all, all because a certain supersensitive individual thinks that he has been treated without proper respect.

PENALTY OF PERSONAL REVENGE.

"And to avenge the wounded pride of one Democrat, the whole Democratic Party is asked to pay the awful penalty of defeat at the Presidential election. After a little sober reflection you must agree, gentlemen, that we cannot afford, and should not in reason be asked, to make this great sacrifice. The enlightened Democracy of New York State, knowing how much they have at stake, cannot, must not, allow itself to be swayed by personal considerations. Our first and only care should be the Democratic Party. Let us, I beseech you, ignore all petty animosities and let this convention, conscious of its great responsibility, be guided solely by a patriotic ambition to secure to the people the blessings of a truly Democratic Administration, through Bird S. Coler in New York and William J. Bryan in Washington.

Mr. Kempner's declaration that in failing to accept Mr. Coler as the candidate the convention "was planning the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic Party," met with emphatic protest from the Tammany representatives in cries of "No, no," and continued hisses. Chairman Raines had frequently to rap for order and command the delegates that no ungentlemanly conduct would be tolerated. Kempner's personal thrusts at Mr. Croker caused a great sensation, but did not cause Mr. Croker to relax the immobility of his stern features.

GRADY REPLIES TO KEMPNER.

When New York County was called and Senator Grady arose and advanced to the platform, there was an outburst of cheering which lasted for some time. The expectation that Senator Grady would pay his compliments to other leaders was justified in his first utterance. He spoke in part as follows:

"We have been entertained with some pleasant surprises to-day. [Laughter.] That reform spirit which has so impressed some of our friends seems to have worked a change in their own individual persons. If it is not consistent, it is refreshing, to find Senator Hill denouncing political dictatorship. [Laughter and applause.] The next in unique importance is the wail of the recent political exile from New York to the friendly shores of Kings County, voicing the sentiments of the entire community of the old City of Brooklyn, before he has hardly acquired a constitutional residence permitting him to vote in the borough.

"I have been to as great many State Democratic Conventions. It was charged against the management of some of them that they were too entirely under the control of the distinguished Senator who placed in nomination for himself a man whom he does not know very well, judging from his description of the candidate. This is the first convention when any delegate, high or low, sincere or hypocritical, has dared to say to the assembled Democracy of the State of New York that it has but one man fitted to be nominated. On behalf of Democrats who are honestly solicitous for Mr. Bryan's election, I repudiate that suggestion. It is not my province or purpose to criticise any man whose name is worthy of mention in this convention as a candidate, but I do suggest to these assembled delegates that the safest plan to follow is to pin your fortunes to a man who brings his first credentials from home and from his neighbors. [Applause.]

"I must doubt the sincerity of the candidacy of one of the gentlemen named. He was pictured to you as a very Goliath; a man who, once wedded to a purpose, could not be swerved from it. As I remember his first declaration, the desire of his heart was not to serve the people longer, not to seek higher honors, not to select a broader field for his great statesmanlike efforts, but to get through with his present position as fast as he could, and then go back to Wall Street. [Laughter.] That was the ambition which animated him until it was pointed out to him that in his person there were great possibilities for Democratic division and Democratic distraction.

PURPOSE OF COLER MOVEMENT.

"I challenge the sincerity of the utterances that have been made here that a nomination exploited under such auspices was made to help Mr. Bryan. Men who want to help Mr. Bryan in this campaign do not frame and speak and publish the kind of speeches we have heard from this platform. [Applause.] There are men who want to hurt Mr. Bryan, and they make no concealment of their purpose. There are men who see in the possible defeat of the Democratic candidate an opportunity for the attainment and advancement of their own ambitions. There are men who can see in Democratic disaster and defeat in the State and Nation this year the opportunity that may make them logical candidates in 1904. [Great applause.]

"And so it is that after carefully canvassing every delegate to this convention and discovering just what the opinions of the delegates are as to candidates, they come here and tell you that unless you nominate a man they know will be defeated at this convention, you are betraying the cause of Democracy and injuring the candidacy of your National nominee.

SECONDS MR. STANCHFIELD.

"But let me second the nomination of a man not only fortunate in his enemies, but fortunate in his friends. Let me second the nomination of a man who does not need to be introduced to a 'Democratic State Convention with wild exaggeration; a man who cannot boast that he passed all the laws of the last session of the Legislature. [Laughter.] Who cannot claim that in the intermittent hours of a rather busy life he was able to build the rapid transit tunnel; who makes no pretence that he has reformed the conscience of the whole community with the rectitude of his own individual life, who does not imagine that nine-tenths of the Democrats of the State have their ear to the ground to know whether he will be nominated here to-day or not, and who, if nominated, will probably increase the Democratic vote in Delaware County by not more than 995 instead of the 1,000 promised in the event of his defeat. Let me second the nomination of a plain Democrat, who comes first with the indorsement of the people of his home town and then of his Congress district, then of every district in the State where the desire of the people is for an honest, plain, square-toed Democrat for Governor. [Applause.]

"Let me resent the imputation that the opposition to Mr. Coler is because he has offended some one. [Laughter.] It is not the best quality to urge in a candidate that he offends, particularly when, at the same time, you are speaking of his ability to attract. I leave it to be determined by the consciences of the delegates to this convention whether there has not been more of consultation among the delegates here this year than at any time during the past fifteen years; whether there has not been a free and frank interchange of views as to what action promised best for the party in the various localities of the State; whether the nomination suggested of the gentleman from Chemung can in any sense be regarded as a dictated or machine nomination."

William Hepburn Russell followed with a seconding speech for Bird S. Coler on behalf of the Orange County delegation, in which he predicted victory for the party in the State if Mr. Coler should be nominated.

"The Erie County delegates," he said, "came here believing that they were to have a silver candidate from that county, and find a gold brick from Chemung thrust upon them. If Mr. Coler is nominated, he will hold every vote in the State—Democratic—as well as bring 50,000 independent votes to him and the National ticket."

BULGER DEFENDS HILL.

Charles N. Bulger of Oswego deprecated the personalities indulged in and the acrimonious charges made against the most distinguished Democrat in the State by Senator Grady. He stood in the aisle fronting Croker and Senator Grady when he made his speech. He shook his fist in the face of the Tammany leaders. His speech aroused the convention to a high pitch of excitement. Then the impressive tones of the speaker brought on a solemn silence. A reference to David B. Hill brought out cries of "Hill, Hill," from every part of the hall.

"Upon the theory of the survival of the fittest the Democrats of New York State would eventually decide the question as to who was the State leader," he said, shaking his fist in Richard Croker's face. This sentence was uttered directly at Croker:

"You can't beat the puppet of one politi-

cal party by putting up the puppet of another. You can defeat the puppet of one boss by putting up the puppet of another. You can't go around and say to the Democracy of New York State that Tom Jones will be the leader of the Democracy of New York State one day and you recognize Tom Smith another." The yells at these sallies were deafening. The Tammany hosts were silent.

The roll call continued until Tompkins County was reached. Young Prof. Lee of Cornell University, the man who tried to make it unpleasant for Tammany yesterday by introducing the Ice Trust resolution, secured the floor. He is a good talker and the crowd wanted him to take the platform, but he would not do so. He seconded Coler's nomination in a short speech, in which he promised that if Coler was the candidate the young men of the Democratic Party, who had not been in the game of politics long enough to be bound to a machine, would conduct a more enthusiastic campaign for him.

STANCHFIELD NOT A GOLDBUG.

Ulster, Wayne, and Yates Counties seconded Coler's nomination, and the call of counties had been completed when Dr. Brush, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, from Chemung County, arose to a question of privilege.

"One gentleman," he said, "accused Mr. Stanchfield here of being a goldbug in 1896. In 1896 I had the honor to be President of a Bryan Free Silver 16 to 1 Club, and I invited Mr. Stanchfield to address us, and he did so. What is more, Mr. Stanchfield worked all day at the polls for Bryan in one of the two wards of Elmira which were carried for Bryan."

Dr. Brush having thus established Mr. Stanchfield's regularity in 1896, the roll call was ordered. Bridge Commissioner Shea of New York, a member of Controller Coler's district delegation, which was instructed to work for his nomination, took the floor. He said that the Kings delegation in caucus had agreed to vote as a unit and he wanted Chairman Raines to rule that the delegation could so vote. He did not want Otto Kempner to break in upon the harmony of the Kings County vote by voting for Coler. But Chairman Raines would not so rule. Delegates, he said, could only be bound by the instructions of their Assembly District Conventions. Mr. Shea sat down much discouraged.

UNINTERESTING ROLL CALL.

The roll call was not interesting and was without any notable surprises. Each delegate's name was called, and he had to personally name his choice. There were no notable surprises in the responses. The delegations had been so thoroughly canvassed in the past two days that everybody knew where everybody else stood.

Samuel J. Tilden was cheered when he voted for Coler with the rest of the Columbia County delegates, the name wakening a sentiment among the old Democrats there. Otto Kempner also got a cheer when he cast the solitary vote from Kings County for Coler. "Civil Justice" Barry Dan" Finn of New York got ridiculed by insisting on making a speech in which he said that for four years he had been insisting that Stanchfield was a coming Governor.

Few men in the New York County delegation took the trouble to do more than mutter a response to their names, but it made no difference, as everybody knew where they stood. Richard Croker got a big cheer when he arose to cast his vote, the cheer being started by the Tammany delegation and being taken up by the galleries. David B. Hill was even more loudly cheered when he cast his vote for Coler.

THE VOTE ANNOUNCED.

When the tedious process of the roll call was completed the secretaries counted up the vote and announced that there had been 449 of the 450 votes in the convention cast, that Mr. Stanchfield had received 294 votes and Mr. Coler 154 votes, while one solitary delegate, John F. Nowack of Erie, had voted for Mackey for Governor.

The combination of the Hill vote of 154 for Coler was as follows:

Albany, 4 votes in Third District; Broome, 6; Cattaraugus, 5 votes out of 6; Chenango, 3 votes; Clinton, 1 out of 3; Columbia, 3; Delaware, 1; Dutchess, 5 out of 8; Essex, 2 out of 3; Franklin, 2 out of 3; Greene, 3; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 6; Kings, 1, (Otto Kempner;) Lewis, 3; Madison, 3; Monroe, 8 out of 12; Niagara, 3; Oneida, 9; Onondaga, 12; Ontario, 1 out of 3; Orange, 6; Orleans, 2 out of 3; Oswego, 6; Ontario, 3; Otsego, 3; Queens, 1 out of 12, (John Lyon;) Rockland, 3; Saratoga, 3; St. Lawrence, 6; Schenectady, 2 out of 3; Seneca, 2 out of 3; Steuben, 6; Suffolk, 3; Sullivan, 1 out of 3; Tioga, 3; Tompkins, 1 out of 3; Ulster, 6; Warren, 3; Wayne, 3; Wyoming, 3, and Yates, 3.

Chairman Raines announced the result of the vote, declaring John B. Stanchfield the nominee of the convention for Governor. A loyal Democrat immediately jumped up and shouted: "Three cheers for Dick Croker!" The Tammany crowd in the galleries and many of the delegates joined in the cheering, which continued for a minute or more, but nobody seemed to remember to cheer for the nominee.

Mr. Hill seemed to be pleased with the result of the vote. Immediately after the announcement he was asked if he had made as good a showing for Mr. Coler as he had expected to:

"Yes," he replied. "Those 154 delegates represent the unpurchasable vote in this convention."

HILL MAKES IT UNANIMOUS.

As soon as the cheering ceased Mr. Hill arose and said:

"There is no question about the Democracy or the loyalty or the capacity of John B. Stanchfield. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, in behalf of a lifelong friend, to move his unanimous nomination by this convention."

Hill was cheered for this. The Chairmen of all the other delegations who had stood out against Stanchfield seconded Mr. Hill's motion in a few words, and the nomination was made unanimous.

With the nomination for Governor made, and the fight between the Croker-Murphy-McLaughlin combine over, the interest in the convention ceased entirely.

The delegates began to drift out even while Mr. Murphy was making his speech nominating Mr. Mackey for Lieutenant Governor. Not half of the delegates were in the convention at that time. They continued to go out during the perfunctory putting in nomination of the other candidates until there were not fifty delegates in the hall when the ticket was completed.

THE TICKET COMPLETED.

Thomas J. Murphy of Erie presented the name of William F. Mackey of Buffalo as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. He briefly sketched his career in a five-minute speech, speaking of his integrity and ability. John B. Shea, speaking for Kings, declared the loyalty of the Democracy of that county and their efforts to promote harmony in the State; he said he believed Senator Mackey's acceptance of second place upon the ticket would add great strength to the party in the State.

John Nolan also seconded the nomination of Mackey upon behalf of Monroe. J. Carlisle then moved that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for William F. Mackey for Lieutenant Governor as the vote of the convention, and he was declared the candidate.

Charles I. Webster of Rensselaer then presented the name of John T. Norton for the nomination for Secretary of State in a brief speech. Senator Grady of New York moved to make the nomination unanimous, and this was quickly done.

The name of Edward S. Atwater of Poughkeepsie was then presented by Richard Connell of that city as the candidate for Controller. This nomination also was made unanimous. The ticket was then completed in like manner by the selection of John B. Judson of Fulton for Secretary of State, Thomas F. Conway of Clinton for Attorney General, and T. R. Steuart of Syracuse for Engineer and Surveyor.

SYMPATHY FOR GALVESTON.

By this time the galleries and seats reserved for spectators had become deserted, and less than one-third of the delegates in their seats remained. The usual motions for the filling of vacancies by the State Committee were made. Mr. Croker offered a resolution urging the organization of clubs throughout the State, which was adopted. James Shevlin offered a resolution of sympathy with the Galveston sufferers as follows:

In common with all mankind, we are shocked by the disaster that has befallen Galveston. As the Democratic heart ever beats with sympathy for the distressed, we take this occasion to formally express our sympathy for our afflicted fellow-citizens and pledge our co-operation in every step toward bringing them relief.

John Whalen of New York offered a resolution of sympathy with the Boers in South Africa, which was also adopted. Then, at 5:10, after a continuous session of over six hours, the convention, upon motion of Frank Campbell, adjourned sine die.

COMMENTS ON THE TICKET.

Croker Says It Shows Harmony in the Party—Hill Says Nothing—Kings Defeated Coler.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—Richard Croker, who does not seem to be particularly exultant over the victory he has scored and the ticket he has nominated, says to-night: "Senator Hill's speech, in which he moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. Stanchfield, shows the harmony that now exists in the Democratic Party. There have been many arguments and many differences between leaders, but everything of that kind has been swept away. Out of quarrels and disturbances has come the best ticket the party could nominate, and every Democrat will vote for that ticket.

"There is nothing like a contest to keep the party keyed up to action. We are especially strong in our platform. The Republicans flinched, and were forced into saying things that it hurt them to say, but we were ready to say just what we believed. We did not hesitate to answer any charges that our enemies made against us. I believe that we have the candidates and the winning issues. Ours is the ticket which will appeal to the young men, and this is the young man's year."

Senator Murphy said: "I can say no more than that it is an excellent ticket, and I believe it will win."

HILL HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

All efforts to get Mr. Hill to make a statement regarding the result of the convention failed. "I think my speech in the convention covers the whole ground," he said. "I can add nothing to it. The fight is over for the present. We must now turn to and elect the ticket."

Mr. Hill's supporters flocked to his room in the Grand Union Hotel immediately after the convention. They were still full of fire and fight. They told him that he had made a grand fight, and that they would continue to stand by him so long as he opposed the Greater New York combination. He seemed to be pleased with their words, but had little to say himself.

"Well," said one delegate, "we will go home and work for the election of Bryan now, but the devil with the State election." That brought out a cheering roomful of Hill supporters, but Mr. Hill frowned and said: "We will go home and work for the entire ticket." It was only necessary to stand among the Hill men to realize, however, that they would do no such thing. Their defeat, although they knew that they would suffer it, only seemed to make them the more bitter.

"Stanchfield will run 25,000 votes behind Bryan in the State," said one, and a score of others nodded approval. The Hill men really got more votes than they expected to in the convention. They claimed that 21 votes were stolen from them by the Committee on Contested Seats. They lost 2 votes in Tompkins County that they expected to get, 2 in Sullivan County, 1 in Seneca County, and 3 in Livingston County, but they gained in other counties. Even though all the contests had been decided in their favor it would have made no difference. They could not have won with the New York, Kings, and Erie combination against them.

COLER DEFEATED BY KINGS.

Kings County, Coler's own county, is really responsible for his defeat. An analysis of the vote showed that he had a remarkable support throughout the State outside of the Greater New York district and Erie district. The vote he received represented two sentiments—the feeling of the up-State districts against what they call Tammany dominion and the admiration of the up-State folks for Mr. Coler because he has dared to fight Tammany Hall and the Kings County machine and thus make for himself a record which gave him strength where he is personally unknown.

COLER TO SUPPORT TICKET.

Will Give the Nominees that Aid He Would Have Expected Had He Been Chosen.

Controller Coler said yesterday afternoon that he would heartily support the nominees of the Saratoga Convention, and would do all in his power to help elect the ticket. He said he would probably take the stump and advise his friends to give the nominees that support which they would have given him had he been the choice of the convention.

Controller Coler sent the following telegram to Mr. Stanchfield yesterday:

Hon. John B. Stanchfield, Elmira, N. Y.

Accept my sincere congratulations and assurances of earnest support. You can command my services. BIRD S. COLER.

ELMIRA'S CELEBRATION.

Citizens in Mr. Stanchfield's Home Give Him an Enthusiastic Greeting.

ELMIRA, Sept. 12.—The Elmira Democracy celebrated with red fire, rockets, martial music, heavy guns, and speechmaking to-night the nomination of John B. Stanchfield for Governor. The impromptu ratification began with the formation of a line in front of the Democratic headquarters. The John B. Stanchfield Club turned out in full force and was joined by a large number of citizens. The procession marched under a continuous display of fireworks to the residence of the candidate, where a large crowd that had already gathered was swelled by the marchers. Mr. Stanchfield was greeted by a great outburst of cheers. Ex-Civil Service Commissioner Alexander G. Eustace presented Mr. Stanchfield, who spoke as follows:

For this unsought testimonial of my neighbors let me thank you. Elmira is the city of my birth, my manhood, and, please God, my old age. I have gone to school and received the greater part of my education here, in the generous rivalry of other days I represented Elmira on many a hard fought field, urged on by your approval. The honor that has come to me unasked to lead a great political party in its struggle for State supremacy I feel is as much yours as mine. Whatever redounds to the credit of my city kindles within me a warm thrill of pleasure. As this tribute is in no sense partisan, I abstain from injecting politics into this hour of passing amenities.

Should the fates take me elsewhere for enlarged duties and greater responsibilities, Elmira will still be the home of my choice and my affection. In other days, when you sent me to represent my city and country, I have always striven to shed honor and credit upon the power that upheld me. Many times your suffrages have been mine, and as often have made endeavor to leave behind me a record untarnished.

If I shall be elected to the place for which my party has put me forward, the seat of government will be at Albany. Every citizen of the Empire State shall have the Executive ear on time of need. I intend to be the Governor neither of a party nor a faction, but of the whole people. My creed shall be an honest and economical government. I have no patience with the frills and furbelows of the State Government that can come from the pockets of toiling taxpayers. The middle man and the consumer, the retail merchant and the independent wholesaler shall have all the aid the Executive of this State can give to fight the common enemy—the trust.

I favor the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Ramapo legislation. The waters of this State belong of right to the people of the political division within which they lie, and neither corporation nor individual under the false guise of the public interest should ever be allowed to control them.

The taxes are too onerous and the burden is unequally distributed. Useless political perquisites in the way of unnecessary offices should be mercilessly lopped off and the status of the farmer and the small freeholder brought more generously into the allotment of taxation. I stand for that form of government which looks with sedulous care after the interests of that great body of citizens, whether in the city or upon the farm, whose earnings are freely given up to support the Government, and whose arm as a volunteer is always ready in the hour of danger—the worker, whether with hand or brain.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor, was born at Elmira in the year 1855. He is a graduate of Amherst College, and for a year was a member of the Harvard Law School. Upon his return to Elmira he entered the office of ex-United States Senator David B. Hill as a law student, and upon his admission to the bar he became a partner of Mr. Hill and remained such until Mr. Hill became Governor of the State.

In 1880 Mr. Stanchfield was elected District Attorney of Chemung County, and served in that capacity for two terms, earning a creditable reputation as a prosecutor. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of the City of Elmira, and remained in that office for two years. In 1894 Mr. Stanchfield was elected a member of Assembly, and during the session of 1895 served as a member of the Judiciary, Railroads, and Banking Committees.

Mr. Stanchfield for many years has been regarded as one of Mr. Hill's lieutenants, and for a long while was considered his official representative in Chemung County. His first vote was cast for Samuel J. Tilden, of whom he was a great admirer and political lieutenant.

He is well known in all sections of the State, and enjoys a reputation as an orator. Two years ago his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination, but he was put in the background when the Democratic leaders determined to name ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck of Kings County.

The nominee has for the last ten years been regarded as one of the leading men in his party in this State. He has many friends, and is a member of several fraternal societies.

William Fleming Mackey, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a member of the present State Senate, representing the Forty-seventh District. He was born at Albion, N. Y., on Jan. 3, 1858. He received his early education in the private and public schools of his native village. In 1869 his parents removed to Middleport, Niagara County, where he was graduated from the Lockport Union School.

Upon his graduation Mr. Mackey determined to adopt the legal profession, and entered the office of Ellsworth, Potter & Brundage of Lockport, of which firm he eventually became managing clerk. In 1884 Mr. Mackey removed to Buffalo, and has since made that city his home. Before leaving Lockport Mr. Mackey ran as the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Niagara County, but was defeated.

Mr. Mackey has been prominently engaged in politics in Buffalo from the time he became a resident of that city, and took an important part in the formation of the Cleveland Democracy. In 1888 he was defeated for Congress and later was appointed Assistant City Attorney for Buffalo. In 1896 he was elected to represent his district in the Senate.

He was an active candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and his friends prosecuted a vigorous campaign in his behalf. For a while it was believed that he was the choice of Richard Croker. As a Senator Mr. Mackey has earned a creditable reputation. While he has never been known as one of the orators of the upper house of the Legislature, he has been considered as one of the hard-working members of that body.

John T. Norton, the nominee for Secretary of State, is a resident of Troy, and is known as one of the principal lieutenants of ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy. He was born in the Fourth Ward of Troy Feb. 4, 1865. He was graduated from the Troy High School, and then took a four years' course in Williams College. He adopted the law as a profession, and is considered to be one of the successful practitioners of his native city.

He has served in the Assembly and was known as one of the brightest men in that house during his service. Mr. Norton has always taken an active interest in politics and has been a faithful follower of the organization in Rensselaer County. Mr. Murphy has long been one of Mr. Norton's advocates for recognition at the hands of the State organization, and the nominee is loyal to his chief in all matters of party politics.

John Brown Judson was born in the present City of Gloversville Aug. 20, 1861. He was graduated from the Williston (Mass.) Seminary. After leaving school he engaged in the job printing business, and became known as a specialist in fine color work and embossing. He is a member of the Business Men's Association of Gloversville, and is interested in several business concerns.

Mr. Judson has always been a Democrat, and has been active in political affairs. He has served as a member and Secretary of the State Committee, and made an unsuccessful race as the candidate of his party for State Controller. In 1882 he was married to Isabelle Stewart, daughter of the late Judge John Stewart of Johnstown.

Edward Storrs Atwater, nominated for State Controller, is a son of the late Dr. John Peter Atwater, whose father was Jeremiah Atwater, the organizer and first President of Middlebury College, and afterward President of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Penn. The nominee was born at Cincinnati on April 10, 1853. He was graduated from Yale College in 1875. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Judge Henry M. Taylor in Poughkeepsie, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. For eleven years he practised his profession, leaving it to accept the Presidency of the Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie.

In 1890 he married Miss Caroline P. Swift, a daughter of Charles W. Swift and a graduate of Vassar College, being a member of the class of '77.

Mr. Atwater was for a long time a Republican, but changed his politics on the tariff question and became a Democrat. In 1898 he was the Democratic candidate for Controller. He is a Director of the Poughkeepsie Iron Company and of the Forest of Dean Iron Company, and a Trustee of the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank.

Thomas Franklin Conway, the candidate for Attorney General, was born in Essex County, where he acquired the rudiments of a substantial education. He later graduated from the Keeseville Academy. He read law in the office of Waldo & Grover, in Port Henry, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He practiced his profession in Keeseville until 1887, when he removed to Plattsburg, where he formed a partnership with J. B. Riley, which continued until 1889, when Mr. Riley was appointed Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Later Mr. Conway relinquished his professional work for awhile and made an extended tour of Europe. He was the Democratic nominee for Attorney General in 1898.

Russell R. Stuart, the nominee for State Engineer and Surveyor, was born in Erie County in 1847. He was educated at Gowanda, and subsequently took a course in civil engineering. During the civil war he served as a member of the Ninety-eighth New York Volunteers.

After the war Mr. Stuart followed his profession and removed to Syracuse in 1880, having been appointed Assistant Engineer of the middle division of the Erie Canal. Later he was made Division Engineer. He is now engaged in the contract and engineering business in Syracuse.

ROOSEVELT IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Sept. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt's special train arrived here this evening. During the day many receptions took place and numerous speeches were made from the platform of the car, and from specially arranged street stands, around which the inhabitants of the towns crowded. An outdoor meeting was held in a tent near the Court House grounds at this place. A torchlight procession escorted the Governor's carriage through the streets of the city. The tent was filled. The speech of the Governor was short and mainly on topics already presented by him.

The Roosevelt train arrived at Chamberlain at 8:15 this morning and was given a unique reception. A company of Rough Riders who were members of Col. Grigsby's Third Regiment was at the station with a large part of the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. A wagon full of Indian maidens formed a part of the parade, and a brass band composed entirely of young Indians from the Chamberlain Agency led the procession which escorted Gov. Roosevelt and party to the speaking stand. The Governor expressed his pleasure in meeting the Rough Riders and cowboys, saying he "felt pretty much at home here."

When the train left Chamberlain the company of cowboys lined up alongside of it, dashed down the right of way at full gallop, shouting and discharging their weapons. Gov. Roosevelt enjoyed the exhibition immensely. The train made short stops at Kimball, Plankinton, Woonsocket, Wolsey, and other points on the journey to-day. Large crowds had gathered at every station.

At Huron a notable feature of the parade was 250 Rough Riders in khaki uniforms, who made a fine appearance, and leading them were twenty young ladies mounted upon horses and wearing the Roosevelt hat.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:39	Sun sets...6:13	Moon rises...9:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:35	Gov. Isl'd...11:05	H. Gate....1:04
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:00	Gov. Isl'd...11:21	H. Gate....1:17

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hongrius, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15.

Alene, Jamaica	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arabistan, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fohtabelle, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Glasgow	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Denmark	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Paricia, Hamburg	.....	10:00 A. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Curtain Has Risen On FASHION for Fall

The trend of styles in both Costumes and Millinery has been broadly portrayed at Wanamaker's. It was only the dawn of costume display; but it is now the full bright noonday of Millinery accomplishment, from home and abroad.

The Millinery Show as it looked to one of our critics yesterday

"In Gold and Green"

Another Great Wanamaker Exhibition

The very heart of the golden sunshine with which Dame Nature was so chary to-day, seemed to radiate and illumine the spacious millinery parlors of John Wanamaker, on the occasion of their autumn exhibit of Parisian millinery.

Golden rod and yellow asters, great plumes of yellow iris, and all manner of delightful trailing vines and leafy branches from the very depths of the wild woods, made the handsome parlors a most alluring and attractive spot, for the lover of nature to idle away an hour or so. Feathery asparagus, in which bunches of yellow aster were wreathed by a skillful and artistic hand, draped the walls, and twined about the pillars, and the mirrors, before which "my lady" could at her ease, study the effect of the latest and daintiest triumph of Parisian millinery, were all framed in gold and green. The pretty women never had more fitting environment for their charms, and those less favored by nature, looked their very best in the midst of the beautiful surroundings.

. . . . . .

Briefly, in the present exhibit, John Wanamaker has added another to the long list of triumphs, which have made his semi-annual exhibits important events, not only in commercial life, but in the social life of the great cities and the outlying suburbs.

The whole store reflects the rich tones of autumn colorings, in both goods and decorations. On every hand glow the bright bunches of golden rod—nature's last glorious raiment for the browning fields—now brought indoors to help bring out the sharply contrasting beauty of hats and garments for fall and winter wear.

It is part of this store's plan to interest and delight aesthetic taste—to make you enjoy coming here whether for purchasing or pastime. Taken as a whole, the color harmony is as delightsome to the eye as a musical symphony is to the ear.

Taking the hats in detail, each one is a study of lines and curves, of lights and shadows, of color and relief. The artistic designer has planned harmony for every face—lines that play in graceful curves around the head and then fall with easy grace to the lines of hair and face of the future wearer.

Even the face that has imperfect lines is thought of, and here are exquisite hats so cunningly contrived that the unseemly features are neutralized, and brought out to their most pleasing effect—and herein is another important feature of Wanamaker's for the buying of millinery. Not only is the variety of hats enormous, and of refined and graceful beauty throughout, but we have experts to serve you, who know the needed lines and curves to correct each fault of face and figure, just as the expert optician knows the lenses needed to correct the defects of the eye. It is this knack or knowledge, call it which you will, that enables you to obtain a hat that is both beautiful and becoming from all points of view. This expert service makes it easy to get, at a fair price, a hat that is more becoming and effective than one of double the cost, selected with less expert skill.

These are the days for choicest selection. Here are the hats that were carefully planned and made up with painstaking skill. They have all the beauty of first hand-free style and grace. Later originality must be more studied to avoid copying. These first blooms are the fairest that will come all season. Those who share them will have hats to be proud of—of finest materials, most perfect styles, and carefully selected for becomingness and beauty.

More of the Excellent *Vnder-priced* LINENS

The goods became ours at a lower-than-present price. They could be sold for considerably more if we were content to wait. That, however, is contrary to the store's policy. They've got to be sold now. And these splendid linens may be yours at much less than equal qualities are regularly bringing now. New goods, in no way superior—but newer—are fast coming. That fact makes speedy distribution most urgent—and these unusually low prices:

85c yd.—Grass bleached German damask table linen; 70 in. wide; considered a bargain but a week ago at $1.

$5 a set—Bleached German dinner cloth; 2x2½ yds.; with one dozen napkins, 16 in. square; yesterday's price, $6.50.

Bleached Flemish double damask dinner cloths; exclusive designs of Lily of the Valley making; diagonal floral stripes; made of the famous Courtrai flax, which will polish to look like silk. These prices:

2x2 yds., at $2.50 each; regularly $3
2x2½ yds., at $3.25 each; regularly $3.75
2x3 yds., at $4 each; regularly $4.50
2½x3 yds., at $4.75 each; regularly $6.50

$2.90 doz.—Bleached Flemish napkins; 22 in. square; to match dinner cloth as advertised above; regularly $3.75.

$4 doz.—Same, 26 in. square; regularly $5.

$3 each—Bleached Scotch double damask cloths; 70 in. wide, 2½ yds. long; a splendid value.

Toweling—

10c yd.—Plain brown Irish crash, with red tape border; 16 inches wide; very serviceable.

15c yd.—Same quality; 20 inches wide.

12½c yd.—Checked glass toweling; fine all-linen cloth; 18 inches wide. If imported to-day would have to sell at 15c yd.

16c each—Striped glass toweling; marked off into towels; 20x34 in.; extra firm, heavy quality, from Ireland.

25c each—Bleached Irish huckaback towels of soft, silky flax; extra large; fringed; 24x45 in.; cannot be landed to-day at the price.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Fine DINNER SETS In the CHINA SALE

To-day's particular offering emphasizes the breadth of this merchandising movement. It illustrates the difference between the usual "china sale" and this occasion at Wanamaker's. We told of the offerings of Plates, with *thirty-seven varieties* to choose from at 25c—the usual sale shows two or three. We told of the separate pieces of all kinds, and of the popular priced Dinner Sets.

To-day's story reaches up to the sumptuous and elegant wares—the finest china made, and beautified with the highest forms of decoration. Then these are in patterns that we shall continue to sell, and pieces can be matched at any time.

Even the regular prices are unmatched by goods of equal quality—to-day's prices are most remarkable:

$157.50, from $210—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." Dinner Sets; 114 pieces; with broad pink band on rim, edged with narrow green band; the pink overlaid with festoons of gold; gold rosette in centre.

$125, from $170—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." Dinner Sets; 114 pieces; with narrow Nile green bands on edge and shoulder, overlaid with gold wreath of flowers around rim; gold rosette in centre.

$105, from $140—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A." Dinner Sets; 114 pieces; with two narrow green bands on rim with gold edge; wreath of flowers and gold rosette in centre.

$35, worth $47.50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; in 4 styles of decoration; very finely done, and all handles heavily gilt.

$22.50, worth $32.50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 2 styles of decoration; 100 pieces with soup tureen and 3 large platters.

$20, worth $25—French China Dinner Sets; 3 decorations; 100 pieces; with soup tureen and 3 platters.

Other sets at $18, $14, $10, $6.50 and $5; all complete sets for twelve persons.

Basement.

An Interesting Comparison of BLANKET VALUES

An extremely cautious, but far from expert, shopper purchased a blanket here for $3.75, another in a sale elsewhere at $3.50. Brought the second one here, contending it was the same quality for which she had paid us twenty-five cents more. Investigation proved that the blanket brought here for comparison was of the same grade for which we're asking a half dollar less. So it goes. In this unsurpassed collection of all worthy blankets our prices are uniformly low—often they're considerably lower than equal qualities are bringing elsewhere. So, too, with comfortables, which we make ourselves, and with bedspreads.

These few items are only average representatives of a vast gathering of excellent values:

At $3 a pair—"The Gorham"; heavy, serviceable well-made white blankets; wool-and-cotton; 70x80; 5 lbs.

At $3.75 a pair—"The Marlborough"; fine soft white blankets; wool filling, cotton warp; 72x84; 5½ lbs.

At $4.50 a pair—"The Bellevue"; extra fine finished soft wool blankets; cotton warp; 72x84; 5½ lbs.

At $5 a pair—"The Chesapeake"; all-wool in warp and filling; 70x82; 5 lbs.

At $6 a pair—"The Columbian"; soft and fine wool on spool cotton warp; 78x84; 6 lbs.

At $8—"The Ravenswood"; very fine soft wool; thick but not heavy; selected wool on cotton warp; 78x84; 6½ lbs.

At $3.50 each—Comfortables; covered both sides with figured sateen; filling of pure, clean, odorless down; corded edge.

At $10 each—Comfortables covered with china silk; one side plain, the other figured; a large variety of patterns to select from; will not shed; free from odor.

At 80c each—Silkoline comfortables; white cotton filling; covering figured on one side, the other plain.

At $1.25 each—Fine white crochet bedspreads; Marseilles patterns, 80 x 90.

Third floor.

FURNITURE

Goods of High Standard at Low Prices

New furniture—honestly made and in the best of most recent styles. That sentence covers the character of every piece in the various lots that follow. And as to price—there's a point worthy immediate consideration. For the lots are not large. They were. We ordered heavily in factories' dull times. That's why this excellent furniture is here to-day to sell at a third or more below regular values:

Chiffoniers—

$15, worth $23—Golden oak and mahogany; shaped front; 5 long drawers; large oval French mirror.

$22, worth $30—Golden oak and mahogany; serpentine front; 4 long and 2 short drawers; large fancy shaped beveled mirror.

$24, worth $36—Golden oak; shaped top and plain front; 5 long drawers; large oval French mirror.

Toilet Tables—

$12, worth $18.50—Golden oak; swell front; 1 long drawer and shelf below; curved standards; oval French plate mirror.

$14, worth $20—Mahogany; serpentine front; French legs; carved standards; large oval plate mirror.

$18, worth $25—Mahogany; shaped top and front; 2 drawers; fancy standards; large French plate mirror.

Fancy Tables—

$1.50, worth $2.25—Golden oak and mahogany finish; 24-inch shaped square top; shelf below.

$2, worth $3—Golden oak; shaped top, 24 inches square; fancy shelf below.

$3, worth $5—Mahogany finish; 26-inch round top; fancy shelf below.

Bureaus—

$18.50, worth $25—Golden oak and mahogany; serpentine fronts; 2 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards and extra large beveled plate mirror.

$20, worth $30—Golden oak and mahogany; shaped fronts; 2 large and 2 small drawers; curved standards; large French plate mirror.

$25, worth $36—Golden oak; serpentine front; 2 long and 2 short drawers; fancy standards; large French mirror.

Morris Chairs—

$1.75, worth $2.50—Oak Morris chair FRAMES, with broad arms and reclining backs.

$4, worth $5.50—Morris chair CUSHIONS of fancy velour.

$9.50, worth $14—Golden oak chair and cushions; spring seats and reclining backs; cushions of various colored velour.

$12, worth $18—Golden oak; broad arms and curved legs; spring seats and adjustable backs; complete with velour cushions.

$14, worth $20—Golden oak; broad carved arms and heavy claw feet; spring seats and reclining backs; complete with various colored velour cushions.

Fourth floor.

The New *Autumn Styles* in *Black* DRESS GOODS

This season opens with abundant indications for a broader use of black dress goods than ever before. That the manufacturers have done their part magnificently is shown by the large number of beautiful new fabrics that are shown in black. There are few women who will not include at least one handsome black dress in their wardrobe for the new season. The beauties of black stuffs are not easy to tell about; but they are seen at their true value under the strong north light in our Black Goods section. This hint of prices:

High Finished Weaves—

Camel's-hair Zibeline, $2.50 and $3.
Prunella, $1.25 to $2.
French Poplins, $1 to $1.75.
Armures, $1.25 to $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Armure, $2.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Cloth, $1.25 to $1.75.
Silk Warp Henrietta, $1.25 to $2.50.
Venetian, $1.25 to $4.
Satin Soliel, $1.25 to $2.
French Serges, $1.25 to $2.
Figured Armures, 45c to 65c.
Whipcord, $1.
Cheviot Granite at $1 and $1.25.
Cheviot Etamine at $1 to $2.50.
Camel's-hair India at $1.25 to $2.
Storm Serges at 50c to $1.25.
Cheviot Nattie at $1.25.
French Foule at $1 to $3.25.
All-wool Crepe at $1.
Sharkskin at $1.

Rough Surface Goods—

All-wool Cheviots, 40 kinds, at 50c to $3.50.
Cheviot Zibeline at $1.25 and $1.50.
Camel's-hair Cheviot at $1.25 to $1.75.

Novelty Weaves—

Silk Embroidered Figured Whipcords at $1.50.
Silk-and-wool Figured Armure at $1.75.
Silk-and-wool Figured Crepons at $2 to $4.
Silk Crepon Striped Etamine at $3.
Silk-and-wool Crepe Japon at $2 and $2.25.
Mohair Figured Crepe Armures, shown in seventy-five different designs in the several qualities; an improvement over mohair crepons of past seasons.

Then here is a bargain in Black Goods:

$1 Black Mohair Crepons at 55c a Yard

In fifteen as attractive designs as we ever sold at a dollar a yard. The manufacturer got frightened about the quantity he had on hand, and this large saving goes to those who share these stylish black stuffs while they last.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

MEN'S NECKWEAR

First Showing of New Fall Styles

Paris and London styles are now here in wide variety. So, too, are the latest American productions. The collection embraces all of the newest shapes as well as the most tasteful patterns that could be procured, up to date, from the leading makers, both European and American. The butterfly shape will doubtless be the favorite this fall. It is shown in numerous grades—all desirable patterns. Any one can tie a butterfly. It almost ties itself. Prices for these are 50c to 75c. The English squares will also have a numerous following. $1.75 each. Imperials, $1 and $1.50, and so on, all in very satisfactory assortment. And all priced just as reasonably—somewhat lower than at Men's Furnishers usually.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's *Fine Imported* BATHROBES

These came to us just a day or two ago. Ordered them a few months ago in Vienna—made of goods of our own selection, and made according to our own ideas as to style. We think they're an improvement. This shipment brought various qualities ranging in price from $7.50 to $12. About twenty good patterns are shown.

Slippers to Match, $1 a pair

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Framed ETCHINGS

Choice of Six Good Subjects at Half Price

They are beautiful landscapes, in gilt Florentine frames, with matched corners; neatly matted; measurement, inside of frames, 24 x 34 in. All perfect pieces, and fully worth $6.50 each. We have a number here, all desirable subjects, to sell at

$3.25 each

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Another List of *Low-Priced* HOUSEFURNISHINGS

It will doubtless bring another large audience of appreciative housekeepers such as yesterday's. Everything needed for kitchen, pantry and laundry, and everything that is good among the very many articles required in those parts of the home, will be found in the large gathering. And a very little price on whatever you may select:

Various Every-day Needfuls—

Pastry Table, with galvanized lined flour bin, $2.85.
Kitchen Indicator. A convenient contrivance for noting one's needs from the grocer, 25c
Folding Table Mats, 6 in a set, 40c
Clothes Dryer, for kitchen use, 50c
Rolling pins, 5c
Potato Mashers, 4c
Market Baskets, 25c
Wood Spoons, 3c
Pastry Boards, 10c
Slaw Cutters, 10c
Chamois Sponges, 3c
Clothes Brushes, 10c
Sugar Canisters, 10 lbs., 15c

Basement.

Granite Enameled Ware—

Roasting Pans, 25c
Stew Pans, 4 qts., 20c
Coffee Pots, 3 qts., 30c
Tea Pots, 4 qts., 35c
Cake Moulds, 10c
Muffin Pans, (6 hole), 10c
Milk Pans, 3 qts., 10c
Fry Pans, 10c
Pudding Pans, 5 qts., 15c
Covered Buckets, 4 qts., 25c
Bread Raisers, 17 qts., 90c
Dippers, 10c
Scoops, 10c
Milk Kettles, 3 qts., 25c
Drinking Cups, 5c
Coffee Boilers, 10 qts., 60c

Garments for Women

Beautiful Wraps from Paris are arriving—a foretaste of the host that is coming. On show to-day are some elegant capes and jackets from Hubert et Riqueur, with the matchless applique, braiding and jet trimming for which this famous name stands.

There is also a splendid variety of new Separate Dress Skirts—American made; but as smart and stylish as best tailors can make them. One beautiful skirt has a nine-gore flare that is wonderfully effective. It is made of fine black whipcord Venetian, and lined throughout with taffeta silk. Price, $13.50. But there are scores of others equally interesting.

Girls' *Pedestrian* SKIRTS

These stylish skirts are made for girls, large and small, and in surprising variety; of plain or double-faced cloths—and strictly tailor-made. Prices, $4.50 to $13.75.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New CARPETS

Hundreds of bright new patterns are here, of the finest carpets that the mills of the world produce. Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Brussels—superb in quality, design and coloring. Every period and style of decorative art has lent its inspiration to their production. Here is floor harmony for all decorative schemes, and most expert workmanship in the making and laying of the carpets.

The display of Rugs is one of the proudest showings in our carpet store. Here is a splendid show space, with full, strong light that brings out their beauty and makes selection satisfying. A large, splendid stock of Smyrnas, Wiltons, Velvets and Axminsters, in all qualities and sizes. This word is of domestic Rugs. Of Orientals—more, later.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

POWERS REPLY TO RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL

Great Britain and Germany Opposed to Evacuation of Peking.

AMERICA TO PROTECT EARL LI

Allied Forces Marching Against the Boxers—American Mission Destroyed.

It is officially reported in Berlin that all the powers have answered Russia's proposition regarding withdrawal from Peking. The replies are not published, but it is unofficially stated that Great Britain and Germany decline to evacuate the Chinese capital, that Austria and Italy will be guided by Germany, and that the other powers have agreed to a more or less modified withdrawal.

The question of withdrawing the United States troops from Peking is now before President McKinley, and a speedy decision is expected. The Administration is most anxious to hasten the preliminary peace negotiations and procure guarantees for the protection of American interests and the safety of the native Christians, and to this end has agreed to afford Li-Hung-Chang protection on his journey to Peking.

Meanwhile hostilities are still in progress in China. A dispatch from Tien-Tsin dated Sept. 8 states that 4,000 allied troops are now marching against the Cities of Sheng-Hae-Sien and Tilie, where the Boxers are in force and threatening the Tien-Tsin region.

POWERS REPLY TO RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The German Foreign Office confirms the report that all the powers have answered the Russian proposal.

It is stated unofficially that Great Britain and Germany had declined to evacuate Peking; that Austria and Italy had decided to be guided by Germany's action, and that the other powers had agreed to a more or less modified withdrawal.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Tuesday, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang has received an edict appointing Prince Ching and Gen. Yung-Lu additional Peace Commissioners. He has advised Yung-Lu frankly to confess that his troops were beyond control and attacked the foreigners. Li-Hung-Chang will then inquire whether the allies are prepared to accept Yung-Lu as a Commissioner. Chang-Chih-Tung, the Wu-Chang Viceroy, says Yung-Lu is willing to return to Pao-ting-Foo, but is reluctant to accept the appointment."

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Although it is true that France has accepted the principle of Russia's proposal for the evacuation of Peking, the details are not yet determined. M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, has been notified of his Government's intentions and has been instructed to place himself in communication with the Russian Minister there, M. de Giers, and consult with the latter as to the method and time for the evacuation of the Chinese capital.

In admitting this, the officials of the French Government were careful to explain that the withdrawal of the troops will be confined to the city itself and that the army might camp under the very walls of Peking in order that the military advantages secured be not abandoned and that the future may not call for another conflict. The country between Peking and Tsien-Tsin, it is added, will not be surrendered by the foreign troops. Further than this, in the acceptance of the general plan France will not go until M. Pichon reports, and undoubtedly a strong detachment of French troops will remain at Peking to protect the French Legation and missions.

Prince Ching is believed here to be at Peking, and, according to information received, he has approached the representatives of two of the powers. But as they were ill informed as to the attitude of their Governments their replies were conditional on the acquiescence of their Governments in the appointment of Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang to act as joint Plenipotentiaries in the negotiation of the peace terms.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S APPEAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The question of withdrawing the American troops at once from Peking is now before the President, and a speedy decision is expected. The action of the French Government in joining Russia in orders for the withdrawal of troops has brought about the contingency touched upon in the reply to Russia in the following language:

"The result of these considerations is that unless there is such a general expression by the powers in favor of continued occupation as to modify the views expressed by the Government of Russia and lead to a general agreement for continued occupation, we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our troops from Peking after due conference with the other commanders as to time and manner of withdrawal."

Gen. Chaffee was made acquainted with the attitude of the Government, and was directed to hold himself in readiness to withdraw his troops. The sending of further supplies to him has been stopped, and he now awaits but the signal from Washington to begin his movement.

The considerations now before the President in favor of immediate withdrawal are, first, the fact that he is already committed in a measure to such course by the above-quoted language in reply to the Russian note. Second, it is represented that China is on the verge of a terrible famine, and the retention of the troops in Peking, preventing as they do the return of the Chinese Government and the supply of provisions to the capital, places the responsibility for what threatens to be a frightful calamity upon the powers who sanctioned the occupation.

On the other hand, strong representations have been made to the President in opposition to withdrawal in advance of the procurement of absolutely sufficient guarantees for the protection of American interests in China and for the safety of the native Christians. This last addition is one most difficult to meet, but, being insisted upon by the missionary element, is being given consideration.

In anticipation of some such state of affairs the effort has been made to hasten preliminary negotiations. It is highly desirable that some responsible representative of the Chinese Government be recognized in order that we may secure a sufficient guarantee upon which to base the withdrawal of our troops. Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching are the only lights in the East so far as our Government can see, and it is possible that the present problem may be solved by a decision to deal with them immediately and to accept their pledge as sufficient for our purposes. Therefore the decision announced to-day to facilitate Li-Hung-Chang's passage from Shanghai to Peking may be regarded as significant.

The State Department makes public the following:

The following communication was handed to Acting Secretary of State Hill on Sept. 11 by the Chinese Minister:

"Cablegram from Earl Li-Hung-Chang, dated Sept. 9, 1900, transmitted by the Chinese Minister at London under date of Sept. 10 and received by Minister Wu on the night of the last-named date.

"I have just received a telegram dated Sept. 8 from Governor of Shan-Tung, transmitting a dispatch addressed to me by the Privy Council from Ta-Tung-Fu, (Shan-Si,) on Aug. 30. The Privy Council to Li-Hung-Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary, Grand Secretary of State, and Viceroy of Chihli.

"On the third day of the sixth moon of Kwang-Hsu, twenty-sixth year, (Aug. 27,) the following imperial edict was issued:

"'We hereby command Li-Hung-Chang, Envoy Plenipotentiary, with full discretionary powers and Grand Secretary of State, to proceed at once by steam vessel to Peking, and there to associate himself with Prince Ching in discussing and dealing with all pending questions. Let there be no delay. Respect this. The above has been communicated to me in obedience to the imperial will.'

"Another communication from the Privy Council states an edict has already been issued commanding Sir Robert Hart to confer with (the representatives of) the foreign nations for the loan of a steam vessel to convey Li-Hung-Chang without delay to Peking, where he is to associate himself with Prince Ching in dealing with all pending questions. There was also a copy of an edict for Li-Hung-Chang which the Inspector-General of Customs (Sir Robert Hart) was directed to depute an official to deliver in person (to Earl Li.) The documents referred to (have been dispatched by post, but on account of the roundabout method employed and fearing a mistake or failure might arise, the edicts are respectfully transcribed (as above.) On receipt of the same the Shan-Tung Government is requested to transmit them by telegraph to Envoy Li.

"Having received imperial orders urging my speedy departure for the north, it behooves me to make arrangements to start on my journey soon. Please inform Secretary of State and request instructions be telegraphed to the United States commanders at Tien-Tsin and Peking to co-operate in affording me protection if required."

To the above communication Acting Secretary Hill has handed Mr. Wu the following reply:

"In reply to the request of Earl Li that instructions be telegraphed to the United States commanders at Tien-Tsin and Peking to co-operate in affording him protection if required on his journey to Peking, the Government of the United States, so far as its own forces are concerned, will be happy to facilitate in every proper way the journey of Earl Li to Peking, and will so instruct its commanders.

"Department of State, Washington, Sept. 12, 1900."

Li-Hung-Chang's request for protection is generally interpreted as having reference to the conference among the Admirals at Taku in August, at which it was decided to "interdict" him from going to Peking, but this view is not taken at the State Department. It is held by the Administration that the action of the Admirals was taken under a misapprehension, and that no attempt will be made to detain Li-Hung-Chang, and that Li does not expect any trouble of that kind, his request for protection being merely a general one.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, in an interview to-day on the general situation, took special care to thank the United States Government for its attitude toward the Chinese Government and the American people for what he believed would prove to be "their hearty support of the Government's attitude."

"I hope to see Lord Salisbury on Friday," said the Minister, "and I trust England will see her way to agree to the withdrawal of her troops from Peking. I have had no report of Lord Salisbury's policy, but I take hope from the fact that Prince Ching has had an interview with Sir Robert Hart. Prince Ching was President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, to which Sir Robert Hart was attached, and I anticipate they will be able to accomplish much toward the final acceptance of a board of arbitration."

"I am especially pleased that it is proposed to appoint a United States Peace Commission, of which John W. Foster may be a member. Mr. Foster is much esteemed, not only by Li-Hung-Chang, but by many Chinese officials.

"I believe the United States will render China a great service as well as accomplish much for its own commercial future.

"We all have great faith in Secretary Hay, and the United States has always occupied an important position in the eyes of China. We have not forgotten that it was the American Admiral alone who refused to fire on the forts of Taku."

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The German Foreign Office consider that if Russia should actually withdraw her troops from Peking, of which there are no present indications, the United States and France would certainly follow.

The semi-official press this evening energetically endeavors to prove that there is no break in the Russo-German friendship because of the disagreement between the two powers regarding the occupation of Peking. It is pointed out that Germany does not intend to throw herself into the arms of Great Britain.

The report of Prince Ching's arrival at Peking is officially confirmed, but there is no official confirmation of the statement that he has been appointed a peace negotiator.

As to the relative duties and prerogatives of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzanstein and Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, a Foreign Office official gave out the following statement to-day:

"Dr. Mumm is our regular Minister to China, and it is believed that he will soon start for Peking. The reason he has not already gone is that there has been no Chinese Government there."

GERMANY OPPOSED TO PEACE?

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Chief of the Berlin Embassy of one of the principal powers remarked to-day:

"Germany, I am informed, does not intend to conclude a peace with China, no matter who is appointed the Chinese plenipotentiary."

The German papers continue to agitate for more drastic measures against China and also for the forwarding of additional troops. The Westphaelische Zeitung says:

"Germany must send 40,000 men. She must be strong enough to play her honorable rôle there to the end."

The Berliner Tageblatt presents several important press utterances, including the opinions of conservative journals, all of which condemn the present policy of Germany in China as unconstitutional.

The Lokal Anzeiger says that Emperor William made two of his own bodyguard accompany Count von Waldersee, with instructions never to leave him, day or night.

ALLIES' MARCH ON BOXERS.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 8, via Shanghai Sept. 11.—A body of 4,000 allied troops, including 200 men of the Fifteenth Infantry, under command of Major Robertson, marched today against the cities of Sheng-Hae-Sien and Tilie, where the presence of Boxers threatens the Tien-Tsin region.

The advance was made in two columns for the purpose of flanking the towns. Gen. Dorward personally commanded the expedition.

The Japanese siege guns were taken with the expedition, which included a large force of cavalry.

One regiment of German cavalry and one British battery have arrived.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Frankfort Zeitung from Shanghai, dated Tuesday, Sept. 11, says the Boxers, united with the Society of the Big Knife, from Northern Shan-Tung, are reported to have defeated the imperial Chinese troops north of the Province of Kiang-Tsu, which is south of Shan-Tung.

Baroness von Ketteler, (formerly Miss Maud Ledyard of Detroit, Mich.,) widow of the German Minister at Peking, arrived at Tien-Tsin Sept. 9, escorted by a German naval detachment. Admiral Kirchhoff made all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the journey of the Baroness, who, after a visit to the United States, will proceed to Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Foreign Office has information confirming the private dispatches received yesterday regarding an attack by the international forces upon the Chinese fortifications at Pei-Tang, north of Taku. The attack, it is said, was unsuccessful.

TAKU, Sept. 10.—Rain delayed the starting of the Pao-Ting-Foo expedition until 2:30 o'clock Saturday. One column is moving west and the other southwest. The troops marched fifteen miles and encamped at Yung-Liu-Ching, meeting with no opposition. They advanced to Mao-Cheng on Monday.

WHOLESALE MASSACRES.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—All the correspondents in China are sending terrible stories of the wholesale massacres of missionaries and native Christians. It is asserted that during July between 15,000 and 20,000 converts were massacred in the northern provinces. Large numbers of missionaries are still unaccounted for, and small hope is entertained of their escape.

Native reports are subjected to the most careful scrutiny, with the result that, although there may be some exaggeration, it is impossible to doubt that in the main they are correct.

The horror is intensified by confirmation of the reports that the women were subjected to unspeakable barbarities and tortures, being stripped and slowly clubbed to death. This was one of the mildest methods. The Boxers wreaked fiendish vengeance.

The newspapers are calling loudly for swift punishment. Fears are expressed lest the Russian Government, which does not encourage missionary propaganda, should prove lukewarm in this matter.

According to a news agency dispatch from Peking, dated Aug. 31, Mr. Conger regards the situation as deplorable, and is advising all the Americans to leave the capital if possible. The American Minister was in favor of the punitive expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo. According to the same dispatch an American soldier killed two Sikhs whom he caught looting.

"The Russians," says this telegram, "have undertaken to treat with Prince Ching. Mr. Conger, in his private capacity, has received eight Chinese who have been informally endeavoring to establish friendly relations with the Ministers."

It is reported from Shanghai that Gen. Yung Lu has joined the Empress Dowager at Ta-Tung, in the Province of Shan-Si.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"As the allies were leaving the Forbidden City Aug. 28, bands of Russians and other civilians, with soldiers, overran the imperial apartments, forced drawers and doors, and looted everything portable. The British officers compelled several civilians to disgorge."

AMERICAN MISSION DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Under date of July 31, 1900, the Consul of the United States at Fu-Chau reports to the Department of State that advices received from three native pastors at Shaowu, a prefectural city about 250 miles from Fu-Chau, and a mission station of the American board, indicate that during a riot which occurred at Shaowu on July 24 the large church belonging to the mission, one chapel, a large hospital building, two residences occupied by the missionaries, and several native houses were destroyed by the mob, every article of furniture being carried away.

The Consul also states that no loss of life is reported as having occurred during the riot. The Rev. H. Walder and the Rev. Mr. Hinman of the Shaowu Mission were at Fu-Chau on July 31, 1900, where they had been for several months previously.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE EMPEROR.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11.—From a reliable source it is ascertained that the Empress Dowager, Emperor Kwang-Su, and Prince Tuan are at Ta-Tung, in the Province of Shan-Si, where they will remain for a short time, after which, if not disturbed, they will proceed southward to Tai-Yuan, in the same province.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin says that, according to Prince Ching, the Chinese Emperor and the Dowager Empress are at Kalgan, in the Province of Pe-chi-Li.

SLAUGHTER AT TIEN-TSIN.

HONOLULU, Sept. 4.—Col. Meade, who commanded all the American forces at Tien-Tsin, arrived here on Sept. 1 on the transport, en route to San Francisco.

"I have been in the war business for thirty-five years," said Col. Meade, "and I never saw such slaughter as was inflicted on the Chinese at Tien-Tsin on the 13th and 14th of July.

"When we finally entered the walled city there were dead and mangled bodies every few feet, it seemed. They lay all over the streets.

"There was no special attempt to get the figures of the enemy's loss. The dead were simply buried as quickly as possible, and the Chinese started along the Peking road with what wounded they could look after. There were about 2,000 of these."

Bank to Confiscate China's Funds.

PEKING, Sept. 5.—The Russo-Chinese Bank, which, as announced yesterday, closes here to-day and removes to Shanghai, will confiscate, as part of the indemnity to be paid to Russia, the Imperial University fund of 5,000,000 taels deposited with it, against which the Chinese drew for the payment of their troops.

Russians Name Chinese Village.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Blagovetchensk (capital of the Amur Province) describes the ceremony of renaming the recently captured village of Sakhalin, on the right bank of the Amur, as being most impressive. The military and civil authorities were present. The officiating Pope named the village Ilinski. The Pope during the course of his address said:

"The cross has now been erected on the bank of the Amur, which yesterday was in possession of the Chinese. Muravieff and Amurski, the former Governor General of Eastern Siberia, foresaw that this bank would be ours sooner or later."

CHOICE FOR CONTROLLER.

Republican State Committee to Name E. C. Knight of Buffalo.

According to reports in circulation, Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo will be nominated by the Republican State Committee to-day to fill the vacancy on the State ticket caused by the death of Controller William J. Morgan of Erie.

The committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Knight is Controller of the City of Buffalo, and is serving his second term. He is a young man and very popular. He is prominent in Masonic circles and other fraternal bodies.

William C. Warren of Buffalo, a member of the State Committee, called on Chairman Odell yesterday. They discussed matters in Erie County.

CHICAGO DEMANDS CHEAP GAS.

Suit to Prevent Discrimination by Trust—Latter May Be Dissolved.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Seven thousand citizens of Chicago have notified the People's Gas Company, known as the Chicago Gas Trust, that they will refuse hereafter to pay more than 40 cents a thousand feet for gas, the price which is charged by the trust on the north side of Chicago.

Suit will be brought at once, asking the courts for an injunction on behalf of one citizen and 7,000 others restraining the People's Gas Company from illegal discrimination through the Municipal Gas Company.

Another suit is to be brought by C. S. Darrow and ex-Gov. Altgeld. This suit, brought in the Circuit Court of Cook County, prays for a dissolution of the charter under which the People's Gas Company now operates. Expert opinion is given that the company has forfeited its charter, and the attempt to dissolve the trust will be made.

DEAL BY YOUNG P. D. ARMOUR.

Boy of Nine Buys a Carload of Sheep at a Very Low Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—"The grass in this park is growing too high," said Philip D. Armour, third, aged nine, to his grandfather recently.

"Well, why don't you buy a carload of sheep to mow it off?" asked the big packer.

"I can do it," said the boy, and to-day he made his word good.

Arriving at the yards, he was introduced to Charles Buel, who had brought in a double deck of strong 104-pound wethers from Montana.

"How much for these, Mr. Buel?" young Armour asked.

"Three seventy, and a good kind at that," said the salesman.

"Take off 10 cents and I'll buy them," said the heir to millions, and, holding firmly to his bid, he took them off at $3.60, a price which the old timers say could not have been beaten by an expert.

Bumble Bees Capture a Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 12.—During the Democratic County Convention this afternoon a nest of bumble bees was stirred up by some boys, and the delegates left their seats with a rush. Several of the candidates were stung and hastened to physicians' offices. The police officers were called in to get rid of the bees and succeeded after an hour's work. The boys who stirred the insects up were placed under arrest and will be charged with disturbing a public meeting.

PLATFORM OF NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic Party of New York, in convention assembled, declares as follows:

We pledge ourselves anew to the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy and indorse the platform adopted by the last Democratic National Convention. We recognize the truth of the declaration of that convention that the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

IMPERIALISM THE ISSUE.

Upon this issue, therefore, we invite all citizens of our State to promote the election of a Democratic President, however they may differ upon National issues which at this time are inferior in rank. In the presence of this momentous peril to our land and to the cause of democratic and industrial self-government, we are confident that the patriotic citizens of this State, faithful to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, will not permit themselves to be divided upon any difference of belief or judgment as to any other question of Governmental policy. The issue now paramount includes the question of the perversion of the power of Government to the exclusive benefit of favored classes, or of the substitution of government by syndicate for government of, by, and for the people. And in this connection we wish to impress upon all the following declaration of our last State Convention:

We are opposed to that foreign policy of the present National Administration, commonly known as "imperialism," which contemplates schemes of conquest and the establishment of colonial government in accordance with British theories and practices; demands large standing armies for the purposes of subjugation, impoverishes the people with vast public expenditures, creates hordes of officials to rule over people who should be permitted to rule themselves, disregards the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and materially changes the nature of our republican form of government.

We maintain that the Constitution follows the flag over every territorial part of the Union, affording to its inhabitants the protection and benefits of its guarantees of life, liberty, habeas corpus, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury, and uniform tariff laws. A Republican Congress has no more right to establish or govern a territorial or colonial system outside of the Constitution than it has to create a king. We demand that every part of our possessions shall be governed according to American precedents and American principles.

INDORSEMENT OF MR. BRYAN.

We ratify and indorse the nomination for the Presidency of William J. Bryan, a statesman of undoubted patriotism and independence, enjoying in a marked degree the confidence of his fellow-citizens, an honest, able, and fearless champion of popular rights and aspirations, in whose hands the business interests of the country and the industrial elements of our citizenship would find equal and ample protection.

ICE TRUST CONDEMNED.

We condemn the corporate combination known as the Ice Trust, and denounce all combinations of capital known as "trusts" as inevitably and intolerably unjust to both producer and consumer. By substituting for the natural laws of commerce the arbitrary dictates of selfish greed, prices are reduced to the producer and increased to the consumer to the extreme limit, to provide enormous dividends upon fictitious capital values. To accentuate the evil, the policy of trusts, in restricting production, deprives thousands, who under legitimate conditions would be profitably employed, of all opportunity to earn a livelihood in the calling or occupation to which they have been trained.

The direct effect of these immense combinations of capital in control of every industry is to destroy all individual enterprise, and to drive the young men of the country of the free field and fair competition which in democratic times constituted the great glory of the Nation and permitted the advancement and independence of our youth without any favoritism and without any other requisite aids than merit, honesty, and industry.

NO CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

The hope of former days has departed from the young men of the land. The outlook promises only that what they are today, that they shall remain to the end of their lives. The savings of their labor and frugality during a lifetime promise no relief from present drudgery in even the distant future. Turn where they may to improve their condition, they encounter the crushing rivalry of aggregated millions, and the inequality of the contest for improved conditions for the individual renders the contest hopeless. The day of individual opportunity must be restored, and to achieve this laudable public endeavor the Democratic Party is pledged in both State and Nation.

AGAINST STATE COMMISSIONS.

We favor economy in public expenditure and a reduction of the volume of appropriations to the needs of efficient government. We repeat our demand for abolition of unnecessary offices and tax-eating "commissions," whereby the expenses of the State have been made to exceed by more than $10,000,000 those of the last Democratic State administration.

We earnestly oppose the further increase of State commissions, and call attention to the violation of the pledge of the Republican Party in 1894 to do away with the commissions then existing. In utter contempt of this promise, the number of such commissions has been increased more than threefold, not for the promotion of any public interest, but for the purpose of providing places for political favorites. By this method localities having been deprived of legitimate power, the exercise of all governmental functions has been centralized at Albany, and the powers of government in this State are now vested largely in commissions and Commissioners.

FRANCHISE TAX FAVORED.

We favor the principle of taxing public franchises, and condemn the failure of the Republican Administration to enforce in good faith the franchise tax laws already enacted. We pledge the Democratic Party to the prompt enactment and honest execution of just and equitable methods of taxing such franchises.

We believe in local self-government and in the right of the several municipalities to conduct their purely local concerns without legislative interference, or charter tinkering for partisan purposes. We denounce the action of recent Republican Legislatures in habitually overruling the vetoes by Democratic city authorities of local legislation submitted for their approval, disregarding the merits of such vetoes and the obligation of the Constitution.

We favor such reform in legislative methods as will make impossible such forgery of laws as was perpetrated in the Legislature of 1900 to the great scandal of the people of the State.

RAINES LAW DENOUNCED.

We favor a reasonable and just excise law, under which there shall be restored to the several localities the local supervision of the liquor traffic, now totally destroyed by a system which, under the guise of regulating the traffic, takes away from the people all power of controlling or regulating it in their respective neighborhoods and builds up a political machine to prey upon this traffic for partisan ends.

REPUBLICAN CANAL POLICY.

We condemn the canal policy of the Republican Party as ruinous to the commerce of the State. The wasteful and fraudulent expenditure of $9,000,000 and the failure to punish those implicated therein is a blot upon the administration of the canals meriting the rebuke of a plundered and betrayed people. We pledge the Democratic Party to an economical and honest administration of canal affairs. The complete abandonment of the canal problem by the Republicans is a surrender of the commercial interests of the State to the unrestricted exactions of the railroads. We believe the canals should be maintained, and with economical expenditure improved to the condition which would permit their operation as competitors in freight transportation and as factors in the limiting of freight rates and the prevention of unjust discriminations between shippers.

THE LABOR PLANK.

The Democratic Party in State and Nation has been the consistent friend and champion of labor. We heartily indorse and call especial attention to the plank of the National platform providing for a Secretaryship of Labor in the Cabinet of the President.

We call for a strict enforcement of all labor laws upon the statute books, and especially the eight hour law and the prevailing rate of wages law, which are now being violated and evaded in different parts of the State. We also favor amendments to the Penal Code so that its provisions shall not militate against organized labor.

We protest against the assumption of Republican leaders who claim that the Republican Party is the friend of labor by reason of some half-hearted legislation passed by the Legislature under Democratic pressure, while the records show that every measure of importance urged by organized labor was defeated by Republican majority in the Legislature in the past five years. All the substantial legislation now upon the statute books was placed there while the Democratic Party had control of the State Legislature and Executive, and during its passage was bitterly opposed by the Republican minority.

We condemn the Republican Assembly of the State for defeating so excellent a measure as the Employers' Liability act at the behest of the Republican machine under the direction of the Republican candidate for Governor. We promise to correct this injustice at the earliest opportunity.

While we favor and indorse humanitarian movements designed to give healthful employment to the convicts of the State prisons, we strenuously oppose and condemn the employment of convicts in the use of modern machinery so as to bring the products of their labor in competition with the honest laboring people of the State.

RAMAPO BILL CONDEMNED.

We condemn the legislation known as the Ramapo Water bill passed by a Republican Legislature and approved by a Republican Governor, which granted to this favored corporation such extraordinary power as to place at its mercy many cities and villages which have not yet acquired their own supply of water, or, having acquired it, desire to increase such supply, and we pledge the Democratic Party to a correction of the evil and to the prevention of its repetition by the enactment of such laws as may be necessary. We favor the ownership by the several municipalities of their own water supply and the general principle of municipal ownership of public utilities.

REPEAL OF ELECTION LAW.

We demand the repeal of the unconstitutional and partisan statute imposed upon the City of New York known as the "McCullagh Force Bill." We favor uniform election laws throughout the State, respecting the equal rights and equal citizenship of all the electors of the State.

We protest against the invasion of homes of the citizens of the Greater New York and their subjection to an inquisitorial examination by State spies and deputies armed with pistols and bludgeons, under the guise of enforcing election laws.

STATE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

As the improvement of the rural highways adds to the comfort and welfare of the people and materially aids the producers of the State by affording more easy access to market, increasing the value of farm property, we favor liberal expenditures by the State for the construction and maintenance of such roads. And we favor organized movements having for their object the building and improvement of the highways, roads, and bicycle paths.

We favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

TEACHERS' TENURE OF OFFICE.

We recognize in the existing process of appointment and removal of the teachers in the public schools of the State a constant menace to the well-being and effective service of instructors of our youth, and a detriment and obstacle to the progress of their pupils, and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of a tenure of office law that shall correct the present conditions, and we deprecate the tendency manifested by the Republican Party of dragging the public school system of the State into politics.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

We favor a practical civil service law, under which the fitness of any applicant for official appointment may be ascertained, but we denounce as un-American the prevailing system under which highly technical knowledge is made the test for public employment, thereby confining the vast majority of public appointments to those who have had a college education.

PREFERENCE FOR VETERANS.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the soldier preference law in the full spirit of that law, and the prompt reinstatement in the public service of the veteran soldiers who have been illegally and improperly removed from office by the Republican administration of the State and municipalities.

THE DEMOCRATIC APPEAL.

Believing that the success of the Republican Party means a continuance of the policy of criminal aggression abroad and the complete ascendancy of trusts and favored interests at home, the Democrats of New York State appeal to the patriotism and intelligence of the voting population to support in State and Nation the party whose cardinal principles have ever been:

Equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; home rule; individual liberty; common sense civil service; honest pay for honest toil; and the lowest possible taxation consistent with efficient administration.

Upon this and the National declaration of party faith we stand, and confidently urge upon the people of this State the claims to their consideration and support of the party which, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, made glorious the opening of the century by establishing on a firm foundation the principles of republican government.

GRUBER AT THE PEOPLE'S CLUB.

Presides While the Re-election of Mr. McKinley Is Discussed.

Abraham Gruber presided last night at a joint debate at the rooms of the People's Club, 9 Seventh Street, and listened, together with about fifty other persons, to a discussion on the subject, "Resolved, That we favor the re-election of President McKinley." Those who spoke on the affirmative side represented the Republican State Committee and were W. S. Bennett, C. S. Dana, and Montague Seering. The opposite side represented the People's Club. They were R. B. Smith, J. J. Griffin, and H. C. Peters. Twenty minutes were allowed each speaker.

When Mr. Gruber was presented by L. D. Gibbs, who called the meeting to order, he bowed to a salvo of cheers. Mr. Gruber started off by saying that there would be no decision rendered, at least not by him, as there was no necessity for him to do so, and, besides, he wasn't called upon to compromise himself in any such way.

"I am a Republican," said he, "and if I should decide that Mr. McKinley be not elected I'd lose at the next primaries, and that is a contingency I do not relish, just about now at least."

This sally put every one in good humor, and then Mr. Gruber went on:

"There are three stages of a man's career when he gets into public life. The first is when he wants to become a statesman and has high and noble resolves. The second is when he becomes a politician and takes office, and the third when he finally becomes a Mugwump and takes anything that comes along." [Laughter.]

Mr. Gruber then introduced Mr. Bennett, who showed from a Republican point of view why prosperity ruled the country. Mr. Smith came next, and in introducing him Mr. Gruber remarked:

"Now it is Mr. Smith's duty to make Mr. McKinley look like thirty cents."

"That's what he'll do," shouted a club member, amid much merriment. And that was just what Mr. Smith tried to do, like a tried and true campaign orator.

"I thought," said the Chairman, after he had brought down the gavel on Mr. Smith's period, "that the Republicans had a pretty good pitcher, but the Democrats seem to have a pretty good pitcher themselves."

The club is a strong Bryan organization. The Republican side was applauded, as a member explained it, "just out of courtesy."

Congressional Nominations.

PENNSYLVANIA—First District, H. H. Bingham, (Rep.;) Second District, Robert Adams, Jr., (Rep.;) Third District, Henry Burk, (Rep.;) Fourth District, James R. Young, (Rep.;) Fifth District, Edward De V. Morrell, (Rep.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Second District, Cyrus Sulloway, (Rep.)

CONNECTICUT—Fourth District, E. J. Hill, (Rep.)

NEW YORK—Seventeenth District, Arthur S. Tompkins, (Rep.)

GEORGIA—First District, W. R. Leaken, (Rep.)

STATE BUYS A BATTLEFIELD.

Twenty-five Acres Purchased at Lake George.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 12.—According to an act of the last Legislature, the State Controller's Department to-day completed the purchase of twenty-five acres of land at Lake George.

This purchase, which is to be added to the Lake George Battle Park, includes the site of the old battlefield of the conflicts of the French and Indian war. The property taken for the State is to be added to a plot in the same locality purchased by Former Controller Roberts in 1898 for the purpose of establishing a State park on the historic property. The ground purchased by Controller Roberts covered about ten acres, and a substantial house, to be used as a museum, stands upon it. The property transferred to the State to-day was sold to the late Col. Morgan, as State Controller, in June last, but the papers did not pass at the time. The purchase price was $12,100. This is covered by an appropriation of $14,000 made by the Legislature for the purchase of the battlefield site. The former owners of the property were Harriet C. Parmalee Nivert of Paris, France, and Catherine T. R. Matthews and Ann S. Van Cortland.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Patrick Reilly, a coach driver of Hancock Street and Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed in that borough last night in a collision between his coach and a trolley car.

The accident happened shortly after 9 o'clock at Fulton Street and Clermont Avenue. There was no one in the coach at the time. Reilly was driving through Clermont Avenue and attempted to cross Fulton Street as trolley car No. 1,007 of the Putnam Avenue line, traveling at a lively rate, came along. The car struck the coach and Reilly was thrown from his seat to the pavement. He landed on his head and received a fracture of the skull. He died before an ambulance surgeon, who was summoned, could reach the scene.

The coach, owned by John Rowland of 460 De Kalb Avenue, was badly damaged and the horses were slightly injured. The motorman of the car, August Schmidt of 110 Covert Street, was arrested.

Steel and Mine Plant Starts Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 12.—The local plant of the American Steel and Wire Company will resume operations Sept. 24 after an idleness of fifteen months. Six hundred men have been out of employment, and there has been much distress. It is believed that the resumption at this time is brought about for political purposes through Senator Hanna and Col. Durbin, Republican candidate for Governor, who resides here.

INSTRUCTION.

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Thorough preparation for business, scientific schools, and all colleges.
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Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Laboratories. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Fri., Sept. 14th, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school. Catalogues on application.
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Twenty-first year begins Oct. 1. Special attention to preparation for Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, with opportunity for rapid advancement. New fire-proof buildings—Armory, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Laboratories. Eight boarders received into teachers' families. For new register and prospectus, address
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Kindergarten through College Preparatory. 15th year begins Sept. 20th.
Wm. L. Hazen, B.A., LL.B., Headmaster.
Theo. E. Lyon, B.S., Associate Headmaster

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Kindergarten through college preparatory. Classes for small boys. Fifth year begins Sept. 24th.
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Wm. L. Hazen, B.A., LL.B., Headmaster.
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FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
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THE REGENTS SCHOOL. ELMER E. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL, 193 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 24. Classes limited to ten. Individual instruction; preparing students for Law and Medical Colleges, a specialty. We guarantee a four-year High School course in two years. Tuition $100; boys under twelve $75. Boarders limited to twelve.

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423 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Reopens October 1st. English, Classical, and Mathematical, with primary department. Summer address, Cotuit, Mass.

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Henry Barton Chapin, D.D., Ph. D., } Principals.
Benjamin Lord Buckley, A. B., }

MRS. SANFORD, WHO WILL OPEN HER school for boys under thirteen years of age at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Oct.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

We see no reason why Mr. STANCHFIELD should not poll the entire Democratic vote of the State of New York. We do not see why he should not poll the entire independent, anti-boss vote. The party vote and the independent vote would elect him, and THE TIMES believes he ought to be elected.

Is not the Legislature quite as much as it is safe to give to Mr. PLATT? Do the independent voters, do the people generally, believe that he ought to have the Governor, too? Mr. ODELL is a very respectable man, but a Platt man from the crown of his hat to the soles of his shoes. He is completely in the control of PLATT. He has no political existence, no will or policy, independent of his boss. He will not deny that he is accustomed to obey PLATT to the letter. His friends will not deny it. He was nominated for that reason, as a relief from the uncertainties of Gov. ROOSEVELT. The Legislature will not oppose PLATT. It will do what he wants. If we now send to Albany a Governor who will not oppose PLATT, and who will do what he wants, the public interests of New York will be entirely in the control of the most powerful and the most dangerous boss in the United States. CROKER in the city, and PLATT in the State, each bound to the other by ties of common and corrupt interest.

If JOHN B. STANCHFIELD were less than half the man he is the welfare and good name of the State would be safer in his keeping than in that of PLATT. With a Democratic Governor, PLATT'S Legislature will be shorn of most or all its power for evil. The shocking scandal of a selfish, scheming, and perfectly unscrupulous boss exercising the powers of two great departments of the State Government will be averted, and the people will have an assurance that jobs and corruption will not flourish at the capital.

Fortunately, the positive merits of the Democratic nominee leave the conscientious voter free from embarrassing reservations in applying this reasoning to the problem of determining his duty. Mr. STANCHFIELD is sound in character and competent for the duties of the Governorship. His name has often been used in connection with the nomination, and he has already successfully undergone such public scrutiny as is incidental to a prospective candidacy. It is a point of very great importance in his favor that he is not a boss's man. He has been spoken of as a political protégé of ex-Senator HILL. But he owes his nomination to the political enemies of Mr. HILL, who made him the candidate, not because they are counted among his admirers, but in order to frustrate the ex-Senator's efforts in behalf of COLER, whom they wished to put away at any cost. They took up HILL'S friend to beat HILL. It is very much better that our next Governor should be a friend of HILL than a friend and servant of CROKER.

But Mr. STANCHFIELD'S real position is that of a representative of the up-the-State Democracy, and he is a very creditable representative. It is a pleasure to have a Democratic candidate for Governor who is not in association with Tammany. The people of New York are not shut up to the disagreeable necessity of throwing themselves into the arms of CROKER in order to escape the embraces of PLATT. It would be a fine and inspiring example of the intelligent use of the ballot if the electorate of New York, while giving a great and admonitory majority to MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT and the cause of sound money, should at the same time elect Mr. STANCHFIELD Governor, and keep the executive power out of the hands of the Republican boss.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

It must now seem, to the officials temporarily in charge of the State Department, and so of our policy in the Far East, extremely fortunate that they committed themselves no further than they did to an approval of the Russian proposal. The concert of the civilized world is indeed necessary to bring about a tolerable condition of things in China. But it is becoming increasingly evident that China will not freely consent to any tolerable settlement, through any of the organs of Chinese opinion or sentiment with whom we can deal, or shall be invited to deal. China must be subjected to pressure. The civilized world is already exerting pressure, in the form of the occupation of Peking. The Chinese Government bitterly dislikes and resents that particular form of pressure, because it is a proclamation, which every Chinaman can understand, and which cannot be explained away so long as it lasts, that the Chinese Government is not a free agent, that it is acting under duress. To terminate the occupation is therefore a prime object with the Chinese Government. It would be very well worth the while of that Government to bribe any European power which had interests of its own, apart from the general interests of civilization which have been denied and imperiled by the perfidious course of the Chinese Government, by making it a present of its separate object upon condition that it should frustrate the common object.

We do not say that such a bargain has been struck between Russia and the Chinese Government, though the assumption, considering the relations of Russia with the Chinese Government, and particularly with LI-HUNG-CHANG, who is to represent it, would be "no very cynical asperity." LI-HUNG-CHANG is a Chinese politician like any other, meaning a man who sets out to enrich himself by selling anything to which he can show a color of title, including his country. If he can secure the immunity of the malefactors at Peking, or lately at Peking, by giving Russia even a bigger slice of his unfortunate country than she had before, there is no reason to suppose that such an arrangement would not suit all the high contracting parties. And the activity of Russia in promoting the evacuation of Peking—that is to say, the abandonment of the one effective form of pressure which the Western World has upon China—requires to be explained. Nobody imagines that it is philanthropy. As the late JACOB SHARP put it about an eminent lobbyist, we may say about the Russian Empire. It "does not stir round for nothing." Its objects, as Lord SALISBURY once said about those of England in Egypt, "are strictly business."

What has come and gone since Russia made her first proposal must, it seems to us, convince any sober observer that Russia is trying to play over again in the Far East the game that has been so often played in the Near East. The Chinese Government, and especially that very unexemplary old female the Empress Dowager, is playing, in this adaptation, the part of the unspeakable Turk, the Turk who, by playing off one of his pursuers against another, has for a generation succeeded in scandalizing mankind and avoiding the punishment of his crimes. For that scandalous spectacle we have had no responsibility. From any complicity in it we have been fortunately free. But when the new tragedy arises which it is now threatened to convert into another farce, we have not the same immunity. We have our National interests in China. We have also, it seems, our National honor which has been outraged by the murder of our nationals. We cannot escape history. And it would be a very shameful and frightful thing if any skillful and persuasive diplomatist should make us false, at such a crisis, to the interest of civilization and humanity and make us fall in behind a power which may find its own account in bringing to nothing the dictates of civilization and humanity. We are not prepared to see the Armenian humbug repeated in China. Much less ought we to be prepared to assist in the repetition.

MR. SCHURZ'S SURREJOINDER.

Mr. GAGE would be happier and Mr. SCHURZ less jubilant if that interview of July 15 had been altogether suppressed. It is exceedingly awkward to be publicly exhibited as saying on Aug. 25 that direful things would happen which on July 15 you had said could not happen at all. Indeed, one of the handiest ways of flooring an adversary is to confront him with his own words in deadly parallel columns, making him confute himself and destroy his own arguments. It tickles the crowd, for the crowd is not a close observer, and commonly jumps to the conclusion that the deadly parallel is really deadly, and so has its laugh at the expense of the discomfited disputant.

All the same, Mr. SCHURZ'S neat use of the parallel will in no wise reassure voters who fear that Mr. BRYAN will keep his word and use his power to bedevil the currency and destroy or seriously impair the National credit. He does not even discredit Secretary GAGE'S warning of Aug. 25, for on examination it appears that so far as the operations of the Treasury are concerned Mr. GAGE said precisely the same thing on July 15 that he said on Aug. 25. In the latter statement he said that Mr. BRYAN could and probably would order his Secretary of the Treasury to pay the coin obligations and current expenses of the Government in silver; and although the present stock of Treasury silver is small, the time would come, "with a good deal of perverse ingenuity," when gold would no longer be paid to the Government, but all its revenues would be in silver, which it would then be compelled to use for its disbursements. There would thus be established, he pointed out, a chain of silver payments from the Treasury to the people and from the people through the banks and the Custom House back into the Treasury. But in the interview of July 15 he plainly showed that this might happen. If he held bonds, he said in that interview, and Mr. BRYAN should cause the interest to be paid to him in silver, he should deposit the silver in his bank and draw his check against it precisely as he would do had the interest been paid by a Sub-Treasury check. Here we have the substantive part, the real meat and meaning of the two statements, and they are seen to be in perfect agreement. To be sure, Mr. SCHURZ convicts the Secretary of uttering a note of comfort in July and a note of warning in August. We are not concerned to extricate Mr. GAGE from any trouble in which this inconsistency may involve him. He did say in July that he thought the gold standard would be maintained, even under Mr. BRYAN; and in August that he feared BRYAN would practically put the country on a silver basis. We believe his later utterance is right, and warranted by the facts. "The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question," said Mr. BRYAN at Zanesville, Ohio, on Sept. 4. He told where it stood in 1896 when he said at Knoxville, on Sept. 16 of that year: "If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."

The fatal weakness of Mr. SCHURZ'S position is that he is willing to take the awful risk of intrusting the preservation of the gold standard to a man who declares that he will destroy it at the earliest possible moment. Unless Mr. SCHURZ believes BRYAN to be an impostor he must admit that if he should find the power to destroy the gold standard he would forthwith destroy it. That power he might, in four years, find put into his hands. Mr. SCHURZ recklessly trusts the country's credit and prosperity to the sound-money majority in the Senate for the next two years. The people remember that a President serves four years. He thinks also to nullify Mr. GAGE'S word of warning by insisting that the Republican Congress, after BRYAN'S election and before his inauguration, can easily fix up the Gold Standard act so that it will be beyond the power of Mr. BRYAN to change the standard. We do not think such a preposterous argument was ever before used in serious political controversy. He virtually asks Mr. GAGE to say to the people, "You may go ahead and elect BRYAN if you like him better than you like MCKINLEY, and you need have no fear about the gold standard. We will take care of that in the short session of Congress."

Intelligent voters are not influenced by such arguments. They are absurd. We doubt whether they are not immoral. In relation to private conduct the analogous argument would be plainly immoral. A pastor could not say to one of his flock: "Go and sin awhile; I will look out that your immortal soul is not lost." The Directors of a bank could not look each other in the face and say, "Come, let us elect a Wall Street 'plunger' President of this bank; the cashier will see to it that he doesn't get at the funds."

THE DECLINE OF THE BICYCLE.

Even the most popular of toys must have its day and pass. Not even golf, that now absorbs the interest of old and young as few outdoor sports have done, can be assured of a permanent hold upon its present devotees or an equal number of followers. It will never be as "popular" as the bicycle still is. Four years ago the whole country, the whole world, for that matter, was so fascinated by the improved bicycle, that offered an easily acquired, rapid, cheap, and exhilarating method of travel that the demand for wheels could scarcely be met by the manufacturers, notwithstanding that old plants for their production were being greatly enlarged and new plants were going up all over the land.

Probably no town in the United States is so fully adapted to the use of the bicycle as Washington, D. C. Practically all its streets are paved with asphaltum, there are few heavy grades, most of the streets are shaded so completely that drivers of wheels may ride for miles at noonday with little absolute necessity for exposure to the sun, and the suburban roads are good. Yet The Washington Post has observed a marked decline in the use of the wheel. Society seems to have given it up altogether, and now it is chiefly used as an article of utility, to get clerks and workmen to and from their business, and occasionally to carry former bicycle devotees to the golf grounds.

Here in New York it has been evident for some time that the "craze" was over. The bicycle is still seen, and upon the Boulevard in considerable numbers, though not in the interminable lines that formerly made the wheel parade a Sunday wonder. As in Washington, and in some rural localities recently observed, shopboys, newspaper carriers, carpenters, and other tradesmen use the bicycle in business, and find it a cheap and valuable conveyance. But it is not a toy with them.

The statistical reports of the Treasury Department support the comment upon the bicycle as a novelty that has lost some of its power to amuse. Four years ago, when bicycling was becoming the most fascinating diversion for the whole world, and when the United States found it profitable to undertake to contribute to the demand for wheels outside of this country, we exported to the rest of the world bicycles and parts of bicycles valued at $1,898,012. The demand had increased so greatly that in the next year we sent abroad wheels valued at $7,005,328. The height of the "craze" seems to have been reached then, for the exports fell in 1898 to $6,846,529, to $5,758,880 in 1899, and dropped to $3,551,025 in 1900.

The bicycle will not wholly disappear. The misfortunes of those who suffer from bicycle accidents will not deter many others from experimenting with a method of locomotion that has its charms and advantages. But it will probably find a place along with such relics of former crazes as the game of croquet.

THE GALVESTON HURRICANE.

It is a misnomer to call the violent revolving storm which devastated the City of Galveston and the adjacent coast of Texas on Saturday night last a cyclone. It was in reality a hurricane, and more specifically what is known to meteorologists as a West Indian hurricane. A hurricane has a much smaller centre or diameter than a cyclone, travels with far greater rapidity, and its blasts often reach a velocity of 100 miles an hour. The hurricane of the West Indies, which is really born in the heated waters of the South Atlantic, and which as a rule curves when it reaches the Yucatan Channel and follows the course of the Gulf Stream, decreases in intensity as it travels further north, broadens in diameter, and becomes the cyclone of the North Atlantic.

It is a curious feature of the Galveston hurricane that, like the great hurricane of September, 1889, which devastated Vera Cruz, it did not follow the course of the Gulf Stream, but curved westward instead of eastward, after passing the Yucatan Channel, and rushed in upon the Texan coast. Galveston has not up to this time been considered as within the hurricane belt, and its recent awful visitation is proof that the laws of storms have exceptions to their rules.

The late Padre VINES of Havana, the venerable and learned Jesuit priest, who made a lifelong study of the birth and course of West Indian hurricanes, was accustomed to warn by cable the many friends that he had among the Captains of the vessels plying to and from West Indian ports of the approach of hurricanes and their probable course. In September, 1889, he cabled to Capt. JOSHUA REYNOLDS, commanding one of the Ward steamers, and who was just leaving Vera Cruz for New York, that a hurricane was approaching from the eastward, and that he would better steam slowly to and past Progreso and let the great storm pass up and along the Gulf Stream. Capt. REYNOLDS acted in obedience to the warning, but this particular hurricane, like the one that struck Galveston, curved to the westward instead of to the eastward, after passing the Yucatan Channel, overcame an area of high barometer that hung over the Mexican coast, and rushed into Vera Cruz, carrying death and destruction in its wake. Capt. REYNOLDS and his ship safely weathered the hurricane and were received at Havana with great rejoicing, where it had been thought they were lost.

It was in 1859 that still another West Indian hurricane curved the wrong way and swept the waters of the Gulf over Last Island, then the great Summer resort of Southern society, situated a few miles west of the mouth of the Mississippi off the coast of Barataria. Those who wish to obtain some conception of the horrors attending the Galveston hurricane should read LAFCADIO HEARN'S story of "Chita: The Romance of Last Island," in which that skilled word painter depicts the scenes of the awful tragedy which decimated the households of the South.

KRUEGER AT LORENZO MARQUES.

There can be no pretense that the organized resistance of the Boers to the British arms can any longer amount to anything. The flight of KRUEGER to Delagoa Bay and the Portuguese Colony does away with any such pretense. It is a throwing up of the sponge. The sons of ZERUIAH have been too strong for the children of Israel, as the Boers are so fond of representing themselves to be. Henceforth, opposition to the British arms will not be war, but mere disorder, to be dealt with not as a political crime, but as a police offense.

It does not follow that the troubles of the British are over. On the contrary, they have only begun, in the sense in which statesmanship is required to settle them. It is not desirable that the Boers of the Transvaal should entertain the same sentiments about their conquerors that are entertained by the Boers of Cape Colony after a legal possession by the British lasting for almost a hundred years. What those sentiments are has often been made known, perhaps most strikingly by Mr. KIPLING in his somewhat silly article on the "Sin of Witchcraft." Evidently Great Britain has not succeeded in doing in South Africa what she has succeeded in doing in North America. The fact that the present Premier of Canada is a French Canadian, combining pride of his race with patriotism and loyalty as a British subject, is highly creditable to the wisdom with which Canada has been administered. The fact that the same state of feeling that prevails in Canada is far from having been reached in Cape Colony, the fact that, unlike the French Canadians, the Dutch Afrikanders loathe and detest Great Britain and lose no opportunity of doing her harm is evidence of the unwisdom with which South Africa has been governed. It will depend upon British legislation and administration for the next few years whether the Transvaal is to be another Ireland or another Canada.

The majority in the United States Senate against free silver is 17, instead of 15, as it was before Senator STEWART of Nevada abandoned BRYAN with the opinion that "silver is as dead as a doornail." Mr. STEWART has been classed as a silver Senator, and was counted always against any money proposition having the sanction of the Administration. His change gives the Republicans 52 votes against 35 of the opposition. Mr. STEWART may be of use in helping the majority to perfect the Gold Standard act, which the Senate weakened by misguided or mischievous amendment. On the other hand, if BRYAN is elected, Mr. STEWART may return to his silver allegiance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even before Galveston had sufficiently recovered from the stunning blow inflicted upon her by the storm to appeal for aid, preparations for the work of rescue and relief were begun all over the country, and now that her people have made definite statement of their needs the universal sympathy is taking the form of prompt and generous assistance. It was inevitable that this should be so, but it is no less a matter of pride to every American, illustrating as it does anew the solidarity of the Nation in times of peril or distress, and covering with confusion the misguided few who would, if they could, create or perpetuate lines of division between North and South, East and West. But though the offers of help have been ready, they have not all been wise. Galveston's wants are many and pressing, but the material for supplying every one of them is abundant all around her, and if her authorities can be adequately supplied with money, they will have no difficulty in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, housing the homeless, and giving drink to the thirsty. The task last named, owing to the peculiar situation of the city, is the one, perhaps, that calls most loudly for instant performance. With water only too plenty in and around the unfortunate city, its surviving inhabitants have none to drink except that which is brought over from the mainland, and the immediate improvisation of facilities for doing this is an expensive undertaking. It is lamentable, therefore, that here and there a disposition is shown to waste time in collecting at remote points and then sending over hundreds or thousands of miles of railway, provisions and other supplies that could be just as cheaply, if not more cheaply, bought in Texas and Louisiana towns and placed in Galveston within as many hours as it will take days to send them from States near our Northern frontier. Money can be transferred at little or no expense for purposes like this.

—In sending to Washington news of the Maine election, Mr. JOSEPH H. MANLEY would have shown a higher regard for the eternal fitness of things if he had placed on his dispatch some other address than "The Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President," or else had begun it with some other phrase than "Our majority will reach 37,000." The ground for criticism of Mr. MANLEY is supplied by that word "our." Mr. MCKINLEY, as an American citizen who is also a Republican and a candidate for the Presidency, had, naturally and quite properly, a keen, personal interest in the Maine election, and had Mr. MANLEY addressed him merely in his private and individual capacity, his "our" would have been all right. "The Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President," is supposed, however, to look upon such things as State elections from a position so lofty and so remote that he can see in them neither victory nor defeat, but simply a regular operation of minor wheels in the governmental machine over which he has only a general supervision. As President, the size of Maine's majority and the side on which it was cast were matters to be regarded with calm indifference, and the assumption that, as President, he was elated by an excess of Republican votes was disrespectful—slightly so, to be sure, but still appreciably, and Mr. MANLEY should have selected his pronouns more carefully.

—Anti-imperialism is not kind to its followers. It not only drives them into strange companionships that cannot be anything except unpleasant, but it enforces the performance of tasks that must be the reverse of agreeable for persons accustomed to behave themselves respectably. For instance, just because he is an anti-imperialist—no other reason can be imagined—Mr. F. B. SANBORN, a man of parts and of Concord, Mass., has felt obliged to defend the boorish expression of Boerism made at Bar Harbor the other day by one EDWARD VAN NESS, a New Yorker, who should have known better, and probably did. Mr. SANBORN devotes the greater part of a long article which he has written for one of the Boston papers to proving on high Constitutional grounds that the Bar Harbor authorities had no right to enter the premises of Mr. VAN NESS and haul down his Boer flag and carry it off. In establishing this contention, the once famous abolitionist searches through Colonial and British history, and quotes copiously from the writings of many ancient statesmen in vindication of property rights and personal liberty. He ignores completely the fact that nobody has or ever had any thought of differing with him as to the illegality of the Maine officials' conduct in the matter of the Van Ness flag. He also ignores the fact that though Mr. VAN NESS had a grievance, he wisely refrained from seeking redress for the technical wrong he had suffered, and stood the loss of his flag in preference to asserting his own privilege to be as unmannerly as he chose. Still, Mr. SANBORN doesn't fail entirely to be interesting. He asks, for example: "Do you suppose that, if an Irishman at Mount Desert had chosen to flaunt his national flag in the face of the British Admiral, there could have been found in all Maine a Republican official to cut it down and carry it off? And is it any worse fault in a Dutchman to prefer the Boer flag than for a Limerick man to wear the green?" The relevancy of these questions is not obvious, but they are not without a value of their own.

—When Gov. ROOSEVELT was in Flandreau, S. D., the other day, he made a speech, in the course of which he said: "It is on the Fourth of July that we celebrate the victories of Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Appomattox." The introduction of the third name on this list was undoubtedly a blunder, historically and politically, but, making allowances for the difficulties under which speeches are made by men engaged in campaigns of continental breadth, the blunder was neither serious nor unpardonable. The Baltimore Sun, however, seems to hold a contrary opinion, and it lashes itself into something very much like a real rage over the Governor's unlucky reference. "He glories, then," it exclaims, "not only in the defeat of the British tyrant, but in the subjugation of the South!" and with fierce sarcasm it declares that if Gov. ROOSEVELT does not curb his eloquence, "Dr. HANNA may find it necessary to send him into retirement on account of 'throat trouble.'" Then follows a lecture from which we extract a few sentences: "There is not the remotest connection between the Fourth of July and Appomattox, except that Virginia 'rebels' were conspicuous on both occasions. A Virginia 'rebel' drafted the Declaration of Independence and another Virginian led the Continental armies to victory. Let us celebrate the Fourth of July without reviving the bitter memories of the civil war. There was glory enough at Bunker Hill and Yorktown without adding Appomattox to the list of victories to be commemorated on the National holiday. It is one of 'TEDDY'S' occasional boasts that he has good Southern blood in his veins. For that reason, if for no other, he should not be too noisy in his Fourth of July celebrations of Appomattox." Now, isn't all that just a little bit needless? Gov. ROOSEVELT is not an exponent of sectionalism, he is not given to exultation over the "subjugation" of the South, and though beyond question his contentment with the result of the civil war is thorough and enthusiastic, that is hardly to be accounted to him as a sin or even as a discourtesy by any resident of these firmly United States. Undue resentment of unintended offenses is itself an offense not easily to be excused and impossible of justification. The Baltimore Sun's epidermis is absurdly thin, particularly as it is not at all cautious about scratching and pricking other people.

McKINLEY FEELING IN THE SOUTH

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Appropriate to the political situation, I am moved to tell you of my impressions gleaned from talks with Southern men during several business trips south the past Summer, especially the latter part of the season, when ideas and opinions had probably crystallized, and the people of that section, represented by well-to-do business men, had arrived at what they really thought about the Presidential campaign, and what might be meant by a change or continuation in the Administration.

In Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia the sentiment and inclination are strongly in favor of McKinley and the ways, actions, and position of the present Administration. The sugar, iron, and lumber men are no doubt Republican in their real sentiments and in their keen judgment of events and developments bearing upon commercial and industrial activity.

The Southerner, now well out from under the suffocating and bewildering cloud of slavery, begins to really perceive and reach out for the alluring prizes of business possibilities so long enjoyed by his Northern brother; and the one overshadowing uncertainty ever present before his cautious but courageous mind is the question of the black man. This question, I firmly believe, is less on account of the negro himself than of the possibilities of political leverage which might be taken advantage of by white men if the "Solid South" should ever split up into different parties.

The Southern people do not permit themselves to be fooled by illusions, however pleasant they may seem at an incidental glance. The bitter experience immediately after the civil war has taught Southerners a lesson which they are not apt to forget, and, although they may and certainly do contemplate with political horror the isms and vagaries of the Democratic Party during its present struggle with popular bacteria, they feel that they must stand by their colors until the suffocating malaria shall have been swept away by the invigorating breezes of common sense.

Mr. Bryan is far from a favorite with the important people of the South, and the things Mr. Bryan represents are absolutely abhorrent to them, but they are under the handicap of the "negro question," and that is all that prevents them from asserting the independence of the Northern Gold Democrat.

The swift punishments visited upon brutality and crime are not confined to the misdoings of the negro, but any white man equally guilty receives the same swift if legally irregular deserts. The Southerners take the view that Northerners are less tolerant of the black man than the people of Dixie are; and, as the writer had ample opportunity of observing the recent outbreak in New Orleans and the one a little later in New York, he is inclined to take the Southern view of the case. New Orleans has an inadequate police force, and New York has a sufficiency of that kind of protection, and this difference is enough to account for the variations in the two incidents.

In spite of all the cartoons and newspaper restrictions, Mr. Roosevelt simply owns the South and West, and, in spite of all the talk about the Solid South, it is very probable that, with the business man's desire for a continuance of Republican Administration, and the unbounded admiration for the energy and manly qualities of the Vice Presidential nominee, at least three of the Southern States will go Republican. The National feelings of the South against all idiotic ideas of dynasties and imperialism are thoroughly American. Their loyalty to the old flag is unbounded.

New York, Sept. 11, 1900. H.

MR. SCHURZ'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date Mr. George M. Coffin accuses Mr. Schurz of inconsistency because Mr. Schurz now opposes "forcible annexation" as being "criminal aggression," and would not impose the sovereignty of the United States upon the Filipinos without their consent; whereas, says Mr. Coffin, Mr. Schurz forty years ago did his utmost to enforce the sovereignty of the United States over his white fellow-citizens in the seceding States without their consent. Permit me to quote in reply to Mr. Coffin the language which I used in a Fourth of July address at New Haven some weeks ago. I said as follows:

> Our Confederate brethren always sought to justify their secession by pleading that they did not consent to be governed by the Union. The answer is fourfold. First, with hardly a single exception, every leading man in the Confederacy had solemnly given his consent by swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, and every other man there had by his residence identified himself with the organism of the Union, and by his silence given consent to its sway. Secondly, reckoning the colored men, in no Southern State had the majority ever consented to secession, but they were always at heart in favor of the United States. Thirdly, the true reason for the secession appears to have been a desire to perpetuate the slavery which totally ignored consent. Fourthly, a law is sacred, and the great law of the Constitution especially so.

Mr. Coffin surely will admit the truth of the four propositions just stated, and he will not deny that no such justification can be pleaded for the war of subjugation that we are waging against the Filipinos.

H. B. SPRAGUE.

New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

THE POPULATION OF LINCOLN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Monday's issue of THE TIMES the City of Lincoln is called upon to explain its decline in population. Having lived in that town for the better part of the decade, I may, perhaps, be permitted to offer an explanation for it.

In 1890 the town was "booming." Although there was absolutely no economic justification for the founding of a city in the spot where Lincoln stands, thrifty speculators laid out all the surrounding country in city lots, knowing that of all sad fools the real estate investor is the most shortsighted. Flimsy frame structures, half a dozen to forty acres of lots, were erected, thus sketching the outline of a metropolis that is still only a fancy. At the present day many of those houses are weatherbeaten, with chimneys blown down and window panes broken. Two months ago, when passing through the town, I heard a fellow-traveler express very aptly the impression Lincoln makes upon a stranger:

"Humph! Looks as if Bryan must have put this town in his mouth an' blowed it all over creation."

In 1890, then, Lincoln was full of speculators and their deluded victims, of laborers engaged in erecting speculative buildings, of small traders and hotel keepers who were anxious to be first in a rising city, of saloon keepers, gamblers, and the miscellaneous multitude of parasites that prey upon an aggregation of men that has been gathered together by the "boom" fever. Of course, all these were counted in the census of 1890. Moreover, the census was probably padded; names were taken from hotel registers, or simply invented.

The present count is more modest, but it is genuine. And if, as THE NEW YORK TIMES suggests, we are to hold Bryan responsible for the decrease in numbers, it would be only fair to credit him with the increased honesty of the count. After all, it is peculiarly fitting that Bryan's town should express in a measure Bryan's character—originally a mistake, an unfounded hope, now an emblem of fictitious past greatness, yet unostentatious and genuine, worthy of the respect, though not of the admiration of every one.

A. S. JOHNSON.

New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

PAYMENTS TO POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charge brought by a Greek peddler against Policeman McGrath of the Oak Street Station of demanding tribute money, and the statement made by the peddler that tribute money, or "monthly taxes," are regularly paid by street peddlers to the police, ought to be of interest to all good citizens. I heartily indorse and commend the action taken by Magistrate Cornell in this case.

This peddler was arrested for a violation of the city ordinance. I have no fault to find with that, but a walk through Grand, Hester, Essex, Rivington, Stanton, Ridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk Streets, or other streets and localities in the east side, will reveal the fact that not the slightest attempt is made to enforce the city ordinances, and policemen have often been seen in familiar conversation with those who were openly violating the city ordinance for the regulation of peddlers.

The Good Citizenship Committee of the Christian Endeavor Union, which I represent, in an experience of nearly seven years of endeavor to have Sunday laws against peddlers enforced, have found it almost impossible to get any systematic or permanent enforcement. We have been told over and over again that these peddlers, who obstruct our streets and obey no laws, either on Sunday or week day, have to pay for the protection they receive from the police. It is difficult to get the evidence that will convict, because in such cases people are afraid to speak. I believe in supporting the police in any and every honest attempt to enforce the law, but the law should be enforced indiscriminately and impartially against all who violate it.

During the Summer I have visited a number of the large cities on the other side of the Atlantic, and have taken special observation in regard to enforcing and administering the laws. I can safely say that in no place, not even in Whitechapel, London, have I found such laxity and indifference on the part of the police as is to be witnessed in New York. It is a blot upon our name and fame as a city, that while so many thousands of dollars should be spent for enacting laws, and for keeping up a large army of Magistrates and police to administer justice and enforce obedience to law, laws are unenforced, and policemen and other officials are openly accused of receiving money for permitting law violators to go unpunished.

I trust the action taken by Magistrate Cornell will lead to some good results, and invite an official investigation into the entire subject of bribery and corruption.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

For Incurable Cancer Patients.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The charity which your readers have already, through your own kindness, so generously helped—the Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 426 Cherry Street, New York—is in precisely the condition which I have always desired for it—paying its way humbly, without large surplus, but near the danger point of no ready money.

This daily supply of money has hitherto come from the public, and I hope always will. That the workers for our sick poor should beg sustenance for the home continuously seems to me the surest way for keeping them earnestly laborious, and also will tend to arouse compassion among strangers and friends. But it is not by any means my idea that the work should be stunted by small interest or scattering donations.

Were we helped to do so, we could increase our harborage for destitute cancer cases, both women and men, neglected by every one else but the charitably disposed nurses, who give their lives without remuneration, and who could band together at different points in this city and eventually in other cities as well. Just now we need to buy or hire a house near us, as our numbers of patients is steadily increasing. The demand for beds will soon be very embarrassing to persons who cannot bear to turn away a desperately afflicted case unless more room is given us by the public, to whom this charity belongs and to whom we render daily gratitude.

We hope that the reader who sees this statement may answer our need, that we may exist and spread energetically, each year serving a greater number in this disease so shunned by most people.

SISTER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP,
Oblate St. Dominic.

St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 426 Cherry Street, New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Safe Plan.

Cholly—He called me a liah. What would you do about it?

Miss Pepprey—Well, if I were you I'd make it a point to always tell the truth when he's around.—Philadelphia Press.

Misunderstanding.

The Editor—I guess our correspondent must have been alluding to shoes.

The Assistant—Why so?

The Editor—He says the St. Louis girls were there in large numbers.—Chicago News.

No Peace Advocate He.

Willie—Ain't the Chinese and Boer wars shocking?

Bobby—No; I wish de hull world 'ud mix in, so as our joggerphy class 'ud have to quit till de scrappin' was over.—Chicago News.

No Reciprocity.

"Annie Nibbins is the meanest kind of a gossip."

"What variety is that?"

"She's the kind that doesn't tell anything herself, but gets you to tell all you know."—Chicago Record.

THE COST OF A SONG.

James Riley in Yonkers Statesman.

Over and over and over, the songs of our
life are sung,
The same to-day as in ages gray when first
the lute was strung.
The same to-day as in ages gray, the singer's highest art
Is to sing of man and the soul of man from
the depths of the human heart.

To sing the song that lingers in his heart
from that far day
When men were brave and women fair and
life was in its May
Is the singer's part of gladness when he
gives his soul to man
In a song that lives because sweet Pain has
changed his earlier plan.

The husk, the harvest, and the bin and all
Life's spreading plain
To the singer must be singing if he man's
soul would gain.
Man in his soul unsatisfied strives for what
cannot be;
He grasps at a star, and holds in his hand
a drop from the sounding sea.

Over and over and over, since the towers of
Time were old,
Over and over and over, since the cloud
gave the sun its gold,
Over and over and over, since the lines of
our lives began,
Has man gone out from the marching host
to sing of the soul of man.

The singer who sang of the pyramid's
prime has gone the ways of men;
But the sun and moon and human heart
are just the same as then.
The heart of man is a restless sea of varied
star and clime,
And only when its depths are stirred comes
Song on the shores of Time.

Over and over and over, since Wrong had
realm and state,
Over and over and over, since the Shades
on the Living wait,
Over and over and over, singing of sun in
the rain,
The chosen of God are bringing the voice
of song from pain.

KRUGER LEAVES THE VAAL

He and Other Officials Now in Portuguese Territory.

MAY SAIL FOR EUROPE SOON

London and Washington Believe that the South African War Is Near Its End.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 12.—President Krüger arrived here last night. He and several Transvaal officials are staying at the house of G. Pott, the Consul of the Netherlands here. It is reported that they will sail for Europe Sept. 24 on the German steamer Herzog.

Mr. Krüger obtained formal leave of absence for six months, ostensibly to proceed to Europe to work for intervention. Mr. Schalk-Burger was appointed Acting President to serve during Mr. Krüger's absence.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The flight of President Krüger from what is now designated as the Vaal River Colony and his arrival last night at Lorenzo Marques is regarded here as indicative of an early end of the hostilities in South Africa. Another message from Lorenzo Marques says the Transvaal State officials accompanied President Krüger into Portuguese territory.

Significant also, though it is still unconfirmed, is the announcement that Gen. Botha, the Boer Commander in Chief, is making overtures to surrender, and the question whether the burghers will now follow the usual course of beaten armies and lay down their arms or formally declare in favor of guerrilla warfare must be speedily settled. It is, however, believed here that President Krüger's action deprives the Boers of their main pretext for remaining in the field.

The British War Office has issued a long report from Lord Roberts on the treatment of British prisoners of war at Pretoria, founded on the report of the court of inquiry. Briefly, Lord Roberts declares that the treatment of the officers was fair, but that the food of the men was quite inadequate and of an inferior quality.

He denounces the treatment of Colonial prisoners as criminals, and says the inhuman treatment of sick prisoners throws the greatest discredit on the authorities then at Pretoria. The prevalence of sickness and many deaths of prisoners, Lord Roberts adds, are attributable to the lack of proper food, medicines, and accommodations and the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch has been received by the War Department from the United States officer who accompanied the Boers in their campaigns as military observer:

Lorenzo Marques, Sept. 11.

Events have required the departure of the attachés from the Transvaal. Request instructions. REICHMANN.

This message is interpreted at the department to mean the complete collapse of the Boer resistance to England. Capt. Reichmann has been cabled permission to start at once for the United States.

GERMAN MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—In to-day's military manoeuvres, in accordance with plans prepared by Emperor William, the army of defense, having been reinforced, severely engaged the enemy, heavy artillery duels ensuing. The invaders were driven back.

Emperor William personally commanded the defending force, whose advance guard this evening occupies Hohenbruck, Schwochow, and the Kanzelberg, a hill near Schwochow.

Empress Augusta Victoria has returned from the manoeuvres to Potsdam, having contracted a cold yesterday.

SALISBURY'S HOUSE GUARDED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The residence of Lord Salisbury here is watched by Scotland Yard detectives owing to threats which are now said to be the work of a practical joker.

SCHLUCHT, Vosges Mountains, Sept. 12.—Lord Salisbury left here to-day on his way to England.

The Reid Contract in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 12.—A general election has been proclaimed for Nov. 8. The Reid railway contract will form the principal issue. The Bond Government has actively promoted an agitation for its repeal. It is believed, however, that repeal cannot be effected, and that the Government policy will probably be to modify the contract. The Opposition Party indorses the contract in its entirety. The leaders, should they be successful at the polls, will allow Mr. Reid to transfer his interests under the contract to a limited liability company.

New Swedish Premier Appointed.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 12.—King Oscar has accepted the resignation of the Premier, Erik Gustaf Bostrom, for reasons of health, and has appointed Admiral Frederick Wilhelm von Otter to be his successor. The other members of the Cabinet are not affected by the change, and it will not modify the présent policy of the Government either in internal affairs or regarding the union of Sweden and Norway.

Say the Deutschland Did Not Race.

HAMBURG, Sept. 12.—The Directors of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have published a formal denial that there was any race between their steamer, the Deutschland, and the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on the recent trip from New York, and they also deny having offered bonuses to the officers of the Deutschland.

Plot Against European Monarch.

MADRID, Sept. 12.—A Swiss recently landed at Santander from the United States and thence proceeded for San Sebastian, where he was arrested and his baggage searched. Important documents were discovered hidden between the lining and the bottom of his trunk, revealing an Anarchist plot to assassinate a European monarch.

Bolivia Cannot Have Chilean Port.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 12.—Señor Godoy, Chilean Minister at La Paz, Bolivia, has transmitted to the Bolivian Government an energetic note rejecting the pretensions of Bolivia to a concession by Chile of a port on the Pacific, which Chile is not now prepared to make.

Glen Island's Season Ending.

After the most successful season in its history Glen Island will close on Monday. The Porto Rican and Filipino settlements continue to be attractions, but arrangements have been made to deport these clever and artistic natives from their quarters at Glen Island to their homes at San Juan and Manila as soon as the island closes. The performing elephant, recently added to the Zoo, is proving a source of amusement to visitors.

German Society's Outing.

The Aschenbroedel Verein will have its annual outing to-morrow at Hohbauer's Bay View Villa, on Pelham Bay. The steamboat Isabel, which has been chartered, will leave the foot of East Ninety-first Street at 8:30 A. M. and East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street half an hour later.

WOMEN CLAIM "PRINCE OTTO."

Otis Skinner Is Sued for Infringement of Copyright.

Ada Mulkins and Mary MacReynolds, both of this city, began suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Otis Skinner, the actor and playwright. It is alleged by the complainants that they are the sole authors and proprietors of the play "Prince Otto," and that they dramatized it from Robert Louis Stevenson's novel and secured a copyright about Aug. 10, 1898. The complaint also alleges that the play produced by Otis Skinner Sept. 3 is an infringement upon their copyright, and in it are incorporated certain scenes, dialogues, and situations that are in the complainants' dramatization.

The complaint asks for an injunction restraining the further production of the play and an accounting of the profits derived therefrom thus far.

NAMED FOR SENATORSHIPS.

Republicans Hold Their Conventions in Kings County.

Republican conventions for the nomination of candidates for the State Senate were held in the seven Senatorial districts of Kings County last night. The following candidates were named:

Third District — Convention adjourned without choosing a candidate.
Fifth District—DR. GEORGE H. PARSHALL.
Sixth District—RUDOLPH C. FULLER.
Seventh District—GEORGE A. OWENS.
Eighth District—HENRY MARSHALL.
Ninth District—WILLIAM SCHNITZPAN.

The conventions developed but two contests of moment. These were in the Fourth and Sixth Districts, in each of which there were several strong candidates for the nomination. The fight in the Fourth District was chiefly between Senator David Floyd Davis, who sought to be renominated, and Assemblyman Abram C. De Graw, who had developed an ambition to be returned to the Legislature as a member of the upper house. The result was a surprise. The Davis men threw their support to Arthur J. Audette on the fourth ballot and nominated him.

The fight for the nomination in the Sixth District was more complicated than that in the Fourth, as there were more candidates for the place on the ticket. The convention, which was held in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, was not adjourned until nearly midnight. The fight for the nomination narrowed down to two candidates, Rudolph C. Fuller and ex-Alderman Frederick Singleton. Fuller was nominated on the third ballot.

The convention in the Third District adjourned without naming a candidate. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic. The Republicans expect that an independent Democratic candidate will be named in the district, and if one is nominated they will very probably support him.

Senator Henry Marshall was renominated in the Eighth District by acclamation. Ex-Senator George A. Owens, who in 1893, while a bartender, caused a political sensation in Brooklyn by defeating Senator Patrick H. McCarren, was nominated in the Seventh District to again try conclusions with the Willoughby Street leader. The district is strongly Democratic, and it is doubted if Owens can repeat his trick of seven years ago.

Ex-Justice William Schnitzpan had little trouble in securing the nomination in the Ninth District.

It had been expected in certain quarters that the Republican Convention in the Fifth Senatorial District would adjourn without naming a candidate, with the idea of awaiting the result of the Democratic Convention and doubling forces with any opposition which might develop within the Democratic Party to the regular nominee.

The district, which is very heavily Democratic, is now represented by Senator Michael J. Coffey. The Republicans believed that Senator Coffey would run as an independent candidate, and it was said that they planned to support him.

The convention in the district last night, however, acted contrary to expectations, and nominated Dr. George H. Parshall. Instead of aiming to support Senator Coffey as an independent nominee, it is now declared that the Republicans hope for his support of their candidate.

It is not believed by well-informed Democrats, however, that Coffey will either run as an independent himself or support a Republican candidate.

DEMOCRATS DESERT BRYAN.

Strong Trend Toward the Republican Party Showing in Michigan.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 12.—Returns from 1,600 precincts in Michigan to the Republican Stte Central Committee indicate that a large number of Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 have changed and will work for the re-election of President McKinley.

A. F. Tibbetts of Newaygo, who four years ago was the Democratic Congressional candidate against Mr. Bishop in the Ninth District, declares to the Republican canvassers that he is an expansionist, and that he leaves the Democratic Party because of its unpatriotic attitude and its inconsistency upon trusts and other issues.

MURRAY HILL'S OPENING.

"A Colonial Girl" the First Piece—Many Revivals Promised.

The Murray Hill Stock Company, under the direction of Henry V. Donnelly, will open the regular season of this organization next Monday night, when the play entitled "A Colonial Girl," by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Furniss, will be presented to the patrons of the house. The company has been rehearsing for this first performance for the last fortnight.

In speaking about his plans for the approaching season, Mr. Donnelly said that, from present indications, he felt quite confident that the success achieved by the members of his company during the past two years will be duplicated this season. Mr. Donnelly has already arranged to offer his patrons thirty-seven revivals of plays which will be seen in his theatre before the season of 1900 and 1901 is brought to a close.

Regarding the cast which will interpret these revivals, it may possibly be strengthened from time to time as the occasion requires, but, irrespective of this, the same cast as last year, with but few exceptions, will be found. There will be in the regular company fifteen principals.

Following the opening attraction, Mr. Donnelly has scheduled "The Moth and the Flame" for the second week, and Pinero's play, "The Magistrate," for the third week, followed for the remaining weeks by some of the most popular dramas and comedies that can possibly be obtained. Many of these have already been prepared for production.

The organization this season will include William Bramwell, Walter Allen, William Redmund, Thomas L. Coleman, Charles Waldron, A. B. Gilman, William Curtin, Dorothy Donnelly, Laura Hope Crews, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Rose Stuart, Irene Jordan, Roland Hill, James Rodney, and Mr. Donnelly.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Charles Rauschle, a German mimic and impersonator, will make his début in this city at Keith's next Monday afternoon. In his impersonations he presents Napoleon Bonaparte, the late King Humbert, Bismarck, Krüger, Cronje, Lord Roberts, President Loubet, President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, and George Washington.

John Philip Sousa has arranged to give his first concert since his return to America at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday evening, Sept. 23. This will be the first of a series of four Sunday night concerts which will be under the auspices of Mr. Sousa. At the first concert the new march will be heard for the first time in America. It is called "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," and was composed for the dedication of the Lafayette Monument in Paris July 4.

Mrs. Fiske has called the members of her company together and will begin active rehearsals immediately of her play, "Becky Sharp." Her company this season includes Ralph Gilmore, Charles Vane, Norman Conniers, Paul Gerson, Robert V. Ferguson, Charles Plunkett, Frank McCormack, Paul Weigel, Charles J. Burbidge, William V. Brown, Neil Grey, Hugh Cameron, Otto Meyer, Arthur Raw, George E. Bonn, George H. Haynes, Laura Magilvray, Mary E. Barker, Adelaide Plunkett, Francesca Lincoln, Agnes Bruce, Ethelwyn Hoyt, Emily Stevens, and Katherine Ferguson.

A representative of a well-known circus which has its headquarters in Ohio yesterday sold six ring horses to Richard Mansfield for use in his revival of Shakespeare's "King Henry V." It has been Mr. Mansfield's policy whenever he has used horses on the stage to buy animals accustomed to circus work. The horse which Mr. Mansfield is to use is a fine white charger, and not very much of him will be seen, for when Mr. Mansfield uses him in the battle scene the horse will be covered with a complete suit of armor and in the pageant on the return of the King and his soldiers into London after Agincourt the animal will be decked out in trappings of cloth of gold reaching nearly to his fetlocks.

In the Sothern-Harned production of "Hamlet" next Monday night, 225 persons will be employed. For a Shakespearean revival these figures will in the minds of some appear somewhat exaggerated. The following list, which was shown yesterday, says that the principal members of the cast will number 21. Not less than 100 extras will be used, described in the playbook as lords, ladies, officers, soldiers, players, sailors, messengers, and attendants. Over 80 persons are required to put the play on, including scenic artists, carpenters, property men, expert electricians and calcium light men, cleaners, wardrobe people, and general stage hands. No mention has been made of the orchestra, staff, and extra attendants in front of the theatre.

SAFE-GAMMELL WEDDING

Religious Ceremony at Newport Following the Civil Marriage.

COTTAGERS CROWD CHURCH

Bride's Many Presents—Entertainment Given to the Poor Children of Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12.—The religious ceremony uniting in marriage Miss Harriet Ives Gammell of this city and Thomas Shaw Safe of England took place in Emmanuel Church at noon to-day, following the civil marriage performed at the bride's residence yesterday.

The church was most tastefully decorated, and was completely filled by the cottagers and many personal friends of the bride, who came from Providence, her Winter home, in a special car.

The altar was extremely beautiful, having on it two large bouquets of Bride roses in vases, while at each side of the altar were two huge columns or shafts of flowers, standing about ten feet high, all white. Along the sides of the chancel were towering palms overhanging the bridal party, forming a floral bower. The chancel rail was made of white roses and lilies of the valley, intertwined with soft green foliage.

At noon the organist rendered the Bridal March from "Lohengrin," and the bridal party entered the church, the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, R. I. Gammell, and being followed by her maid of honor, Miss Virginia Gammell, a niece of the bride, and the groomsman, William Gammell, Jr., a nephew of the bride, and the ushers, Grafton Cushing, F. Gray Griswold, J. Neilson Howard, George Griswold, Second, and D. Berkely Updike and Dennison R. Slade of Boston. The Rev. Emery H. Porter, rector of Emmanuel Church, officiated.

THE BRIDE'S GOWN.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, R. I. Gammell, wore a Rouff gown of white satin embroidered with silver and pearls, while the veil of rich point lace was held in place by a wreath of real orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a beautiful diamond circle, the gift of the groom.

The maid of honor wore white muslin over pink and a large picture hat with pink roses.

The groom's gifts to the best man and ushers were pins of emeralds and diamonds.

The bridal party and the immediate relatives of the bride were driven from the church to the residence of R. I. Gammell, where a wedding breakfast was served. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Safe returned to Ocean Lawn, where they prepared for their wedding trip and left during the afternoon for a quiet spot in Massachusetts. The bride wore a red traveling dress and a red serge jacket faced with white satin, and a small hat with black plumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Safe will later sail for England, their future home, where Mrs. Herbert, a sister of the bride, resides. Mr. and Mrs. Safe will return each season to Newport and occupy Ocean Lawn.

Those present to the bride were very numerous. Many came from Mr. Safe's family in England. Others were from the cottagers, relatives, and friends from all parts of America and Europe, as well as from the scholars of Miss Gammell's former Sunday school class.

While the bride and groom were en route to their destination a large number of messenger boys, newsboys, and some sixty boys and girls under the age of fourteen, mostly poor children, were making merry at Island Park, as the guests of the bride. Special cars were chartered to take them and on arriving at the park they were given a bountiful repast. Then came merry-go-rounds, candies, soda water, games, &c., until darkness set in and the special car conveyed the happy little ones back to their homes.

More than passing mention is due this part of the wedding programme. Miss Gammell gave this children's entertainment as much attention as any other detail of the ceremony.

AMONG THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present at the church ceremony were:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Keach,
Mr. and Mrs. James Lincoln,
Miss Maurau,
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nightingale,
Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Nightingale,
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Nightingale,
Mr. and Mrs. Foster,
Christopher Rhode,
Senator and Mrs. Roelker,
Miss Robinson,
Mrs. Shepard,
Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Waterman,
Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Chapin,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Congdon,
S. R. Dorrance,
Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer,
Col. Anthony Dyer,
Mr. and Mrs. Duviller,
A. M. Gammell,
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Gardiner,
Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Greene,
Miss Hazard,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hoffman,
Miss Sarah Hoffman,
C. L. A. Hiser,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hoffin,
Miss Hoffin,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Howard,
Mrs. Astor,
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews,
Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews,
F. W. Andrews, Jr.,
Walter Andrews,
Professor Alexander Agassiz,
Mrs. Auchincloss,
Miss Auchincloss,
Mrs. C. H. Baldwin,
Mrs. Isaac Bell,
Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger,
Mrs. Barger Wallack,
Miss Barger,
Mrs. C. C. Perkins,
Miss Ketton,
The Misses Hunter,
Mr. and Mrs. William Binney,
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Binney,
Mrs. C. L. Best,
Miss Best,
Mrs. Heber R. Bishop,
Miss Bishop,
Ogden Bishop,
Atherton Blight,
Miss Blight,
Roland King,
Stuyvesant Le Roy,
Mrs. Le Roy,
Lord and Lady Pauncefote,
The Hon. Misses Pauncefote,
Herman Norman,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Crackanthorpe,
Admiral and Mrs. S. B. Luce,
Commodore and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard,
Mrs. Ladenburg,
Miss Leary,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Livingston Mason,
Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason,
John O'Conor,
James V. Parker,
Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy,
Miss Greta Pomeroy,
Mrs. Frederick Pearson,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg,
Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs,
Col. and Mrs. E. M. Neill,
Miss Neill,
Col. Reginald Norman,
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan,
Gen. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson,
The Misses Pierson,
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post,
Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Potter,
Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,
Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Davis,
J. D. R. Baldwin,
Miss Cadwallader,
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews,
Henry Clews, Jr.,
Mrs. Coleman,
Mrs. J. Amory Codman,
Thomas F. Cushing,
Miss Cushing,
Mrs. Paul Dahlgren,
Miss Romola Dahlgren,
Lispenard Stewart,
F. W. Rhinelander,
Dr. Axel Munthe,
Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives,
Miss Natika Rives,
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.,
Miss Iswan,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson,
Miss Edith Rook,
Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Sandg,
Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott,
Miss Louise Scott,
Mrs. Scott Grant,
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick,
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon,
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter,
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan,
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Soley,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp,
James Stillman,
Miss Stillman,
Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Willing,
Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor,
Miss Jane Whiting,
W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse,
W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Jr.,
Cope Whitehouse,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong,
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson,
Mrs. Zabriskie,
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mrs. Ogden Goelst,
Miss May Goelet,
The Misses Edgar,
Mrs. William Edgar,
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons,
Henry F. Eldridge,
Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish,
Dr. and Mrs. Meret Francis,
Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs,
Mr. and Mrs. William Grosvenor,
Miss Grosvenor,
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor,
Col. and Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard,
Miss Madeline Goddard,
J. Ellis Hoffman,
Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock,
Center Hitchcock,
Miss Hurde,
Clarence J. Greason,
Mrs. Greason,
Dr. Edward L. Cunningham,
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones,
Miss Frances Coster Jones,
Roland King,
Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs,
The Misses Johnson,
Mrs. James P. Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King,
Miss G. C. King,
Mrs. Edward King.

SOME OF THE GOWNS.

Among the most striking gowns were:

Mrs. R. I. Gammell, white chiffon and yellow lace over white satin, and white chiffon hat trimmed with blue satin.

Mrs. Slater, silver gray satin and rose-colored brocade and white lace hat.

Mrs. William Gammell, white silk and lace and pale blue hat.

Miss Madeleine Goddard, white embroidered crêpe trimmed with long silk fringe and a hat of white lace trimmed with wreaths of small pink roses.

Mrs. Astor, white satin appliqué with black lace and a bonnet of black and white velvet trimmed with white ostrich feathers.

Lady Pauncefote, green and white foulard, with a large black hat trimmed with pink roses and chiffon.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, écru silk and a small black bonnet trimmed with white ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, black lace over white satin with a bonnet to match.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., a gown of white gauze with a pattern of pink roses.

Mrs. George B. De Forest, dark blue foulard, figured with white, and a hat of pale blue satin covered with small pink roses.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, white crêpe with waist of white guipure and a pale blue hat.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, pink and white foulard and hat of black gauze trimmed with pink roses.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, black lace over white satin and a small hat of black gauze with a wreath of small pink roses.

Hoag—Polhemus.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 12.—A pretty church wedding took place at noon to-day in the First Baptist Church, when Miss Theodora Bertha Polhemus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Polhemus of Brooklyn, became the wife of George F. Hoag, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoag, of this town. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, and laurel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. W. Lockwood, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. C. C. Knowles of the First Baptist Church, Flushing, L. I.

The bride wore a gown of ivory white Duchesse satin lace and pearl trimmings. She wore a tulle veil, and her only ornament was a diamond brooch. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. She was given away by her uncle, Oscar M. Miller, with whom she has long resided.

The maid of honor was Miss Katherine U. Gorton, who wore a gown of silver blue embroidered taffeta, a white picture hat, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. There were no bridesmaids.

The best man was John Hoag, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were H. B. Hoag, a brother of the bridegroom; Edward Dennis, Louis F. Washburne of Sing Sing, and J. Brue Greuzeback of New Rochelle. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's uncle, in Dole Avenue, which was also handsomely decorated.

After returning from their wedding tour the newly married couple will make this village their home.

Gilmore—Sears.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 12.—At noon to-day Mrs. Lydia E. Sears of New York was married to Commander Fernando P. Gilmore of the United States Navy, at the cottage of the bride, in Jamestown; the Rev. F. F. Emerson of Providence officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and a few immediate friends.

The bride was given away by her son, Bertram Sears of New York, and Commander L. C. Logan, United States Navy, of the War College, acted as best man. Following the wedding, a breakfast was served, and later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore started on their wedding trip.

MEDAL OF HONOR MEN DINE.

John S. Wise, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and Dr. M. W. Stryker the Speakers.

Three hundred or more guests sat down at a banquet given last night to the Medal of Honor Legion at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. Col. H. H. Masters, President of the club, was toastmaster, and the principal speakers were ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College.

Of the guests many were women. Among the men present were Silas B. Dutcher, Charles A. Schieren, Amos J. Cummings, E. M. Grout, and St. Clair McKelway.

Mr. Wise, after speaking of National unity and the death of sectional animosity, said that what this country had to fear were "trusts of idiots, who stir up strife, promote discord, and, under the guise of fighting tyranny, foment discord and anarchy."

"When all these isolated, turmoil-raising elements can be organized into one trust by a master hand," he said, "there will be disorder such that our liberty-loving people will have good reason to fear the imperialism of which demagogues are now howling.

"I see, possibly in the near future, the picture of disaster. The horn of a heartless hunter will assemble a pack of Government destroyers, and this pack will lap up the Nation's life blood, while their leader blows on his horn a blast that has no patriotism in it—a blazen blast of demagogy."

He closed by declaring that the South long subject to the onslaughts of unprincipled politicians and to the flattery of charlatans, had at last returned to its old-time conservatism. "The people of the Confederate States," he cried, "will no longer be victimized by any doctrinaire."

When Gen. Daniel E. Sickles arose on his one leg, after being introduced as the "Hero of Gettysburg," he was greeted with prolonged applause, which increased after he said something about "only remaining on his foot for a little while." He told of a campaign banner under which he had ridden on his way down Broadway.

"Upon the banner," he said, "was this inscription: 'Self preservation is the first law of nature.' In behalf of the veterans here I give that maxim the lie. It was never founded on truth, and brave men never owned it. All the good that was ever attained was through men who had as their motto the word 'self-sacrifice,' rather than the dastardly inscription of this banner."

After calling Gen. Woodford to account for saying in public that there should be no limit to freedom of speech, Gen. Sickles continued:

"Woodford is all wrong about that. I say that the Copperheads of '61 were traitors because of their talk, for they caused the Union Army to lose thousands and tens of thousands of lives. They were doubledyed traitors. And the copperheads of 1900, who encourage Aguinaldo to shoot down the defenders of our flag, are equally traitors. They hope that a change of power in the White House will bring Aguinaldo into power.

"I am a Democrat, all the same. [Laughter.] But I don't know where to find my party. If I did, I would join it. I would embrace it, if I could recognize it, but its frightful disguises repel me. So I'll seek a home where I can find it, even in this very Union League Club, to which, heaven knows, I would never have come if I had had anywhere else to go.

"We've had these fool anti-imperialists for a hundred years. But they haven't always been Democrats, for in Andrew Jackson's day the other crowd made the howl and said he was trying to make a monarchy for us. We pulled through that and other doses of the rot, and I guess we're likely to do the same with this fresh attack of the disorder.

"What I propose as the motto of this country is as follows: 'Where we are we shall stay until we get good and ready to quit.'"

Dr. Stryker's address was mainly a eulogy of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, but at the close he, too, talked about imperialism, saying that the only kind of imperialism America wanted was that of citizenship, such as Grant had promoted after the civil war.

"The Presidential chair at Washington," he said, "has been often occupied, but seldom filled. It is filled now. [Applause.] It will be filled again. But it will be filled by something other than the self-complacent smile, which, like the disappearing Cheshire cat, is the last left to us of that mad spirit of inflation upon which Grant set the foot of his veto."

Before the company dispersed the new Commander of the Medal of Honor, Dr. George W. Brush, made a short and patriotic talk and announced his appointments of the legion's minor officials for the coming year.

DR. G. W. BRUSH MADE COMMANDER.

A Proposition to Use the Initials M. H. After the Names of Members.

The business session of the Congressional Medal of Honor Legion was held yesterday morning in the Art Association Rooms, in Montague Street, Brooklyn. There were present 215 members of the legion.

Gen. T. S. Peck, commander, presided. His report showed that the whole number of first-class members is now 490, and that there are 67 in the second class.

A resolution was adopted referring to the Executive Committee a proposition to have the members of the legion affix to their names, when signing all communications relating to army and naval matters, the initials M. H., as wearers of the Victoria Cross in England affix the initials V. C. to their names.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles nominated Dr. George W. Brush of Brooklyn for Commander, and he was elected by acclamation. Major Moses Veale of Philadelphia was elected Senior Vice Commander; P. J. Kyle of Boston, Junior Vice Commander, and James Miller was re-elected Chaplain.

In the afternoon the members of the Legion were taken to Coney Island, Brighton Beach, and other places of interest. They will visit West Point to-day.

MISS M'KINLEY MARRIED

Wedded to Dr. Hermanus L. Baer in Somerset, Penn.

The President and Many Other Notables Attend the Ceremony, Which Was on an Elaborate Scale.

SOMERSET, Penn., Sept. 12.—Miss Mabel McKinley, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, and niece of the President, and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, were married here to-night. The wedding was one of the most notable ever held in this State. The presence of President and Mrs. William McKinley, together with other prominent persons from various parts of the United States gave dignity to the affair. The appointments were superb, and the gowns of the ladies were remarkable for their beauty. Col. W. C. Brown of New York was master of ceremonies.

The ceremony began promptly at 8 o'clock in the drawing room of the McKinley residence. At that hour the little ribbon girls, Miss Matilda Snyder, a niece of the bride, and Miss Lucy Scull, a niece of the bridegroom, in advance of the wedding procession, indicated the approach to the drawing room by unfolding the wide white ribbons attached to the pillars of the hall at the foot of the stairs. The ushers, Col. W. C. Brown, William Fairman, R. C. Smith, Frank A. Munsey, Dr. Frank Hanan, and John R. Leslie had already stationed themselves at various points to assist the guests in finding their places.

Following the ribbon girls was Miss Katherine Endsley, a niece of the bride, who carried the bridal bouquet. Then came Master Wilbur Schell, a nephew of the bride, carrying the wedding ring on a silver tray. Then followed the bridegroom and best man, Lewis H. Baer. Miss Nora Jarvis, the maid of honor, came after, and behind her was the bride, leaning on the arm of her father. The bride was met by the bridegroom at the door of the drawing room, in which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, was awaiting them.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the first to extend their congratulations were President and Mrs. McKinley. They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, the parents of the bride. The wedding dinner which followed was served in a marquee on the lawn. The bride's table, however, was located in the dining room. At this table were the bride and bridegroom, President and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Baer, parents of the bridegroom; Gov. and Mrs. William A. Stone, Miss Nora Jarvis, the maid of honor; Lewis H. Baer, the best man; the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Col. W. C. Brown, and the grandmother of the bride, Mrs. A. J. Endsley.

Among those at the tables in the tent were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cheney, Col. and Mrs. Hines, Herman A. Munsey, Frederick S. Parker, Herman Aaron, Secretary to the President G. B. Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey, Gen. and Mrs. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hawk, Charles R. Moore, Mrs. Madison Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Miss Helen McKinley, Mrs. Sarah Duncan, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Sullivan Endsley.

The musical programme as rendered by Toerge's orchestra was elaborate. The orchestra, which was stationed behind a screen of plants in the hallway leading to the marquee, began with the Wedding March from Mendelssohn. As soon as the wedding party was formed before the officiating minister, and during the ceremony, the "Evening Star Song from Tannhauser," with string quartet, was rendered. At the conclusion of the ceremony and while the bridal party was proceeding to the dining room the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played.

The private car Falmouth of President Duval of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was sidetracked here this morning. It will be used through the courtesy of Mr. Duval by the bride and bridegroom on their wedding trip, which will extend to the Pacific Coast, where visits will be paid to the two brothers of the bridegroom who reside in California and a cousin of the bride who lives in San Francisco. There has been no special itinerary arranged, but it is understood that Dr. Baer and his wife will be in Chicago for two days. From there they will visit several cities in the Northwest, including Milwaukee. There will be no prolonged stop thereafter until they reach California.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Cooler weather yesterday, even accompanied as it was by a fierce gale, made more movement and life in the up-town streets and avenues, and the hotels were quite well filled with people in from the country on shopping and theatregoing bent. The memory of past September hot waves does not seem to dwell with Summer sojourners at the watering places, and a day of cool weather at September's advent each year seems apparently to throw them into a semi-panicky state. This restlessness is chiefly responsible for the closing of the season at Narragansett and Bar Harbor in particular at least a month before the proper date.

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It will probably be a surprise to almost every one who knew the late Charles H. Coster to find that his estate amounts to $2,804,000 in personal and $3,000,000 in real property, with all indebtedness paid. This makes his widow an exceedingly rich woman. Mrs. Coster was Miss Emily Pell, a daughter of the late Clarence Pell, and elder sister of Miss Charlotte Pell. She is at Tuxedo with her children. Her mother, Mrs. Pell, and Miss Charlotte Pell are at Lenox, where they will spend the next two months. They have been spending the Summer at Southampton, L. I.

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If George B. McClellan is renominated for Congress in the Twelfth District, as now seems likely, on the Democratic ticket, the New York club world will have a contest which will interest and amuse its members, as the Republicans of that district have nominated for Congress Herbert Parsons, who married Miss Elsie Clews at Newport on Sept. 1, and who is a son of John E. Parsons. Mr. Parsons is a graduate of Yale and a member of the University Club. Mr. McClellan is a graduate of Princeton and a member of the Union and Metropolitan Clubs.

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Miss Lucy Bond Morgan, who married H. Marion Ward at Pau on Sept. 6, is the daughter of William Forbes Morgan of this city and not of Fellowes Morgan, as has been stated. Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Morgan are hardly old enough to have a marriageable daughter. Mrs. Ward's mother was Miss Ellie Robinson, a daughter of Mrs. John A. Robinson of this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard, (Miss Ethel Barclay,) who were married at Cazenovia in July, will sail for Europe on Saturday, Sept. 22. Mr. Chard will then take up his studies at the Beaux Arts. Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany (Miss Cameron) and Miss Katherine Cameron have returned from Bar Harbor, and are now at Clifton Berley, Sir Roderick Cameron's country place on Staten Island. They will soon be joined there by Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Daisy and Miss Isabel Cameron, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cameron, (Miss Mary Turnure.)

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Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are planning their annual Autumn trips in their private car to the Far West. Mr. and Mrs. Fish will as usual take with them a party of friends, and will probably stop at the Virginia Hot Springs en route. The annual golf tournament at the Hot Springs will be held on Oct. 4, 5, and 6, and the women's tournament on Oct. 12, 13, and 14. Among those now at the Hot Springs are Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wetmore, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Caroline Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Strong, and Mrs. L. C. Weir of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton, and Mrs. J. C. Cramp, Miss Irene Cramp, and Mrs. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

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Although the season at Homburg is well over, there are still a number of Americans lingering there. An anonymous letter published in a Paris newspaper, signed "An American," which complained that the Americans had not been much noticed this year at the German resort, has created much indignation. Among the Americans who have entertained at Homburg are Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbert King, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, and Mrs. Wesley Watson. Mr. and Mrs. James Low Harriman have been giving a series of

ODDS-ON FAVORITE FELL

Vulcain's Accident Injured Bullman and Let Big Gun Win.

DECANTER EARNED A PURSE

Hitchcock's Horse Had an Easy Victory in the Chief Handicap at Gravesend Yesterday.

Queer things always happen at the Fall meeting on the Gravesend track, but in all the years of racing there, no queerer upset than that in the fourth race yesterday ever occurred. The race, a mile and a sixteenth, for all ages, had only four runners, and a virtual gift for Vulcain, who started favorite at 4 to 1 on. Vulcain galloped under a pull behind his field, Withers, Trigger, and Big Gun, to the last turn, where all these were fighting hard, and Vulcain had just begun to move forward, ready to run over his field on the stretch. Backers of the favorite had just begun to remark that the only way Vulcain could lose was to fall, when he did just that thing. Seeming to cross his legs, he suddenly plunged forward, and rolled over. The horse rose in a second or two, but Bullman, his rider, lay unconscious on the track and was still insensible when carried into the jockeys' room. After the favorite's fall, Big Gun, hard ridden for a few strides, drew away and won rather handily from Trigger, who beat Withers quite as easily. Bullman was found to be badly shaken up, but not seriously hurt. One other jockey, O'Connor, met with an accident, Tenaide stumbling with him in the third race and breaking one of the boy's fingers by striking against the rail.

No stakes were run, but an interesting purse programme made fair sport for an average crowd.

For the mile and a furlong handicap, Decanter started favorite in a field of seven, with King Bramble and Herbert the next best backed. King Bramble raced to the front as the start was made, and clear of his horses as he passed the stand, gradually increased his lead in the run through the backstretch, Bombshell, Herbert, and Decanter the nearest to him at that point. On the far turn, Decanter moved forward to second place, a length and a half behind King Bramble at the head of the stretch. On the straight Decanter moved up to King Bramble at his ease, and showing in front in the last furlong, drew out and won cleverly by two lengths, King Bramble second, a similar distance before Bangor, who came out of the crowd at the end and finished third.

In the opening race eleven of the seventeen on the card answered the call to the post for a five-and-a-half-furlong handicap for two-year olds, Telemon, a lukewarm favorite over Silverdale and The Musketeer. Tower of Candles led away to a fair start, and lasted in front to the turn into the stretch, where La Vallière, well up all the way, passed her and showed in front at the head of the stretch. From that point La Vallière held command, lasting long enough to win, ridden out, by a half length from Telemon, who closed fast in the last furlong. The third race, five furlongs, for maiden fillies, produced a scramble very like the opening race, Julia Hanover, Taveta, and Barbara Frietchie starting equal favorites, Mesaba, off in front, lasted in the lead to the turn into the straight, where Orienta showed in front by a few strides, and then gave way to Julia Hanover, who drew clear, and into the last half furlong seemed to be winning. Then Barbara Frietchie came out of the crowd with a rush, and closing under the whip, caught Julia Hanover on the post, and beat her a head. Himtine, the favorite in the fifth race, six furlongs, selling, made the running into the stretch, where Dolando, back in the crowd to that point, joined him. The two hung together for a few strides, Dolando then drawing away and winning easily by a length, Himtine second, two lengths away from Elfin Conig third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. c. Vulcain, by Kingston—Ellersaile-Sister Louise, b. f., 100 pounds, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; S. C. Hildreth's Telamon, ch. c., 116, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from P. S. P. Rudolph's Sentry, br. g., 107, (Boland,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09 1-5. Silverdale, The Musketeer, Tower of Candles, Surmise, Beau Ormonde, Colchester, Servilla, and Mary McCoy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. F. K. Hitchcock's Decanter, by Decatur—Maudlin, b. h., 5 years, 118 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by two lengths; S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, ch. c., 3, 116, (Bullman,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Bangor, ch. c., 3, 102, (McCue,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Pink Coat, Charentus, Bombshell, and Herbert also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old special weights; five furlongs. Charles Fleischmann's Sons' Barbara Frietchie, by St. Maxim-Frances S., b. f., 110 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; Easten & Larabie's Julia Hanover, b. f., 110, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from C. F. McMeekin's Templeton, b. f., 110, (Barry,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Zenaide, Simprunda, Heauty, Taveta, Alcyone II., Nonpareil, Edna J., Sadie S., Anna Darling, Lady Padden, Orienta, Mesaba, and Bramble Bush also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, special weights and penalties; one mile and a sixteenth. McFadden & Allen's Big Gun, by Artillery-Linda Vista, br. g., 4, 124 pounds, (McCue,) 40 to 1 and 6 to 1, won easily by two lengths; J. E. Madden's Trigger, ch. f., 2, 97, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and even, second by three lengths from P. J. Dwyer's Withers, ch. c., 3, 113, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Vulvain also ran, but fell.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Charles Fleischmann's Sons' Dolando, by Powhatan-Barbiche, b. g., aged, 110 pounds, (N. Turner,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length; J. J. McCafferty's Himtine, b. c., 3, 106, (Boland,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths from J. H. Caw's Elfin Conig, blk. c., 3, 102, (Shaw,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11 2-5. Prestidigitator, Pupil, Dye, Maribert, and Venturo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile and seventy yards. F. K. Hitchcock's Red Path, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, ch. g., 3, 102 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 20, won handily by a length; L. V. Bull's Radford, blk. c., 112, (Walsh,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from A. C. McCafferty's Nobeclish, b. c., 112, (Boland,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Emma Russell, Sir Vere de Vere, Angle, League Island, Leon Ferguson, and Argent also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Challenger, 189 pounds; Dr. Eichberg and Klondyke, 162 each; Cheesemite, 150; Thrice Barred and Tinge, 142 each; Lady Linden and Nuts, 140 each; Draughtsman and Elner, 137 each; Mazo, 134; Voloco and Ree Mitchell, 132 each; Cepalugia, Monroe Doctrine, The Burlington Route, and Long Isle, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. The Pride, 111 pounds; Sparrow Wing, Sir Christopher, and Ralston, 105 each; Annoy, Greenock, and Ringleader, 104 each; Godfrey, 102; Prestidigitator and Fonsolee, 101 each; Lady Contrary, 98; Midnight Chimes, 95; Songster, 96; Beverage, 89; Rinaldo, 88; Leedsville, 91. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn, Buffoon, 99; Tartar, 89; Kitchener, 101; Touraine and Trillo, 102; Lady Hasbeen, 93; Disturber, 96; Blarneystone, 102.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old; five and a half furlongs. Lady Schorr and Sweet Lavender, 119 pounds each; Lady of the Valley, Monday, and Janice, 114 each; Cherished and Elizabeth M., 107 each; Maria Bolton, Add, and Trigger, 99 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. John Yerkes, 113 pounds; Belle of Troy, 112; Potente, King Barleycorn, and Andronicus, 110 each; Autumn, 108; Peaceful, 107; Bombshell and Mayor Gilroy, 106 each; Flaunt and Anthracite, 103 each; Kinnikinic, Alsike, and Locochee, 102 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. Goldilla, Lord Pepper, Magnum Troll, Seminole, Strategist, Admiracion, Gautauma, Carnelian, Competitor, Six Shooter, Isla, Dangerfield, Glade Run, Seip, Monae, and Isaac Hopper, 112 pounds each; The Golden Prince, 109. Also eligible to start as others are withdrawn, Henry Clay, Tory, Ginki, Pigeon Post, Rising Sun, and Rappenecker, 112 each, and Salary, Maria Bolton, and Bounder, 109 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. The Chamberlain, Ten Candles, Mayor Gilroy, Toddy, and Withers, 114 pounds each; King Bramble, 119; Sadducee and Star Chime, 111 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Sept. 12.—Six furlongs—Estill, 107, (H. Wilson,) 1; Joe Martin, 110, 2; Chanton, 104, 3. Time—1:15¾. Five and a half furlongs—Divertisement, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; Jack Adie, 107, 2; Rotha, 105, 3. Time—1:08½. Five furlongs—Compass, 110, (Castro,) 1; Pine Chip, 95, 2; Lelia Barr, 107, 3. Time—1:01¾. One mile—Hettie Regent, 99, (Hicks,) 1; Jessie Jarbo, 99, 2; Hermencia, 99, 3. Time—1:41¾. One mile—Slasher, 110, (Ross,) 1; Demosthenes, 107, 2; Blithefui, 102, 3. Time—1:44¾. One mile—Aberegate, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; Round O., 2; Tyrba, 102, 3. Time—1:44½.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Four and one-half furlongs—Reina del Celia, 107, (Bassinger,) to Katherine Ennis, 107, 2; Sp, 112, 3. Time—0:56 2-5. Six furlongs—May Beach, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Sly, 109, 2; Georgie, 101, 3. Time—1:18 1-5. Steeplechase, September Handicap, full course—Passe Partout, 158, (A. Jackson,) 1; Lord Chesterfield, 155, 2. Time—5:01. Mile and fifty yards —The Lady, 107, (Bergen,) 1; Scarlet Lily, 97, 2; Florisar, 110, 3. Time—1:46 1-5. Match race, purse $1,000; six furlongs—Bessie Macklin, 95, (Tally,) 1; John A. Morris, 112, 2. Time—1:18 4-5. Five and one-half furlongs—His Eminence, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Shut Up, 90, 2; Harry Herandeen, 109, 3. Time—1:08. Mile and a half—Star Chamber, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Ademtus, 107, 2; Croesus, 105, 3. Time—2:37 2-5. Seven furlongs—Highland Lad, 105, (Ransom,) 1; Specific, 108, 2; Sim W., 109, 3. Time—1:27 2-5.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Mile and three-sixteenths —Sprung, 100, (Howell,) 1; Orris, 100, 2; Bridgeton, 110, 3. Time—2:03. Six furlongs—Tony Lepping, 108 (Coburn,) 1; Curd Gillock, 108, 2; Merriman, 108, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile, purse; Alice Turner, 102, (Coburn,) 1; Hi Nocker, 90, 2; Hi Kollor 89, 3. Time—1:42¼. Mile and a quarter, over five hurdles—Tonto, 107, (Coughlin,) 1; Francis Pope, 157, 2; Domosetta, 107, 3. Time—2:28. Six furlongs—Artful Lee 101, (Shaw,) 1; Lasso, 95, 2; Bummer, 110, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—La Mascotta, 105, (Howell,) 1; Col. Gay, 108, 2; Marie G. Brown, 99, 3. Time —1:29½.

Meeting of Jockey Club Stewards.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Brooklyn Jockey Club course. August Belmont, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller were present. The report of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting in the Mitchel case was presented. No decision was rendered. The license of R. D. Williams, trainer for B. Schreiber, was revoked on the ground that it was granted under a misapprehension. August Belmont was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at the Westchester Racing Association meeting. Permission was granted to the Washington Jockey Club to continue its meeting until Dec. 8, provided in the discretion of the Stewards the weather is suitable. The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association also held a meeting.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

High Wind Prevents Trotters and Pacers Making Fast Time at Empire City Track.

Compared to the two previous days the Grand Circuit harness racing at the Empire City track yesterday was somewhat uneventful. Still, fast enough classes were billed, and the races were contested with sufficient spirit to keep the interest in the afternoon's sport sustained. A high wind that blew directly up the stretch and carried with it clouds of dust made things uncomfortable for the horses and drivers. The dust didn't get into the grand stand, so that the spectators didn't suffer any inconvenience from it.

The turbulent condition of the atmosphere interfered with fast time. The fastest time of the afternoon was 2:08¼. Before the wind began to die down the first halves were much faster than the last halves. The wind caught the drivers in the back as they passed the first quarter and they went up the backstretch "a-kiting." In the second heat of the 2:11 pace Art Alco went the first half in 1:02½, but the head-on wind that was encountered rounding into the stretch made this rate of speed for the full distance out of the question.

The race that Art Alco won was the best contested of the four. After winning the first two heats by fast, steady stepping, Art Alco had to accept second place in the third heat. Gyp Walnut took the third heat, but Art Alco made him go in 2:0 to do it. Art Alco appeared to be lame as the horses came out for the fourth heat, but that seemingly was only a peculiar characteristic gait, for he went smoothly enough when they scored for the start. Art Alco was all right, as was shown by the way he won the heat, and with it the race.

In the 2:10 trot, which began the day's entertainment, Pilatus was the favorite before the race began, but the black gelding Captain Jack and the bay horse Greenbrino were the only ones that figured as heat winners. Captain Jack piloted the field to the wire in the first flight over the mile, but second was the best he did thereafter, Greenbrino taking the next three heats and the race. Some fault was found with Golden's driving of Captain Jack and he was in the judges' stand after the third heat. However, there were cheers for him when he appeared in the sulky for the fourth heat.

Daphne Dallas was the favorite for the 2:15 pace, and she proved the wisdom of being assigned to that mark of confidence by winning in three neatly stepped heats. She carried her speed the entire route better than her company.

The continuation of the road wagon trot from Monday brought Chicago and Buffalo, represented respectively by C. K. G. Billings's Franker and A. E. Perren's Zembla, into competition. On Monday the honors went to Buffalo, but yesterday Chicago became prominent in the award of the "thousand bushels of oats" prize.

THE SUMMARIES:

2:10 Trot.—Purse $1,200.

Greenfrino, b. h., by Woodbrino-Jumpy. (Gilbert)	2	1	1	1
Captain Jack, blk. g., (Golden)	1	2	2	4
Little Dick, b. g., (Pope)	6	3	4	2
Louise Mac, ch. m., (Thompson)	5	8	3	3
Pilatus, ch. h., (Hussey)	3	5	7	6
Dollade Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	4	4	8	8
Onward Silver, ch. h., (Geers)	7	6	5	5
Ellert, br. g. (Van Bokkelen)	8	7	6	7

Time—2:12½; 2:11¼; 2:11½.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $1,200.

Daphne Dallas, b. m., by Quartermaster, (Herbert)	1	1	1	1
Solita, blk. m., (Snow)	4	2	2	2
Connie, b. m., (Rawlings)	2	4	4	4
Hardee Boy, b. g., (Jamison)	5	3	6	3
Idemont, ch. g., (Curry)	3	7	5	5
Orin B., b. g., (Hudson	8	5	8	8
Earon D., br. h., (Foote)	7	6	dis	
Robert B., b. g., (Berry)	6	8	dr	

Time—2:12½; 2:13½; 2:11¼.

2:11 Pace.—Purse $1,200.

Art Alco, b. g., by Blenaco, dam by Rose Wilkes, (Dore)	1	1	2	1
Gyp Walnut, br. g., (O'Neil)	4	5	1	2
Annie Thornton, b. m., (Miller)	2	3	5	3
Ambulator, b. h., (Kilborn)	5	2	3	5
Paul Revere, rn. g., (Garth)	3	4	4	4
Silvermaker, gr. g., (Ware)	6	dis		

Time—2:12; 2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:11.

Second Heat, Road Wagon Trot.—(First heat trotted Monday.)

Franker, b. s., (Mr. Billings)	2	1
Zembra, br. m., (Mr. Perren)	1	2

Time—2:15; 2:14½.

Other Harness Races.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Special 2:50 Class; unfinished from Tuesday.

Leeland, b. g., by Calabar-Electioneer, (Tripp)	3	1	1	1
Triangle, b. h., (Kipp)	2	1	2	3
Carrolle, b. m., (McTyre)	1	2	3	4
Bessie Barefoot, b. m., (Rundle)	4	4	4	2 dr

Time—2:26¼; 2:22¾; 2:29½; 2:34½; 2:30¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Times-Herald, b. g., by Fairy Gift, (Brinckerhoff)	1	1	1	1
Theresa B., ch. m., (Hully)	5	2	2	
Prince Edsall, blk. g., (Harrigan)	2	3	3	
Marble Chief, b. g., (McTyre)	3	4	5	
Andy W., ch. g., (Kipp)	4	5	4	

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:17¼.

2:28 Class.—Trotting; purse $250.

Quarter Note, br. g., by Quartermaster, (Brinckerhoff)	4	1	1	1
Bonnie Duchess, ch. m., (Lockwood)	1	3	2	3
Mona, b. m., (Burch)	3	2	3	2
Vigney, b. m., (Hamlin)	2	4	4	dr

Time—2:22; 2:18¾; 2:21¼; 2:19¼.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 12.—2:35 Class.—Pacing; Bethlehem Stake, $1,000, (three heats yesterday.)

Council Chimes	3	1	2	2	1
Jessie Russell	6	5	1	1	2
Alice	4	6	5	4	3
George M.	2	2	4	3	3 ro
Tyana	3	3	3	dr.	
Lizzie Meyers	4	7	4	7	8 dr
Maude Dare	7	4	6	6	dr.
Silver Bar	8	8	7	dr.	

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¼; 2:17¼; 2:19; 2:16¾; 2:18.

2.20 Class.—Trotting; Uhls Stake, $1,000.

Kelmont	5	1	1	1
Oriana	3	2	2	2
Bow Gun	2	5	3	3
Santon	4	6	5	4
Les	6	4	4	5
Aeolian	7	dr.		
Nellie Grady	1	dis.		

Time—2:19½; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:18¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; $400, (unfinished.)

Callie K.	3	1	4	1
Jimmie's Girl	1	2	7	2
Oudray	2	3	1	6
Walter R.	4	4	2	3
Helen S.	5	6	3	4
Cassa	6	5	5	5
John K.	7	7	6	dr

Time—2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:18¾.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; Merchants' Stake, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Sapphire	5	1
Pizzaro	1	6
Lady Intrigue	2	2
Kenneth	3	3
Ariel	4	4
Sister Nettie	7	5
Allawood	6	7
Amokin	8	8
George H.	9	9

Time—2:15¼; 2:15¼.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—2:22 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Birt Boothe, blk. g., G. M. McPherson, Montreal, Quebec	1	1	1
Farnum Wilkes, br. s., Lake Livingston, South Hero, Vt.	2	2	3
John F., blk. g., J. F. Arnett, Plattsburg	5	4	2
Golden Rod, ch. g., John North, North Elba, N. Y.	4	3	4
Miss Sleeper, ch. m., H. E. Brewster, Burlington, Vt.	3	5	5

Time—2:31¼; 2:29½; 2:28½.

2:25 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Independence, blk. s., G. M. McPherson, Montreal, Quebec	1	1	1
Candeta, br. m., A. J. Prairie, St. Albans, Vt.	5	2	2
Sister Sue, ch. m., H. E. Brewster, Burlington, Vt.	2	4	3
Uneeda, br. g., W. S. Wiley, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	4	3	4
Livadia, ch. m., John O'Connor, South Hero, Vt.	3	ds	

Time—2:34¼; 2:34¼; 2:30½.

WORCESTER, Mass, Sept. 12.—2:18 Class.—Pace. Purse $400. (Four heats raced yesterday.)

Rondo, b. g., by Alcanwood, (Gilles)	1	1	2	3	1
Bill Dinehart, ch. g., by Alcyne, Jr., (Dodge)	2	4	1	1	2
Listen, c. g., (Smart)	4	2	3	2	3
Lady Bayard, b. m., (Amy)	3	3	4	4	dis

Time—2:15½; 2:15½; 2:15¾; 2:19¼; 2:18½.

2:19 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Alberta, c. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Doble)	2	1	1	1
Hill Top, Jr., br. s., by Hill Top, (Etheridge)	1	2	2	2
Teland H., c. m., (Gilles)	3	4	3	3
Anheuser, b. g., (Reynolds)	4	3	4	4

Time—2:21½; 2:22¼; 2:19¼; 2:22¾.

2:24 Class.—Pace. Purse $400. (Unfinished.)

F. M. Williamson, br. h., by Coleridge, (Custer)	3	5	2	4	1 1
Brown Heels, b. h., by Brown Hal, (Dodge)	4	4	1	1	4 4
Tommy Whitten, br. h., by Elyria, (Cook)	1	3	4	3	2 2
Connie T., c. m., by Adventurer, (Kervick)	5	1	3	5	3 3
Fred Ames, g. g., (Riley)	2	2	5	2	5 ro

Time—2:22½; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:22; 2:23; 2:24¼.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—2:30 Stake Race.—Purse, $500.

Jeffrey, ch. s., by Allerton, (Coates)	1	2	1	1
May Budd, blk. s., (Murray)	2	1	2	2
Nemo, b. g., (Wood)	3	3	3	3

Time—2:37¾; 2:39¼; 2:34¾; 2:36¼.

Three-Year-Old Trotting.—Purse, $200.

Goldmont, blk. h., by Goldfern, (Durland)	1	1	1
Independence, c. h., (Corwin)	2	2	2
Miss Watts, b. f., (Wood)	3	3	3

Time—2:46¼; 2:54¼; 2:59¼.

2:18 Thot and 2:20 Pace.—Purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Anita T., b. m., by Bayard Wilkes, (Murray)	4	1	2
Clover, b. h., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Coates)	3	3	1
Nancy Burns, b. m., by Bobby Burns, (Cadoo)	1	4	4
Midway Prince, b. s., (Shelley)	2	2	3
Robbin, b. g., (Furman)	Dis.		

Time—2:24; 2:21¼; 2:21¼.

DIAMOND JUBILEE'S ST. LEGER.

Prince of Wales's Colt Adds Another to His List of Victories.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—At the second day's racing of the Doncaster September meeting to-day, the St. Leger Stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds, the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, (224 subscribers,) the Old St. Leger Course, about one mile six furlongs and 132 yards, was won by the Prince of Wales's bay colt Diamond Jubilee, by St. Simon-Perdita II., the winner of this year's Derby and other important races. W. Low's brown colt Elopement, by Rightaway-Maid of Lorn, finished second, a length and a half away, and Reid Walker's chestnut colt Courlan, by Galinuhe-Clarion, on which Tod Sloan had the mount, was third by two lengths. Eleven horses ran.

The Rufford Abbey Plate (handicap) was won by Reid Walker's brown filly Winkie, by Winkfield-Svenska, ridden by Sloan.

The Tattersall Sale Stakes was won by Lord William Beresford's bay filly Moorsprite, by Candlemas-Bella B., guided by "Johnnie" Reiff.

The Milton Stakes was won by J. A. Drake's Pedant, with L. Reiff in the saddle.

The Cleveland Handicap Plate was won by J. A. Drake's Royal Flush, L. Reiff again having the mount. St. Jacques, ridden by Sloan, came in second, and Chinook, with J. Reiff up, ran third.

The Bradgate Park Plate was won by Amurath, Sloan having the mount. Jaritza, with L. Reiff in the saddle, ran second, and Brigadore, guided by J. Reiff, came in third.

The Americans thus took everything but the St. Leger.

TO-DAY'S YACHT RACE.

Mineola, Yankee, Rainbow, and Virginia in Shape to Contest for Lipton Cup.

If the Government weather forecast proves correct, the race to-day between the four seventy-foot sloops Mineola, Yankee, Rainbow, and Virginia, for the $1,000 cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton will be favored by a brisk southwesterly breeze. This ought to send the yachts over the finish line well within the time limit of six and one-half hours, which has been agreed upon.

The race will be conducted by the New York Yacht Club, of which Sir Thomas is a member, and through which the offer of the cup was made. A thirty-mile ocean course, with the Sandy Hook Lightship as a starting point, has been decided upon. This will be laid either fifteen miles straightaway to windward or leeward and return, or seven and one-half miles each way and covered twice. The preparatory gun will be fired from aboard the committee boat at 11:30 o'clock. The Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Cepheus will carry members of the club over the course, leaving the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9 A. M., and the public will be afforded an opportunity to witness the race from aboard another steamer of the Iron Steamboat Company, which will leave Pier 1 North River at the same hour.

The contesting yachts in to-day's race, with their racing numbers, owners, and racing lengths follow:

Racing No.	Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length. Feet.
H 5.	Mineola, August Belmont	76.73
H 6.	Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	76.34
H 7.	Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt	76.74
H 11.	Yankee, Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney	76.36

As is generally known now, the four boats were built early this year by the Herreshoffs at Bristol, R. I., and are all of an identical model evolved by Capt. "Nat" Herreshoff, designer of the Columbia and other famous defenders of the America's Cup. Being of one design, the victory in a race not influenced by fluky weather must theoretically fall to the one that is best sailed. In the many contests which the quartet has had this season, first honors have been very evenly divided between the Mineola and Yankee. Virginia and Rainbow have been distinctly less successful, and of the two, Virgina has somewhat the better record. Any attempt to pick in advance the winner of one of their previous races has nevertheless proved a mere game of chance.

In the race to-day, however, Virginia is undoubtedly somewhat at a disadvantage, owing to trouble that her owner had recently with his crew. The majority of the sailors that have been with Virginia all season were discharged for insubordination about three weeks ago, and it was with great reluctance that Mr. Vanderbilt was persuaded to enter his yacht with a comparatively inexperienced crew.

Two of the yachts will be sailed by professional skippers and two by amateurs today. Capt. "Bob" Wringe will be at the Mineola's helm, and Capt. George Parker will steer the Rainbow. Both of these men are British professional skippers of wide reputation. Wringe sailed aboard Shamrock in her contests with Columbia last year, and Parker is a brother of Capt. "Ben" Parker, commander of the German Emperor's racing yawl Meteor. Herman B. Duryea will sail the Yankee, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will steer the Virginia.

Yesterday's high winds caused fear among many yachtsmen that the seas and breeze to-day would be more than the seventy-footers with their well-earned reputation for frailness would be able to stand. The opinion was not general, however, and one well-known amateur, who won his reputation in the America's Cup races of a decade ago, and who has sailed aboard one of the seventies in many of the contests this year, declared that the quartet could have weathered even yesterday's sea and wind off Sandy Hook Lightship with top hamper and only a single reef in their mainsails.

Mineola, which was towed to Sandy Hook from City Island Saturday, crossed the lower bay during the worst part of the blow yesterday morning. She had been tugging hard at her cable off Atlantic Highlands, and about 10 o'clock got under way, making for the Southwest Spit under jib and mainsail. The big racer stood the strain well, but after reaching the Spit Wringe hauled down her mainsail, and she scudded under a small jib alone up the main ship channel toward Tompkinsville, where the Yankee lay at anchor. The Mineola's tender, Scout, tried to follow her, but, after being severely buffeted by the sea, soon put back to the New York Yacht Club's station at Atlantic Highlands.

Challenge for Seawanhaka Cup.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—The challenger for the Seawanhaka Cup from abroad is Lorne Campbell Currie, a member of the Island Sailing Club of Cowes, and of the Royal Northern Yacht Club of Glasgow. The challenge came from Havre, where Currie is Secretary of a prominent yacht club.

GOLF ON TUXEDO LINKS

Walter J. Travis Wins Gold Medal for the Lowest Score.

MAKES AN AMATEUR RECORD

First Tournament in Three Years in the Famous Ramapo Valley—Noted Golfers Qualify for Cups.

Tuxedo reopened its golf links yesterday to visiting players by an invitation tournament, after omitting these larger golf features for three years. In that interval the course has been extended from nine to eighteen holes, and the popularity that the links in the famous Ramapo Valley always enjoyed in past years among the golfing fraternity led to a large gathering of competitors for the improved and sportier course.

A field of fifty appeared on the first tee in the morning, ready to drive off in the thirty-six-hole medal-play round, for which three sets of sixteen were to qualify for as many cups. It is the custom of the club to be liberal in its golf prizes, and the trophies for the week's play in order of importance are the Tuxedo, Ramapo, and Wee Wah Cups, the latter being the name of a favorite trout stream running into one of the large lakes in the Park.

Prominent among the starters was the National champion, Walter J. Travis, looking well bronzed after a month's golfing over the Ekwanok links at Manchester, Vt., and other Summer resorts. In this connection, it may be interesting to mention that Travis stated positively that he would not go to Chicago for the open championship in October, despite all rumors to the contrary. Travis upheld his reputation by winning the gold medal for the lowest score of the day. He made 156 strokes for the 36 holes, playing each half consistently in 78. One of his worst holes was a 5 for the short ninth hole, 125 yards, made in the afternoon. Earlier in the day he did it in 3, but two wild shots in high grass added two more to his figures in the afternoon.

The course is rather short for one of eighteen holes, being about 4,900 yards in circuit, but it is decidedly sporty, and not at all easy to make in the liberal bogy score of 84 strokes. The record is 76, made two weeks ago by the club professional, "Jack" Brett, but Travis's 78 will stand, as the amateur record at tournament play. E. M. Byers, one of Yale's strongest golfers, went around the links in 77 strokes in a practice game on the previous day.

Oliver Perin, a young Baltimore golfer, who has been playing at Watch Hill all Summer, got second place in the qualifying list with 167 strokes, 11 behind Travis, and James A. Stillman, of Newport came next, with 168. Among the other good men who qualified for the Tuxedo Cup were F. H. Bohlen, the Philadelphia champion; E. M. Byers of Yale, A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley; Gilman P. Tiffany, the Newburg lad, who won the Ampersand Handicap Cup; W. C. Carnegie of Pittsburg, and George E. Armstrong, the new Hollywood champion.

Two men tied at 181 for the last place in the Tuxedo Cup class, and after the play-off to-morrow morning, the draw for the first match-play round will be completed. The eligibles for the chief cup were:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City:									
Out	5	5	3	5	4	6	4	5	3—40
In	4	4	4	5	4	3	6	4	4—38—78
Out	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	5—37
In	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	5—41—78—156
Oliver Perin, Misquamicut:									
Out	6	6	3	5	5	5	4	5	3—42
In	5	5	4	4	6	5	3	5	5—43—85
Out	4	4	3	6	5	6	5	7	3—43
In	5	3	5	4	5	4	3	5	5—39—82—167
James A. Stillman, Newport:									
Out	5	6	3	5	6	7	4	5	4—44
In	5	5	3	5	4	6	4	5	4—42—86
Out	5	4	3	5	6	7	4	5	2—41
In	6	4	4	4	6	4	3	5	5—41—82—168

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
E. M. Byers, Yale	82	88	170
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley	90	82	172
F. H. Bohlen, Philadelphia	85	87	172
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg	82	90	172
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	85	88	173
G. H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo	83	91	174
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	87	88	175
Gilman P. Tiffany, Powelton	90	85	175
C. F. Watson, Essex County	85	90	175
W. Y. March,

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[1,000.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,484,746.41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		925.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		12,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		129,020.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		579,180.44
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.14
Other real estate owned		33,940.28
Due from National Banks	$1,352,030.50	
Due from State banks and bankers	205,083.67	
Checks and other cash items	63,319.91	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,134,584.87	
Notes of other National banks	87,365.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	162.19	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $5,381,210.00		
Legal tender notes 1,177,471.00	6,558,681.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	75,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund	7,260.00	9,453,487.20
Total		$30,860,983.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		560,487.36
Reserve for city taxes		15,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		1,029,650.00
Due to other National banks		$14,783,130.18
Due to State banks and bankers		2,503,638.35
Due to trust companies and savings banks		2,061,258.16
Dividends unpaid		16,448.00
Individual deposits subject to check		5,876,917.56
Demand certificates of deposit		86,719.96
Certified checks		70,194.15
Cashier's checks outstanding		844,369.77
United States deposits		784,000.00
		27,005,846.13
United States bond account		250,000.00
Total		$30,860,983.49

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1900. A. S. HOUGHTON,
Notary Public, (122,) New York County.

Correct—Attest:
OLIVER S. CARTER,
CHAS. R. FLINT,
H. B. STOKES, } Directors.

[No. 2,598.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 5th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,301,291.06
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		200.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		274,784.62
Other real estate owned		51,715.88
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		222,290.21
Due from State banks and bankers		8,980.47
Internal revenue stamps		3,778.86
Checks and other cash items		26,931.56
Exchanges for Clearing House		355,229.31
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		16,709.50
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,773,092.00	
Legal-tender notes	337,277.00	2,110,369.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$8,449,781.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		282,881.82
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks		$736,437.07
Due to State banks and bankers		76,246.38
Due to trust companies and savings banks		286,289.65
Dividends unpaid		90.00
Individual deposits subject to check		5,981,925.90
Demand certificates of deposit		43,822.50
Certified checks		41,717.26
Cashier's checks outstanding		32,870.51
Liabilities other than those above stated		7,128,899.27
		8,000.00
Total		$8,449,781.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. W. POEL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. aPOOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. OWEN WARD,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. W. MORSE,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
J. H. BRESLIN, } Directors.

[No. 1,393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,519,034.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,468.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,027,948.29
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		387,462.48
Due from State banks and bankers		382,889.04
Internal revenue stamps		117.00
Checks and other cash items		77,352.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,648,431.28
Notes of other National banks		15,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		739.97
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,721,645.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,031,770.00	3,753,415.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		100,000.00
Total		$25,216,288.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,074,063.94
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,576,252.96
Due to State banks and bankers		2,079,977.82
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,068,436.39
Dividends unpaid		2,115.00
Individual deposits subject to check		8,581,492.00
Demand certificates of deposit		484,569.45
Certified checks		3,222,629.77
Cashier's checks outstanding		16,810.97
Total		$25,216,288.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN L. RIKER, Vice President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN L. RIKER, V. P.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900.
EDW. S. BROWNSON, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHAS. D. LEVERICH,
HENRY C. SWORDS,
D. O. MILLS, } Directors.

[No. 387.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,073,029.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		177.61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		215,406.17
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		450,000.00
Other real estate owned		5,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		162,967.33
Due from State banks and bankers		15,945.85
Internal revenue stamps		3,892.41
Checks and other cash items		2,184.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		128,305.71
Notes of other National banks		10,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		880.95
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$551,063.00	
Legal-tender notes	197,104.00	748,167.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$3,868,957.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$750,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		11,830.44
Reserved for taxes, 1900		12,000.00
National banknotes outstanding		49,300.00
Due to other National banks		888,320.09
Due to State banks and bankers		343,078.72
Due to trust companies and savings banks		28,817.38
Individual deposits subject to check		1,592,788.51
Demand certificates of deposit		275.00
Certified checks		41,905.99
Cashier's checks outstanding		342.66
Total		$3,868,957.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. H. NAZRO, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. F. W. ELLIOTT,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
C. H. IMHOFF,
A. TROWBRIDGE,
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 3,700.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$35,137,988.15
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9.53
United States bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		2,040,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds		62,595.60
Stocks, securities, &c.		464,053.06
Other real estate owned		629,997.45
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,144,040.04
Due from State banks and bankers		32,598.82
Internal revenue stamps		315.98
Checks and other cash items		12,223.88
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,380,220.24
Notes of other National banks		7,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		73.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$460,864.50	
Legal-tender notes	10,447,683.00	10,908,547.50
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from United States Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		72,000.00
Total		$53,944,163.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,637,404.56
National bank notes outstanding		49,997.50
Due to other National banks		14,351,423.42
Due to State banks and bankers		5,265,810.70
Due to trust companies and savings banks		8,481,990.06
Dividends unpaid		5,151.51
Individual deposits subject to check		18,427,535.10
Demand certificates of deposit		162,535.31
Certified checks		1,391,438.91
Cashier's checks outstanding		370,205.73
United States deposits		1,650,653.06
Total		$53,944,163.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900.
IRA HARRIS, Notary Public,
Kings County,
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES H. HYDE,
JOHN F. DRYDEN,
MARCELLUS HARTLEY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at close of business Sept. 5, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,569,912.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		770.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		5,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		26,457.50
Furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Real estate owned		9,750.00
Due from other National banks	$119,732.98	
Due from State banks and bankers	28,396.99	
Internal revenue stamps	1,642.76	
Checks and other cash items	2,547.92	
Exchanges for Clearing House	162,623.61	
Notes of other National banks	11,115.00	
Nickels and cents	460.25	
Specie	530,843.14	
Legal-tender notes	352,382.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5% of circulation)	13,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer.	10,000.00	1,232,744.65
Total		$4,108,835.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		50,961.69
Dividends unpaid		72.00
National banknotes outstanding		257,100.00
Due to other National banks	$642,370.60	
Due to State banks and bankers	100,712.19	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	390,783.47	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,248,954.52	
Demand certificates of deposit	28,946.89	
Certified checks	32,404.70	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,329.01	3,446,501.38
Reserve for taxes		4,200.00
Total		$4,108,835.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. F. N. BURGER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest.
JAMES ROWLAND,
WM. HALLS, Jr.,
WM. WILLS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,551,325.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		42,635.20
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,041,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		22,887.58
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,262,218.93
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		955,297.32
Other real estate owned		47,331.03
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		2,735,118.31
Due from State banks and bankers		284,035.34
Internal revenue stamps		2,900.00
Checks and other cash items		130,852.91
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,456,235.23
Notes of other National banks		334.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,809,244.58	
Legal-tender notes	1,623,000.00	4,432,244.58
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).		250,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,000.00
Total		$41,224,516.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		714,045.57
Reserved for taxes, 1900		69,270.17
National bank notes outstanding		4,576,397.50
Due to other National banks		6,254,769.04
Due to State banks and bankers		2,349,765.53
Due to trust companies and savings banks		683,169.91
Dividends unpaid		7,477.00
Individual deposits subject to check		16,222,804.07
Demand certificates of deposit		565,790.21
Certified checks		1,287,409.98
Cashier's checks outstanding		25,117.65
United States deposits		968,500.00
Liabilities other than those above stated—U. S. bonds		250,000.00
Total		$41,224,516.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDW. BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900.
WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
J. R. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE, } Directors.

[1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,547,893.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		10,001.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		413,438.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		626,511.25
Due from State banks and bankers		201,416.76
Internal revenue stamps		2,389.48
Checks and other cash items		23,954.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,689,769.31
Notes of other National banks		12,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		4,759.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,618,983.20	
Legal-tender notes	1,478,000.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	3,246,983.20
Total		$19,833,374.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		569,087.49
Reserved for taxes of 1900		29,100.00
Due to other National banks	$7,280,515.67	
Due to State banks and bankers	954,770.21	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	2,835,401.95	
Dividends unpaid	575.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,470,418.49	
Certified checks	192,145.56	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,358.95	16,735,186.58
Total		$19,833,374.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1900. C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
DONALD MACKAY,
CHAS. D. DICKEY, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL CITY BANK
of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$88,697,192.95
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		404.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		4,295,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		14,507,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,042,168.02
Stocks, securities, &c.		13,732,981.54
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,949,113.17
Due from State banks and bankers		168,553.79
Checks and other cash items		2,117,951.73
Exchanges for Clearing House		15,420,339.09
Notes of other National banks		15,660.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		753.35
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$39,896,021.00	
Legal tenders	5,883,784.00	45,279,805.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		214,750.00
Total		$188,641,624.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)		5,501,595.40
National banknotes outstanding		4,284,750.00
Dividends unpaid		210.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	97,805,463.98	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,508,994.00	
Certified checks	3,112,401.98	
Cashier's checks outstanding	8,072,842.50	
	$111,529,202.46	
Due to other Nat'l banks	$22,931,538.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,146,827.69	
	33,078,366.37	
United States deposits	14,490,500.00	
	159,098,068.83	
United States bond account	9,757,000.00	
Total		$188,641,624.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of September, 1900.
EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public,
Correct—Attest: New York County.
JAMES STILLMAN,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
MOSES TAYLOR, } Directors.

[891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5th, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$45,747,258.59
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		16,794.38
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		360,791.02
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate owned		15,255.73
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,150,867.13
Due from State banks and bankers		406,103.12
Checks and other cash items		175,685.66
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,052,256.43
Notes of other National banks		107,100.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,011.77
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$13,613,473.00	
Legal tender notes	5,103,756.00	18,717,229.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		36,000.00
Total		$71,903,902.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		350,886.07
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$23,267,258.26	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,431,732.85	
Dividends unpaid	8,075.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	34,483,095.94	
Demand certificates of deposit	52,120.74	
Certified checks	590,933.97	
Cashier's checks outstanding	600,000.00	66,428,216.76
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Tax reserve		75,000.00
Total		$71,903,902.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. W. A. MAIN,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Correct—Attest: Certificate filed in N. Y.
STUYVESANT FISH,
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
HERMANN OELRICHS, } Directors.

[2,608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,844,587.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		342.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		13,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		4,013,077.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,376.26
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		124,341.20
Due from State banks and bankers		16,941.24
Internal revenue stamps		500.00
Checks and other cash items		29,937.02
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,040,431.83
Notes of other National banks		125,575.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,060.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,917,046.00	
Legal tender notes	350,780.00	4,267,806.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		11,561.70
Total		$16,570,750.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		194,488.97
National banknotes outstanding		177,420.00
Tax account		8,000.00
Due to other National banks		418,812.53
Due to State banks and bankers		562,248.40
Due to trust companies and savings banks		838,844.21
Dividends unpaid		270.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,070,124.28
Demand certificates of deposit		5,190.09
Certified checks		51,826.50
Cashier's checks outstanding		3,425.86
Total		$6,570,750.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. H. FANCHER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. FANCHER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. NIX,
CHARLES F. WATTLAGE,
HENRY KROGER. } Directors.

[1,357.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,485,741.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,611.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		405,264.61
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate owned		14,650.37
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		417,656.19
Due from State banks and bankers		325,395.06
Internal revenue stamps		2,298.07
Checks and other cash items		38,278.87
Exchanges for Clearing House		289,349.03
Notes of other National banks		12,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		442.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$621,354.50	
Legal tender notes	548,046.00	1,169,400.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		11,561.70
Total		$6,570,750.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		194,488.97
National banknotes outstanding		177,420.00
Tax account		8,000.00
Due to other National banks		418,812.53
Due to State banks and bankers		562,248.40
Due to trust companies and savings banks		838,844.21
Dividends unpaid		270.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,070,124.28
Demand certificates of deposit		5,190.09
Certified checks		51,826.50
Cashier's checks outstanding		3,425.86
Total		$6,570,750.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. H. FANCHER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. FANCHER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. W. C. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN W. NIX,
CHARLES F. WATTLAGE,
HENRY KROGER. } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[376.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 5, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$10,643,195.58
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9,988.60
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		710,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,912.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,022,037.13
Furniture and fixtures		38,922.80
Other real estate and mortgages owned		267,052.33
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$1,717,118.36	
Due from State banks and bankers	46,727.09	
Internal revenue stamps	6,576.20	
Checks and other cash items	101,247.65	
Exchanges for Clearing House	329,453.99	
Notes of other National banks	27,055.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	5,756.47	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie $2,450,791.50		
Legal-tender notes 1,246,398.00	3,697,189.50	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	2.50	6,434,226.78
Total		$19,199,335.70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		118,394.71
National bank notes outstanding		60,000.00
United States bond loan account		300,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,929,798.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	748,368.03	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,969,192.77	
Dividends unpaid	3,319.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,693,837.15	
Demand certificates of deposit	19,598.78	
Certified checks	264,318.43	
Cashier's checks outstanding	155,930.82	
United States deposits	407,500.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	134,078.99	17,320,940.09
Total		$19,199,335.70

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS LANGDON, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWIN LANGDON, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900.
ADAM L. A. SLATTERY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WODDBURY LANGDON,
JAMES H. DUNHAM,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 5th, 1900.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$33,394,612.31
Overdrafts		10,327.27
United States bonds to secure circulation		2,320,000.00
United States bonds to secure deposits		5,210,600.00
United States bonds on hand		38,610.00
Premium on United States bonds		148,907.12
Stocks, securities, &c.		3,217,966.27
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks		1,377,471.11
Due from State banks and bankers		690,309.50
Internal revenue stamps		6,086.20
Checks and other cash items		65,971.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,587,846.61
Notes of other National banks		31,225.00
Nickels and pennies		172.01
Specie		12,429,052.50
Legal tender notes		2,377,861.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer		116,000.00
		$86,373,048.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		70,231.07
National bank notes outstanding		2,320,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,109.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$9,471,501.78	
Demand certificates of deposit	11,571.11	
Certified checks	1,629,991.94	
Cashier's checks outstanding	106,723.74	11,219,788.57
Due to other National banks	$23,800,786.64	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,880,240.56	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,012,817.75	
	37,693,844.95	
United States deposits	4,975,695.00	
United States bond account	2,092,380.00	
	$86,373,048.59	

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of September, 1900.
JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public,
New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES M. DONALD,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY,
ELIJAH P. SMITH, } Directors.

[No. 1196.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 5, 1900:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,745,126.42
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9.14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		573,439.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		350,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		264,950.20
Due from State banks and bankers		23,922.34
Checks and other cash items		8,502.98
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,498,295.47
Notes of other National banks		8,010.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		930.26
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$950,578.27	
Legal-tender notes	116,569.00	1,067,147.27
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		25,000.00
Total		$7,097,634.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		77,280.02
National bank notes outstanding		480,947.50
Due to other National banks		431,737.63
Due to State banks and bankers		25,843.85
Due to trust companies and savings banks		503,264.76
Dividends unpaid		2,132.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,468,519.52
Demand certificates of deposit		14,685.29
Certified checks		66,303.46
Cashier's checks outstanding		27,000.00
Total		$7,097,634.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1900. W. M. POWELL, Jr.,
Notary

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 23 W. 23d ST., op. Waldorf-Astoria. 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 187 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 50 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 90 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

New York Telephone, 37190 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

A. C. HOOPER & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE
1481 Broadway, Lon acre Square
Furnished with every facility for prompt and efficient service.
Also Branches at: 663 Broadway, Bay State Hotel. 41 East 59th Street. 2 East 125th Street.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton
Bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Send for List of Investments, also our September edition of "POCKET STATISTICS" of STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MONEY LOANED ON LISTED SECURITIES.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS. BONDS. WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
321 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
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The First Preferred is going up to 80. The coal strike will be an absolute fizzle on Reading's properties. Valuable information free. FINANCIER, 1,242 Broadway.
See my adv. in to-day's Herald.

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Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
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Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
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The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Limited.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage, dated August 9th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.

Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock M. on the 25th day of September, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., as Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 29, 1900.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, September 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 128.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of October 11th, 1900. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 11th, 1900.
SIXTY-NINTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable at this office on and after Monday, October 1st, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, September 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Monday, September 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 12th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 14th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company.
NEW YORK, Sept. 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. were declared, payable on and after September 29, 1900, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 15, 1900, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 15, 1900, at one o'clock P. M., and reopen on Monday, October 1, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10th, 1900.
SIXTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on September 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, October 1st, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

Union Elevated Railroad Company.
Chicago, Sept. 10th, 900.

A dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of the Company, payable on October first, 1900, to stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of record on that date, and notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of stock and payment of said dividend will be closed Thursday, September 20th, 1900, until Tuesday, October 2d, 1900, in both Chicago and New York. HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, out of the earnings for the Quarter ending August 31st, 1900, payable October 2, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on September 20th, and reopened on the morning of October 3rd, 1900.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, September 11, 1900.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
DIVIDEND NOTICE NO. 5.

The fourth quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on Oct. 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 22, 1900.

The transfer books will close on Sept. 22, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
32 Nassau Street,
New York, Sept. 11th, 1900.

A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1900.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

First National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 4%, payable Oct. 1st. The transfer books will close Friday, Sept. 28, and reopen Tuesday, Oct. 2.
I. HAMBURGER, Asst. Cashier.
Sept. 12, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:

FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.

SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1953, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.

THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, in effect February 17th, 1900, relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 29th, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 15th, 1900. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 12	104,938
To date this year	77,462,458
Corresponding date last year	126,032,071

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 12	$687,500
To date this year	$340,142,880
Corresponding date last year	$674,501,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@1¾ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Ice	1	Int. Paper pf.	⅝
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅝	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Northern Pacific	¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Ft. W. & R. G.	2½	Texas & Pacific	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Pennsylvania	⅞
Ann Arbor	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Met. Street Ry.	⅝	St. L. & S. W.	½
N. J. Central	2	Union B. & P. pf.	⅝
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½	Wabash	⅝

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. con. 7s	3	N. Y. C. M. C. 3½s	1½
L. & N., N. O. & M.		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1½
Mobile 1st	1¼	Wheel. & L. E. imp.	
N. Y., L. & W. con. 5s	2½	5s	1

Bonds Declined.

B., W. & W. 5s, t. r.	3	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Little over 100,000 shares of stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with the movement of prices, except in a few issues affected by special developments, marking no material change. Brokers on the floor gave themselves over more to skylarking than to business, though they were not slow to take what few orders were offered to them. The fact that for some hours communication with Western cities could not be had, because of the storm, undoubtedly was in part responsible for the limited nature of the market; but just as undoubtedly the failure of strong interests here to appear as purchasers has had depressing effect on the rank and file, tending to keep them aloof.

Then, too, there was the possibility of a strike in the anthracite coal district—a possibility that hung as a pall over the market—and resulted not only in declines in the quotations of a number of the coal stocks, notably Jersey Central, Reading first preferred, and Pennsylvania, but also in checking speculation in other departments. Private advices in the Street were to the effect that there was little possibility that the strike could be averted.

Of the actual news developments of the day the good outweighed the bad, though the market influence was practically nil. Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Southern Railway put out statements of earnings showing large increases, while Baltimore and Ohio was the only important system to report smaller figures.

It may not be without significance, as having probable influence on the future course of the market, that the movement of money to the interior, though as yet in no large volume, steadily continues. To this undoubtedly was due the distinctly firmer tone in the time money market yesterday, with lenders showing a disposition to hold for higher rates.

***

PEOPLE'S GAS was bid up to 92 in the early trading on short covering and on the absence of any selling orders from Chicago—which continues bearish on the stock—due to the fact that the wires to that city were down. When connection with the Western city was made later the result was that the quotation dropped, the closing price being almost a point below the high figure of the day.

***

JERSEY CENTRAL, READING first preferred, and Pennsylvania were heavy on the reported probability of a strike in the anthracite districts. Jersey scored a net loss of 2 points, Reading first preferred of ⅝ and Pennsylvania of ⅞. During the day it was stated on th Street that conferences between representatives of the miners and strong financial interests in this city, looking to a peaceful solution of the difficulty, had been held. Interests here mentioned in this connection denied knowledge of any such conferences. Private advices in the Street did not encourage the hope that a strike could be averted.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC, which was traded in to the extent of 10,000 shares, was one of the features of the market, advancing at one time over a point on aggressive buying, said to be part of a plan to run the shorts in the stock to cover. At the high figure, however, long stock came out. So far as appeared, little of the buying was for short covering account, and for that reason it would appear that the original purpose of the movement failed of accomplishment.

***

MISSOURI PACIFIC was advanced fractionally on the reported better earnings for the first week of September, the increase amounting to $70,000. From Jan. 1 the earnings are set down at $19,360,000, and the increase at $1,791,700.

***

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S decline was due to the disappointment following the publication of the August earnings showing a decrease in net of $95,400. The gross figures, however, it is worth noting, marked a gain of $241,100, but inasmuch as at the same time operating expenses increased $336,500, the net decrease followed.

***

NORFOLK AND WESTERN was almost neglected, not a share of the preferred being traded in, and only 300 shares of the common at a net decline of ¼. This was the more remarkable in view of the fact that for the first week of September the company reported an increase in earnings of $52,700.

***

LEATHER TRUST stock was little traded in, with the trend of the quotation downward. The only news affecting the stock was the report from Boston that the tanneries of the Fayette-Shaw Leather Company had been absorbed by the trust.

***

SOUTHERN RAILWAY was bought, presumably for inside account, following the publication of the earnings statement for the first week in September, showing an increase over the corresponding week last year of $24,700.

***

With the exception of the coal stocks, any changes of a point or more were in generally inactive issues. Ice Trust common stock, for instance, advanced a full point on a one-hundred-share transaction; Canadian Pacific, 1½ on the buying of 300 shares; Big Four preferred lost a point on the transfer of 100 shares; Evansville and Terre Haute lost 1¼, and Panhandle preferred 2, on trading in 200 shares each; Fort Worth and Rio Grande advanced 2½ on the purchase of a block of 100 shares, while St. Joseph and Grand Island preferred lost 1 on the sale of 100 shares.

***

There was no activity in Sloss-Sheffield stocks yesterday, though a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared, and the report for the quarter ended Aug. 31 showed net profits for the quarter of $115,529.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Notwithstanding the cheerful statements coming from some quarters of general revival and improvement in the iron and steel trade, with reported higher prices and larger demand, The Iron Age in its regular weekly review of the situation, while admitting that conditions in some respects are better, is not prepared to jump hastily to the conclusion that the betterment is as general or as substantial as has been reported. Says The Iron Age:

Within six weeks of a Presidential election a certain amount of hesitation and uncertainty would be natural under normal conditions. Under the peculiar circumstances affecting the iron industry the adverse effect is more pronounced in some branches while apparently quite the contrary results are developing in other directions.

In pig iron and in which prices have not yet quite receded to the level prevailing prior to the boom, many buyers are halting. In those finished materials, into which the knife was thrust to the bone, consumers and dealers show a disposition to contract far into the year 1901, arguing that if business is to be upset by the election it cannot crowd down values anyhow, while if it results as the great majority of manufacturers hope, there may be substantial advance in prices. In other words, the election is being discounted to some extent where prices are at a low level.

The jerky movement in pig iron continues. Buying is on a fairly liberal scale, although patchy. Among the larger purchases is one lot of 10,000 tons of basic for an Eastern steel plant. Some very good export business has taken place.

Belated reports indicate that the export sales of steel in billets, sheet bars, &c., during August were heavier than is generally known. It is asserted that they are continuing at a good rate, in spite of the almost universal complaint of difficulty in securing ocean freights.

Contrary to expectations, the boiling scale has not been settled at the last conference, but it is claimed that the arrangement made with some mills in the Chicago district by the officials of the Amalgamated Association is on a special basis more favorable than was pronounced the ultimatum to the two companies who are most largely employers of union men. The declaration of bad faith which is made is a very serious one for the officials of the Amalgamated Association.

The long idleness of the Western puddling mills have given Eastern works an opportunity to market some material in Western territory, this applying particularly to sheets and sheet bars. The former has advanced quite sharply and there has been more business in the latter. The market for iron bars is also firmer.

The activity in shipbuilding continues. On the Atlantic Coast the Maryland Steel Company has secured two large boats, while the American Shipbuilding Company has taken its initial order. East and West the plate mills are taking heavy orders, but prices have not lately shown any disposition to strengthen.

Some good structural contracts are coming up in different parts of the country. From one point of view a piece of work taken by the Pennsylvania Steel Company is of notable interest. It is for the erection of the steel coal pier which the Norfolk and Western Company is about to provide at Hampton Roads specially for the coal export trade, thus showing that that business is regarded as certain enough to justify outlay for special facilities.

It is probable that the return of the leading men will make it possible to settle next week what is to be done in regard to steel rails for 1901. All reports which are afloat now are premature and untrustworthy.

The impression seems to have been gaining ground that the present low prices for many lines of finished iron and steel are ruinous. They may be to some of the older and smaller mills, but there is good authority for the statement that to the concerns which control their own raw materials there is a fair manufacturing profit in the work, while in some lines the returns are still handsome.

WESTERN UNION'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street read with some interest yesterday the quarterly report—the first for the new fiscal year—of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose Directors have just declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the stock. The figures showed net revenues of $1,600,000, a decrease of $66,567; an increase in the interest on bonds of $14,920, and a decrease therefore in the balance for the quarter of $81,847.

The exhibit is interesting in view of the recent talk in the Street—not countenanced by officials of the company—that a reduction in the dividend on a 5 per cent. basis is contemplated. On the Exchange yesterday only about 490 shares of the stock were dealt in, at no net change.

AMERICAN SMELTING REPORT.

The first annual report of the American Smelting and Refining Company was published yesterday, and in the Street was considered as very favorable. The figures are for the year ended June 30, and show profits for the first six months of $1,228,900, and for the second six months of $2,296,010—a total for the year of $2,296,010. After dividends, a surplus is left of $1,979,900.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, H. L. Terrell was elected a Director to fill a vacancy which has existed for some months.

On the Exchange the common stock of the company advanced ⅜ and the preferred ⅝.

MARKET LISTLESSNESS.

As evidence of the listlessness of yesterday's market it is worth noting that only one stock—Northern Pacific—crossed the 10,000 mark; while not a single full lot of such ordinarily active stocks as American or Continental Tobacco was traded in. The transfer of 300 shares of Metropolitan recorded was not made until within a few minutes of the close of the market. The tape in fact stood still not infrequently for several minutes at a time.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was somewhat more active in the market yesterday than for some days past, trading in probably about 15,000 shares, about two-thirds of which represented buying. The activity, however, was confined largely to the first hour, the demand falling off after that to insignificant proportions.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange listed the following securities yesterday:

The Consolidated Gas Company of New York—$4,033,100 additional capital stock.

The Atlantic and Danville Railway Company—$3,175,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948.

The Mohawk and Malone Railway Company—$3,900,000 5 per cent. income mortgage bonds of 1992.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

$15,000 State of North Carolina 6 per cent. special tax bonds, $8,000 due Oct. 1, 1898; $7,000 due April 1, 1899; April, 1870, coupons, $46.

50 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 175.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches the Pressed Steel Car Company has received a contract for a number of ore cars of 80,000 pounds' carrying capacity, to be used on the Great Southern Railroad of Spain.

Southern advices that the Alabama furnaces shipped about 20,000 tons of pig iron last month for export, an increase of 6,000 tone over August, 1899, and a larger amount than for any previous month this year.

Election of H. L. Terrell a Director of the American Smelting and Refining Company to fill a vacancy which has existed for a year.

Shipment of 89,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Chicago and Alton hereafter to pay semi-annual instead of quarterly dividends on its stock, only a nominal amount of which is held by the public.

Decrease of $2,889,323 in exports of domestic products from the United States for the month of August, as compared with the same month last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $122,534,528; balances, $6,200,806; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $712,186.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅜@$4.83½; demand, $4.86¾; cables, $4.87⅝@$4.87½; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¼@5.16¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜@94 7-16 and 95½; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Apart from the arrangement of the account, there was little doing on the Stock Exchange here to-day. The tone was quite changed from yesterday, showing that the business done recently was mostly professional. Consols were dull and the war loan reached a half premium, the highest for some time, on investment demand. The tone of home railroads was good, though Brighton and North British were dull. Spanish 4s were practically unaffected by the acceptance of the debt arrangement at the meeting of bondholders yesterday. Americans were quiet and firm and slightly above parity, Louisville and Nashville and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were the features. Grand Trunk seconds were in good demand. Kafirs opened cheerful, were then offered, and later recovered.

Consols for money, 98 11-16; for the account, 98 13-16; Atchison, 20¼; Canadian Pacific, 93⅞; St. Paul, 117⅝; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 75⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 76½; New York Central, 134; Erie, 11½; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 8¼; Erie first preferred, 35¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 73⅜; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 9¼; Rand Mines, 4 11-16.

Bar silver steady, 28 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 72½ per cent.

Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.50; Madrid, 29.50; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.72½.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 3 13-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular, and later was dull on realizations. Internationals were unfavorably influenced by the less satisfactory attitude of Spanish stocks. Railroads were particularly weak, and Rio Tintos declined on the weakness of copper. De Beers were weak, but recovered. Kafirs were in good demand on the news of President Krüger's flight into Portuguese territory, but were afterward easier on profit-taking. Three per cent. rentes, 101f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 73.70.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—International securities were quiet on the Boerse to-day, Spanish 4s were easier, and Americans and Canadian Pacifics were strong. Mines were dull, but recovered on bear covering. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Bombay Discount Rate.

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bombay has been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

DOMESTIC EXPORT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during August the exports were as follows:

Breadstuffs, $19,508,950; decrease, as compared with August, 1899, about $6,000,000.
Cattle and hogs, $2,936,782; increase about $275,000.
Provisions, $16,231,300; increase, $500,000.
Cotton, $5,247,103; increase, $1,600,000.
Mineral oils, $7,303,114; increase, $750,000.

For eight months ending with Aug. 31, 1900, the total exports of these products were over $52,000,000 in excess of the same period in 1899.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62½@63½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.28.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Comstock sold at .01½, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .13½, 200 Father De Smet at .45, 500 Iron Silver at .70, 1,200 Jack Pot at .48@.50, 100 Mount Rosa at .50, and 500 Ophir at .55.

BUYS A LONDON ROAD.

Charles T. Yerkes Said to Have Formed a Syndicate to Build a Tunnel Line.

It was stated definitely in Wall Street circles yesterday that Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago, who is now in London, has purchased the franchise and all of the rights of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Railroad and has formed an American syndicate to build a tunnel railroad under the streets of London from Charing Cross to Hampstead Heath, a distance of 4½ miles, and an extension road of two miles from Camden Road to Kentish Town.

It is said that the undertaking will probably necessitate the expenditure of about $12,000,000.

Republic Iron and Steel Officers.

At the meeting of the Republic Iron and Steel Company yesterday, W. E. Taylor and A. W. Houston were elected Directors, and the board was reduced from twenty to eighteen. The retiring Directors are Samuel Thomas, George N. Clark, S. J. Llewellyn, and J. G. Caldwell. President Noah S. Warner was re-elected.

Cotton Brokers to Resume.

L. G. Schiffer and Gay L. Schiffer, the cotton brokers whose failures were announced on Monday, according to announcement made at the Cotton Exchange yesterday, will speedily resume business.

Sub-Treasury Payments.

The United States Sub-Treasury transferred $275,000 in currency to Southern points yesterday for cotton crop purposes. The sum of $500,000 was paid on checks from the Pacific Coast for gold.

James R. Keene to Sail on Saturday.

James R. Keene will sail for New York Saturday on the Cunard steamship Umbria.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company has been admitted to Texas.

Charles M. Jerome of Atlanta has been appointed Georgia special agent of the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill.

The Mercantile Assurance Company of Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated, with a capital of $100,000, by G. S. Bird, J. T. Sauter, and W. Daly of Somerville, N. J.

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange yesterday adopted the following amendment to the rules of the Exchange: "No rebate shall be allowed either by members of the Exchange or by brokers, directly or indirectly, nor shall brokerage or commission be paid to or divided with any uncertified broker or other person, nor to any certified broker on business placed by him prior to the date of the receipt of his application."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
MISSOURI BLANKET-VEIN ZINC CO. STOCK AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19TH, 1900, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
320 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. Prefd.
100 shs. do. do. do. common.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 33d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on 25th Oct., 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value, and at par on and after 1st January, 1901, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, Sept. 5th, 1900.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb was a little more active yesterday than on the previous day, but only a few stocks showed transactions of any size. At the close there was some liquidation in two or three stocks, and prices were lowered slightly, but as a whole the list remained strong and a sufficient number of advances were recorded to make the day in the matter of prices compare not unfavorably with the first two days of the week. General Carriage was again active at advancing prices, but the movement in that stock did not attract as much attention as on the previous day. There was a renewal of trading in several issues which for some time had been very dull, notably in British bonds.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common was under pressure at the close, and sold down to 12, at which figure it was freely offered. About 1,000 shares sold from 12⅜ down to 12, and the stock lost half a point net. Trading in the preferred stock was limited to 100 shares. According to the statement recently issued, the earnings of the company are sufficiently large to insure the payment of the preferred stock dividend and leave 7 or 8 per cent. applicable to the common stock. The recent weakness of the stock is rather surprising in view of the reported earnings, but the present position of the market seems to offer a number of such anomalies.

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VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE bonds were traded in to the extent of $28,000, and sold at 25. This represented a decline of over 5 points from the last previous sale, and this sharp decline again attracts attention to these bonds, which for some time past have declined more or less steadily. The interest on the bonds, which became due a couple of weeks ago, was met, contrary to the predictions of some, but even this did not prevent a further serious decline. The low price at which the bonds are selling is attributed to the fact that there is now very little demand for untried bonds, especially for bonds of this class.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15¾	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
61⅞	62	110	Am. C. & F. Co. pf..	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	— ¼
32⅝	33¼	400	American Cotton Oil.	33	33	33	33	.....
25	28½	500	Am. District Tel.....	26	26	25	25	+1
34	35	100	American Ice Co.....	34	34	34	34	+1
51¾	52⅜	10	Am. Linseed Co. pf...	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	.....
36½	36⅝	744	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅜	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅞
89¼	90	235	Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	89¾	89⅞	89⅜	89⅞	+ ⅞
19¾	20	1,100	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	20	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅞
36½	36⅝	2,900	Am. Steel & Wire.....	36⅝	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅞
75	75½	810	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	75	75½	75	75½	+ ¼
119⅝	119⅞	4,430	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	119½	120	119¼	119⅞	+ ⅛
116	117½	10	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116	116	116	116	.....
44⅜	45⅜	200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	45¼	45	45	+ ¼
16	18	100	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	— ½
28¼	28⅝	3,210	At., T. & S. F.....	28¼	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅞	3,900	At., T. & S. F. pf....	70⅜	71	70½	70⅜	+ ⅛
71¾	72¼	2,800	Baltimore & Ohio....	72¾	72¾	72	72	— ⅝
79½	79⅝	20	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	80	80	80	80	.....
55	55⅛	7,600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	55⅞	55⅞	55	55⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	6¾	50	Brunswick City	7	7	6⅜	6⅜	.....
88⅞	89¼	200	Canadian Pacific	88½	89	88½	89	+1½
28⅜	28⅝	1,035	Chesapeake & Ohio...	29	29⅛	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
125¼	125½	1,815	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	125⅝	125¾	125¼	125¼	— ⅜
71	72	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	70½	70½	70½	70½	.....
114⅜	114½	2,225	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	114¼	114½	113⅜	114½	+ ½
174½	175	366	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173⅜	174½	173⅜	174½	+ ¾
106⅝	107	600	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107	+ ¾
58½	59⅛	25	C., C., C. & St. L....	59⅜	59⅜	58⅜	58⅞	.....
103	107	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	107	107	107	107	—1
35	36	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	.....
172	172½	210	Consolidated Gas	172½	172½	172½	172½	+ ¼
78¼	79	10	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	.....
110¾	111	129	Delaware & Hudson..	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
177½	178¼	400	Del., Lack. & West...	177½	177½	177½	177½	.....
190½	191	500	Denver & R. G.....	190½	190¾	190½	190¾	+ ⅜
67½	68	10	Denver & R. G. pf....	68	68	68	68	.....
41⅜	42	200	Evans. & T. H.....	42½	42½	41¾	41⅞	—1¼
34⅜	35¼	730	Federal Steel	34⅞	35¼	34¼	35	.....
67⅜	67½	200	Federal Steel pf....	67	67	67	67	.....
17	20	100	Ft. Worth & R. G....	18	18	18	18	+2½
...	...	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅛
140	140⅜	510	General Electric	140	140½	140	140¼	+ ¼
50	51	130	Glucose Sugar Ref....	50½	50½	50½	50½	.....
98	99¼	50	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
...	...	20	H. B. Claflin 2d pf....	106	106	106	106	.....
116	116½	258	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116¼	116½	.....
66¾	66⅞	775	Internat. Paper pf...	66¾	66¾	66¼	66⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	29	200	International Power..	28¾	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
18½	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	.....
10⅜	11	100	K. C. Southern	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
30	31	150	K. C. Southern pf....	30	30	30	30	+ ½
27	29½	100	Lake Erie & West....	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
77½	78⅜	1,400	Louisville & Nashville.	78½	78¾	77¾	78⅜	+ ⅜
91¾	92¼	825	Manhattan Elevated..	92⅝	92¾	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅜
154½	155	300	Met. Street Railway .	154½	154½	154½	154½	— ½
83¼	84	18	Met. W. S. El., Chi.,pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	.....
11¼	11¾	100	Mexican Central	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	3	600	Mexican National ctfs.	3	3	3	3	— ¼
54¾	55¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55	55	55	55	.....
93	94	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.....	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	— ⅝
30½	31	250	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30¾	31	30½	31	+1¼
51¾	52	1,400	Missouri Pacific	51¾	52¾	51¾	52	+ ¼
33⅛	33⅝	150	National Biscuit Co..	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
26¼	27¼	100	National Steel	26½	26½	26¾	26¼	.....
85½	86	31	National Steel pf....	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	.....
46	46⅛	350	National Tube Co.....	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅜
94	94½	1,515	National Tube Co. pf.	94	94½	93⅞	94⅛	— ⅛
132½	132½	1,228	New Jersey Central...	133¾	133¾	132	132	—2
130	135	100	New York Air Brake..	130½	130½	130½	130½	+ ¼
130½	131	718	New York Central.....	130¾	130¾	130¼	130⅜	+ ⅛
21	22	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West....	21¼	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
34½	35	300	Norfolk & Western..	34½	34¼	34½	34½	+ ¼
15	15½	1,200	North American	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅞	10,791	Northern Pacific	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅛	+ ⅛
71⅜	71⅞	620	Northern Pacific pf..	71½	71½	71¼	71½	+ ¼
64½	66	300	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ½
31	31½	100	Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
127¾	128	3,930	Pennsylvania R. R....	128⅝	128⅝	128	128	— ⅛
91¾	91¼	7,280	People's Gas, Chicago.	91¼	92	90¾	91¼	+ ⅛
80	85	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	81	81	81	—2
38⅝	39	320	Pressed Steel Car....	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅜
188	198	25	Pullman Company....	188¼	188¾	188¼	188¼	.....
16½	16⅞	100	Reading	16½	16½	16¼	16½	.....
56	56⅜	6,200	Reading 1st pf.....	56⅝	56¾	56	56⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	27¼	200	Reading 2d pf.....	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
12	12⅜	120	Rep. Iron & Steel....	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
53⅜	54	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	54	54	54	54	.....
7	7½	400	St. J. & G. I.....	7	7	7	7	— ½
48	50	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	—1
9⅜	10	526	St. L. & San Fran....	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
33⅝	34	20	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	.....
11⅜	11¾	2,150	St. Louis Southw.	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½	— ⅛
29¼	29½	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29	— ¼
33⅜	34	2,550	Southern Pacific	33⅜	34	33⅜	33⅜	.....
11⅞	12	1,450	Southern Railway	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	.....
54⅜	55	2,147	Southern Railway pf.	55	55	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
5	6	100	Standard R. & T.....	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
70	70¾	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	70	70½	70¼	70½	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,650	Texas Pacific	14⅞	15½	14⅞	15⅜	+ ⅝
14⅜	16	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr..	15	15	15	15	.....
66	66¾	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	65¾	65¾	65½	65½	— ⅜
57⅝	57¾	4,685	Union Pacific	57⅝	58	57⅝	57⅞	+ ¼
74¼	74⅜	710	Union Pacific pf.....	74⅜	74⅝	74¼	74⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	11¾	350	United States Leather.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
70½	71	10	U. S. Leather pf.....	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	.....
29¼	29⅝	2,000	United States Rubber.	29⅜	29⅝	29⅜	29½	+ ⅜
6¾	7	200	Wabash	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	20	Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
8	9	445	Western Union Tel....	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	.....
13	15	100	Wisconsin Central	13	13	13	13	.....
34	35½	20	Wisconsin Central pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	.....
Sales.....		104,938						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1,860	Am. Steel & W..	36¾	37¼	36½	36⅝
4,080	Am. Sug. Ref....	119⅝	120	119	119⅝
40	Am. Tobacco.....	93⅞	93⅞	93½	93½
310	A., T. & S. F....	28½	28¾	28¼	28¼
1,810	A., T. & S. F. pf.	70⅝	70⅞	70¼	70⅝
90	Balt. & Ohio....	72¼	72¼	72	72¼
4,290	Brook. Rap. Tr..	55¼	55⅝	54⅞	55⅜
70	Ches. & Ohio....	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1,470	Chi., B. & Q.....	125⅝	125¾	125⅜	125⅝
10	Chi., R. I. & West.	11	11	11	11
1,310	Chi., M. & St. P.	114¼	114⅝	113⅞	114⅜
70	Chi., R. I. & P..	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107¼
30	Col. Fuel.....	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝
80	Federal Steel....	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅜
520	Louis. & Nash...	78⅜	78⅝	77⅞	78¼
450	Manhattan	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	92
730	Mo. Pacific.....	51⅝	52	51⅝	51⅝
10	N. Y., O. & W...	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
1,620	Northern Pacific.	51⅝	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛
4,110	People's Gas....	91⅛	91⅞	90⅝	91⅛
60	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
2,080	Read. 1st pf....	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56⅛
80	Southern Pac....	33⅝	34	33⅝	34
10	Southern Ry.....	12	12	12	12
40	Southern Ry. pf.	55	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛
210	Tenn. C. & I....	70	70½	70	70⅛
330	Union Pacific...	57¾	58	57½	57⅝
150	U. S. Leather...	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼
26,740					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	91	91	91	91
3,000	St. L. S. W. 2d..	61½	61½	61½	61½
$4,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, n., w. is.	104	105	Int. Silver...	3⅝	5
2s, c., w. is.	104½	105¼	Iowa C. pf.	43	45
3s, r., 1918..	109½	110½	Jolict & Chi.	175	2
3s, c., 1918..	109½	110¼	K. & M.	13½	13½
3s, 1918, sm.	109½	110¼	K. & D. M..	2¾	4
4s, r., 1907..	114¾	115¾	K. & D. M. pf	14	15
4s, c., 1907..	115¾	116¾			
4s, r., 1925..	134	135	K. I., Chi...	15	20
4s, c., 1925..	134	135	K. I., C., pf.	45	55
5s, r., 1904..	113¾	114	King. & P...	3	10
5s, c., 1904..	113	114	Lacl. Gas...	73½	74½
D. C. 3-65s.	122	..	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
Adams Exp.	124	128	L. E. & W. pf.	93½	95
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Lake Shore.	209	..
Allis. pf..	115	..	Long Island.	60	70
Am. Coal..	140	175	Man. Beach.	10	12
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	Md. Coal pf.	70	78
Am. Exp....	152	156	M. W. S. El., pf.	87	98
A. I. Co. pf.	65	67	Chi.	32½	34
Am. Lin. Co.	8¾	10	Mich. Cent.	106	..
Am. M. pf..	4½	4¾	Mo. St. P. & S. M...	15	18
A. M. Co. pf.	23½	24	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	54	56
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1	2	M. St. P. & S. S. M. 2d pf.	15	16
A. S. H. Co. pf.	66½	67	Mo., K. & T.	9½	10
A. T. & C..	88	92	Mob. & Ohio	36	38
A. T. P. pf.	80	81	Mor. & Es...	186	187½
Am. Tobacco.	93¾	94	N. C. & St. L.	45	65
Am. Tob. pf.	128	131	N. Y. & N. H.	210	214
Ann A. pf..	45	46½	Nat. Bis. pf.	86	87
B., Un. Gas.	165	172	Nat. Lead..	17¾	18
B., R. & P.	60	75	Nat. L. pf..	89	90½
B., R. & P. pf.	105	115	N. Cent. C.	28	34
B. C. R. & N.	124	..	N. Y. & N. H.	210	214
Canada So...	48	50	N. Y. C. & St. L.	11	11½
Cap. Tract..	101¾	102	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70
C. & E. Ill.	96½	..	N. Y., Ont. & W.	30	33
C. & E. Ill. pf., ex div.	118	125	N. Y., L. & W.	132½	134
Chi. G. W.	10¾	11	Nor. & W. pf.	74¾	76
C. G. W. pf.	32	34	Nor. & W.	82⅞	83⅜
C. G. W. 1st	82¾	83¾	O. & Ind. G.	25	33
C., I. & L..	23	23½	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C., I. & L. pf.	57	57½	Pacific Coast	54	56½
C. & N. W.	161½	163	P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
C. St. P., M. & Om....	110	116	Penn. Coal..	410	..
C., St. P., M. & Om...	160	180	P., D. & E..	1½	1¾
Peo. & East.	5	6	Pere Marq...	22	23½
C. T. & T..	9½	10½	Pere M. pf..	55	58
C. T. & T. pf.	29	31	P., C., C. & St. L....	56	65
C., L. & W.	25	28½	P. F. W. & C.	162	..
C., L. & W. pf.	64	67	P. F. W. & C. pf.	182	..
Cleve. & P.	182	..	P. S. C. pf.	71¾	72½
C. F. & I. pf.	120	124	P. U. Tel....	8	6¼
Col. South...	8	6¼	Rens. & Sar.	192	200
C. S. 1st pf.	41	42	R. W. & O.	132	..
C. S. 2d pf..	15½	16½	Rio G. W....	54	57
C. & H. C. & I....	13½	15	R. G. W. pf.	88	90
Comm. Cable.	164	180	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	15¾	16
Consol. Coal.	50	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	67	69
Cent. Tob...	25¾	26½	St. L. & S. F. 2d cfs.	62½	63½
D. M. & Ft. D.	13	15	Sixth Av....	200	225
D., S. S. & A.	4¾	5	Sloss-Shef...	18	20
D. S. S. & A. pf....	15	18	Sloss-S. W. pf..	67	68
A. pf....	12½	15	Third Av...	110	111
Eighth Av..	375	425	Tol. & O. C. & O.	25	..
Erie	11	11⅜	pf.....	45	..
Erie 1st pf..	33½	34½	T. P. & W.	8½	..
Erie 2d pf..	17	18	T. C. R. T.	60	..
Ev. & T. H. pf.	75	80	U. R. & P..	11¼	11½
Gt. N. pf...	152½	153	U. S. Exp...	45	47
H. B. Claflin.	104	..	U. S. R. pf.	92	95
Hock. Val...	82¾	84	W.-F. Exp..	123	129
Hock. V. pf..	62¼	63¼	W. & L. E.	8¾	9
Homestak...	70	80	W. & L. E. 1st pf.....	60	68
Ill. Cent..	1.100	..	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	20¾	24
Int. P. Co..	20	30¾			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and last Saturday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Saturday.
Alta	.01	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.05
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.19	.09
Best & Belcher	.28	.29
Bullion	.03	.02
Caledonia	.40	.48
Challenge Con.	.20	.22
Chollar	.20	.21
Confidence	.83	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.37	.37
Hale & Norcross	.21	.24
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.27	.28
Occidental Con.	.07	.09
Ophir	.47	.49
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.19	.20
Savage	.08	.09
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.22	.33
Standard	.39	3.95
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.10	.11
Union Con.	.19	.19
Utah Con.	.04	.05
Yellow Jacket	.21	.22
Silver bars	.62⅝	.62⅛
Mexican dollars	.50@50¾	.50@50¾
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07⅛	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	42⅞	44	44¼	45½
Alamo	12¼	13	12¼	12½
Argentum	25½	26	25	26½
Anaconda	49	50	50¼	51
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	12	14	6½	15
Battle Mountain	27	27⅝	27	27½
Blue Bell	11¼	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
C. C. C.	12¼	12⅞	13	13¼
C. C. & M.	11⅞	13	11⅜	13
Columbine Victor	14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
Dante	10¼	10¾	10¼	11
Damon	19½	20	19½	20
Elkton	176½	177½	182½	183
El Paso	43½	44	43⅝	44¼
Findlay	13¾	14	13⅝	14
Golden Fleece	20	24	20	24
Gibson	24	27	24	28
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13⅜	13½	13½	13¾
Gold Coin	550	..	550	..
Garfield	7⅜	10	7⅜	8
Gold Sovereign	8½	8¾	8⅞	9
Gould	38½	39¼	38½	39
Hart	19¼	19½	19½	19⅝
Ingham	17½	18¼	18	18½
*Isabella	91⅜	91½	92¾	93¼
Jackpot	50	51	51	52
Keystone	16	16⅜	15⅞	16
Lexington	15½	16	15¼	16¼
Mount Rosa	50	60	40	65
Matoa	24	27	24	27
Mary Cashen	16⅝	17	17	17½
Moon Anchor	30	35	30	38
National	8	8½	8	8⅝
Nugget	20	22½	20	22½
Ophir	42½	45	43	50
Orphan	17⅝	18½	17½	19
Pharmacist	13¾	14	13⅝	14
Pinnacle	20½	21	20	21
Portland	331½	337½	331¼	340
Rose Nicol	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	13
Rawlings	23	24	20	24
Coriolanus	20	20½	20	20¾
New Haven	8	8⅝	8	8⅞
Ida May	28	28¼	28	29
Union	9	15	9	15
Vindicator	140	144	140	144
Work	24¾	25	26	27
Zenobia	14	15	14	15

*Opened at 90; high, 91½; low, 86½; close, 91½.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the following companies: Western Union Telegraph, Union Elevated Railroad, Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron, American Beet Sugar, and by the First National Bank of Brooklyn. Details may be found elsewhere.

The reports of the following banks will be found elsewhere: New York City Banks—Seaboard National, East River National, Garfield National, New York National Exchange, Lincoln National, Hanover National, Central National, Mechanics' National, Bronx Borough, Continental National, Leather Manufacturers' National, Irving National, Bank of New York, (N.B.A.,) Ninth National, National Park, Washington Bank, Merchants' National, Phenix National, Gallatin National, National City, American Exchange National, National Broadway, and Western National. First National of Brooklyn. Out-of-Town Banks—Girard National of Philadelphia, Corn Exchange National of Philadelphia, Fourth Street National of Philadelphia, Philadelphia National of Philadelphia, Bank of Western Pennsylvania of Pittsburg, Deposit National of Du Bois, Penn.; City National of Buffalo, First National of Paterson, First National of Jersey City, German National of Newark, Newark City National of Newark, National Newark Banking Company of Newark, Independence National of Philadelphia, Market Street National of Philadelphia, and Merchants' National of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
3,000 ..... 109½
U S 5s, registered
1,000 114
Alb & Sus gtd 7s
2,000 121
Am Tob scrip
1,000 ..... 90⅝
At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅝
10,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101¼
Adjustment 4s
2,000 ..... 85½
Balt & Ohio 3½s
10,000 ..... 94¾
8,000 95
5,000 ..... 94⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s
3,000 ..... 100½
500 ..... 100⅝
75,000 ..... 100½
25,000 ..... 100⅝
10,000 ..... 100½
Balt & Ohio, S W
Div 3½s
26,000 ..... 87⅝
B, W & W H 5s,
Trust Co ctfs
8,000 72
Can So 1st 5s
1,000 108
Cent of Ga con 5s
12,000 94
1,000 ..... 94½
1,000 94
2,000 ..... 94⅜
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
19,000 82
Ches & O gen 4½s
13,000 ..... 98½
Ches & O con 5s
2,000 120
Chi, B & Q, Neb
Ext 4s
23,000 ..... 111½
8,000 ..... 111⅝
Chi, M & St P, W
& M Div 5s
10,000 ..... 117⅝
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
3,000 ..... 106⅜
Chi, R I & P gen
4s, registered
1,000 107
C, St L & N O gold
3½s
10,000 ..... 101½
C, C, C & St L, C,
W & M Div 4s
20,000 ..... 93½
Col Mid 1st 3-4s
2,000 ..... 74¼
3,000 ..... 74⅝
Col & South 1st 4s
1,000 82
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 70
1,000 ..... 69⅝
Galv, H & S An,
Mex & P Div
5s
5,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
1,000 ..... 102½
Kan City So 3s
5,000 ..... 64½
Leh & W gtd 4½s
15,000 ..... 100½
Long Isl unif 4s
11,000 92
Louis & Nash, N O
& Mob 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 128¼
Unified 4s
3,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99⅝
Total sales..... $687,500

Mo Pac 1st con 6s
1,000 ..... 117⅝
13,000 ..... 117⅜
5,000 ..... 116⅝
Mo Pac trust 5s
2,000 ..... 95½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000 ..... 91⅝
N Y C & H R.
Mich Cent col
3½s
22,000 ..... 96½
2,000 ..... 96½
N Y G, El L, H &
P pur my 4s
4,000 ..... 93½
N Y, L & W con 5s
10,000 119
Norf & W con 4s
10,000 ..... 97⅜
1,000 98
Nor Pac gen 3s
16,000 ..... 65½
North Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
7,000 ..... 102½
Reading gen 4s
9,000 ..... 87⅝
5,000 ..... 87⅜
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
2,000 98
R. G. W. & O con 5s
1,000 128
St L & I M gen 5s
1,000 ..... 112⅜
2,000 ..... 112½
St L & S F gen 6s
7,000 128
St L S W 1st 4s
14,000 91
St L S W 2d 4s
1,000 62
3,000 ..... 61⅞
2,000 ..... 61⅜
3,000 ..... 61½
5,000 ..... 61⅝
San A & A P 4s
1,000 76
So Pac, Cal, con 5s,
stamped
25,000 106
8,000 ..... 106½
So Pac 4s
30,000 ..... 78¾
So Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 108⅞
Tex & N O con 5s
7,000 ..... 102¼
4,000 ..... 102½
Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 105¼
2,000 ..... 105½
Wab, Det & C Ex 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
5,000 ..... 110⅝
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 ..... 102⅜
10,000 102
1,000 ..... 102½
West Shore gtd 4s,
registered
2,000 ..... 112¼
W Va C & P 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 122½
1,000 ..... 122⅝
W N Y & P gen
3-4s
12,000 94
1,000 ..... 93⅜
Wheel & L E imp
5s
8,000 ..... 107½
2,000 108
Wis Cent gen 4s
10,000 ..... 87⅜
2,000 ..... 87¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Sept.	$38,197	$38,149	$31,802
From July 1.	356,787	365,516*	316,041
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
1st week Sept.	116,100	107,300	100,000
From July 1.	981,298	941,308	800,267
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week Sept.	153,487	143,863	115,793
From July 1.

CONVENTION AT TRENTON

Democrats of New Jersey Choose Candidates for Electors.

Provisions of the Platform—The Davis Outing Detains Many Delegates of Hudson County.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 12.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day, selected the following candidates for the National Electoral College:

At large—Ex-Senator WILLIAM J. KEYS of Somerset, THOMAS H. BIRCH of Burlington.

First District—Ex-Congressman THOMAS M. FERRELL of Gloucester.

Second District—RICHARD S. NORTON of Hightstown.

Third District—SAMUEL S. CHILDS of Somerset.

Fourth District—THOMAS KAYS of Sussex.

Fifth District—Capt. ADDISON ELY of Bergen.

Sixth District—JEREMIAH O'ROURKE of Essex.

Seventh District—PETER HAUCK of Hudson.

Eighth District—PETER BONNER of Union.

The convention was called to order at 12:30, and after the reading of the call, State Senator Gourley announced that the State Committee had selected Col. Livingston Price as temporary Chairman.

The delegations were by no means full, owing to the Robert Davis outing. Hudson had only eleven delegates on hand. There should have been 172, while most of the other counties averaged from 60 to 70 per cent. of their delegations. Cape May had but one delegate, David W. Rodan, the State Committeeman from the county.

After being introduced to the convention, Col. Price made a brief address, speaking, in part, as follows:

"When I look upon the honest faces of the Democrats here assembled to form a State Electoral ticket, it brings to my mind what took place in this hall four years ago. There are many here now who were here then, and they know that at the time the political horizon was dark for the prospects of Democratic success. But now all that is changed. New issues have arisen. The money question is no longer the paramount issue before the country. In fact, I consider for my part that the money question is at rest for a long time—"

"Not on your life," shouted Thomas Gash, a delegate from Burlington, and an old-time Bryanite.

Nothing daunted by the interruption, Col. Price proceeded:

"There has come before this country a great issue, one that has caused all the Democrats to come back into the fold, and it does not stop there. I refer to imperialism. There are thousands of patriotic Republicans in this country who are now flopping to the Democratic standard upon that very question.

"Go to work, fellow-Democrats, and success awaits you. The people are with you. The voters will their ballots will sustain you. There is every hope for success."

Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Boston was next introduced, and made a speech. When he had finished a recess of an hour was taken.

When the convention reassembled ex-Gov. Werts was presented as the permanent Chairman. He said in part:

"Imperialism has been defined as the conquest or purchase of distant lands or territory, to be governed outside the Constitution, and whose inhabitants can never become American citizens. The definition defined the purposes of the Republican party with reference to the Philippine Islands, and to a greater or lesser degree as to Cuba and Porto Rico. It does not matter whether we acquired the Philippines by conquest or purchase. Spain could not confer the right to govern those islands. Their people were in rebellion for their independence, and our relations to them were not materially different from the relations of France toward the American colonies when our forefathers were fighting for American independence. Had France at the end of that period sought to set up a protectorate over some of our States the parallel would have been perfect.

"The declaration of the Republican platform to confer upon them the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and duties violates the principles of our Federal Constitution that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

Mr. Werts went on to say that the Republican policy of force against these islands was a denial of the right of self-government. He said the Republicans were evading the issue by insisting that they were pursuing a policy of territorial expansion.

The platform adopted by the convention indorses the Kansas City platform as a whole and in its various planks. It expresses sympathy with the Boers, favors the creation of a Department of Labor, favors the election of United States Senators by the people, extends sympathy to the victims of the Galveston disaster, demands retrenchment in State expenses, demands change in the tax laws so that personal property shall bear the just burden of the taxes. In State matters it favors the taxing of corporations, and the passing of a law compelling the Judges of the Common Pleas to retire from active practice while on the bench.

DAVIS ASSOCIATION OUTING.

Five Thousand Democrats Attend, Only Eleven Go to Trenton.

Eleven Hudson County Democrats went to the State Convention at Trenton yesterday. Over 5,000 went to College Point, L. I., for the annual outing of the Robert Davis Association. The men marched to the boats in five battalions under command of Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment. They attracted much attention, both going and returning, and were heartily cheered by great crowds that gathered on the streets to speed and welcome them.

While they were at College Point some one sent a dispatch to Jersey City, announcing that a local slate had been made up for the Fall campaign, giving the name of a candidate for every office. When Mr. Davis was seen last night he said there was no truth in the story. He said that no candidates were named for any office, and politics were not discussed.

"The outing was for pleasure only," he said. "There will be plenty of time to select the candidates after the primaries are held. Further than that I have nothing to say at present."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Robert M. Brookfield, Eleventh Infantry, now in Philadelphia, will report to Major David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, for assignment temporarily to recruiting duty, pending action on his tender of resignation.

Second Lieut. Edwin E. Mann, Thirty-sixth Infantry, United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect Sept. 20, his services being no longer required.

Orders of Aug. 24 relative to First Lieuts. Joseph S. Herron, Eighth Cavalry, and Jens Bugge, Third Infantry, are revoked.

Col. Jacob Kline, Twenty-first Infantry, now on sick leave of absence, is assigned to the command of the recruits to sail on the transport Buford from New York City about Nov. 1 to Manila. Upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the recruits Col. Kline will join his regiment.

Second Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearne, recently appointed, with rank from July 25, (from Sergeant, Troop M, Fourth Cavalry,) is assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, and, after accepting his commission, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. D. Rose has sick leave for three months.

Lieut. H. Phelps is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to duty on the Wabash.

Lieut. E. Moale, Jr., is ordered to duty at the Norfolk yard, Sept. 27, his order to the Naval Academy being revoked.

Lieut. M. J. McCormack's order to the Naval Academy is revoked; he is detached from the Baltimore, Sept. 14, and ordered to the Atlanta, Sept. 16.

Lieut. K. McAlpine is ordered to duty at the Norfolk yard as assistant to the senior engineer officer.

Ensign J. J. Raby is detached from the Farragut and ordered to the Naval Academy.

G. W. Laws and W. H. McGrann are commissioned Lieutenants.

F. N. Freeman, N. Mansfield, E. H. Dunn, and J. F. Marshall, Jr., are commissioned Lieutenants, junior grade.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Scindia has arrived at Malta.

The Adams will leave San Francisco Sept. 15 for a cruise down the Pacific Coast and to the Hawaiian Islands. She is due back at San Francisco about March 15.

THE LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

Prizes for Essays Awarded and Officers and Committees Elected.

SARATOGA, Sept. 12.—The National Association of Life Underwriters concluded its eleventh annual convention here this afternoon. Papers were read to-day by John M. Holcombe, Vice President of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, on "An Element in the World's Evolution," and by Oscar B. Ireland, Actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, on "Indestructible Truths."

The report of the Committee on Award of Prizes for essays submitted in competition for handsome cups was received. The first prize, the Calef Loving Cup, was won by E. O. Sutton of Springfield, Ill., and the second prize, the Ben Williams Memorial Vase, was awarded to W. D. Wyman of Chicago, Ill. The following officers were elected: President—I. Layton Register of Philadelphia, Penn.; Secretary—Frederick E. Mason of Chicago, Ill.; Treasurer—Eli D. Weeks of Litchfield, Conn.; Executive Committee for three years—Stephen F. Woodman of Boston, Joseph A. Goulden of New York, Dr. S. L. Fuller of Chicago, W. G. Carroll of Philadelphia, L. B. Wilkes of St. Paul; First Vice President—F. A. McNamee of Albany; Chairman Executive Committee—Horace S. Bull of Albany.

NEGRO RIOTERS IN INDIANA.

Drunken Railroad Hands Commit Murders and a Posse Is Asked.

BEDFORD, Ind., Sept. 12.—Drunken negroes are causing a reign of terror at Huron, twelve miles south of here, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Judge Martin of this city has asked that the Sheriff and a posse be sent to the town to quell a riot that is on between a mob of negroes and a number of whites in the Marshal's posse.

The negroes have been employed by railroad contractors, and received their wages Saturday, since when they have been spending the time in drinking and gambling. Many bloody fights have resulted, and at least six murders have been committed. Yesterday a number of the blacks were jailed by Marshal Clory, and are being guarded by a posse of white men. Friends of the prisoners have armed themselves, and threaten to release the prisoners.

Lone Highwayman Robs Train.

DENVER, Sept. 12.—Burlington Train No. 1, known as the Overland Flier, was held up by a lone highwayman at 2 o'clock this morning five miles from Haigler, Neb., near the Colorado line. The robber secured about $500 in cash and probably twice that much in diamonds and watches, and made his escape by bringing the train to a stop. He went through both sleepers, but did not molest the chair cars. Railroad officials offer $1,000 for his capture and posses have started out in all directions.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Negotiations Pending for Plot on Beaver and Pearl Streets.

Several Fine Dwellings Sold—Other Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the old four and five-story buildings 82 to 88 Beaver Street, running through to 129 to 135 Pearl Street, 72 by 59.7 by 82.8 by 88.11. This property is owned by Murphy & McCormack and has been held at $325,000. Mr. McCormack said yesterday afternoon that an option had been given on the parcel, but that so far as he knew no contracts for its sale had yet been signed. The deal has been pending for some time, he said, and may be closed within a few days. The prospective purchaser intends to erect a twelve-story building on the site.

The estate of Henry R. Worthington has sold to the Nason Manufacturing Company, the present tenants, the three-story building running through from 71 Fulton Street to 71 Beekman Street, having frontages of 15.9 feet on the former and 27.7 feet on the latter, with irregular side lines. The price is reported at about $135,000.

Charles Buek has sold through Douglas Robinson & Co. to Emma W. Harris, for $44,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 53 East Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Sarah C. Newman to a Mrs. Rodericks the three-story dwelling 269 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 50 by 92.2.

The five-story apartment house 404 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 25 by 88 by 100, has been sold through Edward P. Hamilton & Co.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Clarence True the four-story dwelling 33 West Eighty-fourth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Dolores R. De Maicas to a Mr. Mayer the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 154 West Eighty-eighth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Ranald H. Macdonald and John M. Thompson & Co. have sold for Dr. Elliot Gorton the seven-story apartment building southeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Irving Place, for $150,000, and have sold for Mrs. E. E. Adams the four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling 18 East Sixty-eighth Street, 18.6x100, and also the private stable on lot, 25x100, 163 East Seventieth Street, at about $100,000.

John Peters has sold for Thomas F. Kaughran the three-story brick dwelling 149 West Eighty-second Street, 15.6 by 89.2.

The apartment houses Navarre and Arragon, occupying the plot 100 by 100.11 at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-ninth Street, were conveyed yesterday by Hattie W. and George W. Schmidt and Mary R. Reed to Samuel R. Betts for $300,000. The property carries a mortgage of $230,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

19 and 21 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Frederick G. Potter.....$34,194

By Strong & Ireland.

290 West Twelfth Street, south side, 52.3 feet west of Fourth Street, 16.8 by 117.4 by 17.3 by 115.4, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to William E. Gahn. 18,375

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,100 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 27.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 27.11 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German Savings Bank 37,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 347 West Broadway, east side, 125 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $50,247.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 227 and 229 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 280 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $23,490.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Lasker, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, the block front between La Fontaine and Arthur Avenues, 192 by 284.7 by 190 by 256, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,800; subject to other mortgages for $59,000;

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Depot Square, east side, 220 feet north of Two Hundredth Street, for a one-story brick and stone station, 107.4 by 22, and a one-story frame station, 313.4 by 18.2; the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; G. A. Nichols, architect; total cost, $23,000.

No. 406 East Eleventh Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 70.10; L. Lippmann of 168 East One Hundred and Third Street, owner; W. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. B. Brady, premises, owner; Collins & Marsh, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,036 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick and stone tenement and store; P. & A. Herlich of 3,028 Third Avenue, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

No. 249 West Seventy-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; A. A. Cowles, premises, owner; J. B. Baker, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,131 Ogden Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Schwank, premises, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; T. J. McKeon, builder; cost, $250.

No. 240 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Mary O'Gorman of 321 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick hotel and store; John R. Salmon of 206 Broadway, owner; Henri Touchaus, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 2,358 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Olivia Thompson of 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; W. G. Piqueron, architect; cost, $600.

No. 148 East Twenty-fifth Street, to a one-story brick stable; Lorillard estate of 3 Mercer Street, owner; H. F. Cook of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

May Irwin Buys Property.

May Irwin, the actress, acquired title yesterday to the 21x100.5 parcel, on the north side of Forty-fourth Street, east of Seventh Avenue, from Annie R. Neeler. Miss Irwin paid $10,000 in cash and assumes the payment of a mortgage for $23,000, which is a lien against the property. The transaction involves $33,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11 x100; William H. Reed to Samuel R. Betts, (all liens, R S $35)..... $100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11x100; Orrin D. Person to Samuel R. Betts, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents)..... 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100.11 x100; Hattie W. and George W. Schmidt and Mary R. Reed to Samuel R. Betts, (mtg $230,000, R S $25)..... 300,000

BROADWAY, n w corner of Dawson St, 100 x100; Samuel Cowen to Vito Marcantonio, (quitclaim)..... 1

BOULEVARD, e s, 75.6 ft s of 95th St, e 50.4x188.3x50.5x135.5; Le Grand K. Pettit to Albert Bruns (all liens, R S 50c).. 1

CANAL ST, s e corner of Chrystie St, 25x60.5; Fanny and John R. Halsey and another to Maria Simpson..... 500

HUDSON ST, 615½, e s, 56 ft s of Jane St, 24x83.9; Mary J. Gray to Jacob Kotteli 11,000

INTERIOR GORE LOT, 300 ft e of 7th Av and 98.9 ft s of 81st St, runs e 4x n w 9.3x s 8.4 to beginning; Pierson E. Sanford to Lansing H. Sanford, quitclaim 1

LOT beginning at new line of block between 44th and 45th Sts, and 209 ft e of 7th Av, runs s — to 44th St x e 21x n 100.5x21; Annie R. Neeler to May Irwin, (mtg $23,000, R S $10)..... 1

MACY PLACE, n s, 81.6 ft e of Prospect Av, runs e 40x s 175x s w 40x e 75x s w 100 to place x w 250; Helen M. Macy and others to Theodore M. Macy and others, executors, &c., ½ part, (mtg — R S $4)..... 1

MANHATTAN AV, s, 56.11 n 104th St, 18x50; John F. Kohler to Sigmund Saxe, (mtg $8,000, R S $4)..... 2,000

MONROE ST, 167, 26.8x100; Rebecca Meryash to David and Joseph Ravitch.. 40,900

MOORE ST, 30, 32, and 34, 67.6x irregular; H. Caroline Harper to John E. Farrall, all title, (R S $1.50)..... 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 196.3 ft n of 151st St, 117.1x25; Joseph J. Haiduven to Minnie Harrison, (mtg $1,295, R S $1).. 600

MULBERRY ST, 80, 25x100; John J. Gibbs, executor, &c., to Biagio and Mario G. Pernetti..... 23,750

OGDEN AV, e s, 125 ft n of 164th St, 25x70; Joseph H. Jones to Catherine Warner, (mtg $5,500, R S $6,500)..... 1

OLD BROADWAY, n w s, 24.11 ft s e of 130th St, 25x93.7x25x92; Catherine Hoffman and others to Daniel Sullivan.... 7,000

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Dawson St, 27x95; Margaret Dean to Maria T. Kelly, (all liens, R S 50c)..... 1

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater (147th) St, 150x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Janetta R. Kirby, (mtg $11,000, R S $5)..... 5,000

WASHINGTON AV, widened, e s, 200 ft n of 164th St, 25x105; Lorenz F. J. Welher, Jr., to Nathan S. Kohn, (mtg $18,000, R S $8)..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25.11x84; Chancy W. Frees to Dora Levy, (mtg $32,000, R S 50c)..... 100

3D AV, 3,855, 25.3x90.3x24.11x96.10; Louis Wirt to Frederick Furth, (mtg $16,000, R S $7)..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x100; John M Ruck to Anna E. Weiss, (mtg $17,300, R S $7.50)..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; William H. Lord to John Williams 8,250

31ST ST, s w s, 475 ft n w of 6th Av, 25x90.5x20.8x98.9; Pierson E. Sanford to Lansing H. Sanford, (mtg $10,000, R S $5.) 1-3 part..... 1

34TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; Anna Weis to Clara A. Ruck, (mtg $8,000, R S $6)..... 1

36TH ST, 434 West, 25x38.9; Robert H. Foote and another to Mary Lulvers, quitclaim, (R S 50c)..... 1

47TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Thomas F. Keogh, referee, to Martin L. Senderling, (mtg $5,000, R S $6)..... 825

49TH ST, 57 East, 18x100.5; Charles Buek to Murray W. Dodge, (mtg $25,000, R S $37)..... 37,000

65TH ST, 16 West, 25x100.5; John K. Ewing to Margaret Pinkernelly, (mtg $27,000, R S $3)..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 121 ft e of West End Av, 18x92.2; Julia T. Newman to Sarah C. Newman, (R S $17)..... 1

86TH ST, 50 East, 25.7x102.2; Rose Hyman to Herman Goldman..... 40,000

91ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 33x100.8; Nathan Kohn and Keba E. Welher, (mtg $12,000, R S $8.50)..... 100

92D ST, s s, 280.7 ft w of Central Park West, 84x100.8; Samuel R. Betts to Hattie W. Schmidt, (mtg $32,000, R S $16.50)..... 48,500

92D ST, s s, 314.7 ft w of Central Park West, 34x100.8; Samuel R. Betts to William H. Reed, (mtg $30,000, R S $16.50)..... 48,500

92D ST, 202 and 204 West, 42.3x—x52.3x100.8; Frederick W. Sauer, Conrad Gross, and George Schauer to Gustave A. Becker, (R S $59)..... 100

92D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x56.7x100x53; Le Grand K. Pettit to Albert Bruns, (all liens, R S $3)..... 1

92D ST, s s, 207.7 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.8; Hattie W. Schmidt to Albert E. Gibbs, (mtg $16,000, R S $3).. Nom.

113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x10.10; Simon Adler and others to John Scheuring 32,500

117TH ST, 422 West, 18.4x100.11; Carrie S. and David T. Kennedy to Dwight H. Olmstead, (mtg $13,000, R S $23)..... 1

121ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Richard W. Freedman to Kate Stern (mtg $10,000, R S $4.50)..... 1

123D ST, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Gabriel Davidson to Caroline Wiedhopf, (mtg $8,000, R S $2)..... 100

126TH ST, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 30.4x74.5x19.4x75.2; Betty D. Warfield to Annie McDermott 20,000

131ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Caroline Rullman to City Real Estate Company (mtg $13,000, R S $5)..... 100

136TH ST, 209 West, 17x99.11; Frederick Rabbe to Jacqueline D. Keller, (mtg $12,000, R S $9)..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 180.5 ft from s corner of Southern Boulevard, runs 100x e 25x n 100 to street x w 25; Henry W. and Amelia M. Webb to Frank B. French, (R S 50c)..... 1

150TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 25x88.6; Jane G. Hendrickson, individually and another, executors, &c., to Clara Berry, (mtg $16,000)..... 14,750

170TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Franklin Av, old line, 50x169; Catherine Stewart to Margarethe Strese, (mtg $3,500, R S $3). 100

Recorded Leases.

COLUMBIA ST, 81; Frederick Kaffeman to Emil Kraut, 7-12 years..... $2,400

MULBERRY ST, 126; Faust D. Maisone to Domenica Cotetl, 5 years..... 1,320

3D AV, 1,704, store, &c.; Ernestine Harris to Joseph Sobel, 3 years..... 1,200

3D ST, 19 East, store; Henry Kelius to Morris Seligson, 3 8-12 years.....$300 to $600

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Julia A., to J. C. Julius Langbein; Union Av, old line, w s, 103.8 ft n of Denman Place, 3 years..... $1,500

BOARDMAN, John, Jr., to the City Mortgage Company; 132d St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, and 3 adjoining lots, 1 year, 4 mortgages, each..... 14,750

BUCKLEY, John J., to Albert I. Sire; Madison Av, 645, 5 years..... 20,000

BOWSKY, Rosalie and Louis, to the Hudson Trust Company of New York; 272 West 94th St, 3 years..... 11,000

BECKER, Gustave A., to Frederick W. Sauer and others; 91st St, 146 West, 1 year..... 5,000

BECKER, Gustave A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92d St, 202 to 204 West, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each. 18,000

BECKER, Gustave A., to Frederick W. Sauer and others; 92d St, 202 and 204 West, 2 years, (two mortgages,) each... 8,500

BOWSKY, Rosalie and Louis, to the Hudson Trust Company of New York; 276 West 94th St, 3 years..... 11,000

DALER, Christopher, and wife to Martin J. Keogh; 19th St, s s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 200

FRANK, August, to Conrad Stein's Sons; (6th St, 320 East, saloon lease, demand. 1,000

HALL, Austin G., by guardian, &c., to Virginia S. Stuart and others, trustees; 21st St, 30 East, 3 years..... 8,000

KELLER, Jacqueline De L. and Samuel, to John F. Makley; 136th St, 200 West, 1 year 2,500

KIRBY, Janetta R., to John C. Barr; Robbins Av, e s, 79 ft n of Dater (147th) St, 1 year..... 40,000

KIRBY, Janetta R., to John C. Barr; Robbins Av, e s, 79 ft n of Dater (147th) St, 1 year..... 26,000

LESOURD, August C., to James and Katie Daly; 150th St, n s, 300 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 2 months..... 2,000

McDERMOTT, Annie, to the New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 126th St, 2½ years..... 18,000

McNULTY, John, to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Arthur Av, s corner of 176th St, installments.. 4,000

MILLER, Anna and Edward, to Simon Adler and others; 98th St, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, secures building loan agreement..... ..

PERNETTI, Biagio, and wife to Henry De F. Weekes; 78 and 80 Mulberry St, 5 years..... A 5,500

PERNETTI, Biagio, and wife to John J. Gibbs, executor, &c.; 80 Mulberry St, 5 years..... 17,000

RADLE, Fredericka, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 130th St, n s, 250 ft w of the Boulevard, 1 year..... 6,000

ROUSSEAU, David, to Edward B. Foote, Jr.; Scotlield Av, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, extends to highwater mark on Long Island Sound, City Island, all title, 5 years..... 5,000

SAXE, Sigmond, to John F. Kohler; Manhattan Av, w s, 55.11 ft n of 104th St, 3 years..... 2,000

SCHLESINGER, Frederick, to Nathan and Jennie Weissberger; Lewis St, 109, installments..... 2,500

SCHEURING, John, to Simon Adler and others; 113th St, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 7,500

SCHEURING, John, to Simon Adler and others; 113th St, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 30,000

SCHUMACHER, Caroline, to Sevilla Home for Children; 10th Av, e s, 74.1 n e of 39th St, 1 year..... 16,000

SMITH, Robert, to Thomas R. Sinclair; 30th St, 344 West, 3 years..... 41,000

SMITH, Robert, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 30th St, s s, 279 ft e of 9th Av, demand..... 2,400

STERN, Kate, to Theresa R. Irving; 121st St, s s, 900 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

STERN, Kate, to Richard W. Freedman; 121st St, s s, 300 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years..... 3,500

THOMAS, John R., to Isaac R. Robinson and another, trustees; 58th St, 40, s s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

WAINWRIGHT, William, to William Watson; Lorillard Place, e s, 30 ft s of 189th St, demand..... 2,000

WARNER, Catherine, to Joseph H. Jones; Ogden Av, e s, 125 ft n of 164th St, installments 1,500

WEIHER, Reba E., to Nathan S. Kohn; 91st St, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years.. 1,500

WEINSTEIN, Bertha, to William Watson; Jackson Av, w s, 124.3 ft n of Clifton St, secures contract..... 1,000

WEISS, Anna E., to Charles F. Bauerdorf; 113th St, 139 West, 1 year..... 1,200

WIEDHOPF, Caroline, to Carl Fischer; 123d St, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year.. 12,750

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 1,560; Edward Schoen against Louis Roeth, owner; Joseph Berneschelf, contractor..... $124

AVENUE A, 1,560; Charles Schaef against Louis Roeth, owner; Joseph Berneschelf, contractor..... 30

BRONX ST, e s, 54.9 ft s of 180th St, 52x119x52x118; William Nelson against Charles H. Weigle and Louis A. Lens, owners; Benjamin J. Carr, contractor.. 99

LEGGETT AV, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x100; Rudolph Gersmann against Charles Fyfe, owner and contractor..... 110

18TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Ike Bloom against Henry Jame, owner and contractor; Leopold Wechsler, contractor.. 35

69TH ST, 247 and 253 West; Frank A. Korak against Wilbur M. Gaige, owner and contractor 98

100TH ST, 152 to 160 West; Thomas P. Sinnott against Clarence G. Taylor, owner and contractor; William J. Fowler, owner 460

106TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x60; A. Meisel Danowitz & Co. against Pollock & Glickman, owners and contractors 706

124TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x84; Urbano Cavallucci against Mordecai & Son, owners and contractors; Salvatore Spallone, contractor..... 370

169TH ST, n w corner of Clinton Av, 28.6x104.7x28.6x100.9; George Kessler against Thomas Shortliff, owner and contractor. 234

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

HUDSON ST, w s, 56 ft s of Jane St, 24x83.9; Jacob Kottek with Jacob Katz and Max Wimple, 10 payments..... 13,000

113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.10; Simon Adler and others with John Scheuring, ten payments..... 30,000

123D ST, 228 East; Carl Fischer with Caroline Wiedhopf, 8 payments 12,750

Assignments of Mortgages.

BETTS, Samuel R., to Hattie W. Schmidt.$12,000

CALL, Fannie Z., or H. and William, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee..... 6,700

DODGE, Murray W., to Josephine W. Middleton 15,170

DESMOND, Charlotte L., to George F. Gifford and another..... 1,000

FITCH, Ashbel P., to George Ehret..... 5,000

GABLER, Emil E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 20,000

HAWES, Harry H., to Cortlandt de P. Field ..... Nom.

HILL, Charles B., to Thomas A. Davies. Nom.

KNAUF, Charles, and another to Mary J. Steeves 414

PRINCE, Herman, to Adolf Prince..... Nom.

RODDING, Max, to Herman Prince..... 1,500

SCHMIDT, Hattie W., and William H. Reed to Henry W. Eaton..... Nom.

STRASSBURG, Gilbert J., and another, executors, &c., to Park Mortgage Company 4,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Carolyn Stickney..... 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Martha E. Magie..... 9,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church..... 25,000

WEINSTEIN, Rachel, to Rebecca Cohn, ½ part ..... Nom.

WEISSBERGER, Nathan and Jennie, to Joseph Larchan 2,500

Lis Pendens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 91st St, 100.8x120; Isabella Loring against James D. Salman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Price.

GRAMERCY PARK, e carriageway, corner of 20th St, Section A, third floor of the Gramercy, (leasehold;) John Pilling against Charles I. Hobkirk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

HENRY ST, 197; Max Lipman and another against Annie M. Walsh and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

JEFFERSON AV, n w s, 487 ft n e of Locust Av, 25x200; Benjamin Fritz and others against Jules and Catherine Schroeder, (amended action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Harrison, Seasongood & Edwards.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,203; Frederick Scholz against Abraham Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heidelman & Heidelman.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,295; August Freutel against Abraham Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Heidelman & Heidelman.

TELLER AV, n w s, 533.11 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; William J. Boyd against Mary A. Hendrick and another, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, P. B. Hanson.

1ST ST, 17, 26.2x71.8; Frederic J. Middlebrook against George F. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

2D ST, n s, at w line of Lot 29, map of estate of William Adee, Twenty-fourth Ward, runs n 100 x w 40x100x40; Frederick Dillemuth against Julia Rafferty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Bergman.

95TH ST, s s, 48.9 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.8; Marcus M. Marks and another, executors, &c., against George W. Arthur and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

96TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company against Emma L. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. Bradley.

106TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Edward P. Schell and others, executors, &c., against Fannie M. Updike and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. I. Elkus.

117TH ST, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, runs n 25.3x e 95.5 to avenue x n 88.10x w 70.11 x s 100.11 to street x e 25 to beginning; New York Security and Trust Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

125TH ST, 49 and 51 West; United States Trust Company against August Oppenheimer and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Robert H. Oakley, trustee, against George T. Rowe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. E. Connell.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ARTHUR C. SEARLES.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Ricketts receiver of the rents of 222 and 224 East Ninty-sixth Street, two apartment houses, in a suit brought by the Central Trust Company against Arthur C. Searles and others to foreclose two mortgages of $20,000 each made by Mr. Searles. On July 20 last Mr. Searles conveyed the premises individually and as executor of the estate of James E. Ward to Louise Coates, whose address the plaintiff was unable to learn. Mr. Searles has heretofore been interested in building operations, and has a Summer residence at Mount Kisco.

SOLOMON FELDSTEIN.—Creditors of Solomon Feldstein, dealer in leather and findings at 66 Canal and 90 Pitt Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy, on the 5th inst., and who could not be found at his stores, have been making vigorous efforts to find what became of the large quantities of leather he bought recently. Yesterday Stern, Singer & Barr, who represent the principal creditors, issued four writs of replevin aggregating $18,229 against leather dealers who had, it is said, purchased some of the Feldstein stock. The replevins are against George Wolf, Morits Newman, and Aaron J. Friedman, and are in favor of the following merchants: Pfister Vogel Leather Company of Milwaukee, $5,970; Cover, Drayton & Leonard of Philadelphia, $4,984; Chapman & Burt, $4,393; B. Frank & Sons, $2,982. Stern, Singer & Barr said yesterday that they had put up bonds of $35,000 of a surety company in these actions. They claim that the goods were purchased either from Mr. Feldstein or auctioneers to whom he sold the goods at less than the market value.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS MESSER.—Louis Messer of 116 East Eighty-first Street, a Superintendent, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,019 and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1892, as a partner in the firm of Louis Messer & Co., manufacturers of fancy metal goods.

MAX STOCKERT.—Max Stockert of 27 Pearl Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $35,775 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $8,657 is to the John Kress Brewing Company and $17,000 to Valentine Arbogast on a ten-year lease of a store in Brooklyn. Mr. Stockert was formerly in the liquor saloon business.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef, hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.37½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@74¾c; No. 2 red, 75½@77½c; No. 2 corn, 48½c; No. 2 yellow, 49¾@49¾c; Oats, No. 2 white, 24¾c; No. 3 white, 23½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 51c; good feeding barley, 33@39½c; fair to choice malting, 44@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.49; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $4.10@$4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $11.45@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb, $6.92½@$6.95; short ribs sides (loose,) $7.40@$7.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.85@$8.05; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $9.50@$9.90.

COTTON.—The action of the cotton market to-day was quite a disappointment to a considerable class of traders who have been looking for a reaction. There was a further sharp upward movement, attended by great excitement. The improvement followed unexpected strength at Liverpool, which cabled higher prices, notwithstanding our net loss of 9@25 points yesterday. The early cables reported an advance of 4 points, with a further advance of 5 points, and a final net advance of 5½@5 7-64d. Our market was not disposed to follow, but was forced to do so. The local contingent had been taking a more conservative position of late; yet the advance brought in shorts who have latterly been selling on the unsatisfactory cotton goods outlook, further reductions in the prices of standard goods being reported, and further reports of shutting down by Southern, New England, and also English and Continental mills, on account of the arbitrary views of spot cotton holders. The further news from Texas, also rather adverse, regarding the damage done by the late cyclone was no worse that Tuesday's. But the bull fever was still on, and shorts had to cover, whether they would or not, there was heavy buying for Southern, Wall Street, and foreign account, with the leading strength maintained at Liverpool, which cabled that Neill was about ready to issue a strong circular. Our market, after opening at an advance of 10@8 points, further advanced 20@46 points, January selling up to 9.95, after at one time having sold at 9.52. The range on September was from 10.12 to 10.46, and on October from 9.92 to 10.26. The market was upon a strictly speculative basis in the afternoon, very active and irregular, and closed strong at a net advance of 23@46 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c up, on the basis of 10¾c for middling uplands and 11c for middling Gulf. Sales were 674 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm at 11c, ¼c up; Mobile firm at 10¾c, ¼c up; Savannah quiet and firm at 10¼c; Charleston firm and 5-16c up, to 10 9-16c; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk firm at 10½c; Baltimore, holiday; Memphis firm at 10¾c, ¼c up.

FUTURES.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.20	10.40	10.12	10.38@10.42
October	9.92	10.26	9.92	10.26@10.27
November	9.68	10.04	9.66	10.03@10.04
December	9.56	9.95	9.52	9.94@9.95
January	9.54	9.95	9.52	9.94@9.95
February	9.66	9.91	9.65	9.95@9.96
March	9.51	9.96	9.51	9.96@9.98
April	9.52	9.80	9.52	9.94@9.96
May	9.51	9.97	9.51	9.94@9.96
June	9.54	9.92	9.54	9.91@9.92
July	9.56	9.87	9.58	9.86@9.90

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12.—Spot cotton, small business; prices lower; American middling, fair, 7 7-16d; good middling, 7 3-16d; middling, 7¼d; low middling, 7d; good ordinary, 6 10-32d; ordinary, 6 13-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export, and included 3,900 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 900 bales American. Futures opened steady and closed steady: American middling clause, September, 5 14-64d value; September and October, 5 10-64@5 11-64d buyers; October and November, 5 43-64d buyers; November and December, 5 31-64@5 32-64d buyers; December and January, 5 28-64@5 27-64d buyers; January and February, 5 24-64d sellers; February and March, 5 21-64@5 22-64d buyers; March and April, 5 19-64d sellers; April and May, 5 17-64d sellers; May and June, 5 15-64@5 16-64d sellers; June and July, 5 14-64d sellers; July and August, 5 12-64d buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was evident from the action of wheat yesterday that the bull side had been a little overworked on the Galveston matter and that holders were anxious to get out with as much profit as they could secure. But, taken as a whole, the market yesterday, in a speculative sense, was quite small and unimportant, partly owing to wire trouble between here and Chicago and a natural reduction in the volume of orders between the two markets. The matter of delayed quotations was less noticeable than usual on account of the increased interest which new centres around the Northwest markets on account of their reflection of the Spring wheat movement and crop outlook. The arrivals of wheat at Chicago for the day were only 455 cars, which bulls claimed as an early influence of steadiness, as they did also the Northwest receipts of 438 cars, compared with 917 cars on the same day last year. Our market closed reasonably steady on its late upturn, although ⅜@⅝c lower than the previous night. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 80¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 87¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 84½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 81c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 76¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 72¾c; September, 73¼c; October, 73¾c; December 74¾c; No. 2 hard, 69@69¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; September, 38¾c; October, 38¾c; December, 39c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 21½c; September, 21½c; December, 22¾c; No. 2 white, 25@25¼c.

DULUTH, Sept. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 78¼c; No. 1 Northern cash, 76¼c; to arrive, 76½c; September, 76¼c; December, 76¾c; May, 79¾c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c; No. 3 Spring, 68½c. Corn, 40¼c. Oats, 23¼@24c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 12.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 76¼@77c; No. 2 Northern, 74¼@75c. Rye steady; No. 1, 53½c. Barley firmer; No. 2, 52c; sample, 40@51½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 12.—Close: September wheat, 74¼c; December, 75¼c; May, 77¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.35; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.85@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; rye, grade, $190@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady and fairly active; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. Cornmeal quiet; Kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal dull; fine white and yellow, 86c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $16.25@$16.50; Spring bran, bulk, $16@$16.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middling, $16.50@$18.50; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $23.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	80¼	80¼	78⅝	79½
October	80¾	80¾	79⅜	79⅝
December	82¼	82¼	81 7-16	81⅝
March	85	85	84¼	84½
May	84⅝	84⅝	84	84¼
Corn—				
September	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
October	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
December	41 11-16	41¾	41 7-16	41⅝
May	41¼	41½	41⅜	41½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.25

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74⅞	74⅞	73¾	74½
October	75	75 5-16	74⅛	74½
November	76	76⅛	75	75¼
Corn—				
September	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40½
October	39	39⅛	38½	38⅝
November	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
October	22	22	21¾	21¾
November	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$6.82½
October	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85
Ribs—				
September	7.55	7.57½	7.45	7.57½
October	7.37½	7.40	7.32½	7.40
Pork—				
September	..	..	..	11.42½
October	11.40	11.52½	11.20	11.52½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Steady; mess, $12.50@$13 for old and new; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.25@$15. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacon, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, steady; smoking bellies, 10¾@11c; 10 lb, 10c@10½c; 12 lb, 9½@9¾c; 14 lb, 8½@8¾c; pickled shoulders easier, 6½c; pickled hams easy, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Steady; $7.87½; city lard quiet, $6.75; refined lard steady; South America, $8; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9.15; compound firm; city, 6c@6¼c; Western, 6¾@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼@7¾c; city lard stearine, 8½c.

COFFEE.—Orders for Brazil coffee futures, either of the selling or buying character, were very scarce; nothing was done on the opening call yesterday. During the afternoon the market for futures relied quiet and heavy. Private cables quote Rio exchange 10¼d. Closed quiet, 5@10 points net lower. Total sales were 7,500 bags. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.15@7.20
October	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25
November	..	..	..	7.30@7.35
December	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
January	..	..	..	7.45@7.50
February	..	..	..	7.50@7.55
March	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.55@7.60
April	..	..	..	7.60@7.65
May	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.60@7.65

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Market firm; good average Santos, 7¾@10; receipts, 42,000 bags; stock, 757,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened ⅛ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ⅛ pfennig lower; sales, 21,000 bags. Havre—Opened ¼@⅜f lower; at 12 M., near months advanced ¼f, far months unchanged; at 3 P. M., ½f higher; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f lower; total sales, 19,000 bags; January, 49.25; February, 49.50; March, 49.50; April, 49.75; May, 50; June, 50.50; August, 50.50; September, 48.75; October, 48.75; November, 48.75; December, 49. Rio—Steady; No. 7 Rio, 8½d; exchange, 10 3-16d; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 230,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.25; steel rails, $32.50; pig-iron warrants, $9.87½; lake copper ingot, $18.87½; tin, $30.37½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.35.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 96 muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $8.25. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 36@37c; off Summer yellow, 35@35½c; prime white, 38@40c; prime Winter yellow, 40@41c; linseed, American raw, 65c; American boiled, 67c; Calcutta raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 54@56c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4; spirits turpentine, 39@39½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.50; E, $1.70; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2; M, $2.05; N, $2.30; W G, $2.85; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35@35½c; receipts, 31 barrels; resin quiet at $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 227 barrels; crude turpentine quiet at $1.15.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 12.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 35½@36c; receipts, 1,482 barrels; sales, 1,185 barrels; exports, 1,508 barrels. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,126 barrels; sales, 2,636 barrels; exports, 4,890 barrels.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Receipts: Resin, 272 barrels; turpentine, 197 barrels; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 12.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin quiet and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.50@$5.75; bulls, $2.50@$3.75; cows, $1.50@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; little calves, $4.50@$5; buttermilks, $3.50@$4; yearlings, $2.50@$3. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.50; choice, $4.75; culls, $2@$2.50; lambs, $4.50@$6.25; Canada lambs, $5@$6.25; culls, $3@$4.87½. HOGS—Market slow at $5.70@$6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two competent colored girls, with reference; cook and laundress; chambermaid, waitress, and general housework. 558 9th Av.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class cook or laundress; best reference. Mrs. Navins, 92 Amsterdam Av., near 64th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; work home; repairing dresses; alterations; also family sewing by hand and machine; curtains, cushions. Mrs. Hood, 156 West 101st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—As butler or butler and valet; English; age, 38; good city reference. G. White, care McCarten, 71 West 44th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; German; age 29; single; in private family; first-class references. R. G., Box 150 Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER, &c.—By single Protestant; understands care of cows, poultry, lawns, walks, roads, and horses if necessary; private place preferred; six years' first-class references from present employer. A. P. Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—To take charge, city or country place; private family; understands horses, cows, milk, garden, lawn, furnace, general work all round; good reference. P. K., Box 160 Times.

Miscellaneous.

CLERICAL POSITION.—By a well-educated lady, Normal College graduate; writes a good business hand, and is quick and accurate at figures; highest references. M. E. P., Box 152 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills personally, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot, or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James E. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,280.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOSEPH GARTNER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Gartner of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Gartner was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB,

Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ARTHUR E. ELY, Plaintiff, against MARGARET W. FOLSOM and GEORGE W. FOLSOM, as Committee of the person and estate of the said Margaret W. Folsom, an incompetent person, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and County of New York.

To the defendant Margaret W. Folsom:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of August, nineteen hundred, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.—Dated New York, September 1st, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

s6-1aw6wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES W. BECKER and ALBERT JACOBY, plaintiffs, against EDWIN RUGGLES and MILTON RUGGLES, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

R. R. BILLINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edwin Ruggles and Milton Ruggles: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Henry McCarthy, a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred, and filed with a copy of the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at the Brownstone Building number Thirty-two Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred.

R. R. BILLINGTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
20 Broad Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s13-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—EDWARD G. MONTESI, plaintiff, against THE EVENING JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY and WILLIAM R. HEARST, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 2d, 1900.

CHARLES J. PATTERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 26 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

To the defendants, The Evening Journal Publishing Company and William R. Hearst:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable John S. Lambert, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the Hall of Records, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on the 8th day of August, 1900. Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., August 8th, 1900.

CHAS. J. PATTERSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. address, 26 Court St., Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City.
au9-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

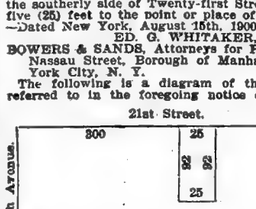

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,833.21.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 19th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
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534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,855.23.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—WESTCHESTER County.—JOHN W. CORNISH, Plaintiff, against HENRY W. DEANS and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 15th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements to be thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue as now laid out with the northerly line of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and running thence northeasterly along said easterly side of La Fontaine Avenue two hundred and fifty-six 42-100 feet more or less to the northwesterly corner of lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six shown on a map filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County at White Plains on November 20th, 1891, entitled "Map of Property in Upper Morrisania, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," surveyed by Andrew Findlay, C. E.; thence southeasterly along the northerly boundary lines of said lot number One Hundred and Thirty-six and lot number Seventy-four, as shown on said map, one hundred and ninety feet more or less to the westerly side of Arthur Avenue as widened and now laid out; thence southwesterly along the said westerly side of Arthur Avenue two hundred and eighty-four 64-100 feet more or less to the corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Arthur Avenue with the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street; thence northwesterly along said northerly side of East One Hundred and Eightieth Street one hundred and ninety-two 8-100 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by John W. Cornish and wife by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage is given to secure part of the purchase price of said premises, and subject as in said deed expressed.—Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

ROBERT H. BERGMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 871 Brook Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Arthur Avenue.

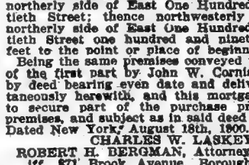

La Fontaine Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,319.54, with interest thereon from the 13th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $488.92, with interest thereon from August 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The amount of taxes, assessments or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $174.85 and interest; the taxes for the year 1900 may also be a lien against these premises at the time of the sale, but the amount of the same is not yet legally fixed.

The premises are to be sold subject to mortgage now liens thereon amounting to $35,000 and interest, as follows: On $29,500 from the 7th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on $4,000 from the 20th day of April, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

CHARLES W. LASKEY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM L. RAYMOND and LOUIS DE WARDENER HOLLUB, as trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas McMullen, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George T. Arnold, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and seventy-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and the westerly side of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence running southerly, and part of the way through a party wall, and parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet; thence northerly, and again on a line parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas, and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street; thence easterly, and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet, to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, and as to buildings in instrument recorded in Liber 2271 of Conveyances, Page 86, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, August 26th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

WILLIAM L. RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 17 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Number 422 West 147th Street.

147th Street.

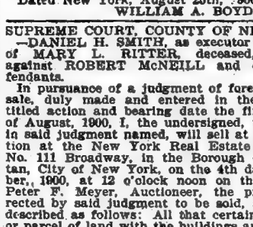

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,842.22, with interest from the 20th day of July, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $274.90, with interest from the 27th day of July, 1900, and expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $720.70, with interest.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DANIEL H. SMITH, as executor of the will of MARY L. RITTER, deceased, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 25th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and

CITY SWEPT BY HIGH WINDS

The Storm that Wrecked Galveston Reaches New York.

A MAN KILLED IN BROADWAY

Struck by a Broken Banner Pole—Navigation in the Bay and Rivers Difficult—A Ferryboat's Plight.

New York got its share yesterday of the storm that wrecked Galveston. Luckily for the inhabitants of Manhattan Island, the character of the storm changed entirely after it had left a trail of death and destruction in Southern Texas, and as it swept through the northern part of that State, and through portions of the Middle West, it was as a zephyr in comparison with the hurricane of a few days before.

The storm struck the city suddenly. Throughout Tuesday night it was still and sultry, with a high humidity that made the atmosphere like glue. At 9:25 yesterday morning the wind freshened a bit, and was bowling along at a nineteen-mile-an-hour clip. Ten minutes later it had just doubled its velocity and was blowing at 38 miles an hour. In another ten minutes it had increased to 48 miles, and at 10 o'clock it reached a maximum of 65 miles an hour.

Then it let up a little and started in again to work up to its record, so that several times during the day it was going at a sixty-five-mile clip, and pedestrians found it difficult to get about the streets. In the afternoon the velocity of the wind varied from 46 to 48 miles, just enough to make swirling skirts a nuisance to the women, and hats that would not catch the head firmly a trouble to the men.

One of the most unpleasant features of the storm was the damage that it did to headgear. Hats were whirled hither and thither. Where the wind swept with great velocity through the narrow lanes between the high office buildings this state of affairs was particularly noticeable. Hats popped out of cars, and their owners bounded down the streets in hot pursuit. Women clutched their hats, that were speared to their chignons, while endeavoring to keep their locks from blowing into their eyes.

One of the strangest things about the storm was that it did not lower the temperature a bit. So far as the thermometer is concerned, New Yorkers ought to have been just as hot yesterday as they were on Monday, but the wind is the natural enemy of humidity, and whereas the moisture registered as high as 91 on Monday, it was forced yesterday to lower its colors to about half way down the mast, ranging from 63 at 8 o'clock in the morning to 44 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The thermometer, however, ranged from 81 to 84 degrees. On the street four more degrees of heat were registered than on the top of the building where the Weather Bureau is situated.

A DEATH CAUSED BY THE STORM.

The storm was responsible for one death in this city yesterday. One of the upright poles supporting a Bryan and Stevenson banner stretched across Broadway at Duane Street snapped shortly before 10 o'clock and the broken end hit Charles Durfield, twenty-three years old, of Birmingham, Ala., killing him instantly.

As soon as the wind began to blow hard it was feared that the poles were too light to resist the pressure put on them. Superintendent Hazen of the Mutual Reserve Building determined to cut down the banner. He had just started to climb the pole, when it snapped and the broken end, weighted by the banner and swirled by the wind, came down with terrific force.

Durfield, who was a bookkeeper for Cabeen & Company of Birmingham, was passing at the time in company with his brother, William, twenty years old, and William Latham, also of Birmingham. The man who was struck was in the centre and the broken end of the pole caught him squarely on the head, crushing his skull like an eggshell and killing him instantly. Latham and the younger Durfield were also struck and rendered unconscious. The body was carried into a store and afterward taken to the station house. The Coroner later issued a permit for its removal to an undertaking shop. It will be sent to Birmingham this morning, and William Durfield and Mr. Latham, who were not badly hurt, will accompany it.

The three men were here on their vacation and had made this their last stopping place before returning home. They arrived here in the early morning from Niagara Falls and had visited Cincinnati and other Western cities. They were on their way to their hotel when the accident occurred. Durfield's father is connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Birmingham, and is well known to railroad men throughout the South.

Later in the day Charles Bimberg of the National Equipment Company, which erected the banner, was arrested by Detective Farrell of the Leonard Street Station and charged before Magistrate Cornell in the Centre Street Police Court with negligence in not having provided poles of sufficient strength to support the banner. The Magistrate sent the case to Coroner Zucca, who held Bimberg in $1,000 bail to await the result of the inquest.

A number of other banners in different parts of the town were accounted dangerous and taken down. As in the case of the Broadway banner, the poles were too light to sustain the added weight given by the wind. Among those taken down was the Bryan and Stevenson banner swung across Park Row.

In all parts of the city awnings were ripped from their fastenings and sent whirling away before the wind. Many of the attachments became a menace to life and limb, and during the day the police ordered many of the awning supports taken down.

Persons who had swinging signs in front of their establishments were also warned of the danger and of their responsibility for any accidents that might occur. Some of those warned took their signs down temporarily.

At Fire Headquarters the glass-roofed apartment which is used by the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau was covered with a heavy canvas, some 30 feet square, which was fastened with galvanized wire. The wind managed to get under this canvas, and the last thing the department saw of it it was being whirled down town in a more or less shredded condition.

THE WATER HIGH AT THE BATTERY.

The full effect of the wind was most apparent at the Battery sea wall. Many of the old boatmen said they remembered few times when the tide and waves rose so high as during yesterday. The walk along the wall was rendered impassable and spray was thrown up continuously, drenching the lawns 30 feet away. The walk from the Barge Office to the Aquarium looked like a Long Island beach after a storm, the waves having brought up all kinds of debris and deposited it on the park walk. The industrious Italians were busily at work gathering up the driftwood in spite of the spray that dashed over them. There was enough wood there to supply a number of families for some time.

Small craft found navigation perilous. The Hazel Kirke, one of the small side-wheelers which plies from Liberty Island to the Barge Office with immigrants, started for Ellis Island, and was swept into the North River far out of her course.

The Little Silver of the Patten Line and the Bay Ridge of the Liberty Island Line were compelled to cast off from the Battery to avoid getting crushed against the sea wall. The Staten Island ferries kept rumbling, but were drenched with the spray.

When the Elberon arrived at the Battery from Long Branch, several of the women passengers landed there were suffering from seasickness. The Pleasure Bay, another of the Patten Line boats, in the effort to make fast to the Battery pier, was blown over so strongly that her lee rail was awash and she struck the pier with a heavy thump.

The Angler was the only one of the Fishing Banks boats that ventured out in the morning. Several of the racing seventy-footers, which are entered in the matches scheduled for to-morrow in the Lower Bay, came down the East River in tow and anchored in the lee of Ellis Island for the sea weather to subside.

The tides in the East and Hudson Rivers ran like a millrace, and the pilots of the various ferryboats had much difficulty in effecting landings. At 4 o'clock a ferryboat left the New York side of the Fulton Ferry, and when it reached midstream the pilot found himself drifting helplessly with the tide, in spite of all the power that he could get from the engines. The boat finally brought up at the navy yard, and, making a fresh start, began tacking back in an endeavor to reach its slip. It took an hour and a half to effect a landing in Brooklyn.

Many of the members of the New York Yacht Club who were down at the club's anchorage, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, had a hard time to get ashore. The launches were buffeted about in the wind and sea, and their inmates were drenched. Among those who made the trip from their yachts despite the perils were Elbridge T. Gerry and his family, J. Pierpont Morgan, John P. Duncan, C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, and Mayor Julius Fleischman, and his sister of Cincinnati.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

Felt Chiefly on the Water Front—Yachts Drag Their Anchors and Are Rescued by Tugs.

No serious damage was caused by the gale in Brooklyn except along the water front, where yachts and other small craft were made playthings of by the wind.

Many signs and awnings in the streets of the borough were blown down, and in the suburbs a number of trees were uprooted. Travel on the open trolley cars was made decidedly uncomfortable by the dust and fine sand which the wind picked up from the streets and blew about in clouds.

The effects of the gale were most severely felt along the water front. The ferryboats plying between Brooklyn and Manhattan had difficulty all day long in making their slips on the Brooklyn side. On nearly every trip the boats were driven more or less out of their course by the wind.

Many yachts and other pleasure craft in Gravesend Bay were torn from their moorings and damaged. The schooner yacht Comet, owned by Col. William H. Langley, which was moored near the Atlantic Yacht Club house, dragged her anchor, and was swung against the breakwater. She was slightly damaged. The Misses Langley, daughters of Col. Langley, were aboard the boat at the time, and became greatly alarmed. A tug towed the yacht to an anchorage behind the breakwater, and the young women were taken ashore.

The seventy-footer Yankee, owned by Harry Payne Whitney, which was anchored off the clubhouse, was torn from her moorings and began drifting. The yacht was in danger of being seriously damaged when a tug got after her and took her in tow. She was taken over to a Staten Island cove for safety.

A heavy sea was running all day at Red Hook Point and at the North and South Piers, Atlantic Dock. At the Erie Basin gap the waves broke over one of the piers at Beard's Stores. Additional lines were put out to nearly all the ships at Erie Basin and Atlantic Docks as a precautionary measure.

The wind swept across Jamaica Bay with terrific force, and many small pleasure craft which had not been securely moored dragged their anchors. These boats were thrown against each other, and a number were driven ashore. About a score of these small boats were damaged.

SAILING CRAFT SEEK SHELTER.

Yachts and Catboats Driven Ashore—The Direction of the Wind Saves Coney Island.

The Upper and the Lower Bay were lashed into fury by the wind yesterday. Sailing craft sought the shelter of the hills of Staten Island, and rode out the gale on a lea shore. Steam craft found navigation difficult, and landings were made with difficulty. A number of large sailing vessels came to anchor rather than brave the storm in the bay.

Early yesterday morning the marine observer at Highlands reported that twenty sloops were anchored in the horseshoe at Sandy Hook, and that one had dragged her anchor and was hard ashore. Later it was learned that the yacht ashore was the schooner Fearless of Asbury Park, Capt. Grant. When last heard from she was resting easily on a mud bottom and expected to float off at high tide.

August Belmont's steam yacht Scout and the 70-foot racer Mineola were at Sandy Hook at about 10:30 A. M., when the increasing wind and sea compelled them to leave. The Mineola ran up the bay under her jib, and the Scout steamed for the New York Yacht Club station, at Atlantic Highlands. The wind was then blowing a gale from the southwest, with a nasty cross sea.

At Coney Island the storm did less damage along the beach then was expected. There was an unusually high tide, but the gale struck the young flood at an angle, thereby tending to check the rise. The chief marks of the storm were visible on the beach, where in many places the sand had been gouged out and heaped into seven or eight foot embankments.

"Had that storm come from the southeast instead of the southwest the water would have come piling in here, and there would have been stories to tell of old Coney," said a bathhouse proprietor. "As it was, we were all on the anxious seat. When a fellow knows there's a hurricane loose outside somewhere and he sees a blow like this one he's apt to think things are coming his way. You can say we were all mighty anxious about the outcome and watched the rising tide, not knowing when it would stop. The tide did not reach its record mark, but it was high all the same, and for a time things looked dark. The only damage done along the water front is the wrenching and washing away of split boards here and there, but that is rather expected this time of the year."

Trolley cars were kept busy all day despite the storm. Hundreds of sightseers visited the beach to view the gale.

Bath Beach was less fortunate than Coney Island. Many sailboats were driven ashore, among them the Marie, owned by P. Armour of the National Athletic Club. Two small sloop yachts went ashore at the foot of Thirty-first Street, Bath Beach. At Ziegler's bathing pavilion three small catboats were torn from their moorings and cast high on the beach. While the wind was at its height an extra heavy puff struck the pavilion. It broke a twenty by thirty foot bathing float from its moorings and in an instant sent it high on shore.

While one of the catboats was being driven in shore Thomas J. Smith, a bathhouse attendant, tried to save it. He jumped into the surf, intending to shove the boat off, but a plank coming in on a huge comber struck him on the head, rendering him helpless. W. S. Shields, who had come to the beach to watch the storm, plunged into the water, and, after a battle with wind and waves, succeded in bringing the unconscious Smith ashore.

DAMAGE IN WESTCHESTER.

Fruit Crops Injured by the Storm—Shipping Dangerous on the Sound.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The storm struck the eastern section of Westchester County along Long Island Sound to-day and did considerable damage to property.

In the northern section of Westchester the pear, peach, and apple crops were much injured. Trees were uprooted and several cattle barns blown down.

There was a heavy sea on Long Island Sound, and the great combers which rolled shoreward made it so perilous for shipping that many craft sought shelter in Great Cow Bay, between Hart's Island and City Island.

BIG FIRE AT PARIS, ONTARIO.

Business Portion of the Town Destroyed—Loss, $250,000.

PARIS, Ontario, Sept. 12.—While a big windstorm was at its height early this morning, fire broke out in Meldrum's flour mill, destroying all the business portion of the town, over thirty stores, including the Customs Office, Post Office, and the Bank of Commerce.

The loss is estimated at $250,000.

ROBERTSON HONEY RESIGNS.

Robertson Honey, an Assistant District Attorney, who was the only personal appointee of District Attorney Gardiner, has resigned his office, to take effect on Oct. 1.

Mr. Honey's appointment was a surprise to the Tammany Democrats. His resignation gave them another surprise.

All the other members of the District Attorney's staff had indorsements from Tammany Hall. Mr. Honey was comparatively unknown in this city when he was named as an assistant in the District Attorney's office. Subsequently it was learned that the appointee was a son of Samuel R. Honey, an ex-Mayor of Newport, R. I., a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a personal friend of the District Attorney.

The younger Mr. Honey was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1893, and was for a time a Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery. He will devote his time after Oct. 1 to his private legal practice.

COURSE OF THE HURRICANE

Circuitous Route by Which the Storm Has Traveled.

ITS PATH 4,000 MILES LONG

From Porto Rico to Florida and Texas, Then Through the Middle West and the Lake Belt to Montreal.

The storm which devastated Galveston and was felt in this city yesterday pursued a remarkable course.

On Sept. 1 the Weather Bureau connected with the Department of Agriculture in Washington sent out a warning concerning a West Indian hurricane that was forming near San Juan, Porto Rico. The storm took a westerly direction from Nassau, touching Kingston and then going north through Cienfuegos and Havana to the west coast of Florida. Then the storm swept almost due west, increasing in extent and velocity until it struck Galveston with all its force.

It did not seem possible to the lay mind that the storm, eleven days after its arrival in Porto Rico, would strike this city, and even when the windstorm of yesterday swept through the city, many persons thought that it was no part of the West Indian hurricane, but rather a local disturbance that had its origin in the immediate neighborhood.

At the Weather Bureau, however, the path of the storm from Porto Rico has been clearly traced. After striking Galveston on Sept. 8, in the evening, it swept inland through Texas, where the lowest barometric pressure was 29.60, about the same as yesterday in this city, and where consequently the storm did not cause any more havoc than the usual windstorm. The storm passed north and east from this point through Kansas, and on Sept. 11 it swept eastward through Central Iowa. From this point the barometer shows a steady decline. It was 29.44 in Des Moines, 29.36 in the southern Lake Michigan region, where the storm struck Chicago, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the storm was central in Montreal, where the barometer showed a pressure of 29.10.

Traced on the map the storm shows a remarkable path. It first went almost due west, then northwest, then due north, then almost due west again, until it struck Galveston. It then took a half circle sweep north and east, and continuing its easterly course, passed over the lake region, where it gathered much force, and was last night passing through the upper St. Lawrence Valley.

While the path of the storm is clearly marked through Montreal, the effects are always felt for an area of several hundred miles around, and New York City is within that area.

When the storm left the West Indies it encountered high barometric areas, which deflected it to the west, and sent it swirling on, whirling on its erratic course to regions where the barometer was in sympathy with it.

"The present storm is remarkable in many ways," said Mr. Emery, the local Weather Forecaster, yesterday. "Its course was erratic and covered an immense area its path was quite out of the common, and its character varied a number of times. In all it covered about 4,000 miles in a direct course, and the areas around it were affected for from 300 to 500 miles.

"After leaving the West Indies the storm steadily increased in velocity and destructive character until it struck Galveston with full force. I understand that the anemometer, which measures the wind velocity, was carried away when the wind was tearing along at a ninety-six-mile-an-hour gait, and that afterward, when the course of the wind changed from northeast to southwest, it increased in velocity, although its damaging character was abated.

"From the time the storm started inland, after passing over Galveston, it lost its destructive character. It, however, gained steadily in force through the lake district, and on up through the St. Lawrence Valley. Yesterday, for instance, it carried with it heavy rains in Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska. East of Michigan the rains were light or altogether absent, as when it reached this city, for here, although the wind reached a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour, the heavens were unclouded.

"Probably the difference between the storm here and in Galveston can be best understood when I say that up to the time it passed over the latter place it was sweeping in from the sea, while after that it was a land wind, sweeping toward the ocean. The tendency it would have here would be to beat down the waters and make the sea smooth rather than to stir it up to any great extent."

THE DROUGHT IN CONNECTICUT.

Water Supplies Cut Off, Factories Shut Down, and Trout Ponds Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 12.—Additional reports telling of the damage by the drought in Connecticut continue to pour in from every part of the State. At Mystic the city water supply has been cut off. By this action four large factories closed Monday, throwing hundreds of men and women out of employment. The factories are the Mystic Manufacturing Company, the Rossie Velvet Company, the Standard Machine Company, and the Allen Spool and Printing Company. The shut-down will continue until the city water supply is turned on again. Mystic is in darkness, as there is no water to run the electric-light plant.

In many of the stocked trout streams in the State grass is growing in the beds of the brook and the fish have been killed by millions. They are also dying in streams which are so low that there is not room for them all to exist. Trouting experts in Eastern Connecticut declare that this will ruin next season's fishing, for the streams will have to be stocked all over again.

All the town reservoirs in Central Connecticut are in a serious condition and threaten daily to dry up altogether. In some parts of the State the farmers have been compelled to go to the cities for water to save their crops from utter destruction. The farmers' loss will reach enormous figures.

Along the Shore Line Road, between New Haven and New London, where there are thousands of Summer cottages, the cottagers have been compelled to go home earlier than usual because of their wells drying up.

Milk has been very scarce owing to the destruction of pasture land. In some portions of the State the farmers have sold their cattle rather than buy fodder for them.

The drought is greatly endangering public health. Physicians declare that water taken from low ponds is dangerous and liable to breed disease. Last year the City of Winsted had a typhoid fever epidemic caused by the low water.

NEW YORK FARMERS SUFFER.

Great Damage to the Orchards—Trees Stripped of Their Fruit.

FARMER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Cayuga Lake Valley was visited last night and to-day with one of the worst windstorms in years. The fruit orchards have suffered terribly, being nearly denuded of their large crop of apples, plums, pears, and peaches. Grapes also have suffered considerably. The loss to farmers will reach into the thousands of dollars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The West Indian storm reached this city at 3 o'clock this morning. Much damage was done by the blowing down of shade trees and fruit orchards; windows were smashed and barns unroofed. The estimate of financial loss cannot be made as yet. Fruit farmers from different sections of the country report this morning that the fruit crop will be damaged from one-eighth to two-thirds by the wind.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The high winds which prevailed throughout this section to-day did much damage, especially to fruit orchards. In many places trees were entirely divested of Winter fruit and uprooted.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Early this morning a forty-five-mile-per-hour gale swept through the lower Mohawk Valley. Reports from the country are to the effect that the orchards have been stripped of their fruit and that the loss will be heavy.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Wayne County was struck by a tornado at midnight last night. Trees were uprooted all over the country, and 50 per cent. of the Winter apples were blown from the trees. The entire Fall apple, peach, and pear crop was grounded. Thousands of barrels of choice fruit were destroyed. The audience tent of the State Conference, Seventh Day Adventists, on the Fair Grounds, was blown down. Two large plates of glass were blown in by the wind. Hall's Circus had tents up on the fair grounds, and all were blown into the Clyde River.

POLICEMAN RESCUES TWO.

Was Injured at a Fire in the Same Building Eight Months Ago.

Nearly suffocated by smoke, Policeman John P. Murtha of the East Eighty-sixth Street Station last night, after two attempts carried Mary Hansen and her nine-months-old son, William, from the third floor of 305 East Ninety-second Street to the street.

The house is a five-story brick flathouse, sheltering eight families on the four upper floors. The policeman saw smoke coming from the basement of the building. He turned in an alarm and then returned to the house, starting up stairs.

On the third floor he found Mrs. Hansen and her son. The policeman grabbed mother and son in his arms and started down stairs. At the second floor he found the smoke so dense that he was forced to return to the third floor to get some air. After standing at a window for a few moments, Murtha made a second effort to get to the street. He reached the first floor and was hardly able to go further when Policeman Flagler met him and helped him to the street. Murtha fell to the pavement exhausted, but was quickly revived and returned to duty. The woman and child were not in a serious condition.

The building was badly damaged by fire on Jan. 6, and at that time Mrs. Southerly and her three children were suffocated. Murtha, while making rescues at that fire, fell from the second floor to the street and sustained a fractured jaw and collar bone.

Last evening's fire started from an unknown cause in the cellar. The damage was estimated at $2,500.

"KID" McCOY SURRENDERS.

Bondsmen Furnish Bail for Him—Reply to Wife's Charges.

Norman Selby, better known as "Kid" McCoy, the pugilist, surrendered himself yesterday to the Sheriff, who has been searching for him since Monday with a warrant for his arrest, issued at the instigation of his wife. The pugilist said that he had not surrendered himself before because he had not secured proper bondsmen. Yesterday, however, two bondsmen offered security to the extent of $10,000 and he was set at liberty immediately after he had surrendered himself.

In reply to his wife's charge that he had stolen $10,000 worth of her personal property from a vault in the Bank of New Amsterdam, Selby said that his wife had never owned that amount of jewelry and valuables in her life.

"I gave her all the jewelry she ever had," he said, "with the exception of one diamond ring. She never had more than $2,000 worth altogether. On the day that the complaint in this case was served she took all her jewelry, wrapped it up in a handkerchief, and flung it at my head. I gave it back to her, and then she picked up a revolver and would have shot me, I believe, if I had not removed the cartridges from the revolver some time previously."

Selby denied the charges that his fight with Corbett was a "fake" and that he had made $100,000 by allowing himself to be defeated by Corbett.

MET MR. DEPEW BY CHANCE.

Gossips with Labor Delegates on an Elevated Train.

Senator Depew unexpectedly found himself in company with the delegates to the convention of the International Association of Steam Engineers, which is now meeting in Arlington Hall, St. Mark's Place, while riding down town on a Third Avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon.

The whisper soon went round that he was in the car, and George Carroll, a member of Standard Engineers, No. 20, of New York, who chanced to be sitting beside Mr. Depew, handed him a copy of a souvenir journal of the convention. Senator Depew and Carroll soon got into conversation. Mr. Depew asked if he might keep the book, remarking, "I have been having talks with engineers for fifteen years." Carroll replied in the affirmative, and the Senator continued:

"I have been President of the New York Central for fifteen years, and I have always tried to avoid trouble with the men, and I think succeeded pretty well."

Mr. Depew then said he might drop in and see the standard engineers at the convention, whereupon Carroll said he hoped the convention would not be in executive session when he called.

When the train was nearing Hanover Square Carroll suddenly said:

"By the way, Senator, who do you think will be elected?"

"All I can say," Mr. Depew said, rising, while everybody waited for his reply, "is that if everybody thinks as I do, McKinley will be elected. Sorry I must leave you here. Good day, gentlemen."

RAN BLAZING INTO THE STREET.

Brooklyn Woman Terribly Burned by Explosion of Naphtha.

The explosion of a bottle containing naphtha set fire to the clothing of Mrs. Mary Rosenbaum of 185 North Seventh Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, and before the blaze could be extinguished the woman's body was shockingly burned. She was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where her death is momentarily expected.

Mrs. Rosenbaum is the owner of the house in which she lived. It is a four-story double brick apartment dwelling, and is occupied by nine families. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Rosenbaum went to the fourth floor to put some vacant rooms in good order. She carried a lighted candle in one hand and a bottle containing naphtha in the other. The naphtha caught fire from the candle and an explosion followed. The woman ran screaming down the stairs to the street, afire from her head to her feet. Walter Kane and William Riehl, who were passing, wrapped their coats about her. In this way the blaze was extinguished, but not before the woman had been most horribly burned and had become insensible. She was carried to a store near by and a call sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance.

In the meantime there was a panic among the tenants in the house, which had taken fire, and a rush was made for the street.

Policeman Griedel turned in an alarm, and after the firemen arrived the blaze was quickly extinguished. Mrs. Rosenbaum is fifty years old.

ITALIAN BARBER'S CRIME.

Attempts to Kill Wife and Child and Commit Suicide.

After making a desperate attempt to kill his wife and his eleven-year-old daughter in the tenement at 120 Elizabeth Street, Raphael Damiono, an Italian barber, almost succeeded in taking his own life. The man's wife left him some months ago, after a quarrel brought on, she says, by his jealousy, during which he had attempted to cut her throat. He was arrested at the time, but was released on his promise not to molest his wife again.

Philip Casceola, who lives in the rooms opposite those of Mrs. Damiono on Elizabeth Street, says that he saw Damiono enter her apartments yesterday morning. He soon heard screams for help. Forcing open the door, he saw the mother and child lying in a corner of the room, with their throats cut. Damiono was standing at the other end of the room. Before Casceola could reach him he drew the razor which he carried across his own throat and fell back on the bed.

Mrs. Damiono, who was calling for a priest and saying that she was about to die, was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where she said that her husband, finding herself and her daughter in bed, had attacked them without a moment's warning.

Mother and child were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance, Father Carney of St. Patrick's Church, who had been summoned, administering the last rites of the church to them in the vehicle. Damiono was taken to the hospital in another ambulance. All three are said to be in a serious condition.

Dr. Atterbury's Health Broken.

The Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, pastor of Park Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, has broken down in health, and received leave of absence for one year. He went abroad some time since, ostensibly on his regular Summer vacation, but it now appears that he did not intend to return this Fall. He is still abroad and will stay in Europe indefinitely. The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, will supply the pulpit during the year.

A BRIDEGROOM'S SUICIDE

His Wife, Finding Him Dead, Tries to Take Her Own Life.

Powell Spiebler, a Crayon Artist, Shoots Himself—The Couple Had Been Married on Monday.

Powell Spiebler, an artist, who had been married at the City Hall on Monday, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the mouth in the flat where he was living with his wife, at 30 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. His bride of two days, on seeing him dead, wrote two notes and lay down beside her husband's body and swallowed a morphine powder. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital in a critical condition.

None of the other tenants in the flathouse in which they have been living for a few weeks can give any reason for the suicide. They say that the couple were apparently happy, and were evidently in comfortable circumstances, but that Spiebler was a very heavy drinker.

Spiebler came from Schleswig, Germany, to this city about twelve years ago. He made a living by making crayon portraits, and living for some time at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, he became a familiar figure in the Tenderloin. He met Miss Margaret Mary Kuhn and the couple went to live in Harlem, several weeks ago. On Monday they went to the City Hall, where they were married by Alderman Kenny.

As they were leaving the City Hall Spiebler met Walter I. Thiemisch of 86½ Brower Street, Jersey City Heights, who had been a classmate of his in Germany. Thiemisch had been out of employment for some time and his friend invited him to live with him at his flat. Yesterday he came over from Jersey City and visited Mr. and Mrs. Spiebler.

"I was seated in the kitchen talking to Mrs. Spiebler, at about 6 o'clock," he said. "She was preparing supper, and her husband was lying on the bed in the room which opens off the parlor. Suddenly I heard a muffled shot. I asked Mrs. Spiebler what it was, but she replied that she hadn't heard anything. A few moments later she went into the bedroom on some errand. She had scarcely entered it when she began to scream. I heard her say, 'My God, he's shot himself,' and then I fainted, and I don't remember anything more."

Thomas Heilborn, the janitor of the house, also heard the shot. He forced his way into the Spiebler flat and found Thiemisch sitting bolt upright in a chair in the kitchen, apparently helpless from fear. He could only point to the bedroom and articulate the one word, "Help."

The janitor ran into the bedroom and found Spiebler and his wife lying side by side on the bed. A revolver was clasped in the artist's hand, the muzzle being in his mouth. The top of his head was blown off and the bed was drenched with his blood.

His wife was lying beside him unconscious, with a box containing several six-grain morphine powders beside her. In the parlor were two postal cards, on which she had evidently written in German before taking the morphine. One of them read in English:

"I am going to join my boy. Good-bye."

The other postal card contained directions about the disposal of some of the writer's property, and ended with the words, "I am going to take morphine."

Heilborn, after a glance at the bodies, ran down stairs screaming for a policeman. Detectives Hawkins and Carter of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who had been investigating a robbery in the same block, heard his cries. They ran upstairs to the Spiebler flat, and after glancing at the scene in the bedroom and questioning Thiemisch, who was still half-dazed, they summoned two ambulances from the Harlem Hospital.

When Drs. Slevin and Levy arrived on the ambulances they had some difficulty in forcing a passage into the house because of the crowd in front of it. They said that Spiebler had died instantly on his discharge of the shot and that his wife was suffering from morphine poisoning. She was carried down stairs and placed in an ambulance, when she suddenly recovered consciousness and tried to get out.

"Let me get out," she cried. "I want to kill myself. I want to die." She continued her struggles until she reached the Harlem Hospital, when she relapsed into unconsciousness.

In Spiebler's room was found a bank book showing that he had an account of $600. His body was taken to the Harlem Morgue. Scattered through the apartments were thirty-one empty whisky bottles.

STEALS BUT WILL NOT LIE.

Little Frederick Gately Creates Problem for Jersey City Authorities.

Frederick Gately, eleven years old, of 50 Erie Street, Jersey City, has the merit of never telling a lie. When he was arrested three months ago, charged with stealing $50 from the grocery of William Howeth, he promptly admitted the theft and returned all the money he had left, about $45. On account of his youth he was paroled in custody of Probation Officer Higgins. He was kept under surveillance until last Thursday. Then he disappeared.

Shortly after this disappearance Mrs. Jeannette Boettcher, who lives in the same house with Gately's parents, reported that $24 she had placed in a bureau had also disappeared. Young Gately was not seen again until yesterday. He at once told the truth about it. He said he had taken Mrs. Boettcher's money, had gone to Coney Island, and had a good time while the money lasted. When it was all gone he started for home. He is held until Police Justice Hoos can consult with Probation Officer Higgins about the case.

NEGRO SHOOTS AT ASSAILANTS.

John Reilly, a Bystander, Is Struck and Richard Debau Is Arrested.

Some excitement was created last night in the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street by the assault on Richard Debau, a colored saloon keeper of 142 West Twenty-seventh Street, by half a dozen white men. Debau was knocked down, but he managed to pull a revolver, with which he fired five shots. One of these struck John Reilly, a white man, of 138 West Twenty-eighth Street, who had run out of a saloon to see what was the matter. Debau was locked up on a charge of felonious assault, but no other arrests were made.

According to the police of the Thirtieth Street Station Debau conducts a saloon where both white and colored people congregate. About a week ago a colored lad was robbed in the place, and Debau caused the arrest of several white men, who were held on a charge of robbery.

The friends of these men, it is said, swore vengeance, and vowed they would "get even" with Debau. Since then Debau claims to have been persecuted by these men. At midnight on Tuesday James George, who gave a fictitious address, assaulted Debau, but the latter hit him over the head with the butt end of a revolver. For this Debau was held yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court in $300 bail for trial on a charge of assault. Bail was furnished and he was released.

There was a large crowd in the neighborhood last night when the assault took place.

WITNESS'S LIFE THREATENED.

Scuttelari, Who Testified in Russo Murder, Wants Protection.

Joseph Scuttelari of 522 Monroe Street, Hoboken, the chief witness against John and Michael Delmonico, charged with the murder of Caesari Russo on Sunday night, yesterday called on Acting Recorder Lavery and asked for protection. He said his life had been threatened. When the Delmonico brothers were arraigned on Monday, Scuttelari testified that he saw Michael Delmonico fire one shot at Russo, and that John then took the revolver and fired four shots at Russo.

Scuttelari said yesterday that three men, one American and two Italians, called him to the door of his house at a late hour Tuesday night, and demanded that he should retract his statement. He refused to do so, and the men not only threatened to kill him, he declared, but also to wipe out the entire Italian colony of Hoboken. He shut the door in their faces, and they went away.

The Recorder sent Scuttelari to Prosecutor Erwin, in whose hands the case now is. Mr. Erwin detailed two detectives to watch Scuttelari's house on the chance that the men who threatened him may return.

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BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Finance Committee Estimates for Manhattan and the Bronx Approved.

A meeting of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was held at the Hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, last night. Miles M. O'Brien, the President, was in the chair.

John Jasper, the Borough Superintendent, presented the following statistics in regard to the opening of the schools:

Register of pupils Sept. 10, (opening day)	248,719
Attendance of pupils Sept. 10	221,247
Half-day and part-time classes	318
Children refused admission Sept. 10	2,395
Vacant sittings	19,010
Regular teachers, including Principals, present Sept. 10	5,897
Regular teachers, including Principals, absent Sept. 10	238

Mr. O'Brien explained that the item children refused admission did not mean that the number, 2,395, would not be placed, but that it merely applied to schools where children belonged but for whom there was not room. He said that vacant sittings in neighboring schools would probably provide for those children. He also said that the number of teachers and Principals absent should be investigated.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported unfavorably on a request of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, asking for the use of the main room in Public School No. 46, and recommended that the action of April 18, allowing that society the use of the annex of Public School No. 46, be rescinded. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Finance presented a resolution approving the estimate of money required during 1901 for the purposes of the General and Special School Funds, amounting to $8,393,646.45. The amounts on the budget were divided as follows:

ESTIMATE FOR 1901.

General School Fund.

Salaries of teachers in public schools and supervisors of special branches	$7,323,016.45
Salaries of teachers in evening schools	235,225.00
Salaries of School Superintendents,	
Total	$7,647,741.45

Special School Fund.

Salaries of janitors in public schools	$434,835.00
Salaries of janitors in evening schools	9,850.00
Salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes	42,950.00
Lectures	72,000.00
Compulsory education	42,680.00
Corporate schools	143,610.00
Total	$745,905.00
Grand total	$8,393,646.45

A resolution was also presented providing for an increase in the special fund from Jan. 1 to May 2, 1900, of $292,448.83, and from May 3 to Dec. 31, 1900, of $623,-994.26, making a total of $916,443. The resolution also provided for the issuing of revenue bonds for the amount to enable the board to comply with the Davis law. Both resolutions were adopted.

A communication from the Principal of Public School No. 69, representing its teachers, asking permission to collect money for the Galveston sufferers, was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

ENTANGLED IN TROLLEY WIRES.

Ex-Fireman Becomes Unconscious from Shock, but Is Rescued.

Charles Winters, formerly a member of the Fire Department of Long Island City, was perhaps fatally injured while watching a fire which yesterday afternoon consumed the feed and grain store of William H. Ayres, at the corner of Nott Avenue and Hancock Street, Long Island City. Winters was standing underneath an electric light pole in front of the blazing building when the pole caught fire. Before the flames could be put out, owing to the lack of water, the wires melted, and, falling, entangled Winters in their coils.

He lay writhing on the ground until James Walsh of the Hook and Ladder Company got a pair of nippers, and disregarding all danger, cut the wires. Winters was unconscious when rescued, and was horribly burned. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

The house was completely destroyed, the Fire Department being of little use. Two horses perished in the flames. The loss on the building is placed at $2,500 and on stock at $2,000.

VERTIGO ATTACKS MOTORMAN.

Falls from His Car and Is Picked Up in Dying Condition.

Charles Cooley of 208 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, who was employed as a motorman on the New York and Brooklyn Bridge cars, is lying in the Hudson Street Hospital in a dying condition as a result of injuries he received at the Manhattan end of the bridge shortly before 6 P. M. yesterday.

While turning off the power of his car as it was approaching the New York platform he was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell prostrate over the gate on the right side of the car, his head coming in contact with a pillar at the end of the platform. He was thrown back on the platform of his car, where he lay motionless. The brakeman on the forward car had fortunately turned on the brake, and the car

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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CAUSES OF THE GREAT COAL MINERS' STRIKE

Executive Board Issues a Statement to the Public.

APPEAL TO PRESS AND PEOPLE

Officials Refuse to Tell the Extent of the Miners' Resources—Mitchell to Go to Hazleton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 13.—In order to place before the public the conditions existing in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, President John Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America issued to-day to the public a statement giving in detail the causes that have led up to the strike. After the statement had been given out for publication President Mitchell said:

"At this time I do not believe anything will transpire between now and Monday that will prevent the strike. All information coming to my office to-day shows that the struggle is practically on.

"I have been receiving messages all day from the anthracite region which indicate clearly that the indorsement of the strike and the issuance of the order have met with the approval of the miners. There are a few details to be arranged, but the men are prepared for fight. I have received no information to show that the operators have receded from their position.'" The statement is as follows:

"The members of the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of the American people will be injuriously affected by a prolonged suspension of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistible power of a concentrated public opinion, and having a profound respect for the opinions of their fellow-men, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the public.

"No one can have a greater appreciation of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the anthracite coal miners. The coal miners and their families, the coal companies and coal-carrying railways are but a small portion of the vast multitude whose interests are so directly and indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude will affect their welfare.

"The domestic fuel supply of the West, the great manufacturing industries of the East, the wholesale and retail business establishments, the great ocean, lake, canal, and railroad transportation interest, laboring men, and capitalists will all be affected by such a gigantic struggle. That the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can do to avoid the conflict, we herewith submit a few facts for careful consideration.

$250 THE AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE.

"The average wages of the anthracite miner for many years has been less than $256 annually. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessaries of life has been increased over twenty per cent. An increase in the cost of living, without a corresponding increase of wages, is equivalent to a reduction in wages.

"The laws of the State of Pennsylvania make 2,400 pounds a ton of anthracite coal, yet anthracite coal miners are compelled to mine from 2,700 to 4,000 pounds for a ton, and in addition to that are docked exorbitant amounts, often reaching 12 per cent. of their daily earnings, for any impurities which may be sent out with their coal. Where they are paid by the car, instead of being required to furnish a well-rounded heap on the car at the breakers, as was originally agreed to, they have gradually been compelled to increase the amount of coal in each car by building the same perpendicularly from six to eighteen inches above the edge.

"They are compelled to purchase the powder used in mining from their employers, paying $2.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can be purchased elsewhere for $1.50 per keg, and which wholesales for about $1 per keg.

"They are required by many of the companies to deal in pluck me stores or leave their employment. They must pay to the company $1 per month for a doctor, whether they need him or not, and have no voice in saying who the doctor shall be. The smallness of their earnings, together with the great cost of living, has compelled them to take their children from school before they have reached the age prescribed by law and place them at work in the breakers in order to keep the family from starvation. When any miner feeling the burden of these conditions, has gone to the management and asked to have them removed, he has been told if he does not like it he can quit.

CONFERENCES REFUSED.

"When they have organized at any colliery and have sent committees to the management asking to have their grievances remedied the committee has either been discharged, or they have been told that the evils could not be remedied because of the competition from other companies. When the representatives of the miners of the whole region have met and asked the coal companies to meet them in joint convention to arrange wages and conditions upon an equitable basis, so that each would know what his competitor was paying and no advantage could be taken of any one, their petition for a conference has been completely ignored.

"When the business men, clergymen, and other outside influences have appealed to the coal companies to correct some of the evils complained of, their requests have been denied; and when, as a last resort, the officers of our organization have wired the Presidents of the great railroad companies who control the anthracite coal fields, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration, the proposition has been treated with silent contempt.

"Having exhausted all other means of adjustment we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the anthracite region to continue working under these unjust and tyrannical conditions or counsel a strike. We have chosen the latter, and having done so we invite a thorough, impartial, and public investigation of the conditions existing in the anthracite coal fields. We believe that the great American heart throbs in sympathy for the down-trodden and oppressed, whether in this or any other land. We know the great power of the public press in molding public sentiment.

APPEAL TO PRESS AND PEOPLE.

"With an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and a consciousness of the knowledge that whosoever else may vilify and abuse us, the great Jehovah knows and understands the rectitude of our purpose, we appeal to the American people and to the American press as the greatest arbiters on earth to assist us and sustain us in our hour of trial."

To-day was a busy one at headquarters. All day long telegrams were being received and sent out, and to-night President Mitchell has enough messages to fill two pigeonholes in his desk. What these messages contained was not given out.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson and his force of clerks were busy answering the heavy mail that came in touching upon strike matters, and throughout all of the offices there was an air of subdued excitement. Frequently the two chief executive officers of the organization were closeted together in consultation upon some phase of the situation brought up by the news from lieutenants in the field.

RESOURCES KEPT SECRET.

There is practically no means of arriving at any estimate of the resources of the miners available for the maintenance of the people to be called out by the strike. President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, the latter the official head of the finance department of the organization, have firmly declined to give out any figures on this point.

"It would be a simple matter for the operators, if they knew what amount of money we command, to wait until it is exhausted," said Mr. Wilson. "Moreover, it would be folly on our part to make public at this time any information upon which an estimate of our financial strength could be based."

To-morrow will be spent in preparations for such emergencies as may arise during the strike. Saturday night President Mitchell will go to Hazleton, and from there to different points in the field for the purpose of holding mass meetings.

SITUATION IN WYOMING VALLEY.

No Reliable Estimate Can Be Made of the Men Who Will Quit.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 13.—Nearly all the local assemblies of United Mine Workers held meetings to-night to take action on President Mitchell's strike order. The statement issued by Mr. Mitchell was read by the Secretaries. In some of the assemblies the reading was received with much enthusiasm, while in others there was dead silence. The strike order has now been officially promulgated in the Wyoming district, and every member of the United Mine Workers' organization will be expected to quit work on Saturday night at the latest.

There is still a big difference of opinion as to how many men will go out in this region. Nothing can be based upon the membership of the United Mine Workers' organization. It is admitted by the operators that all the miners who are affiliated with the union will quit work, but how many men outside of the organization will lay down their tools is all guess-work as yet. The union miners say all hands will quit when the time comes. The operators say this will not be the case, as they have pledges from many men that they will continue at work if it is concluded to keep the collieries in operation.

It is thought, however, that the number of men who are willing to continue in the employ of the companies will not be sufficient to operate the mines. Some of the operators think this may be the case for a few days, but after that they expect a break in the ranks of the idle men and that there will be a flood of applications for work. The operators report to-night that their advices from the collieries show that the output of coal to-day was a trifle larger than on Wednesday.

At some of the Delaware and Hudson collieries in Plymouth a few men took their tools out to-night. Their powder was expended and they said that as a strike was so near at hand they would not buy a fresh supply for one or two days' work.

At Pittston there was some disturbance at the Barnum shaft. The drivers and laborers to the number of 100 had some trivial grievances and would not go to work until they were settled. A compromise was agreed upon this evening and all hands will report for work to-morrow. The Kingston Coal Company, which employs 3,000 men, will suspend operations if more than 40 per cent. of the men quit work. The officials of the Lackawanna Company, which employs 15,000 men between Shickshinny and Scranton, say they expect the majority of their miners to quit and that the mines probably will be idle for some time. The Crescent and Red Ash Companies, which employ 1,000 men, report to-night that less than five per cent. of their men are organized and that they expect to work their colliery on Monday as usual.

PREPARATIONS IN HAZLETON.

Miners Offer to Act as Deputy Sheriffs —Workmen Refused Credit.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 13.—National Committeeman James, who is directing the preparations for the strike, called on Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne County to-day and offered in the event of the swearing in of Deputy Sheriffs, to furnish any number of men up to 5,000 who would guard public property against injury and the law-abiding element of the county against any lawlessness. He assured the Sheriff that he and the officials of the United Mine Workers' Association were as anxious as any peaceable citizen could possibly be to preserve order.

In making the offer he said that the acceptance of the assistance offered would not cost the county or State one penny. The Sheriff expressed himself as pleased with the evidences of the strikers' purpose to frown down any attempt at violence.

The strike will seriously affect business, and merchants are preparing to protect themselves. Many families have ordered flour to last for several months, but the orders cannot be filled, as merchants refuse to deliver more than a few dollars' worth of goods on credit to people whose sole dependency is the mines. Most of the collieries will pay their men this week, and miners who will be idle on account of the strike say they will lay in an extra supply of provisions and groceries, paying for all they get in cash.

In a statement issued this afternoon by the Rev. Father Phillips, who has been endeavoring to bring about a meeting between the operators and the mine workers, he says that a long, hard struggle is ahead, but that it is his opinion the strike will ultimately mean defeat for the miners because of the determination of the operators to fight the union to the bitter end. Father Phillips says he deeply sympathizes with the miners in their efforts.

William Morgan, owner of an independent colliery at Audenried, which employs about twenty men, agreed to-day to yield to the demands of the mine workers, and the men will not go out on strike.

The Hungarian Consul stationed here to-day said that a large number of his countrymen have and are still applying to him for rates of passage to Europe. It is believed that if the strike will be a long one many of the foreigners will go to their native countries.

Many business men are hesitating about making an announcement as to whether they will give credit to miners during the strike. Quite a number of dealers have been reducing their orders to wholesalers on the ground that very little business will be done during the period of the strike. Very few traveling men are making their regular trips to this locality at present.

SHAMOKIN MINERS WILL QUIT.

Probabilities Are That Over 14,000 Men and Boys Will Go Out.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 13.—There was a great stir among the miners and mine workers at the different collieries near this place to-day because of President Mitchell's strike order. Those who were in favor of obeying the command enthusiastically applauded his action, while others kept silent beyond declaring that they would cease work rather than be called hard names. A careful canvass since last night indicates that despite the claim of the operators that enough men will report for work to keep the collieries in operation after next Monday, all or nearly all of the operators between Traverton and Mount Carmel, employing over 14,000 men and boys in a district embracing fourteen miles, with Shamokin as the centre, will likely be idle before seven days have elapsed.

All the United Mine Workers' local branches were largely attended by members in this place and Mount Carmel this evening when the official notice of President Mitchell ordering a strike was received. The men declared they would obey the proclamation to the letter.

"Mother" Mary Jones and Mr. Fahey addressed 1,000 unorganized miners at Locust Gap to-night, and urged them to join in the strike.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF STRIKE.

Republicans Accuse Democrats of Having Hastened the Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The possible effect of the anthracite miners' strike on the election was the chief topic of discussion at Republican National Headquarters to-day. Until the facts can be ascertained, however, National Committee officials declined to discuss the situation. Senator Hanna locked himself up in his room in secret conference with politicians from various central States, and in view of the Senator's silence on the question, Secretary Perry S. Heath declined to give an expression. It is known that the Republican leaders fear the strike may mean a loss of votes in mining communities, and they blame the operators for having failed to avert the disturbance until after election.

"States like West Virginia are much more likely to go Democratic when there is an industrial disturbance among miners," declared one of the headquarters officials to-day, "from the fact that most of the operators usually line themselves up with the Republican Party. The miners hold the party responsible for the wrongs done them by the operators, and, while the party is not to blame, it suffers. If the operators had used more tact, the trouble could have been put off a month or two, when it would not affect the election. Democratic agitators know this, and succeeded in hastening the crisis."

New Haven Fears a Coal Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—There is about a six-weeks' coal supply in this city. The people are laying in coal for the Winter, and the supply is being sold rapidly. The announcement of the strike has caused much worry among the dealers and in the factories, which will have to close down if no coal comes.

COAL OPERATORS' ATTITUDE.

Unions Will Not Be Recognized—Advance in Prices Predicted.

In discussing the position of the coal operators yesterday, Robert M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Company, placed himself on record by stating that he had not replied to and would not answer a telegram from John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, in which a demand was made for arbitration of the differences existing between the company and its employes.

"President Mitchell's communication," said Mr. Olyphant, "is decidedly 'a play for position.' I do not believe that it was sent in good faith. He ordered the strike of the coal workers without giving us proper notice or submitting a list of grievances, or making overtures toward a conference with the coal operators."

The telegram referred to was received on Wednesday three-quarters of an hour before the strike was ordered, and was as follows:

A strike is imminent in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. If it comes, it will have an injurious effect, not only upon the coal regions, but upon all communities where anthracite coal is sold, transported, or used. The public is therefore interested in the result.

As the company of which you are President controls mines in the anthracite regions, we, the authorized representatives of the anthracite miners, in order to promote the public welfare and avoid a strike, propose to you and the other coal operators there that the whole question of wages and conditions in the anthracite coal fields be submitted to arbitration. An immediate reply signifying your acceptance or rejection of this proposition is requested.

Mr. Olyphant added that beyond this telegram and a set of demands from the labor union representatives, he had no communication from the men interested in the situation. He knew of no dissatisfaction among the employes of the Delaware and Hudson Company. They had presented no grievances. The anthracite district had been invaded by agitators from the bituminous region who had enlisted 14,000 men out of 140,000. With a strike, he said, would come a rise in the price of coal and a protracted struggle and much suffering for the miners.

"As to grievances," Mr. Olyphant continued, "we are always ready to receive complaints and to entertain them. We will now meet our men at any time. The whole matter rests with them. But we decline to recognize the labor unions. We have no knowledge that political agitators have had a hand in the business."

The Erie Company, Mr. Olyphant went on to say, received a similar telegram. He had no time to seek the counsel of the Directors of his company, and would not take upon himself any responsibility in the premises. Had he agreed to the demands from the labor union walking delegates, he might as well have turned the company's affairs over to its employes.

"If," continued Mr. Olyphant, "they persist in striking, we shall not attempt to fill the strikers' places, but shall shut down the collieries and wait for the men to return. We shall not foment disorder by getting new men. It will, however, be a very serious matter for consumers if the strike lasts ten days or two weeks.

"As to the miners, I do not believe that they have any real grievance against us. The assertion that they have not shared in the general prosperity of the country may be met with the statement that the operators are in the same position. I do not believe the statement that the miners desire semi-monthly payments. This is the Pennsylvania law, but the miners have never invoked it. They could have been paid in that way had they asked it. It is, however, no small task to pay off monthly. We have thirty-two collieries, and begin to pay on the first of the month and finish on the 23d, so that, taking off three Sundays, it requires twenty days to pay off.

"We do not conceal the fact that we pay our men once a month. The pay rolls amount every month to $400,000. We pay in cash, and this disposes of the story that the miners are compelled to purchase their necessities at our stores. They spend their money where they like. We sell them powder. This is under an agreement made twenty-six years ago, in which the price of powder was a part of the scale of wages. An objection was raised to this system some time ago, and we offered to reduce the price of powder if the miners would consent to a revision of the wage schedule. They said that they preferred to have the system continued."

William V. S. Thorne, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was quoted as saying that he agreed with President Olyphant's statement of the position of the operators. He was of the opinion that there was no real dissatisfaction among the men, but that labor agitators were responsible for the situation. Dealers, he believed, had prepared for a crisis by accumulating stocks so that there was enough coal on hand to last a month. He was certain that the operators would not accede to the demands made on them by the unions, as conditions would not warrant an increase of wages, and that in no circumstance would the unions be recognized.

Jeremiah Pangborn of the Coal Dealers' Protective Association said:

"We believed at first that the strike could be averted, but this now seems impossible. The prospect of a strike has already made itself felt on the local market. Our orders are piling up and the railroads, of course, are chary about booking further orders. The wholesale price is already going up, and the retail price in the event of further developments must follow suit.

"The railroads are, of course, the big factors in future events, should a strike go into force. They handle almost the total supply, which comes down to us through agents or jobbers. The control of the whole distribution is in their hands.

"I see no warrant for a cry of famine in coal for the immediate future. The retail dealers must, of course, have a reason for raising prices. The present situation, however, I do not believe is bad enough to inspire serious dread of a coal famine."

New Train to St. Louis
Leaves Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M.; reaches St. Louis 9:50 next night. This is the "St. Louis Limited" of the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four.—Adv.

WEBSTER DAVIS ACCUSED

Said to Have Recruited for the Boers While in Office.

RECEIVED 36,000 LETTERS

Discharged Patent Office Employe Asserts Davis Went to Africa to Get Money from Krueger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Last Winter, during the excitement over the Boer war, a Patent Office employe named Gustave Thielkuhl was found to be engaged in recruiting men for service in the Boer Army. He was warned to stop, and nothing more was heard of the matter until later, when it was discovered that Thielkuhl was still actively at work. He was dismissed from the public service. Thielkuhl has now issued a signed statement alleging that the man who was really raising the filibustering company was Webster Davis, then Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and that Thielkuhl himself was merely a mask for Davis. It was not until after the scheme had failed that Mr. Davis went to the Transvaal to investigate the conditions there for himself.

Thielkuhl asserts that Mr. Davis, having learned that he was a Boer sympathizer, sent for him and proposed that Thielkuhl should insert an advertisement in the Washington papers in Thielkuhl's name, asking for "able-bodied men with military experience to go to the Transvaal." Davis, of course, was Thielkuhl's superior officer at that time. Thielkuhl was instructed by Davis, he says, to turn over all the letters received in answer to the advertisement to Davis.

"I received in all about 36,000 letters, of which Mr. Davis took charge," says Thielkuhl. "Mr. Davis prepared the advertisement, saying that he could fix it so that the law could not reach me, and he also told me I must not let his name be known in connection with the affair under any circumstances, for if it became known that he was aiding the Boers in this manner it would injure him with the Administration."

In addition to the 36,000 letters, Thielkuhl says he received so many personal visits at the department that his immediate chief became suspicious and an investigation was called for. "The investigation was taken up by Mr. Davis," says Thielkuhl, "who, of course, decided in my favor." Later on, as his correspondence and visits continued to attract attention, an investigation was again called for. Knowing that this time it would come before Secretary Hitchcock himself, Assistant Secretary Davis advised Thielkuhl to resign, and promised to send him to South Africa. Thielkuhl obeyed, he says, and continued to receive applications, getting about 800 personal applications from residents of the District of Columbia alone, besides letters.

On Dec. 2, 1899, he says, the Assistant Secretary informed him that he, Davis, had concluded to go to South Africa himself, "as it was necessary for him to see President Kruger, so as to arrange for the payment and shipment of men who had applied to us, also to secure payment for his time and expense, all of which I have no doubt he succeeded in doing." Thielkuhl concludes:

"My understanding with Mr. Davis was that he was to see that I and all the men that went to South Africa were to be well paid, and that we were to have shares set aside for us in the Kimberley diamond fields as well as receiving other compensation and expenses, but I have never received any compensation from Mr. Davis or any other person for my services and expenses in connection with this matter, which were considerable, Mr. Davis having kept none of the promises he made to me. Mr. Davis expected to receive a large sum of money from President Krüger for our services in the Boer cause, and I presume his expectations were realized. I have written him more than twenty letters since Dec. 2, 1899, when I last saw him in Washington, and since his return to this country, but I have not seen him nor heard from him in any way since.

"I believe that the Boers are prolonging the war at the present time on the strength of representations and promises made to President Krüger by Mr. Davis of the sympathy and assistance of the United States if Bryan should be elected. Davis's actions since his return to the country justify me in this latter assertion.

"From the facts set forth herein it will be seen that while Webster Davis was Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department of the United States he was disloyal to his Government, and I want the people of the United States to know it."

DAMAGE TO RAND MINES.

Unskillful Handling While Being Worked by Boer Government Will Entail Large Losses.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, July 31.—To judge by the reports that have been made on the state of the Johannesburg mines that were worked for the benefit of the Boer Government, the damage caused by the eight months' unskillful working and by the neglect of the proper means of maintenance, is simply enormous, and must retard for some time the resumption of the normal output all along the reef. How serious is the damage is shown more particularly in an interim report of the Directors of the Ferreira Gold Mining Company for the past twelve months.

The mine, better known perhaps than any other on the Rand, abuts on the town of Johannesburg, and the property may be considered as almost part of the town itself. In the early days of the fields quite a sensation was caused when the Ferreira property was floated with so large a capital as £30,000, but since that time the company has paid 1,615 per cent. in dividends on the present issued capital of £90,000, making a grand total net profit of £1,283,500. According to the Directors' report, there has been the utmost negligence in the working and maintenance of the mine during hostilities. Such being the case with so rich a mine as the Ferreira, it is deduced that worse must have happened with mines of less value, where the inducement to secure proper maintenance was not so imperative.

The Transvaal mining officials took possession of the mine on Oct. 2 last, and on the following day engaged all sorts and conditions of men to work the property. Subsequently the Government found, presumably, a sufficient number of shareholders in Johannesburg to set up a bogus Board of Directors, and the report states that the mine was worked under an illegally constituted board, which obtained an overdraft at the bank, and incurred very considerable liabilities in the name of the company. As a result, some interesting questions in the matter will shortly arise as the Board of Directors has repudiated the obligations incurred by the bogus board. All the gold was delivered to the Government, its value being more than double its cost of production.

It is certain that the loss to shareholders in Rand mines will be considerable. With so rich a mine as the Ferreira matters will doubtless soon right themselves. In the Ferreira one of the boilers at the steaming plant had exploded, and several accidents had occurred to the other machinery in the mine.

There was also a large fall on the hanging wall of the South Reef from 200 feet on the 820 foot level to 600 feet on the 920 foot level.

As the Directors state, these accidents were undoubtedly due to the incompetence of the men in charge, and will necessitate the expenditure of large sums of money to bring the property up to its former state of efficiency. There are scores of mines that have not been worked at all, and the condition of these naturally excites some apprehension. However, the optimistic may be able to derive some comfort from the reflection that the reef remains. It is to be presumed that the Government workmen have worked the richest veins of the mines operated on, but, after all, seven months in the life of the enormous properties on the Rand is not a matter which counts for much in the value of the concern.

GERMANS ON BOER WAR.

Interpret Krueger's Flight to Mean an End of Resistance.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The German papers, discussing Mr. Krüger's arrival at Lourenzo Marques, interpret it as tantamount to the end of the war. The National Zeitung says:

"This remains true, even if Mr. Krüger is only temporarily absent, to make efforts for the intervention of Europe."

The Vossische Zeitung observes: "The friends of the Boers must reconcile themselves to the fact that the Boer power of resistance is definitely broken."

Krueger's Wife Will Not Join Him.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 13.—Mr. Krüger telegraphed his wife to join him before sailing, but she had replied that her health would not permit it. It is reported that Commandant Gen. Louis Botha has resigned the chief command of the Transvaal forces to Commandant Viljoen.

Gen. French Fighting Boers.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Lord Roberts reports from Machadodorp, under date of Sept. 12, that Gen. French was heavily engaged that day with the Boers in the hills west of Barberton. The British Commander in Chief added that Gen. Hutton had gone to Gen. French's support.

BULLDOG SAVES CHILD'S LIFE.

Thought It Was Ordered to Attack Drowning Boy and Brought Him Ashore.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 13.—While strolling along the banks of the St. Joseph River, accompanied by his bulldog, this afternoon, Lyman Alcorn heard loud cries for help. Hurrying round a bend in the stream, he discovered several boys in the water, one of whom, a boy named Wilson, aged eight years, had ventured while bathing beyond his depth and was drowning.

Alcorn is too old to attempt to swim, but he urged the dog to go in, at the same time throwing a stone in the direction of the boy. The dog, it is believed, took this as a hint to attack the boy, and did so, seizing him by one arm and holding on like grim death while responding to his master's commands to come ashore.

The dog finally got the child close enough for Mr. Alcorn to reach and save him. The dog is not credited with being actuated by a noble instinct, but the boy is thankful, nevertheless, despite a very sore arm.

DOG ABLAZE SETS HOUSE AFIRE

Its Master Washed It With Naphtha to Kill Fleas, Then Lighted a Match.

Daniel McClusky of 343 West Thirty-seventh Street believed he could kill all the fleas on his terrier dog, and last night he washed him with naphtha. Then he lit a match to see if the experiment had succeeded, with the result that the dog caught fire and was burned to death and also set the house ablaze.

McClusky lives with his wife and children on the fourth floor of the house, a double building. The dog had been greatly worried by fleas, and McClusky had tried, without much effect, various remedies suggested by friends. He had heard of naphtha as a clothes cleaner and as a poison, and he determined to wash the terrier with it.

The dog took the bath in good part and ran about till after supper, when McClusky looked him over to see if the fleas had been exterminated. He could not see well, so he lit a match. In an instant the dog was ablaze. He howled in pain and ran about the rooms, setting fire to them here and there. Mrs. McClusky shrieked and ran out, while her husband got a pail of water and tried to throw it on the dog, but missed him. Finally the animal lost himself somewhere in the rooms and McClusky was driven out by the smoke and fire.

The people in the house were excited by the terrifying howls of the dog, and fled to the street when they heard the shouts that the house was afire. Firemen quickly put out the blaze. The dog was found dead under a bed.

MISS HARVEY KILLED.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 13.—Miss Harvey of Mount Vernon, sister-in-law of Michael J. Dillon, Mayor of New Rochelle, was killed in a runaway this afternoon at Round Hill. To-day she and Philip Dillon, aged seven years, a son of Detective John Dillon of New York City, started in a runabout for Greenwich Village, five miles distant. The pony drawing the carriage has often run away before, but this Miss Harvey did not know.

The pony shied at a branch of a tree by the roadside, and the occupants were thrown out. Miss Harvey was thrown against a stone fence. Joseph Husted, a farmer, who had witnessed the accident, went to her assistance, but she died in a few minutes. Her neck was broken. The boy escaped with a few bruises.

TO SUE THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

Passengers Claim Damages for Train Attacks by Bandits.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—Attorneys in this city, in conjunction with several attorneys in Chicago, Denver, and Kansas City, are preparing a series of damage suits against the Pullman Company for enormous sums growing out of recent train robberies in the West.

The Pullman Company is to be sued for the amount passengers lost while riding in its cars, as well as for the injuries passengers received at the hands of the bandits. One of the suits is brought by Banker E. Balch of Omaha, who was so badly beaten by robbers in a Pullman car near Omaha a few weeks ago that he has been rendered a permanent invalid. Sixty passengers are interested, and each sues for from $100 to $10,000. They include in their claims for damages the risks to their lives and nerves.

The main charge in all of these suits will be that of gross negligence on the part of the company.

New Yorker Buys Michigan Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 13.—W. A. Boland of New York to-day purchased the Jackson Street Railway at a commissioner's sale for $155,000. The road has been in the hands of a receiver for the past three years. It is believed it will be made part of the Kalamazoo, Battle Creek and Jackson Electric Railway system. The road was bonded for $150,000. The bidding for its possession was spirited between Mr. Boland and J. D. Hawkes of the Ann Arbor and Detroit Railway.

Sham Battle Near Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Many officers of the training station and cottagers witnessed a sham battle on Coaster's Harbor Island yesterday between forces led by Lieut. James H. Reid, who planned the battle, and Lieut. Spear. Artillery and infantry were engaged, and the battle was finally won by Reid's troops, who charged the enemy's stronghold and captured it. During the attack one of the apprentices was struck in the face with a sword bayonet and removed from the field. The wound was not serious.

The celebrated Munich Beer, Pschorr BRAU, was awarded the GRAND PRIX (the highest award) at the Paris Exposition.—Adv.

The Superb Physical Condition
Of the Pennsylvania Railroad renders its train service swift, safe, and sure.—Adv.

GALVESTON BEGINS TO RECOVER SLOWLY

Business Is Being Resumed on a Moderate Scale.

NO DANGER OF ANARCHY NOW

Volunteer Burial Gangs at Work—Relief Measures Continue Energetically—To Rebuild the City.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 13.—Galveston is beginning to slowly recover from the stunning blow of last week, and though the city appears to-night to be pitilessly desolated, the authorities and the commercial and industrial interests are setting their forces to work, and a start has at least been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale.

The presence of the troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and the apprehension of a brief but desperate reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The liquor saloons have temporarily gone out of business, and every strong-limbed man who has not his own abode to look after is being pressed into service, so that, first of all, the water service may be resumed, the gutters flushed, and the streets lighted.

The further the ruins are dug into the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of débris that lies straight across the island conceals many more bodies than have been accounted for.

Volunteer gangs continue their work of hurried burial of the corpses they find on the shores of Galveston Island at the many neighboring points where fatalities attended the storm. It will probably be many days yet, however, before all the floating bodies have found nameless graves.

Along the beach they are being constantly washed up. Whether these were persons who were swept out into the Gulf and drowned, or are simply the return ashore of some of the bodies cast into the sea to guard against terrible pestilence, there is no means of knowing. In a trip across the bay yesterday seven bodies were counted tossing in the waves, with a score of horses and cattle, the stench from which was unbearable.

In various parts of the city the smell of decomposed flesh is still apparent. Wherever such instances are found the authorities are freely disinfecting. Only to-day a babe, lashed to a mattress, was picked up under a residence in the very heart of the city, and was burned.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The city still presents the appearance of widespread wreck and ruin. Little has been done to clear the streets of the terrible tangle of wires and the masses of wreck, mortar, slate, stone, and glass that covered them. Many of the sidewalks are impassable. Some of them are littered with débris. Others are so thickly covered with slime that walking on them is out of the question. As a general rule, substantial frame buildings withstood better the blasts of the gale than those of brick. In other instances, however, small wooden structures, cisterns, and whole sides of houses have been plumped down in the streets or back yards squares away from where they originally stood.

Here and there business men have already put men to work to repair the damage done, but in the main the commercial interests seem to be uncertain about following the lead of those who apparently show faith in the rapid rehabilitation of the island city. The appearance of the newspapers to-day after a suspension of several days is having a good effect, and both The News and Tribune are urging prompt succoring of the suffering and then equal promptness in reconstruction. It is difficult to say yet what the ultimate effect of the disaster is to be on the city. Many persons have left and some may never return. The experience of others still here was so frightful that not all will remain if they can find occupation in other cities.

PANIC-STRICKEN RECOVER.

The bulk of the population, however, is only temporarily panic-stricken, and there are hosts of those who helped to make Galveston great who look upon the catastrophe as involving only a temporary halt in the advancement of the city.

What is most bothering business men at present is what attitude the railroads, and especially the Southern Pacific, are to assume with respect to reconstruction. The decision of the transportation lines will do more than anything else to restore confidence.

Big ships, new arrivals, ride at anchor to-day in front of the city. They had just reached the port and found the docks and pier damage so widespread that no accommodation could be given to them. They found sheds torn away, freight cars overturned, and planking ripped off.

One of the most serious results of the storm has been the ruin of the electric light and street car plants. The city has been in absolute darkness for several nights, and only a few concerns which operate their own illuminating service are enabled to do business. Nearly every residence has gone back to the primitive candle. The absence of street lights drives all who have no imperative business on the streets to their homes at nightfall, but the work of the patrol system is made more difficult thereby and the opportunity for looting greater.

The motormen deserted their cars when the fury of the wind and the rush of the water made it no longer possible to operate them. Attempts are being made now to get the cars in shape again. The great destruction of live stock has eliminated the carriages and cabs as a means of transportation, and the need of the trolley promises to become a most pressing one when rebuilding begins.

Among the worst sufferers by the disaster were the churches. Nearly every one of them felt the effect of the storm. Some of them are entire wrecks, absolutely beyond repair.

WORK OF RELIEF CONTINUES.

The work of relief continues energetically. Mayor Jones and his associates are bending every nerve to open a direct line of transportation with Houston, by which he may be enabled to receive promptly the great quantity of provisions which are now on the way to the city.

"I wish to say, however," said Mayor Jones, "we have made such arrangements as will make it possible for us to feed the needy until we can get in our supplies. We are relieving every case presented. I think within a day or two our transportation facilities will be sufficient temporarily to meet our needs. Galveston has helped other cities in their distress, despite her size, and we are consoled by the generous response of the country to our appeal."

The Relief Committee is striving to systematize its work, and there is undoubtedly distress here which ought promptly to be relieved. Weazened-faced, barefooted children were engaged yesterday on the streets in eagerly appropriating spoiled and cast-off stocks of food. The committee has instructed the local drug stores to provide the poor and needy with medicine at the expense of the relief fund.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 13.—The cry still comes from Galveston for disinfectants. Telegrams are pouring into Dallas and every other Texas city asking for lime, carbolic acid, and anything else that will operate to purify the stifling conditions. The supply of disinfectants here is almost exhausted. If the outside world can hasten relief of this kind it will be an act of charity of the first magnitude.

A new horror is confronting Galveston—that is, a second disposition of many of the dead. Bodies thrown into the sea are floating back to the city. They must now be disposed of by burning. Disinfectants become more needful as a consequence of this new feature in the situation.

The State troops that have been on duty at Galveston are breaking down from their exertions and the unsanitary conditions. Adjt. Gen. Scurry to-day called out the Dallas Rough Riders of the First Texas Cavalry to relieve the exhausted Houston Light Guards. The Rough Riders, under command of Capt. Paget, will start at once for Galveston.

GEN. McKIBBEN REPORTS.

Says Deaths May Exceed 1,000—Relief Measures for 5,000 Who Are Destitute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The War Department has received the following telegram, dated Sept. 12, from Gen. McKibben, who was sent to Galveston to report on conditions there:

"Arrived at Galveston at 6 P. M., having been ferried across bay in a yawl boat. It is impossible to adequately describe the condition existing. The storm began about 9 A. M. on Saturday and continued with constantly increasing violence until after midnight. The island was inundated; the height of the tide was from eleven to thirteen feet.

"The wind was a cyclone. With few exceptions every building in the city is injured. Hundreds are entirely destroyed. All the fortifications except the rapid-fire battery at San Jacinto are practically destroyed. At San Jacinto every building except the Quarantine Station has been swept away.

"Battery O, First Artillery, lost twenty-eight men. The officers and their families were all saved. Three members of the Hospital Corps lost. Names will be sent as soon as possible. Loss of life on the island is possibly more than 1,000. All bridges are gone, water works destroyed, and all telegraph lines are down.

"Col. Roberts was in the city, and made every effort to get telegrams through; the city is under control of committee of safety, and is perfectly quiet. Every article of equipment or property pertaining to Battery O was lost. Not a record of any kind is left. The men saved have nothing but the clothing on their persons. Nearly all are without shoes or clothing other than their shirts and trousers. Clothing necessary has been purchased, and temporary arrangements made for food and shelter.

"There are probably 5,000 citizens homeless, and absolutely destitute, who must be clothed, sheltered, and fed. Have ordered 20,000 rations and tents for 1,000 from Sam Houston. Have wired Commissary General to ship 30,000 rations by express. Lieut. Perry will make his way back to Houston and send this telegram.

"McKIBBEN."

GALVESTON MUST RISE AGAIN.

Gov. Sayres's Appeal—The News Urges Citizens to Begin Work of Reconstruction.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Gov. Sayres urges that the people of Texas and the whole country give encouragement to the sentiment that Galveston must and should be rebuilt. He said to-day:

"With encouragement on the part of the press and the people for the rebuilding of the great Gulf port it will not be sixty days until a wonderful change has been wrought in the appearance of the devastated city. The work of rebuilding should and will, in my opinion, begin just as soon as the present distress can be relieved.

"Galveston occupied too grand a position as one of the great commercial and shipping centres of this State and country to be abandoned because of this calamity. Such a visitation may never occur again. Buildings erected there in the future can be so constructed as to guard against collapse should another terrible visitation occur. I believe that confidence will be restored soon, and the work of rebuilding will be begun. Much can be done to give protection and security to the city.

"In ten years I hope to see not a sign of the present ruin, but in its stead a great and thriving city mark the spot. As an aid to the poor people who have lost their homes, building associations can be formed which can undertake the work of replacing residences and allow them to be paid for in

phe is that in the knowledge of a world-wide sympathy which is encompassing us, we must not give way to despair. If we have lost all else, we still have life and the future, and it is toward the future that we must devote the energies of our lives. We can never forget what we have suffered; we cannot forget the thousands of our friends and loved ones who found in the angry billows that destroyed them a final resting place.

But tears and grief must not make us forget our present duties. The blight and ruin which have desolated Galveston are not beyond repair; we must not for a moment think Galveston is to be abandoned because of one disaster, however horrible that disaster has been. We have our homes here, even if these homes are in ruins, and if we loved Galveston before, how much stronger must that affection be, and how much more sacred it must be when we think of our loved ones, whose dust consecrates not only the land, but the very waves which lash its shores.

It is a time for courage of the highest order. It is a time when men and women show the stuff that is in them, and we can make no loftier acknowledgment of the material sympathy which the world is extending to us than to answer back that, after we shall have buried our dead, relieved the sufferings of the sick and destitute, we will bravely undertake the vast work of restoration and recuperation which lies before us in a manner which shall convince the world that we have spirit to overcome misfortune and rebuild our homes. In this way we shall prove ourselves worthy of the boundless tenderness which is being showered upon us in the hour of desolation and sorrow.

MANY DEAD IN GALVESTON BAY.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 13.—B. F. Cameron, a lumber dealer of Stowell, Chambers County, says that the relief party which went from Stowell to Bolivar reported to him that there were over 1,000 dead bodies on the beach at Bolivar, in East Bay, and in sight of the salt marshes which line the bay. The party succeeded in burying only forty of the corpses. The others are lying in the water and on land, decomposing in the heat and giving forth a stench which is horrible. The carcasses of animals are mixed in with them.

Many of these bodies were evidently swept across the bay from Galveston. Others are of people who lived at Bolivar. It will be necessary to collect and burn these remains to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic which may extend far into the interior of Chambers County.

John J. Moody, a member of the committee sent from Houston to take charge of the relief station at Texas City, reports as follows:

To the Mayor: On arriving at La Marque this morning I was informed that the largest number of bodies were along the coast of Texas City. Fifty-six were buried yesterday and today within less than two miles extending opposite this place and toward Virginia City. It is yet six miles further to Virginia City, and the bodies are thicker where we are now than where they have been buried. A citizen inspecting in the opposite direction reports dead bodies thick for twenty miles.

The residents of this place have lost all—not a habitable building left—and they have been too busy disposing of the dead to look after personal affairs. Those who have anything left are giving it to the others, and yet there is real suffering. I have given away nearly all the bread I brought for our own use to hungry children.

A number of helpless women and beggared children were landed here from Galveston, and had no place to go, and not a bite to eat. Tomorrow others are expected from the same place.

Every ten feet along the wreck-lined coast tells of acts of vandalism; not a trunk, valise, or tool chest has escaped rifling. We buried a woman this afternoon whose finger bore the mark of a recently removed ring. Other details are too long to enumerate.

85 DIED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Blown Away or Drowned in Attempt to Reach Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—The States to-day received a telegram from John H. Poe, a member of the State Board of Education, who lives at Lake Charles, stating that eighty-five lives were lost on the Gulf and Inter-State train which left Beaumont early Saturday morning from Bolivar Point, after having made connections with the Southern Pacific train which left this city Friday night. Mr. Poe was one of the passengers on this train, and together with a few others he sought safety in the lighthouse at Bolivar Point and was saved.

The train reached Bolivar about noon, and all preparations were made to run the train on the ferryboat preparatory to crossing the bay. But the wind blew so hard that the boat could not make a landing, and the conductor of the train, after allowing it to stand on the tracks for a few minutes, started to back it toward Beaumont. The wind increased so rapidly, coming in from the open sea, that soon the water had reached a level with the bottom of the seats within the cars. It was then that some of the passengers sought safety in the nearby lighthouse. But Mr. Poe states in his telegram that, in spite of all efforts, eighty-five passengers were blown away or drowned. The train was entirely wrecked.

Doubtless some of the killed were from New Orleans, as the train made direct connections with the Southern Pacific train which left here Friday night, and there were a large number of New Orleans passengers aboard. It is known that at least some of these were bound for Galveston.

Those who were saved had to spend over fifty hours in the dismal lighthouse, on almost no rations.

REFUGEES REACH HOUSTON.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 13.—Houston now is the haven of unfortunate people of Galveston. Trains have already brought in between 500 and 1,000 of the survivors, and a motley crowd they are. Men bareheaded, barefooted, hatless and coatless, with swelled feet and bruised and blackened bodies and heads, were numerous. Women of wealth and refinement frequently hatless, shoeless, with gowns in shreds, were among the refugees. Sometimes there would be a man, wife, and child or two, but such cases were rare, nearly all of those who came in having suffered the loss of one or more members of their families.

Never were there so many sad hearts. Men bereft of their wives and children, women who were widowed, children who were parentless; it was enough to touch the heart of any one. Never was there more heroism shown. Although a week ago these people had happy homes, they are now homeless and penniless. They bore up bravely. True they all wore sad expressions, but there was no whimpering, no complaining.

They were all made to feel that Houston is now their home, that they are welcome, and that everything for their comfort and welfare is being done. They are being housed and fed, and those in need of medical attention are placed in the hospitals, where they are receiving every care.

Many of the refugees to reach Houston had tasted little or no food since the storm.

A mass meeting of the General Relief Committee was held yesterday to discuss the best method of handling the crowds of people who are expected to come in from Galveston within the next two or three days. It was decided to pitch the Government tents in Emancipation Park in Houston, as there is no suitable place in Galveston where they can be put up. Mayor Brashear sent a communication to Mayor Jones of Galveston, urging that all persons be sent to Houston from that place as quickly as possible, and gave assurance that they would be amply provided for.

By "all persons" Mayor Brashear meant not only those who are injured or destitute, but all, included everybody. He wished it distinctly understood that Houston was prepared to care for all those who left Galveston, whether they were sick or well, rich or poor. It was his belief and the belief of those associated with him on the General Relief Committee that Galveston must be depopulated until sanitation can be completed, and for this reason all people have been urged to come from that city to Houston.

Life Saving Station Wrecked.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—General Superintendent Kimball of the Life-Saving Service has received telegrams from the Superintendent of the Gulf district; in which he says that the keeper and five of the crew of the Galveston Life-Saving Station had landed at Texas City. One surfman and the keeper's wife were missing and are supposed to have been lost. The keeper of the San Luis Station, on the west end of Galveston Island, wife, and two children, and two surfmen have arrived at Galveston in a lifeboat and report the station wrecked. Four surfmen were left in a portion of the wrecked building.

DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

Southern Pacific's Loss Less than $400,000, Santa Fe's Will Be Slight.

Charles H. Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company, said yesterday that no further dispatches had been received at the company's offices from Galveston. No meeting, he said, of the Board of Directors had been called or would be called in connection with the disaster. The road, he said, will repair the damage done to its property and go right ahead with the further improvements as planned. Regarding the future of Galveston, Mr. Tweed said he had no doubt that Galveston would be rebuilt.

"There is no danger," he said, "that Houston, Sabine Pass, Port Arthur, or any of the other towns will take Galveston's place for more than a few months. Galveston is the natural outlet of the railroads, and there is no other city on the coast that would be more convenient. The catastrophe was an extraordinary occurrence, and is not likely to happen again."

In regard to the company's losses, Mr. Tweed said that the two piers already built had not been as seriously damaged as at first supposed, and that the total loss would fall below $400,000.

A. F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé system, said that about four miles of the company's track north of the Bay Bridge was washed off the dump. This will be repaired in two or three days. The piles of the three railroad bridges are practically intact. The tracks on the south side of the bridge are washed out for a mile or so, but in the city proper are intact.

RUSHING RAILROAD REPAIRS.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 13.—General Manager Van Vleck of the Southern Pacific has returned from a trip to Galveston to examine into the damage done to the wharves of his company being built there. He says the damage is fully 80 per cent. The Southern Pacific is carrying men and material to Virginia Point as fast as possible, he says, and expects to begin work on the bridge within two days. It is expected that trains will be run into Galveston within forty days.

As to the report that all of the roads will combine their interests and put up one bridge to be used by all, Mr. Van Vleck said: "We are going to rebuild our bridge. Of course if they want to help that will be acceptable, but no proposition for a joint bridge has been received. When our bridge is completed, however, all the roads can use it to enter Galveston."

He said that work on the Southern Pacific wharves at Galveston would be resumed.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Third Vice President Barr of the Santa Fé Railroad, who went to Galveston to look after the company's affairs there, sent the following dispatch to headquarters in this city to-day:

Mr. Nixon has been to Galveston and back, and reports that the dock company will be able to resume handling grain and cotton as soon as we are able to open our track into the city. The damage to the wharves is not serious. The grain in elevators is not seriously damaged. The damage to our tracks in Galveston is not so great as reported. Six thousand dollars will fully repair it.

The roundhouse and freighthouse were demolished. In-freight house is damaged but we will be able to repair it so as to handle business there. The loss of cars will not exceed twenty-five. Repairs to the tracks in Galveston will be made by the time we reach the bridge from the north. We will be able to begin repairs of the bridge at once. We are now working from both ends.

The outlook for resuming business is bright. Conditions at Galveston as to order and food are good. We have large forces employed and everything is working well.

This is the first direct news the company's officials here have received since the disaster occurred. Previous reports declared the damage enormous, and that it would be months before regular train service into Galveston could be resumed. Information was also received that none of the company's 700 employes at Galveston had been killed or even seriously hurt.

DAMAGE TO HARBOR WORKS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 13.—Capt. Charles S. Riche, United States Army, Corps of Engineers, when seen after he had completed a tour of inspection of the Government works around here, made the following statement to a News reporter:

"Jetties sunk nearly to mean low tide level, but not seriously breached. Channel at least as good as before, perhaps better, twenty-five certainly.

Forts as follows: Fort Crockett, fifteen-and-a-half-pounder emplacements; concrete all right, standing on filling; water underneath. Battery for eight mortars about like preceding, and mortars and carriages on hand unmounted and in good shape. Shore line at Fort Crockett has moved back about 600 feet.

Fort Jacinto—Battery for eight twelve-inch mortars badly wrecked. Magazines reported fallen in. Mortars reported, safe; no piling was under this batterq. Some of the sand parapet is left. Battery for two ten-inch guns badly wrecked. Both gun platforms down, guns leaning. No piling was under this battery. Battery for two 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, concrete standing upon piling. Both guns apparently all right. Battery for two fifteen-pounder guns, concrete, apparently all right, standing on piling.

Bay of San Jacinto batteries could not be reached by land. Inspection from a distance. Sand around these batteries is pretty well levelled off to about two or three feet above mean low tide.

Torpedo casemate. Nothing but concrete left and badly wrecked; concrete portion of cable tank left; cable in it probably safe; part of coal wharf still standing. Everything else in vicinity gone. Some of the mine cases are down the beach as far as Fort Crockett.

Fort Travis, Bolivar Point, battery for three fifteen-pounder guns, concrete intact, standing on piling. Water underneath battery for 2-inch guns. Concrete intact except eastern portion has cracked off. East gun down. West gun probably all right. Concrete standing on piling. Water underneath. These batteries were inspected from the channel. Shore line has made back about 1,000 feet on the line of the rear of these batteries.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

GALVESTON, Sept. 13.—The steamships reported ashore in early reports are, save two, the Norwegian steamer Gyller and the British steamer Norma, still high and dry.

No examination is yet possible as to the condition of those still on the sand, but the big tug H. C. Wilmott has arrived from New Orleans and her assistance is to be given to saving those vessels which can be got into deep water again.

Apparently, however, Galveston has no immediate need for ships. The destruction of the bridges of all the railroads entering the city make it well nigh impossible to furnish outgoing cargoes. These bridges were each about three miles in length, and the work of reconstruction will be a stupendous undertaking.

Secretary Bailey of the Galveston Wharf Company estimates the loss to that company at $300,000, while a prominent ship broker places the loss to foreign shipping in the port at $500,000 to $700,000.

The piling and portions of the floor at the wharf is all that is left of Galveston's miles of water front. Part of the south wall of the jetties is gone, and rocks as large as rooms are piled in the channel, making it exceedingly hazardous for ships to come in.

There are thirty craft of all sizes piled high and dry on the beach. Numbers of tramp steamers are aground at Pelican Island, Texas City, Virginia Point, and Bolivar Point. The water averaged a depth of five feet over the entire island.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—The Morgan Line steamer Whitney, Capt. Staples, from New Orleans Sept. 7, via Key West, for Havana, concerning whose safety there had been considerable anxiety, arrived last night. She reported that she had lost her anchor and 138 fathoms of cable.

The following dispatch, with reference to the vessels that were in Galveston Harbor at the time of the hurricane, was bulletined at the Maritime Exchange yesterday:

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Galveston advices state that the steamers Telesforo, (Sp.,) Ramon de Larrimaga, (Sp.,) Comino, (Br.,) are at their berths, damaged. The steamer Mexican (Br.) steamed out and is all right. The steamer Woodleigh, (Br.,) for Newport, and Harge, (cleared,) is undamaged.

The New York office of the Mallory Steamship Line received a dispatch yesterday from J. B. Denison, the Galveston agent of the company, which, under date of Sept. 11, Tuesday, stated that the Alamo was still aground, but that the Comal would make another attempt the next day to pull her off. The cargo on the Comal will not be removed, it was said, until the railroad facilities are sufficient to take it away.

The company, from outside sources, learned that all of their sheds, with the exception of one, had been destroyed.

An Appeal to Catholics.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Catholic see of Galveston suffered considerably from the recent storm, and an appeal will be issued by Dr. Dubuis for liberal contributions to restore the ruined churches and institutions of the diocese. When the see of Chicago suffered a loss of $5,000,000 by the great fire twenty-nine years ago its Bishop was the recipient of donations from every diocese in the land, which enabled him to rebuild his fallen temples speedily, and the same assistance, it is expected, will be given the Bishop of Galveston.

RELIEF WORK IN NEW YORK

Over $133,000 Already Raised by Public Subscription.

GOVERNMENT LOANS A SHIP

The McPherson to Take Supplies to Galveston—Police and Firemen Emulate Great Business Organizations.

The people of this city have been prompt to answer the call for help from storm-swept Galveston. As far as the official figures could be obtained last night from the various places where public contributions are being made, the result is as follows:

Merchants' Association	$52,094.25
Chamber of Commerce	27,235.00
Produce Exchange	10,522.00
Stock Exchange	9,910.00
Cotton Exchange	5,618.00
Mayor's relief fund	7,573.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,000.00
The tobacco interests	3,095.00
Through New York Herald	9,218.75
Through New York Journal	5,853.85
Grand total	$133,219.85

This by no means represents the full amount of money donated so far by New Yorkers. Many contributions are being sent direct to Galveston of which no public record has been kept. In several instances drafts for large sums have been sent either to the Governor of Texas or the Mayor of Galveston. Other contributions of smaller sums have been sent to individuals in the stricken city.

In addition to the cash contributions many articles of value have been forwarded on the relief trains of The New York World and The New York Journal as well as direct to the sufferers by the kindness of the express companies.

The real work of collecting contributions has only just begun, and the systematic plans which will be followed from now on will result in raising a very large fund.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at a special meeting yesterday raised over $27,000 for the sufferers in less than thirty minutes.

In times of other great misfortunes the Chamber of Commerce has always come to the front to help the victims. For the sufferers from the great Chicago fire of nearly thirty years ago the Chamber raised $1,044,751. For the yellow fever sufferers in the Southwest in 1878 $172,000 was collected, and $250,000 was sent to Charleston after the earthquake. At the time of the Johnstown flood the Mayor organized a general relief committee, and nearly all contributions went through that source. Yet the Chamber of Commerce sent $75,000.

Morris K. Jesup, the President of the Chamber, in calling the meeting to order yesterday said:

"Of course we all regret that at this meeting, our first in the Fall of the year, we are obliged to assemble under such sad circumstances. The object of this meeting is that we may take such action as is necessary, and as this great calamity at Galveston imperatively demands."

Jacob H. Schiff next addressed the meeting, saying in part:

"We hardly know yet what is necessary to be done, and it will be some time before any effective, concentrated efforts can be made. An immediate outpouring of money into a city that has been stricken like this sometimes, and often, does more harm than good; and it is much better that, whatever action be taken, be taken with deliberation."

Mr. Schiff then submitted to the meeting the following expression of sympathy and the resolution accompanying it:

The appalling disaster which has befallen Galveston, and of the full extent of which authenticated reports have hardly come to hand yet, prompts the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to proffer its sympathy to the sorely stricken island city, and to aid in the efforts now being initiated for its relief. But yesterday happy and prosperous, to-day desolate and prostrate, its citizens deprived of their homes, many even dead and wounded, its commercial facilities destroyed, and its avenues of communication paralyzed. No disaster of like terrible magnitude has befallen any community on this continent within remembrance of this generation.

But withal we fear not that our fellow-citizens, the people of Galveston, will despair, nor that their energy will not overcome their present depression. We feel convinced American manhood, which so readily adjusts itself to adversity, to overcome it, will assert itself in the hard trial which Providence has laid upon that afflicted people. Their city, once so fair and commercially supreme, will, we trust, again rise Phoenix-like from the disaster which has befallen it to reoccupy its place among the great seaboard cities, through which a prosperous country pours its surplus products into the marts of the world.

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in special meeting assembled, transmit the foregoing expression of its sympathy to the Governor of the State of Texas and to the Mayor of Galveston, and that the President of the Chamber be authorized to appoint a committee of sixty of its members with full power to adopt such measures of relief and take such other action as the appalling disaster imperatively demands.

Abram S. Hewitt made a short speech on the resolution, in which he said:

"I am sure that any committee that the Chairman may appoint will have the confidence of the community to such an extent that any amount of money which may be required will be forthcoming; but that the appeal should be made after a very careful investigation of the facts, and in the meantime the feeding and clothing and housing of these people must be attended to in Texas. But the Governor of Texas and the Mayor of Galveston should be assured that when they inform the people of the United States what is required and expected of them the relief will be promptly forthcoming.

"As far as the Chamber of Commerce is concerned, I am quite sure the President will be justified in any form in which he chooses to put your communication, in saying that there will be no difficulty in the City of New York in providing any sum, however large, which can be judiciously and ought properly to be provided, to relieve the suffering people from the consequences of this appalling calamity."

LIST OF THE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Chamber applauded this sentiment, and the resolution was passed unanimously. The President then announced the committee as follows:

A. E. Orr, Chairman. J. Stillman, Treasurer. J. P. Morgan. Levi P. Morton. D. O. Mills. Abram S. Hewitt. Samuel D. Babcock. August Belmont. John D. Rockefeller. James Speyer. Jacob H. Schiff. C. C. Brown. William E. Dodge. George J. Gould. Cornelius Vanderbilt. H. O. Havemeyer. Henry Hentz. Vernon H. Brown. William P. Clyde. John Claflin. Francis V. Greene. R. A. McCurdy. W. H. Baldwin, Jr. J. Edward Simmons. James McCreery. J. S. Kennedy. Brayton Ives. Charles Lanier. W. Butler Duncan. John Jacob Astor. John A. Stewart. Andrew Carnegie. J. W. Alexander. Cornelius N. Bliss. Charles S. Smith. Isidor Straus. W. L. Bull. John A. McCall. James T. Woodward. James G. Cannon. Charles T. Barney. Archibald D. Russell. William Zeigler. A. Foster Higgins. William H. Parsons. Frederick Sturges. R. Fulton Cutting. Cornelius C. Cuyler. F. P. Olcott. Andrew Iselin, Jr. Woodbury Langdon. William C. Whitney. Richard T. Wilson. Leonard Lewisohn. John W. Mackey. J. H. Rhoades. Isaac N. Seligman. John Sloane. Gustav H. Schwab. George F. Peabody.

It was announced that the committee would meet at the Chamber of Commerce at 11:30 o'clock this morning and organize for work; but that, meanwhile, the Treasurer would be ready to receive subscriptions at once, and that they could be sent to Mr. Stillman at the National City Bank. Before the members left the room the following subscriptions were made:

Morris K. Jesup	$2,000
James Stillman	2,500
The National City Bank	2,500
Mexican Telegraph Company, through James A. Scrymser, President	1,000
H. M. Canman	100
E. C. Camman	10
August Belmont & Co.	1,000
Samuel B. Babcock	500
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	1,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	250
Samuel P. Avery	100
Moffatt & White	50
Anna Dudley Barton	50
Henry W. Maxwell	250
Arnold, Constable & Co.	1,000
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.	250
Frederick Sturges	100
Edward Sturges	100
E. Naumburg & Co.	100
James A. Hearn & Son	2,500
John D. Rockefeller	5,000
Manhattan Company Bank	500
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., through Jacob H. Schiff	1,000
American News Company	250
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	500
Louis Windmuller	50
Sigourney W. Fay	50
S. V. White & Co.	100
D. O. Mills	500
Alexander E. Orr	500
Schuyler S. Wheeler	25
Richard Deeves & Son	100
W. B. & R. Fulton Cutting	1,000
Speyer & Co.	1,000
S. Vernon Mann	25
William B. Hilton	25
American Sugar Refining Company	1,000
Hitchcock, Darling & Co.	250
Total	$27,235

THE MAYOR'S FUND.

The subscriptions received by Mayor Van Wyck to date are as follows:

J. M. Peterson	$2
Charles Gillespie	5
M. M. M.	50
C. F. Heineman	25
Black, Starr & Frost	100
Obermeyer & Liebmann	100
Max Hirschbach	3
E. D. J., (postal order)	5
Charles D. Cook	5
Cash	10
Henry Gade	50
John Daly	1,000
Harold Bimey	10
William Steeneck	5
Crandall & Godley Company	50
"A." (cash)	1
S. Liebmann & Sons' Brewing Company	100
Clarence H. Eagle	10
Peerless Rubber Company	250
K. McCarthy	5
Willard A. Mitchell	5
D. M. Michel	5
Frederick H. Denman	10
N. Erlanger Blumgart & Co.	100
S. E. W., (cash)	10
W. W. Cole	100
Dr. L. Stieglitz	5
Helen Neumann	10
A. S. Traub	10
Bank of Huntington, N. Y., Douglas Conklin, Cashier	100
Charles Morrill	25
James Douglas	100
Pelham Lodge, No. 712, F. & A. M., by S. S. Miller, Treasurer	5
L. Gandolfi & Co.	25
Mrs. Frederick Billings	1,000
Theodore Hayes Gee	10
S. E. Kilner	25
Max Cahn Lodge, No. 14, through M. Kugelman, President	10
R. R., (cash)	5
Philip Zellenka & Son	25
Alfred and Charles Steckler	500
Charles B. Johnes	10
Mary D. Barrett	25
R. D. M.	25
Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, Nineteenth Dist., through James J. Lynch	100
Mrs. T. E. Moritz	5
For Galveston fund, M. M.	10
Leo Henle	5
Ray Olesheimer	1
"Brooklyn," (cash)	2
King's Daughters of Greenwich, Conn., by Elizabeth J. Wight, Secretary	50
Martin B. Brown Co., by G. Radford Kelso	50
Alfred P. Boller	25
Chris G. Leary	1
Albert A. Wray	5
W. B. Fenton	5
Goodyear Rubber Company	100
Polack & Goldstone	100
Allen Wardwell	10
G. B. I., through NEW YORK TIMES	5
L. M. Johnston, through NEW YORK TIMES	100
H. D., through NEW YORK TIMES	5
A. Solomon, through NEW YORK TIMES	2
Mrs. M. L. S., $10, and Frank V. F., $5, through NEW YORK TIMES	15
Charles Wiebke, through NEW YORK TIMES	15
Previously acknowledged	3,182
Total to date	$7,573

In sending their contribution to the fund being raised by the Mayor, Alfred and Charles Steckler said: "This is the time for every one to help. Inclosed find our check for $500 in aid of the Galveston sufferers."

Mayor Van Wyck sent a telegram to Mayor Jones of Galveston, yesterday, placing an additional $8,000 at his disposal.

The following contributions received at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES in aid of the Galveston sufferers were forwarded to the Mayor's office yesterday:

A. W. C.	$100	A. Solomon	2
C. W. and J. E.	10	H. F.	5
Simon Epstein	10	G. B.	5
Mrs. M. L. S.	10	Mrs. J. S. K.	1
Frank V. F.	5		

TRANSPORT TO CARRY SUPPLIES.

In accordance with the request of President King of the Merchants' Association, addressed to President McKinley, the War Department yesterday placed the United States transport McPherson at the disposal of the Citizens' Relief Comittee for the purpose of carrying supplies to Galveston.

The transport is at Pier 22, Brooklyn, East River. It will sail direct for Galveston on Monday at noon. William Mills of the Merchants' Association will be placed on the dock to co-operate with the Clerk of the Quartermaster's Department in receiving freight. All information may be obtained from him at the dock, or from William R. Corwine, Secretary of the committee, at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway.

Mr. Corwine and Mr. Mills have been designated by the officers of the association and the committee, as the representatives of both bodies, to sail on the vessel and see that the goods donated are delivered into the proper hands in Galveston, and properly distributed where they will do the most good to the sufferers.

The association has prepared a special form of label, which must be placed on all goods. These can be obtained from Mr. Mills on the wharf at time of shipment, or at the rooms of the association. All goods donated must have marked on each case, barrel, box, or bundle, the contents thereof. They should also be marked "Relief Committee, Galveston, Texas," and should designate from whom they come.

The articles needed from contributors are non-perishable supplies of all kinds, light weight clothing, kitchen utensils, cereals, and foods which can be easily cooked.

The Relief Committee has notified Gov. Sayers of Texas to draw on it for another $12,000.

The steamer El Sud of the Morgan Line, which sailed yesterday, carried a large quantity of supplies for the sufferers which were shipped by the association.

The attention of the association has been called to a dispatch received from Houston, Texas, suggesting that everything be done among merchants and financiers to extend credit and lend assistance to the business houses of Galveston. Part of the telegram read:

Without this few concerns can survive; with this many can recover. Opportunity for Galveston commercially is great. Her business men have been too enterprising and too honorable to be sacrificed at this time.

The subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association are as follows:

American Litho-graphic Co.	$100	(cash)	5
Lehmaier, Schwartz & Co.	100	H. E. Page	5
Henry Heide	100	Loeb & Schoenfeld	250
Simpson, Crawford & Simpson	100	Hanover National Bank	1,000
Solon Palmer	100	Sherman, Reid & Co.	200
C. H. Tenney	200	William H. Leupp	25
Joseph Hamerslag of Fakeman & Hamerslag	10	Ashbel P. Fitch	50
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.	100	Brooks Bros.	100
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	100	The Maltine Co.	100
J. E. Reynolds & Co.	100	J. E. Rana (cash)	5
Catlin & Co.	250	C. K. S., (cash)	5
Oelrichs & Co.	100	Sutton & Houck	5
North German Lloyd S. S. Co.	250	Smith & Sills	100
Mosle Brothers	100	Franco-American Food Company	100
Dunlap & Co.	100	Otto Heinze & Co.	100
W. P. Clyde & Co.	100	Young Brothers	50
Whitall, Tatum & Co.	100	Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Co.	25
W. Halls, Jr.	200	C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	200
Best & Co.	100	"B. U. K." (cash)	10
Schieffelin & Co.	250	Topping Brothers	25
Frank Miller Co.	100	Henry Bright	10
Aiden Sampson & Sons	200	Lynes & Mather	25
Benedict Brothers	100	Estate of U. J. Smith	50
J. H. Lane	200	Francis I. Otis	50
W. Meger & Co.	100	Frank A. Otis	10
Louis Fitzgerald	100	Theresa Arburger	5
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	250	Engineering News Publishing Co.	50
H. P. Frothingham	100	John W. Cooper	10
Ware & Dotter	100	Ezekiel Clarkson	250
Henoken & Wilienbrock	100	Julius Wile, Brother & Co.	100
Whitin & Collins	100	Ezekiel Plousky	25
Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.	150	V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	50
Eppens, Smith, Wiemann & Co.	100	H. Lassner	5
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.	1,000	The William Strange Company	25
Tim & Co.	100	Morris Groden	5
Diekerhoff, Raffloer & Co.	100	S. Steinfeld & Co.	25
A. Wimpfheimer & Brother	100	Alfred Barth	50
W. L. Jenkins	100	William Iselin & Co.	500
George Legg	100	H. S. Fairchild	5
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	100	O. D. Williamson & Co.	25
Metropolitan Tobacco Company	100	Crown Cordial and Extract Company	25
A. S. Rosenthal & Co.	150	Lawrence & Co.	250
Fred	150	The Celluloid Co.	250
Am. Hard Rubber Co.	150	F. R. Lefferts	25
Fiske Bros. Refining Co.	100	John Pullman & Co.	100
Rogers, Peet & Co.	200	John Kelly	25
Wilson & Stephens	100	"Cash"	100
Spool Cotton Co.	500	Shoninger Brothers	100
Levi, Sondheimer & Co.	100	R. H. Carrington, (cash)	5
G. H. Risley	100	A. Solomon	5
Hendricks Bros.	200	Fred	5
Tiffany & Co.	500	Loeb & Schoenfeld	250
Kuhnardt & Co.	100	Hanover National Bank	1,000
Ninth Nat. Bank	100	Sherman, Reid & Co.	200
National Meter Co.	100	William H. Leupp	25
Eagle Pencil Co.	100	Ashbel P. Fitch	50
Greeff & Co.	100	Brooks Bros.	100
Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.	250	The Maltine Co.	100
Frederick Sturges	100	J. E. Rana (cash)	5
Edward Sturges	100	C. K. S., (cash)	5
E. Naumburg & Co.	100	Sutton & Houck	5
James A. Hearn & Son	2,500	Smith & Sills	100
John D. Rockefeller	5,000	Franco-American Food Company	100
Manhattan Company Bank	500	Otto Heinze & Co.	100
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., through Jacob H. Schiff	1,000	Young Brothers	50
American News Company	250	Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Co.	25
Cooper, Hewitt & Co.	500	C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	200
Louis Windmuller	50	"B. U. K." (cash)	10
Sigourney W. Fay	50	Topping Brothers	25
S. V. White & Co.	100	Henry Bright	10
D. O. Mills	500	Lynes & Mather	25
Alexander E. Orr	500	Estate of U. J. Smith	50
Schuyler S. Wheeler	25	Francis I. Otis	50
Richard Deeves & Son	100	Frank A. Otis	10
W. B. & R. Fulton Cutting	1,000	Theresa Arburger	5
Speyer & Co.	1,000	Engineering News Publishing Co.	50
S. Vernon Mann	25	John W. Cooper	10
William B. Hilton	25	Ezekiel Clarkson	250
Brother	10	Julius Wile, Brother & Co.	100
W. P. Willis & Co.	10	Ezekiel Plousky	25
Catherine A. Duryee	10	V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	50
E. E. De Lancey	10	H. Lassner	5
W. Gleason & Sons	25	The William Strange Company	25
Meyer & Heidelberg	5	Morris Groden	5
Hahn & Levine	25	S. Steinfeld & Co.	25
Ch. Veiling & Son	25	Alfred Barth	50
Westervelt & Dimmock	10	William Iselin & Co.	500
Anonymous	500	H. S. Fairchild	5
Edward Ramara	25	O. D. Williamson & Co.	25
Henry R. Towne	50	Crown Cordial and Extract Company	25
H. Schmalhausen	25	Lawrence & Co.	250
J. J. Stettheimer & Co.	50	The Celluloid Co.	250
Fred. Kassing	10	F. R. Lefferts	25
Puritan Pure Food Company	10	John Pullman & Co.	100
Passavant & Co.	250	John Kelly	25
Wiebusch & Hilger, Limited	25	"Cash"	100
Blake Bros. & Co.	250	Shoninger Brothers	100
The New Jersey Zinc Company	100	R. H. Carrington, (cash)	5
Anonymous (cash)	1	A. Solomon	5
Goodyear Vulcanite Co.	25	Fred	5
Peerless Rubber Company	250	Loeb & Schoenfeld	250
K. McCarthy	5	Hanover National Bank	1,000
Willard A. Mitchell	5	Sherman, Reid & Co.	200
D. M. Michel	5	William H. Leupp	25
Frederick H. Denman	10	Ashbel P. Fitch	50
N. Erlanger Blumgart & Co.	100	Brooks Bros.	100
S. E. W., (cash)	10	The Maltine Co.	100
W. W. Cole	100	J. E. Rana (cash)	5
Dr. L. Stieglitz	5	C. K. S., (cash)	5
Helen Neumann	10	Sutton & Houck	5
A. S. Traub	10	Smith & Sills	100
Bank of Huntington, N. Y., Douglas Conklin, Cashier	100	Franco-American Food Company	100
Charles Morrill	25	Otto Heinze & Co.	100
James Douglas	100	Young Brothers	50
Pelham Lodge, No. 712, F. & A. M., by S. S. Miller, Treasurer	5	Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Co.	25
L. Gandolfi & Co.	25	C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	200
Mrs. Frederick Billings	1,000	"B. U. K." (cash)	10
Theodore Hayes Gee	10	Topping Brothers	25
S. E. Kilner	25	Henry Bright	10
Max Cahn Lodge, No. 14, through M. Kugelman, President	10	Lynes & Mather	25
R. R., (cash)	5	Estate of U. J. Smith	50
Philip Zellenka & Son	25	Francis I. Otis	50
Alfred and Charles Steckler	500	Frank A. Otis	10
Charles B. Johnes	10	Theresa Arburger	5
Mary D. Barrett	25	Engineering News Publishing Co.	50
R. D. M.	25	John W. Cooper	10
Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, Nineteenth Dist., through James J. Lynch	100	Ezekiel Clarkson	250
Mrs. T. E. Moritz	5

and has asked each precinct to subscribe as liberally as possible. He wants all money subscribed sent in to Headquarters by noon on Monday next.

Benefit performances will be given at the following theatres: Manager John H. Springer of the Grand Opera House has arranged for a special matinée performance next Tuesday afternoon, when Broadhursts' farce, "Why Smith Left Home," will be given; Managers Brady and Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre, and Jacob Litt will give a performance of "Caleb West" on Wednesday afternoon; Jules Murry and Henry Rosenberg have decided to give a performance of "Faust" at the Metropolitan Theatre on Friday evening.

AID FROM OTHER CITIES.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 13.—Relief work for Galveston is down now to a systematic basis. Dallas is the principal point of concentration and distribution for more than one-half of the State, and much of the country outside of Texas. By actual count 368 communities have remitted their contributions of money, clothing, food, drugs, &c., to Dallas. Counting what has been received by Gov. Sayers and the Relief Committees at Galveston and Houston, approximately $300,000 has been obtained, and the stream is increasing in volume. Ten times as much, however, as has been donated will be needed before the distress is safely relieved. Drugs, disinfectants, and clothing are the most pressing needs.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Telegrams continue to flow into Gov. Sayers tendering relief to the Texas storm sufferers. Among the first telegrams received was one from Mrs. Jefferson Davis expressing her sympathy and tendering assistance.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—About $30,000 has been raised in cash contributions for the relief of Texas, and in addition three carloads of provisions have been forwarded by the Merchants' Exchange, and various donations by other organizations and individuals.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—The fund which is being raised here for the relief of the Texas storm sufferers now amounts to $6,789 and is being increased every hour. A carload of provisions has been shipped to Galveston.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 13.—The Commercial Club's relief committee has wired $1,000 to Mayor Jones of Galveston. The Citizens' Committee collected $2,101 in less than three hours, and members of the committee not yet reporting have at least $1,800 more in hand. President Hill of the Great Northern gave $500. Subscriptions continue to come in rapidly.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 13.—Cleveland is responding liberally and generously to the appeal for help. A special relief committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce yesterday collected $2,500 and authorized Gov. Sayres to draw for that amount. Fully $3,000 more was subscribed to the fund during the day.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—Up to the close of business to-day $16,134 had been contributed to the Galveston relief fund by the citizens of this city. Of this amount $15,000 has been sent already to the Governor of Texas.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Jerome B. Fisher, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, to-day sent $1,000 to the Exalted Ruler of Galveston Lodge for the benefit of the Texas sufferers, and has issued an appeal to the order throughout the United States for assistance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—The Board of Trade has sent $450 to the Governor of Texas for the Galveston sufferers. A telegram received from the Governor to-day acknowledges the receipt of the gift, with thanks.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13.—Mobile's contribution to the Galveston relief fund to date is $3,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—A thousand dollars was added to the Galveston relief fund here to-day. Bishop H. P. Northrop of Charleston has called upon the Catholic clergy of the city and State to take up a collection for the relief fund Sunday. The Dorothy Lewis Stock Company gives a benefit for the fund to-morrow night at the Academy of Music. The contributions already reported here from various sources amount to $3,500.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 13.—Five hundred dollars was raised here to-day for the Galveston relief fund. A canvass is being made for further funds.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 13.—A telegraphic money order for about $1,500, the proceeds of a single day's canvass of this city in aid of the Galveston sufferers, will be forwarded to-morrow to Gov. Sayers by the Business Men's Association. Other contributions to the relief fund will follow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The collection of money for the Galveston sufferers today amounted to a little less than $2,000. Considerable contributions of food, clothing, and bedding also have been received. The problem of getting these bulky contributions to the scene of the disaster has been discussed, and the proposition was made to-day that Baltimore and Washington should join in equipping a relief train with supplies, physicians, and nurses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Chicago surpassed itself yesterday in its charitable response to the appeals of devastated Galveston. One gift alone equaled any single contribution so far recorded in the country, the Chicago Clearing House Association voting to place $10,000 at the disposition of Gov. Sayers. Citizens packed a special train given by the Rock Island with provisions, clothing, and medical supplies, and sent it speeding southward to the Texas city.

The day's gifts amount to $30,000. At a rough estimate $30,000 was subscribed yesterday to the relief fund. The aggregate amount up to date will fall little short of $100,000.

Among the most generous contributions of yesterday were the combined gifts of Stock Exchange members, which reached $1,038. The Union League Club, through its President, Eugene Carey, and its Secretary, Robert P. Walker, expressed its sympathy to the people of Galveston, subscribing $1,000. The committee appointed by the Board of Trade is still busy. The aggregate amount is expected to reach $15,000. Checks of $50 and $100 have been coming in to the Secretary of the committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—A meeting was held to-night at the call of the Mayor to aid the sufferers in Galveston. An organization was formed, officers elected, and an Executive Committee appointed consisting of the Mayor, one member from each ward, and several members at large, all prominent business men. Solicitors will canvass the city for contributions and a sacred concert for the benefit of the fund will be given Sunday night.

A letter was sent out by Bishop Beavan to-day to all the Catholic churches in this diocese calling upon them to assist the sufferers in Galveston, in response to a call for aid received from Bishop Gallagher of that city.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—The movement inaugurated in Pittsburg on Tuesday to create a local fund has resulted in the subscription of $17,351, all of which has been forwarded to the Galveston Relief Committee. The fund is rapidly increasing, and will be supplemented on Saturday by several carloads of provisions, clothing, &c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—Under the call of Mayor Meyers, subscriptions for the benefit of Galveston were invited today. More than $4,000 was raised during the day. Various benefit entertainments are to be held during the next few days, and, with the funds already raised, not less than $10,000 will be contributed.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 13.—A largely attended mass meeting of citizens was held to-night at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Association and $1,188 was subscribed for relief of Galveston sufferers.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 13.—Richmond is moving vigorously in the matter of doing her part toward the relief of the Galveston sufferers. Up to to-day $2,000 had been contributed voluntarily and $1,100 was telegraphed to the Mayor of the stricken city. To-night the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting and appointed a committee to canvass the city for subscriptions.

FRANCE EXTENDS SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following telegrams have passed between the Presidents of France and the United States:

Rambouillet Presidence, Sept. 12.
To His Excellency, the President of the United States of America:

The news of the disaster which has just devastated the State of Texas has deeply moved me. The sentiments of traditional friendship which unite the two republics can leave no doubt in your mind concerning the very sincere share that the President, the Government of the Republic, and the whole nation take in the calamity that has proved such a cruel ordeal for so many families in the United States. It is natural that France should participate in the sadness as well as in the joy of the American people. I take it to heart to tender your Excellency our most heartfelt condolences, and to send to the families of the victims the expression of our afflicted sympathy.

EMILE LOUBET.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 13.
To his Excellency, Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, Rambouillet, France:

I hasten to express in the name of thousands who have suffered by the disaster in Texas, as well as in behalf of the whole American people, heartfelt thanks for your touching message of sympathy and condolence.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

THE SANTA FE GIVES $5,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—While subscriptions in wholesale quantities have been pouring into local centres established for the benefit of the sufferers in the storm ruined district of Texas, the earliest and largest from Chicago had not appeared on the lists. When the news first came from the Lone Star State and was verified, President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad telegraphed to L. J. Polk, General Agent in Texas, this short message:

"Tell Gov. Sayers to draw on our fund for $5,000."

Vice President Morton made the announcement to-day and had to be coaxed into doing it. "We did not seek notoriety," was his explanation. Mr. Morton also announced that transportation would be furnished all doctors and nurses and others on errands of mercy who applied with official indorsement. Freight in the way of provisions will also be carried to the Southern State free of charge.

EXPECTS $3,000,000 THIS WEEK

Gov. Sayers Says There Is No Need of Extra Legislative Session.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Gov. Sayers authorized the statement to-night that he has not thought of calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of making an appropriation for the relief of the Galveston sufferers. He has confidence in the spontaneous generosity of the people, and says that the emergency is being promptly met.

A number of members of the Legislature have wired the Governor advising that a call for a special session be issued, but he will not follow their suggestion in the matter. At the present rate at which subscriptions of cash are pouring in the amount will aggregate $3,000,000 by Saturday night. All of this amount will be needed.

FUND STARTED IN PARIS.

50,000 Francs Raised in 15 Minutes—Newspapers Open Lists.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—A meeting of Americans resident and transient in Paris was held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon for the purpose of devising a method for raising funds to assist the sufferers at Galveston. The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, was elected President; George Munroe, the banker, was made Treasurer, and Francis Kimball was appointed Secretary.

Resolutions of sympathy with the people of Galveston were adopted and a subscription list was opened, with the result that inside of fifteen minutes 50,000f. were subscribed.

A committee of seven was appointed to carry out the plans of the meeting, which include canvassing the American colony here.

The French papers have also opened subscription lists, many Frenchmen having expressed a desire to subscribe.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—A telegram has been received at the Treasury from the Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala., saying that the cutter Winona had sailed for Galveston with 25 tons of provisions, and that the Algonquin and Onondaga would be loaded as soon as they arrived.

The revenue cutter Galveston safely passed through the great storm, and the crew also is safe. It was feared that the cutter had been driven to sea and lost. The Treasury Department has wired Gov. Sayers that the Galveston is at his disposal for any service for which she may be needed.

The Lighthouse Board has ordered the tender Mangrove, now in Southern waters, to proceed to Galveston and render all necessary aid to the light stations in the track of the recent storm.

FREE TRANSPORTATION OFFERS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 13.—The following notice has been given out by the Southern Express Company:

The Southern Express Company will receive and forward free over its lines all contributions of money, clothing, &c., for the benefit of Texas sufferers; shipments to be addressed to properly constituted relief committees in that State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has announced that it will carry free of charge from any point on its lines supplies destined for the relief of Galveston. These supplies will be taken as far as New Orleans, the terminal.

APPEAL BY GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Proclamation Calls Upon People of the State to Aid Galveston—Relief Committee Named.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—By command of Gov. Roosevelt the folowing proclamation was issued to-night:

PROCLAMATION.

State of New York,
Executive Chamber.

A terrible calamity has overwhelmed the City of Galveston, in the State of Texas. Hundreds of homes are desolated. Thousands of citizens are dead. A still greater number are without food or shelter, enduring untold hardship and privation. At such times a generous people hastens to relieve the suffering and ameliorate the distress of those so grievously afflicted.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York, do earnestly request that the people of this State, with that spirit of generosity which has ever characterized them, hasten to contribute from their abundance to the relief of our fellow-citizens who are in such dire need. And I do hereby appoint the Hon. J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, the Hon. William Berri of Brooklyn, the Hon. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, the Hon. Francis N. Mann of Troy, the Hon. Frederick Fink of Utica, Judge Frank Hiscock of Syracuse, Judge William A. Warner of Rochester, and the Hon. James A. Roberts of Buffalo, a committee to receive subscriptions and forward the same to the properly constituted authorities in Texas.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[Signed.] THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the Governor,
William J. Youngs, Secretary to the Governor.

Gov. Roosevelt's Contribution.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 13.—A telegram was received to-day from Gov. Roosevelt directing his secretary, William J. Youngs, to send to Galveston, Texas, a suitable check for the relief of the sufferers.

WOORUFF'S PROCLAMATION.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—In the absence from the State of Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, as Governor, issued to-night the following proclamation relating to the Galveston disaster:

After consultation with Gov. Roosevelt, who is absent from the State, and upon his recommendation, I hereby suggest that committees be organized in each city and town of the State for the purpose of furnishing immediate relief to the sufferers from the appalling disaster which has overtaken the people of the City of Galveston. The sympathy already aroused by the accumulating details of this unparalleled calamity needs only organized effort to induce such assistance as the generous impulses of our people naturally lead them to render.

Collections in Catholic Churches.

By the direction of Archbishop Corrigan, collections for the relief of the sufferers by the Galveston disaster will be held on Sunday next in all the churches of the Archdiocese of New York.

Help from Jersey City and Hoboken.

Mayor Edward Hoos of Jersey City, and Mayor Lawrence Fagan of Hoboken, yesterday issued proclamations calling for contributions for the relief of the sufferers at Galveston. Up to last night Mayor Hoos had received $50 from the Robert Davis Association, $100 from the Eureka Fire Hose Company, and one case of women's and children's clothing. The Mayor gave $25.

Memorial Services in This City.

Memorial services for those who lost their lives at Galveston and other points in Texas will be held in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon. The service will be conducted by the Salvation Army. Justice Charles R. McLean of the Supreme Court will preside and pastors of the all the churches in the city will be invited to take part in the exercises. On the same day the Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn will have special masses read for the dead.

STATEMENT BY GOV. SAYERS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 13.—Advices to Gov. Sayers to-day indicate that several trains loaded with supplies for the destitute are en route to Galveston. The arrival of these supplies will relieve the situation very materially, as the Governor is informed that quite a lot of clothing is included in the list.

Gov. Sayers made the following statement to-night:

"The city authorities at Galveston are in full control and every effort is being made to find and bury the dead, to remove the débris, and to sanitate the city. Contributions of the most liberal character are continually reaching me, and I shall see that the money is used to the very best advantage for the sufferers and that there shall be no waste of the magnificent contributions coming from the free hands and generous hearts of a sympathetic people.

"In behalf of the people of Texas I desire to express my acknowledgment to the people of the United States for the ready and generous response they have made in coming to the aid of our afflicted people. The number of deaths, the amount of destitution, and the loss of property is far greater than had been anticipated.

"The Secretary of the Navy has placed the revenue cutter Galveston at my disposal, and I have in turn placed it at the disposal of the Mayor of Galveston. The addition of this cutter to the boats already loaned by the Federal Government will give us five boats at Galveston to handle supplies and passengers to and from the mainland, and I anticipate that their presence there will relieve the situation very materially."

This afternoon the Relief Committee of Alvin telegraphed the Governor that the people there are in dire distress, and are in need of immediate relief, having been overloooked in the excitement attendant upon the disaster at Galveston. The Governor wired that he would see that relief was promptly sent.

The Governor ordered 2,000 barrels of lime shipped from here to Galveston to assist in the disinfecting work. The matter of policing and controlling the situation at Galveston is left entirely with the Mayor and the Adjutant, both of whom are competent to discharge the duties required of them and to receive contributions and make such appropriations as are necessary. The Governor received a telegram to-day from Miss Barton of the Red Cross Society stating that she and her aides would leave at once for Galveston.

HURRICANE REACHES ST. JOHN'S.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13.—The Texas hurricane reached here last night and is raging with full fury this evening. It has swept the coast, wrecking many fishing places. Numerous schooners have been driven ashore near St. John's, and the telegraph wires in remote localities are down.

It is not known how much damage has been done at distant points, but it is believed the storm must have worked havoc among the fishing vessels on the Grand Banks, as the wind has blown from every quarter of the compass within the last twenty-four hours.

MASSACHUSETTS FOREST FIRES.

PLYMOUTH, Mass. Sept. 13.—Acres of what was beautiful woodland early in the week is now a stretch of blackened, smoky ground. The brush fires which sprang into activity with yesterday's gale devastated a great section of Plymouth County, swept away scores of frame buildings, stampeded cattle and horses, killed off immense numbers of birds, and imperiled the lives of many people. The probable losses are heavy, exceeding $150,000 in this county alone.

The fire, which had spread out fully ten miles east and west yesterday, is still spreading. To-night a shift of wind to the southwest bids fair to help out the hundreds of tired fire fighters, who had to battle for their homes.

Mrs. Joseph A. Brown of Long Pond dropped dead from excitement when the fire threatened her house.

Strong Gale at Mobile, Ala.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 13.—A strong gale has been blowing here since morning. The velocity reached thirty-six miles, the lowest barometer reading 29.69. There is some apprehension that the wharves and Front Street may be flooded. The weather observer says the indications are that the storm is nearly stationary in the Mobile neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Weather Bureau to-night makes the following announcement:

"Another storm of considerable energy is central to-night near the Alabama and Western Florida coasts. This storm was first noted Wednesday night in the same locality, and has remained stationary, causing rain and some moderately high winds in this vicinity. Rains have also extended through the South Atlantic States.

"The apparent tendency of this storm is slightly east of north."

PANIC ON EXCURSION STEAMER.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—As a result of an explosion on the excursion steamer Jacob Richman to-night, four persons were dangerously scalded and a fearful panic ensued among the thousand men, women, and children on board, several being seriously hurt.

The accident happened when the big boat was amid stream, three miles above Omaha. Steam and red hot coals were thrown over the deck among the passengers, and the shouts of the women and children were heard from shore. The boat drifted helplessly toward a bar down the river, but succeeded in reaching its mooring with the second boiler.

The crew acted bravely, and prevented the frightened passengers from leaping into the river. Capt. Richman explains that the accident was due to a stay bolt giving way in the boiler. The injured were sent to the hospital, and those not seriously hurt were taken home.

SHARK ATTACKS GUNNER.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Seamen gunners from the torpedo station at this place had an encounter with a hammerhead shark today while at their routine practice at Coddington Cove. The shark was first discovered by George Brown, one of the diving class, who was walking along the bottom of the cove. The fish attacked before he could get out of reach.

He succeeded in spearing the shark, and then began a tussle under water between the man and the fish, which required all the energies of the gunner, and threatened to prove disastrous to him.

The other gunners on shore suddenly felt the life line pulled violently, and fearing something was wrong with the submerged man, brought him to the surface. Gunners Hines and Much pulled the fish into the launch, and it was brought to the torpedo station, where it was found to measure seven feet in length.

Brown came out of the water apparently none the worse for his experience.

THE LOSS OF THE JOHN B. LYON.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 13.—All day long the wreckage from the ore-laden steamer John B. Lyon has washed ashore.

Among the timbers was found the body of the steward named Alson, whose home is in Minneapolis. A report reached here tonight that the chief engineer, Charles Williams of Cleveland, reached land safely a mile east of Girard, but the report has not yet been verified. Peter Bishop, who was wheelman on the vessel, has reached here. He says eleven in all were drowned, including Capt. Alfred Senghas, and the first and second mate.

Bishop says that for hours signals of distress were displayed on the vessel, but no help came. The upper deck gave away first. In sinking, the bow of the vessel went down first, as if the boat had been cut in two. Bishop clung to some wreckage and after a terrible experience was washed ashore, where he met others of the crew.

The steamer John N. Glidden, which towed the schooner Dundee, sunk off Cleveland, has arrived here the worse for the storm. The damage to her deck cabin and bulwarks will amount to $1,000.

The steamer R. R. Rhodes has also arrived here, 100 feet of her bulwarks having been torn away in the storm.

CHOKER NOT EXULTANT

Confers With Chairman Jones of the National Committee.

A Meeting With His Enemy, W. Bourke Cockran, Averted by a Friend's Warning.

Richard Croker walked into the Hoffman House yesterday soon after his return from Saratoga. He talked with a number of party leaders, but there was no exultation in his talk over the defeat of David B. Hill and Controller Coler in the State Convention. Mr. Croker did not want to talk much about the State ticket. Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came walking through the corridor. He touched Mr. Croker on the shoulder and said:

"I sent you a telegram of congratulation, Mr. Croker. Did you get it?"

"Yes, I got it," said the Tammany leader. "I would like to talk with you for a few minutes. I have to telephone a friend, and will meet you in your room in a short time."

Senator Jones went to his room. W. Bourke Cockran, the personal and bitter enemy of Richard Croker, called. Mr. Croker was on his way to Senator Jones's room when a friend told him of the presence in the same hotel of Mr. Cockran.

"I guess I won't go up there," said Croker. Mr. Cockran came down and Mr. Croker went up. They did not meet.

Mr. Cockran was very reticent about his political work in this campaign. He would not say where or when he would make his speeches, but said he would begin at once. It was said at headquarters yesterday that Mr. Cockran will be sent to large meetings in the State.

After talking with Senator Jones for ten minutes Mr. Croker came back to the hotel lobby. He said:

"The convention at Saratoga was the most enthusiastic I have attended in thirty years. We are going to elect Bryan, and we are going to elect the whole State ticket this year. The Gold Democrats have come back to us, and the independent vote will be cast in our favor."

"Will you make your headquarters at the Hoffman House?" was asked.

"I will be at the Hoffman House two or three days each week and I shall be at Tammany Hall during the afternoons."

It was announced yesterday that the Democratic National Headquarters would continue to be in the Hoffman House. A meeting of Mr. Bryan's Eastern campaign managers will be held to-day.

There was a rumor about during the evening that Mr. Coler had been promised the Secretaryship of the Treasury by Mr. Bryan in the event of the latter's election. Senator Jones and ex-Gov. Stone denied it. Senator Jones said that Mr. Bryan would not make promises of such a nature.

CONTROLLER COLER'S OFFER.

He Will Make Speeches for Stanchfield —To Thank Delegates Who Voted for Him.

Controller Coler called at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday and had a long talk with Secretary John A. Mason. He proffered his services, and preliminary arrangements were made for the Controller to go through the State and make speeches for Stanchfield. Controller Coler said:

"I made a race for the nomination and I was beaten, but I am a Democrat, and will always be a Democrat. I will certainly be more than willing to do anything and everything in my power to insure the election of the Democratic ticket."

The names of the 155 delegates who voted for Controller Coler's nomination were given to him, and he said before leaving State headquarters that he would write a personal letter of thanks to each man who voted for him. To-day Controller Coler will call on ex-Gov. Stone at the Democratic National headquarters and make a proffer of his services.

EX-GOV. STONE'S VIEW.

Says One Man Domination Ruled Republicans While Spirited Contests Marked the Democratic Convention.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri was the principal speaker at the noon-day meeting yesterday of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, held at 608 Broadway.

The speaker began his address by stating that he believed in the commercial supremacy of the United States.

"It is the duty of this country," he continued, "to build the Nicaragua Canal. We should build it, own it, and control it, and thus connect the Occident and the Orient.

"We should also improve our Diplomatic and Consular Service, and this country should be represented in Central and South America, Mexico, Europe, and Asia by trained commercial men instead of political hacks."

The speaker then passed to the consideration of the Democratic State ticket. Nothing had ever been said by any member of the National Committee calculated or intended to influence the action of the Saratoga Convention. He believed a good ticket had been nominated there.

"I do not hesitate to say," continued the speaker, "that the gentlemen nominated by the Democratic Convention at Saratoga are worthy of the confidence and support of the people of the State. I was rather pleased to note the difference between the Republican and the Democratic conventions in this State. There was no contest in the Republican convention; it was absolutely dominated by one man. His word was the law of the convention. His dictation was accepted without hesitation.

"It was a strange spectacle to me to see one man the absolute lord and master of a great convention, all others accepting his edicts with uncomplaining obedience, as if he spoke by some divine authority.

"On the other hand, in the Democratic convention we had an old-fashioned fight, with plenty of hot blood. The ticket nominated was not ready made from the start, but was made at the end of a memorable contest. I like that way better than the other, for it shows more of individual independence and self-assertiveness, and shows that no one man absolutely dominates the Democratic Party of this great Commonwealth.

"I hear vague rumors floating about here and there of disloyalty, of a covert purpose on the part of this or that leader to shirk his duty. I do not believe them. I am disposed to treat with incredulity every disquieting story affecting the integrity and loyalty of our party leaders."

Ex-Gov. Stone was followed on the platform by Franklin Quinby, who spoke on the question of imperialism.

FUSION IN COLORADO.

Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists Unite.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—Fusion of the Democratic, Silver Republican, and Populist Parties was accomplished at 3:45 o'clock this morning by the Democratic State Convention, after being in continuous session since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following ticket was selected:

Congressman—First District, JOHN F. SHAFROTH, Silver Republican; Congressman, Second District, JOHN C. BELL, Populist.
Governor—JAMES B. ORMAN, Pueblo County, Democrat.
Lieutenant Governor—JOHN CALDERWOOD, Teller County, Populist.
Secretary of State—DAVID A. MILLS, Arapahoe County, Populist.
State Treasurer—Dr. J. N. CHIPLEY, Pueblo County, Silver Republican.
Supreme Judge—ROBERT W. STEELE, Arapahoe County, Silver Republican.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. HELEN GRENFELL, Gilpin County, Silver Republican.
Attorney General—C. C. POST, Clear Creek County, Populist.
Auditor—C. W. Crouter, Weld County, Democrat.

Fusion was also accomplished on Presidential Electors.

After the ticket had been ratified by all the conventions, the Democratic convention reconsidered the ratification of the nomination of Calderwood for Lieutenant Governor, and referred the case to the State Central Committee.

Gov. Thomas claimed that Calderwood, who is a prominent labor leader, is objectionable.

RECEPTION TO MACKEY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Senator William F. Mackey, who was placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor by the Democratic Convention yesterday, returned from Saratoga to-night, and was given a generous reception by members of his party and a number of Republicans. Mr. Mackey was escorted to the Genesee by an impromptu procession. Several speeches were made. Mr. Mackey said in part:

"I am indeed proud of the manner in which Erie County supported me, not only in the preliminary campaign, but in the past as well. We did not achieve the height of our ambition because the wisdom of the convention believed that the best thing for the party in this State was to nominate Colin B. Stanchfield of Elmira. While it was disappointing to us, we feel and I feel greatly honored by being selected for second place, for it is a most high and honorable office. It has been filled by men greater than I, and greater than I can ever hope to be. So, in the interests of harmony and peace and in the interests of the candidates of the Democratic Party, I accepted the second place.

"We have had some divisions of opinion in the preliminary campaign, but in the convention these dissensions were settled once and for all. The time has come when we should put the past behind us."

CAMPBELL INDORSES TICKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, returned home this morning from Saratoga. He said he regarded the ticket made at Saratoga as very strong and one that will continue to grow in strength; that the platform is a fine representation of the views of the Democratic Party, and will appeal to the thinking citizens of this State. He also spoke highly of the other candidates besides those for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and especially of Mr. Atwater, the candidate for Controller.

Chairman Campbell intends to be in New York Monday, and said that from that time on until election night a vigorous and active campaign will be pursued. He also stated that the party was thoroughly united for the ticket, and that all would work in harmony for its success.

Congressional Nominations.

MICHIGAN—Tenth District, Lee E. Jossiyn, (Dem.)
MINNESOTA—Third District, J. R. Lowe, (Pop.)
NEBRASKA—Fourth District, J. R. Dodds, (Pop.)
PENNSYLVANIA—Sixth District, Nathaniel M. Ellis, (Dem.;) Twentieth District, Alvin Evans, (Rep.)
WISCONSIN—Second District, H. B. Dahle, (Rep.)

MONUMENT TO GEN. LAWTON.

Fort Wayne, His Home, Honors His Memory—W. J. Bryan the Principal Orator of the Occasion.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 13.—The people of this city to-day dedicated to the memory of Gen. Henry W. Lawton a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him, and christened the principal city park in honor of the dead hero. The ceremony occurred under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion, and William J. Bryan was the principal orator of the occasion. His address was non-partisan.

After the annual parade of the veterans had taken place the ceremonies at the park were begun. The meeting was presided over by R. B. Hanna, Republican candidate for Congress from this district. After prayer had been offered by the Rev. J. A. P. McGaw addresses were made by Major W. W. Barnett, who participated in the Spanish war; Henry P. Scherer, Mayor of the city, and Gov. Mount.

Major Barnett told how Gen. Lawton had captured from the Filipinos the little brass cannon which crowned the stone monument in front of the stand and had decided to present it to his home city. Major Barnett eulogized Gen. Lawton in strong terms, saying that he was recognized as the highest type of American citizen.

The introductory portion of Gov. Mount's address was also largely biographical and eulogistic. The Governor then took up indirectly the Philippine question, denouncing Aguinaldo and showing a tendency to condemn the insurgents and their sympathizers.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address Mr. Bryan was introduced.

"I was invited to participate in this reunion," he said, "not as a candidate for office, but as a citizen of this Republic, and I am here to speak to you, not as a candidate, but as a citizen.

Mr. Bryan then referred to his own record as a soldier, and said that his military service, brief as it was, had been sufficient to make him realize something of the risk that the soldier takes. He paid a high tribute to the character of the volunteer soldier. He said that there were victories of peace as well as of war, and that he longed for the time to come when no hostile arm would be raised against a fellow-man. In this connection he quoted Lincoln's famous Harrisburg speech.

Mr. Bryan declared that there could be no greater mistake than to assume that the people of any political party are unpatriotic, and recalled the partisan rancor of the campaign of 1896. He also argued that the Spanish war had had the effect of destroying the prejudice which naturally grew out of the civil war.

To-night Mr. Bryan attended two camp fires, the first at Library Hall, and the second at Princess Rink. He made nonpartisan speeches at both places.

At Library Hall Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the necessity of each man performing his own part in life, and drew the lesson, that because no one could tell who might be called upon to take an important position, the advantages of no child should be curtailed. He advised each citizen to do that which he believed to be right, and having pursued that course he should leave the result to God.

At the rink Mr. Bryan said that in this Nation the flag meant just what the people want it to mean; the Government just what the people want it to be, and that the Nation's destiny would be in strict accord with the aspirations of its citizens.

PRESIDENT BACK IN CANTON.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 13.—President and Mrs. McKinley arrived in Canton shortly before 6 o'clock this evening in a special train from Somerset. They have no definite plans, but expect to remain here for some time. The tran made no stops after changing from the Baltimore and Ohio to the Pennsylvania line at Johnstown, but notwithstanding this crowds lined up along the station platforms at every station to give the party a cheering greeting.

There was no formal demonstration at Canton out of respect to the President's wishes that he be allowed to go and come from his own home as a private citizen. Besides the President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, and the official and domestic force, located at the Canton home during the Summer vacation, the special train brought Mr. and Mrs. Willis Hawk of New York, Mary Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, and Major Charles R. Miller of this city, who had been guests at the wedding.

A Colloquy at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Sept. 13.—President McKinley stopped here for a few minutes to-day on his way to Canton.

While he was standing on the platform of his car some one in the crowd yelled out: "Major, what are you going to do with us the next four years?"

The President smiled and replied: "It is more important just now to know what you are going to do with me the next four years."

"We are going to stand by you," was the answer, and the crowd shouted its approval of the remark.

RUSH FOR THE DEUTSCHLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—There is an unprecedented demand for berths on board the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, scheduled to leave Hamburg for New York next Saturday, touching at Southampton Sunday. Already £40,000 has been paid for cabin passages.

Health of German Dowager Empress.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, who has just returned from a month's vacation at Homburg, says that Dowager Empress Frederick will not come to Berlin for the Winter, but will go to Italy again. Before going to Italy she will visit Queen Victoria if able to do so. "I saw the Dowager Empress twice," said Sir Frank Lascelles, "and she is certainly not a well woman, although her appearance is not worse than it was a year ago when her health was first affected. She has grown lame in one foot, and needs assistance when rising."

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

The China and Glass Sale Still Going On

The Macy China and Glass business never recorded a more successful September sale. Nearly all the great values previously announced may still be had—and there are daily additions of new goods that keep pouring in. Large and small buyers should not miss the present opportunity.

In the Housefurnishing Goods department we offer Enameled Agate Ware firsts at, and often less, than others charge for "seconds."

We sell perfect cooking utensils—never any other kind. The damaged—"seconds"—are dangerous to health. You are too clever for such goods to be bolstered by mellifluous misrepresentation.

Men's Clothing.—In Annex.

Men's Black Cheviot Sack Suits, strictly all wool and fast color; good, strong linings and substantially tailored—only two hundred of them.

Worth $9.50 our price $7.49

Men's Sack Suits, made of all wool fancy cheviots, nobby designs and stylish colorings, principally in dark, deep effects for early autumn.

Worth $11.00 our price $8.74

Men's Fall Top Coats, made of covert in two shades of tan and cheviot in Oxford gray, lined with silk, correct length and finely finished.

Worth $12.00 our price $9.49

Boys' Clothing.—In Annex.

Boys' Woollen Two-piece Double-breasted Suits, desirable colorings for school wear, uncommonly good linings and workmanship.

Worth $3.00 our price $1.98

Boys' Sailor Blouse and Vestee Suits, made of heavy wide wale soft-finished serge, a sturdy fabric for hard wear, handsomely embroidered and trimmed with twelve rows of soutache braid.

Worth $4.50 our price $3.21

Remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods Less Than Half Regular Prices.

Our great Dress Goods sales create many remnants. No way to avoid them. The livelier business the larger the short length lots. When the accumulation reaches the right proportion we have them on special tables, and mark them at prices to move. The sacrifice is wise. Holding them means clogging and congesting the department with left over pieces. That would not be merchantlike. We now begin a sale that includes all Black and Colored Dress Goods in the house that measures under twelve yards. Among the weaves are

Cashmeres	Mohairs	1¼
Henriettas	Sicilians	to
Serges	Zibelines	12 yd.
Cheviots	Golf Skirtings	Lengths.
Albatross	Plaid-backs	

Prices were 49c to $1.98 | Prices now 24c to 98c

There is no end of
Old Virginia Cheroots
to waste, as there is no finished end to cut off and throw away. When you buy three Old Virginia Cheroots for five cents, you have more to smoke, and of better quality, than you have when you pay fifteen cents for three Five Cent cigars.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

TIN PLATE MEN CONFER.

A conference was held yesterday in the offices of the American Tin Plate Company, 21 State Street, between representatives of the latter and the Tin Plate Workers' Association, in order to reach an agreement as to wages and avert a strike. Arms, Second Vice President; Warner Arms, Second Vice President, Warner Leeds, Third Vice President, and District Manager Berthold Goldsmith, Elwood, Ind.; George Geer, Newcastle, Penn.; C. A. Robinson, Wheeling, West Va.; J. R. Phillips, Pittsburg, and William Banfield, Beaver, Penn. The men were represented by George Powell, President of the association, Newcastle, Penn., and other officers.

The men are trying to obtain an advance in wages. The conference yesterday was friendly, but no decision was reached and another meeting will be held to-day.

President Powell of the association said last night that 20,000 employes in the rolling department had obtained their demands, but many thousands more in other departments had to settle the wage question. He declined to say whether or not a strike is likely. The 20,000 who had gained their demands, he said, would not go to work until all had made an agreement with the company.

The mills have been shut down for two months, but it was said this had nothing to do with the conference. They were shut down every Summer.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

You'll look better in our hat. It's the style that does it.
Derbys 1.90 to 2.90.
Pearl Soft Hats,
1.90 to 2.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Fine *Classic* and Fancy LAMPS

A Broad and Interesting Display

THE final touch of beauty to the hall or parlor, as the rose or carnation to the costume, is the Lamp. The picturesque effect of its form and decoration gives a finish to the entire furnishing; and the soft, rich glow of the blended light gives a mellow refinement that brings the entire room into eye-pleasing harmony. The place of the Lamp in the furnishing scheme is most important. Like the rose on the bodice, the eye catches it first. Its tone measures the effect of the entire room.

Our constant effort is to gather here a broad variety of Lamps, each with a character of its own. Not beauty alone, but with a finer artistic significance. For this reason we have exquisite Lamps specially made for us. There are Classic designs in Grecian and Roman studies; there are handsome Russian and other Antiques. The French, Italian and German Renaissance give inspiration to others. Many handsome lamps are mounted on beautiful Japanese vases. The "Art Nouveau" has contributed some striking effects.

The new Shades are a feature of the lamps this season. Here are many novelties that promise striking color plays. Some are made of shells that show beautiful tints; others are of bent glass, and broken glass, in iridescent colorings. Still others are richly painted or artistically etched on warm-colored backgrounds. But the variety is too great to describe in detail. Among these fine lamps there are no duplicates. The style you buy is distinctly yours. Any of the lamps can be fitted for either gas or electricity.

There is a fine display to-day on the Main Aisle; but a still larger variety in the Lamp Store in Basement. This suggestion of price ranges:

Art Nouveau Lamps, finished in antique green. $4.50 to $25.

Lamps, in Grecian, Romanesque, Heraldic, Oriental and many other classic styles; finished in Patina copper, Nubian Relief and Arcadian; others in Empire green and old brass. $8.50 to $30.

Many odd Japanese bronze and Japanese porcelain Vases are mounted into lamps, of which there will never be any duplicates. $7.50 to $100.

Lamps, with French, Italian and German Renaissance trimmings; finished in antique copper and Corinthian bronze; Empire red and old brass and many other finishes. $10 to $25.

Many odd shapes in reproductions of fine old Russian antique lamps; in forms of table, banquet and piano lamps. $8.50 to $50.

Globes and shades, in many odd shapes, in rich colorings; made to match our finest lamps. $6.50 to $40.

Imported GARMENTS For Women

The foreign dresses and wraps are stepping ashore at a lively rate now. The array of stylish garments grows more fascinating with each day's arrivals. The charm of Parisian originality will delight women this season more than ever before.

The Tailor-made Suits inspire the most enthusiastic comment.

There is a freedom and grace in both style and decoration that is a pleasing relief from the severe lines to which we have been accustomed in the past. The Frenchman is a wonder worker in color harmony and contrast. A band or strapping of cloth, an applique, or a stitching, simple in itself, lifts a suit from the commonplace to the charming. The new Paquin sleeve gives play for the genius of design, and allows decorative effects never known in tailor-made jackets heretofore.

Plaitings are largely used in both skirts and wraps. Some exquisite opera cloaks are plaited from shoulders, falling open for the fullness below.

Short jackets and three-quarter coats are made this season of double-faced golf cloths, and their popularity was instant. First lots were claimed quickly; but more were among the later arrivals.

The Newmarkets, now in more graceful styles than the Newmarkets of other seasons, give promise of wide popularity this fall and winter. These are made of double-faced tweeds and broadcloths.

In all, it is a broad and extremely interesting collection. There is such exhaustive variety already here as will give keenest delight to women who enjoy these first glimpses of Fashion; and to give satisfying selection to women who are ready to buy. The imported Suits range in price from $50 to $140. The imported Jackets from $15 to $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

Hosiery and UNDERWEAR

Several Groups of *Very Good Values*

Good values are common in this Hosiery and Underwear store. In fact, there's none other ever offered. Sometimes, however, they're better than usual. This is one of the times. There are bargains to-day for men, women and children, and include these excellent goods:

12½c a pair—Women's Stockings of fine cotton; seamless and elastic; 10 styles; all black, plain or ribbed; or black boots with colored or striped tops; sizes 9 and 9½ only. Value 18c a pair.

25c a pair—Women's "regular made" fine gauge fast black cotton stockings; firm and strong; in all black, or black with unbleached feet or split soles. Value 38c.

38c each—Women's Vests of light weight lustre cotton; in white, pink, sky blue or cream; low necks and shoulder straps; prettily trimmed. Value 50c.

The above in the Tenth street aisle.

12½c a pair—Children's narrow ribbed fast black cotton stockings; with double knees, heels and toes; elastic and durable. Value 18c.

Also heavy fast black cotton stockings, narrow ribbed; "regular made" feet; narrowed at ankles; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c a pair. These are near Broadway.

12½c a pair—Men's fine gauge cotton half hose; fast black or assorted tan shades; seamless. Unusually good value.

They are in the Ninth street aisle.

Men's SACK SUITS

Ready-made, But Equal to Custom-made

A brief word concerning the new fall styles. Rough-faced fabrics are prominent in this gathering. They will surely be greatly liked. Those in striped effects are particularly stylish goods. Blues and blacks are plentiful, of course. The new coat this fall is a "military" sack coat. It is made to fit closely; large shoulders, however, will remain the fashion—even larger than ever. Well made suits, carefully finished, and of honest materials—in short, Wanamaker suits—in this recent collection, at $12 to $25.

No better looking or more serviceable suits shown at the price than the sack suits of blue or black cheviot at $12.

Excellent qualities, too, at $15, in various desirable patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Items of *Interest* Concerning Unusual SHOE VALUES

Both stores again have attractions. On the Main floor are shoes for men. Last little lots that are re-marked with but little regard as to their actual worth. Some calfskin and kidskin shoes, tan and dark brown, that were selling for $3.90 a few weeks ago, are now $2. A few low shoes in that lot. Some excellent patent leathers and fine black kid shoes at $2.30—not many, but what are left are decided bargains at that price.

In the Fifth floor shoe store, as usual, the offerings are for women and children. Good choosing here to-day, at little outlay. Among the various lots are:

Women's boots of black kidskin; button and lace; medium toes; flexible soles; neat and pretty heels; at $1.70, instead of $3.

Women's black kidskin boots; button and lace; some with patent leather tips; some have welted soles; others with turn soles. A chance for women that wear 3½ and 4 B. $1.55 a pair, though many are $3.50 grades.

Boy's tan calfskin shoes; not summer shoes, but strong, durable shoes for present wear. Made with solid leather soles and heels; some with spring heels; sizes 9 to 13½, spring heels, $1; 11 to 2, heels, $1; 2½ to 5½, heels, $1.25.

Value fully a half more.

Children's shoes of black kid; made of good heavy stock; in button and lace; patent leather tips; for school wear; sizes 5 to 8, 80c; 8½ to 10½, 90c; 11 to 2, $1.

Fifth floor.

Framed PICTURES

At 25c and 50c Each—Worth Double

They are platino prints and fac-simile water colors. Numerous subjects. Some in all black frames, others in neat gilt. Various sizes from 8x10 in. to 10x16 in. Some are combinations of 3 pictures in a single frame. Choice at 25c and 50c. Values run up to $1. All on the Tenth street aisle, main floor.

This Replenishing Sale of LINENS

The *purity* of linens should be the chiefest point to careful housekeepers. Nothing is so discouraging to a particular woman as seemingly good linens that show the frowzy lint of cotton after being laundered. The appearance of the pure and the part-cotton is often identical when buying—without testing the fabric even an expert could be deceived—but the wash-tub tells; and then it is too late. There is never this risk at Wanamaker's. Linen here is pure flax through and through, from the finest to the lowest-priced linen that we sell.

But the Prices of Pure Linens Are so Low in this Sale that Even Part-cotton Goods Can't Match Them

The hints below tell of the economy of buying at this time:

Table Linen—

38c yd.—Loom dice table linen—the old-fashioned sort; heavy. Three-quarter bleached. More real wear to a yard than double the value in bleached linen; 56 inches wide. Our usual 50c quality.

50c yd.—Cream Damask table linen in choice assortment of new designs; only a few washings needed to make white. Imported by us and sold at 60c a yard. 60 inches wide.

75c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; extra fine; full 2 yards wide; 12 patterns to select from. Last week's price, $1.

$1 yd.—Bleached double Damask; very fine quality of Scotch make; pretty patterns. Last week's price, $1.25.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Table Cloths, Unhemmed—

Heavy grass bleached double Damask Dinner Cloths; fashioned after the "Barnsley," but better patterns; softer finish and more durable. Three sizes:

2x2 yds., $2; regularly $2.50
2x2½ yds., $2.50; regularly $3.25
2x3 yds., $3; regularly $3.75

Napkins—

$3.50 doz.—Grass-bleached double damask napkins, to match the three sizes of cloths above; 26 in. square; regularly $4.25.

$2.75 doz.—Same quality; dinner size; 24 in. square; regularly $3.75.

$2.25 doz.—Bleached breakfast napkins; double damask; 20 inches square; to match the $1 yd. table linen; regularly $2.75.

Napkins—

60c doz.—Grass-bleached fringed doilies, with salmon border; 16 inches, including fringes. Last week's price, $1.

Towels—

16c each—Bleached huckaback; hemmed ends; 20x38 in.; our regular price, 20c.

25c each—Bleached huckaback; hemstitched ends; plain white with tape borders; 21½ x43 in. Former price, 35c.

Bath Towels, All Cotton—

Having made large purchases during the recent dullness among domestic manufacturers, we are able to offer some extraordinary values at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c and 25c each. These are fully 25 per cent. below our usual low prices.

Many Attractive Offerings Still in the BRIC-A-BRAC SALE

All that remain, and that includes some of the finest pieces we had gathered, have been moved back to their handsome home—the Art Room, in the basement. Here the splendid offerings will be continued for a brief period. It will be necessarily brief, for values such as are noted below, are rare and almost irresistible. These form but a very meager list—only mentioned as illustrative of how low are the prices generally in this class of goods:

Castilena Marbles, mostly fancy subjects, at $18 to $65—all about a third below real value.

Gilt Tables with fine Vienna placques in center. The tables are slightly imperfect. Half prices, or less than what are asked regularly for the placques alone; $15, reduced from $30; $25, reduced from $50; $27.50, from $55.

Bon-bon Boxes, Pin Trays and Candlesticks in Dresden, Sevres and other fine china at these prices: Bon-bon boxes at $1.15, instead of $2.25, and at $2.50, instead of $5; pin trays at $1.25, instead of $1.75, and at $1.75, instead of $2.25; candlesticks at $1.50 and $2.50 that regularly sell at $2.50 and $3.25.

Austrian Vases, very effective styles, all much below value—60c to $2.50 each.

Basement.

Silk Petticoats

Crisp, Heavy and Handsome

The new fall styles are now here in good force. They show new ideas in the matter of finishing—new accordion plaiting, new pinked ruching, new shirred ribbon effects and so on. New colorings, of course,—some very elegant. All of these newcomers are cut in very full widths, excellently made, and of good silks. Some as low as $5. Others at $6.50, at $9, and up to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's GLOVES

Just a word of a single kind. A particularly good kind, at the price. They're of lambskin, attractive in appearance and durable, as well. A new lot contains all the latest fall shades of tan, mode, gray and pearl; also white; all 2-clasp. 65c a pair.

Tenth street.

Women's WRAPPERS

These of flannelette, in various pretty styles. Some are $1 each. They are of very good quality for so low a price, and are attractively made; braid trimmed. $1.25 for a better grade—this of prettily figured flannelette. Then some $1.50 and at $1.75, and in similar advances up to $3.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's TOP COATS

The New Fall Styles

The careful man will have his top coat ready for the first turn to chilly mornings and evenings. Not only is it a protection from dangerous colds; but it looks better for a man to have a top coat when he needs it.

The newest styles are ready in the newest and handsomest fabrics. The Raglan is the favorite. But all sorts of Top Coats are ready, in coverts, Oxford cheviots and vicunas.

We are particularly proud of the coats of black unfinished worsted, silk-lined and faced to edge. Price, $15. Such coats usually bring $20 or $22.

But there are many other styles, from $8.50 to $30.

Handsome Raglan Overcoats of Oxford gray cheviot, cut medium long, at $15.

Silk-lined coverts, beautifully made and equal to any $25 coat in the market, at $20.

An imported English black Vicuna, silk-lined and faced to button-holes; as good as that for which you will pay the swell custom tailor $60. Here, ready-made, at $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The September Sale of HOUSEKEEPING THINGS

Upwards of five thousand different helps and utensils for the use of housekeepers, and not a trashy article among all the thousands. Doesn't that sound as if this were an interesting place for housekeepers to look around, and see if we haven't some articles that could make cooking pleasanter and work easier?

Some wonderfully low prices, too. Some hints of them:

Dust Brushes, 10c
Dust Pans, 5c
Scrub Brushes, 5c
Dial Scales, 95c
Clothes Lines, 50 ft., 10c
Ironing Boards, on stands, 65c
Champion Sieves, 5c
Chamois Skins, 8c
Wanamaker Scouring Soap, 3c
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85
Toilet Paper, good quality, 800 sheets in a pack, 5c
Japanned Toilet Jars, 20c
Japanned Chamber Pails, 20c
Curtain Stretchers, 75c

Granite Enameled Ware—

Water Pails, 12 qts., 45c
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 35c
Water Pitchers, 25c
Cuspidores, 25c
Funnels, 2 pts., 15c
Fry Pans, 15c
Covered Buckets, 3 qts., 20c
Coffee Pots, 4 qts., 35c
Tea Pots, 5 qts., 38c
Pudding Pans, 2 qts., 10c
Bread Raisers, 17 qts., 90c
Pie Plates, 9 in., 5c

Basement.

Another Old-time CANDY

Molasses Cocoanut Strips

Many will remember how good this old-fashioned candy tasted in their childhood days. We've tried to make it even better than it seemed then. The very best cocoanut is used—finely grated, and boiled with New Orleans molasses; then pressed, and cut into strips. Fresh from the factory, 20c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAINBOW WON LIPTON CUP

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Sloop Led Mineola by Good Margin.

THE VIRGINIA FINISHED THIRD

Fleet of Steam and Sailing Craft Followed the Seventy-Footers Over the Thirty-Mile Course.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow, throughout the season the most unfortunate of the four new Herreshoff seventy-footers, turned the tables on her sister yachts yesterday and won in the race held off Sandy Hook Lightship by the New York Yacht Club the $1,000 cup set up by Sir Thomas Lipton.

It was to a clever move on the part of Capt. George Parker during the early part of the race, when the sails of the four big yachts hung gasping for air, that Rainbow's victory was due. Voluntarily abandoning a slight lead which he had obtained at the end of an hour's tiresome crawl before the faint northwesterly breeze, Parker shifted his spinnaker from port to starboard and luffed out to the south of a direct course to the mark. The move cost Rainbow ground temporarily and brought down upon Parker the condemnation of the knowing spectators, but it proved the winning stroke. A slight haul in the breeze put it dead astern of Rainbow, and when fresher airs came, the daring boat soon regained her lead. At the end of the fifteen-mile run to the outer mark, she led Mineola, her nearest competitor, on elapsed time, by more than four and one-half minutes. On the close reach home, in a rapidly freshening breeze, the most strenuous efforts of Rainbow's competitors resulted only in a slight reduction of this margin. Over the finish line she led Mineola by 7 minutes 32 seconds, Virginia by 4 minutes 56 seconds, and Yankee by 5 minutes 1 second.

As Rainbow heeled over the line, winner, after many misfortunes in earlier events, of one of the greatest yachting trophies of the year, the deafening salute from the many steam yachts, tenders, and the two big excursion steamers that had gathered off the lightship spoke the popularity of her victory.

RAINBOW'S POPULAR VICTORY.

The crisp finish of the race yesterday was in happy contrast to the discouraging outlook early in the day. At half past eleven o'clock in the morning, the time set for the start, the sea off Sandy Hook Lightship lay over the low ground swell unwrinkled as a pond. The sun beat down out of a clear sky and danced back with growing warmth into the eyes of the disappointed spectators aboard the excursion steamers and dozen or more steam yachts that had gathered near the lightship. After yesterday's gale brisk weather had been anticipated and disappointment was accordingly all the more keen. There was only an occasional breath of air stirring, what there was coming somewhere out of the northwest.

The lethargy seemed to have been caught by the big racers that were to furnish the spectacle of the day. When the steamer Cepheus, with nearly two hundred club members aboard, arrived off the lightship shortly after 11 o'clock only the Yankee was on hand. The other three sloops were then still far back toward Sandy Hook, and only the streaking smoke from the tenders that had them in tow gave indication of their attempts to reach the starting line. All three were behind the time announced in the racing instructions for the start, but lack of wind was the primary cause of a postponement of the preparatory signal beyond 11:30.

In the half hour before noon many craft gathered at the starting grounds. The Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Perseus, run as a public excursion boat, had preceded the club steamer. Her rails were crowded with spectators. A dozen steam yachts and many venturesome little sailing craft also hung near the line. Among the large steam yachts were ex-Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, R. A. C. Smith's Privateer, George R. Wilson's Anita, Miss Eloise L. Breese's Elsa, J. Rogers Maxwell's Kismet, Colgate Hoyt's Tide, Col. William Hester's Wiliada, H. C. Baxter's Neckan, and F. H. Benedict's Vergana.

It was just noon when a gun aboard the Regatta Committee's tug, Edward Luckenbach, which, with the Sandy Hook lightship, marked the starting line, called attention to the international code signals D C R flown aloft. These, being interpreted, told that ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane and his associates had found some breeze blowing northwest by west, and had accordingly determined upon a course fifteen miles to leeward, southeast by east, and return. Fifteen minutes later the preparatory gun was fired and the four racers swept slowly in converging curves toward points of advantage behind the starting line.

CLUBTOPSAILS CARRIED.

Big clubtopsails were carried by all, and as the yachts approached the line, spinnaker booms were dropped to port. Forestaysails and jibs were set before the mast, and big balloon jibtopsails were in stops, ready to be broken out at the starting signal. The heavy boom of the gun at 12:25 gave the word, but there was no dash and away. In the run before a light breeze none of the four was anxious to lead away. Yankee, breaking out her spinnaker and balloon jib as she touched the line, crossed a reluctant first 1 minute 14 seconds after the signal. Mineola was over just as the handicap gun, three minutes after the starting signal, was fired, while both Rainbow and Virginia, who had timed their start too fine, were penalized. Twenty-seven seconds was Rainbow's handicap. Virginia, last boat from start to finish, lost thirty-three seconds thus at the outset.

Yankee led away by more than two minutes over the hindmost boat, and Rainbow drew ahead of Mineola within 100 yards of the line, but at the end of twenty minutes the light airs had worked the three leading boats so close together that they were practically abreast, while Virginia drifted on only a few lengths behind. During the next hour they gradually fell apart, Rainbow, with the extreme northward position, taking the lead. At 1:40 o'clock, when Capt. Parker determined upon the move that made Rainbow the winner his boat was three or four lengths ahead of Mineola, while an eighth of a mile or more separated the leading pair and their two competitors.

The yachts had been crawling along at a discouraging pace. An occasional breath of air belled out the big balloon jibs and spinnakers, but the greater part of the time mainsails as well as the more flimsy canvas rolled and wrinkled in a helpless fashion. Further to the southward of the direct course Parker evidently believed somewhat steadier draughts might be found, and the Rainbow's flapping spinnaker was hauled in, her main boom swung around to port, and her head pointed astern of Mineola. Standing thus an eighth of a mile or so, her spinnaker was dropped to starboard and she was once more headed for the mark. This operation cost time, and Mineola, still with an oscillating mainsail, crept up to a lead of half a dozen lengths. Half an hour later, however, the wisdom of Parker's course began to be apparent. Rainbow, with well-filled sails, came up on a line with the listless Mineola and began to push ahead. Yankee and Virginia had in the meantime fallen a quarter of a mile astern of Mineola. Yankee still led Virginia by three or four lengths.

Forty minutes after Rainbow laid her new course Capt. Wringe, aboard the Mineola, determined to follow her example. Mineola's spinnaker was shifted from port to starboard, and she also worked further to the southward as Rainbow had done. This gave Yankee and Virginia an opportunity to creep upon the two leading boats, although both were at a disadvantage in their more northerly positions.

SPINNAKERS OFF AND ON.

By 3 o'clock the wind had hauled sufficiently to make spinnakers a burden, and all four of the yachts took them in. Then came a forty-minute interval of broad reaching with booms to starboard. Another shift within three miles of the outer mark caused a return to the discarded spinnakers, and by this time the safety of Rainbow's lead had become apparent. Parker had placed her a good half mile ahead of the fleet, while her three competitors had become bunched. This lead was kept all the way up to the mark, which was turned by the four rivals in this order:

Yacht.	Time at Mark.	Elapsed Time
Rainbow	4:04:21	3:36:21
Yankee	4:07:59	3:41:45
Mineola	4:08:56	3:40:50
Virginia	4:09:51	3:41:51

Within a mile of the mark the three hind boats had caught a fresh new breeze that arose out of the southwest, and spinnakers had been taken in, but the change came too late to cut down Rainbow's lead to any material extent. At the end of the fifteen-mile run her margin over Mineola was 4 minutes 38 seconds. Yankee she led by 5 minutes 24 seconds, and Virginia by 5 minutes 30 seconds.

The return leg of the course was intended to have given windward work, but the shift in the breeze turned it into a close reach with booms to starboard. Though the shift to the southwest was unfortunate in precluding a test of the windward ability of the yachts, it saved the race, as it would have otherwise been impossible to make a finish within the time limit of six and one-half hours. There was but slight interest in this latter half of the race, as it proved a procession, with but little change in the relative positions of the yachts throughout. Trimmed down to working headsails, Rainbow held well to the fore as the breeze grew steadily fresher. Mineola made the best time on the leg, cutting down Yankee's lead to seven seconds at the finish. Rainbow finally crossed the line at 5:54:13. Virginia was last home, at 5:59:03. The summaries:

Yacht and Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt.	12:28:00	5:54:13	5:26:13
Mineola, A. Belmont.	12:28:00	5:57:35	5:29:35
Yankee, H. B. Duryea and H. P. Whitney.	12:26:14	5:57:28	5:31:14
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	12:28:00	5:59:03	5:31:03

David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, who was on board the club steamer Cepheus, said after the race: "I am sure if Sir Thomas had been here he would have said the race was a perfectly fair one from start to finish, and that the best boat won the cup. I shall cable the result to him at once."

Wa Wa Won Over Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 13.—The thirty-foot yachts had a very interesting race this afternoon for sweepstakes, in which the rivals of the fleet, Wa Wa, owner by Reginald Brooks, and the Dorothy, owned by H. Yale Dolan, were the star performers, sailing one of the prettiest races seen here this Summer. The Wa Wa won by the narrow margin of five seconds over the Dorothy. The start was at 3:20. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	5:30:06	2:10:06
Dorothy, H. Yale Dolan	5:30:11	2:10:11
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:33:23	2:13:23
Vaquero, W. Rutherford	5:34:30	2:14:20

Probably the last race of thirties will take place on Saturday, when the yachts will sail for the cup offered by Reginald Brooks. The course in this race will be from Brenton's Cove around Conanicut Island. All will depend on the weather in this race, however, as the course is a long one and takes the boats into open sea, when rounding Beaver Tail. If the weather is rough or should there be a very light wind it is probable that some other course will be selected. A movement is on foot to have another ladies' race in the thirty-footers on Monday, but the arrangements have not been completed yet.

THOMAS KINGSFORD'S WILL.

Estate of $5,000,000 to Be Divided According to the Statute.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 13.—The will of Thomas Kingsford, the starch manufacturer, was probated to-day at Oswego.

The will was not made public, but it is said that it simply stated that the testator desired his property divided according to the statute.

The amount of the estate is estimated to be $5,000,000.

WOMAN KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Farrell, Thrown from a Buggy, Had Her Skull Fractured.

Mrs. Ellen Farrell of 601 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, received injuries by falling from a buggy yesterday afternoon that resulted in her death.

Mrs. Farrell, who was 23 years old, was driving through Albany Avenue. With her was Walter Brown of 707 Bedford Avenue. The horse took fright and dashed down the street. At Park Place Mrs. Farrell was thrown from the buggy, striking the curb violently. She was picked up unconscious and an ambulance was summoned from St. Mary's Hospital. Her skull was fractured and she died last evening.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Not Enough in the Reservoirs to Last Two Days.

Officials in Brooklyn predicted yesterday that a water famine is inevitable unless there is a heavy rainfall soon. The amount of water in all the Brooklyn reservoirs at 6 o'clock yesterday morning was 156,726,000 gallons, or barely enough for a day and a half's supply.

Assistant Engineer Varona said yesterday that the water in the reservoirs is now at the lowest stage it has ever reached in the history of the department.

Samuel Braadhurst Schieffelin Dead.

Samuel Bradhurst Schieffelin died yesterday at his home, 958 Madison Avenue. Mr. Schieffelin was born on Feb. 24, 1811, and after the retirement of his father, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, from business in 1849, he and his brothers managed the drug company that their father had founded under the firm name of Schieffelin Brothers & Co. Samuel Bradhurst remaining head of the concern until his withdrawal in 1865, when his son, William Henry Schieffelin, succeeded him. Since then he had devoted much of his time to literature, having written "The Foundations of History" and a number of other books, most of which are of a religious character. He married Miss Lucretia Hazard, who died in August, 1899. William Henry Schieffelin died in 1895. His son is William Jay Schieffelin of the drug firm of Schieffelin & Co., who married Miss Marie Louisa Shepard, a granddaughter of William H. Vanderbilt.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—N. S. Meldrum, Houston, Texas; Samuel Merrill, Secretary of the German Embassy, Washington; Major M. Bateman, London; F. Rogestvensky, Attaché of the Russian Legation, Washington.

HOLLAND—F. V. McNair, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—C. Murray Condes, Santiago de Cuba.

MANHATTAN—Dr. B. C. Baris, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Major M. Mackenzie, England; President John Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio.

GRAND—Capt. W. C. Wise, United States Navy; Capt. Charles M. Augur, United States Army; Col. F. Moore, United States Army; Dr. Milton Vaughan, Surgeon United States Army; Capt. Thomas H. Rees, United States Army; Dr. L. Porter, Surgeon, United States Army.

HERALD SQUARE—Robert Price Steward, Chattanooga.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, Savannah.

PLAZA—W. A. Rosbling, Trenton; John A. Roebling, Asheville, N. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—James Bowron, Birmingham, Ala.; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Providence.

UNION SQUARE—Capt. S. A. Hallock, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Witz Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Witz, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. E. Wakefield, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, linings; Continental Hotel.

Smith, L. L., Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, notions, cloaks, and millinery; Holland House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, handkerchiefs and underwear; 2 Walker Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Joseph & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; C. E. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street.

McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Mr. Barnes, notions; 385 Broadway.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Myers Dry Goods Company, Morristown, Tenn.; J. F. Goodson, dry goods; W. S. Myers, notions; St. George Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss I. Abrams, whits goods; 7 Waverley Place; Criterion Hotel.

Pettibone-Peabody Company, Appleton, Wis.; J. E. Orr, books; 377 Broadway.

Berwick Store Company, Berwick, Penn.; J. L. Reeve, books; 377 Broadway.

Meyers, Julius, Sons, Berwick, Penn.; A. H. Meyer, books; 377 Broadway.

Adrien, J. L., Philadelphia, Penn.; boys' clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. B. Moody, linens and white goods, notions, buttons, and dress trimmings; 341 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cross, upholstery goods; 389 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Newman & Kalmbach, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Kalmbach, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; Criterion Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; O. K. Emerson, prints; Sinclair House.

Bemis Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

GRUBER ON THE BOWERY

Republican Leader Makes a Speech at New Headquarters.

THE AUDIENCE TALKS BACK

Speaker Says East Side Is Not Buying Gold Bricks This Year—Compliments Hill and Coler.

Abraham Gruber was the principal attraction at a mass meeting held last night at the Republican headquarters which have been open for the past week at 132 Bowery. Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who was Chairman of the meeting, spoke, as did Edgar J. Dwyer, a locomotive engineer from Jersey City; Montagu Lessler, a lawyer, and Adelbert H. Steele.

Long before the speakers of the evening put in an appearance the hall was packed to the doors and a small crowd had assembled on the roof in the hope of catching any stray fragments of eloquence that might percolate through the ventilators. Hisses were heard when Croker's name was mentioned, and Hill, Coler, and Roosevelt were heartily cheered. Gen. Greene, the first speaker, was introduced by Alfred Ommen, a lawyer.

"I think that meetings like these are the finest things in the campaign," he said, "for they help us to get better acquainted. I am sorry to say that Republican principles have not been preached here as often as they might have been. I want to tell you that honest money is the issue in this campaign. The talk about imperialism is all rot, and as for the talk about trusts, the Ice Trust in Tammany Hall is the worst trust that ever was formed."

At this point Gen. Greene was interrupted by a tremendous burst of cheering outside. It grew louder and louder and the uproar in the hall became almost deafening as Abraham Gruber appeared and pushed his way to the platform.

Dick Croker says that a young man has no chance to get ahead nowadays," shouted Gen. Greene, as soon as the uproar had subsided a little. "I'm going to introduce you to a living refutation of that statement. Mr. Gruber was an east side boy and started in life without a cent. Now he's one of the most prominent lawyers in the city."

While Mr. Gruber was ascending the platform a tall woman dressed in white appeared in the back of the room. Her appearance was the signal for a sudden cessation of the uproar and a general removal of hats. A way was immediately cleared for her to the front of the room, and she occupied a seat on the platform through the rest of the meeting.

Mr. Gruber's speech was in part as follows:

"When I come to the east side I return to it. I came out of the loins of the east side. If I'm a Republican, coming as I do from East Fifth Street, it's because the Republican Party was engaged in freeing the slaves in the South when I was born. It's hard to be a Republican on the east side, too."

"You bet it is," shouted a man in the audience.

"When I started I had every inducement to be a Democrat. You had to have Pat Keenan's seal of approval to push a broom or work as a laborer. The Democrats say that their party is the party of the poor people, and yet they are trying to form an aristocracy of voters in the South. I don't believe that you should take away the vote from Moses Green because he's a Jew, or from Paddy Maginnis because he's an Irishman, or from Chris Kraus Miller because he's a German.

"Look at Dick, the leader of the poor man's party, with a house at Wantage, England, and a racing stable here, buying three-thousand-dollar bull pups for his stone. He says he's the friend of the poor man. There isn't a ginmill keeper on Avenue A who wouldn't swear he was your best friend while he was doing you out of your last cent.

"The Democrats have a different issue each time. First it was free trade, then it was free silver. Bryan always has a bargain, but you want to remember the old song they used to sing in the music halls when I was young. It was entitled 'You get nothing for nothing on the Bowery.' I think Hill is the best and brainiest man in the Democratic Party."

At this point the speaker was interrupted by a burst of cheers and shouts of "What's the matter with Hill?" and "What's the matter with Coler?"

"What do you think of Coler, Abe?" shouted a voice in the back of the hall.

"I think he's all right," said Gruber, "and I think Hill was all right when he stood up for him at the convention."

"Will you support him for Mayor when the time comes?" shouted another man.

"I'm in favor of any man who's against Tammany," said Gruber, "and I'll show you what Bryan's like. Suppose a man told you he could drink four fingers of whisky at Sullivan's and walk to Delancey Street—"

"He'd be a liar," cried several voices.

"Well, if he took the four fingers," continued Mr. Gruber, "and couldn't walk four steps, and then he came out next day and said that he could walk four miles after it, he'd be like Bryan. Bryan's trying to tell you that if he's elected you'll go to work at 12, take an hour off for dinner, and go home at 1; that you'll collect rent from your landlord, get a nickel with every beer, and get paid for riding on the cable cars. All I have to say is that suckers aren't biting good this year, and that they don't buy gold bricks on the Bowery."

Edgar B. Dwyer came next with an anti-Bryan speech, which was almost inaudible.

Montagu Lessler, the next speaker, said that there was no danger of imperialism in America.

Adelbert H. Steele, the last speaker, confined his remarks to the growth of Republican feeling on the east side, and said that President McKinley himself had been taking a personal interest in the work done by Republican speakers there.

SCHURMAN ON THE ISSUE.

Declares It to Be the Maintenance of Prosperity and Honor—The Philippine Question.

President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, who recently returned from Manila, was a visitor at Republican National Headquarters yesterday, and in reply to inquiries about the Presidential campaign said:

"The issue is clearly defined, and it is nothing more nor less than the maintenance of the prosperity of the people and the honor and good name of the Nation. I do not imagine that the American people will fling away prosperity by voting for Bryan and a revolution in the standard of value which would put us in company with Mexico and China. The issue of imperialism is entirely fictitious.

"If Washington, or Jackson, or Cleveland had been in the White House instead of McKinley, not one of them could have escaped the obligations growing out of the war with Spain, or have solved them in a manner substantially different from that adopted by the McKinley Administration. You cannot turn the Philippine Islands over to the Filipino people because there is no Filipino people, but only a medley of four score different tribes and races who cannot understand one another's speech, and who occupy different places in the scale of civilization and barbarism.

"The Kansas City platform advocates, first of all, the establishment of a stable government in the Philippines. That is what the McKinley Administration has been doing. When this is fully accomplished, the next step will be to train the Filipinos in the ways of self-government. And already the McKinley Administration is providing to give them all the liberty and home rule their different communities are capable of exercising. The issue of imperialism will prove as fruitless against McKinley's Philippine policy as it was against Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana in 1803."

MR. ODELL HONORED.

He Visits District Club—Declines to Discuss Democratic Ticket.

B. B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor, had a busy day at Republican State Headquarters yesterday. He declined to express any opinion concerning the Democratic State ticket. So, too, did Senator Platt, who had a long talk with Mr. Odell.

Mr. Odell, accompanied by ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs, ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, and Aqueduct Commissioner W. H. Ten Eyck last night visited the club house of the Tenth Assembly District Republican organization at 40 Second Avenue. A large transparency was placed in position. Mr. Odell made a brief speech, and was then honored with a reception in the club house.

THE BUSINESS SENTIMENT

Results of Republican Canvass Favorable to Mr. McKinley.

Leaders Say 95 Per Cent. of that Element Will Support Him—Southern Attitude.

It was asserted at Republican National Headquarters yesterday that a canvass just completed demonstrates that 95 per cent. of the business men of the country are strong supporters of the McKinley Administration, and that they regard the possible success of Mr. Bryan as a catastrophe.

The committee has adopted careful methods of ascertaining the sentiment of the business men from the other States upon the issues in this campaign. Trained men have engaged them in conversation at the big wholesale houses where they were buying, at the hotels, upon the streets, at places of amusement.

One of the incidents of the canvass was the almost revolutionary change of sentiment discovered among the Southern business men. About 500 business men from Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee were approached. With a dozen exceptions they declared themselves "Democrats—but not Bryan Democrats." The dozen exceptions were out-and-out Bryan men.

The most pronounced opposition to Bryanism was found in the Middle West and Far West.

The business men of the State of Washington generally predicted that Mr. McKinley would carry the State, though it was a radical Bryan State four years ago. These men dwelt strongly upon the flour mills which had been built in the State, and the great and growing exports of wheat and flour to the Orient. They believe that the McKinley policy of expansion will make Seattle one of the greatest ports in the world and the Pacific Coast prosperous.

Montana men pointed to the fact that the State is now exporting grain to Asia, via the Pacific, and is prosperous to a degree unhoped for by the most sanguine four years ago.

Kansas men, it was declared, all felt assured that McKinley would carry the State because of the unprecedented prosperity among the farmers, and the distrust of a change.

Indiana men reported that the business men of the State were wide awake to the danger of a Democratic victory. They realized that the Democratic leaders were making strenuous efforts to carry the State, and from all parts of it came reports that money was being poured in by the Democratic National Committee.

Men from Minnesota and Wisconsin were confident of big majorities for McKinley.

DRY GOODS REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Ex-Mayor Strong Present at the Opening in Spite of Illness—Gen. Howard's Address.

At least three thousand people witnessed the opening of the campaign work of the Dry Goods Republican Club in the downtown districts at noon yesterday. The meeting was held in the Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway, where the entire ground floor has been converted into a large hall.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, who is President of the club, was unable to be present at the opening of the meeting. In his place W. B. Fuller, First Vice President of the organization, presided. When the meeting had been in progress for some time the ex-Mayor, looking pale and so weak from recent illness that he had to be assisted to the platform, unexpectedly arrived and received an ovation.

The first speaker to address the meeting was Gen. O. O. Howard, who has just returned from a campaigning tour in West Virginia. In beginning his speech the General paid a tribute to President McKinley. He said in part:

"I have known William McKinley from his youth. In 1899 I visited with him in Canton. It is fortunate to be born in Ohio, and McKinley will certainly fill the bill.

When I first met him he was President of the Young Men's Christian Association in his home town. It seems that man was born to be President of something. Yielding every claim of the friends of Mr. Bryan, McKinley is his superior in every respect."

On the issue of militarism the General had this to say:

"Militarism is only a scarecrow. The militarism which straightens our boys up, puts their shoulders back, inspires them with courage and confidence, and gives strength to their arm is certainly a good thing. A fair representative and advocate for that kind of militarism is our Vice Presidential candidate, Gov. Roosevelt. Every officer that I have known, and I have known many, was in favor of citizenship, putting it ahead even of their own profession. Take as an example the heroes who fought through the civil war, Sherman and all the others, after the war was over and the South had been conquered, these men did not make an attempt to become tyrants and establish a military rule over any part of Southern territory. Instead they retired quietly to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"We have no aristocracy in this country, but we have a high standard of American manhood. I know of no citizen who in devotion to duty, patriotism, self-sacrifice, courage, and straight forward honesty and singleness of purpose comes up to that standard as does Col. Roosevelt. And that man stands to-day as the representative of this Democratic issue of militarism.

"Our flag is flying over far away countries, that by right are ours. The Republican Party insists that they shall remain part and parcel of our domain. Some of our best men have shed their blood and lost their lives in the Philippines. My boy shed his blood there. Shall that blood have been shed in vain? Shall the flag be pulled down? Shall all those heroes' deeds have gone for naught? Then shall we turn over to Bryan and his cohorts to tear down what has been built at such cost?"

Others who spoke were Col. Fairless of Virginia and Collector Treat. On the platform were John Claflin, John N. Beach, Seth M. Milliken, Charles H. Webb, and Judge Lansing of Nebraska.

MR. KNIGHT FOR CONTROLLER.

His Nomination Completes the State Ticket of Republicans.

Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo was yesterday nominated for State Controller at a meeting of the Republican State Committee held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The nomination was made to fill the vacancy on the ticket caused by the death of Controller William J. Morgan.

Committeeman William C. Warren of Buffalo presented Mr. Knight's name and he was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Knight is 45 years old. He was elected city Controller of Buffalo in 1894 and was re-elected in 1897 when the Republican nominee for Mayor was defeated by more than 8,500. Mr. Knight is very popular with the younger element in the party. He is a Vice President of the Masonic Life Association and was recently elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York. Mr. Knight was for two terms a member of the Board of Supervisors of Erie County.

Resolutions of sympathy on the death of Mr. Morgan were unanimously adopted and the committee adjourned.

MR. WOODRUFF TO SPEAK.

His Tour in the State—Mass Meetings in the City.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is going on the stump. He will start in next Thursday at Binghamton, where, with John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, and Deputy Attorney General Job E. Hedges, he will address meetings in the afternoon and evening. On the following day Mr. Woodruff will be at Cortland. On the 24th he will be joined by Col. A. E. Baxter of Elmira, and will speak at Oneonta. The next four days they will be heard at Ithaca, Corning, Mount Morris, and Medina.

Four Republican mass meetings will be held in this county to-night. These will be at Cooper Union, Durland's Riding Academy, at the Park Circle; at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx.

Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong will not speak at the Cooper Union meeting, as advertised. His place will be taken by Cresswell Shaughnessy of Cornwall.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Favorites in the Nineteenth to Succeed Ford—Elsberg Confident.

The Republican Senatorial conventions will be held on Monday night. The Twenty-fifth Assembly District organization, at a meeting held at the Madison Square Republican Club last night, decided to cast its forty-two votes in the Fifteenth Senate District convention for Assemblyman John A. Weekes, Jr. Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, the present incumbent, is a candidate for renomination and expects to get it.

In the Nineteenth Senate District, now represented by Senator John Ford, the nomination will go to Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater of the Thirty-first District or to ex-Judge J. P. Davenport of the Twenty-third.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

Tells South Dakotans About Croker, Van Wyck, and Ice.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Sept. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt and party arrived here this evening. After a parade and torchlight procession speeches were made in the open air. Gov. Roosevelt said, in part:

"Four years ago we were not bothered by trusts prospering because nothing prospered. Now you know that a good year for the farmers and a good year for wheat is also a good year for weeds, and the farmer, of course, will try to get rid of the weeds; but he is not very wise if he grows angry and plows everything under because he does not like the weeds.

"There have been great evils connected, not merely with trusts, but with all forms of corporate wealth. It is entirely right that you should try to get rid of those evils, but you want to go about it remembering all the time that a ton of rhetorical talk is not worth an ounce of shrewd, hard resolution and sense. Remember, furthermore, that the one thing that hurts in this matter is hypocrisy and a failure to make performances square with promises.

"The people whom it is more unsafe to trust than any others are those who publicly denounce the trusts and have private ownership in them. I happen to be familiar with the people of that kind in my State, and I am going to ask your attention to what occurred there two years ago, when I ran for Governor.

"My opponent was Judge Van Wyck, and the chief figure in the opposition party was a gentleman perhaps not totally unknown to you, Mr. Richard Croker. Now, Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck gave promises far more than I could in the way of hostility to trusts and corporations, because I was hampered by the fact that I intended to keep every promise that I made. In New York City we speedily found that the worst evil consisted in the fact that there were corporations which derived from the city franchises which enabled them to escape their proper share of taxation.

"We took the biggest first and went at that. We passed a certain law called the franchise tax law. Under it we put upon the assessment roll nearly $200,000,000 of property of wealthy corporations which hitherto had escaped taxation. It was an effort to secure justice and equitable payment of debts of the city by great corporations, and it was successful. In doing that it was simply keeping the promise I had made, which promise was that I would do justice to private individuals and corporations at the same time, and that I should exact justice from them in return.

"Just at the time I was getting through that law, Mr. Van Wyck was making an impassioned harangue in New York against trusts. He was going much further than I conscientiously felt that I could go, because I was not willing to promise more than I could do. Within a week or two Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Croker were taking their stock in the Ice Trust, and they were becoming two of the largest single stockholders in a big trust which, whether criminal or not, is a matter to be decided, and whether criminal or not, it was certainly adverse to the public interests and was certainly the very kind of trusts to which men who were sincere in opposing trusts must object.

"Now let me point out a fact, which you may remember, touching this matter of our National politics. When the Kansas City Convention met it selected, with a fine sense of the eternal fitness of things, as its representative to help draw up the anti-trust platform, Mr. Van Wyck. They could not have selected any man who knew more about trusts.

"Now I wish to say a word about labor. In New York again two years ago I was careful not to promise more than could be done in reference to labor. It is impossible, perhaps, to make a perfect law, but we have actually got enacted there an eight-hour day law. We have secured also a good market rate for wages. We have got an excellent Board of Arbitration, under which we have been enabled to prevent a great many strikes. It is because we have done these things that I feel that I have the right to appeal to you to-night and ask you to consider what I have said as the reason why I hope to attain so much justice for those who deserve it."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:55 A. M.—One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Third Avenue Railroad; damage, $100.

2:55 A. M.—2,638 Marion Avenue; Mrs. Fisk; damage unknown.

4:55 A. M.—1,466 Third Avenue; Martin Daly; damage, $3,000.

8:25 A. M.—27 Front Street; F. G. Turner; damage, $300.

8:50 A. M.—15 Norfolk Street; S. Brook; damage, $100.

9:20 A. M.—201 East Tenth Street; Charles Thompson; damage, $10.

10:30 A. M.—115 Essex Street; Jacob Abardock; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—181 Madison Street; Soloman Kolheim; damage slight.

3:00 P. M.—835 Third Avenue; William Kehoe; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—Blackwell's Island City Hospital; damage slight.

5:05 P. M.—340 Spring Street; M. J. Crosby; damage slight.

5:20 P. M.—647 Amsterdam Avenue; Louis Yurdin; damage, $500.

6:10 P. M.—10 East Eighty-fifth Street; David Hexter; damage unknown.

6:15 P. M.—348 West Forty-first Street; John Frick; damage $25.

7:15 P. M.—220 West Sixtieth Street; Edward R. Mohns; damage $100.

7:20 P. M.—344 West Twenty-seventh Street; Daniel McClusky; damage slight.

7:40 P. M.—722 Greenwich Street; Henry Schumacher; damage slight.

8 P. M.—82 Cortlandt Street; Timothy Lahey; damage slight.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

The temperatures east of the Mississippi River have been fairly moderate. Westward to the mountains there has been a marked rise. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been generally fair with a fall in temperature ranging from 6 to 30 degrees. The rain area will extend northward and northeastward to-morrow as far as the Ohio Valley and southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. Showers and cooler weather are indicated in Montana and North Dakota, probably extending into Nebraska, Minnesota, Eastern Wyoming, and Eastern Colorado. On the New England Coast the winds will be light to fresh, and mostly west to north. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh south to east, possibly becoming brisk. Storm warnings are displayed from Pensacola to New Orleans.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	64	68	68
6 A. M.	63	66	66
9 A. M.	67	65	70
12 M.	73	69	77
4 P. M.	71	75	77
6 P. M.	65	75	76
9 P. M.	62	72	73
12 P. M.	57	71	71

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	70½
Corresponding date 1899	65½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 5 P. M. The minimum temperature was 64 degrees at 7 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.96; at 8 P. M., 29.96. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 65 per cent.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PRICE OF STEEL RAILS.

Railroad Presidents in this city believe that the price of steel rails at present is entirely too high, and that in the course of three or four weeks material reductions will be made by the manufacturers. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad said that in his opinion $24 or $25 a ton would be a reasonable price for rails, and that he did not think railroads would indulge in large purchases of rails while the price was being kept up to the high mark of $35 per ton, which is the list price of rails now charged by the steel companies.

President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad stated most emphatically that he would not think of buying rails at a price exceeding $25 a ton, and that he thought a still lower price should be fixed.

A high official of the New Jersey Central, who did not care to be quoted, said that his company had only recently intended to purchase a heavy order of steel rails, but that on his advice the purchase had been postponed, as he believed that within a month the same rails could be bought for at least $10 to $12 a ton less.

Other railroads have taken the same

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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THE "LINE-UP" IN CHINA.

The accusations brought against the Russian and French commanders in China of peculiar brutality on the part of their troops may not have any foundation at all in fact. That they should have shocked the Japanese, as appears by the protest of a Japanese General, will seem rather curious to those who remember the massacre of Port Arthur that seemed at the time to discredit, far more than any other act of the war, the pretensions of the Japanese to have assimilated Western civilization.

Neither from that massacre, nor from the later accusation against the Russians and the French, should unfavorable conclusions be too hastily drawn. Gen. SHERMAN has told us that "war is hell." Mr. KIPLING has reminded us that "more things occur in action than appear in the dispatches." Man is a nasty savage when his blood is up, whatever his nationality. But it is disagreeable, if not symptomatic, that these charges of peculiar brutality should be made against French and Russian troops just when France and Russia appear as the two powers which are advocating a policy of what most civilized nations and individuals think mawkish and criminal leniency toward the Chinese Government, with respect to the complicity of that Government in the outrages which have forced the Western world to send armies to the capital of China to obtain redress. Having been forced, as they unquestionably were, to take this step, it is evident that the civilized nations should take no step backward, that they should not now desist until they have obtained redress. Redress means indemnity for the past and security for the future. That is the common object of the powers. If any power has any separate interest of its own, to be gained at the expense of the common object, it would evidently be superlatively silly for a power which has no separate interest to join with that power.

We do not mean to blame France for adhering to the Russian proposal. The interest of France in the present phase of the Chinese question is smaller than that of any other of the great powers. France has an interest on the southern border of China, though we cannot say with truth that she has an interest in increasing the burden that Tonquin already imposes upon her. But everybody understands that France is not a free agent, that she has to do what is acceptable to her only possible friend in Europe, that she will cheerfully sacrifice her Asiatic interests to her European interests, the more cheerfully that her Asiatic interests are not an asset but a liability. But why on earth should we follow her example? Why on earth should we consent to relax the pressure on China which is brought to bear by the occupation of Peking, until we have obtained the object which the pressure was put on in order to accomplish?

The powers, excepting ourselves, have taken their positions upon the questions raised by the Russian proposal. On the one side of the line-up is Russia. We will not add France, because everybody knows that the position of France upon this question is determined by the official French conviction of the impossibility of separating her from Russia and by nothing else. On the other side are all the other powers. On which side should we be? How can any American who knows what the Chinese situation means be in any doubt as to the proper answer to that question? The enforced absence of Mr. HAY from his official desk really begins to take on the proportions of a National danger, if not of a National disaster.

A CATECHISM ON FREEDOM.

Our neighbor The World addresses to us seven questions concerning the political status of the Filipinos and asks that answer be made to each of them "in all sincerity," as a contribution to the elucidation of the "paramount issue." Questions and answers follow:

1. What is the "self-government" of a people and what does Mr. MCKINLEY mean by this term?

Only a careless reader can miss the President's meaning. We quote from his letter of acceptance the passage to which our neighbor refers:

> It is our purpose to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants and to prepare them for self-government and to give them self-government when they are ready for it and as rapidly as they are ready for it. That I am aiming to do under my constitutional authority, and will continue to do until Congress shall determine the political status of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

The President cannot give the Filipinos independence and make them an independent nation. That is the prerogative of Congress, both by original jurisdiction and by the express terms of the treaty. But the President can give them self-government "when they are ready for it and as fast as they are ready for it." He is preparing the way for the government of the islands by their own people, the first essential, primary condition being, of course, established order. He will, in the exercise of his Constitutional authority, during the period of military control of the islands, intrust to the people themselves the privilege and duty of government as fast and as far as they show themselves fit for the trust. If Congress should leave the matter in his hands long enough we see no reason why his words should not be interpreted to mean that the Filipinos would come to possess as large a measure of self-government as the people of Australia or Canada. It would rest with Congress to say whether we should then go further and make them independent. It would be a gross impropriety for the President now to arrogate to himself the functions of Congress and declare that they should be free.

2. Who is the rightful judge as to what sort of government is "suitable to the wants and conditions" of the inhabitants of the Philippines? If Mr. MCKINLEY or the Congress of the United States is that judge what is the source and nature of their authority?

The treaty is the source of their authority, and it is sovereign in its nature. It is recognized as a perfect sovereign authority by all law, international and municipal, by all nations, and has been so recognized from the dawn of history. The Philippines were under the sovereignty of Spain. We displaced Spain and became ourselves the sovereign, assuming all the duties and obligations, as well as all the privileges, of the former sovereign. One of the obligations was the safe and orderly government of the islands. In the fulfillment of that obligation we have been putting down the Tagal rebels. The sovereign is the judge of the government suitable to the country. Here the people are sovereign, and they have decided to govern themselves. They are competent for the task. In some other countries the people permit the titular sovereign to be the judge. In the judgment of the President and the best and wisest men he can get to aid him with their advice, the Filipinos are not yet capable of governing themselves. The President here exercises, in behalf of the sovereign American people and as their representative, fully authorized, the right to judge what sort of government is suitable to the present condition of the people of the Philippines. The people of the islands never have been sovereign. They have not acquired sovereignty. If we should make them sovereign in their present unprepared state they would either tear themselves to pieces or some European power would step in and relieve them of all trouble about their government.

3. Are the inhabitants of those islands, or are they not, "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"?

4. If they have no such natural or divine endowments, have they any rights except such as we may see fit to grant them? Have whites and blacks a right to govern themselves, but not browns?

5. If, as Congress proclaimed in declaring war upon Spain, the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent," why are not the Filipinos in the same category?

These questions proceed from a lack of information. We can supply the lack from the President's letter, which is a remarkably informing document, as those persons who have read it once or more than once have discovered. The first Philippine Commission was composed of President SCHURMAN of Cornell, Admiral GEORGE DEWEY, CHARLES DENBY, ex-Minister to China; Prof. DEAN C. WORCESTER, and Major Gen. OTIS. We here reprint a passage from the report of this commission, which the President quoted in his letter:

> Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them, in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. The most that can be expected of them is to co-operate with the Americans in the administration of general affairs, from Manila as a centre, and to undertake, subject to American control or guidance (as may be found necessary) the administration of provincial and municipal affairs.
>
> * * *
>
> Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse if it did not necessitate the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable.
>
> * * *
>
> Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of National honor in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our National duty will prove the greatest blessing to the people of the Philippine Islands.

The second Philippine Commission, composed of Judge WILLIAM H. TAFT, Prof. WORCESTER, the Hon. LUKE I. WRIGHT, the Hon. HENRY C. IDE, and the Hon. BERNARD MOSES, reported under date of Aug. 21:

> Turning Islands over to the coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious, most insecure; banish by fear of cruel proscription a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other.

We think candid men, unless they have information fresher and better than that obtained by the commissions on the spot, will understand from these official reports why the Filipinos are not "in the same category" with the Cubans. A good many thoughtful Americans already see reasons to believe that even the Cubans will make a mess of it when they are set up as a nation under their own Constitution.

6. Mr. MCKINLEY says that "Freedom is a rock upon which the Republican Party was founded," and that "Liberty is the great Republican doctrine." These are fine words, but just what is the Republican definition and application of freedom and liberty as applied to the inhabitants of the Philippines?

The President answers this question with directness in his instructions to the Taft commission:

> Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines must be imposed these inviolable rules:
>
> That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceable assembly and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever applied by us"?

The inaptitude and irrelevancy of all these questions are concentrated, and in the seventh and last of the series:

7. Are government without consent and taxation without representation "tyranny when applied to us, but philanthropy when applied by us"?

The questions are inapt and irrelevant because they take not the slightest account of actual conditions in the Philippines, of the real status of the Philippine people. Nobody is going to gainsay any of the noble maxims about human rights that embody the foundation principles of our own Government. But the man or the party that would apply maxims in blind disregard of conditions that would make their application a crime against honor and humanity is not fit to be trusted with power and responsibility. We know from the testimony of able and impartial men that our rule in the Philippines is not tyranny, but justice and mercy; that infinitely worse things than taxation without representation would follow if we should commit the fate of these people into their own untrained and unsteady hands. The President put the matter clearly when he said that it is a question between duty and desertion. The anti-imperialists are the advocates of desertion. The President is determined to do his duty, and we think the people of the country will support him in that determination.

DECLINING CAPITALS.

According to the reports of the Director of the Census, who undoubtedly makes his report without political prejudice, the States of New York and Nebraska have similar reasons for regret. The capitals of both States manifest an inclination to shrink their population. Our capital has not developed the tendency at quite the pace reached by the capital of Nebraska, for the loss of population by Albany in ten years is something less than 1 per cent., while Lincoln, in dropping 14,000 in ten years, seems to have lost something like 26 per cent.

There have been many inquiries and some answers to explain the shrinking of Lincoln. We have not observed a like concern about Albany. The story of the effort to "boom" Lincoln, as told by a correspondent, does not refer to the mistake that may have been made in the first place in assuming that because Lincoln was the capital of the State it was bound to be an important and growing town.

Lincoln was made the capital of Nebraska when the State was admitted, in 1867, in opposition to the veto of President JOHNSON. Its location on the banks of Salt Creek—not Salt River—does not appear to have been made with reference to possible or probable commercial or political improvement of that waterway. In 1880, thirteen years after the location of the capital, it was reported to have a population of 13,003, and in 1890 the enumerators discovered, or reported that they had discovered, 55,154 inhabitants. That was a gain of 324.16 per cent.

The suggestion has been made that the reports about Lincoln in 1890 were "padded." If that is a true suspicion, the party that made the count of ten years ago is correcting its blunder in a satisfactory if cold-blooded manner. The latest report, considered in the light of the story about the padding ten years earlier, at all events enforces the idea that it is important to have a fair and approximately accurate census, if it cannot be perfect.

We have no sympathy with that comment upon the decline of the population of Lincoln that seeks to connect the shrinkage of that town with the arrival of a political personage. It is true that the period of Lincoln's greatest growth, as reported by the census officers, was the ten years immediately preceding the arrival of that personage in this town on Salt Creek. The period of its swift declination in population has been that following his arrival and appearance in political life.

The mistake will be found, we fancy, in the effort made at the booming time to impress eager speculators with the idea that the selection of a place to be the political capital of a State, without reference to commercial advantages and considerations, will not build up a small town or prevent a large town from going to decay. There are other capitals besides Lincoln that have declined in population, the people of which will thank us for not mentioning them by name, and for treating capitals entirely on their merits.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

A benefactor of his race died at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday last, indifferent to fame, devoted to his chosen calling, apparently oblivious of the fact that the world had poorly compensated him in money for the benefits that he had ungrudgingly urged it to enjoy, WILLIAM SAUNDERS put aside the tools of the gardener after they had been employed with most patient and skillful hands and brains in the service of the United States for nearly forty years of a busy life time of near fourscore.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS was intended for the ministry, but the blood of three generations of Scotch gardeners flowed in his veins, and he chose to give up his studies of Latin and Greek and divinity and obey the stronger call that led him to Kew Gardens and the study and cultivation of plants and flowers. The simplicity and earnestness with which he applied himself at the beginning to his work remained characteristic of him to the end.

Fifty-five years ago he came to this country and as a landscape gardener contributed to the tasteful improvement of Fairmount and Hunting' Parks in Philadelphia, of Clifton Park in Baltimore, and to the development or a right taste and interest in horticulture and floriculture. To those who were familiar with the literature of those subjects and the effort of the period it was not surprising that in 1862, with the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. SAUNDERS was placed in charge of the division of experimental gardens and grounds.

This appointment was never revoked. Its wisdom has been proved in many ways, an enumeration of which would be too long for reproduction here. The beautiful grounds of the Agricultural Department, arranged and planted from year to year after his designs, have commanded the admiration of many thousands of visitors to Washington, who never heard the name of the modest man whose compensation was found largely in the measurable gratification of his taste and the realization of some of his ambitions. Each tree and flower was planted under his personal observation, and was watched with solicitude and criticism, the results going to the country he was serving in the reports embodying the judgment of a man devoted to his work and unwilling to accept any proof except that of actual experimentation.

As President of the Parking Commission of Washington, Mr. SAUNDERS contributed out of his rich knowledge and experience, and in association with that accomplished arboriculturist, WILLIAM R. SMITH, of the Botanical Gardens at Washington, to the provision and development of the incomparable parking system of the Federal City. This development is to the visitor and the dweller in Washington a perpetual pride and delight, and to the student of gardening and tree culture an object lesson that has made an impression not confined to the United States.

According to Mr. JOHN HYDE, the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, the department has not begun to exhaust the suggestions of value made by Mr. SAUNDERS years before the department had undertaken to be very minute in its investigations. Wherever the literature of horticultural experimentation was studied, the name of WILLIAM SAUNDERS was known. His most popular success, possibly, was the introduction from Brazil of the navel or seedless orange. He imported the original plants, budded orange plants from them, promoted the distribution of the experimental trees, and lived long enough to know that his wise judgment had been rewarded by one of the most gratifying and profitable of pomological achievements.

The life of this valued public servant was unselfish. He gave to the Government and people his best days and his ripest knowledge and experience. He received back the blessings of those who appreciated his work. Beyond a modest salary he realized no material reward. He who had contributed to the enrichment of thousands never learned to cultivate his private fortune.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the incidental consequences of a strike in the anthracite coal region, as has often been stated in the past few weeks, will be the substitution, for a time inevitably, and for all time probably, of bituminous coal for anthracite in a very considerable number of the places and uses in which the more expensive fuel has hitherto been able to maintain its position. A tendency toward such a change has long been apparent, but it has been slow because anthracite, despite its larger cost, is in some respects and for some purposes a more convenient source of heat. A decided advance in its price, if continued for any considerable period, is sure, however, to lead to a more or less general ignoring of superiorities for which consumers have been willing to pay a reasonable amount, but there is little chance that, having once made the alterations of stoves and furnaces necessitated by the use of soft coal, they will afterward return to anthracite, even when it does fall again to the former prices. Previous discussion of this matter has taken the ground that it was one chiefly or entirely interesting to the miners and the mine owners, but The Philadelphia Press suggests that the question is much broader than that, and is of extreme concern to the residents of all our large cities. Already, it says, the increased use of bituminous coal has changed for the worse the conditions of life in Philadelphia, to say nothing of the appearance of the city and its people, by adding to the account of soot floating in the air. Realization of the fact that every strike among the miners of anthracite coal will hasten the universal triumph of its rival supplies a sufficient motive for the exertion of all possible pressure not only on the miners, to persuade them against hasty action, but also on the mine owners, to secure from them such concessions to the demands of the men as are consistent with the conduct of the business on business principles.

—It is more than doubtful if any large number of the young men who have recently begun a business career in this city or elsewhere in the country had noticed, before they read the platform just adopted at Saratoga, that they were working under conditions especially discouraging or with prospects especially dark. The youth who flock down town every morning and up town every night have seemed to casual observers to be, on the whole, a sufficiently hilarious lot, and if discontent with the present and apprehension for the future have been ravaging their souls, they have concealed their sufferings with wonderful stoicism and success. Of course the effort to be gay will now be abandoned. It has at last been revealed, in the lugubriously eloquent language of some deep student of things as they are, that the hope of former days has departed from the young men of the land; that the outlook promises only that what they are to-day that they shall remain to the end of their lives; that the savings of their labor and frugality during a lifetime promise no relief from present drudgery; and that, "turn where they may to improve their condition, they encounter the crushing"—but we haven't the heart to follow the dismal tale any further. The only thing that prevents this picture from dissolving a continent in tears is a suspicion, faint, indeed, but to some extent reassuring, that the artist did not copy nature exactly, but drew on his inner consciousness, or his imagination, or something, for just a few of his most harrowing details. We really cannot believe that the apparent equanimity of the average young business man hides a tempest of despair. The demands of the times are perhaps severer than they used to be, but have not the helps, educational and other, toward meeting those demands been proportionally increased? It is possible at least to hope so. As a matter of fact, frequently observed, energy and brains do still open a way to attainable success. As for "the crushing rivalry of aggregated millions," how about the status of railway employés as compared with that of those who cared for and drove the horses of the old stage coaches? Yet the railways have, almost from the beginning, been aggregations of millions.

—When Mr. BRYAN was in Chicago the other day his thrilling assertion that Governments derived their just powers from the consent of the governed elicited from a possibly disrespectful man in the crowd before him the inquiry, "How about the situation in North Carolina?" Mr. BRYAN promptly replied, it will be remembered, "Let the race question which has brought us so much trouble be a warning not to bring another race question into this country." The reply was greeted with tumultuous applause, the dispatches said, and we have been wondering ever since just why it should have done so. The problem seems to have presented no difficulty at all to The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer, for it declares that Mr. BRYAN'S repartee voiced Southern as well as Northern sentiment, and was "one of the strongest arguments that can be made against imperialism." Lest this should have added to rather than decreased the mystery, The News and Observer proceeds to do what the Nebraskan didn't, that is, to explain the situation in North Carolina. The race question, it says, was the indirect cause of civil war, and has been a menace ever since, to such an extent that for thirty years the Southern people have cried, "Who shall deliver us from this death?" And the negroes, we read, "not responsible for their presence here and often the innocent cause of trouble, have been perplexed to know which way to turn." They have, indeed! The Raleigh man continues: "Even now, with restricted suffrage, dependent upon education almost like the Massachusetts law, while there is confidence in a temporary release from the troubles in the race question, wise men look into the future and see that it is not a permanent end to the 'trouble.'" In other wards, if the negroes learn to read, a new device to keep them from voting will have to be invented. Will it, too, be "almost like the Massachusetts law"? And how large is the difference between "like" and "almost like"?

—Concerning ex-President KRUEGER'S personal courage there can be no question, for he has been a fighter—of Zulus, Britishers, progress, and manifest destiny, to mention only a few of his foes—throughout the greater part of a long life. His flight into Portuguese territory at a time when his resources for continued opposition to the inevitable were by no means exhausted shows, however, that in his case as in that of the other Boers the personal courage is by no means of the utterly desperate sort, and is combined with a large amount of highly judicious caution. The Boer fights, and fights well, for a non-professional; but he invariably looks carefully after his line of retreat, and whenever, in his very excellent judgment, he decides that further contention would result in more injury to himself than to his enemy, he utilises that line with promptness and speed. At the beginning of the war with England we heard much of the certainty that the Boers would resist to the last man, and that they would choose extermination in preference to the loss of their political independence. From reasons suggested in Mr. KIPLING'S story of "The Outsider," they have been able to make a long struggle, but they have never allowed a reluctance for running away to interfere with developing the belligerent possibilities of another day. They have often fought too long, but they have never fought to the end. Even Gen. CRONJE did not do that. Of course, this is rather a credit to the Boers than otherwise, yet it illustrates their intelligence more than their religious fanaticism or their limitless love for liberty as they understand it, which were about the only excuses they had for entering upon the contest in which they have now failed so completely. All legends to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. KRUGER and his people evidently are not sentimentalists. Their practicality in all temporal matters has been demonstrated innumerable times, and it will be remarkable indeed if the self-exiled patriarch has not carried with him into foreign parts a comfortable part of his mysteriously acquired fortune.

ANTI-STANCHFIELD VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is never a very comfortable feeling with me to disagree with your editorial writings, but a perusal of your remarks in this morning's issue, under the caption "The Democratic Nomination," has created an impression in my mind that at least one of your points therein contained is not, in my opinion, altogether well taken.

I cannot imagine the contention on the part of any sane individual that the nomination of Stanchfield as the so-called Democratic instead of the Croker candidate for the Governorship of the great State of New York would have been made without the consent of the dictator of that party in this State—Richard Croker.

That being admitted, can the candidate be considered as other than the creature of his maker, and per consequence, should the Fates decree such a consummation as his election, is it not logical to believe that it will be Richard Croker and not his puppet who will be the real Governor?

Alluding to Mr. Odell you state: "He will not deny that he is accustomed to obey Platt to the letter. He was nominated for that reason. The Legislature will not oppose Platt. It will do what he wants. If we now send to Albany a Governor who will not oppose Platt and who will do what he wants, the public interests of New York will be entirely in the control of the most powerful and the most dangerous boss in the United States. Croker in the city and Platt in the State, each bound to the other by ties of common and corrupt interest," every word of which is true.

You, Mr. Editor, seem to think that if Stanchfield becomes Governor he will oppose Platt, and therein is where I do not agree with you. Your statement above quoted as to unity of interests and action of Platt and Croker is absolutely correct, and being so I am unable to discover why any one should believe for one moment that if the interest of the firm of bosses demands it their creatures, the Legislature and the Governor, will antagonize one another, and not be found working together when so ordered.

Stanchfield cannot free himself from Croker, if Governor, any more than has Theodore Roosevelt been independent of Platt, and perhaps not so much so, and to my mind the acceptance of any office at the hands of the thug that has this imperial city by the throat, while the other is rifling its pockets, stamps the acceptor as one tarred by the same brush. Much as I despise Platt and his methods, I do not believe that he would descend to grow rich on the earnings of the dissolute of this city of New York.

That Odell will if elected fill the Gubernatorial chair with any more or any less credit to the State than Stanchfield I know not, but that the latter will be of any more value as a foil and preventer of the machinations of the firm of Thomas C. Platt and that eminent Christian, Richard Croker, I do not believe.

ANTI CROKER AND STANCHFIELD.
New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

THE STATE TICKET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1898 I was a delighted reader of THE TIMES. Nominally a "Democratic" paper, it nevertheless seemed to me such an unbiased exponent of sound political doctrine as was adapted to the taste of an independent. In that year came the nomination of Roosevelt on the one hand and of Augustus Van Wyck on the other. The one a man with a stainless record, of acknowledged force of character and high motive, a man clearly forced upon the "boss" by the predilections of the mass of the Republican Party. The other a nobody, owing all to Tammany Hall and forced upon his party by the brutal strength in corruption whose name is Croker.

To my horrified amazement THE TIMES chose the latter of these men as its candidate, ranging itself with such representatives of blind and silly vindictiveness as Mr. Carl Schurz. Of course, no consistent and reasoning independent could stomach such a course.

To-day, in the midst of a campaign of unsurpassed importance, I open my TIMES to receive again a blow similar to that of 1898. In your leading editorial of this morning you announce that THE TIMES will be ranged with Stanchfield against Odell. You explicitly recognize in Mr. Odell a "respectable man," but you say he is the tool of Platt. You do not—and you cannot—adduce a single instance in which Mr. Odell has ever acted against his conscience or against the public good in obedience to Mr. Platt. He is known as a Platt man simply because he has not yet been in a high responsible position wherein independent thought and action were conspicuously required.

But, even assume that he is Platt's tool to some extent, for the sake of argument alone, be it understood. Wherein do you find it advisable to make a "bipartisan" affair of the State control? THE TIMES needs not to be told that where responsibility is divided between the tools of two bosses much more harm can be done—and has and will be done—by corrupt and secret agreement between these bosses, than would result from anything a single boss would dare to do when all the responsibility is his and he has to work in evil in the public view.

Now, despite weak pretense that "Hill's friend" has been used by Croker to beat Hill, it is evident to the merest child that the nomination of Stanchfield is the outcome of opposition to a popular anti-boss man—Coler, to wit—on the part of the most impudent and corrupt boss ever known since Tweed. Stanchfield has lent himself to the designs of this boss just as "Brother Gus" Van Wyck did in 1898. Can you dare to hope that with Stanchfield in the Executive chair and Platt's men in the control of the Legislature, Croker and Platt will not have it in their power to secretly aid one another in public plunder, and that while still avoiding individual responsibility? H. S. MACKAYE.
New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

Opposed to Mr. Stanchfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES seems to forget that Mr. Stanchfield is and always was Croker's man, and that Richard Croker is the boss of the City of New York. I hate all political bosses. I hate Platt as much as Croker, but why give the State to a man who already has the city? I think we are better off with two bosses who will oppose each other than we should be if we put the whole business in one man's pocket.

Think for a moment and take into consideration how it would be if Augustus Van Wyck were to sit in the Governor's chair, while his brother Robert, by the aid of Croker, were to rule the great city of New York. HENRY K. BANERT.
New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

Another Reader's View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your extraordinary editorial of this date has been the subject of much comment by every one who read it. Why you should advise your readers to avoid Mr. Odell because he was nominated by the regular party organization, and accept Mr. Stanchfield, who represents more fully machine politics and the dictation of one man, and that man the odious Croker, is more than intelligent readers can understand. The editorial was the weakest and most inconsistent composition that ever had a place in the columns of THE TIMES. You are willing to accept Croker's candidate, but not Platt's. Of the two men Mr. Platt's methods are far more honest and reputable. A comparison must be decidedly in favor of Mr. Platt, who is at least a gentleman. You pretend to favor Mr. McKinley, but by supporting Croker's man for Governor you help defeat him. JOHN W. MOORE.
New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

IMPURITY OF CITY AIR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of to-day encourages me to invoke your aid in calling public attention to another and far more important effect of gas main leakage.

Nearly all writers on the interesting subject of the causes of decreased longevity and diminished resistance to morbific influences, in the case of city dwellers, have cited excessive mental work, increased competition, overcrowding, noises, impure foods, &c., as the principal causes; only very recently has mention been made of the poisonous action of the illuminating gas present in large and ever-increasing percentage in the air of cities. Every one knows how fatal is its effect when in large quantity in inclosed spaces. The blown-out gas flame is a frequent, potent factor in the annual death list of the city. Nevertheless, few seem to be aware that this gas, carbon monoxide, exerts its deleterious effect, be the quantity present in the atmosphere ever so small. For years the writer has insisted that the principal cause of the anæmia and lowered vitality, which sooner or later appear in all city workers, is the illuminating gas with which the city atmosphere is heavily charged, through leakages in the street mains and distributing pipes.

When inhaled in large quantity carbon monoxide produces a permanent chemical change in the red blood cells, rendering them unable to carry on their function of oxygen absorption and distribution, thus causing a profound anæmia, often fatal, and only recovered from after prolonged and careful treatment, when new cells shall have replaced those destroyed.

When the air contains but a small percentage, a gradual and less pronounced anæmia slowly but surely appears, accompanied by diminished vital activity and resistance to disease. Doubtless this will be recognized eventually as the cause of the readiness with which the city dweller contracts grip, tuberculosis, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, hay fever, and many other diseases, as compared with his fellow who dwells in the pure and strengthening air of the open country.

It is said that without some admixture of country stock city families die out with the third generation. Further, chemical and microscopical examination of the blood seem to confirm these views, as they usually show the injurious effect of prolonged city life upon the red blood cells. It is no wonder, then, that the annual vacation, which every New Yorker considers to be necessary, produces such marvelously good results; even two weeks in the fresh air of the mountains gives the pallid and languid city worker the glow of health, and the increased strength that carries him through the long and exhausting days of the rest of the year.

Lest any one doubt that there is a constant filtration of gas through the earth of the city streets, it may be mentioned that wherever the streets are torn up along the course of the mains gas at once escapes in such large volume as to be perceived by all; some can detect its presence on entering the city after an absence of a few days, even when the street surfaces are undisturbed.

The writer is convinced that any one who carefully investigates the matter will admit that no other of the causes of the deterioration of city air is so potent as this toxic admixture. In New York, perhaps more than in any other of the world's large cities, is this condition a cause of increased mortality. Probably no other city in the world has more natural hygienic advantages, yet our statistics do not compare favorably with those of smoky, foggy London.

Surely the corporations that have been so richly endowed by the public with their remunerative franchises should not abuse the confidence of that public. The law requires, and its servants should see, that the mains and pipes are free from leaks.

Now that the asphalt companies have taken the matter in hand, it is to be hoped that they will be aided by all who desire to maintain health by removing this great obstacle to the enjoyment of life in large cities; by doing away with this and a few other nuisances the air of New York would be nearly, if not quite, as good as that of the open prairie. J. J. CONCANON.
New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

FINDS FAULT WITH BOTH PARTIES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say to-day, in speaking of Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance: "For all his positions the President has the support of established fact and original authority. It is not often that a contender in the field of politics is so extraordinarily well furnished forth with vital, essential, telling facts of which the enemy was quite ignorant." Please allow me to call your attention to the fact that what both the friends and "enemies" of the Administration are ignorant of is the early correspondence between Mr. McKinley and the army and navy officials in regard to the Philippine question, which was and is still kept secret. Just enough leaked out to show that the President then considered that to conquer the Filipinos would be "criminal aggression"; in making which declaration, he was, as when he said "No step backward" in regard to civil service reform, and in regard to our "plain duty" toward Porto Rico, entirely right.

That we never gave the Filipinos reason to suppose that we intended to set them up as an independent nation is no good reason why we should compel their allegiance to us. The reason that we should have declined to do so is that it is in direct opposition to both our traditions and professed principles, without violating which the most we could have done was to give them the same opportunity that we gave the Cubans.

Had this measure, which is in harmony with true American ideas, principles, and professions, been pursued, which was the first generous intent of both our Government and our people, Mr. McKinley's majority next November would have rivaled that of four years ago. That he will be elected there is but little doubt; but what there is is due to his retrograde from "plain duty" in the several instances that I have mentioned.

THE TIMES affects to think that the anti-imperialists—from principle, not those who simply shout for Bryan—are scarcely sane. If either the Democratic or Republican Parties ever come back to Democratic or Republican principles, pure and simple, let me tell you that both will be under the lead of such men as Cleveland, Caffery, Morton, Carlisle, Edmunds, Hoar, Reed, and Boutwell.

We have but a choice of evils. As Bryanism is infinitely the worse, we must perforce vote for McKinley and Roosevelt, with the earnest hope that the time will soon come in which only true and tried American principles shall be represented by one or both of our great political parties, and that a "choice of evils" shall be a thing of the past. T. Mc. G.
New York, Sept. 12, 1900.

Discrediting a Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Norman Selby has been for many years reveling under the royal cognomen of "McCoy," for which he discarded his own meaningless, plebeian name. He intensified the offense by capriciously affixing the brutal pseudonym "Kid."

Now that the law has forced him to resign his nominal purloined honor, let some reparation be made to the race which he has so long dishonored by discrediting one of its respected patronymics in the vile haunts of the brutal and disreputable prize ring. To steal a name is baser than to pilfer diamonds. I. M.
New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

NUGGETS.

How to be Happy on 15 Cents a Day.

The most satisfactory way to live on 15 cents a day is in theory.—Chicago Record.

Another Variety.

Bobbs—My laundryman is very hard on my shirts.

Dobbs—Another example of the shirt waste man, isn't he?—Baltimore American.

Why He Pined Away.

"You don't seem to be able to stand hot weather," remarked the doctor. "No," said the pessimistic patient, "it always worries me to think about how cold it's going to be next Winter."—Philadelphia Record.

Unruffled.

"Say, you," cried the victim in the crowded trolley car, glaring up at the transgressor, "my feet are not made to stand on."

"That's so," replied the other pleasantly. "You don't need 'em for that while you've got a seat, do you?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Son of the Soil.

"Freddy," said the schoolmarm, "what is your idea of the meaning of the expression, 'He is a son of the soil'?"

"I suppose that it means that he was made out of the dust of the earth."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

BEHIND THE OUTER MAN.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

You can't make a soldier with only gold braid,
And nobody thinks you can;
Ere the fine-looking suit by the tailor is made
There's much to be done to the man.
You can't make a surgeon with knives and all that,
You can't make a Judge with just a silk hat,
You can't make a preacher with robe or cravat,
And nobody thinks you can.

You can't make a monarch with only a throne
And nobody thinks you can;
Ere the actor may sway in a realm of his own
There's much to be done to the man.
You can't make a gentleman out of an ass,
Or a boor who is bravest in front of his glass,
By filling his pockets with pelf—but alas!
There are people who think you can!

CZAR READY TO OFFER COMPROMISE

Deadlock Over Peking May Result in Change of Policy.

DISMEMBERMENT POSSIBLE

London Times Correspondent Says that Break Up of China is Almost Inevitable.

There appears to be a dead-lock among the powers regarding Russia's proposal to withdraw from Peking. It is believed in London, however, that the Czar will agree to allow his troops to remain in Peking until he sees the results of the present negotiations, which are said to contain the suggestion of a compromise calculated to maintain the unity of the powers while satisfying both the advocates and opponents of the withdrawal. The compromise is that the strength of the international garrison of Peking shall be made dependent on the progress and character of the negotiations with China.

The Peking correspondent of The London Times expresses the belief that the dismemberment of China is almost inevitable owing to the attitude of Russia and Germany.

The State Department received assurances yesterday from Li-Hung-Chang that the Chinese Government would hereafter afford Americans every protection, and it is hoped in Washington that there will now be no further obstacle to the opening of peace negotiations.

Minister Conger reports the murder of Dr. Hodge and his wife, Presbyterian missionaries from Philadelphia, at Pao-Ting-Foo, and a dispatch from Yokohama says several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been murdered by the Chinese on the frontier.

The assassin of Baron von Ketteler, the late German Minister to China, has been arrested by the Japanese. He admits his guilt, but says he was ordered to kill the Minister by the Imperial Government.

A dispatch from Peking, dated Sept. 5, reports that American cavalry killed thirty imperialists at the Temple Shaho, putting the rest to flight. The Russians have also encountered the Boxers near Machipo and dispersed them, the casualties among the enemy being estimated at 200.

CZAR SUGGESTS COMPROMISE.

Russia May Agree to Change of Policy in Order to Secure Uniformity of Action.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Great Britain's reply to the Russian proposition for the evacuation of Peking was sent two days ago, and, as published yesterday, Great Britain declines to evacuate Peking prior to receiving satisfactory guarantees from the Chinese Government for the fulfillment of certain conditions.

There is a general disposition here to accept as mainly correct the statement that all the powers have now replied to the Russian proposal. It is believed that the Czar will agree to allow his troops to remain at the Chinese capital until he sees the results of the present negotiations looking to the establishment of a basis upon which peace settlements can be discussed, and which are said to contain the suggestion of a compromise calculated to maintain the unity of the powers, while satisfying both the advocates and opponents of the withdrawal of the troops from Peking. According to the suggested compromise arrangement, it is proposed that the strength of the garrison of Peking, which is to be international, is made dependent on the progress and character of the negotiations with China.

According to The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, who claims to be able to indicate the exact diplomatic situation, "the attitude of the United States is so indefinite that there is no absolute certainty whether Washington will accept or reject the Russian proposal."

Germany, according to the same authority, was the first power to reply. She based her refusal principally upon the ground that withdrawal would lead to further trouble and to the massacre of thousands of other converts.

In regard to the conditions which, as Prince Ching has informed Li-Hung-Chang, a certain power has proposed, namely, first, the neutralization of Tien-Tsin; second, the creation of Heh-Lang-Kiang as a buffer State; third, that the powers shall place international garrisons at the treaty forts; fourth, the execution of the Boxer chiefs—another dispatch from Shanghai says Manchuria has been suggested as a buffer State.

According to a dispatch from Shanghai received to-day, another imperial edict, dated Tchow, Sept. 8, has been issued, requiring Li-Hung-Chang to forthwith take the Viceregal seal of the Province of Chi-Li, there to co-operate with Prince Ching and Gen. Yung-Lu in the re-establishment of peace. In his decree the Emperor assumes the responsibility for the events which have occurred in Peking, and does not blame Prince Tuan, the father of the heir apparent, or Kang-Yi, the President of the Board of War.

The dispatch reiterates the assertion that there is strenuous opposition in all the foreign colonies to the acceptance of Yung-Lu as a peace negotiator.

"The Japanese General, Yamaguchi, telegraphed to his Government from Peking, Sept. 6, that the Emperor's Chamberlain had just arrived. This probably means that some negotiations are on foot for the return of the Emperor.

"Other Japanese advices report that Peking is returning to its normal condition. Order is being restored. Native refugees are coming back, and foreign residents are leaving to recuperate."

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PEKING, Sept. 9.—Prince Ching, during the course of private interviews with the Ministers, yesterday informed them that he had power to negotiate, but could not act without Li-Hung-Chang, to whom he had telegraphed an urgent request to come to Peking.

Marquis Tsiang states that nothing can be done until the arrival of the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The crisis that was near yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russian Government has been averted for a time, and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention.

The order to Gen. Chaffee to leave Peking at once, which was expected in some quarters, was not issued to-day. Instead, earnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for the negotiations which are expected finally to settle the Chinese troubles.

The Chinese Government has made a quick reply to the communication from the State Department relative to the recognition of Li-Hung-Chang as an envoy and the protection of American life and property in China pending a final settlement. The Viceroy has given the assurance asked for in a cable dispatch to Minister Wu, dated yesterday at Shanghai. Mr. Wu called at the State Department this morning and presented this answer to Dr. Hill, who, in turn, sent it to the President.

Li-Hung-Chang's message has removed perhaps the last obstacle to the speedy beginning of the negotiations, and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge to protect American interests and stop the outrages upon the missionaries and native converts. If he can do this, and thus manifest the existence of a de facto Government, there is no reason to doubt that negotiations will be immediately opened.

The Chinese Minister has received a dispatch from Li-Hung-Chang saying he expects to leave Shanghai to-morrow for the north. Earl Li should reach Tien-Tsin in about three and a half days. At Tien-Tsin Li will formally assume the Viceroyship of the Province of Chi-Li. After a short rest at Tien-Tsin he will proceed to Peking.

As Earl Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai inside of a week, it may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time.

The United States Government has not been advised even yet that all of the answers to the Russian note have been returned. It is said that all of the powers have been heard from on the subject, but the disposition is to regard their communications not as answers, but rather as argumentative statements which leave the main issue still open for discussion.

EXPECTS PARTITION OF CHINA.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Peking to The Times says:

"Russia has decided to withdraw her legation from Peking, leaving a purely military command. An official announcement of this is expected to-day. The other powers will also, presumably, withdraw their legations, leaving Peking under the military control of the allies during the Winter at least.

"At a meeting of the Generals the Russian commander announced that Russia would maintain 15,000 troops during the Winter. The German commander said that Germany would keep the same number, and the Japanese commander announced that Japan would have 22,000. The British General was not in a position to make an announcement.

"There is every indication, however, that Lord Salisbury has decided that our present subordinate position in Peking must become still humbler.

"In the best informed quarters the opinion is expressed that Russia and Germany are acting in accord, Russia seeking the definite alienation of all territory north of the great wall, and Germany the annexation of Shan-Tung, Kiang-Su, and the Yang-tse Provinces. Russia seeks also to restore the power of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor in order to be enabled to wield her influence through them over the remaining provinces.

"The dismemberment of China seems almost inevitable.

"The Empress Dowager has retained Prince Ching's son as a hostage for his father."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Wednesday, confirms the reports of the uneasy feeling there concerning Germany's intentions toward the Yang-tse Provinces, and especially the Kiang-Nin forts.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says he is in a position to assert positively that the Russian troops in Manchuria are preparing for a Winter campaign.

LI ABANDONS NEGOTIATIONS?

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The news bureau sent to China by the German Fleet Society cables from Shanghai that it has received the following telegram from the Russian Government:

"The Russian Government makes the following ultimatum: The Emperor of China shall resume the Government himself, and shall have Prince Tuan, the 'Boxer' leader, arrested and punished, and shall exclude the Empress from any influence upon the Government.

"Li-Hung-Chang has declared that all these demands are unacceptable, except the first, and has abandoned his proposed departure for the north."

The Lokal Anzeiger has received the following from its Shanghai correspondent:

"It is announced from Nanking that the Viceroys apprehend action from Germany. The Taotai of Nanking has ordered 3,000 men mustered into service, and the same number recruited among the salt smugglers, whose chief has been appointed commander of thirty war junks.

"The German protected cruiser Seeadler passed Nanking with her decks cleared for action.

"Li-Hung-Chang has abandoned the peace negotiations because Prince Tuan is opposed to them. The Mandarins recognize only Prince Tuan's authority, fearing his vengeance.

"Gen. Yung Lu is at Ta-Tung-Fu with the Empress Dowager, who refuses to leave that place."

According to information furnished to the correspondent of the Associated Press nothing is known here in official circles of such action on the part of Germany as is referred to by the advices to the Lokal Anzeiger.

ALLIES ROUT CHINESE TROOPS.

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PEKING, Sept. 5, via Taku, Sept. 10.—A troop of American cavalry sent to act as a convoy for cattle surprised 300 imperialists quartered at the Temple Shaho. They killed thirty and captured 120 rifles. The enemy fled northward.

Some Boxers recently attacked two companies of Russians, who were guarding a railway working party at the South Maapo Station. Reinforcements succeeded in dispersing the attacking party. Two of the Russians were wounded. As this was not the first occasion when attacks of this nature have occurred a punitive force under Col. Fretiekoff was sent with orders to burn the surrounding towns.

Col. Fretiekoff's party yesterday engaged 500 Boxers seven miles from Machipo. The Boxers were armed only with swords and spears. The Russian cavalry charged on them, killing many of them with sabres. The charge was made through the cornfield, and the Russians succeeded in killing the commander of the enemy's forces. The casualties among the Boxers are estimated at 200. A Russian officer was wounded, and two Cossacks were killed.

Vice Admiral Alexieff has arrived for a three days' visit and inspection.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, has also arrived, with instructions to report to Major Gen. Chaffee, commanding the American forces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Department of State has received from the Consul at Amoy, China, a telegram to the effect that the British and Japanese marines have been withdrawn; that order is maintained, refugees are returning, and the shops are reopening.

HONGKONG, Sept. 13.—The British Indian Infantry on the transports which recently arrived here has been ordered to disembark at this place. The cavalry will proceed north.

ROME, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Taku, dated Sept. 7, confirming the report of the formation at Tien-Tsin of a mixed corps of 4,000 troops, including 200 men of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, to march against Boxers threatening the Tien-Tsin region, says that the Boxers had artillery, and were molesting boats in charge of the victualing service on the Imperial Canal.

VON KETTELER'S SLAYER TAKEN

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PEKING, Sept. 9.—The Japanese have arrested the assassin of Baron von Ketteler, the late German Minister to China.

The assassin, who has been handed over to the Germans by the Japanese, has confessed his guilt.

He was arrested for trying to sell to a Japanese officer a watch with initials which he admitted taking from the body of Baron von Ketteler.

He says the Imperial Government ordered the commission of the act.

DR. HODGE AND WIFE KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Minister Conger cables the State Department under date of Sept. 6 as follows:

"Hodges killed, Pao-Ting-Foo."

Minister Conger's message is in answer to a cabled inquiry from the State Department as to the fate of Missionary Cortland Van Rensselaer Hodge and wife, Elsie Campbell Hodge.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.—The Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge was a son of the Rev. Dr. Hodge, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education in this city. He went to China as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church last year, accompanied by his wife, formerly Miss Elsie Campbell Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was born in Burlington, N. J., in 1872 and was a graduate of Princeton University. He married Miss Sinclair after both had agreed to devote their lives to missionary work in China.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The French Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that, at his request, Li Hung Chang wired the Governor of the Province of Shan-Si to take measures to protect the Belgian missionaries, who were in great trouble. The Governor replied that measures had been taken and a detachment of cavalry had been dispatched for their defense.

Earl Li, the Consul says, informed him that he had given urgent orders for the protection of the missionaries at Cheng-Ting-Foo, southwest of Poo-Ting-Foo, and Hin-Hin, in the Province of Chili.

Murder by Chinese on Korean Frontier.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 12.—A Japanese officer at Chsong, Korea, reports that two Japanese and several hundred Chinese and Korean converts have been murdered on the frontier by the Chinese.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that a Japanese official has been appointed to succeed J. McLeavy Brown, the Financial Director and Commissioner of Customs of Korea.

J. McLeavy Brown, an Englishman, was in the service of the Chinese Customs. In April, 1896, he was appointed to the financial control of Korea. In January, 1898, he was made a C. M. G., (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George).

STORMING OF TIEN-TSIN.

Admirable Work Done by the Japanese During the Fighting on July 8.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A Times correspondent writing from Tien-Tsin July 21 gives some interesting details of the fighting about Tien-Tsin, where "an army of 10,000 highly trained modern troops was held in check by an army of Chinese, not in any overwhelming degree more numerous

"Inexplicable it would have been had the force of highly trained modern troops been homogeneous and under one commander, for the dilatory policy being then pursued was clearly calculated to encourage the enemy. It did encourage them. Emboldened by the inactivity of the allied commanders, their own activity increased to such an extent that the settlements were practically reduced once more to a state of siege."

Describing the movement of July 6 the correspondent says:

"Inactivity was no longer possible; something had to be done. Obviously the most pressing need existed for the clearance of the rear and flank of the battery of British naval guns on the mud wall, and this the Japanese and English generals decided to combine to do by a wide flanking movement to the southwest, working round eventually toward the northeast until the West Arsenal was captured and cleared. The pivot of this movement was formed by a force of Japanese bluejackets and 100 United States marines under Major Waller.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of the day's operations was the extraordinary rapidity with which Japanese infantry can move. Japanese infantry do not double; they run, and what is more, they keep on running. We watch the infantry of all nations here, and without doubt the Japanese are the fleetest, a fact, I take it, of some military importance. Their artillery was smartly handled, quickly brought up, and quickly fired; but there was no possibility of Institutka comparison on this occasion, as the only other guns out were the British muzzle-loaders, which, of course, could not compete as regards rapidity of firing with the handy little breech-loaders of the Japanese.

"Under cover of the guns the infantry spread out to the left across the plain, certain companies keeping on toward the villages over in that direction, others working in so as to take the ruined grand stand in the flank. It was a beautiful sight to see them go, but not for the Chinese who saw them come. No sooner did they see them than their fire slackened, and we watched them retreating helter skelter over a bridge on their left. A moment or two more, and then 'Cease fire; the Japanese are in!' Gen. Fukushima laughingly acknowledged the congratulations of British officers near him, and the order was given for the whole line to advance. It did so in a wide sweep, the enemy hastily retreating toward the northwest. Only on the left flank of the Japanese were any found.

"Under cover of the British naval guns in the East Arsenal battery, the Russians were to advance by the right and take the Chinese batteries on the Lutal Canal by an assault in flank, going on from there to destroy the camps lying to the northeast of the city. In this they were to be assisted by the Germans, of whom there were about 400 marines at present in Tien-Tsin. This force numbered probably 3,500. Simultaneously a force of about 4,500, consisting roughly of 2,000 Japanese, 800 British, 800 Americans, 850 French, and 50 Austrians, was to advance under cover of the western battery of British naval guns and attempt the capture of the city. Gen. Fukushima commanded the Japanese and Gen. Dorward the rest of the troops.

"The two forces started out before 3 A.M., each making a wide flanking movement to begin with. As soon as it was daylight the British naval batteries east and west commenced a heavy bombardment of the Chinese position. I watched it from the tower of the Town Hall until 5:30. Our shooting was splendid. About a big explosion occurred somewhere near the fort and the Chinese fire, which had been spirited enough to begin with, grew slack. From the tower I could see the Russians working round on the right over the arsenal plain, and, away to the left, the rest of the allies, having completed a wide turning movement, advancing in long lines on the West Arsenal. Much the same ground had been covered as on the 9th when I marched with the troops. Realizing that the city was about to be delivered, I hurried down from the tower and made my way along the mud wall to the West Arsenal.

"This so-called mud wall—Sankolinsin's folly—is a rampart some 15 feet high. On the outside is a moat of varying width and depth, bridged only where there are archways through the wall. Close on the West Arsenal there is one, a low brick archway, surmounted by a bridge with thick protecting walls. The road leading to the south gate of the city, rather more than a mile distant, runs through it. From here the Japanese attack was to be delivered. Half way there, I heard a most terrific explosion, and looking up over the city saw a colossal pillar of cloud standing up white and still against the clear blue sky. It is supposed to have been the smoke caused by the explosion of a magazine of 'brown prismatic' powder. In the settlements the effect was curious. Nearly every one got the impression that his house had been struck by a shell, and many running out to see what damage had been done, found this marvel in the sky. It was a wonderful and beautiful sight.

"After heavy fighting, the Russians captured the north batteries on the bank of the Lutal Canal, and pushing on to the north, destroyed the two Chinese camps. Leaving a force to attack the forts at dawn, the main body returned to camp in the evening, having lost in round numbers 150 men. On our side of the river they were far heavier. A constant stream of wounded seemed to emerge from the gateway in the mud wall. Outside, to right and left of it, they lay in long lines, often two or three deep. Splendid work was done by British naval officers and men and by the men of the First Chinese Regiment in bringing them in. Nearly all the Americans wounded were carried out of fire by our men, who returned again and again to get more.

"However the future may show as regards the active fighting qualities of the First Chinese Regiment, they certainly possess in a highly developed degree the quality of passive courage so often before displayed by Chinese coolies. The incident of the scaling ladders at Taku in 1859 is a well-known case in point. Major Pereira of the First Chinese Regiment was hit while conducting a stretcher party of his men, and Capt. Olivant was killed while making his third journey to the place where the Ninth American Regiment was. Twice he went for their wounded, and the third time to take them ammunition, men of the First Chinese Regiment accompanying him each time. Needless to say, our own men, mostly of the naval contingent, were not behind in this way.

"The unexpected heavy casualties throw upon Major Watson, R. A. M. C., and Capt. Pryrne, R. A. M. C., very heavy work. They came up with the British troops sent from Hongkong, but, as may be easily imagined, their services were not confined to their own men. As in all other respects, the Jananese Army is splendidly equipped medically, but even their arrangements were inadequate thoroughly to cope with the number of their cases that came along. But, though his losses were heavy, Gen. Fukushima expressed himself well satisfied at the end of the day. And, indeed, the fight was won. His knowledge of the Chinese told him that they would break away in the night. Most of them did."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first touch of Autumn in the air yesterday made a marked change in the aspect of up-town New York. The fashionable restaurants were filled at the luncheon and dinner hour and many familiar faces were to be seen on all sides. The usual throng of commercial travelers and people from Southern and Western cities, the latter tarrying on their way from the Summer resorts to their homes, are now filling the up-town hotels and theatres. For the past few nights it has been impossible to get seats at any of the leading theatres after 7 or 8 o'clock. Broadway from Twenty-third to Forty-second Street on the west side has been passable only at a slow gait, and the fashionable restaurants have been jammed with patrons. It is interesting to resident New Yorkers to stroll about at evening now and watch the crowds which have an unmistakable out-of-town air.

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Last year at this time the city was all excitement over the preparations for the Dewey celebration and the America's Cup races. Fifth Avenue was filled with carpenters building stands, and little else was talked of except the coming events. The comparative dullness of New York this September is all the more marked in contrast with its lively atmosphere of a year ago.

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Golf at Tuxedo and the race of the seventy-fqoters for the Lipton Cup were the chief social and sporting events of yesterday. Charles Watson of Orange won the Tuxedo Cup from W. Y. Marsh of Morristown at the Tuxedo golf tournament, and W. Pierson Hamilton carried off the Ramapo Cup from Charles F. Watson, Jr., of Orange. Charles Watson, Sr., is a brother of Wesley Watson and both married their cousins, the Misses Watson, who were sisters. While Mr. Watson has been playing golf industriously for the last two or three years, his many friends in the Union and Metropolitan Clubs hardly expected he would ever figure in the rôle of a golf champion.

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A number of well-known people accompanied the racing yachts in their contest yesterday off Sandy Hook for the Lipton Cup on the steamboat Cepheus, which the New York Yacht Club had chartered for the use of its members and their guests. The day was a perfect one at sea, to the pleasant surprise of a number of the Cepheus's passengers, who had feared that the heavy gale of Wednesday would leave a turbulent ocean. This fear prevented many people from attending the race. Luncheon was enjoyed and the day proved most successful. Among those on the Cepheus were Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., J. J. Van Alen, Mrs. Duryea, and other prominent members of the Newport Summer colony.

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Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore (Miss Jerome) has returned from a visit to Bar Harbor with her sister, Mrs. William Fanshawe, (Miss Jessie Jerome.) Mrs. Fanshawe has leased a villa at Bar Harbor for next season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse (Miss Vera Boarman) gave last evening a large dinner at their Summer home at Westbury, L. I. This was the first of the Autumn entertainments in the Hempstead colony. Most of the members of the Hempstead and Westbury colonies have now returned from their Summer outings, and the season there promises to be a gay one.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Werra from Gibraltar were H. H. Belknap, Dr. Joseph H. Colt of Concord, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lewis, and H. A. Davis. The Barbarossa, from Bremen and Southampton, which also arrived yesterday, brought, among others, Dr. H. O. Bixby and Mrs. Bixby, Dr. C. B. Brigham and Mrs. Brigham, Eugene Cowles, Walter Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hall, John Jay, Mrs. Walden Pell and daughters, H. C. Prevost, Mrs. G. W. Randolph, and Mrs. H. P. Ward. On the Servia, from Liverpool, there came, among others, Mrs. George Barclay and Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Johns, W. B. Livingston, David Greer, Joseph J. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell and son, and Mrs. Spencer Wood. The Germanic brought yesterday Alsop Leffingwell, Mrs. H. B. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Miss Lota and Miss Robinson of Baltimore.

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The usual changes of residence among those who do not own houses in New York, in preparation for the coming Winter, are now taking place. Mrs. Tiffany has rented 65 East Sixty-sixth Street, and James Brown 144 East Thirty-seventh Street, for the Winter. Mrs. Ward McAllister has taken the house at 603 Madison Avenue. C. Albert Stevens that at 27 West Thirty-fifth Street, and D. P. King 249 Madison Avenue. C. T. Barney has leased his house 113 West Fifty-fifth Street, Pierrepont Edwards his house at 71 Park Avenue, and Mrs. Coudert her house at 33 West Forty-eighth Street.

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The London papers announce that Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie will sail for America about the middle of October. They have left Skibo Castle, Sutherland, and are now visiting in the North of England.

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Abergeldie Castle, which Queen Victoria has lent to the Empress Eugénie for some months, occupies a rather exposed position close to the high road near Balmoral. For some years it was the Scotch home of the Duchess of Kent, and later on was for a while occupied by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The castle does not belong to the Queen, but is rented by her from the Gordon family. In the square tower of the castle there still remains the iron ring to which the last witch burned on Dee side was chained for some time before her execution.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 13.—Miss Leary gave her seventh and last musicale this afternoon, which was one of the largest attended functions of the season. Mr. Terhune, who is visiting her, sang several tenor solos.

Vicomte de Santo-Thyrso, the Portuguese Minister at Washington, arrived for a visit to-day.

Lord Pauncefote has recovered from a slight illness and was able to be outdoors to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw have concluded their Newport season, and have gone to their Winter home in Pittsburg.

Dr. J. Conger Bryan, cousin of Mr. W. J. Bryan, is registered at the Stevens Villa.

Col. W. F. Randolph, commanding the First United States Artillery, is the guest of Miss Powel.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Miss Grosebeck of Providence is the guest of Miss Madeline Goddard.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bailey of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

This evening Mrs. G. S. Oldmixen entertained at dinner in honor of her guests, Miss Harriette R. Woods and the Misses Kieckhoefer, who leave for New York to-morrow.

Among the cottagers entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Ross R. Winans and Mrs. Clement C. Moore. Mrs. George Hoffman and Miss Bishop gave luncheons.

Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., has gone to New York.

John C. Heckshser of New York is in the city.

BAR HARBOR ARRIVALS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 13.—Arrivals at the Louisburg include Charles W. Ames, Charles Leslie Ames, St. Paul; Mrs. W. J. Benners, Miss L. H. Fenton, J. W. Murray, Mrs. Connelly, the Misses Vaux, Philadelphia; Miss H. F. Merrick, Mrs. Frederick Gardiner, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Philip, Boston; Mrs. Walter Schuyler, Miss Edna Schuyler, New York.

At the Newport, Henry C. Parry, Alfred N. Wheeler, J. Howard Marshall, Philadelphia; Miss M. A. Terry, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse F. Waterman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Theodore B. Starr, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson, Jr., Boston.

At the Porcupine, Miss Nakes of Boston, Mrs. A. C. Cheney and Mrs. D. Kimball of New York.

SQUADRONS LEAVE BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 13.—The departure of the British and American squadrons this morning afforded Bar Harbor a memorable spectacle. Long before 9 o'clock the cliff walk swarmed with townspeople and Summer residents. Smoke was pouring furiously from the funnels of the Crescent and Psyche. The little torpedo boat destroyer Quail lay within two rods of shore. In the distance beyond Rodick's Island the New York showed her preparations for departures. The converted gunboat Scorpion steamed restlessly about bearing messages from ship to ship.

At 10 o'clock, with a fleet of yachts booming farewells, the Crescent took the lead of a stately procession, with the Psyche, Tribune, Indefatigable, and Quail following. A course was laid around Long Porcupine, circling the American squadron, which stood in a long line extending northwest from Little Porcupine. As the Crescent passed the flagship New York the latter fell in behind the British flagship, abreast of the Psyche. The Tribune followed, then the Indefatigable, abreast of the Kearsarge, with the Quail, Indiana, Texas, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Scorpion in order.

The British fleet disbanded on leaving the harbor, the Quail going to Bermuda, the Crescent and Psyche to St. John's, and the Indefatigable and Tribune to Jamaica. The American squadron left for Portsmouth, N. H.

A deserter jumped overboard from the Quail this morning, swam ashore, and disappeared down the shore path. Altogether the British squadron lost twenty-five or thirty men by desertion and the American squadron about half a dozen.

The gratitude for their reception so frequently expressed by the British officers while here found expression to-day in the following letter received by the Kebo Valley Club:

"Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, K. C. B., the Captains, and officers of the British North American Squadron, desire, before leaving Bar Harbor, to express to the Governors and members of the Kebo Valley Club their most hearty thanks for the great hospitality and kindness which has been shown them during the stay of the fleet at Bar Harbor. The officers of the British fleet trust that the members will accept for the use of the club a bowl (which will be forwarded at an early opportunity) as a token of good will and as a memento of their most pleasant visit."

Langesdorff—Crawford.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Capt. Langsdorff of the German Cavalry was married to Mrs. Mary Crawford of New York, at Nauheim, Hesse, to-day.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Joseph Frewen.

The Rev. Joseph Frewen died at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, yesterday, from dropsy. He was formerly rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Hoboken, but was transferred to Terre Haute, Ind., several years ago. Owing to his illness he was advised to take a vacation, and in July he returned to Hoboken as the guest of the Rev. James McEvoy, the present rector of St. Joseph's Church. Two weeks ago his condition necessitated his removal to the hospital. Father Frewen was born in Ireland in 1843. He came to this country when a boy. He was educated at the Franciscan College at Trenton, N. J., and was ordained in 1866. He will be buried at Syracuse, N. Y., where his relatives reside.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN GUFFEY, former Sheriff of Westmoreland County, Penn., died last night at the Homeopathic Hospital at Pittsburg after a surgical operation, performed early in the day. Mr. Guffey was born in Madison, Penn., in February, 1822. From early manhood he was prominent in the business and political life of the county, and was well-known throughout the State. He was a brother of National Democratic Committeeman James M. Guffey.

Dr. JOHN MCMAHON BROWN died Wednesday from heart disease at his residence, 213 East Sixty-ninth Street. He was fifty-five years old. Dr. Brown was a graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland, class of '68. He practiced for twenty years in Dublin and London. He has been a resident of New York twelve years. Dr. Brown was a visiting physician to the Metropolitan Dispensary. He was a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and of the Delaware Club. He is survived by his wife.

Capt. LUTHER ELTING, a veteran riverman, died yesterday at his home in Poughkeepsie, aged eighty-five years. The deceased was a son of the late Abram Elting and was born in Highland. He entered the freight business with his father before he was fifteen years of age. In 1864 he entered the ice business and organized the Rockland Lake Ice Company. Since 1854 he had made his home in Poughkeepsie. He is survived by one son, Irving Elting, a well-known lawyer. The deceased was a wealthy man and gave away considerable sums in charity.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. COLLINS, for twenty-five years rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brattleborough, Vt., died at his home there last evening after a brief illness. Mr. Collins was born at Warren, R. I., Oct. 25, 1836, and besides holding pastorates in Rhode Island, had been rector of churches in Lewiston, Me., and Vergennes, Vt., before coming to Brattleborough. He had held a prominent place in the Vermont diocese and had represented the Vermont churches in the General Convention of the Church at four triennial meetings.

FUNERAL OF A. E. WORCESTER.

He Was Drowned in Lake Mahopac—To Be Buried Here.

The body of Archibald Erie Worcester, who was drowned on Sept. 9 while bathing in Lake Mahopac, N. Y., will reach the home of his sister, Mrs. William Tuttle, 269 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, to-day.

Mr. Worcester was a son of the late Gen. Franklin H. Worcester, and was thirty-five years old. He was educated at the Adelphi Academy. He was for some time an employe in the Bank of Manhattan in Wall Street. He afterward undertook surveying for a railroad in Virginia, and later was associated with "The Financial Chronicle."

Two years ago he entered the firm of R. S. Barrie & Co. of the Produce Exchange. He was a member of the Oxford Club, the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, Company C, and Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M. The funeral will take place at 269 Clinton Avenue this evening.

BUY GROUND FOR LABOR TEMPLE.

Workingmen's Educational Society Secures a Site.

For some time past the Workingmen's Educational Society, an organization made up of representatives of about 100 trades unions, has been conducting an agitation for the erection of a Labor Temple. The society reported yesterday that the project had at length assumed definite form, and that the Committee on arrangements had made the first payment of $14,275 for a site for the building. The site is to be on the ground occupied by three houses on East Eighty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The cost of the site, including the buildings which will be torn down, will be $30,000.

The building is to be erected by contributions and from the proceeds of entertainments. The temple is to have well appointed clubrooms, billiard rooms, assembly halls, lavatories, bathrooms, a library and reading room, and a roof garden. There are about 4 000 members in the society, which has headquarters at 206 East Eighty-sixth Street.

CHARGE FOR MARKING IMPORTS.

Board of Classification Decides that Borgfeldt & Co. Must Pay.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision overruling a protest made by George Borgfeldt & Co. against the decision of the Collector of this port regarding the marking of goods. Some goods which were not branded or labeled as required by law were so marked under the supervision of a customs officer, and a charge of $10.20 was assessed. The importer claimed that any such charge was illegal, or that, if it was legal, it was excessive, the time actually occupied by the work being only a quarter of a day.

Mr. De Vries, referring to regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, adds:

"We cannot see how the Secretary could authorize and direct the performance by customs officers of labors required by law to be performed by the importer without requiring reimbursement therefor. As to the amount of the charge, the board declares that it was not excessive. The Collector's decision is affirmed."

Woman Burned to Death.

SWEDESBOROUGH, N. J., Sept. 13.—Mrs. John Toole, aged sixty-five, was burned to death late last night at her home near here. The house was discovered to be on fire, and the husband and wife attempted to escape. Mrs. Toole became bewildered, and becoming separated from her husband perished in the flames. Mr. Toole was severely burned. The house was destroyed.

FRANCIS WILSON COMES AGAIN.

New Operetta Performed at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Last season Mr. Francis Wilson tried the experiment of performing a travesty on the most poetic drama of recent years, namely, "Cyrano de Bergerac." The task did not prove congenial, for it was not easy to make Cyrano funny without utterly destroying all semblance to the original. The public found it quite as difficult to accept Mr. Wilson in the part as to believe in his travesty of the work. It is quite possible that this ingratitude of the public made Mr. Wilson feel that he had been flying over the heads of the "comic opera" lovers. At any rate he seems to have determined not to make the same sort of a mistake this year.

He came forward last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre with a new production, entitled "The Monks of Malabar." Mr. J. Cheever Goodwin, who many years ago wrote the burlesque of "Evangeline" for Edward E. Rice, is the author of the libretto, and the music is from the active and facile pen of Ludwig Engländer. This is a work of a vastly different character from "Cyrano de Bergerac." There is no poetic flight in this. The plain and undisguised attempt of the author was to make people laugh, at no matter what cost. Now, there are a good many ways of amusing people in the theatre, and there is a theory among theatrical managers that nothing is too poor for the persons who love operetta. There seems to be an idea that their intelligence is, to say the least, ordinary, and that they must not be annoyed by the intrusion of shafts of literary wit. Slang and the humor of street Arabs are the spicy condiments with which the librettist, addressing the appetite of this audience, makes his sauce.

Mr. Goodwin can write dialogue and lyrics of this type about as well as any other hack writer of librettos, and it may be said that the talk and the verses of the songs in the new book are made in the old familiar way. It may also be said that neither the man about town nor the authors of the best of our short stories will be deeply moved by this book. The intellectual lower middle classes may be amused by it, and if there are enough of them, Mr. Wilson may make money. But it is probable that his harvest will be in counties less near the centres of civilization than New York. The plot of the operetta is not bad, but it fails to develop the expected hilarity, and except for a few humorous lines of Mr. Wilson's own, there is not much to laugh at.

The music is of a type quite suited to the book. Mr. Engländer was not moved by a high ambition when he wrote this score. He was trying to make his tunes to fit his words, and he succeeded. There are some numbers which have clearly marked rhythmic effects, and most of them have very familiar melodic foundations. They may serve to please those who do not like anything too new in the musical line. The mounting of the operetta is admirable. The scene is laid in India, and this gives opportunity for many handsome costumes and brilliant stage pictures. No opportunity has been lost. The stage management, too, is good, and the performance last night moved smoothly.

Mr. Wilson is as funny as possible in his part. He has often had better ones. He has had worse. He is bound to be amusing, whatever he does, and simply to sit under the influence of his genial personality is a great pleasure. Miss Madge Lessing imported her Casino methods of singing and dancing into the performance. The former was saddeping; the latter enlivening.

Boolboom	Francis Wilson
Daru	Van Rensselaer Wheeler
The Maharajah of Malabar	Hallen Mostyn
Bitoby	H. Arling
Bakari	Sidney Jarvis
Macassar	J. Ratliff
Anita Tivoli	Madge Lessing
Cocodilla	Maud Hollins
Zizibar	Edith Bradford
Dielma	Clara Palmer
Ninika	Louise Lawton
Zoloe	Edith Hutchins

MAUDE ADAMS'S PLANS.

Informs Mr. Frohman She Is Ready to Rehearse "L'Aiglon."

Miss Maude Adams, who has been recuperating since her return from Europe in the Catskill Mountains, has decided to return to this city and begin active work for her forthcoming season, which she anticipates will be a very trying one. Miss Adams notified her manager, Charles Frohman, that she is prepared to begin her season and will arrive in this city to-morrow.

Active rehearsals will begin at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday for the English production of "L'Aiglon," which will be under the personal direction of Mr. Frohman.

LEDERER-SIRE LITIGATION.

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REPUBLICANS MEET IN JERSEY CITY

League Clubs of the State Hold Delegate Convention.

GREA ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

National Chairman I. M. Hamilton Makes a Speech—A Word Against Civil Service Reform.

The city of Jersey City yesterday was charged with Republican enthusiasm and spilt with Republican cheers. The occasion of the unusual display of Republican fervor was the annual convention of the State Republican League Clubs of New Jersey, and a great Republican mass meeting at night under the league's auspices.

Both the convention and the mass meeting were held in Columbia Hall. The convention was in session from noon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the mass meeting began at 8 o'clock in the evening. In the afternoon Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton of Illinois, Chairman of the National Republican League, addressed the convention, and the speakers of the night mass meeting were Senator Foraker of Ohio and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam.

The league convention was opened by F. F. Meyer, Jr., President of the Republican State League, who briefly stated the purpose of the meeting, and then introduced the Rev. John Heindel of the English Lutheran Church of Greenville, who offered prayer.

Edward W. Woolley, Chairman of the Hudson County Republican League, made an address of welcome. He was followed by Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton, Chairman of the National League of Republican Clubs, who was greeted with great enthusiasm. Senator Hamilton made a speech of about an hour's length. He interspersed his speech with some good stories which produced roars of laughter. He said in part:

"There never was a time when the Republican League was doing so much good for the cause of Republicanism, and there never was a time when so much was demanded. The slight discord which has existed between the regular Republican organization and the league is rapidly being dissipated. The league is now the most valuable adjunct of the Republican Party.

"It is the kindergarten of Republicanism. The best American citizen must be a politician. Not a politician in the sense of being an office seeker, but a worker who will respond to the call of his party. The business man, absorbed in the making of his own fortune, who sits supinely by, utterly regardless of his duties to the commonwealth, is not a good citizen.

"It is the man who goes to primaries and conventions who performs the greatest good for his country. We cannot all be McKinleys, Deweys, or Roosevelts, but we can all be determined workers in the ranks.

"There is need for every Republican to do his duty this year. Bryan has a new paramount issue. He gets a paramount issue every four years. Eight years ago it was the tariff. That is dead. Four years ago it was free silver, and this year it is imperialism.

MR. BRYAN AS A PROPHET.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Bryan. He tells a very charming story, and he likes to tell them. His speeches, too, sound well. But they were well characterized by a Nebraskan, who said they were like the River Platte of Bryan's own State—1,000 miles long and 12 inches deep.

"Has Bryan in all his life made a prediction that has been justified by events? The benefits that Bryan promises the country if he is elected remind me of a story. There was an old darky who went out 'possum hunting. He was fortunate enough to kill a big fat 'possum. Then he fixed a fire and put the 'possum over it to roast. While the 'possum was roasting the old man fell asleep.

"Just as the 'possum was being browned to a turn a young colored boy came along. The 'possum was mighty tempting, and seeing the old man was asleep the boy concluded he would have a taste. The taste gave him an appetite for more, and he continued to eat until the 'possum was all gone. Then, fearing that he would be suspected, he decided to play the old man a trick. He rubbed 'possum grease over the old man's lips, and over his fingers, and laid the 'possum bones down by his side. When the old man awoke, he smacked his lips, sucked on his fingers, and, as he observed the clean 'possum bones by his side, exclaimed:

"'Poh de Lawd, I got 'possum grease on my lips, en on my fingers, en I smells 'possum fat, but 'fore Gawd dat 'possum had less effect on my constitution than any 'possum what I eber et."

"And so it will be with the man who votes for Bryan. He may have 'possum grease on his lips and fingers and smell 'possum fat, but the promised 'possum will have less effect on his constitution than any he ever ate in his life."

Senator Hamilton paid his respects to the independent voter. He said:

"Occasionally the independent voter has a commission, but ordinarily he has only a choice between two candidates named by the regular organizations. If he wanted to perform the best service to his country he ought to participate in primaries and conventions, and see to it that good men are nominated.

"In this country the people are the Government. We are responsible for the laws. Ours is the credit if the laws are good; ours the odium if the laws are bad. The members of the Administration are servants chosen to do the people's will. But we cannot afford to make a mistake in the character of our servants, and that reminds me of another story.

HE TALKS TOO MUCH.

"One day in Cairo, Ill., a man was found dead in the street. He was a well-dressed man, but nothing by which he could be identified was found upon him. He was turned over to the city undertaker for burial. The following day a lady who had read in the papers the account of the man being found dead came to the city undertaker's and asked to see the corpse. She was well gowned, and evidently a woman of wealth. When she saw the corpse her grief was great. She identified the dead man as her husband.

"She gave orders to the undertaker to prepare the man for burial and to spare no expense. She said she wanted the body shipped to Chicago that night. That afternoon the undertaker, having used all his art to make the corpse look well, sent for the lady to come and view it. She came, and while she was looking at the corpse, a disturbance in the room caused the dead man's jaw to fall.

"'My gracious,' she exclaimed, 'that man is not my husband; he has false teeth.'

"She countermanded her orders to the undertaker and departed. When she had gone the undertaker looked at the corpse in a resentful mood over the loss of a good job, and said: 'You darn fool, if you had kept your mouth shut you would have had a decent burial.'

"Now, that is the case with our friend Bryan. If he would keep his mouth shut we might accord him decent interment in November, but as it is he will be consigned to the political Potter's Field."

At the conclusion of Senator Hamilton's speech an adjournment of a half hour was taken. The adjournment was precipitated by the action of a fat German coming into the hall ringing a dinner bell. Several members of the convention tried to get in motions, but the dinner bell motion prevailed.

After the recess Secretary George P. Coles read his annual report. He said the league had information of 12,000 doubtful voters in New Jersey, and was now supplying them with literature. The league membership in the State is now about 60,000.

Chairman Robert Carey of the Committee on Resolutions read a strong declaration of principles, which was adopted by a rising vote amid great enthusiasm.

Mr. Carey then read an article from a Republican paper condemning the action of certain State officials serving under the Republican Administration in participating in the Democratic State Convention. The article insisted that men not in sympathy with the State Administration should not be retained under it. Mr. Carey asked that the article be adopted as the sense of the convention. It was.

The only objector was John P. Landrine. Mr. Landrine, it is said, is desirous of holding office under Mayor Hoos. When he objected shouts came from all over the hall: "Put him on record!" "Make him show his colors!" "Let's have a rising vote."

Mr. Landrine considered it the part of wisdom to withdraw his objection.

The adoption of the resolution was considered a triumph for the anti-civil service reform wing of the party.

The Committee on Time and Place of Holding the Convention reported that the committee favored the holding of the next convention at Camden, during the second week of October, in 1901. The report was adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mr. F. F. Meyer, Jr., the President of the league, was re-nominated, and elected by acclamation.

The following Vice Presidents were selected: First District, H. W. Johnson; Second District, W. E. Edge; Third District, B. F. Howell; Fourth District, J. B. R. Smith; Sixth District, James Baxter; Seventh District, Robert Carey; Eighth District, Aaron Sheppard.

The Executive Committee is made up as follows: Edmund H. Horton, Union County; John J. Bechtold, Hudson County; George Clinton, Atlantic County; E. E. Jeffries, Camden County; Joseph N. Thompson, Ocean County; E. Neithhardt, Bergen County; Walter F. Haghurst, Hunterdon County; A. J. Briggs, Burlington County; Sam G. Harris, Morris County; Joseph B. Crispim, Salem County; G. J. Gummersbach, Cumberland County; William Poucher, Essex County; David O. Watkins, Gloucester County; Cyrus K. Earnhart, Mercer County; L. E. Watson, Monmouth County; Charles B. Lovell, Passaic County; E. C. Tuttle, Sussex County, and J. I. B. Riley, Warren County.

The Vice Presidents and the Executive Committee will select the other officers.

Frank Angel offered a resolution which was adopted that in the interest of harmony the Chairman of the State Committee be requested to appoint the President of the State Republican League an honorary member of the committee.

When the convention adjourned at 4 o'clock the delegates were taken on a trolley ride to Bayonne, where they enjoyed the luxury of a "shore dinner." The procession of trolley cars was led by the car of the East Orange delegation, which was gayly decorated with red, white, and blue bunting and American flags.

John Reeve, Street Commissioner of East Orange, stood on the front of the car with the motorman and kept the track clear by ringing a huge dinner bell all the way from Greenville to Bayonne.

The delegates got back in time for the mass meeting at night.

FORAKER ON THE ISSUES.

Ohio Senator and John Barrett Address a Jersey City Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting was held last evening in Columbia Hall, Jersey City, under the auspices of the League of Republican Clubs of New Jersey, which had held its annual convention during the day.

Long before the hour set for the opening the hall was crowded to suffocation. There were many ladies in the audience. Among the notable persons on the platform were Acting Governor Jones, Congressmen Fowler and Parker, and Postmaster Wanser. While the audience was waiting patiently for the speakers to arrive, President Meyer of the League of Clubs read the following telegram from Gov. Roosevelt:

Watertown, S. D.

The Hon. F. F. Meyer, Jr., President of State Republican Clubs:

Hearty thanks. Have just returned from a big meeting here in South Dakota. Give my warm regards to your members.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Meyer then introduced Chairman Franklin Murphy of the State Republican Committee. He introduced him as the next Governor of New Jersey, and as Mr. Murphy stepped forward he was cheered heartily.

Mr. Murphy said that the business of the people of New Jersey just now was to elect a Republican President. The Governorship would be taken up later.

When Senator Foraker and John Barrett came into the hall escorted by the Frelinghuysen Lancers, they were accorded a great ovation. Senator Foraker was introduced by Chairman Murphy. Senator Foraker spoke for an hour and a half, his speech being mainly devoted to a review of the history of the war with Spain and the conditions arising out of it which had to be met. He said in part:

"To-day while I was thinking over what I would say to you, I happened to look over the platform of the Democrats of New York who met in Saratoga a few days ago and organized for defeat, and though that platform filled over two columns in the newspapers, I found little or nothing in it about the great questions now in the minds of the people. It was nothing but a lot of platitudes, all circling about the new war cry of imperialism. I thought what a tribute that platform was to our party. There was nothing about free trade, because all we would have to do to answer anything they might say about free trade would be to point backward. And there was nothing about free silver, notwithstanding the fact that free silver is in the Democratic Party's National platform."

Senator Foraker then compared the conditions of the United States under Democratic and Republican rule.

"It is true," he said, "that we have strikes on now, but the difference between a Republican strike and a Democratic strike is this: A Republican strike is always for higher wages; a Democratic strike is about work.

"Bryan told us in 1896, when the country was prostrated, that if we added free silver to free trade it would do the business. And no doubt it would. But we rejected his advice and the result has been the greatest prosperity the country has ever known. Bryan said that if we adopted the gold standard we would become hopelessly a debtor Nation.

THE WORLD'S BANKER.

"We rejected his advice, and we have lately seen Russia, Mexico, Sweden, and England selling securities in the American market, and we have been paying for them in American gold. And now Germany is about to ask us to take $25,000,000 of her 4 per cent. bonds to pay the expense of her campaign in China. For the first time in our history we have become a creditor Nation. Such balances of trade as we now have in our favor have never before been known in this or any other country. This change has not been accidental. It has been brought about because the Republican Party had the courage and capacity to give this great country of ours the kind of an administration it ought to have.

"Now about imperialism. Bryan says President McKinley is an imperialist. The same charge was made against Lincoln in 1864, and later against Grant. The Democrats are talking a great deal about human liberty and the Constitution, and they don't understand anything about one or the other. Our only empire is in the hearts and affections of the American people.

"The gentle and kind and conservative man who sits in the White House is the last man on earth to make any abuse of his power. In every way he could he tried to avoid war. He was a little too slow for me. But when once he was in I found he was mighty sure-footed and seemed to understand the business."

Senator Foraker then reviewed the causes which led up to the war with Spain and explained why Dewey, after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet, did not leave Manila. After the treaty of peace had been ratified there had been only one course open to the President and he had pursued it faithfully. He had to maintain the authority of the United States in the islands. If it had not been for Bryan, Senator Foraker said, the treaty never would have been ratified. Speaking of Bryan's proposed policy, with regard to the Philippines, he said:

"Bryan says he will call Congress together in extraordinary session and recommend that the Filipinos be promised independence. Suppose Congress refuses to carry out his suggestions, as the Senate surely will; then what will he do? Will he haul down the flag and bring it trailing home as Cleveland did in Hawaii? He can't. He would be compelled to keep it there, and he would be false to his oath if he did not suppress all insurrection against it.

A PROTECTORATE NOT POSSIBLE.

"What he would like to do would be to surrender our authority and then announce to the world that we exercised a protectorate over the archipelago. Do you think that would work? It is absurd. Our policy is the very policy consistent with wise statesmanship. Retaining our authority we can afford to be responsible."

Senator Foraker concluded with interesting remarks upon the Philippines as a base for American trade with the Orient. We have to have this market as an outlet for our surplus products, he said, otherwise the pay rolls would be cut and the mills shut down. This would be the inevitable result of a curtailment of production.

Senator Foraker was followed by ex-Minister Barrett, Mr. Barrett said that imperialism was the "toadstool of insurrection." He justified the war which, he said, had been provoked by the Filipinos, and he drew a glowing picture of the possibilities of American trade in the Orient growing out of our possession of the Philippines.

"Bryan," he said, "says to haul down the flag. He says we are wrong in this war. Bryan was the Colonel of a Nebraska regiment, and resigned his commission without ever getting to the front. By a singular coincidence there was another Nebraska Colonel who fought in the Philippines. He was Col. Stotsenberg, who fell with a mortal wound leading a charge near Malolos. What were his dying words? "'Boys,' he said, 'tell the American people that the responsibility for this war does not rest with the American Army. Tell them that they should know that when the flag is fired upon there can be no cessation of hostilities by Americans save upon the enemy's unconditional surrender.'"

At the conclusion of Mr. Barrett's speech three rousing cheers were given for Senator Foraker and Mr. Barrett, and the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Woodruff at a County Fair.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff made a political speech this afternoon at Washington County Fair, held between Fort Edward and Sandy Hill. Fully 25,000 people were in attendance and the Lieutenant Governor received hearty applause.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

Consul Fee Cables from Bombay that Intense Suffering Continues.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief received the following cablegram yesterday from William T. Fee, United States Consul at Bombay, Chairman of the Americo-Indian Relief Committee:

Intense suffering continues. The harvests are weeks distant. Multitudes will die if America's aid fails. Plague increasing in large cities. Cholera smites Europeans as well as natives. The need of relief for orphaned and deserted children is undiminished.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received yesterday:

John Dougall & Co.	$25.00
Matilda McKee, Asbury Park, N. J.	10.00
Mrs. John M. Jamison, Greensburg, Penn.	10.00
Through The Advertiser, Medaryville, Ind.	10.25
Through Traders' National Bank, Clarksburg, West Va.	77.26
E. W. Ramiller, Mount Union, Iowa, through Bank of Mount Union	5.00
Through Literary Digest	14.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Christian Church, Medaryville, Ind.	6.00
D. M. Shaffer, Martinsburg, West Va., through National Bank of Martinsburg	5.00
W. L. Worcester, Hathorne, Mass.	10.00
Through Germania Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	6.00
Emily Thomas, Union Springs, N. Y.	25.00
Through New York Tribune	25.00
Through Mrs. C. L. Close, North Sheffield, Ohio	15.00
Through Southern Express Company	1.25
Through Wells-Fargo & Co. Express	93.50
Through United States Express Company	5.25
Through Great Northern Express Company	2.00
Through American Express Company	2.00
St. Louis Committee of One Hundred	650.00
Pittsburg Committee of One Hundred	2,500.00
Seventeen contributions of less than $5, aggregating	36.78
Previously acknowledged	234,531.39
Total to date	$238,015.03

BRITISH POLICE OUTRAGE.

American Woman Accused of Smuggling Searched by Men—Case of Mistaken Identity.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, protested at the Foreign Office to-day against the treatment Mrs. Mary Rowe of Denver has been subjected to by the police of Westgate-on-the-Sea. On Sept. 9 she was arrested, accused of smuggling, and was searched at the local police station by men.

Mrs. Rowe alleges she suffered indignities, was not allowed to communicate with friends, and was locked up over night. Her nephew, Mr. Goad, who is a prominent resident of Westgate-on-the-Sea, and who married a daughter of ex-Senator Rollins of New Hampshire, got Mrs. Rowe out of the police station and induced the United States Embassy to protest. The police say it is a case of mistaken identity.

YELLOW FEVER IN CUBA.

Death of Superintendent of San Jose Correctional School—Spanish Consul Very Ill.

HAVANA, Sept. 13.—George P. Gregory, Superintendent of the San José Correctional School, has just died of yellow fever. He had been here since July 14 in the employ of the State. He was a native of Whittier, Cal. His widow and four children are here.

Señor J. F. Sagrario, the Spanish Consul here, was attacked by a severe form of yellow fever to-day. His recovery is not expected.

Five new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day, seventy-eight now being under supervision. The mortality report for August, including deaths from all causes, shows a lower total than for any previous August in ten years, the figures being 559 as against 620 in 1899 and 1,078 in 1898. The death rate for August was 2.76, yellow fever furnishing forty-nine victims and tuberculosis sixty-five.

RABAH'S FORCES ROUTED.

French Defeat the Last Remnant of the Late Arab Chief's Army.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The French Minister of the Colonies, M. Decrais, has received a dispatch announcing the defeat of the last remnant of the forces of Rabah, the famous Arab chief, who was long a thorn in the side of the French in Southern Sahara, and who was recently killed in a battle in which his main army was dispersed by a French column.

The remnant, under his two sons, has now been finally routed in two battles by an expedition commanded by Capt. Reibell, who, with 800 native troops and three cannon, took two camps of the enemy by assault.

One of Rabah's sons was killed and the other fled. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, as well as rich treasures, fell into the hands of the French.

RUN ON RIO JANEIRO BANK.

Report Causes Some Excitement in Local Coffee Circles.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 13.—A run on the Banca Republica has obliged it to use its prerogative to issue checks at sixty days' sight on deposits. The President of the bank and one of the Directors have resigned. The Government has promised assistance, but has refused to permit the issue of a single note of paper money. Complete calm prevails, and an early and satisfactory arrangement is expected.

The news of the run on the Banca Republica of Rio Janeiro created some slight apprehension in the coffee trade in this city yesterday. Coffee brokers stated that, in their opinion, the decline in the European markets, reported in the morning, was due to the embarrassment of the Brazilian bank.

Thieving Clerk Gets Seven Years.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—C. J. Goss, a former clerk of Parr's Bank, who was accused of stealing about $300,000 from the bank in January, 1899, and who was caught passing a five-pound note, pleaded guilty in the Old Bailey to-day, and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Ovation to Sankey in London.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The first appearance of Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, at Exeter Hall, London, last evening was the occasion of a tremendous ovation. Thousands were unable to obtain admission.

Standard Oil After British Salt.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—It is reported from Northwich that the Standard Oil Company is trying to obtain control of the Cheshire salt trade.

Fruit Ruined in Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 13.—The peach crop in this section of Connecticut was practically ruined by the heavy southwest windstorm of Wednesday. Apples are also gone, and the losses to farmers hereabout will aggregate many thousands of dollars. A. N. Farnam's place in Westville was swept by the gale, and his fine crop of peaches ruined. The storm was the worst in years, and reports from all around this district show the great damage done. Carloads of windfall peaches left this city to-day for Boston and New York to be sold at almost any price they will bring.

Northfield Seminary Opens.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Northfield Seminary opened to-day with nearly 400 students, the largest number in its history.

MR. ECKELS CONDEMNS BRYAN AND BRYANISM

Declares Democrats Should Save the Party from Populism.

A MENACE TO ALL INTERESTS

Ex-Controller Asks What Thoughtful Men Think of Reforms Wrought Through Bryan and Croker.

James H. Eckels of Chicago, ex-Controller of the Currency, talked on politics with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES at the Holland House last night. He said:

"The political outlook in the West is, I believe, generally satisfactory to those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and the things for which he stands in public life. In the extreme West his most ardent friends are ready to concede that he has lost much ground since the campaign of 1896, and unless he can recoup himself in the Middle West and East, his defeat will become a matter of certainty. The Pacific States, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Kansas will all be found to be against him, with a strong probability of Nebraska—unless State pride is extremely strong—joining them. It is hoped to make up this loss by carrying Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Any one who knows Illinois politics realizes that it is naturally a Republican State, and has gone Democratic only once in forty years, and that when the business elements were favorable to the Democratic candidates.

"The same is to be said of Ohio, with the added statement that it has never given its Electoral vote to a Democratic candidate for the Presidency since the war. Indiana is the only close State, and those who know it best believe that the Democrats will not win there. In both Illinois and Indiana, exceptionally strong men have been named as Democratic candidates for Governor, and to an extent they will aid Mr. Bryan, but not enough to overcome the sentiment held everywhere against him by conservative and thoughtful people. All this apparent prospect of success over Mr. Bryan ought not to cause a lessening of the struggle against him. It will not do in this contest to simply prevent his having a majority in the Electoral College by giving President McKinley barely enough to win.

"What ought to be accomplished is the decisive defeat of Bryanism as a disturbing factor in the politics of this country. The country cannot afford with each recurring four years to be upset from one end to the other by the danger of a man of such vagaries as he entertains obtaining control of the Nation's affairs. The plea that is put forth by some men of ability that he can be rendered harmless before election by the enactment of new laws is hardly statesmanship. Why place a man in the Presidency whom you must virtually put under bonds to keep the peace?

"Mr. Bryan has so grievously wronged the Democratic Party that no Democrat who really wishes to see the party get back into public confidence ought to aid and abet him at this time. He would destroy the country's currency system if he could by substituting the silver standard. Why give him indorsement in that determination? He would abrogate the right of private contract, overturn the traditions, practices, and high position of the Supreme Court, and make impossible the quick and effective maintenance of public order in times of excitement and stress. Why make it possible for him to even undertake so much that is revolutionary, even though he fail in it all?

"I hardly think the thoughtful judgment of any citizen will say that the possibility that Mr. Bryan may do better in the Philippines than President McKinley is doing justifies an experiment fraught with so much danger to the stability of things at home. The question may be very properly raised whether a man who is wrong on every important question which affects the citizens of the United States at home can adjust and administer the affairs of the Philippine people properly. I do not myself believe he can.

"Mr. Bryan's plea for the salvation of this country by the destruction of what he terms 'imperialism,' as exemplified in the administrations of affairs in the Philippines, loses its force when it is remembered what he pledges himself to carry out at home, in matters which go to the personal and property interests of every citizen of the Republic, no matter how small such interests may be. It would be the height of folly in this campaign to forget the very important effect which Mr. Bryan's election would have upon the business interests of the country, upon the minds of those who carry on the affairs which make up our business world he is associated with uncertainty and doubt. It will not do to say that these interests are selfish and ought to receive a lesson, for the greatest sufferers will be those who are most dependent upon the largest daily activity in business. No one would suffer so much as the laborer, for he must have steady work, day in and day out. He has no reserve capital from which to draw, and the curtailment of business operations means the curtailment of employment of labor, with attendant distress and idleness.

"I look upon Mr. Bryan as the most dangerous man to the labor interests today in public life. In the first instance he is a demagogue, possessed of a certain quality of oratory which appeals always to prejudice. In the second, he is well grounded in no branch of political economy and unsound in all. He would be more unpopular with laboring men, if elected, than, it is claimed, he is popular with them now, because his success would paralyze business for a long time at least, during which time the laborer of necessity would be without employment.

"Then, too, the laborer would soon discover how utterly futile Mr. Bryan's efforts would be to make better his condition by making war upon his employers. The laborer certainly cannot be benefited by a policy which is directed wholly toward the unsettling of values, the reduction of the purchasing power of his wage and the enactment into law of views which, tested by experience and history, are wholly unsound.

"I believe President McKinley ought to be re-elected as largely as possible by Democratic votes. Under the present domination of Mr. Bryan a conservative Democrat can find no place of influence in the party. Those who now return to it after rejecting Bryanism four years ago will find themselves without voice in the administration. They go back to accept Mr. Bryan's views. He does not accept theirs. They indorse him—he does not indorse them; and, once elected, they are not in a position, after changing front, to protest against his radicalism. By voting for him they do, in fact, indorse him, despite a mental reservation that they do not approve of his public utterances and Populistic views. They disarm themselves of a right to criticise and draw down upon their heads more blame for Mr. Bryan's unsound views as a disturbing factor than does Mr. Bryan himself. For by their act in voting for Mr. Bryan they have made it possible for him to do the harm which they must know would follow the carrying out of the principles for which he stands.

"The Democratic Party cannot be both Democratic and Populistic. Under Mr. Bryan it is Populistic. It is so out of power. It would be more so in power. The best example of what he would do with the party if in power is shown in his own State, where even the kind of Democrats they have in Nebraska are only allotted one or two minor offices, while the Populists are given all of importance.

"When Mr. Bryan is eliminated Democrats can readily assume a position of respect and influence in the Democratic Party, and until he is they ought to fight against him. They can aid the party best by rescuing it from Populism by defeating Populistic candidates at the polls, not by electing their candidates with the vain hope that they can either reform them, render them harmless, or prove them to be pretentious boasters, publicly standing for things which they never intended to carry out.

"As far as I am concerned, I am going to maintain my Democracy by voting and speaking against Mr. Bryan and those who have debauched the party and placed it in the attitude of a defender of all the isms that disturb the country. I do not believe in Bryanism in the West or Crokerism in the East. If a combination of Bryanism and Crokerism constitute Democracy, sound political wisdom and honest administrative ability, I do not wish to be of it. But I do not believe it does, and, therefore, I have faith in there being enough Democrats who are Democrats from principle to defeat Mr. Bryan so emphatically as to make impossible the things we have witnessed during the past years in alleged Democratic Conventions. I really would like to know what a thoughtful Democrat thinks of reforms wrought in domestic and foreign affairs through the combined wisdom and experience of William J. Bryan and Richard Croker."

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules, Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas.

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

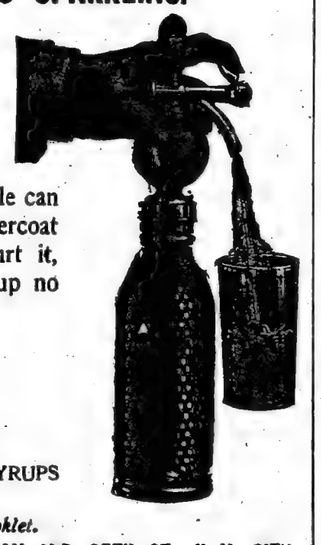

Travelling flasks come for use with SPARKLETS. Carry one with you on the cars or boat. Fill it with iced water from the cooler, aerate it with a SPARKLET, and there you are. The bottle can be slipped into a satchel or overcoat pocket, knocking round won't hurt it, and a box of SPARKLETS takes up no more room than a bunch of keys.

Pint bottles, $1.50 up.
Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.

MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS FURNISHED.

All Dealers. *Write for Booklet.*

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

LEGACY STOPS EVICTION

Eccentric Miss Simonson in Dire Distress Inherits $25,000.

Windfall Came from a Man in Russia Whose Wife She Saved from a Runaway Accident.

As Georgiana E. Simonson, a dressmaker of 403 Park Avenue, was about to be dispossessed several days ago, she was informed that she had inherited $25,000. When the news came her poverty was such that she had only a few pieces of furniture in her rooms, and her landlord had ordered her to move out.

The legacy came through the law firm of Rosenthal & Rosenthal, and a member of the firm said yesterday that the money had been left to Miss Simonson by Frank Stevens, an American, who died recently in St. Petersburg. According to the lawyer's story, the dressmaker rescued Mr. Stevens's wife from a runaway accident in Central Park several years ago, and it was due to his gratitude for this that the man bequeathed the money to her.

An attempt was made to see Miss Simonson at her home yesterday afternoon. On her door was a card announcing that she would return at 4 o'clock, but other tenants of the house said this notice staid there all the time, and that the dressmaker, even if she were at home, would never allow strangers to speak to her.

In the next house lives a woman, who, as far as could be learned, is the only acquaintance with whom Miss Simonson will hold intercourse. This woman said she knew Mr. Stevens had been a great friend of the dressmaker's, and that he was a man of wealth.

"About the runaway accident I know nothing," she said, "but the story is a likely one, as Georgiana used to own horses and drive a great deal in her prosperous days. Her father was once a well-to-do horse dealer, with stables in Twenty-fourth Street, and when he died she set up a dressmaking establishment in Fifty-fourth Street.

"For years her business thrived, and she had as customers many rich women. Then everything went to pieces, and of late she has been sewing by the day for some of her old patrons. When she knew Mr. and Mrs. Stevens she was prosperous. They lived at the Windsor Hotel before going abroad in 1896, and she often visited them there.

"She is extremely fond of animals, and has six or eight cats and a dog in her flat now. As long as she had money she kept horses, and in their management she was an expert. Nowadays she doesn't think of anything except her dog and cats, which she considers to be of much more importance than human beings.

"Why, she was in my rooms the other day when my son was sick, and when I told her he was very ill, she said: 'Pooh, that's nothing. Think of my trouble. My Johnny has had a toothache for three days, poor dear.' Johnny is her big black cat."

It was learned that Miss Simonson, laden with baskets of cats, came to 403 Park Avenue a month ago. She paid the landlord $2 on account, promising that the balance of the month's rent would be forthcoming in a few days. Ever since then the landlord has been trying to get his money. Last week his patience gave out, and dispossess proceedings were begun. No one except her friend from next door is known to have been admitted to her flat, which is one flight up. She never answers an ordinary knock on her door, it is said, only admitting her one friend after a series of complicated signals.

RAILROAD TICKET SUIT.

Court Holds a Conductor Has a Right to Eject a Passenger Whose Ticket Is Overdue.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13.—The right of a conductor to eject a man from a railroad car if his ticket is overdue was established in court here to-day in the suit of Barney V. Wolfson of Trenton against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On Oct. 16, 1898, Mr. Wolfson, having a return ticket for Philadelphia, boarded a train at Trenton and gave the ticket to the conductor on the train. On the return Mr. Wolfson's return check was accepted at the Broad Street Station, and the conductor on the train punched the ticket. Later he returned and told Mr. Wolfson that his ticket was no good, and that he would have to pay the fare or leave the train. Mr. Wolfson declined to pay the fare, and was compelled to leave the train at North Penn Junction and spend the night in Philadelphia.

The suit to-day was brought by Mr. Wolfson to recover damages for the eviction. The defense brought out the point that two months had elapsed between the time of purchasing the ticket and the time that the return coupon had been presented, although the ticket distinctly stated that it was good only for six days. Lawyer Strong, representing the railroad, contended that the conductor told Mr. Wolfson that he could have the ticket redeemed at Philadelphia if he desired.

Lawyer Booraem, representing Mr. Wolfson, held that the company had waived the conditions of the ticket when it was accepted at Philadelphia, and the conductor took it without discovering the date until he made a second examination.

The Court held that the conductor took the ticket inadvertently, granted a motion of Mr. Strong for a non-suit, and also a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, as it was desirable to have the Supreme Court pass upon the case, so that the decision can be placed upon its books.

Mr. Wolfson will probably take advantage of this opportunity to carry the case to the higher court.

$150,000 Fire at Washington, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 13.—The business portion of the town of Washington, N. C., to-day was almost destroyed by fire. The loss is to-night estimated at $150,000. The flames originated from a defective flue in a restaurant.

INSTRUCTION.

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W

JANICE WON THE WILLOW

G. B. Morris's Filly Caught and Beat Noonday on the Post.

POTENTE'S SELLING STAKE.

McCarren's Horse Was Ridden Out to Win Speculation on the Gravesend Track.

The racing at Gravesend yesterday was interesting and spirited, but above all else sensational. Visitors to the track were in a whirl of excitement and bewilderment from the time they arrived until they departed. Those who put their faith in form, as developed at Sheepshead Bay, finished the day with enough material for reflection to keep them thinking until the racing is resumed to-morrow afternoon. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance good, but the results were most perplexing. Unexpected happenings began in the hurdle race and continued through the afternoon. The most surprising occurrence of the afternoon came, however, in the finish for the Willow Stakes. Some people blamed Spencer for overconfidence in permitting Janice to get too close to Noonday, but Spencer was blameless in that he could not help it. Janice, most ordinary all through the early part of the season, simply happened to run a remarkably good race, and beat a field of very fair fillies.

The seven that ran for the Willow Stakes, five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, included several of the smartest fillies of the early part of the season, but these were but little regarded, J. R. & F. P. Keene's Noonday, a daughter of Domino and half sister to Peep o' Day, being made a strong favorite and starting at a price ranging along about even money. Sweet Lavender was second choice, and Elizabeth M. and Lady Schorr the next best backed. Going to the post Sweet Lavender gave the same display of sourness that she did in her last race at Sheepshead Bay, refusing to join the field and otherwise giving evidence that she has had more racing than is good for her. The start, delayed by Sweet Lavender, was made with Lady Schorr off in front, Noonday, Lady of the Valley, and Elizabeth M. following, and Janice and Sweet Lavender last away. Elizabeth M. ran through to first place in the first half furlong, and opened a gap of two lengths before the far turn was reached, Noonday then second, a similar distance before Lady of the Valley, third. On the turn Noonday began to close gradually on Elizabeth M., and was aided by the leader's stopping after three furlongs had been covered. At the head of the stretch Noonday joined Elizabeth M., the latter plainly beaten there, and Noonday looking to have the stakes as good as won. At the stretch Noonday, one of her opponents, was galloping easily in front, when Janice, who had closed from back in the crowd, went on after the Keenes' filly with a rush. Spencer, on the favorite, saw her coming, but waited until Janice was within a length of him before he called on Noonday. Janice was coming strong then, and Noonday was tiring, and the result was that Janice, vigorously ridden by Turner, got up in the last jump and won by a head, Noonday second, a length before Trigger, who got up through the others in the race tiring, and finished third. Janice, in making her run at the end, bored in on Noonday, and Spencer made this the basis of a claim of foul against the winner. The claim was dismissed by the Stewards.

The Speculation Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, selling, for three-year olds and upward, was the fourth race, and brought out a field of seven, with Potente always the favorite. In the run past the judges the first time, Alsike went to the front and led by a half length, Peaceful, King Barleycorn, and Kinnikinic lapped. On the turn King Barleycorn worked his way to the front and showed in the lead by a length, Alsike then second, and Kinnikinic third, while Potente, shut off as the horses entered the backstretch, had dropped to the rear and was just beginning to make up the lost ground. King Barleycorn held on in front through the backstretch, then yielded the lead to Potente. Coming with a determined rush, Kinnikinic got to Potente's hips in the last half furlong, and drove Spencer to riding his hardest with whip and spurs to get home first, Potente responding and, ridden out, winning by a neck from Kinnikinic, who beat Peaceful three lengths for second money.

Mazo, The Burlongton Route, and Draughtsman each had a turn in front in the mile and a half hurdle race which Nuto won.

In the selling six furlongs, after Leedsville and Sir Christopher were first and second to the turn into the stretch, Ralston, The Pride, Kitchener, and Midnight Chimes moved forward and fought it out, heads apart, for the purse. Ralston looked to have won, but The Pride was placed first, Ralston second, and Kitchener third.

Advocator led in a mad scramble by two-year-olds to the head of the stretch for the fifth race, Competitor then showing in front for a few strides, and giving way to Glade Run, who drew out and won easily by two lengths. In the last race King Bramble waited with Sadducee into the last quarter, and then drew away and won galloping.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Ralph Black's Nuto, by Masetto-Ann McCoy, ch. g., 5 years, 140 pounds, (W. Henry,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Mazo, ch. g., 4, 134, (Finnegan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three lengths from J. Hill's Kionclyke, b. g., aged, 152, (Veitch,) 13 to 5 and even, third. Time—2:48 1-5. Challenger, Three Bars, Tinge, Lady Linden, Draughtsman, Einer, The Burlington Route, Yoloco, Cephalagia, Monroe Doctrine, and Long Isle also ran. Yoloco and Cephalagia refused and Draughtsman fell.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. J. Whitten's The Pride, by Dundee-Beeswing, b. g., 4 years, 111 pounds, (N. Turner,) 5 to 2 and even, won ridden out under the whip, by a head; F. D. Weir's Ralston, b. g., aged, 105, (Flynn,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from M. L. Hayman's Kitchener, blk. c., 3, 101, (Henry,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Greenock, Midnight Chimes, Sir Christopher, Songster, Sparrow Wing, Beverage, Rinaldo, Leedsville, Lady Contrary, Ringleader, Buffoon, and Tartar also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes, for fillies two years old; allowances; five and a half furlongs. G. B. Morris's Janice, by Midlothian-Rosella, ch. f., 114 pounds, (N. Turner,) 25 to 1 and 7 to 1, was ridden out by a head; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Noonday, ch. f., 114, (Spencer,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, second by a length from J. E. Madden's Trigger, ch. f., 99, (J. Slack,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Sweet Lavender, Elizabeth M., Lady Schorr, and Lady of the Valley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Speculation Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. P. H. McCarren's Potente, by Racine-Pawwaw, b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; T. J. Healey's Kinnikinic, br. g., 6, 102, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by two lengths from Charles Fleischmann's Sons' Peaceful, b. g., 3, 101, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Anthracite, King Barleycorn, Alsike, and Andronicus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs. J. C. McGill's Glade Run, by Cayuga-Certamen, ch. c., 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; P. H. Sullivan's Isla, ch. c., 112, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a length from George H. Avery's Rappenecker, br. c., 112, (Roland,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:02 3-5. Seminole, Strategist, Magnus Troll, Lord Pepper, Advocator, Gautama, Carnelian, Competitor, Dangerfield, Skip, The Golden Prince, and Monad also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have never won $1,000; special weights and penalties; one mile and seventy yards. S. C. Hildreth's King Bramble, by Bramble-Queen Beluga, ch. c., 119 pounds, (N. Turner,) 1 to 3 and out, won in a gallop by five lengths; A. J. Aste's Sadducee, ch. g., 111, (Odom,) 13 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:46 3-5. Only two horses ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—Six and a half furlongs—Brother Fred, 106, (Robertson,) 1; Onoto, 107, 2; Charley Shane, 116, 3. Time—1:21¼. Four and a half furlongs—The Covenanter, 102, (McQuade,) 1; Emma C. L., 104, 2; Virgie d'Or, 95, 3. Time—0:58¾. Six furlongs—Jack Adie, 102, (McQuade,) 1; Dourteswivel, 108, 2; Descurridora, 94, 3. Time—1:14⅘. Mile and a sixteenth—Baffled, 93, (Hicks,) 1; Earl Fonso, 102, 2; Outburst, 93, 3. Time—1:47½. Mile and an eighth—Flag of Truce, 104, (McQuade,) 1; Elizabeth K., 104, 2; Consemilina, 104, 3. Time—1:58. Six furlongs—Iola, 97, (Booker,) 1; Lake Fonso, 100, 2; Prince of India, 103, 3. Time—1:14¼.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Five furlongs—Duelist, 100, (Hasslinger,) 7; Fridolin, 102, 2; Hernando, 105, 3. Time—1:00 2-5. Six furlongs—Abe Furst, 104, (Dupee,) 1; Dollie Welthoff, 101, 2; Pope Leo, 100, 3. Time—1:13 3-5. Mile and an eighth—Found, 93, (Tally,) 1; Hard Knot, 96, 2; The Devil, 96, 3. Time—1:52 3-5. Mile and twenty yards—Van Hoorebake, 94, (Tally,) 1; Headwater, 100, 2; Ohnet, 99, 3. Time—1:42. Five furlongs—Silurian, 97, (Buchanan,) 1; Money Man, 100, 2; Tyr, 110, 3. Time—1:00 1-5. One mile—Rosemary, 107, (Tally,) 1; Prestar, 107, 2; Rekhabyoon, 100, 3. Time—1:40 3-5.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 13.—Seven furlongs—Gold Coin, 108 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Miss Lou, 103, 2; Hungarian, 105, 3. Time—1:29¼. Five and a half furlongs—Marcy, 106, (Coburn,) 1; Bonitary, 100, 2; Monoco, 113, 3. Time—1:09¾. Six furlongs—Small Jack, 86, (Dominick,) 1; Queen Anne, 113, 2; Kate Freeman, 88, 3. Time—1:16. Seven and a half furlongs—Glen Lake, 110, (Howell,) 1; El Caney, 108, 2; Peter Duryea, 111, 3. Time—1:36¾. Mile and seventy yards—Early Bird, 101, (May,) 1; Joe Doughty, 104, 2; Laureate, 107, 3. Time—1:46¾. Six furlongs—Terralene, 103, (Dominick,) 1; Old Fox, 107, 2; Mona B., 103, 3. Time—1:15¼.

THE ABBOTT'S FAST MILE.

His Time for the Distance Breaks the World's Trotting Record for Geldings.

The Grand Circuit harness racing at the Empire City track yesterday afternoon was full of interest from start to finish. The biggest crowd so far of the meeting was on hand, miles were reeled off in swift time, the track was fast and the weather fine, and the peerless stepper, The Abbott, driven by Geers, broke the world's gelding record for trotters. The Abbott went the mile in 2:04, beating his own previous mark of 2:04¾, which record is also held by Cresceus, the champion stallion.

The official time yesterday was 2:04, while a number of watches in the grand stand registered 2:03¾, this being the world's trotting record, held by Alix. The Abbott's performance yesterday was an inspiring sight for those who love fast horses. He went every yard of the course with free and rhythmic stride.

"Look at that perfect piece of machinery!" shouted the onlookers as the famous son of Chimes came clipping it down the stretch. The first quarter was the slowest, but The Abbott gathered speed so quickly that he did the next quarter in 0:29¾, the fleetest of the four. The next quarter was also very fast, being done in 0:31¼. The last quarter was done in 0:31¼. The time by quarters: 0:32¾, 1:02¼, 1:32¾, 2:04.

The fast "side-wheelers" came out for the big event of the day, the free-for-all pace. It was "every heat a race." Prince Alert was a slight favorite, and the old fellow won the first heat in gallant style. Anaconda had the pole, but dropped back in second place on the first turn. Prince Alert went forward like an arrow from the bow, and the official time bulletined announced that he had carried the field to the half in the scorching time of 1:00. Prince Alert equaled Connor's time of 2:03¼ for the mile, having to hoof it through the stretch the best he knew to beat out Anaconda by a nose in a thrilling finish. The time by quarters was: 0:30, 1:00, 1:31½, 2:03¼.

Prince Alert led into the backstretch in the second heat, but broke badly and fell far back. Anaconda beat out Indiana by two lengths. The manner of Anaconda's win in the third heat was a fitting finale to an eventful afternoon. McHenry made a rousing drive, and sent Anaconda past Prince Alert in the stretch with a cyclonic rush.

Four heats were necessary to decide the 2:13 pace, the first heat of which was won by Joe Veras, who couldn't do better than third after the fourth heat. The big roan gelding Tom Calhoun had the speed of the field in the three ensuing heats and won the lion's share of the purse rather easily. His hardest tussle was in the third heat, when Golden, behind Fred W., made a fine drive in the stretch and forced Tom Calhoun to go the fastest heat of the race to win.

The 2:18 trot had much local interest because Thomas P. Russell's Maid Thorne and De Witt Flanigan's Martha, both well known to the Speedway, were contestors. Mr. Flanigan's valuable mare dropped dead in the stretch in the second heat. She had won the first heat in the best time of the race and had an excellent chance to win the race. Demarest, who drove Martha, noticed a gurgling in her throat in the far turn and at once eased her up. She had burst a blood vessel and went to a break, something she seldom did.

The mare kept on her feet until half way down the stretch, when she staggered and the next moment went down with blood gushing from her nose and mouth. Demarest jumped from the sulky as the mare fell. He was near the rail, which he cleared in his jump, and thus avoided injury.

Martha was eight years old and was in foal. Her time in the first heat—2:12¼—was a new record for her. Mr. Flanigan valued the mare highly. His father owned her before he did. She was a splendid actor and much sympathy was expressed for her owner.

Maid Thorne did well in the race. She won the second heat and besides got a second and third place. The race was won by Lady Norvetta and was interesting throughout.

Hontus Crooke, belonging to C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, easily won the second heat of the road wagon pace, making two heats for the Chicago horse.

Mr. Billings yesterday bought the fast pacer Free Bond, and will drive him on the Speedway. Free Bond went a half yesterday in 1:00¼, the first quarter in 0:28.

The summaries:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Lady Norvetta, b. m., by Norval, dam by Gamboling Wilkes, (Bowne)	6	3	1	1	1
Maid Thorne, b. m., (Webster)	3	1	2	7	4
Leonard Bel, br. g., (Walker)	2	2	6	3	2
J. E. C., b. g. (O'Neil)	7	8	9	2	6
First Love, (formerly Mamie W.) b. m., (Ustrombi)	5	6	7	8	3
Ambo, b. m., (Lyman)	10	4	3	4	7
Laveran, br. g., (Hudson)	4	8	9	9	5
Rival, b. m., (Ticehurst)	8	5	4	5	dr
All Day, blk. g., (Cherrier)	9	7	5	6	dr
Martha, b. m., (Demarest)	1	dis.			

Time—2:12¼; 2:14; 2:15½; 2:15; 2:13½.

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200.

Tom Calhoun, rn. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, (Mowers)	3	1	1	1
De Veras, blk. h., (Ware)	1	6	3	5
Prince A., br. g., (Tyson)	2	3	2	2
Prince Alert, b. g., (Golden)	4	4	2	3
Ituna, b. m., (Carpenter)	6	5	5	2
Pie Ligero, ch. h., (Rathbun)	5	3	6	6

Time—2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:10; 2:11¾.

Free for All Pacing.—Purse, $1,500; every heat a race.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)	2	1	1	
Prince Alert, b. g., (McClary)	1	3	2	
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	2	3	

Time—2:03¼; 2:04½; 2:04½.

Road Wagon Pacing.—(First heat on Tuesday.)

Hontus Crooke, by Budd Crooke, (Mr. Billings)	1	1	
Quadriga, ch. g., (Mr. Perren)	3	1	
Silvermaker, gr. g., (Mr. Ware)	2	3	

Time—2:12; 2:10.

Other Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Sept. 13. 2:24 class, pace, (six heats paced Sept. 12;) purse $400.

F. M. Williamson, br. h., by Coleridge, (Custor)	3	5	2	4	1	1	1
Brown Heels, br. h., by Brown Hal, (Dodge)	4	4	1	1	4	4	3
Tommy Whitten, blk. h., by Elyria, (Cook)	1	3	4	3	2	2	4
Connie T., b. m., by Adventurer, (Kervick)	5	1	3	5	3	3	2
Fred Ames, b. g., (Riley)	2	2	5	2	5	5	ro.

Time—2:22½, 2:19¾, 2:19¾, 2:22, 2:23, 2:24½, 2:20¾.

2:15 class, pace; purse $400.

Martha Marshall, c. m., by Grand Marshall, (Smart)	2	1	1
Mocking Bird, ro. g., by Jay Bird, (Brussel)	1	2	2
Maggie Usher, b. m., (Rombaugh)	5	3	4
Victoria, b. g., (White)	3	4	3
Jenny Pale, b. m., (Gillies)	4	5	4

Time—2:16, 2:16, 2:17, 2:15¾.

2:29 class, trotting; purse $400.

Earline, b. g., by (Dodge)	1	1	1
Michael Strogoff, ch. g. (Kervick)	2	2	2
Malbi Hanks, b. g., (Forshner)	4	3	3
J. D., b. g., (Rombaugh)	3	4	4

Time—2:29, 2:28, 2:29.

2:30 class, pace; purse $400.

Belle Brown, ch. m., (Clark)	1	1	1
Warren B., c. g., (Matty)	2	2	4
Fanny B., ro. m., (Gillies)	4	3	2
Hale B., c. g., (Richardson)	3	4	3

Time—2:20¾, 2:21¼, 2:25½.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 13.—2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse, $250.

Francis Jane, b. m., by Allerton, (McGovern)	1	1	1
Del Bar, b. g., (Davis)	2	3	2
Little Maud, b. m., (McTyre)	3	2	3
Hippia, b. m., (Hamlin)	4	4	4

Time—2:19½; 2:20½; 2:20.

Special Race, (two in three.)

Bestness, b. m., by Favorite Wilkes, (Hamlin)	2	1	1
Bessie Barefoot, b. m., (Rundel)	1	3	3
Sir Robbins, b. h., (Tripp)	3	2	2

Time—2:32; 2:28½; 2:24½.

2:40 Class.—Pacing; purse, $200.

Merry Pat, b. g., by Patchen Wilkes, (Lockwood)	1	1	1
Island Boy, b. g., (David)	2	2	2
Seth, b. g., (Howell)	2	dis.	
Vivian, b. m.	dis.		

Time—2:21¾; 2:21¾; 2:23.

Special Race, (unfinished.)

Lee Wickliffe, b. c., by Wickliffe, (Tripp.)	1	2	
Junior, blk. g., (Rundel)	2	1	

Time—2:27¼; 2:31.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 13.—2:50 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Refery, blk. s., Silver Springs Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	1	1	1		
Sweet Princess, ch. m., H. E. Brewster, Burlington, Vt.	2	2	2		
War Cloud, blk. s., A. B. Angell, Champlain, N. Y.	3	3	3		
Annie, b. m., Wm. Villas, Burlington, Vt.	4	dis.			

Time—2:28¼; 2:24¾; 2:24¾.

2:17 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Prince H., b. g., A. Lafave, St. Remi, P. Q.	1	1	1	
Billy P., b. g., J. McMillan, Ottawa, Ont.	2	2	2	
Little Tim, b. g., G. M. McPherson, Montreal, Quebec	4	3	3	
Miss Sleeper, b. m., H. E. Brewster, Burlington, Vt.	3	4	dr	

Time—2:17½; 2:18¾; 2:19.

2:19 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Mack Wilder, g. g., H. Wilder, Newport, Vt.	1	1	1
Independence, g. g., G. H. McPherson, Montreal, Quebec	2	3	
Phalen, blk. g., H. Depomtee, Crown Point, N. Y.	4	3	2

Broenheide, blk. g., J. McMillan, Ottawa, Ont. 3 4 4

Time—2:20¾; 2:20; 2:20¾.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 13.—2:18 trot and 2:20 pace; purse $500. (Unfinished yesterday.)

Anita T., b. m., by Bayard Wilkes, Murray	4	1	3	1	1
Clover, b. h., Coates	3	3	1	3	2
Midway Prince, b. s., Shelley	2	2	3	2	3
Nancy Burns, b. m., Cadoo	1	4	4	dis.	
Robbin, b. g., Furman	Dis.				

Time—2:24, 2:21¾, 2:21¾, 2:22, 2:22¼.

2:24 pace; purse 4500.

Melvin Wilkes, b. s., by Patchen Wilkes, Murray	2	1	1	1
Whirlwind, b. h., Johnson	1	2	2	2
Seela C., b. m., Cadoo	3	3	4	3
Bertha Barker, b. m., Coates	4	4	3	4
Polonius, Jr., b. h., Corwin	5	5	dis.	

Time—2:22¼, 2:20½, 2:22½, 2:21¾.

2:35 trot; purse $400.

Jeffrey, ch. s., by Allerton, Murray	1	1	1
Mattie G., b. m., W. Dickerson	2	2	4
Cricket, br. s., Davis	5	4	2
Gold Fern, ch. s., McKeller	4	3	3

Time—2:27¼, 2:27, 2:27¼.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 13.—The notable feature of to-day's racing was the fact that Directum Boy, a candidate for the Kentucky Futurity, landed the first race, the 2:21 trot, over aged horses. Summaries:

2:21 Class—Trotting.

Directum Boy, b. s., by Directum, (Marvin)	1	1	1
Miada, b. m., (Middleton)	3	5	2
Leola, b. m., (Moore)	2	2	3

Time—2:19; 2:17¾; 2:19¼.

3:00 Class—Trotting.

Mary L., b. m., by Eagle Bird, (Keys)	1	2	2	1
Faith C., b. m., (Brown)	2	3	1	2
Pearl Medium, b. m., (Ross)	3	1	3	3
Lady Vince, b. m., (Slaughter)	4	4	4	4
Ordinary, blk. m., (Walker)	5	5	5	5

Time—2:33¾; 2:29; 2:25; 2:35.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—2:20 Class.—Trotting and pacing; $200.

Teddy Wilkes, b. g., by Onward, (Hubbard)	1	4	1	1
Tony L., b. g., (Keefe)	3	1	4	4
Belsheldon, ch. m., (Dammoth)	2	2	2	2
Ferriss, br. g., (Lewis)	4	3	3	3

Time—2:29; 2:30; 2:31¼; 2:29.

2:15 Class.—Trotting and pacing; $250.

Satie T., ro. m., (Simons)	1	1	1	
Harry M., br. g., (Manning)	2	2	2	
Tinker, b. h., (Foote)	3	3	3	
Mae Colbert, b. m., (Stedman)	4	4	4	

Three fast "side-wheelers" came out for the big event of the day, the free-for-all pace. It was "every heat a race." Prince Alert was a slight favorite, and the old fellow won the first heat in gallant style. Anaconda had the pole, but dropped back in second place on the first turn. Prince Alert went forward like an arrow from the bow, and the official time bulletined announced that he had carried the field to the half in the scorching time of 1:00. Prince Alert equaled Connor's time of 2:03¼ for the mile, having to hoof it through the stretch the best he knew to beat out Anaconda by a nose in a thrilling finish. The time by quarters was: 0:30, 1:00, 1:31½, 2:03¼.

Trotting and pacing; county horses; $100.

Agava, ch. m., by Axtell, (Teeter)	1	1	
Gipsy Girl, br. m., (King)	2	3	
Second Hand, b. g., (Allen)	4	2	
Dojean, b. g., (Genung)	3	4	

Time—2:45; 2:46.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 13.—At the races here to-day Montana Union (A. E. Gardner, Oneonta,) took first money in the 2:30 class; purse $200; Banner, (Jerome Lyman, Cortland,) second; Earl W., (O. D. Westcott, Milford,) third. Best time—2:24¾.

In the 2:20 class, purse $200, Geyser Boy, (W. F. Fox, Saratoga,) first; Bretohne, (Jerome Lyman, Cortland,) second; Barney Edward, (Murray, Auburn,) third. Best time—2:24¾.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 13.—2:20 pace, purse $400, (four heats yesterday.)

Callie K., ch. m., by Pocahontas	3	1	4	1	1
Oudray	2	3	1	6	2
Jimmie's Girl	1	2	2	2	3
Walter R.	4	4	2	3	4
Helen S.	5	6	3	5	6
Casas	6	5	5	4	5
John K.	7	5	6	dr.	

Time—2:15½; 2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:18¾; 2:15¾.

2:18 pace, Merchants' Stake, $1,000, (two heats yesterday.)

Sapphire, g. m., by Cosine	5	1	1	2
Pizzard	1	6	3	1
Lady Intrigue	2	2	2	3
Kenneh	3	3	4	4
Artie	4	4	7	7
Anokin	8	8	6	5
Allawood	6	7	5	6
George H.	9	9	9	9
Sister Hettie	7	5	8	dr

Time—2:15¼; 2:15¾; 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:14¾.

2:15 pace, Sun Iron Stake, $1,000.

Lady Pipes, s. m., by Dan Wilkes	1	1	
Fiji	5	2	
Eagle Medium	2	3	
A. B. C.	7	4	
Bessie A.	6	5	dr
Ida C.	4	dr	
Siluria	3	6	ds
Replica	ds		

Time—2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:13¾.

2:29 Pace.—Purse $400.

Alberta, b. f., by Thorr	1	1	1
Lucy Girl	2	2	2
Murtha D.	4	3	5
Blizzard	6	5	3
Bedworth, Jr.	3	8	8
Al. Crane	5	6	6
Brownie D.	7	4	6
Thelma	8	7	7

Time—2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¼.

2:08 Pace.—Purse $600. (Unfinished.)

Dan L.	1	1	2	3
Democracy	2	2	3	1
Toboggan	3	3	1	2
Don	4	4	4	4

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:12.

Only one heat was finished in the 2:17 trot. Autezella was first and Brown Jim second. Time—2:17¼.

RACING AT DONCASTER.

Tod Sloan Was Suspended for the Rest of the Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—At the third day's racing of the Doncaster September meeting to-day the Corporation Selling Handicap Plate was won by Remember Me, ridden by Rigby, who also, or Tin Soldier, tied for first place in the race for the Rous Plate, the tying horse being Quest.

The Portland Plate was won by the Prince of Wales's chestnut horse Lucknow, by St. Angelo, out of Luck, on which Tod Sloan had the mount. Sloan was suspended to-day for the rest of the Doncaster meeting for Crossing Eager, ridden by Morny Cannon, in the race for the Portland Plate.

Blooded stock sales which took place prior to the racing to-day excited considerable bidding, a yearling colt by Gallinule-Tragedy, which realized the sum of £2,625, was bought by a representative of J. R. Keene.

EX-JOCKEY STOVAL DEAD.

Famous Negro Rider Fell Lifeless from Horse He Was Exercising.

John Stoval, a famous negro jockey in his time, fell dead from the back of a horse at the Gravesend race track yesterday morning. Stoval had just pulled up the horse, after giving him an exercise gallop, and had brought the animal to a walk, when he pitched forward and rolled out of the saddle. Heart disease was said to have caused his death. The dead jockey was thirty-six years old and a native of Louisville, Ky. Twenty years ago he rode for Col. Milton Young, the now successful and wealthy breeder of race horses, and Stoval's skill in the saddle had much to do with building up Col. Young's fortune. Later, Stoval rode for Col. Robert Pate, Amos M. Campbell, and Col. J. L. Harris. He was regarded then as the equal of Isaac Murphy, and commanded one of the largest retainers paid to a jockey of his time. He was especially skillful as a rider of two-year-olds. Stoval retrograded, and after riding for years at the Gloucester, N. J., track, was ruled off at Elizabeth, N. J., for fraud in a race. He was never reinstated, and of late had been employed only to exercise horses.

Westchester County Horse Show.

Many nominations for the forty-odd classes of the prize list in the Westchester County eighth annual horse show at White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 26 to 29, inclusive, have already been made by prominent exhibitors. The entries close to-morrow. Entries and application for parking spaces should be addressed to the association's Secretary, T. A. Maitland, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

AMERICAN CYCLISTS IN PARIS.

"Tom" Cooper Finished Second in the 2,000 Meter Race.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The Americans made a much better showing at Vincennes to-day, in the bicycle amateur and professional finals, for the Exposition Grand Prix, than on the previous visit, "Tom" Cooper gaining second place in the professional and Lake third in the amateur. Taillander and Sanz, Frenchmen, secured first and second places in the amateur contest, where the prizes were works of art worth, respectively 1,000, 600, and 300f. The distance in this race was 2,000 meters, and the time 2:52.

The professional contest was much more interesting, as it resulted in the defeat of the French crack, Jacquelin, by the Dutch champion, Meyers, and Cooper, the American, the Frenchman having to be contented with third place.

Jacquelin, who had previously beaten the other American, MacFarland, in the semi-finals, took the lead in the final and held it during the greater part of the race, but during the last round Meyers and Cooper passed him. Jacquelin spurted, but to no purpose, and finished three-quarters of a length behind Cooper.

The French spectators, who had confidently expected a victory for their champion, gave only a half-hearted ovation to Meyers. Distance in this race was 2,000 meters. Time, 2:32 2-5. The first prize was 15,000f., the second 6,000f., and the third 3,000f.

BYERS'S NEW GOLF RECORD

The Yale Expert Plays Tuxedo Course in 75 Strokes.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR TRAVIS

Cochrane Fails by One Hole to Win—Many Close Finishes—Sport Ends With a Golf Tea.

A day of rare golf excitement and enthusiasm was given yesterday on the Tuxedo Club links, so picturesquely situated in the Ramapo Valley, when the first and second match play rounds for the Tuxedo, Ramapo, and Wee Wah Cups were played. The day was perfect for the game, and there was just enough suggestion of Autumn coolness in the atmosphere to force the players to do their best. A larger crowd was present than on the previous day, and the attractive costumes of the ladies from the Tuxedo cottage colony added materially to the spectacular beauty of the scene.

Only by winning the last three holes in succession did Champion Travis escape what was expected to be a sure defeat. A. De Witt Cochrane of Ardsley was his opponent, and the game resolved itself into a duplicate of their meeting at Shinnecock six weeks ago. At that time Travis just managed to win by one hole, and his victory was the same yesterday.

E. M. Byers, the Yale expert, played the best golf ever seen on the links in the afternoon, making the new record of 75 strokes for the eighteen holes. That beats the professional record of 76 held by "Jack" Brett. Byers was right on his game, as is seen from his defeat of the Philadelphia champion, F. H. Bohlen, by 8 up and 7 to play. Every stroke of Byers was holed out, and his card is:

E. M. Byers, Yale—										
Out	4	5	2	3	5	5	3	3	5	3—37
In	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	5	5—38—75

Byers will meet Travis this morning in the semi-final round for the chief trophy, and the other pair will consist of Louis Livingston, Jr., and George E. Armstrong. The latter developed unexpected strength, and after winning a tolerably close match in the morning, put the steady-going Pittsburg golfer, W. C. Carnegie, out of the race in the afternoon by 1 hole in a 20-hole game. The scores:

George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills—										
Out	5	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	3—41	
In	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	3	4	5—41—82
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg—										
Out	5	6	3	5	4	5	5	5	7	3—43
In	6	5	3	4	6	4	4	4	4	4—40—83

Extra holes—Armstrong, 5, 3; Carnegie, 5, 5.

It was but natural that the contest between Travis and Cochrane should command the chief attention of the morning rounds. For more than half of the match Cochrane played the better golf. He led by two holes on the ninth green, and held that until the fifteenth hole, the sixteenth tee. A missed put for a half on that hole and an approach shot into the bunker instead of upon the green for the seventeenth lost Cochrane those two holes, and another specimen of ragged work lost him the home hole and the match. The cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—										
Out	4	3	4	6	5	6	4	6	3—41	
In	5	3	4	4

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
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REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK

of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Charles Carew, March 11, 1883	$302.94
Isaac Brown, August 21, 1884	77.79
Estate Catherine O'Neill, Feb., 1886	55.59
C. M. Hofmann, April 14, 1894	54.34
Ed. E. Pryor, Sept. 26, 1894	63.61
Estate Michael Boylan, May 4, 1895	54.93
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:	

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1900.

NATHANIEL MILLS, JR., Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE NINETEENTH WARD

Bank, N. Y., of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.

J. O'Connor	$66.80

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Louis H. Holloway, Cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of August, 1900. SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN, Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co. [Seal.]

THE CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WALHONDING VALLEY AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $24,780, will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1880.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1880, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four 75-100 dollars, ($54,584.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 26th day of September, 1900.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fourth day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and twenty-seven (127) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

155	583	880	1255	1719	2090	2690
170	809	918	1284	1732	2093	2804
178	849	919	1285	1749	2095	2833
200	854	948	1270	1764	2172	2834
212	855	960	1288	1782	2201	2875
233	856	1009	1393	1803	2203	2877
234	865	1056	1467	1866	2207	2886
236	872	1070	1508	1893	2274	2892
290	876	1092	1514	1912	2322	2902
294	878	1117	1533	1924	2323	2924
301	886	1118	1540	1930	2330	2930
311	893	1142	1565	1951	2340	2944
332	894	1150	1570	1982	2411	2957
347	700	1154	1577	2041	2489	
375	730	1162	1582	2042	2495	
398	746	1208	1594	2056	2535	
426	792	1214	1595	2061	2559	
509	844	1227	1634	2070	2570	
510	878	1236	1707	2074	2882	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with Article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
ALBERT S. RIDLEY,
for WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of September, 1900.

FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1900.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
FOR SALE BY
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
27, 29 PINE STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

Continental Tobacco Company,
No. 111 Fifth Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 30, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Continental Tobacco Company, payable at the offices of Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, New York City, on and after October 1st, 1900, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record on the company's stock transfer books on the 15th day of September, 1900.

The transfer books of said Preferred Stock will be closed on Saturday, September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will be reopened on Tuesday, October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 13th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 22d at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 3d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the fifteenth day of October. ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, September 13th, 1900.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK—Dividend No. 3

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on Oct. 1st next to Stockholders of record on Sept. 19th inst. Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Sept. 19th inst., and reopened on Oct. 1st next.

W. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 21st, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 1st, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10th, 1900.
SIXTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on September 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and re open on Monday, October 1st, at 10 A. M.

FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of One and One-half (1½%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 2, 1900.

The transfer books will close on September 20th at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on October 3d, 1900.

F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1900.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.

A dividend of 1½% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on September 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1900.

Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred stock from September 15th to September 30th, both days inclusive.

F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:

FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.

SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.

THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock, and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

THE CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Consolidated Gas Company OF NEW YORK.

Notice to Holders of Debentures, Issued for Stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its Debentures, dated May 15th, 1900, issued as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on and after September 20, 1900, this Company will redeem the said Debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, New York, by issuing in exchange therefor its full-paid Capital Stock at the rate of One hundred and ninety dollars ($190) per share.

Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.

As no interest is payable on the Debentures, it is to the advantage of the Debenture holders to make the exchange without delay.

New York, September 12, 1900.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.

NOT ONE IRON SALE IN GLASGOW.

Exchange Members Celebrate the Day by Giving Secretary White Gloves.

GLASGOW, Sept. 13.—There was not a single transaction in the iron market here to-day.

Many years have elapsed since a similar occurrence, and the members of the Exchange commemorated it by presenting Secretary Wilson with a pair of white gloves.

CITY BONDS AT THREE PER CENT.

Controller Coler Will Issue $2,000,000 as an Experiment.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would offer the next issue of city bonds at 3 per cent., and for the purpose of ascertaining how the change would be received only $2,000,000 would be issued.

The city bonds were formerly sold at 3 per cent., but the change to 3½ was made by Controller Fitch during the money panic. Recently the premiums have been so high that the interest was really about 3 per cent., and the Controller thinks that bonds bearing that rate of interest will be bought at a premium.

BRITISH COTTON MARKET.

Manchester Mills to Close—Texas Hurricane Will Not Affect Estimates.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 13.—The General Committee of the Master Spinners' Federation has issued a circular advising members of the local associations to cease work for at least twelve days in October. Answers are requested to be sent before the adjourned meeting of the Federation takes place, Sept. 21. The answers are expected to be practically unanimously in the affirmative.

Neill Brothers' circular this morning estimates the new crop of cotton at 9,750,000 bales, subject to a heavy reduction in case of early frost. This estimate was made before the compilers of the circular were aware of the damage done by the hurricane in Texas, but they do not expect the disaster will materially vary their estimate, and they advise a temporary stoppage of the mills.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—The excitement in the cotton market here continues. The situation has been intensified by Neill Brothers' unexpectedly bullish report, but the biggest settling day on record passed successfully. The only failure announced was that of S. Hillis, a small firm, which had no effect on business. The losses on the recent rise in the price of cotton have fallen on the wealthier houses.

COTTON MARKET ERRATIC.

Cotton made another sharp advance yesterday, the price of every option going above 10 cents. September cotton touched the high level of 10.55 again. October deliveries reached 10.52. The advance was due to news of a sensational fifty-point advance in Liverpool and the Neill crop estimate, placing the American crop at about 9,750,000 bales.

A reaction followed under the influence of profit-taking sales. Cable dispatches from Manchester, however, stating that the General Committee of the Master Spinners' Federation has issued a circular advising members of the local associations to cease work for at least twelve days in October, led to another advance. Toward the close of trading the market went off and closed weak and irregular with quotations from 4 points higher to 8 points lower, as compared with Wednesday's closing prices.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred about $200,000 in currency to Southern points for cotton crop purposes.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE.

It was reported in Wall Street circles yesterday that the annual meeting of the Standard Rope and Twine Company, which is scheduled to be held in Jersey City next Tuesday, will develop some opposition to the management, which is also interested in the Union Selling Company. The latter company handles Rope and Twine products, and minority interests, it is reported, think that the income of the distributing company is obtained partly at the expense of Rope and Twine shareholders.

The basis of these reports seems to be the fact that one stockholder is busy collecting proxies for the coming annual meeting.

J. G. Taylor, Treasurer of the Standard Rope and Twine Company, said yesterday that the stockholder who is busy getting proxies is only credited with about twenty-five shares of the stock, and that his object has not been learned, but no difficulty is anticipated.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

James Wyper of Chicago has been chosen Secretary of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford.

William Anderson, Manager of the Dublin United Tramways, has been elected a member of the Dublin Board of Directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. M. Meade.

The London correspondent of The Chronicle says: "In the endeavor to find some compensation for their heavy loss in the marine insurance business, members of Lloyds are driven to all sort of shifts. They have long been doing fire insurance business. Now they are insuring against loss of profits during the suspension of business consequent upon a fire."

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which maintained its own insurance fund last year, collected $103,945 in premiums, paid losses of $38,261, and incurred expenses amounting to $3,804. The guaranteed fund, which was started at $500,000 a number of years ago, now amounts to $709,783. The company reinsures a large amount of its risks with insurance companies, and last year collected $13,648 from the reinsuring companies.

Fire insurance rates have been advanced in the cities of Ottawa and Quebec, and a movement has been started to restore the rates on special hazards in the State of Michigan to the point where they were before the reduction of 10 per cent. made by the Michigan Inspection Bureau in its compromise with the Michigan Insurance Department.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 13	114,208
To date this year	77,576,716
Corresponding date last year	126,516,966

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 13	$713,000
To date this year	$340,855,800
Corresponding date last year	$676,481,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1@1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Un. Bag & P. pf.	1½
Am. Ice	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Nat. Steel	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Nat. Tube	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	N. J. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	People's Gas	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	½
Consol. Gas	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	½	Union Pacific	½
Det. City Gas	½	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Met. St. (N. Y.) 1st	2½	3½s, reg	1
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg	1	Roch. & Pitts. con. 6s	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

F. & P. M. con. 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was dull and featureless, with news developments of the day having little effect. The total trading did not run much beyond that of the preceding day, the aggregate being in the neighborhood of 115,000 shares, with but two stocks—People's Gas and Union Pacific—crossing the 10,000-mark. London's contribution was in the neighborhood of 5,000 shares, principally sales.

The failure of the market to respond to the extent that might have been expected to the day's developments is strikingly illustrated by the reception given the announcement that a coal strike had been ordered in the anthracite district. After early recessions in the prices of such stocks as Reading first preferred, Jersey Central, and Pennsylvania, the quotations steadied well, and in the late trading recovered much of their early losses. The rest of the market, naturally, was sentimentally affected, with the trend of prices lower as a consequence, but it is noteworthy that net changes in active stocks were in no instances consequential.

Explanation for this appears in the fact that whereas on Wednesday the argument was that there would be no strike—prices then holding well in the hope that this would prove to be the case—yesterday the line of reasoning was that though a strike was inevitable it might not prove serious in its proportions or consequences. Optimism in the Street was clearly dominant. Whether or not it is justified remains to be seen.

But while bad news had little effect, on the other hand, good news was received even more indifferently. The declaration of the St. Paul dividends and the more favorable reports from South Africa telling of the likelihood of the early reopening of the Rand mines were altogether without effect.

The report that a German loan, approximating $25,000,000, will be floated here, is verified. Substantial banking interests have already subscribed to a large amount, and it is assured that the full sum will be taken. Herein is further and significant proof of the growing financial power of this country. A British loan, following upon a Russian loan, is now to be succeeded by a loan to Germany. Evidently shrewd financiers are not in doubt as to the future of the United States.

It will be well for Wall Street not to go on in blissful anticipation of a continuance of the present easy money rates.

JERSEY CENTRAL, READING first and second preferred, PENNSYLVANIA, and LACKAWANNA were the weakest stocks on the list, under the influences of the official order calling upon the anthracite miners in the Pennsylvania district to go out on strike on Monday. Lackawanna opened down 1½, Jersey Central 1, and Reading first preferred ¾. Good support, however, was given—though some of the buying undoubtedly represented short covering—with the result that the final figures for Jersey Central and Reading first and second preferred showed only half a point loss each. Lackawanna continued heavy on light dealings, a net decline of 2½ points being recorded on transactions involving 400 shares. Pennsylvania, which at one time fell to 127½, closed unchanged at 128. The final figure for Delaware and Hudson showed a net loss of ⅝.

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EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE was the weakest of the general stocks, declining 1½ on trading in 400 shares. Officials of the company are at a loss to explain the decline, saying that earnings are very satisfactory. It is stated that the Directors meet next Wednesday to act on the dividend question, and it is said there is no doubt that the regular 5 per cent. will be declared on the preferred. Some reports have it that a 1½ per cent. dividend on the common may be declared.

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UNION BAG AND PAPER preferred was one of the few stocks on the list to show an advance, the quotation for that issue appreciating 1⅝ points on transactions in 600 shares. The only explanation offered for the advance was that the business of the company is expanding and the outlook for increased earnings is very favorable.

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ST. PAUL, dealt in to the extent of 3,300 shares, showed a decline of ⅝ in the face of the declaration of the regular half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the stock. At the same time the usual 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock was declared.

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UNION PACIFIC was the most active of the railway stocks, more than 10,000 shares being dealt in at a fractional net decline. There was selling of the stock by interests who are understood to have bought some time ago on the strength of a report that a big upward movement of the stock was likely.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO, which on the previous day had not been traded in to the extent of a single share, was yesterday active, but weak. On dealings in 2,400 shares, and without any special news affecting the stock, the probation declined to 93, a net loss of ¾.

CHICAGO GAS NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations are now in progress looking to a settlement of the Chicago gas war, and there is authority for the statement that an early adjustment of the difficulty is likely. The matter has reached the point where the attorneys of the warring companies have come together, have, indeed, drafted the terms of settlement.

Announcement of the termination of the war may be forthcoming in short order.

FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

The indorsement by the State Democrats of the franchise tax law, following similar action by the State Republicans, is regarded in the Street as likely to have unfavorable effect on the shares of local corporations. Hence it is that the local railway shares and Consolidated Gas stock have on the Stock Exchange been heavy for the last few days.

TO REDEEM GAS DEBENTURES.

The Consolidated Gas Company has issued a notice to holders of its debentures, issued for stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, that, pursuant to its reserved right, the company on and after Sept. 20 next will redeem the debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, by issuing in exchange its full-paid capital stock at the rate of $190 per share. Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.

NATIONAL SALT SECURITIES.

National Salt, common and preferred, stock was admitted to quotation in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange yesterday. The securities, however, were not traded in.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Pittsburg advices confirming the reported sale of 40,000 acres of coal land along the Allegheny River, in Western Pennsylvania, by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Statement by a representative of the American Car and Foundry Company that it has received a material increase in orders within the past ten days.

Election of Allan Wallace, George A. McClellan, and Leopold Newborg to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Imperative orders said to have been issued to the agents and solicitors of the Chicago-Buffalo lines to maintain the regular rates strictly.

Notification by the Consolidated Gas Company that the debentures, issued for the stock of New Amsterdam Gas Company, will be exchanged into its capital stock on or after Sept. 20.

Official announcement of the absorption of the Asphalt Company of America by the National Asphalt Company.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of the common and preferred stocks of the National Salt Company.

Opening of the stock transfer office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city expected to follow the return of President Cassatt from Europe about Sept. 24.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 32 shares of Butchers and Drovers' Bank stock at 85.

According to Norfolk (Va.) dispatches, the Southern Railway has completed a preliminary survey of a line fifty miles long to connect the main line with the West Virginia coal fields.

Withdrawal of all legal objections to the operation of the St. Paul and Duluth Road by the Northern Pacific.

Stockholders of the Michigan Peninsular Car Company to vote on Oct. 4 upon the question of dissolving the company.

Glasgow cables that there was not a single transaction in the iron market in that city yesterday, for the first time in many years.

Incorporation in West Virginia of the Fairmont Coal Mining Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Consolidation of the three street car lines operating between Chicago and Joliet, Ill., under the name of the Joliet and Chicago Street Railway, with a capital of $1,500,000, and a bonded indebtedness of a like amount.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $124,981,394; balances, $10,184,367; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $988,658.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3 9-16 per cent. for short and 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¼; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82@$4.83½.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18⅝ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 7-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1.00 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Discount rates were steady to-day, although there was much uncertainty regarding the immediate future. Money was fairly plentiful, the settlement on the Stock Exchange passing off satisfactorily. Home railroads were inactive and weak in sympathy with the decline in Great Eastern caused by the report that the men employed on that line were dissatisfied with the Directors' reply to their demands and that they would go on strike Saturday. Foreign securities were idle, and there were few movements in them. Spanish 4s and Portuguese were weak. Rio Tintos hardened.

American securities were dull, and the tendency was mostly downward. Grand Trunks opened irregular and weakened. Mexican railroads opened good, but subsequently fell sharply on disappointing traffic returns. Kafirs were dull.

Consols for money, 98 9-16; for the account, 98 11-16; Atchison, 28⅞; Canadian Pacific, 93½; St. Paul, 117⅝; Illinois Central, 119½; Louisville, 74⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅜; New York Central, 134; Erie, 11⅝; Pennsylvania, 65⅝; Reading, 30½; Erie 1st preferred, 34⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 73¾; Grand Trunk, 7⅞; Anaconda, 9⅛; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver closed firm at 28 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 9-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 136; Madrid 20.82½; Lisbon, 37; Rome, 6.65.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened undecided and weakened, owing to the advices in regard to Chinese affairs not being of a reassuring character and to apprehensions regarding Bulgaria. Rentes were dull and international securities were irregular. Spanish fours declined on the worse rate of exchange. Brazilians dropped heavily, owing to the announcement of the trouble in connection with the Bank of the Republic of Rio Janeiro. Rio Tintos were maintained in spite of realizations, and De Beers were steady. Kafirs relapsed on numerous realizations. Three per cent. rentes, 101f for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

Spanish fours closed at 73.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 13,300,000f, treasury accounts current increased 8,100,000f, gold in hand decreased 4,400,000f, bills discounted decreased 4,775,000f, and silver in hand decreased 5,600,000f.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Business was dull at the close of the Boerse to-day, and on the Street, after the close of regular transactions, there were declines in prices, especially in bank shares, on the report of the difficulty of the Bank of the Republic of Rio Janeiro. Canadian Pacifics were in great demand, owing to rumors of amalgamation. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserves increased £867,000, circulation decreased £517,000, bullion increased £349,961, other securities decreased £290,000, other deposits decreased £793,000, public deposits decreased £138,000, notes reserve increased £904,000, and Government securities decreased £1,509,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 53.85 per cent.; last week it was 50.89 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

AUGUST EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The August statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during the month the total imports of merchandise was $61,626,-005, a decrease as compared with August, 1899, of about $3,000,000. Of the imports of merchandise $22,368,806 was free of duty.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the month amounted to $101,338,964, a decrease of $1,500,000. The gold imports for the month amounted to $3,099,837, a decrease of $2,292,000. The exports of gold aggregated $18,006,372, as against $2,099,-062 for August, 1899. The silver imports amounted to $4,214,573, an increase of over $1,100,000, and the exports to $6,486,899, an increase of $2,300,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The raid against New England Gas and Coke continued to-day, and the price fell 2 points more—from 12 to 10—with the fives off ¾, to 61¾. Dominion Coal came down 1½, to 40 in sympathy, and it looked like a concerted movement against the Whitney shares.

Breece Mining sold at 2, Connecticut River Railroad at 273, Wisconsin Central preferred at 33½, Little Rock and Fort Smith 7s at 105, Aetna Quicksilver at 1, Boston and Maine preferred at 172½, and White Knob mining at 11. Centennial Eureka lost 2¾, to 19¾; Parrot fell off ½, to 42; Isle Royale receded ½, to 30. Quite a

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Thursday, Sept. 13, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15½	160	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15	15	15	.....
62¾	63	833	Am. C. & F. Co. pf....	61¾	62½	61¾	62½	+ ¾
24	26½	300	American Dist. Tel....	25	25	25	25	.....
33	35	115	American Ice Co.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
64	67	65	American Ice Co. pf....	67¼	67¼	64	64	.....
9¾	9¾	10	Am. Linseed Co.....	10	10	10	10	.....
36¼	36¾	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¾	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
89¾	90	320	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	89¾	90	89¾	90	+ ⅛
19¾	20	125	Am. Steel Hoop Co....	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
36¾	36¾	2,215	Am. Steel & Wire....	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
74½	74¾	2,520	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	75	75	74½	74½	— ¼
119¾	119¾	2,250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	119½	120	119¾	119¾	— ⅛
80	80¾	130	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	80½	80½	80½	80½	— ½
92¾	93	2,400	American Tobacco	93¾	93¾	93	93	— ¾
45	45½	400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	45¼	45¼	45	45	— ¼
27½	28	1,800	At., T. & S. F.....	28¾	28¾	27½	27½	— ⅞
70⅝	70¾	4,280	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	70¾	70¾	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
71¼	72	1,890	Baltimore & Ohio.....	71¾	72¼	71¼	71¾	— ⅛
70	79⅝	385	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	— ¼
54⅞	55¼	3,010	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅞	55⅜	54¾	55	— ⅞
49	49¾	30	Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49¾	49¾	.....
88¼	90	300	Canadian Pacific	89	89	89	89	— ½
28¼	28½	1,050	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ½
124¾	125	3,710	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	125¼	125¼	124¾	125	+ ¼
82¾	83¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	83½	83¾	83¾	83¼	— ⅛
113⅞	114	3,210	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114⅜	114½	114	114⅛	— ⅞
174½	175	150	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174½	174½	174½	174½	.....
106⅝	106⅞	310	Chi. R. I. & Pac....	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
29	31	40	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
66	67	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	67	67	67	67	—1
35½	36	220	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¼	35¼	35½	35½	— ¼
6	6¼	100	Colorado Southern ...	6	6	6	6	.....
13⅜	15	150	Col. & H. C. & Iron...	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
170	180	10	Commercial Cable	167	167	167	167	.....
171¾	172½	320	Consolidated Gas	172	172	172	172	— ½
26	26¼	420	Con. Tobacco Co.....	25¾	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¼
78½	79	600	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	79	79	79	79	— ⅝
110¾	110¾	130	Delaware & Hudson..	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅝
175	176	400	Del., Lack. & West..	176	176	175	175	—2½
19¼	19¾	200	Denver & R. G.....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
.....	.....	200	Detroit City Gas	90¼	90¼	90	90	— ½
4⅞	5¼	110	Dul., S. S. & At.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
40	42	400	Evans. & T. H.....	41¾	41¾	40¼	40¼	—1½
34¾	35	500	Federal Steel	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
67	67¼	740	Federal Steel pf....	67	67⅜	67	67⅜	+ ⅜
140	141	50	General Electric	139½	139½	139½	139½	.....
98½	99¼	170	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99½	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ¼
152⅜	153½	100	Great Northern pf....	152½	152½	152½	152½	+ ⅝
104	.....	15	H. B. Claflin Co.....	108	108	108	108	.....
116¼	116⅞	300	Illinois Central	116½	116½	116½	116½	.....
19⅜	20¼	200	International Paper ..	19⅜	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
28¾	29	200	International Power..	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
18⅝	19	100	Iowa Central	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
29	29¼	100	K. C. Southern pf.....	30¼	30¼	30½	30½	+ ½
72	73	115	Laclede Gas	73	73	73	73	— ¼
73	73¼	1,500	Louisville & Nashville.	73	73¼	73	73	— ¾
153⅜	154	210	Met. Street Railway ..	153½	153⅝	153½	153½	— ⅛
32¾	34	25	Met. W. S. El., Chi...	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	.....
11¾	11⅞	100	Mexican Central	11½	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
54½	55¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	55	55	55	55	.....
30¼	31	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	.....
51⅝	51⅞	2,050	Missouri Pacific	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅜
33¼	33½	550	National Biscuit Co...	33½	33¾	33¾	33⅜	— ⅛
86	87	50	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	.....
17¾	18	200	National Lead Co....	18	18	18	18	.....
39½	40	20	National Salt	40	40	40	40	.....
25	28	150	National Steel	26	26	26	26	— ½
85⅞	86	150	National Steel pf	86¼	86¼	86	86	.....
45⅞	46	385	National Tube Co....	45¾	46	45¾	46	— ¼
93⅜	94	555	National Tube Co. pf.	94⅛	94½	93⅞	93⅞	— ¼
131	132	600	New Jersey Central..	131	131½	131	131¼	— ¼
20⅜	20¾	1,000	N. Y., Ont. & West...	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
34½	34½	1,500	Norfolk & Western....	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
51¾	52	5,250	Northern Pacific	52¼	52⅜	51¾	52	— ⅛
71¾	71¾	100	Northern Pacific pf..	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
64½	66	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf...	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅜
30⅜	31¼	100	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	— ¼
127¾	128	2,495	Pennsylvania R. R....	127¾	128	127½	128	— ½
90½	90⅝	19,580	People's Gas, Chicago.	91½	91½	90⅜	90⅝	— ½
5	6½	43	Peoria & Eastern.....	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
.....	.....	50	Père Marquette pf...	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
80½	83	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	81	81	81	81	.....
38½	38¾	240	Pressed Steel Car....	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	— ⅛
16¾	16¾	200	Reading	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	53¾	8,570	Reading 1st pf.....	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
26	27	200	Reading 2d pf.....	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
12¾	12¾	1,380	Republic Iron & Steel.	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	.....
53½	54	110	Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	53¼	53½	53½	53½	— ½
9⅜	10¼	100	St. L. & San Fran....	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	.....
11½	12	700	St. Louis Southw.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	.....
28¾	28¾	2,640	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ¼
33½	33⅝	2,400	Southern Pacific	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ¼
54⅜	54½	1,600	Southern Railway pf.	54½	54½	54⅜	54½	— ¼
70	70¼	810	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	69¾	70	69¾	70	— ⅛
13¼	13⅝	700	Texas Pacific	13¼	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	.....
67¼	67¾	610	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	66	67⅛	66	67⅛	+1⅜
57¼	57⅜	10,775	Union Pacific	57½	57½	57¼	57⅜	— ½
74	74⅛	312	Union Pacific pf.....	74¼	74¼	74⅞	74⅛	— ½
11¼	11¼	300	United States Leather.	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
70½	71	260	U. S. Leather pf.....	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ½
29¼	29⅜	3,100	United States Rubber.	29	29⅜	29	29½	.....
7	7½	100	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18	18½	140	Wabash pf.....	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
123	125	14	Wells-Fargo Express..	123	123	125	123	.....
79⅜	80	286	Western Union Tel...	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	8⅞	70	Wheel. & Lake Erie..	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
46	48	90	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	48	48	46	46	.....
23⅝	24	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
13	15	200	Wisconsin Central	13	13	13	13	.....
34	36	810	Wisconsin Cent. pf....	34	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Sales.....		114,258						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
220	Am. Steel & W.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36½
5,780	Am. Sugar Ref.	119½	120⅜	119¾	119¾
420	Am. Tobacco ...	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅜
70	At., T. & S. F..	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞
1,250	At., T. & S.F. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
370	Balt. & Ohio..	71⅞	71¾	71½	71¾
3,970	Brook. Rap. Tr.	55	55⅝	54⅞	55⅛
150	Cent. of N. J.	131	131	131	131
120	Ches. & Ohio..	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
1,970	Chi., B. & Q....	125½	125⅝	125	125
880	Chi., M. & St. P.	114¾	114⅝	114¼	114¼
30	Chi., R. I. & P.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
300	Cont. Tobacco..	26	26¼	25⅞	26¼
40	Federal Steel..	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
300	Louis. & Nash.	73	73⅜	72¾	73
30	Manhattan	91⅞	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜
10	Met. Street	154½	154½	154½	154½
180	Mo. Pacific	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
20	N. Y., O. & W.	21	21	21	21
100	N. Y. & West..	34½	34½	34½	34½
520	North. Pacific..	52	52¼	51¾	51¾
10	Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
8,070	People's Gas ..	91¼	91¼	90¼	90½
60	Reading	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜
1,520	Reading 1st pf.	53⅝	54	53⅝	53⅞
50	Republic Steel..	12	12½	12	12¼
260	South. Pacific..	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜
140	Southern Ry. pf.	54½	54½	54⅜	54⅜
200	Stand. R. & T..	5¾	6⅜	5¾	6⅛
360	Tenn. Coal & I.	70	70	69¾	69¾
150	Union Pacific ..	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝
300	U. S. Leather..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
28,780					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	85½	85½	85½	85½
10,000	St. L. S. W. 1st	90¾	90½	90⅜	90⅜
$15,000					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	105	K. & D. M..	2%	4
2s, c., w. is.	104½	105½	K. & D. M. pf.	.....	.....
3s, r., 1918.	109¼	110¼	K. I., Chi..	14	15
3s, c., 1918.	109¼	110¼	K. I., C., pf.	45	20
4s, r., 1925.	131	132	K. I., C., pf.	5	55
4s, r., 1907.	114¾	115¾	King. & P....	3	10
4s, c., 1907.	115¾	116¾	Lacl. G. pf.	98	100
4s, r., 1925.	134	135	L. E. & W.	27	29½
4s, c., 1925.	134	135	L. E. & W. pf.	.....	.....
5s, r., 1904.	113	114	pf.	93½	95
5s, c., 1904.	113	114	Lake Shore..	200	.....
D. C. 3-65s.	122	.....	Long Island.	60	65
.....	.....	.....	Man. Beach..	8	12
Adams Exp.	124	128	Man. El.....	91¾	92¼
Alb. & Sus.	195	.....	Md. C. pf....	72	77
Alle. & W..	116	.....	M. W. S. El.,	.....	.....
Am. Coal....	140	175	Chi., pf....	82½	.....
Am. Cot. Oil	32¾	33	Mex. N. ctfs.	2⅝	3¼
A. C. O. pf.	88½	90	Mich. Cent..	105	.....
Am. Exp....	152	156	M. & St. L.	.....	.....
A. L. Co. pf.	51¾	52¼	pf.	93	94½
Am. M. Co..	1½	5	Mt. St. P. &	.....	.....
A. M. Co. pf.	23¾	25	S. S. M....	15	18
Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	2½	Mt. St. P. &	.....	.....
A. S. H. Co.	.....	.....	S. S. M. pf.	54	56
pf.	66	67	Mo., K. & T.	9	10
A. S. H. pf.	116	117	Mob. & Ohio	36	38
A. T. & S. F.	28	92	Mor. & Es..	185½	187
At., Stat..	27¾	28¼	N. C. & St.	.....	.....
Am. Tob. pf.	128	131	L.	45	65
Ann Arbor..	16	18	Nat. L. pf..	90	92
Ann A. pf..	45½	47	Nat. S. pf..	65	70
B. A. L. pf.	106	.....	New C. Coal.	28	35
B. Un. Gas.	165	172	N. Y.	194	134
Brunsw. City	7	8	N. Y. Cent..	130¼	130½
B., R. & P.	60	75	.....	.....	.....
B., R. & P.	.....	.....	H.	210	215
pf.	105	115	N. Y., C. &	.....	.....
B., C. R. &	.....	.....	St. L.....	11	11½
N.	124	.....	N. Y., C. &	.....	.....
Can. Trac..	101¾	102¼	St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
C. & E. Ill.	.....	96½	N. Y., C. &	.....	.....
C. & E. Ill.	.....	.....	St. L. 2d pf.	30	33
pf.	118½	125	N. Y., L. &	.....	.....
Chi. G. W..	10¾	11	W.	132½	135
C. G. W. pf.	.....	.....	Nor. & W.	.....	.....
.....	70¾	71¼	pf.	75	76
C. G. W. 5f.	.....	.....	North Am..	15	15¼
D.	32	34	O. & Ind. G.	25	33
C., I. & L.	22½	23½	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C., I. & L.	.....	58½	Pac. Coast..	54½	56½
pf.	57	57½	C. 1st pf.	85	90
C. & N. W.	161½	163	Penn. Coal..	410	.....
C. St. P. M.	.....	.....	P., D. & E.	1½	1¾
& Om....	110	116	Pere Marq..	22	23½
C. St. P. M.	.....	.....	P., C., C. &	.....	.....
& Om. pf.	160	180	St. L.	56	65
C. T. & T..	9½	10½	P., F. W. &	.....	.....
C., C., C. &	.....	.....	C.	182	.....
St. L.	58	59	P., F. W. &	.....	.....
C., C., C. &	.....	.....	C. pf.	182	.....
St. L. pf....	103	107	P. S. C. pf.	71½	72
C. L. & W..	25	28	Pullman Co..	180	188
Clave. & P..	182	.....	Rens. & Sar.	190	200
C. F. & I. pf.	119	124	R., W. & O.	32	.....
C. S. 1st pf.	41	41½	Rio G. W...	54	57
C. S. 2d pf..	15½	16½	R. G. W. pf..	.....	90
Consol. Coal.	50	.....	St. J. & G. I.	7	7½
D. & R. G.	.....	.....	St. J. & G. I.	.....	.....
pf.	67½	67¾	1st pf.....	48½	49½
D. M. & Ft.	.....	.....	St. J. & G. I.	.....	.....
D.	13	15	2d pf.....	15¾	16
D., S. S. &	.....	.....	St. L. & S.	.....	.....
A. pf.....	13	15	F. 1st pf...	67	69
Eighth Av..	375	425	St. L. & S.	.....	.....
Erie	11	11⅜	F. 2d pf..	33¾	34
Erie 1st pf..	33¼	34½	St. Ill. cfts.	62¾	63½
Erie 2d pf..	17	17⅜	Sixth Av....	200	225
Ev. & T. H.	.....	.....	Sloss-Shef..	18	20
pf.	75	80	So. S.	67	68
Ft. W. & R.	.....	.....	South. Ry...	11¾	11⅞
G.	17	18	S. R. & T..	5	5½
Gluc. Sug..	50½	51¾	S. P. L. Tr.	14½	16
Hock. Val..	33⅝	34	Third Av....	110	111
Hock. V. pf.	62¼	63½	Tol. & O. C.	25	.....
Homestake..	73	80	&	.....	.....
Ill. Cent.	100	.....	pf.	43	.....
Int. P. Co.	60⅞	67	T. P. & W.	84	.....
pf.	.....	.....	T. C. R. T.	60½	.....
Int. Silver..	3⅜	5	T. C. R. T.	.....	.....
Iowa C. pf..	43	44½	pf.	139	141
Joliet & Chi.	175	.....	U. B. & P.	11¼	11¾
K. City So..	9¾	11	U. S. Exp...	45	47
Kan. & M....	14	15	U. S. R. pf.	92	96

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.03	.01
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.17	.19
Best & Belcher	.25	.28
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.42	.46
Challenge Con.	.19	.20
Chollar	.17	.20
Confidence	.78	.63
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.13
Gould & Curry	.34	.37
Hale & Norcross	.20	.21
Julia	.04	.04
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.25	.27
Occidental Con.	.07	.07
Ophir	.45	.47
Overman	.09	.11
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.17	.08
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.31	.22
Standard	.39	.39
Syndicate	.05	.07
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con.	.17	.19
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.18	.21
Silver bars	.62¾	.62¾
Mexican dollars	.50½@51	50@50⅝
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	42	42¾	42¾	44
Alamo	11¾	12	12¼	13
Argentum	23½	28	25½	26
Anaconda	48½	49	49	50
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	12	16	12	14
Battle Mountain	27	27½	27	27½
Blue Bell	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
C. C. Cons.	12½	12¾	12¼	12½
C. C. & M.	11½	11¾	11¾	11¾
Columbine Victor	14¼	14¾	14	14¾
Dante	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Damon	19½	20	19½	20
Elkton	172	176	172	177½
El Paso	42½	42¾	43½	43¾
Findlay	18½	18¾	18¾	14
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	24
Gibson	24	25½	24	27
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13	13½	13¾	13⅝
Gold Coin	550	.....	550	.....
Garfield	7⅞	8	7¾	10
Gold Sovereign	8	8¾	8¾	9¼
Gould	38	39	38¼	39½
Hart	17¾	18	19½	19½
Ingham	18	18¼	17½	18¾
Isabella	88	88½	91½	91⅝
Independence	49	51	52	53
Jackpot	50	50½	50	50½
Keystone	16	16½	16	16⅜
Lexington	14¾	15⅜	15½	16
Mount Rosa	50	72	50	60
Matoa	24½	27	24	27
Mary Cashen	12¾	13	16¾	17
Moon Anchor	30	35	30	35
National	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼
Nugget	20	22½	20	22½
Ophir	42½	50	42½	45
Orphan	15	18	17½	18½
Pharmacist	13½	13⅞	13¾	14
Pinnacle	20	21	20½	21
Portland	331	337½	331½	337½
Rose Nicol	12¾	13	12¾	12¾
Rawlings	22½	25	23	24
Coriolanus	19½	21	20	20½
New Havan	8	8¼	8	8⅝
Ida May	27	28	28	28¼
Union	9	15	9	15
Vindicator	140	144	140	144
Work	24	25½	24¾	25
Zenobia	11¼	15	14	15

TO FORCE ISSUING OF BONDS.

Mandamus Against the Municipal Assembly—Controller's Purpose.

A writ of temporary mandamus was issued yesterday on behalf of James R. Dakin & Co. by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court to compel the Municipal Assembly to issue bonds to the amount of $9,950, with $768 costs for the taking of land in the watershed for the purpose of improving the water supply.

The whole issue is $500,000, and it has been delayed in the Municipal Assembly for the greater part of the year. The persons to whom the money is due are drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from the city, while the bonds could be sold at a little more than 3 per cent.

This was part of the bond issues to which Controller Coler drew attention a few weeks ago, and the mandamus was obtained at the instance of Mr. Coler. It is the intention of the Controller to compel the Municipal Assembly to act on the pending bond issues, and save the city from paying extra amounts in interest and charges which it is now doing.

Good Advance in Wheat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Higher Liverpool cables, small Northwest receipts, and a heavy cash demand caused a good advance in wheat to-day, October closing 1⅝c. higher. Wheat was strong throughout the session, and trade generally was animated.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in the market for outside securities yesterday were on a very small scale, and, with two or three exceptions, the interest taken in the trading was of the smallest. Prices showed perhaps less strength than on the earlier days of the week, but in some cases at least the declines recorded were due to manipulative efforts. As a whole, stocks continued to show strength, and in the recent course of the market there is very little to suggest for the near future any serious disturbance of prices. The most unsatisfactory feature of the market is its extreme dullness. There is not enough movement in it to attract orders from the public, and it is left in large part to insiders and traders.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was traded in to a larger extent than any other issue, but even in this stock transactions did not exceed 1,000 shares. Sales of the preferred stock were limited to less than 200 shares, and the more prominent place was taken by the common, which sold between 12 and 11⅝. It closed with a slight net loss at 11½ bid. The preferred stock closed half a point higher, at 68½ bid. The course of these stocks is being watched with much interest. The buying of both issues seems to be good, but at the same time it would seem that there has been some effort made to lower the price. The statement of the company's earnings recently published certainly does not warrant further declines in its securities.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL.—Good demand here and in Boston advanced Agricultural Chemical common to 26 and the preferred to 78. The rise was due to the declaration of the third dividend on the preferred stock and the publication of the company's earnings for the first six months of this year. The report showed net earnings of $839,320, after the deduction of $339,879 for reserve and renewals, which, with a balance of profits at the beginning of the period amounting to $40,-630, showed at the beginning of last July undivided profits in the sum of $880,019. The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. just declared requires about $510,000, which leaves a balance of profits of about $370,-000, apart from the company's earnings since the first of July.

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ASPHALT OF AMERICA.—A circular was issued yesterday to the stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America by the National Asphalt Company, giving in detail the terms upon which the stock of the former company may be converted into stock of the National Company. Each share of the Asphalt Company of America of the par value of $50 and of a paid in value of $10 will receive $10 in 5 per cent. collateral gold certificates of the National Company, $7 in 6 per cent. full paid and non-assessable cumulative preferred stock, and $10 in full paid and non-assessable common stock. Stock may be deposited any time before Oct. 15 next with the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia, by whom negotiable receipts will be issued. If consented to by a majority of the stockholders of the Asphalt Company of America, the plan of purchase will become operative Jan. 1, 1901. The National Asphalt Company will also acquire control of the Pennsylvania Asphalt Paving Company, the Gilson Asphaltum Company, the New Jersey Mexican Asphalt Company, and the Manhattan Trap Rock Company, and also title to three asphalt deposits in Venezuela.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 12. Bid.	Asked.
Amalagmated Copper	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88¾
Am. Agricultural Chem..	25⅞	.....	24½	26
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	77½	78½	77¼	..
American Banknote.	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5¾	6	5¾	6
American Bicycle pf....	31	31	..	31½
American Bicycle bonds..	78	80	78	80
American Chicle.....	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.....	75	80	77	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds....	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
American Thread pf.....	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11½	12	11¾	12
American Woolen pf.....	68½	69	68	69
Asphalt Co. of Am.....	9¼	10	10¼	10¾
Am. Type Founders.....	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith.....	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.....	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds...	107½	..	107¼	..
British Columbia Copper.	11	11½	11	11¼
British Exchequer 3s....	98½	98¾	98½

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Operating Department of the Long Island Road Reorganized—Suburban Traffic to be Developed.

A reorganization of the operating department of the Long Island Railroad has just gone into effect pursuant to by-laws recently adopted by the Board of Directors. The plan under which the officers of this road will hereafter make their reports and transact other official business resembles to a large extent that which the Pennsylvania Railroad has been using for many years. Its adoption is the first important step taken by the new controlling interests to raise the standard of this road, put it on a paying basis, and make it more efficient in its service to the public.

Other improvements may be expected as soon as President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania returns from Europe. Chief of these will be the systematic development of suburban traffic. Improvements in equipment and roadbed, looking toward the greater comfort and safety of the passengers, will also be undertaken, but the details of these have not yet been decided upon. President Baldwin and General Superintendent Potter are making frequent inspection trips preparatory for these contemplated changes.

The reorganization of the operating department, which has just been effected, although on the plan of the Pennsylvania system, shows certain modifications, which are necessary because of the smaller proportions of the Long Island Railroad. The change, it is understood, is mainly intended to distribute the responsibilities of the management in proportion among the various officers. The office of the President is relieved from the consideration of many less important and time consuming details, leaving him free to attend to the larger duties of his office. The title of chief engineer has been changed to that of maintenance of way. The position of assistant to the President has been abolished.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES' TRIPS.

Southern Lines' Plan to Charge for Trains Not Likely to be Followed.

The resolution of the Southeastern Passenger Association not to carry special trains of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates free, but to make a charge of $1.50 per train mile for such transportation, will not be initiated by any of the other associations. In trunk line territory this matter is left to the discretion of each individual line.

That Western lines do not favor the adoption of such a rule is shown by the statement of a passenger official of one of these roads, who believes that the carrying of candidates is an advertisement of the roads.

"Mr. Bryan's tours," said this official, "attract thousands of people to the cities where he is to speak, which means business for the railroads. In fact, as a purely business proposition the railroads could afford to pay the Presidential candidates to visit the principal cities on their line. As to the Southeastern Passenger Association, that is composed of lines in territory where black votes don't count, and white votes only if they are Democratic. Therefore it would be unnecessary for Mr. Bryan to go there, and useless for President McKinley to do so."

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Company, Robert H. Law, a Chicago capitalist, and William H. Baker, Vice President and General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company of New York, were elected members of the Board of Directors.

Brief Railroad Items.

The special trains of the New York Central to Saratoga and Montreal, which have been running during the Summer via the Delaware and Hudson and the Rutland line, will make their last trips of the season on Saturday, Sept. 22.

Nine hundred acres of land in Western Kansas, belonging to the Union Pacific, will be placed on sale Oct. 1. This action is chiefly due to the prosperity of the sections along the road from which the probable purchasers of this land will be drawn.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Burlington in Chicago on Nov. 7, a proposition will be considered for the consolidation of the railroad properties of the company in Iowa, Missouri, and other States. It is proposed to purchase the franchises of all railroads which are now leased by the Burlington.

Construction on the proposed Oregon Midland, which will run from Hornbrook, Cal., to Spencer Flat, Oregon, and ultimately to a point on the Oregon Short Line, will, it is said, be commenced in a short time. The road has been surveyed for sixty-one miles, and will tap a rich timber district.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Youngstown, Ohio, is 44,885, as against 33,220 in 1890. This is an increase of 11,665, or 35.11 per cent.

The population of East St. Louis, Ill., is 29,655, as against 15,169 in 1890, an increase of 14,486, or 95.50 per cent.

Reading has a population of 78,961 in 1900, as against 58,661 in 1890, an increase of 20,300, or 34.61 per cent., from 1890 to 1900.

Cambridge, Mass., shows a population of 91,886, as against 70,028 in 1890, an increase of 21,858, or 31.21 per cent.

The population of Grand Rapids, Mich., is 87,565, as against 60,278 in 1890, an increase of 27,287, or 45.27 per cent.

New Bedford, Mass., has a population of 62,442, as against 40,733 in 1890, an increase of 21,709, or 53.30 per cent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Madison Avenue Corner Transferred—The Day's Results at Auction.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Elizabeth A. Beckett to a Mr. Phinney, for $25,000, the four-story brick and stone-front dwelling 274 West Eighty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.8.

The Purdy estate has sold the four-story brick tenements, on a plot 50.3 by 87.6, at the southwest corner of Broome and Orchard Streets.

It is reported that Helen A. Skidmore has sold the four-story dwelling 50 West Fifty-fifth Street.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Max Freaman the three-story dwelling 15 Washington Terrace; also, to George Karsch the five-story brick building at the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street and First Avenue, 25.5 by 81.

The southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, 100.5 by 83.6, formerly occupied by the Miner apartment house, was transferred yesterday by Henry C. Miner, Jr., and others, executors and heirs, to Maximilian Morgenthau for a consideration of $200,000. The old apartment house has already been demolished, and while the erection of a new structure is not contemplated by the present owners, any resale of the property will probably lead to its immediate improvement.

Dodd & Carlson filed plans yesterday through Architect Henry Andersen for a seven-story apartment house, to be erected on the plot, 120 by 100.11, at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street. The estimated cost of the structure is $380,000.

George F. Johnson & Sons will build ten two-story brick dwellings on either side of Beck Street, just west of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The houses, which will cost $6,000 each, have been designed by Architect W. C. Dickerson.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

347 West Broadway, east side, 125 feet north of Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, John A. Brown, Jr., and others, trustees $50,000

By James L. Wells.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, north side, the block front between La Fontaine and Arthur Avenues, 192 by 294.7 by 100 by 250, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John W. Cornish 34,698

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,581; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 40 by 92; eight-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $76,691.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry Thompson, referee, 419 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9; five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $22,214.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, Spring Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 25 by 75.3, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,000; subject to prior mortgages for $54,565.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Bottomley, referee, 235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,242.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Surrogate, 53 East Third Street, north side, 140 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 77.5, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 100, two and three-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of Julia Drought on June 11, 1900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 24.11 by 100; William C. Schmidt of 461 Lenox Avenue, owner; Cleverdon & Pretzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 270 feet west of Third Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 84.4; John Scheuring of 418 East Ninety-first Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,961 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

No. 117 Mulberry Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 88.2; McSweeney & Vocco of 63 East Broadway, owners; Honenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Loring Place, east side, 320 feet south of Fordham Road, for a one-and-one-half-story frame storage shed, 15 by 20; J. W. Washburn, owner; cost, $115.

Unionport Road, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a three-story brick flat and store; Felice Ippolito of 317 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Beck Street, north side, 100 feet west of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 50; George F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Beck Street, south side, 100 feet west of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for eight two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 50; George F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $48,000.

Broadway, southwest corner of One Hundred and Third Street, for a seven-story brick apartment house, with store, 120 by 95.7; Dally & Carlson, Broadway and One Hundred and Second Street, owners; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $380,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 204 to 210 Elizabeth Street, to a two-story brick power station; Brush Electric Illuminating Company, premises, owner; cost, $80.

Washington Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mrs. G. Daab, owner; E. V. Burton, architect; cost, $275.

Creston Avenue, west side, 157 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Louis W. Hughes, Valentine Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 2,331 and 2,333 Eighth Avenue, to two two-story brick stores; M. J. Adrian of 472 Grand Street, owner; F. H. Hines of 104 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 906 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and store; William F. Murray of 651 Hobbins Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Sept. 13.

AVENUE A, 1,664, 25x100; Henry Acker to Edward Downey, (mtg $17,000, R S $6.50) $1

CLIFF ST, 30, 26.3x90.10x25.8x89.6; Pearl St, 255, being a 10-foot strip off the rear of; Clarence Stanley and others, executors, &c., to Frederick W. Meyer, ½ part and all title 20,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 51.6 ft n of 139th St, 16x79.8, with title to strip adjoining on east side, 4x—; also 139th St, n s, 151 ft w of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Charles R. Youngs to Niels Hansen, (mtg $22,000; R S $9) 1

FULTON AV, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 50x81.7x50x83.6; Ernst - Marx - Nathan Company to Isma Schreyer, (mtg $17,000, R S $34) 100

GRANITE PLACE, proposed, w s, 26.11 ft s w from s s of Lot 27, map of heirs of Rebecca Bassford, runs s 158.1x s 25x e 147 to place x 26.11; Sophie Keller to Joseph Schlinkert, (mtg $4, R S 50c). 1

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 70th St, 25x60; Laura S. Heliner to Charles E. Smith, (R S $26) 100

LOT 321, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John Gorman, (R S 50c) 1

LUDLOW ST, 73, 19.1x75; Isidore Jackson to Simon Jacobs, (all liens, R S $5) 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 63d St, 100.5 x83.6; Henry C. Miner, Jr., and others, executors, &c., to Maximilian Morgenthau, (mtg $150,000, R S $42.50) 192,218

MADISON AV, s e corner of 63d St, 100.8 x83.6; John L. Miner, by guardian, &c., to Maximilian Morgenthau, (mtg $150,000, R S $8) 7,787

MADISON AV, old w s, 55.1 ft s of 180th St, 22.3x80.2x22.1x77.4, with all title and strip in front of above, &c.; Anna V. Nissen to James F. Hough and wife 5,500

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 160th St, 30x100; William G. Piqueron to William F. Oliver 12,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 830, 25.7x90.8 to St. Nicholas Place x25x96.1; Joseph Steindler to Gertrude H. Ryder, (R S 50 cents) .....

WALNUT ST, ns, Lot 160, map of the Village of Mt. Eden; Thomas O. Woolf to Margaret E. Weber, confirmation deed, quitclaim 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 178th St, 35.5x88.5x32.2x87.3; also Webster Av, w s, 115.2 ft n of 178th St, 29.11x92.9x 23.9x91; Carrie J. Singhi to Fanny Lomas, (mtg $34,500, R S $16.50) 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 33.5 ft n of 178th St, 27.3x89.2x27.2x88.5; Carrie J. Singhi to Marion W. Buckbee, (mtg $12,500, R S $7) 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 276 ft s of Prince St, 25x100; Fanny O. Lutz to Adolph Ode, all title, quitclaim 1

2D AV, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x100; Katchen Kinn to Samuel N. Freedman, (mtg $30,000, R S $9) .....

5TH AV, e s, 250 ft s of Walnut St, Mt. Eden, —x—; Thomas O. Woolf to Duncan McGibbon, quitclaim, confirmation deed 1

6TH AV, s s, west one-half of Lot 645, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Horace K. Hill to Hermine R. Stephens, (mtg $2,500, R S $3) 5,500

10TH AV, n w corner of 120th St, 100.11x100; Alfred T. Bedford and another, trustees, to Morningside Realty Company 75,000

17TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 24.7x92; Adolph Ode to Fanny O. Lutz, all title, quitclaim 1

19TH ST, s s, 25 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 25x100; Martin J. Keogh to Christopher Daler 500

31ST ST, s s, 124 ft e of 4th Av, 19x98.9; Thomas Daly to Isaac O. Shumway 17,500

70TH ST, 105 West, 18x100.5; Niels Hansen to Charles H. Youngs, (mtg $21,000, R S $10.50) 1

90TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 8th Av, 94.6x108.6x135x108.8; Elgin L. McBurney to Ottilie Haag, (R S $1) 1

90TH ST, s s, 156.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; Ottilie Haag to Anne Kemble 1,500

90TH ST, n s, 156.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.8; United States Trust Company, executor, &c., to Annie Kemble .. 11,500

109TH ST, n s, 168.6 ft e of 3d Av, 19.4x100.11; Margaret Cronogue to John Shanley 10,250

114TH ST, 308 East, 20x100.11; Katharine W. A. Shrady and others to Nicola Arenella, (mtg $5,000, R S $8.50) 8,250

135TH ST, 27 West, 16.8x99.11; Henry and Lena Chauncey to Sarah C. Morrill, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) 1

138TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of Webster Av, 42 x93.8x41.11x86.9; Robert I. Lomas, Jr., to Carrie J. Singhi, (R S $5.50) 1

140TH ST, 550 West, 10.10x99.11; Adelaide Lawson to Willard H. Olmsted ... 13,250

180TH ST, n s, 87.10 ft e of Washington Av, new line, runs n 35 x s 35.8 to the street, x w 7.1 to the beginning; also all title to 180th St, n s, 87.10 ft e of Washington Av, new line, runs s 15 to old n s of Talmadge St, x e 10.1 x n 15.8 to the n s of 180th St, x w 7.1; Augusta G. Farmer to Christina Schultz, quitclaim 25

Recorded Leases.

CANNON ST, 133; Louis Tremel and another to Louis Shuisky, 3 years $2,235

GRAND ST, 141; Francis A. Ridabock, trustee, to Isaac Sandler, 3 years, terms .....

MADISON AV, 762; Laura A. Palmer to Charles E. Simmons, 5 years 2,400

1ST AV, 2,054 to 2,058; Luigi Flora to R. G. Graziadio, term from Sept. 1, 1900, to May 1, 1909 2,460

13TH ST, 445 East; Joseph Gallo to Frank Locuto, 10 years 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Edward R., trustee, to the George A. Fuller Company, a corporation; Broadway, n w corner of Chambers St, 3 years $41,000

ARENELLA, Nicola, to Simon Epstein; 114th St, 306 East, installments 1,600

ARENELLA, Nicola, to American Mortgage Company; 114th St, 306 East, 3 years 6,000

BECKER, Ettie C. and Henry C., to Dollar Savings Bank; Columbus Av, s s, 25 ft e of Taylor St, 1 year 2,200

BROWN, Annie, to Mary E. Meeker; 225 Greene St, 5 years 31,000

BUCKBEE, Marion W., to Carrie J. Singhi; Webster Av, w s, 33.5 ft n of 178th St, 2 years 2,500

DONLEAVY, Christopher, to Home for Incurables; 2d Av, n w corner of 33d St, 5 years 18,000

DESSOIR, Sarah A., to Harriet I. Nixon; 5th Av, s e corner of 1st St, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 3,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Agnes L. Kimberly, executrix, &c.; Brook Av, e s, 250 ft n of 171st St, 5 years 10,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Agnes L. Kimberly, executrix, &c.; Brook Av, e s, 225 ft n of 171st St, 5 years 10,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital of the City of New York; 62d St, 344 East, 5 years 25,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to St. Luke's Hospital; 62d St, 342 East, 5 years 25,000

GOODSTEIN, Isaac, to St. Luke's Hospital; 62d St, 340 East, 5 years 25,000

GULLERY, William, to American Mortgage Company; Mulberry St, w s, 141.3 ft n of Broome St, 1 year 3,000

HANSEN, Niels, to Egyptienne Contat; Bradhurst Av, 104, 3 years 2,080

HERRENSCHMIDT, Gustav, to George Ehret; Manhattan St, 128, saloon lease, demand 4,500

HQUGH, James F., and wife to Gustav Grossman; Madison Av, old w s, 55.1 ft n of 180th St, with all title to strip adjoining, 3 years 3,500

KEMBLE, Annie, to American Mortgage Company; 90th St, 72 West, 5 years 17,000

KILPATRICK, James, to J. Van Vechten Olcott, trustee; 93d St, n s, 94 ft e of Madison Av, 4 years notes 34,792

LOOS, Emilie, to John P. Douglas, executor, &c.; 115th St, n s, 173.9 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 6,000

MATTHEWS, James D., and another to Bradley & Currier Company; 84th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, ¼ year 18,425

MONK, George, and William Gillies to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 18th St, 340 West, demand 10,000

MORRILL, Sarah C., to Bertha M. and Franklin R. Johnson; 135th St, 21 West, 3 years 5,000

MYERS, Maurice, to Rebecca Cohn; 111 Cannon St and 282 to 284 Stanton St, n w corner, ¾ year 30,000

OLMSTED, Willard H., to Adelaide Lawson; 146th St, s s, 100.1 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 3,000

OLVER, William F., and Joseph Stickney; Morris Av, new line, s e corner of 160th St, 5 years 5,500

SCANLON, Rosanna, to Eliza E. L. Stephens; 21st St, 306 East, 3 years 1,000

SCHREYER, Isma, to Agnes L. Kimberly, executrix, &c.; Fulton Av, w s, 151.11 ft s of 174th St, 5 years 10,500

SCHREYER, Isma, to Agnes L. Kimberly, executrix, &c.; Fulton Av, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 5 years 10,500

SHANLEY, John, to Margaret Cronogue; 109th St, n s, 168.6 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 7,250

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 60.7 ft n of 178th St, ½ year 5,000

SINGHI, Carrie J. and Henry U., to Anna N. Rogers; 183d St, s s, 84 ft e of Webster Av, 42x93.7, 1 year 1,500

SMITH, Charles E., to Laura S. Heilner; Lexington Av, n w corner of 50th St, ½ year 25,750

SMITH, William H., and others to George Stark; Courtlandt Av, w s, part of Lot 247, map of village of Melrose, ½ year .. 1,250

STEPHENS, Hermine R., to Horace K. Hill; 6th Av, s s, west ½ of Lot 645, map of Wakefield, installments 1,800

WIEDHOPF, Caroline, to Gabriel Davidson; 123d St, s s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASTIAN, Betty, to Henriette Heilbrun.. $4,500

COHN, Rebecca, to Sender Jarmulowsky.. Nom.

FARLEY, Thomas, to Robert W. Todd, (two mortgages) 2,400

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 71,500

JONES, Joseph H., to Robert W. Todd .. 900

KNAPP, Maria M., executrix, to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 21,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Louise M. Powell 4,000

PFEFFER, Henry, to George Hill 2,100

SIAS, Arthur W., to Katharine S. Anderson ..... Nom.

SINGHI, Carrie J., to Anna N. Rogers.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner 79th St, 102.2x100; Jacob De Bois against William Quinn and Henry M. Denton, owners and contractors; John W. Stevens, agent $31,227

AVENUE A, 1,560; Julius Rhodius against Louis Roeth, owner; Joseph Hernoschelf, contractor 24

FORSYTH ST, 74; Hyman Delinsky against Moses Price, owner; Joseph Cohen, contractor 114

69TH ST, 231 and 233 West; The Prince & Kinkel Iron Works against Wilbur M. Gaige, owner and contractor 1,027

71ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 52x115; L. R. Williams Company against Kate C. Brown, owner and contractor 700

156TH ST, s e corner Beach Av, 35.5x100; New York Hydraulic Press Brick Company against James F. Meehan, owner and contractor 443

BUILDING LAW CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAP. 78, LAWS OF 1900.

STANTON ST, 282 and 284, and Cannon St, 111, n w corner; Rebecca Cohn, with Maurice Myers, 10 payments 30,000

132D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; the City Mortgage Company, with John Boardman, Jr., 12 payments 50,000

Filing of a Lien Denied.

Wilbur M. Gaige, owner of the property 231 West Sixty-ninth Street, denies that a mechanic's lien has been filed against it by F. A. Sorak, with whom, he says, he has never had any dealings.

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.4 ft s of 183d St, 46.2x175; John C. Gulick against Malachi Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. Marsh.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 128th St, 25.3x90.3x25x86.6; Patrick G. Tighe against Florence A. and Mary W. Flanagan, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Henry & Dutton.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n s corner of 151st St, 65.9 ft to St. Nicholas Place, x90.7x85.8 to the avenue, x 92.8 ft to the beginning; Maurice Polk against Jacob D. Butler, (specific performance;) attorneys, Greenhall & Levy.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75x 131.4x75x132.6; Overbaugh-Camp Company against Solomon Rose and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. McC. Robinson.

2D AV, e s, 60.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Carrie Jaeger against Philip Levi and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.

3D AV, w s, 75 ft n of 126th St, 24.10x90; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Charles F. Rimo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

31ST ST, 415 West; Mary E. Brinckerhoff against Robert Killough and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. S. Walt.

123D ST, n s, 216.1 ft w of Park Av, 19.5x100.11; Jacob Horwitz against David Weil and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Bernstein.

123D ST, s s, 365 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 16.8x100.11; Charles L. Jones, administrator, &c., against Henry R. Drowne, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

163D ST, n s, 27.6 ft w of Forest Av, 26.0x67.5; Walter Seaman against Coleman J. Burke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL GUMPERT & Co.—Samuel Gumpert and Edward Ashheim, composing the firm of Samuel Gumpert & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 627 and 629 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Abraham A. Joseph of 302 Broadway, without preference. Mr. Gumpert has been in business in this city since 1882, and has had several partners since then. Mr. Ashheim became a partner on Jan. 1, 1897, and two years later they claimed a capital of $75,000. Mr. Joseph, the assignee, said that the assignment was due to overproduction; they manufactured more goods than they could find a market for, and, consequently, have a large stock on hand. The liabilities are about $95,000, of which $18,000 is for merchandise and the balance to banks and individuals for borrowed money. The assets are $78,000, consisting of merchandise $50,000, outstanding accounts $26,000, and fixtures $2,000. Mr. Joseph said that a meeting of creditors would be held and a substantial settlement made.

Out of Town.

HODGES BROTHERS.—The failure of the wholesale dry goods house of Hodges Brothers of Baltimore was announced yesterday morning, and, upon application of one of the creditors, John C. Rose, William T. Dixon, and J. Frank Supplee were appointed receivers. They gave bonds in the sum of $150,000, indicating assets of half that amount. No statement of liabilities has been made, but it is said they largely exceed the assets. The firm is one of the oldest in Baltimore, and its founder was once Mayor of that city.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS GOLDBERG.—Louis Goldberg of 1,671 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,084 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892.

SAMUEL K. HIGGINS.—Samuel K. Higgins of 29 West Eighty fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,802 and nominal assets $320 in old notes and judgments. Part of the liabilities were contracted in Newark in 1895.

ADOLPH MENSCH.—Adolph Mensch of 173 Greene Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,459 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Kronengold & Mensch, manufacturers of clothing, who dissolved in 1897.

CHARLES E. HOLDEN.—Charles E. Holden of Walden, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $3,645 and assets $200, consisting of an interest in some real estate. He was formerly of Holden & Young, grocers of Walden, who made an assignment on June 26, 1895, and creditors received 9 cents on the dollar.

AARON PRINCE.—Aaron Prince, clerk at 492 Hudson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $46,949 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of John Healy & Co., manufacturers of bedding, couches, &c., at 147 West Seventeenth Street, who failed on May 17, 1898. John Healy and Joel L. Isaacs, the other two partners, have already received their discharge in bankruptcy.

LOUIS STRAUS'S DEBTS.

Ex-Banker Files Petition in Bankruptcy —Declares Liabilities $87,513, and Nominal Assets $20,138.

Louis Straus, residing at 298 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $87,513 and nominal assets $20,138, consisting of a judgment against James D. Kinsley of Newton, Mass., obtained on June 30, 1892, for $20,128, and cash on hand $10.

Mr. Straus was formerly a banker, importer, and exporter of this city, with branches in Boston and Philadelphia, and 13 years ago was reputed to have made a fortune by the sale of the Butte and Boston Copper Mine. In the schedules filed by his attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, an explanation is given of the reason for filing the present petition. It stated that on Sept. 19, 1889, Mr. Straus made an assignment to Charles B. Storrs. Within twenty-four hours the assignment was vacated with the consent of the assignee and all the creditors, and within a few days thereafter Mr. Straus executed a deed of trust for the benefit of all his creditors, of all his property amounting to $700,000, to Charles B. Storrs and William Muller. It was decided by the trustees that the assets transferred were sufficient to fully cover the indebtedness of Mr. Straus and thereupon an absolute discharge was granted to him.

The disposition of the securities thereafter not bringing sufficient proceeds to liquidate such indebtedness, most of the notes mentioned in the present petition were made to cover such deficiency, although an absolute discharge had already been granted and no necessity existed for such deficiency notes. The inability of Mr. Straus to pay the notes has made it necessary for him to make this application in bankruptcy to get discharged from them. The principal creditors are Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., $21,913; Muller, Schall & Co., $20,005; Kessler & Co., $14,138; Brown Brothers & Co., $10,713.

REPLEVIN AGAINST DAVID WEIL.

Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday received a writ of replevin against David Weil and John Doe, doing business as the Brooklyn Waist Company, at 708 Broadway, for $5,087 from Blumenstiel & Hirsch in favor of Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co. for silks. Blumenstiel & Hirsch have a statement of Mr. Weil's, dated Oct. 1 last, showing assets of $221,000 and liabilities of $72,000. Of the assets $91,000 was equity in real estate in New York, New Jersey, and Tennessee.

Mr. Weil, it is said, was formerly in business at Nashville, Tenn. In 1893 he went into the dry goods business on Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, which he sold out in October, 1894. Shortly afterward he went into the shirt waist manufacturing business, also on Myrtle Avenue, where he continued until he came to Manhattan in 1897. On Jan. 27 last there was a fire in his former place of business, 8 Washington Place, and the loss, it is said, was adjusted at $40,000.

Against Paris and San Francisco Firms.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against J. L. & E. Knecht of Paris for $9,708 in favor of the National City Bank of New York on an accepted bill of exchange made by Smithers, Nordenholt & Co., which was not paid. The attachment was served on several bankers here. Deputy Sheriff Ahearn also received an attachment against Jules Brett, John L. E. Knecht, Edward Knecht, and Jules C. Charpentier, doing business as J. Brett & Co. at San Francisco, for $9,693 in favor of the Bank of Montreal on two bills of exchange of J. Brett & Co., which were accepted by J. L. & E. Knecht of Paris, but were not paid. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence, Mr. Brett residing at San Francisco, the Messrs. Knecht in Paris, and Mr. Charpentier in Mazatlan, Mexico.

Judgments Against Cape Cod Canal Co.

Judgments for $70,857 were entered yesterday against the Cape Cod Ship Canal Company on claims that the company guaranteed payment of debenture bonds for Frederick A. Lockwood, contractor, in 1887 to construct a ship canal across Cape Cod, Mass. One of the judgments is in favor of Abraham V. Remsen for $38,649, and the other is in favor of John H. Downes for $32,208.

Judgment on Partnership Accounting.

Judgment for $5,471 was entered yesterday against Edward Arden Noblett in favor of Walter S. and Edward H. Watson, on a partnership accounting of the firm of the Watson, Noblett & Watson Co., financial brokers of 1 Nassau Street, formed on March 16, 1899.

Execution Against Francis D. Carley.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast yesterday received an execution for $70,558 against Francis D. Carley, formerly a well-known Wall Street stock operator, in favor of J. Kennedy Tod and others on a judgment obtained on Jan. 11, 1894.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOVE, Michael J.—P. Caponigri $238

CANTRELL, George J.—C. Storbush 438

CRONER, Margaret—P. W. Race 261

CORBETTA, Giuseppe, and Ferdinando Devoti—W. Buess 40

CERASOLA, Francesco, and Luigi Falanga—The People, &c. 100

CERCIA, Giuseppe, and Rosario Lentino—The People, &c. 100

COHEN, Moses—S. Levine 67

DINGEE, Charles—J. F. Niebuhr 290

ERNST, Robert—H. H. Heert and another 111

FARINA, Albert—C. Bruton 271

FRIEDMAN, Eugene—A. Ruehl 49

FEICK, August, and Howard Martin—Henry Ahr 639

FISCHER, George—J. H. Lane and others 43

FOSTER, William, Jr.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 1,851

GOODWIN, George S.—William T. Washburn and another, executors, &c. 195

GLASER, Emelie and Fred; also Caroline Hartsmann—Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company 968

HORR, Frederick—R. Well 81

HUG, Ernst—John Schroeder 15

HOFFMAN, William—The Merchants' Union Ice Company 155

HAGADORN, Charles—H. C. Kloefkorn. 105

HEISNER, Henry, and William Johnson—The People, &c. 500

HENNESSY, Richard W.—A. Karlsioe.. 150

HAVES, John B.—M. Kirschbaum 139

HEIMSOTH, Louis—C. F. Nahmmacher. 180

LEHNERT, Diedrich J., Jr.—G. B. Cluett and others 466

LOEVY, David—The State Bank 636

LEWINSKY, Julius C.—Theodore Austermann 196

MEYER, Samuel, and Gustav Meyers—The People, &c. 100

MITTLEBERGER, Charles—J. F. Gatchel 117

MAIMAN, David—A. Sarasohn 501

NOBLETT, Edward A.—W. S. Watson and another 5,478

O'CONNOR, Patrick E.—A. G. Hupfel.... 406

PIKE, Montague J.—Mary Masterson, or Connor 380

ROSEN, Moses—State Bank 265

SIMMONS, John A.—M. V. Mott 298

SCHULTZ, Michael, individually, &c.—L. and M. Woolstein 1,579

SCHUMACHER, Henry—Hugo Cahn and another 304

STEPHAN, Adolphe—S. Bachenheimer.... 63

STEVENSON, Walter—Metal Stamping Company 133

TOWILL, Thomas—Herman Harf 321

URGO, Francesco, and Dominico Vinello—The People, &c. 100

WELLWOOD, John H.—T. De Bones..... 380

WELLWOOD, John H.—T. De Bones..... 370

THE NEW YORK STEAM VALVE COMPANY—R. W. Hillman 257

HECLA IRON WORKS—I. Ginsberg, by guardian, &c. 65

H. A. ROST PRINTING AND PUBLISHing Company—Fred Kertb, by guardian. 100

THOMAS ELEVATOR COMPANY—Charles Maher 28

HOAGLAND & ROBINSON COMPANY—F. Stetson and others 838

THE PARISIAN MAGAZINE COMPANY—The Publishers and Printers' Engraving Company 343

CAPE COD SHIP CANAL COMPANY—J. H. Downes 32,208

CAPE COD SHIP CANAL COMPANY—Abraham V. Remsen 38,649

Max Vogel of 83 Walker Street has written a letter to this office stating that he was not the Max Vogel against

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY A. MAUHER and another, plaintiffs, against SOPHIA L. M. PELL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL I. All that certain lot of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant one hundred and sixty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL II. All those two certain lots of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which, taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-first Street; thence running northerly along the westerly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-eight feet and three inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-first Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue seventy feet and six inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions severally more or less, together with all right, title, or interest, if any, of which the said Susan M. Maurer was seized at her death in and to the land in Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue opposite and adjoining the said premises.

PARCEL III. All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; thence running southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel I. The street number is 215 West 134th Street:

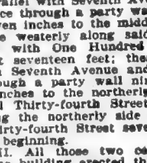

134th Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $380.33, and interest.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel II. Said parcel consists of two lots, as indicated in the diagram, which will be sold separately. The street numbers are 306 West 21st Street and 219 Eighth Avenue:

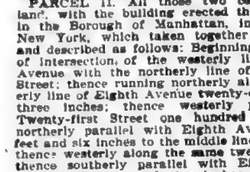

21st Street.

The lot designated as "A" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900, and the lot designated as "B" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $854.13, and interest, on the lot designated as "A," and $404.59, and interest, on the lot designated as "B."

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel III. The street number is 153 West 58th Street:

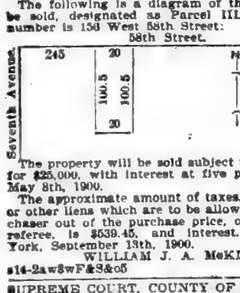

134th Street.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $25,000, with interest at five per cent. from May 8th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $539.45, and interest.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s14-2aw8wF&S&o5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY BESTE and J. HERBERT CARPENTER, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS MASON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, again parallel with said avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along said last-named street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

Centre Line

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen and 88-100 dollars, ($19,216.88,) with interest thereon from August 8th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-six and 31-100 dollars, ($396.31,) with interest from August 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is nine hundred and eighty-one and 86-100 dollars ($981.86) and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

au29-2aw2wW&F&s30.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York, August, 1900.

To E. P. Grant, S. M. Woodbridge, A. C. Manning, Woodward Mfg. Co., Bleachine Mfg. Co., Benoni & Co., Frans Mohl, D. Jackson, J. R. Edmiston, A. J. Baumann & Co., M. Marcuse Co., M. Marks, O. Ullmann, F. McWilliams, Opp & Grundy, Allerton Lubricant Co., G. H. Bellows, J. Staab, I. Goldberg:

Please take notice that you are required to pay the arrears due for storage on merchandise stored by you with the Beaver Storage & Warehouse Company, and in case of your failure so to do, such merchandise will be sold to pay the same at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Jacobs & Co., Nos. 23 and 24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

BENJAMIN BARKER,
Receiver of the Bankrupt estate of the Beaver Storage & Warehouse Co.

au17-1aw6wF

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK W. WURSTER, plaintiff, against MARIA BALLESBACH and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

First Parcel.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by J. C. Buchholz, civil engineer, dated New York, July 12th, 1856," and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 15 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second (formerly Union) Street and the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one one hundredths feet to the westerly side or line of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 22 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the first parcel; its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 579) Robbins Avenue:

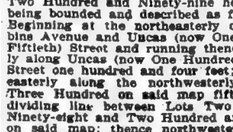

150th (Uncas St.) Street.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

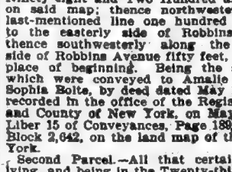

162d (Union St.) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $355.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel or paid by the referee is $544.58 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel or paid by the referee is $218.03 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $7,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900; also subject to a second mortgage of $3,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900, and also subject to a third mortgage of $800 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from June 28, 1897.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

au29-2aw3w&s20

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK M. TRIMBLE et al., defendants.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

46th Street.

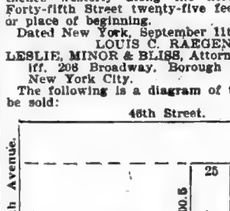

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $45,314, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000, and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MINNIE PEPLOW, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Minnie Peplow, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Minnie Peplow was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 13, 1900.

NO. 2,868.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHMAEDEKE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Schmaedeke of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick Schmaedeke was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 13, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and LOUIS H. SCHULTZ, as trustees under the last will and testament of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN D. SHEWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of line of 106th Street, distant 170 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 106th Street with the easterly line of Columbus (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and partly through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches in the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 27 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and partly through another party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 106th Street, and thence westerly along 106th Street 27 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 60 West 106th Street.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

106th Street.

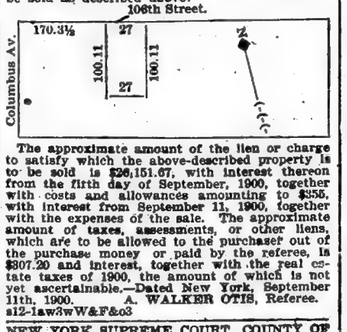

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,151.67, with interest thereon from the fifth day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355, with interest from September 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $307.20 and interest, together with the real estate taxes of 1900, the amount of which is not yet ascertainable.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

s12-1aw3wW&F&o3

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DELIA SMITH, as executrix of the will of Jonathan Smith, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET DWYER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on a certain "map of Wilton Port Morris and East Morrisania, Town of Morrisania, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, surveyed by J. C. Buchholz, civil engineer, dated New York, July 12th, 1856," and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, said Lot Two Hundred and Ninety-nine hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Robbins Avenue and Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street and running thence southeasterly along Uncas (now One Hundred and Fiftieth) Street one hundred and four feet; thence northeasterly along the northwesterly line of Lot Three Hundred on said map fifty feet, to the dividing line between Lots Two Hundred and Ninety-eight and Two Hundred and Ninety-nine on said map; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned line one hundred and four feet to the easterly side of Robbins Avenue, and thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Robbins Avenue fifty feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte, by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 15 of Conveyances, Page 189, in Section 10, Block 2,642, on the land map of the City of New York.

Second Parcel.—All that certain lot, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second (formerly Union) Street and the westerly side of Melrose Avenue, (as the said Melrose Avenue is now opened,) running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-four feet and four-tenths of a foot, more or less; thence northerly at right angles to said One Hundred and Sixty-second Street one hundred feet; thence easterly along a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-second Street twenty-two and fifty-one one hundredths feet to the westerly side or line of Melrose Avenue as now opened, and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Melrose Avenue, as now opened, one hundred and four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to Amalie Bushmann by Sophia Bolte by deed dated May 19th, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on May 19th, 1897, in Liber 22 of Conveyances, Page 481, in Section 9, in Block 2,408, on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

EDWARD T. HORWILL, Attorney for plaintiff, 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the first parcel; its street numbers are 580 and 582 (map No. 579) Robbins Avenue:

150th (Uncas St.) Street.

The following is a diagram of the property above designated as the second parcel, and by direction of the court will be sold first; its street numbers are 649 (map No. 651) East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and 915 Melrose Avenue:

162d (Union St.) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,160, with interest thereon from August 13, 1900; together with costs and allowance to plaintiff amounting to $355.65, with interest from August 24, 1900, and also with costs to the guardian ad litem amounting to $55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the first parcel or paid by the referee is $544.58 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from November 1, 1899.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of the property above designated as the second parcel or paid by the referee is $218.03 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $7,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900; also subject to a second mortgage of $3,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. from May 19, 1900, and also subject to a third mortgage of $800 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. from June 28, 1897.—Dated New York, August 28, 1900.

HENRY N. STEINERT, Referee.

au29-2aw3w&s20

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK M. TRIMBLE et al., defendants.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence easterly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

46th Street.

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $45,314, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000, and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,823.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MINNIE PEPLOW, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Minnie Peplow, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Minnie Peplow was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 13, 1900.

NO. 2,868.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK SCHMAEDEKE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Schmaedeke of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Frederick Schmaedeke was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Sept. 13, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAVE BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the second day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

125th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,003.33, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.71, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 686 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 699 of Conveyances, Page 591.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

s11-2aw3wTu&F&o2

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall, and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches, and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel to said Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold and above referred to, its street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

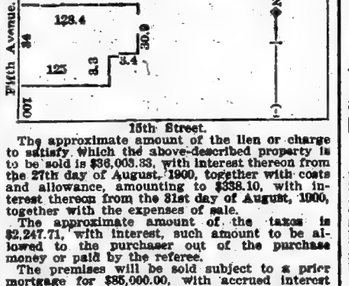

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $602.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $946.20 and interest.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, September 12, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

419 WEST 31ST STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH THOMSON, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 3, Block 729, on the land map of the City of New York known by the street number 419 West 31st Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue and partly through a party wall ninety-eight feet and nine inches; thence westerly parallel with Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Nin

GOVERNOR DISMISSES GARDINER CHARGES

Evidence to Sustain Them Is Deemed Insufficient.

A QUESTION FOR THE POLLS

Testimony Shows that Col. Gardiner "Has Not the Proper Conception of the Dighity of His Position."

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt, through Attorney General Davies, this afternoon made public his decision in the matter of the charges against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County, by the City Club. The charges, eighty in number and containing some 2,000 specifications, are dismissed by the Governor on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to sustain them. The Governor in his memoranda says:

"The report of Commissioner Wilcox fails to show any specific act of malfeasance or misfeasance grave enough to warrant the extreme step of removing from office an elective officer. Certain of the acts complained of, such as for instance the District Attorney's wholly improper attitude in the Hennessey case, came near the border line; but in a proceeding so great because of its own consequences, and because of the the precedent set there must be no reasonable doubt of the guilt and no question as to the gravity of the offense.

"It is not enough to show, as the testimony before me substantially does show, that this official has not the proper conception of the dignity of his position or that he has committed acts of foolish levity or even that he has exercised his discretion in such manner as to give cause to the belief that he has been influenced by political considerations.

"The circumstances may be taken into account by the people when passing judgment upon the candidate at the polls; but the moral conviction that a public servant is unfit or the fact that his conduct has caused great and unjustifiable dissatisfaction to conscientious citizens is quite distinct from legal proof of shortcomings so serious as to warrant his removal from the office to which he has been elected by the people.

"The charges are dismissed."

MR. WILCOX'S REPORT.

Comments by the Commissioner on Some of the Charges Made Against District Attorney Gardiner.

The report made by Commissioner Wilcox, on which Gov. Roosevelt based his decision in dismissing the charges brought by members of the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, consists mainly of a summary of the evidence laid before the Commissioner during the hearings on the charges. In introducing the summary, however, Commissioner Wilcox comments upon several improvements in the methods of transacting business in the District Attorney's office instituted by Col. Gardiner. He also makes this statement:

"Statistics show the quantity of work accomplished by the District Attorney and his staff. As to its quality in the general preparation and trial of the ordinary run of cases and in the general conduct of the office there is no proof in this proceeding that it is not, in the main, good."

Commissioner Wilcox divides the general charges of abuse and neglect of official duty, wrongful acts while in office, and mental and moral unfitness for office, into eight specific charges and deals with each separately. Under the first of these charges, in which the District Attorney is accused of dismissing indictments and discharging bail bonds, Mr. Wilcox says that the evidence shows that the District Attorney could not be blamed for the large number of indictments and bail bonds which are dismissed annually.

The hasty and superficial methods used by New York Grand Juries in bringing indictments, he says, explain the large proportion of bail bonds dismissed and indictments discharged.

In the second charge Col. Gardiner is accused of transferring cases to the Court of General Sessions which should be tried in the Court of Special Sessions. Mr. Wilcox says, in this connection, that the sole authority to remove these cases from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions is by law given to the Judges of the courts, and that Col. Gardiner put himself on record during the first month of his term as opposing such applications.

The third division of the charges against Col. Gardiner deals with the enforcement of the liquor tax law. Mr. Wilcox prefaces his summary of evidence on this head with the statement that the charge is not sustained by substantial evidence.

"It appears to be a settled fact," he says, "that juries in New York County have refused to find indictments and refused to convict in liquor tax cases to an extent which has practically nullified the law. The responsibility for the transfer of these cases, as of all other cases, from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions, as stated above, does not appear to rest upon the District Attorney so much as upon the Judges who have ordered the transfers. It has also been charged that neglect has been shown on the part of the District Attorney in preparing these cases, but it appears that the evidence is inadequate and the charge not sustained."

Under Head No. 4, which deals with the enforcement and collection of forfeited bail bonds, the Commissioner says that the system of collecting bonds in criminal cases in New York is defective.

"District Attorney Gardiner has recognized this and endeavored to suggest forms of legislation to remedy it," he says.

In the fifth sub-division the District Attorney is charged with improper conduct in his management of certain cases. Mr. Wilcox submits in a condensed form all the evidence presented to him on this charge without any comment. Eight cases which Col. Gardiner has been accused of mismanaging are outlined briefly in the report. In the ninth case, however, which is that of Roland B. Molineux, Mr. Wilcox presents no evidence whatever.

Under the sixth head, in which the District Attorney and his assistants are charged with unseemly, undignified, and improper conduct in the courts and in their relations with the Judges, the Commissioner says:

"The occurrences here referred to seem to have been magnified out of all proportion to their real importance by some of the parties concerned in them at the time and by the newspapers. As a witness at the investigation, Recorder Goff testified in substance that these incidents were unimportant and unworthy of serious consideration. It seems to the Commissioner that this is a correct view to take of them."

In dealing with the seventh sub-division, under which the District Attorney is accused of neglect of duty in connection with the work of the Grand Jury in March, 1900, Mr. Wilcox submits an account of the events which preceded the calling of the Grand Jury for March, 1900, and also of the complications which followed the bringing in of a presentment by the Grand Jury, a part of which was in condemnation of the District Attorney and was afterward ordered stricken out by Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions.

"The Commissioner does not think it wise," he says, "to make specific and detailed findings as to the incidents connected with the work of this Grand Jury. Whether the responsibility for the miscarriage which occurred is to be ascribed to the District Attorney or to the Grand Jury, or is to be divided between them, is a question for the Governor to determine upon a review of all the facts."

The accusation in the last head that District Attorney Gardiner is mentally and morally unfit for the duties of his office is left by Mr. Wilcox entirely to the Governor's discretion.

The report concludes as follows:

"The conclusion which is to be drawn from all these facts, when viewed together and as a whole, as bearing upon the fitness or unfitness of the District Attorney for the duties of his office, is one resting in the good judgment of the Governor."

Jamaica Bay Turnpike and Bridges.

Major E. H. Ruffner of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, announced yesterday afternoon that there would be given a public hearing on Sept. 25, at noon, to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Bay Turnpike Company, in regard to changing its plans for the proposed bridges and turnpike over Jamaica Bay.

ACKRON IN TWO COURTS.

The Charges Against Him and Time Set for His Trial—His Outburst Against the Press.

Charles E. Ackron, one time proprietor of the Tivoli, appeared in two courts yesterday. His first appearance was before Magistrate Olmstead and the other before Judge Cowing, in General Sessions, Part I.

Ackron's place was closed by the police in August, and since he assaulted "Whitey" Brown, a Tenderloin cabman, he has managed to evade the police. He went to New Jersey, where he remained until Wednesday night, when he surrendered himself at the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was released, his bondsman being Henry Walz, a Seventh Avenue baker. He appeared before Magistrate Olmstead on two complaints, one by Capt. Thomas, of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, for violating a section of the Penal Code relating to the keeping of a disorderly house, and also to answer to a warrant issued at the instance of the cabman. Ackron was as defiant as ever when arraigned. Louis Lowenstein, a lawyer, represented him. By consent, Ackron's examination went over until to-morrow.

Ackron was approached by reporters as he was leaving the court. He flew into a rage at once.

"G'wan. I won't tell you blokes nothin'," he roared. "I ain't got no use for youse or youse newspapers. They put me on the bum. G'wan, 'r I'll hit youse in th' jaw."

The charge against Ackron in General Sessions was on an indictment found about two years ago, on complaint of the Brooklyn Chair Company for the larceny of $900 worth of chairs.

After his indictment Ackron was arrested in Atlantic City, where he gave bail pending requisition. He voluntarily surrendered himself in this city and was released on $1,500 bail. He did not appear when his case was called, and his bond was forfeited. Ten days ago he was arrested again and gave a new bond. He was represented yesterday by Stephen J. O'Hare, and the prosecuting officer was Assistant District Attorney Townsend.

Both sides said they were ready to go on, but at this point Judge Cowing asked Mr. Townsend how many prisoners there were in the Tombs awaiting trial. Mr. Townsend said there were 255. In answer to Judge Cowing's question as to why he put Ackron's bail case ahead of any of these, Mr. Townsend replied that Ackron's case had occasioned notoriety, and that the District Attorney's Office wished to get rid of it. Judge Cowing said that that was no excuse. He said that, inasmuch as there were but two Judges sitting now, he suggested that it go over until October, when four will be sitting. Lawyer O'Hare agreed to this, and the case was continued until the first Monday in October.

TRIED TO KILL DR. HORN.

Discharged Servant Sought Revenge With a Revolver.

Robert Stark, colored, who was in the employ of Dr. John Horn of 255 East Broadway as a driver, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday to answer a charge of attempted felonious assault preferred by the doctor. A week ago the doctor dismissed Stark on account of his reckless driving.

Last night Stark entered the doctor's office. He cursed Dr. Horn, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot him. Three times he pulled the trigger while having the revolver leveled at Dr. Horn's head, but the cartridge failed to explode.

Before he could pull the trigger again he was disarmed by Dr. Horn, who grappled with him. Stark broke away and ran.

Dr. Horn reported the case to Acting Captain Hammond of the Madison Street Station, who arrested Stark.

Magistrate Mayo held Stark for trial.

GOES TO A SANITARIUM.

J. W. Mollenhauer Is Undergoing Treatment at White Plains.

It became known in Williamsburg yesterday that J. William Mollenhauer, the son of the millionaire sugar refiner, whose wife, Julia, of 159 Rodney Street, was assaulted and robbed by five men two weeks ago, has been taken to a sanitarium in White Plains. Mr. Mollenhauer's removal was the outcome, it is said, of a consultation among physicians arranged by his relatives who were desirous that something should be done for him.

A week ago Mr. Mollenhauer advertised that he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife, and immediately after the notice appeared, he is said to have been taken to the sanitarium.

When Mrs. Mollenhauer was seen, she refused to discuss her family affairs, as she was acting, she said, on the advice of her lawyer. She still positively denies that she is separated from her husband.

MARRIES AT MIDNIGHT HOUR.

Finding Closed Doors After Late Visit Young People Are United.

Miss Helen Banta, nineteen years old, of 154 South Street, Jersey City, and Louis Frank, twenty-four years old, of 123 South Street, were married at midnight on Wednesday by Justice of the Peace Martinez. Frank explained that he and Miss Banta chose the time and place for their wedding under peculiar circumstances.

Miss Banta boarded, he said, with Mrs. Orr Van Beeck. He had accompanied her earlier in the evening to visit friends in West Hoboken. It was after 11 o'clock when they returned to Miss Banta's home. The house was closed. They could not arouse any one by ringing the bell, so they decided, as they had been engaged for some time, to be married at once. It was 12:20 A. M. when the ceremony ended, and the bridegroom asked that the certificate be dated Sept. 12, as he did not think Sept. 13 would be a lucky date.

The newly wedded couple had not returned to their home last night. Neighbors said Frank was a widower and that his first wife had been dead less than a year.

SUICIDE USES CHLOROFORM.

Piercy Left Letter Telling Where His Body Would Be Found.

John N. Piercy of Jamestown, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday morning at the home of his brother, N. Hammond Piercy, 1,481 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He left a letter saying that he was weary of life, and giving minute directions for his funeral. In the letter he said that his body would be found in a closet.

When the brother found the note yesterday morning he thought it was a practical joke, as there was nothing in the man's manner the night before to suggest that he contemplated such an act. When he failed to find John in bed, however, Mr. Piercy opened the closet door and found him lying on the floor. His head was covered with a towel saturated with chloroform. A doctor was called, but found the man dead.

Piercy was forty-one years old and unmarried. He was in the merchant tailoring business at 525 East Second Street, Jamestown. He came to Brooklyn on Wednesday night, saying that he intended to spend a week with his brother.

BODY IN NEGRO TENEMENT.

Wife of a Mason Found Dead Expresses Fear of Foul Play.

In descending the basement stairway of a tenement house at 330 West Forty-first Street shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning John Robinson, a plumber of 512 West Fiftieth Street, discovered the body of a man lying on the stairway with his head down and [illegible] covered with blood. Robinson was on his way to the cellar, where he expected to do some work. He gave one look at the body, and then rushed up stairs shouting that a man had been killed. The building is occupied by negroes exclusively, and the halls were soon filled with an excited crowd. Robinson in the meantime went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station and returned with Policeman Kuhne, who turned in an ambulance call. The surgeon said he thought the man had died from natural causes.

The body was identified as that of Thomas Conner, thirty years old, a mason living at 416 West Forty-first Street. His wife said her husband had been missing since Wednesday night. She thought there had been foul play, as her husband left home with $5.50 in his possession, but when found there was only fifty cents in his pocket.

The body was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, where it was again examined. Sergt. Burns said he could not find any marks of violence. The body will be examined by the Coroner.

"What's what" in clothes this Fall?

Come and see.

Autumn's new suits and overcoats have been ready some weeks, but weather hasn't.

Fashion is femininely changeable, so cheviots predominate for business suits—yet there're enough fancy worsteds for the men who didn't have a smooth suit last Winter.

Our sack coats are cut just like the best tailors are cutting them.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

TAKING THE GERMAN LOAN

Several Subscriptions Already Received in This City.

Talk of Direct Gold Shipment in Payment of the Bonds—Demand for Foreign Securities.

It was semi-officially stated yesterday that several subscriptions have already been received in this city to the impending loan which the German Government is seeking to place in this country through a syndicate.

At the offices of the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. official confirmation was withheld, as on Wednesday, although that firm has been conducting negotiations preliminary to the formal announcement that Germany is seeking a loan of 80,000,000 marks, or about $20,000,000, to be floated probably at par on a 4 per cent. basis and to run five or six years.

At the National City Bank, the New York agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, no definite statement was obtained.

In foreign exchange circles the names of these two institutions were coupled in the talk, relative to the probable constitution of the German loan syndicate, it being stated that the reticence on the subject is evidently due to the etiquette observed by bankers regarding the affairs of their clients.

Another reason for the reticence is said to be that an arrangement is now being undertaken whereby a direct gold shipment in payment for the new bonds might be made so as not to disturb the money market. It is understood that the German Government wishes to obtain the money at once, and is likely to pursue the methods used in the placing of the recent British Exchequer war bonds.

The difference in interest rates here and abroad is said to make it profitable for foreign bankers to borrow here, but it is understood that special contracts are necessary in order to insure payments in gold, because otherwise the trade balance in favor of the United States would enable American lenders to draw on the credits established abroad by the excessive exports of merchandise.

In addition to the $28,000,000 worth of British war bonds allotted to American subscribers, Russian and Swedish securities have been placed in this country during the last few months, and Wall Street bankers and brokers assert that there is a steadily increasing demand in this country for foreign securities.

The syndicate, which will have charge of the subscriptions to the German loan, is expected to make a definite announcement in a day or so.

MUSTACHE LED TO SUICIDE.

Cruelly Deprived of the Adornment Solowitz Killed Himself.

The loss of his mustache is the supposed cause of the suicide yesterday of Solomon Solowitz, forty years old, a peddler of 27 Orchard Street. Solowitz was noted in his neighborhood for his remarkably long mustache. With his male acquaintances, however, it was the cause of innumerable jests at his expense.

Solowitz yesterday morning went to Fulton Market to buy some fish. He returned shortly after, battered and bruised, with his lip badly swollen. His mustache was gone. According to his story the fish dealers refused to receive a quantity of nickels and pennies which he offered in payment for some fish, and then struck his hand, scattering the coins on the sidewalk. As Solowitz stooped to pick them up he said he was seized by several men, who beat him and finally pulled out most of his mustache.

While Solowitz was relating his misfortune to his wife he suddenly turned away and rushed into the house. On his reappearance a few minutes later he approached his fish stand with a bottle in his hand and shouting, "I cannot live without my mustache," he drained the contents of the bottle. It was found to contain carbolic acid. Solowitz was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he died within a few minutes.

Solowitz leaves a wife and six children. His wife declared she knew the men who assaulted her husband, and would go to court and get a warrant for their arrest.

FIREBOAT CAPTAINS REWARDED.

Gold Watches from North German Lloyd for Connelly and Braisted.

Gustav Schwab, as agent for the North German Lloyd line of steamers, yesterday morning presented to Thomas F. Connelly, Captain of the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck, a gold watch in recognition of his services on the occasion of the destruction of the Saale and Bremen by the Hoboken dock fire. A similar gift awaits the acceptance of W. C. Braisted, Captain of the fireboat New Yorker. Capt. Braisted is in Chemung County on a vacation.

Capt. Connelly was at the steamship company's offices at 10 o'clock to-day in response to a message from Mr. Schwab. He appeared greatly surprised when the watch was given to him, and said he had no words to express his gratitude. He had done but his duty at the fire, and was grieved that no more could have been done in the way of saving life.

Mr. Schwab spoke very briefly. "The agreeable duty has been assigned to me," he said, "to present to you this watch as some recognition of the valuable and efficient work done by you and Capt. Braisted while fire was wrecking the Saale and the Bremen."

The watch is a repeating chronograph of gold. On the back of the case are the initials in script of the recipient, and on the inside case this inscription:

"Presented to Capt. Thomas F. Connelly of the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck by the North German Lloyd of Bremen, Germany, in recognition of the valuable and efficient services rendered by the Robert A. Van Wyck in extinguishing fire and saving life on the burning steamers of the North German Lloyd, June 30, 1900."

A gold chain with a compass attachment accompanied the watch. With the exception of the initials and the name in the inscription, the watch for Capt. Braisted is a fac simile of that given to Capt. Connelly.

SOROSIS
TRADE MARK
THE BEST SHOE FOR WOMEN.
37 Varieties.

Finest quality materials, and highest excellence of cut, fit and workmanship, render this shoe an absolutely perfect article of dress.

All the good qualities of the best known makes added to many improvements are represented in the "Sorosis," $3.50 per pair;

Sold in New York exclusively by
JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SHOES

It is still the quality, style, and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

ALEXANDER,
SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST.
Branch Store for Men's wear, 132 and 134 Fulton St.
Our Catalogue on application.

ROBERT H. NOBLE A DEFAULTER

Now Believed Former Collector of Weehawken Committed Suicide.

It is now believed that Robert H. Noble, former Tax Collector of Weehawken, who was killed by a train in this city several weeks ago, deliberately threw himself in front of the locomotive. He was a defaulter, and the death on the same day of his political sponsor, Simon Kelly, removed all hope that his peculations would not be exposed.

The report of the examiner of Noble's books was submitted to the Town Council of Weehawken Wednesday night, and it shows a deficiency of $9,211.94 due the town.

An examination of the books had been ordered before Noble's death. He was a close friend of Mr. Kelly, and expected the "Father of Weehawken" to stand by him. When Mr. Kelly died it is supposed that Noble preferred suicide to State prison.

The examination of the books was made by J. J. McGohrick, an expert accountant, who went over the books for six years back. His report was extensive and exhaustive, and showed shortages in Noble's accounts for each of the six years.

YACHT RACES EXCURSION BOAT.

Kanawha Beats the Long Branch Steamboat Monmouth.

The steam yacht Kanawha, owned by John P. Duncan, beat the fast Long Branch steamer Monmouth yesterday in a race from Atlantic Highlands to Liberty Island. During the present season the Kanawha has been lying off Belle Haven, Conn., where her owner has a cottage. Wednesday night she was taken down to Atlantic Highlands, and her owner sent word to Capt. Samuel G. Martin of the Monmouth that he would pick him up off the Southwest Spit.

The Monmouth was crowded with her regular quota of passengers from Long Branch, and the interest on board was intense. The boats steamed side by side as far as Quarantine, where the Kanawha gradually drew ahead of the Monmouth. At Liberty Island the Kanawha showed added speed and ran away from the steamer.

Capt. Martin was much chagrined at the success of his rival. He said, however, that the steamer had not been out of the water for five months, while the yacht was fresh from the dry dock and her machinery had been recently overhauled. Taking into consideration the Monmouth's befouled and crowded condition, he did not think the defeat was a bad one. It was said that the Monmouth made the twenty-one miles from the Hook in sixty-two minutes.

WOMEN ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Dressmakers Fail to Declare Goods—One Escapes Arraignment.

Special Agent Theobald of the Customs Department expected to arraign two women dressmakers yesterday on the charge of smuggling, but one had escaped, and was then presumably in Chicago, where she lives. She is Mrs. G. F. Hall. The other is Miss Elizabeth Shanahan of 11 East Forty-sixth Street. Mrs. Hall's trunk was seized last Friday upon the arrival of the Auguste Victoria and taken to the seizure room, where it was found to contain about $4,000 worth of dressmakers' supplies.

Mr. Theobald learned that Mrs. Hall was staying at the Waldorf with her husband, and it was understood that she would remain there until wanted by the customs authorities. The official secured a warrant for Mrs. Hall's arrest on Wednesday, but when his men went to the hotel to serve it yesterday morning they learned that she had left for the West the day before. Her husband, however, still remained in town.

Miss Shanahan, who arrived also on the Auguste Victoria, succeeded in getting her trunks past the customs officials, but Mr. Theobald becoming suspicious, went to her house and found $2,000 in dutiable goods that she had not declared. Miss Shanahan was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock. She was represented by T. J. McManus of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. At Mr. McManus's request, Miss Shanahan's examination was postponed until Sept. 24. She was released on $1,500 bail furnished by John Goodwin, a dealer in dressmakers' supplies at 27 West Twenty-third Street.

Cared for by the Loomis Sanitarium.

Dennis Kenny, the consumptive who was turned away from both the Metropolitan and Bellevue Hospitals because of lack of room, is at present sheltered in the City Branch of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, at 104 and 106 West Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. J. H. Aldrich, Vice President of the sanitarium, read the account of his being turned away in the papers, and immediately sent a telegram to Bellevue Hospital, telling the authorities there to convey the patient to the sanitarium. The authorities of the Loomis Sanitarium say that it was founded for the purpose of caring for just such cases as Kenny's.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"P. E."—You will not be entitled to vote. The Constitution requires that a man shall have been a citizen ninety days prior to the election.

For School Boys,
8 to 16 years.

We make our display of Fall School Suits (two-piece) marked at our regular close-margin prices, $4 to $9, a seasonable attraction well worth a parent's attention.

Also a few light-weight Suits for warm fall days, $2.50 & $3.

Suits for large boys.
Suits for small boys.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

YERKES AND LONDON RAILWAYS

Denied While in Paris that He Went to the British Capital in Role of Purchaser.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in its Paris edition of Aug. 30, contained an interview with Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago, who is reported to be engaging in a large undertaking involving the construction of tunnels for underground electric transit in London.

"The reports of what I have been doing in London," said Mr. Yerkes, "and what I propose doing there have been greatly exaggerated. The newspaper reporters knew that I had sent Mr. Lauterbach over some time ago to study the situation, and then when I went there myself they agreed among themselves that I contemplated taking over the whole London system. As a matter of fact, I merely went there on the invitation of the gentlemen interested, and"—Mr. Yerkes paused—"that is about the extent of it."

He declared that he had not gone to London in the rôle of a purchaser. "Paris," he continued, "is in a much better condition than London in the way of traction facilities, for they have street cars here radiating in all directions. No, I'm not at all interested financially in the railway service here. I'm here for pleasure only."

LONDON, Sept. 13.—There is considerable comment here upon the New York cable dispatches announcing that Mr. Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and New York has purchased the franchise of the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railroad, and that it is proposed forthwith to construct another electric underground road. The company's Secretary, Mr. Smith, however, denies the statement.

Mr. Smith added that there was no one he would sooner see in control of the undertaking than Mr. Yerkes. London, he pointed out, had already to thank American capital for the successful electric underground railroad now running, most of the people concerned in it being Americans, and the machinery and rolling stock being American.

KILLED BY A MAIL WAGON.

Unidentified Man Run Over and His Neck Broken on the Bowery.

An unidentified man, apparently sixty-five years old, was knocked down and instantly killed last night by a United States mail wagon while he was crossing the Bowery, between East Houston and First Streets. The body was taken to the Fifth Street Station, and was subsequently transferred to the Morgue to await identification. John Hock of 180 Seventh Street, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

Patrolman Cornelius O'Neill, who saw the accident, and others, picked up the unfortunate victim of the casualty and took him into the hallway of 285 Bowery. An ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital was sent for, and Dr. Williams, the surgeon in charge, pronounced the man dead. The surgeon thought that death was caused by a broken neck. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The man weighed 160 pounds, and was poorly dressed, and there was nothing on his person to lead to his identification.

THE HEDDENS' FAMILY JAR.

Husband Charges Disobedience and the Wife Gets Alimony.

In the Supreme Court yesterday an order was issued granting a counsel fee of $125 and alimony at the rate of $18 a week to Mrs. Florence A. Hedden, pending the trial of an action for a separation brought against her by Charles A. Hedden, her husband, who alleges that she has abandoned him and refused to accompany him to Chicago, where has has been called on account of his business.

Mrs. Hedden denies that she ever abandoned the plaintiff, and says the desertion was on his part.

The Heddens were married on Jan. 1, 1896. In January, 1899, they took a house at 258 West Fifty-second Street, where Mrs. Hedden kept boarders. Hedden was then a traveling salesman for a Broadway druggist, and had a salary of $125 a month and commissions. He made a new agreement in May, 1900, by which he was to take charge of the Western trade of his employer.

He desired his wife to accompany him to Chicago, and she consented, it being arranged that the house for the balance of the lease and the furniture should be turned over to her mother. In the beginning of June Hedden refused to consent to this arrangement and demanded that the lease and the furniture should be given to his mother. Mrs. Hedden refused to consent. Then she was served with the summons and complaint in his action.

Hedden says it is his wife's duty to give up her mother and go with him to Chicago, and that the Court should not encourage her in her disobedience.

West Side High School for Women.

Registration of pupils for the new west side evening high school for women, which has been established in the school building at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, began last Monday evening, and shows gratifying results. Miss Mary C. McGuire, Principal of Public School No. 59, has been placed in charge of the new school, and will be assisted by an able corps of teachers. The curriculum includes phonography, bookkeeping, arithmetic, literature, drawing, Spanish, French, German, Latin, and English composition. This is the only school of its kind on the west side of the city.

O'Neill's.

OFFER TO-DAY, FRIDAY,
Exceptional Values in
Misses' and Children's Suits and Jackets

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES of plain all-wool material, yoke, sleeves and belt trimmed with fancy braid, 6-year size,
5.00

CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS of Boucle Cloth, deep collar trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, Brown, Blue and Red, 4 to 14 year sizes,
4.98

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Cheviot, double-breasted Jacket with fancy stitched notched collar and reveres of Panne velvet, Skirt lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes,
16.98

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE JACKETS of Kersey Cloth, Blue, Black or Tan, fancy stitched collar and reveres, 14 to 18 year sizes,
8.98

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HATS, a choice variety for school wear, 68c and 98c each

MISSES' FRENCH FELT FLATS AND HATS, elegantly trimmed, 2.75 each

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St — Continuous Performance — 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
Robt. Hilliard & Co., Amelia Summerville, Carta & Mirtziana, Jas. R. Glenroy, Maurice Barrymore, Patrice, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio, John D. Gilbert, Bert Coote & Co., Gertrude Haynes, J. Manning & Prevost, Press Eldridge, Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, The Murphys, Mlle. Emmy's Dogs, Geo. W. Day, etc.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.
FEATURES TO-MORROW:
MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.
The Suppressed Portions of Her Diary Now Published—Her Anonymous Correspondence with Guy de Maupassant—Her estimate of Alphonse Daudet and Zola.
GEORGE CLINTON.
Mr. Hastings Issues the Third Volume of His Papers.
COLORED PRINTS.
Present Aspects of the Art in Europe.
HEROINES.
Their Duties and How They Fulfill Them in Modern Fiction. By Mrs. SHERWOOD.
LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By W. L. ALDEN.
ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.
Diplomacy and the Court Under Peter the Great's Daughter.
THE TRUE VALUE OF A PEDIGREE.
Suggestions as to the Study of Family History. By ANNIE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.
MACAULAY.
His Clear and Powerful Style—His Works an Aid to Public Speaking.
A PROFESSOR OF BOOKS AGAIN.
A Long-Felt Want—What He Might Do—Emerson's Suggestions.
FENIMORE COOPER.
Conflicts with His Neighbors—Col. William L. Stone—Cooper's Predictions as to Cooperstown.
JANE AUSTEN.
Lord Iddesleigh's Delightful Paper in Praise of Her Writings.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
"A complete success."—Herald.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS — THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT — Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. FIRST BIG LAUGHING HIT. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN — ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Opens next Monday Evening. E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned — In an Elaborate Production of HAMLET. SEATS NOW READY.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera New York Has Seen in Years."—Eve. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA.
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Co. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY.
Mat. Sat. at 2.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE — THIS EVENING AT 8:15. "Immediate & Emphatic Success."—E. Sun. — NEXT MAT. SAT. — Flood Sufferers' Benefit TO-NIGHT. By Augustus Thomas. ARIZONA

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK OPERA IN ENGLISH.
Metropolitan English Grand Op. Co.
Subscription Sale begins Mon., Sept. 17. Evs. 8. A. M. Evs. 50c. to $2.00; Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.00. Sat. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. Season Commences on Oct. 1. First week's bills, "Faust," "Tannhauser," "Mignon."

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington av. & 42d St. MAT. every day, 25c. Eve. 25c, 35, 50c.
Opening of the 3d season Box office now open. Mon., Sept. 17 Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company. A Colonial Girl By Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Furniss.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. VICTORIA.
Opens Mon., Sept. 17th. Seats now on Sale. THE KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO. — THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST 4 WEEKS — BEN-HUR

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK — The great Irish drama THE REBEL. Prices 25-50-75-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2; Ev., 8:15.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"WINS INSTANT FAVOR."—PRESS.
OTIS SKINNER — In His New Play, PRINCE OTTO

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, cor. 38th. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON — IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Last 3 Times in N. Y.
THE GREAT RUBY. Three Musketeers. Next Week, Ev. Prices, 25, 35, 50. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.; 25c.

MANHATTAN THEATRE NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.
CALEB WEST — SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44 & 45th Sts. Every Eve. Rain or shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts. MOVING PICTURES, CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Rentz Santley Burlesquers. "Hotel Matrimony"—B'way to Paris.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily, 25c. Mat. Fashionable Vaud'ville, Evgs. 25,50,75c. Boxes,$1. Maggie Cline, Geo. Fuller Golden, Montgomery & Stone, Russell Bros. 20 other Superb acts.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av. KALTENBORN: Orchestral Concerts, 50 : Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. : Mat. Tues. Grand Testimonial Concert. Eminent Soloists.

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE — MUSIC—MATINEES—HALL TUES. & SAT. & QUO VAS ISS?

KEITH'S Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew. Jessie Couthoui. Sam, Clara & Kitty Morton. Sunday Night Great Galveston Benefit Bill.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE. CINEMATOGRAPH. NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14TH STREET THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MR. DANIEL SULLY in the season's great success, THE PARISH PRIEST.

CASINO — Geo. W. Lederer's Fall Production THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA. SEPT. 24. Seat Sale in Progress.

GRAND — Hope Booth — "A WIFE IN PAWN." Nxt. wk.—Why Smith Left Home

CIRCLE MUSIC HALL, B'way & 60th St. GRAND OPENING MONDAY NIGHT.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL & ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. and Broadway. High-Class Vaudeville.

Baseball Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30, CHICAGO vs. NEW YORK. ADM., 50c.

SECRETARY ROOT IS ILL.

Undergoes an Operation for the Removal of a Carbuncle—No Bad Results Are Feared.

Secretary of War Root is confined to his Summer residence at Southampton, L. I., as the result of an operation for the removal of a carbuncle, and will not be able to leave his room for ten days or two weeks. The operation was performed on Sunday last, and the physicians have ordered that Mr. Root remain perfectly quiet for at least ten days.

The Secretary had been troubled with a peculiar growth on the chest for some time, but paid no attention to it, as he did not consider it serious. On Thursday last Mr. Root went to Washington with his wife. He returned to Southampton the next day. His chest began to pain him, and the members of the family suggested that he call Dr. G. A. Dixon of Southampton, but to this Mr. Root objected. Mrs. Root finally persuaded her husband to call the physician, which was done, and he declared that the swelling was a carbuncle, and advised an immediate operation. Dr. Markoe was sent for, and the operation was performed Sunday. The growth was deep

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh northeasterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,815. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MANY MINERS QUIT WORK

Asserted that Most of the Collieries Will Be Closed Monday.

MOST OF LACKAWANNA MEN OUT

Owners Say Men Will Stay at Home Without Joining Strikers—Railroad Men May Strike Also.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Despite all assertions and reports to the contrary, there no longer remains any doubt that nine out of ten of the collieries in the whole anthracite district from Shamokin all the way up to Pittstown will be closed tight Monday. When the miners received their pay this afternoon it was announced that only those who had not cleaned up their galleries and removed their tools would again enter the shafts until the operators had agreed to the demand made at the first Hazleton convention.

As the hour for the strike to begin officially draws near the confidence of the union men grows, while some of the operators are beginning to doubt their assertion that only 20 per cent. of the men would quit. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent visited the principal owners within twenty miles of Hazleton to-day and to-night, and all admitted that their hopes of keeping the collieries open were not as bright as heretofore. And while for the first time the operators make this admission, the Lehigh Railroad officials began to make concessions to prevent the whole of the coal divisions of their road from being tied up by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. It is said that a strike of the trainmen was to-day nearly declared for 6 o'clock to-night.

The final local convention of the mine-workers prior to the strike was held in Hazleton to-day. President Duffy received reports from minor officials and committees showing that the prospective strikers are far better organized than even the leaders have announced. In McAdoo not a mineworker remains who is not a member of the union, in Coleraine, Spring Mountain, Meadow Brook, and in fact everywhere in the southern district, where some of the greatest trust mines are situated, reports were submitted by Local President Sheehan showing that 70 per cent., or 10 per cent. more than is necessary to close the mines, have joined the union.

In the Coxe and Markle mines, where sentimental conditions were said to be strong enough to hold most of these men at their work, the leaders created surprise by announcing that the mines at Harley, Highlands, Drifton, and the other villages controlled by these families would be so crippled by their men quitting that they would not continue operations. Telegrams received at National headquarters from Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin, and other central points throughout the region from district leaders assert that the same conditions exist at those places.

The work of perfecting organizations at meetings goes on all day and night. A meeting was held at dawn this morning at Lattimer, at which it was agreed that the union should be recognized. Meetings were also held at Jeddo, Milnesville, Greenhill, Jansville, and Coster. With the exception of the Jeddo meeting all were in secret.

For several days the pay of train men on the Lehigh Valley system has been overdue. This morning a notice was posted that the men would not get their money until Tuesday next. The men announced that unless the money was forthcoming by 6 o'clock they would strike. The report reached headquarters quickly and, despite the notice, the pay car was rushed over the division and the men were all paid before 2 o'clock. This incident illustrates forcibly just how strong the strike sentiment is among the railroad men.

That a strike is likely to occur next week is considered not improbable. Superintendent Keith said that all of the men on the local division have a touch of the strike fever. If the men should decline to haul non-union coal after Monday a clash will be inevitable, as the officials declare they will accept all the coal offered. Thirteen hundred men will be directly affected, and about double that number indirectly.

LACKAWANNA MINES IDLE.

15,000 of the 33,000 Miners Out Already—21 of the 97 Collieries Not Working.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—There is no longer any question as to a general, if not complete, tie-up of the mines in the Lackawanna region Monday morning. To-day, three days before the strike order goes into effect, 15,000 of the 33,000 miners are on strike; twenty-one of the ninety-seven collieries are forced into idleness, and by noon to-morrow, according to the advices received in the headquarters of the mine workers, and judging from the expressions of the operators, every man in the district will have cut his last ton of coal.

The one thing that the operators in and about Scranton mainly based their hopes on was that the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western miners, numbering a third of the whole district, and operating a fifth of the collieries, would decline to obey the strike order. The Lackawanna's men have an independent union, and, as it was favored by the company, a majority of the employes permitted themselves to be enrolled in it.

To-day the mine workers' officials were jubilant over the fact that of the twenty-one collieries that are completely shut down nine are those of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, which has twenty-three collieries. The operators are correspondingly depressed.

National Organizer Dilcher issued an address to the miners to-night, stating that all the collieries will be shut down by noon to-morrow, and calling on the employes of the culm washeries to quit work before Monday. The companies operating washeries declare that they will keep them going at any cost. The mine workers' officials say the washeries must shut down. If violence ensues the first tilt can be looked for in the neighborhood of the washeries. All the industries, the electric light plant, trolley power stations, and the like in the city use culm exclusively for fuel, and their furnaces are supplied with special grates, which will permit of the use of no other kind of fuel. Most of the locomotives also use culm.

MINERS PREDICT BIG TIE-UP.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 14.—President Nicholls of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, this afternoon issued the following statement from headquarters here:

"The situation as we view it this afternoon is satisfactory. Many of the collieries are already closed down. As the powder on hand is exhausted our men are quitting work, expecting to buy it for less than $2.75 a keg when they need it again. From reports received here it is our opinion that to-morrow afternoon will see a complete tie-up, and that on Monday every colliery and washery will remain idle."

WYOMING VALLEY SITUATION.

No Stoppage of Work There—Miners Say All the Men Will Quit Monday—Number of Men and Wages Paid.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 14.—The operators of the Wyoming Valley report to-night that the usual quota of coal was mined to-day and that they expect no decrease in the output to-morrow. All collieries were in operation to-day with the exception of the Exeter mine of the Lehigh Valley Company at Exeter Borough. The miners there received their pay at noon and they at once concluded to stop work.

Local assemblies of United Mine Workers held meetings in many places throughout the valley to-night. There was much enthusiasm manifested, and the officers report that the men in the Wyoming district will go out almost to a man on Monday. The following report has been compiled by the operators; it shows the number of men employed in the mines of the Wyoming district and the amount of wages they are paid:

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company—Number of men employed, 5,706; average payroll per month, $114,000.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Number of men employed, 3,000; average payroll per month, $61,800.

Susquehanna Coal Company—Number of men employed, 1,485; average payroll per month, $77,820.

Kingston Coal Company—Number of men employed, 2,262; average payroll per month, $45,240.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company—Number of men employed, 2,330; average payroll per month, $46,980.

Red Ash Coal Company—Number of men employed, 652; average payroll per month, $13,040.

Parrish Coal Company—Number of men employed, 1,166; average payroll per month, $23,320.

Miscellaneous Companies—Number of men employed, 3,142; average payroll per month, $62,840.

The number of men employed in the different districts is as follows:

First District, 17,890; Second District, 15,851; Third District, 18,098; Fourth District, 22,211; Fifth District, 14,689; Sixth District, 28,150; Seventh District, 19,557; Eighth District, 12,965. Total number of anthracite miners in entire district, 142,420; average amount of wages paid per month at $20 per man, including breaker boys and all hands, $2,848,000.

A representative of a Wilkesbarre paper sent to Cumberland, Md., to report upon the condition of the miners of that district, telegraphs his paper as follows:

Six months ago President Mitchell declared a strike in the Cumberland district the same as he has now in the anthracite region. The strikers were given to understand that there was $400,000 in the Treasury of the Miners' Union, which would be used as a relief fund for the miners. All the money received by the miners so far is $6,000. The miners are in a destitute condition, and President Mitchell has been compelled to call the strike temporarily off. The business of the town is ruined.

G. M. Williams, Chief Inspector of the Fourth Anthracite District, which with the Second District covers the entire Wyoming region, said to-day:

"During my work in the mines in connection with the duties of my position, I have talked with many of the men. They say they are not in favor of a strike, but when the order takes effect they will stay at home rather than combat the struggle of their fellow-workers. From present indications I regret to say that the outlook is a gloomy one, and I believe that the 23,000 miners in the Fourth Anthracite District will, while not all striking, stay at home when the order goes into effect on Monday."

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S OFFER.

Ready to Do Anything to Promote a Better Feeling.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 14.—The Rev. Father Phillips of St. Gabriel's Church to-night received the following telegram from Archbishop Ryan's secretary: "Philadelphia, Sept. 14: Can the Archbishop assist you in strike trouble?"

Father Phillips called up Mgr. Loughlin of the Cathedral at Philadelphia by telephone and asked him to thank Archbishop Ryan on behalf of the anthracite miners, the operators, and the public in general. Mgr. Loughlin assured Father Phillips that the Archbishop was ready at any time to do anything to promote a better feeling between employer and employes.

OPERATORS WILL NOT YIELD.

Can Hold Out Longer than the Miners, Whose Demands, They Say, Are Absurd.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Calvin Pardee, who has been a coal operator for thirty-eight years, and is at the head of the Lattimer & Harwood Collieries, in the Lehigh region of Luzerne County, expresses the opinion in an interview that the demands made by the United Mine Workers are absurd, and that a sufficient number of collieries can be kept running to break the force of the strike, no matter how long it lasts.

"There is no controversy between my men and myself," said Mr. Pardee. "As far as I know, few, if any, of them belong to this association, and there are 1,600 men in the two collieries. If they stop work it will be wholly through intimidation, not because of any grievances. This strike does not emanate from the so-called foreign element, Hungarians, Italians, Slavs, and Poles. I can see a motive on the part of these leaders in the soft coal region. It is not the anthracite men who want the strike, except to a limited extent.

"I don't believe there are fifty men in my employ who have in any way signified their intention of becoming members of this United Mine Workers' Association, and the union has not anything like the strength it claims."

"You are sure that the operators will hold out as long as the men?" Mr. Pardee was asked.

"Certainly they will," he replied. "Nobody but a fool, entirely ignorant of the conditions, would ever make such demands as have been made by the leaders of the Mine Workers' Association. As to the union supporting the men, I think that it is a false hope, and that is the sad part of it. I have gone through a great many strikes, one six months long, and the help they have gotten from their unions has rarely been anything. It simply means suffering for the men defeat; it means suffering for their families. They do not stand the slightest chance of success, no matter how long they hold out."

HAZLETON; Penn., Sept. 14.—The miners at the Cranberry Colliery of A. Pardee & Co. were polled by a committee of the men, employed in that mine this afternoon for the purpose of ascertaining whether they would strike on Monday. It was stated to-night by the committee that three-fourths of the men said they were opposed to striking and that they would report as usual for work next week, when the strike order is to go into effect. Over 400 men are employed at this colliery.

The Rev. Carl Houser of Freeland, pastor of Lithuanian churches in Freeland, Milnesville, Harwood, and Eckley, in an interview this afternoon declared that the Lithuanians of the region, so far as he could judge, were not in favor of a strike. He has preached against such action and will do so again on Sunday next.

READING MEN NOT ALARMED.

Expect to Work Their Collieries and Supply All Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 14.—That there is to-day but little anthracite coal on the surface anywhere is a fact. However, the dealers of Eastern Pennsylvania are not alarmed and do not anticipate a coal famine. Should the miners of the upper or Hazleton anthracite district go out solidly and continue the strike for any time, it is predicted that all of the Reading Company's collieries, which are in the lower or Schuylkill belt, will be worked to their full capacity. The miners there have few, if any, grievances, and it is not believed they will strike in sympathy to any extent.

This morning the Reading Company had but 1,400 cars of coal at Port Richmond and about 600 cars at Wood Lane. Excepting these 2,000 cars and the little coal of small sizes at the storage yards at Mahanoy City and Landingville, and the coal in transit to-day, the Reading Company has no coal on the surface that has not been sold.

In the event of it being necessary to work the mines of the Reading to their full capacity, it is believed that the company will have no difficulty in securing all the engines and cars they might need from other companies, particularly those in the regions affected, in order to move the coal promptly. Very many of the Reading's employes are well-settled foreigners who do not favor strikes and the Reading officials do not believe a strike to be even probable in their regions.

NO INCREASE OF PRICE YET.

Schuylkill District, It Is Said, Can Supply All Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Now that the coal market is face to face with a strike in the upper anthracite region, the answer to the question as to whether the miners in the Schuylkill district will strike sympathetically is awaited anxiously. Should the trouble not extend to the Schuylkill mines, no grave coal famine is to be feared, as the collieries there could fully meet the normal demand.

While there was no change in the circular prices for coal at wholesale at the mines to-day, indications were strong that an increase is to be expected in the next few days. Orders for delivery in the next few days were taken at the regular prices in this city. Some dealers took advantage of the brisk demand and obtained as high as 50 cents a ton advance on coal for immediate delivery. At the Reading offices it was stated that they are accepting orders at the circular price, and that no advance has as yet been asked.

Among consumers, as among retail dealers, the demand for coal increased to-day. A representative of one large retail firm stated that they were delivering 200 tons more daily than on corresponding days last year.

Gompers to Address Miners.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 14.—A telegram was received this afternoon by John Fahey, President of the Ninth District, United Mine Workers of America, from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, announcing that he will be here on Sunday to address a mass meeting which the strike leaders expect will be attended by at least 10,000 mine workers. This is interpreted by the strikers to mean that the American Federation of Labor will assist them in their struggle.

MUCH COAL STORED HERE.

Operators Say There Should Be No Increase in the Prices.

There was no change locally yesterday in the coal strike situation, so far as the position of the operators is concerned. President R. M. Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Company said the operators would make no move, although each coal company would be glad to meet a committee appointed by its employes. To yield to the demands of the miners would mean insolvency for many of the companies, as it would cost $6,000,000 a year to increase the wages 10 per cent. The companies might as well go out of business, as even under present circumstances many of them were unable to pay dividends on common or even preferred stock.

The coal companies do not expect that the strike will last long, as the total funds of the Miners' Union amount to only $71,306.65, which, divided among 150,000 miners, would mean about 50 cents for each. Even with the reserve fund of $500,000 which the miners claim to have the amount for each man would be only $3.

In regard to the talk of a threatened coal famine there seems to be a difference of opinion. One dealer alone is said to have stored 12,000 tons which he bought at $3.50 a ton. M. F. Burns of Burns Brothers, a large retail firm, said yesterday that they had laid in a large stock of coal and would be able to supply their regular customers until the middle of October.

The operators, however, say that prices need not be raised, as the supply of coal on hand is sufficient to meet all demands for weeks to come. President R. M. Olyphant said that at a conservative estimate about 4,900,000 tons of coal had been mined during August, or about 1,000,000 tons in excess of the average monthly yield. The output for September would be nearly 3,000,000 tons, as all the mines had been working to the full capacity.

The Reading Company still maintains that its men will refuse to go out with the others.

BRISK DEMAND IN EUROPE.

Foreigners May Feel Effects of a Strike More than Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Should the anthracite coal miners' strike be of prolonged duration, it is possible that foreign countries will feel its effects as seriously as they will be felt in this country, if not to a greater degree. The National Association of Manufacturers is almost daily receiving inquiries from abroad which indicate how urgent is the demand in Europe for American coal. The letters are from coal merchants who want this country's fuel to supply their regular trade, and from business men who see in the scarcity of coal on the Continent an opportunity to engage in a profitable business.

Within the past few days inquiries have been received from Glasgow, Dusseldorf, Paris, Berlin, and Zurich regarding the prices and facilities for furnishing American coal. S. W. Hanauer, formerly a Philadelphia manufacturer and at present Vice Consul General of the United States at Frankfort, Germany, writes as follows to the National Association of Manufacturers:

The coal famine in Germany continues, and is much worse than before; the coal trust has raised its prices on new contracts for coal, coal briquettes, (compressed blocks,) and coke. The price for coke now is 2½ marks per metric hundredweight, (110 pounds English,) against 1.40 marks twelve months ago, and, as the syndicate cannot fill more than about 60 per cent. of the orders, German wholesale dealers in coke and industrial works using it will have to procure the balance from foreign sources, although the price may be much higher.

Pink Carnation Republican Emblem.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The pink carnation is to be a badge of the Republican National campaign. The pink carnation is President McKinley's favorite flower, and this fact induced J. R. Nevitt of Washington to write to Perry S. Heath, Chairman of the National Campaign Press Committee, suggesting that it be declared the Republican Party's National emblem for this campaign. Mr. Heath immediately referred the matter to Chairman Hanna, and that official approved the selection.

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Every Comfort and Convenience to be found on the Pennsylvania Limited. Leaves West 23d St. Station daily for Chicago and the principal cities of the Middle West.—Adv.

Poland Water Leads All. Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

EPIDEMIC OF "PINK-EYE"

Hundreds of Persons Suffering from the Malady.

Swimming Baths Said to be Responsible for the Disease, Which Is Contagious and Distressing.

Public swimming baths about the city are responsible for an epidemic of "pink-eye," according to Dr. Cary, chief of the staff of physicians of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, who, with his assistants, are fairly worn out in treating the sufferers who in the last few days have flocked to their dispensary. The other hospitals and dispensaries in the city are getting their full share of the work. One day this week, at the Vanderbilt Clinic, Dr. Ward A. Holden treated more than a dozen cases; Bellevue reported twenty cases in one day, and Prof. Herman Knapp of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute said yesterday that the disease is very prevalent.

The infirmary on Tuesday of this week reached a maximum of 100 cases of "pink-eye" in a total of 196 cases for the day.

Children form the great majority of the sufferers, which bears out the statement of Dr. Cary as to the way in which the disease is spread, but it is no unusual thing for whole families to present themselves for treatment at the same time.

The malady is most contagious, but can only be propagated by the actual contact of the contamination with a healthy eye. "Pink-eye" is most generally spread through households by towels and the use of the same washing facilities.

The disease develops with startling suddenness, sometimes, in a few hours. The first symptoms are inflammation and an intense irritation, and the appearance of the pronounced pinkish tint about the eye from which the malady takes its popular name. The eyelids puff up in great, angry swellings, which often prevents them from opening, and a discharge ensues.

A remarkable instance occurred yesterday when a Flower Hospital surgeon saw a man groping helplessly in broad daylight along Lexington Avenue, near Seventy-ninth Street. The man told him he had just been stricken blind. The doctor saw at once that it was a pronounced case of "pink-eye," and removed the patient, who was Charles E. Hobson, thirty-four years old, a car cleaner, of 225 East Forty-eighth Street, Bellevue, from which he was at once transferred to the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and there isolated from all other patients.

Hobson said he believed he caught the disease while swimming in a public bath.

Many other cases have been reported in the neighborhood of the same bath. A son of William Zeller, a barber, in Third Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, was almost blinded for some time after bathing there, and at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, where the patients from this section have gone in considerable numbers, the trouble has also been laid to the bath.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Dillingham said yesterday afternoon that he had received no complaint about this bath, but would certainly order an immediate reinspection.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Department said that since the closing of the baths at Market and at Duane Streets all public baths in the city had been thoroughly inspected, and found in good condition. The Duane Street bath has since been reopened, but the Market Street bath remains closed.

"Pink-eye" is known to physicians as muco purulent conjunctivitis. If neglected at first it may produce total and permanent blindness, yet, Dr. Cary said yesterday, it yields readily to treatment, and patients are generally entirely cured in a week's time. The very fact that the first symptoms are so alarming and painful generally brings the sufferer to his family physician or the nearest hospital on the run.

The original infection in the water, doctors say, may come from adjacent sewers, but it is far more likely to be due to the fact that the crowds of bathers follow each other so rapidly that the water has not time to change with the flowing tide between the detachments. The custom at the baths is to let a crowd equal to the full capacity of the dressing rooms remain in the water for twenty minutes, and then they are driven out and another company immediately admitted.

FAINTED AND BROKE HER NECK.

Woman Falls in the Street and Is Picked Up Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 14.—A broken neck, caused by a fall sustained in a faint, resulted in the death of Mrs. Rosa Schoenfeld, aged twenty-five, of 1,714 Harrison Avenue, at noon to-day. The woman was in a wagon with her little child and her mother, Mrs. Weleman, driving along Harrison Avenue, when a stone wagon collided with their vehicle at Colerain and Harrison Avenues, the tongue of the stone wagon running into the wheel of the other.

Mrs. Schoenfeld got off her seat and began to chide the driver of the stone wagon for being careless. While she was talking she fell over suddenly in a faint. A crowd gathered and she was picked up and carried to a nearby shoe store. A doctor was called, and when he looked at her he found that she was dead. At first it was thought that the woman died of heart failure, produced by fright, but upon examination it was found that the fall broke her neck.

WALTER M. DAVIS DISMISSED.

Brother of Webster Davis Loses His Office in Kansas City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The publication of Gustave Thielkuhl's charges that Webster Davis had recruited troops for the Transvaal while holding a Federal office was followed to-day by the announcement that Postmaster General Smith had dismissed Mr. Davis's brother from the Government service.

The brother is Walter M. Davis, Assistant Postmaster at Kansas City. He was appointed at the recommendation of Postmaster Scott. His salary is $2,500 a year.

Efforts were made at the Post Office Department to learn the reason for Assistant Postmaster Davis's removal, but nothing could be learned except that the ground of removal was "the good of the service."

WALL STREET WAGERS REPORTED

Louis Wormser Credited with Big Bets —Croker's Name Mentioned.

Several election bets were made in Wall Street yesterday. Louis Wormser bet $22,000 to $10,000 and $10,000 to $4,000 on Mr. McKinley, the Bryan end of the wagers being placed by Bell & Co., who declined to say who their clients were. Another bet of $24,000 to $8,000 on Mr. McKinley was reported, no names being given.

No confirmation was obtained of the report that Richard Croker had made a second bet of $20,000 to $50,000 on Bryan.

Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks Dead.

Mrs. Antoinette Mataran Weeks, wife of ex-Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, died shortly after 9 o'clock last night at the Summer home of the family in New Rochelle. She had been ill for three weeks. Mrs. Weeks was a daughter of the late Henry Mataran of New York. No arrangements for the funeral have been made as yet.

In the Heart of the City. The West 23d St. Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Convenient to all hotels and theatres.—Adv.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS IN OHIO

Declares the Democratic Ticket Entitled to the State's Vote.

Full Dinner Pail and Anthracite Coal Miners — Trusts and Mr. McKinley's Letter.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The Ohio Democrats opened their campaign here to-day with a meeting in the afternoon at Goodale Park and in the evening at the Goodale Auditorium. W. J. Bryan made speeches at both meetings.

The speech at the park meeting was a general review of the political situation. Declaring that he believed the Democratic ticket entitled to the Electoral vote of Ohio, Mr. Bryan said:

"Measured by the principles for which the party stands, there is every reason why the people of this State should support our ticket, and if any feel like being restrained by a matter of State pride you should remember that you have had Presidents enough for this State to satisfy reasonable pride, and then one term is long enough if a man does what he ought to, and if he does not it is too long.

Declaring that the Democratic Party had taken no backward step, Mr. Bryan charged that the Republicans had won the campaign of 1896 under the false pretense of wanting international bi-metallism, but, notwithstanding this fact, the Republican Party was, he said, now trying to make the financial question the paramount issue of the campaign.

"The Democratic Party," he said, "stands to-day for the principles that drew together 6,500,000 votes in 1896, but it adds to its platform to cover new questions.

"If the laboring man wants arbitration as a means of settling differences between labor and capital he is told by the Republican Party that as long as he has a full meal he does not need anything else. If the laboring man protests against government by injunction the only answer he gets is 'a full dinner pail.'

"My friends, if the Republican Party wants to make its full-dinner-pail argument, let it go into the anthracite coal regions, where the operatives get less than $250 a year. This morning's paper contains the statement that the wages paid to miners will in some instances average less than $250 a year. Why, my friends, that will not give the laboring man one full dinner pail a day, and he ought to have three. [Applause.]

"I am afraid that when the Republican Party was not looking, the kid of that dinner pail flew off and some coal got into the bucket, and I understand it is coal that weighs nearly twice as much per ton as the law requires, and the Republican Party when it goes to blow it out will have to do it with powder that is sold to the miners at $2.75 a keg, when it is only worth $1.50.

"I see in the newspapers," he said, "that originally the President's letter contained 20,000 words, but that it was cut down to 18,000. I suppose," he added, "that the other 7,000 words were on the trust question, but were cut out."

"The President says that nobody wants imperialism," said Mr. Bryan, again referring to Mr. McKinley's letter, and he said in reply:

"We point you to the Porto Rican bill, and we charge that the Porto Rican bill cannot exist except upon an imperialistic theory of Government. I challenge you to find in all the history of the world a power exercised by tyrant or despot more arbitrary than the power asserted by the Porto Rican bill. [Great applause.]

"The President said the other day in his letter that the only opposition that we had in the Philippines came from a part of one tribe. Well, my friends, that is too high a compliment to pay to that one part of that one tribe. To say that a small fraction of people over there could keep in subjection all the rest of the people and then keep an army of 65,000 American soldiers at bay, too, is saying too much. Now, isn't it strange that if a majority of the people in the Philippine Islands wanted our rule, isn't it strange that they have not helped us?"

A monster night meeting was held at the Auditorium, which was addressed by J. J. Lentz, Mr. Welty, Charles W. Baker, Tom L. Johnson, and Dr. J. C. Norton. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly.

ROOSEVELT'S RAINY DAY.

Addresses Drenched Audiences and Distributes Some Buttons.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 14.—Gov. Roosevelt made several speeches to-day en route to Fargo. At Wilmot he spoke from the rear platform of his private car.

When the train arrived at Sisseton, rain was falling. A stand was erected near the track, and a crowd with umbrellas had assembled to listen to the speakers. The Governor attempted to talk, but his sympathy for his hearers who were bravely standing in the downpour caused him to desist. He entered a carriage and was driven to the Opera House, whither the crowd followed him, and there he spoke a few minutes to the drenched audience.

On his return to the train Gov. Roosevelt, observing a group of fifty or more Indians standing on the street, jumped out of the carriage, shook hands with them, and distributed a handful of McKinley buttons among the crowd.

The train then started on its return journey to Milbank, where it arrived at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, remained thirty minutes, and proceeded to Ortonville, Minn., where it arrived at 2 o'clock in the rain.

INQUEST ON DOCK FIRE VICTIMS

Jury Censures Tugboat Men for Not Trying to Save More Lives.

Coroner Hoffman of Hoboken last night concluded the double inquest in the case of August Bremer, who was burned at the great dock fire of June 30, and Marie Cordes, who was drowned at the same time. No testimony was taken, and Coroner Hoffman made no charge to the juries.

The jury in the first case rendered this verdict:

"We, the jury in the case of August Bremer, who died at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, on July 1, 1900, find that he died from burns received at the Bremen dock fire on June 30. The origin of the fire is unknown to the jury, and we recommend that in future strong measures be adopted to prevent a repetition of similar disasters."

The jury in the case of Mrs. Cordes rendered the following verdict:

"We find that on June 30, 1900, Marie Cordes was a stewardess on the steamsh Saale, which lay in the Hudson River, moored to a wharf in the City of Hoboken, N. J.; that on that day fire destroyed the wharf and injured said steamship, and after the fire the body of the said Marie Cordes was found in the water near the dock, and we find that Marie Cordes came to her death by drowning, and that said drowning was by misfortune and not the fault of any person. We are of the opinion, from the evidence before us, that the loss of life at that time by drowning would have been lessened if some of the tugboat employes in the neighborhood had devoted more time to saving life than to looking for gain by salvage."

Faster Than Ever to California. The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and North-western Line arrives San Francisco 6:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

The celebrated Munich Beer, Pschorr BRAU, was awarded the GRAND PRIX (the highest award) at the Paris Exposition.—Adv.

MR. SILLIMAN 95 YEARS OLD.

Many Congratulations for the Venerable Lawyer, Who Is Hale and Hearty.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 14.—Many congratulations poured in upon Benjamin D. Silliman, Brooklyn's venerable lawyer and old-time Republican leader, on the occasion of his ninety-fifth birthday, which he celebrated to-day at his beautiful estate, near this place, where he has spent the heated term. The following dispatch, perhaps, impressed him as much as any:

Yale sends congratulatory telegram to Benjamin Silliman, Brooklyn, oldest living graduate.

Many assurances of good-will came from the Brooklyn Club, of which he was President for twenty years, and from the New York Bar Association, of which he was one of the founders.

Mr. Silliman was born at Newport, R. I., in 1805, and was graduated from Yale with the class of '24. He is still hale and hearty and in full possession of his faculties. In fact, many a man thirty years his junior might well envy him his daily pleasures. Not a fine day passes but he goes out driving. A big, broad-beamed catboat of most comfortable proportions swings at anchor on the Great South Bay, in which Mr. Silliman takes almost as much pleasure as behind his horses. The craft is handled by two expert baymen. He goes fishing as well as sailing, and has made many fine catches.

His present strength is all the more remarkable because he was seized with a critical illness two years ago, from which his recovery was very slow.

GIRL SAVES FIFTY LIVES.

Prevents Disaster to a Train Near Glenwood Springs, Col.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 14.—A quick-witted mountain girl saved the lives of fifty people to-night and valuable railroad property as well. While the Rio Grande passenger train was making up lost time between Aspen and Glenwood, over the Narrow Gauge Road; Nora O'Neill, who lives on the hillside near this city, heard the train whistle and rushed out to see the cars go by. The first sight that met her yes was a huge boulder on the track a few rods away from her house, together with other evidences of a landslide.

The girl tried in vain to move the boulder, and then dashing into the house she saturated a piece of wood with kerosene and set it on fire. She reached the track just ahead of the train and the engineer downed the brakes, but not before the locomotive struck the rock and tore away a portion of the pilot.

The passengers made up a purse for the girl, whose action prevented a serious catastrophe, as the slide is on a curve with a high embankment on one side and a forty-foot drop into the roaring fork on the other.

JOHN J. INGALLS ON MONEY.

Extract from a Letter He Wrote to a Friend in 1890.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 14.—A private letter on "Money," written by the late ex-Senator Ingalls in 1890 to a friend in Kansas, was published here to-day. In the course of the letter Mr. Ingalls said:

"Money is, after all, the greatest power in the world. If I had my life to live over again, I would be rich if I could. A palace, a steam yacht, a private car, a great library, pictures, travel, the best cuts of beef, the finest apparel, superiority to the accidents of existence, how superb!

"As I was walking past Vanderbilt's cabin, on Fifth Avenue, New York, last Sunday, I began to understand Communism and Socialism. Anarchy certainly is logical."

IN JAIL FOR A PRINCIPLE.

Connecticut Capitalist Refuses to Give Testimony on Labor Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 14.—Frank P. Johnson, a well-known capitalist of Worcester, Mass., is whitewashing walls and sweeping out corridors in the county jail to-night, as a consequence of his desire to argue a point of law with Judge Zacher of the Branford Court.

Mr. Johnson is the manager of a trap-rock quarry, belonging to a company of which he is President, on the line of the trolley road between this city and Branford, and hires large numbers of workmen. He was summoned to court on Labor Day by Judge Zacher as a witness in a petty case in Branford, and refused to obey the order, holding that, as Labor Day is a National holiday, the Judge had no right to disturb his quiet and rest. Judge Zacher thought differently, and promptly fined Johnson for contempt of court. Johnson refused to pay the fine and tried to argue the case as a matter of law with the Court.

Judge Zacher did not stop to hold up his end of the argument, but sent Johnson to the county jail to work out his fine. Johnson is now engaged in light work at the jail, and has to march to his meals with the other prisoners. He is cheerful, however, and says that he is in the right and that he would not pay the fine if he were sent to jail for a month. What steps he will take when he has worked out his fine he will not state.

DROVE FIRE TRUCK INTO WAGON.

Gorman Took His Only Chance to Avoid Hitting a Car.

John O. Gorman, the driver of Fire Truck No. 14, located in East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was dashing on his way to a small fire at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and First Avenue last evening when, just as the huge machine reached the crossing at Third Avenue, he saw a south-bound trolley car loaded with people bowling along at a high rate of speed.

A collision seemed inevitable. Going north on Third Avenue was a heavily loaded charcoal wagon driven by Charles McConnell of 467 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. But for the wagon the truck might have turned the corner sharply and avoided a collision. Passengers on the car screamed and yelled and were on the point of jumping out when Gorman took his only chance.

Edging his horses between the curb and the wagon he struck the wagon full tilt with his front wheel and hurled it against and elevated railroad pillar, where it was smashed to kindling wood. McConnell was thrown from his seat, and picked himself up bruised, but intact. Then Assistant Foreman Patrick Hanbury had him arrested for reckless driving. He was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station.

Jury Completed in Howard Case.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.—The jury in the case of James Howard, charged with being a principal in the Goebel assassination, was completed to-day. The jury stands ten Democrats, 1 Republican, and 1 anti-Goebel Democrat. Ten of the jurors are farmers.

The Lake Shore Limited, an up-to-date train in every respect, between New York and Chicago every day at 5:30 P. M. via New York Central. Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

REMOVING THE DEBRIS ON GALVESTON BEACH

Systematic Work Begun by Squads of Men and Boys.

THE EXODUS FROM THE CITY

Transportation Still Insufficient to Meet Requirements.

A List of 2,701 Dead Printed. Railways to Build a New Bridge at Once.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—The first real attempt to clear away the great mass of débris piled along the beach front for a distance of several miles was begun to-day.

Advertisements were printed in The Galveston News, which appeared this morning, asking for hundreds of men and boys to do this work. A multitude responded. They were formed into squads, and promptly put to work, with police and Deputy Sheriffs in charge. It is hoped that a vigorous prosecution of this work will lead to the early recovery of bodies still in the débris. That there are many of them there is no shadow of doubt. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine how half the people that did escape got free of this fearful flotsam and jetsam.

Everywhere little groups of men, women, and children, some of them poorly provided with raiment, are digging in the ruins of their homes for what little household property they can save. In many cases those seeking their former residences are utterly unable to find a single remnant of them, so hopeless is the confusion of timbers and household furniture.

What Galveston needs now is money and disinfectants. Next to these two things she needs forage. There are now as near as can be estimated 300 cars of provisions on the way, and it is thought with what is already here that amount will suffice for a time at least. No more doctors are needed.

The chief danger of a future pestilence is due almost entirely to the large number of unburied cattle lying upon the island, whose decomposing carcasses pollute the air to an almost unbearable extent. This, however, is not in the city proper, but is a condition prevailing on the outskirts of Galveston.

TO FORM A CAMP AT HOUSTON.

A conference was held at the office of City Health Officer Wilkinson to-day. After thoroughly canvassing the situation and discussing the future health of the community, it was decided to accept the offer of the United States Marine Hospital Service and to establish a camp at Houston, where the destitute and sick can be sent and be properly cared for. The physicians agreed that there were many indigent sick in the city who should be removed from Galveston, and Houston was selected because that city had very thoughtfully suggested the idea and tendered a site for the camp.

A message was sent to the Surgeon General commanding the Marine Hospital Corps, asking that the department furnish 1,000 tents of four-berth capacity each, also several hundred barrels of disinfecting fluid. Dr. Wertenbaker said he knew that Gen. Wyman would grant the request and that the tents and disinfectants would be forwarded.

The exodus from Galveston was heavy to-day, and hundreds more were eager to go, but were unable to secure transportation. Along the bay front there were scores of families pleading to be taken from the stricken city.

Shipping men say to-day that the damage to the wharves is by no means as serious as at first supposed. The chief damage has been the tearing open of sheds and the ripping of planking. The sheds, however, can be quickly replaced. The piling for a considerable distance along the bay front withstood the pounding from the wind and waves, and business men find a measure of consolation in this.

More hopeful reports were received to-day touching the water supply. Chairman McMasters of the

obtained after many difficulties were overcome.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—The Post to-day prints a list of 2,701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic.

There were hundreds of bodies burned, buried at sea and in the sand, of which no identification was possible; there were other hundreds who were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. There are many bodies still in the ruins of Galveston, and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent twenty miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters.

Taking all things into consideration, there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the estimate of 5,000, which has been made by Mayor Jones, Major R. G. Lowe, and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

There are really few prominent names in the list of dead. Most of them are people who were not well known outside their own circle of acquaintances. The class of people who are dead were working people, small tradesmen, and small professional men and their families.

The reason for this is plain. The greatest force of the hurricane was exerted against the east end, west end, and the water front, while in the centre of the city, where the people of more prominence lived, there was not so much loss of life.

SAY CITY WILL BE REBUILT.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—Congressman R. B. Hawley, who was in Washington at the time of the storm, has arrived in this city. "Work of a vast importance is to be undertaken here," said he, "work on different lines from that which has been our habit heretofore."

"There are storms elsewhere. If the people in other parts of the country built as we build, their cities would be down and out nearly every year, but they build structures to stay, and we must rebuild our city on different lines and in a different manner, that will resist the gales as they do. The port is all right. The fullest depth of water remains. The jetties with slight repair are intact, and because of these conditions the restoration will be more rapid than may be thought."

Much attention has been attracted by the dispatch of Quartermaster Baxter to the War Department expressing the belief that Galveston has been hopelessly ruined. Congressman Hawley last night sent the following telegram to the War Department in reply to the dispatch of Quartermaster Baxter:

"To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington:

"While it might not be significant or worthy of notice, I have the honor to state that Quartermaster Baxter's telegram to the Quartermaster General respecting Galveston is unworthy of a soldier and in no way represents the morale of Galveston citizenship and their determined purpose to restore their city."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Col. Thomas P. West of Fort Worth, Texas, attorney for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad, arrived here to-day from a visit to relatives in Virginia. While appalled and shocked at the disaster that has befallen Galveston and the Texas coast country, he does not agree with the pessimistic views concerning Galveston's future that have been expressed by many, even in the State of Texas. He said:

"Galveston will not die with its present disaster; it is a city of too much pluck and enterprise. At one time it was declared to be the wealthiest city for its population in the world.

"The people of Texas love it, and her citizens are freely tendering all possible assistance, fully remembering its past aid to the people of the interior as well as the entire State. The great wheat belt of the West demands its rebuilding, and the perpetuity of deep-water shipping facilities. This the people will see executed at Galveston.

"The wagon bridge across the bay should not be rebuilt, as it is of no practical utility to the city or the country people, and in place of the three railroad bridges, all roads entering Galveston should combine and build one double track railway bridge from Virginia Point to a suitable place on the island."

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 14.—President Gildden of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company sent the following telegram to-day to E. K. Baker, General Manager at Galveston:

"President H. J. Pettengill is now en route to Galveston and General Superintendent of Construction P. G. Reynolds is already on the ground under instructions to arrange for rebuilding the Galveston exchange with the latest improved telephonic apparatus and to place as many wires as possible under ground. Push the work forward rapidly. Material is already on the way.

"The great manufacturing city of Lowell will continue to receive its cotton from Galveston, and the new Galveston will be one of the greatest commercial cities of our great Nation."

TO BUILD BRIDGES QUICKLY.

BRYAN, Texas, Sept. 14.—Vice President and General Superintendent Trice of the International and Great Northern Railroad spent several hours in this city last night. Mr. Trice had just come from Galveston, where he had been in touch with the situation since the great storm. He said the railroad losses will aggregate $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

"We are now operating trains to Texas City and carrying on traffic from that point to Galveston by boat." Mr. Trice said. "Better shipping facilities will be established at Galveston than ever, as fast as men and money can place them there.

"Negotiations are now going on to the end that all railroads entering the city join forces and materials and establish a temporary bridge to the mainland, and if the plan succeeds it is hoped that trains can be run into Galveston in thirty days. The negotiations going on also contemplate the construction of a permanent double track steel bridge, to be used by all the railroads entering the city."

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—J. W. Maxwell, General Superintendent, and J. W. Allen, General Freight Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, have arrived here for the purpose of conferring with General Manager Polk of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, and Manager Hill of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, with the object of combining their efforts in the reconstruction of one bridge for all railways entering Galveston for the time being. Such a plan, it is believed, will be adopted.

G. W. Boscheke, Assistant Engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, has received orders by wire from New York to prepare plans at once for a double track steel bridge, ten feet higher than the old one, and to proceed with all the force possible. Engineers are at work making a survey and running lines preparatory to the beginning of work.

NAVIGATION LAW SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following telegram was to-day referred to Gen. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, by President McKinley:

"Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12.

"To President of the United States:

"In consequence of calamity and fear of sickness numerous people wish to leave the city. All our rail communication is cut off. The revenue cutter of this district is disabled, and no American steamer immediately available. We, therefore, respectfully request you to instruct the proper authorities to allow British steamers Caledonia and Whitehall, and any other foreign vessels now here, but compelled to proceed to New Orleans for cargo, to carry passengers from Galveston to New Orleans.

"W. C. JONES, Mayor.
"CLARENCE OUSELY,
"J. D. SKINNER,
"H. McMASTER,
"R. G. LOWE,
"Committee."

Gen. Spaulding at once sent the following telegram:

"W. C. Jones, Mayor Galveston, Texas:

"Replying to your telegram of the 14th inst., addressed to the President: If British steamships Caledonia, Whitehall, or other foreign vessels now in your port carry passengers in distress from Galveston to New Orleans or other American ports during the present conditions, this department will consider favorably applications for remission of penalties which may be incurred under the law. Advise masters.

"O. L. SPAULDING,
"Acting Secretary."

LIST OF SOLDIERS KILLED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—Following are the names of members of Battery O, First Artillery, United States Army, whose lives were lost in the storm of Saturday night:

George, Hugh R., First Sergeant.
Marsh, James A., Sergeant.
Roberts, S., Corporal.
Canther, J. W., cook.
Linn, O., mechanic.
McArthur, M., mechanic.
Andrews, George F.
Andrews, William L.
Rander, Leopold.
Glaffey, John.
Delaney, William A.
Downey, Peter.
Hess, Fred.
Hunt, Frank W.
Kelly, John.
Lewis, Everett A.
Mitchell, Benjamin D.
Peterson, George.
Sauerber, William S.
Seffers, Otto.
Vantilbruch, Benjamin.
Wheeler, Wedsworth B.
White, Herbert R.
Wilhite, Carvan M.
Wright, Sidney.
Forest, Samuel, Hospital Corps.
Gossage, Joseph, Hospital Corps.
McIlvene, Elright, Hospital Corps.

SEALY HOSPITAL SAFE.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—The Sealy Hospital was first reported as having been blown away, but it survived the storm. With the exception of broken window panes, a damaged ceiling, and the drenching of a number of the rooms with their contents, it is practically unharmed.

The nurses' home, which stood opposite the infirmary, and was used in conjunction with it, was completely demolished, but with no loss of life.

There was no loss of life among the regular inmates of the hospital. The Superintendent says that the hospital sheltered several hundred during the storm and that large numbers come daily to receive medical treatment.

DESOLATION ON MAINLAND.

Over 8,000 Destitute People in Brazoria County—Governor Orders Food Supplies Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 14.—The destitution and suffering in the smaller towns and in the country districts on the mainland that were swept by the storm is greater than indicated in the earlier reports. Many applications for aid were received from these points to-day by Gov. Sayers.

Lewis Bryan, a prominent citizen of Velasco, came here in person and had a conference with the Governor concerning the terrible condition of affairs in that section. He stated that there are over 8,000 destitute people in Brazoria County, who are now suffering for food and clothing. He estimates that over 80 per cent. of the houses in that county were destroyed by the storm. All the other buildings were damaged. There are over 2,000 homeless people in the town of Columbia and its immediate neighborhood.

Many people were killed in the country districts. The loss of life was confined mostly to negroes.

Prosperous plantations have been completely devastated. Farm buildings are all gone, and all crops destroyed. The homeless and hungry people of Richmond, Alvin, Angleton, Seabrooke, and many other places are crying for aid. Food and clothing are wanted. Medical aid is also badly needed in some of the smaller places.

In response to these appeals the Governor to-day ordered the following shipments of food supplies made: To Alvin, 50,000 pounds of flour and 25,000 pounds of bacon; to Velasco, 50,000 pounds of bacon and 100,000 pounds of flour; to Angleton, 100,000 pounds of bacon and 200,000 pounds of flour; to Richmond, for the sufferers in Fort Bend County, 200,000 pounds of flour and 75,000 pounds of bacon. He also ordered 200,000 pounds of flour and 100,000 pounds of bacon shipped to Galveston.

Relief committees are being organized in all these smaller towns and communities, and their requests will be filled as promptly as possible. Capt. L. P. Selker, Quartermaster of the Texas Rangers, reached Alvin this morning and reports that the suffering there is very great. He has charge of the relief work at that place.

The losses to the farmers of the storm belt are beyond comprehension. It is too late to put in another cane or cotton crop, and all their year's work has gone for nought.

A letter from Mayor John Bryan of Quintana Station says part of that city was destroyed and that the place is covered with ruins. The wreckage is in the form of drifts, and extends over a mile in length. These drifts are made up of household effects, logs, and timbers. Mr. Bryan reports no destitution, and it is supposed that the people are being well taken care of.

CONDITION OF SHIPPING.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—Of the foreign steamers which were grounded by the storm on Pelican Flats, north of the city, the Norwegian steamer Gyller and the British steamer Norma are off and berthed alongside the wharf. The British steamer Benedict will, it is expected, be refloated without difficulty. The British steamer Hilarious and the Kendall Castle, which were carried out further on the flats, will have to be canalled out.

The Norma, which was carried through the railway bridges into the west bay, and the British steamer Taunton, which was carried in a northwest direction, twenty-seven miles up the bay and stranded near Cedar Point, will in all probability remain as evidence of the frightful velocity of the wind which prevailed last Saturday night.

The steamer Alamo is still grounded on the northern edge of the channel, opposite Twenty-fourth Street, but, it is expected, will be floated without much difficulty after she is lightered of her cargo, which will be done as soon as barges are obtained.

The British steamer Woodleigh, for Havre, and the Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinaga, for Newcastle-on-Tyne, have sailed. The latter went to sea drawing 23.6 feet, demonstrating that the channel has not been shoaled.

Superintendent Warren of the Houston Direct Navigation Company states that the company is not ready for any business at present, as the remnant of its fleet is wholly engaged in the relief work. Twelve of the barges of the company are lost or missing, six remaining.

The tug Louise foundered at Texas City, and the dredge boat also sank, two of the crew being lost.

GRAIN NOT MUCH DAMAGED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 14.—J. C. Stewart, the grain elevator builder, after a careful inspection of the grain elevators and their contents, said the damage was not over 2 per cent. The wheat will be loaded into vessels just as rapidly as they come to the elevators to take it. Ships are needed here at once. Mr. Bailey said he would put a large force of men to work clearing up each of the wharves, and the company will be ready for business within the next eight days.

The wharves have been damaged very little outside of the wreckage of the sheds. With the wreckage cleared away, Galveston will be in good shape for business.

Newark Nuns at Galveston Safe.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14.—The Rev. J. F. McCarthy of St. Patrick's Cathedral received a dispatch from Galveston this morning announcing that the twenty-four Newark nuns at the Catholic Convent of the Sacred Heart at that place are safe.

LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The losses sustained by the life insurance companies and the marine insurance companies through the Galveston storm have not been even roughly estimated as yet.

At the offices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society it was said that the company thought that most of the persons who lost their lives in the disaster carried no life insurance whatever, and only a small loss, if any, was anticipated. Little difficulty, it is said, is anticipated in ascertaining whether any of the policy holders perished. A representative of the company said further:

"We shall follow the procedure observed at the time of the Johnstown flood. The strict letter of the law will not be adhered to, and in case there is any doubt as to who the proper beneficiary is, the money will be paid into court. But no such difficulty is anticipated."

Third Vice President Kingsley of the New York Life Insurance Company said that all of the Galveston agents of the company had been heard from, but no information had been obtained which showed any likelihood that policy holders of the company had perished.

Inquiries among a number of the other New York companies writing life insurance in Texas revealed the general existence of a belief that the death of some of the lost persons might never become known to the companies, and that their life insurance policies would lapse for non-payment of premiums without the officials of the companies knowing that the Galveston disaster was responsible.

Marine underwriters are unable to make even an estimate of their losses until the damage to the vessels in the harbor of Galveston has been more accurately reported. Most of the hulls of these vessels were insured in London, but the cargoes of grain and the cotton on the wharves were partly insured in New York.

NEW YORK'S RELIEF WORK

Subscriptions Pouring Into the Various Funds.

TOTAL TO DATE, $178,492

Local Business Men Also Helping Galveston Merchants by Extending Credit Indefinitely or Wiping Out Accounts.

New York City added nearly $50,000 yesterday to her public contributions in aid of the people of Galveston. The official figures given out at the various places where such subscriptions are received showed the amount raised up to date is as follows:

Merchants' Association	$67,426.50
Chamber of Commerce	38,046.00
Produce Exchange	12,162.00
Stock Exchange	16,452.00
Cotton Exchange	5,927.00
Mayor's relief fund	9,980.50
The tobacco interests	3,885.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,118.90
Through New York Herald	13,105.08
Through New York Journal	9,410.00
Grand total	$178,492.88

There are a number of known instances where drafts of $5,000 were sent direct to Texas, and smaller amount have been sent by many people. Another method of contribution which, while not in actual cash, will bear as good a result, is the sending of supplies, the cash value of which has not been kept track of by the various committees. An indefinite extension of credit and in some instances the wiping out of the entire accounts of Galveston merchants are still other methods by which the business men of New York are showing their sympathy for those in Texas.

The State Relief Committee appointed by Gov. Roosevelt will begin active work soliciting subscriptions all over the State.

The Stock Exchange committee has turned over $12,000 of the money collected by it to J. P. Morgan, Treasurer of the State Relief Committee.

At the meeting of the Galveston Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, an Executive Committee of five was appointed to have direct charge of the funds being raised. This committee consists of Alexander E. Orr, James Stillman, Abram S. Hewitt, Jacob H. Schiff, and John Claflin. An appeal for contributions was ordered sent to every member of the Chamber of Commerce.

George Sealy, President of the Galveston Wharf Company, was present at the meeting on the invitation of Mr. Stillman. He was invited to speak before the committee. As to the present conditions, he declared he knew little more than had appeared in the papers. Respecting the future, he said:

"I have been living in Galveston forty-three years, and I know the people well enough to know that they are not disheartened. Of course the losses have been large and the poor people have lost about all they had; but the merchants, as well as these business men, are going to be true to themselves, as they have been heretofore, and true to the city. You will find that repairs will go on rapidly and people who have means will restore their property, and I think within thirty days Galveston will be doing a respectable, safe business again."

Mr Sealy was asked as to the best method of aiding the people of Galveston. He replied that he believed that all funds should be sent to the Galveston Relief Committee, which would see that they were properly distributed.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

Bernheimer & Walter	$250
V. A. & A. M. White	300
Winter & Smillie	100
Dumont Clarke	100
James Park	5
Robert C. Booth	10
T. W. Markley	25
Colgate Hoyt	50
Hard & Rand	250
Adolphe Low	100
Henry Goldman	200
J. Wray Cleveland	50
Frederic Cromwell	100
O. G. Mayer & Co.	100
Albert Strauss	10
Henry F. Noyes	100
Title Guarantee & Trust Co	250
Lazard Freres	1,000
M. L. Sykes	100
Maltland, Coppell & Co	250
Charles C. Cluff	250
Aitken, Son & Co	10
F. V. Crosby	10
Morton Trust Co	1,000
Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co	500
Ernest R. Ackerman	25
Previously acknowledged	27,235
Total	$38,046

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

The list, as given out by the Merchants' Association, shows the following additional subscriptions made yesterday to the fund:

Jacob Valentine	$50
Hess, Goldschmidt & Co.	50
The James Kempster Printing Co.	25
J. S. Burroughs & Co.	25
The Colonial Bank of New York	50
Styles & Cash	50
James Low & Co.	50
Garner & Co.	250
Hawk & Wetherbee	100
F. Vietor & Achells	250
Nathan Mfg. Co.	250
F. de Barry & Co.	250
Raritan Woolen Mills	250
A. G. Spalding & Bro.	100
J. W. Goddard & Sons	100
Einstein, Wolff & Co.	100
E. Munsell & Co.	100
F. D. Moulton & Co.	250
McNab & Harlin Mfg. Co.	200
J. Davol & Sons	100
The Century Co.	100
Hagerdorn & Conyhan	300
Stickney & Poor, Son, & Co.	100
E. La Montagne & Sons	100
Bloomingdale Bros.	200
Elmer H. Garnsey	100
Boulton, Bliss & Dallett	250
Street & Smith	200
Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.	100
G. Williams	100
John Downey	100
Parsons Brothers	100
H. Batterman	100
Earl & Wilson	100
Waring Hat Mfg. Co.	100
Abegg & Rusch	150
Gartner & Friedenheit	100
Givernaud Brothers	100
Johnson, Cowdin & Co.	100
Joy, Langdon & Co.	100
Herman Boker & Co.	100
Taylor Lithia Water Co.	5
Union Bolt & Nut Co.	25
Livingston Nail Co.	50
Underhill, Church & Co.	25
F. T. White Hardware Co.	10
J. H. Grahame & Co.	25
York Street Flax Spinning Co.	50
C. Brown & Co.	50
Georgiana L. Strong	10
J. Paskusy & Son	50
Douglas & Berry	50
C. H. Tucker, Jr.	10
Max Ams	10
Edw. Vaipy, (cash)	10
Bennett, Sloan & Co.	50
J. H. Bostwick & Co. (cash)	25
United Typewriter & Supplies Co.	50
The H. & D. Folsom Arms Co.	25
T. W. Evans, care Continental Nat. Bank	50
Alice T. Wheelock	10
W. H. Wheelock	5
Perkins, Goodrin & Co.	150
W. Skinner Mfg. Co.	100
W. Z., (cash)	50
Edward Behr, (cash)	10
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	1,000
A. Stettheimer	50
Henry Ferris	5
Dennis McMahon	1
Elsie and Oscar	10
J. C. Parsons	10
Hinchman, Vekin & Co.	50
Mayer-Hummel Co.	25
Employers Engineering News Pub. Co., (cash)	11
Lucius L. Gilbert	5
Anonymous, (cash)	4
Seth E. Thomas	50
Ward & Gow	25
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co.	50
Neuburger, Heine & Co.	50
Ernest Wm. Israel	10
Mrs. Ida Iden	100
John R. Halstead	20
A. G. Hyde & Son	100
I. Tannenbaum, Son & Co.	50
Wright & Graham	100
Thomas Duncan Co.	100
Stewart Warren Co.	25
George J. Worth	5
Nathaniel Fisher	100
F. Gariguilo & Bro.	5
F. La Mana, (cash)	25
Nat. Wax & Paper Mfg. Co.	5
Vough & Williams	50
W. Herron & Co.	10
John Nix & Co.	25
Morse & Rogers	50
Irving Nat. Bank	100
William Neely	5
E. H. Grimm & Co.	5
George Peper	10
H. N. Kuessl	25
W. N. Dunlap	1
Healey & Ellis	50
D. Austin & Co.	1
Lyons Bros. Co.	1
Smith & Holden	1
Hoehn & Mayer	5
Cash	1
Jellitfe, Wright & Co.	5
Laib & Cohen	1
J. H. Roberts	1
R. W. Dixon & Son	2
Forstmann & Co.	50
Lee, Tweedy & Co.	100
F. K. Wilson & Son.	250
Louis H. Holloway	75
Clerks, 19th Wd. Bk.	15
Walter W. Klaber	5
N. A. Millhauser	5
C. Wittman & Co.	100
A. S. Haight	25
J. Thompson & Co.	25
Middendorf & Rohrs.	10
Randolph Brandt	10
Smith, Baker & Co.	25
John H. Baldwin	25
J. Gennert	25
The Voigt, Laender & Son Optical Co.	15
The Chemical Imp. & Mfg. Co.	5
A. E. Sicher & Co.	50
Klingenstein Bros.	25
Weil, Haskell & Co.	50
Gutman Brothers	50
Koblenzer & Dazian	25
Mrs. John W. Shaw	100
Dupay & Galbina	10
Robert Ferguson	25
Townsend & Yale	100
G. W. Kibbon & Son	15
Mayer & Loewenstein	100
Some of the employes of Garner & Co.	16
Through Germania Bank—	
Ernest A. Weber	5
L. Fred Olt	5
Franklin S. Clark	5
Henry W. Schmidt	25
Trautman, Bailey & Blampey	25
J. C. Hurdel	100
D. S. Brown & Co.	50
Indig. Berg & Co.	25
Rudolph C. Koch	5
Unterberg	25
H. T. Dewey & Sons	20
Employes of Johnson, Cowdin & Co.	42.75
H. G. Craig & Co.	100
F. Geddes	25
C. Bischoff & Co.	25
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co.	100
Levi, Simson & Co.	50
A. Van Santvoord	500
Salomon Bros. & Co.	50
P. Van Valkenburgh & Co.	100
Wesendonck, Lorsns & Co.	100
A. J. Ashman	50
Through Hide and Leather Bank—	
J. J. Adams & Co.	100
Chestnut, Cooper & Co.	100
Benjamin F. Blair	10
M. M. Corwin	10
J. V. Hutchinson	2
C. D. Borger	5
John J. O'Keefe	5
Flandrau & Co.	50
J. & M. Cohn	25
Aspegren & Co.	25
W. H. B. Totten & Co.	25
J. H. Mohlan & Co.	25
Pegram & Metcalf	100
Frank O. Morgan	100
E. Paladini & Co.	25
J. C. Fargo	25
H. S. Julier	10
C. K. Clark	5
W. H. Long	5
J. Bradley	5
W. F. Cushing	5
J. R. Hoe	$100
Henry Haggerty	25
S. Sevill	100
Cash	10
Cash	25
Cash	1
Albert Rasco	25
Stern, Hirst & Co.	25
Previously acknowledged	52,094.25
Total	$67,426.50

The Merchants' Association has sent $24,000 in cash to Galveston, the balance of the funds on hand. Other contributions which may come in between now and Monday will be used for purchasing supplies to be shipped on the transport McPherson, which sails from Pier 22, Brooklyn, Monday afternoon. Many merchants are subscribing supplies which will be sent on the transport. The association has representatives on the pier at the foot of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and they will gladly receive any packages that individuals would like to send.

THE MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The relief fund in charge of Mayor Van Wyck was increased as follows:

F. J. West	2
Bronson Murray	25
W. H. Flattau	25
Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., through Frank & Trounstine	50
James C. Cropsey	10
Samuel Hermanos	10
P. P. Hurlbut	5
F. E. Brandis & Sons	10
A. G. S.	5
Eugene Blanc	5
La Grasse & Rosenfeld	20
Fidelio Club, through Nathan Straus, President	250
Dr. Herman Knapp	50
Galveston Relief Work	1
Citizen	1
Mrs. J. S. K., through N. Y. TIMES	1
S. Epstein, through N. Y. TIMES	10
A. W. C., through N. Y. TIMES	100
Loeb & Waldheimer	25
J. Lamkay & Co	10
Moss Brothers	10
A. Nev & Co	50
Sternberg Bros	50
Weiss & Segal	10
Bromberg, Lazarus & Co.	5
A. Benjamin & Co.	100
Syker, Stern & Co.	25
M. Rosengardt & Co.	5
Cohen, Wolk & Co.	5
Samuel Fleischman	10
Ivan Frank & Co	50
I. Golland's Sons	50
Heller & Co.	25
Heller, Rothschild & Lang	100
Pack & Hauchhaus	100
G. Tashman & Co.	5
Gumbiner & Fox	15
J. Herrman & Co.	25
G. Lippmann & Sons.	25
H. B. Rosenthal & Co.	25
J. Samuels & Bro.	25
Schloss & Pratel	5
Turk & Einstein	5
Bernheimer & Schmid	10
Werthelm Brothers	10
Adolph Wald	10
J. Solomon & Son	10
Nathan Brothers	25
Schulberg & Lazarus Cane, McCaffrey & Co.	50
Grossman, Michaelson & Co.	15
David Marks & Sons.	50
J. Werner & Sons	10
M. P. Ansorge	10
H. M. Bloch & Bro.	10
Levy & Abrahams	10
L. Lithauer's Sons	10
Philips, Bruner & Co.	10
Rose Brothers	10
Shuter & Adler Bros.	10
Joseph Yeska	10
Swarts, Jerkowski & Co.	50
Max B. Brunner	25
Hirschman Bros. & Co.	25
Korn, Holzman & Co.	10
Levy, Horwitz & Lachenbruch	25
L. Lippmann & Sons.	100
Newborg, Rosenberg & Co.	100
Present & Co.	10
Binsheimer, Levenson & Co.	50
Schleestein, Cohn & Co.	25
Sohn & Oppenheimer	25
David Bros. & Co.	5
Hays, Levi & Co.	10
Herman, Heidelberg & Co.	25
Kohn & Co.	25
I. S. Wolf	10
H. Kuhn & Sons	20
Herman Wolf	2
S. McKeon & Co.	10
Schattman Brothers	25
F. B. Q. Clothing Co.	25
Martin B. Lippman	10
Walcoff, Goodm'n & Co.	25
A. L. Werner & Co.	25
Spiro, Michaels & Son	10
Alexander T. Grosvo.	5
Alfred R. Wolff	25
C. F. Hoffman, Jr.	25
Prev. acknowl'd	7,573
Total	$9,980.50

Of the amount turned over to the Mayor yesterday, $1,672 was collected by the members of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association and forwarded by the President, Albert F. Hochstadter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following contributions yesterday, which were turned over to the Mayor:

Cash	$1
A. M. B., Newport, R.I.	10
F. P. Probst	1
Mollerson Bros. & Co.	10
Pawling, N. Y.	1
C. S.	1
Paul, Edward, and Louise	5
A. M. Wilson	1
H. J. Seligman	5
F. G. Bennett	2
Jaggs, Freeport, L.I.	1
W. M.	1
Total	$52

PRODUCE AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

The Relief Committee of the Produce Exchange received the following contributions yesterday:

W. D. Munson	$250
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	100
Whitman Bros.	100
F. W. Simonds & Sons.	100
C. T. Jones	100
Power, Son & Co.	100
Paterson-Browning Co.	100
H. Vegemann	100
Edward Perry & Co.	100
R. W. Cameron Co.	100
Rahtjens American Composition Co.	100
J. Wakeman & Co.	50
Bartram Bros.	50
P. F. Gerhard & Co.	50
A. H. Bull & Co.	25
Atlantic Export Co.	25
J. Mooman	25
John Gladhill	25
W. J.	15
Charles D. Shain	10
D. McD. Dixon	10
W. S. Miller	10
Evan Thomas	10
Valentine, Bergen & Co.	10
Roberts & Collins	10
Flower & Ludlow	10
Brook. Elevator & Milling Co.	10
J. S. T.	10
Ehrgott & Newman	10
W. H. Way	5
L. Marius	5
E. B. Pearsall	5
H. Pearsall	5
E. Keusch	5
Prev. acknowl'd	10,522
Total	$12,162

The following subscriptions were received at the Stock Exchange yesterday:

C. W. Turner & Co.	25
De Coppett & Co.	100
Werner & Brown	25
L. D. Alexander	25
L. L. Benedict & Co.	25
Woerishoffer & Co.	50
F. F. Robins	25
White & Blackwell	25
Van Engburgh & Atterbury	150
C. G. Goff & Co.	25
E. H. Norton & Co.	100
H. S. Sternberger	25
Shipley Jones	25
J. McGovern & Co.	50
Sussdorff Brothers	25
A. H. Combs & Co.	50
Muller, Schall & Co.	500
Harry E. Seal	50
Lawrence Brothers	25
George A. Brown	25
G. E. Bridgman	100
Stout & Co.	100
Sara W. Edwards	10
G. W. Dougherty & Co.	25
H. J. Dittman	20
J. M. Fiske	25
Wasserman Bros	100
Hoffmann Bros	25
Herbert Groesbeck	5
F. P. Freeman & Co.	100
A. H. Gross	10
G. H. Holt & Co.	50
Sharp & Bryan	50
White & Barton	25
J. M. Amory & Co.	25
Welles, Herrick & Hicks	50
Cox & Sharp	25
W. M. Imbrie & Co.	25
S. F. Johnson & Co.	50
J. M. Shaw & Co.	50
J. M. Leopold & Co.	25
Faris & Thayer	25
C. Minzesheimer & Co.	100
Beers & Owens	25
John Mutr & Co.	25
J. S. Bache & Co.	100
R. W. Newton	10
H. J. Faulkner	20
Wayland Trask	10
Ellingw'd & Crghan	50
Charles F. Minton	25
F. J. Lisman & Co.	100
A. A. Cammerer	15
J. P. M., cash	1
William Frankheimer	10
William Lemmon	10
F. H. Palmer	10
D. Lapsley & Co.	10
W. K. B. Emerson	10
G. Herzog	5
J. F. Brewen	10
I. F. Mead & Co.	25
D. Miller	10
E. W. Jewett	10
Rogers & Gould	50
J. H. Jacquelin & Co.	100
Walsh, Tarter & Co.	25
S. A. Walsh	50
L. Kretschmar & Co.	100
Burras & Klapfer	50
R. H. Thomas	25
Rodgers & Randolph	25
Burritt & Stitt	50
W. M. Scheftel	20
J. H. Fisher	25
W. G. Wiley	50
Simon Borg & Co.	100
Charles E. Carryl	25
De Coppet & Doremus	250
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	250
H. Clark & Co.	50
H. S. Germond	10
W. Rasmus	25
Wilcox & Co.	25
L. Levy & Co.	100
Kellholz Bros.	20
J. B. B.	5
J. K. Gracil	50
W. E. Strong	100
Kelley, Miller & Co.	50
Allen, Sand & Co.	25
C. A. Buttrick	100
Lounsbery & Co.	25
H. L. Eells	10
F. W. Savin & Co.	100
J. A. Rutherford & Co.	50
Hamilton & Meyer	25
A. M. Kidder & Co.	100
F. W. Gilley	25
L. H. Niles & Co.	50
Douglas & Jones	25
Nichols Brothers	10
G. M. Rittenhouse	10
Pitt, Barnum & Co.	10
Hallgarten & Co.	250
De Coppet & Lockett	20
Weaver, Harris & Co.	25
Tower & Sherwood	25
R. Chambers & Co.	25
Louis Levy	15
Lathrop & Smith	100
H. L. Hotchkiss & Co.	5
S. V. White & Co.	25
Stewart, Barr & Co.	50
W. H. Duff	100
McPherson Kennedy	10
Edey & Sons	25
F. C. Seabury	25
James W. Walsh	10
C. L. Jacobus	10
C. F. Ferris	10
Parkinson & Burr	100
I. & S. Wormser	100
C. G. Peters	25
Ladd, Wood & King	100
L. & H. Francke	25
E. Loppenheim & Co.	10
R. Reussner	10
Vernam & Co.	50
Arnold, Leo & Co.	25
Moran Bros.	50
Kissam, Whitney & Co.	250
A. A. Johnson	1
B. J. Hall & Sons	25
Groesbeck & Sterling	250
Total	$6,542
Previously acknowledged	9,910
Grand total	$16,452

AT OTHER EXCHANGES.

The list of subscribers to the relief fund of the Mercantile

STANCHFIELD ON TRUSTS

Opens the State Campaign at Wayne County Fair.

WOODRUFF ALSO A SPEAKER

Replies to the Address of the Democratic Nominee, and Discusses the Other Issues.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 14.—To-day was politicians' day at the Wayne County Fair, and the State political campaign was opened here in the presence of 10,000 persons from the territory between Syracuse and Rochester by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, and C. H. Corrigan, the Socialist-Labor Gubernatorial candidate. The distinguished guests were met at the railroad and escorted to the hotel by the Twenty-seventh Regiment Band and Blakely Rifles. The town was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Stanchfield was greeted by prominent local and county Democrats, while many Republicans welcomed the Lieutenant Governor. The speakers received an ovation on the grounds.

Candidate Stanchfield spoke first. He referred to manuscript for much of his data and confined himself exclusively to the trusts. Mr. Woodruff spoke extemporaneously, taking notes from Mr. Stanchfield's speech, replying to them when his turn came. He was a trifle hoarse, but was heard perfectly. Mr. Corrigan came unescorted, having, as he admitted, no following in this locality. He made a speech which was well received.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Stanchfield spoke in part as follows:

"'Whenever the people have a feeling, they commonly are in the right. They sometimes mistake the physician'—is the philosophy of Burke. All over the Empire State, in the city and the village and upon the farm, there is a feeling among the people that the enormous combinations and copartnerships of capital and corporations that have taken place within the last year or two are productive of injurious results to the country at large. The retail merchant suffers because of the uncertainty of the market and the indifference with which his orders for merchandise are treated; the consumer winces under the increased prices that he pays, both for the necessities and the comforts of life; the producer worries, until the protecting and kindly arm of some trust has taken him in, over an outlet and a market for his product. Trusts have their defenders; those who participate in them and share their profits like them. It is selfish human nature asserting the right of the individual as against the many. Those who are on the inside and feel the discomfort of their pressure, strong, silent, but remediless, condemn them. We assert that the success of the Democratic Party opens up to the people of the country the only method by which this growing evil can be forever checked.

"'Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable,' is the virile language in which our National platform sets upon them its condemnatory seal. The physician chosen four years ago has been tried and found wanting. The approaching election offers an opportunity for a change in doctors, and we venture the prophecy that the new physician will inaugurate a different regime.

SOME MAY HAVE SPECULATED.

"Ridicule, satire, and humor never yet have made men either great or respected. Statesmen have not passed into power by repartee. Governors and Presidents are not elected by reason of clever bon mots and stinging sarcasms. Individuals in the Democratic Party may have speculated or become interested in trusts; that does not indicate the purpose of the party, unchangeable and unalterable, to rid the country of their baneful influence, whenever it shall come into power.

"Gov. Roosevelt, in his Western addresses, grows facetious over the attitude of the Democratic Party in relation to trusts. He singles out individuals for his shafts of ridicule, and asks with what temper the Democratic Party can assail the trusts. In emphatic speech he says: 'Beyond a question the great industrial combinations which we group in popular parlance under the name of trusts have produced great and serious evils.' He suggests no remedy; he promises no redress.

"If the individual who buys stocks in some trust for the purposes of profit and gain commits a mistake or a crime, what shall be said of the multi-millionaire who stands in the background with his identity concealed, whose money made the existence of the trust possible, and offers it in the community to whomsoever will buy? Is it a statutory crime to sell one's vote, likewise to buy one? Is the seller lower in the social scale than the buyer, or in the hereafter will they not stand upon a plane of equality?

"We assert that the trusts in the short period of their existence under the Republican Administration have accomplished throughout the length and breadth of the land two results; first, they have increased the prices of everything the vast majority of people wish to buy, and, secondly, they have decreased the prices of everything the vast majority of the people wish to sell.

AMERICAN GOODS CHEAPER ABROAD.

"Do we as a people possess the inherent right to purchase American goods of American make as cheaply as the people of other lands? Incontestably yes. If the Englishman is able to purchase in his home market the product of American industry for a less price than we can purchase it in the place of its making where the expense of exportation across the water has not been incurred, undoubtedly something is wrong in our Administration. Strange and anomalous as the proposition may seem, a close scrutiny of statistics discloses that a great number of articles manufactured in this country by the same individuals can be purchased in England far less than here. A few illustrations, and I will have done.

"Cement, so largely used in building purposes, of American production, costs in this country $2.25 per barrel, while in England it is but $1.11. Barbed wire with us is $3.80 per 100 pounds, in England it is $2.39; wire nails per 100 pounds with us, $3.38; in England, $2.55; lime with us per barrel, 90 cents; in England, 62 cents. And in many instances which I have not now time to enter upon in detail there is a corresponding difference in price. In the Canadian cities you can purchase over the counters of the tradesmen goods of American manufacture at a far less figure than at your local stores.

"This increased price comes out of the consumer. The manufacturer, safeguarded and favored by the high tariff for purposes of production, takes from American consumers, who, by the payment of taxes, foster and guard his property and person, and are made to suffer by reason of their own supine indifference. How long will the voters consent to carry this unfair and disproportioned burden? The advocates of the trust, with an utter disregard for truth, assert that combinations while throttling competition, put their product into the hands of the consumer at a lower price than under other conditions. The amalgamation of great interests under one executive head has wiped out the middleman, destroyed the versatile drummer, closed up superfluous plants, turned unnumbered thousands upon the world seeking new employment for a livelihood, and, as a consequence, say the favored ones, the consumer benefits. Is this true?

TRUSTS INCREASE PRICES.

"What one of you can truthfully say that you purchase such articles as you may wish for a less price to-day than you did before the era of trusts? During the year 1899 the Oil Trust sent petroleum from $7.50 to $9.90; the Camphor Trust sent Ipecac from $2.50 to $3.65, camphor from 38 cents to 51 cents, quinine from 21 cents to 30 cents, the Leather Trust sent leather from 20 cents to 25 cents, the Calico Trust sent calico from 2⅝ cents to 3¼ cents, the Nail Trust sent nails from $1.10 to $2.50, and wire nails under the same managements went up from $1.25 to $3.20. The Coal Trust sent anthracite coal from $3.75 to $4.20, the Rubber Trust increased the price of rubber from 94 cents to $1.45. Boots and shoes under the management of the Leather Trust increased from 95 cents to $1.10; the price of cotton goods was put up about 50 per cent.

"This is the result of the dominion of trusts, so far as prices are concerned, in a single year. Has human nature changed, or do avarice and greed still actuate men in power? Has the strife for wealth grown less or stronger? Who shall say that when the product in any one article necessary for use, either as a necessity or a luxury, is in the control and domain of one man, he will not raise the price until suffering humanity breaks out in open revolt? Suppose we follow to its last, but logical, conclusion the trust argument that all of the large corporations that now exist and that have already taken unto themselves the smaller industries in their particular lines throughout the country shall themselves get together in one gigantic trust, and some one brain of remarkable perspicacity, financial acumen and power, with the financial dreams and ambitions that are said to have inspired Alexander the Great in his lust for territorial power, shall pull the several strings that control all these interests. Will we prosper and advance, or will we retrograde? The statement of the position carries its own answer.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

"The advocate of the trust and the high tariff says we prosper when we export more than we import. Suppose we were to export all the surplus product both of land and hand, and to import nothing, we would be faced with penury and want. Suppose upon the other hand we were to import where our citizens might purchase at will the product of the world, and exported nothing, we would have gathered the wealth of the world. Followed to its just conclusion, this is the result of the argument of the Republican Administration of to-day.

"Do the young men of New York sense the significance of our position? How can the young man just entering upon a business career, with moderate means and capital, embark in business at the present time? He cannot engage in any enterprise or industry the bulk of which is in the hands of the trusts, for the reason that they will undersell him at the point where he makes his start, in order to stifle his competition. The Mecca toward which all young men from the rural localities are now tending is the city. The young man looks around his neighborhood for strong letters of recommendation, and seeks an opening, not to go into business for himself, but to enter into the employ of some corporation. The trust has destroyed the market for young men who desire to be independent in business. Once the door closes upon ambition and the young man, be he never so competent, if he enters upon the relation of employe, it will remain with him to the end.

DANGER OF DEPARTMENT STORES.

"Competition is an incentive, strong and dominating, to invention and discovery. Suppose the merchant tailoring establishments of a given city were all under the control of one man, what motive would there be for the display of varieties in style or change in fashion? The department store, of consequence in proportion to the size of the place where it is located, rushes into the book trade, and destroys the income of the retail bookseller. They dabble in every kind of merchandise, from whisky to strychnine, all to the harm of the retailer. The department store is the legitimate fruit of the trust. Should the trust go on unchecked in the future, as it has in the past, it requires no prophetic eye to see the consolidation of department stores in every city in the land, the inevitable result of which will be the ruin of the retail tradesman.

"The Bicycle Trust has absorbed the leading bicycle manufactories of the country. It took in the strong ones, it left out the weak. It opened the year 1900 with the sale of its wheels upon a credit of four months. Not content with this blow at those who were endeavoring to compete with it, in the middle of the season it lowered the price, with the result that in every portion of the Union bicycle concerns and dealers in bicycle sundries are toppling over in financial distress, like unto a house of cards.

"Large tanneries that were owned and operated by men resident in their locality are now controlled by orders from a board of managers with headquarters at New York or Boston. The title to the property has passed into the hands of the trust, the owners no longer have any incentive either to hunt for a market or to produce a superior article. He sleeps upon his corporate dividend in fancied security and power.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS FALL.

"While the price of the output of the trusts in many instances has advanced, the prices to fall during the period of the dominion of the trusts have been on farm products. The agricultural element constitutes the bone and sinew of the land. When the farmer prospers, the merchant and the wage earner smile with content.

"I speak to an audience composed largely of men who till the soil and labor in the shop or upon the railroad, and to you I address the inquiry, Has the Republican so-called wave of prosperity reached you? Does the farmer of to-day pay more or less for the material that goes into the construction of his barn than he did four years ago? Has not the price of lumber increased by a third or more; has not the price of iron in all its forms, necessary for use in the building of your barn, gone up, and yet, as a counter argument, do you receive more in proportion for the product of your farm than you did four years ago?

"If the statements of Gov. Roosevelt be true, that the merchant and the farmer and the wage earner of all classes are enjoying a period of unexampled prosperity, and if the rosy pictures they portray of a smiling and contented population are true, my argument is addressed to callous ears. If, however, your pockets are not lined with Republican gold, and if your crops and the labor of your hands, and the profits of the retail merchant have not increased proportionately to the higher price you pay to meet and gratify your respective wants, then I trust I address listening, attentive, and receptive understandings.

"The year book of the Department of Agriculture for 1899 shows that farm products and farm animals, although vastly increased in amount and quantity since 1890, have depreciated in vale to the extent of over $700,000,000. Notwithstanding the farmers have raised in the year 1899 1,000,000,000 or more bushels of produce more than they did ten years ago, yet this increased product is worth some $200,000,000 less than the inferior crop of 1890. A careful summary discloses that the farmers are paying about 33 per cent. more for what they consume and have lost many millions in what they receive, by reason of the decline of price in farm products during the present Administration. Resonant phrases will not wipe these figures off the slate of time."

MR. WOODRUFF'S REPLY.

In his reply to Mr. Stanchfield, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff spoke in part as follows:

"I want to thank you people of Wayne County for the hearty co-operation you have given us in making the State Fair in Syracuse last month such a success. We are going to give you a fair next year which will be as far in advance of the one held this year as the one this year was superior to that of a year ago. We want you all to come.

"I am glad to be here at this time in order that I may congratulate the Democratic Party on having nominated John B. Stanchfield as its candidate for Governor. I am sorry I can't congratulate him. [Great laughter.] No more popular man lives in the State of New York, and in view of his position until to-day on most of the great issues that divide the two great parties I am sorry that I cannot congratulate him as a candidate of the Republican Party.

"Out of all the numerous issues that divide the Republican and Democratic Parties in this campaign, Mr. Stanchfield has found it possible to touch on only one subject—that of the trusts. He is absolutely silent on the subject of the currency. He has also fought shy of the subject of expansion, which Mr. Bryan has declared to be the paramount issue of this campaign.

BOTH PARTIES AGAINST TRUSTS.

"I am loath to take up your time on this subject of the trusts, which has been the sole topic of Mr. Stanchfield's remarks. The subject is a dry one, and it is not a subject on which the two parties disagree. The Republican Party in both its National and State platforms has declared itself to be unalterably opposed to all unlawful combinations of capital in restraint of trade. The man who prepared the Republican State platform is, I am happy to state, here to-day—Senator John Raines—[applause] and I call him to bear witness to my statements.

"What happened in the Democratic State Convention which recently met in Saratoga, when a young professor from the classic shades of Cornell arose in his seat and asked that a resolution be read and adopted simply denouncing but a single trust, the Ice Trust? The convention went into a panic and immediately adjourned for twenty-four hours. The Democratic candidate was not in that convention. I believe that if he had been he would have insisted that the resolution of Prof. Duncan C. Lee be read.

"Where is the difference between trusts as they existed prior to 1896 and as they exist to-day? During the Democratic Administration from 1892 to 1896 business panics almost put every commercial enterprise out of existence while now they all exist in the full glory of prosperity. [Great applause.] Mr. Stanchfield declared that the Republicans never passed any anti-trust legislation. He means, I suppose, no effective anti-trust legislation. Laws against unlawful combinations of capital in restraint of trade have repeatedly been passed by Republican Legislatures in this and neighboring States, but in most instances they have been declared unconstitutional because they conflict with the interstate commerce law.

DEMOCRATS AND ICE TRUST.

"Talk about the sincerity of the Democratic Party on the trust question. Why, at Kansas City they put a plank in their platform denouncing trusts, but ignored Grover Cleveland, who once said, 'Public office is a public trust.' [Laughter.] The Democratic Party in the City of New York has turned public office into an Ice Trust. There they are gouging the poor people out of their hard-earned wages for what to them is a necessity of life, while the very conspirators who formed the Ice Trust were gathered in Saratoga denouncing it. [Applause.]

"My opponent in this discussion has ignored the paramount issue, as Bryan declared it—the issue of imperialism. I am going to discuss it. Probably the best argument I could find in denouncing the flag-hurling-down policy of the Democracy would be to quote from a patriotic speech made by Candidate Stanchfield only a short time since. In this speech he out-Republicaned Republicans on the attitude they have assumed on the so-called question of imperialism in this campaign." [Applause.]

Mr. Woodruff then touched upon expansion, protection to American labor, money, and other questions. In the course of his remarks he said: "The same Mr. Bryan whom Mr. Stanchfield referred to in such complimentary terms at the close of his speech is the same Bryan about whom he was dumb four years ago. [Great laughter.] When he could not support him when he advocated the cause of hishonest money four years ago, how can he support him now when he advocates the hauling down of our flag." [Cries of "He can't."]

"When you have a Democratic meeting let me talk to you, will you? For it is evident from what we have witnessed to-day that Democratic speakers can't or won't expound the issues upon which Bryan at Kansas City and Croker at Saratoga formulated the National and State platforms respectively. Certainly we can't expect any Democrat to talk about these issues when the Democratic candidate for Governor so studiously evades them."

At the close of the speechmaking the distinguished guests were taken to the hotel, where receptions were held.

Democratic Clubs of the State Unite.

The New York State organization of the National Association of Democratic Clubs was formed last evening. Delegates from 200 clubs were present. William R. Hearst was chosen President. George Fred Williams, after the installation of officers, made a speech. He said the Democratic Party started in without money, and had to go to the extremity of accepting 25-cent contributions.

Anti-Trust League's Address.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The American Anti-Trust League, with headquarters in Chicago, has issued a public address officially indorsing William J. Bryan for President and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice President, and pledging to them the active support of the league.

Disavowal of the Prayer Chain.

After a conference of some hours, the New York County Women's Temperance Union yesterday disavowed all chains of prayer, declaring itself in no wise a political organization, and branding the "chain movement" as the work of individuals rather than of any united body of Prohibitionists. Long resolutions in support of these views were read and adopted by the meeting.

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY

Kings County Republicans Name Candidates in Twenty Districts.

The following candidates for the State Assembly were named last night by the Republicans in twenty of the sixty-one Assembly districts of Kings County:

1—John Hill Morgan.*	12—Frank J. Price.*
2—W. H. Bodine.	13—Nicholas Droge.
3—Edward E. Black.	14—George E. Rogers.
4—Charles H. Cotton.*	15—Leon Linde.
5—Abram C. De Graw.*	16—Gustavus Weber.
6—J. Harvey Waite.*	17—Harris Wilson.*
7—Charles Warbass.	18—Jacob D. Remsen.*
8—No nomination.	19—Herman Schweickert
9—Samuel Loring.	20—Fred'k G. Hughes.
10—John Rainey.	21—Joseph H. Adams.
11—Waldo R. Blackwell.	*Renominated.

The conventions for the most part passed off quietly. There were contests for the nominations in several of the districts, but none of them was close.

The surprise of the evening was the weak showing made by Assemblyman Edward C. Brennan in the Sixteenth District, which he has represented at Albany for several years. Gustavus Weber, whose candidacy had the approval of Naval Officer Robert Sharkey, the district leader, was nominated on the first ballot, Elmer G. Sammis polling the next largest number of votes. Brennan was a poor third in the voting.

The Eighth Assembly District is heavily Democratic, and the Republicans failed to name a candidate there. They will probably support any independent Democratic candidate that may be named in the district.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS UNITE.

Regulars and Addicks Faction Make Up a State Ticket.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 14.—The two Republican factions of Delaware, known as the Regulars and Union (or Addicks) Republicans, after a long conference, came to an agreement to-day. The special committee on harmony of the Regulars presented to its State Committee the following ticket, which was unanimously accepted by the committee:

Governor—JOHN HUNN, (Union.)
Lieutenant Governor—PHILIP L. CANNON, (Union.)
Fifty-seventh Congress—Dr. LOUIS HEISLER BALL, (Regular.)
Fifty-sixth Congress—WALTER O. HOFFECKER, (Union.)
State Treasurer—MARTIN B. BURRIS, (Regular.)
Auditor of Accounts—PURNELL B. NORMAN, (Regular.)
Insurance Commissioner—Dr. GEORGE W. MARSHALL, (Union.)
Attorney General—HERBERT H. WARD, (Union.)

This ticket will be accepted by the State Committee of the Union Republicans at its meeting next Tuesday.

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK.—Thirty-fourth District, S. F. Lewis, (Dem.)
PENNSYLVANIA.—Eighteenth District, J. G. Heding. (Dem.)

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. Henry Norris, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

HERALD SQUARE.—Col. Lucien F. Burpee, Waterbury, Conn.

HOLLAND.—Charles Fowler and family, Galveston, Texas; Mrs. A. J. Parker, Galveston, Texas.

MURRAY HILL.—P. W. Arnold, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Sir Thomas Wright, Leicester, England; Justice J. Herbert Marshall, Leicester, England; A. C. Rhoades, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. O. S. Hein, West Point.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. Bohman, dry goods; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Bernard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; S. J. Waite, black goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Thompson, domestics and linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Davies, L., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; L. Davies, notions and furnishing goods; Earlington Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. J. Butt, laces and trimmings; Sinclair House.

Fahy, T., Rome, Ga., dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Goldstein, gloves; 377 Broadway; Everett House.

Hevenor Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; H. Hevenor, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; E. N. Morgan, domestics; F. Potts, linens; Grand Hotel.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Heidenheim, Levy & Co., New Orleans, La.; S. Heidenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; S. Mayer, clothing; 406 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Seasongood, Troy & Krouse, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Seasongood, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

REPUBLICANS STIRRED IN MASS MEETINGS

Party Leaders Speak at Four Big City Gatherings.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator Lodge's Address—Schurman and Wise Arouse Enthusiasm at Cooper Union—In the Bronx.

Four Republican mass meetings were held in this city last night at which men of prominence spoke, arousing much enthusiasm among the large audiences that listened to them.

The meetings were at Cooper Union, Durland's Riding Academy, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street.

Among the speakers at the meetings were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Postmaster General Charles ..mory Smith, ex-Congressman John S. Wise, Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. F. V. Greene of the Republican County Committee; J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, and Job E. Hedges.

The various gatherings were instituted by the Republican managers here to mark the formal public opening of the campaign in the city.

THE COOPER UNION MEETING.

Schurman and ex-Congressman Wise Condemn Bryanism — References to Filipinos.

The Republican mass meeting at Cooper Union last night gathered the biggest and most enthusiastic crowd that had assembled there in some time. The platform was filled, every available inch in the auditorium was filled, and the crowd extended outside, where half a dozen overflow meetings were held on the street while the principal one was going on inside. The audience applauded at every chance, and especially during the speeches of President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University and ex-Congressman John S. Wise, who were the principal speakers of the evening.

Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, who presided, opened the meeting with a brief history of the Republican Party. "The first speaker to-night," he said in conclusion, "is President Schurman of Cornell University. As the head of the Filipino Commission he understands thoroughly the problems presented to us in our new possessions."

"Mr. Bryan," said President Schurman, "is the biggest boomer of bogies in the United States, but, as Lincoln remarked, you can't fool the people more than once. Our prosperity under the gold standard has pitifessly unmasked Mr. Bryan, but there is no escape for him from the silver issue to which he has pledged himself. His other issue is that of imperialism. I don't know of any one-man power here, except in Tammany Hall.

"Tammany's all right," shouted a man in the audience.

"It's on the bum," shouted another.

There was a general outcry of "Put him out!" and a storm of jeers and hisses before President Schurman could continue his speech.

"Now, what's the matter with the Republican administration of affairs in the Philippines?" said the speaker.

"It's all right!" said a voice in the audience. "Good boy, Cornell. Cornell I yell, I yell, I yell!"

When the uproar that succeeded this interruption had ceased, President Schurman outlined the history of the war in the Philippines, and said that it would be impossible to give the natives self-government, as they were divided into many different races, all fighting among themselves.

"These are the people to whom they want to give self-government, the assassins of American soldiers, who drink the healths of Bryan and Aguinaldo as the two greatest men in the world. I want to tell you also that the war there is drawing very near to a close. Our progress there since last November has been amazing. Then we held a narrow strip of country about Manila, and now we control the greater part of the island. If you bury Bryan with your votes this Fall, McArthur will coffin Aguinaldo.

"Our issue is the prosperity of the American people and the honor of the American Nation. They are menaced by free silver at home and free rioting in the Philippines. Under the Republican Party the country has been raised from dire depression to boundless prosperity, and the good name of the Republic has been kept unsullied. Common sense tells you that if you would preserve prosperity and the public faith, you must support the party which has created and maintained them. The record of the Republican Party is the pledge of the election of McKinley and Roosevelt."

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, the next speaker, who was introduced by Gen. Greene as the father of three American soldiers, one of whom is at present in the Philippines, opened his address by saying that the issues in the present campaign are the same as those in the campaign of 1896.

"Four years ago a revolutionary party secured control of what was the Democratic Party," he said. "Up to that time nobody had ever heard of Bryan. He sprang like a rocket from its socket, and he sprang from the free-silver issue, which he sprung himself. Bryan is free silver and free silver is Bryan, and separated they are nothing. We associate Henry Clay and Daniel Webster with the country's history; we associate Billy Patterson with the man who hit him and McGinty with the bottom of the sea; and so we associate Bryan with free silver.

"I define Bryan as a camel because he can go on forever. He doesn't need either water or food. All he wants is to talk, talk, talk, about nothing at all. In 1896 he was a dromedary with only one hump, the sixteen to one theory; now he's a full-fledged bactrian camel with two humps—the old hump and a new anti-imperialist hump. If you don't like either of these there is about three inches of Democratic backbone between them. He says that the country was going to be crucified on a cross of gold. All I can say is that it was a delightful crucifixion.

"As for the trusts," continued Mr. Wise. "Who isn't against the trusts?"

"Tammany isn't," shouted several voices.

Mr. Wise here caused a genuine wave of sympathy by speaking of his son, who is fighting in the Philippines.

"If I were to vote for Bryan," he said, "I would feel that I was selling my child's blood. Bryan, the man whose health is drunk in Aguinaldo's camp! What would I have thought of a Southern man whose health was drunk in Washington when Early was thundering at its gates?"

The roar of applause which followed this lasted several minutes.

"Permit me to introduce the Democratic leaders to you," continued Mr. Wise. "Here is Tillman, the champion of human liberty, who openly commends the shooting of negroes and stuffing of ballot boxes; here is Altgeld, the champion of order, who is a leader of Anarchy in Illinois; and, behind them both, I see a stout, thick man. He is the apostle of honesty and decency, and his name is Croker."

After Mr. Wise had concluded his speech the Diamond Quartet, organized for the purpose of singing campaign songs, entertained the crowd by singing several lyrics similar to the following:

"McKinley's sure to be elected twice,
Roosevelt then will get a brand new dice
When he stops Van Wyck from selling ice,
There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night."

Cresswell McLoughlin, the last speaker, who comes from Cornwall and is a personal friend of Mr. Odell, confined his remarks to a eulogy on the character of the Republican nominee for Governor.

MR. LODGE ON THE ISSUE.

The Massachusetts Senator Arouses Enthusiasm at the West Side Republican Club's Big Meeting.

The Republican mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy last night under the auspices of the West Side Republican Club, was started amid the enthusiasm created by a liberal display of fireworks and the strains of patriotic music. The hall was crowded, many women being present.

Hundreds of people who could not get into the hall perched themselves on boxes and peered through the windows. Finally the crowd outside became so large that Secretary Walter R. Quick of the West Side Club organized two overflow meetings. One of them was held in Broadway, and the other on Sixty-first Street. The meeting on Broadway was presided over by H. C. Hazard. The speakers were Robert N. Thompson, Jr., S. H. Roberts, and Col. W. J. Parkinson. The speakers at the Sixty-first Street meeting were Lieut. W. R. Davis, Jacob Kemple, and H. C. Sweeney.

The meeting in the Academy was called to order by John C. Coleman, Vice President of the West Side Club. He said he regretted that John Proctor Clarke, the President of the club, was not present, but it was a matter of pride to the club that Mr. Clarke was now doing good work in the West with Gov. Roosevelt. In introducing Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Mr. Coleman asked that the audience give three cheers and a tiger. They were given with a will. Senator Lodge said in part:

"Mr. Bryan being very much distressed about imperialism and despotism in any form had the kindness to dictate a platform for the Democrats at Kansas City. He was also kind enough to decide for the American people what issue they should discuss. He pointed out one issue and said it was paramount. I am inclined to think that the Democrats at Kansas City felt about the word 'paramount' very much as the old woman did about Mesopotamia. She didn't know where it was or what it was, but she liked the sound. There were some also in whom, no doubt, it awakened a flood of tender recollections.

"You may remember that some years ago we hoisted the American flag on the Hawaiian Islands, and Gen. Harrison submitted to the Senate just before he went out of office a treaty of annexation. That treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland, who sent out a Commissioner whose duty it was to remove the flag, and he was called a 'Paramount Commissioner.' [Great laughter.]

"You see at once how suitable the word 'paramount' was in the Democratic mind to the issue which they made, which proposes to remove the flag in the Philippines. The 'Paramount Commissioner' is now in obscurity, 'the world forgetting, by the world forget,' and we purpose in this election to delegate the paramount issue to the same obscurity which now enfolds the 'Paramount Commissioner.'" [Great applause.]

Senator Lodge then reviewed the course of the Democratic Party on expansion, and said the party which opposed negro suffrage in the South was guilty of hypocrisy in preaching self-government and independence for brown men on the other side of the globe. He defended at length the course of the Administration in the Philippines.

"The Democrats," he continued, "are making a great issue about imperialism and militarism. I saw in the streets to-day a banner with the pictures of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and the statement that they were for a 'free Republic,' and over that admirable statement was written the word 'Tammany.' [Great laughter.]

"Was there ever such a grotesque contradiction? Imperialism! Why the thing has no meaning. This State has long been known as the 'Empire State.' Republican government in the State of New York hasn't failed, and you have in the City of New York a consolidated despotism, politically speaking, and the despot seems to be dreadfully agitated about imperialism outside of New York and about any trust that is not in ice. [Laughter.]

"A man cannot be a despot all alone. He has to have support. If he is a military despot he must have military mercenaries to support him. Who are the people who are to support the Emperor who is to arise out of our having taken possession of the Philippines? The soldiers of the United States? There are only 60,000 of them. We are 75,000,000 people. If the Democratic brother is afraid that 60,000 soldiers can take his liberties from him, I can assure him that there are enough Republicans to preserve his liberties and their own.

"The road to empire, which will never be opened in this country, is always along one line, and that line is disorder, anarchy, the overthrow of the courts, the abandonment of great traditions, and the downfall of the Constitution.

"The paramount issue is put forward as a mask. Behind that mask lurks free silver. They say free silver is dead. True, it is dead enough while the Republican Party is in power. But cast us out and you will find the free silver issue very much alive. Prosperity at home, honor at home, honor and glory abroad, they are all at stake in this election. It is on these issues that we appeal to the American people. They have never failed before. They will not fail now."

The last speaker of the evening was Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith. He received an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Smith said:

"I have just returned from another of these great quartet meetings being held in New York to-night, and I feel that when I go back to Washington I may say to the President that here in New York he may look for such returns as will strengthen and sustain him in the great work in which he is engaged."

GATHERING IN THE BRONX.

Republicans Applaud Gen. Woodford, Who Declared that Every Democratic Prophecy Is Refuted.

The meeting of the Bronx Republicans was held at Morrisania Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street. There were fireworks and music, but no procession, as had been planned.

The hall was filled to the doors. The prominent men scheduled to speak were Senator Foraker of Ohio, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-United States Minister to Spain; Job E. Hedges, and M. J. Harrington.

After the band had marched into the hall to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," the Chairman of the meeting, Thomas J. Rush, made the opening address, in which he stated that an overflow meeting would be held in the grounds adjoining the building.

Mr. Rush had finished his speech, and a negro quartet was singing, when Gen. Woodford mounted the platform, accompanied by Messrs. Hedges and Harrington. The Chairman then announced that Senator Foraker had sent word that he could not come, as he was ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

When Gen. Woodford rose to speak he was greeted with great applause. Some one proposed three cheers for "Our next Senator," and they were given.

Gen. Woodford referred to Adlai E. Stevenson's presence on the bimetallic commission appointed by President McKinley, declaring that his position on the Democratic ticket was inconsistent, in view of the failure of the commission to secure the consent of foreign nations to a system of bimetallism. Continuing, he said in part:

"Every prophecy of the Democrats made in 1896 has been proved false. Prices have not gone down. Labor has not been idle. It is a remarkable fact in the history of this country that whenever the Democratic Party has been in power times have been bad."

After relating the efforts of the Administration to treat with Spain without going to war, he said:

"But now the map of the world has been changed, and it has been changed forever. New questions have come which none may now comprehend. This, though, I know, that the party of Abraham Lincoln, which was true to liberty in 1860, will be true to liberty now."

In closing, Gen. Woodford paid a high tribute to the policy of the Administration in China, and ended by declaring, "America stands leading and guiding the civilization of the world."

This brought forth a storm of applause, which lasted nearly a minute.

Job E. Hedges, who was the next speaker, kept his audience convulsed with laughter through his sallies on the methods and doctrines of the Democrats.

Senator Foraker's Illness.

Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio, who arrived in this city yesterday morning on campaign business and to speak at one of the four big Republican meetings last night, was so ill from throat trouble that he could not attend the meeting. He had a slight throat affection when he arrived, and it became worse during the day while he was about the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He sent for a physician, who ordered him to rest last night.

AT "CAMP McKINLEY."

Postmaster General Smith and Cornelius N. Bliss Speakers—Scene in the Tent.

The vicinity of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street was marked by crowds, light, music, and general excitement last night. The occasion was the great Republican mass meeting, one of the four instituted to signalize the opening of the campaign.

The street was thronged with children attracted by the sound of brass, the light of Roman candles and rockets, and the blaze of red fire. On the front of the cottage dedicated to Republican Headquarters hung colored banners and portraits of the candidates. Friends of the local candidate distributed cards and song sheets. The band played almost continuously.

Inside the large tent, which is designated as Camp McKinley, long before 8 o'clock every seat was taken, and by the time the speaking began, broad walls of men and women were banked up against the sides of the canvass. More than half of the persons present were women. A dozen arc lights suspended from the tent poles gave plenty of light.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Edwin A. Hartshorn came to the front of the platform.

"How many of you can sing 'America'?" he inquired. Half a hundred hands went up from the 3,000-odd people in the tent. "How many will try?" he asked, and the number was diminished by half.

Then the audience was requested to rise, a cornet sounded the opening bars, and the anthem resounded throughout the tent, being taken up and strengthened by the crowd outside. Mr. Hartshorn walked up and down the platform beating time.

"There'll be a quartet here by and by," he said; "in the meantime we'll have to amuse ourselves. Now, how many will join in the 'Battle Cry of Freedom?' Six hands went up.

"What! What! What!" shouted Mr. Hartshorn. "Here, where's that cornet?"

But at this critical moment Cornelius N. Bliss, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, and Congressman Sereno E. Payne walked upon the platform, and Camp McKinley became a scene of tumultuous enthusiasm.

Mr. Bliss, in his opening remarks, said that it only remains now for Bryan and Tammany Hall to take possession of the Government and the United States will have an imperialism that will surpass the wildest nightmare visions of Messrs. Schurz and Bonwell. He referred to President McKinley's influence in stormy times.

"He has been compelled to carry on a great war—in fact, what amounts to two wars," said Mr. Bliss, "besides dealing with the intricate Chinese question that might have plunged the country into a third war. But he has performed his duty, as history will surely record."

Prolonged applause followed Mr. Bliss's speech, and he then introduced Postmaster General Smith. Mr. Smith traced the history of the financial and industrial conditions during Democratic administrations, saying that the United States was in the Slough of Despond when William McKinley went into office in 1896. He contrasted the effect of his administration with that which he said would have followed Bryan's election.

"God works through numan agencies," he said, amid great applause. "The ablest supporters of Bryan justify their support on the ground that he can do no harm because his hands will be tied by a Republican Legislature and possibly a Republican Senate. The argument is fallacious."

"Shall we haul down the flag."

"No! No!" came from many voices.

"There is no such thing as imperialism," he continued, "where is the Emperor?"

"Croker," said some one, and a general laugh arose.

"What is imperialism"—

"Ice," answered another.

"Where have you got imperialism in this country?"

"Here in New York," came the answer.

"Perhaps if I lived here I'd put my questions differently," said Mr. Smith, "but you no doubt know."

Congressman Payne attacked successively the campaign arguments of the Bryanites.

A man in the audience asked him to speak about trusts, and he told of the Democratic committee appointed in the Fiftieth Congress to investigate trusts which turned its report over to the Fifty-first Congress, which was Republican.

"The Democrats," said Mr. Payne, "referred to trusts in a single line in the Wilson bill. That's all they have done against trusts. Think of Croker and Van Wyck and all that crowd with their pockets bulging out with trust stock, putting in the platform 'We condemn the Ice Trust'! They come up with all the courage of that

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker CLOTHING Store
Ready with *Best Clothes* for Men and Boys

The new season has brought forward a number of strikingly new features in clothes for both men and boys. The last week has seen our stock grow to fullness in every line. Expert taste and utmost care in the selection have brought together an assemblage of garments that will not be equaled anywhere. In addition to the best ideas of foremost clothing makers, we have evolved many handsome styles of our own.

The Military sack coat has taken foremost place this fall. It deserves it. It brings out the best in a good figure, and helps even the indifferent ones. Shoulders are broad, and the coat shapes in gracefully to the figure. Men who see it admire it. It is also a favorite for the larger boys.

The Raglan will be the popular overcoat—largely because the Wanamaker Raglan proved that the Raglan shoulder could be shapely as well as comfortable.

As for the materials and workmanship, John Wanamaker clothing has been building a reputation for forty years. Every fabric is absolutely *all-wool*, proved so by unfailing tests. None but latest styles are ever made up for us; and we choose them with expert care and taste, after having seen all that best makers have to show.

Men's Suits—

At $10—Suits of all-wool black cheviot; sack coat, with satin shoulders and plaid serge body lining. An excellent suit for business.

At $12—Suits of black and blue all-wool cheviot. One of our Wanamaker standards.

At $16.50—Suits of new Herringbone mixed Oxford cheviot; coat with broad shoulders; collar and buttonholes hand-made; stitched throughout with pure silk. This suit is a new arrival and would be fairly priced at $20.

At $15 to $25—Of the new striped rough-faced cheviots, in many different kinds; decidedly stylish and very serviceable. These suits have the short military sack coats, with their tight-fitting waists and broad shoulders.

Men's Top Coats—

Some attractive offerings in fall weight overcoats.

At $12—Of neat gray worsted serge, very durable and stylish.

At $15—Of black unfinished worsted; silk-lined and faced to edge. A good $20 value.

At $15—Raglans, of Oxford cheviot. Very handsome. The kind for which most clothiers ask $20.

At $30—Some very stylish Raglans in Oxford cheviot and medium colored covert cloths; 44 in. long; silk-lined throughout; velvet collar. If made to order these coats would cost $45.

Boys' Suits—

At $5—The "Wanamaker Special," made especially to withstand the hardest sort of school wear. Of all-wool, blue, black, or fancy cheviot; double-breasted jacket; buttons extra well stayed; double seats and knees; seams double-sewed with silk throughout. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At $3.50—All-wool blue cheviot sailor suits—splendid wearing qualities for school; sewed with silk throughout; silk stars on collar and shield; silk cord lanyards. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $5—Double-breasted jacket suits. Parents will appreciate the extra trousers that come with each suit. The suits are of all-wool blue cheviot; both serviceable and dressy. Others, in several medium mixtures, at $6 and $7. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

At 95c and $1.25—Corduroy Knee Trousers—the reliable kinds. Sizes 3 to 16 years.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits—

At $8.50 to $15—Suits with the new Military Sack Coats; tight fitting at waist; with broad shoulders; new double-breasted vest, which cannot be found elsewhere. Of striped fabrics in many different colors. Sizes 15 to 19 years. Men of small stature can be fitted from this stock.

Boys' Top Coats—

At $3.50—Of all-wool covert cloth. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

At $4—Of all-wool covert cloth. Sizes 11 to 16 years. These are splendid coats for a little price.

At $5 to $10—Of better qualities of covert cloths.

At $10, $11 and $12—Paddock coats and Raglans, of very stylish Oxford cheviot and covert cloth.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

This is the Last Day of Our NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

And there's at least a full regiment of men awaiting this announcement. Last fall we held this annual clear-up sale later in the season, and had more than twice as many as are now offered. Then the lot was sold in six hours. These numerous lots number in all about 1,000 shirts. Among them are some of the most desirable kinds that we have shown. No shirt in the lot is worth less than $1—most of them are $1.50 grades, though a fair proportion are regular $2 kinds.

Choice at 50c Each

All sizes, at 8 o'clock this morning. Not many of size 15.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

MEN'S COLLARS
25c a Dozen

You would think that a misprint, wouldn't you? Intended for 25c each? No, the statement is absolutely correct—25c a dozen. But in this lot are some of our famous two-for-a-quarter collars, that are said to be as good as any at double the price. We're closing out some lots—small quantities and imperfect laundering. Closing them out in a rush. That's what brings this surprising offer. All good styles; all sizes. *Twenty-five cents a dozen.*

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

MEN'S SUSPENDERS

Fifty dozen cotton elastic web suspenders, in neat stripes and plain colors; leather and mohair ends; at 25c a pair. We had them made to our special order, and they're far better than the usual quarter grade. Indeed, they're 50c goods, in all except the finish.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Girls' SEPARATE SKIRTS

Frequent additions, almost daily, have been made to this assortment during the past few weeks. It will continue to grow as long as we can find new, desirable styles. However, there's variety wide enough to please almost any one now—both as to cut, materials and trimmings. Here's a trio of the very latest—came yesterday:

$6—Of cheviot serge; in a gray mixture; circular flounce around bottom; percaline lined; velveteen bound.

$8.25—Of black cheviot serge; two circular flounces; finished at top with band of stitched taffeta; percaline lined; velveteen bound.

$9—Of navy blue and black cheviot serge; cut with flare; tastefully trimmed with bands of satin.

These skirts are in 34-in. to 38-in. lengths.

Second floor.

A New Collection of Clothing FOR THE BABY

The gathering of the many needs of these little people does involve a vast amount of work, but we like to do it. And the present showing is a matter of personal pride with us. Here's a collection of everything conducive to comfort. Here, too, is a wide assortment of articles intended to make baby's appearance more attractive. But the [illegible] and bonnets and bootees are pretty—as pretty as tasteful minds can conjure, and skillful fingers can fashion. And mothers will be pleased to view them, buy them, though they know nothing was ever made that could add to baby's beauty:

There are dainty day dresses of nainsook at 50c to $3.75, and night dresses of cambric and nainsook at 25c to $2.25.

Elegant little dresses, with trimming of embroidery and lace, at $2.25 to $15.

Nainsook skirts, with waists, at 50c to $6; and flannel skirts at 75c to $5.

Barrow Coats at 50c to $1.65.

Worsted Sacques, hand-crocheted and knit, at 38c to $2.

Cashmere Sacques at [illegible] to $5.50.

Bootees, hand-crocheted and knit, at 10c to $1.50.

Flannel Bands at [illegible].

Woven Bands at [illegible].

Shirts at 30c to 60c.

Trimmed Baskets at [illegible] to $18.

Bibs at 7c to 60c.

Fancy Bibs at 60c to [illegible].

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

3,000 Yards of All-wool, 50-inch, Striped HOMESPUNS at *Half Price*

They are in the popular colorings—Oxford gray, blue, browns and tans—all with indistinct stripes. A very desirable fabric for a fall shopping or walking gown. Stylish in appearance, and unusually durable. Some homespuns are produced from woolen rags and shoddy. They look well for a little while, then become dull and limp and attract the dust because of the oils from which they cannot be properly freed. This particular lot is made of the pure wool itself with the natural oil thoroughly scoured out of it. And the goods are firm, lustrous, clean. In fact, these homespuns are of a quality that should sell regularly at not less than $1 a yard. We shall sell this last lot of about 3,000 yards at

Fifty Cents a Yard

And a cool day or two should find the entire lot in dressmakers' hands.

Sale of UMBRELLAS
Men's and Women's Fine Grades Very Little Prices

Rain-makers and umbrella makers have not been working in harmony. The prolonged drought has placed some of the latter on the anxious seat. They have had the umbrellas, but there's been no demand. Some of these manufacturers were unwilling to wait longer. Their stocks are here—the rainy season is not far off. And the wise man, and woman, too, will not delay the procuring of one of these splendid umbrellas, to lay aside for a rainy day.

Many of the following are now priced at less than the value of the handles alone:

$2.75—All of high-grade twilled silk. The 26-inch umbrellas, in this lot for women, have exquisite handles of pearl and ivory, with sterling silver trimmings; some of horn and natural woods, with silver caps. The 28-in. umbrellas, for men, have natural wood handles, silver trimmed; also horn handles. Values in this group up to $5—none worth less than $3.75.

$1.75—Women's umbrellas of union taffeta; close rolling; fine handles of pearl, horn, ivory and natural wood, with silver trimmings. Also men's, with silver-trimmed natural wood handles. These are all good $2.75 values.

$1.25—All of union taffeta silk; all close-rolling. The women's, 26-in., have Dresden handles; some also of horn and natural wood, silver trimmed. The men's, 28-in., have the very stylish natural wood handles. Values, $1.75 and $2.

Tenth street aisle.

A FLURRY of FANS
Bargains Display of the New *Imported Styles*

The coming of the new beauties from abroad witnesses the quick departure of others that have tarried beyond their time. Among them, some fine ostrich feather fans—black, gray and white plumes—that were $3.25 to $30, and are now going at half those prices. Painted gauze fans, that were $8 are now $4.50.

In the splendid collection of new imported fans, these few, taken almost at random, as hints:

White silk gauze, spangled, with pearl sticks, $9.50 to $15.

White silk gauze, spangled, with bone sticks, $6.50 to $10.

Real lace fans, $6 to $10.

Black silk gauze, spangled, $5 to $13.75.

Black silk gauze, steel spangled, with real shell sticks, $9.

Other exquisite ones up to $80.

Silk gauze and lace; some painted, some spangled, at $1, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Broadway.

Girls' New Petticoats and Pretty *Warm* WAISTS

Wonderfully like silk in appearance are these new sateen petticoats. Mercerized, of course. Very neatly made, too. Almost as much care bestowed upon them as if they were silk. Shown in red, cerise and blue; sizes 10 to 16 years. Price, $1.65.

Some of moreen, too, that are unusually attractive; and very durable as well; colorings of heliotrope, blue and gray; with deep ruffle; 10 to 16 years; $2.25.

The flannel waists have some pretty touches that are wholly new. Some at $2.25 show effective designs in box plaiting and the new finely plaited sleeves; red, tan, blue and gray. And at $3.75, in red, tan and gray only, with the new white silk finish to cuffs and collar, which is greatly admired.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pretty APRONS for *Children*

Here is a new dainty group of aprons for the little ones. They are mostly of lawn; prettily made and attractively trimmed with ruffles, embroidery insertion and lace. Sizes are from 2 up to 12 years. A brief mention of several sorts and prices:

At 50c—Of lawn; various styles; either Mother Hubbard or with bib; trimmed with ruffle.

At 60c—Of lawn; bib trimmed with 2 rows of embroidery insertion and deep ruffles over shoulders.

At $1—Of lawn; Mother Hubbard; deep ruffle; finished around square neck with embroidery insertion and edging.

Other kinds, trimmed with embroidery and lace, up to $1.85.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Satin SCARFS

These are graduated four-in-hands from one of London's best makers. And this is the third lot of 1,000 each that we have offered. The two previous lots sold quickly. This lot will not last long, either. They are priced at 50c. You can't get nearly so good a quality anywhere else at that price.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

PARIS NOTES
from the Office of
JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries,
Paris, August 31, 1900.

Already there is an autumnal feeling in the air of Paris. The trees are changing to red and yellow very rapidly, and the verdure of the past months will soon be no more. The city is very empty of its most elegant inhabitants, for the "grande monde" are now at Trouville and Deauville, busy with yacht racing, horse racing and automobiling. The most lovely toilettes are worn on the Plage in the morning and at the races in the afternoon. In the morning linon, pique or white serge are absolutely "de rigueur," worn with sailor hats, broad in the brim, slightly curved at the sides and trimmed with black velvet or gold galon. Waistbands in fine gold galon are immensely worn, with fancy buckles and curious enameled buttons. Hats for evening wear are generally black; in shape very wide and flat; trimming of tulle, curling ostrich plumes and the eternal paste buckle, more or less elaborate. The Baronne de Rothschild was recently seen at the Deauville races in an exquisite gown of white embroidered muslin, with a deep guipure flounce, and lapels to the corsage, and finished off with a waistband of black velvet and diamond buttons. Her large hat was of black tulle, with black and white feathers. Madam Edmond Blanc was in a blue and white foulard gown, with a white muslin chemisette and black velvet waistband. This is just an example or two of the chic toilettes to be seen at Deauville.

Muslin and Foulard gowns reign supreme just at this time, trimmed with Irish or Cluny laces; insertion and narrow velvet ribbons also being extensively used. A heavy make of linen in pastel shades, much trimmed with guipure lace, is very effective. Muslins, hand painted and embroidered, are donned for the smart restaurant dinners; the sleeves and empiecements of which are invariably unlined, and the former extending only to the elbow.

Very charming are the small boas and other "fantaisies" worn with the low-necked dresses at the Casino dances. It is dangerous to go decollete without some kind of slight protection, so the elegantes at Trouville wear all kinds of parures, which are very dressy. The ruche and feather boas are now considered quite "demode"—flowers are now "la grande mode" made of tulle and pressed one against the other.

The newest evening mantles are in lace, embroidered with cabochons. The hot weather brought them in, and they are likely to remain. A very beautiful one was seen lately at a dinner party given in one of the fashionable restaurants in the Rue des Nations at the Exhibition. It was worn over a vaporous dress in white Maline tulle, applique over several thicknesses of rose silk muslin, covered with designs, or as they say here "vermicelles" with designs of cometes in rose-colored satin. The mantle over this dress was made of English lace, the delicate designs of which were outlined with turquoise cabochons and white and black strass. This mantle, outlined with white silk muslin and white plisses in the interior, was trimmed round with a triple thickness of rose silk mousseline, very soft and supple, and minutely gathered. The weight of the stones compelled the lace to drape itself closely round the figure, whilst the trimming gave it a certain fulness and even a flyaway look to the "ensemble."

Women's SHIRT WAISTS
A Little Lot of Big Values

Only 150. They represent the remainders of various lines. Some very fine lines. They are waists of madras, percale, lawn and dimity; in plain colors, stripes and figures; in cut and trimmings of the best-liked styles. Some of them are regularly 50c kinds, others are $1 qualities, and the rest—about half the lot—are $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50 values.

Now Thirty-five Cents Each

Selling begins at 8 o'clock. Best be there at that time.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

SILK WAISTS
A Collection that Is Generally Commended

It is a remarkably comprehensive stock, considering the earliness of its gathering. Efforts were made to at once provide for all conditions of purse,—to meet all fancies. What success has attended those efforts, yours to judge. Certain, however, that there's a very wide range of styles from the most severely plain to the most elaborate. And all of them in good taste. Equally good showings in colored and in black waists. The former at prices from $4 to $14. The black at $4 to $14.50. Some particularly handsome garments and good values at the lower prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS
A Few of the Most Popular Sorts

Each of the twenty or more models has its own circle of friends. But this little group seems to be in best favor. These are the least expensive. But none is high-priced, even though they be the best imported corsets of which we've any knowledge.

$1.25—The Lillian Special; of jean; extra long waist.

$2.25—Of coutil; medium waist; white and drab. Same model in batiste.

$3.50—Of coutil; medium and extra long waist.

$4—Of coutil; real whalebone; made entirely on the bias; gored bust and hips.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Children's *School* DRESSES

We have very carefully selected these pretty and practical Dresses for school wear. The materials are plain, plaid and fancy, tastefully trimmed with braid and silk. The styles are distinctly girlish; yet having a refined effect that pleases most particular mothers. Sizes for ages 6 to 14 years. Prices $4.50 to $8.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TRAVIS WINS TUXEDO CUP

Champion Golfer Finishes with a Record-Breaking Score.

SNOW GETS THE RAMAPO CUP

Pulsifer, a Harvard Golfer, Takes the Wee Wah Cup—Handicap Event the Feature To-day.

Walter J. Travis, the National amateur golf champion, carried off the chief honors of the day yesterday in the tournament of the Tuxedo Golf Club by winning the Tuxedo Cup, and in the final round he made the surprisingly low record of 71 strokes.

When the Yale golfer, E. M. Byers, established the new record of 75 for the eighteen holes on the previous day, not many imagined it would be lowered so soon.

Travis beat Byers in the semi-final round in the morning, after a stiff fight, by 2 up and 1 to play. In the final he met Louis Livingston, Jr. Travis beat him by 5 up and 4 to play.

Although on the defensive all the time, Livingston finished with the grand score of 76, the third lowest made during the week. The match itself terminated on the 14th green, but as Travis made the unprecedented score of 35 strokes for the first nine holes, it was agreed to play out the entire round for a record. Livingston was 4 down at the turn, and then his glorious uphill play furnished one of the most exciting features of the week. Six of the final nine holes were halved, two going to Travis and one to Livingston. The latter was the sixteenth hole, 111 yards, the drive being over a hill to a blind green. Livingston's ball stopped within eighteen inches of the cup and he ran down in two. Each finished the inward journey in 36 strokes. The cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City—										
Out	5	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	*3	—35
In	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	—36
Total										—71
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	—40
In	4	4	3	4	5	4	2	4	6	—36
Total										—76

*The ninth hole represents four strokes for Travis at match play, as Livingston laid him a stymie, but at medal play his score was 3.

Travis played 12 holes under bogy and only 1 over bogy score. It is a liberal bogy—84 strokes—and Travis knocked it down badly. The Tuxedo Cup was the gift of Charles F. Hoffman, and he watched the final contest with interest.

The other two trophies went to young Harvard golfers. The cards:

G. P. Snow, Tuxedo—										
Out	4	6	3	5	4	6	4	6	3	—41
In	5	5	4	4	7	4				—29
Total										—70
C. E. Rushmore, Tuxedo—										
Out	5	5	4	6	5	6	4	4	3	—42
In	6	4	5	4	7	5				—31
Total										—73
L. V. Pulsifer, Orford—										
Out	5	5	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	—43
In	5	5	4	3	6	6				—29
Total										—72
Howard Page, Garden City—										
Out	5	5	5	6	6	7	4	4	4	—46
In	5	5	3	4	7	8				—32
Total										—78
Walter J. Travis, Garden City—										
Out	4	4	3	5	5	6	3	6	2	—38
In	5	5	4	3	6	4	3	5	.	—35—73
E. M. Byers, Yale—										
Out	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	6	3	—42
In	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	.	—34—76

The home hole was not played.

Louis Livingston, Jr., met his Staten Island rival, George E. Armstrong, with fatal results for the latter. The cards:

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	5	4	3	7	5	6	4	6	4	—44
In	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	—36—80
George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills—										
Out	5	5	3	6	5	6	6	6	3	—45
In	5	5	4	4	6	4	3	5	5	—41—86

The results of the closing rounds for the three trophies were:

Tuxedo Cup.—Semi-final Round—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat E. M. Byers, Yale, 2 up and 1 to play; Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook, beat George E. Armstrong, Fox Hills, 3 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Travis beat Livingston, 5 up and 4 to play.
Ramapo Cup.—Semi-final Round—G. P. Snow, Tuxedo, beat Devereux Emmett, Garden City, 1 up, (19 holes;) Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, beat J. Cooper Lord, Tuxedo, 1 up.
Final Round—Snow beat Rushmore, 4 up and 3 to play.
Wee Wah Cup.—Semi-final Round—Howard Page, Garden City, beat W. Festus Morgan, Otsego, 2 up and 1 to play; L. V. Pulsifer, Oxford, beat Pierre Lorillard, 3d, Tuxedo, 4 up and 3 to play.
Final Round—Pulsifer beat Page, 4 up and 3 to play.

The tournament will end to-day with a thirty-six-hole handicap for the Mountain Cup.

Lenox Club Retains Golf Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 14.—The Lenox Cup, the golf trophy formerly held by Chester Griswold, Jr., will remain in the custody of the Lenox Club this year. S. Frothingham beat H. W. Allen of the Pittsfield Country Club, in a well-played match of thirty-six holes to-day, which decided the ownership of the prize.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Trotters and Pacers Furnish Excellent Sport and Close Finishes Ruled.

None of the real fast harness horses was scheduled to race in the Grand Circuit contests at the Empire City track yesterday afternoon, but the events carded furnished their share of lively competition and close struggles in the stretch. The attendance was of fair proportion and the track fast, as it has been all week.

The purse for 2:14 class trotters went to the sterling mare Bay Star, who won the 2:12 trot last Monday. Barring one heat yesterday Bay Star gave a most consistent performance in the two races, winning six out of seven heats and stepping all but one of the seven in clean, precise style. It took her four heats to win yesterday, a bad spell of breaking relegating her to the twelfth place in the second heat. The racy-looking Kentucky gelding Joe Watts won this heat by less than a head, with the assistance of clever driving down the stretch by Young.

Alice Barnes was Bay Star's most formidable opponent in the first heat, but she left her feet in the stretch and was passed by Lamp Girl. The latter made a game effort to overtake Bay Star, but missed it by a narrow margin. Bay Star went out at the far turn in the third heat and won by two lengths. The fourth heat was easier still for the fleet Pennsylvania mare, with the "balestick" over her head, the "balestick" being a contrivance to hold the nose up.

C. K. G. Billings of Chicago won the third and deciding heat of the road-wagon trot for oats, with his big bay gelding Franker. Zembia, the other starter, lacked steadiness and lost much ground by breaking. Mr. Billings had a big lead nearing the wire, but came within an ace of losing by pulling up too soon. Zembia had recovered her stride, and came to the wire so smartly that she nearly stole a march on Franker. They were only a neck apart crossing the finish line.

Brandywine's strong finishes were the means of that sturdy gelding taking the 2:20 trot in straight heats. Brandywine allowed others—generally Timberlake—to set the pace most of the way, while he invariably came down the stretch with an irresistible rush. He was ably handled by Demarest.

The crack pacer Coney will to-day try to beat Bumps's figures of 2:03¼ to wagon.

The summaries:

2:14 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,200.

Bay Star, b. m., by Kentucky Star, (Kinney)	4	12	1	1	1
Joe Watts, ch. g., (Young)	4	1	2	6	
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Berry)	2	2	9	9	
Genevieve, ch. m., (Page)	6	4	10	2	
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Noble)	3	10	3	10	
Iris O., b. m., (McCall)	7	3	4	6	
Dot Miller, b. m., (McDonald)	11	5	6	3	
Blondie, d. g., (Foote)	10	7	7	4	
Confessor, ch. g., (Brady)	5	6	5	7	
Palm Leaf, b. g., (McCarthy)	9	9	11	8	
Musquetoon, b. f., (Mowers)	12	8	8	dr	
Baker, b. f., (Curry)	3	11	12	dr	

Time—2:09; 2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:11½.

2:19 Class, Pacing.—Purse $1,200.

The Private, b. g., by William H. Hill, (Foote)	2	1	1	1	
George, br. g., (McKenney)	1	2	1	1	
Dick See, b. g., (Lyman)	2	3	3	3	

Time—2:10¼; 2:07½; 2:11; 2:12¾.

2:20 Class, Trotting.—Purse $1,200.

Brandywine, gr. g., by Sphinx, (Demarest)	1	1	1		
Timberlake, b. g., (Hudson)	5	2	2		
Leonard Bel., br. g., (Walker)	2	3	3		
Tip T., b. g., (Lyman)	3	4	4		
Silverton, b. g., (Thompson)	4	7	6		
Electric Wilkes, br. h., (Curry)	6	5	5		
Charlotte W., ch. m., (Hard)	7	6	7		

Time—2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:15¼.

Third heat road-wagon trot.

Franker, b. g., by Chaser, (Mr. Billings)	2	1	1		
Zembia, br. m., (Mr. Perren)	1	2	2		

Time—2:15; 2:14½; 2:16½.

Horse Racing Results.

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—Five and a half furlongs—John McCarthy, 108, (Miller,) 1; Willard J., 100, 2; Hano, 106, 3. Time—1:10. Seven and a half furlongs—Double Dummy, 107, (Booker,) 1; High Noon, 107, 2; Prince of India, 110, 3. Time—1:36. Five and a half furlongs—Joe Martin, 121, (Aker,) 1; Tenole, 116, 2; Annie Laurette, 116, 3. Time—1:08. One mile—Fairy Bell, 89, (Hicks,) 1; Prince Zeno, 104, 2; Hermencia, 109, 3. Time—1:43. One mile—Sadie Burnam, 104, (Miller,) 1; Tamarin, 100, 2; Charley Estes, 102, 3. Time—1:44¼. Six furlongs—Sevoy, 103, (Robertson,) 1; Innovator, 101, 2; Cordrer, 109, 3. Time—1:13¾.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—Four and a half furlongs, Juanett, 105 pounds, (Van Duzen,) 1; Minyon, 113, 2; Downhearted, 115, 3. Time—0:56. Six and a half furlongs, John Morton, 104 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Four-Leaf Clover, 110, 2; Capt. Gaines, 107, 3. Time—1:23½. One mile, Celeste D'Or, 110, (Cochran, 1; Revenue, 114, 2; Delsarte, 114, 3. Time—1:44¼. Seven and a half furlongs, Necklace, 110, (J. Mathews,) 1; Zanetto, 113, 2; Two Annies, 104, 3. Time—1:36¾. Seven furlongs, Marcey, 108, (Coburn,) 1; Satin Coat, 109, 2; Glen Bow, 104, 3. Time—1:31¾. Six and a half furlongs, Elghor, 110, (May,) 1; Eugenia S., 110, 2; Watercrest, 113, 3. Time—1:23.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Six furlongs—King Raine, 105 pounds, (Tally,) 1; Tola, 106, 2; El Oriente, 106, 3. Time—1:14 2-5. Mile and a sixteenth—Crosby, 104, (Ransom,) 1; Thrive, 102, 2; Bill Garrett, 94, 3. Time—1:46 3-5. Steeplechase Handicap, short course—Negligence, 131, (Huestson,) 1; Becky Rolfe, 140, 2; University, 130, 3. Time—3:38. Mile and fifty yards—Silver Coin, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Defender III., 97, 2; Prairie Dog, 89, 3. Time—1:44 1-5. Four and a half furlongs—Money Muss, 105, (Gilmore,) 1; Cora Goetz, 102, 2; Hylo, 103, 3. Time—0:52 2-5. Mile and fifty yards—Pat Garrett, 102, (Bradford,) 1; Trebor, 105, 2; Chauncey Fisher, 97, 3. Time—1:44 4-5.

Results of Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 14.—2:24 class, trot; purse $400.

Consuelo S., b. m., by Directum, (Pierce)	3	1	1	1	
Othmar, b. g., by Louis Owarso, (Moll)	1	2	2	3	
Golden Belle's Sister, ch. m., (Dodge)	2	5	4	4	
Mocassin Boy, ro. g., (Chickering)	5	4	5	2	
Atlanta Maiaga, br. h. (Isabel)	4	2	3	5	
Greendale, b. g., (Moulton)	ds.				

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:21¼; 2:19¾.

2:21 class, pace; purse $400.

Pink Wilkes, br. m., by Guilford, (Rinker)	4	4	2	1	1
Toboggan, g. g., by Almont Wilkes, (Rombaugh)	1	1	3	2	4
Della J., b. m., by Nutmark, (Stone)	3	2	1	3	3
Red Shedd, b. g., (Kervick)	2	3	5	5	2
Tamerline, b. g., (Smith)	5	5	4	4	dis

Time—2:20; 2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:21½; 2:21¾; 2:24.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 14.—2:08 pace; purse $800, (five heats yesterday.)

Toboggan, b. g., by Mountain Prince	3	3	1	2	2	1
Dan L.	1	1	2	3	3	2
Democracy	2	2	3	1	1	3
Don	4	4	4	4	4	ro

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:13½; 2:13.

2:15 trot, President's Stake, $1,000, (one heat yesterday.)

Birdeye, ch. s., by Prince Bellmont	5	1	1	1		
Antelzella	1	6	2	3		
Brown Jim	2	2	6	4		
Frank Creamer	6	3	4	2		
Mero	4	4	5	5		
Rob Roy	7	5	6	7		
Myrtle Boy	5	7	7	6		

Time—2:17; 2:15; 2:16½; 2:17; .

2:24 trot, Lehigh Stake, $1,000.

York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy	2	6	1	5	1	1
Kelmont	1	1	5	2	6	3
Single K.	3	2	2	1	4	2
Tidemark	5	5	4	3	2	4
Mary D.	4	4	3	4	3	ro
Enoch	6	3	7	6	5	ro
Glycerene	7	7	6	7	7	ro

Time—2:15½; 2:16¼; 2:16½; 2:14½; 2:15; 2:16.

2:29 trot, purse $400.

Edith L., ch. m., by Byron Empire	1	1	1		
Lord Middleton	2	2	3		
Belterton	3	3	2		
Dave Hughes	4	4	4		
Brown Maid	5	5	5		

Time—2:20¼; 2:19¾; 2:20¼.

2:24 pace, Keystone Stake, $1,000, (unfinished.)

Mount Clemens Boy, ro. g., by Palmetto	1	2
Tyranna	8	1
Doctor Flyer	2	8
Gentry	8	10
Trouble	4	3
P. H. Flynn	6	4
Lady Star	5	6
Heart of Oaks	7	5
Sweet Director	9	7
Amaze	10	9

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 14.—3:15 class, pacing; purse $500.

Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merrifield)	1	1	1
Evadne, b. m., (Hentschel)	2	5	2
Niano, b. m., (Kelty)	3	2	3
Master Gilbert, br. g., (Briggs)	6	3	5
Nina Noble, br. m., (Fahrey)	5	6	4
Colonel Day, ch. g., (Johnson)	4	4	ds
Lady Moyra, b. m., (Atkinson)	ds.		

Time—2:15¼; 2:17½; 2:16¼.

2:22 trot. Purse $500.

Vilchrist, br. s., (Milton)	1	1	1
Anelis Pedler, b. m., (Tyson)	3	4	2
Beltine, b. m., (Ryan)	4	5	4
Windsorwood, b. s., (Robbins)	6	7	3
Sallie Master, br. m., (Shinn)	7	6	5
Roberta, b. m., (Mitchell)	2	3	ds
Clarence B., blk. g., (Rites)	5	2	ds

Time—2:17¼; 2:19; 2:19½.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—2:34 class, trotting and pacing, $200.

Agave, ch. m., by Axtel, (Terrill)	1	1	1
Oak Leaf, br. m., (Simons)	2	2	4
Shuttle, b. m., (Eda)	4	4	2
Hilda King, ch. m., (Genung)	3	3	3
Hattie Mack, b. m., (Hufftalin)	5	5	7
Sylve N., br. m., (Nye)	8	7	5
Rascal, ch. g., (Murphy)	7	6	6
Mamie Scott, ch. m., (Lewis)	6	8	dr

Time—2:23½; 2:23¼; 2:27.

2:19 class, trotting and pacing; purse $250.

Tinker, b. g., by Poem, (Foote)	2	2	1	1	
Black Diamond, blk. g., (Bennett)	1	1	3	5	4
Stambold, b. h., (Eads)	3	3	1	2	3
Broadwell, blk. h., (Genung)	5	5	4	3	2
George Gurnett, ch. g., (Hufftalin)	4	4	5	4	5

Time—2:22½; 2:23½; 2:23; 2:23; 2:23.

Running, free for all, heats, two in three, $100.

Lilley, ch. m.	1		
Earl, b. m.	2		
Gypsey, b. m.	3		
May Swigert, ch. m.	3	4	
Queen Albia, b. m.	4	dr	
Mamlo M.	6	dr	

Time—0:52½; 0:53.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Meehanus, 136 pounds; Mayor Gilroy, 133; Montanic and Gold Or, 128 pounds each; Ralston, 123; Pupil, 120; Annoy, 117; Carbuncle, 116; Distributer, 113; The Puritan, 112; Annie Thompson, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Cock Robin, 165 pounds; Challenger, 160; Perion, 140; Captain Piersall, 132; Count Navarro, 130.

THIRD RACE.—The Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Bellario, 126 pounds; Beau Gallant and Water Color, 117 each; Conroy, 115; Dublin, 113; Telamon, 112; Lady Schorr, 111; Silverdale, 110; Elizabeth M., 109; Luoma, 104; Princess Pepper, 103; Fake, 102; Surmise, Anecdote, Autolight, and June Goyle, 100 each; Dr. Barlow, 96; Carnelian, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half. Kiley Mack, 126; Ethelbert, 121; Imp, 113; McMeekin, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Macleod of Dare, 111 pounds; Trillo, 109; Sparrow Wing, 108; Onomastus, Rare Perfume, and Tyrshena, 106 each; Greenock and Excelsis, 103 each; Tip Gallant, 101; Oles, 99; Rinaldo, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Yelp and Gertrude Elliott, 112 pounds each; Piederich, 110; Lief Prince, Drogheda, and Marothan, 107 each; Gracious, Lone Fisherman, and Lady Padden, 105 each; Punctual, Dangerfield, Animosity, and Farmer Bennett, 102 each; Rising Sun, 100; Delighted and Mauga, 99 each; Satire and Silent Bliss, 97 each; Prima II., 96; Dame and Luck, 94 each.

FOXHALL KEENE'S ANSWER.

Will Race Tommy Atkins Against Ballyhoo Bey at Morris Park.

Foxhall Keene's belated answer to William C. Whitney's offer to race Ballyhoo Bey at Morris Park against Tommy Atkins for the value of the Flatbush Stakes, which the former won at the Sheepshead Bay track, was made public yesterday. Mr. Keene says:

I cannot accept Mr. Whitney's remarkably generous offer to race again for a stake already won by him, but I should be glad to run Tommy Atkins against Ballyhoo Bey for a purse, each owner to add $5,000, seven furlongs, 122 pounds each, if Mr. Whitney's horse can be ready by the first week of the Morris Park meeting. I regret to be obliged to impose these conditions as regards date, but Tommy Atkins has important engagements abroad and must be sent to England as soon as possible.

The Jockey Club Stewards have overruled Mr. Keene's protest against the payment of the Flatbush Stakes to Mr. Whitney on the ground that it does not in form conform to the rules of racing, but asks for a decision on a question of fact on which The Jockey Club Stewards have no right to pass without the consent of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club. Such consent not having been obtained, the matter cannot be entertained by the governing body in turf disputes.

Tennis on Yonkers Courts.

Yesterday's scores in the annual championship tournament of the Hudson River Lawn Tennis Association, in Yonkers, follows:

Championship, Men's Singles.—Final Round—H. D. Betts against J. L. Robertson, Jr., 6—2, 6—1, (unfinished.)
Championship, Women's Singles. — Semi-final Round—Miss Elizabeth Hale beat Miss Pauline Lowerre, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.
Final Round—Mrs. W. H. Pouch beat Miss Elizabeth Hale, 6—2, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—Final Round—C. S. Bott and C. D. Millard beat J. L. Robertson, Jr., and D. R. Todd, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Dates of Newport's Hunts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—P. F. Collier, master of the Monmouth County hounds, announces dates and places for the remaining meets as follows:

To-morrow afternoon, Southwick's Grove; 17, Quaker Hill Farm, Portsmouth; 19, Bryer Farm, Portsmouth; 22, Candy Point Farm, Portsmouth; 24, Miantinomi Hill, Newport; 26, Slate Hill Farm, Portsmouth; 29, One-Mile Corner, Newport.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN A. PHOEBUS.—Schedules of John A. Phoebus, dealer in office furniture at 84 Nassau Street, show liabilities $4,188, nominal assets $2,335, and active assets $1,987.

PATRICK NORTON.—Judgment for $20,272 was entered yesterday against Patrick Norton of 1,035 Third Avenue, and Mary E. Norton in favor of the Mutual Bank on two notes made by Mrs. Norton and indorsed by Mr. Norton.

SAMUEL GUMPERT & CO.—A meeting of the creditors of Samuel Gumpert & Co., clothing manufacturers at 627 and 629 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Arthur Furber, counsel for A. A. Joseph, the assignee, at 299 Broadway. The statement presented showed liabilities $98,000 and assets $57,500, consisting of stock, at cost, $38,000, accounts $17,500, and fixtures $2,000. Jesse Epstein was appointed a committee of one to make an examination of the assets and report a basis of settlement at a future meeting.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LOUIS JUSKOWITS.—Louis Juskowits, bartender, residing at 250 Second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,688 and no assets.

FRANK W. DARRIN.—Frank W. Darrin of 97 Seventh Avenue, foreman of a stable, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,189 and assets $35 in cash. The debts were contracted in Elmira and Philadelphia, in 1880, and in Brooklyn in 1896.

W. E. D. VINCENT.—W. E. D. Vincent of 551 West Forty-second Street, formerly a metal roofer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $69,7[illegible] and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1891, partly individually and partly by the firm of Weedon & Vincent. There are 130 creditors. Mr. Vincent made an assignment on Feb. 15, 1892, with liabilities $46,369 and the assets sold for $105, which was used up in expenses.

CARLEY SOUGHT FOR IN VAIN.

Court Order for Service by Publication of Summons and Complaint.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Scott granted an order upon the application of Ernest Martin, permitting the service by publication of the summons and complaint in an action brought by Martin against Francis D. Carley, a well-known broker. Mr. Martin is suing to establish a $5,000 trust in his favor, and for an accounting and receiver.

In his complaint Martin asserts that Carley is a broker. In 1897 Carley began certain operations in stock of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. He asked Martin to assist him, telling him that if he did so he would buy 100 shares of the stock for him. Martin says he did assist Carley for eighteen months, and that the stock was bought for him. Now, however, Carley refuses to give up the shares.

Affidavits of Sheriff Grell and of Edward Schott, a detective, recite that they have been unable to find Carley at 120 East Fifty-fourth Street, where he is supposed to live, or at 20 Broad Street, where he is supposed to have an office. Carley is living at Long Branch, it is declared, and comes to Jersey City each morning to transact business.

A transcript judgment from Orange County was filed here yesterday against Carley in favor of the Kentucky National Bank for $12,918.

DAVID WEIL ASSIGNS.

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against Him by Creditors Who Make Charges.

David Weil, shirtwaist manufacturer at 708 Broadway, under the style of the Brooklyn Waist Manufacturing Company, filed an assignment yesterday to Edwin F. Stern, lawyer of 10 Wall Street. Mr. Weil gives his residence at the Hotel Minot, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Two hours after the assignment was filed a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for the following creditors: The H. B. Claflin Company, $332; Burton Brothers & Co., $498, and Tefft, Weller & Co., $4. It was alleged that Mr. Weil is insolvent, has permitted certain firms or persons, through legal proceedings, to obtain a preference; has transferred merchandise and accounts to the value of $5,000 to various persons upon a pretended and antecedent indebtedness, and has conveyed, transferred, concealed, or removed a large part of his property.

In addition to these proceedings, Deputy Sheriff Radley was busy yesterday with writs of replevin from the following creditors: A. D. Juilliard & Co., $4,500; Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, $1,410, and John Doull Miller, $1,379. Late yesterday afternoon City Marshal Louis Levy received a claim against Mr. Weil for $358 in favor of Bernheimer & Arnold for rent for the month of September of 708 Broadway, with a demand notice to pay up or be dispossessed.

It was learned in the trade that Mr. Weil is involved to the extent of $43,000 in the failure of Simon Smith, silk manufacturer at Paterson, N. J., under the style of the Mountain Silk Company, who filed a petition in bankruptcy in Brooklyn on the 11th inst. with liabilities $68,000 and assets $63,000. Mr. Stern, the assignee, said yesterday that Weil became tied up by guaranteeing for Mr. Smith for $40,000 to $43,000. He had guaranteed $25,000 for silk merchandise and the balance was on notes for Mr. Smith to purchase machinery.

Mr. Weil's liabilities are about $80,000, and up to Thursday he had assets of $72,000, of which $52,000 was stock, accounts, and store fixtures, and the balance real estate, but creditors have since replevined a lot of the stock, and Mr. Stern could give no estimate of the assets which remained.

Asked about Mr. Weil being one of the references of Kornfeldt, arrested about two weeks ago on the charge of obtaining goods from merchants, Mr. Stern said that Mr. Weil knew Kornfeldt's father and guaranteed one account for young Kornfeldt and later withdrew the guarantee.

Attachments and Judgments.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the British-American Company, publisher at 12 East Fifteenth Street, for $425 in favor of E. B. L. Carter, as trustee of the estate of Galen Carter, for rent of offices formerly occupied by the concern at 15 and 17 West Forty-second Street. The Sheriff went to 12 East Fifteenth Street, but found the office closed, and a card on the door said that during July and August business would be transacted at the Washington office.

Two attachments have been obtained here against Augustus C. Downing, Jr., of Morristown, N. J., for $10,000, one in favor of Emma Down for $5,000 on his note, dated Nov. 1, 1899, payable in thirty days, and the other in favor of Charlotte J. McGourkey for a loan of $5,000 on Nov. 1, 1899, payable in thirty days. The attachment was obtained on the ground of non-residence.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the Hoagland & Robinson Company, dealer in building materials, formerly at the foot of West Forty-eighth Street, for $1,837, in favor of Stetson, Cutler & Redmond. The attachment was obtained on the ground that the company had removed its property from the State, and it was served on several parties here. After the attachment had been obtained a judgment was filed for $1,871.

A deficiency judgment for $8,373 was docketed yesterday against Jacob D. Butler and Caroline Hartwell, in favor of the American Mortgage Company, growing out of the foreclosure sale of the property 235 West End Avenue.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 167 failures in the United States during the week, against 154 for the previous week and 149, 173, 169, and 315 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 60, New England 24, Southern 19, Western 50, Southwestern 8, Pacific 5, and Territories 1. Canada had 24, against 26 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Receiver for a Partnership.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Irwin D. Siegel receiver of the assets of George J. Eninger & Co., upholsterers at 290 Amsterdam Avenue, in a suit brought by Jacob Ungar against George J. Eninger for a dissolution of the partnership. There are no liabilities, and the assets are valued at $1,700.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERS, Frederick J., and John—William F. Albers	$374
ALLEN, William D. E.—J. Gross	70
BUTTS, Henry—Lina Wilhelm	118
BUTLER, Jacob B., and Caroline Hartwell—American Mortgage Company	8,373
CARLEY, Francis D.—Kentucky National Bank	12,918
CROVO, Joseph, and Ignatius Conale—Razzetti Brothers	87
CAMERON, William—J. Bauer	1,09[illegible]
DUNN, Cornelia—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	51
DEAN, Thearon B.—W. S. Travis	305
DOOLEY, Denis—John J. Bell	55[illegible]
DAMATO, Innocenzo—A. Ferrante	44
DE WITT, George W.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	185
DE BARBIERI, Louis—E. E. M. Bulkowa	26
ENTZ, Frederick A.—E. Hamilton	76
EHRGOTT, Elizabeth J.—R. C. Embree, trustee	94
FIDELITY LOAN ASSOCIATION—The City of New York	129
FLYNN, Charles—Wheeler & Slater	88
FROHNE, William C.—Bruning & Jacobi Company	95
FRINDEL, Simon—J. W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.	37
FINKELSTEIN, Joseph—M. Kamber	32
FLYNN, Charles H.—H. Schulthels	10[illegible]
FLYNN, Thomas—A. J. McQuade	416
GALL, Jacob—B. Blatner	32
GREENEBAUM, Edward—C. Groth	409
GAFFNEY, Patrick F.—The Hannis Distilling Company	1,484
GOLDSTEIN, Jacob—New York Mutual Gas Light Company	32
GALLAGHER, Mary C.—Equity Paper Company	370
GUGENHEIM, Morris—Textile Publishing Company	71
HEER, Mamie—H. H. Pennock	104
HUTTLING, George—Belle of Nelson Distilling Company	62
HOFFMAN, Otto—J. Seeman and others	378
ISLER, Alexander—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	44
JONES, William R.—Gansevoort Bank	407
KLEIN, Mary.—Emil Altman	29
LYNCH, Patrick H.—W. R. O'Brien	638
LYON, Amelia—D. H. Carstairs and another	764
MONTAGNON, Mary—J. M. Singleton and others	113
MARSIEANA, Joseph G.—James E. March	107
MELVILLE, Jerome B.—J. E. Angell	186
MEINMAN, David—M. Goldberg	95
McDERMOTT, Thomas—Lina Wilhelm	148
NORTON, Mary E. and Patrick—The Mutual Bank	20,272
O'CONNOR, Thomas—Continental Hygeia Ice Company	91
O'BRIEN, Daniel—L. Wilhelm	118
PONKER, Herman—New York Mutual Gas Light Company	65
PERSANTE, Giuseppe—L. Vespasiani	38
PIAMSKY, John—S. Gerhat and others	78
ROTHERMEL, Albert H.—J. Zimmermann and another	226
STREETON, John B.—M. Schlageter	175
TRACY, Mary A.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs	39
VERNON, William F.—H. V. Donnell	38
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—Luke Carlin	195
WOLFF, Etta—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	4,209
WOOD, James E.—George E. Fahys	688
WISE, Leo—Adolph Klauber	1,573
THE HOAGLAND & ROBINSON COMPANY—F. Stetson and others	1,871
THE WOODHAVEN JUNCTION LAND Company—H. S. Stewart	7[illegible]
LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—J. H. Senner	403

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THE CANDIDACY OF MR. STANCHFIELD.

Men who practice the art of politics are compelled to pay as close and unremitting attention to their business as the lawyer or banker or the managers of railroads. The man of principle and conscience whose interest in politics is confined to the desire to cast his vote intelligently for the best candidates and the soundest policies must not only be a diligent student of current political affairs, but he must have a good memory for past politics; otherwise he will be fooled and misled into voting for the things he abominates. A voter cannot give himself up exclusively to money getting for eight months in the year, to Summer recreations for two more months, and then come back to his New York home and in two days of newspaper reading qualify himself to express political opinions or to criticise the opinions of others. Much less can he qualify himself to cast his ballot with a correct understanding of what he is about. The politics of this city and State are notoriously complicated. If a voter really wishes to understand the meaning of party action, the relation of leaders to public questions and to each other, and the significance of tactical movements he must be a student of politics every day in the year.

These observations are mere truisms. We have been moved to make them by a perusal of four letters addressed to THE TIMES by readers who dissent from its opinion that Mr. STANCHFIELD, not Mr. ODELL, should be elected Governor of New York at the coming election. We published these letters yesterday morning. They are written by very intelligent and very well-meaning citizens, yet we find in them respectively the following expressions, one being taken from each letter of the four:

Can the candidate be considered as other than the creature of his maker, and per consequence, should the Fates decree such a consummation as his election, is it not logical to believe that it will be RICHARD CROKER and not his puppet who will be the real Governor?

Now, despite weak pretense that "HILL'S friend" has been used by CROKER to beat HILL, it is evident to the merest child that the nomination of STANCHFIELD is the outcome of opposition to a popular anti-boss man—COLER, to wit—on the part of the most impudent and corrupt boss ever known since TWEED. STANCHFIELD has lent himself to the designs of this boss just as "Brother GUS" VAN WYCK did in 1898. Can you dare to hope that with STANCHFIELD in the Executive chair and PLATT'S men in the control of the Legislature, CROKER and PLATT will not have it in their power to secretly aid one another in public plunder, and that while still avoiding individual responsibility?

THE TIMES seems to forget that Mr. STANCHFIELD is and always was CROKER'S man, and that RICHARD CROKER is the boss of the City of New York. I hate all political bosses. I hate PLATT as much as CROKER, but why give the State to a man who already has the city? I think we are better off with two bosses who will oppose each other than we should be if we put the whole business in one man's pocket.

You are willing to accept CROKER'S candidate, but not PLATT'S. Of the two men Mr. PLATT'S methods are far more honest and reputable. A comparison must be decidedly in favor of Mr. PLATT, who is at least a gentleman.

Now these letters make it plainly evident that the writers of them are unfamiliar with New York politics. They do not know Mr. STANCHFIELD'S relation to party leaders, they are completely in the dark as to the motives that led the controlling faction in the convention to nominate him against the efforts of the other faction in favor of another candidate. Nor have they given careful consideration, perhaps no consideration at all, to the rather grave questions of public interest which will be affected one way by the election of Mr. STANCHFIELD and quite another way by the election of Mr. ODELL. We have attempted to set forth these questions and the manner in which they would be affected by the result of the election; we regret that our correspondents did not do us the honor to read the statement.

Anybody who knows what has been going on in the Democratic Party of New York during the past two months does not need to be informed that Mr. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD is about the last man that RICHARD CROKER of untrammeled choice would select as the party candidate for Governor. All of Mr. STANCHFIELD'S associations and sympathies have been with the up-the-State Democracy and never with Tammany. He was Mr. HILL'S partner and is Mr. HILL'S friend. It is a fact that when Mr. CROKER'S envoy presented himself to Mr. STANCHFIELD with some questions about the treatment of "the organization" in case of his election he replied that he should be fair to all organizations of Democrats, but he wished it to be understood that while he should give due consideration to recommendations coming from organizations none but fit and honest men would be appointed to office by him. There was but one reason for Mr. CROKER'S support of STANCHFIELD. The Tammany leader found himself and his organization in a position of serious danger. The candidacy of COLER, under the management of a politician so astute and experienced as Mr. HILL, and with the support of almost the entire party in the interior of the State, was a peril not to be trifled with. CROKER really feared that COLER would be elected if he got the nomination. He felt that he must prevent his nomination at any cost. No common trick of politics would avert the danger. He felt that he must play a trump card. He therefore resolved, with the advice and consent of EDWARD MURPHY, who is a much abler politician than he is, to circumvent HILL by forcing the candidacy of HILL'S friend and political associate of many years, Mr. STANCHFIELD. It was a very skilful counter-move, and it was successful. He tried to put Mr. HILL "in a hole." In that he failed, for the ex-Senator was too wise to do what CROKER undoubtedly expected him to do—drop COLER and come over to the support of his friend STANCHFIELD. Then, indeed, he would have been trapped.

Now any voter who casts his ballot for ODELL because he cannot bring himself to vote for "CROKER'S candidate," STANCHFIELD, will do precisely what CROKER wishes him to do. It is the plain purpose of the Platt-Croker-Murphy combination to let no man be elected Governor who would be indecent enough to interfere with the "commercial politics" of the allied organizations. COLER would have been most unfriendly to the Platt-Croker enterprises. Therefore he was kept out of the nomination. STANCHFIELD'S public career is an assurance that he would also be unfriendly, and, besides, he is a friend of HILL. Therefore both Tammany and PLATT will be under obligations to any independent voter who will join with them in the effort to defeat him. Tammany took the risk of his nomination, trusting to its well-known sufficient facilities for defeating the candidates of its party at the polls.

But it is said that Mr. STANCHFIELD "has lent himself to the designs of the boss" to defeat an excellent candidate, Mr. COLER. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD was seriously considered as a possible candidate for the Governorship long before Mr. COLER became a prominent man. He entertains, we presume, the honorable ambition to be Governor of this State. Without his procurement or solicitation the nomination was offered him. There is no law of politics or morals that could compel him to put aside his own ambitions and his opportunity in behalf of another. Men who want to be Governor of New York cannot be always stepping aside. They are not immortal, and opportunity must be taken when it offers. Mr. STANCHFIELD violated no canon of propriety by accepting the nomination over Mr. COLER; and Mr. COLER shows what he thinks of the matter by hastening to congratulate his successful rival and promises his hearty support.

But STANCHFIELD is a friend of HILL, and HILL is also a "boss." Is not the fact that he was nominated in spite of the most strenuous efforts of HILL good evidence that he is not in the control of HILL? What would CROKER have done if any of his Tammany Captains had stood opposed to his candidate? We think the behavior of HILL toward Mr. STANCHFIELD at Saratoga was altogether fair and honorable. He respected the wishes of some of his Coler delegates who declared that they desired to vote for STANCHFIELD. But if STANCHFIELD is a friend of HILL it is no damage to him. Mr. HILL is the only active regenerating force now at work in New York State Democratic politics.

Do our correspondents know anything about Mr. STANCHFIELD? Let them seek out those who know him. They will learn that he is a man of brains, of excellent character, an accomplished and pleasing speaker, and experienced in public affairs. He is not at all the sort of man Mr. CROKER would tolerate or could get along with in politics. He wants him beaten. He will be grateful to our correspondents if they will assist him in the accomplishment of that wish.

Again we must point out that it will be a great deal better for public interests in the State if the Platt Legislature at Albany shall be confronted by a Democratic Governor. Mr. STANCHFIELD'S declaration of opposition to the Ramapo job leaves nothing to be desired. Mr. ODELL'S declaration, as The Evening Post points out, is much less satisfactory and complete, as a mere assertion that the city should own its water supply leaves the company free to get control of all the watersheds, which it obviously could not do if its charter were taken away, the course favored by the Democratic candidate. The evidence that Mr. ODELL is altogether within the control of PLATT is quite conclusive to us. We do not understand how any voter who professes to hate bosses can justify a vote for BOSS PLATT'S candidate against a Democratic candidate who is not in the least in CROKER'S control and whose election CROKER would regard as a calamity to his organization and his pocket.

NEW YORK'S HELPING HAND.

In the first comment made in these columns on the terrible disaster at Galveston it was confidently predicted that the outpouring from the public purse in aid of the people of the stricken city would be immediate and generous. How bravely that prediction has been fulfilled the readers of our news columns well know. The people of the country have risen in mass to reach out the hands of help to the sufferers in the South, and supplies and money are flying to the Gulf. In the midst of this thrilling exhibition we can well afford to make the remark that it sometimes fills the heart of a man with gratitude to know that he lives in the greatest commercial community of the western hemisphere. It is frequently said of New York that she is deficient in civic pride, in private virtue, and political cleanliness. There are even many who are not loath to accept the dictum of BALZAC that "New York is a city without faith, hope, or charity."

Well, the enormous charities of New York speak for themselves. They are moving calmly and silently in their regular channels. Even the India Famine Fund, which lacks the stimulus of novelty and public excitement, is growing every day. Yet New York, answering with her unfailing readiness to the cry of the stricken, has cut her pursestrings and is pouring a splendid shower of gold into the lap of prostrate Galveston. Money is what the people of the devastated district need; money is what can reach them and aid them most speedily, and this city is proving magnificently that it understands the obligations resting upon the steward of great wealth. The masters of huge fortunes in New York give generously to charity every year, and in this emergency they have not hesitated to show that they know how to add thousands to their regular offerings. The "soulless corporations" have demonstrated that in each and every one of them there is somewhere a heart. They have given at once without stopping to consider what their stockholders will say. They well know that their acts will be ratified.

Such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association are great powers for good in such times. They comprise the most substantial business factors in this community. They are known and trusted. Their leadership in such a movement is wise and inspiring. The generous, yet conservative, speech of ABRAM S. HEWITT will bear fruit. Our money will be given freely and judiciously. Mr. HEWITT intimates the need of the designation of a recipient of funds. Galveston has already named one. The Governor of the State of Texas, however, will occur more readily to the great body of givers, and we have already said he is a man to command the respect and confidence of the whole country.

What we have done is but an earnest of what we shall do. In little more than two days of organized giving the contribution of this city has gone to $200,000. Yet the imposing committee of the Chamber of Commerce was appointed only on Thursday. The Chamber raised over a million for the sufferers from the Chicago fire. BALZAC is laughed to scorn. New York sends hope to Galveston. She has faith in her own resources and in the employment of them to cement the brotherhood of men. She has charity toward all and for all, and she will continue, as she has begun, to lead the Nation in the glorious work of restoring hope and faith to Galveston.

THE COAL STRIKE.

One thing is to be said in favor of the announcement by the United Mine Workers of a strike among the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania. They do not enter upon the struggle, to employ the phrase which has become so ominous, "in gayety of heart." They do not belittle, and it would be difficult to exaggerate, the distress which such a strike would bring, ultimately upon business in general, but immediately and primarily upon the strikers themselves. They show a consciousness of the gravity of the situation which is far from being characteristic of "strike leaders." But they say that their grievances have become intolerable, and that they really have no choice but to strive for the redress of them in the only practicable way.

Their statement, though necessarily general, is clear in explanation and moderate in tone. It seems to us to require an answer. The miners recognize the enormous power of public sympathy and opinion and the enormous value of public sympathy in such a struggle as that upon which they have entered. The operators should, it seems, in their own interest, make a similar recognition. The real question is not whether the proceedings of the miners have been regularly conducted. It is not even whether the statement of grievances and the demand for the redress of them come from the persons actually aggrieved, or from their attorneys. It is whether the grievances are real. Upon the answer which the public returns to that question, after it has been informed, will depend the direction of its sympathies. And public sympathy will be a very great and may be a decisive factor in the settlement of the strike.

THE CHINESE MUDDLE.

The confused and contradictory dispatches from the various capitals concerning the Chinese situation must strongly remind the experienced reader of the like dispatches that have appeared when some particularly atrocious act of the Turkish Government has aroused the concert of Europe and shamed the powers into a pretense of doing something. Everybody can remember a number of these uprisings of the moral sense of Europe. Nobody can remember an occasion upon which the righteous indignation of Europe has been converted into appropriate action by the Governments. As soon as the concert is invoked, the separate interests of the powers begin to assert themselves, even when those interests are nothing more tangible than unreasoning jealousies. "Peanut politics" begin to be played, and the disinterested and disgusted observer is inclined to adopt the bitter characterization of "Mark Twain": "I would rather meet the devil, and shake him by the tail, than any other member of the European concert."

It is most earnestly to be hoped that such a fiasco as has been repeatedly seen in Europe may not, by the same causes, be repeated in Asia. It is most especially to be insisted upon that our own Government shall not incur any responsibility for such a result, if such a result is to ensue. We have not had any responsibility for the tragical and farcical failures to vindicate civilization against the Sultan. Our skirts are there quite clear. And that is partly because we have not had anything to do with the "concert," but have protected our own interests and endeavored to redress our own wrongs in our own way and of our own strength. The present indications are that in this way we shall succeed much better than if we had "pooled our issues." It is certain that we can succeed no worse.

Of course, we are not recommending separate action in China. The persecution of foreigners in that country is aimed equally at all white men professing the Christian religion, whether or not they are trying to propagate it. To obtain an observance of the treaty rights of foreigners in China, and to exact appropriate penalties for the violation of those rights, is an object which all the powers have in common. Joint action for this common purpose does not require a "self-denying ordinance" upon the part of any power with respect to any separate object it may have. It requires only such a measure of good faith as will induce every power with separate interests to abstain from trying to use the common machinery for the advancement of those interests.

This very moderate requirement of justice and decency is, it seems, yet too much for some of the powers. They are evidently trying to use, not only their own respective forces, but those of the powers which have no separate objects or interests, to obtain their respective ends. Since we are one of the powers which have no objects apart from the general objects of civilization, it ought to be easily possible for us to keep out of any arrangement which includes less than the whole of the powers, and to avoid becoming the dupe of any one. It should be our aim to hold all the powers to the common object. And to attain that object; it is plain that our most effective agency is the maintenance of the pressure upon the Chinese Government which is involved in the continued military occupation of Peking. We strongly doubt whether Russia has issued the separate ultimatum to China which she is reported to have issued. Such an act, at this stage, would be a breach of comity, if not of actual good faith, toward the other allies. But the reported proposal of Russia to withdraw her legation from Peking, while leaving her troops there, and maintaining a military occupation, seems to be a very sensible proposal, whether she has actually made it or not. It is certain that the allies will get less, in the way of indemnity for the past and security for the future, by relaxing the pressure upon the Chinese Government than by maintaining the same.

NUGGETS.

Color of Blue Grass.

Mrs. Bayview—Is the blue grass of Kentucky really blue?

Col. Kaintuck—No, it's green—same color as your blue sea, you know.—New York Weekly.

Sartorial Art.

Annette—What is an artistic tailor, anyway?

Reginald—An artistic tailor, my dear child, is a tailor that makes "correct" clothes that no artist would paint.—Indianapolis Press.

Extorted from Them.

"Ferdinand sold his great grandfather's family Bible for $15."

"How odd."

"Not at all; he said he was bound his ancestors should help him out that much, anyway."—Indianapolis Journal.

For Art's Sake.

"The trouble with the drama of to-day," said the severe critic, "is that the managers are too fond of the mighty dollar. They produce plays to make money."

"Just so," said his friend. "True art, I suppose, would furnish us all with free passes."—Brooklyn Life.

THE TRUE OWNERSHIP.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

He owns the most of earth
Who sees its beauty clearest in his day;
Not him who buys for paltry money's worth
A little soil, a little brick and clay,
And bounds his vision with the narrow view
Of personal possession; full as well,
And with as sane a pride, our boasts are due
For the grave space where all at last must dwell.

But the wise soul that knows
The fairness of the world; that rests content
With pictures where the gold of sunrise glows,
Or those of sunset and the twilight blent;
That loves the sea and land, the arching sky,
Each great and little thing the good God made—
This world is his; too wide for gold to buy,
Its price but in the soul's uplifting paid.

GERMAN LOAN ARRANGED

Officially Announced by the Berlin Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and National City Bank Get $0,000,000 Marks of 4 Per Cent. Bonds—New York Life's Deal.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—It is officially announced by the Board of Directors of the Disconto-Gesellschaft that, with the co-operation of the Imperial Bank and through the intermediary of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg, and the M. M. Warburg Company of Hamburg, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, acting in conjunction with the National City Bank of New York, have taken over $0,000,000 marks of 4 per cent. Treasury bonds of the German Empire, falling due in 1904 and 1905.

With the approval of the Imperial Bank, the issue will be placed on the market in the United States.

The Freisinnige Zeitung, discussing the floating of the German loan in the United States, points out that "the time is past when the United States has to come to Germany to borrow money."

The press generally recognizes that the Government does wisely, in view of the stringency of money here, to resort to American subscription.

The negotiations which have been under way for several days for the placing of a German loan in the United States were concluded yesterday.

They cover a purchase by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank of $0,000,000 marks in 4 per cent. Treasury notes of the German Empire, maturing in equal proportions in 1904 and 1905. These two banks are thus the sole factors in the distribution of the bonds. The purchasing banks take over the loan upon their own initiative from the Imperial German Bank through the Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin and M. M. Warburg & Co. of Hamburg. An issue of the loan will be made shortly, both in the United States and in Germany.

Preference in the allotments of the loan will be given to American subscribers, and, while some part of the issue will be allotted to German subscribers, nearly all of the issue will be placed in the United States.

Subscriptions for the entire amount have been made in this city and Milwaukee. The only subscription so far made public is that of the New York Life Insurance Company for $5,000,000 worth of the bonds.

No shipments of gold to Germany in connection with the loan are contemplated. The payments for the loan will be distributed over a considerable period, and will be made entirely in bills of exchange. The money market, therefore, it is thought, will probably not be affected by the negotiation of and payments for the loan.

At the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. no definite statement was obtained in regard to the date of the first payment for the Treasury notes. It was said in foreign exchange circles, however, that the German Government is believed to be desirous of obtaining some of the money from the loan subscribers at once for the defrayal of the expense of its preparations for Chinese invasion. The amount of the subscription of the New York Life Insurance Company is regarded as immediately available. Communication by cable with President McCall of that company, who is now in Europe, resulted in negotiations between Treasurer Gibbs of the New York Life, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank, which assured the immediate success of the loan.

Further subscriptions to the loan will probably be invited in the United States and in Germany.

THE BRITISH WAR LOAN.

Reported Dissatisfaction at Selling in London of American Holdings.

The action of some of the subscribers to the recent British exchequer 3 per cent. war loan in disposing of their holdings in the London market at a premium is reported to have excited some indignation in one of the banking houses composing the syndicate which placed the bonds in this country, it being said that the subscribers were expected to hold their certificates for a time at least, and that the allotment of over half of the issue to Americans was due to a desire to leave the London bond market for a future issue if the Chinese trouble should lead to unexpected expenditures.

A representative of one of the other firms in the syndicate said, however, that the bonds were sold outright, and that he knew of no understanding that the bonds were to be held here.

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, which took a considerable block of the British loan, said yesterday that a part of the subscriptions of the bank had already been disposed of abroad at a good profit, and if it was so desired the balance would be sold at the present figures.

THE PABST PORTICO CASE.

Justice Stiner Adjourns the Hearing Until Sept. 26.

The city case of the incumbrance created by the placing of the portico and balcony of the Pabst Hotel on the sidewalk in Forty-second Street was yesterday before Justice Joseph H. Stiner in the Tenth District Municipal Court. James B. Regan, proprietor of the hotel, asked for an adjournment on account of the mandamus suit instituted by Simon Strasburg to compel the authorities to take down the portico, as the decision in this case, which is set down for Sept. 21, should have a bearing on the penalties proceedings.

Mr. Kiernan, Assistant Corporation Counsel, contended that his prosecution was not dependent on the mandamus proceedings. Mr. Blumenstiel, Mr. Regan's counsel, argued that both cases involved the question whether the portico was an obstruction. Justice Stiner said that in his opinion an opportunity should be given to the Supreme Court to decide on the question. It was finally agreed that the case be set down peremptorily for Sept. 26.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

The Committee of One Hundred Urges Further Contributions.

The Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief has issued a statement to the public, in which the terrible calamity which has come upon the City of Galveston is deplored and citizens are urged to send all the resources of rescue possible to the Texas town.

"Meantime," the statement continues, "the distress in India is very great. Millions are still threatened with death by starvation and exposure. Both plague and cholera are working havoc. The Committee of One Hundred asks still that stricken India be borne in mind."

John Crosby Brown, the Treasurer of the committee, reported yesterday contributions aggregating $147.47, making a total to date of $288,162.50.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the following cities:

Springfield, Mass., 62,059, as against 44,179 in 1890; an increase of 17,880, or 40.47 per cent.

Harrisburg, Penn., 50,167, as against 30,385 in 1890; an increase of 10,782, or 27.38 per cent.

Erie, Penn., 52,733, as against 40,634 in 1890; an increase of 12,099, or 29.78 per cent.

Topeka, Kan., 33,608, as against 31,007 in 1890; an increase of 2,601, or 8.39 per cent.

Bay City, Mich., 27,628, as against 27,839 in 1890; a decrease of 211, or .76 per cent.

Des Moines, Ia., 62,139, as against 50,093 in 1890; an increase of 12,046, or 24.05 per cent.

Lawrence, Mass., 62,559, as against 44,654 in 1890; an increase of 17,905, or 40.10 per cent.

Somerville, Mass., 61,643, as against 40,152 in 1890, an increase of 21,491, or 53.52 per cent.

Answers to Correspondents.

"P. J. C."—You are entitled to a vote.

"A. Marchisio."—Write to the New York Dental School, 216 West Forty-second Street.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

Gen. Gomez Demands Elimination in Convention Call of Clause Referring to Relations.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.—This evening Gen. Maximo Gomez, Señor Tamayo, Señor Sener, and Mayor Rodrigues, the last three representing the National Party, held a conference at the palace with Gen. Wood.

Speaking for the Cubans at large, Gen. Gomez said he desired that the clause in the call for the Constitutional Convention with reference to fixing the future relations between the United States and Cuba should be eliminated.

After some discussion it was decided that the objectionable words should be submitted to President McKinley with a request for their elimination forthwith.

Gen. Gomez, who does not admit that he is identified with any political party, said in the course of an interview after the conference:

"I do not know why the National Party originally refrained from joining in the telegram to President McKinley asking for the elimination of the clause in the convocatory order respecting the defining of the future relations between the two Governments, unless it was because the leaders have had implicit faith in the American Government. The reason why a request for the elimination of the clause is made by myself and the Nationalist leaders at this late date, immediately prior to the election, and despite the fact that there has been no prior action or request looking to the elimination of the clause, is that we desire to satisfy the present acute sense of Cuban honor and to secure an indication that the United States Government has faith in the Cubans. The relations between the two Governments can be and should be defined after the convention.

"Nevertheless, whether our request is granted or not, we shall go to the polls and shall do all in our power to secure the fruition of those desires which the United States Government has expressed regarding the future of this island."

REAR ADMIRAL SICARD DEAD.

Ex-Commander of the North Atlantic Squadron Succumbs to Apoplexy.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at 9 o'clock this morning at his Summer home at Westernville, a mansion erected by William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose granddaughter the Admiral married.

Admiral Sicard was born in Utica, N. Y., and was sixty-four years old. He had served in the navy forty-four years, graduating from the Naval Academy in 1855, and being retired on reaching the age limit, Sept. 30, 1898.

Shortly after the outbreak of the civil war he was made executive officer of the Oneida, in the West Gulf Squadron, and here he saw his first fighting.

After the engagement with the Vicksburg batteries and with the Confederate ram Arkansas, in July, 1862, he was made Lieutenant Commander, which rank he held during the remainder of the war.

At the close of hostilities Lieut. Commander Sicard was attached to the Naval Academy for two years. In 1869 he was made Commander and assigned to the Saginaw of the Pacific Squadron. In 1881 he was made Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and further promoted to the rank of Captain. To him is given the credit for the introduction of steel high-power ordnance into the navy. He served for nine years as Chief of the bureau, and from 1890 to 1891 was President of the Steel Board. In 1894 he was placed in command of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, and in July of the same year he was made Commodore and put in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

His nomination as Rear Admiral was confirmed by the Senate April 20, 1897, and Admiral Sicard had as his command the naval force on the North Atlantic Station.

His fleet was stationed at Key West when the destruction of the Maine occurred. He was then in ill-health, suffering from malarial fever, and after appointing the court of inquiry Admiral Sicard, in March, 1898, applied to the department for sick leave. On his partial recovery he was appointed President of the Naval War Board of Strategy.

Admiral Sicard had two brothers—Stephen Sicard of Utica and George J. Sicard of Buffalo.

COMPLIMENTS CAPT. LEARY.

Commander Schroeder, His Successor, Warmly Praises Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Navy Department to-day received from Commander Seaton Schroeder, United States Navy, notification that March 22, 1900, he formally relieved Capt. Richard P. Leary as Governor of Guam. Commander Schroeder pays the following compliment to Capt. Leary:

"I consider it my duty to state that, before assuming this command, I have had the opportunity of devoting several days to a study of the conditions prevailing in the island and at this station, and I am much impressed by the extent and excellence of the work that has been done in evolving order from chaos.

"I consider myself extremely fortunate to be the successor of an officer whose administration has been so wise and characterized by such good judgment, and whose untiring work has produced such good results."

THE CAPE COD FOREST FIRES.

One Now Heading for Ennisville and Another Raging Near Hyannis.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 14.—The great fire in the wooded sections of Plymouth and Barnstable Counties still burns as fiercely as during Wednesday's hurricane, which started it into renewed activity. The men and women of the towns which the flames have cleaned up are thoroughly exhausted by their efforts, and men from distant places are being engaged by the score to help out.

So thick and low hangs the smoke that it is impossible to get an idea of the property loss in the way of houses and barns destroyed, and until a heavy rain comes the conditions will not improve.

All day a tremendous effort was made to head off the fire along the Agawam River, which runs from Half Way Point to Buzzard's Bay, but the men lost in the battle for to-night the entire southern sky is of a deep red glow. The fire is now heading toward Ennisville, which is about seven miles from Sandwich, at the heel of Cape Cod.

Further up the Cape a bad fire has broken out near Hyannis, in that section of the State which was the location of great woods fires in the early Spring.

Palenville's New School Building.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The new public school building at Palenville, Greene County, has been dedicated. It is one of the finest school buildings in the State, costing $48,000, and is the gift of W. L. Lawrence of New York, in memory of his wife, who died in the village two years ago. Telegrams were received from Senator Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., and other prominent men congratulating Palenville on possessing such a fine building.

Supreme Court's October Term.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court of the United States will meet for the October term on Monday, Oct. 8. When the court adjourned on May 28 last there were undisposed of 303 cases, of which number 37 had been argued and submitted. Since the adjournment of the court to date there have been 111 cases filed, making a total of 414 cases on the docket, against 391 cases on the same day in 1899, showing an increase of 23 cases.

Long Voyage of a Small Schooner.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 14.—The schooner Carrier Dove, of eighty-three tons, has arrived from South Amboy, N. J., whence she sailed Jan. 16, having completed one of the longest voyages on record for a craft of her size. Capt. John Grottie and a crew of five men were the only persons making the trip. The schooner accomplished the difficult feat of sailing through the Straits of Magellan, taking six weeks' time to pass from ocean to ocean.

BOERS URGED TO GIVE UP

Roberts's New Proclamation Says Their Cause Is Hopeless.

Kruger's Flight, He Adds, Should Stop the War—Has 15,000 Prisoners—Hints at Severe Measures.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"Machadodorp, Sept. 13.

"Kruger has fled to Lorenzo Marques and Botha has been obliged to give over the command of the Boer Army temporarily to Viljoen, on account of ill-health. In consequence of this I have circulated a proclamation as follows:

"The late President Krueger, with Reitz and the archives of the South African Republic, has crossed the Portuguese frontier and arrived at Lorenzo Marques, with the view of sailing for Europe at an early date. Krueger has formally resigned the position which he held as President of the South African Republic, thus severing his official connection with the Transvaal. Krueger's action shows how hopeless in his opinion is the war which has now been carried on for nearly a year, and his desertion of the Boer cause should make clear to his fellow-burghers that it is useless to continue the struggle any longer.

"It is probably unknown to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony that nearly 15,000 of their fellow-subjects are now prisoners of war, not one of whom will be released until those now under arms against us surrender unconditionally.

"The burghers must be cognizant of the fact that no intervention in their behalf can come from any of the great powers, and, further, that the British Empire is determined to complete the work which has already cost so many lives and carry to a conclusion the war declared against her by the late Governments of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, a war to which there can be only one ending."

Lord Roberts then proceeds to point out that with the exception of the small area which Gen. Botha is defending, the war has degenerated into irregular operations which must be brought to an early end, and concludes:

"The means I am compelled to adopt are those which the customs of war prescribe as applicable to such cases. They are ruinous to the country, entail endless suffering to the burghers and their families, and the longer this guerrilla warfare continues the more vigorously must they be enforced."

KRUEGER VIRTUALLY PRISONER

Portuguese Authorities Refuse to Permit Oom Paul's Officials to See Him.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 14.—President Krüger has removed from the home of Herr Pott, the Consul of the Netherlands here, to the residence of the District Governor.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—According to the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, Mr. Krüger is virtually a prisoner in the residence of the District Governor. This is at the instance of the British Consul, who protested against Mr. Krüger using Portuguese territory as a base for directing his executive.

The French Consul has been forbidden access to Mr. Krüger, as have also the latter's own officials. The District Governor has notified Herr Pott, the Netherlands Consul, that he, (Pott,) who had acted as the Boer Consular Agent at Lorenzo Marques, can no longer be recognized as a representative of the Transvaal, which is now British territory.

"I have had an interview with the American Attaché, who is homeward bound," says the correspondent, "and he is of opinion that hostilities may drag on for a considerable time, as the Boers in their despair threaten to fight to the death.

"Acting President Schalk-Burger arrived here to-day (Friday) to confer with Mr. Krüger, but he was not permitted to see him, and he returned immediately to the Transvaal."

Boers May Be Treated as Outlaws.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—"The Imperial Government," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Standard, "intends at an early date to declare a state of peace in South Africa and to issue a proclamation that Boers refusing to lay down their arms will be treated as outlaws."

Victoria Cross for Sergt. Lindsay.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Gazette to-day announces that the Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Sergt. Arthur Lindsay of Strathcona's Horse, for rescuing a wounded trooper in the face of a heavy Boer fire at North Standerton, Aug. 5.

ITALIAN RUNS AMUCK.

Kills His Wife and Seven Men, and Then Commits Suicide.

CASERTA, Italy, Sept. 14.—Gaetano Longo, on returning from the United States to Pastona, a small town in this district, killed his wife in a fit of jealousy and then two men who he believed had been too attentive to his wife.

Having committed the triple crime, he ran amuck, killing five others and wounding two fatally. Then he went to the local cemetery and committed suicide.

The tragedy has created a great sensation throughout the surrounding country.

German Military Manoeuvres.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The military manoeuvres in Pomerania, carried out in accordance with plans prepared by Emperor William, came to a termination to-day. The result was the complete defeat of the invaders, namely, the Second Army Corps, by the home troops, namely, the Guard du Corps, after the former had been made to transfer its Forty-second Division to the Guard du Corps. The Guard cavalry splendidly executed a series of attacks upon the invaders, who tried to escape northward, but were ultimately crowded between Glien, Sinslow, Wartenberg, and Neumark, where they surrendered.

Trouble Expected at Bogota.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 14.—Travelers who arrived here to-day from Colon say trouble is expected at Bogota, capital of Colombia, on account of the imprisonment of ex-President San Clemente by Señor Marroquin, the Vice President and Dictator, who recently assumed the Presidency, on the retirement from office of Dr. San Clemente on account of ill-health. The capital is said to be in a state of chaos, and there is talk of a second revolution against the existing Government unless Dr. San Clemente is released immediately.

Austrian Women May Practice Medicine

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—An imperial decree issued to-day admits women to practice as physicians and chemists on the same conditions as men.

Liverpool Market Less Feverish.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—The cotton market is calmer to-day. A decline was caused by disappointing New York advices and sales for September and October delivery here against purchases of actual cotton in America.

CONEY ISLAND BOARD WALK.

Property Owners Pass Resolutions Recommending Its Construction.

The local Board of Public Improvements of the Fifth District, Brooklyn, held a special meeting yesterday in the office of Borough President Grout to consider the advisability of building the proposed board walk along the sea front at Coney Island. A number of Coney Island property owners interested in the scheme attended. They were willing to grant the necessary property for the walk on condition that no trolley line would be allowed to be built upon it. They were assured that such a restriction would be made if the walk should be built.

Resolutions were adopted recommending to the Board of Public Improvements of the city that the proposed board walk be built on the lines of the one at Atlantic City, and that Surf Avenue be paved with asphalt. These matters will come up before the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday.

CHINA PEACE ENVOY ARRIVES IN PEKING

Prince Ching Protests Against the Looting of the Capital.

OUTRAGES BY FOREIGN TROOPS

Interview with Li-Hung-Chang — More Missions Destroyed — Allies Burn a City.

Prince Ching, China's Peace Commissioner, has arrived in Peking, and Li-Hung-Chang started for the Chinese capital yesterday. No definite negotiations will take place until Earl Li arrives and the question of his credentials has been disposed of.

Prince Ching protested against the looting of Peking. He had come with full authority to obtain peace by any necessary sacrifice, but the Emperor appealed to the generosity of the powers.

Brutal outrages against the Chinese by the foreign troops are reported, and the Japanese commander has asked Gen. Chaffee to co-operate with him in checking these barbarities.

The expedition under Gen. Dorward against the Boxers threatening the Tien-Tsin region has captured and burned the City of Tu-Liu.

Reports received in Berlin state that the war of extermination against Catholic missions in China is assuming greater dimensions.

TROOPS ORDERED TO WEI-HAI-WAI.

HONG KONG, Sept. 14.—Orders have been issued for the Third Brigade to proceed to Wei-Hai-Wai immediately.

PRINCE CHING ARRIVES.

China's Peace Commissioner Reaches the Capital Escorted by Foreign Cavalry.

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PEKING, Sept. 5, via Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Prince Ching arrived here yesterday, accompanied by an escort of British and Japanese cavalry. He spent the night in his own palace.

Sharp diplomatic play is expected for an advantage, but definite negotiations will probably not take place until Li-Hung-Chang arrives and the question of his authority shall have been disposed of. The Japanese Minister to China, Baron Nishi, says that he wishes an investigation to be made of Li-Hung-Chang's credentials, as he believed that Prince Ching was the only man in authority.

Prince Ching said this morning he trusted that in the immediate future everything would be settled satisfactorily. He thought the treatment of Peking unnecessarily cruel, and that this was especially true as regards private property. He was thankful, however, that the Sacred City had been preserved. He had come to Peking, he said, with full authority from the Emperor to obtain peace by any necessary sacrifice, but he felt sure the generosity of the powers would not exact anything degrading to the dignity of China or encroaching upon Chinese territory; and he hoped within a month to see the harvest gathered and homes being rebuilt.

Prince Ching thinks a great blow has been given to Chinese commerce, but does not believe the loss to the city is irreparable, for a more magnificent one may arise from the ashes.

The Russians expect Li-Hung-Chang to arrive within a few days. They do not want to commit themselves in any way until his arrival, though they say they are willing to hear what Prince Ching has to say.

Looting in Peking continues, (both authorized and unauthorized. Few houses are guarded except those occupied by foreigners, the palaces, and those in the Sacred City. Almost every house is destitute of furniture.

Gen. Chaffee says he could not have believed that any city would ever be given over so completely to looters; and he earnestly desires the co-operation of any nation to prevent this.

On the other hand the missionaries complain because the Sacred City has not been looted. They urge that the royal family and other highly placed Chinese personages, who were behind all the trouble, should be made to suffer more than those who blindly followed them.

Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese commander, informed Gen. Chaffee that brutal outrages were being committed in Tung-now. He told the American commander that he had positive information that many women had thrown themselves into wells or committed suicide in other ways, after having been outraged, and that there were several authentic cases of coolies who had been killed under peculiarly atrocious conditions. He requested Gen. Chaffee to investigate and then to co-operate with him to check these barbarities as far as possible. Gen. Chaffee ordered Major Muir to proceed immediately to Tung-Chow and to report.

At a council of Generals to-day the Russian Gen. Linevitch said he had received information that two forces of "Boxers," one numbering 10,000 and the other 4,000, were marching from the south to endeavor to cut the communications of the allies between Peking and Tien-Tsin. It was finally decided that the line was sufficiently guarded, as the allies would certainly receive definite tidings of the approach of the "Boxers" in time to mobilize at any given point. The council merely issued orders for increased vigilance on the part of the outposts.

The telegraph line has been closed against press messages because of the enormous Government business.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 6, via Shanghai, Sept. 13.—Gen. Chaffee has prohibited the hiring of coolies for camp labor.

Bands of recently arrived Italians have been guilty of looting and provoking disorder in the native City of Tien-Tsin, which is policed by the Americans.

LI-HUNG-CHANG INTERVIEWED.

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 14.—Li-Hung-Chang starts for Peking to-day.

The Municipal Council yesterday granted Earl Li permission to sail. He will travel with a retinue of 125 persons, and will leave the foreign settlements this morning to join the steamer Anping for the north.

In an interview given before his departure Li-Hung-Chang said that Prince Ching and himself had full authority from the Dowager Empress and Emperor to negotiate a settlement with the powers, explaining that there were no other Commissioners for China.

The audience lasted an hour, the correspondent being the interviewed rather than the interviewer. Li asked many questions about the fighting at Tien-Tsin, the relief of Peking, the number of troops of each power in China, their disposition and fighting qualities, how the foreigners approved of the fighting qualities of the Chinese, how Peking was defended, what bodies of Chinese fought best, and expressed regret at the privations of the women and children in Peking.

Li-Hung-Chang asked the correspondent if Ministers Conger and MacDonald appeared to have suffered much, and when told that Mr. Conger had lost seventy pounds he laughed merrily, and remarked that this was "a poor recommendation for horseflesh."

Li-Hung-Chang also inquired whether the correspondent had seen much abuse of the Chinese or any assaulting or killing of women and children, and when told that the abuses were practically confined to the Russians he said this was "doubtless due to lack of discipline," and turned to the subject of looting, being anxious to know how much Government treasure the allies had obtained. When informed that the Japanese were reported to have taken 50,000,000 taels from the revenue officers at Pekin, Li-Hung-Chang said: "Rumor must have added two ciphers to the real amount."

Throughout the interview Li-Hung-Chang appeared to be in fine spirits, and talked as one removed, by reason of his age and experience, from the field of controversy. He regretted all the recent troubles, and said he had no desire "except to smooth them over impartially."

At another stage of the interview the great Chinaman said he deplored the fact that "the newspapers were prejudiced against him," and asserted that "this opposition originated with the English press of Shanghai, which influenced the papers of the world."

The correspondent remarked that the Americans had never been prejudiced against him, whereupon Li-Hung-Chang quickly demanded:

"Why don't they accept me as negotiator?"

Questions put to Li-Hung-Chang concerning the settlement which the Chinese Government wanted to make were diplomatically parried. He said:

"China has her views as to what settlement is desirable, and the powers have their views. We will meet and negotiate."

Asked whether he expected demands for the cession of territory as indemnity, Li-Hung-Chang replied:

"I am in communication with some of the Governments. I have found they have no disposition to ask for land."

"There is great curiosity abroad," said the correspondent, "to hear an explanation of the contradictory edicts issued in the name of the Dowager Empress during the siege."

Li-Hung-Chang meditated a moment, and then, speaking deliberately, said:

"The Empress, at the beginning, was badly advised. She was told the Boxers had supernatural powers, that they could not be injured, and were able to make it very hot for the foreigners. She believed this, but afterward found it was not true.

"The papers are incorrect in saying she was coerced into issuing edicts. The Chinese Government is despotic. No one can coerce the Empress. She, like all other rulers, is dependent on her advisers, and sometimes their advice is bad, and she may be misled."

When the correspondent was leaving, the interpreter said:

"The Viceroy hopes you will not give a bad impression of him to the American papers. He says he is a very old man—the oldest—to take part in these negotiations—that he has had much experience in these affairs, that he is the only man who can help the foreign Governments as well as the Chinese, and that he will try to arrange a settlement fair to all parties."

LONDON, Sept. 15.—"Li-Hung-Chang will be taken on board a Russian warship at Wu-Sung and received by the Russians at Taku," says the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, "and he will be accompanied by the Chinese Minister of Railways."

According to the Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring Wednesday, Earl Li considers that the preliminary difficulty of the negotiations consists in the necessity, which he realizes, of denouncing Prince Tuan and his accomplices to the Throne. He is of opinion that it would be advisable for the allies to take the initiative by compiling a list of those held chiefly responsible and by formulating their demands accordingly.

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"France and Russia, I have been assured, have agreed to demand the complete disarmament of China, including the razing of the Taku forts and the fortifications and arsenals elsewhere."

POWERS CONSIDERING EARL LI.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Lord Salisbury is again attending to business at the Foreign Office. He unexpectedly turned up there from Hatfield this afternoon.

An official notification has been received from Peking that Prince Ching has left his card with the representatives of the powers. But the officials of the British Foreign Office point out that the stage of negotiations has not yet been reached. Great Britain is still considering Li-Hung-Chang's credentials and qualifications. If an agreement is reached with the powers on this point Great Britain will join in insuring the Plenipotentiary's safety on his journey northward.

The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, was a visitor at the Foreign Office this afternoon. He urged the acceptance of Li-Hung-Chang as a peace negotiator and the expediting of an agreement between the powers in regard to the nature of the negotiations.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Cablegrams announcing the intention of the United States to withdraw from the international entente are not credited here. The German Foreign Office asserts that nothing in verification of such a rumor has been received.

"Germany has not yet recognized Li-Hung-Chang as a plenipotentiary," said a Foreign Office official to-day, "and she will wait to see what the other powers intend to do before she acts. We do not believe the report that the United States Government has recognized Li-Hung-Chang, neither do we credit the statement that Russia has sent an ultimatum to China. In all probability Li-Hung-Chang concocted the story himself.

"It is premature to consider what will be the effect upon the relations between China and Germany of the statement of Baron von Ketteler's assassin that he acted under orders from the Chinese authorities."

A requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of Baron von Ketteler in the Catholic Chapel at Tsin-Tau.

The Cologne Gazette, in denying to-day the imputation that Germany has designs on the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, publishes an inspired declaration that Germany has no special interests whatever in that highly important territory, "and knows herself to be in complete accord with the powers who have established the policy of the open door as their guiding principle in regard to the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley as well as the rest of China.

"There is no foundation for the report that Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas will meet in Russo-Poland to discuss the Chinese situation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—There were no developments in the Chinese situation today.

War Department officials are awaiting word from the State Department as to the next step expected of the troops, but it is now intimated that this next step will not be taken immediately. The situation has lost something of its acuteness, owing to the change in the attitude of the Russian Government, as indicated in yesterday's dispatches. No official confirmation has reached Washington of the postponement of the withdrawal, but the fact is not doubted here.

The Chinese Minister called at the State Department this morning to inform the officials that he had received a dispatch from Li-Hung-Chang, stating that the latter would leave Shanghai to-day, going first to Tien-Tsin, and thence to Peking. Minister Wu felt satisfied that Earl Li already had departed from Shanghai, unless the reported action of Russia has caused him to reconsider his proposed departure. Mr. Wu expresses doubt as to whether such action has been taken.

Even more important than the departure of Earl Li was the information conveyed by Minister Wu that an imperial decree named Yung Lu to join with Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang as a commission to negotiate peace. Yung Lu is the commander of the northern army in China, and during the recent troubles he was identified with the anti-foreign sentiment. His appointment is not likely to be well received by the powers.

ALLIES BURN CHINESE CITY.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 12, via Taku, Sept. 13.—The expedition under Gen. Dorward against the Boxers threatening the Tien-Tsin region reached Tu-Liu, on the Grand Canal, without opposition, and the city was occupied without a shot being fired.

Three columns converged there yesterday, after a two days' march, and found that the place had already surrendered to one officer and eight Bengal Lancers. Gen. Dorward ordered the town burned after it had been thoroughly looted.

The villages en route made peace offerings, and in most cases were undisturbed. Apparently the Boxers have disbanded in that region, and the whole country is quiet.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTRAGES.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Cologne Volkszeitung has received special advices from Hankow saying that the war of extermination against Catholic missions in China is assuming greater dimensions.

The Apostolic Vicarate in South Shen-Si has been completely destroyed, including all the churches; the Christians have been driven away, and their houses have been burned.

In the provincial capital, Tai-Yuan-Fu, which is the seat of the Bishop of North Shen-Si, the Catholic orphanage, with 300 orphans, has been burned.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14.—Reports from Cha-Ting and Sin-Foo, Western Sze-Chuen, say that most of the property of foreigners has been looted or burned. The foreigners have been invited to place themselves under official protection.

THANKSGIVING AT PEKING.

PEKING, Sept. 8.—There was a grand thanksgiving service to-day in the cathedral for the preservation of the lives of those who were besieged by the Chinese here. All the Roman Catholics and many officials and soldiers were present.

Baron von Ketteler's murderer has been identified by Interpreter Cordes. The murderer declares he was ignorant of the identity of his victim.

The situation in Peking is quiet, pending the receipt of instructions from the various Governments.

The Russians are pushing the railway in this direction from Tien-Tsin, and it is hoped that the line will be ready for use in a month.

It is difficult to obtain stores, as the Pei-Ho, below Tung-Chow, is failing. Fortunately the Chinese are gradually returning, and are ready to sell provisions.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Shanghai dispatches locate the Empress Dowager on Sept. 8 at Hsing-Chou, two days' march from Tai-Yuan-Foo.

The Times has advices from Peking, dated Sept. 1, saying that 5,000 Russians had arrived there during the previous three days.

The Russian Legation in Peking, according to a Taku special, dated Tuesday, was then preparing to move to Tien-Tsin or to some other point, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the home authorities.

Gen. Chaffee is preparing to make his troops comfortable for the Winter. When asked his opinion regarding the situation he is reported to have answered:

"It would be better for the United States troops to leave, but, in any event, the Chinese Christians will be provided for."

American Horses for von Waldersee.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—Emil Boaz of San Francisco, acting for Count von Waldersee, commander of the international forces in China, has wired G. D. Wilson of this place to ship at once two fine saddle horses for the use of the Count in China. The price paid was $500 each. They will be shipped Monday by way of San Francisco.

MOB LYNCHES THREE NEGROES.

Mississippi Men Take Prisoners from Jail and Hang Them.

TUNICA, Miss., Sept. 15.—Frank Brown, William Brown, and David Moore, three negroes under indictment for murder, were lynched yesterday by a masked mob composed of about 60 white men.

The negroes were indicted for separate offenses, and had been in the county jail here for some time.

The mob, which was well organized was orderly and quiet in its movements. The door of the jail was forced open and the negroes were securely bound.

The prisoners were taken to a large tree only a short distance from the jail, and were strung up without ceremony.

When asked for a statement regarding the affair Sheriff Ivy of Tunica declined to discuss the matter.

RETURNED TO KILL HERSELF.

Girl Who Had Run Away from Home Found Dead by Her Mother.

Lottie Kneibert, twenty-two years old, poisoned herself at the home of her widowed mother, 309 Stanhope Street, Williamsburg, on Thursday.

The girl quarreled with her mother eighteen months ago because of a young man, and left her home. Thursday evening she returned for the first time. Her mother was not at home, and she went to bed after making all preparations to kill herself.

When Mrs. Kneibert returned late that night she struck against a pair of feet protruding from her bed. She struck a light and found her daughter dead. Dr. Frost of 129 Stanhope Street, who was called in, pronounced death due to heart disease. At an autopsy held yesterday afternoon, however, it was discovered that the girl had killed herself by drinking carbolic acid.

Mrs. Molineux's Sister Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—On the divorce docket of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which comes in on Monday next with the full bench, there is included the petition of Icenia Sterns, who seeks for a divorce from her husband, Waldo H. Sterns of Boston. Mrs. Sterns is a sister of Mrs. Molineux. Mr. and Mrs. Sterns for some years have passed the Summer at Jamestown, and it was at their cottage Mrs. Molineux, then Miss Blanche Chesebrough, visited them.

Murder and Robbery Near Sandusky.

Special to The New York Times.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The body of Patrick Mulhern, a prominent citizen, who disappeared three weeks ago with $2,400 in his possession, was found this afternoon in a marsh near here with the skull crushed in. He had been murdered and robbed. Four negroes were arrested at the time of his disappearance, but in the absence of sufficient evidence they were released and cannot now be found.

Fined $20 for Profanity.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Police Justice McNeal to-day fined Charles K. Ryder $20 for being disorderly on the streets and using profane language in violation of the law. He met Jay Champlain, the Superintendent of the trolley road, and charged him with owing him 80 cents for a duck, which Champlain denied. Then Ryder swore at him. Mr. Champlain got out a warrant for his arrest. This is the first case of this kind ever prosecuted in Sing Sing.

From Jail to Opulence.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 14.—Henry Brown of Wilmington, Del., who has been serving a term of forty-eight days in the county jail in connection with the handling of a forged check, was discharged to-day. On leaving the prison he received a letter which informed him he was heir to $100,000 through the death of an uncle at Wilmington on Monday last. He started at once for Wilmington.

Suicide of an Aged Woman.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 14.—The body of Mrs. J. Hellingers, an aged resident of this place, was found in a cistern to-day. Mrs. Hellingers was eighty years old. She was half blind and at times partly demented. She is supposed to have been suffering from temporary dementia this morning and to have lifted the cover from the cistern and plunged in.

Secretary Root's Condition.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 14.—Secretary of War Elihu Root, who underwent an operation for the removal of a tumor from his left breast on Sunday last, is doing well. The period of any possible danger is believed to be passed. It is thought that within a few days he will be able to be out again.

Chief Devery's Brother Promoted.

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon appointed Roundsman Andrew Dévery, a brother of Chief Devery, and Peter Clarke, a patrolman detailed in the Chief's office, to the positions of detective sergeants.

DEMOCRATS OPEN EASTERN CAMPAIGN

Leaders of the Party Hold a Conference at Headquarters.

Ex-Gov. Stone Calls It an "Experience Meeting"—Outlook Reported Favorable.

An "experience meeting," so called by ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, was held in the headquarters of Mr. Bryan's Eastern campaign managers yesterday. This gathering marked the opening of the Democratic fight in the East.

There were in conference the Chairmen of the Democratic State Committees of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Connecticut, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

"They just told their experiences in politics and made conservative talks about the chances of carrying each State named for Mr. Bryan," said ex-Gov. Stone. "We all talked just about the way the men who have found religion talk at a revival meeting."

There were some "experiences" told which did not please the hearers. Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse said:

"I think that Controller Coler is the strongest man who could have been named for Governor. Next to Coler Mr. Stanchfield is the strongest nomination that could have been made. With extremely hard work, organising, and carrying on a rushing campaign, I think we have a fair chance of carrying New York State.

"Mr. Stanchfield will be a fearless Governor. He is bold and incorruptible, and no power or influence and no man will control John B. Stanchfield if elected. His own conscience will be his guide."

Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland said:

"We are very hopeful and we are going right out to fight and win in my State."

The conference, which really marks the opening of the New York campaign, brought together forty men. Senator Gorman of Maryland presided. Congressman James D. Richardson acted as Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Stone was the first speaker. He told of the efforts which should be made to organize in every Eastern State in which the Democracy has a chance to win. Then came a full statement from Mayor McGuire of Syracuse on the political situation in New York State, after which Senator Kenney of Delaware reported that the party had a good chance of carrying his State. Congressman Fitzgerald and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts said they thought the Bay State might go Democratic this Fall. Few others present looked on Massachusetts as good hunting ground for Bryan votes.

National Committeeman McGraw of West Virginia said:

"If the election were to be held to-morrow in West Virginia, Mr. Bryan would carry the State by 50,000 majority. Attempts will be made by the Republicans to colonize and defeat the will of the majority. I do not think that the strike of the anthracite coal miners will have much effect on my State. The sympathy of the bituminous coal miners will be with their fellow-workers in trouble."

The conference lasted four hours. At the close all the politicians seemed happy. Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said:

"It was just a Democratic love feast. We all told what should be done to help Mr. Bryan's cause. There were no wild statements, but practical men discussed the practical game of politics. No rainbow chasing was indulged in. The conference showed that Mr. Bryan's chance of election was alluring."

Ex-Gov. Stone said:

"The reports received give an approximate idea of the situation in all Eastern States. We will now make an active effort to carry West Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, and Maryland. We believe that we can carry these States. The National Sub-Committee will furnish ammunition, including documents and pictures to the State Committees. We intend to put up the hardest kind of a fight."

"What effect will the coal strike have on the situation?" was asked.

"The claim that the coal miners were incited to strike by Democrats is too absurd to need refutation. These strikes are in the hands of men who are allied to the Republican Party. If any one is to blame it must be the operators or the owners of the mines. The Democrats have taken no hand in it. It seems to me that a miner who is making $600 a year and barely enough to put clothes on his back must have a hard time. He has, in thousands of instances, to provide for a wife and children. Just look over that field and it makes the 'full-dinner-pail' argument of the Republicans ridiculous."

The situation in West Virginia was discussed with great earnestness. Ex-Senator Davis, who is related to Republican Senator Elkins, being the latter's father-in-law, said that West Virginia would go Democratic without a shadow of doubt this Fall.

After the conference was over, it was decided that the different State Chairmen in the East would make weekly reports to the Eastern Headquarters.

The members of the National Committee present were Senator Jones, ex-Senator Gorman, Congressman Richardson, and ex-Gov. Stone. The others present were:

Frederick M. Plaisted, Maine; Prue L. Norris and Stilson Hutchins, New Hampshire; C. G. Calahan, Charles T. Lewis, George Fred Williams, A. C. Drinkwater, John Fitzgerald, and John R. Thayer, Massachusetts; P. H. Quinn, and George W. Green, Rhode Island; Homer S. Cummings and Committeeman Carey, Connecticut; J. K. McGuire and Congressman Jacob Ruppert, New York; Chairman Gourley and Secretary Salmon, New Jersey; J. S. Rilling, J. W. Mayer, and Committeeman Quinn, Pennsylvania; Senator R. R. Kenney and Willard Salisbury, Delaware; V. L. Baughman, Lloyd Williamson, State Treasurer Murray Vandiver, and J. W. Denny, Maryland, and A. J. McGraw, J. H. Miller, and D. H. Oxley, West Virginia.

ENTICED FROM HOME AND SHOT

W. H. Wright of Philadelphia Victim of a Would-Be Robber.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 14.—An attempt at murder for the purpose of robbery occurred near Vineland this evening. The victim, William H. Wright, of 1921 Orleans Street, Philadelphia, is lying in a critical condition at Vineland, with five bullets in his back. Wright was persuaded to go to Norma, a Hebrew settlement two miles from Vineland, by Abraham Galblume of Rosenhayn, who represented that his father, a carriage manufacturer of Norma, had a lot of second-hand carriages for sale. Wright had a large sum of money with him to purchase vehicles with.

The two men arrived at the Norma Station early this evening, and Galblume led Wright along a lonely path through the woods toward the place where he said his father's factory was situated. After they had proceeded into the thickest part of the woods Galblume suddenly stepped back of Wright and fired five bullets from a revolver into the latter's back. Wright grappled with his assailant, and despite his ugly wounds, managed to overcome Galblume and get possession of the pistol. Galblume then fled.

Wright was picked up along the roadside, where he had managed to crawl, by the Rev. Dr. Robert T. Stevens, and brought to this city. News of the tragedy was quickly telephoned to Rosenhayn, where Galblume resides, and he was captured upon his arrival there by a posse.

Col. George Cheever of Vineland, a paper-box manufacturer, says Galblume also tried to entice him to Rosenhayn recently to figure on an order, but he refused to go on account of pressing business. Cheever now believes, from the circumstances, that Galblume also meant to kill and rob him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:55 A. M.—505 to 509 West Thirty-second Street; Robert R. Seely & Co.; damage, $1,000.

10:50 A. M.—10 Eldridge Street; Mary Stein; damage trifling.

12:15 P. M.—207 to 209 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—1,609 First Avenue; Katherine Weill; damage, $25.

7:05 P. M.—443 West Fifty-sixth Street; Mary More; damage, $1,000.

8 P. M.—2,266 First Avenue; S. Diamond; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—361 West Forty-seventh Street; Mrs. L. Wilson; no damage.

7:50 P. M.—160 East Forty-first Street; owner, Morris Ring; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—114 to 120 West Thirtieth Street; unoccupied; damage, $5.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every succeeding year New York society returns to the city a little later, and, although many of the men are to be seen in-town during the week, with an occasional party for the play, or a shopping expedition, when Sunday arrives the city is almost deserted by its modish residents. In fact, at this time of the year New York society is scattered to the four winds. The return yesterday of disagreeable heat will make another exodus from town to-day, not only of clubmen, but of those members of the gay world who came from Newport and other resorts to attend the race for the Lipton Cup off Sandy Hook on Thursday. There were many familiar faces to be seen at the fashionable restaurants at luncheon and dinner yesterday. Among those lunching at the Waldorf were Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson, Miss Blight, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

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Among the Southern and Western visitors to New York is Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, formerly Miss Emma Mims of that city, and who is well and widely known in the North. Mrs. Thompson has for many years been considered one of the most beautiful women in the South, and was the head of the Woman's Commission at the Atlanta Exposition. Her father, Major Livingston Mims, is now a candidate for Mayor of Atlanta, and is making an old-fashioned canvass in that city.

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The outgoing liners to-day are not well filled, for the tide of travel is setting this way. Among those booked to sail on the Trave for Bremen and Southampton are William Forstner, Miss Forstner, Mrs. B. Lewis, and O. B. Schmidt. The Werra, for Genoa via Gibraltar and Naples, has booked, among others, the Rev. W. Burt, the Rev. W. D. Brandon and Mrs. Brandon, Miss E. D. Huntington, the Rev. Robert Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell, and J. F. Spencer Turner.

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The Marquette, sailing for London, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bradford, R. Colt, Mrs. Robert M. Fairbanks, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pierce, and Mrs. M. V. Stevens.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck from Hamburg, Southampton, and Cherbourg, were W. H. Van Arsdale, Alfred Biedermann, Prof. A. G. Campton, Dr. C. S. Jennings, Prof. J. H. T. Main, Albert Salomon, Charles C. Shepard, Robert Trowbridge, Samuel Untermyer, J. Creighton Ward, Dr. Emil G. Beck, F. W. Chandler, William A. Clark of Montana, A. McNalley, Dr. W. W. Steele, Theodore Tiedmann, Thomas M. Thompson, C. J. Grundy, Wagner, and James Wilkinson.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, R. G. Cook, Joseph G. Darlington, and William E. Dodge are expected to-day on the steamship Lucania from Liverpool. On the passenger list of the American liner New York, due this morning, are the names of Bishop C. R. Hale, Henry Carnegie Phipps, and Miss Elsie De Wolf.

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From this time on and for the next four weeks there will be increasing movement in all the suburban resorts. The Baltusrol Golf Club will soon issue invitations for its annual Autumn reception and tea, at its pretty little clubhouse, at the base of Springfield Mountain. This reception and tea will be held on the second afternoon of the women's invitation golf tournament, which will be played on the Baltusrol links during October's second or third week. There will be a handicap cup, a patronesses' cup, and a consolation cup, and some mixed foursomes and putting contest prizes. It is expected that most of the participants in the recent National women's championship golf tournament, at Shinnecock Hills, will take part. The time of year at which the National tournament was held, and the comparative inaccessibility of the Shinnecock links, will make the Baltusrol tournament all the more a matter of interest in the fashionable world, and will probably draw a large crowd.

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Casimir de Coppet and Adele T. Greene, née Hart, widow of Dr. John Wynants Greene, are to be married this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride, 35 East Fiftieth Street, this city. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Frederick Mortimer of St. Mark's Church, Jersey City, an old friend of the Hart family. Mr. de Coppet's best man will be his brother, Ernest de Coppet, and the two ushers will be Harry Bartol of Philadelphia and Erwin Smith of New York. Only relatives and some half dozen old and intimate friends of the families have been invited. Mr. and Mrs. de Coppet will leave immediately after the wedding to be absent some two months, and on their return will reside at 35 East Fiftieth Street.

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It is reported from Chicago that Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick have taken a house in Washington Square, this city, and will become permanent residents of New York. Mr. McCormick married Miss Sarah Lord Day, a daughter of the late Henry Day, and a sister of Mrs. Charles Thorndike Parker, and George Lord Day of this city.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have decided to remain here until late in the Fall.

Congressman Bull returned to Washington this evening.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Next week there will be several dinners given by the late stayers among the cottagers, who have decided to continue their social functions until they return to their town houses. A dinner-dance is talked of.

Mrs. Paul Dahlgren, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ramoth Dahlgren, has gone to Lenox for the Fall.

Miss Paulding, niece of Senator Depew, who has been the guest of Miss Leary, returned to Washington to-day.

Arrivals at the New Cliffs Hotel include Mrs. I. A. Stacy and Miss E. Stacy, Philadelphia; R. C. Rogers, Brownsville; Walter Sotford, Walter Bradbury, Boston; F. W. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Ackerman, New York.

Mrs. William B. Ogden, who has been ill at Pinard Cottage No. 3, is convalescent.

Mrs. W. D. Hatch and Miss Hatch went to New York to-day.

Center Hitchcock has returned to New York.

The sloop Hester returned this afternoon from the races of the seventy-footers for the Lipton Cup. Mrs. Robinson's guests were Stuyvesant Leroy and Lewis Quentin Jones.

Mrs. James G. Gregory of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. H. Baldwin.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Harry Payne Whitney, and Herman B. Duryea returned from New York this evening.

BAR HARBOR SEASON WANING.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 14.—The shortening days, the evenings chilly, quiet streets, and a deserted harbor all tell of the waning season. The hotel population is hastening away, and the cottagers are enjoying a welcome rest from social functions. A. Howard Hinkle gave a stag party at the Kebo Valley Club to-night and Dr. Edward A. Smith gave a family birthday dinner at his cottage. Otherwise inactivity ruled.

Many of the cottagers have left here or are preparing to go. Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have closed their cottage and gone to Lenox. Mrs. A. P. Peabody has returned to Boston. Admiral and Mrs. Upshur left here to-day.

Recent arrivals at the Belmont are George Hill, A. J. Hill, and B. W. Allen, Boston; Miss Alice Harrington, Marlborough, and Miss Katherine Peabody, Baltimore.

At Lynam's, Miss Kellog and Miss Whalen of Boston, Thomas B. Homer, Mrs. Homer, and Miss Homer of Philadelphia.

At the Sauveur, A. H. Brigham, New York; Miss Bertha M. Smith, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Elliot of the yacht Hydriad; Mrs. Beasten, Miss Crowell, and F. H. Russell of Baltimore.

MORE ROBBERIES AT NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—Another robbery occurred to-day. Whether it was the work of insiders or outsiders remains for the police to decide.

Between 11:30 and 12:30 o'clock to-day Mrs. F. T. Curtis, who occupies the Waring cottage on Catherine Street, was robbed of a large amount of jewelry, which was taken from one of the drawers in the dresser of her bedroom on the second floor, and while she was at home with the servants.

In the same drawer from which the stolen jewels were taken were eight valuable rings which were found after the loss of the other articles had been discovered.

Late last night one of the cottages was entered and everything of small size was stolen.

MARRIED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Howard E. Atterbury's Fiancée Joins Him at Buenos Ayre.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 14.—Miss Faith Ripley, daughter of Col. George C. Ripley of Minneapolis, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Atterbury of Summit, wife of Henry Atterbury of the International Paper Company of 140 Nassau Street, New York, started in July on a trip which culminated on Monday in the marriage of Miss Ripley and Mrs. Atterbury's son Howard E. Atterbury, who left Summit over a year ago to represent the International Paper Company in Buenos Ayres.

Mrs. Atterbury and Miss Ripley left New York on the steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa for Southampton on July 21. After a stay of a few weeks in London they sailed on the Danube for South America, where they joined Mrs. Atterbury's son. The wedding was to be celebrated at the bride's home, but business interfered to prevent Mr. Atterbury from leaving Buenos Ayres, and it was decided that Mrs. Atterbury and Miss Ripley should make the trip to the South American city.

GIRL ACCUSED OF POISONING.

Berkie Chumko Arrested on Charge of Trying to Kill Employer's Children.

Berkie Chumko, seventeen years old, a Hungarian servant girl employed by Mr. Lewis Etkin of 512 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was arrested this morning at 1 o'clock, charged with having tried to poison her employer's three children.

The children were three boys, aged five, eight, and twelve years, respectively. The poison chosen was carbolic acid, which the girl, it is alleged, poured over some chicken intended for the little ones. The motive for the attempted poisoning is thought to have been spite.

The Chumko woman was hired by Mrs. Etkin one month ago. About ten days ago the girl accidentally broke a valuable lamp. She was told the cost would be taken out of her wages. Yesterday was her pay day. The wages were withheld. The girl said nothing, but at about 8 o'clock in the evening while Mr. and Mrs. Etkin were dressing to go out, and while their children were eating alone, the girl, under a pretense removed some chicken from the table. Then she brought it back.

The eldest boy was the first to bite into the chicken. He screamed, and Mr. Etkin ran into the room. He detected the odor of carbolic acid at once.

Doctors were summoned, but they found the boy only slightly burned. The girl, who had fled, was traced by detectives and locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who has been abroad since last April, arrives here this morning on the American liner New York. Miss De Wolfe is under contract to play in a new comedy which Charles Frohman is going to produce this Winter, in which she will have an important part, something entirely different from anything she has ever attempted.

The new musical extravaganza entitled "A Million Dollars," the book of which is written jointly by Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart, with the music by A. Baldwin Sloane, has progressed in its rehearsals to such an extent that the Messrs. Sire Brothers now announce that they will be prepared to offer the piece to the public on Sept. 25.

Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, who has been engaged by Dunn & Ryley to play one of the leading roles in their presentation of "Florodora," will sail for London this morning, a passenger on the Cunard liner Etruria. Miss Hopper goes to London for the purpose of familiarising herself with the part she is to take in the opera, which is being played at the Lyric Theatre.

It has been known for some time that Miss Lulu Glaser, who was a member of Francis Wilson's company for many years, intended going starring this season, and in connection with this many prominent theatrical managers' names were mentioned. The announcement was made last night, apparently from an official source, that the selection of her manager had been definitely settled, and that Frank W. Martineau is the man. It was also stated at the same time that Miss Glaser would make her début in a new comic opera written especially for her by Edgar Smith and Louis De Lange, with the music by W. H. Naidlinger.

Rumor had it in theatrical circles last night that the new farce presented in this city for the first time on Monday night at the Bijou Theatre, called "Cupid Outwits Adam," would terminate its engagement after the performance this evening, and the company would be disbanded. Manager H. B. Sire of the Bijou Theatre said that, while the play might have proved a failure, the projectors of it had secured the theatre for a four weeks' engagement, and that he was protected by the advance payment of the rent. Mr. Sire also said that he understood the managers of the piece were negotiating with Henrietta Crossman to come into the Bijou on Monday and take up their remaining three weeks' time with her play, "Mistress Nell," but telegraphic information from Youngstown, Ohio, where Miss Crossman was playing, stated that

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

I. F. MEAD. T. H. CURTIS.
I. F. MEAD & CO.,
44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
26 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Frank H. Platt, George R. Sheldon, Edward Eyre, Peter Doelger, William Halls, Jr., James D. Layng, William R. Grace, James Roosevelt, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles W. Morse, Henry O. Havemeyer, Hosmer B. Parsons, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Gelshenen, Eugene Kelly, Edwin Warfield, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles V. Fornes, Frank R. Lawrence, Jas. Ross Curran.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock, and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
THE CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, Sept. 14, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6% Reg. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtg. R. R. & Land Grant 4% Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Mo., Kan. & Tex. R. R. 1st Mtg. 4% Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Consl. 1st Mtg. 6% Gold Bds., 1917.
20 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
320 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. pfd.
160 shs. do. common.
3 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
28 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. pfd.
30 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
28 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$41,986.67 Bond & Mtg. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Av. & 153d St., at 6% Int.
$43,150 Bond & Mtg. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Av., 151st St., & St. Nicholas Place, at 6% Int.

Office of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,
833-5 Gravier Street.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1900.
Sealed proposals for the sale to this Company of its second mortgage bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached under Article 9 of said mortgage, to the extent of Twelve Thousand Dollars will be received at this office until October 22d, 1900. C. C. HARVEY, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated Gas Company
OF NEW YORK.
Notice to Holders of Debentures, Issued for Stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company.
Pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its Debentures, dated May 15th, 1900, issued as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on and after September 20, 1900, this Company will redeem the said Debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, New York, by issuing in exchange therefor its full-paid Capital Stock at the rate of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) per share.
Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.
As no interest is payable on the Debentures, it is to the advantage of the Debenture holders to make the exchange without delay.
New York, September 12, 1900.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CO. OF NEW JERSEY.
No. 71 Broadway, New York, September 4, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable October 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon September 17, 1900.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the preferred stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.
The dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the common stock, declared on January 29, 1900, payable October 2, 1900, to the holders of the common stock of record September 17, 1900, will be paid on October 2, 1900, as declared.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the common stock of the Company will be closed upon September 17, 1900, and reopened October 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, September 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 128.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of October 11th, 1900. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 13th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 22d at the Company's office in New York City.
The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 3d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the fifteenth day of October. ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record September 22nd.
The transfer books will be closed from September 22d to October 1st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Homestake Mining Company,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, September 13th, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 297.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for August, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (No. 298) of Twenty-five (25) Cents, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Union Elevated Railroad Company.
Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1900.
A dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on October first, 1900, to stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of record on that date, and notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of stock and payment of said dividend will be closed Thursday, September 20th, 1900, until Tuesday, October 2d, 1900, in both Chicago and New York. HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
32 Nassau Street,
New York, Sept. 11th, 1900.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1900.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Buffalo Hump Mining Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, September 15th, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 20th. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William St.
September 13th, 1900.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the registered bonds of the COMPANIA METALUGGICA MEXICANA will be closed on September 22d at noon and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:
FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.
SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.
THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
E. HAGKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.
NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including such measures as may be presented designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, September 22d, 1900.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 4th, and reopen on Monday, September 24th. JAMES H. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 14	175,556
To date this year	77,762,272
Corresponding date last year	127,227,728

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 14	$843,500
To date this year	$341,699,380
Corresponding date last year	$677,961,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½ per cent.; at three months, 2½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1
Am. C. & F. pf	1	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¼	Manhattan	1½
Am. Malt, pf	½	Met. Street Ry	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Minn. & St. L	½
Am. Steel & W	1¼	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	1½
Am. Sugar Ref	1	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tobacco	½	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Anaconda Copper	½	Nat. Tube pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio, pf	1	N. J. Central	2½
Brooklyn R. T.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy	1	North American	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac	¾	Northern Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	½	North. Pac. pf	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1	Pacific Mail	1
Del., L. & W	1½	Pennsylvania	¾
Erie 2d pf	¾	Reading	½
Evans. & T. H	½	Reading 1st pf	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Reading 2d pf	¾
Fed. Steel pf	½	Southern Pacific	¾
General Electric	½	Southern Ry. pf	¾
Hocking Valley	½	Tenn. Coal & I	1
Hock. Val. pf	¾	Un. Bag & P. pf	½
Louis. & Nash	1	Union Pacific	¾

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	¼	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1½
F. & P. M. con. 5s	1½	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1½
Lake Erie & W. 2d	1¼	St. P., M. & M. 2d 6s	1½
M. & N. 1st 6s, M. L.	2	Wash., O. & W. std. 4s	6½
Met. Un. Tel. 6s	1½		
Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½		
Ore. S. L. 6s	1½		

Bond Declined.

Morris & Essex 1st 7s 1

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Of the general situation, Dun's says:

The tropical storm that devastated the Gulf Coast, almost wiping out the City of Galveston and doing damage in other parts of the country, caused reduction in the volume of business at the South, and railroads in the Gulf region have probably not shown their maximum losses of earnings as yet, but even after such a catastrophe a recuperative power is shown. An added cause of hesitation in business is the order for a strike of anthracite coal miners, and stocks of coal above ground have been much increased in expectation of this trouble.

Otherwise the working force has increased this week, for operations are resuming at steel mills, and the Michigan Peninsular Car plant and the Deering Harvester Works have started up after seven weeks' idleness, with 8,000 hands each. From many quarters of the West and Southeast a better distribution of merchandise is reported in jobbing and retail circles. The weather has continued favorable for the maturing corn crop, with cutting progressing and the crop generally beyond danger, but damage to cotton by the storm is still an unknown quantity.

Prices of staple commodities are higher for the week, hoisted by the sharp rise in cotton, but in manufactured products there is little change, though steady increase of business at the current level is satisfactory.

***

Bradstreet's, speaking more particularly of cotton, says:

Expanding demand at advancing prices in many lines of trade finds its chief exemplar in the market for raw cotton, which has witnessed the greatest excitement, heaviest trading, and largest gain in price for at least a decade. Rarely if ever in the history of the trade as conducted on modern lines has the interest displayed in that product been greater, and the manufacturing interests of the world find the situation a perplexing one, while the prospects of large profits to producers are stimulating all lines of Southern trade. English spinners, who are reported very generally short of supplies, are considering drastic methods of meeting the requirements.

In American cotton goods the situation, from being a short time ago a buyers' market, is now reversed, and sellers are in a position to dictate terms. So suddenly has the outlook as viewed by the trade generally changed, however, that manufacturers are unable or unwilling to define their exact position, or, if they accept new business, do so on a distinct basis of cost of new supplies. The Fall River Printcloth Committee has withdrawn from the market, and no more goods can be secured at the last recorded quotations.

Maximum cotton-crop estimators of past years are apparently panic-stricken, and predict famine stocks for the end of the year, even with reduced consumption. Trade estimates based on Government reports point to a crop of 9,500,000 to 10,000,000 bales, the latter only possible, however, if the picking season is long and frost is delayed. But estimates of consumption are that 11,000,000 bales of American cotton were needed, but these must necessarily be reduced, not only because of the impossibility of such a yield being gathered, but also because higher prices of cotton and cotton goods are expected to reduce consumption.

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Of iron and steel Dun's says:

More orders are being received at iron mills and prices are steady. In structural and finished material there is much business, and activity is becoming almost universal in the iron region. Steel rails are waiting for the agreement as to prices which is expected to be reached next week. A reduction in keeping with other steel products is considered certain, and then the market will be on a settled basis. Some large makers favor $27.50 as the new basis and believe that nearly 2,000,000 tons would be ordered at that figure. Shipbuilding was never more active, and a feature was a contract for a coal pier to be used in the export trade.

On the same subject, Bradstreet's says:

The iron and steel situation has not materially changed and irregularity in demand and prices is still a feature. Rather more talk is heard of the influence of election uncertainties upon future trade, and certainly some additional weakness is noted at leading pig-iron markets, while on the other hand finished material is rather more firmly held. Examples of this are afforded in the weaker tone of pig iron at Philadelphia and Birmingham and in the placing of Bessemer pig on a fourteen-dollar basis at Pittsburg.

On the other hand, some large sales of pig are noted at Chicago at 50 cents advance, and 25,000 tons of plates have been placed at that city at former rates, while bars are active and higher. Wire products are reported well cleaned up and stocks are light. More is doing in bars at other Western points. Hardware is in good demand and a good Fall business is likely. The outlook as to steel rail prices is unsettled, but lower quotations are looked for.

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Touching upon boots and shoes, and wool, Dun's says:

Boots and shoes begin to recover after many weeks of idle wheels throughout New England. Orders are coming forward freely, and a return to normal conditions is in prospect. Last week's shipments from Boston were only 67,142 cases, which is the smallest amount since the decline began, but increase in purchasing promises early gain in forwardings. Conditions are similar in the wool market, where sales last week aggregated 2,643,000 pounds, against 12,466,900 pounds a year ago. Prices do not fall as might be expected in such a dull season.

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Speaking of trade in particular localities, Bradstreet's says:

Southern trade advices and bank clearings are notable because in a majority of instances, reflecting the feeling that with cotton 1c a pound higher on the week, nearly 4c higher than a year ago, and at the highest prices reached for ten years, trade in that section is bound to be good, notwithstanding that the crop promises little more than an average.

Improved trade is reported at all points in the Mississippi Valley and thence east to the Atlantic Coast. In Southern Texas, of course, trade is still practically paralyzed, but the West and Northwest Fall trade is proceeding satisfactorily. Though sales are smaller at Chicago business is still liberal in dry goods, clothing, shoes, and hardware on mail orders. The corn crop is now out of danger from frost. An increased business is doing at Kansas City, where country buyers are numerous, and a prosperous business is doing at St. Louis, which reports Southern buyers especially hopeful. Cotton goods are firmer in all markets.

On the Pacific Coast trade reports are equally good. California crop reports are favorable, and a large production of citrus fruits, particularly organges, is looked for. Portland reports a heavy trade, and the same is true of Tacoma and Seattle. Oregon saw mills are crowded with orders. At the East business is slower to develop, but signs of expansion in trade are not absent.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Overshadowing all else in the trade developments of the week is the strike ordered in the anthracite coal districts, effective on Monday. What the results of it will be, how far-reaching, it is impossible at the present writing to say, but all indications point that the order to strike will be very generally followed. What this signifies in a business way he who runs may read. A falling off in the general business of the affected districts, decreased earnings on the part of the coal roads, and higher prices for coal appear among the certainties. It is not a pleasing prospect.

Second in trade importance, certainly so far as the South is concerned, is the great destruction of property and the interference with business, as a result of the Galveston hurricane. Undoubtedly this accounts for the reported falling off for the week in the industrial and commercial activity of the South. The interruption, however, can be but temporary. When the people of the devastated Southern districts come to themselves one of the results must inevitably be a decided boom in building operations and the like, and a stimulated demand for all structural materials.

So far as the iron and steel situation is concerned there has been no marked change. There is continued talk of improvement, but candid steel men are coming to ask themselves whether the improvement is as substantial as it might be. Prices at which many present contracts are now being taken are admittedly too low to permit of profit, but from these prices, with consumers unwilling to come into the market at any higher figure, it appears at the moment difficult to escape. Steel rails remain at the nominal figure of $35 per ton, but next week may see the open quotation down at least to $25.

In dry goods a better market is reported, though collections continue slow.

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FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

1890. Fish, Catherine B., estate of, unknown $67.84
1884. Coles, Catharine S., trustee, unknown 92.46
1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown 68.12

DIVIDENDS.

68. Div. 2 shrs. Jenkins, Margaret, unknown $286.00
94. Div. 2 shrs. Keefe, Thomas, unknown 401.50
111 Div. 16 shrs. Moss, Henry, unknown. 2,811.07
128. Div. 1 shr. Murphy, Johanna, unknown 267.49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 10th day of August, 1900. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

BUY READING.
The fools who have been selling Reading First Pfd. short will get broke over night. It is going up to 80. FINANCIER, 1,242 Broadway.

Net earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande System $27,883.08
Rent of the St. Louis Division $07,225.00
Rent of the Litchfield Division 45,000.00 $1,031,182.72

Total fixed charges and rents $6,437,107.72

Leaving available $6,762,901.34

This has been disposed of as follows:

Dividends payable March 1, 2½ per cent., and Sept. 1, 1900, 5 per cent. on $60,000,000	$3,300,000.00
Betterments	2,416,674.42
Carried forward to Surplus Dividend Fund, as of June 30, 1900, and set apart as applicable to future dividends	1,046,226.92
	$6,762,901.34

The report, dealing with the general situation, says:

As compared with the preceding year the average number of miles of railroad operated increased 174, or 4.74 per cent.; gross receipts from traffic increased $4,497,277.46, or 16 per cent.; expenses of operation increased $3,174,333.23, or 17.24 per cent.; taxes increased $182,800.52, or 9.77 per cent.; income from traffic increased $1,190,143.71, or 13.92 per cent.; net receipts from sale of lands decreased $3,330.05, or 9.06 per cent.; income from investments, and miscellaneous profits decreased $135,937.65, or 5.34 per cent.; excess of income over expenses of operation and taxes increased $1,050,876.04, or 9.44 per cent.; the sum available for fixed charges and dividends increased $1,094,837.78, or 26.05 per cent.; total fixed charges and rent decreased $374,896.64, or 5.51 per cent.; the amount available after deducting fixed charges increased $1,469,734.42, or 27.77 per cent.; the sum appropriated from income for betterments increased $941,834.42, or 63.84 per cent., and Surplus Dividend Fund has been augmented by $40,000, or 4.04 per cent.

Except in the year ended June 30, 1895, the gross receipts from operation have, for many years past, invariably exceeded those in any preceding year, and a considerable part of this increase has been due to the operation of added mileage, as most of the new railroads when taken over have been earning much less per mile than the average of the Illinois Central system, it is gratifying to observe that, with one exception, there has been in each of the past eleven years an equally invariable increase in the receipts per mile operated. Your property from having had in 1890 receipts per mile which were $1,003 less than the average of all the railroads in the United States, had in 1899, receipts exceeding that average by $654 per mile.

For betterments to the railroads in operation and additions to their equipment there was expended during the year $4,265,618.76. Of this there was paid from the current income of the year, $2,416,674.42, which sum exceeds the cost of all of the additional new engines and cars bought, which was $2,370,555.50. The remainder was provided for by charging, as above shown, to the Louisville Division Fund $891,858.50, and by charging to capital account $957,055.84.

Speaking of dividends, the report says:

Throughout the past ten years the dividends have been uniformly at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, excepting that the last semi-annual payment, made Sept. 1, 1900, was at the rate of 6 per cent. While the return yielded by the shares has not of late been commensurate with what might have been expected from investments made so many years ago in a territory which has developed so amazingly, it must be remembered that the earning power of fixed capital in the United States is now much less than formerly, and as is so well known, the physical condition of your property has been vastly improved during the past ten years. Moreover, no other large railroad company in the United States maintained a uniform rate of dividend during the trying times through which we have passed, and only four of them—the Pennsylvania, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Chicago and Alton, paid dividends on their common stock which averaged 5 per cent, throughout the past ten years.

***

The annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio—the twenty-second—shows, in the general income account, as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Earnings—			
Freight traffic	$10,095,144	$5,062,878	$1,032,265
Passenger traf	2,681,076	2,422,052	259,023
Express traffic	171,907	153,410	18,497
Trans. of mails	324,678	322,956	1,722
Miscellaneous	129,263	48,540	80,722
Gross earnings	$13,402,070	$12,009,839	$1,392,231
Expenses—			
Maintenance of way and structures	1,865,413	1,613,867	251,546
Maintenance of equipment	1,909,241	1,708,246	200,994
Conducting transportation	4,686,309	4,100,926	585,383
General expenses	245,820	235,022	10,798
Taxes	380,853	419,321	*38,468
Operating exp	$9,087,636	$8,077,384	$1,010,254
Net earnings	4,314,431	3,932,455	381,976
To which add—			
Income from other sources	148,371	100,157	48,213
Gross income	$4,462,802	$4,032,612	$430,189
From which deduct—			
Interest on funded debt	3,230,143	3,133,097	97,046
Interest, discount, and exchange	60,081	35,243	24,838
Rental of joint tracks	.....	*122,950	*122,950
Proportion bond discount and adjustment of old accounts	15,996	35,191	19,195
Total deduct'ns.	$3,306,220	$3,326,482	$20,265
Net incom.e	1,156,581	106,130	450,451

From this net income for the year $1,156,581
the following amounts have been deducted—
Extraordinary expenditures for real estate and new equipment 348,695

Balance transferred to credit of profit and loss $807,886
Amount to credit of profit and loss, June 30, 1899 ..... $2,147,579
Deduct—
Dividend No. 1 paid Oct. 25, 1899 ..... $305,278
Discount on C. & O. gen. mtge. 4½ per cent. bonds sold to June 30, 1900 1,103,513
Taxes accrued to June 30, not due 133,821
Sundry accounts charged off 52,511 1,895,124 252,455

Balance to credit and profit and loss June 30, 1900 ..... $1,060,341

*Decrease. Cents omitted.

The report says, among other things:

Heretofore when sales of your general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds have been made at less than par, the discount was carried as an asset under head of "Discount on 4½ per cent. bonds sold," and annually a proportionate amount thereof has been charged against income account. Believing that a more conservative course would be for the interest of the company, your Directors have decided that the sum of $1,103,513.01, representing the balance of discount on all bonds sold to June 30, 1900, should be taken from the assets of your company and charged to profit and loss account.

Your Directors call attention to the increase of about 20 per cent. in the tonnage moved and the decrease of over 5 per cent. in the revenue per ton mile, the latter having reached the low figure of 3.43 mills per ton mile. Notwithstanding this extremely low rate, freight trains earned $1.67 per mile run, an increase of 8.5 per cent. as compared with the previous year, due to the better loading of cars and larger trains. The average tons of revenue freight per train was 488, an increase of 14.8 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

***

The annual report of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg—the 15th—shows:

Gross earnings	$5,012,135.01
Against last year	3,801,969.06
An increase of 31.88 per cent., or	$1,210,165.95
Operating expenses	2,888,610.26
Against last year	2,441,393.90
An increase of 18.32 per cent., or	$447,216.36
Net earnings	2,123,524.75
Against last year	1,360,575.16
An increase of 56.08 per cent., or	$762,949.59
Cost of operating, excluding $138,289.03 extraordinary expenses and improvements	57.63 per cent.
Against last year	64.21 per cent.
A decrease of	6.58 per cent.
From the net earnings	$2,123,524.75
Are to be deducted—	
Interest on funded debt	$883,320.87
Interest on floating debt	420.67
Track rentals	303,113.03
Taxes	102,000.00
Sinking fund—equipment agreements	21,716.66
Total deductions	1,110,572.23
Net income	$1,012,952.52
Extraordinary expenses and improvements	138,269.03
Profit	$874,683.49
Against last year	389,951.03
An increase of 124.31 per cent., or	$484,732.41

The report says:

After paying on the preferred stock 4 per cent. in dividends, amounting to $240,000, there remained a surplus of $634,683.49. Out of this there was charged $151,000 for the principal of all car trust bonds paid off during the year, and $157,707.66, representing the total expenditures for construction, leaving $325,975.83 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss.

The average rate received per ton per mile increased fifty-four hundredths of a mill, being 4.66 mills, against 4.12 mills a year ago. The average distance each ton was hauled increased 12.87 miles, being 136.16 miles, against 123.29 miles last year. The average rate received per passenger per mile increased one-tenth of a mill, being 2.125 cents, against 2.116 cents a year ago. The average distance each passenger was carried increased 3.90 miles, being 26.02 miles, against 22.12 miles last year.

There were used 1,575.4 tons of new steel rails and 138,990 new ties in repairs of the track. The average cost per ton per mile was 2.47 mills, being six-one hundredths of a mill less than last year. The average number of tons carried one mile per revenue train mile, excluding the mileage of helping engines, was increased by 12 tons, being 419, against 407 a year ago. The average number of tons carried one mile per freight engine mile, including the mileage of helping engines, was increased by 10 tons, being 354, against 344 a year ago.

***

The report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas shows as follows:

	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings for year	$13,626,511.89	$11,930,334.10
Operating expenses	$8,795,449.90	$6,912,896.40
Net receipts	4,831,061.99	5,017,437.70
Applied to payments of interest on bonds and rentals	3,456,334.91	3,430,439.03
	$407,657.58

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities yesterday was as small as on the previous day, and in no way did the trading show much life. Very little interest in the curb market is being manifested by the public, and the narrowness of the market has become daily more evident. Notwithstanding this, prices continue to show strength, and in not a few cases the orders that are forthcoming are sufficient to bring about substantial advances. Evidently very little stock has been offered for sale, and buying orders have given the market its trend.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE was active between 6½ and 7, but little interest attached to the transactions in this stock. The activity seemed due principally to orders from insiders, and the public has apparently taken very small part in the stock's recent movements.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was very strong. Only 150 shares were traded in, but at the close the stock showed a net gain of 3 points, ending the day at 21 bid, after selling as high as 22. The annual meeting of the company is to be held next Tuesday, and it is understood that a number of changes will be made in the Board of Directors. It is said that several of the largest stockholders who heretofore have been represented on the board by others are themselves to assume an active part in the direction of the company's affairs. The view taken of the changes to be made seems to have been reflected in yesterday's movement in the stock.

***

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of several hundred shares at 88¾. More interest was taken in the copper stocks than had been shown for some days, but the movements were not uniform. Amalgamated was fractionally higher most of the day, though it closed an eighth lower than on Thursday, but one or two other issues were weak.

***

UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of a thousand shares or more, most of which sold at 3.

***

RUBBER GOODS was more active than it had been for several days. Four hundred shares of the common sold at 29⅜ and 29¼, and the preferred stock sold at 76¼. The prices for both issues represented fractional advances over the previous day's quotations.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds were very weak. On Thursday they were quoted at 90 bid, and yesterday they were offered down to 58½. At the close they were offered at that figure without a bid. The market for the bonds here merely followed the Boston market, where, it was reported, the bonds sold as low as 55. The stock shared the weakness of the bonds.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25½	27	25¾	..
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
American Bankpote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	6	5¾	6
American Bicycle pf	28	31	30	32
American Bicycle bonds	78	80	78	80
American Chicle	65	67	65	68
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89¾	90	89¼	89¾
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11½	12	11½	12
American Woolen pf	59	69	68½	60
Asphalt Co. of Am.	9¼	10	9¼	10
Am. Type Founders	58	58	58	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼	11	11½
British Exchequer 3s	98 9 16	98⅝	98½	98⅝
California Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	103	106
Central Fireworks	17½	19	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf	56	60	56	60
Chicago & Alton 3s	93¼	93¾	94	94¼
Chicago & Alton subs	104	105	104	105
Compressed Air	30	35	30	35
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	31	36	31	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Distilling Com of Am	4⅞	5	4⅞	5⅛
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	5
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	20	21	20	21
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf	30	34	30	34
Electric Vehicle	21	22½	18	23
Electric Vehicle pf	..	55	..	55
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3¼	3⅛	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½	21	23
General Carriage	6½	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf	96	97	96	97
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅞	1¼	1⅞
International Pump	18	19	18	19
International Pump pf	65	66	66	66½
International Silver pf	35	38	35	38
Inter-State Oil	58¾	59¼	58¾	60
Inter-State Steamboat	2¾	4	2⅝	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100½	101½
Markeen Copper	..	5	..	5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	12	15	12	12
Nat. Enamel & Stamping	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Graphophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	102¾	100	102¾
New England Transport.	3½	4	3¾	4
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	7¾	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bessc. & Lake E.	19¼	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24	24¾	24	24¾
Pittsburg Coal pf	91	91¾	91	91¾
Ramapo	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	92	93	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	77	78	77	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
8th Ave. Transit	21	21¼	21	21½
Seaboard Air L. subs.	102	104	102	104
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Air Line	7	8½	7	8¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	..	40	..
Standard Coupler pf	122	..	122	..
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	538½	540	538½	540
Storage Power	12	14	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	¼	1-16	½
Tennessee Copper	12	13¼	12	13½
Tel. Tel. & C. of A. 3d assessment paid	6	7	6¾	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2¾	3⅛	2¾	3½
Union Typewriter	27½	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	109	111	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117½	119	117½	119
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	72	73
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66¾	67	66½	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85	86¼	85	85¾
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	3½	2½	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	25	30	25	32
Worthington Pump pf	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	118	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	233	234	233	234
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. 7s	106	107	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.1st	113½	115	114½	116
42d St., M. & St.N.Av.2d	90	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	81	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. bds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115¾	116½	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	25	35	25	35
23th & 23th St. 5s, 1906	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109½	111	108½	110
United Traction bonds	113½	115	113¼	114¼
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	..	31½	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	102	104	102	104

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buff. (N.Y.) 1st, with in. 62	65	62	65	65
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107⅜
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb	90	92	90	92
Con. Gas of New Jersey	55	..	55	..
Con. Gas of New b'ds	103	..	103	..
Con. Gas of New Jersey 10	15	10	15	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'm' Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bonds	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	9	11	10	12
N. E. Gas & Coke bds	..	58½	60	62
N. Y. & N.E. Gas Co. 1st.	114	111	114	111
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	53	56	53	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & C. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & C. (Ch.) 5s, 1980	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38½	..	38¾
St. Joseph (Mo.), 5s	96	98	96	98

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65 and 300 Standard at 4.30.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 6,000 shares of Comstock sold at .04, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .14, seller 10; 500 Crown Point at .14, 600 Iron Silver at .70@.68@.72, buyer 60; 300 Isabella at .98, 1,000 Leadville at .06, 600 Mexican at .38, 50 Moulton at .35, 300 Mount Rosa at .60, 400 Ophir at .49, 3,200 Pharmacist at .13, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .20.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.23	.25
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.41	.43
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.17	.17
Confidence	.76	.78
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.13	.34
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.02	.04
Justice	.02	.02
Kentuck Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.27	.25
Occidental Con	.06	.07
Ophir	.46	.45
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.18	.17
Savage	.16	.17
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.31	.31
Standard	4.00	.39
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.17	.17
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	62¾	62¾
Mexican dollars	50¼@51	50¼@51
Drafts, sight	.09	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41½	41¾	42	42¾
Alamo	12	13	11½	12
Argentum	25½	26	25½	26
Anaconda	46½	47	48½	49
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers' Investment	12	16	12	16
Battle Mountain	25	26	27	27½
Blue Bell	11½	11¾	11½	11¾
C. C. Cons	12	12½	12½	12¾
C., C. & M	11	11½	11½	11¾
Columbine Victor	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½
Dante	9¾	10	10¼	10½
Damon	19	19⅞	19⅞	20
Elkton	184	184½	175	176
El Paso	42½	42¾	42½	42¾
Findlay	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
Golden Fleece	23	24	20	25
Gibson	27	27	24	28½
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13	13¼	13	13½
Gold Coin	550	..	550	..
Garfield	7¾	8	7¾	8
Gold Sovereign	8¾	8	8	8⅜
Gould	38	39	38	39
Hart	18	18¼	17¾	18
Ingham	17½	17⅝	18	18¼
Isabella	89¾	90	88	88½
Independence	39¾	40½	48	49
Jackpot	48	51	50	50½
Keystone	15	15½	16	16¼
Lexington	15½	15¾	14¾	15⅜
Mount Rosa	55	65	50	72
Matoa	23	25	24½	27
Mary Cashen	12½	13	12⅜	13
Moon Anchor	30	39	30	35
National	7¾	8	8¼	8¾
Nugget	21⅞	..	20	22½
Ophir	43	45	42½	60
Orphan	17½	22	18	19
Pharmacist	12¾	13¼	13⅛	13⅞
Pinnacle	20	20½	20	21
Portland	323	330	331	337½
Rose Nicol	12½	12⅝	12⅝	13
Rawlings	22½	22	22½	22
Coriolanus	19	21¼	19½	21
New Haven	7¾	8	8	8¼
Ida May	28	28½	27	28
Union	9½	15	9	15
Vindicator	140	144	140	144
Work	20	25	24	25½
Zenobia	12	15	11½	15

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$135,562,767
Gold	73,694,654
Silver	10,740,781
United States notes	24,986,714
Treasury notes of 1890	558,499
National bank notes	10,959,289
Total receipts this day	2,050,528
Total receipts this month	20,905,449
Total receipts this year	120,540,365
Total expenditures this day	1,155,000
Total expenditures this month	20,470,000
Total expenditures this year	124,949,851
Deposits in National banks	96,727,959
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	384,480
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,124,474
Customs	810,654
Miscellaneous	115,397

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$236,455,679
Silver dollars	42,520,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,505,661
Silver bullion of 1890	66,858,339
United States notes	2,440,000
Total	733,839,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$236,455,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,520,000
Treasury notes outstanding	69,424,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,440,000
Total	733,839,679

GENERAL FUND.

Sold coin and bullion	$48,407,174
Sold certificates	25,287,480
Silver coin and bullion	3,220,407
Silver certificates	7,529,374
United States notes	24,986,714
Other assets	19,435,973
Total in Treasury	$128,867,125
Deposits in National banks	96,727,959
Total	$225,959,085
Current liabilities	90,032,318
Available cash balances	$135,562,767

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
1st week Sept	$334,703	$361,014	$323,105
From July 1	3,148,187	2,981,422	2,778,807
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	589	588	588
1st week Sept	49,746	47,872	39,476
From Jan. 1	1,790,899	1,507,951	1,244,838
KANSAS CITY, FT. SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	978	978	978
1st week Sept	105,651	100,349	77,560
From Jan. 1	3,529,152	3,010,222	
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Sept	28,109	26,092	18,837
From Jan. 1	1,050,786	876,162	
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHENIX—			
Mileage	224	224	198
4th week Aug	23,461	21,940	21,424
Month	74,090	73,074	62,296
From July 1	156,884	146,869	151,240
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO, for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Freight earnings	$10,095,144	9,082,878	9,282,998
Pass. earnings	2,681,076	2,422,052	1,954,883
Gross earnings	13,402,070	12,009,839	11,788,557
Op. expenses	9,037,638	8,077,384	7,962,306
Net earnings	4,814,431	3,932,455	3,806,250
Prop. ex. to gross	67.7	67.3	68
From income	4,482,302	4,032,612	3,889,879
Total deduction	3,306,220	3,326,482	3,271,388
Net income	1,156,581	706,130	618,510
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS, for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	12,626,511	11,930,333	12,047,236
Op. exp. & taxes	8,765,469	8,012,527	8,182,388
Net earnings	3,861,042	3,917,806	3,864,848
Fixed charges	3,463,344	3,430,410	3,427,170
Balance	407,657	487,396	437,679
Other income	43,209	61,587	69,090
Surplus	450,866	548,983	506,769

The expenses are classified as follows:

Cond. transp	5,256,907	4,860,314	5,019,871
Maint. way	1,452,452	1,322,650	1,324,052
Maint. equip	1,098,199	934,991	900,506
General exp	606,572	675,706	665,300
Total exp	8,474,130	7,793,661	7,909,229
P. c. ex. to gross	69	67	68

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 14, 1900.

	Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15⅝	.16	1,955	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16	+1
	63	63⅞	550	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	62⅞	63½	62⅞	63½	+1
	32½	33	640	Am. Cotton Oil	32⅜	32½	32⅛	32⅛	– ⅛
	32⅞	34¼	100	American Ice Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	..
	9	9¼	130	Am. Linseed Co.	9¼	9¼	9	9	– ¼
	23½	24	100	Am. Malting Co. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	– ⅛
	36½	36¾	750	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36¾	36¼	36½	– ⅛
	89½	89⅝	20	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
	19	19¼	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19½	19½	19	19	– ¼
	35¾	35⅞	5,485	Am. Steel & Wire	36½	36½	35⅝	35⅝	– 1⅛
	74⅞	75	1,745	Am. Steel & Wire pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜	..
	118⅝	118¾	16,940	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	119½	120¼	118¼	118¾	– 1
	92½	93	3,690	American Tobacco	93	93½	93	92½	– ½
	44¼	44½	100	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44½	44½	44½	44½	– ½
	16	18	50	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	..
	27⅝	27½	2,550	At., T. & S. F.	27¼	28	27¼	27½	– ⅛
	69⅞	70	7,980	At., T. & S. F. pf.	70¼	70¾	69⅞	70	– ⅛
	70⅝	71	4,020	Baltimore & Ohio	71½	71¾	70⅝	70⅝	– 1
	79	79½	380	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	79½	79½	79	79	– ¼
	53⅝	53⅞	11,490	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	54⅜	55¼	53⅝	53¾	– 1½
	6¾	7½	70	Brunswick City	7	7	6¾	6¾	..
	88	88¾	200	Canadian Pacific	88½	88¾	88½	88½	– ⅛
	27½	27⅝	1,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	28⅜	28¾	27⅝	27⅝	– ⅜
	124½	124¾	6,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	124⅝	125⅛	124	124	– 1
	82⅞	83¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. deb	83	83	83	83	– ¼
	113⅝	113⅞	5,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	114	114½	113½	113⅝	– ⅜
	173½	174½	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173⅝	173½	173½	..
	106½	106⅝	2,862	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	106¾	106	106¼	– ⅝
	41	42	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	41	41	41	41	– ⅝
	171½	172	1,098	Consolidated Gas	172	172	171½	171½	– ½
	25¾	25⅞	1,000	Con. Tobacco Co.	26	26	25¾	25¾	– ⅛
	110	110¼	800	Delaware & Hudson	110	110¾	109½	109½	– ½
	172½	173½	1,350	Del., Lack. & West.	175	176	173½	173½	– 1½
	18¾	19¼	900	Denver & R. G.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	.....
	67	67½	115	Denver & R. G. pf.	67½	67¾	67½	67½	.....
	32¼	33¾	20	Erie 1st pf	34	34	34	34	.....
	16	17½	160	Erie 2d pf	17	17	17	17	– ⅛
	39¼	40	100	Evans. & T. H.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	– ⅛
	33½	33⅝	3,362	Federal Steel	34⅝	34⅝	33½	33½	– 1⅛
	66	66½	250	Federal Steel pf	66½	66¾	66½	66½	– ⅛
	..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	– ⅛
	139⅝	140	800	General Electric	140	140¼	139½	139¾	– ⅛
	152¼	153½	100	Great Northern pf.	153½	153½	152½	152½	– ⅛
	33⅜	33½	300	Hocking Valley	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33¼	– ⅛
	62	62½	235	Hocking Valley pf	62⅝	62⅝	62½	62½	– ⅛
	116½	116¾	495	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	– ⅛
	19½	20	50	International Paper	20	20	20	20	.....
	18¼	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	.....
	29	30½	650	K. C. Southern pf	30½	30½	30	30½	.....
	26¾	27½	10	Lake Erie & West	28½	28½	28¼	28½	.....
	72	72½	2,450	Louisville & Nashville	72⅝	72⅝	72	72	– 1
	89¼	89⅞	3,720	Manhattan El., ex d.	90⅝	90⅝	89¼	89¼	– 1⅛
	151½	152¼	610	Met. Street Railway	153½	153¾	152	152	– 1⅛
	32½	32¾	25	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	– ⅛
	82½	83	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	80	80	80	80	– 1
	2⅞	3	170	Mexican National ctfs.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	– ⅛
	54	54½	10,530	Minn. & St. Louis	54½	54⅝	54½	54½	– ⅛
	1½	2	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	2½	2½	2½	2½	– ⅛
	..	..	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	30	30	29½	29½	– ½
	65¾	67	6,600	Missouri Pacific	51⅝	51⅝	50½	50¾	– 1
	27¾	28	730	National Biscuit Co.	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	– ⅝
	32½	32⅞	600	National Lead Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
	45½	47	4,075	National Salt	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	.....
	12	13	650	Southern Railway	11½	11½	11½	11½	– ⅛
	53⅜	53⅞	925	Southern Railway pf.	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	– ⅛
	5	5⅜	185	Standard R. & T.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	.....
	68⅝	69	2,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	69⅜	70	69	69	– 1
	14⅞	15	1,815	Texas Pacific	15¼	15¼	15	15	– ⅜
	63¼	64¼	651	U. B. & P. Co. pf., ex d.	66	66	64½	64½	– ⅝
	56½	56⅜	5,880	Union Pacific	57¾	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	– ⅜
	73⅝	73⅞	1,775	Union Pacific pf.	74	74⅛	73⅝	73⅝	– ⅜
	10⅝	11	1,145	United States Leather	11½	11½	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅜
	68½	68⅞	10	U. S. Leather pf., ex d.	69½	69½	69½	69½	– ⅝
	29	29½	1,400	United States Rubber	29½	29½	29½	29½	– ¼
	92	94½	30	U. S. Rubber pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
	..	..	100	Wabash	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
	..	..	400	Wabash pf	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	– ⅛
	79¾	80	1,360	Western Union Tel.	79⅜	79⅝	79½	79⅝	– ⅛
	8¾	8⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	– ⅛
	46	48¼	10	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	46	46	46	46	.....
	23¾	24½	21	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
	12½	13½	180	Wisconsin Central	13½	13¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Contract Business Confined to Small Properties—The Day's Dealings at Auction.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through Clarence M. Fowler, to Charles F. Davis, the five-story apartment house, 444 Manhattan Avenue, 34.4 by 95. The same firm has also sold, through Edward Polak, to Mary F. O'Donnell, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, and the plot at the southeast corner of German Place and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 75.9 by 100.

De Selding Brothers have sold for William H. Busk to Ryan & MacFarran the five unfinished five-story double flats on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 150 by 100.11.

William M. Ryan and P. H. J. Daly have sold for John Cotter the three-story brick tenement, 183½ Cherry Street, 25 by 100, to Daniel Cunningham, who owns adjoining property.

Sabato Gregory has sold the five-story double tenement, 338 East Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Thomas D. Malcolm the five-story brick apartment house at the southeast corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, to William B. Aitken, who gives in part payment the property 1,340 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Three auction sales of suburban property are announced for to-day. At Sea Gate, at 2:30 P. M., the William P. Rae Company will conduct the closing sale of the holdings of the Norton Point Land Company. At Hackensack, at 3:30 P. M., the Hackensack Land Company will offer 160 lots on Prospect and Summit Avenues, south of Passaic Street. In the Kensington section of Brooklyn fifty lots belonging to the estate of the late Effingham H. Nichols will be sold on the premises by the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company at 3 P. M. The property is situated on Seventeenth and Gravesend Avenues and the intersecting Streets from Forty-third to Forty-seventh.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 40 by 92; eight-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William R. Rose.....$70,000

419 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, Joseph Thompson 23,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Spring Street, northeast corner of West Broadway, 25 by 75.3, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Samuel Huckel, Jr..... 58,025

235 West End Avenue, west side, 36.5 feet south of Seventy-first Street, 16 by 82.10, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Mortgage Company..... 13,000

31 East Third Street, north side, 140 feet east of Second Avenue, 20 by 77.5, three-story brick dwelling; sale by order of the Surrogate, to M. Mulenplan..... 12,600

Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 100 by 100, two and three-story frame dwellings; all title and interest of Julia Drought on June 11, 1900; sale by order of the Sheriff, to Joseph F. Oliver..... 25

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bristow Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 60; Max Arbuetel of 835 Southern Boulevard, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $30,000.

Vyse Street, west side, 143.1 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame shop, 18 by 16; Peter S. Obel of 1,417 Vyse Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $500.

West Farms Road, southwest corner of La Vere Place, for a one-story frame shed, 13 by 12; K. Farrell, Unionport, owner; Louis Le Roy, architect; cost, $50.

Alterations.

Nos. 976 and 978 Third Avenue, to four and five story brick flats; the Schaefer Company, Savoy Hotel, owner; J. Kastner & Son of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 27 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; John T. Willetts of 303 Pearl Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,300.

No. 376 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick restaurant; William G. De Witt of 88 Nassau Street, owner; cost, $100.

No. 310 East Fifty-third Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Adam Goeppert of 838 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Otto L. Spannbake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 15 Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; E. C. Converse, Greenwich, Conn., owner; Henry Andruss, Jr., of 242 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Sept. 14.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 150 ft s of Randall Av, 100x100; George W. Little to Allison R. Hopkins..... $1,240

BOWERY, 83, 85, and 85½, 50x112; Helen B. Morrison to Mary E. Burr, 1-10 part 6,000

CANAL ST, 105 and 197, 50x75; Max Stone to Rosetta Stone..... 1,000

CLINTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 24x100x16.7x100.7; Clinton Av, w s, 124 ft s of Crotona Park South, 22x140; Henry White to Catharine Meehan, (R S $4, mtg $8,500) 1

EAGLE AV, n e corner of 156th St, 94x112.6; Margaret Keyes to Henry White, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) 1

HENRY ST, n s, 105 ft w of Grand St, 23.6x70.8x23.6x70; Thomas H. Hogan to Isabella R. Ferguson and another, (R S $2) ..... Gift

LOT 156, second map Neill estate; James J. Sullivan to Elizabeth A. Sullivan, all liens, (R S 50 cents) 100

PROSPECT HILL, or Split Rock Road, n e corner Pelham Bay Park, 200x455x irregular; Pelham Bay Park Land Company to George E. Rodman, (R S $3.50) 3,400

PLOT begins s w corner adjoining land of Jeronimus H. Gulon, runs n 160x e 75x n 172.9x w 75 to White Plains Road, error; Theodore Henry, as assignee, &c., to Mt. Vernon Suburban Land Company, (mtg $3,000, R S $3.50) 3,500

SHIEL ST, s s, 225 ft n of Tilden Av, 50x100; Taiman P. Hyde to Mary E. Gedney, (mtg $400) 500

VYSE AV, 1,516, e s, 25x100; Mary R. Beringer to William H. Schaefer and wife, (R S $1, mtg $3,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,360, e s, 28x125.5x 28.6x125.5; Rosa Boehm to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.50) 1

2D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 25 x80x25x79.9; Joseph Schwartz to Joseph Glucksmann, one-half part, (mtg $10,000, R S $5) 1

2D AV, e s, 239.5 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x125; Morris L. Ernst and another to Isma Schreyer, (R S $50, mtg $25,000) .. 100

10TH AV, 1,698, s e corner of 98th St, 25.11x74; Bethune St, n s, 147 ft w of Greenwich St, 15.11x80; 151st St, 556 West, 25x99.11; Louis N. Schnakenberg to David A. Sullivan, (R S $20) 1

19TH ST, 210 East, 30x92; Julius B. Fox to Joseph Buttenwieser, (mtg $37,500, R S $10) 1

21ST ST, 304 East, 20x92; William Lawson, executor and trustee, to Rosanna Scanlon, (mtg $8,000, R S $4.50) 12,250

49TH ST, 45 East, 20x100.5; Charles Buek to George M. Sidenberg, (R S $50) 100

66TH ST, 239 West, 25x100.5; Isaac Abrahams to Arthur J. Koehler, (mtg $15,000, R S $50) 1

86TH ST, 47 West, 25x100.8; Cornelius W. Luyster to Fanny Joseph, (mtg $35,000, R S $25) 1

148TH ST, s s, 236.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Louis H. Schnakenberg to Augusta Schnakenberg, (R S $2, mtg $8,000) 1

151ST ST, s s, 225 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Frederick H. Schramin to Anna M. Volderauer, one-half part, (R S $1) 1

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 46.5x 90.7x irregular; Mary Suhr to Henrietta Bartow, (mtg $35,500, R S $2) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 848; F. A. Cauchois to Charles Schlesinger, 2¼ years..... $2,500

ELDRIDGE ST, 133; Louis Bauch to John Glasberg 4 10-12 years.....$1,000 to 1,800

MADISON AV, 996; Charles A. Stein to Julius Wallach and another 2 years.. 900

PARK AV, 1,866; Martin Braun to Mary Block, 5 years .....$540 to 600

WESTCHESTER AV, 726; Eva Mandelstein to Abraham Peshkin, 5 years..... 2,400

2D AV, 1,953; John G. Lindenberger to Adolph Fingesle, 5 years..... 1,320

7TH ST, 70; Valentine Gumprecht to Henry Altman and another, 5¼ years..... 3,000

99TH ST, 167 East; Joseph Keegan to James J. Sexton, 5 years..... 300

Recorded Mortgages.

BLOCK, Mary, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,866 Park Av, saloon lease, demand... $2,000

COSHLAND, Rose, to City Real Estate Company; 92d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 2½ years..... 75,000

EFFINGER, Mary, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, e s, 50.7 ft n of 118th St, 1 year..... 8,000

FOX, Julius B., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 19th St, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 37,500

GROSBERG, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 133 Eldridge St, saloon lease, demand 1,200

JENCKS, Francis M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 97th St, 62 West, 1 year..... 14,000

KIRK, Hugh, and John Graham, to City Mortgage Company; Union Av, e s, 473 ft n of land of William W. Fox, and 275 ft n of land of John Ashe, 1 year.. 22,500

KOBRE, Hirsh, and another to Isabella G. Francis; St. Ann's Av, w s, 25 ft s of 158th St, 3 years..... 10,000

LIGINGER, George F., to Sarah F. Turner; Brook Av, 138, 3 years..... 11,000

LIGINGER, George and George F., to William J. Gilmartin; Brook Av, 140, 3 years 11,000

LINCK, John M., to William J. Gilmartin; 135th St, s s, 220 ft w of Brown Place, 3 years..... 16,500

MOORE, Jeremiah H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, s w corner 105th St, 1 year..... 5,500

MEEHAN, Catharine, to Victor Gerhards; Clinton Av, w s, 124 ft s of Crotona Park South, 1 year..... 1,000

MEEHAN, Catharine, to Victor Gerhards; Clinton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, 1 year..... 1,000

PIASECKI, Frank, and wife to Frank Wawezynski and wife; White Plains Av, w s, 50 ft s of 10th St, Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,500

KOWALD, Jane E., to Mary L. Downey and others, trustees; 213 West 24th St, 1 year 2,000

RADER, Esther A., and Emma L. Spear to Albert T. Stephens, in trust, &c., for Esther F. Stephens; 389 Canal St, 3 years 2,000

ROOS, Rebecca and Gustav, and others, to Salomon Marx; 122d St, s s, 180.6 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 3,000

SCANLON, Rosanna, to Margaretha Trautteur; 304 East 21st St, 3 years..... 9,500

SCHLESINGER, Charles, to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; Broadway, 848, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

SHIERS, Julia, and Rebecca Roos to Adelaide M. and Gertrude S. Davis; 122d St, s s, 180.6 ft w of Park Av, 5 years 15,000

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another; Westchester Av, s e corner of 156th St, 13.10 ft to Beach Av, 1 year..... 36,945

SIMMONDS, Charles M., to Ella O. Willits; Westchester Av, s e corner of 156th St, 13.10 to Beach Av, &c., 1 year..... 45,000

STACK, Dennis, to Jacob Ruppert; 7th Av, 298; saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

THOMPSON, Thomas, and wife to Helena B. Acker; Villa Av, w s, 534.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, due July 9, 1901.. 300

WALKER, William M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 15 West 123d St, 1 year 6,000

WEBER, Lawrence, to Frederick W. Park; Concord Av, e s, 150 ft n of Elm St, demand..... 500

WHITE, Henry, to Victor Gerhards; Eagle Av, n e corner of 156th St, installments 1,650

WILSON, Julia, and others to Catherine C. Hill; White Plains Road, e s, Lot 139 map of New Village of Jerome; White Plains Road, e s, Lot 142, same map, 3 years..... 2,200

ZWICKER, Anthony or Anton, to Harlem Savings Bank; Union Av, e s, 429 ft n of 165th St, 1 year..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DAVIDSON, Salomon, to Leopold Haas.. $7,500

GEORGE A. FULLER COMPANY, (a corporation,) to Central Realty Bond and Trust Company 40,000

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (assigns 2 mortgages) 3,500

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (assigns 2 mortgages) 3,500

HOLLY, Augustus F., to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females 3,782

JENCKS, Francis M., to William M. Crane and another, trustees .....Nominal

SILVERSTONE, Hannah, to Louis Levy.. 2,200

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to John R. Platt and others, trustees 25,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x 99.1x irregular; Atlantic Hardwood Lumber Company against Homer J. Baudet and Joseph A. Stoll, owners and contractors $352

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100x100; Rudolph Newschaffer against William Livingston and another, owners; Charles Hensle, contractor..... 300

PROSPECT AV, s s, 300 ft e of Trogg's Neck Road, 100x100; Leo L. Brantfield against Margaret J. Gordon, owner and contractor 50

UNION AV, e s, whole front from 150th to 151st St, 375x100; Luigi Massa and others against William M. Meers, owner; T. Hickey, contractor, (nine liens). 261

62D ST, 340 to 350 East; Fremel & Fuchs against Isaac Goodstein, owner and contractor 8,614

74TH ST, s s, 115 ft e of 1st Av, 200x 100; Rudolph Newschaffer against Lzo Sobel and others, owners; Samuel Kessler, contractor..... 360

109TH ST, 318 East; Antonio G. Pucci against Enrico Casabianca, owner; Antonio Carnese and others, contractors.. 233

153D ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 125x135; Stats Iron Works against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor..... 6,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 1,448, s e corner of 77th St; 83d St, 521 East, and 95th St, 2:3 and 235 East; David Steinert against John Volz, (foreclosure of lien, &c.;) attorneys, Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner.

HENRY ST, 107; Max Lipman and another against Anna M. Walsh and another, (action to enforce contract, &c.;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lots 63 and 64, map of portion of Anthony estate, 51.5x79.5x 50.5x73.3, Twenty-fourth Ward; Warren B. Sammis against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

LEXINGTON AV, 119; Abraham Sebring against Francis T. Gribbins and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Remsen & Parsons.

MADISON AV, 2,090; Julius Doernberg against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Rothschild.

PEARL ST, 496 and 498, and Park St, 53 and 55; Josephine F. Malone and another against James E. Malone and another, (partition;) attorney, J. J. Mead.

PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 14th St, 39x100; Prospect Terrace, w s, 114 ft s of 14th St, 25x100; William's Bridge; Joseph F. Mooney, trustee, against Marie Lasperges and others, (two actions, foreclosing two mortgages;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

28TH ST, 155 West; Alice Trepp and another against Cyprien J. Moulis and others, (partition;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

45TH ST, 56 West, and a plot in Brooklyn; Henriette M. Holbrook against Marguerite Baudouine and others, (partition;) attorney, I. S. Isaacs.

70TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x 100.5; Maggie B. Lacey, executrix, &c., against William M. Giles, trustee, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Man & Man.

88TH ST, 336 West; Eugenie S. Joyce against Andrew J. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hunt, Hill & Betts.

132D ST, 18 East; Henry D. Goodman against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. Rothschild.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; wind northeasterly.

The Southern storm was moving very slowly with about the same energy, and was central last night in Southeastern Alabama. It has caused general rains from the Middle Gulf States northeastward through the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. The northwest low area was central in Eastern South Dakota, and has caused some thunderstorms in its vicinity. It was closely followed by a marked high area and a cool wave, with rain. It was snowing last night in Southern Alberta. Temperatures have remained moderate throughout the East, while in the central valleys and Southwest they were quite high. There have been showers over the northern portion of the districts west of the Rocky Mountains, with a fall in temperature of 4 to 10 degrees. In the southern portion the weather has been fair and warm. The Southern storm will continue slowly northeastward, causing rain in the Atlantic States and New England, which will probably continue to-morrow, except in the South Atlantic States.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh northeasterly, possibly becoming brisk over the latter district. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be east to south, fresh, and possibly brisk.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	56	66	70
6 A. M.	55	65	68
9 A. M.	57	68	74
12 M	63	78	84
4 P. M.	64	77	82
6 P. M.	59	76	78
9 P. M.	56	75	75
12 P. M.	53	73	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75½
Weather Bureau 72½
Corresponding date, 1899.....57½
Corresponding date for last twenty years...66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 1:45 P. M. The minimum temperature was 64 degrees at 5 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 30.06; at 8 P. M., 30.02. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 63 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 78 per cent.

CHURCH EXTENSION WORK

Large Outlay for Buildings in New York Boroughs.

Vacation Season Over and Services Generally to be Resumed—Aid for Galveston.

Regular Sunday services will be quite generally resumed in the New York churches to-morrow. In consequence of the appalling calamity at Galveston, large numbers of collections will be taken up for the relief of the sufferers.

Masses in most of the Catholic churches in Brooklyn will be said for the repose of the souls of the dead. To-morrow afternoon a memorial service for the storm's victims will be held in Carnegie Hall.

An encouraging sign of the times to both churchmen and laymen is the present large outlay of money going into buildings for religious purposes in the boroughs of New York. Since Bishop Potter's return last March not less than $600,000 has been raised for the new Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Archbishop Corrigan reported to the Pope recently the completing of 264 new buildings during the ten years just past. For the first year of his next decade he starts on an even faster rate of progress. But non-liturgical denominations are not behind liturgical ones, and they have their share in the not less than $4,000,000 which are to go into religious edifices in New York within the next few months.

The largest single amount is for the choir of the new cathedral, involving an expenditure of about $750,000, but the new Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fordham Heights will be close behind it with $600,000. During the Summer $160,000 has been put into repairs on Manhattan and Bronx churches and $85,000 upon repairs to Brooklyn churches.

Archbishop Corrigan will to-morrow lay the cornerstone of the new St. John Chrysostom's Church, which is to cost $600,000, and which is to occupy the parish recently formed next to Hunt's Point. In Tremont an outlay of $200,000 is contemplated in church, parish house, school, and clergy house. Plans for a new Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral have been accepted, involving an outlay of $240,000. Over $200,000 in other Roman Catholic churches is also being expended.

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal parish is spending $200,000 on a new clinic, and in Brooklyn a new St. Mark's Episcopal Church is projected that will cost $175,000. Other Episcopal new work already decided upon involves the expenditure of a sum not less than $200,000 in all boroughs.

In addition to the sum of $400,000 which the Christian Scientists are putting into their new building, in Central Park West, the new Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church will cost $150,000. The Young Men's Christian Association, too, contemplates an expenditure of about $250,000.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 23, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The duty of watchfulness. Luke, xii., 35-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation. Matthew, xxvi., 41.

What a striking contrast there is between this lesson and that of last week! Then we looked upon men completely absorbed in raking together straws, and sticks, and dust of the ground. From long habit they either could not, or would not, look up to see "the celestial crown" held over their heads. It had no attractions for them. Their "treasures" consisted of such earthly things as they could gather together with their muck rakes. They had no love to God because of His daily mercies, or because of redemption through Jesus Christ, His Son—they rendered Him no homage—and when summoned into His presence they were utterly dismayed. It was a terrible awakening, for they were not prepared to meet Him.

But now our attention is turned to other men in the same world, having the same occupations, subject to the same temptations, and with the same eternal destiny before them. They are "blessed servants," faithfully fulfilling their daily tasks—"not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," (Romans, xii., 11)—and watching earnestly and joyfully for His coming. The grounds of many of them bring forth just as plentifully as those of "the certain rich man" whose case we considered last week, because they have cultivated them with as much industry, skill, and sound judgment as he. The barns of many of them, therefore, become so full that they are obliged to pull them down and build larger, and they do it reasonably, but more prudently than he, look forward to the enjoyment of the fruit of their labors for many years.

But whether their barns are full or not, whether their lot is one of prosperity or of adversity, they are always ready for the coming of their Lord. They recognize that they are His stewards; to gather, to lay up, or to distribute for Him, that when He cometh He may receive His own with increase. (Matt., xxv., 37.) Whether in prosperity or adversity, each one can readily enter into the spirit of him who, having known both riches and poverty, said: "When I was rich, I had Christ in all things; when I became poor, I had all things in Christ." This is the marked difference "between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not, (Mal. iii., 18.) between him that looks up to "the celestial crown," and him who is satisfied with his "muck rake."

THE NARROW WAY.

Now, this difference is not due to circumstances, to any difference in the outward condition of the two classes. Neither is it due to any natural differences in temperament, or inward mental and moral dispositions. For we find men, women, and children of both classes, in very different outward circumstances, and possessing very different mental and moral characteristics. The difference is due to relationship. The one class have been by the grace of God, through repentance, and faith, brought into fellowship with Jesus Christ, their Lord. The other class have refused to go to "the pool of Siloam" and wash. Now, it is to those who are in fellowship with Him that our Lord and Saviour gives the exhortation of this lesson.

To many people, as they read the Scriptures, the spiritual life and the worldly life—the life of watchfulness, and the life of carelessness; the life of the celestial crown and that of the muck rake—are represented by what are called "the narrow way—which leadeth into life," and "the broad way—that leadeth to destruction." (Matt. vii., 13, 14.) To their minds these are two "ways"—or two separate and distinct paths—and men may walk in the one or in the other as they please. They run side by side with a marked space between them. The one path is very narrow and exclusive. To enter it much must be given up, and to walk in it there must be much self-denial and watching. The other is wide and attractive to all. To enter it is very easy, and to walk in it is very pleasant. In fact, "the broad way" is the natural way, but "the narrow way" is artificial and acquired.

Undoubtedly in its measure, this conception is not only theoretically correct, but it is Scriptural. It does not, however, cover the whole case, and many have been grievously disappointed in consequence. For in a very important sense, they are not two separated and distinct paths, but the one lies within the other, so that the spiritual life must be lived in the midst of the worldly life. There is no other place in which it can be lived. They bear very much the same relation to each other as the waters of the Gulf Steam bear to the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, in which it flows as a river. There is no wall to separate them, nor space between them, and no analysis can distinguish the elements of the one from those of the other. They are alike exposed to the heat of Summer and to the cold of Winter, and are tossed by the same storms. No drought diminishes the flow of the river, and no flood overwhelms it. In Summer and in Winter—in storm and sunshine—it flows on the same, in its appointed course. And, although its waters cannot be separated from those of the ocean in which it flows, yet it can be easily distinguished. Its color is different; on its surface plants grow and bloom, and for miles on either side of its channel its warm temperature gives life and health. And the reason is because the waters of the river are affected by forces in the Gulf of Mexico which do not affect any other part of the Atlantic Ocean. The power and character of the stream are due to the source from which it springs, and not at all to the conditions through which it flows.

THE BELIEVER'S LIFE.

So is it with the life of the believer. It must be lived in the same world as that of the unbeliever. The child of God must meet the same obligations in business—in society, in the family, and in his own person—as those who are not His children. As a man, he is no different from the men around him. He is exposed to the same temptations—may have the same prosperities—and meet the same adversities. He is heir to the same joys, and to the same sorrows and bereavements. When he steps out of the "broad way" into the "narrow way," he by no means passes away from the rush of his old surroundings, or is released from his old inherent nature.

At the same time the life which he then begins to live as the child of God is a very different life from that which he lived before, and from that of the great majority about him. It springs from a different source. It is moved by new impulses, and has a different end in view. It can be easily distinguished by its tone, by the fruit which it bears, and by its far-reaching but silent influence. It is lived in the world, and yet it is not of the world in which it lives. When once truly entered upon it is not found to be "narrow," in the sense of being small or repulsive, but is full of blessedness and peace, and its end is everlasting happiness in the joy of its Lord.

Now it is because the believer's life is such a life within a life that he needs and appreciates this exhortation of his Lord. To Him the weaknesses and dangers of all are known. To meet them He knows that they must be constantly on the watch, for as the current of the river in the ocean becomes less strong the further it goes from its source, loses the warmth of its temperature, and as a consequence its far-reaching influence, and easily mingles its waters with those of the ocean, so is the believer affected if he does not keep in close fellowship with Him who is His life. Therefore, He says, "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning, and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their lord, when he will return from the wedding." (vv., 35-38.) For as they "wait for their lord" they are exposed to robbers who will not only despoil them but endanger their master's property.

To the children of God, however, these enemies are not carnal, but spiritual. Therefore they must have their "lights burning," that they be not surprised in the darkness, and their "loins girt about with truth," (Ephesians, vi., 14,) that they may be able to meet every assault. He calls them here "servants"—not because they are in any sense in bondage, as some are disposed to think, but because they are "sons," for all true service grows only out of true sonship. Spiritually, a "servant" never becomes "a son" by doing service. But every one who becomes "a son" at once becomes a willing and glad "servant."

The picture thus presented by our Lord is very striking, as well as very beautiful. (vv. 36-38.) It is that of a happy household, from which "the lord," or father, has gone away for a season. All of his children have their daily duties to perform, the same as if he were at home. While they long, and look for his return, they faithfully and lovingly fulfill them. At last he comes and the home is again complete. He does not call them to account "as servants," for what they have done in his absence, but as his dear children—they tell him all with gladness, as "the seventy" reported their work to Jesus. They know that he will be interested in all that has interested them, and he knows that his pleasure has always been their delight and impulse. His return is in itself a feast to all, and what glad father, at such a feast, has not been the willing servant of "his happy children? "Verily I say unto you," Jesus said, "he shall gird himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth to serve them." (v. 37.) This is the relationship which exists between the children of God on earth, and their Father in Heaven, through their Redeemer. For "as many as received Him, to them gave He power to become," not "servants," but "the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name." (John, i., 12.)

BE YE READY.

Some months after this, Jesus again exhorted His disciples to watch in very much the same language as at this time. While, however, this is reported only by St. Luke, the second exhortation is recorded by St. Matthew, (xxiv.,) St. Mark, (xiii.,) and St. Luke, (xxi.) In both cases they were to watch, because of something to be apprehended. On both occasions, He said, "And this know, that if the goodman of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through. Be ye, therefore, ready also; for The Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not." (Comp., Verses 39, 40, and Matthew, xxiv., 43, 44.) Thus His strong argument, on both occasions for watching, was the coming again of "The Son of Man."

This is very significant, and worthy of very careful attention. For our Lord is not speaking here of His coming as the coming of "the King of Glory"—"in flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ," (Second Thessalonians, i., 8,) but it is of His coming as "The Son of Man"—as man's Redeemer. When He first came, it was "for sin." (Romans, vii., 3.) When He comes again, it will be "without sin, unto salvation." (Hebrews, ix., 28.) But it will be only "unto them that look for Him," or who are "watching," that He shall so "appear the second time."

Now, that second coming is just as certain as was the first coming, but the time of it is just as unknown—whether it be when He comes to us in His glory, or whether it be when we go to Him by death. It may be "in the second watch," or "in the third watch," (v. 38,) but to him who has the faith in the promise of it, who says "in his heart, My Lord delayeth His coming, and shall begin to eat and drink, and be drunken," to give his affections and attention supremely to earthly things, He "will come in a day when he looketh not for Him, and at an hour when he is not aware," but it will not be "unto salvation." He will cut him in sunder, and will appoint him his portion with the unbelievers." (Vv. 45, 46.) As every prudent man diligently watches lest his house be "broken through" by the thief, so our Lord says to all of His children, "Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not." (V. 40.) How tender then is the admonition. "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is. And every man that hath this hope in Him, purifieth himself even as He is pure." (First John, iii., 2, 3.)

"WATCH AND PRAY."

The great duty resting upon every child of God is thus to "watch and pray that" he "enter not into temptation;" for "the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." (Matthew xxvi., 41.) Now this exhortation to "watch" for Jesus—like the invitation to "come" to Jesus—is very significant. For as no one can "come" to any person or place without leaving some other person or place—and as no one will "come" unless he believes that that to which he is invited is better than that which he leaves—so no one will "watch" unless, on the one hand, he fears loss, or on the other hand, expects gain. Spiritually the two acts required by the invitation—"come"—are "repentance" and "faith." Those required by the exhortation—"Watch"—both demand "faith." For no one "watches" because he has actually sustained a loss—or because he has secured a gain. But he does it because he believes that he will thereby prevent a loss, or secure gain. "Watching," therefore, is the result of "faith." Hence men who do not really believe that "The Son of Man" will come again, will not watch for His "glorious appearing," (Titus ii., 3)—men who do, will. Therefore the man who does not "watch" is termed an "un-faith-ful servant," or a servant without faith. The man who does, is "faith-ful"—he does it because he is full of faith.

Now this strong Saxon word "watch" was originally "wake." In Tyndale's translation of 1526 it is so rendered: "Wake therefore, because ye knowe nott what houre youre Master wyll come." The Greek word here translated "watch" also literally means "be awake, vigilant." (Young,) and so St. Mark says, "Watch ye therefore, lest, coming suddenly He find you sleeping." (xiii., 35-37.)

Thus the exhortation of our Lord and Saviour to all of His dear children is to be always awake to the interests of their own souls and of His Kingdom. They are not to "sleep as do others, (I. Thessalonians v., 6,) or be indifferent. The eye of their faith is to be always fixed upon Him, and upon His promises. They are to watch therefore, "as they that must give account," (Hebrews, xiii., 17;) as the sentry watches lest he be suddenly overpowered by a hidden foe; as the lame man looked upon Peter and John, "expecting to receive," (Acts, iii., 5;) "as the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress," (Psalms, cxxiii., 2,) ready to do whatever is commanded.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the contrast between this lesson and that of last week?

How is the difference between the two classes of men shown, and to what is it due?

How do many look upon the spiritual life and the worldly life, and what is said of the two ways?

How is the actual condition illustrated and applied?

What characterizes the believer's life, and why does he need this exhortation of our Lord?

Why are believers called "servants," and what is the picture here presented to us?

On what other occasion was this same exhortation given, and on what fact was it based in both cases?

Why is this fact worthy of careful consideration, and what is said of it?

What is said of the invitation "Come," and of the exhortation "Watch"?

What is the meaning of "watch," and what is the application?

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JOHN G. STEAD, - - - - - - - Auctioneer.

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Saturday, Sept. 15th, 1900,

AT 3:30 P. M.

Title Guaranteed by NORTH JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE CO. FREE OF COST.

TERMS $10 DOWN, $10 PER MONTH, 5 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH. NO INTEREST OR TAXES FOR 1900. FOR MAPS AND FREE RAILROAD TICKETS APPLY TO

C. E. ECKERSON, General Agent, 183 Main Street. Hackensack, N. J.

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GUSTAVE E. BEYER, Real Estate, 281 Sixth Ave., cor. 18th St.
JAMES L. BRUMLEY, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Trains leave from Penn. R.R. Depots
West 23d St. ..... 2:10 P. M.
Cortlandt St. ..... 2:20 P. M.
(N. Y., Sus. & Western R. R.)

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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$500 CASH, BALANCE EASY, SEVEN ROOMS and bath, brick house; two blocks "L" Station; exchange. WILLIAMSON & BRYAN, 147th St. and 3d Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

WE HAVE TO RENT ON 68TH AND 69TH Sts., east of 3d Av., a few three-story high-stoop dwellings; exposed plumbing, handsomely decorated, modern in every way; rents, $900 to $1,100. Caretaker, 212 E. 68th St. Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

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For Rent, West End Ave.
Rents $17 and $18.

Over 60 rented in 2 Weeks.

68th to 69th St.—New apartments, 4 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, gas ranges, all hardwood, neat decorations; model apartments for small, genteel families.

CORNER APARTMEN

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises required for the opening of Rivington Street, in the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report, signed, of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that it will be there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOS. H. M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot, or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID B. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD E. BRITTON vs. ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY and another.

To All Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court duly made and entered herein, notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action, receiver of the Atlantic Construction Company and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1. All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, by the 15th day of October, 1900, of all debts and sums of money owing to said Company by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me.

2. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

3. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to me by the said 15th day of October, 1900.

4. All persons holding any open or pending contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the said 15th day of October, 1900.

5. Notice is also herewith given of a general meeting of the creditors of the Atlantic Construction Company to be held at my office, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, N. Y., September 1st, 1900.

WILLIAM J. McKIM, Receiver.

SHERMAN & STANTON, Attorneys for Receiver, 59 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

s1-law3w8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of the majority of Directors of the BERGEN-BUDENBUCH COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of the said corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the temporary receiver of the Bergen-Budenbuch Company, will present and render my account as such temporary receiver to the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1900.

EDWARD D. FARRELL,
Temporary Receiver.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Attorney for Temporary Receiver, 146 Nassau Street, N. Y. s15-law3w8

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HAGGERTY, late of the Town of Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, N. Y., deceased, intestate, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of October, 1900. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters on said estate under the provisions of Section 2684 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CATHARINE J. HAGGERTY, Petitioner.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,884.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BLOCH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Bloch of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Bloch was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 14th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ROBERT H. HART, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert H. Hart, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 14, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—GEORGE T. HIGGONS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George T. Higgons, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy,

September 14, 1900.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 2,913.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN BOGIN and BERNARD BOGIN, composing the firm of Bogin Brothers, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Bogin and Bernard Bogin, composing the firm of Bogin Brothers, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Hyman Bogin and Bernard Bogin were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,

September 14th, 1900.

NO. 2,940.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of RACHEL CORDAY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Rachel Corday of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Rachel Corday was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held in the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 14th, 1900.

NO. 2,395.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM A. CRANE and LEWIS L. CRANE, individually and as partners in the firm of CRANE BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Crane and Lewis L. Crane, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 14, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Levy, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ANTON LIEBLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Anton Liebler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 14, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HERMAN J. NEWMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Herman J. Newman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 14th, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ARNOLD FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arnold Feldstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 14, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—PRIMO M. SUAREZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Primo M. Suarez, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 24th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 14th, 1900.

NO. 2,938.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAEIR WELT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Maeir Welt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Maeir Welt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 703, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 14th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAURICE WERTHEIMER and HERMAN STEINBERGER, individually and as members of the firm of Wertheimer & Co., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice Wertheimer and Herman Steinberger, individually and as members of the firm of Wertheimer & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated August 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 26, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 14th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAREY, CATHARINE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated the 24th day of May, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE C. CAREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph T. Ryan, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1900. ADELIA CAREY, JOSEPH T. RYAN, Executors. JOSEPH T. RYAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 149 Broadway, New York. je 9-law6mS

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-law6mS

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECILIA A. PULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-law6mS

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, ISIDORE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City.

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ESCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may6-law6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of West Twenty-seventh Street, opposite the centre of a party wall, which point is distant one hundred and five feet ten inches, more or less, easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence northerly and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue partly through a party wall, seventy feet two inches; thence westerly, and nearly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-seven feet eight inches; thence southerly, and nearly parallel with Seventh Avenue and partly through a party wall, seventy feet two inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street; and thence easterly twenty-eight feet four inches to the place of beginning. Being a portion of the premises conveyed by James Curran to the party of the first part by deed bearing date the first day of November, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 18th day of November, 1872, in Liber 1226 of Conveyances, Page 382.

Together with the appurtenances and also all the estate and rights therein which the said mortgagors had at the time of the delivery and recording of said mortgage.

Diagram of said property, Street No. 161 West Twenty-seventh Street:

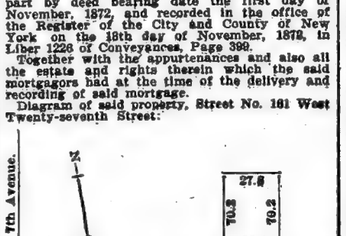

Approximate amount of lien to satisfy which property is to be sold is $11,288.75, with interest thereon from May 24th, 1900; expenses of action, $541.93, with interest from June 15th, 1900, and expenses of sale, on account of which interest, cost, &c., there has been paid $850. Approximate amount of the taxes, &c., to be paid by the referee, $2,992.31 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of July, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 5th, 1900, at the same hour and place. The sum of $500 has been paid on account of expenses of sale, interest, costs, &c.

Dated New York, August 23d, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 19th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s8-2aw2w8&W

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 133 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1838.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

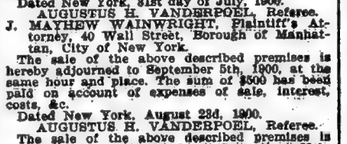

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $332.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s5-2aw2wW&S&26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX J. ZIMMERMAN and others, plaintiffs, against LEAH ZIMMERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet, and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue at the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

LOUIS W. DINKELSPIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

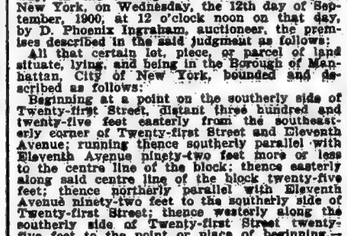

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $577.84, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $649.22, with interest from August 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,400 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from March 15th, 1900.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

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536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—AUGUSTUS LIMBERT, as Surviving Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant one hundred and sixty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL II. All those two certain lots of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-first Street; thence running northerly along the westerly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-eight feet and three inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-first Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue seventy feet and six inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions severally more or less, together with all right, title, or interest, if any, of which the said Susan M. Maurer was seized at her death in and to the land in Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue opposite and adjoining the said premises.

PARCEL III. All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; thence running southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 18th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

RUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel I. The street number is 215 West 134th Street:

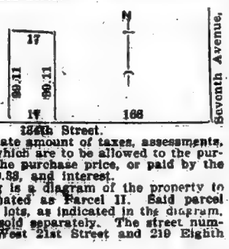

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $580.59, and interest.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel II. Said parcel consists of two lots, as indicated in the diagram, which will be sold separately. The street numbers are 303 West 21st Street and 210 Eighth Avenue:

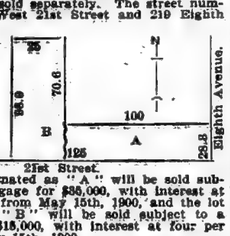

The lot designated as Parcel "B" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $36,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900, and the lot designated as "B" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $18,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $854.13, and interest, on the lot designated as "A," and $404.59, and interest, on the lot designated as "B."

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel III. The street number is 156 West 58th Street:

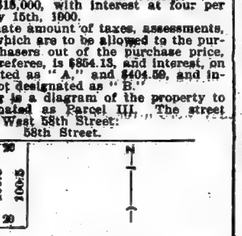

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $25,000, with interest at five per cent. from May 8th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $839.45, and interest.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s14-2aw3wF&S&26

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against IDA M. STRAUSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 27th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Wilson Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street distant ninety-five feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of said street seventeen feet; thence northwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street seventeen feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises designated as Lot No. 7 on a certain map entitled "Map of the King Model Houses, Colonial Block," surveyed by American & Ford, City Surveyors, dated May 31, 1891, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the ninth day of May, 1892, said premises lying in Section 7, Block 2,024, on the land map of the City of New York.

Subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the deed of conveyance thereof from David H. King, Jr., and wife to Ida M. Strauss, bearing even date with said mortgage, which was executed to secure the payment of a portion of the purchase money for said premises advanced by the said plaintiff.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 205 West 138th Street:

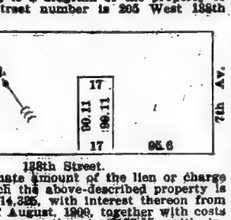

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,325, with interest thereon from the 21st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $157.15, with interest from Sept. 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $379.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

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BROOKLYN WATER FAMINE

Rain the Only Relief, Say the Department Officials.

Warning of Conditions to Come Given Long Ago—Municipal Assembly Accused — Bronx Suffering.

Brooklyn's water scarcity had yesterday become of such gravity as to prompt drastic official action to restrict consumption. At a conference between George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; James Moffett, Deputy Commissioner; Robert Van Buren, engineer in charge, and Ignacio M. De Varona, Engineer of Water Supply of the Borough of Brooklyn Department, it was decided that further economies were necessary. The pressure, on the basis of a four-story house, has already been reduced one story.

Engineer De Varona, in talking of Brooklyn's predicament, said that the condition of affairs might well create anxiety. "There is no remedy for it," he added, "except rainfall. The engineering plans for relief cannot be executed before two years. We have shut off the shipping and public fountains, cut down the street sprinkling, and during the vacation cut off the schools.

"A big fire or an accident to the water plant would have the most serious results. The condition of affairs was predicted by me five years ago. I do not care to say if, in my opinion, the schemers interested in Ramapo are a factor in the situation."

Mr. De Varona's statistics establish that at 6 A. M. yesterday the water storage in the various Brooklyn reservoirs amounted to 150,720,400 gallons. From this should be deducted at least 40 per cent., as, when the water is lessened by about 90,000,000 gallons, what remains will be muddy, unfit for consumption. The consumption of water in Brooklyn for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 A. M. yesterday was 92,033,900 gallons and 96,607,400 gallons pumped from deep wells and living streams kept up the supply. If the conduit were cut off, Brooklyn could depend upon little more than a day's supply.

The consumption of water in Brooklyn on Sept. 13-14, 1899, was 101,051,700 gallons. Aug. 13-14, 1900, the figures were: Stored in reservoirs, 308,537,100 gallons; pumped, 101,514,100 gallons; consumption, 94,672,900 gallons, and on Aug. 23-24, 1900: Storage, 237,840,500 gallons; pumped, 100,595,600 gallons, and, consumption, 96,702,700. These figures show a reduction of more than one-half in the storage supply in a month and a small reduction in consumption. If the drought continues the supply from pumping will be reduced by from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 gallons a day.

"If it does not rain in two weeks," predicted Mr. De Varona, "the situation will be terrible."

Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, said that the water question was a serious one, but he deprecated exaggeration and misunderstanding. Rain was to be hoped for.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said relief in the remote future lay in the conduit from Spring Creek to Milburn, which will cost $1,000,000, the Milburn reservoir, to cost $500,000, and a pumping engine at Milburn, to cost $75,000. All three projects are in the Municipal Assembly.

"The situation in the Bronx," he added, "is as bad as in Brooklyn. In the Bronx are 5,000 houses which only get water at night, and all for the want of $500,000 which I asked for in 1897. It's before the Municipal Assembly. When I get it it will take a year and a half to give relief."

A complaint from residents of King's Bridge draws attention to the results of a scant water supply. Not only is Marble Hill affected, but the discomfort and danger takes in the surrounding country for a radius of ten miles. On the opening day of Grammar School No. 66 there was no water for drinking or drainage purposes. That evening a building was destroyed by fire. It might have been saved had there been a proper water supply.

EFFORTS TO AID THE BRONX.

Westchester Water Company to be Investigated by City Officials.

A determined attempt will be made by the city officials to force the Westchester Water Company to give the people of the Bronx district better service. The matter came up for consideration at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday. It was charged by President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx that the company was obtaining 500,000 gallons of water a day from the city at 10 cents per 1,000 gallons and selling the city's supply to taxpayers at exorbitant and arbitrary rates.

Commissioner Dalton of the Water Supply Department said that the company has the city by the throat just now.

President Holahan declared that the company was not dealing fairly by the city or the taxpayers of the Bronx.

After discussing the matter an hour President Haffen offered a resolution to investigate the charter of the company to see if it could not be dissolved. It was also decided that Commissioner Dalton should investigate the overcharges for water and report to the Board of Public Improvements a schedule of rates which the company should charge.

The charge was also made by President Dalton again yesterday that the Westchester Water Company was materially preventing the growth of the Bronx district.

There are other officials who think the same as Commissioner Dalton. An effort will be made before the Board of Estimate to pass appropriations to purchase all the private water companies.

MISS COOPER'S LONG SWIM.

Covered Four-Mile Course in Two Hours and a Quarter.

Miss Edith Cooper, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cooper of Tompkins Avenue, New Brighton, on Thursday afternoon, swam from Midland Beach to Hoffman Island, a distance of four miles, in the short time of two hours and fifteen minutes. Miss Cooper was followed over the course by one of the life-savers at the beach in a boat. Miss Cooper made no preparation for the swim, and started after asking the life-saver to follow, which he did.

After reaching Hoffman Island Miss Cooper rested on the landing stage for a few minutes, and then rowed in the life-saver's boat all the way back to the beach. Miss Cooper was not in the least fatigued by the long swim, and would have swam back to the beach again, according to the life-saver, had it not been for the reason that she wished to reach home in a hurry. Miss Cooper is a very modest young woman and is much devoted to athletics, especially swimming. She is a graduate of Vassar.

WOMAN ACCUSES ENGINEER.

Says He Obtained $11,000 Under False Pretenses—A Park Acquaintance.

Dr. Albert Albertson, an electrical engineer, of 156 Fifth Avenue, appeared yesterday in the Harlem Police Court charged by Mrs. Mary O'Reilly of 211 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street with obtaining $11,000 from her under false pretenses.

According to the story told by the complainant she first met Albertson in 1898 in Central Park, the acquaintance springing up through her eleven-year-old son, James, who was walking with her at the time, and to whom Albertson had spoken on various occasions. The prisoner, Mrs. O'Reilly alleged, improved the acquaintance, and in time gained her confidence completely. Then he told her of various patents and contracts which he could not further for want of ready money. Mrs. O'Reilly invested liberally on the strength of his representations, giving him at various times during the next two years amounts of money aggregating $11,000.

After receiving this money Albertson ceased to call, and Mrs. O'Reilly, growing suspicious, had his record investigated. She found, she said, that his stories of patents and contracts were untrue. She turned the matter over to Lawyer Henry Maxon, who secured an order for Albertson's arrest. He was held by Magistrate Hogan in $5,000 bail pending further examination next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

RACE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

Newspaper Reporters Testify to the Clubbing of a Negro in a Police Station.

The Police Board's investigation into the charge of police outrages committed on negroes during the recent west side race disturbances was continued yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters before President York. As during the preceding session, the investigation was specifically into the clubbing of the negro, Elliott. Elliott was clubbed by reserve policemen on the night of Aug. 16 last in the sitting room of the Thirty-seventh Street Station House while being led from the Sergeant's desk to a cell.

At the session a week ago the testimony of a dozen police officials was taken, including that of Acting Capt. Cooney. All denied the clubbing, or any knowledge thereof. Yesterday three reporters appeared as witnesses. They described in detail the clubbing of Elliott, as published in THE TIMES a month ago. They particularly described how the Acting Captain rushed among his own men and, throwing them aside, saved the negro from further abuse and put him in charge of a Roundsman, who was to be held responsible if the prisoner was further molested. None of the reporters was willing to say he could positively identify any one of the offending policemen.

Following the testimony of the reporters, a half dozen policemen, who had come in close contact with Elliott during and immediately after his release from the Thirty-seventh Street Station, were called upon to testify.

These men were a doorman, a Sergeant, the driver, and the guard of the police patrol wagon which carried the prisoners to court, and two court officers. They said they had not noticed any wounds or bruises which might indicate a clubbing, on the prisoner.

COMPTON'S PROPERTY TRANSFER.

Gave Up Real Estate Before Miss Smith Sued Him.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 14.—It was learned to-day that Charles W. Compton, who was yesterday made defendant in a suit for $50,000 damages for breach of promise, brought by Miss Ida E. Smith, transferred his real estate to his three maiden sisters, who, it is claimed, were instrumental in breaking the match. The transfer took place on May 12, about one month prior to the date set for the wedding.

As the engagement contract was entered into prior to that time the transfer, it is said, will not stand if Miss Smith should secure a verdict.

CHILD LOCKED IN A TRUNK.

Rescued in Time to Save His Life—His Brother's Act.

Edward Gladdis, four years old, of 906 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, had a narrow escape from being suffocated in a trunk on Thursday afternoon. He and John, his seven-year-old brother, were playing "hide and seek." Edward went to an unused room, in which the trunk stood. He climbed into it and pulled down the cover. Then he shouted "Ready." Guided by the sound, John traced him to the trunk, but, instead of lifting the cover he turned the key and ran away.

A moment later his mother called him down stairs and sent him on an errand. When he returned and sought to release his brother he had lost the trunk key. He told his mother, and she at once went to the room and broke the trunk open with a hammer. The boy was found in a semi-conscious state, but was soon revived by a physician.

WANTS PLAYERS DEPORTED.

Hebrew Actors' Union Objects to Troupe Alleged to be Imported.

Twenty Roumanian actors, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck to play at the Windsor Theatre on the Bowery, are causing trouble at the Barge Office.

C. Greenberg and Morris Simonhof, representatives of the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union, appealed to Commissioner Fitchie to deport the Roumanians on the ground that the latter are contract laborers of the Windsor Theatre's proprietors, Heine and Horowitz. It is alleged that Heine and Horowitz paid the passage of the foreigners, an agreement having been made that the troupe were to receive salaries of $2 a week until their indebtedness for the passage money should be canceled. Ell Rosenberg of the law firm of Madden, Rosenberg & Ogden, is looking out for the interests of the Roumanian performers for Heine and Horowitz. The Board of Special Inquiry will look into the matter this morning.

H. H. FARRIER SUED BY WIFE.

Asks a Divorce from Millionaire After Thirty-four Years' Married Life.

The complaint in the divorce suit of Mrs. Margaretta Farrier against Horace H. Farrier of Jersey City, a reputed millionaire, was filed with the Clerk of the Chancery Court, at Trenton, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Farrier is an extensive owner of real estate.

They were married in Jersey City in February, 1866, and they have lived in Jersey City ever since. They have three sons, all over twenty-one years of age, and an adopted daughter. Mrs. Farrier charges her husband with misbehavior and with excessive cruelty. She says on Jan. 6, 1899, they agreed to a separation. The contract, she says, was never fulfilled according to its terms or any other way. They lived together and ignored the contract. She says her husband's cruelty has increased, and in consequence she is under the care of a physician.

Mrs. Farrier says that her husband's income is $50,000 a year, and she asks for a divorce forever or for a limited time, if the court deems it just and reasonable, and for her proper support. Her counsel is William H. Speer, Jr.

Mr. Farrier said yesterday he had no statement to make except that his lawyer, J. Herbert Potts, had been instructed to file a general denial of all his wife's charges.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic station: Commander R. P. Rodgers is detached from the Nashville and ordered home.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Bowyer is transferred from the Yorktown to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. Commander W. M. Irwin is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. Commander B. O. Scott is transferred from the Brooklyn to the Yorktown.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. G. High is detached from Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the Oregon.

Chaplain L. P. Reynolds is detached from Cavite Station and ordered to the Monadnock.

Capt. H. Leonard, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the marine regiment in China and ordered to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

First Lieut. T. E. Lyons, United States Marine Corps, is detached from treatment at Yokohama Hospital and ordered to Cavite Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The collier Scindia, en route to China, has sailed from Malta for Port Said.

The training ship Hartford has sailed from Gravesend for Antwerp.

The training ship Essex has sailed from Gravesend for Havre.

The water ship Arethusia, bound for the American fleet in Chinese waters, has sailed from Gibraltar for Port Said.

The gunboat Bancroft has sailed from New London for Key West on her way to Galveston.

The North Atlantic Squadron, consisting of the New York, Texas, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Scorpion, has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

Atlantic Squadron at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 14.—The North Atlantic Squadron, headed by the flagship New York, and comprising the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Kearsarge, and Texas, and the torpedo boat Scorpion, arrived in this port today from Bar Harbor. The ships have come here to take part in the celebration attending the presentation of bronze tablets to the new battleships Kearsarge and Alabama by the citizens of New Hampshire. The squadron will remain about a week.

The Solace at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The hospital ship Solace has arrived from Yokohama via Guam. The Solace has on board 15 officers and 260 men from the naval vessels in the Orient. Among the officers is Col. Robert Meade, who commanded the American forces at Tien-Tsin. There are also 17 sick and wounded men on the Solace.

PASTOR'S SON A SUICIDE.

Henry G. Barbour Shoots Himself in a Hotel—Police Looking for Woman Who Was with Him.

Henry Grosvenor Barbour of 65 East Eighty-ninth Street, a son of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Barbour, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple at Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, shot himself to death on Thursday night or yesterday morning in the St. Charles Hotel, Myrtle Avenue and Jay Street, Brooklyn. The police believe he committed suicide. Young Barbour, who was twenty-seven years old, was a brother-in-law of Hutchinson Southgate, a son of the late Bishop Southgate of Good Ground, L. I.

A woman accompanied him to the hotel on Thursday, where they registered as "G. N. Bartlett and wife, New York." She left the place at 10:30 o'clock, but whether this was before or after Barbour killed himself cannot be ascertained until she is located. From the fact that Barbour destroyed a collar belonging to the woman, as well as several articles of wearing apparel of his own, in an effort to get rid of marks that would lead to the discovery of his and her identity, and also from the finding in the room of a full eight-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, the police think that the couple planned to die together, but that at the last minute the woman weakened and deserted her companion.

The police have learned from the young man's father that she is probably a resident of Good Ground, L. I., where the Southgates resided, and where the suicide had spent a vacation, returning to this city on Monday. It was said that the woman came to this city at the same time. The police decline to say whether they were in possession of her name.

Barbour's body was found lying on the bed yesterday morning, with a "vest-pocket bulldog" revolver beside it. In a pocket of his trousers were a number of pawn tickets and a laundry check, and through these a detective discovered who he was. The Rev. Dr. Barbour identified the body last night.

"My son," he said, "was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, four years ago, and intended to study law, but things were dull and he gave his attention to the real estate business. For two months, however, he has not had any employment. While Mrs. Barbour and I were away from home yesterday my son left, leaving a note, in which he said he was going to Philadelphia, where a position had been offered him. He was a severe sufferer from neuralgia, and this, combined with a mad infatuation for a woman, led him to his death. It would have been a great relief to my soul if this had been a murder instead of a suicide."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

THE METROPOLITAN'S PLANS.

Preparing Additional Terminal Facilities for Its Various Lines.

In order to provide additional terminal facilities for its various lines the Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday began to make the necessary changes in its Park Row tracks opposite the Post Office. Those cars of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines which now have their terminal at Canal Street and Broadway are to be run through Canal Street to Centre Street and thence south to the bridge and the Post Office. The Metropolitan tracks and those of the Third Avenue line will be connected with those of the Broadway line in front of the Post Office.

The work of preparing the Broadway cable line for the use of the electric system will be completed, so far as the work on the street itself is concerned, by Sept. 20. The change from cable to electricity will not, however, be made until next Spring, according to a statement made yesterday by President Vreeland, as there is still a great deal of work to be done.

FITCHBURG LEASE RATIFIED.

Stockholders Approve New Agreement —Robert Codman Resigns.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Fitchburg Railroad here to-day the lease of that road to the Boston and Maine Railroad was ratified by a vote of 95,623 shares to 227 shares.

Although a lease was approved several months ago by the Fitchburg Road, the fact that the bill was passed by the Legislature subsequent to the date fixed by both corporations for the lease to begin made it necessary to take action making the date conform to the passage of the law.

The announcement was made that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad on Thursday, Robert Codman resigned his position as a member of the board. Mr. Codman had been a member of the Fitchburg Railroad board for twenty-six years, and had been prominently identified with the management of the property. Mr. Codman declines to give a reason for his withdrawal.

Brief Railroad Items.

The general passenger agents of the New York Central lines will hold their monthly conference to-day.

The Southern Railway has eighty-three engines under construction in the shops of various locomotive works.

F. E. Haff, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Long Island Railroad, has been elected Secretary of that road.

Hiram R. McCullough, Third Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern, arrived on the Lucania yesterday after a few months' absence in Europe.

The Seaboard Air Line has ordered 2,000 new freight cars from the South Baltimore car works, which will cost $1,350,000, and for which a mortgage has been given to Blair & Co. of this city.

The Executive Committee of the Western Passenger Association has declined the request of the merchants of Des Moines, Iowa, for excursion rates to that place, on the ground that such a precedent would call forth similar requests from other towns.

At the last monthly meeting of the Central Passenger Association it was decided to refer the matter of prosecuting ticket forgers to the National Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents, which meets at Buffalo on Oct. 18. A rate of one fare and one-third for the round trip was granted to sportsmen. It was also decided to abandon the elaborate stamp which has been used for some time to prevent ticket scalping, but which proved ineffective.

The Lake Shore, which recently acquired the Lake Erie and Western, has decided to improve the condition of that line in every possible way. In spite of the high price of steel rails it has ordered 2,500 tons from the Illinois Steel Company, with which 150 miles of the track of the new acquisition will be relaid. These rails weigh 75 pounds to the yard, and it is expected that they will be laid before the ground freezes. Besides improving the roadbed, track, and equipment of the newly acquired line, the Lake Shore will rebuild many stations and freight houses. The total cost, exclusive of new equipment, will reach nearly $500,000.

The report from the West to the effect that the Santa Fé was the stumbling block in the way of the organization of the transcontinental passenger association, was denied yesterday by President E. P. Ripley of that system. The failure, he said, to complete the organization of the Transcontinental Passenger Association was not significant. There was no disagreement, and the relations between the interested roads were as harmonious as ever. The Santa Fé, however, did not consider it necessary to organize a new association. Mr. Ripley also said that the tourist business to Colorado and California had grown largely, and that the increase was a sign of the prosperity of the country.

Here's a State of Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a subscriber of three years' standing, and would feel indebted to you if you will publish the following, even though I make an anonymous request:

There happens to be quite an elderly person who travels on the Port Chester local trains. He has a peculiar and disagreeable habit of sitting down beside respectable ladies who are unknown to him and of trying to engage them in conversation. Owing to his age, some people prefer to answer him rather than get up and move, but when it comes to making proposals of marriage on a car, utterly regardless of the people's feelings, it reaches the limit of our patience. We wish to warn this person that he will be summarily dealt with in case of repetitions.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

Trips on the Iron Steamboats.

The Iron Steamboat Company, which was to withdraw its boats to Coney Island, announces for to-morrow special trips, about a dozen in all, from Pier 1 North River.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Seventh Regiment Marksmen Capture Both Competition Trophies.

SERGT. STEVENS'S HIGH SCORE

Lieut. R. Byars of the Seventy-first Regiment Led with a Score of 43 in the Expert Class.

The marksmen of the Seventh Regiment distinguished themselves yesterday by capturing both the prizes offered for competition at Creedmoor. The Governor's trophy, given by former Governor Morton and offered for individual skirmish work, was won by Sergt. Alexander Stevens of Company F, with a score of 92 out of a possible 100, and the Adjutant General's trophy, given by Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, was won by the team of Company G, composed of Capt. W. J. Underwood, Lieut. H. E. Crall, and Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., who made the high score of 160. The field, staff, and non-commissioned staff of the Twelfth Regiment was second, with a score of 149. Each of these trophies is held for one year. Eight scores for the expert class were also made during the afternoon, in which Lieut. R. Byars of the Seventy-first Regiment led with a score of 43.

The regular practice for the season was concluded with yesterday's matches, but supplementary practice will continue on Saturdays until Nov. 1. The marksmen and sharpshooters' classes will practice on Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 13, and 20. Expert practice will be held on Sept. 29 and Oct. 27 and 31. The best scores for the Governor's match and the full scores for the Adjutant General's trophy follow:

GOVERNOR'S MATCH.

Sergt. Alexander Stevens, Company F, 7th	92
Ord. Sergt. John Corrie, N. C. S., 12th	88
Lieut. J. C. Wiswall, Company F, 7th	86
Sergt. C. M. Smith, Company B, 12th	85
Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle, N. C. S., 69th	84
Capt. W. E. Downes, Staff, 12th	83
Capt. F. Isherwood, Staff, 22d	80
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Company G, 7th	80
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G, 7th	79
Corp. J. Alexander, Company B, 12th	79
Private J. H. Schmidt, Company H, 71st	79
Ord. Sergt. R. Hutcheson, N. C. S., 22d	78
Ord. Sergt. F. D. Bowne, N. C. S., Squad. A	78
Sergt. W. F. Leushner, Company B, 74th	77
Private F. M. Dardingkiller, Company E, 12th	77
Corp. J. F. Laughlin, Company C, 12th	76
Brevet Sergt. Major J. F. Dowling, N. C. S., 12th	74
Sergt. W. D. Barmon, Company F, 74th	74
Corp. C. Buckridge, Company E, 12th	72
Sergt. J. O. Kyle, Company E, 71st	72
Private J. W. Masterson, Company C, 22d	72
Sergt. A. Larsen, First Separate Company	72
Sergt. G. A. Doyle, Company H, 7th	72
Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, Company C, 12th	72
Lieut. R. Byars, Company E, 71st	71
Quartermaster Sergt. R. L. Pattinson, Company A, 74th	71
Corp. H. Dank, Company B, 71st	70
Private S. Withey, Company B, 74th	70
Corp. A. C. Corbett, Company E, 71st	70
Private W. W. Whitlock, Company F, 23d	69

Adjutant Generals' Match.

COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	300 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Capt. W. J. Underwood	25	31	56
Lieut. H. E. Crail	29	19	48
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	27	29	56
Total			160

FIELD STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Capt. W. E. Downes	26	20	46
Orderly Sergt. J. Corrie	29	23	52
Sergt. Major J. Dowling	28	23	51
Total			149

COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. C. M. Smith	28	22	50
Corp. A. B. Van Husen	23	25	48
Corp. J. Alexander	25	23	48
Total			146

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. R. Byars	25	26	51
Sergt. J. O. Kyle	25	24	49
Corp. A. S. Corbett	20	20	40
Total			140

COMPANY B, SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. W. F. Leushner	27	21	48
Private J. A. Van Arsdale	29	20	49
Private F. D. Withey	29	15	44
Total			186

STAFF, SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Col. E. Duffy	25	9	34
Lieut. H. E. Evans	24	23	47
Sergt. Major W. A. Boyle	26	27	53
Total			134

THIRTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.

Quartermaster Sergt. A. E. Hale	28	10	38
Sergt. E. H. Rice	25	23	48
Private F. A. Thomas	26	22	48
Total			134

COMPANY F, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. G. Ball	26	22	48
Sergt. G. E. Bryant	26	17	43
Private W. W. Whitlock	23	20	43
Total			134

COMPANY D, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. E. S. Coy	25	27	52
Private W. M. Phillips	17	16	33
Private W. B. Short	27	21	48
Total			133

COMPANY H, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergt. G. H. Doyle	26	23	49
Corp. S. B. Bard	21	25	46
Private J. H. Schmidt	22	16	38
Total			133

COMPANY H, SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. S. R. Noble	27	17	44
Sergt. F. I. Parker	27	19	46
Corp. H. W. Chester	23	16	39
Total			129

COMPANY E, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. D. Doherty	25	27	52
Corp. C. Breckridge	20	12	32
Private F. Dardingkeller	23	16	39
Total			123

STAFF, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Q. Sergt. R. Hutcheson	26	22	48
Lieut. G. H. Clarke	27	20	47
Capt. F. Isherwood	27	0	27
Total			122

COMPANY F, SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT

Sergt. D. W. Barmon	24	13	37
Private E. J. Westwood	26	27	53
Private G. E. Douglass	25	6	31
Total			121

COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. T. E. Wiswall	21	19	40
Q. M. Sergt. F. W. Perkins	25	18	43
Sergt. A. Stevens	26	10	36
Total			119

COMPANY K, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. E. H. Barnum	19	14	33
Corp. W. D. Slade	18	21	39
Private F. D. Reeves	20	23	43
Total			115

COMPANY C, TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. F. J. Laughlin	22	24	46
Corp. J. Laughlin	21	16	37
Private J. A. Denney	17	15	32
Total			115

COMPANY C, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. J. G. H. Lilliendahl	21	20	41
Sergt. F. H. Stubte	20	12	32
Private J. W. Masterson	18	21	39
Total			112

COMPANY E, SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. A. E. Wells	22	20	42
Sergt. J. Hopkins	20	18	38
Corp. S. K. Thomas	13	19	32
Total			112

STAFF, SQUADRON A.

Lieut. R. H. Sayre	25	8	33
C. Mus. A. E. Braithwaite	25	8	33
O. Sergt. F. D. Bourne	21	13	34
Total			100

COMPANY B, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Corp. W. S. Beekman	0	0	0
Corp. H. Daute	25	21	46
Private K. K. V. Casey	23	15	38
Total			84

TROOP THREE, SQUADRON A.

Capt. H. Barry	20	12	32
Lieut. S. Phelps	19	2	21
Q. M. Sergt. A. D. Sheppard	17	4	21
Total			74

COMPANY E, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Corp. J. Ellsworth	3	0	3
Corp. C. Heisler	17	2	19
Private C. W. Gillis	15	6	21
Total			43

EXPERT CLASS.

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E, 71st	23	20	43
Lieut. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F, 7th	22	20	42
Sergt. J. R. Stewart, Co. B, 7th	20	20	40
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E, 7th	21	19	40
Private W. M. Phillips, Co. D, 7th	20	20	40
Lieut. H. E. Crall, Co. G, 7th	21	19	40
Private W. W. Whitlock, Co. F, 23d	21	19	40
Lieut. H. E. Evans, Staff, 69th	22	18	40

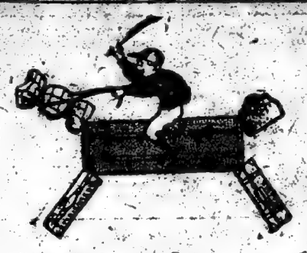

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ATLANTIC Y. C. REGATTA.

Seventies Will Race To-day for Adams Cup—Astrild and Isolde Entered.

Unusual attractive sport is offered by the Atlantic Yacht Club in its Fall regatta, which will be sailed to-day from a start off the Craven's Shoal Buoy in the lower bay. The four Herreshoff seventies will meet again—this time for a cup given by ex-Commodore Frederick T. Adams, and the two British-built cutters Astrild and Isolde are to have another of their hard-fought races. Twenty-four yachts in all have been entered in the various classes, among them being Cord Meyer's fifty-one-footer Altair.

The preparatory signal will be set promptly at noon, and the seventies will be sent away from a one-gun start five minutes later. The remaining divisions will be started at five-minute intervals. The seventies and the Altair and Isolde will sail over a 25½-mile course laid from the starting line to and around the Southwest Spit Buoys Nos. 10 and 12, thence to the Scotland Lightship by way of the bell buoy off Sandy Hook, and thence back to the starting point over the same course. The races will be declared off unless finished before 7 o'clock.

These are the entries in the various classes:

Sloops.—Class H, 70 feet to 80 feet racing length—Yankee, Herman B. Duryea and Harry Payne Whitney; Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt; Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mineola, August Belmont.

Sloops.—Class L, 51 feet to 60 feet racing length—Altair, Cord Meyer; Ondawa, H. J. Robert; Uvira, R. P. Doremus.

Sloops.—Class I, 60 feet to 70 feet racing length—Astrild, Hanan Brothers; Isolde, F. M. Hoyt.

Sloops.—Class M, 30 feet to 36 feet racing length—Flossie, Charles S. King; Akista, George Hill; Narika, F. I. Cornell; Veda, Robert Bacon.

Sloops.—Class N, 25 feet to 30 feet racing length—Rhumama, W. T. Bernard; Kittiwake, Palmer Brothers.

Sloops.—Class P, 21 feet to 25 feet racing length—Song and Dance, E. F. Luckenbach; Ojibway, John R. Brophy.

Sloops.—Class Q, 18 feet to 21 feet racing length—Bronco, F. C. Moore; Charlotte, Alfred Mackey; Spots, D. D. Allerton; Wraith, Calvin Tompkins.

Catboats.—Class T, 21 feet to 25 feet racing length—Qui Vive, George A. Freeth; Whiff, Thomas Hawkins; Cleota, N. T. E. Cory.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Races To-day.

Thirty-seven racing yachts of the thirty-foot classes and under are entered in the Fall regatta of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, which will be sailed on the Sound to-day from a starting line off the clubhouse at Port Washington, L. I. The preparatory signal will be given at 1 P. M.

American Cycle Racing Team Won.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Grand Race of the Nations, one of the leading events of the cycling carnival at Vincennes, was to-day won by America. Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria, Belgium, France, and Holland also competed, each country being represented by three men. Tom Cooper, Floyd McFarland, and George Banker constituted the American team. The distance was 1,500 meters.

In the preliminary heat America defeated Belgium by 8 points to 13, and in the semi-final heat America won from Italy by the same score.

The French team, composed of Jacquelin, Bourrillon, and Loubet, disputed the final with the Americans, the latter winning, although the French crack, Jacquelin, finished first in 2:17 1-5. Cooper was second, McFarland third, Bourrillon fourth, Banker fifth, and Loubet sixth.

Pollywog First of Thirty-Footers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.—The thirty-footers raced this afternoon for sweepstakes from Brenton's Cove to Dyer's Island and return. The summary:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	3:20:00	5:45:00	2:25:00
Vaquero, W. Rutherfurd	3:20:00	5:45:20	2:25:20
Wa Wa, R. Brooks	3:20:00	5:46:00	2:26:00
Dorothy, H. Y. Dolan	3:20:00	5:46:30	2:26:30

Decision in Yacht Protest Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 14.—When Ralph N. Ellis, Chairman of the Newport Yacht Racing Association Regatta Committee, was seen this evening regarding the decision in the Yankee-Mineola protest during the races for the cup offered by the association, he stated that a decision had been rendered, but nothing whatever had been reported outside of the committee meetings. Probably to-morrow the committee will meet and make its decision public.

While there is nothing to warrant the statement, there is a very strong suspicion among yachtsmen here that the decision is in favor of the Whitney-Duryea boat, Yankee.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Capt. Simons Coached the Candidates in Catching and Tackling.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 14.—Capt. "Tom" Simons was the only veteran on hand to coach the Columbia men to-day. Coach Sanford spent the afternoon in New Haven with Manager Shoemaker, looking after some supplies that were expected. Simons put the men through an hour's work, drilling them in catching punts and in the rudiments of tackling. Ashley, the Colorado freshman, who never played the game before last Spring at Columbia, punted to one squad and Daly, the promising full back, and Van Hardenburgh to a second squad. Both Daly and Van Hardenburgh are showing up well in the daily practice, and, with Ashley, form perhaps the most interesting trio among the new men. Ashley is especially promising as a candidate for quarter, where a new man is needed in place of Wilson of last year's team. He shows a coolness and natural brilliancy in play that have attracted attention to him,

The New York Times.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

M. Tchertkoff, Tolstoi's London agent, has just received from the Count the manuscript of a new work, which will be translated by Mr. Aylmer Maude, and will be published next month in England under the title of "The Slavery of Our Time." It is a sequel to the work that appeared some ten years ago called "What Must We Do, Then?" and, like the latter, is an inquiry into the results of modern industrialism. The fundamental idea of both books is the negation of coercion. Concerning this principle of Tolstiism, this Count writes: "This negation I learned and understood from the Gospel, where it is expressed most clearly in the words, 'Ye have heard it said, an eye for an eye'; * * * i. e., you were taught to use coercion, but my teaching is: Offer your other cheek to the smiter; i. e., suffer violence, but do not commit it. I know that these great words, owing to the carelessly perverted and uniform interpretation of both liberals and Church, will be for the majority of so-called educated people a reason for not reading this work, or for a biased attitude toward it. And yet, nevertheless, I place these words at the beginning of my book."

Whatever else he is, Henry James is a literary man's novelist par excellence. Whatever may be his theme, it is his art which impresses one constantly and above all else. His new volume of short stories, which will be published toward the end of the present month by The Macmillan Company, will furnish an opportunity for a particular study of his style, for the themes are varied and the treatment is by no means uniform. The book, which will be called "The Soft Side," will include "The Great Good Place," "Europe," "Paste," "The Real Thing," "The Great Condition," "The Tree of Knowledge," "The Abbesses of the Northmores," "The Given Case," "John Delavoy," "The Third Person," "Maud Evelyn," and "Miss Dunton of Poughkeepsie."

Richard Harding Davis's South African book, which is now in preparation at Charles Scribner's Sons, will be entitled "With Both Armies in South Africa." It will be presented with many illustrations taken from photographs In many respects Mr. Davis is an ideal war correspondent, for, with his frankness and fearlessness, he combines an extraordinary faculty of observing the significant thing and making it vivid without exaggeration. When in South Africa he was enabled to see the conduct of the war, both from the British and the Boer points of view. His forthcoming book has, therefore, in addition to its personal quality, a twofold mission included in its dual exposition.

W. S. Childe-Pemberton has a book in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s, which is said to present an altogether new phase of the French Revolution, of the events which led up to it, and of the political situation in Europe which immediately followed it. The work will be entitled "The Baroness de Bode, 1775-1803." It is a chronicle of the strange experiences of an English lady, wife of a German Baron, possessed of a Fife in Alsace during the revolution, and afterward an emigrée in Russia. The book, which is said to be written in a personal, graphic style, will be presented with numerous portraits.

At last Albany has been made the scene of action of a historical novel. "The Black Gown," by Ruth Hall, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish to-day, deals with New York's capital when the town was known as "Wycke." Among the notable persons introduced are Sir William Johnston, King Hendrick, and the distinguished Abbé Picquet of La Présentation. It introduces also many local events, such as the "slave's week on Pixter Hill," and describes the officers' play of "The Beau's Stratagem," fraught with weighty consequences to Dominie Freylinghausen, People of Ogdensburg, Albany, Schenectady, and Johnstown should find a particular interest in "The Black Gown."

"The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," by Thomas Nelson Page, will shortly be presented, with colored illustrations by H. C. Christy, by the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. This is one of the most popular of Mr. Page's stories, and the forthcoming special edition will appear uniform with "Santa Claus's Partner," issued last year. The latter is now selling in its twenty-fifth thousand.

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University has edited, with an introduction, a volume entitled "Liberty Documents," which is in active preparation at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. As the title indicates, it embraces the famous documents in history which have tended to augment the liberty of the masses. These documents are furnished with contemporary exposition and critical comments drawn from various writers, and have been compiled and prepared by Miss Mabel Hill of the State Normal School, Lowell, Mass.

Henry Frowde of the Oxford University Press will shortly issue an entirely new "two-version" edition of the Bible. The texts can be read from the same page, while in the centre column has been placed marginal references. The Bishop of Gloucester says in his preface to the work that this convenient and carefully arranged combination of the two versions in one clearly printed single volume of very moderate size will be welcomed by all students of the Bible. He also points out that the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the use of the "Revised Version" to the extent that might have been expected, have been successfully overcome in the new edition.

"America's Economic Supremacy" is the title of a new book by Brooks Adams, which The Macmillan Company is about to bring out. The problems discussed relate to the economic competition between nations which determines the seat of empire and regulates the distribution of wealth. The author would have his readers note that Great Britain is rapidly losing her economic supremacy, and that the probability now is that this supremacy must be transferred to the United States.

The November Harper will contain the first selection of "Victor Hugo's Love Letters," edited by Hugo's friend and literary executor, M. Paul Meurice. They are said to be unique among the epistles of authors, full of playfulness, yet betraying throughout the touch of a genius craving for sympathy, one at the same time fully conscious of the admiration he was inspiring. The letters, which are dated between the years 1830 and 1852, are addressed to the woman who was later to become Mme. Hugo. They will be published in book form early in the spring.

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

Suppressed Portions of Her Diary—Letters to de Maupassant—Estimates of Daudet and Zola.

Most of our readers are probably familiar with the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff"—that public diary of a young Russian woman which a dozen years ago was the talk of all Europe and America. Sensitive people were shocked at the freedom with which a girl's soul was apparently laid bare. Cynics scoffed at her vanity, her egotism, and her conceit. Psychologists found in her a unique specimen for examination. Sentimentalists went raving over her strange cravings for the realization of a sublime passion, which sometimes took the form of an ideal love and sometimes that of great fame.

Men like Gladstone and Charles Eliot Norton, the statesman and the art critic, were among the first to recognize that Miss Bashkirtseff had been a most remarkable young woman. They saw revealed in the "Journal," as part of herself, a never-ending, never-satiated struggle against the commonplace, the inartistic, and the dwarfing provincialism that is too often mistaken for repose and dignity. By some strange intuition she early realized the great fundamental principles of enduring fame, the gospel of work, and an inspiring confidence in her natural gifts. She ardently believed that there was that within her which would enable her to achieve great things, but she knew that she must work, work, work. These two elements, self-confidence and toil, which are stamped upon the reader's mind in every page, in every line, however trivially they are at times interpreted, form the supreme impulse of the great human interest in the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff."

The first entry in the diary was made in January, 1873, when the writer was twelve years of age. A few days later she confides to her diary the secret that she will set down "tout, tout, tout"—everything. Probably she did. Obviously all could not be for the public eye. And the mother, who five years after Marie's death, gave the "Journal" to the press, used a care and discrimination that was somewhat surprising when we consider that her former failure to understand her daughter had been replaced by a most absorbing adoration for her memory.

At the time of the publication of the "Journal" in Paris, M. Randolphe Julian, who had been the girl's professor of painting, and who had enjoyed great intimacy with her family, said: "The manuscripts in the mother's possession have been computed to afford enough material for seven volumes at least; and, as most of the posthumous bibliographical notices were hatched from the volumes published, the writers have generally fallen far short of what was the real truth. But a too cautious hand has so clipped and curtailed and emasculated the entire narrative that the very current of her thoughts is broken up, and the development of her genius obliterated by wanton suppressions. The result is that the 'Journal' is full of contradictions and inconsistencies, which are not to be met with in the original. How far a living hand is justified in thus tampering with the work of the dead has yet to be shown. But of this I am certain. Could Marie Bashkirtseff but return in the flesh, she would be dumfounded and indignant at the digest thus fathered upon her."

At the time many people sympathized with M. Julian's criticism. Few, however, will now deny that the mother was justified in withholding from the public gaze, at least for a time, certain portions of the diary, which were of an intimate, personal nature, and concerned persons then living, or which, in the rumors that had ushered in the appearance of the diary, would have been productive of sneers if not of actual scandal.

La Revue des Revues of last February contained certain fragments of the suppressed portions of the diary. The current number of that periodical contains others—probably the final extracts that will be made. From these fragments we have made a few selections. There is little to distinguish them from the portions of the diary presented twelve years ago, yet that little, we think, abundantly justifies Mme. Bashkirtseff in withholding them so long. The "Journal," therefore, augmented by them, together with the small volume of letters that appeared in Paris in 1891, probably comprises all of this extraordinary human document that the public will be allowed to examine. The last letter of the hitherto suppressed extracts is dated July 6, 1884, four months before her death. The final entry in the published "Journal," which was also the last she wrote, bears the date of "Monday, Oct. 19," and reads as follows:

"In spite of the fine weather, Bastien-Lepage came here instead of going to the Bois. He can no longer walk; his brother supported him under each arm, almost carrying him. At last the poor fellow reclined upon the divan. Alas! How many [illegible]

robust health! Basile is a most estimable brother. He goes down and carries Jouy up on his shoulders to their third story. I, in Dina, have equal devotion. For two days my chamber has been in the garret; but, as it is very large and divided with screens, divans, and the piano, it isn't noticed. It's too difficult for me to go up stairs."

Eleven days later she was dead. Bastien-Lepage, who was also a victim of consumption, survived her six weeks. The significance that has been attached to their long and friendly intimacy must be considerably modified in the light of the suppressed extracts of the "Journal:"

Thursday, Oct. 11, 1883.

Yesterday we went to see the G—s, who want me to marry A—. They have lost the hope of getting me to make the happiness of a charming little Frenchman, then go for a foreign Prince.

"But marry, become a lover, and you will paint no more."

The Queen of Roumania paints and writes.

I even told them details of the works of the Queen; it was the only way of making them believe in the painter's devotion. They are men of the world. Ah! what misery! Am I, then, so much superior to all these people? No matter. They worry me with these marriages. If Bastien-Lepage marries, it will only be a disappointment of the imagination. Why is one pleased rather with those to whom one is indifferent than with those one loves? Because one laughs at the indifferents, while with the others one becomes timid, one loses that assured air which is as the health and youth of one's being. Then, one pleases nearly always by accident, when one does not think of it.

I am quite determined to be very firm not to go on any longer as at present. Very often it happens to me not to utter, from delicacy, a reply that comes to my lips. It seems to me, except at least in urgent cases, that one ought always to suppress everything that may appear the least bit disagreeable, and even to contradict positively appears to me a lack of politeness—of that rare politeness which sometimes leads us to let lame things pass and not refute them. These adorable sentiments would pass if there were at least thirty of us to practice them; but among the people I see, thoughtless as myself, if I were of exquisite kindness I should pass for a person one could sit upon.

For some time I have seen that it is absolutely necessary to speak of what one knows, to quote authors, to make excursions in the domain of science. To be to a certain extent instructed should seem to me so natural that I should not speak of it. Why have I written all this?

Oct. 13 and 14, 1883.

Busy day; leave for Jouy at 7 o'clock in the morning. Walk in the wood, retouch the portrait of Louis, conversation, croquet. The forest of Meudon is ravishing under this sun, that gilds it through the mist. Nature is indeed beautiful.

I come in to dress; there is a little dinner this evening. I amuse myself in my hairdressing. Instead of disordering it I leave the forehead frankly uncovered. Amid all these carefully draped heads, it is a charming novelty. The hair twisted on top of the head and spreading naturally, and this magnificent brow, of which I did not suspect either the beauty or the nobleness, change me altogether. I become of an imposing candor; it seems to me that I am pontifical, or that I am descending from a throne. This gives a sweet gentleness to the bearing, an air of calm and strength. And this forehead, always hidden, is of an infantine purity; I am fifteen years old.

This evening when there was no one interesting to me I was of a radiant freshness. Still I know by experience that one is happy when one wishes it. I degrade myself to play cards. Mme. G— played bezique with S— G—, piquet with the Princess; the others bored themselves as they could. * * * It is necessary that I should have a name to grind in this immense mill which is my head.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1883.

I am re-reading inadvertently some pages of my life in 1880, and I find myself much happier now. It is quite astonishing, by comparison, and even without comparison. I have no care; I am tranquil. And then how I wept daily, how I worried myself! Now I see all that from a higher place, our situation is better. Oh, yes, I am well now, and I thank God for it.

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1883.

To-day I commence the model of my statue. I work now like a primitive; I am forced to invent the means. What I fear is to fall ill—I cannot breathe; I do not feel strong, and I am growing thin. At last this terrible malady is certain. I am consumptive. I would that it were imaginary * * * but, alas! * * * Ah, how worrying it all is!

I have passed two frightful hours without any fresh cause. Any one condemned to death would feel this. They had only lit a lamp in the salon. Mamma worked, and Dina yawned, while my aunt from time to time crossed the room. These three women exchanged some words in a low voice. It was quite simple, and it seemed to me lugubrious. I feel myself in the depth of Russia, in the country, far from Paris, as if some horrible misfortune were coming. I read with a very natural air and thought of dying. Ah, well! you will never catch me complaining of these psychological sadnesses or even of other sorrows.

At last. I await something fearful, I know not what. Anything may happen. I am going to pray.

Oct. 20, 1883.

If I were sixteen years old they might say this was the first melancholy of a girl. It is not that. I am as if my lot had been thrown.

And, in this connection, pray, dear and amiable Frenchmen, never treat me as Oriental, superstitious, Slav, and all that you generally say when strangers are not like yourselves. If I speak of "bad fate" and other fantaisies, it is because that appears to me picturesque or droll. And I might be born at Montmartre, and I might quit myself like Durand or Jean Durand, and it would be the same.

It is possible my French is not French; if I took heed I could write very correctly; but it seems to me that certain incoherent thoughts require a perfect artlessness of expression.

But I am far from my black sadness. * * * It is evident that if I were cured I should be mad with joy. But it is not from being ill that I suffer; I am resigned to this misfortune. * * * Oh, my God! Because I am resigned, because I accept life with this immense black burden, do not aggravate it! Be pitiful!

Nov. 4, 1883.

There is in Paris a string of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses. There were six of them at mass this morning. The Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, Serge, and Paul—if with these four superb brothers our Emperor does not know how to triumph over Nihilism * * *! It is Alexis, above all, who is handsome. Tall, strong, harmonious, with flaxen hair, the eyes of an honest man, a beautiful light beard naturally curled, and in all his figure something easy, tranquil, and sympathetic. I should say honest man if that accorded with the figure of a Homeric hero and an absolutely imperial air.

Leaving the church we called at the G—s. With G— it is funny; it seems to me that I please him. * * * Perhaps he loves me in his fashion? Charming boy, but what should I do with him? And I do not love him, and I have not even the desire to embrace him. One shuts one's eyes and asks one's self: "Let me see, shall I embrace M. So-and-So?" Ah, well! he says nothing to me—neither he nor the others.

However, I should like to be very coquettish with him. But I am too loyal. I am persuaded that it would be easy for me to draw his love, and then? That would give him too much disappointment.

To return to the Grand Duke. It seems to me that he looked at me. Oh! don't exclaim! I have been reading again my horoscope by Edmond. It promises me a thousand torments, but whatever I do, whatever happens, though there be desperate moments, I shall succeed at length.

Nov. 5, 1883.

Ever since I dressed myself in Paris I have struggled against the stupid and uncouth fashions. Five years ago I asked for draperies and corsages gathered [froncés] open at the neck [débraillés] mythological or Louis XV., antique skirts, Jewish robes. I passed as very eccentric; but, thanks to working for hours at Laferriere's, Worth's, Doucet's, the fashion has taken; for two years one has seen only negligée draperies, frills, fichus, sashes. The fashions most run after at Doucet's are of my invention. And none of them bear my name!

Sunday, April 13, 1884.

I remained at home in order to answer the unknown—(Guy de Maupassant)—that is to say, for him I am unknown. Three times he has already answered me. One doesn't adore a Balzac completely. Now I am sorry that I didn't write to Zola, but to his lieutenant, who ought to have talent and much of it. Young people please me best. I awoke one morning with the feeling that I should like to have my literary talent appreciated by a connoisseur. I looked about and I chose him.

Friday, April 18.

As I had foreseen, all is over between my author and me. His fourth and last letter is impertinent and silly, (grossière et sotte.) As for the rest, as I said to him in my last answer, these things ought to inspire limitless admiration on the part of the unknown. I imagine he isn't satisfied, but I smile to myself about it. How unfortunate it is not to be more simple! O, where is the living being whom I could admire completely? Balzac is dead, Victor Hugo is eighty-two, and Dumas fils—whom I have admired to adoration—is sixty.

Wednesday, April 23, to Sunday, April 27.

Rosalie brings me a letter from Guy de Maupassant. The fifth is the best. We are no longer angry with each other. And since he has written a charming sketch for Le Gaulois my feelings are somewhat softened. It is so amusing! This man whom I do not know has taken possession of all my thoughts. Does he think of me? Why does he write to me?

April 29, 1884.

I am busy answering Guy de Maupassant. I could not do otherwise; I long so much for his reply. Truly, literature has exalted me. Dumas, Zola, all, you sink into oblivion. It is I who succeed. I tremble as I open Le Figaro or Le Gaulois. If they have nothing to say, it is a catastrophe. And if they speak, what will they say? My heart stops at this thought; then beats softly.

Wednesday, May 14, 1884.

A letter from Guy de Maupassant. What does this man think? He is a hundred leagues from knowing who I am, for I have spoken to no one about him, not even to Julian. And I, what shall I say to him? My painting, "Jean et Jacques," has secured an honorable mention at Nice. My whole family is wild with joy, excepting myself.

Saturday, June 21, 1884.

* * * I have decided to see Dr. Potain. You understand, this is no time to die. There are enthusiastic articles in all the papers, in Paris and in England. My gown and headdress have made the rounds of the press. A Psyche headdress, they call it. I have fifty papers speaking about my salon, and there are, too, serious art criticisms. I begin to have talent, and I see myself fading away.

I have read Daudet's new book over which Paris is raving. It is called "Sapho." I have read it twice, being anxious to make my peace with Daudet's style, which irritates me. What a funny creature I am that it should upset me. It runs on, and it runs on, always in a hurry. It is a flow, a gush. The reader in his effort to follow it is out of breath. * * * There is always something sinister to what is left unsaid, though the reference be to fried potatoes. It is like a picture painted in blotches; the eye is tired by finding nothing solid that might repose it. Daudet's style is an endless pizzicato. How Zola must execrate it! But he would never admit as much. If he were to run down Daudet, whom could he praise? And it is necessary to appear to be satisfied by somebody else besides one's self. He flatters Daudet and Goncourt that he may not seem to adore himself and nobody else.

COLORED PRINTS.

Present Aspects of the Art in Europe.

The paradoxical Mr. George Henry Moore is credited with the saying that art is usually more affected by a new technical process than by a new idea. The new process offers a new means for interpreting nature, and there may arise out of it a new realistic and then a new ideal art. But the art of color printing is taking, in Europe, a turn the reverse of what might be expected if this theory were correct. Here, in America, we look to the new photographic processes of engraving to furnish a cheap basis for printing in colors. What we aim at is commercial success, and we shall probably attain it. But in Europe artists have tried and have practically abandoned these processes and have fallen back upon the older methods of engraving. Some interesting work has been and is being done by the photographic methods, mainly in the French and German comic journals, but the better sort of color prints intended for fine illustrations, for the portfolios of amateurs, and for framing is produced by means of wood engraving, etching, or lithography.

The failure of photo-engraving from an artist's point of view is largely due to the rage for cheapness, which has prevented any serious artistic development. But the special character of the work is that it is less free and more troublesome than other forms of engraving, hence less likely to tempt an artist to perform or even to superintend it. The great recommendation of the new processes, in fact, is not that they offer the artist new means for the interpretation of nature, but that they dispense with artistic knowledge and skill and so cheapen the product.

It is chiefly to the art of wood engraving, so frequently mourned over as having been killed by these very processes, that the color designers of Europe have turned. In their hands wood engraving has entered upon a new lease of life. The vogue of the Japanese woodcut prints in colors may be said to have started this movement. In England and in this country a good many attempts have been made in the Japanese way, that is to say, by broad, flat color blocks, to be painted rather than inked for each impression, and a finely cut outline block to be printed in black. Mr. Dow's essays in this manner are well known here, and in England Mr. Batten and Mr. Fletcher have produced a number of really fine prints, such as "The Lovers" and "The King and the Harpies."

On the Continent of Europe the line work, to which our engravers have always been accustomed, has prevailed. In Hans Thoma's "Spring" the blue of the sky and the flesh tints are kept in broad masses, modeled only toward the edges by a bold white line, somewhat in the manner of the old German cuts "en camaieu." But in the splendid prints by Krueger after Rubens and Lorenzo di Credi, especially in the latter, the line work is as fine as in any modern woodcut intended to be printed in black only. Here the effect is very different from that of the flat tones and simple gradations of the Japanese print. The head of a lady called "Noli Me Tangere" and attributed to Lorenzo di Credi, is almost as strongly modeled in Krueger's reproduction as it can be in the original. And in "The Boy with the Parrot," after Rubens, the sweep of the painter's brush is given with great skill and force by the engraver. Krueger's prints may be obtained at Schaus's, in this city.

The ambitious print by Bertrand, after Watteau, "The Embarkation for Cythera," is the most important work in this kind as yet produced in France. It is a very large print in five colors, and aims to render the brush work and the harmonious tone of the original. In the latter respect the only impression seen by me fails; but it would require only a slight change in the colored inks used by the printer to insure success. The engraving of the foliage, of the drapery of the figures in the foreground, and of the mountainous and vapory distance is excellent. It gives a good idea of the painter's handling, with an added interest from the skill with which the engraver's tool has been used.

In France, however, etching is more in vogue than the woodcut. In the print shops along the lower end of the Rue Bonaparte, near the Ecole des Beaux Arts, numbers of new etchings, printed in colors, are constantly to be seen. The subjects are drawn from every-day life, the sailing of the fishing fleet, harvesters at work, interiors with figures, the favorite models of the ateliers in their favorite poses. These prints, sold for about $3 each, are wonderfully cheap considering the nature of the printing, for the plate has to be painted by hand for each impression. And they are not, like those by Miss Cassatt, with which we are all familiar, in flat tints, but are completely and satisfactorily modeled and the color tones harmoniously blended. Proof impressions are frequently touched up by hand by the artist, and are correspondingly dear. Still, for my part, I prefer the less elaborate colored etchings by Raffaelli, some of which are being reproduced by The Art Amateur of this city, and prints like Bracquemond's now famous "Sitting Hen," in which the colors are rubbed into the lines of the etched plate. In wood engraving, in etching, or in lithography excellent reproductions in colors may be had of works by Collin, Ranft, Besnor, and other artists of note. The poster craze is by no means dead in France, and impressionistic effects are aimed at in many of the smaller prints.

To return to Germany, the headquarters of "l'art nouveau," a peculiar tendency must be noted which has strongly affected the course of modern color printing, and which seems to give the lie direct to Mr. Moore's ingenious statement. This is the tendency to use art as a means of expression for vague and abstruse philosophical ideas. Most of the new men and women in Germany pose rather as philosophers, poets, or mystics than as artists. You may criticise their technique as you please without offending their admirers, but woe to you if you fail to perceive their profound philosophical significance. And for this it is necessary to follow the workings of the artist's mind—not always an easy matter. Take Thoma's "Spring," already referred to. It is a study of a nude boy standing on a fish which is swimming up a rapid stream. This is to remind you of Hittite gods on their symbolic beasts, of the fish as an emblem of fecundity, and of the importance given to the reproductive powers of nature in the neo-paganism of the present day in Germany. If you know nothing of these matters, you cannot appreciate the picture.

The great Klinger, when he sends chips of marble flying from the block about his studio, dresses in a flowing robe, a yellow turban, and leopard skin slippers, each of which articles of attire has a special symbolic meaning. Colors are to be used, according to the more advanced of the school, for the meanings attached to them and their emotional values. And in proportion as these arbitrary meanings are multiplied form is neglected, and it becomes easier for the uninspired to get along without any meaning whatever, mystical or natural. The color decorations in the expensive catalogue of the German section of the Exposition, with their interweavings of pink and blue curves, show how far the worship of nonsense may be carried, even officially. It is a cult which has already had more effect upon modern art over the greater part of Europe than any new process or method of painting or printing.

Shall we in America become seriously affected by any of these European movements? Hardly. The Germanic nonsense we have already imbibed, as scores of crank periodicals can testify, but we know it to be nonsense. German mysticism, at its shallowest, is a little too deep for us. Instead of attempting, in color prints, artistic renderings of nature, as the French do, we shall probably continue to experiment with photography in colors. There is no great artistic success, but there may be a fortune or two in it. It is possible that some of our skilled wood engravers, thrown out of employment by the "processes," may be induced to emulate Krueger's great success, but the fashion here is more for imitations of the old English prints in stipple. Some of these published by Wunderlich, are equal to the best of the old prints, and the artists who produce them deserve to be encouraged.

ROGER RIORDAN.

Robert Buchanan.*

Dr. Charles Sutherland of Wigmore Street, London, had a remarkable dream. It was a regular nightmare. But, what was worse, the doctor kept on dreaming the same horrors. A woman was drowning and crying for help. That dream affected the health of the doctor, and so he made up his mind to take a holiday. He went to Ireland. In the car he meets a beautiful young lady. It strikes him at once that the lady resembles the drowning spectre of his dreams. Miss Eileen Craig of Craig is in great trouble. The doctor, taking advantage of his dream acquaintance, has her secret confided to him. It is sad enough. She is in love with Michael Creenan. Michael is in Castlebar Prison accused of having murdered Eileen's father. Dr. Sutherland determines to solve the mystery. The story of "Father Anthony" is of the detective kind. Michael has a brother Anthony who is a priest. It looks as if one of the brothers had shot Eileen's father. Both brothers are under suspicion. Neither of them did the cruel deed. The crime is laid to Rory Bournes. He was drunk when he shot his man. There is a great deal of whisky absorbed by the personages in the story. You learn that a dram is called "shnifter." The virtues of potheen are vaunted, but is it really better than Jamieson's? Mr. Robert Buchanan is unquestionably a sound authority.

A new and thoroughly revised edition of Sir Robert Stawall Ball's "The Story of the Heavens" is being issued by Cassell & Co.

*FATHER ANTHONY. A Romance of To-day. By Robert Buchanan. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

1900

ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.

Diplomacy and the Court Under Peter the Great's Daughter.*

Mr. R. Nisbet Bain, in his life of Elizabeth of Russia, takes up a period in the history of that country which is comparatively unknown to us—that is, the interlude after the days of Peter the Great, whose work she was able to consolidate and modify, thus making the finest of all preparations for the schemes of her successor, Catherine.

A great Russian historian, Solovev, has said that although the reign of the Empress Elizabeth is scarcely less important than that of her great father, marking a turning point not only in the political history of Russia, but of all Europe as well, it was yet a subject less familiar to educated Russians of thirty years ago than was the history of some mythical age. It seems incredible that her own countrymen, or even the world at large, should remain in ignorance of the life and personality of a Princess who was a contemporary and ally of George II., Maria Theresa's most active friend and the most dangerous of all the foes of Frederick of Prussia. Mr. Bain explains the reason for this universal ignorance:

> The Court of St. Petersburg, under Elizabeth, was the focus of European diplomacy, and consequently the arena wherein conflicting ambitions met in mortal strife armed with all the weapons of chicanery and violence. There is no other period of political history with which I am acquainted wherein it is so hard to separate truth from falsehood, so hard to construct a sober, rational, and coherent narrative out of the confused and confusing mass of ambiguous and contradictory documents which the inquirer has to deal with. * * * The dealings of Elizabeth and her Ministers with the various Courts of Europe not only throw valuable side lights upon many obscure points of eighteenth century history, but enable us to better understand the whole political situation of the period. In particular, the war of the Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War, and the events which led up to them first become wholly intelligible when we have fathomed the intrigues of La Chetardie and mastered the dispatches of the Bestuzhevs—and persons as well as things will strike us in a new light. Viewed through Russian glasses, Maria Theresa, Frederick II., Louis XV., Fleury, Pitt, Kaunitz, and other familiar figures reveal phases of their characters unsuspected before, and at the Court of St. Petersburg itself we are introduced to quite another world, which possesses for us all the charm of novelty. Elizabeth herself is, indubitably, one of the most imposing and fascinating women of her day.

Mr. Bain takes up in his preliminary chapter a review of the condition of Russia in 1725, when Peter I., dying prematurely and rather unexpectedly, it was thought that the work accomplished by this great ruler must die with him, and but for the promptitude of half a dozen capable men, "Peter's Pupils," a lapse into the old barbarism would have undoubtedly followed.

The death of Catherine I. in 1727 was followed by the short reign of Peter II., May, 1727, to January, 1730, the latter reign being chiefly remarkable for the rise to power of two great boyar families, leaders of a national reactionary party, the domination of the old Russian party coming speedily to an end in the death of Peter II., and the elevation to the throne of Anne, Duchess of Courland, a niece of Peter the Great. The ruling party on her being made Empress tried to limit her power within narrow, circumscribed lines, but the attempt failed, and the leaders were punished with a vigor which seemed to aim even more at their extinction than at the punishment, of the old aristocracy. Anne's whole reign was made miserable to her people by the tyranny of her favorite Biren or Bühren, whom she had brought with her from Courland, whose only redeeming quality was that he had the good sense not to meddle with affairs of State, being fully aware of his own deficiencies, at least during Anne's lifetime. Her government as a whole was most beneficial. Under her immediate predecessors, Catherine I. and Peter II., Russia may be said to have stood still, but under Anne its advance in every direction was very apparent; her government, however, was needlessly severe, and showed so unjust a partiality for foreigners that on the death of Anne in 1740, the Government was entirely in their hands, so that a revolution in favor of the National Party was inevitable, only to be hastened on by the quarrels of those in power.

Anne's will appointed her great nephew, the Grand Duke Ivan, then only five months of age, her successor. The will was read and the oath of allegiance to Ivan II. administered, Biren being made Regent. It is impossible, in a short review, to more than outline the course of events, but Biren was so sure of his position, and the condition of affairs in Russia was so troubled, that La Chetardie, the French Ambassador, hoped to bring about a great coup d'état, which would seat Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, on the throne, in the hope of so controlling Elizabeth as to turn Russia back into the barbarism from which it was slowly emerging. As a matter of fact, beyond loaning the Tsarevna Elizabeth 2,000 ducats, the latter, without any help from without, overthrew the Government in a couple of hours, the chapter describing this bloodless revolution being one of the most interesting in the book:

> It was close upon 2 o'clock in the morning when they set off upon their adventurous drive through the silent, snow-covered streets of the city to the Preobrazhensky Barracks, where nearly 200 of the guards were already awaiting them. Immediately on dismounting Elizabeth snatched a spontoon from one of the soldiers and led the way into the messroom, ordering first of all, however, that all the drums in the barracks should be slit up so that nobody could give the alarm. The men crowded after her, and when they were all assembled she exclaimed: "My children, you know whose daughter I am! It is my resolve this night to deliver you and all Russia from our German tormentors. Will you follow me?" "Matiushka!" they cried enthusiastically, "we will follow thee to the death, and as for the Germans, we will cut them all to pieces!" "Nay, my children," replied Elizabeth, "if you hurt a hair of their heads I will not go one step with you. There must be no bloodshed. What we are going to do, we do simply for the benefit of our country." * * * The guards in the barracks of the Winter Palace were surprised in their slumbers, and Elizabeth did not allow them a moment's time for reflection. "Wake up, my children!" she cried, "and listen to me. You know who I am and that the crown belongs to me of right. Will you follow me?" Most of the men responded with shouts of devotion, but four subaltern officers and one private hesitated, and she ordered them to be arrested on the spot. Her command was not only instantly obeyed, but was even in danger of being exceeded, for the royal grenadiers, in their fiery zeal, would have bayoneted their lukewarm comrades then and there had not the Princess struck up their weapons with her pike.

The remainder of the book, nearly 300 pages, is devoted to the reign of Elizabeth, which is concerned with much more than the history of Russia alone, in that it covers the whole range of European diplomacy. The intrigues of France, the relations between Russia and Great Britain, the league against Prussia, the campaign of Grossjaegersdorf, the fall of Bestuzhev, and the campaign of Kunersdorf—to mention a few subjects only.

The Court of Elizabeth was a delightful abode for people with sufficient money to hold their own. Her boundless good nature and love of pleasure banished all melancholy and threatening matters from her presence. The Court gave itself up to enjoyment, its chief diversions being banquets at which Russian abundance was tempered by French refinement, balls, masquerades and masques, plays, and operas, not only in the Russian, but in foreign languages.

Mr. Bain also reviews Elizabeth's last years—1760-62—when the Empress was her own Minister of Foreign Affairs, during which time the unshaken courage of the Russian Empress was the one constraining political force which kept Frederick of Prussia's enemies together. How great Elizabeth's power and influence were is shown by Frederick's utterance upon hearing of a great event. He was about at the end of all his resources, when Elizabeth, who had been slowly dying all during 1761, finally passed away. "Courage, my dear fellow," Frederick is said to have exclaimed, "the sky begins to clear!"

Elizabeth, who was sincerely lamented by all her people, was succeeded by the Emperor Peter III., Mr. Bain summing up so forcibly the events of this great Empress's reign that in closing extracts from it may well be given:

> It is the peculiar glory of Elizabeth Petrovna that she consolidated once for all the life work of her illustrious father. During the first fifteen years after the death of the great political regenerator, his stupendous creation, Russia, (before him we only hear of Muscovy,) was frequently in danger. The reactionary boyars who misruled the infant empire under Peter II., would have sacrificed both the new capital and the new fleet, the twin pivots upon which the glory and the prosperity of the new State may be said to have turned. The German domination under the Empress Anne, directly contrary as it was of the golden rule of Peter, "Russia for the Russians," threatened the nation with a Western yoke far more galling than the Eastern or Tartar yoke of ruder times. From this reaction, from this yoke, the daughter of Peter the Great set the nation free, and beneath her beneficent sceptre Russia may be said to have possessed itself again. All the highest offices of State were once more intrusted to natives, and to natives only * * * Moreover, she inherited from her father the sovereign gift of choosing and using able councilors, and not only did she summon to power a new generation of native statesmen and administrators, but she constrained them to work harmoniously together, despite their mutual jealousies and conflicting ambitions. * * * With all manner of dangers haunting her path, from her youth upward, she had learned the necessity of circumspection, deliberation, self-control; she had acquired the precious faculty of living in the midst of people intent on jostling each other, without in any way jostling them, and these great qualities she brought with her to the throne, without losing any of that infinite good nature, that radiant affability, that patriarchal simplicity which so endeared her to her subjects and made her deservedly the most popular of all the Russian monarchs. * * * It must also be borne in mind that the energy and firmness of Elisabeth considerably facilitated the task of Catherine by rendering Prussia, Russia's most dangerous neighbor, practically harmless to her for the remainder of the century. * * * All the great Captains, all the great diplomatists of "the ever-victorious Catherine" * * * were brought up in the school of Elizabeth. Excellent was the use which the adroit and audacious Catherine made of these instruments of government, these pioneers of empire, but it should never be forgotten that she received them all from the hands of the daughter of Peter the Great.

*THE DAUGHTER OF PETER THE GREAT: A History of Russian Diplomacy and of the Russian Court Under the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, 1741-1762. By R. Nisbet Bain, author of "The Pupils of Peter the Great," "Gustavus III. and His Contemporaries," "Charles XII." &c. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.; London: Archibald Constable & Co. 1900. 8vo, $4.

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*WINNERS OUT. By Orison Swett Marden. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. Illustrated. 8vo.

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HEROINES,

Their Duties and How They Fulfill Them in Modern Fiction.

To the antique reader of novels the first duty of a heroine is to be beautiful, romantic, unusual, and very much in love. The tragic element is also highly appreciated by some imaginative persons. The two most famous American heroines, Hester Pryane, in Hawthorne's great story, "The Scarlet Letter," and her sister sufferer, Zenobia, were all tragedy, and were especially constructed with that old-world attention to elegance and womanly propriety which marked all Hawthorne's conceptions of women. Remember with what fine, thoroughbred courage Hester Prynne refused to give up the name of her betrayer, and how elegant she was as she stepped to the Governor's house with the embroidered gloves! An old gentleman of eighty-six writes to me of heroines thus:

I read many novels, and I have striven bravely to keep up with the times. I am so fortunate now as to have a great-grandson reading "Ivanhoe" in my presence, and I would really give all Mr. Howells's present and future fame for the expression on that lad's interesting countenance as he takes his first draught of the most charming pair of heroines, Rebecca and Rowena.

I do not agree with Mr. Howells, especially not in his most peremptory way of disposing of Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray, nor do I like his own heroines. They are not romantic or pleasing enough for me. I want to be amused, as old Jeremiah Mason of Boston once said when his daughters asked him to read Emerson. He answered: "I am old enough now to read something which will amuse me, and which I can understand. I want a novel which will remind me of these lines:

"And when by envy Time transplanted
Shall seek to rob us of our joys,
You'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go wooing in my boys."

Then Mr. Howells ought to remember that Ivanhoe was to marry Rowena, and that the men married very different women in the early part of the century from the women they were in love with. John Wilson of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ," says wittily that Scott made Rowena as stupid as he could, so that she might resemble the average wife, while Rebecca stood for the romance of a man's life.

In my youth we used to read the "Sorrows of Werther," and one has but to now remember the real marriages of Scott, Byron, and Goethe—that of Burns, and in fact of nearly all the romance writers of the eighteenth century—to see that Rowena did duty as the fact, while Rebecca was the dream. It perhaps was a bad precedent, but even virtuous Miss Austen bows to it, and allows Willoughby to break the heart of Marianne Dashwood without losing caste, while he marries prudently and lives happily ever after.

EIGHTY-SIX.

The mission of the novelist, it has always seemed to me, is next to that of the royal Psalmist—to comfort us in our affliction, to dispel our gloom, to ease us of our intellectual torments, to relieve the awful ennui of much of life, and "knit up the raveled sleave of care."

Therefore I doubt very much the wisdom of the "Robert Elsemere" novel, the making of this sort of writing the vehicle of problematic, polemical dissension. They who do are of those "who imagine mischief in their hearts, and stir up strife all the day long." Mr. Gladstone said that one must read "Robert Elsmere," but it was very hard reading, and who could hope for the consolation of a good and comfortable deathbed if they took counsel of Caroline and Robert? They failed as religious teachers.

I have just read, however, James Lane Allen's very vigorous "The Reign of Law," and find it admirable, and redeemed by a charming heroine, who preserves her cheerfulness through all David's distress and suffering. The account of the hemp fields is very fascinating. The author has breathed through the book the perfumes of Araby the Blest, and made the Rose of Anacreon to blossom on the plains of Kentucky; he has added a new perfume to our répertoire in this fresh novel, so we forgive him for making David suffer so for a few old rusty professors. This novel reminds me of Katrina Trask's clever sketch of the grim old father in her original novel of "John Leighton, Jr." She had the tact to make a woman save John's soul alive. She gives us a fascinating heroine. Romance! That is the magic word—and Katrina Trask understands it.

Now this is exactly what I think a heroine ought to do. She should preserve the romance of a man's life; she should cheer him up "when gloomy doubts assail," she should be "an angel, but a woman, too," and she should make him so in love with herself, as Gabriella does in "The Reign of Law," that David forgets all his polemics, (in which he is in danger of becoming very much of a bore.) She should not be thin and ascetic as Caroline Elsmere was, forgetting all about her beautiful neck, (she neglected to wear her low dresses at dinner,) and letting Robert get downhearted and so dreadfully bitter and dogmatic that they both die broken-hearted. I like the witty, hopeful turn with which Mrs. Trask takes her hero and heroine off from their polemics, and gives them enough to do in taking care of their own morals, a far more interesting question! We are all interested in that problem.

This new novel of James Lane Allen's is perhaps the least wearisome of the strong novels on the subjects of hemp and doubt, or anything else and doubt, but let him give us more hemp and more love, and more heroine and less doubt, in the next one, for he is a most charming writer. The perfume of the hemp lingers with me still.

One friend writes to ask me what I think of Trilby as a heroine. I do not think of her. Trilby was not a heroine, she was an eccentricity. She, however, stood for the type to which my friend "Eighty-six" refers when he speaks of the Romance, and he might have added the Folly, of a man's life.

We all loved the old maiden aunt, and many tried to resuscitate Little Billee from the pretty widow-woman, but we should not have liked to see her an Empress with two or three more babies, which would be Trilby's fate, but any mention is made of her hand, with its poor broken nails and hints of hardening toil, which it must have carried. Picture to one's self and remember the profession of Trilby, and her ignorance, and one sees that she must not marry Little Billee. Her subsequent services to the art of music are too eccentric to render her a lasting occupant of our library shelves. Du Maurier's fame was a meteor, very brilliant while it lasted, but it is amazing now to find out how ephemeral it was, and how seldom we take down the volume once so much talked of.

I have never liked Thackeray's heroines, excepting, of course, dear Ethel Newcome, the most delightful girl who ever lived. I could not bear Laura in "Pendennis," with her gardening shears. She was too terribly square and self-conscious. The same fatal error occurs in Dickens's heroine, Esther Summerson, who seems to say, "Oh, do see how good and sweet and pretty I am!" I bow before the talent with which Thackeray's heroines were conceived, I luxuriate in his wit, but I do not like his heroines. The terrible satire of "Vanity Fair," so wonderfully epigrammatic, is not a novel, nor is Becky Sharp a heroine except as Jezabel and Athaliah are heroines. It is an epigrammatic satire.

Nor do I like the heroines of George Eliot. She hated Rosamund so much herself that she was very unjust to her. Maggie Tulliver was too melancholy and injured, Dorothea was a gentle and dear lady, but a great fool to marry and concede so much to her dull old husband, while Dinah was too preachy. Who would have wished her to come and spend a week with one?

The heroines of Wilkie Collins are altogether delightful. So are many of the women whom Charles Reade has drawn. They are lovely women, and Blackmore's Alice Lorraine is as sweet as her name. Indeed, the author of "Lorna Doone" understood a woman. I wonder that Blackmore's "Maid of Sker" is not more frequently quoted. It is a delightful novel, far better, I think, than many of its contemporaries.

Stevenson said that he could not draw a heroine, as he knew nothing of women, so he wisely wrote "Treasure Island" without one. If some other authors had made that discovery earlier, how many agreeable tales of adventure we might have had without a vicious woman in them! "Let not the ungodly have their desire, let not his mischievous imagination prosper." To those authors who seek to hide an insidious and bad purpose within their novels, to such we can only say: "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; poison is under their lips."

Henry James, most refined, most ethical of writers, seems to be tending that bad way to the great confusion of all those who have sat at his feet, and have taken infinite comfort and much artistic pleasure for twenty years in his nobler work. What a heroine, so sweet, so lovable, he gave in "The Americans," and what an exquisite later story was "The Spoils of Poynton," but what did those two dark, mysterious ghostly things which follow them mean? Why those allusions to unspeakable crimes and to horrible suggestions? Let the nightmares go and feed their colts on the plains of Hades; we want nothing of them; give us back his earlier style, in which Henry James is unapproachable. Very agreeable reading are the healthful pleasant novels of W. E. Morris and Mrs. Oliphant, whose "Ladies Lindores" is a book full of nice women. Her "Lady Mary" rises to the height of genius in its effort to step into the spiritual world. Almost as creepy as Mrs. Radcliffe, it is a new and powerful departure for that exquisite literary artist and good woman. Nearly all of Mrs. Oliphant's novels have a charming heroine.

I believe it would repay modern readers to look through Disraeli's novels. "Lothair" was so mercilessly used up by Bret Harte, and "Coningsby" was so ridiculed in Punch, that few readers are undaunted enough to look back and see what a treat they both are if taken au naturel. A novel should have fair play.

The only modern author who has had his just due in this way has been Marion Crawford, whose wonderful books march through edition after edition with scarce a word of criticism, excepting when he touches America. It is strange that a man who has in him the best blood in these United States, who has a cloud of witnesses around in fair American cousins, that he could never be able to sketch an American heroine, while if he touched an Italian woman she sprang into being at once. Oh, how delightful a book is "A Roman Singer," and all the Saracinesca series, and the "Cigarmaker's Widow" and "Paul Patoff," and what was ever so tragic and romantic and delicious as "Casa Braccio"? and the last, (albeit a little too far back, how real Queen Eleanor is!) I wonder if it is the Irish blood which he gets from his Irish artist father which gives him that lively tilt in the midst of tragedy which Gerald Griffin had, and which infuses the pages of a very different man, Capt. Marryat. Samuel Lover had it, and Miss Edgeworth had it. They are all raconteurs. It must be Marion Crawford's Irish blood which makes him so good a story teller.

I dislike an unhealthy heroine, such as Esther Vassall, (and her husband, Mr. Vassall, is very uncanny.) Clever Mrs. Campbell Praed, do not scourge us with such sharp sticks; old friends like Eighty-six and I do not like the new metaphysical school, (we like to take our metaphysics straight,) and we are not fond of

Where shall we turn for a contradiction? To Miss Austen, first and foremost. This very great genius, painting her quiet neighborhood with the power which makes a brass pot painted by Teniers a joy forever, has such comfortable heroines; knows how to serve such a good dinner (I doubt if there is a gastronomical disappointment in all her twelve volumes excepting when old Mr. Woodhouse did not let old Mrs. Bates eat the sweetbreads and asparagus, because he feared that the asparagus might not be cooked enough,) that she is a perpetual pleasure. After thirty years' abstinence I am reading her all over again and got up at 6 o'clock lately to reread about Frank Churchill going to London to have his hair cut, when I knew perfectly well that he went up to hire a piano for Jane Fairfax. In that inimitable novel of "Emma," with no plot at all, what a perfect résumé of the interesting details of love and jealousy, all set forth with Shakespearean fidelity, we have! What an eye for a snob she had. Mrs. Elton is almost too good as a pattern snob. Many a chronic invalid, forced to get through the ineffable tedium of wakeful hours, and the sterner discipline of pain, has been very grateful for Miss Austen's novels, and I shall always remember two novels to which I lately owe a debt of gratitude. I read aloud to a poor invalid "The Forest Lovers" of Hewlett. Sweet, fragrant, beautiful thing—how we both enjoyed it! I adore it. She had not been out of her bed for sixteen years, and when I got through she looked young and fresh. "I declare," she said, "I feel as if I had been through the forest." The other book was "John Splendid," a book written in the poetry of Ossian, a man book, scarcely a woman in it, excepting the wife of the Marquis of Argyle, which is a delicate sketch of a high-bred lady and one "Scotch lassie." But the book contrives to be so fine, so noble, so adventurous, so fresh, that it is like taking a tour of Scotland and a sail around Loch Lomond afterward to read it. This novel has never been read or praised enough. Why "The Forest Lovers" was stamped as immoral I could not imagine. Now if you wish a strongly immoral, displeasing, vulgar heroine, take Glory in "The Christian," and hang the dreadful Christian who misleads her, or vent your satire on "Jude the Obscure," bad follower of those earlier novels of Hardy, which were so fresh, and which smelt of sweet clover; or turn to the very attractive, badly behaved murderess in "A Lady of Quality." She was a muscular person and led a "strenuous life," but I should not wish her for an intimate, nor did I envy her poor horses; but she amused me.

Marie Corelli and Ouida have had some very great successes as the creators of heroines, in spite of their hysterics. Wanda was charming; so was the little girl in "Under Two Flags." She smoked—of course she did—and she may smoke; a vivandière in Algiers is bound to smoke. Those novels of Ouida have started off a delightful set of imitators in such writers as Stanley J. Weyman and Anthony Hope; indeed, we may thank her as much for them as we do Balzac for putting Henry James on the track which he followed so long. Anthony Hope's novels are sparkling, improbable, impossible, yet full of human interest. After reading them one feels as he does after listening to a military band following the proddings of a hand organ, in comparison with the reading of the realistic novels.

A long vacation to realistic twaddle, or the religious novel, or the advertising novel, and to the attempt at making a plain, unattractive ill-bred girl into a Jane Eyre! It is a failure.

Charlotte Brontë, another great genius, who wrote incomparably the most interesting novel of the age which boasted Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot, was guilty of the great crime of starting off a host of ignoble imitators. People forgot how charming Jane was; they forgot to make the every act of their Janes and Annes, and Agneses magnetic; they forgot to put in the joy of her starved heart when she was loved; they forgot to touch the reader with her nobility, excellence, and loveliness, but they supposed a Jane Eyre could be made out of an ugly girl, and a Rochester out of an uglier man. I heard the Duchesses and the Dowagers of England talk of this novel when it was about twenty years old, and even then they had not forgiven Charlotte Brontë for creating that fascinating governess who carried off her master. I doubt if they have done so yet. It is a wrong not easily forgiven in England. Even so wise and liberal a mind as that of Lady Verney could never forgive Charlotte Brontë. It is very bad manners for the governess to be attractive to the son of the house to-day in England. Something of class prejudice is noticeable in Mrs. Humphry Ward's criticism of Jane Eyre, the new woman who threw down the gauntlet to all England. That she was one of the greatest geniuses who ever wrote the English language is now conceded. We must not measure such with out little tape measures. Enough that they lift us out of ourselves; that they give us a world which, although full of suffering, has yet the oil of humor to lubricate the rusty wheels. We realize when we turn back to Dickens, Thackeray, and Charlotte Brontë that we did not have "to make believe very much" that we were amused. They took us up on their great

The best literary criticism I have lately read is that of Whitelock of Dickens, in The Saturday Review of July 14. It is gratifying to have some modern Hitherbee take up the cudgels for the great creator of immortal types, the painter of the times in which we live. "Do not those who fling stones at him find themselves in the predicament of the man who threw stones at the mermaid?" he inquires magisterially.

And so on with a multitude of good truths and clever quips does Whitelock reprovingly rub our offended dignity after we have been reading a cogent criticism of Dickens as a "back number." It is true, eloquent, and just; his noble work needed just such a defense.

Dickens never attempted a heroine in the Walter Scott sense of the word. Agnes, in "David Copperfield," is the nearest. She and Little Dorrit are sweet creatures and lovable, but Florence Dombey is silly the angel to her brother. She is too far above her lover. Dora, the child-wife, is merely a little fool, and Lady Dedlock and Mrs. Dombey are second-rate walking ladies, while the Mercy Pecksniffs, and Ruth Pinches, and "booful" Bella Wilfer in "Our Mutual Friend" are all caricatures, although the last comes very near being a good funny girl. "Loll, ma, loll," she says as they first drive in their own carriage, she and her silly mother. Dickens was so carried away by his immense humor that he could not be romantic. He never got higher than Arabella Allen's boots, trimmed with fur. Esther Summerson is a great bore, with her immense opinion of herself. We must admire Dickens for some other types, some other greatnesses than his heroines.

Very few historical novels have charmed me of late, but I take off my cap to Mary Tudor, in "When Knighthood Was in Flower." English Princesses have always seemed to me to be too hidden in mask and domino in fiction, as in reality, to be interesting, but I once met the lively Princess Louise, at Aix les Bains, without her mask and domino, and she was so like her far-off cousin, Mary Tudor, that in reading the latter novel I constantly thought of "that pretty gypsy caught in the network of royalty." A very fresh, vigorous book, never the worse for an occasional reminder of the Indiana language! To hear Charles Brandon and Mary Tudor talking in "Indiana" is, however, like what *K* would be to hear Osceola trying to translate a novel of Mme. de Scudery into Choctaw or the rearrangement of "The Bath Comedy" into "David Harum"! It is a proof of geinus that the real merit of the heroine does not suffer from the change of longitude and latitude in language.

Mrs. Edith Wharton and Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield have done beautiful work lately. The latter promises us a novel, to be called "The Ambassador and the Lady," a choice title. Mrs. Wharton's shorter stories have great subtility, and the style of "The Touchstone" is most pleasing. I hope both ladies will pardon my conceit if I say they both knew the whole duty of a heroine. I can only plead that I know Balzac, and George Sand, and Victor Cherbuliez, and Octave Feuillet, as well as I do the inside of my pocket, and they will agree with me that in those fascinating pages there are some very fascinating women. They remind me of them.

As I write these foolish pages, I open The Edinburgh Review for July 1900, and see the title "Some Recent Novels in Manners." I dare not trust myself to read it, for fear that this paper will never see the light. It shows which way the wind is blowing. All this interest taken in the construction of the novel is interesting; the plea for greater refinement, more poetry, and more romance will not, however, remain unanswered while we welcome such writers as the Castles, the Hewletts, the Trasks, the Whartons, the Crowninshields, and the "Gentleman from Indiana," and we await with happiness a charming heroine who is on her way to us, drawn by the powerful pen of Mrs. Humphry Ward, against the ever-brilliant blue of the Roman sky, from the land of classic legend and everlasting romance, to greet us in the person of an American girl. As for Kipling's heroines, since the days of "Tales from the Foothills" I know nothing of them. I never could read one of his novels, but I "take it out" in his poetry, and in that best bit of biography in all this world, "The Jungle Book."

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

"Clare Duval."*

There never was such an unfortunate woman as is Mr. Clement Wilkes's heroine. Clare Duval marries an Englishman, Kennett Alston. The nuptial ceremony is of the queerest, for Clare becomes a wife without knowing how. She is mortally afraid of her husband, who is represented as having many unfortunate traits. Alston, who becomes a banker in Wall Street, fails in business, and it is supposed has committed suicide. But such characters in romances do not die at once. Later on Clare's husband turns up, and necessarily causes trouble. Clare, who has a voice and is musical, tries to make a living by singing. The violinist Thalberg does his best for her and her children. When Clare has nothing, her mother who has married again, camps on the impoverished daughter. One trial comes after another. Finally Clare's husband does take a square dose of poison and retires. In time Thalberg becomes the great violinist. He has never forgotten Clare. At the conclusion Clare and her husband, as Mr. and Mrs. Thalberg, enjoy the pleasures of Paris.

*CLARE DUVAL. A Novel. By Clement Wilkes. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co. $1.50.

LONG SENTENCES.

One Containing Three Hundred and Forty-eight Words.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Neither do I know about Hooker or Clarendon's long sentences, mentioned by Spirandi Difficultas, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 25th, as being referred to by Macaulay, but I have met with one in Prof. McLaughlin's "History of the American Nation," (Appleton,) which will take your correspondent's breath away altogether. For I suppose he is staggerable; not like the old lady to whom I mentioned this, and whose only remark was, "Oh, yes!" as if it were an everyday occurrence. The sentence I speak of contains 348 words.

DE PONSONBY JONES.

White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1900.

Rufus Choate and His Long Sentences.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In "A Discourse Commemorative of Daniel Webster," delivered before the Faculty, students, and alumni of Dartmouth College in 1853 by Rufus Choate, nine months after Webster's death, there is one sentence which contains 710 words, and another, the longest ever spoken by man, which contains 1,219 words, in the same discourse. The 710-word sentence fills nearly two great pages of Prof. Samuel Gilman Brown's "Life and Writings of Rufus Choate"; the 1,219-word sentence eats up three solid pages. And each sentence is as clear as a brook and brilliant as a star, or as the mind of the miracle who spoke it.

In one of your editorials in this same issue, you write:

"Mr. Webster was, perhaps the most impressive speaker we have produced."

You should read Prof. Brown, E. G. Parker, Judge Neilson, E. P. Whipple, Joshua M. Van Cott, Alfred D. Putnam, William Strong, Richard S. Storrs, Matt H. Carpenter, James T. Fields, Henry K. Oliver, W. C. Boyden, Prof. Washburn, Enoch L. Fancher, George H. Nesmith, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Richard Henry Dana, Jr., Prof. Sanborn, Nathan Crosby, Roswell O. Hitchcock, Otis P. Lord, William W. Story, George P. Marsh, John Winslow, John J. Ingalls, George S. Hillard, Benjamin F. Butler, Edward Everett, William M. Evarts, Franklin Dexter, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Sidney Bartlett, William Appleton, Henry L. Dawes, F. B. Crowninshield, John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Leverett Saltonstall, Chief Justice Shaw, Hawthorne, and Webster himself, who, on his deathbed, in 1852, said: "Choate is the most brilliant man in America," and then you may be tempted to withdraw the opinion written under "The Natural Gift in Oratory," in your present number.

The most impressive oration ever delivered in this country—perhaps in any country—was "The Age of the Pilgrims, the Heroic Period of Our History," delivered by Rufus Choate before the New England Association, in New York City, December, 1843, when Daniel Webster, who sat on the stage, broke down and wept like a child. However, the law does not compel you to take my word for it; so listen to Joshua M. Van Cott:

I have never seen an audience more moved, * * * when, with a voice surcharged with emotion, he symbolized the stormy and tumultuous life, the sudden and sad end, and the heroic faith with which, resting upon the Rock of Ages, [Plymouth Rock,] they [the Pilgrims] had lain down on the shore of the eternal sea. As Choate approached the climax, Webster's emotion became uncontrollable; the great eyes were filled with tears, the great frame shook, he bowed his head to conceal his face in his hat, and I almost seemed to hear him sob. The audience was flooded with tears, a handkerchief at every face, and sighs and sobs soughed through the house like wind in the tree tops. The genius of the orator had transferred us to the spot, and we saw the rocky shore, and, with him, mourned the early dead. We have had but one Rufus Choate; alas! we shall never have another. We have had powerful dialecticians, such as Hamilton, Pinkney, and Webster; we have had great stump speakers, such as Senator Corwin and Sargent S. Prentiss, but none who could sway the soul like the great lawyer, scholar, statesman, and orator of New England.

It is wonderful to note how all Rufus Choate's great contemporaries, without a particle of humiliation or irritation, acknowledge in him a superior being, from his college days to his passing. It is the one instance on record, I believe, of a great man having no detractor among his contemporaries. Even Shakespeare did not escape.

Perhaps it may interest you to know that Rufus Choate's vocabulary was more copious than Milton's. Milton used 8,000 words, Shakespeare 15,000, and Rufus Choate 11,693 unrepeated words. As first collected, his vocabulary contained 15,559 words, but scientifically sifted, the result was 11,693, next to Shakespeare's. It does not reflect great credit upon Americans that the memory of the most wonderful genius ever born in America is hardly even a memory.

JOHN ERNEST McCANN.

New York, Aug. 26, 1900.

Offered as an Illustration.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I would ask the judgment of your readers on the following as a sample of a long sentence, (189 words.) It is one of a number culled from the writings, published and otherwise, of the sender:

"Assuming, for the sake of argument and illustration, that republican institutions and a republican form of government, as it obtains in this country, are the best safeguard of the life, liberty, happiness, and prosperity both of the individual and of the community at large, and as the whole the most [illegible] than that has yet been evolved to that great end, as well might American citizens be urged to renounce those principles for which their fathers fought and died, and to re-establish a monarchy or despotic form of government in this country merely because the reigning sovereign of Great Britain exercises her authority in a very mild fashion, ruling rather in name than in deed, being reputed—falsely enough, as the writer can testify—never to have oppressed or injured any of her subjects—as well, I say, might Americans be urged to take such a step as that Protestant Christians throughout the world should be called upon to surrender the charter of their liberties, which they hold from the King of Kings, to the old man on the seven hills of Rome for a precisely similar reason." PROTESTANT.

Brooklyn, Aug. 27, 1900.

An Alpine Romance.*

"Linnet" is primarily a tale of the Alps, for from its characters radiates the fresh air of the mountains, which still clings to them even after they have been transplanted to the foggy, grimy streets of London. The thread of the story winds along conventional lines, yet it is written with strength and rugged vigor. Throughout the book Grant Allen has never for a moment forgotten that he is first and foremost a philosopher, a thinker, and a scholar.

It is to the Tyrolean peasants he first introduces the reader, stripped of all the dazzling splendor of the operatic stage, yet bearing in themselves the hot, passionate natures of the Southerners, full of romance and poetry, and above all a deep and almost superstitious reverence for the Church and its laws. It is upon this blindly obedient faith in the letter, rather than the spirit of the law, that he has built the superstructure of his romance.

Linnet, the Tyrolean sennerin, or cowgirl, raised under the tyranny of a bigoted priest, meets and loves the heretic Will Deverill, a London poet, traveling among the mountains and studying their people. Those are tender and beautiful scenes which follow then, when almost unconsciously those two artistic natures flow together in gentle sympathy and harmony, for the girl, like most of the Tyrolese peasants, has the natural gift of song and a voice of unusual and rare beauty.

He, the cultured London poet, sees the breach between them, yet loves on; she, the simple child of nature, knowing nothing beyond the boundary of her small mountain village, sees, too, the broad and impassable gulf, but she sees it with the eyes of the devout Roman Catholic turned upon an alien and an unbeliever.

And so when the rich innkeeper whom she served bade her marry him, and her priest pointed out to her the sin of loving one who was but the "offspring of the devil," the poor girl accepted the words of the Church, and turned a deaf ear to the wailings of her own heart.

It is not until she becomes educated as an operatic star and makes her appearance for the first time before a London audience, that she meets her poet lover again, and the author clearly shows the struggle between the dictates of her heart and the decree of the Church. She loves Will Deverill still, yet she is married, and in spite of her husband's abuse, unfaithfulness, and cruelty, the simple creed of the mountaineer—that marriage must last until death, and divorce is a thing that cannot exist—walls her in as a prison.

If I got a divorce, the divorce would be nothing to me—a mere waste paper. What people think of me matters little, very little in my mind, compared to what God and my Church will say of me. If I stop with you here I will be living in open sin, * * * yet I shall have at least my heart's unmixed approval. * * * Oh, I don't know why, but somehow it seems as if God and our hearts were at open war; you must live by one, or you must live by the other.

But, after all, the struggle is needless, for here it is that Mr. Allen accepts the conventional outlet for the dilemma, and permits a fiery mountain lover to kill the objectionable husband, and then dash out his own brains by leaping from the rugged peak of one of his native precipices. London Bishops being more lenient than mountain priests, a dispensation is granted, and the marriage between the two lovers follows, and final peace settles at length upon that storm-tossed soul.

The book, on the whole, however, is good. The other characters are cleverly and naturally drawn. Florian Wood, the critic—jack of all arts, master of none—is the only impossible character introduced. There is Mrs. Palmer, the sweet, pure-souled American widow, who, loving Will, yet aids the more fortunate rival. In short, the book is made up of much human knowledge, thought, and, above all, wholesome sympathy.

Amnesia and Scouting.

A somewhat curious tale, the action of which has its setting in the civil war, will be published in a fortnight by the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Who Goes There?" The author is B. K. Benson. It is the career of a Federal soldier who enlisted in the Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, and who, while acting as a spy, was wounded and became a victim of amnesia. Unconscious therefore of his former life, he became a private in the Confederate Army, and takes part in the campaigns of Richmond, the second Manassas, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. In the Bristoe campaign he recovers and brings to Gen. Meade the alarming information that Lee is marching against the flank of the Union Army. Aside from the amnesia feature of the book, there is a gentle love story, which is said to relieve the more dismal portions of the tale, particularly where the hero's identity seems to have been irretrievably lost.

*VANDEMAR. A Romance. By Grant Allen. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Mr. E. C. Stedman's long looked for American anthology will soon make its appearance. The present anthology will include the entire range of American poetry from 1787 to 1900, and opens with a full and carefully written introduction, which contains a survey of the entire course of American poetry, from its beginnings, in 1787, down to and including the closing years of the nineteenth century, with critical comments upon its successive phases. The present book will be found uniform in shape, design, and editorial detail, with the Victorian anthology, issued in 1895, and will contain, as did the latter volume, short biographical notes on the authors quoted, which add greatly to the value and usefulness of the work. The anthology is to appear in two editions, the first of which will be in cloth, gilt top, in large crown 8vo form, in a single volume, containing 900 pages, which is to be published at $3 per copy, the volume to contain a frontispiece illustration. The book will also appear in large paper form, in two volumes, the edition being limited to 300 copies. Like the large paper "Victorian Anthology," this edition will be printed on fine handmade paper, in the best style of the Riverside Press, and will be bound in boards, with paper label. The frontispiece to the first volume will be a photogravure of a group of American poets—Longfellow, Whittier, Pope, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, Whitman, and Lanier—while the title page contains a vignette of Emerson's grave. The second volume will contain a good photogravure portrait of Mr. Stedman, while each copy of this edition will bear its editor's autograph. Valuable and interesting as was the "Victorian Anthology," the present volume, devoted entirely to selections from our own poets, can scarcely fail to be found of even greater interest, not only from the fact that Mr. Stedman's critical knowledge of the subject makes him peculiarly fitted for such editorship, but also because existing American anthologies do not include the work of our recent poets. Indeed, one might gain a very comprehensive knowledge of modern English poetry by a study of Mr. Stedman's four books on the subject, "The Victorian Poets," and its companion volume, "The Victorian Anthology," and "The Poets of America," and the present anthology, volumes which ought to find prominent places in all good collections.

The Schoolmaster, which is edited and published monthly by Croswell Maclaughlin of Cornwall, N. Y., is, as its title would indicate, devoted to the interests of teachers throughout the State. Its August number shows a curious mixture of personal gossip about the movements of well-known educationalists connected with our public school system, the State Summer schools, new buildings and departments, as well as educational calendars of various sorts. The little book is attractively printed, but the literary value of the remaining portion of its contents can scarcely be said to equal its appearance. It is published at $1 per year, and contains an occasional illustration.

The September issue of The Cornhill Booklet is well calculated to keep up public interest in this little publication. The recent death of the Rev. Dr. Hyde, in his home at Honolulu, has called renewed attention to Robert Louis Stevenson's famous "Father Damien: An Open Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde," &c., which is among the strongest pieces of writing in the English language. In a fore-word to the present reprint of this letter is given an account of how it came to be written, bibliographical details of the various early editions of the pamphlet, and closing with the well-known fact that the Father Damien letter came so thoroughly from Stevenson's heart that he refused to accept any payment for the work. The present edition is well printed, and contains, in addition to the letter itself, extracts from letters to his wife, to Sidney Colvin, and to James Payn, referring to his visit to Molokai, the originals of which will be found in the Stevenson Letters. But most interesting of all, because less well known, is the Clifford portrait of Father Damien, which, with a three-line autograph inscription of the letters, is finely reproduced on vellum, and laid in. This interesting portrait first appeared in Edward Clifford's "Father Damien," which was published by the Macmillans in 1889. It being difficult to obtain the Father Damien letter in convenient and inexpensive form, the September number of this little publication, which is published at ten cents, by Alfred Bartlett, 21 Cornhill, Boston, should find many friends.

A new venture, The Palmetto Press, of Aiken, S. C., has lately been established for the production of hand-made books in limited editions. Its first publication is now ready, Theodore O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead," which was recently the subject of discussion in these pages. This little booklet, which is published at 25 cents per copy, is bound in Whatman's paper, lettered in red, its colophon also being in that color, while the title page is printed in black and red. Mr. W. L. Washburn, the proprietor of The Press, announces that he has several other books in preparation, but that his work is necessarily slow, as all type-setting and printing are done entirely by himself. He is having a special ink prepared, from which he hopes to obtain good results; while all binding and illumination are to be done in Aiken by a "little band of workers"—an idea possibly borrowed from East Aurora. He is at work at present on an edition of Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets From the Portuguese," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse, about one-third completed, which is to appear in two editions, the [illegible] of which are out, the second, [illegible] quarto edition, simple paper of which is [illegible] a beautiful quality of hand-made Holland paper, the very attractive type, the title page being in black and red, and the half titles and [illegible] verso in red. The book will also be issued in an edition of ten copies, on Whitman's paper, with forty-four initials drawn by and illuminated in water color. Mr. Washburn hopes before long to have specially designed title pages and initial letters for all his publications.

The September number of Amicitia, the journal of the International Brotherhood, which society was described a few weeks ago, has just been received. The little magazine, which is the official organ of the association, is published monthly, and is edited by F. Gourmand, 36 Bold Street, Moss Side, Manchester, copies of which will be sent to all subscribers on receipt of one and sixpence annually, by Mr. R. E. Brydon, Mountfield, Prestwich, Manchester. Each number contains original articles, short stories, and poetry, in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish, as well as reports of work accomplished by the brotherhood. The objects of the society being purely social, we find in the present number accounts of cycling trips in the vicinity of Manchester taken by members of the brotherhood, an account of a bicycle trip from London to Switzerland, written in French; a long letter from Florence in Italian, describing a concert by Prof. Becker, violoncellist; the announcement of the September meeting of the Manchester branch, which will take the form of a social meeting and conversasione, to be held at the Social Club, as well as bibliographies prepared by the editors of the journal of recent books in various languages, and of French, German, Italian, and English magazines, of which they advise a reading.

The Optimist is a well-printed, attractive-looking little magazine, of which the first number of the first volume, that for September, has just appeared from the Nevernod Press, Boone, Iowa. The little magazine has a most attractive cover in black and red on a yellow ground, the book cover containing a well-known quotation from Emerson referring to optimism. The contents of this little monthly, which contains about sixty pages, are remarkably good, as are also its type and mechanical make-up, which the publisher hopes to materially improve in subsequent issues. Its opening article is a charmingly written sketch by Ernest Ingersoll, "The Yellow-Throat's Garden." Lee Fairchild contributes a prose article on "The Republic" and a good quatrain, "Time's Ocean." Another charming bit of verse is "A Sprig of Lavender," by Ella Kingsbury Vincent, while Johnson Brigham has a very interesting article on "Kipling as a World Prophet," to mention a few only of the articles therein contained. An extract from the Kipling article will show its great interest: "One more world poem as great in suggestion as 'The Recessional,' 'The White Man's Burden,' or 'The Truce of the Bear,' would establish forever the fame of Rudyard Kipling as the world prophet of our time. May we look for another? The many doubt—the many always doubt. The few are saying, 'Wait; in his silence to-day there's promise for to-morrow.' * * * Is Rudyard Kipling the man of the hour, the world prophet for whom the world waits? The least that we can say is that in him lie more possibilities for world service than in any other poet of our time." This little journal of "criticism, review, and inspiration," which is published by H. S. Kneedler, Boone, Iowa, at $1 per annum, or 10 cents per copy, is distinctly interesting, if one can judge from its first number.

Of editions of the "Rubaiyat" there seems to be no end. The Nevernod Press of Boone, Iowa, announces an édition de luxe of the FitzGerald version, with biographical and critical notes, to be printed from new Mazarin type, cast especially for the book, which will be printed on heavy English hand-made deckle-edge paper. The volume will be a square octavo, with uncut edges, its title page and original ornaments being illuminated. This edition, which will be limited to 250 copies, printed from type, will be bound in embossed lemon goatskin, hand-sewed with raw silk. Mr. Kneedler, the head of the Press, hopes through the beauty of the typography and the care bestowed upon the presswork, to make this edition of Omar particularly desirable. The price per copy will be $2.50, orders for which may be sent to the Nevernod Press, Boone, Iowa.

There is considerable complaint in London that the newly completed "Dictionary of National Biography" is available at none of the circulating libraries, and can only be seen and studied at the British Museum. Owing to the fact that each volume is complete in itself, many persons have written to London literary journals inquiring how they could best obtain access to the work without being obliged to stand in line to take their turn at the copies at the disposal of the museum. One correspondent writes to the London Academy as follows:

I think that it is much to be regretted that one of the most interesting and instructive works of the age is practically a sealed book to the public—I allude to "The Dictionary of National Biography." It is a vast work of some sixty volumes, but each volume is complete in itself. It can, of course, be seen at the British Museum and some other libraries, but something more than this is needed to make it accessible to the reading public. I applied to Mudie's about it, and received the reply that it was unsuitable for their purpose. I cannot understand why this should be, and feel assured that if they and other libraries had a copy of it, and made it known to their subscribers, there are many persons who would gladly avail themselves [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be gratified to assist as possible, and I should be glad to see some expression of your opinion on the subject.

Henry Norman, whose series of "Lands of To-day" begins in the October Scribner, is now in Finland, completing his studies for one of the articles in this series, which will deal with the Russification of the duchy. All of the personal impressions in these articles are given a very recent trip made by Mr. Norman across Russia.

A correspondent in The London Spectator tells a new story about Tennyson. A lady sitting next to him at dinner referred to his lines:

Birds in the high Hall-garden,
When twilight was falling,
Maud, Maud, Maud, Maud,
They were crying and calling.

"Beautiful description," said she; "one can almost hear the nightingale singing." "Nonsense, Madam," retorted Tennyson in his abrupt manner. "They were rooks, rooks."

A new story concerning Rudyard Kipling has just reached London from the author's country home and is going the rounds of the metropolitan and suburban press. It seems that one day a short time ago, when Mr. Kipling was at work in his study, a gentleman, evidently a school teacher, accompanied by two boys, opened the door. Here is the dialogue:

"Is this Rudyard Kipling?"
"Yes."
"Boys, this is Rudyard Kipling."
"And is this where you write?"
"Yes."
"Boys, this is where he writes."
"And," adds Mr. Kipling, "before I had time to ask them to take a seat, they were gone."

Such, to be sure, is one attribute of fame, and Mr. Kipling seems rather disappointed at the encounter. He should remember, however, that often he does not thus easily escape. He is human, and misses adoration even though he run the chance of encountering a bore in order to receive it.

One of the most interesting papers read at the recent annual conference of the American Library Association, at Montreal, was a "Report on Gifts and Bequests, 1899-1900." It opened with an account of a gift of $4,000 made to Prescott, Arizona, by Andrew Carnegie, and closed with the gift of a building worth $50,000 to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by the same donor, and Mr. Carnegie's name occurred repeatedly throughout the report. During the past two years he has aided fifty-one libraries to the amount of $4,560,450, in the majority of cases the money to be employed for buildings. His total gifts to libraries amount to $9,600,000, of which only $900,000 has been given outside the United States. In his forthcoming volume, "The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays," Mr. Carnegie sets forth, not only the motives that prompt him to dispose of a part of his enormous fortune in this way, but the principle on which he acts in all cases where his assistance is sought.

Edwin Asa Dix, the author of "Deacon Bradbury," has lately been in Vermont accumulating impressions and material for further work in the same New England field. He has visited some of the old villages and communities, away from the line of the railroad, where the life is little changed from that of the seventies, described in his novel. Mr. Dix spent much time in Vermont at that period, as well as before and since, so that he knows his ground intimately.

Miss Arabella Kenealy, whose novel "Charming Renée," will be published Sept. 19, by Harper & Brothers, is the second daughter of the late Edward Vaughan Kenealy, LL. D., Q. C., M. P., who is perhaps best known as the defender of the famous Tichborne claimant, although among the learned he holds a high place as an eminent Orientalist and theologian, and an accomplished linguist. Besides being the author of "Book or God," "Book of Enoch," and "The Apocalypse," he wrote several volumes of verses and one published novel. Miss Arabella Kenealy began her career by studying medicine, and, having taken her diploma at the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Dublin, spent some years in practice as a doctor in London and Watford. In such leisure as remained to her she wrote a novel which was published in London and New York. It was entitled "Dr. Janet of Harley Street," and embodies some of her medical experiences. She does not, however, confine her writing to fiction, for her name is well known to the readers of The Nineteenth Century, The National Review, and The Westminster Review. Her two articles, "Woman as Athlete," which appeared last year in the April and June numbers of The Nineteenth Century, occasioned so much controversy that many educators now affirm that they instituted a wholesome reaction which has since set in against the extreme athleticism to which women were being persuaded.

The fact that Mr. John Drew is now identified with a dramatic version of Mr. Churchill's historical romance, "Richard Carvel," presented at the Empire Theatre in this city, renews attention to this versatile actor, who is a particular favorite with New York audiences. The admirers of his art will be glad to learn, therefore, that a book dealing with his career on the stage, which has for some months been in preparation at Frederick A. Stokes Company's, will be issued Sept. 20 as the first volume of a series of illustrated sketches of actors [illegible] performance. The author is Mr. Edward A. Dithmar, a gentleman who, during the [illegible] Mr. Drew's career, [illegible] from long acquaintance as a dramatic critic [illegible] personally conversant with [illegible] and its people. Mr. Dithmar traces the career of the actor from his first appearance as Pinafore in "Coal as a Commodity," at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1878, down to the present day, and presents a critical estimate of Mr. Drew's art. The volume will be profusely illustrated with portraits of the subject, representing him in a variety of roles, and will, in letter press and binding, be an artistic piece of bookmaking.

The growth of London, and the consequent depletion of the rural districts of England, has stung Mr. H. Rider Haggard to a point at which he can no longer maintain silence. Mr. Haggard has issued a manifesto on the subject in The East Anglian Daily Times, and he desires to know if the Government can furnish money to settle soldiers in South Africa, why cannot it find funds to settle them upon the unpeopled fields of Old England. Reverting to the migration from the farming counties, he says: "Those who run may read signs of national decadence. What else, for instance, is the love of excitement that has become so universal? What the loud-voiced boasting and the passion for exaggeration? What the contempt for that which is old-fashioned, and steady-going, and dull?" Mr. Rider Haggard, in consequence, urges "that it should be pressed on Governments that in the end it will profit them nothing if they gain the whole world and lose their own land. The Gog of Trade may fall. A few more strikes, another 10s. on the price of coal, a little more foreign competition, and what will happen to his feet of clay? The Magog of the new imperialism, that of the spread-eagle variety, may prove unmanageable, and no longer feed the maw of his brother, Trade. But the home soil always remains," and to make it more attractive, more remunerative, Mr. Haggard would encourage ownership, "the ownership not of the few, but of the many. That which men own," he contends, "they love; by that which they love they will bide, rearing families who will love it also." In short, given such ownership as is present to his mind, "the yeoman class which made England, but now is vanished, killed out in the condition of affairs created by the conquering trader class, would rise again to keep her great."

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, the German writer who died the other day, has been more or less condemned for his literary impersonation of Zoroaster, or Zarathustra. The following audacious sentence, taken from his "Apothegms and Darts," were evidently written to stand alone, although most of the aphorisms extracted from his works are taken from connected arguments or rhapsodies:

I mistrust all systematisers and avoid them. The will to system is a lack of rectitude.

When one has one's wherefore of life, one gets along with almost every how.

The perfect woman perpetrates literature as she perpetrates a little sin; by way of test. In passing, turning round to look if anybody notices it, and in order that somebody may notice it.

We think woman deep. Why? Because we never find any bottom in her. Woman is not even shallow.

Contentedness is a prophylactic even against catching cold. Has a woman who knew she was well dressed ever caught cold?—and that even when she was hardly dressed at all.

Formula of my happiness: A Yea, a Nay, a straight line, a goal.

This sort of thing recalls Balzac. Like the father of realism, Nietzsche could hardly deny himself the pleasure of an aphorism, even though by perpetrating it he betrayed an irony that might dazzle the reader into believing it was sarcasm. The writings of this German have never attracted much attention in this country. In England they are published in excellent translations by T. Fisher Unwin in three volumes.

In Advance of Their Time.

From The Monthly Review (New York.)

George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature, was once called as a witness in a case in which Rufus Choate was engaged, and, being seated by the eminent counselor, was attracted by the notes which he had made of the evidence. After eyeing them with interest he remarked that the writing reminded him of two autograph letters in his possession—one of Manuel the Great of Portugal, (dated 1512,) and the other of Gonsalvo de Cordova, the great Captain, written a few years earlier. (Any one who has glanced over these remarkable specimens of chirography will marvel that it was possible to make out a syllable of such illegible scrawls.)

"These letters," Mr. Ticknor assured Mr. Choate, "were written 350 years ago, and they strongly resemble your notes of the present trial."

Choate instantly replied: "Remarkable men, no doubt; they seem to have been much in advance of their time."

Tickets the Dean of St. Paul's Would Exchange.

In a letter received by a gentleman of this city from a friend in London occurs the following passage: "The legation difficulty in China caused one rather amusing incident in this country. The Dean of St. Paul's, who is rather an old man, issued orders for a memorial service to be held in memory of the lost legations. At the last moment wiser councils prevailed and the Dean was induced to postpone the service. This he did, but he issued the quaint notice with the announcement that tickets could be exchanged for the service at a later date, of which due notice would be given. So you see hysteria is not confined to our friends on the boulevards alone, but at times when we are properly worked up we can ourselves be very ridiculous."

1900

MACAULAY.

His Clear and Powerful Style.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Prof. Jebb of England has made two discoveries with respect to Macaulay. One is that the illustrious historian's style was oratorical rather than literary. The other is that Macaulay said clearly and directly what he wanted to say.

Are not these discoveries rather late and superfluous? Taine long ago in his English "Literature" set forth the oratorical peculiarities of Macaulay's style, and a hundred pens that live yet in the best of literature made authoritative acknowledgment of the marvelous clarity and instantaneous vividness of Macaulay's English before Taine had his attention called to them. Prof. Jebb appears to have attempted to paint the literary lily, and your felicitous recognition of the merit of clearness in Macaulay must strike the student who has not cut himself off from the continuity of intellectual heritage as a passing amenity timorously bestowed upon yesterday.

Absolute clarity of style, the ability to say exactly what one has to say in the only words that leave no shadow of doubt as to what the author means, is not in our day as great a merit as it was in Macaulay's time. Macaulay, first of all, was a man of convictions. It was this rather than the breadth of his knowledge or the skill of his dialectic that made him a partisan; that gave to his utterances the warm glow of the orator's effort, and brought against him the charge of being "cock sure." Moreover, it is just here and not in the nicety or balance of his periods that we must look for the distinction which marks him off from a later phase of critical literature.

He was "cock sure" beyond all doubt. But so was Moses, so was St. Paul, so were Luther, Milton, and Hugo. It is that quality that, to the ripe judgment, differentiates him from those later masters, Carlyle and Matthew Arnold. When Matthew Arnold said that Macaulay wrote like a rhetorician there must have been a profound regret in the higher ranges of thought that Macaulay could not rise up and revive the gayety of nations by leaving not a vestige of doubt on earth that Matthew Arnold very often wrote like a pedagogue. What Macaulay saw he saw clearly in the light of his own determinate consciousness, and he generally managed to make everybody else see it as clearly as he did.

Whatever else Macaulay may have been he was not smug in his finite limitations. It cannot be said that his magnificent sentences preened themselves with their own feathers. They have a convincing purpose. It is not exhibition, but flight, and you are swept along with them. You instinctively feel that before convincing you Macaulay convinced himself.

All that has gone out of later criticism, and it is a serious question if the profound fear of saying something that the future may have to contradict is not preventing us from saying anything that the present would care to hear. If you lift down the one volume of Macaulay's essays and allow it to seize upon you, as it inevitably will if you are not hermetically sealed up in an egotistic contemporaneousness, you must feel that he said all that was to be said at the time on any given subject that he touched. Behind each essay there is a singular vacuum of silence, as if not only the subject but the opposition had been exhausted. Even that criticism upon Montgomery leaves nothing to be desired except mercy. Whatever may be our objections to it now, we have but to place it by the side of some contemporaneous criticism of similar subjects to see cock-sureness bulk itself to the dimensions of a lost art. Take, for example, Mr. Edmund Gosse's criticism of Walt Whitman. "Has America a great poet?" asks Mr. Gosse. "Ah, what is a great poet? Perhaps this, perhaps that, and after all, perhaps neither. Who can tell? One thing alone is certain: Walt Whitman is a nice, clean old man."

I do not think that the judgment of Macaulay in the matter of men or events has been reversed in the world's literary court of appeals so often as has Carlyle's and Matthew Arnold's. Macaulay would have been incapable of saying that Lincoln was "without distinction," nor could he have referred to a continental conflict between freedom and human slavery as a dirty chimney that must be left to burn itself out. Whatever else Macaulay's genius may have been, it was not parochial. Letters with him assumed a cosmopolitanism that was at home with the Caesars or with Mme. D'Arblay. Contrast his ample acquaintance with the universe of thought and action and the judicial tolerance which it breeds, even in the heat and stress of advocacy, with the parochial ethics of Carlyle. In the sage of Chelsea was conviction indeed, but how narrow its orbit, how invariably it came back to Craigenputtock and smelled valiantly of oatmeal. Never in its wildest excursions quite clear of the skirts of a Calvinistic mother, as one sees in the essay on Voltaire and Cagliostro, two iridescent examples of how injustice can torture history with God-given contempt. Macaulay wrote like a man of the world and was in it. Carlyle wrote like a man developed somewhere outside of it and never able to overcome his disdain for it. Nothing can be more heroic and at the same time more intolerable than the moral estimate of a masterful peasant, who undertakes to measure the complex of life by the radius of his epicycle. He insists that all the large relativities and adjustments of our intricate world shall drop dead on his door mat. His patriarchal sovereignty when it leaves home carries with it two or three imperative rustic virtues and attempts to adjudicate the world with them. He will be apt to show an irrepressible inclination to flog the whole of mankind, as he flogged his sons, into the straight and narrow sheep track. Would not this admirable behemoth, if asked to suggest a remedy for the evils of society, be very apt to advise that society be kept on bread and water and have the key turned on it? Did not Carlyle on one occasion say that it ought to be hanged with its own garters?

After all, when we come from our further boundaries of life to readjust these earlier masters, do we not still feel responsive to the throb here and there of an imperial intellect? Macaulay's criticisms do not sprawl with the continental voluminousness of Andrew Lang, of whom it may be said that when one builds a library now, one must divide it, one half for the literature of the ages, the other half for Andrew Lang's delightful remarks on that literature. But while one must admire the great coal fields that touch the zones, one need not despise the Kohinoor that sparkles on a dead hand, for it is the same carbon and may be worth as much.

J. P. M.

Monsey, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1900.

His Works an Aid to Public Speaking

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read with a great deal of interest your editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 1, entitled "Macaulay and His Style." You declare that it is regarded as "an evidence of Philistinism to admire Macaulay." If that be so, then I am a Philistine of the first magnitude. I have been an omnivorous reader for sixteen years, and I know of no author who has afforded me greater pleasure and instruction than Macaulay. His style may not be perfect, but to me it embraces the English language in all the splendor of its force and grandeur of its arrangment.

I was especially impressed with your suggestion that his style might well be adopted by the average college youth to distinguish between the written and spoken word. If your advice was taken, college commencements would be a little more conducive to interest than inertia. But I would even go further, and suggest to any one desirous of becoming a public speaker that they devote their days and nights to the perusal of Macaulay's works. Having done a little public speaking in my time, I owe whatever ability I may possess in that direction—infinitesimal though it be—to being a student of Macaulay.

The late Dr. Storrs, whose sermons I reported for five years, informed me that he was a prodigious debtor to Macaulay. Any one who reads his sublime work, "Bernard of Clairvaux"—with its indescribable stately diction—will quickly realize the fact. I remember having a chat with Mr. Bryan several years ago, and being told by him that Macaulay was one of his favorite authors. In his Labor Day speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan quoted the gifted Englishman. In a conversation I had with Senator Depew in the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn., in October, 1897, he told me that it was always a source of infinite pleasure to him to read Macaulay. These are tributes to Macaulay that have come under my limited observation, but doubtless some of your readers could adduce testimony along similar lines. Prof. Jebb is right in insisting that "the Macaulayan style is that of an orator rather than an essayist." Nevertheless, as an aid to public speaking and as a medium of knowledge, Macaulay's "Essays" are deserving of the highest consideration.

R. J. DE CANTILLON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1900.

On the Siberian Steppe.*

"Anima Vilis" is a romance of singular interest, for, as far as we remember, it is essentially a story of the steppe. Human nature may be about the same in all parts of the globe, with such modifications as arise from surroundings. The Siberian may be an exile, sent out of Russia for political causes or for social crimes. There are, however, in the land of the Czar many honest people. "Anima Vilis" has not much to do with exiles, but tells of the life of shopkeepers, hunters, and peasants.

Antoni, who is a Pole, comes to Siberia to earn his living. He is the shuttlecock of fortune. Wandering over the steppe, he is nearly frozen to death, when the young and handsome Marya rescues him. Marya is betrothed to Shumski, a reckless man. Marya's suitor is inclined to ridicule Antoni, and bestows on him the title of "Anima Vilis." Antoni is well educated and a graduate of a school of technology. He has been ruined through the dishonesty of the guardian of his father's estate. The young man is willing to turn his hand to anything. It happens that Antoni was the intimate friend of Marya's dead brother. Marya is at first prejudiced against Antoni. Shumski is a gambler and worse. The particularly bad man in the story is the Shaman. Once Antoni is employed to go to the steppe with scythes to sell. While on a visit to the Shaman the money Antoni has from the sale of the scythes is tampered with, and counterfeit bills are substituted for the sound money. Finally Shumski is found murdered. Antoni is accused of having committed the crime. He is taken to Tobolsk for trial. It was the Shaman who murdered Shumski. Finally Antoni marries Marya. There is a certain natural charm in this story. The character of Antoni is drawn with great force, and the skill of the author is most worthy of mention. The translation is a good one.

*ANIMA VILIS. A Tale of the Great Siberian Steppe. By Marya Rodziewicz. Translated by [illegible]. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

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The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

A PROFESSOR OF BOOKS AGAIN.

Last year we were saying something about the need for a Professor of Books. Emerson saw with his clear eye the need and importance of a knowledge of the natural history of books, of acquaintance with their outward form and structure, as well as of their inward spirit and texture. Hence his unique expression of the necessity for a Professor of Books. We acquire a respect and reverence for their material forms, when we consider that by them we may become linked through the soul in them to the highest minds. The great books read aright are to us as the ladder in Jacob's dream, with the Eternal standing above it, and immortal messengers between God and man ascending and descending upon it. In silence and alone, we cannot look at the dress in which is set out the body that contains for us the mind of Shakespeare, or upon the habiliments in which the cadences, so human and so divine, of Israel's shepherd King are clothed, preserving for all time the very accents of his raptures and his penitence, without respect and reverence for the material book, and in like manner for every true book that has come into the world.

The finer the conception of the soul that is there, the keener is the appreciation of the fitness with which the body is adapted to it; but when trade aims become predominant and catch-penny methods are adopted, and the prevailing rule of giving the least for the most is applied to books, then is that which is in its nature free, held in fetters, their material side alone is apprehended, and the distinction is lost between their spiritual nature and aims and the accident of their merely remunerative qualities.

The educated, and those who work among books and by them, cannot look with complacency upon the application of the resources of doubtful art to the enhancement of the price of books of only momentary interest, many of them, at best, but as tares among the wheat. Such methods in publishing account largely for the decay in book buying. The publishers are quite aware that such books are not bought by the public; they are not, properly, bought at all, but distributed by circulating libraries, and sold in course of time for waste paper. A book-buying public can never be formed by such methods; the results are exactly in the opposite direction. The system is as if devised to eradicate the habit of book buying or any thought of it. And in the meantime prices are obtained—which the plan may necessarily entail—quite double what they must be before a book-buying public can exist. To such books the attention of the people is directed and their minds fixed by all strange and fatuous devices. These things mark a decay in letters.

The teaching of a Professor of Books would go toward counteracting such a course, instruct in the appreciation of books in soul, body, and environment, and trace their interesting development from the tablets and monuments of buried ages, through the rolls of antiquity and the folios of more modern times, to the beautiful editions of Mr. Mosher. He would instruct in the care and handling and housing of books, in private collections and in public libraries, and thus might arise an intelligent order of book handlers, who would turn the knowledge acquired to public benefit, and hand on, in contact with the people, such interesting and productive information as occasion might suggest.

The aim and interest of publishers is that the individual should buy, and in this their interest is the interest of the public; for, that the people might become fruitful readers they should own their books and have them for companions.

The world is so arranged that whatever is for its good generally comes to pass; in short, since for profit evil the good is sure to come on top, and good books being one of the greatest blessings in the world, we may trust the arrangement of things to bring them in time into the hands of all the people. The taxes on knowledge are, unfortunately, not yet entirely removed; not will they be until throughout the whole world, wherever the English language is spoken, there shall be a true republic of letters, and books be the equal inheritance of all who own the Anglo-Saxon name. In this republic an honorable and mutually free commerce will adjust things to the equal advantage of the author and the people and of all who stand between. What must be chiefly observed is the avoidance of obstacles to this consummation.

What would go a long way toward its attainment would be, could the men be found, the ample endowment by the publishers of a Chair of Books in the principal universities. They must be men of such uncommon acquirements as are, we believe, at present rare; but whenever the need presses we have no doubt of the qualifications making their appearance. Then by a widespread knowledge of books may many evils under which society groans be removed, as by the expulsive power of new affections; and men everywhere will feel it of the utmost importance that they should hear and read, as well as speak, only the truth. The minds of men thus finding a true balance, things in which they are concerned will find a due proportion, and no news will more arouse their interest than of the advent of a real book.

THE NEW YORK FRONTIER IN THE REVOLUTION.

The correspondence of George Clinton, first Governor of New York, which the State is now publishing under the editorship of the State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings, will enable the history of New York to be written with a completeness and an accuracy never before possible. New York has received far less than her share of the honors gained in saving this country as a land apart where could be planted and developed government by the people and for the people. Three volumes of the work are now ready, the third being noticed elsewhere in this issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, but others are to follow in due course of time.

Already one sees from the third volume, dealing with events in 1778, that as the appearance of the work advances we must get important light on the border wars of the Revolution, wars of which the consequences were to produce a far greater degree of destruction to settlements than the Revolution brought to any other part of the American Colonies. For the only approach to these losses we must go to the distant South, where, in the late years of the conflict, ruthless destruction was done. But those parts offer a suggestion, not a parallel.

It is natural now to say that this destruction in New York should have been averted, and that, with proper precautions, it might have been. Nothing is clearer than that the authorities, both State and National, were inexcusably slow to realize the danger and inexcusably failed to guard against it. Aside from the Sullivan expedition, no body of men ever sent to the frontier succeeded in one instance in crushing the enemy, and it may well be questioned if the appalling havoc wrought by Sullivan's army in the Genesee country after the battle with the Indians at Newtown was not the gravest error committed on the frontier in all this warfare.

We must hold the English first responsible, in that it was they who coaxed the Indians into the fighting at Oriskany, whence proceeded the impelling force in the Indian breast for the invasions that followed that year and the next. But just as in Oriskany was aroused the strongest passion an Indian can know—the desire for revenge—so in Sullivan's work that passion was deepened into the bitterest hatred possible in that deep and dark aboriginal nature. It was the Susquehanna Valley that became the victim after Oriskany. The Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys in like manner paid the penalty after Sullivan's savage work.

We write here of the Indians. As for the British and Tories who came with them, theirs was work connected in effect, and connected mainly in design, [illegible] Mohawk Valley, that great highway pointed from the control of the American armies. Twice it was nearly lost—once through military valor, once through treason—but lost entirely it never was.

For the maintenance of possession of it honor belongs to many—to Washington above all; to Philip Schuyler, to George Clinton, and to Benedict Arnold only in lesser degree, (traitor though Arnold became after his splendid work at Saratoga and Fort Schuyler;) but the full meed of praise and the full share of honors remain yet to be bestowed upon men, women, and children in the fertile valleys of four rivers, where their homes and crops were converted into conflagrations and they themselves, as cattle and game might be, were slaughtered.

A LACK OF WORDS.

Some college professors have suddenly discovered that many, if, indeed, not most, of the young men who go up for examinations cannot write down the answers to the questions in simple English. These young men, say the professors, appear to be unacquainted with a sufficient number of English words to enable them to write what they desire to say. These professors are inclined to lay the blame on the primary schools and to accuse them of neglecting to teach English as it ought to be taught. The blame should be laid primarily on the colleges themselves. That young people, as a rule, have no vocabulary and no knowledge of the proper methods of forming sentences is something which cannot escape the general observer, and the inference that they are not properly taught at school is natural, and not erroneous.

But the requirements for admission to all the colleges are such that, instead of devoting time to the study of diction and prose composition, the schools are compelled to put their pupils through elementary courses in English literature. There is altogether too much reading of Dryden's "Palamon and Aricite," Milton's "L'Allegro," and Burke on "Conciliation," and not half enough instruction in the use and abuse of words. In earlier days pupils had purity, propriety, and precision hammered into them till they were forced to choose their words when they wrote and formed a habit of doing so when they talked.

In those same days there was a custom of making pupils study spelling and definition. The knowledge of words thus gained cannot be replaced. And the exercise of writing compositions, followed by careful criticism of each pupil's work, is of inestimable value. There are schools ranking in the first class which have entirely dropped this part of the training of pupils. If the colleges would lay more stress in their requirements for entrance examinations in English on knowledge of the language and the use of it than on acquaintance with its literature, there would be less complaint about the inability of candidates for matriculation to write the answers to the questions.

And parents can do something. They can forbid peremptorily the employment of slang in the house. Compel the children to talk decent English at home, and they will widen their vocabulary at a rapid rate. Allow them to fall into the slovenly and debased habits of speech now regarded as smart in society and they will not be able to express themselves at any time in clean, pure English. And the chances are, too, that they will have nothing to express, for loose thought is a boon companion of loose speech.

"EMPIRES" AND SMALL STATES.

Mr. E. N. Gosse, in the current number of the Anglo-Saxon Review, begins an interesting discussion in an article entitled "Culture and the Small Nations." His thesis is that the citizens of the small countries which are kept national by the mutual jealousies of their bigger neighbors, have a compensation for their smallness. They are able to devote themselves to the things of the mind without having too much of their attention distracted either by the militarism or by the commercial rivalry which actuate the citizens of the big empires.

Apparently there is a good deal in this. It is quite true that a specialist in any branch of science or art or polite letters, or what they used to call "the humanities," would be puzzled if he were called [illegible] been undone by the victory of the Dutch race of the South African republics, or of what was a year ago the Orange Free State. But that is easily explainable, and has no bearing upon the general proposition. The Afrikanders have not been to the European "movement," and their intellectual stage is that which was reached and passed in the North of Europe in the seventeenth century. If the Colony of Massachusetts Bay had been as completely isolated as have been the Dutch colonies in South Africa, one simply shudders to think what would have been the subsequent procedures after the witch burnings of Salem, if the development of the colony had not been affected from the outside.

However all that may be, Mr. Gosse's point is very interesting, and he amasses many instances in support of it. It ought to startle and disgust any humane observer to remark how much of the brains of Germany and France, for the last thirty years, have been diverted to the armies of those respective nations, how much the nation has been sacrificed to the army, when the army is nothing whatever, so long as there is no war. Unlike productive industry, which has been with us the successful rival of the things of the mind, it does not even tend to keep people alive, being in fact a mere drawback and handicap to productive industry.

Historically it is true that the productive periods in letters and art have not been the big bow-wow empires, but the small States, the Athenian Republic, the Italian Republics, and so on. Even "the spacious times of great Elizabeth" and their poetical flower were not so much an "era of expansion" as subsequent periods which have left a much slighter intellectual mark. Mr. Gosse's conclusion is striking and suggestive: "There will never rise again out of the Hohenzollern-trampled empire the little clusters of foliage which have sheltered the poetry and music and drama of the Teuton so intimately in the past. All that is gone, with the moonlight of Novalis, gone to be submerged in a vast imperial system and boundless commercial wealth, and a 'colonial policy' and a 'dominant navy policy.' But Denmark, to whom all these costly luxuries are denied, may still be pre-eminent in the arts; Belgium may still produce poets like Maeterlinck and Verhaeren; still may the Norwegian peasant, in his desolate farmstead, through the interminable Winter, follow with intelligent eagerness the science and the imagination of the world; still may there be an appreciation of intellectual things at Helsingfors and Geneva and Leyden for which we look in vain in London or Berlin."

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

It is with mixed feelings that one must approach the subject of Joel Chandler Harris's retirement from daily editorial work on The Atlanta Constitution. As he has been connected with that paper for a quarter of a century, one's first feeling is that of regret at the severance of such relations, knowing that readers must miss from the pages of that journal many of Mr. Harris's most characteristic touches, which have done much to give his paper a National rather than a purely local reputation. However, the duties of editorship are so exacting, and much good newspaper work being of necessity very ephemeral in its nature, it is quite evident that it is for the world's advantage that Mr. Harris has decided to abandon all routine duties. It is most fortunate that in so retiring he will find the necessary time to devote to purely literary work, so that we may feel reasonably sure of more books from the pen of the creator of "Uncle Remus."

At the same time it is gratifying, for the sake of Georgia, to be assured that Mr. Harris will continue his contributions to his old paper whenever a subject particularly appeals to his fancy. The publishers, after appreciatively commenting upon Mr. Harris's services and the pleasant relations which have always existed between them, add, "His characteristic style of writing will occasionally be detected in our columns, and the 'howdy' of Uncle Remus will always be found floating around the place so familiar to him, * * * so that whenever the reader detects a delicate vein of human nature he may know that habit

has forced the laborer back into the field."

It must be a pleasure to readers to know that Mr. Harris has accumulated sufficient means to enable him to devote himself entirely to literary work. It is to be hoped also that increased leisure will enable him once more to recapture the first fine, careless rapture of his inimitable Uncle Remus. The comfortable reflection, therefore, is that Mr. Harris does not abandon his higher vocation as a man of letters. That would be a National misfortune. The gayety of many hearts, large and small, might thereby suffer eclipse. Mr. Harris must long survive in our literature with the fame that belongs to a kind of Columbus—the discoverer of a new world.

IN PRAISE OF JANE AUSTEN.

One is often tempted to take up the cudgels in behalf of Jane Austen and her always delightful novels, especially when one hears or reads the oft-repeated statement that her books are dull or commonplace, and that it is impossible to become sufficiently interested in these stories to read them through. Fortunately there is another side to the question, a much more gratifying spirit having been shown in Mr. W. H. Pollock's recent book on this author, or in the very interesting introductions to new editions of the "immortal Jane's" novels, written by Mr. Austin Dobson and by Mr. Saintsbury.

More recently, however, we have read a delightful chat about Jane Austen's novels contributed to a recent issue of The Nineteenth Century by the Earl of Iddesleigh. He has contrived so thoroughly to interest us in his enthusiastic but well expressed and unbiased statements that we cannot resist calling attention to the article. Readers will probably remember the interest of the first Lord Iddesleigh's little book, with its fascinating title, "The Pleasures, Profits, and Dangers of Desultory Reading," and need only to be assured that the present owner of the title seems to have inherited an equal literary gift.

Lord Iddesleigh feels sure that Miss Austen's fame is steadily growing, and that the great men in literature have always appreciated her, as for instance, Sir Walter Scott, Macaulay, Lord Beaconsfield, and many others. He feels quite certain also that Jane Austen's popularity with the general public has greatly increased in the last thirty years, while her admirers are more confident in the strength of their opinions, and their willingness confidently to assert them, remembering well that his own introduction to his first Austen novel, "Pride and Prejudice," recommended to him by a friend, was followed by the faltering advice not to expect an exciting story. And yet he tells us so strong was the attraction of this book for him that he was unable to put it down until he had finished a reading—a case of love at first sight, the book still being one of his favorite volumes.

It is only when Lord Iddesleigh proceeds to tell us which is his favorite among these charming stories that personally one may find slight grounds for difference. The writer of the paper, like many other people, puts "Emma" first, while, striking as is Miss Austen's characterization of Mr. Woodhouse, one of her most imperishable creations, others may feel inclined to put that book after or at best bracket it with "Sense and Sensibility." If frequency of rereading is a test of a book's rank in one's affections, as it surely must and should be, "Northanger Abbey" and "Pride and Prejudice" struggle for supremacy, the palm being always awarded to the one last read, while "Persuasion" sometimes has its moments of triumph.

Whatever rank the world in general may assign Miss Austen's men and women, it must be allowed that their names are universally known, and that references to them in other books and articles are pretty generally recognized, which in itself should constitute a claim to a certain greatness, if not to actual popularity. Miss Austen's novels deal almost exclusively with higher middle-class provincial society, but she occasionally touches upon a lower stratum, as, for instance, when Fanny Price visits her own family, with such pleasurable anticipations, only to find her illusions thoroughly shattered by closer acquaintance with the sordid details of such a home. Lord Iddesleigh reviews the entire Austen gallery, beginning with three of her creations whom he thinks quite beyond criticism—Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Collins.

Miss Austen's bad young men are said to be her weakest point, and yet against Lord Iddesleigh's verdict John Thorpe always appears fascinating through his very repulsiveness; while Henry Tilney, her good young man, whom the writer of the article calls a splendid success, "absolutely true and absolutely charming," has always seemed to include in his composition a good share of priggishness. Again, while the contrary, seems to merit much more the description applied to Tilney, "an English gentleman of the very best kind—gay, witty, and helpful." It is, perhaps, not surprising that a young woman leading Miss Austen's quiet life should not be familiar enough with the inner workings of characters like Wickham and Willoughby to make them entirely successful. Henry Crawford, on the contrary, whose worst fault was weakness, which in the end completely undermines him, is much stronger, due weight being given to all his good qualities. Indeed, Lord Iddesleigh thinks he must have been a favorite character with Miss Austen, who seems to have hesitated almost to the last as to whether she should not allow him to marry Fanny and become a virtuous country gentleman. He thinks the difficulty may have been Maria, whose marriage with Mr. Rusworth seemed to bring with it the necessity for punishment, for which an elopement presented the most obvious means.

Miss Austen may have helped on a little of the general adverse criticism on her work, for in her modesty she refers to it as done upon a bit of ivory two inches square, and with so small a burst as to produce little results with much effort. That her work was done within certain limits is quite true, Miss Austen seeming to have determined to write about only those things of which she had a personal knowledge, her characters acting as might have done any one she happened to meet in the course of her orderly, everyday life. But within her self-constituted limitations her genius had ample scope. Ordinary life was seen by her, not dimly or in small portions, but in one vast, connected whole, and it may be confidently asserted that Miss Austen possessed an insight, an intuitive knowledge and grasp of the common life about her to an extent possessed by no other novelist, adding to this insight a power of description quite unsurpassed.

When it comes to her women, Miss Austen is much more successful. Who else can show so long a line of finely drawn, successful feminine portraits, at once so numerous, so unlike, so true, so finely worked out, and so thoroughly lifelike and vivid? Lord Iddesleigh is inclined to rank Emma first, quoting Miss Austen's remark that she is going to make a character whom no one but herself will much like. We are inclined to second Miss Austen, for Emma seems among her least pleasing heroines. But when we have Elizabeth Bennet, Anne Elliot, Eleanor Tilney, Catherine Moreland, Mary Crawford, and the Dashwoods, we can overlook Emma. Fanny Price, too, is far from being uninteresting. Lord Iddesleigh hardly does her justice when he calls her a poor creature, full of passive virtues. Does he think a life spent under Mrs. Morris and subject to all her whims and depreciatory remarks one likely to encourage more active virtues? Lord Iddesleigh so charmingly sums up the finest women characters in these novels, and the successful drawing of some others of Miss Austen's women, not one of the latter being pleasing, that in closing we cannot do better than add his own words:

> Miss Austen's three principal heroines are Emma, Elizabeth Bennet, and Anne Elliot. None of them surpasses Eleanor Tilney in truth, grace, and dignity, nor do they rival Catherine Moreland with greater elaboration. * * * Elizabeth is probably the most popular of the three, and it may be said of her that she is the wittiest young lady who has appeared in fiction since the days of Shakespeare. * * * Anne Elliot is older and more grave than any of the other heroines, and she is unlike them all. Miss Austen's failing health may have had some influence on the portrait, but in quiet beauty it cannot be excelled. * * * There remains for me the happiness of a word about Catherine Moreland. Catherine is sometimes called a lucky girl. * * * but no luck could possibly exceed her deserts. There is a subtile, entrancing freshness about her, and there is a perfectly unending delight in her views of life and proceedings.
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> Miss Bates and Miss Jennings are both completely amiable, but Mrs. Jennings is vulgar and Miss Bates is primarily a bore. * * * Charlotte Lucas, by marrying Mr. Collins, in modern parlance, gives herself away, and Lady Catherine de Bourgh is imperious, inquisitive, and generally unpleasant, while Mrs. Bennet drives her family almost mad with her intolerable folly. Mrs. Elton is simply odious in her presumption and utter lack of refinement, and Isabella Thorpe is coarse in grain, self-seeking, and insincere. The meanness of Mrs. Norris is perfect, and would even be painful if it were not for such blessed reliefs as the meditated attack on Nanny's cousin, and the affair of the green baize curtain. Mary Musgrove is a grumbling egotist, but with her determination always to take precedence of her mother-in-law, and with her whole attitude toward her relatives and toward her own health, she seems to me inimitable

BOOKS FOR VERY SMALL BOYS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May I venture to ask you to give me a list, or can you tell me where to obtain a list, of books suitable to be read to an intelligent boy of four years of age? He is beyond the "Mother Goose" age, and something other than the purely instructive is desired. Simplicity of language is also an object.

Hoping that I may obtain the names of some books through your paper, which I so much enjoy, I am,

ONE INTERESTED IN A SMALL BOY.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Sept. 1, 1900.

Literature suitable for a child of four years is usually ephemeral, to be found in the form of fugitive tales and poems rather than in books to be read in their entirety.

In the First and Second Readers, especially in those of that series known as Stepping Stones to Literature, there is much comprehensible and interesting to the infant intelligence. A Southern child often finds in the stories of Uncle Remus his earliest literary joy. The Jungle Books, somewhat simplified in the reading can scarcely fail to delight very young auditors. Folk-lore, the fairy tales of all nations, stories from the Bible, some of the adventures of Ulysses, the simplest tales of The Parent's Assistant, and Gulliver's Travels to Brobdingnag and Lilliput can be so recounted as to fascinate a child of four, but we do not know any printed epitome of them sufficiently elementary. The Robinson Crusoes and the like, written in words of one syllable, are a delusion and a snare. Tales plain enough as their authors told them are here translated into monosyllabic abstruseness.

There are the Little Prudy Books, the most juvenile Rollo Books—Rollo at Play, Rollo at Work, &c.—the Little Alice Books, certain chapters of What Katy Did, and of Little Men, all comprehensible to very small children. Mary Mapes Dodge's Rhymes and Jingles is the natural successor of Mother Goose. There are infantile nature readers, from which may be culled stories of animal and of vegetable life that would early teach a child to live with his eyes open. But, in truth, it is no easy matter to write a list of books to be read verbatim et literatim. It is possible that such a list might be furnished by a librarian of children's books, but in our experience two facts are established—the child likes some story that amounts to something, not the illustrated vacuity of the baby page of the juvenile periodicals; and he likes his story told, not read. He is most pleased when he goes back to the Homeric age.

Stories for children of an older growth, passed through the alembic of the reciter's mind, seem really the best for the babies. They, and they alone, have that sympathetic quality, that note of personality, to which childhood is so singularly sensitive.

Mr. Gregory's "Fertile Brain" Anticipated.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The protest of "An Indignant Benedict" against Mr. Elliot Gregory's satire upon American husbands in the volume entitled "The Ways of Man," published in your issue of Sept. 8, recalls to me a forgotten reminiscence of the long ago. In 1875 Mr. Bronson Howard, the dramatist, and I were living at Waybridge on the Thames, he writing plays and I contributing illustrations and sketches to the London press. One evening as we were talking of New York, I remarked that American women had a delightfully easy time of it while their husbands were toiling to adorn and keep up their homes. The idea suggested a joke upon an imaginary bride, and with Howard's approval I sent it, with an illustration, to a London paper, in which it was published as follows:

A BRIDAL TOUR IN EUROPE.

Scene—Rome. "Delighted to meet you in Italy, Miss Benedict."

"Miss? Ah, you have not heard of my marriage. I am on my honeymoon."

"Indeed! Where is your husband?"

"Oh, I left him in New York; he was too busy to come along."

Before me is the original pen and ink drawing that accompanied this squib, with two American women chatting, and the statue of Apollon Vainquer de Python in the background. I have not seen "The Ways of Man," but a curious coincidence at least is hinted at in this passage by this paragraph from "An Indignant Benedict's" protest: "That story about the American bride who went on her wedding journey to Italy alone, because her husband was too busy at his office to get away, is, I am sure, an invention of Mr. Gregory's fertile brain. It is very funny, I grant, but it is unjust to both our men and women."

ARTHUR LUMLEY.

New York, Sept. 12, 1900.

Mr. Bocock's Horace Club.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Just a word to the several score of gentlemen of the United States who have written me regarding the association in honor of the First Gentleman of Rome.

The Horace Club gladly invites their membership, suggestions as to the proper lines along which it should be reorganized to include all American Horatians, and as to a suitable constitution and by-laws. Their letters show how deep the hold which the Roman poet and critic of life and manners maintains on the affections of our time, how soundly pertinent his views and aphorisms are to the delights and follies of our day.

Is it possible to have regular (say quarterly) interchanges of studies and suggestions, by the help of a club secretary? And headquarters in New York—the nucleus of a Horatian library; and, later, a club periodical? JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.

New York, Sept. 11, 1900.

"A Mountain Maid, and Other Poems of New Hampshire," by Miss Dean Proctor, is published to-day by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is illustrated by a number of reproductions of photographs of some of the romantic mountain and other scenery of the old "Granite State."

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

A new book by Gilbert Parker is so infrequent a happening that we feel special justification in calling attention to the fact that we shall publish on October 15th a volume which we think will meet a warm welcome among the many readers of "The Battle of the Strong," "The Seats of the Mighty," etc

"The Lane That Had No Turning," which is the title of the new book, is a connected series of sketches and tales of French Canadian life, including a novelette of power furnishing the climax of the series, which Mr. Parker has been engaged in writing during the past eight years and has only now completed.

This book contains the very heart and meaning of Mr. Parker's observation of French life and character—acute in power and incident and having great beauty and charm of treatment.

All of Gilbert Parker's books are popular, and we should be glad if readers will leave advance orders with their booksellers, so that the booksellers as well as ourselves may be able to supply all demands quickly.

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ART AND ARTISTS

There are on every hand signs of the approaching opening of the art season. Studios are being cleaned and painted, and put in order for their occupants. The art schools are soon to open, and with the return of the dealers from their annual trips abroad numbers of important canvases will soon be placed on exhibition.

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The Pennsylvania Academy purposes showing a number of the canvases now in the American art section at the Paris Exposition at its annual exhibition in February next. Little has of late been heard of the project to exhibit all the American pictures shown at Paris in the Stewart mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, this city, during the late Autumn or early Winter, for the benefit of the Naval Arch Fund. Louis Windmuller, who conceived the idea of such an exhibition, recently returned from Paris, where he had several conferences on the subject with Mr. Cauldwell, the American art director, and other Americans connected with the Exposition. It is to be hoped that the project will be carried out, whether for the benefit of the Naval Arch Fund, which still languishes, or if the attempt to increase that is abandoned, for some other charitable purpose. Although the American art exhibit at Paris, due to the preponderance in it of canvases by Americans painting abroad, and by other artists who are not really American painters, is not distinctly representative of American art of to-day, it is good, strong, and interesting, and would give a decided boom to the art season if shown here.

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The Charles Toppan prizes of $200 and $100 of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts have been increased under the terms of the endowment to $500 and $200. The academy schools also offer this year the Edmund Stewardson prize of $100 for sculpture, two prizes for animal sketches, and an annual traveling scholarship of $800. The increase in the number and amounts of scholarships and prizes offered by the leading art schools of the country is very gratifying and encouraging. These prizes and scholarships offer good inducements to deserving and ambitious art students to follow up their work, and are also producing a higher class of work than was possible before they were given.

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The famous collections of pictures, porcelains, and bric-à-brac owned by Henry Walters of Baltimore, and which collections, first started by his father and the late William T. Walters, have been largely added to by him, are soon to be removed from the former residence of the late William T. Walters to large galleries which are to be erected on property which Mr. Henry Walters has recently acquired at the northwest corner of Charles and Centre Streets, in Baltimore. The collections fill to overflowing the old Walters residence, which is a very large one, and a house on the west side of Charles Street connected with the Walters house by a bridge over an alley. The new home of the Walters collections will be situated directly opposite the Peabody Institute. It is not generally known that among Mr. Walters's most recent additions to his collection of paintings is the famous Madonna, by Van Dyck, which for many years hung in Blenheim Castle, and is known as the "Blenheim Madonna."

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The Autumn term of the New York School of Applied Design for Women, whose rooms are at 200 West Twenty-third Street, will begin on Oct. 2. The school will open its classes for another year with most encouraging prospects. The eighth annual exhibition, held at 210 Fifth Avenue, May 21 to June 4 last, was so successful in every way as to greatly encourage the organizers and friends and patrons of this excellent institution, the object of which is to afford instruction to women which will enable them to earn a livelihood in the employment of their taste and manual dexterity in the application of ornamental design to manufacture and the arts. Since the foundation of the school, in 1892, 2,280 women have been educated, and during the past year alone forty-seven positions have been obtained for students at salaries ranging from $500 to $1,500 per year. The school has sold $13,020 worth of designs since it opened. This amount was all received by the students, as no commission is taken by the school. An endowment fund of $50,000 has been raised, the income of which is to be devoted to increasing the facilities of the school. Tuition fees are $60 per year, or at the rate of $20 per term, of which there are three. The school was founded by Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who still remains a member of its Board of Directors. Its President is Thomas B. Clarke, and its Superintendent and Treasurer, upon whom the management of the school largely devolves, is Miss Ellen J. Pond.

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With the death of M. Vollon passes away one of the ablest still life painters, not only of modern, but of all times. Vollon was more than a still life painter, and some of his later works, particularly his landscapes and marines, are so finely composed and so strong and rich in color as to prove that he would have won fame as a landscape or marine painter. His canvases are notable for their strength of touch, gracefulness of line, and rich and vibrant color. He was born at Lyons in 1833, and studied there for a while, and afterward went to Paris. His first picture sent to the Salon was rejected, but he won an honorable mention at the Salon of 1864 for a canvas entitled "Art et Gourmandaise," depicting an ape sitting on a table surrounded by baskets of fruit and some musical instruments. When he was congratulated upon his "honorable mention" for this picture he replied sneeringly: "It was the ape that gained it." He obtained the Grand Prix at the decennial exhibition this year at Paris. In 1879 he was awarded the cross of the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The few great artists who succeeded to the Barbizon painters in France are fast passing away. Who shall take their places?

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A curious story is floating through the daily press relating to the claimed mysterious disappearance of a Ruysdael bought by a New York dealer through an Italian agent for an announced price of $14,550. The statement is made by the dealer that the canvas, which bears the title "Silenus Somnoleous," and has the signature "Van Ruysdael, 165-," was owned in The Hague until a century ago, when it was taken by a daughter of the house, who married an Italian, to Italy. The dealer heard of it being for sale, and bought it, through an Italian official, who acted with great secrecy owing to the fact that the sale of old paintings to foreigners is restricted by the Italian Government. The story further runs that the transaction having been completed the picture was packed by the New York dealer's agent and the Italian official who effected the sale and put in a case, but when the case arrived in this city on the steamer Ems last August, and, having passed through the customs, was brought to the dealer's gallery and unpacked, its only contents were a piece of muslin and a fir frame wrapped in paper. A detective agency is said to be at work on the case. This curious story does not relate whether the amount agreed to be paid for the picture was handed over before the picture was shipped. The whole tale has a fishy, advertising flavor.

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The critic of The London Chronicle has many kind words to say about American artists. Referring to the Paris Exposition, he writes: "It is really in landscape and in black and white that the originality of the American artist is most striking, though it happens the landscape painters have come in for the smallest share of the honors, and the illustrators have been crowded into a small space where they cannot do themselves justice." With the exception of the great names in American art, the English public are entirely unacquainted with the general character of the work of American painters. The regret is expressed that the American exhibit in Paris cannot be shown in London. It is most pleasing for us to receive such frank recognition of merit from The London Chronicle. We believe that our art education is being put on a sound foundation when the best artists find a place for their work in the leading American magazines.

***

Are there to be no more great finds? Lovers of the antique are on the qui vive in regard to a statue which has recently come to light in the excavations now being made near Athens. It is a life-size statue of Apollo, and believed to be the work of the fifth century B. C. The state of preservation is very good, the workmanship fine. In this respect a leading English authority declares it to be better than the statue in the Munich Museum. If this Apollo is as excellent as it is represented to be, it has claims to a place in the first rank of antique sculpture. We await further particulars.

***

The death of Falguière prevented the completion of the statue of Balzac which he had undertaken. The work is now in the hands of M. Bouillot, a pupil of Falguière. Very little remains to be done, only the finishing touches. The statue of the greatest of modern romance makers is to be placed in the Palais Royal, and no more fitting surrounding could be found than the one selected. It is the epitome of Paris. It may be borne in mind that there was an ugly quarrel between the Société des Gens de Lettres and M. Rodin, to whom the original order for the statue of Balzac was given. It would always be difficult to give Balzac anything like a heroic pose. The genius of the man was not apparent on the outside.

***

"Pretty, witty Nell Gwynne," being very much the fashion just now, owing to the presentation in England of not less than two theatrical pieces bearing the name of the famous orange girl, The London Sphere gives in a pictorial way several reproductions of the pictures of Nell. The maternal founder of the house of St. Albans must have been a singularly handsome woman. Sir Peter Lely has left two portraits of her. One is in the National Gallery, the other in Hampton Court. Of the two, the one in Hampton Court is by far the more imposing. Nell, when this portrait was taken, was in her maturity. If in the National Gallery picture there is still something left of the variety actress, in the Hampton Court picture there is dignity. From Pipe Well Lane, where Nell was born, to Pall Mall there was quite a lift. The history of the picture of the woman, which now hangs in the Tait Gallery, presented to it by an anonymous donor, is a most curious one. Sir Edwin Landseer made the design in pen and ink. Just then he was called upon to paint a portrait of the Queen. The Nell Gwynne was put aside. Nell was to be mounted on her horse, and so was the Queen. Somehow the picture of the Queen never was finished. It is said that her Majesty did not like any pictorial association with a King's favorite. The Sketch says that the great canvas having been left unfinished, Sir John Millais took it up. On the horse that Landseer had drawn Millais painted Nell Gwynne, "using his daughter as his model, and he put in the page and the dog and retouched the whole here and there." The picture was finished in 1882. The proper title for it would be "A Young Lady on Horseback." It bears no resemblance to the Lely portraits.

***

Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, in "Some Interesting Things About American Art at the Paris Exposition," has some fault to find with both Mr. Sargent and Miss Beaux. Mrs. Pennell is an ardent admirer of Boldoni. She compares all portraiture with the work of Boldoni. The portrait of Miss Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr College, the fine engraving of which was given in The Century, Mrs. Pennell writes, has "the light concentrated on the face," and this "forces it out of relation to the rest of the canvas, and the twisted hands and arms might be those of a paralytic cripple." This criticism is an exceedingly harsh one, and we think unsound. Quite on the contrary, the light on the face is admirably imagined and most happily carried out. We fail to see anything strained or out of the way in the hands or arms of the lady. Miss Cecilia Beaux's "Mother and Daughter" comes in, too, for a slap. Miss Beaux's pictures, "like Mr. Sargent's, lack, on the one hand, the supreme distinction of all, on the other the absolute truth to life that astounds one in M. Boldoni." Now, if there is one single thing for which Miss Beaux is noted it is for the singular distinction of her portraits. It is good to learn that under certain reservations Mrs. Pennell rather likes the American landscape painters.

***

Remarkable finds are the order of the day. London is excited over what it believes to be a real Rubens, discovered in an out-of-the-way Catholic church, at Wapping. Wapping would be the very last place where it would have been deemed possible to find a Rubens. The Church of St. Patrick, in Old Gravel Lane, has been possessed of a picture which for untold years was hung on the walls so as to cover a piece of ugly brick work. Later on this picture was hung, of all places, in the church porch. It was begrimed. Nothing could be made out of it. Some time ago a well-known English artist, Mr. Greenwood, was attracted by "a something" in the old picture. Mr. Greenwood had the picture cleaned. Strange to say, the task was an easy one. The varnish was so solid that with a few cautious wipes the colors of the picture at once stood out. From all appearances, it looks as if the work came from the hand of Rubens. It depicts the body of the Saviour after the descent from the cross. One figure, that of Mary Magdalen, is said by the experts to be typical of the great master. Many other traits of resemblance are discoverable. So far nothing has been determined as to the history of the picture. How did it come to Wapping? That is not answered. One theory is that the picture was brought to London by the Flemings, and placed in the custody of St. Patrick's Church. Another is that the picture came from the old palace at Whitehall. We would advise some caution before accepting this picture as the work of Rubens. The authenticity of the picture can, however, be soon determined, because Rubens has certain distinctive marks which are unmistakable.

***

The property of the Academy of Design of New York, a plot 200 feet by 171, having been assessed for taxes, the referee has decided that this property is not subjected to taxation. The referee finds that no rents, profits, or income have been derived from the property, and that no part of it has been leased or used for any purpose other than the lawful and authorized purposes of the society. The Academy of Design not having the means requisite for the erection of a main building, has constructed schools and offices for temporary requirements. The referee, then appreciating what are the exact conditions, finds that the academy "has been and is in good faith organized and conducted exclusively for educational purposes, its object being the cultivation and extension of the art of design."

***

In the Magazine of Art for September, Mr. Phil May furnishes both the illustrations and the text of an article entitled "The Children of Volendam." Mr. Phil May is master of that art which can precisely catch the movement, the expression of the London gutter-snipe. You may appreciate the quality of this artist in the article of Sir Walter Besant's in The Century, where a certain part of London is described. There is a row, and Mr. May shows the contending forces in his best manner. In Holland Mr. May draws the Dutch boys and girls. Following the dress of these Dutch lads, and their faces, they seem as if incapable of rapid motion, but the artist found that this was not the case. The boys and girls were fully as mischievous as were the London children. They played all kinds of tricks on the artist, and he was delighted. The sketches are excellent and full of local color. Mr. May concludes as follows: "I was 'Phil' to all the children before I had been there a week, and they came down in swarms to the omnibus boat to see me off when I left, shouting, 'Good-bye, Phil!'"

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

W. L. Weber, Emory College, Ga.: "Please give me some particulars about Dr. T. H. Chivers, the author."

Thomas Holley Chivers was a Georgia physician and versifier. He was born in 1807 and died in 1858. His works, all oddly named, were as follows: "Conrad and Eudora; or, the Death of Alonzo. A Threnody," Philadelphia, 1834; "Nacoochee; or, the Beautiful Star," New York, 1837; "The Lost Pleiad, and Other Poems;" New York, 1845; "Eonchs of Ruby; A Gift of Love," New York, 1851; "Virginalia; or, Songs of My Summer Nights: a Gift of Love for the Beautiful," Philadelphia, 1853; "Memoralia; or, Phials of Amber Full of the Tears of Love," Philadelphia, 1853; "A Gift of the Beautiful," Philadelphia, 1853; "Atlanta; or, the True Blessed Island of Poesy," Macon, Ga., 1855; "The Sons of Usna: A Tragic Apotheosis in Five Acts," Philadelphia, 1858.

Edgar Z. Sewall, Mount Vernon, N. Y.: "Can you give me a sketch of Mme. Adam, editor of the 'Nouvelle Revue'?"

Mme. Juliette Adam, who severed in 1899 her connection with the Nouvelle Revue, the bi-monthly review which she founded, married when quite young, the union proving an unfortunate one. Going to Paris with her only child, a girl, Mme. La Messine, as she then was, became friendly with George Sand, then in her most popular period. In 1860 Mme. La Messine published "La Mandarin," which was regarded as an amusing study of contemporary manners. After the death of M. La Messine she married Edmond Adam, a Republican of the old school and a man of real distinction, who took an active part in forming the Provisional Government after Sedan. Adam died in 1877, and two years later his widow founded the Nouvelle Revue, in which she introduced to the world of letters such writers as Loti, Bourget, and the brothers Marguerite. Viaud's "Le Mariage de Loti," it is stated, was declined by all the publishers of Paris before Mme. Adam saw it, but in the Revue was immensely successful and established its author's fame. This remarkable woman, who has rendered much service to literature, also introduced to the French public many distinguished foreign writers.

Russell Donovan, Camden, N. J.: "I would like to get some particulars about Valentine's 'Manual' of New York, the dates of issue, &c. I have several volumes, and am anxious to be informed about them."

The first issue of David T. Valentine's "Manual of the Common Council" was for 1841 and 1842. It was an 18mo, as were the publications for the next two years. In 1844-5 and 1845-6 they were 16mos. Valentine was authorized in 1847 to prepare a number for 1846 and 1847, and all the work was done in the latter year. That year's "Manual" and the one for 1848 were 16mos, but with the next year began the familiar duodecimos, which continued until nearly the end. The first number has a map, but no other illustrations; No. 2 has four illustrations, No. 3 has three, and No. 4 has five. After this they gradually increased until 1850 has twenty-four and 1856 has forty-one. All the antiquarian work was not done, as is usually believed, by Valentine, but a considerable share was accomplished by H. B. Dawson, William Kelby, and others. In the first three numbers of Pasko's "Old New York" (August to October, 1889) is printed an index to the engravings in Valentine's "Manual," while F. P. Harper published this year at $2.50 Otto Hufeland's "Historical Index to the Manuals of the Corporations of the City of New York, 1841-70, Consisting of 2,325 References." The latter is a very useful work.

"Student," Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: "Kindly tell an admirer of Balzac of some good books that have been written about him."

A life of Balzac has been written by Edgar Saltus. It is to be had from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for $1.25. This contains a valuable bibliography of his works, filling thirty-three pages. See, also, Frederick Wedmore's "Balzac," (Great Writer Series,) London, Walter Scott, 1890, 1s.; George Moore's essay on Balzac in his "Impressions and Opinions," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25, (the best appreciation yet written of the Frenchman,) and the note by W. E. Henley in his "Views and Reviews," Charles Scribner's Sons, $1. The following are a few of the many French works written about Balzac: Théophile Gautier's "Honoré de Balzac," Mme. de Surville's "Balzac," Mme. de Girardin's "Le Canne de M. de Balzac," Eugène de Mirecourt's "H. de Balzac," Armand Bashet's "H. de Balzac," and Léon Gozlan's "Balzac en Pantoufles" and "Balzac Chez Lui." Sainte-Beuve and Janin and even Zola wrote without appreciation of Balzac. Moore's essay is on the whole the sanest and most satisfying of the critical accounts of the novelist.

John Skinner, Albany, N. Y.: "Can you give some information upon the bibliography of Mrs. Coghlan's 'Memoirs'? The first edition was printed in London, 1794, reprinted in New York in 1795, with a new preface. I have now before me an edition printed in Cork in 1794, a small octavo of 287 pages. This edition I never saw before, and am prompted to inquire if there exist any other editions between the first London and Morell's imprint. The imprint on this Cork edition is as follows: 'Cork: Printed by J. Connor, at the Circulating Library, No. 17 Castle Street, 1794.'"

The bibliography of Mrs. Coghlan's "Memoirs" is correctly given in Sabin's "Dictionary," where he records the London edition of 1794, the Dublin and Cork reprints of the same year, and the New York reprint of 1795. We cannot find that the book was again reprinted until Morell's edition of 1864. All the important facts in regard to the book will be found in Sabin, No. 14,208.

"F. M. S.," New York City: "I have a set of Swift's works in eighteen volumes, 1784, in perfect condition. Can you give me any idea as to the value?"

Its value is about $10. Scott's edition of Swift's works, published in Edinburgh in 1824 in nineteen volumes, has some value, but the earlier editions are not sought after by collectors.

"K.," 31 Union Square, New York City: "Please give me the address of the Lotus Press, one of whose publications ('How to Make Money in the Printing Business') was noticed in a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW."

No. 140 West Twenty-third Street.

A. L. Bruhn, Minneapolis, Iowa: "Can you inform me where I can get Howe Fawcett's 'Evil That Men Do'? I am informed that the book is out of print."

A copy can only be obtained through advertising, or from a dealer in second-hand books.

Mrs. Mary A. Thomas, Chestnut Hill, Penn.: "What is known about the life of Mrs. Gaskell, author of that charming book 'Cranford'?"

Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson was born in Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1810, married the Rev. William Gaskell in 1832, and lived in Manchester. She was intimate with Charlotte Brontë, William and Mary Howitt, and Charles Dickens, and contributed to the latter's Household Words from the first number. She died in Hampshire, Nov. 12, 1865. Her works are as follows: "Mary Barton," 1848; "The Moorland Cottage," 1850; "Ruth," 1853; "Cranford," 1853; "North and South," 1855; "Lizzie Leigh," 1856; "Life of Charlotte Brontë," 1857; "Round the Sofa," 1859; "My Lady Ludlow," 1859; "Right at Last," 1860; "Lois the Witch," 1861; "A Dark Night's Work," 1863; "Sylvia's Lovers," 1863; "The Gray Woman," 1865; "Hand and Heart," 1865; "Cousin Phyllis," 1865, and "Wives and Daughters," 1866.

George M. Mather, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have a set of Dickens (Household Edition) published many years ago by Chapman & Hall, London, and D. Appleton & Co., here, in which I can find no date of publication. Can you furnish it?"

This is probably the same as the "Household Edition," (1873-9,) in twenty-two volumes, originally published in parts.

"G. G. B.," 268 Water Street, New York City: "Can you tell me the value of The London Art Journal, 1850-52, three volumes, and of Cooper's 'Crater,' 1847, and 'Sea Lions,' 1849, first editions; original cloth?"

Only long sets of The London Art Journal have any value. The two novels of Cooper are worth about $1.50 each.

"P. S.," 201 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York City: "Kindly inform me where I can purchase a copy of 'American Book Prices Current' for 1898."

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, for $6.

"Pinafore," Perth Amboy, N. J.: "In a recent issue THE SATURDAY REVIEW mentioned a book written for the instruction of women in financial matters. What is this book, and where can I get it?"

"The American Business Woman," by J. H. Cromwell, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.

"H. G.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me as to a book (by Besant, I think) discussing the relations between author and publisher, and also tell me, apropos of a chapter in Lecky's 'Democracy and Liberty,' what is the present status of the question of marriage in England with a deceased wife's sister? Has the law prohibiting it been repealed?"

The book referred to is Sir Walter Besant's "The Pen and the Book," Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.40. The English law prohibiting marriages with a deceased wife's sister has never been repealed.

H. J. Houghton, New York City: "During the last three or four years of his life C. G. Halpine ("Miles O'Reilly") published a paper in New York called The Citizen. Where can I get a file of it?"

A complete file can doubtless be only obtained through an advertisement.

Karl M. Sherman, Peekskill, N. Y.: "Besides the works mentioned by you in to-day's issue, Dr. Thomas Ward wrote 'A Lyrical Poem on the Settlement of Newark: Newark, N. J., 1666,' and 'The Fair Truant, an Operetta in Two Acts,' New York, 1820."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW is obliged for this additional information in regard to Dr. Ward. The list published of his works was based on Foley's "American Authors," usually the best authority.

"A. M. D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me through your valuable paper which are considered the best of Balzac's works."

The following novels give the best idea of Balzac's qualities: "Catherine de Medici," "Cousin Pons," "Eugénie Grandet," "The Lily of the Valley," "Modeste Mignon," "Père Goriot," "Rise and Fall of Cæsar Birotteau," "Seraphita," "The Chouans," and "The Country Doctor." The most admirable of Balzac's shorter works is perhaps "The Vicar of Tours," as it is known in English. This has been called "the finest short story ever written."

Charles E. Ward, 248 West Seventy-third Street, New York City: "Please advise me with the date of Horace's nativity. I have an argument on it."

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JOHN LANE, 251 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
W. L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Leader* is dead. It died quietly and without any apparent agony. One day, when it should have been on the newsstands, the people who inquired for it found that it was not. It was by no means a bad paper, but the attempt of the proprietor to induce the public to buy for twopence what it has been accustomed to buy for sixpence was a failure. The British public long ago made up its mind that it wanted to pay sixpence for its weekly literary papers, and I have little doubt that were The Spectator to reduce its price to twopence, three-fourths of its readers would abandon it. I am not forgetting that one of the brightest and best of the literary weeklies—The Outlook—sells for threepence instead of sixpence, and from a financial point of view seems to be doing well. Also The Academy is a successful three-penny paper. But both of these have original features. They are not merely imitations of The Spectator and The Saturday. It is the attempt to furnish Spectators for twopence and threepence which invariably fails. Like the Papal Legate who had seen "four and twenty leaders of revolts," I have seen very nearly four and twenty imitations of The Spectator rise and fall. And yet there are always, and probably always will be, people with money to lose, who fancy that they can establish a new Spectator. Such people will never learn by experience. Years ago it was the conviction of successive optimists that an imitation Punch could be made to live in New York, and thereupon Vanity Fair, and Mrs. Grundy, and Punchinello, and their like, came and went and bankrupted their owners. It was not until the founder of Puck invented an entirely new style of humorous paper that humorous journalism flourished in America.

⁂

I see that old Gen. Cluseret is dead. Some time ago he published his Memoirs, and in view of the varied and peculiar experiences of his life those Memoirs ought to be worth translating, especially in America, where Cluseret fought and wrote. He was certainly a gallant fighter, though the Communists, who appointed him to command toward the end of the insurrection, found him too much inclined to act like a soldier instead of a cutthroat, and therefore decided that he was either a traitor or an incompetent bungler. Cluseret was, as I have always understood, cashiered from the French Army for certain financial irregularities. He afterward obtained a commission in the Federal Army during our civil war, and after the war was over he established a Radical weekly in New York called The New Nation. It was as the editor of this paper that I knew him. He wrote fairly good leaders, which his secretary translated into English, and he proved himself to be skilful in the art of buying type and paper without paying any money for them. Then he was selected by the Fenians to head an insurrection in Ireland, but after having examined the ground and made himself acquainted with the Fenian "army" he contemptuously declined to have anything to do with the movement. After returning from exile, where he went after the collapse of the Commune, he became a Deputy, but never made himself prominent in that capacity. The only measure with which his name was associated as a legislator was an attempt to put down dueling, in which he showed a degree of common sense which one would hardly have expected from a French soldier and a Communist. I have never seen Cluseret's Memoirs, but, as I have said, they ought to be interesting, and the fact that they exasperated Cluseret's old Radical friends suggests that he must have told some unpleasant truths about them.

⁂

Miss Braddon is just publishing a new novel called "The Infidel." She writes as well as ever, but her public is no longer the same public that used to read her novels with delight. Undoubtedly she is very clever in the matter of plot, and she tells a story extremely well. But the public that reads Kipling and Anthony Hope and Zangwill and Morley Roberts, and the host of younger men, has forgotten Miss Braddon almost as completely as Wilkie Collins. It seems strange to us, that less than thirty years ago Wilkie Collins's "thirteen puzzles," and Miss Braddon's stories of blue-eyed and golden-haired murderesses, should have been eagerly read, and even mistaken by some people for literature. Surely we have made progress since that day in the art of writing novels, and the popular taste has certainly improved. Who among cultivated people would waste time to-day in reading "A Woman in White," or "Armadale"? And what chance of attaining a circulation of a hundred thousand copies would "Aurora Floyd" have if it were to be published for the first time this week?

⁂

Some one has been pointing out that cycle novels are becoming popular. In former days we used to have novels with sequels, and it is an odd thing that the sequels were nearly always very much worse than the originals. Balzac's conception of a series of novels, all of which should be connected together by a common aim, and by the intervention of the same dramatis personae was carried out later by Zola, and now the fashion of writing cycles of novels is daily gaining ground. It has an advantage from the point of view of the author and publisher. If one of a series of novels is successful it sells those which preceded it, as well as those which succeed it. Zola's "Assommoir" created a demand for his previous books, the sale of which had until that time been comparatively small. The same result may be expected whenever one of a series makes a great success. But the chances are, as it seems to more than one capable critic, that before long the public will grow tired of cycle novels. It will resent meeting in a new novel the same people whom it met in a previous novel, and will demand something absolutely and entirely new. Perhaps so. It should nevertheless be borne in mind that no man can successfully prophesy as to the reading public, its tricks and its manners are past finding out, and just at present it reads Kipling and Hall Caine with equal avidity, and buys almost as many copies of George Meredith as it buys of Lucas Malet.

⁂

Mr. Tighe Hopkins has hit upon a new idea in his "Silent Gate." Nobody, so far as I remember, has written an entire book of prison stories. Certainly no one has given us such an entirely fresh incarnation of criminal life as has Mr. Hopkins in his "Turkey"—the boy who is will make the fortune of the "Silent Gate." The stories contained in the volume are very unequal. Some of them, like the one in which the delightful Turkey appears, are to my mind among the best of recent short stories. Others again, like the story of the prisoner who hypnotised every one around him, are woefully bad. That any one should in the year 1900 venture to write a story based on the absurd theory that hypnotism is the result of the use of "will power," and that the possessor of this power can hypnotise people against their will by merely looking at them, is certainly strange. We might as well expect to find Mr. Hopkins writing a new story after the model of "Sylvester Sound," in which—if any one still recalls the book—it will be remembered that the hero constantly accomplished that purely mythical feat of "throwing his voice." However, Mr. Hopkins's book is so good in the main that it will be read in spite of its less commendable parts. It is fresh and bright, and its success is a foregone conclusion.

⁂

A quantity of new novels have appeared during the last week, but with the solitary exception of Mr. Hopkins's "Silent Gate" they are hopelessly bad. Apparently the publishers, during a season like the present, when hardly any novel has a chance of success, gloomily decide to put upon the market the very worst trash that they have in their possession. The idea is not a bad one. By publishing their worst books in the worst season they can content themselves with issuing a very small edition of each, knowing that the chances of selling more than a hundred or so copies are practically nothing. Then when the author receives his first accounts of sales he can console himself by saying that the failure of the book was due to the season during which it was published. Thus both publisher and author can find some grains of comfort in the situation. If this is the true explanation of the sudden shower of wretched and unreadable novels which has descended upon us this week it shows that gleams of intelligence can be found even among confirmed and habitual publishers.

⁂

The person calling herself "Ouida" ought to be pleased with the seriousness with which her book of so-called critical studies has been received. The press as a rule has treated it as if it had been written by some one who by temperament and accomplishments was capable of writing criticism. There is a great deal of sharp, shrewish abuse of various persons in the book, but of real, intelligent, temperate criticism I have not found a trace. To call the book "Critical Studies" is as out of place as it would be to call Mr. Bryan's speeches "statesmanship." W. L. ALDEN.

How to Begin Housekeeping.*

Much good does it do the young woman who receives among her bridal gifts fine cook books. A presentation copy of how "To Live on Five Dollars a Week" is as Greek to her. "Dear Mabel" may be a college graduate, with a smatter of French and not know veal from mutton. Her book tells her to select "a good rib roast." What does she know about a rib roast? She is further informed that she must baste her roast. What does basting mean? Is she to do it with a needle and thread? Christine Terhune Herrick begins at the beginning and takes nothing for granted. Lobster croquettes and cream meringues are for the highly proficient, but not for the crude beginners. Excellent is the advice given to the young housekeeper about servants. We think this rule absolute, as indicated by the author, and it is that a good mistress makes a good servant. The one is the reflection of the other. All the minutiae of the household are given, and in a clear manner. The volume ought to find innumerable readers. It is not in the least scientific, but abounds with good common sense, and is on that account especially adapted to those who are to start housekeeping.

Snappy Stories.*

Really Mrs. Vane Flutterby got off better than she deserved. She wanted to pose as "a celebrated beauty," so Britzman took her photograph. But the lady's pictures did not sell. Then came along Blodgett, the proprietor of "Absorbent Soap." Blodgett wanted to have a good-looking woman to advertise his soap. The photographer sold the soapman many thousands of the Flutterby pictures. Then the woman became well known. The soap was a bonanza, but society shunned her. In despair the fair creature married the soapman, and the union was of the happiest. Mr. Walter Beverley Crane presents in "Odd Tales" some thirteen stories, all of them amusing in character.

*FIRST AID TO THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER. By Christine Terhune Herrick. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

*ODD TALES. Thirteen Short Stories. Illustrated. By Walter Beverly Crane. New York: M. Witmark & Sons.

FENIMORE COOPER.

Conflicts With His Neighbors—Col. William L. Stone.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

So many letters have lately appeared in your columns regarding Mr. Cooper as a man that it may be interesting to posterity to know how he was regarded by his immediate neighbors and contemporaries. In this letter, moreover, I have nothing to say concerning Cooper's literary style, which, by the way, was severely criticised by both the American and English press when his books appeared. American scholars fully appreciate his writings—which will ever remain masterpieces—especially as he was, together with my father, among the first in the realm of aboriginal history to make our literature respected abroad.

But, recurring to the estimation in which he was held by his neighbors, my friend, Mr. St. John of Jersey City, (long a resident of Cooperstown,) tells me that he well remembers when he lived within a stone's throw of the Cooper demesne. Mr. Cooper was considered by all in that village as a most churlish aristocrat, one who had no feeling of kindness or consideration for his neighbors.

In illustration of this he related to me the following anecdote: Before Mr. Cooper took up his residence at the house of his father—Judge Cooper, the prototype of the Judge in "The Pioneers"—it had been the custom from time immemorial for a little bypath to run through a very small corner of the grounds, which aided the villagers greatly in going to and fro in their daily avocations. But when Mr. Cooper came into possession he at once put out a placard warning any one from going across this old-time byway, greatly to the chagrin and the inconvenience of the villagers.

This instance is only one of many others in which Mr. Cooper showed his aristocratic and detestable ways, making himself not only obnoxious while he lived, but even after his death causing his memory to be positively detested by all the residents of Cooperstown.

Aside from this example, let me relate an incident which shows in a great degree the malignancy of Mr. Cooper's personal character. I say "malignancy" advisedly, because, as will later be seen, after my father's (Col. Stone's) death Mr. Cooper pursued his undefended widow into the courts, refusing to compromise with her in any way whatever, although he knew my mother was not in affluent circumstances, and therefore unable to continue the suit which, however, was decided in her favor.

It must be remembered, too, that Mr. Cooper, up to this time, had shown, by his letters to my father, (which I possess,) that he "loved" him greatly.

In 1840 an action for libel was brought against Col. W. L. Stone of The Commercial Advertiser, Horace Greeley, Charles King of The Enquirer, and Gen. Webb, in the Supreme Court of New York by Cooper, founded on a review in The Commercial especially, the latter's "Home as Found" and "The History of the Navy of the United States." The review in question was not written by my father, Col. Stone, but by some one better versed in nautical affairs than himself, but as he believed that great injustice had been done the gallant Commodore Perry he allowed the article to be published, and, of course, assumed the responsibility. As this case involved the question of the extent to which a reviewer might lawfully go in literary criticism, and as it was a case of "the first impression," it excited unusual public interest. It was tried by Marshall S. Bidwell and Charles P. Kirkland for Col. Stone, and for Mr. Cooper by himself and his nephew. The Court gave judgment for Mr. Cooper, a decision which gave rise to much animadversion on the ground of its alleged interference with the just liberty of the press in the matter of reviewing and criticising literary works. After this decision the action was withdrawn, $250 being awarded to Mr. Cooper. To this decision Col. Stone yielded with a good grace. "Of course," he writes in The Commercial Advertiser, "the award is final and we must abide by it. The publication was made by us entirely from good motives. Our desire was to vindicate not only the true history, but the fame of the illustrious dead. The process has cost us a good many dollars, to say nothing of time and vexation."

Here the matter rested for some time, until Col. Stone, chafed at some ungenerous remarks made by Mr. Cooper (his whilom friend) in reference to himself, unwisely, perhaps, responded in The Commercial as follows: "The money will be forthcoming on the day of the award, but we are not disposed to allow him [Cooper] to put it into Wall Street for shaving purposes before that period."

Thereupon Mr. Cooper again sued Mr. Stone for libel in the Supreme Court, and obtained from that body a decision in his favor. Mr. Stone then removed the case to the Court for the Correction of Errors, (then the Senate of New York State,) and in 1845, a year after his decease, that court reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court and held that the words above quoted were not libelous, Chancellor Walworth and other eminent jurists pronouncing opinions decidedly and very broadly in favor of a reversal—the court deciding about four to one. This case is reported (and I give it for the benefit of your lawyer readers) at length in the 2d Denio; also, for an exhaustive editorial discussion of these famous libel suits, the reader is referred to The New York Tribune of Feb. 27, 1852. WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1900.

Cooper's Predictions as to Cooperstown.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As your correspondent, Mr. Ackerly, asks in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 8 how far the Cooperstown of to-day has fulfilled the Cassandra prophecies made by Fenimore Cooper many years ago, I will answer the queries as briefly as possible, assuming that others of your readers may also be interested.

When Judge Cooper, the father of Fenimore Cooper, made his first settlement in Otsego County in 1787 the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. That this continued to be the case for many years in Central and Western New York is evidenced by the fact that as late as 1807 he wrote a series of letters addressed to William Seaman, barrister, of New York, which were subsequently published in Dublin in 1810 under the title of "A Guide to the Wilderness; or, The History of the First Settlements in the Western Counties of New York, with Useful Instructions to Future Settlers. By William Cooper of Coopers-Town."

At this date we are told that Cooperstown next to Utica was the most important town in the State west of Albany. The first divergence of trade from this central point came on the opening of the Erie Canal, and henceforth the Valley of the Mohawk became the highway of traffic. From this time Cooperstown lost its commercial supremacy, although it continued to maintain its position as an attractive place of residence, and many men of subsequent note passed their early days and obtained their profession here. John A. Dix, Thurlow Weed, Ambrose L. Jordan, William L. Stone, Mr. Justice Nelson, as well as Fenimore Cooper, are names associated with the first half of the century.

As to Mr. Cooper's expectations and advice of more than sixty years ago, they have been fulfilled so far that the shores of the beautiful Otsego, although not lined with villas, have many beautiful residences in Cooperstown and vicinity, as well as at its northern end. That more are not built is due to the fact that available sites are not easily obtained, and most of the eastern shore is too rugged and precipitous for residences.

As to the lodging houses and accommodations for those who desire pleasant homes for a few weeks or months of the Summer, Cooperstown is still lamentably deficient. Its most prominent hotel, through repeated mismanagement, is at this writing seeking a purchaser or a tenant. The new all-rail route from Kingston, Stamford, and the Catskills, by the extension of the Ulster and Delaware Road, will make a most picturesque and attractive tourist trip another year.

Besides its pure mountain air and charming scenery, Cooperstown, as a residence, offers the inducement of a magnificent library building, recently erected by Mrs. Corning Clark, well stocked with the books of the day as well as standard works. The Cooper grounds opposite, where once stood Otsego Hall, is now a lovely park, with Ward's statue of the "Indian Hunter" marking the site of Cooper's home. The same liberal hand has provided and keeps in order this public resort.

G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, Sept. 10, 1900.

It may be of interest to add here a few facts as to the settlement of the region we may call Fenimore Cooper's land many years previous to the arrival of Cooper's father at Cooperstown. On the site of this village a settlement had been planted by George Croghan nearly ten years before the border wars began in that region. At Cherry Valley a village had been founded in 1740, while at Middlefield, Springfield, Richfield Springs, and at several points along the Susquehanna Valley for forty miles down the stream, ending at Unadilla, where the white man's title to property ceased, a half dozen settlements had been formed and were in a thriving state of beginning when the Indians and Tories in 1777 and 1778 came into the country and drove out all the settlers, burning their homes and destroying or taking away all their movable property. The pioneers, after the Revolution, began to return as early as 1784, and before the century closed practically all the present towns in Otsego County could boast of thriving and growing settlements. Then the era of turnpike building began, and the whole region became easily accessible by roads from the Mohawk and from the Hudson at Catskill, over which went hundreds of pioneers, bound for more distant places in the southern parts of New York State.

Slight But Well Written.*

"The Fortune of a Day" is the initial tale of a volume containing seven pretty little Italian stories, slight in construction, but well written, with an atmospheric charm and a poetic touch. The most ambitious among them, "Ashes, Dust, and Nothing," is the least natural, but all hold the reader's interest and make quite an ideal volume for the listless hours of a Summer's day. It is just the book to seem part and parcel of an idly swinging hammock, a heat-quivering landscape, and a mind given over to gentle dreams.

"Paradise Enow."

If Omar, sleeping where the north wind blowing,
Is o'er him swirling of wine-red rose leaves strowing,
Perchance could dream what store of "golden grain"
FitzGerald garnered from his ancient sowing.
—MILTON G. BROWN.

Minister Wu Ting-Fang will present in the October Century "A Plea for Fair Treatment," in behalf of his fellow-countrymen. This is one of half a dozen articles in the same magazine in which the Chinese question is treated directly or indirectly. Bishop Potter writes on "Chinese Traits and Western Blunders," the first of a series of travel sketches and studies.

*THE FORTUNE OF A DAY. By Grace Ellery Channing-Stetson. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

SEPT

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

AN HONEST ASSOCIATION FOR THE HELP OF WRITERS.

In these days, when there are so many fake agencies to swindle the poor author of his just dues, it is a pleasure to endorse the United Literary Press, which has been organized on an honest basis, and not only puts in shape, but disposes of MSS. for writers who show real merit. * * * Having long and successful experience in supplying large concerns with material, it is able to place MSS. more suitably than the writers themselves. And I know of no one more suited to this generous task of removing briers from the pathway of real merit than the cultured gentleman, Mr. Frank Lee Farnell, who is at the head of this writers' press, himself a brilliant and forceful writer, formerly one of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly's most successful editors. Having submitted to him a MS. of my own I found hard to place and received a neat little check from Scribner's in lieu of same. I speak with authority in advising writers who lack self-confidence or dread delays and refusals to try placing their manuscripts by sending them to The United Literary Press, No. 23 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

For other references the association bears on its circulars the names of Edward Bok, of the Ladies' Home Journal, Prof. Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," the editor of St. Nicholas, and many others, whose names make any doubt as to the earnestness, honesty and sincerity of his purpose impossible.

ETHEL HATTON.

WE told you last week that the fourth edition of "The Beetle" was in sight, but we did not think it was so close.

We have less than a hundred copies of the third edition left—if you want us to send you one *on approval* write to-day.

By the way, have you noticed any of the recent reviews of this book?

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A FRIEND OF CAESAR.

Colored Photography in Magazines

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The writer, knowing something of the matter, is able to state the reason for the "muddy" appearance of the colored printing in the English art magazine, criticised in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 25. The same reason applies to the three American magazines which used colored printing in their August issues.

Sometimes the user of an ordinary snapshot camera does a surprisingly good bit of work. As a rule, however, fine photography is done with fine cameras. I know that certain people in this country, after years of experiment and experience, are producing remarkable results in colored illustrations by the use of color photography and special printing facilities. Instead of patronizing these people, who have just won the highest award at Paris, the American magazine publishers are trying to get satisfactory results with unsatisfactory facilities and undeveloped skill. Naturally they are failing. Incidentally, they are retarding the popularity of a very worthy process of illustration.

It is true that, unless a colored illustration has a high order of merit, the publisher had better use a monotone, letting the reader's imagination supply the color; but the writer has seen samples of color-photographic work, done from fine originals, well worthy of use in book or magazine.

L. J. BERGER.

New York, Aug. 28, 1900.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day "Oliver Cromwell," by Theodore Roosevelt; Stevenson's "Treasure Island," with illustrations by Wal Paget; "Jack of All Trades" and "The Outdoor Handy Book," by Daniel C. Beard; "Brethren of the Coast, a Tale of West Indian Pirates," by Kirk Munroe, and three new Henty books, "With Buller in Natal," "In the Irish Brigade," and "Out with Garibaldi."

HINTS FROM THE MAILBAG.

Coates Kinney a Neglected Poet.

EMERSON VENABLE sends the following interesting comments from Cincinnati: "In a recent issue of THE REVIEW, Mr. Lawrence Gilman, writing of George Meredith, expresses his amazement that so great a novelist should be 'grossly neglected by the supposedly literary public.' Your correspondent's complaint brings to my mind the case of the Western poet, Coates Kinney, who, in spite of his late noteworthy contributions to literature, is perhaps less widely read to-day than he was fifty years ago, when his famous lyric, 'Rain on the Roof,' was first published. It seems almost incredible that the fame of the author of 'Mists of Fire' should rest so largely on a single lyric written, indeed, at the very outset of his poetical career, and which, in its original (popular) form, was inferior to most of his later lyrics. Moreover, Kinney's greatest work, 'Mists of Fire,' is not mainly lyrical; it is a lengthy discussion of life, death, and immortality—a profound soliloquy, as it were, on the grandest questions that science and philosophy present to the imaginative mind.

"The theme of the three noble poems, 'Kapnisma,' 'Pessim and Optim,' and 'A Keen, Swift Spirit,' included under the general title, 'Mists of Fire,' is the soul of man, its origin, vicissitudes, and conjectured destiny. 'Mists of Fire,' is the autobiography of a poetical nature, the thought and feeling of a profound and fearless soul concerning life, and an effort, amid the perplexities of existence, to create order out of chaos:

There is no glory worth a moment's thought
Save that which links the memory of a man
To some fair order out of chaos wrought
By him creating on creation's plan.

His work it is that lifts the human life;
While others lead by law's and battle's might
He rises into calm above the strife
And sets new guiding stars along the night.

Though to the vision of his time and race
Be only darkness where his far thoughts fly,
Yet, looking through himself, he well may trace
The constellation men shall know him by.

"Coates Kinney is master of a sonorous and rolling measure; the solemn cadences of his verse rise and fall like stately swells of organ music. But sense is never sacrificed to sound; not 'art for the sake of art,' but art for the sake of utterance, seems to be Kinney's poetic principle.

"The regions in which our poet's imagination loves to soar belong to the disputable border realm between science and religion, and the candid critic is compelled to confess that, as the poetic interpreter of the modern science, (and particularly of Spencerian philosophy,) Coates Kinney stands without a peer among contemporary singers. In evidence of the scope of his genius—his grasp of not easily tangible matter and sweep of fancy, as well as his marvelous verbal felicity and command of meter and rhyme—the following stanzas from the 'Oneirode' of 'Kapnisma' are here transcribed for readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW:

All worlds of matter, all the world of spirit,
How these are one, eternal, increate—
Soul cannot clutch it, sense come never near it;
It is unthinkable, and it is fate!

This awful riddle, wherewith we have struggled
Since the dim dawn of human consciousness,
With whatsoever dread words we have juggled—
Ptah, Zeus, Jove, God—we fail, we fail to guess.

Whether this lives a self-existent Essence,
With its own passions, wills, imaginings,
Or is but everlasting evanescence,
But perfume of the bloom of living things?

How cosmic spirit can take hold of matter,
And give dead elements the living breath?
How gather into selfhoods, and how scatter,
To work the miracles of life and death?

Poets in grand imagination's trances
Conceive the gods and give them wondrous birth,
And martyrs bleed for faith's divine romances,
And priests go forth to proselyte the earth;

But what terrestrial religion reaches
Out into heavenly majesty so far
That it may guess what god strange nature teaches
To the strange dwellers on the nearest star?

Is Buddha known to denizens of Saturn?
Is Jesus preached upon the Jovian rooms?
And what are gods of any earthly pattern
To far spheres drifting in the Force-monsoons?

And, howsoever gravitation labors,
It lets a million suns from vision slip;
While the ten million systems are not neighbors
Even by light's fine far swift fellowship."

In Defense of the "Reign of Law."

H. B. F., from Madison, N. J., protests: "Your correspondent, 'J. O. C.' of Louisville has extracted blood from a turnip, or, in other words, got fun out of 'The Reign of Law,' one of the ablest and most melancholy books of the year. Kentucky may be the truest place for criticisms on hemp culture, but the casual critics quoted by your correspondent seem to be, except the last one cited, of the dime novel kind of readers, and on them Mr. James Lane Allen's book is thrown away, as their ridiculous comments prove.

"Perhaps this novel, which is all too short, will take rank, for the gray color that pervades it, with 'The Story of a Country Town.' It is a tale with four leading characters, the sad and sordid life of the rural poor, the connecting links between the wage earners of the fields, who have constant employment, and who, while they have enough to eat and a place to sleep, are happy, and the wandering paupers with whom existence is a struggle that may be ended by a hard Winter of sickness and starvation. Mr. Allen's characters are so poor and obscure, although they live in their own tumble-down farmhouse, that he hasn't thought it worth while to give their names. The absence of realism, which the omission of names of places and of dates confers upon a book, helps the poetic side of it; hence the descriptions of nature, the hemp fields, the ice storm, and the Summer woods, the cattle, horses, sheep, and dogs, have an enhanced charm, and the reader lingers over the scene painting, loath to leave it for the dialogues of David, with his narrow-minded father and unlovely mother. The frequent allusions to hemp culture seem to be depressing—it is a suggestive plant. In an old book on etiquette this caution is given: 'Never be witty on the subject of hemp; you may be talking to a man whose father was hanged.'

"David's early manhood days remind us of what might have been Abraham Lincoln's, thirty or forty years earlier—pathos and poverty, a great soul struggling within his breast, to reach the truth and reform the world.

"Whether Mr. James Lane Allen's story will take and keep hold of the public like some other works of the imagination that have flown the track and have gone afield for novel motives, situations, and characters is doubtful, but it is not unlikely that the plan of 'The Reign of Law' will find imitators to give us more light on the spiritual struggles of more men and probably some women groping their way to truth.

"Novels are no longer tyrannized by iron proprieties as they were when Dickens first wrote, when any descriptive reference to sacred fraternity was voted shocking, because the book might be opened by a girl of sixteen. Since then Anna Karenina and Balzac translated prove how liberal we have grown. So in matters spiritual the Bible, in the sixties say, must never be criticised. Its excellence may be extolled, but no doubts must be expressed about Eden, the fall, or the personal devil, &c. Mr. Allen has conferred the great benefit on readers who, breathing the religious atmosphere as it is clarified to-day, could not, without the succinct statement conveyed in 'The Reign of Law,' discover exactly the spiritual disturbance that is just now affecting everybody. He has located the malady exactly where it has been most troublesome, to the lay as well as professional theologians—that is, in church dogma—every faith of a dozen prominent churches having clear cut and clearly differentiated dogmas which feed no Christian cravings, but are somehow surviving the end of the century."

"Eben Holden."

ALMON GUNNISON, President of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., warmly expresses his praise of Irving Bacheller's latest work, "Eben Holden." He writes: "I have read many of the poems of Mr. Bacheller and have admired their rhythmic grace and beauty, but this is the first sustained work that I have ever seen from his pen. I am a resident of the Northern New York which he so happily describes, and I can vouch for the skill with which he has given us not only the outlines of its life but all its subtle flavor. The book is peculiarly strong in the delineation of character, Eben Holden being a unique and lovable soul, not too high and good for human nature's daily food, essentially human, realistic, a possible character. The varied phases of social and civic development in the region which is the scene of the story are admirably depicted, not in the overdrawn descriptive writing of such books as the 'Reign of Law,' but in subtle touches which give spirit and atmosphere rather than formal outlines. There is something of the quality of 'The Old Homestead' play in the book, and one sees the waving of the grass and hears the rustling of the cornfield. The book is without startling catastrophes or impossible crises; it charms rather than startles and satisfies rather than intoxicates. It is fresh, wholesome, human, winsome, without a word which mars, with little attempt at preaching and moralizing, and yet presenting the nobility of a superb though quaint and almost uncouth life."

"Storm—The King."

JOHN MALONE, New York, writes: "Perhaps it is not untimely to revive the memory of a fine poem by Francis Miles Finch of Ithaca, N. Y., formerly one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, (author of 'The Blue and the Gray,') entitled 'Storm—The King,' published many years ago and apparently forgotten by many of the present generation. I have seen a close imitation of it in The Pall Mall Magazine, and recently, probably under inspiration of the lamentable disaster at Galveston, Texas, other verses more or less like Judge Finch's have appeared in journals of the day. Finch's poem may be found in Stedman and Hutchinson's "Library of American Literature," Vol. VIII., page 342. The following stanzas are given as an example:

I am Storm—The King!
I live in fortress of fire and cloud.
You may hear my batteries, sharp and loud,
In the Summer night
When I and my liege arm for the fight,
And the birches moan,
And the cedars groan,
As they bend beneath the terrible spring
Of Storm—The King!

I am Storm—The King!
My troops are the winds and the hail and the rain
My foes the lakes and the leaves and the grain,
The obstinate oak
That guards his front to my charge and stroke,
The ships on the sea,
The blooms on the lea,
And they writhe and break as the war-guns ring
Of Storm—The King!

I am Storm—The King!
I saw an Armada set sail from Spain
To redden with blood a maiden's reign.
I baffled the host
With blow in the face on the island coast,
And tore proud deck
To splinters and wreck,
And the Saxon poets the praises sing
Of Storm—The King!

I am Storm—The King!
I scour the earth and the sea and the air,
And drag the writhing trees by the hair,
And chase for game
The desert dust and the prairie flame,
The mountain snow,
And the arctic floe,
And never is folded plume or wing
Of Storm—The King!

An Appeal for Books from the East Side.

MAX GOODMAN, New York City, writes: "I am a member of a club on the east side composed mainly of students and people who work during the day, but come at night to the club to study. We have a private library, consisting of educational and scientific works. If any one has some liberal classics which he is not using and would like them to be of some use to others, kindly send them to me at 83 Suffolk Street.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press a new novel by Mrs. L. B. Walford, author of "Mr. Smith" which will be presented under the title of "One of Ourselves."

Books That Have Made Their Way

Some Novels, a Collection of Short Stories and History Up to Date by Experts.

Publishing experience shows that "dead" books are seldom helped by advertising.

It has also been proved that the books which are the most helped are those which are already doing well on their own merits.

This is one of the reasons why you have seen so many advertisements of

The Conspirators

by Robert W. Chambers. It is selling better to-day than almost any book on our list. It has passed through eleven editions since April and this record is the more remarkable when you consider that its sale has been largely during the dull, summer months. This is perhaps due to the fact that it is a love story and especially suited for summer reading.

* * * * * * *

Another example of the saying that "nothing succeeds like success" is Mary Cholmondeley's remarkable story

Red Pottage

Although published nearly a year ago it is still selling extremely well, and during the past month has passed into its sixteenth edition in this country alone, while in England its popularity has become a byword.

* * * * * * *

There is nothing particularly amusing in the demise of a pet cat, yet this is the foundation of one of the funniest stories that was ever written, which gives the title to the latest book by Mr. Thomas A. Janvier

The Passing of Thomas & Other Stories

The other tales in the volume are equally good and it is illustrated by Gibson. It ranks among the collections of short stories of the spring as "THE CONSPIRATORS" does among the novels.

* * * * * * *

The trouble in China is apparently not so nearly over as was supposed. Every one ought to know something of the situation, the causes leading up to it and the probable results.

The Crisis in China

is the best book to post you on these matters. It is by a number of writers, all of whom are authorities on the subject. It also contains many interesting illustrations and maps.

The Conspirators, $1.50.	Red Pottage, $1.50.
The Passing of Thomas, $1.25.	The Crisis in China, $1.00.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.

VENGEANCE IS MINE.
The 4th Edition of the new novel by ANDREW BALFOUR.
NEW AMSTERDAM BOOK COMPANY.

KNOTS
CAN YOU UNTIE THEM? JUST OUT. A companion book to "Mental Nuts." 100 catch problems. Real mental exercises. Mailed for 10 cents, stamps. HOME SUPPLY CO., D. 15—220 Nassau St., N. Y.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A New Translation of the Odyssey.

A new translation of the Odyssey of Homer, by Samuel Butler, which will shortly come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co., will probably arouse more than usual comment, for the reason that Mr. Butler first gained his reputation among Greek scholars, and no small amount of condemnation therefrom, through the publication of a volume entitled "The Authoress of the Odyssey," in which he attempted to show that Homer was not a man, but a woman, Nausicaa, of Sicily. Mr. Butler, who craved to be taken seriously, was, however, notwithstanding his enthusiasm, generally laughed at, not because of lack of scholarship, but because most Greek scholars thought he had given them a delightful and scholarly hoax.

A New Series of Classics.

The Century Classics is the title of a series of the world's best books, which the Century Company has in preparation. The volumes have been selected, edited, and introduced by well-known men of letters. The first six volumes in the series which will be issued in October are "Bacon's Essays," with an introduction by Prof. George E. Woodberry; Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," with an introduction by Bishop Henry C. Potter; Defoe's "Plague in London," with an introduction by Sir Walter Besant; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," with an introduction by Henry James; "Selections from the Poems of Robert Herrick," with a biographical and critical study by Thomas B. Aldrich, and Kinglake's "Eothen," introduced by James Bryce, M. P. In preparing the series the publishers have had in view beauty of external form and beauty of typography, combined with high standing and intrinsic merit of the works as well as purity of text. The books are printed from a new cut of type, which will be used only in these volumes, and on pure rag paper made especially for the series. Each volume will have as a frontispiece the portrait of the author which is generally accepted as the best likeness, and this will be copied autographically, preserving in each case the characteristics of the original.

The Fairy Story Impulse.

Mr. Charles Battell Loomis, whose new book, "Yankee Enchantments," will shortly appear from the press of McClure, Phillips & Co., tells an amusing story connected with his school life. According to Mr. Loomis, although we rather doubt it, he was not a good scholar, and his reports did not fill his parents with joy. They wondered why he did not make a better showing, as he was not a dull boy. The answer was at last forthcoming in a note from the Principal of the school, who wrote: "Will you please see to it that Charles reads less fairy stories and puts in more time on his home studies? His fairy stories will be the ruination of him." That the Principal was not a good prophet is shown by the fact that Mr. Loomis's fairy stories ran for nearly fifty weeks in a New York paper. Mr. Loomis says, however, that if he had applied himself with more zeal to his studies his fairy stories might have run a hundred weeks.

The John Company.

"The Remarkable History of the Hudson Bay Company," by Prof. Bryce of Manitoba College, is abundantly reviewed in the English literary journals, and particular attention is paid to an analysis of the character of "the founder of the American Astors" found therein. And all this, notwithstanding that Mr. Beckles Willson had recently brought out a volume in London on the same subject. The latter is now devoting himself to a study of the old "John Company," which, although it paved the way to the establishment of the Indian Empire, is seldom heard of in this country. A considerable quantity of hitherto unused material relating to the company's early transactions, says Mr. Willson, has been placed in his hands; and the letters and diaries of the company's servants will be largely drawn upon, with a view to bringing out the romance of that extraordinary enterprise which made the political conquest of India possible.

Items of the Day.

W. Pett-Ridge's new novel, "A Breaker of Laws," will be published within a fortnight by the Macmillan Company. The law breaker is a young Cockney burglar, who sincerely loves an innocent and pleasing young servant girl; after marrying her he reforms and becomes a workman. Later he returns to his old life. He is sent to prison, while his wife believes him dead. Upon his release he goes away to South America without revealing himself to her.

John Morley's study of Oliver Cromwell, which has been appearing in The Century during the past year, will make its appearance in book form from the press of the Century Company in October. The volume will be well printed and bound, and the text will be illustrated with carefully authenticated portraits and reproductions of contemporary prints, many of which will be in tint.

The Critic for October bids fair to be a particularly enjoyable number. There will be considerable of Rossetti in it. The frontispiece will be the reproduction of an unpublished Rossetti etching in tint, from the Samuel Bancroft, Jr., collection. It is entitled "Mary Magdalen and the Alabaster Box." Another hitherto unpublished Rossetti picture, which will also be reproduced, is a sketch of Ruth Herbert. An article entitled "Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites" comes from the pen of Elisabeth Luther Cary. Another article is by Richard Aldrich, entitled "English Opera at the Metropolitan," which will be presented with numerous portraits. Andrew Lang writes on "Conspiracy as a Fine Art," while a piece of fic-

"Dr. Dale" is the title of a novel by Marion Harland and her son, Albert Payson Terhune, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish in October. The action of the story takes place in the oil lands of Western Pennsylvania. The tale is said to be fresh in touch and extremely realistic.

The Macmillan Company will issue next week a new volume by Clifton Johnson entitled: "Along French Byways," which may be considered a sort of sequel to this author's "Among English Hedgerows." The attractiveness of the text is said to be greatly enhanced by the illustrations, which include an unusually large number of full-page halftones and many drawings in the text. For any one who has known the charm of rural France, as a traveler, or who has felt its charms through the impressions of French novelists, this volume will be one of peculiar attraction.

The September Smart Set leads off with a complete novel by John D. Barry, author of "Mlle. Blanche," "The Intriguers," and "The Princess Margarethe." It is entitled "The Leading Woman," and is a story of the stage. "A Martyr of the Quarter," by Duffield Osborne, is a vivid sketch, while the wife of the negro novelist and poet, Mrs. Paul Laurence Dunbar, contributes a clever bit of dialogue entitled "The Author's Evening at Home." Among the other sketches are "On the Feast of the Seven Sorrows," by M. A. Davis, and "The Ruby of Oudh," by William J. Coffin. The poems, jokes, and witty paragraphs of the September number are in every way equal to those of its predecessors.

"Andrea Mantegna, His Life and Works," by Paul Kristeller, translated from the German by Arthur Strong, will shortly be presented by Longmans, Green & Co., with twenty-five photogravures and numerous other illustrations.

"Golf Don'ts" is the title of a little volume by H. L. FitzPatrick, dealing with advice on the game of golf and on all sorts of matters connected with the sport. The author has confidence that it will help a beginner or an expert to cut down his score. The book will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Lloyd Osbourne, the stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, will have in the October number of Scribner's a story of life in a French convict settlement, entitled "The Dust of Defeat." The story shows that Mr. Osbourne learned the art of story writing thoroughly through his association with one of the masters of the art.

Pearson's Magazine has been enlarged to 164 pages of reading matter and illustrations, and the October number, which has just reached us, shows a decidedly high character in both departments. Seumas MacManus has a tale illustrated by B. E. Minns, entitled "The Capture of Molly Maguire." H. Rider Haggard has the first installment of a new novel called "Lysbeth: A Tale of the Dutch." Cutcliffe Hyne's "Tales of a Steam Hotel" is continued. There are also other stories and sketches, for the most part by well-known writers, all of which are admirably illustrated, either in half-tone or by line and pen-and-ink drawings.

The J. B. Lippincott Company, whose publishing plant was recently destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, is about to erect a modern fireproof eight-story building at South Sixth and Locust Streets, Philadelphia. The site is owned by the heirs of the late Horace Binney, and is now occupied by three old-fashioned dwelling houses. Here once stood the old Walnut Street Prison, in which the British confined their American prisoners during the Valley Forge period of the Revolution.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's new book "Shadowings" will be composed of six stories from the Japanese, many of them with titles which one is tempted to call delightfully creepy, at the risk of breaking the author's Japanese calm; three studies from the Japanese, one of cicadae, one of female names, and one of ancient songs, and, lastly, seven "Fantasies," a return to the author's earliest manner. "Hidden Servants" is a volume of English rhymes, into which Miss Francesca Alexander has rendered stories and legends gathered during her long residence in Italy. The book is the counterpart of Mr. Leland's books of witch stories, showing the brighter, better side of Italian popular character, as those show its dark aspect.

"The Spiritual Significance," by Miss Lilian Whiting, is in the same vein as its author's former books of essays, and it has a companion in a new edition of "As It Is to Be," by Mrs. Cora Linn Daniels. It is worth noting that while so many men ignorant of theology are angrily asserting that Christianity is a failure as a power in civilization, these two women, beginning at the opposite poles of Protestantism, are striving to prove that science merely confirms revelation, and that the two show the continuousness of life. Neither is much of an eschatologist, but both, according to their creeds, are reverent.

Capt. Mahan's "The Problem of Asia" will not come until later in the season, but fast and feast are alike to his readers, and even at Christmastide he is sure not to be neglected. The question will be considered in its bearings upon the policies, both National and international, of the European and American powers. "Chess Strategetics Illustrated," by Mr. Franklin K. Young, is almost equally interesting to military men, for it adapts their art and science to the chessboard. "Twelve Great Artists," by William Howe Downes, art critic of The Boston Transcript, includes twelve articles, reprinted from various magazines and chiefly dealing with modern artists. They are written with much good feeling and genuine delight in the good qualities of the painters under consideration. Another book from the pen of one of The Transcript staff is "I Go

The Boston physician who lived before the days of specialists sprinkled quinine and prescriptions galore for "Number Something or Other" with a power in the life of the city, maintaining many philanthropic institutions, and giving half his time to unpaid service, and the coming four volumes "Life and Writings of Dr. Henry Jacob Bigelow" cannot exaggerate his services. The "Writings" are addresses before medical societies and papers on professional subjects. A new edition of Mr. Samuel Adams Drake's "Old Landmarks of Boston," with revisions and additional matter, will be published in style uniform with "Historic Mansions and Highways Around Boston," reprinted last year; two new illustrated books of travel are promised: "Palatia, the Town of the Conqueror," by Mrs. Anna Bowman Dodd, who not only describes her own experience, but reviews the history of the town; and "In and Around the Grand Canyon," by Mr. George Wharton James. This latter work is the result of ten years of exploration and study of the writings of former explorers. A new edition of Grosvenor's "Constantinople" at less than half the original price will be brought out in time for the holidays, and also a new edition of Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington's "Puritan in England and New England," with an additional chapter.

Old English Gardens.*

These descriptions of old English gardens and of Hampton Court as it looked half a century ago are written in a pleasant, rambling style that is more cajoling than inspiring. The writer is not infected by the "nature" mania that has swept over the literature of the last decade. Delightful as she finds the great world out of doors, she is willing frankly to detest some of "nature's children." She fears, for example, that dislike is a word hardly strong enough for her personal feeling against the raw yellow of the calceolaria blossom, and she has a good word and more than a passing interest for the human beings of various character and temperament by whom the gardens were planned and planted. We learn not merely of Lady Grenville's taste in larkspurs and curious fancy for constructing the architecture of her lodge from old oak cabinets and the blocks from which calicoes had been printed, but we see her as she looked in her old age pushed about the Dropmore gardens in her bath chair, wearing always a long, trailing gown of rich silk, black or gray, soft India muslin and beautiful lace, and a close-fitting cap, and personally superintending the pruning and planting of every tree and shrub on the place as her husband had done in his lifetime.

Still more charming is the picture of the writer's own grandmother, who lived on the top floor of Hampton Palace, and until within a few days of her death (at the age of ninety-two) daily climbed down and up the long stone stairway of nearly a hundred steps to her apartments. She had had her emotions, and there was a story of her hair turning gray in a single night after she had heard of her husband's death at sea. "A little old woman," her granddaughter recalls her, "rather bent, yet with slow and stately gait. Her train of soft black mode silk she held up at the back as she walked. A white kerchief and a black lace veil, arranged over her close round cap, completed the picturesque toilette. Bonnet she never wore, excepting on Sundays for service in the chapel. At chapel Lady A. (she was always 'Lady A.' to her family and friends) sat up stairs in the royal closet or inclosed gallery, then the exclusive right of present or former members of the household.

"Here she made a point of beguiling the hour of service with the peculiar chronic, long-drawn cough in which she indulged to the exasperation of the whole congregation. Vainly they threatened to bring it before the Board of Green Cloth—the 'Star Chamber' of Hampton Court. Lady A.'s cough was indomitable. Little do I remember now of her real character. I know that she loved flowers, and kept myrtles on a wire stand; that she wrote beautiful prayers in the fly-leaves of her prayer books; that she 'quizzed' her friends, (smart remarks were styled 'quizzing' in her day,) and that they did not always see the joke. I remember that in hot weather she would cool her carpets with a fine-rosed garden watering pot; that she had a passion for open windows, for silver plate, and also for beautiful books, and for cutting out of them valuable prints, which she gummed into a portfolio. I remember, also, the rose-pink rouge which, though daintily applied every afternoon on one cheek, was so often forgotten on the other, and the quaint handwriting, hard to decipher, and well sanded over with glittering gold sand. I remember, also, her affectionate devotion to the royal family, whom she served so long. I dearly loved my grandmother. By whomsoever else she might be feared, to the children she never was severe, and she never said she missed from her store the pâtés-de guimauve and jujubes, which we could not resist, though we sometimes tried."

In writing of the gardens themselves, the author does not confine herself to lists of flowers and eulogies of birds and insects. She very well knows how much there is to do as well as to observe in a garden, especially an old one. Many a child brought up in such surroundings has made the discovery she announces in connection with Huntercombe—the variety of earthenware

*SEVEN GARDENS AND A PALACE. By "E. V. B." with illustrations by F. L. B. Griggs and Arthur Gordon. 1900. London and New York: John Lane, the Bodley Head. $1.50.

Announcements from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—When the teacher of Bostonia Beighnse asked her, during the first week of the school term, to name the Presidents of the United States, her mother, Mrs. WardBoots Beighnse, instantly wrote a complaint to the member of the School Committee owned by her husband. "For," said she, "it is unreasonable to expect a child to remember such things over vacation." Meanwhile Miss Bostonia is reading some ten serial stories published in annual volumes, and the names and relation of the characters are as clearly defined in her mind as her own genealogical tree will be when she is a few years older. She began Miss Mary P. Wells Smith's "Young Puritans" in 1897, but she does not need to reperuse the first three volumes in order to understand the fourth, "The Young and Old Puritans of Hatfield," which is to be published this Autumn by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. It is the last of the series, and describes the rescue of the Hatfield captives taken by the Indians in 1677. Another series to be concluded is the Mrs. Myra Sawyer Hamlin's "Chicopee," which will end with "Nan's Chicopee Children." Miss Anna Chapin Ray's "Teddy," issued last year, will be followed this season by "Phebe; Her Profession," and unless Phebe undergoes a remarkable change of heart, Miss Bostonia Beighnse hopes that she will have a very eventful and, therefore, unhappy history. "A Little American Girl in India," by Miss Harriet A. Cheever, has illustrations by H. C. Ireland, and describes Bombay and its way, ground less well trodden than Calcutta, the governmental district, and the border States; "A Child of Glee," by Miss A. G. Plympton, introduces a Maine child into an imaginary European kingdom, and permits her to see a coronation. "The Christmas Angel," by Miss Katharine Pyle, is a tale of toy land, where the toys deal out rewards and punishments to young visitors. "Brenda, Her School and Her Club," by Helen Leah Reed, describes a Harvard football game, and tells of old Boston; "The World's Discoverers," by Mr. William Henry Johnson, is purely biographical, and, beginning with Marco Polo, continues down to the present day; "Doris and Her Dog Rodney," by Mrs. Lily F. Wesselhoeft, is one of the author's well-known animal stories; "Gold Seeking on the Dalton Trail," by Mr. Arthur R. Thompson, records an Alaskan journey, giving especial attention to "Fauna and Flora," as Mr. Dooley would say; "Scouting for Washington," by Mr. John Preston True, describes itself in its title. Miss Pyle illustrates her own book with six full-page plates and decorative headings. Messrs. Merrill, Bridgman, Ireland, Edwards, and De Land, Miss Jessie Willcox Smith, and Miss Bertha C. Day have made the pictures for the others. Last of all, comes "Tom's Boy," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," and it is classed among the children's books, because buyers refuse to regard this author's work as intended for adults.

Messrs. Little & Brown's list furnishes one new American novel, written by an American, and one only—"Truth Dexter," by Mr. Sidney McCall, a tale with an Alabama heroine, who comes North to conquer Boston. "Sigurd Eckdal's Bride," by Richard Voss, in Mrs. Mary J. Safford's translation, takes its hero into the frigid zone. "The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus," by Henryk Sienkiewics, is hardly to be called fiction, and in order to make up the tale of the promised three novels one must fall back on the beautiful holiday edition of Mrs. Jackson's "Ramona," which is to appear in two volumes, with a cover designed by Miss Amy M. Sacker, and with photogravures and decorations by Mr. Henry Sandham. The artist was at work on the pictures while Mrs. Jackson was writing the book, met the original from whom the heroine was drawn, and consulted with the author in regard to the points to be emphasized in the illustrations. In a special limited edition of 500 numbered copies his pictures will appear, not only on plate paper, but also in proofs before letter on Japan paper, four water-color illustrations will be added. A new edition of "The Head of a Hundred," by Miss Maud Wilder Goodwin, who discovered Colonial Virginia years ago, will have a colored frontispiece and five full-page pictures by Miss Jessie Willcox Smith and other artists.

The Craftsman's Guild.

A little group of art workers calling itself the Craftman's Guild has established a business home at 21 Cornhill, Boston, in the garret where the late firm of Copeland & Day turned out some of their most successful ventures in the bookmaking line. It is the aim of the Craftsman's Guild to bring again the day when a book shall represent a personality and show the loving care of an artist's hand—when every detail shall reveal the beauty of the human touch. The Guild has single copies of one or two books under way and a strictly limited edition of Gray's "Elegy," printed without types and richly illuminated in the mediaeval manner. The particular ambition of the Guild is to revive the art of book illuminating as practiced in the middle ages.

"Hand Book of Golf for Bears," with drawing by Frank Verbeck, by Hayden Carruth, is being published this week by R. H. Russell.

The book that is stirring up the town just now and classed among the season's best novels is

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is, in many respects, as distinct a character as David Harum."
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"The irresistibly funny and irresponsible Peterkins."—Literary World.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

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ELISSA
Or, The Doom of Zimbabwe.
By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 31 Illustrations.
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91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE TRUE VALUE OF A PEDIGREE.

"Man, man, has it never crossed you that it's a queer thing the like o' you and me having no ancestors?" "Ay, we had them in a manner o' speaking, no doubt, but they're as completely lost sicht o' as a flagon lid that's fallen ahint the dresser."

Many persons have doubtless indulged in reflections similar, if differently expressed, to those of Mr. Lummey during the last ten years of diligent ancestor searches. The remarks of Mr. Barrie's canny Scotchman were suggested by the, to him, undue prominence given by the Highlander to his ancestors. It can be proved, without any special mathematical ability, that we all, as Mr. Lummey says, have had ancestors, and even the same quota of grandfathers and grandmothers, and greats, back to the ancestral tree which is supposed to have had its rootings in Eden.

It remained, however, for the various patriotic societies, that have recently been formed, to demonstrate conclusively that genealogy is the proper study for the children of a republic. And this because the tendency of such a study is democratic rather than aristocratic, the chosen work of these societies being to honor what is good and great in the past, irrespective of wealth or social prestige, and to give it permanence by means of statue, tablet, or printed page. Thus, despite all that is said in derision of the numerous patriotic organizations of to-day, their raison d'être lies in the fact that they are preserving for the future much valuable historical material that would otherwise be lost to the world. In days when history is being made all too rapidly, these Dames, Daughters, and Sons, Colonial and Revolutionary, are holding up for the emulation of men and women of to-day shining examples of what is noble and heroic in life and character in the past. As this work is pursued, it inevitably leads to "rubbing the dust off" many of the ladies and gentlemen who have, like the flagon lid, "fallen ahint the dresser," and to the placing of them upon their appropriate pedestals. Thanks to our numerous historic societies, many worthy old squires and dames who have performed good service in their day and generation are thus brought forward, while the happy descendants of those ancient worthies disport themselves in the various societies to which their ancestors have provided them with an entrée, decorated with a long line of badges.

This glorifying of the deeds of the past and displaying ribbons and orders upon one's breast may appear to the superficial observer to be an aristocratic movement, while it in reality tends to the leveling of social distinctions. Many individuals, proudly intrenched behind ramparts of genealogy adorned with heraldic blazonings, who firmly believed in the divine rights of certain families, have been rudely awakened from their dreams by learning that certain "outer barbarians" also possessed the magic password to the circle of the elect. More than this, by means of the searchlights thrown to-day upon records of the past, it may even be proved that these less distinguished persons own a share, a sixteenth or a twenty-fourth part, in the selfsame revered ancestor whom these ladies and gentlemen of high degree most delight to honor.

From such revelations as this, does it not appear that the true value of a pedigree is not to add lustre to the names of those who are already exalted in position and fortune, but rather to raise up those who have, through adverse fate, fallen behind in the race of life? A clever woman who had recently joined a patriotic society in one of our large cities, was asked by an acquaintance what she thought of it. "It is just like heaven!" was the enthusiastic rejoinder. "What do you mean?" asked her surprised and somewhat shocked interlocutor. "Why, I mean that there are so many persons in the society whom I did not expect to find, and, on the other hand, I missed people who I thought would certainly be there."

Is not wisdom still justified of her children, even if she utter herself through the mouth of a fashionable woman?

A Quaker woman of rare judgment, whose estimates of the values of the externals of life were as well balanced as the dovelike hues in her gown and bonnet, once said, in speaking of pride of birth: "It is pleasant to know that thee has come of good ancestry, but, after all, if thee does not live up to the notch thyself, it will do thee very little good." Words of truth and soberness were these, and in no way opposed to this aphorism is the theory that many an American boy or girl will, in a certain sense, live up to their ancestry, if the fact is clearly and unostentatiously set before them that much is expected of them because they have come from an honorable line, from men who served their country as soldiers, statesmen, scientists, litterateurs, and, above all, as good citizens, or from women who have been patriotic, public-spirited, and self-sacrificing.

"So transit gloria mundi!" cries the pall-coupler, but, fortunately, there are some things in life less perishable than the vain glory of the world, and among them is a nation's heritage of character and achievement; priceless and inalienable possessions of the race, which cannot be too jealously guarded or too strenuously emulated.

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON.

The Law of Landlord and Tenant.*

Twenty-five years ago, shortly after his election to the bench of the then Marine Court of this city, Justice McAdam published a treatise on the relations of landlord and tenant. The author's extensive practice as a lawyer had been of a kind to make him an authority on the subjects treated, and he dealt with his theme in such a way as to make the work useful to business men and persons engaged in real estate dealings no less than to members of the legal profession.

The usefulness of the work was at once perceived, and its merits gave it an extensive sale. A second and enlarged edition was issued seven years later, and now a third and still more enlarged edition has been issued to meet what is an undoubted need. The present edition will consist of three volumes, two of which, containing nearly 1,800 pages, have already been issued. The third volume will relate to the law and practice in summary proceedings. In the preparation of the present edition Justice McAdam has been aided by Mr. Thomas F. Keogh of the New York bar.

In its present shape the work is a virtual encyclopedia of the subjects to which it relates. Every possible case involving the rights and duties growing out of the relation of the landlord and tenant is dealt with under general provisions or by the aid of precedents, or, as is usual, by both methods. The universality of the relation in question is, moreover, one which gives a general interest to the topics treated, since every one in a civilized community is either a landlord or a tenant, and many are both. The author wisely avoids the historical matter, relating to ancient tenures and the like, with which the textbooks abound, and which is only of use to the student. He has always in view the idea of producing a treatise of practical value in present day dealings. In this respect, certainly, the work is without a rival. It is also of especial value to those interested in real estate in this city and State, because of the attention paid to the local statutory and other provisions, such as the Tenement House Labor and Civil Damage acts, and the local provisions regarding summary proceedings.

The author's ability and clearness in picking out and stating a principle, as defined by a mass of "case law," is one of the great merits of the work, and the numerous definitions and distinctions which a work of the kind requires are most admirably given. As indicative of the thoroughness of the labor, the table of cases cited, covering no less than 126 pages, may be mentioned. The index to the work, quite as elaborate and evidently done with great care, covers more than 150 pages.

The work may be commended without stint to the practicing lawyer, as well as to the numerous laymen who are interested in realty, whether as owners, tenants, lessees, agents, or brokers. It is the best and most thorough publication of its kind.

Wanted and to Exchange.

De Witt Miller, P. O. Box 1,612, Philadelphia, Penn.: "I will pay 20 cents each for the SATURDAY REVIEW of March 19 and May 7, 1898."

"W." care of D. N. Pottenger, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati, Ohio: "I wish to dispose of a copy of Estes & Lauriat's numbered edition of Thackeray, thirty-two volumes, issued at $2.50 a volume."

J. Lamont Perkins, 44 Kenwood Road, Boston, Mass.: "I want Nos. 1 and 2 of The Book Lover, (San Francisco.) Am willing to pay well if condition is good. Quote price."

"A. C. R.," P. O. Box 325, South Norwalk, Conn.: "I would like to dispose of a set of Stevenson's works, in fifteen volumes; also an encyclopedia, ('The American,') published by the So. N. E. Newspaper Syndicate, in twelve volumes. Both are in excellent condition."

Max M. Breslau, 346 East Tenth Street, New York City: "For a good set of Carlyle, Byron, Gibbon's Rome, Boswell's Johnson, or other standard works I will give in exchange a complete set of Longfellow, thirty parts, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., at 50 cents a part; 'Picturesque America,' forty-eight parts, (Appleton & Co.,) published at 50 cents a part; thirty 'Imadore'? I desire to get a copy of 'Lily Co.,) published at 25 cents a part."

Appeals to Readers.

W. L. Webey, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.: "I ask the help of the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW in securing the following information: Can a copy of the banjo setting of Irwin Russell's banjo song from 'Christmas Night in the Quarters' be had? It was published in 1878 by G. D. Russell of Boston. Will somebody help me to get a copy of Pike's 'Ariel,' and of his 'Imadore'? I desire to get a copy of 'Lily Adair'—Dr. T. H. Chivers's 'Lily Adair.'"

Robert S. Robertson, Fort Wayne, Ind.: "Can any of your readers tell me why the crucified Christ is almost invariably represented in painting and sculpture with the spear wound in the right side? I found but one variation from this among hundreds of examples in the galleries of Europe.

The Gospel accounts say the spear was thrust into his side. Where is the authority or inspiration which ignores the left side, where the heart lies, and depicts it as a thrust into the right?

A new novel by Amy Le Feuvre, author of "Probable Sons," "Legend Led," and "The Carved Cupboard," will be published in October by Dodd, Mead & Co. Its title has not yet been decided upon. Although much read in England, Miss Le Feuvre was almost unknown in this country until the publication here last year of "Legend Led" and "The Carved Cupboard," the literary and artistic value of which were instantly recognized.

*THE RIGHTS, DUTIES, REMEDIES, AND INCIDENTS BELONGING TO AND GROWING OUT OF THE RELATION OF THE LANDLORD AND TENANT. By David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Two volumes now ready, (complete in three volumes.) Wire fence. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 33 Nassau Street. $6 per volume.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

PAUL OF TARSUS. By Robert Bird. 12mo. Pp. xii.-515. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By Edward Gibbon. Edited in 7 volumes, with introduction, notes, &c., by J. A. Bury. Vol. VII. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-508. London: Methune & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

CONVERSATIONS WITH PRINCE BISMARCK. Collected by Heinrich von Poschinger. English edition, edited, with an introduction, by Sidney Whitman. 12mo. Pp. xi.-298. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

NAPOLEON III. AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS POWER. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 12mo. Pp. vii.-305. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A HISTORY OF GREECE. By Evelyn Abbott. Part III. From the Thirty Years' Peace to the Fall of the Thirty at Athens. 445-403 B. C. 12mo. Pp. viii.-561. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

THE BOERS IN WAR. The Story of the British-Boer War in 1899-1900. As Seen from the Boer Side, with Description of the Men and Methods of the Republican Armies. By Howard C. Hillegas. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-360. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE HISTORY OF ENFIELD, CONN. Vol. I. Compiled from All the Public Records of the Town Known to Exist Covering from the Beginning to 1850. Edited and published by Francis Olcott Allen. Large octavo. Pp. x.-942-lviii. Lancaster, Penn.: The Wickersham Printing Company.

LITERARY HEARTHSTONES. "John Knox" and "Hannah More." Two volumes. by Marion Harland. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-237. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 per volume.

ESSAYS.

ESSAYS ON BOOKS AND CULTURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 16mo. Pp. 278. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

A NEW STUDY OF THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE. By Parke Godwin. 12mo. Pp. vii.-302. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

RELIGIOUS.

WORD STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Marvin R. Vincent. Vol. IV.: The Thessalonian Epistles, The Epistles to the Galatians, The Pastoral Epistles, The Epistle to the Hebrews. 8vo. Pp. 634. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

THE EXPOSITOR'S GREEK TESTAMENT. I. The Acts of the Apostles; II., St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans; III., St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians. By G. G. Findlay. 8vo. Pp. 983. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $7.50.

BUDDHA AND BUDDHISM. By Arthur Lillie. 12mo. Pp. ix.-326. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE MESSAGES OF THE APOSTLES. The Apostolic Discourses in the Book of Acts, and the general and pastoral Epistles of the New Testament, arranged in chronological order, analyzed and freely rendered in paragraphs. By Deems Taylor Stevens. 12mo. Pp. xii.-364. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

SEPT 1900

GEORGE CLINTON.

Mr. Hastings Issues the Third Volume of His Papers.*

Mr. Hugh Hastings, the State Historian, continues in this, the third volume, the public papers of George Clinton, first Governor of New York. The period treated is of singular interest. It was in 1778 that the exposed condition of the frontiers "was a constant source of anxiety to the backwoodsman and to the State authorities." The notable events of the same year were the acknowledgment of American independence by France, the acquisition of Baron Steuben, the evacuation of Philadelphia, and the arrival of the French fleet under d'Estaing.

We are appreciating to-day what are the difficulties of provisioning an army. How much more troublesome it must have been in the war of the Revolution! Clinton reports to Washington that a supply of pork is on the way.

Poughkeepsie, 8th March, 1778.

Dear Sir: I wrote your Excellency the 5th Instant informing you of the little Success I had in procuring a present Supply of Provisions for the Army under your immediate Command. I am now happy in being able to tell you that since that Time I have collected at the different Posts in West Chester County so much more as will make in the whole 1,700 barrels pork, which are on the Way, toward Head Quarters. I expect the last of it will pass the River at King's Ferry and New Burgh To-morrow.

For the defense of the Hudson all efforts were directed. There was no material. Gen. Parsons wanted nails or spikes. He must have hesitated as to the procuring of them. Clinton writes him:

D'r Sir: You will readily see the Impropriety of my giving an Order as Gov'r to seize the Nail Rods alluded to in your Letter of this Date; nor do I think such an order necessary; the absolute necessity which Colo. Hughes says there is of Nails to carry on the Works for the Defence of the River, his not being able to procure a supply at the Usual Place, or elsewhere & the concealed Manner he found the Present Bundles, in my Opinion will Justify the Converting them to public Use, especially on the present Occasion, taking a proper acc't of them, & paying the owner when discovered the full Value.

With the defense of the Hudson always in view, Clinton calls on Lafayette.

Poughkeepsie, 13th March, 1778.

Sir: The want of a proper Body of Troops in this Quarter will occassion great Delay in the Works erecting for the Defence and Security of the Passes of the River. The Small Number that are in this Department are many of them under Innoculation for the small Pox, & so many of the well necessarily dispersed as Guards to the Country exposed to the immediate Ravages of the Enemy, that very few indeed are left for the Work. I have requested of the States of Connecticut, Massachussets Bay, & This State, three thousand Men, but these cannot possibly be on the Spot before some Time in next Month, Till which Time we shall not, without Aid from some other Quarter, have the one third of the Number of Men we could employ to advantage at the Work, in the Speedy Completion of which America is so much Interested.

Transportation was not easy in 1778. The teamsters gave trouble. They were contumacious. Gen. Samuel H. Parsons tells his grievances to the Governor.

D'r Sir: The carting is so exceedingly bad that 'tis almost impossible to get the Provisions to Morris Town; about 15 or 20 Teams have pas't the River with Four Barrels each; 150 have been Remov'd from Bedford, 135 of which have come on to Peekskill, where some of the Teamsters have drop'd their Loads & gone off with their Teams, about 16 Still remain, determined not to cross over without military Compulsion; some have drop'd their Loads on the Road from Bedford & are gone off; about 120 bbl. Still remain at Bedford in the Hands of Mr. Leek, the Commissary. * * * In Short, the good Whigs in & near Bedford seem determined to do nothing without a military Force to compel their movements every mile. The Tories of Cortland's Manor are more Submissive.

Mr. Hastings believes that in a letter of "Abr'm Brinckerhoff, Lt. Coll.," he has found the early mention of "Silver Grey" as the distinctive appellation of some of the militia of a former period.

Fishkill, March 20, 1778.

May it Please your Excellency, I Recv'd y'r Excellency's Letter this Day with Order to turn out one third part of this Regt. Immediately to march to West Point there being a Number of Exempts within the Destrict of this Regt. Such as have had Commissions in Service and others Refugees from Below who had Commissions therein Service and in the Militia and such as Calls themselves 'Silver Greys' those persons Insists that them are not Bound to do Duty nor obliged to turn out when the Militia are Call'd upon which has Created Great Uneasiness in this Regt.

An introduction sent by Gov. Clinton to Gen. Parsons has to do with Kosciusko. It reads as follows:

Poughkeepsie, March 26, 1778.

Colo. Kuziazke who by a Resolve of Congress is directed to act as an Ingeneer at the Works for the Security of the River will deliver you this: I believe you will find him an Ingenous Young Man & disposed to do every Thing he can in the most agreeable manner.

Some two months afterward Gen. Alexander McDougall finds fault with the Polish officer, and thus expresses himself to the Governor:

I am far from being pleased with Mr. Korsuaso's [Kosciusko] constructing the Batteries and Carrying on the works, and I fear they will not answer the expectation of the country.

Military likes and dislikes must have been as common in the time which is past as to-day. Col. William S. Livingston must have lost his temper on account of a stray horse. He wrote to Gov. Clinton from Beaverwyck March 28, 1778:

Gen. Putnam is an easy, good natured, well-meaning, credulous old man, but wholly incapable of judging for himself and others in Times of need. His Services in the early part of this Controversy were of some importance and a genteel Compensation for them accompanying his retirement is all that he now can, or ought to expect. A Friendly Hint of the Kind from some intimate Acquaintance to that purpose would not perhaps be improper.

Momentous is the news Gov. Clinton imparts to Gen. Conway under date of April 29, 1778:

Capt. Deane, Brother to Mr. Silas Deane, one of our Embassadors at the Court of France arrived from thence at Fishkill on his Way to Congress in forty Days. He came in a French Man of War & has brought very Important Intelligence, the particulars whereof are not transpired. This much I have heard & may venture to tell as a Truth, that an Alliance between that Court & these States has taken Place as favorable & generous as could be expected to the Latter.

Extracts innumerable might be taken from the work under notice, so replete is it with historical matter. As in the former volumes, Mr. Hastings has given in his notes all the necessary information, which aids to the understanding of the text. The illustrations are excellent. There is in addition a calendar for the year 1778. His headlines for the letters succeed admirably in suggesting the most important items contained in them.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, FIRST GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK. 1777-1795-1801-1804. Vol. III. Published by the State of New York, as Appendix "N." Third annual report of the State historian, Hugh Hastings. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer.

Mr. Brady as a Missionary.*

"Why does so deep a gulf separate those who have a sense of humor and those who, having none, are compensated by the conviction that they possess it more abundantly? The crevasse seems to extend far inland, to the very heights and watersheds of character. Those who differ on humor will differ on principles." Thus truly speaketh Mary Cholmondeley, and in writing of Archdeacon Brady's "Recollections" the quotation is irresistible, for they are replete with that genuine humor, surely "Heaven's last, best gift to man." They are full of delightfully funny adventures which are much more amusing in the reminiscence than they could have been in the experience, although the Archdeacon was a veritable Mark Tapley under adverse circumstances. Quite unconsciously, there is a deal of self-revelation in these random anecdotes. We become aware of a man of indomitable energy; of heroism without pose, of Christianity without cant, of a nature large enough to enjoy nothing better than a joke at his own expense, full of appreciation of the sacrifices of others, while making light of his own; in short, a manly, loving, lovable Christian minister, whom the great West must have sorely grieved to lose.

We gain from the book not only the boon of hearty laughter, but the uplift that must always come from contact with lives unselfishly spent for humanity. The sketches of the noble men and women with whom Dr. Brady worked are wonderfully inspiring, and put to shame lives of inglorious ease. The little book gives, too, enthusiastic tribute to the West, and tends to make us, afflicted with the myopia of the East, blush for our provincialism. And so, like a good and genial human friend, it will help its readers in more ways than one.

Who can match Dr. Brady's record for three years? During that time "by actual count I traveled over 91,000 miles by railroad, wagon, and on horseback, preaching or delivering addresses upward of 1,100 times, besides writing letters, papers, making calls, marrying, baptising, and doing all the other endless work of an itinerant missionary."

Here is his answer to the oft-asked question: "What is an Archdeacon?" "He is a man who helps the Bishop do just the sort of things I have described. A friend of mine put it rather cleverly this way: 'Considering a Deacon as a minister or server, an Archdeacon bears the same relation to a Deacon as an archfiend does to a fiend—he is the same thing, only more so.'"

Archdeacon Brady cannot do better than to follow the example of a celebrated fellow-churchman, and speedily to cap these "Recollections" with "More Recollections."

*RECOLLECTIONS OF A MISSIONARY IN THE GREAT WEST. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Harper & Brothers have in preparation a volume entitled "Wonder Stories from Herodotus." The tales are retold by G. H. Bodin and W. Barrington d'Almeida, and decorated with pictures by H. Granville Fell.

Three Famous Men.

Sir Edwin Arnold, Andrew Carnegie, John Philip Sousa

are contributors to these three issues of The Youth's Companion.

September 13th

How to Understand China.

By Sir Edwin Arnold, whose intimate knowledge of the Chinese enables him to speak with official authority of the present situation and its causes.

September 20th

The Habit of Thrift.

By Andrew Carnegie, who has a knack of making any topic interesting, and who laid the foundations of his fortune by saving a little out of the most meagre wages.

September 27th

The Experiences of a Bandmaster.

By John Philip Sousa. Many strange and laughable things have happened to "The March King" on his tours. A number of them will be related in this article.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; fresh easterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,815. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GREAT COAL STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY ON

Many Collieries May Be Unable to Open To-morrow.

OWNERS READY FOR STRUGGLE

Barricading the Approaches to the Mines—Men Disperse Peaceably to Their Homes.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—The much-talked-of strike of the anthracite mine workers in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the Union Mine Workers of America, and which affects about 145,000 union and non-union workers, was practically inaugurated to-day, and reports received from the various sections indicate that on Monday morning, when the strike officially begins, according to the strike order issued by President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union, very few of the collieries will be in operation.

Just how many men will obey the strike order can only be conjectured. The union officials steadfastly assert that all the union men will remain away from work, and will be further strengthened by a large majority of the non-union men. The operators, on the other hand, are confident that the proportion of striking miners has been greatly exaggerated. Monday morning alone can tell which is correct.

The situation to-night is practically one of strike. Reports from Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Northumberland Counties, where the most important coal workings are, presage a struggle between the operators and their men that many fear may lead to disturbance, and perhaps worse. The men in several collieries in Luzerne to-day decided to continue at work for ten days longer, because ago to discuss all grievances with the company and allow ten days in which to effect a settlement on all points of difference.

To-night, however, all is quiet. Miners' meetings were held at a number of points, and the speakers counseled quiet, orderly conduct on the part of the men. That some of the operators are preparing for the worst is indicated by their fencing in and stringing barbed wire about their breakers.

The union officials to-day tendered 25,000 men to the Sheriff of Luzerne County to guard the mining properties. The only workers not included in the strike order are engineers, firemen, barn bosses, and pump runners. These, respectively, take care of the machinery, the mules, and keep the mines from flooding.

IN THE WYOMING VALLEY.

Not a Single Colliery Expected to be Working To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 15.—The miners' strike is now on in earnest, and when Monday morning comes there will not be a single colliery in the Wyoming Valley in operation.

The day on the whole passed off without incident marking the commencement of what may prove the greatest strike in the history of the labor world.

With the sound of the colliery whistles came a feeling of misgiving not alone to miners, but to business men and others who recognize it as the day that will go down in the history of the anthracite region as one of its darkest.

There were no demonstrations of any kind. When quitting time arrived the men singly took their tools out of the mines and went quietly to their homes.

At Nanticoke all of the Susquehanna Coal Company's men worked half the day, and this afternoon the collieries were deserted and as quiet as on the Sabbath. The West End Coal Company men at Mocanaqua reported nearly all employes at work. Many of the foreign element were noticed about the mines.

Orders to work on Monday were issued, and the officials say they will run as usual. The Lehigh Valley and the Delaware and Hudson colliery worked nearly all day, the men leaving their places shortly before 3 o'clock.

Parsons's, Ashley, Port Griffith, and other near-by towns reported the miners worked a full day, and then took their tools out. The men were orderly and went peaceably to their homes.

At and near Pittston, the Delaware and Hudson collieries, and the collieries operated by the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, Temple Coal Company, the Clark Tunnel Company, Scranton Coal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Erie Coal Company were idle. In Pittston, Nos 1, 9, and 10, and the Leadville, employing 1,800 men, closed this morning also.

Sheriff James Harvey in an interview this afternoon in reference to the strike said: "I don't expect any trouble. I know the miners well, and believe we can get along together without any difficulty. I have not sworn in a single deputy in connection with the coming strike, and hope I shall not need any deputies."

President Nichols of Nanticoke was in this city to-day, and spoke of the strike outlook. He said the leaders felt encouraged and he believed the miners would surely win in a few weeks.

OPERATORS AWAIT EVENTS.

The operators have little or nothing to say. They are simply awaiting developments. Many are of the opinion that the novelty of the thing will wear off in a few days and then there will be a rush of applications for work. They are watching with interest the first test in this district, which will be made at the West End Coal Company's mines at Mocanaqua, where 5,000 hands, mostly Hungarians and Slavs, are employed.

John Conyngham, the President of the company, says only 5 per cent. of his employes belong to the Miners' Union, and that the men do not want to strike. After quitting time to-day notices were posted that there would be work on Monday the same as usual. If now remains to be seen if the men will go to work. If they do, it will be a pretty good sign that the strike will be of short duration, for the men can never win with some of the collieries closed and some in operation. On the other hand, if the men do not go to work, it is a sure thing that the suspension in the Wyoming Valley will be general.

The Grievance Committee of the Brotherhood employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which has been in session in this city for the past three days, finished its labors this afternoon. The members positively refused to give out any information as to the proceedings. It is rumored, however, that it was decided that if any attempt is made to bring bituminous coal into either of the four regions involved in the miners' strike the engineers will refuse to run any engines drawing such trains. It is understood also that the Brotherhood of Trainmen have also taken similar action.

LACKAWANNA MINES CLOSE.

20,000 Men and Boys Will Be Idle To-morrow if All Cease Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 15.—The situation in the Lackawanna district to-night as regards the strike is remarkable. Out of thirty-five mines more than half of them are shut down. In some cases this is due to the refusal of the mine boys to go to work, it being impossible to run the mines without them.

Many of the men themselves refused to work and took out their tools. Even the five collieries of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company at Mayfield and Forest City, which worked full handed and full time the day before were thrown idle before noontime. Should all the mines in the district cease work with the blast of the whistle Monday morning, as the United Mine Workers claim they will, fully 22,000 men and boys will be out of work.

To-day two large mass meetings were held, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. Both meetings were characterized by the presence of many intoxicated men, and neither was remarkable for its enthusiasm.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company are evidently making preparations to work their mines, and withstand a siege if necessary. At several of the mines they are erecting fences and barricades around the property. Washed coal is sold in great quantities hereabouts, and fully a dozen washeries are maintained.

Superintendent Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has stated his intention of keeping the washeries going, and that yesterday called forth a statement from Fred Dilcher, who is the National Committeeman in charge of the strike, that the washeries would be shut down as tightly as the mines.

This will be a serious blow to Scranton, as most of her industries, including the electric light and power plants, use the washed culm for fuel. If the mine workers can prevent the washeries from working one month they can cripple every industry in the city and leave the place in total darkness, to say nothing of cutting off steam heat from a large number of houses and business places. Mr. Dilcher's circular in regard to washeries is as follows:

To the miners and union laborers of District No. 1, greeting: We have positive information that all of the collieries in this district will be idle on Saturday afternoon, and we ask that all men working in the washeries suspend operations on that day, as well as those who are in and around the mines. Some of the washeries have already stopped work.

Realizing as we do that it is a matter of justice on our part we call upon all to heed the proclamation of President Mitchell, and let us by our actions in conversation demonstrate to the fact that we are entitled to better conditions than we have now. Let the circular of President Mitchell be your guide, and all will be well.

FRED DILCHER.

At the Dickson shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Company, at North Scranton, there was no work, the men quitting this morning. The Marine and Leggett's Creek workings ceased until noon and then suspended. The Von Storch Slope worked to noon and was then obliged to close, the men and boys all being out. The Coal Brook and all the other Delaware and Hudson mines at Carbondale were idle at noon by a complete tie-up.

An order was issued by the Hillside Coal and Iron Company at 11:30 to-day, directed to Foreman James Walker of Carbondale, not to sell coal to employes or any other person. Seven coal train crews on the Ontario and Western Road at Carbondale and Mayfield were laid off to-day, owing to there being no trains to move.

E. E. Loomis, Superintendent of the Delaware Company mining department, said:

"We propose to operate our collieries, if such a thing is practicable. If there are not enough men on hand to work all our mines, we will congregate what help we have in so many mines as they can work. The men who report for work will be given the best places at the company's disposal and they will be allowed to retain them."

Mr. Loomis showed a letter which he received from a large soft coal company, offering to furnish bituminous coal for consumption in this region.

The mine workers' officers say that any soft coal mine furnishing a pound of fuel to this region during the strike will be closed down.

READING MINES AT WORK.

No Fear of Trouble with the Men, More than 2,800 Cars of Coal Being Brought Down.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 15.—There was not a colliery owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company that did not work to-day, and more than 2,800 cars of coal were brought down from the lines.

From an official source it is learned that the Reading Company has no fear of trouble with its miners. The only point where there may be trouble is at Shamokin, at a few collieries in that vicinity. In all other sections of the Reading territory all is quiet, and it is expected that the men will report for duty as usual on Monday morning.

The men in the Shenandoah district received their semi-monthly pay to-day, and a large amount of cash was disbursed. The miners have been making very good time, and many of them drew from $30 to $40 for the two weeks.

The Catholic clergy in the Schuylkill region will deliver special sermons in their respective churches to-morrow, in which they will strongly urge their people to remain at work and not allow themselves to be carried away by the labor leaders in Indianapolis. It was stated that Archbishop Ryan sent out instructions to the priests to-day, and the influence thus exerted, it is believed, will have a tendency to induce all of the Reading Company's miners to keep at work.

It is claimed that the Reading Company's men have no serious grievances, and that a strike is not desired. A meeting was held in Shenandoah to-night, which was largely attended by the mine workers, but it was very orderly. Every effort is being made by those in sympathy with the strikers in the upper regions to persuade the Schuylkill men to join the movement.

MINERS' ADDRESS TO PUBLIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—The following statement to the public was issued from the United Mine Workers' headquarters here to-day. It was signed by John Mitchell, President, and W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer:

In view of the lingering impression that seems to exist in the public mind that we are trying to force the coal companies to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, we desire to state that prior to the offer of arbitration made by us, and before the strike order was issued, we made the following proposition to the coal companies through the services of an intermediary:

1. That the coal companies meet committees of their own employes in the same town, on the same date, place and date to be mutually agreed upon.

2. That, failing to accept the first proposition, the companies to post notices simultaneously not later than Sept. 20; that on and after Oct. 1 the increase in wages asked for be granted and the other evils complained of remedied.

Concerning the proposition to arbitrate, an offer was made by the employes of the coal companies and sent out from Hazleton on Sept. 7 and intimating that the officers of the United Mine Workers, on behalf of the employes, send a telegram to each of the railroad companies controlling anthracite mines, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration.

The telegrams were sent from the Postal Telegraph office at Indianapolis at 12:15 midday Wednesday, Sept. 12, and no answer has yet been received, while the order to strike would not take effect until Monday, Sept. 17, giving ample time to accept any proposition to arbitrate.

At the headquarters to-day reports received from board members and district Presidents were apparently very satisfactory. Mitchell and his private secretary will leave Indianapolis this evening for Hazleton, Penn. Wilson will not go to the anthracite fields, as he will be required to remain in charge of the headquarters in this city.

The long strike in the Jellico, Tenn., district was settled yesterday, about 5,000 men returning to work.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S VIEWS.

Does Not See Why the Miners' Grievances Are Not Redressed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Archbishop Ryan of this diocese, which includes many of the coal districts, who yesterday consented to serve as an arbiter in connection with the mine workers' strike should his offices be desired in that connection, said to-day that he believed arbitration was yet possible.

"It must be called to mind," said the

Continued on Page 2.

CARS CRASH, FORTY HURT

Violent Collision in Yonkers on a Single Track Trolley Line.

ONE OF THE INJURED MAY DIE

Eight Others Severely Wounded—Many Cut by Broken Glass and Badly Shaken Up.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—About forty persons were injured to-night in a collision which occurred on the Yonkers trolley system at 9 o'clock. Two cars, traveling in opposite directions on a single track at the rate of ten miles an hour, came together with terrific force. One of the victims will probably die.

The collision occurred at a spot where two similar accidents took place some time ago. Car No. 215, in charge of Motorman Thomas Curren and Conductor Nicholas Hayes, left the Empire City race track at 8:50 to-night for Yonkers. It was crowded with passengers.

On the front seat were three women and a man. When the car reached the top of Valentine Hill and started down, another car, No. 143, in charge of Motorman John McCormack and James O'Brien, left the switch at the foot of the hill and started up.

Both were on the same track, going at high speed. Neither motorman noticed the danger until it was too late to avoid a crash. They both stuck to their posts, however, and, reversing the power, greatly lessened the shock. On the front seat of Car 143 were three women. When they saw that a collision could not be avoided they attempted to jump from the car, but were not quick enough, and were thrown to the ground when the cars met. They were not seriously injured.

Both cars were filled with passengers, including many women. They were all thrown from their seats with great violence, and more than half were cut by the shower of glass that flew in every direction. Many of the women fainted.

Those most seriously injured were:

DOOLING, Mary, four years old, of 486 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon; cut on face and head.

JAMES, JOSEPH, of 538 Mount Vernon Avenue; hand split and badly cut.

MELLO, CHARLES, of 261 Elizabeth Street, New York; left cheek cut open from eye to chin.

MULLIGAN, CHARLES, of 21 Madison Avenue; internal injuries; condition critical; taken to St. John's Hospital.

POLLOCK, Mrs. J. J., of 308 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; squeezed between two seats and seriously injured internally.

RYAN, Miss M., of 10 School Street, Yonkers; badly hurt about knees and arms.

RYAN, Miss ——, sister of Miss M. Ryan; cut about face and head.

THOM, DAVIS S., of 116 Mount Vernon Avenue; cut about the head and face, and shoulder dislocated.

UNKNOWN ITALIAN, who boarded the car at Wakefield, picked up unconscious and taken to St. John's Hospital; injured internally and shoulder dislocated.

These were the most seriously injured, but many others received cuts and sprains and were attended by the three ambulance surgeons. It took them an hour or more to dress the wounds of all the injured. All were removed to their homes, with the exception of Mulligan and the unknown Italian.

Charles Mulligan of 21 Madison Avenue, who was on the front of Car No. 215, jumped when he saw the danger, and landed in a heap in the road. He got up, and after running blindly for about 100 yards fell down unconscious. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it was found that he was in a critical condition, suffering from internal injuries. He was unconscious at a late hour to-night.

Miss M. Ryan of 10 School Street, Yonkers, who was sitting beside Mr. Mulligan, was badly hurt about the knees and arms, and her sister received several cuts about the face and head.

ICE CREAM COMPANY FAILS.

Officers of Corporation Leave Chicago and Receiver Is Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—The Consumers' Ice Cream Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver to-day. The officers of the company, it is said, have all left Chicago, and left no traces of their destinations.

Before leaving, it is declared, they turned everything possible into cash and borrowed on their personal credit as much, and as often, as it was possible. Some of their employes claim to have lost as much as $500, while even the messenger boys complain of losing loans of $2 and $3. The liabilities amount to $40,000.

INSURANCE AGENT IN COURT.

H. E. White Prosecuted in Pennsylvania for Giving Rebates.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 15.—H. E. White of New York was arraigned before Magistrate Donohue to-day, charged with violating the law of Pennsylvania in giving rebate on life insurance policy premiums, which is a misdemeanor in this State.

A large number of insurance men and prominent citizens were present at the hearing. David Ayres and C. W. Laycock, two bank cashiers, gave evidence against the accused. These swore that they had been approached by White, who offered to insure them for $25,000 for $250 or $300 a year. At the end of the year, White said, he would insure the witnesses in another company, but this feature did not meet with the approval of the cashiers. They explained that it all depended on White. If he failed to return at the end of the year the policies would lapse.

Cashier Ayres got a policy for $26,000 in the Providence Savings Company. The premium was $919.62. This amount was not paid. He gave White $250 in cash and signed a note for the balance. The note bore 4 per cent. interest and was made payable to White personally.

For the defense, it was claimed that White merely loaned Mr. Ayres the difference between the full rate of the policy and the cash payment, and had taken in return a loan on the policy.

The defendant was held in $500 bail for a further hearing.

SIX DROWNED AT EAU CLAIRE.

Eighteen Employes of Lumber Company in Boat Which Was Overturned.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Eighteen men, employes of the Northwestern Lumber Company at Eau Claire, Wis., started to cross the river to-day.

When their boat was about a quarter of a mile from shore it was overturned. Six of the men were drowned, two swam to shore, and the ten others clung to the boat and were rescued.

Mill Bugs Invade Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—The little California mill bug has again invaded Chicago and is feasting on the foliage in the parks. It is four years since the great army of hungry insects marched against the city, and after they break camp it will be as many more before they come again. There are millions of the bugs in Chicago. They infest every tree and shrub and despoil the elm, the maple, and the oak of their verdant foliage, but they are not vicious.

On a Water Level

from centre of New York to centre of Chicago and all the way in sight of a river or lake if you take the New York Central.—Adv.

BRYAN ATTACKS TRUSTS

Says the Republicans Have Never Attempted to Abolish Them.

PRESENTS HIS OWN REMEDY

Webster Davis Replies to the Charge that He Received Money from President Krueger.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—W. J. Bryan spoke here to-night at the Coliseum Hall under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee of Commercial Travelers. The hall is said to seat 14,000 people. Not only was every seat occupied, but every available foot of standing room was also covered.

Mr. Bryan was late in arriving at the hall, having been detained by his attendance upon a meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Honor at Concordia Park, where he also made a brief address. Mr. Bryan had arrived in the city about 5 o'clock, coming here from East St. Louis. He was escorted across the Mississippi by a committee of the commercial travelers, who met him in the Illinois city. They brought him into this city in a carriage drawn by four cream-white horses and followed by twenty other carriages, all drawn by white horses, and accompanied by a mounted guard and a large squad of police.

The meeting at the Coliseum was presided over by J. W. Jump, Chairman of the Commercial Travelers' Committee, and the time previous to Mr. Bryan's arrival was filled by other speakers. The first of these was John A. Lee, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, and himself a commercial traveler, and by Webster Davis.

Mr. Davis took occasion to reply to the recent charge that he had received money from President Krüger for taking a position in favor of the Democratic ticket in the present campaign. He said that he had gone to South Africa to visit a personal friend of his who was Consul there. He then referred to his career as Assistant Secretary of the Interior under the present Administration, saying that he had worked day and night for the Government for three years. In addition he had fought the battles of the Republican Party for four years, having given several weeks of his time to secure the election of Mr. Hanna to the Senatorship from Ohio.

He then said: "I have been accused of an infamous crime by men I do not know, and who, I have no doubt, are getting big pay for what they are doing. I challenge them to produce a single letter that I have ever written or to bring forward any other legitimate proof to substantiate their charge."

Mr. Davis said that since he had taken his position his crippled brother, who had held the place of Assistant Postmaster at Kansas City, had been deprived of his office.

Mr. Bryan received a great ovation when he appeared on the stage. He read his speech from manuscript, and the entire document was well received.

Mr. Bryan's address was as follows:

"The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affection, and the anxious query, 'Is the young man, Absalom, safe?' lingers in the memory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew King. And yet the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 families which make up the American people.

"I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would press upon them this question: 'Is the young man, Absalom, safe?' Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

"Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives?

"Is he safe when National banks control the volume of money with which he does business?

"Is he safe when the bond-holding class determines the size of the National debt upon which he must help to pay interest?

"Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions?

"Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do to-day the selection of those who are to represent him in the Senate of the United States?

"If he is a wage earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction?

"Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may propose?

THE REIGN OF MONOPOLY.

"But I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? When there is industrial independence each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry, and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one or a few men, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will condemned to perpetual clerkship or servitude. When private monopoly reaches its full development your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, he will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as monopoly may determine.

"Charles R. Flint of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outlined the trust programme with great frankness. In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the trust system, he said:

"'Raw material bought in large quantities is secured at lower prices.' What, for instance, one man buys all the wool the price of wool will be lowered and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust.

"The second advantage is that 'those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuously and in preference to those less favored.'

"This means that factories can be closed in the smaller towns and business concentrated in the large centres. It means, also, that whenever there is a surplus on hand part of the factories can be closed and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants, which stand as silent monuments to the evils of the trust system.

"The next advantage mentioned is that 'in case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious loss.'

"This means that a monopoly can absolutely control its workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one State, the factory can be closed down indefinitely while the employes are starved into submission, and, as the trust can do the work in some other factory without serious loss, it is quite independent of the employes and can absolutely prescribe the terms and conditions upon which they shall live.

"Another advantage cited by Mr. Flint is that 'There is no multiplication of the means of distribution and a better force of salesmen will take the place of a large number.'

"This is an intimation that under the trust system the traveling salesman will not be needed. When every retail merchant must buy all goods of one class from a single company, the work can be done by samples, and no traveling men will be needed. There will be no competition between different factories, because all are under one management. The first man to feel this will be the salesman, who will lose his occupation. The next man to feel it will be the hotel man, who will miss the trade of the traveling salesman. The railroad will lose the mileage paid by the traveling man; the liverymen will lose their best patrons, and the newspapers will lose the advertising, because it will not be necessary to advertise when there is no competition. All this might be tolerable if the saving thus made went to the consumer, but as a matter of fact it goes to the monopoly.

"My attention has been called to a prospectus issued by the International Steam Pump Company, organized March, 1899, under the laws of New Jersey, and capitalized at $27,500,000, of which nearly half is preferred stock, and the remainder common stock. The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing steam pumps, and according to the prospectus, 'acquired control of the business of five pump companies, estimated to transact 90 per cent. of the steam pump business of the United States.'

LIST OF TRUSTS.

"In a book issued in 1900, by Henry Clews & Co., I find a list of large corporations. Let me call your attention to a few of the corporations organized since the last Presidential election:

The American Agricultural Chemical Company, incorporated under the laws of Connecticut in May, 1899, has an authorized capital of $40,000,000, half common stock and half preferred. It acquired twenty-two of the largest fertilizing concerns in the country.

The American Bicycle Company, incorporated in May, 1899, in New Jersey, with $20,000,000 of common stock and $10,000,000 preferred, consolidated forty-four of the largest bicycle concerns in the United States.

The American Hide and Leather Company, incorporated in New Jersey in May, 1899, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, controls about 75 per cent. of the upper leather output of the country.

The American Linseed Oil Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December, 1898, with a capital stock of $33,500,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated eleven large linseed oil companies, and controls over 85 per cent. of the linseed oil properties in the United States.

The American Steel Hoop Company, incorporated in New Jersey in April, 1899, consolidated nine large steel and iron companies in Ohio and Pennsylvania; capital stock $19,000,000, common, and $14,000,000 preferred.

The American Ship Building Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated "all ship building and kindred interests on the great lakes."

American Steel and Wire Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, with $50,000,000 common stock and $40,000,000 preferred, controls about 80 per cent. of the nail and wire product of the United States.

The American Thread Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1898, with a capital stock of $12,000,000, half common and half preferred, consolidated fourteen large thread companies in New York and New England.

American Tin Plate Company, incorporated in New Jersey in December, 1898, with $30,000,000 common stock and $20,000,000 preferred, consolidated about 95 per cent. of the tin plate mills in the United States.

The American Window Glass Company, incorporated in Pennsylvania September, 1899, with $13,000,000 common stock and $4,000,000 preferred, consolidated window glass plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Indiana, controlling about 85 per cent. of the output of the United States.

American Woolen Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with nearly $30,000,000 common stock and $20,000,000 preferred, consolidated a number of mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and other places.

The American Writing Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey June, 1899, with $25,000,000 capital, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated numerous mills, producing over 70 per cent. of the output of the United States.

The Continental Tobacco Company, incorporated in New Jersey in November, 1898, with a capital of $100,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, acquired all the leading plug tobacco companies in the United States, and also purchased the plug tobacco business of the American Tobacco Company, in whose interest it was formed.

The Federal Steel Company, incorporated in New Jersey in September, 1898, with an authorized capital of $200,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, the Duluth and Iron Range Railway, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, and several other companies.

The International Paper Company, incorporated in January, 1898, (State not given,) with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 common and $25,000,000 preferred stock, consolidated twenty-five pulp and paper mills, manufacturing about 80 per cent. newspaper.

The National Biscuit Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February, 1898, with $30,000,000 common stock and $25,000,000 preferred, consolidated the leading cracker companies, and controls in all 116 plants.

The National Salt Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with $7,000,000 of common stock authorized, and $5,000,000 preferred, produces about 95 per cent. of the total output of the country.

The National Tube Company, incorporated in New Jersey in June, 1899, has a capital stock of $80,000,000, half common and half preferred, and controls about 90 per cent. of the output of the United States.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, incorporated in New Jersey in January, 1899, owns practically all the capital stock of the Mechanical Rubber Company, the Peerless Rubber Company, and the India Rubber Company, as well as 95 per cent. of the stock of Morgan & Wright. It also acquired the tire-making plants of the concern known as the American Bicycle Company, and the American Dunlop Tire Company. Authorized capital stock, $50,000,000, half common and half preferred.

The Standard Rope & Twine Company, incorporated in New Jersey Nov. 8, 1898, with a capital stock of $12,000,000, consolidated 22 large cordage mills.

The Union Bag and Paper Company, incorporated in New Jersey in February, 1899, with $16,000,000 common stock and $11,000,000 preferred, consolidated various plants, doing 90 per cent. of the paper bag business of the United States.

United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1899, with an authorized capital of $30,000,000, half common stock and half preferred, consolidated the principal cast-iron pipe companies of the United States.

United States Envelope Company, incorporated in Maine in 1898, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 and $4,000,000 preferred, consolidated 10 companies, and controls 90 per cent. of the output of commercial envelopes in the United States.

"The book mentioned also gives statistics in regard to several trusts organized prior to 1898, among which are the American Cotton Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, the Diamond Match Company, the National Lead Company, and the Standard Oil Company.

"During the present Administration no honest effort has been made to protect the people from these monopolies. The Republican Party controls the executive and legislative departments of the Federal Government. It can enforce the laws which now exist; it can propose and enact new laws, but it does neither. No persons can watch the conduct of the Republican Party and read the speeches of Republican leaders and still believe the Republican Party sincere in its declarations against the trusts.

"The Republican platform on this question and the President's letter of acceptance, taken in connection with the party's record, prove conclusively that no relief can be hoped for from that party. Instead of pointing out the evils of trusts the Republican leaders spend their time in exulting over present conditions. The trust is a part of present conditions. Three sessions of Congress have convened and adjourned since the President's inauguration, and yet he has never recommended a specific measure looking toward the overthrow of monopolies.

"There is already overproduction in many lines. The supply of common chairs is now considerably in excess of the demand, but lest the Republicans may try to explain this upon the theory that the people are too busy to sit down, I may add that there is also dullness in the shoe trade. The Iron Age in a recent issue pointed out that the production of iron was falling off, the decrease then amounting to more than 50,000 tons per month. Dun's report of July 21 stated that the woolen mills were running at less than half their capacity, and even recently the cotton manufacturers have been threatening to either reduce wages or shut down temporarily.

REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

"The Republican Party has no remedy for the trusts. Publicity is good, but publicity alone is not sufficient. The practices of the trusts must not only be made known, they must be prevented. The Democratic platform contains a demand for legislation which will place the trust-made articles on the free list. There is no doubt that such a law would protect the people from much of the extortion which is practiced under cover of high tariff laws. If a tariff duty excludes the foreign product, while domestic manufacturers combine to raise the price of home product, the American citizen may be plundered here, while the trust sells abroad in competition with the world.

"Congressional action is not necessary to destroy a trust which confines its operations to a single city, or a single State. Such a trust can be exterminated by State legislation. It is within the power of the State to prescribe the conditions upon which corporations shall be organized, and these conditions should be such as to make a private monopoly place limitations upon outside corporations doing business within the State. This, however, is not sufficient. Congress must co-operate with the State in preventing the organization of any inter-State monopoly. Without impairing the present authority of the State, Congress can provide that corporations organized in any State shall not do business outside of the State until certain necessary conditions are complied with. If the people of any State are willing to create and continue a monopoly, the people of other States need feel no concern, so long as the monopoly is confined to the State in which the corporation originates. But the moment a monopoly crosses the State line and invades other States, Congress has a right to, and must, interfere for the protection of the public at large. If a corporation organized in New Jersey or any other State were prohibited from engaging in inter-State commerce until it produced evidence to show that there was no water in its stock, and that it had not attempted, and was not attempting, to monopolize any branch of industry, its power to do harm would at once be destroyed. Those who desire the annihilation of the trusts are not hostile to property rights, but they protest against allowing the fictitious person, created by law and called a corporation, to trample upon the rights of the natural man of flesh and blood. If the man-made corporation supports the Republican Party, we ought to be able to appeal for support to the God-made man.

"Capital matter how tempting the present advantage; no matter how alluring the immediate prospect, every citizen will find it to his permanent advantage to aid in the overthrow of the monopolistic principle, and in the re-establishment of the industrial system upon a basis of justice. Give the boy a chance, and let success be the reward of merit."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!

The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

KRUEGER TO ARRANGE PEACE?

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Naples says an agent of the Transvaal states that the object of Mr. Krüger's visit to Europe is to negotiate a settlement with Great Britain.

It is added that he has full power to act to that end.

BRAKE UPSET IN RUNAWAY.

Twelve Persons Thrown Out and All More or Less Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Sept. 15.—This afternoon the Maplewood Cottage brake, carrying a dozen guests, tipped over near Twin Mountain, and there was a narrow escape from a serious disaster. The horses were frightened by a train and the passengers were pitched into the road.

There were on board Mr. and Mrs. Louis Borsum, the Misses Martha, Ida and Annie Borsum, and Master Louis Borsum of Plainfield, N. J.; W. H. Moeller, the Misses Ella Moeller, Carlotta Moeller, and Daisy Moeller of Newark, and Messrs. George S. and J. W. McPherson of Michigan.

Physicians found them all injured. Mr. Borsum received injuries to his back and his wife's right leg was fractured. Miss Daisy Moeller's right leg was fractured, and Mr. Moeller had a lacerated heel and a sprained wrist. The injuries of the others were slight.

BECKHAM SURPRISES FRIENDS.

Acknowledges in a Speech that Taylor Was Elected in Kentucky.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—During his speech at Bowling Green last night Gov. Beckham made the following significant statement, "I want the Democrats to come out in force this year, so as to overcome the Republican majority of last year," thus acknowledging that Taylor had the majority last year.

When he made the statement the first time, the Democrats pricked up their ears and moved uneasily, believing they were mistaken in what he said. They were surprised and startled to hear the same statement repeated several more times.

GAS COMPANIES FIGHT CITY.

To Apply for Order Restraining Peoria Council from Fixing Price of Gas.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 15.—Two weeks ago the City Council passed an ordinance fixing the maximum price of gas at 75 cents per 1,000 feet, and to-day the two companies served notice on Mayor Lynch that before Judge Kohlsaat at Chicago on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock they would make application for an order restraining the enforcement of the ordinance.

Manager Little for the consolidated companies says the Council acted in an arbitrary manner, and that no effort was made to investigate the facts of the cost of production and distribution of gas.

Mayor Lynch and City Attorney Tefft say the city will resist the application, but refuse to discuss the matter. A protracted legal fight is anticipated.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON RELEASED.

Fine Is Paid, but He Will Sue for False Imprisonment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—President Frank P. Johnson of the East Haven Trap Rock Company, who has been a prisoner at the county jail since Thursday night because he refused to appear in court on Labor Day or pay a fine for contempt of court, was released to-day.

His father, a Boston lawyer, heard of his son's incarceration, and came here to get him released. President Johnson, who is a wealthy man, at first refused, but his father insisted on paying his fine.

It is expected that President Johnson will sue for false imprisonment.

BUFFALO CHASE IN CHICAGO.

Keeper, on Horseback, Follows Leader Into the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Seven buffalos broke from their inclosure at the Lincoln Park Zoo during a storm to-day. A two hours' chase followed, causing wild excitement in the neighborhood.

An attendant saw the break, but too late to stop "Billy," the leader, and the six others. Terror possessed the brutes when the storm broke forth. An automobile, turning into the park, gave them another fright. By dint of much shouting, accompanied by blows, the runaways were started back to their pen.

Old "Billy" broke through the centre and made one more dash for liberty. Keeper McCurren started in pursuit. The old buffalo turned suddenly over the sandy beach and plunged into Lake Michigan. The keeper urged his horse into the waves. Billy waded and swam until he was beyond his depth, when the horse finally succeeded in turning him toward the shore. McCurren lassoed Billy and landed him, after hard work, in the inclosure.

Presentation to Battleships.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 15.—Gov. Johnston and staff, with ladies, left to-day for Portsmouth, N. H. They go to attend the presentation by Gov. Rawlins, on Tuesday, of the tablets to the battleships Alabama and Kearsarge.

The celebrated Munich Beer, Pschorr BRAU, was awarded the GRAND PRIX (the highest award) at the Paris Exposition.—Adv.

EXODUS FROM GALVESTON

Facilities for Transportation Are Now Improved.

WILL NOT ABANDON THE CITY

Reassuring Message from the Southern Pacific — About 4,000 Bodies Already Found.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 15.—The exodus from Galveston grows as the facilities for getting away from the city are increased. Boats left here to-day more frequently than on any day since the storm, some proceeding direct to Houston via Buffalo Bayou, and others making connection at Texas City with the Great Northern Railroad train.

Among those who departed to-day were Gen. McKibbin and Lieuts. Ferguson and Perry, who were sent here by the United States Government when the news of the disaster was given to the world. Gen. McKibbin will

instruments smashed and themselves pressed into service for burying the dead.

MANY DEAD ALONG COAST.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 15.—The coast country is beginning to be heard from. A bulletin from Hitchcock says:

"Country districts are strewn with corpses. The prairies around Hitchcock are dotted with the bodies of the dead. Scores are unburied, as the bodies are too badly decomposed to handle and the water too deep to admit of burial. Any inquiries about the dead should be addressed to T. J. Williams. The stench is something awful. Disinfecting material is badly needed."

Private dispatches announce the finding of the bodies of Edward Jalonick and one of his children. The bodies of his wife and one child are missing. Mr. Jalonick was one of the leading insurance officials in Texas, and was known in insurance circles throughout the United States.

TWO STEAMERS REFLOATED.

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—The British steamer Norna and the American steamer Alamo have been floated.

The British steamer Roma is in a bad way on Deer Island. The British steamer Kendall Castle is hard aground in shallow water at Texas City, and the British steamer Hilareus is still ashore to the eastward of Bolivar, but it is thought she can be gotten off with comparative ease.

The British steamer Taunton is hard ashore at Cedar Point, but it is believed she, too, can be floated without difficulty.

THE HYADES'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 15.—The American tramp steamer Hyades, from Galveston for New York, loaded with grain, came in to-night flying signals of distress. She was entirely out of coal and provisions, with her small boats gone and steering gear damaged.

She left Galveston twenty-four hours before the hurricane, which she encountered when opposite New Orleans. For four hours no one expected to survive the fury of the storm, which flooded the cabins and even the pilot house, disabled the steering gear, and played with the big steamer like a toy. The ship for a while was exactly in the storm centre, where an almost perfect calm prevailed, while all around, as the mate describes it, "the waters were blown to the sky like smoke." The crew were thoroughly exhausted when the vessel reached here. The vessel will probably have to go into dry dock.

TO EXAMINE FORTIFICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—With a view to the restoration of the fortifications in the harbor of Galveston, if such thing is possible, Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, this morning organized a board of engineer officers, consisting of Col. Henry M. Robert, stationed at New York; Major Henry M. Adams, stationed at New Orleans; Capt. Charles S. Riché, stationed at Galveston, and Capt. Edgar Jadwin, stationed at New York, to meet at Galveston at the call of the senior officer about Oct. 20.

The board is instructed to make a careful and critical examination of the jetties and fortifications of Galveston, and to report to the Chief of Engineers what action is necessary for the repair and restoration of the fortifications and harbor works.

LITTLE FEAR OF PESTILENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Assistant Surgeon H. B. Parker, temporarily in command of the local United States Marine Hospital Service, gave out an interview here to-day denying the many press reports emanating from Galveston stating that an epidemic is likely owing to the terrible stench existing there from the unburied dead.

"Stench from putrid and rotting human beings does not cause pestilence," Surgeon Parker said. "Diseases of a specific character have a definite period for incubation, and the time that has elapsed since the destruction of Galveston has not been sufficiently long to incubate any of these diseases, such a typhoid fever. That requires two weeks of incubation, while other fevers require from seven to fourteen days."

GALVESTON, Sept. 15.—Dr. W. H. Blount, State Health Officer, to-day printed a statement showing that no apprehensions are justified that sickness will result from the overflow just experienced.

He showed that in 1867, in the midst of an epidemic of yellow fever, a severe storm occurred at Galveston in the early days of October, resulting in a deposit over the greater portion of the city of slimy mud. Not only did no sickness result, but the cyclonic disturbance cut short the yellow fever epidemic, and but few cases of fever occurred thereafter.

In 1875 and 1886, when there were severe storms and overflows, no increase in sickness occurred.

THREE VESSELS LOST.

The Greta Sighted, Bottom Up, Off the Northeast Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Lawrence A. Monroe, which arrived at North Sydney to-day from Grand Banks, reported that while twenty-five miles southeast of Low Point yesterday she passed the schooner Greta of Dorchester, N. B., bottom up. The Greta is supposed to have been bound from Sydney to St. Pierre in ballast. There are no tidings of the crew.

The schooner Mary Ann, trading between Cape Breton and Magdalen Islands, was lost at White Point in Thursday's gale. The crew was saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

An unknown schooner was driven ashore at Nail Pond, P. E. I., in the gale. Nothing is known of the crew.

Cuban Lighthouses Destroyed.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The storm of last week destroyed the lighthouses and lightships along the south coast of Cuba. They are to be rebuilt forthwith.

GIRL WIFE TAKES POISON.

Mystery in the Alleged Attempt of Mrs. Fleeze to Kill Herself.

Some mystery surrounds the attempt at suicide of Juda A. Fleeze, sixteen years old, who with her husband, Charles R. Fleeze, lived in a furnished room at 410 West Twenty-third Street. Fleeze is eighteen years old and is employed as an agent by a Newark jewelry manufacturing company which has an office at 17 Broadway. The woman was found unconscious on the bed in her room shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On the bureau near by was found a bottle which had contained morphine.

Fleeze told the police that when he left home yesterday morning his wife told him not to return until 5 o'clock, although he usually came home at 3 o'clock. Instead of waiting until 5 o'clock, Fleeze returned home an hour earlier. When he entered the room he found his wife lying on the bed. She was fully dressed. She did not speak to him, and Fleeze, thinking she was sick, ran to 213 West Twenty-third Street and summoned Dr. Reich.

Fleeze, according to the physician, said: "Hurry up, doctor, my wife is sick, and I believe she has taken poison."

Dr. Reich found Mrs. Fleeze on the bed, and then saw the bottle which had contained the drug on the bureau. He was unable to revive her and directed Fleeze to summon an ambulance from New York Hospital. Dr. Pool responded and took her to the hospital. There it was said that her chances for recovery were slight.

At the house it was learned that the couple had lived there two weeks. Nothing was known of them. They appeared to live happily together.

A cab stopped in front of the West Twentieth Street Police Station shortly after 9 o'clock last night, and a well-dressed man jumped out and entered the house. He asked the Sergeant if he knew where Fleeze could be found. He was informed that the latter was at the hospital. The man then said that he was the father of the woman, and that she and Fleeze had been married six months. He said his name was J. W. Hayes, but refused to give his address. He then got into the cab and was driven away.

Cruise Around the World Canceled.

The cruise around the world of the Hamburg-American Line's new twin-screw steam yacht, the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, which was to have been started from Hamburg on Aug. 28 and ended at San Francisco about Dec. 20, has been canceled owing to the war in China. Instead a Winter cruise to the West Indies and the Spanish Main has been arranged. The yacht will leave New York on Jan. 26, and make a voyage of thirty-three days, touching at ports in the West Indies and the north coast of South America. After this cruise she will make another to the Orient.

FOR GALVESTON VICTIMS

Contributions to Funds in This City Now Total $208,081.

LOADING UP THE McPHERSON

The Transport Will Sail To-morrow with a Big Cargo of Food and Supplies of All Kinds.

The contributions to the local Galveston relief funds so far as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday aggregate $208,081.40, a sum $29,589.02 in excess of the amount reported collected up to Friday night, which was $178,492.38.

A summary of these subscriptions is as follows:

Merchants' Association	$83,955.18
Chamber of Commerce	45,162.00
Produce Exchange	12,162.00
Stock Exchange	18,497.00
Cotton Exchange	5,927.00
Mayor's Relief Fund	10,585.50
NEW YORK TIMES additional	160.00
The tobacco interests	3,960.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,118.00
Through New York Herald	15,790.99
Through New York Journal	9,858.00
Total	$208,081.40

Apart from receiving subscriptions for the victims of the storm, the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association was busy yesterday preparing the cargo of the United States transport McPherson, which consists of food, clothing, medicines, disinfectants, tools, and other articles. The McPherson is scheduled to sail for Galveston to-morrow noon, but she may not get away until two or three hours later. Mr. Corwine, Secretary of the committee, said that he expects the transport will reach Galveston on Saturday afternoon next, and that unloading will begin possibly by nightfall of that day. Through the courtesy of the officers of the Mallory Line, stevedores of the steamship company will take charge of the unloading. As there are many sufferers outside of the Galveston survivors, part of the McPherson's load will be sent where it is most needed.

The association reports that John Ellis & Co. offered to ship fifty barrels of kerosene as a gift, but under the Government rules the fluid cannot be carried on the transport. The firm says if there is any way the oil can be transported the offer still holds good.

The committee has received notice of the following contributions which have been shipped on the transport:

Boehm Brothers, three dozen petticoats.
Twenty-three barrels of clothing, 2 trunks of clothing, and 15 boxes of groceries from citizens of Mamaroneck.
Three cases of whisky and two cases of wine from Heyman Brothers.
Bundle of Rough Rider tents from Curtis & Von Bernuth Manufacturing Company.
Five barrels of supplies and 1 barrel of clothing from the King's Daughters, Chapter of St. Mark's Church.
Fifty cases of condensed milk from Anglo-Swiss Milk Company.
Case of a gross of gelatine from Charles Townsend.
Thirty-four boxes of vermicelli and one bundle of clothing from Henry Nordlinger.
Two cases of bitters from Nathan Fischer.
One case of made-up men's, women's, and children's clothing from E. & S. Hill.
Fifty house dresses from Michael Cooper.
Clothing by the Manhattan Clothing Company.
Several casks of bleaching powder from A. Klipstein & Co.
One hogshead containing 1,000 pounds of Royal Smack from H. Schmidt & Co.
Crate of 384 packages of Golden Seal Egg Noodles from the Anger Baking Company.
Five cases of Kaludar Mineral Spring Water, containing 250 quart bottles, from John L. Lockwood.
Case of hats and shirtwaists from Wise & Erlanger.
Box of clothing from M. Cohen & Co.
Case of garments from Gus Lurie & Co.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

The following list of additional subscriptions as reported by the Merchants' Association was given out yesterday:

David Spero	$50	William Prager	$25
Vanderhoef & Co.	250	Stern Brothers	250
W. C. Schermerhorn	500	J. Erlich & Co.	10
Miss S. Schermerh'n	250	S. H. Thorp & Co.	50
Mrs. Annie C. Kane	50	Howard W. Fleming	3
Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.	150	H. A. Butterfield & Co.	25
The H. F. Talmon Mfg. Co.	30	C. C. Dusenbury & Son	50
Am. Whiting & Putty Mfg. Co.	30	Mrs. E. N. Hall	50
E. Janicke & Bro.	25	Brown, King & Co.	50
Wilmer & Canfield	25	R. R. Howker	25
H. Mosenthal & Son	10	"A Friend"	10
Willets & Co.	100	Blumenthal Bros. & Co.	25
R. Reis & Co.	25	M. Pulaski & Co.	25
The Mosler Safe Co.	25	M. Kilemand	5
E. Tomass & Co.	25	Market and Fulton National Bank	250
Tupkin & Co.	25	Employes of Kles & Co.	18.80
Pings & Pinner Co.	25	Central Nat. Bank	250
A. Wechsler	10	Rothfeld, Stern & Co.	100
Charles E. Smith	10	Emden & Wormser	100
C. Simon's Sons	50	J. Hecht & Son	2
Brown Brothers	25	L. Daum & Co.	15
Am. Thread Co.	500	The Graham Mfg. Co.	5
Belfast Linen Handkerchief Co.	25	John & Baer	25
Snow & Westcott	5	Novello, Ewer & Co.	25
William Seaton, Jr.	5	Mason & Hamlin Co.	20
M. Flug Sons & Co.	100	Arthur P. Butler	5
William B. Leonard	100	C. M. Aikman	25
J. J. Mitchell Co.	100	E. O. Jacobsen & Co.	10
W. H. Lent & Co.	50	Gustav Heubach	10
Milbank, Laaman & Co.	25	"G. R. T."	5
Dodman, Ridgley & Co.	25	Nat. Citizens' Bank	200
Waterhouse, Adler & Co.	25	John J. Keller & Co.	50
J. F. Logan	50	M. C. Kuh	5
W. P. Gill & Co.	50	John W. Greene	25
S. Peiera & Co.	50	E. O. Emerson	100
Porsneck, Proesel & Co.	25	S. Sachs & Co.	50
Fleitman & Co.	250	Frank & Co.	25
J. R. Simon & Co.	100	The Mitchell-Vance Co.	100
E. T. Mason	10	Rodger Mullin	5
Knothe Brothers	25	Henry Taylor Gray	10
W. Benger, Sons & Co.	50	Mrs. Edmund Titus	20
Rustin & Robbins	5	Vanhorne Griffin	50
A. R. Shattuck	100	L. Ladenburger & Son	25
H. E. Montgomery	10	Fred Vilmar	25
E. Jansen	5	J. Scott Boyd, Jr.	10
W. P. S. L.	10	W. Stoddard	10
Rudd C. Hahn	25	Charles A. Ahrens	5
Ginna & Co.	100	Carter, Macy & Co.	100
Mevy & Marcus	25	Edward W. Foster	20
The Journal of Commerce & Com. Bul.	100	J. Edgar Leaycraft	15
W. K. Hinman	50	Vanderhoef & Co.	100
Sidney, Blumenthal & Co.	20	Frank Dietrich	5
John O'Neill	25	Charles C. Wrede	5
The Dame & Townsend Co.	25	B. L. Solomon's Sons	100
W. Jessup & Sons, Limited	50	The Burnet Co.	25
Kalle & Co.	25	Gorham Mfg. Co.	250
Daniel S. Hicks	5	Mackintosh, Tafft & McKenney	25
A lady from B'klyn.	5	W. H. Rockfellow & Co.	25
Joseph E. Gallagher	5	W. H. Detmold	25
T. E. Nevins	5	Hockanum Assn.	200
Denman & Davis	5	J. L. & D. L. Riker	250
Lawson Brothers	25	Edward E. Jr., & J. Harper Poor	100
Titus, Blatter & Co.	25	Passaic Print Wks.	100
Corlies, Macy & Co.	25	W. W. Urquhart, Jr.	3
W. M. Haight	5	Colgate & Co.	250
J. A. Filer & Co.	10	New Eng. Box Co.	100
Porter Bros. & Co.	100	M. Abbotts' Sons	10
Emp. Rub. Mfg. Co.	15	J. Jamison, (cash)	1
Lippman & Co.	15	"E." (cash)	11.50
The Man. Rub. Mfg. Co.	100	Employers of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.	200
J. W. Beardsley & Sons	50	Rockwood & Co.	25
J. L. Mott Iron Wks.	100	Kirkman & Son	100
The Seymour Co.	25	T. G. Patterson	25
H. L. Hobart & Co.	25	The C. Tannert Co.	10
Hardt & Lindgers	100	Z. B. Whitney	5
The Commercial and Financial Chronicle	100	J. Sternberg	10
Joseph Obermeyer	25	R. Evans & Son	35
The King-Scheerer Co.	25	Young & Murphy	10
Sidney Fisher	50	Otto Geisler	10
Southard & Co.	50	T. E. Ricketts	5
John W. Doane	100	Alpers & Mott	25
From fifteen persons, through G.C. Boldt	303	Stern & Adler	25
Yorkville Bank	100	"H. J. K."	2
Davis-Mayer Br. Co.	100	N. Y. Insulated Wire Co. & employes	42.50
Worcester Salt Co.	75	James M. Wentz	100
Henry H. Anderson	100	John Glover	1
Louis Stern	50	Harry Vanderbeck	20
John J. O'Donohue	25	Townsend & Montant	100
Champion & Standinger	25	S. Swaraenski	10
L. Falk's Sons	5	Opper & Levinson	25
Edinger Bros. & Jacoby	100	"G. B. R."	2
Estey Wire Wks. Co.	25	Savenagh Bros. & Knapp	10
Mrs. S. G. Crabb	10	Cyrus Miller	10
A. R. Whitney	100	G. B. Latimer	10
Cash	1	H. H. Palmer	5
Cash	1	Frank Haukamp	5
Rose E. S. Elsing	5	J. E. Taugeman	3
James H. Cohen	25	A. Fox	1
The Strobel & Wilken Co.	25	F. G. Maynard, Sr.	1
Arnold & Aborn	25	Jacob Clade	1
E. D. L.	1	W. King	2
Cash, through Chase National Bank	8.75	W. H. Cohen & Co.	5
Henry Diedel	25	W. G. Niblo	2
H. L. Waterman	25	L. Hirsh & Son	25
Charles H. Rockwell	10	Anonymous	1
Bronx Co.	25	Huesmann & Co.	50
J. F. Travis Sons	10	C. H. Tiebout & Sons	25
Boys of the R. & G. Corset Co.	6.25	New York Steam Co.	250
F. R. Long Co.	25	Isaac O. Bunn	5
		C. R. Flint	250
		Howard Mansfield	25
		J. R. Pettigrew	5
		J. W. Berry	1
		Reported previously	67,426.50
		Total	$83,955.18

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LIST.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers acknowledges receipt of the following contributions:

Thomas F. Ryan	$1,000	D. J. Garth	$50
M. S. & I. S. Isaacs	25	A. P. Stokes	100
R. H. Robertson	30	From a Friend	5
L. J. Callanan	25	G. L. Jewett	50
Edward Livingston	100	W. G. Low	100
Joseph Eastman	50	Mrs. W. H. Harris	25
John A. Pollack	10	W. J. Matheson & Co.	100
R. I. Frothingham	1	H. A. Batjer & Co.	100
R. L. Crawford	100	A. H. Smith	5
"D."	1	H. O'Neill & Co.	250
Tidewater Oil Co.	250	J. Kennedy Tod & Co.	250
Mercantime & Lamm	50	Watson & Gibson	50
G. L. Rives	50	H. Honig & Son	25
Seth Low	25	John Duncan's Sons	250
G. H. Southard	50	E. L. Horsman	25
George G. DeWitt	50	E. L. Winthrop	100
W. C. Duvall	10	Henry Willard	250
N. Y. Glass Co.	50	Maitland, Coppell & Co. (additional)	250
"M. B."	25	G. S. Carhart	100
J. Doull Miller	30	Littauer Bros.	150
China & Japan Trading Co.	100	J. M. MacDonald	100
Samuel Riker	100	Fraser & Co. (of Japan)	50
Guaranty Trust Co. of City of N. Y.	1,000	S. M. Day	50
H. Holt	50	Employes of Continental Ins. Co.	80.75
S. C. Blackwell	10	Prev. acknowl.	88,04¢
Casimir Tag	100	Total	$45,162.75
Albert Tag	1,000		
H. E. Garth	50		

THE MAYOR'S FUND.

The relief fund in charge of Mayor Van Wyck was increased yesterday as follows:

India Wharf Brew. Co.	$200
C. O. Bigelow	25
G. Batten & Co.	25
A. G. D.	3
Emily Brumell	5
D. L. Newborg & Son	25
George V. Brower	25
James McKenzie	3
W. C. Davies	25
J. R. A.	50
Tekulsky Bros.	10
Helen C. Irving	5
For Galveston Sufferers	1
Eleanor A. De Witt	25
Cash B.	1
Through N.Y. TIMES:	
Francis Probst	1
G. M. B., Newport	10
C. S.	1
Cash	1
Pawling, N. Y.	5
A. M. Wilson	$1
Mechanics & Traders' Bank, by Leo Schlesinger, Prest.	100
J. W. Allen, through Mail and Express	10
I. Newman & Sons	50
Court Equitable F. of A.	5
S. Rosenberg & Co.	50
Mrs. S. de Wellteares	10
Through N.Y. TIMES:	
C. Jaggs	2
W. M.	1
Molleson Bros. Co.	10
F. G. Bennett	2
Albert Seligman	5
Paul, Edmund & Louise, by C. W. Larned	5
Prev. acknowl.	9,880
Total	$10,585.50

The following amounts have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES and turned over to the Mayor's fund:

A. B. C.	$100
Mrs. F. Delafield	25
Miss C. V. R. Delafield	5
C. W. Coleman	10
C. G. & G. T Kreppel	3
R. G. P.	$5
Charles A. Munn	5
D. W. Barton	5
Pearl	2
Total	$160

Leon Berg, representing Hurtig & Seamon, wrote to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, offering the receipts of two benefit performances to be given on Thursday, Sept. 27. The Mayor sent a reply accepting the offer with thanks.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Additional subscriptions from the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, turned over to J. P. Morgan, treasurer of the State Relief Committee, are as follows:

E. W. Gould	$10	J. T. Rock	$5
W. B. Nash	5	Mrs. R. P. Flower	100
W. T. Colbron	10	Emma Flower Taylor	100
C. M. Townsend	10	John B. Taylor	100
A. Libaire	10	Ernest Morgenstern	25
Britton & Fiero	25	Williamson & Squire	10
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	250	Louis Heidelbach	50
Anthony Morse	20	Probst, Wetzler & Co.	250
H. H. Hart	5	J. R. Williston & Co.	100
C. S. Smithers & Co.	25	Day & Henion	100
J. S. Bearns & Co.	50	Lummis & Parsons	50
E. R. Folimer	25	Rutter & Gross	50
James Raymond	50	Andrews & Criss	15
Harris & Fuller	25	E. F. Herts	25
Peter B. Wycoff	100	Lathrop & Smith	100
H. H. Nathan	25	W. S. Gurnee	250
W. H. Remick	25	Previously acknowledged	16,452
R. Cowen	10	Total	$18,497
W. H. Burger	10		

The Salvation Army yesterday continued to keep the pot boiling and considerable money in the aggregate was collected. Two lassies invaded the Gravesend race track and brought back $50.

In accordance with the letter sent out from Police Headquarters by Chief Devery, collections of money from the members of the force are going rapidly forward. It is understood that each Captain is expected to contribute $10, each Sergeant $2, and each Roundsman and patrolman $1.

The Red Cross Texas Relief Fund invites pastors of churches to announce to their congregations to-day that the American National Red Cross will receive contributions at its New York office, 136 Fifth Avenue. The contributions will be administered by Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, who is now on Galveston with a staff of trained assistants this afternoon. Stephen E. Barton, Vice President of the organization, left yesterday for Galveston, accompanied by Fred L. Ward. The first shipment of Red Cross supplies left by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night.

According to a dispatch received from the Port Arthur Fisheries Company, at Port Arthur, Texas, and sent to the manager of the company in this city, Capt. N. B. Church, at 135 Front Street, a steamer belonging to the company at Port Arthur has gone to Galveston with a cargo of provisions and other supplies.

The manager of the company at Port Arthur telegraphed to Capt. Church, asking him if he would agree to have the vessel loaded with provisions for the storm's victims from the company's storehouse. Capt. Church immediately sent back word to go ahead and send as much as the vessel would hold, and "be in a hurry about it."

THANKS FROM THE STRICKEN CITY.

Several telegrams were received in this city yesterday, to some of the different bodies sending relief, from Mayor Jones of Galveston and Gov. Sayers, thanking them for prompt action in forwarding supplies and money. One, from Mayor Jones to Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, is as follows:

In the name of our stricken city, I thank you most sincerely for your very kind and encouraging message, and I desire to say in their behalf that the manhood and spirit of our people has risen and will rise to the occasion in a manner that will not disappoint their fellow-countrymen throughout the United States.

Mayor Jones also wired Mayor Van Wyck this message:

In the name of the suffering people of our distressed city allow me to express through you to the citizens of New York our appreciation of your sympathy with us and your generosity in assisting us.

The following telegram came also to Mayor Van Wyck from the Austin (Texas) National Bank:

Please advise all officers or committees interested to send storm contributions direct to us for the credit of the Governor. Telegraph or mail transfers made free of charge.

CREDIT WILL BE EXTENDED:

Chicago Houses Will Let Galveston Merchants Have Goods on Any Terms They Desire.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Chicago's merchants have given much in money and goods to swell the volume of supplies for the relief of the Texas storm victims, but they are prepared to do yet more. When the time comes for the rebuilding of Galveston's commercial interests Chicago men expect to send stocks of goods on any terms. The regular way of determining credit will be ignored until the merchants of the Gulf City recuperate their fortunes. Merchants are a unit in desiring to suspend the ordinary rules of business with regard to the ruined people of the South.

A similar plan was adopted by the outside world in dealing with Chicago firms when the city's commerce was all but destroyed in the great fire of 1871, and the value of such help is not forgotten. Many of the houses here have already written to their Texas customers informing them that goods are at their disposal at practically any terms they wish to name.

AID FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—A meeting of Americans has been held at the United States Embassy here in aid of the Texas sufferers. Resolutions of sympathy were passed, and 2,000 marks were subscribed. A committee, consisting of Secretary of Embassy Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Dickie, and Deputy Consul General Frederick von Versen, was appointed to solicit further subscriptions.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The Mayor of San Nicolas, Province of Havana, telegraphs to Governor General Wood that a subscription has been opened there for the benefit of the Texas sufferers.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—One of the latest subscribers to the Galveston relief fund is Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, who gave his personal check for $1,000. Mr. Jefferson's gift was inspired by reasons of affection, as well as by sympathy. He attended school in Galveston, and his earlier successes in his dramatic career were gained in that city.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—To-morrow evening the Newport Band will give a concert at the Casino for the benefit of the fund for the Texas sufferers.

Mexico Expresses Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Mexican Ambassador has communicated to the State Department an expression of the deep regret of President Diaz and the Government and people of Mexico over the disaster at Galveston.

Relief Fund in Jersey City.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City, since issuing his proclamation on Thursday calling for aid for the Galveston sufferers, has received contributions amounting to $491. A special collection will be made among the children of the public schools on Thursday.

To-day's Services in Carnegie Hall.

The memorial services for the Galveston sufferers at Carnegie Hall will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Justice Charles R. McLean will preside, and the speakers will be Edmond W. Booth, Associate General Secretary Young Men's Christian Association; the Rev. Dr. E. Wilbur Chapman, Father Ducey, the Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, Dr. Louis Klopsch, and Commander Booth Tucker. There will be music by the National Staff Band, Dr. Nicé's Orchestra, and Prof. Beneke, organist. Miss Hildebrant will sing, "The Gospel Nightingale." Another soloist will be Ensign Normer Thompson. Platform tickets have been issued to all of the leading pastors in the city. Admission will be free, but a collection will be taken up for the sufferers.

MR. DAWES ON THE ISSUES.

Controller of the Currency Discusses Money Question and Expansion.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 15.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, addressed a Republican gathering in this city to-night. He said in part:

"There are two great issues in this campaign—one relating to the domestic prosperity of our Nation and one involving the relations which our Nation now maintains toward our new island possessions and to the rest of the world.

"So far as the argument upon the silver question is concerned, I believe that its fallacies were exposed during the last campaign, and if they were not completely demonstrated then the prosperity and higher range of prices in the Nation since the firm establishment of the gold standard have completed the argument. We heard much from Democratic orators in 1896 about the conspiracy of the gold men, into which they entered with the object of having the rich man's dollar get too much of the farmer's wheat. Especially did we hear about the conspiracy to make the dollar dearer in order to make the outstanding mortgages which were payable in dollars more valuable and harder for the farmer to pay.

"In the course of human events it has transpired that if our Democratic friends were right about the conspiracy the conspirators were wrong in their calculations; for, figuring wheat at 55 cents, which it was much of the time in 1896, as against 75 cents this Summer, the man with a one-thousand-dollar mortgage can get rid of it for about 1,300 bushels of wheat now, when most of the time before the conspirators got to work it would have cost him about 1,800 bushels. It would seem that the conspirators at this rate lost about 500 bushels of wheat to the one-thousand-dollar mortgage if they were in that line of business. There have been times since 1896 when the farmer could have relieved himself of the mortgage for 700 bushels of wheat.

"I think that on this question our people have come to see that after all it is not so much the abstract amount of silver or the abstract amount of gold that is in circulation which alone fixes the supply of money which determines prices, but that this supply is made up not only of gold and silver, but of Government notes and bank checks and drafts, all of which have an equal purchasing power with gold when interchangeable into gold on demand.

"Our people see that when the silver people threatened the interchangeability of all our money with the best standard they destroyed confidence and drove money out of circulation and large lines of credit out of existence. And so this Administration enacted a law making gold the standard, and assuring the public by this law of its safety. Then it was that confidence revived, and money again came into circulation and general prices rose even though the price of silver continued to fall.

"The temporary protection which a Republican Senate might give the gold standard would probably have little effect in preventing that loss of confidence in the stability of our medium of exchange, which is, above all things, essential to the business prosperity of all classes in this country and in terms of which all business is done.

"I believe that the continuance of the prosperity of this country depends upon the success of the Republican Party, which opposes the free coinage of silver because it believes it unequivocally a moral and economic wrong.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

"The effort of Mr. Bryan and the Democratic Party is to get our people to believe that in some way this attitude of the Administration toward the Filipinos violates certain principles which we have always upheld and maintained in this Nation. They maintain that we should give the Filipinos self-government. But they do not discuss at length with us their capacity for self-government. They say that we have no right to ask whether they are capable of self-government, for if we should decide they were not, then we would make them subjects, not citizens, and that would be 'imperialism.'

"These theoretical arguments, of course, assume by implication that these sixty different tribes of savages and semi-civilized Malays are capable of self-government.

"If the Filipinos are incapable of self-government, it matters not what their government be called, the fact remains that when the United States leaves, some other nation or nations will take up their government. And the United States has no right to interfere with that nation or nations unless she is willing to again step in and restore order.

"You may read every utterance and examine every act of William McKinley in connection with the whole Spanish and Philippine war, and you will not find one inconsistent with the dictates of the most enlightened conscience. This great Republic stands at the parting of the ways. It will not take the wrong one. It will not turn its back upon duty. It has come to this Nation to enter broader fields and to raise to higher and happier and better life millions of people cast under its protection by an unavoidable war. It is true this Nation is bearing great responsibilities; but it cannot avoid them. There is no responsibility so great as that involved in shunning a responsibility which it is our duty to meet."

FILE REPORTS OF EARNINGS.

Substantial Increase Shown in Chicago Elevated Railway Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—Chicago elevated railroads, in compliance with the law, report these results of operation for the year ended June 30, 1900:

	1899-1900.	Increase.
Number fares	31,008,186	5,174,246
Daily average	84,954	14,176
EARNINGS.		
Passengers	1,550,409	258,712
Miscellaneous	$53,052	$7,950
Gross	1,603,461	266,662
Total operating expenses	682,088	58,190
Per cent. to gross	42.5	
Net earnings	921,373	208,472
Total charges	618,517	247,376
Surplus for stock	302,856	*38,904
Dividends	217,952	217,952
Balance for year	84,994	*256,856
South Side Elevated.	1899-1900.	Increase.
Number of fares	24,349,888	3,824,468
Daily average	56,712	10,477
Earnings.		
Passengers	1,217,493	191,223
Miscellaneous	40,886	5,500
Gross	1,258,379	196,723
Total operating expenses	689,949	85,011
Per cent. to gross	54.8	
Net earnings	568,430	111,712
Other income		*2,090
Total	$568,430	$109,622
Total charges	57,858	41,667
Surplus for stock	510,572	151,289
Dividends	361,333	268,095
Balance for year	$149,239	$106,806
Lake Street Elevated—	1899-1900.	Increase.
Daily average	29,094	4,062
Number fares	14,269,506	1,482,706
Earnings—		
Passenger	718,475	74,135
Miscellaneous	14,112	153
Gross	727,587	74,288
Total operating expenses	370,259	64,200
Per cent. to gross	50.9	
Net earnings	357,328	10,088
Total charges	373,957	82,308
Deficit	16,628	
Per cent. in pass's earn'gs		11.6

*Decrease.

Pays Two Cents on the Dollar.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 15.—William H. Hilton, as receiver of the bankrupt Kilmer Manufacturing Company, reports to the courts that he has on hand $6,564.99 to distribute among creditors having proved claims for $264,744.57, which will allow about 2 cents on a dollar. At one time the corporation was presumed to be one of the strongest in the country.

Bourke Cockran to Speak in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15.—Mayor Harrison received a telegram from New York to-day stating that Bourke Cockran will accept the invitation to speak in Chicago Sept. 29. The meeting will be held at the Coliseum.

GREAT COAL STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY ON

Continued from Page 1.

Archbishop, "that these miners are poorly paid and have a hard struggle with life. Surely the operators should do better. The miners have a decided side at interest, and they have their representatives to state their case. I cannot see why their representatives should be refused a hearing or why the miners themselves do not have some redress for their grievances. They ask a hearing, and arbitration should open the way to a peaceable settlement of all troubles. That is what arbitration is for.

"I should be only too glad to see arbitration, but I do not know that there will be. That is with the employers, the mine owners, who surely can remedy matters if they will."

SITUATION AT HAZLETON.

Many Collieries Shut Down and a General Strike Thought to be Inevitable.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 15.—Many collieries were shut down at noon to-day. Hundreds of men removed their tools and are ready for the strike. Orders were issued at the coal company offices to-night to the effect that all collieries would be operated on full time next week. If not enough men report, then work will be shut down altogether until the strike is settled. No attempt will be made to replace strikers with other men, and every precaution is being taken not to inc

CROKER TO MANAGE THE STATE CAMPAIGN

Tammany Pledges a Million for Bryan and Stanchfield.

HARMONY AT HEADQUARTERS

The Hill Men Begin to Fall In Line—Their Leader, the ex-Senator, May Not Meet Croker.

Richard Croker will take personal charge of the Democratic campaign in this State. Mr. Croker announced that he would visit the Democratic State Headquarters, which are now controlled by the friends of David B. Hill, every day, and would give advice on matters of importance.

The sinews of war—money to the amount of $1,000,000—have been pledged by the Tammany Hall leader to carry on the political battle. The plan is to overshadow ex-Senator Hill. He will be invited to the conferences at which the State leaders will be present, but it is said that he will refuse to be present with Croker in the same room. This is just what Croker wants and expects.

It was also stated yesterday on good authority that the Eastern campaign managers of Mr. Bryan had told Croker that in the event of the election of the Democratic Presidential ticket the Tammany Hall leader would be the dispenser of Federal patronage in New York State.

This promise is what is spurring Croker on to harmonize and bring into line all of the friends of ex-Senator Hill to work with him in the campaign.

Mayor James K. McGuire, who, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, has personal charge of the campaign work, has made his peace with Croker. Mayor McGuire made a fight for the nomination of Controller Coler and told the National campaign managers that if he was not nominated New York State would probably be lost to the Democratic Party.

A bitter fight was made by Croker against Mayor McGuire and his acts as Chairman of the Executive Committee were harshly criticised.

The olive branch was held out by Croker to Mayor McGuire yesterday, and it was eagerly grasped.

The first call of the Tammany leader at Democratic State Headquarters was made yesterday at 9:30 A. M. None of the leaders was about at that time. Mr. Croker was accompanied by Senator P. H. McCarren. The only person to greet them was Secretary John Mason, a close personal friend of Hill.

"I have just come in to look around," said Mr. Croker.

"We will be pleased to show you all the books and papers," said Secretary Mason.

Then for an hour the Tammany leader looked carefully into all the workings of the headquarters. At 10:30 Mayor McGuire arrived. He was more than surprised to find Mr. Croker a caller there. The greetings between the two men were formal.

Mr. Croker in a few words explained to Chairman McGuire that there should be harmony in the campaign, and that all of the men who were friendly to Coler and Hill should now fall into line and work for success.

"We are ready for the work," said Chairman McGuire.

"I see you are. I want to say that you have arranged campaign matters better than any other Chairman we have had during the last twenty years," said Mr. Croker.

This statement pleased Mayor McGuire, and soon the Tammany leader and Hill's friend had buried the hatchet and become apparently warm personal friends.

After a conference lasting one hour, Mr. Croker left the headquarters. He said to the reporters:

"There will be only one Democratic State Headquarters during this campaign, and we are in those headquarters now."

"What will be done with the Croker-Murphy headquarters in the Hoffman House?" was asked.

Mr. Croker smiled and said:

"We did not have headquarters there. You see, Senator Murphy is an old man, and he should not be expected to knock himself around like younger fellows. He just took a room in the Hoffman House and I was a caller there every day. It was just social talks we held there."

"Will Chairman McGuire have charge of the campaign?" was asked.

"He certainly will, and I want to say now that he is an able man and has made capital arrangements for campaign work this Fall."

"How about money?" was asked.

"The State Headquarters will have all the money necessary. All the money we want to spend will be forthcoming," said Mr. Croker.

"How will the campaign be conducted?" was asked.

"We will make a good fight up the State. The personal popularity of John B. Stanchfield should win him thousands of votes. Tammany Hall can be counted upon to give him a big vote. I think that Mr. Bryan will be elected President and that Mr. Stanchfield will be the next Governor of New York State."

"Will you make a prediction as to figures now?"

"No. We will carry the State for Bryan; that is all I will say."

Senator McCarren said:

"There will be one State Headquarters. The Brooklyn organization will work hard in this campaign to carry New York State for Mr. Bryan and elect Stanchfield Governor."

Another move which Mr. Croker made yesterday also caused talk among the politicians. He suggested to Chairman McGuire that the members of the Democratic State Executive Committee should be called together on Wednesday next to discuss matters.

Hill and Croker are both members of that committee. Hill's friends say that he will not be present, but will send State Chairman Frank Campbell there to represent him. After the passages at arms between Croker and Hill of late the politicians look forward to the next meeting of the leaders with great interest.

After the call at Democratic State Headquarters Mr. Croker held a conference with ex-Gov. Stone in the National Headquarters. After this conference the Tammany leader said:

"I will be at the Hoffman House every morning, and will spend most of my time in the State Headquarters. In the afternoons I will be at Tammany Hall. Any help I can give to the National Committee I will be pleased to offer."

HILL TO SPEAK SEPT. 25.

Will Be the Guest of John B. Stanchfield at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill will make his first speech of the campaign in Elmira on Tuesday evening, Sept. 25. He is now engaged in its preparation at Albany.

While in Elmira he will be the guest of John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor.

Partial Fusion in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 15.—The Democrats and Populists have effected partial fusion. The Democratic committee has filed its ticket. It has also filed resignations of the candidates for Congress, Auditor, and Mine Inspector, and nominations of the Populist candidates for those places to fill the vacancies. The three Populists put on are T. L. Glenn for Congress, E. W. Jones for Auditor, and M. H. Jacobs for Mine Inspector. Three of the Populist candidates have refused to withdraw. They are C. M. Mullen for Presidential Elector, M. F. Eby for Secretary of State, and Texas Angel for Supreme Judge.

Democratic Split in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Sept. 15.—After a three days' deadlock, the Democratic Territorial Convention came to an abrupt conclusion Friday. The two factions split, and each nominated its Delegate to Congress. The party in support of J. F. Wilson was first to file a certificate of nomination with the Territorial Secretary, and the Marcus Smith faction followed suit later.

Mr. Cockran to Speak.

W. Bourke Cockran has notified W. R. Hearst, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, that he will address the annual convention of the association at Indianapolis on Oct. 3. Mr. Bryan will be the speaker on the second day of the convention, Oct. 4.

Congressional Nominations.

PENNSYLVANIA—Eighth District, Howard [illegible] (Dem.).

NORTH CAROLINA—Second District J. J. Vardell (Dem.).

ITHACA NOMINATIONS.

Democratic Convention Selects Men for County Offices.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Democrats of Tompkins County met in convention today. The following ticket was nominated:

Member of Assembly—HARRY W. CORNELL of Ithaca.

District Attorney—E. B. READING of Ithaca.

Special County Judge—CHARLES L. WOLCOTT of Trumansburg.

County Clerk—JOHN HANSHAW of Ithaca.

Coroner—E. B. Allen of Dryden.

Superintendent of the Poor—LEVI NEWMAN of Enfield.

A resolution censuring the two county delegates who did not vote for Coler at Saratoga was introduced by Prof. Woodruff, but was laid on the table. Mr. Cornell, the candidate for member of Assembly, is a son of ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell.

Mr. McDermott for Congress.

The Hudson County Democratic Committee met at the Robert Davis Association Club house Friday night and decided to nominate Senator Allan L. McDermott for Congress and ex-Judge Robert S. Hudspeth for Senator to fill the vacancy. Mr. McDermott will resign at once, and Gov. Voorhees will order a special election.

Timothy E. Ellsworth Renominated.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15.—The Forty-fifth District Republican Senatorial Convention this afternoon unanimously renominated Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport for State Senator. Resolutions indorsing the Republican National and State administrations were passed. Senator Ellsworth accepted the nomination.

Middletown's Nomination.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Democrats of the Second Assembly District, Orange County, this afternoon nominated Philip A. Rorty for member of the Assembly.

MAJOR BYRNE'S DECLARATION.

Head of the Democratic Honest Money League in 1896 for Mr. McKinley Again.

Major John Byrne, President in 1896 of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, which in several States directly advocated the election of McKinley and Hobart, has returned to New York. Asked where he stood in the present campaign, he replied:

"I stand exactly where I stood in 1896, and where I shall continue to stand, until the work then undertaken is completed. I stand for honest money and against 'free silver,' the paramount issue of this campaign, as it was in 1896.

"I shall fight both imperialism and militarism, but I decline to accept either issue now. The purpose in asserting their presence is to aid in the great silver conspiracy. The American people have a great and a paramount duty to perform, and that is to complete for all time the work of 1896, that we may be relieved of the demoralizing free silver heresy."

"Mr. Byrne," the reporter asked, "will you support the Republican ticket this year?"

"I can see safety in no other direction," he replied, "and, while I am not in sympathy with the declarations of the Republican Party in relation to the Philippines, nor in the treatment of Porto Rico, I regard those matters as of minor importance now."

"You believe, then, Mr. Byrne," the reporter suggested, "that if Mr. Bryan were elected silver would win?"

"Yes, practically," he answered. "I regard Mr. Bryan as a very dangerous force, a fanatic seeking power, the tool of the most gigantic trust ever attempted to control and market at a great profit the silver of the world.

"If the great army of labor in this country, more largely interested than others, turns a deaf ear to this imminent danger, and shall listen to this false prophet, all I can say is, it will deserve to suffer."

"Have you any serious fear of Bryan's election?"

"I have serious fears, growing entirely out of the indifference and overconfidence of both Republicans and Gold Democrats. The people forget that the best organized political machine in the world has espoused the cause of silver. The Silver Trust is rich, and means business. The people may be influenced. Nov. 6 will be too late to correct the mistake. The enemy at the present hour has more of the field than is promising for the future."

AMBLER RENOMINATED.

Convention at Poughkeepsie Opposes Canal Expenditure.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District (Dutchess, Columbia, and Putnam) to-day renominated Henry S. Ambler for State Senator.

The convention, which was held in this city, was absolutely under the control of Louis F. Payn of Chatham. Samuel K. Phillips, County Judge of Dutchess, was Chairman. Resolutions were adopted indorsing McKinley and Roosevelt, Odell and Woodruff, and the Republican policy of protection to American industries, protection to the American merchant marine, and protection to the Philippines "from a self-appointed dictator to impose upon them at the point of the bolo knife a Government without the consent of the governed." Resolutions were also indorsed opposing the expenditure of large sums of money in the extension or improvement of the canal system of the State.

A resolution disapproving of the acquirement of any stream in Dutchess County by the Ramapo Company or the City of New York was amended to read "by any individual or corporation" and then adopted. In its original form it conflicted with the Republican State platform, which is pledged to a municipal water system for New York. Senator Ambler made a short speech in which he promised to oppose any further canal expenditure.

Republican Senate Nomination.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 15.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the First District met here to-day and nominated William McKinney of Northport for Senator. The vote was: McKinney, 10; Braniff, 7.

MR. BLISS ON FOREIGN LOANS.

Asks If They Would Have Been Floated Under Bryan.

Cornelius N. Bliss said yesterday that the Republicans were now fairly launched on the National campaign. In regard to the German loan, he said:

"This should make us still prouder of our present financial standing among the nations, and still more determined to maintain it. Within a few weeks two of the greatest nations of Europe have come here to borrow money. The United States has suddenly become not only a creditor nation, but the leading creditor nation of the world. This is not merely because we have money to lend, but also because our money is sound money, our monetary standard a correct one, and our credit first-class. Does any one suppose that these loans would have been floated here if Mr. Bryan had been elected four years ago? We would not have had any money to lend and would not have been asked to lend any."

RAILWAY VALUATIONS RAISED.

Chicago Board May Increase the Assessments by $4,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Board of Assessors is busily engaged in compiling the schedules of personal property sent in by railroad companies and in making estimates in cases of failure to schedule. This class of property last year was valued at more than $6,000,000 by the Board of Review, and the increases made by the Assessors may bring the figure to $10,000,000 or even higher. The chief item of increase is in the cash on hand.

A list of south town railroad personal property calculations, not yet completed, is given:

Roads.	Listed.	Assessed.
Chicago, Madison & Northern...	$30,630	$112,350
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy...	412,450	511,320
Chicago & Northwestern	220,000	220,000
Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis..	5,700	10,900
Chicago & West Indiana.....	8,000	294,600
*Metropolitan West Side Elev...	30,800	.....
Michigan Central	1,300	28,000
Chicago, Santa Fé & California..	.....	311,250
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific..	62,500	311,250
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	1,300	27,522
Chicago & Erie	12,637	17,025
Chi., Bur. & Q., (office, &c.)...	21,934	849,278

*Not completed.

HANNA SPEAKS IN INDIANA

Five Thousand Persons Hear the Senator at Delphi.

SEES NO APATHY IN THE WEST

Calls the Democratic Candidate a Hypocrite, and Says that the Issue of Imperialism Was Manufactured.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 15.—Senator Marcus A. Hanna addressed the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana here to-day. A large crowd had assembled at the train, and a procession escorted the Senator to the Court House Square, where he addressed an audience of about 5,000. Congressman Charles B. Landis introduced Senator Hanna, who was greeted with great applause. The Senator spoke, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I received the kind invitation of your member of Congress to visit his district I told him that it would be impossible, because, in the first place, I was not hired to do that part of the job. I don't pose as a public speaker. I don't expect that I can bring the issues in this campaign before the people as well as I can conduce to the results of the campaign. [Laughter.] But I came to Indiana to-day because I had never appeared before an Indiana audience, and Charlie told me that he wanted to convince the people, in his district at least, that I did not wear horns. [Laughter.] Having shed my horns long ago, and because I love Charlie Landis, I am here. [Applause.] I am here to tell the people of his district that they have sent to the lower house of Congress one of the brightest members of it.

"Now, having said this much I ought to stop, because that is what I came to do. [Laughter.] But if I ever stood before an audience in attempting to make a speech, which I am very poor at, and felt an inspiration, I feel it from the effects of this audience before me to-day. [Applause.] And looking into the faces of these people there come reflected back looks of intelligence and interest. It encourages me. Being charged with many of the responsibilities of this campaign, only a few weeks ago I felt that there was lacking on the part of the people of this country a full appreciation of the importance of the issues of this campaign. I spent six long, hot weeks in New York laying the foundation of the campaign in the East, and whether under the influences of the torrid heat or from the fact that people were overconfident, there seemed to be a lack of interest, and it was discouraging to those of us who were charged with the responsibilities of the work. But coming west I stopped over a day or two in my native State of Ohio, and in the opening of the campaign at Youngstown I met such an audience as this, and looking into their faces I discovered that there was a response in the Western Republicans that meant that this campaign must be started in the West, this heart of the Republic, this centre of the population of this country, composed of the stalwart element of our people.

THE CANDIDATES COMPARED.

"No one doubted that William McKinley would be renominated at the Philadelphia convention. Every one hoped that the action of that convention would be unanimous upon both candidates of the ticket, and it was so. We have added to its popularity and favoritism that talented soldier of the Spanish war, Theodore Roosevelt. [Cheers.]

"The people of the United States without respect to party admit and honor integrity and honesty of purpose. Now, my friends, when it came to the selection of who should be the candidate of the opposing party—I might say parties—but let us call it the cuckoo party for the purpose of assembling [Laughter]—it was a desperate chance for Mr. Bryan, because already under the influences which govern the business and commercial world, influences and laws which are infallible as the laws of nature, there began to be throughout the business world a very serious question of doubt among the Democrats whether it would do to renominate this man upon the Chicago platform. That feeling, the growth of that sentiment, had been so strong, and it was growing stronger every day, that when it came to close quarters at the Kansas City Convention Mr. Bryan was obliged to bring together all the forces at his command, and using the influences of the Populists, the Socialists, and all the isms that pervade politics, he issued the edict, 'Unless you will again reaffirm the Chicago platform upon the silver plank I will not be your candidate.'

"I was afraid he would not be. [Laughter.] You all know that within the narrow limits of one vote—the silver plank was only carried by one vote—what a narrow escape we made. What a reflection that that one vote came from the delegate from Hawaii, where Grover Cleveland pulled down the American flag and which is a part of the kingdom that some people claim, is the picket line of imperialism, what a visitation it was upon Mr. Bryan to think that he was saved only at the expense of and by the vote of the delegate from Hawaii. [A voice: "He was dark colored."]

"Very dark. Mr. Bryan is just as much the advocate of free and unlimited coinage of silver to-day as he ever was. But he was warned by that narrow majority at that convention that at least a very large part of his party and an overwhelming majority of the people of the country have set their seal against silver. He had up his sleeve this issue of imperialism. Col. Posey has told you exactly the truth, that the position of the Democratic Party upon the Philippine question was made and fixed in the City of Washington by Mr. Bryan and his close advisers themselves. I was there about that time. I knew what was going on.

THE PEACE TREATY.

"While we who had the pleasure and enjoyed the right of voting from principle and sustaining the strong argument of the Administration, working from the standpoint of duty, felt that we had taken a prominent part in that glorious act of ratifying the treaty and saving the honor and integrity of the American Army and the American Navy and upholding the American people, still, for all that, we were not numerically strong enough to have accomplished that purpose if it had not been for the cohorts of Mr. Bryan. Did he and his cohorts act from the same motives which inspired the Republican members of that Senate? No, I am ashamed to say, no; because we knew that the purposes he had in view were purely political and intended to be used, as they have been used, just to make an issue; possibly a paramount issue, but at least a collateral issue, in the coming campaign. And that has been the result. I will quote the words of one of the most eminent statesmen in the United States, a man against whose motives or patriotism not a word can be said; a man who, from the convictions of his principles, has been honestly opposed to the policy of the Administration regarding the Philippines. I quote from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Standing in the presence of twenty or thirty prominent business men in Boston, a month ago—I was present at that gathering—he was asked for his views.

"That grand old man arose, and said: 'Gentlemen, you all know that I have not been in harmony with my party upon this Philippine question, but that is only one of the many important questions, and as long as my party stands upon the foundation, the principles of which were the beginning and baptism of its life, I shall stand by my party.' But, he said: 'I propose to tear the mask from the face of that hypocrite, William Jennings Bryan. I call him a hypocrite,' said Senator Hoar, 'because, like my friends Senator Lodge and Senator Hanna, I know the motive which inspired the action on his part to ratify the treaty.'

"Those were the words of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, the grandest old man in the Senate, a man whose whole life and energies have been devoted to the principles of the Republican Party, and therefore no one would dare to doubt for one single moment the motives of that man. And I repeat here, and will repeat it from every rostrum where I have the opportunity, that the action of Mr. Bryan and those who are following him in his contest on this Philippine question has been one of hypocrisy and deceit from the beginning, and will continue to be so. [Applause.]

CHALLENGES BRYAN TO DEBATE.

Now there is one feature of this situation that I would be glad to briefly discuss. Connected with this question of imperialism, which everybody knows is simply an expansion of our territory under conditions with which we are all familiar, it has been charged that the Republican Party are prompted by motives of greed; that with us it is purely a question of commercialism. Well, I am a business man, and I understand what that means exactly, and I am willing to go anywhere before any audience and discuss the commercial side of this question with Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat. [Applause and cries of "Good!"] Because I have some figures which are rather interesting. I see to-day in a Chicago paper with the leading 'Great American Gains in the World of Trade,' a very interesting letter from their Washington correspondent, in which he tells of having received the figures on that day from the Treasury Department of the United States of the exports for the eight calendar months of this year ending with August.

After quoting the figures referred to, Mr. Hanna continued:

"Doubling the National sales abroad in a dozen years is a pretty good ending for the nineteenth century. [Applause.] Figures don't lie, my friends. And I want to make another statement that I made publicly a few months ago, for I got it directly from the statistician of the Treasury Department at the time.

"Here is another item. I had almost forgotten it. A big order for locomotives, Philadelphia. An order received to-day for twenty-two heavyweight engines from New Zealand. Another order on which work has just begun was for six locomotives for the Rio Tinto Mining Company, in Spain. That is only one day's item. [Laughter.] We were a long time getting to the quarter pole, but we got there. And when the finish is made you will find the other fellows still at the three-quarter pole. [Laughter.]

AMERICAN LOANS ABROAD.

"Here in this same paper is another little bit of information that in that connection might be interesting: 'The United States of America is no longer a debtor country. We are a creditor country, and within the last few months we have placed foreign loans as follows: For the City of Montreal, $3,000,000; for the Mexican Government, $25,000,000; for the Russian Government, $10,000,000; for the British Government, $28,000,000; for the Swedish Government, $10,000,000. And now a loan has just been underwritten in New York of $20,000,000 for the German Empire.' [Applause.] And why is it? Am I talking too long? [A voice: "No, you are beating Bryan."]

"The time has never been since we resumed specie payment that there has not been an abundance of circulating medium to transact the business of this country. Why, my friends, don't you know that only 4 per cent. of the great business of the United States is done with actual money?

"The balance of our great commerce is handled and moved on credit. Therefore, I say that the success and the development of our great industrial interests depend upon the confidence that the people have in the policy which shall govern our financial system.

"If Mr. Bryan—God forbid [laughter] (A voice, "He won't be") should be elected—I say, God forbid, in the interests of every man who works with his hands, in the interest of every little child who goes to school and comes back to meet a happy home and a happy fireside, in the interest of the future greatness of our country, God forbid. [Applause.]

"I tell you, my friends, that I do want to sound a note of warning. There is evidence on all sides in our country that the Republican Party feels that it has a sure thing, and therefore they do not feel called upon to exert any extraordinary effort to contribute their share toward preventing it. That is a duty as sacred to every man as the duty that he owes to his family and his God. He cannot shift the responsibility of it upon the shoulders of his neighbor.

"Now, in closing this, my first effort before a Hoosier audience, let me feel that I have accomplished something, much I hope, in the interest of my friends, but much more in that greater and wider field which will serve and preserve the best interests of our country. Good-bye."

At the conclusion of his address, Senator Hanna was cheered with enthusiasm.

Following Senator Hanna, Col. W. T. Durbin, Republican candidate for Governor, and Patrick O'Donnell of Chicago spoke briefly. The Hanna party left here for Chicago at 5:34 o'clock.

AFTER FUNDS IN CHICAGO.

Intimated that Mr. Hanna Expects to Raise $1,000,000 in That City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Senator Hanna will be the host at a luncheon at the Union League Club Monday. The affair will be an exclusive one. The leading bankers, wholesale merchants, and manufacturers of Chicago will be the guests. It is said that Senator Hanna will make a graceful bid for contributions to the Republican campaign fund at this luncheon. He will give a little talk on "overconfidence," and will try to convince the wealthy men at the luncheon that an emergency exists which can be successfully met only with funds.

According to reports, Senator Hanna went into Philadelphia and asked the wealthy citizens of that city to come to the front with $600,000. A million dollars on that basis would be about right for Chicago, so political managers say.

SENATOR HANNA'S SON SUED.

First Wife Asks for Money Expended for Minor Children.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Daniel R. Hanna, son of Ohio's junior Senator, was sued for $9,851.96 by his former wife, May Harrington Hanna, in Common Pleas Court to-day. It is claimed that after they had been divorced Hanna and his former wife entered into an agreement whereby Daniel R. Hanna was to pay all the expenses of his three minor children. This agreement did not include living expenses. The divorce was granted June 23, 1898, and the agreement was made May 15, 1899.

Mrs. Hanna says that the expenses of the children, Mark A., aged thirteen; Carl H., aged ten, and Daniel R., Jr., since that time have been the amount asked for in the petition, and that, although Daniel R. Hanna has been repeatedly asked to defray them, he has failed to do so. Only that part of the agreement relating to the expenses of the three children is set forth in the petition, it being stated that all other provisions were of a private nature and in no way connected with the present controversy.

Mrs. Hanna only a few months ago returned from Europe, where she went shortly after securing her divorce. Daniel R. Hanna, the defendant in the present suit, is again married, he having taken as his wife Mrs. De Maud, formerly Miss Daisy Gordon.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; fresh easterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The Southern storm was moving slowly northeastward, and was central last night in South Carolina. It has caused general rains in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and has been followed by fair weather in the East Gulf States. The Northwestern disturbance has moved quite rapidly eastward to Lake Superior. It has thus far caused showers in the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region, and is closely followed by a marked high pressure area and decidedly lower temperatures, the fall in temperature reaching into the middle slope and Upper Mississippi Valley. There has been a rise in temperature of from 4 to 12 degrees from the West Gulf States northeastward through Michigan and the lower lake region. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions the weather has been fair, except that there have been showers in the North Pacific States. During to-day the rain area will extend through New England, and will continue southward as far as Eastern North Carolina. There will also be showers in Michigan, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region. Generally fair weather is indicated for all districts to-morrow. The eastward movement of the high area in the Northwest will bring with it unseasonably low temperatures. They will reach the central valleys and upper lake regions to-day and the Atlantic and Southern States to-morrow. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and possibly brisk easterly, becoming northwesterly to-night. On the South Atlantic Coast they will shift to fresh northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	52	68
6 A. M.	50	64
9 A. M.	54	70
12 M.	64	76
4 P. M.	70	72
6 P. M.	66	70
9 P. M.	64	68
12 P. M.	61	68

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follow:

Printing House Square	60¼
Weather Bureau	67½
Corresponding date 1899	60¼
Corresponding date last twenty years	66

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.16 and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.02. The humidity was 67 at 8 A. M. and 76 at 8 P. M. The maximum temperature was 73 degrees at 12 M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 7:30 A. M.

M. DE REGNIER ON AMERICA

Money Is Its Ideal, He Says, and Its Possession a Dignity.

THE RICH A NATIONAL PRODUCT

Beauties of Natural Scenery and Ugliness of Towns—Disappointed in Traveling Facilities.

M. Henri de Régnier, the French poet, who last Winter under the auspices of the Cercle Français of Harvard University gave a series of lectures at the universities and principal colleges of the United States, was not very favorably impressed by his visit, as is shown by an article giving his "impressions" published in the Gaulois of Paris. Brief extracts from it were cabled to the newspapers at the time of its appearance. Following is a translation of the article:

"Mr. Huntington, who died recently, was the classical type of American millionaire, in that he not only made his fortune himself, but through himself. Beginning with nothing he attained that which in America is everything—wealth; for over there, nothing counterbalances the power that goes with wealth. America is proud of her rich men. They are, it can truly be said, a National product. They are the visible sign of the common effort; they represent in its success the general concern, the universal ambition, that the formidable American activity creates, and which causes it to perform its daily wonders. The competition of all to attain an identical end overexcites individual energy. Wherefore he who surpasses the others and shows in his own success the realization of their desire acquires a sort of prestige.

"In a country whose actual ideal is money, its abundant and enormous possession is almost a dignity. In any case it is an example and an encouragement. There can be no doubt that Mr. Huntington, the railroad king, was a comforting figure to the innumerable speculators who on the seventeenth floor of their buildings, telephone at ear and cigar in mouth, labor to enrich themselves by some infallible combination. He proved to them once again that activity and audacity in business can raise a man from the depth of poverty to the pinnacle of opulence.

HOMAGE TO MEN OF MONEY.

"I did not see Mr. Huntington in San Francisco, where he was when I arrived there a few months ago, but his photograph was shown to me. It was that of an old man with a long white beard, whom one might have taken to be a philosopher. Peradventure, indeed, he was one, and despised the wealth he had acquired. However this may be, his fellow-countrymen respected in him this wealth. Each country seeks wherewith to admire itself, and it is in its great men that it finds it. Germany glories in Goethe or Wagner; Italy in Michael Angelo or Dante. We ourselves have a large choice of geniuses in whom we can honor the mind of our race. America does the same, but she realizes that the few great artists she has produced, like Edgar Poe and Whistler, are merely accidental, therefore her National pride is in those who more exactly represent her real aspirations, and it is to these prodigious men of money that she renders the sincerest homage.

"When you cross the Atlantic one of the pleasures announced to you with the most insistence is that of being able to travel immense distances in ease and comfort. The journey by train, you are told, has none of the inconveniences it presents in Europe. You will not be a prisoner in your car, without air and without room. You will sleep as in your own room. You will eat and smoke at your ease. You will live pleasantly and luxuriously. The enormous locomotives will drag you rapidly across the plains of the Union; they will take you over mountains. You will go from lakes to forests, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and you will have nothing to do but watch the changing view of landscapes and climates.

"It was with these promises that I traversed the continent twice, by different routes. Certes, nature in America is not without beauty. One feels in its interminable plains and vast prairies the charms of monotony, and the solitude of the sand-deserts of Arizona is not without grandeur. The mirage causes you to see a skirt imaginary water which appears distant and fugitive through the innumerable thorny trunks of the virgin cactus. Violet mountains bar the horizon. The pines of California and the green oaks of Louisiana are noble trees. The yellow flood of the Mississippi flows full and strong. The water of the Great Salt Lake is blue and gray. Lake Michigan displays its variable waves.

"Certes, once upon a time this land must have been grandiose and superb, when the rivers, the savannahs, the forests, and the lakes alone occupied it. It is so wherever it is found in its primitive solitude. The towns have spoiled it.

THE UGLINESS OF THE TOWNS.

"The towns are America's ugliness, and they are multiplying daily. There are some that are only just born, and that in ten years will be immense. Extraordinary Chicago is an example of these sudden and indefinite growths. She is of yesterday, and already seems eternal. She is the Rome of business, as New York is the Carthage.

"Nothing could be uglier than New York and Chicago, for they have not that provisional air which makes one forgive in our towns of Europe the docks and factories that seem to be superadded. Over there docks and factories are the town itself, which remains smoky and noisy with them, and has a sort of methodicalness about it due to the system of numbering the streets and the division of the houses by blocks. This is by design, as can be seen by the way in which this arrangement is everywhere reproduced, from the great city to the small town and almost to the smallest village. Go to the east or to the west, it is everywhere the same.

"Usually when traveling there is something stirring in approaching a town. The train slackens its pace. Your curiosity is aroused. The route furnishes some delightful surprises. A place famous for its illustrious associations, a food for thought. Here it is a steeple, there a tower. Often the site suffices to charm us. The silhouette of towns against the sky is a pleasure. Take Rouen, for instance, as it appears with the Seine bending so that it may reflect it more gracefully. Who could forget a glimpse had of Pisa or Venice? And others there are whose names one hardly knows, that are passed without stopping, but of which some detail of architecture and color is impressed upon the memory.

"These little joys are what are most lacking in America. Above all, do not take any stock in ludicrous or picturesque names. They are so only on the map. Here are Memphis and Mechanicsville. Do not be deceived either by Baton Rouge or Ithaca. All are alike in the same ugliness of hasty and utilitarian construction. However, do not grumble too much. Washington itself, the official city, the most 'architectured' city in the Union, will satisfy you even less if you like something other than a clumsy copy of the antique, as is the Washingtonian Capitol. It is true that if you have a well-developed mind you will not fail to admire the obelisk, which is one of the ornaments of the Presidential city. It is very high and made of Maryland marble. One can ascend it, and its tip, as Baedecker will be careful to let you know, is of aluminium.

NOT PLEASED WITH THE TRAINS.

"To this first disappointment must be added another. The comforts of travel promised you are not what you imagined them to be. If you believe what you have been told you risk finding yourself very badly off. Could you sleep on the frightful bedstead allotted to you in a car that contains at least thirty, all occupied; for the so-called "limited" train is usually full to the last seat? You would be stifled in the shelter of a heavy curtain. When you issued therefrom you would find the common toilet in possession of a gentleman who takes his time about his ablutions. This same gentleman will be found in the smoking car and the dining car, or in his seat, at a movable table, drinking soda or whisky, or playing cards with a partner.

"Really, the narrow French compartment, where at the most eight persons are shut in, is preferable. In America one successively has all the passengers for neighbors, and it lasts four or five days, without counting that by that time the negro porter treats you with familiarity if you have been so misguided as not to treat him in American fashion—that is, very badly.

"I am aware that the most disagreeable part of this experience can be avoided. You can hire a little cabin, where you are alone, and where you have a bed and a couch, but you have to be warned that this precaution is necessary or you will find it out at your own expense.

"Meanwhile the enormous locomotive puffs and strains. Its hoarse, raucous whistle dominates the noise of the axles. Miles succeed miles. You get up and you go to bed. Landscapes and seasons change. You embarked amid snow in New York, and you find Spring in San Francisco. In the former city a rose cost a dollar; here they grow in the open air and no one thinks of gathering them. But there are roses in France quite as beautiful.

"And one falls to thinking that traveling is all dupery, and that the old instinct which impels man to change from place to place was perhaps merely inspired in order that, by furnishing him with means of transport reputed rapid, Mr. Huntington, the railroad king, might amass a certain number of millions and travel himself in a private car, drawn by a special engine, and in which no doubt for his sole companion he had ennui, the faithful vis-à-vis of wealth."

NEW COURSES AT YALE.

Some Changes in Method and Many in the Professorships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—Next week marks the opening of the two hundredth year of Yale University. The bare fact that Yale is to be two centuries old is not half so interesting to the students as the changes the anniversary will bring about in studies and professorships.

The Fall term begins with an important change in the method of study, inaugurated by President Hadley. By the new system the freshman class will be the only one in which work is required. There are no studies at all prescribed for the senior class, only one for the junior, and ten for the sophomore. The ultimate result of the system will be, it is hinted, the shortening of the college courses to three years.

The retirement of President Hadley from the list of instructors takes place this Fall. His work will be divided between Prof. Henry C. Emory, late of Bowdoin College, and Prof. John C. Schwab, who for a number of years has been teaching political economy at Yale.

In the political economy branch of study some important changes have been made. The course has been broadened to include the following: Speculation and Modern Business Methods, Prof. Emory; United States Industrial History, Prof. Schwab and Prof. Emory; Industrial Combination, Dr. M. H. Robinson; American Social Conditions, Dr. W. B. Bailey; Environment and Mental Influence of Man, Dr. W. G. Kellar, and Economic Theory, Prof. Emory.

Prof. Ladd, who has been abroad for over a year lecturing in the leading universities in India, Japan, and Egypt, will return to resume his classes in philosophy. He represented the American Institute of Psychology at the International Convention at the Paris Exposition. In the department of modern languages the courses formerly given by Prof. Luquiens, who died last year, have been turned over to Dr. Sanderson and Dr. Taylor.

This Fall the oldest professor in the university will leave active service. He is Dr. Moses C. White, who for over twenty-five years has been at the head of the work in pathology in the medical school. His chair will be filled by Dr. Charles J. Bartlett. Dr. Otto G. Ramsay, late of Johns Hopkins University, fills the chair of obstetrics made vacant by the death of Prof. George Campbell of Hartford. James M. Toumey is to be the assistant professor in the School of Forestry. He comes from the University of Arizona.

Other new professors, instructors, and assistants are Dr. Percy F. Smith, full professorship in scientific school; Dr. Percy T. Walden, assistant professor in chemistry in scientific school; Dr. Harry A. Bumstead, assistant professor in physics; Dr. George P. Starkweather, assistant professor in applied mechanics; Rudolph Schroill, instructor in German; Harry W. Foote, instructor in chemistry; Dr. George R. Montgomery, lecturer on mental philosophy in the theological school; Prof. Stevens, systematic theology.

It is announced that John W. Foster, formerly Secretary of State, has been asked to act as the Storrs lecturer in the law school.

TO INVESTIGATE A DEATH.

Complications and Mortal Spasms Follow Extraction of Teeth.

Simon Wambold, twenty-two years old, who lived at 853 Columbus Avenue, died at his home early yesterday morning of spasms, showing symptoms of lockjaw. The man was attended by Dr. G. L. Pierce of 159 West One Hundred and Second Street.

When seen last night Dr. Pierce said that some days ago Wambold had two teeth extracted by a West Twenty-third Street dentist. The man went to Saugerties last Saturday, but, on account of intense pain in his face, returned to his home on Monday. He was then compelled to go to bed. His face became swollen, and the man had several spasms. A large abscess formed in his throat, and this burst shortly before Wambold's death. The Coroner will conduct an investigation.

B. Altman & Co.

Millinery for the Fall Season.

*SIMPLY TRIMMED WALKING and SAILOR HATS, UNTRIMMED FELT and VELVET

IN JAIL, MAKES CHARGES

Woman Criminal Accuses Policeman of Attempted Extortion.

HER ASSERTION NOT BELIEVED

Queer Story Told by Mrs. Greenwald, Who Visited the Notorious "Belle Fitzgerald" in the Tombs.

The September Grand Jury is investigating charges of attempted extortion made by a prisoner in the Tombs—Belle or Mrs. E. D. Fitzgerald is one of her many pseudonyms—against Policeman William A. Spolasco, a member of the Criminal Court squad. The subject will be taken up again to-morrow by the Grand Jury, which on Friday heard Spolasco's accuser.

The substance of the charge is that Spolasco tried to obtain from the woman $2,000 on the pretense that he could secure her liberty by bribing Joseph E. Newburger, Judge of the Court of General Sessions, with $500; Edward R. Carroll, its clerk, with $250, and Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney, with $250. The balance, $1,000, was to be devoted to miscellaneous outlays and to rewarding Spolasco for his "trouble."

The complainant in the case is about to go on trial in Judge Newburger's court on a charge of extorting money under pain of exposure from Mollie E. Burne, a stenographer, and for passing a worthless check for $125 on Henry Strauss of 1,997 Lexington Avenue. Her criminal career has frequently been published, and she has been styled the most resourceful female criminal in this country. Were she free she could be arrested on charges lodged against her in Chicago, Syracuse, Worcester, Mass., and Grand Rapids, Mich. It is tacitly admitted that she gave the information on which the Grand Jury is acting.

Her story is that Spolasco came to her in the Tombs with Mrs. Meyer J. Greenwald, wife of a butcher at 686 Ninth Avenue, and that they endeavored to procure the bribery money from her two weeks ago. She added that Spolasco obtained the privileges of the prison by saying that Mrs. Fitzgerald's son was going to be a priest, and that he and Mrs. Greenwald were interested in her.

Mrs. Fitzgerald's story is not believed by the officials of the Police Department and of the District Attorney's office. They say that any evidence from her alone would be destroyed by the presentation of her record and that they are not prepared to say what corroborative evidence will be presented, while excellent characters will be proved by Mrs. Greenwald and Spolasco. Spolasco, who was appointed by Col. Joel B. Erhardt twenty-four years ago, asserts that he is wholly innocent of wrongdoing, while he admits going to Mrs. Fitzgerald with Mrs. Greenwald. He explains this by saying that he knew Mrs. Greenwald and is her neighbor and that she was interested in the prisoner and asked him to facilitate her visits to her. Of Mrs. Fitzgerald's motives Spolasco says that he is entirely ignorant.

Mrs. Greenwald and her husband, who have been in business at the Rutland Market, 698 Ninth Avenue, have the best of reputations.

"I have been very foolish," Mrs. Greenwald said, tearfully, yesterday, "and I fear I have done with sympathy and with trying to help people in trouble for all time. My acquaintance with this Mrs. Fitzgerald dates from a romance. Four years ago I kept a woman's secret. Yes, I did, so you need not smile. We lived in West Forty-seventh Street, next door to the station house, and knew a charming girl who worked at a big department store. She married on the sly, and, of course, that made her very interesting. Well, she was about to become a mother, and to keep her secret I helped along a story which was an excuse for her absenting herself from her work for a couple of months, and in a lying-in asylum she gave birth to a little, black-eyed girl.

"It was out of the question for my friend and her husband to go to housekeeping, and they had plans which compelled her to keep her place as a saleswoman. So she decided to look for some one to adopt her babe. An advertisement called for a black-eyed girl. It was inserted by Mrs. Fitzgerald, who then lived in great style in Harlem. I went to her with my friend and the infant. Mrs. Fitzgerald told a plausible story—oh, she'd deceive any one—and was very kind to the young mother. She adopted the child, which died in a few months. I saw it dead, so there was no deceit about that. For Mrs. Fitzgerald's kindness to my friend I felt very grateful.

"When Mrs. Fitzgerald's portraits appeared in the paper recently I renewed my interest in her, and made up my mind to see her. I found that if I went about it the usual way I would have great trouble in getting into the Tombs and would be compelled to see her at hours that would be inconvenient, as I am cashier in my husband's shop. So I went to the courts, saw Spolasco, and he went with me to see Mrs. Fitzgerald several times, but took no part in our conversation.

"Mrs. Fitzgerald welcomed me as a good angel. She said she was in great trouble, and went on her knees and clasped me round the waist, begging me to befriend her. From the start she wound me round her fingers. She spoke of the charges against her, declared her innocence, and said that if she had her freedom pending her trial she could clear herself. Her chief anxiety was to get out on bail. She said that the impression on the Court would be favorable if she walked in and surrendered herself, instead of being marched in a prisoner. My interest and sympathy were enlisted. I would have done anything for her.

"She said her lawyer, Benjamin Baker of Harlem, had all her money, and the first service I did her was to take a letter from her asking him for $500 to his office. He did not give me the money, but said that if I got his client free he would give me $1,000. I did not then see the point of the offer. Then Mrs. Fitzgerald began to talk about a mysterious brother named Sullivan, an ex-convict, who had a large sum of money at his disposal. She said he was hiding in New York, having just come from Chicago, and that she controlled him because she could operate an untried indictment against him. She startled me by a request to write a letter, signing Judge Newburger's name to it, to this brother, saying that if he sent $2,000 to a certain person for him his sister would go free. I promptly declined to do this, and am sorry now that I did not go to the authorities and betray her.

"Next she tried without success to have me over my own name write to this Sullivan a 'strong' letter holding the untried indictment over him. A prison yawning for you' was the expression she wished me to say that I had influence over Judge Newburger and other officials and could bribe them to get his sister out if I had $2,000. Finally, I did write over my own signature to Mrs. Fitzgerald, saying that if I had $2,000 I could get her out on bail and that the money could be sent to her. This was last Thursday week. She told me only a few days ago that the letter was sent by her to her 'brother,' and that he sent her $3,000 instead of $2,000. Of course, I doubt this story now.

"Officer Spolasco had no hand in all this and was ignorant of it. I have not been summoned before the Grand Jury, but am ready to appear and tell my story. But, as I have said, I am not going to let my good nature and sympathy get the better of my judgment again."

The facts of the accusation against Spolasco by his client were presented to Lawyer Baker last evening. He said:

"I have nothing to say, Sir. No, Sir; I desire no opportunity of discussing the affair or explaining anything. Silence is golden, you know."

"Have you been subpoenaed before the Grand Jury?"

"I have nothing to say. Neither time nor price. But that's the end of it. Good-bye."

Policeman Spolasco was doing duty as usual yesterday.

Denies She Put Acid on the Chicken.

Bertha Chumko, the seventeen-year-old Hungarian servant girl who, it is alleged, attempted to poison the family of Louis Etkin of 512 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. She pleaded not guilty and was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day. The chicken which it is alleged had been poisoned with carbolic acid was sent to a chemist to be analyzed, to determine officially the poison used. It is the belief of Mr. Etkin that she simply wanted to spoil the supper.

Fatally Injured Jumping from a Car.

Michael Graven, steward of the Flushing Boat Club, jumped from a moving trolley car in Flushing last night and landed on his head on some stones, fracturing his skull. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Flushing Hospital, where it was found that he had received internal injuries and cannot recover. He is married and has three children.

ACCIDENT MARS CELEBRATION.

War Veterans' Exercises Again Marked by Premature Discharge of a Gun —The Victim.

The Brooklyn War Veterans and Sons' Association held their annual exercises yesterday afternoon at Prospect Park in commemoration of the battle of Antietam. Last year the exercises were marred by an accident to one of the gunners of the Third Battery, which took part in the celebration. A similar accident happened yesterday, the victim again being a member of the Third Battery.

The mishap occurred while the Twenty-third Regiment Band was playing a military number in which the firing of cannon figured. A charge in a gun was prematurely exploded, and Frederick Swentzel, twenty-two years old, a member of the battery and one of those in charge of the gun, was injured. He sustained a fracture of the bones of the left hand and severe contusions of the left arm. He was attended by Dr. P. F. Hogan of 619 Third Avenue, and was later taken to the Seney Hospital.

Swentzel is a son of the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, pastor of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Clinton Avenue, and lives with his father at 521 Clinton Avenue.

The exercises were attended by about 15,000 persons. The programme was for the most part a musical one. Park Commissioner George V. Brower delivered a patriotic address. The exercises closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by Miss Lillian C. Williamson and a chorus of young women.

YALE'S FORESTRY SCHOOL.

Plans for Department Now Completed—To Occupy the Marsh House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15.—Plans for the opening of the Yale School of Forestry this Fall are now completed, and when the term begins one of the most unique departments in any university in the country will be in full running order.

There will be only half a dozen regular students in the Forestry School, but a dozen or more men from the scientific department of the university will take courses in the school, and next year several more will be added. There will be two special professors for the department, Prof. Harry S. Graves, director of the school, and Prof. J. W. Toomey, formerly of the United States experiment station in Arizona. Prof. Louis V. Pirrson of Sheffield will give a course in physical geology, and other assistants in the school will be Prof. Addison E. Verrill, zoology; Prof. Samuel L. Penfield, mineralogy; Dr. Alexander W. Evans, botany; Prof. F. H. Newell, Chief of the United States Geological Survey Department of Hydrography, and Judge Edwin S. Gager, forestry law.

The residence and grounds belonging to the estate of the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, which were given to Yale by the will of the distinguished Yale scientist, have been turned over to the uses of the new school and have this Summer been put in condition for the department. The rooms will be used for lecture rooms, herbariums, libraries, and offices for the school, and the up-stairs apartments will be used as dormitories for the resident pupils. The fine miscellaneous scientific library, considered to be one of the most complete in the country, has been transferred to the Peabody Museum, as also have the scientific collections, which literally filled every available nook and corner of the house. In the library of the house have been placed the beginnings of what will be one of the most complete forestry libraries in the United States, and the beginnings of what will be the Yale forestry collections. A herbarium is planned by Prof. Graves that will be a model of its kind in the country, and this will take an important place in the building.

The botanical gardens, which covered two acres and were filled with valuable and rare species of trees and plants from all parts of the world, will remain undisturbed and will be added to as the department increases in size and financial backing. This year some specimens of trees which the school will use for practical instruction will be planted in the gardens, but the larger part of the work of planting trees and shrubs will be undertaken in other parts of the town. Waste lands and sandy places will be selected for trees, in order to see what can be done with various kinds of trees in the worst possible environments. In the same way several large tracts of good woodland in and around this vicinity will be utilized by the department for practical forest treatment, and the instruction in these branches of the work will be experimental.

The first year of the new school will be given up largely to preliminary inside instruction in petrology, mineralogy, morphology, meteorology, zoology, surveying, and field engineering, besides hydrography and physiography. The Spring term will be taken up in work away from New Haven, and the work of this end of the year will be on the large tract of forest land given to Yale by James W. Pinchot of New York for a term of twenty-one years. Mr. Pinchot has also given $150,000 to the school for a permanent fund, and his generosity has made it practicable to begin the work this year as above outlined.

The Spring term will be spent on Mr. Pinchot's place, at Grey Towers, Pike County, Milford, Penn., and the Milford Town Library will be supplied with a special library for this purpose. William Rockefeller and the International Paper Company have also given a tract of land in the Adirondacks to the school for practical mountain forest study, and have agreed to place and provide camps for the students at regular intervals throughout this tract of land for the accommodation of the Yale students. In the late Spring some time will be spent in the White Mountains in practical forest work peculiar to that region. It is the purpose of the Yale Forestry School to give its students such a thorough training that they will be able to go at once into the United States service as forestry experts. The school will open at Yale Sept. 27.

SOURCE OF PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

It Developed Among Persons Who Had Attended a Wake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has received a report from Assistant Surgeon Thomas, in charge of the plague inspection work at Glasgow. Surgeon Thomas says that all the cases now under surveillance are to be traced to a wake held over a woman, the wife of a dock laborer, who died about Aug. 21.

The woman's death was certified to the authorities as pneumonia, and following that there were a number of other cases of supposed pneumonia among those who had attended the wake.

On Aug. 25 a child named Malloy died, and following this, on the 27th, his mother and two brothers were taken to the hospital. One of the brothers died, and his death was certified as bubonic plague.

As soon as a suspicion of plague arose all persons known to have been in contact with the cases mentioned were removed to new quarters, being bathed and their clothing disinfected. A few cases have been sent to the hospital from this contingent, which at present amounts to something over fifty. All the cases in the hospital now are of the bubonic form.

There has been no unusual mortality among the rats so far as can be learned.

General Wyman has sent orders to Surgeon Thomas to have funnels put on the hawsers of all vessels loading for the United States. This is a precaution taken at many European ports where there is danger of plague infection. The object is to prevent the rats, which are one of the agents in spreading the plague, from making their way from the ship to the shore along the hawsers, as they are in the habit of doing unless measures are taken to prevent them.

To Test Pneumatic Tube Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Post Office Department to-day requested the Postmasters at San Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, New Orleans, and Chicago to meet in Boston on Sept. 24 to witness the practical workings of the pneumatic tube system. They will then proceed to New York and Philadelphia for the same purpose. The Division Superintendents of the railway mail service at the places also will be present.

Safe Blowers Frightened Away.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Early this morning robbers broke into the Post Office at Honeoye Falls, this county, prying open its front doors with a crowbar. They drilled a hole in the top of the safe and were all ready to insert a charge of dynamite when frightened away. They escaped in a horse and buggy they had near at hand.

BANK ROBBER CAUGHT HERE

"Michigan Red" Found in a Third Avenue Restaurant.

He Robbed a Post Office in Nunda, N. Y., and a Bank in Williamsburg, Va.—Escaped from Jail.

Charles Martin, alias Martin Hawley, alias "Michigan Red," a noted bank and Post Office robber, was arrested soon after midnight yesterday morning by Post Office Inspectors James and Jacobs and Detectives Dougherty and Rogers of the Pinkerton staff, acting under direction of Chief Inspector John D. King. Martin, who is wanted for the robbery of the Post Office at Nunda, N. Y., on Dec. 23, 1899, was found in a restaurant in Third Avenue near Twenty-fifth Street.

The Nunda Post Office was robbed by Martin and a companion. The safe was blown open with nitro-glycerine and the two burglars secured $640. The fact of the robbery soon became known, and the people of the town organized a posse and pursued the two men. Martin was arrested, but his confederate escaped. Martin was taken to Rochester and lodged in the Monroe County Jail, from which he escaped after he had been there a week.

On the night of May 24, 1900, burglars robbed the Peninsula Bank, at Williamsburg, Va., of $5,500. The residents of the town were awakened by the explosions and a strong force surrounded the bank. The burglars, knowing that the building was surrounded, continued at work until they had secured their booty, which was in a steel chest. To open this they had to charge the chest six different times with nitro-glycerine.

After obtaining the money the burglars faced the posse and fought their way out of Williamsburg. A number of shots were exchanged between the burglars and the citizens, but none of the robbers was captured.

One of the men implicated in the burglary, Joseph Rapley, alias J. B. Evans, alias "Topeka Joe," was arrested by Pinkerton detectives at Portland, Oregon, on July 23 last. He was surrendered to the Virginia authorities, and was confined in the county jail at Richmond, from which he made a sensational escape on Sept. 3.

A photograph of Martin was indentified by a number of Williamsburg citizens as that of one of the men concerned in the bank burglary. The detectives learned that during last Spring Martin frequented a saloon in Baltimore owned by "Topeka Joe," and that the two operated extensively in the robbery of Post Offices and banks in Maryland and Virginia. In the Williamsburg burglary one of the men was described as being possessed of extraordinary strength. One man was tied by the robbers, and one of them then picked him up and threw him over a high fence into an adjoining alley. The detectives believe that this was the work of "Michigan Red," as he is a man of great strength.

When arrested yesterday "Michigan Red" admitted that he was the man who was wanted, and told the detectives that he wanted to go back to Rochester as soon as possible, plead guilty to the charge against him, and begin serving whatever sentence might be imposed. Chief Inspector King wired to Sheriff Ford of Monroe County, who arrived in the city last night, and will take Martin back to Rochester to-day.

The Virginia authorities will lodge a warrant for Martin with the Warden of the prison to which he is sent, and after finishing his sentence for his share in the Nunda Post Office robbery he will be taken to Virginia.

"Michigan Red" is a notorious burglar. In July, 1896, he was arrested at Plainfield, N. J., and sentenced to the county jail. Previous to his arrest he had been detected coming out of a store at Dunellen, N. J., by a policeman. The burglar and the policeman both drew their revolvers, and "Michigan Red" was shot in the back as he was running away. After serving his term in Plainfield he was taken to New Brunswick, N. J., where he pleaded guilty to breaking into the store at Dunellen and was sentenced to a second term of imprisonment. He also served a term in the Western Penitentiary, at Allegheny, Penn. On March 29, 1898, he was arrested at Union, N. Y., for safe burglaries, and served six months in the Onondaga County Penitentiary.

According to the detectives, "Michigan Red" has been associated with some of the most notorious bank burglars in this country. Among those with whom he has worked are Joseph Rapley, alias "Topeka Joe"; John Butler, alias "Frisco Slim"; Frank Butler, lately arrested in Brooklyn, and James Read, alias "Waltham Jimmy." He is regarded as an expert in the use of nitro-glycerine and one of the most dangerous men who has ever operated in the East.

DOVER'S WATER CONTROVERSY.

The Resignations of the Criticised Commissioners Accepted.

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 15.—The resignations of the Board of Water Commissioners, which were presented at the meeting of the Common Council last Monday night and laid on the table, were accepted last night at a special meeting of the Council.

The board was made up of L. C. Bierwirth, a civil and mining engineer and general manager of the New Jersey Iron Mining Company; C. R. Mulligan, for years general manager of the Dover Iron Company of New Jersey, and J. W. Baker, who until recently was the Superintendent of the Lackawanna car shops at this place, a position he held for twenty-three years. The board had been appointed last Spring after a special election, and it had recommended getting a water supply from Green Pond and placed the cost at $230,000.

So great was the criticism of the majority of the people on the action of the board that the three members resigned without waiting for the Council to take action upon their report. C. C. Varmeule had been employed by the Board of Water Commissioners as consulting engineer, and the salary the board agreed to pay him was the matter most criticised.

The Delaware to Furnish Power.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 15.—It is proposed to erect an electric power plant here to use the water power of the Delaware River at Big Foul Rift, a few miles below Belvidere. Options have been secured on a number of farms adjoining the river. The plan is to furnish electric power for the lighting of Phillipsburg, Washington, Hackettstown, Belvidere, and other near-by places. For nine months of the year it is estimated that the energy to be derived from the flow of water at the rift will give 5,000 horse power. There is a fall of twenty-three feet in a little over a mile.

Killed in Railway Collision.

THE WEIRS, N. H., Sept. 15.—Two men were killed and four injured in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad near this place last night. The accident happened at a curve about a third of a mile above The Weirs station. Both engines and about thirty cars were wrecked. The dead are Joseph Greenwood and Loring Lockwood, both of Concord. Engineer Royce of Concord is suffering from a broken arm, and Fireman Gould's leg was fractured.

Married in Three Minutes.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Just as Acting Mayor Heyward was about to leave his office this morning to catch a train a young couple entered and requested the Mayor to marry them. They, too, were in a hurry, and in less than three minutes they were united. The bridegroom said he was Leon S. Harvey, a bank clerk, of Manhattan. The bride was Miss Grace Lamb of Dorchester, Mass.

The Dixie Will Go on a Cruise.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The cruiser Dixie, now being used as a training ship for landsmen, will leave New York Oct. 1 for a six months' cruise. She will stop at the Canaries and visit several Mediterranean ports, going as far east as Alexandria. She will reach New York on her return trip April 1, 1901.

Business Man Hangs Himself.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Levi S. Burch of Newark Valley committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging in a sawmill near that village. He was a prominent business man, about seventy-four years of age, and had been in low spirits for several days.

STUBBORN FIRE IN WAREHOUSE

Fumes of Burning Coffee Hinder Firemen—Chemicals in the Blaze.

The coffee and chemical warehouse at 46 and 48 Water Street was completely gutted by fire early yesterday morning and it was only after four hours of hard work that the Fire Department subdued the flames. The loss is estimated at $10,000. The building was occupied by Streeve & Van Riper as a coffee storehouse, and by C. Rowell and Otto Struebel, dealers in chemicals, the two last named occupying the two lower floors of 46.

The fire started from some unknown cause in the rear of 48 on the third floor. It was discovered at 3:30 A. M. by the firemen of Engine No. 4, stationed in Old Slip, who were returning from a slight fire at 3 Liberty Street. Battalion Chief Kruger was in attendance almost immediately after the discovery of the fire and he at once turned in two alarms. A few moments later a third alarm was sent in. Chief Croker, who took charge, sent in a fourth and a fifth alarm, which brought out all the fire apparatus in the lower part of the city.

The fire was what the firemen call a "blind" one. The flames were scarcely visible, but the smoke was dense and arose in great clouds, covering the lower part of the city. The guests of the Great Eastern Hotel, at Whitehall and South Streets, were driven out by the smoke. The fireboats New Yorker and Havemeyer and Water Towers Nos. 1 and 2 aided in extinguishing the blaze. The searchlight engine was also on hand, and Fire Chaplain Johnson responded to the third alarm.

The smoke from the burning coffee was so pungent that only a few firemen were permitted at a time in the building. Those who entered were able to remain inside only a few minutes, when they became exhausted and were relieved by others.

Chief Croker, in view of the explosive nature of the chemicals in 46, would not permit his men to enter that part of the building.

Considerable damage was done by water to a number of spice firms in the rear of the burned building. These firms were Trout, Stretch & Co., 80 Pearl Street; Berth, Levi & Co., 80½, and Jastrow Alexander, at 82 Pearl Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Decision in the Appellate Division in Favor of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany yesterday handed down a decision sustaining the Railroad Commissioners, who granted authority to the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad to build its proposed coal road from the anthracite coal fields to tidewater at Kingston, N. Y., along the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The matter came up on an appeal by the Ontario and Western and other coal-carrying roads from the decision of the Supreme Court on the review of the decision of the Railroad Commissioners, which was favorable to the new road.

The only obstacle remaining in the way of the construction of the road is the test case brought against the Delaware Valley and Kingston Road's Pennsylvania connection in the Pennsylvania courts, which has been decided in favor of the new road, but which is still pending on appeal. In this case a decision is expected in November.

The new road is backed by the independent anthracite coal operators, who maintain that they are being charged exorbitant rates to get their product to market, and who alleged that the building of this line would result in a material reduction of the price of anthracite coal in this State.

The case, which has been before the commission and in the courts for nearly a year, was argued before the Railroad Commissioners at great length, many witnesses were examined, and conflicting testimony was elicited.

The new railroad company is ready to begin construction as soon as the last legal obstacle is out of the way, which, it is hoped, will be before the end of the year.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRANT TRAFFIC.

The Santa Fe to Demand a Larger Percentage of the Business.

Something of a conflict is threatened over immigrant traffic, as the Western lines are divided on the question of percentages which each is to get, while the trunk lines are inclined to exercise the right of initial lines to route traffic, and may compel the Western roads to close their immigration bureau in New York.

The Advisory Committee of the immigrant bureau of the Western roads will meet in this city on Sept. 18, and the Santa Fé will probably demand a revision of the system of dividing profits. At present every line in the pool gets the same share of profits of the immigrant traffic, regardless of the number of immigrants it really carries, except the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific, which get larger shares. Since the Santa Fé has opened a through line to the Pacific, it has come into the same class as the other two roads, and is said to be determined to get a similar share. It is expected that this demand of the Santa Fé will be granted, but that the percentage of the three large roads will be reduced.

Brief Railroad Items.

General Passenger Agent D. I. Roberts of the Erie Railroad yesterday celebrated the tenth anniversary of his entrance into the service of that line.

The Southeastern Passenger Association and the Southeastern Freight Association will hold their regular monthly meetings at the Waldorf-Astoria, in this city, beginning on Tuesday.

The case of the State Railroad Commission of Minnesota against the Northern Pacific, in opposition to the absorption by that line of the St. Paul and Duluth, has been abandoned on an agreement between the parties to the action by which the St. Paul and Duluth shall be considered a separate line only in regard to rates exacted on it.

A committee of General Passenger Agents, consisting of O. P. McCarty of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, O. W. Ruggles of the Michigan Central, and C. S. Crane of the Wabash, has been appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Trunk Line Association on rates for the Buffalo Exposition of next year.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is accused of having made a cut on passenger rates between St. Paul and Chicago and Milwaukee. The rate, it is said, was offered to exhibitors at the Minnesota State Fair, who took enough tickets to sell a large number to brokers at a profit. The brokers made no secret of how they got the tickets, and now the other roads promise to keep the matter in mind.

An agreement is believed to have been entered into between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Northwestern according to which these two roads will not hereafter invade each other's territory. As an evidence of good faith the Milwaukee, it is said, will not build into Sheboygan, and the Northwestern has released an option held by it on the Marshfield and Southeastern. The Milwaukee's extension to Janesville, Wis., and the Northwestern's new lines in Iowa were built partly on account of the rivalry which this agreement is said to have disposed of.

PEDDLER RUNS DOWN A WOMAN.

He Is Said to Have Turned to the Left Into a Party of Cyclists.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 15.—Miss Bessie Morrell of East Orange while riding up Central Avenue to-day on a bicycle was run down and seriously injured by Joseph Rossote, a peddler. According to Miss Margaret Davis and George L. Lindsley who accompanied Miss Morrell, Rossote was driving recklessly. The cyclists turned to the right to avoid him, and Rossote, they say, turned directly to the left and ran into Miss Morrell. The horse knocked the young woman down and trampled upon her and two of the wheels of the wagon ran over her body.

Rossote whipped up his horse and started down Central Avenue at a rapid rate. Two young men gave chase in a buggy and the man was captured and taken to the Orange police station, where he was held to await the result of Miss Morrell's injuries.

Miss Morrell was taken to the residence of Prof. Charles F. Krieh, at Central Avenue and Centre Street. Dr. William Cook of Munn Street, East Orange, said that no bones were broken, but it was impossible to ascertain the exact nature of her injuries. Miss Morrell was taken to her home in East Orange later in the day.

Massachusetts Forest Fires.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 15.—The volunteers who have been fighting the forest fires in the Half-way Pond District have succeeded in saving the Summer cottages that line the pond. Two children named Bennett, aged ten and twelve years, of Carver, have been missing since Wednesday. The last seen of them was when they entered the woods with their father's dinner.

DREAMS

are merely moving pictures of our thoughts. The realities that we give in a Suit or Top coat to order for

$15

comprise this season's pick of Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, made in a style and finish that double the money could not buy in many places. Our tenth season will be inaugurated Monday.

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1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.
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VETERAN BEREFT OF WIFE

Younger than He, She Elopes with Another Soldier.

Retiring from the Service, James Ficke Returns Joyfully to His Home, Which Is Soon Desolated.

"She's gone with a younger man."

James Ficke, until recently a private in the United States Army, thus answered an inquiry as to his young wife's whereabouts. He is forty-seven years old and has retired from military service, after doing duty continuously since his youth. His home is at Gelston Place and Ninety-fourth Street, Brooklyn, and it was from there that Mrs. Ficke eloped week before last.

For four years the old soldier had not seen his wife, until he came home last month. His reception was all that he could wish, and a few days later, after securing the papers releasing him from the army, he settled down to enjoy the rest of his days. It was then that he met Private Philip Cronacher, his wife introducing them and saying that the younger man had once been her schoolmate.

Ficke had no suspicions. After learning that Cronacher was in Battery K he thought no more about him, except when he came over to pay a visit.

While the old soldier had been away his wife's sister, Mrs. C. Flesh, and her husband, Sergt. Flesh of Battery A, had helped to take care of the house on Gelston Place. Cronacher is an old-time friend of the Sergeant, by whom he was introduced to Mrs. Ficke, and for the past two years the young private has, it seems, been availing himself of Ficke's absence to ingratiate himself with the latter's wife. Yet neither Sergt. Flesh nor Mrs. Flesh ever suspected the true state of affairs until Cronacher and Mrs. Ficke disappeared on Sunday, Sept. 2.

On that day Mrs. Flesh and her sister went bicycle riding to Coney Island. They were together until nearly noon, when Mrs. Ficke said she wanted to go into the surf. Then her sister left her and rode home. On the way she met Cronacher, who was on a wheel, and told her that he was going to Coney Island to join Mrs. Ficke. So far as can be learned neither the private nor the old soldier's wife has been seen since.

Ficke was disconsolate, but his gloom did not preclude a great rage against Cronacher, and a search for the missing pair was begun. The detective forces of New York and Brooklyn were notified, and inquiries as to Cronacher's character and status were made at the fort, where it was learned that he had secured an honorable discharge from the army just a day or two before his disappearance, and that he had applied for a position on the police force. His family, Ficke discovered, lives somewhere on St. Ann's Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, but the exact location has not been established.

While he prosecutes his search vigorously, Ficke spends most of his time sorrowfully smoking a worn clay pipe and looking at his wife's picture. His eyes fill with tears at the mention of her name, but when they talk to him of Cronacher his eyes flash and his fists double spasmodically.

"What will I do if I catch him?" he says. "Just wait and see.

"Ah, she's left a good home," he continues, his voice softening. "All these years I've been thinking how I'd look after her and buy her pretty clothes and take her to see things—but it's all over. She's left me, because I was too old.

"We were married nine years ago. I was on Governors Island then, and she had been living with her folks in New York. She used to come over to the barracks to see some of the boys, and half of them were in love with her when I came along. Why she took me I don't know, for I was already getting a bit gray, and she wasn't much over twenty. Well, she liked me then, I guess—but it's all over. I was too old. I ought to have known it.

"After we were married I was transferred to Fort Hamilton, and with some money I had been saving for a long time I bought this little house. Then we planted flowers in the front yard and got some furniture. Life was worth living in those days. I was happy, and I thought she was, but I guess I was wrong. I was too old—too old."

He paused for a minute, smothering a sob, and then pulled himself together with an effort.

"Finally they sent me away to Virginia. I left her here with her sister. All the time I was away we wrote letters to each other, and I sent her all the money I could get hold of, I can tell you those days were slow in passing, but I was happy thinking about the pretty little house and looking forward to the time when I'd retire and go home. Last month the time came. I got home, and was contented.

"She was as fine as ever—tall, fair, with big blue eyes and yards of hair. There wasn't anything wrong, as far as I could see. She was as fond of me as ever, I thought, and when I heard she'd gone away I couldn't believe it. But I guess it's true. She couldn't be lost, or dead, though I wish she was one or the other. But I was too old—that was the whole trouble, and she's left me to die by myself."

The old soldier is broken-hearted. Two weeks ago his forty-seven years weighed lightly upon him, and he wore the habitual smile that had given him the name of "Jolly Jim" Ficke among his messmates. Now his mouth is drawn, and his hand trembles as it holds the old pipe. He is a little man, not more than five feet six, and his skin is burned to a deep brown by long service under the southern sun. His clothing still consists of the big trousers, blue flannel shirt, and small cap to which years of military life have accustomed him.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

An Inspector Neglects His Rubber Gloves and Falls Dead from a Pole.

Charles Adams, an inspector for the New York and Staten Island Electric-Light Company, was killed yesterday morning by coming in contact with a live wire at the top of a pole in front of the Post Office, in Griffin Street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. While examining the wires he made a convulsive movement and fell to the flagging below. Death must have been instantaneous.

Adams had neglected to put on his rubber gloves before handling the wire. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a widow. He had intended to give up his position as inspector and to engage in another business in a short time.

Struck and Killed by an Engine.

Francis Morris of 40 Osgood Avenue, Stapleton, Richmond Borough, was struck by an engine and killed while walking on the Staten Island Rapid Transit tracks at Clifton yesterday afternoon. His ribs were crushed and he was injured internally. Morris was taken to the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, where he died shortly after being admitted. The dead man leaves a widow and several children.

B. Altman & Co.

Cloak Department.

Importations for Autumn comprise an assortment of novel and effective styles of

LONG GARMENTS, CAPES, PALETOTS, BLOUSES and ETON COATS

of Satin, Peau de Sole, Velvet, Zibeline, Cloth, etc. . . . . .

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FOR WINDOW, DOOR and WALL HANGINGS and FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Many novel effects are shown, including examples of "Art Nouveau," also a large variety of plain materials.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT. *Orders executed for Interior Draperies, Artistic Embroideries and Real Lace work for Vestibule and Sash Curtains.*

Lace Curtains and Portières

Sale Monday, September 17th:

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains with heavy lace and insertion, ... Per Pair, $3.50

Renaissance Lace Curtains, $6.50 and $10.50 Pair.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, $2.75 and $5.00 Pair.

Fringed Tapestry Portières, Per Pair, $3.25

Fringed Mercerized Portières, " 8.75

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

BRICKLAYING AT CUT RATES.

Plans of Masons' Laborers to Get Even with the Bricklayers' Unions.

There is a prospect of the Laborers' Union Protective Society, which has a membership of 11,000 in New York and has ten divisions, being arrayed against the Bricklayers' Unions. The society is composed of masons' laborers and they received 33 cents an hour, but their agreement with the Mason Builders' Association was not renewed this year.

Recently some of the members of the Mason Builders' Association made agreements with a new union of Italian laborers, organized by the Knights of Labor, which has fixed 28 cents an hour as the union rate. Strikes on various buildings followed, the bricklayers refusing to strike in sympathy with the members of the Laborers' Protective Society. Last week the Second Division of the society began teaching its members bricklaying and in a week or two they will offer their services to the employers as bricklayers at less wages than the employers are now paying. It was said yesterday that the other divisions of the society will follow the same course.

THE RUSKIN HALL MOVEMENT.

An Office to be Opened Here—Plans for a Farm College.

Walter Vrooman, the founder of the Ruskin Hall movement in England, who has made his headquarters in New York, announced yesterday that a New York Ruskin Hall office will be opened this week. The Rev. Herbert Casson will be Secretary of the University Extension Department, and Mr. Vrooman expects General Secretary Lees Smith of the English institution to come to this country in the Fall as one of the Faculty. Mr. Vrooman, in a statement which he gave out yesterday afternoon, said, among other things:

"When we get the first office established any one can write to the Ruskin Hall Association and arrange for taking a course in the following subjects: United States history, sociology, present-day institutions, industrial history, psychology, and the history of trades unionism. This will cost the applicant 25 cents a month, and the course will include the correction of a monthly essay, which will serve for an examination paper, and the personal guidance of a tutor. We will organize a lecture staff."

Besides the establishment of a farm college in Missouri, it is intended to have secondary colleges in other States, including New York, where men could live, go through a small amount of daily work, and receive such education as would fit them at once for public duties. "It is the monastery idea modernized," he said.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, Twenty-second Infantry, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer for such light duty as he may be able to perform.

Capt. James Stewart, (retired,) at his own request, is relieved from further duty at the Ohio Military Institute, College Hill, Cincinnati.

Orders of Aug. 17 are so amended as to direct Capt. William C. Wren, Seventeenth Infantry, to proceed upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with recruits.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced as follows:

Lieut. Col. William Auman (promoted from Major, Thirteenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-first Infantry, to date from Sept. 7, vice Clapp, retired from active service.

Major John G. Ballance (promoted from Captain, Twenty-second Infantry,) to the Thirteenth Infantry, to date from Sept. 7, vice Auman, promoted.

Capt. Robert L. Hamilton (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company I, to date from Sept. 7, vice Ballance, promoted. He will remain on duty with the Fifth Infantry until the arrival of that regiment in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the Twenty-second Infantry.

First Lieut. Halsey E. Yates (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, Company K, to date from Sept. 7, vice Hamil

THE NEGRO RACE IN CUBA

Insular Society Draws No Discriminating Color Line.

INTERMARRIAGES ARE COMMON

Many Distinguished Patriots of African Descent—Slaves Who Won Their Liberty by Heroic Deeds.

Special Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—A very large proportion of the population of Cuba belongs to the colored race. In this respect Havana itself reminds one of a Southern city in our own country, but with a difference. There the race knows its place and keeps it; there is no attempt at familiarity with white persons. Indeed, a Southern negro looks down with contempt on any white person who is willing to associate with him as a social equal. Relations between the two races are on a business footing. Imagine the surprise awaiting one used to this condition of affairs when he reaches Cuba, where the social conditions are so different. In their own estimation, Cuban negroes are every whit the equal of persons of fairer skin, and it is not unusual to find that they consider themselves superior, though why is not exactly clear. If it were suggested to one of them that his race was in any way inferior to the Caucasian he would scoff at the idea. I have yet to see one who acts toward a white person in a manner showing any social inequality.

Black and white children play together on the streets, sit side by side in all schools in which the black boy not infrequently eclipses his white neighbor in studies. In all of the charitable "homes" whites and blacks are admitted on an equal footing, being given identical privileges, sleeping in the same dormitories and eating at the same table. In only one "home" have I failed to see both colors—that was the Home of the Widows of Spanish officers. They live in the same districts. There is none set aside especially for that race, as we see in the North or South of the United States. Every tenement house is almost sure to have as many of one race as of the other, and a house divided into flats is very apt to have members of one race in one part and of the other in the other part. Few restaurants or hotels exclude colored people from the privileges offered there. Last year, after the Americans' occupation, there were some very heated arguments in various restaurants on account of the equal privileges granted the two races.

Intermarriages are very common, as there is no law against them, and these intermarriages are not only among the lowest classes, where they might be expected, but they often occur among the middle classes, and occasionally among the cultured. As a rule, however, race prejudice is apt to be rather strong among this latter class. Nevertheless, I have in mind a wealthy lawyer in Havana, over whose handsome home a mulatto presides. They have been married a number of years, and have a family, the youngest member of which is in charge of an American woman, whose language and manners betray a long acquaintance with New England. I also have in mind a more extraordinary case than this; that of a woman who was at one time a reigning belle in a large city of one of our Eastern States—she was always spoken of as the beautiful Miss ——. The family was an excellent one, but poor, and the girl was ambitious to have a magnificent home, carriages, and everything else that is popularly supposed to make life worth the living. The wealthiest of her suitors was a Cuban negro—black as night.

NEGRO MARRIED THE BEAUTY.

After much hesitation, he was accepted, and the wedding was one of the sensations of the season. She had what she expected, a palace for a home and all the rest in keeping. The man died several years ago, and, with her wealth and some remnant of beauty left, she did not long remain a widow. Her new husband purchased a title from Spain with a part of her money, so now she is a Countess, or something of the kind. Whenever her name is mentioned her story is recalled, and Americans look at her with curiosity.

In appearance these Cuban negroes are not unlike those of their race in the States. Some of the older ones look so much like the old "mammies" and "uncles" of our own South that when they speak one expects to hear the darky dialect so familiar to the childhood of every Southerner, and it is a real disappointment to hear a strange language spoken, even if that language is the musical Spanish. Almost without exception colored women here, especially the older ones, smoke great black cigars, face and cigar all of a color. They never use a pipe like the Southern "mammy." They walk along the street smoking, just as a man would. White women of the lower class smoke also, but rarely cigars; they prefer cigarettes.

There are some very pretty women among both mulattoes and blacks. They pay a great deal of attention to their appearance, and dress tastefully and as well as their means will afford. But some of the black women are very homely, and even more, they are barbaric. Not long since I saw one on the street, who, with her wild expression and great hoops of earrings, would have been far more in keeping with the home of her ancestors in the wilds of Africa.

Negroes are never spoken of as such here, although there is a Spanish word almost identical with the English one. They are always referred to as the "race of color," or "morenos," (brown people.) Many of them are no darker in complexion than white Cubans.

At present there are only a few negroes in Cuba holding responsible positions. There are some policemen, and I have heard that there are also a few mail carriers of this race, though I have not seen them. They are mostly seen in menial positions, as porters, waiters, laundresses, &c., but even while serving as such they speak and act on very familiar terms with their employers.

A Cuban leader, whose unfriendly and incendiary speeches have caused not a little dissatisfaction among his followers with the present order of affairs, is a negro, black as black can be.

BLACKS AS LIBERATORS.

Maceo, one of the Cuban idols in the war of independence, was a black man. All Cubans, of whatever color, look upon him as one of the noblest of their countrymen. When the Cuban Army was in existence the regiments were made up of men of any and all colors. There were white Cubans, black Cubans, black and white Americans, and natives of other countries. There was no regiment reserved for whites or blacks, so far as I can learn, as in our army, where the colored men are assigned to certain regiments composed only of their race. Since time immemorial, regiments here have been of mixed colors. We read that during the English invasion in 1762 one regiment was composed of young men of the first families in Havana, and that it was afterward augmented by several hundred "morenos." They have always been brave, and many gained their liberty during the reign of slavery by their prowess at some critical moment. One hundred and four were given their liberty after the assault on the English, intrenched on the hill on which Principe Castle now stands. There were 120 morenos who took part in the assault, but sixteen of them were killed before the English were driven from their position. Many more received their liberty during the same year for various acts of bravery.

During the numerous depredations of the pirates, which continued into the present century, they also won laurels. On one occasion pirates swooped down on a town and before the inhabitants could offer proper resistance they had seized a large amount of booty and were away again, carrying with them the Bishop, whom they were going to hold for a high ransom. A slave, Golomon by name, organized a force, overtook the pirates, killed their leader, and rescued the Bishop. He was given his liberty for this act, and his name has been immortalized by more than one Cuban poet.

As is well known, the Spaniards put in slavery the Indians found here at the time of the discovery, but popular sentiment was so much against this that they were liberated after a time; by 1550 they were all freed. Their places were taken by negroes brought from Africa. This was not a new thing to the Spaniards, as for many years Spain had kept up a slave trade with the Dark Continent. Beginning in the sixteenth century, this traffic between Cuba and Africa lasted until about thirty years ago, reaching its height in the early part of this century. There was always a great deal of discussion on the subject among the heads of the Government, but the trade kept up just the same, until the final emancipation came. Here, as in the other islands of the West Indies, there were many uprising of the slaves, in which property was destroyed and persons killed. Owing to the size of the island and the consequent difficulty of a united uprising, together with the presence of troops, the insurrections were not as serious here as in the smaller islands, and were more quickly put down. A number of the leaders were executed from time to time.

The nañigoes, who have terrorized portions of the Islands at times, were negroes. Cuba is proud of many of her dusky sons for the ability they have shown in the musical and literary world. There have been so many who have attracted attention, in Cuba at least, on account of their poetical gifts, that one author has considered it worth while to make a collection of the biographies of these in a work, "Poetas de Color."

One man, Antonio Medina, was called the "light of his race" on account of his literary attainments. A colored women, Juana Pastor, was a noted poetess in the last century. Unfortunately, the present generation is unable to judge of her work, as it was never printed. According to a good authority, she was the first in Cuba to write poetry.

There have been several noted violinists, leaders of orchestras, in Havana and elsewhere. One of these was implicated in a slave conspiracy and transported. Three colored men, father and sons, gained great renown in the musical world, appearing at the various Courts of Europe. One of the sons carried off the first prize at the Paris Conservatory of Music.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

LOUBET FIXES BOUNDARY.

French President Gives Decision in Costa Rica-Colombia Dispute.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republics is formed by the cordillera of the mountains, setting out from Punta Mona, on the Atlantic and crossing northward the valley from Rio Tarina to Rio Sixola, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Afterward the boundary follows a line between Chiriqui Viejo and the tributaries of the Gulf of Dulce, ending at Punta Burica, on the Pacific.

The islands east and southwest of Punta Mona, near the coast, belong to Colombia, and those further away from the continent lying between the Mosquito Coast and the Isthmus of Panama, are also Colombian territory, as well as the islands situated east of the Burica Islands and including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN LONDON.

Well-Known Men from This Country Likely to Engage in Rapid Transit Enterprises.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—All kinds of rumors are current regarding the coming of American enterprise and capital to relieve London's congested traffic. That the metropolis is far behind every provincial centre in many things that go to make up a modern city is beginning to be realized by Englishmen as well as by Americans; and a demand is arising for new blood—American or otherwise—capable of solving transit problems.

One had only to attempt a journey to the city this week to realize the costly delays and vexations to which business is subjected under present conditions. The main artery, Trafalgar Square to the Bank, is so torn up that it takes cabs and omnibuses thirty or forty minutes to cover a journey of less than two miles.

Connected with all this congestion is the great problem of housing the working classes, at which the closest students of London's social conditions are aghast, though they readily perceive that the only remedy, as in the case of lessening the congestion of the street, lies in a widespreading network of means of rapid transit, which, under the County Council rules, must hereafter be subterranean.

London, therefore, will gladly welcome American aid, and there is no lack of indications that Americans are actively seeking investments in this and other directions. There is scarcely a hotel in London that does not contain an important representative of some American industry or enterprise which he is actively engaged in promoting.

There is much gossip over the statement that Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and New York has secured control of the stock of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad, and it is hinted that the denial made in this connection on Thursday by Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the company, as already cabled, is by no means conclusive. It is pointed out that there are some evidences of truth in these reports, and Mr. Yerkes's friends openly declare that he has not only secured this valuable opening, but that his coming to London means that he will control the electrical traction system of the metropolis.

Nor is London the only place where American capitalists are engaged in electrical enterprises. The next few days will probably see the completion of plans for the construction and consolidation of a system of 120 miles of suburban lines connecting Manchester, Liverpool, Bolton, and a score of smaller towns in the most populous district of Northern England. This project is in the hands of Messrs. Tom L. and Albert L. Johnson of New York.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS FOUND.

Skeletons Supposed to be 4,000 Years Old Discovered in Prussia.

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BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Between Worms and Frankental there has been laid bare an immense tomb field with prehistoric remains, said to be 4,000 years old. The skeletons show they are those of a tall, strong race. The bodies were all buried in a stooping position.

GERMAN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

United States Representative Praises the Kaiser's Troops.

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BERLIN, Sept. 15.—Lieut. Col. W. R. Livermore has returned from the manoeuvres. He informed a correspondent that the marching was the finest he had seen, and that the soldiers showed no signs of fatigue. The American officer was struck with the excellent discipline, regularity, and promptness of the movements and generally soldierly qualities of the men. All the movements were executed rapidly and without a hitch. The cavalry had their horses under excellent control.

He dined twice with Emperor William, who was extremely busy during the manoeuvres. His Majesty yesterday bid farewell to each visiting attaché, inquiring how he was pleased with the manoeuvres.

FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Four Army Corps Take Part in Mimic Warfare.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The grand manoeuvres of the French Army, which have been proceeding for the past week in sectional form, entered their final and general stage today. The scene of the operations, La Beauce, is the great wheat plain of France. Four army corps are taking part in the mimic warfare. The scheme supposes Paris to be besieged. A French army from the southwest, advancing to its relief, encounters at Chartres an army of the enemy sent to hold it in check. The headquarters of the Generalissimo, Brugere, are established at Chartres, where the foreign attachés are also quartered. Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, the American Military Attaché at Paris, represents the United States.

The manoeuvres conclude Sept. 20 with a review of 100,000 troops by President Loubet at Chartres.

A striking feature of the operations is the introduction on an extensive scale of motor vehicles in order to secure a practical test of their military utility. Several of the Generals and most of the members of their staffs have been furnished with fast, light motor cars, which have proved of the utmost value. The Generals' aides-de-camp covered unprecedented distances in a few hours yesterday. General Brugere's orderly officer ran 170 kilometers in the morning, making a complete circuit of the two contending armies and furnishing Gen. Brugere with full details of the situation by noon.

Where auto-cars can be utilized, the use of horses by Generals and messengers would appear doomed.

Heavy forage and provision motor wagons are also doing valuable work for the commissariat. The roads around Chartres simply swarm with auto-cycles, motor cars, and wagons worked by electricity, petroleum, and steam. Accidents are inevitable, but they have been very few, considering the number of motors.

FEAST FOR 18,000 PEOPLE

French Government's Plans to Entertain Provincial Mayors.

It Was First Intended to Invite Over 36,000 Guests—Paris Municipal Council Snubbed.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The French Government, which had intended to celebrate the exposition year by giving a banquet to all the Mayors of France, has decided to limit the function to a small affair and ask only 15,000 guests. There are 36,123 representatives of the municipalities of France, and it was feared that if they should all accept the invitation, the banquet hall might be uncomfortably crowded. Accordingly, only the Mayors of the 15,000 most prominent towns and villages have been bidden to the feast. As, however, in addition to the guests, the hosts will include, besides the President of the Republic and the Cabinet, the two houses of Parliament, the high officials of the Government departments, the Chief Judges, and the Generals of Paris, about 18,000 people may be expected to sit down to the table.

At the time of the exposition of 1889, 10,000 Mayors sat down to a banquet in the old Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, the only building in the city big enough to accommodate them all, but the Palais de l'Industrie has been torn down to make room for the Fine Art Palaces of the exposition of 1900, and there is no other structure available. The courtyard of the military school was first proposed, then the Salle des Fêtes, in the Galerie des Machines, at the exposition, and afterward the new Hippodrome and the temporary Salon building in the Place de Breteuil.

Finally, it has been decided to put up a temporary structure in the Tuileries Gardens, and it is now in process of construction. It extends from the Place de la Concorde to the Rue de Castiglione, a distance of something like a quarter of a mile, and is wide enough for two rows of tables.

The banquet will consist of a déjeuner, or breakfast, at 11 o'clock in the morning. It will be served cold, as it is feared that the dishes would not retain their warmth by the time they got along to the seventh or eighth thousandth guest, which might engender ill-feeling.

Such a gigantic gastronomic entertainment necessitates a marvelous organization to insure success and the details are most interesting and ingenious. Twelve great kitchens have been constructed and united by a perfect telephone system. An army of waiters has been enlisted, numbering nearly 3,000 men. The tables, placed end to end, would cover a distance of seven kilometers; the kitchens cover four kilometers, and the problem of properly directing the service over such distances has been solved by enrolling a couple of motor cars, in which the caterer and his staff will travel from point to point, wherever supervision is required. In addition, four cyclists will carry orders in all directions. The fare provided will include 1,500 pheasants, 2,500 ducks, 2,500 chickens, 5,000 pounds of salmon, 6,000 pounds of beef, 66,000 rolls and other bread, 33,000 bottles of red and white wine, and 7,000 bottles of champagne.

Invitations have been extended to the Mayors of all the capitals of Europe, as well as to the Mayors of France, and, thus far Lord Mayor Newton of London and the Duke of Santo Mauro, Mayor of Madrid, have accepted.

The festivities for the visitors include also a gala performance at the Salle des Fêtes in the exposition on the first day, a matinée at the Hippodrome, two special evening performances—one at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt and the other at the Chatelet—and a reception at the Hotel de Ville, or City Hall.

To this last function many of the provincial Mayors are sending letters of refusal, not always couched in the most courteous terms, and the peculiarities of French internal politics have rarely been better illustrated than by this circumstance. The Municipal Council is politically a Nationalist—that is, a revolutionary—body. The invitations they have sent out to the reception at the Hotel de Ville do not even bear the official and sacramental legend, "République Française," and while M. Grebevaul, President of the Council, asserts that this omission is an oversight, the Government and its supporters believe it to be a premeditated insult. The French provincial Mayor is, as a rule, a peace-loving person. His duties consist for the most part in presiding over the marriages of youthful yokels and wearing a tricolor sash. When he realized that he, an official of the Government, was being convoked by a nominally non-political but actually anti-Governmental body, he either felt indignation or prudently simulated that emotion, for the Paris Municipal Council can do nothing for a provincial Mayor—and a Government may remain in power in spite of the opposition.

The Mayor of Lyons, known as "Citizen Augagneur," is the most outspoken of those who reject the hospitality of the Hotel de Ville. He says that he is a Republican and a Socialist, and out of deference to those who have elected him, he cannot accept the invitation of an Assembly whose majority is a combination of all the disappointments and all the hopes of an anti-Democratic Party. His letter has evoked the admiration of the Socialist organ in Paris, insomuch that Citizen Jaggard has very warmly complimented for having thrown in his waste paper basket the invitation addressed to him by "the set of savages who, to the shame of Paris, have been sent by the electors to the Hotel de Ville." Among other recalcitrant Mayors are those of Tulle and Toulouse, who say that they do not want the truffles and champagne of the Nationalists.

President Loubet will also hold himself aloof from the Hotel de Ville, unless he is accompanied by his Cabinet. As the President of the Municipal Council, M. Grebevaul, on a recent public occasion, left the Presidential tribunal because M. Loubet "dared to bring in a man like that," the objectionable person being M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier of France, it is not probable that the reception at the Hotel de Ville will be sanctioned Governmentally. In fact, there is a possibility of all sorts of complications before the festal days in the latter part of the month.

F. M. W.

CURB FOR BRITISH EDITORS.

Conference of Institute of Journalists Passes Curious Resolutions.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—The conference of the Institute of Journalists, held in London during the present week, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, A. J. Newton, passed several remarkable resolutions, the results of which are awaited with a great deal of curiosity.

For instance, hereafter, if the dictates of the institute are obeyed, editors must refrain from inviting contributions from persons of wealth and position, society stars, &c., because they thus deprive of valuable space those who are journalists by profession and have no other means of livelihood.

It was also resolved to form a committee whose duty is to investigate charges against papers manipulating items of news or unduly expanding cablegrams. Another committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for the examination of all persons aspiring to a newspaper career.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

Dr. Clark Bell Not Dissatisfied with the Results of His Mission.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—Dr. Clark Bell, who sailed for New York from Rotterdam on the Spaarndam, Sept. 13, said to a press representative before sailing:

"I am by no means dissatisfied with the results of my visit in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick, though the Home Secretary has not yet taken action. The publication of Lord Russell's letter caused a profound impression. Furthermore, I have since learned on high authority that Lord Russell kept his promise to Mrs. Maybrick, and, in the capacity of Lord Chief Justice, prepared a long statement strongly urging her release and concluding as follows:

"'In my opinion, as head of the judiciary of England, Mrs. Maybrick ought to be immediately released.'

"This letter was shown to Lord Hugh Cecil, (fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury,) and others before presentation to the Home Secretary, and, in the opinion of the best-informed barristers in England, those representations constituted an official act of the Chief Justice and the Home Secretary ought to so regard them."

AWFUL RATE OF MORTALITY.

Over Ten Per Cent. of British Officers Sent to South Africa Dead—Long Casualty Lists Continue.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—Great Britain has returned to the consideration of the war in South Africa, and the newspapers are eagerly scanned for signs of the real end of the campaign, as Great Britain is tired of carnage.

President Kruger's dramatic retreat has led the commentators to reannounce the close of the war, but the long lists of casualties and deaths in hospital, aggregating 200 a week, which continue to fill up the buletin boards at the War Office, belie their statements.

The claims hitherto made that the British losses in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision, judging from recent calculations made by a well-known actuary, who finds that of the officers in South Africa 72.1 per thousand have been killed or have died from wounds, and 30.6 per thousand have died from disease. Of the men, 19 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds, and 31.8 per thousand have died from disease.

These startling statistics not only illustrate that, while the officers and men suffered nearly equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate, and also that the rate of mortality in South Africa is much greater than it was in the Franco-German war.

BRITISH TAKE BARBERTON.

Free Eighty-two Prisoners and Capture a Hundred Boers and a Number of Locomotives.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Machadodorp, Sept. 14, as follows:

"French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry, which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and fifty-nine men who were prisoners were released, and forty-three locomotives and other rolling stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines.

"French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers, with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition, were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country, which is good news.

"French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast. The bulk of French's force is still thirty-five miles behind the cavalry, owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 15.—Boers who arrived here yesterday evening aver that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Nelspruit, and are looting and burning buildings.

COLONILS TO VISIT ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The War Office has decided to invite details of the officers and men from each colonial corps in South Africa to visit England as the guests of the nation as soon as it becomes possible to reduce the fighting forces.

The colonial troops will come with the first returning regulars, and the Queen will present colors to them.

Krueger's Big Fortune.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Krüger's millions are the subject of disrespectful paragraphs and long narratives of dispraise here. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000, invested abroad, while some calculators figure it at £5,000,000. The Transvaal Government is supposed to have £2,000,000 or £3,000,000 in Continental banks, which will be hoarded by the Managing Committee, Dr. Leyds says, for a future rising when Great Britain is in other difficulties.

Famine Prices at Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 14.—Provisions are selling at famine prices here, sugar bringing 2s. 6d. a pound and pork the same price, while matches are sold at 1s. a box. Other staple articles are proportionately dear, while many necessities are not obtainable at any price.

BOERS APPEAL TO THE NATIONS

Their Envoys Claim that Great Britain Has Set at Defiance Every Civilized Usage of War.

Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State and Trustee and Treasurer of the Boer Relief Fund, 136 Liberty Street, yesterday received the following cablegram from the Boer envoys, who are now in Amsterdam, Holland:

"Amsterdam, Holland, Sept. 15, 1900.

"The special envoys of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, Messrs. Fischer, Wessels, and Wolmarans, request you to be good enough to publish the following appeal to the nations:

"'The war forced upon the South African Republics, the war the republics sought by every means in their power, including the offer of submission of differences to arbitration, to avert, still rages. One proclamation follows another wherein all just rights are ignored and every civilized usage of war set at defiance. Through its Prime Minister Great Britain declared not to desire any extension of territory. Idle words, but to be belied. The annexation of the South African Republic also is now proclaimed. It will not and cannot serve to insure submission, just as little as it could months ago in the Orange Free State. The mighty Great Britain knows that by experience, and, indeed, such is not its primary object. The proclamation is issued to enable the war to be carried on in defiance of humanity and of every principle of international law. The British commanders seek to be enabled to treat as rebels the people of the South African Republic, already so bitterly tried, to whom hitherto they accorded the rights of belligerents; to persecute them mercilessly until the wearied warriors shall fall down exhausted. This is the aim of the proclamation. By the help of God it will not be attained. The burghers of the republics will persevere in the struggle as long as strength is left them. Have they not proved themselves worthy to retain their freedom and their fatherland? Will the world suffer them to be crushed?

"'Principles already acknowledged to prevent the shedding of blood and the atrocities of war have not long ago been formally indorsed by the powers. Up to now those powers have not intervened. However disappointing this policy may have been to us and to our people, it was perhaps explicable so long as it was contemplated in reference to regular warfare, but will no word ever go forth to re-establish peace, not even now that Great Britain by its theoretic annexation proclamations has violated every principle of international law and seeks to open a way for itself for the exercise of violence, and, if possible, for the complete extermination of a free and freedom-loving people?

"'Therefore, in the name of justice and of humanity, we approach all nations whose hearts beat for us, and appeal to them for us in what otherwise may be our last hour, to save our fatherland. We trust to God that our voice will not go forth in vain.'

"FISCHER,
"WESSELS,
"WOLMARANS,
"Special Envoys of the South African Republics."

AN AMERICAN TRANSVAAL LEAGUE

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 15.—Sybrant Wesselius, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, to-day sent out a call for a meeting to be held in Chicago on Sept. 25, when the American Transvaal League is to be launched as a National organization.

The objects as set forth are "to promote and secure peace for the South African Republics, to spread information regarding the cause of and create sentiment against the war, to raise funds for the cause, to procure a tender of kindly offices of the United States to end the war."

Montague White Here Again.

Montague White, the representative in this country of the Transvaal, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday on board the French Line steamship La Lorraine. Mr. White said that his trip had no political significance. In answer to a question as to whether the journey to Europe said to be contemplated by President Krüger was for the purpose of securing European intervention in behalf of the Boers, Mr. White said: "I have only heard of the proposed trip since my return. I am here on personal business, and I do not wish to discuss matters pertaining to the Transvaal in any shape or form."

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

Millinery Opening

We announce for Monday our Millinery Opening for Fall, 1900—an event eagerly awaited by countless thousands of New York's best dressed women—who, while thoroughly appreciating the advantage and importance of correct styles, do not care to pay fictitious prices for their headwear.

We shan't attempt to paint a word picture of the display. It would at best do but poor justice to these masterpieces of the Milliners' Art. Come and see them—more hats than the most patient woman will have patience to see—and yet every hat a gem.

The Price part, too, deserves a word or two.

We sell unquestionably more Trimmed Hats than any 2 other stores on 6th Ave. combined. Why? Can it be that it just seems to happen by accident? Not at all. There are reasons for it—good reasons—powerful reasons—which you will appreciate. We state some of them:

Because
We always show twice as many hats as others.

Because
We use none but the best materials in our Hats and charge you only for the material and labor, not a cent for style.

Because
Our Hats are trimmed by the best millinery artists of the day.

Because
We send three expert modistes to Europe twice a year to study the correct fashions.

Because
We buy from the great Paris milli[illegible]er after year more pattern [illegible]n all the other New York [illegible]inery stores combined.

Becau[illegible]
We s[illegible]odel hats—after they serve o[illegible]e—at half the import cost.

In Order to Make the First Day of Our
Fall Millinery Opening a Monumental Succ[illegible]

we have prepared some very extraordinary bargains, some of which we enu[illegible]

Your choice of over 1,500 handsomely trimmed Hats, exact reproductions of French models, made of superior quality all-silk mirrored velvets, combined with all the new taffeta silk, felt and Beaver materials; trimmed with fine ostrich plumes or in breast and wing effects; every hat a positive $10.00 value; opening price, **5.**

Fancy felt braid and chenille HATS, made on wire frames; turban and walking hat effects; trimmed with same materials in black and in all the new and correct fall colorings; value $3.75; opening price, **1.85**

All-silk black VELVET HATS, made on wire frames with open work chenille brims, a beautiful line of new fall shapes that would sell readily at $2.00, and are selling for that elsewhere; our opening price, **95c**

Fine quality French felt Alpine WA[illegible]ING AND OUTING HATS, in many ne[illegible] shades of gray as well as black and other colors; regular $2.50 values, here to-morrow in honor of the opening sale, at **1.50**

Here is a Chance to Buy
Superior Winter Underwear at Half Price.

We have just closed a deal with one of the largest underwear mills of this country, by which we came into possession of several thousand dozens of Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear—the entire clean-up of their great mills—at prices that w ill enable us to

Eclipse Any and All Underwear Sales Yet Attempted Here—Elsewhere—Anywhere!

To facilitate matters we have divided these mountains of underclothing into four special lots and will offer them for the first time Monday, as follows:

LOT 1—Men's Natural Wool, Camel's Hair and wool fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers; shirts are single or double-breasted, all sizes, well finished; $1.25 and $1.50 underwear, choice at **79**

LOT 2—Women's 60 per cent. wool and fine fleece lined cotton VESTS and PANTS, ecru and natural colors, all sizes; the 50c. and 75c. qualities, your choice Monday at **25**

LOT 3—Women's fine wool and fleece lined MERINO COMBINATION SUITS, in white, ecru and natural colors, in all sizes; worth fully $1.25 and $1.50 per garment; choice at **7[illegible]**

LOT 4—Children's natural, white, camel's hair and scarlet wool VESTS, PANTS and DRAWERS, in all sizes; superior goods; worth 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per garment; your choice Monday at **25**

While lots are large, selling will be large, too, and if you come Mond ay you'll be sure to get the best selection. Later on you may, and you may not.

Groceries.

"The World's Pure Food Mart" is a never-ceasing source of help to the housewife. Not only can all the well-known and reliable brands of high-class foods be found here, but they are actually sold cheaper than the ordinary grocer sells goods of unknown and uncertain origin.

Then everything is so clean and wholesome. Not only in our salesrooms, but also "behind the scenes." In fact, we spare no trouble to be certain that people who sell us goods ALSO observe every possible care as to cleanliness and sanitation.

Here are some special values of interest to the home-coming householder, and to encourage a liberal stocking of the larder:

SUGAR: 7 lbs. H. & E. Granulated Sugar, 39
HAMS: Armour's delicious mild sugar cured Hams, per lb., 11½
BUTTER: Fancy Elgin Creamery Butter, fresh packed at our own creamery, 5-lb. pails, 99
MACKEREL: Choice, fat family Mackerel (no heads, no tails), 5-lb. pail, 53
MACKEREL: Fancy, large, new No. 1 shore Mackerel (no heads, no tails,) 10-lb pails, 1.25
LARD: Milford brand pure kettle rendered leaf Lard, choice country Lard, 5 and 10 lb. pails, per lb., 8
MILK: Gail Borden's "Eagle Brand," per can, 12½
COFFEE: Mocha and Java, "Popular Blend," well known for its rich, fragrant flavor and delicate aroma, special, per lb., 25
Armour's Deviled or Potted Ham or Tongue, per doz., 45
Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce, per bot., 18
TEA: Choice early picking, new season's crop, fancy Formosa Oolong, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, India and Ceylon, Japan or our blended Teas, rich in body, delicate in flavor, usually sold at 60c. and 70c. per lb., special, 5 lbs., $2.00; per lb., 43
CATSUP: Curtice Bros.' "Blue Label" Catsup, per bot., 15
TOMATOES: Fancy, solid, hand-packed, red-ripe Jersey Tomatoes or Maine Sugar Corn, per can, 9
Crosse & Blackwell's genuine English Gherkins, Mixed Pickles or Chow Chow, per bot., 16
MARMALADE: "Hartley's" Orange Marmalade, per jar, 14
PEARS: Fancy California Bartlett Pears, heavily preserved, per large can, 16
APPLES: Choice Baldwin Apples, hand peeled, quartered and cored, large 3-lb. can; 8
ASPARAGUS TIPS: Fancy, large California Asparagus tips, per can, 13
IMPORTED PEAS: "Petit Pois" (tins), per can, 15
GELATINE: Peter Cooper's, per pkg., 3
CORNMEAL, yellow or white, per 10 lbs., 19
CRACKERS: Nic Nacs, Ginger Snaps or Sugar Cakes, per lb., 5
RICE: Choice Carolina Rice, 10 lbs., 49
PRUNES: Fancy large Santa Clara Prunes, 30-40, thin skin, 3 lbs., 25
SOAP: Babitt's, Ivsagood Soap or Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, per cake, 2½

Wines and Liquors.

Double Stout, equal to imported, per doz., 90
St. Julien, a fine California Wine, French type, per case of 12 qt. bots., 2.50
Liebfraumilch, a light Rhine Wine, per case of 12 qts., 2.85
Pontet Canet, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux, France, per case of 12 qts., 6.00
Rudesheimer, an imported Rhine Wine, per case of 12 qts., 6.50
Choice Claret and Zinfandel, from grapes grown on the hills of Sonoma and Napa Counties, Cal., per gal., including jug, 85c. and 60
California Port, "Old Friars," recommended by physicians for purity, also a fine tonic and good blood maker, per gal., including jug; 1.05
Pennsylvania XXX Rye Whiskey, per gal., including jug, 2.00
Old Crow and Pepper Whiskey, per gal., including jug, 2.50
Monogram Rye Whiskey, per gal., including jug, 3.00

We can save you money on

Furniture.

Every advantage that a large business enjoys over a small one you get the benefit of by trading here. We buy in carload lots, because our outlet warrants it, and we buy much cheaper than dealers doing a limited business and purchasing piecemeal. We mark our goods in plain figures, one price to everybody and that price always the lowest. We exchange goods or refund your money in case you are not pleased. We deliver and pack your furniture free of charge, and do many other things that are an advantage to you that other stores will not do.

But let's put that all aside. Let us consider price alone. How can you afford to go elsewhere when we sell bargains like these?

SIDEBOARDS of golden oak, piano polish finish, some swell fronts, lined silver drawers, large linen drawer and wine closets, massive top with French bevel plate mirror, beautifully carved; for Monday we have priced them as follows:
At 11.50, actual value 16.50.
At 15.00, actual value 22.00.
At 20.00, actual value 27.50.
At 25.00, actual value 34.00.
At 32.00, actual value 45.00.
At 40.00, actual value 57.00.
Are These Bargains?

BOOKCASES AND WRITING DESKS combined, in Golden Oak and Mahogany finish, with large, deep drawers, cast brass trimmings, shaped legs, adjustable shelves, prettily carved, with large size shaped French bevel plate mirror. For Monday we have priced them as follows:
At 11.25, actual value 15.00.
At 14.50, actual value 19.50.
At 16.75, actual value 23.00.
At 22.75, actual value 32.00.
Are These Bargains?

EXTENSION TABLES, in golden oak, polish finish, some 6 feet, others 8 feet long when extended, very massive legs of elegant designs. For Monday we have priced them as follows:
At 7.50, actual value 11.00.
At 8.75, actual value 12.50.
At 12.50, actual value 16.00.
At 14.00, actual value 20.00.
Are These Bargains?

COUCHES, some all hair, others upholstered in moss and tow, spring edge all around, covered in the newest designs, of Arlington velours and Belgian velvets. For Monday we have priced them as follows:
At 8.50, actual value 12.75.
At 12.75, actual value 18.00.
At 14.50, actual value 21.00.
At 15.75, actual value 24.00.
Are These Bargains?

CHIFFONIERS in golden oak, piano polish finish, 5 large deep drawers, others with hat boxes, cast brass trimmings and carved backs. For Monday we have priced them as follows:
At 5.00, actual value 8.00.
At 8.50, actual value 13.00.
At 9.75, actual value 15.00.
Are These Bargains?

GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIERS, some with 5 large deep drawers, others with 2 small swell front drawers and 4 large drawers, rope columns, cast brass trimmings, carved back with shaped French bevel plate mirror. For Monday we have priced them as follows:
At 7.25, actual value 10.00.
At 9.75, actual value 13.50.
At 10.90, actual value 15.75.
At 12.95, actual value 18.50.
Are These Bargains?

In the Upholstery Department.

It's "fitting up" time for the fall and winter season, and these goods and prices ought surely to find favor with those who need Curtains or Draperies.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
Several hundred pairs, priced very low. They won't last long. See them.
$2.00 CURTAINS, the kind that will wear well; Monday special at 1.25
$2.65 CURTAINS, pretty novelty borders; Monday special at 1.75
$3.90 CURTAINS, elegant real lace copies; Monday special at 2.45
$5.00 CURTAINS, none more beautiful, big values; Monday special at 2.95

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.
We have never shown finer values than these:
$4.50 NEAT SCROLL AND NOVELTY BORDERS; Monday special at 2.95
$6.50 QUALITIES, showy borders, of a good quality; Monday special at 4.50
$10.00 GOODS, elaborately worked and artistic; Monday special at 6.85
$12.50 VALUES, with wide borders, magnificent goods; Monday special at 8.75

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS.
We've little space to talk about them, but we'll simply say: Look around, then come here and expect to find them priced half lower than elsewhere. They'll stand the test.
$10.00 CURTAINS, quality equal to the best; Monday special at 5.90
$12.00 CURTAINS, wide insertion, pretty corners; Monday special at 6.90
$16.50 CURTAINS, elaborate laces, charming patterns; Monday special at 8.90
$22.50 CURTAINS, exquisitely worked and showy; Monday special at 15.75
$30.00 CURTAINS, real works of art, very beautiful; Monday special at 19.75

Lace Department.

Fashion indications point to a large demand for fanc

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Indications that the General Election Will Soon Be Held.

WHY IT SHOULD BE POSTPONED

The British Workingman's Distrust of Mr. Chamberlain.

Discussion of All Important International Questions Said to be Shunned by the Ministerial Press—Revival of Britain's "Isolation."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Are we to have the general election next month? That is the conundrum. I can only reply that Chamberlain and "Bobs" are doing their best to bring it about, the former by working his newspapers and publishing documents like that report upon the Boer hospitals calculated to inflame popular passions once more in his favor, and the latter by proclamations of annexation and general threats of vengeance. Electioneering agencies also are busily at work all over the country getting ready for the fray, and I should have no doubt whatever that a dissolution would be ordered before the end of another week, were it not for Lord Salisbury and the Tories.

The noble Marquis, common with most pure bred Tories, does not relish a fight just now, sees no necessity for it, and, if all I hear be true, resents the manner in which he is being hustled by his domineering subordinate. He may, however, yield, for, like Queen Elizabeth's Cecil, he is a man of pliant will, tenacious of his social position and official status, but willing to retain these on any terms and wait, if he cannot have his own way.

Many things tempt the short-sighted and adroit kind of political wire-puller to think that Chamberlain is to act at once, and most of all, the broken-up state of the opposition.

It gets worse rather than better, and one man after another reckoned upon to lead the fray is either driven aside or incapacitated. For the present John Morley is keeping quiet; Courtney is repudiated by his present constituency, and the Rosebery faction of Liberal Imperialists may be relied upon to create a diversion in favor of the Birmingham band. Then the electorate is in a mixed and broken state owing to the imperfect condition of the registers of voters. These have just been made up for the coming year, practically on the residential basis of a year ago. If the election comes off next month the fight all over the three kingdoms will be on the old register qualification, which dates back two years in quite a formidable number of instances.

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THE WORKING POPULATION.

Our working population in the great cities is astonishingly nomadic in its habits. The workman follows the job and has to move about from district to district as he can find work. Through this necessity alone it is calculated that in some divisions of the metropolis about 30 per cent. of the electorate will be disfranchised should a poll occur this year. In Scotland the new register comes into force beginning with November, and that is an additional reason why the election should, if possible, take place before the end of next month. It is, indeed, almost too late now to prevent some of the pollings from taking place in Scotland on the new register, because the outlying islands cannot get their voting machinery in order within a week or two of the rest of the country.

Mr. Chamberlain fears the workingman more than any other class of voter. He knows that the City Clerk is largely with him, so are the so-called educated classes, who read the blood and thunder morning and evening halfpenny papers.

But the artisan class is of a different fibre—a wonderfully self-contained and reticent fibre it is in most parts of the country. It has its fringe of disreputable characters, loafers, and weaklings, but the main body of the British workingmen have a remarkable solidity and quiet determination about them. Long memories they also have, and when the polling day comes they will not forget the broken promises about old-age pensions, or the doles taken from their pockets to hand back to the land owners. All legislation recently carried through in their favor has disgusted them almost more than if anything had been done—as witness the abortive character of the vexatious limitations of the Workmen's Compensation act.

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GREAT PROBLEMS PASSED BY.

Balancing the motives in this way, I am inclined to think that we shall have the election immediately in spite of the fact that all over the empire problems face us demanding leisure, calmness, energy, and wisdom for their solution. Nay, it is because there are so many questions east, west, and south promising to be a torment to our diplomatists that the astute vestry-minded politician is anxious to have the fight over on as narrow an issue as he can contrive. Therefore, as little as possible is made of our Chinese difficulties, and nothing at all is allowed to be said by the journals in Government hands regarding the threatened disturbances in Southeastern Europe, the miserable state of affairs in West Africa, the recent outbreak in Uganda, or that gathering cloud in Morocco, which may become big enough to set Western Europe by the ears. Even about China itself wonderfully little discussion goes on by the public. Sundry newspapers fulminate and play the old game of exciting popular passion against Russia, but meet with remarkably little response from citizens and no encouragement at all from the leading politicians. From Africa all the news is stopped except what furthers the desires of the Government in creating the impression that the end is at hand and peace is about to ensue. We are not told a syllable about one-quarter of the incidents that are happening there to our troops.

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SOUTH AFRICA'S DISMAL ASPECT.

Absolute silence is still maintained as to the numbers lying sick, the condition of food and transport, and partial silence even as to our losses in the field or hospital. These last trickle through in a grudging way, often weeks, sometimes months, behind time. Deadlier silence still is observed with regard to events in Cape Colony. No press telegrams from Cape Town give the least hint of the fiery passions raging between the English and Dutch in that important settlement, and it is only from private letters that one gathers how rapidly the breach is widening, how daily more imminent becomes the danger of an outbreak of civil strife there.

Perhaps it is because the Government knows this, although keeping silence about it, that every soldier available continues to be shipped to South Africa. Not a week passes but what one or more transports sail with men and warlike material. This fact is in clear opposition to the smooth tales tacked on by the Commander in Chief, to the flowery bulletins of this General's remarkable success and that one's brilliant feat of marching or of capture, still more to the assertions that all organized opposition may now be considered over.

It is cruel to remind such optimists that save a pompom or two, Lord Roberts has not captured a single Boer gun since Paardeberg. With keen regret I must confess that I by no means regard the strife, even in the two annexed States, as at an end, for I cannot forget the remark a Boer clergyman made when the war began. "When it ends," he said, "there will be no Boers left in the Transvaal." That sums the position up. Wholly to stop fighting, be it guerrilla or other, Lord Roberts must capture and deport the entire burgher population of both States. Numerous as his forces are, it will take him some months yet to accomplish that feat.

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ENGLAND'S HELPLESSNESS IN CHINA

Reverting to Chinese affairs, it is curious to note the glee with which French journals discourse upon the sorry figure cut by England at Peking. The London Times's correspondent, an eminent Australian doctor named Morrison, well known for his deep acquaintance with the surface of Chinese life, in and outside of Chinese institutions, has broken out in violent diatribes against Russian arrogance and domineering as manifested in Peking. We have got to take a back seat, not only in China, but in Asia altogether, is his opinion, unless Lord Salisbury can do this or that.

The frothier element among the French publicists is delighted. Perhaps manifestations of this pleasure will excite us to counter demonstrations of angry defiance, to the utterance of threats, and it is not improbable that among the cries raised will be one demanding the assertion of England's dominant position in the Far East. Some newspapers are working that way already, but I am bound to tell you that, so far, the public has been perfectly unmoved. It does not want war with France or Russia, or even with China, and will be glad to be out of it at any price.

In my opinion there is really nothing to fuss over. I agree with Mr. Freeman Mitford in thinking that as we cannot resist the absorption of Manchuria and, for that matter, Pe-chi-Li, by Russia, it would be more sensible for us to obtain the assent of Germany and the United States to a diplomacy, the main purpose of which would be the removal of the capital from Peking to Nanking. The latter city was formerly the capital of the empire, and Mr. Mitford contends that it ought to be now, not in the interests of European powers, who could there make their influence felt far more immediately and effectively than at Peking, but in the interests of the Chinese themselves. An occupation of the northern capital by Russia and a seizure of Shan-Tung by Germany would unquestionably facilitate this change. Were it made England's commercial policy could easily again be made supreme without fighting either against China or with her commercial rivals in Europe. At present we drift, and there is danger always in drifting, but I feel sure that Lord Salisbury will not be the first to depart from a semblance of the concert by provoking a disagreement. If the strong powers, as is measured by their forces on shore, decide to evacuate Peking Lord Salisbury will agree; if they decide to stay he will also acquiesce.

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THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Our threatened labor troubles seem, for the present, to be blowing by. Few people relish the tone in which the Directors of the Great Eastern Railway have addressed their men, but the latter appear to consider the moment inopportune for provoking conflict and storm, and will hold off. Discontent, however, rankles in the minds of the men, not only because of the minuteness of the concessions made them, but because of the tone adopted toward them—less manly and frank than, in mere prudence, it ought to have been. They have grievances undoubtedly, especially in London and the suburbs, where rents have been rising and light and fuel rapidly increasing in cost. These changed conditions ought to have been taken into consideration, and the sources of discontent fully and openly discussed. The aristocratic board has thought otherwise, and what I am led to fear the hints dropped in various quarters is that the discontent now suppressed will spread underground until one of these days the railway unions may declare a universal strike.

A. J. W.

MONUMENT TO BRONX SOLDIERS

Project to Honor Those Who Lost Their Lives in the Spanish War.

Some of the public-spirited citizens of the Bronx have started a project to erect a soldiers and sailors' monument to the memory of the men from the Bronx who lost their lives in the Spanish war. These include a number of the sailors on the Maine, Rough Riders, members of the Seventy-first Regiment, and other volunteer and regular organizations.

The site which has been selected is the plaza at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, Third and Lincoln Avenues, and a design has been prepared providing for a circular drinking fountain, out of which rises a reproduction of the bow of the Maine in granite, above which is a circular shaft with four cylindrical bases representing the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the navy. This terminates in a dome, on which rests a bronze spread eagle.

Last June a patriotic festival, in which over 300 children took part, was given in the Metropolis Theatre, from which $... was realized. During the Summer little was done, but the Citizens' Committee having the matter in charge has resumed its work. The People's Choral Union has volunteered, through Mr. Theodore Schorske, to give a choral festival or concert for the benefit of the fund. Nov. 26 is the date which has been decided upon, and between 200 and 300 voices will participate. One of the oratorios will probably be rendered. It promises to be the musical event of the season in the Bronx.

Among the subscriptions received to date are the following:

Children's Patriotic Festival	$700	Samuel McMillan	25
Wm. Reynolds Beal	100	Adam P. Dienst	25
Henry Lewis Morris	100	Charles L. Adams	25
J. & M. Haffen	100	John J. Bell	25
Dominic O'Reilly	100	Matthew Anderson	10
Jacob Ruppert	100	Albert E. Davis	10
Alonzo Carr	50	Troll Bros.	10
W. N. Robertson	50	Miss Belle Dennis	10
Olin J. Stephens	50	Miss Elsie Carr	5
Frank Carr	50	Irving P. Davis	5
P. & W. Ebling	50	Franklin Lynch	5
Choral Society Temple Hand in Hand	35	Joseph P. Lieberts	5
		Robert Davis	5
		Robert Hall	5

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Sept. 15.—Salisbury Beach was swept by fire to-day. In all twenty-five buildings, including the Ocean View House, the Haverhill and Amesbury Street Railroad waiting rooms, and many cottages were burned, causing a loss estimated at $25,000. The blaze was caused by a bonfire which had been lighted back of the Ocean View House.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—A fire which started in a kindling wood pile caused a loss of $71,000 here to-day. The Nova Scotia schooner Muriel was burned. She was valued at $6,000 and was empty. It was dead low water when the fire started, and the vessel lay in the mud in the wood and coal yard of J. A. Bradford & Co., where the blaze originated. The remaining damage, besides that to Bradford and Co., whose loss is $60,000, falls on buildings near the fire, and resulted mainly from water.

AMERICAN COAL IN EUROPE.

Experts Believe that It Is Possible to Secure a Permanent Market There.

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LONDON, Sept. 15.—American coal and railroad men are busy here. Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Pittsburg Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is still with the Carnegies, and President Cassatt is watching developments at one London hotel, while the Baltimore and Ohio people have their headquarters at another. Both parties are confident that American coal has found a permanent place on the Continent, if not in England. Every American Consul in Europe has been set to work to supply statistics as to the possibility of finding a market.

"The great drawback," said a prominent member of the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate, "is lack of transportation. If Messrs. Carnegie and Pitcairn can equip a fleet of vessels specially constructed for carrying coal, such as our iron ore and oil fleets, and give a through rate from the coal mines to Marseilles and Odessa, the United States would have the European coal market at her feet for all time."

CANADA'S COMING CAMPAIGN.

Hugh John Macdonald to Become One of the Conservative Leaders.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The appearance once again of Hugh John Macdonald into the arena of Dominion politics has given an increased interest to the campaign which is beginning all over the country.

Some years ago Mr. Macdonald was induced to enter Parliament, but after sitting a couple of sessions for the City of Winnipeg, he resigned his seat on the grounds that he had no particular taste for politics. At the last general election he was prevailed upon by Sir Charles Tupper to accept the portfolio of the Interior, and again run for Winnipeg. He succeeded in defeating Joseph Martin, but the Tupper Government was not sustained, and Mr. Macdonald again resigned his seat. A couple of years ago he was appointed leader of the provincial party in Manitoba, and succeeded last year in defeating Mr. Greenway. He has now announced that he will contest Brandon with the Minister of the Interior and become one of the leaders of the Conservative Party in the Dominion. Until the writs for the general election are issued he will not resign the Premiership of Manitoba.

The Hon. Hugh John Macdonald joined Sir Charles Tupper in Montreal on Monday of last week, and his name has been inscribed on the party list next to that of Sir Charles and ahead of the Hon. George E. Foster. There are two particular reasons for the presence of Mr. Macdonald in Dominion politics at the present time. The one is on account of the elements dissatisfied with the leadership of Sir Charles, and the other that an equal number, if probably not more, would not be satisfied with Mr. Foster, who stands next in rank at the present time to Sir Charles. This is why "Hugh John," as he is popularly called, is sandwiched in between the leader of the Opposition and his first lieutenant. Although Mr. Foster is regarded as one of the ablest men of the Dominion, he has never succeeded in making himself popular with the masses.

The Conservative Party believes that Hugh John's return to the Dominion field will be of great general benefit to their cause throughout Canada, but their expectations in this respect can scarcely be realized. Some very old Conservatives, who were followers of Mr. Macdonald's father, the late Sir John A. Macdonald, may be warmed by his presence in the field, but the questions to be fought out at the polls are over live measures and not over dead statesmen. These Conservatives would in all likelihood have voted for the party in Mr. Macdonald's absence. On the other hand, the friends of Sir Charles Tupper do not like the idea that dissatisfaction with his leadership should necessitate the presence of Mr. Macdonald, and the friends of Mr. Foster are not particularly happy over the prospect of his being forever shut out from promotion. He has already been passed over four times, and the names of Abbot, Thompson, Bowell, and Tupper selected instead. Personally Mr. Macdonald is popular, but beyond being the son of his father, he is neither possessed of experience nor ability to entitle him to the leadership. The contest between himself and Mr. Sifton in Brandon will be one of the keenest struggles in the campaign, as there is a large majority of Conservatives in the constituency. Yet there is every prospect that the Minister of the Interior will come out ahead.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will open the campaign in the Province of Quebec by speaking at a demonstration in Montreal on the 20th inst. It is likely that it will last a couple of days. One day will be devoted to speaking in French and the other to speaking in English. By that time something definite will be known about the general election. The only thing that is certain is that the elections will take place somewhere between now and January, most probably in the early part of November.

Beginning with a majority of about 30 in 1896, the present Government has gone on increasing in strength until it is now about 58 in a full House of 213 members. Out of 45 bye-elections the Opposition only captured 3. This is unprecedented in the history of party government in Canada.

In Quebec there is a plurality of 51, and there is no doubt but that province will still stand by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Government may lose some seats in the province, but they will gain others, and in this way they expect to retain nearly as large a majority as they now have there. Down by the sea Messrs. Blair and Fielding will carry all before them.

At the Conservative Convention in St. John, a few days ago, three or four members who supported the Opposition in the present Parliament were not present, and did not even send delegates. These men will transfer their allegiance to Mr. Blair. The good management of the Intercolonial and the making of St. John the Winter terminus, instead of Portland, as heretofore, has greatly strengthened the hand of the Minister of Railways in his own province.

The Government may lose a few constituencies in the West. At present the administration has got about 15 of a majority in Ontario, and the very worst it could do is to come out even.

CANADA'S ANNUAL REVENUE.

Surplus of $8,024,731 Shown at End of Fiscal Year.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 15.—The details of the financial statement for the year ended June 30 last, given out by the Finance Department, show that the revenue was $51,000,783, and the expenditure $42,976,051, leaving a surplus on ordinary revenue of $8,024,731.

This amount, with a sinking fund of over $2,000,000, has been sufficient to meet the entire capital expenditure and to leave a balance of $771,828 with which to reduce the public debt.

POTATO MASHER HER WEAPON.

A Woman's Assault Upon a Tailor—Her Grievance a Mistake.

Mrs. Margaret Ray, fifty-two years old, of 234 Cook Street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, charged by Max Bernberg, a tailor, of 977 Flushing Avenue, with assaulting him with a potato masher. Bernberg declared that he was injured internally. There was no provocation for the assault, he said.

Mrs. Ray's grandson, William Hoffman, nine years old, whose parents live at 985 Flushing Avenue, died in St. Catherine's Hospital on Wednesday from what the physicians said was appendicitis. The boy had the week before been assaulted, it is alleged, by Jacob Jacobson, fourteen years old, a son of Bernberg's business partner, who knocked him down and kicked him almost into insensibility. When the child reached his home he was taken ill, and later removed to the hospital, where he died.

Mrs. Ray became prostrated over the death of her grandchild, and believed that his death was due to the beating. The woman was also under the impression that Bernberg's son had committed the assault, and on Friday after the funeral of the boy, Mrs. Ray armed herself with a potato masher and went in search of the tailor. After finding him the woman brought the potato masher down upon the head of the tailor half a dozen times, and did not desist until he fell. When she was arraigned in court she became hysterical and bemoaned the fate of her grandson.

Admiral Sicard to be Buried Tuesday.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The funeral of Rear Admiral Sicard, who died at Westernville, Oneida County, yesterday, will be held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Westernville.

GEN. DI CESNOLA RETURNS

He Had an Audience with the Late King Humbert of Italy.

The Monarch Had a Premonition of His Fate, He Thinks—Evidence of Prosperity in Milan and Genoa.

Gen. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, returned from a European trip yesterday on the French liner La Lorraine. During his trip abroad Gen. Di Cesnola had an extended interview with the late King Humbert of Italy, and was the last foreigner who was so favored by the monarch, who a month afterward fell a victim to the assassin Bresci.

Gen. Di Cesnola had received from King Humbert the order of St. Maurice and Lazarre, and it was to thank him for this honor that the General sought an interview with the King in Rome in June. According to the General King Humbert talked in rather a moody strain for a great part of the time that the audience lasted, and from this Gen. Di Cesnola inferred that the Italian monarch had a premonition of his fate, although he admitted that such an inference might have been the result of what happened subsequently. Gen. Di Cesnola said that for a large part of the hour and a half he spent with King Humbert the King questioned him at great length on the prevalence of lynching in America.

"He seemed particularly desirous of learning the reasons for lynching," said the General, "and I explained to him that when the people were tired of the law's delays or were fearful that the law would not be allowed to take its course, they often took matters into their own hands. He was shocked at the inhumanity of the thing."

"'Non e bene, non e bene,' he said. 'That is not good. That is not good.'"

The King looked well, Gen. di Cesnola said, and although his pictures gave him a look of fierceness, he was as mild as a lamb. He was a democrat in everything, and when driving, if he saw a poor man in trouble, he would stop the carriage to ask the unfortunate man about his woes and seek to ameliorate them. It was this democracy, the General said, that cost the King his life, for he constantly refused to be guarded by detectives and went abroad alone.

"King Humbert showed a lively interest in our affairs here," said the General. "The development of America, its commerce and industry were of great interest to him, and he asked me many questions concerning them. He asked me also if it was true that there were so many great individual fortunes here. I told him that it was quite true and he replied:

"'We are poor here. We have few great fortunes,' but added significantly, 'Such as we have were nearly all made honestly.'

"He said that we in America were buying up everything. The art treasures of the world, he said, were rapidly becoming ours, and there seemed no limit to our ability to get what we desired. He laughingly asked me if I had come to rob Rome of any of its treasures, and I told him seriously that I had not, because I had no money.

"I bought nothing while abroad," the General added, "but I effected a number of good exchanges in Paris, Milan, and Turin.

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Reverting again to the assassination of King Humbert, Gen. di Cesnola said:

"I was in Switzerland when the sad news was brought to me," and he displayed a gold medal which he had struck in Paris to commemorate the occasion and which bore the date July 29, 1900, on one side and on the reverse an edelweiss in enamel.

"The Italian monarchy," he said, "is like the French Republic; things are always there in a state of ferment, but nothing could have made stronger the monarchy or the House of Savoy than the assassination of this lovable man, who thought so much of the welfare of his people and was so loved by them. His assassination will insure the monarchy for centuries."

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DATA FOR WOMAN IN GRAY.

She Has a Wealth of Shades to Choose From, but In Broadcloth She Will Stray Into Sunset Tints.

If this is not to be a gray season, certainly there will be many grays worn. It is too charming a color to be given up. There is something infinitely ladylike about a gray, and if a woman cares to run the gamut of the shades she would be able to find a gown for every occupation of her life, every joy and sorrow. Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, O woman to whom gray is becoming! for here are some statistics. One may go to a single Broadway shop and purchase 125 different shades of plain gray, 25 different stripes in gray, and 22 checks and plaids. It is a marvel. There are warm grays and cool grays, grays that will make a theatre or reception gown that is a dream, and the most serviceable sort of a heavy cloth for a golf skirt or rough-weather gown.

Gray is in a way a capricious color. It is devoted to its friends and cruel to its enemies. Its enemies are the women who wear grays that they should not, grays which stand out aggressively on the woman while the woman is aggressively ugly or sinks into insignificance in the gown. The woman with youth and a fine skin can wear any gray. It is exquisite on a blonde, bringing out all her delicate tints, and equally effective with the brilliant hues of the brunette. The woman with Titian hair and red-brown eyes is glorious in the right shade of gray. For the ninety-nine out of a hundred women who are neither beautiful blondes, brunettes, nor Titian maidens gray must be chosen with tender consideration, but out of 125 different shades there are many that will show a warm affection for the wearers and give a deep satisfaction to the observing multitude, which should be considered. A woman who is a harmony of color is a delight.

The shades run in delicate graduations from the most delicate silver gray to what is known as a dark Oxford. They come in foreign and domestic goods, all wide, and cost from 50 cents a yard to $4.25. Homespuns, Venetian cloths, and cheviots will be serviceable, and stylish goods for Fall wear and camel's-hairs and zibelines will also be popular. Many plaids and checks will be found in double-faced goods for serviceable short skirts and equally serviceable short jackets. There are cloths for the people who prefer them with a plaid back in colors, but usually they come in shades of gray and black and white, though sometimes with a fine line of red.

There are smooth cloths in the gray, notably in the broadcloths, in which they are most attractive. Nothing is to be more popular for fine goods this Fall than these broadcloths, and for the woman who likes statistics, here they are again—244 shades in broadcloth alone, and in all colors. The broadcloths take us through a series of grays and away from them, for the rainbow sinks into insignificance beside the colors of them and sunsets grow pale; 244 shades! If they are in the sunsets and the rainbows, it is not possible to count them. Sarah Bernhardt has given the name to one shade, "Aiglon." There are Tonkin, Mouflon, and Alouette, ranging through light shades of beige to castor; Cendre, ashes—it is a more attractive color with a French name. Mulot is the dark gray of the fieldmouse. Terraille iron gray, and there is gun metal and golf red of course—the hunter's pink of old England; blues galore, cadet blues in many beautiful shades; Rosa, a new lighter shade of old rose, with graduating shades all around it, and all the pinks and other colors that were called pastel shades until the name was worn into tatters, and now each shade has an individual name by itself. Broadcloths range in price from $1.25 to $4.50. This Summer has been one of exceptional beauty in gowns, it is said, but the Winter is to equal it.

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JAPANESE PLAN MASSACRE.

Subdued and Made Prisoners by Capt. Spencer on an Island in the Pacific.

HONOLULU, Sept. 8, (via San Francisco, Sept. 15.)—The bark Ceylon to-day brought to Honolulu all the participants in a fight Aug. 11 on the guano island of Laysan, 600 miles northeast of Honolulu, in which two Japanese laborers were killed by Capt. Spencer, the "King" of the island. Forty Japanese laborers had been taken there to help load vessels from Honolulu with guano.

There were only five white men on the island when the trouble took place. According to the story of Capt. Spencer, the Japanese had planned to seize the island and kill all the whites. On the evening of Aug. 11 the forty Japanese assembled in front of his residence and there was a lengthy discussion. It ended when the Japanese made a rush to take the place.

Capt. Spencer fired upon them eight times. The ringleader and one other man fell dead, and three others were seriously wounded. The others fled. The next day the whites drove the Japanese on board the Ceylon. They were all put below the hold, with hatches fastened down, and the bark sailed to Honolulu.

On arrival there, Capt. Spencer was charged with murder, and will be held for trial in the United States Court. The Japanese allege that they simply assembled at the house to discuss the matter of food supply. For several weeks they had been on short rations. The Japs say that the shots were fired into the crowd without provocation.

SYRIAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Found Unconscious in a Coney Island Hotel—Gas Had Been Turned On.

Abelah Gravien, a fruit merchant from Montreal, was found unconscious in a room in the Etenia Hotel, Oceanic Walk, Coney Island, on Monday morning last. The man had been robbed, and the gas in the room was turned on. The facts were suppressed by the police, but they leaked out yesterday.

Gravien is a Syrian. He came to New York on Friday, Sept. 7. His intention was to sail last Monday for Brazil, where he is said to have large business interests. On Friday night he went to Coney Island, where he met several of his countrymen. In company with some of them he visited the Cairo Café, said was seen there again on Saturday night. Then he disappeared. On Monday morning he was missed by friends who went to the steamship to see him off, and a search was instituted. He was found in the Kings County Hospital, where he had been taken in an unconscious condition.

He came to his senses Monday afternoon, and asked the nurse what had been done with his money, saying that his wallet contained 110 English sovereigns. Ambulance Surgeon Menke said that at the time he was removed Gravien had but 10 cents in his pocket. Gravien said that at the Cairo Café he drank two cups of coffee, but remembered nothing after that. He believes that knock-out drops were administered to him.

Capt. Driscoll of the Coney Island precinct at first denied the story yesterday, but later admitted that the police were working on the case. The police station blotter contained no mention of it. At the hospital it was said that Gravien's condition is serious.

FIRE IN DRY GOODS DISTRICT.

Greene Street Building Threatened by Flames in the Cellar.

The five-story brick building 111 Greene Street, in the dry goods district, and occupied by a number of small firms, was seriously threatened by a fire which started in the cellar yesterday afternoon.

The Owaneco Silk Company occupies the store, and in the cellar are stored a quantity of its packing boxes and remnants. Among these the fire was discovered. The store had just been closed for the day by Alexander Weir, the stock clerk. Deir went to Prince Street to have his shoes polished. Glancing back toward the store he saw clouds of smoke rolling up from the sidewalk, while Policeman Earl C. Gordon of the Macdougal Street Station and a crowd were running up the street. Philip Silverman of 446 East Eighty-sixth Street, who was standing with Deir, pulled the alarm box.

Deputy Chief Purroy, the first commanding officer to arrive, turned in second and third alarms, fearing the fire might spread to valuable property near by, and Chief Croker himself came and took charge. But the fire was well under control before the last of the engines reached the scene. The police placed the loss at $1,000, fully covered by insurance.

Other tenants are Lippman, Schwartzman & Co., wrappers; the Syndicate Ladies' Waist Manufacturing Company; Rosenweig & Tropp, cloaks, and Nathan Lesser & Co., silk waists.

CUTTING THROUGH A CEMETERY.

New Resting Places for Soldiers Buried in a West Farms Church Yard.

In the opening of One Hundred and Eightieth Street by Contractor Masterson of Yorkville, part of the old West Farms Cemetery of the Congregational Church must be invaded. The section will be about fifteen feet wide and the length of the cemetery.

Until a short time ago it contained the body of Lieut. J. Rasberry of Company C, Sixth New York Heavy Artillery, which was formed at West Farms in 1862. Rasberry was a private then. In 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant for gallant conduct, and was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek on Oct. 19, 1864. His body was sent back to the village by his comrades in a sealed coffin. It was one of the first to arrive at West Farms during the civil war, and was buried at the expense of the village, which also erected a monument to the Lieutenant's memory.

To save the grave from desecration, residents of West Farms, including Col. George Dennerlein, James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Capt. Hall, James Sloan, and Peter Dodge, moved the body to a plot owned by Mr. Wells.

Close to where Rasberry was buried is the grave of Oliver Otis Haggerty, another soldier, about whom little is known in West Farms, all his friends and relatives having disappeared. An inscription on his tombstone says that he was one of the first to volunteer and die for his country in the civil war.

With the opening of Bryant Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street there will be a number of graves disturbed, including those of soldiers. Consequently, the Oliver Tilden Camp, Sons of Veterans, is buying a plot in Woodlawn Cemetery, and all these bodies and those of other soldiers for whom no other burial place is provided will be interred at that spot.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the following cities:

New Britain, Conn., 25,998, against 16,519 in 1890, an increase of 9,479 or 57.38 per cent.

Brockton, Mass., 40,063, against 27,294 in 1890, an increase of 12,769, or 46.78 per cent.

Superior City, Wis., 31,091, against 11,983 in 1890, an increase of 19,108, or 159.46 per cent.

Norfolk, Va., 46,624, against 34,871 in 1890, an increase of 11,753, or 33.70 per cent.

Salem, Mass., 35,956, against 30,801 in 1890, an increase of 5,155, or 16.74 per cent.

Newport, Ky., 28,301, against 24,918 in 1890, an increase of 3,383, or 13.58 per cent.

Oshkosh, Wis., 28,284, against 22,836 in 1890, an increase of 5,448, or 23.86 per cent.

Mexican Colony's Celebration.

Mexican residents of this city and several guests gathered yesterday afternoon at Mouquin's, in Fulton Street, and celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of the independence of Mexico and the birthday of President Diaz. He was seventy years old yesterday. At the banquet there were several short speeches, in which President Diaz was eulogized. Among those present were Señor A. Leon Grajeda, Acting Mexican Consul General; Capt. D. Manuel Azueta of the Mexican Navy, Major José M. Servin of the Mexican Army, and Señor Don R. de Zayas Enriques, member of Congress. The staff of the Mexican Consulate was represented by Eugenio Polo, Manuel Esteva Ruiz, and Manuel Garcia.

Secretary Root Recovering.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 15.—Secretary of War Elihu Root is slowly recovering from the effects of the operation performed last Sunday for the removal of a tumor from his breast. At his home to-day it was announced that the Secretary's condition is steadily improving and that he was able to walk about the house.

Bloomingdale Bros. ANNOUNCE THEIR FALL MILLINERY OPENING

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

September 18th, 19th and 20th.

You will find this showing to be even greater than the great ones we have held before. The collection has been assembled with that most careful and skilled attention which has won for the Bloomingdale millinery the name of BEST.

3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdales 3rd AVE. 59th & 60th Sts.

Oriental Rugs—Exceptional

At prices impossible to duplicate. Bale after bale—thousands of dollars' worth of these fascinating, myriad-tinted, soft, luxurious Rugs have been placed on display in our Oriental Rug department. They were selected personally by our own representatives with connoisseurs' skill, care and devotion—purchased by bartering directly with the dealers at prices about one-fourth what would naturally have to be paid for them—and priced just as we price any other article in this great establishment—with but a small margin for profit, no matter what its commercial worth. Thus you are able to buy these elegant art specimens at about one-quarter their real worth. Here are a few price hints, but a look at the rugs themselves will, better than anything else, convince you of their wonderful value:—

ANATOLIAN MATS at each $2.24 and $3.48
SHIRVAN RUGS (average size 3 by 4½ feeet) $6.48
DAGHESTAN RUGS (antique, average size 3 by 5½ feet) $12.00
DAGHESTAN RUGS (finer qualities and larger sizes), $13.00, $14.00, $15.00
DAGHESTAN, GARABAGH, KAZAK, ANATOLIAN RUGS, &c., (antique, average size 4½ by 6½ feet) $18.00
ROYAL BOKHARA RUGS, upward from $13.00
MELAS RUGS (plain centre, cream blue and old rose, average size 4½ by 7 feet) $29.00
COULA RUGS AND MATS, upward from $3.00
Carpet sizes of Oriental Rugs for dining room, drawing room, chambers, &c.
ROYAL MOSQUE SILK RUGS, $225.00
ANATOLIAN SILK RUGS, $125.00
KERMAN RUGS (antique and modern, size

ENVOYS REFUSE TO TREAT WITH CHING

They and the Generals Say They Have No Power to Do So.

EMPEROR WANTS TO RETURN

Before His Departure from Shanghai Earl Li Had an Interview with the New German Minister.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the foreign Ministers here it has been decided that they have no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The Generals of the powers also think they cannot treat with the Prince. The Russian Legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn, and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital.

Prince Ching informed Minister Conger that the Emperor is anxious to return to Peking and make all proper reparations. The Prince says the Emperor and the entire Court are in small villages sixty miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li-Hung-Chang, who is expected here shortly.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—News of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Peking has caused a great sensation. It is considered a mistake which is likely to eventuate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to a defeat of the European forces. Even here the Chinese, as a whole, do not believe that the allies ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication concocted for the purpose of imposing upon the officials. Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says that prior to the departure of Li-Hung-Chang for the North the new German Minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, exchanged visits with the Chinese statesman.

The dispatch adds that it is reported at Shanghai that the suggestion that a Russian cruiser escorte Li to Taku was dropped owing to the decided objection of Vice Admiral Seymour.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL BEGUN.

Announcement that All Czar's Troops Will Leave Peking—Report of Ultimatum Not Confirmed.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—It was announced on Sept. 8 that, "owing to the impossibility of geting the railroad through before Winter sets in," all the Russian forces will be withdrawn and will make Tien-Tsin their headquarters.

This is causing speculation as to Russia's policy.

A gradual reduction of the Russian forces has now begun. Five regiments have already been withdrawn, leaving 8,000 Russians here.

The total of the allies' forces is now about 70,000, of which number 22,000 are Japanese.

Baron Hishii, the Japanese Minister, favors the withdrawal of 15,000 troops, to be held in reserve in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—M. de Wollant, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, was in Washington to-day for the first time since he delivered to the State Department the Russian proposition for the evacuation of Peking. He did not call at the State Department, however, and his return was not regarded as significant, as he is moving his family from the seashore to the mountains.

The Russian officials in this country have received no communication bearing on the Chinese situation since that relating to the evacuation, and, so far as they are informed, there is no change in Russia's attitude.

The view prevails that the proposition itself made clear that Russia had ordered her Minister and troops to withdraw, and that no further orders in that respect are necessary, the only requirement being that the Minister, M. de Giers, shall consult with his colleagues and adopt means by which the withdrawal will not be accompanied by any inconvenience to the other forces.

There has been no official confirmation of the reports that Russia has presented an ultimatum for the restoration of the Emperor, the displacement of the Empress Dowager, and the severe punishment of Prince Tuan. The first impression among officials here was that such a course was quite inconsistent with Russian policy, which has thus far been strongly favorable to the Empress Dowager. But, viewed from the Russian standpoint, it appears that such a course might be entirely in harmony with the present Russian view.

According to this view the present uprising is a rebellion, pure and simple, and is not a war. Being viewed as a rebellion, it is said that if the Russian commanders became satisfied that the Empress Dowager was responsible for the internal convulsion, she doubtless would be held to a severe accounting, notwithstanding any previous favorable inclination for her.

CHINESE ARE CONCENTRATING.

Sir Robert Hart Expects Attack on Allies—Suggestion that Peking Be Razed.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—Sir Robert Hart, the Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, has informed the foreign Generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin, and that he thought that trouble might be looked for by November.

A squadron of the Sixth United States Cavalry will leave here to-morrow to relieve a native Christian village, which was attacked by Boxers forty-six miles southeast of Peking.

Several small parties have been attacked between Tu-ye-Chow and Hon-kia-Wan, where British and American troops are stationed.

Citizens going to Tien-Tsin are warned not to travel without a military escort.

Gen. Chaffee believes Peking has sufficient troops to hold out against any attack.

The occupation of Peking during the Winter is practically impossible for a large body of troops, unless railroad connection can be established. Some favor levelling this city to the ground before retiring to Tien-Tsin.

TAKU, Sept. 12.—All the Boxers, against whom an expedition of allies was sent to the westward, had left the vicinity of Tu-Liu four days previous to the arrival of the troops.

The German and American Legation guards have returned to the ships.

Sixty Americans Rout 500 Boxers.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—First Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, commanding sixty men of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was recently attacked near here by 500 Boxers. He put them to rout, his force killing twenty-five of them and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

BERLIN EXPECTS COMPROMISE.

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BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Chinese situation here is deemed to be highly unsatisfactory and most complicated, though no sensational events are immediately expected and isolated action upon the part of any one power is not anticipated. According to the opinion here, all the interested powers are too firmly convinced of the importance of continued harmony and solidarity to jeopardize them when no necessity calls for it.

It is not expected in Berlin that either Russia or France will withdraw its troops hurriedly from Peking, and it is believed the United States will not be in any greater hurry. Information has reached this city that Russia, in any event, will keep large bodies of troops in China, not only in the frontier Provinces of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Kirin, but also in the interior and the coast districts of Pe-chi-Li. The military commanders of the allied forces have agreed that under any circumstances it is necessary to strengthen the tactical and strategical position of the international troops in Pe-chi-Li. Russia, too, will finish the railroad from Yang-Tsun to Peking.

Regarding Germany's attitude, she will in any case insist on severe punishment being inflicted on the treacherous Chinese authorities, to which purpose the confession of Baron von Ketteler's assassin came opportunely. Germany will not accept Gen. Yung-Lu as a peace negotiator if the charges made against him that he led the attacks against the Peking legations are proved. But Germany, though her Foreign Office insists on the principle of severe punishment, does not oppose peace with China, as was shown yesterday by Dr. von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister to China, accepting Li-Hung-Chang's visit at Shanghai.

The German papers are filled with mail correspondence from China, mostly describing in detail events until shortly before the march upon Peking. All these letters agree in saying that Germany was the only nationality not permitting looting and maintaining the strictest discipline among her troops.

CONFERENCE AGAIN SUGGESTED.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The unsatisfactory condition of the cipher messages which reach the powers from their representatives in China, especially at Peking, has brought forward prominently the suggestion of an international conference at some European capital. A point which gives additional weight to the plan is appreciation of the difficulty of reaching amicable results among the Ministers at Peking, many of whom have been antagonistic in their policies during their stay there in the last few years. Could they obtain direct and quick communication with their home Governments the tangles would be straightened out, but under the present conditions this seems to be impossible.

An argument advanced against the proposed conference is the difficulty of the powers being represented by men fully conversant with all the latest phases of the Far Eastern question.

Some of the details which will be urged in connection with the peace terms are discussed in diplomatic circles here. One point strongly urged on the part of France is the permanent continuance of the international agreement now in force prohibiting the exportation of arms to China. This is believed to be a strong measure of precaution against a recurrence of determined assaults on foreigners. A demand is also made for a reduction of the Chinese forces holding Taku and Woo-Sung, which are the main coast defenses, respectively of Peking and Shanghai, in order to keep open a more secure route to these cities.

The question of indemnity and how it will be paid is a serious problem. The indemnities are divided into three classes—those payable to the States, to societies, and to individuals. The amount which the various States will demand will reach an enormous sum, and the probable inability of China to meet them solely with cash payments causes concern. Great Britain's indemnity, it is believed here, will be not less than 60,000,000f., while Russia's will not be far below this. France's indemnity will be in the neighborhood of 30,000,000f. That of the United States, it is thought, will not be so large, on account of most of the American troops going from the Philippine Islands.

In order to meet these great claims it is possible that some reforms in the internal administration of China may be necessary, though their nature is not yet considered. It is said that Russia has not heard from M. de Giers, her Minister at Peking, for some days, and the messages of M. Pichon, the French Minister at the Chinese capital, are also delayed, thus preventing the Government from gaining any new knowledge in regard to the evacuation terms, which are left to these officials.

It is asserted here that France and Russia are acting in perfect harmony, and that they will certainly remain in accord in their negotiations for peace.

WHAT JAPAN WILL DEMAND.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 28.—The absence of anything like enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese over the good work which their army has done in China is attracting universal comment. The news of the fall of Peking caused scarcely a ripple of excitement. The determining cause of this is undoubtedly the deep-seated distrust of the outcome of the Chinese complications and the popular conviction that its results will be humiliation to Japan, like that forced on the nation in 1895.

There is, however, a decided resolve that the slightest attempt to trifle this time will be resented with all the force that a self-respecting nation can muster. Japan wants no territory as a reward, but will insist first of all upon the preservation of the integrity of China, not with any desire to form an alliance with the latter as a menace to the West, but rather as the fulfillment of the national hope that China shall become a corporate member of the body of civilized powers as Japan has become. Japan deems it a reproach that the oldest power in the world should be allowed to remain outside the pale of the world.

Another imperative demand will be such a guarantee by the powers of Japan's paramount influence in Korea as shall effectually prevent any encroachment thereon by Russia and thus remove all possibility of a future clash with that power.

Apart from the manifestation of good feeling which has come from the fraternization of the Japanese and Russian troops in China, a strong conviction has arisen that Russia's power has been overrated, and Japan's confidence in herself in the event of a conflict has been correspondingly increased.

RUSSIAN REVERSES.

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PEKING, Sept. 10.—The Russians have received word of reverses in Manchuria, where 200 miles of railway has been destroyed and a number of stations have been burned.

There has been much fighting, and many Russians have been killed.

Three Russian regiments have left Peking on their long overland march to Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 15.—Official dispatches received here announce the capture of Fuljarda on Sept. 8, giving the Russians command of the Manchurian Railway. Gen. Orloff and Gen. Renenkampf, commanding separate columns, left Tsitsikar on Sept. 6 and occupied Zangusndi on Sept. 9.

SAYS CHINA DECLARED WAR.

BERLIN, Sept 15.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger reports an interview with Dr. Rosthorn, Secretary of the Austrian Legation, in which the Secretary is quoted as saying that the Chinese Government presented to the Minister a formal declaration of war on June 19, considering the capture of the Taku forts an act of war.

The Ministers were told to leave Peking in twenty-four hours.

The Hancock at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The transport Hancock arrived yesterday from the China Station. The Hancock brought few passengers. Among them are Major E. E. Dravo, United States Army; Lieut. Davidson, United States Navy, from Taku, and Lieut. Serrat, United States Navy, from Nagasaki. There are also fourteen missionaries and their families. None of these missionaries came into direct contact with the Boxers, but all have suffered in one way or another because of the troubles in China. Some of them are destitute, and all lost more or less property. They were obliged to leave their homes in Northern China on orders from the Consul. In various ways they managed to reach the coast, and there went aboard a steamer for Nagasaki, where they obtained passage on the Hancock.

Another Case at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 15.—Another plague case has been reported here, making a total of seventeen. In addition, there is one suspect and 115 persons are under observation.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA

Explanation of Difference in Policy of This and Last Month.

CABINET OFFICIALS DIFFER

When Dr. Hill Returned to Washington He Did His Best to Nullify Effects of the Note of Aug. 29.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The confusion existing in the public mind over the present American policy in China is attributable to ignorance of a state of things which is known here, but which for many reasons has not yet become known elsewhere. The fact is that, while there is no split in the Cabinet, there is a difference in the points of view of members of the Cabinet and of advisers of the President outside the Cabinet. The President, taking into consideration all the points of view, has endeavored to form a uniform policy, but there is a wide difference in the diplomacy of August and that of July and September.

If the policy of the United States is kept in mind as a whole, from the beginning of the Chinese crisis to the present phase of the situation, there is some reason for the existing confusion; but if the August diplomacy is kept separate from the rest in the public mind, the situation will be clear. At this time, when a desire is beginning to be expressed in newspapers for the return of Secretary Hay, it is advisable that the facts should be clearly set forth.

The change in the Government's policy dates from the return of Acting Secretary of State David J. Hill, early in September. In his absence and that of Secretary Hay the American policy had been so radically changed from the policy of July that it was impossible for him to bring it back. What he has been able to do in that line has been done. He has tried to get back to the diplomacy of July, while at the same time maintaining as much consistency as possible with the diplomacy of August.

At the outset this country's general policy, while acceptable to all the powers, was generally understood to be more in line with the general policy of the group of powers which are now opposing evacuation than with that of the dual alliance. After Secretary Hay's departure there was a change. The group of powers headed by Great Britain took entirely hands of Li-Hung-Chang, regarding him as under the influence of Russia. This country welcomed Li-Hung-Chang as Envoy with enthusiasm in its note of Aug. 13. Hardly more than a month later the anti-Russian powers, as represented by their Admirals at Taku, determined to detain Li as soon as he attempted to get to Peking. Russia hurriedly communicated the fact to the United States, protesting against such action. The American Government reported Russia's protest to the powers and added a strong protest of its own.

Later Russia proposed the evacuation of Peking. Although this was described afterward as a joint note, there is reason to believe that the American Government was the first to receive it. It was certainly the first to answer it, thereby adding a factor to the situation which was sure to exert a considerable influence on the other powers. Chargé de Wollant presented the Russian proposition on Aug. 28, and on Aug. 29 America reported it to the powers with the announcement that the United States would withdraw if Russia did and would stay if all the powers, including Russia, decided in favor of that course. The effect produced upon the European mind was such that the Russian proposition has ever since been described in Europe as the Russo-American proposal.

In the talk of the capital, British stock was down and Russian stock was up. There was a general belief that the Administration had made a good move in domestic politics, and by acting with Great Britain's chief adversary had forever knocked on the head the Democratic stump talk about a "British alliance." In the meantime the War Department had ordered the troops headed for Taku to go to Manila, and had declared that no more would be sent to China.

Russian talk and withdrawal talk continued uppermost in official circles until Sept. 3, when Acting Secretary Hill returned. Within a few hours the talk had changed. Dr. Hill represents the Hay diplomacy of July. He is a trained diplomat and a man of strong character, and he had not been in town twenty-four hours before it began to be whispered that he had set himself to the reversal of the policy of August.

If he did so, the task proved too hard for him, for in the diplomacy of August the Administration had so committed itself to a certain line of policy that it could not be completely reversed by the diplomacy of September. Nevertheless, the effect of Dr. Hill's presence was such that an entirely different spirit was breathed into the whole diplomatic situation. British stock did not exactly go up, but Russian stock went down.

An illustration of the differences in the diplomacies of August and September, few things are more noticeable than the different tenor of the note of Aug. 13 and that of Sept. 11. On Aug. 13 the United States welcomed Li-Hung-Chang with enthusiasm and promised to negotiate with him. On Sept. 11 it coldly received the news of his new appointment without "feeling called upon to express an opinion at this time as to the sufficiency of Li-Hung-Chang's authority." In August everybody in official circles, including Cabinet officers, was talking with great assurance of America's certain withdrawal if Russia withdrew. Although that still remains the definite pledge in the note of Aug. 29, everything that can be done to suggest a different meaning has been done. It has even been suggested that the United States has not pledged itself to withdraw all its troops at once or to withdraw at any particular time, an interpretation that might permit indefinite occupancy of Peking.

But the most striking indication of the different spirit which Dr. Hill has breathed into the diplomatic situation is this: A few days before his return the statement was definitely made that one of the President's chief advisers that America need not wait for the replies of all the powers to the American note of Aug. 29; that if one single reply was received indicating a failure to agree, the United States would at once leave Peking. The expected reply was, of course, from Germany.

That reply came, but it did not come until after Dr. Hill had been back long enough to impress his views on the Government. Instead of at once withdrawing, as had been promised by the official referred to, the United States took no action whatever, and on that very day well-informed people in the State Department were declaring that the discordant reply from Germany had no effect on the purposes of America.

The main difference, however, between the diplomacy of August and the diplomacy of September is not in any one act or set of acts, but in the whole spirit of the September attitude, which is as different from that of August as possible. The August diplomacy leaned toward Russia; the September diplomacy toward the opposite group, and especially toward the diplomacy of July. The present attitude of the State Department is an effort, or at least a hope, to get back to the July attitude of the Government—the Hay policy—as nearly as possible.

The explanation of the apparently incongruous attitude of the United States is that two opinions, or, rather, two points of view, are struggling for the mastery, and that the man who has the deciding vote is trying to reconcile them. It is too much to say that the Hill point of view, which is the Hay point of view, is now triumphant; the August diplomacy has tied the hands of September. But so far as is compatible with the August pledges, which are on record, the September diplomacy is trying to retrace its steps.

Marquis Ito's Manifesto.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 28.—Marquis Ito's long-expected manifesto, placing himself at the head of a new party, has appeared. It is especially notable owing to the fact that its paramount issue is the promotion of civil service reform. It will be interesting to note whether a political party based upon a single plank can sustain itself. If it can, it will be the most signal victory Japan has gained in its extraordinary history.

Ordered to Supply Water.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Supreme Court Justice Emery A. Chase has signed a peremptory writ of mandamus directing John J. O'Brien and William H. Ellis, as receivers of the New York and Westchester Water Company, to forthwith supply water from the company's mains to the premises in the village of Wakefield owned by William T. Mopes. This suit was the result of the low supply of water in the Borough of the Bronx, where the second stories of houses are not supplied.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and James J. Van Alen entertained at dinner this evening.

The last bake of the season of the Clam Bake Club was held at the clubhouse this afternoon and was largely attended.

The steam yacht Nourmahal returned from New York to-day with Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, and Winthrop Rutherfurd on board. The Nourmahal will lay up until the Winter, when she will sail for Europe, where Col. and Mrs. Astor will join her.

J. Edward Addicks returned from New York to-day on his yacht, Vixen. Mr. Addicks and his family will remain at their cottage until Oct. 1o.

E. L. Winthrop and Ralph N. Ellis have returned from New York.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Miss Neilson have returned from Lenox.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has gone to Lenox for a visit.

William Payne Thompson and Victor Sorchan are to have thirty footers built for next season.

Winfield Scott Hoyt is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest.

The annual meeting of the Casino Governors was held to-day, when the following officers were elected: President—George Peabody Wetmore; Vice President—Samuel F. Barger; Secretary—Gorge L. Rives; Treasurer—George R. Fearing; Executive Committee—E. L. Winthrop, Thomas F. Cushing, and John Clinton Gray. W. Watts Sherman was re-elected Treasurer pro tem., during the absence in Europe of the present Treasurer, William R. Travers.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield gave a children's entertainment this afternoon and a large dinner this evening.

BAR HARBOR'S SEASON CLOSES.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 15.—The last Kebo Valley Club dinner dance to-night brought the social season to a happy close. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Waldron Bates, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Miss Dimock, and Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest.

Mrs. Wallace W. Seely gave a luncheon to a party of young people to-day at Hillhurst.

Preparations for next season are already in evidence. Work on two new cottages has begun. One is for J. C. Livingston near Chatwold, the Pulitzer estate; the other, for George S. Robbins of New York, is being built at the corner of Kebo Street and Cromwell's Harbor Road. Henry R. Hatfield of Philadelphia is preparing to build on Malvern Hill.

Arrivals include Mrs. James S. Watson and Miss E. L. Jones of New York at the Louisburg, H. L. Pulkington of New York at the Malvern, and F. P. O'Donnell of Philadelphia at the Belmont.

The yacht Hydriad left Friday afternoon for Boston after a few days in port. H. Wight Elliot, the owner, is on board, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot.

Other arrivals at the Louisburg include Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blandy, Mr. and Mrs. G. Street, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Parker, Mrs. A. M. Baker, and Mrs. C. M. Barrall of New York, William S. Murray of Boston, and Mrs. Henry Clarke and Miss Clarke of Worcester, Mass.

Admiral Sampson at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 15.—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson is here. The Admiral, who is accompanied by his wife, is the guest of Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, who recently returned from Europe and is at her Summer residence here. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson gave a large dinner tonight at the Meadow Club in honor of their guests.

De Coppet—Greene.

Casimer de Coppet and Mrs. Adele T. Greene, whose first husband was Dr. John Wynants Greene, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride, 35 East Fiftieth Street. The Rev. Frederick Mortimer of St. Mark's Church, Jersey City, officiated. Mr. de Coppet's best man was Mr. Ernest de Coppet, his brother, and the two ushers were Erwin Smith of this city and Harry Bartol of Philadelphia. The bride was gowned in pink brocade and chiffon, the latter forming the skirt of the costume, and the brocade the coat and train. There was a full bodice front of the chiffon, over which the Eton jacket front was drawn by several straps of the brocade and caught with rhinestone buckles. The sleeves from the elbow down and the collar were of Mechlin lace, ornamented with tiny strips of fine gold braid. A broad band of black taffeta held the chiffon in at the waist, and ended in narrow points with perky bows of the black at the back of the bodice. The bride wore a diamond pin, a spray of fern leaves, the bridegroom's gift, and carried an armful of American beauty roses. The house decorations were simple but effective. Among the guests invited to the wedding were Mrs. de Peyster, Wilson de Peyster, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest de Coppet, Robert and Van Horn Stuyvesant, Mrs. Barclay Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, Jr., Eugene Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Depew, T. C. Devant, Andrew H. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. George Greene, Miss Alice Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William Gulliver, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Charles Kirkland, Mr. Theakston, Mrs. William Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Doremus, and Henry Noble. Mr. and Mrs. de Coppet left yesterday afternoon on a two months' wedding trip, and will on their return, about the middle of November, take up their residence at 35 East Fiftieth Street.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY ILL.

Relatives Say that She Is in No Immediate Danger.

ROCHESTER, N Y., Sept. 15.—Susan B. Anthony is ill at her home on Madison Street, having suffered a collapse last Monday evening, and has been confined to her room since. Col. D. R. Anthony and wife of Leavenworth, Kan., who are visiting Miss Anthony, together with other members of her family, say her condition is not alarming.

There seems to be no particular organic trouble, and it is hoped that her recuperative powers will be the means of restoring her to good health again. She is eighty years old.

KNOCK-DOWN BLOW SERIOUS.

Given in Street Quarrel, It Resulted in Fracture of Man's Skull.

James Jordan, a newsdealer of 239 East Forty-second Street, met James Thompson of 141 East Forty-second Street in front of 62 West Forty-third Street yesterday morning and became involved in a quarrel with him.

Thompson was being roughly handled by Jordan when his employer, Robert Stoutenbergh of the firm of Johnson & Stoutenbergh, 55 West Forty-second Street, came along and expostulated with Jordan. Jordan struck him on the nose, sending him to the sidewalk unconscious.

Policeman Mayer of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested Jordan. Stoutenbergh was taken in an ambulance to Flower Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured. In the West Side Court Magistrate Mott held Jordan without bail for examination to-morrow.

Guam Natives Are American Citizens.

HONOLULU, Sept. 8, via San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The question of whether citizens of Guam are Americans was raised in the United States District Court here to-day. Judge Estee expressed the opinion that they are Americans by virtue of the annexation of their country. The question arose in connection with the application for naturalization papers of Reynolds Reyes, a native of Guam. He took out papers, though the Court said it was probably unnecessary.

America Buys Japanese Coal.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 28.—According to a Nagasaki paper, a Japanese company has signed a contract with the American authorities in the Philippines to supply 60,000 tons of Japanese coal for the use of the American warships.

Supplies for Manila.

The steamer Polarstjernen, which sails for Manila on Thursday, will take about 2,000 tons of Quartermaster's supplies purchased at a cost of approximately $200,000; 1,400 tons of subsistence stores, which cost $280,000; 100 tons of medical supplies, costing $88,000, and about 100 tons of miscellaneous supplies.

THE RAPID TRANSIT WORK

Change in Loop at the Post Office Proposed.

The Forty-second Street Section May Be Changed—Progress in Other Directions.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will at its meeting next Thursday take up the discussion of the extension of the subway from the City Hall to the Battery and thence to Brooklyn. No route has as yet been decided upon, mainly because of the differences of Brooklyn citizens who are divided in their ideas as to whether the tunnel should run from the Battery to the Brooklyn City Hall and then follow practically the proposed Atlantic Avenue route or that it should strike the Bay Ridge section from the river.

An important modification is being considered in the location of the Post Office loop, for which the Degnon-McLean Construction Company has the contract. This is one reason for the delay in opening the south end of the line. The curve, as it is now proposed to build it, lies practically in City Hall Park. It curves in near the south end of the City Hall and skirts around near the north end of the Post Office and back to Park Row, thus avoiding the trouble in going under Broadway and around the Post Office to its south end and back up Park Row. If the proposed change is adopted, there will be more track room than was originally contemplated in the Park Row side. The board will probably discuss this subject at Thursday's meeting.

Within the past week there has been considerable activity, and several of the contractors and sub-contractors have begun to make sewer changes and excavations. In the important sewer work which is preliminary to tunnel construction, heavy work is going on at Pier 34, East River, at the outlet of the big Canal Street sewer, whose flow has been diverted. In Oliver Street is a large sewer excavation, and also in Centre Street, near the Tombs, a part of the Canal Street system. Reconstruction also extends in Park Street, near Pearl, and in Ninth Street, necessitated by the Fourth Avenue section at this point. Another disturbance is going on in East Twenty-second Street, and in One Hundred and Tenth Street a large sewer is going in. Additional sewer reconstructions are also being made in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Boulevard Lafayette, Sixty-fifth, Eighty-first, Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Eighth Streets.

On actual tunnel construction the Degnon-McLean Company, which has the adjoining section to the Post Office loop, has opened a trench for several blocks in Elm Street in the vicinity of Great Jones Street, and is progressing rapidly. In the adjoining section north, Holbrook, Cabot & Daly are digging a big hole near Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, where they have some heavy excavating machinery. At Thirty-third Street, opposite the Park Avenue Hotel, are also signs of activity.

For some reason which is not divulged the contract on the fifty-second Street section has not yet been let, and may not be for some time to come. This is one of the most difficult portions of the road, and it is believed that some change of route is being considered. At Fifty-ninth Street excavation for the Circle station is in progress. From Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth Street, on the Boulevard, is an excavation, and also one from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth Street. In this latter section the Boulevard trees have all been removed. From One Hundred and Nineteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street a deep trench is laid, and important water pipe changes are in progress in the laying of a twenty-inch main. Additional sewer construction is in progress from One Hundred and Forty-third Street for two or three blocks north.

Further out, at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, the excavation has assumed large proportions. On this section and some of the others many tons of steel are already on the ground. Important work at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets is evident in the sinking of shafts for the elevator stations. At the former street the shaft is now down 60 feet. It is 30 feet long and 15 feet wide, and is to reach a total depth of 100 feet. The One Hundred and Eighty-first Street shaft is now 40 feet deep, and is to go 80 feet deeper.

On the east branch of the road an excavation is being made at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, where the road leaves Central Park. In the park many of the trees are down and others are to be removed.

Regarding the steel supply, Assistant Engineer Rice said yesterday that twenty-one shipments have reached this city. Within a few weeks, the engineers say, shipments of manufactured steel will be arriving in larger quantities, now that the mills are fairly under way.

NECKLACE CAUSES GOSSIP.

Said to Have Been Taken at the Custom House from a Resident of Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15.—The topic of the hour to-night among the Yale men who have returned to this city is the report that Charles Wylie McKelvey of Bridgeport, who was graduated last June with the class of 1900, tried to smuggle from Europe a diamond necklace. McKelvey arrived in New York Thursday on the Hamburg Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, it is said. His name was not on the passenger list. A customs detective, it is alleged, noticed a leather case in McKelvey's pocket and took it from him. When he opened it he viewed a magnificent diamond necklace. It was addressed to the daughter of C. T. Barney, a wealthy real estate dealer of New York.

McKelvey was not arrested. The young man belongs in Bridgeport, and his family is one of the wealthiest in Connecticut. He has entrance into the best social circles here and in New York. During his course at Yale, McKelvey, it was often stated, knew but a score of men in his class.

His closest friend at Yale was James Whitney Barney of New York. Barney was one of the most popular leaders and best-liked students at Yale. He was elected to the exclusive secret society, Skull and Bones, at the end of his junior year. This is Yale's highest social honor.

McKelvey was taken into Scroll and Keys. This is the time Miss Helen Barney enters into the story. She came here to the junior promenade and became a frequent visitor at Yale social functions. McKelvey has been constant in his attention to Miss Barney, who is handsome and accomplished. His acquaintances at Yale expected, so they say, to hear of the engagement of the young people after the wedding of Harry Havemeyer in Newport last Fall, at which McKelvey was an usher.

At the Custom House yesterday it was said that no report had been filed by Inspector Donohue, who, it is said, took a valuable diamond necklace from Charles Wylie McKelvey. At C. T. Barney's office in the Empire Building it was said that Mr. Barney was out of town, and that nothing was known about the alleged seizure.

FLYWHEEL BURSTS.

One Person Killed and Four Injured in a Lawrence Mill.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 15.—A flywheel burst in No. 2 mill of the Atlantic Cotton Mills Corporation to-day, instantly killing Mary Guimond, an operative, twenty-one years old, and seriously injuring four others. The names of the injured follow:

Mary Cotter, back and neck injured badly, scalp torn; Annie Cotter, severely cut and bruised; Donat Oullette, a boy, legs crushed; Glamin Acottel, a Portuguese woman, injuries to head and face, and badly bruised about the body. All four will recover.

The flywheel was on an auxiliary engine, which was in use on account of low water in the river. A fragment weighing 500 pounds crashed through the warping room. Eleven large machines were in the space traversed by the huge missile, and all were smashed to pieces, causing a loss to the corporation of about $3,000.

HOWARD GOULD RETURNS.

His Steam Yacht, the Niagara, Anchors in the North River After a Four Months's Cruise.

Howard Gould's large steam yacht Niagara, with Mr. and Mrs. Gould and a small party aboard, arrived in port late yesterday afternoon after a four months' cruise in European waters. The Niagara left Southampton twelve days ago. Her homeward passage was made under agreeable weather conditions, and all aboard were reported well. Anchor was dropped late last night in the North River off West Thirty-fourth Street.

Many thousands of miles have been covered by the yacht since she sailed from New York on May 8. Queenstown was the first port reached. There Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their guests, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland, disembarked for an overland trip to the Lakes of Killarney. London and Paris were next visited, and the Niagara's bows were then headed for the Norwegian coast. While cruising in Norwegian waters the yacht struck a rock, sprung a leak, and was compelled to put in at Bergen for repairs to her keel.

While the Niagara was in dry dock at Bergen Mr. Gould had a disagreeable experience with the port officers. Apparently having heard tales of the prodigal extravagances of American millionaires, an exorbitant sum was demanded of Mr. Gould for the docking and repairs to his yacht. Upon his refusal to pay more than the price for which he had contracted, the yacht was seized and a lien filed. The intervention of the American Consul was required to set matters aright.

After cruising for several weeks in the Baltic, the Niagara returned to England, and was prominent at Cowes during race week. With the exception of the accident near Bergen, no unpleasant incident marred the cruise.

EX-BASEBALL PITCHER DEAD.

Eddie Knauff, Whose Back Was Broken, Succumbs After Three Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 15.—Eddie Knauff, a once famous baseball player, is dead of a broken back, after having lingered for three years and a half. After retiring from the ball field he became a fireman, and while on duty was crushed by a falling beam.

From that day he lay on a cot in the hospital, and, although many eminent surgeons interested themselves in his case, they could find no relief for the sufferer. Knauff was one of the pitchers of the Athletic Club when that organization won the American Association championship.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ROSALIA MARIE KIRBY, wife of ex-Sheriff Samuel Kirby, died at Atlantic City, yesterday from heart trouble after a month's illness. Mrs. Kirby was the widow of State Senator John C. Jacobs of New York. She was married to Mr. Kirby in July last.

JOHN D. HUNTINGTON, the oldest dentist in Watertown, N. Y., and one of Watertown's most prominent citizens, died yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was a leading Prohibitionist. He was at one time President of the Dental Association of Northern and Central New York.

Mrs. MARY CLEMENT ROBINSON, one of the oldest residents of Jamaica Plain, died in Boston on Friday. She was ninety-three years old. A son, the Hon. O. W. Robinson, is at present the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Michigan, and another son, O. D. Robinson, is the High School Master at Albany, N. Y.

DR. MULCAHEY BURIED.

Funeral of the Fenian Agitator Held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—The funeral of Dr. Dennis D. Mulcahey, the former Fenian agitator, took place to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The body was buried in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

Since his death on Tuesday night, Dr. Mulcahey's body has been at his late home, at 77 Bank Street. Many friends, including Thomas Clarke Luby and O'Donovan Rossa, who were in Woking Prison, England, with Dr. Mulcahey, called to view the body to-day.

Margaret Woods, who claimed to be the widow of Dr. Mulcahey, drove up to the house early this morning, but she was not allowed to alight. With her daughter, May, she attended the services at the cathedral later. A detective accompanied her. At the close of the mass the women quietly left the church and entered their carriage, which was the last in the funeral procession.

The honorary pall bearers were Jeremiah O'Rourke, John Dwyer, Clarence Matthews, James Cummings, J. J. O'Connor, and P. H. McCabe. Shortly before 6 o'clock the coffin was placed in the hearse and taken to the church. The Wolfe Tone and Young Ireland Club followed on foot. Among the floral pieces was a pillow of roses from Margaret Woods.

After the services the burial was made in the plot originally purchased for Edward O'Kelly's body, he being one of the Fenian refugees. In time the physician's body may be taken to Ireland for burial, as was his wish.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters
The only PURE and CORRECT mineral waters.

E. & W. Dress Shirts. E. & W.
Perfect in every detail.

MARRIED.

DE COPPET—GREENE.—On Sept. 15, 1900, at the residence of the bride, 35 East 50th St., by the Rev. Frederick E. Mortimer, Mrs. Adele Thorn Greene to Louis Casimir de Coppet.

DIED.

ADAMS.—At East Moriches, L. I., Sept. 13, 1900, Helen M. C. Fisk, wife of Austin Adams.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother, Dr. W. M. L. Fisk, 484 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1900, at 4 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

ALLEN.—On Sept. 14, at 126 East 60th St., Grace Lawrence Allen, wife of Dr. Charles Warrenne Allen, and daughter of the Hon. Alonzo W. Boardman of Boston.
Service at the house at 3 P. M.

TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

Connecticut Democrats Want to Revise Present Borough System.

TOWNS NOW RULE THE CITIES

A System that Works an Injustice to the Densely Populated Centres of the State.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15.—Constitutional reform is to be the keynote of the campaign in this State this Fall. An organization, non-partisan in character, and made up of leading men of both parties in this State, has revived the movement toward this end, and the State Democratic Convention will place the question before the voters as the paramount issue of the State campaign. The question of the much-needed reforms is one that appeals to fair-minded members of both parties. The Constitution of Connecticut at the present time requires a wholly unequal representation of the population in both houses of the General Assembly, and provides that a majority instead of a plurality shall elect the State officers. These are the prime causes of discontent with the present Constitution, and it is amendments that will bring the law up to date so as to give fair and equal representation both to the whole population and the partisan voters that the agitators for a change are anxious to have incorporated in a new Constitution.

Adopted in 1818, the Constitution of Connecticut has stood, with but a few minor amendments, ever since. As it was written the document met the needs of the State in 1818. There were then 275,000 inhabitants, 90 per cent. of whom lived in the country towns. There were then 122 towns in the State, of which nine only exceeded 4,000 in population, and the largest city in the State had but 8,300. The smallest town had 731 inhabitants, and eleven had less than 1,000 people. The provision that every town incorporated before 1785 should have two members in the House and every town thereafter incorporated one, had no inconsistencies in 1818, when all of such towns under the former head were about equal in population. In fact for thirty years, up to 1848, the plan seemed to call for no change, though there had been a growing feeling that the future would demand a revision of this plan of representation in the law-making bodies.

Just previous to 1840 the shifting of the population from town to town had become so apparent a factor in State representation that there was talk of a change. Ten years later another factor entered into the situation. In 1837 the Connecticut Assembly passed what was known as the Joint Stock act, framed by Theodore Hinsdale, a manufacturer of the time, and this act soon caused economic changes of great importance. The act was itself the beginning of what has since become such a power in commercial and business life, private corporations. The idea of the Connecticut act spread rapidly, and later became embodied in the statutes of other States, in the National law, and even in the English limited liability law of 1855. As a result of this new factor in business life, a total rearrangement of the people came about. The exodus from the farm to the cities began, and immigrants, coming to such centres of population as assured them of the most substantial return for their labor, aided the growth of the large manufacturing towns. From 9 per cent. of the population living in the cities in 1800 the ratio grew to 20 per cent. in 1850, and was in 1890 52 per cent. During all these years and side by side with the phenomenal increase in city population, the principle of representation—two members from each town, regardless of number of inhabitants—has not been changed, and Connecticut is to-day, in the 1000 stage of her history, governing herself by the methods of 1818.

The population of Connecticut has increased from 251,000 in 1800 to 746,000 in 1890, (the figures for the 1900 census are not yet published for this State.) In this period of nearly 100 years the cities have increased from an aggregate of 24,000 in 1800 to 394,000 in 1890. There has been an increase of from 122 to 168 towns (including cities) in this period. Where there were two cities in 1820, there are now seventeen, and the towns are constantly decreasing in population, while the cities are increasing. In spite of this fact the method of representation has remained unchanged, with the result that the most remarkable inequalities now exist.

INEQUALITIES OF REPRESENTATION.

Taking the 1890 census as a basis, New Haven with 86,000, Hartford with 53,000, and Bridgeport with 48,000 of population, share equally in the House of Representatives with Hartland with a population of 565, Killingworth 582, and Union with 512. Each is represented by two members at Hartford. The 512 people of Union have an equal representation with the 86,000 of New Haven, and the figures of the last census, giving New Haven a population of 108,027, bring this fact out even more sharply. Thus, the three cities mentioned, containing together more than one-quarter of the population of the State can elect but six of the 252 members. Taking an aggregate of 118 towns that foot up a total of 183,000 population to the 188,000 of the three cities mentioned, the latter have but six representatives where 118 towns have 173.

Another comparison is as remarkable. In ten towns, including cities whose total grand list is $179,000,000, the number of voters to elect one representative is 2,926, while in 158 small towns, aggregating a nearly similar grand list, the number of voters to elect each representative is but 330. The situation would be humorous were it not that the power thus given to the small towns is so utterly disproportionate to that enjoyed by the cities as to lead to some of the worst of the corruptions that Connecticut legislation is disgraced with. It is said with considerable truth that in one small town, at least, all of the voters have run for some office at least once, and that they are now on the second lap. As it stands at present, the small towns of the State run the Government. The cities are powerless to prevent any infringement on their rights.

The statement can be made, in the light of these facts, that Connecticut is the only State in the Union where 15 per cent. of the population can elect a State Government through their legislative representatives and disfranchise 85 per cent. of the voters. Connecticut is the only State where no attempt is made to secure a representation in Government based on a just proportion of the population.

HOW THE CITIES SUFFER.

The seventeen cities of the State, peopled by over one-half of the entire population, are represented in the lower house of the Legislature at Hartford by one-eighth of the members. With a population of 395,000 the cities have 34 members, as against 218 for the towns, which have the remaining half. The cities with 52 per cent. of the population have 13.5 per cent. of the representation in the law-making branch of the Government. For a concrete example the Town of Union, with 512 persons, has an equal share in the government of the State with New Haven, which has a population of over 108,000, according to the census of 1900.

Going still further for illustration of the workings of this remarkable Constitution, there are 13 cities of the State having over 10,000 of population, each having two representatives in the House, a total of 26. The population of the 13 cities aggregates 880,000. The remaining population of the State, distributed in the towns, aggregates 395,000, so that coming down to comparison, the half of the State living in the cities have 26 representatives, and the half living in the towns 225. So that over one-half of the people can elect but 10 per cent. of the popular body. Just how such a state of things can be defended remains to be seen in the coming campaign. The unit of representation in Connecticut is the town and not the voter, and it will be probably a difficult thing to reason the country representative into thinking that a change would be a good and proper thing. Thus much for the "rotten borough" system of Connecticut.

The problem of electing the Senate presents a similar difficulty. There are 24 Senators in this State, each representing one Senatorial district geographically laid out, and not at all decided by population represented. As the Senate is now made up New Haven County has one Senator for each 35,000 persons; and Tolland County one for each 12,000 inhabitants. The City of New Haven, which is a district in itself, with a population of 108,000, has one Senator. New Haven County, with one-quarter of the population, elects one-sixth of the Senate, while Tolland, with one-thirtieth of the people, elects one-twelfth.

PLURALITY PARTY OVERRIDDEN.

It is when the majority ruling in State elections comes under notice, however, that a point is touched that excites the indignation of every fair-minded citizen of the State. In the last twenty years, when there have been ten State elections, the choice of the people, as shown by a plurality vote, has been seated but six times. In the other four elections there was no majority for any candidate, and when the question was submitted to the General Assembly the political complexion of that body determined the Governor and other State officers, in each case at variance with the plurality vote of the people. As the House has been invariably Republican since 1880 and the Senate Democratic but once, the Democratic candidate who was given the plurality vote in each year was turned down for a Republican. The state of things has been so notoriously unjust that the people have been kept from open rebellion only by the most politic of smoothings down until the storm passed over.

Connecticut and one or two other States in the Union are the only ones that still adhere to this form of election. All the city and township officers, to the number of 700, and the National Electors as well, are chosen by a plurality vote; only the chief places on the State ticket are still held to this antiquated and unjust rule. There is no reason given for its continuance by the party that keeps it in existence, except that it insures them offices, even in defiance of the expressed will of the greater number of the voters of the State. During the last twenty years the people have elected these six men to the Governorship by direct vote: In 1890, Bigelow, (Rep.;) 1892, Waller, (Dem.;) 1892, Morris, (Dem.;) 1894, Coffin, (Rep.;) 1896, Cooke, (Rep.,) and 1898, Lounsbury, (Rep.) In the five elections between 1882 and 1892 there were four elections in which the Democratic candidate received a plurality of from 1,000 to 3,000, and there was one tie. In every case the question, when referred to the Assembly, was settled by the election of the Republican candidate by the Republican Assembly.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS AT REVISION.

To reform these abuses of the public vote there have been numerous attempts made to secure a revision of the law. In 1855 the House proposed a bill to this effect, but it was not approved by the succeeding Assembly. In 1867 another attempt toward reform was made, but with similar result. In 1870, when there seemed to be little chance of carrying a reform measure through the Assembly, a movement was set on foot throughout the State to effect some change for the better. In that year the Constitutional Reform Association, which has been revived this Summer, was formed and a vigorous canvass made to the end in view. Prominent Republicans and Democrats alike joined the movement. In 1873 Gov. Ingersoll in his annual message called for a convention to revise the Constitution, and in 1875 a bill was presented with this end in view. It was defeated by a vote of 140 to 69, the votes of the small towns, of course, defeating the bill. In 1891, when the results of the general census of 1890 made the situation a little clearer, another attempt was made to change the law, and it became a party question, the Democrats adopting it as their issue in the campaign, and adopting a new system of representation in their conventions, more in accord with the basis of population. The Republicans in their conventions still adhere to the old rule of two to a town, however. The Republican Party in 1892, seeing that the trend of public feeling was surely toward a change in the Constitution, framed several amendments that would correct both the majority law and the unequal representation. In the following year, however, the reaction following the panic set things the other way, and the Republican Party stepped down from its position and the amendments failed to secure support. Four times the House had been called upon to rectify the unjust provisions of the Constitution—in 1848, 1849, 1855, and 1867—and every time it has failed to receive the two-thirds vote that is necessary for the revision of the law.

The Constitutional Reform Association will again be a power in the State this year, and even if the votes of the people do not insure a convention to change the law, another step in the right direction will have been taken. The issue will be in Democratic hands, and while the Republican plurality on the National ticket is assured, there is serious question regarding the State ticket. The importance of the issue of Constitutional reform to the entire State will unquestionably greatly strengthen the State Democratic ticket, no matter how Connecticut goes on the National issue.

SPANIARD'S NOVEL SWINDLE.

French Merchant Robbed of 6,000f. by Means of False Telegrams.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—An ingenious little swindle has just come to light in Paris, whereby Leon Gervais, a well-know merchant of Toulouse, was done out of 6,000 francs and his son spent several days in prison.

A week or so ago M. Gervais received a letter in Toulouse from a person signing himself Manuel Garcia, and professing to be of the firm of Garcia & Co., of Barcelona, Spain, with whom the merchant had been doing business for several years, though he had never met a member of the firm. The letter was written on Garcia & Co.'s engraved business paper, and had been posted at Barcelona. In the letter the writer asked M. Gervais for the loan of 6,000 francs, which he said he wished to use to redeem a trunk of jewelry worth no less than 16,000 francs which was held in pawn by a firm in Barcelona.

M. Gervais, somewhat puzzled by this novel form of business, but being anxious to do a favor to a member of the firm of Garcia & Co., decided to go to Barcelona in person, and make the acquaintance of Don Manuel. He took his son, André, a man of thirty, with him.

The alleged Garcia met them at the railway station in Barcelona, and begged to be excused for not taking them to the business house of Garcia & Co., as he did not wish the other members of the firm to become aware of his temoprary embarrassment. The three consequently went to a hotel, where Señor Garcia offered the gentlemen from Toulouse a check on the Bank of Mexico and South America of Paris for 25,000f. as security for the loan of the 6,000f., explaining that he could not go to Paris to draw the money himself, because he had been unjustly convicted of fraudulent bankruptcy in France, and was liable to be arrested if he ventured on French territory. To prove that the check was all right, however, Señor Garcia wrote a telegram to the bank in M. Gervais's presence, inquiring if funds were there to meet it, and in the course of a few hours received a reply signed with the name of the manager of the bank saying: "Amount here at your disposal."

Even then, however, the Toulouse merchant was not entirely satisfied, and it was finally arranged that André Gervais should take the check at once to Paris and present it at the bank, telegraphing his father, who was to remain in Barcelona with Señor Garcia, if it was paid. Two days later the elder Gervais received the following telegram from Paris: "Twenty-five thousand francs received; leave for Toulouse to-night. André." M. Gervais thereupon apologized to Señor Garcia for doubting him, gave him the 6,000f., and left Barcelona for Toulouse.

Meanwhile André Gervais had been having an unpleasant experience in Paris. On presenting the check for 25,000f. at the Bank of Mexico and South America he had been promptly arrested, the document being a forgery, and, as the Paris police always consider a man guilty until he proves himself innocent, he was locked up and permission to communicate with his father or any of his friends was refused him for forty-eight hours. Then, of course, it was too late. The elder Garcia came to Paris, but could not obtain the slightest clue to the swindler or his accomplice here.

The explanation of the swindle is very simple. The officers of the Bank of Mexico and South America had received the telegram from Barcelona, sent by Garcia, but had paid no attention to it. It had, however, been answered by Garcia's accomplice in Paris, who had beeen instructed by telegraph; as he was three days later when he sent the telegram signed André, announcing that the check had been paid.

AMERICAN BOARD'S REVENUES.

Receipts Show an Increase Over the Previous Year of $93,756.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—The American Board (Congregational) issued to-day a statement of its finances for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 1. The receipts have shown an increase over last year of $93,756. Of this amount, $74,188 is net increase for general work.

If there had been no extraordinary expenses this year, the board, by this increase, not only would have paid the total expenses of the year, but would have cut down last year's debt of $48,245 by the sum of $25,942. The famine in India and the trouble in China compelled the board to make extra appropriations of about $20,000, leaving only $5,000 for the reduction of the debt.

DISAPPEARING GUN FIGHT

Tests at Sandy Hook May Result in Abandoning the System.

EXPERTS FOR AND AGAINST IT

Europe Has Given Up the Problem—Controversy Between Gen. Miles and the Ordnance Bureau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—If Lieut. Gen. Miles is right, the much-vaunted disappearing gun carriage, now in use all along the seacoast, is a lamentable failure, and every cent invested in it is money thrown away. If he can prove his proposition the highly expensive machines will be taken down everywhere and replaced by the old-fashioned carriage, and the United States will have nothing to show for the immense sums invested in them but experience. If the disappearing gun is abandoned on such proof being made, the United States will be the last Nation to awaken from the craze, for the nations of Europe got over it long ago. And finally, if these things take place they will demonstrate that the armies of the world have in recent years gone daft over a bubble, only in ordnance instead of finance.

The decision upon these questions is coming soon. The Ordnance Board is to meet on Oct. 1, and a final test will be made at the Sandy Hook proving ground, at which all of the charges hurled at the dream of ordnance theorists will be sustained or crushed. If they are sustained, Gen. Miles will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has punctured one of the most remarkable delusions that ever fastened itself on the human mind. If they are not sustained, it will show that the United States alone of the nations of the world has been right in sticking to the disappearing gun theory, and that Gen. A. R. Buffington is one of the first military inventors of the age.

Incidentally the decision will put an end to a bitter fight in the War Department, which has at times been near to the boiling point of sensational charges and counter-charges. The feeling on both sides is bitter, and the disappearing gun question is as paramount in the military, and especially the ordnance, world, as free silver or imperialism in the political world, higher criticism in the theological world, and codification in the legal world.

When the quarrel was approaching fever heat, the matter was referred to artillery experts. Gen. Buffington, who is the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, sent a couple of his officers to Europe to look into the disappearing-gun question there, and Gen. Miles, to insure a fair representation for his side, sent Capt. Lewis, the recorder of the Ordnance Board. The report brought back by all the officers was that Europe had entirely abandoned disappearing guns. Every country which has tried them found them impracticable and useless, and reluctantly gave them up, and went back to the non-disappearing type, despairing of ever inventing a disappearing carriage that would work. The Ordnance Bureau, however, was as strong as ever in its opinion, for its representatives reported after their return from Europe that the European carriage is entirely unlike the American, and that the evils which led the European Governments to despair of solving the question have been satisfactorily gotten rid of by the American invention.

OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

The question was then referred, not for decision, but for the guidance of the authorities, to artillery experts, and in particular to officers having practical experience with coast forts since the disappearing carriage was adopted—for it is now in use everywhere along the coast. Not all the reports have yet been received, but it is learned to-day that those which have been received give more comfort to Gen. Miles's side of the case than to Gen. Buffington's. Few of them reject the disappearing carriage altogether, although some of them do, but on the other hand, few approve it unreservedly. The majority express the opinion that the gun carriage will work well enough on low sites, but is useless on high sites. The partisans of Gen. Miles are highly delighted with this view, for low sites are exceptional, and there are comparatively few cases in which a carriage which could be used only on low sites would be of any practical use. They claim that this reservation is practically an indorsement of their position, and proves that the disappearing carriage is an unrealized dream.

The disappearing system did not originate with the Ordnance Bureau, but with the Endicott board, which was created by Congress when the general subject of the armament of fortifications began to take shape during the fortification scare a few years ago. The board believed that some kind of carriage of a disappearing type was essential as a protection against the fire of machine guns. This view was accepted, in effect, by a joint committee of the House and the Senate, which was created to take into consideration the report of the Endicott board, and appears to have been fully approved and indorsed by it.

At that time, however, there was no disappearing carriage in sight which was at all satisfactory. European nations, as well as America, had been experimenting for many years with different designs of disappearing carriages, but none of them seemed to meet the approval of the most eminent military authorities of this country. The disappearing system was therefore, as ordnance officers now point out, given to the Ordnance Bureau as a condition which it must meet, a problem which it must solve. At this time the disappearing carriage craze was at its height, and nobody doubted that the problem could be easily solved, although Europe has now come to the conclusion that it cannot.

In fairness to Gen. Buffington and the Ordnance Bureau, it must be said of the invention now in use in America that its advocates claim to have overcome all the difficulties which have led to the rejection of the carriage in Europe. There are a few disappearing carriages in Europe, but as a general thing they have been cast out, and it is hard to find them. The European difficulty is with the recoil. Recoil is the great question in ordnance nowadays. Ordnance officers say that all gun problems have been solved and that there is nothing new to learn in gunmaking. "Any draughtsman," said an ordnance officer to-day, "can make any kind of gun for you, if you will tell him what kind of carriage you have." The carriage, the ordnance people say, is now the question, and the difficulty with it is recoil. The disappearing carriages of Europe were all fatally defective on this point. When the gun recoiled it was likely to break the machinery of the carriage, and nothing could be found to obviate this difficulty.

GEN. BUFFINGTON'S INVENTION.

Gen. Buffington, then a Colonel, applied his mind to this question and evolved the American carriage, with amendments by other ordnance officers. The Buffington gun carriage worked on the principle utilized by the baseball catcher, who does not hold his hands close against the ball when he stops it, but lets the ball carry his hands a few inches back, thus breaking the resistance and saving his hands. The European carriages, on the contrary, could not get over stopping the carriage with a jerk, which was liable to break things. The result was, in the opinion of ordnance officers, to do away with the objections to the European carriages, and the Buffington invention was adopted. The larger portion of the eight, ten, and twelve inch seacoast carriages are now of the Buffington type. The six-inch rapid-fire guns are partly provided with disappearing carriages.

Gen. Miles's criticism of the carriage was entirely unexpected by the Ordnance Bureau, which had been so busy preparing for any criticism on the European ground of recoil that it had not looked for attack from any other quarter. So far as can be learned, Gen. Miles has not questioned that the gun will recoil without injury. But he made an unexpected attack on another quarter. He declared that while the carriage was beautiful in theory it would not work in practice. The reason was that it was so complicated a piece of machinery that it could not be managed easily. Besides, it was impossible to work the gun quickly. In a battle with rapid-firing guns on the other side one should be able to fire his shots rapidly, and Gen. Miles declared that no human power would make the Buffington gun carriage work in such a way that it could fire shots as fast as it got them.

These objections, Gen. Miles declared, were not remediable by future inventions, but were inherent in the character of the invention. The whole thing would have to be abandoned if it was desired to get a carriage which could be worked easily and moved quickly. The Ordnance Bureau has not attempted to meet his criticisms by new inventions, but has stood by the carriage as it now is, and it may, therefore, be assumed that if his objections are well taken the defect is fatal.

BITTER FEELING DEVELOPED.

Gen. Miles's attack led to the bitterest of feeling. There were rumors at one time that Gen. Buffington intended to make a personal attack upon Gen. Miles in his annual report, but Buffington rather excitedly denied that he had said anything to warrant such a charge, or that he intended to assail Miles personally. He will, however, attack him on the ordnance question, provided the question is not finally settled by the coming test at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

There are rumors that the bureau has weakened to some extent in its advocacy of the Buffington carriage, since the reports of the artillery experts came in. If the decision goes against it, it is understood that the bureau will make no further attempt to introduce disappearing carriages, believing that nothing better than the Buffington carriage can be invented. The view of those who hold with Gen. Miles is rather different, but tends to the same result. It is that disappearing carriages are of no use, and that none ever will be or should be invented, if the Buffington carriage is dropped. The result of these two opinions is that if the coming test results in the dropping of the Buffington carriage, the United States will follow in the footsteps of Europe and never attempt anything in the disappearing line again.

Disappearing gun carriages cost, on the average, about $35,000 apiece, so that the United States will have paid rather high for its whistle if the Buffington carriage turns out to be a failure. The Miles people are confident that it will be, and are much refreshed by the reports of the artillery experts which have come in. On the other hand, Major Dutton, the Acting Chief of the Ordnance Bureau in Gen. Buffington's absence, has this to say about the main point in Gen. Miles's criticism—the complicated nature of the machinery:

"Inasmuch as the disappearing carriage is required to perform a rather complex series of mechanical functions, it must inevitably have a higher degree of complication than the old and simple carriages with which the artilleryman of the past has been associated. It call for a higher degree of intelligence and mechanical knowledge and care, but when handled by the intelligent officers of our artillery who have thoroughly studied the machine it works admirably. You cannot put an unskilled man to handle a locomotive, nor can you put an unskilled officer to handle a disappearing carriage."

The Miles view of this, of course, is that the machine is too complicated for even an expert to handle except when there is no enemy peppering at him and disturbing his calculations with high explosives. The whole question will probably be settled very shortly, even if it is not disposed of by the Ordnance Board on Oct. 1. Each side has strong scientific backing for its opinion, and the result will be awaited with interest by all artillery officers. The two principals—Gens. Miles and Buffington—are away from Washington this month, as is Capt. Lewis, but all will be on hand in time for the grand battle of the ordnance war.

FORGER IN PRISON-MADE GARB.

He Tries to Have Checks Cashed in Two Newark Banks and Is Caught.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—A seventeen-year-old boy, who gave his name as John Carter of 254 West Thirtieth Street, New York, was arrested here to-day while fleeing from the Essex County Bank, where he had attempted to pass a forged check for $161, drawn to the order of G. H. Vreeland and payable to S. W. Carter. The arrest was made by Detective Glori after a lively chase.

Glori and Detective Sergeant Lewis were on their way to the Merchants' Bank in answer to the call when the boy ran from the Essex County Bank with President Croaks at his heels. The latter recognising the detectives shouted to them to catch the fugitive. Glori started in pursuit, while Lewis continued to the Merchants' Bank. After a lively run of a block Glori captured the boy and took him to Police Headquarters, where President Croaks identified him.

Later the cashier of the Merchants' Bank also identified the boy as one who had come to his bank to have cashed a check for $150, drawn to the order of Charles E. Van Syckle and payable to Edward Curran. The bank officials suspected it was a forgery, and while they were inspecting the check the boy quietly slipped out of the bank, and Police Headquarters was notified.

The boy's clothes and shoes, the police say, are prison made, an evidence that he has been at liberty only a short time. He refuses to talk.

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THE REGENTS SCHOOL. ELMER E. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL, 193 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Classes limited to ten; individual instruction; preparing students for Law and Medical Colleges, a specialty. We guarantee a four-year High School course in two years. Tuition $100; boys under twelve $75. Boarders limited to twelve.

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IMP WINS ANOTHER RACE

Defeated Kinley Mack and Ethelbert at the Gravesend Track.

RAN CLOSE TO RECORD TIME

Conroy, Montanic, Cock Robin, Lief Prince, and Greenock Won the Other Races.

Imp, fast and game as she is erratic, gave racegoers one of her surprises at the Gravesend track yesterday. In the "Second Special," a race at a mile and a half, she made the double-crowned Kinley Mack and the oft-heralded "champion" Ethelbert look like the proverbial "thirty cents" very badly battered.

It was in the fourth race of the day that the old mare came to life again. The track was none too fast, there was a bit of chill in the air, the sky was overcast, and conditions were not at all favorable to the best sort of racing. But four horses were "carded" for the race, and of these Ethelbert was the liveliest sort of a favorite, as he, as well as Imp and McMeekin, were getting a five-pound allowance from Kinley Mack, a fact which all the wise ones said anchored the latter and made him an impossibility.

A veteran Kentucky breeder sat in the upper story of the grand stand, and after the horses had finished their preliminary canters turned to one who looked as if he might be his son and drawled: "It may be the peculiar effect of the atmosphere, but if I am not greatly mistaken all that lot except Imp look a trifle too fine drawn for a bruising race. It looks as if the race should be between Imp and McMeekin. Ethelbert don't look like he would do." Then he turned to a perusal of a form book until a third man joined the party.

"Is Imp at the usual 10, 4, and 2?" asked the old breeder, in a jesting fashion.

"She always did like such odds in such a race as this, when the talent all agree she hasn't a chance."

"Not just those figures, uncle, with only four starters, but there is 8 to 1 against her winning."

"Then, here's where I think we can make enough to pay our expenses East," remarked the veteran, as he separated a couple of yellow-backed fifty-dollar bills from a group of their fellows and said, "Just put those on the mare, and we'll be a bit richer than we are right now."

"Do you think it's safe to venture so much as a hundred dollars on the mare when she is at such a long price, father?" asked the cautious wife, who had been seen but not heard up to this.

"Nothing venture, nothing have, you know, mother, and I think it's a safe venture."

Then, the bet having been placed, the Kentucklans settled back to enjoy the race. And in true Southern style, and with the true sporting spirit they did enjoy it.

Two false breaks were made, and then the four horses were away to a good start. For an instant the lemon-yellow jacket of McMeekin showed in front, but the deeper yellow of the Ohio mare soon passed it, and Burns had Imp leading the field as the horses raced around the first turn, making to the home stretch, for the start had been over on the back stretch. Around the turn the quartet came and swung into the home stretch, with Imp leading and running easily, McMeekin lapped by Kinley Mack in the second position, and Ethelbert trailing.

"I made that quarter in 0:25¼," remarked the Kentuckian, and he snapped his watch just as the horses made their first trip past the grand stand. "She is certainly running a good horse to-day, Mather, and I think that our money is good as won, for it is Kinley Mack she must beat, as neither Ethelbert or McMeekin will bother her, the way they are going. There are no signs of lameness about the old mare now."

And the old breeder was right. The further they ran the better Imp ran, and the more she seemed to like it. All the boys were willing to let her make the pace around the lower turn, but the backers of Ethelbert were anxious when they saw that the Belmont horse was running without his usual fire and life, and as if he was being forced a trifle even thus early in the game. Burns sat perfectly still in Imp's saddle and allowed the black mare to take her own method of running the race, which is just the sort of thing the Chilicothe horse likes to do. Kinley Mack had slipped into second place ahead of McMeekin, and both were evidently racing a bit to try and keep up with what looked like a jog for the old mare.

"They'll never catch Imp," shouted a hundred voices, as, once straightened on the back stretch, she made the gap of daylight between herself and her followers a trifle more manifest. She was two lengths to the good half way down that stretch, and running with her mouth wide open," while Kinley Mack, McMeekin, and Ethelbert were all being hard ridden in an effort to overtake her. Turner, indeed, was "working his passage" in hard stowaway fashion on Ethelbert, and all hopes of the favorite's winning were rapidly vanishing with still half a mile to go.

Hanging close to the rail, the black mare came on around that final turn with steady, swinging, perfect stride, that stride that has so often won victories for her and made her a general favorite. Still Burns sat still on her, while the other boys were riding hard with hands and heels, and vainly trying to overtake the black spectre who was speeding on like an express train.

As Imp swung into the stretch, still two lengths in front, the prospect of a victory for her seemed to impress the crowd. There was a murmur of applause for her as she came rushing down the stretch in the upper field. The murmurs grew to a roar as she reached the main betting ring, and when Kinley Mack and Ethelbert, both now being urged to their best efforts, made a chorus of clattering hoofs just at her rear, the noise had grown into a Bedlam of shouts and cheers, and hand clapping. People had even forgotten their wagers in their eagerness to see the game mare make one of those marvelous finishes that have so often in the past thrilled racegoers.

But a sixteenth of a mile remained to be run. Kinley Mack and Ethelbert had closed on the mare and there was a prospect of a close, hard finish. Burns saw it. Raising his whip, he brought it down once on the black satin flank, just behind his saddle. The old mare sprang away from the sting of the whalebone. Instantly she had regained her lost lead, and with a bound she shot away from her pursuers and had daylight between her haunches and the nose of Kinley Mack as they rushed by the judges and ended the race, in which Ethelbert was beaten for the second honors by Kinley Mack by but half a length, McMeekin being two lengths further back. When the time—2:34 1-5—was hung up the cheers welled up again, for the race was run within the fraction of the second of the track record, which Imp herself had made.

"I reckon we will all dine at the Waldorf to-night, mother," remarked the Kentucky breeder whose horse sense had enabled him to win $400 on the race. That Kentucky party felt better than did Richard Croker, Perry Belmont, and a host of lesser Democratic politicians in the clubhouse balcony, all of whom had backed Ethelbert for a little "sure money" for use in the coming Bryan campaign.

Getting well away at the start of the race for the Holly Handicap for two-year-olds at five and a half furlongs, the Keene colt Conroy held the field at his mercy and won the prize cleverly with the fulcy odds of 8 to 1 against him. He might not have won at that had not Spencer, just as the horses were nearing the finish line, struck Dublin squarely across the face with his whip when McCue was forcing the latter to make his final effort. Dublin's struggle for the honors was thus materially interfered with, but the Stewards apparently failed to see this flagrant violation of the rules of racing, for they did nothing to Spencer in the way of punishment, richly as he deserved it. Bellario, favorite for the race, finished third, close to the two leaders, and Water Color, also heavily played, was right up with them. June Gayle unseated his rider, Ransch, shortly after the start, but the boy was not badly hurt by his tumble.

The steeplechase was a farce, but two horses, Cock Robin and Captain Piersal, going the full course, the three other starters coming to grief at various stages of the journey, Chandler again being a sufferer by going down under Challenger.

Montanic, who had an easy victory in the opening race, was purchased immediately after it by Prince Poniatowski for a reputed price of $10,000 for Winter racing in California. Lief Prince and Greenock had easy victories in the last two races of the afternoon.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, high-weight handicap. Purse, $700 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:10 4-5. W. C. Whitney's Montanic, b. g., by Montana-Walnut, 3 years, 128 pounds, (Turner,) 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won handily by two lengths; E. L. Ligar's Gold Or, ch. c., 3, 128, (Taral,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a length; T. J. Healy's Carbuncle, b. c., 3, 116, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Ralston, 7, 123; Pupil, 3, 120; Annoy, 3, 117; Disturber, 4, 113, and Annie Thompson, 2, 103, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. About two and a half miles. Time—4:35. W. C. Hayes's Cock Robin, ch. h., by Tea Tray-Cushat, 5 years, 165 pounds, (Brasil,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a canter by ten lengths; A. L. Foster's Captain Piersal, blk. g., 5, 152, (Chalavan,) 12 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; E. Aaron's Count Navarro, b. g., 5, 134, (Green,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Challenger, 6, 160, and Perion, 5, 149, fell.

THIRD RACE.—Holly Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Conroy, ch. c., by St. Leonards-Lady Invercauld, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) won, ridden out, by a half length; Goughacres Stable's Dublin, br. c., 113, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 3 to 5, second by a neck; Newton Bennington's Ballario, ch. c., 126, (Turner,) 13 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Beau Gallant, 117; Water Color, 117; Silver Dale, 110; Fake, 105; Anecdote, 100; Autolight, 100, and Princess Pepper, 103, also ran. June Gayle, 100, fell and did not go the course.

FOURTH RACE.—Second Special; purse of $2,500 added to a subscription of $100 each, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; one mile and a half. Time—2:34 1-5. Harness & Brossman's Imp, blk. m., by Wagner-Fondling, 6 years, 113 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won cleverly by a length; Eastin & Larrabie's Kinley Mack, b. c., 4, 126, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a half length from Perry Belmont's Ethelbert, b. c., 4, 121, (Turner,) 3 to 5, third. McMeekin, 3, 110, (Spencer,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5. J. L. Holland's Lief Prince, br. c., by Prince Lief-Natalie, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 13 to 5 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; E. G. Hughes's Lady Padden, ch. f., 105, (Henry,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second by a head, in a drive, from R. W. Walden & Sons' Gracious, b. f., 105, (McJoynt,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Delighted, 99; Marothen, 107; Punctual, 102; Gertrude Elliott, 112; Lone Fisherman, 105; Farmer Bennett, 102; Drogheda, 111; Prima II., 96; Rising Sun, 100; Mauga, 98, and Luck, 104, also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49. J. F. Schorr's Greenock, br. c., by Bramble-Lillian Lindsay, 3 years, 103 pounds, (Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won in a drive by two lengths; Newton Bennington's Olea, b. f., 3, 99, (Slack,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second, a length in front of W. L. Oliver's Rinaldo, br. g., 5, 98, 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, (Gannon,) third. Excelsis, 4, 107; Ten Candles, 3, 102; Onomastos, 4, 106; Macleod of Dare, 4, 111; Fleuron, 3, 102; Posthaste, 3, 102; Tyrshena, 4, 106; Alsike, 4, 106, and Tip Gallant, 4, 102, also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Six furlongs—Banish, 103, (Buchanan,) 1; Egalite, 103, 2; De Blaize, 105, 3. Time—1:14 4-5. Five furlongs—Sim W., 107, (Gilmore,) 1; Goal Runner, 103, 2; Highland Lad, 110, 3. Time—1:13 2-5. Mile—Bonnie Lissak, 97, (Woods,) 1; Wall, 107, 2; Fancywood, 102, 3. Time—1:41 1-5. The Combination Stakes, one mile—The Lady, 102, (Bergen,) 1; The Elector, 107, 2; Dissolute, 97, 3. Time—1:40 4-5. Six furlongs—May Beach, 106, (Buchanan,) 1; Sly, 106, 2; Bessie Maoklin, 96, 3. Time—1:13 1-5. Mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Ohnet, 92, (Buchanan,) 1; Mint Sauce, 114, 2; Pinochle, 104, 3. Time—1:45 4-5. Mile—Branch, 101, (Buchanan,) 1; Frelinghuysen, 92, 2; Papa Harry, 99, 3. Time—1:41½.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Five and a half furlongs—Amoroso, 105, (Miller,) 1; Emma C. L., 103, 2; Russian, 96, 3. Time—1:08. Mile and a sixteenth—Monk Wayman, 104, (Miller,) 1; Miss Soak, 103, 2; Baffled, 91, 3. Time—1:47. Seven furlongs—Lake Fonso, 98, (Miller,) 1; Intent, 92, 2; Dousterswivel, 104, 3. Time—1:28. Seven furlongs—Innovator, 107, (Miller,) 1; Double Dummy, 101, 2; Earl Fonso, 104, 3. Time—1:27. Short course, steeplechase—Zufallig, 147, (Ray,) 1; Hy Admiral, 140, 2; Doc. Farrish, 125, 3. Time—3:57. Mile and twenty yards—Virgie O., 97, (Hicks,) 1; Cavallo, 107, 2; Round O., 97, 3. Time—1:43¾.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Six furlongs—Passard, 112, (Southard,) 1; Kate Freeman, 107, 2; Down Heart, 105, 3. Time—1:17¾. Mile and an eighth—Orlandine, 107, (Colvin,) 1; Gilbert, 100, 2; Kitty Clyde, 100, 3. Time—1:57. Six furlongs—Grantor, 95, (May,) 1; John A. Morris, 117, 2; Miss Mae Day, 94, 3. Time—1:40. Mile and a quarter over five hurdles—Tonto, 174, (Coughlin,) 1; Domezetta, 152, 2; Francis Pope, 152, 3. Time—2:28. Mile and fifty yards—Ida Ledford, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Meddlesome, 96, 2; Go to Bed, 114, 3. Time—1:47. Mile and an eighth—Peter Duryea, 103, (May,) 1; Zazel, 103, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 107, 3. Time—1:55½.

Dedham Won at Polo.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Dedham first polo team, with seven handicap againsst it, defeated the Point Judith team at Karlstein this afternoon, play being for the Dedham Cups. The fine weather brought out a fashionable throng of spectators. The final score was 13¾ to 11¼. The game throughout was spirited and clean.

N. Y. A. C. OARSMEN COMPETE.

Interesting Races Held Over the Club Course at Travers Island.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The annual regatta of the New York Athletic Club was held on the club's private course in front of the clubhouse on Travers Island to-day. The boathouse piazza was crowded with members and their guests.

The feature of the day was the barge race of the Huckleberry Island Indians, comprising prominent members of the club. The winning crew, with E. Weinacht as stroke and Morgan as coxswain, only defeated their rivals, with E. Reynolds, stroke, and G. W. Irving, coxswain, by 6 feet. The summaries:

Pair-Oared Gigs.—First heat—Won by A. R. Pope, W. D. Lyon, and J. R. Anderson. Time—5:03. Second heat—Won by H. J. Frazer, W. W. Willard, and P. H. Moore. Time—6:18. Final heat—Won by the Frazer crew. Time—4:57.

Single Sculls, Handicap.—Won by E. P. Reynolds; W. G. Douglas, second; B. L. Zimm, third. Time—4:28

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by J. Bodelford, E. W Scott, W. J. Place, W. G. Douglas, M. B. Steele, D. Campbell, F. Cobb, H. A. Jackson, D. G. Smyth, coxswain. Time—3:46

Centipede Shells.—First heat—Won by J. R. Anderson, H. G. Keane, E. A. Freshman, H. J. Frazer. Time—3:56. Second heat—Won by B. L. Zimm, stroke; W. G. Douglas, L. F. Fitzgerald, L. C. Hebbard. Time—4:04. Final heat.—Won by Zimm's crew. Time—3:59.

Huckleberry Indians' Barge Race, Half-Mile.—Won by crew composed of T. A. Perrin, Robert Hall, H. O. Toussaint, C. H. Liebbert, F. Villar, E Weinacht, stroke; W. H. Morgan, coxswain. Time—2:30.

Palisade Boat Club Regatta.

Close finishes ruled at the annual regatta of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers, which took place yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River. The course was a mile, with a turn. The summaries:

Single Gigs, Novice.—Won by R. H. Jackson; Arthur Rowland second, J. MacAuliffe third. Time—7:20.

Junior Doubles.—Won by W. H. Carpenter, bow; F. C. Root, stroke; Fred Peene, bow; G. B. Skinner, stroke, second. Time—7:02.

Junior Single Gigs.—Won by Arthur Rowland; F. C. Root second. Time—7:50.

Double Sculls.—Won by E. A. Fitch, bow; W. H. Carpenter, stroke; F. Peene, bow; F. A. Archibald second. Time—7:12.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Besser, bow; J. MacAuliffe, 2; R. H. Jackson, 3; G. B. Skinner, 4; John Avery, 5; F. C. Root, 6; J. Davis, 7; F. A. Archibald, stroke; C. Buekman, bow; A. Rowland, 2; T. Rayner, 3; J. Ewords, 4; F. Peene, 5; W. H. Carpenter, 6; E. G. Fitch, stroke. Time—5 15.

Cycle Racing Under Difficulties.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15.—The vexatious delays and accidents disappointed 2,000 spectators at Buttonwood Cycle Track this afternoon. Following the amateur events came the announced twenty-mile matched motor-paced race between Eddie McDuffie and Arthur Ross. It was Ross's first appearance since his recent trip abroad, where he won many prizes. At the start of the race Ross's motor machine had an accident; then McDuffie's motor went cranky. After the start was actually made McDuffie could not follow his pace owing to the cloud of steam, and finally he left the track. Ross rode the twenty miles in 34:09, an average of about 1:43. His fastest mile, the twentieth, was made in 1:33. Of the two amateur events C. B. Baxter of Fall River won the half-mile open in 1:19 2-5 and Archie Rollins took the lap race in 4:38 2-5.

Fast Time by Amateur Cyclist.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—In the race for the amateur fifty miles' bicycle championship of the world, under the auspices of the Cyclists' Union, to-day, H. W. Payne was first, Burgess was second, and Chinn was third. Time—1:44:15 1-5.

Crescent Athletic Club Tennis.

W F. Fowler and F. Otto Affeld, Jr., won the final round in the doubles at the annual tennis championship tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday by defeating Walter Hazard and N. S. Jewell in one of the best-played matches that has taken place in the tournament, which started a week ago on the courts at Bay Ridge. The summaries:

Championship Singles.—First Round—F. C. Ward defeated J. E. Schroedel, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4; W. F. Powers defeated J. F. Wakeley, 6—2, 2—0, 7—5, 6—3; Walter Hazard defeated R. H. E. Starr, 6—4, 0—6, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5; J. T. McMahon defeated J. C. W. Brooks, 9—7, 6—3, 6—2.

Championship Doubles.—Final Round—W. F. Fowler and F. Otto Affeld, Jr., defeated Walter Hazard and N. S. Jewell, 2—5, 6—3, 6—2 6—1.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES

Coney Equaled the World's Record for Pacing to Wagon.

FREE BOND'S NEW FIGURES

Driven by His Owner, the Handsome Gelding Paced a Mile in 2:04¼ at Empire City Track.

The close of New York's Grand Circuit meeting, at the Empire City track yesterday, was attended by the second largest crowd of the week, heats with driving finishes, and several swiftly stepped miles. Under gray skies and in the cool air the harness horses furnished struggles that, owing to closeness at various points of the track, were uncertain as to outcome and contested with much vigor.

An added event to the card was the attempt of the pacing star, the clean-limbed Coney, (2:02¾,) owned by James Butler of New York, to beat the world's record to wagon of 2:03¼, established by Bumps, now dead. Driven by McHenry, the gallant black gelding failed to lower the figures made by Bumps, but he did the next best thing—he equalled the figures.

Coney, wearing the hopples, started off, accompanied by a runner, but broke at the first turn and came back. The next time he started alone, the runner joining him at the far turn. It was a pretty, steadily rated mile all through—not much deviation in the clip from quarter to quarter. The son of McKinney hit up the pace a trifle as he flew into the back stretch, and he went the second quarter in 0:30¾. The third quarter was done in the same time. With the runner alongside, Coney let out another reef coming into the stretch. McHenry slapped him with the line, and he came for the wire strong. The last quarter was the fastest—0:30½. The time by quarters: 0:31¼, 1:02, 1:32¾, 2:03¼.

A trial for a new record that was successful was the flight against time made by Free Bond, by Simon, the splendid pacing gelding bought last week by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago, and to be seen later on the Speedway here. Free Bond, driven by his owner, went against the amateur record, to wagon, of 2:06¼, held by Ananias.

Free Bond, by some considered the handsomest road horse in the world, traveled the mile in grand style and cut the record to 2:04½. Simultaneously he made a new mark for himself. His previous record was 2:06¾. The big bay fellow looked to be full of fire as he came down for the word, and as he swept around the first turn it was evident that he intended to slice figures. He went into the back stretch with a rush, and the second quarter, done in 0:29¾, was the fleetest of the four. The third quarter, around the far turn, was reeled off in 0:31, while the pacer again became faster for the final fourth of the journey. Mr. Billings rallied the gelding with vocal encouragement, and he made things hum in the stretch. He was still full of going, moving free and strong. The last quarter was done in 0:31½. The mile was timed in quarters as follows: 0:33½, 1:0-1:33¾, 2:04½.

The Stamboul mare, Elsie S., was the favorite for the 2:16 trot, and she won handily enough, but required four heats to do it. A break in the first turn put her out of it in the third heat. Roster took this heat by a nose, making a fine finish under the whip.

Mr. Billings will have plenty of oats as the result of winning both the road wagon pace and trot. He won the trot with Franker and the pace with Hontas Crooke. The third heat of the pace was won yesterday by A. E. Perren's Quadriga, but Hontas Crooke already had won two heats. Hontas Crooke lost yesterday's heat by a break in the stretch. Before he was in his stride again Quadriga darted by him. Silvermaker was third all the way.

The race for pacers of the 2:07 class proved to be the longest drawn out of the week. Seven heats were needed for it. Objection was made to McCarthy's driving of Indiana after the fifth heat, the charge being made that he had not driven to win. McCarthy was a much-ruffled man when he heard the charge, and there was considerable commotion around the judges' stand. McKenney drove Indiana the next two heats, but the mare finished third in each of them.

L. Whitehead's team, Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, to wagon, with Jack Curry driving, made three attempts to beat 2:20. The second trial was timed at 2:20¾ officially, but a number of unofficial timers were positive that the team had stepped in 2:19½. Mr. Whitehead protested to the official timers. On a third attempt the team went in 2:20½. The time for the first try was 2:21¾.

THE SUMMARIES.

Third heat, road-wagon pace.

Hontas Crooke, ch. h., by Budd Crooke, (Mr. Billings)	1	1	2
Quadriga, ch. g., (Mr. Perren)	2	2	1
Silvermaker, gr. g., (Ware)	3	3	3

Time—2:12; 2:10; 2:14¾.

2:07 class, pacing; purse $1,200.

Dumont W., b. g., by Duplignac, (Ernst)	3	4	2	3	1	1	1
Indiana, b. g., (McCarthy and McKenney)	2	1	1	2	2	3	3
Choral, b. m., (Kinney)	1	2	3	1	3	2	2
Bellwood A., b. m., (Thomas)	4	3	4	4	4	ro	

Time—2:06¾; 2:07½; 2:07¾; 2:08¾; 2:11½; 2:10¾; 2:13¾.

2:16 class, trotting, purse $1,200.

Elsie S., b. m., by Stamboul, (Andrews)	1	1	5	1			
Roster, b. g., (Carpenter)	4	3	1	2			
Queen Eleanor, b. m., (Hignight)	5	5	2	3			
Swift, b. h., (Ticehurst)	2	4	4	4			
Lady Norricella, b. m., (Bowne)	3	2	3	ds			

Time—2:14½; 2:11¾; 2:14; 2:14.

Harness Racing Results.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 15.—2:28 Class.—Pacing.

John F., blk. g., J. F. Arnett, Plattsburg	1	1	1
John S., b. g., R. E. Weller, Burlington, Vt.	2	2	4
Charley C., b. g., G. M. McPherson, Montreal	5	3	2
George A., ch. g., Lee Clark, Ticonderoga	3	4	3
Lucelle S., br. m., Mason Porter, Ticonderoga	4	5	5

Time—2:22¾; 2:20¼; 2:21¾.

Free for All.—Pacing or trotting.

Jewell, g. M. McPherson, Montreal	1	1	1
Judge Ewing, br. s., George W. Latremore, Champlain, N. Y.	3	2	2
Slavonic, g. g., W. A. Dudley, Hartford, Conn.	2	4	dr
Billy P., b. g., J. McMillan, Ottawa, Ont.	4	3	3
Melson, b. g., John O'Connor, South Hero, Vt.	5	5	4

Time—2:15; 2:15; 2:15½.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15.—3:00 class, trotting.

Bisagard, b. m., by Bow Bells, (Bowerman)	4	1	2	3	1	1
Tyrphena, b. m., (Freeman)	3	3	1	4	3	2
Fancy Gray, b. m., (Long)	5	4	4	1	4	3
Impeachment, b. m., (Pa)	2	2	3	2	2	ro
Cycle Co., ch. m., (Dunaby)	1	dr.				

Time—2:25¾; 2:20½; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:24¼; 2:27¾.

2:27 Class.—Trotting.

Nancy Allison, b. m., by Bermuda, (Smith)	2	2	1	1	1	
Russell McGregor, ch. g., (Lewis)	1	3	2	2	2	
Liberty Chimes, br. s., (Stackhouse)	3	1	2	3	3	

Time—2:26¼; 2:20½; 2:20¼; 2:20¾; 2:22¼.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 15.—2:18 Trot—Purse $400.

Wasco, b. g.	1	1	1
Jim Crow, blk. s.	3	2	2
Willow, b. g.	2	3	4
Lillian Oddmark, b. m.	4	4	3

Time—2:21¾; 2:20¾; 2:20.

2:12 trot or pace.

Dan Westland, b. g.	1	1	1
Emma E., ch. m.	3	2	2
Dora Highwood, b. g.	2	3	3

Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:14¼.

Live Birds Shoots at Queens.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 15.—Four interesting shooting events at live birds took place at Inter-State Park to-day, and some of the best-known wing shots in the vicinity of Greater New York competed. The summaries:

Fifteen Birds, at Handicap Rise; Entrance, $5.—Robert A. Welch, (30 yards,) 15 killed; J. Jacks, (28 yards,) 15; "Tom" Morfey, (32 yards,) 15; L. T. Davenport, (30 yards,) 15; F. A. Thompson, (28 yards,) 13; J. M. Postings, (28 yards,) 15.

Conditions same as previous event.—R. A. Welch, 30 yards,) 15 killed; "Tom" Morfey, (32 yards,) 15 killed; O. Gaughen, (30 yards,) 15; J. Jacks, (28 yards,) 14; J. T. Davenport, 13; J. M. Postings, (28 yards,) 13; F. A. Thompson, (28 yards,) 12; F. Hamilton, (28 yards,) 11. W. F. Sykes, W. Wood, and C. E. Ramapo, withdrew after the eighth bird.

Ten Birds, at Handicap Rise, Entrance, $5.—J. Jacks, 10 killed; J. M. Postings, 9; R. A. Welch, 8; F. A. Thompson, 8; W. Wood, 7; C. Lincoln, 7; C. Ramapo, 7. Morfey withdrew after fifth bird.

Miss and Out; Entrance, $5; Two and Three Misses Allowed; One Money.—Won by J. Jacks, with 24 killed; Welch, 23; William Wood, 22; F. Hamilton, 11; F. A. Thompson, 13; J. M. Postings, 15; W. F. Sykes, 10; O. Gaughen, 10; C. E. Ramapo, 9. Morfey withdrew.

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A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Horgan of Ireland Won the Shot Put—Long Beat Duffy in the Hundred Yards.

Notwithstanding the fact that the programme of the annual championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union offered the best that can be had in this country in amateur athletics, there was a comparatively small crowd of spectators at Columbia Field yesterday to see the sport.

For the first time in the history of the Amateur Athletic Union a junior championship meeting was held in connection with the regular championships and the general verdict of those who witnessed the competitions was that the junior events added much to the interest of the occasion. Not only did they cause an increase of entries, but they served as trials for the senior events, and so made the latter more interesting by preventing the need of more than one trial for each event.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the appearance of Dennis Horgan, the Irish champion shot putter, who holds the world's record at 48 feet 2 inches. Horgan arrived from Ireland on Friday, and consequently did not have much time to recover from the effects of the voyage, but he had no difficulty in pitching the sphere over 46 feet and adding the American championship to his list.

Another heavyweight champion, who made his reappearance after an absence of several years, was J. S. Mitchell, who made a brave attempt to equal or break the American record of 35 feet 10 inches for throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, which he made at Travers Island in 1894. He came within five inches of it.

The hundred-yard dash was one of the best races of the day, Long beating Duffy by not over six inches in even time. Long also captured the quarter mile very easily, but lost the furlong in consequence of its being run immediately after the quarter.

Newton defeated Grant by a hundred yards in the five-mile run, and also put the one-mile junior championship to his credit with even grater ease. Hutchison, the Princeton hurdler, won both the junior and senior honors in the high hurdles, and Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club, who won the Metropolitan championship in the low hurdles so handily a week ago, repeated the feat in both classes yesterday.

A sensational race was made in the mile run between Orton and Alexander Grant of the University of Pennsylvania, the latter winning by but two yards in a killing finish.

In the junior championships the Pastime Athletic Club took first place, scoring 51 points; the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was second with 27 points, and the New York Athletic Club third with 20 points. In the senior contests the New York Club led with 55 points, the Knickerbockers taking second place with 21 points, and the Pastimes third, with 20 points. The summaries:

JUNIOR CONTESTS.

100 Yards Run.—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club; William Marshall, Hartford, Conn., second; W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880 Yards Run.—Won by David McMeekin, Jr., Cornell University Athletic Association; C. Rosburne, New York City, second; Charles J. Kiley, East Boston Athletic Association, third Time—2:02 2-5.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Won by R. F. Hutchison, Princeton University Athletic Association; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; G. M. Reimer, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:16 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; A. McKenzie, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, second; D. J. Donovan, Xavier Athletic Association, third. Time—4:40.

440-Yard Run.—Won by W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; R. F. McKinery, Pastime Athletic Club, second; G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:52 1-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by A. H. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club; P. H. Sayles, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; J. F. Miller, St. George Athletic Club, third.—0:23 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club; E. J. Eytinge, Pastime Athletic Club, second; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by T. J. Vogellus, Xavier Athletic Association; E. Strupel, Pastime Athletic Club, second; Gustavus Hapu, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—28:17 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with a jump of 20 feet; W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with a jump of 19 feet 9 inches; R. J. McKinery, Pastime Athletic Club, third, with a jump of 19 feet 8¾ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Bascom Johnson, New York Athletic Club, with a vault of 11 feet; A. G. Anderson, New York Athletic Club, second, with a vault of 10 feet 6 inches; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third, with a vault of 10 feet.

Running High Jump.—Won by Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., with a jump of 5 feet 8¼ inches; W. Drummond, Pastime A. C., second, with a jump of 5 feet 8¼ inches; J. T. Mahoney, Knickerbocker A. C., third, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by W. W. Coe, Princeton University A., with a put of 43 feet 8¾ inches; P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., second, with a put of 38 feet ½ inch; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., third, with a put of 36 feet 10 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., with a throw of 134 feet 4 inches; John McCarthy, Pastime A. C., second, with a throw of 119 feet 10 inches; W. D. Hennan, New York A. C., third, with a throw of 119 feet 9 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by P. J. Dinan, Pastime A. C., with a throw of 107 feet 1 inch; Robert Frolich, Union Settlement A. C., second, with a throw of 106 feet ¾ inch; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., third, with a throw of 101 feet 4½ inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club, with a throw of 23 feet ½ inch; C. J. Dieges, Pastime Athletic Club, second, with a throw of 27 feet; W. D. Hennan, New York Athletic Club, third, with a throw of 23 feet 11¼ inches.

SENIOR CONTESTS.

100-Yard Run.—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club; A. F. Duffy, East Boston Athletic Association, second; W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York Athletic Club; T. G. McGirr, New York Athletic Club, second; Walter Grady, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—2:04.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by R. F. Hutchison, Princeton University Athletic Association; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; I. K. Baxter, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by George Orton, University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association; Alexander Grant, New York Athletic Club, second; A. McKenzie, Jr., Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—4:42 2-5.

230-Yard Run.—Won by W. G. Edwards, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; P. J. Walsh, New York Athletic Club, second; Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—0:22 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York Athletic Club; D. C. Ordwein, Pastime Athletic Club, second; D. J. Brennan, Pastime Athletic Club, third. Time—0:52 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by E. J. Arnold, Union Settlement Athletic Club; R. H. Hadfield, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club; Rich

GOLF ON TUXEDO'S LINKS

Hamilton Wins the Gold Medal for Lowest Gross Score.

PERIN TWO POINTS BEHIND

The Trophy on the Net Score Basis Goes to Kellogg—Vardon Plays on Staten Island.

C. M. Hamilton, the young golf champion of the Baltusrol Club, and winner of several valuable trophies in past competitions, led the field yesterday from scratch in the handicap with which the Tuxedo golf tournament was closed. He made the score of 157 strokes for the 36 holes, turning in the low figure of 76 for the last 18 holes. He made the short Alps hole in two, driving to the blind green within 10 inches of the cup.

Oliver Perin, a Baltusrol lad, who has made the Misquamicut links at Watch Hill his golfing home during the Summer, had an allowance of 10 and his gross score of 159 was the second best of the day. He failed by two strokes of winning the handicap cup, that trophy going to L. L. Kellogg of the home club, with a net score of 147 strokes from 20 strokes handicap. Perin tied with J. Otis Post of Morris County for second honors. E. M. Byers of Yale, the only other scratch competitor besides Hamilton, did 161. Walter J. Travis did not compete, his victory of the Tuxedo Cup evidently being sufficient honor for him in the tournament. De Lancey Nicoll, C. F. Watson, and Bruce Price all tied at 154 for places near the top.

Fifty-two golfers started in the morning, but many dropped out in the afternoon. Thirty-three finished, the field containing some prominent players. The Tuxedo cottage community was present in large numbers in the afternoon, and the four-day tournament ended in a highly enjoyable manner. It was admirably managed from the start, Walter Breese Smith, W. Pierson Hamilton, Dr. E. C. Rushmore, E. C. Kent, and Frederick Carey devoting their best endeavors toward making every feature of the tournament a success.

The full score of C. M. Hamilton is:

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—												
Out	5	4	4	5	5	6	3	0	4	42		
In	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	35	81	
Out	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	39		
In	4	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	3	40	76	157

The handicap competitors and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
L. L. Kellogg, Tuxedo	167	20	147
Oliver Perin, Misquamicut	159	10	149
J. O. Post, Morris County	171	22	149
C. F. Watson, Essex County	170	16	154
De Lancey Nicoll, Ardsley	174	20	154
T. C. Fisk, Powelton	174	20	154
Bruce Price, Tuxedo	176	22	154
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	175	20	155
J. Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	167	10	157
L. E. Baldwin, Powelton	171	14	157
W. P. Hamilton, Tuxedo	180	24	156
W. H. Patterson, Ardsley	178	20	158
L. V. Pulsifer, Orford	178	20	158
N. A. Dike, Dyker Meadow	178	18	160
G. C. Armstrong, Fox Hills	174	14	160
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg	172	12	160
C. B. Kell, Englewood	181	22	159
E. M. Byers, Yale	161	0	161
A. Holmes, Jr., Tuxedo	177	16	161
G. P. Tiffany, Powelton	174	10	164
G. H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo	174	12	162
J. C. Lord, Tuxedo	183	20	163
G. P. Snow, Tuxedo	175	10	165
F. B. Barrett, Englewood	185	20	165
A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley	170	4	166
L. B. Preston, Tuxedo	202	32	170
J. W. Henning, Tuxedo	208	36	172
W. F. Morgan, Otsego	205	30	175
Price Collier, Tuxedo	197	20	177
J. J. Vatable, Tuxedo	214	36	178
H. Page, Garden City	198	18	180
N. F. Pulsifer, Orford	214	20	194

GOLF RECORD FOR VARDON.

He Wins Two Best-Ball Contests in Low Figures at Staten Island.

Harry Vardon gave another of his record-breaking exhibitions yesterday on the Richmond County Country Club links, near Dongan Hills, S. I. He made a new record of 71 strokes for the course, and incidentally had little trouble in winning two best-ball competitions at 18 holes each. The first pair that the former English champion met were Douglas Bonner, one of the young Staten Island golfers, and a member of the Princeton golf team, and C. T. Stout. This amateur combination proved so strong that Vardon found himself one hole to the bad on the ninth green.

The first three holes were halved, Vardon won the fourth, then three were halved, Bonner won the eighth in 5 to Vardon's 6, and both the amateurs made the ninth in 5 to another 6 for the professional. Vardon tied the game on the eleventh green, and of the remaining seven holes he won five and only allowed his opponents to halve two. He therefore finished 5 up on the round, making the low record of 75, against 81 for the best ball. The individual scores and best-ball record are:

Harry Vardon—												
Out	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	40	
In	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	3	35—75
Douglas Bonner—												
Out	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	40	
In	5	5	6	4	4	5	5	7	5	4	45—85	
C. T. Stout—												
Out	7	4	3	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	44	
In	4	6	5	5	4	5	7	4	4	4	44—88	
Best ball—												
Out	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	39	
In	4	5	5	4	4	5	7	4	4	4	42—81	

In the afternoon Vardon met Albert E. Paterson and John R. Chadwick, two veterans in Staten Island golf. He played a faster game in the morning, and did not allow the best ball of his opponents to win a hole. He finished 7 holes ahead, and made the new score of 71 for the links. The best-ball score was 78. The figures are:

Harry Vardon—											
Out	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	35	
In	3	3	4	4	4	5	6	4	3	36—71	
John R. Chadwick—											
Out	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	5	39	
In	4	5	4	4	5	5	7	5	3	42—81	
Albert E. Paterson—											
Out	6	4	4	5	5	4	4	6	6	44	
In	4	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	3	41—85	
Best ball—											
Out	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	6	5	39	
In	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	3	39—78	

Vardon will go to Hartford to-morrow, and play at the Hartford Golf Club in the afternoon and on Tuesday.

Final Golf Games at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 15.—The last weekly handicap at the Kebo Valley Club was won by Hamilton Thacher of Boston, with a net score of 79. Franklin Ellis, Jr., won second prize. A tie for first place on the season's handicaps was played off between George Robbins, Dr. W. C. Cushman, Herbert Jacques, and Franklin Ellis, the last winning in 87 gross. The handsome Kebo Valley Cup, offered by T. G. Condon, was awarded to him. The following cards were handed in:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
H. Thacher	91	12	79
Franklin Ellis	88	5	83
A. H. Hinkle	104	20	84
H. L. Eno	103	18	85
L. F. Brigham	105	20	85
G. O. Thacher	92	5	87
Dr. W. C. Cushman	92	5	87
A. M. Robbins	88	0	88
M. M. Van Buren	108	20	88
H. Jacques	93	5	88
J. M. Sears, Jr.	111	20	91
Dr. Amory	124	32	92
W. H. Conroy	106	12	94
S. M. Wright	116	22	94
J. P. Hutchinson	97	0	97

Brooks Wins the Turin Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—With a very large attendance of spectators the golf match for the Count of Turin Cup, at 36 holes, was played this afternoon on the Newport links. Reginald Brooks won the trophy by the score of 164 gross, 6 handicap, 158 net. Some of the other best net scores were: Fred P. Sands, 166; Nathaniel Thayer, 166; J. J. Mason, 166. The trophy was won in 1898 by Foxhall Keene, and has not been contested for since.

In the afternoon the weekly handicap matches for subscription cups were played. In Class A, Bayard Stockton won by a score of 87 gross, 8 handicap, 79 net, and in Class B, H. R. Sedgwick won by a score of 93 gross, 18 handicap, 75 net.

Three Events at Ardsley.

Three competitions were played on the Ardsley links yesterday. A. W. Middlebrook won the Class A handicap, H. Melville was first in Class B, and the women's putting match was won by Miss J. P. King. The results of the events were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. W. Middlebrook	100	13	87
L. M. Greer	97	6	91
Eugene Griffen	106	15	91
Dr. Homer Gibney	103	10	93
F. L. Eldridge	99	5	94

CLASS B.

H. Melville	113	27	86
Dr. Bayley	113	24	89

Women's Putting Match.—Miss J. P. King, 40; Miss F. Gregory, 41; Miss A. Hewitt, 42; Miss J. Gregory, 43; Miss J. Fraser, 43; Miss J. C. Williamson, 43; Mrs. W. J. Worcester, 44; Miss A. J. Satterthwait, 43; Miss Griffin, 46; Miss Grace Fraser, 46.

Deal Wins Team Championship.

Deal Beach won the team championship yesterday of the North Jersey Shore Golf League, beating Seabright by 18 holes to 7. The two clubs tied for leading honors, and the final contest was played yesterday, 18 holes at Seabright and 18 holes at Deal. At the finish of the morning match on the Seabright links Deal led by only 2 holes, the score being 10 to 8; but on their home course later in the day the victors forged rapidly ahead.

The total results were:

DEAL.	Holes.	SEABRIGHT.	Holes.
C. H. Murphy	0	F. W. Menzies	4
H. V. Croker	3	A. T. Dwight	0
G. H. Larkin	12	Dr. W. Gill Wylie	0
S. M. Allen	1	R. W. Wylie	0
L. H. Conklin	0	H. L. Riker	3
W. L. Clark	2	H. B. Billings	0
Total	18	Total	7

Adams Wins Thebaud Cup.

Oliver Adams won the handsome silver cup given by Louis A. Thebaud to the members of the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J., yesterday in the final round. He played Van Tassell Sutphen in a thirty-six-hole game, and won by 5 up and 4 to play. At the end of the morning round Adams was 6 holes ahead, and held his lead steadily through the afternoon. The trophy has been in competition on the bogy handicap basis for over a month.

Golf on Crescent Links.

H. C. Smith won the handicap competition yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links, near Bay Ridge. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
H. C. Smith	94	22	72
G. W. Titcomb	83	7	76
W. J. McConvil	90	6	84
W. P. Pickett	100	14	86
H. G. McKeever	93	0	93

Taylor, Ill, Beaten by Best Ball.

HAMILTON, Mass., Sept. 15.—In a thirty-six-hole match play on the Myopia links today, J. H. Taylor was defeated by the best ball of "Jack" Jones of Myopia and "Joe" Lloyd of the Essex County Club by a score of 3 up and 2 to play. Taylor was sick all day and his play was not up to the usual standard.

ROCKAWAY HUNT CLUB TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Hickman's Home Run Enabled the New Yorks to Win from Pittsburg.

Hickman distinguished himself in yesterday's baseball game between the New Yorks and the Pittsburgs. He won the game for the local nine with a home run in the ninth inning. It was a fitting climax to one of the best and quickest played games ever decided in New York. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	0	1	Van H'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
B'mont, cf	0	2	5	1	0	Selbach, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Ritchie, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	H'kman, 3b	1	3	2	3	0
T'nehill, rf	1	0	3	1	0	Smith, rf	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	0	0	6	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	0	11	3	0
Williams, 1b	0	0	2	2	0	Davis, ss	1	2	7	3	2
Zimmer, c	0	0	2	1	1	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	6	0
Leach, ss	0	0	2	3	0	B'rman, c	0	0	0	3	0
Phillipi, p	0	1	1	0	0	Carrick, p	0	0	2	2	1
Total	1	6*	24	11	2	Total	3	8	27	20	3

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Earned run—New York, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Carrick, 1. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Home run—Hickman. Two-base hits—Selbach and Davis. Double play—Tannehill and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

Brooklyn's baseball team downed the St. Louis twice yesterday. The first game was a see-saw affair in which Kitson and Young divided the pitching honors. Demont's double brought in the winning run in the eighth inning. Donovan lost the game for St. Louis in the same inning by starting to score from second on a fly to Jones, Gaffney calling him out. An error and a single followed, but the side was blanked.

The second game lasted only five innings, darkness stopping play. Both sides batted hard, but the champions bunched ten clean drives on top of a couple of errors and three wild pitches in the three innings, and won. McGinnity struck out three men in succession in the fifth inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	2	2	0	0	Jones, cf	1	0	6	1	0
Burkett, lf	0	2	6	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	1	5	0	0	Sheckard, lf	0	1	0	0	1
Donovan, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	1	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	2	4	0
Keister, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	Cross, 3b	1	1	2	3	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	3	1	0	Demont, ss	1	2	4	6	1
Robinson, c	1	1	7	0	0	Farrell, c	0	3	2	2	0
Young, p	1	1	1	0	0	Kitson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	9	24	3	0	Total	5	10	27	18	2

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	..	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. Three-base hits—McGraw, Sheckard. Two-base hits—McGraw, Keeler, Demont, (2,) Farrell. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Kitson, 1; by Young, 5. Stolen bases—Donovan, Keister, Jones, Kelley. Bases on balls—By Kitson, 1; by Young, 1. Double play—Jones, Demont, and Daly. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson, 1. Time of game—2 hours and 1 minute. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	2	2	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Heidrick, cf	0	2	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf	1	1	3	1	0
Donovan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Kelley, 1b	1	2	6	0	0
Wallace, ss	2	1	2	3	0	Daly, 2b	2	1	0	2	1
Keister, 2b	1	1	0	4	0	Cross, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
McGann, 1b	1	1	7	1	0	De Mont, ss	1	2	1	0	1
Buelow, c	0	1	2	1	1	McGuire, c	0	2	4	1	1
Hughey, p	0	0	0	2	1	McGin'ty, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	5	9	15	12	2	Total	8	12	15	6	3

St. Louis	0	2	1	1	1	—5				
Brooklyn	0	3	3	2	0	—8				

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Two-base hit—McGuire. First base on error—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5. Stolen bases—McGann, Jones, (2,) Kelley, and Daly. Bases on balls—By Hughey, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughey, 3; by McGinnity, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Jennings and Donlin.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

										R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1—6	12	1
Cincinnati	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—5	13	2

Batteries—Dunn, Donahue, and McFarland; Newton, Hahn, and Kahoe.

AT BOSTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	..	—7	10	1
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3	11	4

Batteries—Dineen and Sullivan; Menefee and Kling.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	71	45	.612	Chicago	57	63	.475
Pittsburg	67	51	.568	St. Louis	53	63	.457
Philadelphia	60	55	.522	Cincinnati	53	64	.453
Boston	56	59	.487	New York	50	67	.427

American League Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Detroit, 2.
Detroit, 4; Kansas City, 2, (second game.)
At Chicago—Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 4.

Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—Toronto, 2; Hartford, 0.
At Montreal—Springfield, 9; Montreal, 5, (14 innings.) Montreal, 3; Springfield, 1, (second game.)
At Providence—Providence, 6; Syracuse, 2.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Worcester, 1.

Many Entries in Singles and Doubles for Men and Women.

Special to The New York Times.

CEDARHURST, L. I., Sept. 15.—What is probably the largest tennis tournament that has been held on Long Island this season is now in progress on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club. Prizes are being competed for in men's singles and doubles, ladies' singles and doubles, and mixed doubles. The summaries:

Ladies' Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Goodwin defeated Miss Urling Harper and Miss Dorothy Rand, 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. J. Brown defeated Miss Madeline Chauncey and Miss Grace Chauncey, 6—2, 1—6, 9—7. Miss A. Babcock and Miss M. Curtis beat Mrs. Albert Francke and Miss May Harper, 6—2, 6—4.

First Round.—Miss A. Babcock and Miss M. Curtis beat Mrs. G. B. Sandford and Mrs. Park, 6—2, 6—4. Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. J. Brown beat Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Goodwin, 6—3, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss M. Curtis and Mr. C. D. D. Gersdorff defeated Mrs. G. B. Sandford and J. B. Taller, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1. Mrs. Dodge and Mr. M. Dodge beat Miss Madeline Chauncey and C. L. Perkins, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Urling Harper and J. Henry Harper beat Mrs. J. Brown and Mr. J. Brown by a score of 7—9, 6—3, 7—5. Miss A. Babcock and F. D. Porter defeated Miss M. Harper and F. Harper by 6—3, 10—8. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Francke beat Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taller by a score of 6—3, 6—1. Mrs. N. Lawrence and T. H. Rhinelander beat Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Bell, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Men's Doubles.—William Brooks and J. Brown beat C. L. Perkins and A. R. McIlvane, 6—3, 6—1. William Brooks and J. Brown beat William Adams and H. H. Porter, Jr., 6—3, 7—5. William Babcock and Albert Francke beat G. H. Bell and P. B. Thompson, 8—6, 6—2. T. N. Rhinelander and C. D. Gersdorff defeated J. Henry Harper and R. L. Burton, 6—1, 6—1.

Men's Singles.—H. H. Porter beat William Brooks, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; J. Brown beat Louis J. Francke, 6—0, 6—1; J. B. Taller beat R. L. Burton, 6—2, 6—3; T. H. Rhinelander beat C. De Gersdorff, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2; P. B. Thompson beat F. D. Porter, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4; William Adams beat F. Harper, 6—4, 6—2; J. Brown beat H. H. Porter, Jr., 6—2, 6—4; J. B. Taller beat T. H. Rhinelander, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3; William Adams beat P. B. Thompson, 6—1, 6—3; B. Hinckley beat A. R. McIlvaine, 6—2, 6—1; Albert Francke beat J. B. Taller, 6—1, 6—3; M. Dodge won from C. L. Perkins by default; W. Babcock beat W. Burr, 6—2, 6—2; J. Henry Harper beat C. R. Bell, 6—4, 6—3; William Adams beat S. Hinckley, 6—3, 6—4; Albert Francke beat M. Dodge, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2; W. Babcock beat J. H. Harper, 6—4, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss A. Babcock beat Mrs William Adams, 6—2, 6—4; Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. M. Dodge, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Madeline Chauncey beat Miss Dorothy Hickley, 4—6, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Urling Harper beat Miss May Harper, 9—7, 6—1; Mrs. Bell won from Mrs. G. B. Sandford by default; Miss Grace Chauncey beat Mrs. Albert Francke, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; Miss M. Curtis beat Miss A. Babcock, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Urling Harper beat Mrs. Bell, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

TRIAL OF JIM HOWARD.

Investigation of the Goebel Murder Resumed at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 15.—The Howard trial was resumed to-day and Engineer Woodson concluded his testimony. Lieut. John Ricketts testified that, after the shooting, he saw a man jump the rear fence near the Executive Building. The man, he thought, had a gray mustache, and he did not believe Howard was the man.

Jailer Lackey of Madison County said Howard called on him at Richmond and told him he had been at Frankfort and had gone home, but received a message to return. Howard said:

"You may rest assured I will never go to the penitentiary for the murder of George Baker."

The theory of the prosecution is that immunity from prosecution for the Baker murder was promised Howard as a reward for killing Goebel.

W. D. Weaver testified that when Howard returned from Frankfort to London to appear for trial for the murder of George Baker Judge J. H. Tinsley met him and shook hands with Howard, saying:

"Jim, I heard, through my son, what you did at Frankfort, and I want to congratulate you."

Howard, he said nodded and smiled.

FOUND ASLEEP ON SON'S GRAVE.

Old Mrs. Croin, Missing Two Days, Had Decked It with Flag and Flowers.

Mrs. Annie Croin, seventy years old, was found asleep on a grave in Flower Hill Cemetery, West New York, N. J., early yesterday morning. She had slept through the night on the grave of her son, which she had previously decorated with an American flag and some flowers she had gathered in the woods.

When discovered she could give no account of herself, but finally said she had a daughter named Ladion living at Union Hill. Mrs Ladion was notified and the old woman was taken to her home at 229 Griffiths Street, Jersey City. She had been missing since Thursday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:42	Sun sets...6:08	Moon rises..11:45

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:05	Gov. Isl'd...1:34	H. Gate...3:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:31	Gov. Isl'd...2:09	H. Gate...4:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Cam, Havre	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Inagua, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Manchester	.....	.....
Servia, Queenstown, &c.	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Taurie, Liverpool	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Germanic, Queenstown	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Barbarossa, Southampton, &c	.....	2:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....
Coleridge, Brazil	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kansas City, Bristol	.....	.....
Knight Templar, Australia	.....	.....
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prinz, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	.....
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Cymric, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
Fifty, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 6.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 8.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Sept. 13.
Pioqua, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Star of England, London, Sept. 8.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Sept. 6.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17.

Astoria, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 14.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 12.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Sept. 6.
Athos, Port Limon, Sept. 11.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 4.
Parana, St. Lucia, Sept. 4.
Thingvalla, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Adirondack, Jamacia, Sept. 12.
Biela, St. Lucia, Sept. 12.
Hudson, Colon, Sept. 11.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Princess Irene, Bremen, Sept. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Sept. 10.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Lighthouse Inspector of the Third District gives notice that a combination gas and bell buoy has been established for experimental purposes in 18 feet of water at mean low water, about 250 yards from Romer Shoal Light Station, New York Lower Bay, on the following magnetic bearings: Romer Shoal Light Station, N. N. E.; Old Orchard Shoal Light Station, W. ¾ N.; Sandy Hook Main Light Station, S. ½ E. The light shown is fixed white, and the bell is struck one blow every 20 seconds.

Arrived.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Sept. 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:59 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Meridian, (Br.,) Wilson, Sourabaya, &c., July 11, with sugar to Arbuckle Brothers—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Sept. 3, to Philip Ruprecht. Off Fire Island 1:03 P. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Naples Aug. 22, Denia, &c., to Henderson Bros. Off Fire Island at 8:50 P. M.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Off Fire Island at 6:50 P. M.

SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Robinson, Manchester Aug. 31, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 14th.

SS El Rio, Mason, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. L. Van Sickle.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Sept. 12 and Charleston 13th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Seguranca, Rogers, Vera Cruz Sept. 7, Progreso 8th, and Havana 11th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:08 A. M.

SS Aleppo, (Br., new, 2,536 tons,) Forth, Newcastle, Eng., Aug. 30, in ballast to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8:50 A. M.

SS Ydun, (Nor.,) Christensen, Santiago de Cuba, &c., Aug. 31, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 15, 9:30 P. M., east, strong breeze, raining and thick.

Sailed.

SS Falk, (Nor.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.
SS Hubert, (Br.,) for Para.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) for London.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverp

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

Forty Thousand Yards of New Black Silks.

Priced Lower Than Such Silks Have Ever Cost

Think of buying a 22 inch black Taffeta for **39c.** a yard, a 20 inch Bonnet Peau de Soie for **79c.** a yard! Those are but two of the price-prizes in this sale—practically the whole range of black Silks is covered in the same way. The best foreign and domestic makers are represented by their best and freshest Silks. Every piece is perfect—guaranteed so. Prices thus:

Black Taffeta.

22 inch all silk Taffeta.....39c
22 inch all silk Taffeta.....48c
24 inch all silk Taffeta.....59c
24 inch all silk Taffeta.....69c
36 inch all silk Taffeta.....99c

Black Peau de Soie.

20 inch all silk Peau de Soie.....69c
20 inch all silk Peau de Soie.....85c
21 inch all silk Peau de Soie.....95c
22 inch all silk Peau de Soie.....$1.14
22 inch all silk Peau de Soie.....$1.25

Black Satin Duchesse.

20 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....49c
20 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....58c
21 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....74c
22 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....95c
22 inch all silk Satin Duchesse.....$1.19

$1 and $1.50 Black Crepe de Chine, 69c. and 79c. a Yard.

4,500 yards altogether, 24 inches wide, soft and fine. Some of the pieces are not absolutely perfect, that's why we got the whole lot to sell at such low prices.

25,000 Yards of C. J. Bonnet et Cie.'s Lyons Black Silks.

Too well known to need commendation. Bonnet's is the oldest and best silk house in the world. Bonnet Silks mean perfection of weave, richness of finish, durability without equal. It is natural that such a house should send Silks here and solely here in Brooklyn. It is remarkable that such Silks should be priced as low as these.

Bonnet's Black Taffeta.

19 inch Black Taffeta.....59c
22 inch Black Taffeta.....69c
23 inch Black Taffeta.....89c
23 inch Black Taffeta.....99c
23 inch Black Taffeta.....$1.14
23 inch Black Taffeta.....$1.25

Bonnet's Peau de Soie.

20 inch Silk Peau de Soie.....79c
21 inch Silk Peau de Soie.....99c
21 inch Silk Peau de Soie.....$1.14
22 inch Silk Peau de Soie.....$1.38
23 inch Silk Peau de Soie.....$1.58
23 inch Silk Peau de Soie.....$1.98

Bonnet's Satin Duchesse.

21 inch Silk Satin Duchesse.....95c
22 inch Silk Satin Duchesse.....$1.25
23 inch Silk Satin Duchesse.....$1.48
23 inch Silk Satin Duchesse.....$1.98

Main floor, New Building.

Black Dress Goods

Much Underpriced.

Cheviots and Venetians—the specially favored fabrics for the Autumn street gowns. These cloths are standard always and prices for them are seldom under regular. More exceptional, therefore, is this opportunity.

Probably enough for all day to-morrow.

1,600 yards of double warp Cheviot, 50 inches wide, steam shrunk and sponged; regularly 85c. a yard, at..... **58c**

1,500 yards of all wool, satin surface Venetian Cloth—the combination of beauty and durability has made this desirable; exceptional value at.....**75c.** a yard

Main floor, rear.

Prices Quite Unusual

For New Upholsterings

Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers, Shades—all the needs of the home in freshening and beautifying for early Fall make special price offering now.

The largest collection we ever made.
The lowest prices anyone has known.

These are achievements in the Upholstery Store to-day, facts which should make it a busy store to-morrow.

Lace Curtains. Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, fine laces, good quality net centers, Paris make; all full width and 3½ yds. long, insertions 9 inches and 12 inches wide, corners 28 inches and 36 inches, trimmed with 2 inch lace edge; value $18.98, at...**$14.24** a pair

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, net center, with 3½ inch lace insertion, 13½ inch corner, trimmed with 1½ inch edge; value $8.50, at.....**$6.95** a pair

White Irish Point Lace Curtains, excellent designs, heavy work on good quality net, assorted styles; value $6.00 and $6.75, at.....**$4.85** a pair

White and Ecru Nottingham Lace Curtains, assorted designs, well covered, showy, serviceable, worthy curtains, value $2.00.....**$1.29** a pair

Lace Bed Sets. Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, for full size bed; spread and two pillow shams; very effective; value $29.98, at.....**$20.00** a set

Portieres. 100 pairs of cross stripe Tapestry Curtains, in assorted colors, with throw over fringe; for windows or door; value $2.98, at.....**$1.98** a pair

Couch Covers. Heavy reversible Tapestry, fringed all around, Oriental designs, assorted colors; serviceable and effective; value $4.24, at.....**$2.98**

Shades. Opaque Window Shades, some with imported lace trimming, others plain; all mounted on spring rollers ready to hang; size 36x72 inches; value 50c. to 75c., at.....**19c**

Third floor, front.

"The Master Christian"

by Marie Corelli.

In vigor of style, in daring of conception, in tenderness and pathos, and in its wide appeal to every class of readers, this latest book by Marie Corelli presents features of extraordinary interest.

It is impossible to sketch the outlines of the romance—indeed, it would be unkind to take away from the satisfaction of the unfolding plot to the reader. It is enough to say that it deals with the great problem of humanity and religion, the eternal struggle between the spirit and the flesh. An allegory of striking beauty runs through the book, and Miss Corelli has probably achieved her masterpiece in it. It promises to be one of the most widely read books of the century and quite the most popular of the year. Publishers' price for it is $1.50; our price, **74c.**

Cloth Bound Books for 5c.

These are 16mo classics, printed on good paper with good type and well bound in cloth. Prices for them are low enough to make each a prize. These hints of many titles:

"Reveries of a Bachelor."
"Lays of Ancient Rome."
"Romola," 2 vols.
"Queen of the Air."
"Past and Present."
"Confessions of an Opium Eater."
"Crown of Wild Olives."

Book Store, main floor, New Building.

Men's Suits and Trousers

For the Lowest Prices Ever Quoted.

Suits that should be $12.50 and $15 are $8.75.
Trousers that should be $5 are $2.95.

This is an achievement of the Clothing Store. For weeks the new fall clothes have been assembling, until now all the lines are full and ready. These latest comers, just to make you more surely and quickly acquainted here, will be priced to-morrow. The lowest which such clothes have ever cost.

They are fresh from the tailor's hands, full of the newest style, and there is enough for every one.

The Suits are made in single-breasted sack style of fine all wool cassimeres and cheviots, tailored and trimmed in a first-class manner and in the freshest, snappiest styles. Sizes 34 to 44, including sizes for stout men, **$8.75.**

Second Floor, New Building.

The Trousers are of pure worsted of excellent quality and of new patterns. They are cut and shaped along the new Autumn lines, tailored in a first-class manner and perfect fitting. They make the cheapest way to get acquainted with this Clothing Store we know of, **$2.95.**

Second Floor, New Building.

Low Priced Practicality in

Women's Pedestrian Skirts.

Skirts that skip the floor.

This newest gathering combines the best that skillful tailors have been able to put into these wonderfully popular and practical garments. They are handsomer, better finished, of richer materials, more gracefully hung—better skirts altogether than those of even a month ago. Yet their prices are lower, too—that's one of the possibilities of this store that never fails. Weights are just right for present wear and later, and altogether it is a very interesting assemblage. This list:

Skirts of Oxford gray, blue, or brown melton, with open front, inverted pleat back and rows of stitching around bottom. Some have tailored pocket, all are full width for easy walking. Very low priced at.....**$2.65**

Skirts of Oxford gray and blue mixed cheviots, with pretty check and plaid backs; finished with stitching at bottoms and lap seams.....**$4.50**

Skirts of Oxford gray and blue mixed melton of heavy weight; finished at bottom with a scalloped stitched band; open in front, inverted pleat back.....**$6.75**

Skirts of heavy navy blue and black pebble cloth, finished at bottom with deep stitched band; open in front, inverted pleat back.....**$7.50**

Skirts of Oxford gray double faced cheviot, with pretty check backs; finished at bottom with scalloped stitched band; open in front, inverted pleat back, lap seams, very low priced, at.....**$9.75**

Second floor, front.

A Most Extraordinary Sale of

Paper by the Pound.

Satin, linen and vellum finished Papers in octavo, Oxford and Gladstone sizes,

5 Cents a Pound.

The unusual feature of this sale is its completeness as well as the price. We have sold paper at 5 cents a pound before—those have been the lowest priced papers to be had anywhere—but we have never been able to offer it in any size other than the octavo. To-morrow you may choose octavo or the popular Oxford or Gladstone sizes in either satin, linen or vellum finish and the price will be the same. In the satin finish octavo, you may have the paper ruled.

Envelopes also, perfectly made and well gummed, two packages for 5 cents.

And enough for everybody.

Main floor, New Building.

8c. Outing Flannels, 5c. a Yard.

Seems that last week's bargain in Outing Flannels was even better than we imagined. Every bit we had went in a jiffy. We had hard work to get more; but they are here now, pretty check and stripe pattern Outing Flannels that cost regularly 8c. a yard. To-morrow, **5c.**

Main floor, rear, left.

MATTHEWS

While You Have Been Resting Through the Summer, We Have Been Hard at Work, Filling Every Department With the Finest Productions in Merchandise FROM FOREIGN AND OUR OWN MARKETS. Up to the Hour of Going to Press the STELLAR ATTRACTIONS ARE IN OUR MILLINERY, CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Our Autumn Millinery Display.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 17th, 18th and 19th.

Probably there never was a period in the Millinery History when Fashion bent itself more willingly to the conjuring genius of the Artist. Every hat and bonnet we have has those indefinable gifts of well-bred style which mark them "Exclusive." The French creations of this season are indeed pictures. We do not limit sales to our Customers only. Artists of even our neighbors are welcome.

850 Pairs of Women's $3 Shoes at $1.55 a Pr.

One [illegible]'s best Makers of WOMEN[illegible]S sent us this lot; they are made [illegible] and Dongola kid, in button [illegible] with McKay sewed and stitch[illegible] soles of good weight.

The making, fitting and st[illegible] them are of the best, opera and [illegible] round toe, with patent leather tips. Every pair is warranted to give the best service. Any pair of them would be considered good value at $3.00 a pair; B and C widths, broken sizes; D, E and EE widths, all sizes, 2½ to 7, at **$1.55 a Pair.**

Women's Cloak & Suit Dept.

The confusion is over in our Cloak and Suit Department. The revolution has taken place, and all the new garments are hanging spick and span, awaiting your inspection. They are a stunning lot these creations in WOMEN'S CAPES, COATS and SUITS. The smartest dressers will be pleased here.

Opening Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

It is a bright four-year-old, this Clothing Department of ours. For the coming season we are better equipped than ever. To open the Fall trade we will make for a short time

Men's Suits to Order, $14.00.

We are positive you cannot duplicate these under $20.00. Over 20 different materials to select from, in Oxford, vicuna and cheviot, fancy mixed cassimeres, plain blue, black and fancy striped and checked worsted, and fine black thibet; they will be made by first-class tailors. This means style, fit and finish, Single or Double-breasted Sack or Cutaway Frock, any size up to 44, at.....**$14.00**

Fall Top Coats at $5.95 and $8.00.

At **$5.95**, of all wool Oxford Cheviot, velvet collar and tan Venetian covert cut in up-to-date style, worth $8.50, special at.....**$5.95**

At **$8.00**, of fine pure worsted Oxford Vicuna, black and gray clay worsteds and tan covert, tailored in superb style easily worth $12.00; special **$8.00**

Boys' Fall Clothing.

Sailor Suits $1.98

of good wearing fast color, navy and plain blue, prettily trimmed, ages 3 to 10 years, at..... **$1.98**

Double-Breasted Suits at $1.98,

of neat Mixture Cassimeres of Plain Blue, good substantial suits for school, ages 7 to 15.

Combination Suits $2.98

(Includes Coat and 2 Pair Pants.)

The demand for these suits exceeds anything we've ever offered for boys; they meet a popular requirement at a popular price, mixed and plain blue, ages 7 to 15..... **$2.98**

BOYS' HATS.

Telescopes of fine felt, all new fall colors, at.....98c
Alpines, at $1.19; Derbys at.....$1.29

ON CREEDMOOR'S RANGES

Rifle Matches of National Guard and Naval Militia.

CHAMPIONSHIPS ARE DECIDED

State and Brigade Competitions for Prizes Given by the State of New York.

The annual State and brigade rifle matches of the National Guard and Naval Militia, of which the final competitions were decided at Creedmoor on Thursday, are the most important competitions of the year among the State Guardsmen, representing, as they do, the championships of the entire guard and of the various brigades.

In these annual competitions the State of New York gives each year prizes to the value of $900, the prize for the State championship being valued at $300, and the six prizes for the five brigades of the National Guard and the Naval Militia being valued at $100 each.

The brigade matches decided at Creedmoor on Thursday, in addition to the State match, were those of the First, Second, and Fifth Brigades and the Naval Militia. The matches of the Third and Fourth Brigades, which are composed of up-State regiments, were held at the Tonawanda and Rensselaerwyck ranges earlier, on Sept. 1 and 8. Their summarized scores are included with the complete scores of Thursday's matches for the purpose of comparison.

State Match.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	T't'l.
Lieut. Downs	20	19	23	17	79
Corp. Doherty	18	19	18	21	76
Serg't Loughlin	19	21	22	22	84
Private Dempsey	20	19	19	17	75
Sergt. McDermott	20	21	24	22	87
Private Van Heusen	21	21	19	21	82
Sergt. Smith	19	21	21	22	83
Private Dardingkiller	22	21	23	15	81
Sergt. Major Dowling	17	24	23	18	82
Sergt. Fulds	22	19	24	23	88
Capt. Stebbins	19	20	19	22	80
Sergt. Corrie	22	23	23	19	87
Total	239	248	260	236	983

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Wiswall	20	21	22	19	82
Private Bavier	20	19	21	22	82
Corp. Wells	23	18	22	19	82
Sergt. Perkins	18	19	22	14	73
Sergt. Stevens	21	19	22	21	83
Private Meyer	22	22	17	15	76
Capt. Underwood	20	22	20	22	84
Sergt. Kalloch	20	19	18	19	76
Lieut. Crall	21	22	17	19	79
Private Palmer	21	22	18	24	85
Sergt. McAlpin	20	18	23	19	80
Private Short	22	21	19	22	84
Total	247	242	241	235	965

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. Jenkins	21	20	23	20	84
Ord. Sergt. Corwin	20	19	21	20	80
Major Linson	18	16	19	20	73
Capt. Bruch	19	23	21	23	86
Sergt. Doyle	19	20	20	20	79
Corp. Daube	21	19	24	20	84
Lieut. Byars	19	22	20	21	82
Private Schmidt	19	14	19	20	72
Private Winterton	18	18	20	15	71
Private Corbett	22	21	18	13	74
Lieut. Hunter	20	21	21	13	75
Private Casey	15	18	21	22	76
Total	231	231	245	228	935

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Capt. Hamilton	19	12	19	18	68
Sergt. Cooke	19	20	15	17	71
Lieut. Ball	20	17	21	21	79
Private Whitlock	18	19	14	19	70
Lieut. Barhum	20	22	22	20	84
Sergt. Zust	19	22	19	16	76
Sergt. Phillips	18	18	19	21	76

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. Holmberg	16	16	14	10	56
Private Lewey	15	19	22	17	73
Sergt. Qualman	19	17	11	16	63
Lieut. Pendry	19	18	19	14	68
Lieut. Johnston	19	16	15	17	67
Major De Forrest	20	22	19	21	82
Private Werner	19	20	19	16	74
Sergt. McNevins	22	19	18	16	75
Sergt. Harvey	22	20	21	22	85
Capt. Ashley	20	14	18	15	67
Private Williams	20	15	18	19	72
Sergt. Becker	17	20	22	18	77
Total	228	216	215	200	859

SECOND BATTALION NAVAL MILITIA.

Seaman Ladd	17	18	21	19	75
Ensign Langthorne	18	20	15	17	70
Lieut. Commander Ford	19	21	22	15	77
Chief Machinist Winquest	15	18	20	18	71
Seaman Morro	17	19	14	17	67
Lieut. Harmon	19	15	18	16	68
Gun Captain Montamat	16	20	20	20	76
Lieut. (J. G.) Martin	22	23	27	17	82
Gun Captain Southard	18	17	18	20	73
Gunner's Mate Fulda	18	16	20	19	73
Boatswain's Mate Schoonover	19	10	4	18	51
Seaman Frost	16	8	18	22	64
Total	214	205	210	218	847

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Private Van Arsdale	21	17	16	14	68
Sergt. Major Ford	20	19	19	15	73
Private Schultz	18	18	18	14	68
Private Murphy	17	20	18	14	69
Corp. Chester	19	18	16	17	70
Sergt. Parker	18	19	20	18	75
Sergt. Lenshner	17	18	7	15	57
Sergt. Garmon	19	20	22	20	81
Q. M. Sergt. Barnett	20	16	14	14	64
Private Withey	18	15	10	17	60
Private Westwood	17	19	20	13	69
Lieut. Noble	24	20	19	18	81
Total	228	219	199	189	835

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Private Roberts	18	19	14	21	72
Private Johnson	17	19	22	16	74
Sergt. Stubbe	16	19	17	17	69
Private Masterson	18	14	9	14	55
Capt. Murphy	20	18	21	19	78
Capt. Isherwood	20	20	18	19	77
Capt. Lilliendahl	21	21	14	17	73
Capt. Haubold	12	20	19	19	70
Corp. Swainske	10	14	15	11	50
Hosp. Steward Purdy	21	20	18	3	62
Ord. Sergt. Hutchison	19	19	20	17	75
Lieut. Clarke	17	19	18	16	70
	215	222	205	289	831

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Major Boyle	20	22	23	18	83
Private Heitmuller	21	17	22	17	77
Corp. Blue	10	17	14	24	65
Sergt. Reilly	17	16	12	16	61
Private Finnigan	17	15	16	9	57
Lieut. Maguire	19	15	14	10	58
Lieut. Evans	19	14	22	20	75
Sergt. Mullens	16	15	20	15	66
Col. Duffy	19	16	19	15	69
Private Delaney	21	17	12	15	65
Private Kerr	17	20	14	13	64
Major Devlin	21	15	22	23	81
	217	199	210	195	821

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. Quick	11	17	19	19	66
Capt. Henry	20	10	15	16	61
Lieut. Hobby	19	17	17	19	72
Sergt. Collins	12	11	16	8	47
Orderly Sergt. Lent	22	19	16	17	74
Sergt. Baldwin	18	16	16	14	64
Major Barthman	16	19	20	18	73
Lieut. Doremus	15	16	10	21	62
Lieut. Nash	10	17	13	10	50
Corp. Connolly	20	22	19	13	74
Sergt. Hale	15	15	17	8	55
Sergt. Christoffel	20	18	20	8	66
	198	197	198	171	764

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Winterroth	15	7	21	19	62
Lieut. Thiery	14	12	19	19	64
Sergt. Harris	18	16	14	10	58
Sergt. Golden	15	14	12	15	56
Q. M. Sergt. Kohlberger	20	15	14	3	52
Sergt. Cole	15	8	13	13	49
Sergt. Piskors	19	17	13	16	65
Private Barger	20	16	20	17	73
Private Ingram	10	18	22	12	62
Private Sickendick	21	19	11	6	57
Private McGinn	3	10	14	16	43
Private Sinclair	12	7	16	14	49
	182	159	189	160	690

FIRST BATTALION, NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut. (J. G.) Raynor	17	7	11	13	48
Gun Capt. Crawford	19	19	21	19	78
Gun Capt. Neal	21	15	8	16	60
Boatswain's Mate Sawyer	16	7	11	11	45
Quartermaster Clark	12	16	10	17	55
Gun Capt. Raff	6	12	8	18	44
Gunner's Mate Stebbins	11	19	20	18	68
Gun Capt. Boyd	21	20	17	5	63
Lieut. Barnard	6	19	8	11	44
Boatswain's Mate Rogers	17	15	18	13	63
Seaman Walt	14	15	17	16	62
Private Schroeder	10	15	10	0	35
Adjt. Acker	18	5	8	5	36
Sergt. Reyling	12	7	13	17	49
Sergt. Greiger	12	15	12	3	42
Private Laragh	14	16	19	16	65
Total	97	95	95	63	350

First Brigade Match.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	To-tal.
Sergt. Corrie	24	22	23	23	92
Private Alexander	20	20	19	20	79
Sergt. Major Dowling	20	22	23	17	82
Sergt. Fields	23	18	22	16	79
First Sergt. Smith	20	18	18	19	75
Private Dardingkiller	21	20	22	21	85
Lieut. Downs	22	21	19	19	81
Corp. Doherty	20	18	22	22	82
Sergt. Loughlin	19	19	23	18	79
Corp. Buckridge	17	20	22	20	79
Private Van Heusen	19	19	21	20	79
Capt. Huston	17	18	20	14	69
Total	242	235	255	229	961

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. Lilliendahl	22	18	17	14	71
Capt. Haubold	20	19	18	14	71
Corp. Swainske	18	17	20	17	72
Hosp. Steward Purdy	21	17	17	18	73
Orderly Sergt. Hutcheson	19	21	17	17	74
Lieut. Clarke	17	19	22	14	72
Private Roberts	20	17	21	20	78
Private Johnson	18	22	19	15	74
Sergt. Stubbe	17	20	22	23	82
Private Masterson	21	17	22	17	77
Capt. Murphy	21	19	23	20	83
Capt. Isherwood	19	21	15	19	74
Total	227	235	228	208	898

NINTH REGIMENT.

Capt. Winterroth	18	13	17	20	68
Lieut. Thiery	22	16	21	19	78
Sergt. Harris	17	20	14	16	67
Sergt. Golden	14	16	10	22	62
Q. M. Sergt. Kohlberger	18	7	18	7	50
Sergt. Cole	15	15	18	14	62
Sergt. Piskors	20	19	20	20	79
Private Barger	19	20	23	21	83
Private Ingram	12	14	13	20	59
Private Sickendick	15	13	16	2	46
Private McGinn	3	12	11	15	41
Private Sinclair	11	14	18	9	52
Total	185	179	194	182	740

Third Brigade Match.

Rensselaerwyck Range, Bath-on-the-Hudson, Sept. 1:

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	To-tal.
First Regiment	203	221	221	213	858
Fourth Battalion	212	229	200	139	780
Tenth Regiment	185	190	188	144	707

Fourth Brigade Match.

Tonawanda Range, Sept. 1.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	To-tal.
Seventy-fourth Regt.	228	219	193	151	791
First Battalion	214	204	184	153	755
Second Battalion	195	199	184	165	743

Second Brigade Match.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	To-tal.
Sergt. Phillips	19	19	25	18	81
Private Summers	23	22	22	16	83
Lieut. Du Bois	18	21	20	21	80
Sergt. Bryant	19	20	15	19	73
Capt. Wells	24	20	22	19	85
Capt. Napier	19	21	21	21	82
Capt. Hamilton	22	18	21	19	80
First Sergt. Cooke	20	21	20	18	79
Lieut. Ball	21	19	25	18	83
Private Whitlock	18	19	17	13	67
Lieut. Barnum	22	22	21	20	85
Sergt. Zust	19	20	18	22	79
Total	239	243	247	223	952

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Corp. Holmberg	21	20	20	13	74
Private Lewry	21	16	24	24	85
Sergt. Qualman	22	20	16	14	72
Lieut. Pendry	20	17	15	21	73
Lieut. Johnston	23	18	22	17	80
Major De Forrest	20	21	22	19	82
Private Werner	20	19	23	19	81
Sergt. McNevins	16	20	15	20	71
Sergt. Harvey	21	19	15	22	77
Capt. Ashley	16	15	18	18	67
Private Williams	18	18	19	18	73
Sergt. Becker	14	17	21	13	65
Total	232	220	224	219	895

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major Barthman	18	22	21	18	79
Lieut. Doremus	17	15	20	19	71
Lieut. Nash	18	20	17	13	68
Sergt. Connolly	18	19	18	16	70
Corpt. Norton	19	18	20	15	72
Corp. Christoffel	21	19	23	16	79
Lieut. Col. Quick	18	19	21	18	76
Capt. Henry	17	16	19	17	69

Fifth Brigade Match.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	To-tal.
Sergt. Stevens	21	20	21	19	81
Private Meyer	22	21	19	20	82
Corp. Wills	20	20	22	17	79
Sergt. Perkins	21	18	19	9	67
Lieut. Wiswall	21	20	21	20	82
Private Bavier	22	19	24	18	83
Sergt. McAlpin	22	21	23	21	87
Private Short	21	22	21	22	86
Lieut. Crall	20	20	20	19	79
Private Palmer	21	21	21	18	81
Capt. Underwood	21	21	21	20	83
Sergt. Kalloch	19	20	21	20	80
Total	251	243	253	223	970

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieut. Byars	18	19	17	20	74
Private Schmidt	19	19	18	21	77
Private Winterton	20	21	23	16	80
Private Corbett	20	18	21	18	77
Lieut. Hunter	21	21	22	12	76
Private Casey	17	23	22	22	84
Lieut. Jenkins	19	19	19	21	78
Orderly Sergt. Corwin	22	20	17	19	78
Major Linson	19	19	21	12	71
Capt. Bruch	19	20	22	21	82
Sergt. Doyle	22	21	21	19	83
Corp. Daube	23	20	18	20	81
Total	239	240	241	221	941

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Evans	20	18	20	17	75
Sergt. Mullens	20	18	19	18	75
Col. Duffy	20	20	19	20	79
Private Delaney	19	20	20	19	78
Private Kerr	17	21	22	15	75
Major Devlin	18	19	19	18	74
Sergt. Major Boyle	18	20	21	23	82
Private Heitmuller	20	18	23	20	81
Corp. Blue	18	20	19	21	78
Sergt. Reilly	15	16	12	7	50
Private Finnegan	12	18	23	18	72
Lieut. Maguire	20	17	16	20	73
Total	218	225	227	202	872

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Reyling	7	15	17	8	47
Sergt. Greiger	19	16	23	9	67
Private Laragh	16	20	13	18	67
Sergt. Major Stern	19	15	19	16	69
Sergt. Hutelmaier	17	10	20	11	58
Private Schroeder	10	16	2	10	38
Adjt. Acker	19	17	15	9	60
Total	107	109	109	82	407

Naval Militia Match.

SECOND BATTALION.

| | 200 Yd. | 300 Yd. | 500 Yd. | 600 Yd. |

RAINBOW WON AGAIN

August Belmont's Yacht Mineola Beaten in a Close Race.

ATLANTIC Y. C. FALL REGATTA

Only 51 Seconds Separated the Two Racers at the Finish of Yesterday's Contest.

With mainsail soaked to the reef points and deck slippery with the salt spray, Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow heeled across the finish line at the Fall regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, winner over August Belmont's Mineola, in one of the most spirited and closely fought races of the season. It was a race sailed in half a gale, and through seas so heavy that outside Sandy Hook the water curled high over the lee rails and slopped into the cockpits of the big racers.

At the finish only 51 seconds separated the two dripping yachts. It was a magnificent contest, hard fought, and speedy. Rainbow covered the 23½-mile course, which gave nearly six miles of windward work and scarcely a mile free running, in 2 hours 55 minutes and 9 seconds, while Mineola's time was 2 hours 56 minutes flat. Rainbow's success of yesterday adds to her collection of trophies the special cup offered by ex-Commodore Frederick T. Adams. Her victory within forty-eight hours after she had won the Lipton Cup from her sister seventies was a popular one with the few spectators that ventured out at the finish, despite the uncomfortably brisk weather.

F. M. Hoyt's Isolde and the Hanan Brothers' Astrid, the two evenly-matched British cutters that have put up many close contests during the last few months, were again matched in the regatta yesterday. The heavy weather was all to Isolde's advantage, and although Astrid led over the first five miles of the course, Mr. Hoyt was able to put Isolde over the finish line 4 minutes 13 seconds ahead of her rival, and winner on corrected time by 4 minutes 50 seconds.

Six smaller classes of sloops were raced yesterday, but only the twenty-one-footers were evenly matched. Wraith, owned by Calvin Tomkins, romped home winner over D. D. Allerton's Spots by only 54 seconds. The crews of both were drenched to the skin by the waves that nearly engulfed these little craft.

NO DELAY AT START.

There was no delay in the start yesterday. From aboard the Race Committee's tugboat Unity, which dropped anchor at the starting line off Craven's Shoal Buoy, in Gravesend Bay, shortly after 11:30 o'clock, the preparatory signal was set promptly at noon. The stiff easterly breeze then blew out of a dull sky, and white caps were already crisping over a choppy sea.

For once Capt. Wringe failed to win the advantage for Mineola at the start. An instant before the signal at five minutes past noon gave the seventies permission to be off, Mineola's nose had come up to the line, and Wringe had to send her skirting down to the extreme leeward end before the whistle blew. Parker, aboard the Rainbow, estimated the time perfectly, and put his boat over the line almost with the signal. He had the windward position, and led Mineola by half a length. It was a clever bit of sailing, and a rare spectacle. To the first mark, the Southwest Spit, it was a close reach with booms to starboard, and the two big yachts, boldly carrying large club topsails, but trimmed down to working canvas before the mast, heeled until the choppy sea curled over their lee rails. Further out they ripped into big rollers and dashed clouds of spray high over their bows.

Ten minutes after the seventies got away Astrild and Isolde were signaled their start. The remaining classes were sent away at five-minute intervals.

Mineola, Rainbow, Astrild, and Isolde had been assigned a twenty-five-and-a-half-mile course, which lay from the common starting line to and around the Southwest Spit Buoys No. 10 and No. 12; thence out past the bell buoy of the point of Sandy Hook to the Scotland Lightship. Returning, they sailed over the same course.

Soon after crossing the line, Capt. Wringe made a desperate fight to get to windward of Rainbow by passing astern, but Rainbow met every attempt of this kind by such determined luffing that after both boats had worked well east of their direct course, Wringe gave up the fight and stood for the Spit. Around these buoys Rainbow, forty-three minutes after the start, led by a dozen lengths.

THE YACHTS' WINDWARD WORK.

From the Spit past Sandy Hook and out to the lightship, windward work was given the yachts, and Rainbow had the weather berth. There was no attempt to split tacks, but Wringe tried to gain by pointing higher than his competitor.

Wringe pointed Mineola a mite too high on the last long board, and had to take a short hitch just before reaching the lightship. This lost him time and put Mineola around the mark 1 minute 45 seconds behind Rainbow. As they turned for home Rainbow was timed at 1:43:20 and Mineola at 1:45:05.

To the bell buoy off the Hook the course was free reach with booms to port. Rainbow once more gained. At the end of this leg her margin over Mineola had been increased to 2 minutes 35 seconds. From the Hook to the Southwest Spit, however, Mineola began to turn the tables. Jibing and dropping her spinnaker to port for the short run, she gained rapidly on Rainbow, whose spinnaker was not brought into service. When timed at 2:25:07 Rainbow led by only 1 minute 23 seconds. Rainbow was timed here at 2:25:07 and Mineola at 2:26:30. From the Spit home the yachts had a close reach, with booms to port. Mineola continued her gaining streak, but Rainbow's lead was still too large to be wiped out. Dripping from stem to stern, Rainbow crossed the finish line at 3:06:09. Mineola, then two lengths behind, followed in the even minute.

Astrild maintained her lead over Isolde from the starting line past the Southwest Spit buoys, but on the beat to the lightship the Hoyt boat crossed her bows and rounded the lightship at 2:05. Astrild turned the mark 3½ minutes later. The rough trip home gave Isolde opportunity to increase her lead by 43 seconds.

The summaries follow. Classes K, M, and N sailed over a 19-mile course inside the Lower Bay; Class P had a 16½-mile course, and the smaller yachts raced 13 miles.

SLOOPS—CLASS H, 70 TO 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Racing Length.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
*Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	...	2:55:09	2:55:09
Mineola, August Belmont	...	2:56:00	2:56:00

SLOOPS—CLASS I, 60 TO 70 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:15.

*Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	80.45	3:15:49	3:15:03
Astrild, Hanan Brothers	61.29	3:20:02	3:20:02

SLOOPS—CLASS K, 43 TO 51 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:20.

*Uvira, R. P. Doremus	47.13	2:51:20	2:51:20
Ondawa, H. J. Robert	46.33	3:16:44	3:11:44

SLOOPS—CLASS M, 30 TO 36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:25.

*Akista, George Hill	36.00	3:08:08	3:08:08
Narika, E. T. Cornell	30.47	Did not finish.	
Flossie, C. S. King	36.00	3:14:49	3:14:49

SLOOPS—CLASS N, 25 TO 30 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:25.

*Rhuhama, W. T. Bernard	30.00	3:43:52	3:43:52
Sea Flower, C. E. Schuyler	30.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS P, 21 TO 25 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:30.

Kittiwake, Palmer Brothers	25.00	2:51:07	2:51:07
*Ojibway, J. R. Brophy	25.00	2:45:33	2:45:33

Song and Dance, E. Luckenbach 23.78 2:58:25 2:58:25

SLOOPS—CLASS Q, 18 TO 21 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:35.

Spots, D. D. Allerton	21.00	2:28:58	2:28:58
*Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	21.00	2:28:04	2:28:04
Bronco, F. A. C. Moore	21.00	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS R, NOT OVER 18 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:35.

*Pebble, R. W. Speir	18.00	2:47:35	2:47:35
———	18.00	Did not finish.	

Yacht Club was sailed to-day over an eight-mile course opposite their clubhouse, on Elder Island, in the Great South Bay. The summary:

SLOOPS.

Owner and Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
Frank Wicks, Edice	11:50:00	1:58:30	1:58:45
Dr. J. H. Hutcheson, Quo Vadis	11:50:00	1:48:30	2:02:30
W. P. Miller, Eleanor	11:50:00	2:06:00	2:14:15

CATBOATS, FIRST CLASS.

C. H. Southard, Dorothy	11:55:00	2:02:00	2:07:00
C. Dorlon, Imp	11:55:00	2:16:00	2:20:23
Dr. Carman, Dot	11:55:00	2:26:30	2:29:05
F. Welch, Ellen	11:55:00	2:02:00	2:07:00
J. Cruikshank, Beulah	11:55:00	Did not finish.	
C. H. Southard, Mabel	11:55:00	Did not finish.	

SECOND-CLASS CATBOATS.

C. R. Lush, Wenonah	12:00	1:52:00	1:44:20
Com. Robbins, Grace	12:00	1:54:00	1:53:35
———, Ripple	12:00	1:56:30	1:55:06
W. Clowes, Evea	12:00	1:56:00	1:56:00

YANKEE'S PROTEST SUSTAINED.

As a Result of the Recent Foul in Newport Races, Mineola Is Disqualified.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.—The Regatta Committee of the Newport Yacht Racing Association, R. N. Ellis, Woodbury Kane, and A. Cass Canfield to-day decided the protest of the yachts Yankee and Mineola in favor of the former.

The decision of the committee is as follows:

In the protests and at the hearing certain contradictory statements are presented. Mineola claims to have been forced to bear away in order to avoid fouling with her topmast spreader the mainsail of Yankee; further that Yankee bore away with her, and so approached her too closely, thus ultimately causing the foul.

Both of these statements are denied by the Yankee; as to the bearing away.

In the protest of Mineola the circumstances appear to be cited as explanatory. And the main claim is based upon the duty of Yankee, as an overtaking vessel, to keep clear.

In order to prove that the Yankee forced Mineola to bear away, it is necessary for Mineola to prove that a foul would have occurred had she not borne away. As to the charge that Yankee bore away with Mineola, and was wrong in so doing, this charge would be included and judged in considering the general charge that Yankee as the overtaking yacht failed to keep clear as required by the rules.

In view of the conflict of testimony and the general character of the claims under the protest of Mineola, the committee declines to consider the above alleged facts as distinct and separate issues and instances of foul sailing, and have decided to confine themselves to the actual foul or contact, it being the basis of the protests and clear as to the essential facts, and to consider all other circumstances only as related to such foul.

In the judgment of the committee the following are the essential facts: First, Yankee was the overtaking yacht to windward; secondly, an overlap existed as proved by the fact of the foul. Thirdly, Mineola luffed and touched the lee side of the leech of Yankee's mainsail with her (Mineola's) weather bowsprit shrouds, about six feet from the bowsprit end. Fourthly, had Mineola not luffed the foul would not have occurred. The rules cited by either side respectively appear to cover the case.

The conclusion of the committee is that Yankee did as the overtaking vessel keep clear as required, that the foul was clearly due to Mineola's luff, that Mineola was responsible for luffing and wrong in so doing. Yankee is sustained in her protest and Mineola disqualified.

COLUMBIA'S PROMISING START.

Preliminary Football Practice at Branford Has Been Satisfactory to Coach Sanford.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 15.—Capt. "Tom" Simons of the Columbia team left here to-day for his home in New York for a few days. Simons will drum up recruits for the team among promising football material in the "prep." school circles in New York. There is a great scarcity of high-class players among the new men on hand, as, with the exception of three or four, the new men are not brilliant. Simons will spend the first of the week in looking up new men, and expects to have some success.

No new men came to-day, though several had been expected. Murphy, the 220-pounder, who showed up yesterday, made a good impression to-day, and was played at centre in practice, taking Jack Wright's place. Murphy is a Branford boy, and wants to join the team. He will enter the Columbia Law School, and will be a valuable first-year man. Rogers, who was hurt yesterday, is still laid up with his sprained ankle, and Edwards joined the sick list to-day with varicose veins on the leg, and may be out of the game for good. The team put in four hours' hard work at punting and catching the ball to-day under Sanford's coaching.

The first week of practice which the Columbia football candidates have just passed through has been a complete success. It has been a week of preliminary work entirely, but the men have improved steadily since they first came here from New York, and are now in a condition to enter the second week's work with something of the experience, in the rudiments of the game at least, of the older men. The work of getting the new men in condition, which will extend over into next week, will give little chance for the veteran players to go through anything but the first principles of the game.

The men who are on deck here now are L. C. Boehm, A. S. Austin, Cornelius Daly, A. A. and P. A. English, H. C. McCollum, M. T. Manton, A. K. and B. H. Boyesen, sons of the late Prof. Boyesen of Columbia; E. J. Edwards, C. P. Rogers, H. H. Sykes, A. D. Weekes, F. L. Tyson, Shirley Irving, Capt. "Tom" Simons, T. M. and R. S. Hamilton, H. Von Hovenburg, Ashley, and J. Hardenburgh. Such of the veteran players as are expected the first of the week are H. H. Weekes, half back; Morley, Jack Wright, E. B. Bruce, T. B. Irvine, G. E. Denman, Berrian, Marcus, Knapp, and Jackson. These men will complete the squad with which Coach Sanford expects to evolve a winning team this Fall. There are but thirteen experienced players in this lot, but of the remainder three or four at least promise to come up to the level of last year's recruits.

From the material which came ready to hand and literally unformed when Sanford commenced his season's work with the team here last Monday afternoon there are three men whose work this week stands out brilliantly from the efforts of the remainder of the squad. These men are L. C. Boehm, Cornelius Daly, and Ashley. Boehm is a quarter back, Daly a full back or half back, and Ashley a half or quarter back. All three of them are unusually promising players, and have attracted much attention here this week from the experienced observers who have watched each day's practice. Boehm, well known as a "prep" school player of ability, and stands out in bold relief to the less experienced of the other men. He passes accurately, judges play well, and handles himself generally on the field like an old player. He is looked upon as a promising man for quarter back. Daly is probably the most seasoned athlete of any of the new men, and has had as much all-around training as many of the veterans of the team. He has played football four years at the Worcester High School, and was its Captain last year. He rowed on the famous Wachusett crew that was coached by Ten Eyck, and won handily at the Harlem regatta. He is a strapping big fellow, with every appearance of an ideal football player, and his punting is remarkable. In practice he has been good for forty and fifty yards on a straightaway punt, and his work with the pigskin opened Sharpe's eyes, when the Yale full back followed the team work one afternoon. Daly seems green enough, though, when under Sanford's coaching, but, as he is learning Sanford's style of play rapidly, he will be among the top-notchers when the playing begins. Ashley will probably be tried for a time at substitute full back, but is good for one of the half back places should an opportunity occur for him to step in there. Both of these men have had more or less practice.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

It Is Proposed to Equalize Matters by Forming Junior and Senior Leagues—Notes.

Schoolboys are coming back from their Summer vacations, and within two weeks practically all the leading schools will be open. The question which is agitating the minds of the athletic authorities at most of the schools is how to equalize matters so that the weaker schools will have a chance to compete with the stronger ones. The latter have been in the habit of winning all the games, and the former have been unable to get a game. The result is that the weaker schools have dropped out of the league, and the stronger ones have had to play games with each other, which has resulted in a loss of interest in the league.

To remedy this state of affairs it is proposed to form a junior league, composed of the weaker schools, and a senior league, composed of the stronger schools. The junior league will be composed of the following schools: Barnard, Berkeley, Columbia Grammar, Dwight, Horace Mann, Manhattan, Morristown, Newark Academy, Pingry, Stevens, and Trinity. The senior league will be composed of the following schools: Adelphi, Cutler, Hackley, Lawrenceville, Montclair, Orange, Pawling, Peddie, Pennington, Rutgers Preparatory, Stuyvesant, and Wilson. The games will be played on Saturdays, and the championship will be decided by the percentage of games won.

Berkeley School expects to open its Fall practice to-morrow.

Cutler School will begin its football work at Columbia Oval the latter part of this month.

The first meeting of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic Association will be held on Oct. 5.

The candidates for the Columbia Grammar football team will meet on Wednesday to arrange plans for the season.

The Wilson Vail School will miss the services of its two crack athletes, Arkell and Allers, who enter Columbia College this year.

The championship interscholastic intercity football match will be contested at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving Day.

Frank Mayberry has been elected Captain of the Berkeley School team. His work at quarter back last season, in which he surpassed all other New York schoolboys in similar positions, entitled him to the place.

It is expected that the Football Committee of the local association will pass resolutions this Fall forbidding coaches, rubbers, trainers, and spectators to be on the field or side lines during the progress of games.

Mills, the crack full back of the Horace Mann team last year, expects to enter the Class of 1904 at Columbia this Fall. His work as a punter should be valuable to the local university, which is weak in the kicking department.

The De La Salle Institute football team will be trained this year by H. D. Brennan, formerly of De La Salle, and now a student at Manhattan College. He is confident that De La Salle can repeat its success of last year by winning the interscholastic football championship.

Cutler School's chances of victory on the gridiron this Fall are largely dependent upon the quality of the football material in the entering class. Nearly all last year's good players have been graduated or left school, and she has only two veterans as a nucleus for a new eleven.

Columbia Grammar's prospects for success in football this season are believed to be good, as all of last year's players have returned. Her eleven last season caused some surprise by its good showing. This Fall the men, developed greatly during the year, bid fair to become strong rivals to De La Salle.

YESTERDAY'S CRICKET GAMES.

The change in the weather yesterday was hardly appreciated by local cricketers. It was really too cold for the game, and the players who took part in the matches at Prospect Park felt chilled through by the time stumps were drawn.

The chief game was the match between Manhattan and Nelson Lodge, which wound up a most successful season of the former club, which won by 36 runs. The all-around play of A. Smedley was a distinct factor in the result of the game, for in addition to scoring a good innings of 29, he captured 6 wickets for 20 runs. J. Flannery, E. B. Kay, and H. Notshur also got into the double-figure list for Manhattan, with scores of 18, 15, and 11 respectively. For Nelson Lodge H. Tattersall obtained top score, with 23, while double figures were added by E. A. Skyne and R. W. Powell, who contributed 13 and 12 respectively. The totals were: Manhattan, 105; Nelson Lodge, 69.

The Brooklyn Club also played at Prospect Park, where its first eleven had a game with Team B. The latter were on their mettle, while the first eleven played with a carelessness supposed to be in keeping with their superiority. This produced their downfall, however, and they were defeated by 42 runs. The victory was due in a great measure to the innings of B. Straw, who played in capital style for 41 for the winners. E. Challenger also did a considerable share in the victory by effective bowling, which yielded 7 wickets at a low cost. G. C. Brown was the only first eleven man to get into double figures with a good innings of 21, but W. S. Patmore and D. Boxell each missed the honors list by just a single run. The totals were: Brooklyn Team B, 95; Brooklyn, 53.

DAUNTLESS ROWING REGATTA.

contested, and many resulted in close and exciting finishes. Particular interest attached to the single gig novice race, for which President H. W. Walter had offered a gold medal, and the single shell race, for which Capt. J. W. Trainer had given a silver cup. The former event was won by P. R. Reese, jr., and the latter by J. P. Instone.

In the "slippery dobbin" competition, which was a modification of the familiar greased pole contest, A. F. Camache had offered a single shell to any one able to perform the trick, but the offer was a safe one, as no one was able to win it.

The course for the races was one half mile straightaway, with a finish in front of the clubhouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The summaries:

Single Gigs, Novice.—Won by P. R. Reese, jr.; F. A. Grasmuck second.

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Yates, (30 seconds;) William Mutcarr, (scratch,) second.

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Instone, (10 seconds;) R. R. Mamlok, (20 seconds,) second.

Double Gigs.—Won by W. H. Yates, bow, and H. Briner, stroke; J. P. Instone, bow, and H. Siebenetcher, stroke, second.

Four-Oared Barges.—Won by E. T. Rosenheimer, bow; F. A. Tierney, 2; J. W. Trainer, 3; H. A. Briner, stroke; V. Du Barry, coxswain. W. H. Yates, bow; T. F. Gallagher, 2; A. B. Mamlok, 3; L. A. Goldstone, stroke; P. Tracy, coxswain, second.

Eight-Oared Barges, with Passengers.—Won by R. R. Mamlok, bow; E. L. Nilson, 2; F. C. Osmers, 3; J. C. Weiz, 4; J. W. Trainer, 5; H. A. Briner, 6; H. Siebenetcher, 7; William Mulcare, stroke; A. L. Cornell, coxswain. E. T. Rosenheimer, bow; A. F. Camacho, 2; C. H. Wilson, 3; J. J. Shea, 4; Theodore Grasmuck, 5; J. P. Instone, 6; Paul Wolfshetl, 7; F. Tierney, stroke; E. H. Anderson, coxswain, second.

Tilting Tournament.—Won by E. H. Anderson; A. F. Camacho second.

Athletic Churchmen Contest.

The annual dual athletic meet between the King's Sons' Athletic Association, connected with the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Institute Athletic Association, an adjunct of St. John's Reformed Church, took place yesterday afternoon at the West Side Driving Park, Jersey City Heights. The summaries:

100-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by Harry B. Coolidge, Institute A. A.; George W. Irving, King's Sons, second; Arthur W. Haslett, King's Sons, third. Time—0:11.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer, Scratch.—Won by George Lewis, jr., King's Sons, with 95 feet; Bernard Shannon, Institute A. A., with 91 feet 5 inches, second; William J. Ryan, Institute A. A., with 87 feet, third.

Running High Jump, Scratch.—Won by John Murphy, King's Sons, with 4 feet 10 inches; Charles Pellinger, King's Sons, with 4 feet 9 inches, second; George H. Landfear, King's Sons, with 4 feet 8 inches, third.

880-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by George W. Irving, King's Sons; Ellsworth T. Crilley, Institute A. A., second; Benjamin Darling, Institute A. A., third. Time—2:14.

Running Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by Conrad Odient, King's Sons, with 19 feet; Arthur W. Haslett, King's Sons, with 17 feet 1 inch, second; Herbert Lemkau, Institute A. A., with 17 feet, third.

220-Yard Run, (Scratch.)—Won by Harry B. Coolidge, Institute A. A.; August Lemkau, Institute A. A., second; Oscar Arnheiter, King's Sons, third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Pole Vault for Height, (Scratch.)—August Lemkau, Institute A. A., with 8 feet 3 inches, and Herbert Lemkau, Institute A. A., with 8 feet 3 inches, tied for first place; John Murphy, King's Sons, with 8 feet 2 inches, third.

440-Yard Run, (Scratch.)—Won by Ellsworth T. Crilley, Institute A. A.; Bernard Shannon, Institute A. A., second; Herbert M. Critchlow, Institute A. A., third. Time—0:56.

One-Mile Run, (Scratch.)—Won by William H. Christie, Institute A. A.; S. Gilbert Tuers, second; William C. Riley, King's Sons, third. Time—5:20 4-5.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

I. YATKOWSKY & Co.—Isidore Yatkowsky, Samuel Yatkowsky, and Davis Manacus, composing the firm of I. Yatkowsky & Co., manufacturers of caps at 126 Bleecker Street, made an assignment yesterday to Moses M. Schleider. The firm succeeded Manacus & Israel in November, 1899, and on April 4, 1900, claimed to have assets of $7,000 and liabilities of $1,500.

SOLOMON FEILDSTEIN.—In the matter of Solomon Feildstein, dealer in leather and findings at 66 Canal and 90 Pitt Street, where creditors issued replevins on the 12th inst. against three dealers who had purchased some of his stock, Davis & Kaufman, attorneys for Morits Neuman, leather dealer of 86 Ferry Street, said yesterday that they had rebonded in the replevin of the Prister Nogel Leather Company of Milwaukee of $5,970, and had given bonds of a surety company to the amount of $12,500, and would fight the replevin, claiming that Mr. Neuman is the owner of the leather by right of purchase.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DAVID LOEVI.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Peter Alexander temporary receiver of the assets of David Loevi, manufacturer of cloaks at 14 Waverley Place, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 11th inst.

LOUIS P. GROSHOLZ.—Louis P. Grosholz, doing business as Grosholz & Co., manufacturers' agent for druggists' supplies at 62 Reade Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,179 and nominal assets of $896, consisting of stock in trade, $37; office furniture, $232, and outstanding accounts, $627. He has been in business five years.

BENJAMIN RUTCHIK.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft temporary receiver of the assets of Benjamin Rutchik, manufacturer of furs at 123 Mercer Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 4th inst. Affidavits were presented that he has goods which were omitted from his schedules, is concealing them from his creditors, and is attempting to dispose of them.

LOUISE H. MCCLELLAND.—Louise H. McClelland, who kept a boarding house at 2 and 4 West Forty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,236 and no assets. There are forty creditors, among whom are Donald McClelland of the Thirty-third United States Infantry, at Manila, $5,632; J. Bruce McClelland of Paris, $5,632, both claims being for loans to her of their share in the estate of J. B. McClelland; Frances Hardley, $1,400, rent of 2 West Forty-seventh Street, and C. C. Couillard, $1,100, rent of 4 West Forty-seventh Street. The other debts are principally for merchandise.

DAVID WEIL.—Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, who filed a creditors' petition in bankruptcy against David Weil, doing business as the Brooklyn Waist Manufacturing Company at 708 Broadway, stated yesterday that Benjamin Barker had been appointed temporary receiver of Mr. Weil's property by Judge Brown of the United States District Court on their application. The appointment was made by Judge Brown at his country residence, in Sullivan County. They sent notice yesterday to the replevining creditors, the Sheriff, and the assignee of the appointment of the receiver and the issue of a restraining order stopping all further proceedings under the replevins, except for the preservation and storage by the Sheriff of the property already replevined by him.

Attachment Against W. T. Rainey & Co.

Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an attachment against William T. Rainey and Charles R. Ellicott, as William T. Rainey & Co., coal merchants, with an office at 11 Broadway, for $763 in favor of Coxe Brothers & Co., for the amount claimed to be due for hiring a barge for the shipment of coal. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Rainey resides in Cleveland and Mr. Ellicott in Philadelphia.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APRIL, Israel—Leon Taub	$108
ADAMS, Hugh W.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	824
ANDERSON, Martin—William MacDonagh	115
ALLEN, Stewart C.—W. L. Frank	431
ALLEN, Charles G.—W. L. Frank	71
ADLAMS, Joseph S.—L. S. Muller	158
BLOCK, Albert—Charles S. Solomon	36
BLUMENTHAL, Alfred—J. H. Marshall	387
BELSKY, Wincy—E. F. Wokal, administrator, &c., costs	156
DILLINGHAM, William C.—E. G. Jourgensen and another, trustees, &c.	234
GRUBER, Herman—L. Ernst	53
GERLACH, George A.—A. G. Schmitt and another	161
HAULENBEEK, John W.—Molleson Brothers Company	576
JANES, Henry E., Herbert, and Edward R.—Garfield National Bank	24,200
LEICHTAG, Isaac M.—Katie Grassmuck	164
MINER, Edwin D.—Phoenix Electric Telephone Company	90
MCMAHON, James—E. T. Lindsley and another	429
REDMOND, Frances and Harriette—G. F. Picken and another	104
REESE, William C.—William H. White	1,536
ROBERTSON, Mary—William Fleischer	268
RORK, Samuel E.—J. U. Kurtz	199
ROSENAGEL, Charles—A. Jastrew	253
SHAFER, Benjamin L.—E. Bellinger	235
SCHROEDER, Louis C.—J. D. Westervelt	149
SCHEURER, Lena—J. Kahn	701
SPITZ, Martin—M. Le Vine	221
SCHULTZ, Michael, individually, &c.—Louis Woolstein and another	166
SMITH, Isaac L.—Chicago Clothes Dryer Works	465
TAYLOR, Philip W.—A. G. Schmitt and another	576

An Exchange Tip—One of our fine sack suits to order for your $20.00. Made of fancy plaid or striped English Cheviots. Prince Albert coat and vest of Vicuna, silk lined and faced throughout, with fancy striped trousering to order, $33.00. Special sale of English trouserings, $6.00. Fall overcoat of Venetian and Coverts, silk lined throughout, $22.00. Special line of fancy vestings, $8.00.

Clothes to suit or money back is the protection we give.

Samples, Fashion Booklet, measuring guide mailed on request.

ARNHEIM,

BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER or MATRON.—For a small, high-class sanitarium, one hour from New York; must be well educated, refined, unincumbered, and thoroughly experienced in all branches of housekeeping, including catering, employment and management of servants, supervision of kitchen, laundry, &c.; one with sanitarium experience preferred; liberal compensation to right party; only those having the qualifications specified and stating full particulars will be noticed. Address Sanitarium, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Cook and laundress in small private family; wages, $20. Apply, before 10, at 1 West 45th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Coachman; willing to take care of four horses, single handed; accustomed to city driving; be able to furnish personal reference from last employer and absolutely free from liquor drinking; good position to right party; give reference, age, and experience in answer. C. H. C., Box 376, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old-established house; salary $18 per week and expenses, payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. STANDARD HOUSE, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—First-class useful man, sober, honest, take care of furnace, halls, window, street, assist silver. Call, with references, Tuesday morning between 10 and 1 o'clock at 923 5th Av.; one understanding German preferred.

WANTED—Bookkeeper of experience and good references. Books, Box 152 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—For the Winter. Can be seen at her present employer's, 552 5th Av. Private family preferred.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with other work; would go to the country. 123 East 38th St., basement door.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American Protestant girl. Advertiser, 70 8th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—A lady of refinement, having hours disengaged, desires employment of any kind—companion, care invalid, reader, or shopping; best reference. M. Bell, care Hoover, 253 West 55th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook in small family; will assist with washing; references. 144 East 43d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by day or week; city reference. 308 East 26th St., rear.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman with English training as first-class cook, laundress, other work; city references. 710 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By competent governess to young children; devoted with entire charge; years' experience; music, painting; good English; Froebel's system; best city references; no objection to out of town; Sept. 16 to Oct. 1. E. Q., Monticello, N. Y., Box 276.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; additional engagement for children or lady; hour, daily; $12 monthly; good references. M. E., Box 318, 1,269 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By educated North German; teaches French and English. Audley, 16 West 119th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; hairdresser; experienced seamstress; best references. French, Box 379, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress in private family; good city references. Call, Monday, at 13 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by day or month; good city references. 236 East 41st St., care of Hooper.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; day or week; reference; private family. 508 West 51st St., Tormey.

LAUNDRESS.—Swedish; competent; private family; good reference. Hansen, 570 7th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, speaking no English, as nurse; baby preferred. Monday, 10 to 5, 247 West 98th St., present employer's.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class French seamstress; good dressmaker; out by the day. Write 297 7th Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a reliable and capable woman; will take washing home. L. C., 448 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—With private family; young married man; can furnish best of references. R. M. Manley, 39 Cortlandt St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; age, 30; married, one child; wants position on private place; thoroughly understands greenhouses, lawns, and vegetables; good references. Address James Wood, North Broadway, Yonkers.

GARDENER.—With thirty years of practical experience in all branches of the profession; married; no children; good personal references from last and previous employers. Frederick Weber, 146 Ridgedale Av., Madison, N. J.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; full knowledge of greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English; married, no family; first-class references. A. M., 1,269 Broadway.

Valets.

VALET.—Visiting valet wishes to attend to two or three more gentlemen. 28 West 85th St.

Miscellaneous.

CHEF, &c.—By French Swiss couple; man as chef in club or private family; experienced; best references. A., 206 West 17th St.

FARMER AND DAIRYMAN—Married; thoroughly understands farming and the care of stock and poultry; first-class references. B. G., Box 190 Times Office.

HOUSEMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede; in a first-class family; strictly temperate; good reference. L. Ackerman, 314 East 125th St.

USEFUL COUPLE.—Germans; man thoroughly experienced in gardening, farming, care of live stock, &c.; wife excellent cook and housekeeper; highest references. Louis Schers, care of Weiner, 251 East 13th St.

EXCURSIONS.

TO "THE ADIRONDACK SCHOOL OF PAINTERS," SPORTSMEN AND ARTISTS GENERALLY.

In order to accommodate the large and rapidly growing class of artists, referred to by some as the Adirondack School of Painters, the New York Central will make exceedingly low rates to the Adirondack Mountains, from September 15th to October 31st, tickets being good to return within fifteen days from date of sale.

For particulars, see New York Central Ticket Agents at important stations.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

Will Make Special Trips to

CONEY ISLAND

SUNDAY, SEPT. 16th,

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. ONLY.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island.
10 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
11 "	12:10 P. M.
12 M.	1:10 "
1 P. M.	2:10 "
2 "	3:10 "
3 "	4:10 "
4 "	5:10 "
5 "	6:10 "
6 "	7:10 "

EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Time Table—Steamers Leave

GLEN ISLAND

Cortlandt St. Piers—8; 10; 11 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 2:30; 3:30 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St.—9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M. 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11 A. M. for East 32d St. and Cortlandt St. 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

SEASON WILL CLOSE MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th

Through Cars New York to California.

Special vestibuled trains, with dining car, etc.; everything strictly first-class; leave New York and Eastern cities frequently. Tours to Cuba, Florida, Nassau, Porto Rico, Mexico, Europe, Hawaii, Japan, etc. Foreign Money, Travellers' Cheques. Circulars and information on application.

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Tours and Tickets Everywhere, 225 UNION SQUARE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUD

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business Shows Improvement in Both Variety and Volume.

DWELLINGS STILL A FEATURE

Dealings by Brokers—Voluntary Sales Announced at Auction—List of This Week's Offerings.

Sales of high-class residential property in increased numbers, negotiations for several valuable business properties, and reports of additional inquiries among brokers have combined to give a more favorable aspect to the business of the last few days and to strengthen the hope for a Fall market of at least moderate activity. Not the least encouraging condition to be noted is that buyers and sellers are showing more of a disposition to yield a point in their efforts to agree on prices and terms. In speaking of this point, one of the largest operators and builders in the upper west side section said yesterday that three very choice parcels had just been offered to him at figures that are considerably below the prices at which the same properties were held three months ago.

The sale of the apartment house at the southeast corner of Irving Place and Nineteenth Street, while there sems to have been a large element of trade about it, was, nevertheless, an investment transaction of the best sort, and a thoroughly advantageous one from the investor's standpoint. Indeed, it may be stated that on the basis of the reported price of $150,000, this property—and it is fully tenanted—will yield over 10 per cent. gross income.

The purchase of 71 Fulton Street and 71 Beekman Street by the Nason Manufacturing Company was the only deal of the week in mercantile property, and was for the time overshadowed by the report that the Murphy & McCormack property, on Beaver and Pearl Streets, had changed hands. Negotiations for the latter are still pending, but are in a condition that does not warrant a prediction one way or the other.

In the sales of dwellings a decidedly creditable showing was made. Attention was again attracted to Charles Buek's row of new houses on East Forty-ninth Street by the sale of No. 53 and the transferring of Nos. 45 and 57 to new owners, while, on the west side the demand was shown in the purchases of 251 West Seventy-second Street, 33 West Eighty-fourth Street, and 2 and 11 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

L. J. Phillips & Co., sole agents for the Bradley Martin property 18 to 22 West Twentieth Street and 23 West Nineteenth Street, say that, so far as they know, reports that it has been sold are without foundation.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the five-story American basement dwelling 2 West Eighty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.8; also, for Phoebe P. Knapp, the four-story brick dwelling, with extension, 251 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2; also, for Francis J. Schnugg, the three-story brick dwelling at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard Lafayette, 18 by 79.

Timothy Donovan has sold the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 380 feet east of Lenox Avenue, to Jeremiah C. Lyons, who owns abutting property on One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Philip S. Peary has sold, for Daniel Myers, the three-story brick dwelling 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18.9 by 99.11, to Ralph H. Reid, who has resold the house to a Mr. Hayes.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to G. C. F. Cordes, for $12,500, the three-story brick and stone dwelling on the east side of Kelly Street, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

Some relief from the ordinary routine of foreclosure sales that has characterized auction room business for the last three months is promised in announcements of voluntary and executors' offerings. The first of these is a public auction sale of the dwelling 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, to be conducted by William M. Ryan on Wednesday. For the following Tuesday, Sept. 25, the same auctioneer will offer thirty lots on Ogden and Woodycrest Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, belonging to the estate of the late Kieran B. Daly.

After several adjournments the receiver's sale of the old appraisers' Stores property in the block bounded by West, Washington, Laight, and Hubert Streets appears again in this week's schedule.

There were recorded last week 208 mortgages, for $2,742,796, of which 62, for $835,970, were at 5 per cent.; 97, for $954,426, were at more, and 49, for $952,400, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 214 mortgages, for $2,961,346, of which 67, for $876,157, were at 5 per cent.; 93, for $740,189, were at more, and 54, for $1,445,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 17.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 114 and 116 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 30 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, each, $27,727.

TUESDAY, Sept. 18.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 74 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 58 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $40,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of William H. Gibson and Percival C. Smith, receivers, West Street, southeast corner of Laight Street, runs south 62.6 by east 226.3 to Washington Street by north 62.6 to Laight Street by west 225; also, West Street, 62.6 feet south of Laight Street, adjoining the foregoing, running through to Washington Street, 62.6 by 226.3 by 62.6 by 227.9, Astor leasehold; also, West Street, 27 feet north of Hubert Street, adjoining the foregoing, runs north 26.9 by east 228.6 to Washington Street by south 53 to Hubert Street, by west along Hubert Street 190.8, by north 27 by east 9.6 by north 11.6 by west 14.6 by south 12.3 by west 24.9; four and five and six story brick buildings. Subject to mortgage for $379,857.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 92 by 75 by 92 by 100, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Gross, referee, 1,414 Longfellow Street, east side, 475 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 96.5 by 25.6 by 101.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,803; subject to another mortgage for $3,400.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, tract about 123 by 207 on the west side of a proposed street running west from Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining the lands of Catharine E. Schwab. Due on judgment, $13,381.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 68 West Ninety-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 49 Willett Street, west side, 44.8 feet north of Delancey Street, 25.1 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,455.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John H. Duffy, referee, 217 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 204.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,850.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 28.4 by 70.2 by 27.8 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Levy, referee, 2,003 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,677.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 2,182 and 2,184 Fifth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 25 by 110, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $2,926; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $25,000.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 422 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 270 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,118.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 500 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,569.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 360 Lexington avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 24.8 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,440.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Julius M. Morgan, referee, 38, 40, and 50 Christopher Street, and 139 and 141 Worcester Place, being two unfinished corner of Queen Street, 43.3 by 73, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,251.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 807 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,067.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 181 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,613.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, the block front between Third and Fulton Avenues, being 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 176 feet on Third Avenue, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, two, four, and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $118,210; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry N. Steinert, referee, 580 and 582 Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 104, one-story frame building; 649 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 24.1 by 100, two-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,570; subject to other mortgages on the former parcel, for $6,000; on the latter for $10,800.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.—By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Richard F. Goldsborough, referee, 289 West Fourth Street, east side, 78 feet north of Eleventh Street, 22 by 50, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,535.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, Lots 145, 146, 147, and 166 on the map of the Prospect Hill estate at Fordham, being on the southwest side of Avenue A, 261 by 130.6 and irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 254 East Fourth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.9 by 81.2; John Katzman, of 177 Orchard Street, owner; M. Bernsteln of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 118 East Seventieth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 20.1 by 63.7; Grace L. Luling, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 287 Fourth Avenue, architects.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, opposite One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 120 and irregular; trustees of St. John's Cathedral, owners; Heins & Lafarge, architects; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Houston Street, southwest corner of Ludlow Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Goldberg & Sons, owners; M. Bernsein, architect; cost, $3,000.

Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 90 feet west of Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; F. L. Wellman of 123 East Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $300.

No. 2,309 Beaumont Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Katie Sturz, premises, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 577 Ash Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. Sarah Bogan, premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $100.

No. 3,123 Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat; William Scherff, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $75.

No. 24 East Twenty-third Street, to a six-story brick store and loft building; M. S. Thompson, owner; G. W. Lithgrow, architect; cost, $350.

No. 1,298 Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; John G. Damm, premises, owner; F. G. Miller, architect; cost, $400.

No. 5 West Fourteenth Street, to a four-story brick office building; Charles Buek of 109 West Forty-second Street, owner; Charles Brendon, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 445 and 447 West Thirtieth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Runkel Brothers of 250 West Eighty-second Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 150 feet west of West Farms Road, to a three-story frame dwelling; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, owner; Freeman Bloodgood, Jr., of 8 York Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West Farms Road, to a one-and-one-half-story frame barn; same owner and architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Sept. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft. n of 120th St, 25.3x100; Wade Chance to Morningside Realty Company, (R S $2).... $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 120th St, 25.3x100; Morningside Realty Company to Wade Chance, (R S $2).....

BROOME ST, n s, 26.3 ft w of Elizabeth St, 49x25.8x51.4x97.3; Louis Morris and others to Pinkus Nathan, quitclaim..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 147.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.8x103.11x16.8x101.7; Albert G. Federhart to William Stokes... 6,000

GOERCK ST, 108, e s, 25x88.9x25x98.10; Beckie Scheinman and another to Samuel Levy and another, (R S $1, mtg $29,389).....

GOERCK ST, 108, e s, 25x98.9x25x98.10; John H. Burt to Samuel Levy and another, (R S $1)..... 1

KELLY ST, 39, w s, 25x100; Herman G. Unger to Josephine Wolf, (R S $4.50, mtg $5,900)..... 100

LOT 113, map of Unionport; Louis C. Bochert to Bertha Bochert, (mtg $1,800).

MADISON AV, s e corner of 2d St, 100.1x104.2x100x100, Westchester; William E. Ferris to Albert Kuhnemuth, (R S $7).. 1

MANHATTAN AV, 498, e s, 18.9x75; Annie Aaron and others to William H. Williams, (R S $3.50, mtg $15,000).... Exch.

MOTT AV, as widened, w s, 75 ft s of 150th St, 25x88; William Stokes to Thekla Federhart.....

PARK AV, n w corner of 157th St, 58.3x105.5x51.6x132.8; Vincent Victory, referee, to Enoch C. Bell, (mtg $13,000)... 10,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 125.1 ft n of Dawson St, 25x104.8x25x103.11; John Marion to Bertha Engelfried, (R S $1.50, mtg $1,800).....

PLOT begins 375 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100x n 25x e 100x s 25; Ernest B. Wintersmith to James C. Johnson, (R S $1, mtg $1,800).....

UNION AV, w s, 48 ft n of 166th St, 20x90.8; Charles Hohl to A. C. Searle, (R S $7.50)..... 100

WEST END AV, w s, 86.5 ft s of 71st St, 16.8x100; J. Bottomley, referee, to American Mortgage Company..... 13,000

84TH ST, 38 West, 20x102.2; the Riverside Building Company to Mary F. Peckham, (R S $5.30, mtg $22,000).....

141ST ST, n s, 446.1 ft e of Broadway, runs n 99.11x e 7.1x n 9.11x e 47.10x n 0.1x e 15.2 to Hamilton Place x s w 32.3 to old Bloomingdale road x s w 88.5 to 141st St x w 20.7; Nelson J. Ferris to Arthur C. Hume and others, (R S $10)..... 1

142D ST, s w corner of Hamilton Place, 53.4x89.11x15.2x97.8; Nelson J. Ferris to Arthur C. Hume and others, (R S $5).. 1

150TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Philip Jung and another to Henrietta Gerken, (R S $5, mtg $11,500)..... 100

Recorded Leases.

ST. ANN'S AV, 443 and 445; James S. Bryant to Edward Kaestner, 3 years.... $600

35TH ST, 249 West; Katharina Menninger to Ewance A. Copeland, 5 years..... 680

Recorded Mortgages.

Mortgages in the following list bear 5 per cent. interest unless otherwise specified:

CARROLL, Catharine and Peter, to John O'Connel, Columbia Av, s s, 107.9 ft e of Jackson Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... $200

DAVIS, Isaac, and wife, to Abraham Sandberg; 113th St, n s, 36 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500

FEICK, Jacob, to George N. Boehm; Water St, 684, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; 104th St, s s, 106.8 ft w of 3d Av, demand, 6 per cent. 20,000

JOHNSON, James C., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company; parcel 375 ft n of Morris Park Av and 1,009.6 ft e of Unionport Road, with right of way to avenue, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,560

JUNG, Philip and Emily E., and others to George Jung; 150th St, s s, 325 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years..... 500

KUHNESMITH, Albert, to William E. Ferris; Madison Av, s e corner 2d St, Bronx, 3 years..... 4,000

LESSEM, Isaac, and Annie, to Daniel J. Linehan; East Broadway, 256, 5 years..... 14,000

LEVY, Samuel, and another, to John H. Burt; Goerck St, 108, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

LEVY, Samuel, and another, to Alice Y. Eaton; Goerck St, 108, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 18,000

NATHAN, Pinkus, to Metropolitan Trust Company; Broome St, 358 and 360, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 35,000

OETERS, John H., to Lambert S. and Abraham C. Quackenbush; 7th Av, s e corner of 133d St; 133d St, n s, 120 ft w of 7th Av; Greenwich St, n e corner of Jane St, and Greenwich St, 811, demand, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SEARLE, Alfred C., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 48 ft n of 168th St, 1 year..... 3,000

SCHUMACHER, Emma L., to Gustave Volcker; Madison Av, n w corner of 111th St, 2 years..... 3,000

SIMPSON, Charles S., and others, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Chrystie St, s e corner Canal St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

TAYLOR, Catherine, to John McKenna; 51st St, 302 and 304 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 9,000

WALKER, Annie J., to Cornelia D. Stevens; 2d Av, 570, ½ year, 6 per cent... 350

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Harold B. Thorne..... Nominal

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Harold B. Thorne..... Nominal

ANDERSON, Henry B., to Harold B. Thorne..... Nominal

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company..... $30,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, (assigns two mortgages)..... 40,000

SIEGEL, Joseph, to William Weterer, rerecorded..... 4,000

TALMADGE, John B., guardian, &c., to Mary C. Chedsey..... Nominal

UNION TRUST COMPANY and Sarah B. Anderson to Henry B. Anderson..... Nominal

UNION TRUST COMPANY and Sarah B. Anderson to Henry B. Anderson..... Nominal

UNION TRUST COMPANY and Sarah B. Anderson to Henry B. Anderson..... Nominal

WATSON, Thomas B., administrator, to Joseph Messerschmitt..... 2,000

WATSON, Thomas B., administrator, to Joseph Messerschmitt..... 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 25x100; F. Eckenroth & Son against Richard P. Ritterbusch, owner; Gottfried Puts, contractor..... $83

ELM ST, 145 and 147; Henry M. and Peter L. P. Tostevin against Serena L. Van Zandt and others, owners and contractors..... 6,014

FULTON ST, 174; William A. Hankinson against Maria Jones and others, owners and contractors..... 776

136TH ST, 357 and 359 East; Louis Muller against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor..... 1,400

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

UNION AV, s e corner of Jennings St, —x—; the City Mortgage Company with Hugh Kirk and John Graham, eight payments..... $22,500

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, e s, 151.3 ft n of Spring St, 40x100; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Emily B. Von Hesse and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

BROOK AV, s e s, Lot 152, map of village of Morrisania, 78.8x60.9x75x79.9; also, Brook Av, s e s, at dividing line, Lots 151 and 152, same map, and adjoining land of Harlem River Railroad, 60.11x27.7x49.11; Francis W. Eagan against Thomas J. Eagan, individually and as administrator, and others, (partition;) attorney, P. Tillinghast.

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 20x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Jacob D. Butler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

4TH AV, e s, 114 ft n of 1st St, William's Bridge, 25x105; the Popular Banking, Savings and Loan Association against James J. Lamb and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Waldo.

7TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x125; John Cooper and another against Anthony Von Bergen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. G. Roe.

41ST ST, 149 East; Thomas Adelson against Annie McCourt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Eisman & Levy.

45TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Edith W. Hoctor against Samuel F. Burns, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. H. Kracht.

82D ST, n s, 198 ft w of Central Park West, 23x102.2; Justus L. Bulkley against Alonzo E. Conover and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Thornton.

102D ST, 304 West; Henry M. Nutzhorn and another, executors, &c., against Annie S. Sittig and others, (action for reformation of deed, &c.;) attorney, T. Gilleran.

132D ST, 12 East; Max Wolff, trustee, against Thomas E. Waring and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Erdman.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	.10⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	04 7-16
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	17.17½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Cash quotations were as follows: Spring specials, $4.50; patents, $3.50@$4; straights, $3@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.80@$4; straights, $3.50@$3.70; clears, $3.10@$3.50; bakers, $2.20@2.75; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@76¼c; No. 2 red, 77¼@79c; No. 2 corn, 40¾@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41@41½c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 26½c; No. 3 white, 24@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; good feeding barley, 39c; fair to choice malting, 48@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55; prime timothy seed, $4.10@4.35; mess pork, per bbl, $11.90@11.95; lard, per 100 lb, $6.77½@6.80; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.45@7.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6⅝@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8@$8.10; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cut-loaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—The day on the Cotton Exchange was one of the most exciting of the week, and the net results yesterday were sensational in several respects. Whereas the bears were in absolute control much of the session Friday, and succeeded in depressing prices some 24 to 30 points by the close, supremacy was wrested from them on the opening yesterday morning, and throughout the session the bulls of the market were in undisputed possession, with the shorts demoralized and scattered. Parties who sold heavily for profits and otherwise Friday, came out firmly on the bull side again yesterday morning, and went home after the close heavily long of the market, on the belief that better things were in store for this week. With a whirl of general buying and amid great excitement the market started steady in tone at an advance of 23 to 29 points. The opening rise was followed by an additional bulge of 3@4 points, after which a sharp ten-point reaction occurred under a flurry of profit-taking and selling of the customary week-end orders. This cotton soon passed into strong hands, and once more prices turned in an upward direction. The market reached its greatest strength in the last hour, when a feverish scramble of the shorts for cover carried values up with a rush and stimulated investment purchases on a large scale. The close was at about the best figures of the day, a net rise of 20@49 points, with the market officially reported "strong." An advance of ⅛c in spot cotton, to 10¼c for middling upland and 11¼c for middling Gulf, served to strengthen bull sentiment in general. The dominating influences, however, consisted of a pessimistic weekly corn crop and weather summary by The Chronicle, and a batch of the strongest cables received in some time from the English market. Reports at the ports and interior towns did not reach expectations, and the statistical situation in general was decidedly strong. Crop reports were contradictory, with a bullish average, and detailed accounts as to the damage done to the crop in Texas by the tropical storm of a week ago indicated more serious loss than at first taken into account.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.49@10.55
October	10.25	10.45	10.20	10.45@10.47
November	10.00	10.20	9.96	10.21@10.23
December	9.91	10.03	9.88	10.02@10.03
January	9.88	10.02	9.82	10.01@10.02
February	9.94	9.99	9.86	9.98@10.01
March	9.91	10.00	9.83	9.97@ 9.99
April				9.95@10.00
May	9.92	10.03	9.84	9.98@10.03
June	9.96	9.98	9.94	9.99@10.00
July	9.80	10.00	9.80	9.98@10.00

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.—Spot cotton, limited demand; prices lower; American middling fair, 7 7-16d; good middling, 7 3-16d; middling, 7¼d; low middling, 7d; good ordinary, 6 15-32d; ordinary, 6 5-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 400 were for speculation and export, and included 2,000 bales American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, no American. Futures opened easy and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 7 10-64d, value; September and October, 6 12-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 49-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 38-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 32-64d, buyers; January and February, 5 29-64d, value; February and March, 5 27-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 25-64d sellers; April and May, 5 23-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 22-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 20-64@5 21-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 18-64@5 19-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bullishness was again the ruling feature in wheat circles yesterday, the market advancing half a cent here and a fraction in the Northwest and at Chicago, attended by a liberal speculative trade, with the market generally over-sold after Friday's weak developments. The two influences most effective in bringing about this sharp upturn were both from the Northwest, accounting in part for the relative strength of those markets in contrast to the sluggishness here. Besides further heavy rains throughout the Northwest, the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth were only 388 cars, against 949 cars last week, and 2,807 cars on the same day a year ago. These factors were closely followed by seaboard clearances amounting to 831,000 bushels wheat and flour and by a larger export business than had been expected, reaching 33 loads at the various ports in Chicago cash business included 300,000 bushels, mostly hard Kansas and but little No. 1 Northern. Seaboard clearances for the week, including Gulf ports, have been 2,153,000 bushels wheat and flour, and so far this month 6,893,000 bushels. For the first time in some weeks wheat and flour shipments have exceeded those of corn. Flour in Minneapolis was put up 10c a barrel, and advices from all parts of the Spring wheat belt spoke discouragingly of the present outlook. In Winnepeg grain in the fields is under water in many places, and quality promises to be very low, hardly paying the cost of thrashing. Kansas City receipts for the past thirty-one days have been 7,093,000 bushels, and shipments 6,931,000 bushels. From start to finish the local market was firm, and on the late curb December advanced from 83 3-16c to 83¾c, reaching top for the day and closing 83¾c asked at 1 o'clock. No. 2 red closed 80¼c elevator, and 82¼c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 85⅝c free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Higher; No. red, cash, 74¾c; September, 74¾c; October, 74½c; December, 76⅝c; May, 80½c; No. 2 hard, 70¾@71c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 33½c; September, 33½c; October, 37½c; December, 34c; year, 33½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21¾c; September, 21½c; December, 22¼@22⅝c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 25@25½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 Northern, 73c; No. 2 Northern, 70@71c. Rye—Firmer; No. 1, 53½@55¾c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 42c; sample, 35@51¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Close: Wheat—September, 76c; December, 77¾@77¼c; May, 80c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 75½c; No. 1 Northern, 77¼c; No. 2 Northern, 75¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.80@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.90; no grade, $1.90@$2.75, spot, and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Quiet; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 87@89c. FEED—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.50@$16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.65; Spring bran, bulk, $16@$16.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$19; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	80⅝	80⅝	80½	80⅝
October				81¼
December	82 15-16	83½	82 15-16	83½
March	85⅝	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
May	85⅝	85½	85¼	85½
Corn—				
September				46¼
October				45¾
December	42	42	41¾	41¾
May	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
Lard—				
September				$7.17½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75⅝	76¼	75⅝	76
October	76	76⅝	76	76⅝
November	77	77⅝	76 12-16	77⅜
Corn—				
September	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
October	39½	39½	38	38⅞
November	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
October	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
November	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
Lard—				
September				$6.77½
October	$6.75	$6.77½	$6.75	6.77½
Ribs—				
September	7.45	7.60	7.45	7.60
October	7.25	7.27½	7.25	7.27½
Pork—				
September				11.95
October	11.45	12.00	11.45	12.00

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Stronger; mess, $12.50@$13.50 for old and new; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.25@$15. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet; smoking bellies, 10¾@11c; 12 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾@9¾c; 14 lb, 8¾@8¾c; pickled shoulders easy, 6¾c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4 7-16c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Steady, $7.20; city lard quiet, $6.75; refined lard firm; South America, $8; Continent, $7.50; Brazil kegs, $9.15; compound quiet; city, 6@6¼c; Western, 6@6¼c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 7¼@7½c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.—Closing—Beef — Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, 37s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 36s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 44s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 47s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 43s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 42s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 42s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 32s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 52s 6d; American finest colored, firm, 53s 6d.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazil coffee futures was a small one yesterday. Prices scarcely varied more than 5 points during the session; some of the transactions indicated a net gain of 5 points. But the entire dealings were only 5,750 bags, and but five out of the twelve months were dealt in. The market closed steady in tone at the previous day's closing figures. Demand was checked by a decline of ¼f at Havre, a decline of 175 reis at Rio, a decline of 100 reis at Santos, with Rio closing weak, Santos closing barely steady, and the movement at the latter two ports large. The official quotation makes the Rio Exchange rate 10¼d, this being an advance of 3-16d, and applying to Friday's market, while private cables quote 10d, and state that the figures are not a fraction more; that the Brazil markets are easier with little or nothing doing; that receipts at Santos will be large from now on, for some time. This would, of course, mean an increase in the American visible supply, and also another large increase in the world's visible supply to be reported for October 1st. The open market for spot Brazilian coffee ruled quiet, and about steady on the basis of 8⅝c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots. Cleared Santos Sept. 14, steamer Calderon, 80,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25
October				7.25@7.30
November	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35
December	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40@7.45
January				7.45@7.50
February	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.50@7.55
March				7.55@7.60
April				7.60@7.65
May	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.65@7.70
June				7.70@7.75
July				7.75@7.80

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos, barely steady; good average Santos, 7$100; receipts, 46,000 bags; stock, 784,000

COOPER UNION'S PROGRESS

Founder's Scheme Will Soon Be in Full Operation.

OPENING OF DAY CLASSES

The Extension of Educational Facilities Made Possible by the Carnegie-Hewitt Fund.

Peter Cooper hoped during the closing years of his life that the great building he raised "To Science and Art," and which is his monument, would some day be devoted entirely to the uses for which it was erected, and in the trust deed by which he conveyed the property to the public he expressed the wish that the space used at night might also be employed during the day for education.

This wish is about to become a reality, for when Cooper Union opens in all its departments on Oct. 1, its work will be on a far larger scale and of far greater scope than ever before, and will go on by day as well as by night, precisely as the founder desired; and, as it has ever been, free in all its departments to all its students.

With its increased facilities, it will have more students than ever before. The classes in chemistry, for instance, will now accommodate 300 pupils, where, formerly, forty-four was the maximum. Scores of workmen are busy completing the changes which have been in progress during the Summer—changes so extensive that those familiar with the interior of the structure will hardly recognize it.

All this was made possible, according to ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, by the gift of $300,000 by Andrew Carnegie last Winter, who, in making the offer, under the date of Dec. 20, wrote:

"As a humble follower of Peter Cooper, among the first of our disciples of the true gospel of wealth, it would be a rare satisfaction indeed for me to be allowed to feel that I had contributed the last stone, as it were, to the cairn of his great benefaction."

In a personal interview with Mr. Carnegie shortly afterward Mr. Hewitt and Edward Cooper undertook to arrange for the payment of $10,000 a year, to be added to the $15,000 which Mr. Carnegie's gift annually yields, and the Cooper Union came into the possession of an increase in its annual income of $25,000, which it is intended by all the parties concerned shall be devoted to the extension of the work of practical education contemplated in the scheme of the institution.

After the day school is open the Trustees hope to receive endowments for scholarships amounting to $2,500 each, to be awarded to deserving young men, particularly upon the nomination of trades unions in this city and elsewhere. They say definitely that when the city will allow the Cooper Union to occupy the two upper floors of the present Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory across the street, which is soon to be abandoned for military purposes, the reading room will be installed there and a fund of at least $250,000 will be immediately available for carrying it on. These, however, are matters for the future.

Among the great things already accomplished and awaiting only the day of opening to be put into practical operation is an extensive physical laboratory on the ground floor of the building, in the space formerly occupied by stores. This is equipped with steam, gas, and electric motors of the very latest design, and with almost every variety of electrical appliance which has come to the service of mankind in the last decade. On the same floor is a large new studio for the drawing classes, and in the basement below a modeling room has been fitted up.

On the floor above the street a large lecture room has been fitted up, and in the rear of the building is a new chemical lecture room fitted with every appliance that a demonstrator of the science will need. The great new chemical laboratory extends across the entire north front of the upper part of the building. It is most ingenious in its arrangement.

Many new features have been added to the curriculum. There will be special courses in the departments, by which a person pursuing a certain line of investigation in physics will be enabled to use the apparatus and receive instructions in that particular matter without being compelled to join a class and go through the entire course. It is expected that many out-of-town inventors and experimenters will take advantage of this feature. Surveying classes are to be organized, with practical work in the field as well as in the classroom, and special attention will be given to instruction in assaying, knowledge of which is made all the more important by the great mineral discoveries of recent years.

Another branch to be established, and long contemplated by Mr. Cooper, is a distinct department in political and social science, and the attendance of every student during his entire course at these classes will be compulsory. Under the new scheme, therefore, scientific instruction will be combined with ethical and political teaching, and there will be an opportunity for all to secure a very complete knowledge of the fundamental principles upon which society is based.

The hopes of the Trustees in the extension of the work are summed up thus in the forty-first annual report:

"The Cooper Union schools and laboratories will thus be made to supplement, but not to replace, the course of instruction furnished in the high schools, and thus become the means of admission to the higher courses of instruction now offered by the scientific and engineering departments of Columbia University for all students who may posess the ability to reach the highest grades of scientific education.

"The Trustees are assured of the hearty co-operation of the Board of Education and of the university in this new departure, by which the gap between the system of public education and the more advanced and costly provisions for the highest possible training in scientific and artistic development will be bridged over.

"The course of instruction in the high schools, in the Cooper Union schools, and in the university will thus become a continuous scheme of scientific and practical education, and the day schools of the Cooper Union will thus fulfill the design of the founder when he made provision for the establishment of a School of Technology."

Applications of candidates for admission already number 1,100 for the scientific classes and 1,680 for the classes in drawing.

CHILD KEPT ON FIRE ESCAPE.

Mother Arrested and Held—Factory Girls' Pity Aroused.

Mrs. Isabel Cipresso, the wife of an Italian ragman, who keeps a shop at 72 Thompson Street and lives with his family at 154 Leonard Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning on the specific charge of endangering the life and limbs of her seven-year-old boy, Michael. She was committed to the Tombs in default of $300 bail.

The Gerry society officials were notified Friday through a complaint made by the employes of a factory at 149-151 Leonard Street, the windows of which overlook the windows of the Cipresso apartments. The complaint stated that during the entire Summer months a little boy was kept out on the fire escape night and day, and that he was in danger of falling through the opening.

On investigation Agents Pissara and King of the society discovered that the boy was Michael Cipresso. The Cipresso family consists of father, mother, the boy, Michael, and a baby, Rose, two months old. The head of the family, Alexander, was away from his home most of the time at work and knew little of what was taking place. It was found that little Michael was placed out on the fire escape by his mother early in the morning of each day and kept there during the day and into the night. He had been neglected so long that the little fellow had lost his reason. The mother, in court, made no explanation of her treatment of her child further than that she could not be bothered in her household duties by the boy, and that she put him on the fire escape to keep him out of mischief. The woman had her child's life insured.

The girls in the factory watched the little fellow every day at play by himself on the fire escape until they concluded that something was wrong, and then they sent a formal complaint and asked for an investigation. The little boy was committed to the care of the Charities Society.

Aid for John Dofflinger.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from Master William Ellery Sedgwick and $3 from G. W. K. for John Dofflinger, and has given him the money.

FREE MILK DISTRIBUTION.

To Be Discontinued in Brooklyn To-morrow—The Good It Has Done.

Free distribution of Pasteurized modified milk, prepared especially with a view to preventing disorders in the bowels of very young children, which has been carried on since July 17 by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities in co-operation with the Borough Health Department, will be discontinued for the season to-morrow, and it is hoped that another Summer will see the work conducted on a larger scale.

The milk was first given away in the Summer of 1897, and has been continued every Summer since, with the exception of the year 1898, and statistics of infant mortality during these Summer months of the last five years bear evidence of its value, as the following table of the death rate among children under five years during three Summer months will show:

	From Summer Complaints.	From All Causes.
1896, (no milk)	1,197	3,307
1897	980	2,930
1898, (no milk)	1,122	3,092
1899	903	2,900
1900	931	2,858

"While it may not be fair to claim that the lowering of the death rate among children is due entirely to the distribution of the milk," said William I. Nichols, General Secretary of the Bureau yesterday, "it will not be disputed that it has been a very great, if not the greatest, cause of the improved condition. The effect was manifest almost immediately after the distribution began. Many poor mothers have gratefully testified at the distributing stations and at the offices of the bureau to the benefit which their babies have received.

"It is safe to say that at least 200 lives of young children have been saved during the past Summer by the free distribution of the milk in Brooklyn, and if it could have been more widely distributed the good results would doubtless have been more marked. Some of the thickly settled portions of the city were not reached at all."

During the nine weeks in which the plant has been in operation there has been an average daily distribution of between 1,600 and 1,700 six-ounce bottles from seven stations in different parts of the city. The funds to carry on the work were obtained through an appeal issued early in the Summer, but the amount received was considerably less than $2,500, which was about the sum required to meet the expenses. All who wish to help defray the deficit are requested to send their contributions to the central office of the bureau, at 69 Schermerhorn Street, stating the purpose for which the money is intended.

CAST-OFF SHELL EXPLODES.

Three Boys Who Found It in a Brooklyn Lot Are Seriously Wounded.

As the result of the explosion of a large shell which they had picked up in a lot three Brooklyn boys are lying seriously injured in St. Mary's Hospital, in that borough. The boys are George Travell, fifteen years old, of 130 Schenectady Avenue; William Glynn, twelve years old, of 132 Schenectady Avenue, and Frank Woolsey, thirteen years old, of Atlantic and Utica Avenues.

The boys were turning over a heap of rubbish in a lot in the rear of Bannermann's gun factory, on Bergen Street, near Utica Avenue, on Friday afternoon, when Woolsey found a long brass tube, about the size of a one-pound shell. The boy struck the tube sharply against a stone several times to break off the cap. It exploded. All three of the boys were thrown a dozen feet. They lay where they had fallen, insensible. Employes of the factory hurried to the scene, and the boys were removed to a house near by. They were later removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Travell's scalp was torn and he is suffering from a probable fracture of the skull. Glynn was severely burned about the face, and it is believed that he will lose the sight of one of his eyes. Woolsey was badly burned about the face and hands and the lower part of his body.

At the hospital last night it was said that, although the boys had been seriously injured, it was thought that they would all recover. The shell found by the boys was heavily charged.

OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHERS.

Will Hold Their Eighteenth Annual Reunion This Week.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 15.—The eighteenth annual reunion of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association and the Society of the United States Military Corps will be held in St. Paul and Minneapolis next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Extensive preparations have been made for the gathering, and old-time operators, many of whom have not handled a telegraph key for twenty years or more, will be present.

Eligibility to the Old Timers' Association consists in having been for twenty years a telegraph operator.

BRIDGE TRAIN SERVICE.

Elevated Roads Permitted to Resume the Through Specials.

The through train service over the bridge and the elevated railroads in Brooklyn, which was abandoned about two years ago, will be resumed to-morrow morning. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which now controls the local elevated railroads, requested Bridge Commissioner Shea a few days ago to allow it to resume the through bridge train service. Commissioner Shea yesterday informed the company that he had favorably considered the request.

Two conditions are imposed: First, that the trains are to be operated on the bridge only between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. and 5 A. M.; second, that men now employed on bridge trains and who are experienced hands, shall have charge of the trains while crossing the bridge. All of the motor trains of the Fulton Street and Lexington Avenue lines will be run across the bridge during the hours mentioned.

HORSE IN STORE ENTRANCE.

Sixth Avenue Shoppers Alarmed by Runaway—Two Are Injured.

A horse attached to one of the Adams Express Company's wagons dashed into the main entrance of Ehrich Brothers' store, at 365 Sixth Avenue, at 11:15 o'clock yesterday morning, slightly injuring two persons and doing damage to the amount of $500 to windows, showcases, and goods. Scores of persons passing and others in the store were much alarmed.

Edward Barber, twenty-nine years old, of 302 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, who was in charge of the wagon, was driving westward on Twenty-second Street when a part of the harness gave way and the horse became unmanageable. The animal ran to Sixth Avenue, and then turned northward, running into the centre of the main entrance of the store. Three showcases stood in front of the entrance, and two were demolished. One of the large plate-glass windows was broken, and the horse got his head and shoulders into the store.

The broken glass flew in all directions, and it was thus that Miss Josephine Edmonds of 4 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Robert Wilson of 269 West Thirty-fifth Street, both of whom had started to leave the store, were slightly injured. Miss Edmonds was cut on the forehead and Wilson receive a slight scalp wound.

Policeman Collier of the West Thirtieth Street Station backed the horse from his dangerous position, and found him badly cut about the neck and head. Barber, the driver, and a boy who was with him remained in the wagon, and they were uninjured. An ambulance surgeon dressed the injuries of Miss Edmonds and Wilson, after which they went to their homes.

New Wilson Liner Aleppo Here.

The Aleppo, the third new Wilson liner to reach this port during the past three months, arrived from Newcastle on her maiden trip yesterday. The Aleppo was built by Robert Stephenson & Co., Limited, at Hebburn-on-Tyne. She registers 2,536 tons net. Her length is 340 feet, breadth 47 feet, and depth 29 feet. She is propelled by a set of triple-expansion engines.

Dropped Dead on the Lucania.

The Cunard liner Lucania, which arrived in this port from Liverpool and Queenstown yesterday, reported that Cornelius McCarthy, the master at arms, dropped dead from heart disease on Wednesday while patrolling the saloon deck. He had been a master at arms in the Cunard service for many years, and was with Purser William Field of the Lucania, on the old Russia.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

Horner's Furniture.

A Stock Which Excels

in variety of choice, whether wanted for the Drawing Room, Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom or Library, and whether suites or single pieces required.

All the styles of the Louis XVI., Chippendale and Sheraton periods, with the very latest designs produced this season by the best manufacturers at home and abroad. All the newest coverings, including the ART NOUVEAU, shown for the first time at the Paris Exhibition.

The satisfaction in selecting from so complete a stock is still further enhanced by securing the best possible value at every price.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee).

TELLS HOW BARBOUR DIED

Woman in Case Says He Persuaded Her to Seek Death with Him.

Shot Her, Then Himself, She Declares—Is Helen Forbes, Adopted Daughter of Hutchinson Southgate.

The mystery surrounding the suicide of Henry Grosvenor Barbour of 65 East Eighty-ninth Street, son of the Rev. Henry M. Barbour, was cleared yesterday morning by the discovery of the woman who was with him in the St. Charles Hotel, Myrtle Avenue and Jay Street, Brooklyn, at the time of the shooting. The detectives of the Adams Street Station, provided only with a description of the woman, were searching for her when they were informed by a practicing physician that a young woman suffering from a shot wound in the right breast had been admitted late Thursday night to Seney Hospital. She had registered at the hospital as Helen Parker, single, twenty-three years old. Upon investigation she proved to be Helen Southgate, or Helen Forbes, the adopted daughter of Hutchinson Southgate, a son of the late Bishop Southgate of Good Ground, L. I., and a brother-in-law of the suicide.

Detective Sergeant James H. O'Brien of the Forty-ninth Precinct took charge of the case and visited the hospital. He found the woman painfully but not dangerously hurt. She at first denied her identity, though admitting that she knew Barbour. She insisted that she had been playing with a revolver when it was accidentally discharged. Finally, however, she told the following story to O'Brien:

"My name is Helen Forbes. I was adopted by Hutchinson Southgate, and while with him used his name. Subsequently, owing to a private difference, I left the family and, the adoption having been annulled, resumed my own name, Forbes. Barbour was a brother-in-law of Mr. Southgate and I have known him for about sixteen years.

"We had not seen each other for some years when we met about two weeks ago at Good Ground, L. I. He was there spending his vacation. We became good friends and boated and fished and rode and walked together. He was subject to spells of despondency. He spoke often of suicide and from the way he talked I judged him an infidel. He complained that his parents did not care about him and said he did not wish to live. He spoke so much of suicide that I became quite used to the idea. He even proposed that we both commit suicide. I did not love him, at least, not enough to marry him.

"Henry had talked to me of suicide so often that I finally half consented. He had brought with him from Good Ground a revolver which, he said, was his aunt's. This was out of order, and he had it repaired. We had decided to go to the St. Charles Hotel to commit the deed. On the way we bought carbolic acid, thinking it might be easier than shooting. I don't know why I continued, but I was so dreadfully worked up and he had so completely talked me into wanting to die, that it did not seem half horrible to me.

"We arrived at the hotel at 8 o'clock and registered as 'G. N. Bartlett and wife, New York.' Fifteen minutes later the deed was done. We lay down on a bed to prevent our bodies from making a noise while falling. He leaned over me, put the revolver to my breast and pulled the trigger. Before I knew it, I heard a second shot, followed by the clicking of his teeth as his hand sank from his mouth. Then I jumped up, meaning to call a waiter to tell him what had happened. I rang the bell. When he came, I changed my mind and asked him what time it was. Then I dressed and stole out and went to the home of my aunt, Mrs. Schell, 132 Second Place. I got there at 9:30 o'clock and went to bed. At about 11 o'clock the wound pained me so I could stand it no longer, and I got up and told my uncle I had accidentally shot myself while handling a revolver. A doctor was sent for. He advised my removal to a hospital, and I was sent here in an ambulance."

When questioned further, the woman became weary, and O'Brien left her. He said yesterday he would see her again today or to-morrow, as he thought she had not told all she knew.

Barbour's body was taken yesterday morning from the Lawrence Street Morgue to the rectory of the Church of the Beloved Disciple. It will be buried from there after services either at the church or at the home.

TWO TRAINS ON SAME TRACK.

Wreck on the Jersey Central—Body of a Youth Found Several Hours After the Accident.

In a collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Bayonne yesterday morning, an unknown youth was killed and nine train hands were injured.

The young man killed was about eighteen years old, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. He was dressed in a blue suit of clothes. There was found upon his body a receipt in the name of M. Walling from the Nelson Employment Agency, Battery Place, New York City, showing payment of $2 to obtain employment.

The injured trainmen are:

BARTON, JOHN, of Mauch Chunk, Penn.; conductor; cut about the face and hands.
BERNHARDT, GEORGE H., of Middletown, N. Y.; fireman; both legs crushed.
BRENNAN, WILLIAM, of 310 Communipaw Avenue; cut about head.
DOUGHERTY, THOMAS; engineer; slightly hurt.
HILL, THOMAS, of High Bridge; conductor; arm cut.
McDONALD, PATRICK, of Mauch Chunk, Penn.; brakeman; left leg dislocated at hip.
SHOLTON, THOMAS, of Mauch Chunk, Penn.; fireman; arm dislocated.
SNYDER, GEORGE, of Jersey City; engineer; slight bruises.
WILSON, IRVING C., brakeman, of 87 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City; cut about the face, head, and arms.

A produce train, in charge of Engineer George Snyder, running north at a high rate of speed, crashed into Engine No. 422 and a caboose which were moving slowly south on the same track. The freight suffered the most, being overturned by the collision and almost totally wrecked. No. 422 was not much damaged.

How the accident occurred is not known. Why the two trains were running on the same track the railroad employes refuse to explain.

The wrecking train and crew were put at work early, and all traces of the wreck were soon removed. The damaged locomotive was taken to the shops at Jersey City.

The injured trainmen were taken to St. Luke's Hospital, on East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, where Dr. Alexander Dallas and House Surgeon Mahan dressed their wounds. Several hours after the accident occurred the body of the young man was found wedged between the engine tender and a car loaded with potatoes. His body was crushed and bleeding. He had apparently been dead some time. The body was taken to Dempsey's morgue.

Stern Brothers

First Autumn Importations of Exclusive Styles

Paris Cloaks, Capes, Coats

Boleros, Redingotes, Evening & Carriage Wraps

also

Jackets & Box Coats of Cheviots and Kersey Cloth, from $9.75 to 35.00

Capes, Ulsters & Driving Coats in a large variety of materials, upwards from $22.50

Are now showing an entirely new collection of

Women's Tailor-Made Gowns

To-morrow, Exceptional Values in Two Styles

Oxford Cheviot, double-breasted Coat, Peau de Soie Reveres, velvet collar; Skirts handsomely stitched; silk lined throughout; also English Cheviot Serges, double-breasted Eton, new pointed front, Eton and Skirt stitched with Taffeta Bands, silk lined throughout

at $32.50 Real value $42.00

Additional shipments of

High-Class Dress Fabrics

French Armures, Satin Soleil, Satin Striped Granite, Foule Cloth, Biarritz, Drap d'Ete, Peau de Gant and Broadcloths

Also

3500 Yds. All-Wool Albatross double width, for house and evening wear, in a complete assortment of colors, cream white and black, 48c yd.

Women's Waists (*Second Floor*)

of Colored Taffeta Silks, hemstitched and tucked, $2.95

of Taffeta Silks in black, street and evening shades, entire body and sleeves tucked, $4.25

of French Flannels, solid colors and polka dots, $2.98

Women's House Sacques of Eiderdown, plain colors, 55c

of Striped Flannel Velour, Pink, Blue and Lavender, $1.48

Misses' Apparel

Golf & Walking Skirts of English reversible cloth, 14 to 18 yrs., $5.75

Girls' Box Coats with the new fitted back, of English Kerseys, satin lined, velvet collar, 4 to 14 years, value $10.50, $7.95

Blouse Suits of Venetian Cloth or Cheviots, trimmed with velvet or taffeta, 14 and 16 yrs., $16.95

Upholstery (*Third Floor*)

Drapery Materials *New Fall Importation of Brocades, Damasks, Armures and Tapestries, Silk, Flax and Fancy Velours for draperies and furniture coverings; also ready to hang French Velour, Emb'd Velour, Armure and Tapestry Curtains; Specialties in Couch and Table Covers, French and English Cretonnes, etc.*

All styles of Draperies, Hangings, Wall Coverings and Lace Work to Order; Estimates and Designs Submitted

Portieres with fringe top and bottom — Armure, pr. $4.25; Tapestry, " $5.25; Derby Satin, " $8.75

French Tapestries suitable for hangings and coverings, reduced to 95c & $1.25 yd.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets

Novelties in Stores and Brise-Bises

Special Values this week.

Irish Point Curtains,	pr.	$2.50, 3.95, 4.95
Renaissance "	"	$4.75, 6.25, 7.25
Marie Antoinette "	"	$7.50, 9.75, 11.50
Irish Point Bed Sets,		$6.50, 8.75, 10.00
Irish Point Laces, 12 to 30 in., for Sash & Vestibule Curtains,	yd.	60c, 90c, $1.10

Special Sale of

Oriental Rugs

175 Handsome Shirvans, Average size 3 ft. 6 by 5 ft. 6,	Value $20.00	$15.00
50 Silky Mossouls, Average size 4 ft. 2 by 7 ft. 6,	Value $25.00	$18.00
75 Extra Fine Kazaks, Average size 4 ft. 4 by 8 ft.,	Value $30.00	$24.50
50 Silky Hall Strips,		from $35 to $100

West Twenty-third Street.

ROUMANIAN ACTORS ADMITTED.

Contention that They Were Likely to Become Public Charges Disallowed.

The special board of inquiry at the Barge Office yesterday afternoon decided to allow the twenty-two Roumanian actors and actresses to land, despite the contention of the Hebrew Actors' Union that they were liable to become public charges.

The Roumanian contingent, who were brought to his country by Heine & Horowitz, the proprietors of the Windsor Theatre, to take the places of the union players, made a great demonstration when an interpreter informed them of the decision in their favor, and when they emerged from the Barge Office a large crowd had gathered to watch them celebrate their victory.

The union contended before the board that the contract of the Roumanians was a verbal one, that only a few of them were members of the theatrical profession, and that the whole party, generally speaking, didn't have ability enough to make a living in any branch of business, and that consequently they should be debarred under the provisions in the immigration laws.

Otto Rossisky, the legal representative of the union, said that the fight would be carried on, and that Heine & Horowitz's house would be boycotted.

The performance of the troupe at the Windsor Theatre which was to have been given last night was postponed until Friday night, owing, it was explained, to the detention of the actors at the Barge Office and the resulting inability to have rehearsals.

Stage Hands May Be Called Out.

It was said yesterday that the members of the Hebrew Actors' Union may ask the Theatrical Protective Union to order the stage hands on strike when the twenty-one actors and actresses who came from Europe to act at the Windsor Theatre are put on the boards. Secretary Manne of the Hebrew Actors' Union said last night that the matter would come before the Central Federated Union to-day.

MISTAKE ABOUT A BODY.

Friends of Edgar French Discover It at the Morgue.

Edgar French, forty-one years old, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on May 1 to be treated for chronic heart trouble. He was sent to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island and discharged on May 27. He was readmitted at Bellevue and sent to the island on June 17.

A body was sent to the Morgue from the Metropolitan Hospital on Thursday. The accompanying card read, "Edgar French, best friends Matilda French and Andrew Brieger, West Forty-eighth Street, three doors west of Ninth Avenue."

The formal death notice was sent to the persons named yesterday. Last night Matilda French, the dead man's sister; his mother, Mrs. Mary French; Andrew Brieger, and an undertaker called at the Morgue for the body. The moment the women saw it they became hysterical.

"That's not our Edgar," said Matilda French. The mother declared that the body was not that of her son. They declined to accept the body.

Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue was sent for, and after hearing the statement of the women, agreed that there was a serious error somewhere. He telephoned to the Metropolitan Hospital. Dr. Bickley answered the call. He looked up the records and said that the only death in the hospital within forty-eight hours had been that of "Edgar French." When told of the state of affairs at the Morgue he said he would at once make a searching investigation. At a late hour he had not reported the result.

New Evening High Schools.

Two new evening high schools for women have been opened. One is at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street and the other at Second Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. The regular class work begins on Sept. 24. The schools are now open every evening for the registration of pupils.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

First Showing of Autumn Millinery

Exclusive styles in richly trimmed Hats, Toques and Turbans from - - - - - - $5 to $20 each

Smart, Nobby Ready-to-Wear Hats from $2.50 to $5.50 each

School Hats in great variety from - 49c. to $2 each

Every shape and shade in untrimmed French Felt Hats from 75c. to $1.75 each

Marvelous Novelties in Fancy Feathers, Large Roses, Velvet Foliage, etc., etc.

Every conceivable Novelty in Materials for making Hats, Rich Gold effects, Beautiful Buckles, Ornaments, etc.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

IDEAS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Many Songs and Odd Devices Offered; Few Accepted.

TURNING OUT PARTY SONGS

The Censors of Vote-Catching Schemes Besieged by Men with Ideas—The Rapid Fire of Stereopticons.

The men at the various political headquarters to whom is assigned the task of getting out campaign material, such as songs and various odd devices, are hard at work these days, for the selections that have not already been made must be completed and the material ready for use by next week. Beginning weeks ago the campaign song man and the man with "freak" devices for sale, have overrun the headquarters with more kinds of inventions, more volubility of description, and more persistence than can be conceived of.

Both State Headquarters are besieged daily, and the National Headquarters on both sides catch the overflow. The Republican State quarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel have been fairly deluged, and Luther Little, to whom is assigned the task of turning aside the stream, making selections, and acting as censor, complains that he is growing weary. Mr. Little is old in politics, but this is his first experience in selecting campaign song material.

Piled high on his desk are manuscripts of songs, written mostly to some popular air. Few of these see the light of day, and the majority of them go into the waste basket unless accompanied by stamps for their return.

"I can take care of the devices all right," said Mr. Little wearily on Friday night, "but this song business is a poser, because I don't understand music. I am going to call in a professional song writer and musician and resign the task to him."

Mr. Little reached this decision on Friday night. People who happened in his room saw Mr. Little leaning back in his chair humming words to the tune of "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home."

"What's the matter, Luther?" asked one of his friends. "You look troubled."

"I'm singing," was the reply. And then, after a pause, Mr. Little went on: "No, it won't do. I do not know much about music, but the meter is sprained. Now—"

"I should think so," said his friend, who was somewhat of a musician in an amateur way; "the feet need an operation, and the meter—well, the meter needs tinkering in a machine shop."

"The other day," said Mr. Little, "a man wearing a confident air came in with a 'bright idea' to sell. He said he had some verses to be sung and acted, and he warranted them to 'take' at any political meeting and make votes for McKinley. I did not grow enthusiastic.

"'Why, it's great,' persisted the man, addressing the roomful of callers. 'The Bryan people would jump at it.'

"'Go over and give McGuire a chance,' said a voice.

"'Why, say,' said the producer of the bright idea, ignoring this suggestion, 'let me act it out for you. I'll do the singing and the acting in a way sure to convince.'

"I declined on the ground that it was against the rules to turn the headquarters into a noonday vaudeville show."

At another time a man came in with a proposition to ride through the State on a bicycle with illuminated pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt on the wheels.

"You furnish the outfit and give me a reasonable sum," was the proposition, "and I'll do the riding."

"That's the way they keep coming," said Mr. Little. "Some of the devices are very good, while others are crazy and one often wonders from what asylum the originator escaped."

The gold standard shirtwaist of brilliant yellow hue, to be worn by marching clubs, is one of the devices, and Mr. Little expects it to be followed by the 16 to 1 shirtwaist.

"But these are only a few," commented Mr. Little. "A tabulated list would read like a chapter from Bloomingdale."

DEMAND FOR CAMPAIGN SONGS.

More than ever before a demand has come from up-State points for songs, and these will be supplied in large quantities as soon as they are ready. New York meetings will be well supplied with quartettes, but the use of musical selections will not be as free as at the meetings in smaller cities and rural gatherings.

One song issued by the National Republican Headquarters is entitled "Protection," and is to be sung to the tune of "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home," the questions to be asked by one voice. It runs like this:

In ninety-two who had beefsteak? I, I. Yes, I—
Plum pudding, mince pie, and frosted cake? I, I. Yes, I.
I thought the Harrison boom would last,
If for Grover Cleveland my vote I cast,
I didn't believe in the past, Free Trade had brought Free Soup.
I didn't believe in the past, Free Trade had brought Free Soup.

Who voted wrong in ninety-two? I, I. Yes, I.
And lost your work and savings, too? I, I. Yes, I.
I thought low tariff would be all right,
But it knocked prosperity out of sight.
For four long years I'd scarce a bite, to show for my Cleveland vote.
For four long years I'd scarce a bite, to show for my Cleveland vote.

A verse of "Bust the Trusts," sung to "Maryland, My Maryland," runs thus:

Of street car combines hear them talk
And yet they ride! Why don't they walk?
No Empire State Express combines
For them. They want the stage coach line.
They're down on ocean liners, too,
For them the fishing smacks will do.
Electric lights from carbon tips?
Oh! no. They go for tallow dips.

One song selected by the Republican State Headquarters, written to original music in swinging time, is entitled, "McKinley in the White House, in the White House He Will Stay." It runs:

There will be lots of moving when the Spring-time comes once more.
People will be changing houses as they've done the years before:
But one family in the country will not be moving, nay, nay, nay,
The McKinleys in the White House, in the White House they will stay.

CHORUS.

Willie Bryan of Nebraska, hang your harp upon a tree,
In your cottage out in Lincoln, Willie, just contented be;
You are but a dreamer, dreamers make poor Presidents alway.
Still the laurel will be McKinley's, in the White House he will stay.

From his fireside in that mansion, he has ruled the country well;
He has honored, yea, the Nation more than words can tell;
He has set the world to thinking, it's a truth ye'll not gainsay,
So McKinley in the White House, in the White House he will stay.

In some up-State counties an "Ode to Odell" finds great favor at rural meetings. Sung to "Way Down on the Suwanee River," it goes:

Way down in Orange County, where rolls the Hudson tide,
In classic, antique Newburg, doth Benjamin reside.
We fondly call him "Our Ben," perhaps 'tis passing well,
He's known throughout the Nation as Benjamin B. Odell.

At the Democratic State Headquarters in the Hoffman House Press Agent Graham has not yet reached the stage of selection. Mr. Graham says he does not believe in too much song business, but intends to get his material out next week. Offers here have rained in, but Mr. Graham says that most of the stuff has gone into the waste basket.

"We have had a lot of people offer us songs on '16 to 1,'" said he. "But that," he added, "isn't what we want to bring out."

A device which the Democrats believe will take is a folding campaign card. It contains a picture of Bryan and the wig of Washington. "And when it is folded over," Mr. Graham explained, "it makes Mr. Bryan look just like Washington." A large order for these Washingtonized Bryans has been placed.

At the headquarters of both parties ambitious offers have been made to start campaign papers, provided the campaign funds will furnish the wherewithal, but this is a proposition that invariably meets, as one disappointed would-be editor put it, "with the frozen face."

In speaking of this phase of the campaign yesterday, Mr. Little said campaign literature was cheaper and far better results were attained by the committee. In former campaigns money has been appropriated for campaign papers, but experience proved to the political managers that it was thrown away.

STEREOPTICONS IN SERVICE.

In stereopticon pictures and mottoes, the Democrats are already in the field. Nightly a stereopticon on top of the Bartholdi hurls precepts, apothegms, and pictures against the bulwarks of the enemy in Madison Square, as well as into the territory of the non-combatants as represented by the peaceful business houses and other places in the vicinity, wherever an adequate surface offers. This includes the top of the Naval Arch, whose staff covering at intervals is made to bear in shaft of light the campaign shot intended to blow holes in the armor of the enemy. The Democratic stereopticon plasters every surface in sight. It is a long cylindrical affair, and so arranged that it has a range of 360 degrees, and its favorite targets are the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Mutual Reserve Building, and the arch.

Last night, as usual, the stereopticon attracted a large crowd in Broadway and Fifth Avenue. In its motto scheme it begins with what is intended to be an awful warning to the multitude in the shape of this admonition:

"THINK OF THE FUTURE."

This is thrown in all colors, but red prevails. This is followed by the utterance of Richard Croker:

"SMASH THE TRUSTS, THE YOUNG MAN'S ENEMY."

Another reminds the weary wayfarer:

"HANDWRITING ON THE WALL—BRYAN AND VICTORY."

"Bryan Goes in This Time," "Tammany and True Democracy," and "Vote Under the Star," are other legends.

The most unmanageable slide in the lot, but the one calculated to arouse the greatest amount of enthusiasm, provided the crowd is a Democratic one, is a picture of Bryan. But as a good surface is hard to get, Mr. Bryan's face generally appears in hard luck, especially when it is thrown on the angles and cornices of the arch.

"Great Scott!" ejaculated a Bryan man last night after he had tried for three minutes to make out the features of the candidate. "Is that Bryan?" The arch made Mr. Bryan's face appear long and drawn, as if he had the toothache and his jaw had a list to starboard.

"Well, I can't stand that," cried the Bryan man. "It's a libel."

But just then the light went out, and the Bryan man departed, saying that he would see the Democratic managers and contribute money for a proper canvas surface.

On an up-town stereopticon the Republicans have some campaign material of their own. The devices run thus:

"HONEST DOLLARS FOR HONEST WORK."
"THE GOLD STANDARD GIVES GOOD TIMES."
"THE TRUST ISSUE IS PUT ON ICE."
"HONEST MONEY, HONOR FOR THE FLAG."
"NO FIFTY-CENT DOLLARS WANTED."
"BRYAN BREAKS BANKS."
"THE FLAG! WHO WILL PULL IT DOWN?"

These are flashed to the derisive observations of Democrats who come in the line of fire. "The Trust Issue Is Put on Ice, is it?" commented a Tammany man as the searchlight motto strung out the words. "It'll be this way: 'The Trust Issue Will Put McKinley on the Bum!'" And then the man, with an expression of disgust, went away as the stereopticon flashed out, "McKinley Means Honest Money."

Cruiser Atlanta in Commission.

The United States cruiser Atlanta, which for the past three years has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was placed in commission yesterday. The Atlanta is expected to be ready to leave the yard during the next two months, when she will join the South Atlantic Squadron, taking the place of the cruiser Montgomery, which recently arrived at the yard from South America. She will be in charge of Commander Pendleton.

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

The finest line of ROYAL WILTONS, LOWELL, BIGELOW AND HARTFORD AXMINSTERS ever shown in the city.

SPECIAL SALE (This Week).

150 PIECES ROYAL WILTONS
" WILTON VELVETS
AT ABOUT 1-3 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES

We will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 17TH, a very choice line of Modern Antique

Oriental Rugs,
Sizes Averaging 3 ft. 10 in. by 10 ft.;
ALSO A LINE OF
Chenille & Smyrna Rugs,
(Sizes 9x12 ft.,)
ALL AT UNIFORM PRICE OF
$18.50 each.

WE OFFER A PARTICULAR LINE OF
Inlaid Linoleum
At a Great Reduction.

ALSO REMNANTS OF OIL CLOTHS AND PRINTED LINOLEUMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

Upholstery Goods

AND LACE CURTAINS,

NEW COMPLETE STOCK of LATEST DESIGNS IN THE LEADING FABRICS AND DRAPES.
Furniture Reupholstered at Very Reasonable Rates

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

Sunday September 16, 1900 | Daily. 1 Cent. | The New York Times. | Sunday. 3 Cents. | Part Two Pages 15-26

HAWAII'S BRIGHT OUTLOOK

A Pleasant Place in Which to Live and Make Money.

SIMILARITY TO NEW ENGLAND

New Territory Affords Fine Opportunities for Crops of All Climates—Chinese and Japanese Labor.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, July 11.—Since by its admission as a Territory of the United States Hawaii is likely to get more attention at home than heretofore, some interest may attach to the conditions of living, the kind of people who have become citizens, the business outlook, the chances for labor or investment, and in general to the sort of acquisition which the country has made in this Pacific outpost.

If it were not idle to speculate upon its desirability as a part of the United States it might be said that, by the universal testimony of those at all informed, it is well worth having as a trade possession, and that with its development assured under settled government it will become increasingly valuable. Last years figures of $19,000,000 imports and $22,630,000 exports, for a population not exceeding 150,000, occupying 6,257 miles of territory, much of it yet uncultivated, furnish their own argument.

Years may pass before the islands will draw for pleasure only many visitors, because the trip from San Francisco of 2,100 miles consumes a full week, with no prospect of material reduction, and those who come are absolutely cut off from the news world, and no remedy for this deprivation is in sight. Those who may be careless of affairs and can give themselves a month for rest and change will find a voyage on an ocean usually justifying its name, a climate less trying even in Summer than that in the home cities, land and water scenes of wide variety, with tropical luxuriance near the coast, a soil for the growth of temperate zone products in the uplands, the famous lake of fire in the crater Kilauea always on view, perennial snow peaks, plantations which are hives of industry, and everywhere the home tongue and the home flag.

Leaving its palms behind, Honolulu might be set down in a thriving part of New England and not seem out of place. The other cities have also been built on modern lines. On the plantations one finds reminders of the South in the spacious residences of the landowners flanked by huts which the help occupy.

Dissimilarities enough appear to keep the eye interested and the mind aware that something new has come our way. The survey may always be peaceful, for savagery here, although at times violent in its outbursts, never figured as a striking characteristic of the original islanders, as it was of tribes in the South Pacific, and no trace of it survives. Straw thatches still provide shelter for the country people, and they look picturesque, if comfortless; surfboards, by which the breakers become as buoyant to the natives as snowshoes are to the Canadians, tempt the venturesome to try a sport which costs repeated soundings but rarely serious mishap, and native dances and music may be enjoyed, the songs being held in special esteem because of their limpid melody.

PASSING OF THE NATIVE.

In the transition which Hawaii is undergoing, native loss outweighs its gain, for the race seems in the way of extinction. Before whites came here to teach that cleanliness was next to godliness, the natives multiplied, without being particularly cleanly, and were as ingenious and clever as barbarians anywhere. In certain arts they excelled, particularly in wood turning, carving, and inlaid work. With the crudest stone tools they fashioned products as graceful in design and as perfect in finish as modern appliances can now yield. The work must have required infinite patience, and demonstrated an artistic sense strong enough to overleap great obstacles.

Months must have been spent in scooping a block of wood into a hollow dish of even thickness in every part, and finished to a gloss inside and out, for the wood commonly used resists steel, and it must have been shaped originally with bits of sharpened stone, and when to the ordinary finish was added inlaying with human teeth, usually from the heads of enemies, of bones, or mother of pearl set as smoothly and evenly as the best workmen and best appliances do it now, the native as an artisan ranked high. Such things furnish a most interesting exhibit in the Bishop Museum in this city, and they have been gathered there as part of the choicest collection in the world of the handicraft of the first inhabitants of these and other Pacific islands.

One of the best known examples of native love for the rare and beautiful is seen in the feather robe of Kamehameha I., now preserved in the Bishop Museum. It is composed of pluckings from a small mountain bird that carries but a single wisp of yellow under one wing of its black plumage. Ten wisps in line might make a strand a foot long, and the robe was large enough to wrap a giant, with the strands set in an unbroken surface of down. The birds were never common, and became rare on account of the persistency with which the natives hunted them. It has been estimated that the task of gathering the feathers alone represented the daily labor of twenty-five men for 100 years, working every day, and that at present rates for day labor such a robe would now cost nearly $1,000,000.

EFFECTS OF MIXED RACES.

But it is as relics that these things have value. The present day native can turn his time to better account than in reproducing them. He is content to work the soil or to earn a livelihood from the sea, for the returns of labor now give him better shelter than his ancestors enjoyed, superior food and clothing, and a range of mind not bounded by the limitations of his physical eye, but enlarged and broadened by the teachings of the schools.

Considering that in a little more than a century these islands have been raised from sheer barbarism to a plane of well-advanced civilization; that in its modern phases the process has involved no outlay of human life, and that government on the American plan has become fixed beyond any danger of displacement, the last analysis will doubtless find so much to commend in native character that the lingering clannishness and the small agitation that calls for a return of monarchy, now in evidence, will be overlooked as harmless incidents, nowise staying political progress and doing no discredit to the hearts of a people whose race and lands have followed out a manifest destiny.

While extinction seems to threaten the Hawaiians as a race, the coming census will probably show from 10,000 to 12,000 pure Hawaiians, representing an admixture of blood that has not only been rapidly spreading of late, but which has generated hardy and promising offspring. Americans and Europeans, except Portuguese, who keep to themselves, are the proprietors of the new strain, and there has been a little Asiatic participation. The good results so far observed suggest as partial explanation of the decline of the pure race that intertribal relations may have become so intimate in former years as to have induced degeneracy, for which nature is now exacting the penalty.

Such a relation doubtless accounts for the tribal practice of transmitting titles through the mother. A cause quite as important, however, is that of white contamination left as a legacy of early voyagers, and which, working through several generations, has induced a constitutional weakness, which the unmixed native blood cannot throw off. It is so pronounced in its visible effects that the Legislature has dealt with it in laws respecting hygiene, but such laws apparently came too late for the pure Hawaiian, if indeed they ever could have been effectual. The growth of the part-Hawaiian population is thus interesting from other than the standpoint of good citizenship. It is hoped that it may prove a physical and moral as well as an industrial gain to the Territory.

It is doubtful if the census to be taken this year will show a population of 30,000 pure Hawaiians. It was 31,019 in 1896, a loss of 9.9 per cent. since 1890, the census of that year having recorded a loss of 13.9 since 1884. The improved percentage merely retards the decline. Medical testimony agrees that variation for the better merely reflects improved conditions of living, but no advance on which hope of saving the race in its purity can be based.

PLENTY OF ASIATICS.

The labor problem is working itself out. There are 40,000 persons engaged on the sugar plantations, of whom at least 30,000 are Japanese and Chinese. They came under contract, few of them intending to remain. Enough Asiatics have settled here for permanent account to raise the population from that quarter to at least 50 per cent. of the whole. Contracts came to an end with the beginning of Territorial Government last month, and all labor is now free. Plantation work seems to belong to the Asiatics here as clearly as it belongs to the negroes in the South, the blacks in Cuba, and the peons in Porto Rico. It is said that out of the wages of $15 per month the Japanese can live on $5, the Chinese on $10, and the European on $15. Portuguese are the only Europeans who let themselves out as field hands. Japanese women go into the fields and can earn from $7 to $10 per month. Chinese women, of whom there are very few, prefer to do washing or mending for the help, and by this means many of them earn more than men.

Preconceived notions, based on what one sees of the Chinese and Japanese at home, go overboard rapidly on a visit to Honolulu, for here the Japanese do the drudgery and the Chinese have climbed the ladder a little. They keep nearly all the small stores, lease the market stalls, hold clerkships, and perform the less irksome kinds of manual labor. Chinese bicycle riders are common, and a few of them have got on far enough to own a turnout that passes for a horse and carriage, which they proudly display in frequent airings for their families and friends. Both Chinese and Japanese have taken up small land holdings under lease and are raising rice in swamps heretofore neglected, besides doing enough in garden truck and general farming and in breeding pigs and chickens to maintain themselves and have some surplus for market.

Although the Japanese are now far behind their competitors in this field, they started long after and they have every chance to forge ahead. It is their privilege to go away and return, while the gate closes against the Chinese who yield to a longing for home. Out of 32,725 immigrants last year, 26,103 were Japanese and only 975 were Chinese. In 1898 the totals stood, respectively, 9,434 and 3,100. In the two years Japanese departures reached 4,973 and Chinese 3,298. Net increases for two years have thus been 30,564 Japanese and 777 Chinese. Before that there were probably 25,000 Japanese, against 21,000 Chinese, so that the total Asiatic population may exceed 75,000. Plantation managers prefer Chinese to Japanese help, although the latter preponderates. Chinese obey orders better and have fewer notions of their own to exploit.

OUTLOOK FOR WHITE LABOR.

It may be taken for granted that white labor has small chance here at present. This is not because Asiatic labor is satisfactory, but because it has given better mass effect than any other kind, and seems the best thing available. Desertions were so frequent under the contract system, gambling and its attendant evils so prevalent, and so many other annoyances contributed toward a system of slave driving that plantation managers tried various devices to rid themselves of this class of labor.

About 1,400 Germans are employed on the plantations. They do well, but they usually get out of the fields into places of better pay and enlarged responsibility. Probably 1,500 Hawaiians and 1,500 Portuguese work on plantations; with perhaps 750 Americans, English, and other nationalities, nearly all holding good positions. The co-operative system has been tried with American laborers, one plantation having parceled out to fourteen men as much land as each could cultivate, and giving them one-sixth of the harvested crop. Sugar cultivation is tropical work, and five of the men fell ill under it. The others have housed their families comfortably in cottages and their labor has yielded them from $40 to $50 per month each. Planters would gladly employ such labor if it could be had, but with crops of 300,000 tons to handle, they feel that they cannot afford piecemeal experiments, and the only labor that offers itself in sufficient force to make the cultivation and the harvest sure is Asiatic.

CHANCES FOR INVESTMENT.

Sugar cultivation may be left out of account in considering the chances for investment in Hawaii, for, although the industry is and will probably continue the leading one, it has been so long established, its possibilities are so well within the grasp of those families with it, and it involves the use of so much capital, that its operation may be said, as in Cuba, to be reduced to a scientific basis. An investor needs expert guidance.

In other fields chances appear abundant. The Asiatics have developed a rice industry worth close to $300,000 per year. Americans are proving that coffee may be profitably grown. About 250 individuals, partnerships, and corporations are engaged in that industry, which utilizes land unfit for sugar but excellent for bananas, pineapples, and other tropical growths. Investors willing to wait four years for the first crop may count on $200 per acre as the cost of land, trees, and full equipment for handling the crop, and $50 per acre as the net yearly return. A plantation of 100 acres, costing $20,000, should easily yield 100,000 pounds of coffee, and $5,000 to the owner after the most liberal allowances for maintenance and harvesting.

Natives have used wild coffee for many years. The cultivated berry is equal in quality to that of Porto Rico, which commands the best prices in France and Germany. Retailers here get thirty-five cents per pound for such as they can buy, and planters sell in San Francisco at wholesale for twenty-eight cents per pound. If that price would hold the net yield from a plantation producing a good quality would be at least $20,000 from 100 acres, instead of $5,000.

The estimate upon which conservative planters proceed is that Hawaiian coffee will always command in American markets at least 8 cents per pound more than the Brazilian product, and, therefore, if Brazilian coffee should drop as low as 2 cents per pound the crop from here would yield 10 cents. That is the basis on which has been figured above a return of 25 per cent. from a plantation yielding 1,000 pounds per acre, allowing 5 cents per pound for maintenance and harvesting.

Coffee raising is a pleasant occupation for persons wishing to avoid farm drudgery, and in a neighborhood where there are plantations with machinery it may be undertaken on a very small scale. There are about 40,000 acres of lands suitable for coffee which may be had from the Government on lease, at low rentals, with right of purchase or bought in fee in small lots.

CROPS OF ALL CLIMATES.

Pineapples grown here are superior to those in the West Indies, being less stringy, juicier, and larger. Bananas are not so good. Other tropical fruits run about as they are found everywhere in this latitude as to variety and quality. Gardeners raise strawberries for this market all through the year. Hawaii has sent wheat to California, and the upland regions, of which 20,000 acres are available, will grow that staple, corn, potatoes, and other temperate zone crops. There is fine grazing on all the islands. One of them, Nihau, consisting of 70,000 acres, is devoted wholly to sheep raising. Wool, hides, and sheep and goat skins rank among the principal exports. Some of the native woods are beautiful, particularly the koa, which takes a finish like mahogany and is of enduring brilliancy. Of 1,750,000 acres of unoccupied public lands only 300,000 have been classified, surveyed, and made ready for settlers. The classified list includes 150,000 acres of mountain forest. Surface indications of industry in woods, however, may be misleading because of the obstacles to it likely to be met in an intense popular opposition to anything that may threaten to denude timber land.

Business having gone forward by bounds ever since the change of flag, nearly two years ago, it seems certain that the opportunities yet offered for safe development will not be neglected. Steamer lines that make Honolulu their terminus or a place of call promise an increase and improvement of service in anticipation of larger freights and more passengers, now that the Government has acquired fresh importance. Visitors from any motive may expect a Summer sea to sail on, a coast approach of billowy land densely overlaid with brightest green, a landing at a town thoroughly American and filled with hustling, hospitable people, and a climate so equable that, in native phrase, one has to scratch his head and think twice before he can tell whether the next holiday will be the Fourth of July or Christmas.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

On Monday will offer

50 High Class

Ladies' Suits,

This season's latest novelties, Blouse and tight-fitting styles, of superior quality imported Broadcloths and Cheviots, black and colors; entirely lined with taffeta silk, only one of each style—exceptional value, at

$29.75

Many of these Suits were manufactured to retail at from $40.00 to $55.00.

Pedestriennes

Skirts, for Golf, Bicycling, and Rainy Day wear, of best quality imported double faced Oxford and gray materials, deep stitching at bottom, all lengths and bands.

$5.95.

Value $10.00.

In addition will show complete lines of Golf and Walking Skirts, flare and other styles; popular materials, at prices ranging from

$3.98 to $25.00.

Le Boutillier Bros

STABLE REFUSE AND HEALTH.

Hotel Owners' Complaint Against a Dump Answered by Testimonials of Its Curative Effects.

Thomas G. Townsend, a dock owner and farmer at Glenwood, Oyster Bay, and Bernard Campbell and William Reinhart, who compose the firm of Campbell & Co., contractors for the removal of stable refuse from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, have been enjoined by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court from dumping manure opposite the hotel owned by Nicholas Karatsoni and Adolph G. Kmetz at Glenwood, and thereby creating a nuisance detrimental to the health of the guests at the hotel and the inhabitants of the vicinity.

Dr. William J. Burns, the Health Officer of Oyster Bay, in an affidavit in support of the application of the plaintiffs, stated that the nuisance caused by the depositing of manure and its carriage through the streets at Glenwood was a grave menace to the health of the inhabitants and should not be permitted to continue.

Dr. E. Harrison Griffin of 112 West Forty-fifth Street, on behalf of the defendants, averred in an affidavit that he had carefully observed the effect of the exhalations and gases arising from fermenting stable refuse upon the respiratory organs of the human system and deemed them conducive to health, and he had advised patients suffering from catarrhal and like disorders to spend as much of their time as possible about horses, where they could inhale such gases and odors.

Dr. Henry De B. Macaulay, an examiner of a life insurance company, made a somewhat similar affidavit, and William Reinhart followed with a statement that he gave up a business in which he was engaged up to three years ago on account of ill-health and became a partner in the firm of Campbell & Co., because he had been advised to constantly inhale the odors of stable refuse. He had increased in weight from that of a skeleton to 225 pounds, and was now in perfect health, spending many hours a day at the dump.

Justice Bischoff, in his decision, says, in part:

"With the optimism to concede the benign effects of the effluvia, which but for the injunction must envelop the plaintiffs' hotel, a sojourn in the place could be the result of choice only by persons deliberately seeking a cure such as came to Mr. Reinhart, but such heroism cannot be looked for in the public at large, among whom the plaintiffs may rightfully seek their patrons under normal conditions."

ACKRON FREE ON ONE CHARGE.

The Complaint that He Kept a Disorderly House Dismissed—He Is Arraigned for Alleged Assault.

Charles E. Ackron, proprietor of the Tivoli, at 149 West Thirty-fifth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning to be examined concerning the raid at his resort on Aug. 1. He was accompanied by his counsel, Louis Lowenstein. The complainant was Capt. Thomas of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The first witness who appeared against Ackron was Policeman Boll of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who related how he went into the Tivoli on the night in question and was met by one of the female habitués of the place, who importuned him to take her to supper. He walked with the woman to the street and there placed her under arrest. Policemen Walters and Short of the same precinct told similar stories.

Policeman Barry described the interior of the Tivoli, as he had observed it when the place was running at full blast. Capt. Thomas said that he had a number of policemen ready to take the stand when called who could testify that they had seen persons of bad reputation in the place.

Mr. Lowenstein asked that the complaint charging Ackron with keeping a disorderly house be dismissed on the ground that if disorderly acts had been committed in the Tivoli they had been done without the knowledge of Ackron. He cited authorities in support of his request, and the complaint was dismissed by Magistrate Olmstead.

Ackron was then arraigned on the charge of assaulting James Brown, also known as "Whitey" Brown, and an adjournment was taken until Oct. 4, Ackron being paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Accused Bookkeeper Arrested.

Frederick W. Patterson, who was until Aug. 1 last a bookkeeper in the employ of the firm of George B. Burnett & Co., hat manufacturers, was yesterday arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order signed by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court. Bail was fixed at $1,000, which Patterson was unable to secure, and he was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. Burnett & Co. have brought suit to recover from Patterson the sum of $9,519.65, which they allege that he embezzled.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

SUPERB AUTUMN STOCKS AWAIT YOUR VERDICT.

The Early Costume and Garment Showing Surpasses All Our Previous Efforts.

A sweeping assertion, but readily provable. Not alone are Chic Models present in greatest variety, but to them is joined the highest perfection of tailoring, and a jealous regard for the prestige already fairly earned. We score a phenomenal advance in qualities, quantities, styles and values.

A CHOICE TAILORED SUIT, of plain or pebble cheviots, blouse, single or double breasted, tight-fitting, beautifully tailored, silk lined throughout—$35.00 suits regularly—special Monday at 29.75

TAILOR-MADE SUIT, in blouse, tight-fitting or fly front effects in black and colors, coats lined with silk, skirts mercerized linings, our regular $25.00 value, for 19.50

DRESS SKIRTS.—Camel's Hair Cheviot Dress Skirt, with corded seams and latest flare effect made on taffeta, in black only; excellent value at 12.75

BLACK CAMEL'S HAIR SERGE SKIRT, nine gores on mercerized percaline, finely tailored, special at 7.50

GOLF OR WALKING SKIRTS, large assortment, new styles and colorings,

$5.00 $7.50 $12.75

GOLF CAPES, in beautiful colorings; a number of new effects,

$7.50 to $19.75

N. B.—The remainder of our stock of Spring and Summer Capes and Jackets at one-half regular prices.

COLORED AND BLACK GOODS.

It is a traditional formality to set down in black and white a long catalogue or list of mere fabric names. Take our full Fall readiness for granted. Expect to see new, exclusive, unusual styles, and complete preparations in novelties and staples for the dawning season.

Let us, dropping description, interest you in the sort of prices that infallibly mean leadership.

COLORED WEAVES.

54 in. Camel's Hair Homespun Suiting, strictly all wool, in light, medium and dark gray, blue, brown and tan mixtures—68c. Homespuns, beginning the season at 50c

50 in. French finished Venetian, twenty shades and black—$1.00 values every one—Monday 78c

45 in. Checked Tailor Suitings, new styles, new color combinations, 75c. if we asked value, to-morrow . . . 50c

BLACK GOODS SPECIAL.

46 in. Pure Worsted Cheviot—black only—best 75c. kind—Monday 58c

IMPORTANT LACE CURTAIN SALE.

Very extensive preparations to meet the demand for fine Lace Curtains, combined with magnificent values, explain the great business transacted daily in this department. Here are additional special stimulants to selling:

Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, exceptionally effective designs, at $4.25, $6.45 and $9.45

Fine Duchesse Lace Curtains, in dainty pleasing designs, both plain and figured centres, at . . . . . $5.95, $7.45 and $10.50

Dentelle Arabe Curtains in the new beige coloring, most effective window draping, at . . . . . $5.95, $6.75 and $7.45

Stores "Bonne Femme," per window, from . . . . $12.25 to $39.00

Special values in Nottingham Lace Curtains, correct reproductions of Renaissance, Colbert and other high grade laces, at, per pair, value $1.75, at $1.25; value $3.75, at $2.95.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains in dot, stripe, spray and figured effects, formerly sold at 95c. and $1.25; reduced to . . . . . 68c. and 90c

UPHOLSTERY.

Silk Furniture Covering in choice colorings, value $3.50 per yd.; at . . $1.95

Gobelin Tapestries, extra quality, very serviceable, actual value $1.50 per yard; at 95c

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.

5,000 sample lengths of Tapestry, suitable for covering chairs, cushions, &c., ½-yard to 2-yd. lengths at ONE-THIRD OF REGULAR VALUE.

DRAPINGS.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, with new corded edge in the latest combinations of colorings, beautiful effects, at . . . . . $8.95, $10.25 and $10.95

Derby Satin Portieres, in both fringe and corded edge effects; a very lustrous, beautiful fabric, in full color line, at . . . . . $14.25 and $14.75

Bagdad Tapestry Portieres, Oriental colorings, worth $3.00 per pair, at . . $2.25

Bagdad Tapestry Portieres, Kis Kilim design, extra fine quality, at . . . $3.45

Couch Covers, in Oriental designs, 6 stripe Bagdad tapestry effect . . . $1.75

SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS

At Marked Reductions from Usual Prices.

3 Bales of Oriental Rugs, many rare and silky pieces; Antique and Modern Derbends, Mossouls, Persians and Guendjes; average size 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 6 in., at $18.50, $22.50 and $24.00

Special lot of Karabagh and Daghestan Rugs, average size about 3 ft. by 4-6 in., value $10.00, at, each $7.95

Persian Hall Runners, exceptionally fine collection, about 3 ft. wide by 13½ ft. long, from . . . . . $22.50 to $55.00

Extra heavy pile Wilton Rugs, in the very latest Oriental designs and colorings, size 9 ft. by 12 . . . . . $27.50

19th Street Sixth Avenue 20th Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Autumn Novelties.

Fancy Silks, Crêpes,

Velvets,

Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres.

Plain and Fancy Flannels.

Broadway & 19th Street.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street

OPENING SALE OF SILKS.

Each offering represents values far in excess of what the prices would ordinarily buy . . . . . To sell new, fashionable Silks

TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT. BELOW VALUE

when season has just begun, is our way of adding to popularity, believing that Good Merchandise at Low Prices are the best attractions a store can offer—therefore, to-morrow:—

BLACK SILK TAFFETAS
Rich deep dye—rustle and soft finish—20, 24 and 27 inches wide—Nothing more desirable for skirts, dresses, waists and fine linings 59
As good as gold and as good value at our price as gold dollars at eighty cents.

BLACK BRAID STRIPE TAFFETAS
Particularly stylish for waists, also make handsome skirts—single, double and triple stripes—high lustre—soft finish—no crack, break or slip to them—value .79 49

FANCY BLACK TAFFETAS
Black with delicate colored lines and figures—also Black all silk Surahs and all silk Taffetas—good, firm body—excellent value at 50 cts. 39

NOVELTY PIN DOT SATINS
pure silk—extra firm close warp—will give excellent wear and make dressy waists—Violet, Red, Cadet, Bluet, Cerise, Turquoise, Dahlia, Marine, etc., with woven pin dots of contrasting tints; also Black, with colors; value .75 59

BLACK SATIN BROCADES
pure silk—rich, large figures—handsome silks, always in demand; quality that regularly sells at .69 49

BLACK SATIN STRIPE TAFFETAS
Beautiful goods—soft, rich finish—satin stripes of various widths, spaced to permit of tucking between, according to present fashion—worth 85 cents 59

Novelties in Fancy Silks . . . . . 69 to 1.98
New Black Silks—all weaves . . . . . 49 to 1.98

Black Dress Goods.

Best lighted department in New York!

The slightest flaw would show in the pure, bright daylight which pours upon them—consequently goods actually look better and finer at home than here, and dissatisfaction is practically unknown.

Four Great Values this week.

BLACK CAMEL'S-HAIR CHEVIOTS
splendid firm texture—steam sponged and shrunk—will not spot or shrink—50 inches wide—were great value at .75 .49

BLACK SILK FINISH HENRIETTAS
46 inch—best foreign make—also Brilliantines of high silk lustre—Both unequaled values 69

BLACK PEBBLE CANVAS CLOTHS
Heavy weight—dust proof—soft yet wiry—will not wrinkle—a splendid fabric for traveling and general utility wear—46 inch 69

BLACK VENETIAN CLOTHS
All wool—50 inches wide—high finish—medium heavy; worth .98 79

In Colored Dress Goods.

Fancy Stripe Homespuns
Light, medium and dark gray, Blue, Brown and Tan 49

Fancy Basket Weaves;
Solid colorings of Gray, Garnet, Brown, Green, Navy, Old Rose, Reseda, Tan and Castor 49

Navy Blue Storm Serges and Cheviots, Sponged and shrunk 49

All Wool Homespuns—
Complete line of the fashionable grays; also brown and blue—50 inches wide—one of Autumn's most fashionable fabrics 69

Upholstery and Curtains.

A visit here will prove that large expenditure is not necessary to obtain good results in Home Furnishings. . . . You will find innumerable opportunities to buy artistic, effective goods at prices that surprise even the most economical. "Great quantity prices" at which we buy are one of the reasons why we can offer values unapproached elsewhere.

IRISH POINT SASH LACES
Wide borders—Bow knot and flower designs—figured centres—value .59 39

Finer Irish Point Sash Laces, for Windows and Vestibules—heavy, handsome designs—.79 to 2.98—value 1.25 to 4.98
Truly exceptional values.

FANCY NOVELTY SASH NETS
Single and double borders—new designs—worth .17 . . . . . .12½

ART DRAPERY DENIMS
Persian, Antique, Empire and other designs—36 inch—usually .15 cents 9¾

DOUBLE FACE CANVAS CRETONNES
Highly effective Oriental styles, for cozy corners, dens, bedroom curtains, cushions, etc 21

BEST FANCY DRAPERY SILKS
Persian, Japanese, Turkish and other effects—all colors—32 inch 49

NEW GOLD FIGURED CREPES
All tints—Set figures, floral and all-over effects—worth Eight cents 5

SPECIAL LINE OF TAPESTRIES
Persian and Algerian stripes, Oriental and fancy figures—15 colorings—50 inch .48

RICH TAPESTRIES IN WOOL EFFECTS
Roman wreaths, Gobelin figures, and Turkish, Moorish and Damascus stripes—uncommon styles—all 50 inches wide—worth $1.50 98

ORIENTAL DRAPERY VELVETS
28 inch—The most effective low priced draperies that are made—rich colorings for Curtains, Coverings and Pillows . . .59

FRENCH BOBINET CURTAINS
3 yds. long—lace edge ruffle—value $1.50 79

IRISH POINT CURTAINS
Renaissance and floral and scroll borders—full length and width—value 11.98 . . . . . 7.98

At 9.98 to 14.98—Irish Point, Tambour and Point De Calais Curtains—exquisite designs—white and ecru—splendid values all!

HIGH ART LACE NET CURTAINS
Pompadour borders of applique lace and Moire Antique Silk—A Paris Novelty—centres of plain net . . . . . 12.98 to 27.98

Specimen Values in Ladies' Autumn Garments

TAILOR MADE SUITS—
Black Heavy Rough Cheviot—latest flare skirt—tailor stitched seams—fly front Jacket—Taffeta silk lined—thoroughly well made, worth 15.98 10.98

Others attractively priced . . . . . at 13.98 . . . . 18.98 . . . . 24.98

TAFFETA SILK DRESS SKIRTS—
flare flounce effects—6 rows of ruffled ribbon—all lengths 8.98

BLACK SILK SKIRTS—
Peau de Soie and Taffeta—drop and flare effects—pleated Net Flounce or ruffle Ribbon trim 14.98

NEW DRESS SKIRTS—
Black Rough Cheviot—flare hem with applique, or three rows stitched satin, or double bias flounces with stitched satin bands; worth 9.00 . . . . 6.98

LADIES' PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS—
Plaid faced Cheviots, Tweeds and Camel's hair—Stone Blue, Oxford, Tan, Brown and Grey—plain and fancy stitching—all lengths, worth 6.98 and 8.98 . . . . . 3.98

BLACK BRILLIANTINE WAISTS—
double box pleated front—French Back new lap collar and cuff; value 2.49 . . . 1.24

Flannel—new shades—full tucked front and back—gilt buttons—pointed collar . . . 1.89

French Flannel—French or stitched pleated back—front with clusters of tailor stitchings or stitched pointed front, with metal or pearl buttons . . 2.69

Ladies' Black Sateen Waists—
Pin tucked and stitched front—French back—dress sleeves 1.79

NEW TAFFETA SILK WAISTS—
Black and colors—pin tuck back—entire front of stitchings and tucks—button trim—new lap collar 2.98

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS—
cluster or all over tucks and hemstitchings, side or front opening
Black and colors . . . . . 3.98 . . 4.98

TAFFETA SILK WAISTS
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PILLOW CASES—to match sheets.

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45x36	10	54x36	12

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Attempt Now Making to Remove the Seat of Government.

JOHANNESBURG NOW WANTS IT

Burghers Opposed to a Change—De Wet's Remarkable Campaign—Loyalty of the Bond to the Crown Asserted.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LORENZO MARQUES, Aug. 1.—Already is being discussed the question of removing the capital, or, to speak accurately, the seat of Government of the Transvaal, since Pretoria is not, and never has been, the capital of the Transvaal. The small town of Potchefstroom has always held that position, for which it certainly enjoys exceptional natural advantages. Forty years ago, however, the machinery of Government was moved from there to Pretoria, which, it was considered, offered greater advantages in the way of salubrity and natural beauty. At least, that was the reason the burghers gave at the time for the change, but the British allege it was owing to other reasons that have long since been perfectly obvious. Certainly the old voortrekkers were shrewd, foresighted men, and doubtless clearly perceived that the strategic advantages of Pretoria were infinitely superior to those of any other part of the country. Pretoria was an isolated spot within easy communication with Delagoa Bay, upon which, it is asserted by the British, the Boers even then cast envious eyes. It also afforded more expeditious communication with the then savage territories of the north, in which direction, as on the west, there is every reason to believe the Republicans looked to extend their borders.

Events have abundantly proved the wisdom of the choice which Martinus Wessels Pretorius induced the Volksraad to make. Potchefstroom is a town well favored by nature with the first requirement of a great city, such as the seat of government of the Transvaal must become—an abundant water supply on the spot. But so is Pretoria, whose gardens of roses are such as Corisande might envy, and whose streets are embowered with trees, luxuriant and beautiful. It is now urged, however, that the administrative headquarters should be removed to what is considered a more central and convenient spot, and, naturally, the principal movers in this project are persons resident or interested in Johannesburg. But there are many considerations, in addition to salubrity and natural beauty, why no such change should be made, at any rate for the present. All roads in the Transvaal lead to Pretoria. For many years past the whole system of administrative control has been directed to the one end of making Pretoria central and supreme. Every line of railway, every electric wire, converges upon Pretoria, and at the present time there is no seat of government in South Africa better equipped with the means of expeditious and independent communication with every part of the provincial centres than that of the Transvaal. The same care has been devoted to the provision of buildings suitable for administration. The Parliament buildings, the law courts, the railway offices, the quarters of the military establishment and the public offices generally, have been provided upon a scale of liberality second to none in South Africa. Around these Government establishments there have grown up private interests of very considerable magnitude. Boer and Briton alike have given enormous hostages to fortune, all of which would be seriously jeopardized were the Government establishment to be removed to Johannesburg. Such a removal would, in short, spell utter ruin to Pretoria, for the town would be speedily reduced to the provincial level of Potchefstroom or Klerksdorp, or any other of the outlying centres. Of course, if this were the only consideration, and there were real advantages accruing to the whole country by the removal, no objection could be maintained to the proposal. Johannesburg is wealthy enough to provide all the establishments in brick and mortar requisite to house the machinery of government, and would, no doubt, willingly make the necessary sacrifices in this respect, in order to secure so great an additional commercial advantage as the removal of the seat of government thither would insure.

JOHANNESBURG WANTS IT.

It is to be hoped, however, that financial considerations in respect of the provision of Government offices will not influence the Imperial Government in deciding the question that has now been brought to the front. The claim of Johannesburg to become the centre of Government in the country is based upon the contention that the Witwatersrand gold industry provides more business for the law courts and for the Government offices generally than all the rest of the country put together—that, in short, if there were no Witwatersrand, Pretoria would be the insignificant village of the early days. This is doubtless more or less true, but it argues very little faith in the long-standing contention that the sweeping away of the Boer Administration, whose corruption and incompetence have all along been alleged to stand in the way of progress, would lead to the almost immediate creation of large mining centres in many other parts of the country, and that under better conditions Barberton, Lydenburg, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, and the gold fields in the northern districts would become places of great industrial importance, giving employment to enormous bodies of white men, and thus creating interests which might in certain instances become antagonistic to those of Johannesburg. For the present the Witwatersrand is virtually the Transvaal, but it is difficult to believe that it will continue to dominate, in a commercial and industrial sense, the whole of the country. In deciding the question of the place best suited to be the seat of Government, regard should be had for the future, and in that case there will be for the present no disturbance of the old order of things. Greater facilities can and must be afforded to the people of Johannesburg of securing a better ministration to their local needs, but this can be done without outraging the sensibilities of the people who do not happen to reside, or to be financially interested, in the small fraction of the State which contains the richest of the earth's crust.

In any future administration of the country regard must, to some extent, be had for the desires and interests of the old burgher population, who the British must bear in mind have not, through the present war, rendered themselves liable to be treated as outlaws. The rank and file of the Boer army are men entitled to consideration, which it is to be hoped they will receive at the hands of the Imperial Government. It would be a bad beginning to destroy Pretoria for the sake of aggrandizing Johannesburg. There can be no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the Boer character that the destruction of Pretoria by the removal of the Government establishment to Johannesburg would be regarded by the burghers as an act of vindictiveness. To create such an impression would be lamentable in the extreme. If the Imperial Government is wise, its policy will be directed with the object of winning over the old burgher population, so far, of course, as is compatible with the welfare of the more recent inhabitants of the country. This can best be done by avoiding anything that might be construed as having the semblance of vindictiveness. A few years of the present order of things cannot matter much. When the people get their Parliament, they may be left to settle the question of capital or seat of Government for themselves.

DE WET'S GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The refugees, large numbers of whom have recently returned from Europe in the expectation of being at once able to proceed to the Rand, are anathematizing Gen. De Wet as being the chief cause of their bitter disappointment in this respect. The prolongation of the war is attributed by the British solely to his marvelously successful guerrilla warfare in the northeast portion of what is known as the Orange River Colony. During the present war De Wet has enjoyed a wonderful career, his operations in the field having been attended by an almost uniformly brilliant success, and all the later accounts brought from the front by returning correspondents fully bear out the first impressions of his marvelous strategy, his limitless resource, and the dash and courage with which all his movements are carried out. All agree in attributing to the General the virtue of conducting his operations upon principles of chivalry, to which not even a Methuen could take exception. But for these occasional arrivals from the theatre of war little would be known regarding the course of the campaign south of the Vaal River. De Wet has conducted all his splendid raids with a force of less than 1,500 men. With this flying column he has held up and wrecked mail trains, he has put up convoys eight miles in length, he has destroyed a dozen miles of railway and paralyzed the British lines of communication for weeks at a stretch, and has, with the assistance of a small commando controlled by his brother, captured no fewer than 13,000 British troops, and sent them to the Boer headquarters in the Transvaal. Although an army corps numbering close upon 40,000 men has drawn a circle round the part of the country in which he is operating, and his capture is daily expected by the British, he is able to elude and annoy the enemy.

A DEFENSE OF THE BOND.

The speech of the Chairman, Mr. T. P. Theron, (member of the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony,) at the recent Bond Congress has been printed, and is now being distributed throughout South Africa. The speech was, of course, delivered in Dutch, but an English translation is also being freely circulated throughout the country.

The Congress was held on this occasion at that highly picturesque and very, though quietly, prosperous Dutch centre of the Cape, the Paarl, about thirty miles from the metropolis. The train service, however, is far from excellent, and the accommodations for visitors to the town by no means ample. Nevertheless, the meetings were crowded and the enthusiasm was intense. How great an influence is exercised throughout South Africa by this Afrikander body recent events will have made known to other countries, and for this reason its proceedings are deserving of more than a passing reference.

Much of the Chairman's speech is devoted to denunciation of the war party in England and South Africa, and especially of those "Afrikanders who have been blessed by God with the greatest talents—talents to be used in the interests of their nation—but who misuse those talents for the sake of money, to the injury and shame of themselves and the people with whom they are connected by ties of blood—their greatest pleasure is to bark with the hounds with whom they were in the bush. Even the products of their pens against their people are as bitter as their disappointment, for in every respect they have failed to attain their object."

The Chairman states that, in order to find out what is really the sin of the Bond, why they must be rooted out as an organization, and in what respect there was a conspiracy, he took the trouble to turn up the minutes of all their eighteen annual Congresses and to carefully read each regulation in order to find whether it contained anything disloyal. As a result, he had found two matters which might have given a person anxious, like a spider, to discover poison, reason to suppose that he had discovered that conspiracy. In the first place, to the published minutes of the organization of 1884 there was added by way of an appendix a "Programme of Principles," drafted by the Rev. S. J. du Toit. The sixth article of the programme reads as follows: "In itself acknowledging no single form of government as the only suitable form, and whilst acknowledging the form of government existing at present, it (the Bond) means that the aim of our national development must be a united South Africa under its own flag."

According to a resolution passed by the same Congress, it is clear that the same programme had as early as 1882 been submitted. But from the commencement the Bond did not wish to accept it, and in 1885, at the Beaufort West Congress, appointed a committee to draw up a programme. The result was the present programme, which the Chairman recommends the greatest imperialist to read. Though the document of the Rev. du Toit was published along with their minutes as an appendix, it was never acknowledged or accepted by the Bond, and the very question on which it was rejected was the "own flag" question.

In the second place, there had been the Central Restuur, which had to consist of two delegates from the Colony, two from the Transvaal, and two from the Free State. That body assembled only once at Bloemfontein, in February, 1886, where it drafted a general Constitution for the Bond, which was approved of and adopted by the Congress at Graham's Town in 1886. That Constitution is the same which exists to-day. But the Central Bestuur is dead; it has never met since 1886. The real cause of the separation was a resolution of the Apies River branch in the Transvaal to the effect that the Bond in the Transvaal should separate itself from the Bond in the Colony, the former, however, being willing to work with the latter, provided these joined them in adopting the three following mottoes, viz.: "Castes and classes, Africa for the Afrikanders, and a united South Africa under its own flag."

Many will learn with surprise from the Chairman's speech that, since 1884, her Majesty's Ministers, under responsible Government, governed the Cape Colony almost exclusively by the aid of the Afrikander Bond, but this is a well-known fact to all acquainted with South African politics, and is clearly shown by the Chairman's references to South African contemporary history.

LOYAL TO THE CROWN.

Not the least important of the resolutions introduced and supported by the Bond, is what is known as the peace resolution after the Jameson raid. The Chairman confidently asserts that there is no organization which, with the means at its disposal, and with the material with which it has had to work, has done more, or could have done more, to show its attachment to her Majesty's person and Crown, not by drinking champagne and whisky, or by shouting hurrah, nor with flag-wagging and torchlight processions, but by true and quiet obedience to her laws. And what is their reward to-day? Annihilation, destruction; to be thrown into prison without trial, and to be called rebels by our opponents and their colored friends of both sexes along the streets, and in the bars and canteens. At various times, money is promised to white and colored in order, even through the instrumentality of hired and false witnesses, to have an Afrikander against whom there is a grievance thrown into prison.

Thinking of the last eight months and what the Dutch-speaking Afrikanders of the colony have had to endure in the name of the British flag, the Chairman comes to the conclusion that the policy followed by her Majesty's representatives with regard to the affairs in South Africa is deeply to be regretted, and will needs leave behind it its traces. In his opinion the reason the Bond must be rooted out was simply that they do not bow down to the golden calf of Nebuchadnezzar and because their representatives in Parliament had the courage to consider the Cape Colony first and Rhodesia and De Beers second, and to act accordingly. As money spent at election time had not availed and a forced redistribution of seats had helped still less, refuge is now to be taken in constitutional means, viz., imprisonment, war, &c. Against attempting to take revenge, the Chairman strongly warns the members of the organization. To ease their feelings by discussing and passing certain resolutions is permissible, but let them even in their discussions act like men whose heads are placed above their hearts, and never forget that, though they are Afrikanders, they are British subjects.

Throughout the Congress the indications of the sentiment that permeated the meetings were many and strong. These indications were most frequent during the delivery of the Chairman's speech. When the Chairman stated that he was speaking as a man speaking under martial law, and that he was not at liberty, like Mr. Morley or Mr. Courtney, or Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman in England, to call things by their proper names, there was an uproar of indignation. In fact, the degree of excitement that characterized the meetings this year of a body whose proceedings are ordinarily conducted in the most calm and sober fashion, was most remarkable.

In view of the statements that have from time to time been made on the platform and in the press, and of the accusations that have been leveled in the Cape Parliament by the progressive members against Bond members, that the Bond had received considerable financial support from the Transvaal, it is but just to mention that at the Congress the Secretary solemnly declared that "not so much as a copper half-penny" had been received by the Bond from the Transvaal Government. W. S.

A CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE.

Effort to be Made to Change Law Relating to Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15.—A meeting of politicians of all parties will be held in this city Sept. 26. It is probable there will be present men of political influence from all over the State. The purpose of the meeting is to form a constitutional reform association.

The statutes of this State now provide that all towns shall have equal representation in the State Legislature. This law has caused serious conflict between the towns which include the large cities of the State and those containing only country villages. Fruitless attempts have been made to change the law, but now once again the effort will be made to have representation governed by population.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS TOPICS

Lord Hopetown to Proclaim Federal Commonwealth Jan. 1.

Italian Colonists Have Made a Paradise Out of a Concession in Northern New South Wales.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 15.—The preparations for the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth are making good progress, the decision of Western Australia to join the federation having removed the only element of uncertainty. The new Governor General, Lord Hopetown, will proceed from London to Fremantle, Western Australia, in one of the British mail steamers, and thence to Sydney in a British man-of-war, arriving in time to proclaim the Commonwealth on New Year's Day, the Federal elections taking place a few weeks later. The various Federal electorates have been designated by aboriginal names, but several are so unfamiliar and unpronounceable that numerous alterations will have to be made.

There is every probability that either Albury or Corowa, on the Murray River, dividing the Provinces of New South Wales and Victoria, will be selected as the site of the Federal capital. Each is in the heart of a rich vine-growing district, and surrounded by auriferous country.

The Federal electorates are so extensive that if anything like a fair proportion of the electors record their votes, only the best-known men, irrespective of political bias, have a chance of being returned for either of the Federal chambers. The Australian Labor Party has decided on making an attempt to secure a few seats, but outside South Australia its prospects are not encouraging.

In connection with the Federal elections. The question as to whether a person can hold seats in both the Federal and the State Parliaments has cropped up. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution to prevent a person sitting in both Parliaments, but public opinion throughout Australia is so strongly in favor of the "one man one billet" principle that many of the members of the existing State Legislatures, wisely considering that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," have withdrawn their Federal candidatures.

It is not improbable that Earl Beauchamp, Governor of New South Wales, will receive the offer of the post of Deputy Governor General. Should he accept it, he would remain in Sydney, otherwise he will return to England after the Commonwealth has been formally established.

The sending of naval contingents from South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales to China has not evoked much enthusiasm, and it is not probable that more men will be dispatched. In the case of South Africa the colonists were imbued with the idea that Great Britain was fighting single handed not only the Boers, but also the leading Continental powers, judging from the immense number of foreign mercenaries engaged. In China, all the leading powers of the world are united in the struggle with the Celestial forces, which makes a huge difference.

In the near future the Australian Federal Government will devote its attention to the work of colonial defense. Already the New South Wales Premier has ordered several 4.7-inch guns and a number of Maxim-Vickers (pom-pom) guns for the use of the mother colony, and it is expected that a large proportion of the Mausers captured in South Africa will be distributed among the colonies. Probably one of the first acts of the Federal Government will be to authorize the establishment, at a distance of several hundred miles from the coast, of works for the manufacture of ammunition and small arms. It is also understood that every encouragement will be afforded for the formation of corps of volunteer mounted infantry.

The Australian climate and political institutions do not appear favorable to the development of extreme Socialist or Anarchistic principles. When the news of the assassination of King Humbert arrived in Australia the Italian Socialists and Anarchists refrained from making manifestations of any kind, at least not in public, declaring that they entertained no animosity against their murdered ruler, who was powerless among the reactionaries surrounding him, and that they regarded the crime as a cruel blow to the cause of Italian liberalism. "If Australian institutions could be introduced into Italy," said one of them, "that country would speedily take its place in the front rank of the nations."

The Italian community in Australia is a prosperous one, generally. In the principal cities most of the fruit shops are kept by Italians, and the country they are largely employed in vine cultivation. They are a quiet, industrious people, their habits of thrift being proverbial.

In the northern portion of New South Wales is a district known as New Italy. It is peopled by Itallans, the survivors of the ill-fated expedition of the Marquis de la Raye to the Pacific Islands. The land was placed at their disposal by the Colonial Government, and although the settlers were almost penniless when they took possession of it, they have converted it into a veritable paradise. Everywhere there are beautiful gardens, luxuriant plantations, and comfortable homes. All are workers—fathers, mothers, and children—and it is wonderful what their united labors have accomplished. One of the leading industries is the rearing of silkworms, the cocoons being exported to Italy, the Italians accomplishing without State assistance what the colonists had failed to do at a cost of several thousand pounds of public money. J. P.

COMING YEAR AT PRINCETON.

A Gain of More than 150 Students Over the Year 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 15.—On Wednesday of next week the formal opening of the university will take place. President Patton has arrived from his Summer home in the Bermuda Islands, and Dean Winans came in on Thursday from his trip to his former home in Nova Scotia.

A number of changes have been made on the campus and in the various departments of the curriculum which will add new interest to the student life at Princeton. The successive victories in football and baseball have placed the university at least on a level with her sister institutions, while the victory of the debating team over the Yale debaters last Spring proves that there is still an interest being taken in literary lines of work.

The freshman class will be the largest ever entered here. The reports from the examinations show that there will be about 400 men in this class and 15 or 20 new men in the upper classes; 435 took the examinations for the freshman class, and 20 for the other classes, which makes a sum total of 455. A conservative estimate would place the enrolled entering students at 405. At this figure the catalogue will show 1,350 students enrolled for this Fall, a gain of 150 over last year.

During the Summer the new annex to the Isabella McCosh Infirmary was finished at a cost of $25,000. It will be used only for students having taken contagious diseases. A new boiler house to furnish heat for the buildings on the campus was erected at the southeast corner of the campus at an expense of $30,000. A set of portable grand stands in the university football field is now being made and will be ready for use by Nov. 15. They will be constructed chiefly of steel and will cost upward of $20,000.

The agitation of alumni representation on the Board of Trustees has become a matter of great importance and will doubtless be settled at the next meeting of the Board in October. The plan proposed by the alumni contemplates the enlargement of the present board by adding five Trustees to be elected by direct vote of the alumni, the term of office to be five years; this would bring an election of one alumni Trustee every commencement.

The following appointments on the Faculty have been made by the Board of Trustees: The Rev. John K. Finlay, formerly President of Knox College, to the new Chair in Politics; Edward F. Hulbert, 1900, instructor in graphics, and Frederick W. Kafer, 1900, instructor in civil engineering department.

Another feature of the year's work will be the two lectures that ex-President Cleveland will deliver. The lectureship was founded by the Hon. Stafford Little of Trenton, N. J., and Mr. Cleveland was the first incumbent, having given two lectures last April on "The Independence of the Executive." His lectures next Spring will be on some public topic. Several new courses have been added to the curriculum for the coming year; these comprise additions to the English, economics, and language departments. Prof. Henry Van Dyke will give a special seminar course in English. A fuller announcement of the courses will be made on Wednesday.

IN FONTAINEBLEAU FOREST

Idyllic Quiet and Rest Only an Hour from Paris.

PEASANT LIFE IN SAMOIS

Fun on the Moving Sidewalk at the Exposition—The Story of a Dog, a Cat, and a Magpie.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SAMOIS, Sept. 4.—It is difficult to believe, sitting so quietly in this primitive town, that it is only an hour by rail to Paris. But oh! the joy of it, after a day in that city. Noisé, rush, cries of the French voice that accost you in excited tones over the most trifling thing; the ever-streaming crowd that seethes in and out of the exposition grounds; the motley exhibits that whirl the brain, as in vain you try to get through them and be convinced that you have done so, for a general mix-up of Japan, China, the Transvaal, and the United States, with the bewildering effect of the Swiss village on your mind, are all playing at puss in the corner throughout your tired head.

Wearily you drag in and drag out of each building that the French are ever polite in calling a "palais," and you strive to reinforce your interest, to regain enough energy to "go on." In desperation to get the rounds done, you mount to the "trottoir roulant" and nearly break your weary limbs in a vigorous jump to get on. This fresh sensation somewhat revives you as you smoothly pass on and leave things behind, and the entertainment of watching your fellow-beings hopping on and hopping off of the trottoir amuses you.

It is one of the biggest "shows" of the exposition, I think; to see a fashionably adorned "Parisienne of uncertain weight" trying to seize the right moment to risk the placing of her dainty high-heel boot upon the, less rapid rolling, sidewalk. She remains upon this until friends or family seem going forever from view, then with a wild plunge she ventures the "rapide." Ye gods! for a few moments you think the phonograph is letting loose upon you all the exclamations that the French language is so rich in. But you feel relieved all the same, as you watch the lace frills, feathers, and ribbons fluttering safely on, and you forgive the blow from the flowered parasol that came near carrying your right eye along its wild tour around the exposition grounds.

Suddenly your own "sortie" is called out, and with a scramble you get on steady ground, find with joy it is lunch time, and hasten to the Pavillon Bleu, which cerainly attractively repairs all your shattered feelings. But alas! there was a Hungarian band! Why do they give you Hungarian bands just as you are ready to enjoy yourself? When the day's work is done, when you can "no more," then take the new underground railroad—a grand thing for Paris—and in fifteen minutes you are at the "gare de Lyon," there the train for Fontainebleau and drive through that noble forest a short half hour and find rest at the end in a quaint, quiet village of France—Samois.

A QUAINT FRENCH VILLAGE.

Jean François Millet has given us many corners of the villages of France in his rare and beautiful pictures of the peasant's life. Barbizon is a neighbor of Samois, and a friendly intimacy has been kept up. When you visit Barbizon you seem to see all the villagers of Samois, and when at Samois it is as if the good folk of Barbizon had come out for the day. "The Angelus" lies in every field, and at meal time you see on every door step "La becquée."

The children of Samois are the prettiest bits I have ever seen among peasant children. And, in artists' parlance, they continually "ravish the soul." The people are most friendly to strangers when they come to live among them, but they don't want "transients." Twice has the P. L. M. R. offered them a station, and, after collectively considering the matter, they have twice refused. "They did not wish it noisy, like Héricy," they said, "that had more drink shops than dwellings." Héricy is just over the Seine, and does not even possess a tramway in the streets, but to these peculiarly simple and proud people it is a Sodom and Gomorrah.

They know little of Paris, though only an hour away. I have seen no public houses beyond the inns, as I am stopping in one of these, (there are only two.) The barroom is open all day—is opposite me as I write. Men come in for a drink, but take only the red or white wine of the country—cheap, good, and unless you drink a gallon of it, it is not intoxicating. Every one retires early, if the curfew no longer sounds to warn the virtuous that the candle should not burn low in the socket. These good people seem to cling to the observance of the decline of day. And the streets are hushed and the lights go out before ten can sound from the old church tower.

When I go out of an evening, as I sometimes do to visit an artist friend who lives close by, I take the gate key with me; otherwise when I arrive home at 10:30 the slumberers must be aroused by shouts and pandimen that awaken all the dogs in the neighborhood to assist in your sure entrance for the night. All is closed at 9:30. Last night at about that hour I went out. The moon was full, and the winding river in the valley seemed one solid silver stream. The tall poplars so commonly seen along the Seine stood like black sentinels challenging or permitting its course; not a sound save my footsteps across freshly cut fields of grain and the chickens disturbing in their new-found homes under the sun-trimmed stacks of ripe wheat that dotted the meadow as far as my eye could reach.

Now and then an overripe plum fell from a tree under which I stood to watch the light glide over the landscape and to lean my back against its steady trunk. The tree was laden with luscious fruit, left open all to itself, for so inclined, but the tree belonged to Marie, le pot-au-feu, and who among the villagers would steal from her tree? Did she not come around early each day with her baskets well filled and her prices so low that there was always enough for those who loved to buy of Marie, le pot-au-feu.

While watching and listening I heard the click of the sabot and a child's voice, somewhat raised in expostulation. As there were no replies to the words, I wondered over it. Soon there appeared above the brow of the hill a little girl of twelve years, carrying a struggling black dog. He was nearly as large as she was, and his tail hung down very limp and he had a decidedly loose look around his mouth. I asked why she carried him up the steeep hill. She replied:

"Il ne vuit pas rentrer, Madame. Je devais aller le chercher partout, et grande-mère et déjà longtemps au lit. Que tu es méchant toi!" And on she trudged with struggling doggy, till the soft haze of the Summer night hid her from my view. He, too, was after the moonlight, and a little "late hour," poor doggy, and, although I laughed, I really pitied him. The dogs and cats are let to run loose and by hundreds (for every house in Samois has a family of them) in the daytime, but at night, when one expects to see these two animals roaming free from domestic control, the streets are empty, and even one poor delinquent was brought back to dream of bliss under the bed of grande-mère! So life at night is sleeping in Samois, and order is sustained through "the fitness of things," according to the Samoisian code.

The peasants' homes are built here, there, face to the east, face to the west, according to the fancy of the builder-owner. This furnishes a village much after the plan of Siasconset, on Nantucket Isle. Under each house is a place for chickens, rabbits, and cows, these last being favorites for pets. The "pie-voleuse" is a member of the family, and is better known for his fighting than his stealing. They take part in family broils and have brails of their own.

ALLIES' ATTACK ON A DOG.

In the narrow street known as the Rue de la Paix I witnessed an amusing quarrel between a dog, a cat, and a magpie. The dog had brought a bone, thrown out to him from the butcher's cart. His home was evidently in the Rue de la Paix. At all events, he went there to enjoy his feast. The cat and the pie-voleuse, lookers-on at the good things of life that the dog had fallen heir to, allied themselves against the "valier dog," and considered themselves evidently "the powers" concerning the advisable distribution of the dog's treasure. He gnawed on unconcernedly, with evident conviction of his rights, and, being a large dog of noble mind, took no notice of the plot that was being hatched.

All at once the cat made a dive, seized a good piece of meat that had been bitten loose by the dog, and he in astonishment at the cat's boldness looked up from his bone, but put his, rough paw on it all the same. His calmness started the crow on an attack, which was made by a spring at his head. The crow picked and the dog howled and the cat carried off the bone. She had quite a little feast before the crow became aware of the situation. She left her vantage ground to pursue the cat, who found it hard to go far with the bone, as it was too heavy.

Pussy wished no company for dinner, and forthwith impolite language took place. Then came the dog's chance, and while these two allies was hot in dispute the dog thought it well to leave the premises, but not before he had seized his treasure, and the last I saw of him he was on the double quick going out of the Rue de la Paix, bound for the fields that lay in inviting freshness beyond. Escaped! There was nothing more for the cat and crow to do but to go at it again, which they did, until a small boy in pink and white striped trousers and a Jean François Millet blue blouse ran out of one of the houses. Which of the powers he represented I did not know, but his presence brought about peace, which led me to believe he must be a yet undiscovered species of humanity.

FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU.

There are few modern houses in Samois, a very few, but in one of these for several months of the year lives Maitre Laborl. Near Paris, yet away from the rush of the world; free from surprises brought by the railroad trains or the calls of the telephone. Behind his house stretches for miles the noble Forest of Fontainebleau. Near by the tall pine trees that grow with giant strength from out of beds of broken rocks, down ravines you can climb from rock to rock, picking the blossoms of the wild honeysuckle, a deep orange in color. The flora of the Forest of Fontainebleau exceeds that of any other place I know. The Kings of France knew how to make life beautiful, (for themselves,) and one cannot help feeling a certain gratitude, although it is won through blood, to them for building palaces now only to be fully enjoyed. One feels also grateful to the Church of Rome for holding together the paintings and works of art of the world's best moments that are now the property of all who care to enjoy them.

Wander out of an evening into the Forest of Fontainebleau, and let your thoughts follow its paths, forget the world of to-day. Down the long avenue that leads to the home of the Kings you see at the distant end the glow of the midsummer sun. Along the bypaths and through the thick forest gayly dressed courtiers lead out with tripping steps their ladies; together their waving plumes of pink, yellow, and blue mingle with the small saplings that catch the light breeze and weave into color scenes for the Impressionist's brush. The festivals of the Summer night, under the noble oak of Franchard; lackeys holding the bridles of creamy steeds, whose embroidered harness would grace the bodice of some fair dame; Dukes, Counts, Marquises, and knights stand to await the King.

Listen to the voices that rush with the wind. The laugh of that merry creature Diane de Poitiers, as year after year she reigns queen of the fêtes, or closes with a finger on her ruby lips the mouth of the King; the vengeance hurled from her lips as she hears her rival, La Duchesse d'Etampes, remark, "Mme. Diane was married the year that I was born." Then come the sobs of Gabrielle d'Estrées as she parts from Henri IV. The lonely sound of the water plashing against the boat, as with it went all in life that was happy to the Duchess of Beaufort. Silently with the night it wends slowly toward Paris, and naught is known till the voice of the King asks Bassompierre for news of his dead-born child. The sobs of the monarch as he learns the cause of his mistress' cruel death: "You were with her at the last, good Bassompierre; stay also with me to tell me of my mistress, to speak to me of her."

Again we hear in hot discussion, through the rose-twined walks of the Jardin de Diane the King's voice, raised in angry words against Biron, as they walk in the early morn. That statesman's proud reply; the warning voice of his sister: "If you go further you are lost." Then the lightning strikes, the wind rages, and the water moans around the boat that bears Biron and Auvergne along the Seine, to stop at the gate of the Bastile. Following on the wind that sighs for fate comes the joyful news: "The King has ratified the treaty of commerce and navigation!" The last vestiges of the war for independence have been swept away, and a new country rises to float her flag of "stars and stripes."

Then there softly falls the blessing of Pius VII. as he takes his leave from the Prison Palace. Deceived for nineteen long months by the man he came to crown and whom he called "his pious son"—Napoleon, the obstacle of Europe's peace. And here in the silence of the evening to him who had vanquished the world the tempter whispered: Death? Death, to the great General whose officers forsook him one by one.

"In these silent courts," writes M. Thiers, "the ear was still struck by the noise of carriage wheels. One listened, but they were carriages rolling away." The long agony had an end. The Old Guard stood to hear these words: "Soldiers, my old companions in arms, I have found you always on the road to honor. We must at last leave one another. I should like to embrace you all, but let me kiss this flag, which takes your place."

Thus speak the voices of the past. Listen to what they say to-day. I saw coming through a rocky slope bearing burdens on their backs two old souls, whose wrinkled faces and sunburned cheeks proclaimed them to be the paysannes of Barbizon or Samois. They were happy, picking sticks, which were added as they went to the burden they already carried. Chatting, smiling, eager to keep on searching for a choice, but still while I talked:

"Ah! oui, madame; oui, nous venois chaque jour chercher le bois. Personne nous le defends. Il y en a pour tous, dans le foret de Fontainebleau." (Ah! yes, madame, we come every day to find wood. No one forbids in the forest of Fontainebleau. There is enough for all.)

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

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SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

RIGHT AND LEFT HANDEDNESS.—In a recent volume by Dr. Fritz Lueddeckens, "Rechts und Links Händigkeit," a new theory is put forward to explain the fact that most of us are right-handed. The author believes that it is due to the higher degree of blood pressure which usually exists on the left side of the brain, which governs the right side of the body. He divides individuals into three classes: Those in whom the blood pressure is higher on the left side of the brain; those in whom it is higher on the right side, and those in which the blood pressure is equal on both sides. The first class contains the great majority of us, the right-handed people; the second a much smaller number, but still a quite numerous class, the left-handed, and the third where the pressure is equal on both sides of the brain, a very small number, the two-handed or ambidextrous, who use both hands with equal facility.

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RAILWAYS AND MOVING PLATFORMS.—Mr. John Perry, an English engineer, is the author of a rather novel application of the "moving platform" in connection with boarding and alighting from moving railway trains. It had seemed to him that on the underground road in London much time was lost and a great amount of energy wasted in stopping and starting the trains. In order to avoid this waste he suggests the following device: At each station the platform is a turntable, about 500 feet in diameter. This turntable is kept continuously revolving at such a rate that its rim travels at the same speed as the moving train. In the centre of the turntable is a spiral staircase, which, being at the centre, of course moves very slowly, by which the passenger reaches the main floor. He then walks toward the circumference. The speed at which he is being carried along gradually increases, until at the edge he is traveling at the rate of the moving train, which he there finds seemingly at rest, as all doors are open. He enters, and as the moving platform is left behind the doors are automatically closed, until the next station is reached, when they are automatically opened again. With such an arrangement the track, of course, at each station would be built on a curve closely following that of the turntable, for about half the later's circumference. Mr. Perry thinks that with this system it might be expedient to have a continuous train, on such roads as the underground of London, or the elevated of New York City, so that no matter when a passenger might arrive, he would always find a car open and apparently waiting for him. There are a number of obvious difficulties, not the least of which would be the great expense of such a construction, and the danger which might result from the occurrence of any sudden inequality between the two motions. It is not at all improbable, however, that something of the sort will in the near future be put to a practical test in London.

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COOKERY IN HIGH ALTITUDES.—In Albuquerque, New Mexico, which has an altitude of about 5,000 feet, the recipes and regulations laid down by the ordinary cookbook are, it seems, worthless. Water boils there at 202 degrees Fahrenheit instead of at 212 degrees, as at sea level; hence articles of food to be boiled require a much longer cooking than the usual cookbook prescribes. On account of the extreme dryness of the air, farinaceous foods, such as beans, corn, &c., lose so much of their moisture that they require long soaking in water before cooking. The worst difficulty, however, is said to be with cake and bread making. Ordinary directions as to the number of eggs and amount of baking powder break down altogether. "As the barometric pressure largely determines the effectiveness of the 'raiser,' this may explain the unusual action of the baking soda and egg batter."

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MALLEABLE CAST IRON.—The process of rendering cast iron malleable has been known for nearly two centuries, but its perfection has been the work of the past five years. Malleable cast iron has a unique position in the iron trade. It is softer than cast iron, and can be battered out of shape before it breaks. It surpasses steel in shock-resisting qualities. It can be twisted, bent, machined, polished, threaded, and, in fact, treated just as cast iron or cast steel. It has eight times the shock-resisting qualities of the best cast iron, and is about half as strong as the best cast steel. Its physical strength is from 37,000 to 45,000 pounds per square inch. The materials used in its manufacture are pig-irons low in silicon. It may be made either in a cupola or open hearth furnace. After the castings are made, they are packed in puddle scale in large iron boxes called saggers. These saggers are placed in large ovens and fired to a red heat for from four to seven days. The remarkable change in the state of the carbon takes place here. The casting, which is originally of a dirty gray color, comes out of the oven with a rich black velvety fracture. After the anneal, the castings, now malleabilised, are in shape for the market. Among the household utensils in whose manufacture this metal is already largely used are hinges, locks, scissors, gas and oil stoves, wrenches, icecream freezers, washing machines, safes, and rakes.

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GENERATING GAS FROM WOOD.—H. Riché of Paris has been experimenting for some time on a practical commercial method of making gas from wood, and seems now to have finally succeeded. His generator consists of an

At the Play and With the Players

Everybody who cherishes a sincere regard for dramatic art hopes that the present craze among theatrical purveyors for stage versions of popular novels will not last long. A dramatized novel is not often an artistic play. If the novel is a masterwork which one cherishes, the dramatization is likely to have a disturbing not to say a depressing influence on his mind. I know at least one person who has not opened "Vanity Fair" since he saw the play crudely manufactured out of some of its chapters last season. With the memory of that Becky, that Rawdon, and the feeble, unsatisfying equivalents for dear old Dobbin and a dozen other personages still fresh, he finds it impossible to enjoy reading again that wonderful book, parts of which he was wont to read every year. He hopes the time will come when he can forget the deplorable theatrical Becky and her uninteresting associates, and enjoy once more an occasional hour in company with Thackeray's immortal personages.

The novels which are being subjected to theatrical adaptation at present, however, are scarcely masterworks, and few are likely to grieve about their perversion. "Richard Carvel," at the Empire Theatre, is not much like Winston Churchill's laboriously fashioned historical novel. But I fancy no one will ever cherish "Richard Carvel" as "Vanity Fair" and "David Copperfield" are cherished. Its theatrical perversion will, therefore, cause neither anger nor regret. Thousands of folks who see the play will never read the book.

The play is rambling and very badly constructed in its first act, but exceedingly diverting in its second, stirring in its audacious, inconsequential melodramatic way in its third act, amusing in its last. Perhaps the task of making a drama in four tableaux, acting in two hours and a half, out of a romance of the proportions of Mr. Churchill's, seems more difficult to an old stager, who remembers so well some of the dramatized novels of long ago, than it really is. Half a dozen scenes to an act used to be the rule when Dickens and Bulwer were hastily transferred to the stage. But Mr. Rose's version of "Richard Carvel" is made up of detached episodes, and the expert eye and ear can detect the not too ingenious joiner work.

Notwithstanding this, though, and the fact that the new piece has scarcely any felicities of dialogue, it would be fairly successful, probably, even without the beautiful scenic dress and the good acting of Mr. Drew and some of his associates at the Empire. Except for a few minutes in Act I., when Mr. Rose's sense of indebtedness to Mr. Churchill is so strong upon him that he employs a number of minor characters and a few incidents valueless in the development of the plot, there is scarcely anything superfluous in the piece. It moves briskly. It keeps one's eye interested and his mind diverted every minute. While nothing is omitted that the spectator really cares about, no time is wasted in mere explanations. The villains vanish when they have done their worst. Every doing on the stage, after the piece is well under way, is interesting. Far from a perfect, in fact an actually crude and imperfect, play, "Richard Carvel" has vitality, picturesqueness, an elemental love story not less credible than most love stories, a variety of character, some humor, some well-contrived and well-sustained suspense to recommend it.

Much more than this can be honestly said in praise of "Arizona," at the Herald Square Theatre. That is a perfect work of its kind, the best in the manner of its construction and its clever employment of theatric device its author, Augustus Thomas, has yet turned out. While the mere framework is purely conventional and almost every "situation" has done duty over and over again, yet the spectator feels that he is in the presence of living men and women. He would feel the illusion of the piece more strongly, too, if the acting was generally of a more artistic and convincing sort. Miss Eleanor Robson and Mr. Roberts as Bonita and her uncouth father are the only two on the stage who make the emotional quality of the piece tell at its full worth.

Yet the finest actors would not despise the chance to express passion which this play offers. The dialogue is always equal to the situation. Not only in the humorous passages, but in the serious scenes, too, Mr. Thomas has surpassed himself in the aptness and naturalness of his writing in "Arizona." In the free use of unlikely coincidence, in the resort to expedients belonging to the long-established stock in trade of the playwright, the new play is on the level of melodrama, but there is no dramatist now living who could put more genuine human nature in melodrama or endow it with a more potent literary charm.

The performance of "Arizona" seems to satisfy large audiences. Large praise is accorded in some of the public prints to certain of the men and women in the company who really exhibit small dramatic talent. The text is spoken clearly and the soldiers bear themselves like soldiers, the cowboys like cowboys. The military details are correct. The pictures of Arizona outdoors and indoors are true. The moonlight and the twilight and the yellow sunset are highly effective.

In "Richard Carvel," on the other hand, it is the acting that counts above the pictures. The petty details of the surface of life are not photographically depicted. The play is not true to any epoch or locality. Mr. Churchill's book is instructively historical. Mr. Rose's play has no didactic quality at all. Mr. Churchill's book is painstakingly and, on the whole, ably written. The best writing in the play is only fair.

Few actors have the distinction of style, the ripe experience, the command of resource to lend positive distinction to such scenes as those in Mr. Rose's penultimate act. That long speech of defiance would sound like ordinary stage fustian if delivered by a cheap actor in one of the minor theatres. John Drew is now one of our very best actors. It was a good idea to put him forward in a play of the sort that some of our handsomest and worst actors have lately been disporting themselves in. He carries his part with splendid vivacity and grace, gives it due force, and acts it now, after a few nights' practice, with admirable finish. Miss Conquest, though she will never be quite as delightful in the unsophisticated drama of this pattern as she is in comedy with a leaning to the satirical, is still a piquant, lovely, and satisfying heroine, while Miss Olive May again asserts her right to recognition as a true artistic successor to the Mary Gannons and the Jennie Lees of the long ago.

It is pleasant to be able to avoid a "first night" and get one's earliest impression of a play in company with folks who have gone to the theatre without prejudice and anxious to be amused. The audience that found diversion in "The Husbands of Leontine" at the Madison Square Theatre Thursday night, for instance, contained few persons with preconceived notions of the piece. They took it in the performance for what it was worth and, from an artistic point of view, it is worth more than any comic piece recently produced by this company of actors known as Charles Frohman's comedians.

There is not a suspicion of horseplay in this latest adaptation of French comic drama. The fun never depends on antic. People do not play hide-and-seek in cupboards and under beds. It is as far from modern "variety" and comic pantomime as a comedy by Wycherly. To the immoral and conscienceless comedy of the Restoration, in fact, "Les Maris de Leontine," in its original shape, must bear some sort of close resemblance, enough to indicate that M. Alfred Capus is a student of English dramatic literature. For, though Wycherly and his contemporaries freely helped themselves to the inventions of their French contemporaries, they wrote with a degree of license not tolerated on the French stage of that day. And license is a distinguishing trait of the Capus piece.

It lacks witty dialogue in the English form, and of course it has been denuded as far as possible of the outward show of immorality. "Flirtation" and "Fiancé" are two invaluable words to the adapters of such French pieces. Doubtless there were a large number of persons in Thursday night's crowded house who failed to detect the positive wickedness in the play behind the thin veil of decency woven by the adapter. But it is there, and keen appreciation of the humor of the thing, its absolute abandon, depends upon a clear comprehension of the unutterable depravity of Leontine and the exact application of the symbolism employed.

Still, depending as it does on the detonement of traits of character, lifelike in its conduct, quick in its movement, "The Husbands of Leontine" has been found to contain plenty of diversion for everybody who has thus far seen it. The portrayal of its deplorable heroine by pretty Isabel Irving in her approved Lady Jessica Nepean manner helps to lend to the performance a superficial and purely factitious tone of innocent irresponsibility. The spectator sees Leontine do nothing wrong, hears her confess only to innumerable broken engagements and harmless flirtations, and, as she is obviously a nice little thing, is led, unless he is sufficiently sophisticated to recognize latter day French comedy through its disguises, to accept her at her own publicly expressed estimate of her own worth. He must feel rather shivery now and then when the action trembles, unmistakably, on the brink of the abyss. But that is all. And the fun is continuous from the payment of the bill as the curtain rises to the triple waltz as it falls.

No one will be contradicted by me who says that "The Husbands of Leontine" even in its adapted form is wicked, but any one who says it is not humorous would say the same thing of "The Beaux' Stratagem" and "The Way of the World." Lectures on morality are avoided in these reviews of plays. If a piece like this works harm by contaminating pure minds the thirty-odd newspapers which have made its quality known and told all about its naughtiness certainly do not supply the demand that must exist here for that sort of enlightenment. But I am sure that "The Husbands of Leontine" will be seen by many persons who will receive no injury from it, by many who are quite past injury of that sort. Reform of the stage also must begin with the reform of the people who support the theatre.

As for the simple trifle which begins the evening's entertainment at this house most of the hysterical praise that has been given to it has been of a canting sort. "Ib and Little Christina," founded on a few words, but immortal words, written by Hans Christian Andersen, misses the rare charm of the great Danish writer, but has a certain simplicity and pathos of its own. It is the merest trifle, though, and its dramatic value is of the smallest sort. Its performance is painstaking, but would be much more effective in every way if the actors could be induced to speak naturally, as if the thought they utter flowed spontaneously, rather than to recite in a monotone.

Mr. Holbrook Blinn is a comely man whose personality suggests both Martin Harvey and Robert Taber, and whose acting has a hint of Mansfield's. But in his speech he is labored and artificial, and the same needless fault disfigures the otherwise dignified and sympathetic work of Jennie Eustace. Natural utterance can never be expected of children on the stage, but the two youngsters concerned in this performance are uncommonly interesting and promising little actors.

One may always count on seeing good acting of its kind, however, when E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams are concerned in a performance. They are both well suited in "The Husbands of Leontine." Holland is a nobleman who is also a gentleman, which is a novelty in comic drama of this kind, who marries Leontine and has his doubts about her. He is bashful as a lover, self-satisfied until his suspicions are aroused as a husband, amusing, and yet not extravagant or wholly undignified in his manifestations of jealousy. Williams is the easygoing, kind-hearted first husband of Leontine, who tries to escape from her feather-brained importunity after his divorce, but is fated to be ever entangled in her intrigues. Both act with perfect naturalness, though with no lack of variety of expression and with unfailing humor. They alone make "The Husbands of Leontine" worth while. But I am not recommending this performance to anybody. Whoever goes to see it, after reading these few words of review, does so on his own responsibility.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILL.

Mr. E. H. Sothern will act Hamlet tomorrow night at the Garden Theatre for the first time in his life. Preparations for a handsome production of Shakespeare's tragedy have been going on at the Garden Theatre for a long while. Eight new scenic pictures have been painted by E. G. Unitt. New dresses, armor, and accessories have been provided and a number of actors unknown in this city have been employed. Some members of the company which has so long and so well supported Mr. Sothern will also appear. Rowland Buckstone will be the First Gravedigger and Arthur Lawrence King Claudius. Mr. Flockton will be the old Priest. The veteran William Harris will be the Ghost. Vincent Sternroyd will be Laertes, Henry Carvill Horatio, Charlotte Deane Queen Gertrude. Mrs. Sothern (Virginia Harned) should make a lovely and satisfying Ophelia.

At the Manhattan Theatre to-morrow night "Caleb West," a dramatization of a story by F. Hopkinson Smith, by Michael Morton, will be acted for the first time. It is said that while Mr. Morton has made some changes in the story, he has not perverted its meaning. The scene is laid on the New England Coast, and the characters are types studied from life. The cast will include Edwin Arden as West, George Fawcett as Capt. Joe, Frank Lander, Elmer Grandin, May Buckley, Kate Denin Wilson, Ysobel Haskins, Ada Gilman, and others.

The amusing Rogers Brothers will produce their new variety farce called "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" at Hammerstein's Victoria to-morrow night. John McNally, as usual, put the piece together for them. The slender plot concerns two innocent Germans, who, having been swindled into buying land in a "paper" town in the South called Central Park, imagine themselves the owners of Central Park, New York. One of the scenes represents the Casino in the Park. Another is the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria. The company includes Eugene O'Rourke, William West, Della Fox, Lee Harrison, A. V. Gibson, John Page, Grace Freeman, Jeannette Bageard, Edith St. Clair, and many others. The principal specialties are "The Duchess of Central Park," by Jeannette Bageard; "The Three Jolly Sailors," by the Rogers Brothers and Della Fox; "When Reuben Comes to Town," by the Rogers Brothers, Jeannette Bageard, and Edith St. Clair; "Sally," by Grace Freeman, and "If Cabby Told Half That He Knows," by Della Fox, dressed as a cabman.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

In the huliabaloo of excitement after the stirring climax of the third act of "Richard Carvel," at the Empire Theatre last Tuesday night, a slender, dark, clean-shaven man came modestly before the curtain, bowed nervously, and quickly retired from sight. "That's Churchill, who wrote the book," said a stout first-nighter, who is supposed to know everything. But of course it was not. Mr. Churchill, though he was in the house, did not show himself at all. The slender, dark man was Edward E. Rose, who made the play and who must not be confounded with the other Edward Rose, the English dramatic critic and playwright, who dramatized "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Phroso," "Under the Red Robe," and other recent romances. The present Mr. Rose was a member of the Boston Museum company in its later days and was for several years connected as stage manager with the Castle Square Theatre, in Boston. He has written, to date, thirty-nine plays which have been acted, but few of these have come under the notice of playgoers who seek their diversion in the theatres on Broadway. Mr. Rose is a rising man, however, and is likely to make a fortune. In the service of Charles Frohman he has lately been doing many things. It is whispered that he has doctored to vigorous life several recent plays that proved to be anaemic at rehearsals. He is credited, in Rialto talk, with having had a hand in the dramatization of "David Harum." With Willis Steell he has just finished the dramatization of Gilbert Parker's "Battle of the Strong," in which Marie Burroughs will act Guida. It is a curious coincidence that both Mr. Rose and Mr. Winston Churchill have distinguished literary contemporaries of the same name across the Atlantic.

Stella Kenny, the pretty young woman who was the best-liked of the actors concerned in the lamentable failure at the Bijou Theatre last week, made her first appearance here as a child in a tentative performance of a poor play, "The Old Love and the New," at the Lyceum Theatre in the Spring of 1891. She has occasionally appeared here obscurely in the interval, but has not had a fair chance. She is a pleasing actress. In her surrounding at the Bijou her talent shone brightly by contrast.

Augustus Thomas's speech before the curtain at the Herald Square Theatre last Monday night was by far the best author's speech, both in its matter and in the manner of its delivery, first-nighters have heard in a long while. It was modest and sensible and informing. Though the chances are that "Arizona" will run long in New York, the author refused to accept the violent applause of enthusiastic members of the Lambs and his other professional friends as conclusive evidence of its triumph. He expressed his indebtedness to Gen. Miles and his other army friends for their help in the military details of the play. Perhaps this close attention to superficial details, photographic rather than dramatic, is something of a fault with Thomas in the present stage of his career. It shows in the performance of "Arizona" rather than in the play which is full of dramatic virility. But some of the actors have been so vigorously trained to denote the exact manners of soldiers and cowboys that the expression of passion and emotion suffers in consequence. That's a splendid representation of a non-commissioned officer," said an old soldier who was in the first-night audience, referring to Oberle in the rôle of Sergeant Kellar. "Ah!" replied his friend, who was merely a theatregoer, "how is it as a representation of a father distressed by the dishonor of his child and determined to slay her betrayer?" Too many of the players in "Arizona" merely recite their share of the text, some of them, Mr. Holt in particular, closely imitating the tones of the author's voice, thus showing Mr. Thomas's strong influence in the rehearsals.

Besides John Paul Jones, Horace Walpole, and Charles James Fox figure in the dramatization of 'Richard Carvel.' Neither portrayal, however, satisfies one's idea of those historical personages. Walpole is amusing in the tavern scene, and probably Francis Powers makes as much as could be made of the Sage of Strawberry Hill. Young Brandon Tynan can only be voluble and agile as Fox. Historical personages rarely fare well at the hands of playwrights and actors when they are used as minor figures in a play. Witness Sheridan in "Beau Brummell." Rarely does a dramatist of this hour give us such a delightful sketch of subordinate character as Shaw's Burgoyne in "The Devil's Disciple."

The scene of "Marcelle," the new drama in which Blanche Walsh will star this season, is laid partly in Blaye on the Gironde in France, and partly in Quebec. Marcelle du Varney is the victim of one Sieur de Brissac, an agent of the Pompadour, and is loved by Robert Hardy, an English adventurer, who follows her in all her perils, and finally rescues her.

Viola Allen will begin her annual tour to-morrow night, when the first performance of the new Crawford-Stoddard play, "In the Palace of the King," will be given at North Adams, Mass. The following Monday Miss Allen will act in Washington. Mr. Crane will begin his season's work with "David Harum," in Albany, N. Y., a week from to-morrow night. He will appear in town at the Garrick Theatre early in October. Edward Harrigan, acting in his familiar piece called "Old Lavender," has a tour of New England one-night stands booked for this month. Mrs. Le Moyne, acting in "The Greatest Thing in the World," begins her tour in Wilmington, Del., a week from to-morrow night. Marion Manola has put Stanislaus Stange's adaptation of "L'Ami Fritz" in commission again, and will act Suzel in New England and New York towns this month.

The death of Frederick Williams, who had been Daniel Frohman's stage manager since the beginning of Mr. Frohman's occupation of the Lyceum, was announced in this newspaper last week. Mr. Williams had been connected with theatricals in this country since 1852. He was an Irishman by birth, and made his first appearance at the historic Smock Alley Theatre in Dublin. He had acted all the heroes of the old répertory in his time, but was known in later years chiefly as a stage director and translator and adapter of plays. He was at the Boston Museum fifteen years. When he left that establishment he joined Augustin Daly at the present Daly's Theatre in 1879, and there he remained four years. Fritz Williams, the popular actor, is his son.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—George H. Broadhurst's farce, "Why Smith Left Home," comes to this house to-morrow evening for a week's stay.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—Lewis Morrison's production of Goethe's "Faust" will hold the boards this week, with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Otis Skinner and his play, "Prince Otto," enters on the third week of the engagement to-morrow evening, and thus far large audiences have witnessed every performance.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow evening ushers in the last two weeks of Daniel Sully's engagement, in which he has made a success as the Rev. John Whalen in "The Parish Priest."

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN.—Jordan and Welch, the Hebrew comedians, will head the list of attractions, and will be assisted by Vera King, Frank Whitman, Miss Kittie Leslie, Doyle and Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" continues to crowd the Broadway Theatre and is proving as popular as last season. Beginning to-morrow night it runs but three weeks longer, its engagement positively ending Saturday evening, Oct. 6.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The pictures of the recent Corbett-McCoy fistic battle are retained. Other leading features will be three Lukens brothers, Leigh and Thorne, Chappelle sisters, Ascott and Eddie, Cook and Sonora, Pat Rooney, Dewitt and Burns, and many others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The management presents this week a company who will be seen in a burletta entitled "A New York Girl," in which Joe Bernstein will play a principal part in a boxing scene in the Lenox Athletic Club. The olio will have a number of clever vaudeville artists.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—After the first regular performance of "Fiddle-dee-Dee" and "Quo Vas Iss" the work of revising went steadily along until now the actor-managers are of the opinion that the plays are in as good shape as they would be if the company had been taken out of town for preliminary performances. The entire proceeds of next Tuesday's matinée will be devoted to the Galveston sufferers.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—The ludicrous antics of Bert Coote in the farce, "Supper for Two" will figure as the feature this week. Smith and Campbell, who are glib talkers, will also be prominent. Other features are: Signor A. L. Guille, the tenor; Ben Harney Trio, Silvern and Emerie, La Belle Rita, Terry and Elmer, Wood and Ray, Vashti Earle and Lulu Shepherd, and the kalatechnoscope moving pictures.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar will present their newest farce, "A Close Call," for the first time at this house. Harry Watson, the German comedian, has a new farce, "The Two Flats." Other attractions are Press Eldridge, the black-face comedian; Josephine Gassman and her "picks"; Sullivan and Pasqueiena, protean sketch; Fred Brown, dancing expert; Hamilton Hill, the Australian baritone, and others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A very strong bill is made up for this week's entertainment, and is headed by Charles Dickson and company, who will present a sketch called "A Pressing Matter." The remaining part of the programme will contain an act by the Rossow Midgets, Delmore and Lee, who will perform on the flying trapeze; Artie Hall, George Evans, Charlie Rossow, the miniature comedian; Grant and Morton, the three Lukens brothers, and the Carmen sisters.

AMERICAN THEATRE. — The first change of bill since the house opened two weeks ago will occur to-morrow evening, with a new version of the romantic drama, "The Three Musketeers," in which every principal member of the stock company will appear. The cast will be made up as follows: D'Artagnan, Ralph Stuart; Anne of Austria, Miss Mary Hampton; Constance, Miss Georgia Welles; Lady de Winter, Miss Isabelle Evesson; the Cardinal, Herman Sheldon; Buckingham, Frank E. Camp.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard will be seen this week in his play, "The Littlest Girl." An impressive singing novelty is the "Celestial Choir," by Gertrude Haynes, an organist, and twenty boy choristers. Other features are Charley Case, with "father's funny stories"; Howard and Bland, Rube musical comedy; Emma Carus, singing comedienne; Post and Clinton, singing and dancing skit; Alexander Heindl, 'cellist; Burke's musical dogs, Mason and Frances, comedy sketch; the kalatechnoscope, &c.

EDEN MUSEE.—Among the many moving pictures to be shown at the Musée the coming week two are of unusual interest. They show the fountain in the Trocadero Gardens. One view is taken directly at the side of the fountain, and the vast sheet of water seems to be pouring directly upon the stage. The second picture shows the fountain at a distance and its surroundings. The other new views are of almost equal interest, and these pictures will be shown hourly afternoon and evening during the coming week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The third season under the direction of Henry V. Donnelly of the Murray Hill Stock Company will open to-morrow evening. "Colonial Girl," by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Furniss will be the first of the revivals and will serve to introduce William Bramwell, Rose Stuart, and Laura Hope Crews, recent additions to the company. Dorothy Donnelly, Mrs. Thomas Barry, Walter Allen, William Redmund, Thomas Coleman, and Charles Waldron are retained.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—"The Girl in the Moon," a spectacular playlet with a special scenic outfit, will be produced by Patrice the coming week. Amelia Summerville will deliver her monologue. Others on the bill are Carta and Mirtziana, European equilibristic marvels; John D. Gilbert, humorist; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde in "Bill Toddle's Reception"; Morton and Elliott, musical oddities; Collins and Hardt, acrobatic comedians; the McMahons, statuary posings; Tegge and Daniels, Dutch comedy; Ramsey sisters, musical comediennes, and the kalatechnoscope.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill offered for this week will be one of the strongest presented in some time. Milton and Dollie Nobles will be seen in a comedy called "A Blue Grass Widow." Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman will present their rural idyll, "Back Home." Then there will be Eleanor Falk and her eight Jersey Lilies; Stelling and Revelle in a comedy bar act; Quigley Brothers, in "The Toll Gate"; George W. Day, the humorist; a new European female impersonator named Waldon, and Charles Rauschle, the German mimic and impersonator. Little and Pritzkow, Josie and Willie Barrows, Brennen and Sinnott, Mlle. Scott, the Raymond musical trio, and the biograph will present novelties, as usual.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Manager Huber will inaugurate to-morrow a matrimonial lottery giving all his fair patrons an even chance and a highly eligible husband to the winner. The gentleman, whose name is Louis Samoor, is from Chicago, and will be placed on exhibition to-morrow. Toward the end of the engagement a drawing will be held, and the holder of the winning number will be entitled to the hand and heart of Mr. Huber's protégé. The remaining part of the bill will be Wu Ching Mah, the Chinese dwarf; Albani and Le Brandt, Capt. Fisher, Young Americus, Allen's Punch and Judy, together with a score of vaudeville stars in the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack begins the second month of his engagement in "The Rebel," which has caught the public fancy.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The new policy of popular-priced vaudeville with a daily quarter matinée now being pursued by the Messrs. Hashim Brothers is crowding the theatre in a manner that recalls its old-time prosperity. The new bill for the third week of the Hashim régime, commencing with a matinée to-morrow, offers a list of headliners, chief among which are Staley and Birbeck, who recently returned from Europe; Williams and Tucker, in a sketch called "Skinny's Finish"; Montrel, described as a rival of Ching Ling Foo; Bettina Girard, Montgomery and Stone, Edna Aug, Francesca Redding and company, in "Her Friend from Texas"; the Engstrom sisters, serio-comics; White and Harris, a comedy team; Romalo brothers, acrobats; the Cosmopolitan Fun Trio, Howard and Sinclair, comedians, and Elgie Bowen, contralto.

THE CIRCLE MUSIC HALL.—The first offering of Evans & Mann's new theatre recently constructed on the corner of Broadway and Sixtieth Street, on the site of the old Metropolitan Bicycle Academy, and to be open to the public for the first time to-morrow evening, consists of a vaudeville programme of excellent variety. Many of the features are novelties, notably Prof. G. Von Palm's electrical scenic dances, which will be produced for the first time. There are to be these effects: "The Dance of the Fly," "The House of Flames," and "The Garlands." Besides this there will be in the programme Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew in their farce "When Two Hearts Are Won"; Mr. Joseph Welch, in his impersonations; Benham and Byrne in a comedy sketch; the Claflin sisters in songs and dances; Miss Florence Walcott, the soprano singer; the Moullere sisters, who perform on the horizontal bars; Medway, the English athlete; Belle Williams and her pickaninnies in negro specialties; the Andalusians in operatic selections; Miss Carlotta Delmour, the trick bicycle rider; Miss Bessie Gilbert in cornet selections, and Miss Laura Comstock, the singer. Performances are to be given every evening, with special ladies' and children's matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" seems to have made an unquestioned triumph at the Haymarket Theatre in London. Julia Neilson's acting in the title role seems to be unusually graceful and vivacious. Her singing in a pretty scene in which Nell cozens the King is also cordially praised. One Hartley Manners, hitherto unheard of, but presumably no relation of Miss Dorothy Manners and Marmaduke, is getting the credit for rewriting Mr. Kester's dialogue.

Yvette Guilbert has been very ill, but is recovering. She has been occupying a villa at Vaux overlooking the Seine. In private life Mlle. Guilbert is Mme. Schiller.

"The Wedding Guest," produced by Arthur Bourchier at the London Criterion, is not a new play by Barrie, but an old one as yet unacted. It used to be called "Two Men and a Woman," and was announced long ago in London by both George Alexander and Cyril Maude, and in this city by Charles Frohman. Mr. Bourchier has the London rights to the new Pinero play, held here by Daniel Frohman.

The theme of Henry Arthur Jones's new comedy, "The Lackeys' Carnival," resembles that of the Rev. James Townley's famous farce, "High Life Below Stairs," but the treatment of servant character is said to be perfectly serious. There are ten servants in the piece, not counting the casual greengrocer, all belonging to the household of Sir Richard Oglander. The Baronet's family and the family lawyer comprise the rest of the dramatis personae.

George Edwardes has secured control of the historic Adelphi Theatre in London, the home of melodrama, and will renovate it and redecorate it. As to his policy there, nothing has been divulged, though his particular field is not what we call melodrama, but musical farce.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

The Portuguese baritone, Marquis de Souza, has been secured by M. L. Pinkham to tour this country.

Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, comes back to America for a tour under the management of M. L. Pinkham.

Mlle. Elsa Ruegger, who will be remembered as a charming 'cello artist, will return for a concert tour about January.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist, who will be heard for the first time in this city in a recital programme at the coming Schumann-Heink recital, on the afternoon of Oct. 11 in Carnegie Hall, will introduce several novelties for the violin on this occasion. Among them will be a "Caprice," by Garde, which has never been played in this country.

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt will return to this city during the coming week, and will leave at once for the Worcester musical festival. During the festival Mme. Blauvelt will sing the soprano part in Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend," and on "Artists' Night," which is the closing of the festival, she will be heard in a miscellaneous programme.

Ellison Van Hoose, the young American tenor who has made such remarkable success both in America and abroad, will return to America about Nov. 1 to fill the many concert engagements already booked for him. Mr. Van Hoose will return to England early in the Spring, as his great successes in oratorio and orchestral concerts there last season have filled his English dates almost completely from May 1.

Women are becoming popular as managers of orchestras. Mrs. Norma Knüppel is to direct one of the most important enterprises of this kind in the coming season. She announces that she will bring to this country soon after Christmas the entire Leipsic Philharmonic Orchestra, under Hans Winderstein. Neither orchestra nor conductor are known in this country, but if they approach the excellence claimed for them by their manager, they will meet with a cordial reception.

The annual entrance examinations of the National Conservatory of Music will be held as follows: Piano and organ, Sept. 18, (Tuesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M. Violin, viola, 'cello, contrabass, harp, and all other orchestral instruments, Sept. 19, (Wednesday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M. Singing, Sept. 20, (Thursday,) 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M., 8 to 10 P. M. Children's day, Sept. 22, (Saturday,) piano and violin, 10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

While in Paris recently Mr. Rudolph Aronson, through the courtesy of Ambassador Porter, had an audience with the Grand Vizier of Persia, who accepted in the name of the Shah the dedication to him of Edouard Strauss's new "Marche Persane," provided that same would be first performed at the Royal Palace at Tehran. This march will be performed for the first time in America by Herr Strauss, at his opening gala concert, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, Oct. 20.

The subscription department of the grand opera season of 1900-1901, in Italian, French, and German, under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17, in the lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Grau, with the principal members of the company, will sail from Cherbourg on the St. Louis on Oct. 20. After a short stay in this city the entire organization will proceed by special train to San Francisco, where the season will be inaugurated on Nov. 12. The New York season will begin on Dec. 18, and continue for fifteen weeks.

"Tristan und Isolde" will be given in German in Paris in November, with the following cast: Tristan, Jean de Reszke; Isolde, Milka Ternina; Brangäne, Marie Brema; Kurvenal, Mr. Van Rooy, and King Mark, Edouard de Reszke. Paris has never heard a Wagner drama with such a strong company. Some of the London papers refer to it as a "splendid cast." It is interesting to note that it is strictly a Metropolitan Opera House cast. Mme. Ternina, who sang Isolde here last season, was not in the cast with the others in the previous Winter, when Mmes. Lehmann and Nordica alternated in the rôle. Otherwise the cast is the same as that of 1898-9.

John Philip Sousa will celebrate his return from the remarkably successful European tour of his great band by a series of four Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House, commencing Sept. 23. The "March King" has greatly enhanced his reputation as conductor and composer by his European successes. From the many additions to his library, Sousa is enabled to present programmes replete with all the European musical novelties. The soloists at the first Metropolitan concert will be Miss Bertha Bucklin, violinist; Miss Blanche Duffield, soprano; Arthur Pryor, trombone; Herbert L. Clarke and Walter B. Rogers, cornet; Frank Heil, fluegelhorn, and Simone Mantia, euphonium.

The Kaltenborn concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden will terminate on Sept. 30. The programme for to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
'Cello solo, "Snowflakes" ... Bendel
Two Hungarian dances ... Brahms
Santuzza's aria, from "Cavalleria Rusticana" ... Mascagni
Miss Weed.
Trumpet solo.
Mr. Basse.
Overture, "Romeo et Juliet" ... Tschaikowsky
Prelude, choral and fugue ... Bach
Violin duet, "Liebestrüling" ... Ehrich
Mr. Engel and Mr. Kovarik.
Suite, "The Nations" ... Moszkowsky
Reverie d'Amour ... G. d'Aquin
Prosperpina ... H. S. Krouse
Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walküre" ... Wagner

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THE PRINCESS ANGELA

Something About Her Personality and the Dresses She Wears.

The Princess Angela of the royal family of Arcacia is an uncommonly charming young woman. She is so attractive that Miss Annie Russell, to whom people are crediting a very large share of her consummate charm, says that it is an absolute delight to play the part, that it would be possible simply to live on indefinitely in it while it played itself. It is so entirely sympathetic that any nice girl in the country could go on the stage and say the lines and the audience would applaud with delight. That is another thing that Miss Russell says, but, of course, one cannot always agree even with the Princess Angela's charming stage self. It would seem that there never was a play when there were so many little speeches charming to make, if in exactly the right way, as Miss Russell makes them.

Miss Russell has had rather "hard lines" in her recent plays. There was the good little house mouse Catherine and the strong-minded Miss Hobbs, who had to be made likable by sheer clever hard work. People believe they are fond of the house mouse, but that is a theory, and she is not popular unless she has it beautifully adorned and well set. And they have strong prejudices against the "new woman," if she proclaims herself, no matter what her adornment or setting. So the Princess Angela of Arcacia is a change, for she would still be a nice girl if she lived only in a story book.

This, however, is a story of the Princess's frocks, and they are usually worth seeing, for Princesses set the fashions for all the other girls in their kingdom and for many outside. The up-to-date Princess is not the care-free Princess of the fairy stories who always wore the same kind of gold and silver and gauzy robes and a crown. It is really much easier to get a crown than a modish hat. The Princess Angela is not only a clever girl, as every one can see, but she is a most human creature, and there is not a doubt about it that she takes the greatest possible interest in her frocks, as indeed it is her duty to the girls in the kingdom that she should. It is one of the good qualities that she inherits, undoubtedly from her fine-looking ancestor, King Louis VII.

ANGELA'S GOWNS.

Each gown of the Princess is more attractive than the last, and one could say that and put them in any order, for they are quite different and typical. They are all quite new in stuffs and designs and worth talking about from that point of view, as well as from their attractiveness. The first gown in which the Princess is invited and promptly refuses to become a martyr for her country's sake and marry a Prince whom she has never seen to stop an impending war, is of the palest, softest shade of blue, the blue we have been calling pastel. This gown falls in the softest of lines. The foundation is of liberty satin, and over it a pretty, sheer material impossible to describe. The effect is of soft broad stripes, two inches or more wide, running across the material and around the skirt, all in the blue. The stripes alternate, one made of tiny, closely set little silken knots, and the other a point d'esprit effect, though with a crêpe-like consistency distinctly its own. The skirt is plaited at the waist, and falls in soft folds, with a few tiny rules at the lower edge. The low-cut yoke and the sleeves are of blue chiffon, shirred on cords, so that it fits trimly. Below the yoke the blue material is drawn down simply and gathered into the waist.

The beauty of the bodice is, outlining the yoke, an empiecement of lace and embroidery made for the gown. It is a handmade lace, a broad piece below the yoke back and front, with narrow straps passing over the shoulder. In the centre of the lace, running across, is embroidered in colored silks a pattern of deep pink roses with their leaves. It gives a bit of live color to the bodice back and front that is effective. Close around the neck at the base of the high collar of the shirred chiffon is worn something new and attractive in ornaments, a string of turquois beads. A small diamond heart falls over the top of the collar in front, and there is a diamond buckle to the little crush-silk belt.

And when a Princess disports herself in the country, assists in catching fish which she decorates with ribbons, and climbs trees, it seems that the proper thing to wear is a white corduroy outing frock. There is rather a broad stripe in the corduroy worn by the Princess Angela, in a plain skirt, with a facing of linen around the lower edge, and a short jacket, with a little vest front and collar of linen and silk frogs to fasten it. There are silk frogs also on each of the natty little pockets, set up high on the skirt, very shallow but long, reaching from the front breadth on either side around over the hips. The little shirt with this gown is of white batiste,

WAGNER'S EARLY TRIALS

Production of an Opera Under Difficulties.

"THE NOVICE OF PALERMO"

A Manager Who Played Cards and Did Not Pay Salaries—A Very Cheap Wedding.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Sept. 3.—Some very interesting particulars concerning Richard Wagner's first engagement, showing the immense difficulties the composer had to overcome before he could secure the performance of a single work of his, have just been made public by Herr Oppenheim of Munich. Six weeks after entering on his first engagement—that of conductor at the Stadttheater at Magdeburg—Wagner, as will be remembered, became engaged to Fräulein Mina Planer, who acted sentimental parts at that same theatre. The manager, Herr Bethmann, who rather stood in awe of the conductor, was not best pleased when he received the news, and still less so when he learned that the marriage was to take place in March, i. e., before the end of the season, as it did not suit him to have a married woman as the leading sweetheart. To the disappointment of the lovers, however, the union had to be postponed, because the unfavorable state of affairs at the theatre at Magdeburg kept Wagner with an empty pocket, and it would have been delayed still longer had not two friends of his found the money for the marriage fees and other absolutely indispensable expenses, for the profits from Wagner's opera "Das Liebesverbot" were next to none. He, as composer, was to receive a royalty of 8 thalers for the first performance, but there was no second performance, and of course the sum of 8 thalers, for which some very hungry creditors were waiting, was not sufficient even for the most unpretentious luxury. "And our wants," afterward said Mme. Mina Wagner, "were then modest, indeed; they were compelled to be so, despite our putting the earnings of both together, as Director Bethmann had a decided objection to paydays."

In their distress, Wagner conceived an original means of obtaining money from Bethmann on account of his salary. Usually of an evening during the performance at the theatre Bethmann would, at the Inn zum Prinzen von Preussen, play cards for money with some other gentlemen, and laid a small sum of money on the table at his side. One payday, after Wagner had not received any money, he sought for the director, and found him playing cards in that inn. Wagner, seeing the money lying beside the director, quietly seated himself at his side, and when Bethmann had again won a small sum, Wagner pocketed it, whispering to him: "On account, dear little director."

Bethmann looked at his conductor with a sour-sweet mien, and pulled out his purse for a new stake. Wagner repeated this manoeuvre several evenings, till the director, not to be disturbed in his play by Wagner any more—changed his quarters, and, his whereabouts unknown, continued his play, while the members of his theatre suffered want.

One day the theatre was closed. Wagner, with Mina Planer, hurried to Bethmann to remind him that he, Wagner, still had to demand a benefit performance for traveling expenses, and that, besides, the director owed his betrothed, Demoiselle Planer, a benefit. The director, at a loss, scratched his head and said: "Oh, yes, certainly, but I will tell you what. You and your betrothed take your benefits the same night, and give, since an opera performance is hardly possible, as the people will not sing any more, 'Das Doanauweibchen' or 'Die Teufelsmuehle am Wienerberg.'" "You are mad," exclaimed Wagner and Mina, enraged. "Well, then, what will you give?" whined Bethmann, who stood in awe of his music director. "What? What? I told you months ago that I wanted to give my opera 'Das Liebesverbot' for my benefit." "And I told you that I could not spend a groschen on it, because I have not one," rejoined Bethmann. "Then I will resign to you, if you procure the necessary costumes and add eight men to the orchestra, the proceeds of the first performance." "But I hear that the members will not sing, as well you know, Herr Wagner." "Unfortunately, because for months, despite all the poor people's plague and pains, you have punctually remained in their debt, so that they have suffered distress, while you have lived well and wasted your money playing cards with friends! Leave me to persuade my colleagues to sing in the opera; I confidently hope they will not leave me in the lurch, after my standing by them in the time of distress."

It was only Wagner's popularity with the troupe which made it possible to give "Das Liebesverbot." When they were going to begin the first rehearsal, Schaeffer, the copyist, refused to give up the copies which he had made of the last act, because Bethmann had not paid him for the first two acts, and Wagner was totally destitute. Mina Planer as a pledge gave him a silver bracelet, and as that was insufficient also a handsome shawl which she had received from Wagner on her birthday. While the rehearsal was proceeding Bethmann appeared on the stage and requested Fräulein Planer to break it to Wagner the news that the town authorities, who were then the theatre censors, had forbidden the performance of the opera on "moral grounds."

That was no light task, as Wagner was very excited already, as the orchestra did not keep together at all. But in the pause after the first act she did tell him. Wagner rushed off to the authorities, followed by Mina and the bass Krug, because they knew his excited condition. They all stood there in the official's office, she close to Wagner's side to keep him from excesses, and Krug behind him.

The three represented to the official that the prohibition would greatly embarrass the director, and at last consent was obtained, on condition that the title "Das Liebesverbot," ("The Prohibition of Love,") which the good official found too exciting, should be altered.

Finally, on April 29, 1836, the opera, under the title of "Die Novige von Palmero," ("The Novice of Palmero,") was given for Wagner's benefit. But how! The very beginning produced merriment, to the horror of Wagner, who was at the conductor's desk. Isabella, who in the opera comes out of the convent as a novice in order to pray for her brother's salvation, saw at her side an extremely ugly supernumerary. Some actor had allowed himself the joke of dressing up the man like a scarecrow and painting his face to resemble a baboon's, so that the audience continually laughed. The deeply dejected Isabella during a pause whispered to a chorister: "For God's sake, what man is that beside me! Get him away; he is constantly making grimaces." Wagner observed Isabella's distress, and at the same time the grinning, and softly called to the leader of the chorus: "Throw him out; he disturbs." At that moment Isabella turned to the footlights and began to sing a fiery passage. The man with the baboon's face thought he, too, must come forward, and placed himself close to Isabella, and, to the amusement of the audience, smiled at her. Isabella turned round frightened, while Wagner, still conducting, cried to the man: "If you do not go further back I'll throw my baton at your head."

Then came a soft passage for the orchestra alone. The disturber, utilizing the quiet, called out to Wagner, quite loudly: "No, my good Herr Wagner, that I must not. The stage manager told me to stop till Herr Freymueller entered. See, there comes Herr Freymueller, and I am going." Having spoken, he left, with long strides, accompanied by the laughter of the audience.

The first tenor, Herr Freymueller, who had the part of the young nobleman Lucio, had been drinking with some friends before the performance, and was the worse for it. He had chosen to put on a hat with an enormous waving plume of feathers. As often as he moved the nodding of the feathers resembled the sails of a windmill, which always excited merriment among the audience. Then he knew neither the words nor the music of his part. When he began to sing his memory left him in the lurch. From the conductor's desk Wagner prompted him:

"Das Leben zu geniessen,
Ist Lust und Freud."

Freymueller listened and then sang:

"Im Leben sich zu erschiessen,
Ist Lust und Freud."

In a rage Wagner shouted: "You are a rhinoceros, you're drunk, Herr Freymueller!" Smiling, the tenor advanced to the footlights and replied: "Appearances are deceptive, dear conductor!" Once more the spectators began to laugh. The bass buffo hid his ignorance by means of unsuitable jokes In a word, it was an unworthy performance, and often Wagner was compelled from his desk to sing passages the singer did not know, and almost incessantly to prompt. And so it went on throughout the opera. The audience could not make head or tail of the action, as the libretto had not been printed.

Despite this deplorable performance, the listeners recognised many beauties. The second performance fell through; the singer who was to give Claudio shortly before the performance was to have begun had given the second tenor such a blow behind the scenes that he was carried away with a bleeding and swollen cheek, while the representative of Isabella had had her face scratched by a female singer during the general scrimmage which took place. Wagner's attempt to separate the quarrelers on the stage nearly had an evil issue for him. Thus ended Wagner's conducting at the Magdeburg Stadttheater.

When Richard Wagner and Mina Planer left Magdeburg, at Easter, 1839, without a prospect of an engagement, their impedimenta consisted of two hearts full of love, two boxes of music, unbounded confidence in the future, and 16 thalers. On Nov. 24, 1836, they were married, at the Tragheim parish church. It was a very poverty-stricken little wedding. But that troubled the young couple not much; they were happy. The wedding music Wagner played on a hired piano, after the more than scanty wedding breakfast.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PERSIA ON THE BRINK OF REVOLUTION.—A recent cable dispatch contained the information that there was a conspiracy on foot in Teheran to dethrone the Shah of Persia during his sojourn in Europe and place his brother on the throne. Recent mail advices from Teheran, Kazvin, and other places give details of a revolt at Shiraz in consequence of robberies committed by officials of the Persian customs, but they say nothing about the alleged plot to dethrone the Shah.

It is, however, shown that affairs in Persia are in a deplorable condition, and that small revolts are breaking out in many cities that have been impoverished by robbery, which is legalized under the name of taxation. For several months the organization of a strong revolutionary force has been going on, although there has been tranquillity on the surface. The Central Committee of the revolutionists look to Russia for relief, and the Russian Consul in Ispahan has been begged to intecede for them with his Government. The following manifesto has been sent to the Russian Consulate with a request that the Czar be made acquainted with its contents:

"Mr. Consul: We unfortunate people wish to explain to you our position, which has become unbearable to such a degree that if we continue to attend to our work in the villages there is no rest from the persecution by the local Government officials, and we cannot find other employment outside the town on account of thieves and brigands, nor inside the town on account of the Governor. Our patience is exhausted, and we have decided upon a desperate step, of which we wish first to warn you. If you will take the matter into your own hands, all will end good, but if not, then we shall act on our own account. If you will give us laws under which we can enjoy peace and safety like the Russian Mohammedans in the Caucasus, we wish for nothing better, but in the contrary case we intend to murder you. You probably wonder how that could be of any advantage to us. In the first place it would frighten the officials from persecuting us any further, and, secondly, your death would in any case free us from further oppression."

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THE FUTURE STATUS OF KOREA.—In European diplomatic circles the part that Korea is incidentally expected to play in the solution of the Far Eastern problem is being attentively discussed. A few weeks ago it was rumored that Japan had prepared to send troops to the peninsula, and it was intimated in St. Petersburg that such an act would be regarded as hostile by Russia, being contrary to all existing treaties between the Czar's Government and that in Tokio.

The most recent treaty, which fixes the status of the "Hermit Kingdom," from a Russian and Japanese point of view, sets forth that the two foreign countries must have an equal number of troops there. For two years Japan has repeatedly transgressed this restriction without attracting official attention in St. Petersburg. She has sent men from time to time to guard the Japanese telegraph from Seoul to Fusan and to protect her railway engineers in the south. It is believed that Russia, with an army constantly augmenting at Port Arthur, has purposely avoided raising the question of her treaty rights, preferring to demand all new concessions, such as obtaining territory for coaling stations, &c., on the grounds that Korea did not attempt to enforce the treaty rights.

It is believed in St. Petersburg that Japan is bent on assuming the protection of Korea without interfering with the latter's National status, making her a sort of autonomous province without international rights or obligations. In fact, it is pointed out in St. Petersburg that the superintendency of the posts by Japan, the setting up of telegraph lines, and the construction of railways have been inspired by one idea.

Why Japan should desire jurisdiction over a territory which for more than 2,000 years has been a fundamental Chinese is explained on the ground of colonization. Japan already made a request for permission to colonize in the peninsula. This request was refused, owing, it is believed, to the advice of the late Count Muravieff, who demonstrated to the Seoul Government that Japan's scheme was even a greater menace to the independence of Korea than was Russia's desire for a safe waterway from Vladivostok to Port Arthur, which involved a fortified position and base of supplies somewhere along the southern coast of Korea.

It is believed that Japan will not hesitate to prosecute her scheme at the first auspicious moment. Her towns are already overpopulated, her industrial centres crowded, while her farming lands have about reached the limit of their power of production. On the other hand, Korea, owing to its freedom from earthquakes, the fertility of its soil, and the uniform water supply, could very easily support three or four times its present population of 12,000,000. This, as Japan is well aware, could not be achieved by Korean methods, nor could the Koreans and Japanese unite in developing the resources of the peninsula. The Koreans would be obliged to retire to secluded districts or be annihilated. All this Russia recently pointed out to the Government in Seoul.

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THE CZAR AND THE FRENCH PEOPLE.—Emperor Nicholas II.'s decision not to visit Paris this year, although followed by expressions of regret in the Government press of Paris, is said to come as a great relief to the Ministerial party. The trade papers of Paris, however, together with a portion of the conservative press, regard the Czar's refusal something in the light of a calamity. The former, because the Czar would have boomed the exhibition during its closing weeks, and the latter because they see in the refusal a belittling of the much-prized Franco-Russian alliance.

The Socialist papers, which have always been more or less against the Russian alliance, and the Nationalists, who were enthusiastic over it, are now mourning the alleged loss of French prestige, which they say the Czar's refusal has confirmed. And they blame the Government. On the other hand, while the Ministerial organs show their disappointment in a dignified fashion, they call attention to the cordiality of the Czar's letter of regrets and to the fact that the honors recently conferred upon the President of the Republic by the Emperor show that St. Petersburg is by no means oblivious to the old partnership. The text of the Czar's letter to President Loubet, mentioned in recent dispatchos, reads as follows:

"M. le Président: Very dear and great friend. The sentiments I entertain toward you personally and the bonds of cordial friendship which unite France and Russia, have inspired me with the desire of bringing you into the fellowship of my Imperial Order of Saint Andrew, the insignia of which will be handed to you at the same time as this letter. It is especially agreeable to me to offer you this token of my esteem at a moment when the perfect accord so happily established between France and Russia can more than ever reveal its beneficent influence, not only upon their own immediate interests, but upon the cause of general peace, which is equally dear to our hearts.

"It is with genuine interest that I am pleased to watch the success of the splendid exhibition, of which France may be proud, and it is not necessary to assure you of the very sincere regret felt by the Empress and myself at being unable to visit Paris at this moment. But whether from afar or close by, accustomed as we are to associate ourselves in all that concerns France, it is with all the more satisfaction that we always hail everything that may contribute to her glory and her prosperity. Be pleased to rest assured of this, M. le Président, very dear and great friend, and of my sentiments of high esteem and unchanging friendship." Nicholas, Peterhof, 2–15, August, 1900."

In the meantime enthusiastic friends of Russia are recovering from their disappointment and are taking steps to commemorate the visit of the Czar and Czarina to Paris in 1896, by a monument to be erected at Ranelagh, in the Bois de Boulogne, where the imperial couple left the train which conveyed them from Cherbourg to Paris.

THE EXPOSITION THEATRES

Good Rendering of the Old Showman's Patter Outside La Roulotte.

VARIOUS NATIONAL DANCES

Characteristics of the Races to be Studied in the Forms of This Art They Have Evolved.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—From the theatrical point of view, the exposition cannot be described as a supreme success. This is disappointing, inasmuch as Paris prides herself so much (and rightly) on her dramatic genius and the all-around excellence of her theatrical entertainments. True, at the exposition proper, in the Champ de Mars, there is an interesting museum of theatrical properties and souvenirs, and there you may trace the developments of scenic art and its countless accessories of stage carpentry and of machining, and of both the external and internal architecture of theatres right back to that epoch-making date when M. de Poquelin founded the Comédie Française, and under the pseudonym of Molière established French drama on a pedestal of eternal greatness, and obtained if not benefit of clergy, at least some sort of social condonation for the universally despised profession of Mummer.

There are even relics of an earlier period. There are also interesting reconstitutions of famous scenes in well-known operas and plays, to which electric organs play appropriate accompaniments. There is Talma in one of his romantic rôles—that of the Cid, if I remember rightly—and Mlle. Mars in her dressing room the furniture of which, in purest Empire style, loaded with gilded bronze, was a present to the great actress from the great Napoleon. Then of engravings dealing with the history of the French drama are very many choice and valuable specimens, precious to the art collector as well as to the playgoer, and countless knick-knacks—all the bric-à-brac of the greenroom—Mlle. Rachel's rougepot and the snuff box and stick of Frederick Lemaitre, the Prince of stage dandies.

Of the modern actor or actress there is no trace. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has, indeed, a private exhibition of her own in the jewelry section, and her bronze paper weights, chiefly busts of fantastic shape, with long bejeweled eyes, and her bust of Sardou (also her marble group "Le Noyé" at the Palais de la Femme) are a tribute to her modeling skill, but it is as a sculptress and not as an actress that we meet her at the exposition. The living stage is only poorly represented. Mlle. Charlotte Wiehe came for a few days from the Theatre Royal at Copenhagen and added one more name to the list which is growing alarmingly long of new Duses and new Sarahs. She played at the Auteurs Gais in a one-act piece entitled, "The Hand," and gave a clever analytical demonstration of the terror which a respectable young woman would naturally feel at the sight of a big male hand being suddenly pushed through her bed curtains from the inside, to be followed quickly by a ferocious looking dagger.

Mlle. Wiehe, who was sufficiently pretty to attract a portrait from Jules Cheret, is to be succeeded by Succi, the champion faster, who will certainly not find the Auteurs Gais in a mood for feasting. Like most of the small theatres established in the Rue de Paris, the Auteurs Gais, which was to have made a specialty of recitations and songs by the Montmartre humorists and impersonners, such as Georges Courteline, Auriol, Allais, and the rest, came to early grief, the public of the exposition being indifferent to the comicalities of the Butte, which require a special état d'âme in a special atmosphere to be appreciated. Like the Auteurs Gais, the Grand Guignol and the Tableaux Vivants have had to abandon their original programmes. At the latter named is to be presented two of the tiny Spanish boys and girls, who dance and sing to empty benches, while a flat-faced waiter in a voice crapulous with alcohol, urges the unwilling public to come in. Here originally were tableaux vivants illustrative of Armand Silvestre's poems. A cadaverous-looking young man dressed in an 1830 costume and with a vague resemblance to Lamartine rolled out in sepulchral tones a wordy libretto to a series of elaborately dressed groups representing "Paradise Lost" and "The Ages of Man." A young woman with a chronic catarrh occasionally interfered in a higher key. An American bar faced the stage.

Of the Grand Guignol it suffices in all charity to say that the real Grand Guignol at Monmartre, where those clever one-act pieces are played, such as "Le Pendu" and "L'Alguilleur," carefully denies all kinship with its rival of the Rue de Paris.

A CLEVER "PARADE."

La Roulotte has had something of a success, but this is mainly, if not entirely, due to its admirable "parade," in which the chief rôle is held by an excellent actor, M. Martel, to whom, indeed, the honor is due of having revived in all its pristine splendor of wit and topical allusion the old "parade" (the showman's patter) of the French traveling booth. The latter is a trifle severe on the government, as becomes a vagrant from Montmartre, but surely no Pitre was ever more delightfull burlesqued or possessed an elocution so unctuously humorous and rich. The little dwarf from the Quat'z'Arts, whom Leandre has immortalized in pastel, alternately dressed as a miniature Aiglon and an English hussar, ably seconds him, as do Mlle. Frédéric (from the Odéon) in multi-colored tinsel, and a wondrous little drummer boy, "Le Petit Tambour d'Arcole," whose ratatplan deafens the whole of the Rue de Paris and would suffice, one would think, to at least awaken from the dead the miscalled tableaux vivants of M. Armand Silvestre.

But if you are wise, laugh indeed to your heart's content over the spiritual antics of M. Martel and his troupe, and admire the perfection of their art, but stop there. Do not be enticed inside, for a woeful disappointment awaits you. All the originality and charm of "La Roulotte" is on the outside—or nearly all. A wearisome revue, "A la papa, à la parade" takes up a third of the programme, then come the old songs of France, with costumes of their respective epochs, which have a pleasant savor of reminiscence, and finally an act by the Cantomimes, a troupe of pantomimists and singers, dealing with a comic or tragic incident in the farinated life of Pierrot—a second-rate entertainment at the tail of an incomparable "parade."

The Jardin de la Chanson is an ordinary beugiant, or inferior music hall, where some of the first stars of the Scala, the Eldorado, and the Cigale still scintillate dimly. At the Maison du Rire, which is in association with the "Rire," that caricature sheet of malodorous notoriety, an unsuccessful attempt has been made to revive the Chat Noir—the Black Cat of Montmartre, which met the proper fate of all cats some years ago with the late Rodolphe Salis attached to its neck in the guise of a millstone. A collection of the most sensational cartoons of Le Rire does not seem to attract many visitors, who remain equally indifferent to a second edition of the old songs of France, established as an independent set off to the Chat Noir. The old songs of France, like many other old songs, have the demerit of being either exclusively sentimental or interminably long. The price of listening to these old songs is excessive, and their special atmosphere being that of the morgue, you may weep in Maison du Rire, but you will not laugh, unless your sense of the ridiculous is peculiarly subtile.

The stately minuets danced by grand ladies of the Court of Louis XVI. in the presence of Marie Antoinette and to the accompaniment of a harp and a spinnet are charming at the Palais de la Femme. The costumes, the dancing and the music leave nothing to be desired. A most delightful half hour may be spent in the society of those exquisitely mannered and graceful ghosts of a brilliant reign which was to end so tragically.

MUCH OF THE DANCING GENUINE.

There is a vast deal of dancing at the exposition, and on the whole it is more interesting and aesthetically effective than the dramatic entertainments. Some of the dancing is pure sham, but a goodly proportion of it is genuine and in a high degree characteristic and picturesque. A wise man has said that the Russians and the English dance with their feet, the French and American women with their legs, the Spaniard with her hips, and the negress from her hips upward. This is a rough classification which states the case fairly enough. Dancing is, of course, a medium of expression and evocation influenced by temperament, education, and nationality, and the exposition gives a valuable opportunity of studying this universal art, for there are no nations which do not dance. Dancing is either monogamous or polygamous. It may be Christian, or Islamic, or Buddhistic, or frankly pagan. It may even be Catholic or Protestant.

The nations of the South of Europe and of the Orient dance in a very different way from the people of the North. When the Highland fling was invented the Scotch must have been a sober race; what they may have become since it is not necessary to inquire, but the reel and the fling, together with the kilt, are nearly identical with the dances and the dress of the Albanian mountaineers, to whom whisky is unknown.

Of Protestant dancing, a unique and withal fascinating example is that of Miss Loie Fuller. Miss Sada Yacco a moment before has shown you at the same theatre a Buddhist dance—a languorous evocation of Nirvana. Later on, by the way, this same young Japanese artist of genius, whose success in London and Paris has procured for her the Mikado's consent to act at Tokio—the first Japanese woman to whom this privilege has been granted—will show you how the Buddhist geisha murders her rival in a fit of jealousy and then dies in her lover's arms.

Acting in Japan is still very closely allied to dancing, as is the case all over the East. Sada Yacco's action is a series of rhythmic poses. She adds motion to the poses one sees on Japanese fans or vases, and thus we have a series of tableaus to which the science and the discipline of the dance supply life and color. Her death, with its queer winkings and shudderings and upheavals of breast and stomach, is the danse du ventre de la mort. Some critics have said that Sarah Bernhardt herself never died better, or even as well. This is nonsense. Sarah Bernhardt is an actress purely. She personifies and incarnates a character by a method of auto-suggestion and by a power of projecting her personality outside of herself. This is a gift more than an art. But to transmute it into art requires the closest study of nature in direct action, and Sarah when she kills strikes. Sada Yacco merely poses, and she herself told me that she had never seen anybody die. Her husband had taught her to die, just as he had taught her to dance. And very rhythmic and beautiful is her manner of death.

AT THE ORIENTAL THEATRES.

At the Egyptian Theatre the Oriental dance is certainly shown in perfection. The almée Matouka, in her dance with glasses, and the almée Zohra, in her candle dance, express by a marvelous combination of movements, chiefly muscular, without being ambulatory, the whole attidde of the East toward woman both in its strictly Islamic (Arabic) and its wider polygamous (Turkish) phases. The woman dancer of the Orient is submissive to her lover, her lord. She is grateful for his attentions. She is purely receptive, never inceptive, and never for a moment questions her lover's superiority. She has no desire to prove her agility, as in Europe. She regards her lover with the humble worship of a dog for its master. She cowers at his feet, and every nerve in her body quivers with the curious mixture of adoration and passion which in the East is the love of women, passing the Occidental understanding no doubt, but evoked with amazing artistic precision and power of suggestion by these dark-skinned houris.

The same cannot, on the contrary, seeks to prove his superiority in agility and muscular strength. His dance is therefore in many respects an acrobatic performance. It involves rhythmic duels with swords or sticks and a prolonged whirling around of the entire body, indicating sureness of foot and freedom from vertigo. Apart from these athletic exercises, the man is chiefly an onlooker at the dance performed by the woman, and accompanies her on strange instruments, tomtoms, mandolins, and a kind of zither whose monotonous melodies encourage and excite her. The Egyptian almées at the exposition dance in a regular Arabic opera in three acts, which relates a war between Persians and Arabs, in which the latter are successful.

It is at the Persian Court that Matouka and Zohra produce their most exquisite morceaux. Zohra in particular makes her trinkets dance, sending a shudder of gold from her shoulder to her hips with a magnificent Oriental effect. A remarkable interlude is provided by five negresses, who in a danse nerveuse borrow the most weird contortions and twitches from the phantasmal borderland of hypnotism and hysteria, and their flat-faced, copper-colored features thrown back so that only the neck is visible, they have an atrocious air of being decapitated, of dancing without heads.

On a less gorgeous scale, but very interesting nevertheless, is the dancing in the Turkish Pavilion. Here the almées, wearing red rags, look as if they were roped in streams of blood. A black spank a big white gourd, which he holds across his knees, and from time to time gives vent to little hysterical screams. There is the Slavonic brigand with a breast covered with cartridges, the fat impassible Turk running his finger down the strings of a zither, and the dark Levantine with the face of a dog—all Turkey in fact.

Perhaps of all the Oriental dances the most rhythmic and pleasing to the eye is the Cingalese Club Dance, which may be seen at an odd little place near the Trocadero called "The Mysterious Grotto of Java-Marra. These Cingalese have the straight noses of Aryans, and are hardly darker than Spaniards. They sit about at the door of their show in the erect and impassible pose of Vishnu, and with their mitre-like head adornments of gold might indeed be taken for Buddhist idols.

Of the Spanish dances at La Feria restaurant there is not much to be said, except that they are quite good if a little second rate, are very popular, but make one regret the marvelous performances of the gypsy Soledad at the last exposition. Spanish dancing with its "Olle! Olle!" and handclapping from the musicians seated around the principal performer, has an Oriental reminiscence, but in its essence it is the opposite of the Oriental idea, being the suggestion of female grace in form, color, and movement. An ogrish gypsy almost black, in a green coat, a little girl covered with roses, two dances a fandango in mimic perfection; a splendid Spanish woman in red skirts, looking like a wild poppy whose every movement is a poem, are the chief impressions left behind by La Feria.

At the Palais de la Danse there is little serious dancing; it is mostly sham, that is to say, the national dances introduced are sophisticated to suit a French palate and to fit into the frame of an ordinary ballet. The only exception is the Russian troupe, who are marvelously agile, and whose movements are full of a wild humor. Humor is the counterpart of misery, and the Slav still dances as a slave. For the rest the entertainment at the Palais de la Danse is typical enough of modern French ballet-dancing, which has but little meaning and just as much suggestion as could appeal to a bourgeois brain principally absorbed with business. It is, however, very fair of its kind, and repays a visit. R. S.

UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES.

Work Done by the Society During August, as Shown by Committee Reports.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for August, according to the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society, shows the following results:

The total number of applications received and dealt with during the month reached 3,954, representing about 13,180 individuals. Of these, in the Bureau of Relief 658 persons applied for the first time, and the cases which had been previously investigated numbered 1,858. Relief was refused for sufficient causes in 756 cases. Regular monthly allowances were given to 360 cases not included in the number of applications here given. Eighty-eight persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this country and Europe; 565 garments, 33 pairs of shoes, and 156 articles of furniture and bedding were tributed; 170 nights' board and lodging and 533 meals were furnished to homeless men and women.

There were 44 free interments; 12 bundles of clothing, consisting of 240 pieces, were distributed to mothers and infants; 1,486 visits were paid to 98 cases by the nurses; 102 persons were supplied with nourishing food; 102 bottles of wine and liquor, 11 bottles of maltine, 16 orders for surgical appliances, and 42 grocery orders were distributed.

In the Employment Bureau there was a total registry of 1,438 applications. Work was found for 289, 109 refused work, and 561 failed to call after registering; 43 were referred to the Auxiliary Society of the United Hebrew Charities.

During the month six subscribers enrolled themselves, contributing $75. The receipts for the month were $7,317.27. The disbursements in the various departments for relief were $11,029.79.

WINNERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Successful Competitors for St. Francis Xavier High School.

In the contest recently held for the eight scholarships in the high school connected with the College of St. Francis Xavier, the following competitors were successful:

No. 7—Alexander Hume, High School, New Rochelle.
No. 106—Herant Seriyan, Grammar School No. 46.
No. 104—Patrick J. O'Sullivan, St. James's Parish School, New York.
No. 100—Charles McAuliffe, St. Stephen's Parish School, New York.
No. 114—Joseph Dempsey, St. Vincent de Paul Academy, Brooklyn.
No. 110—Edmund O'Riordan, Grammar School No. 56.
No. 119—Thomas J. White, St. Stephen's Parish School, New York.
No. 105—Maurice J. Beck, Epiphany Parish School, New York.

INDIA'S FAMINE AT AN END

Scarcity Still Prevails, but the Worst Is Now Over.

INDIFFERENCE OF NATIVES

Wealthy East Indians Prefer Spending Money on Saving Fish than Fellow-Countrymen.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.—At last it is possible to report some improvement in the famine districts. The general outlook throughout India, in fact, is more favorable to-day than has been the case for two years back.

The monsoon rains, though late in arriving, have latterly been very copious, and so far from more moisture being required at present, the cry is beginning to go up that there is already too much. During the last few days, for instance, a storm giving extremely heavy rainfall has passed over the whole of the central part of India. Nagpore received eight inches in a few hours, other places receiving five and six inches, in some cases these heavy falls being repeated the following day. Such falls, of course, lead to severe floods, which result in considerable damage and loss. There is danger, too, that the crops already in the ground may be ruined by excessive rainfall, and what a large portion of India just now requires is a fortnight or so of sunshine.

Lord Curzon returned to Simla from his flying visit to the famine districts of Bombay last week, none the worse for his tour. This visit has been fruitful of the happiest results, and the native papers are full of eulogies of the Viceroy. When Lord Curzon first announced his intention of taking the almost unprecedented step of leaving Simla in the middle of the hot weather, at a time when the complications in China and the heavy calls made by the English Government on India in the matter of troops demanded that the Viceroy should be at headquarters and in close touch with the army authorities, the condition of things in the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency were just about as bad as it is possible to imagine. The rains, which had fallen copiously elsewhere, were remarkable only for their complete absence in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

To the people of Gujerat, the most fertile part of India, famine has been until this year a mere name the meaning of which they did not understand. Thus, when week after week passed by and no rain came to Gujerat or Kathiawar, the people of those districts abandoned themselves to despair. They had no longer even the energy to run away from the cholera when it made its appearance. And, once seized by that terrible scourge, they died, faint-hearted and hopeless to the end, like flies. In one small district alone 15,000 people are reported to have died in the course of a few weeks.

Thus things were at their blackest at the time when Lord Curzon announced his intention of proceeding to the famine districts of Gujerat. No sooner, however, had this intention been published in the papers than the monsoon took a favorable turn and advanced in the direction of Gujerat and Kathiawar. Before the Viceroy had even left Simla telegrams began to pour into headquarters announcing the fall of copious rain throughout the famine area. Lord Curzon decided, however, to continue his journey, and arrived in the Bhil country, the scene of the most terrible horrors of famine and cholera, only to find it practically under water.

REGARDED AS A MIRACLE.

The remarkable coincidence of this sudden advent of the monsoon rains just when things had been at their worst, and just when the Viceroy had determined himself to proceed to the worst tracts, was too much for an idolatrous and superstitious population. They attributed this remarkable change in the weather to the personal intercession of the great ruler in the far-away Himalayas, and to-day the temples and mosques of Western India resounded with the praises of Lord Curzon and prayers for his welfare.

From Godhra, in the Panch Mahals, the place where a couple of months since people were daily dying by hundreds of cholera, the corpses accumulating so fast as to make it impossible to burn or bury them all before the kites and jackals had stripped them to the bone, the Viceroy went on to Baroda, where the condition of affairs a short time before had been but little better. Everywhere, however, the rain had fallen, the country was a sea of mud, the streams running full, the rivers in flood. Nevertheless the Viceroy and his party waded through the slush for miles to visit the various relief works.

Lord Curzon does not on such occasions go through the perfunctory inspection which generally does duty when high officials go the rounds. He institutes a most searching inquiry into even the pettiest details of administration. The subordinates in charge of minor work are themselves brought before him and closely questioned, the meaningless generalities of higher officials being cut short. Thus the Viceroy's visit to the relief works in Gujerat was the means of bringing to light several defects in the famine administration, defects which had either escaped the notice of the greatly overworked local officials, or which had been noticed by them but could not be rectified owing to want of men.

The great want, indeed, throughout all the districts where famine has been severe has all along been more Europeans for administration purposes. It is practically useless to rely on natives, however well educated and however high in station. The university educated, English-speaking native, he who prates so loudly at Congress meetings and in the native press of India's woes and the grinding poverty of the people, has, indeed, been conspicuous by his absence from the famine and cholera stricken districts. Nor has he contributed one cent toward the relief of his suffering fellow-countrymen, with whose manifold wrongs he is wont to so blatantly associate himself. When it comes to opening his purse strings, or to venturing his life amid a people dying by thousands of a terrible cholera epidemic he retires discreetly to the background, and is no more heard of until the weather is once more set fair. Then he emerges from his retirement, more aggressive and louder voiced than ever, proclaiming the wrongs of the Indian peasant and denouncing in turgid phrases the grinding tyranny of an alient Government.

Nothing, indeed, has been more remarkable than this absolute silence on the part of the so-called champions of the people. At a time such as India has lately passed through it might reasonably have been expected that the frothy orators who for years past have proclaimed from the housetops their deep sympathy with the people and their destestation of the methods of Government would have come forward and showed in some practical manner that their oft-repeated words were something better than meaningless claptrap. But no. The spectacle of a cholera epidemic which claimed its thousands of victims in a single week was too much for these noisy patriots. They fled to other and safer places, leaving the rescuing and salvation of their poorer countrymen to those aliens, those hated oppressors of the poor, whose misdeeds they had so frequently and so vehemently denounced.

Now, in fact, were they more forward with their purses. The great majority of the funds collected for the relief of famine-stricken India have come from England, whose contribution amounts to some £350,000, and this, too, at a time when the war in South Africa, and other manifold charities have been making heavy calls on the generosity of the public. America has contributed nobly to the same cause, and so, too, has Germany. "In India, on the other hand, while the English officials from the Viceroy downward have given freely, the contributions from the natives themselves have been very few. A few of the great chiefs and rulers have given large sums, but the noisy section of the native community, the English-speaking clerks and barristers who are always proclaiming their deep sympathy with the people, have done practically nothing. Many of them are extremely wealthy men, but all appeals have been in vain. When asked to give some solid proof of their much-vaunted sympathy they have turned a deaf ear to the famine fund collector.

SOLICITUDE FOR ALLIGATORS.

As a curious instance of this I may quote the following case. While thousands of persons were in dire necessity in the district of Ahmedabad, and when appeals to the rich natives were entirely in vain, these same wealthy men, who refused to help to save the lives of their fellow creatures, spent thousands of rupees in saving the lives of sacred fish and alligators. These lived in a pond which began to show signs of drying up. Huge sums were at once collected by the rich natives, and, at enormous trouble, the fish and alligators were collected and carefully transported a considerable distance to the River Sabarmati. Here the latter have since distinguished themselves by seizing and eating some of the famine-stricken people whom their protectors refused to succor. It may be imagined from this one instance what has been the amount of assistance received by English officials from the rich native community.

All this and more was brought to the notice of Lord Curzon on his recent tour. He ascertained, for instance, that there was a lack of medical attendance for the cholera patients. The answer was that qualified native assistants refused to jeopardize their lives by coming to help during the epidemic, though the few English doctors available were working their hardest in the midst of the most terrible scenes. There is, indeed, a great scarcity of medical assistance throughout India. The war in South Africa, and now the expedition to China, have between them called off hundreds of qualified men who, but for these circumstances, might have been available for service in the famine districts. The missionaries have worked nobly, several of them laying down their lives in the service of the people, but with such vast numbers, and with such comparatively small means of meeting the emergency, it was inevitable that there should have been a great loss of life which might, perhaps, under happier circumstances, have been saved. There can be no doubt, however, that the Viceroy's recent tour has been productive of the best results, and has served to encourage the hardworking officials, and to put new heart in a helpless and despairing people.

Yet, though the rains have almost everywhere been plentiful and the agricultural outlook bright, the numbers on famine relief are still enormous. Some six and a quarter million people are still directly dependent on Government for their daily bread, while the number of those indirectly so is much larger. The reason of this is that, though crops have been sown and are promising well, the people will have nothing to live on until those crops have ripened, which will not be for a couple of months or so yet. In the meantime they must be fed and supported by the Government. So the terrible strain on district officials, and the enormous outlay on the part of the Government, go on just as they did when the sky was as brass and the ground like burnt bricks. Still, we have the knowledge, the pleasing knowledge, that the worst is over. India has weathered the storm, the worst and most severe which has ever assailed her. There may be subsequent local distress and scarcity in many parts of India for months to come. The loss of cattle and other wealth has been enormous, and many years must elapse before the lost ground is regained. But the great famine of 1900 is, if not altogether over, at least well on the way to that happy consummation.

THE BALKAN IMBROGLIO.

Relations Between Bulgaria and Roumania Are Daily Becoming More Strained.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The conflict which has arisen between Bulgaria and Roumania, and which may result in a general conflagration in the Balkans, is a subject of paramount interest here. The apparent cause of the trouble was the murder of Prof. Mihalleano, but the real cause is a more deeply rooted one. For several years past the B

Women Here and There—
Their Frills and Fancies

A New York dressmaker has had an perience this past Summer. It was hat she wanted, a great deal of it, but the conditions under which it was obtained were a surprise to her. She had seen in the shops silk waists and blouses well made and sold for altogether less than she could make one, and she was anxious to know how it could be done. Then there might be good ideas in the making, and she determined to learn all about it by experience. She expected to remain in the shop she entered a week or two, but her stay lengthened to five weeks. She made something while she was working, but it would have been some time, even with the experience she had already obtained in the exercise of her profession, before she could have made what she would have considered living wages. It was one of the best shirtwaist factories which she entered, where the cheaper waists were those pretty silk ones, plain and tucked, which sell from $2.50 to $4, and more elaborate ones which sell in the shops for $9 and $10.

There were hundreds of girls and women employed in the establishment. All the work was, of course, done on machines, which were themselves turned by machinery. There were rows upon rows of girls, each sitting before her machine, with a trough behind it to catch the work as it was completed. Two waists were given each girl at a time, and the full value of these charged up to her. If she soiled one of them the money was taken from her pay. There is nothing like business methods of this kind to prevent carelessness. There is nothing like doing piece work, either, to make a woman concentrate all her energies upon doing her work quickly. It was necessary for the girls to do their work with wonderful rapidity to earn enough to make them worthy of a place in the shop. These are the terms, which seem inconceivable to the average woman, who takes a week to make a silk waist, and congratulates herself if she does anything else in that time: For the plainer waists the girls were paid $1.50 a dozen, and for the more elaborate ones $4.50 a dozen. The waists were given out ready cut and put together, and finished on the machine.

The dressmaker could make a dozen of the plainer waists in two days, making her week's pay $4.50. An expert operator in the rooms, who made from $10 to $12 a week, was hardly a human being. She was like an automaton who worked mechanically. It did not seem possible that a human being turned into such a mere mechanical organism could live. To the dressmaker it did not seem possible that this one could exist long under such conditions. But this is the way clothing is made at such low prices.

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Speaking of dressmakers, the up-to-date dressmaker is taking things easy. If she is a woman without a family, she lives, as so many other business women do, in lodgings. But she does not bother about her meals, that bugbear of most lodgers, and she does not have to hurry up to go out in the morning or get her own breakfast. It is in her schedule of prices that she shall have all her meals at the houses where she is working. She gets there in time for breakfast and stays to luncheon and dinner. If she does not have any of these meals, it is added to her pay, so much for each meal missed. The pay in itself is very generous, for she is a good dressmaker. It is a great saving of expense as well as trouble, and seems to work well altogether.

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Here is another revelation of the inner ways and secret workings of things. It comes from some one who is in the secret of the ice cream maker. It is not well always to investigate too closely the ingredients put into food made out of the house, or, for that matter, into the ingredients that go to make even the best domestic dainties. But it will do no harm to tell this one little story. There is a delightful creamy smoothness to some of the popular though cheaper grades of ice cream. It is a pleasant smoothness, and suggests real cream from the Jersey cow, and from that cooling dish the imagination can wander away, if it will, to pastoral dreams of running brooks and country breezes. There may be a connection with country life through the ice cream, but it is not by way of the cow, much of it. That delightful smoothness comes from lard, quantities of it, that go into the frozen dainty in place of milk—cream is not to be thought of—which might go into the ice cream, though precious little of it does.

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The Brooklyn man who is to have entrances on different streets for two families who will live in some of his houses has not a monopoly of good ideas, it seems. A TIMES reader, seeing that paragraph, tells of good ideas they have put into houses in Somerville, Mass. Here there are houses with three floors, for as many families, and each one has a separate entrance. The Somerville houses are built with the main body of the house in the centre and two wings a little back on either side. In the centre of the main body of the house is an entrance, which is for the family on the first floor, while in each of the wings on either side there is also a door, pretty and spacious, which admits the families on the second and third floors to their respective apartments. In this way each family has apparently a separate mansion, which in reality they could not afford. They have more room to expand in Somerville than in Brooklyn.

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The German housewives do not always make accurate calculations, it seems, in preparing their bedding. One young man who counts more inches in height than many youths, has been, among other places to Oberammergau this Summer, and while he enjoyed the place immensely during the daytime he had trials and tribulations at night. There were feather beds, of course, feather beds to sleep on and feather beds to sleep under. But the upper feather beds were not long enough for him. If he pulled them up—and it was cold enough there for him to appreciate a warm covering—his feet were exposed to the cold world at the lower end, and if he let down the bed enough to keep his feet warm his chest was exposed at the other end. He had to compromise with pillows finally, and covering his chest and arms with those he managed to sleep with tolerable comfort.

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The young woman who is troubled with seasickness learned the other day of one more pleasure which her weakness will prevent her from enjoying. She has never been able to swing even when she was a child; she gets into a hammock gingerly and lies in it quietly, and of course that delightful rolling motion which delights many people in a boat is a torture to her, though she enjoys sailing more than most pleasures. But it was in the water the other day that she made the last discovery. Swimming is one of her late accomplishments, and she had known next to nothing about floating until the day of this discovery. Then she had a genuine float on big rollers, but with the most unfortunate result. There was that delightful roll that is so restful when one lies stretched out on the soft waters swaying back and forth, but it made the girl deathly sick. She had to fight herself immediately to prevent disastrous results, and even then she did not get over the effect of the swaying motion for the remainder of the day.

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"How waiters do humiliate one!" groaned the woman. "It seems to me they take pleasure in it. I was shopping the other day and stopped at noon to take what I think was an ideal hot-weather luncheon. I rather pride myself on eating well, that is to say, sensibly and seasonably, you know, and that day I had ordered a club sandwich and a glass of lemonade. The hot toast, the chicken on the lettuce leaves, and the thin slice of fried ham to give an appetizing flavor which one needs in hot weather, were all excellent. It was for the lemonade that the waiter rebuked me. He asked if I would have a plain lemonade. I didn't think of, seltzer used sometimes in it, and couldn't think what he meant unless it was the punch constituents.

"'Why, yes,' I said, 'just the ordinary plain lemonade, no claret or anything of that kind in it.'

"Now wasn't that an innocent and proper remark? But that waiter drew himself up with dignity:

"'Madam,' he said, 'you could not get anything of that kind here. We are strictly temperance.'"

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A woman who has a small family has an ideal little house for Summer. She smiles when other people who live in larger cottages in the vicinity call her residence a "hut." It suits her to a T. It is a little bit of a house, to be sure, but it does not make her any extra work. The house is situated on a side hill on the bank of one of the charming little salt water streams which run up from the Sound in along the Connecticut coast. The house was built to cost as little as possible and be comfortable and picturesque. There is one room on the main floor and one above which is reached by a ladder. To save windows as well as to have as much light and air as possible the whole front of the house lifts up after the fashion of some of the houses of more primitive people in the hot countries, and is fastened so that it forms an awning in front during the day time. There is a little detached kitchen, the stores are accessible enough when one needs them, but that is not often, for the butcher, the baker, and the candlestickmaker come around with their teams. Then there is another convenience which can always be counted upon, but which not every one could have in putting up a nice little house of this kind. This is a mother-in-law who lives in a large house up on the hill and who will take in and lodge any visitors who may arrive. There is a boat in which one can row and in which a small boy of the family who does not count ten Summers paddles around all alone by himself, and there is fish in the stream so that it is only necessary to stand in the doorway—this is perhaps a slight exaggeration—and throw out a line and bring in a fresh fish for breakfast or dinner. It is one of those charming little places that one reads of sometimes, but does not often see.

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[illegible]as one of those things which might h[illegible] had disastrous results if it had happened, and which when it does not happen the might-have-been victim is more annoyed than pleased. This is one of the events of the Summer which did not happen to a New York artist. She is the photographer of whom it is said that she is doing more to educate the public in the artistic way in which it should go than all the painters in America. That is neither here nor there, but it was this Summer one lovely day when she had her camera and all the paraphernalia out in a lovely spot, which she hoped to bring away as a negative. It was a spring at a point where two roads met, a rustic place, where the cattle came to drink. Two nice girls were posing for her at this spring and the camera was in position, was just properly focused, when there was an undignified jump on the part of one of the models and a scream, as a deep rumbling sound was heard in the distance:

"Oh, I am sure I heard a bull."

An anxious-looking woman with a sunbonnet on her head had appeared at the other side of the spring, and it was evident that something was coming.

"Run as quickly as you can for the woods, girls," cried the artist, and I will come after."

Then she gathered up her precious camera and followed them, reaching shelter safely just as the savage head of the bull made its appearance. Not only that, but behind was a drove of cows making directly toward them. There were all sorts of photographic implements lying around where the camera had been standing, and they could not be left at the mercy of all those cattle. The artist, feeling like the brave heroine of a dime novel, made a wild break from the shelter of the trees and in the face of the advancing herd gathered up her belongings and fled to safety. Then with bated breath and beating hearts the three waited to see what would happen next. But nothing happened, for the cattle merely looked in their direction and passed quietly down another way.

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The mental superiority of the immature young woman to the immature young man is generally acknowledged. It is a fact that is recognized by some very small ladies. The little ten-year-old girl in the country was visited the other day by a small boy neighbor of the same age. The two sat in the hammock for a time swinging, and it might have been noticed that the young woman did most of the talking. Undoubtedly that is a feminine perquisite, but this particular young woman felt that she was obliged to do more than her share, on account of a noted lack of confidence in the youthful male of the human race.

"What did your little friend have to say?" asked mamma after the small boy visitor had departed.

"Oh, you know how boys of that age are, mother," replied the little lady, with a commiserating air, "terrible bashful."

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So some of the papers are going to allow the man to give up his hat altogether to keep him from premature baldness. And "he could not be condemned by any woman," they say, "for lack of courtesy or good manners." It is evident that that is the attempt of a man to make an excuse for other men who wish to follow the wake of the hatless girl who has been enjoying herself in this comfortable fashion Summer in and Summer out and substituting a butterfly for her evening bonnet in Winter. But it is a different thing for a man. What special act of courtesy is he to perform to note his feeling of respect for the woman he meets when he has no hat to raise? There is nothing that could take the place of that. Then why shouldn't men be bald? It may not be a matter of heavy hats, but a kindly act of nature. Think of the added distinction and dignity of appearance given to the man with the bald head and of mental superiority. All that, to say nothing of the coolness and comfort and other small practical advantages which might be counted. But there is more in all this than there seems. It is not altogether to be cool and to get back his lost locks that man is leaving off his hat and taking to shirt waists. It is a case of man's rights, a quiet but effectual working for emancipation without an appeal to the Legislature. Man is harking back to the days when he wore beautiful costumes, velvets, jewels, and laces; he is striving to be rid of his ugly blacks and grays and to appear again in beautiful raiment. It is a case of having gone to the peacock and become wise; nothing more nor less than an attempt to return to natural conditions.

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Sarah Bernhardt has an exhibition of sculpture at the Paris Exposition, and among other things some sculptured seaweed. Mme. Sarah saw artistic possibilities in it, could not persuade any one else to attempt it, and, as usual, having the courage of her convictions, undertook the work herself. The seaweeds are cast in bronze.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The gold and silver, which is to be so popular this season in so many forms, must be used with discretion, particularly the gold. It is seen already on blouses and jackets, conspicuous and inartistic and unattractive. A little gold is a good thing, but too much of it is garish. The varieties of materials in which it is to be seen are increasing constantly. There were chiefly the plain, tightly woven gold and silver ribbons to be seen last Winter, but now they are to be seen with loose meshes, which make them prettier for many purposes.

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These loose meshed ribbons in narrow widths are made up with velvets and ribbons for hair ornaments. In pretty little bows, some with black velvet and some with white satin, they are sold for from one dollar up. The black guaze butterfly as a hair ornament is spreading his wings, a sure sign that Winter is not far off.

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Pretty stocks are to be seen made of the gold ribbons, and the tie ends to go with these, or even with silk stocks, have gold ends, and there are gold ends and black velvet ribbons on gold stocks. These are attractive, though they have a little suggestion about them of Prayer Book marks. Some of these ends are in heavy flower designs of gold or in conventional patterns. Plain bands of gold and silver ornament hats and frequently form a cord at the edges.

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Many Persian designs and soft combinations of colors are to be seen in broad sash ribbons, and panne satin ribbons have velvet on one side and satin on the other. A heavy, warm looking ribbon is the beaver. In beaver colors it has the appearance of real beaver with its long nap. It is not confined, however, to dull shades, but is to be seen in lighter colors. It comes with contrasting backs of satin, the beaver color, with pink or blue backs, violet with green, or any of the contrasts that are pretty and stylish.

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Some of these pretty heavy napped ribbons have been made up effectively with toques, some delicate shade being used for the crown, while the edges are of a dull tone velvet, beaver, perhaps, and pale blue or heliotrope with castor or beige. The ribbons also trim the under edge of the hat with good effect.

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Certainly there is a great uncertainty as to what will be the prevailing modes this year in hats, and the world of women is so far offered a large variety from which to select. Toques are being worn for the earlier Fall and it is pretty certain that they will remain during the Winter, particularly the fur toque, to quite an extent. They are almost universally becoming, and in fine furs have a certain distinction of their own. Tulles and lace will be combined with velvets and heavier materials as heretofore.

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The great thing to determine just now is the apparent centre of gravity of the hat. The trimming in many seems to radiate from the centre of the front in long lines to the back, in plumes, folds, or feathers. That is always a pretty fashion and becoming to many people. Most of the hats are set well off the face, while a few people to whom that particular style is becoming, cling to those worn well over the forehead. There are soft Tam crowns to hats, soft crowns of other designs, large broad flats with only an indication of a crown, and hats with decided high bell crowns. The double and triple rims will be worn this year.

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It is certain that feathers are to be used and long ostrich plumes are in great favor. They will trim the picture hats that will find favor with many people. One of these black hats has for its only color a little line of gold around the crown and a gold buckle. Long buckles of gold, usually of a dull finish, cut steel, rhinestones, and some ornaments of cut jet will be used. Occasionally a large buckle, measuring 16 inches, crosses the entire front of a broad hat. Those of a more moderate size are in better taste. One very attractive hat is made of green velvet trimmed with plumes and green velvet roses and a deep gold buckle.

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Many frames will be covered with felt cloth and trimmed with tulle and velvet and feathers. Fancy braids and of silk and chenille will be used around the crowns and for binding the edges of hats.

⁂

Bonnets are not much in evidence, but they are to be found for matrons, and there is a variety of fancy frames for foundations for them. These are of black and white laces, with embroidery or spangles of silver or gold, and some with jet. Black and white will be usel in these frequently as it will be in other hats for special occasions. Black over white, frequently to be seen, black tulle with a fancy edge or design in black or in metal spangles over white. A stylish bonnet for a middle-aged woman has the crown of black spangled Cluny lace, the edge of the bonnet and trimmings of black velvet, and black and white feathers with cut steel ornaments. Gold and silver laces will be used with excellent effect.

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Fine embroidered crowns for all purposes come in lace, velvet, and cloth, and there are many who fancy thin goods for trimming. Fancy chiffons are to be found in different designs. Chiffon will also be embroidered in gold and silver, and with spangles, and the shops show that panne velvet will continue in favor for millinery purposes. The plain colors are preferred, though fancy pannes are to be found.

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Felt hats will be worn, and some pretty and stylish are of delicate shades of color as fashionable shades of pink.

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The soft felts for outing wear are trimmed with breasts as well as wings and quills, and the big drooping pompons of coque feathers are particularly stylish on hats of simple design. They are sometimes all of the green coque feathers, or have the white ones showing slightly beneath. Being used in the pompon form they are appropriate for the simple felts as the long feathers of the same kind are on more dressy hats. A French hat has been made of corduroy similar to the white stitched linen hats worn so much during the Summer. It will be comfortable and durable, but it will not have as great a vogue, for a hat for roughing it is used much less in Winter than in Summer.

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Feather boas in all shades are now found in straight feathers, presumably those from the barn-yard fowls made up fancifully, and they are quite as attractive and rather more stylish than those of ostrich feathers.

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The Audubon societies of the country and the Millinery Merchants' Protective Association have not come to the agreement under consideration some months ago. The merchants agreed not to use the plumage of any North American birds except those killed for food, and not restricted by the Audubon societies. The idea of the societies seems to be that they will be looking out for the birds of this country at the expense of those of others, and it is not in accordance with their tenets to do so. The merchants say they will keep to their part of the agreement, though it is not recognized by the Audubon people and ornithologists.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

The continuance of almost Summer heat is having a marked effect upon the social as well as the business world. Many families in the nearer suburbs, and even at Newport, Southampton, Bar Harbor, and further resorts, who have spent the early weeks of September there, and who had planned to come nearer home at this time, have postponed their departure on account of the continued warm weather. Very few of the cottagers at Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, and Elberon, have left for the city, so that the upper Jersey coast is still lively and gay. The present unusual conditions may change at any moment upon the arrival of a cool wave, but until this comes the social interests will centre in the suburbs.

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October, from all indications, will bring fewer weddings this year than for the past two years. In looking over an old record of marriages in New York society, one is struck with the comparative scarcity of marriages during the years of the civil war, and with the remarkable boom that occurred in the matrimonial market in the ensuing few years following the close of that war. Next to April, which generally brings the Eastertide, always a favorite season for weddings, October, up to this year, seems to have been the month most favored among New York brides and bridegrooms, and, contrary to the general belief, even June, the month of roses, has always held third place. The only weddings of importance thus far announced for October are those of Douglas Ludlow Elliman of Flushing and Miss Theodora P. Trowbridge, a daughter of Mrs. George Trowbridge, at the Brick Church on Oct. 20, and of Charles J. Welch of San Francisco and Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston, a niece of Van Brugh Livingston, which will be celebrated in the private chapel of Archbishop Corrigan's residence on Oct. 24.

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Brooklyn will have a wedding of interest on Tuesday next, namely, that of Paul Leicester Ford, the writer, and author of "Janice Meredith," and Miss Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward Hartwell Kidder.

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The season proper is over at Newport, but there is, of course, considerable going on there in a quiet way. The wedding of Miss Gammell and Mr. Safe last Tuesday was probably the last matrimonial event of the season, for it is still doubtful as to whether the wedding of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French will take place there or not this Autumn. The season at the fashionable resort is estimated to have been socially successful, but the tradespeople, and especially the shop owners on Bellevue Avenue, complain bitterly of poor business, and say that the Summer was for them one of the worst in years. The weekly Casino dances were not a success, and probably will not be held at all next year.

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The rental of cottages at Newport for next season has thus early begun, and already no less than a dozen leases have been announced. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will probably occupy Belvoir, now owned by Mr. Addicks, another Summer, although Mr. Vanderbilt will build a villa there at no distant day. The fox hunts organized by P. F. Collier have for the past fortnight been a great treat to the Summer colony at Newport. Mr. Collier brought his pack of hounds from Lakewood, and has been followed on the runs by a goodly field of men and women riders. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has been to the fore among the women on these runs. The return of W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr. on the Valiant has brought a number of small and important entertainments on the yacht, and these have made matters more lively for a number of Newporters during the week.

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The conflagration that swept over a portion of Narragansett Pier on Wednesday afternoon, which destroyed the Rockingham Hotel, the beautiful Casino, and the Hazard block of shops, came after the close of the season at that resort, and so did not affect what is left there of social life. This conflagration, had the fierce gale in which it occurred blown from the north instead of the southwest, would probably have destroyed all the hotels along the ocean front of the Pier. The owner of the Casino, Louis Sherry, is now in Europe, and it will not for some time be known whether the structure will be rebuilt, but this rebuilding is said to be extremely doubtful. Many of the old habitués of the Pier have never approved of the Casino, and have considered it was an injury to the resort, and introduced and perpetuated a style of living that was not beneficial to the purse and health of the average visitor to the Pier. This element will be pleased if the Casino is not rebuilt. On the other hand, the newer and younger element who summer at the Pier, and those who go there on short visits, especially from Newport, would not consider Narragansett complete without the Casino, and would extremely regret its absence. It will be entertaining to watch the influence of these divergent opinions upon the question of the restoration of the picturesque structure.

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The Adirondacks continue to be crowded with visitors, and are even more popular as an early Autumn resort than for the last two or three years. Dr. Seward Webb, Mrs. Webb, and family, are at Ne-ha-sa-ne. Dr. Webb has not been at all well of late. The camps on the St. Regis, Upper Saranac, and Racquette Lakes, are still occupied by their owners or lessees. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache have left their camp on Upper Saranac Lake for a short trip abroad. Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright and their son, Dunbar Wright, who have been at their camp on Bisby Lake, in the Adirondacks, have returned to their Autumn home, at Plainfield, N. J. Dunbar Wright will go to Newport for a visit until Oct. 1, and from there will go to Canada on a fishing and shooting trip until Nov. 1.

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The hotel at Childwold has more guests than usual for September, many of them transient ones, who have spent their Summers at other mountain resorts, and are stopping there on their way South. The cottages and camps are all occupied. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pugh are at Camp Iroquois, on Lake Massawepie. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cole of Brooklyn are at Camp Manhattan. Coe Downing Tows of Washington will remain until November at his island camp, Isola. This camp is noted for its beautiful garden, every foot of which has been reclaimed from the lake and added to the tiny turtle-back island which, crowned with pines, resembles a bit of Japan. Even the trout have Japanese habits, and come to the hook when thrown from the garden wall.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hun and Miss Susan Vanderpoel of Albany are in the Burnside cottage at Childwold, and Andrew Saks and family are in the Dorr cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn and family, who have been touring in Canada in their private car, returned yesterday to their new cottage for the remainder of September. Among recent arrivals at Childwold are Mrs. L. B. Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parmly, MacIntosh and L. Laflin Kellogg, H. L. Ives, Henry W. Cannon, Miss Maude Stacey, C. B. Babcock, David B. Simpson, Frederick Schoefield, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Leicester, Miss Florance, and Homer F. Worthington.

⁂

The season at Bar Harbor has practically closed, and, although few of the villa owners have left, those who remain will spend the remaining weeks of the month in riding, driving, golfing, and other outdoor diversions. It will be a long time before the Bar Harborites will forget the scenes and incidents that the visit there of the British and North Atlantic Squadrons brought. This visit closed an exceptionally gay and absorbing season. The last meeting of the Monday Evening Club was held at Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards's villa, at Eastcote, and was a domino dance, preceded by a garden party. The last meet for the season of the club will take place to-morrow at Mrs. Van Nest's, and will include some new musical novelty.

⁂

Entries for the Lenox Horse Show closed on Monday, and from the number of events announced, it should prove a success. Nearly all of the cottagers who were away for the Summer have returned, and the Autumn season there promises to be one of unusual gayety. A number of house parties will be given the next fortnight, and during October, and the principal entertainers will be Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom.

⁂

The gay season at Tuxedo will hardly begin before the first week of October, when the members of the Summer colony will return from their Summer outings. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., have returned from Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane from Narragansett, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting from the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller are also expected at Tuxedo from Newport for a short stay.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt left Lucerne on Sept. 1. They have been two weeks in Paris, where they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly. All will sail on Wednesday from Liverpool in the White Star boat for the United States. Other recent arrivals from New York at Lucerne are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooper and Miss Julia Cooper.

⁂

Mrs. Hughes Hallett gave another theatrical entertainment recently at Dinard, the subject chosen being the "Sleeping Beauty." A Miss Hood took the title rôle, but Mrs. Hallett appeared as the Wicked Fairy. A cotillion followed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lawrence of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burnham, and Mr. and Mrs. James Norton Winslow.

⁂

London is beginning to show some signs of social life in its fashionable districts. One by one the clubs there are reopening their doors, and the streets are becoming more filled with carriages. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould have been at the Savoy. Mrs. Arthur Paget has returned from the Continent, and with her boys will shortly join her daughter in Scotland. Many people are returning to London for a few days on their way to country houses from Harrogate, which is now called the Homburg of England, and which, with its new and splendid hotels, has attracted the modish world of England this year.

⁂

The Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia have arrived at Balmoral on a visit to the Queen. The Prince of Wales, who returned from the Continent to England on Sept. 11, is now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sasson at Tulchan Lodge, Elginshire. Among the guests invited to meet the Prince are the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. The Empress Frederick, who has been seriously ill for a long time, although no better, is no worse, and is able to receive the members of her family. The Empress is still hopeful that she may winter in the South of Europe.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have been entertaining a number of American guests at Balmacaan. Lord and Lady Craven, who have been visiting at Coombe Abbey, are now at Balmacaan.

⁂

It is not considered likely that the Duke of Marlborough will succeed Lord Cadogan as Lieutenant Governor of Ireland, as he is thought to be too young for so responsible a post. The Duke of Argyll, who has been mentioned for the post, it is also said, is not likely to be appointed.

⁂

During the late uncertainty as to the fate of the Peking legations, when only a few optimists hoped against hope, there was one well-known family in England, a son of which was attached to the British Legation at Peking, which felt so convinced of his death that all its members went into deep mourning.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Choate have been passing the Summer at Cromer, in Yorkshire. This is a very popular English watering place. The Princess Louise has also been there this Summer. Lord and Lady Craven, after several weeks of country-house visiting, have joined Lady Craven's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin at Balmacaan.

⁂

Lady Arthur Paget, as she is now called, is visiting in Scotland with her daughter. She passed the greater part of the Summer at Trouville, and after the races, she left for Scotland. Her daughter's health is much improved.

⁂

Some handsome prizes have been offered the golf and tennis players at Homburg by Frederick Diodati Thompson, who is there for the Summer. The Homburg season is about over, and since the departure of the Prince of Wales many of the Americans have gone also. Among those who still remain are Mrs. Raymond Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and the Misses Wetmore, and Mrs. Pendleton Bowler.

⁂

The lawn tennis tournament at St. Moritz was much interfered with by the heavy rains. It was the last entertainment of the season. Many Americans stop at St. Moritz on their way to Ober-Amägau. The Misses Morton have been at the Schweizerhof. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict are registered at the Hotel Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt have left for Paris. They sail this week for America. Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt is at Zell am See, in Upper Austria. Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong was registered at the Ritz, in Paris, last week.

⁂

The wedding of Alonzo Clark Robinson and Miss Elizabeth De Haas Falconer, daughter of William Henry Falconer, will take place on Monday, Oct. 15. Mr. Robinson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robinson (Miss Mary Clark Ring) and is a graduate of Yale.

⁂

Among those who arrived on La Lorraine from Havre yesterday were Mrs. W. G. Alger, Mrs. W. P. Blodget, Mrs. Barclay, Gen. Di Cesnola, Mrs. Di Cesnola, and Miss Di Cesnola. Dr. D. C. Van Doren, Mrs. Frederick Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hall, Mrs. E. Hoguet, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin, C. A. Mackey, Arthur C. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sedgway, Miss E. A. Sprague, E. S. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weekes, Miss Weekes, and Miss Grace White.

⁂

On the Lucania, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, there came, among others, Mrs. A. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Arnold, the Rev. John G. Bourne, Mrs. and Miss Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bigelow, Miss Mary C. Bigelow, Joseph S. Bigelow, Jr., Cleveland Bigelow, Cleveland Carrington, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis and children, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, William T. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Evart and son, Miss Julia B. De Forest, R. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. James Hay, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde and daughter, J. Lindsay Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Kurtz and children, Dr. John G. Lyman and Miss Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy C. Morris, S. P. Wyllys Pomeroy, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Robert R. Stewart, A. L. and J. F. Stewart, Mrs. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Symington, and T. A. Ward.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who have spent the Summer at Sandhurst, Southampton, have taken the Pitcher house, at Short Hills, N. J., for the Winter. Secretary Elihu Root and Mrs. Root are at their Southampton cottage. P. F. Collier is expected at Southampton from Newport next Thursday with his Monmouth County hounds, and hunting will then begin. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have returned to the Livingston cottage, Southampton, which they leased for the season.

⁂

Peter Marlé has left the Meadow Club, Southampton, for Newport, where, after a short visit, he will return to Southampton. Mrs. George B. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin are visiting Mrs. James Hude Beekman at Newport. Mr. Marlé gave a dinner of eighteen covers at the Meadow Club on Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, and a children's entertainment there on Monday, Sept. 3. These entertainments have been described as having occurred last week. Henry G. Trevor has resigned from the Executive Committee of the Shinnecock Golf Club, and does not expect to spend next season at Southampton, but to travel abroad instead. Mr. Trevor has leased his house to Mrs. Jules Reynal of New York. Mrs. Reynal is infatuated with Southampton, and will hereafter probably make it her Summer residence. She has never cared to return to Bar Harbor since the annoying incident of her threatened prosecution there for serving game out of season to her guests at a dinner. This was done innocently by Mrs. Reynal, and she resented what she considered the injustice of the almost persecution in a community where she spent so many Summers and was so well known.

⁂

The scarlet fever scare at Murray Bay, Canada, which was much exaggerated, is well over. There were only three cases of the fever among the cottagers, and, although there was for a day or so some panicky feeling and some few families left rather hurriedly, the fright was soon over and the majority of the visitors remained to enjoy the superb Autumn weather which has blessed this Canadian Bar Harbor. The new hotel, the Manoir Richelieu, to which old and conservative Murray Bayites object, closed on Sept. 5. Many remaining guests were obliged to go to the older hotels and the boarding houses, not wishing to leave the place so early. Among these were Mrs. Ballard Smith, Miss McKeague, Mrs. Henry Sedley, and the Misses Sedley. This week will see the departure of the last of the hotel visitors, but the cottagers, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cox, Dr. Stimson, Dr. Beach Jones, Judge Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Farnham, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Elliott of Philadelphia, will probably remain there until October. Murray Bay, with its superb climate and informal outdoor life, is strongly reminiscent of Bar Harbor of twenty years ago, and appeals to that element which made the Maine resort so popular and which cares not for luxurious and formal life in Summer. Next season the resort will be brought within twenty-five hours of New York, by a ferry across the St. Lawrence from Kamouraska, only fifteen miles distant and connecting with the Intercolonial Railway from Levis, opposite Quebec.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Barlow have been absent for a fortnight from Murray Bay on their annual fishing and hunting trip with Walter D. Edmunds to the La Roche Club. Among those still lingering at Murray Bay are Judge Cullen, the Misses Cullen, the Messrs. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Tibbets, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Van Rensselaer of Albany, Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch, and the Misses Gibert.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Prof. Carl V. Lachmund and Mrs. Lachmund, who spent the Summer at the Maine lakes, have returned to their West Eighty-fifth Street home.

Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle and Mrs. Earle closed their country home, The Barracks, Normandie, N. J., and are now at Earle Cliff, Washington Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Lopez of 124 West Eighty-second Street have returned from their Summer outing to their city residence, at the above address.

Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd, Jr., and Miss Elsie Ladd have been stopping at Poland Springs, Me., as have also Mr. and Mrs. William I. Merrall, and the Misses C. M., M. L., and G. P. Merrall.

Frederick Holden Patterson of 16 West Eighty-seventh Street and Miss Mary C. Corsa, daughter of James W. Corsa of 1 West Eighty-ninth Street, are to be married in the Calvary Baptist Church in October.

H. Stanley Todd, who has been at the Lake George Country Club, Indian Kettles Park, Lake George, for some weeks, has bought in that park the site for a Summer home, for which he has laid the cornerstone. He expects to have the cottage ready for his occupation next Summer.

Miss Alice R. Fries of this city, whose engagement to Mr. Julien C. Levy of Paris was announced several weeks ago, will be married on Wednesday, Oct. 3. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, only the family will be present at the wedding. The young couple will leave for their new home, in Paris, shortly after the marriage.

Mrs. John Woodward Philip, the widow of Rear Admiral John W. Philip, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, who has for some several months made her home in East Fifty-fifth Street, New York, will the latter part of this month go to Annapolis to reside. Her son, Woodward Philip, a lad of sixteen, is to enter the Naval Academy there later on, and Mrs. Philip will live there in order to be near him. It will be remembered that the late Admiral, who died on June 30, was buried at Annapolis last Summer.

Frederick C. Van Keuren, son of Mrs. William Van Keuren of Jersey City, and Miss May E. Bennett, a daughter of Jonathan Bennett of Brooklyn, are to be married at All Saints' Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 18. Miss Jean C. Johnston of Flatbush is to be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Mabel and Emeline Vail of New York. Annette Dotter of Brooklyn, Julia Goedecke of East Orange, and Edith H. Wood of Hamilton, Canada. John J. Van Vliet of Goshen, N. Y., will be Mr. Van Keuren's best man, and the ushers are to be Walter E. and George Bennett, brothers of the bride; Clifford H. Parsons, S. H. Graydon, and Charles L. Timson of Jersey City, and Dr. H. M. Lyle of New York.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, the wedding of Frederick De Mund MacKay, son of John MacKay of Bay Ridge, and Miss Ethel Battin French, daughter of John Wesley French, will be celebrated. Owing to the death last Spring of the bride's grandfather, the late John French, the ceremony will be a quiet one, and will take place at the residence of the bride's parents. Miss Florence Rushmore, a sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and Mrs. Charles Budd Byron will be the matron of honor. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Katherine MacKay, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Katherine Rushmore. John Wood MacKay, the bridegroom's brother, will be the best man, and Joseph W. Wood, another brother, and Dr. George F. Little of New York are to be ushers.

AN EDUCATIONAL RALLY.

Winter Plans of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association.

The annual educational rally of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association will be held at the building 72 and 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on Monday evening. A short meeting will be held in the hall, at which addresses will be made by Dr. Walter L. Hervey, formerly President of the Teachers' College, and by Miss Nellie J. Allen, who at this time enters upon her duties as Educational Director of the association. The building, which will be decorated with goldenrod and ferns, will then be thrown open for inspection.

In the parlor there will be an exhibition of class work and representatives of the various departments will be on hand to give detailed information and to register names of applicants for the different classes. The subjects included in the schedule for the Winter are stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, common English branches, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, lacemaking, music, literature, French, and German. The gymnasium, which is an attractive feature of the Harlem Association, will be thrown open to visitors and an impromptu exhibition of physical work will be given by former members of the gymnasium classes. Young women who live in the up-town district of New York are invited to attend this opening rally.

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TWO UNFULFILLED PREDICTIONS.

Col. W. J. BRYAN, in his own book on "The First Battle," quotes with assumed approval his remarks made at Baltimore on Sept. 19, 1896, when he said:

> If we win this fight now, reform will begin at once; if we are defeated in this campaign, there is nothing before the people but four years more of harder times and greater agitation, and then the victory will come. Our opponents say they want to restore confidence, but the Republican Party cannot restore prosperity in this country so long as that prosperity is doled out to us by foreigners who profit by our distress.

Mr. BRYAN was mistaken about some of the things he then spoke of. Prosperity has come, although he still disputes its arrival, and confidence has insisted upon reasserting itself in a degree that was lacking before his defeat in 1896 was assured. The orator has changed his song a little, but he has not changed his mind. He is still of the disposition that led him to assert at Minneapolis, in the same campaign, and as he himself quotes:

> The gold standard means dearer money; dearer money means cheaper property, cheaper property means harder times, harder times mean more people out of work, more people out of work means more people destitute, more people destitute means more people desperate, more people desperate means more crime.

Mark the confusion of the false prophet! Money is not dearer in Minnesota than it was when BRYAN spoke these words, but cheaper. Times are not harder. There are fewer people out of work than in 1896. There are fewer people destitute, fewer desperate, and, if Mr. BRYAN'S logic is good for anything reversed, there must have been a decrease of crime with the adoption of the gold standard and the prosperity that has persisted in following the right settlement of that question.

THE PRETORIA CAMPAIGN.

The flight of ex-President KRUEGER to Lorenzo Marques, preparatory to his embarkation for some European port, has offered the long-awaited opportunity to Lord ROBERTS to apply simultaneously both parts of RICHELIEU'S favorite dual axiom: All means to conciliate, and, failing these, all means to crush. The proclamation issued by the British commander leaves simply this alternative for the Boers to contemplate: You must surrender or soon be treated as outlaws. There is no mistaking the significance of the latter choice.

In simple, effective style, without any rhetorical ornaments, the proclamation deals with those facts which will appeal to the Boers through the very bluntness of expression. They are told that KRUEGER'S desertion should make it clear that future struggle is useless; that no power is going to intervene in their behalf; that the British have nearly 15,000 prisoners of war, not one of whom will be released so long as hostilities continue; that Great Britain will carry the war to the end, and that further resistance will be overcome by means "which the customs of war prescribe as applicable to such cases."

Opinion may differ as to whether the proclamation will be thoroughly enforced in all its dismal terms, or whether the Boers would morally be considered outlaws until some representative body of them should take it upon itself to sue for peace. But the conditions are certainly extraordinary, and while Lord ROBERTS will doubtless interpret his proclamation according to the deserts of individual cases, scarcely any one but a madman would disregard its solemn warning—a course which, if continued, means the ruin of the land, so far as the Boers are concerned, and their own annihilation.

In order to demonstrate that the Boer can only safely rely upon the hard letter of the proclamation, Lord ROBERTS is putting into action a scheme which he has long had in preparation. That is, instead of small detachments now scouring the country, there are no less than four fair-sized armies covering the territory east of Pretoria, which, according to the latest advices, are moving through a sweep of seventy miles. It is hard to see how many can escape such a broom. It is harder still to believe that the Boers will longer continue a struggle which they must now realize, if they never did before, can have only one end.

THE INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF NEWARK MEADOWS.

Senator KEAN of New Jersey has begun a work which promises results of vast economic and industrial importance to that State. That his example will be followed by others, under syndicate management, is extremely probable.

The tract of salt marsh known as the Newark and Hackensack meadows has an area of about thirty-four square miles. Newark divides this tract of alluvial bottom land into two parts. The area of the tract south of Newark is about 9 square miles; that of the tract north of it about 25 square miles. Together they comprise an area about half as large again as Manhattan Island. The undeveloped water front of this tract is at present about 31 miles. There are 9 miles of frontage on Newark Bay, 3 miles on Passaic River, and 22 miles on Hackensack River. By any intelligent scheme of development this water front could be made 100 miles. Every part of it would have direct and easy access to New York Bay through the Kill von Kull, and to Raritan Bay through Staten Island Sound and Arthur Kill. These land-locked waters are safely navigable for barges at all seasons. All, or nearly all, parts of the New Jersey meadows are above spring-tide level. The tidal rise and fall is rarely through more than four feet. Two feet added to their present level would make them as dry as any part of New York's water front.

Senator KEAN is the owner of a large tract of meadow between Newark and Elizabethport, fronting on Newark Bay. With a view to its improvement, he has contracted for all the earth and rock excavated from the tunnel now building in New York, and will have it moved by water to the points where it can be used most advantageously in making good ground for factory sites. The amount of this material to be removed may be roughly estimated at 3,000,000 cubic yards. This, distributed, would raise to an average of nearly four feet above high water an area about twice as large as that part of New York lying south of City Hall Park. If slips are cut in from the bay to give a water front to land back from the natural shore, the material removed from these artificial channels, as well as that dredged from the bay front to widen the navigable channel, would add considerably to the available filling and further increase the area reclaimed.

The creation of a manufacturing site nearly or quite as large as Central Park, traversed by waterways, close to New York, and with access by water to shipping and railway terminals, is an important economic enterprise. We have long believed that, as a location for great iron and steel and other metallurgical industries, Newark meadows offer incomparable advantages. Charcoal pig iron is regaining favor, and for many important uses has of late more than recovered the ground lost by it in the keen competition of steel. Charcoal ironmaking is still an important industry, but from the scarcity of timber in convenient proximity to desirable ores, and owing to the fact that a charcoal furnace not in the wilderness is heavily handicapped in the matter of its fuel cost, this industry has largely suffered from the encroachments of coke iron. There is probably no point in the United States where charcoal blast furnaces could be operated as economically as on Newark meadows. The reasons for this are precisely those which twenty or twenty-five years ago caused the removal of the Norwegian and Swedish charcoal furnaces from the heavily wooded hills of the interior to points on tide water remote from timber lands. Wood for carbonization at a meadows furnace could be received by schooner from any point on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida more cheaply than it could be cut and hauled from the ever-receding timber land of a forest tract. Trimmings of the lumbering operations furnishing ship timbers for the Maine yards would run many blast furnaces with wood for coaling and cost less per cord than wood hauled overland. It should not be wastefully carbonized in ovens, but in modern retorts, with appliances for recovering and purifying the wood alcohol, acetate of lime, and pyroligneous acid, which are by-products of constantly increasing value.

Limestone can be had in any quantity along the Hudson River, and very cheaply. As to ore, a better selection is offered than can be had at any inland point. Not only are the cheap and abundant carbonates of the Hudson River Valley, the free-smelting hematites of Western Connecticut, the Edison concentrates of New Jersey, and the high-grade magnetites of Lake Champlain available at relatively low cost, but rich ores from every part of the world, imported for Bessemer purposes, can be had without paying a dime for rail freights. The opportunity offered for ideal ore mixtures is probably better than at any other point in the United States. Anthracite iron might also be made there with equal advantage. Coal and ore would both reach the furnace dock without breaking bulk and at lowest tide-water prices.

Equal advantages are offered by the hitherto useless meadows for steel works, rolling mills, structural steel plants, and all forms of heavy iron and steel manufacture. A works which can ship its product by water not only from Halifax to Cape Horn or to any foreign port, but to Duluth, by way of canal and the lakes, without paying rail freights, has a vast and permanent advantage over one depending for an outlet upon railroads. As far as the latter are concerned, however, the greatest trunk lines of the continent either cross the meadows or connect directly with those which do. There is no economic reason why this reclaimed territory should not within the next twenty-five years be the greatest centre for iron and steel manufacture in the United States, especially if the prophecy of a steadily increasing export demand for our furnace and mill products is realized. The land awaiting reclamation would offer a practically unlimited dump for ashes, cinder, and slag, and every yard of this refuse would have a commercial value. It may very well be that those now living will see these possibilities realized. Senator KEAN'S enterprise will no doubt be profitable enough to tempt imitation, but fortunately for all in interest the material immediately available for filling is not so abundant as to permit a speculation in meadow reclamation which will far outrun the needs of industrial development.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

It has been generally accepted as certain that the season following a contest for the famous America's Cup would be devoid of interest in yacht racing. The stimulus then given to designing and building is usually succeeded by apathy, and lovers of nautical sport find matters dull and flat. Such has not been the case in the season of 1900. That season may be said to have come to an end yesterday, when the Fall regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club was sailed in a lively breeze. The stars of the regatta were undoubtedly the one-design seventy-footers, turned out from the shops of the HERRESHOFFS. These big sloops have been the centre of yachting interest in the past Summer, but it must be admitted that this was chiefly due to their newness and to the prominence of their owners. The fact that two of them were sailed by amateur skippers lent an additional zest to the sport.

The plan of building four such vessels, alike in design, thus leaving the decision of victory to the smartness of the men at the wheels, was excellent. But the type of craft produced by Mr. HERRESHOFF has not given new lustre to the yachting glory of America. We have already spoken of the weakness of construction in these vessels due to the designer's ambition to develop speed by means of lightness of construction, and we have had no hesitation in condemning this makeshift in nautical art. The record of the seventies in brisk winds and lively seas is not one to fill Americans with pride. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the seventy-footers of the old Titania and Shamrock types were much sounder craft and a much greater credit to native designing and building skill.

Unfortunately, in the recent season the finest racing craft seen in our waters were importations. Mr. ROBINSON'S Hester, the HANAN brothers' Astrild, and Mr. HOYT'S Isolde were all bought in England and brought across the sea on their own bottoms. We do not believe that any one of the owners of the seventy-footers would be at all eager to make a similar voyage. The attempt would be confessedly rash and the result would probably be disastrous. The three English yachts, on the contrary, not only made the passage in safety and comparative comfort, but their racing records on this side of the Atlantic have been excellent. They have proved to be good investments and their owners can use them for cruising without fear of being caught outside in a bit of dusty weather.

We closed the yachting season of 1899 with a splendid record for American racing designs, but we shall have to admit that in the season of 1900 our British cousins have sent us the best and soundest yachts afloat in our waters, while we ourselves have produced chiefly mere racing shells. Happily for us, we have the ocean record of the schooner Endymion to console us. In the schooner class we apparently stand about as far ahead of England to-day as we did in the historic year when the America was first and there was no visible second.

GEN. LUDINGTON'S DEFENSE.

Brig. Gen. M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, has made a very interesting report concerning the branch of the public service under his control. This report was not required in the ordinary course of business, but was made necessary by accusations brought against the Quartermaster Department of gross carelessness, prodigious and shameful extravagance in the expenditure of money, and the failure to require vouchers for purchases aggregating millions of dollars.

Gen. LUDINGTON has made use of his opportunity to show that his department, which may have exhibited a lack of readiness to meet the demands put upon it at the beginning of the war with Spain, has not only overcome a certain inertia that detracted from its efficiency in the Spring of 1898, but has satisfied all reasonable expectations at home and has elicited the strongest approval from Governments that have critically observed us and generously commended the system and achievements of our Quartermaster service, particularly our transport organization and methods.

At the beginning of operations against Spain there were some rather free expenditures, it is admitted, but we are assured that nothing was done that was not "entirely proper" under like circumstances. There was no neglect to exact vouchers, no "winking at" irregular acts, no "enormous frauds" in the fitting up of transports, but careful examination of all ships by experts and the exercise of due regard for the most economical method of employing vessels when there was a choice between purchase or charter. In general the head of the Quartermaster General's office characterizes as false the charges brought against him. He declares that "the records of this office show that every dollar expended by the Quartermaster Department during the war with Spain to meet the needs of the army was judiciously, economically, and honestly disbursed."

The defense of the service was made necessary by a dismissed employé, who preferred his sweeping charges first through Senator MASON. They were neglected as unworthy of answer, and Gen. LUDINGTON now makes it plain that they did not deserve either the attention of Senator MASON or of the War Department. The person who made the complaint was a temporary clerk in 1898, and was from the first objectionable from a habit of intoxication that frequently unfitted him for any work whatever. Between July, 1898, and January, 1900, he had been treated on five different occasions in three hospitals for alcoholism, and he was finally dismissed because his work was unsatisfactory; and not, as he stated, "because he could not conscientiously continue in the service where such practices prevail" as those he had made the burden of his accusations.

The Quartermaster Department may not be a perfect business establishment. It may be susceptible of greater improvement than has been shown since the beginning of 1898; but in view of the work that it has accomplished and the character of the gentleman at its head, it certainly is entitled to commendation and confidence rather than the wholesale condemnation that was invited by an assailant whose bad habits fitted him rather to become a public charge than a public servant. If Gen. LUDINGTON is blamable, he would seem to have deserved criticism for not sooner getting rid of an inefficient clerk.

"PRAYER CHAINS" IN POLITICS.

In an official manner the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Indianapolis on Friday announced that the Indiana branch of the organization had not originated the "chain" of prayer intended to secure the defeat of WILLIAM MCKINLEY for President, had not indorsed it, and did not believe that it had been indorsed by any local union of the State.

The suggestion that a "chain of prayer" to defeat the Republican candidate be set in operation was made by Mrs. MARY E. BALCH, Corresponding Secretary of the Indiana organization that so pointedly repudiated the idea advanced after it had met with fanatical approval and judicious regret all over the country. The plan was, in substance, for every woman in the organization to make a prayer for the defeat of Mr. MCKINLEY because he did not abolish canteens in the army, to send the prayer to a friend in the State and to another out of the State for repetition, and for those friends to send prayers to other friends until the whole female praying population of the country should be praying that MCKINLEY should be defeated.

This method of increasing interest in a campaign undoubtedly proceeded from a mind convinced that the most important issue before the country was the rebuke of Mr. MCKINLEY for not seizing an opportunity that had been offered to him to prevent soldiers of the United States Army from drinking beer and wine with the sanction and under the regulation of the Government itself. Not that they should be prevented from drinking anything that their thirst might desire, but that the Government should not either permit drinking of beer or wine even if it could regulate the use of those beverages so as to protect the health, comfort, military standing, and pocketbook of the soldier.

From the standpoint of the person who has devoted himself or herself to the prevention of the use by everybody of more or less spirituous liquors, opposition to MCKINLEY because he refused to accept that duty and responsibility may seem to have been justifiable, even to the organization of a "chain of prayer," to assure his defeat. But assuming that the President was at all conscientious in adopting a course that he believed to be more advantageous to the soldier and more helpful to the cause of temperance than another would have been, it would have been quite as much matter of regret to have had a political "prayer chain" started by the friends of the canteen as to have had one set in motion by its opponents.

The defeat of MCKINLEY or the election of BRYAN by a "prayer chain" would be difficult to prove. The demonstration that a victory or a defeat had been wrought in such a way would strike the thoughtful as in many ways more unfortunate than the perpetual unsettlement of the question whether soldiers shall have their beer or wine in camp or be obliged to seek it outside the camp and in violation of other laws besides those designed to prohibit or regulate the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

From prayer by chain or otherwise in opposition to a candidate it would be but a step to promoted chains of prayer in favor of a candidate or ticket. To those to whom the idea of prayer is sacred, who associate it with longings and aspirations apart from political ambitions, the suggestion of organized appeal to Omnipotence to so direct the minds of men that this side or that might succeed in gaining office was bound to provoke the feeling of revulsion that has been expressed in the official action of the Indiana Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

One of the questions put to all persons subjected to inquisition by the census enumerators was "Length of residence?" An examination of a large number of reports at Washington reveals a persistent disposition to reply with the figures 20x40, 15x30, and so on. That was not the response expected, but the recurrence of replies in that form, when it was hoped that it would tell how long the subject of the inquiry had resided in the place in which he was found, leads the census people to describe certain of the enumerators as prone to "consistent error." This revelation of the incapacity of the enumerators is not conducive to increased confidence in the census returns.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Statements made in writing and signed with the name and full title of a high and responsible officer of any organization can safely be taken, we venture to assume, as expressing the carefully considered opinions of the other officers of the organization and all its members. We therefore feel justified in ascribing to anti-vivisectionists in general certain remarkable doctrines, in part formulated and in part hinted, in a letter which has just been sent to us by the Treasurer of the New York State Anti-Vivisection Society. It seems that somebody—President ELIOT of Harvard, according to the letter—recently said, in a tone intended to be triumphant: "Well, now, which is the most [sic] important, the life of a dozen guinea pigs or the life of one baby?" That, our correspondent declares, is the "vivisector's little way of getting the laurels that don't belong to him," and she—the correspondent is a woman—she continues thus: "Taking the matter scientifically, as the vivisectionists would have us take everything, even our amusements, several things, otherwise unobserved, are apparent, notably, that there is not anywhere near the difference between a baby and a guinea pig that there used to be in pre-Darwinistic days, and that, this being so, the enormous amount of importance conceded to the baby, who is simply a superior animal, must be decidedly disproportionate. Indeed, the whole modern theory of life can bring a thoughtful person to but one conclusion, that the dozen guinea pigs have just as much right in the world as the one baby." And we had always been disposed to charge the anti-vivisectionists with excess of sentimentalism! Surely, there is no trace of it in this argument of the cause of Guinea Pig vs. Baby, but instead a cool, not to say frigid, balancing of values from which all human feeling has been scrupulously excluded. Another sample from the same communication: "In sharp contrast to the modern science of bacteriology stands the quite as modern science of mental therapeutics, a science which is gaining in prestige every day, whose hypothesis refutes about everything which the germ theorist claims, and whose methods are worked out upon lines which obviate the necessity of any infliction of pain upon the lower animals." From which we conclude that anti-vivisectionists do not believe in bacteriology, and do believe in "Christian Science."

—Except for an indisposition, comprehensible, if not defensible, to give quarter while in action to a foe that never gives it, the Japanese troops in China are receiving nothing but praise from the white observers, military and civilian, who are watching them so closely. Mr. O. K. DAVIS, writing for Harper's Weekly of what he saw while the looting of Tien-Tsin was in progress, is especially enthusiastic in his commendation of the Japanese officers and privates alike, and does not hesitate to credit them with superiority to all the other allies. He does not exactly say that they fought any better than the others, but he does claim for them that they fought, as well as the best, and as regards endurance, habits of personal neatness, and firm self-restraint in the face of great temptation and the evilest of examples, he declares that they are models for all the world. The looting of the city seems to have been chiefly done by its own inhabitants, the white invaders for the most part contenting themselves with robbing the native robbers, who knew where the treasures were to be found and seized the first opportunity to plunder their rich fellow-countrymen. Almost without exception, the Japanese soldiers, according to Mr. DAVIS, obeyed the orders of their commanding officers, and stood idly—and honestly—by while the representatives of Occidental civilization loaded themselves with booty. An American officer is quoted as saying: "It is pretty tough for the representative of a Christian nation to have to stand, as I did to-day, and hear a Japanese officer, who represents what not so many years ago we called the heathen, tell him that it is not right to loot, and it should not be permitted. And the worst of it was, I couldn't say a word, for my own men were guilty and his were not. I couldn't stop it and he could." Clean as the Japanese are individually, they have not yet learned to police their quarters. In this work Mr. DAVIS says that the Americans and Germans rank first, the British next, with the Russians a long ways off, and the French nowhere. The last named force, indeed, is described as "unprintably filthy," a phrase that is likely to lead to some discussion.

—Notable from the very beginning of talk about a strike in the anthracite coal region has been the frequency with which it has been stated that the men in the Schuylkill district considered themselves fairly well treated, had no particular grievances, and in all probability would remain at work, no matter what was done elsewhere. The trustworthiness of the prophecy is still open to doubt, but there seems to be no question that in some way or other, and for some reason or other, the owners and operators of the Schuylkill mines have conducted their business on methods at least endurable by the men employed. Whether this was because of peculiar conditions lacking in the other districts, or because the employers there are kinder than elsewhere, or because the employes are content with less and are more disposed to put up with hardship and privation—these are inquiries to be answered only from a fuller knowledge of the circumstances than can be gained from a distance. The situation certainly indicates, however, that the difference is rather in the masters than in the men. If this is so, it is bound to have much influence in determining the direction of public sympathy; if it is not, so, the mine owners will show a strange disregard for their own interests and reputations if they allow a mistaken regard for "dignity" to keep them from making an explicit presentation of the facts as they are. Rightly or wrongly, the weight of public sympathy is now with the miners. Many of the Pennsylvania papers, and not the least important, vehemently deny that the demands of the miners are either absurd or unreasonable, and the unsupported assertions from the other side that the strike leaders are grossly ignorant in regard to company stores, company doctors, and company powder have as yet failed to convince any disinterested hearer. We have, indeed, hitherto listened to only one story, but it has been an extremely good story, and nobody has asked an audience for any other. If this continues much longer, it will become the general belief that there is no other.

—Well-deserved credit is given to the Weather Bureau by papers all over the country for the promptness with which it announced the formation in the Caribbean Sea of the recent great storm, and for the accuracy with which from day to day the path over which that storm would sweep, was foretold. To be sure, the warning did not save Galveston and the smaller towns in the neighborhood of that city from terrible devastation, but some timely and effective precautions, even on land, were undoubtedly taken, and many a ship is still afloat that would now be a sunken or stranded wreck except for the bureau's work. The Chicago Record is especially enthusiastic in its commendation. "Not only," it says, "did the bureau officials indicate to a nicety the probable path of the cyclonic disturbance, but they were able to publish their forecasts in time to give ample warning to those in the path of danger. The mariners in the Gulf were apprised of the coming storm; so were the residents of the towns and cities in its curving course to the north and east, while the sailors on Lake Michigan had full and accurate warning. More efficient and capable work in studying weather conditions and making practical application of the results of the study could not have been asked. The recent forecasts, in fact, furnish a decisive and interesting proof of the value of and the scientific character of weather reports. With the improving facilities for observing and communicating the service is likely to grow steadily more efficient from year to year." All that is quite true. The habit, justifiable enough, in the early days of the Weather Bureau's existence, of jesting about its fallibility, is now without reasonable excuse and should be abandoned. Even now, indeed, infallibility has not been attained, nor is it claimed, but the approach to it is more than fairly close. The bureau is conducted with ability and success. Its operations are of almost incalculable value to the country, its expenditures are nothing in comparison with the losses they prevent, and people would be better employed if, instead of making much of the occasional prediction that goes wrong, they would gratefully and appreciatively comment on the vastly greater number of predictions that go right.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Philadelphia Directory shows nine men who bear the name of Thomas Thomas and eleven known as Robert Roberts. But William Williams outnumbers them both, as there are eighty-six citizens thus named.

* * *

Prof. R. Means Davis of South Carolina College, at Columbia, is writing a history of South Carolina during reconstruction days, and when he has finished that, will undertake, if he yields to the general wish, a history of the State at large for use in its schools.

* * *

Isaiah T. Montgomery, who was in his youth a slave of Jefferson Davis and his elder brother, Joseph Davis, founded a colony of negroes in the Yazoo River Valley, in Mississippi, after the war, and he is now "Mayor" of the village of Mount Bayou, the centre of the colony. The negroes own 12,000 acres there.

* * *

A fine old mantel clock, said to have been once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, was stolen from the home of Dr. George Reuling, in Baltimore, some time ago, and has just been found in a shop whose dealer in second-hand goods had paid 50 cents for it. Dr. Reuling bought it at auction in Paris several years ago, paying $300 for it

* * *

Smith College at Northampton, Mass., will celebrate its quarter centennial on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3. Presidents A. M. Hadley of Yale, Seth Low of Columbia, James M. Taylor of Vassar, Caroline Hazard of Wellesley, and M. C. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr are to be among the speakers at an educational conference on the 3d.

* * *

Gen. Michael Ryan is the only man ever elected President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce by a unanimous vote. That was in 1894. Now he has been chosen an honorary member of that body, the greatest compliment in its gift. Though a General he has never served in a war. His title came from an appointment by Gov. Hoadly of Ohio as Quartermaster General on his staff. There have not been many honorary members of the Chamber of Commerce. Among the names thus enrolled are John Sherman, Henry Probasco, David Sinton, Reuben Springer, and George H. Pendleton.

* * *

Minnesota men are confident that a National park at the sources of the Mississippi River would draw to their State thousands of visitors every year, to the great pecuniary advantage of its people. They say such a park would have the only accessible primeval pine forest left growing in the United States, and the only tribe of genuine Northwestern, Schoolcraft-Longfellow Indians still living their primitive savage life. Opposition to the establishment of a park comes from short-sighted lumbermen, who want the large quantity of pine lumber now growing on the site.

* * *

The sexton of a Unitarian church in Sandwich, Mass., has lately completed sixty years of service, and the congregation marked the event by a reception and many evidences of appreciation. Speaking of sextons, The Boston Christian Register says: "In former days the position was often accorded to some citizen of prominence. When Israel Putnam returned from Revolutionary rank to ring the bell of the church in Brooklyn, Conn., he did what was naturally expected of him. The care of a church, involving as it does so much that connects the sexton, as well as the minister, with religious worship, should be held in high consideration."

Suffrage Law of Louisiana.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen a copy of your paper for Aug. 13, wherein you editorially give Louisiana as one of the States which allows aliens to vote when they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States.

In this you are mistaken. The present Constitution of Louisiana, adopted May 12, 1898, requires of every voter that he be a citizen of the United States.

W. O. HART.

Luzern, Sept. 5, 1900.

No One Wants an Empire.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I respectfully say that as a delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis in 1896 of the National Democratic Party, and as one who voted for Palmer and Buckner, nominees of that convention, it seems my clear duty to assist as far as I may toward the election of President McKinley for a second term. The arguments of the so-called "anti-imperialists" seem to me to lack practicality, and to be in large part directed at imaginary evils. No one to my knowledge has ever met an American citizen who is an imperialist. I favor expansion but want no empire, nor do I know any one that does. Nor does a careful reading of "anti-imperialist" utterances make fully clear just whom and what they oppose save that they object to the man who has done marvels in the last two years to make America respected and useful all over the world.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD.

Paris, France, Sept. 3, 1900.

No Politics in the People's Club.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in your paper of the 13th inst., relating to a debate at the People's Club, you state that the club is a strong Bryan organization. As Secretary of the club, I wish to deny the allegation, and in justice to those members of the club who are not Bryan men, respectfully ask you to correct the impression which the article may have made upon the minds of the public.

Article I., Section 2, of our constitution reads as follows: "It shall not ally itself to any political faction or party, nor religious body or sect." J. DREYFUSS,

New York, Sept. 14, 1900. Secretary.

Delay at the "Bridge Station."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The traffic on the Kings County Elevated Railroad can be materially improved without much trouble. The "bridge station" seems to be the difficult point. Trains are always waiting to get into this place. The regulating of time for outgoing cars causes the delay. In this way from ten to fifteen minutes is lost before one can continue on his journey to the metropolis.

If the majority of the passengers' wants were attended to all haste would be made to get them to the Brooklyn Bridge.

CHARLES WHELAN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 14, 1900.

Mr. Schurz and the Imperialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some time ago, when Mr. Carl Schurz challenged any one to answer his anti-imperialist argument, I addressed a note to THE TIMES which, in accordance with its usual courteous treatment of its correspondents, it published.

I stated that any one endeavoring to answer Mr. Schurz was liable to get hurt, and I have been watching each stage of the game until this morning my prediction was realized in the complete discomfiture of Mr. Gage. It seems to be very much up to the imperialists now. F.

New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

The Sullivan Association Outing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable account of the outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association printed in your issue of the 11th of September should be read by every citizen of New York who has any doubt of the inherent viciousness of Tammany Hall. The bare recital of facts is more horrible and convincing than pages of sensational writing. The article exactly expresses, through the medium of concrete facts, the meaning of the present administration of the City Government. It is weird to believe that such an administration can be long continued in the face of a series of such plain statements of things as they are.

JAMES W. PRYOR.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

Tweed's Downfall.

From The Troy Press (Dem.)

The Tweed ring never seemed so powerful as upon the very eve of its destruction. It had New York, city and State, in its grip, and Tweed's will dominated both his party and the Government. Corruptionists were elevated to the judiciary, venal newspapers obeyed his mandates, and legislation was unscrupulously molded to fortify him in power. Yet a lone and incorruptible newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, fearlessly exposed the iniquities of Tweedism, and a Democratic lawyer, Samuel J. Tilden, devoted his masterful energies to crushing this monster of political wickedness. And as Goliath ignobly went down before the stripling David, so the apparently impregnable fortresses of Tweedism perished through the onslaughts of Tilden and THE TIMES.

It was a most memorable and monumental illustration of the inherent vulnerability of iniquity and the irresistible strength of righteousness.

NUGGETS.

Always Knew It.

"Theophrastus doesn't seem to take any interest in politics, does he?"

"No; he wants to be fixed so that whichever way the election goes he can say he felt sure it would come out that way."—Indianapolis Journal.

Perfectly Safe.

Watts—Do you really believe any one will ever invent a perfectly safe flying machine?

Potts—There are dozens of 'em now. They can't get high enough in the air to be in any danger.—Indianapolis Press.

Other Methods.

Borroughs—I'm off for California; got a good job out there. Good-bye, old man; I'll never be able to express to you all I owe you for your many little kindnesses.

Lenders—Well, you might try a money order or a check.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Devotion.

The fair girl who inspired the poor verses he wrote
In one short year forget how he sighed;
While a plain girl whom once he had happened to note
Treasured fondly those lines till she died.
—Detroit Free Press.

Ready to Exchange.

"Can you distinguish between a hurricane, a cyclone, and a tornado?"

"No, I can't. But I'm certain of one thing."

"What's that?"

"If I was afflicted with any of them I'd be sure to want to trade it off for either of the others."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE.

N. Albert Sherman in Springfield Republican.

Through memory's magic I behold
The meeting house, a structure old,
Well streaked with weather stains and mold
Despite its guard of firs;
While just beyond the rustic mill
Stretched wide a rugged, briery hill,
Alive with warble, song, and trill
Of rival worshippers.

Though varied pastimes lured the boy
A season, each to pall and cloy,
It was a more abiding joy
When dawned the morning fair
That ushered in a day of rest
To don his suit of Sunday best
And drive with eager, youthful zest
Unto the house of prayer.

There country folk in groups and bands
From hillside farms and valley lands
Stood round and joined in shaking hands,
And common aims reviewed;
There neighbor greeted neighbor fair;
The humblest brother had a share.
None wounded him with haughty stare,
Or salutation rude.

Ere invocation down they file
Through vestibule and narrow aisle,
Their garments mirroring every style
Seen there for many a year:
The sexes part, each take their way
Alone; the unconverted say
That sheep and goats on Sabbath day
Are separated here.

Then music! bass and tenor beat
The time with heavy thumping feet
To strains that sounded wondrous sweet
When set to solemn rhymes;
Again I hear the viol's chord;
Again, Forever with the Lord;
And Boylston that I so abhorred
Ring out like belfry chimes.

The sermon follows, more of good
And doctrine than we understood,
Yet strangely fancied mental food
Was better served too strong
For our digestion; with a zest
We listened, pondered, nor confessed
That simple homilies were best,
And liked them rather long.

There men with eager interest heard
The wise persuasion, threatening word,
Of lofty faith and creed absurd,
With broad or narrow scope;
The Wesleyan's exhortation wild,
Stern Calvinism undefiled,
And Murray's theologics mild
Of universal hope.

Around the spot what memories throng
Of earnest prayer and discourse long
And soul uplifting sacred song;
Ah! many a dream in sooth,
And cherished hope would I forego
To hear once more their accents flow
And feel the spirit's fervent glow
With buoyancy of youth.

Letters From Readers on Various Timely Topics

AGAINST THE ORGAN GRINDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps I may incur the displeasure of our deep-thinking, honorable law dispensers, who act for the welfare of their fellow-brethren, by entering my humble protest in complaint against the noises which fill both day and night with discord. It is only a short time ago that a resolution was read before the "Fathers" of this city prohibiting numerous outrages practiced by the vendors of what the author termed music upon the general community. No doubt they are safe from any one insinuating charges of bribery against them, for the toll of the organ grinder would hardly affect the opinion of one of these dignitaries.

But who knows the effect of such a resolution becoming a law upon the dealers in the commodities that make possible the organ-grinder business? Since our Aldermen are incompetent to formulate and pass laws for the best interests of the people, it then becomes necessary for the people to express their opinions, not merely harbor them, through a medium which is more powerful than all the ballots of election day.

The organ grinders may give pleasure to some, but the injury they do and the trouble they create obliterate entirely the enjoyment furnished. Persons suffering from illness are often seriously affected, and the sidewalk and gutter are ofttimes so much blocked up by the children attracted that life and limb are endangered. They are the fundamental cause of so many children wanting to become ballet dancers. The organ grinders thrust upon an innocent public all that can be found in the realm of music and mechanically reproduce it in its worst form, until at last people become imbued with the idea that "it's as good as the opera." Were the organ grinders abolished, a better and higher class of music would be appreciated and sought for, and able-bodied men and women who exist by making nuisances of themselves would be forced to a different field, where a more honorable living might be earned.

FREDERICK K. WINEBURGH.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

AMERICAN TRADE ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The very interesting interview of Mr. W. F. King, published in your edition of Sunday, the 9th inst., is fraught with much suggestion and worthy of the attention of all doubting voters of both political parties. An experience of many years in the American export trade, and a protracted residence in many countries in that interest, has given me an opportunity to study the conditions formerly making against us and latterly making in our favor.

Of course, capacity to produce equal goods at equal or lower prices must be the underlying condition of commercial development, but of next importance, and scarcely secondary, is the enterprise of the merchant, or the factor.

The part the Government plays in this is of great importance, for the merchant, in locating away from home and the security that the immediate protection of his Government gives, is bound to weigh the risk. England for many generations has, through high-class diplomatic and Consular representation and the aid of a great navy with widespread and numerous bases, fostered her trade. Of late years Germany is pressing her closely and seeking colonial location in various parts of the world. The importance of this is in the ever-present reminder of power and disposition to protect their people in their just rights wherever threatened.

Until recently our efforts in the South American States, despite a community of interest, have been discouraging. Since the Monroe doctrine has become something more than a term, however, and our neighbors have seen and heard of the exploits of the power behind it, a different sentiment has developed, and no merchant is more secure or better respected among them than the American. I do not mention this in disparagement of the people of those countries. It is a fault or a condition common to humanity to respect determination backed by strength.

Mr. King gives figures and argument to show that our productive growth—particularly manufacturing growth—is in its infancy. Mr. King is right. Supply will continue to outstrip demand, for the increase in our numbers cannot consume all they produce, and a market must be found or production curtailed.

The markets of the countries already open to trade have been pretty well exploited. Many of them are still growing, but the "boom" is over and progress henceforth will be slow. Of late years the eyes of the entire world have been turned to the Far East and the prospect of the opening of the inner kingdom to Western trade. The importance of a "local habitation and a name" to trading countries admits of no dispute.

At this juncture the accident of war—a war which the country was unanimous in approving—gives us a territory just where our growing capacity requires us to look for an outlet. The energy of our merchants will find a field in the new markets to be opened and they will have all that security which is offered by the proximity of our flag. Not only this, but the very territory, honorably acquired, promises in itself a vast market for our products and gives us preferential control of at least two of the greatest staples of import.

Objection is made in behalf of the working man to the attitude of Government and to so-called "imperialism," but it is precisely to him, through secure employment offered in mill, factory, and mine, that the greatest good will come. In conclusion, it is of vital importance to our country that every effort be made to maintain, secure, and develop, under an equality of right with all other nations, every possible outlet for our products of farm and factory; otherwise congestion, curtailment, and panic ensue. G. L. DUVAL.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

CONCERNING FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your last Sunday's issue you mentioned the address of Senator Marcus A. Hanna delivered at Youngstown, Ohio, in which he states the following: "During the present term of President McKinley's administration we have experienced a balance to our credit, of manufactured goods alone, of hundreds of millions of dollars, and our total exports over imports of products in these three years amount to a credit balance of $1,460,000,000 up to the 1st of last July. I made this statement last month at Pittsburg and Mr. Bryan denied it. I simply refer him to the books of the United States Treasury, and figures won't lie. That is the truth. But it is an unwholesome and unsavory truth to the Democrats, as it demolishes every argument that they have made."

Senator Hanna has based his calculations in the gross, and they are correct according to the compilations contained in the report of the Treasury Department for the year ending June 30, 1899. It does not, however, follow that his statement is correct as to results. Mr. Bryan has denied the statement of Senator Hanna, and investigation will prove that he is correct, although he has not entered into proper detail such as would indicate to the average mind the basis upon which his repudiation of Senator Hanna's remarks should have been made. I argue in the present contention irrespective of party feeling, believing that it is one that rises above the thoughts which seem to predominate the mind of the average political speaker. I cannot for one moment believe that Mr Bryan has made this denial based upon a lucky hit, and without having in his possession the full knowledge that would indicate his ability to substantiate the same. "The blind hog will sometimes get the biggest acorn," and that would apply to Mr. Bryan did I not believe, as stated above, that he has at his command the facts to corroborate his remarks.

True it is, the balance of trade mentioned by Senator Hanna, calculated in the gross, agrees with the figures presented by the Government; but such calculation is misleading. It is to the net that we must look for adjustment, and for cause and effect. Taking this into consideration, is it possible that the American people will reconcile themselves to the thought that such enormous credit balances created by the excess of exports over imports, and not materializing, are in existence? Permit me to cite a case in point. Republican journals at the close of the year 1899 teemed with their articles regarding the growth of this country and its acquisition of additional wealth owing to the excess of exports over imports. But what confronted us during the closing year of 1899? Was money in demand? Surely those who required it are in a position to answer promptly in the affirmative. A panic was upon the Stock Exchange, and on the 18th of December large amounts of securities were offered for sale. This, to a predominant degree, applied to the industrial list. Exchange continued to advance sharply, and culminated in gold shipments. At the same time London was engrossed with her own finances, owing to her war in the Transvaal. English consols dropped about two points below par, and New York was disturbed by the failure of the Produce Exchange Trust Company. Money lent on call at enormous rates. It was necessary that Secretary Gage should relieve the market, and he therefore permitted internal revenue receipts to increase in the National banks. The Clearing House Committee requested the trust companies to lend their Government bonds to the National banking institutions to assist in the plans adopted by Secretary Gage.

I have no doubt whatever that it was based upon such occurrences as these mentioned which led Mr. Bryan to deny the statement of Senator Hanna and to indicate the same I would ask where, under such unfortunate conditions as these which existed in December, 1899, were the created credit balances due to this country from Europe? Nothing could more strikingly demonstrate their non-existence than the calling together of the Clearing House Committee and the efforts made upon their part to avert a panic pending the passage of the Currency bill by Congress.

We are about to enter into the throes of a political campaign that from an educational standpoint has never been equaled in the history of the United States. The laymen of four years since who were incompetent to properly explain the principle of 16 to 1 are now discussing the various problems—whether the Constitution follows the flag, why the navigation laws should be applied to Porto Rico and ignored in the case of the Philippines, the ten years' concession granted to Spain by the treaty of Paris when defeated and humiliated, how far that concession will be applicable to other countries under the favored-nation clause of commercial treaties, and further, if we are justified in considering ourselves the greatest credit nation of the world, owing to the fact that millions of our Government bonds now bear a 2 per cent. rate of interest; whether such bonds would have been purchased for investment by the American people, and if the low rate of interest applicable thereto was not owing to the fact that the National banks under the currency law found it profitable upon their part to avail themselves of such bonds for the purpose of increasing circulation; and last, but no least—in fact, that which is now creating in the American mind the thought of greatest interest for the future of this country—why the American flag, by reason of the action and non-action of Congress, is still permitted to be bedraggled and disgraced in the eyes of the world as it is represented by the fragment now left of our mercantile marine.

Both parties have as yet abstained from this subject in their political discussions. That it will yet become part and parcel of a great argument before November goes without saying. Strong administration papers have advocated as a remedy the great political steal known as the Subsidy Bill, furnishing as a reason that, should we permit the American people to buy their ships in the cheapest market and apply them to deep water navigation beyond the operation of our tariff laws we should both injure shipbuilders and bring ruin and disaster upon our manufacturers who supply their materials. There is no investigation to prove that Congress has ever delayed an act that would result to the benefit of the shipbuilder, and has entirely ignored our other lines of manufacturing industries which sell to such constructors. Had it been deemed advisable at any time upon the part of our shipbuilders to purchase materials abroad for vessels for deep sea navigation they would have done so, as Congress removed all restrictions against importations in the interest of the shipbuilders, and by such act entirely ignored other manufacturers. This argument is best set forth in the Revised Statutes, (Section 2,513,) which reads as follows:

> All materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for persons to account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their output and equipment, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes, no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed:
>
> Provided, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

Surely, this should explode the amusing editorials in which certain Administration organs express their fear that the free ship for deep-water navigation would injure iron and steel industries. It is a well-known and notorious fact that the shipbuilders of this country have not availed themselves of the above law, and this furnishes a practical demonstration that the manufacturers of this country who furnish supplies to the shipbuilders have practically shown their ability to produce and deliver such supplies below the charges of foreign manufacturers. Otherwise we cannot for one moment believe but that the shipbuilders would have promptly availed themselves of the statute quoted. This law is known to but few, and another, likewise in favor of the shipbuilder, is not popularly recognized by the American people, namely, that a foreign-built ship, purchased by Americans, cannot receive American registry and cannot fly the American flag, irrespective of what duty the purchaser might tender to the Government of the United States. In other words, under our existing laws foreign-built ships are classified with Chinese laborers and disreputable books. These are about the only things which are under the law unconditionally prohibited from entrance into this country. These facts are gradually becoming known, and as a result the Democratic Party are finding that many Republicans agree with them, so far as the admission of the free ship for the deep-sea water navigation is concerned.

G. WEAVER LOPER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1900.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does Government by injunction mean? I may ask is Pilate's unanswered query analogous? But presumptively, do not the questions arise from the political situation of parties, the exigency of the hour that is, as well as of a past quadrennial?

Injunction, an interlocutory order or decree, issued out of a court, is one thing. Injunction, i. e., "Government by injunction," is perhaps, perchance, another. Will some legal luminary, out of the abstract, give us, the readers of THE TIMES, a lucid exposition of its meaning in the concrete? I am sure such an expositor will relieve those of us not so well versed "in these nice quillets of the law," considerable satisfaction by so doing. I have studied to know that a part is less than the whole—that a base is necessary for a superstructure—and that things equal in themselves are equal to each other, and that an inverted cone is a poor foundation, and that things created are less than the creator, but Pilate-like, I must repeat, "What is Government by injunction?" Were I living near an Illinois luminary I would ask him personally for a brief, terse definition. But as I see a "Quaker" has opportunely mooted the matter, like him, too, I also am curious to know, although not bent too curiously to consider so as to hold this a Government by injunction, to wit, a Government which makes laws, constitutes Judges and permits them to abrogate the laws they have framed and enacted.

WALTER MUNFORD.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1900.

OPTIMISTIC, IF BLASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a few words in regard to the present politico-financial situation?

It always struck me as rather peculiar if not absolutely ridiculous that so many million of seemingly intelligent and reasoning beings should be led, governed, and generally humbugged and bunkoed by political leaders and their press sympathizers and followers.

During the present campaign you devote column after column to the important question of mono, bi, and other kinds of metallism. Four years ago it was the same. Eight years ago, free trade and protection; and similarly every previous four years some other equally important and our country's fate-deciding question.

Now, Mr. Editor, really do you seriously think that there is such a question as free silver existing just at present? And if there is, do you seriously think that it is worth while talking about and wasting good ink and paper about? Is the prosperity of a country dependent upon its financial or economic policy? Not at all! Given good, sound, natural resources, physical and industrial; given a healthy, intelligent, hustling population, and, lastly, given a good intelligent set of taxing laws, and you have a prosperous, well-to-do, flourishing community!

Take a country like Italy or Spain and introduce any kind of political, financial, or economic policy in the Government. Will it do any good? Why, no, at least if, at the same time, you don't change the character of the people, eradicate their inherent laziness and antipathy to work, and introduce a system of fair and equalized taxation.

Now, again, take these glorious States. We have wonderful physical and industrial resources; a brave, pushing, clever, working people, and a pretty decently working system of taxation. And, Mr. Editor, as long as our farmers will be producing their wheat, corn, and rye, and all other products of their farms, dairies, grazing grounds, rivers, and bays; as long as our people will be working, why, any laws you may want to introduce, no matter how ridiculous they be, (and, thank God, we have plenty of 'em,) they cannot and will not affect us any. As long as the people work, I don't care whether we have gold, or silver, or tin, or glass money, the country will be just as prosperous. Let Wall Street shut up shop for a day; the country will stand at the same old place, and will be just as happy, if not happier. Let our farmers stop sowing or reaping or plowing for a day, and you will just hear a magnificent howl going up from everybody, Mr. Editor included.

ALEXANDER RICHANDLER.

New York, Sept. 12, 1900.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

STANCHFIELD AND ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To say that certain of your readers were utterly disgusted by your editorial of the 13th inst. advocating the election of Mr. Stanchfield would be expressing it mildly. You speak of Mr. Odell as "a very respectable man," yet in your very next sentence you practically assert that he has no will of his own and is simply the tool of others. Allow me to quote your own words: "He is completely in the control of Platt. He has no political existence, no will or policy, independent of his boss." As your second statement is the direct antithesis of your first, I presume in making the second you inadvertently fell into error. Is there any act, private or public, of Mr. Odell which you can show to illustrate his unfitness for the Governorship?

A great many persons asserted in 1898 that Mr. Roosevelt had allowed his political ambition to run away with his independence, and that, by accepting the Republican nomination for Governor, he immediately became the tool of Mr. Platt. If all Mr. Platt's tools turn out the same as Mr. Roosevelt, the sooner we can get a complete kit of them the better for this State. There are others of us, moreover, who do not forget the splendid work done by Mr. Platt in bringing the gold issue so prominently to the front in the convention of 1896. His efforts brought many a doubting Thomas into line, call them his tools or not, as you will.

With Richard Croker, however, it is quite different; Crokerism is but a synonym for political knavery. Mr. Stanchfield, no matter what his previous record may have been, when he accepted political advancement at the hands of Richard Croker, ceased to warrant either the confidence or the votes of a respectable community. The people of this State have no desire to be dictated to by an underbred jockey, whether his headquarters be Wantage or the corner of Fourteenth Street. You might as well say that a bob-tailed horse could be happy in fly time as to assert that the nominee of Richard Croker could give to this State, or any portion of it, an honest administration. J. W. W.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SINCERE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If I have continued faithful to your paper, notwithstanding its obnoxious and baneful activity in the cause of McKinleyism, it is because of the positive geniality and thoroughness of its editorial page, which, however one may differ, is a constant delight. Such, specially, is to-day's leader, "The Candidacy of Mr. Stanchfield," and no one who reads it may pretend to be a Democrat if it fails to induce him to support that candidate.

And yet the article is not wholly fair. Without attempting to pose as the defender of Messrs. Murphy and Croker, I venture to claim, without fear of effective denial, that those gentlemen could have procured the nomination at Saratoga of any candidate of their choosing—no matter who. Mr. Stanchfield, whom I have the privilege of knowing, is the same type of man, politically and personally, as is Mr. Coler, and will make just as creditable an Executive.

The fact that Messrs. Murphy and Croker agreed upon him shows that these gentlemen do desire Democratic success in the State and reform in its administration; otherwise any old hack would have served as a slaughter lamb. Those who know Mr. Stanchfield know that he is no man's man.

BENNO LEWINSON.

New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

A Commercial Traveler's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It surprised a great many intelligent people that a paper of the calibre of THE NEW YORK TIMES should find it possible to advocate the election of a candidate of the lowest and most vulgar "boss" in the country, with such a poor excuse. It seems to me that you owe your readers a better explanation of your peculiar action than that which you favored us with a few days since.

I am a commercial traveler, and as a result a strong Republican. I have read your editorials with the greatest pleasure; in fact, when on the road I make it my business to have THE TIMES mailed me regularly. You have been, to my mind, fair, honorable, upright, and naturally this straying from the fold is received with deep regret.

Your course is terribly disappointing to your friends. How can a paper with a record like yours ally itself with the most dangerous enemy of the State? Is it merely a reminder that you are a Democrat, and wish to obtain regularity? You condemn Olney for his course, and then practically follow in his footsteps. You have the right to support whom you please, but for the sake of your reputation give better reasons than you have given heretofore.

THE TIMES an advocate and supporter of Croker's tool! Ye gods!

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

Independent Ticket Advocated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now let Mr. Coler run as an independent candidate and give the independent voters of whatever party a chance to cast their ballots according to the dictates of their consciences, which I, for one, cannot do now, and I am sure there are thousands like me.

If Croker wins now, his chances for State control will be greatly enhanced. If both he and Platt are defeated it may be that they will learn a lesson and reputable citizens reap the benefit. When Fassett was running for Governor one of the strongest and most effective arguments in accomplishing his defeat was "Platt's tool." The same will be said, and even more truly, of Odell. A most opportune time it is for an honest, upright, independent candidate of the Coler stamp.

REPUBLICAN.

New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

EDITORS AND THEIR CRITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Give us another page like that containing this morning's editorials. It teaches and encourages. In the second column the imposing and seductive positions of The New York World are torn to shreds by the simplest and most convincing reasonings. The editorial is a model, and shows how little we have to fear from false teachers if we also have access to the writings of those who can refute them.

On the same page are letters from common people who tender us the same encouragement. The writer of the masterful editorial forgot his logic yesterday and made the casual statement that it will be better for the State to elect Mr. Stanchfield than Mr. Odell.

These writers promptly and effectively puncture the argument. They show that one boss in full control at Albany will be less dangerous than if responsibility is divided; that Boss Platt is more reputable than Boss Croker, in that the former has never descended "to grow rich on the earnings of the dissolute of this city," and has never confessed to being in politics for the sole purpose of personal enrichment; that Odell was the only candidate before the Republican Convention; that Coler was the only anti-boss candidate turned down by any party; that Odell's independence has never been tried in a responsible official position; and that it would be highly impolitic to give our city boss any additional power by increasing his influence at Albany.

They might have added that the real source of the nomination of Mr. Stanchfield was well recognized in the convention when many of the delegates joined with the gallery in their derisive reception of the statement that the nomination was not dictated by any boss. C. L. B.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

Prefers Odell to Stanchfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of "Anti-Croker and Stanchfield," H. S. Mackaye, Henry K. Banert, and John W. Moore, anent the Odell-Stanchfield campaign, in this morning's TIMES, meet my hearty approval.

I have been a Republican since I first voted, but have always exercised independence in city and State politics. This year I would gladly have voted for Coler had he been nominated. Under our present imperfect system of primaries and voting at elections, an independent citizen is forced to choose the lesser of two evils. Can any intelligent voter have any doubt as between Odell, who is in entire accord with the principles of his party, and Stanchfield, who is an expansionist at heart and swallows the hodge-podge gotten up by Croker's State Convention?

I am sorry that THE TIMES has made the mistake of choosing Stanchfield for support, and hope that it will have the courage to disavow its editorial of Sept. 13.

JULIUS BLUMBERG.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

An Anti-Stanchfield Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Phew! What a bad break was that leader you wrote in Stanchfield's favor! Your paper fills with me a long felt want. I, after trying all others, had settled down comfortably with THE TIMES. If you go on with this Stanchfield business you will make me unhappy during the rest of the canvass. G. N. VINCENT.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

BELIEVES IN MR. ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in hearty accord with most of your editorial utterances, especially those respecting the policy of the present Administration in China and the Philippines. I also admire the vigorous manner in which you have advocated the gold standard, honest money, and a sound financial system; while at the same time you have exposed the absurd and hypocritical cry of "anti-imperialism" which the Democratic Party has attempted to raise to the dignity of a "paramount issue" in this campaign in order to obscure their anarchistical ideas and dishonest purposes. Your articles have been trenchant and convincing because of their logic and the able manner in which you have arrayed the facts in each instance.

It is therefore a matter of regret that I am compelled to dissent strongly from the sentiments contained in the leading editorial of your issue of the 13th inst., under the caption "The Democratic Nomination." You there say:

> "We see no reason why Mr. Stanchfield should not poll the entire Democratic vote of the State of New York. We do not see why he should not poll the entire independent, anti-boss vote. The party vote and the independent vote would elect him, and THE TIMES believes he ought to be elected.
>
> "Is not the Legislature quite as much as it is safe to give to Mr. Platt? Do the independent voters, do the people generally, believe that he ought to have the Governor, too? Mr. Odell is a very respectable man, but a Platt man from the crown of his hat to the soles of his shoes. He is completely in the control of Platt. He has no political existence, no will or policy, independent of his boss. He will not deny that he is accustomed to obey Platt to the letter. His friends will not deny it."

As one of the friends of Mr. Odell I most emphatically deny the statements. The Republican candidate for Governor is not "completely in the control of Platt" or of any other man, and there is nothing in his public career which justifies such an accusation. Did he exhibit any subserviency during the two terms he served in Congress? Has any breath of scandal ever attached to him? Has he not always pursued a manly and independent course and acted in pursuance of what he believed to be just and right? In short, has he ever displayed weak or cowardly qualities, so as to create a just apprehension that he might be controlled or dominated by any one? but on the contrary has he not always exhibited that forceful and courageous character which, combined with integrity and ability, is just what we want in the Governor of the Empire State? Gov. Roosevelt himself has recently testified to the efficient aid which he received from Mr. Odell in his efforts to thwart the Ramapo steal. Surely this does not indicate lack of principle or courage.

While thus attempting to do justice to Mr. Odell I am not saying one word in criticism of his opponent. Admitting that Mr. Stanchfield is all you claim, the fact remains that the Republican candidate was the popular choice of his party associates in the State and received their unanimous nomination. On the other hand it is a matter of common knowledge that the Democratic nominee was not the untrammeled choice of the Democracy, but was forced on his party by that corrupt and thieving oligarchy which you have so frequently denounced in scathing terms, known as "Tammany Hall."

I believe you are entirely sincere in your vigorous support of President McKinley. But do you not think that your arguments for the gold standard, the foreign policy of the Administration, &c., will lose much of their force if at the same time you support a candidate for Governor who stands upon a platform which "indorses" all the vicious heresies contained in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, which you have so often exposed and condemned? Assuming that you earnestly desire to promote the election of McKinley and Roosevelt, how can you consistently pursue a course which may give the Electoral vote of the great State of New York to Bryan?

GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a constant reader of your paper for nearly thirty years, and I have always placed confidence in its fairness and good judgment. I would like to ask its opinion and the reasons for the opinion on the following supposition:

All things being equal as to ability, integrity, and freedom from boss dictation of the candidates for Governor of each party in this State, is it not better for the people's interests (laying aside your own intense dislike of Platt's bossism, which is shared by the writer,) that the Governor and the ruling powers in this city should be of different political parties?

And in case the candidates of both parties are not up to the above standard, is it not doubly necessary that Albany and New York should not be Siamese-twins in scientific looting of our fair city, and Crokerizing this State as well as the city?

If Croker heretofore was as pure as an angel, the way he has treated one of the best and brightest young men in public life to-day would and should drive every man with a spark of manhood to down the candidate he proposes, no matter who he should be.

If you for one moment stop to think of the effect on next year's municipal contest of your advocacy of the man that was taken to beat down Mr. Coler with, you will realize that you are already starting early on the road that the soreheads among the good government clubs gave Platt a handle with to beat Seth Low and gave us that legacy of municipal shame that blackmails vice and virtue alike.

EDWARD REID.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

He Gives It Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

More than twenty years ago I began, as a boy, to read THE TIMES. I find much in it to admire, and am frequently impressed with your straightforwardness. There are, however, some things past finding out. You characterize Mr. Croker and all that he stands for with sufficient severity, yet you loyally support his nominees for State officers. I have no love for Mr. Platt's rule, nor for several other things found in the Republican Party. I recognize the necessity for sometimes choosing the lesser of two evils; but when you prefer Mr. Van Wyck to Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Stanchfield to Mr. Odell, my understanding balks. I can see how such a choice might be made by a private citizen possessed of limited information and probably influenced by lopsided prejudice, but a great metropolitan daily newspaper! I give it up.

IRVING A. JOHNS.

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1900.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

DILEMMA OF A DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are doubtless a number of men who, like myself, are in a quandary regarding the manner in which to cast their votes at the coming election. An easy solution of the problem would be not to vote at all, but that I consider a shirking of a sacred duty. Politically I call myself a Democrat, but I could by no amount of persuasion bring myself to vote for Bryan, with his dangerous doctrines, more especially as I believe him to be insincere.

Four years ago I voted for Palmer, but the able manner in which Mr. McKinley has guided affairs during the crises that have arisen since he assumed office has convinced me that a third party was unnecessary then, as I believe it to be unnecessary and injudicious now. Mr. McKinley has made mistakes, some of them of a grave and far-reaching character, and I doubt not that he is more ready than any one else to acknowledge the same. But where will you find an infallible man? If Mr. McKinley were all, I could vote for him, but he cannot be separated from his running mate, to vote for whom goes very much against my grain.

Mr. Roosevelt is a man of very many admirable qualities, all of which I admit gladly, but as a public man I cannot say I admire him at all. As Police Commissioner in New York City he made himself very officious. This was owing to an excess of zeal, and as such must be pardoned. But why did he show such eagerness to discover and punish the offenders in the recent Ice Trust matter, and so smoothly gloss over the canal frauds in the State, in spite of the many promises he made to probe the matter thoroughly, before he was elected? Rank partisanship; but even this is to be overlooked on the ground that all politicians err in the same way.

What galled me most at the time, and galls me yet whenever I think of it, was the silly and foolish manner in which he paraded the State two years ago, accompanied by certain of his Rough Riders, in uniform, appealing for votes to the sentiment of the community, not to its brains. I consider that Mr. Roosevelt insulted the intelligent men of the Empire State when he thus virtually requested them to vote for him because of his accomplishments as a Rough Rider. I never read one account of his making an address anywhere at the time, without introducing and dwelling mainly on the part he had taken in the war. I say that such behavior was undignified in the man as it was insulting to its hearers.

Here in our own State we have two candidates for Governor, each of them but little known to the ordinary citizen. Platt and Croker are equally distasteful, so what is a man to do? The press wields a tremendous influence over the ballot, for the reason that most men, who, like myself, know these public candidates only from hearsay, necessarily follow the advice of the editor where their own judgment and intelligence permit them to do so.

Imperialism is a mere bugaboo that frightens a few fanatics on both sides, but scares no one else; the "trusts" are here to stay, being the logical outcome of the business conditions of past years; they cannot therefore be made the paramount issue. We are once more up against the issue, gold vs. silver. I believe that this election will settle that question finally, in which event we may look forward with hope to a day in the not very distant future when the old-fashioned Democratic Party will have a true representative of her principles for a candidate, one around whom may rally all who have heretofore gloried in the name of Democrat, but who have been for some time compelled to hang their heads in shame.

A little help from you to those of us who are "halting between many opinions" will be appreciated by A DEMOCRAT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1900.

ADMINISTRATION ECONOMICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The time seems ripe for either a revision of the economic doctrines of the Republican Party or the expurgation of all the text-books on political economy now used in the schools of the country. John Stuart Mill, fifty years ago, wrote that the "balance of trade fallacy" was even then a thing of the past, but this moss-grown reflection on the intelligence of mankind still lives and has its being despite the fact that every student of economics knows better. It is particularly "jarring" to see this balance of trade monstrosity enshrined in President McKinley's letter of acceptance, but it is still more sad to know that the party behind him, with all its wealth and its culture, believes this fallacy to be Simon Pure economic gospel. What must the seeker after economic truth think when the Chief Executive of a great Nation and the dominant political party, both of them, kow-tow to a commercial fetich that is specifically condemned in every standard work on political economy? It is certainly not calculated to inspire respect for American statesmanship.

Take, for instance, the President's hint in his letter for a shipping subsidy—a measure, by the way, eminently in line with the policy of protection. He says:

> Ninety-one per cent. of our exports and imports are now carried by foreign ships. For ocean transportation we pay annually to foreign ship owners over $165,000,000. We ought to own the ships for our foreign trade with the world, and we ought to build them in American shipyards and man them with American sailors.

He goes on to urge the extension of our foreign commerce and the enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine and then refers to "Constitutional authority for legislation" which will do this. How can we extend our foreign commerce by taxing the goods that commerce brings to us? How can any just legislation, other than repeal legislation, cause us successfully to compete against other nations for foreign commerce? How would taxing the people for subsidies to pay to a few ship owners increase the ocean freight of the world or decrease the rate of freight? If we ought to own the ships that carry our trade, then why not prohibit foreign vessels coming to our ports at all? What prevents us from building more vessels in American shipyards? The fact that the Clyde-built vessel can be built cheaper and will carry freight cheaper than the home-built vessels—and this is in great measure due to our "protection." We cannot man our vessels now, either merchant or naval, with American sailors because they are scarce, and they are likely to continue scarce until a sailor's rights before the law are better defined in shipping legislation than they are now. All these are matters which are based on economic fallacies, and they will live while the fallacies do.

I wonder how the President considers the $165,000,000 paid for freight to foreign ship owners? As it was sent out of the country, it was an export in some form or other, but there was no return for it, in goods or money—no import. Hence, protectionist logic says the transaction was in our favor. The good Lord deliver us from the times that will come when our exports are enormous and our imports are nil—when we shall always sell and never buy.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 12, 1900.

THE SILVER STANDARD OBSOLETE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 17 you state that "by law every bond of the United States and the interest thereon, except the refunding 2 per cents, is payable in standard silver dollars, at the discretion of the Government, which in practice means the Secretary of the Treasury under the direction of the President." You further say that the amount of bonds liable to be so treated is $700,000,000.

There is perhaps no impediment in the way of Mr. Bryan, should he be elected President, to proceed in this manner, except the act of March 14, 1900. Section 11 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive at the Treasury any of the outstanding bonds of the United States of the issues payable in 1904, 1907, and 1908, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, "and said bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the present standard value, and to be exempt from the payment of all taxes," &c.

Of these three classes of bonds, $307,125,-35 had been turned into 2 per cent. gold bonds by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, i. e., three and one-half months from the time the act went into effect. There were then outstanding yet of these old issues $332,022,790. It is presumable that if Mr. Bryan should be elected in November the holders of the old bonds would not leave many of them subject to treatment by him such as you intimate, if they share that view. But if the whole amount now outstanding were still in the hands of the public after the 4th of March next, it would have to be shown how Mr. Bryan could refuse to execute the mandates of the law to issue "gold" bonds in exchange for the old "coin" bonds, without making himself susceptible to impeachment. The only bonds not embraced in the provisions of the act are the 4 per cents. of 1895 and 1896, amounting to $162,-315,400, and falling due in 1925, a date too remote for action by Mr. Bryan.

The interest falling due, I admit, might be ordered to be paid in silver, as the bonds are payable in coin, and coin means gold as well as silver. But the matter loses a great deal of interest as a scare-providing article in Republican campaigning when we consider that the holder of silver dollars so obtained can take them to the counter in the adjoining room of the Treasury and have them exchanged for gold dollars. Does THE TIMES maintain that Mr. Bryan would prevent this? It would be the height of silliness to refuse to carry out the plain letter of the law making the gold dollar the unit of value, and stipulating that all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at parity of value with this standard, and making it the "duty" of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity. Provision is made by which this official is enabled to keep the gold reserve up to $150,000,000, so as all the time to be in position to meet the demand of holders who prefer the yellow metal to other kinds of money.

I am as firmly in favor of the single gold standard as I was in 1896. My views, familiar to the readers of THE TIMES from various letters printed in its columns, are strengthened by study and reflection. Nations have that kind of money which their state of ripeness fits them for. There was danger in 1896. The people, however, have learned to understand the question. They certainly understand the logic of facts. They see the fallacy of the false economic theorem that the quantity of money in circulation determines the price of commodities. Leaders of the Democratic Party, strong adherents still of this theory, take the position that the great gold finds of the last five years are filling the gap made by the demonetisation of silver, and, while claiming that this fully proves their case, add that this relegates the question to the rear, at least until the gold finds give out. From whatever line of argument Congressmen may proceed, no Congress elected by the people will ever give its sanction to a free-coinage act of silver. The sagebrush States will not determine the question. The Democratic Representatives from New York who voted for the bill of March 14, 1900, establishing the single gold standard, show the drift and the force of public opinion in States where density of population, and not extent of square miles, alone makes the greatness of the Commonwealth.

The silver standard is obsolete, and can no more fill the needs of our civilization than the copper money of the early centuries could satisfy the Romans when they had become a world empire. For America it is dead and buried.

I have decided to vote for William J. Bryan. The reasons for coming to this decision are those so forcibly set forth by Mr. Schurz, Mr. Cockran, and the speakers at the convention at Indianapolis. I am utterly opposed to the policy of Mr. McKinley. The only means of combating it is to vote for his opponent.

J. SCHOENHOF.

New York, Aug. 19, 1900.

MR. SCHURZ'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While not in any way posing as an authority on the financial problem, which is the subject of discussion in your paper between Mr. Gage and Mr. Schurz, the position taken by Mr. Schurz relative to the passage of an additional safeguard to the maintenance of the gold standard seems utterly absurd and unreasonable.

Mr. Bryan before accepting the Democratic nomination was particularly insistent that the silver heresy of the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed in that of Kansas City.

Silver, therefore, is an issue in the present campaign, whether "paramount" or otherwise matters not. If Mr. Bryan be elected the people will have indorsed free silver. Any action by the Republicans after such a result which would in any way tend to obstruct the will of the people would be very much in the same order as if the Captain of a defeated ship should, having struck his colors, knock off its safety valves, and yet that is what such a highly honorable man as Mr. Schurz advocates.

If the Republicans are defeated in November, the advocates of a gold standard are defeated. Must they not then act as any other honorably defeated force would, and not be guilty of any such tricky and detestable course as firing on a victorious foe pending the handing over of the reins of administration?

Mr. Schurz could only have learned such tactics from an affectionate study of the actions of the Filipinos in arms. S. C. M.

New York, Sept. 13, 1900.

"MODERN COPPERHEADS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York World is taking you to task on the President's very plain and straightforward message on the Philippine question.

A series of almost similar questions was propounded by me to Mr. Bryan as to how he stood on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of this country, and say how it is that he is preaching political liberty (at once) for the rebellious Filipinos and was not preaching the same kind of liberty for the millions of black freemen of the South.

He has failed to answer these questions. Neither will The World nor the Democrats answer them. They are preaching one thing and practicing another.

In plain language, they are a set of political hypocrites. Bryan helped to ratify the treaty, and now he is pursuing a policy that is murderous to our soldier boys and to the country. They are simply modern copperheads. G. G. HERRICK,

Ex-Superintendent of Education.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Sept. 14, 1900.

E. V. BREWSTER ON BRYANISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was Cicero who said, "No sensible men ever charged one with inconsistency who had merely changed his opinion." The world exists by change, and but for that all matter would go back to chaos to form a pillow for a sleeping god. "The thinking minds

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

A Down East canoeist writes, describing his boat, a 15 by 30 inch decked cruiser, and asks why the open paddler seems to be driving this class of canoe out of use. He also inquires as to what is the best canoe for cruising purposes. There are several reasons for the popularity of the paddler, first of which being that a novice to the sport, selecting his first boat, finds that he can get an open canoe, well made and durable, from 10 to 17 feet in length, for from about $28 to $40, while the hull of a decked sailing cruiser is worth about $110. This one item of price is of course of sufficient importance to make the open boat predominate in canoeing circles. There is another reason; while many canoeists are old hands at the sport, having been initiated in the pastime many years ago, very many others are new men, who have joined the ranks during the last couple of seasons while canoeing was undergoing a revival. These men, few of whom were sailors, looked rather askance at the to them large sails and complicated rigging of the sailing canoe. Doubting their ability to manage them during their first season's experience, they accordingly chose the open paddler, with the intention that as they gained proficiency in the management of the little boat they would add masts and sails of a simple nature and small area, so as to be in a position of being able to take advantage of fair winds. Sometimes they put folding centreboards in the canoes at the same time that the sailing gear was installed. In many other cases, however, they did not do this, finding that with a wind and tide against them they could usually make better time under paddle than even the crack sailors, who were obliged to tack over a zigzag course while they themselves paddled a direct route.

Many men who a couple of years ago bought open paddlers with the idea of mastering first paddling and then sailing with a moderate rig, and then purchasing a decked sailer pure and simple, are still using their open boats, and consider their sails as mere auxiliaries, because, after a season's use, in the open boat and the enjoyment of its facilities for storing an immense amount of camp equipment and offering comfortable seating accommodations for a tandem crew, besides allowing both crew and baggage to be shifted in regard to position, to suit conditions of wind and water, the decked boat, with her limited stowage accommodations, in which the duffle must always be packed in the same way, no matter whether one was sailing or paddling, tacking against a head wind or going with a stern breeze, appalled them, after the stowage conveniences to which their old boat had made them accustomed. If one cares little about paddling and wishes to do all of one's cruising under sail and alone, especially on large bodies of water the decked sailing canoe will be his choice. If he wants to enjoy both sailing and paddling, going alone and going tandem, a good model of craft is shown in the Hippocampus, owned by J. E. G. Yalden of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club. This craft, a fourteen-foot Indian model, was fitted with three-foot decks at each end, with a washboard nine inches wide at the sides, giving an entirely open cockpit of eight feet in length. The open space under the decks allows almost as good storage as if the craft were entirely open, the load not having to be passed through the deck hatch, while a considerable bit of the duffle may be stowed in the cockpit, which, being unobstructed by thwarts, allows a tandem crew to take various positions in accordance with their weight, the washboard at the side allows it to carry more sail than if she were unprovided with it, and if, instead of being rigged as Mr. Yalden has her, with single lug sail of forty-five square feet, she were fitted with a couple of mast tubes and a drop rudder, she would be a pretty good sailer. The ideal paddling boat would be one without thwarts, entirely open, save for the decks at each end, but as it is almost impossible to have a boat of sixteen or seventeen feet length that will not twist out of shape without these braces, the only way of doing without them is by means of a washboard and combing, which makes the seating portion of the boat one large cockpit.

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There is a type of boat which deserves greater popularity in our New York waters than it has obtained. This is the St. Lawrence skiff, so much used among the Thousand Islands. These boats are double-enders, from 15 to 20 feet long and from 42 to 44 inches in beam, and built with a great deal of sheer for a rowboat. They are very easy rowing craft, and, fitted with sails, are fast and weatherly. If instead of the single spritsail, which is generally used in them, they were yawl rigged, with a mainsail and dandy, the tube of the foremast being through the deck close up to the stempiece and the dandy mast stepped through a metal ring at the forward end of the after deck and provided with a metal drop rudder and a radix folding centreboard, they would be found to be an excellent combination of sail and row boat, provided a man had boathouse facilities that would enable him to have them carried to and from the float. A wash streak about three or four inches wide along the sides and bow provided with a combing would increase the sail capacity and make her drier. The yawl rig would be found especially easy to handle and the craft itself would prove very fast under sail, as well as making an excellent fishing boat. Some of these boats have been made into canoe yawls by decking them all over and giving them a seven-foot cockpit, similar to canoes, but this idea is much to be deplored and takes away so much from their accommodations that it is not a desirable change. A boat of this kind, without the washstreak, may be had for from $75 to $150; the rigging and the wash streak would probably add about $25 to her cost. Fitted with batwing canoe sails, which could be reefed, they are an ideal boat for four or five to go off on an afternoon sail in, and the owner always has the happy consciousness that should the breeze fail him it is a much easier task to row home from that which fails to the lot of the average small sailboat owner.

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There is a particular feature of the Maine game laws which allows persons from the first day of September to the first day of October to catch one deer "for food purposes only," as the law naively reads. This applies to the Counties of Oxford, Somerset, Aroostook, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Picataquis, and Franklin, provided such person pays $6 for a license if a non-resident of the State, or $4 if a resident. All such persons, if camping, must be accompanied by a registered guide. A number of men have so far this year found it necessary to secure that one deer for their food supply, and there has been the mischief to pay generally in the Pine Tree State, the owners of the forest lands claiming that the recent severe fires have originated through the carelessness of some campers setting fire to the almost tinder-like woods. It is altogether probable that on account of the heavy damage done to the forest interests of the State, this law will be repealed before next season. Deer, however, are protected for three years from Oct. 1, 1900, in the Counties of Sagadahoc, Androscoggin, York, and Cumberland. The regular deer season in Maine is from Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, and no one is allowed to have in his possession more than two deer in one season. Caribou are protected for five years, from Oct. 15, 1900. It seems rather odd to think of deer shooting in September, but the open season on moose or caribou opens in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Sept. 15, excepting on that portion lying to the westward of St. John River, in which these animals are protected until Sept. 15, 1902. In the Province of Quebec the shooting season for moose, caribou, and deer commences on the first day of September.

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Speaking of deer shooting, the same old controversy between the users of "large-bore" and "small-bore" rifles still continues to be waged. The users of the large-bore rifles—that is to say, weapons carrying cartridges of 45 and 50 calibre—maintain that those who carry the smaller bore weapons are armed with rifles whose extreme penetration and force make them dangerous to people beyond the line of vision of the shooter, and that unless the deer be hit in a vital spot it is apt to bleed internally and go away to die by itself, leaving no bloody track by which its whereabouts may be traced. The men, however, who shoot the 30-30 and the 25-36 claim that the large-bore men spend an undue amount of energy in lugging around hand cannons that do not kill any more cleanly than their own weapons if the latter be held right. A repeating rifle with a twenty-six-inch barrel and a capacity for ten 25-36 or 30-30 cartridges will weigh 7¾ pounds and will cost $13.25 in a plainly finished style, or if made to take down—that is, take apart, like a shotgun—for convenience in carrying, about $3.25 additional. A rifle with the same length of barrel carrying nine 45-70, 45-85, or 45-90 cartridges will weigh a pound more and will cost $13.75 if the barrel is rigidly fixed to the frame or $3.50 more if made to take down. The smaller calibre cartridges may be had with two styles of bullets. The one in which the point of the bullet is incased in a copper jacket and which has a high degree of penetration should never be used in hunting. The soft-nose bullet is the proper small projectile to be used for large game. This bullet, as its name implies, has its head unprotected, and its deadly effect is obtained by the great force of the high-powered smokeless powder used in the cartridge, smashing the bullet on impact with the animal shot, causing it to expand, and making a large hole and also giving a tremendous shock to the game hit. The large-bore cartridge, such as the forty-fives and fifties, while originally made for black powder, can now be obtained loaded with a smokeless powder of low power—that is, one which gives practically the same amount of velocity per second as the same old black powder, but which is preferable on account of its decreased recoil and almost total absence from smoke. The expanding bullets of these larger calibres rely for shocking power not only on their larger diameter, but in many cases they are constructed on what is called the "mushroom" principle—that is, the end of the bullet is made with a hole in it about the size and shape of a twenty-two-calibre rim-fire cartridge. This, when driven at even the comparatively low velocity obtained by the use of black powder, spreads at the head a somewhat mushroom shape on its impact with the game and makes a tremendous hole, which not only causes the deer to bleed so freely as to be weakened in case a vital spot be not struck, but leaves a bright trail behind by which it may be easily tracked. In addition to the cartridges mentioned, repeating rifles are made to take the thirty-calibre cartridge now used by the United States Army or the .236 cartridge, which is the present regulation of the United States Navy. These rifles, which run in weight from 7½ to 8¼ pounds, are rather more expensive, ranging from about $18 to $22 each in perfectly plain finish. It is to be doubted if for hunting purposes, however, there are any better than the others mentioned, and the fact that they are not made in take-down patterns is certainly a great drawback to their use by the sportsman tourist.

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The New York police force is at present armed with a revolver which seems to be a happy medium between the target and pocket weapon. It is a self-cocking arm, with a four-inch barrel rigidly attached to the frame, and the six cartridges which the cylinder holds are simultaneously ejected by releasing a spring on the left-hand side of the frame, pushing the cylinder to one side and pressing out the ejector mechanism by means of a rod which projects from the forward end of the cylinder. This weapon takes two styles of cartridges, the heavier of which is called the "New Police" and contains thirteen grains of powder and a bullet weighing 100 grains. This is an extremely powerful charge for actual defensive use, and also accurate when shot at a target, although for the latter purpose the 32-calibre Smith & Wesson cartridge, containing ten grains of powder and eighty-eight of lead, will give less recoil and therefore better results when used at a mark. The great difference between this revolver and others now made lies in the form of the stock, which is particularly long and well curved and gives probably the firmest hold of any revolver stock now made. This handle is a device of Sergt. Petty, the crack shot of the police force, and upon whose suggestion it was applied by the makers to an older model of theirs which had been adopted by the Police Board as the regulation weapon. The weight of the pistol, with a four-inch barrel, is in the neighborhood of seventeen ounces, and its size and weight would cause one to believe that it was a thirty-eight-calibre arm. The additional amount of metal which it contains makes it a particularly pleasing arm for doing fine shooting. The self-cocking mechanism allows one to get rid of the six bullets very rapidly when the necessity arises for their practical use, and when the hammer is cocked by the thumb the smooth working of the locks would make the shooter believe that he was handling a single-action arm. For target shooting pure and simple this revolver may also be had with a six-inch barrel and fitted with fine target sights. The four-inch barrel, however, is likely to be the most popular one, combining as it does not only a revolver which may be carried in the pocket without inconvenience, and which carries a charge heavy enough to effectually pacify any tramp or burglar, but which is also accurate enough to be used for target shooting either at the range or in the open air, and one which also makes a very convenient and light holster weapon for the camper, canoeist, and hunter. Both of the cartridges named above may be easily and cheaply reloaded with either full or reduced charges, giving the owner an almost unlimited number of loads. With a four or six inch barrel the weapon may be had for $12, and fine target sights will add about $3 to its cost.

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During the last few years so many women have become interested in the use of fire-arms that several firms are now making shotguns and rifles specially adapted to their use. A rifle was exhibited the other day, gotten up for this purpose, which was certainly a little beauty; its weight was but five pounds, its barrel was half octagon, the frame was case hardened, and the stock was of fancy walnut, checkered, as was also the pistol grip with which the rifle was supplied. It was a single-shot, and the twenty-four-inch barrel was bored to take the 22 long rifle cartridge, but for shooting at short ranges the 22 short, rim fire, would give good results in the same. The breech block was raised and lowered by the manipulation of an underguard lever—that is to say, the lever which worked the extracting mechanism of the arm also did duty as a trigger guard. By removing a single screw in the under side of the frame the barrel might be removed and another of twenty-five-calibre, rim fire, or one taking the 22-7-45 cartridge, which contains two grains more of powder and five more of lead than the long rifle, might be substituted for the barrel first named. This gave one the option of three barrels on the same stock and frame, which might be used for indoor gallery practice or outdoor shooting on squirrels or woodchucks. A few years ago such a rifle would have cost a great deal of money, but the price of the one referred to was only $19. The only objection to the weapon as it stood in the gun store was the form of the butt plate, which was that style known as the Swiss, which consists of an exaggerated crescent, the ends of which projected above and below the arm. The ordinary shotgun butt plate of rubber, which could have been quickly brought to the shoulder, would have been preferable. In addition to the convenience in the interchangeability of barrels, the take-down feature of this little rifle made it an extremely easy one to carry, as it could be packed anywhere in the length of twenty-four inches, that being the amount of space occupied by the barrel.

E. T. KEYSER.

PROPOSED L. A. W. CHANGES.

The Committee Appointed to Revise the Constitution Has Completed Its Labor.

The committee appointed to revise the constitution of the League of American Wheelmen has completed its work, and its report will appear in the League of American Wheelmen Magazine for October. There will no special session of the Assembly called to act upon the recommendations of the committee, as it is thought better to give time for the careful consideration of the proposed changes. The committee disagreed on many of the changes suggested, and in consequence a majority and a minority report will both be presented. The principal changes proposed are as follows:

Under the section defining the objects of the League of American Wheelmen the committee would add "to secure the construction and maintenance of cycle paths."

The committee decided to advise a reduction of the age limit from 18 to 16 years, the abolition of the junior membership, and the establishment of an honorary membership.

The majority recommend the following officers: A President, two Vice Presidents, an Auditor, a Secretary-Treasurer, and eight Directors. The minority propose that the Secretary-Treasurer should not be an elected officer, but should be appointed by the board. The majority favor the present system of electing the officers by a vote of the Assembly, but the minority recommends that they be elected at large.

The National Committees are to be composed of one Director and the Chairman of the Corresponding Committee in each division.

An applicant must sign his own application, must be sixteen years of age, must state if he be a bicycle rider or not, give his occupation, and give one reference. Dues remain as at present. It was the opinion of nearly all present that the initiation fee should be done away with, but after some discussion it was allowed to stand.

No provision for publication of names is made. The Secretary is to make return of applicants just as he now makes return of renewals. A proviso is made, however, which will allow the Executive Committee to publish the name, if it at any time thinks it desirable to do so. The applicant's name is sent by the National Secretary to the Division Secretary; the latter then, within thirty days, sends the name to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. The Chairman of the Membership Committee may decide to admit the member, or he may refer the name to his committee for action.

In the month of December in each year the members of the league enrolled in each division shall elect one member of the league as a delegate to the National Assembly for each 500 members enrolled in that division on the 1st day of December. This calls for an election by popular vote, and it does away with the membership in the assembly of Chief Consuls, &c., as such. The expense of this election is to be charged to the league.

Proxies may be used at assembly meetings, the number held by a member to be unlimited.

The National Secretary-Treasurer shall give a bond of $10,000, and shall devote his entire time during business hours to the duties of his office. His salary shall be fixed by the Board of Directors and he shall be elected each year. He is to be Secretary of the assembly, the Executive Committee and the Directors. The National Auditor may be authorized by the Executive Committee to examine into and report upon the receipts, expenditures, obligations, vouchers, records, and financial management of any division Secretary-Treasurer, committee, or office. He shall approve all bills before they are certified for payment by the President.

Members shall be assisted in litigation to obtain their rights as users of the highways, &c.

No member or officer of the league not especially authorized by the National or a division Executive Committee shall have any right or power either to represent that the league approves or disapproves of any scheme of legislation or any bill pending in any legislative body; or to procure the enactment of any law, ordinance, or regulation whatever. Any legislation desired by the league or any division thereof must be prepared by the National or division Rights and Privileges Committee or submitted to the consideration of that committee, and must be presented and advocated by some specially authorized committee.

HINTS TO WHEELMEN.

The bearings of the crank axle should be adjusted as carefully as those of the wheels. Negligence in this respect is frequently the cause of a hard-running wheel.

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A solution of beeswax dissolved in spirits of turpentine is used by dealers to renovate old enamel. The frame is first washed with warm water and thoroughly dried, and the solution then applied with a soft cloth.

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To remove dirt and grease from the hands after cleaning the wheel use a little oil and rub it in vigorously. Then wipe it off, wash with soap and water, and the hands will be much cleaner than if the oil was not used.

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Cyclists should exercise great caution in riding past buildings in the course of erection, as the street is generally strewn with débris containing nails, splinters, pieces of tin or glass, or other objects dangerous to the tire.

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The oil-hole covers should always be kept in place, as otherwise dust will enter them, and not only make the wheel run harder, but will wear out the bearings.

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Toe clips should not be allowed to hang down while the wheel is being ridden, as the pedals come so close to the ground with the present style of frames that a stone or other obstacle may catch the clips and give the rider a bad fall.

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In crossing car tracks or very rough pieces of road, rise on the pedals and distribute the weight between them and the handle bars. It is not only more comfortable, but avoids jarring and straining the wheel.

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The little chain-bolt nut should be looked after and examined as frequently as any other nut on the wheel, as it is quite as likely to work loose, and by allowing the chain to come apart, to be the cause of a serious accident.

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A bent crank may be straightened without removing it from the wheel if two strong wrenches are at hand. Adjust them firmly, one on each side of the bend, with pieces of cloth or paper in their jaws to prevent damage to the nickel plating, and gently but firmly press them together.

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An excellent fluid cement for fastening tires to rims is made by pulverizing hard red cement, placing it in a wide-mouthed bottle, and covering it with benzine. Let it stand for a few hours, shaking it occasionally, until the cement is entirely dissolved, when it is ready for use. Clean the rim with a cloth dampened in benzine, apply a heavy coat of the cement with a brush, moisten the rim side of the tire with benzine, put it on the rim, and pump up. Keep the bottle tightly corked when not in use.

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When a valve stem is cut by friction on the edge of the rim, or otherwise, it may be repaired by using small rubber bands. Cover the valve stem with rubber cement, filling the cut thoroughly, then wrap the rubber bands tightly around the stem until they fill the cut and extend for a quarter of an inch on each side of it, applying cement with each band. If the cut is not a bad one, this method will effect a permanent repair, though, as a rule, a damaged valve stem should be replaced by a new one as a matter of precaution.

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A very annoying squeak may sometimes be traced to the saddle, but not more definitely located. The wire springs should first be examined and tightened, and in case they bear against each other or the saddle base they should be oiled. If the squeaking still continues, it is probably caused by the rubbing together of two pieces of leather inside the saddle, in the same manner that the squeak is produced in a cheap pair of shoes. It may be cured by softening the under leather of the saddle with vaseline, or in case the saddle has a metal base, by injecting oil between the base and the pad.

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When a chain alternately tightens and slackens with each revolution, it is the sign of a stiff link, which should be attended to at once. Gasolene or benzine should be used to clean the joints, and then a good lubricant should be liberally used. Heating the joint with the flame of a match before oiling it will cause the oil to run into it better.

Essex County (N. J.) Automobile Club.

At a meeting of the Essex County (N. J.) Automobile Club on Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: President—Kirk Brown, Montclair; Vice President—W. J. Stewart, Newark; Secretary—Dr. H. Power, Upper Montclair; Treasurer—H. W. Whipple, East Orange.

The automobilists of Essex and neighboring counties who desire to join the club are invited to communicate with the Secretary.

Among the declared purposes of the organization are the holding of runs, mapping of routes, the promotion of good roads, and particularly of exerting influence for reasonable legislation governing the use of automobiles; and the defense of its members where their rights are assailed.

JOCKEYS OFF TO ENGLAND

Turf Courses of Britain Tempt American Riders Abroad.

EAGER TO EMULATE SLOAN

Yankee Horsemen of Every Grade Have Succeeded There, and Hope of Fortune Leads Others On.

Horsemen are beginning to wonder where and when the exodus of American race riders to England will stop. It is not that they are at all uneasy about the supply of jockeys. Opinions may differ as to whether the race riders of to-day are better than those of years gone by, when, before becoming a jockey, a boy spent a reasonable term of apprenticeship, working about the stable and exercising horses until he knew something more than to get away from the post and get home the quickest way possible, but there can be no question that jockeys are turned out so fast that a shortage in the crop is impossible. It is not unusual now for a lad to become a full-fledged star of the racing saddle within six months of the time that he is put up to gallop horses. With a little luck and a few horses good enough to win for the novice, horse owners begin to run after him. Each season sees the rise of many such skyrocket jockeys. No one seems to consider for a moment that of these a great proportion go into eclipse with the same suddenness.

In England horse trainers still hold to the old order of things, and educate boys to ride races by putting them through the mill gradually, the steps taking in all the drudgery from the stable hands, beginning with a haybrk and water pail, to the final test of riding trials before even an idea is entertained of giving the tyro a chance to wear colors in a race. Yet with all their conservatism as to the lads they themselves have trained, the English horsemen do not hesitate to put up American jockeys of whom they know nothing. It is small cause for wonder then that Yankee riders are flocking to England in such numbers that the outlook for the English riders is far from brilliant. The successes of the American riders have overcome an old-fashioned English prejudice, and since Sloan, who really could ride, sprang into prominence English horsemen seem to regard Yankee jockeys as something akin to wizards. None of those who followed Sloan to England has wanted for mounts so far, and the demand for American jockeys has got so far that it now amounts to a positive craze.

That Sloan succeeded in England is not surprising, for in addition to the advantages bestowed upon him by nature of wit, light weight, and strength, the young man worked his way to the top of his calling by years of patient industry. Many racegoers of to-day can recall the time when "Tod" was regarded as one of the least capable of the lightweights and when the only mounts he got were horses that carried such light weights that owners had to choose between Sloan and his experienced incapacity or put up mere children. His intelligence supplemented by hard work finally won for him a place at the head of his trade, and he had a well-earned reputation when he went to England. There he had the further good fortune to secure as patrons two noted sportsmen in Pierre Lorillard and Lord William Beresford, and horses trained and placed by one of the shrewdest horsemen in either England or America. Once established, Sloan was perfectly able to hold his own against all comers.

LESTER REIFF'S SUCCESS.

That Lester Reiff succeeded abroad was not remarkable, for the elder Reiff was a fair lightweight when with McCafferty and Wishard, and with the ability to ride, he had smooth sailing, Sloan having paver the way for him and overcome some of the British antipathy to the so-called American style of riding. "Johnny" Reiff, schooled by so able a master as Enoch Wishard, and able to ride at weights below seventy pounds, had a perfect right to a certain amount of success. Martin, who next tried his fortune in England, rode well here and was no worse when he went abroad. Beginning with Sloan's first year abroad, and the sensation his remarkable percentage of winning mounts created, great things were expected from the American riders. From Sloan, the Reiffs, and Martin expectations were realized, which is not to be wondered at, for all are riders far above the ordinary. Then set in the speculation as to the secret of the American riders' superiority. Theories innumerable have been advanced, but the thing is still unexplained. One positive result, however, was that the American jockeys got all the riding they could do, and their earnings grew so large that other American riders were tempted to England.

More remarkable than all that went before is that these American jockeys who arrived later went on and scored successes in much the same way as did the pioneers in the business. These reinforcements as riders in America were good, bad, and indifferent, but in England they all became stars. How they did it is beyond explanation. Of a thousand theories offered, only two seem to be in the least plausible. One of these is that the American riders, having grown up in their calling riding on circular tracks, where time was considered in every race, and having been more or less accustomed to gallop horses against the watch, had a better knowledge of pace than did the English jockeys, and so could make better use of their mounts by regulating the pace by what they knew each horse was capable of. The other explanation was that Sloan's crouching seat, which all the other American riders have adopted, and which was imitated in America before Sloan went to England, aided his mounts by offering less resistance to atmospheric pressure than did the upright seat, regarded as the proper thing by English horsemen. At the beginning Sloan, leaning forward over his mount's neck, was compared to a "monkey on a stick." After he had made his marvelous record, critics of racing reached the conclusion that Sloan had been winning simply because he presented less surface to the atmosphere as he was rushed through it than did the men he was riding against. One authority on turf affairs went so far as to figure it out mathematically, and announced as the result that a foot of surface presented broadside to the air was equivalent in a mile race to between seven and ten pounds, depending on the velocity of the wind. Thus he argued if Sloan shrank himself into presenting a foot less of surface by crouching over his horse's withers, he had the advantage estimated in pounds.

That there is something in both of these theories cannot be doubted, but they are not strong enough to account for the continued and sweeping successes of the Yankee riders abroad. It is much more probable that the fashion having been set, the American jockeys are getting good horses to ride. That would not explain the early triumphs of Sloan and the riders who followed him immediately. Sloan certainly had to break through English prejudice by merit and a record of things accomplished, and that he did so stands out brilliantly among his achievements. To a lesser degree, Martin and the Reiffs had to work their way, but of other Americans good horses alone can explain results, unless there is something in English air that stirred into life hitherto dormant talent in certain of the boys who followed Sloan across the Atlantic. Certainly no knowledge of pace has aided most of the American boys. Aside from Sloan, Lester Reiff, and Martin, none of whom had remarkable judgment in that matter, as gauged by the watch, the Yankee riders abroad know little more of it than do the English riders. As a matter of fact, pace, over English turf courses, could not by any possibility be gauged as it was in America, on the regulation oval track, marked out by conspicuous posts at each furlong permits the exact timing of each fractional part of a race. Sloan long before he achieved an international reputation explained his peculiar skill in racing in front of a field, by saying he paid little attention to estimating the time between posts, but rather gauged what his horse was doing by "feeling" how much effort the animal was making. His art lay in rating a horse at a speed just within his power, and so having something in reserve when he needed it. Rigby, among the Americans in England, never had a chance to gain knowledge of pace in America, and if he has it, must have acquired it after he went to riding in England.

Again, if mastery of the pace accounts for the present good showing of riders from the United States in England, the failure of Sims when he rode for Dwyer and Croker ought to call for some explanation, for Sims knows more about galloping a horse against the watch than all the Yankee boys now abroad. Before the time of Sims one other expert in the matter of time, W. Donahue, rode in England, but achieved no startling results. If resistance to the wind and atmospheric pressure explained the Yankees' success, it is rather singular that their winning continues, for many of the English jockeys have changed their style, and now crouch forward in the most approved Sloan method.

A really satisfactory explanation of why a dozen or so American boys, of whom only about three or four have had the benefit of proper training in the trade of race riding, are getting home on a great proportion of the winners on all the English tracks and have preference over men who have spent years in learning to ride races and have made that one thing the business of their lives, has yet to be offered. In the meantime England is regarded as the land of promise by American jockeys of all degrees. From the best to the worst each seems to think that he is called to take a chance abroad, and there is danger that the English turf will be overrun with them unless a change comes soon. If the migration to the British isle continues, there soon will be little riding for the native jockeys, unless a step is taken with regard to jockeys similar to that which shut out American trainers. The Jockey Club did not make open announcement, but, several years ago, the statement that rules would be enforced and the line drawn closely in regard to the licensing of American trainers, headed off a threatened invasion by horsemen who, for one reason or another, had considered the idea of campaigning in England. The Jockey Club would not have to try hard to find excuse for withholding licenses from a number of Yankee jockeys who have planned to ride there.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

Zembia and Siva, the fast pair belonging to A. E. Perren of Buffalo, will be seen on the Speedway this Fall.

Charles Welland has bought a new horse, Elsie E., a green chestnut pacer, from W. H. Freer of Poughkeepsie.

Frank Jackson has in training a three-year-old trotting filly, by Willards, out of a thoroughbred mare, that has shown miles in 2:10.

Now that Ace, (2:05¼), is dead, Free Bond, (2:06¾,) is the fastest pacer owned in Canada, and, according to one critic, the "handsomest road horse in the world."

John W. Cornish's trotter, David L., who hurt himself early in the Summer, is all right once more, and his owner expects to be holding the lines over him again soon.

An amateur driver on the Speedway the other day was deploring the fact that he let slip an opportunity to buy the fleet pacer Connor for $1,100. No doubt he regretted it still more when he saw Connor step a mile in 2:03¾ at the Empire City track last Tuesday.

The many friends of George Coleman were delighted to see the local horseman do such excellent work in the starter's box at the Grand Circuit races during the week. As a rule, he got the fields away promptly, in good order, and without making any unnecessary fuss about it.

L. G. Kahn's handsome pacer, George Wallace, (2:17½,) struck himself either one or two and may be laid up for several weeks. It is to be regretted just as the lively season on the Speedway is coming on, as Mr. Kahn is always ready for a brush, and in George Wallace had the "necessary" to make it interesting for the best of them.

For the last three years Mambrino King, Baron Wilkes, Onward, and Altamont divided the honors of sires of 2:10 trotters, each being represented by six. This year Mambrino King has moved up a notch, and, with seven 2:10 trotters to his credit, holds the premier position. Lord Derby, who did 2:07 at the Empire City track, is the seventh.

Tommy Britton (2:06½) will not let the stallion championship remain with Cresceus if his trainer, George West, has his way about it. West has just arranged to drive Britton against time during the meeting at Terre Haute this month, and the Western Circuit followers who saw the brown stallion trot in 2:07¼ at Joliet and in 2:06½ at Galesburg think he has a chance to succeed in the attempt. It would be singular if after seven years' waiting for a stallion capable of beating Directum's record two should appear this year and do the trick.

Martin Carter, proprietor of the Nutwood Stock Farm of California, and owner of Nutwood Wilkes (2:16½) sire of John A. McKerron, (2:09¾,) Who Is It, (2:10¼,) Georgie B., (2:12½,) Claudius, (2:12¾,) Bob Ingersol, (2:15,) and other fast ones, is contemplating taking his great young horse to Kentucky in the Spring of 1901 that he may give him the opportunity to be mated with the best bred mares to be found on this side of the mountains. At present Nutwood Wilkes leads all sires in America in the number of new standard performers for 1900, he having no less than six to his credit already.

Secretary Gocher of the N. T. A. has discovered a ringer in Buffalo. The one under suspicion is none other than the pacing mare Alice that Phil Groben won two races with at Welland, Ont., recently. The mare was protested at Welland, and, according to information furnished, she is none other than Susie G., (2:11¼,) by Litle Henry. Susie G. was campaigning in the East a few years ago, and a lot of Eastern horsemen are very familiar with her. She has some blemishes that make her an easy mare to identify, and Secretary Gocher is only waiting to learn with more certainty Alice's markings in this respect before making a move in the matter. Mr. Groben purchased Susie G. of the George Dold estate. She was bred in Kansas. It is also alleged that time was suppressed in the races at Welland. If all these charges prove to be true—and several affidavits have been furnished to that effect—more than one person will be fined, expelled, and disgraced, too.—Exchange.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

Hugo R. Johnstone, the long-driving golfer from Chicago, made the longest drive last week ever seen on the Lenox Club links. His furthest ball carried 290 yards, but he was beaten in the second round for the Lenox Cup.

Phelps B. Hoyt, Captain of the Glen View Club team, near Chicago, made a new record of 78 strokes for the course last week. The bogy score is evidently very liberal, being 83 strokes. Miss Bessie Boynton of the Glen View Club and one of its best golfers, is a Smith College student, and will soon be seen playing on her college links.

Miss E. W. Goffe of the Point Judith Country Club won the women's invitation tournament last week at the Agawam Hunt Club, near Providence. Miss Goffe turned in a net score of 81 from 34 strokes handicap. Her gross score of 115 was also the lowest of the day. Miss Goffe was a competitor in the recent women's championship tournament at Shinecock and won the consolation handicap.

The Newspaper Golf Club of Chicago is a very flourishing organization, and its members have arranged to hold a three-day tournament on the Oak Park links Oct. 10, 11, and 12. The chief trophy has been presented by Vice President H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, one of the officials of the United States Golf Association. Eight scores will qualify for this trophy in the opening eighteen-hole medal play round.

The women of the Montclair Golf Club will play a team match in the Metropolitan championship series next Tuesday with the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove. The game will be played at Montclair. Some of the good home members from whom the team will be picked are Mrs. Thayer, Miss Leskem, Mrs. Marcus, Miss Sanders, Miss McPherson, Mrs. Pickman, Miss Van Lennep, and Miss Cooper.

Robert F. Watson, Jr., has been spending the last two weeks in the White Mountains, but he will return to Islip early this week, and will be among the starters on Wednesday in the annual invitation tournament of the Westbrook Golf Club. Watson has kept in good golfing trim during the Summer, as his recent record-breaking amateur score of 87 strokes for the Myopia Club links, near Boston, shows.

It will appear almost like "Hamlet," without the leading character, to see a big tournament at Westbrook without Harry Hollins. But it seems as though that would be the case during the coming week. Young Hollins has been at Cambridge taking the Harvard examinations, and in expectation of becoming a college student within a few days he has had to abandon golf temporarily. He will probably become a member of the Harvard golf team at once.

James and David Foulis, the professionals in charge of the Chicago golf links at Wheaton, where the open championship is to be played in October, are now busily engaged in getting the course in tip-top condition. The fact that Taylor and Vardon will both be in that contest suggests the idea that low scores will result, and the committee intends to have the links in as perfect condition as possible. Chicago golfers are doubtful about the breaking of Vardon's record of 74 made during his Western trip in July.

Arthur H. Fenn, the former amateur golfer who lately entered the professional ranks, has a ten-year-old daughter who is developing into a juvenile golfing wonder. Playing on the Poland Springs course last week she turned in a score of 135 strokes, the second best score ever made by a woman over the links. She played at the time from scratch in a handicap tournament and won. Miss Helen Lockwood of the Lexington Club and Miss Helen Thomas of Portland were second, each doing 141 from scratch.

The tournament for the individual championship of the North Jersey Shore Golf League will be played next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at Deal Beach. On account of the tie for the team championship between Deal and Seabright, which was played off yesterday, it was decided best to postpone the interclub tournament until this coming week. Besides the chief trophy there will be a consolation cup. Mortimer M. Singer is the present champion of the league, having beaten Jasper Lynch in the final round last year.

P. H. Bohlen of Philadelphia made his first appearance for several weeks in a golf tournament in the recent Tuxedo event. He has been devoting considerable attention lately to his original sport of cricket, but is now getting into golfing trim for the purpose of defending his title on Sept. 29 to the amateur golf championship of the Quaker City. At Tuxedo he survived until just before the semi-final round for the chief cup was reached, when the Yale crack, E. M. Byers, put him out of the race. The Philadelphia championship will be played this season on the links of the Merion Cricket Club.

The programme for the first tournament for the amateur championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association has just been issued. The competition will be held on the links of the Essex County Country Club at Orange on Sept. 27, 28, and 29. Besides the championship cup there will be a team match on the first day, each team to consist of four players from the same club. The clubs in the association are Morris County, Lakewood, Baltusrol, Essex County, Montclair, North Jersey, Englewood, Hillside, Yountakah, and Jersey City. The committee for the tournament consists of L. H. Graham, Howard A. Colby, Jasper Lynch, W. Fellowes Morgan, Paul Wilcox, and L. St. Clair Colby.

The Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J., is making a big feature of the Vardon exhibition next Thursday. Two of the strongest Eastern professionals have been secured to meet the former English champion in a best-ball contest—George Low of Dyker Meadow and Tom Hutchinson of Shinnecock. With the exception of Lloyd and Dingwell, who opposed Vardon at Essex County last week, only permitting the latter to win by 1 hole, it is the strongest combination that has been brought against the visiting golfer. The match at Morris County will be thirty-six holes, the first round of eighteen holes starting at 10 o'clock in the morning and the second half at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be music at the club in the afternoon.

FOOTBALL SPECULATION

Active Season at Hand for the College Teams.

PRELIMINARY PRACTICE STARTS

Known and Unknown Quantities, with Little Chance of Determining the Future Champions.

By the end of the week a start will have been made in the preliminary training of most of the leading college football elevens. The football atmosphere just now is full of speculation concerning the probable strength of the various teams—of "sizing up" the situation all along the line. There will be just as much "sizing up" and speculation as to the chances of the different teams right up to the eve of the big games. The situation will be just as uncertain then as now, although by that time there will be something more tangible to take hold of in estimating strength than now.

The fact is that trying to estimate the relative strength of the leading teams at this period of the football season is well-nigh useless—largely a waste of time. There are entirely too many circumstances that may arise to alter cases before the height of the playing season. The material the freshman classes will bring may have no small bearing on the situation, as well as the very important factor of the manner in which the men get together. Football history is too full of cases in which fine ante-season prospects have gone glimmering and vice versa for any trustworthy "line" to be had on the rivals at this time. We need only to go back to 1898 for an illustration. Yale started out that season with excellent material and excellent prospects, yet made a failure of the season. Poor handling and inability to get together properly played havoc with the chances of Capt. Chamberlain's eleven. Harvard in 1897 was somewhat similar.

So far as prospects from material left over from last year go to control or affect a team's success, it may be said that the outlook at Harvard and Yale is good. Princeton's outlook is not so good, and Pennsylvania's still poorer. That is, just at this writing. Yet neither of the last two teams is acknowledging itself beaten, and doubtless the supporters of each have hopes that are by no means faint that their team will come out on top. Then there's Columbia. It may be said with some degree of certainty that Columbia is an uncertain quantity at the best. It was so last year, and is even more so this year. All things considered, the outlook at Columbia is dubious, but the Blue and White will have the help of earnest and systematic endeavor, an abstract quality which frequently means a lot.

HARVARD'S APPARENT STRENGTH.

It is difficult to figure out how Harvard this year, with any kind of luck, can help but be strong. Indeed, it is quite probable that the team can be made as strong as last year, when it was rated the strongest eleven in the field. Critics at Cambridge say that the defense does not promise to be as strong this Fall as in 1899. The main loss is at the guard positions. Burden and Boal are both through with football. Guards left over from last year are Lee, Barnard, and Hollingsworth, none of whom has shown top-notch ability. Still, they may have better stuff in them than they have yet shown. It is almost certain that they will improve if it should be found necessary to make 'Varsity guards out of them. That's what coaches are for.

There are still left in the Harvard line Burnett, a first-class centre; Eaton and Lawrence, tackles, and Campbell and Hallowell, ends. With two such stars as Hallowell and Campbell, Harvard need not

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

West Wind.

The years go by, though the days are long
to a hungry heart.
I was feeling content last night before
the wind arose,
A wind from the rainy West, tossing the
wet, green boughs,
It called me and mocked me, it filled my
soul with a thousand woes.

O wind from over the sea, voice from a
dear land lost,
Why need you seek me here, waking the
old-time pain?
Sure my life is hard enough, there is not
much joy to spare,
My heart must break or follow if you call
me like that again!

O wind from across the wave, wet with the
wild sea spray,
Were I but free, like you, I never would
ask to roam
From the darling land you left, and the
scent of the heath-clad hills!
Did you come to break my heart, dear wind
from the hills of home?
—WINIFRED PATTON in The Spectator.

For the Protection of Princes.

From The Spectator.

The real danger of sovereigns is out of doors and must be reduced to a minimum by bullet-proof carriages, speed in traveling, and incessant watchfulness. The best carriage for the purpose is the motor car which William II. has just purchased, for as weight matters comparatively little it can have steel sides. Its speed, too, would bewilder any ordinary marksman. How to obtain the guards is the real difficulty. The watchfulness both of soldiers and policemen is apt to grow perfunctory—that is, in practice lax—and sleepless personal devotion is not very easy to procure. The two Napoleons are said to have found it among their Corsicans, who in the latter case watched so intently that it was said to be impossible when the Emperor drove out in the Bois de Boulogne ever to get a pistol barrel directly into line with him, but the devotion of Corsicans is given only to men of their island blood. No sovereign of the present day is an object of the fanatic devotion of a clan or caste—unless, indeed, it be the Pope, who seems beyond personal menace—and purchased devotion is not quite the same thing, though the old Kings of France obtained it alike from Switzers and from Scotchmen, the Sultan obtains it from Albanians, and the minor Kings of the Balkans are said to obtain something very like it from Montenegrins, the brave mountaineers, when they once accept service, being as faithful as good dogs.

We cannot help thinking that a small band of resolute gentlemen, just numerous enough to allow of relays, would be the best security a King in our day could obtain. They would know how to suspect and how to plan. Shirts of mail are too heavy, but an impenetrable placard worn over the heart would at least diminish the chance of instant death, and with that, a few sleepless eyes around him whenever he left his palace, and rapid horses, a sovereign ought to be fairly safe. Perfectly safe he can never be in a time when hundreds of marksmen can hit the bull's-eye at 500 yards, and scores of fanatics are careless whether they live or die if only their comrades may know that they have killed a King. It must be a strange drawback to the pleasure of reigning or of being the unquestioned First in a great land to be aware that the eyes of the half mad are always on you and that at any New moon the moment all may end. The danger tried the nerves even of Cromwell, but the modern Kings seem to bear it very well and to fret under the watchfulness of their police more than under the personal risk.

Boer Generals and Boer Discipline.

Col. Arthur Lynch in Collier's Weekly.

The English did not seem to make use of scouts or patrols, while our patrols were so numerous that we occasionally fired on each other by mistake. Why was Buller waiting? He should have followed us up without a halt from the relief of Ladysmith, and now weeks had gone by. We were exasperated at his dilatoriness. Once we had gone down to attack him in his camp at Elandslaagte, and we had driven him out, and forced him to break up his laager and move down again further south. Had Gen. Erasmus done his duty that day he would have taken the English on their flank during their confusion, and we could have pinned Buller in Ladysmith. But it was the same Erasmus who had failed to stop Yule in his headlong flight from Dundee, and whose want of grit had prevented the success of the attack on a position whence we could have pounded Ladysmith to pieces. We were exasperated with delay, and while we commandants were prone to criticise our Generals, the men too were beginning to get out of hand.

They looted where they could. They stole horses from the veldt. They were beginning to steal horses from other commandoes. They scoured the country for whisky, and when they found it—abominably bad whisky—they paid a sovereign a bottle, and got uproariously drunk. The system of the Boers of allowing a large percentage of the men home on leave was a terrible business and one of the causes of our disasters. The looting was another cause, for at the slightest alert each man who had a wagon became anxious to remove it to a place of security; and once the trekking of the wagons had started it was impossible to get the burghers to stay. The horse stealing, general looting, and the drink nuisance I put down with a firm hand. Stopping the leave was met with threats of desertion. More than once I had to draw my revolver and threaten to shoot the offender before I could cope with this nuisance. The inferiority of our Generals was chronic. * * *

Working Over Greek Scoria.

From The Cambridge Encyclopaedia.

About the year 1870 heaps of ekvolades (refuse ore) and scoria left by the ancients and imperfectly reduced by their process enlisted the attention of French and Italian capitalists, who bought the property from its Greek owners or their nominee and began the reduction of the refuse. A score or more of mining companies at once sprang into existence, and from first to last something like two millions sterling worth of silver were extracted from the refuse materials. The discovery of the refuse occurred in a curious manner. Signor Serpiere, an Italian engineer, was engaged in constructing some works on the coast of Italy when a vessel arrived from Greece in ballast. This ballast having been thrown near Serpiere's works, the latter examined it and recognized it as calamine ore. Upon ascertaining whence it came and that there was plenty more to be had, the enterprising engineer at once went to Ergasteria, surveyed the property, secured an option upon it, and sold this at an enormous advance to the capitalists above alluded to. Besides this, he secured a number of subsidiary advantages, all of which together enabled him to amass a large and well-deserved fortune. According to The Miners and Smelters' Magazine, Volume VI., Pages 286-322, the Phoenician slags or scoria, by which is probably meant the oldest of the refuse, yielded no silver and only 45 per ton in lead, while the Grecian slags yielded 6¼ per cent. of lead and about $90 silver per ton, a proof that the Phoenicians were better smelters than their conquerors. Besides the minerals above mentioned, the Laurium deposits yielded cinnabar (the ore of mercury) and sil, a coloring material, highly esteemed by the ancients.

Butterfly Sleep.

From The Spectator.

Fond as the butterflies are of the light and sun, they dearly love their beds. Like most fashionable people who do nothing, they stay there very late. But their unwillingness to get up in the morning is equaled by their eager desire to leave the world and its pleasures early and be asleep in good time. They are the earliest of all our creatures to seek repose. An August day has about fifteen hours of light, and for that time the sun shines for twelve hours at least; but the butterflies weary of sun and flowers, color and light, so early that by 6 o'clock, even on warm days, many of them have retired for the night. On the chalk hills live many of the exquisite blue butterflies, whose motto, like that of the reds, is "early to bed." Sometimes they may be found, long before sunset, sleeping in hundreds on the downs. Then may be seen the kind of bed a butterfly of this fragile yet hardy race chooses and the attitudes it sleeps in. His efforts to be comfortable, and its precautions to avoid being carried off and eaten by the tigers and lions of the butterfly world.

Their dormitory was in the tall, colorless grass, with dead seed heads, that fringes the tracks over the hills, or the leaves that cross the hollows. Common blues in hundreds were there, and small heath butterflies almost as many. The former, each and every one of them, arrange themselves to look like part of the seed spike that caps the grass stem. Then the use and purpose of the parti-colored gray and yellow undercoloring of their wings are seen. The butterfly invariably goes to sleep head downward, its eyes looking straight down the stem of the grass. It folds and contracts its wings to the utmost, partly, perhaps, to wrap its body from the cold. But the effect is to reduce its size and shape to a narrow ridge, making an acute angle with the grass stem, hardly distinguishable in shape and color from the seed heads on thousands of other stems around. The butterfly also sleeps on the top of the stem, which increases its likeness to the natural finial of the grass.

The Cuban Sugar Question.

From Cassier's Magazine.

As regards the commercial side of the sugar question, much might be said and many figures and statistics quoted. The prosperity of Cuba seems to be mainly centred in her sugar industry, and the success of this industry depends upon the price at which sugar can be made at the works. So far, 2 cents per pound seems to be the general figure, though less than this is quoted in isolated cases. It is probable that, even with the best appliances and methods now known, the cost of production, free on board, at the works, can never fall below 1½ cents. What further progress may be made in sugar engineering in Cuba, resulting in increased economy, it is impossible to tell, or whether such progress, if made, will be more than necessary to keep abreast with similar advances which may be looked for in the production of beet sugar, the great rival of Cuban cane sugar. It would seem, however, that the beet sugar industry has reached a higher degree of perfection than that of cane sugar, and that, therefore, further improvements in the former may be expected to come more slowly. There seems great scope for the introduction of improved methods in Cuba, both in raising and harvesting the cane and producing the sugar and also in reducing cost of transportation. This last factor of transportation affects the price at which 96 per cent. centrifugal can be laid down in United States ports, which is, after all, the final question to be solved.

The Interpretation of a Potsherd.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton in The American Journal of Archaeology.

It has become obvious that for the determination of many questions of date, of relation, of culture, objects of no intrinsic value may be of more than trifling importance. And not merely the object, but the exact position in which it is found—under what other memorials, or if altogether solitary—is of equal concern. The rude pattern on a potsherd may have an interpretation which will illuminate the relations of widely separated races; the figure on a broken seal may illustrate the spread of a myth, or a coin upturned from the soil by chance may report a fact of which there is no other record. But there is risk in the temptation, which attends the study of every science, to exalt the discovery of trifling particulars into an end by itself, and to take pleasure in the mere accumulation of what Donne rightly calls

"Those unconcerning things, matters of fact,"

which, till ordered in their relation to some general truth, are nothing better than fragments in a heap of rubbish. There is risk, too, in the temptation to indulge in research concerning matters of mere idle curiosity, such, for example, as the questions which Tiberius put with a touch of satire to the pedants of his Court, "Who was the mother of Hecuba?" or "What song the Sirens sang?" Prof. Phillimore in his recent inaugural address at Glasgow, has reminded us that we have to-day men who are of the same class as the fantastical scholar in Webster's "Duchess of Malfi," "who study to know how many knots were in Hercules's club, of what color Achilles's beard was, or whether Hector was not troubled with the toothache. He hath studied himself half blear-eyed to know the true symmetry of Caesar's nose by a shoeing-horn, and this he did to gain the name of a speculative man."

Mince Pie, Hamlet, Dreams, and the Occultist.

Prof. Joseph Jastrow in The Popular Science Monthly.

It is interesting to note that the partaking of mince pie at evening may induce bad dreams, but it is hardly profitable to speculate deeply why my dream took the form of a leering demon with the impolite habit of squatting on my chest. The stuff that dreams are made of is not susceptible of that type of analysis. The most generous allowance must be made for coincidences and irrelevancies, and it must be constantly remembered that the obscure phenomena of psychology, and, indeed, the phenomena of more thoroughly established and intrinsically more definite sciences, cannot be expected to pass the test of detailed and concrete combinations of circumstances. In other classes of knowledge the temptation to demand such explicit explanations of observations and experiences is not so strong because of the absence of an equally strong personal interest; but that fact does not affect the logical status of the problem. The reply to this argument I can readily anticipate; and I confess that my admiration of Hamlet is somewhat dulled by reason of that ill-advised remark to Horatio about there being more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophies.

The occultist always seizes upon that citation to refute the scientist. He prints it as his motto on his books and journals, and regards it as a slow poison that will in time effect the destruction of the rabble of scientists and reveal the truth of his own psycho-harmonic science or heliocentric astrology. It is one thing to be openminded and to realize the incompleteness of scientific knowledge and to appreciate how often what was ignored by one generation has become the science of the next; and it is a very different thing to be impressed with coincidences and dreams and premonitions, and to regard them as giving the keynote to the conception of nature and reality, and to look upon science as a misdirected effort. Such differences of attitude depend frequently upon a difference of temperament as well as upon intellectual discernment; the man or woman who flies to the things not dreamed of in our philosophy quite commonly does not understand the things which our philosophy very creditably accounts for. The two types of mind are different, and (I am citing Prof. James) "the scientific-academic mind and the feminine-mystical mind shy from each other's facts just as they fly from each other's temper and spirit."

The Lilac Balzarine.

How it was spelled I do not know—
Tradition handed down
That grandmamma had called it so,
That pretty lilac gown.
The filmy fabric looks like lace;
It has no silken sheen,
Yet cotton has the quaintest grace
In this old "balzarine."

The stately portrait on the stair
Depicts her in brocade—
A grandmamma less young, less fair,
Than when, a winsome maid,
She stepped with slender, sandaled feet
Down her trim garden's green,
In black silk apron, kerchief neat,
And lilac balzarine.

The scant, straight skirt, in pleats confined
About the small, round waist;
The low-cut bodice, hooked behind,
The fichu deftly placed—
No dress that modern maidens don
Surpassing this I've seen—
Since Bessie found and fitted on
The lilac balzarine.
—FRANCIS BARINE in the Youth's Companion.

The Wines of Our Forefathers.

From The Saturday Review.

The "Vocabulary" of Archbishop Alfric of the tenth century mentions "gewyrtod win," (spiced wine,) "win gemenged mid myrran," (wine mixed with myrrh,) "gehluttrad win," (refined wine,) "gehlyttrod win," (pure wine,) and "gesweted win," (sweetened wine.) These, the choicest and strongest productions of that age, were certainly drunk from the glass palm cups and small bowls such as, from the picture in the stitch work of the Conqueror's banquet after the arrival of the army at Hastings, we know were still in use in the middle of the eleventh century. The treatise "De Utensilibus" of Alexander Neckam of the twelfth century mention claré and nectar as proper to be found in the cellar or in the storehouse. Claré was a mixture of the clear red wine, the best of which came from Guyenne, with honey, sugar, and spices, as distinguished from piment or nectar, an amalgam of much the same kind, but with more substance, being founded on the red wine of Bourgogne, Dauphiné, &c. The word claré, derived from clarus, is spoken of in the "Dictionnaire l'Académie" as vin d'une couleur feible—hence the word "claire"—infusion des plantes odorantes dans du vin miellé et épicé." These were the two principal sweetened and spiced wines made in England in the Middle Ages.

The Philosophy of Happiness.

Because the dandelion's hair must turn to gray,
Dissolve into eternity and float away,
Shall we not love it for its gold to-day?

Because all human love must in the end grow cold,
Must pass and give its place to loves of newer gold,
Shall we not drain of joy the hours we hold?
—ELIZABETH R. FINLEY, in The Smart Set.

Eating Partridge in Madrid.

From The Saturday Review.

We have agreeable memories of perdices escabechadas, eaten in cool wine vaults of the roughest, in torrid Madrid. Unlike the kindred French dish, and notwithstanding the name, the cabbage is not much in evidence, but the bird is served with a piquant sauce of vinegar. Those "laigh cellars," as the Scotch would call them, were much patronized by bullfighters and other eminent members of the Madrid fancy, and the charm of the plat was that it was an admirable prelude to emptying copa after copa of cool Manzanilla.

The Gold Bullet.

From The Homiletic Review.

A weird story is told of a man by the name of Van Bosboom, who is distinguished in the Transvaal as the best shot in the republic. He is now fifty-five years old and never, it is claimed, has he missed an object at which he fired. A few months ago he had a productive gold mine and a flourishing family, but he lost his mine recently, and soon after his two sons were slain as they were fighting against the English. The loss of his mine double him little, but when he learned that his stalwart sons were no more a great change came over him. He took his old flint-lock rifle, which he calls Lobengula, and with a bag of golden bullets he went to the front to fight the foes of his country. And it is said that during the recent battles when the ambulances removed each day those who had fallen in battle, the physicians could readily pick out the officers who had been killed by Van Bosboom, for instead of two ounces of lead or steel they had two ounces of gold either in the heart or in the forehead. Whether this be truth or fiction I know not, but I do know that there are multitudes of men and women who are shot to death in these days, not only in South Africa, but in Europe and America as well, by the bullets of gold.

A Princess a Bullfighter.

From The Athenaeum.

Ticknor noted that in 1818 the Duke of Laval "spoke of the women's love of them [bullfights] and said that at the last one of the Royal Princesses had driven the pica into the bull's neck—the nail to which are attached the colors of the province from which the bull came. Mr. Ticknor said he could scarcely believe that of any woman, but that she was a Portuguese, and might be pretty coarse. 'Well,' said the Ambassador, 'you are going to Court, of course,' naming the day; 'come and stand by me when the royal family pass and I will make her boast of it.' When the time came Mr. Ticknor took his place by the Duke; the ladies, of course, stopped to speak with the Ambassador of France. When the Portuguese Princess came the Duke said to her that he heard they had a fine bullfight on Monday. 'Oh, yes,' she said, 'and I did something toward its success, for I drove in the pica.'"

Two Girls.

From Success.

I have in mind two girls who, although not college trained, had unusual opportunities for culture and home study. One of them had learned, or rather acquired, a superficial knowledge of shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, drawing, and painting on china, but had not really possessed herself, so to speak, of any one of those things. She is intelligent and widely read, and yet for nearly a year she has been trying in vain to get a position, even at $6 a week, while she has the mortification of seeing others younger and less intelligent accepted in offices where she has been refused employment. They could say, with some measure of confidence, that they could do at least one thing well while she, when questioned, gave timid, hesitating replies, and was obliged to confess that she was not master of any one of her crafts.

The other girl had studied telegraphy, penmanship, two or three foreign languages, had attended current literature classes and debating societies, and was broadly intelligent along general lines. But her penmanship was not good enough to recommend her as a copyist; her knowledge of telegraphy was not sufficiently thorough to get her work in an office; she could neither speak nor write any one of the three languages she had studied, nor could she conduct a debate or instruct a class in current literature.

Hawaiian Fish.

From The United States Fish Commission Bulletin.

In all forty-two species of labroids and scaroids were obtained. The large percentage of these that appear to be new would indicate that these islands and their neighbors lying west and south form a most interesting field for the study of these forms. While this fauna has already received the attention of Bleeker, Günther, (on Garrett's collections and drawings,) Steindachner, and other ichthyologists, our knowledge of it is only in its beginning.

The fishes of these groups were mainly obtained from the market in Honolulu, which is supplied by the native fishermen. The species are all valued highly by the native Hawaiians as food, the scaroids especially so. Some small specimens of the latter bring large prices. They are eaten raw by the natives, as are most of the other fishes, cooking being regarded as especially inimical to the food qualities of a scarold. The Honolulu fish market is the richest source of the collector's material. Fishermen who know the habits and haunts of these fishes, and who have great skill in catching them, are urged to bring them here by the high price and ready sale of these forms.

The Missionary and the Consul.

From The Review of Reviews.

The fact that Protestant missionaries, when occasion requires, appeal to their Consul is sometimes spoken of to their disparagement. But it should not be forgotten that the position of the foreigner in China under the provisions of the exterritoriality laws is a peculiar one. The Consul, by official appointment, exercises the function of mediator, lawyer, protector, Judge, and, in a certain sense, lawgiver on his behalf. The foreign citizen is explicitly directed in the treaties to invariably appeal to the Consul when it is necessary that he should have official relations with the authorities. He is not allowed to address officially the representatives of the Government without first submitting his case and his communication to his Consul. He can be tried, in case of misdemeanor, only by his Consul; and all matters subject to regulation and jurisdiction, as between the foreign citizen and the Chinese authorities, must, in order to be legal, be under the supervision of the Consul or higher foreign official. Unless this fact is taken into consideration the appeal to Consular intervention may be misunderstood and misinterpreted by an outside observer.

The Standard of Living in Ireland.

From The Nineteenth Century.

A standard of living far higher than that of fifty years ago now prevails in the cabins of Ireland. The peasantry have not to rely so often as formerly upon their vivid imagination or their memory for a meal. There was once a meal called "potatoes and point." The potatoes before being eaten at breakfast, dinner, and supper, were pointed at a herring hanging up, or placed in the centre of the table, to serve as an imaginary relish to the simple fare, but too precious to be consumed except on some festive day, such as Sunday. That quaint gastronomical pretense or subterfuge is said to have been common at one time in the cabins of Ireland. I doubt if it is practiced in these days. Of course the Irish peasantry meet with ups and downs, experience fat years and lean years, like other people. One of them, with a turn for rhetoric, said of his class, "Sometimes we drink from the cup of fullness and sometimes we ate off the empty plate." I know from personal knowledge that in portions of Clare, where milk is scarce, the people concoct a substitute composed of water whitened with flour, which they call "bull's milk." As a rule, however, the food of the peasantry is now more substantial and more varied than it was in times past, though in some respects it may not be perhaps so wholesome. The potato is still what it has been for a century and a half—the peasants' staple article of food, but there are more appetising adjuncts to it than formerly, such as butter, eggs, and American bacon.

Tea is drunk universally in every cabin no matter how humble, and in most cases is partaken of three or four times a day. Baker's bread has been largely substituted for the home-made "griddle cake," except in districts remote from bakeries. Indian meal porridge, or "stirabout," as the people usually call it, is now only eaten in the poorest cabins. In was indeed never popular with the peasantry. They resort to it only under the compulsion of poverty, as it is cheap. It bears the stigma of pauperism. It was first introduced into Ireland during the famine of 1847 by the Government, as an inexpensive and wholesome food for the starving people, and it has been widely distributed as a form of relief during the many periods of distress through which Ireland has passed since then. The "yallow maile," as it is called, therefore came to be associated in the minds of the people with times of poverty and misfortune; and I know that even the poorest families feel a sort of shame in eating it, as if it meant unutterable social degradation.

Italian Proverbs.

From The Spectator.

It is interesting to note and compare the modes of expression in the two languages, English and Italian. Sometimes one is the exact counterpart of the other, as in these instances: "As you sow, so shall you reap"—"Come farai così avrai"; "All's well that ends well"—"Tutto è bene che riesce bene"; "Christmas comes but once a year"—"Natale viene una sola volta l'anno"; "Custom is second nature"—"Consuetudine è una seconda natura." In other cases, however, the modes of expression are quite diverse, the English being in such cases the more terse and strenuous. Our proverb, "A cat may look at a king," is in Italian, "Anche un cane guarda un vescovo—i. e., a dog may look at a Bishop. "Well begun is half done" becomes "Chi ben comincia è alla metà dell' opra," or "He who begins well is at the end of his work." The very terse "Forewarned is forearmed" is represented in Italian by "Uomo avvisato, mezzo salvo. Uomo avvertito, mezzo muito"—"A man advised is half safe. A man warned is half secure."

Who's Who?

From The London Truth.

The peril of the moment is the "Small Honors" men. When Artemus Ward was in London he had the following conversation with the landlord of the inn at which he was staying:

"Is the strange being an American?"
"He is."
"A General?"
"No."
"A Colonel?"
"No."
"A Major?"
"Not a Major."
"A Captain?"
"He is not."
"Not even that! Then—decisively—he is not an American."

On the Continent they now employ a similar process to discover whether a visitor is an Englishman.

"Is the stranger a K. C. B.?
"No."
"Is he a K. C. S. I.?"
"No."
"Is he a K. C. I. E.?"
"He is not."
"Is he a K. C. V. O.?"
"No."
"Is he a K. C. M. G.?"
"He is not."
"Not even a K. C. M. G.! Then he is certainly not an Englishman."

Anglo-Japanese Signs.

From The Century.

In the larger Japanese cities many shop keepers have applied to a sign painter who has acquired that dangerous thing, a little knowledge of English, without drinking deep at the Pierian spring, for a "shingle" that shall express to the world in Western characters the nature of their business. The assurance of these sign painters is not matched by their familiarity with English spelling, construction, moods, and tenses, and the result is often amusing in the extreme. For instance, one is amazed to see in Tokio a sign that boldly announces

A TAILOR CUT TO ORDER.

Another one informs us

PHOTOGRAPHER EXECUTED HERE.

A hatter in Kobe announces that he sells

GENERAL SORT STRAW HAT,

and another informs the public that he is a

DEALAR, NEWANDSTILISHSTRAWHAT WILL MAKE TO ORDER.

Some of the signs really seem to suggest needed English words, like

BUTCHERY AND PROVISIONS.

Why not "butchery"? Another tells us that he deals in

SOFT GOODS.

He does not mean "soft drinks," either, but soft woolen goods. A baker tells us that he keeps a

BAKETRY.

Another sign which I daily passed for nearly a week told the world that within dwelt

THE INVENTOR OF KOBE,

though what he invented, or when, or why, deponent saith not. A merchant in Osaka has hung out his shingle with superfluous articles, as follows:

PATENT THE CHARCOAL PATENT
THE POCKET STOVE.

The conjunctions are almost as difficult for the average sign painter to master. Consequently he sometimes tells the world of a

HOUSE SHIP AND PAINTER,

or that within there is for sale

SHOTTINGAN POWDER AND.

A glance at the rifles, shotguns, and powder horns within makes the sign plain.

A Street Face.

A glimpse of red eyes in the street
As I hurry along;
A face too pale to be sweet,
Too sad to be strong;

A face that will nevermore know,
Though it die in its pride,
That last sad solace of woe—
The power to hide.

Ah, sister, we seem not to care,
Nor know what to do;
But the street has become one long prayer
In pity of you.
—AMOS R. WELLS in The New Lippincott.

Icebergs.

From Pearson's.

Icebergs afford the most remarkable instance on record of the vast effects wrought by slow-working, small causes. First, there is the fact that a comparatively light snowfall in a northern country should result in covering a belt of sea more than 1,000 miles in length and 100 miles in breadth with towering mountains of ice, imperiling ocean traffic, lowering the temperature, and blocking ports; secondly, that the falling of this same snow in one continent is largely responsible for the outline of another far distant country's seacoast.

A glance at the map of Labrador will show how probable is the theory that the Labrador current, with its icebergs and floes, and its westward tendency caused by the eastward motion of the earth, has worn away the islands off the southeast coast, has beveled the edge of the shore, has caused shoals in that region, and has even possibly contributed to producing the northwesterly line which the coast has now assumed.

The regions where icebergs may be expected on the various ocean highways are, of course, known to shipmasters, and also the season of the year when the ice danger is greatest on each trade route. Ships, on arriving in harbor, usually report any bergs that they may have encountered, and these reports are posted in places where outgoing ship masters may study them before sailing.

In New York, for instance, reports of bergs are collected and posted by the United States Hydrographic Department, and are published in its Bulletin among the other dangers, such as wrecks and derelicts, that threaten the traffic of the ocean.

In London, again, The Shipping Gazette collects all reports of bergs, which are published periodically, and which are also posted up in the offices of the Shipmasters' Society. As soon as a report comes to hand, a triangular mark is chalked up on a blackboard in these offices, showing the exact latitude and longitude where the berg was encountered.

Gen. Grant's Reticence.

Hon. J. D. Cox in Scribner's.

One day during his Presidency he came into the room where his Cabinet was assembling, quietly laughing to himself. "I have just read," said he, "one of the best anecdotes I have ever met. It was that John Adams, after he had been President, was one day taking a party out to dinner at his home in Quincy, when one of his guests noticed a portrait over the door and said, 'You have a fine portrait of Washington there, Mr. Adams.' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and that old wooden head made his fortune by keeping his mouth shut,' and Grant laughed again with uncommon enjoyment. The apocryphal story gained a permanent interest in Grant's mouth, for though he showed no consciousness that it could have any application to himself, he evidently thought that keeping the mouth shut was not enough in itself to insure fortune, and at any rate was not displeased at finding such a ground of sympathy with the Father of his Country. Grant's telling the story seemed to me, under the circumstances, infinitely more amusing than the original.

Gossip of a Hundred Years Ago.

From The Cornhill.

"Four great loves of bread and a white flag were stuck up on all the church steeples, but that was only a trumped-up peace, that Amiens one, for the wars went on worse than ever, until the victory of Trafalgar," he continued, proud of this opportunity of airing his knowledge. "And there never was such a thing as that heard afore, they tell me; but then we heard Nelson was dead. All the bells tolled for six hours, and the men had to stop work, Quakers and all. That was the solemnest day I can ever remember, and the air being very still, you could hear all the different church bells agoing."

"Ah, I mind right well when I was apprenticed to a miller, and we dursen't stir out of a night for fear of the press-gang," piped old Mr. Campling, delighted to have obtained the ear of the public. "There was seven pressed in one night out in the next parish, and we used to see the men come slipping along when it was dark under the hedges, dressed in short jackets, and Indian silk handkerchiefs round their necks."

"I knew a man who was taken by the press-gang when he was a boy on his way to school," broke in the clerk, and he cried so when they brought him aboard that the Captain asked them how they could have taken such a child. He was away thirty-six years, and when he came back to his native at Yarmouth, he knew no one. I don't believe he rightly knew his own name, leastways, I never heard it. He was very deaf from the roar of the cannons, and he used to lie awake at night and pray out loud. He took a fancy to me because I was a churchman, and he told me he was on the Victory when Lord Nelson was killed, and that the sailors loved him so, they drank the spirits they brought him home in!"

"Them was times," moralized Mrs. Campling, a brisk, pleasant old dame, wearing her wedding bonnet of seventy years ago. "Every misty day the folks thought Bonaparty had landed, and all the men were armed for fear of the Frenchy. The old soldiers had guns, and the laboring men mattocks to defend the women and children, and a pore hand of it some on 'em would have made," she added with a meaning glance toward her mild old husband.

Love and Duty.

It's been the derndest slowest afternoon
I've seen for more'n a month. It ain't because
I've worked so awful hard. I ain't plowed half
What any other fellow'd done, I s'pose.
The team's all right; the ground's a-workin' fine;
The field's a-needin' plowin', too. You'd think
I'd keep 'em goin' lively, but, by jing,
I jest can't do it. When I turn around,
Down at the other end, there, next the house,
Or stop a bit to clean the shovels off,
Jest like as not I'll fool around and take
Three times as long's I really ought to do.

A fellow shouldn't act jest this-a-way
An' waste the whole endurin' afternoon,
An' keep a-lookin' all the time to where,
Down to the house acrost the pasture lot,
She's visitin' our folks.
—Mr. SCHUYLER W. MILLER in "A Gallery of Farmer Girls."

The Irish Piper and Fiddler.

Michael MacDonagh in The Nineteenth Century.

The Irish peasant is passionately fond of music. Even the untutored playing of the town fife and drum band will send him into ecstacies. But, unhappily, there is little or no developed musical capacity, vocal or instrumental, in rural Ireland. The harper was extinct as far back as the days of our grandfathers. But before the famine of 1847—that awful calamity which completely revolutionized the social life of Ireland—every countryside had its "Con the Piper" and "Thady the Fiddler." The piper to-day is very rarely met with, and only at races, fairs, and markets; and as a rule he is a wandering vagrant and a most indifferent performer. The fiddler is not so scarce, but, like the poor piper, he is a professional mendicant, carries a cracked instrument, and plays badly. The fiddle is only learned now in the cabins of Ireland by blind or otherwise afflicted members of a family, these cases being solely for the purpose of earning a livelihood. In past times the peasant who could "take a hand" at the fiddle or flute at dances and other social gatherings was by all accounts rather common. And yet in the cabins of Ireland to-day there is an unrivaled wealth of glorious music without words. I refer to the grand old airs which have come down through the centuries from generation to generation.

You will hear them when the old grandmother or the mother is crooning softly over the babe she is rocking to sleep in the cradle, or humming a lively lilt while she is dancing the child upon her knee; when the laborer working the field beguiles the hours by whistling, or at a dance where, no instrumental music being available, the jigs and reels are whistled or hummed with an extemporized lal, la-la. Thus has one of our most cherished national possessions, our ancient music, been mainly preserved; and as the love of music is universal in rural Ireland—as this shows—we may perhaps look to the Feis Ceoil, or yearly musical festival—the recently established Irish equivalent of the Eisteddfod of the Scottish Highlands, and the better known Eisteddfod of Wales—to awaken again the homely strains of the bagpipes and fiddle in the cabins of Ireland.

Measuring a Lightning Flash.

From Chambers's Journal.

A German astronomer has been endeavoring to measure the width of a streak of lightning, and he tells us that the particular flash which allowed itself to be so measured proved to be about five millimeters—that is, one-fifth of an inch—across. There is no known method of obtaining such a result direct, and the calculator was forced to depend upon a photograph, which, curiously enough, included both a building and the flash that struck the building at the moment the lens was uncovered. This picture was taken from a window of the Hamburg Observatory, and as the distance of the building struck, together with the focal length of the lens, was known, it was not a difficult matter to arrive at the result given. It is not the first time that this experiment has been tried under much the same conditions and with a similar result. The German astronomer makes the assertion that a lightning streak may be considerably widened by being acted upon laterally by a strong wind.

London Fashionable Life.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The growing costliness of fashionable London tends to exclude from its most modish circles a class that could perhaps ill be spared. That phenomenon, however, is not peculiar to the capital. It is to be found in all parts of the provinces; it is but one of the many indications of the changes inseparable from the substitution of commerce for land as a foundation of national prosperity. Everywhere the class of smaller country gentlemen complains of being elbowed out of the way by retired traders whose rural ambitions and whose liberal offers constrain the squires with heavily dipped estates to let their family seats with all shooting rights to the banker or brewer who has grown rich in the county town. County society in most parts of England retains to-day the same tone and color that it had before County Councils and District Boards were the creations of Parliamentary statute. So it is with that society in the metropolis whose foundation is spoken of as plutocratic instead of aristocratic. No new chapter in our polite development really has been opened. It is the same London, whether in town or out of it, which Charles Greville, George Payne, Alfred Montgomery knew. But while society has in this way become more nationally representative, indescribably more cosmopolitan, and, as Lord Beaconsfield found out, vastly more amusing, its entertainments have grown in expense, while the introduction of certain Parisian ways have further increased the financial burdens of the Summer on the Thames to a figure prohibitive to whole orders which, in earlier years of the Queen's reign, were seldom absent from the capital between the meeting and rising of Parliament.

The single item of flowers for the dining table or drawing room seems to-day a consideration only less serious than was once a season's rental of a little house conveniently situated for St. Stephen's and Hyde Park. Then there are the dinners and suppers at the smart restaurants, which, since the closing of the famous Boulevard café, seem to have been transported from the Seine to the Thames. These places are found by the country cousin of the better sort to be, not only intolerably costly, but invidiously exclusive. Our country gentleman, up for Ascot week, enters one of such caravanserais to find all the best places taken a week in advance by some Amphitryon whose name is as strange to him as those of the South African kopjes which puzzle him in The Times. If he secures a seat at another of these establishments a little further down Piccadilly, at the next table to his there will be a party of golden youth, spending on their menu and wine card what, in his generation, sufficed the middle-aged visitor from the shires for a year's allowance at Christ Church.

Old Age in Burma.

From "Burma," by Max and Bertha Ferras.

When parents are past their prime their children pray them to "nobo-sat," which means that they should be at the children's charge for the remainder of their lives, as the children had first been at their parents'. The turning point is not marked by any formality, but a child approaching parents on a solemn occasion adopts the gesture of veneration. The aged are not idle: they preserve a great elasticity of mind and interest in things; they study their religious book and occupy themselves with their grandchildren. When they are too old to go on pilgrimages with the others they keep the house and tell their beads alone. The old people wear plainer clothes than the young, and, according to old Burmese fashion, less of it. The human dignity of the aged is of a kind that apparel cannot add to. Steeped in the spirit of Buddhism, the aged never yield to anger. Wanting neither for necessaries nor honor, the pathos of their serene old age is purely that of years. A peaceful end is their lot.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
*K. M. Th. Sep. 18,10AM | *Lahn....Oct. 9, 10 AM
†Aller...Sept. 27, 9 AM | †Trave..Oct. 13, 10 AM
*K.W.d.Gr..Oct.2,10 AM | *K. M. Th, Oct.16,10 A.M.
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa, Sept.20,2 PM | Fr. d. Gr., Oct. 4, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse, Nov. 8, 9 A. M.
†CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
P'c'ss Irene, Sep.29,10AM | K. Kurfurst, Oct.11,10AM
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser W.II. Sept.22,3 PM. | Ems...Oct. 6, 2 P.M.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
*From Cunard Pier, 52 North River
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar or Algiers by Express Steamers.
*Columbia, Nov. 3, 11 AM | †Aller...Nov. 24, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II, Nov. 10, 10AM | *Ferra...Dec. 1, 2 PM
*F. Bism'k, Nov. 17, 11AM | *Columbia, Dec. 8, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 5, 22, Feb. 2.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
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AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
New York.....Sept. 19 | New York.....Oct. 10
St. Paul.....Sept. 26 | St. Paul.....Oct. 17
St. Louis.....Oct. 3 | St. Louis.....Oct. 24

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Kensington ...Sept. 19 | Friesland.....Oct. 3
Noordland.....Sept. 26 | *Southwark.....Oct. 10
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
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FINANCIAL.

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Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

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Bankers' Trust Co. of N.Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Alfred H. Swayne, Vice Presidents
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock, and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

THE CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

"Puts" and "Calls"
On Railroad Stocks---London Market,
Maturing over Election Day.

We are prepared to fill orders, on Commission, for the purchase and sale of these privileges in London. A DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, Quotations, and Terms may be had on application to

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DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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$5,000,000.
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Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P
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H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

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Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 13th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 22d at the Company's office in New York City.

The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 3d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the fifteenth day of October.

ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company.
New York, September 13th, 1900.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK—Dividend No. 3

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The American Agricultural Chemical Company, held this day, it was resolved that a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on the Preferred Capital Stock be declared and paid on Oct. 1st next to Stockholders of record on Sept. 19th inst. Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed on Sept. 19th inst., and reopened on Oct. 1st next.

W. H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 20th, 1900. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 11th; for Preferred Stock, October 15th, 1900.

CINCINNATI, September 14th, 1900.

J. R. KEENE ON THE OUTLOOK.

Predicts Period of Great Prosperity After Election—Sailed Yesterday for Home.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—James R. Keene, who sailed for the United States to-day, said to a press representative:

"I have had a long Summer's relaxation from business, and I am going home confident that after the campaign in the United States commercial affairs will experience a period of great prosperity. I have talked with President Cassatt and many other Americans and Englishmen here, and all were dominated by the same belief that there is practically no limit to the possibilities of American trade in Europe. We have so much to sell and can sell so cheaply that there seems to be no branch of trade in which we shall be unable to successfully compete. I believe this includes coal, though, of course, there is a lot of humbug circulating about the amount of the transactions already accomplished.

"The scarcity of English labor, due to the men being absent at the war, combined with the scarcity of ships, due to the same cause, has enabled mine owners to advance prices, and in due time these conditions will be modified. But England will have to keep a large standing army in South Africa, and this will require transports. So, until new ships are built, the present conditions will largely prevail, enabling the United States to obtain a permanent footing in the market.

"My racing experience has been pleasant, but we have little preference between England and the United States. We intend to send more horses here. Racing is more of a sport in England, and more of a business in the United States. But it is interesting in both places."

COTTON EXCHANGE EXCITED.

Trading on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday was excited and heavy. After the decline on Friday, prices opened up 23 to 29 points on the call, and the first rush was followed by a further advance in quotations. Bullish influences were dominant throughout. The cause was the news of a perpendicular advance in Liverpool, when a decline in the English market had been expected.

September cotton reached 10.50, and the October deliveries sold at 10.45. The market closed strong, with quotations 32 to 49 points higher as compared with Friday's closing prices. Spot cotton was steady, with prices one-eighth of a cent higher on the basis of 10⅞ cents for middling upland and 11⅛ cents for middling Gulf.

Banking and Brokerage Firm Dissolved.

The banking and brokerage firm of Wyckoff, Barstow & Co. was dissolved yesterday by mutual consent. Richard D. Wyckoff will carry on a business in investment securities, pending the formation of a New York Stock Exchange house. George E. Barstow, Jr., Claude W. Jester, and Herbert S. Barstow have formed the firm of Barstow, Jester & Co., taking over the business of the dissolved firm in the "curb" market.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The insurance losses of the company on the Narragansett Pier fire have not yet been ascertained, for, while the individual companies have a record of their own policies, no list showing the distribution of the insurance on the Rockingham Hotel, the Casino, and other burned buildings has been vouchsafed. The aggregate loss is believed by underwriters to be in excess of $400,000.

The address delivered by George T. Cram, the retiring President of the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) at the Niagara Falls meeting last week has excited some comment among New York insurance officials, because of the position taken by Mr. Cram that a general advance in fire insurance rates is inadvisable, and that term insurance is not to be encouraged except for dwelling houses. A number of prominent members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange have expressed strongly dissentient views, particularly in regard to the advisability of higher rates. They say that the companies cannot afford to indorse Mr. Cram's views until the fire losses show a considerable decrease for a continued period. Up to the present date the losses of 1900 are far in excess of the record of 1899, which was abnormally high. The companies, in many instances, last December, were able to make a good showing because of an improvement in the market value of their securities, counterbalancing the losses of the underwriting account. The further increase in fire losses has made underwriters anxious about their annual statements, and they say that many companies would be hard pressed should there be a slump in stock market values in December.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Security market values have to stand few severer tests than long-continuing dullness. Wall Street has been at a standstill for months; there has been neither buying nor selling on any substantial scale since early last Spring; not only have investors been holding aloof, but there has been no show of liquidation. A record like this is without recent Wall Street precedent. Throughout the Summer many financiers of importance have not only been out of town but out of the country; and even now there is slim attendance in the Wall Street district upon the part of men who lead in seasons of security market activity.

To some extent this absenteeism can be attributed to the fact that we are approaching a National election. So far there has been scant indication of political interest in financial quarters. "Bryan scares" have been much forecast, but they do not materialize. Finally betting figures veer somewhat from the heavy odds that have been ruling. This is not at all to be taken, however, as significant of any actual weakening of confidence in satisfactory election results. In the making of political bets professional Wall Street ordinarily pays most attention to the possible influence that betting odds can exert upon market quotations; and what goes on just now along such lines may be considered as having the usual speculative purpose.

It may be even suspected—with no great strain upon the imagination—that a very substantial proportion of recently announced bets has been bets by announcement only. Heavy odds on McKinley some weeks ago were helpful in the lifting of market values, a reduction of odds now may be relied upon to serve as ammunition for the bear side. Indeed, some instances of "washing" are much in evidence. Stock market manipulation of this sort does not even involve the expense of paying commissions, though to outsiders (who are not able to see how all the wheels go around) the performance seems real enough, significant enough, while largely it is just a scheme to fool the public—which, boiled down, is what manipulation usually means. Sensible people, therefore, will give no great heed just now to chronicles of bets, whether political odds stay to 1 or get down below the ratio of 2 to 1, as Wall Street oracles yesterday were prophesying.

Aside from politics, Wall Street has for consideration subjects which ordinarily could be counted upon to create activity, even if some of them exert other than buoyant effect. But, so abnormally passive is the Wall Street spirit, nothing infuses life. Daily transactions reach average totals barely beyond one hundred thousand shares, the aggregate of the past week's business reaching what is rated as about a normal day's business. Even the great disaster in Texas has had no Wall Street sequel, securities of properties directly involved being as strong as any other issues on the list.

Even where individual corporations become especially conspicuous as gainers or sufferers their stocks reflect no changed condition. Chicago Gas shares may be taken by way of example. That property is in new trouble. A bitter rate war has been started, and the company's affairs are dragged into court by adverse parties, while incidentally the politicians of Chicago are openly speculating upon what lines they can divide. Ordinarily a spectacle like this would produce hurried liquidation sufficient to make a market sensation. Just now, however, the effect is insignificant.

This sort of thing is so abnormal that only a little bit of common sense is requisite to comprehend that it cannot continue indefinitely.

It may be that we are close to incidents that will affect a change from the comatose condition. So far Wall Street gives practically no heed to what develops in the coal regions. Brokers and speculators profess to believe that the strike now beginning will quickly end in a fiasco. It is insisted in Wall Street that the miners are without genuine grievances, that the great mass of anthracite workmen are indisposed to join the strike and that they quit work only upon grounds of sympathy which must speedily vanish; and there will be, so Wall Street is persuaded, no public support for the unemployed men. If boisterousness, or worse, develops, there seems to be here a firm conviction that the law will operate with promptness to protect the public peace. Such views at this preliminary point are reassuring to dealers in securities. But if, perchance, Wall Street optimism is astray; if this strike becomes genuinely serious, if it be protracted, if riots are bred and a public sympathy does develop, there will be stern problems confronting some security holders.

People who have followed Wall Street assurances for a year and more past have become used to the declaration that we have a coal trust—a combination of capital further extending than in any other industrial quarter. On the Stock Exchange there is practical unanimity in the understanding that the entire anthracite coal business of this country has drifted into concentrated ownership—or concentrated control, at least. Less than half a dozen capitalists are now able to direct the policy of the anthracite trade of the country; and this group of half a dozen comprises financiers whose interests, not only in this but in many other quarters, are identical. For a trust in any of the necessaries of life scant sympathy can be marshalled. The Ice Trust illustration in this city has involved chiefly the matter of oppressing the consumer through attempts at extortion. In the coal situation Wall Street has for months past been daily expectant of official announcements that prices must advance materially—it being the general understanding that only an opportune occasion was awaited for the marking up of rates upon consumers. Over and over again we have had upward movements in various coal stocks based upon vague reports that advances in prices were about to be ordered, and so practically universal is the expectation that such advances are certain that it has required but occasional hints to give substantial lifts to Jersey Central, Reading, and the rest.

From "inside" sources there have come declarations that no coal trust exists, that the price of coal will be ruled wholly by the laws of demand and supply, that only ordinary trade influences will operate—that there will be no arbitrary change in prices to the consumer. But such official statements have merely provoked smiles in the Stock Exchange district, it being taken for granted that the denials were Pickwickian purely, that though the coal trust exists it cannot be so in name for reasons easy to comprehend. That actual concentrated control does prevail in the anthracite coal trade is not at all a matter open to any manner of doubt or dispute.

Thus extraordinary issues are forward in the battle just opening in the mountains of Pennsylvania. There is the first real big conflict between capital and labor since the making of trusts became the fashion. Hitherto labor, in its contests, has been opposed to capital unconcentrated, various corporations not infrequently anxious to benefit at one another's expense. Hitherto, however, capital has not stood as a trust, and there may be now found some qualifying elements in the tendency of public sentiment. The chief purpose of trusts—so every trust prospectus emphasizes—is to make money, and the public has no other notion of trust objects.

Is it well for the controllers of one of the greatest trade interests of the country to get into any opposition wherein public sympathy can be adverse? Is it fair business policy for controlling managers to permit—it is not charged that they foment—a strike wherein more than a hundred thousand workingmen are idle and maybe worse? Is it wise—is it safe—to be indifferent to a condition that might be bettered by arbitration, by some sensible effort at conciliation? Can the strike fail to be dangerous and hurtful—even if great surpluses of coal be worked off, even if final scarcity of supply makes possible an advance in anthracite market prices? What the public comes to think, Wall Street will ultimately think.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 15	244,132
To date this year	77,998,043
Corresponding date last year	127,615,081

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 15	$515,000
To date this year	$342,224,360
Corresponding date last year	$678,539,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ per cent.; at three months, 3½ per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	½	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & F. pf.	⅞	Int. Power	½
Am. S. & R. f.	⅞	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	⅜	Manhattan	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Mst. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅞
At., T. & S. F.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit	¾
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nat. Steel	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Nat. Tube	¾
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Canado So.	1	N. Y. Central	1¼
Ches. & Ohio	½	Ncrf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi., L. & L. pf.	½	North. Pac. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅜	People's Gas	⅞
Chi. & N. W.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¼	Reading	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Read. 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝	Read. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. F. & I.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco	½	Southern Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Third Avenue	½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	4	Union Pacific	1¼
Federal Steel	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Ft. W. & R. G.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
General Electric	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Hock. Val. pf.	½		
Int. Paper	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1¼	Wabash deb., B.	1

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, did not make an encouraging showing. Surplus reserves decreased $5,220,075, while specie showed a loss of $2,691,100, and legal tenders a loss of $2,263,100. Loans, on the other hand, increased $7,022,600, and deposits increased $1,063,500.

The Street had been prepared for an unfavorable exhibit, but not for so decided a decrease in the surplus reserves. The figures show very clearly that the payments on account of the British war loan are making themselves felt, while it is equally clear that the shipments of money to the interior are making serious inroads on the moneys of the banks here. The losses are the more noticeable for the reason that during the week gold was received from the West, and the payments by the Treasury on account of the redemption of the old 2 per cent. bonds were continued.

***

The stock market had been distinctly weak previous to the publication of the statement, and its tone was unchanged after the figures came out, prices quite generally continuing to decline.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$825,830,600	$739,791,900	$653,204,700
Deposits	907,344,900	819,383,400	712,067,600
Circulation	29,478,400	14,825,700	14,460,600
Specie	176,600,800	156,022,600	128,899,800
Legal tend's.	71,071,600	49,098,700	53,357,500
Total res.	$247,762,400	$205,121,300	$182,257,300
Reserve req'd	226,836,225	204,845,850	178,016,900
Surplus res.	$20,636,145	$275,450	$4,240,400

HIGHER MONEY RATES.

Wall Street just at present is much interested in the money market situation and the outlook for the future. The continued movement of money to the interior for crop moving purposes, as shown by the bank statement returns; the payments on account of the British war loan, and the floating of the new German loan are being much discussed, particularly in their bearing upon the rates likely to prevail for money in this market. Already signs of a stiffening in time money appear, and quite generally it is the opinion that before very many days higher rates are sure to prevail. No one, however, anticipates any stringency, the belief being that 5 or 6 per cent. will be the ordinary figure. Below will be found some representative opinions on the subject:

Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, says: "It seems to me that in a very short time—probably in three or four weeks—we will see a decided hardening in money rates. Not that for an instant I look to see any stringency in the market; but simply that rates will probably touch 5 or 6 per cent. Money is steadily going to the interior, while the payments on account of the British loan and, now, of the German loan, cannot fail to have effect. Of course speculation is at a low ebb at present, but that cannot remain so forever, and with fresh demand from that source rates may go even higher than we now anticipate."

D. D. Parmly, President of the Phenix National Bank, says: "I look to see higher money rates, probably 5 or 6 per cent., in a very short time. While the shipments of money to the interior have thus far not been on as large a scale as in other years, they have, as the bank figures clearly show, been sufficient to make inroads into the surplus reserves. Then, too, our lending abroad is a factor that is having its influence. However, there need be no fear of any stringency."

An officer of the Bank of New York says: "Time money is already hardening, and we look to see higher rates very shortly. Lenders are more and more showing a disposition to hold for better rates."

STOCK MARKET DEMORALIZED.

Prices Generally Go Down—Even Standard Railway Shares Do Not Escape.

The stock market yesterday was generally demoralized, with every stock on the list except seven—and those inactive—showing a decline. The open liquidation which was in evidence on the previous day was continued yesterday, and it was a noticeable fact that standard railway shares suffered no less than industrial stocks. What was noticeable also was that the decline, beginning immediately after the opening of business, continued steadily up to the last minute of trading, with not even a temporary rally.

And yet there were no new news developments to cause the weakness. The anthracite labor strike is not new; the bad bank statement was not unexpected; the selling by London of American stocks is nothing strange. But, apparently, the Street began to view the combination in a more serious light than heretofore, with the result that the selling movement, which resulted in the demoralized state of the market, set in. Long stock came out in large blocks, the consequence being that at the conclusion of the two hours' trading no fewer than 244,000 shares had been dealt in—more in that short time than on any full day during the week.

Among the losses of a point or more were the following:

RAILROAD STOCKS—Baltimore and Ohio, 1; preferred, 2; Canada Southern, 1; Burlington, 1½; St. Paul, 1⅝; Northwest, 2; Rock Island, 1¼; Big Four, 1⅝; Delaware and Hudson, 1½; Lackawanna, 1½; Erie first preferred, 2½; Evansville and Terre Haute, preferred, 4; Fort Worth and Rio Grande, 1; Iowa Central preferred, 1½; New York Central, 1¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅝; Northern Pacific, 1; St. Louis and Southwestern preferred, 1; Union Pacific, 1¼.

INDUSTRIALS—American Sugar, 1⅞; American Tin Plate, 1; American Tobacco, 2½; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 1¼; Consolidated Gas, 1¾; General Electric, 1⅝; National Steel, 1; New York Air Brake, 1; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅝; United States Rubber preferred, 1½.

LOCAL RAILWAY STOCKS—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅜; Manhattan, 1¼; Metropolitan, 2½.

Reviewing the list it will be seen that the weakness is general, the coal stocks suffering no more than any of the other issues. St. Paul, for instance, sold down 1⅝, though a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared on the stock on Thursday, while Burlington, Northwest, and such standard shares also show marked declines.

The stocks that showed advances are: American Spirits with a gain of ½ on trading in 100 shares; Detroit Gas, advancing ¼ on the transfer of 200 shares; National Biscuit preferred, whose gain was ½ on dealings in 110 shares; National Tube preferred, which gained ½ on transactions involving 530 shares; Pullman Company, which on trading in 240 shares gained ¼; St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred advancing ½ on dealings in 100 shares, and Western Union, which scored a gain of ½ on trading in 140 shares—a total of 1,420 shares out of the grand total of 244,000.

HOW NEW ENGLAND FARES.

Discussing business conditions in the New England district, D. G. Gale, Jr., of the Middlesex Banking Company, Middletown, Conn., says:

"Naturally, in view of the fact that this is a Presidential year, business throughout New England at the present time is quiet, but the signs all point to very much better times ahead. The only doubt is in respect to cotton manufacturing, the future of which just now is rather uncertain. In boots and shoes, hardware, general dry goods, and general trade, conditions are healthy and but awaiting the settlement of the Presidential election in Mr. McKinley's favor before taking on new and substantial activity.

"Money is easy, and there is an abundance of it for all legitimate purposes. Bond houses report a better demand for bonds, and I know of some dealers who have refused offers of purchase, believing that higher prices are assured within a very short time."

HOPEFUL OF THE FUTURE.

Vice President Gates of the Southern Pacific is not among the pessimists of Wall Street who see only dark days ahead. Speaking of the country's business and the outlook for the future, Mr. Gates says:

"It seems to be that there is not the least reason to believe that we shall not go on to better times. Just at present the country is in what may be called a waiting mood—waiting the result of the Presidential election. Until then business is inclined to halt, as, in fact, it always does in every Presidential year. If the contest should end, as I believe it will end, in the election of Mr. McKinley, we will, in my opinion, have a period of phenomenal prosperity. If Mr. Bryan should be elected, no doubt a disturbance of business would follow, but at best it could be only temporary. The country is greater than the individual."

In relation to the affairs of the Southern Pacific, Mr. Gates said that no decision as to the Presidency of the road has yet been arrived at.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

In their weekly review of the foreign exchange situation, C. Schumacher & Co. say:

As in the last week of August and the first week of September, exchange during the week also had a bad break at the beginning and a subsequent recovery later in the week. This time the decline of last Monday brought prime bankers' demand sterling down as low as 4.86½, from which figure it recovered to 4.86⅞@4.87 by Wednesday noon. From that time on it again declined to 4.86⅝@4.86⅞. This last decline must be attributed mostly to the large engagements for exportation of cotton which have been made these last few days.

This export movement had been delayed by various causes, but now seems to have started for good, and might have assumed still larger proportions but for the catastrophe in Galveston, which must detain at least 250,000 bales from shipment this month. As Europe, however, needs our cotton, and is willing to pay a good price, it is bound to go from here as fast as ships can be found to carry it. The movement in grain was not as active as that of cotton, nor did any other of our exportable products show any particular activity.

The demand for exchange came in fits and starts, not so much in cover of merchandise imports as for banking and financial transactions between this country and Europe, chief among which is the placing here of the German Government loan of $20,000,000 by a syndicate of New York bankers. Our money market has not felt the effect of the cotton export movement to any extent as yet, but if the decline in exchange continues and it should be found that Europe has no gold to spare to send here, what then? Must not in that case our surplus supply of exchange be carried here, and would not this cause an advance in our money market which in turn would further depress exchange to a point where our banks would find a profit in carrying it?

Just what that point is, if it comes to that at all, no one can tell, but as things look at present the tendency certainly is for higher money and lower exchange.

FLOUR-MILLING COMBINE.

Reorganization of the Company Progressing Favorably.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 15.—The reorganization of the United States Flour Milling Company is progressing favorably, and is likely to be perfected in time to permit of the operation of the mills during part of the coming Winter.

The plan of reorganization, which provides for the retirement of the bonds of the former company into preferred stock of the new, and the issuance of a series of bonds ahead of them, cuts the fixed charges down to $355,000 a year, including the creation of a sinking fund of $45,000 a year. This is expected to put the preferred stock on a very fair basis for dividends.

The company's mills at Minneapolis, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and the Hecker-Jones-Jewell mills of New York City are to be operated by independent organizations, under lease or other arrangement, leaving none but the six mills at Duluth and Superior to be operated direct by the reorganized concern. These six mills have a daily capacity for 20,000 barrels of flour, and they are all in good condition. They are provided with ample wheat storage and elevator capacity, one elevator of 1,000,000 bushels having been built at Duluth while T. A. McIntyre was at the head of affairs.

The Reorganization Committee has been keeping the property alive pending the completion of the plan by the operation in a small way of one of the mills here.

GERMANY'S LOAN IN AMERICA.

Minister of Finance Delighted with Its Success, but Berlin Papers Condemn It.

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BERLIN, Sept. 15.—It is learned from a person who saw Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, this afternoon that he is highly delighted with the success of the loan and the New York Life Insurance Company's subscription.

A London paper's statement that this is only an installment of a total loan of 200,000,000 marks is disbelieved here. A correspondent called the Reichsbank officials' attention to the statement, and they refused to deny it. A respresentative of Dr. Miquel, however, emphatically denied it. Dr. Miquel informed him that the Imperial Government's needs are satisfied for the present.

The statement, cabled from New York, that part of the loan will be placed in Germany is also contradicted. It is understood that the German Government's motive in placing the loan in America was the Berlin High Finance's disaffection because the Government placed the 200,000,000-mark loan of 1899 through a single bank. The Government wanted to show High Finance that it is independent of it.

The papers to-day nearly all condemn the placing of the German loan in the United States as unnecessary and calculated to humiliate the nation. The Vossische-Zeitung prints figures showing the Imperial Government had 140,000,000 marks on hand, and says:

"Why, then, borrow abroad, thus putting Germany on a par with Russia and smaller and less moneyed countries? The empire would not have found it difficult to raise the amount here without the aid of any bank."

The Boersen Courier, Boersen-Zeitung, and Cologne Volks-Zeitung express themselves similarly.

GERMAN LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Talk of Yet Another Loan—American Investments in Foreign Bonds.

It was semi-officially stated yesterday that an invitation is likely to be issued tomorrow or Tuesday for subscriptions to the German loan, which is being placed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank. Small investors, it was declared, will receive every opportunity. The interest on the Treasury notes will be payable at Berlin.

The success of this loan, which is already oversubscribed, gave rise yesterday to some talk about the possibility of another German loan. Since Jan. 1 American investors have taken a ten-million-dollar Russian railroad bond issue, a British loan of $4,000,000 in March, and $28,000,000 of the British war loan last month, and have now subscribed for the entire issue of German Treasury notes, amounting to about $20,000,000.

AMERICAN IRON ABROAD.

Scotch Makers Reduce Prices, but Even Then Cannot Compete.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Reviewing the iron and steel market, The Statist says:

"In spite of the rise of coal and pigs, the Scotch malleable ironmakers have within a few weeks reduced bars by 20s., because they were compelled to do so by American competition. Yet they obtained little or no business by the reduction. Several works had to shut down.

"In the steel trade consumers' orders are withheld, because they say they can buy or expect to buy cheaper from American and German makers. We hear that steel plates were brought from America to Glasgow for transshipment there to the East at a lower cost, including freight and charges, than the price of the local makers.

"Tubemakers import American strips very much cheaper than they can buy them at home, and it is presumed American tubemaking can and will compete with ours. And so on all through the steel trade. Hardly a steamer coming from America but has some iron or steel on board."

COSGROVE PROCESS TRIED.

New Method of Making Steel Ingots Attracts Attention.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—Experiments just concluded here with the new Cosgrove process for making compound steel ingots are exciting great interest among steel manufacturers from the fact that the discovery may have an effect upon the letting of armor plate contracts next month. The results of the tests, it is claimed, were a surprise to all. Perfectly solid ingots of graduated carbon, from one side of the ingot to the other, or from the centre of the ingot to its sides, were made.

In the manufacture of armor plate, guns, and many other kinds of steel the Cosgrove process will, it is claimed, rank with the best, both as to quality of steel produced and the economy in its manufacture. In the matter of armor plate, it is further claimed for it that any desired thickness of very high carbon can be given the surface of the plate, rendering it absolutely impenetrable.

METAL GOODS IN ENGLAND.

London Times Continues to Discuss American Competition.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times publishes a second article to-day on American competition in small metal goods. Commenting editorially upon the article The Times arrives at the conclusion that "a protective tariff leaves trade to adapt itself to the special needs of the home market and to only compete in the foreign markets with the surplus not specially adapted for foreign needs." The Times also says:

"We shall feel the full stress of German and American competition only when, if ever, all the fiscal barriers which now restrain its pressure are removed."

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months, single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $128,023,257; balances, $9,980,969; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $675,999.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.86⅝; cables, $4.87¼; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ and 5.16⅞@5.17⅛ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—50c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Although much money has changed hands, the demand is less pronounced than yesterday, and the supply is larger, owing to borrowing from bank discounts, strengthened by the new issue of two millions in Treasury bills, for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England Sept. 21, and which will probably take off much money from the market unless the bank takes a large portion.

On the Stock Exchange to-day business was limited, even for a Saturday, and was mostly dull. Much nervousness in regard to China among professionals deterred them from fresh important engagements. Consols

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During yesterday's short session of the curb market, trading was so light that very little interest was shown even by traders, and the day's changes were in few cases important. Prices were less firm than earlier in the week, and in some parts of the list the declines were sufficient to bring prices below the previous Saturday's figures. In no case, however, were the losses accompanied by much activity, and the net gains for the day were numerous enough to make the market irregular rather than weak. Declines in the Stock Exchange market had naturally some influence on curb stocks, but the influence was not particularly marked. Observers of the market were inclined to the belief that the coming week is likely to change considerably prevailing conditions, and lower prices are freely predicted in some quarters. Certainly further advances can not be expected with any confidence at this time. Where special influences are at work quotations may show improvement, but the list generally cannot be expected to do more than remain at the present level, and the more likely view is that a lower level will be established.

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NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds were even weaker than on Friday, and a further heavy decline was reached. These bonds were reported to have sold in Boston on Friday at 55, but this was erroneous. The lowest price touched on that day was 57½, but yesterday the bonds did sell at 55. They rallied a little at the close, being 56 bid, but they nevertheless showed a net decline of nearly 2 points. This made a net loss for the week of 8¾ points. Talk of the company's being unable to earn its fixed charges accompanied this decline, but these unfavorable rumors were said to be unfounded. Certainly, the price at which the bond is selling suggests conditions not overfavorable.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, on transactions in only 200 shares, sold down to 87⅝, and closed at 87¼ bid, a net loss of five-eighths of a point. Other copper stocks were practically unchanged, and none of them was active to a larger extent than a few hundred shares.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 15. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 14. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88	88¼	88½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25½	27	25½	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77½	78¼	77½	78½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	6	5	6
American Bicycle pf.	30	32	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	65	67	65	67
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89¾	90	89¾	90
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11½	12	11½	12
American Woolen pf.	68	69		
Asphalt Co. of Am.	9	10	9¼	10
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	16	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107¼	
British Columbia Copper	11	11¼	11	11¼
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98⅞	98 9-10	99 3-10
California Copper	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	103	106
Central Fireworks	18	20	17½	19
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	56	60
Chicago & Alton 3s	93¾	94¾	93¾	94¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	104	104	104	105
Compressed Air	34	37	30	35
Consol. Rv. El. L. & E.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	38	31	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	19	20	20	21
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	30	50	30	34
Electric Vehicle	21	23	21	22½
Electric Vehicle pf.		55		55
Electro Pneumatic	2¾	3	2¾	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25	20	22½
General Carriage	6¾	8¾	6¾	8¾
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	96	97	96	97
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
International Pump	18	19	18	19
International Pump pf.	65	66	65	66
International Silver pf.	35	38	35	38
Inter-State Oil	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100¾	101½
*Markeen Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4¼
N. Y. Transportation	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24	24¾	24	24¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	81	81¾	81	81¾
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	92	93	92	93
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76¾	77
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit.	20¾	21¼	21	21¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Air Line	7	8½	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	
Standard Coupler pf.	120	126	122	
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	538½	540	538½	540
Storage Power	12	14	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	½	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12	13½	12	13½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	3	3½	3½
Union Typewriter	28	29	27½	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	117½	119
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66½	67	66½	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85	85¼	85	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3½	2½	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	26	30	26	30
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117½	114	118
Broadway Surface 2d.	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	222	223	223	224
Brooklyn Ry. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C. & Hob. R. & Stor.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	80	82	80	81
Nassau Electric 4s.	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19	20	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Rich. Av. & R. R.	198	208	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R.R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 5s.	117	118½	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	32	25	35
58th & 59th St. 5s. 1900.	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock.	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	104½	111	104½	111
Union Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	100	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	62	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107¾
Columbus (Gas) 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	92	90	92
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas. of New. b'ds.		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	85	90	85	90
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¾	106½	105¾	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	9	11	10	12
N. E. Gas & Coke bds.		58½		62
N. Y. & N. E. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106	104	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co. 5s	56	58	56	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	108	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)		38½		38¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		15		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s bds.	88½	93	88½	93
Western Gas	90	98	90	92
West. G. 1st 5s, with int.	106¼	108	106½	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	85	90	82½	⅝½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	92	92	92½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	34	38	33½	34½
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96½	96	97

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement of the New York City banks showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $5,220,075. The banks now hold a surplus of $20,836,175 above the legal requirements.

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 8.	Sept. 15.	Increase.
Loans	$818,908,900	$825,830,600	$7,022,600
Deposits	906,231,400	907,344,900	1,068,500
Circulation	29,106,400	29,478,400	372,000
Legal tenders	73,334,700	71,071,600	*2,263,100
Specie	179,291,900	176,600,800	*2,691,100
Reserve	252,626,600	247,672,400	*4,954,200
Reserve req'd	226,570,350	226,836,225	265,850
Surplus	26,056,250	20,836,175	*5,220,075

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$23,830,375	$32,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	29,283,075	25,988,775
Jan. 20	24,186,075	34,393,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,809,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,925
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,825	32,457,050
Feb. 17	24,010,575	34,573,825	25,986,400
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	23,080,050
March 24	5,517,300	18,951,425	24,357,350
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,900	15,018,825	35,636,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	44,835,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,075	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,551,850	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,935,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	53,249,700
June 9	18,372,250	39,324,100	55,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,950	25,927,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	12,698,750	49,365,925
July 21	24,681,000	12,055,000	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,875	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,537,050	16,082,550	28,889,250
Aug. 25	23,883,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$20,836,175	1895	$26,685,750
1899	275,450	1894	59,953,700
1898	4,240,400	1893	10,601,700
1897	19,893,375	1892	4,879,575
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,079,241
Gold	73,719,529
Silver	10,497,164
United States notes	24,465,864
Treasury notes of 1890	584,550
National banknotes	10,827,223
Total receipts this day	1,423,602
Total receipts this month	22,329,051
Total receipts this year	121,972,908
Total expenditures this day	1,250,000
Total expenditures this month	21,720,000
Total expenditures this year	126,199,851
National banknotes received for redemption	566,330
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	889,595
Customs	521,789
Miscellaneous	12,267
The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:	
RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$236,495,679
Silver dollars	425,611,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,540,479
Silver bullion of 1890	66,792,521
United States notes	2,440,000
Total	$733,879,679
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$236,495,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,611,000
Treasury notes outstanding	69,333,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,440,000
Total	$733,879,679
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$48,706,449
Gold certificates	25,013,080
Silver coin and bullion	3,127,624
Silver certificates	7,369,540
United States notes	24,465,804
Other assets	19,222,407
Total in Treasury	$127,904,966
Deposits in National banks	96,812,724
Total	$224,717,691
Current liabilities	88,638,449
Available cash balance	$136,079,241

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.06	.07
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.26	.28
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.40	.42
Challenge Con.	.20	.19
Chollar	.18	.17
Confidence	.74	.76
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.12
Gould & Curry	.34	.13
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.27	.27
Occidental Con.	.07	.06
Ophir	.46	.46
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.31	.31
Standard	4.05	4.00
Syndicate	.06	.07
St. Louis	.12	.10
Union Con.	.17	.17
Utah Con.	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	62¾	62¾
Mexican dollars	50¼@51	50¼@51
Drafts, sight	.06	.06
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	40	40½	41½	41¾
Alamo	12	12½	12	13
Argentine	25¾	26	25½	26
Anaconda	46	47	46½	47
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	12	14	12	16
Battle Mountain	26	27½	25	26
Blue Bell	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
C. C. Cons.	12	12½	12	12½
C. C. & M.	10¾	11	11	11¼
Columbine Victor	14½	14¾	14½	14¾
Dante	9⅞	10	9⅝	9¾
Damon	19	20	19	19½
Elkton	189	189½	184	184¼
El Paso	42½	43	42½	42¾
Findlay	13	13½	13½	13¾
Golden Fleece	20	24	20	24
Gibson	24	27	24	27
Gold King	120	130	125	130
Gold Knob	13	13¼	13	13¼
Gold Coin	550	750	550	
Garfield	7¾	8	7¾	8
Gold Sovereign	8	8½	7¾	8
Gould	38	38¾	38	39
Hart	17¾	18	18	18¼
Ingham	17¼	17¾	17½	17⅝
Isabella	91¼	91½	89½	90
Independence	39	40	39¾	40½
Jackpot	48	50	48	51
Keystone	14½	15¾	15	15½
Lexington	15¾	15¾	15½	16¼
Mount Rosa	50	75	55	65
Matoa	22	22½	23	25
Mary Cashen	11	11¼	12½	13
Moon Anchor	30	38	30	38
National	7¾	8	7¾	8
Nugget	21	22	21¾	
Ophir	40	43	43	45
Orphan	18	20	17½	22
Pharmacist	12¾	13	12¾	13½
Pinnacle	20	21	20	20½
Portland	315	325	323	330
Rose Nicol	11	12½	12½	12¾
Rawlings	22	25	22½	25
Coriolanus	18	20	19	21½
New Haven	5	8½	7¾	8
Ida May	27½	28½	28	28½
Union	9½	15	9¼	15
Vindicator	140	144	140	144
Work	24½	25½	20	25
Zenobia	13	15	12	15

G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY SOLD.

Former Owners Buy Packing Plant from the English Syndicate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The deal for the purchase of the control of the G. H. Hammond Company of America from the Hammond Company of England has been completed. J. P. Lyman, the leading member of the syndicate which negotiated the purchase, has been elected President of the new company and also the Hammond Packing Company, an Illinois corporation, whose control changes, too.

The Hammond Company was purchased ten years ago by the English syndicate, mainly from the people who are now buying it back.

Altogether 80 per cent. of the stock has been bought by the American syndicate. The capitalization of the company is $4,000,000. The Board of Directors of the company has been increased from seven to nine.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 15, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	15¾	227	Am. Car & Found. Co.	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
62½	63¼	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	—¾
33	34	200	American Ice Co.	34½	34½	34½	34½	—¼
9¾	9⅞	17	Am. Linseed Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
51	51½	100	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51⅝	52	51½	52	.....
36	36½	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	—¼
89⅝	89⅞	300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	—½
1¾	2½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	2	2	2	2	+⅛
18½	18⅝	990	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19¼	19¼	18½	18½	—¾
34½	35	5,550	Am. Steel & Wire.	35⅝	35⅝	34½	34½	—¾
74½	75	300	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	74¾	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	—⅜
116¾	117¼	18,970	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118½	118¾	116¾	116¾	—1¼
26¾	27	720	American Tin Plate	27½	27½	27	27	—½
89½	89⅝	13,915	American Tobacco	92½	92⅝	89¾	90	—2½
44	44¼	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44	44¼	44¼	44¼	—¼
45¼	47	100	Ann Arbor pf.	46	46	46	46	.....
26¾	27	11,420	At., T. & S. F.	27⅜	27⅝	26¾	27	—⅛
69¼	69¾	11,815	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	70	69¼	69¼	—⅜
69¾	69⅞	9,345	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70½	69½	69¾	—1
77	77¼	982	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78½	78⅝	77	77	—2
52¼	52⅝	14,770	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53½	53½	52¼	52¼	—1⅝
48½	49	200	Canada Southern	49	49	48¼	48¼	—1
27	27¼	1,560	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	—¼
122¼	122⅝	15,070	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123⅛	123⅝	122¼	122¼	—1⅛
10⅞	10¾	150	Chicago Great West.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	.....
56	57	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57	57	57	57	.....
112¼	112⅝	13,682	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113¼	113¼	112¼	112⅝	—1⅝
159½	162	800	Chicago & Northw.	164	164	160	160	—2
105	105¼	3,850	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	106	105	105	—1½
9	10	450	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¼	9¼	9	9	—⅛
29¼	31	825	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29¾	28½	29	—1
58	59	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	—1⅜
34	34½	1,180	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34¾	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	—⅝
5⅞	6	300	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	.....
39	40	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	40	40	40	40	—1
169½	171	1,869	Consolidated Gas.	171	171	169¾	169¾	—1⅝
25¾	25½	2,815	Con. Tobacco Co.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	—⅛
107½	108	1,900	Delaware & Hudson.	109½	109½	107¾	107¾	—1¾
170	172	820	Del., Lack. & West.	172½	173	172	172	—1½
		200	Detroit City Gas.	90¾	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
11	11¼	10	Erie	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
32	32½	210	Erie 1st pf.	32¼	32½	32	32	—2⅛
16	17	100	Erie 2d pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅞
75	80	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	76	76	76	76	—4
32⅝	32¾	4,180	Federal Steel	33½	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅞
66	66½	200	Federal Steel pf.	66	66¼	66	66¼	—1
		100	Ft. Worth & R. G.	17	17	17	17	—1
137	139	450	General Electric	140	140	138	138	—1¾
50	51	145	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	—¼
152	153	425	Great Northern pf.	152	152	152	152	—⅞
30	32¾	400	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	.....
61¾	62	400	Hocking Valley pf.	62¼	62½	62	62	—⅛
116	116½	200	Illinois Central	116	116	116	116	—1¼
19	20	800	International Paper	19½	19½	19	19	—¾
27¼	28⅝	100	International Power	28½	28½	28½	28½	—1½
18¾	19	100	Iowa Central	18⅝	18½	18½	18½	—1¼
43	44½	100	Iowa Central pf.	43	43	43	43	—1½
71¼	71⅝	2,225	Louisville & Nashville	71⅝	71⅞	71¼	71¼	—⅜
88	88½	4,435	Manhattan Elevated.	89	89	88	88	—1¼
149	149½	3,884	Met. Street Railway	152½	152½	149	149½	—2½
11¼	11½	100	Mexican Central	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	—¾
2¾	3	45	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	.....
53⅞	55	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	54	54	54	54	—½
93	94	110	Minn. & St. L. pf.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	—½
29	29¼	1,130	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	29½	29½	29	29	—⅝
49⅝	49¾	9,450	Missouri Pacific	50½	50½	49½	49¾	—⅝
31¾	32	460	National Biscuit Co.	32½	32½	31¾	32	—⅝
83	85	112	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+½
17½	17⅝	20	National Lead Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
38⅝	39½	100	National Salt	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	39¾	—⅛
24½	25	525	National Steel	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	—1
82¾	83⅝	125	National Steel pf.	83¾	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	—⅛
45	45¼	415	National Tube	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	—¾
91½	92	530	National Tube pf.	91¾	92	91¼	92	+½
128¼

CHICAGO NEWS AND TALK

Combination Church, Clubhouse, and Music Hall to be Built.

MRS. O'NEILL'S EXTRAVAGANCE

She Spent Over $50,000 on Furs Alone—The Storm Destroys Many of Chicago's Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The representatives of the Central Church, the Hamilton Club, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra have united to build a twelve-story structure in Washington Street. It will be a church, a clubhouse, and music-hall combined, and will, in a general way, be patterned after St. James's Hall, London. The seating capacity will be for 2,500 persons, with enlarging facilities for special occasions. There will be two tiers of boxes, twenty in a tier, and seats for a chorus of 200. The materials will probably be of granite, marble, and pressed brick; but, while the plans for the interior are well under way, the façade has not yet reached even a pencil sketch. The plans were outlined at a conference between Judge Eugene Cary of the Board of Trustees of the Central Church, Frank O. Lowden, a Trustee of the church and director both of the Symphony Orchestra and the Hamilton Club; Charles Norman Fay, brother-in-law of Theodore Thomas, and James B. Galloway. Mr. Thomas has given his ideas about the requirements for a perfect symphony hall.

The Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus has resigned his position as President of the Armour Institute to devote all of his attention to the new church, concerning which he is enthusiastic. He believes that it will be made one of the most practical and active churches in the world. There will be reading rooms, a gymnasium, a boys' club, a girls' club, amusement parlors, and a concert hall. He points out the fact that there are 150,000 persons living within the radius of a mile in that district who have only the People's and the First Methodist Church to attend. He says:

"Something besides preaching and a song service should be provided down town to help solve the social problem. We must compete with theatres and other places of amusement. With such a magnificent building as is planned, arrangements can be made to carry out the ideas of the Central Church workers. Meetings can be held several nights a week at the auditorium, concerts given at popular prices or free, and entertainments given that will attract the people. It is my belief that it is better to establish pool and billiard halls under the control of the Church and surrounded by Church influences than to have young men and boys go to the public places where they are now able to secure such amusement."

The name of the new building is not yet decided upon, but Central Church, so named in the days of David Swing, will retain its name.

Much interest is felt in the case of Mrs. Evangeline Claire O'Neill, arrested on the charge of not paying her bills. Mrs. O'Neill, wife of "Barley King" O'Neill, is said to have secured $50,000 worth of goods, for which she had not paid, from Chicago merchants. Previous to the failure of her husband she was one of the most extensive buyers in the city. It is said by one dry goods concern that she purchased $25,000 worth of goods from it in a short period. One dressmaking room at this dry goods house was set apart for the making of her children's clothes. She bought books, jewels, furs, silks, laces—anything that was fine in the way of merchandise. A public auction of her gowns was held here not long ago, though even now, when the residue is scattered from Paris to Pontiac, Mich., she still has much more than the average amount of clothing with her at the Grand Pacific, where she is staying with a Sheriff outside her door. Her maid testified that her furs alone were worth from $50,000 to $75,000, and that her jewelry was more valuable than her furs. Her husband, who filed a bankruptcy proceeding a few weeks ago, says that his liabilities are $340,000 and his assets $5,000.

It will be a long time before the trees in this city recover from the injury they received in the fearful wind of Tuesday—the final fume of the Galveston hurricane. Two persons were killed on land and twelve on water, and as many more injured, while windows, skylights, signs, roofs, and, above all, trees suffered seriously. One large flat-building in process of construction was blown down. Willows and cotton woods, being of tender wood, are fairly stripped in many cases, and the oaks, the native growth of the prairies, were many of them felled.

The Chicago relief train sent to Galveston laden with disinfectants, clothing, food, candles, and medicines, carries with it contributions from hundreds of citizens, and the Mayor's relief fund is certain to reach $10,000, this being quite apart from the fund of the Board of Trade and the large contributions of the packers.

Speaking of the packers is a reminder that there died here this week the pioneer cooper of the city, Charles Williams. The first barrels used in the Chicago pork-packing industry were made at his shop.

People are coming back to town, and society is making its presence felt. Most of the fashionable people are stopping outside of town at the suburbs, and are indulging in all manner of frolics. A Japanese lawn fête was given the other day at the residence of ex-Senator Farwell, for the benefit of the suburb in which he lives, and the finest turnouts on the Sheridan road visited the county fair at Libertyville. The traps, coaches, and carts went in a procession, the women being very gayly dressed. In return for the hospitality extended by the people of Libertyville the Onwentsia polo teams gave a match. The golf fields at Onwentsia, Flossmore, Washington Drive, and Jackson Park are in great favor now.

There is no question but the suburbs around Chicago are growing in popularity. Women are tired of going to remote places. If they stay within fifty miles of Chicago the men can run home three or four times a week, if not every night. The yacht clubs are growing, and this year there has been a notable accession of pretty boats on the lake.

R. B. P.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Advance copies of the prospectus of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences for the coming educational year have just been issued. The season of active work begins on Thursday, Sept. 27, 1900, and closes on Saturday, June 1, 1901. The number of anniversary addresses, lectures, exhibitions, and department meetings, open to every member, is 550, or about fifteen for each of the thirty-six weeks of the season. As nearly as practicable these will be so arranged that at least one shall be held on each afternoon, and one on each evening of the week, Sunday excepted. The members' weekly tickets admit two persons in the evening and one person in the daytime.

Most of the lectures and larger meetings will take place in the halls and lecture rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Fulton and Bond Streets; in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street; the Brooklyn Library Building, 201 Montague Street, and in the Academy of Music.

Any person who is specially interested in one or more departments of science or arts may be elected a member of the institute. The cost of membership is as follows: Associate membership, initiation fee, $5, and annual dues, $5. Life membership fee is $100. The active educational work of the institute is conducted by its several departments. Each department is a society in itself, composed of members of the institute who are interested in a particular science or an art.

Any member of the institute may become a member of one or more departments in which he is specially interested without additional expense.

Lectures and meetings held in the mornings will begin at 10:30 o'clock; those in the afternoon at 4 o'clock, and those in the evening at 8:15 o'clock, unless otherwise ordered. Morning and afternoon lectures should not be less than seventy nor more than eighty minutes in length. Evening lectures that are accompanied by illustrations should approach the longer limit in the time of their delivery. Concerts and dramatic readings given in the afternoon begin at 3:30 o'clock. Those given in the evening begin at 8:15 o'clock. Concerts and readings should not be less than an hour and forty minutes nor more than an hour and fifty minutes in length.

The number of valuable courses of afternoon and evening lectures and addresses that will attract general interest among the members will be greater than in any previous year. The institute lectures appeal to every variety of interest.

The School of Pedagogy, the Evening Art School, the extension courses of instruction, and the Biological Laboratory will be conducted on the same plan as in former years. To the several schools a moderate fee is charged.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The committee having in charge the erection of a monument to the late Adjt. Gen. Josiah Porter has decided upon a site just south of the old mansion at Van Cortlandt Park Parade Ground. The monument will be of granite and bronze, the pedestal 10 feet in height, surmounted by a portrait statue of the General, in the first quality of bronze, 9 feet in height. The pedestal will be of dark granite, highly polished on all sides. The contract for the statue has been awarded and a model has been completed in clay and is now being cast. Before the statue can be formally erected the Committee on Art must approve it, but no fear is expressed on this point, as the statue has already been highly indorsed by qualified judges.

It is the desire of the committee in charge to arrange for formal military ceremonies at the unveiling of the monument upon its completion and erection, and to this end a consultation will be had with Major Gen. Roe upon his return from Europe. The members of the committee are Col. C. H. Luscomb, Major W. M. Kirby, Major David Wilson, and Chaplain W. N. Dunnell. They are short about $2,000 on the subscription price, and it is urged that National Guard organizations who have not yet subscribed should do so at once. The Military Athletic League has contributed $7,500 toward the monument.

***

Although the State rifle team of New York did not come in a winner this year at Sea Girt, it made an excellent showing with the inferior Springfield rifles of .45 calibre, against the .30-calibre Krag-Jorgensen rifle used by the New Jersey men, equipped with the best of sights, and possessing advantages in every way. The defeat of the team is more than counterbalanced by the impetus its organization has given the important work of rifle shooting all over the State, and this increased interest among Guardsmen to become further proficient with the rifle fully warrants, it is conceded, the comparatively small cost of organizing a team. Another year, it is hoped, will see a State team from New York armed with as good a military rifle as there is in existence, and Guardsmen express the hope that the formation of a State rifle team may become a fixed annual event.

Every command in the State is interested in its formation, and every Guardsman in the State has an equal opportunity of competing for a place on the team. Under the conditions which marked the course of Col. Thurston this year in the formation of a team, rifle shooting is brought right to the front, and the interest developed is universal. The members of the team are happy in the fact that they have received a handsome silver medal which Col. Thurston procured for them out of the appropriation for the team expenses.

***

Second Lieut. Frederick S. Maxwell of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, has been unanimously tendered the First Lieutenancy of the company. He served with the regiment in Cuba during the Spanish war, and first joined the Seventy-first in August, 1892. He is known as a popular and efficient officer. Company E has in view an entertainment and smoker at an early date. Company B is recruiting lively, and will shortly elect a Second Lieutenant in the person of First Sergt. W. F. Johns, who has the reputation of being one of the best-informed "non-coms" in the Seventy-first. The members of the company were very much pleased to receive a visit last Tuesday night from Sergt. T. F. Van Nostrand of the Second United States Cavalry, who is on three months' furlough from Manila.

Sergt. Van Nostrand, before he joined the regulars, was a member of Company B, being on duty with it all through the Cuban campaign. As he was a sharpshooter, he performed especially valuable service with Sergt. Doyle and others who were detailed to pick off Spanish sharpshooters in the trees at Santiago. Sergt. Van Nostrand had much of interest to say concerning life in the Philippines. He said, among other things, that, instead of planning to remove troops from the islands, it would be better to strengthen the force now there, which was insufficient to quell the rebellion. "What is especially needed is cavalry," he said, "and plenty of it. The infantry cannot get around quickly enough. The country is hard on the horses at first, but with care and training they soon get used to it. It will be impossible to send the troops now in the Philippines home if the United States desires to hold the islands, as without troops and plenty of them the Filipino rebels would still have things all their own way. They fight in ambush, and this is very trying to our men, who cannot always get at them. There is fighting all over the islands, and it is hard to say when it will end. It certainly will not end with a reduction of the force, but will increase. The rations we receive are excellent in quality, but we do not get enough of them, and most of the time we are chasing the rebels we have to live on half rations. As it is a perpetual chase and we have to march light, our food supplies have to be light in consequence."

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Sergt. Major Miller of the Seventy-first Regiment, who has completed fifteen years' service, will shortly receive a State decoration of silver.

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First Sergt. Howard C. Smith of Troop 2 of Squadron A has taken his discharge after some six years' service, much to the regret of his fellow-troopers. Business compelled him to sever his connection with the troop. Capt. Badgely at this writing had not appointed a successor to Sergt. Smith. The regular drills of the squadron will commence Oct. 1.

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Members of the guard who have not yet qualified as marksmen or sharpshooters will have opportunity to do so at Creedmoor next Saturday.

***

The following officers recently elected in the Second Brigade have been commissioned: First Lieut. C. F. Hohn and Second Lieut. J. K. Majer, Fourteenth Regiment; Capt. T. B. Walker, Twenty-third Regiment; Major H. C. Barthman and Capt. C. E. Maxfield, Forty-seventh Regiment.

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The bowling tournament in the Twelfth Regiment will commence on Oct. 1, and all the companies have entered teams. First Sergt. Godfrey of Company C, who has taken his honorable discharge, has been succeeded by Sergt. Richard A. Near, an old member of the company and an exceptionally well-informed man. Private John Regan of the same company, another old reliable, has completed fifteen years of service, and will shortly receive a medal from the State for his duty. The members of Company E will learn with regret that Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Allen has taken his discharge after seven years' service, which included duty with the volunteer regiment in Southern camps and in Cuba during the Spanish war. At Lexington, Ky., he was appointed personal mounted orderly to Gen. Breckinridge, commanding First Army Corps, for three months, being selected from a number of other men in competition for the honor.

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Members of the Twenty-second, who were guests at Manhattan Beach a few nights ago upon invitation of the management, experienced a very enjoyable time afforded by cool ocean breezes, music, and fireworks. Besides the regular features of the pyrotechnic display in Pain's amphitheatre, a number of set pieces were arranged in honor of the Twenty-second. These included a picture of Col. Franklin Bartlett shown in red and green fire and a Maltese cross with the figures "22" in the centre. Then followed showers of rockets, bombs, and gorgeous lights in all colors. Commissary Henry S. Sternberger has returned from a vacation spent in Maine. Capt. Dayton of Company G, who has been in Europe, is expected home on Sept. 20. Company A, Capt. Murphy, finds recruiting quite brisk during the hot season. The company will give a dance at the armory in October. The members of Company E will participate in a yachting trip in the lower bay next Sunday, having chartered the crack sloop Ella G. at Greenville, N. J. They will sail in company with a number of boats of the Greenville Yacht Club.

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In the Ninth Regiment, Capt. Charles A. Meyer of Company C has been presented with a handsome sword by the members of the company. In his speech of presentation, Quartermaster Clark referred to the excellent work done by the new Captain in restoring the company to its old strength and to its old position in the regiment. Private Gilbert then made a presentation to Capt. Meyer of the latter's photograph worked into a mirror. Both gifts were complete surprises to the Captain, who thanked the members heartily for their evidences of esteem and interest in the work of building up the company. A collation terminated the ceremonies. Commissions have been received for Capt. Austin Healy of Company E and Lieut. J. J. Walsh of Company A.

Among the visitors at the armory the last headquarters night were ex-Capt. Timpson and ex-Adjutant Truman, who were introduced by Col. Morris to the new officers of the staff and line. Company E, Capt. Healy, promises to become one of the leading athletic companies in the National Guard. The latest acquisition to its membership is Walter Douglas of the New York Athletic Club, who is a candidate for Second Lieutenant. Douglas is one of the star athletes of the New York Athletic Club. As a bicycle, swimmer, billiard and pool player, and oarsman he has figured prominently in the club contests. Three years ago, with Cecil Lyon, now a Lieutenant in Company E, he won the pair-oared race by ten inches in the hottest rowing contest in the history of the club. Mr. Douglas visited the company room last Monday night and met a number of the members of the company.

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It has been decided by the Athletic Association of the Twenty-third Regiment to arrange dual games if possible with the Seventh Regiment during the coming Winter, and a proposition to this effect is to be made to the latter command at an early date. The annual Fall games of the Twenty-third Regiment will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Nov. 17.

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The Tablet Committee of the Ninth Regiment Veterans will hold a meeting at the armory to-morrow night. Commandant Cochrane in a notice says: "The attention of the members of the corps is called to the necessity of their interesting themselves more in adding to the corps' membership, through earnest solicitation of those worthy to join our ranks, to not longer remain "outside the breastworks." Ask those, too, who have allowed their names to be dropped from the active roll to rejoin, as the question of their indebtedness will be properly attended to and be made a light tax upon them."

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Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment, will hold a dance and entertainment at the armory on Monday evening, Oct. 1. Company B will hold a stag the same evening. The following members of Company E have been awarded the State decoration for long service: Sergt. C. A. Miller, 20 years; First Sergt. Joseph F. Place, 15 years; Sergt. J. W. Boerckle, Sergt. A. B. C. Dickinson, Corp. John Wilson, Private J. W. Robinson, and Private J. H. Solomon, 10 years.

THE "FREEDOM" OF SUBJECTS.

From The World of Yesterday.

THE TIMES answers with candor and courtesy the questions concerning Mr. McKinley and the Philippines put to it by The World in "A Short Catechism on Freedom." Such a discussion ought to do good. It is at least a great improvement on the usual method of the defenders of the President's policy, which is to call those who do not side with them "traitors."

To The World's first question, "What is the 'self-government' of a people, and what does Mr. McKinley mean by this term?" THE TIMES replies that "the President cannot give the Filipinos independence and make them an independent nation," because that is "the prerogative of Congress." But it says that "he is preparing the way for the government of the islands by their own people."

This would be self-government—"the government of the islands by their own people"—a government which was never imposed upon any people by a conqueror, but must be learned painfully by experience—a government which is not a gift, but a right. To assume that McKinley means this kind of government, or that he "is preparing the way for it," is to show credulity without its usual excuse—ignorance. Never before his letter of acceptance has Mr. McKinley used this term. It has always been that beautiful and vague generality "the blessings of liberty" or limited to "local self-government." And now the whole tenor of his letter, as well as every step in his course of action in the Philippines, proves that he does not mean, and is not "preparing the way for" the "government of the islands by their own people," but that he intends and is planning for a government of the Philippines as a subject dependency of the United States.

THE TIMES says "it would be a gross impropriety for the President to arrogate to himself the functions of Congress and declare that they should be free." Did not the President do this arrogating when, on Dec. 21, 1898, six weeks before the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Philippines asserting our "sovereignty" over "the entire archipelago," and calling upon the people to submit to our authority unconditionally under pains and penalties? If Mr. McKinley had then held out to them even the hope of "self-government"—if he had repeated his words that "forcible annexation is criminal aggression, and that is not to be thought of under our code of morality"—does THE TIMES think there would have been any war? Does not the President "arrogate" a great deal when he declares and constantly reiterates that "the islands are ours," to have and to hold and to rule under "supreme" and "sovereign" authority?

Congress has certainly never proclaimed any such intention. In the only resolution ever adopted by the Senate it was expressly declared:

That by the ratification of the treaty with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended permanently to annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States.

Has not Mr. McKinley "arrogated to himself the functions of Congress" in insisting that we have done exactly that which the Senate disclaimed any intention of doing, and in saying that "there must be no scuttle policy"—that is, no withdrawing from his own unauthorized policy of Asiatic adventure?

In answer to another question, THE TIMES affirms that "the sovereign is the judge of the government suitable to the country," and that the President, as the representative of our sovereignty, has "the right to judge what sort of government is suitable to the present condition of the Philippines."

This is indeed strange doctrine in a republic! It is under this "sovereign" authority, we must suppose, that Mr. McKinley has by "treaty" set up a polygamist and slave-holding Sultan as our representative in Sulu! Under this "authority" the President could appoint Kings, satraps, Sultans, or plain Governors for all the rest of the islands as he might decide each form of government to be "suitable to the people!" And this was once called by a set of old-fogy statesmen and Judges a Government of limited and defined powers!

The World's questions as to the rights of the Filipinos—whether they come under the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence as to "all men"—THE TIMES parries with a discussion as to their capacities. It quotes from Mr. McKinley's personal Commissioners—as if they could be authority!—the opinion that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government, and advances the familiar assumption that but for the restraining presence of our soldiers the Filipinos would "tear themselves to pieces." Did the Filipinos "tear to pieces" the thousands of Spanish prisoners long held by them? Did they ever have a war of any consequence among themselves? Have not more of them been killed by our soldiers than the Spaniards had killed in a hundred years, or than they would kill of each other in a century if left to themselves?

THE TIMES says that "our rule in the Philippines is not tyranny, but justice and mercy." This is what George III. said of his rule in the American Colonies. It is what the Spaniards said of their government in those islands and in Cuba. The colonists in 1776 and the United States in 1898 held a different opinion. So do the Filipinos in their devastated and blood-stained land!

THE TIMES, with a tolerance which we trust did not severely tax its self-restraint, observes that "nobody is going to gainsay any of the noble maxims about human rights that embody the foundation principles of our own Government." This is probably prudent—in a Presidential campaign; for those maxims and the Constitution framed to embody them in a free government will be searched in vain for any support to the policy of subject dependencies at the antipodes, conquered by force and ruled without their consent.

A Woman Dies at the Age of 103 Years.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Anna Baumle died to-day, at the age of 103 years 7 months 2 days. She was a native of Kurschin, Austria. She lived at the home of her daughter, at 163 Broome Street, this city. Her death resulted from general debility. Mrs. Baumle retained all her faculties until about four years ago. She showed remarkable physical strength, considering her great age, and only on Wednesday last she took a walk of half a mile.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Marie Corelli's new book, The Master Christian, for sale in our Book Store.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Carlsbad Pine Cone Soap is growing in favor every day. We are agents for U. S.

It's Our Autumn Opening That's Paramount.

The march of events rules and overrules even the elements as well as human action. In spite of the unseasonable weather, every day for the past weeks and weeks has been made eventful by the steady march of our incoming merchandise from over the seas. And though the warmth may have made laggards of us in showing the new autumn goods—there's been such a constant pressure from you to see the new that now the opening event must even overrule the weather itself. History may repeat itself, but it's what we have accomplished in the past that emphasizes the principle that our present must be better in every particular. Our measure of real worth is how we may best meet your appreciation, and, without intended egoism, we mean to merit a larger share of it this season than ever before. It means that every department in this store of stores has that which is the newest of the new and of honest and vital economical interest to you.

In fact, it means everything that man or woman or boy or girl or baby may need for this autumn or winter, for practical use or artistic decorations, and it means the best at the best price always.

To-morrow cannot be other than a memorable day—it marks an epoch, it starts a season, it leads the fashion, it will be a great general display of new merchandise.

To Every Man Who Wears Clothes.

Ready-to-Wear Clothing—A New Departure.

To-morrow we will open a thoroughly equipped men's ready-to-wear clothing store, where you may derive every individual advantage that it is possible to derive from the best exclusive clothiers in New York.

Brooklyn has long demanded such a store. We mean one devoted to the best quality of clothing only, where merit must take first place in contradistinction to so-called cheapness. We have long contemplated the opening of such a department, but deferred doing so until we could unmistakably control the proper clothing.

You will be assured from the first of the best fashions, of the best fit, of the best cloths, of the best assortment, of the best satisfaction, because the name of the makers alone is a synonym of perfect clothing in this country.

Our systems of measurement will be quite different from those ordinarily adopted, so that any man, whether he is abnormally stout or abnormally thin, may be fitted with accuracy.

The clothing will be quite different from that ordinarily sold in a dry goods store. Not made to sell in competition with the so-called cheap, but really worthy garments, which have lasting merit and may be returned if not in every way satisfactory.

We can afford to sell at a closer margin of profit than the exclusive clothier can for several reasons, one of which is because our other departments (being busy during the clothier's dull season) maintain the expenses.

A Material Saving to You in Cost

therefore, is one answer to a natural question, "What advantage to buy in a Dry Goods Store?"

For the man who prefers his clothes made to order, our Merchant Tailoring Department has been entirely reorganized with far better cutters and tailors than we have had. Every facility to give you far superior fit and finish than anything heretofore.

Conveniently situated on the Second Floor, near fast running elevators, light, roomy and exclusive. We are sure the general opening to-morrow will interest you, and especially as it is a new departure in Brooklyn. Come and welcome just for a survey of the department. The following prices can only tell you a small part of the story:

Business and Semi-Dress Suits, $12.50 to $30.00.

Double Breasted Frock Coat and Vest, $18.50 to $28.50.

Autumn Top Coats, $12.50 to $27.00.
Raglan Overcoats, $18.00 to $35.00.
Winter Overcoats, $12.50 to $50.00,
Trousers, $5 to $8.50.

Then everything the best in the formal Evening Dress and the informal Tuxedo.
Also the correct liveries for the coachman and groom.

50,000 Yards of Carpets at ⅓ Off.

And these are the season's newest Carpets, too, ranging in an almost limitless miscellany of designs and colors. The regular Autumn Carpet business is later this year than ever; to take advantage of this offer now means to get in before the regular rush of the season, as well as save at least a third in the cost of your floor covering.

29c. FOR REGULAR 45c.—Ingrain Carpets, reversible and extra heavy.

39c. FOR REGULAR 60c.—Tapestry Brussels—all wool surface.

47c. FOR REGULAR 60 AND 75c.—Extra Super Ingrain Carpets—the best patterns.

53c. AND 59c. FOR REGULAR 75 AND 85c.—Tapestry Brussels—the kind from the very best makers.

75c. AND 87c. FOR REGULAR $1.10, $1.25 AND $1.35—Axminster Carpets of extra quality—the kind from the great mills of Alex. Smith & Sons.

69c. AND 79c. FOR REGULAR $1.10 AND $1.25—Wilton Velvet Carpets.

89c. FOR REGULAR $1.25 AND $1.35—Body Brussels of the best make.

$1.09 FOR REGULAR $1.35 AND $1.50—Extra quality Wilton Velvets—the best in the country.

$1.05, $1.17 AND $1.25 FOR REGULAR $1.65 AND $1.75—Extra fine Axminster Carpets from the famous Bigelow Mills.

$1.37 FOR REGULAR $2.50—Royal Wiltons.

10c. FOR REGULAR 25c. AND 30c. MATTING—Fancy China and Japanese—100 odd rolls at this remarkable price.

CARPET RUGS AT ½—250 of them made into the most popular sizes for remnants.

First Sight of Women's Tailored Garments.

Some Remarkable Introductory Prices for To-morrow.

The best fashion centres of Europe have excelled themselves this season in tasteful effects, and the forerunners of their genius in dressmaking are now brought to your very door by this store. Autumn and Winter touch each other in these Women's Tailor-Made Suits, Long Garments, Empire Coats, Redingotes, Blouse Coats, Jackets and Capes. As the season advances, every day will add to our present collection, making it the most complete anywhere.

AT $21.75—In Venetian Cloth with Oxford finish, in black or blue, double-breasted, tight-fitting effect, revers faced with silk, velvet collar, skirt cut in gores with inlaid pleat in back.

AT $17.75—In Camel's Hair Cloth, black only, single-breasted coat, gored skirt, tight fitting over hips, with pleated back.

SILK SKIRTS AT A FRACTION—

About 150 splendid skirts—taffeta silk—most remarkable for the price ever produced, and all have our usual excellence of style, fit and workmanship. Some are entirely tucked and finished with applique of silk embroidery, others a little plainer with stitching. Six distinct styles at $8.95, $14.75, $15.50, $18.00, $22.50 and $29.00.

JACKETS FOR AUTUMN—

At $6.98, $8.25, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75 instead of $10.00, $11.50, $14.75, $16.50, $19.75—About 150 Jackets in black cheviot, kersey, vicuna; also tan covert kersey; also handsomely lined in a variety of styles from 34 to 42 bust measure.

Upholstery Aids for the Home Beautiful.

To visit this store now is to almost feel that the first frost has already painted her autumn tints. The new fabrics and ideas are simply charming, and they are now crowding each other in quick succession, ready to be appreciated by the first comers. We never had more to be seen, nor more satisfaction-giving ideas of aids for those who wish to make the home beautiful and comfortable at reasonable expense. Now, for instance, these will pay inspection:

Irish Point Lace Curtains, including many of the new Renaissance effects.

275 pairs at $4.25, regular worth $5.00 and $6.00.

190 pairs at $5.98, regular worth $7.75 and $8.50.

120 pairs at $7.75, regular worth $10.50 and $12.00.

Real Renaissance and Marie Antoinette curtains.

75 pairs at $3.75, worth $5.00 pair.

120 pairs at $5.85, worth $7.50 and $8.50.

90 pairs at $8.50, worth $10.00 and $12.00.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

200 pairs at 85c. pair, regular $1.50.

125 pairs at $2.00 pair, regular $3.00.

95 pairs at $3.50 pair, regular $5.00 and $6.00.

95 pairs tapestry portieres, fringed top and bottom, full line colors, $2.90 pair for this sale.

5c. for 10c. to 25c. Laces. AT 5c.—A lot of 500 pieces of machine made torchons; nearly as good as the real; all widths with insertion to match at one price, 5c. a yard; should be 10c. to 25c.

Makers' Samples of Embroideries. Section B. AT 5c. to 50c. YARD—These are just in, made of the very best materials, cut out edges and wide margins of plain materials, in sets, insertions and edges in different widths to match.

Towels at extra good values. Huckaback Towels, good size, at 10c. each instead of 12½c.; Huckaback Towels, extra large and extra heavy fringed, at 17c. each instead of 25c.

LOST CLOTHES AT BATH.

Brooklyn Man Will Appear in New Suit—One Woman's Way.

There is a Brooklyn man who will appear in a new Fall suit next Sunday, and all because the delights of Father Neptune's domain were so great last Sunday that he could not resist the temptation of taking a trip to Coney Island for a bath. The bath was everything that could have been expected, and when the man came out of the water with a huge appetite, he was ready to get into his clothes in a hurry and get home to dinner. But there was a poser, for of the clothes which he had left when he started for the beach not a fragment remained but a pair of shoes and a hat. That would have been a cool and comfortable costume in connection with a bathing suit, but not strictly according to general ideas of propriety, and it was not to be thought of. Investigations followed.

Every precaution is taken in the bathing house to prevent depredations of any kind, and all clothes are put into lockers. On this day the guard passed an open house, and seeing there a pair of shoes and no clothes, put them in a house where there were clothes but no shoes or hat. To this place the clothesless young man was taken. He identified his hat and shoes, but utterly rejected the shabby suit of blue serge and black sweater in their company. Coney Island is, fortunately, a place of resources, and a messenger was sent out for a suit of clothes that could be worn temporarily, and next Sunday the follower of Neptune will appear in a brand new Fall suit, bought with the restitution money given for his lost apparel. That will not pay, however, for the annoyance. Every man carries his keys in his pockets, even when he empties them of everything else. This one could not get into his trunk when he reached home, he had lost his house-door key, and Monday morning when he reached his office there was a hurry call sent out for the locksmith, for no business could be done until there were keys to get into the desks.

For a more unpleasant incident which occurred at the same place recently there was no redress for the victim. Three men, supposedly friends, came in, took a room, dressed for a bath, and went into the water. One of them was a German who had just landed in this country, and in his clothes he had 800 marks, and a ticket to Europe. After the three had been in the water for a time, one came out, dressed in the German's clothes, and departed. When the others came to dress, they thought it was a delightful practical joke at first, but the man with the 800 marks sailed away, perhaps to Europe, on the ticket and was heard from no more. That is the way men manage it. Women do differently. They have no intent to defraud, but are looking out for their own rights.

There was one of these women at Brighton last Sunday. She had been there the Sunday before, she knew the difficulty of getting rooms on a hot day, and decided that another time she would get her room and take her bath in comfort. Her method of getting around the difficulty was simple—to take home her bathroom key. That, she reasoned, would prevent any one else from using that room, and she would have it, whether she came late or early, but alas! The best laid schemes o' mice and women gang aft a-gley.

Calm in the superior consciousness of the comfort which her forethought would give her, the matron sailed happily up the stairs when she reached the bathhouse, without stopping in the line, as is customary, to get a key, and proceeded at once to her room. But there something strange had occurred. She had not once thought of the possibility of the bathhouse proprietors getting another key to that room. But that was exactly what they had done, and also let it. Great waves of wrath and indignation filled the woman's breast. The surf outside was as nothing to the wounded feelings which rose within her. Then came a feeling of savage joy. She had her key, and the interloper would see what would happen to her—the interloper who was then enjoying her pleasures, sporting in the great deep.

She unlocked the door, stepped in, and with one great sweep, took all the interloper's clothes and threw them into the passageway, not omitting the diamond jewelry which the unwary one had carelessly left there. Then she proceeded to take possession of the room herself. The bathhouse people had decided views about this precipitate action, which they expressed, and matters were, from their point of view, straightened out before the owner of the diamonds appeared again on the scene.

A favorite way of swindling in Brighton is by means of tickets. There, after they are purchased, they must be punched before the possessor can enter the bathhouse. They are given up at the suit counter for suits and towels. But the people who do not get suits keep their tickets, go in again on them, hold their thumbs over the first hole while a second is punched, and get in free. The people who believe the ocean should be free and the bathhouses without price are numerous.

Young Prohibitionists to Meet.

A "Grand Wardwell Ratification Meeting" is to be held by the Young People's Prohibition Leagues of Brooklyn next Thursday evening in Historical Hall, Clinton and Pierrepont Streets. William T. Wardwell, candidate for Governor, will speak, as will Henry W. Wilbur and others.

THE SEASON'S FINE LEATHERS.

Elephant Skins Difficult to Obtain and the Most Expensive—Leathers from Sea Animals Are Popular.

The skins of various kinds of sea animals will be popular in all kinds of leather goods the coming season. There will be sealskin and walrus. Anything which comes out of the sea and is adaptable will be finely dressed and appear in all sorts of fashionable shapes. Not that other animals will be neglected. The elephant skin, which is the most costly of all and the most difficult to obtain, is the most exclusive, while buffalo, Texas steers, and goats will all shed their skins for the benefit of the lovers of fine or stylish leathers.

The finest is not by any means the most stylish, as witness the hornback, the coarse back skin of the alligator, which was used last Winter, and which is one of the most expensive pieces of alligator. Its rough prongs make an excellent appearance in large bags, and it is more or less expensive and satisfies the taste of the people who like the newest and best materials. The alligator is to appear in more variety and brilliancy of color this Winter, and its popularity will thereby be increased. In the way of coarse goods, the Texas steer skin has peculiarities of its own that are quite different from cowhide. The animal's habits of life and lack of care give the skin a coarse quality, which is effective when it is made up.

Most of the skins which are made up into leather goods are sent from the places of which the animals are native either salted or dried, and here are tanned for the various purposes for which they are to be used. Tanning fancy leathers which go into purses and bags is a business by itself. Skins which are difficult to obtain, like the buffalo and the elephant, are the most in demand by the exclusive trade, and they bring good prices, a handsome purse in elephant skin costing sometimes as much as $30 or $40. A strange feature about the elephant skin is that it may be called a domestic product, for it comes usually from some part of this country. This is not because men in the leather business are starting elephant farms, as ostrich farms have been started in the interests of the millinery trade. The elephant is too precarious and long-lived an animal, and he does not shed his skin. He is one of the animals that is worth infinitely more alive than dead, and when an elephant skin is obtained it is usually something in the nature of an accident.

If an elephant becomes unruly and has to be killed, his skin probably will be turned over at the earliest possible moment to the leather men, and there will be, after a time, a new invoice of elephant purses, or even large hand satchels. If one dealer gets this skin, he will have a little corner in elephant-skin goods. The skin of the buffalo is one that is also expensive and difficult to obtain on account of the scarcity of the animals. It makes a coarsely pebbled leather in dark brown and gray.

There are to be more genuine skins in the markets this Winter than there have been heretofore, leather men say. The skins that have been used have been genuine leather goods, but they have gone under certain names that were not exactly accurate. There was not really an intent to deceive on the part of the dealers, but it was hardly worth while to lay in a stock of a skin difficult and expensive to obtain if there was to be no call for it. So for a time the name was put out without the leather. Then the demand came, and reliable dealers felt themselves placed in a false position. The experiment has been made, and this year will see the genuine skins. The snake skin, which was always a little uncanny, will not be as popular this year as it has been in seasons past.

The suit case continues its long run of popularity. The lowest-priced cases for women cost $6.50, while those for men may be had as low as $3. Those for the women are in finer leathers, and made on light aluminium frames, while those for men are on steel.

The newer chatelaine bags are mounted in silver. The convenient little, long, narrow hand, chain, or Vienna bags, as they are variously called, come in many materials. Suede being one of the most popular. There are trunks in all varieties and degrees of convenience and beauty of covering, but the woman who has many gowns gets the wardrobe trunk, which always stands end up, with adjustable coat and skirt hangers in the body, while a bureau is formed in the cover with compartments for carrying smaller belongings. Even the trained skirt goes on these skirt hangers, for there is an attachment on some of the hangers for holding the extra length. The men's wardrobe trunks hold coats and trousers equally well, while in the cover part are compartments for hats, cuffs, collars, &c. These trunks are covered with water-proof material.

Executor Ordered to Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Surrogate Theodore H. Silkman issued a warrant to-day for the commitment of David Lee to the county jail until he shall pay Elizabeth Underhill the sum of $942.45. Lee is the executor of the will of Jane O. Lee, who died in Yorktown. Mrs. Underhill is a legatee under the will. According to a decree of the Surrogate, dated Nov. 15, 1899, she was to receive $942.45. Mr. Lee neglected to pay it, and is now charged with interest and costs in addition.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cooler; winds fresh, becoming northwesterly.

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MINERS PASS A QUIET DAY

No Disorder in the Coal District, but Many Mass Meetings.

MINES TO BE OPENED AS USUAL

Operators, However, Do Not Expect Men to Report—A Final Effort for Arbitration.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—That the strike of the mine workers in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, which President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America has officially ordered to begin to-morrow morning, will be one of considerable magnitude seems certain to-night from reports received from the regions affected. It seems equally certain that a number of operators will make an effort to run their collieries, even though they may be shorthanded, but whether they will be successful only can be determined when the breaker whistles sound the call to work. The operators generally will have their collieries in condition to begin operations, and the whistles will blow as usual, but a large number of the employers admit that there is but little hope of being able to start.

To-day was one of quiet throughout the entire coal district. The mine workers were orderly, and their leaders were busy addressing meetings to encourage and enthuse the members of the union and to win over such of the non-union men as they could. Many of these latter, although not faoring a strike, will, it is the general opinion, remain away from the mines rather than bear the criticism and reproaches of their fellow-workmen.

An effort is being made to-night to have Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia act as arbitrator. Father Phillips of Hazleton, who has been laboring hard to effect a peaceful settlement of the labor troubles, was in conference at a late hour with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, urging him to delay the strike until Archbishop Ryan shall have exhausted his efforts.

EFFORT TO ARBITRATE.

President Mitchell to be Asked to Withdraw and Allow Archbishop Ryan to Act for the Men.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 16.—A last desperate attempt is being made to-night to bring about peace between the coal operators and their men. Father Phillips, who has worked hard for a settlement of the differences between the employers and the mine workers, has again entered the field, with the proposition that Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia be accepted as arbitrator. Father Phillips held a conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers to-night and asked that the organization he represents stand aside and allow Archbishop Ryan to approach the operators on behalf of the men and the public generally. To-day Father Phillips sent to the prelate the following telegram:

To the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia:—I thank you for offer of assistance and sentiments expressed in to-day's papers. I had retired from the field; believing that all my resources had been exhausted, but now, encouraged by you, will resume efforts. Will see Mitchell to-night on his arrival, and suggest further appeal by miners to operators through you as mediator, acting for the public in general. This telegram made public will also suggest to operators a way out of the difficulties that will not include any direct recognition of the union, the chief obstacle to settlement. Even this step may fail, but the situation now desperate demands prompt action on our part. Will advise you to-morrow of progress. E. P. PHILLIPS.

At 10:30 o'clock to-night Father Phillips held a secret conference with President Mitchell and National Committeeman Benjamin James, at which Father Phillips laid before them his latest proposition to have Archbishop Ryan act as arbitrator. After the conference Mr. James stated that President Mitchell would issue a statement on the matter. Shortly after midnight Mr. Mitchell left the conference room and informed the waiting reporters that he would issue no statement, and that he would not discuss the subject to-night. He might have something to say to-morrow. Mr. James to-night wired the three district Presidents that engineers, firemen, and pump runners can continue at work, but that all others must strike until a conference is called.

MARKLE MEN WILL STRIKE.

HAZLETON, Sept. 16.—Officials of the United Mine Workers' Union to-night brought all their resources to bear upon the Markle men at Jeddo, Highland, Oakdale, and Elbervale to obey the strike order. The union leaders want them to strike to-morrow, and a big meeting was held at Jeddo for the purpose of inducing them to do so.

President Mitchell went to Jeddo to address the meeting. He called on the Markle men to reconsider their action and said if they failed to respond to the call to strike it would work great injury to the cause of the men. After he had concluded, a viva voce vote was taken, which resulted in the Markle miners deciding to strike.

On his return from Jeddo President Mitchell said he was satisfied with the situation. He had reports from the three anthracite districts, which, he said, indicate that 125,000 men will not start to work to-morrow. He said the First and Ninth Districts would be tied up tight, while the Seventh will be almost so.

Earlier in the day Father Phillips called on John Markle, at Jeddo, the manager of G. B. Markle & Co., who control the Jeddo, Highland, Oakdale, and Elberdale collieries, employing about 2,500 men, for a conference regarding his arbitration proposition. General Superintendent Smith and Alvin Markle, a partner, were present. John Markle, whose firm has an agreement with its men to settle all differences by arbitration, accepted the proposition of Father Phillips. The firm is willing to accept Archbishop Ryan as a third party.

Father Phillips stated to-night that he thought G. B. Markle & Co. could offer no fairer proposition to their men than arbitration, and said their proposal was just. He added that if all the other operators followed this example and submitted their case to arbitration, the whole labor trouble would be settled next week or maybe within three days.

This firm in its agreement with its men stipulates that no differences shall be settled through the medium of labor leaders or labor organizations, so the acceptance of Archbishop Ryan, in accordance with the proposition of Father Phillips, on the part of the mine workers would leave the labor leaders out entirely and place the whole matter in the hands of the operators and their men, involving no recognition of the union.

John Markle said to-night: "Our men will work to-morrow, and every colliery of this firm will be in operation. So the whole situation is up to the mine workers, whether they are in favor of arbitration or want to strike."

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MITCHELL AT HAZLETON.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 16.—With the exception of President Mitchell's arrival, there was little evidence shown here to-day that Hazleton was the storm centre of the present coal war between labor and capital. Nothing occurred to disturb the serenity of the Sabbath. Quite a large number of miners came to town, but soon left when they found that there was no news. With the exception of the engineers, firemen, pump runners, and repair men, no one was around any of the mines in this vicinity.

Public meetings of miners were held during the day at Harley, Ebervale and Freeland, on the north side; Shepton and Harwood on the west side, and at Coleraine, south of here. The largest gathering was that at Freeland, twelve miles north, where the union men are not so strong as the organizers would like to have them. This meeting was held in the open air and was addressed by National Committeeman Benjamin James and a number of other labor leaders well known in these regions. There were 2,000 persons in the crowd. When Mr. James asked all those to raise their hands who were against a strike, not an arm went up. All the meetings were held for the purpose of encouraging the men to stand firm in the present conflict, and also to strengthen the union by recruiting new members.

All sorts of guesses are still being made as to the number of men who will remain from work to-morrow morning. The foreign-speaking miners are in the majority in the Hazleton district, and most of them are not in favor of the strike. The English-speaking workmen, who are in favor of striking, are not so numerous. It seems to those who are in close touch with the situation that all depends on the foreigners. If they conclude to stay away from their work, the mines will be so crippled that operations will have to cease. The territory south of Hazleton is well orzanized, and there is some apprehension here to-night that disturbances might occur among the foreigners in that locality. Some of them have made threats of bodily harm against any one who starts work in the morning. The United Mine Workers' officials are doing their best to prevent any outbreaks.

Mr. James to-night authorized a denial of a story telegraphed from here that the Italians at Bunker Hill, seven miles south of here, are manufacturing "bomb balls" for use in case trouble with the police should arise. He also denied the printed statement that committees had been sent to Altoona, Penn., and other places in the bituminous coal fields of this State for the purpose of agitating a sympathetic strike. Mr. James said that such a move is contemplated, and no steps will be taken in that direction while the anthracite strike is on, unless the bituminous fuel is sent into the hard coal regions. In that event President Mitchell would call out the soft coal miners within forty-eight hours.

Contrary to expectations, only three or four clergymen in the Lehigh Valley preached on the labor troubles, and only one, the Rev. Carl Hoover, took a decided stand against the strike. He is the preacher of three Lithuanian churches, one at Eckley, another at Harwood, and the third at Freeland. He preached in all three to-day, and pleaded with his people to go to work to-morrow.

WYOMING VALLEY MEETINGS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 16.—The United Mine Workers spent the Sabbath in strengthening their lines where they were weak. Organizer James came up from Hazleton and addressed a large mass meeting at Hudson, a mining town five miles north of this city. In the course of his address Mr. James was loudly applauded. There were many women in the audience, and they seemed to be as enthusiastic as the men. At Plains, Organizer Nicholls addressed a large meeting. He, too, aroused much enthusiasm.

In one of the suburbs of this city a big meeting of union and non-union men was held. A man named Edwards was the first speaker. He advised the men that if they knew their best interests they would go to work to-morrow. This remark caused the union men to leave the meeting. After Edwards had concluded several other speakers addressed the meeting. The upshot of it was that the meeting resolved itself into a union gathering, and a resolution was adopted requesting all men to keep away from the mines to-morrow. Meetings were also held in many other places in the county, and all were largely attended.

The coal companies will attempt to keep some of the mines going. All the men that can possibly be secured will be sent to one mine, it is immaterial which colliery, and in this way it is hoped to be able to mine some coal and make a showing. The operators realize that the quickest way to break the strike is to show the strikers that some mines are in operation. But no operator or miner can make a prediction as to what is to come to-morrow. There may be surprises in store for both sides.

Vice Grand Master Fitzpatrick of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen addressed a secret meeting of railroaders at Parsons this afternoon. After the address a lodge of trainmen was organized. Mr. Fitzpatrick will organize other lodges in the district in the next few days. The leaders of the Miners' Union are confident that if the coal-carrying roads attempt to carry bituminous coal into the anthracite region during the strike the railroaders will stand by them.

LACKAWANNA DISTRICT QUIET.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 16.—To-day was devoid of any excitement in connection with the strike. At the Mine Workers' headquarters Organizer Dilcher sat during the greater part of the day chatting with the other officers. As far as could be learned the mine officials were absolutely idle. One prominent mine Superintendent who has charge of half a dozen collieries frankly said that he had an interview with his foremen Saturday night and from what they reported he was thoroughly satisfied that not one of his 3,500 men would offer to go to work to-morrow.

Superintendent E. E. Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Superintendent C. C. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Mining Departments, held similar views as to the possibilities of to-morrow. Each was confident, however, that a great many of the men want to go to work and that it is even possible a goodly number of them will be on hand at each colliery. Every colliery of the two companies will be started up and as many men as present themselves will be put to work. The officers of the Mine Workers' Union say there will not be a mine in the whole Lackawanna region that will have enough men on hand to-morrow to make even a pretense of operating.

Organizer Dilcher said to-night that there will be no pickets posted to dissuade men from going to work. They will be altogether unnecessary, he said, for the reason that there will be no men going to work. The union officers, Mr. Dilcher says, have not only advised, but practically commanded the men to keep away from the companies' properties altogether.

Scranton dealers have had their store of small firearms completely exhausted by the demands of the past few days from the small storekeepers up and down the valley. The larger-sized expensive revolvers are almost exclusively specified in the order, and from this is gathered that it is not the miners, but the bosses and company clerks, storekeepers and the like, who are doing the buying.

A mass meeting of miners was held at Throop this afternoon. It was attended by 3,000 men, and was addressed by Organizer Fred Dilcher. He assured the men that they had the strike as good as won, and that all they had to do now was to keep away from the companies' properties, discuss their grievances in their halls, and not on the street, and avoid the saloons.

It looks to-night as if the Lackawanna region would be completely tied up to-morrow, and that not a single colliery would be operated. No trouble is likely to occur. The men seem to have great reliance on the judgment of the officers, and will obey the order to keep away from the companies' properties.

SITUATION AT SHAMOKIN.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 16.—At 7:30 o'clock this evening the United Mine Workers' leaders said that from reports at hand from Dauphin, Columbia, Schuylkill, and Northumberland Counties, indications pointed to at least 50 per cent. of the men, principally between here and Centralia, going on strike to-morrow, in which event the collieries cannot be operated. Before the close of the week the United Mine Workers expect to have most of the operations in the district at a standstill. The leaders say the operators and coal companies underrate the strength of the union.

The officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in this district announced this evening that when the colliery whistles are blown to-morrow 60 per cent. of the employes will be at the mines. The officials also stated that if men staid away from the mine in sufficient numbers to compel the Henry Clay shaft to shut down, the mules will be hoisted, after which the colliery will be abandoned.

The United Mine Workers assert that the company will not permit the shaft to be flooded.

Everything was quiet at the collieries between Treverton, this place, and Centralia to-day. No miners were at work, and no one was in the mines excepting the pumpmen and fire bosses. A mass meeting was held here this afternoon, which was attended by between 4,000 and 5,000 miners. They were very enthusiastic over speeches by Samuel Gompers, President of the National Federation of Labor, and John Fahy, President of the Ninth Anthracite District. Mr. Fahy advised the men to stay away from the mines and not indulge in intoxicating drinks and to avoid quarrels which would tend to injure the cause of the miners. President Gompers informed his hearers that by reason of their great patience in seeking to induce operators and coal carrying companies to grant them a conference, and by the operators refusing to meet them, the sympathy of the American public was with the men.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S MINES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—The miners in the Lykens region are divided on the strike question, and it is expected that at least half of them will go to work to-morrow. A meeting of the union men at Lykens was held this afternoon, at which it was decided not to work, but it is thought enough will stand by the company to operate the mine.

Reports from Wiconisco are that the men there will obey the strike order as long as there is any hope of a compromise with the operators. A secret session of the Lykens and Wiconisco miners was held to-night at Lykens to invite the mine employes at Williamstown to join the strike. The men there do not belong to the union and are opposed to a strike because of the refusal of the miners at Lykens and Wiconisco to support them in the strike of 1886.

The collieries in the Lykens region are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad and employ in the aggregate about 2,300 men and boys, 1,200 of whom live at Lykens.

No Trouble Expected in Schuylkill.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 16.—The strike situation remains very quiet in Schuylkill County. Only the Lehigh Company's collieries at Mahanoy City and Lost Creek will be affected by the strike order in the Schuylkill district.

SYMPATHY OF UNIONS HERE.

The Central Labor Union, at its meeting yesterday in Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, took up the question of the strike of the coal miners in the anthracite regions. It was held that, though the trouble was not a local one, the principle involved made it the business of every member of a labor organization. Delegate Farrell of the National Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers, who brought the matter up, said:

"The grievances of the strikers ought to have the sympathy of every true Knight of Labor. They never know what the use of money is; they have to buy everything in the company's stores, and have checks on the stores to represent their wages."

Farrell went on to say that the child labor at the mines ought to be abolished. It was against the sentiment of every working man and woman.

On the motion of Delegate Farrell a resolution was then passed to extend the sympathy of the Central Labor Union to the miners, and to assure them of any support it was able to give, financially or otherwise.

Delegate Wilson of the Safety Engineers' Union brought the subject up at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. He said he had been informed on good authority that the first batch of immigrants to replace the strikers had been sent to the coal regions on Saturday by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. They were bound for Scranton and other towns in the mining districts, he said, and were mostly Slavs and Italians. A committee was appointed the see the immigration authorities about this complaint to-day.

FATHER DUCEY ON THE STRIKE.

Father Ducey, in his sermon at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church yesterday morning, fiercely criticised the action of the coal-mine owners in Pennsylvania. The great monied interests, he declared, are quickly converting this country, which used to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave," into a "land of the rich and a home of the slave."

"Men sit from Monday to Sunday in fashionable churches listening to essays which leave their consciences practically untouched," said he. "This with them is religion, as for exercising such virtues as religion demands—the chief of which is charity and love to your fellowmen—you can count on your finger ends the men who give these serious thought.

"I know men who sit in the chief places of the churches right under the pulpits, and their hands are as red with the blood of their fellow-men as were those of Cain. And these men will go out and find fault with their fellow men for trying to protect themselves and put up a fight for the right of gaining a livelihood for themselves and their families.

"We need only to look at the struggle now beginning in the Pennsylvania coal regions. It is the greatest crime of modern society which compels children of only eight years of age to work for 35 cents a day in these dark mines. Their education is entirely neglected until their intellect becomes as clouded as their faces. And all this in order that their taskmasters may live lives of luxury and refined ease.

"A few days ago I read in the morning papers that the operators had threatened to flood the mines should their oppressed slaves dare to lay down their picks. These mines have to be pumped every day, and to flood them would mean they would be rendered useless for all time. It would be a crime and a calamity as great as the pumping out of the ocean.

"I am glad that a Catholic Bishop of Pennsylvania has insisted that justice must be done to these men and their claims be settled by arbitration. But what do the wealthy mine owners say? When the priest from Pennsylvania came down to New York last week to discuss the matter with them the answer he received was that they had a perfect right to manage their own property as they saw fit. This is a lie. No man has a right to use the gifts of God according to his own pleasure or for satisfying his desires for luxury or his sensuality.

"And any man who raises his voice against these wrongs will be proclaimed a demagogue. Jesus Christ in his day was called a demagogue and an impostor because he was the friend of sinners and consorted with the common people. But the Anarchists are not the men who protest. The real Anarchists in this case are the mine owners—the men of this class constitute the greatest danger to modern society."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

KRUEGER ALLOWED TO SAIL

Portuguese Government Will Permit Him to Leave for Europe.

Holland Offers a Warship to Convey Him to That Country—Mrs. Krueger Joins Her Husband.

LISBON, Sept. 16.—The Portuguese Government has telegraphed to the Governor of Mozambique authorizing the departure of Mr. Krüger for Europe. The Governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Krüger is really going to Europe.

Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precautions to safeguard his personal security.

The newspapers here say that Mr. Krüger will take the German steamer Herzog at Lorenzo Marques, his destination being Holland by way of Marseilles.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 16.—The Government of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lorenzo Marques offering a Dutch warship to bring Mr. Krüger to Holland.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Krüger, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express, has arrived in Lorenzo Marques.

NETHERLANDS RAILWAY SEIZED.

MacDonald Routs Boers and Captures Wagons and Ammunition.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 16.—The military authorities have taken over the Netherlands Railway.

Gen. MacDonald, operating in the northeastern corner of Orange Colony, compelled the Boers to make a hasty flight from the Vet River. He captured thirty-one wagons, a quantity of cattle, and stores and 65,000 rounds of rifle ammunition.

FEMALE FAGIN IN NEW YORK.

Child Found Picking Pockets in Washington Tells Remarkable Story.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A female Fagin keeps a school of pickpockets in a street near the Bowery, New York, and is turning out graduates in crime, some of whom are turned loose on other cities. This is the story told by little Rebecca Rosenberg, a pretty Jewish child of fourteen years, with sparkling eyes and short, curly hair, who plied the pickpocket trade like an expert in the markets of Washington until she was caught.

Complaints of pocket picking have been coming in from customers at the markets in Pennsylvania Avenue. One of the victims, Miss Nora Callahan, remembered that a little girl of striking appearance, whom she described, had been among those near her at the time. She did not suspect her of the crime, but when asked to describe the people near her she remembered that the beauty of this child had attracted her attention.

Detectives were put on the case, and yesterday afternoon they found a little girl, whom they recognized from the description, in the markets. They watched her until they caught her in the act of picking Miss Annie Wright's pocket, and then placed her under arrest.

The child said that her father, Max Rosenberg, a shoemaker, had a small shop on Norfolk Street, New York City. The number was in the neighborhood of 2, but she cannot remember exactly what it is. There she became acquainted with a bigger girl named Annie Russell. Two weeks before last Labor Day, Annie took Rebecca to a tenement building near the Bowery, in the basement of which a woman was instructing children in thieving. A pair of scissors was given to her and she was taught how to cut the straps by which women's pocketbooks are hung from their arms, until after a week or two she had become an expert.

On Labor Day Annie Russell took Rebecca out on her first pocketpicking expedition, which proved an unqualified success. She always gave the purses to Annie, who paid her $2 for a day's work. This didn't last long, for a few days afterward Rebecca's family moved to Germantown, Penn. She determined to run away and go to Washington, there to resume pocketpicking on her own account.

There is no 200 Norfolk Street, the numbers on that thoroughfare only running as high as 188. Inquiry in the vicinity of the northern terminus of the street last night failed to discover any trace of a shoemaker named Max Rosenberg or of a family named Russell.

CARS RUNNING IN HACKENSACK.

Company Must Fight for Strip of Land to Complete the Line.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 16.—After years of effort and many failures of companies to enter the town, the cars of the Newark and Hackensack trolley line are at last running into Hackensack.

The final work began on Friday night, when the company evaded a restraining order forbidding it to erect poles on the Gott farm, near Hasbrouck Heights by erecting a high pole on either side of the property and then stringing a feed wire. A trolley car was then dragged beyond the Gott farm and the work of getting the tracks into Hackensack was begun. It was finished to-day, and the car is now running from Hackensack to the Gott farm. There there is a break of 500 feet, but beyond that the cars are now running.

The possession of the strip of 500 feet is now to be fought out in the courts. President Giles of the Newark and Hackensack declares that the opposition to his road using the strip is instigated by the North Jersey Street Railway Company, which is to aproach Hackensack from the other direction.

PRINCE HENRY OF HESSE DEAD.

Was Brother of the Father of the Grand Duke of Hesse.

MUNICH, Sept. 16.—Prince Henry of Hesse died here to-day.

Prince Henry Louis Gillaume, Adelbert Waldemar Alexander of Hesse was born at Bessinger Nov. 28, 1838. He was a brother of the father of the present Grand Duke of Hesse. He became a General of the Prussian cavalry, and was attached to the suite of the King.

He was married morganatically to Caroline, Baroness de Nidda, at Darmstadt Feb. 28, 1878. The Baroness's title was conferred upon her on the day of her marriage by the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Baroness's maiden name was Willech. She was born Nov. 5, 1848, of humble parentage. Jan. 6, 1879, at Darmstadt, the Prince was married to Emilie Mathilde Hedvige of the house of Sopaska, who was born at Karlstadt May 6, 1868. Three days after the marriage the title of Baroness de Dornberg was conferred upon Emilie Mathilde, and by letters patent, issued at Darmstadt Oct. 4, 1893, the Baronial title was conferred upon her descendants as well as herself.

The Prince leaves two sons, one by the first wife, and one by the second. They are the Comte de Nidda and Baron de Dornberg.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A FOOT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—While the Rev. Matthew Gaffney, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jordan, was asleep in a passenger coach of a New York Central train coming from New York his foot, which was resting on the window ledge, is supposed to have been struck by lightning, the train passing through an electrical storm at the time.

The boot was burned, and the minister is confined to his home.

Golfers and Yachtsmen
Know and appreciate Myles Standish Ginger Ale. Your dealer or depot, 90 Wall St.—Adv.

CAPT. M'QUISTON KILLED BY A PRIVATE

The Captain, Temporarily Insane, Attacked His Soldiers.

WOUNDED ONE OR MORE

Man Who Shot Him Acted in Self-Defense—Death Reported by Gen. MacArthur.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The War Department to-day received information from Gen. MacArthur of the tragic death in the Philippines of Capt. Charles McQuiston of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, the result of a wound by a private soldier. Gen. MacArthur's dispatch is as follows:

"Charles McQuiston, Captain of the Fourth United States Infantry, died yesterday at Manganone, Bacoor, Cavite Province, at 8:30 in the evening, from a gunshot wound caused by a private soldier.

"Capt. McQuiston, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked men of his company. Shot one or more, and was shot himself in self-defense.

"Further particulars when received."

Capt. McQuiston was appointed a cadet at West Point July 1, 1879. On graduation he became a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. He became a First Lieutenant Feb. 24, 1891, and was assigned to the Nineteenth Infantry. July of that year he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry; November of the same year he was transferred to the First Infantry, and the following December was attached to the Fourth Infantry. He became a Captain July 23, 1898. He was born in Indiana and appointed to the Military Academy from that State.

SCHOONER ASHORE IN STORM.

Crew of the Willie Rescued by Life-Saving Patrolmen—Atlantic City Suffers.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16.—In the heavy wind and rain storm which set in on the coast last evening the schooner Willie went ashore on the southerly end of Egg Harbor shoals, north of Brigantine Inlet. On board were Capt. Orluf Anderson, John Farrell, John Olsen, and Gustav Anderson. They left New York Friday on a fishing cruise.

The schooner drove hard on the shoals before the heavy northeast blow, and efforts to get her off proved fruitless. A high sea was running, and steadily grew more dangerous toward morning, when the wind veered and blew a gale from the southeast. The schooner was pounding heavily and the seas were breaking over her when daylight discovered her to the Little Beach United States Life-Saving Station. The crew put off, and with great difficulty brought the men ashore in an exhausted condition. The life-saving crew returned to the vessel when, by 9 o'clock, the storm had abated and they succeeded in floating her.

The storm is the worst on the coast here this season. The beach has been badly cut up in many places, and porches, trees, and flagpoles were blown down. Some merchants on the board walk have suffered much damage. There was great alarm among visitors.

BANK TELLER A SUICIDE.

Confessed Theft, but Officials Cannot Discover Where It Was.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—George S. Forbes, a teller in the First National Bank, killed himself at a hotel in South Chicago to-day. In a note to his parents he said he preferred death to disgrace. His self-confessed theft is still hidden. Officers of the old Union National, of which Forbes was a teller until its consolidation with the First National a week ago, cannot conceive, if Forbes had tampered with any of their funds, how it had been covered up to escape discovery during the transfer to the First National, while officials of the latter aver that the young man was not in a position in the consolidated institution that would enable him to manipulate any of the money.

In his letter Forbes wrote that he had loaned money and being unable to get it back he feared disgrace. He had been in the consolidated institution only a week, and this is considered too short a time for the sequence of events that ended with the suicide. Forbes spent the morning reading, and before dinner wrote the letter which was found after his death.

He registered at 3:30 o'clock in the South Chicago Hotel, asked for a room, saying he wanted to rest, and told the porter to call him in an hour. An hour later the landlord went up to arouse the guest, but found him dead on the floor. Near one hand lay a revolver. The letter addressed to the parents was on the bureau. Officials of both banks say Forbes was considered an exemplary young man.

TAKES A WAYFARER TO HIS HOME.

The Man Robs His Benefactor and Is Caught After a Chase.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Frederick B. McKee, who says he is a traveling salesman of 108 Merrimac Street, Boston, Mass., was held for the Grand Jury to-day. Martin Albright of 210 Broome Street charged McKee with having taken his pocketbook containing $78 from his pocket.

According to Albright's story, he met McKee last night on the street, and the latter told him he was hungry and without any place to go. As he appeared to be respectable, Albright took him to his home to have a meal. After supper they sat in the parlor talking. Albright's daughter joined them. Albright, who was tired, fell asleep, and Miss Albright stepped into another room for a moment.

When she returned McKee had disappeared. Becoming suspicious, she awakened her father, who at once felt for his wallet, which had been in a pocket in his vest. It was gone. He ran to the Fourth Precinct Station, and Detectives Koerber and Remise jumped on a trolley car with him to go to Market Street Station to try to intercept McKee, who they suspected would go to New York.

Just as they boarded the car McKee jumped off, and Albright saw him. He shouted to the detectives and they followed. After a long chase Koerber pulled his revolver and was about to fire, when McKee stopped and fell. He was captured before he could regain his feet.

When searched $82 of the stolen money was found in one of his socks. He had thrown away the pocketbook, which contained Albright's railroad pass. He could not tell what had become of the balance of the money, but supposed he must have overlooked it in the pocketbook.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale,
Pure spring water, finest ginger and scientific compounding. Your grocer or depot, 90 Wall St. —Adv.

LINEMAN SAVED BY HIS BELT.

Unconscious from Electric Shock, He Dangles at the Top of a Pole.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—John W. Warner, a lineman of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, had a narrow escape from death on the top of a high pole in Belleville yesterday afternoon, and is in a serious condition at his home in this city.

Warner, with a fellow-lineman named Spiker, was stringing wires in Washington Avenue, near Rutgers Street, when Warner screamed and fell apparently lifeless against the pole. A strap around his waist which was hooked to a cross-arm, prevented him from falling to the ground.

Spiker saw that Warner's clothing was burning. He beat out the flames, and, descending to the ground, summoned several other linemen, who were working a couple of blocks away.

When they reached the pole Warner was still dangling at the top, but the belt which held him had slipped from his waist to his arm pits. Two of the workmen quickly climbed the pole, and, slipping a rope over a cross-arm, secured it around Warner's waist. He was then lowered to the ground, where a physician was already in waiting and succeeded in reviving Warner. It was found that his right arm had been burned to the bone where the wire had touched him, and his back was badly scorched where his clothing had been on fire. Warner was removed to his home. The wire which Warner was stringing had sagged and come in contact with a trolley feed wire.

HURT IN DOUBLE COLLISION.

Wheelman Runs Down a Laborer, and Both Are Struck by a Car.

A double collision occurred at Fifty-sixth Street and Third Avenue last night, in which a trolley car struck and badly injured two men, one of whom, a wheelman, had run down the other, who had just alighted from a car going in the opposite direction.

The men are John Clark, a laborer, of 244 East Fifty-ninth Street, and Charles Adamtz, a clerk, of 919 Third Avenue. Clark, who was on a north-bound car, had alighted and was crossing the tracks. As he stepped from behind the car, Adamtz, going very fast, came along in front of the south-bound car. The bicycle struck Clark and both he and the rider rolled between the tracks, the wheel going to one side. Adamtz fell at the edge of the west track, his head striking an elevated railroad post and his feet, according to witnesses, resting along the edge of the rail.

Motorman Freemeyer saw the two men and made strenuous efforts to stop his car, but had succeeded only in reducing its speed when it struck them. Adamtz was pushed out of the way, but Clark, who had been stunned by the force of contact with the wheel, was pushed in front of the fender for several feet, and then lifted by it before the car was stopped.

A Flower Hospital ambulance surgeon found that both men were badly cut about the head and besides were considerably bruised. They were taken to the hospital.

DOWIEITES ROUGHLY TREATED.

People of Mansfield, Ohio, Break Up Service—Elder Rescued by Police.

Special to The New York Times.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 16.—While twenty-five members of the Christian Catholic Church were holding a meeting this morning at the home of E. H. Leiby, a crowd surrounded the house, threw stones, and threatened Elder Bassinger of Bluffton, who was conducting the service.

For three successive Sundays Bassinger has been sent out of the city by the police to avoid trouble. Officers again succeeded in rescuing him to-day. The mob tried to get him from the police, who accompanied him to the Union Station, where 500 persons quickly gathered. The police kept the crowd back, and the baffled mob, which had greatly increased, proceeded to the Leiby home, where two doors were broken open. The crowd rushed in and secured Leiby and F. D. Calver, another Dowieite, whom they took to the station. When the mob arrived with the Christian Catholics fully 1,500 people were at the station. The police placed the two men in the waiting room with Bassinger, and the three were sent to Crestline this afternoon.

Only the fact that it was broad daylight prevented the mob from tarring and feathering the Dowieites.

$25,000,000 FROM KLONDIKE.

Encouraging Reports from Stewart and Little Salmon Rivers.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 16.—W. A. Baer, a mining engineer of this city, just returned from Dawson, says that according to the latest information in the possession of the Gold Commissioner's Office at Dawson, royalty will be paid this season on $16,000,000. The actual clean-up will be $9,000,000 more.

Just before Baer left Dawson encouraging reports had come from Stewart River placers, 200 miles distant, and it was stated that another exodus to that river had taken place. Good reports have also come from the Little Salmon, and great results there are confidently anticipated.

EXPRESS COMPANY TO PAY LOSS.

Will Make Good Theft of $20,000 in Transit to Burlington Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Early this week the Treasurer of the Adams Express Company here will hand the cashier of the Commercial National Bank a check for $20,000, in payment of the loss sustained by the bank by the theft of a package in transit to the National State Bank of Burlington.

When the officers of the bank were apprised of the robbery they sent $20,000 more to the National State Bank of Burlington, Iowa, and have carried the loss on their books since that time. A month has elapsed now without the discovery of the culprit or the recovery of the money. Papers have been drawn up at the New York office of the express company and are now on the way to Chicago, binding the Chicago and Burlington banks to reimburse the express company should it be proved that the loss of the package occurred in either bank, and Tuesday the amount will be paid to the Commercial Bank.

Author of "Mr. Dooley" to Live Here.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Finley P. Dunne, author of the "Mr. Dooley" papers, has resigned as managing editor of The Chicago Evening Journal, and, it is said, will remove permanently to New York City.

Mr. Dunne has been connected with various Chicago newspapers for about fifteen years.

Condition of Marcus Daly.

Marcus Daly, the Montana silver mine owner, who has been ill in the Hotel Netherland since the 8th of this month, is improving. He is said to be about his room.

Two of the Yantic's Sailors Drowned.

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—Paul E. Dodt of this city, a fireman on the United States steamer Yantic, and his cousin, Paul Salonsky, were drowned in the river this afternoon, the result of their boat capsizing. The boat was one of the yawls of the Yantic, with a sail rigged in her. There were six men in the party, but the other four clung to the capsized craft and were picked up. Dodt and Salonsky tried to swim to the shore, and were drowned in full view of several hundred people.

For one of more days' Autumnal vacation, the Hud. R. Day Line offers the most tempting trips. —Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT FORMALLY ACCEPTS

His Letter to the Vice Presidential Committee's Chairman.

NATION'S WELFARE AT STAKE

To Put Into Practice the Principles of the Kansas City Platform, He Says, Would Mean Grave Disaster.

Gov. Roosevelt has addressed the following letter of acceptance to Senator Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman of the Committee on Notification of Vice President:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900.

Sir: I accept the nomination as Vice President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican National Convention, with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the re-election of President McKinley.

The Nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present Administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are far-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the Nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the Nation; for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the Nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our National rights.

Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, North and South, East and West, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our own borders. Great though the need is that the Nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the Administration of President McKinley this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled even in its previous prosperous history.

While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no Administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head, and ready of hand, yet it is unless true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated.

This is what has been done under the Administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of Congress on the tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry, and enterprise. Order has been observ

presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one, and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrong-headed attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a spurious reputation for wisdom.

No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally, and of all forms of industrial combination in particular; and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless, there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits, and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The State acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts, and then be able to take such measures as wisdom dictated.

Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy, destructive, and anti-social elements. The separate State Governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to co-operate the National Government must step in.

POLICY OF EXPANSION.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people cannot, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great Nation in the world. The history of the Nation is in large part the history of the Nation's expansion. When the first Continental Congress met in Liberty Hall and the thirteen original States declared themselves a Nation, the westward limit of the country was marked by the Alleghany Mountains. Even during the Revolutionary War the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee, and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle, and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under Gen. Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase of the Louisiana territory. This so-called Louisiana, which included what are now the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchase under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley.

The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer. An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines.

Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the Governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly acquired territory. The doctrine that the "Constitution follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the Territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the theory known by this utterly false and misleading phrase was only struck out in political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the Territories.

PARALLELED IN PHILIPPINES.

The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the "consent-of-the-governed" doctrine, saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a Government on common sense grounds in the new territory; and he railed at the sticklers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its principle for a single moment." He intended that, ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner.

This is just the policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana Purchase was completed self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it—the Indian Territory—it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it, including the various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the Constitution has never yet "followed the flag"; the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority without asking the "consent of the governed."

We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the aftertime President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase.

As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole War lasted for many years, but Presidents Monroe, Adams, and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican War, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden Purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty and purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Aleut. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the Island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's Administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in Congress on Feb. 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated: "These islands are more than 2,000 miles distant from our extreme Western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country, and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population, (of this character.) Our Constitution makes no provisions for a colonial establishment. Any Territorial Government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers." Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the National Conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment.

We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

NO IMPERIALISM OR MILITARISM.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "imperialism" or "militarism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a Nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every thousand inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the reintroduction of slavery.

When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these Territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximillian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their populations are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go.

Of course, the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallalla outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers, directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our Republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression.

The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are now entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their Government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any Government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boxers, (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers.)

If we have a right to establish a stable Government in the islands it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that Government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it, it ceases to be stable.

CONTRACTION THE QUESTION.

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory.

They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the head of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Gov. Allen, and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system.

It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interest of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief; and this is no more altered by the fact that the Filipinos fought the Spaniards than it would be by the fact that Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States Army and have rendered signal service therein; just as the Pawnees did under the Administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of Gen. Washington and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system, all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step.

There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux, and other tribes who are now United States citizens and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, becomes fit for self-government, he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction.

Exactly the same reasoning applies in the case of the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the Islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S JOURNEY.

Made No Speeches Yesterday, but Crowds Met Him at Stations.

BILLINGS, Mont., Sept. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt spent last night at Bismarck, and began the Sunday trip westward at 6 o'clock this morning. There was no speechmaking during the day, but there was some handshaking and conversation between the New York Governor and the people along the route.

At New Salem two Lutheran clergymen with members of their congregations were at the station to greet the Governor. At Mandan the Congregational Minister with some of his people met him. At Dickinson the pastors of the Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, with members of their congregations, were presented to Gov. Roosevelt on the station platform. The day was clear and cool, the first frost of the season having fallen last night. At noon the Governor left his private car and lunched with the newspaper men in their car.

At Medora an hour's stop was made, and Gov. Roosevelt mounted a broncho and rode out on the hills.

The train arrived at Miles City at 6 o'clock this evening and remained an hour. It then proceeded to Billings, to remain here during the night. At Miles City a number of people assembled to greet the Governor and to shake hands with him.

IS TO SPEAK IN MISSOURI.

Gov. Roosevelt's Itinerary Changed—Republicans Hope to Carry State.

Senator N. B. Scott and Joseph H. Manley of the Republican National Committee have received advices which make them believe that the Republicans have an excellent chance to carry Missouri.

This information comes to them from all parts of the State, and so impressed are they with it that Gov. Roosevelt's itinerary is to be changed, so that during the first week in October he will speak in Missouri.

The letters say that the people of the State have many grievances against the Democratic authorities. They are especially angry with Gov. L. V. Stephens and his political lieutenant, Mr. Phelps. Then, too, the last Legislature was very extravagant.

The Governor's course during the car strike in St. Louis is particularly condemned. The Republican cause has been materially aided by the recent development of zink and lead mines.

REPUBLICAN BANNER BURNED.

Party Men of Portchester Flung It to the Breeze Saturday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Republicans of Port Chester do not consider it an omen of bad luck in the coming election that their banner flung to the breeze last night should be burned a short time afterward, although those of the opposite party look upon it as such.

The first banner in the village bearing pictures of McKinley and Roosevelt was strung across the square in the centre of the town at 8 o'clock with much enthusiasm. There was the booming of cannon from the battery of which ex-Congressman William L. Ward is Captain, and a fine display of fireworks. In the midst of it all some one noticed that the banner was ablaze, but it was too late to save it. The loss is about $150. Another banner is to be secured at once, but no fireworks will be allowed.

B. B. ODELL, JR., SELLS OUT.

Disposes of His Interests in Newburg Gas and Electric Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 16.—B. B. Odell, Jr., has sold out his interest in the Consumers' Gas Company and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of Newburg to a syndicate of which F. R. Bain of this city is a member. The transaction involved several hundred thousand dollars.

When the companies are reorganized it is expected that Mr. Bain will be elected President and manager. The plants will be greatly improved. Engineers have been busy for several weeks looking over the ground and preparing plans.

MR. PAYNE IS CONFIDENT.

Republican Majority in the Next Congress He Considers Certain.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is quite confident of a Republican majority in the next Congress.

"The election of Mr. McKinley," he said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, "makes a Republican majority in Congress a certainty. And I don't think there is much doubt of the President's re-election. I don't say the majority in the House will be very large, perhaps about 30; but it will be large enough. It does not do to have too big a majority. One of 30 is much better than one of 100.

"I am going home to-morrow, but I am not going to speak in my district. I get more votes when I don't."

BRYAN'S FIGHT IN THE EAST.

Ex-Gov. Stone Denies that Democrats Fomented Miners' Strike.

Vice Chairman William J. Stone of the Democratic National Committee spent the greater part of yesterday in "Little Italy." He was the guest of President Crussi of the Italian Democratic Club in the Thirty-second Assembly District. Mr. Stone says he had a very enjoyable time, and that the Italian vote is practically a unit for Bryan.

"The idea," remarked Mr. Stone at the Hoffman House last night, "that the Democratic leaders have taken any part in fomenting a strike in the coal regions is ridiculous.

"Everything in connection with the Democratic outlook is satisfactory. We shall begin at once the most aggressive campaign the East has ever seen. The trend of events indicates that we have more than a fighting chance in the East. I am not giving any figures, but we shall concentrate our efforts in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and Delaware.

"I see nothing in the figures from Vermont and Maine to discourage the Bryan people. The Republicans used a great deal of money there."

Senator J. K. Jones has gone to Washington, but will return to-morrow.

Mr. Bryan Starts for Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Mr. Bryan attended service at the Centenary Methodist Church to-day and spent the remainder of the day with relatives in this city. He left to-night for Southeastern Kansas, where he will spend the next two days. He speaks at Galena, Kan., to-morrow, and will make several short speeches en route to that place.

Political Notes.

The Republican State Senatorial Conventions in Manhattan and the Bronx will be held to-night. The following nominations are practically assured: Fifteenth District—Nathaniel A. Elsberg; Nineteenth—Samuel S. Slater; Twenty-first—M. J. Harrington.

Senator John Ford of the Nineteenth District denies that he is dissatisfied or that he was turned down. He says he was in the Senate five years, and lost money every year by neglecting his private affairs.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the Wigwam, in East Fourteenth Street.

National Committeeman Franklin Murphy of New Jersey says there is no apathy among the Republicans in his State. The meetings at Jersey City and Elizabeth last week were pronounced successes.

THE NEW YORK'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

The American Line steamship New York, which arrived at the bar Saturday night, twelve hours overdue, and reached her pier yesterday morning, reports encountering a severe storm while off the eastern edge of the Newfoundland Banks Wednesday night.

Chief Officer Beckwith said that the storm broke late Wednesday night, and that the sea was unusually heavy, especially for the strength of the wind encountered. The New York would have reached port early Saturday morning on time, he said, had it not been for the time she lost in weathering the gale.

The New York brought 1,059 passengers, among them being Dr. Edward Riedloe, ex-United States Consul to Amoy, China; Coleman Carnegie, Prof. C. M. Carter, Frederick R. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; Bishop C. R. Hale, Henry Carnegie Phipps, Mrs. John B. Stetson and son, Gen. George Moore Smith, and Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong.

BABY DIES IN POLICE STATION.

The Mother, Too Poor to Pay a Physician, Seeks Aid Too Late.

With her baby dying in her arms, a distracted mother appeared in the Fifth Avenue Police Station of Brooklyn last night, and begged the police to send for a doctor. She gave her name as Kate Jesensky, and said she had been employed as a servant at 233 Prospect Avenue.

Her baby, which was five weeks old, was taken sick with Summer complaint a few days ago. Yesterday its symptoms became alarming. Having no money to pay a doctor she went to the police for help. The Sergeant in charge called an ambulance from the Seney Hospital, but before it arrived the baby died.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

DAVIES ON THE ICE TRUST

Attorney General Replies to Prof. Lee's Rejected Resolution.

SAYS CROKER BALKED ACTION

Points Out How All His Efforts to Dissolve the Trust Were Thwarted—Record of the Case.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—Attorney General Davies has written a letter to Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee of Cornell University, who introduced the anti-trust resolution at the State Democratic Convention, in which he takes exceptions to the phrase which made this declaration: "We demand that the Republican Attorney General proceed with diligence for the legal destruction of the said trust," and in which he demonstrates in an appended record of his department what he believes to have been unusual activity in prosecuting said trust. The text of the letter is as follows:

State of New York,
Attorney General's Office,
Albany, Sept. 15.

Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee, Ithaca, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I notice from the newspapers Wednesday last that you presented the following resolution to the Democratic State Convention of the day previous, then in session in Saratoga:

Resolved, That we especially condemn and denounce that illegal corporate combination known as the Ice Trust, which particularly oppresses the poor and arbitrarily raises the prices for one of the necessities of life, and we demand that the Republican Attorney General proceed with diligence for the legal destruction of the said trust.

The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention the day following does not contain your plank, but merely this slight reference to the Ice Trust: "We condemn the corporate combination known as the Ice Trust."

I think every right-minded citizen in this State will regret the emasculation of your resolution, the abandonment of the truthful declaration that the Ice Trust "particularly oppresses the poor and arbitrarily raises the price for one of the necessities of life." This going into particulars concerning the effect of the Ice Trust's operations would have been of great value to those who are endeavoring with every means in their power to destroy that odious combination. It was hardly to be expected, however, I presume, that Augustus Van Wyck and John Whalen, stockholders in the Ice Trust, who had charge of the writing of the platform, would permit of the introduction into it of a statement which would bring to the mind the tenement-house population of the City of New York and their sufferings the past Summer in consequence of the savage greed of the Ice Trust.

Richard Croker, the newspaper correspondents also stated, instructed Mr. Whalen and Mr. Van Wyck as to the declarations of the platform regarding the Ice Trust; and even Mr. Croker would hardly think it prudent, in view of his extensive purchases and profits from Ice Trust stock, to go into detail about its operations.

Further, it could hardly be expected that John F. Carroll and Randolph Guggenheimer, delegates to the convention, or the representatives in that convention of Robert A. Van Wyck and Hugh McLaughlin, all heavy stockholders in the American Ice Company, would permit of any offensive allusions to the Ice Trust or any utterance which would possibly tend to break down the trust and take away all hope of present and future profits. And it may be added that it was with reluctance, obviously, that Mr. Croker permitted any reference to the Ice Trust.

Your resolution was suppressed upon its introduction, and an attempt made by the officers of the convention, who were all named by Mr. Croker and Hugh McLaughlin, to prevent its publication. Grudgingly, and only when forced into a corner by your resolution, did Mr. Croker permit of the trifling mention made of the Ice Trust. Up to the last moment, Augustus Van Wyck, the newspapers state, fought any special mention of the Ice Trust; he desired only a general attack upon trusts. Thus the former Democratic candidate for Governor of only two years ago opposed his political party in doing anything which should seriously harm that "meanest of all trusts," as it has been well stated.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S EFFORTS.

My especial reason for writing you this letter is because of the phrase in your rejected plank which made this declaration: "We demand that the Republican Attorney General proceed with diligence for the legal destruction of the said trust." I deeply regret that this phrase disappeared from the Democratic Party's platform, for its inclusion in the platform might have shamed the officers of the Ice Trust and Mr. Croker and his political lieutenants, who own most of the stock, into abandoning obstructive tactics by which, since May last, they have sought to prevent the Attorney General's Department of this State from accomplishing the legal death of the Ice Trust. Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck strike out the phrase, "we demand that the Republican Attorney General proceed with diligence."

Proceed with diligence against the Ice Trust! Why, it is the last thing they want done. They know full well that every legal resource available for "the Republican Attorney General" has been employed to get forward the Ice Trust's suits, and that at every turn the Ice Trust's lawyers have been fighting the advancement of those suits. Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck do not wish to call attention to that matter—the trust's desperate efforts in the courts to preserve its monopoly. The prominent stockholders of the Ice Trust who sat as delegates in the convention naturally did not wish the attention of the voters called loudly to this branch of the Ice Trust's operations.

In passing, it may be remarked that Hugh McLaughlin plainly mixed politics with business, his business partnership with the Tammany Hall leaders in the Ice Trust clearly would not permit him to part company with them in political life. They opposed the nomination of Bird S. Coler, a resident of Kings County, and naturally the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. McLaughlin was even forced by the business necessities of the political situation to compel the delegates from Mr. Coler's Assembly district in Kings County to violate the instructions of the voters of the district to support him for Governor.

I think, however, that it will interest you to know in some slight detail the efforts made in the courts of this State by the Ice Trust to postpone, month after month, any check being put upon its exactions by this department, and accordingly I append the record taken from the registers of this office:

RECORD OF THE CASE.

On May 10, 1900, a formal application was made to me to commence an action to annul the charter, and a preliminary hearing was had on that date in New York City. The matter was put down for May 17. On May 17 a formal hearing was had in Albany, and five days were allowed for filing briefs. On May 25, the application was granted. On May 28 a petition was made and verified by one of my deputies. On the same date an order was applied for by me and granted by Judge Emory A. Chase, appointing a referee and ordering witnesses to attend on May 29, before the referee.

On May 29 the order was served upon Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, and the hearing was adjourned until June 1. Morse did not appear, and an order was applied for by me and granted by Justice Chase requiring Morse to show cause at Catskill on June 2 why he should not be punished for contempt in failing to appear and produce the books, &c., before the referee.

On May 31 the counsel for the ice company applied in succession to Justices Chase, Chester, and Herrick for a show-cause order and stay. All refused. On June 1 Justice Andrews of New York at the solicitation of the ice company's counsel granted a show-cause order why the order of reference should not be vacated. The same was made returnable June 5. On June 2 alternative writs of prohibition on the application of the ice company's attorneys were granted by Judge D. Cady Herrick, returnable on June 9, at Albany, and on the same day an order was granted by the late Justice Smyth, also upon their application, to show cause why the order of reference should not be vacated. That order was also made returnable June 9, at Albany.

On June 9 we appeared, and the hearings were adjourned by the court to June 13. On June 13 arguments were had on both applications before Judge Chester. On June 27 decision was handed down by Judge Chester setting aside the alternative writs of prohibition and denying the motion to vacate order of reference.

On July 3 an order setting aside alternative writs of prohibition was entered in the Albany County Clerk's Office. On the same date an order denying the motion to vacate order of reference was entered in Albany County Clerk's Office. On the same date notice of appeal was served in the three orders by counsel for the ice company. On the same date, a stay was granted at the request of the ice company in the three proceedings, pending appeal to the Appellate Division.

On July 4 the stay was served on the Attorney General in the proceeding to examine witnesses. On July 6 a stay was served on the Attorney General in the writs of prohibition pending appeal. On July 20 this department applied to vacate all stays, and the application was denied.

Aug. 3 appeals noticed for argument for submission to Appellate Division, which convened at Saratoga on Sept. 4. On Aug. 16 we served notice of motion for an order dismissing appeals, returnable at the opening of the Appellate Division, Sept. 4.

On Sept. 4 argument on all appeals and motion to dismiss appeals was set down by the court for Sept. 14. On Sept. 14 argument was commenced, and the court ordered the same continued until Sept. 21.

The above record discloses that the ice combine has refused to meet the proceeding upon its merit, but on the contrary has hampered this department at every step with writs of prohibition, stays, and appeals, and, in short, every legal technicality has been invoked on the part of the combination that the ingenuity of counsel for the defense could devise. Yours very truly, JOHN C. DAVIES.

MORE TIME FOR THE MAYOR.

He Will Have Until Sept. 29, It Is Said, to Answer Ice Charges.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The extension of time granted to Mayor Van Wyck of New York City in which to file his answer relative to the charges made against him of holding stock in the so-called Ice Trust expired on Saturday at the noon hour. Nothing was filed by the Mayor, however.

Although the Governor has not granted a further extension of time to the Mayor, it is understood that the Attorney General has done so to the extent of another fifteen days. This will give the Mayor until the 29th inst. in which to file his answer.

YACHT RUNS INTO FERRYBOAT.

A Hole Cut in the New Brunswick by the Aileen.

A collision occurred yesterday afternoon in the North River, just outside the Cortlandt Street slip, between the ferryboat New Brunswick of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the steam yacht Aileen. The New Brunswick, in command of Capt. Dan Tuttle, was just starting on a west-bound trip at 4:45 o'clock, and as she headed out of the slip the yacht, coming down the river close to the New York shore, ran into the boat.

A hole ten feet wide was cut in the New Brunswick above the waterline.

The yacht did not wait, but hurried down the river and was out of sight before the ferryboat's officers noticed her name.

It was subsequently ascertained that the yacht was the Aileen. She is owned by the Government, having been purchased at the beginning of the Spanish war, and refitted as a patrol boat for the use of the Naval Reserve.

The New Brunswick went to Jersey City, where she laid up for repairs. No one was injured aboard the New Brunswick, but there was great excitement among the passengers.

The Winnie Lowry's Danger.

The schooner Winnie Lowry, Capt. Smith of Boston, which sailed from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, laden with laths, was overtaken by the storm off Sandy Hook early yesterday morning and was picked up by the tug Wallace B. Flint of the Hazard & Brainard Towing Company and towed in to Red Hook. When sighted by the Flint the schooner had lost her mainsail and jibs and was dragging her anchor. The Captain and seven seamen were uninjured.

THREATENED WITH LYNCHING.

Italian Who Wounded a Child in the Hands of a Mob—Police Save Him.

A crowd of Irish-Americans and Italians in Elizabeth Street last night seized Pasquale Grippo, an Italian bootblack, of 812 Mott Street, who had slashed Helen McBride, four years old, of 294 Elizabeth Street, with a razor, and attempted to lynch him. The crowd seemed determined to carry out the threats they loudly made amid great excitement, but Policeman Christopher O'Brien of the Mulberry Street Station fought his way through the crowd and rescued the man. With the aid of Probationary Policeman John Branagan, he got the man to the station house. The child was attended at her home.

Grippo and a companion visited some friends last night in the basement of 293 Elizabeth Street. Grippo became quarrelsome, and he and his friend caused so much trouble that they were put out.

Instead of going away Grippo and the other man went up stairs. There Grippo flourished his razor defiantly at everybody, including his friend, who was so frightened that he disappeared. Grippo went through the house brandishing his razor and slashing this way and that as people ran shrieking out of his way. He pursued them down stairs, and on a lower floor caught up with Helen McBride. She was following a crowd, and the Italian cut her on the face, making a gash a couple of inches long. The child fell down the stairs.

The crowd which had gathered outside, attracted by the confusion, heard the cries of the child, and they seized Grippo. Then, finding the child, they cursed the Italian, and the cry, "Lynch him!" was raised.

A rope was procured, and the infuriated mob collected in front of the house, holding the Italian. O'Brien and Branagan were quickly in the crowd. O'Brien could not get through at first, but he used his club, and was then able to get to Grippo. O'Brien and Branagan then started for the station house with their prisoner.

The child was found to have a long cut on the cheek under the right eye. It was severe but not necessarily dangerous. The police sent for an ambulance, and the child's parents for an Italian physician. They refused to let the ambulance surgeon attend the child.

WIDOW SUED BY STEPSON.

Deeds Reconveying Property to His Father Alleged to Have Disappeared.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The first step in the litigation involving the title to the estate of Freeholder James Carroll, which is estimated at $25,000, was taken yesterday when Sheriff Hopper served upon Mrs. Annie Carroll an injunction restraining the transfer or sale of certain tracts of land and buildings on Ramapo Avenue pending the determination of an action instituted in the Court of Chancery.

John Johnson, counsel for Joseph Carroll, has filed a bill in Chancery to set aside certain conveyances and partition the estate among the heirs at law. When Carroll died he left a widow, who was his second wife, and three children—Joseph, now twenty-three years old, and two minor children.

Carroll, who was a liveryman, had gotten into financial difficulties, and sought to save his property by conveying it to a Mrs. Kelly, who transferred the holdings at once to Mrs. Carroll. It is claimed that deeds from Mrs. Carroll to Mrs. Kelly and from Mrs. Kelly to James Carroll were drawn, signed, sealed, and delivered, but were not recorded. These conveyances were placed by James Carroll in the safe in his office. Mr. Carroll was taken suddenly ill and died, leaving the deeds in his safe. Afterward, the stepson alleges, a safe expert opened the safe and turned its contents over to Mrs. Carroll, and the deeds disappeared.

When Joseph Carroll attained his majority he believed that he would be recognized in the distribution of the estate. His requests were ignored, and he now seeks to establish the existence of the conveyances and the surrounding circumstances, hoping to set aside the conveyances to the widow and prove his right with the other children to an interest in the original estate, subject to the dower right of the widow. The points involved are intricate and novel and have aroused considerable interest. The writ is returnable before the Chancellor on Sept. 29.

Georgia Colonel Shoots a Man.

ATLANTA, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Covington, Ga., says Col. Usher Thomason, in command of the Second Georgia, shot and perhaps fatally wounded Otto Fowler here this afternoon. Both men were armed, but Fowler's brother prevented him from shooting Col. Thomason. The trouble between the two men is said to be of long standing. Col. Thomason's home is at Madison.

Coachman Thrown Against Pillar.

Theodore Jackson, colored, coachman for Elmer E. Hand, a lawyer of 324 West Seventy-sixth Street, was thrown against an elevated railroad pillar at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue last night by the team of horses he was driving running away. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He is in a critical condition. The team was caught before it had run a block. The coachman had just left Mr. Hand at his home.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS.

THE new shapes designed for the Fall and Winter seasons have been placed on sale. They embody the most approved ideas as to fit, finish and smart appearance.

BIDS FOR SUPPLIES

For Relief of Texas Sufferers.

The following supplies are wanted, to be delivered by 2 P. M., Tuesday, on board U. S. Transport McPherson, Pier 22, Brooklyn,

2,000 Bbls. Flour,	1,000 Bbls. Split Peas,
10,000 Bags Charcoal,	1,000 Drums Codfish,
3,000 Gasoline Stoves,	250 Single Sacks Roasted Coffee Beans;
1,000 Bbls. Copperas,	25 Chests Tea,
500 Bbls. Chloride of Lime,	100 Bbls. Sugar, Granulated;
200 Bbls. of Sol. Carbolic Acid,	1,000 Tins Baking Powder,
5,000 ½-Bbls. Cornmeal,	1,000 Pails Lard.
5,000 Bags Rice,	
5,000 Bags White Beans,	

Bids are asked for any part of the quantities named, prices to include delivery F. O. B.

Supplies must be up to U. S. Government Standard.

Flour, Charcoal, Cornmeal, Rice, Beans and Peas, to be delivered by lighters, Free, alongside Transport.

Prompt Delivery Essential, and Goods not delivered by 2 P. M. subject to Rejection.

Right is Reserved to Reject Any or All Bids.

To Insure Consideration Bids should be Received by 12 o'clock Noon To-day.

Address WILLIAM F. KING, Chairman
Purchasing Committee, Citizens' Relief Committee.
Care THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

RACE DISTURBANCE FATAL

Negress Knocked Down and Killed in a Fight.

White Woman Held by the Police on Suspicion—Great Excitement in East Fourth Street.

Mrs. Annie Bennett, colored, of 125 West Third Street, was found dead on the sidewalk in East Fourth Street last night with a severe cut over the right eye. Mrs. Susie Collins, a white woman, of 34 Cornelia Street, was locked up in the Mercer Street Station on suspicion of having caused the death of the woman.

There was a serious disturbance on East Third and East Fourth Streets last night. Mrs. Bennett getting into two fights. Mrs. Collins was pointed out as her last assailant, and she was arrested. Gertrude Hicks, sixteen years old, a colored girl, was also arrested on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Bennett, and W. H. Leach, a white man, of 151 West Fourth Street, was locked up as a witness, he having pointed out Mrs. Collins as Mrs. Bennett's assailant.

Policeman W. Walsh of the Mercer Street Station found the body of Mrs. Bennett on the sidewalk in front of 134 West Fourth Street, surrounded by a crowd. He sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance, and it soon arrived, with Dr. Cavanagh, who pronounced the woman dead. She had a bad cut over her right eye, and she had had several hemorrhages. Dr. Cavanagh would not make any other statement than that the woman probably had been the victim of an assault.

Policeman Walsh found that Mrs. Bennett and Gertrude Hicks quarreled in front of the dead woman's home on West Third Street. The girl struck the woman in the face, according to some persons in the crowd which collected.

DESPAIR IN GALVESTON GIVES PLACE TO HOPE

People Determined to Inaugurate New Career for City.

CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED

Looting Has Been Stopped, and the Destitute Are Being Sent to Friends Elsewhere as Fast as Possible.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—Last Sunday gloom, desolation, and despair prevailed in this storm-torn city. To-day, hope and determination have seized the people; they realize that the task before them is gigantic, yet with the generous aid that is flowing to them in a broad stream from all parts of the civilized world, and their own indomitable purpose, the sick and wounded will be healed, the destitute relieved, the recuperation of Galveston will be speedy, the city will be rebuilt, and placed on a more enduring foundation, and her commercial career started anew. Such is the spirit displayed to-day by this grievously stricken people.

Looting and the desecration of corpses have ceased since the military has assumed charge of affairs, and the troops are cooperating harmoniously with the civil authorities. Sheriff Thomas is in charge of the isolated district, and is directing interment and the recovery of property there. United States Marshal Grant has received full authority from Gen. Scurry, and is directing affairs on the mainland, aided by a troop of Rangers, who are ordered to make short work of looters and arrest all suspicious characters.

The Rangers and the militia and civil guards stationed at Texas City and Virginia Point are under the direction of Marshal Grant. These are the two points of ingress to the city. He also has control over all the railways running into this city and all craft plying between Virginia Point and Texas City, and no one can embark or disembark at these places without his permission, unless having authority so to do from his superior officers.

The destitute wishing to go to friends in the country receive free transportation and are being sent out of the city as rapidly as the limited transportation facilities at the disposal of the Committee on Transportation will permit. The owner of any water craft found guilty of charging more than the regulation fare will be arrested and severely dealt with.

Much complaint has hitherto existed about exorbitant charges by boats and the roads running from Texas City. This has been cured by a stringent order from Gen. Scurry, who has been at work diligently to properly adjust affairs so that no deserving person shall be imposed upon. With increase in force of the Dallas Rough Riders and the Tregezant Rifles, the latter company arriving to-day, Gen. Scurry will be better able to meet the new conditions which constantly develop.

The cleaning-up and disinfecting of streets, stores, and buildings goes bravely on, and the sanitary condition of the downtown portion of the city has been greatly improved. Mayor Jones stated to-day there would be no let-up in the work until the entire city is cleansed and disinfected.

Dry goods stores and clothing houses resemble great laundries, and every available space is occupied with goods hung up to dry. Fortunately the weather is clear, hot, and dry for this purpose. Those merchants whose stocks were but slightly damaged, have done a rushing business, and so have the restaurants, but their stocks are very limited, and fresh meat is difficult to obtain. Extortion is a rare exception, although the supply of food at hotels and restaurants is limited. This will be remedied in a few days.

RUSHING WORK ON RAILWAY.

Since all the railways terminating here have united upon one bridge, and are pushing the work night and day with a large force reconstructing it, while the tracks are being restored on the island and mainland by large forces, it is confidently asserted that Galveston will have railway communication directly with the outside world by Wednesday next. If this is done it will relieve the existing situation wonderfully, as all supplies are now brought in by boat.

The injured and sick under the thorough system inaugurated by the Board of Health and local physicians, aided by volunteers from outside, are receiving every care and attention, and are doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances, which are being improved daily.

To-day C. M. Robinson, Chief Grain Inspector, received the following telegram from Hammond & Snyder of Baltimore:

"With great satisfaction we to-day learned of your safety. Our exchange has raised over $5,000 in the interest of your unfortunates. More to follow."

This Baltimore firm shipped from here by the Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinaga for Newcastle-on-Tyne over 200,000 bushels of wheat. While lying at the wharf the vessel was caught in the storm, rode it out safely, and sailed immediately after its subsidence.

SERVICE AT ST. MARY'S.

All the churches in the city being totally or partially wrecked, with one or two exceptions, services to-day were in most cases suspended. Mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral this morning, and was largely attended. Father Kirwin preached an eloquent and feeling sermon, in which he spoke of the awful calamity that has befallen the people. After expressing sympathy with the afflicted and distressed, he advised all to go to work in burying the dead. That, he said, was their first duty; the next was to bring the names of the widows and orphans to the church, and they could rest assured of the unfortunates being cared for.

Bishop Gallagher is in receipt of a telegram from Archbishop Corrigan of New York, stating that his diocese will see that all Catholic orphan children sent to his care shall be kindly provided for.

To-morrow a census of the Catholic population will begin, to ascertain the number of widows and orphans caused by the storm and the exact number of Catholics who perished.

The members of the Grand Lodge Committee of Odd Fellows were here to-day, and organized local relief committees to look after and care for the sick and destitute of that order.

The keeper of the life-saving station at the western extremity of the island came in to-day. He reports the station gone, and that a frightful scene of desolation exists there. He reports that 180 bodies were buried there; that the prairie and marshes are strewn with the carcasses of animals and reptiles, and that the stench is stifling.

FURTHER LIST OF DEAD.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 16.—Following is an additional list of the dead not heretofore sent out:

Augustine, Pasquil, and wife.
Anderson, Nelson.
Agin, George, and child.
Anderson, Henry.
Albertson, A., wife, and two children.
Alexander, Annie and Christian.
Children of Thomas Almeras.
Alpin, George, and wife.
Amundsen, Emil, wife, and child.
Anderson, L., and wife.
Anderson, Ned, wife and two children.
Anderson, Amanda, (colored.)
Anderson, C.
Anderson, Mrs. Carl, and four children.
Anizen, Mrs. Frank, and two children.
Armstrong, Mrs. Dora, and four children.
Axteanza, Capt. Sylvester.
Alaway, Fred, and family.
Bradford, F. H., and family.
Boygoyne, Mrs. Francis, and son.
Burke, J. G., and wife.
Burns, Marco, wife and four children.
Bonnerville, Mrs. Antonio, and two children.
Badger, Otto.
Ballman, Gus, Irene, and John.
Ballman, Mrs.
Barns, Mrs. Louise.
Barry, Mrs., and six children.
Balje, Otto.
Batteste, Horace.
Bauch, William, wife and two children.
Bernard, Mrs.
Bell, George, wife, and four children.
Bell, Miss Mattie.
Bell, Henry, colored.
Berger, Theodore, wife, and child.
Bergman, Mrs. J., and daughter.
Bierman, Frederick.
Blackson, baby of William.
Block, son of Charles.
Blum, Isaac.
Borden, J. H., and wife.
Blum, Sarah and Jennie.
Bornkessel, T. C., of the United States Weather Bureau, wife, and child.
Boske, Mrs. Charles, and two sons.
Bowen, —.
Bradley, Miss Ethel.
Branch, Allen, colored.
Brandies, Fritz, wife, and four children.
Brandon, Lottie.
Britton, James, colored.
Brooks, J. T.
Brown, Adolph, wife, and two children.
Bryan, Mrs. L. W., and daughter.
Buckley, Selma and Blanche.
Burgoyne, Douglas.
Bourke, J. K.
Burrell, Elivie, and two children, colored.
Burrell, Mrs. C., colored.
Baxter, Mrs. George, and two children.
Chambers, Ada.
Curtis, Jane, two children, and her mother-in-law, colored.
Cleary, Mrs. Dan, and five children.
Carter, Adeline.
Chenivere, Mrs.
Christian, Paul, and wife.
Clancy, Patrick, wife, and three children.
Clauson, Katie.
Cleary, Mrs. Leon, and one child.
Cleveland, George, and wife.
Cleveland, Roy and Seneca.
Close, J. M.
Coleman, Mandy, and child, colored.
Connell, William.
Cook, W. S., wife and six children.
Cornell, Mrs. Porter, and two daughters, colored.
Cort, infant of E. L., colored.
Cramer, Miss Bessie.
Credo, child of Anthony.
Cromwell, Mrs., and three daughters.
Cuneo, Mrs. Joseph, from New Orleans.
Curtis, Mrs. J. C., and one child, colored.
Curtis, Lula, colored.
Cushman, John Henry.
Daniels, Mrs. E., three girls, one son, two grandchildren.
Davis, Annie N.
Daley, Nicholas.
Darby, Charles.
Davis, Irene.
Deegan, Haddy.
Delaney, Joe.
Delano, Asa P., wife, and children.
Deltz, M., and two sons.
Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. Robert.
Dixon, Mrs. Louise, and children.
Dinsdale, wife, and two children.
Hunter, Mrs., and daughter.
Dirks, Henry, and family.
Dittman, Mrs. F., and son.
Donohue, Misses Ellen and Mary of Utica, N. Y.
Doll, George W., and wife.
Doll, Frank, and family.
Dore, —, an old Frenchman.
Dore, George, Jr., wife, and two children.
Garrene, Mr. and Mrs., and two children.
Dorsett, B., and family of five.
Dotto, Michael, wife, and six children.
Doyle, James.
Drecksmith, D.
Drecksmith, H.
Drew, H. A.
Druffard, A.
Duffy, Mrs.
Dunant, Frank S.
Dunton, Mrs. Adelaide.
Dunkins, Mrs.
Duntonovitch, John and Pinkey.
Darkey, John, and wife and daughter Belle.
Edmonds, Mrs.
Eberhard, F., and wife.
Eberg, Mrs. Kate.
Eckel, William, wife and son.
Edmondson, L. E.
Edgert, Fred, and father.
Eichler, W.
Eichler, Mrs. A.
Eismann, Howard.
Ellis, John, and family of four.
Ello, Joseph, wife, and two children.
Engelhart, Louis.
Engelhart, Mrs. Ludwig.
Engelhart, G. C.
Evans, Mrs. Kate, and two daughters.
Everhart, J. H., wife, and Miss Lena and Guy.
Farrell, Mrs., wife of the Reverend, and three children.
Falke, Joseph, and three children.
Faucette, Mrs. Robert.
Feigle, John, Sr., and wife.
Feigle, John, Jr., and daughter Mabel.
Flanagan, Mrs. Martin, and child.
Foreman, Mrs. Mamie, Cassie, Thomas, Amos, Webster.
Franklin, George.
Franck, Mrs. Augusta.
Freidsaph, —, wife, and son.
Frellag, —, and son Harry.
Frohne, Mrs. Charles, and two children.
Frye, Mrs. W. H.
Fryer, Bessie Bell.
Gwynn, Mrs. D.
Gordon, Sol., two children.
Gabell, Mr. and Mrs., colored.
Gaines, Mrs. Tillie J., and two daughters.
Gallishaw, five children of the late James Gallishaw.
Garrett, Ed.
Garrigan, James.
Garrigan, Joseph.
Garth, Johnnie and Gussie.
Genter, Robert.
Gensen, four children.
George, First Sergeant Battery O.
George, Charles, and wife.
Gillis, Dan.
Gordon, Asker, and baby.
Grant, Fred, colored.
Grant, Mamie E., colored.
Gother, Mrs. Fred.
Grumberg, Alexander, supposed to belong to life-saving station.
Haag, three children of Mrs. B.
Hagan, George W.
Hall, Joe, and family, colored.
Hansel, Dick, wife and three children.
Harris, Tim.
Harris, wife and three children of Thomas.
Harris, Robert, wife, and one child.
Harris, George.
Harris, Mrs., colored.
Harris, Mrs. W. R., and son.
Hayes, child of Mrs. Eva, of Taylor, Texas.
Helfstein, John, Jr., child.
Helfstein, Sophie and Loly, children of W.
Hermann, Mrs. R. M., and child.
Hess, Bueler.
Hester, Charlie.
Hoarer, Martin, wife, and son.
Hoch, Mrs., and three sons, Mike, Willie, and Louis.
Holland, James H., wife, and son Willie, and grandson Otis.
Holland, —, colored.
Holland, Mrs. James.
Holmes, Mrs., colored.
Holmes, child of Laura, colored.
Hubner, Edward and Anton.
Hudson, Mrs.
Hughes, Mrs. Mattie.
Hughes, Stuart C.
Hughes, John.
Hull, Charlie, colored.
Huzza, Charles, wife, and four children.
Hyman, Anthony.
Hybach, Charles, and son.
Jaeger, Mr. and Mrs., and two children.
Jackson, J. W., wife, and two children, all of Dallas.
Janowerk, E., wife, and two children, all of Dallas.
Jasper, two children of Perry, colored.
Jefferbock Mr. and Mrs. Augusta.
Jerrel, J., wife, and four children, and mother-in-law.
Jones, Frank, son, and Fred, colored.
Jones, Mrs. Matilda, and daughter.
Johnson, Peter, wife and five children.
Johnson, Mrs. P., and children.
Johnson, R. D., wife and two children.
Johnson, Mrs. Genevieve, and daughter.
Johnson, W. J., wife and two children.
Johnson, Mrs. Ben, and three children.
Johnson, Michael, wife, child, and mother-in-law.
Johnson, Harry.
Johnson, Mrs. H. B.
Johnson, A. S., wife and six children.
Junemann, Charles, wife, and daughter.
Kunker, William, wife, and child.
Kace, Mrs. John, and four children.
Kennedy, Benton, wife, and three children.
Kemp, Pearl C., colored.
Kemp, Mrs., colored.
Kerpan, Mr. and Mrs. Paul.
King, Mrs., colored.
King, Rosa J., colored.
Kindlund, Edgar.
Knowles, Mrs. W. T., and three children.
Kimley, Mrs. John, and family.
Kinsell, E.
Kress, Joseph, wife, and three sons.
Kaiser, Louie, wife, and three children.
Kohler, Mrs. Fred, two sons.
Kelss, Mrs. John.
Kelss, Miss Judie.
Kelss, Mrs. Louise, and four children.
Keiffer, wife and daughter.
Kelsy, James.
Lackey, Miss Pearl.
Lackey, Alma.
Lackey, Robert.
Lackey, Mrs., four children, and daughter-in-law.
Lafayette, Mrs., and two children.
La Pierce, James, wife, and five children.
Larson, H., and two children.
Laukhuff, Genevieve.
Lashley, Mrs. Dave.
Lausen, August, and three children.
Lawson, Mrs. W., and Miss Oralie.
Lawson, Mr. and Mrs., and child.
Legue, three children of Mrs. Lillie.
Lee, Capt. G. A., and wife.
Lenker, Tom.
Lennard, Fred.
Lemira, Joseph, wife and four children.
Leon, —, and two children.
Leslie, Miss Gracie.
Lewis, Mrs. C. A., colored.
Lewis, Mrs. Jake, and six children.
Lewis, Agnes, colored.
Lindgren, John, wife and seven children, (Miss Lillie, eldest, saved.)
Lloyd, Buck, and wife.
Locke, Mrs. Mary.
Lockhart, Charles, Mrs. and two children.
Losico, Mrs. F., daughter, three children and son-in-law.
Lucas, Mrs. William, and two sons.
Lucas, two children of Mrs. David.
Lucas, John, and two children.
Ludke, Henry, wife, and son.
Ludewig, E. A., and mother.
Lumberg, Will and Lena.
Lumber, Gus, wife, and nine children.
Lynch, A.
Lynch, James, and wife.
Lynch, Ed, and family.
Lyster, W. W.
Miller, Joe, and children.
Munn, Mrs. Sl.
McCauley, J. B., and wife.
Macklin, W. L., wife, and three children.
Maudy, Mrs., and daughter, colored.
Matson, Grace, and three children, colored.
Martin, Frank, wife, and son.
Maquelte, Mrs. Pauline.
Maxwell, Mrs.
McAmish, S. A., wife, and two daughters.
McAughlar, Ira, colored.
McCullouch, A. R., colored.
McManus, Mrs. W. H.
McMillan, Mrs. M. J.
McNeill, Mrs., and baby.
McNeal, Mrs. James, and child.
McPeters, wife, and two children.
McPherson, Robert, colored.
Merley, Mrs. John.
Mealy, Joseph.
Megna, Mrs. Joe.
Megna, Child of Mike.
Menzella, John, wife, and five children.
Meric, Eugene, and mother.
Meric, John, wife, and children.
Mestry, Charlotte, colored.
Meyer, Chris, missing.
Miller, Mr., wife, and six children.
Moran, James, and wife.
Morrow, Mrs., and four children.
Moore, Mrs. Nathan.
Moore, Estelle, colored.
Moore, —.
Morley, D., and wife.
Morris, Harry, wife and three children.
Morton, Hammond, and four children, wife.
Mulcahey, two children of J., of Houston.
Mulholland, Mrs. Louise.
Mullock, Henry, wife and child.
Mundyne, Mrs. Maria.
Murie, Mrs. Annie, and daughter.
Meyer, Herman, wife, and son Willie.
Myers, Mrs. C. J., and one child.
Napoleon, Henry, wife, and sister, colored.
Oats, Charlotte, colored.
O'Dowd, D. J.
O'Keefe, C. J., and wife.
Olsen, Ed.
Oterson, A. A., and wife.
Ostermayer, Henry, and wife.
O'Shaughnessy, Antoinette Pauline.
Perry, Mrs. H. M., and son Clayton of Houston.
Puesnuft, Mrs. Fred, and three children.
Paetz, Mrs. Lena.
Paskall, August, and wife.
Pashelag, Miss Louisa.
Pashelag, Mrs. E., and three children.
Pauly, Mr. and Mrs.
Paysee, Mrs. Henry, and two children.
Peetz, Mrs. Capt. J. J., and eldest and youngest daughters.
Pellenze, Mrs., and mother.
Perkins, Albert, colored.
Perkins, Arthur, colored.
Perkins, wife, and grandson, colored.
Peterson, K. C., wife, and child.
Peterson, Mrs. J., and children.
Pettit, W. B.
Pettingill, W. H., and wife, and three sons, Walter W., James, and Norman, missing.
Pliford, W., Mexican Cable Company, and four children.
Quowvich, John, and four others unknown.
Quester, Bessie.
Quinn, Mr. Thomas.
Quinn, John, engineer; missing.
Rockford, William, and wife.
Ryan, Joseph, wife, and child.
Raleigh, Miss Lelia.
Rayburn, Crawford.
Rattisseau, A., and wife and three children.
Rattisseau, Mrs. W. L., and three children.
Reagan, Mrs. John J.
Reagan, W. J., and wife and three children.
Rein, —, wife, and daughter.
Reinhart, Agnes and Helen, daughtern of John.
Rhone, Lula L., (colored.)
Richardson, S. W., and wife.
Richamderes, Mrs. Irene, and baby.
Riley, Mrs. W., and two children.
Rimmelyn, Edward H., and wife.
Riordan, Thomas.
Ritzemmer, Mrs.
Rhymes, Thomas, wife, and two children.
Roch, Annie.
Roberts, "Shorty."
Richford, Ben, and wife.
Roemer, C. C., and wife.
Roemer, Elizabeth, wife of A. C.
Roehm, Mr. and Mrs. William, and two children.
Rogers, Blanche Donald, niece of D. B.
Ross, nine-year-old child of Mrs. Ross of Houston.
Rosse, Mrs. L., and three children.
Rousalee, B., wife and three children.
Roth, Mrs. Kate, and three children.
Rowe, Mrs. and three children.
Rudder, Robert, wife and four children.
Rudger, C., wife and child.
Ruenbuhl, Johnnie.
Ruhter, A., mother and father.
Ruhrmond, Prof., wife and two children.
Rust, Henry, and three children.
Redelli, Angelo, wife and four children.
Sanford, Southwick, wife and child.
Schmidt, Mrs. F., and son, Richard.
Schmidt, Richard J.
Schneider, J. F., wife and six children.
Schoolfield, —, colored.
Schoolfield, Isaac.
Schutte, —, wife, and two children.
Schultze, Mr. and Mrs.
Scott, Hugh, colored.
Seals, Wallace D., colored.
Seats, Sarah N., colored.
Sedgewick, child.
Siebel, Mrs. Julius.
Siebel, Lizzie.
Siebel, Mrs. Jacob, and son Julius.
Siexas, Mrs. E., Annie, Lucille, and Cecilia.
Severt, John, and wife.
Shaper, Henry, wife, and two sons.
Sherman, Albert.
Sharke, Charles P.
Skelton, Mrs. Emma, and two children.
Smith, Jim, prizefighter.
Simmerville, S. B., and wife, colored.
Sourbien, Battery O.
Slayton, Mrs. Carey B., colored.
Steeb, J., wife, and two children.
Stevens, Frank, Leo, Gerald, and Edward, sons of T. J.
Stewart, Capt. P., and family.
Stilkolitch, Mannie.
Stimman, Robert, wife, and child.
Strabe, Nick, and family, except one.
Strickhausen, Mrs.
Strunk, William, wife, and six children.
Sudden, Cora, colored.
Swartsbach, child of A.
Swickel, mother and three sisters of John.
Sylvester, Miss.
Simms, two children of H. G. Simms.
Thomas, Miss Daisy.
Tavinette, Antoinet.
Terrell, Mrs. Q. V., and four children, colored.
Thomas, Newell and Nathaniel.
Thompson, Mr., wife, and three children.
Thurman, Mrs., colored.
Tiggs, Lavina, and daughter, colored.
Tilsman, Robert, wife, and five children.
Tinbush and family.
Trickhausen, Mrs.
Trosman, Mrs., and three children.
Tucker, Mr. and Mrs., and one child.
Turner, Mr. and Mrs.
Udell, Oliver, wife, and child.
Uhl, Mrs. Christopher, and six children.
Uldridge, Val, Mrs., and six children.
Van, Miss Mary.
Vining, Mrs. Annie, and four children.
Viscavitch, Magdalena, daughter of Mrs.
Wemberg, O. M., wife, and five children.
Walker, Louis D.
Winn, Mrs., and grandchild.
Wallace, Scott and Earl.
Wade, Mrs. Hillie, colored.
Wade, Hattie, and husband, colored.
Walden, Samuel, son of W. H., colored.
Waldgren, Mr.
Walker, Mrs. H. V.
Walter, Mrs. Charles, and three children.
Walsh, Joseph, wife and three children.
Walters, Gus.
Waring, Mr., colored.
Warrah, Martin.
Waters, three nephews of James.
Watkins, child of P.
Watson, Judge, wife and two children.
Webber, Mrs., and family.
Weber, W. J., wife, and two children.
Wester, George and Joe.
Weidmang, Fritz, and wife, Paul, and mother.
Weiss, Prof.
Walsh, Mrs.
Westaway, Mrs. George.
Westerman, Mrs. A.
Westman, Mrs.
White, James, wife, and babe.
Wicke, Lena.
Wilke, C. O.
Wilcox, child.
Wilde, Miss Freda.
Williams, Mrs. Mary.
Wilson, Bertha, (colored.)
Withey, H.
Witt, C. H., wife, and two children.
Wood, Mrs. R. N.
Wood, Eddie and Burley, colored.
Wood, Mrs. Caroline, and two daughters, Mary and Kate.
Wuchnach, M., wife, and two children.
Young, Mrs., two daughters, and one son.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

UNITED MEMORIAL SERVICE

Sympathizers with Storm's Victims Gather at Carnegie Hall.

GIVE MONEY FOR SUFFERERS

All Religious Denominations Represented at the Meeting Called by the Salvation Army.

Carnegie Hall was well filled, though not crowded, at the memorial services for Galveston's dead yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Salvation Army, and at which the Young Men's Christian Association and the various churches and synagogues of New York were represented. Justice Charles F. MacLean of the Supreme Court presided, being introduced by Commander Booth-Tucker as they stood beneath a great American flag hung across the proscenium. The opening hymn was "There'll Be No Parting There," and the prayer was by Brigadier Miles of the Salvation Army.

"Within the memory of most of us this great city which is our home has been appealed to many times for sufferers outside of our own borders on land and sea," Justice MacLean began. "Now calamity has come within our own coasts. Citizens of our common country, the great Union we love so well, have been overwhelmed in startling ruin and sudden death. Unburied dead lie exposed in desolation, homeless living are destitute of food and raiment in that lately fair city by the Gulf. This militant sodality which has brought us together happily offers us the very vehicle for our contributions, if we will make a free will offering to succor those who need it so much. In fact, it has already begun the good work which we would accomplish.

"Hardly had the telegraph brought the sad tidings of the tragic scenes at Galveston and the region round about before messages over the same wires were hurrying its nearest members to the scene of the disaster and arranging for the transportation of tents for shelter, food, clothing, and medicine. Appreciating the distress it withdrew its forces from other fields, reduced its current expenses as much as possible, and even withdrew money from foreign fields for our own stricken neighbor.

"Shall we not help on this good work with the means intrusted to us? The machinery is already equipped. It has been tried before, is working now, and is working well. Its organization is complete under the gallant and approved leadership of the Consul and Commander, who have our confidence. The ready and self-sacrificing men, the willing and devoted women who have already gone on humanity's errand, and those who are going after them are not raw levies. They are regulars enlisted for a lifelong campaign against suffering and sorrow as well as sin.

"Whatever of treasure we pour into this channel will go to the very persons for whom we mean it and will not be consumed in the going."

Edmond W. Booth, Associate Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, then spoke briefly, and Miss Hildebrand, soloist from the Metropolitan Temple, sang Mr. Moody's favorite hymn, "And I Shall See Him Face to Face."

FATHER DUCEY'S ADDRESS.

Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, was the next speaker, his address being, in part, as follows:

"We are all here in the interests of the dead and for the benefit of the living, and to fulfill the counsels of the greatest moral Teacher the world has ever known. We are here to follow His counsel to comfort the afflicted, to clothe the naked, to give food to the hungry. This meeting is a great object lesson, appealing both to the intellect and hearts of all.

"Great events are happening all around us. This great calamity has overtaken a certain portion of the country. We are here to feed the survivors, while others are making greater sacrifices for the love of God by burying the dead and paying them the last tribute of respect.

"These manifestations appeal most powerfully to the spirit of law and order, and work for peace and the organization of society, but there are men who do not recognize, in their arrogance of wealth, that they are stewards of God's bounty. One wealthy man who was spoken to regarding contributing to the sufferers at Galveston said: 'I have nothing to do with these people, because God, Who guides the waves, allowed them to be submerged by the disaster.' He is of the type of those who are at the present time physically murdering these 150,000 people who are to starve in Pennsylvania."

At this point Father Ducey digressed to attack the Pennsylvania mine owners in terms similar to those he had used in a sermon at St. Leo's Church in the morning. In concluding Father Ducey called upon his somewhat surprised hearers to give liberally to the cause of the meeting, saying: "If we do our duty blessings will come to us not only from Galveston but from Pennsylvania and the throne of God."

Commander Booth-Tucker, who followed, confined himself strictly to the Galveston horror, and said that the first relief party sent out by the army had probably already reached there. "I thought as I read in the papers of the great needs of the stricken community that the greatest need was the glorious Gospel," he said. "Do not let us leave God out of our calculations, especially at a moment like this, when people say, 'Food? No, I am not hungry. My darlings are dead.'

"With God's blessing, this cyclone, which has brought the perfume of sympathy from every heart and home over the whole country and the whole civilized world, shall not be in vain for us, and shall not be in vain for those sufferers."

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Rev. Dr. S. P. Cadman, in presenting appropriate resolutions adopted by the meeting, said that the calamity was sufficient to engage the attention of the whole country, "therefore I think we should leave the Pennsylvania coal strike apart for the present," he said. Father Ducey, however, had by this time left the hall. Following are the resolutions:

This meeting, representing the various churches and synagogues of Greater New York, with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army, assembled at a memorial service in the Carnegie Hall, New York City, for those who perished in the Galveston disaster, desire to express sympathy with the bereaved, and with those who have suffered through the catastrophe, and to assure them that the religious people of this metropolis are ready to stand by their side as brothers in this awful calamity.

Further to express their heartfelt satisfaction that the Nation has so unanimously and generously come to the assistance of the distressed region, and their earnest prayer that through this affliction thousands may be lead to consecrate themselves afresh to God, and that the spirit of brotherly love and natural unity may be intensified.

The Rev. D. A. Blum, who was for sixteen years a rabbi in Galveston, told of his horror on reaching this port from Europe on Saturday when in a paper brought by the pilot he read of the calamity.

"There was no city in the whole Union," he said, "where Jew and Gentile and all denominations lived so much like one set of brethren. When I read of the orphan asylum of the Protestant fold wherein but three children were left, and remembered that I had raised the first thousand dollars, I sank back, the tears flowed, and I could not speak."

A telegram from Gen. Booth in London contributing $250 to the relief fund was read. Dr. Louis Klopsch, Edmund Lee of 100 Broadway, and an anonymous friend gave $100 each, and a collection taken up by Salvation lassies netted about $350. Commander Booth-Tucker said that, including the money dropped in the kettles in the streets, about $1,600 had been raised for the work.

Brigadier Stillwell, in charge of the relief party, sent a telegram from St. Louis stating that the train was making forty-four miles an hour toward Galveston, and Brigadier Addie from Kansas City reported that the equipment of the relief camp was all complete and was about to start.

The meeting concluded with the singing of "Rock of Ages."

Anent Father Ducey's remarks Commander Booth-Tucker said after the meeting: "I love anybody who loves the poor. I also want to help those poor people. It's a pity. Of course, we had no idea what Father Ducey was going to say on this point, but I have no doubt that there will be a great deal of suffering there, and we will have to help them, too."

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Collections Taken in Aid of the Galveston Relief Fund.

The Galveston calamity was referred to by ministers of all denominations in their pulpits yesterday. They drew from it the moral of the uncertainty of human existence and worldly possessions. A number of the churches expressed their sympathy for the sufferers by taking up contributions for the Galveston Relief Fund.

According to directions issued by Archbishop Corrigan, collections were taken up in all the Roman Catholic churches in the Archdiocese of New York. The Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, said last evening that while the exact totals had not been footed, the amount received from all the churches was about $15,000, of which about $1,000 was collected at the cathedral.

It was announced at the morning services in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, that the church would be open all day to-day and to-morrow to receive donations of food and clothing for the sufferers. The donations received will be sent to one of the agencies in Manhattan for shipment to Texas.

The Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, at the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, said that calamities as great to those immediately concerned as was the Galveston disaster to those affected by it, are of almost daily occurrence right in our midst, though we fail to notice them.

The Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, observed that we need not be peculiarly anxious, in the face of this fearful Galveston calamity, to discover a beautiful and logical theodicy—a vindication of God's action. We can, however, learn important lessons from it.

The Rev. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, said that the City of Galveston should have been fortified against the storm. The possibility was always there. It was a great expense to be prepared, and selfishness wanted to keep the money, and the probable has at last come to dreadful reality.

The Rev. Dr. J. Benson Hamilton, in the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Frederick Campbell, in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, pastor of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, also spoke of the disaster.

TRANSPORT'S SAILING DELAYED

Additional Supplies to be Shipped to Galveston on the McPherson.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association has decided to largely increase its purchases of supplies for the relief of the Texas sufferers. The transport McPherson will, therefore, delay sailing for one day to receive the large quantity of additional supplies ordered to be purchased.

Pressing requests having been received for staple foods in large quantities and for disinfectants, the following articles will be purchased, provided they can be delivered to the transport by 2 o'clock on Tuesday:

2,000 barrels of flour, 10,000 bags of charcoal, 3,000 gasoline stoves, 1,000 barrels of copperas, 500 barrels of chloride of lime, 200 barrels of solution of carbolic acid, 5,000 half barrels of cornmeal, 5,000 bags of rice, 5,000 bags of white beans, 1,000 barrels of split peas, 1,000 drums of codfish, 750 single sacks of roasted Mocha and Java coffee beans, 25 chests of tea, 100 barrels of granulated sugar, 1,000 tins of baking powder, and 1,000 pails of lard.

Bids have been asked for the articles specified, to be addressed to William F. King, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee, Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association, 346 Broadway. To insure consideration, bids should be received by 12 o'clock noon to-day, and delivery must be made at the very latest by 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A DENIAL FROM GOV. SAYERS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 16.—Gov. Sayers gave out the following to-day:

"Reports sent out from this place, by whomsoever may, that eight or nine hundred thousand dollars have already been paid in are absolutely false, made without authority, and calculated to do great harm to the needy sufferers on our coast. No such sum of money has been received, or anything approaching it. It is believed that the stories have done great harm in that they have prevented the contribution of money which is sorely needed at Galveston."

Benefit Performances at Theatres.

A performance for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers was given at Keith's Union Square Theatre last night, and brought in $1,202. At a similar performance at Miner's Bowery Theatre $250 was realized.

Appeal for Aid from Printers.

A special meeting of delegates of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday in Maennerchor Hall, Fifty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, at which it was decided to send an appeal to all the New York printers asking them to aid in the efforts being made to raise money for the Galveston sufferers.

Miss Clara Barton Leaves Houston.

William Willard Howard, General Manager of the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, 156 Fifth Avenue, this city, received yesterday afternoon a dispatch from Miss Clara Barton, President of the National Red Cross, saying that the Red Cross relief party had left Houston for Galveston. Transportation for Miss Barton and her party was provided by the Relief Committee of Houston.

CONVENT A HAVEN OF REFUGE.

How Mother Superior of Ursulines Quieted Negroes — Four Babies Born There on Night of Storm.

GALVESTON, Sept. 16.—The Ursuline Convent and Academy, in charge of the Sisters of St. Angelo, proved during the storm a haven of refuge for nearly 1,000 unfortunates. No one was refused admittance to the sheltering institution. Negroes and whites were taken in without question, and the asylum was thrown open to all who sought its protection.

In the midst of the storm the hundred or more negroes grew wild and shouted and sang in true camp-meeting style, until the nerves of the other refugees were shattered and a panic seemed imminent.

It was then that Mother Superior Joseph rang the chapel bell and caused a hush of the pandemonium. When quiet had been restored, the mother addressed the negroes, and told them that it was no time nor place for such scenes, that if they wanted to pray they should do so from their hearts, and the Creator of all things would hear their offerings above the roar of the hurricane, which raged with increased fury as she spoke to the awe-stricken assemblage.

The negroes listened attentively, and when the mother told them that all those who wished to be baptized and resign themselves to God could do so, nearly every one asked that the sacrament be administered. The panic had been precipitated by the falling of the north wall of that section of the building in which the negroes had sought refuge. Order and silent prayer were brought about by the nuns' determination and presence of mind.

Within this religious home and in cells of the nuns four babies came into this world in the course of that dark night.

Mother Joseph, in speaking of the incidents of the night within the convent walls, said she believed it was the first time in the history of the world that a baby had been born in a nun's cell in a convent.

It was decided that these babes should not leave the world they had just entered without baptism, and regardless of the religious belief of the parents the little ones were baptized.

Mrs. Henry William Haldeman was one of the mothers. Her babe was christened William Henry. The experiences of this mother were terrible. She was thrown on the mercies of the storm when her home went down and was swept away. The family had been separated when they started to abandon their home. When Mrs. Haldeman was carried away on the roof of a wrecked cottage she lost all trace of the other members of the family, but never lost faith and courage.

The roof struck some obstructions, and the next instant Mrs. Haldeman was hurled from her improvised raft and landed in a trunk which was rocked on the waters. Cramped up in the trunk the poor woman, suffering agonies, was protected to a limited extent. On went the trunk, tossed high on the sea, bumping against the driftwood, until the crude bark was hurled against the Ursuline Convent walls and was pulled into the building.

The baby was born a few hours later, and while the good sisters and some of the women in the building were attending to the mother and child, another chapter in this family's history was being enacted just without the convent walls.

In a tree in the convent yard a young man, a brother of Mrs. Haldeman, battled with the wind and waters while clinging fast to the limb of a tree, which swayed and bowed to the wind.

While not knowing his chance of life or death he heard the plaintive cry of a child near by. Reaching out with one hand he caught the dress of a little tot, who, childlike, cried out, "Me swimming." She had run the mill-race buoyed by the force of the storm, and had not had time to realize her peril.

The child was Mrs. Haldeman's little girl. A few minutes afterward a rescuing party was sent out from the convent in response to cries for help, found the young man and his niece and brought them to the sheltering

DREAMS

are merely moving pictures of our thoughts. The realities that we give in a Suit or Topcoat to order for

$15

comprise this season's pick of Worsteds, Cheviots and Tweeds, made in a style and finish that double the money could not buy in many places. Our tenth season will be inaugurated to-day.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.
Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

All-Wool Dress Goods at Less than Cost of Production.

A column of heroics would not express as much strength as the foregoing head-line conveys. It's a literal truth that baffles competition and encircles Macy's Dress Goods section with added lustre. The quotations tell all.

50c. All-Wool Cashmere at 29c.

All-wool Cashmere, one of the solid, leading brands, smooth, firm, even twills, complete assortment of street and evening shades, also black, 38 to 40 in. wide, worth 50c.; our price, 29c.

70c. All-Wool Serge at 49c.

All-wool Royal Whipcord Serge, woven of the finest combed yarn, nothing better for dresses and separate skirts, black and two shades of navy, 45 in. wide, worth 70c.; our price, 49c.

$1.75 Black Crepons at

The Interesting Case of the Wanamaker Store

WIND blows from the East as we write. It's cool. Gives new relish to life. You walk quicker—everybody does. You don't conceal your delight as you speed the summer's exit. Heat, humidity, perspiration, languor are gone. Energy comes back.

This being so, it is the moment for the Wanamaker story. Advertising—pshaw! But you are interested—can't help it. Everybody is entertained by Wanamaker's.

It's an old story now how Wanamaker came to the hoo-doo-ed down town block, and the block was born again—that story is for others' telling.

But you *do* need to be reminded that in all New York no other one place is easily accessible to so many. These lines pass the doors:

Broadway and Columbus Avenue — *Broadway and Lexington Avenue*
Broadway and Seventh Avenue — *Madison Avenue*

Within a few seconds' walk, the

Third Avenue Elevated — *Third Avenue Surface* — *Second Avenue Surface*

roads, bring Harlem on the North and the Brooklyn Bridge upon the South into quick touch with Wanamaker's.

The Lackawanna System penetrates New York via Eighth street, one block away. All the Long Island and New Jersey roads and steamboats are within easy reach. Time, ten minutes from the Grand Central Station—no other large retail store so near.

Wanamaker's staked all on making New York know these facts. New York knows them now, and Wanamaker's has won.

The human energy brought by the cool east wind is contagious. Trade catches it and Wanamaker's pulsates with the activities of a new season. Whoever you may be they touch you somewhere. There are people who still speak of Wanamaker's as a "Department Store." That anachronism of speech should have expired long since. A Department Store is only an old style country store somewhat overgrown.

Chickering Pianos! Would the matchless Chickerings ever have gone to a Department Store? The Chickering Piano Store is within Wanamaker's Piano Store. There is a great difference. It is important that you remember it.

To-day very great attractions appear at Wanamaker's. The Oriental Rugs have pre-empted the Third floor. A great showing of bargains in Silver Plated Ware appears on the first floor and in the basement. Dress Goods Novelties and staples and latest Dress Silks appeal to you on the Main floor. Splendid new goods in China and Glassware adorn the basement. These are only suggestions as to the rushing activities that the cool east wind is bringing to Wanamaker's.

There is no one place in all New York so alive with human interest as Wanamaker's. It is not only a place for up-to-date retailing—it is a public institution—a museum of the liberal and fine arts.

Fancy FLANNELS
for Dress Waists

Woolen walking skirts, rainy day skirts, bicycle skirts demand flannel Dress Waists. And so Dress Waist Flannels are the running mates of plaid back woolens for autumn wear. To meet the natural demand many novelties appear in patterns, weavings, and a vast variety of colorings. We have assembled a large stock of the latest styles, and put them at your service.

At 50c and 60c yd.—All-wool soft twilled flannels, in all the desirable self-colorings; 27 in. wide.
At 60c yd.—All-wool French Chudda Flannels; 36 new colorings; 27 in. wide.
At 75c yd.—New designs in French Printed Flannels.
At 75c yd.—Fancy Bright Plaid Chudda Flannels; 44 designs; 27 in. wide.
At 37½c yd.—Fancy all-wool Plaid Flannels; rich dark colored combinations.
At $1 yd.—Silk-embroidered Polka-dot Twilled Flannels.
At $1.25 yd.—Silk-embroidered Fleur-de-lis Twilled Flannels.
At $1.35 yd.—Silk-embroidered Bow-knot Twilled Flannels.
At 10c yd.—Printed Flannelette, in a variety of attractive designs on dark colored grounds.
At 15c yd.—Printed Flannelettes, in designs of polka dots, bow-knots and Persian patterns, printed on light and dark colored grounds. This fabric closely resembles the French printed twilled flannels. But these are all cotton; 34 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

Plaid Back WOOLENS
for Skirts

From golf links to city streets. They make convenient and comfortable skirts, when cut by practical patterns, for they leave both hands free. No argument needed for the goods, and you'll be glad to know that fifty varieties await your coming. Bargains among them. Let us tell you of a few selected from the many:

At $1 yd., for $2 quality—Medium gray Zibeline Homespuns, with quiet plaids on the reverse side.

At $2 yd., for $3.50 quality—Attractive double plaid cloths, in grounds of black, navy blue, brown and cardinal.

At $2.50 yd., for $3.50 quality—Fancy figured cloths with attractive plaid backs.

Also very good values in these late arrivals:
At $1.50 yd.—Oxford mixed Homespuns with bright plaids on the reverse side.
At $2.25 yd.—Oxford mixed Homespuns with fancy plaids on reverse side.
At $2.25 yd.—Mixed cloth Meltons with attractive checks on reverse side.
At $2.50 yd.—Mixed cloth Meltons with attractive checks on reverse side.
At $2.50 and $3.25 yd.—Oxford mixed and self-colored Vicuna cloths, with bright plaids on the reverse side.

Fourth avenue.

As to the Question of a *Satisfactory* NEW FALL SUIT

We're talking of men's suits to order. The average man that has his clothing made to measure is not easy to satisfy. Else he would be content with selections from the ready-to-wear stocks. He's particular as to his suit—must be just so. We know this particular man, and welcome him here. We know the essential elements that constitute perfect satisfaction in a suit.

Most prominent doubtless among the essential features is *fit*—upon that point we're more particular than any customer can be. Then there's the quality of goods he selects. On that point, our assurance that none but all-wool goods are procurable here. Then as to making—the standard is high here—Wanamaker's. Finally, as to price—all other things being equal, we're lower than other merchant tailors generally—often our prices are very much below theirs.

The collection of fall fabrics is now complete. Chief in popularity are the rough faced striped cheviots. Many new shades of these. All the other classes of goods are here, too, in a vast variety of tasteful patterns.

We make a stylish, perfectly fitting business suit for $20.
Some, of finer goods, at $25 and $35. To those prices add a third at least to learn what equal satisfaction would cost at many another custom tailor's.
We have other goods from which suits to order will cost as high as $55. They're from the best foreign fabrics made.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The LAMP DISPLAY
Commands Wide and Interested Attention

There are so many, and they are all so beautiful that one is filled with wonderment at the genius and versatility of the makers. It's a notable exhibit, worth anyone's time to come and see. Many that come to view, linger to buy. Unnecessary to attempt description of the gathering here—unwise, too. Lack of space forbids. But these groupings may convey some little idea of the comprehensiveness of the show:

The collection of handsome odd vases, mounted for lamps, are greatly admired, $7.50 to $100.
Reproductions of fine old Russian antique lamps, in the oddest of shapes, at $8.50 to $27.50.
Lamps, in Oriental, Delhi, Calcutta, Grecian and Heraldic styles, at $10 to $25.
Greek and Roman classic lamps, and French, Italian and German Renaissance lamps, at $8.50 to $25.
Beautiful specimens in Oriental designs, both in low squat and high slender shapes, at $13.50 to $15.

Among the more popular lamps are special lots that are now offered at less than dealers usually have to pay for them. These are lamps in squat or half high shapes. The large bowls and globes have rich backgrounds, handsomely decorated. Half high shapes, at $10; worth $18 and $20. Massive bodies mounted on heavy bases; decorated with cluster of carnations and daisies, roses, peonies and so on; complete with 12-in. globes.
Squat shapes, at $5; worth $10; handsomely decorated on dark grounds, with orchids, chrysanthemums and clusters of roses and daisies; complete with 12-in. globes.

Basement.

Sale of Housefurnishings
Thousands of Things at Fractions of Prices

The return home of the summer sojourners abroad, at the shore, or in the mountains, is the signal for replenishing in certain household effects. Nowhere about the house are these needs more apparent usually than in the kitchen and pantry. Nowhere can these wants be better supplied than right here, and now. Here are some prices. For the granite ware they are about half value. The numerous other household furnishings are all priced much below regular:

Granite Enameled Ware—

Wash Basins, 10c
Pudding Pans, 3 qts., 10c
Roasting Pans, 23c
Tea Pots, 5 qts., 38c
Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 15c
Funnels, 2 pts., 15c
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 30c
Drinking Cups, 3c
Measures, ½ gallon, 15c
Water Pails, 12 qts., 45c
Bread Raisers, 17 qts., 90c
Cake Moulds, 10c
Coffee Pots, 4 qts., 35c
Dippers, 10c
Pitchers, 25c
Fry Pans, 15c
Cuspidors, 25c
Toilet Jars, $1

Other Household Essentials—

Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85
Curtain Stretchers, 75c
Pastry Tables, $2.85
Chamois Sponges, 3c
Dust Brushes, 10c
Wanamaker Scouring Soap, 3c
Fairbank's Mascot Laundry Soap, box of 100 cakes, $2.50
Spice Sets, 10c
Japanned Candlesticks, assorted colors, 5c
Japanned Trays, 18 in., 10c
Wool Dusters, 10c
Dust Pans, 5c
Scrub Brushes, 5c
Japanned Cuspidors, 6c

Two lots of gas ranges are greatly reduced in price—$13.75 kind is now $9; $15.75 kind, now $11. All have double ovens; all in good condition.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

Another Merchandising *Triumph* Brings This *Unexpected* Sale of SILVER Plated Ware

The making of Silverware in this country is kept well in hand nowadays. Most of the large factories are under one control, and the production is watched carefully to avoid surplus stocks, which are the usual harvest for special sales. This keeps prices steady and militates seriously against the obtaining of silverware under-price.

This condition of the market made a dark prospect for a silverware offering during our Fall Replenishing Sale. But our silverware buyer discovered that among the factories in combination were many conflicting patterns, too similar for it to be worth while to make both.

The problem of the manufacturers was, how to sell them quickly without disturbing their market. Our proposition to take the entire lot and distribute them quickly, was the best way for them to straighten out stocks, and so they are here to-day.

Handsome Silver-plated Wares, from best Factories in the Country

A THIRD to a HALF *Under Value*

Every piece of the entire offering is *perfect*. All were made for regular high-class trade, and to bring full prices, until this determination to condense the variety of patterns was made. Our silverware chief was first to discover the opportunity, and the fine wares are here at the low prices named below.

These opportunities are becoming rarer and rarer. It does not seem possible that really fine goods such as these will be obtainable soon again at less than regular prices.

Plated Forks and Spoons

Extra Plate—Genuine Rogers' and other Makes—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Mustard Spoons, 10c
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c
Butter Knives, 25c
Cream Ladles, 35c
Gravy Ladles, 45c
Oyster Ladles, 85c
Medium Ladles, $1
Soup Ladles, $1.25
Pickle Forks, 20c
Salt Spoons, 10c
Berry Spoons, 50c
Pie Knives, 65c
Fish Knives, 85c
Crumb Knives, $1
Sugar Tongs, 25c and 35c
Fish Forks, 85c

Triple Plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen. Called "seconds" by the factory, but the imperfections are hard to find.

Quadruple Plate Table Ware

Five-piece Tea Sets, $11.25 and $12.50
Open Water Pitchers, $3, $3.25 and $3.50
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.90 and $3.25
4-light Candelabra, $4.50 and $5
5-light Candelabra, $5 and $5.75
Cake Baskets, $1.90 and $2.50
Candlesticks, $1, $1.65 and $1.75
Chocolate Pots, $1.60 and $1.90
Butter Dishes, $1.60
Waiters, 75c to $2.25
Biscuit Trays, $2
Claret Jugs, $1
Black Coffee Pots, $2.50
Butter Plates, $2.50 doz.
Salad Bowls, $1.90 and $2.50
Bread Trays, $1.50
Castors, $3.25
Crumb Sets, $2
Celery Trays, $2.50

Main floor and Basement.

Sterling Silver TOILET ARTICLES
Best New Designs — Some Very Good Values in this Group

The manufacturers also find that their dressing table essentials have been produced in entirely too many patterns. True, they are all new, all attractive. But our experienced searchers were offered wide choice and selected only the handsomest, the most tasteful. A most varied collection now awaits your choosing. In it are some very fine goods at exceptionally low prices:

Manicure Sets, in silk boxes, 16 pieces, at $25 a set; 11 pieces, $12 to $18; 9 pieces, $15.50; 6 pieces, $9.50 to $15.50.
Sterling silver Shaving Cups and brush with handle of stag horn, sterling mounted, $12.75.
Hair Pin Boxes, $4. Hair Brushes, sterling backs, $1.25 to $8.
Puff Jars, sterling tops, 75c to $4.25.
Whisks, sterling handles, 50c to $2.
Talcum Bottles, sterling tops, 25c to $2.
Combs, sterling backs, 50c to $1.50.
Pumice sterling Ring Handle, 50c.
Perfume Bottles, in white and colored glass, with sterling tops, $4.
Small Perfume Bottles, cut glass, with sterling tops, $1.75.
Various manicure pieces, in perfectly new designs, at 35c to $1.50 each.

Tenth street aisles, Broadway.

No Diminution of *Interest* in the Sale of CHINA and *Cut Glass*

The magnitude of a merchandise movement such as this is perhaps not readily appreciated. Nor is it of much importance, generally. The keen interest of the consumer is awakened and sustained by the splendid offerings that are brought about by such a movement. You may give no second thought to the statement that preparation for this single event involved an outlay equal to the combined capital of several ordinary banks. Nor waste much time in wondering over the tremendous distribution of rare and novel goods since this September China Sale began—three weeks ago.

What has the fourth week to offer? That's the point in which you're concerned,—a question hard to answer fully. A page would be required to enumerate the many exceptional values. This, however, can be truthfully said concerning this week's offerings. There have been no finer goods nor lower prices at any time since we began. Here are some items, in proof:

Fancy China—

At 10c—Fine Austrian china cups and saucers; neatly decorated in flowers and gold; regularly 25c.
At 25c—Fine china bread-and-butter, tea and breakfast plates, chocolate and after-dinner cups and saucers, ramikins and plates and candlesticks; all 50c values.
At 35c—Fine plates, with lustre borders and centres of flowers and figures; regularly $6.50 a dozen.
At 50c—Five styles of dinner and breakfast plates in French and Austrian china; flower decorations and gilt. Also tea cups and saucers, moustache cups and saucers, and after-dinner coffees. Regularly $1 and $1.25.
At $1—Dinner, breakfast and tea plates, chop dishes, milk holders, Fern Dishes, Salads, etc. Regularly $1.50 and $2 each.
At $1.50—Dinner, breakfast and tea plates, soup plates, salads, cake plates, comb and brush trays, etc.; all in French china and handsomely decorated. Values $2.50 to $3.50 each.

Rich Cut Glass—

A little list from which you may choose at prices none of which is more than two-thirds actual value:
Bowls, $2.85, $3, $3.50, $4, $5, up to $30 each.
Nappies, $3.50, $4.50, $5, up to $13.75 each.
Olive Dishes, 90c, $1.25, $1.50, up to $5 each.
Flower Vases, $2.50, $3.25, $4.50, up to $30 each.
Water Jugs, $7, $8.50, $10, up to $22.50 each.
Claret Jugs, $10, $12, $14, up to $25 each.
Water Carafes, $3.50, $4, $5 up to $9 each.
Water Tumblers, $5.50, $7, $9, up to $24 dozen.
Salts and Peppers, with sterling tops, 35c, 50c, up to $2.50 each.

Rich Cut Glass—

Syrup Pitchers, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 each.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c each.
Toothpick Holders, 25c and 40c each.
Oil Bottles, $1, $2.50, $2.75, and $3 each.
Sugars and Creams, $2, $2.50 and $3 a pair.

Sale of Table Tumblers—

Fine, thin blown Water Tumblers, in six etched patterns. Regular price on these is $1 and $1.25 a dozen. We have $1,500 dozens to sell at 60c a dozen.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

New arrivals, in latest shapes and styles of decorations.
$2.75 a set—Four styles; flower decorations and gilt; 9 pieces, without slop jar.
$3.25 a set—Decorations on tinted grounds and gilt; 9 pieces, without slop jar.
$3.45 a set—Eleven-piece sets in various attractive decorations; very serviceable.
$4 a set—Decorations in flowers and gold; 3 styles; 11 pieces, with slop jar.
$5 a set—Decorations on tinted grounds; 3 styles; 11 pieces, with slop jar.
Toilet sets in new shapes and decorations; painted flowers, tinted grounds; and beautifully treated in gold; 12 pieces, with slop jar, $10, $11.50 and $12 set. A number of styles to choose from.
$5 a set—Tulip shapes and several decorations; complete with slop jar. A good $9 value.

Basement.

Wanamaker's CARPET STORE

A first-class Carpet store and growing better and bigger with each passing season.

Oriental Rugs

afford a good merchandise test of a carpet store. You are invited to apply the test here and now. From the first we have kept an excellent stock of Oriental Rugs, and have sold them freely. But we have not been satisfied with their quantities and varieties. That uneasiness is now removed by the arrival of great quantities recently selected in the markets of Persia and Turkey by our own representative.

The meaning of the words "Oriental Rugs" has changed of late years. Formerly the term meant antiques, now it includes all Eastern Rugs, ancient and modern. Our present stock is particularly rich in antiques that are well worth the careful scrutiny of collectors and connoisseurs.

Cashmere Rugs of large size are very hard to get. We have some that are 9x12 feet. Others smaller. Usually they bring high prices. In pricing them our customary low rates have been followed.

Persian, Indian and Turkish Rugs of carpet sizes, also Hall Runners. The variety is great.

No, not a word *about* them. You should know that we have them. Let our people tell you of them. See them yourself. The work of the Masters in Rugs, whether recent or antiquated, is beyond the scope of to-day's Store News.

Third floor.

Another Week's Selling of High-Grade *Low-Priced* LINENS

The chief of the Linen stock says "another week." But that's purely problematic. Better quality that statement. We *hope* to have enough of the offerings below mentioned to last a week longer. We have large supplies of pure linens for all uses. We shall require generous quantities to meet the demand, priced as they are throughout so unusually low. Careful, expert housekeepers like to buy their linens here. The more expert and the better informed they are as to linen qualities, the better they'll appreciate these linen bargains:

Table Linen—

38c yard—Old-fashioned loom dice table linen, three quarters bleached; very heavy and serviceable; 56 in. wide. Would be low-priced at 50c yard.
50c yard—Cream damask, 70 in. wide. Has better wearing qualities than any 75c bleached damask; and needs only a few washings to make it white.
75c yard—Bleached Irish damask, 72 in. wide. Was specially priced at $1 during August.
$1 yard—Scotch double damask, 70 inches wide; pure white. The regular $1.25 kind. In a large assortment of new patterns.

Napkins—

$1.50 dozen—Bleached Scotch napkins, 20 in. square. Saturday's price was $1.75. Only a few dozens of this sort.
$1.95 dozen—Grass bleached German napkins, 22 in. square. Soft finish; fine quality; size suitable for dinner or breakfast. Saturday's price, $2.25.
$2.25 dozen—Scotch double damask breakfast napkins, 20 in. Were $2.75.
$2.75 dozen—Scotch double damask dinner napkins, 24 in. square. Former price, $3.75.
These last two lots match the $1 table linens above.

Fruit Doilies—

60c dozen—Fringed white doilies with salmon border; 16 in. square, including fringes. Same grade, with other border colorings, we sell to-day at $1.
$1.25 dozen—Bleached German doilies, 17 in. square; sewed fringes. Our regular $1.50 kind.

Towels—

12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels; size 18x36 in.; fringed ends. Sold until to-day at 15c each.
16c each—Hemmed huckaback towels; size 20x38 in. Heavy and serviceable. Our regular 20c quality.
18c each—Bleached momie towels with damask border, and hemstitched ends; size 20x38 in. Sold until to-day at 25c each.

Bed Linen, Hemstitched—

45c each—Linen pillow cases; 22x36 in.
62½c each—Same quality; 27x36 in.
$1.50 each—All pure linen sheets, size for ¾ beds, 72x90 in. Good value at $2.
$2 each—Same; full size, 90x96 in.
None of these prices for Sheets, Pillow Cases or Bolsters can be duplicated later, and the quantities are *not* large.

Fancy Linens—

10c each—Children's white momie cloth bibs, with tapes and fringed ends; all ready for use; splendid value.
25c each—Unhemmed tray cloths, of fine bleached Scotch damasks; size 20x30 in.

PARLOR SUITES
The Store Now Holds 156 Styles

And the majority of them are priced much below value. All are of high standard. Furniture made to give long, satisfactory service—handsome as well. Numerous exquisite suites of mahogany and of gold, in a vast variety of beautiful new coverings. Below a few styles are just hinted at—about one in twenty. You can't have much of an idea of the extent of the stock, however, or the good values it embraces, unless you visit the store. It's well worth a visit at any time.

$30—Mahogany finish reception suites; 3 pieces; fine veneered and inlaid backs; covering of figured tapestry.
$42—Mahogany finish reception suite; 3 pieces; inlaid frames; curved backs; upholstered spring seats; covering of silk damask.
$50—Mahogany finish; 3 pieces; inlaid frames; upholstered seats and backs; covering of silk damask.
$60—Mahogany finish; 5 pieces; highly polished and inlaid frames; spring seats and tufted backs; covering of figured tapestry.
$76—Mahogany finish; 5 pieces; heavy frames; deep upholstered seats and backs; covering of various shades of figured tapestry.
$85—Mahogany; 3 pieces; handsomely carved frames; upholstered seats, sides and backs; covering of silk damask, in 3 colorings.
$95—Mahogany finish; 5 pieces; handsome inlaid frames; upholstered seats and backs; covering of silk damask.
$105—Mahogany; 3 pieces; beautifully carved and inlaid frames; upholstered seats, sides and backs; covering of figured tapestry.

Fourth floor.

SHEET MUSIC
New Vocal and Instrumental Pieces

All of the late successes are on sale here. Our price is 18c each, though they're published at 50c. Not reduced, as is sometimes done elsewhere, for a brief period, then advanced again to a high price. But eighteen cents to-day, and every day the year 'round. A partial list follows:

Vocal—

When the Harvest Days Are Over. Von Tilzer.
You Needn't Say the Kisses Came from Me. Carter.
When I Am With You. Carter.
My Little Zulu Baby. Brymn.
The Pilot's Last Turn at the Wheel. Carter.
My Sunflower Sue. Bratton.
Eyes of Blue. Andrew Mack.
Freedom and Ireland. Andrew Mack.

Instrumental—

Ace of Spades. Two-step and march. Brymn.
Ragtime Reveries. Two-step and cakewalk. Carter.
In Nature's Garden, instrumental gem. Berliner.
Telephone Waltzes. Steele.
Harlem Rags. Turpin.
Piddle-Dee-Dee. Two-step. Stromberg.
Lion Tamers. Waltz and March. Berliner.
'Possum Hall Rag. Two-step and cakewalk. Fritch.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COMMANDERS AGREE TO FORBID LOOTING

Want to Induce the Chinese to Return to Peking.

LI ON A RUSSIAN VESSEL

Belief that Russians Paid for Confession by Ketteler's Alleged Murderer, Who Has Been Shot.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 11.—The allied Generals were in conference four hours to-day, the principal topic being how best to encourage the Chinese to return to work. It was agreed that looting should cease, and that foraging parties hereafter be accompanied by an officer, who should give receipts for all supplies taken.

The question of wintering at Tien-Tsin was brought up with a view of ascertaining if possible the attitude of the Russians. Gen. Linevitch admitted that most of his troops would Winter there.

At the Japanese Legation it is not believed that the man who claims to have killed Baron von Ketteler is the actual criminal. The Japanese believe that he has been paid to accuse himself by the Russians, in order to discredit Prince Ching. The Japanese favor Prince Ching and the Russians Li-Hung-Chang.

The Sixth United States Cavalry will leave here to-morrow for the Western Hills, where is located the Summer house of the United States Legation.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 15.—William Woodville Rockhill, special representative of the United States in China, has left here for Peking. In an interview before leaving he said he did not expect to remain at the capital more than a few days.

Li-Hung-Chang is at Taku on a Russian vessel. It is not believed that he will come to Tien-Tsin.

The Russians have suspended work on the railroad to Peking, which adds to the complications. It is believed that their object in this is to compel the other powers to consent to the evacuation of Peking.

Indications now point strongly to the withdrawal of all the allied forces from Peking to Tien-Tsin.

The British have issued an order prohibiting the selling or renting of any building within the limits of the British concession.

Gen. Fukishima is here arranging Winter quarters for the Japanese troops.

The Germans are pouring into Tien-Tsin, and all nationalities are scrambling for buildings.

Two hundred Australians have arrived here.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is probable that the Russian Legation has already been removed from Peking to Tien-Tsin.

The Peking correspondent of The Daily News says that the self-confessed assassin of Baron von Ketteler has been shot.

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, in the course of a long dispatch dated Sept. 5, continues to protest against the evacuation of the capital; but he agrees with the Peking correspondent of The Morning Post that the withdrawal of the Russian troops, owing to their barbarous habits, would be an unmixed benefit.

The correspondent asserts that further convincing proofs have been obtained of the intention of the Empress Dowager to massacre all the foreigners.

Prince Ching, it is added, fails to realize the real situation, evidently being convinced that all the powers can be squared by the payment of a money indemnity.

MORE FIGHTING WITH BOXERS.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 14.—A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the Fourteenth United States Infantry and 2,000 Boxers, at Mo-Tao, (Ma-Tow?) on the road to Peking. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers near by, hearing the fighting, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no casualties.

The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Peking yesterday. The German loss is said to have been twenty.

The Tu-Liu expedition has returned to Tien-Tsin. The march back was unopposed, and it is reported that the Boxers have retired in force to a village thirty miles up the Grand Canal.

The Americans did not participate in the burning and looting of Tu-Liu, and this caused considerable comment among the other commanders.

The Sixth United States Cavalry, it is reported here, have been ordered to camp at Yang-Tsun, up the Pei-Ho, with a view to strengthening the line of communications. The regiment will take two heavy guns.

Corp. Hughes of the Third United States Artillery was killed and his companion wounded while attempting to force a passage of the French Bridge after dark.

PEKING, Sept. 11.—Two thousand Germans, under Gen. Hoepfner, have left here for Sian-fuang, (Liang-hiang?) a walled city occupied by Boxers, who recently attacked a party of German soldiers. The city has one gun.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Peking correspondent of The Morning Post says that the question is being discussed of sending relief to a few British, French, and American engineers who are besieged in a city 200 miles south of Peking.

The Americans have begun at Ho-si-Woo a permanent telegraph line between Peking and Tien-Tsin.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

May Be Sent to India to Allow of Reinforcements Going to China.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—In connection with the prediction by Sir Robert Hart that there will be further hostilities in China in November, it is understood that the British Government is already considering the transfer of troops from South Africa to India in order to make it practicable to send more British troops to China.

The military authorities consider the war in South Africa so far ended that troops may now be safely moved.

Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Peking.

Gen. Dorward is going to the capital, leaving the British troops at Tien-Tsin under command of Brig. Gen. Horne Campbell. Vice Admiral Alexieff has returned to Taku.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1900.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—An important functionary of the German Foreign Office now in Paris says that it will soon be generally recognized that Germany, Great Britain, and Japan are in accord as to the policy to be followed in China, and that opposition to their plans comes principally from Russia, with whom, of course, is France.

Little doubt is entertained that Germany is sincere in her declaration that she does not seek territory, but merely to maintain the principle of the "open door" and to obtain proper indemnity for the outrages her representatives have undergone.

There is a belief in well-informed diplomatic circles that the German Emperor's policy is gradually veering round in a sense favorable to Great Britain, and that for a long time he has done what he could to bring about a better understanding between his own country and Great Britain, but has been greatly hindered by the popular ill-will on both sides.

Prince Henry's visit to London is regarded as of great political importance, as, indeed, the commencement of the rapprochement between Germany and Great Britain so much desired by the Kaiser. The Prince will maintain the principle of the "open door," and side with Great Britain against Russia. His mission is to smooth matters over with the former country.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is reported from Shanghai that the Russians have seized valuable railway property at Tien-Tsin.

This was done, it is added, in defiance of the protests of the British commander.

LI WANTS TUAN PUNISHED.

Sends Memorial Impeaching Him and Other Anti-Foreign Leaders—Li Offends Powerful Viceroy.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—There is as yet no definite news as to whether Li-Hung-Chang will go to Peking.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"Li-Hung-Chang has been notified from Berlin that he must submit his credentials to the German Minister at Shanghai, who will then communicate with Emperor William and await the result.

"Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, in an interview with Sheng, expressed the opinion that, although the powers were averse to the partition of China, any delay in negotiating was calculated to produce that result, and that Germany was prepared to remain in occupation indefinitely pending a satisfactory settlement.

"Earl Li accordingly telegraphed Gen. Yung-Lu to use every effort to persuade the Empress Dowager and Emperor to return to Peking, and to remove Prince Tuan and his entourage.

"I learn, on trustworthy authority, that before his departure Li-Hung-Chang, having been convinced by his interviews with Mr. Rockhill and Mr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein that it would be useless to discuss any settlement excluding the punishment of the Empress Dowager and her chief advisers, sent a telegraphic memorial to the Throne, impeaching Prince Tuan, Prince Chuang, and Tsai-Lan, Prince Tuan's brother, as well as Kang-Yi, President of the War Board, and Chao-Shu-Chiao, Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau and President of the Board of Punishment.

"Earl Li, being unable to consult the Viceroys of Nanking and Woo-Chang, inscribed their names to the memorial, taking their consent for granted; but it appears that the Woo-Chang Viceroy disapproves of the use of his name. This means a rupture with a large and influential party.

"The staff of Li-Hung-Chang includes a son of Marquis Tseng, Yang-Tsung-Yi, and Liu-Hsueh-Shung.

"The scene of embarkation was almost squalid. Sheng declined to accompany Earl Li on the plea of illness. It is asserted that Earl Li endeavored to obtain from the Shanghai authorities 20,000 taels, the cost of his recent telegrams to St. Petersburg. The Taotai refused to pay it in the absence of orders."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—If Li-Hung-Chang follows the programme laid out, he will, when he reaches Tien-Tsin, assume the Viceroyship of the great Province of Pe-chi-Li; thence he will proceed to Peking. Whether in his new office as Viceroy and with the additional powers he may have as a peace plenipotentiary, he will be able to meet the demands of the foreign Governments for the complete restoration of order, the preservation of peace, and the protection of foreigners are questions which must answer themselves as time progresses.

It is understood that up to this time there has not been any serious consideration by the United States Government of the personnel of any Commissioners that may be appointed to secure a peaceful and stable Government. Several names have been mentioned, but this is as far as the matter has progressed.

Nothing official has reached the Government here of the reported rejection by Germany of Yung-Lu as a peace negotiator with Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching. It would not be surprising, however, if this were true, as the officials believe that Germany or any other Government would be justified in refusing to treat with a man who has been regarded as in part at least responsible for much of the harm that has been done.

THE MANCHURIA CAMPAIGN.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 13.—The Russians, it is reported here, are rapidly pushing troops into Manchuria, where all indications point to extensive operations before the arrival of Winter.

RUSSIA WANTS TO BUY LUMBER.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 16.—A well-founded rumor has been going the rounds of the large lumber firms operating on the Sound, that a representative of the Russian Government is investigating the cost and probabilities of quick delivery of 30,000,000 feet of lumber at Vladivostock. The first inquiry, it is said, was received by a large mill in Tacoma a few weeks ago, and early in the month came a similar telegraphic notification from San Francisco to another large Puget Sound mill.

It is stated that all inquiries have been based on the requirement of speedy delivery, which is taken to mean that the material is wanted for the war operations in the Orient. One informant states that the class of lumber asked for implies that it is to be used for military encampments.

PAID FOR HEADS OF ALIENS.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16.—The finding of the heads of foreigners in sacks carried by Chinamen, which has been a frequent occurrence since the outbreak of the Boxer uprising, has an explanation in news brought by the steamer Breconshire from the Orient to-day. It is related that in the memoranda of a Viceroy was found this gruesome entry:

"Paid taels one hundred for heads of two American marines killed in advance to the relief of Tien-Tsin."

At an engagement at the Hsi Arsenal a Chinaman was killed who had a sack in which was the head of Gunner Watkins of the United States marines.

MUTILATED BODY ON TRACKS.

The Man's Pockets Had Been Searched —Police Suspect Tramps.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 16.—There are indications of murder in the case of a man's body which was found on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Franklin Park early this morning. The body was terribly mangled, as if it had been run over by a train, but it is believed he was dead before the train hit the body.

The pockets had been turned inside out, and the supposition is that the man was the victim of tramps. The theory of the police is that the man was riding on a freight when he was overpowered by tramps, and after being stunned or killed, was dropped between two cars. There was not a thing in the pockets, and every one of them showed signs of having been searched.

The man was about thirty-five years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighed 160 pounds. He had black hair and a smooth-shaven face. There was an old scar on the left side of the chin. The clothing, which appears to have been of fairly good quality, was made by a Chicago firm.

Russians Seize Japanese Sealers.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16.—The steamer Breconshire from the Orient to-day brings advices that the Russians have seized the Japanese sealing schooner Seisho Maru, and also the boat's crew of another sealer. These, with three other fishing schooners, were taken to Petropaulovski by a Russian steamer. Some American sealers are said to be among the crews of the seized vessels.

Boy's Cap in a Drifting Boat.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 16.—The police of Perth Amboy are looking for the owner of a cap found in a bateau which drifted down the sound to-day and was picked up and towed ashore by an oysterman. The bateau was stolen from its owner here a week ago, and when found had neither oars nor oarlocks. The cap was like those worn by boys.

TO IMPROVE MANILA HARBOR.

Commission Plans to Spend $1,000,000—New Scheme of Taxation—Civil Service Reform.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—Mr. Wright of the Philippine Commission is preparing a bill for harbor improvements here. It contemplates an appropriation of $1,000,000 gold for the construction of protective dockage. The proposal is favorably commented upon, especially by the Spaniards, and the carrying out of the works, which will be completed in about eighteen months, will be greatly beneficial to commerce.

The commission's bill establishing municipalities will introduce a change in the derivation of revenue, which hereafter will come largely from land instead of industrial taxation. This will involve the raising of the question of the validity of existing land titles, and will force a decision as to the extent to which the investments of religious corporations are to be exempted. The matter is receiving careful consideration at the hands of the commission, and the feeling is that the bringing of these issues to a head will be in many ways beneficial.

At the commission's session next Wednesday a civil service bill will be introduced. It will provide for a civil service board consisting of one Filipino and two Americans. The examinations in the United States will be held by the Washington Civil Service Commission, and those here by army boards appointed at Washington.

KILL AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS.

Armed Filipinos Put Ten of Their Countrymen to Death.

MANILA, Sept. 16.—During the last fortnight ten Filipinos in Luzon and the Visayas, known as American sympathizers or as aiding in the conduct of municipal governments established by the Americans, have been murdered by their countrymen in arms.

The Provinces of Morong and Laguna continue tranquil.

United States troops originally destined for China, but now diverted to the Philippines, are being sent to points where they are most needed.

Last week forty Filipinos were killed. One American was killed, three were wounded and two were captured.

Japanese Coal for Manila.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 16.—It is reported here that Japanese collieries have made a contract to supply the United States fleet at Manila with 80,000 tons of coal within a period of two months.

LEO XIII. ON PROSELYTISM.

He Warns Against the Inroads of Foreign Protestants in Rome.

There has come to the rooms of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 150 Fifth Avenue, an English translation of a letter recently written by Pope Leo XIII. upon the subject of Protestant proselytism in Rome. The letter is addressed to Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, and warns him to beware of and to guard against the inroads which the foreigners are making upon the ranks of the faithful in the shadow of St. Peter's. The Pope says in part:

"It is now clear to every one from the evidence of facts, that the design harbored by these heretical sects, which are a manifold emanation of Protestantism, is to fix the standard of religious discord and rebellion in the peninsular, and chiefly in the Alma Urbis, in which God Himself, by an admirable disposing of events, placed the centre of that sublime and faithful unity which was the object of the prayer addressed by our divine Saviour to his heavenly Father, and which the Popes jealously guarded even at the cost of their lives, and despite the opposition of men and the vicissitudes of time.

"The sects not being able to rely upon the strength of the truth, avail themselves for the extinguishing or weakening of the Catholic faith, of the unprotected tenderness of years, of insufficient education, of the privations of indigence, and of the simplicity of many who are exposed to flattery, attractions, and seduction.

"As though the torrent of unwholesome teaching and depravity which daily and with impunity comes from books, professors' chairs, theatres, and journals, were not enough, to all these causes of perversion there has been added the insidious activity of heretical men, who, in conflict among themselves, find accord only in traducing the supreme Pontifical authority, the Catholic clergy, and the dogmas of our holy religion, the meaning of which, and still more the august beauty, they are unable to understand.

"Let all endeavor to strengthen the character of the Catholic people, by inspiring noble and holy resolutions, and at the same time by warning the incautious that under the harmless guise of colleges for youths, seminaries for girls, schools of foreign languages, a higher education, assistance to needy families, there is hidden the wicked design of insinuating in minds and hearts condemned heretical principles. Let the faithful be convinced of the truth, that nothing can be greater or more precious than the treasure of that faith for which their fathers fearlessly faced not only want and misery, but frequently violent persecution and death itself."

The American Methodist Episcopal Italian Mission was begun in 1871, and was organized into a conference in 1881. It has now more than 1,500 members, and over 600 probationers. The giant in Rome consists of a theological school, a boys' college, an industrial school, two girls' schools, six elementary schools, the Methodist Book Concern, and a fund for worn-out ministers. More than 1,000 teachers and pupils attend the Methodist Sunday schools in Rome, and more than 700 pupils attend the evening classes.

SHOT FOR KICKING A DOG.

A Man Thrice Wounded for Driving Off the Snarling Animal.

Charles Sibley, sixty years old, a machinist of 547 West Broadway, kicked a dog that was barking at him shortly after midnight this morning, at West Broadway and Bleecker Street, and Louis Guiffra, a hatter, of 543 West Broadway, the owner of the dog, shot Sibley three times, in the back, left leg, and left thigh. The man was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a critical condition and Guiffra was locked up by the Mercer Street police.

Sibley was standing on the corner when the dog, a large one, ran up to him and snarled and barked at him. Sibley was afraid he would be bitten, and he kicked the dog away. Guiffra protested at Sibley's conduct, and the man said that if the dog came up to him again he would kick him a second time.

Thereupon Guiffra drew a revolver from his pocket, and without further warning fired at Sibley three times, each of the bullets taking effect, and Sibley fell unconscious on the sidewalk. Guiffra looked at him and a crowd collected.

Policemen Stephenson and Sullivan were within hearing of the shots, and they arrested Guiffra, who did not make any resistance.

An ambulance was sent for, and Dr. Ford arrived in it from St. Vincent's Hospital. He said the man's wounds were not necessarily fatal, but he feared that Sibley was not in physical condition to resist the shock. Sibley was unconscious when he reached the hospital.

SKULL FRACTURED IN JAIL.

Mysterious Injury of a Prisoner that Causes His Death.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 16.—A prisoner, who gave his name as Harry Davis, died in the Elizabeth General Hospital last night from a fractured skull. The injury was received in the county jail on Friday. The prisoner, who said he was born in England and was a machinist and formerly lived in Bridgeport, Conn., was about 5 feet 5½ inches in height, and was slight bald.

He was brought to the jail from Plainfield to serve a term of forty days for being disorderly. Two hours after he was lodged in jail an uproar was heard among the sixty prisoners. Wardens Dodd and Dyer found Davis unconscious on the floor in a pool of blood. He was at once taken to the hospital, where he died from his injuries without regaining consciousness.

The prisoner had no papers in his possession, and unless some one identifies him he will be buried in the Potter's Field. The cause of his injury is being investigated. The prisoners allege that he fell in a fit striking his head.

The President's Sunday.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—President McKinley, who was suffering with a cold yesterday, was quite well again to-day. In the forenoon he and Mrs. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hawk drove out to the cemetery to place some flowers on the graves of the McKinley children and other relatives buried there. In the afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley took another short drive. They received a number of neighbors and friends who called during the day.

THE MISTAKE ABOUT A BODY.

Scar Which Marked French Found on Another Corpse.

Another complication in connection with the establishment of the identity of the body of Edgar French, came up for explanation by the Metropolitan Hospital and Bellevue Hospital authorities yesterday. French, who was forty-one years old, died in the Metropolitan Hospital Sept. 15 from nephritis. He had given the address of Matilda French, his sister, of Forty-eighth Street, near Ninth Avenue. When he died she was notified, and she and her mother called at the Morgue Saturday and, to their astonishment, found, according to their claim, that the body was not that of the son and brother.

Superintendent O'Rourke of Bellevue Hospital notified Dr. Bickley of the Metropolitan Hospital, who investigated, and he added to the mystery by stating that a man of the name of Felix Hissett had died Sept. 12 in the Metropolitan Hospital and that he answered in a remarkable way the description which Mrs. French gave of her son. She said he had a scar on the right side of his head, and though the body marked as that of French had no such scar Hissett had.

Hissett gave as his friend an employe of the Westminster Hotel. This friend sent a coffin to Undertaker Maloney of East Twenty-sixth Street, with instructions to bury Hissett, whose body had been interred in Potter's Field.

The body of Hissett will be disinterred and viewed by Mrs. French and her daughter to see if it is that of French.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S TOUR.

Says Branch Railroad to West Virginia Coalfields Will Be Built.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 16.—W. K. Vanderbilt, accompanied by W. H. Newman, President of the Lake Shore, on their annual inspection tour, spent the day in Pittsburg, and left for Detroit to-night. Mr. Vanderbilt announced that it had been decided to build the much-talked-of branch from Fayette City, Penn., to the West Virginia coalfields. When work on the road will commence or its estimated cost could not be learned.

Mr. Newman, in referring to the rumors that he was slated to succeed the late Collis P. Huntington as President of the Southern Pacific, said the position had not been tendered to him, and of course he had not had the chance to accept or decline. Further than this he would not talk.

Transatlantic Rates Advanced.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At a conference held at Southampton yesterday, the Transatlantic lines agreed upon an immediate increase in third-class rates between the United States and Liverpool and Southampton.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Dr. Bedloe, ex-United States Consul to Canton, China; J. M. Sloan, St. Louis; Byron Chandler, Boston; Franklin Ballou, Colorado.

HOLLAND.—C. L. Bingham, Chicago; H. Kennard Wasson, Indianapolis; Asa P. Potter, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—C. A. Rothchild, Paris.

IMPERIAL.—A. W. Collier, Atlanta; Gen. J. P. Henderson, Washington.

GRAND.—Major Thomas L. Casey, United States Army.

HOFFMAN.—L. E. Neuman, Cleveland; George W. Grayson, Seattle.

MANHATTAN.—Major N. P. Pond, Rochester; Dr. W. J. Holland, Pittsburg.

MURRAY HILL.—Dr. A. W. Harrison, Baltimore; Dr. S. M. Meyers, Albany.

ASTOR.—The Right Rev. Dr. Hale, Bishop of Cairo, Ill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Halle Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; D. Halle, hats and caps; Hotel Savoy.
Grief, L., & Bro., Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; E. L. Morgan, linens and domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gross & Strauss Co., Boston, Mass.; M. Rosenshine, leather goods; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. H. Mahoney, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Criterion Hotel.
Seeley & Read, Freeport, Ill.; F. A. Read, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. B. Keney, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hamling, notions; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. C. Fennell, notions, laces, and ribbons; 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.
Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; A. P. Gross, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; S. Rolz, dress goods and woolens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohn, M. M., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Harris, I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; I. Harris, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Stevens, Charles A., & Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Stevens, cloaks and suits; C. G. Stevens, dry goods; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, underwear, hosiery, and gloves; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions, laces, millinery, and trimmings; 51 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bundaschu, A. J., Independence, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. O. Watson, linens, laces, and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Elliott, William H., Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Jeffers, silks; Hotel Cadillac.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckholm, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.
Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, Jr., dry goods; H. D. Thompson, linens and domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. E. Cole, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Field, Schieck & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; T. C. Field, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Evans, S. G., & Co., Evansville, Ind.; T. J. Boluss, Cloaks, suits, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wiles, H. N., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. N. Wiles, notions; W. F. Oelman, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Russell & Simcoe, Norfolk, Va.; W. T. Simcoe, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; I. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Bird, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dry goods; Miss B. Dooley, laces and trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Levi, S., Terre Haut, Ind., cloaks and house furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Erlich Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; J. Erlich, millinery; Hotel Cadillac.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, winds fresh, becoming northwesterly.

The southern and western storms have practically combined in Canada, but the field of disturbances last night still extended westward to Eastern Lake Superior. There have been heavy rains from Virginia northward into Southern New England, and showers from the lake region eastward. These storms have also caused general high westerly winds on Western Lake Superior and at a few places along the lower lakes and New England coast. There were showers on the South Atlantic Coast, in Florida, Western Tennessee, and Southern and Western Missouri. Temperatures have risen slightly in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, and have fallen from 3 to 26 degrees elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the extreme Northwest, and they ranged from 3 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average. Fair weather has continued over the southern portion of the Pacific Coast and plateau regions, while over the northern portion there were showers, accompanied by a lower temperature in the interior. The eastward movement of the high area which covers the entire West will cause a continuance of the cool weather in the central valleys for the next two days, and its extension during to-day to the Atlantic and Gulf States, where it will be cool for several days. In the extreme West the temperatures will rise slowly. On the New England Coast the winds will become brisk west to northwest. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh west to northwest. Storm warnings are displayed on the New England coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	1899	TIMES. 1900
3 A. M.	60	60	64
6 A. M.	63	58	64
9 A. M.	62	63	68
12 M.	65	68	77
3 P. M.	70	66	77
6 P. M.	72	63	74
9 P. M.	72	62	72
12 P. M.	74	62	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date 1899	63
Corresponding date for last 25 years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees at 4:20 P. M. The minimum temperature was 61 degrees at 3 A. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.74, and at 8 P. M. 29.74. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 92 and at 8 P. M. 84.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"I. K.": To pass an examination in First Aid to the Injured apply to the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured, 105 East Twenty-second Street. The society will give information as to a certificate showing proficiency in affording temporary aid in surgical cases.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

READING, Penn., Sept. 16.—N. S. Wertheimer & Co.'s shirt waist and apron factory was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $30,000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The dry goods store of Young & Striker was destroyed by fire this morning. The bookstore of Seeley & Conover and the furniture store of Hanson & Dickson were damaged by smoke and water. The total loss is $40,000.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 16.—Fire this afternoon in the plant of the Erie Lithographing and Printing Works caused a loss of between $40,000 and $50,000, which is covered by insurance. The firm will continue to fill orders promptly, with the assistance of the other printing offices in the city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

5:30 A. M.—169 Essex Street; George Wolff; damage, $100.

10:45 A. M.—634 Ninth Avenue; H. Leopold; damage, $10.

1:30 P. M.—39 East Nineteenth Street; no damage.

8:10 P. M.—170 Bleecker Street; Industrial Christian Alliance; damage slight.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:43	Sun sets...6:06	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:13	Gov. Isl'd...2:49	H. Gate...4:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:36	Gov. Isl'd...3:15	H. Gate...5:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cam, Havre	.....	.....
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Europa, Inagua, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roman Prince, Manchester	.....	.....
Servia, Queenstown, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
Tauric, Liverpool	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Germanic, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Barbarossa, Southampton, &c	.....	2:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol	.....	.....
Knight Templar, Australia	.....	.....
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $16 and up to Sept. $29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. $29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 17.

Astoria, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 14.
Firby, Gibraltar, Aug. 23.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Aug. 20.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 8.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 9.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Aug. 31.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 12.
Star of England, London, Sept. 8.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Archimede, Gibraltar, Sept. 5.
Athos, Port Limon, Sept. 11.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Sept. 6.
Noordland, Antwerp, Sept. 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 4.
Parana, St. Lucia, Sept. 4.
Thingvalla, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Adirondack, Jamacia, Sept. 12.
Biela, St. Lucia, Sept. 12.
Hudson, Colon, Sept. 11.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Princess Irene, Bremen, Sept. 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Sept. 10.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 6.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Sept. 9.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 8.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 8.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

Hispania, Stettin, Sept. 4.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 8.

Arrived.

SS New York, Roberts, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:41 P. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Marseilles, &c., Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Horrox, (Br.,) Fraser, Rio Janeiro Aug. 25 and St. Lucia Sept. 8, with mdse. to Busk and Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Segrave, London Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Luxenburg, (Cuba license,) Sperling, Barracoa, &c., Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Davis, Dublin Sept. 8, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht.

SS Jafferson, Dole, New

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"PROTECTION" FOR THE FILIPINOS.

We have awaited without impatience some further explanation by Mr. BRYAN of what, if elected, he intends to do for and with the Filipinos after he has induced or compelled them to accept the establishment of "stable" Governments to suit him, and has accorded them "independence." Even up to that point in his vague programme he is bound to run on many a difficulty, and to risk wrecking his favorite principle of consulting "the consent of the governed." But supposing him to have arrived safely or otherwise at the point where he has finally given to the many and mixed communities of the inhabitants of the islands complete independence, it would be interesting to know exactly what he means by his promise to give them "protection from all outside interference" while they are working out their "destiny."

Some of his anti-imperialist friends, who are naturally anxious to keep him within sight of safety in the matter, have referred to his intention to establish a "protectorate" over the Filipino States, but this idea is quite inconsistent with his own statement. He may get around to it in time, for his mind, if not exactly fluid, is at least viscous and capable of surprising movement in different directions. But a protectorate is not the same thing as the protection of entirely independent States. It is a pretty complex and bothersome thing in itself, but its management is easy compared to the project to which Mr. BRYAN has committed himself. A protectorate involves an imperfect independence on the part of the protected State. It is accompanied by control over the foreign relations of the State, and necessarily over such domestic administration as may affect these relations. The power exercising the protectorate and assuming responsibility for the conduct of other powers toward the State over which the protectorate is exercised, takes care that the whole business is in its hands. It does not assume responsibility for consequences of action by the protected State and cut itself off from any control over that action. It does not undertake to say that other powers shall respect the rights of its ward, and surrender all means of compelling respect for the rights of those powers. Indeed as a rule a protectorate is established for the very purpose of removing the risk of conduct on the part of the protected State which is likely to lead to disturbance and to give to unfriendly powers the opportunity to intervene for the enforcement of rights that would be indisputable as against an independent State.

Mr. BRYAN proposes, in terms, complete independence to whatever Filipino States may be formed, and then that these independent States shall have the "protection" of the United States. He does not reserve the slightest hold over them. He does not suggest any guarantee that they will not give to other powers cause, just or plausible, for intervention in their "destiny." They are, as independent States, necessarily to have the right to make any treaty they may choose. Should they, or any one of them, violate their treaty obligations and incur hostile operations by the other party to the treaty, all the United States can do, according to Mr. BRYAN, is to give them protection. They may act as China has recently acted, and undertake to expel or murder foreigners, the rights of whom they have promised to respect, but they will be entitled to "protection." As independent States they will have a right to receive Ministers from foreign powers. It may occur to them to assassinate one or more of these, as AGUINALDO'S rival in the dictatorship was assassinated at his own door, and for such an offense the outraged power would certainly exact reparation at the cannon's mouth. Under the terms of Mr. BRYAN'S proposition the United States could not lift a finger to prevent the cause. What would it do as to "protection" against the consequences?

These are instances of the difficulties that would await the execution of this utterly one-sided arrangement. Some of them are doubtless extreme instances. But they are logical illustrations of the complications that would threaten us if we undertook the policy laid down by Mr. BRYAN. The most moderate and likely of them would be quite sufficient to compel us to keep up an army and navy in comparison with which the force that now excites the apprehension of Mr. BRYAN would be insignificant. And all that Mr. MCKINLEY has done in the way of mixing the United States in the affairs of the outer world is tame and modest in contrast with what Mr. BRYAN'S absurd notion, if carried out, would force upon us.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

It is truly a remarkable spectacle that this Union of States now offers to the contemplation of the nations. For blind reactionary stupidity the world has seen nothing like it on so grand a scale since the Holy Alliance was dashed to pieces on the rocks of English enlightenment and the Monroe doctrine eighty years ago.

We are actually debating the questions whether we shall not destroy the gold standard on which our honest money system is solidly based, and whether we shall not draw back from the advanced position we have lately taken and resume our hermit-habit of isolation which Mr. OLNEY not long ago declared we had abandoned for a broader and greater National career. And not only is one of our great parties supporting with ardor the affirmative of both propositions, but some of our men who have been conspicuous for their wisdom and statesmanship, philosophical men, makers of public opinion, renouncing their previous allegiances, have joined in this astounding enterprise of reaction and diminishment.

The world looks on amazed, and no small part of it chuckling like a fiend. There are those that do not love us, fearing with good reason the rivalry of a commercial giant that shows this new power. They would rejoice to see our growth stopped and our industries paralyzed by a fresh access of the base money madness that has held us back so long, and they would put on again their old airs of indifference and contempt if they saw us shirking, on the ground of newness and inconvenience, solemn obligations beyond our borders and seeking the cloistered quiet of a strict home life.

It is conceivable that other nations might be bad judges of our policy of National expansion. They do not understand the deep attachment of this people to the principles of our Declaration and our Constitution; nor can they understand how great a calamity it would be if Mr. MCKINLEY really should trample on those precious charters of our liberties and delude or compel us into a mad love of war and insidiously lead us to put the gilded trappings of imperialism above the writ of habeas corpus; the baubles of an Emperor above trial by jury. Besides, they might not detect the President's designs against the Republic, he would be so sly about it. As to the immense commercial advantage of our late rise to a higher place in the world, however, their judgment would be excellent. They would be quite unable to understand our wish to resume the Chinese policy.

But about the gold standard there is no room whatever for doubt or discussion. All advanced and enlightened foreign opinion would declare us very great fools for electing to the Presidency a man who has made known his intention to do away with the gold standard at the earliest possible moment after his accession to power. They think us very great fools now, for even talking about such a policy of madness and disaster. In respect to currency systems the people of this world have passed through all the preliminary stages of groping and experiment, and have demonstrated that no system is stable that does not rest upon the solid basis of the one metal of measure and ultimate redemption everywhere and by all accepted. Among right-thinking men there is no more doubt about it than there is about the wisdom of taking a steamship instead of a yawl to cross the Atlantic or using the telegraph instead of signal fires to send a message to Lincoln, Neb. Yet the campaign exigencies of a professional candidate and the bewilderment of a disorganized party have brought this cadaver before us for a new killing.

It must seem like madhouse politics to intelligent foreign observers. By our recent achievements in war, diplomacy, and commerce we have taught them to respect and admire our ability and capacity for new and great development. Yet here we are all agog over this miserable silver business, a thing that ought to be as dead here as royal prerogative in England, much deader than Bourbonism in France, and as far beyond resurrection as the Holy Roman Empire. And by the same occasion a large part of our people clamor for a policy of scuttling out of obligations of honor and duty and the spurning of all National aspirations born since 1789.

BOSSES AND BIGOTRY.

Now, to-day there has sprung up a new and a third class of newspapers. The members of this class belong to neither party. They call themselves independent, and yet they are as bigoted in many cases as the old party papers. They feel that they must remain independent at all cost, and they pick out for general assault the leaders or the bosses of both parties. Mr. RICHARD CROKER and Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT are their customary objects of attack. Nothing that either of these two men can do is ever properly done. The fact that any action has the approval of Mr. PLATT or of Mr. CROKER is enough to condemn it in the eyes of these papers. If it meets with the bosses' disapproval it has at once the approval of these papers. Such papers as THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Evening Post belong to this class. They rarely see anything to praise in the party leaders, and they constantly find excuses for adverse criticisms. —The Brooklyn Times.

A newspaper conducted on that plan would be dishonest and contemptible. To pick out a boss for general assault and belabor him year in and year out without any regard to his merits or demerits, but merely to demonstrate its own independence, would make a newspaper worthless as a guide to public opinion and bring it into universal disrepute. It would exhibit itself as not only bigoted but unjust, calumniatory, and abusive. What is perhaps worse, it would advertise to the world that its conductors were men without brains or character.

THE TIMES'S opposition to Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT is not organized on that conventional plan. We think we have been able to give pretty good reasons for differing with Mr. PLATT and treating him as a politician of evil influence. We oppose his acts and policies and himself because we consider him a bad boss, a party leader who uses his great power for the debasement of politics, the extinction of the independent spirit in his party, the forcible repression of better men whose advancement to places of influence would be a public benefit, and contrary to the best interests of the community. These are the charges; the specifications follow.

We consider PLATT a bad boss because throughout his public career he has been a diligent practitioner of the vicious art of commercialism in politics. He uses politics as a means of moneymaking, either for himself or for his family and his friends, a detestable vice, which all decent men despise and which spreads a nasty smear of scandal and corruption over the chronicles of our public affairs, destroys private character, makes parties infamous, and politics disgusting. Years ago, when Mr. PLATT was Quarantine Commissioner, there was a rag-disinfecting ring, organized for the purpose of preying upon the commerce of the port. PLATT defended that corrupt ring against all efforts to put a stop to its exactions, and through his official and private influence it was enabled to continue its profitable depredations. Investigations showed that the family of PLATT and the friends of PLATT were interested in public contracts made by the Quarantine Commission with private individuals for services paid for out of official funds. In later years members of Mr. PLATT'S family have become interested in a Maryland surety company which has made a great deal of money out of fees for furnishing bonds of officials required by laws of the State of New York which Mr. PLATT was instrumental in getting passed. The great Ramapo job, by which it was expected that $200,000,000 of the public funds of this city would be turned into the pockets of some of Mr. PLATT'S near business and political friends, is the fruit of laws passed by legislators whom the boss controls. It was PLATT'S Legislature that refused last Winter to repeal the charter of this piratical corporation.

The Brooklyn Times is a Republican newspaper. Let it ask some of its party friends prominent in the organization whether it is Mr. PLATT'S custom to exact obedience from those associated with him in the management of the party. Let it ask them if they can recall any instance in which Mr. BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Republican candidate for Governor, has ever ventured to oppose the wishes of his boss. Let it read in its own files the recent history of its party. Has it forgotten that last Winter PLATT compelled the President to keep his promise to appoint a Federal Judge in Buffalo after the unfitness of the man had been proved? The tyranny of PLATT is as harsh as the tyranny of CROKER. No man can advance in either organization without the consent of these men. It is impossible to nominate candidates for important offices against their wish and command. The facts are notorious. In a political organization ruled by such a boss it is only when victory is doubtful that men of independent force of character stand any chance of becoming candidates.

But the blackest crime in the political career of this boss is the throwing of this great city into the hands of Tammany for four years by the nomination of TRACY to beat LOW. After that PLATT could be correctly described as a public enemy. Every taxpayer who feels that his burdens have been increased by Tammany wastefulness and corruption; every citizen who has been insulted, humiliated, and outraged by the insolent behavior of the Tammany Mayor; every man or woman of New York who has had to blush at the alliance between the officers of the City Government and the proprietors of unlawful resorts; every citizen whose indignation is stirred by the spectacle of CROKER and his rapacious gang filling their own pockets all the time by Ice Trust conspiracies and participation in the profits of public and private contracts controlled by them through their possession of the powers of the City Government; and decent people generally who are nauseated by the presence of these coarse and vulgar beings in the public offices of the city, all of these have the right to say to THOMAS C. PLATT, "You brought these wrongs and this shame upon us." PLATT is far abler than CROKER and quite as unscrupulous as CROKER. There was justification, therefore, for Dr. PARKHURST'S assertion that PLATT is worse than five CROKERS.

If opposition to such a boss is bigotry, then THE TIMES is proud to be enrolled as a bigot. It will faithfully endeavor to deserve the appellation as long as this man of evil continues to exercise the powers of a boss.

EUROPE AND AMERICAN COAL.

A great deal more attention is being directed to the question of the exportation of American coal than the facts warrant. Considering the people behind the movement, it is fair to assume that a gigantic speculation is organizing, the object of which is to give a fictitious value to certain tracts of undeveloped coal lands and to "boom" the stocks of the coal roads having seaboard terminal facilities. In our judgment, and after careful investigation of the facts from trustworthy foreign sources, we are satisfied that the existing scarcity of coal in Europe is due to temporary conditions which are passing rapidly; that it will be thirty to fifty years before Europe will be dependent upon imported coal to a large extent, and that during this period great mining developments in many parts of the world now contributing little or nothing to the fuel supplies of civilized countries will make possible a production great enough to glut the markets now supplied from Europe for a good deal more than a century to come.

In a recent editorial discussion of one phase of this subject we gave a number of good reasons why the great and imperative coal demand we hear so much about in Consular reports and news dispatches from Europe is not promptly filled by dealers on this side. Of greater economic interest is the inquiry whether the coal situation in Europe is nearly as desperate as we have been led to believe. It is safe to say that those who know most about it do not think so. The present scarcity has been brought about largely by artificial conditions, and prices have advanced to a level entailing great inconvenience to large consumers, whose wasteful methods of utilization still require an average of ten tons to do the work of which one ton is theoretically capable. Several causes have contributed to this advance in coal prices. The war in South Africa and the operations of the allied powers in China have disturbed the distribution by withdrawing colliers and tramps from their regular employment for transport duty. The great industrial activity of the past year has increased the consumption in every department of manufacturing, and made great inroads upon the limited stocks in first hands. To further complicate the situation the Governments having navies to provide for have purchased of the coal in sight all they could lay hands on, and have rushed it off to their coaling stations so as to be available in case of need. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that every consumer who could do it purchased largely ahead, anticipating a coal panic. This encouraged mine owners to advance their prices rapidly, the more so as they had for years worked on very narrow margins and found but little encouragement to incur the heavy costs of the dead work needed to reach the deeper seams. Meanwhile the miners' unions saw their opportunity and ran up the wages scale to secure as large a share as possible of the operators' profits. The exhaustion of the coal supply of Great Britain is still a long way off. It is likely to outlast the twentieth century, and it is doubtful if the price of coal will again be as high as now during the next twenty-five years, at least.

On the Continent the present scarcity of coal is largely the result of the sharp restriction of coal mining in Germany under syndicate management. It is artificial. There was no stock on hand to meet the increased demand due to the sudden stimulation of industrial activity after a long period of dullness. This policy has reacted to the disadvantage of those who set it in motion. Under the inducement of high prices, and stimulated by the public clamor against artificially induced scarcity, extensive developments have been undertaken in various parts of the German Empire independent of syndicate control, notably in Upper Silesia and Rhenish Westphalia, where vast resources of deep-seam coal, excellent in quality, will soon be available. There is also a movement in France to open new deposits and increase the output of those already developed, which will have the effect of rendering that country more independent of foreign supplies than she has hitherto been.

Meanwhile there is evidence of a gradual lessening in the demand for coal throughout Europe. It is still relatively scarce and dear, but the legitimate requirements of a normal consumption are being met. Manufacturing operations are conducted without serious embarrassment, and if considerable quantities could be drawn from this country, the price would drop to figures leaving little or no margin of profit to exporters.

The possibility of grave international complications growing out of the conflicting ambitions of the Western powers in the East has undoubtedly had much to do with the European coal panic of the past six months. While these still threaten the world-war predicted by Gen. MILES—a prediction which the impulsive young war lord of the German Empire is doing all in his power to verify—more or less anxiety as to the future course of international trade in coal is warranted. No first-class power can afford to be dependent upon another power for its fuel supply. This has set in motion a great many inquiries, and the results of these inquiries are shaping the colonial policies of every great power except the United States. How much the desire to secure an important share of the vast virgin coal resources of the Chinese Empire had to do with the aggressions which brought about the present condition of affairs in that unhappy country is a matter of conjecture.

Those who believe that the only great and virgin resources of coal are in this country, and that the world must come to us for supplies or give up manufacturing and buy our products, are very credulous. Equally so are those who believe that any country of Europe will be content to remain dependent on us for supplies, or that millions of European capital have come or will come here for investment in coal properties with a view to their development for export. China, Japan, Corea, and Formosa are full of coal; Australia and New Zealand can immensely increase their output; the Andes range is coal bearing throughout its entire explored length, and running through Peru and Chile, near the sea, are seams of the finest coal known, including true anthracite with only 1 per cent. of ash. There is much coal in parts of Africa. British North America is well supplied, and for many years to come England will draw largely from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In a word, coal is well distributed over the earth's surface, and when a serious search for it begins more will be found than can be developed for centuries to come. Europe is quite willing to make a convenience of us, but nothing more. We are already too formidable as a military and naval power, with too much concern in the affairs of the Old World, to be warmly loved or deeply trusted. The advantage resulting from almost inestimable coal resources, well distributed, is found in the substantial basis it gives for industrial supremacy and industrial independence. We shall do more or less coal exporting for many years to come, but not to Northern Europe. It is nothing to get excited about, and large investments based on the permanence of the present panic are more likely to be unprofitable than profitable.

EXCUSES FOR WELLINGTON.

The Trenton True American does not approve of our recent suggestion that Senator WELLINGTON, having repudiated the candidates of the party that elected him to the Senate, should resign and give the Democrats of Maryland a chance to have a Senator of their own party. It particularly objects to our remark that none but "a scurvy politician" would hold on to the place for the five-thousand-dollar annual compensation given to a Senator.

But The True American goes a little further, perhaps further than a pious regard for facts would justify it, if it should look up the matter. It says:

> It is well known that Mr. WELLINGTON'S election was not possible by Republican votes. The Legislature which elected him was itself chosen by the assisting voice of many Democrats upon issues non-partisan.

There was more, which we forbear to quote, because of its immateriality as well as irrelevancy. Is it well known that "WELLINGTON'S election was not possible by Republican votes"? The Legislature by which Mr. WELLINGTON was chosen appears to have consisted of 82 Republicans and 35 Democrats. On the first ballot there were eight Republican candidates and two Democratic candidates. On the last ballot WELLINGTON received 63 votes and there were 31 Democratic votes cast for three Democratic candidates. There were no desertions from one party to the other.

Perhaps The True American will not dispute the correctness of this explanation, but will return with the assertion that there could not have been a Republican majority in the Legislature unless the Republican members had been largely elected by Democratic votes. We shall not dispute the fact that prior to the nomination in 1896 of BRYAN on a 16 to 1 and trouble platform Maryland had been Democratic in Presidential elections, and that it revolted and gave the Electoral vote of the State to MCKINLEY, this revolution following a profound change in the State provoked by Democratic mismanagement and dissatisfaction with "bossism."

Mr. WELLINGTON undoubtedly must regard his oath to support the Constitution of the United States; but the conscience that compels him to discharge that duty in a way inviting the criticism that he has forgotten how he got the opportunity to take that oath should dictate to him the propriety of surrendering his seat, no matter how embarrassing his resignation might be to the party that he is now seeking opportunity to most seriously embarrass.

If Mr. WELLINGTON is a candidate for re-election, the Legislature of Maryland will have an opportunity to determine whether he has won a renewal of his term of service. We doubt whether the Democrats would re-elect him; we are certain the Republicans, for all his conscience, would not.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Most of the humor of politics is entirely unintentional, the average politician taking himself with the utmost seriousness and constantly endeavoring to create the useful impression that upon his success or failure in "carrying" some larger or smaller part of the country depends the fate of at least one nation. This in itself is funny, but no particular gratitude is earned by involuntary amusement. Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER, however, is different from the majority of his class. That plump but not universally pleasing personage—Mr. AUSTIN really seems to dislike him—knows the value of laughter and how to produce it. His speech to the Bowery Republicans, Thursday night, contained several gems of humor, carefully cut and adjusted to glitter in the peculiar light of that peculiar region. Especially brilliant was his description of Mr. BRYAN'S promises. "BRYAN'S trying to tell you," said Mr. GRUBER, "that if he's elected you'll go to work at 12, take an hour off for dinner, and go home at 1; that you'll collect rent from your landlord, get a nickel with every beer, and get paid for riding on the cable cars. All I have to say is that suckers aren't biting good this year, and that they don't buy gold bricks on the Bowery." Now, that is not elegant, and it can hardly be called the literal truth, but it was marvelously well adapted to the place and the auditors, and the element of exaggeration was entirely harmless. The chances are that Mr. GRUBER makes quite as many political converts as any stump speaker—which isn't saying much—and that as a confirmer of dubitant opinions he is exceptionally successful. The man who comes to laugh—and does it—is not unlikely to go away impressed by the remarkable harmony of his own opinions with those of the orator who excited his risibilities.

—Years more than enough to make a century have passed since PAUL JONES gave men a chance to decide whether he was a heroic patriot or a ruthless pirate, but opinions on that question show no signs of quieting to unanimity. Long as the perspective is, he still seems strangely different, according as he is viewed from this side of the water or the other. On the other he is as far from forgiveness as ever, apparently. Not only does Mr. KIPLING fail to see in him any merits except those necessary to the successful conduct of a marauder's trade—and Mr. KIPLING neglects to emphasize that this marauder was eminently successful—but every less distinguished Britisher utilizes all opportunities to repeat the ancient epithets of scorn and hatred in connection with the name so glorified by the inhabitants of a kindred and friendly country. Latest illustration of this tendency is found in The Glasgow Herald. That paper, even in a "literary note," has to betray its inability to forgive. "PAUL JONES," it says, "most picturesque of Scottish pirates, and already the subject of half a dozen 'lives' is to have a new biography. Quite fittingly, when his connection with America is remembered, the preparation of the work has been undertaken by an American shipbuilder. Mr. AUGUSTUS C. BUELL is connected with CRAMP'S of Philadelphia, and while on his firm's business in Russia he unearthed a good deal of fresh matter respecting PAUL JONES'S connection with the Russian Navy, which he was invited to join as a Rear Admiral in 1788, four years before his death, after he had fought and plundered his native country in the interests of America, of France, and of himself." That is a statement of the facts not grossly inaccurate, indeed, but it was apparently intended to offend America's sensibilities. And why, pray, does The Glasgow Herald want to offend American sensibilities?

—One passage in Mr. STANCHFIELD'S speech at the Wayne County Fair throws some light, perhaps, on the amount of truth contained in the assertion that he is "CROKER'S candidate," or, as others have put it, "CROKER'S man." After denying that ridicule, satire, and humor made for political greatness, or that stinging sarcasms could elect Presidents and Governors, Mr. STANCHFIELD said: "Individuals in the Democratic Party may have speculated or become interested in trusts; that does not indicate the purpose of the party, unchangeable and unalterable, to rid the country of their baneful influence, whenever it shall come into power." If that isn't a throwing of Mr. CROKER to the Republican wolves, apparently without hesitation or compunction, what is it? Certainly, the Tammany statesman, who can tell as well as another when a reference containing no names is aimed straight at himself, must have had any sense of proprietorship he may hitherto have entertained in the Gubernatorial candidate seriously shocked when he came to this significant sentence. While it would have been nothing, coming from a political opponent, as a blow struck so early in the campaign by "his man," it was calculated to inflict a wound easily felt.

—Emperor WILLIAM'S season of play with his soldiers has ended, as was inevitable, in the defeat and capture by the troops assigned to defend the Fatherland of those whose duty it was to pretend to invade it. Any other conclusion to the game would have been ludicrous—except, perhaps, as a means of extorting funds from a reluctant Parliament, and even for that purpose it was hardly to be contemplated seriously, since it would have involved the ranging of the Emperor on the side of the nominally hostile and alien troops. But though the end of the manoeuvres was what might have been expected, the beginning was curiously and ominously surprising. For the pre-supposition was that a foreign fleet had vanquished Germany's new navy, thus making possible the landing of the invading force. That could not have been pleasant for the imperial sailors, and it is really surprising that the Emperor didn't have more regard for their feelings.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your readers look to THE NEW YORK TIMES as a fairly impartial paper. To me you seem so, although I do not always agree with you—notably on the Boer question—except in your treatment of Tammany Hall. There I do not think you do justice, and many of your correspondents go beyond you and imply that the city is the worst governed in the country and is ruled by a gang of thieves.

Now, let me propose the opposite proposition—that New York is the best-managed city in America, if not in the world, and that the Democratic part of its government is effective, satisfactory, and honest; and let us see how nearly I can work up to sustaining that position. It certainly would be nicer and pleasanter to believe that we lived in a well-regulated community, and were ruled over by honest men than the contrary, and proper civic pride ought to get me a fair hearing.

In the first place, it is worthy of serious thought that two extremely partisan investigating committees have been appointed and have ransacked the affairs of the metropolis, and that another investigation was made by a "reform" Commission of Accounts, and that neither found a particle of evidence of dishonesty in municipal affairs, and that the only corruption was in one department where Tammany did not have control and the individuals most prominently besmirched were Republicans. Moreover, a most searching investigation of the District Attorney's office has just been finished, and the Commissioner has dismissed the charges with manifest contempt. To do even the police full justice it must be admitted that crime is suppressed. Even in the matter of vice, does not New York compare favorably with London, Paris, Berlin, and all the great cities of the world? Still, I am not defending the police, a majority of whom are Republicans. My limitations are as to the Democratic part of the Government, which is the part condemned, because it is in the hands of Tammany Hall. That is a general statement; now let us get down to details.

No one questions that we have the best and most efficient Fire Department in the world, where, in addition to activity, promptness, and intelligence, acts of unusual bravery are so common that they are hardly mentioned. And yet, if there is any man who would have a "pull" with Tammany Hall, and the power of neglect if he wished to exert it, it is the head of that department. Fortunately, the Republicans at Albany have not yet bedeviled that department.

Next take the schools. They are efficient and were not extravagant till the Republican Legislature passed the bill adding five to ten millions to the yearly salaries of positions for each of which there were a hundred applicants, even at the former salaries. And, remember that the Democratic Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, "the creature of Croker," as you sometimes term him with gracious politeness, vetoed that bill, in spite of the fact that he knew there were thousands of votes behind it, stood up against all pressure and all responsibility to save the city five millions a year for all time. You denounce the Ramapo job, another Republican, or at most, bipartisan job, because it makes a possible expenditure of five millions a year for twenty years, whereas here is an increase never to end.

Likewise with the Street Cleaning Department. The condition of our thoroughfares while always better than that of our neighbor cities Philadelphia and Brooklyn, used to be the subject of brilliant, sarcastic articles in the press so long as Tammany kept them about half way clean for a million dollars a year. Then in came the reform regime and without comparing expense and results and without knowing that in public affairs there must be a leeway from the ideal to the real, expended four millions a year and deprived the newspapers of one subject for epigram. The streets are still better cleaned to-day and the four millions will continue to be spent for all time.

You have made some fun of the Building Department, but not in a serious way, and rather on account of the curious combination of names in the firm of Horgan & Slattery than for serious shortcomings. Architecture is a specialty about which the specialists themselves differ. So with the Park Department. The New Yorker may consider our public buildings and our public places as artistic and harmonious or not according to inner sense so long as he does not prove gross extravagance or corruption. Our wharves have been vastly improved under the present department, which certainly employed the highest and best expert engineering ability, and the occasional attempts to show waste or worse in the management came to naught.

In short, then, the increase of expenses is due to the Republicans at Albany by adding $5,000,000 to the salaries of the police in spite of the earnest opposition of much-abused Tammany, and the open declaration of Mr. Croker that he "could get all the policemen needed for $750 a year," and $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 to the salaries of the school teachers, against the protest of a Tammany Mayor, and $3,000,000 a year for superfine street cleaning, in addition to the outrageous increase by the State Board of Tax Apportionment where we find something very like a legal conspiracy to exempt counties of the members and rob the City of New York. Nevertheless, our city has the most efficient police, a fire brigade without its equal in the world, a school system comparable with the best, many fine buildings and parks, the cleanest streets of any city, Paris not excepted; the finest wharves in our waters, where stone piers are not suitable; a low death rate, protection to person and property with as few annoying restrictions as any city. Are not these claims, which cannot be disputed, a justification for pride in our city and indulgence to any small mistakes of its government?

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.
New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

A WORKER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A workingman would again raise his humble voice about prosperity and that philosophis address of Gov. Roosevelt's in Chicago on Labor Day, in which he told the laboring men how to bear the burden. Well, I think that was the slickest political speech this fine politician ever delivered. Gov. Roosevelt is out for votes, and all he said there was intended to gather votes. It is very fine as a whole, but there is a dead fly in the ointment. He came in contact, it appears, some time in the course of his life with farmers, ranchmen, mechanics, railroad men, and the Lord knows what, and some of them were the best of their class. His associations previous to this must have been somewhat limited.

How must we common people receive this? Are we to feel flattered? He is rather too patronizing. Why, he thought himself as good as we are. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed by a kiss. He says no other man has benefited so much as the wage earner by the growth in prosperity during these years. Well, the wage workers are the best judges of that themselves, and, if Gov. Roosevelt will only be a little less philosophical and more practical he can very easily find out the truth of the matter.

The working classes are always willing to share in the prosperity of the country, ready, ever ready, to be up or down as good or bad fortune comes to us. But when troubles assail us, who goes further down or up, the man with the big bank account or the man out of work with $5 in cash in the house to live on and $17 or $19 in the savings bank, put there to keep him from the Potter's Field?

Why should this pampered son of wealth tell us this thing? What does Gov. Roosevelt stand for? Has he declared at any time that he would with a strong hand put down this evil that stifles and kills all honest effort? It is not a bogy, as some lightly term it; small, indeed, at first, but now grown to gigantic size. All sensible men should be willing to learn, but not to be led by the nose. What a farce, what a ghastly joke, to ask working men to support the present state of things!

Come Dives, O shade of Lazarus; come forth, unwind the cloth that hides thy visage! O Dives, troubles dire have come to thee and thine house, the crops have failed, and thy twenty-five millions invested in the great Northwestern, which has heretofore paid thee 20 per cent., is cut down to 15 per cent. And the ice crop has failed, and thy ten millions in the Ice Trust, at 15 per cent., is down to 10; and now, Dives, O Dives! thy purple will have to be a little less purple, and thy linen a little less fine. But, Dives, I, Lazarus, who so long a time regaled myself on the crumbs that fell from off thy table, am willing, O Dives, to take only half and live!

A. M. BAUGH.
New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

The Gubernatorial Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much surprised to see you advocating Stanchfield's election as Governor of New York. These things are facts, known to all careful newspaper readers namely:

Croker opposed Coler because he could not boss him. Croker had undisputed control of the majority of the delegates at Saratoga, and could nominate any person he wanted to. Why would he allow Stanchfield to be the Democratic candidate for Governor if he was not his puppet, when by a nod of his head he could dictate the nominee? Can any one conceive of Richard Croker—when in control of the Saratoga Convention—sanctioning the nomination of one who would not be his agent in the Executive chair at Albany?

It's begging the issue to talk of Stanchfield being an honest, upright, unbossed man. It's Platt vs. Croker. When you show us that Mr. Stanchfield is not Croker's man, then we compare Stanchfield with Platt.

L. V. BLUM.
35 Court Street, Boston, Mass., Sept. 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Demoralizing.

"I always run from a braggart."
"Why?"
"If I talk to one a few minutes I get to telling lies myself."—Chicago Record.

Open Account.

Harris—Did your Summer trip cost you much this year?
Battison—Can't tell till my country cousins have made me their Winter visit.—Boston Transcript.

Head of the Lie Family.

Sunday School Teacher—Johnny, who is meant by the "father of lies"?
Johnny (with recent history in his mind)—Some Chinee, I guess.—Baltimore American.

All Willing to be Laggards.

"We must all die some time," said the sympathizing friend.
"True," replied the invalid; "quite true, but I have noticed that there are some things in which none of us is seeking precedence."—Chicago Post.

A SONG OF LIFE.

Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

No sighs for love, my hearty! There's
more in life to-day
Than weeping for a woman: Swift rolls
the world away!
The times are ever changing—brave deeds
there are to do:
Why weep, then, for a woman who will
not weep for you?

No sighs for love, my hearty—no rainy
April eyes!
With all the light around you, think of a
world of sighs!
The green is, on the meadow, the hills
climb near the blue:
Why weep, then, for a woman who will
not weep for you?

No tears—no sighs, my hearty! To moan,
when dark clouds pass
And let the living light out, "Alas! Alas!
Alas!"
Brave rivers seaward singing—the rose
o'ertops the rue:
Why weep, then, for a woman who will
not weep for you?

Fare to the fight! The battle is for the
brave and strong:
Fast flies the time, my hearty: Life is a
battle song!
Stern foes are swift advancing: brave
deeds there are to do:
Why weep, then, for a woman who will
not weep for you?

SOCIAL LIFE IN HONOLULU

Shops Well Kept, but Everything Is Very Expensive.

AFONGS LEADERS OF SOCIETY

Their Father Left Them Sufficient Property to Keep Up Their Position When He Returned to China.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, July 12.—American globe-trotters who return by way of the Pacific always remark favorably on the accommodations at Honolulu for ships. Docks and piers are generaly unknown at ports in this part of the world. Even Hongkong and Nagasaki do their large shipping business in midstream. Manila has no place for ocean vessels except at a long distance from shore. Tutuila, the new Samoan possession of the United States, must receive freight or a landing party in light-draught boats, and Guam is yet worse off, for voyagers there may travel by launch or yawls only part way toward shore, and must then change to a flat-bottom wherry or stride a native in order to land. There is not much comfort in getting ashore even then, unless curiosity is strong enough to fortify one against a ride of six miles over a road built of bumps and jolts, to the only settlement on the island.

Here a ship of any tonnage ties to a pier in home fashion, a gangway is run out, and passengers may go and come as they please into the town, which is right at hand. The water front is thick with masts and funnels, and everything afloat is also ashore in the matter of accessibility. Lest the growing commerce may overtax present pier room, other piers are in course of construction, two of them large enough for the deepest and longest ocean carriers.

If need be, a second harbor may be constructed near, by means of an inexpensive channel, so that Honolulu is likely to be equal to any commercial demands upon it for some time. Should it ever fall short of requirements, Pearl and Koolau Harbors, within easy reach on this Island of Oahu, not to specify harbors at other islands in the group, may be modernized with comparative case. Nature's endowment of anchorages and deep-water havens of safety has been exceptionally liberal with the Hawaiian group.

However well supplied for a voyage one may be or be felt on sailing, he usually regrets while afloat certain omissions in his equipment, and his steps turn naturally toward the shops when a port is reached. Experience here in that respect is apt to take the edge off a jubilant first impression. The shops are well kept and carry good stocks, but prices lead a stranger to suppose that the shopkeepers intend to get rich right away and that if any part of the population has come here for health alone it is not they. For the most common articles, including marketing, except for native vegetables, prices average fully 50 per cent. higher than in the United States.

High prices come primarily from the lavish style of living by planters. A planter feels impoverished unless he can get from his sugar every year at least 25 per cent. on his invested capital. That prospect makes him careless of the prices of articles for his personal comfort and fixes a gauge for other people. Thus, rents reach skyward, a modest five-room cottage in an outlying district bringing from $40 to $50 a month, and a roomy house of convenient location a rental often two or three times as much.

On the other hand, wages are high, starting at $75 a month for an ordinary clerkship and rapidly ascending the scale. School teachers are the only badly paid class, one reason being that many young women who live with their parents like to fill in time that way while waiting to change their condition. They keep the market glutted and prices down. The pay of men averages $750 a year and of women $550.

As might be expected among a people accustomed to pay high for nearly everything, business in money is conducted on the frontier plan. Plantations usually have property in sight to command loans sufficient to cultivate and harvest crops. They are conducted in the main by companies rich enough to get along without much accommodation from the banks. When they need money few object to paying 8 per cent. for it. Ownership in plantations and in banking houses is often identical, in which case the rate does not count, except to make a quotable market. The general borrower cannot hope for a low rate, and may have to put as high as 12 per cent. Merchants carrying good stocks feel favored by an 8 per cent. loan.

The man counts among lenders rather than the security. One who is prospering and is industrious can get good terms on his own promise, while security without a reputable borrower behind it may seek use for collateral in vain for a long time. Asiatic industry conducts its own moneyed operations usually through companies formed either to carry on enterprises themselves or to help by means of mortgage loans aspiring individuals.

SCHOOLS IN EVERY DISTRICT.

A visitor is early impressed with the ample school provision, not only at this centre but throughout the several islands in the group. Every child must attend some kind of school. Leaving out of account the Chinese and Japanese, who came here under labor contracts, there is no illiteracy in the islands. In the country districts elementary instruction seems sufficient, but higher schools flourish in the large settlements.

English is becoming the language of the permanent population. Its only school rival at any time was Hawaiian, which is slowly receding, and the loss of which will not be serious, because it never amounted to more than a dialect, upon which Spanish voyagers in the last century grafted rather freely. Local geography and history are still taught in the native language in a few schools, but generally English textbooks are used, and the number of teachers who employ Hawaiian as a medium of instruction is small and diminishing.

Private schools come within the view of the school authorities. They number about 60, with an attendance under 4,000, against 132 public schools, with an attendance of 10,500. There are 208 public school teachers and 209 in the private schools. Industrial training is a feature of the public school system. Oahu College, founded by the American Mission; Iolani College, which the Anglican Bishop directs; St. Louis College, conducted by Roman Catholic Brothers; the Kamehameha Schools for Natives, endowed by Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, and several seminaries here are schools for special instruction or for instruction beyond the high school grade.

The pervasive effects of education simplify suffrage requirements for present purposes. Qualifications, besides that of United States citizenship, which now applies to all who were Hawaiian citizens, are ability to read and write English or Hawaiian and residence in the Territory for one year and in the voting district for three months. White supremacy seems fairly assured for some years, if not for all time, not only because the whites have an intelligent and consistent notion of government, but because also they stand together for domination in politics as well as in business. Advanced Hawaiians recognize that the singular prosperity which the islands enjoy is due to white enterprise, and that the common welfare depends upon it.

On the other hand, the elements that constitute the majority of voters represent no settled or united purpose. Hawaiian demands for favors to the representatives of deposed monarchy have behind them only a sentimental impulse which can hardly endure, although it may display spurts of activity.

There can be no reason why everyone entitled to vote may not enjoy that privilege, for registration boards in every district will sit daily for forty days, beginning Aug. 31.

One is reminded in Honolulu of the pictorial illustrations common some years ago of the overhead wire nuisance in American cities. Telephone and electric light services escape in some way the prevailing affliction of exorbitant charges, with the result that nearly all the dwellings and shops in the main part of the city enjoy both. Telephone rentals are $7 a quarter for dwellings and $12 for stores, and electric light may be had as cheaply as gas in any part of the United States. So complete is the telephone circuit that a woman may not only do all her shopping but she may also arrange her social affairs without stepping outdoors. The effect of this general service appears on every street in strings of overhead wires, laid so close together that if other shelter were wanting they might furnish fair protection against a light rainstorm.

Honolulu society is of a wholesome order. The leading families are descendants of missionaries, many of whom had sufficient regard for the affairs of this world to supply themselves cheap years ago with tracts of land that have since become valuable and yield large revenues. Families of planters and of merchants drawn here by planting interests contribute also to social life. Church spires give a visitor the first view of the city, rising above the rich dress of foliage that clothe it. There is great abundance of them, resembling mainly the American village type.

THE CAREER OF AH FONG.

Americans, English, and Germans comprise the choice social element. One of the most prominent families, however, is far removed from any of these nationalities. When Ah Fong had established himself as a shrewd and prosperous trader, he found a wife not from his own clannish race but among the Portuguese, a people whose purity of blood has been maintained here since the earliest European settlement. Ah Fong's circumstances permitted him to build a home on a corner plot, the roominess of which he turned to happy account by successive extensions of the original dwelling as his family increased. He started out with a house which covered probably forty feet square. By the time the children numbered nearly a score the house had stretched out into four cottage fronts, like an old style country hotel.

Affairs prospered with Ah Fong, his children had every advantage of education, and the home became among the most attractive here. All the associations of the children having been American, they concluded that an American name was preferable to a Chinese one, and the father, never denying them anything, consented to have the family known as Afong. It is still so known, and for some years its members have had conspicuous part in church and social events, and in all matters enlisting the interest of the best families.

The home has stood easily first in the city for hospitality. It has always been a favorite resort for the young, the Afong children being all bright and sprightly, and recollections of the most enjoyable receptions in local society are associated with it. For years everybody has, as a matter of course, yielded precedence to the family in the entertainment of prominent visitors to Honolulu. Marriages of the children have naturally ranked as of the highest social importance, and they have been celebrated with fitting circumstance. In one of them Commander Whiting of the United States Navy was the bridegroom.

But the progenitor of this numerous family, generous as he had been in furnishing the means of culture and comfort to his children, mindful as he had ever shown himself of the usages of society and its demands upon him, and happy and devoted as he seemed to be in all his home relations, was a Chinaman first, and held his sense of obligation as husband and father subordinate. So, when he had become rich and his family had begun to marry off, he reminded his wife of an antenuptial arrangement by which he was to go home to China whenever he might be able to make a division of property that would insure the comfort of all concerned.

Feeling that the time had come for this step, he called in a family consultation, and, in accordance with the agreement then reached, he deeded to his wife for herself and the dozen or more unmarried daughters, the Honolulu home and enough other property to enable them to maintain their place among the society leaders here. He sent two sons, the only boys in the family, to the United States to be educated, and returned himself to China. The boys will be Chinese subjects, and go to him, and through them, and possibly also through himself in a new home relation, the name of Ah Fong will be perpetuated. Afong as a name will not survive the present generation.

LITTLE MIXTURE OF RACES.

Social conditions other than the best are clannish. There are probably 20,000 Portuguese in the islands. They have proved an orderly and prolific people, and they keep well together, seldom going out of their class for any purpose. They contribute to the forces of field labor and of small farmers. The Chinese and Japanese maintain their own colonies and live in crowded quarters. They conduct all kinds of business, and are represented in all the professions, besides furnishing the bulk of field labor. Their sole ambition, so far as the whites can help them, seems to be to gather and hold the greatest possible quanity of American dollars. They give fair return for the money paid them, but evidence would be needed to indicate that they know or care anything for the country except that they can earn more in it than at home.

Chinese servants are employed by many of the whites. They maintain here the reputation they have gained elsewhere as neat, deft, apt, and willing. Families are glad to pay them $15 to $20 a month. Japanese who get above field drudgery often branch into professions. Some of them are quite prosperous as doctors, lawyers, and general merchants. A dainty street sight is occasionally furnished by a Japanese woman, folded in silk, with a belt bow tied behind, resembling a big square cushion, and wooden-soled sandals thumping the sidewalk under her tiny feet. Chinese family life presents no picturesque view, for even in the shops the women work like men, and the children sprawl about the floor or in the doorways. The Chinaman here in his own carriage does not rise in appearance above his original caste.

The native element accommodates itself easily to any surroundings. It usually escapes the most common labor, and is found in domestic service, and in shops and offices, as porters, salesmen, and clerks. Flower selling is the only occupation distinctively native. About twenty men and women have a market every morning on a strip of sidewalk, and offer strings of flowers called leis, which are made by threading blossoms together after the stems have been cut away. The strings of daisies or carnations are made into hat scarfs for men, and are worn by women around the neck and shoulders.

Flowery designations without number have been applied to the Hawaiian Islands by experts in rhetoric and poetry. As a curiosity of travel they are certainly worth seeing, and persons making a first visit to the tropics will find them more interesting than the West Indies. They make an exhibition of Americanism almost wholly lacking in the Antilles, and in addition to the varied topography and scenery presented in the Atlantic, they have volcanoes that are among the wonders of the world, and are quite safe to visit. The climate is equable, but not tonic. It promises to invalids some comfort, without lasting relief.

Attention is given to sanitary needs, and generally the islands keep free of disease. Father Damien's death among the Molokai lepers brought that island to the world's notice. But leprosy in Hawaii is no worse than in other islands, and here it is colonized.

Visitors on other account than pleasure may find opportunities in a country adapted to any kind of tropical development, and which so far has practically remained untouched except in sugar lands. The cultivable acreage that might be used for other purposes is large. American shipping will doubtless grow, now that these ports have become domestic, and foreign carriers must step aside. Those seeking a start in life without money will do well to avoid these ports. Cheap labor crowds the lower field of industry, and the for clerkships and such situations is overstocked. The venturesome whose capital is belief in a lucky star, will invest it, if wise, where the walking is better than between Honolulu and San Francisco.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

STARVES TO FEED OTHERS.

Succi to Fast at the Paris Exposition for Forty Days and Nights.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Succi, the Italian fasting champion, who is about to renew here what he has already accomplished a score of times—remaining without food for forty days—will be on exhibition inside the exposition grounds, and the appropriate place he has chosen wherein to sit out his forty days and forty nights of fasting is the playhouse called the "Theatre of the Gay Authors," in the merry Rue de Paris.

On the stage of this theatre Succi will remain on view to the public confined in a glass house duly bolted, padlocked, and sealed up. The construction has been supplied by a reliable firm which guarantees that the fastenings are genuine, and that there will be no possibility of trickery or of tampering with Succi's transparent prison cell.

The champion will take possession of his abode to-morrow morning, when, seals having been affixed in the presence of the spectators to all the fastenings of the glass house, the forty days' ordeal will begin. Succi undertakes to eat no solid food of any kind during the prescribed period, and to imbibe water only. His explanation of the secret of his ability to do without further nourishment for a long space of time is that he drinks a liquid containing an alkali, which he says, "dissolves the gastric juices." He explains that his first experiment in the fasting line was made by necessity during an African exploring expedition, when he was left without food many days and was astonished to find that he did not starve.

One noteworthy circumstance attendant upon the feat which Succi undertakes tomorrow is that the proceeds of his exhibition of himself will go to the fund of the "Mouthful of Bread" charity for the relief of underfed children.

ELSIE DE WOLFE RETURNS

The Actress Speaks of Theatrical Affairs Here and Abroad.

Her New Role Different from Any She Has Yet Attempted—Miss Adams in "L'Aiglon"—Paris Exposition.

"Half the time the ship stood on its head, and we did the same."

That is the way Miss Elsie De Wolfe described the stormy voyage experienced by herself and others on the trip across the Atlantic aboard the steamship New York, which reached her pier in this city yesterday morning. Miss De Wolfe was seen at her home, 122 East Seventeenth Street.

"In these days of rapidly changing conditions in the theatre," she added, "it's well to be prepared for anything. That acrobatic experience may come in useful some day, you know."

Of plans more definite and timely, Miss De Wolfe spoke only vaguely. "I am to play in a part entirely different from anything that I have ever attempted. The play? Really I don't know the name. In fact, I can't even say that it has been named yet. Mr. Frohman can doubtless tell you."

It was suggested that the actress has already played a large variety of parts.

"Oh, yes," she said, "and so many persons have persisted in associating me with fine gowns that it has been good to get away from them at times. I've done almost everything. A gypsy—roaming through three acts in bare feet and rags. I enjoyed it. I've played the Jewess—I love the Jewess. And Lady Teazle! Good ladies, bad ladies, and medium kind of ladies. But this will be different from them all."

The conversation drifted to what Miss De Wolfe had seen abroad. She said that she had not seen many plays, as she had been in London only a week, and most of the time was spent at her house at Versailles.

"A wee little house," was the way she described it, "about the size of a postage stamp, but with big gardens opening into the park." Such friends as called came for midday breakfast, and at 9 every night it was bedtime, forming a decided contrast to the feverish conditions of theatrical life over here.

"Of course I saw 'L'Aiglon,'" said Miss De Wolfe. "Do I think the part will suit Miss Adams? Well, I had a talk with her about it in Paris, and her idea of the Prince differs entirely from that of Bernhardt. Miss Adams sees in the Prince a weakling, which he was, a man without force or will; a dreamer. In her performance I think we will get the poetical side. And she is correct in her views. Hers will be the historical character. With Bernhardt you get a suggestion of power that did not belong to the man. It pervades everything she does—voice, bearing, and action.

"Now, don't misunderstand me," continued Miss De Wolfe. "I do not mean to intimate that Mme. Bernhardt does not give a great performance. It is that. More, it is remarkable for a woman of—here the actress paused with a suggestive gesture—well, Sarah Bernhardt and her friends will fifty. That's near enough. The French people are making all manner of remarks about Sarah's appearance in trousers. They won't do to print."

The allusion to the mannish garb recalled Miss De Wolfe's assertion that she had played all sorts of women, and that her new rôle is to be something entirely different; it led the way to a suggestion that perhaps she would appear in doublet and hose or its modern equivalent. Miss De Wolfe parried the question.

"Of course, everybody is interested in Mr. Sothern's opening to-night," she said. "Do you know, I never aspired to Shakespeare. Once I threatened to do the balcony scene at a private performance, but my friends dissuaded me. I am essentially modern and like modern parts.

"I saw the English successes. Among them Carton's new play, which I think is to be done here. The season in London has been very poor. That fact is accounted for by the war in the Transvaal. About half the people one meets are in mourning."

Of the Paris Exposition the actress spoke with enthusiasm. She was not enthusiastic about the United States Government building there, but said that the American painters made an especially fine showing.

"To persons who told me that it was not a great exposition, I said: 'Go home, study for ten years, then come back, and you will be able to appreciate it,' M. Loubet is a man of great culture, and the exposition represented the austere and dignified side of life. Of course, those persons who went there to find such things as the Midway Plaisance afforded in Chicago were disappointed. It was in a retrospective sense that the exposition appealed most strongly to me. One saw old shrines and sacred relics that had never before been visible to most people, and which will probably never be shown again. The Spanish tapestries were gloriously beautiful. Oh, why didn't the American Government take the tapestries and let them keep the Philippines!"

NEW PLAYS FOR MISS MARBURY.

French Dramatists Have Works in Hand for Her, She Says.

Elizabeth Marbury, when seen at the pier of the American Line, on her arrival on the steamship New York yesterday, said that she had brought no new plays with her, but that the prominent French dramatists are working on plays for her. Among others who have work in hand for her are Sardou, De Courcelle, Bertin Simon, Reihpin, and Bissen.

"Nothing new has been brought forward in Paris," said Miss Marbury, "but a number of productions are outlined for October."

She said that she had crossed the Atlantic thirty-seven times, but that the storm encountered by the New York was the severest she had ever encountered, and that at times the water breaking overhead seemed as if it would crush through the deck. The officers and seamen, she said, were the only ones able to keep their feet while the gale lasted.

MISS PHOEBE STRAKOSCH ARRIVES.

To Make Her American Debut at the Metropolitan Opera House.

A passenger on the steamship New York, which arrived yesterday, was Miss Phoebe Strakosch, who will make her American début with the Metropolitan English grand opera company on Oct. 1. Miss Strakosch went to the Hotel Marie Antoinette.

She was born in Stockholm, and is a daughter of Ferdinand Strakosch. Her brother, Maurice Strakosch, introduced Adelina Patti to the world. He was the husband of Amalia Patti, the eldest sister of the great singer. Miss Strakosch's other brother, Max, is also a well-known figure in the American musical world.

Phoebe Strakosch early showed musical adaptability. Carlotta Patti gave her the first lessons in singing, and a long term of study followed with the best instructors. Her first teacher was Sbriglia.

In 1895 she made her début, at Trieste, in Marguerite, the rôle she will sing the opening night of English opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, in this city. At Covent Garden last year she sang Marguerite, Santuzza, Elsa, and Hero. Previously she created the leading rôles in "Sapho," "Fédora," and "Andréa Chénier," when those works were first produced in Milan.

Lloyd d'Aubigne Here to Sing in Opera.

Lloyd d'Aubigne, one of the tenors of the Metropolitan English grand opera company, arrived on the New York. Mr. d'Aubigne was last heard here as a member of Maurice Grau's forces. He has been singing with success in Paris and London.

Asks $50,000 for Loss of a Son.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 16.—George Morrison of Midland Park has instituted suits for $50,000 damages against the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and the Gas and Electric Light Company of this place. Mr. Morrison's son was killed through touching a live wire. Allegations of carelessness will be made against the defendant companies.

Disastrous Fire in Houston.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 16.—The Merchants and Planters' Oil Mill, one of the largest cottonseed oil manufacturing and refining plants in the South, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is estimated at between $350,000 and $400,000; insurance, $252,000. Three hundred and fifty men will be thrown out of employment.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE BULGARO-ROUMANIAN "INCIDENT" CLOSED.—It is believed in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg that the trouble between Bulgaria and Roumania is practically over, although it is admitted that Roumania feels particularly sore over Russia's veiled intervention. The Bulgarian papers are silent on the subject, but it is regarded as significant in St. Petersburg that the War Ministry in Sofia has summoned home the Bulgarian colonists in South Russia belonging to the reserve, which is said to indicate that while the Bulgarian Government hopes for the best, it is at the same time preparing for the worst.

The St. Petersburg journals, notwithstanding the fact that Russia has never been solicitous for the welfare of her own Jews, have condemned in unmeasured terms the brutal anti-Jewish policy in Roumania. These papers are also of the opinion—and most St. Petersburg journals speak ex cathedra, owing to the vigilance of the censor—that had it not been for the Chinese difficulty and the concentration of Europe's attention upon the progress of events at Peking, the crisis suddenly created between Sofia and Bucharest would in all probability have ended in a Balkan convulsion.

Since the rapppochement between Bulgaria and Russia, the Vienna papers have changed their front in regard to the Balkans, and now demand the enforcement of the Berlin treaty in its most narrow sense. The Austro-Hungarian press generally showed its disposition to promote a Balkan quarrel, taking sides, of course, with Roumania, and it was not until it became apparent that Russia was resolved to keep peace between Bulgaria and Roumania that the Vienna and Budapest organs abandoned their provocative attitude and returned to the exclusive discussion of the Chinese question.

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PROGRESS OF FRENCH NAVAL REORGANIZATION.—The French Minister of Marine lately caused to be published a series of official documents which reveal the steps that are being taken, from the Ministry down, to place the navy of France upon a more formidable footing. The budget statistics show that the annual increase for the last ten years in expenditure on the navy has been 10,000,000f. The admission is made that this rate of increase will show no signs of diminishing, as not only is there to be no slackening in the building of new ships, but each addition made to the navy represents an addition to the permanent general expenses. It is also foretold that the necessity of steadily accumulating naval stores is likely to prove a source of further outlay.

On the other hand, no increase is contemplated for the present, or, indeed, throughout the year, in the number of ships composing the home squadrons or the forces in foreign waters. The only changes will be the replacing in some instances of comparatively old vessels by ships of the newest type. For instance, the new iron-clad, the Iena, will take the place in the Channel squadron of the Amiral Baudin and in the Mediterranean squadron the Chanzy will give way next year to the not yet entirely finished Jeanne d'Arc, which the French expect will prove the finest cruiser they possess.

The list of new vessels that should be ready next year is considered to be somewhat formidable, as, in addition to the Jeanne d'Arc, it includes four other exceedingly powerful cruisers and two iron-clads, the Henri IV. and the Suffren. A considerable increase in the number of sailors is provided for next year, as the total number of men is to be raised from 45,385 to 48,798.

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THE REVOLT IN UGANDA.—The insurrection in the British East African protectorate of Uganda referred to yesterday by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES consists of an outbreak among the inhabitants of Nandi against the representatives of the British Commissioner, Sir H. H. Johnston. Nandi, through which the new section of the "Cape to Cairo" railway passes, lies to the east of Lake Victoria, and on the caravan road from Uganda to Mombasa. According to recent advices received at the London Foreign Office, the Wa-Nandi have succeeded in destroying the telegraph and in demolishing the newly built roadbed.

As far back as last June a party of Europeans, traveling from Mombasa on arriving at Ugowa Bay, the site for the railway terminus on the northeast shore of Lake Victoria, was stopped. The Government official in charge there refused to allow it to proceed further, owing to the dangerous state of the road, and ordered the caravan to go north to Mumia's, in Kavirondo, from which place it subsequently proceeded under a strong escort of 150 Sikhs and Waganda, with a Maxim, toward the coast.

Since then numerous reports have reached Downing Street of attacks upon caravans, made up mostly of Europeans, by the Nandi. It has also been stated that a caravan of fifty people had been cut off, and a Government mail caravan has also been attacked. In well-informed circles the movement is regarded as local, the Nandi in most cases being actuated by the desire for plunder. Nevertheless, Sir H. H. Johnston has dispatched a large force into the Nandi district to disperse the natives and to protect the workmen on the railway, which he is urged to complete at the earliest possible moment.

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THE DUC D'ORLEANS'S PLEA FOR THE DECENTRALIZATION OF FRANCE.—Ever since Richelieu's policy of centralization was carried into effect the cry of every party or dynasty in opposition has been that of decentralization. No party in coming into power has, however, carried out its theory. Louis XVIII., although before he became King issued manifestos describing the advantages of decentralization, was glad to profit by Napoleon's centralization, and Louis Philippe, Napoleon III., and the successive Governments of the Third Republic have done the same.

The Duc d'Orléans, who, as everybody knows, ardently hopes that he may become Philippe VII. some day, is now attempting to restore some sort of cohesion among the enemies of the present Government by coming out boldly for decentralization. His personal organ, La Gazette de France, and some of the Nationalist papers—the latter without personally supporting him—have received his scheme with enthusiasm.

In a letter to La Gazette de France he declares that he has defended the army, which is the "honor and safeguard of France," and has denounced Jewish and Masonic cosmopolitanism, which "ruins and dishonors the country." But here are other questions which he says Frenchmen have asked him to expound, and he adds: "Among these is that which you have most at heart—decentralization. Decentralization is economy, it is liberty; it is the best counterpoise to as well as the most solid defense of authority. On it, therefore, depends the future deliverance of France. No weak power can decentralize. Relying on the national army and being myself an energetic and strong, because traditional central, power, I am alone in a position to restore spontaneous life in the towns and villages and to rescue France from the administrative compression which is stifling it. Decentralization depends partly on the royal power and on the sentiment which animates it, as also on the direction which the King can himself give to it. But it is also a problem of political and geographical organization. I shall give my first thoughts to it. The question will be immediately made the object of study, with the firm determination not merely to come to a conclusion in regard to it, but to do so speedily." I am anxious that this should be known."

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A NEW SCHEME FOR LIGHTING PARIS WITH OIL.—About a fortnight ago experiments were made in Paris with a new oil lamp which it is said will in certain portions of the city supplant gas, if not electricity. A number of these lamps, which are mounted upon elaborately designed wrought-iron pedestals, and which have a light of 1,000 candle power each, now illuminate the Quai des Tuileries. It is said that they adequately light up the Tuileries gardens on one hand, while their rays are sent across the terrace to the water's edge, and on the other to the Quai and the Seine as far as the left bank to the Gare d'Orléans. La Petit Parisian says that if the experiment "of effectually lighting up the dense gloom of the Quai des Tuileries, which has been especially chosen for this purpose, is successful, as every one believes it will be, petroleum lamps will shortly replace gas and electricity in all the large squares and open spaces in Paris, and no doubt they will eventually be utilized for lighting the Bois de Boulogne."

Hamburg and Bremen Emigration.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—During the last eight months the emigration from Hamburg and Bremen was 138,418, as compared with 103,511 for the corresponding period of last year.

JOHN B. RANDOLPH DEAD

He Falls Down Stairs While Returning to His Apartments.

Long Connected with the American Art Association—A Familiar Figure at Auctions.

John B. Randolph, long connected with the American Art Association of 6 East Twenty-third Street, died in the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at his home, 312 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

G. A. Beach, who lives on the third floor of No. 312, was awakened about 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning by the noise of some one falling down stairs. Running out into the hallway and lighting the gas, he found Mr. Randolph lying unconscious at the foot of the second flight of stairs. In one hand he held a quart box of ice cream and in the other a paper-covered novel. Calling another tenant of the house—a Mr. Nelson—the two carried the unconscious man to his apartments, on the fifth floor.

It is supposed that Mr. Randolph was groping his way up stairs in the dark and tripped and fell backward, striking his head against the newel post. Dr. Dockstader, a neighboring physician, found that the man had fractured his skull. Finding it impossible to restore him to consciousness, he advised that Mr. Randolph be taken to the hospital. An ambulance was summoned from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and on its arrival Dr. Nell made an examination and found a fracture at the base of the skull. With the consent of the family he removed the injured man to the hospital.

The family had a suspicion that Mr. Randolph might have met with foul play, and the matter was reported to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. Several detectives were at once put to work on the case, but their investigation showed that there was no ground for such a suspicion. It was learned that Mr. Randolph had left the rooms of the American Art Association, in East Twenty-third Street; early in the evening with his friend Daniel F. Dillon of 1,571 Third Avenue, and that they rode up town together in a Third Avenue car as far as Eighty-sixth Street, where Mr. Randolph transferred to an Eighty-sixth Street cross-town car, saying to his friend that he was going home. He was not seen again until he was found in the hallway.

Mr. Randolph was born forty-two years ago in Seneca Falls, N. Y. He early showed a love for art, and when twenty years old entered the employ of the American Art Association, where he had remained ever since.

There is hardly a collector of art objects in this city who was not acquainted with Mr. Randolph. He was as familiar a figure at the sales of the American Art Association as the auctioneer, Mr. Kirby, himself, and he usually came into much closer touch with the buyers than the auctioneer. His exact position in the employ of the association was an anomalous one. Theoretically he was not much more than a head porter, but actually he was the medium through which a large proportion of the wealthiest buyers made their purchases.

George J. Gould, for instance, almost always bought through Mr. Randolph. So did the late Collis P. Huntington, and the numerous collectors who object to the public knowing when they buy anything usually made use of him. In cases such as these he would suggest a system of signals, telling Mr. Huntington, for instance, to hold his pencil in his mouth as long as he wished a bid.

Through his long association with art and art buyers Mr. Randolph had attained a considerable knowledge of values, and in certain directions he knew more than a good many supposed experts. At a sale of modern paintings or ceramics it was usually safe for an amateur to follow his advice.

Mr. Randolph leaves a widow and nine children. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, as yet.

DUEL WITH STILETTOS.

Two Italians Quarrel Over a Game of Cards—One May Die.

A duel with stilettos was fought last night between two Italians in the heart of "Little Italy," while a large crowd looked on with seeming enjoyment of the contest. The combatants were Giuseppe Raymon of 2,032 First Avenue and Giuseppe Sioffi of 2,129 First Avenue. Each man was stabbed in the neck, and Raymon's wound may prove fatal.

The fight occurred shortly before 7 o'clock in front of 111 First Avenue. Sioffi and Raymon played cards on Saturday night in one of the saloons in "Little Italy." Sioffi accused Raymon of cheating, and got the worst of the fight that followed.

Sioffi met Raymon last night in front of 111 First Avenue, and set upon him with a file, which had been sharpened like a dagger. Raymon defended himself with a stiletto. The two men fought desperately, and a big crowd gathered. No effort was made to separate the men.

Policeman Baumeister of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, attracted by the crowd, rushed to the scene, and had to use his club to get through the circle which had been formed. Just then both men fell in the street unconscious, with ugly wounds in their necks.

A Harlem Hospital ambulance took both men to the hospital, where it was found that both were seriously wounded, and at a late hour Raymon was in a critical condition.

RIOTS HELPED NEGROES HERE.

Wealthy Families, Through Sympathy, Offer Places to Colored Girls.

The Rev. Dr. William Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, took occasion at the services yesterday to call to the attention of the congregation the meeting of the Citizens' Protective League which is to be held in the lecture room of the church on Oct. 8.

"It has been suggested that the league should hold monthly meetings for some time to come," he said. "That will enable us to report to the people at regular intervals as to the funds collected and what is being done with the money. Yesterday a white man offered me a contribution and asked me if he could join the league. I told him he could, that it was a citizens' league.

"There has been one effect of the riots which the rioters could hardly have expected. Yesterday a wealthy white couple called on me. The lady said she had never had a colored servant, but since the riots she had concluded to give a chance to some of our people. She said she knew a number of wealthy families who had been influenced to the same course."

FIRE IN CANDY FACTORY.

Trolley Lines and Elevated Railroad Blocked for an Hour.

A fire which gave the firemen an hour's hard work and caused considerable excitement occurred shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the three-story brick building at 76 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, occupied as a candy factory by Adolph Von Praag. The cause of the blaze could not be determined. It began in the basement, and spread quickly through the building.

As the residences adjoining the factory were threatened by the flames, three alarms were sent in. The factory is just off Fulton Street, and travel on the several trolley lines on that street, as well as on the Kings County Elevated Railroad, was blocked for nearly an hour.

The fire spread to 711 Fulton Street, occupied as a cigar manufactory by George J. Grimm. The total damage to buildings and stock was estimated at about $18,000. Half a dozen firemen were partially overcome by smoke while fighting the fire and were treated by an ambulance surgeon.

Monument to R. J. Hutchinson.

A monument in memory of Richard J. Hutchinson was unveiled in Calvary Cemetery, Queens Borough, yesterday afternoon. For six years prior to his death Mr. Hutchinson was President of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He was elected to the National Presidency of the order in 1893. A large contingent of the members of the legion residing in New York and Brooklyn witnessed the unveiling. St. Nicholas Council of Manhattan had charge of the affair. Addresses were made by Victor Dowling and W. J. Healy.

LABOR ATTACKS CONVENTION.

State Federation of Workingmen Called Lobbyists—Grievances of Barbers.

The refusal of the Workingmen's State Federation at its convention Utica last week to contribute $500 to the striking cigarmakers here started a passage at arms yesterday between two delegates at the meeting of the Central Federated Union. John J. Pallas, who attended the convention, was making a report of its proceedings when Morris Brown of the Cigarmakers began an attack on the Federation.

"I want to say," he said, "that the Federation is just a gang of lobbyists. I hope there will never be such another convention."

Here every one began to talk, and the Chairman rapped for order. Brown held the floor, and declared that no self-respecting man ought to belong to the Federation.

Delegate Matthias Richartz caused a diversion by a report which he made on behalf of the Journeymen Barbers' Union. He wanted to complain, he said of an organization of Bohemian barbers which was cutting prices. Its was decided to refer the matter to a committee.

A letter as read from Secretary James D. Bell of the Bridge Commissioners in reply to the charges that Shanley & Ryan, contractors for the granite work on the new East River Bridge, were violating the labor law in the matter of wages. The letter stated that a hearing on the subject would take place in the office of the Bridge Commissioners on Sept. 30, at which Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, was requested to be present.

The complaint of the Hebrew Actors' Union that twenty-two actors were imported for the Windsor Theatre was brought up by Delegate Gold. Gold wanted the central body to direct the Theatrical Protective Union to call out the stage hands and the Carl Sahm Club of Musicians to call out the orchestra at the theatre if the European stars were allowed on the boards. A committee was appointed to visit the managers of the theatre.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that Factory Inspector Williams had written saying he was willing at any time to reply to complaints that he had failed to enforce labor laws. This charge, Mr. Williams says, he can disprove. It was decided to invite the Factory Inspector to explain next Sunday.

Building Trades' Council's Strike.

The first strike ordered by the United Building Trades' Council goes into effect to-day. The strike takes place on a new building at Liberty and William Street, where the Amalgamated Society of Plumbers and Gasfitters has ordered a strike of plumbers against the employment of nonunion men. All the other trades have been ordered to quit work to-day by the new central body. About 300 men are affected.

GAMBLING AT AN OUTING.

Second Annual Coaching Party of the Tanahey Association—Poolroom Employes Attend.

Yesterday being Sunday, and therefore a day of rest for the employes of poolrooms in this city, the existence of which the police officials say they are ignorant, a majority of the attachés of the poolrooms on the lower east side attended the "second annual coaching party of the Martin F. Tanahey Association." The members of the association and their guests assembled at 9 o'clock at 2 Catharine Slip, where a long line of open coaches was in waiting to take them to Boehm's New Dorp Hotel, on Staten Island.

In the party were faces which have become familiar to those who frequent the poolrooms in the lower end of Manhattan Borough, and to those who did not know the men their method of livelihood was soon revealed by listening to their conversation for a few minutes. They talked "shop" from the time the start was made, under the guidance of Marshal C. Bennett, until the destination was reached. The drive to New Dorp was without incident, the members passing the time in exchanging views on "how much our book lost yesterday" and how "such and such a horse's defeat saved us from being put out of business."

Nearly everybody was provided with liquid supplies, but, as one member expressed it, "the push didn't begin to warm up until we got down here." Once the hotel was reached the excitement grew in earnest, and continued throughout the day. Kegs of beer were placed at convenient intervals on the big piazza and desirable spots were picked out and games started.

Several groups were made up to play poker. These poker games ran from a "10-cent limit," indulged in by mere boys, up to a "table-stake game" for those who had plenty of money. Gambling was, in fact, the feature of the day. There were various games in which dice figured. They were conducted by members of the association and were "run wide open."

In the party were a number of boys whose ages ranged from twelve to fifteen years. They had been smuggled into the coaches by the men with whom they were acquainted. While the men were engaged in the various games of chance, these boys furnished them with glasses of beer, receiving small pieces of silver in return for their services. During the latter part of the afternoon a number of these youngsters began a "crap game," which was watched with interest by many of the men, who had been compelled to stop playing because they had lost all of their money.

The start for home was not made until after dark, and residents along the route had plenty of opportunity to know that the occupants of the coaches had been celebrating. Yelling at the top of their voices with now and then a chorus of some popular song marked the homeward drive to the Staten Island Ferry. When Manhattan was reached the coaches were driven to Cherry Hill, and that neighborhood was subjected to more than its usual share of excitement.

The affair was pronounced "a big success" by the poolroom employes, pugilists, and local politicians who attended it.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 16.—Mrs. H. B. Duryea entertained at dinner this evening, as did Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier. P. F. Collier gave a dinner of twelve covers. Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham gave a dinner at the Casino.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Thomas F. Cushing entert

GOLF ALONG THE RAMAPO

Nature Has Made a Beauty Spot of the Tuxedo Links.

TRICKY PLAY TO THE GREENS

President Smith Views the Game Through Field Glasses—The Recent Tournament.

Few golf clubs can offer to their devotees so much that is at once sporty and beautiful to the eye as can be found at the Tuxedo Golf Club. Nature has been lavish of her charms in and around Tuxedo Park, and the golfers have one of the most rugged and picturesque portions of the entire preserve for their special domain. The links are at the extreme upper end of the park, and the view from the little clubhouse embraces some of the grandest scenery of the famous Ramapo Valley, bounded by an irregular tier of majestic hills.

"It looks more like the Berkshire Hills than anything I have seen in a long time," was the enthusiastic comment of a visiting golfer, who played over the course for the first time last week.

It is a characteristic of the links that it is compared more frequently to the Berkshire County districts than to any other locality, and there is probably no golf club between New York and that popular resort of Massachusetts that can compare with Tuxedo in natural beauty.

Tuxedo took up golf early in the history of the game in this country, and its original nine-hole course jumped at once into popularity. Tuxedo did more in the early stages of the sport to foster interteam competition, and the club committee made a critical study of the science of scoring in team contests. What has since been termed the Tuxedo system was adopted over four years ago, the plan being to count only one point for a winning game, ignoring the number of holes that the victor may have piled up against his victim. A greater team equality is claimed for this single-point system, as one poor player may sometimes cause the defeat of his team, even if nearly all the other members have won but by narrow margins. In all team matches on the Tuxedo links the one-point method is used in scoring.

The Tuxedo team has not played as many outside matches within the last year or two as formerly, but the old club rivalry with the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson has never died out, and home-and-home team competitions are among the big features of the year at both Tuxedo and Paterson.

TUXEDO'S LAST TOURNAMENT.

The tournament held on the Tuxedo links last week was the first big competition given by the club since 1897. The growing popularity of golf led to a demand for more playing room, so the club added several acres across the Ramapo River to the old course, extending the original nine holes to eighteen. The new ground did not work itself into shape as readily as expected, and in the interval the club did not feel like opening its links to visiting golfers for a high-class test of golf. The woods had to be cleared on some portions of the new links, and a prodigious amount of rolling had to be done. The turf, however, is now very good, although a trifle thin in some sections, and here and there the surface is thickly studded with small stones. The dry weather of the last two months has not benefited the course at all, but, considering all that has been done, the eighteen holes have been put in admirable condition, and the longer one plays there the more infatuated he becomes with the sporty qualities of the Tuxedo links.

The course is not long for eighteen holes, being a trifle under 5,000 yards, and although the bogy course of 84 strokes is very liberal, it is by no means easy to turn in a card near that figure. Natural hazards predominate, the few artificial ones being sand pits, which simply catch a badly played ball, and then allow the player to get out with a penalty of one stroke.

The first tee is close by the clubhouse, and a straight drive must be made at once to cut between the house and the woods on the right. The famous drive over the Erie Railroad tracks to the second hole is no longer seen. The players now walk across the track to the second tee and drive down an open field, flanked by the Ramapo River on the left. A few yards in front of the tee are the two tall trees that gave the name of "Heavenly Twins" to the hole now on the thirteenth green. In the primitive days of Tuxedo golf Sarah Grand's novel of that name was one of the much read and talked-of books of the season, and as the two trees guarding the green were so similar, standing about thirty yards apart, the name "Heavenly Twins" was given to the hole. For some reason the name does not now appear upon the Tuxedo golf cards, the same green now being designated by the harsher term of "Culvert," suggested, doubtless, by the fact that the players, after leaving the green, pass through the railroad culvert to reach the tee for the "Jordan" hole.

An overapproach to the second green will send the ball into the placidly moving waters of the Ramapo River, and the same fate will befall a bad drive from the third tee. To the third green is 155 yards, over the river, and the drive is a ticklish one for the novice, for if his ball splashes into the water he receives no sympathy from his companions. A pretty rustic bridge spans the river, and, beginning with the third, nine holes are on the opposite side of the Ramapo. One of the sportiest is the seventh hole, 180 yards from the tee. The green is at the foot of a steep decline, bounded at the far end by a small brook that is one of the Ramapo's tributaries. A 140 or 150 yard drive will reach the green in safety, the ball getting a long roll down the hill, but too much power will send the ball bounding over into the brook. That very thing lost the Yale golfer E. M. Byers that hole while playing in the semi-final round against Travis. His ball lodged in a mass of stones and grass by the bank, and it cost him five strokes for the hole, to three for Travis.

THE EXCELLENT GREENS.

The green is one of the best on the course, vying in excellence with the tenth and eleventh greens. The latter is also at the base of a sharp declivity, and is bounded by a semi-circular road. It is one of the largest greens, and is a beauty to put on. Leaving this green, another rustic bridge leads across to the clubhouse side of the Ramapo River, and the home hole is close by the veranda. One of the sportiest of the final holes is the tenth, called the "Alps," 111 yards from the tee. The drive is to a blind green, over a lofty sugar-loaf mound, whence the name "Alps." Louis Livingston, Jr., in his final round with Travis for the Tuxedo Cup, made it in two strokes, his ball stopping within eighteen inches of the cup. Buhlen, the Philadelphia golf champion, made the same hole in two during the week. Travis, James A. Stillman, Jr., and Devereux Emmett made the ninth, 125 yards, in two, and Byers made the third, 155 yards, in the same figure.

The recent tournament will remain memorable in Tuxedo golf annals for many years. All former professional and amateur records were badly shattered by the magnificent showing of Walter J. Travis, who, not content with winning the Tuxedo Cup, made the totally unlooked for record of 71 strokes, and it will be a long time before that is cut under. E. M. Byers the Yale lad, made a 75, and Livingston 76, while Travis, with two 78s, won the gold medal on the opening day.

The young element was well represented in the tournament, and the two lesser cups both went to Harvard golfers. G. P. Snow of the home club, and who has just left St. Mark's School, took the Ramapo Cup, the gift of W. Pierson Hamilton, and L. V. Pulsifer, a Harvard sophomore, captured the Wee Wah Cup, presented by A. D. Henry. The latter is a member of the Oxford Golf Club, at South Manchester, Conn., and the Wee Wah Cup is the first important trophy he has won. Pierre Lorillard, third, who enters Harvard this month, was in the Wee Wah Cup class, and J. Otis Post, a Morristown golfer, who has recently returned from a course of study in Paris, made a creditable showing, in view of his limited practice, in the Ramapo Cup contests.

The clubhouse has been enlarged, and greatly improved within the last three years. A second story has been added, and one of the attractive features is a wide balcony commanding an admirable view of the first, seventeenth, and eighteenth greens, while with a fieldglass playing on more distant greens can be plainly seen.

Walter Breese Smith, the original President of the club, is the most inveterate fieldglass spectator, and he keeps the gallery on the piazza thoroughly posted at thirty-minute intervals on the progress of the game a mile or more beyond the Ramapo River. Mr. Smith is still one of the energetic golf managers in the club.

The committee contains plenty of good material, including Bruce Price, a golf enthusiast from the crown of his head to the tip of his toes, and who has given considerable attention toward perfecting the Tuxedo links; W. Pierson Hamilton, whose activity in getting hold of scores and promptly posting them, would make a worthy example for many other club committeemen to follow; Dr. E. C. Rushmore, the old-time club champion; Frederick C. Carey, Granville Kane, T. Suffern Tailer, E. C. Kent,, William Kent, and W. B. Dinsmore.

THIS WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Interesting Competitions and Exhibitions Scheduled for Nearby Links.

Three events of prime interest to golfers are in store during the coming week. Following closely upon Tuxedo, the Westbrook Club, near Islip, L. I., which has always merited its golfing popularity, will hold its annual invitation tournament, beginning Wednesday and continuing through the week. On Thursday a three-day competition for the North Jersey Shore championship will begin on the Deal Beach links. On the same day, Thursday, Vardon will play at Morris County against the best ball of the professionals, Low and Hutchinson. The club is arranging several attractive social features, including music on the lawn in the afternoon, and the occasion will be one of Morris County's typical gala days. The golf programme for the week is:

MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
Apawamis—Women's handicap.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18.
Morris County—Women's bogy handicap.
Harbor Hill—Women's monthly handicap.
Montclair—Women's team match with Nassau County.
Fairfield—Women's team match with Powelton.
Ardsley—Women's team match with Seabright.
Richmond County—Women's team match with Wee Burn.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Hartford—Vardon.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19.
Westbrook—Invitation tournament, 36-hole qualifying round.
Richmond County—Women's handicap.
Bayswater—Women's handicap.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.
Morris County—Vardon, practice round.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
Westbrook—Invitation tournament, first and second rounds for Westbrook and Consolation Cups.
Morris County—Vardon against best ball of Law and Hutchinson, 36 holes.
Deal—North Jersey Shore championship.
Powelton—Women's handicap and team match with Wee Burn.
Nassau Country—Women's team match with Seabright.
Shinnecock—Women's team match with Fairfield.
Montclair—Women's team match with Ardsley.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.
Westbrook—Invitation tournament, semi-final rounds for the Westbrook and Consolation Cups and final for the consolation.
Deal—North Jersey Shore championship.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.
Westbrook—Invitation tournament, final round, 36 holes for Westbrook Cup and 18-hole handicap.
Deal—North Jersey Shore championship.
St. Andrew's—Monthly handicap.
Oakland—Team match with Harbor Hill.
Wee Burn—Team match with Yuntakah.
Apawamis—President's Cup, second round, and qualifying handicap for Ford Cup.
Yountakah—Club handicap.
Plainfield—Team match with New Brunswick.
North Jersey—Team match, Benedicts vs. Bachelors.
Flushing—Seventh competition for Governor's Cup.
Madison—Team match with East Orange.
Mahopac—Mixed foursomes.
Ardsley—Bogy handicap, Classes A and B.
Morris County—Qualifying round for the Thomas mixed foursome prizes and ball handicap.
Marine and Field—Driving, approaching, and putting events.
Rockaway Hunt—Men's and women's handicap.

FOOTBALL AT HARVARD.

The Prospects for the Opening of the Season Not Very Bright.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Harvard's football prospects at the opening of the season to-morrow are by no means as bright as has been reported. Capt. C. D. Daly said to-night:

"The chances of the team depend entirely upon what we can build up out of new material. We have to get almost an entire new line and backs. Men have disappointed us. Burnett is in the throes of the Faculty, and Kendall has not decided to return. This leaves us without a centre for a while, certainly, and probably for the whole season. Furthermore, Kendall leaves us minus a back. I do not see the prospects in the least of bright light."

This comes as a hard knock to Harvard men. It leaves the eleven with centre, both guards, one tackle, and one half to fill. Heretofore Harvard's chances have been held up in the brightest light. Now these chances have faded with Daly's announcement.

The work of the Harvard eleven will begin to-morrow. Head Coach Benjamin Dibblee returned from California last night. He and Capt. Daly had a conference yesterday. The result was not pleasant. The two do not see overwhelming material, as has been reported. They agreed on a policy as previously announced. It will be like that of the past two years.

The men who come back to-morrow are the "Varsity squad. The others will be called out on Sept. 27, when college opens.

The work for this week will be the usual preliminaries of breaking through and falling on the ball, tackling, starting, &c. Morning and afternoon practice will be in order until the 27th.

Football at New York University.

Candidates for the New York University football team will meet on Wednesday for their Fall practice. It is felt that the eleven has good chances of success this season, as about half of last year's team will return, while a promising lot of recruits are promised from the "prep." schools.

The university athletic field cannot be used this season on account of the recent alterations to the university campus.

The chief innovation to be adopted this year is a system of graduate coaching, which it is believed will have a beneficial effect on the team.

Manager Gould has announced the following provisional schedule: Oct. 9, Stevens Institute, at Hoboken; 13, Syracuse University, at Syracuse; 20, Manhattan College, at Berkeley; 27, St. Stephen's College, at Annandale; 31, West Point, at West Point; Nov. 3, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy; 10, Trinity College, at Hartford; 17, Rutgers College, at Berkeley Oval; 24, Hamilton College, at Berkeley Oval.

Princeton's Football Plans.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Everything is ready for the football candidates to begin practice to-morrow and about thirty candidates are now here. It was learned to-night that Langdon Lea, head coach of last year's eleven, will be here this week to assist Capt. Pell in coaching the candidates before going on to the University of Michigan to direct the coaching there. Trainer Robinson will begin training the players to-morrow.

AMATEUR SWIMMING RACES.

New West Side Team Wins from Grace A. C. and Union Settlement A. C.

The champion relay swimming team of the New West Side Athletic Club added another to its list of victories yesterday by defeating the teams of the Grace Athletic Club and the Union Settlement Athletic Club at the swimming tournament of the New West Side Athletic Club, held at the Yorkville Baths, foot of East Eighty-fourth Street. The Grace team was beaten by ten yards and the Union Settlement team by five yards more.

A match race between L. J. Goodwin and Joseph Ruddy, both of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which was won by the latter by a touch, aroused a great deal of interest, as also did the club championship, 150 yards, won by James Rodenbach. An exhibition of high diving was given after the races were concluded. The summaries:

50-Yard, Novice Race.—First Heat—Won by John Collins; Daniel Daly second. Time—0:42. Second Heat—Won by W. H. Leary; John Daly second. Time—0:44¾. Race won by John Collins; Daniel Daly second. Time—0:38 4-5.

100-Yard Match Race between L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Joseph Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club.—Won by Ruddy. Time—1:09 4-5.

200-Yard Relay Race, Teams of Four Men Each.—Won by New West Side Athletic Club team, James McAleer, B. Carroll, W. Rodenbach, and J. Mumford; Grace Athletic Club team, W. Georgi, C. Runge, P. Baust, and S. Sullivan, second. Time—2:33 3-5.

50-Yard Swimming on Back.—Won by John Mumford; James McAleer second. Time—0:46 2-5.

50-Yard Swimming on Back, Novice.—Won by J. McManus; William Buffinger second. Time—1:11 3-5.

150-Yard Club Championship.—Won by James Rodenbach; James Cooke second. Time—2:25 2-5.

GRAND CIRCUIT ECHOES

Empire City Track Harness Races Productive of Notable Features.

TROTTING AND PACING RECORDS

Speedway Horses Acquitted Themselves Creditably in the Events in Which They Competed.

"Best racing ever seen" was the opinion among horsemen concerning the Grand Circuit harness races at the Empire City track last week. There were several reasons for this verdict. Except one day, when there was a high wind, the track was fast as lightning, and other things which helped to make the week a notable one were Lord Derby's three fast heats in the 2:08 trot on Monday in 2:07, 2:07, and 2:08, when his time and manner of winning proved conclusively that he is the premier young trotter of the year; the lowering of the world's gelding record for trotters by The Abbot to 2:04; Connor's mile in 2:03¾ in the 2:05 pace; Coney's equaling of the world's record to wagon, 2:03¼, on Saturday; Free Bond's lowering of the amateur pacing record to wagon to 2:04¼ the same day; the fine performances of the pacer Bay Star and the trotter The Private, and the number of close and exciting finishes.

The meeting was of more than ordinary interest to New York road drivers because there were a number of contestants which are well known on the Speedway here. A local horseman and an expert in such matters yesterday, thus briefly described the performances of the Speedway horses in the fast company encountered at the Empire City track:

"Thomas F. Russell's bay mare, Maid Thorne, who was in the 2:18 trot on Friday, surprised everybody by her speed, getting a first, second, third, and fourth place in that race in five heats. She was known to be a good road horse, but not thought to have such speed as she showed. A. B. Gwathmey's bay gelding Tiverton, who in the 2:30 trot on Tuesday and 2:20 trot on Friday exhibited some fast moving. Once he went the first half in 1:04, but he didn't seem to go straight when he struck the stretch. He went a last half in another heat in 1:05, and going straight coming down the stretch, I look to see him go miles around 2:10.

BABY RUTH IN FAST COMPANY.

"Farmer Scott's bay mare, Baby Ruth, who was on the Speedway last Winter, struck very fast company when she went into the 2:05 pace on Tuesday, being up against Connor, Frank Bogash, and Royal R. Sheldon, but she went up to her record of 2:06¼ in the race. Quadriga, A. E. Perren's chestnut pacer, although beaten by Mr. Billings's Hontas Crooke, in the road wagon pace, showed up better in the last heat than in any of the others. Mr. Perron seemed to be used to the surroundings by that time, and Quadriga was very fast, showing a 2:10 gait in the stretch.

"Hontas Crooke displayed all his old-time speed when he won the road wagon pace. Quadriga came too fast for him in the last heat, however, and carried him to a break. Another Speedway pacer, Watcheye, was distanced in the first heat of this race. He hit his knee, which put him out of it, and he didn't have a good chance to show what he could do. Another Speedway horse that was distanced was the chestnut horse, Carldon, belonging to De Witt Flanigan. He was in the road wagon trot, but didn't show well, seeming to be a little scur, and he didn't like the track.

"Mr. Gwathmey's little mare, Louise Mac, went a good race, everything considered, in the 2:10 trot on Wednesday. She did better as the race progressed, but did not appear to me to be up to racing form. She couldn't carry her clip. She trailed in the first heat, and when Thompson pulled out to make his drive in the stretch, the wind was too strong for a mare of her size. Later she went right to the front at the start, and staid there to the stretch, but with all the gameness she showed, she wasn't able to stall off horses like Captain Jack and Greenbrino.

"The little Brooklyn mare, Daphne Dallas, who won the 2:15 pace on Wednesday in straight heats, had all her speed, as the race showed. New York horsemen got the laugh when this same little mare beat their horses at Parkway last Spring, but it seems she is able to beat Grand Circuit horses as well, so there isn't so much of a laugh after all. As for John F. Cockerill's two trotters, Rival and Swift, the former seemed to have lots of speed, but couldn't land a heat in the 2:18 trot on Thursday. In the 2:16 trot on Saturday, Swift went very fast to the half. He went about the same race as Louise Mac. He showed good form in the first heat, being second to the winner, Lizzie L., all the way, but after that seemed to come back after he struck the half-mile pole. However, he went a good race for a horse used to the road.

"A. C. Maynard's favorite road horse, the big gray gelding Brandywine, winner of the 2:20 trot on Friday, went a phenomenal race. He was fast, steady, and strong, and the fact that he beat all the Grand Circuit performers in his class demonstrates his worth I suppose Free Bond, whom Mr. Billings bought last week, may be considered a Speedway horse, as he is to be driven there. Mr. Billings has some good ones in his string, but he never owned a horse that had as much natural speed as Free Bond. He appeared to glide around the track, went with a free rein, and without making any exertion for himself or his driver. He's an ideal road horse, and it was a wonderful thing that his owner, the first time he ever drove him, should step him a mile in time that beat the world's record. He is a rangy, lofty going fellow, and looks like a trotter coming up the road on a jog."

Road Drivers and Good Roads.

The efforts of the Road Drivers' Association in behalf of good roads are bearing fruit. This is shown by the following letter received by the President of the Road Drivers' Association, dated Sept. 13 and signed by John D. Creamer, Secretary of the Commissioners' office of the Department of Highways:

Commissioner Keating requests me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and to inform you that a contract was recently made for the repaving of the upper section of Seventh Avenue, upon which work will be begun within a few days.

With regard to the part of St. Nicholas Avenue to which you refer, I would inform you that the matter has been referred to the Superintendent of Streets and Roads, with instructions to have the necessary repairs made immediately.

Gravesend Entries for To-day.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, selling, one mile and a sixteenth. Mayor Gilroy, 116 pounds; Peaceful, 109; Withers and Hesper, 106 each; Hammock, Posthaste, and The Chamberlain, 104 each; Greenrock, 103; Oneck Queen, 101; Prestidigitator, 100, and Red Path, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, about six furlongs. Lieber Karl, 110 pounds; Maribert, Pupil, 107 each; Trillo and Himtine, 106 each; Annoy, 104; Elfin Conig, 102; Prestidigitator, 100; Sadduce and Touraine, 99 each; Ralston and Midnight Chimes, 98 each; Lady Contrary, 95, and Fonsolee, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, one mile and seventy yards. Prince McClurg, 116 pounds; Flaunt, 107; Procession, Whistling Con, Compensation, Wait Not, Gen. Mart Gary, 104 each; Autumn, Aisike, Bettie Gray, and Locochee, 101 each; Radford, Toddy, and Cyrano, 95 each; West Baden, Star Chime, Unsightly, Red Path, and Smoke, 92 each.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, five furlongs. Telamon, King Pepper, Bedeck, Prince of Melrose, 115 pounds each; Elizabeth M., Monarka, Salamis, Servilla, Kimberly, Luerana, Inshot, 112 each; Criterion, Chuchannda, Brandy Smash, 110 each; Luck, 107; Magnustroll, 101; Rising Sun, Frank Kenney, 100 each; Maria Bolton, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 125 pounds; Decanter, 119; Trillo, 116; Pink Coat and Favonius, 115 each; Charentus, 113; Brigadier, Kamara, Gonfalon, King Barleycorn, 112 each; Autumn, 107; Gold Or, 102; Bombshell and Herbert, 101 each; Gen. Mart Gary, 100; Radford and Beau Gallant, 98 each; Trigger, 87; June Gayle, 85.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling allowances, five and a half furlongs. Rising Sun, Monad, Ina C. Kane, 108 pounds each; Nonpareil, 107; Rappenecker, 106; Lady Padden and Animosity, 105 each; G. W. W. and Talcose, 104 each; Trissagion, Isaac Hopper, and Frank Hall, 102 each; Sadie S., Royal Morsel, and Satire, 101 each; The Golden Prince, Kid, Quite Right, Delighted, Thacis, Kinki, Salary, Street Boy, and Bounder, 99 each; Estelada, 94.

Automobile Races at Guttenberg.

A series of automobile races will be the feature of the opening day at the Tri-State Fair which will be held at Guttenberg, N. J., beginning to-morrow, until Saturday. The programme comprises ten events, and a number of the speediest and most expensive machines in existence have been entered.

Albert C. Bostwick will race his thirteen-thousand-dollar machine in four different events. An electric charging station has been built at the track to furnish power to all vehicles taking part in the races.

There is a cold wave coming. Do not wait for it.

Overcoat line is complete. Our Cambridge gray, black Covert and Venetian. We make them silk lined throughout to order, $25.00. Special sale of fancy English trouserings, $6.00. Special sale of fancy Worsteds and Cheviots, suit to order, $16.00. We recommend the black findings and the cut up-to-date, or easy-as-you-please garment. Money back is the protection we give.

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CYCLE RACES AT VAILSBURG.

Kramer Won Quarter-Mile Open in an Exciting Finish.

The Vailsburg board track on the outskirts of Newark was yesterday the scene of some lively work among the cycle racers. Frank Kramer was on his mettle, and headed a group of fast professionals in the final heat of the quarter mile open. Fisher, the speedy rider from Chicago, who finished second, made things very interesting for the winner all the way. The quintet of riders in this heat were Kramer, Kimble, Butler, Fisher, and Krebs. Each was much inclined to jockeying at the flying start, three attempts being made before the riders came down the stretch on even terms, Kramer cut out the pace, with Fisher by his side, fighting for the lead. Down the backstretch the pair came, with neither seeming to gain an advantage. Kramer cut round the turn in clever style, which gave him a slight lead, which he maintained till the finish, defeating Fisher by half a wheel. Kimble shot into the pole position on Krebs and thereby secured third place, while Butler came trailing hopelessly in the rear.

Bobby Walthour made the sensational finish of the day. He grasped victory from defeat by passing "Willie" Coburn five yards from the finish in the two-mile handicap.

The half-mile handicap was won by R. A. Brooks, a colored rider, and a host of friends of his were beside themselves with joy as they carried him from the track to the dressing room on their shoulders.

W. F. Wahrenberger had matters pretty much his own way in the fifteen-mile multicycle paced match race with "Johnny" Hunter, defeating him by four laps and a half. The summaries:

Quarter-Mile, Novice—Won by Arthur Springer, Elizabeth; C. R. Bradford, Brooklyn, second; M. R. Rose, Brooklyn, third. Time—0:34 2-5.

Half-Mile, Handicap, Amateur—Won by R. A. Brooks, New York City, 125 yards; G. W. Crooks, Brooklyn, (10 yards,) second; Daniel Sullivan, New York City, (25 yards,) third; T. T. Brown, New York City, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—1:03 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Professional—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; J. T. Fisher, Chicago, second; Owen Kimble, Louisville, third; Floyd Krebs, Wyoming, fourth; Tom Butler, Boston, fifth. Time—0:28 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional — Won by "Bobby" Walthour, Atlanta, (30 yards;) Willie Coburn, Newark, (180 yards,) second; Oscar Aronson, Brooklyn, (150 yards,) third; Lou Coburn, Newark, (150 yards,) fourth; Floyd Krebs, Wyoming, (90 yards,) fifth. Time—4:22.

One-and-a-Half-Mile Tandem, Handicap, Amateur—Won by Monus Bedell, Lynbrook and John Bedell, Lynbrook; G. E. Homan, Lawrence and William Van Nostrand, Lynbrook, second; William Dobbins, East Orange, and Edwin Billington, Vailsburg, third. Time—3:07 2-5.

Fifteen-Mile Match Race, Paced by Multicycles—James Hunter, Newark, vs. W. F. Wahrenberger, New York City. Won by W. F. Wahrenberger. Time—31:59 3-5.

Cyclists' Handicap Road Race.

John Bedell of Lynbrook, L. I., and George Homans of Brooklyn, both members of the Kings County Wheelmen, rode from scratch in the annual five-mile handicap club run on Saturday, which was held over the Merrick course near Baldwins, L. I., and finished first and second respectively. The pair rode a desperate race from start to finish, and the handicap men were soon overtaken. As they drew near the finish it looked as if the result would be a dead heat, but Bedell fairly lifted his wheel from the ground and won by a yard. Summary:

Name.	Time.
1—John Bedell, scratch	11:59
2—George Homans, scratch	11:59¼
3—Walter Smith, 15 seconds	12:15 2-5
4—U. R. Brown, 15 seconds	12:15 3-5
5—A. Spice, 30 seconds	14:20 3-5
6—G. W. Green, 30 seconds	14:20 4-5

Dutch Cyclist Won Gold Cup.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Cordang of Holland was the victor in the twenty-four hour international contest for the Gold Cup, which began at 6 P. M. yesterday at Vincennes. He covered 956 kilometers and 775 meters.

Walters of England, the former champion, broke the world's records from four hours to nineteen hours. At the end of the nineteenth hour he had made 827 kilometers and 285 meters. During the twentieth hour he collapsed and did not return to the wheel. The Americans did not compete in this race.

Notes for the Wheelmen.

A meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held at Baeder's Hotel, Ocean Parkway, to-morrow evening.

The Royal Arcanum Wheelmen have arranged the following club runs: Sept. 23, Nepperhan, N. Y.; 30, metropolitan run; Oct. 7, Paterson, N. J.; 14, Jamaica, L. I.; 21, century run, Valley Stream course; 28, Hudson County Boulevard.

The century runs of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York and of the Union League Wheelmen of Brooklyn, which were scheduled to be held yesterday, were both postponed on account of the rain. They will probably be held on the first open date in next month.

The order of the standing of the first five contestants in the membership competition of the Century Road Club of America is as follows: C. E. Nylander, New York, first; C. P. Staubach, New York, second; C. H. Vanderhoof, Minnesota, third; James McIlrath, Jr., Minnesota, fourth; D. E. McLennan, Minnesota, fifth.

Chairman Batcheider of the National Cycling Association announces that the one-mile national championship of America will be decided in connection with the grand circuit meet to be held at Montreal, Canada, on next Saturday. The only remaining increased point championship is the five-mile, which will be decided some time this month.

Thirty pacemakers, mounted on quadruple, triple, and tandem wheels, will make the pace in the fifteen-mile match race between John King of Newark and James Hunter of Hartford at the Vailsburg board track, Newark, N. J., to-day. There will also be the usual programme of amateur and professional events, in which some thirty well-known riders will compete.

The annual five-mile road race of the Kings County Wheelmen was held on Saturday on the Merrick Road near Baldwins, L. I., and was won by John Bedell by less than a length from George Homans, both scratch men. Walter Smith, with fifteen seconds' handicap, was third. The times were 11:59, 11:59 1-5, and 12:14 2-5.

The Century Road Club Association announces a "lobster" century run for Sunday, Sept. 30, over the usual Long Island course. Instead of the usual medal, a souvenir in the shape of a lobster, suitable for a cap-pin, may be had by all who finish the run, and two prizes, one offered for the two clubs having the largest number of members in at the finish. Entry blanks may be obtained from Paul Thomas, 310 West Fifty-third Street, this city.

The New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen desires to correct the statement, made in the current issue of The League of American Wheelmen Magazine, that the new road book for Western New York is sent free to all members of the New York Division. It is sent free to members in the Counties of Niagara, Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Genesee, and Orleans. To other members of the division the price is 35 cents.

Nominations for representatives of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, have been made in the local districts as follows: First District—H. E. Ackerly, the Hon. G. R. Bidwell, J. C. Hertle, Jarvis C. Howard, Dr. L. C. Le Roy, Dr. F. A. Myrick, J. H. Pratt, C. H. Strickland, and Dr. Wheeler K. Doty. New York, and I. Gemre, Rosebank, S. I.; Second District—George T. Stebbins, N. S. Cobleigh, H. M. Valentine, Isaac B. Potter, and Alexander Schwalbach, Brooklyn.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING BEGINS.

Estoppey of the Prospect Harriers Wins the First Run of the Season.

E. Estoppey, Jr., of the Shamrock Harriers won the first cross country run of the season very handily yesterday, beating his clubmate, L. Schrenkeisen, ten yards for first place. J. Lynch of the Pastime Athletic Club was third, and J. Harold Kelly of the Pastimes, G. McGovern, and J. Dwyer of the Shamrocks, and Edward Grusell of the Pastimes finished in the order named.

The course of the run was from the clubhouse in Van Cortlandt Park down Sedgwick Avenue to Morris Heights, east to Jerome Avenue, then to Moshulu Parkway, and through Van Cortlandt Park to the clubhouse, a total distance of nine miles. It was covered in one hour and three minutes.

The regular weekly runs of the Shamrock Harriers will be held every Sunday afternoon, leaving the clubhouse in Van Cortlandt Park at 3:30. All athletes are invited to participate. The Hertzberg handicap run, fifteen miles, will be held on Nov. 4.

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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,800,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building. 280 Broadway.

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MEMBERS OF THE
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Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated Gas Company OF NEW YORK.
Notice to Holders of Debentures, Issued for Stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its Debentures, dated May 15th, 1900, issued as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on and after September 20, 1900, this Company will redeem the said Debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, New York, by issuing in exchange therefor its full-paid Capital Stock at the rate of One hundred and ninety dollars ($190) per share.

Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.

As no interest is payable on the Debentures, it is to the advantage of the Debenture holders to make the exchange without delay.

New York, September 12, 1900.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1900, securing the above bonds, we the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 69, 75, 186, 314, and 414 have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 105% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, No. 61 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of October, 1900, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated September 8th, 1900.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
MISSOURI BLANKET-VEIN ZINC CO. STOCK AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19TH, 1900, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
200 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. Prefd.
100 shs. do. do. do. common.

The Trust Co. of America,
140 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,216,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE J. MURRAY Trust Officer

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BUY READING.
The fools who have been selling Reading First Pfd. short will get broke over night. It is going up to 60. FINANCIER, 1,242 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU; CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,500,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED

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ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. & Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
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60 ST. JAMES STREET, S. W., LONDON.
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.
LEVI P. MORTON.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, COR. CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, $4,500,000.
Fiscal Agent of the
United States for Cuba.
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John G. Carlisle,	Roland R. Conklin,
Hugh Kelly,	Wager Swayne,
Samuel M. Jarvis,	James S. Kuhn,
James B. Dill,	William H. Taylor,
Alvah Trowbridge,	Stanley L. Conklin,
Frank H. Ray,	Heman Dowd,
Luis Suarez Galban,	Archer Brown,
Fletcher S. Heath,	Benjamin F. Tracy,
Oakleigh Thorne,	John C. Tomlinson,
E. W. Scott,	John Hone,
H. B. Hollins,	F. R. Coudert, Jr.,
Frank Rockefeller,	E. A. De Lima,
Wm. H. Cheesebrough,	Leopoldo Carbajal, Marquis de Pinar del Rio

BRANCHES:
LONDON, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, HAVANA, CIENFUEGOS, MATANZAS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits. $1,800,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
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RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
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Anson R. Flower,	Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer,	Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne,	Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield,	Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day,	L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kuhne,	Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss,	John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown,	James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus and profits.....$1,558,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardin,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, September 12, 1900.
DIVIDEND NO. 128.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of October next, and of the dividend above referred to, the transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of September 20th inst., and be reopened on the morning of October 11th, 1900.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh, Penn., September 14, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on its PREFERRED Stock, and a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) on its COMMON Stock, clear of taxes, both payable in cash on and after September 26th, 1900, to the shareholders of record on the books of the Company's Agent in New York, at 12 o'clock noon on September 15th, 1900. The transfer books will close on the 15th and open on the 25th instant.
Checks will be mailed on the 25th instant to shareholders who have filed permanent orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
30 Broad Street.
New York, September 13th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, there has been declared a regular dividend of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Preferred stock, and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Common stock of this Company, payable October 22d at the Company's office in New York City.
The Transfer books will close at three P. M. on the 3d day of October, and reopen for transfers, ex dividend, on the fifteenth day of October.
ROSWELL MILLER, Chairman.

United Shoe Machinery Company.
A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record September 22nd.
The transfer books will be closed from September 22d to October 1st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, out of the earnings for the Quarter ending August 31st, 1900, payable October 2, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on September 20th, and reopened on the morning of October 3rd, 1900.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, September 11, 1900.

NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY.
A dividend of 1¾% has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on September 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 14th, 1900.
Transfer books will be closed as to the Preferred stock from September 15th to September 30th, both days inclusive.
F. S. WHEELER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 22d, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 27th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

St. Joseph Gas Co.
St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 8, 1900.
The Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Sept. 19, 1900, to stockholders of record Aug. 18th. Transfer books closed Aug. 18th to Sept. 19th, 1900, inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
W. F. DOUTHIRT, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:
FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.
SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.
THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen (13), and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to The Hocking Valley Railway Company for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston and Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
AMERICAN AIR POWER COMPANY,
621 Broadway, New York City,
August 30, 1900.
The meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company heretofore called for August 30th A. D. 1900, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of passing on and directing the method of winding up the Company under the statute in such case made and provided, and the measures and proceedings to be taken therefor and connected therewith and of voting upon any other matters which should come before such meeting, has been adjourned by the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders present at such meeting to October 3d, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, President.
H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 20th, 1900. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 11th; for Preferred Stock, October 15th, 1900.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.
Cincinnati, September 14th, 1900.

TARRYTOWN BANKS.

TARRYTOWN NATIONAL BANK, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$487,806.08	
United States bonds	100,000.00	
From other banks	38,048.32	
Banking house	25,000.00	
Cash and reserve	144,592.13	$790,446.53
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$100,000.00	
Surplus and profits	48,753.24	
Circulation	100,000.00	
To other banks	26,110.34	
Deposits	515,582.95	$790,446.53

OFFICERS.
ROBERT A. PATTESON, President.
WILLIAM D. HUMPHREYS, Cashier.
JOHN H. FISHER, Assistant Cashier.

INDIANA BANKS.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 5, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,572,355.94
United States bonds	913,370.00
From other banks	1,729,682.95
Cash and reserve	744,478.60
	$5,959,867.49
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	192,682.00
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	4,722,185.49
	$5,959,867.49

J. P. Frenzel, Pres. C. N. Frenzel, Vice Pres. O. P. Frenzel, Cash. Geo. B. Caldwell, Asst. Cash.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

For some time past Wall Street has heard much of the prospects of higher money rates. Now, apparently, the higher rates are at hand. Bank reserves begin to show serious shrinkage. Money has been going, and for some time to come will continue to go, to the interior for crop-moving purposes; payments on account of foreign loans are to be made; fresh demands for commercial purposes, due to the usual Fall activity, must needs be met. Talk even of gold exports is heard. It will not be surprising, therefore, if rates here shall proceed forthwith to go higher. Conservative bankers declare that the period of cheap money is past; that good rates will now rule. Fortunately, in no case is stringency feared; 5 or 6 per cent. only is predicted.

So far as the stock market is concerned the outlook for the immediate future is not encouraging. The strike of the anthracite coal miners had disturbing effect last week, and its influence is likely to be potent this week. General business in the affected districts will suffer; railroad earnings will decrease; even the wails of political agitators in relation to the strike may alarm.

These, and the prospective higher money rates are the factors to be feared. Last week, because of them, liquidation was in evidence; market values showed appreciable decline. Inasmuch as strong men are not in the market, and are not under present circumstances likely to come in, the test to which the market will this week be put may prove severe.

CHICAGO'S GAS WAR.

Wall Street is watching with interest the progress of and the developments in the Chicago gas war. All hope of any immediate settlement of the fight, it is now admitted, is past. On Thursday of last week, after many conferences and the not infrequent use of the long-distance telephone, the official belief was that the matter could and would be adjusted. But with the appearance of fresh litigation this belief vanished, and, instead of the expected harmony, more bitterness developed. The People's Company accused the Ogden of having connived at one of the lawsuits brought, while the Ogden retaliated by declaring that the People's had simply entered into the peace negotiations with a view of "killing time," while at the same time seeking to strengthen its position before the courts.

Be this as it may, late advices in Wall Street on Saturday were to the effect that an even lower rate for gas than 40 cents a thousand may be seen in Chicago.

The feeling is perhaps best summarized in the words of an insider in the People's Company, who says: "We will get even with the Ogden people, and will drive them out of business for all time, if we have to sacrifice earnings and dividends from now to eternity."

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.

Average of the United States for Five Years, $366,964,708—Brazilian Products Lead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets of the Agricultural Department, has prepared a bulletin showing the value and character of American agricultural imports from each foreign country for the five fiscal years 1895-9. It shows that the agricultural imports had an average annual value of $366,964,708, of which more than one-half came from tropical countries.

Brazil, the leading source of the coffee supply, sent 15 per cent. of the total agricultural imports of this country, the United Kingdom coming next, with 9.3 per cent., but the imports from it, like those from Germany, which ranked fourth, were in considerable part received by those nations from other countries. Cuba was the third country, sugar running her share up to 7.5 per cent. of the total. Japan and China were fifth and sixth respectively. The Philippine Islands sent 1.2 per cent. of the total.

Brazil's exports to the United States averaged $54,116,397 a year, coffee alone amounting to $48,700,000, and being two-thirds of the total coffee imports in this country. The United Kingdom sends annually $34,131,835, of which wool averaged $12,975,000 a year and hides and skins $4,891,000. Vegetable fibres aggregated $3,377,000 in annual value, cotton, mostly Egyptian, making up $1,361,000 of this amount. Feathers, oils, fruits, and nuts and sugar were other leading items.

Cuba's agricultural exports to the United States averaged $27,407,798 in annual value, of which sum $20,485,000 was paid for sugar and $5,608,000 for tobacco. Fruits, principally bananas, nuts, hides, skins, and molasses were the other principal articles. Germany sent $24,092,378 annually, of which $13,264,000 was sugar. Hides and skins amounted to $1,980,000 and wines to $196,000. Rice, bristles, coffee, hops, tobacco, oils, hair, and unbottled malt liquors also were sent from Germany to the United States.

Japan sent $18,109,810 annually, silk averaging $12,975,000, tea $4,445,000, and rice $584,000. China's annual total was $17,717,797, tea averaging $6,483,000, silk $6,270,000, wools $1,514,000, hides and skins $887,000, and prepared opium $848,000. Rice, sugar, coffee, and vegetable oils were the other articles. France sold to this country annually $17,375,950, wines averaging $4,209,000, of which $3,407,000 worth was in the form of champagne. Hides and skins averaged $2,460,000, wools $2,046,000, silk $1,477,000, fruits and nuts $1,091,000, vegetable oils $932,000, including $464,000 worth of olive oil, argols or wine lees $697,000, and brandy $620,000. Italy sent $15,235,145 worth per year, made up of silks $5,542,000, fruits and nuts $5,287,000, including lemons $3,892,000, and oranges $761,000, argols or wine lees $1,086,000, vegetable oils $938,000, hemp $466,000, and cheese $458,000.

The Dutch East Indies supplied $14,592,466 annually, of which $12,261,000 was paid for sugar and $2,141,000 for coffee. Hawaii's exports to the United States averaged $13,616,189, of which sugar amounted to $13,172,000. Mexico sent $13,600,110, made up principally of vegetable fibres $5,301,000, coffee $4,173,000, hides and skins $1,671,000, cattle $1,227,000, and vanilla beans $512,000. Canada sent yearly $10,149,241, including live stock $2,176,000, wheat $1,355,000, hides and skins $1,236,000, hay $1,077,000, and wool $829,000. The British East Indies averaged $10,078,849 annual exports to this country, sugar amounting to $3,037,000, fruits and nuts $2,695,000, and cocoa $1,316,000. The British East Indies, the Netherlands, Venezuela, Argentine Republic, Egypt (mostly cotton and sugar,) Philippine Islands (practically all hemp and sugar,) and Colombia each sent less than $10,000,000 of agricultural exports annually.

Measured by their average annual value for 1895-9, the leading articles and groups of articles in the agricultural import trade of the United States rank in the following order: sugar, coffee, hides and skins, wools, silk, vegetable fibres, fruits and nuts, tea, tobacco, wines, vegetable oils, and live animals. The products mentioned comprise in value nearly 90 per cent. of the total agricultural imports.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Prices generally declined last week, although the Boerse was somewhat more active than usual. A pessimistic tone characterized the market, due to the German loan, the rising discount rates, and the disappointing reports from industrial centres. The Boerse is not pleased with the loan. Nevertheless Government threes gained slightly upon the assurance that new issues would not be necessary.

The Vossische Zeitung expresses surprise that the proceeds of the loan are to be transferred here through bills of exchange instead of gold; and it surmises that this will be sterling exchange, which the Reichsbank will retain in portfolio to sell in emergencies, and for preventing gold exports to England. "Dollar bills, however, would serve the same purpose," says this paper. "inasmuch as the German banks owe large sums in America, causing a constant fear in the German money market that the same will be withdrawn."

Private discount rose gradually during the week, reaching 4% yesterday. The week's rise was ¾.

Iron shares suffered in consequence of the annual report of the Laura Iron Works, which showed nearly 1,000,000 marks of net earnings over 1899, and yet a dividend of 16 per cent., as against 15, where the market had expected 18. The reports from the iron centres are unsatisfactory. The dealers are now delaying the taking of goods ordered, as they hope for concessions from the contract prices.

The rise in cotton has taken the German weavers by surprise. They were quite unprepared for it, and will sustain a loss in filling present contracts. West German spinners made two price advances in yarns during the week—a total of 4 pfennigs per pound.

The insolvencies of wool firms at Roubaix and Turcoing involved heavy losses for German companies at Mulhause. Gottschalk & Meyerstein of Leipsic were compelled, in consequence, to ask their creditors for a moratorium.

The capital of the Reichsbank will be increased 30,000,000 marks within a month.

The Bavarian railways have made the same reduction on coal freights as the Prussian railways.

A company has been organized at Celle to build an oil refinery for the product of wells at Wietze.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 16.—The excitement in cotton last week practically blocked all attempts to complete important transactions in cloth. Prices were very irregular, although the sales effected were usually at substantial advances. Satisfactory demands from India were scarce, the manufacturers frequently declining to quote or asking figures quite unobtainable.

There are no prospects of a movement toward China. Wealthy agents and manufacturers are holding large quantities of China cloths until the merchants can accept delivery.

The Manchester Textile Mercury estimates that the minimum average of stoppage for the mills will be eight weeks, although the period may be longer, and that the losses, including the wages of 500,000 workers, will be £25,000,000. These losses are attributed to the failure of nature to supply sufficient raw material. The English manufacturer, it is suggested, is totally dependent upon a circumscribed area of foreign supply, and those who provide this supply are now straining every nerve to consume the production at home, thus becoming formidable competitors of England.

"These competitors," says The Textile Mercury, "are the most formidable who could possibly enter the markets of the world against us. The remedy for the future is the cultivation of cotton within the realm of Great Britain. At the same time a month's suspension of buying will partially restrict the scramble for the remnants of the last crop, only purchasable at extremely high prices, to come out of the pockets of the manufacturers, but which could never be extorted from the merchants or the distributing side of the trade."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The London Stock Exchange developed no important movements last week; but the general situation was interesting. The easy settlement and the satisfactory news from South Africa, together with a safer feeling regarding China, combined to strengthen the tone of the markets. The advance in prices established at the beginning of the week, however, was not entirely maintained, the public doing little, and that little almost entirely for investment.

The position of affairs in China was the principal check upon business, as the continued dispatch of troops to the Far East and the desire of Germany and Russia to raise loans were necessarily discouraging elements. Nevertheless the tone of the markets was on the whole hopeful.

Consols, after touching 99 early in the week, fell off again and closed at 98¾.

Americans, in spite of such adverse factors as the Galveston disaster, the coal strike, and the anticipated gold exports, consequent upon the purchase of the German Exchequer bonds, held their own in noteworthy fashion, the decline being only fractional. Baltimore and Ohio shares fell ¾, Louisville ¾, Southern preferred ¾, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé from ⅝ to ½, Chesapeake and Ohio ⅝, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¾, Union Pacific ⅝, and most others from ¼ to ½.

Events in South Africa had a favorable influence on mining shares, and Rands rose ¾ on the week, closing at 42¾.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details of dividends declared by the following companies will be found in another column: Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and the Pittsburg, Youngstown, and Ashtabula Railway Company.

India Famine Relief Fund.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, reports the following contributions received Saturday:

Girls' Band of Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, Penn	$18.00
Through the Hazleton National Bank, Hazleton, Penn	7.00
J. T. B., Springfield, Mass	10.00
Citizens of Seneca Falls, N. Y	86.31
Through Muskegan Savings Bank, Muskegan, Mich	5.25
Cash	10.00
St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Minnesota, Minn	15.00
Baptist Church, Mullins, S. C	6.90
Through Gibson County Bank, Trenton, Tenn	5.50
Christian Endeavor Society, Porter Church, Brockton, Mass	10.00
United First Presbyterian Church, Ringoes, N. J	15.00
Through Pacific Express Company	2.00
Through Great Northern Express Company	12.75
Through National Express Company	2.52
Seventeen contributions of less than $5, aggregating	22.25
Previously acknowledged	238,163.50
Total to date	$238,376.98

AMERICAN EMERGENCY RATION.

Practical Test of Two New Compounds is to be Made.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—The Emergency Ration Board of the War Department began here yesterday preparations for a test to determine what shall be the new emergency ration for the United States Army in the field.

Two thousand rations of a combination of foods which the board has decided to test will be made by a local packing company, and then an actual emergency march will be made in Oklahoma and Indian Territory by a troop of cavalry from Fort Sill and Fort Reno, the men eating only the food of which the board has decided to make a trial. The experiment may result in a complete change in the feeding of the American soldier during activity in the field.

The members of the board are Col. C. A. Dempsey, First Infantry; Capt. S. W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, and Capt. D. W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry. Their purpose has been to learn the smallest amount of food that will maintain a man's muscle during a day. To ascertain this they have made a vast number of experiments since they were appointed, last December, and they have decided upon a simple mixture consisting of two cakes of pure, sweet chocolate and three cakes of a combination of meat and breadstuff in a condensed form, all contained in a small tin can, six inches long, flat, and rounded like a flask.

The board is also to make a test of a combination of food compounded by a company in Passaic, N. J., which is the same as its own compound, except that tea is used instead of chocolate.

Manufacturing Cities Grow.

From The Boston Transcript.

The growth of the New England cities, as attested by the census, is not limited to those in closest touch with Boston. The increase of 21,000 in Cambridge's population is largely due to overflowing from the Hub, but the gain of New Bedford, which now has 62,442 inhabitants, must be set down to other causes. Many people who regard the increase of Cambridge as only natural will view the growth of New Bedford with surprise. New Bedford seems a self-centred community, much further off from Boston than it really is. We have been so accustomed to associate New Bedford with the whale fishery that we are apt to associate its fortunes with the decline of that once luorative business. We are apt to forget that New Bedford has become an important industrial centre, attracting mill workers, who find the environment more agreeable there than in some of the cities that are older in manufacturing. Yet New Bedford has no boom on. It is emphatically a solid city, and the elements of its growth are solid. The industrial cities of New England grow in a way that indicates that their industries are not all going South. Thus we find Worcester with 118,000 inhabitants, and it is a perfect hive of industry, and Fall River passing the 100,000 mark. Massachusetts is rapidly becoming a State of cities.

"THE ICE HABIT" IN ENGLAND.

A British Reply to Some American Ice Lovers Abroad.

From The Glasgow Herald.

The reports of American Consuls upon the commercial, industrial, and even social methods of the foreign nations among whom they make their temporary sojourn are sometimes both amusing and instructive. These gentlemen are often keen observers as well as practical business men; they do not study the phenomena which come under their notice through official glasses, and there is a refreshing freedom from red-tapeism in both the style and the manner of many of their reports. Thus the remarks of Mr. Marshal Halstead, the United States Consul at Birmingham, in a report he has recently sent in to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce on "the growth of the ice habit in Great Britain," will be read with interest by a good many people besides his own countrymen.

Mr. Halstead is of opinion that what he calls the "ice habit"—by which apparently he means the practice of using ice, almost as a matter of course, to cool the water and other beverages so largely consumed during the Summer time—is making rapid progress in this country, and this he attributes chiefly to "the incessant clamor for ice in hotels and public places by the thousands of traveling Americans." So far as the provision of ice for regular use in hotels and kindred establishments is concerned, his theory is probably well founded. Americans do form a very important section of the clientele of hotels not only in London but in almost every part of England and Scotland during the Summer nowadays. As a mere matter of business, hotel managers find it expedient to study their tastes and cater to their wants, and it is only natural that in hot weather British fellow-guests, seeing them insist on ice almost as a necessary of life, should follow their example in its use. But it is scarcely necessary to point out that the use of ice for refrigerating purposes was habitual in this country long before the American traveler became a familiar figure among us. And it may confidently be added that the ice habit, in the sense in which it exists among American people at home, is never likely

MR. DE YOUNG RETURNS

He Gives Great Praise to the Paris Exposition.

All Former Attempts Surpassed by It—Americans Thankful for The Times's Paris Edition.

M. H. De Young of The San Francisco Chronicle, who visited Paris as President of the Board of United States Commissioners of the Exposition, was a passenger on the American liner New York, which arrived yesterday. Seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last night he said:

"The Paris Exposition is one of the finest the world has ever witnessed. I say this without reserve, notwithstanding the many adverse criticisms which have been indulged in by visitors from this country. Never before has there been such a magnificent exhibit. Everything is larger and grander than anything ever before produced. In its display of manufactures, of machinery, and in the arts and sciences the exhibition is simply complete. Nothing is lacking, and the array of silks, brocades, tissues, laces, and like articles is astounding. The educational value of the exhibits is practically illimitable.

"The American display is especially one to be proud of. I am proud to say that Americans secured 2,000 of the awards, or one-third of the entire number. The Americans entertained very lavishly, and the people from California alone spent $130,000 in entertaining friends. I certainly cannot understand upon what the adverse criticisms are based. I am afraid many of these critics have not observed carefully or at length.

"The mammoth electric motors manufactured in Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland are marvels of mechanism.

"The Petit Palais and the Grand Palais de Beaux Arts, which are permanent structures, compare favorably with any buildings on the face of the earth. They are not copies. All the ideas are modern.

"Now, I don't want to flatter you. I want to tell you the simple truth about the Paris edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. only echo what every American who has been in Paris this year says. The Paris edition has been a boon to every American. All buy it. All commend the enterprise of the publishers and praise the excellent telegraphic service. The paper also has a large sale in London.

"About midnight on Wednesday we struck the tail of the hurricane that devastated Galveston. We rode the storm for about twenty-four hours, and for six hours on Thursday, by throwing the lead, it was demonstrated we had made only 12 knots. The seas were terrific, and all efforts were directed to keeping the ship's nose ahead. Otherwise the trip was most enjoyable.

"There is one thing I want to say to you. Never was an election in the United States so closely watched as that for which the campaign is now on. Every European Government is manifesting deep interest. Some of the foreign powers would like to see McKinley defeated. They recognize that this country has become a world-power and they think the election of Bryan would change things. They don't enjoy the spectacle of Great Britain having so strong an ally as the United States. They expect Bryan, if elected, to undo what McKinley has done to cause the United States to be feared abroad. One of the Paris papers recently published a picture of Bryan and stated that it would be to Europe's interest to have him elected.

"What will California do in November? My advices are that there is some fighting to be done. The people need some political education. They will get it, and I am quite sanguine that the Republicans will carry California."

Mr. De Young will remain in the city for several days.

K. A. C. Cricket Team Averages.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has been the first New York cricket club to wind up its season and issue its annual report. This was brought out yesterday by F. F. Kelly, the Secretary, and it presents an interesting statement of the season's doings. The club's schedule was considerably curtailed, and during the season a total of fourteen matches was all that was played. These resulted as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	P. C.
First eleven	9	7	1	1	.875
Summer eleven	5	3	0	2	1.000
Total	14	10	1	3	.909

In the individual records F. F. Kelly did by far the best all round work, and virtually led the figures in both departments of the game. F. W. S. Stiles also proved most successful with the willow, and had the distinction of compiling one of the few centuries of the year. W. Whitaker and A. V. Clarke rendered Kelly the greatest assistance with the ball. The averages follow:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Not Out.	Most in Inns.	Inn'g.	Runs.	Average.
C. P. Hurditch	1	9	46	46	46.00
C. H. Clarke	1	1	*45	45	45.00
F. F. Kelly	7	2	71	221	44.20
F. W. T. Stiles	1	1	*118	184	23.00
A. V. Clarke	8	1	42	135	19.28
E. J. Darvell	1	0	17	17	17.00
J. Forbes	5	0	80	80	16.00
E. M. Simonds	3	2	10	13	13.00
A. Gunn	7	1	33	70	10.66
F. B. Hunter	4	0	16	42	10.50
F. Rothwell	7	0	15	71	10.14
W. Whitaker	6	1	14	36	7.20
R. N. Asterly	5	1	*21	28	7.00
Tyers	1	0	6	6	6.00
T. G. Clarke	4	2	*12	31	5.20

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	M'dens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
T. G. Clarke	72	5	16	3	5.33
F. F. Kelly	753	39	283	36	7.86
W. Whitaker	336	11	183	19	9.63
A. V. Clarke	311	12	125	11	11.36
Tyers	150	8	44	3	14.66
C. H. Clarke	42	0	38	2	19.00
F. B. Hunter	12	0	9	0	....

Associated Cycling Clubs' Meeting.

At the regular meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York, held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last week, M. B. Freidenrich of the Harlem Wheelmen resigned as Treasurer and was succeeded by R. J. Nagle of the Madison Wheelmen. The Streets and Highways Committee reported that numerous complaints from Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs had been received, and in most cases attended to. Regarding One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lenox Avenue, the Engineer of the Department of Highways would make special investigation and personally see that the nuisance of the standing water at the crossing was abated. The strips on Brook Avenue, connecting with Webster Avenue, are completed.

The Street Sprinkling Association asked for specific complaints in cases where the drivers did not leave dry strips as directed. With regard to the enforcement of traffic ordinances the question had been raised whether there were any ordinances in force, as the Collins' bill had been held by some authorities to repeal all previous ordinances. It was hoped new and effective ordinances would soon be prepared and passed by the law authorities of Greater New York. The committee had called on the Police Department regarding the enforcement of the street ordinances and the department had at once issued orders requiring strict enforcement of same; it was asked that if any wheelman saw any flagrant case of non-enforcement of the regulations the same should be reported to headquarters with particulars, and action would be taken thereon.

Lacrosse at Crescent A. C.

The Crescent Athletic Club will close its season of outdoor sport at Bay Ridge with a series of lacrosse games for the club championship. They will be played on Sept. 22 and 29 and Oct. 6. The rival teams will be made up as follows:

Blacks—C. C. Miller, Captain; L. J. Doyle, M. C. Rose, M. D., J. A. Griffin, G. E. Cruse, F. C. Field, Howard Drakeley, C. H. Jewell, William Dobby, J. S. Kennedy, and J. P. Curry.

Reds—James A. Garvin, Captain; Frederick W. Garvin, R. H. E. Starr, C. N. Casanova, Embury McLean, H. A. L. Sands, F. R. Dickey, C. W. Heinigke, R. J. Wall, G. M. Rose, and C. C. Mason.

American Derby Winner Broken Down.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Lieut. Gibson, the great three-year-old, who was the short favorite in the American Derby and for whom $20,000 was refused by Charles Head Smith, has broken down completely. Mr. Smith said he would be retired to the stud and as soon as possible will be shipped to Lexington, Ky.

YACHT NEWS OF BRISTOL.

Challenge for America's Cup Is Soon Expected from Sir Thomas Lipton.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Sept. 16.—There is enough information at hand to warrant the statement being made that a challenge is soon expected from Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup. There are yachtsmen in Bristol who have been kept informed quietly of doings on the other side of the water in relation to yachting matters, and especially as regards some of the activity going on toward the preparations for the construction of a new Shamrock, which it is believed will be the next challenger for 1901. As the ten months' limit for a race next season is narrowing down, and other matters connected with such an event are claimed to be taking place on the other side of the water, they give people in Bristol reason to expect a challenge for the cup before many weeks elapse.

It is known that Mr. Iselin was familiar with many of the doings in Great Britain as to the proposed challenger. It is said that he has kept in touch with such matters while abroad, and was well aware of the existence of a model for a new Shamrock the first of the past Summer. His homecoming now will probably cause him to scan the horizon for plans in the defense of the cup, as it is known that he is still deeply interested in such a matter, and could tell many things about the preparations going on for a new challenger if he chose to do so. If a challenge for the America's Cup is issued this Fall, and steps taken to build a new cup defender, it will be without doubt built in Bristol. As far as can be ascertained, there is no designer outside of Bristol who intends to take steps toward the furnishing of plans for a defender of the cup.

The seventy-footers that are to be strengthened in Bristol this Fall, if not partly rebuilt, will have to be hurried along if the order comes for a cup defender. It is likely that the fixing on these boats could be done on or before the middle of January next.

It is learned that the strengthening that these craft are to undergo could be accomplished in less than three months, which would amply clear the south shop for the building of a new cup defender.

As the seventies could not be taken care of as well in the north shop as in the south one, owing to there being no marine railway there, the work would have to be carried on in the latter shop. From what can be learned there are no preparations going on for the above work so far yet, but it is known that a model or models for the next cup defender were formed weeks ago in Bristol, in anticipation of a challenge for the cup this Fall.

The annual election of the Bristol Yacht Club is to be held Tuesday evening. The present Commodore, Joseph E. Fletcher, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on that day. Mr. Fletcher is of the opinion that there should be a new Commodore of the club each season. He is going abroad next year and will probably not be home until the latter part of the yachting season, when he intends to charter a steam yacht for cruising. He intends to dispose of his auxiliary schooner yacht Calypso the coming Winter. She is now tied up at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn. William G. Titcomb, the present Vice Commodore, is being talked of for Commodore of the Bristol Club next season.

It is learned that the keel of the new $200,000 steam yacht of Charles Fletcher of Providence was laid the past week at the yards of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del. The frames are to be set up at once, so that she can be plated before the 1st of January next.

Some improvements have been made on the boilers of the steam yacht Marjorie, owned by Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle of this place. The yacht is at Erie Basin, out of commission. Mrs. Van Wickle's small steam yacht Marjorie is at the same basin, and has been inspected by agents of the Government, with a view of purchasing her for a coast survey vessel in Porto Rico. The small racer of Francis Herreshoff, Jr., of Brooklyn, named San Toy, that was launched last Tuesday, is certainly unique in the matter of light construction. Of an over-all length of 19 feet 6 inches and a waterline of 12 feet length, she draws but three inches of water. The beam is 6 feet. The boat is square at both ends, and is so extremely light that two men could pick her up and carry her easily with all gear on board. The elimination of anything like moderate weight timbers for a boat of such length is made up for in the way of interior bracing, resembling trestle work of light oak pieces, placed upright, and also diagonally, from stern to stem. The hull is remarkably flat, and is further strengthened by a covering of canvas, painted white. The deck is crown shaped, having a small circular hatch well aft in which to stow sails. The mast is hollow and in two pieces, bound together with seizing. There is no headstay, the buff rope of the jib answering for such a stay. The masthead contains two brass spreaders and a forward truss not much larger in thickness than a lead pencil. She has been tried in light airs, and with the wind abeam makes almost as fast time as a catamaran. The centreboard down with a weight of thirty-five pounds of lead attached to it holds her to windward well.

Her best point of sailing is before the wind or on a broad reach. The San Toy was first named Boomerang. She will be entered next season to race with the Fall River racers Unique and Columbia. These boats will probably have to allow her time. She raced Wednesday with the Opossum and beat her. On Thursday afternoon in a scrub race with the Kildee the San Toy beat on elapsed time, although the Kildee beat her on windward work three minutes. The designer sailed the Kildee. San Toy ran away from her before the wind.

THE YACHT LYSISTRATA.

Most Notable Addition to the Year's Fleet of Pleasure Craft.

In many respects James Gordon Bennett's new steam yacht Lysistrata, which was recently launched from the yards of Denny & Co., at Dumbarton, Scotland, is the year's most notable addition to the international fleet of pleasure craft. In the first place Lysistrata is, with the exception of W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant, the largest steam yacht afloat, her water line being 13 feet longer than the Margarita, which was launched earlier in the season at Greenock, Scotland, for Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia. Lysistrata's deck length is 314 feet, and on the water line she measures 285 feet. Her extreme beam is 40 feet, a few inches greater than even that of the Valiant, and her full measurements, when worked out according to the Thames rule, gives her a displacement of 2,082 tons.

"Although the extraordinary size is the first thing to attract attention," says The Yachting World of London, "there are many other noteworthy features in the vessel. She has been designed by George L. Watson, but differs greatly from any of the steam yachts recently turned out by this designer. The cut-water bow has in this instance been discarded, and the Lysistrata has a stem which goes plumb from the stemhead to the water line. This bow is a difficult one to handle in a yacht, and although it can scarcely be said that Lysistrata's head shows much beauty, there is still a boldness about the stem and the rise of sheer which gives her a handsome appearance. This impression is strengthened by the long and shapely counter with which she is fitted, and the hull, viewed broadside, has just that fine sheer and flowing lines which should distinguish the yacht from the ships of the mercantile marine.

"Another thing which tells against the beauty of the Lysistrata, judged by conventional standards, is the absence of anything which might be dignified by the name of masts. There is one short spar placed abaft the funnel to be used for signaling purposes, and this, with the gaff which accompanies it, is the only spar showing above deck. Forward the yacht is fitted with a turtle-deck arrangement, designed to give larger accommodations than could otherwise have been secured without undue increase of the top hamper, and to make her dry and comfortable in a heavy sea. It is intended that the new boat shall have more than ordinary speed—18 knots an hour is spoken of—and for this purpose special attention has been given to the machinery. The engines are triple expansion, working on four cranks, and the horse power is about 6,500. These four-crank engines have been fitted to all the principal steam yachts designed by Mr. Watson in recent years, for it is found that they give remarkable smoothness and freedom from vibration even when running at the highest speed."

It is not likely that home-staying yachtsmen on this side of the Atlantic will be given an opportunity to see Mr. Bennett's new yacht, but in European waters she will doubtless be one of the most prominent figures among the fleet of pleasure craft.

Hudson River Regatta Postponed.

There being little or no wind yesterday, the annual Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club was postponed by the Regatta Committee after the score or more competing boats had drifted aimlessly about for several hours. The regatta will be resailed on Sunday, Sept. 30. The Regatta Committee comprises Dr. A. Stubenrauch, Paul H. Voegeli, Harold Larsen, George H. Clark, and Frederick Geblen.

Point o' Woods Yacht Club Officers.

The Point o' Woods Yacht Club, which was most active in racing circles on the Sound this season, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore—Dr. Harry Clary Ferries of Brooklyn; Vice Commodore—A. M. Ryan of Brooklyn; Rear Commodore—Harry M. Brewster of Bay Shore; Treasurer—W. R. Robbins, and Secretary, Glover C. Sumner.

Raceabouts Sail for Wreaks Trophy.

The opening race of a series for the Wreaks Trophy among the one-design raceabouts of the Marine and Field Club was sailed on Saturday. There were four starters. Of these only the Kelpie and Sweetheart finished. The former crossed the line first by good windward work.

WAHNETAH BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Annual Races Furnish Good Sport on Flushing Creek.

The Wahnetah Boat Club, which has been unusually active in racing circles this season, held its annual regatta yesterday afternoon on Flushing Creek, a tributary of Flushing Bay.

There were six races in all, and not one was lacking in interest. The entries in the singles and doubles were so numerous as to necessitate trial heats, which of itself is proof that the racing fever runs high among the members. The Von Sholly brothers were much in evidence. I. J. Von Sholly won the senior singles, and later, with his brother, B. R. Von Sholly, they captured the senior doubles.

The boathouse and floats were filled with an admiring throng, and both victors and vanquished came in for liberal applause. The summaries:

Junior Singles.—Won by Robert H. Gaither; Joseph Cleary second, Charles Huber third. Time—3:54.

Senior Singles.—Won by I. J. Von Sholly; S. Barron second. Time—3:29.

Senior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Thomas Cleary, bow; John Denton, 2; Joseph Boyce, 3; Henry Hilbers, stroke; Joseph Cleary, coxswain; F. R. Cully, bow; Louis Steinmetz, 2; John Sutton, 3; Isaac J. Von Sholly, stroke; William Methven, coxswain, second. Time—2:38.

Senior Doubles.—Won by B. R. Von Sholly, bow; Isaac Von Sholly, stroke; H. S. R. Barron, bow; H. R. Barron, stroke, second. Time—3:30.

Junior Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Charles Wanser, bow; Henry Wenke, 2; Charles Huber, 3; Henry Wirth, stroke; M. A. Cleary, coxswain; John Case, bow; Joseph Byrnes, 2; William Miller, 3; Robert H. Gaither, stroke; Thomas Jermyn, coxswain, second. Time—2:58.

Junior Doubles.—Won by William Methven, bow; Thomas Jermyn, stroke; M. A. Meyer, bow; E. H. Denton, stroke, second. Time—3:05.

Flushing Boat Club's New Member.

Charles Johnston, a former English 'Varsity oarsman, has been elected to membership in the Flushing Boat Club. He is expected to prove a valuable acquisition to the racing material of the club. The annual clambake of the club will be held at the boathouse to-morrow evening.

Yesterday's Baseball Games.

Only minor league baseball games were scheduled yesterday. On account of the Western clubs of the National League being East no games in that organization were played.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	71	45	.612	Chicago	57	63	.475
Pittsburg	67	51	.568	St. Louis	53	63	.457
Philadelphia	60	55	.522	Cincinnati	53	64	.453
Boston	56	59	.487	New York	50	67	.427

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.

American League Games.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; Cleveland, 2, (13 innings;) Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 1, (second game.)
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 3.
At Detroit—Minneapolis, 4; Detroit, 3.
At Chicago—Chicago, 6; Indianapolis, 0.

Eastern League Game.

At Rochester—Worcester, 8; Rochester, 5.

Another Baseball League Wanted.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 16.—August Koch, who tried last year to purchase the Detroit League club, and Joseph O'Brien, who was a candidate for the Secretaryship of the American Association of Baseball Clubs, are on their way to Philadelphia for the purpose of making another effort to organize the association for next season. The plan is to have the circuit comprise the Cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. It is said that Alderman Charles Havenor of Milwaukee is to own the Chicago team, Gus Koch the Philadelphians, and McGraw the Baltimore Club. Ex-Senator Clark of Montana is said to be one of the principal backers of the scheme.

Holy Cross New Baseball Captain.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16.—The Holy Cross baseball team has elected William Dyer Captain in place of Patrick J. Carney, who has left college. The candidates for the team will begin Fall practice this week. A competent coach will be secured. Dyer has been laid up with a broken leg received in the Brown-Holy Cross game last Spring, but is entirely recovered.

Kearny Bowling Green Club.

The Kearny Bowling Green Club has been organized at Kearny, N. J., with the following officers: President—L. Hausser, Sr.; Vice Presidents—W. Evans and James Brierly; Treasurer—Joseph Ogden; Secretary—J. H. Armitage; Captain—William Green; Assistant—Charles Worthington; Trustees—J. Hampson, B. Worthington, and E. Hockey. The club has challenged the New Jersey Bowling Green Club to a series of home and home matches, which will take place the latter part of this month.

Star and Pastime Clubs' Dual Meet.

A dual athletic meet between the Star Athletic Club and the Pastime Athletic Club will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Sunday. The events to be decided are as follows: 100-yard run, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, three-mile run, putting twelve-pound shot, running broad jump, pole vault, and throwing the diskus.

MURDERED IN CROWDED STREET.

Chicago Visitor Attacked by Highwaymen Near Noon and Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Peter Hartman, a resident of Burkett, Ind., was attacked by three highwaymen while walking in Van Buren Street, near State, at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon, dragged into a hallway, and murdered for his money. The assault was witnessed by several persons, and when Hartman fell to the pavement with a crushed skull, the result of a blow with a pop bottle, there were shouts for the police. The robbers fled before they had rifled the pockets of their victim. Numerous arrests were made, and among the prisoners the police say they have two of the murderers. The third man, the police claim to have learned, is John Cummings, but he has not been arrested.

Hartman was about fifty-five years of age. His identity was established by letters found in his possession. Both Van Buren and State Streets were thronged at the time the murder was committed. Hartman was walking west in Van Buren Street, and at the mouth of the alley, between State and Plymouth Place, he was "pocketed" by the three men and pushed bodily down the narrow thoroughfare. When they had gone fifty feet into the alley the men attempted to rob Hartman. He resisted, and one of his assailants struck him over the head with a pop bottle, the blow crushing his skull.

Two Coming Weddings in Brooklyn.

In the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, on Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, Samuel Curtis, a well-known member of the Baltimore (Md.) bar and a leading lawyer of that city, will marry Miss Regina Kelly, the eldest daughter of the late Capt. Kelly of 111 Broadway, on Wednesday evening. In the same church on the same evening William J. Curran, who was at one time the leader of the Shepardite forces in Williamsburg, but who now is a member of the regular Democracy, and Miss Anna Reardon, who is well known in Brooklyn's east end society, will be married.

PENN'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

First Week's Work on Franklin Field Has Encouraged the Red and Blue Adherents.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—The first week's practice of the University of Pennsylvania football candidates was productive of good results, and the coachers are well pleased with the work of the squad. They speak to-night in a highly complimentary manner of the earnest work of these who are trying for positions on the eleven. It was announced to-night that four new and promising candidates for the Quaker team will report this week. These are Gilmore, Crookston, Horner, and Purcell.

Both Gilmore and Crookston are regarded as especially valuable men, because of the experience they have had. Gilmore was substitute half back on the Yale team in 1898, and Crookston was a substitute end on the Princeton team of a few years ago. Both of these men were in the university last year, but could not play because of the one year residence rule. Coach Woodruff regards both of them as likely candidates for the team.

Horner and Purcel have both arrived in the city and will report for the first time to-morrow. Horner worked under Woodruff's instructions during the Spring practice, and the coach then considered him a good candidate for centre. He weighs close to 200 pounds and will undoubtedly give McCloskey a hard race for the position. Purcel played last year on the "scrub," and will try for a line position this year.

It was learned to-night that John Geiger, who was considered one of the strongest candidates for center, had announced his decision to enter Lafayette College. The Faculty Athletic Committee last week that Geiger was ineligible for the Pennsylvania team because he had played on a semi-professional team at Latrobe, Penn.

There was no absolute proof that Geiger received any compensation for his services, but the mere fact that he played on the team make his ineligible, under the strict eligibility code enforced at Pennsylvania. The Faculty decision is quite a disappointment to Geiger and his friends, in view of the extended preparation which he had made to make the team.

Realizing that he was too heavy, Geiger started to work nine months ago, and succeeded in reducing his weight from 240 pounds to 190 pounds. Last Summer he trained for the Vesper Club crew, and was a member of the eight which went to Paris in August and won the world's championship.

Coach Woodruff had regarded him as the strongest candidate for centre, and said that he considered Geiger one of the best men next to Hare and McCracken. There will be no question that Geiger will be able to enter the Lafayette team, and thus he will have an opportunity to play on Franklin Field, if not with the Quakers, at least against them.

Coach Woodruff said to-night that the practice for the next two weeks would consist of the same kind of work as during the last week. This will be the use of the quarter-back kick and practice in punting. The coach stated that the first regular line-up for the candidates would occur Sept. 26, just three days before the game, but the coach expects to get the men in condition by that time.

ENGLISHMAN MURDERED IN BED.

Killed in Presence of His Wife by Prominent South Carolina Man.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 16.—To-day at Rockhill, S. C., the Coroner's jury found that Harry A. Brown had been shot to death by Paul R. Bratton, and that the latter's brother, John S. Bratton, was an accessory. The evidence showed that the Brattons drove to Rockhill from Yorkville, fifteen miles, Friday night, and made diligent search for Brown. They were armed.

At 1 o'clock the carriage stopped near Brown's house. One of the Brattons knocked at the door. He was received by Brown's brother-in-law, Neel. When the latter went to call Brown, Bratton slipped in behind him and fired twice around him into the room, where Brown and his wife were sleeping. The first shot proved fatal a few hours later.

Brown did not see his assailant, but stated before death that it was either "Amory Crocket, Gale, or Bratton himself," meaning John S. Bratton. He was evidently expecting an encounter with some of them. Later, when asked if Paul Bratton was the man; he made a sign presumed to indicate the affirmative.

The Brattons after the shooting drove hurriedly back to Yorkville. They were arrested on the warrant of the Coroner. The negro driver, Will Caldwell, testified that John S. Bratton said in the carriage that he had shot Brown.

No evidence as to the motive was produced, but it is known that John S. Bratton and Brown had a difficulty a few days ago, it being stated that Brown had wronged Bratton.

Crocket, to whom Brown referred in his ante-mortem statement, is a brother-in-law of John S. Bratton and also of Gale.

The Brattons are nephews of the late Dr. J. Rufus Bratton, a celebrated Confederate surgeon, for whose capture the United States Government offered a large sum, he being the Grand Cyclops of the Ku-Klux Klan.

He was kidnapped in Canada by United States detectives and brought to this country, but England protested, and he was taken back to Canada. Brown's father and brothers are artists of reputation, contributing to The London Graphic.

SISTERS OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

The Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the Order Celebrated in Brooklyn.

The thirty-ninth anniversary of the founding of the Order of the Sisters of the Precious Blood was celebrated in the convents of the order in the various large cities throughout the United States yesterday. At the headquarters of the order, 212 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, a service was held at 4 P. M., at which Father Chidwick, Chaplain United States Navy, preached the sermon, which was followed by a benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

In speaking about the order, Father Chidwick said: "Our Lord spoke to the soul of a pure and fervent girl of our own land, thirty-nine years ago to-day, giving her grace to comprehend His love, His thirst for souls, His desire for the companionship of loving hearts, who would stand beside Him on Calvary and share the apostleship of His hidden, suffering life. She and three other chosen souls responded to the call of Jesus crucified, and thus was born the congregation of the Sister Adorers of the Precious Blood, the youngest of the contemplative orders. Since then it has gone quietly on its way, increasing in numbers and in grace, until now it has ten houses in the United States and Canada in which are inclosed 300 souls, who have left all for God, looking beyond the joys of earth and voluntarily suffering hunger and thirst, and breaking their rest at the midnight hour to render God homage, to pray for the sleeping, to plead and suffer for the wicked, and to make reparation and atonement for the sins of the night."

Fire in a Brooklyn Bridge Car.

Motor Car No. 99 of the Brooklyn Bridge reached the east tower on its way to Manhattan last night at 10:30 o'clock, when the fuse burned out and set fire to the floor of the car. For a moment there was an electrical display which alarmed the passengers. The motorman threw a bucket of sand on the flames and partially extinguished them. The car was then brought across the bridge, where more sand was used, and the fire extinguished. The damage done to the car was slight.

Accused of Stealing a Watch.

Policemen Monahan and Lawson of the Leonard Street Station arrested yesterday George Purcell of 4 Warren Street, on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $49, from Valentine Hauch of 8 Warren Street. The watch was taken from Hauch's vest, which he had placed on a chair. On Sept. 11 the watch and chain were recovered, having been found on the person of Alexander Polster of 1,314 First Avenue. Polster told Magistrate Cornell that he had bought the watch and chain from Purcell. The latter emphatically denies that he knows anything about the theft.

Her Dose of Poison Proved Fatal.

Mrs. Annie Hostetter, forty-seven years old, of 75 Delancey Street, died in Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning of carbolic acid poisoning, taken Saturday afternoon with suicidal intent. The woman's husband, who is a lithographer, had been out of work for some time, and Mrs. Hostetter had become despondent in consequence.

THE LOG OF THE NIAGARA.

Incidents of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould's Four Months' Cruise.

The steam yacht Niagara, belonging to Howard Gould, which reached New York on Saturday, lay all day yesterday, off Thirty-fourth Street, the owner and his wife remaining on board and receiving a few friends. The yacht will go to-day to Sand's Point, where the new home of Howard Gould is situated.

The Niagara has steamed 15,000 miles since she sailed from this port on May 8. She carried a crew of seventy-three men, all told, at that time, and had on board, besides the owner and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Clement Cleveland as guests. The Niagara went to Queenstown, and thence, by easy stages, to the Isle of Guernsey, Dartmouth, Cowes, Southampton, Havre, and up the Seine to Rouen. Here the yacht was anchored for five days, and the Goulds visited the exposition.

The next port was Ostend, and the yacht then sailed to Leith, where Mr. Turner and Mr. and Mrs. Stone of New York came on board to remain as guests for the rest of the trip. From Leith, the itinerary led to Kirkwald, the capital of the Orkney Islands, and thence to Reykveich, the capital of Iceland. Here the Governor of the Island was received on board with his staff, and the party visited the boiling springs. While trying to jump across one of these springs, the Niagara's quartermaster fell into the water and was severely scalded.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left the yacht at Malde, Norway. They thereby escaped the most unpleasant incident of the trip. About eighty miles from Bergen, while the Niagara was proceeding under full steam, her sailing master, Mr. Caws, landed her on the rocks with her bow out of the water. It was at first thought that the vessel was in great danger, but she did not leak, and word was sent to Bergen for tugs. Before they arrived, however, Eugene Higgins's yacht, the Vanona, hove in sight. She took the Niagara off the rocks. This took twenty-four hours. The Niagara was towed to Bergen and there put into dry dock. It was found that her keel was flattened for almost the entire length of the vessel. Two weeks of hard work by eighty men was necessary before she was again fit for service. On account of the time thus lost the cruise to the North Cape was abandoned.

The subsequent stay at Markstrand was made notable by a visit from King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, who came into port on his yacht during the stay of the Niagara. He spent several hours aboard, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen of his Court. On leaving he sent his photograph and autograph to Mrs. Gould.

Later the yacht lost a blade of her propeller while passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal at Copenhagen. She was again docked at that point. While repairs were being made, Mrs. Gould went to London, where she purchased a number of pet dogs. One of these, the Princess Zora, cost $1,250, and is said to be the second best pug in the world. Mrs. Gould also purchased two other pugs and a terrier. She rejoined the yacht at Copenhagen and the return trip was begun.

CHASE AFTER NUDE PATIENT.

Caught and Placed in a Straitjacket —Dies in a Few Hours.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—Charles Brown, a patient in St. Barnabas's Hospital, eluded his attendant early this morning and jumped through a closed window on the first floor. He fell on the flagstones in the areaway, and the attendants rushed out, expecting to find him badly injured. Instead, they saw him run along High Street toward Clinton Avenue, with the speed of a sprinter.

Brown was perfectly nude, and there was a blinding rainstorm. He continued for several blocks before he was overtaken. Then a desperate struggle ensued, but his captors managed to get him back to the hospital, where, after other means to quiet him had failed, he was placed in a straitjacket. He died a few hours later.

Brown was admitted to the hospital yesterday. The physicians thought he was suffering from delirium tremens, but he claimed he never drank. They then diagnosed his ailment as pneumonia. Last night he became delirious, and Dr. Tarbell, the house physician, remained with him until midnight. He was then left in the care of an attendant, who had stepped out of the room for a moment when Brown, who was feigning sleep, made the dash for liberty. The man was twenty-four years old, unmarried, and lived at 181 Pacific Street.

TREES IN THE PARK ABLAZE.

Madison Square Crowd Watches Fire Set by Electric Spark.

A wire holding the banner of the Democratic Party in front of the Hoffman House wore the insulation off an electric light wire on the north side of Broadway at Madison Square Park about 12:30 o'clock this morning, and a spark from the wire set fire to a tree. The leaves were dry, and another tree close by it blazed up. For about twenty minutes the novel sight of the two trees burning was watched by a large crowd which collected in the square. The cable cars were stopped, it being feared that the wires would fall.

The police sent to the Brush Electric Company, which had men go to the scene immediately, and in a little while the fire was put out with the aid of the Fire Department. The blaze flared up to a considerable height for a time. The two trees were badly damaged.

Wheelman Hurt on Riverside Drive.

Marco Bertrucke, twenty-four years old, living on the east side, was riding a bicycle on Riverside Drive at Seventy-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, when he came in collision with a victoria. He was thrown to the ground and his wheel damaged. Dr. Goldsmith of the Central Park Ambulance Corps, who hastened to the scene, found that Bertrucke had a broken nose, and he took him to Roosevelt Hospital.

Girl Wife Who Took Poison Is Dead.

Mrs. Juda A. Fleeze, the sixteen-year-old wife of Charles R. Fleeze, agent for a Newark jewelry house, who was found unconscious at her home, 410 West Twenty-third Street, on Saturday, suffering from morphine poisoning, died at the New York Hospital yesterday.

Gas Works Damaged by Fire.

The works of the Hempstead Gas Company at Far Rockaway, were injured by fire late on Saturday night. The fire started in the engine room through the explosion of some gasoline. The damage is estimated at $2,000.

KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Programme for the Presentation of Tablets at Portsmouth.

The North Atlantic Squadron, headed by the flagship New York, and comprising the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Kentucky, Kearsarge, and Texas, and the torpedo boat Scorpion, arrived at Portsmouth Friday from Bar Harbor. The ships are to take part in the celebration attending the presentation of bronze tablets to the new battleships Kearsarge and Alabama by the citizens of New Hampshire.

Chairman Chadwick of the State Commission has made known the programme for the celebration at Portsmouth this week. The principal exercises of presentation will be held at an open-air stand at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. They will include an address of welcome by Mayor McIntire of Portsmouth, an address by the President of the day, Charles H. Burns of Wilton, unveiling of the tablets by young ladies, descendants of the late Capt. John A. Winslow of the Kearsarge and Commodore Raphael Semmes of the Alabama; presentation of the tablets by Gov. Frank W. Rollins, speeches of acceptance by Secretary Long and by Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama. At 4 o'clock a formal delivery of the tablets on the deck of the Kearsarge will be made with speeches of acceptance by Capt. William M. Folger, United States Navy, commanding the Kearsarge, and Capt. Willard H. Brownson, who is to command the Alabama, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank W. Hackett. An address by Hilary A. Herbert of Alabama, ex-Secretary of the Navy, will follow. In the evening there will be a banquet to the guests of the State, the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, and ladies. There will be a parade Wednesday, in which the survivors of the crew of the Kearsarge, the entire National Guard of New Hampshire, and the sailors and marines from the warships will take part.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Mine Owners Held Responsible, but Lawlessness Would Destroy Sympathy for Miners.

From The Philadelphia North American.

We are to have a strike in the anthracite coal region, not because the miners want it, but because the mine owners will do nothing to prevent it.

The miners have made earnest efforts to gain the consent of the mine owners to confer, to arbitrate. The mine owners have done more than to refuse these advances looking to a peaceful settlement; they have scorned to notice them. They will not even say why they will not arbitrate. They decline to recognize the miners as men with men's rights. Their attitude has been insulting and exasperating to the last degree. They simply fall back on their strict legal rights and by their conduct say to the miners:

"Strike, if you like, and take the consequences, you poverty-stricken, helpless dogs."

And to the community, which has implored them to be reasonable for the sake of the general welfare, the mine owners' attitude says:

"The mines are ours and you shall have nothing to say about how we operate them or treat our men. If the miners strike, the law requires you to protect us and to quell disorder if it shall occur. We'll mind our business; you mind yours, which is to protect us in ours."

The prospect of a great strike alarms the community. Men out of work and making a fight for a better living for themselves and their wives and children are hard to restrain when it is sought to fill their places with other miners. The law which forbids them to interfere with this substitution is necessary, but it puts a frightful strain upon human nature—a strain that often proves too great. Then occur those

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Ames vs. McMillan.
2—Dennis vs. Thatcher.
3—Wiley vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
4—Methuen vs. Eyells.
5—Rimoldi vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Koster vs. Kroedding.
7—Brown vs. Barnes.
8—Mainhart vs. Poerschke.
9—Howard vs. Snow, Church & Co.
10—First Sokolover Cons. vs. Bierenbaum.
11—Weinig vs. Greenspan.
12—Manges vs. Wolf.
13—Lang vs. Temerson.
14—Cohn vs. Weill.
15—Union Trust Co. vs. Livor.
16—Granberg vs. Kneitel.
17—Schalk vs. Michelson.
18—Bernstein vs. Levinson.
19—Hanson vs. Kaplan.
20—Howard vs. Snow, Church & Co.
21—Pennacchio vs. Societe Saati.
22—Altieri vs. Monaco.
23—De Sisto vs. Stimmel.
24—Pennacchio vs. Societe Saati.
25—Lyon vs. Block.
26—Azara vs. Hurtig.
27—Sykes vs. Knapp.
28—Dodd vs. Rothschild.
29—Temerson vs. Grau.
30—Milhado vs. Levine.
31—Marks vs. Delleglio.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Eberle vs. Schilling.
34—Leboyer vs. Roth.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—Fanberg vs. Am. Surety Co.
2—Silo vs. Linde.
3—Jaeger vs. Koenig.
4—Goldstein vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.

Appeals from judgment of City Court.

1—Ketchum vs. Belding, Jr.
2—Osterman vs. Goldstein.
3—Keegan vs. Smith.
4—Fakas vs. Hollingshead.
5—Regan vs. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.
6—Cassidy vs. Spingam
7—Dommerich vs. Garfunkle.
8—O'Callaghan vs. Hennessy.
10—Amer vs. Folk.
11—Anderson vs. Steinreich.
12—Greenberg vs. Am. Technical Book Co.
13—Strauss vs. Yorkville Bank.
14—Lawrence vs. Lawrence.
15—Union Nut and Bolt Co. vs. Doherty.
16—Silliane vs. Eastmans Co.
17—Mantner vs. Pike.
18—Rosen vs. State B'k.
19—Parmele vs. Pulvola Chemical Co.
20—Bowman vs. Dyer.
21—James vs. Coe.
22—Bueb vs. Gearty.
23—Ueland vs. Hibbard.
24—Bell vs. Valents.
25—Goldwasser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
26—Cullen vs. same.

Appeals from the Municipal Court.

1—Fanning vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2—Standard Gas Co. vs. Gutman.
3—Gordon vs. Angerman.
4—Delespenha vs. Lucas
5—Bloch vs. Katz.
6—Waite and Bartlett Mfg. Co. vs. Morton.
7—Wilder vs. Moffat.
8—Moore vs. Rankin.
9—Filler vs. Galanchik.
10—Brinn vs. Finkelstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Merch. Nat. Bank vs. Lyman.
2—Selby vs. Selby.
3—Miller vs. Miller.
4—Hepner vs. Hepner.
5—Wormser vs. Herman-Graeff.
6—Mand vs. Caron.
7—People ex rel. Rolf vs. Coler.
8—Lyman vs. Reynolds Brothers.
9—Union Surety and Guar. Co. vs. Greater N. Y. Amuse. Co.
10—Babbitt vs. Gibbs.
11—Ryan vs. Wright.
12—De Sisto vs. Stimmel.
13—Steser vs. Draudt.
14—Seigler vs. Seigler.
15—Carley vs. Tod.
16—Leo vs. Leo.
17—In re Kennedy Pub. Co.
18—Hamma vs. Hamma.
19—Neely vs. Goldstein.
20—Cuming vs. Cuming.
21—Freeman vs. Brown.
22—Glaser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Woodruff vs. Alger.
24—Fusco vs. Fusco.
25—Friedenberg vs. Rawak.
26—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
27—Eagan vs. same.
28—Blaney vs. Hall.
29—Dodge vs. La Bau.
30—Josephthal vs. Stuyvesant Land Co.
31—Stone vs. N. Y. Munic. Civil. Service Commission.
32—12th Ward Bank vs. Cohen.
33—Link vs. Link.
34—Okanst vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
35—Matter of Leary.
36—Matter of Alo.
37—Strauss vs. Carroll.
38—Eppens vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
39—Bryan vs. Lichtenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Timothy McMahon,	Catherine Powers,
Isabella McCloskey,	James M. Jackson,
Jacob Kolb,	Katherine Weber,
Margaret Toole,	Frederick Koch.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Collins for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank McCorken.	10—Maggie Nolan.
2—Robt. Lowenthal.	11—Dominick Masiello.
3—John J. Burke.	12—George W. Eldred.
4—Daniel Rountree.	Pleadings.
5—Peter Von Barn.	1—Andrew Goger.
6—Frederick Shields.	2—Usher Nei.
7—Mamie Massey.	3—Isidor Goldstein.
8—John Ferner.	4—Louis Michellin.
9—James Williams.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Joseph McMahon.	6—George Mannier.
2—Dennis McCarthy.	7—James Lukes.
3—Frank Brown, William Ferguson.	8—John Swanson.
4—Edward Brown, Edward Heineman.	9—Benjamin Zuckerman.
5—Isidore Goldman, Jacob Miller, William Stein.	10—George Wilson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Gage vs. Gage—Arthur H. Masten. Matter of Berry—John A. Walsh.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

96—Campbell vs. Scott.	124—Harrison et al. vs. Aldrich et al.
118—Bergen vs. the City of New York.	125—Strauss, as administrator, vs. Palm.
123—Smith, as administrator, vs. Firth and others.	126—Holcroft vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
128—Strauss vs. Ridel.	127—Same vs. same.

122—Dolan vs. Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the City of New York.	135—Carvalho vs. Burden et al.
129—Redden vs. Redden et al.	136—Caffrey vs. Roche et al.
130—Same vs. same.	137—Wurts vs. Schultheis.
131—Van Alst vs. Van Alst et al.	138—Bossert vs. Gelb.
132—Leitch vs. Leitch.	139—Herber vs. Krumbacher.
133—Dippel vs. Hastreiter.	140—People ex rel. Ward vs. Feitner.
134—Callaghan vs. Bloch et al.	141—People ex rel. Tilyou vs. same.

COUNTY COURT—Special Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

4—Schroedelsacker vs. Trebilcock.	6—Suhr vs. Kayser and another.
7—Callaghan vs. Bloch.	

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

15—Hoffman, Jr., vs. Freeman.	17—Gorlays vs. Thompson.
16—Quinn vs. Tallon.	

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LEWENSOHN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,625.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Mr. Francis M. Bacon, Jr., the trustee, at public auction, by Messrs. Underhill & Scudder, auctioneers, at 7 and 9 Greene Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of said day; a general description of said property is as follows: Stock of manufactured clothing of said bankrupt, consisting of men's, boys', and children's suits, men's separate vests and pants.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value. SHAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 346 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

NO. 2,596.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HERBERT L. MONTAGUE and SAMUEL E. MONTAGUE, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, individually and as co-partners under the firm name of Bailey, Montague & Co., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GOODSTEIN, bankrupt.—No. 2,876.

To the creditors of Jacob Goodstein of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Jacob Goodstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, August 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK G. DOSSERT, bankrupt.—No. 2,895.

To the creditors of Frank G. Dossert, of the County of New York, and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Frank G. Dossert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Takayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhatten, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandtner, No. 502 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA M. HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDTNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 502 Broadway, New York City. sl7-law6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann E. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET de KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-law6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next. Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York. je25-law6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bcoraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1900. MARION S. JONES, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap23-law6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap9-law6mM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-law6mM.

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES F. BICHTLER, DAVID H. P. McCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-law6mM.

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillitary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOBINE MINRATH against THEODORE KUNKELI and another.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known by the street number as two hundred and twenty East Fifty-seventh Street, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street distant two hundred and ten feet east of the east side of Third Avenue, running thence southwardly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet four inches; thence easterly, parallel with said street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee. HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, N. Y. Co. 57th Street.

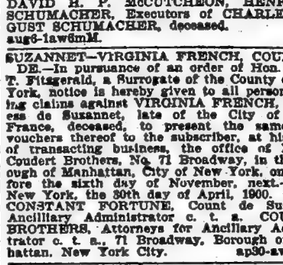

No. 220 East 57th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-three thousand eight hundred and five dollars, ($23,805.00,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, ($313.40,) besides the expenses of this sale. Tax and Croton liens aggregating about four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) will be paid or allowed by the referee.—Dated New York County, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN A. RUTHERFURD against THEODORE KUNKELI and another.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known by the street number as two hundred and twenty-two East Fifty-seventh Street, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street distant two hundred and thirty-five feet east of the east side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet four inches; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet four inches to the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee. HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, N. Y. Co. 57th Street.

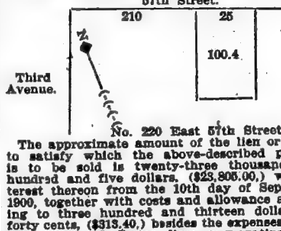

No. 222 East 57th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, ($22,770.00,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, ($313.40,) besides the expenses of this sale. Tax and Croton liens aggregating about four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) will be paid or allowed by the referee.

Dated New York County, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CHARLES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA P. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holder, John Holder; Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan; William H. Regan, individually and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Mary Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine J. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary F. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being unknown to the plaintiffs; Patrick Coughlin if living, and Mary Coughlin, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of the wife of said Patrick Coughlin, if he be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the said Patrick Coughlin being a first cousin of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Patrick Coughlin be dead, the executor of his last will and testament (if any) or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Patrick Coughlin (if any), if he died intestate; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through said Patrick Coughlin, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Patrick Coughlin before the death of said Mary Johnson would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last named persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either or both of them, be dead the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons, or either or both of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said John Martin and James Martin, or either or both of them would have taken if he or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Catharine J. Martin, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary F. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Patrick Coughlin if living, and Mary Coughlin, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real Christian name of the wife of said Patrick Coughlin, if he be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the said Patrick Coughlin being a first cousin of said Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Patrick Coughlin be dead, the executor of his last will and testament (if any) or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Patrick Coughlin (if any), if he died intestate; and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through said Patrick Coughlin, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Patrick Coughlin before the death of said Mary Johnson would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Patrick Coughlin would have taken if he had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last named persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either or both of them, be dead the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons, or either or both of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares

BOY'S TRIP TO PRETORIA

Messenger 1,534 Returns Home After Some Exciting Experiences.

HIS DESCRIPTION OF KRUEGER

Bore Sympathetic Greeting from Philadelphia School Children—He Met Cecil Rhodes's Sister.

Jimmie Smith, Messenger 1,534 of the American District Telegraph Company, who went to South Africa to deliver to President Krüger the message from the school children of Philadelphia and the scrapbook of clippings on Boer sentiment in this country, prepared by a bureau, was a passenger on the New York, which arrived yesterday. He was accompanied by Hugh Sutherland, a Philadelphia newspaper man, who made the trip with him to Pretoria.

When the New York's passengers were landed Jimmie was greeted by his father, mother, brothers, and sisters from Brooklyn. As Jimmie had been shut up in Pretoria during the siege, the sight of him again, hearty and happy, let loose floods of pent-up affection. After the greetings with his family were over, Jimmie was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he sat down to a repast served in a private room, and fit for a millionaire. While partaking of his dinner, Jimmie discoursed on his trip.

His journey to the Boer capital has consumed a few days over five months. He left New York on April 11, landing at Southampton. From Southampton he went to Paris, where he stopped long enough to take in the exposition and other sights of the French capital. From Paris he went to Naples, where he took the steamship Kanzler for Lorenzo Marques. He reached Lorenzo Marques on May 25, and started for Pretoria on May 27, reaching there on the evening of the day following. If he had been one day later his mission would have been a failure, for the next day President Krüger was compelled to leave Pretoria owing to the advance of the British. Jimmie was six weeks in Pretoria. He left Pretoria on July 12, going to Cape Town, where he sailed for Southampton.

Jimmie, who is a flaxen-haired, ruddy-cheeked boy of about fourteen years of age, with rather refined features, is the kind of a boy who could appreciate such a trip.

NEW YORK STILL FIRST.

"It was a great trip, all right," he said, "and I guess I won't never forget it. I saw some great places, but there ain't none of 'em like New York, unless it's Paris. When I was in Paris I went up in a balloon near the Eiffel Tower. And, say, the view we had of Paris from the balloon was great. I wrote home that Paris made New York look like thirty cents, and that's what I thought then. But I've changed my mind since I got back. There ain't no place like New York.

"The next place we struck after Paris what was any account was Zanzibar. That's a purty place, and we had a lunch near the Queen's palace—and what do you think it was? Figs and honey and milk. It was the funniest lunch I ever ate. We didn't see nothing much after Zanzibar until we got to Pretoria."

"Did you deliver your message to President Krüger?"

"Yes. We came mighty near missing him, though. If we'd a been a day later we would. We got there at night, and the next day, when we went to the President's house he was holding a council of war. But when they told him that I was waitin' with a message he called it off, and we went in.

"What did he say when you gave him the message?"

"Oh, he said he thought it was very kind for the school children in Philadelphia to sympathize with him, and then he patted me on the head and said: 'My boy, I thank you very much for bringing the message,' and a whole lot like that."

"Did he speak in English?"

"No, he spoke in Dutch, but Secretary Reitz, who was standing alongside of him, told us what it was he said. I got an idea that the old man understands English all right, but he don't own up to it, 'cause he hates 'em so."

"How did President Krüger impress you?"

"He struck me all right. And say, that story what the British has been circulating about him spitting all the time is dead wrong. While we was with him he wuz smoking a big pipe. He had on a clean collar and a tie, and a nice suit, and he looked all right. Course he don't look like our President, but he looked like a President or some other big man, just the same. He had a kind of a sad look in his eyes, and he spoke sorrowful like.

"The day after we saw him he left Pretoria, and a few days later the British stormed it. I saw the battle, and, say, Pain's fireworks wasn't in it. When the British shells landed on the hills they set 'em on fire. The hills was all covered with a high grass that caught fire easily, and made a big blaze.

MR. HAY'S EXPERIENCE.

"That night me and Mr. Sutherland went out to Consul Hay's house. Mr. Hay ordered his man to make some punches. At that time shells was flying through the air in all directions, and the fires on the hills made it as bright as day. While the man was in the dining room making the punches a shell came through the winder and spilled things. Mr. Hay said:

"'Here I've been acting as British Consul for six weeks, and that is what I get for it.'

"When the British entered the town the next day they were a funny-looking lot. They was awfully dirty and tired when they got into the town, and about the first thing they did was to make a rush for deserted houses and jump into beds. After the British took the town we staid in a house with two British officers, and they treated us fine."

"Were the British or the Boers your favorites?"

"The Boers. They gave me a pony to ride, and I used to ride out to the front with them. Even kids like me was fighting for the Boers, and the way them kids could shoot! They could flip pennies out of the ground fifty feet away with their rifles. And they didn't seem to have to take no aim.

"When we left Pretoria we had to ride half way to Cape Town in a coal car. And, say, maybe it wasn't cold.

"On the ship coming home I met Cecil Rhodes's sister. She's a fine lady, and was nice to me. It's funny, too, how I happened to meet her. I was standin' by the rail when she came up and began to talk to me. She asked me where I had been, and I told her, and then I began spielin' for the Boers, not knowing what I was up against. When I found out later who she was I felt like a lobster.

"'Poor fellows!' she said. 'I feel sorry for them, too.'

"En' after that she did me a good turn. They have all kinds of games on the ships. Col. Chamberlain, a British officer, who was kind of running things, asked me to play one of the games, en' then he asked a fellow named Tottingall. But when Tottingall seen me he says: 'Play with that? Well, hardly,' and he walks away. But afterward Tottingall, he wanted to get up a game of throwin' the rings, and he came over and asked Miss Rhodes if she wouldn't play.

"'Yes,' she said, 'I'll play if I can choose my own partner.'

"'Why, certainly,' he said.

"'Then I choose Jimmie,' she said.

"That fellow Tottingall was the worst lobster I met on my whole trip."

Jimmie spent the evening with his family in Brooklyn. He will end his memorable journey in Philadelphia to-morrow.

WOMAN CATCHES TWO MEN.

Mrs. Fannie Fisher Accuses Them of Stealing Money from Her Flat.

Mrs. Fannie Fisher, while walking along Second Avenue on Saturday, saw Herman Cohen, aged eighteen years, and Joseph Goething, aged twenty, and recognized them as two callers who, she says, under the pretense of desiring to rent a furnished room, gained entrance to her flat at 344 Second Avenue, a few weeks ago, and carried off a tin box containing $50 of her own and her husband's savings. Mrs. Fisher is young and strong. She grabbed the men and held them until her shouts for help attracted Detectives Bissert and O'Connor, who placed the men under arrest.

They were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, waived an examination, and were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

If you're visiting our city don't hesitate to visit our stores just because you don't intend to buy.

A looker to-day may be a buyer to-morrow.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CHILD FALLS TO HER DEATH.

Had Been Watching a Funeral—Reaching for a Flower, Her Dress, by Which She Was Held, Gave Way.

Little two-year-old Doretta Kitt, while watching a passing funeral procession from the second-story window of 711 Second Avenue on Saturday, reached in vain for a flower growing on the fire escape. Her dress, by which her mother held her, parted, and she fell to the pavement below, striking on her head.

Mrs. Rachel Kitt lives at 327 East Thirty-ninth Street. She was visiting Mrs. Hirsch at 711 Second Avenue. The passing of a hearse drew Doretta's attention, and with several older children she clambered on the window sill. Her mother held her by the skirt.

"Come away, Doretta; it's bad luck to see yourself in the glass of a hearse," said Mrs. Kitt.

"There's a red flower I want, mamma," replied the child, reaching for a blossom on the fire escape.

"Let mamma get it for you," said Mrs. Kitt.

"No; Doretta wants it," said the child, reaching for it.

As the last carriage in the procession passed, the flimsy fabric of the child's dress parted, and with a scream she fell to the sidewalk below. Leaning from the window the mother saw her child strike on the shoulders of a woman standing in front of the door. The little girl then bounded off and struck on the iron grating over the cellar.

Rushing downstairs Mrs. Kitt picked Doretta up unconscious and ran to the corner drug store. Restoratives failed to revive the child, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning she died of a fractured skull.

TROUBLED LIFE ENDED.

Colt, Whose Finger Became His Nose, Lies Dead in The Morgue—Shot His Sweetheart.

Thomas Oliver Colt, forty-five years old, of 15 North Moore Street, a dealer in photographers' supplies, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from Bright's disease. In life he had strange experiences.

While Colt was playing ball one day when he was fifteen years old he was struck in the face with a bat. His nose was broken and his face terribly cut. Erysipelas set in, and he lost his nose and part of his face through it. When he had almost recovered, the little finger of his left hand was grafted on his face in place of a nose. The finger was placed in position and held there with the hand by means of plaster of paris. When it had grafted it was cut off at the middle joint and air passages then inserted. The operation was entirely successful.

Colt became successful in business, and he became engaged to Miss Carrie Place of Jersey City. The young woman said she preferred intellectuality to good looks, but some time later Colt alleged his fiancée had "thrown him over." He met her in the street one day and shot her in the head and breast, then shooting himself. Miss Place did not die, nor did Colt. He was tried before Judge Hudspeth, and on being convicted was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in Trenton Prison. He was pardoned two years ago. Colt was taken to Bellevue Hospital Aug. 27. His body is now in the Morgue.

CLOSE OF CONEY ISLAND SEASON.

Lively Chase After a Waiter Who Stole a Watch.

The majority of the places of amusement at Coney Island closed up for the Winter last night. Frederick P. Henderson, who owns one of the largest music halls on the island, was among those to close, but he will reopen next Saturday to give a benefit performance for the Galveston storm sufferers.

The crowd on the island yesterday was very large, but there were few bathers, the air being too chilly. There were 150 policemen on hand to preserve order, but the day furnished only one exciting incident.

Maurice Lynn, twenty-one years old, a waiter, who resides at 301 Twelfth Street, snatched a watch from George Bachman, near the Bowery and Henderson Avenue. Bachman gave chase, shouting: "Stop thief!" Detective Murphy and Mounted Policeman Hamilton joined in the chase. Murphy jumped on a trolley car and Mounted Policeman Hamilton put the spurs into his horse. They overhauled Lynn at Surf Avenue and placed him under arrest. Bachman's watch was found in the fugitive's possession, and he was locked up.

MISS SOUTHGATE'S CONDITION.

Physicians Expect the Young Woman Shot by Barbour to Recover.

Miss Helen Forbes Southgate, the young woman who is suffering from a pistol shot wound, which she claims was inflicted by Henry Grosvenor Barbour just before he shot and killed himself in a room in the St. Charles Hotel, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, was reported yesterday to be resting comfortably at the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, and to be in a fair way to complete recovery.

It was said at the hospital last evening that no one would be allowed to see the young woman until to-morrow, when it is probable that some of her relatives will visit her.

The doctors have not yet probed for the bullet, and will probably not do so for a day or two. There are no indications that the bullet has penetrated a vital organ, and the doctors say that the young woman's present condition indicates that she will speedily recover.

FLUSHING SEXTON ON STRIKE.

Will Ring No More Fire Alarms Until Money Earned Has Been Paid.

Unless Charles C. Wilson, the sexton of St. George's Church, in Flushing, is paid $42 due for forty-two alarms for fire rung by him, and guaranteed $1 for every alarm he may ring in future, the great bell of St. George's will be silent when fires occur in Flushing. Sexton Wilson is on strike.

Before consolidation Wilson was engaged by the village Trustees to ring the bell in the church tower for fires. It was stipulated that he should receive $1 for every alarm rung. When Flushing became a part of New York City, the sexton continued to ring the bell whenever there was a fire. His books show that for sixty-seven alarms he has received only $25, leaving a balance due of $42. Several days ago he applied to Chief James McCormack of the volunteer department, and was informed that in the volunteer department's treasury there was just 16 cents.

"The City of New York will pay you," said the Chief. "Go ahead and ring the bell."

"St. George's bell will not ring for another fire while there is a dollar due me," replied the sexton emphatically.

Two Bargains.

Carpet Dep't.

500 Rolls Carpeting,
90 cts.
per yard,
formerly $1.25 and $1.35.

300 Oriental Rugs,
$8 to $13.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Flannels for Shirt Waists.

Wash Flannels,
variety of styles,
40 cts.
per yard.

250 Pieces
Plain Colors,
(all the new shades), finest quality,
60 cts.
per yard.

Polka Dots & Stripes,
70 cts.
per yard.

Plain Colored Flannels
with silk embroidered dots,
85c. & $1.00
per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

HELD FOR CALLING FIREMEN.

Magistrate, However, Later Released Man Who Saw Alarming Flames in Trolley Slot.

William Russell of 428 East Eighty-third Street, a driver for the Horton Ice Cream Company, was on his way up Lexington Avenue to his work at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw flames suddenly shoot out of the trolley slot on the avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets. The flames shot out for a distance of nearly a block, to about eight feet in the air and lighted the whole neighborhood.

Russell turned in an alarm from One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, and the firemen extinguished the flames by sand and a little water.

Policeman Butler of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station decided that Russell had no right to turn in an alarm and arrested him. He was later arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court, and after telling his story to the Magistrate was held in $100 bail for further examination. He did not have the money and was sent down stairs to the prison.

Russell's employer, Mr. Horton, was notified, but before he could get to court to give bail for Russell Acting Chief Lawlor of the Fire Department appeared before Magistrate Hogan. He told the Magistrate that Russell did perfectly right to send in an alarm. He said the boxes were placed on the corners for just such emergencies, and that it was an outrage to hold the man a minute.

Magistrate Hogan then reconsidered the case and finally reversed his decision and ordered papers made out discharging Russell.

Russell told Magistrate Hogan that the sudden shooting up of the flames was dangerous for horses passing and that was the reason for turning in an alarm. As he left the courtroom he said:

"If all Harlem burned up now, I would think twice before I would turn in another alarm."

HEALTH AND DIET THEORIES.

Mr. MacFadden's Recommendations to an Audience at the Bijou Theatre.

What were regarded as some brand-new rules in regard to health and diet were advanced yesterday at a lecture given by Bernard A. MacFadden, editor of Physical Culture, at the Bijou Theatre. Mr. MacFadden's lecture was on "The Acquirement of Health, Strength, and Beauty."

One of his propositions was that white bread was the very opposite of the staff of life. "There is not a particle of nourishment in white bread," he said. "Eat brown bread, whole wheat or graham bread—anything but white bread."

Mr. MacFadden also declared that the use of hot water as a cure for indigestion did more harm than good. For frequent attacks he prescribed a course of exercise by rising from a lying to a sitting posture several times immediately before rising in the morning. He recommended fasting as a cure for the complaint, and referring to his recent fast of seven days, said he felt better on the seventh day than he did on the second.

To acquire and to maintain perfect health, Mr. MacFadden urged one cold bath a day, with two or three hot ones during the week, the use of a flesh brush, two meals a day, plenty of walking, together with twenty minutes' exercise with weights at night and ten minutes in the morning.

Church Dedication at Corona.

The new Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, at Corona, Borough of Queens, which has just been completed, was dedicated yesterday by the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonald, D. D., at 10:45 o'clock. The Bishop was assisted by the Very Rev. P. J. McNamara, V. G., and the Deacons of Honor were Dean Donnelly and Father James J. McCloskey. The new church was constructed on the site of the old church, which was found to be insufficient for the growing congregation. It cost about $35,000 to build, and has a seating capacity of about 900. The pastor is the Rev. James J. Corrigan.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

O'Neill's.

Beginning To-day, Monday,
Semi-Annual Half-Price Sale of
LA VIDA CORSETS

This is one of the most important events of the Fall Season, for except on these very extraordinary occasions the prices of La Vida Corsets never change. At this sale a number of styles complete in sizes enter into the assortment offered. These are the Corsets which will no longer be produced in the same material. Broken sizes of all sorts also are included, together with a few small lots from stock, making a complete line to choose from. When these Corsets have been sold the regular prices will again prevail. While they are here you can take your choice of any pair in the lot offered at exactly Half Price.

The Regular 2.50 Grade For 1.25
The Regular 4.50 Grade For 2.25
The Regular 4.98 Grade For 2.49
The Regular 5.98 Grade For 2.99
The Regular 6.98 Grade For 3.49

No Mail Orders Will Be Filled.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CUBAN ELECTION RETURNS

Nationalists Win in Havana Province—Poll About 117,000.

PARTY OPPOSES ANNEXATION

Some of the Delegates, However, Are Pro-American—Elects Six Out of Eight Candidates.

HAVANA, Sept. 16.—In yesterday's elections of delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention the National Party again triumphed in the Province of Havana. Not only did it elect the five delegates of the majority representation, but it also captured one of the minority representatives, the Republican Party electing the other two, namely, Manuel Sanguily and Berriel.

Returns from the other provinces come in slowly, owing to the heavy rains. In Pinar del Rio there seems to be no doubt of the election of Gonzalo de Quesada, Rius Rivera, and Civil Governor Quiles. Nothing definite is yet known here as to Santiago, because of the difficulty of getting returns from the outlying country districts there, but it is reported that Juan Gualberto Gomez is elected.

In Puerto Principe Señores Cisneros and Silva were the only candidates, so that their election is assured. It is conceded that in Santa Clara the Federals will win. No definite news of the results in Matanzas has been received here. From no part of the Island is there any report of disturbance.

The large vote polled by Señor Gener in this province may be looked upon, apart from his individual popularity, as an indorsement of Governor General Wood's recent appointment of him as Secretary of Justice. It is generally remarked that the Republican and Union Democratic electors plumped for Señor Gener.

The Nationalists, as a concrete whole, assume to be anti-annexationists; but it is well known that they are moderate in tone. More than one of the delegates representing the majority in this province is pro-American. Where their personal feelings are concerned, and irrespective of politics, they desire the closest relations with the United States.

At 7 o'clock this evening the returns from twenty-five towns in the Province of Havana, including the city, with only nine towns to be heard from, show the following pollings:

Lacret, Nationalist	12,767
Rodriguez, Nationalist	12,106
Gener, Nationalist	11,284
Sanguily, Republican	11,043
Nunez, Nationalist	10,726
Berriel, Republican	10,022
Tamayo, Nationalist	9,639
Zayas, Nationalist	9,283

NEGROES LEAD IN EASTERN CUBA.

Results Unfavorable to Governmental Party—Election Quiet.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 16.—The election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention passed off yesterday amid considerable enthusiasm, the results being unfavorable to the governmental party.

Reports from the interior, so far as they have been received, indicate a similar issue and point to the predominance of the colored party in Eastern Cuba.

United States troops and rurales were under arms throughout the day, but this seems to have been an unnecessary precaution.

FOR CUBAN NEGRO ORPHANS.

Dominican Sisters of Albany to Build an Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The Dominican Sisters of the Congregation of St. Catharine di Ricci of this diocese have been invited by Bishop Sbarretti of Havana, Cuba, to make a foundation in Havana, and to care for the colored orphans of that city, whose condition, in spite of all that has been done, is pitiable in the extreme.

The sisters have accepted Bishop Sbarretti's proposition, and the Rev. Mother Loyola, O. P., will, with two sisters, sail from New York on the Ward Line steamer leaving that city on Sept. 27, to begin the foundation work.

A second party of sisters will follow in a fortnight.

GEN. WOOD REPORTS ALL QUIET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, regarding the elections there:

"Havana, Sept. 16.

"Reports from all over the island show elections quiet and perfectly orderly; no disturbance anywhere."

Went Sailing and Did Not Return.

James Van Wart, forty-eight years old and unmarried, the proprietor of a bathhouse adjoining the quarters of the Brooklyn Yacht Club House, at Bath Beach, is reported missing. Two weeks ago he went out in a sailboat and nothing has been seen of him since then. His friends fear he has been drowned.

SINGERS GREET MR. SAENGER.

He Replies to Critics and Offers to Return Saengerfest Commissions.

S. K. Saenger, President of the United Singers of Brooklyn, was welcomed by the delegates at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at Arion Hall, on Wall Street, Brooklyn, on his return from Europe, where he presented to Emperor William of Germany a souvenir in recognition of the Kaiser Prize, which the Emperor sent to this country to be competed for at the National Saengerfest, held in July last in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. President Saenger was one of a committee of three who were sent to Germany by the United Singers to present the souvenir to the Emperor. The party returned on Wednesday.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. Saenger vigorously denounced the men who criticised him after his departure. "The men who vilified me," said he, "I can only class as enemies. I did not leave these shores until members of the United Singers assured me that the festival had been a financial success. The fact that it has shown a deficit is not my fault, and the money which honestly came to me through commissions on the sale of tickets and other matters for the festival, I am willing to return, with the exception of $100, which I insist must go to the new German Hospital. My administration of affairs during the nine years I have been President courts the fullest investigation."

President Saenger then told how Emperor William had expressed his appreciation of America when he received the committee.

TOOK POISON AT DINNER TABLE.

Young Drug Clerk's Headache Remedy Almost Instantly Fatal.

Thomas Burnett, who lived with his parents at 540 East Fourteenth Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from the effects of some poison, the nature of which will not be known until an autopsy is held.

Burnett was a drug clerk. He and the members of the family were sitting down to dinner, when the young man complained of having a headache, and told his mother that he intended to take a powder to alleviate the pain. He then swallowed a capsule, and immediately fell writhing in agony.

Dr. David Toal of 151 Avenue B was hurriedly sent for, but the young man was dead before his arrival. Dr. Toal said that from the appearance of the body death might have been due to morphine and prussic acid poisoning. His parents believe their son took the poison by mistake.

ROBBED ON THE PURITAN.

Passenger Accuses a Negro Waiter, Who Is Held for Trial.

Herman Weiner, who says he is a cigar manufacturer of 88 John Street, Newport, R. I., was in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning as complainant against Charles Jones, a negro waiter on the Fall River Line steamer Puritan, whom he charged with having entered his stateroom Saturday night and stealing $20.

About 11 o'clock Saturday night, he said, he awoke and saw the defendant rifling his pocketbook. He asked him what he was doing, and for answer the empty pocketbook was thrown at him. The thief ran from the stateroom, and Weiner, deciding that it was best not to raise a disturbance, turned over in his bed and went to sleep.

In the morning he notified the Purser. The colored waiters were called into the cabin, and Jones was there identified by Weiner. The man was arrested when the Puritan reached her dock.

Magistrate Cornell held him for trial in $300 bail.

O'Neill's.

The New
Trimmed Millinery.

We will show for the first time To-Day our entire collection of Trimmed Hats for Fall wear. The assortment comprises all the latest and richest novelties for Street, Carriage and Evening wear, both Imported and from our Own Workrooms, including many designs that are entirely exclusive. It will be the finest exhibit of Trimmed Millinery ever shown in New York.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Untrimmed Hats.

The largest and best selected stock in the city. Everything that is correct in shape and color will be found here, including many novelties not to be seen elsewhere.

FINEST FRENCH FELT HATS . . . 95c. to 1.65 each
SILK VELVET HATS . . . . . 1.45 to 5.98 each
FANCY BRAID & CHENILLE HATS . . 2.48 to 5.48 each

A Choice Assortment of Ready-to-Wear Hats,
Trimmed with Velvet, Fancy and Plain Silk, etc., in Special Designs, at very Low Prices.

Four Exceptional Values in the New Tailor-Made Suits for Women.

SUITS OF CHEVIOT AND OXFORD MIXTURES, with double-breasted and fly-front Jackets, full lined with Satin, new shaped skirt, with inverted Plait, Percaline lined; colors Blue, Brown and Black 10.98

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, in Black and Navy, double-breasted box and fly-front Jackets, Peau de Soie facings on revers, lined with Black Taffeta; Skirts have the double inverted Plait and lined with Percaline 16.98

SUITS OF FINE VENETIAN CLOTH, Brown, Blue and Black, Jacket and Skirt trimmed with bands of stitched Satin, Skirt lined with French Percaline 22.50

ROUGH-FACED CHEVIOT SUITS of extra quality, double-breasted tight-fitting Jackets, new gored Skirt, entire Suit lined throughout with good quality Taffeta 22.50

A Complete Line of
Rainy-Day and Golf Skirts
in all the newest materials, from $3.98 upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
ANOTHER EMPIRE SUCCESS
—and—
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR JOHN DREW
Wednesday Matinées Begin Sept. 26.
Wednesday Matinées Begin Sept. 26.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of
RICHARD CARVEL.
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
Wednesday Matinées Begin Sept. 26.
Wednesday Matinées Begin Sept. 26.
MATINEE THIS WEEK SATURDAY

Madison Square Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
TWO IMMENSE TRIUMPHS.
"Really very amusing."—Herald.
"Cleverest play of its class Mr. Frohman has produced since 'The Gay Parisiennes.'"—Evg. Sun.
Charles Frohman's Comedians
In the rollicking comedy success
THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE.
Preceded by the charming picture in 3 Panels,
IB AND LITTLE CHRISTINA,
By Basil Hood by arrangement with Holbrook Blum.
"It is not often that anything so pure and tender and inspiring finds its way to the footlights."—Evg. Post.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8. Matinées at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
The fifth season of this Theatre under Charles Frohman's management opens
TO-NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
E. H. SOTHERN
—AND—
VIRGINIA HARNED
(Management Daniel Frohman)
In an elaborate production of Shakespeare's Tragedy,
HAMLET.
E. H. SOTHERN.....as.....Hamlet
Ophelia.....Virginia Harned
Cast includes Arthur Lawrence, Rowland Buckstone, C. P. Flockton, Owen Fawcett, Henry Carvill, Vincent Stemoyd, William Harris, Daniel Jawett, Charlotte Deane, Adelaide Keim, and others.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15.
19TH WEEK OF THE NEW YORK RUN.
LAST TWO WEEKS.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
JAMES K. HACKETT
SUPPORTED BY MISS BERTHA GALLAND,
.....(Management Daniel Frohman).....
in the 4-act Romantic drama by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss,
THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Adapted from the novel of that name.
MONDAY, OCT. 1.
LESLIE CARTER as ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST TWO WEEKS
AT THIS THEATRE.
owing to the engagement of W. H. Crane.
"It's Again to Laugh."
"IT WAS FUNNY."—HERALD.
"UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS."—SUN.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
in the New Comedy,
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA
By Leo Ditrichstein.
"A LAUGHING SUCCESS."—EVE. WORLD.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
MONDAY, OCT. 1,
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM

CIRCLE MUSIC HALL, B'way & 60th St.
Grand Opening TO-NIGHT
First of the new
Gaiety and high class Vaudeville.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera New York has seen in years."—Evg. Sun.
"A Charming Comic Opera."—N. Y. Herald.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Co.
Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.
AS PRESENTED DURING ITS LONG RUN AT THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.
Mat. Saty. at 2.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. HOWARD AND EMERSON'S NEW YORK GIRL "Sheepshead Bay Track," "Lenox Athletic Club."

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c, 35c, 50c
Mats. Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat., 25c.
THREE MUSKETEERS
NEXT WEEK - THE CHARITY BALL

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT FIRST TIME
CALEB WEST

KEITH'S Milton & Dollie Nobles, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Eleanor Falk.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL"
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
3D WEEK OF SUCCESS.
"A HIT."—HERALD.
OTIS SKINNER "Here's a Romantic actor for you."—Evg. Sun.
HIS NEW PLAY,
"Wins Instant Favor."—Evg. World. PRINCE OTTO
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT MAT. 2:15.
A MERRY TRIUMPH.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA THE MONKS of MALABAR
"A GREAT HIT."—HERALD.
"A FUNNY OPERA."—PRESS.

Proctor's 23d St. 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. Continuous Performance 15, 25, 50c. Vaudeville
Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Press Eldridge, Harry Watson, Josephine Gassman & Robt. Hilliard & Co., Gertrude Haynes & Choir, Charley Case, Emma Carus, Patrice, Amelia Summerville, Carta & Mirtziana, John D. Gilbert, Mov. Pict's. Bert Coote & Co., Smith & Campbell, Sig. A. L. Guille, Ben Harney Trio.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
METN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
SEASON BEGINS MONDAY, OCT. 1ST.
Subscription Sale To-Day 9 A. M. Sharp.
Evgs. 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Sat. Mat., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50.—1st Week, "FAUST." "TANNHAUSER." "MIGNON."

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44 & 45th Sts. Every Eve Rain or shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts.
MCVING PICTURES, CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT Sept. 25—"A MILLION DOLLARS." Seat Sale To-morrow.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way
Opening Ngt. Wed., Sep. 26. Seat Sale Mon., Sep. 24.
JAS. A. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management Sam S. Shubert.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. VICTORIA TO-NIGHT AT 8:30.
50c. General Admission. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS
BEN-HUR

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St., 7th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res'd Orch., 25c. —CHARLES— DICKSON & CO., Rossow Midgets, etc. House Cooled by Electric Fans.

WEBER & FIELDS' FIDDLE-DEE-DEE MUSIC—MATINEES—HALL TUES. & SAT. & QUO VAS ISS?

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily 25c. Mat. Fash'n'ble V'd'v'lle. Evgs. 25, 50, 75c.; boxes $1. New Enormous Bill To-day. Staley & Birbeck, Williams & Tucker. 20 others.

CASINO SEPT. 24. Geo. W. Lederer's Fall Production, THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA. Seat Sale in Progress.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—A COLONIAL GIRL.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST 2 WEEKS OF MR. DANIEL SULLY
In His Great Hit, THE PARISH PRIEST.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Matrimonial Lottery, Chinese Boxer Dwarf, Thea., 2Co.'s

Baseball Polo Grn'ds To-day, 3:30 P.M.
PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK.—Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

SEPT 1900

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 15...	903,777
Same week last year.....	3,532,116
To date this year.....	77,998,043
Corresponding date last year..	127,615,081
Bonds for the week.....	$4,690,800
Same week last year.....	$10,699,800
To date this year.....	342,224,360
Corresponding date last year.	$678,539,270

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@2; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	1⅞	Ft. W. & Rio G.	1⅞
Canadian Pacific	1	Kansas City South.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1⅛	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	3¼
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1	M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	3	Pacific Coast	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Int. Paper	2⅞
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire.	1⅜	Manhattan El.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅛	Met. Street Ry.	5
Am. Tin Plate	1	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tobacco	3⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	2¼
Balt. & Ohio	3	National Biscuit	2
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2⅞	National Steel	1½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	2	National Tube	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1½	N. J. Central	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. & E. Ill.	3½	N. Y. Central	2¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	North. Pacific pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅜	Pennsylvania	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. p.	
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	Pressed Steel Car	1
Col. & Hock. Coal.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	2¼	Reading 2d pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	3	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Del., L. & W.	5	St. L. S. W.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	2½	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Ev. & T. H.	3⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅜
Ev. & T. H. pf.	8	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2⅜
Federal Steel	2⅜	Union Pacific	3
Glue. Sug. Ref.	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Hocking Valley	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	3

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. con. 7s.	3	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.	2½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	3½	Met. Un. Tel. 6s.	1⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s.	2	N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s.	1⅝
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st.	1	N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s, reg.	1
Chi., M. & St. P., C. & P. 6s.	1⅜	N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	1
Col. Mid. 4-4s.	1	N. Y., L. & W. 6s.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Oreg. Short Line 6s.	1⅛
K. C. & P. 1st.	1½	R. & P. con. 6s.	1⅜
Kan. City South. 3s.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1¼
Lake E. & W. 2d.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s, reg.	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st	1½	St. P. M. & M. 2d 6s.	1½
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s.	2¼	W., O. & W. 4s.	6½
Mil. & N., M. L. 6s.	2	W. N. Y. & P. 1st.	1⅜
		W. & L. E. Imp. 5s.	2

Bonds Declined.

B. W. & W. 5s, t. r.	2½	R. G. W. 1st.	1
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s.	1	St. L. Southw. 2d.	2¾
Erie gen. 4s.	1⅛	S. P. of C. con. 5s, sta.	1
Int. & G. N. 2d.	1	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	1¼
Iowa Central 1st.	1	Wabash Deb. B.	1½
Morris & Essex 1st.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	2½
Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1½		
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1¼		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 15, total transactions included 903,777 shares of stock, $4,690,000 bonds, including $50,700 Government and $1,100 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 16, '99.	Sept. 15, 1900.	Decrease
R. R. & M.	3,532,116	903,777	2,628,339
Mining	300	2,750	*2,450
Banks	.....	62	*62

BONDS.

	Sept. 16, '99.	Sept. 15, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$10,634,500	$4,639,000	$5,995,500
State	21,000	1,100	19,900
Government	44,300	50,700	*6,400

*Increase.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold on hand, no change; silver in hand, increase 740,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,089,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

ATTEMPT TO LOWER RATES

The Bank of England's Borrowings—Its Raid on the Market—Suppressed Terror Still Over the Shortage of Gold.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Sept. 16.—All last week our credit merchants were endeavoring to press the rates down, but they did not succeed. The banks refused to work for brokers under 3½ per cent. in any instance, and some of the leading buyers of bills among them would not go below 3 9-16 per cent. Their attitude compelled the discount houses to keep their rate at or near 3⅝ per cent.

Superficially the motive for this dogged attitude of the banks was not apparent, but they doubtless had their eyes upon the dangers incident to poverty later in the year. Call loans have been cheap enough, and even money for the week seldom cost more than 3 per cent. until Friday, when it jumped to 4 per cent. or more.

Supplies and fresh credit are growing scarcer, and up to the end of this month you may be certain that if the Bank of England can manage, the entire open market will be at its mercy.

It borrowed freely most days last week, giving as much as 3¼ per cent. for advances up to the end of the month. The result is that, notwithstanding the heavy Government disbursements and the return of notes and coin from active circulation, it has already made the market distressingly poor. And now the Government requires to borrow another £2,000,000. The banking reserve has gone up nearly £900,000, and not a penny of that has benefited the open market.

The Government has paid off altogether about £2,500,000 of temporary advances due to the Bank. It still owes the Bank £3,500,000, besides what may be due on the Treasury bills held there. To pay what it has done it has had to utilize the credit withdrawn from the market, and therefore its action has strengthened the Bank's temporary hold-over rates, just as the Bank's own borrowings did.

The position is a very complicated one, and must become more so as we approach November.

With one hand the Government pulls in money from every source it can, with the other it dispenses it like water. Withdrawals, however, exceed the supplies, and we are in such a terror still about the shortage of gold that the news of the sale of £4,000,000 of German Treasury bills in New York produced at first a feeling of relief.

Now America means to supply Germany with gold, it is said, and ours will not be wanted. Whereupon consols hardened. How cruel it would be if you took our gold and handed it to the Germans after all! That is the latest fear of the market, which finished Friday night apprehensive, with discount at 3⅝ per cent. But for the gold you sent us we should have had a 5 per cent. bank rate by now, and some are disappointed that you are sending drafts on London for the remainder of your exchequer bond installments, instead of metal. The little we have had has done us good in passing, has cheered us up, and made us feel that after all we might be able to pay 20s. in the pound if forced into liquidation, but it is not nearly enough, and there is always the danger that, should sufficient gold not be on the spot when adverse conjunctions arise, some of our credit institutions may have to ask for a moratorium.

All is superficially well at this moment, but I am quite sure that the Bank of England would not be taking the pains it does to hold the market rates up and maintain its attitude of mastery over the course of discounts were not the shrewdest heads connected with it apprehensive lest mischief should arise through our being caught unawares by some sudden demand springing from one knows not where. A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 17.

American Steel and Wire Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Reading (Penn.) Trust Company—Special meeting.
West End Street Railway (Boston)—Books close for dividend on common.

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Brooklyn Bank—Special meeting.
South Side Elevated Railroad (Chicago)—Books close.
Standard Rope and Twine Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Screw Company—Dividend payable Sept. 20 to holders of record this date.
American Surety Company—Books close.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway—Annual meeting.
Providence and Stonington Steamship Company—Annual meeting.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Company (Jersey City)—Books close.

Thursday, Sept. 20.

Buffalo Hump Mining Company—Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
National Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Company — Dividend payable on common.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Union Elevated Railroad (Chicago)—Books close.
Union Ferry Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close for dividend and annual meeting.

Friday, Sept. 21.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 22.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Oregon Short Line Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Shoe Machine Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1@2 per cent., closing on Saturday at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £349,961 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 50.80, became 53.33 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,400,000f gold and 5,600,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.86⅝ for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18⅞ less 1-16@5.19⅝ for long and 5.16⅜@5.16¾ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95 1-16@95⅛, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5c premium @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

Advances.

Am. Ag. Chem.	1½	Electric Vehicle	4
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	2½	Standard Gas	6
Compressed Air	3⅛	Standard Gas pf.	6

Declines.

Am. Bicycle	1	Fleming't'n C. & C.	1
Am. Bicycle pf.	2	Internat. Pump pf.	1
Am. Asphalt	1¼	New Eng. G. & C.	4½
Con. Equipment	1	N. E. G. & C. 5s.	8¾
Dist. of Am. pf.	1	Tennessee Copper.	2

For the first time in several weeks the declines exceeded the net gains in the market for outside securities. The losses which occurred were in many cases fractional, but in others the declines amounted to as much as 3 or 4 points. During the early part of the week the market held its position, and at times showed considerable strength, but gradually the support which the market seemed to have was withdrawn, and prices became irregular, with the tendency at the close toward lower quotations. On Saturday the weakness of the Stock Exchange market was naturally reflected by declines on the curb, and if, as predicted in some quarters, prices decline in the more important market, the curb must be expected to be unfavorably affected. In only a few instances were the changes for the week attributable to news directly affecting the stocks, and the general position of the market must be assigned as the reason for last week's price movements. Quotations have recently been advanced on very little buying, because of the fact that holders of stock have been waiting seemingly for higher prices before disposing of holdings recently acquired or held through the period when prices were very much below the present level. In view of prevailing conditions higher prices can hardly be expected, except where special influences are at work.

In the general trading of the past week there was little of particular interest. In most stocks daily totals were exceedingly small, and in no issue probably did the sales for the entire week amount to as much as 5,000 shares. General Carriage was perhaps the most active stock, but, except on the first day, on which it was active, the trading in this stock did not attract much attention. Orders in the stock seemed to come from insiders, and apparently an effort was under way to work the stock up. At the close of the week predictions of higher prices this week were heard, and usually such predictions are predicated on nothing more substantial than some stock market plan, than which few things are less reliable.

More interesting developments occurred in two or three stocks which, though not very active, became prominent by sharp movements in price. The most prominent were Electric Vehicle and Standard Gas, which advanced sharply, and New England Gas and Coke stock and bonds, which suffered severe declines. The gain in Electric Vehicle was attributed to changes of considerable importance to be made in the Board of Directors at the annual meeting to be held to-morrow. In matters of detail economies have recently been instituted which it is expected will add materially to the profits of the company, and other betterments are expected to follow the changes to be made in the Directory of the company. Large interests connected with the Electric Vehicle Company, it is said, are from this time on to take a more direct part in the management of its affairs.

Buying by interests associated with the Consolidated Gas Company has recently brought about a considerable ad-

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 15, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 15. Bid.	Closing Sat., Sept. 15. Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 15, 903,777.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Sept. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 15, '00.
126 August 17.	114 January 6.	124	128	...	Adams Express	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.	2	SA	126	126½	126	126½	115	20
18 February 7.	12½ January 25.	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Company	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	⅞		15	16⅜	15	15⅝	18½	4,000
67⅞ April 2.	57⅜ June 25.	63½	63¾	+ 1⅜	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	61¼	65⅞	61¼	65⅝	89⅝	1,200
87⅜ April 7.	82¼ June 25.	83	83¼	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,287,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A.	83	83	83	83	98	100
25½ January 22.	24½ January 4.	25	29¼	— 1	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA	26	26	25	25	38	1,000
46⅜ April 4.	27⅞ June 16.	33	34	+ ⅝	American Ice Company	22,959,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	33	34½	33	33⅝	49½	1,400
76⅞ February 1.	61⅛ June 19.	64	67	...	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,000	July 16, 1900.	1½	Q	67¼	67¼	64	64	78	300
16⅝ February 8.	9¾ June 25.	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	American Linseed Company	14,750,000	...	...	...	10	10	9¾	9¾	17	100
49 February 5.	29 June 25.	31½	32	— ⅝	American Linseed Company preferred	10,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	32	33	32	32	52	310
41½ January 2.	15⅝ June 27.	23½	...	— ⅝	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	...	23½	23½	23½	23½	35	100
49⅞ February 8.	34⅜ June 16.	36	36¼	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company	17,000,000	...	...	...	36	36¾	36	36¼	53	2,300
68 March 16.	46 June 25.	50½	50¾	— ⅜	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	17,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	50½	51	50¼	50¾	85	1,100
4 January 15.	1¾ September 5.	2	...	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	11,000,000	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	100
34½ February 1.	24 June 25.	30	32	— 1	American Steel Hoop Company	10,000,000	...	...	...	30	30	28½	28½	50½	2,100

SEPT

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Range Sept. 15, 1900. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS.	Shares Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Week Beginning Sept. 15, '00. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales of the Week.	Range for Previous Year (1899).	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.
55 February 6.	44⅝ August 28.	45½	45¾		American Steel Hoop Company preferred	44,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1½	Q	47	47	47	47	300	30	50	30
60¼ April 2.	28½ June 27.	44½	45	− ½	American Steel & Wire Company	90,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	77½	78	76½	76½	2,100	51½	81½	51½
96 February 14.	70½ June 27.	94	95	− 2	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	116	116	114	114	1,070	90	118	90
127¾ January 4.	... March 1.	117½	117¾	− ¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	118½	118½	118½	118½	1,200	97½	127½	97½
118 July 14.	107 March 1.	...	117		American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	118	118	118	118	110	110	120	110
39⅜ February 7.	25 June 22.	36½	37	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company	10,000,000				37½	38⅜	37	37	40	1,600		
94½ April 6.	70 June 22.	89¾	90	+ 2½	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	92	93	92	92½	1,200	1,200		
141⅞ February 14.	98¾ June 22.	138	139		American Tobacco Company	44,500,000	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	139½	141	139½	141	2,355	2,355	141¾	139½
140 February 15.	128 May 17.	133	134	− ½	American Tobacco Company preferred	44,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	133	134	133	134	145	10		
54¾ April 2.	31⅞ June 23.	44	44½	− ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1½	SA	44¾	45¼	44¼	44½	54	2,060		
18 March 26.	14 September 12.	16	18		Ann Arbor	1,250,000				16	16	16	16		150		
46 April 2.	40½ July 24.	45½	47		Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000				46	46	46	46	30	134		
25⅝ April 2.	15⅝ January 4.	25½	27	− ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	162,000,000				27⅜	28⅛	26⅞	27⅛	30,215	15,800	28⅝	26⅞
77⅜ April 2.	58¾ January 12.	69½	69⅝	− 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,109,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	70⅜	71	69⅝	69⅝	44,495	44,495		
89⅝ April 13.	55½ January 4.	88½	89⅝	− 2	Baltimore & Ohio	42,500,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	73½	73½	69¼	69¾	51	39,150		
20 April 13.	12⅜ January 4.	17	17½	− ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	30,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	2	SA	73⅝	73⅝	71	71	71¾	2,042		
80½ April 10.	49 June 26.	63½	63¾	− 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000				64½	64½	63½	63½	68	74,621		
10½ January 26.	6½ June 25.	7	...		Brunswick City	5,000,000				7	7	6¾	6¾	100	100		
53¾ April 7.	47⅜ February 27.	49¼	49	− ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¼	55	55		
90⅝ February 12.	80¾ June 25.	86	88⅝	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	2	SA	89½	89	88¼	88¼	350	350		
38¾ April 9.	24 June 28.	37	37½	− 1⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	20,353,000	Oct. 28, '99.	1		37¾	38	37	37	2,970	2,970		
123¾ April 2.	119¾ January 10.	122½	122⅝	− 2⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	36,482,500	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	122	123½	122½	122½	1,207	21,071		
109 March 27.	88 January 31.	...	96½	− 2½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, 1900.	1½	SA	96	96	93	93	225	100		
15¾ April 2.	10 June 15.	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅞	Chicago Great Western	22,810,800				10½	11	10⅜	10⅜	1,450	955		
78¾ April 2.	66½ August 22.	70¾	72	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,371,300	July 31, 1900.	2½	SA	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	80	430		
89 February 1.	81 June 19.	82⅝	83¾	− ⅞	Chicago Great Western debenture D	21,576,500	July 2, 1900.	2½	SA	83	83¾	83	83	68	68		
63¾ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	56	57	− ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 30, '00.	1		57	57	57	57	25	100		
126⅜ April 4.	108¾ June 28.	112¼	112⅝	− 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,800	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	114	114¼	112¾	112⅝	1,250	31,942		
174½ March 31.	108½ January 18.	172½	174¾	+ ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,900	Apl. 20, 1900.	3½	SA	172¾	174½	172¾	174½	686	686		
167¾ May 12.	140¼ June 26.	162½	163	+ 2	Chicago & Northwestern	33,116,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	Q	163	164	163	163	300	300		
114⅝ March 26.	102 June 25.	105	105¼	− 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	105¾	107¼	105	105	1,135	9,265		
13⅝ April 27.	9 January 10.	9	10	− ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer	12,000,000				9½	9½	9	9	13	450		
39¾ April 27.	23½ September 15.	29¼	31	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000				29½	29⅝	28½	29	42	915		
59⅝ March 30.	35 June 19.	58	59	− 1⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	58	58	58	58	66	235		
111½ March 29.	103¾ June 7.	102	107	+ 1	Clevsland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 30, 1900.	1½	Q	108	108	107	107	98	200		
72 April 10.	46 January 2.	66	67	− 1	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '96.	1½		67	67	67	67	40	100		
51½ April 2.	29½ June 18.	34	34½	− 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000				35½	35½	33¾	33¾	68½	2,710		
131½ January 17.	115 September 6.	115	124	+ 3	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Sept. 5, 1900.	3		121	121	121	121		120		
7⅝ March 22.	5¼ January 29.	6	6		Colorado Southern	30,905,600				6	6	6	6	4½	400		
47⅛ March 27.	33⅜ May 15.	39	40	− ⅝	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2		41	41	40	40	437	390		
21 April 2.	11⅛ June 23.	15	15	− 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000				14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝	17½	270		
*153 January 17.	*126 June 7.	165	180		Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 14, 1900.	1¾	Q	167	167	167	167		10		
199 January 3.	167¼ August 14.	169½	170	− 2½	Consolidated Gas	54,595,200	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	172½	172⅝	169¾	169¾	188	4,050		
88 January 3.	21½ May 21.	25¾	25½	− ⅝	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,090				26½	26½	25¾	25¾	43⅝	7,122		
80½ January 2.	70 May 12.	76	77	− ⅝	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	48,845,700	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	78¼	79	78¼	79	94¾	[illegible]		
119¾ March 28.	107⅞ September 15.	107⅞	108	− 3	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	111	111	107⅞	107⅞	122	2,969		
186 February 20.	172 September 15.	170	172	− 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	176⅜	177½	172	172	178½	3,270		
24½ March 28.	16½ June 28.	15⅝	19	− ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	33,000,000				19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	22¼	1,600		
78¾ March 26.	64½ June 18.	67	67½		Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	67½	67½	67½	67½	75	125		
96½ June 14.	90 August 13.	...	...	+ ¾	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	May 15, 1900.	3½	SA	90½	90½	90	90¼	...	600		
6¾ March 5.	4 June 2.	4½	5	+ ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5½	410		
14⅜ March 22.	10⅝ June 21.	11	11¼	...	Erie	112,347,400				10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	...	10		
43½ April 4.	31½ January 9.	32	32½	− 2¼	Erie first preferred	42,862,800				34½	34½	32	32	37	330		
23¼ April 2.	15⅝ January 10.	16	17	− 1½	Erie second preferred	16,000,000				17	17	16½	16½	...	260		
54⅜ March 15.	39⅜ September 14.	39	40	− ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1¼	SA	42½	42½	39¾	39¾	45	700		
94½ April 19.	76 September 15.	75	80	− 8	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,600	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	80	80	76	76	95	200		
57⅞ February 6.	28⅜ June 25.	32⅝	32⅞	− 2⅝	Federal Steel Company	46,484,300	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	Q	35	35⅞	32⅝	32⅝	55	10,357		
77½ February 6.	60¾ June 26.	66	66½	− ⅝	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	67¾	67¾	66	66¼	79	2,172		
19 April 3.	15 June 1.	...	...	+ 1⅝	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,106,100				18	18	17	17	38	*200		
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	...	...	+ ½	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co	2,000,000				79	79½	79	79½	...	600		
141½ September 7.	120 January 10.	137	139	− ½	General Electric Company	18,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	138	140½	138	138	122½	2,410		
58¼ February 5.	44 May 15.	50	51	− 1⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	51	51	50	50	62	525		
101½ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	99¼		Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	13,636,800	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	99¼	99¾	99¼	105½	220	520		
174½ January 3.	144¾ June 22.	152	153	− 1	Great Northern preferred	98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	152½	153½	152	152	163½	945		
115¼ January 11.	106 June 25.	104	...	...	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	108	108	108	108	114	15		
*108 September 12.	*106 September 12.	...	...		H. B. Claflin Company 2d preferred	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	106	106	106	106		20		
41½ April 21.	30½ January 10.	30	32¾	− 1½	Hocking Valley	10,348,600				34½	34¾	32¾	32¾	35½	550		
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	61⅞	62	− 1¾	Hocking Valley preferred	12,734,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	62¾	62¾	62	62	62½	635		
120¼ July 23.	110 June 25.	116	116½	− ⅝	Illinois Central	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	116½	116½	116	116	113½	1,605		
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	19	20	− 2⅝	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1		21½	21½	19	19	27½	3,300		
70¼ February 6.	58 March 6.	64½	66	+ ¾	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¾	65½	1,125		
39⅝ July 14.	24 June 30.	27⅛	28⅜	− ⅝	International Power Company	6,400,000				29	29	28½	28½		700		
25⅝ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	18¾	19	+ ¾	Iowa Central	8,512,900				18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝	13¼	600		
58 March 30.	42 August 13.	43	44½	− 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½		43	43	43	43	56	160		
17¼ April 19.	7 September 10.	9¼	9⅝	+ 1	Kansas City Southern	29,993,500				7	10	7	10	...	1,785		
43⅝ April 3.	27½ September 10.	28½	30½	+ 1	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,000				27½	30½	27½	30½	...	2,290		
80 January 5.	65 May 10.	71	72	− ½	Laclede Gas	8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	73	73	72	73	90	115		
34½ April 9.	20½ March 16.	26¾	27½	+ ¼	Lake Erie & Western	11,940,000				28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	35¾	110		
89 May 5.	47½ January 4.	63	72		Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1		64½	65	64½	65	65	200		
87⅝ April 20.	70½ August 1.	71½	71¾	− ⅝	Louisville & Nashville	52,500,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	71⅜	73½	71¼	71¾	78½	10,910		
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	88	88¾	− 2½	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	Q	92	92⅝	88	88	108¼	11,205		
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	149	149½	− 5	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	154	155½	149	149¼	194	6,830		
37½ April 5.	24½ January 29.	31½	32½	+ 3¼	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,498,700				33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	21⅝	150		
82⅝ February 14.	76 February 27.	81½	83½	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	83½	80	80	80	36	118		
14⅝ April 18.	10¾ January 8.	11½	11½		Mexican Central	36,000,000				11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	15	818		
5 March 15.	2⅞ June 25.	2⅞	3	− ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				3	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	5½	1,325		
69⅜ March 28.	45½ June 18.	53½	55	− 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½		55	55	54	54	74	600		
98⅜ May 5.	87¼ June 18.	93	94	− ¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	95¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	...	410		
12⅝ March 28.	9¼ August 4.	9¼	10	− ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000				9½	9½	9⅜	9⅜	13	200		
40¼ April 17.	28½ June 25.	29	29¼	− 2⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000				31⅞	31⅞	29	29	40	4,110		
61½ April 16.	38⅜ January 18.	49⅜	49¾	− 2½	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1		52⅛	52⅞	49½	49⅝	44¾	27,312		
40¼ February 7.	23¾ June 18.	31¾	32	− 2	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	33⅜	33¾	31¾	32	45	2,925		
96 February 17.	69½ June 18.	83	85	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	85½	85½	85¼	85¾	101½	277		
23¼ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	17½	17¾		National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	17⅞	18	17¾	18	29½	740		
106¼ February 20.	83 August 11.	90	92	+ ¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	89½	89¼	89¼	89¼	110	288		
39⅞ September 14.	29¾ September 15.	38¾	39½		National Salt Company	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	39⅞	39⅞	39¾	39¾		225		
53½ February 6.	20 June 23.	24½	25	− 1½	National Steel Company	32,000,000				26½	26½	25	25	52	775		
97 February 6.	70¾ June 26.	82¾	83¾	− 1½	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	86	86	83¾	83¾	97½	841		
54½ April 5.	40¾ June 25.	45	45¼	− 1⅝	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	46½	46¾	45½	45¾	...	2,525		
94⅛ September 12.	86¾ May 14.	92	91½	+ ½	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	93½	94½	91¾	92	...	5,316		
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	128¼	129	− 1⅝	New Jersey Central	27,113,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1½	Q	132¾	133	129¼	129¼	117⅞	4,946		
150 June 7.	115 May 1.	125	135	− 3	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	130¼	132	127	127	158	600		
139⅝ April 4.	... June 25.	128¼	128½	− 2¼	New York Central	115,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	131	131	128¼	128⅝	135¼	4,448		
14⅞ March 29.	11 June 20.	11	11½		New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	13½	300		
40¼ March 29.	29 June 20.	30	33	− ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000				30	30	30	30	33¼	200		
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	20	20½	− 1⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900				20⅞	21¼	19⅝	20	25⅛	6,150		
40¼ April 18.	22⅜ January 10.	33½	34⅛	− ⅜	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000				34⅝	34⅝	33¼	33¾	24	5,040		
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	74½	76	− 1⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	39½	390		
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	14⅝	15	− ⅜	North American	39,776,300				15	15⅞	14½	14½	12½	3,612		
62⅜ April 4.	48 June 22.	50⅜	50½	− ⅝	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	51¼	52¼	50½	50½	52⅝	30,711		
78¼ March 28.	69¾ June 25.	69⅞	70	− 1¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	1	Q	71¼	71⅝	69⅞	70	75	4,430		
56½ September 10.	46 May 12.	54½	56	+ 1½	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1		56¼	56½	56½	56⅝	49	140		
66⅝ January 2.	57 May 10.	64½	65	− ⅝	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅝	65⅝	500		
47½ January 2.	25⅜ June 11.	30	30½	− 1½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½		32	32	30	30	41	1,625		
142⅝ April 5.	125 June 27.	127	127½	− 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	128⅝	129	128⅜	127¼	131½	16,342		
111⅛ April 2.	83¼ September 8.	89¾	89½	− ⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,608,300	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	90	92	89⅛	89½	111¼	81,530		
9½ March 26.	5 June 19.	5	7		Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				5	5	5	5	5	343		
64½ March 27.	54¼ March 22.	55	57		Pere Marquette preferred	10,162,200				54½	54½	54½	54½	...	50		
94 January 8.	76 June 25.	81	83	− 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,949,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	81	81	80½	80½	96	96		
58⅜ January 17.	37⅜ August 28.	38	38½	− ½	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1½	Q	39¼	39⅜	38¼	38½	58	1,180		
88½ January 17.	71 August 25.	71½	73		Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	71¼	72	71¼	72	90⅜	457		
189½ January 19.	176 June 25.	186	188	+ ¼	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	186½	187¼	186½	187¼	164½	281		
21¼ April 4.	15¼ September 15.	15½	15⅞	− 1	Reading	69,900,000				16½	16½	15½	15⅝	21½	4,750		
66⅜ April 5.	49 January 9.	53¾	54	− 1⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	55⅞	57½	53¾	53⅝	56⅜	47,700		
35⅝ April 5.	25¼ September 15.	25½	26	− 2	Reading second preferred	42,000,000				27¼	27½	25¼	25½	31½	2,500		
27½ February 6.	8⅝ June 25.	11½	12	− ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000				12⅜	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	28	3,000		
70⅝ February 6.	49 August 1.	52½	53½	− 1	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,900	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	53¾	54	53	53	72½	1,636		
7⅝ August 21.	5 May 24.	6½	7¼	− ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000				7	7	7	7	5½	400		
49⅜ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	46	48	− ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1		49½	49⅞	48¾	48¾	50	500		
16½ February 15.	11⅜ June 26.	15⅝	16	− ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000				15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	16	200		
12 March 31.	8⅝ June 25.	9½	9⅞	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980				10	10	9⅝	9⅝	11½	726		
39 March 30.	31½ June 29.	33	33½	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	33⅜	33¾	33½	33½	36½	620		
13⅜ March 26.	8¾ June 20.	11¼	11⅜	− 1½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				12⅜	12⅝	11½	11⅝	14⅝	4,070		
34⅜ April 16.	21½ June 23.	27¼	27½	− 2½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000				28½	30	27½	27½	34½	5,560		
22½ June 15.	19 August 30.	17	18½	...	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company	7,500,000				18⅞	18⅞	18	18	...	60		
67½ September 5.	59½ June 25.	66	68	− ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	6,700,000	July 3, 1900.	1¾	Q	67	67	67	67	...	100		
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	32¼	32⅝	− 1⅝	Southern Pacific	197,332,100				33⅝	34¼	32¼	32¼	36	19,330		
15⅜ March 27.	10⅝ June 25.	11½	11⅝	− ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000				12	12	11¼	11¼	12¼	4,670		
61¼ March 27.	49½ June 25.	52⅞	53	− 1⅞	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	54¼	55¼	52⅞	52⅞	51⅝	10,858		
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	5	5½	− ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	7	305		
104 February 2.	62 June 26.	67¼	67¾	− 2⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2		69¾	70⅝	67¼	67¼	117	8,500		
21 April 17.	13⅛ June 25.	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				14¼	15½	14½	15	19¼	9,535		
16 July 11.	11¼ January 17.	...	...		Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,840,000				15	15	14½	14½	11½	300		
135⅛ January 3.	45¼ March 2.	110	111	− ½	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼		110½	110½	110½	110½	184⅞	155		
77⅜ February 2.	56¼ May 9.	63¼	63¾	+ ⅜	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	65⅞	67⅛	64½	64½	81¼	2,026		
60⅞ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	53½	55⅜	− 2	Union Pacific	95,860,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1¼	SA	57¼	58	55¼	55⅝	44½	50,260		
78¼ April 4.	70½ June 23.	72¾	73	+ 1¼	Union Pacific preferred	99,380,300	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	74⅛	74⅜	72¾	73	76	6,830		
49 April 6.	45⅜ August 23.	45	47	+ ⅜	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	46	46	46	46	52	135		
19 January 3.	7⅜ June 25.	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900				11⅛	11½	10¾	10⅜	12	8,515		
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	67½	68½		United States Leather preferred	60,909,000	July 2, 1900.	1¼	Q	71	71½	68⅜	68⅜	76	1,940		
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	28⅝	28⅝	− 1½	United States Rubber	23,686,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1		29¼	29¼	28⅝	28½	48	7,850		
104⅜ January 3.	90 February 27.	92	94	− 1½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	93½	93½	93½	93½	115¼	257		
6⅜ April 27.	6¼ March 13.	6¼	7¼	− ⅝	Wabash	28,000,000				7	7	6⅞	7	7⅜	400		
24¼ April 27.	17 July 25.	17½	17⅝	− ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000				18½	18½	17⅜	17⅜	21⅜	1,270		
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	122	129	+ ½	Wells-Fargo Express	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA	124	124	124	124	135	229		
83¼ January 5.	77½ June 22.	79¼	80	− ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	80	80	79¼	79¼	88¾	2,251		
11⅜ March 26.	8 June 18.	8⅝	8¾	− ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,000,000				8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 15, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 15. $4,690,800

	Week Ending Sept. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102⅞	103	102⅞	103	8
Albany & Susquehanna 7s	121	121	121	121	2
American Tobacco scrip	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Ann Arbor 4s	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	13
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101½	101½	101	101¼	277½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	157
Atlantic & Danville 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93½	11
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96⅝	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	34
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅛	95	94⅛	94⅞	105¼
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	257
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87¾	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	77
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	15
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	13
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	92	92	92	92	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 5s, trust receipts	72	72½	72	72½	23
Brunswick & Western 1st 4s	82⅝	82⅞	82⅝	82⅞	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	5
Bur., C. R. & Nor. coll. tr. 5s, registered	117¼	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	107½	108	107½	108	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	94	94⅛	93½	93½	96
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	43	43½	43	43	40
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞	16
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122⅝	123	122⅝	122⅞	36
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	39
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	21
Chesapeake & Ohio consol 5s	119	120⅜	119	120⅜	9
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	7
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98⅝	98½	98¼	98½	53
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103	103	103	103	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111⅛	111⅝	111½	111⅝	35
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	110	110	110	110	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 6s	115¼	115¼	115½	115¼	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois con. 6s	136	136	136	136	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	10
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Mineral Point 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pacific 6s	118⅝	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞	11
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Wis. & Minn. Div. 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	10
C., M. & St. P., C. & P. W. Div. 5s	119	119½	119	119⅜	5
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117	118	117	117⅞	108
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	4
Chi. & Northwest. sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106⅞	107	106⅜	107	6
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 4s	105½	106½	105½	105½	61
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	125	125	125	125	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93	93	93	93	1
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	98½	98½	98	98	27
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98	98	98	98	12
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
Colorado Midland 3-4s	74½	74⅝	74¼	74½	17
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5
Colorado & Southern 4s	82¼	82¼	82	82	18
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	½
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102	102	5
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 1st 5s	110½	110½	110	110	15
Erie 1st consol. 4s	88	88	88	88	5
Erie general 4s	69¾	70	68½	69½	39
Flint & Pere Marquette consol. 5s	105	106½	105	105¾	7
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73½	74½	73½	74½	24
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅝	98⅝	29
Hocking Valley 4½s	99¾	99¾	99	99	28
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111¼	111½	111	111	16
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102½	103	102½	103	4
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	84½	84⅞	84½	84½	1
International Paper Company 5s	103	105	105	105	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	21
Kansas City Southern 3s	62½	65	62½	64¼	86
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	81½	1
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	108	108	108	108	½
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	116½	116⅝	116½	116⅝	12
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	110	110	110	110	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100¼	100½	100¼	100⅜	20
Long Island unified 4s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92	60
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	5
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	128¼	128½	128¼	128¼	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	1
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	6
Metropolitan Street Railway (N. Y.) 5s	117⅛	117¼	117⅛	117⅛	3
Mexican Central 1st income	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	6
Mexican International consol. 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84¼	84¼	33
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104	104	104	104	2
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	3
Milwaukee & Northern, Main Line 6s	119	119	119	119	6
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	116	115	116	21
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	95⅞	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & refdg. 4s	92	92	91	91	52½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	66¾	67	66¼	66¼	35
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	117⅞	119	117⅞	118	64
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	94⅞	95½	94⅜	94⅞	36
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	91½	92	91½	92	61
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	138	138	138	138	1½
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	106	106	106	106	4
Morris & Essex 7s, 1901	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Mutual Union Tel. 6s					
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	52
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95	96	95	96	34
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96½	96⅝	96¼	96⅜	31
New York Central, Mich. Cent. 3½s, reg.	96	96	96	96	11
New York Central debenture 6s	105	105	105	105	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107	107	107	12
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	108	108¾	108	108	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	93	93½	92¾	92¾	118
New York, Lack. & Western constr. 5s	119	119	119	119	10
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s, reg.	135¼	135¼	135½	135½	5
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	104⅞	104½	104½	1
Norfolk & Western general 6s	135½	135½	135½	135½	20
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅝	180
Northern Pacific general 3s	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	111¼
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104½	35½
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102⅝	102⅞	102¼	102½	28
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	114	114	114	114	2½
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	117	117	117	117	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	4
Reading general 4s	87⅞	88	87	87¼	92
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96⅞	96½	96	96	20
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con. 5s	127½	128	127½	128	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	79¼	79⅝	79	79	44
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅝	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝	18
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80	80½	80	80½	15
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109⅜	109	108⅝	109	11
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	122½	124¼	122½	123¼	33
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	91½	91⅝	90¾	90¾	174
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	62½	62½	59¾	59¾	215
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	76	76	75¾	75¾	28
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	119	119	119	119	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Southern Pacific of California 6s, 1905	103½	103¾	103½	103½	6
Southern Pacific 4s	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	85½
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	106⅞	106⅞	106	106⅞	23
Southern Railway 5s	108⅝	109	108⅝	108⅝	44
Standard Rope & Twine income	10	10	10	10	35
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	3
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅞	24
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112⅝	113⅛	112⅝	112⅝	7
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	105¼	105	105	58½
United States Leather 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	117¾	117¼	117¼	21
Wabash 2d 5s	103	103⅛	103	103	31
Wabash debenture, Series A	88	88	88	88	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	25
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago extension 4s	110½	110½	110½	110½	12
Washington, Ohio & Western gtd. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	19

BONDS.

	Week Ending Sept. 15. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
West Shore 4s	112¾	112¾	112½	112¾	27
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112½	112	112½	32
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	94	94	93¾	93¾	33
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122½	123	122½	122⅞	20
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	85	85	85	85	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112	112	111⅞	111⅞	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie Improvement 5s	107	108	107	108	16
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87½	97
Total sales					$4,639,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 15, 1900.

United States 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	134½	134½	134¼	134½	5
United States 3s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	10½
United States 3s, coupon	109½	110	109½	110	30½
United States 3s, coupon, small	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	*2
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1½
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2
Total sales					$50,700

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 15, 1900.

Alabama, Class C	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Tennessee settlement 3s	94	94	94	94	*1
Total sales					$1,100
Grand, total					$4,690,800

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	Sept. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115½	Sept. 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133¼	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅞	Mar. 5	131⅝	Aug. 10	134⅛	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116¼	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	114	Sept. 12
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅜	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113¼	Aug. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	108⅝	Aug. 21	110	Sept. 13
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111⅜	Mar. 13	108½	May 11	109⅝	Sept. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110½	Sept. 15
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97¼	Sept. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116⅛	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	109¼	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102¾	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	106½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small					106¼	Feb. 27
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅝	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	June 7	94	Jan. 17	94	Sept. 11
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	90	Sept. 8	90	Sept. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6½	July 31	6⅝	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89¾	Aug. 2

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 15th day of September, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$236,495,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$236,495,679
Silver dollars	425,611,000	Silver certificates outstanding	425,611,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,540,479	Treasury notes outstanding	69,333,000
Silver bullion of 1890	66,792,521		
United States notes	2,440,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	2,440,000
Total	$733,879,679	Total	$733,879,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$48,706,449.62	
Gold certificates	25,013,060.00	
Standard silver dollars	2,848,120.00	
Silver certificates	7,369,540.00	
Silver bullion	279,495.33	
United States notes	24,365,364.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	584,550.00	
Currency certificates	100,000.00	
National banknotes	10,827,223.78	
Fractional silver coin	7,309,958.02	
Fractional currency	83.19	
Minor coin	500,595.43	
		$127,904,966.37
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,671,512.37	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,624,510.52	
Total	$96,296,022.89	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	516,701.81	
		96,812,724.70
Total		$224,717,691.07
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,224,196.17	
Outstanding checks and drafts	9,612,639.76	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,076,770.10	
Post Office Department account	5,820,286.97	
Miscellaneous items	2,404,449.55	
		88,638,449.55
Available cash balance		$136,079,241.52

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$521,739.26	$9,796,941.51	$50,963,107.90
Internal revenue	890,585.91	11,996,359.15	65,312,084.04
Miscellaneous	12,267.48	336,051.10	5,677,776.30
Total receipts	$1,423,602.65	$22,329,051.76	$121,972,968.24
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	135,000.00	3,915,000.00	27,968,291.38
War	220,000.00	7,540,000.00	41,616,824.58
Navy	415,000.00	2,085,000.00	12,810,227.76
Indians	50,000.00	350,000.00	2,547,726.70
Pensions	400,000.00	7,580,000.00	33,227,143.95
Interest		100,000.00	8,059,637.82
Total expenditures	$1,260,000.00	$21,720,000.00	$126,190,851.61
Excess of receipts over expenditures	173,602.65	608,051.76	*4,226,883.37
Receipts last year—			
Customs	682,100.39	9,918,497.70	47,481,639.22
Internal revenue	765,782.49	11,825,067.02	64,372,680.98
Receipts from all sources last year	1,461,120.83	22,079,355.20	120,711,517.33
Expenditures last year	1,450,000.00	21,108,000.00	128,181,402.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890		335,227.50	2,608,187.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	115,070.00	806,250.00	4,648,770.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1870.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,493,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$449,681,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$22,080,204.00	$3,593,248.00	$25,673,452.00
This fiscal year	4,754,104.00	356,511.00	5,100,615.00
This month	623,928.00	660.00	624,588.00
This day	64,000.00		64,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	$2,080,204.00	3,593,248.00	25,673,452.00
This fiscal year	4,754,104.00	356,511.00	5,100,615.00
This month	623,928.00	660.00	624,588.00
This day	64,000.00		64,000.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 15, 1900.

SEPT

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Range for Week Ended. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Week Ave.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995...Q J	94¾	Mar 12	93	Jan 3	95	Sept 15	93	Sept 15	93½	93½
At. Top. & S. F. Gen. g. 4s, 1995...A O	102	Mar 31	99¼	Jan 3	101¼	Sept 15	101¼	Sept 15	101¼	101¼
Do registered...A O	100	May 3	98	Feb 14	99¾	May 31				
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995...Nov.	85¾	Aug 18	75¾	Jan 15	77¾	Sept 15	77¾	Sept 15	77¾	77¾
Do do registered...Nov.					77¾	Dec 31				
Atl. Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946. J D	106	Apr 28	100¾	Mar 1	106	Apr 28			106	
Baltimore & Ohio.										
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925...J J	97¾	Apr 4	92¾	Jan 19	96¾	Sept 15	94¾	Sept 15	94¾	94¾
Do g. 4s, 1948...A O	103¾	Mar 27	97¾	Jan 9	100¾	Sept 15	100¾	Sept 15	100¾	100¾
Do do registered	101	Apr 3	100	May 10	100¾	June 11				
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925...J J	93¾	Apr 5	89¾	Aug 2	97¾	Sept 14	97¾	Sept 14	97¾	97¾
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925. M N	91	Apr 10	88	Jun 29	96¾	Aug 3				
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990...*A O					105¾	Oct., 99				
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919...*F A	112	May 11	111	May 22	111	May 22				
Cen. Ohio recr. 1st g. 4½s, 1930...M S					111	Jne 7, 99				
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937. M S*	114¾	Jun 1	109	Jan 18	113¾	Aug 27				
Rock. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*S A	131	Apr 3	129	Jul 10	129	July 10	129	Sept 14	129	
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922...J D*	128¾	Sep 13	124	Jun 29	128¾	Sept 13	127	Sept 14	127½	
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943. *J J					103	Ap 14, 97				
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913...A O*					100	Nc 14, 99				
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906...*J D	109	Mar 2	106	Jun 30	106¾	Sept 10	107	Sept 10	107	
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934. *A O	118¾	Aug 24	115	Jan 19	118¾	Aug 27	117			
Do do registered...*A O	117¾	Aug 29	115	May 26	117¾	Sept 10				
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927...*J D					140	Fe 14, 97				
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. A O*					105	Jan 4, 00	112½			
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*J J	106¾	Apr 5	105	Jul 3	108	Sept 12	108			
Do 2d 5s, 1913...*M S	106¾	Jan 24	106	Jun 12	106¾	Sept 11	106¾			
Do do registered...*M S	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24	104	Apr 24				
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948...J D	90¾	May 31	87¾	Jan 5	90	Aug 27	91			
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937. *M N	92¾	Jul 9	91	Jan 15	92¾	July 9	90			
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945. F A	120	Jan 15	117	Aug 16	117	Aug 17	117¼	117¼		
Do con. g. 5s, 1945...M N*	96	Apr 20	85¾	Feb 23	93¾	Sept 15	93¾	94		
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000...M N*					97¾	Oc 22, 99				
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	45¾	Aug 3	32¾	Feb 24	43	Sept 15				
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	14¾	Apr 19	9¼	Jan 3	10¾	Sept 14				
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	7	Apr 12	4½	Jan 8	6	Sept 6	5¾	6¼		
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 6s, 1946...*J J					95	De 27, 99				
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947. *J J					102	Jne 29, 99	92	96		
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1948...*J J	105	May 22	105	May 22	105	May 24				
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902...M N*	111¾	Apr 10	107½	May 3	107½	May 3	106			
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908...*M N	130	Jul 5	130	July 25	130	July 25				
Do gen. 5s, 1987...J J*	125	Jan 29	117¾	Jan 3	122¾	Sept 14	123			
Do do registered...Q J	122	Sep 6	116	Jan 10	123	Sept 6	122½			
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912...Q Mar.	105	Aug 30	100	Apr 16	105	Aug 30				
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910...Q March	101¼	Jul 17	100	Sep 4	100¾	Sept 14	100	100¾		
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921...J J*	115¾	Apr 18	114¾	Jul 10	114¾	Sept 5	114			
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908. A O	118	Mar 30	115	Apr 18	116¾	Sept 5	117	118		
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911...A O	119¾	Mar 3	115¾	May 15	117¾	July 5	118	122		
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939...*M N	121¾	Apr 16	115	Jan 5	120¾	Sept 14	120			
Do do registered...*M N	117	Jun 11	117	Jun 11	117	June 11				
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992...*M S	100¾	Apr 16	95½	Jan 2	98¾	Sept 14	98¾	98½		
Do do registered...*M S	96	May 10	93	May 4	94½	Aug 22				
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989. *J J	106	Jul 17	101	Jan 8	105¾	Sept 15	105¾	107¾		
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989...*J J	99¾	Apr 5	92	Jul 3	98	July 25				
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940...J J*	100	Jul 5	100	Jul 5	100	July 5				
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 6s, 1941. *M S					101¾	Ap 29, 99				
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902...*M S	103	Feb 14	100¼	Mar 5	101¾	Sept 8	101	101½		
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903...*M N	106¾	Apr 3	105	May 2	105¾	July 10	106¾			
La. & Mo. River 2d 7s, 1900...M N*					100½	Fe 24, 99				
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, a. f., 1912. A O*					105¼	Oct., 95				
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903...J J*	113¾	May 23	109¾	Jul 3	110	Sept 14	109¾	110¾		
Do a. f. 5s, 1901...A O*	103	Aug 14	101	Apr 9	103	Aug 23	103			
Do deb. 5s, 1913...*M N	112	Mar 7	108¾	Jan 10	110¾	Sept 8				
Do conv. 5s, 1903...M S*	182	Apr 7	120¾	Jan 18	125¾	Aug 21				
Do Iowa Div. g. f. 5s, 1919...A O*	117	Mar 28	115¾	Jan 19	115¾	July 6	116¼			
Do do do 4s, 1919...A O*	107	Mar 28	103	Jan 5	105¾	July 10	105¾			
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922...*F A	103	Sep 10	100¼	Feb 2	103	Sept 10	101½			
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921...M S	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31	102	Jan 31				
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905...*F A	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	104¾	Apr 11	102			
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949...J J*	105¼	Apr 27	100¾	Jan 5	103	Sept 14	103			
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927...*M N	113	Apr 23	108¾	Jan 2	111¾	Sept 12	111¼	112¼		
Do do registered...*M N					111¾	Jne 2, 99				
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911...*M S	122	May 17	119	Mar 5	119	Sept 5	119			
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907...J D*	116	May 21	112	Jun 2	114	Aug 14	114½			
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934...A O*	138	Jan 23	133½	Apr 10	136	Sept 14	135	137		
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937...M N*	117	Apr 6	112	Jan 2	115¾	Sept 13	115	115¾		
Do do registered...M N*	115	May 21	115	May 11	115	Aug 28		115		
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936...*J J	112	Aug 7	105½	Apr 18	109	Sept 11	105			
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—										
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910. J J*	116¾	Jun 26	113	Jan 24	115	Aug 9	114			
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947...J J*	107	Apr 10	100	Jan 2	102	Aug 9		106		
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947...J J*	117	May 7	111¾	Jan 12	114	Aug 16				
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—										
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902. J J*	169	May 16	166¼	Jul 13	167¾	Aug 22	169¾			
Do 7s, f., 1902...J J*	172¾	Apr 10	172½	Apr 10	172¾	Apr 10	169¾			
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903...*J J	172¾	Apr 19	169¾	Jan 12	170¾	June 11	169¾			
Do con. 7s, 1905...*J J	173¾	Apr 20	168	Jul 11	168	Aug 22	169¾			
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908...J J*	172	Apr 6	168	Jan 17	168¾	Sept 7				
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909...J J*	119¾	May 2	116¾	Jul 12	116¾	July 12	118			
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919...J J*	119¾	Apr 12	117¾	Feb 14	119	Apr 19	117¾			
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910...*J J	121¾	Jun 18	117¾	Jan 6	117¾	Aug 27	118¾			
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*J J	127¾	Jan 29	124¼	Aug 15	124¾	Aug 15	124¾	128		
Do do 5s, 1910...*J J	111½	Apr 5	109	Jul 19	109¾	Aug 9	109¾			
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910...*J J	120¾	Apr 20	117	Jul 19	119¾	Sept 10	117¾			
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921...J J	122¾	May 4	118	Jan 2	119¾	Sept 12	119			
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926...J J*	122	May 9	120	Jul 25	120	Sept 5	120			
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...J J*	111¾	Feb 16	110¾	Sep 10	110¾	Sept 10	110¾			
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Jan 23	117¾	Sept 14	117¾			
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921. J J*	120¾	Mar 16	117	Jan 3	117¾	Sept 12	117¾			
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914...J J*	115¾	Jun 20	112	Apr 2	112¾	Aug 3	113¾			
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924. *J J					137¾	Jul 18, 99	135			
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916...*J J	115	Sep 4	110¼	Jan 2	115	Sept 4	114½			
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989. J J	113	Apr 20	109	Jan 16	110¾	Sept 6	110			
Do do registered...Q J					105¾	Fe 19, 98				
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910. *J D	120	May 2	116	Jan 12	119	Sept 14				
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913...*J D	122	Feb 8	120	Aug 9	120	Aug 9	119			
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915...Q F	144	Mar 14	140	Jun 23	140	Sept 14				
Do gold 7s, 1902...J D*	112¾	May 17	108¾	Jul 5	109	Aug 10		110		
Do do registered...J D*	111¾	Apr 2	108¾	Jan 6	109	Aug 8		110		
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929...A O*	109¾	May 10	107	Apr 12	117¾	Sept 14				
Do do registered...A O*	117	Mar 7	113¼	May 3	115¾	May 11				
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929...A O*	110	Feb 10	107	Apr 26	109	June 2				
Do do registered...A O*					106¾	Mr 28, 99				
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933...*M N	122	Apr 18	118¾	Jan 12	120¾	Sept 13		120		
Do do registered...*M N					119¾	De 27, 98				
Do debenture 5s, 1909...M N*	109¼	Mar 29	107	Jan 3	107¾	July 12	108			
Do do registered...M N*					105	De 26, 99				
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921...A O 15	110	Apr 7	116¼	Feb 5	117	June 6				
Do do registered...A O 15					117¾	Fe 7, 98				
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...F A 15	111¾	Mar 30	106¾	Jan 23	110	May 7				
Do do registered...F A 15	107	Mar 7	107	Mar 7	107	Mar				
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987...M N*	110¾	Mar 21	105¼	Jan 9	110	Aug 25				
Do do registered...Q F					103	No 19, 98				
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901. J J*	103¾	Feb 28	103¼	Feb 28	103¾	Feb 28	103			
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907. M N*	122¾	Jul 28	120	Jan 4	122¾	July 28	123			
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905...M S*	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	110			
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909. *M S	111¾	Apr 24	110	Mar 20	111¾	Apr 24	110			
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*M S	112¾	Apr 24	112¼	Apr 24	112¾	Apr 24	110			
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900...A O*					103	No 10, 99	103			
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*M	139¾	Feb 10	135¼	May 22	130	Sept 14	135¾			
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907...*F A	106	Aug 4	105	Jul 9	106	Aug 22				
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929. *F A	127¾	Jul 30	122¾	Feb 8	124	Aug 9	123¼			
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924...J J*	137¾	Aug 13	137¼	Aug 13	137¾	Aug 13	137¾			
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925...*M S	139¼	Apr 3	138¾	Apr 5	139¾	Apr 17	136¾			
Do incomes, 1911...*M N					112	No 13, 99				
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917...J J*	134	May 3	129	Jul 2	130¾	Aug 30	130	130¾		
Do registered...J J*	132¾	May 4	127	Jan 8	129	Sept 4	129			
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988...*J	106¼	Jun 4	103½	Jan 8	106¾	Sept 12	106¾	107		
Do do registered...*J J	107¾	Sep 4	105¾	Feb 1	107	Sept 12				
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905. *J J	96	Mar 31	96	Mar 31	96	May 25				
Do 1st 2½s, 1905...*J J	86¾	Aug 2	86¼	Aug 25	86¾	Aug 25				
Do extension 4s, 1905...*J J					99½	My 18, 99				
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923...A O*	114	Feb 19	107	May 14	109¾	Aug 31	109¾			
Do small bonds, 1923...A O*					100	Ap 15, 97				
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930...*J D	136¾	Apr 16	131	Jan 8	134	Sept 7				
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918...*M N	135	Feb 9	132	Jan 2	132	May 23	131			
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*J J	132¼	Mar 21	127	Jan 10	130¾	Aug 14	131½			
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930...*J J	140	May 31	140	May 31	140	May 31	135¼	140		
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947...J J*	97¾	Apr 17	92¼	Jan 26	93	Sept 13	92	94		
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919. M N*					106	Oct 4, 99	105			
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932...Q M	120	Feb 6	118	Jan 29	118¾	Aug 2				
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*					100	Oc 28, 99				
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. J J	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17	103	Jan 17				
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905...A O*					120	Au 10, 99				
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937...*J J	113½	Sep 7	113¼	Sep 7	113¼	Sept 7	113	114		
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941. *M N	114	Apr 24	112½	Aug 18	112½	Aug 18		114		
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993. *J D	98½	Aug 7	94	Jan 2	98	Sept 11	97	98		
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939...*J J					97	Jne 20, 99	98			
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990. M N*	104½	Apr 26	100¼	Jun 13	103	Sept 5	102¾			
Do do registered...M N*					99	May 4, 99				
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. M S*					87	Oct., 95	90			
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940. J J*					93	No 22, 95				
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991. J J*	98¼	Aug 17	93	Jan 18	98	Sept 15	98			
C. I., S. I. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936. Q F	105¼	Apr 5	105	Mar 24	105½	Apr 5	104			
Do con. 6s, 1920...*M N					100	Nov., 94				
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928. *J J	115¾	Mar 21	114	Aug 17	114	Aug 17	114			
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940...*A O	92¼	Mar 31	84½	Jan 4	88¼	Sept 11	87	89		
Do income 4s, April, 1990...A	34½	Mar 27	24	Jun 18	27¾	Sept 7				
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914...*J D	136	May 29	135¾	Aug 3	135¾	Aug 3				
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934...*J J	137	Apr 18	128½	Jul 24	131	Aug 18	131			
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901...M S*					105¾	No 24, 99				
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901. *A O					103¼	Fe 10, 99	104½			
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...A O*	111	Sep 5	106	Jun 29	111	Sept 5				
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938...*J J	130	Feb 16	128	Jan 5	130	May 8				
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947...J J*	79¾	Mar 20	63	Jan 4	74¼	Sept 13				
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947...J J*	80¾	Mar 26	71½	Jan 2	75¾	Sept 14				
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929...*F A	87	May 31	82	Jan 4	82	Sept 12	81½	82		
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943. *A O					102	Dec., 95				
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907...M S*	124¼	Aug 14	123	Apr 21	124¼	Aug 30	120¾			
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906...A O*	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	122	Feb 8	120			
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914...*M N	142	Jan 26	136	Jan 4	138	Sept 14	138	140		

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Range for Week Ended. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Week Ave.
Del. 7s, 1871-1901...A O*	107½	Feb 15	106¾	May 14	106	Sept 10	106			
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1905...*J D	143¾	Apr 16	138	Jun 18	138½	Aug 21	138			
Do do registered					140	Oc 24, 97				
N. Y. Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921...*J J	127¾	Mar 26	121	Jul 16	126¾	Aug 27		128¼	128	
Do registered	127¾	Mar 26	121	Jul 16	126¾	Aug 27				
Do construction 5s, 1923...J J*	120	Apr 24	119	May 1	119	Sept 13	119			
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*M N	104	Mar 7	103	May 7	105	Mar 8				
Warren 1st 7s, 1900...A O*					101	Au 1, 99				
Del. & Hud. Can. Pay. Co. 1st 7s, 1937. M N*	148	Feb 18	146¾	May 1	146¾	May 1	146			
Do registered...M N*					148	May 4, 97				
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906. *A O	121	Sep 13	118	May 7	121	Sept 13	119			
Do registered...*A O					122	Jne 4, 99				
Do g. 6s, 1906...*A O	118	Jan 12	115¾	Apr 2	115¾	Sept 6	115¾			
Do do registered...*A O	113¾	Aug 27	112¾	May 29	113¾	Aug 29				
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*M N	145¾	Jul 16	147¾	Jun 11	145¾	July 24	150			
Do 1st con. 6s, 1941...*M N	145¾	Jul 16	148¾	Jul 16	148¾	July 16				
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900...M N*	104¾	Jan 4	102¾	Jan 4	102¾	Aug 27	105¼			
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936...*J J	90¾	Feb 5	85¾	Jan 4	85¾	Sept 5	86¼	86¾		
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936...*J J	107½	May 19	106	Aug 29	107	Sept 4	106			
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928...*J D	106	May 21	101¼	Jun 18	102	Sept 14	102			
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st 5s, 1917. M N*	100	Nc 14, 99								
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995...Jne 30	106¾	Mar 26	106¾	Sept 19	107					
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937...A O*	110	Apr 19	107	Feb 27	109	Sept 13		109		
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1929. *J J					92¼	Fe 11, 98				
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937...J J	114¼	May 8	110	Feb 16	114¾	June 11				
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941. *M N	113	Apr 18	107¾	Jan 9	110	Sept 15				
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947...*M N	118	Jan 24	116¾	May 22	117¾	July 23				
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919...M S*	119¾	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	119¼	Jan 4	120			
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923...M S	116¾	Jan 25	113¾	Jan 25	113¾	Sept 5	116			
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920...A O*	123¾	Mar 30	123¾	Mar 30	123¾	Mar 30	123			
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928...*J D					106¾	Ap 14, 99				
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920...M S*	142	Jan 22	134¼	Sep 5	134¾	Sept 5	136			
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920...M S*					143	De 30, 98				
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935...A O*	136¾	Feb 15	136¾	Jun 22	136¾	June 22				
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916...*J D					140	Fe 4, 99				
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909. A O					106	De 29, 99	106			
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982...*M N	117¾	Apr 26	114	Feb 5	115¾	Sept 13	115¾	117		
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & 1st c. 6s, 1913. J J*					102	Aug., 99	116			
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946. *M N					109	Oc 24, 98				
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1990. *J J	98	Apr 4	87¾	Jul 26	98	Sept 10	87	88		
Do registered...J J					103¾	My 25, 99				
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996. J J	75¾	Apr 4	67	Jan 3	69¾	Sept 15	66	69		
N. Y., Sus & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937. *J	111	May 5	107¼	Jan 3	106¾	Aug 30		106¾		
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937...*F A	99¼	Apr 6	98	Feb 28	99¾	June 12	94			
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940...F A*	97¾	Feb 6	92	Jan 3	96	Sept 5		96		
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943...*M N	113	Apr 27	106¾	Jan 3	113	Apr 27	112	115¼		
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942. *J D	108	May 31	104	Jan 4	105¾	Sept 6	105			
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910. *A O	120	Mar 14	116½	Jan 25	119	Aug 10	118	121		
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933. *F A					95	No 10, 97				
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921...J J*	125¾	Jun 14	120	Jul 30	120¾	Aug 20				
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942...*A O	110	Mar 27	108	Jan 2	107	Sept 7		106¾		
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923...*A O					110	May, 98				
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930...*A O					110	Sept., 91				
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926. *J J	108	Apr 18	100	Feb 16	105	July 5				
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920. A O*	123¾	Jun 14	120	Jan 17	123¾	June 18	124			
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939...*M N	106¾	Apr 28	102	Jan 12	105¾	Sept 15	105¾	107		
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939. *A O	110	Apr 21	105	Jan 18	108	Aug 24	106	110		
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918...J J*	100	Sep 6	100	Sep 6	100	Sept 6				
Do con. g. 5s, 1943...*J J					90½	May,				
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941...J J					105	Mr 31, 99				
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921. J D*	74¾	Jan 22	70	Mar 19	74½	Sept 13	73¾	74¼		
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5s, 1928...J J*	60	Feb 7	55	Jan 4	58	Aug 28				
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913. *A O	104¾	Mar 22	102	Jan 3	103¾	July 30				
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945. A O*					106	De 12, 99				
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945. J J	89	Feb 5	89	Feb 5	89	Feb 5		87½		
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929...J J*	99¼	Jan 22	99¼	Jan 22	99¼	Jan 22				
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	58	Mar 29	53¼	Mar 7	56	July 6				
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	8	Mar 27	5½	Jun 26	6	Aug 31				
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999. J J*	108½	Apr 5	98¾	Feb 27	99	Sept 15		99		
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948. A O*	108	Mar 13	102	Jan 8	104	Aug 21	105			
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951. *J J	116	Jun 6	114

1900

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945..J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	July 27	109	...
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927....J D*	128¼	Apr 21	122¼	Jul 3	126	Aug 20	...	...
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927....Q J	124	Apr 20	120¼	Jul 31	120½	July 31	118½	...
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.....M S*	97	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84⅜	Sept 6	83½	84½
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947..*F A	106¾	Jun 11	106¾	Aug 9	106¾	Aug 9	106¾	...
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.....*J J	--	----	--	----	84	Apr., 96	91	96
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.J F*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	127	Sept 7	--	129
Do 2d 6s, 1901.....*J J	100¾	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100¾	July 11	...	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.....*A O	109	Sep 5	104½	Apr 11	106¾	Sept 13	...	107¼
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.....*J J	--	----	--	----	111	De 20,99	...	...
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Ala..*J J	--	----	--	----	108	Mar., 96	...	...
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923..*J J	--	----	--	----	113	De 1, 99	...	...
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.A O	...	....	...	....	108½	Aug., 94	...	...
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.....*J J	112	Apr 6	109¾	Aug 21	108¾	Aug 21	108½	...
Do registered.....*J J	111	May 25	108½	Jul 25	108¾	July 25	108½	...
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.....M S*	108	Feb 21	105	Sep 13	105	Sept 13	105	3 ...
Do do registered.....M S*	107¾	Feb 1	105¾	Mar 9	107¼	Aug 23	105	...
Do reg. deb. 5s, 1889-1904.....M S*	...	....	...	....	108½	Fe 21,98	105	...
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103¾	May 14	101¾	Jun 6	101½	June 6	102¾	...
Do do registered.....*J D	...	....	...	....	104¾	Fe 25,98	102¾	...
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103¾	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	102¼	July 3	102¾	...
Do do registered.....*M N	...	....	...	....	102¾	Au 1, 99	102¾	...
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	111¾	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	110	Aug 27	108½	...
Do do registered.....J J*	...	....	...	....	112¾	Ap 14,99	...	...
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.*F A	98	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	96	Sept 13	96¼	...
Do do registered.....*F A	96¾	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	96	Sept 13	96	...
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.*F A	99	Jan 27	96½	Aug 10	96¾	Sept 15	96	96½
Do do registered.....*F A	98	May 2	94	Aug 22	96	Sept 13	...	...
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	115¾	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	112¾	Sept 13	112½	113
Do registered.....*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112¼	Sept 12	...	...
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1938.....J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼	Aug 2	109	...
Do registered.....J J*	...	....	...	....	106	Jne 17,98	...	...
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.J J	...	....	...	....	95	Jul 28,98	...	...
Do do registered.....J J	...	....	...	....	104	Jul 24,97	...	...
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M	115⅞	May 2	115¾	May 2	115¾	May 2	...	...
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	105	...
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	128	Sept 12	...	...
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	...	....	...	....	109	Jan., 97	...	...
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	...	....	...	....	113	Ap 13,99	111	...
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	...	....	...	....	107	Au 13,98	110	...
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901..M S*	107¼	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107¼	July 6	...	...
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	...	....	...	....	123	Jul 14,99	120	...
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906....F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119¾	June 25	116	...
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	116¾	Apr 4	111¼	Jun 19	112¾	Aug 31	112¾	114
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	114¾	Apr 17	111¼	May 31	111¾	July 14	112¾	...
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J J	115	May 25	108½	Jan 6	110	Sept 11	109½	110½
Do do registered.....*J D	110½	Mar 17	110¼	Mar 16	110¼	Mar 17	...	...
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S. 1901.*A O	...	....	...	....	108¾	De 1, 97	104½	...
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129	Sep 7	129	Sept 7	127	131
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932..A O	...	....	...	....	117	Mar., 89	141	...
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902..*M N	103¾	Apr 19	105¼	Jul 5	107¾	Sept 7	107¾	...
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	104	Sept 13	...	...
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121	Aug 1	...	...
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	124	May 14	124	...
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	...	....	...	....	127	De 2, 99	...	...
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	105	Jan 4	103	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	106½	...
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	108¼	Mar 28	104¼	Jan 3	107	Sept 11	107	...
Do registered.....A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	103	May 31	...	...
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	...	....	...	....	104½	Oc 7, 97	...	...
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	191	Aug 6	185¾	Jan 5	191	Aug 6	193	...
Do registered.....*J D	...	....	...	....	187	No 17,99	...	...
Do do small certs., $100.....*J D	193¼	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189	Aug 4	...	...
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	130	...
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918...*M N	...	....	...	....	125½	Fe 6, 97	116	...
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	...
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	...	....	...	....	113	Jul 29,99	110	...
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104½	Sept 10	104	104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only...M S	...	....	...	....	101½	No 30,98	...	...
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	114¼	Jun 9	110	Jan 15	114¾	June 9	113	114
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931..*M N	136	Sep 7	129	Jan 2	136	Sept 8	135¼	135¾
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	133	Mar 23	130	May 18	133	Aug 7	...	...
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	...	....	...	....	117¾	Au 30,98	...	135
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	...	....	...	....	101	Fe 23,97	107	...
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103	Apr 18	96	Feb 14	101	Sept 13	101	...
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	90¼	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	97¾	Sept 15	97¾	98
Do registered.....A O*	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	Jul 18	97¾	July 18	...	...
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	105½	Mar 27	102¼	Jan 2	104¾	Sept 15	104¼	104½
Do registered.....Q J	103¼	Mar 13	101	Jan 29	103¾	Aug 28	...	...
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	69	Apr 2	65	Jan 10	65¾	Sept 15	65¼	65¾
Do do registered.....Q F	68	Apr 6	66¼	May 21	66¼	May 21	...	...
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½	May 21	130	...
Do registered certificates.....Q F	...	....	...	....	132	Jul 28,99	...	...
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948..Q M	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	87½	89¼
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	...	....	...	....	120	Fe 8, 99	...	...
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	113	Aug 29	...	...
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	100¼	Jul 23	97¾	Apr 19	100¼	Aug 16	...	...
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	113	Aug 27	113½	118
Ohio Riv. R. R.1st g. 5s, 1936...*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110	July 24	...	...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	96	Feb 1	90	Aug 13	95	Aug 20	...	...
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1991.....J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75	Apr 4	...	75
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	110	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	109¾	Sept 14	108¾	109½
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910..M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½	May 11	105	...
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921...J J*	117	Sep 11	111½	Jan 10	117	Sept 11	117	...
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111¼	Jan 19	...	...
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937..M S*	...	....	...	....	102	No 11,98	...	...
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121	July 10	121	...
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900..M N*	103½	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¾	Mar 6	103¾	...
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser.A,1942.*J J	117¾	Feb 2	117¾	Feb 2	117¾	Feb 2	118	...
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J	101¾	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101¾	May 5	...	...
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A.,1940.A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾	Aug 31	...	...
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117	May 23	113¾	Jan 12	117	Aug 23	...	...
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	...	....	...	....	113	No 23,98	...	...
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	106	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109	Apr 12	...	...
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A	101¾	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101¾	July 14	...	...
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	139¾	May 5	135	Jan 12	138	July 12	...	...
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135½	Aug 25	...	...
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131	July 9	...	...
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	...	....	...	....	108	My 12,97	...	...
Un. R. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944..M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117	May 1	114	...
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935..	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾	Mar 7	...	...
G.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd,g.4½s,1941.J J*	111	Jul 5	108	Jan 15	111	Aug 2	...	...
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	...	....	...	....	102	No 10,97	...	...
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926.....M S*	...	....	...	....	17	My 23,98	...	...
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid...	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	...	...
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921..Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130	Aug 28	130¼	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	98	Jun 6	98	Jun 6	98	June 6	101	102½
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J J*	...	....	...	....	137	No 17,97	...	...
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	...	....	...	....	107½	Oc 26,98	...	...
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	...	....	...	....	121	No 26,98	...	...
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	...	....	...	....	114	Mar., 93	...	...
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	...	....	...	....	90	Jne 24,99	90	...
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	116¼	Jul 28	113¾	Jan 16	116½	July 28	116	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	...	....	...	....	98	Jul 14,97	...	...
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100	July 24	...	...
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....J J*	101½	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¼	Aug 30	...	...
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	90¾	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	87½	Sept 15	87	87½
Do registered.....*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	...	...
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939...J D*	100¾	Mar 22	94½	Jan 4	98	Sept 12	...	...
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s,1917.A O	88¾	Aug 22	85	Feb 20	88½	Aug 24	86	90
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	...	....	...	....	106	No 10,99	...	...
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77½	Aug 2	...	...
Do guaranteed.....J J*	92	Jul 31	92¼	Jul 30	93	Aug 27	...	...
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	85	May 28	81	Jul 5	85	Sept 4	...	...
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A.1906..M N*	...	....	...	....	110	No 15,99	112¾	114
Do do Class B, 1906.....M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾	Aug 28	112¾	114
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	113	Feb 8	111¼	Jul 3	112¾	Aug 31	112¼	114
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*	...	....	...	....	118¼	July, 96	...	...
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	126	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	123¾	Sept 15	...	...
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	109	Sept 15	106¾	...
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937.....A O*	104	Apr 20	103¾	Apr 4	104	Apr 24	103	...
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	...	....	...	....	105	Oc 4, 97	...	...
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	84	Feb 6	79	Jan 8	80½	Sept 15	...	81½
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.....A O*	100	Jun 7	98¼	May 10	100	June 18	...	...
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*A O	95	Feb 19	91	Apr 12	93	July 3	...	...
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989..M N*	93½	Apr 12	85	Jun 25	90¾	Sept 15	90	90¾
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nc ..1989.J J	85¾	Apr 16	53¾	Jan 10	59¾	Sept 14	59¾	60¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	121	Mar 12	117¾	Jul 3	119	Sept 14	118¾	...
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	121¼	Apr 16	116¼	May 2	119¼	Sept 11	118½	...
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142½	May 9	137	Jan 3	137½	Aug 7	...	141¾
Do do registered.....J J*	...	....	...	....	137½	Fe 23,99	...	...
Do do, reduced to 4½s.....J J*	116¾	Apr 21	112¾	Jan 3	114½	Aug 21	113¾	114¾
Do do do registered.....J J*	...	....	...	....	106¼	My 29,97	...	...
Do Mon ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	105	Apr 16	102¼	Jan 2	103¾	Aug 27	102	104
Do do registered.....*J D	...	....	...	....	104	Ja 24, 99	...	...
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	...	...
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937..J J*	134¼	Feb 28	128¾	Jan 10	130¾	Sept 8	...	...
Do registered.....J J*	...	....	...	....	115	Ap 24,97	...	...
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	118¾	Jun 6	117	Aug 23	117	Aug 23	116½	...
Exst. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908..A O	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	...	...
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	...	....	...	....	120	Ap 11,99	...	...
Do registered.....*J D	...	....	...	....	115	Ap 24,98	...	...
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942...M S*	...	....	...	....	106¾	No 20,99	...	...
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919.....J J	112	Jun 9	112	Jun 9	112	June 9	...	...
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.*A O	126½	Jan 13	126¾	Jan 3	126½	Jan 13	127	...
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*A O	...	....	...	....	112	Mr 17,99	111	...
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.....M N*	106	Mar 26	102¾	Feb 8	103	June 15	...	...
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938...*J J	86	May 2	82¾	Sep 15	82½	Sept 15	...	...
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.....J J*	...	....	...	....	104¾	Fe 5, 97	...	...
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col.,Aug.,1949.J D	85¾	Apr 5	78	Jun 28	73¾	Sept 15	73¾	75¾
Do do registered.....J D	...	....	...	....	75	Sept 15	...	...
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949...F A*	100¾	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 11	98¾	Sept 15	98¼	98¾
Do registered.....F A*	99¾	Jun 1	99¾	Jun 1	99¾	June 1	...	...
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5½s,Aug.,1929..J D	86¾	May 10	81	Jan 9	82¼	Sept 14	82	82¾
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910..F A*	110¾	Apr 20	110	May 29	110	Sept 13	110	...
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.....J D	106¾	Feb 28	104¼	Aug 9	105	Aug 15	...	...
Do M. & P. Div. 1st 5s, 1961..*M N	102¾	Jan 31	96¾	May 2	96¾	Sept 14	...	...
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & N.Js,1903.J J	...	....	...	....	102	Nov., 96	...	...
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.....A O*	111¾	Apr 16	109	Jul 12	111	Sept 13	...	...
Do con. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1912..A O*	115	Feb 21	111¾	May 25	113	Aug 21	...	...
Do gal. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1921..*A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	81	Aug 21	...	...
Hous. & S. W. 1st g.5s,1933..*M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105	Aug 20	...	...
Mor. I.& G. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....J J*	120¾	Feb 28	116¾	Jan 18	120¾	Feb 28	119½	...
Do 1st 7s, 1918.....*A O	...	....	...	....	134	No 22,99	...	...
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.....J J*	96	Jul 17	96¼	Aug 8	98¼	Aug 8	...	...
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	75¾	Sept 15	75	75¼
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.....F A*	...	....	...	....	116	De 16,98	110	...
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.M S*	...	....	...	....	106¾	No 17,97	106	...
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	104½	Jun 2	101	Jan 2	102¾	Sept 14	...	...
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch.,1900-10.J J	114½	Jun 11	110	Jan 2	111	Sept 4	...	...
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s,Ser.A.,1905.*A O	110	Mar 26	109	Jul 9	110	Aug 24	110	...
Do do Series B.....*A O	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	Aug 24	110¾	...
Do do Series C and D, 1906.....*A O	112	May 28	111¼	Jun 18	111¾	Aug 24	112¾	...
Do 1st 6s, 1912.....A O	119	Jul 27	117¾	Jun 8	119	July 27	119	...
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	105¾	Jan 19	103¾	Jan 19	103¾	Jan 19	...	...
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	106¾	Mar 29	104¼	Jan 10	106¾	Sept 12	106¼	107¼
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	99¾	Apr 5	93	Jan- 4	96¾	Sept 15	...	...
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.*J J	116¼	May 19	116	Aug 3	116	Aug 3	115	...
Gila V.G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924..M N*	106¾	Apr -6	100	May 8	103¾	July 24	...	108
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.*J J	...	....	...	....	98	Au 6, 97	...	...
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	...	....	...	....	106	Au 23,99	...	...
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994...J J*	113¾	Apr 10	103	Jan 8	108¾	Sept 15	108¾	109
Do registered.....J J*	108¾	Jul 30	107¾	Jul 27	108¾	Aug 3	...	...
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	109¼	Apr 23	108¼	Apr 10	109¼	Apr 23	108	...
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.*M S	112	May 8	108½	Jan 10	111¾	July 3	108	109
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	...	....	...	....	112¼	Au 17,97	...	...
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	93¾	Sep 14	93¼	Sep 13	93¾	Sept 14	93	93¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916...J J*	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	115	Jan 31	...	...
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930..J J*	117	Apr 16	114¾	Feb 19	117	May 10	...	118
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	120	Apr 25	114	Jan 2	116¼	Aug 27	118	...
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	124¾	May 8	119½	Jne 16	121¼	Aug 9	122½	...
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	124	Apr 20	118	Jan 3	120¾	Aug 13	120	...
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	126	Apr 23	118¾	Jan 2	120¾	July 19	123	...
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	101¼	Jul 20	101	Jan 11	101¼	July 20	...	...
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	109¾	Aug 25	104	Aug 14	108	Sept 6	...	...
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	111½	Jun 7	109	Jan 8	111	Aug 23	...	...
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936...*M N	111	Jul 27	108	Jan 4	110	Aug 6	...	...
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	...	....	...	....	102	Oc 13, 99	...	...
Do serial, Series E.....A O	...	....	...	....	109	Ja 12, 90	...	...
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	91½	Sep 14	87	Jul 9	91¼	Sept 14	90	93
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914..J J*	119	Mar 31	114½	Jan 10	117¼	July 18	...	...
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919..*M N	109	Apr 19	102	Jan 15	105	Aug 7	...	105½
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939..J J	117	Jul 25	117	Jul 25	117	July 25	...	...
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.A O*	...	....	...	....	113	Oct. 2, 99	114	...
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944....F A*	114½	Jul 2	114½	Jul 2	114¾	July 2	114	...
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930....A O	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	111	Jan 19	113	...
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905..*M S	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	105	Aug 1	102	107
Do 1st g 5s, 2000.....*J D	116	May 4	110½	Jun 25	112¾	Sept 13	...	...
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar.	60	Mar 13	53	Mar 8	55¼	Aug 29	...	...
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....J J*	114½	Apr 5	105	Jan 8	111	Sept 6	111	113
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	102¾	May 15	97½	Jne 16	100	Sept 12	...	100
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	112	Mar 10	105	Jan 29	112	July 20	111	113
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	90	Mar 12	84½	Jan 8	90	June 29	...	95
Tol., Fco. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J	84	Feb 8	78	Jan 3	83	Sept 6	82	...
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,Ex.*J D	130¾	Jun 16	110	...	130¾	June 16	...	...
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946..J D	...	....	...	....	99	Au 14,99	...	...
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.*J D	107	Apr 18	103	Jan 3	107	Sept 13	...	...
U. P. R. 1st & 1d.grt.g.4s,1947.J J*	106¾	Jun 8	101¾	Jan 10	105	Sept 15	105	105¼
Do registered.....J J*	105½	Jne 20	105¼	Jan 23	105¾	June 20	...	...
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	110	Feb 8	110	Feb 8	110	Sept 5	109	...
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946...*J D	104¾	Mar 23	100¾	Jan 8	102	Sept 15	102	102¼
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	125¾	Aug 8	117¾	Sept 6	117¾	Sept 14	127	...
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.J J*	115¼	Feb 15	110½	Jan 6	114	Sept 13	113	...
Do non-cum. inc.A 5s,July,1946.Sep	106	Jun 18	106	Jun 18	106	June 18	104	...
Do non-cum. inc. B & col. tr...Oct	...	....	...	....	75¼	Oc 11, 99	...	...
Utah & North

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

vance in both issues of Standard Gas. It is said that very little of the stock is now held by outsiders, and it is thought that an effort is being made to buy in all the stock. New England Gas and Coke was exceedingly weak, and the stock as well as the bonds declined sharply on light transactions. Rumors to the effect that the company was not earning its fixed charges were in part responsible for the declines, but these rumors were denied. Recently the bonds have found little support, and the decline at the close of the week, when the bonds dropped from about 61 to 55, naturally gave rise to disquieting reports.

American Woolen was watched with much interest because of the weakness of the stock in the face of a statement of earnings which may conservatively be called good. The report had shown that the common stock was earning about 8 per cent., and yet the price of this issue fell during the week below 12, a figure representing, if the published figures be correct, only a little more than a year and a half's earnings. And the preferred stock, paying 7 per cent., fell as low as 68½, and had little support at that figure. The explanation given is that efforts are being made to lower the price of the stock, with the ultimate purpose of securing a large amount of the issue at very low prices.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	180	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	290	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	170	..
Chase	475	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City	330	345
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	260	275
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	345	360
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	390	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	260	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	400	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	400	425
Hide & Leather	120	140
Importers & Traders'	510	530
Irving	175	185
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	800	..
Manhattan	265	285
Market & Fulton	210	235
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	165	205
Mercantile	160	180
Merchants'	150	160
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	300	..
Mount Morris	140	..
Mutual	240	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	270	..
New York	350	..
New York County	1300	..
New York Nat. Exchange	120	..
New York Produce Exchange	130	150
Ninth	93	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	105	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	440
People's	220	..
Phenix	101	106
Plaza	475	..
Republic	225	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	180	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	300	..
State of New York	185	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	1960	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	670
Hamilton	265	..
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	400	..
Manhattan	350	..
Manufacturers'	300	320
Mercantile	500	..
Metropolitan	425	475
Morton	430	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1375	1450
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	750	..
North American	200	208
People's Trust	290	310
Produce Exchange	130	145
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	395	410
Trust Company of America	198	202
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	410	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	290	..
Williamsburg	190	..

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	17	20
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	84	85
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	69	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con 5s	91	92
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds	105	107
Union Ferry	34	35
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96¼

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	118
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	540	..
Eagle	195	205
Empire City	75	82½
German-American	510	515
Germania	295	305
Globe & Rutgers	50	70
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	80	90
Hanover	140	..
Home	200	205
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	150	..
New York	90	100
Niagara	160	170
North River	140	147
Pacific	125	140
Peter Cooper	100	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	200
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	125
Westchester	100	..
Williamsburg City	230	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue (con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	160	161
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	85	90
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 6s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	225
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	102
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112¾	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	220	232
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	265	280
Central Crosstown 1st 5s	125	135
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	107
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	322	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	103	103
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	110	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	74	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	82
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	108	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Traction com	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf	93	96
Ninth Avenue	198	205
North Jersey Street Ry	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com	15	16
North Shore Traction pf	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	16
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20¾	21½
Second Avenue stock	197	200
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	118
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107	108
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	30	32
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
28th and 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¼
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf	66½	67
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	85	85¼
United Traction, Providence	106	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	112	114
Worcester Traction common	31½	..
Worcester Traction pf	103	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	87½	88
Am. Agricultural Chemical	25½	27
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf	47½	78½
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	5	6
American Bicycle pf	30	32
American Bicycle bonds	70	80
American Press Association	70	80
American Type Founders	54	58
American Woolen	11¾	12
American Woolen pf	68	69
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't pd	9	10
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	11	11⅛
California Copper	⅞	1¼
Central South Am. Tel	106	108
Central Fireworks	18	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Chicago & Alton subs	104	105
Chicago & Alton 5s	104	104½
Compressed Air	35	37
Consolidated Equipment	6¾	7¼
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf	60	65
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5¼
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	31	36
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg	71	75
Distilling Co. of America	4⅞	5
Dist. of Am. Trust Co. rects	4¾	4⅞
Distilling Co. of America pf	19	20
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf	80	94
Electric Vehicle	21	28
Electric Vehicle pf	..	55
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25
General Carriage	6½	6¾
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf	96	97
Havana Commercial	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	85
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1⅝
International Pump	15	19
International Pump pf	65	86
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Copper	..	5
Mergenthaler Linotype	186	188
National Gramophone	15	25
New England Transportation	3½	4¼
New York Transportation	7½	8¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	163	170
Otis Elevator	26	27
Otis Elevator pf	86	87½
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	19¼	21
Procter & Gamble	425	450
Procter & Gamble pf	195	200
Royal Baking Powder pf	92	93
Rubber Goods	23½	28½
Rubber Goods pf	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Singer Manufacturing	550	625
Standard Coupler	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126
Standard Oil	538½	540
Storage Power	12	14
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	⅛
Swift & Co.	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd	6	7
Tennessee Copper	12	13½
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Union Copper	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	120
United Shoe Machinery	29½	30
United Shoe Machinery pf	24	24½
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	3-16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Co.	2	3½
Virginia I., C. & C. 5s, 1949	26	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	360	380
Worthington Pump pf	106	106½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	63	65
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	103½	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	61	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	59	62
Grand Rapids	98	100
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	72	80
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	50	62
Lafayette Gas bonds	60	65
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	59	62
Madison (Wis.)	70	75
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	295	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106	106½
N. E. Gas & Coke	9	10
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	56	57
N. L. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	58	62
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo., G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1930	90	101
St. Joseph (Mo)	28	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul (Minn)	..	50
Standard (New York)	127	129
Standard pf	147	149
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	113	117
Syracuse	..	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	90	92
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	106½	108

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payabye.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 8
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Sept. 11
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 7	Oct. 2
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. 2
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 12	Sept. 17
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 15
Chi., & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 27
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Sept. 24
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 10
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4	Oct. 10

STREET RAILWAYS.

Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
Cincinnati Street Ry.	1¼	Oct. 1	.....	.....
South Side El. (Chi.) (quarter)	¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Union Elevated (Chicago)	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
United Traction & Elec. Co. (Prov.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
West End St. (Boston) com. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue	20	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 2

TRUST COMPANY.

Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 24	Oct. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
American Bank Note (quarter)	50c	Sept. 27	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 18
American Screw (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 29	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 29	Sept. 19	Oct. 1
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 20
Calumet & Hecla	$20	Sept. 28	Holders of record	Sept. 5
Camaria Iron	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Oct. 10	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
General Electric com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 25
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	.....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	.....
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 15	Sept. 30
National Sugar pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Sept. 20	Sept. 10	Sept. 21
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	.....	.....
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 1
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com	1	Oct. 16	Oct. 6	Oct. 16
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
St. Joseph Gas Co.	1½	Sept. 19	Aug. 18	Sept. 20
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 29
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 13	Holders of record	Sept. 29
United Shoe Machine Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
United Shoe Machine Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 22	Oct. 1
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 11
Westinghouse E. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Wolverine Copper Mining Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Gt. Southern Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Brooklyn Bank	.....	.....	Sept. 18	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Chi., Ind. & Louis. Railway	Aug. 29	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry.	Sept. 4	Sept. 24	Sept. 22	Annual
Great Northern	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Horn Silver Mining Co.	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	Oct. 2	Annual
Illinois Central	Sept. 11	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	Annual
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Annual
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 4	Oct. 8	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co.	Sept. 28	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R.	Aug. 24	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 29	Oct. 15	Oct. 11	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Providence & Stonington S. S. Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 19	Annual
Reading (Penn.) Trust Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 17	Special
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine Co.	Aug. 25	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Annual
Union Ferry Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 28	Special
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual

1900

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $5,220,075. The banks now hold a surplus of $20,836,175 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show an increase in loans of $7,022,600, a decrease in specie of $2,691,100, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,263,100, an increase in deposits of $1,063,600, and an increase in circulation of $372,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 15, 1900.	Sept. 8, 1900.	Sept. 16, '99.
Loans	$825,830,600	$818,808,000	$739,791,900
Specie	176,600,800	179,291,900	156,022,600
Legal tenders	71,971,600	73,334,700	49,098,700
Net deposits	907,344,900	906,281,400	819,383,400
Circulation	29,478,400	29,106,400	14,825,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 15, 1900.	Sept. 8, 1900.	Sept. 16, '99.
Specie	$176,600,800	$179,291,900	$156,022,600
Legal tenders	71,971,600	73,334,700	49,098,700
Total res'e	$247,672,400	$252,626,600	$205,121,300
Reserve req'd against dep.	226,836,225	226,570,350	204,845,850
Surplus of reserve above legal req'ments	$20,836,175	$26,056,250	$275,450

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,767,725	$23,530,375	$22,264,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,283,075	25,988,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,093,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,909,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,575	35,511,525	32,437,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,325	26,688,450
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,334,900	22,983,325
March 3	13,041,350	24,575,125	20,923,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,817,300	18,537,425	33,851,475
March 31	9,836,150	15,494,850	35,720,800
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,825	35,026,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,350	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,524,675	44,504,675
May 5	15,978,475	19,351,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,997,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,031,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,833,725	53,704,600
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,323,100	53,841,100
June 16	17,498,750	50,093,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,528,850	25,897,900	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,589,200	5,062,475	63,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,696,750	49,365,825
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,600	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	25,144,875	8,110,600	39,803,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,557,050	15,082,250	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,225	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,057
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$20,836,175	1895	$26,685,750
1899	275,450	1894	59,953,700
1898	4,240,400	1893	10,601,700
1897	19,893,375	1892	4,879,575
1896	10,454,375	1891	7,756,750

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 15	$747,650,336	$51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	659,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,462,304
Aug. 18	736,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,788,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	785,573,084	46,704,063
July 14	985,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,484
June 23	842,062,288	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,659
*June 2	826,976,655	49,240,800
May 26	966,216,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,479	61,584,225
May 12	996,729,213	54,586,513
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,986,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,974,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	78,001,061
April 14	1,030,414,179	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,368
March 31	1,116,124,633	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,985,960	47,934,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,840	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	976,186,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	920,315,975	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,068	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,416,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	54,906,365
Jan. 13	1,067,826,402	55,654,905
*Jan. 6	1,146,106,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,565	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,043	58,302,730
Dec. 16	1,349,644,923	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,086,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	1,033,[illegible]3,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,084,[illegible]2,286	53,632,101
Nov. 18	1,263,854,823	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,226,145	54,074,676
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,926,993
Oct. 14	1,105,092,485	52,281,180
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
*Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,514,363
Sept. 23	1,330,032,226	66,254,915
Sept. 16	1,096,748,226	43,451,021

*Five days. †Four days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$8,810,066
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	9,180,376
From Jan. 1, 1900	381,759,105
From Jan. 1, 1899	363,182,781

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 11, 1900	$10,881,582
Week ended Sept. 12, 1899	8,626,387
From Jan. 1, 1900	409,791,133
From Jan. 1, 1899	314,980,170

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$17,387
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	428,334
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,998,002
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,679,471

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$33,914
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	4,167
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,187,718
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,871,409

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	$424,167

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$16,527
From Jan. 1, 1900	45,519,716
From Jan. 1, 1899	16,191,938

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$16,000
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	44,329
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,444,405
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,753,793

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$989,115
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	780,476
From Jan. 1, 1900	36,048,748
From Jan. 1, 1899	33,199,449

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$973,275
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	732,224
From Jan. 1, 1900	32,604,343
From Jan. 1, 1899	30,446,056

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$34,387
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	476,538
From Jan. 1, 1900	5,112,407
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,433,264

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$923,029
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	784,643
From Jan. 1, 1900	83,236,466
From Jan. 1, 1899	59,070,858

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 14, 1900	$887,502
Week ended Sept. 15, 1899	308,057
From Jan. 1, 1900	78,124,059
From Jan. 1, 1899	46,637,594

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 13, 1900	£26,116,712	.....
Sept. 14, 1899	26,512,747	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 13, 1900	89,796,431	445,204,516
Sept. 14, 1899	76,804,793	47,634,907
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 13, 1900	27,794,000	14,712,000
Sept. 14, 1899	26,855,000	13,894,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 13, 1900	77,915,000	7,445,000
Sept. 14, 1899	83,053,000	8,218,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 13, 1900	37,591,000	9,745,000
Sept. 14, 1899	30,943,000	10,098,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 13, 1900	15,099,000	16,804,000
Sept. 14, 1899	12,073,000	12,000,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 13, 1900	15,446,000	1,998,000
Sept. 14, 1899	15,543,000	1,388,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 13, 1900	4,298,000	5,645,000
Sept. 14, 1899	3,741,000	5,994,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 13, 1900	3,898,000	1,644,000
Sept. 14, 1899	3,997,000	1,626,000
Total for week	£304,405,143	£528,385,516
Total previous week	£307,110,542	£528,052,520
Current date last year	£[illegible]	£[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 15. Bid.	Closing Sept. 15. Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.	
195	..	**Albany & Sus.**	$3,500,000	July, 1900	3½	*204 July 6	*204 July 6		*204	July 6, 1900
140	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900	4	155 Sept. 5	155 Sept. 5		155	Sept. 5, 1900
88	90	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	June 1, 1900	3	100 Apr. 5	90 Jan. 3		90	Sept. 4, 1900
150	156	American Express	18,000,000	July 2, 1900	3	159 May 2	145 Jan. 18		*154	Sept. 6, 1900
4½	4¾	American Malting	14,500,000	.....	..	7⅞ Jan. 2	3 June 2		5	Sept. 4, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	6,995,800	.....	..	.....	.....		*24	Oct. 10, 1899
88	92	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1¼	95 Feb. 1	91 Mar. 15		*88¾	Sept. 23, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900	3	.....	.....		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900	1	.....	.....		100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1900	2	.....	.....		106½	Nov. 14, 1899
160	170	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900	3	175 May 31	140 Jan. 2		172	Aug. 13, 1900
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....		21	Feb. 15, 1899
60	75	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	5,000,000	.....	..	73 Aug. 29	52 Feb. 27		73	Aug. 29, 1900
105	115	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900	3	115 April 26	95¾ Mar. 21		112	July 18, 1900
124	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	125½ June 11	125 May 23		125	Aug. 13, 1900
100⅜	101½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900	1	93 Feb. 28	91¾ Feb. 28		*95¼	Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900	1¾	.....	.....		171	Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	39¾ Jan. 15	37 Apr. 25		30	Apr. 28, 1900
116½	125	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	5,830,700	July 2, 1900	1½	125 Aug. 15	120 Jan. 17		125	Aug. 25, 1900
31½	34	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	7,489,100	.....	..	42 Mar. 31	30 June 23		32¾	Aug. 29, 1900
22	23	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	10,500,000	.....	..	29 Apr. 16	14 Jan. 15		23	Sept. 27, 1900
..	..	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	24,396,600	July 6, 1900	1¾	207 Sept. 7	195¼ May 9		207	Sept. 7, 1900
110	115	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900	5	123½ Jan. 31	112 May 12		115	Aug. 15, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900	3½	175 Mar. 3	172 Feb. 8		*170	June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 2, 1900	2	.....	.....		102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 2, 1900	1½	.....	.....		120	June 4, 1898
25	28	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	5,000,000	.....	..	28 Apr. 27	14½ Jan. 10		28	Sept. 6, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900	1½	187 July 30	*183½ July 3		187	July 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	2¾ Apr. 10	1¼ May 7		1½	July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	3¾ Mar. 26	1¼ Aug. 13		1½	Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	12¾ May 3	9 Jan. 4		11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	.....	..	29½ Mar. 21	21 Jan. 5		29	June 12, 1900
15½	16	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	8,500,000	.....	..	20¼ Mar. 21	14½ Jan. 6		16¼	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	.....	..	.....	.....		30	June 9, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2	52 May 9	50 Feb. 16		*52	Aug. 31, 1900
12½	15	**Des Moines & Ft. D.**	4,283,100	.....	..	19 Mar. 26	12 June 20		13½	July 17, 1900
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. D. pf.	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900	7	.....	.....		110	June 20, 1899
12½	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	17½ Mar. 5	12 July 6		12	Aug. 27, 1900
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900	3¾	*400 Jan. 20	*395 July 5		*395	July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	10,000,000	July 9, 1900	1¼	122¾ Feb. 23	101 Jan. 3		106⅞	May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	15¼ May 22	14½ Apr. 4		*15⅛	Aug. 1, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July, 1900	1½	.....	.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900	2½	.....	.....		*45	Nov. 3, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1900	1¼	*102½ July 17	101 June 28		*102¾	July 7, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Aug. 25, 1900	50c	.....	.....		*105	May 20, 1899
73	80	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 25, 1900	50c	*75 Aug. 13	65 Feb. 6		*75	Aug. 13, 1900
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900	2	103¾ June 7	102½ April 18		*101	July 20, 1900
3⅜	5	International Silver	10,000,000	.....	..	10⅞ Jan. 25	3¼ Aug. 2		4	Aug. 27, 1900
14	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	18 May 4	10 Jan. 10		15	Aug. 23, 1900
2¾	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	.....	..	3½ May 2	3¼ May 24		3½	May 24, 1900
14	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	July 2, 1900	50c	17½ Mar. 27	15 Feb. 2		16	June 19, 1900
..	..	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....	.....		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
3	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....		7½	Nov. 9, 1899
15	20	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	40 Feb. 13	24 June 29		27	June 29, 1900
..	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	3	66 Feb. 6	52½ July 21		52½	July 21, 1900
97	100	**Laclede Gas** pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1900	2½	100 Jan. 4	96 Jan. 11		*100	Aug. 24, 1900
93¼	95	Lake Erie & West. pf.	11,840,000	July 16, 1900	2	100 Apr. 2	83¼ Feb. 2		*95	Sept. 3, 1900
209	..	Lake Shore	49,486,500	July 28, 1900	3½	210 May 24	206 Apr. 26		*208	Aug. 23, 1900
8	12	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	19¾ May 2	6¼ Jan. 30		17	July 24, 1900
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1900	2	81 Mar. 23	75 Feb. 16		75	Aug. 22, 1900
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1900	5	.....	.....		*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900	2	*105½ Jan. 18	105 July 23		105	July 23, 1900
14	18	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	.....	..	27 Apr. 24	15 Jan. 2		18	Aug. 29, 1900
53	56	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	60 Apr. 24	50 Feb. 5		57	Aug. 21, 1900
35½	38½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898	1	48¼ Apr. 2	35 June 25		36¾	Aug. 27, 1900
187	187½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900	3½	180½ May 8	184 June 25		185½	Sept. 4, 1900
45	C2	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	45 June 20	43 June 27		45	June 29, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	.....	..	.....	.....		8½	June 9, 1899
28	35	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900	2	37 Apr. 30	33 Aug. 15		33	Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	July 14, 1900	1½	.....	.....		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
70	79	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	M'h. 1, 1900	5	85 Jan. 31	75 June 29		*75	July 2, 1900
131	134	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	July, 1900	1¼	134 Feb. 28	130 Feb. 2		*132¾	July 9, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,850	July 2, 1900	4 1-3	413 July 12	405 July 1		413	July 12, 1900
210	214	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	53,038,100	June 30, 1900	2	215½ May 1	212½ Apr. 18		*212	Sept. 6, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1900	1	.....	.....		88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1	31⅞ May 15	25 May 21		25	Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	.....	..	.....	.....		7	Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900	30c	9 Feb. 2	6⅞ July 7		6⅞	July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,375,100	July 2, 1898	1	.....	.....		*3	Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	1,161,800	July 2, 1900	2	.....	.....		6½	Oct. 7, 1899
82	90	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900	1¼	87½ Jan. 4	83 May 11		87½	Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.....	.....		*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	1¾	.....	.....		*110	June 26, 1899
410	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900	4	*420 June 11	420 June 11		*420	June 11, 1900
1½	1⅝	Peo., Dec. & Evans	8,400,000	.....	..	4 May 1	1⅝ Aug. 27		1⅝	Sept. 24, 1900
22	23½	Père Marquette	14,145,000	.....	..	29¼ Mar. 27	20 Jan. 29		23½	Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,710,550	Jan. 20, 1900	2½	74 Jan. 19	74 Jan. 19		74	Jan. 19, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 2, 1900	2	.....	.....		*117	May 16, 1899
56	70	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,347,100	.....	..	80½ Jan. 2	50 Aug. 14		54	Aug. 28, 1900
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	10,714,200	July 2, 1900	1¾	188 Feb. 16	186 Mar. 10		†185⅞	June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1900	3	.....	.....		*187	Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2½ Mar. 29	1¼ Aug. 1		1¼	Sept. 5, 1900
..	..	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	July 16, 1900	½	10⅛ Mar. 28	8 June 1		8¼	June 26, 1900
190	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900	4	*193 Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7		*193	Aug. 7, 1900
54	57	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900	5	65 Aug. 17	43¼ Jan. 27		65	Aug. 17, 1900
..	90	Rio Grande Western pf.	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900	1¼	93 Mar. 22	80 Jan. 16		86	Sept. 8, 1900
132	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1¼	131¾ M'h. 26	131¾ M'h. 26		*135	July 28, 1900
65	67	**St. L. & San Fran.** 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 6, 1900	2	72¾ Mar. 30	66 July 12		*68¾	Sept. 6, 1900
62¾	63¾	Silver Bullion Certificates	.....	.....	..	69¾ Mar. 16	59½ Jan. 18		60¾	Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900	2½	.....	.....		*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	July, 1900	2½	.....	.....		100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,642,400	.....	..	*14 Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11		*14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,224,500	Jan. 15, 1900	4	*60 Apr. 9	*60 Apr. 9		*60	Apr. 9, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	.....	.....		24	Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1½	.....	.....		45	Dec. 2, 1899
8½	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	10 Jan. 24	10 Jan. 24		*8¾	Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1½	63¾ Jan. 24	61½ July 5		62	Aug. 21, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	1¾	142 Apr. 12	136 Jan. 2		*141¼	June 11, 1900
11¼	11½	**Union Bag & Paper**	16,000,000	.....	..	25 Feb. 7	10 June 18		11½	Sept. 8, 1900
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 2, 1900	½	.....	.....		64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1900	2½	*272¼ Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17		*272¼	Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	3,000,000	.....	..	¾ May 23	¾ May 22		¾	Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf.	5,000,000	.....	..	13½ Feb. 23	4 Mar. 23		*1¼	Aug. 6, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,222,000	Sept. 1, 1900	3½	.....	.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900	3½	.....	.....		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,180,000	Aug. 15, 1900	1½	.....	.....		120	Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900	3	.....	.....		66	Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Morris and Essex, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are each $25 par. New Central Coal Company is $20 par.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	93	74
1st week Sept.	$27,230	$23,624	$21,894
From July 1	259,907	228,223	225,080
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
1st week Sept.	531,606	525,505	.....
From Jan. 1	15,307,242	14,468,521	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,423	5,063	4,863
1st week Sept.	769,634	705,135	633,620
From July 1	5,614,036	5,359,657	4,953,426
CENTRAL PACIFIC for July—			
Gross earnings	1,746,111	1,580,642	1,300,119
Op. expenses	985,946	857,994	778,796
Net	760,165	682,479	521,323
Prop. ex to gross	54½	57½	59½
CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA for July—			
Gross earnings	53,723	36,923	23,462
Op. expenses	25,790	19,154	16,944
Net	7,971	7,769	6,496
Interest, tax, &c.	3,656	2,466	.....
Surplus	4,315	5,303	.....
DETROIT & MACKINAC for July—			
Gross earnings	58,142	41,641	46,988
Op. expenses	25,329	20,307	23,111
Net	32,813	21,340	23,845
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for July—			
G

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NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circ'l'n.
$2,000,000	$2,158,800	Bk. N.Y.,N.B.A.	$14,812,000	$2,129,000	$1,385,000	$14,476,000	$50,000
2,050,000	2,110,900	Bk. of Manh. Co.	20,531,000	3,688,000	3,288,000	24,329,000	.....
2,000,000	1,205,400	Merchants' Nat.	13,338,000	2,518,200	1,603,100	15,980,500	.....
2,000,000	2,293,000	Mechanics' Nat.	12,153,000	2,336,000	554,000	12,461,000	.....
1,500,000	2,916,400	Bank of America	21,695,700	3,988,400	2,017,800	24,437,800	.....
1,000,000	274,000	Phenix Nat.....	5,300,000	1,288,000	120,000	5,534,000	50,000
10,000,000	5,278,600	National City...	113,663,500	39,051,800	5,324,300	139,026,700	4,281,600
300,000	6,304,000	Chemical Nat...	24,450,000	3,631,300	2,877,800	24,182,000	.....
800,000	228,500	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,746,500	825,400	597,000	5,330,500	28,000
1,000,000	1,850,600	Gallatin Nat...	8,463,700	921,800	939,700	6,895,400	991,300
300,000	83,400	Nat. Butch. & D.	1,058,100	206,000	59,500	1,009,200	49,800
400,000	117,900	Mech. & Traders'	2,199,000	188,000	105,000	2,196,000	.....
200,000	152,200	Greenwich	964,000	103,900	165,100	872,400	.....
600,000	593,600	Leath.Mfrs.' Nat.	3,573,200	809,900	204,100	3,852,300	478,100
300,000	223,000	Seventh Nat....	3,597,100	684,300	290,600	4,449,400	300,000
1,200,000	568,100	Bk. S. of N. Y..	3,717,700	538,200	303,100	3,091,400	.....
5,000,000	2,848,500	Am. Exch. Nat...	28,986,000	4,258,000	1,208,000	21,438,000	4,900,000
10,000,000	7,029,300	Nat. Bk. of Com.	66,704,100	8,091,300	6,304,500	56,598,100	7,546,500
1,000,000	1,647,800	Nat. Broadway..	6,530,900	1,132,000	405,100	5,870,800	199,700
1,000,000	1,222,500	Mercantile Nat..	13,130,200	2,155,000	1,514,800	13,053,900	1,000,000
422,700	484,400	Pacific	2,795,100	375,800	466,600	3,496,300	.....
1,500,000	1,143,200	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	20,273,200	4,190,400	1,230,400	22,542,500	1,075,700
450,000	1,000,700	Chatham Nat....	6,105,000	749,100	946,100	6,285,900	50,000
200,000	234,700	People's	2,229,000	116,000	346,500	2,484,200	.....
1,000,000	650,500	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	12,521,100	2,826,800	1,629,700	14,137,700	732,400
$3,000,000	$5,014,100	Hanover Nat.....	42,533,500	12,673,700	2,393,100	48,605,800	2,320,000
500,000	467,000	Irving Nat.....	4,151,000	706,000	608,700	4,802,000	175,300
600,000	420,500	Nat. Citizens'...	2,943,800	707,800	191,000	3,267,900	196,100
500,000	234,000	Nassau	2,638,400	468,500	179,200	2,939,300	.....
999,900	1,020,000	Mark. & F. Nat.	6,930,600	1,226,800	635,000	7,073,200	243,500
1,000,000	211,200	Nat. Shoe & L..	3,682,900	917,300	222,500	4,162,300	50,000
1,400,000	1,771,400	Corn Exchange..	20,989,400	3,942,000	2,310,000	25,014,400	.....
1,000,000	510,600	Continental Nat.	4,537,600	789,200	574,500	5,424,900	337,000
300,000	401,100	Oriental	2,006,600	187,200	240,200	1,873,000	.....
1,500,000	6,150,100	Imp. & Trad. Nt.	25,063,000	5,654,000	2,154,000	26,296,000	45,500
2,000,000	3,306,200	Nat. Park	47,298,000	12,473,000	5,206,000	60,628,000	49,600
250,000	162,900	East River Nat..	1,160,200	166,500	150,600	1,228,900	50,000
3,000,000	2,376,000	Fourth Nat.....	22,372,100	4,112,000	2,044,000	23,872,400	50,000
1,000,000	539,900	Central Nat.....	11,427,000	1,941,000	1,364,000	14,035,000	90,000
300,000	799,000	Second Nat.....	6,469,000	1,706,000	747,000	9,385,000	273,000
750,000	162,800	Ninth National..	2,339,500	532,000	301,100	2,861,400	49,900
800,000	9,117,000	First National..	38,340,200	6,743,300	2,093,700	37,636,500	495,100
300,000	103,000	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	2,914,700	626,600	311,200	3,225,300	256,800
250,000	714,200	Bowery	3,302,000	355,000	319,000	3,327,000	.....
200,000	375,500	N. Y. Co. Nat....	3,109,500	709,100	384,500	4,036,000	50,000
750,000	343,800	German-Amer. ...	3,610,200	603,000	252,300	3,543,000	.....
1,000,000	1,924,600	Chase National..	36,492,400	7,661,300	4,160,700	44,537,400	300,000
100,000	1,311,800	Fifth Avenue....	8,431,600	2,157,800	890,100	9,653,800	.....
200,000	639,000	German Exch....	2,590,700	185,700	642,300	3,040,600	.....
200,000	850,000	Germania	3,112,800	402,000	590,000	4,504,800	.....
300,000	890,100	Lincoln Nat.....	11,247,900	2,654,400	1,006,600	13,502,600	247,600
200,000	1,073,500	Garfield Nat....	5,624,200	1,840,700	812,100	6,819,400	49,700
200,000	359,100	Fifth National..	2,662,900	453,000	157,200	2,229,700	162,700
300,000	992,500	Bank of Metrop..	6,851,700	1,129,800	458,500	6,920,900	.....
200,000	409,100	West Side.....	2,578,000	478,000	445,000	3,208,000	.....
500,000	748,700	Seaboard Nat....	11,063,000	1,550,000	1,963,000	13,386,000	480,000
2,100,000	1,696,400	Western Nat....	37,589,000	9,094,000	2,501,700	45,397,700	50,000
300,000	528,300	First Nat.,B'lyn.	3,900,000	571,000	821,000	4,433,000	75,000
300,000	535,800	Liberty Nat.....	6,557,400	1,299,200	425,000	6,719,500	497,300
1,000,000	411,000	N. Y. Prod. Ex..	4,079,400	770,700	345,400	4,628,800	.....
250,000	416,900	Bk. New Am....	5,018,800	820,700	681,600	5,897,200	.....
350,000	231,800	Astor National..	3,620,100	779,800	195,200	3,817,700	300,000
500,000	302,100	Hide & L. Nat..	2,497,500	400,600	79,200	1,750,800	380,000
$62,800,000	$75,730,900	Total, Nat. Bks.					
11,422,700	15,238,700	Total, State Bks.					
$74,222,700	$90,969,600	Total	$825,830,000	176,000,500	71,071,600	907,344,900	20,478,400

*As per official reports: 44 National Banks, June 29, 1900; 19 State banks, Sept. 4, 1900.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cool; brisk northerly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,817. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

OVER 100,000 MINERS ARE OUT ON STRIKE

All Mines but One in Lackawanna and Wyoming Regions Closed.

WORK LIMITED ELSEWHERE

More Lehigh and Schuylkill Collieries Likely to Close To-day.

Little Violence Reported, but the Operators Claim Large Numbers of Men Have Been Intimidated.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The great strike of mine workers in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which represent practically the hard coal output of the world, began to-day.

According to President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, who is personally directing the strike from his headquarters at Hazleton, the success of the four days' effort to tie up the mines exceeded the expectations of the strike leaders.

The hard coal region is divided into four large districts, the Lackawanna, Wyoming, Lehigh, and Schuylkill regions. In the first two, representing nearly 90,000 men, the tie-up is practically complete, only one mine employing a few hundred men being operated, and this the strikers say they hope to close soon.

In the Lehigh region about 8,000 of the 16,000 mine employes have quit work.

Principally because the union has comparatively little strength in the Schuylkill region and the workmen there have no decided grievances, as in other districts, the strike was not general among the 50,000 men employed. Indications to-night, however, point to the closing to-morrow of some mines in this district that were operated to-day, despite the assertions of officials of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and other companies operating the region that they will continue their collieries in operation.

Nearly all the efforts of the strike leaders are being devoted to organizing the men in the weak Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, and to-night their organizers and orators are redoubling their efforts.

No violence worth mentioning has marred the first day of the struggle. Practically no progress has yet been made in the efforts of some of the clergy to bring about a settlement of the trouble through arbitration.

RAILWAY MEN MAY STRIKE.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 17.—An officer of the Brotherhood of Trainmen said to-day:

"So far the coal has not been considered non-union. The coal hauled to-day was mined Saturday. This supply will be exhausted by to-morrow or next day. We expect that but little coal will then come out, and we have not decided as yet what stand we will take if we are required to haul it.

"The miners who have remained at work are now not unionists. It is hardly to be expected that we will work for or with them. The brotherhood has a large majority of the employes of the coal roads on its membership rolls, and we can control the situation."

STRIKERS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 17.—Notwithstanding the general suspension of work in the Lackawanna district mines, there is no enthusiasm among the men, and the impression prevails among disinterested persons that the strike will not last ten days.

The older miners are against it, and from their conversation would evidently be glad of an excuse to go to work. The young men and the boys regard it as a kind of "lark," but the older heads, who have had experience of strikes, are out only because of the horror of being called "scabe."

The fact that many of the men in the Hazelton and Shamokin districts are still working is being eagerly discussed, and if those miners refuse to obey the strike order the men here will flock back to work in less than two weeks.

"It is of no use for us to stay out if others work," say the old miners, in a tone that indicates their pleasure at finding a reasonable excuse to break the strike.

AT STRIKE HEADQUARTERS.

President Mitchell Claims 112,000 Men Have Gone Out—The Question of Arbitration.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 17.—The great struggle between the anthracite coal miners of Pennsylvania and their employers was begun to-day. Each side is confident of winning, and neither of the contending forces shows any disposition to yield.

With the exception of a trivial incident at No. 3 colliery of the Lehigh Coal Company, where a gang of boys compelled a mule driver to seek cover by throwing stones at him, the contest thus far has been entirely devoid of violence.

The exact number of men who struck cannot at this time be told, as only estimates of the number of men who did not start to work were made to-day. Reports received by the United Mine Workers' officials from the entire anthracite region were, to them, most satisfactory. In this territory, known as District No. 7, there are 16,000 men employed in and about the mines. Of this number it is conservatively estimated that about 50 per cent., or 8,000 miners, obeyed the order of President Mitchell to quit work. Five thousand of these belong to collieries which did not work at all, and the remaining 3,000 to mines which worked short handed.

The district south of this place, known as the South Side, was tied up completely, with the exception of Coleraine, Beaver Meadow, and Carsons washeries. In this territory the United Mine Workers are very strong. On the North Side, the upper Lehigh, Minnesville, Ebervaie, and Drifton No. 1 collieries, employing about 1,500 men, are shut down; the mines at Lattimer and Pond Creek, employing 1,200 men, are working full, but every other mine in that big territory is working with badly crippled forces. Three of the Markle mines, over which there has been so much contention, worked all day with about 45 per cent. of their men. On the West Side every colliery started up to-day minus its union men except at the Hazle mines, where the union miners went to work in consequence of a misunderstanding.

Hazleton to-day presented an animated appearance. Strikers from all the surrounding mining towns came here early in the day and gathered in groups on the street corners and discussed the situation. It was a most orderly crowd. Around strike headquarters at the Valley Hotel there was more or less of a crowd of men all day. President Mitchell, who arrived from the West last night, was kept busy all day and evening receiving reports from every section of the region. Messengers, bringing information to him from near-by points, kept coming regularly.

Mr. Mitchell decided an important point to-day in the matter of arbitration. It will be remembered that last week the miners employed by G. B. Markle & Co. decided not to strike until the firm had passed upon a set of their own grievances, which differ somewhat from those of the United Mine Workers. The firm has an agreement with its men that if any differences fail of adjustment the grievances shall be arbitrated. John Markle of the firm yesterday agreed to have Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia arbitrate the differences if the mediators decided upon by the firm and the men cannot come to a satisfactory agreement. Mr. Markle gave out an interview to newspaper reporters to this effect, and suggested to the reporters that they go to see what President Mitchell would have to say to the proposition. Mr. Markle not caring to be put on record as recognizing the union. This was done, and after due deliberation Mr. Mitchell replied:

"I regard this as a rather unusual way of conveying the wishes of Mr. Markle, but I wish to say that we intend to ask the men employed by Mr. Markle to cease work. We intend to use all lawful means to induce them to join the strike. This strike is probably different from any strike in the anthracite region before. If the miners employed by one big company in the anthracite region fail, they all fail. They may prove successful in some companies for a brief time, but the rate of wages in the entire anthracite region will get to a certain level.

"If we succeed at one place and fail at another the low wages must be brought up to meet the high or the higher must come down to meet the low, so that I do not propose to officially accept or reject for our organization any proposition for a settlement that is not made either by the company or by some other person to whom they will give authority to act as their representative."

Father Phillips, who suggested the idea of having Archbishop Ryan brought in as arbitrator on behalf of the men, would not talk on the decision of President Mitchell, but in speaking on the subject of an early settlement of the strike, he said:

"There can hardly be anything done for a few days, and it is likely that the nature of the Archbishop's efforts may depend upon some contingency that may arise in the meantime or during the continuance of the strike. I will watch events closely and keep him informed of every opportunity where mediation or intercession can serve to make this strike of brief duration. That is about all that can be accomplished or even attempted now that the conflict has begun, unless overtures for arbitration should be made to the Archbishop; but of course they would have to come from both sides.

"It is too early to look for a basis of negotiations or mediation, as the contending forces will probably test each other's strength before deciding on peace or continued war. It is yet hoped that it will be peace."

It is not unlikely that Father Phillips will go to Philadelphia to see Archbishop Ryan this week for the purpose of getting the latter's views on the matter of attempting a settlement, and also to explain the situation fully to his Eminence.

Father Phillips and President Mitchell were again in conference this afternoon. Neither would discuss the subject of the conference, but it is believed to have been in reference to the proposition that Archbishop Ryan be the mediator between the contending forces.

About 100 foreign-speaking miners left Hazleton to-day for New York, where they will take a steamer for Europe. These men expect a long strike, and rather than remain idle here they prefer to go to their former homes.

President Mitchell to-night gave out the following statement:

"Information received up to this time indicates that 112,000 mine workers are on strike in the anthracite region. Of this number 72,000 are in District No. 1, 30,000 in District No. 9, and 10,000 in District No. 7.

"Reports received are to the effect that large numbers of those who went to the mines to-day will join the suspension to-morrow.

"We feel confident that the entire number of men employed in and about the coal mines of the anthracite district will be idle in the next few days.

"The men appear determined to continue on strike until their demands for justice have been acceded to.

"The number of men now out on strike exceeds that of any other industrial contest in the history of our country."

In speaking of the charge that politics might have something to do with the present strike, President Mitchell to-day said:

"Politics will not, can not, and must not enter into the strike. Personally, I approach the contest as a mother would her babe in its first illness. The sole object of that mother is restoration of her baby's health. The men who are called leaders in this strike are animated with the same consideration. The leaders feel, and they want their men to feel, and they want the public to know, that this is a fight for human liberty. It would be nonsensical, it would be cruel, for any one to inject politics into it."

READING MINES WORKING.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—General Manager C. E. Henderson of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company stated this afternoon that thirty-eight of the thirty-nine collieries operated by that company were working to-day. The one idle colliery is the Burnside, near Shamokin. The Bear Valley and Henry Clay Collieries, Mr. Henderson said, are running very short handed. The Burnside colliery employs about 500 hands.

Mr. Henderson stated that he did not anticipate any further defections in the ranks of the mine workers. Those who have gone out, he said, have done so out of sympathy, as the Reading Company has no controversy with its men, having no company stores, paying wages semi-monthly, and charging only the market price for powder.

The Reading Company to-day issued orders to agents of the line and city trade that no further orders for shipments of anthracite coal are to be taken except with the understanding that hey are subject to approval by the company before acceptance. The order took effect immediately.

This action is an outcome of the great rush of orders that has been coming in upon the company since it became evident that there would be a strike in the upper coal fields, and that in all likelihood it would not cripple the Schuylkill district, in which nearly all the Reading Company's collieries are situated.

Vice President Henderson of the Reading estimated to-day that the volume of these orders has been twice as great in the past few days as in the corresponding period of last year.

"The notice means," said he, "that we have been flooded with orders, and that we are not going to let other people speculate on the company. If the strike in the upper region is general we naturally do not want all our coal taken up at the lower prices."

STRIKE IN WYOMING VALLEY.

Every Colliery But One Closed—Over 22,000 Men Idle—Charges of Intimidation.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 17.—Every mine in the Wyoming Valley, with the exception of one, was closed to-day by the miners' strike. The exception was the colliery operated by the West End Coal Company at Mocanaqua. The men there refused to go out, saying they were satisfied with the present condition of things. The total number of men idle in this valley is a little over 22,000.

When the whistles blew this morning for the commencement of work there were very few men in sight. The pumpmen and runners were on hand to go to their posts, but miners and laborers were conspicuous by their absence. Some distance from the collieries watchers were stationed. They were there to see if any of the miners intended to go to work. When they found that the men remained away, they returned to the United Mine Workers' headquarters and reported. By 9 o'clock President Nicholls had reports from every mine in the district. They were very encouraging, showing that all had closed down, with the exception of the one at Mocanaqua.

Early in the morning it was thought that enough men would be secured to operate one of the collieries of the Pennsylvania Company at Pittston, but the union miners were active, and succeeded in inducing those who contemplated going to work to return to their homes.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company officials also felt confident that they would be able to put their South Wilkesbarre mine in operation. Everything was ready to start up work, but when 7 o'clock arrived not a dozen men had reported. The company officials say they had promises from a number of men to go to work, but at the last moment they backed out, being unwilling to incur the ill-will of the union miners, who were watching the movements of every man.

The other operators tell the same story. They say many men who had intended to go to work were intimidated, and rather than run the risk of being mocked at and probably assaulted they remained at home. One operator thought this feeling of fear would die out in a few days, and then there would be any number of applicants for work.

A Hungarian who attempted to go to work in the Woodward Mine of the Lackawanna Company was set upon by some of his countrymen and badly beaten. The attention of the officials of the company has been called to the matter, and they say that to-morrow they will have a number of special officers sworn in to protect those who want to go to work. Sidney Bryant, an engineer at Bryant's colliery, Luzerne Borough, claims that while on his way to work he was attacked by foreigners, who pointed a pistol at his head and threatened to shoot him if he did not return home. Not being armed he could offer no resistance, and took the advice of his assailants and went home.

The United Mine Workers held meetings in this city, Plymouth, Pittston, Ashley, Hanover, Port Bowkley, Parsons, and other places to-day. A large meeting held on the river bank in this city was addressed by President Nicholls of the First District. He told his hearers that he was very much encouraged by the outlook, and thought that if the other districts did as well as his (Nicholl's) district, the strike would be settled in the men's favor in a short time. The meeting at Pittston to-night brought out a large crowd. The speakers urged the men to stand together and to keep away from the works as long as the strike lasted.

It was given out at strike headquarters to-night that over 1,000 men had been added to the membership of the United Mine Workers to-day. In this city over 400 joined.

The miners here, while they are well pleased with the showing the men of the Wyoming Valley have made, do not like the reports that come from the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. They say that if the men in these districts continue at work it will only make the fight in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys more prolonged, while if all the miners quit work it might bring the operators to terms sooner.

The operators take a rather hopeful view of the situation. They say they do not hope to resume work to-morrow, but point to the fact that a house divided against itself is bound to fall. One operator said:

"There is no reason to believe that the men in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions will be a unit for striking. It is a well-known fact that they are not. That being the case, it is only a question of time when the strike will collapse. The miners and business men of the Wyoming region are not going to sit idly by while the business men and miners of the lower anthracite districts prosper at their expense. As soon as it becomes known that our people are being discriminated against there will be a break, and the men here will return to work with a rush."

President Nicholls said to-night, when told what the operator had said, that the wish was only father to the thought. Mr. Nicholls said the men are well organized, far better than the operators ever expected, and that there will be no break in their ranks until they gain their point.

From present indications there will be no mines in the valley in operation to-morrow. The United Mine Workers will make a strong effort to close the colliery at Mocanaqua.

LACKAWANNA DISTRICT IDLE.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 17.—The order to strike was obeyed to the letter by the miners in the Lackawanna district to-day. Every colliery from Nanticoke to Forest City was suspended. Even the washeries were deserted by the regular employes, and while they were run for a few hours with hands picked up outside, work was suspended later.

The washeries are the plants built near the culm dumps. They are used to clean the refuse of former years and to recover for commercial purposes the coal that was thrown away when the methods of preparing anthracite were more crude than at present. The men employed in these "laundries" are in no sense mine workers, but if they were permitted to work, they could relieve to some extent the coal famine that will be created by the strike.

There was some little excitement early in the day, caused by the report that the police had been called to the Meadow Brook washery on account of the action of a lot of boys who threw stones at the buildings when an attempt was made to continue work. Police officers were sent to the scene, but the washeries had stopped and the boys had disappeared.

The Columbus washery men started to work, but without any solicitation from the strikers sent a committee to strike headquarters to find out if they were considered "scabs," and being answered with an emphatic affirmative, quit in a body. This washery supplies the fuel for all the electric light plants in Scranton and Dunmore and all the power stations for the trolley roads throughout the whole valley.

The public steam-heating plant also relies on it for its fuel. Only 1,050 tons of culm are on hand, and the customers and the public at large are doing a lot of worrying. An effort is to be made to induce the Mine Workers' Union to exempt this washery. The proprietors will agree to serve only its quasi-public customers.

Eleven men under a private contractor were engaged to-day in digging a shaft in the Jersey Central freight yards to reach the old workings of the abandoned "Cork and Bottle" colliery, which is on fire and which will have to be flooded by the Jersey Central Company to remove the danger of their yard caving in.

Some strikers passing by shouted "scab!" The men quit. The contractor secured a note from Organizer Dilcher of the United Mine Workers exempting these men from the strike order, and they resumed operations.

SHAMOKIN MINES TIED UP.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 17.—The collieries in the suburbs of this place, employing in all between 9,500 and 10,000 men and boys, were completely tied up this morning by the strike.

As the day wore on many miners employed between Mount Carmel and Centralia quit work, to such an extent that by 5 o'clock this evening 80 per cent. of 15,000 men and boys between Treverton, this place, Mount Carmel, and Centralia were idle, and indications point strongly to no mines in the territory being able to work to-morrow.

The strikers were very busy all day inducing men on their way to the mines to join their ranks. So far there has been no violence, excepting the stoning of several Hungarians by slate picker boys between here and Mount Carmel.

The United Mine Workers' leaders stated to-night that North Franklin colliery would not be in operation to-morrow, notwithstanding the fact that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company officials have made strenuous efforts during the past week to keep the men in line.

A mass meeting was held there to-night, Mary Jones being the principal speaker.

John Fahey, President of the Ninth District, gave out a statement at 10 o'clock that it was possible that the men of the Schuylkill region will all be on strike in a short time.

CENTRALIA, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Continental, Logan, and Centralia collieries, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Centralia, were compelled to shut down after working a few hours this morning, owing to the scarcity of men.

IN THE LYKENS VALLEY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The striking miners at Lykens and Wiconisco are bringing strong pressure to bear upon the men at Williamstown to join them and thereby suspend the operation of every colliery in the Lykens Valley region.

Lykens and Wiconisco refused to support the Williamstown miners when they struck in 1886 against a reduction of wages, and the latter now refuse to yield to the demands of the former to quit work.

This is the first strike in the Lykens region in twenty-four years, and every precaution is being taken by the authorities to prevent a clash between the union and non-union men. Sheriff Reiff lives at Lykens, and he is prepared for any outbreak which may occur.

The breaker at the Lykens colliery was operated to-day with a small force of boys. About 1,200 men and boys at Lykens and Wiconisco are affected by the strike. Of these about 600 belong to the United Mine Workers. There are 1,100 mine employes at Williamstown, and only about 50 of these are members of the union. These collieries have been running full time for many years, and it is claimed the men are better paid than any others in the anthracite coal fields. Fifty per cent. of the men own their own homes and only one-half of 1 per cent. of all the mine employes in the region are not naturalized. These collieries are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

OUTSIDE WORKERS STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 17.—The carpenters, car repairers, blacksmiths, and helpers at every Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company mine here joined the strikers to-day. They were asked to take care of coal outside the mines and to handle it in the breakers. They refused and quit at every mine.

An attempt was also made at several of the mines to have engineers and firemen do other work. These men also quit, and all repaired to district headquarters and joined the United Mine Workers.

The pump runners have been ordered by National Board Member Dilcher to remain at work, so that there will be no occasion for water accumulating in the mines. He has also directed that the men who feed the mules in the mine barns keep on doing so, but only so long as the mules are not used to draw coal.

SOFT COAL MEN NOT AFFECTED.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 17.—Inquiry by telephone among the nearby bituminous coal towns to-day developed the fact that the anthracite coal strikers will receive little if any help from the region north and west of Altoona. While it is reported that representatives of the hard coal men have been in this region agitating a sympathetic strike, there is no evidence of the fact here.

Messages this morning deny that any such effort is making in these towns. The bituminous miners at each place say they will not even contribute money to help the eastern men, as they did not receive a cent from them during the bituminous wage troubles of recent years.

MR. GOMPERS OPTIMISTIC.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 17.—President Samuel Gompers of the National Federation of Labor said before leaving here for Hazleton to-day that there is no doubt as to the final outcome of the strike being victory for the men, as the conditions were so extremely bad that any movement on their part would be advantageous.

Inasmuch, Mr Gompers added, as the movement is so general, the advantage will be correspondingly great.

DEFENSE OF THE EMPLOYERS.

John B. Garrett, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, yesterday made the following statement in reference to the various grievances alleged by the United Mine Workers to exist in the anthracite coal fields:

"This company conducts no stores, nor does it exert any influence upon employes to prefer one merchant above another; this I believe to be also the case with the large mining companies generally.

"This company employs no doctors and makes no charges against its employes for medical service to them or their families. Inquiry has satisfied me that this is also the case with the companies generally, and that the company doctor is charged for only by individual operators, and by very few of these.

"Semi-monthly pay is observed by us in few cases, being all in which the men have demanded it. It would be observed anywhere, were the demand made as called for by law. I may frankly state, however, that in my judgment more frequent payment is undesirable for both the employer and the employe, as paydays, whenever and as often as they occur, are followed by decreased efficiency on the part of the men, resulting in reduced time, lessened output, and consequently increased cost.

"The use of the word 'ton' as applied to 3,360 pounds is a misnomer; it is simply a unit of measure which might be called a car or a cartload or by any other name, and is the quantity of actual coal plus

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MR. CROKER'S VIEW OF THE ICE TRUST

Investigates and Finds No Tammany Man a Member.

MR. HILL'S VISIT TO THE CITY

His Conference with Controller Coler—His Presence Ignored by Murphy and Gorman.

Richard Croker and David B. Hill got under the same roof—that of the Hoffman House—yesterday, and that was as near as they came to getting together on politics.

Mr. Croker made no attempt to see ex-Senator Hill. Mr. Hill informed all visitors that he came here "on law business," and added, "that is all." During the afternoon Mr. Hill received many friends, while Mr. Croker visited Democratic State Headquarters and seated himself at Chairman McGuire's desk.

The reason for Mr. Hill's visit will be disclosed to-day. It was said yesterday that he was in New York on the call of Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to talk over the situation in New York State.

Mr. Croker talked to the reporters concerning trusts. Mr. Hill would not say a word about politics, except that he was going to make speeches and use every effort to elect Bryan and Stanchfield.

The Ice Trust was Mr. Croker's chief topic of conversation. For the first time since charges have been made against Mayor Van Wyck and John F. Carroll Mr. Croker reported yesterday the result of his personal investigation of Ice Trust matters. He said:

"I have made an investigation, and I have found that no member of Tammany Hall is a member of the Ice Trust. I have never been a member of the trust. I have owned stock in the ice companies, but I sold it. I will buy stock again in it for speculation.

"The Ice Trust is a bad thing. It is like any other trust. There should not be any trust or monopoly, but what have the stockholders to do with what the Directors of the company do? The officers of the Ice Trust, including President Morse, are Republicans. I defy any one to show me a member of Tammany Hall who is an official in the Ice Trust. The Republicans themselves are to blame. There are very few Democrats interested in trusts. They had better fill up the empty dinner pail before they begin to talk about Tammany Hall and Ice Trust matters."

"Have you any stock in any trust?" was asked.

"I have never been connected with any trust as an officer. I may hold stocks in a company as a speculation, but I have never sat in a room at any meeting of the Board of Directors and raised the price of any necessary of life. I never would do it. I realize that it is dangerous to the young men of this country."

Then Mr. Croker made another statement regarding the result of his investigation of the Tammany stockholdings in the Ice Trust and the alleged monopoly of the docking privilege. He said:

"I have made a careful investigation and find that the Ice Trust got more privileges and had the use of more docks under Mayor Strong than it has under Tammany. There is nothing in the charges against Tammany. Tammany stands for the poor man. If an individual member of Tammany Hall wants to dabble in stocks, that is his business. Tammany Hall never had anything to do with raising the price of anything. When a man goes into Wall Street they do not ask his politics. They are glad to get his money. There's Andrew Carnegie; he is head of the Steel Trust. All the heads of trusts are Republicans. They are in trusts that Democrats cannot get into. The Republicans make a poor showing when they talk about trusts."

"What is your opinion of the National situation?" was asked.

"The Republicans cannot get enough money to defeat Mr. Bryan. He will be elected as sure as the sun rises."

That Mr. Croker was not extremely confident, however, became known yesterday. All talk of the $50,000 bets Mr. Croker has been making at odds of 2½ to 1 faded from view. An offer from a Wall Street banker was made to Mr. Croker of a bet of $10,000 at even money, the entire sum to be given to a worthy charity. Mr. Croker demanded odds of 2½ to 1, and said he was ready to cover all bets at those odds.

Mr. Croker, ex-Senator Murphy, and ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland held a conference yesterday. All these politicians seem to be ignorant of the presence of Mr. Hill in New York, although his room was 332 in the Hoffman House, and the room in which the conference was held was 330.

Controller Coler saw ex-Senator Hill yesterday afternoon. The meeting place was kept a secret. Controller Coler has not become downcast over his defeat for the Gubernatorial nomination, and all his friends are working to make a political future for him. There was talk yesterday of Controller Coler seeking to become the fusion candidate for Mayor against Tammany Hall next year. Mr. Coler refused to be interviewed on the subject.

It was also said yesterday that soon after election Controller Coler would prove that he was not wrong when he made the statement that under existing conditions New York was worse governed than in Tweed's time. A series of disclosures are expected.

PLANS TO GREET BRYAN.

Talk of Coler for Chairman at the October Meeting.

The Tammany Hall Executive Committee met last evening. It was decided that on Oct. 16, when Mr. Bryan will speak in Madison Square Garden, there will be no parades. There was talk last evening of a plan to name Controller Coler for permanent Chairman of the meeting at which Mr. Bryan will speak. When asked about the matter, Mr. Croker smiled and said:

"All those matters will be arranged by the Committee on Ratification. I do not know now what that committee will do."

Mr. Croker then said:

"The idea is to name young men in the conventions for Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly nominations. We have a young man for President, a young man for Governor, and we will have young men for the other offices."

When asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter after the meeting if he would see ex-Senator Hill while he was in New York, Mr. Croker said:

"If I have anything to say to Senator Hill I shall go to him and say it. If he wants to say anything to me he must come to me and say it. If I see him I shall speak to him, that is, if he wants me to."

PRAYED OVER PIN-MONEY.

Mrs. Reynolds Objected and Sues Her Faith-Cure Husband for Divorce.

An order for $3.50 a week alimony and a counsel fee of $25 was made yesterday by Vice Chancellor Stevens in the Jersey City Chancery Chambers in favor of Mrs. Lenora Reynolds of Union Hill, who is suing Wilmot Reynolds, an active faith-curist. They were married in 1895. Mrs. Reynolds alleges that her husband left her in 1898, and has remained away from her. He neglected to provide for her when they were living together she says. When she asked him for money for expenses he always consulted the Lord about it, she says, and usually told her the Lord advised him not to give her the money. Reynolds denies the desertion, and says his wife left him. He blames her parents, and says he is willing to take her back at any time. She has been living with her parents in Pittsburg.

Recreation and Information Bureau of the New York Central at 1,216 Broadway, corner of 30th St., supplies without charge valuable information about over two thousand resorts reached by the New York Central lines.—Adv.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

They Were in a Salvation Army Kindergarten in Cincinnati—Women Fatally Hurt.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17.—An old four-story tenement building at 403 East Front Street, used as a branch nursery of the Salvation Army, was burned this evening. James Harkins, forty years old, and two of his children, whom he was trying to rescue, were burned to death, as well as two other children.

Post Captain Elizabeth Erickson of New York, aged twenty-five, and Staff Captain Bertha Anderson of Chicago, aged thirty-five, were fatally injured, and a number of children were seriously hurt.

On account of the cold weather to-day a fire had been started in the stove for the little tots who are cared for there during the day while their mothers are engaged in work elsewhere. It is thought that some defect in the flues caused the fire. Most of the mothers knew nothing of the calamity until they were through with their day's work. At the Morgue and at the hospitals, as well as about the burned building, the scenes were indescribable.

The firemen made heroic efforts to rescue women and children, but most of those on the upper floors were beyond hope. The patrol wagons dashed with all possible speed to the hospitals with those that were rescued, and their cries were heard along the streets. All of the hospital physicians were called in, and the nurses did their utmost to relieve those suffering from burns.

The first floor of the building was used as a church, the second floor as headquarters for the destitute and for cooking, and the upper floors for the nursery. The women and children could be seen from these upper stories pleading for help when the stairways were enveloped in flames. The fire was soon controlled, but not until many had died from suffocation and others were seriously burned.

The nursery is near the river front, the most densely populated part of the city. Nearby is the old Spencer House, and children from that tenement were in the burned building. Capt. Lodge was suffocated while carrying children from her floor.

The mission was in charge of Staff Capts. Erickson, Anderson, and McKenzy. Capt. Erickson recently arrived from New York to superintend the instruction.

WRECKED ON THE GRAND BANKS

Schooner Beaten to Pieces by the Waves During Friday's Gale—Crew Taken Off.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 17.—The first of a series of disasters to the fishing fleet on the Grand Banks during the recent storm was reported to-day.

The Gloucester schooner Talisman brought to Bay Bulls, twenty miles south of St. John's, the crew of the Provincetown schooner Willie A. Mackay, which foundered last Friday, having been literally beaten to pieces by the waves.

While endeavoring to ride out the gale the schooner sprang a leak, and soon became waterlogged. The cable parted, and she drifted seventy-five miles. Water choked the cabin and forecastle, and the entire crew was confined on deck, pumping the whole time, to keep her afloat. It was impossible to leave the vessel, as only two dories remained, and the crew was about abandoning hope of rescue, when the Talisman was sighted. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the twenty-four men were taken off.

George Naughler, unmarried, a native of Somerville, got away in a dory. His fate is not known.

A SEMINOLE TRAGEDY.

Four Braves Fight to the Death and the Object of Their Affections Kills Herself.

FORT MYER, Fla., Sept. 17.—A runner from the Seminole camp at Turtle Mound reports that in a big sun dance last week four Seminole braves had a bloody fight, all being suitors for the chief's daughter. All four were killed in the melée.

The girl then drowned herself from grief for one of the dead braves.

INDIAN OUTBREAK FEARED.

Utes Steal Horses in Colorado and Threaten Lives of the Settlers.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—An Indian outbreak is threatened in San Miguel County, Colorado, according to a dispatch received by Gov. Thomas to-day. The information on which the dispatch is based was contained in a letter from the Postmaster at Cedar, Col., which was as follows:

"The Ute Indians from Navajo Springs Agency, Ute Mountains, are here catching and taking away our range horses, and they insist on doing so contrary to our protestations. The stockmen have threatened to shoot if they don't desist, whereupon the Indian chiefs say they will make war upon the women and children and murder them. Please do what you can to have them ordered away from here."

The Governor sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Interior demanding that steps be taken to protect the settlers. Telegrams to Indian agents and game wardens asking them to investigate affairs at Cedar also were sent by the Governor.

The nearest troops are at Fort Duchesne, Utah, 160 miles from Cedar.

McKINLEY AT WASHINGTON.

Public Business Demands the President's Presence at the White House.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 17.—President McKinley will start for Washington at noon to-morrow to attend to public business for several days, and will return here the latter part of the week.

It is said that some matters bearing upon the Chinese question require early attention and that other things that can be better attended to at Washington have been accumulating faster than expected.

Only Secretary Cortelyou will accompany the President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Canton, Ohio, says: "It has been definitely decided that President McKinley will not receive delegations during this campaign, on account of the situation in the Orient. Delegations which were coming to Canton have been notified accordingly."

MR. FISHER GETS BONDS.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 17.—George P. Fisher, an official in the New York Custom House, had a body attachment served on him yesterday morning while secretly visiting friends in this town. Fisher formerly served as a Committeeman of the East Port Chester school. Over a year ago he was dropped from office, and his successor was instructed to bring civil suit against him to recover on a $300 note which, it is claimed, he did not account for.

For a time Mr. Fisher remained out of the State, but lately he has been coming to town late Saturday nights. Sheriff Fitzroy heard of it, and this morning before Mr. Fisher started for New York he attached his body, there being no real estate to attach. All morning the Sheriff accompanied Mr. Fisher about town in his effort to secure some one to go security for him, and at last Willis R. Monroe, the Cos Cob station agent, and Mr. Fisher's successor as Secretary of the Town School Board, gave the required bond of $750.

Blizzard on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 17.—The first snowstorm of the season began on the mountain about 9:30 to-night, and half an hour later a miniature blizzard was in progress.

The Day Boats are steam heated and comfortable. Best time to enjoy Hudson River Day trips.—Adv.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Reviews the Democratic Platform and Indorses It.

ONE-TERM CANDIDATE ONLY

If Chosen President Mr. Bryan Says He Will Not Accept Re-election.

For His Views on Imperialism, the "Paramount Issue," the Candidate Refers Voters to His Notification Speech.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—William J. Bryan's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President was given out to-day and is as follows:

James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen: In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic Party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled, and by the voters who gave instruction to the delegates.

I am sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon the Chief Magistrate of so great a Nation, and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896 I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power vested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the Nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrain me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence, and patriotism which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776, promulgated the creed of the Republic.

Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

TRUSTS.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present Administration proves conclusively that the Republican Party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control at their own profit the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in conditions of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the travelling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in Nation, State, and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an Attorney General who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the State of its origin; and, if contrary to my belief and hope, a Constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the States, empower Congress to protect the people of all the States from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in inter-State commerce.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law when it condemns it as a "trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear." Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States, while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

CORPORATIONS IN POLITICS.

The Democratic Party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undeserved odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Republican Party has persistently refused to comply with the urg

empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican Party recognized the necessity for bimetallism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the President, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of Congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterward published in England, declared that at that time the President and a majority of his Cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to reopen the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican Convention with the indorsement of the Administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the Republican Party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so often and so emphatically condemned. The Democratic Party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ratio of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican Administration has not attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to reopen the mints. Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The Currency bill, which received the sanction of the Executive and the Republican members of the House and Senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic Party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican Party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the Government, and a National bank note currency issued by banks and controlled in their own interests. If the National bank notes are to be secured by bonds the currency system now supported by the Republican Party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a National debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from their debt-paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The demand for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people appears for the first time in a Democratic National platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment has three times passed the House of Representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the Senate. A Senator is no less the representative of the State because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the State Legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of Congress, for State officers, and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the Senate. A system which makes the Senator responsible for his election to the people, as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

The platform indorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in Nation, State, and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the Government is to the will of the people the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

LABOR QUESTION.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affect our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by Judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone, in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties, is the great end of civil society, but if that be intrusted entirely to the Magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the Prince, such as are by the highest offices of the State, their decisions in spite of their natural integrity will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

THE BLACKLIST.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers cannot only discharge him, but prevent his securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage earners which a private monopoly exercises without contract.

ARBITRATION.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lock-outs, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a Department of Labor, with a member of the Cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the President's official household; the army and navy have their representatives there; the State Department, with its Consular Service, and the Treasury Department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the Executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A Cabinet officer truly representative of the wage-earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the President.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The Chinese Exclusion act has proved an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

PENSIONS.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is natural and necessary in a Government which depends upon a citizen soldiery instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the Government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health, and life, tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform very properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the Government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person forty years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for army service.

NICARAGUA.

The Democratic Party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican Party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaragua Canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of transcontinental lines. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, now before the Senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the Western Hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republic to the south of us, make it necessary that our Government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, AND OKLAHOMA.

Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of Statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

ALASKA AND PORTO RICO.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule, and a territorial form of Government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

CUBA.

The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely intrusted to the Republican Party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the Spring would people the Western States with thrifty, intelligent, and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

FOREIGN ALLIANCES.

The reasons given by Washington, Jefferson, and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger to-day than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantage which our location, our character, and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding Presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until to-day the monarchical idea has barely a foothold in the New World.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt on the part of European Governments to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, viz.: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this Government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican Party should accept the European idea of a protectorate at the same time that it adopts a European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty of other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Republican Party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the Government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the Treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which, being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the Treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for expenditure of public money for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The Government being only the agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government honestly and effectively administered, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

INCOME TAX.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the Resolutions Committee was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the Federal Constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the Government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

IMPERIALISM.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this Nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach it in importance; no other question demands such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this Nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack, we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.

FIGHTS HIS RESCUER.

A Man Tries to Drown Himself to the Strains of "Then You'll Remember Me."

As the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played his favorite air, "Then You'll Remember Me," from "The Bohemian Girl," on the recreation pier at East Twenty-fourth Street last night, Ferdinand Hoch, thirty-eight years old, a homeless man, jumped off the pier into the water, thirty feet below, in an attempt to drown himself. He had requested that the piece be played that he might drown while listening to its strains. He was rescued after he had lacerated the face of Lawrence Halloran of 381 First Avenue, who had to strike the man in the face with great force to subdue him and get him to the pier.

Hoch had been noticed about the pier ever since the evening in Spring. He requested Bandmaster Bayne every night to play his favorite air from "The Bohemian Girl," and the leader often did so. Last night Hoch made his usual request, and smiled when he heard the first bars of his favorite air. He was sitting at the southeast end of the pier, overlooking the Greenpoint Ferry slip. Mrs. Elizabeth Wright of 238 East Twenty-ninth Street, carrying a baby, sat next him.

Suddenly Hoch jumped up and leaped over the railing into the water. Mrs. Wright shrieked and the hundreds of persons on the pier rushed toward her, and a crowd on the ferryboat Nevada, which had just put away from the slip, hastened to the forward end of the boat and raised the cry, "Man overboard!"

Many life preservers were thrown to Hoch, but he would not take hold of one. Then Watchman Halloran took off his coat and shoes and jumped from the second story of the pier into the water. He seized Hoch who struck him in the face and beat Halloran till the latter was bleeding. After a desperate struggle Halloran landed a blow in Hoch's face which stunned him, and he swam with the man to the pier, where both were hauled in.

Hoch was revived and Policeman Holsman of the East Twenty-second Street Station House walked the shivering man to the station house. An ambulance then took him to Bellevue. His condition was pretty bad. Halloran was taken into the engine room of the Nevada, which put back when the shouts went up.

GIRL'S COOLNESS SAVES HER.

Locks in Sweetheart Who Wooed with Revolver, and Calls Policeman.

Egidio Begluca, twenty-one years old, an Italian barber, living at 316 West Sixty-ninth Street, was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last evening charged with attempted felonious assault. Begluca a week ago was introduced to Beatrice Prigoza, an Italian girl, who lives with her parents at 148 Columbus Avenue. The barber visited the girl several times during their short acquaintance.

Yesterday afternoon, having been excused from his work for a few hours, Begluca went to the Prigoza home. He was admitted by the girl. Her parents were in the front of the flat. The girl was preparing the dinner in the kitchen. Begluca followed the girl into the kitchen, and they conversed for a few minutes. Suddenly Begluca pulled a revolver from his pocket, and, pointing it at the girl, shouted:

"Marry me, or I'll shoot you!"

The girl was standing near a door that led into the hallway. She did not become excited, but quickly opened the door and, shutting it behind her, ran into the street. A spring lock prevented Begluca from making his escape.

The girl met Patrolman Cleary on the sidewalk in front of her home, and he was told to come up and arrest Begluca. The girl's parents had not heard their daughter running through the hallway, and were surprised when they saw the policeman leading Begluca to the police station.

PROF. THOMAS DAVIDSON DEAD.

Well-Known Scientist and Author Succumbs to an Operation.

Prof. Thomas Davidson, philosopher, essayist, and archaeologist, celebrated as an author and lecturer, died in the General Hospital at Montreal Friday after suffering for years from a complication of disorders. An operation was resorted to at the last, but he was unable to rally from its immediate effects.

He was born in the Parish of Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, Oct. 27, 1840, and was graduated from the Aberdeen University when twenty years old, taking highest honors. For the next six years he taught in various important schools in Great Britain, spending the long vacations on the Continent in travel and study, and then went to Canada to take a place in the London Collegiate Institute. In the following year he became classical master in the St. Louis High School, and began to contribute extensively to various American periodicals.

After serving for a time as Principal of one of the branch high schools of that city, he removed in 1875 to Cambridge, Mass., which he has since claimed as his home, though traveling much abroad in pursuit of his favorite studies. He was invited by the Pope to settle in Rome to aid his professors in literary work, and for more than a year remained in Piedmont.

He was the founder of the Glenmore School for Culture Sciences at Keene, in the Adirondacks, where a large number of distinguished scholars from all parts of the country gather each year, and there he spent the greater portion of the Summer just passed. He was operated on for appendicitis by Dr. W. Fisher Grier of 176 West Fifty-seventh Street about a year ago, but the relief he obtained was not permanent, and he soon failed again, and at last went to the hospital in Montreal when he had no longer strength to make the journey to this city.

Among his works which have attracted the most attention are "The Philosophical System of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati," which first brought Rosmini to the notice of English speaking students; "The Parthenon Frieze and Other Essays," "The Fragments of Parmenides," "On the Origin of Language," (translated,) and "The Place of Art in Education."

While in this city he displayed great interest in educational work among poor young Hebrews and assisted many to successful careers through the University of the City of New York and Columbia University. Prof. Davidson was never married.

Cooper Union Museum Reopens To-day.

The free Museum for the Arts of Decoration at the Cooper Union will be reopened to the public to-day. The museum is free to all at all times, and persons interested are cordially invited to avail themselves freely of its privileges. There have been many handsome and useful additions to the already valuable collection. The library and reading room were reopened last Monday.

MR. BRYAN SPEAKS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI

Makes 15 Speeches and Does 17 Hours of Campaigning.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM EN ROUTE

In an Address to Soldiers, He Says that a Large Standing Army Will Reduce Pensions.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 17.—Mr. Bryan arrived here to-night and made a speech to a large crowd. He did not conclude his address until 10 o'clock, making seventeen hours of campaign work put in during the day. All told, he made during the day two set speeches and thirteen platform talks. There were good crowds at all the stopping places.

At Monett, Mo., Mr. Bryan referred humorously to the disposition to get as many speeches as possible out of him, saying: "I agreed to make two speeches a day, but I find it difficult to refuse the invitations that are cordially extended to me to kill myself. They seem to go on the theory that if I do not die in their town they are not responsible. I am not going to break my rule to the extent of speaking for any length of time. I would speak longer were it absolutely required, but I understand I am still in Missouri and it is not necessary to speak very long in Missouri.

In concluding his Monett speech Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republicans are now boasting that we have reached a point where we can loan money to people in other countries. I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it? Money sent abroad for investment must be sent for one of two reasons—either because the man who sends the money thinks more of the people over there than he does of the people here, and does it for love and devotion, or because it is a matter of business—that is, because he can invest it to better advantage in a European country than he can in this country."

At Joplin, Mo., a large crowd listened to the candidate for fifteen minutes, notwithstanding a heavy rain. The audience was composed largely of miners, and all of them insisted upon shaking hands with Mr. Bryan. He told the people there could be but two reasons for a large army. One of these was to "serve the purpose of an imperialistic policy," and the other "to suppress by force the demonstrations caused by wrongs which should be remedied by legislation." The Republican Party would not, he said, avow the latter reason, and it must base its action upon the former.

Mr. Bryan's speech at Galena, Kan., was a general review of the political issues, in the course of which he said:

"I noticed this morning as we came from the station to the hotel there was a company of old soldiers acting as an escort. I felt honored that veterans of the civil war should take upon themselves the labor of furnishing this escort, but, my friends, if a Republican tells you that there is an inconsistency in such action on the part of soldiers, I want you to be prepared to meet the criticism. Why should not a soldier support the Democratic ticket. The questions at issue in this campaign are those which concern the very foundation of principles of this Government. The soldier was willing to fight to apply the Declaration of Independence to a black man, why should he not be willing to vote once to apply the Declaration of Independence to a brown man?

"I believe that the soldiers are safer in the hands of people who believe in a small standing army and a citizen soldiery than they will be in the hands of those who believe in a large standing army. If you have a large standing army to run your expenses up to $100,000,000 a year, and increase the expense of the War Department of the army you will find that the great corporations will prefer to reduce the appropriations for pensions rather than the appropriations for the standing army.

"The nations that have large armies are the least liberal with their pensions and the nation that relies most upon its citizen soldiery is the nation that is the most liberal in providing for its soldiers whenever they suffer in the army. It must do it, for is the nation must call at any time upon the citizens to volunteer, the Government must be just, aye, generous in its treatment of that volunteer and his dependents. So I repeat that the soldier need not fear injustice at the hands of the Democratic Party, and if the soldier believes with us on the questions before the country now, I believe that he can safely give his support to the Democratic ticket.

"Why should a soldier take the side of the Republican Party on any of the questions now before the country? The soldier is a citizen, and as a citizen he is interested in any question that concerns his Nation's welfare. The soldier and his Captain and his Captain's children must share in this Nation's future, whether for weal or woe, and I am to assume that every soldier in this audience will look at these questions from the standpoint of a citizen. If I can convince him that on this great question the Democratic Party is right and the Republican Party wrong, I shall expect the support of that soldier, and I am not afraid of his being kept away by any fear of the party's treatment of him."

At Pittsburg Mr. Bryan was met at the station by a flambeau club of large numbers, whose members discharged skyrockets in great profusion as they marched through the principal street of the city, escorting the candidate to his hotel. The meeting was held on a vacant lot adjoining the Stillwell Hotel. Mr. Bryan appeared in good condition, notwithstanding the arduous duties of the day. He traversed most of the ground covered by the political issues of the day, but his speech was addressed especially to the zinc and lead miners, who are very numerous in this section. It dealt largely with labor and trust questions.

PICKPOCKETS ON BRYAN TRAIN.

Sheriff Shoots at One of Them and May Have Hit Him.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 17.—The Bryan train had another experience with supposed pickpockets to-day.

At the town of Columbus a man on the train thought he discovered two men in the act of going through the crowd. He gave the alarm, and the suspects took refuge on the train. One of them afterward was pointed out to the Sheriff of Cherokee County, but he managed to divert the officer's attention as the train slowed up in passing the village of Stippville, and he then darted to the door of the car and jumped off the train.

As he sprang off the Sheriff fired a shot after him, following this with two more shots.

The man was seen to fall, but whether as the result of the jump or the shots was uncertain, as the train did not stop.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Augusta, Ga., is 39,441, as against 33,300 in 1890, an increase of 6,141, or 18.44 per cent.

The population of La Crosse, Wis., is 28,895, as against 25,090 in 1890, an increase of 3,805 or 15.17 per cent.

The population of South Omaha, Neb., is 26,001, as against 8,062 in 1890, an increase of 17,939, or 222.51 per cent.

The population of Elizabeth, N. J., is 52,130, as against 37,764 in 1890, an increase of 14,366, or 38.04 per cent.

Wood Workers May Amalgamate.

The International Association of Woodcarvers, which began its annual convention yesterday in Emrich's Hall, 214 East Forty-first Street, will make a proposition to amalgamate with the American Society of Woodworkers a special order of business to-day or to-morrow. The woodworkers' organization has a membership of about 40,000 and the Woodcarvers' association has about 20,000 members, it is said, throughout the country. Delegates from about twenty-five large cities are attending the convention.

New York Hotels Crowded.

The advent of the cold wave yesterday made the hotel keepers realize that there was business on hand. Wagonloads of baggage were hauled to the portals, while at the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland, Manhattan, Murray Hill, Fifth Avenue, Hoffman, Albemarle, Gilsey, Grand, Imperial, Cambridge, Herald Square, and Marlborough, the arrivals aggregated a little more than 3,000. In some of the houses there were no vacant rooms, and cots were being utilized.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A NEGRO.

Colored Detective Shot Dead by Mistake in Florida.

WESTVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—In an exciting chase for a negro desperado in Western Florida near here a negro detective was shot dead and two of the Sheriff's posse wounded.

The chase was begun by the Sheriffs of four counties, two bloodhounds, and twenty citizens Wednesday morning, and continued until last night, when the capture was made.

There was a reward of $500 for the negro, and a negro detective from Montgomery had been employed by Sheriff Black of Geneva, Ala., to assist in the capture. An independent posse, hearing that the murderer had been located near Westville, preceded the Sheriff's party, and the detective who was playing the part of friend, and who was with the negro, left the house to join his party. He was taken for the man wanted by the authorities and shot dead. The murderer then escaped, and during the remaining two days two of the Sheriff's posse were wounded in desperate fights with him.

FURNACEMEN AND RAILROADS.

Latter Asked to Reconsider Their Refusal to Reduce Freight Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—The Southern Furnace operators and leading officials of the Southern Railroad will hold a conference in Atlanta on Thursday.

The furnacemen have requested the railroads to reconsider their action in declining to reduce the freight rates on pig iron to domestic points and to the Southern ports for export. These rates were raised $1.50 per ton respectively last year when the market advanced, and have not been reduced since the market declined. The domestic iron market is absolutely stagnant, and export movements are not what they might be.

The furnacemen contend that business would revive, especially on shipments north of the Ohio, if the rates were reduced to what they were before the rise.

BIRMINGHAM STEEL EXPORTS.

James Bowron Reports Great Demand for American Products in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—James Bowron, Vice President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, has just returned from a five months' stay in Europe, where he went to promote export trade from the Birmingham district in steel and iron and their finished products.

Mr. Bowron states that the demand for American iron and steel in Europe is as strong as ever, and that the export business of the South is sure to develop steadily year by year. Just now he says that exports are hampered by high railroad rates to the coast, and the still more unreasonably high rates charged by ocean craft.

When normal conditions return he thinks the export business will pick up at once. He declares, however, that the complete success of the Birmingham district as an exporter of iron and steel and their finished products and coal, coke, and other commodities depends in a large measure on securing slack water navigation to the Gulf. For this reason he is very much in favor of the Warrior or Van Hoose Canal from Bessemer to the Warrior River.

PULLMAN REPAIR SHOP.

700 Men to be Employed—Daily Pay Roll of $1,500.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Nearly 800 men went to work in the new repair shops of the Pullman Company this morning. Before the month is over, it is estimated that 700 men will be employed in this department of the plant.

By the consolidation of the Pullman and Wagner interests the opening of this central repair shop was made necessary. The shops were formerly a part of the street car plant. Since the amalgamation of the two companies the officials of the company have been fitting up the plant, and it is now ready to handle all the work of the sleeping car concern and also to do contract work.

James Ware, formerly a Pullman official, and recently in charge of the St. Louis plant, is in charge. The pay roll of the department will amount to $1,500 daily, nearly half of which will go to the carpenters, of whom about 350 will be employed.

AN IMAGINARY RAILWAY?

No Charter for Alleged Birmingham, Alabama and Georgia Road Found.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17.—Search has failed to disclose the reputed charter of the alleged Birmingham, Alabama and Georgia Railroad, in which the estate of the late Eugene Kelly of New York and Eugene Zimmerman of Cincinnati, owner of the Talladega Blast Furnace and the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, were supposed to be interested. The Secretary of State says no such charter has been issued.

The Kellys own the Tredegar Mineral Railway and the East and West Railroad, and it was a combination of these properties and the Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad which it was thought the alleged new road would mean. The ultimate object was thought to be the sale of the combined properties to the Seaboard Air Line for an entrance into the Birmingham district.

That the Seaboard company and the Kellys have an understanding is generally conceded, but the reported combination seems to exist in the imagination only.

ST. PAUL ABOLISHES OFFICES.

Will Run Its System Without First and Second Vice Presidents.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—There will be no First or Second Vice President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. This has been agreed upon by the Directors, and will be announced at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the road in Milwaukee Saturday. The decision of the Directors will mean a large annual saving in expenses and will establish a precedent among transportation companies operating a big system like the Milwaukee and St. Paul without a First or Second Vice President.

The office of the First Vice President of this company was occupied by Frank S. Bond of New York until about three months ago, when he resigned on account of age, and the duties of his office were turned over to Roswell Miller, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who recently moved from Chicago to New York.

"These offices will not be filled, because they are not necessary," said Mr. Miller yesterday. "We can get along without a First or Second Vice President. There will be no changes in the Directory or the officers of this company at our coming meeting. Our earnings are encouraging."

Six Negroes Drown in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 17.—Six men paid the penalty of their lives this evening for their unwillingness to wait twenty minutes for a ferry boat. They were laborers at the Seaboard Air Line terminal across the river from the city. They were in a hurry to reach the city and embarked in a small, flat-bottomed batteau, which was capsized by the swell from a passing steamer. The victims were all negroes.

A Florida Woman Drowned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 17.—News reaches here of the accidental drowning while bathing at Sea Breeze, a resort on the east coast, of Mrs. Scott, wife of Dr. Stanley Scott, of Gotha, Fla. Dr. Scott is a wealthy Englishman. Mrs. Scott was a daughter of Charles Koehne of Gotha. Since their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Scott have spent most of their time in Europe. They had recently returned.

Frost in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. Dak., Sept. 17.—A heavy frost to-day damaged late corn and flax, especially in the northern part of the State. Flax was the dependence of many farmers who lost their wheat by drought. The loss on flax throughout the State will be heavy.

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125th Street West, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

EDITOR A RAVING MANIAC.

Dr. George L. Miller of The Omaha Herald Placed Under Restraint.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—This evening in the Paxton Hotel Dr. George L. Miller, an Omaha pioneer, well known as editor of The Omaha Herald and as a Democratic leader through the West, became a raving maniac. He was at once placed under restraint.

It is said the affliction is due to paresis, with which he has long been threatened.

TRIAL OF THE BAILEY.

The Torpedo Boat Destroyer Makes 30 Knots at the Builders' Test.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, which was built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. at Morris Heights, on the Harlem, had her preliminary builders' trial up the Hudson this afternoon.

After emerging from the Harlem into the Hudson, the Bailey went through a series of tests to ascertain whether or not she was easily handled. While this was going on a big fleet of launches and other boats assembled and accompanied her when she headed up the Hudson. At Yonkers she increased her speed and left her consorts behind. As she entered the Tappan Zee she again increased her speed, and made the run of ten miles from near Tarrytown to off Haverstraw in a few seconds less than twenty minutes, showing a speed of thirty knots, which is what the contract calls for. She had at the time a pressure of 165 pounds in both boilers. She was developing, it was estimated, a little over 5,000 horse power. As her capacity is in excess of 6,000, the test was regarded as more than satisfactory, and it was claimed that she will show thirty-two knots on her trial trip. During the trial the smoke and flame burst continually from her stack.

The Bailey was in command of Mr. Seabury. It is one of three torpedo boat destroyers building at Morris Heights, and is a sister of the Stringham, which is building at Norfolk. The Bailey will be ready for her trial trip within a short time.

SALVADOR CONSPIRATOR SHOT.

Minister of War Plotted to Remove the President and Committed Murder.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 17.—The steamer Herodot brings the story of a quick suppression of an incipient insurrection in Salvador.

Minister of War Castro was the instigator of a plot to remove the President, Thomas Regalado, and have himself proclaimed President of the republic. In his plans to bring about the insurrection Castro deemed it necessary to remove the Colonel of the barracks, and shot him down in cold blood. It was not known until after his arrest for that crime that the murder was a part of the plot to overthrow the present Government, but in the investigation that followed, the whole scheme was unearthed.

Castro was found guilty of murder, and on Sept. 3 he was shot by order of the President. With the death of the leader the threatened insurrection subsided.

FRANCOIS S. JONES DROWNED.

Secretary of the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres Perishes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following telegram was received at the State Department to-day from Senator Morgan:

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 17.

François S. Jones, Secretary of Legation, was drowned at Charlottesville, Va., Saturday night. He had no living relatives in the United States. JOHN T. MORGAN.

Mr. Jones was Secretary of the United States Legation at Buenos Ayres, to which post he was appointed May 28, 1897. At the time of his death he was on leave of absence and was on his way to visit some of the descendants of Thomas Jefferson living in the neighborhood of Edge Hill. Mr. Jones was a native of Louisiana, and before his appointment as Secretary of Legation was connected with the diplomatic bureau of the State Department in Washington. His sole surviving relative, Cuthbert Jones, is at present in Peru, engaged in the exploitation of coal mines for an American syndicate. Upon being advised of the death of Mr. Jones, the State Department arranged to send a representative immediately to Charlottesville to attend the funeral ceremonies.

FIRE IN CHURCHMAN BUILDING.

A Printing Establishment in the Basement Damaged—Loss, $12,000.

A fire, which was discovered at 11 o'clock last night in the basement of the building at 47 Lafayette Place, which is next door to the Colonnade Hotel, caused considerable excitement among the guests at the hotel.

The building in which the fire occurred is owned by the proprietors of The Churchman, a religious magazine, which occupies the whole building except the basement, which is rented to A. G. Sherwood & Co., printers. One of the printers discovered the fire among the paper stored there and sent in an alarm. A second alarm was sent in because of the inflammable nature of the material in the building and its proximity to the hotel. The fire was confined to the basement.

The cause of the fire is not known. The firemen could not work well at first because of the dense smoke, and four of them belonging to Engine No. 33, at work in the basement, became unconscious. They were carried to the street by their companions. As soon as the men reached the street they recovered and resumed work. Chief Croker, who had arrived on the scene at the second alarm, ascended from the basement to the street unaided, but was staggering from the effects of the smoke he had inhaled.

The fire was extinguished after about $12,000 damage had been done.

Man Found Unconscious in the Street.

An unconscious man was found in a sitting posture in front of 56 West Thirty-eighth Street last night by Policeman Gilligan of the Tenderloin Precinct. Beside him were a bicycle and a small bag. At the New York Hospital an empty vial labeled laudanum was found in his clothes. It was said that the man was suffering from alcoholism and opiate poisoning. Becoming partially conscious the man gave the name of Harry McCue. Later his condition was regarded as critical.

SAYS HOWARD ADMITTED CRIME

Sensational Testimony at the Trial of the Man Charged with Killing Goebel.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 17.—The first really sensational testimony in the trial of James Howard, charged with having fired the shot that killed William Goebel, was given to-day by James Stubblefield, a former Deputy Sheriff of Clay County.

Stubblefield lost his limbs as a result of the Clay County feuds last year. His testimony in detail was that Howard stopped at his

STILL DISPOSING OF GALVESTON'S DEAD

Body Strewn Debris a Menace to the City's Health.

STREETS SOON TO BE OPENED

Laborers Formerly Impressed Will Now Be Paid—Malarial Fever Makes Its Appearance.

GALVESTON, Sept. 17.—The ninth day after the storm, and still the gruesome work goes on of recovering the dead from the gigantic mass of débris that lines the south side of what remains of the city.

Yesterday 107 bodies were recovered and cremated. Among them was a mother with suckling babe tightly clasped to her breast.

The body of Major W. T. Levy, United States Immigrant Inspector of this district, was among the number. He made a struggle to save his wife and three children. All were lost. The bodies of the wife and children have not been recovered.

The task of recovering the bodies that are jammed beneath the immense rick of débris, extending from the eastern to the western limits of the city, a distance of over three miles, is a herculean one, and the most expeditious way of removing the whole from a sanitary point of view is by fire. This, however, in the crippled condition of the Fire Department and water works, would endanger the remaining portion of the city.

As it now stands this immense amount of débris, strewn with bodies and the carcasses of decaying animals, is a sore menace to the health of the city, and is the most difficult problem the Board of Health has to deal with.

The work of opening up the streets and disinfecting them is being vigorously prosecuted. All of the débris is being removed, 250 vehicles of every description carrying it out to a safe place, where it is burned. In a few days all streets will be opened for the passage of vehicles.

To-day it was decided at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee that all the laborers now employed in burying the dead, cleaning the buildings, and moving the débris from the streets and sidewalks shall receive $1.50 per day and rations. Heretofore they have been working for nothing and if they refused were impressed by the military.

The relief work of the sick and injured is well in hand, and under the direction of skilled physicians and nurses, it is improved daily. Dr. Truhart, Chairman of the organization of physicians for the relief of the wounded and sick, states that there is absolutely no further necessity for trained nurses and physicians.

Eleven hundred tents were received today by the Board of Health. All except three hundred, retained for hospital purposes, will be distributed by the Chairman of the various ward sub-committees to shelter the homeless in their respective wards.

The Marine Hospital Service, which is working in conjunction with the Board of Health, has established a hospital on the beach at the corner of Tremont Street, where the sick and wounded, now sheltered in unsanitary places throughout the city, will be taken for treatment, whether they wish to go or not. This hospital will be under the direction of Drs. Peckham and Wertembecker of the Marine Hospital Service, who will be assisted by a corps of trained nurses. The hospital will consist of 300 comfortable tents, and will be thoroughly equipped in every respect for the treatment and comfort of the patients.

The Philadelphia Inquirer telegraphed the Board of Health that it would immediately ship and operate at its own expense until all danger is passed apparatus capable of producing 50,000 gallons of disinfectants per day. The offer was accepted with thanks.

The revenue cutter Winona, from Mobile, arrived to-day and Capt. Parry placed the vessel at the disposal of the Board of Health for the removal of the sick and wounded, who are to leave the city for interior points. The offer was accepted. The Winona will ply between here and Texas City, where rail connection is had, until the emergency is passed and railway communication fully restored.

Sickness of a malarial type is becoming prevalent among the sufferers and considerable apprehension is felt that it may assume a more serious form. Every effort will be made by the Board of Health to check the spread of the disease.

Miss Clara Barton is giving her time and attention to assisting in the work of relief and ascertaining what supplies are necessary to meet the exigencies of the situation.

One of the members made serious charges against several nurses who have come to assist in relief work, and they were asked to return home.

The affiliated labor organization of this city, over 500 of its members having lost everything, has issued an address appealing to every labor organization throughout the country for assistance. It has appointed T. W. Dee and James F. Grimes as agents to visit all large cities in behalf of aid for the stricken members. Messrs. Dee and Grimes have also received credentials from Mayor Jones, and they left to-night on their mission.

William D. Bradfield, pastor of St. John's Church, has received a telegram from an orphan asylum at Waco, Texas, offering to take and care for a number of orphans.

Relief supplies are arriving more regularly and are being distributed to the destitute as rapidly as possible.

Each day marks an improvement over the other, and the situation becomes less acute. The telegraph companies are daily getting into better shape, and are now able to give quick dispatch to all business offered them. The offices are still crowded with people receiving and sending messages. With the mail service regularly established and the railways repaired and trains in operation, Galveston would again feel that she was a part of the world.

LATEST LIST OF DEAD, 4,078.

HOUSTON, Sept. 17.—The latest list of the dead in the Galveston disaster printed by The Post, revised to date, shows the loss of 4,078 lives. The paper says none of the persons whose names is printed in the list has been heard from and that a great number of names have been furnished by relatives of the dead.

It is estimated that 8,000 persons have left Galveston. Of these about 5,000 are now in Houston being cared for. Others have gone to the interior or to other States. The number coming up on the first train to-day showed no falling off.

Gov. Sayers has taken charge of the relief work here as well as at other points, and money is being given out where needed more than provisions and clothing.

The total number of people fed here Saturday was 16,144. Sunday the number increased slightly. Supplies are now coming in steadily, and all orders for provisions and clothing are being given on general stores in the city.

A number of prominent Galvestonians were here to-day, letting contracts for new buildings and ordering new goods.

Telephone communication was established with Galveston to-day, and restriction as to delay in delivery of telegrams has been removed.

KAISER SENDS CONDOLENCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President McKinley has received the following message of sympathy on the Galveston disaster from Emperor William of Germany:

Stettin, Sept. 13, 1900.

President of the United States of America, Washington:

I wish to convey to your Excellency the expression of my deeply felt sympathy with the misfortune that has befallen the town and harbor of Galveston and many other ports of the coast, and I mourn with you and the people of the United States over the terrible loss of life and property caused by the hurricane. But the magnitude of the disaster is equaled by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the New World who, in their long and continued struggle with the adverse forces of nature, have proved themselves to be victorious.

I sincerely hope that Galveston will rise again to new prosperity. WILLIAM I. R.

The President's reply is as follows:

Executive Mansion, Sept. 14, 1900.

His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II., Stettin, Germany:

Your Majesty's message of condolence and sympathy is very grateful to the American Government and people, and in their name, as well as on behalf of the many thousands who have suffered bereavement and irreparable loss in the Galveston disaster, I thank you most earnestly.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MAYOR THANKS THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following dispatch has been received at the White House from Mayor Jones of Galveston, addressed to the President:

The people of Galveston through me desire to return their sincere thanks for the great interest you and the United States Government through you have manifested in their behalf in their hour of trial. While their sufferings are indescribable, yet they have ever in their minds the great Government which never fails to respond to the distress of its citizens, and they also know that at the head of that Government is an upright Christian gentleman whose every effort is to relieve the distressed with all the means and power at his command. W. C. JONES, Mayor.

APPEAL FOR GALVESTON NEGROES

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Cyrus Field Adams, publisher of The Appeal, Chicago, and President of the National Afro-American Press Association, has received a letter from Galveston from W. H. Noble, Jr., publisher of The Times of that city, in which he appeals for help. The letter states that about 1,500 Afro-Americans lost their lives in the recent storm, and that fully 10,000 are homeless. Assistance of every kind is needed. Mr. Adams hopes that the Afro-American press of the country will urge the men and women of the race to form clubs and gather help for their suffering people. All money should be sent to John Dealy, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Galveston, Texas. All who send money should state the amount to W. H. Noble, Jr., 510 Twenty-third Street, Galveston, Texas, who will represent the Afro-American press. Contributions of clothing, shoes, and food may be sent to Mr. Noble.

WILL TAKE GALVESTON FREIGHT.

C. G. Warner, Vice President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, received yesterday the following message from Leroy Trice, Vice President and General Manager of the International and Great Northern Railway, at Galveston:

"Will have bridge over Virginia Bay and the terminals at Galveston, and our track repaired and wharf facilities in shape ready for handling business to and through Galveston by Thursday, the 20th inst. Will receive all classes of freight now for Galveston and through Galveston, except perishable, which will be received twenty-four hours later."

A Prosperous Butcher's Suicide.

Charles Ernst, a butcher, residing at 251 Woodward Street, Jersey City, while passing through Bramhall Avenue at 10 o'clock last night stopped at the corner of Halliday Street and shot himself in the right temple. He died instantly. In his pocket was found $71. His family say he had been acting strangely, and it is supposed that he was temporarily insane. No reason is known why he should have killed himself, his affairs being in prosperous condition.

BULL IN THE DORMITORY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 17.—The students at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Willimantic have been in much trouble since last week as a result of a prank. A week ago a number of the members of the senior class pushed a young Guernsey bull up a flight of stairs and locked the animal in one of the rooms of the dormitory. About daylight the bull decided that it was time for his class to recite, and opened up the campaign for release so lustily that the entire campus was awakened, and the Faculty members started out to investigate.

The young men who hoisted the bull to the room were discovered and ordered to get him down again or leave the institution, and about noon the bull was released, after one of the hardest day's work his managers ever had. The story has leaked out, and it is generally considered that the young men of the senior class held the poorest part in the night's performance.

THE GRECIAN WARSHIP.

Her Commander's Unpleasant Experience with Philadelphia Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—With banners flying and everything aboard spick and span, the Grecian warship Nauarchos Miaulis steamed slowly up the Delaware River this morning and came to anchorage off Noble Street wharf. The vessel left St. Thomas on Monday of last week, and good weather prevailed throughout the voyage until Saturday, when a succession of severe gales was encountered. An unpleasant incident at the Government quarantine at the Breakwater was the only thing that marred the pleasure of this first visit of a Grecian man-of-war to America, and it was only because of the need of fuel that Commander Coundouriotis did not turn about and sail for the Bermudas, thus abandoning the long projected visit to the League Island, Brooklyn, and Boston Navy Yards.

When the Miaulis arrived at the Government quarantine the physician in charge asked the number of men aboard, and the commander in person told him that there were 215. "This did not seem to be satisfactory," Commander Coundouriotis said, "and he insisted that I should line up my men on deck and permit him to count them. There is nothing in the code of international law that exacts such action, and it was no more nor less than a breach of the laws governing such conditions. I assured the physician that my vessel was a part of the Grecian Navy and was exempt from such procedure, but he insisted upon the formality; much to my humiliation and mortification."

TRAINMEN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Coroner Renders Verdict After Investigating the Kensico Disaster.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Coroner Birch to-night rendered a verdict in the Kensico railroad disaster, which occurred a few weeks ago. The verdict holds Frank Draper, the conductor, and George Donovan, the brakeman, of Train No. 90, which had halted in front of the station at Kensico, criminally responsible for the disaster. It is claimed that they did not set the signals or give any warning to the train behind that the track was blocked. In the accident William Lauterbach, the engineer; John Cassidy, the fireman, and William H. Abriel, a brakeman on the second train, were killed.

BENGO MADE HIM DESERT.

Soldier Blames Manila Liquor for His Downfall.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 17.—Charles Akey, aged twenty-three, is locked up at the police station charged with being a deserter from the United States Army in Manila. He does not deny his guilt, but blames his downfall to native bengo.

He became a member of Company H, Forty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers, at Fort Niagara, several months ago, and later was sent to the Philippines. He contracted fever, and after several weeks in the hospital was discharged cured. He went to Manila and drank heavily of the native liquor. Akey says the first he remembers after that was being on board the transport Sherman, bound for San Francisco.

POLICEMAN'S DAUGHTER MISSING.

Grieved at Failure to Pass an Examination, She Disappears.

John Stewart, a patrolman attached to the West Thirtieth Street Station, with a number of other policemen, passed several hours last evening searching Central Park in vain for Stewart's eighteen-year-old daughter, Jennie.

For several weeks the girl has been preparing for the entrance examination to the Normal College, at Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, which took place yesterday. She left her home early yesterday morning to take the examination. At 3 o'clock she was informed that she had failed to pass, and became disheartened. She left a girl friend at Fifty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. The Stewart girl was crying bitterly. She told her friend that she was ashamed to go home, and started toward Central Park, crying bitterly, and has not been seen since then.

Stewart has been a policeman for more than twenty years, and is regarded as one of the best and most faithful men in the Police Department.

Fined for Chopping Wood on Sunday.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Chopping wood on Sunday was held in court here to-day to be a violation of the law, and two Italians who were accused of that offense were convicted and fined $5 each. Policeman Kirkeby caught them in the act and promptly placed them under arrest.

RELIEF FOR GALVESTON

Subscriptions Added to the Funds Being Raised Here.

TOTAL REPORTED, $231,178.97

Supplies for the Stricken City Loaded on the Transport McPherson, Which Sails To-day.

"New York should give at least $2,000,000 to the suffering people of Galveston and the other towns of Texas which were swept by the storm of a little over a week ago," said one of the members of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

The figures given out by those who are receiving subscriptions show the following result up to last night:

Merchants' Association	$85,016.95
Chamber of Commerce	51,533.75
Produce Exchange	12,162.00
Stock Exchange	19,947.00
Cotton Exchange	5,927.00
Mayor's relief fund	12,949.05
The tobacco interests	3,805.60
Mercantile Exchange	2,118.00
Through New York Herald	17,180.55
Through New York Journal	10,298.37
Tammany Hall	10,000.00
The State Relief Committee	181.00
Grand total	$231,178.97

In addition to the above, subscriptions have been taken up in the Police and Fire Departments, and the reports of the collectors will be made public to-day. From present indications the policemen will give over $10,000, and the firemen will subscribe a proportionate sum.

The State Relief Committee which was appointed by Gov. Roosevelt has received a total of $181 in original subscriptions, as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt	$100
"W. J. H."	10
C. Drew	5
Albert Gerstendorfer	25
John H. Lundin	5
Gertrude M. Young	5
L. H. Schwab	5
H. A. Horne	1
J. H. Hewson	25
Total	$181

In addition to these sums the Stock Exchange has turned over to J. P. Morgan, the Treasurer of the State Relief Fund, $17,000 of the fund collected on the Exchange.

The fund of the State Committee might have been increased by $5,000 if J. P. Morgan & Co. had not telegraphed that amount to Galveston on Tuesday last, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Wednesday, this was the first large subscription sent direct to Galveston. Yesterday Mr. Morgan received an acknowledgment of the contribution.

Many other subscriptions have been sent direct to Galveston or else to Gov. Sayers. As a result no one can fairly estimate the actual amount of assistance rendered by this city.

SUPPLIES ON THE McPHERSON.

In addition to cash subscriptions many articles of value are being contributed by merchants, all of which will be shipped on the United States Transport McPherson, which will sail this afternoon in charge of Messrs Corwine and Mills of the Merchants' Association, and will carry a large amount of supplies. The association purchased many thousand dollars' worth of supplies which were loaded last night.

Nathan Straus contributed a complete milk sterilizing outfit, and sends two men to operate the plant. Many other merchants were equally liberal, and in addition to the supplies purchased direct by the committee the McPherson will carry a large cargo of goods given by the merchants.

The committee yesterday accepted a telegraphic offer from the Ammonia Company, Philadelphia, offering to give fifteen tons of copperas.

The Purchasing Committee gives notice to all shippers to have duplicate bills of lading and invoices at the rooms of the association by 2 P. M. to-day, so that the cargo may be covered by marine insurance before the vessel sails.

Mr. Corwine received a telegram yesterday from Gov. Sayers reading as follows:

Telegram of this date, notifying us of the sailing of McPherson, with provisions, supplies, &c., on Monday next, cargo in charge of yourself and William Mills, has been received. Your action in this matter meets with my unqualified approval, and I tender you most sincerely my most grateful acknowledgment.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

The Merchants' Association gave out the following list of subscriptions received yesterday:

B. Altman & Co.	$1,000
Employes of the H. Chaffin Co.	1,483
Through Hide and Leather Bank—	
C.A.Schieren & Co.	200
Salomon & Phillips.	50
Richard Young Co.	50
Bittel, Tepel & Co.	50
Milford Carey & Conklin	25
J. Frownfeld	25
W. H. Sweeney Mfg. Co.	20
Witteman Bros.	10
Gansevoort Bank	50
Seissenheimer & Co.	50
Isaac Horn	50
U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co.	100
M. Warnier & Son	50
Muser Brothers	100
Goldschmidt Bros. Co.	50
J. G. Johnson & Co.	100
James McMahon	85
Clarence McMahon	25
Cash	1
M. S. Coe	7
Christ Church, Rye, N. Y.	25
Annie F. Leverich	10
7th Av. Presbyterian Sunday School	14.18
Through German Bank— Employes of German Savings Bk.	110
O. F. Zollikoffer	25
Mr. & Mrs. F. Raub.	25
Jacob Kindliman	5
Sarah Price	1
Carolina Mills	25
Anna Falen	10
First Presbyterian Church, Cranford, N. J., through S. C. Blake	43.66
Berry & Marrenner	200
Griswoldville Mfg. Co.	100
Schoellkopff, Hartford & Hanna	100
Model Mfg. Co.	10
Walter R. Marvin	10
Dry Goods Economist Staff	22
Melville J. Scholle	50
"N. N."	10
Weed & Bro.	50
S. J. Spence	5
Employes So. Pa. R. R. office, 349 B'way	25
Through E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	
McGibbon & Co.	100
Allriget & Co.	50
Leon Rhetma & Co.	25
Beckermann & Co.	50
Total to date	$85,016

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FUND.

The Executive Committee of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday. Among the communications received was one from Senator Thomas C. Platt, President of the United States Express Company, stating that his company would ship money or supplies to Galveston free of charge.

Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers telegraphed that he had a fund of $1,200 in hand and more to follow, and offering to forward it through the Chamber of Commerce. The committee agreed to receive and transmit the funds.

Alexander E. Orr, the Chairman, was authorized to send the following message to W. A. McVitie, Chairman, Galveston, Texas:

The Chamber of Commerce Galveston Relief Committee desires to work through your committee. Kindly advise whether you require more provisions, clothing, &c., than have been already forwarded, or would prefer remittances of money. Also whether your committee will provide for the needs of other districts outside of Galveston.

The following telegram was received from the Governor of Texas:

Your telegram of yesterday giving expression of sympathy to the Governor of Texas and to the Mayor of Galveston by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has been received. In reply I beg to assure you that such expression, accompanied as it has been by the most substantial and generous assistance upon the part of the citizens of New York, will awaken in the hearts of all who shall read it the liveliest emotion of gratitude and thankfulness that in this hour of trouble we are not permitted to stand alone.

The committee expects good results from the appeal sent out on Friday last. As many of the members are out of the city, their checks will not be due here for several days.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Galveston Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reported the following subscriptions received yesterday:

W. A. Clark	$1,000
Carleton & Mc[illegible]	25
Steinway & Sons	250
Edith Agnew	10
Mary N. Agnew	25
F. T. H.	1
C. Zabriskie	100
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	100
F. W. Pickard	25
Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.	200
Adolph Boskowitz	25
Edward Lanning	15
O'Jaffe & Pinkus	100
Andrew Mills	25
Dodd, Mead & Co.	50
Du Vivier & Co.	100
L. Vogelstein	25
Wm. Ryle & Co.	100
E. H. Kellogg & Co.	100
W. L. Andrews	25
D. S. Ramsay	50
Theodore Cooper	25
E. H. K. Belcher, (additional)	10
Wm. Ewert & Son	100
George H. Morgan	50
Hodgman Rubber Co.	50
Lewis S. Wolff	100
Gustav Gossler	25
B. B.	50
J. Leigh	100
Dorman & Letbridge	10
Flint, Deerborn & Co.	100
George P. Putnam	25
M. Eidlitz & Son	100
Wm. T. Wardwell	100
Williams & Peters	100
TheMeyer-Sniffen Co.	50
R. J. Chard	25
F. A. Parsons	50
The Spectator Co.	50
Emil Carlebach	25
United States Lloyds	500
Kountze Brothers	250
Stephen Loines	50
H. Rocholl	50
J. D. T. Hersey	10
J. A. Funderford	10
M.H.Beers, (addit'l)	100
John H. Starin	250
Cash	5
Morgan & Bartlett	50
Charles A. Hoyt	100
F.H.Kalbfleisch & Co.	100
Lewisohn Brothers	500
William H. Male	100
Andrews & Forbes	100
John S. Kennedy	500
William Salomon	150
William Colgate	25
Chandler N. Wayland	25
Previously acknowledged	451[illegible]
Grand total	$51,533

THE MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The relief fund in charge of Mayor Van Wyck was increased yesterday as follows:

Master Gerald Hess	2
George S. Hellman	20
Charles A. Gunn	5
S. Kakeles	50
Henry W. Unger	15
Wm. P. Suthpen	10
Francois Anneser	3
P. J. Bender & Sons	10
F. E. Sargeant	100
Taylor, Keating & Hopper	7
E. C. Pearson	10
C. C. Wehrum	25
Cash, "M."	2
Cash, "P. D. M."	1
F. P. Kappel	10
H. F. Katzenberg	10
The Ceres Union, by J. Hertz, Secretary	25
John Wagner	100
Col. L. S. Babbitt	10
E. P. T., cash	10
Webster C. Estes	25
Through Brooklyn Eagle:	
Brooklyn Eagle	250
Cortelyou Club, Flatbush	10
Isabel Sinn Hoyt	25
William Mackey	5
Mrs. M. R. Phelps	5
J. H. Williams & Co.	50
E. W. F.	5
M. J. Morrill	10
E. L. C.	8
E. W. Bliss	100
E. W. Bliss & Co.	100
U. S. Projectile Co.	100
The tobacco interests	1
J. North, 664 Madison St.	2
Two children, Glen Cove	20
Nelson G. Carman	12
H. M.	25
Two Little Brothers, Far Rockaway	5
A Sympathizer	1
Florence	10
W. H. Randall, 199 Green Av.	1
J. D. S.	10
G. L. F.	1
Court Ridgewood Foresters	100
G. W. W.	10
Eagle composing, proof & stereotyping depts.	25
Paul H. Smith	10.50
F. Washbourne, 143 St. James' Place	5
E. H. S.	2
In His Name	5
Through The New York Sun	365.50
Frank P. Holmes	25
"A. G. R."	1
Bethel Br'ch, Plymouth Ch., Br'oklyn, through Calvin H. French, pastor	6
Louis H. Rullmann	10
S. McCallum	5
"A Christian"	1
Hyde & Behman	250
Through THE NEW YORK TIMES:	
"A. B."	1
O. C. Kleine, Jr.	2
C. G. & G. T. Kreppel	3
"R. G. P."	5
Clarence A. Munn	25
C. W. Coleman	10
"M. D."	1
Pearl	2
D. W. Barton	5
Mrs. F. Delafield	25
Miss C. V. R. Delafield	5
"A. B. C.	100
Robert A. Pinkerton	25
Through the Clothing Mfrs.' Ass., A. F. Hochstadter, Pres.:	
S. W. Korn, Son & Co.	25
A. Bernstein	10
E. M. Guinsberg	5
Glueckman & Gross	5
Ornstein & Fairblatt	5
Schiller & Greenthal	5
Employes of Sohn & Oppenheimer	10.75
Employes of H. Kuhn & Sons	5
Employes of John S. McKeon & Co.	8
Employes of Cohn, Goldman & Co.	55.80
Previously reported	$10,585.50
Total	$12,949.05

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following subscriptions yesterday, which were turned over to the Mayor's fund: M. D., $1; O. C. Kleine, Jr., $2, and A. B., $1.

In the list published Sunday Charles A. Munn should have been credited with $25, instead of $5.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions were received by the Stock Exchange yesterday:

Cash	2
Irwin & Co.	25
W. C. Stokes & Co.	50
Henry R. Case	20
W. G. Evans	10
E. A. Fairchild	10
H. H. Truman	10
C. Gregory & Co.	10
H. B. Vaughn	50
Russak Brothers	25
C. D. Leverick & Bro.	25
W. E. Tillinghast	10
H. L. T.	25
Adams, Kelly & Mason	25
Herzog & Glazier	100
N. T. Robb	50
H. D. Wilson	100
S. F. R.	10
Jacob Hays	100
Daniel Speyer	10
E. F. Patchen	25
J. McKim	25
Louis S. Bell	100
R. J. Jacobs & Co.	50
Mrs. R. G. Holston	25
Joseph O'Brien	25
Honigman Brothers	50
Wendtman Brothers	50
Webb & Frall	50
Flagg & Worcester	50
Total received	$19,947

The $10,000 appropriated by Tammany Hall will be at once paid out of the treasury. This was decided at the Executive Committee meeting yesterday afternoon. Richard Croker made a speech in favor of the subscription. The district organizations are expected to pay a pro rata sum into the general treasury to make good the amount appropriated to Galveston.

The Aschenbroedel Verein, or German singing Society, is arranging to give a concert at Madison Square Garden some night next week, the proceeds to go to the Galveston sufferers.

GALVESTON PRINTERS' APPEAL.

Typographical Union No. 6 of this city received the following telegram yesterday from Typographical Union No. 28 of Galveston, Texas:

Standing within the presence of the most overpowering calamity in the history of the Western Hemisphere, Typographical Union, No. 28, of Galveston, sends this appeal to her sister unions for aid to care for the living and bury the dead. Immediate action is absolutely necessary. There can be no exaggeration of our conditions. They are as indescribable as they are horrifying and hopeless. We are absolutely homeless. Send contributions to the Chairman of the Relief Committee.

The appeal is signed by George E. Johns, Chairman of the Relief Committee, and six other members of the union. Typographical Union, No. 6, has already decided to take measures for collecting funds in aid of the Galveston printers.

OPEN SWITCH CAUSES TROUBLE.

Gripman on a Cable Car Hurt and Passengers Shaken.

An open switch on the south-bound cable car track at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street last night caused severe injuries to Charles Comiskey, a gripman, a general shaking up of twelve passengers in the car, of which he had charge, and the blocking of the road for over an hour.

Comiskey was taking his car south at a fast rate of speed, when it struck the open switch. The front wheels of the car were turned into the switch, while the grip was carried straight along in the slot. In consequence the car was brought to a sudden stop and the motorman was thrown out of the car.

The conductor and the passengers were piled in a heap in the front of the car. Nobody was hurt, except Comiskey, who was taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from cuts, bruises, and serious internal injuries.

Over an hour was spent in getting the broken and twisted grip straightened out, and the car started again on its way down town.

Y. W. C. A. "Educational Rally."

Five hundred young women of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association, 72 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, held last evening their annual "educational rally," marking the beginning of enrollment for the Fall and Winter instruction which the association gives to its members. Last evening was also the occasion of the Golden Rod social, and golden rod was a prominent feature of the decorations of the rooms. Miss Mary McElroy, General Secretary of the branch, presided. Addresses were made by Miss Nellie J. Allen, the new educational director of the branch, and Dr. Walter L. Hervey, ex-President of the Teachers' College.

Young Girl's Mind Affected by Study.

Annie Lohman, fifteen years old, of 21 East One Hundred and First Street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday to be examined as to her sanity. The girl had advanced beyond her years in her studies and the strain is thought to have weakened her mind. Recently she made one attempt at suicide, and on another occasion wandered away from home and when found told pitiful tales of starvation. A physician then advised that she be removed to the hospital for treatment.

Deaths on the Astoria from Glasgow.

The Anchor Line steamship Astoria, from Glasgow, which arrived yesterday, had two deaths aboard during the trip across. They were Mrs. Catherine O'Reilly, a first cabin passenger, who died of heart trouble, and an infant named Singer, who died of the same trouble. The Astoria was put through the usual inspection at Quarantine, to which vessels from Glasgow are subjected on account of the bubonic plague in that city, and was permitted to proceed to her dock.

Lad Threatens to Kill Grandmother.

John Touney, a fourteen-year-old boy, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday and held in $100 bail pending a hearing on a charge of threatening the life of his grandmother, Mrs Hannah Touney, of 400 Lorimer Street. The boy's mother is dead and the father is in the insane asylum. On several occasions lately when scolded by his grandmother the lad coolly informed her that some night while she was asleep he would run a knife through her heart.

Decapitated by a Train.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 17.—The body of a man was found on the Erie Railroad tracks at this place this morning. The head was severed from the body. From papers found in the dead man's clothing it would indicate that his name was Charles Hollister of New York. It is supposed that the man was walking on the track and was struck by a train that passed about 2 o'clock A. M. Coroner Hoffmann was notified, and will hold an inquest.

Fonda Merchant a Suicide.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Charles U. Lamline, a prominent merchant of Fonda, committed suicide to-night by drinking an ounce of aconite. Business and family troubles were the causes.

OVER 100,000 MINERS ARE OUT ON STRIKE

Continued from Page 1.

bone, slate, and other foreign material, for the removal of which a certain payment is made under the agreed scale of wages. It was probably originally adopted as representing approximately the amount of crude material from which a ton of prepared coal could be expected, but the amount would necessarily vary at the several mines and from the same mine at the hands of different workmen.

"The price charged for powder is an apparent, but not a real grievance. In some regions $2.75 a keg is charged, in others $1.50 a keg. This of itself should be sufficient evidence that the compensation of the miner is set independently of the price of powder, as a net return for a day's labor must be essentially the same in neighboring fields, whether one or the other price is charged for the powder.

"To illustrate: If a man is employed for a special piece of work in which powder must be used, the Superintendent agrees with him as to the amount which he should earn with industry and with care of the materials intrusted to him, the value of the powder required in a day's work is added to the intended daily wage, and the sum of the two is agreed upon as the pay of that man for the work in question. Thus, if a man were valued at $2.50 a day, and with due care he would use a keg of powder valued at $2.75 in five days, the day's consumption of powder, 55 cents, would be added to $2.50, and he would be engaged on a basis of $3.05 a day and charged with powder used at the price agreed upon. The same method is adopted in fixing the price of work paid for by the car.

"Another evidence that the price of powder does not create an injury to the miner is shown by the fact that when the subject was agitated some time ago, one of the larger companies offered to reduce the charge for powder to its then current value, provided the men would consent to such revision of their wages as would continue the same compensation for their labor as they had previously received under the agreement which was then operative. This was promptly rejected, showing that their purpose was to effect an increase of wages, and that if this could not be obtained they preferred to maintain the apparent grievance, which could be, and has been from that time to this, used as a ground of complaint of unfair treatment.

"It is well that the public should understand that there would be no occasion for the price of powder to enter into the pay of the miners were it not that safety of person and property absolutely requires that the operator should keep a firm hand upon both the quality and quantity of powder taken into the mines.

"Eliminating the foregoing alleged grievances from the list formulated by the United Mine Workers, nothing whatever remains but a general demand for increased pay and recognition of the order as the agency through which differences should be adjusted.

"That the methods of the order are arbitrary and unjust is evidenced by the inclusion in the list of grievances of matters which are purely local and apply to very few indeed of the anthracite employes, while they are put before the public as general grievances for which the operators as a body are responsible, and which they have the power to correct; also, by the order's determination to provoke tens of thousands of men to strike who neither have nor profess to have any grievance whatever against their employers.

"Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that employers should resist the interference, and condemn such an agency as one utterly unworthy of use in the adjustment of differences between themselves and their employes."

EXPECTS STRIKE TO END SOON.

William V. S. Thorne of the Pennsylvania Coal Company made this statement yesterday, after a talk with the company's mine Superintendent over the long distance wire:

"We operate thirteen collieries, and all except two are closed. The strike appears to be quite general throughout the mining districts. Many men have reported at our mines, but hardly enough to justify working the two collieries, so that it is probable that they will be closed. The tie-up will doubtless last a week, and then the men will begin to get dissatisfied and will want to return to work.

"Should the strike continue for a long time, railroad earnings will, of course, be affected. A long strike might have some slight effect on the election. The operators can hold out for at least six months. It is our custom to carry on our books orders for six months in advance. We have a fair supply on hand. Retailers, especially in the country, hold good-sized stocks. I think the situation justifies an advance in prices.

"We anticipate no trouble at our mines. Extra watchmen have been hired, but this is the only precaution which we have taken. I do not think that any pauper labor will be imported unless the strike should be very prolonged."

TRAIN CREWS LAID OFF.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17.—As a result of the coal miners' strike in the anthracite district, twelve train crews on the Ontario and Western Railroad have been laid off and will remain idle until the strike is settled.

The officials of the railroad do not look for a settlement of the strike within several weeks.

The local dealers here are short of coal and are only filling small orders.

IRON MEN STRIKE.

Employes of the Reading Company Refuse to Stand a Cut of 25 Per Cent.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—All efforts to settle the differences between the Reading Iron Company of Danville and its employes have failed, and the 600 men employed at the plant refused to work this morning, when the new wage scale, which makes a cut of 25 per cent. in the men's wages, went into effect. The mill is completely closed down, and is likely to remain so for an indefinite length of time.

The company contends that the market price of iron is less than the cost of production and this step was necessary in order to keep the plant in operation. Some of the men say they would have consented to a reduction of 10 or 15 per cent., but the cut made was more than they could stand. It is said that none of the other Eastern companies has made a cut as yet, and the employes of the Danville industry do not care to be the first to accept a reduction.

Puddlers Go on Strike.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The puddlers of the American Car and Foundry Company struck to-day because of a recent notice made public by the company, which compels the puddlers to light their own fires in the morning and to produce a physician's certificate every time they are absent on the plea of sickness. The puddlers refused to accept the situation, and about a hundred of their number have refused to work. Unless it can be amicably settled, the strike will likely tie up the mills, which employ 1,200 men.

JOHN MOST ON THE STRIKE.

Regards It as a Political Disturbance —Sees No Gain in It for Miners.

John Most, the leader of the New York Anarchists of the International Club Freiheit, said yesterday regarding the coal strike:

"Bah! I don't believe in strikes. They are played out, and are the poorest weapon the working people could have. I'm inclined to believe the report that this strike is a political one. It would pay the calamity howlers of the Democratic Party to pay all the miners $5 each to strike, and it would be a big drawing card. Not that I believe the Republican Party is any better. It would do the same thing if it was not necessary for it to show that it brought prosperity. As for the miners, they won't gain anything by the strike. They're badly off, starving perhaps, but strikes are of no use any more. Nothing but the social revolution can help the working people."

Appeal to Women of America.

C

Believing and Doing--The Wanamaker Store

Yesterday was comfortably cool—just as we expected.

The Public mind was bright and alert—just as we expected.

Evidently a great many read our store news for the store audience was large—just as we expected.

There is close harmony between our store news and our Public. Every good and important merchandise offering made here, if properly announced, brings quick response. Belief and action on the part of the Public towards this store are as the needle to the pole—the echo to the call.

All yesterday's interest—silver-plated ware, rugs, new dress goods, millinery, costumes—continues plus the new features of to-day.

Never Visit Wanamaker's

There are some such. To all such, a word or two. From whatever direction you come you will never know the ease of coming until you try it. And you'll never know how interesting Wanamaker's is until you do come. And you'll not know then unless you take time to investigate.

The opening Autumn is one of the best periods in which to visit Wanamaker's.

ODD CENT PRICES

Strange that so many wise merchants adopt the method. The idea originated in a cheap trick to make buyers wait for change that time should thus be gained to importune for further sales.

It was and is continued by others to increase and not reduce prices. Occasional reductions upon round dollars of one or two cents are more than made up by the advances made easy and possible upon fractional values. To the careful observer it is plain that the system makes the Public pay more—not less.

The scheme works well with the thoughtless and unwary, but is forbidding and suspicious to the thoughtful and wary. Therefore, its use is bad policy, and the surprise is that so many good merchants classify themselves with questionable would-be competitors by the fallacy of its supposed power.

SILK WAISTS at $3.50

Among the 400 are Many Easily Worth $7

And not one in the lot that would not be considered very fairly priced at $5. They are all new waists, in the latest styles of cording and plaiting and hemstitching, and in the very newest colorings,—gay to grave. Some are trimmed with lace. Well made of good taffeta, and attractive in appearance. Values run up to $7. Choice among about four hundred

at $3.50 each

Those who wish to share in this good fortune will show wisdom to-day in being very prompt in calling to make selection.

Second Floor, Fourth ave.

"Princess May" GLOVES

One Dollar

To sell the best One-Dollar Kid Glove for women is one of our great ambitions.

Our *Princess May Gloves* satisfy this ambition—to-day more than ever.

We place on sale this morning the first of our autumn importation of the *Princess May Gloves.*

Not lambskin, but kid—each skin carefully selected.

The quality is better than any Paris glove at five francs or five francs and fifty centimes. This being so they are cheaper than corresponding gloves in Paris.

Many new shades of brown, dark red, pearl, tan and cream, also white and black. The assortment of colors and sizes is now more complete than ever before and the quality better.

A New Lot of Women's Handsome Imported JACKETS

There'll be wider assortment within a few weeks. But when at its best it is not likely that handsomer or better jackets, at the prices, will be shown than these late arrivals from Berlin. All black, but not all sombre. Most of them are far from that. Cut in wholly new styles and effectively trimmed. And these half-dozen hints will serve to show how moderate the prices:

$9—Of black cheviot frieze; double-breasted; half lined with rhadame.

$10—Of black cheviot frieze; double-breasted; coat back; lined through with rhadame.

$12—Of black boucle; box front, with 6 large pearl buttons; lined with rhadame.

$16.50—Of black melton; fly front, coat back; piping of black silk cord; lined with black satin.

$20—Of black ottoman; made specially for elderly women; fly front; lined with taffeta.

$28—Of black melton; tastefully trimmed with black silk braid; finished with row of stitching; fly front; lined with black satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

CHILDREN'S COATS

Two *Elegant Styles* from a Large Number

Each day adds new beauty to this splendid variety of Fall outerwear for the little ones. Particularly true as to the showing of jackets. As in the newest coats for adults, here, too, are shown many wholly new ideas in both cut and general trimming effect. There are very attractive full-length coats for girls of 6 to 12 years, at $5 each. And numerous others at prices that just advance in the easiest sort of steps, up to the very fine grades such as these two:

$22.50—Full length coats of castor or navy blue kersey; fly front, box back; velvet collar; triple cape trimmed with velvet and braid. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$43.50—Full-length coats of light tan kersey; lined throughout with heavy satin; double-breasted; finished with 4 large metal buttons; box back; shield, collar, cuffs and pockets trimmed with mirror velvet. Sizes 8 to 12 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White LAWN APRONS

A Lot of *New Styles* Much Under-Priced

A large lot of them. In taking all that the maker owned we secured them at a very low figure. So may you now. The aprons are all brand new, of excellent quality, well made, and in the newest cut. Divided into three groups:

15c—White lawns, deep hem; wide strings. Good value at 20c.

18c—White lawns; deep hem; three wide plaits; wide sash. Value 25c.

35c—Four styles: some with bibs and bretelles; or deep hem with 1 or 2 rows of embroidery insertion; or with deep hem neatly hemstitched. All with wide sash. Value 50c and 65c.

Maids' caps, 6c, 10c, 12c to 35c. Nurses' caps, 15c, 20c, 25c to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

A Wealth of Autumn SILKS

The Arrival of *New Beauty* from Everywhere Proclaimed by a Splendid Showing of Under-priced Goods

This is a most brilliant assemblage, to which have been sent representatives from wherever the good and the beautiful in silks are known. They, with the numerous handsome velvets, form an exhibit, which, in point of splendor and in variety, has never been surpassed here. And many of you who read this may recall some notable displays in this Rotunda. It's a fitting showplace for so much of beauty and elegance, the Rotunda of this building. A master mind planned it nearly a generation ago, and even to-day its equal does not exist. In the vast collection awaiting your viewing, will be found many styles that will not be on view elsewhere—our styles alone.

And among the rich profusion is one lot that has been given particular prominence. It lends much additional interest to this autumn showing on account of its remarkably low price:

30,000 Yards of 85c Taffetas at 65c Yard

A trade wind brought this bargain our way but a day or two ago. It's a rare bargain, indeed, in new seasonable silks. All bright, crisp, beautiful plain colored taffetas, in every possible tint. Fifty-six shades in all. Appropriate for entire dresses, for waists, for petticoats, for linings, for many needs. What is your need, at this saving in price of a quarter?

Also these three attractive bargain offerings:

27-inch Black Taffeta Silk at 65c a yard, instead of $1

19-inch Black Taffeta Silk at 40c a yard, instead of 65c

24-inch Black Satin Duchesse at 75c a yard, instead of $1

Deserving of especial mention in the display proper will be found these fine new fabrics:

Evening Broçade Taffeta, 75c yd.—For party costumes, theatre waists, opera cloak linings, etc.; pink, corn, ciel, lavender, gray and solid white; some with irregular satin stripes of white and color forming beautiful net work over the surface.

Evening Brocade Satins, 85c yd—The taffeta figures break through the satin ground work of pink, ciel, corn, lavender, gray, deep pink and white. For evening wear generally. Looks as rich as any $1.25 silk we ever saw.

Fancy Taffetas, $1 yd.—Taffeta grounds, with half-inch satin stripes of self color, the entire surface covered with fine polka-dots; in solid white, pink, turquoise and gray.

Rich Imported Satin Brocades, $1.25 yd.—Satin grounds of color, covered with sprays and flowers of white; in pink, ciel, Nile, lavender, gray, dark red and solid white; soft beautiful finish; you would call this excellent value at $1.50. And so it goes on up to $12 a yard.

Fancy Taffetas, $1 yd.—Taffeta grounds, with imitation of white appliqued stripes of net on grounds of color; pink, ciel and white on white.

Attracting much attention this season are the beautifully embroidered taffeta waist patterns, all cut ready to be sewn together, not requiring the services of an expert dressmaker; they come in all the evening and medium tints, embroidered with black and white; at very little cost; $6 and $7.50 each.

Five hundred and thirty-six grades and shades of **velvets**, and more arriving. We have the most reliable makes the world produces. Nothing is more deceiving in appearance that velvet. Experts only can tell the difference between qualities that vary 25c or 50c a yard in value. Our broad "Guarantee" goes with every yard we sell. $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, up to $5 a yard, blacks included.

Rotunda.

An *Important Item* Leads the List of New Fall TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Elegant brand-new suits of fine black broadcloth, with stylish fly-front jacket and new nine-gore skirt, all lined throughout with excellent silk—forty of these to sell at $30 each. The regular, very reasonable price would be $45.

A large number of other handsome tailor-made costumes, in the very latest styles, and at moderate prices, are already gathered here. Some suits of zibeline, at $35, are attracting pleased attention. And a blouse-vest suit, at $36, is a pronounced favorite. Then the domestic covert suits and those of cheviot, of broadcloth, of velvet and so on are shown at prices up to $110.

Numerous novel and stylish effects among the recent arrivals from abroad.

Second floor, Broadway.

The SALE of SILVER Continues

Fine Silver-Plated Wares at *Extraordinary Savings*

The chiefest merit of this unexpected offering is the quality and beauty of the silverware. Offerings are made at times of very odd patterns, or *arrow-marked* "seconds," that have defects of various sorts; but this is an offering of wares of the highest quality of their kind—made by the foremost factories in the country; perfect in every way. And so nearly identical in pattern to other pieces sold at full prices that these patterns were discontinued for the very reason that they conflicted with the others.

There are Knives, Forks, Spoons and all the other table servers, as well as the larger pieces—Tea Sets, Trays, Pitchers and other hollow ware. And these handsome, perfect wares are offered now at

A THIRD to a HALF Below Their Worth

The assortment is still good to-day; but many articles will not be obtainable to-morrow. We had to be content with smaller quantities than heretofore; but the character of the goods was never higher than now. These pieces in good supply this morning:

Plated Forks and Spoons

Extra Plate Genuine Rogers and Other Makes—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.	Oyster Ladles, 85c
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.	Medium Ladles, $1
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.	Soup Ladles, $1.25
Table Forks, $2.20 doz.	Pickle Forks, 20c
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.	Salt Spoons, 10c
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.	Mustard Spoons, 10c
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.	Berry Spoons, 50c
Coffee Spoons, $1.10 doz.	Pie Knives, 65c
Sugar Spoons, 20c	Fish Knives, 85c
Butter Knives, 25c	Crumb Knives, $1
Cream Ladles, 35c	Sugar Tongs, 25c and 35c
Gravy Ladles, 45c	Fish Forks, 85c

Triple Plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 a dozen. Called "seconds" by the factory, but the imperfections are hard to find.

Quadruple Plate Table Ware

Four-piece Tea Sets, $9.75	
Five-piece Tea Sets, $11.25 and $12.50	
Tea Set Trays, $8.50	Berry Bowls, $2
Cake Baskets, $1.90, $2.50, $2.85 and $3.25	
Syrup Pitchers, $1.60	Crumb Sets, $1.50
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.25 and $4.50	
Open Water Pitchers, $3, $3.25 and $3.50	
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.90 and $3.25	
4-light Candelabra, $4.50 and $5	
5-light Candelabra, $5 and $5.75	
Candlesticks, $1, $1.65 and $1.75	
Chocolate Pots, $1.60 and $1.90	
Butter Dishes, $1.60	Bread Trays, $1.50
Waiters, 75c to $2.25	Castors, $3.25
Claret Jugs, $1	Celery Trays, $2.50
Black Coffee Pots, $2.50	

Main floor and Basement.

The RAMBLER'S Visit to the *Model Apartment*

The *Rambler* is old—not an old fogy. His sympathies are young enough to keep his face to the front. Others of his age and younger adhere to the notion that only the small and obscure can produce anything elegant. They are the people who fail to see the mural chirography which dethrones the notion that the highest excellence resides only in obscurity and that the modern retail store is a Nazareth from which no beauty can be expected.

To such, every large retail enterprise is a "*Department Store*," and the very words contain a malediction. Quite needless to pity the store. It goes on. The *Rambler* hopes that the devotee of an expired past may awaken to a sense of his personal loss in ignoring the modern retail store, especially Wanamaker's.

Thus mused the *Rambler* as he came under the spell of the lately constructed *Model Apartment* on the Fourth floor of Wanamaker's. It may be premised that the exquisite group of rooms was composed by Wanamaker's designers and executed by Wanamaker's artisans, and the *Rambler*, or you, we or either of us, can command Wanamaker's to do for us what Wanamaker's have done for their own Furniture Store.

The Reception Hall is ancient and modern, quaint and bold. Cabinet and rack are antique in style, while the *Art Nouveau*, large and positive, gives dash and color to chairs and sofa.

Next beyond, the Library is enriched with table, roll-top desk, book-case and rocking chair that are splendid reproductions of old Dutch marquetry. The models were brought over by Wanamaker's Furniture Chief, but the pieces are far better than any of foreign make. American cabinet makers can easily surpass all foreign competitors, and American woods, manipulated in American climate, are vastly superior for American use. And there are chairs in novel red glace plush, and walls in red illuminated pegamoid to give the needed effect for a complete and perfect whole.

The Drawing Room follows in claiming the *Rambler's* attention—and he hopes yours as well. Louis XV. reigns in its style. Golden finished sofas and chairs; some upholstered with exquisite Belleville handmade tapestries, true in style, perfect in execution; others with figured satins of several sorts, abound. The walls are all in satin damask, and the floors are covered with appropriate Wilton—all a dream of exquisite color and perfect form.

Across the entry way from the Drawing Room is the Oriental Cosey Corner, Den, Growlery. The *Rambler* looked within upon the ample couch expecting to see Abdallah or Aboulfazi enjoying the *dolce far niente* of the soothing nargile that, mounted upon a tabourette, awaited use. Indeed the smoke of Turkish tobacco seemed the one thing lacking in the environment.

In each of the several Bed Rooms were many things to admire, and the contrast of each with the others was not a small joy to the *Rambler*.

One is furnished, aside from the brass bedsteads, with furniture of maple, with marquetry inlaying, in Art Nouveau designs. This suite is very special, but is sold. You should see it before it flits southward to the home of its purchaser.

Within another is assembled a suite so absolutely antique in style and finish that you pull out drawers in your quest for the worm holes that will give testimony to age. The bedsteads have high posts, and it is all so old, so beautiful, so aristocratic, that under its influence you look back from your Twentieth century point of view to conjure up some Richard Carvel or Janice Meredith as the occupant of this stately old room.

A third room furnished with mahogany, inlaid with marquetry claims the *Rambler's* admiring thought, and he steps gingerly through the adjoining dressing room in trembling awe of the olive and white Wedgwood chairs. They look so like delicate pottery—to sit upon one of them requires faith that the wood is not ceramic.

"Stately and elegant" are fitting words for the amply furnished Dining-room. With all its dignity, grace and beauty it is a song without words. The silver candlesticks bear no candles, the rich Cauldon china plates are innocent of viands, the empty cut glass rings hollow and the chairs support no happy guests. The *Rambler's* sentiment runs away with him—but you should see the Dining-room.

The kitchen! It's the final charm over which housekeeper's rave—yes, literally they do. And they *will* buy the things although they could buy them down below in the basement without breaking in upon the eternal fitness of the kitchen. So if you see the kitchen confused or minus, as the *Rambler* did to-day, you may know for sure that the admiring housekeeper has been there. The *Rambler* knows little of kitchens and cooks, even though they be evidences of civilization. But he classes cooks with artists, kitchens with ateliers, and the combined product of the cook's skill and the kitchen facilities as objects of high art.

You will need to visit the Furniture Store, fourth floor, if you would repeat for yourself the *Rambler's* experience.

DINNER SETS

A Large Variety All at Little Prices

Fifty-seven open-stock patterns, from which one piece or one hundred may be bought at any time. Just twice that many kinds—114 styles by actual count—of dinner sets are now shown on our basement floor. The finest English, French and Austrian china, the best American and English porcelain. Choose a set at $5 or one at $310, from this excellent assortment, and it is yours at a much-below-usual value. Here are a few of the excellent offerings, noted by the writer, here and there:

$5—American porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decoration; complete for 12 persons; regularly $6.50.

$6.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decoration; with soup tureen and 3 large platters; regularly $8.50.

$14—American porcelain; 100 pieces; handsome floral decorations and all pieces gilt; regularly $20.

$15—English porcelain; 112 pieces; 4 fine underglaze patterns with all pieces gilt; regularly $20.

$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; 8 pretty floral decorations and all handles gilt; regularly $20.

$25—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A."; 101 pieces; three decorations; regularly $32.50.

$18—Austrian china; 101 pieces; 2 decorations in flowers and gold; regularly $25.

$20—Theodore Haviland; 100 pieces; blue flower decoration; all handles gilt; regularly $27.50.

$20—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A."; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; two decorations; regularly $26.

$25—Limoges china; 102 pieces; two border decorations; all handles gilt; regularly $32.50.

$35—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 113 pieces; handsomely decorated; regularly $47.50.

$40—Chas. Field Haviland "G. D. A."; 114 pieces; two border decorations; festoon shape and embossed; regularly $55.

Reliable UNDERWEAR

For Children

The comfort of the little ones now calls for attention as cold weather rapidly draws near. Warm underclothing, good and strong, to stand the wear the children always give it. We have such underclothing here. We are most particular about the character of the goods that go into our children's stock—both quality and workmanship must be absolutely right. Usually our prices are lower than equal quality elsewhere.

Medium weight white cotton vests, pantalettes, and drawers. Sizes 16 and 18, 20c; 20, 22, and 24, 25c; 26 and 28, 30c; 30, 32, and 34, 35c each.

White or natural color merino vests, pantalettes and drawers. Sizes 18, 30c; advance 5c on each larger size.

Very fine white merino medium weight vests, pantalettes or drawers; sizes 16 to 34; sizes 16, 50c; 5c advance on each larger size.

Medium weight fine white or blue mixed merino vests, pantalettes, and drawers. Sizes 16 to 34; vests, size 16, 40c; pantalettes, size 18, 50c; drawers, size 24, 65c; advance 5c on each larger size.

Full fashioned extra fine merino vests, pantalettes, or drawers, medium weight; size 18; vests, 70c; pantalettes, 80c; drawers, size 24, $1.10; advance 10c on each larger size.

Broadway.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets

PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

His Instructions to Members of the Second Commission.

TO CONCILIATE THE NATIVES

Their Customs "and Even Their Prejudices" to be Respected.

But Certain Inviolable Principles of Government Are Laid Down—Treatment of Uncivilized Tribes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Following are the instructions issued by President McKinley to the Philippine Commissioners last April:

Executive Mansion, April 7, 1900.
The Secretary of War, Washington.

Sir: In the message transmitted to the Congress on the 5th of December, 1899, I said, speaking of the Philippine Islands: "As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands."

To give effect to the intention thus expressed I have appointed the Hon. William H Taft of Ohio, Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Michigan, the Hon. Luke I. Wright, of Tennessee, the Hon. Henry C. Ide of Vermont, and Prof. Bernard Moses of California, Commissioners to the Philippine Islands to continue and perfect the work of organizing and establishing civil government already commenced by the military authorities, subject in all respects to any laws which Congress may hereafter enact.

The Commissioners named will meet and act as a board, and the Hon. William H. Taft is designated as President of the board. It is probable that the transfer of authority from military commanders to civil officers will be gradual and will occupy a considerable period. Its successful accomplishment and the maintenance of peace and order in the meantime will require the most perfect co-operation between the civil and military authorities in the island, and both should be directed during the transition period by the same executive department. The commission will therefore report to the Secretary of War, and all their action will be subject to your approval and control.

You will instruct the commission to proceed to the City of Manila, where they will make their principal office, and to communicate with the Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, whom you will at the same time direct to render to them every assistance within his power in the performance of their duties. Without hampering them by too specific instructions, they should in general be enjoined, after making themselves familiar with the conditions and needs of the country, to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal governments, in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and subject to the least degree of supervision and control which a careful study of their capacities and observation of the workings of native control show to be consistent with the maintenance of law, order, and loyalty.

The next subject in order of importance should be the organization of government in the larger administrative divisions corresponding to counties, departments, or provinces, in which the common interests of many or several municipalities falling within the same tribal lines, or the same natural geographical limits, may best be subserved by a common administration. Whenever the commission is of the opinion that the condition of affairs in the islands is such that the central administration may safely be transferred from military to civil control, they will report that conclusion to you, with their recommendations as to the form of central government to be established for the purpose of taking over the control.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Beginning with the 1st day of September, 1900, the authority to exercise, subject to my approval, through the Secretary of War, that part of the power of government in the Philippine Islands which is of a legislative nature is to be transferred from the Military Governor of the islands to this commission, to be thereafter exercised by them in the place and stead of the Military Governor, under such rules and regulations as you shall prescribe, until the establishment of the civil central government for the islands contemplated in the last foregoing paragraph, or until Congress shall otherwise provide. Exercise of this legislative authority will include the making of rules and orders, having the effect of law, for the raising of revenue by taxes, customs duties, and imposts; the appropriation and expenditure of public funds of the islands; the establishment of an educational system throughout the islands; the establishment of a system to secure an efficient civil service; the organization and establishment of courts; the organization and establishment of municipal and departmental governments, and all other matters of a civil nature for which the Military Governor is now competent to provide by rules or orders of a legislative character.

The commission will also have power during the same period to appoint to office such officers under the judicial, educational, and civil service systems and in the municipal and departmental governments as shall be provided for. Until the completion transfer of control the Military Governor will remain the chief executive head of the Government of the islands, and will exercise the executive authority now possessed by him and not herein expressly assigned to the commission, subject, however to the rules and regulations enacted by the commission in the exercise of the legislative powers conferred upon them. In the meantime the municipal and departmental governments will continue to report to the Military Governor, and be subject to his administrative supervision and control, under your direction, but that supervision and control will be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirement that the powers of government in the municipalities and departments shall be honestly and effectively exercised and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

All legislative rules and orders, establishments of Government, and appointments to office by the commission will take effect immediately, or at such times as it shall designate, subject to your approval and action upon the coming in of the commission's reports, which are to be made from time to time as its action is taken. Wherever civil Governments are constituted under the direction of the commission, such military posts, garrisons, and forces will be continued for the suppression of insurrection and brigandage, and the maintenance of law and order, as the military commander shall deem requisite, and the military forces shall be at all times subject under his orders to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority.

PLANS FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

In the establishment of Municipal Governments the commission will take as the basis of its work the Governments established by the Military Governor under his order of Aug. 8, 1899, and under the report of the board constituted by the Military Governor by his order of Jan. 29, 1900, to formulate and report a plan of Municipal Government, of which his Honor Cayetano Arellano, President of the Audencia, was Chairman, and it will give to the conclusions of that board the weight and consideration which the high character and distinguished abilities of its members justify.

In the constitution of Departmental or Provincial Governments it will give especial attention to the existing Government of the Island of Negros, constituted, with the approval of the people of that island, under the order of the Military Governor of July 22, 1899, and after verifying, so far as may be practicable, the reports of the successful working of that Government, they will be guided by the experience thus acquired, so far as it may be applicable to the conditions existing in other portions of the Philippines. It will avail itself, to the fullest degree practicable, of the conclusions reached by the previous commissions to the Philippines.

In the distribution of powers among the Governments organized by the commission, the presumption is always to be in favor of the smaller sub-division, so that all the powers which can properly be exercised by the Municipal Government shall be vested in that Government, and all the powers of a more general character which can be exercised by the Departmental Government shall be vested in that Government, and so that in the governmental system, which is the result of the process, the Central Government of the islands, following the example of the distribution of the powers between the States and the National Government of the United States, shall have no direct administration except of matters of purely general concern, and shall have only such supervision and control over local Governments as may be necessary to secure and enforce faithful and efficient administration by local officers.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

The many different degrees of civilization and varieties of custom and capacity among the people of the different islands preclude very definite instruction as to the part which the people shall take in the selection of their own officers; but these general rules are to be observed: That in all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people, and that wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands are to be preferred, and if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, they are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

It will be necessary to fill some offices for the present with Americans which after a time may well be filled by natives of the islands. As soon as practicable a system for ascertaining the merit and fitness of candidates for civil office should be put in force. An indispensable qualification for all offices and positions of trust and authority in the islands must be absolute and unconditional loyalty to the United States, and absolute and unhampered authority and power to remove and punish any officer deviating from that standard must at all times be retained in the hands of the central authority of the islands.

In all the forms of government and administrative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe, the commission should bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction, or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government.

INVIOLABLE PRINCIPLES.

At the same time the commission should bear in mind, and the people of the islands should be made plainly to understand, that there are certain great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom, and of which they have, unfortunately, been denied the experience possessed by us; that there are also certain practical rules of government which we have found to be essential to the preservation of these great principles of liberty and law, and that these principles and these rules of government must be established and maintained in their islands for the sake of their liberty and happiness, however much they may conflict with the customs or laws of procedure with which they are familiar.

It is evident that the most enlightened thought of the Philippine Islands fully appreciates the importance of these principles and rules, and they will inevitably within a short time command universal assent. Upon every division and branch of the government of the Philippines, therefore, must be imposed these inviolable rules:

That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

CLAIMS TO PROPERTY.

It will be the duty of the commission to make a thorough investigation into the titles to the large tracts of land held or claimed by individuals or by religious orders; into the justice of the claims and complaints made against such landholders by the people of the island or any part of the people, and to seek by wise and peaceable measures a just settlement of the controversies and redress of wrongs which have caused strife and bloodshed in the past. In the performance of this duty the commission is enjoined to see that no injustice is done; to have regard for substantial rights and equity, disregarding technicalities so far as substantial right permits, and to observe the following rules:

That the provision of the treaty of Paris pledging the United States to the protection of all rights of property in the islands, and as well the principle of our own Government which prohibits the taking of private property without due process of law, shall not be violated; that the welfare of the people of the islands, which should be a paramount consideration, shall be attained consistently with this rule of property right; that if it becomes necessary for the public interest of the people of the islands to dispose of claims to property which the commission finds to be not lawfully acquired and held, disposition shall be made thereof by due legal procedure, in which there shall be full opportunity for fair and impartial hearing and judgment; that if the same public interests require the extinguishment of property rights lawfully acquired and held, due compensation shall be made out of the public Treasury therefor; that no form of religion and no minister of religion shall be forced upon any community or upon any citizen of the islands; that, upon the other hand, no minister of religion shall be interfered with or molested in following his calling, and that the separation between State and Church shall be real, entire, and absolute.

EDUCATION AND TAXATION.

It will be the duty of the commission to promote and extend, and, as it finds occasion, to improve, the system of education already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this it should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary education which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. This instruction should be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes, it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication may be established, and it is obviously desirable that this medium should be the English language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

It may be well that the main changes which should be made in the system of taxation and in the body of the laws under which the people are governed, except such changes as have already been made by the military Government, should be relegated to the civil Government which is to be established under the auspices of the commission. It will, however, be the duty of the commission to inquire diligently as to whether there are any further changes which ought not to be delayed, and, if so, it is authorized to make such changes, subject to your approval. In doing so it is to bear in mind that taxes which tend to penalize or to repress industry and enterprise are to be avoided; that provisions for taxation should be simple, so that they may be understood by the people; that they should affect the fewest practicable subjects of taxation which will serve for the general distribution of the burden.

The main body of the laws which regulate the rights and obligations of the people should be maintained with as little interference as possible. Changes made should be mainly in procedure, and in the criminal laws to secure speedy and impartial trials, and at the same time effective administration and respect for individual rights.

THE UNCIVILIZED TRIBES.

In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organization and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation; and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

The articles of capitulation of the City of Manila on the 13th of August, 1898, concluded with these words:

"This city, its inhabitants, its churches and religious worship, its educational establishments, and its private property of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army."

I believe that this pledge has been faithfully kept. As high and sacred an obligation rests upon the Government of the United States to give protection for property and life, civil and religious freedom, and wise, firm, and unselfish guidance in the paths of peace and prosperity to all the people of the Philippine Islands. I charge this commission to labor for the full performance of this obligation, which concerns the honor and conscience of their country, in the firm hope that through their labors all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands may come to look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set their land under the sovereignty and the protection of the people of the United States.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

SEATS FOR OPERA SEASON.

An Unbroken Line of Buyers Pass Box Office from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Two weeks ago it was announced that the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House would be opened Sept. 17 for the sale of seats for the English opera season, which begins Oct. 1. The numerous requests to reserve seats and various other questions which were asked the managers led them to believe that a greater interest was being taken in the approaching season than the interest manifested last year. But they did not realize how great this interest was until yesterday morning.

The line began to form at 5 o'clock, and it became so clamorous that the Superintendent of the Opera House was compelled to open the doors at 6 o'clock A. M., instead of at 8:30, as had been planned. The sale began at 8:30 sharp.

The scenes in and around the lobby of the Opera House were interesting. When the three clerks detailed to receive the money and distribute tickets quit work at 6 o'clock last night, many persons still in line were informed that they would have to wait another day.

With few exceptions intending patrons purchased seats for the entire Fall season of eleven weeks, and in addition took advantage of the opportunity to subscribe for the Spring season, which will begin on April 8.

In the hustle and bustle of yesterday the subscription department for the grand opera season in French, Italian, and German was also opened, and for considerable time during the early part of the day Assistant Treasurer Henry Shaad was kept busy inserting names in his book and reserving seats for this season of opera.

The management of the Maurice Grau opera company was simply reopening its subscription department so that those who had not subscribed last season might be given an opportunity to do so before new applicants who had written for seats had been attended to. This department will remain open until the single sale of seats for the first week of the regular season opens on Dec. 18, which will include fifteen weeks, during which period the four regular subscription performances will be given, as usual, on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and at a Saturday matinée. Owing to the impossibility of bringing the company back to this city from their Western tour in time to open on Monday evening, the season will, for the first time in many years, be inaugurated on Tuesday night. The popular Saturday night performances will be given as heretofore; also the popular Sunday night concerts, at which prominent members of the company will appear as soloists.

Maurice Grau, who is at present in Paris perfecting the preliminary details for his season, will sail for this country with many of the principal members of his company on an American Line steamer arriving here about Oct. 27. On Nov. 2 the entire company will take its departure from this city for Los Angeles, Cal., where the company will first be heard on Nov. 5, for two performances. San Francisco will next be visited for a season of three weeks, dating from Nov. 12 to Dec. 1; Salt Lake City, Dec. 4; Denver, Dec. 6, 7, 8; Kansas City, Dec. 10 and 11; Lincoln, Dec. 12, and Minneapolis, Dec. 13, 14, and 15, will be the other cities included. From the last-named city the entire organization will return to this city for the regular season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It has been erroneously reported that Frank L. Perley has given up the operatic field for the dramatic. He will continue to direct the affairs of the Alice Nielson Opera Company as in the past. The rumor probably had its origin in the announcement that he had purchased a half interest in the tour of Willie Collier, who will appear this season in a new comedy by Augustus Thomas entitled "On the Quiet."

Miss Amy Ricard, who understudied Miss Bertha Galland last season and who appeared in the rôle of Princess Ottilie in the "Prisoner of Zenda" several times, has been engaged to play Tabitha Drinker in the new play of "Janice Meredith" this season, supporting Mary Mannering.

At Elmira, N. Y., last night Charles E. Evans made his appearance after an absence from the stage of six years, in the title rôle of David Belasco's play, "Naughty Anthony." The play was preceded by the dramatization of "Madame Butterfly."

Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon began their season last night at the Detroit Opera House, appearing for the first time in the farcical comedy, "My Daughter-in-Law."

The new play by George R. Sims and Arthur Shirley, entitled "A Scarlet Sin," which was produced the early part of this month for the first time in Liverpool, England, has been secured for America by Frank W. Sanger.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cool; brisk northerly winds.

Temperatures from 5 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average prevail over the entire country, except its extreme southern portion and in the central Rocky Mountain region. Frosts occurred generally Sunday night in the upper Mississippi Valley, Minnesota, and eastern portions of the Dakotas. Precipitation east of the Rocky Mountains has been limited to light rain from the lake region eastward and a few local showers in the West.

The eastward movement of the high area, central last night over the upper Mississippi Valley, will cause continued cool and generally fair weather for the next two days east of the Mississippi River. On the New England Coast the winds will be brisk to high northwesterly. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk northwesterly, and on the South Atlantic Coast they will be fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	57	64	69
6 A. M.	55	62	68
9 A. M.	63	64	69
12 M.	69	68	72
3 P. M.	69	61	69
6 P. M.	65	61	64
9 P. M.	63	56	60
12 P. M.	62	54	57

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66
Weather Bureau	60
Corresponding date 1899	62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 degrees at 11:30 A. M. The minimum temperature was 54 degrees at 10 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. registered 29.70, and at 8 P. M. 29.80. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 and at 8 P. M. 61.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned as Hamlet and Ophelia.

"Caleb West" and the New Variety Farce of the Rogers Brothers—Gossip of the Stage.

The Hamlet of Edward H. Sothern, seen for the first time on any stage at the Garden Theatre last evening, is a handsome and graceful Prince. More than any other portrayal of Hamlet in recent years this resembles the Dane of Edwin Booth in his prime. The jeweled circlet Hamlet wears on his head in the first Court scene is a new adornment, but otherwise his dress is much like that of Booth; his clustering dark hair, his handsome, mournful eyes, his broad, pale brow, his fine profile are all reminders of the greatest of our Hamlets.

In the general discretion of his portrayal, too, Mr. Sothern may be said to recall Booth in this character—but comparison may as well cease there. Sothern's, however, is a well-considered, moderate, tasteful, indisputably intelligent piece of acting, set in a number of carefully planned and suitable pictures. If it lacks the force, the thrill, the uplifting effect of great tragic acting, it does not, on the other hand, shock or annoy one with trivial "new readings" and extravagant illustrative "business" that serves no truly artistic purpose. It is, above all other qualities, discreet, and it reveals a larger number of positive merits, too, than might have been expected.

Voluble in some of the more difficult passages rather than eloquent, explosive rather than formidable in the scenes of vehemence, it is still, in the mere matter of speech, the best, and by far the best, piece of acting Sothern has ever done. The results of patient study and practice are plainly seen. In a plastic sense, also, it is even better than in vocal delivery, and this Hamlet, while always graceful, yet never seems to be posing. The gesticulation is restrained, but ample and purposeful.

The facial play is generally adequate. This is another particular in which Sothern's Hamlet will be found to surpass any of his previous portrayals, as, indeed, it ought to. When the easy grace, dignity, and naturalness and adequate effect of his delivery of such passages as the "Oh, what a rogue!" the colloquy with the scheming courtiers, the banter with Polonius, the first scene with the players, and the famous speech of histrionic advice, are duly praised, it will be seen that the new "Hamlet" is a performance of rather uncommon, if not, indeed, of unlooked for, worth.

That the melancholy of this Hamlet is profound, that his unutterable grief ever fills the spectator with pity, that his horror in the presence of his father's spirit excites a sympathetic feeling in the spectator's bosom, that his denotement of the bitterness of love that has been blighted touches the heart, that his scorn and frenzy are powerful and moving may not be said. But his symbols are invariably comprehensible and he keeps one closely attentive. The mind follows him with interest and the eye finds satisfaction in almost everything he does.

If he would kiss less though, this Prince of Denmark would be more dignified. He kisses his father's picture, just after the "Foul deeds will rise" speech, when Hamlet is surely not in a kissing mood. He kisses the tablets after he has set down on them that a man may smile and yet be a villain. He kisses the hilt of his sword after the soldiers have sworn upon it. He kisses Ophelia—but any man would do that, with such an Ophelia, if he could.

As the ghost vanishes Hamlet utters a piercing scream that is the reverse of awe-inspiring and seems a puerile bit of business. He is about to weep several times, in the first soliloquy, "Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt," and in the interview with the Queen, but he then checks the fruitful river of the eye, only to have a good cry all by himself over the cadaver of Polonius. The greatest Hamlets of the stage have expressed a grief too great for tears to flow. But there have been many weeping Hamlets, and they have not lacked praise. Most of the German Hamlets have been great weepers, and the Frenchman, Mounet-Sully, is a tearful Prince.

In the arrangement of the play Mr. Sothern indulges in no innovations. Rather more of the text is used in the first scene of Horatio and the soldiers than is generally spoken on the stage. Ophelia's recital of Hamlet's quarto visit is retained, but the speech of Hamlet while the King is at prayer is omitted. After the King's soliloquy and prayer, the Queen and Polonius take possession of the room he has occupied, and there Hamlet berates the one and slaughters the other.

The order of the performance otherwise is much as we have been accustomed to. In the matter of "readings" Mr. Sothern is tasteful and tactful. In the First Player's speech he prefers "mob led" to "mobled," and this seems much better than the "innobled" and "unnobled" of some of the former actors of Hamlet. In the colloquy with Horatio before the play it seemed last night that Sothern adhered to the first folio reading—

"Even with the very comment of my soul
Observe my uncle."

saying "my" instead of "thy soul," as most of the editors prefer it. This used to be Irving's reading. But Sothern's speech in this passage was rapid and indistinct. The matter is of small moment, too, in the circumstances. His Hamlet will not appeal strongly to Shakespearean scholars. But it ought to prove very interesting to a large body of playgoers, and draw crowds while it is on view.

The "business" is all intelligible, and most of it is satisfying. The harsher treatment of Guildenstern because he wears a medallion of Claudius while Rosencranz has none, seems to be a new and not specially valuable point. But Hamlet's treatment of these courtiers is well managed, and every detail of the performance, such as the introduction of the recorders, and the various appearances of the Ghost, is made pictorially understandable. Moreover, there is no hint of petty trickery. Hamlet does not do stunts on the throne, or crawl like a serpent in the play scene, or "juggle with the bed chamber candlesticks," as some Hamlets of great renown have done. In the closing scenes of the play his sense of the picturesque and his experience in the romantic drama help greatly.

Miss Harned is a lovely Ophelia, but just a trifle too cloying in her sweetness, perhaps, and too slow and whining in her "Sweet bells jangled" speech. But she does the scene with Laertes charmingly and is simple and touching, which is all Ophelia can be, in the great scene with the Prince. Of course, all that Ophelia has to do in the mad scene lies well within the range of this actress.

The King of Arthur Lawrence and the Gravedigger of Rowland Buckstone are satisfactory, while the gasping, buxom Queen is as tiresome as ever poor Gertrude was made to seem in the good old "stock" days, and the Polonius of Edwin Varrey needed the line of apology made for it on the house bill. He fills the place of Owen Fawcett, who is ill. The incoherent advice of Polonius to his son would have made the most amiable of Shakespeareans writhe last night. Otherwise there is nothing particular to say of the acting individually, but the ensemble is very good, and the crowd of soldiers, pages, and ladies and gentlemen of the Court is good to look at and serves its purpose well.

The scenery is all new and good, and the light effects are especially commendable. The pallid face of the ghost is illumined by a ghastly light within his own beaver. A more ghostlike ghost has never been seen in "Hamlet."

Claudius	Arthur R. Lawrence
Hamlet	E. H. Sothern
Polonius	Edwin Varrey
Laertes	Vincent Sternroyd
Horatio	Henry Carvill
Osric	Richard Lambart
Rosencranz	Taylor Holmes
Guildenstern	E. T. Bostwick
A priest	C. P. Flockton
Marcellus	George E. Bryant
Bernardo	R. S. Northrop
Francisco	Daniel Jarrett
First player	Leonard Outram
First gravedigger	Rowland Buckstone
Ghost of Hamlet's father	William Harris
Gertrude	Charlotte Deane
Ophelia	Virginia Harned
Player Queen	Adelaide Keim

MANHATTAN THEATRE.

First Performance of Michael Morton's "Caleb West."

"Caleb West," a play in four acts, was produced last night at the Manhattan Theatre. The work is a dramatization by Michael Morton of a story by F. Hopkinson Smith. It is well known that when he is not busy painting pictures or writing stories, Mr. Smith is a lighthouse builder, and that he built the familiar Race Rock light at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound. In his building operations he found opportunity to study life and character among the natives in that part of the world, and the results of these studies he embodied in the story of "Caleb West."

That this story was bound to be dramatized no experienced playgoer could have doubted for a moment. All the materials for a thoroughly sound, old-fashioned drama were there. All the playwright had to do was to strip the thing of the atmosphere which Mr. Smith's literary art had thrown around it, and it was bound to come down to the level of the customary drama of longshore virtue and manhood. There is nothing new in the story of the innocent young girl who becomes the wife of an old man, is neglected by him, courted by a young man, and finally elopes as far as Greenport. The incidents are old, and the characters, as seen in Mr. Morton's play, are not new. They are familiar stage types, and they carry one's memory back to Dan'l and Ham Peggotty and Little Em'ly of the dramatization of "David Copperfield."

But undoubtedly Mr. Morton's play will please a good many persons. The audience last evening was apparently delighted with it. The last act was found to be the most trying to the public patience, being too generously equipped with talk. The scenery is attractive, and the operation of laying the foundations of the lighthouse gives vim to not a little activity in the first act.

The company was in general equal to the demands made upon it. Edwin Arden's performance of the title rôle was perhaps a trifle more monotonous than the nature of the part made necessary, but it had considerable effectiveness. As Captain Joe, George Fawcett acted a very thankful and easy part with the judgment of an experienced actor, and had little difficulty in making his points tell with the audience. Miss Buckley was charmingly simple and sincere as the foolish young wife, and Miss Haskins wore the well-fitting garb of the "city lady" with ease and grace. The play had been well prepared and the performance was very smooth.

Caleb West	Edwin Arden
Captain Joe	George Fawcett
Mr. Sanford	Frank Lander
Bill Lacey	Malcolm Williams
Lonny Bowles	Elmer Grandin
Captain Bob	J. W. Cope
Mr. Carleton	Robert Lowe
General Barton	Louis Hendricks
The Butcher	Harry Holliday
Deacon Potts	Henry James
Betty West	May Buckley
Mrs. Leroy	Ysobel Haskins
Aunty Bell	Kate Denin Wilson
Miss Peebles	Ada Gilman
Miss Taft, spinster	Emily Wakeman
Miss Ann Nevins	Helen King Russell
Miss Rebecca Nevins	Alice Hunt

THE ROGERS BROTHERS.

The Clever Comedians Make Another Hit at Hammerstein's Victoria.

Thoroughly whipped into shape by a series of productions in other cities, "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" was given its first New York presentation at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre last evening. Every seat was filled, and much more standing room than the law allows to be occupied by a crowd of well-dressed men and women who like the light farce vaudevilles of which this last production of the prolific J. J. McNally is an excellent example. There was a vociferous welcome to Max and Gus Rogers when they were turned out on the stage from a folding bed into the parlor of a matrimonial agency; for Jeannette Bageard when she sang and danced herself through the first hit of the evening, "The Duchess of Central Park"; for Delia Fox, with a very much damaged voice, but a well-rounded figure; for Louis Harrison, William West, and the other funmakers of the big and richly costumed company.

Gus and Max Rogers were the same blundering Dutchmen they were a year ago, and made themselves very solid with the fun-loving audience when in the course of their tangled conversation one of them said:

"Vot you dalk apout; you don't know vare Tammany Hall is."

"Oh, yes I do."

"Vell, vhere is it, smarty?"

"Vy, it's right here on top of a Hill."

And the rest of the conversation was lost in the laughter that greeted this very pat political kit. Later on they came again with one that delighted all the Republicans in the house—and they seemed to be in plenty. It was in this way:

"This town seems to be for McKinley and Roosevelt."

"How's that?"

"There's only McKinley and Roosevelt banners on Broadway."

"Well, what of that? Banners can't vote."

"No; but they do show which way the wind blows."

Most of the skits, however, were less political in character, and they served to keep every one good-humored while the vaudeville show on the stage ran its merry and absolutely plotless and purposeless way. The idea of two innocent Germans having been bunkoed into buying Central Park, Mo., thinking it was Central Park, New York, seemed funny enough to warrant a plot and being used as a theme, but either McNally or the Rogers Brothers—probably the latter—dropped the idea altogether and converted the show into a continuous variety affair, which might as well have been called Rogers Brothers in Kalamazoo or Oklahoma as in Central Park. Except for an alleged representation of the Casino, there was nothing about Central Park in it.

But whatever there was lacking in plot and continuity was made up for in the rollicking fun of sidewalk conversations, parodies on popular songs, clever marches and dances that were full of life and color and snap, and that catchy sort of spirit that promises rather more than ordinary success for this very clever hodge-podge of vaudeville. The music was of the simplest, but had a swing to it that is bound to make "The Duchess of Central Park," "A Bottle and a Bird," "When Reuben Comes to Town," and "Run, Brother 'Possum, Run," whistled and played all over town. Marion Langdon, in a brilliant costume, hummed what was called on the programme a musical march, "The Brave Hussar." It was probably a song without words, for if there were any of the latter she took good care not to let the crowd in the theatre understand them. Maurice Levi was responsible for the music, and, while it was far from pretentious, there was nothing in it for him to be ashamed of, while the finale of the second act, called "Darktown Barbecue," had a decided merit of novelty in its happy jumble of strains from popular songs, recent light operas, and rag-time songs that every one who goes to the theatres is familiar with.

During the performance aside from the ensemble work and the usual German fun of the Rogers brothers themselves, there was a clever acrobatic specialty by John Page and Emma Francis, some good coster singing by William West, and an altogether too broad and thoroughly vulgar song by Della Fox, called "If Cabby Told Half That He Knows." She made it so broadly suggestive that it decidedly marred the otherwise clever show, and the management will do well to cut it out at once. Even the exceedingly well-disposed audience at the theatre last evening was shocked by it, and did not fail to show it.

Besides the persons mentioned, the cast was made up of a lot of pretty chorus girls and an orchestra that was well drilled and played with all the snap and vigor and spirit to help make the show the undoubted success it was.

Murray Hill Theatre Reopens.

The opening of the stock company season at the Murray Hill Theatre last night was in every particular a success.

No stronger evidence of the desire upon the part of Mr. Donnelly to meet the demands of the public has ever been given than in last evening's production of the comedy-drama "A Colonial Girl." William Bramwell, a new member of the company, made his first appearance in the rôle of Godfrey Remsen, which was an excellent portrayal all through. Walter Allen made a very acceptable Jack Osborne, while William Redmund made the most of his opportunities as Giles, the old servant. Henry V. Donnelly's Colonel Carteret was a good piece of work. The other rôles were taken by Miss Dorothy Donnelly, as Mollie Hedden; Laura Hope Clews, as Lady Sarah Keteltas, and Rose Stuart, as Lady Judith Danvers.

"The Three Musketeers."

The first change of bill since the new management took hold at the American Theatre occurred last evening, and for the first time the company appeared in the old dramatization of Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers." The selection of this familiar story, its arrangement for the stage, and the admirable manner in which it was produced last evening show the enterprise of the management, and the enthusiasm of the audience gave abundant evidence of the success of the undertaking.

The cast included Ralph Stuart as d'Artagnan, Mary Hampton as the Queen, Georgia Welles as Constance, and Isabelle Evesson as Lady de Winter.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Louis Samoor, the gentleman from Chicago, who is seeking a wife, was the feature of Mr. Huber's exhibits yesterday. The freak department and the theatre also had their share of interest.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Fall opening of the Musée took place last evening, with an introduction of an entirely new series of moving pictures. Many important changes were also noticeable among the wax groups.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The feature of interest to the audience last evening was the motion pictures showing scenes from Galveston. There was also in the programme pictures of the Corbett-McCoy fight, the three Luken brothers, Leigh and Thorne, the Chappelo sisters, Ascott and Eddie, Pat Rooney, and De Witt and Burns.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Broadhurst's play, "Why Smith Left Home," was presented before an appreciative audience last night. Douglas Fitch and Rose Hubbard headed the cast. A special benefit matinée will be given on Thursday for the aid of the Galveston sufferers. Ted D. Marks has arranged a vaudeville olio to be run between the acts.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The New York Girl Company furnishes the entertainment at this house for the present week with a burletta entitled "A New York Girl." In addition to this part of the programme, there was an olio consisting of Howard and Emerson, the Livingston family, Williams and Adams, Josephine Harvey, Kelly and Davis, and Fisher and Clark.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard's playlet, "The Littlest Girl," found considerable appreciation at both the afternoon and evening audiences. Gertrude Haynes presented her singing specialty, "The Choir Celestial," with twenty choristers assisting. Other features were Charley Case, Emma Carus, Howard and Bland, Post and Clinton, Alex Heindl, Burke's musical dogs, Mason and Frances.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Patrice, in the spectacular playlet, "The Girl in the Moon," was the headliner at this house yesterday. Amelia Summerville, in her monologue called "An Afternoon Tea," proved very interesting. The balance of the list included Carta and Mirtziana, equilibrists; the Blondells, John D. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Esmonde, Morton and Elliott, the McMahons, Tegge and Daniels, and the Ramsey sisters.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Bert Coote and his ludicrous mishaps as a guest in "A Supper for Two" amused the Harlemites who witnessed the performance yesterday. Smith and Campbell, the Ben Harney trio, Signor A. L. Guille, La Belle Rita, Terry and Elmer, Silvern and Emerie, Wood and Ray, Vashti Earle, Lulu Shepherd, and Ingraham and Jacklin, in their various specialties, made up the remaining part of the programme.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—The numerous songs and clever dances in the skit presented by Joseph Harf and Carrie De Mar yesterday pleased the patrons of this house immensely and brought forth rounds of applause. Josephine Gassman, with two pickaninnies, was also successful. Harry Watson, with four assistants, was seen in a brisk farce, entitled "The Two Flats." Other pleasing acts were Press Eldridge, in burnt cork witticisms; Sulka and Pasquelena, Fred Brown, and Hamilton Hill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The third week of continuous vaudeville at this house started off auspiciously, and if large audiences are the measure of success, then this house has gained it. The programme was made up of seventeen numbers, all of an excellent quality. Several were old favorites, and they received a hearty welcome. The acts were divided among Staley and Birbeck, Williams and Tucker, Montrel, the conjurer, Bettina Girard, Montgomery and Stone, Edna Aug, Francesca Redding and company, the Engstrom sisters, and numerous others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—There are some novel and entertaining features in the programme given this week, the one attracting most attention being perhaps Milton and Dollie Nobles in their comedy, entitled "A Blue Grass Widow," which is capitally presented. Another clever sketch is that presented by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dunham, called "Back Home." Other performers who called out the applause of the audience were Eleanor Falk, Stelling and Revelle, George W. Day, Waldon and Charles Rauschle, Lillie and Pritzkow, Josie and Willie Barrows, and many more.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The management presents an entertainment this week which embraces more than the usual number of first-class attractions and the arrangement of the acts is such that each has full value to the audience. The leader is Charles Dickson, and his company, in a sketch, entit

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MR. BRYAN'S LETTER.

With "imperialism" and "militarism" expressly omitted from Mr. BRYAN'S letter of acceptance, because they were included in his speech of acceptance, it should seem that there was nothing left for him to talk about but sixteen to one. He does talk about that, partly because he cannot help it. He also comments, in a manner at once perfunctory and demagogic, upon the various planks of the platform that were constructed evidently only to catch this and that "vote," and are simply what used to be known as "fool traps." But sixteen to one and trusts are the burden of his letter.

It is hard even for a Bryan to kick against the pricks of an accomplished fact, and his letter betrays this difficulty. It betrays also a really grotesque ignorance when it declares that the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, controlled in volume by the Government, and a National bank-note currency issued by banks and "controlled in their own interest." The inference is that the latter currency would be controlled by the desires of the banks and not by the needs of their customers. In fact, with its soundness once secured, every tyro in finance knows that it would tend automatically to adjust itself to the needs of business, and that the danger from the banks, which simply supply the demand of the market, is a bugaboo. The experience of all civilized countries is thrown away upon Mr. BRYAN, even when he knows what it is.

His treatment of the trust question will be as discouraging to sober men as his treatment of the currency. Such men know that there are immense potential advantages to the public in combinations of capital. The difficulty is to secure the advantages while avoiding the public and private wrongs which such combinations may threaten. But to Mr. BRYAN there is no difficulty, and no difference between useful and harmful combinations. A trust is a trust, and a giant evil "per se." "Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized." Does it? May not a combination in a certain industry, by the mere saving in operating expenses it effects, offer its product more cheaply to every consumer while increasing the profits of its shareholders? Are there not instances in which this has actually been done? It may save Mr. BRYAN the trouble of thinking to pretend that all combinations of capital are equally evil and wrongful, but it will do nothing to gain him the confidence of that great majority of the voters who showed, four years ago, how deeply they distrusted him.

THE CAMPAIGN GHOSTS.

In legend and fable the approved way of laying a ghost has always been to right the wrong that made it walk. As soon as the injury done to the departed was redressed his ghost would gather his sheet about him and vanish. It is not in this way that the Republican hierarchy is proceeding with the twin ghosts of imperialism and militarism. They are simply showing to the people that the things are ghosts, not real; that though they may gibber and squeak these manifestations belong to them of right, being a part of the natural and recognized gifts of spooks, their way of accomplishing the ends of their spectral existence. Imperialism and militarism are terrifying only when real and substantial. As ghosts they have no more power to alarm than any other campaign transparency.

Accordingly in his letter of acceptance President MCKINLEY stripped off the sheet, showing that the twins were of no substance, but a sham; and that the facts in the Philippines lent not a shadow of support to the allegation that they existed as things to be feared and felt. Now Gov. ROOSEVELT puts forth his letter of acceptance and finishes the demonstration by pointing out that imperialism is a very old ghost, having walked and squeaked and gibbered all through our history upon the occasion of each and all the acts of expansion by which our territory has been extended to its present area. The achievements in expansion which gave us Florida, all the country beyond the Mississippi, and Alaska were undertaken and performed without paying any attention whatever to the consent of the governed, and without embarrassment from the slaveholders' doctrine that the Constitution of its own force extends to all newly acquired territory.

The acts of omission and commission, the policies, and the measures that have been the accompaniments of our acquisition of the Spanish islands were also accompaniments of our acquisition of Florida, of the territory we got by the Louisiana Purchase, the territory taken over from Mexico at the close of the Mexican war, and of Alaska, bought from Russia. Much more than half of our National domain came to us as the fruit of policies and acts impressed with every circumstance of imperialism that Mr. BOUTWELL, Mr. SCHURZ, and Mr. SHEPARD now profess to see and dread in the policy and acts of the Administration in the Philippines.

Mr. ROOSEVELT makes the effective point that the only visible danger of militarism lies in BRYAN'S plan of a protectorate over an independent Philippine republic. As territory under our flag it is safe from outside interference. As a republic we could guarantee its protection only by maintaining a very large army in the islands.

We should like to know, however, what Mr. ROOSEVELT meant when, in speaking of the regulation of trusts, he said: "The separate State Governments can do a great deal; and where they decline to cooperate the National Government must step in." We are not aware whether Mr. ROOSEVELT has thought out the details of National regulation of trusts. Perhaps his plan differs from that of Mr. BRYAN, but the words we have quoted from his letter would apply, as a general description, to BRYAN'S suggestion of regulation by amending the Inter-State Commerce act to forbid the shipping out of any State of goods manufactured by a monopolistic trust. If these matters are to be discussed at all it is a convenience to have a more specific exposition of the policies advocated. The people can then see whether they promise good or evil.

Mr. ROOSEVELT sees, as the President saw, that the campaign issue that chiefly concerns the people now is the issue of silver. The rest are trivial compared to that, and the Governor points out in his usual forcible way that if the Bryanites do not intend to give the people free silver they are impostors, while if they do intend to give the people free silver they are destroyers. In a single sentence he riddles the position taken by Mr. SCHURZ in his amazing shallow and sophistical letters to Secretary GAGE: "No law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators."

THE COAL STRIKE.

We have already pointed out some of the reasons which go toward enlisting public sympathy with the striking miners of anthracite coal. The leaders of the strike were evidently impressed with a sense of responsibility for what they were doing. Their announcement of the strike was made in moderate language, and it was accompanied by a statement of grievances which, although necessarily general, was sufficiently specific to be controverted if the facts were not as they were represented to be. It was evidently such a declaration as was entitled to a reply, and as a failure to reply to effectively would be interpreted against the employers. And yet no general reply has been attempted. The replies of individual employers, such as that of Mr. GARRET of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which we print to-day, evidently do not fully meet the case made by the strikers.

On the other hand, the latest reports are that less than half the miners in the anthracite region have joined the strike. That is ominous for the strikers. A virtual unanimity was requisite to insure the success of the strike, and a clear majority, at least, to give it a fair chance of success. The failure of a majority of the miners to strike does not bear out the manifesto of the strikers. Neither, to be sure, does it necessarily contradict that manifesto. We suppose the explanation to be that some mines are operated by just and humane men, who are aware how important to them is the contentment of the men in their employ, and who have contented them. Others are under the control of men who look upon the men in their employ simply as a part of the plant, like the machinery, to be worked to the utmost and at the least expense, without taking into consideration that they are human beings capable of gratitude on the one hand and of resentment on the other. That explanation would account for the fact that while, in some districts, all the miners have joined the strike, in others no miners have joined it. And it would leave it to be inferred that the men who have struck and the men who have refused to strike are very much the same sort of men, and that the difference in their attitudes is the result of the difference in the treatment they have received. It would leave it to be inferred, also, that the grievances set forth in the manifesto of the strikers exist under some employers and do not exist under other employers; and that the statement of them has been left unanswered because one class of employers finds it unnecessary to answer it and the other class finds it impossible.

However that may be, it seems that the success of the strike is very doubtful. There can be no justification for the avowed attempt of a body of men to better their condition by quitting work except the success of the attempt, and the proof that their condition is in fact bettered. It seems, then, that unless the prospects of the strikers are brightened by speedy and important accessions to their ranks it will be judicious for the leaders of the strike to call it off. It is not to be supposed that the conduct of the strikers, thus far exemplary, will continue to be so as the pressure of want increases, and any violence would tend to alienate public sympathy from them. There will still exist for them a chance of securing that sympathy, and with it a redress of their grievances, by a public exposure of the conduct of those employers against whom injustice and inhumanity can be established, and against whom, therefore, the strike is directed.

OOM PAUL'S FLIGHT.

From widely separated quarters of the world come two announcements that possess a melancholy interest for all who had cherished the hope that the effort to maintain republican government in South Africa would eventually amount to something more than nominal republicanism, and that the Dutch of those remote States would so direct all their efforts as to command the widest and warmest sympathy.

PAUL KRUEGER, formerly President of the Transvaal, takes ship from Lorenzo Marques just as the three envoys of the South African republics are putting up a general appeal to the world on behalf of States that have lost their identity as Dutch republics and have become colonies under the British Empire. KRUEGER'S destination interests the world slightly, the appeal of the Boer envoys only excites wonder. The one incident is merely the mention of the departure from Africa of an old man once powerful, the other is the last cry of defeated patriots who are without hope.

It is now sixty-three years since KRUEGER as a boy accompanied the "trek" from the Cape to the north. The Dutch pride that grew with Dutch successes in the Transvaal was stiffened by Boer piety, and the old man shared the confidence of his people in their ability to beat the British after the conflict of 1881. Majuba Hill may not now be considered as a victory by KRUEGER. It undoubtedly inspired the Boers to believe that they could not be overcome by British arms.

Who shall say that the Dutch republics in South Africa were not obliterated at this time because KRUEGER had lived too long and not gained judgment and patience in his old age? If they had been directed by a man as modern and moderate as President STEYN the evil day of complete British domination might have been postponed. To the people of the republics who take the view that the evil day had been too long continued, and that the success of the British marks the coming of a better day, the departure of KRUEGER may excite pity for the sorrows of a poor old man, but rejoicing also that the old man will no longer keep back the march of improvement that had begun in South Africa, but could not get beyond the Vaal while KRUEGER lived and governed.

CROKER WARMS UP ON ICE.

It is perfectly evident that the reading of Attorney General DAVIES'S letter to Prof. DUNCAN CAMPBELL LEE about the Ice Trust resolution proposed by the latter to the Democratic State Convention excited unpleasant reflections in the mind of RICHARD CROKER. There does not appear to have been any other incident to account for Mr. CROKER'S amazing volubility to the reporters on the Ice Trust question. The trouble with Mr. CROKER'S talk seems to be that to which we have before referred, that when he begins to talk he stops thinking, and assumes that everybody else has ceased remembering.

It is preposterous for Mr. CROKER to go to the trouble of declaring that he owns no Ice Trust stock, when it has been shown, over and over again, that he and other Tammany Hall magnates were large investors in it when the trust was organizing, upon the assumption, very well grounded, that the relentless power of the Hall was to be used to maintain trust prices and assure opportunities to the stockholders to benefit by robbery of the city. His assertion that there was no collusion between Tammany Hall and the Ice Trust will not deceive anybody who knows that the Mayor of the city is now before the Governor to answer for complicity in furthering the objects of the trust that may cost him his office.

Unquestionably Mr. CROKER'S talk was intended to be a reply to Attorney General DAVIES. A glance at the letter of the Attorney General and then at Mr. CROKER'S talk is calculated to create that impression and enhance the value of Mr. DAVIES'S letter as a contribution to Ice Trust literature and the gayety of the campaign. The references by Mr. DAVIES to the participation of Mr. CROKER, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, Mayor VAN WYCK, and JOHN F. CARROLL, the discredited assistant leader, as Ice Trust stockholders, may easily have been irritating. But a politician of so much experience and a stockholder in the Ice Trust whose holdings have been so recently and frequently paraded in the newspapers might have hesitated before indulging in such a confusion of apology and justification.

We do not think so ill of Mr. CROKER as to believe that he does not regret that the Ice Trust was so bunglingly managed. Undoubtedly he regrets that it is promising to become a serious annoyance to Tammany Hall before the authorities have got through with it. He may regret that it has angered the people whom it has robbed, and who detest the thieving crew who contrived it. The double intent to make money and to systematically rob the people compelled to submit to Ice Trust extortion is not easily forgotten or forgiven. Does Mr. CARROLL doubt that he would now be in high favor if the Ice Trust could have been maintained without scandal and the Mayor saved his dividends and the mortification of an appearance to answer before the Governor of the State, with the possible eventuality of his removal from office? Mr. CROKER makes it too plain that the offense of the Ice Trust was in being "found out."

Mr. CROKER as the innocent stockholder who does not raise prices but knows that they are made by the men who organized the trust is not a successful comedian. It was the sanction given to the managers of the Ice Trust by its powerful stockholders that emboldened the trust to plan and put in operation a business conducted on a plan of universal robbery. The Tammany Hall leaders did not go about with the ice wagons, gathering their loot from the consumers; they proceeded on the Tien-Tsin plan, and let the underlings pick up the loot, only to relieve them of it when the proceeds of the robbery had been industriously collected. If the Directors of the Ice Trust were all Republicans, as Mr. CROKER says, they got their sign to plunder from Tammany Hall stockholders who have had the Ice Trust within reach of crushing at all times since it became infamous.

THE RECOVERY OF GALVESTON.

When the news of the disaster at Galveston was made known we commented that the community was in need of aid beyond the provision of supplies and money. The tremendous shock to the energies and spirit of the people was not to be overcome by the simple process of giving money to provide for the suffering and the homeless. The citizens of the place needed moral encouragement, something to restore to them faith in their business future, in the material welfare of their city. They needed a stimulus toward the recovery of their motive power. We have already noted how generously the country has given of its means to help the people in their immediate wants. But the other and more lasting aid has also been plentiful and thoroughly characteristic of the American people.

The merchants of Chicago, as has already been announced, told the business men of Galveston that unlimited credit was at their disposal. Goods would be furnished to them on their own terms. Similar communications have gone from other cities, and in this good work New York will also do its share. We have not the least doubt that the steel, iron, and lumber trades will be quite as generous as the merchants, and that the process of rebuilding the city will be facilitated by the extension of a credit which will be of untold value. On this point the brave words of Col. LOWE of The Galveston News, a man whose speech is to be taken seriously, leaves no room for misunderstanding. He said on Sunday:

> In two years this town will be built upon a scale which we would not have attained so quickly without this devastation. I take it for granted that when the Southern Pacific management said to its representatives, as it has said, "Build a bridge ten feet higher than the old one and put on double force to do it," our future was assured. We shall go forward and re-create the city. We shall have some restrictions as to rebuilding lines, especially on the beach side, where the greatest losses were sustained. The reasonable way in which too much construction has been done formerly will be of the past.

There is a world of eloquence in the action of the Southern Pacific. It voices the genuine American spirit of indomitable energy and pluck. It is determination of this sort that has made the material prosperity of the United States the talk of the entire world. In Galveston we shall see repeated what we saw in Chicago and Boston after their great fires, in Charleston after its destructive earthquake. Already the people of the Southern city are looking to the future with confidence. The city will rise stronger and better. And it will owe its ability to do so largely to the right hand of business fellowship held out to it by the railroads and the merchants. The help thus given cannot be measured at its monetary value. It must be estimated also by the strength of the new heart which it puts into the community. The people of Galveston will make their city better than it was by reason of their faith in a business nation which shows such fine faith in them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—From Copenhagen by way of St. Thomas there comes a rumor that negotiations between Denmark and the United States for the sale by the former to the latter of the Danish West Indies have not ceased, as had generally been supposed, but have instead entered upon a new and interesting phase. It is now, according to this report, not a disagreement as to the money value of the islands that stands in the way of the transfer, and still less the disinclination of the islanders to pass from the rule of a monarchy to that of a republic, but the insistence by Denmark that "the inhabitants of the islands, after the sale, shall have full rights as American burghers, a concession which Denmark has hitherto not succeeded in inducing America to grant." This is the first hint to reach us that there was any thought in the United States of acquiring the Danish possessions in the West Indies without according to their residents all the rights and privileges of "American burghers," but that is no proof that the question has not been raised. Diplomatic secrets can be well kept when they relate to matters regarding which there is little or no public curiosity, and certainly nobody in this country is lying awake o' nights either from fear or from desire that the Danish islands may come into our possession. Of course, we all know that they are good little islands in their way, and that at least their white inhabitants could be made good Americans merely by the stroke of a pen, but as we are already well supplied with islands, big and little, and as the particular need we once had for the harbor of St. Thomas has disappeared, the whole subject had here passed out of mind. The St. Thomas Tidende regrets the pertinacity with which certain persons—commission hunters, possibly—keep reviving it, and in this feeling we are rather inclined to sympathize.

—No better illustration of the failure of a good many intelligent Americans to understand just how and why we became the owners of the Philippines could be furnished than that to be found in a remark made by Miss ELSIE DE WOLFE when she was interviewed in regard to what she saw at the Paris Exposition. After an enthusiastic reference to the beauty of the Spanish tapestries displayed there, she exclaimed: "Oh, why didn't the American Government take the tapestries and let them keep the Philippines?" This completely ignores the fact that we went to war with Spain, not to get something for ourselves, but to change and improve the political condition of Cuba. The subsequent acquisition of Porto Rico by conquest and of the Philippines by purchase was an unintended and unexpected consequence, enforced upon us by the natural course of events and practically unavoidable. While the peace negotiations were in progress the question before us was not what we would take, but what we had to take in order to meet our new responsibilities, and we never had any alternative choice between tapestries and the Philippines. As explained by Commissioner GRAY, the latter were bought for $20,000,000, chiefly, if not wholly, because with them came immediate peace with Spain, and the price was appreciably less than the cost of continued warfare with a European nation. Not a few people whose taste does not run to tapestries have lamented our failure to secure the priceless treasures in the Madrid picture galleries instead of troublesome islands in the eastern seas. This revealed the same inability to see the situation as it was. Fate, with some slight assistance from good judgment, made the islands ours, and both those who took and those who gave seem to be reasonably content with the outcome.

—A law compelling all corporations to submit to the settlement of arbitration all disputes with their employes is the remedy suggested and earnestly advocated by The Philadelphia North American as alone adequate either to cure or to prevent troubles like those now existing in the anthracite coal region. The North American is firmly of the belief that the demands of the miners are reasonable, that their grievances are real, and that the mine owners are "grossly selfish and stupidly arrogant." In defending its plan it says: "The average citizen does not consider it a hardship because he is compelled to make his quarrels, business and personal, into court instead of having street fights with his debtors and enemies. * * * The privilege of taking a creditor by the throat as a means of collecting a debt is denied the citizen, and he may not use his fist or a weapon upon one who has injured him. Why not also deprive the citizen of the similar warlike privilege of running his business in such a way as to disarrange the affairs and break the peace of everybody else?" This, as an argument in favor of compulsory arbitration, will hardly stand analysis. The establishment of such a system would be in effect the creation of a set of special Judges clothed with the power to enforce new laws applying only to corporations. That might or might not be judicious, but certainly it would make the difference between a corporation and a private citizen greater than it is now, and not less, as The North American seems to think.

—Anti-imperialist indignation has always been especially fierce against those of our officers serving in the East who have advised the adoption of the severest measures in dealing with the Filipino rebels. One such officer is Gen. FUNSTON, and not infrequently his battles with the insurgents, ending as they usually have in a heavy mortality among the enemy, have been denounced as massacres, if not as murders. Yet one of his scouts, writing home to Albuquerque, N. M., says: "Formerly we were on duty night and day, but now that the rainy season has set in, Gen. FUNSTON has let up a little. The General would soon wind the thing up if he had his way. The men almost worship him, and I only wish we had a few more officers such as he. I cannot praise his treatment of the men and his conduct under fire too highly. I stand more and undergo more hardships for him than I would for any other man. For one thing he is no butcher and is very kind to the natives." In Boston there may possibly be some question as to the orthodoxy of New Mexican ideals in the matter of friendship for natives, and possibly, too, the militant Tagals may agree with Boston rather than with the Albuquerque man in the estimation of Gen. FUNSTON'S affection, but it is certainly notable that the writer of the letter, despite his limitless admiration for his commander's energy and thoroughness, still gives most emphatic commendation to his gentler merits.

—Dr. CHARLES FERE, writing in a French medical journal, treats the emotion commonly called "love at first sight" with a calm disapproval distinctly shocking to people who have been taught to see in it semi-sacred attributes. He says that this phenomenon seems to be a symptom of degeneracy, of hallucinations of memory, and in especial of epilepsy and of neurasthenia. The explosive form of affection he thinks should be considered a symptom of morbid emotion, of nervous disorder, rather than a celestial inspiration to be followed at all hazards. The authority may be high, but it hardly carries conviction that all the poets and novelists are wrong, especially as it is not quite certain that the French "coup de foudre" and our "love at first sight" are one and the same sentiment.

CROKER AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have never professed to possess any undue amount of wisdom, and perhaps may have less than the average, but I never thought that I possessed so little as when reading your editorial in Saturday's TIMES, in which you quoted a small portion of my communication, (which you did me the honor to print in THE TIMES of the day previous,) and then said, in words to that effect, that neither I nor those other correspondents whose remarks you quoted had the slightest knowledge of the reasons why Stanchfield was nominated for Governor by Richard Croker.

The history of Richard Croker, and his somewhat intimate connection with the operations of Tammany Hall in the Government of this city for a number of years past is not, I imagine, very much of a secret to any intelligent citizen, and an equally well-known, or at least believed, fact is that no nomination to an office in his control is ever made or permitted without a string attached, at the other end of which will always be found that symposium of sweetness, decency, and honesty!

Under the above circumstances, is it easy to believe that Stanchfield obtained his nomination by any other means or with any other promises than those Croker exacts from all whom he would honor? I cannot, for the life of me, comprehend how any man can be any better than he to whom he is indebted, and as Paramount Croker does nothing unless there is "something in it" for himself, and he cannot be the Governor, where else can that "something" come from excepting from that Governor?

I have read with much gratification the comments of a large number of the editors of the independent Democratic newspapers in various parts of the State, and without an exception their views with reference to Stanchfield and his connection with Croker and the results in case of his election were in every case identical with my own, expressed to you in my communication. It is therefore very gratifying to find that I am, in the density of my ignorance, as you have alluded to it, but one of very many, all of them much better qualified than I to express correct views upon the political conditions in this State.

I should be exceedingly glad, for many reasons, to be able to believe that Richard Croker would make, or permit his party to make, a nomination to office that was free from any connection with his pockets, but unless the "tiger" changes his stripes or the millennium happens soon I don't think it will occur.

I am not in love with "Thomas Cat" Platt or his methods, but, as we are between the devil and the deep sea, if Platt is the former, I would rather take my chances with him, and, too, as I have yet to learn of his having utilized his power in politics for his own enrichment to the extent or by the methods to which Richard Croker has sunk himself; for this town, which Croker to-day controls, seethes with vice of every description, not only ignored legally, but, I believe, fostered by the rottenest police force that ever afflicted a community, and all that Croker and his pals may exact revenue to swell their already bursting pockets. God help New York!

ANTI-CROKER AND STANCHFIELD.
New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

WHY HE FAVORS STANCHFIELD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the candidacy of Mr. Stanchfield settles it. Heretofore I was on the fence. Bird S. Coler was the reasonable, the right, the proper candidate, who, but for "bossisms" and personal preferences of the powers that be—which ought not to be—Democracy should have put forword as the standard bearer and probable successful aspirant to the Governorship of this State. Since it was not to be, since bossism, Crokerism, and every other vile ism, seem to be triumphant, let thinking men read your article, arrange, if possible, to have it distributed separately as a campaign pamphlet to every voting citizen of our State, and I verily believe, in a year when it seems destined the Republican Party will again have a walk-over, the people will elect the man who, notwithstanding his sponsors, seems to stand for decency, independence, and honor.

'Twixt Cleveland and Hill, it was Cleveland; 'twixt Hill and Bryan, it was Hill; 'twixt Hill and Croker, it is Hill; 'twixt Stanchfield and Platt, it must be Stanchfield. RICH. E. A. SAULFIELD.
New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

Advocates Mr. Stanchfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for your editorial article setting forth the superior qualifications of the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Stanchfield. I find myself unable to accept your statement that Mr. Croker desires Mr. Stanchfield's defeat. But, however this may be, Mr. Croker's wishes do not in any way enter into consideration in determining how I shall vote. I do not see my way to voting for Mr. Bryan, but I see no gain to good government resulting from the election of that out-and-out politician, Mr. Odell, the representative and authorized agent of the Platt machine. I shall vote for Mr. Stanchfield, and I think thousands of National Democrats who have not been hypnotized by Mr. Bryan will do the same.

BENJAMIN H. MARSHALL.
Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900.

A Political Straw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a performance at Keith's Theatre, which I attended Saturday afternoon, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan were referred to in a song. The mention of Mr. Bryan's name elicited some applause, that of Mr. McKinley's called forth about three times the volume. Later in the performance the biograph introduced us to both of the candidates. Mr. Bryan was fairly well greeted, while Mr. McKinley was received with a storm of applause. I observed that young men constituted a large proportion of the audience. This demonstration in favor of President McKinley is significant. It is one of those straws which show which way the political wind is blowing.

I trust and believe that the young men of our State and of the whole country are rallying around the standard of sound money and National integrity, now before us, where all the world may see the increasing lustre of its stars, by William McKinley, whose first administration will go down in history as one of the greatest in the Nation's annals.

If we retreat in face of the many difficult problems, social, economic, and Governmental, that confront us or prostitute our privilege to mean advantage, we must inevitably reap the tares of dishonor and self-contempt. But if we stand by our colors and press forward to calmly meet and master them, we will find that they were not given to disturb and hinder us, but rather to call forth and develop those high intellectual and moral qualities which alone can make a man or nation great.

MURRAY R. FONDA.
New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

"What's in a Name?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My good friend William C. Redfield in to-day's issue of THE TIMES declares that no one wants "imperialism" in America. Mr. Redfield is an excellent sophist, and in this case he juggles expertly with a word. It seems to me that "imperialism" by any other name would be just as foul.

The fact is that the Republican Party is pledged to a colonial system. And a colonial system is "imperialism," as Democrats use the term. THE TIMES was vigorous in its condemnation of the Republican Porto Rican policy, and this policy, which means for Porto Rico government without representation, is a clear case of "imperialism."

It needs simply to be borne in mind that no acquisition of territory by the United States has heretofore been made without a clear understanding by treaty or declaration of promised Statehood to see that our departure from that policy is "imperialism." G. H. THOMPSON.
Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1900.

Bravery of "Oom" Paul.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must protest in the interest of fair play against your editorial paragraph about Krüger's pusillanimity because he don't stand up and fight the English. From the days of Hannibal's famous opponent, a Fabian policy has always been applauded. Otherwise you must condemn Washington's campaigns in New Jersey, and Lee's retreat in the Wilderness. If the contending forces in the Transvaal were at all equal in number it might be different. But who would not retreat when outnumbered ten to one?

And what a price it has cost the English in blood and treasure! Bismarck crushed Austria in a few weeks and overcame France in as many months. The Italian campaign, which ended at Sorrento and Magenta, was short and decisive. The Russo-Turkish war did not last as long as it has taken to conquer the Boers. To belittle the courage of such fighters seems to me decidedly unfair. It is like kicking a man when he is down.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.
New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

William Saunders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial tribute to the useful yet modest life of that valuable public servant, William Saunders, of the United States Department of Agriculture, will gratify those who knew and appreciated his strong character, his skill and patience in the cultivation of plants and flowers, and the beauty he gave to the streets and parks of Washington.

My acquaintance with him began upon the organization of the Department or Bureau of Agriculture in 1862. Later, as a member of Congress, I knew him well, and found that as he had grown in years he had also grown in reputation, and was considered an authority in his profession, and, in his official place, an indispensable man. The wisdom shown in his retention (as the right man in the right place) for nearly forty years was most creditable to the Government.

Under his intelligent supervision the experimental gardens and the agricultural grounds were made a leading attraction, and the National city became an object lesson for the whole country. As much as any other man he gave to the Bureau of Agriculture (in my opinion) the success and importance which led Congress to the establishment of a department, with a Cabinet officer at its head.

William Saunders should have rank with Andrew Jackson Downing, and as well deserves a monumental shaft in one of the Washington parks. Let it be built of white marble, emblematic of his blameless life and of the purity of the beautiful trees and flowers of which he was so fond, and which he did so much to make the people love and the Government protect.

R. C. McCORMICK.
New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

JOHN SWINTON WRITES OF COAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You speak of several countries of South America, Asia, and Australasia in which there is coal for the mining, but you make no mention of India, the coal trade of which is constantly becoming more important.

It is admitted by experts that if the East Indian and other railways were able to meet the European demand for coal, the chief companies, the Bengal and the Equitable, could supply it all.

An official statement of the Public Works Department in the British Government shows the extraordinary growth of the output of coal from 1855 to 1899. Let me quote the following passage:

> In these fifteen years the Lower Bengal collieries have enlarged their production form a million to four millions of tons. In the Nizam of Hydarabad's territory, in South Central India, where coal mining began only in 1887, the annual outturn is already half a million of tons, while the adjoining mines of the central provinces send cut 164,000 tons, against 7,000 in 1885. The fine bituminous coal of Assam has already reached a quarter of a million of tons, rising from 43,000.
>
> Attention has lately been called to the coal deposits recently discovered at Palan, in the native State of Bikaner, near the new railway track which links on Karachi to the Calcutta system. Four years ago, when sinking a well at that place, some thirteen miles from Bikaner City, a seam of coal was pierced at a depth of 212 feet. In that desert tract of North Rajpootana the springs lie far below the surface. The experts of the Geological Survey pronounced it lignite, like the cretaceous coal of Assam, which would burn rapidly and require careful stoking. Recent renewed experimental headings have revealed a twenty-foot seam of this coal, which gives no sign of abrupt termination. Mr. Griesbach, Director of the Geological Survey of India, reports himself as much impressed with the possibilities of this coalfield. Its quality is not inferior to that of Quetta and Dandot, which are of very great economic importance to the Northwestern Railway system. As local coal costs 30rs. a ton at and beyond Delhi, this coalfield will convert stony, famine-stricken, and poor Bikaner, with a population of the third of a million, covering land two-thirds the size of Scotland, into what Mr. Griesbach calls the most important of the group of native States between the Northwestern Provinces and Karachi.

These facts are interesting. Certainly nature has furnished abundant supplies of coal for the use of mankind. The trouble is that this coal is not the free property of mankind, for it has been seized and is held by gangs of pirates, who keep the enslaved crews that serve and enrich them in a state of semi-starvation.

JOHN SWINTON.
New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are the coal miners who have lately gone on strike the oppressed creatures they claim to be? If so, their cause deserves the support of every newspaper in the land, for surely they are little, if any, better off than the slaves. Some of the slaves were much better off, and in many instances were treated as a part of the slaveholder's family.

The remuneration, in my opinion, for men who spend the majority of their waking hours below the earth's surface (any one who has visited a coal mine will know what this means) should be at least sufficient to enable them to live in comfort.

Also, I believe it would interest your readers to know what becomes of the difference between the $2, maximum cost of ton of coal on cars at pit mouth, and the $5 paid for a ton of coal on sidewalk in New York City.

AN OLD TIMES READER.
New York, Sept. 16, 1900.

Judge Patterson's Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Assuming, of course, that at the coming convention Judge Patterson will be nominated by his own party to succeed himself, may we not hope that for the sake of the public good the Republicans will in his case ignore party politics and indorse the nomination? Precedents for such a course were created in the cases of Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals and of Judge Barrett of this city, and it is certain that by such action the people honored themselves quite as much as the candidates.

Judge Patterson has long been well known and liked in this community. He is not only a learned and able lawyer, but a most cultivated and attractive man in every way, and his fourteen years of experience upon the bench now render his services almost invaluable.

I confess that I cannot see how any political party with a sense of propriety or of duty to the public could reject such a man. It would simply be throwing decency to the winds. W. H. W.
New York, Sept. 15, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Regular Observance.

Hanks—"Jones doesn't observe the Sabbath at all, does he?"

Banks—"Oh, yes, it's the only day he goes fishing."—Detroit Free Press.

Borrowing Trouble.

"What was that sculptor so agitated about!"

"He said he'd go to laying brick before he'd modal any shirtwaist-man statues."—Indianapolis Journal.

Weary of the Diminutives.

De Hamme—Are you going to continue giving playlets this season?

Barnes Tormer—By all the gods on high Olympus, no. I have cut out the playlet on account of the paylet. Seest thou?—Indianapolis Press.

Means to the End.

Goldrox—So you want to marry my daughter. What means have you to that end?

Mr. Forchen-Hunt—O! we'd be married in the usual way; by means of a minister. That's easy enough.—Philadelphia Press.

ALWAYS JUST THE SAME.

From The Bismarck Tribune.

For me, I like th' fellow who is always jes' th' same,
Who ain't puffed up with foolish pride of place or wealth or name.
I have no use for any man who 'cause he's doing well,
Jes' makes it an excuse to let his head begin to swell.
How smooth things may be comin' or however high he flies,
I like th' man that keeps his head down t' its normal size,
An' if he makes a winnin' or a losin' at th' game,
For me, I like th' fellow who is always jes' th' same.

For me, I like th' fellow who, no matter what success
He finds, has time to cheer th' man who's found a little less,
Who never reaches such a height, nor such a place has earned
That a kind word will not reach him nor a greeting be returned.
Give me th' man whose heart and head are large enough to fit
Whatever place they reach and that need not swell up to it,
An' be th' candle burnin' low or brilliant be th' flame,
For me, I like the fellow who is always jes' th' same.

What's th' difference after all, or if we walk or ride?
Where's th' bridge 'twixt high an' low or what's th' ground for pride?
Dust is dust and ash is ash, an' be he lord or slave,
Man meets man at last upon th' level of th' grave.
What's the difference, after all, or if we lose or win?
Chance an' circumstance will end—th' Harvester brings in
High an' low an' rich an' poor, pride or power or fame,
An' all stand on the level, an' all are jes' th' same.

CHINA DEMANDS TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

Asks the State Department to Send Instructions to Mr. Conger.

FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES

Report that the Powers Have Accepted Li-Hung-Chang as Negotiator.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The desire of China to begin negotiations for peace was shown to-day in a dispatch from Prince Ching, delivered by Minister Wu to the State Department. The dispatch was dated at Peking, Sept. 8, and in it Prince Ching states that he has been clothed with full authority, together with Li-Hung-Chang, to negotiate for peace. He expresses a desire to proceed in the matter, and asks Minister Wu to submit a request to the Secretary of State to send instructions to Minister Conger to begin the negotiations at once. The same request has been made to the other powers.

It is probable that no immediate response to the request can be given, as Prince Ching's request will have to be laid before the President and sufficient time given to consider the question.

It is probable that China is ready to negotiate with the powers individually, or with them as a whole through the medium of a commission. Among the names being mentioned unofficially as available in case a commission is determined upon are President Schurman of Cornell University, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, and Dr. Hill, the present First Assistant Secretary of State.

The War Department has received the following cablegrams from Gen. Chaffee:

Taku, (no date.)

Adjutant General, Washington:

Sept. 13.—Russian commander assures me he has ordered repair material from Port Arthur, Vladivostock, and United States, and that he feels assured railway will be repaired in two months. Need fifty storm flags and 5,000 more small flags, latter required for Chinese houses to show our protection. Goodnow telegraphs 7th, at request Li-Hung-Chang, latter leaves Shanghai in week or so. CHAFFEE.

It is thought at the War Department that the date Sept. 13 refers to the time the message left Peking. The railroad mentioned is the line between Tien-Tsin and Peking. The second dispatch is as follows:

Taku, (no date.)

Adjutant General, Washington:

Peking, Sept. 14.—Expedition Tien-Tsin to Tuliu, thirty miles southward, two companies Fourteenth Infantry, participating. Returned to Tien-Tsin; slight opposition. Town destroyed by British troops; no casualties. (Signed.) CHAFFEE.

Gen. Chaffee's telegram, speaking of the Russian Railroad construction, is regarded as highly important in view of the disclosures of the purpose of the Russian Government to reconstruct the railroad from Taku to Tien-Tsin, and thence to Peking, showing, it is believed, the expectation of the Russian Government that at least some Russian force will be maintained at Peking through the Winter.

Through Admiral Remey the State Department has been advised of the arrival of Special Commissioner Rockhill at Taku to-day from Shanghai.

The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul at Fu-Chau, transmitting a copy of an agreement entered into between the Viceroy and Tartar General of Fu-Kyen Province and the foreign Consuls at Fu-Chau, which provides that in his absence the Chinese authorities will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, merchants, and missionaries resident in Fu-Kyen and at Amoy; that Central and Southern China shall not be attacked by the foreign powers so long as the local authorities maintain order, and that the Admirals of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Fu-Chau, lest the people be alarmed.

The agreement is signed by the Russian, United States, Japanese, British, and French Consuls and by Viceroy Hsu-Ying-Kue; and Gen. Shanlien.

The police guard, which has been maintained at the Chinese Legation for several weeks, is about to be withdrawn, as no longer necessary.

EARL LI REACHES TIEN-TSIN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says Li-Hung-Chang has arrived at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Daily Graphic asserts that all the powers have accepted Li-Hung-Chang, and will probably accept Prince Ching as negotiators. It says also that the powers have agreed to insist that a central Government satisfactory to the powers shall be established in China and that full retribution shall be exacted for the attacks upon the legations.

No communications, however, have yet passed between the powers concerning indemnities; and a Berlin dispatch says it is believed there that Dr. von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, will purposely delay negotiations until Marshal von Waldersee has arrived.

RUSSIA'S CHINA POLICY.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Shanghai advices to the Frankfurter Zeitung say that Russia's policy is making a highly unfavorable impression.

The Berliner Tageblatt prints an interview with Baron de Chrapowitzki, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in Berlin, which reports him as having said:

"I am fully convinced that Russia will adhere to her proposition. She still maintains her standpoint—that she is not at war with China. Nevertheless, her proposal should by no means disturb the harmony of the powers.

"Russia hopes that the American proposition of 1,000 troops inside Peking, 2,000 outside, and 20,000 at Tien-Tsin will be accepted by all the powers as a basis of agreement.

"The embassy knows absolutely nothing of any ultimatum by Russia sent to Li-Hung-Chang, as reported here from Shanghai. Personally, I consider such information extremely dubious. Li-Hung-Chang is one of the most cunning of diplomats. It is exceedingly doubtful whether he deserves the confidence of the powers. I consider him less friendly to foreigners than is generally supposed."

GERMANS BURN CHINESE CITY.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—An official dispatch from Shanghai says a German Naval Battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal Lancers, captured, and burned the town of Liang Sept. 11. A hundred Boxers were killed. The Chinese regular troops occupying the place had previously fled.

The German loss was one man killed and five men wounded.

According to Shanghai advices to the Frankfurter Zeitung British troops have begun an attack upon a Chinese camp in the vicinity of Shanghai.

A further dispatch to the same journal, dated Sept. 16, says:

"A third Russian attack upon the Pei-Tang forts (north of Taku) was repulsed."

The correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger says the attack was made by the allies, although he adds that the Russian losses were very heavy. He also mentions a report that Pao-ting-Foo is already occupied by the allies.

The correspondent adds:

"Troops in large numbers are gathering from all parts of China at Shan-Fu, which has been chosen as the permanent resident of the Imperials. The Secretary of the German Legation has refused to begin negotiations with Prince Ching, saying that Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein is alone officially qualified for such functions.

"Officers of the British battleship Centurion assert that while the Wu-Sung forts were preparing yesterday for action, the Centurion signaled the German fleet, which prepared the cruiser Schwalbe for going to Hankow if necessary."

PROVOST COURTS IN PEKING.

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PEKING, Sept. 13, via Tien-Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, Sept. 17.—Provost courts have been opened in Peking by all the military commanders. The Germans have made robbery a capital offense.

Capt. William W. Forsyth, with 300 men of the Sixth United States Cavalry, will start to-morrow on a tour in the district to the northeast of Peking to rescue Christians, and to make a ten days' reconnoissance. Other expeditions have been planned, but the general sentiment is opposed to such undertakings, as they tend to keep the country disturbed.

The British report that the Bengal Lancers entered Hiang-Halang ahead of the Germans and temporarily hoisted the British flag. They assisted the Germans in the attack. The Chinese lost 200.

FATIGUE PARTY BLOWN UP.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The British commander at Taku cables that a fatigue party, engaged in destroying powder at Tung-Chow, has been blown up. Sixteen British soldiers were killed and twenty-two wounded, including Capt. Hill.

THE ELECTIONS IN CUBA.

Delegates Selected for the Coming Constitutional Convention, Showing Total Vote of 186,240.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The results of Saturday's elections of delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention show a total registered vote of 186,240, distributed as follows:

Province of Pinar del Rio, 18,072; Province of Havana, 23,181; City of Havana, 26,478; Province of Matanzas, 18,344; Province of Santa Clara, 39,659; Province of Puerto Principe, 11,122, and Province of Santiago de Cuba, 49,384.

No authoritative advices have been received as yet of the successful candidates in Santiago Province, but the following were chosen in the other provinces:

PINAR DEL RIO—Juan Rius Rivera, Nationalist; Joaquin Quilez, Nationalist; Gonzalo de Quesada, Nationalist.

HAVANA—José Lacret, Nationalist; Alejandro Rodriguez, Nationalist; Miguel Gener, Nationalist; Manuel Sanguily, Republican; Emelia Nunez, Nationalist; Leopoldo Berriel, Republican; Alfredo Zayas, Nationalist; Diego Tamayo, Nationalist.

MATANZAS—Pedro Betancourt, Republican; Domingo Mendez Capote, Republican; Ellsso, Giberga, Democrat; Luis Fortun, Republican.

SANTA CLARA—José Miguel Gomez, Republican; Pedro Llorente, Republican; Enrique Villuendas, Independent; Martin Morua Delgado, Republican; José Luis Robau, Republican; José B. Aleman, Republican; José Monteagudo, Republican.

PUERTO PRINCIPE—Manuel Silva, Nationalist; Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt, Nationalist.

CUBAN JUDGES DISMISSED.

Gen. Wood Orders Four Replaced on Charges Made by Secretary of Justice.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The long-expected change in the personnel of the Associate Justices of the Audiencia came suddenly to-day.

In an extraordinary edition of the Official Gazette Señor Gener, the newly appointed Secretary of Justice, charges the Associate Justices with inefficiency and suggests things even worse. He says, among other imputations, that while the law concerning dispossession and the protection of possession of property is very effective, enabling a Judge without attracting attention to grant or refuse applications for protection, and while Judges and Associate Judges may err, the fact remains that no one may be permitted to err to such an extent as to confound day with night and the dispossessor with the dispossessed. Then follows a recommendation to Governor General Wood to dismiss the Judges.

Gen. Wood directs the dismissal of the following members of the Havana Audiencia: Francisco Guiral, Rafale Maydagan, Emilio Inglesias, and Manuel Jaime. They are to be succeeded by José Pichardo, José Maria Torre, Bassare Victor Pichardo, and Ramirez Chenard.

CONTRACT FOR MONUMENT.

Work on the Memorial to Soldiers and Sailors Will Be Begun Very Soon.

Work on the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Monument, at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, will be begun in a few days, the contract for its erection having been awarded yesterday to Thomas Dwyer of Cullen & Dwyer, in the sum of $189,358, by the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch Commission.

The commission met yesterday in the Mayor's office, and of its members Recorder Goff was absent, and Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, President Clausen of the Park Department, and Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, were present. Col. Goulden, Secretary of the commission, read an opinion from the Law Department that the commission had the right in awarding the contract to select a bidder who agrees to furnish the marble from a certain designated quarry, and who further agrees that in case of there not being sufficient marble acceptable to the commission from the designated quarry, he will furnish material from a second designated quarry.

Dwyer's bid offered Friedly, Continental, and Bloomer Farm, or Valley, quarries, in Vermont. The second lowest bidder, Norcross Brothers, bid on Georgia marble $204,620, and on Continental marble $180,620. Messrs. Goff and Clausen, who visited the Vermont quarries, recommended the Friedly quarry. The Recorder, however, suggested Continental marble as a second choice.

Col. Goulden, when the opinion was filed, moved, in accordance with the Recorder's recommendation, that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder, specifying Friedly marble as first choice and Continental as second, should the supply from the Friedly quarry prove insufficient in quantity or unsatisfactory as to quality. This was lost, Col. Goulden alone voting for it. All the members then voted to award the contract to Dwyer on the basis of Friedly marble alone. Dwyer will file a bond for $75,000 to-day. It will hold the bondsman responsible for the quality and quantity of the marble.

PINK-EYE STILL PREVALENT.

Believed, However, the Epidemic Will Soon Run Its Course.

Muco purulent conjunctivitis, better known in every day conversation as "pink-eye," continues its ravages in the city, with but little diminution. True, the smaller hospitals and dispensaries for the treatment of ophthalmic disorders report a slight falling off in the number of patients who for weeks have been besieging their doors with handkerchiefs pressed to swollen and watery eyelids, but at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, one of the largest institutions of the kind in the world, the daily average keeps close to 100 cases, or rather, more than half the entire number of patients.

Last week ended the season at the public baths, however, and the doctors say that as these were responsible for the great spread of the malady, within a week or ten days' time it will have disappeared from the city except for occasional sporadic cases, which will occur all Winter long.

A curious feature of the situation has developed, and that is that the ages of the applicants have steadily increased. Late in the week it was the big brothers and sisters of the earlier patients, and yesterday there seemed to be as many parents as children in the waiting, weeping crowd upon the benches.

Superintendent John Jasper of the Borough Board of Education was asked about the matter yesterday, and he said that no formal complaint had reached his office, and at the Board of Health the extent of the epidemic could not be estimated, as physicians are not required to report the cases they have under treatment, as the law requires them to do with other diseases less contagious, but more dangerous.

Mansfield Opening Postponed.

Though the date set for the beginning of Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Garden Theatre is Monday, Oct. 1, it is unlikely that the revival of "King Henry V.," which he has prepared, will be seen before Wednesday of that week, two weeks from to-morrow night. A. M. Palmer says the postponement is not because of any delay in the preparation of the component parts of the production. The scenery, the costumes, the armor, the furniture, the heraldic insignia, and the other paraphernalia are all ready now for instant use; but, says Mr. Palmer, for so large and intricate a production, as Mr. Mansfield's "King Henry V." it will be necessary to have several full-dress, scenic, and musical rehearsals on the identical stage where the spectacular play is first to be shown. As this stage of the Garden Theatre cannot be secured by Mr. Mansfield to drill his company, his mechanics, and others until E. H. Sothern vacates the theatre, which will be only forty hours before the time of his announced opening, the postponement of the opening is necessary.

PARLIAMENT TO DISSOLVE

General Elections in Great Britain on Oct. 1.

SALISBURY IS CRITICISED

Liberals Denounce Him and the Government—Lord Roberts's Return Well Timed.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 17.—At the meeting of the Council at Balmoral to-day, it was decided that the dissolution of Parliament is to take place Sept. 25. The Queen afterward signed the proclamation of dissolution. A writ will be issued Sept. 25, summoning the new Parliament to assemble Nov. 1.

The first nominations and the unopposed returns will occur Sept. 29. The first pollings will take place Oct. 1.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—For the moment dissolution is a more attractive theme than China. The Conservative organs are confident that the "Khaki issue" will give them an increased majority, and they are naturally jubilant. The Liberal and Radical organs, on the other hand, conscious that they are fighting a losing battle, bitterly denounce the Government for choosing the present time to dissolve. The Daily Chronicle says:

"Lord Salisbury, as he always does, has yielded to the strong man. He has stifled conscience, thrown scruples and justice to the winds, and succumbed to Mr. Chamberlain, who is now the ruler of the Premier and the country.

The Standard announces that after the elections there will certainly be a reconstruction of the Cabinet. This probably means that Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and one or two others will be sacrificed.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of The Daily Mail announces that Lord Roberts will start for England about Oct. 3. This time there is little doubt of the genuineness of the report of his early return. Some troops will also be coming back, and the elections will thus be excellently timed by the Government to take advantage of the national ferment over a successful war.

Gilbert Parker for Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—This evening Gilbert Parker, the novelist, was chosen by the Conservatives of Gravesend as their candidate for the House of Commons at the coming general election. Owing to the relative positions of parties at Gravesend, this choice is equivalent to a return.

PRINCE ALBERT KILLED.

Nephew of Saxony's King Meets Death by Accident.

DRESDEN, Sept. 17.—Prince Albert of Saxony was killed in a carriage accident yesterday at Wolkau, a short distance from Dresden.

Prince Albert of Saxony was a nephew of the King of Saxony, being the fifth son of Prince Frederick George of Saxony, brother of the King. The deceased Prince was born in Dresden Feb. 25, 1875, was a Captain in the First Regiment of Uhlans, and was a Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was unmarried.

PARIS NATIONALISTS CHECKED.

M. Loubet Declined to Attend Municipal Fetes, Which Are Abandoned.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The fiasco with which the proposed municipal fetes have been threatened for some days is now an accomplished fact.

M. Grebauval, the Nationalist Mayor of Paris, has addressed a letter to President Loubet, protesting against the statement that the municipality has undertaken to make a political manifestation against him and against National institutions. He announces that the Municipal Council has decided not to hold the fetes.

It appears that M. Grebauval yesterday received a telegram from M. Loubet's secretary politely declining to receive the delegation from the Council appointed to invite the President to attend the fetes.

The morning papers print both the letter and the telegram, the Ministerial organs pronouncing this the rout of Nationalism.

PORTUGAL'S "SINGULAR ORDERS."

Alleged Attempt by Great Britain to Keep Krueger from Going to America.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The Vossische Zeitung points out that the "singular orders" given by the Portuguese Government to the Governor of Mozambique, authorizing the departure of Mr. Krüger for Europe, permit him to sail only for a European port, adding:

"The Government, in so doing, goes beyond its powers. Doubtless, Lisbon is acting under pressure from Great Britain, who fears, presumably, that Krüger is going to the United States to appeal to a people whose Boer sympathies are still unshaken."

Secretary Reitz Coming Here.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—F. W. Reitz, State Secretary of the abrogated South African Republic, is going to Paris, according to the Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Mail, from which point he will proceed to the United States, where he will probably remain.

Manchester Hopes to Settle.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—In connection with the bankruptcy proceedings against the Duke of Manchester, who was adjudicated a bankrupt Aug. 29, the Duke estimates his liabilities at £15,000, "largely due to renewing indorsements in behalf of friends without ascertaining that the first indorsements were destroyed." He hopes to make a proposal to his creditors.

Duke of York to Go to Australia.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 17.—Her Majesty has assented, on Lord Salisbury's recommendation, to the proposal that the Duke and Duchess of York visit Australia next year. The Duke of York will open the first Parliament of the Australian Confederation in the Queen's name.

German Iron Dealers Take Action.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—A meeting of iron dealers from various parts of Germany held yesterday at Cologne, appointed a special committee to confer with the manufacturers with a view of counteracting the present pressure for lower prices.

Carnegie to Found Another Library.

GLASGOW, Sept. 17.—Andrew Carnegie has promised the Greenock Town Council the sum of £5,000 for founding a public library in Greenock.

Injured by Falling Trolley Pole.

Mamie Delfield of 842 Hart Street, Williamsburg, was seriously injured last night at Broadway and Kent Avenue. The young woman was about to board a Broadway car, when the trolley pole became detached from the roof of the car and fell. It struck Miss Delfield on the head and she was made unconscious. She was carried into a store, and a call sent to the Eastern District Hospital. When Surgeon Halpin arrived he found that the young woman had sustained a concussion of the brain, as well as a scalp wound and an abrasion of the neck. After her wounds had been dressed, she was taken to her home.

Death of James C. Hays.

James C. Hays, a veteran of the Mexican war, and once prominent in local political circles, died in Anaheim, Cal., yesterday. He was a member of the Police Commission under Mayor Wood, and during the occupation of the City of Mexico served as Provost Marshal. He was a member of the Fourteenth Tennessee Regiment.

Rattlesnake Starves Himself.

The seven-foot diamond-back rattlesnake which for months bore the title of King in the collection of rattlers at Carnegie Laboratory, Bellevue, died Sunday of starvation. For a long time his kingship made quick digestion of rats, rabbits, &c., offered to him, but as hope of liberty died away he began to starve himself. The students will hold an autopsy. Snake oil is used in the manufacture of an antitoxine for snakebite at the laboratory.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There was quite a flight into town yesterday morning, not only of the men who went into the country on Friday and Saturday, as usual at this time of the year, to spend the week-end holidays, but of families and individuals, who, tempted by the cool, fresh morning, with its suggestion of Autumn in the air, left their Summer resting places, in some instances to open and occupy their town houses, but in the majority of cases to tarry in town for a day or two and to prepare for Autumn outings in the Adirondacks, the Berkshires, and other favorite Fall resorts. The incoming trains on the Long Island Road were particularly crowded with these birds of passage, and the Thirty-fourth Street ferryboat cabins all during the morning and early afternoon hours were suggestive of receptions, people for several months separated meeting and making inquiries as to mutual plans.

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The town will now, with cooler weather and with the presence, even temporarily, of numbers of well-known people, present lively scenes, especially in its up-town districts. Indeed, there were more familiar faces seen on the avenue and on the Park drives on Sunday than is usual at this time.

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Among those who arrived on the New York, which landed her passengers only on Sunday morning, in consequence of having met the tail end of the Galveston hurricane, and whose names have not already been published, were J. S. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Ballou and children, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Clarke, A. T. Chisholm, Col. W. H. Cheesebrough, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, C. C. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Milner, R. S. Minturn, Robert Gordon McKay, Mrs. Edward Perkins, E. C. Perkins, and Henry Perkins, Emile Pfizer, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson.

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Among those who arrived on the Cymric from Liverpool yesterday were Dr. C. Van Bergen and Mrs. Van Bergen, Dr. Godfrey Beaumont, Dr. W. H. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Fearon, G. Levison Gower, Dr. Edward C. Kirk and Mrs. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Paton and Graham Paton, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Poore, and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Howell. The Astoria, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, brought, among other passengers, W. A. Braman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Graham, the Rev. Dean Fair, and Prof. Frederick R. Honey.

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The liners due to arrive within the next fortnight are bringing many prominent people. Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White and George Lorillard are on the Deutschland, due on Saturday, and Robert B. Van Courtlandt, Henry M. de Peyster, W. Gordon Fellowes, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are on the St. Paul, also due on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George X. McLanahan and Miss Cornelia McLanahan and Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones are on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails to-morrow from Cherbourg, while the Oceanic, that sails to-morrow from Liverpool, will bring among others Mrs. Philip Bradford Niles, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

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There are booked on the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, sailing to-day for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen, among others, Miss Florence Matthews, John C. F. Randolph, and Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Terry.

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The Philadelphia suburbs are now at their best, and many New Yorkers will go on to Bryn Mawr on Thursday for the annual Autumn Horse Show, which will continue three days. The show promises to excel all previous ones, as the number of people who have engaged boxes is larger than ever before, and the list of entries is a long one. The first of the Autumn series of fortnightly dinner dances was held in the Germantown Cricket Clubhouse, at Manheim, on Thursday evening last, and the first ladies' day of the Fall season at the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford was enjoyed on Saturday afternoon. The first of the Merion Cricket Club dinner dances will be held at Haverford on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, and these will be continued on alternate Wednesday evenings during the Autumn months. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt and their daughters, Miss Katherine and Miss Elsie Cassatt, who have been abroad all Summer, sailed on Saturday for home. Mrs. Edmund Lewis and the Misses Lewis have returned from Jamestown, R. I., where they spent the Summer, to Bryn Mawr, and are at the Bryn Mawr Hotel. Mrs. Wilcoxen of London, who has been at the Astoria in this city for a week, will visit the Misses Lewis at Bryn Mawr for the Horse Show.

***

The Lenox Horse Show will open on Friday. The entries at Lenox, as at Bryn Mawr, are unusually numerous. There will be a number of coaching parties, at which luncheon will be served, and the suggestion is made that the judges should cut short the luncheon hour if they wish to have time to judge the twenty classes on the programme before dark.

***

A "coon hunt" was one of the incidents of last week at Lenox. This was organized by a number of the younger men, who played last week in the golf tournament. It took place on Saturday night. After the hunt the participants met at Charles Astor Bristed's for a supper.

***

This evening, if the weather is fine, the annual "Ice Glen" parade will take place at Stockbridge. This rather curious custom has been perpetuated for many years. All the prominent younger residents of the town, with the more youthful of the Summer visitors, meet in the main street of the village at 8:30 o'clock and form a procession, which, headed by a brass band, marches through the curious natural formation known as the "Ice Glen," waking the echoes of that secluded spot. The procession then returns to the town and breaks up, its members enjoying a dinner and dance at one of the hotels.

***

The engagement is announced of George C. Brooke and Miss Rhoda Fuller Morris, eldest daughter of Effingham B. Morris of Philadelphia. The Morris family is one of the oldest in Philadelphia, and Miss Morris is a direct descendant of Robert Morris. The engagement, although of particular interest in Philadelphia, is also of much interest in New York, as Miss Morris has relatives and is known here.

***

The wedding will take place in Newport to-day of the Rev. N. E. W. Galleway and Miss Mary Newbold Edgar, a daughter of the late Commodore Edgar, and a sister of Herman Le Roy Edgar of this city. Miss Edgar's mother was Miss Elizabeth Rhinelander. The wedding will be celebrated at noon in All Saints' Chapel, and will be followed by a breakfast at the Edgar villa on Beach Street.

***

The Princess Aribert of Anhalt, who toured last Spring through the United States and Canada, is now cruising along the west coast of Scotland with the Princess Christian and the latter's daughter on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. Princess Aribert is an enthusiastic traveler, and it is whispered in London that she will write some descriptions of her cruises in the Western Islands.

***

At a recent banquet given by members of the golf club at Homburg in honor of Major Gen. Duff and Mrs. Duff, and presided over by Sir John Brunner, there were present, among other Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilbert King, (Miss Barry,) Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Frederick Dlodati Thompson, Mrs. Ashurst Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. Wesley Watson, the Misses Cassatt, and Mr. and Mrs. Singer. The banquet was one of 110 covers and was a most elaborate and beautiful affair. Sir John Brunner eulogized in his speech the guests of the evening, and Gen. Duff responded.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Mrs. C. H. Baldwin gave a dinner this evening, and Mrs. F. O. French had some friends to luncheon during the afternoon.

Ogden Mills left for his country seat, at Staatsburg, to-day, and will be joined by Mrs. Mills and the remainder of his family to-morrow.

Miss Daisy Post is visiting Commodore and Mrs. Gerry in Delaware County.

H. H. Ward of Wilmington, Del., who is registered at the Casino, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks, at Pinard cottage No. 1.

Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren has returned to New York.

Departures for New York include Mrs. C. P. Cassilly and Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens are in New York for a short visit.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske has gone to Boston for a two months' visit. From Boston she will return to New York for the Winter.

R. L. Cottonet of New York is visiting here.

Entries on the register of the Newport Golf Club include Bayard Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hubbard, A. H. Robertson, Mrs. J. F. Stevens, and J. F. Newbold.

Mrs. Grenville Kane and J. F. Newbold are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir de Rham.

Clement C. Moore and Masters Barrington and Benjamin Moore have returned from camp.

Sidney Wollett will give three evening Shakespearean recitals at the Casino Theatre on Sept. 21, 25, and 28.

BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 17.—One of the most delightful affairs of the season was the musicale and ball given this evening at the Kebo Valley Golf Club by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of New York. The event marked the culmination of one of the most notable social seasons Bar Harbor has ever known. The clubhouse was decorated for the occasion with palms, tropical plants, and cut flowers.

The occasion was really the last meeting of the Monday Evening Club, whose unique entertainments have formed one of the decided features of the Summer. The club was originated by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, and has been so successful that the meetings will be continued another season.

Mrs. Van Nest's guests, to the number of about 150, assembled at about 9 o'clock in the main clubroom, where they enjoyed a pleasing entertainment, consisting of recitations by Miss Harrington, vocal solos by Miss Davies, and dramatic readings by Mr. Russell of Washington. At the close of this feature a buffet supper was served, and the guests then enjoyed dancing until an early hour. Among those present were:

Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars, Prince de Croy, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. Seely, the Misses Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax, Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, the Misses Munnikhuysen, Miss Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney, the Misses Barney, Miss Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Degrasse Fox, Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Miss Sharswood, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Ralph Pulitzer, Herbert Jaques, Waldron Bates, Charles T. How, Mrs. W. P. Draper, Miss Draper, and many others.

A MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

John Randolph Giles and Miss Cecil Surprised Their Friends.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Not caring for an elaborate wedding ceremony, Miss Jeannette Cecil of Summit and John Randolph Giles of East Orange were quietly married here a few days ago. Their marriage was a surprise to their families and friends. Mrs. Giles is a daughter of Mrs. George W. Cecil, and is a favorite in society. Her engagement to Mr. Giles, who is a grandson of Floyd Jones of New York, was announced some time ago, but subsequently it was generally understood that the engagement had been broken off. It would appear this was a part of the plan of the young couple, for, despite the rumor, which they did not contradict, they were much together during the last two weeks of August.

While the other members of both the Giles and Cecil families were at Atlantic Highlands and Larchmont, on Sept. 1, they met and, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Hoffman, who were apprised of their plan, they came to this city. Visiting the home of a friend of the bridegroom, the Rev. F. C. A. Jones, they induced him to perform the ceremony, and the young people then returned to their individual homes. Several days later their parents were informed of the wedding. Neither family had objected to the match. On Saturday the young couple started on their wedding tour, and simultaneously the announcement of the wedding was made to friends of the families.

The Marriage of Mr. Ford.

The wedding of Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, and Miss Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder, will take place at noon to-day at the Kidder residence, 118 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. On account of the death of an aunt of Miss Kidder the ceremony will be of a very simple character. It will be performed by the Rev. Frederick Burgess, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Worthington C. Ford, brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man. Miss Kidder will be attended by Miss Katherine Drier as maid of honor.

Admiral Dewey to Visit Oakdale.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 17.—It was announced here to-day that Admiral George Dewey, Mrs. Dewey, and Miss McLean will arrive in Oakdale Wednesday. They will visit Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow.

SON-IN-LAW'S BLOW FATAL.

Frank Begel, Struck in the Face, Falls and Dies.

During a quarrel last evening Harry Calback of 143 Newell Street, Brooklyn, killed his father-in-law, Frank Begel, by striking him with his fist in the face. Begel, who was sixty-eight years old, lived with his daughter and son-in-law, and their two children.

Calback is employed as a carriage trimmer in Wood's carriage factory, Nineteenth Street, Manhattan. Yesterday morning he was temporarily laid off at the factory. He at once celebrated the occasion by getting intoxicated. Shortly after noon he returned to his home, bringing with him a friend. To entertain his visitor he sent Begel for a pint of beer several times. Finally he asked Begel to get a pillow. This the old man refused to do. A quarrel ensued, during which Calback struck Begel in the face with his fist. Mrs. Calback jumped between her husband and her father and prevented another blow. But the old man collapsed and fell, dying in a few minutes.

Calback gave the body one look and, crying, "My God! I have killed him," rushed from the house. The police were promptly notified. Up to a late hour last night they had found no trace of him. Begel was a veteran. He drew a pension of $6 a month, but belonged to no post.

CORNELL ON SUNDAY CLOSING.

He Says the Law Is Broken by Many and Refuses to Punish Two Barbers.

"This is perfectly ridiculous," said Magistrate Cornell, in Centre Street Court, yesterday morning, when two Italians, Frank Viola of 116 Mott Street and Pietro Trapani of 118 Elizabeth Street were arraigned before him charged with having shaved customers after the hour designated by law for the closing of barbers' shops on Sunday.

"The offense for which these men are arrested is being committed every Sunday throughout the year," added the Magistrate.

Detective Burke of the Mulberry Street Station, who arrested the Italians, said that he had been compelled to make the arrests, because a complaint had been made to Chief Devery against the prisoners by an association of barbers.

"That's just it," said the Magistrate, "you policemen never act until some one calls the attention of the Chief or some other official to the violation of the law. On my way to court through Essex Street on Sunday morning I have to climb over pullers-in stationed in front of the stores there. Every kind of store is wide open in Grand, Elizabeth, Mott, and Baxter Streets, and the proprietors are not molested by the police. I discharge these prisoners."

Lockjaw Caused by Boy's Blow.

Joseph Beagan, seventeen years old, of 250 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, is at St. Francis's Hospital suffering from lockjaw, the result of an alleged blow on the head. He is probably fatally injured. Mrs. Beagan, the boy's mother, says his condition is the result of a blow dealt him by a companion a week ago. She has made no complaint, however, and the police are of opinion that the blow was accidental.

FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Manufacturers' Association of New York Founds a Scholarship.

The Manufacturers' Association of New York, at a meeting in its rooms in Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening, took a step in the matter of providing ways and means for the industrial education of young men. The association believes that the time has come when commercial bodies should establish scholarships in the various universities for a broad and general industrial education, that there may be trained men available to lead in developing the country's material resources. Believing this, the association decided last night to establish such a scholarship, and to appropriate $500 annually for the purpose. This action was taken on a proposition made by Ludwig Nissen, President of the association, at a meeting of the Board of Directors on April 2 last. A committee was appointed at the time to consider the matter, and this committee rendered its report last night. The report, which was approved, says, among other things:

The time has gone by when a bright American boy can enter into a business pursuit or a manufacturing industry and achieve success without previous special training; and while institutions of learning have provided to a large degree for technical training, yet in its broad sense, an advanced course of general culture in industrial and commercial work leading to a suitable degree is a thing of the future.

A course of study in the industrial processes of the ancient guilds, similar to the modern movement led by William Morris, should be a prominent branch of study as lending historic dignity to labor and associating it in the minds of the students with brains and culture and social power.

The time has come when, in recognition of this demand, commercial bodies should establish scholarships in the various universities for a broad and general industrial education, that trained men may be available for leadership in the development of the material resources of the country. For this purpose this association proposes to establish such scholarship, and to give effect to this proposition, it is proposed that a commission of five gentlemen, selected from the educational and business world, be asked to act for the Manufacturers' Association under the direction of its Board of Directors in the preparation of a specific plan which shall provide for the conditions of this scholarship, method of application, and manner and time of holding examinations, and for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate.

The recommendation is that an adequate appropriation be made annually for four years to defray the expense of the scholarship. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President be instructed to appoint a Commission of five gentlemen not members of this association, to carry into effect the purposes as set forth; and

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Board of Directors appropriate the sum of $500 annually for four years for this purpose.

The names of the men selected to compose the commission will be announced at a future meeting.

CITY COLLEGE CURRICULUM.

Will Be Changed So as to Make Standing of the Institution Higher.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City College was held last night in the Board of Education building. There were present James W. McKeen, Miles M. O'Brien, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Edward Lauterbach, Edward B. Amend, Theodore F. Miller, Henry P. O'Neill, and Charles Putzel, Secretary. The absentees were Edward M. Shepard, Fordham Morris, and Alexander S. Webb.

Secretary Putzel, as Chairman of the By-laws Committee, presented proposed amendments to the by-laws in printed proof form. The proposed amendments will be discussed in detail, section by section, at a meeting to be held next Monday night. Secretary Putzel said that in the proposed by-laws a space had been left for the curriculum, which will be considerably changed. It was proposed, he

THE SENATE NOMINATIONS

Result of Conventions in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Elsberg and Slater Are Among the Candidates—The Republican Nominees in the State.

Conventions to nominate candidates for the State Senate were held by the Republicans last night in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. In the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Districts adjournments were taken, and the probabilities are that no nominations will be made. The constituencies are now represented respectively by John F. Ahearn, Timothy D. Sullivan, Bernard F. Martin, Louis Munzinger, George W. Plunkitt, and Thomas F. Donnelly. There is a bare possibility that Republicans will be put in the field in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Districts.

The convention in the Twelfth District met at 404 Grand Street, and was called to order by John Stiebling. Although the district, now represented by Samuel J. Foley, has a large normal Democratic majority, the Republicans believe they have a fighting chance to win. Edward Cohn was unanimously nominated for Senator, and accepted the nomination. Mr. Cohn is a cigar manufacturer at 314 Second Street, and when a candidate for Alderman in the Sixteenth District in 1897 ran ahead of his ticke by more than 600 votes.

The delegates from the Fourteenth District met at 217 East Thirty-fourth Street, where William Whittaker, who was an executive member of the County Committee last year, was placed in nomination. Thomas F. Grady is the present representative.

James W. Perry called the convention to order in the Fifteenth District, which was held at Vienna Hall, in East Fifty-eighth Street. Assemblyman Gherardi Davis was Chairman, while W. J. McEwen and W. J. Chamberlin served as Secretaries.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, the present Senator, was nominated by Gen. A. G. McCook, and his nomination was seconded by Charles A. Hess, Paul D. Cravath, Job E. Hedges, George G. McKinzie, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The latter referred to Senator Elsberg as "a rising young statesman." It was Mr. Elsberg who made the speech in the State Senate nominating Mr. Depew for United States Senator.

Mr. Elsberg was unanimously nominated, Secretary McEwen casting one vote for him. Senator Elsberg made a speech of acceptance.

In the convention for the Eighteenth District, held at 241 East Fifty-seventh Street, Lawyer La Mott Hartshorn was unanimously nominated. The district is now represented by Maurice Featherson.

Ex-Alderman C. H. Woodward presided at the convention in the Nineteenth District, held at 301 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater of the Thirty-first District was placed in nomination by Abraham Gruber. His motion was seconded by Charles Baker, who, at the same time, withdrew the name of ex-Judge James P. Davenport as a candidate. Mr. Slater was unanimously nominated. He is a member of the present Assembly and a lawyer by professions. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898. He was a candidate for re-election in 1899, but was defeated by Louis Stone, who died a few days later. A special election was ordered and Mr. Slater was chosen.

In the Twenty-first District, at a convention held at 2,063 Third Avenue, M. J. Harrington was unanimously nominated. Mr. Harrington is a stone merchant, has been very active in politics, and is frequently heard on the stump.

Up to date the Republicans have made the following nominations for members of the State Senate.

District.	District.
1—William McKinney.	26—*Wm L. Thornton.
2—William W. Cocks.	27—*Robert Krum.
3—No nomination.	28—*Edgar T. Brackett.
4—A. J. Audette.	29—Not held.
5—Dr. G. H. Parshall.	30—Michael Russell.
6—Rudolph G. Fuller.	31—Spencer G. Prime.
7—George A. Owens.	32—*George R. Malby.
8—*Henry Marshall.	33—*James D. Feeters.
9—William Schnitzpan.	34—Gary A. Willard.
10—Will make none.	35..*Elon R. Brown.
11—Will make none.	36—Not held.
12—Edward Cohn.	37—Not held.
13—Will make none.	38—George E. Greene.
14—William Whittaker.	39—*B. M. Wilcox.
15—*N. A. Elsberg.	40—Edward Stewart.
16—Will make none.	41—*F. D. Sherwood.
17—Will make none.	42—*John Raines..
18—La Mott Hartshorn.	43—Meet Sept. 29.
19—Samuel S. Slater.	44—Meet Sept. 29.
20—Will make none.	45—*Ira Elsworth.
21—M. J. Harrington.	46—*L. H. Humphrey.
22—Not held.	47—Not held.
23—*Louis F. Goodsell.	48—Not held.
24—*Henry S. Ambler.	49—Not held.
25—Not held.	50—*P. W. Higgins.

*Renominated.

The only districts in New York County now represented by Republicans are the Fifteenth and Nineteenth.

THE SECOND SENATE DISTRICT.

A Westbury Man the Choice—Nominated by Col. Youngs.

The Republicans of the Second Senate District met at Mineola yesterday to nominate a candidate for Senator. The meeting was called to order by Charles F. Lewis and George Ripperberger of Long Island City was made permanent Chairman.

There were two candidates for the nomination, ex-Senator John Lewis Childs of Floral Park and William W. Cocks of Westbury.

Mr. Childs withdrew before the convention got down to business and on motion of Col. William J. Youngs, Private Secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, Mr. Cocks was placed in nomination by acclamation.

Mr. Cocks is a farmer and one of the most popular men in the county. He is a Highway Commissioner and a member of the Board of Trustees of New Hempstead.

The present Senator is James Norton, a Democrat, who was elected in 1898 by about 1,800 plurality.

Nominated for Congress.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—The Republicans of the Nineteenth District to-day nominated Robert J. Lewis of York for Congress.

GIRL TRAMP IN BOY'S CLOTHING.

Sent to the Mercer County Farm, but Released on Payment of a Fine.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 17.—A sixteen-year-old girl was arrested here on Saturday, in company with some tramps. She was dressed in boy's clothing, with her hair cut short, and her sex was not suspected.

When the prisoners were arraigned, the girl, who had given her name as James Robinson, disclosed her identity to the Justice and begged to be released, but she and her companions were committed to the County Farm for thirty days.

The girl sent word to friends in Philadelphia and money was sent to her. She was released to-day on payment of a fine. She refused to tell anything about herself, and left town at once.

SUICIDE'S SHORTAGE FOUND.

Teller of Chicago Union National Bank Took $20,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—A shortage of $20,000 in the Union National Bank was discovered to-day through an investigation prompted by the suicide yesterday of George S. Forbes, a teller of the bank. Forbes wrote a farewell note to his mother, in which he said:

"I was weak and let the one I considered my best friend get me into trouble. I have not seen him since the 1st of September, and do not know where he is."

Officials of the bank believe they know who the friend referred to is, and are making an effort to find this man. Forbes's sole crime, the bank officials believe, was in covering up the accounts of the "friend" to whom he refers in his letter.

$80,300 Shortage at Elmira.

ELMIRA, Sept. 17.—The expert accountant engaged upon the books of Frank E. Bundy, the defaulting City Chamberlain, made a report to the Common Council to-night, showing that Bundy's shortage is $80,300.

POLICEMAN SPOLASCO'S CASE.

Inspector Says He Will Be Tried for Unbecoming Conduct.

An examination into the record of Policeman William A. Spolasco, charged by "Belle Fitzgerald" with offering to secure her release for $2,000, showed that once before he had been tried on a similar charge. This was on July 2, 1888, when he was tried by Commissioner McClave for offering to suppress for $5 a complaint made against a citizen.

The latest case came up before the Grand Jury yesterday. Both the Fitzgerald woman and one other, Annie Parker, also a Tombs prisoner, testified. All the evidence of the case was in, but the jury failed to report to the court concerning it.

Inspector Brook said he had looked into Spolasco's record, and would order a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer" preferred against him.

NOT TO ARREST MISS SOUTHGATE.

Her Attendance at the Barbour Inquest to be Required, However.

There was a conference in Brooklyn yesterday between Assistant District Attorney Francis X. McCaffry, Deputy Coroner Kelly, and Capt. Dunn of the Adams Street Police Station, to determine what course should be followed in regard to Miss Helen Forbes Southgate, who was the companion of Henry Grosvenor Barbour when the latter committed suicide in the St. Charles Hotel, Brooklyn, on Thursday night last.

It was decided that it was unnecessary to place the young woman under arrest; but that measures should be adopted to insure her attendance as a witness at the Coroner's inquest.

While the police say they have faith in the story of the tragedy told by Miss Southgate they are not wholly satisfied, and she will be called upon at the inquest to make clearer some points in the case. A date for the holding of the inquest has not yet been fixed. It will probably be held as soon as the young woman is able to leave the Seney Hospital.

Dr. George F. Fowler, the visiting surgeon of the hospital, who is attending Miss Southgate, said last night that there was a steady improvement in the young woman's condition and that she would be able to leave the hospital in a short time. Dr. Fowler said that it was possible that the bullet would not be probed for at all.

It is probable that when Miss Southgate leaves the hospital she will go to the home of her aunt, Miss Schell, in Second Place, Brooklyn, and later to Bryanville, Md., where she will make her home with her foster brother, the Rev. Edward Southgate, a Roman Catholic priest.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED SERVICE.

Through Bridge Train System Was Not Established as Planned.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company did not begin the operation of through trains over the bridge and the Brooklyn elevated railroads yesterday, as had been planned. The hitch was due to the condition imposed by Bridge Commissioner Shea in granting permission for the running of trains across the bridge. This condition was that the elevated railroad trains, on reaching the bridge, should be turned over to crews of bridge trainmen to be run across the structure.

General Manager T. C. Brackenridge of the Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday afternoon that there was quite a difference between the electric systems used on the bridge and on the elevated railroads. The elevated system, he said, was more complicated than the other, and it required a man of experience to run the motor cars. The bridge trainmen, Mr. Brackenridge said, would have to be schooled in the elevated system before they could operate the motor trains across the bridge. This would mean, he said, a delay of at least a week in starting the through train service.

Mr. Brackenridge thought that the condition that only bridge trainmen should operate the trains on the structure might be withdrawn.

Chief Engineer and Superintendent Martin of the bridge declared, however, that the conditions imposed by Commissioner Shea had been framed to insure the safety of the traveling public and they would be adhered to strictly.

ROBBED AND CHASED BY A MOB.

Then the Man from Cienfuegos Rushes Into a Policeman's Arms.

Antonio Sardinia, a Spaniard fresh from Cienfuegos, Cuba, landed in New York Sunday night and was robbed. Later he was chased by a mob and was arrested and locked up. It was all because he could not understand the English language and because he swore frightfully in his own.

Sardinia celebrated his arrival here by repairing to the end of the East Thirty-fifth Street pier. What happened there none knows, but a wild figure, swinging its arms and yelling strange things, was seen rushing at top speed from the pier up Thirty-fifth Street toward Third Avenue. That was at about 8 o'clock. A crowd followed on the heels of the apparition.

"Stop the lunatic! Stop him!" was the cry, and Sardinia, seeing the crowd, drew a knife, backed into a corner, and awaited an onslaught. Then Policeman Reid broke through the crowd. When Sardinia saw the blue uniform he felt he was safe and, dropping his knife, rushed with outstretched arms toward Reid.

Sardinia was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where, through an interpreter, he said he had been robbed of $30 in cash, a gold watch, and other things he would like to have kept. Then he was locked up for the night for safekeeping and because he refused to give information about himself.

Later the police arrested William Timmins, alias Curley, of 497 Third Avenue, and also James Kelley of 343 East Thirty-fifth Street. On Kelley were found the missing watch and the $30. The two were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning and committed to prison, in default of $1,500 bail.

GRAND TRUNK FORECLOSURE.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 17.—A decree of foreclosure and sale has been rendered by Judge Swan in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York vs. the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad. By consent of all parties interested the decree marks the concluding step of the financial troubles of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

The mortgage upon which the decree of foreclosure is made was filed on April 10, 1900. It was for $6,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and ran to John Bell of Belleville, Ontario, solicitor for the Grand Trunk Railway, and E. V. Meddaugh of this city, counsel for the same road. Bell and Meddaugh subsequently resigned their trusteeship, and the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, complainants in the present suit, succeeded them.

The amount found due on the first mortgage is $5,437,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from Jan. 1, 1900—about $6,000,000 in round figures. The decree orders that the amount due on the mortgage be paid within ten days. In default of payment, the sale is ordered of the road's interest in the States of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois at public auction at the company's station in Port Huron.

Lunatic Killed In Building He Fired.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Sept. 17.—A wooden tenement building owned and occupied by Mrs. Benjamin Cross caught fire here this noon and was burned to the ground. Mr. Cross, who was insane, was taken from the building two or three times after the fire started, but he returned each time, and is supposed to have perished. He was more than seventy years of age. The man was caught trying to set the place on fire yesterday. The loss is about $2,500.

Burglars Attack Women In Shamokin.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 17.—Two burglars broke into the home of Mrs. Leona Kress at Big Mountain, near here, to-day, and, upon the woman's refusal to give them money, they crushed her skull and clubbed her daughter, Mrs. Mary Marcinak, so badly that it is feared both women will die. Mary Marcinak was clubbed while handing her mother a hatchet to defend herself. Neighbors scared the burglars away.

Aid Asked for a Consumptive.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $150 to pay the board in the country of a young married man who is consumptive, but may be benefited by a change of air. He has promise of work from a former employer as soon as he is able to return. He has been unable to work for a year, and his savings are exhausted. There are no relatives able to help.

HILL'S PICTURE MISSING

Who Stole It the Question at State Headquarters.

Fades from View the Very Day that Croker Calls and Leaves Large Sums.

"LOST OR STOLEN—A picture of David B. Hill in frame 32 inches by 40 inches from Democratic State Headquarters. Finder please return to the St. James Building."

This semi-official announcement was made from Democratic State Headquarters yesterday. The picture was lost or stolen between Saturday evening and Monday morning. The circumstances are surrounded in a deep mystery which would puzzle the ingenuity of a Sherlock Holmes. Here are the facts so far obtained and the clues on which to work:

Richard Croker called at Democratic State Headquarters on Saturday. A strange scene greeted his eyes. On a high stepladder stood Secretary John Mason. Press Agent Graham was holding in his hands a large frame with the picture of Mr. Hill in the centre. This was Mr. Croker's first appearance at State Headquarters, and the clerks nearly dropped from surprise.

"Mr. Croker, I believe," said Secretary Mason from the top of the ladder. Then Press Agent Graham salaamed with Hill's picture in his hands. The Tammany leader scowled.

"I want to see Chairman McGuire," said Mr. Croker peremptorily.

"He has not arrived yet. We will be pleased to show you around," said Secretary Mason and Press Agent Graham in unison.

Then came an interesting two hours. Mr. Croker "investigated" all the workings of the Democratic State machine. He looked over books and papers carefully. Then he is said to have drawn out of his pocket a check for a large sum.

Secretary Mason, Press Agent Graham, and the force of clerks were happy. For the first time since the campaign started "the ghost," otherwise ycleept the paymaster," had made his appearance at State Headquarters. Money in large rolls appeared. The clerks could buy drinks, and they did.

That night there was an interesting time before State Headquarters were closed. Mr. Hill's picture was on the floor. It was forgotten in the excitement of Mr. Croker's visit.

"Let's turn Hill's picture to the wall," said one clerk.

"No, that won't do. That would not satisfy Croker. That picture should disappear as if by magic. I don't know who will do the job. It ought to be done. Think of Croker coming here every day and producing large wads of money, signing checks, and gazing on a large likeness of Hill, while his own picture does not adorn the walls. Hill's picture will have to go."

This was the pronunciamento of a high official.

Then the friends of Mr. Hill employed in State Headquarters wandered out into the night. State Headquarters were locked up.

Yesterday morning when the rooms were opened a feat of legerdemain had been accomplished.

"Where is Hill's picture?" asked Secretary Mason.

"Where is Hill's picture?" said Press Agent Graham.

The same question was asked all day. A still hunt was started. In every nook and corner a search was made.

The clerks acted like a company of professional mourners. Mr. Croker called, and, seeing a vacancy on the wall where Mr. Hill's picture should have been, the Tammany leader smiled and patted every one on the back. He assured the clerks by promising the State Committee all the money needed to run the campaign.

"I did not take the picture out," said Secretary Mason.

This was repeated by every employe of the State Committee, down to the door attendants.

"Who stole Hill's picture" is a mystery which only a Sherlock Holmes can solve. Some of Mr. Hill's friends claimed that it was suspicious that on the very day that Mr. Croker made his appearance the picture of Hill should mysteriously fade from view. State Chairman Frank Campbell will be in town to-day, and, as he is a close personal friend of Mr. Hill, a searching investigation, it is presumed, will be made.

PLANS OF MR. STANCHFIELD.

To Speak All Through the State—Mr. Coler on the Same Platform—Mr. Bissell's Offer.

John B. Stanchfield is making arrangements for the State campaign. He is going on the stump, and will deliver speeches in the up-State counties, as well as in New York and Brooklyn. A part of the Stanchfield programme, as announced yesterday, is to have Controller Coler go on the tour with him and make speeches from the same platform. In a telegram to Controller Coler this information was conveyed yesterday.

The officials of State Headquarters want to keep Controller Coler busy from now until election, during all his spare hours, stumping in the up-State regions.

Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn has written to Mr. Stanchfield, congratulating him on his nomination and tendering his services. A telegram of similar import has been received by Mr. Stanchfield from Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster General under President Cleveland, and from Daniel N. Lockwood. Ansley Wilcox, and many other prominent up-State Democrats.

NEW TAMMANY DEPUTY.

Senator Featherson Declared to be Slated as John F. Carroll's Successor.

Senator Maurice Featherson will not be a candidate for re-election. His friends claim that he is slated to fill the place now occupied by John F. Carroll, as the deputy boss of Tammany Hall. Lawrence Delmour, Richard Croker's personal friend, has had Senator Featherson in training for this honor for some time.

A year ago Mr. Delmour said:

"Maurice, my boy, you will live to be leader of Tammany Hall under Richard Croker some day."

The politicians are looking for an early fulfillment of this prophecy. At the present time Senator Featherson is studying the problems he will have to deal with as deputy leader. He spends hours with the district leaders, and is also doing some confidential work of a peculiarly delicate nature for Mr. Croker. During the campaign Senator Featherson will be at Tammany Hall when Mr. Croker is there, and when he leaves the city Senator Featherson is expected to be Tammany's representative in this county.

Mr. McDermott's Resignation.

State Senator Allan L. McDermott of Hudson, who is slated for the Democratic nomination for Congress for the Seventh New Jersey District, yesterday sent his resignation to Gov. Voorhees. He was notified that the resignation was accepted and that Gov. Voorhees would order a special election, to be held on Nov. 6, to fill the vacancy. The primaries will be held on Thursday night, when ex-Judge Robert S. Hudspeth will probably be named as Mr. McDermott's successor.

DEMOCRATS BOLT IN MONTANA.

Daly Faction to Organize Separate Party to Oppose ex-Senator Clark.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 17.—A startling political coup is promised for Wednesday with the assembling of the Democratic, Populist, and Labor Party conventions in this city. It is nothing less than a bolt of the Democratic convention by the Daly faction, and the organization of a separate party. This is due, of course, to Daly's opposition to the Senatorial aspirations of W. A. Clark of Butte.

The Clark-Daly elections both held primaries in Butte last week, while the attendance at the Daly function exceeded that of Clark's by nearly ten to one. There is no doubt that the latter will be seated by the State Convention, which is controlled by Clark.

The Daly Butte delegation will then proceed to organize another convention, and will be joined by the delegation from Anaconda, as well as scattering members from almost every county in the State. This body will probably renominate the present State officials except Secretary of State Hogan, who will probably be nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Fusion Convention of Clark Democrats, Populists, and Labor Party.

The Daly Convention will make no nominations for Presidential Electors, but indorse those named by the Clarkites. J. K. Toole of Helena, the first Governor of Montana, will doubtless head the "Clark ticket for Governor, and it is understood that should the next Legislature be Democratic Toole and Clark will be chosen as Senators.

But the action of Daly would seem to preclude the election of any Democrats other than the Bryan Electors. Marcus Daly arrived in New York from Europe last week, and this latest move, which means a probable deflection of at least 10,000 votes, is intended as his knock-out blow.

SENATOR JONES COMING HERE.

Representative Richardson Also Returns to Manage Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Representative Richardson of Tennessee, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, left here late to-night for New York City.

Mr. Richardson returns to New York to resume his work in the management of the Democratic campaign in the Eastern field. Mr. Jones is going back to close up some uncompleted matters, and then intends to leave New York Wednesday afternoon for Chicago. He does not expect to come East again until after the election.

The Senator expressed himself to-night as hopeful of success in November. The outlook in New York State, he said, was very promising from a Democratic standpoint. He said Mr. Croker expected a Democratic majority of 100,000 in Greater New York.

GOLD DEMOCRATS IN INDIANA.

National Headquarters of the Party Organized at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—National Headquarters of the Gold Democratic Party were established to-day in this city. John P. Frenzel, who has supervision of headquarters, announced that John P. Irish will speak at Indianapolis, Anderson, Fort Wayne, South Bend, and perhaps Evansville; also in Michigan, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nebraska. John H. Eckels will speak in Indiana and Michigan, and possibly in Kansas.

Fusion in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—At a mass convention of Missouri Populists held here to-day resolutions were adopted indorsing the entire Democratic State ticket. The Populists estimate that their voting strength in Missouri is about 10,000.

SUICIDE IN THE WALDORF.

John C. Hays Shoots Himself "to Better the Condition of His Family."

John C. Hays of 234 West Thirty-ninth Street, a salesman for J. H. Lane & Co., a dry goods house of 110 Worth Street, committed suicide in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel early this morning by shooting himself in the right temple.

He entered the hotel at half-past twelve and went into the toilet room. A moment later the report of a revolver was heard, and an attendant running in found Hays lying on the floor in a pool of blood. A revolver was clasped in his hand and there was a big wound in his head.

He was carried into an anteroom by two attendants, and the hotel physician, Dr. Thayer Adams, was summoned. He pronounced Hays dead.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon. In the pockets were four letters. One of them was addressed to the Coroner.

In it the suicide said that he had killed himself in order to better the condition of his family. Two of the other letters were addressed respectively to Mrs. J. C. Hays and L. H. Roff at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Hays was sitting up waiting for her husband when she heard the news of his death. She said that she knew of no reason for his deed. He had gone out on business, she said, promising to return later.

"He was the son of Gen. Jack Hays," she said, "and besides having the income from his business had inherited an estate from his father."

MONKEY IN STATION HOUSE.

"Jocco," Mrs. Brinkmann's Ungrateful Pet, Badly Frightens Police Sergeant.

Mrs. Mary Brinkmann and her husband live on the second floor of 217 William Street. Mrs. Brinkmann owns a pet monkey named Jocco, which was brought to her by her brother Jacob from South America several years ago.

The monkey, according to Mrs. Brinkmann, is possessed of more intelligence and a more affectionate disposition than a great many human beings, and it has been her delight to teach Jocco a number of tricks, such as drinking tea and wiping his mouth with a napkin, to whistle and other things equally amusing. Yesterday the monkey opened the door of the cage in which he was confined and escaped to the street, where he afforded great amusement to the children, as well as a number of people of more mature years.

Mrs. Brinkmann soon discovered that her pet had escaped, and as the ungrateful Jocco refused to return at her bidding, she offered the children who were watching his tricks a dollar if they would recover and return Jocco to her. The children immediately gave chase, but the monkey was not to be caught so easily, and he started down the street with the children in full cry after him. Finally he ran up a telegraph pole at William and Chambers Streets, and was unceremoniously pulled down by the tail by Thomas Horan of 103 Summit Street, Brooklyn, who was passing at the time. Horan turned the monkey over to Detective Allen, who took him to the Oak Street Station.

At the time that Jocco was brought into the station the Sergeant was at the telephone. The monkey broke away from his captor and jumped on the Sergeant's shoulder. The Sergeant was frightened, and his language would certainly not look well in print. The man at the other end of the wire naturally thought that the Sergeant's words were addressed to him. For several minutes the Sergeant was kept busy swearing at the monkey and telling the man at the other end of the wire that "he did not mean him."

At this juncture Mrs. Brinkmann walked into the station, and the monkey promptly left off tormenting the Sergeant, much to the joy of the latter, and rushed to the arms of his mistress, who covered the runaway Jocco with tears and kisses. She then told the Sergeant how she came by Jocco and how much she was attached to him, paid Horan a dollar for recovering the monkey, and departed with her pet in her arms.

Matchmaker's Sordid Motives.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There is a young man out in Germantown who has developed into a chronic matchmaker. This is all the more remarkable because of the fact that the young woman to whom he had been engaged jilted him last Winter, and returned the ring—a handsome solitaire. The average man who meets with an experience like this usually poses as a misanthrope, and rails bitterly at matrimony. It seems to have had the opposite effect upon this Germantown man, who is noted for his parsimonious habits. Ever since his own engagement was broken off he has been doing his best to make matches among his friends. He would tell a girl how much a certain young man thought of her, and then pour a tale into the young man's ears about how deeply in love with him the girl was. These tactics he pursued so frequently as to excite comment. A short time ago his efforts resulted in an announced engagement, and the matchmaker lost no time in making a proposition to the prospective Benedict. Then it developed that his only interest in throwing his friends of opposite sexes at each other's head was that he might sell the engagement ring that had been returned to him. The story is being whispered around and his popularity has waned.

The Dramatized Novel.

Manager—I would like to have you make a dramatic version of this popular novel.

Playwright (wearily)—But that will necessitate my reading it.

Manager—Not at all. We don't want you to spoil the play.—Harper's Bazar.

MR. PLATT'S CONFIDENCE

Entertains No Doubt About the Result in New York.

The Croker Campaign Fund, He Declares, Is Easily Obtained from Disorderly Resorts.

Senator Thomas C. Platt, who is confident of Republican success in the coming election, returned to his old quarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

"What do you think of the outlook in this State?" a reporter asked him.

"I have no doubt about the Republicans carrying it," was his reply. "I have my own idea of the majority in the State, but I do not care to discuss it. The Democrats got a bad start, and I don't think they will be able to catch up, especially if the Republicans keep up their present good work."

"But Mr. Croker is reputed to have a big campaign fund, Senator," remarked another.

"He always does," replied Senator Platt with a smile. "He can raise it easily by assessing saloons, disorderly houses, and like resorts, and get all he wants."

"But Mr. Croker is so confident of success that he is placing lots of money on Bryan at odds of $100 to $250, it is said."

"Well, you see," said Senator Platt, "they have to take our money anyhow, and when they can get it at the odds named they show their faith in that way."

"What about the Governorship?"

"Why, Mr. Odell is sure to be elected. There is no Republican disaffection, particularly since the Democrats made their nomination for Governor."

"What do you think, Senator, of the reports that the Republicans have a chance to carry Missouri?"

"I think," rejoined Senator Platt, "that the Republicans have not only a good chance in Missouri, but also in West Virginia and Maryland, despite the Republican disaffection in the last named State."

Then Senator Platt entered the elevator and went to his apartments.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS BRYAN.

He Discusses Militarism in a Speech at Helena, Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 17.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening and addressed two meetings, one at the Auditorium and the other at the Opera House. In his speech at the Auditorium Gov. Roosevelt talked on militarism, ridiculing the attitude of Mr. Bryan. He spoke in part as follows:

"In a recent speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan is represented to have spoken as follows:

"Can 100,000 soldiers in a country like this take charge and change the form of government? No, but the fact that a people like ours permits this bodes no good to American institutions. If 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do, what are we coming to?"

"This extract contains such an extraordinary variety of misconceptions that it seems difficult to believe it can be a correct report. If correct, however, it is interesting, in the first place, to see that Mr. Bryan has abandoned the Kansas City platform and his own message of acceptance in so far as it defines the kind of danger arising from our militarism. The absurdity of speaking of an army of 100,000 men as a threat to the country when one-third of them are volunteers and the rest regulars provided for only two years by Congress is so palpable that the mere statement of the case is sufficient for refutation.

"Extraordinary is the statement that the 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do. Think of these words being spoken by a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people; of the men who have passed a year of such grinding toil and desperate fighting in the Philippines that we here can form no conception of all that they have dared and risked and endured. They have been worn down month in and month out, marching from dawn to darkness through the mud of the tropical swamps, sleeping when and how they could, eating what they could get or going without, facing death by bullet at every step from a foe ten times as numerous as themselves, and, if wounded, and left behind, facing what was infinitely worse than death—the most dreadful torture.

"With patient, uncomplaining, unflinching, never-weary courage they have done all this, and have made not only America but all mankind their debtors, and their reward is that the chosen representative of one of the two great parties sneers at them as walking about in idleness. Some of them no longer walk about in idleness. Lawton no longer walks about in idleness; Liscum no longer walks about in idleness; Reilly no longer walks about in idleness. Many an officer, many a soldier rests forever in peace—peace because his life of toil and effort for his country have come to the kind of end which should at least secure freedom from slight or slander, both for the valiant dead and for the no less valiant living."

MILLINERY MEN ORGANIZE.

They Will Work for the Election of Mr. McKinley.

Persons engaged in the millinery trade held a largely attended meeting yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel to promote the success of the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket.

The pink carnation, the President's favorite flower, was adopted as the badge of the organization, which was formed with the following officers: President—Granville F. Dailey; Secretary—Charles W. Farmer; Treasurer—Sylvester C. Hill.

The organization was formed at the instance of ex-Mayor William L. Strong. Many of the members will vote the Republican ticket for the first time next November.

CAMPAIGN IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Woodruff at a Committee Conference—Coming Mass Meetings.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff arrived in Brooklyn from Albany yesterday afternoon, and attended a meeting of the local Republican Campaign Committee. The meeting of the committee, which was held in Republican Headquarters, in Joralemon Street, was for the purpose of arranging the details of the campaign work in the county.

The local Republican campaign will be formally opened on Saturday evening with a mass meeting in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts of the borough. On Thursday evening of next week there will be a big mass meeting at the Academy of Music, at which Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Senator Chauncey M. Depew are expected to speak.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is to leave town again to-morrow evening on a stumping tour through the State. Speaking of his recent trip up the State, during which he made a number of speeches, Mr. Woodruff said he was well pleased with the outlook for the Republican ticket in Northern New York.

RETURN OF MR. MANLEY.

His Comment on Mr. Bryan's Attack on the Trusts.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine, having returned from that State, is again in charge of Republican National Headquarters in this city. He is amused with what he terms Mr. Bryan's gymnastics.

"In accepting the Presidential nomination," Mr. Manley remarked yesterday, "Mr. Bryan spoke of nothing but imperialism. In Kansas, two weeks later, he dilated on free silver. A week later he told the farmers and miners of West Virginia how poor and miserable they are. Now he has gone on another tack. This is his fortnight for trusts. It is generally understood that the Democrats will make their main issue during the balance of the campaign on this point and on other points relating to the labor question.

"That is all they have left to them. The ground has caved in under their feet on the 'paramount' issue of imperialism. They are attempting to dodge and ignore the money question, which is really the issue.

"The trust question affords them a much more catching subject for stump oratory, and one with which they think they will be more apt to hoodwink the public.

"We have no hesitation in meeting Mr. Bryan on the trust question fairly and squarely, as we have met him on all his other 'paramount' issues. He denounces the trusts. What has he to say about the Croker-Van Wyck Ice Trust? How about Senator J. K. Jones's Cotton Bale Trust? What of the Silver Mine Owners' Trust? He says nothing of them in particular while denouncing trusts in general.

"As a matter of fact, fully one-half and probably three-quarters of the financiers interested in trusts in this country are Democrats.

"It is well known, and Attorney General Davies of this State has officially corroborated the fact, that the Democratic State Convention did not dare to indorse the original resolution condemning the Ice Trust and demanding that the Attorney General should diligently endeavor to destroy it.

"The Democrats had the chance, during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, to regulate the trusts, but they failed miserably."

Real Estate Men Against Ramapo.

The Real Estate Owners' Protective Association of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards held a meeting last night at 862 Amsterdam Avenue. The President of the association, G. T. Lawrence, occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted recommending the support only of such candidates for the Senate and Assembly as will pledge themselves as against the Ramapo water scheme and favoring the passage of the Ford Franchise Tax bill in its original form.

COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Notable for the Number of ex-Bryan Men Participating in It.

DENVER, Sept. 17.—The Republican State Convention to-day was notable for the participation in it of a number of prominent Republicans who in the last Presidential campaign were supporters of Bryan.

A. M. Stevenson, who recently retired from the Chairmanship of the Silver Republican Committee, was temporary Chairman of the convention. He aroused enthusiasm by his declaration that the flag had been attacked, and until that question had been settled the people of Colorado must sink all others. As Sergeant at Arms, the Chair appointed Sherman Bell of Teller County, saying he was "one of the boys who went up San Juan Hill with Teddy." The band played "Hot Time," and the convention stood up and cheered.

James M. Downing of Aspen, who also had been prominent in this State as a Silver Republican, was chosen permanent Chairman.

There was but one candidate for Governor—Frank C. Goudy of Denver. He was nominated by acclamation.

Earl M. Cranstown of Denver was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

The ticket will be completed to-morrow.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S REPLY.

His Sharp Rejoinder to Gov. Thomas—Says He Will "Leave Him in His Sty."

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 17.—The Republican State Convention to-day gave Senator Wolcott an opportunity to reply to the attacks of Gov. Thomas, which he did in the following language:

"If there were no other issue involved, the maladministration of the present officials at the Capitol would bring these Colorado Republicans back to the old party. Two years ago the State elected a Democratic Governor. He found the State in good financial condition. He has made it a disgrace. He found State warrants at par. To-day they are being advertised at 50 cents on the dollar, simply because Democratic extravagance and incompetency have dissipated the means for paying them.

"He found the State institutions, which were a pride to the State and to the Nation, in good financial condition. He left them so bankrupt that the bankers of the State had to keep them going under the threat that the fusion Legislature would be called together again if they did not make the loans needed for this purpose. He signed bill after bill until he had passed appropriations amounting to more than $600,000 in excess of the State's revenues. He will leave the incumbency of his office with a debt of more than $900,000, and has appointed an incompetent commission to ascertain how the burdens of the people can be increased by $500,000 a year more to meet the shortages of his maladministration.

"The Governor furnished a fitting ending to his maladministration by personal abuse from this platform of a United States Senator from this State whose place he hopes to fill. I am used to that sort of abuse. Whatever grave questions may upset the Democratic Party I am doomed, apparently, to be their paramount issue in this State. I usually get this abuse from a yellow morning journal, but in this case the Governor is a blackguard and seeks to divert attention from his own official record by assaulting me. Life is too short, and there are too many decent things in it for me to descend to the filth and wallow or to consider his scurrility, so I will leave him undisturbed in his sty."

No Citizens' Union Candidate.

Members of the Citizens' Union living in the Nineteenth Assembly District decided at a meeting held at the Sherman Square Hotel last night not to nominate a candidate to succeed Percy M. Stewart, who defeated Robert Mazet last year, and does not care for any more legislative experience. Joseph M. Price presided.

Harris Took His Last Swim.

Abraham C. Harris, who had been working through the Summer as a photographer at Coney Island, was about to leave for a tour of the State, when he decided, as he expressed it, "to take a last swim." The swim proved to be the last he was ever to take. He dove off a jetty which runs about eighty feet into the water at the foot of Henderson's Walk, and did not come to the surface again. Charles Flatery, a life saver, dove for his body, and after about an hour's work succeeded in bringing it ashore. An examination showed that the man's neck had been broken by the force with which he struck the bottom.

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TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

There are plenty of still white wines

GREENOCK WON A STAKE

Western Horse Easily Captured the Seabreeze Selling.

AUTUMN FIRST FOR A PURSE

Surprises in Four of the Six Races at the Gravesend Race Track for Backers.

The Seabreeze Selling Stakes, cheap and common in its promise, was the feature of the programme at the Gravesend racetrack yesterday. The card, at its best, was not particularly attractive, but the crowd in attendance was fully up to the average, and, as if put on its metal to prove that it was not a crowd of "regulars," the enthusiasm over each of the several head finishes of the day was far above the ordinary. In the one stake mentioned above, at one mile and a sixteenth, Hesper and Peaceful started nearly equal favorites, with Greenock and Oneck Queen the next choices. Red Path and Hammock made desperate efforts to get to the front, and on the far turn Red Path had the lead. Hard ridden, he held it to the turn into the stretch, where Hesper, second to that point, passed him, and, leading into the straight, began to look like a winner. Then Greenock closed, and, fighting hard under whip and spur, gradually gained on Hesper to the last half furlong. From that point the race was between the two, Greenock running gamely under punishment, finally winning, all out, by a head or better, while Hesper beat Peaceful, the third horse, by three lengths.

In the opening race Elizabeth M., first away from the post, made the running into the stretch, when it looked as if she were too far in front ever to be caught, but, stopping near the end, she let up Servilia, who won by a head on the post, with Elizabeth M. second, well off in front of In Shot third. In the second race Gold Or led for the first part of the journey, Favonius then taking first place and holding it to the end, winning cleverly by a length from King Barleycorn, second. In the third race Animosity led to the head of the stretch, Quite Right then taking command and winning easily by four lengths from the pacemaker.

At the post, for the fifth race, Autumn, favorite, was kicked in the mouth by Whistling Con, and so badly hurt that his backers had an anxious few moments while application to withdraw him was made. This was refused, and Autumn, racing to the front on the back stretch, galloped home alone, with Toddy, who was away badly, second, and Compensation third. In the last race Himtine was made a strong favorite, and after racing in second place to the turn into the stretch, went on and won easily by a length. Lieber Karl, who closed a lot of ground on the stretch, finished second, a length and a half before Pupil, third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $1,000, special weights and allowances; five furlongs. Pierre Lorillard's Servilia, by Sensation-Ssarg, b. f., 112 pounds, (McCue.) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, won, ridden out by a head; J. M. Millman, Jr.'s Elizabeth M., ch. f., 112, (Henry,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three lengths from Michael Claney's In Shot, b. f., 112, (N. Turner,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Criterion, King Pepper, Kimberley, Luerna, Rising Sun, and Chuctanunda also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. G. B. Morris's Favonius, by Kingfisher-Favonia, b. c., 4 years, 115 pounds, (R. Williams,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, won handily by a length. J. H. Carr's King Barleycorn, by Kantaka-Natlot, b. c., 4, 112, (Shaw,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a length from August Belmont's Brigadier, b. g., 5, 112, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:48. Intrusive, Pink Coat, Gonfalon, Charentus, Gold Or, Bombshell, Herbert, and Trigger also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling allowances; five and a half furlongs. Arthur White's Quite Right, by Albert-Idlewild III., ch. f., 99 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by four lengths; F. Berlew's Animosity, ch. f., 105, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by three lengths from The Pepper Stable's Henry Clay Rye, ch. c., 108, (N. Turner,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:09. Lady Fudden, The Golden Prince, Talcose, Monad, Trisagian, Ginki, Thracia, Sadie S., Royal Marsal, Sartre, Estelada, and Salnry also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. J. F. Schorr's Greenock, by Bramble-Lady Linesay, br. c., 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; T. D. Sullivan's Hesper, b. c., 106, (McCue,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by three lengths from C. Fleischmann's Sons' Peaceful, b. g., 106, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:49 4-5. Hammock, Oneck Queen, The Chamberlain, and Red Path also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $600 in 1900, special weights and allowances. One mile and seventy yards. S. C. Hildreth's Autumn, ch. g., 4, 101 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by four lengths; James R. Keene's Toddy, ch. c., 3, 95, (Rausch,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from B. E. Beach's Compensation, br. c., 4, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Cyrano, Whistling Con, Wildmot, General Mart Gary, Star Chime, and Flaunt also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, about six furlongs. J. J. McCafferty's Himtine, by Himyar-Santine, b. c., 4 years, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, won handily by a length and a half. J. F. Schorr's Lieber Karl, ch. h., 5, 110, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from G. B. Morris's Pupil, b. c., 3, 107, (R. Williams,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Prestidigitator, Trifle, Midnight Chimes, Touraine, Maribert, Elfin Conig, Lady Contrary, Fonsolee, and Ralston also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap; one mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Ben Eder, 165 pounds; Klondyke, 160; Dr. Eichberg, 159; Three Bars, 154; Elner, 133; The Burlington Route and Cephalogia, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. All Green, 126 pounds; Beau Gallant, 121; Lady Schorr, Gold Heels, and Six Shooter, 118 each; The Puritan, 115; Monarks, 114; Silverdale, 113; Ashes, 112; Beau Ormonde, 108; Surmise, 106; Gertrude Elliott, Dr. Barlow, and June Goyle, 103 each; Basuto, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and sixteenth. Bangor, Macleod of Dare, and Cambrian, 111 pounds each; Trillo, 108; Rare Perfume, 100; Alsike, 105; Lindula, 103; Rinaldo, 98; Belle of Orleans, 97; Unsightly, 94.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albemarle Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Ashes, 108 pounds; Cherished, 107; *Add, 105; Candie and Barbara Frietchie, 104 each; Mesaba, 99; Flora, 98; Cherries, Templeton, and Screech, 94 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Kamara, 125 pounds; Belle of Troy, 126; Belle of Lexington, 126; The Amazon, 117; Anthracite, 117; Sparrow Wing, 106; Hardly, 104; Trigger, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; about six furlongs. Mordelmo, Leon Ferguson, Nabocilish, Sir Vere de Vere, Lucky Bird, Candling, Prince Richard, and Matchim, 112 pounds each; Stamp, Pegasus, Argent, Support, Orange and Black, Hop Brook, Tartar, Osceola, The Black Scot, and Lady Hasbeen, 109 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Results at Hawthorne: Five an one-half furlongs—Hylo, 104, (Tally,) 1; Kohnwreath, 103, 2; Lasance, 103, 3. Time—1:07¾. Six furlongs—Georgie, 102, (Tally,) 1; May Beach, 114, 2; Tragedy, 102, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and a sixteenth—Arthur Behan, 100, (Tally,) 1; Piccola, 105, 2; Prairie Dog, 89, 3. Time—1:48¾. Seven furlongs—Lennep, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Lady Meddlesome, 105, 2; Junaetta, 101, 3. Time—1:27. Mile and a sixteenth—Owensboro, 100, (Flick,) 1; Hood's Brigade, 92, 2; Aloha II., 94, 3. Time—1:47¾. One mile—Star Chamber, 100, (Buchanan,) 1; Highland Lad, 92, 2; Brigade, 102, 3. Time—1:41¼.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Seven furlongs—Marie G. Brown, 95 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Pinar del Rio, 101, 2; El Chor, 101, 3. Time—1:30¾. Five and a half furlongs—Tony Lepping, 115, (Coburn,) 1; Small Jack, 112, 2; Our Lady, 97, 3. Time—1:08¾. Mile and a quarter—Zazel, 95, (Watson,) 1; Henry of Franstamar, 103, 2; Tom Gilmore, 100, 3. Time—2:00¾. Mile—Miss Mae Day, 94, (Cochran,) 1; Ida Ledford, 99, 2; Royal Sterling, 97, 3. Time—1:44½. Six furlongs—El Lee, 103, (Dominick,) 1; The Light, 106, 2; Maggie Davis, 109, 3. Time—1:14¾. Seven furlongs—Sweet Caporal, 107, (Coburn,) 1; Peter Duryea, 98, 2; Joe Doughty, 104, 3. Time—1:29½.

DETROIT, Sept. 17.—Results at Windsor: One mile—Divertisement, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; High Noon, 100, 2; St. Sulpice, 102, 3. Time—1:44½. Five and a half furlongs—Kid Hampton, 100, (Miller,) 1; John McCarthy, 99, 2; May Cherry, 100, 3. Time—1:09. Six furlongs—Troubaline, 104, (Ross,) 1; Lady Kent, 104, 2; Descubridora, 104, 3. Time—1:15¾. Mile and seventy yards—Outburst, 96, (Wonderly,) 1; Prince Zeno, 99, 2; Flag of Truce, 105, 3. Time—1:46. Seven furlongs—Miss Redwood, 106, (Ross,) 1; Lake Fonso, 92, 2; Cordor, 104, 3. Time—1:28¾. Six and a half furlongs—Spanky II., 104, (Irvin,) 1; Old Mike, 107, 2; Lord Fraser, 104, 3. Time—1:23.

AMATEURS RACED FOR CUPS.

Harness Meet for Gentlemen Drivers on the Readville Track.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 17.—The first exclusively amateur race meet in New England was the invitation event of this afternoon at the Readville track, under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston for trophy cups representing the championship among matinée horses. Road drivers from Cleveland and Chicago, provided great sport. A Cleveland horse, Ananias, carried away honors in the free for all. Only two horses came to the wire. The Forest City farm horse Ananias, with a record of 2:06¼ to a wagon, and a mark of 2:03¼, was too much for Mazette, the local horse. The summaries:

Three-Minute Class.—Trotting.

Dominant, br. g., by Prodigal, W. B. Farmer.	1	1
Mazel, b. g., D. R. Hanna	2	2
Tell Me, br. g., C. A. Otis	3	3

Time—2:24½; 2:26¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting.

Dr. Buckner, b. g., by Kahota Boy, H. K. Devereux	1	1
Lilian Wilson, b. m., C. W. Leonard	2	2
Beedan, b. g., H. O. Aldrich	3	3

Time—2:28½; 2:29.

Free for All.—Pacing; Championship Cup, Ananias, br. s., by Patron, C. F. Emery	1	1
Mazette, b. m., H. S. Russell	2	2

Time—2:14½; 2:17½; 2:16.

2:15 Class.—Trotting, (unfinished.)

Miss Duke, br. m., by Simmons, Dr. Carmichael	2	1	2
Franker, b. g., by Chaser, C. K. G. Billings	4	2	1
Rightwood, blk. g., by Enright, C. A. Otis.	1	3	3
Gussie Leonard, b. m., H. O. Aldrich	3	4	dr

Time—2:18¼; 2:15¼; 2:15½.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The Fall meeting of the Columbus Driving Association opened today. The summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Archie W., ch. g., by Tom Scary, (Mickols)	4	2	1	1
Edwin B., b. g.	1	1	5	5
Georgianna, b. m.	2	3	2	3
Maggie Anderson, b. m.	6	5	4	2
Nancy King, blk. m.	5	4	3	4
Edna Cook, b. m.	3	6	6	6

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:14¼; 2:15½.

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse, $800.

Ozenam, br. f., by Axtell, (Benvon)	1	1	1
Annie Trevillian, b. m.	2	2	2
Mamie A., g. m.	5	3	3
William Long, g. g.	3	4	6
Hila L., sp. m.	8	6	4
Maggie V., br. m.	4	8	7
Mika, ch. m.	7	7	5
Mascoline, b. g., Axtell	6	7	8
Sibley, br. g.			dis.

Time—2:16¼; 2:19; 2:18.

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $800.

Hal Stalkings, br. g., by Fry's Brown Gale, (Gallagher)	1	1	1
Nellie Storm, b. m.	3	2	2
Lady Hinsley, g. m.	2	3	3
Eldoradia, ch. g.	5	4	4
Ardine, br. m.	4	5	8
George Hoop, br. g.	6	8	5
Dr. Renney, b. g.	7	7	6
Norchet, b. m.	8	6	7

Time—2:15¾; 2:16¼; 2:15¼.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 17.—First race, 2:30 trot; purse $800.

Major Greer, ch. h., by Penchant, (Wallace)	1	1	1
Newton J. V., br. g.	2	2	4
Dorothy Redmond, blk. m.	4	3	2
Porto Rico, b. s.	3	4	3
Noline	5	4	5
Boodler	6		dis
Springdale, b. h.			dis
Bert Herr, br. s.			dis
Roxalen, b. m.			dis

2:11 pace; purse $800.

Pussy Willow, b. m., by Cibola, (Culber)	8	1	1
Jim Raney, s. g.	1	2	7
Armada Prince, blk. h.	6	5	2
Red Robin, g. s.	2	3	4
Edgar H., b. g.	4	7	3
Mannor Marshall	5	6	5
Scapegoat, b. g.	3	8	6
Jean Ingelow, blk. m.	9	4	8
Frielmont, b. g.	7		dis
Attar			dis

Time—2:12½; 2:13¼; 2:13½; 2:14¾.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 17.—2:16 class, pacing, purse $500.

Homespun, b. m., (Wetherell)	1	1	1
Hal Rhea, ch. h., (Folsom)	2	2	2
Bivouac, c. g., (Rearden)	3	3	5
Victor, b. g., (White)	7	8	3
Garnet, b. m., (Miller)	8	4	4
Arionet, m., (Warren)	5	5	6
J. W. E., blk. g., (Kimball)	6	7	7
Gurgles Boy, b. g., (Reynolds)	9	9	8
Wilkes Patchen, b. g., (Develin)	4	6	ds

Time—2:11¾; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

2:24 class, trotting; purse $500.

Consuela S., b. m., (Pierce)	2	1	1
Billy King, ch. g., (Sanborn)	1	3	2
Alberto D., ch. g., (Cox)	3	2	3
Harry, br. g., (Knapp)	5	4	4
Cesarea, b. m., (Holmes)	4	5	5 dr

Time—2:18½; 2:15½; 2:19½; 2:17.

FOX HUNTERS AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Ladenburg in at the Death After a Hard Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—Wounds of various kinds about their favorite hunters sustained in Saturday's very stiff chase prevented several of Newport's most skillful and daring cross-country riders from taking part in to-day's hunt. Miss Greta Pomeroy's and Alfred G. Vanderbilt's horses are among those which are in the hands of veterinary surgeons, and consequently neither Miss Pomeroy nor Mr. Vanderbilt was among the hunters to-day, though they were out to see the chase. The meet was at Quaker Hill. Thence the hounds ran in toward Newport, the "kill" being at Hillside Farm, near the kennels. It was a thirteen-mile run, the longest ever laid out here.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and F. Gray Griswold were the only ones to follow the hounds, save Mr. P. F. Collier, the Master, and his whips. Mr. Griswold was riding well up with the hounds, as he usually does, when his mount nearly fell in taking a wall, and sustained a rather severe cut in one of his forelegs. Mr. Griswold did not wish to keep his horse jumping under such conditions, so he retired, and Mrs. Ladenburg was left alone in the hunt with the Master of the Hounds. She took all the jumps in excellent form and was in at the kill on time, making a fine record over a hard country. There were many hunting enthusiasts at the meet, and some of them dashed from one vantage point to another and were near by to witness the finish. Among those thus following in their traps were Miss May Van Alen, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, the Misses Mills, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Miss Elsie French, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer.

Goodwin's New Turf Guide.

Goodwin's Turf Guide No. 11, with records of races won East and West to the close of last week and the usual indexed farm tables, has just been issued. The volume includes turf statistics of great value to all students of turf affairs.

SPEEDWAY TRIALS OF PACE.

Brisk Brushes by Harness Horses Before Noted Road Drivers.

After a week of quiet, due to the presence of many of the road drivers at the Grand Circuit races, the Speedway blossomed out yesterday with horses and brushes like a tree in May. What may be regarded as the beginning of the Fall season on the course was a busy day, and probably a forerunner of a lively Autumn campaign. Since there last was activity on the course linen dusters have given way to driving coats, and those who wore the latter yesterday were comfortable. The cool air seemed to put new life into the fast steppers, and there was something going on pretty much every minute of the hour given to brushing.

Dr. John Moore was on hand with his Speedway crack, McMillan, (2:17½.) The big trotter had not been on the course in two months. Dr. Moore brought him out more to see how he was going than anything else, but he had an opportunity for a brush, and accepted it. B. F. Pierce, driving Freeland, (2:17¾,) was Dr. Moore's opponent. Freeland had started in a brush with two others who were not fast enough to make him step his best, when Dr. Moore came along from behind. McMillan had no trouble picking up the other two and passing them, but Freeland was a different proposition, and it was a long, stern chase. As they passed the half-mile post both trotters were going good and strong, and the speed dispute continued under and beyond Washington Bridge, when McMillan finally overhauled Freeland.

Freeland had a brush with Walter Kilpatrick's Royal Rene, (2:20,) which he won, and he twice stepped away from the chestnut mare Hattie Walters, (2:22½,) whom George Coleman was driving. Dr. Nelden, with his bay pacer, Whistle, (2:20,) also brushed with Hattie Walters and outstepped the mare. Freeland came down once, in competition with Thomas Lynch, Jr.'s, fast little mare, Dark Secret. The latter broke nearing the finish, and Freeland, who was going good, passed the line in front.

Although outbrushed when his drove Hattie Walters, such was not the case with Mr. Coleman when he was driving L. Schlosser's gray mare Mary A. (2:24¼) earlier in the afternon. Mary A. is being keyed up for the matinée races at the Empire City track next Saturday, and she hustled over the road in fine style under Mr. Coleman's supervision. She encountered Dark Secret the first time, and beat the mare. Dark Secret threw a toe weight coming down, which interfered a bit with her speed. Mary A. then took on C. Abbott's chestnut, Mantara, by Alcantara, and R. E. McMann's Bachelor Boy, (2:25½,) for whom she was too speedy.

W. A. Minor, with his brown mare Dolly M., and George Main, driving the bay mare Miss Meander, had a close brush, marked by steady, smooth stepping, with Dolly M. appearing to have a shade the better of it at the finish. There was another good brush in which these same two figured, as well as Mr. Olive's black gelding Anteorin. Dennis Harrington, behind Maud C., (2:10¼,) and Capt. McDonald, driving the clean-gaited young trotter Coxey, had an interesting tilt. Maud C. had the greater speed, and was particularly strong reaching out for the finish line, but Coxey had a fast, even gait himself, and made the fleet Maud C. hurry to win. About this time Samuel Martin, driving his black trotter Charley Wilkes, came down ahead of a group.

C. H. Jarvis sent the short-tailed trotter Colonel Moreland down ahead of Mr. Bloch's Jim the Penman, (2:24¼,) but later, in a brush with John Perung's Alice B., Colonel Moreland was unfortunate. His back strap broke, he went to a break, and Mr. Jarvis had to pull him up. The pacer Peter H., (2:26½,) with his owner, A. R. Meyers, holding the reins, won several brushes. He was too fast for Alice B., and was first in an encounter with Colonel Moreland and Royal Rene. L. Fluckinger, behind a young gelding, Paddy F., by Alcantara, and J. N. Campbell, driving his bay pacer James C. (2:14½,) had a brush, in which the former was winner.

Among others noticed on the course were A. B. Gwathmey, driving Lorna McGregor and Belton, Jr.; William Northrup, behind his recent purchase, the black mare Irene; M. A. McIlhargy, with Melba; Dr. H. H. Kane, driving both Little Gem (2:15½) and Daniel, (2:07¾;) H. G. Leland, with his pair of blacks, Angelo and Diablo; John C. Schreiner, with his big bay trotter John C.; William McLean, behind Ben Mc; John Mullin, with Jim Mansfield, (2:20¼;) Charles Weiland, with the green trotter Jack Hart; S. Kopp, with the bay mare Attalee; Henry Zahn, behind his fast mare Dundess, (2:23¼;) Bernard Zahn, with the Speedway star, Oscar, (2:20½;) Henry Hyde, with the chestnut pacer Nerva; Patrick Kennedy, with his black pacer Ambidexter, (2:11¾;) James Kennedy, driving Chris Lang, (2:21¼;) Charles Roselle, with the chestnut gelding Damiana, (2:22¼), and Mr. Steinhardt, holding the reins over the chestnut pacer Cenograph.

LAWN TENNIS AT NEWPORT.

Tournament for Prizes Offered by Col. John Jacob Astor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 17.—A mixed double tennis tournament which began at the Newport Casino this morning has created considerable interest among the tennis players and cottagers generally. Through the generosity of Col. John Jacob Astor two handsome prizes are offered, a silver cup for the lady winner and a gold match safe for the gentleman making the best score.

The drawings were as follows: Col. John Jacob Astor and Miss Busk, Miss Alice Blight and Gerard Lowther, Miss Terry and Roderick Terry, Jr., Miss Batiger and William H. Sands, Miss Potter and H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Cyril Hatch, Mrs. Ladenburg and Louis De Forest, and Miss Anna Sands and Joseph Harriman.

The matches in the preliminary round which were played this morning resulted as follows: Miss Emily Hoffman and Mr. Stuyvesant Leroy beat Miss Busk and Col. John Jacob Astor, 10—8, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Edna Batiger and Mr. William H. Sands beat Miss Louise Potter and Mr. Hollis H. Hunnewell, 2—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. George Eustis and Mr. James M. Waterbury, Jr., beat Miss Anna Sands and Mr. William H. Sands, Jr., 7—9, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Alice Blight and Mr. Gerard Lowther beat Miss Eunice Terry and Mr. Roderick Terry, Jr., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. Two other pairs in the tournament—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. Cyril Hatch and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mr. Louis De Forest—have yet to play.

The thirty-footer Dorothy went out of commission at Bristol, and her owner, Mr. Almeric H. Paget, went to New York for a week's visit.

TENNIS FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP.

Spirited Playing by Experts of the Crescent Athletic Club.

The annual championship tennis tournament of the experts of the Crescent Athletic Club reached its most exciting stage at the Bay Ridge courts yesterday when the semi-final and final rounds of the gentlemen's singles were decided.

Thomas C. Ward and William F. Powers were the rival players in the opening match of the semi-finals. It proved to be one of the best played at the courts this season. Ward took the first set quite handily, but as the match progressed Powers seemed to improve, and in the second set he was only beaten after the hardest kind of a contest. In the third set he turned the tables on Ward, winning by 8—6. Each player strained every nerve to win the fourth set, and while Ward finally won by 6—4, it looked rather doubtful for him at the beginning. Joseph T. McMahon had a much easier time in winning the second match of the semi-finals from Walter Hazard. He won in straight sets, Hazard only being able to worry his conqueror a trifle in the closing set. In the final between McMahon and Ward it soon became apparent that the latter was somewhat fatigued from his severe effort with Powers in the semi-finals, while McMahon was comparatively fresh, and this advantage had material effect upon his winning the match. As it was, Ward filled him with anxiety in the first and third sets, the latter especially being won only after a sharp and prolonged struggle.

McMahon will meet F. Otto Affeld, Jr., the holder of the cup, for the championship to-morrow afternoon, and an exceedingly brisk contest is awaited. Summary:

Gentlemen's Championship Singles.—Semi-final round—Thomas C. Ward defeated W. F. Powers, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—4; Joseph T. McMahon defeated Walter Hazzard, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Final round—Joseph T. McMahon defeated Thomas C. Ward, 6—4, 6—2, 11—9.

PLANS FOR THE TRI-STATE FAIR.

Races for Motor Vehicles Will Be a Novel Feature.

The managers of the Tri-State Fair Association, the successors of the Waverly Fair Association, were busy yesterday completing arrangements for the fair, which will be formally opened to-day, in North Hudson Park, and will continue throughout the week. All the buildings have been renovated, and the track has been put in fine condition. The programme of sports includes a motor vehicle tournament, trotting and pacing races, bicycle contests, and a race between a motor vehicle and a horse. To-day there will be a grand parade of motor vehicles and races between various kinds of horseless machines will follow. Among the entries are vehicles from New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, N. J., and Boston.

Trotting and pacing races are on the programme for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. On Saturday, the closing day, there will also be running races for horses and the contest between the horse and an automobile. In the agricultural part of the fair there will be all kinds of orchard, garden, and farm products. Horticultural and floral displays will be a prominent feature of the fair. The poultry exhibit is expected to be the best ever seen in the State. In a department conducted by women will be all kinds of needlework. In the evenings there will be fireworks and band concerts.

St. Francis de Sales Games.

Dennis Horgan, the Irish shot putter, who was announced to give an exhibition at the annual games of St. Francis de Sales Church at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday afternoon, failed to appear, and thereby deprived the sports of much of their interest. The events were well contested, though on account of the deficiencies of the track, the times were slow. Summaries:

75-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by F. McNally, (4 yards;) R. Garry, (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 2-5.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by M. Boylston, (25 yards;) P. Meehan, (25 yards,) second. Time—2:50.

Putting the Shot, Handicap.—Won by L. Wolfram, (2 feet,) with an actual put of 30 feet 5 inches; D. Toomey, (1 foot 6 inches,) second, with an actual put of 28 feet 11¼ inches.

200-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by R. Garry, (5 yards;) M. Boylston, (9 yards,) second. Time—0:22 1-5.

Three-Legged Race, 200 Yards.—Won by H. McCauley and James Carey; P. Forrester and W. Morris second. Time—0:30.

COLUMBIA'S FIRST LINE-UP.

Candidates for Football Team Had Sharp Work in Practice Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—For the first time since the Columbia boys have [illegible] a full line-up was tried to-day. There were not enough men to go around, and so the rush line was made up only on one side of centre. The line-up was as follows:

First Team.	Position.	Second Team.
Sykes	End	A. Boyesen
Lyson	Tackle	Austin
Wright	Guard	Manton
Murphy	Centre	Boehm
B. Boyesen	Quarter back	McCollum
A. English	Half back	Daly
H. English	Half back	
Van Heuvenburg	Full back	Ashton

Some sharp scrimmages resulted from the playing. The fact that Wright, last year's centre, played guard to-day, and Murphy, the new man, centre, may mean the ultimate shifting of Wright to the new position. Slocovitsh, who played end last year, was here to-day and coached a little. It is not certain yet that he will play. The two Weeks boys will arrive to-morrow.

There is some pressure being brought to bear by Yale men to secure Daly from Columbia. Daly was expected to enter Yale, and had stated that he would, up to the middle of the Summer, so it is said. His sudden determination to enter Columbia was a great surprise to Yale men, and he will be urged to change his plans.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Twenty-four Men Were Out for the First Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 17.—Twenty-four men out of twenty-five who had been ordered to appear here to-day, were on hand this afternoon, when Capt. Gordon Brown took his team for the first day's practice of the season at the Yale Field. Mike Murphy, Yale's old trainer, was on hand for the first day of the new year. The candidates on hand to-day were G. T. Goss, Charles Gould, C. Chadwick, A. H. Sharpe, J. H. Wear, H. C. Holt, Perry Hale, C. P. Cook, C. J. Hamlin, R. H. Lee, E. Easton, C. Dupee, Jr.; P. H. Kunzig, C. B. Francis, De Saulles, J. Hyde, F. Gordon Brown, J. C. Tomlinson, J. Payne Williams, W. Frew, E. L. Fox, Chittenden, Hooker, and Paul Thompson. Of these all but Chittenden and Hyde are old Yale players. The new men come with fine records.

The twenty or thirty candidates will begin work when college opens, Sept. 27. The candidates who turned out to-day are as fine a looking lot of men as ever began the season on the Yale Field. Among them are ten well-built heavy backs, a half dozen promising ends and tackles, where the weak point in the Yale team is this year, and several who will stand a good show for places at guard. Of the new men, Hyde, Theological Seminary student, is the most interesting. He is muscularly built and plays with knowledge of the game. He spent two weeks at Wesleyan last year, and when he entered the Yale Theological Seminary was debarred from the game for the year. He is looked upon as one of the best men in the squad. Dupee, who was out of the game last year on account of sickness, started in to-day and will play through the season.

Capt. Brown and Mike Murphy kept the men at work only an hour in the strong wind, because it was the first practice of the year. Hyde and Sharpe kicked to one field and Brown kept the remainder of the men working at starting and catching passes. The first line-up will be on Friday, as the first game of the season comes on Sept. 29.

HARVARD PLAYERS AT WORK.

Forty-two Candidates for the Football Team at Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 17.—Harvard's first football practice of the season began this afternoon at 3:30, when Capt. Charles O. Daly headed a procession of forty-two sturdy athletes from the Locker Building to the temporary gridiron on Soldiers' Field. Of last year's eleven, there were present Hallowell and Campbell, ends; Gierasch and Sawin, half backs; Ellis, full back, and Daly, quarter. Boal, left guard last year, is expected to return to Cambridge to enter the Law School, and will surely be pressed into service. Of the other members of last year's eleven, Reid, full back, it is positively announced, will not be able to play this Fall because of strains which necessitate a complete rest for the season. Burnett, last year's centre, is ineligible to play this Fall. Kendall also, last Fall's right half back, was not on hand to-day, and is not expected to return to college. Despite the loss of Reid and Kendall, Harvard has a wealth of back field material, including Stillman, Hersey, Derby, and Knowles, of last year's freshman team. The great need is suitable guards and tackles. The end positions will be well filled by Hallowell and Campbell.

Light preliminary practice occupied the candidates for twenty-five minutes this afternoon, under the direction of Head Coach Diblee, Capt. Daly, and Douglas Cochrane, left end on the 1898 eleven. Morning practice begins at 10:30 to-morrow, and will consist of light dumbbell exercises, starts, and a long run afternoon practice at 3:30. The extra squads of candidates have been called out for Sept. 27.

Graduate Manager Eliot Spalding announced Harvard's football schedule for the season to-night as follows: Sept. 29, Wesleyan at Cambridge; Oct. 3, Williams at Cambridge; Oct. 6, Bowdoin at Cambridge; Oct. 10, Amherst at Cambridge; Oct. 13, Columbia at Cambridge; Oct. 17, Bates at Cambridge; Oct. 20, West Point at West Point; Oct. 27, Carlisle Indians at Cambridge; Nov. 3, University of Pennsylvania at Cambridge; Nov. 10, Brown at Cambridge; Nov. 24, Yale at New Haven.

Princeton's Football Players.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 17.—The football season at Old Nassau is on. Capt. Pell led out on the university gridiron about thirty candidates this afternoon and gave them an hour's practice. The weather was just right for snappy work, and every man went at it full of life. "Biffy" Lea, who directed the work of the coaches last year, arrived at 1 o'clock and immediately went to the field and took up his duties at coaching the candidates. Arthur Poe also came in to-day and appeared on the field to offer suggestions to the new men. Both Lea and Poe will remain and coach the players for a couple of weeks.

The practice to-day consisted chiefly of falling on the ball and punting. The candidates were also divided into squads and coached on passing the ball. The hour's work closed with three laps around the track. It is expected that fifty men will be out to-morrow. There were about ten freshmen in the practice to-day, and most of them showed some knowledge of football. Dewitt, the big candidate for right guard, and Wiez, an Andover boy, who is trying for centre, are the most promising. Capt. Pell announced to-night that there would be no head coach this season. He said the regular coaches would be Nat Poe, who will look after the ends and quarter-back; Harry Brown, who will coach the tackles; Balliett, the centre and guards, and "Billy" Binnard, the halves and full-back.

West Point's Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Sept. 17.—The candidates for positions on the cadet football team are hard at work trying to qualify.

Capt. W. D. Smith will have no trouble in picking men from the material now at the Academy. The best players on last year's team are still at the institution, but it is doubtful if all will find places even for the preliminary games on this year's team, for the new fourth class has a score of giants who, with very little practice, will discount many of last season's star players; at any rate the places of the graduates who helped defeat the middies on Franklin Field last Fall will easily be filled.

Bettison, West Point's crack centre, is still at the Academy and in fine shape. Smith's physical condition is much better than it was last year. He and Burnett are the most promising as ends. Boyers and Goodspeed have gained by last year's practice, and will line up as guards. Bunker and Farnsworth are slated for tackles. Lahm will play quarter and Herr full back. The first game will be with Tufts on the 29th inst.

Cornell Players at Practice.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Cornell football candidates reported to-day at Percy Field for the first practice of the season. About twenty-five men were on hand. All of last year's team who will be back this year reported except Alexander, who will arrive later. Capt. Starbuck, in falling on the ball, dislocated his shoulder, and it is doubtful if he will be able to play again for two or three weeks. Beginning to-morrow the team will report both morning and afternoon until the university opens.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Won from St. Louis by a Score of 7 to 5.

The Brooklyn Baseball Club's game with St. Louis yesterday, on the Brooklyn grounds, had a peculiar finish. St. Louis had two out and two men on bases, when Donovan sent a ground toward De Montreville. The ball hit Burkett, who was on his way to third, and the game was over. The Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McGraw,

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

New York Telephone, 37790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, WHEAT.
Commissions 1-16—Moderate Margins.
Branch Offices:
640 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St. (UNDER HOFFMAN ARMS.)
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
30 West 23d St., Adjoining Stern Bros.'
621 B'way, Cor. Houston St. (Cable Bldg.)
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES AT BRANCHES.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.
Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Leonard H. Conant, C. P. A. James Grant.
Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF
PANAMA RAIL ROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1900.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and thirty-six (136) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

602	1087	1472	1887	2209	2526
627	1089	1522	1910	2240	2528
638	1132	1530	1958	2241	2537
640	1141	1534	1963	2255	2579
674	1156	1536	1964	2259	2815
688	1216	1616	2006	2284	2830
700	1220	1622	2018	2306	2832
701	1223	1626	2026	2308	2633
713	1261	1679	2036	2347	2660
739	1298	1686	2048	2353	2740
790	1303	1687	2070	2402	2759
788	1315	1715	2072	2407	2819
836	1328	1730	2091	2417	2836
853	1347	1746	2118	2435	2856
898	1361	1758	2126	2437	2871
895	1378	1775	2133	2499	2886
942	1393	1791	2148	2462	2904
983	1396	1798	2149	2498	2909
1006	1406	1832	2151	2497	2943
1021	1416	1836	2169	2500	2948
1050	1422	1856	2172	2909	2958
1061	1428	1864	2179	2518	2980
	1434	1878	2194	2521	

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880. INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.
SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 3.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

55	253	381	496	721
52	280	396	500	722
58	306	442	511	723
81	373	464	548	749

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, September 5th, 1900.
We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of January, 1901, at 110 per cent., together with the coupons maturing January 1, 1901, ($1,125 per bond.)
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
Northwest Corner Liberty St.

Capital - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32

Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.P.
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Ashbel P. Fitch,	George Crocker,	C. I. Hudson,
Wm. Barbour,	Edw. C. Sheffer,	Willard Brown,
H. S. Manning,	R. C. T. Dodd,	Philip Lehman,
Sami. A. Maxwell,	Joel F. Freeman,	Edwd. F. Cragin,
Myron T. Herrick,	William E. Spear,	Geo. Blumenthal,
Chas. F. Cutler,	Anson R. Flower,	Frank Jay Gould,
Emers. McMillin,	H. S. Redmond,	Wm. A. Clark,
Jas. M. Donald,	Jno. R. Hegeman.	

WHY? WHEN?

BURLINGTON,	101
AMERICAN TOBACCO,	66
B. & O.,	57
B. R. T.,	25
MANHATTAN,	87
T. C. I.,	45
P. C. GAS,	62
SUGAR,	80

Cut this out for future reference.
For particulars, convincing proof and important information write us AT ONCE.
EXCHANGE NEWS BUREAU,
31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bankers' Trust Co. of Y. N.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated Gas Company
OF NEW YORK.

Notice to Holders of Debentures, Issued for Stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its Debentures, dated May 15th, 1900, issued as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on and after September 20, 1900, this Company will redeem the said Debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, New York, by issuing in exchange therefor its full-paid Capital Stock at the rate of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) per share.
Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.
As no interest is payable on the Debentures, it is to the advantage of the Debenture holders to make the exchange without delay.
New York, September 12, 1900.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:
FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.
SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.
THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including such measures as may be presented designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-laws of the Company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1900.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1900.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 21st, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 1st, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 17, 1900.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 26th and will be opened on October 16th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Union Elevated Railroad Company.
Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1900.
A dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on October first, 1900, to stockholders of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of record on that date, and notice is hereby given that the books for the transfer of stock and payment of said dividend will be closed Thursday, September 20th, 1900, until Tuesday, October 2d, 1900, in both Chicago and New York. HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.
Denver, Colorado, September 7th, 1900.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDENDS Nos. 13 & 14.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day the following resolution was adopted:
RESOLVED, That a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. (8%) be declared upon the Preferred Stock of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for the year ending June 30th, 1899, such dividend to be payable Oct. 10th, 1900, in cash to stockholders of record Sept. 20th, 1900. Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 20th and will reopen 10 A. M. Oct. 11th. JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
32 Nassau Street,
New York, Sept. 11th, 1900.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 18th, 1900.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1900.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, Sept. 12, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

$2,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Mo., Kan. & Tex. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
20 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
90 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
100 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
59 shs. Plaza Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
320 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. pfd.
160 shs. do common.
3 shs. Market and Fulton Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
28 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. prefd.
30 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
28 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$41,986.67 Bond and Mtge. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Ave. and 153d St., at 6 p. c. int.
$43,150 Bond and Mtge. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Ave., 151st St., and St. Nicholas Place, at 6 p. c. int.
10 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$1,500 State of South Carolina Green Consld. Bonds.
100 shs. Havana American Co. pfd.
$10,000 People's Brewing Co. (Trenton, N. J.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
66 shs. American Surety Co.
7 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
22½ shs. Metropolitan St. R'way Co.
12½ shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
7 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
237 shares Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of New York, $100 each (hypothecated.)
1,000 shares Eagle River Mining and Manufacturing Co., $5 each.
$5,000 Washington & Electric Co. 4½ per cent. Bonds.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock, and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
THE CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, Sept. 14, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

British Exchequer 3%
German Treasury 4%
AND
Other Foreign Government Loans
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
S. N. Warren & Co.,
51 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
FOR SALE BY
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
27, 29 PINE STREET.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
MISSOURI BLANKET-VEIN ZINC CO. STOCK AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19TH, 1900, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
320 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. Prefd.
160 shs. do. do. do. common.

COLORADO BANKS.

COLORADO NATIONAL BANK.
DENVER, Sept. 5, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		
and investments..	$5,011,869.35	
United States bonds	750,000.00	
From other banks..	2,673,654.49	
Cash and reserve..	1,981,085.17	$10,416,609.01
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$500,000.00	
Surplus and profits	202,503.20	
Circulation	350,000.00	
Deposits	9,364,045.81	$10,416,609.01

C. B. Kountze, Pres. Dennis Sheedy, V. Pres.
Geo. B. Berger, Cash. Wm. B. Berger, A. Cash.

MINNESOTA BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DULUTH.
DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 5, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and disc'ts...	$2,769,738.59	
United States bonds.	426,560.00	
From other banks..	1,409,033.46	
Cash and reserve...	316,344.66	$5,097,276.71
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$500,000.00	
Surplus and profits.	352,823.57	
Circulation	309,500.00	
Deposits	3,934,983.14	$5,097,276.71

A. L. ORDEAN, Pres. J. H. DIGHT, Cash.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The September meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held tomorrow.

Charlton P. Brooke has been appointed Kentucky special agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

Charles H. Luce has been appointed Michigan State agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford.

J. F. Fothergill has been appointed New England special agent of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

The insurance on the property of David H. Brown at 79 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, which was damaged by fire Saturday, was distributed as follows: Fireman's Fund, $4,500; Springfield, $4,500; Pennsylvania, $4,500; Providence-Washington, $2,250; Reliance, $2,250. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester has applied to Superintendent Vorys of the Ohio Insurance Department to have its $100,000 deposit in that State transferred to the Palatine Insurance Company of London, which is in process of organization for the purpose of taking over the business of the Manchester company.

The insurance on the property damaged in the coffee warehouse fire at 46 Water Street Saturday was distributed in part as follows: On stock and machinery of Reeve & Van Riper, Pennsylvania, $6,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $3,000; Orient, $2,500; Spring Garden, $2,500; Aetna, $2,000; British America, $1,000; Fireman's Fund, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000. On stock of C. E. Murray & Co., National of Hartford, $2,500; New York Underwriters', $2,000; Traders' of Chicago, $1,000; Royal Exchange, $1,000; Continental, $1,000; Westchester, $1,000; Commercial Union, $1,000; Phoenix, $1,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $1,000; Hanover, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Caledonian, $1,000; Queen, $1,000; Home, $1,000; Firemen's, $1,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, $1,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000; Manhattan, $1,000; Niagara, $1,000; Rochester German, $1,000; Glens Falls, $1,000; Commercial

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday was one of the dullest days that the curb has had in some time. With the exception of two or three stocks, the day's trading was extremely limited and price movements generally of little consequence. Quotations moved irregularly and were apparently governed by no common influence. Improvement appeared in several bonds which last week were very much depressed, while on the other hand; several issues notable last week for the strength which they displayed were in little demand and showed substantial losses. Generally speaking, the market seemed in a more uncertain condition than it did a week ago, irregularity having replaced the firmness which the market showed then. Very little news came to hand during the day to affect prices, and, as a whole, the market was under merely technical influences. Manipulation was apparent in some stocks, but, as a rule, traders were too indifferent to work energetically toward either lower or higher prices.

***

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds attracted some attention by a sharp recovery from the price recorded on Saturday. From 55, the bonds sold up to 60, and they closed with a net gain of 3 points, at 59 bid. The stock advanced 1 point, to 10, closing at 10 bid. The low price at which the bonds sold on Friday and Saturday seemed to have brought into the market a number of buying orders, and the price responded easily to the new demand. Boston houses were the principal buyers of the bonds.

***

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold down to 87¼ and showed a net loss of half a point, closing at 87 bid. All the copper stocks were under more or less pressure, and prices for some of them dropped materially, but in Amalgamated, as in the other copper stocks, trading was light.

***

GENERAL CARRIAGE was again active, seemingly as a result of manipulative orders. General interest in the stock's movements was small, and apparently there were few outside orders in the stock. It sold between 6¾ and 6⅞, and closed at 6⅞ bid, a slight net advance.

***

RUBBER GOODS was active at 29 and 29⅛ and closed at 29⅛ bid. The preferred was unchanged at 76 bid.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common, which showed much strength at the close of last week, was weak yesterday, and after the sale of a single hundred shares at 22, fell off to 20 bid. The preferred stock, for which for some days past there has been no bid, was offered down to 42 without calling out any buying orders.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 15. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87	87½	87½	88
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	25½	27	25½	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	3	4	3	4
American Bicycle pf.	30	32	30	32
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	65	67	65	67
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89¼	90	89¼	90
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11½	12	11½	12
American Woolen pf.	68⅜	68⅞	68	69
Asphalt Co. of Am.	9	9¼	9	10
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11⅛	11	11⅛
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98	98 9-16	98⅝
California Copper	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅜	4¼	3⅜	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	18	20	18	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	93¼	94¾	93¼	94⅜
Chicago & Alton subs.	104	105	104	105
Compressed Air	34	35	34	37
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6½	7¼	6⅝	7¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	31	36	31	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4⅛	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	18	20	19	20
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	30	34	30	34
Electric Vehicle	20	22	21	22
Electric Vehicle pf.		42		56
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	3¼	2⅞	3
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25	20	25
General Carriage	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6¾
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	96	97	96	97
Havana Commercial	10	9	10	9
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1¼	1⅜
International Pump	17¼	18¾	18	19
International Pump pf.	65	68	65	68
International Silver pf.	35	38	35	38
Inter-State Oil	58¾	59¼	58¾	59¼
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100½	101½
*Marconi Copper		5		6
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts Besse. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24	24¾	24	24¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	81	81¾	81	81⅞
Retsof	26	32	26	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90½	92	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	29¾	29½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20¾	21¼	20¾	21¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	68	71	68	71
Seaboard Air Line	7	8½	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	42	40	
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	538	540	538½	540
Storage Power	12	14	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12	13½	12	13½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	28	29	27½	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	117½	119
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66¼	67	66¼	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	85	85¾	85	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3½	2½	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27	30	26	30
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	103	106	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	198½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	106	107	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	103
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420	380	420
Empire City	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	110	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	116		
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	82	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	19¼	19	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	27½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	32	30	32
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1900	113¼	113¾	114½	
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	92	90	92
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas of New. b'ds		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	102¼	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	106	106¼	105¾	106¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	9	10
N. E. Gas & Coke bds.	59	61	59	58½
N. Y. & N. E. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 6s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)		38¼		38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50		50	55
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,150	Am. Steel & W.	32⅝	33¾	32½	33¼
25,700	Am. Sug. Ref.	116⅜	117⅝	116⅜	117
1,050	Am. Tobacco	89½	90⅞	89½	90¼
560	A., T. & S. F.	26½	27	26½	26⅝
2,260	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	63¼
20	Am. Steel & H.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
510	Balt. & Ohio	69⅜	70½	69½	70¼
20	Balt. & Ohio pf.	77½	77¼	77½	77½
8,600	Brook. R. T.	52	53⅜	52	53
80	Cent. of N. J.	129½	130⅝	129½	130
120	Ches. & Ohio	27	27⅜	26⅞	27¼
7,460	Chi., Bur. & Q.	122⅜	123¼	122¼	122⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	11	11	11	11
2,750	C., M. & St. P.	113⅝	112⅝	111¼	112⅝
370	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅝	105½	104⅜	105½
230	Cont. Tobacco	25⅝	26	25⅝	25⅞
780	Federal Steel	32¼	33	32	32⅝
1,110	Louis. & Nash.	70⅝	71½	70⅝	71⅛
1,180	Manhattan	87⅝	89¼	87⅜	88⅜
50	Met. Street Ry.	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝	150⅝
1,420	Mo. Pacific	49⅜	50¼	49¼	49⅝
10	N. Y. Central	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
100	N. Y., O. & W.	19½	19¾	19½	19⅝
10	Norf. & West.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
920	Northern Pac.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
40	Pacific Mail	30	30	29⅝	29⅝
80	Pennsylvania	128⅜	127	126⅞	127
6,560	People's Gas	89½	90⅞	89¼	90⅜
80	Reading	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝
2,260	Read. 1st pf.	53⅝	55	53⅝	54⅜
70	Republic Steel	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
120	Southern Pac.	32	32¼	32	32¼
70	Southern Ry.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
70	South. Ry. pf.	52⅜	52½	52¼	52½
810	Tenn. C. & I.	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼
10	Texas Pacific	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2,700	Union Pacific	54⅞	55¾	54⅞	55⅛
50	Union Pac. pf.	73	73	73	73
450	U. S. Leather	10⅜	10½	10¼	10½
30	Wabash pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝

70,870

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
9,000	Wabash deb. B.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼

$17,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. i.	104½	105¼	Laclede Gas.	71	72
2s, c. w. i.	104¾	105¾	Laci. Gas pf.	97	100
3s, r., 1918	111	111	L., E. & W.	26½	27½
3s, c., 1918	110	111	Lake Shore	209	
3s, 1918, sm.	110	111	Long Island.	62	72
4s, r., 1907	115	116	Man. Bsach.	8	12
4s, c., 1907	116	117	Md. Coal pf.	72	76
4s, r., 1925	134½	135½	M. W. S. El.		
4s, c., 1925	134½		Chi.	31½	33
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¾	M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	81	82½
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¾	Mex. Cent.	11	11½
D. C. 3-65s	122		Mex. N. ctfs.	2⅝	3
Adams Exp.	124	128	Mich. Cent.	105	
Alb. & Sus.	198		M. & St. L. pf.	92	94
Alle. & W.	115		M. St. P. & S. M.	16	18
A. C. & F.	15	15½	M. St. P. & S. M. pf.	52	56
Am. Coal	140	175	Mo., K. & T.	9¼	10
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	Mobile & O.	35	37
Am. D. Tel.	25	28½	Mor. & Es.	186	187½
Am. Ice Co.	32½	34	N. C. & St. L.	45	65
A. I. Co. pf.	65	67	N. Y. C. & St. L.	16	18
Am. Sp. M.	1½	2½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
A. S. H. Co. pf.	65	66	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	33
A. S. R. pf.	115	117	N. Y. & Harlem	170	
A. T. & S.	88	92	N. Y. & Northw. pf.	115	125
Am. Tob. pf.	127	131	N. Y. & N. H.	211	214
Ann Arbor	16	18	N. Y. & N. H.	46	47
B. A. L. pf.	106		N. Y., C. & St. L.	9⅜	10
B. Un. Gas	160	170	N. Y., C. & St. L., 1st	11	11½
B., R. & P.	60	75	N. Y., C. & St. L., 2d pf.	32¾	33
B. R. & P. pf.	105	115	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
B. C. R. & N.	124		N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	33
Cap. Tract.	100⅜	101½	N. Y., L. & W.	131	134
C. & E. Ill. pf.		96½	N. & W. pf.	74	76
C. & E. Ill.	118½	125	North. Am.	14½	15
C. G. W. pf.	70⅛	71	O. & Ind. G.	25	33
C. G. W. pf.			Ont. Mining.	6	7
A.			Pac. Coast.	54	55
C. G. W. pf.			P. C. 1st pf.	83	90
B.	31½	34	Penn. Coal.	410	
C. G. W. d.	82¾	83¾	P., D. & E.	1½	1¾
C., I. & L.	22	23	Pere Marq.	22	28½
C., I. & L. pf.	56	57	Pere M. pf.	53	57
C. St. P., M. & Om.	110	116	P., C., C. & St. L.	56	61
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	180	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	83
C. T. & T.	9	10	P. F. W. & C.	184	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	107	P. F. W. & C. sp.	182	
C. L. & W. pf.	25	28	R. I. & S. pf.	64	67
C. L. & W. pf.			Reas. & Sar.	192	200
Cleve. & P.	182		R. W. & O.	132	
C. F. & I. pf.	119	124	Rio G. W.	54	57
C. S. 1st pf.	40	40½	Rio G. W. pf.	86	90
C. S. 2d pf.	15½	16	St. J. & G. I.	6⅝	7¾
C. S. & H. C. & I.	13¾	14⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	15
Com. Cable.	165	180	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	68
Consol. Coal.	50		St. L. & S. F. adj.	63¾	63⅞
D. M. & Ft. D.	12⅜	15	Sixth Av.	200	225
Eighth Av.	375	425	Sloss-Sheff'd	17	18½
Erie 2d pf.	16	17½	Sloss-S. pf.	66½	68
Gluc. Sugar	49¾	50⅜	S. R. & T.	5	6¼
Gluc. S. pf.	99½	99	T. P. L. Tr.	14½	16
H. B. Claflin.	104	110	Tol. & O. C. pf.	25	
Hock. V. pf.	61¾	62	Tol. & O. C. pf.	45	
Homestake	70	80	Ill. Cent.	1.100	
Int. Power	30	31	T., P. & W.	8¾	
Int. Silver	5	5⅜	T. C. R. T.	59	
Iowa C. pf.	43	44½	U. S. & P.	11	12
Joliet & Chi.	175		U. B. & P. pf.	63¼	70
K. City So.	9⅛	9⅜	U. S. Exp.	45	47
Kan. & M.	14	15	U. S. R. pf.	91	94
K. & D. M.	2¾	4	Wabash pf.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	14	15	W., P. Exp.	122	129
K. I., Chi.	15	20	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	45¾	48
K. I., C., pf.	55		Wis. Cent.	12½	15
King. & P.	3	10			

Sales..... 251,528

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.26	.26
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.40	.41
Challenge Con.	.23	.20
Chollar	.17	.18
Confidence	.79	.74
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.11
Gould & Curry	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.02
Kentuck Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.26	.27
Occidental Con.	.07	.07
Ophir	.46	.46
Overman	.10	.09
Potosi	.17	.18
Savage	.17	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.30	.31
Standard	4.10	4.05
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.12	.12
Union Con.	.16	.17
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.20	.18
Silver Bars	62⅜	62⅜
Mexican dollars	50½@51	50½@51

Bar silver—

London	.07⅝
Telegraph	.07⅛

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	41½	41¾	40	40½
Alamo	12	13	12	12½
Argentum	25½	26	25½	26
Anaconda	46½	48	46	47
Anchoria	85	100	80	100
Bankers'	14	16	12	14
Battle Mountain	26	27½	26	27½
Blue Bell	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅜
C. C. Cons.	12	12½	12	12¼
C., C. & M.	11	11¾	10¾	11
Columbine Victor	14	14¾	14½	14⅝
Dante	10¼	10½	9½	10
Damon	18½	19	19	20
Elkton	183⅝	184	189	189½
El Paso	43	43½	42½	43
Findlay	13⅝	14	13	13¾
Golden Fleece	20	24	20	24
Gibson	24	27	24	27
Gold King	120	130	120	130
Gold Knob	13	13¼	13	13½
*Gold Coin	550	750	550	750
Garfield	7	10	7⅞	8
Gold Sovereign	8¼	8½	8	8¼
Gould	38	38½	38	38⅝
Hart	17½	19½	17⅝	18½
Ingham	17	17½	17¼	17½
Isabella	97½	98	91¼	91½
Independence	40	40½	39	40
Jackpot	40	50	48	50
Keystone	14½	15½	14¼	15⅜
Lexington	15	15½	14⅜	15¼
Mount Rosa	50	75	50	75
Matoa	22	24½	22	22½
Mary Cashen	12½	13	11	11¼
Moon Anchor	30	33	30	33
National	8	8½	7⅞	8
Nugget	21	21½	21	22
Ophir	40	43	40	43
Orphan	18½	19	18	20
Pharmacist	13	13¾	12¾	13
Pinnacle	19¾	20½	20	21
Portland	300	308	315	325
Rose Nicol	11	12¼	11	12½
Rawlings	22	25	22	25
Coriolanus	19½	20	19	20
New Haven	8	8¼	8	8¼
Dividends	27	28	27½	28½
Year's surplus	159,090		*245,558	80,138
Total surplus	245,297	117,047	.....	.....
Pass. carried	26,002,382	20,720,788	.....	.....
Betterments	125,647	243,674	.....	.....

*Deficit.

*September dividend, 2 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 17, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
62¼	63	148	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	63	63	+ ⅝
32¼	33	315	American Cotton Oil	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
150	153	50	American Express	155½	155½	155½	155½	.....
99¾	100	150	Am. Linseed Co.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
51	51½	125	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
4½	5	100	Am. Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
23½	24	100	Am. Malt. Co. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
36⅜	36⅝	1,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
89½	90	425	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89½	89⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
18½	19½	225	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
33	33½	8,025	Am. Steel & Wire, ex d.	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33½	.....
73	73½	535	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73	+ ⅛
117	117⅛	24,720	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116¾	117⅝	116¾	117	+ ⅛
26½	28½	760	American Tin Plate	26	28½	26	26¼	+ ¼
80⅝	81	160	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80⅝	+ ⅛
90	90¼	14,710	American Tobacco	89½	91	89	90	.....
43½	43¾	1,410	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43½	43¾	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
45½	47	16	Ann Arbor pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
26⅜	26⅞	7,505	At., T. & S. F.	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
69	69½	13,872	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68⅞	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	+ ⅛
70	70¼	14,260	Baltimore & Ohio	69½	70⅞	69½	70	+ ⅛
77⅜	77¾	872	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77	78	77	77⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	53¼	13,652	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52	53¼	52	53⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	120	Brunswick City	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	.....
48	49	100	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
87	87½	216	Canadian Pacific	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	920	Chesapeake & Ohio	27	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅛
123	123½	8,725	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122¼	123½	122¼	123	+ ⅛
10⅛	10⅜	170	Chicago Great West.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
111½	112½	10,615	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112½	112⅝	112	112⅜	+ ⅛
174	174½	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	174¼	173½	174⅛	+ ¼
160	160½	100	Chicago & Northw.	160	160	160	160	.....
200	200	200	Chi. & Northw. pf.	203½	203	203	203	.....
104⅝	105½	2,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105	105⅝	104⅞	105⅝	+ ⅝
28	30	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
58	59	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	.....
34½	35	420	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34¼	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
5⅞	6	200	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
170	170½	575	Consolidated Gas	169½	170¾	169½	170	+ ½
25⅝	25⅞	1,495	Con. Tobacco Co.	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
76⅞	77	762	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	+ ⅛
103¼	103¾	400

COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES

W. P. Reeves on Compulsory Arbitration in New Zealand.

Results of a Four and a Half Years' Experiment—Work of the Conciliation Boards.

From The London Express.

Well known in England as New Zealand's energetic Agent General, the Hon. W. P. Reeves is better known in his own country as the man by whose agency New Zealand has become "a country without strikes." From 1891 to 1896 Mr. Reeves, while Minister of Education and of Labor, bent his energies to the passing of industrial arbitration legislation. In the following article he describes the results of the acts on trade, commerce, and society:

"The arbitration law has been in constant use in New Zealand for about four years and a half. During those years there has never been a time when there has not been a dispute pending before one or other of the Conciliation Boards or the Central Arbitration Court.

"Writing, as I do, at some distance from London, I cannot say from memory what the exact number of disputes finally adjusted has been; but, so far, they cannot be less than sixty or seventy. Most of these have been carried, on appeal from some Conciliation Board, to the Arbitration Court and settled there.

"In about two cases out of seven the Conciliation Boards have been able successfully to arrange the disputes. Even where they have not done so, it by no means follows that their labors have been useless. Very often the appeal to the Arbitration Court is merely on one or two points out of many involved, and the advice of the Conciliation Board is accepted on the others. Often, too, most of the parties to a dispute have been ready to accept a board's suggestions, but it has needed the firm hand of the Arbitration Court to bring one or two stubborn men to acquiescence.

NO LAWYERS NEED APPLY.

"The process may be tedious, but it is not costly. Lawyers are not employed as counsel before either the boards or the court unless all parties to the action agree thereto, and they very seldom do agree. A firm of employers may appear by a manager or accredited representative, a trade union is usually represented by its Secretary or other official. During the hearing, of course, the factories concerned remain open, and work goes on as usual.

"Employers are secured not only against a dead stop of business, but against the meaner kinds of competition of under-cutting rivals. In the organized trades all the shops of a district have to keep the same hours and pay the same wages. No man may filch trade from a neighbor by sweating his own people. The fair-minded employer now knows where he is, and is freed from many anxieties.

"For six years there has virtually been neither strike nor lockout in New Zealand. All these, except the first, have been years of remarkable and increasing prosperity. During the time of depression which came before them, wages had fallen. With improving times employers would have been faced by resolute demands from trade unions for a return to former high rates of pay, and had there been no arbitration system in working order a series of very bitter conflicts must have ensued. This has been avoided. Workmen and workwomen have gained notable advances of pay, and also improved conditions as to hours of labor and otherwise.

"But this has come about gradually, and only after careful and painstaking inquiry. Many of the demands of labor have been refused; many more have been modified. In no case has an industry been throttled or crippled. Not only can we claim that no factory has been closed for a single day in New Zealand by labor war, but we can claim that the peace thus obtained has not been bought at the dear price of hampered industry and discouraged enterprise.

"When the Arbitration act came into operation the number of hands returned as employed in the registered factories was about 26,000. It is now not far short of 50,000. A percentage of this striking increase may be due to more thorough registration. Far the larger part of it represents an actual increase of industry.

ABOUNDING PROSPERITY.

"During these years the imports and exports of the colony have grown apace. The revenue received from the customs, from the income tax, from the stamps, and the railways has risen in each case rapidly. Employment from being scarce has grown plentiful. Building has been brisk in all centres of population. The marriage rate has gone up. In a word, New Zealand shows all the signs which we connect with a highly prosperous country.

"It would be too much to claim that this is chiefly due to the working of the Arbitration act. It is perfectly fair, however, to claim that the Arbitration act and the improved condition of labor, and of confidence which it has brought about, have had some share in leading up to this happy state of things.

"It is frequently asked How could you possibly enforce an award of the Arbitration Court upon an employer or a union stubbornly determined to go to all lengths rather than submit? In the first place, for nearly five years the law has been in constant use without a single exhibition of this desperate resistance. That alone should be evidence of some weight that such a duel is not likely in a British community.

"It is quite true that an employer could go out of business rather than obey an award, and that the court could not prevent him from doing so. But employers are not given to ruining themselves merely because they may not like the decision of an impartial tribunal.

"It is suggested that the decision itself might be ruinous. There need be no fear of that. Experience has shown that if arbitrators err at all it is almost invariably in the direction of overcaution. They may show too great a desire to 'split the difference'; they are not in the least likely to impose intolerable conditions either upon masters or men.

"An employer who has the choice between accepting a legal decision arrived at after painstaking inquiry, and being taken into court and fined, will almost always accept the decision. In a very few cases he may run the risk of being fined once, but he will not lay himself open to a second penalty. That is the New Zealand experience.

"On the other hand, it has been flatly declared that the court cannot coerce trade unions. Vivid pictures have been painted of the tragic absurdity of endeavoring to collect fines from trade unionists by distraining on the goods of poor workmen whose union is without funds, and who are themselves penniless. The answer to that is that poverty-stricken unions, composed of penniless workers are only too thankful to accept the decision of a State tribunal.

"They cannot strike against a powerful employer; much less can they hope to starve out a court of arbitration. Its decision may not altogether please them, but it is all they are likely to get. The Arbitration Court, therefore, is as potent to deal with trade unions as with employers. Wealthy unions it can fine. Penniless unions are helpless to fight it. Finally, at its back is the mighty force of public opinion, which is sick of labor wars and determined that the experiment of judicial adjustment shall have a full and fair trial."

WOMAN'S CHANNEL SWIM.

An Austrian Amateur Champion Makes a Plucky But Vain Attempt to Cross.

Calais Dispatch in The London Telegraph, Sept. 6.

Mme. Walburga von Isacescu, an Austrian amateur champion swimmer, who started from Calais yesterday morning at 7:30 with the object of swimming across the Channel to Dover, made a magnificent attempt to do so, covering just over twenty miles. There is no doubt that if it were possible to proceed from point to point in a bee line this remarkable swimmer, who is the first of her sex to attempt the Channel swim, would have been able to accomplish her object. It is the opinion of all who accompanied her, as well as of the lady herself, that she could have remained in the water for at least two or three hours longer had there been any possibility of reaching the English shores in that time, but the strong set of the tide as it runs east or west during the day makes it necessary for the swimmer to complete about half the distance during the first six hours. Mme. Isacescu was in the water for nine hours and a half, and at the end of that time was within a mile of the French shore. Her progress was watched with the greatest interest by the crowds on the pier at Calais, and when she was finally compelled to abandon the attempt, on account of the strength of the tide, she received quite an ovation. Mme. Isacescu is a powerful woman, and her performance is a remarkable one. She is a native of Roumania, and is the wife of a Hungarian officer. She is a member of the Hôtel de la Cloche, Calais, and notwithstanding her extraordinary swim of yesterday she appeared well, and talked cheerfully of her endeavor, although naturally expressing disappointment that she had not been able to accomplish the feat. She stated that although she was informed by her pilot that Cape Grisnez would be the nearest point at which to start, she preferred going from Calais, it being the Continental port always connected in people's minds as nearest England.

She made the start from a bathing box outside the Calais Casino, and when she entered the water the weather conditions appeared good, but very shortly afterward a fresh easterly wind sprang up, which caused a rather broken sea and inconvenienced her a good deal, it being right against her. In the open Channel also the rapid eastward drift of the tide carried her out of her course, and at the end of three hours' swimming, when nearly nine miles had been completed, she was informed by her pilot, M. Levavasseur, the chief pilot of the Port of Calais, that they were in sight of the Walden Lightship, considerably east of the port from which she started. The swimmer was accompanied by the steam tug Jeannette, on board of which was the pilot, M. Stamert, a ship owner of the port, and some other gentlemen, including a doctor. A sailing boat, with another party, also followed. The wind, which was felt more on the French than the English coast, increased as the day wore on, and the small waves breaking in her face proved very trying to Mme. Isacescu. She stated that the principal difficulty this caused was that her eyes became painful with the salt water. Otherwise she was feeling very well, and swimming steadily with the breast and side stroke intermittently.

About 3:30 the tide turned, and in spite of all efforts the swimmer was carried much out of her course. The French coast had now been out of sight for about an hour. On her pilot informing her that they were heading toward Dover the lady was much encouraged, and continued her swim with fresh determination. Before starting Mme. von Isacescu had partaken of a light meal, consisting of two eggs and a glass of port wine, and while swimming the only nourishment she took was some lump sugar occasionally—she believes greatly in the nutritive power of sugar—and some tea à la Russe, with lemon, administered through a feeding bottle.

As the afternoon wore on she became somewhat chilled, for the air was cool, while the temperature of the water was only 60. For nearly four hours longer she kept steadily on. By 5:30, however, a very heavy mist had developed in the Channel, and, acting on the advice of the pilot and those accompanying, Mme. Isacescu left the water about 6 o'clock.

Asked as to whether she still thought it possible to swim from the French shore to Dover she stated that she did not believe she could do it straight off. She had no conception of the strength of the currents in the Channel until she made the attempt. But Mme. Isacescu has a novel idea. She said: "I shall come back to Calais next season and swim from Calais to Dover within the twenty-four hours, taking brief intervals of rest." On being removed from the water she was rubbed with eau de Cologne and wrapped in warm rugs. To-day she states that, but for the stiffness caused by her exertion, she is quite well.

M. Levavasseur, the pilot, on being questioned, stated that the conditions when they started were not by any means ideal for the swim, but as it was fine, Mme. Isacescu decided to start. He considers her performance a remarkable one, the wind, tide, and broken water being all against the swimmer. Her swimming was very powerful, but against the strong currents in the Channel it was certain, he said, that she must be carried away to the eastward or westward, according to the tide. She showed marvelous powers of endurance, and during the period of ten hours which she was in the water swam over twenty miles.

Mme. Isacescu leaves to-day for Paris.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs: "According to information received from Calais, the noble Hungarian lady, Countess Walburga von Isacescu, who attempted to swim across the Channel to Dover, and failed within a few miles of the Kentish coast, intends to make another effort. The small steamer Jeannette, which followed the swimmer, was provided with strong acetylene lamps, which projected a powerful light in the dusk. Toward 5 in the evening, the start having been made at 7 A. M., the Countess was buffeted about by tremendous waves, which prevented her from reaching shore. She struggled bravely, however, and had to be taken forcibly out of the water, as she did not want to give up. A young man named Cauchois now proposes to cross from Calais to Dover alone in a small boat.

SIGHTING BIG GUNS.

A Landlubber Mystified as to How Anything Is Ever Hit.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"How in the world the gunners on our big battleships ever manage to land a shell within a mile of the thing they are shooting at has been a mystery to me ever since I saw a piece of heavy ordnance actually turned loose," said a man from California. "I was on the Oregon during some range tests off Mare Island, shortly after the ship was placed in commission," he continued, "and the executive officer, who was an old schoolmate of mine, took me into the after turret to show me how the big guns were sighted.

"The man who does the aiming stands on a little platform at the rear of the breech and looks through a telescope fastened above the barrel. Two wires cross each other at right angles in the far end of the glass, and the place where they meet must be brought in line with a lance-shaped sight at the muzzle of the gun and also with the object aimed at, which in the case to which I refer was a canvas screen, 16 feet square and 1,400 yards distant.

"Now, that would be hard enough to do on dry land, because every slight shift of the telescope meant the simultaneous shifting of several tons of cold steel by means of a complicated system of wheels and levers; but on board a moving ship, rocking up and down on the waves, the difficulties are something appalling. I squinted through the instrument, and all I could see was a circular patch of ocean whirling criss-cross over the field of vision, like a magic lantern picture with a bad case of St. Vitus's dance. Once I caught a glimpse of something white, that shot across the circle as swiftly as a swallow and was gone before I could say boo! That was the target, on which the gunner was supposed to draw a bead!

"I stepped back in awe, while a good-looking young sailorman took my place, gave a couple of hand wheels a few sharp turns right and left, and then, all of a sudden, pressed something like a telegraph key. I thought the whole universe had broken loose at the foundations, but it was only the gun going off, and the shell carried away one entire end of the white canvas target. How the good-looking young sailorman got his aim I don't pretend to say. It seemed like a piece of pure necromancy. The men behind the guns are, without a doubt, the greatest sleight-of-hand performers in the world."

Necessity Drives.

McJigger—Jigsby's turned over a new leaf. He says hereafter he's going to work with a will.

Thingumbob—Yes, he has to; he was left out of his rich uncle's.—Philadelphia Press.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Singer Manufacturing Co. Buys 561 and 563 Broadway.

The Deal for the Bradley Martin Property—Other Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has bought the building 561 and 563 Broadway from Thomas G. Field, as executor and trustee for Henry Weil. In the deeds transferring the parcel, recorded yesterday in the Register's office, the consideration is stated at $240,000. The property, a structure of the older type, on a plot 50 by 100, adjoins the nine-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Prince Street. The latter property was sold under foreclosure about two months ago to the Washington Life Insurance Company, as plaintiff, for $365,000. The Singer Manufacturing Company has for some time been a tenant of the building just purchased, and some reimprovement of the property is doubtless contemplated.

Considerable secrecy still surrounds the deal involving the Bradley Martin property, the sellers said yesterday that contracts had been signed for the transfer of the parcel, in which J. N. Osorio appears as the buyer. It is admitted, however, that he is not the real purchaser, and concerning the identity of the latter all the interested parties in the deal were silent yesterday.

John Byrne has sold for William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein the plot on the east side of Webster Avenue, 237.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, running through to Brook Avenue, 42 by 180, and the plot on the east side of Brook Avenue, 237.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 42 by 100. The buyer of both parcels is Annie M. Phillips.

Aldhous & Son sold for Max Aubertel to Martin Geiszler the plot at the northeast corner of Bristow and Jennings Streets, 125 by 100.

Frank L. Fisher Company have sold for Mr. Cogswell the three-story and basement private residence, 122 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20.8 by 55 by 100, on private terms.

A mortgage loan for $300,000 for a term of five years on the new Cherbourg apartment house at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, has just been negotiated by Broker John Armstrong for Builder John V. Signell. The Cherbourg covers a plot 75.8 by 125 and contains twenty-one suites. The loan is made by George West and bears 5 per cent. interest.

The fourth offering of lots at Hackensack belonging to the Hackensack Land Company, held on the premises on Saturday, resulted in the sale of fifty-three lots for $21,505. The lots are each 25 by 200 and are situated on Prospect and Summit Avenues, south of Passaic Street.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

114 and 116 West Sixty-first Street, south side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, each 30 by 100.5, two four-story stone-front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John H. Hudson, as trustee...$50,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 73 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 58 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $40,725.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., sale by order of William H. Gibson and Percival C. Smith, receivers, West Street, southeast corner of Laight Street, runs south 62.6 by east 226.3 to Washington Street by north 62.6 to Laight Street by west 225; also, West Street, 62.6 feet south of Laight Street, adjoining the foregoing, running through to Washington Street, 62.6 by 226.3 by 62.6 by 227.9, Astor leasehold; also, West Street, 27 feet north of Hubert Street, adjoining the foregoing, runs north 24.9 by east 228.6 to Washington Street by south 53 to Hubert Street, by west along Hubert Street 190.8, by north 27 by east 9.6 by north 11.6 by west 14.6 by south 12.3 by west 24.9, four and five and six story brick buildings. Subject to mortgage for $379,857.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 92 by 75 by 92 by 100, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Michael C. Cross, referee, 1,14 Longfellow Street, east side, 475 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 96.8 by 25.6 by 101.3, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,803; subject to another mortgage for $3,400.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, tract about 123 by 267 on the west side of a proposed street running west from Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining the lands of Catharine E. Schwab. Due on judgment, $13,381.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Union Avenue, for six 3-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 55; William Robitzek of 1,046 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 1,148 Stebbins Avenue, architect; cost, $66,000.

Crotona Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a one-story frame structure, 15 by 18; Hannah McGrath, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $25.

Alterations.

No. 172 Ludlow Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; David Jones of 1 Union Square, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,500.

Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-fifth Street, to a two and three story brick store; Mason Monogram Company of 11 Broadway, owner; Max Lowenthal, architect; cost, $2,000.

Marion Avenue, southeast corner of Dorothea Place, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. Young, premises, owner; W. F. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $325.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Monday, Sept. 17.

ALLEN ST, 105, n w s, 24.11x88.7x24.11x88.3; Sarah Lubetkin and another to Samuel Barkin, (R S $6.50, mtg $23,500). $1

BANK ST, 42, s s, 20x90x19.6x90; Jennie Van Etten, widow, to Frances Clarke, ½ part, (mtg $6,000) 2,500

BROAD ST or Fulton Av, new line, e s, 170.4 ft s of 176th St, 35.5x100; Elizabeth Burford to Agnes K. Mulligan, (R S $17) 1

BROADWAY, 561 and 563, w s, 50x100; Thomas G. Field, executor and trustee, to the Singer Manufacturing Company. 240,000

CROTONA (or Franklin) Av, n w corner of Oakland Place, 25x100x23.11x100; Susan Berry and another to Richard J. Fell, (mtg $4,000, R S $2) 1

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 23 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x56.9; Daniel J. Linehan to Harry Lessem and another 16,000

ELSMERE PLACE, s s, 105 ft e of Prospect Av, 42.4x48.11x42.4x49.1; Richard J. Fell and another, heirs, to Susan Berry 3,000

HUDSON ST, 259, 26.8x80, ½ part; Richart Berrian to William Berrian, (mtg $21,000, R S 6$) 1

HUGHES AV, e s, at dividing line between 201 and 202, Lot 201 and part of Lot 200, map of Ryer Homestead; Susan Berry and another, heirs, to Richard J. Fell, (mtg $2,500, R S $2) 1

LINCOLN ST, w s, 11.4 ft n of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 100x100; Michael Carroll and another, executors, to Lott Degan 4,250

LOT 170, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Mary A. Rabbitt to Alfred W. Tiridge 950

LOTS 13 and 14, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; James H. Dudley to Ellen V. Dudley, quitclaim 200

RIVINGTON ST, 75 and 77, s s, 42x77.6; Edmund Trowbridge and wife to Frank Deming, 1-5 part, &c., (R S $6) 1

RIVINGTON ST, 75 and 77, s s, 42x77.6; Frank Deming and wife to George E. Trowbridge, 1-5 part, &c., (R S $6) 1

WASHINGTON TERRACE, 4, 17.9x62.8; Percival J. H. Whittaker to John M. Palmer, (mtg $5,000, R S $2.50) 1

WEST END AV, 48, 25x100; Henry R. Hinckley to Henry V. Allen, (mtg $15,000) 1

WOODRUFF ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broad St, 25x100; Susan Berry and another to Richard J. Fell, (mtg $767, R S 50c) 1

1ST AV, 2,292, 18.11x75; Hyman Bregstein and wife to Kathchen Elm, (all liens, R S $1) 1

3D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Avenue D, 20x66.1; Elias Reiss to Fanny Schwartz, (R S $3.50, mtg $13,000) 1

4TH ST, 142 West, 22x109; William Morgan and wife to Cesare Razetti and another, (R S $7, mtg $7,500) 1

7TH ST, 65, 25x92.9; Elise Marckfeld to Ernest and Lillian Ecke 22,000

58TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 2d Av, 26x100.5; David Goldsmith to Louis J. Behringer, (mtg $20,600) 27,225

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.6; Ralph L. Reed to Harry B. Baldwin, (R S $1, mtg $116,668) 1

84TH ST, n s, 348 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Heinrich Giese to Adam Reinhard and wife, (R S $5, mtg $10,000) 15,500

85TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henry Waldstein to Flora Lang, (mtg $14,500, R S $3) 1

110TH ST, 297 East, 25x100.11; H. Ames Budelman to Virginia Budelman, (R S $2, mtg $11,000) 1

112TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 125x100.11; Thomas Frazier to George E. Wilson, (mtg $95,000, R S $29) 1

113TH ST, n s, 204.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x100.11; August Jacob to Abraham L. Goldwater, (mtg $21,250, R S $7.50) 1

117TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Isaac Mayer to David Price, (mtg $13,000, R S $4.50) 50

129TH ST, n s, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Daniel Myers to Ralph L. Reed 15,000

129TH ST, n s, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Ralph L. Reed and wife to Eliza J. Hayes 15,000

138TH ST, 678 East, 25x100; the Gaines-Roberts Company to William Trinkaus and wife, (R S $8.50, mtg $18,000) 1

143D ST, n s, 400.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Christian Muhl to Minnie Mazziotta, (mtg $5,000) 100

148TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Mary Rahman to William H. Rahman, (mtg $5,000) 100

150TH ST, 613 East, 25x100; Ralph Mazziotta to Christian Muhl, (R S $4, mtg $11,500) 100

180TH ST, n w s, part of Lot 117, map of Solomon & Nemirowsky, $106, and Samuel Gladstone, $50. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Sept. 15.

THE YOUMANS COAL COMPANY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Margaret A. McMonagle, wholesale and retail dealer in coal and wood, trading under the style of the Youmans Coal Company, at the foot of Canal Street, 477 and 479 Washington Street, 131 to 135 Barrow Street, and 1 to 5 Clinton Market, by Williams & Peters, creditors for $3,814. They allege that on Aug. 28 she committed an act of bankruptcy by selling to her son, Edgar J. McMonagle, for $1, all her interest in the stock, fixtures, horses, wagons, &c., at 131-135 Barrow Street, and the fixtures, &c., at the office 1-5 Clinton Market. The business was established forty years ago by E. W. Youmans and he was succeeded in December, 1897, by Cornelius McMonagle, who had been in his employ for twenty years. Mr. McMonagle died in June, 1898, and the business was continued by his widow.

HECK & WAHLIG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles Heck, Charles Wahlig, and Herman G. Wahlig, composing the firm of Heck & Wahlig, manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus at 462 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by the following creditors: Corn Exchange Bank, $6,930 on notes; John Simmons Company, $5,274 for merchandise, and the J. L. Mott Iron Works, $203, for merchandise. It was alleged that they are insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring merchandise and accounts to various persons to give a preference, and also conveyed a large part of their property. It was also alleged that Charles Wahlig in May and June had transferred to his father-in-law, Rudolph Krumm, and to others, eight pieces of real estate valued at $25,000. Louis B. Hasbrouck was appointed receiver for the assets of the firm on June 21 by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court on a suit for a dissolution of the partnership. At that time the liabilities were reported to be $34,000, and assets $40,000.

COURT OFFICERS IN CONFLICT.

A City Marshal Arrested for Throwing a Deputy Sheriff Into the Street.

Essex Market Court was thrown into a ferment this morning when City Marshal Max Cross of 153 Clinton Street, followed by several score of his friends, was dragged thither by a policeman and charged with inciting to riot. After the court officers secured quiet an explanation of the case was obtained by Magistrate Mayo.

Deputy Sheriff Nathan Metzgar received an execution yesterday for $5,563 against Myer Rodstein, dealer in clothing at 76 Canal Street, in favor of Pellman Brothers on two notes made by him on April 25 and 27, payable three months later. The Sheriff took possession of all the stock in the store, which was estimated worth $2,500 to $3,000, and later in the day removed it to a storage warehouse.

The Deputy Sheriff took possession of the store at 9:15 A. M., and soon after City Marshal Gross appeared with some writs of replevin against Mr. Rodstein, and demanded the goods.

The two officers of the different arms of the law glared at each other, and in the excitement which followed they were unable to discover their respective identities. Gross took Metzgar by the neck and threw him into Canal Street. A policeman drove back the crowd and arrested Gross, who in his excitement did not succeed in explaining who he was.

Magistrate Mayo dismissed the City Marshal on his promise not to interfere again with an officer of the Supreme Court. In the afternoon, A. A. Joseph, representing seven creditors, served notice on the Sheriff of seven writs of replevin, the claims aggregating about $1,800.

Mr. Rodstein began business at 76 Canal Street in December, 1898, having previously been for a few months on Lispenard Street. He had no rating in Bradstreet's. On July 6, 1899, he filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,200, and obtained a discharge on Oct. 25, 1899. Twelve years ago he was in business at Detroit, Mich.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Samuel and Max—Jonas Weil and another $30

APISDORF, Morris—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 53

BIMBERG, David—George H. Herbert 32

CALLAGHAN, Thomas O.—Thomas Tolakoen 28

CLARK, Hobart F. and Isabella M.—L. Atterbury 77

COLUMBINE, Joseph A. and William O. Hamlin—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 42

COHN, Abraham—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 35

DORF, Max—Nathan Stein, and others 464

FRAUDE, Curt—H. M. Toch and another 77

GOMPRECHT, Gustave—A. Rothschild 39

GALRICK, Joseph—D. Stenoff 99

GRAUPNER, Edward W.—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 29

GROENEVELD, Herman, and Theresa Caiman—Emil Caiman and another 117

GROSSO, Vincenzo and Gesualda—G. Lauritano and another 63

HOPKINS, Charles W.—National Bank of North America in New York 118

HAYS, Eugene D.—K. O'Connell and another 176

HALLEY, Benjamin R.—A. Falk 89

HARLIP, Morris—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 37

JAMESON, Charles M.—Chemical National Bank of New York 2,538

KOCH, Louis—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company 6,588

KAPCUCKER, Max—P. Waldheim 76

KRAKOWER, Tobias—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company 531

KARTSCHMAROFF, Isidor—J. D. Creeden 32

KAPLAN, Louis—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 44

LAINE, Thomas J.—John F. Betz 4,170

LENZ, Harry — Manhattan Consumers' Brewing Company 223

LINDENBURG, Herman—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 74

LEVITAN, Michael—D. Miller 937

MOSKOWITZ, Adolf—C. Tielenius 84

MEEHAN, John M.—E. Stern and another 338

McSWEEGAN, Frank and Harvey—W. S. Whitman 93

MENSCHING, Henry—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 88

MIDDLEKOOP, Franz—F. Greenberger 90

ORR, Alexander—The Meyer Sniffin Company 45

PERAGALLO, Antonio—William Schmohl 69

RODSTEIN, Myer—S. M. Pellman and another 5,563

RODRIGUEZ, Alfred M.—S. Hecht 20

SIMON, Israel—H. Wittenberg 78

SCHERICK, Henrietta—New York Hollow Wire Company 47

SATTLER, Isidor—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 72

SCHREIBER, Ezekiel—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 39

SCHREIBER, Flora—New York Mutual Gas Light Company 63

SCHLESINGER, Gussie—M. Schlesinger 231

SULZER, Ernst A.—Jacob Stall, Jr., & Co. 147

TULLY, Michael J., and Marie Watson —W. Murphy and another 161

WATSON, Marie, and John R., also Michael J. Tully—J. W. Murphy and another 160

WEISS, Abraham—Louis Finkelstein 87

WILLIAMS, James P.—E. Lockwood 35

WINCE, Sarah—J. E. Babe 39

WATERBURY, Mary—A. J. Bernstein 175

YOUNG, James W.—M. J. Earley 106

THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—T. F. Mullen 972

ARCHER, PANCOAST COMPANY—H. Iden 109

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Sept. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Young & Fletcher Co.
2—Same vs. Knox.
3—Fishstein vs. Hecht.
4—Gwillian vs. Dr. Dadirrian & Son Co.
5—Schofield vs. Klein.
6—Judson vs. Blackton.
Cases noticed.
7—Daily vs. Platt-deutsche Volksfest Verein.
8—Scheck vs. same.
9—Gregory vs. Connor.
10—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Blau Unhairing Co.
11—Durfee vs. Bows & Dotter.
12—Garver vs. Lafferty.
13—Cimiotti Unhairing Co. vs. Comstock Unhairing Co.
14—Streat vs. Klons.
15—Same vs. Longes.
16—Same vs. Am. Rubber Co.
17—Same vs. Stoughton Rubber Co.
18—Same vs. Nat. India Rubber Co.
19—De Coppet vs. Unadilla Valley Ry. Co.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Brooklyn H. R. R. Co.
22—Bowers vs. N. Y. Dredging Co.
23—Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co. vs. Yetter.
24—Mulkins vs. Skinner.
25—Lorain Steel Co. vs. 42d St., &c., Ry. Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Beekman, P. J.; Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeal from judgment of City Court.
28—Ueland vs. Hibbard. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
28—McCotter vs. Flinn.
32—Grant vs. Acme El. Lamp Co.
35—Meeks vs. Day.
41—Cooperson vs. Polion
45—Kaufman vs. Henig.
48—Shonnard vs. De Montravel.
59—Baumann vs. Sayre.
60—Hiller vs. Rogers.
68—Kanner vs. Anderson.
71—Feigenbaum vs. Howe.
75—Sagalowitz vs. Pellchoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
1—Sire vs. Lederer.
2—People ex rel. Lederer vs. Sire.
3—Lederer vs. Sire.
4—Higgins vs. Wentworth.
5—Miner vs. Hall.
6—McDowell vs. McDowell.
7—Libby vs. Libby.
8—Lyman vs. Reynolds Brothers.
9—Carley vs. Tod.
10—Matter of E. 179th St.
11—Weller vs. Dinkelspiel.
12—Stevens vs. Zahn.
13—Matter of Hefele.
14—Zimmerman vs. Simon.
15—Kalvin vs. Hines.
16—McMahon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Simon vs. Ingersoll.
18—Lane vs. Chappell.
19—Benedict vs. Mineral Range R. R. Co.
20—Daniel vs. Birdseye.
21—Mulvey vs. Reilly.
22—Brandt vs. Schneider
23—Ellison vs. N. Y. Times Co.
24—19th Ward Bank vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
25—Rapidan Creamery Co. vs. Olandt.
26—Matter of Gibson Art Glass and Decorating Co.
27—Sibley vs. Sibley.
28—Evslin vs. Evslin.
29—Calecca vs. Calecca.
30—People ex rel. Marinello vs. Siacca Association of N. Y.
31—Matter of Leimdorf.
32—Ward vs. Clarke.
33—Glean vs. Dodson.
34—People ex rel. Lederer vs. McCarthy.
35—Link vs. Link.
36—Doran vs. Aluminium Plate & Press Co.
37—Matter of 124th St. and 7th Av.
38—Harlem Club vs. Hawley.
39—Hochman vs. Hochman.
40—Ferguson vs. Reynolds Card Mfg. Co.
41—Thomas & Wylie Lith Co. vs. Greater N. Y. Amuse. Co.
42—People, &c., vs. Adams.
43—Giblin vs. Giblin.
44—Sherry vs. Tobias.
45—Wellborn vs. Stoll.
46—Cappell vs. Hollins.
47—Rosenzweig vs. Bohrer.
48—Bowlby vs. Gibbins.
49—In re Miller.
50—Smith vs. Smith.
51—In re Gibson.
52—Steckler vs. Heinrich

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Emily A. Maxwell.
2—Henrietta August.
3—George McHugh.
4—Bridget Harris.
5—Margaret J. Selley.
6—Harris Ablowich.
7—Phoebe E. Bonnefoux.
8—Same.
9—John J. Lennon.
10—Caroline A. Schenck
11—Ida S. Nagel.
12—Annie Serra.
13—Charles W. Scofield.
14—Charles J. Todd.
15—Viola Trerichs.
16—Beverly C. Dusr.
17—John Murphy.
18—Maria T. Watson.
19—Charles O. Haubner.
20—Thomas Egan.
21—John J. Gilroy.
22—Joseph Richardson.
23—Joseph Richardson.
24—Adolph Schlmeyer.
25—Emma Marie Schlmeyer.
26—Anna Breder.
27—Jane Hall.
28—Gustav Froeschle.
29—Margaret A. Swan.
30—Elizabeth Nosset or Nesselt.
31—Carl Nosset or Nesselt.
32—John F. Johnson.
33—Jacob Cohen.
34—Julius Halizig.
35—William Halizig.
36—Sam T. Jack.
37—William Lewis.
38—Martha M. Huylar.
39—Emily Hollingsworth
40—Ellen O'Brien.
41—Minna Loewenstein.
42—Jacob Hamburger.
43—Rosa Kettle.
44—Aaron Adamms.
45—Emma Appell.
46—James Reilly.
47—William Wade.
48—Walter Logan.
49—Julie Rauser.
50—John G. Cosgriff.
51—Agnes M. Crawford.
52—Fannie Feinkerg.
53—Lillie A. Stewart.
54—Mary M. Devine.
55—Alexander E. Schnee.
56—Paul G. Ecker.
57—Mabel Memmer.
58—H. Altheimer.
59—Same.
60—John W. Blank.
61—Bridget Moran.
62—Wilhelmina C. Grout
63—Theresa Deirks.
64—William Deirks.
65—William Stackpole.
66—Rosalie F. Proehl.
67—Jane A. Dreyer.
68—Melissa C. King.
69—Walter G. Scott.
70—John O'Connell.
71—James W. Johnston.
72—Charlotte Cohn.
73—Robert Stewart.
74—Jane Stewart.
75—Joaquin M. Delgarde.
76—Fredericka Billmann
77—Jacob Hamburger.
78—Frederick A. Gans.
79—William H. Riley.
80—James Sinclair.
81—Louisa Coddington.
82—James Cooper.
83—Julia G. Jerome.
84—Charles Sedney.
85—Mich

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.69¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.10⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	12.75
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@71½c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 40¾@41⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾@40¾c; No. 2 oats, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 3 white, 24@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 52@52½c; good feeding barley, 29@29½c; fair to choice malting, 49@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.56; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.57; prime timothy seed, $4@$4.25; mess pork, per bbl. $12.80@12.05; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@6.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.75@8; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.10@8.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Without displaying the sensational activity of last week, yesterday's cotton market was a wearing one on the trade, being peculiarly sensitive to news of almost any description and to orders from any point of the compass. The general swing of fluctuations was the reverse of that of Saturday, though at no time did bear sentiment of a positive character assert itself. Private cables declared the bull movement in Liverpool to have not only run its course, but to have been succeeded by a bearish turn of sentiment, which bid fair to carry values down decidedly from the top notch of last week. Manchester mills were said to be purchasing no American cotton to speak of, and to be in a position to remain out of the market until the movement in the belt forced prices to a normal basis. The market took another turn in the early afternoon, and broke to the lowest point of the day under a fresh dash to unload cotton accumulated on last week's rise, supplemented by straggling sales for short account. The market closed steady at a net loss of 20@29 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10⅞c for middling uplland and 11⅛c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,263 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy at 10⅝c, ⅛@ off; Mobile quiet at 10⅜c; Savannah steady at 10⅝c; Wilmington firm at 10⅛c, ⅛c off; Norfolk steady and ⅛@ up, at 11c; Baltimore nominal at 11c; Memphis firm at 10⅛c; Augusta quiet at 10⅜c; St. Louis steady at 10⅞c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September.	10.45	10.45	10.25	10.27@10.29
October	10.40	10.42	10.19	10.23@10.24
November	10.12	10.12	9.91	9.92@ 9.93
December.	9.92	9.93	9.75	9.78@ 9.79
January	9.89	9.91	9.74	9.76@
February	9.90	9.90	9.73	9.74@ 9.76
March	9.84	9.89	9.74	9.74@ 9.76
April	9.84	9.86	9.73	9.73@ 9.77
May	9.85	9.88	9.75	9.76@ 9.77
June	9.85	9.86	9.85	9.74@ 9.76
July	9.84	9.84	9.82	9.73@ 9.75

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Spot cotton—Small business; prices higher; American middling fair, 7 9-16d; good middling, 7 3-16d; middling, 7¼d; low middling, 7 1-16d; good ordinary, 6 15-32d; ordinary, 6 5-32d. The sales of the day were $3,000 bales, of which 300 bales were for speculation and export, and included 2,300 bales American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 800 bales American. Futures opened firm and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, September, 7 5-64d value; September and October, 6 9-64@6 10-64d sellers; October and November, 5 49-64@5 50-64d buyers; November and December, 5 39-64@5 40-64d sellers; December and January, 5 33-64d buyers; January and February, 5 30-64@5 31-64d sellers; February and March, 5 28-64@5 29-64d sellers; March and April, 5 26-64@5 27-64d sellers; April and May, 5 25-64d sellers; May and June, 5 23-64@5 24-64d sellers; June and July, 5 22-64d sellers; July and August, 5 20-64@5 21-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull movement in wheat received a decided impulse yesterday both in point of activity and in the strong undertone, which resulted in an advance of 1½c per bushel in local prices, from the lowest to the highest point, and in a net rise of ½@¾c, the market closing a little under the best point of the day, but nevertheless very firm. Early in the day rumors of an English demand and cargoes claimed some attention, but the outcome in local cash circles for the day was not particularly encouraging to bull operators, as only about 21 loads came to light. Foreign houses sold futures moderately in this market, while the Northwest was a buyer at Chicago. The latter reported that charters had been negotiated for 200,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at a two-cent rate, 100,000 bushels of corn at 1⅞c, and 100,000 bushels of oats at 1½c. In the line of receipts, conditions for the day were just about equal to those of a year ago. Details included 922,000 bushels of Spring and 685,200 bushels Winter, compared with 1,430,000 bushels and 257,000 bushels, respectively, last year. There was an increase of 2,191,000 bushels in the visible supply, compared with 3,193,000 bushels increase a year ago. This week's figures included unchanged stocks again at Galveston. The British visible supply increased 845,500 bushels, and there was an increase also of 800,000 bushels in the amount on passage. World's shipments reached 8,029,000 bushels, or about 2,600,000 bushels more than the previous week, and 1,000,000 bushels ahead of last year. Contract stocks at New York increased 140,000 bushels, while total stocks of all kinds decreased only 158 bushels. Quotations on cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 82¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 90½c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87¼c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 79¾c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Higher prices were asked, and in many cases obtained, on flour today; buyers appeared to regard the strength in wheat as justifying purchases on a fairly liberal scale, mostly, as usual, of the choice Spring and Winter brands. Spring patents, $4.15@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.90@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Firm; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.65. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Rag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed—Firmer; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16@$16.25; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $16.50@$19; city bran, $16.50@$17; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $29.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	80¾	81½	80¾	81¼
October	80¾	82	80¾	81¾
December	82 15-16	84 3-16	82¾	83¾
March	85 7-16	87	85 7-16	86⅜
May	85¼	86½	85¼	86⅛
Corn—				
September	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
October				46
December	41¾	41¾	41¾	41½
May	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41½
Lard—				
September				$7.30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	75¾	76½	75¾	76⅞
October	76¼	77⅝	76	77⅛
November	77	78	76⅛	78
Corn—				
September	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40⅛
October	39¾	39	38¾	38¼
November	36⅞	38¾	36¼	36⅜
Oats—				
September	21 9-16	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
October	21¾	22	21⅜	21⅝
November	22½	22 5-16	22⅛	22⅜
Lard—				
September				$6.87½
October	$6.77½	$6.87½	$6.75	6.87½
Ribs—				
September	7.70	7.90	7.70	7.80
October	7.27½	7.40	7.27½	7.37½
Pork—				
September	11.90	12.17½	11.90	12.02½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $12.50@$13.50; family, $15@$15.75; short clear, $13.25@$15. BEEF—Firm; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$11.50; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7¾c; 190 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10½c; 12 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14 lb, 8¾@8¾c; pickled shoulders quiet, 8¼c; pickled hams steady, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4½c; country, 4½@4¾c. LARD—Firm, $7.30; city lard firmer, $6.85@$6.90; refined lard firm; South America, $8.10; Continent, $7.50; Brazil, kegs, $9.25; compound quiet; city, 6@6⅛c; Western, 6@6⅛c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼@7½c; city lard stearine, 8¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 37s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 36s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, steady, 44s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 47s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 45s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 42s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 48s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 32s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 52s 6d; American finest colored firm, 53s 6d.

COFFEE.—The early coffee market was bullishly influenced by a favorable turn of European and Brazilian coffee markets, but the late market broke badly under private cables from Rio stating that financial demoralization was imminent with the exchange rate down to 9⅝d. The market closed barely steady, with prices net 5@10 points lower. Total sales of futures were 45,500 bags, this being considerably in excess of the average day's business of late. Spot coffee suffered severely by the weakness in futures and declined to 8½c, with sellers rather than buyers of No. 7 Rio at that figure. Lower cables are looked for from all foreign markets to-morrow and a continuation of the selling movement here is feared.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.10@7.15
October	7.25	7.26	7.25	7.15@7.20
November	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.30@7.35
December	7.45	7.45	7.35	7.30@7.40
January	7.45	7.45	7.35	7.35@7.40
February	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
March	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.45@7.50
April				7.50@7.55
May	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.55@7.60
June	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.60@7.65
July	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.65@7.70

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Steady; stock, 808,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ½ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Opened ¼f higher; at 12 M., ¼@½f lower; at 3 P. M., ¼@¾f higher and quiet; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; January, 49; February, 49.35; March, 49.50; April, 49.75; May, 50; June, 50.25; July, 50.25; August, 50.25; September, 48.50; October, 48.50; November, 48.50; December, 48.75. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝50; exchange, 10 1-16d; receipts, 11,000 bags; stock, 7,758 bags.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 38½@39c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.50@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.30; W G, $2.60; W W, $3.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34½@33½c; receipts, 24 casks. Resin dull, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 186 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 70 bbls. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 51 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 17.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35¼c; receipts, 604 casks; sales, 379 casks; exports, none. Resin firm; E, F, G, H, 5c off; receipts, 2,548 bbls; sales, 686 bbls; exports, 4,019 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 17.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin quiet; unchanged.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.25; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $9.87½; lake copper, ingot, $18.87½; tin, $20.62½; Exchange, lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.06.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 5c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, bbls, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, bbls, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37@37½c; off Summer yellow, 36@36½c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@43c; linseed, American, raw, 66c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 55@57c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.25@$5.85; oxen and stags, $3.45@$5; bulls, $3.50@$3.90; cows, $1.50@$3.90; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.75; grassers, $3@$3.75; buttermilks, $3.50@$4; yearlings, $2@$3.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $2.75@$4.50; culls, $2@$2.50; lambs, $4.75@$6.25; Canada lambs, $6@$6.15; culls, $3.50@$4.50. HOGS—Market steady at $5.75@$6.

HOTELS.

HOTEL JEFFERSON,
102-104-106 East 15th St., N. Y.,
Two doors east of Union Square.
A quiet, homelike family and transient hotel, most convenient location in New York; AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS. A few very desirable suites of 3 to 6 rooms, with private hall and baths, at attractive prices. SUPERIOR CUISINE. J. E. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly family hotel, choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

HOTEL VICTORIA,
Broadway, 5th Av. & 27th St., New York City.
Entirely new; absolutely fire-proof; European plan. Rooms $1.00 per day and upward.
ROBERT T. DUNLOP, Manager.
Formerly of Hotel Imperial.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, BERMUDA.
Recently completed and delightfully situated in the centre of the City of Hamilton, at a high elevation. Large, pleasant rooms; all modern conveniences. To rent from October 1st. Apply to THOS. MADSON, Agent, Hamilton, Bermuda.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HALCYON,
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., NEW YORK.
Delightful Autumn Resort.
Until Nov. 1st.
SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES:
Two hours from N. Y. | Grand golf links, Tennis,
Modern high-class hotel. | Croquet, Gymnasium,
Library 1,000 vols. | Shower baths, Scenery
Rooms single or en suite, | beautiful as Adirondacks.
Private baths connecting | H.R.Robertson, Jr., Mgr.

THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES,
AT JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST.
September is a perfect month for the mountains, and facilities for Golf, Riding, and Driving are of the best.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

EXCURSIONS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NEW YORK, September 1, 1900.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly, should make immediate written requisition, (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot, or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment, and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS PEOPLE REQUIRE COPIES; ENTIRELY new duplicating device; 30 full-pages in a jiffy from every writing; free circulars. BENSINGER COMPANY, 122 Liberty St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. BLEW, individually and as member of the firm of Stevens & Blew, bankrupt.—No. 2,600.

Notice is hereby given that James B. Blew, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, September 17th, 1900.

NO. 2,494.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of ABRAHAM CHARLES GROSSMAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Charles Grossman of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, the said Abraham Charles Grossman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 23th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Sept. 17, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 2,289.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17, 1900 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 17, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY A. MEYER, bankrupt.—No. 2,346.

Notice is hereby given that Henry A. Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 11th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, September 17, 1900.

NO. 2,596.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HERBERT L. MONTAGUE and SAMUEL E. MONTAGUE, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Herbert L. Montague and Samuel E. Montague, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, individually and as co-partners under the firm name of Dailey, Montague & Co., and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,921.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM H. RIKER, bankrupt.

To the creditors of William H. Riker of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said William H. Riker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office at No. 68 Wall Street, in New York City, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Sept. 17, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FIELD, MARY MOFFAT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Moffat Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 25 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1901.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1900. FREDERIC G. CUNNINGHAM, FRANK CUNNINGHAM, and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Executors. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. jy31-law6mTu

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. je5-law6mTu

MARY M. SANDS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Ethel Sands, Mahlon Alan Sands, Morton Harcourt Sands, a minor over the age of fourteen years, persons interested in the estate of Mary M. Sands, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Levi P. Morton and Philip J. Sands, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

Sup. Ct. on order.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
FREDERIC DE P. FOSTER, Attorney for Petitioners, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au28-law7wTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lambias, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-law6mTu

PARKER, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. PARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1900. HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, Executor. WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York. jy17-law6mT

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 22 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je19-law6mTu

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES MITCHELL, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE LIBERATA OZELAH HELENA BRELAZ MITCHELL, Defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 6, 1900.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

To Alice Liberata Ozelah Helena Brelaz Mitchell, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made herein and dated the 8th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. s10-law6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Sept. 17, 1900. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

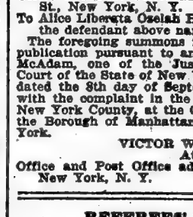

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $36,008.33, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.71, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $85,000.00, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM

Rain Gives Little Relief to Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Commissioner Dalton's Plan to Furnish Partial Help for the Up-Town Borough.

"The rainfall of Saturday night and Sunday morning," said George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, yesterday, "added nothing to the resources of the Borough of the Bronx, and only slightly relieved the situation in Brooklyn. In the Bronx district, only .75 of an inch of rain fell.

"The rainfall in Brooklyn was 1.75 inches, and all that it did so far as the authorities are concerned, was to make them decide to lower the pressure to-day one story instead of two, as had been planned. The pressure, on the basis of a four-story house, had already been reduced one story. In the cases of the Bronx and Brooklyn, it should be remembered that the ground was so dry that what rain fell was absorbed as by a sponge. It was the first good rain since April 24 last. In the Bronx district all that fell Saturday night was absorbed by the ground. As to Brooklyn, the streams contributing to the water supply did not rise."

Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton announced his intention yesterday of appearing at to-day's meetings of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and making a determined effort to secure funds for the laying of a forty-eight-inch water main in the Bronx, in order to avert a complete water famine there.

Commissioner Dalton, when interviewed yesterday, by a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES, said:

"I have received complaints by the bushel about the condition of affairs in the Bronx. However, there is only one remedy, and one way to avert the trouble that threatens us, and that is to lay the proposed forty-eight-inch main from the old aqueduct north of Jerome Park down the Southern Boulevard to about One Hundred and Seventieth Street. This work will cost about $267,000. I intend to make every effort to secure this amount at once, and will go before the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-morrow and state the condition of affairs.

"I have hopes of obtaining the appropriation for the forty-eight-inch main, but of course the work of laying this cannot be done in a day, and there seems to be very little hope of relief inside of six months, the time estimated for the completion of this main and its connections."

The entire trouble in the Bronx arises from the fact that the supply upon which the borough is dependent at the present time was designed for a population of less than half of that now living within its confines. Those living on high ground and in the upper floors of apartment houses are the sufferers.

Fire Chief Peter Short of the Fourteenth Battalion, which is located in the Bronx, said yesterday that fortunately he had had no fires to contend with of any importance north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and, therefore, he had no complaint to make at present about the lack of water from the hydrants. North of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, he stated that he understood there was a poor flow, but the Fire Department had not been obliged to give it an actual test.

In order to make the present supply of water go as far as possible, all licenses for drinking and ornamental fountains, watering troughs, street-sprinkling licenses, and permits for watering lawns in the Bronx have been revoked. Notices have also been sent out about the danger of wasting water, which makes tremendous inroads upon the supply. A recently compiled table shows that in 1899 the amount of water wasted was 12,000 gallons a day for each mile of main pipes in use.

DRIVER AND TEAM DROWNED.

Big Delivery Wagon Backed Off a Brooklyn Ferryboat by the Horses, Who Became Frightened.

Thomas O'Connor, a driver employed by John Wanamaker, lost his life in the East River yesterday morning in a vain attempt to save his powerful team of gray horses from backing off of the ferryboat Mineola of the Fulton Ferry line. The horses were also drowned.

The Mineola was just about ready to leave her slip for Brooklyn at 11:30 o'clock, when the big team of grays, attached to a heavily loaded double delivery wagon arrived at the ferryhouse. O'Connor was on the seat, and he urged the horses forward in order to catch the boat. The space reserved for teams was nearly filled, and the Wanamaker wagon was the last one on the boat. The Mineola started forward, and as it did so the big gray horses began to back, having been frightened by the team ahead of them. Those on the ferryboat saw O'Connor make strenuous attempts to urge his team forward, but the spirited animals could not be controlled, and wagon, driver, and horses went over the chain and down into the seething waters in the slip.

One of the deckhands ran forward and notified the pilot, who signaled for full speed ahead, and then backed into the other slip in order to render assistance. Witnesses say that, as the wagon went overboard, O'Connor was seen to jump from his seat, but he failed to clear the horses and became entangled in the harness and sank with his charges.

Frank Reed, one of the gatemen at the ferry slip, said that he noticed the horses and wagon rise once to the surface and then disappear. At that time the driver was on the back of one of the horses, evidently entangled and unable to do anything to help himself. The ferry employes declared that there was no time to render any assistance to the man, as the wagon disappeared almost immediately after it had risen to the surface.

Word was at once sent to the Wanamaker store, and the Superintendent went to the scene of the accident and made arrangements for a wrecking outfit to recover driver, horses, and wagon. A diver was sent down and made an inspection. He located the body of the driver and brought it to the surface, and then made another descent for the purpose of preparing the wagon for raising. Parcels of all kinds floated to the surface and were taken from the water with boathooks. Wagon and horses were raised in less than two hours after the wreckers had begun operations. Aside from the breaking of the pole, the wagon was not damaged. The diver reported that when he located the team he found that the animals were entangled in the reins. This, it is thought, prevented them from making any struggle to keep afloat long enough for an attempt to have been made to give assistance to the driver.

The ferry officials say that blocks had been placed under the wheels of the wagon, but that these and the chain were of no service against the weight of the wagon. The gates, they add, were not closed, but they claim that the gates would not have been able to have withstood the force, even had they been closed.

A rumor was in circulation that two men had been drowned. At the Wanamaker stables it was said that only the driver had gone out on the wagon. It was explained that it was the general custom to send a "helper" with the drivers of the double wagons, but that O'Connor had gone on a special trip, and was not accompanied by any one. The stable foreman said that O'Connor lived at 33 Leroy Street. He was fifty-five years old and a widower, with two children.

SHOT AT SERENADERS.

Bullet Glanced and Mrs. Burke Was Wounded in the Eye.

Mrs. Anna Burke, living in a rear flat at 7 Baxter Street, may lose the sight of an eye as the result of a pistol shot fired at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Everybody had long gone to bed when three men armed with a cornet, trombone, and clarionet appeared in the court. They could not have made more noise had there been a fire. The result was an angry neighborhood, and it rained every sort of missile on the troublesome troubadours.

Finally the protest culminated in pistol shooting. A bullet struck Mrs. Burke's

"Custom doth make cowards of us all" and though the Stock Exchange extended straw-hat time last Saturday, Broadway's crowds aren't profiting by the extension.

We're ready for the crowd with derbies of all the new Fall blocks.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Upper Broadway was the centre of a general transformation scene in the early morning hours yesterday. Wherever there was a hat store there was sure to be seen a line of men shamefacedly rushing in the doors. Each of the visitors wore a straw hat. As fast as the door closed behind one of these shamefaced persons it was opened by some other man whose face beamed with satisfaction, while his head was crowned with either a derby, an alpine, or a silk tile of the latest block. His straw head covering had been left behind and added to the constantly increasing pile, generally heaped in a huge waste basket. That feeling of snow in the air and the general appearance of cold-weather headgear on the caputs of the more thoughtful men who occupied seats in the elevated trains or street cars had made the thoughtless and careless young men hustle to rid themselves of straw head covering, that seemed especially out of place on a day with such a chill in the air as yesterday. Hatters generally had smiling faces and made liberal deposits with their bankers later in the day as a result of the sudden change in the weather.

"What do we do with the straw hats left behind? Send 'em to the cellar, where they serve very well to start the fires with later on." So said the hatter when questioned. But it was one of the fictions of real life or of trade. Later in the week the second-hand hat man will be around, and not only save the straw hats from the furnace, but leave a comfortable sum of money with the hatter in return for the discarded headgear. And next Summer, renovated, possibly with a gaudy ribbon bearing the name of some fictitious firm of London hatters, the now discarded hats will reappear at "bargain" sales, to be sold to the temporarily impecunious or absolutely poor man, who must have a seasonable head covering at a reasonable price. Your Broadway hatter is just as thrifty as his Bowery brother—make no mistake about that. There are cheaper fire kindlers than discarded straw hats.

***

Your thrifty darky who has been at the Summer resorts in the North for the season is now heading southward again, ready for service at the Winter resorts of Georgia and Florida. Every one of them will make a short visit to Washington or Baltimore, where, curiously enough, all have cousins to visit. "Heah, boy," said a Georgian who met a former servant rigged in the height of Summer fashion on Sixth Avenue yesterday, "wha' at you goin' in that outfit, you rascal?" "Boun' for Richmond, Massa John, 'n Ahm goin' to mahk dem swell niggahs down thar look cheaper 'n 30 cents. Ah had a good Summer at Long Branch, Massa John, valeting for a dozen young gemmens, Sah, an' they used me so well Ah got a new pair o' trousers foh every minnit in the day. Won't I put out the eye of them Vaginnah niggahs?"

***

These are the days when the dumbwaiter rope thief gets in his work in great shape, and complaints of his operations reach agents of apartment houses and flats almost daily. Bold operators they are occasionally, though their work is usually done in the class of houses that have janitors who have other business to attend to in daylight, and allow their wives to run things while they are attending to their outside jobs. The sneak goes to the basement boldly, as a rule, though he operates from the upper story when possible. He wears the clothes of a workman, and to either janitress or tenant, whichever he may select as his victim, tells a plausible story about having been sent by the agent to take out the old elevator rope, which has given signs of breaking, and substitute a new one. It is a yarn that works particularly well in these times of general overhauling and preparations for the incoming of new tenants or the outgoing of old ones. Only the very careful janitor or tenant knows just how to cope with it by either demanding an order from the agent of the building, or the production of a new rope to take the place of that about to be removed. When the plan works, as it does all too frequently, the thief loosens the rope of the dumbwaiter, coils it up and carries it away to the "fence," who is always ready to give the thief the 25 cents or half dollar he demands for the long coil of good rope. Of course no new rope comes, and the janitor rarely discovers the theft until the delivery boy from a neighboring grocery or bakeshop tries to send to a tenant the goods she has ordered delivered in a hurry. The supposed workman fails to arrive with the promised new rope, the janitor's wife or hallboy is kept busy running up and down stairs with packages that usually find their way to the upper flats by the now useless dumbwaiter, and the owner of the building finds himself out the $10 he will have to pay for the re-equipment of that dumbwaiter to restore it to working order.

***

A recently married couple whose wedding occurred not far from West Ninety-seventh Street, had an experience with wedding presents that they are not yet through laughing over. On the morning of the day set for the ceremony the delivery wagon of one of the fashionable dealers of the city drove up to the house with a bundle carefully made up and containing a bit of bric-á-brac addressed to the bridegroom. It was marked "C. O. D. $25." The bridegroom refused to accept the present under such circumstances, denied having ordered the dainty trifle, and it was taken back to the store. Late in the afternoon the same delivery wagon and the same messenger returned with the bundle, apologized for the mistake, and left the package, which was unpacked and placed on exhibition with the other wedding presents, but unaccompanied by the card of any donor. A wedding journey combined with a Summer outing kept the newly married couple from town for a period of two months. Then there was the home-coming and the opening of mail that had accumulated for the happy pair during their absence. Luck would have it that the very first envelope opened by the happy husband was one bearing the imprint of the fashionable dealer, and from it fell a bill for that pretty bit of bric-á-brac from the mysterious friend who had forgotten to pay for it when it was ordered. There was apparently no present from one of the ushers at the wedding, and the husband is now wondering whether it is best to send the bill to him or pay for the trifle and keep his mouth closed as to the incident.

***

It gave one the cold shivers yesterday to see wandering about the lobbies of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and strolling on the walk in front of it at noon, an elderly gentleman whose ruddy face and glow of health, as well as his disregard of the sidelong glances of his neighbors, indi-

Broadway and 11th Street.

TAILOR-MADE GOWNS,

Made of finest quality Zibeline Suitings.
Iron or slate gray, bronze, brown, blue and black.
Lined throughout with Taffetas Silk.

Double-breasted, stitched tight-fitting Coat, with velvet collar,—or the latest Russian blouse Coat with high roll collar,—finished with stitched taffetas bands. New gored flare Skirts.

$25.00.

Short Skirts for shopping or rough weather dress.
Made of double-faced Cloth.
Iron and slate grays.
$8.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

RUGS.

Best quality, — Wilton,— new patterns and colors,

18x36 inches,	$ 1.50
27x54 "	3.50
36x63 "	5.50
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,	11.00
2 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft.,	11.25
2 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.,	15.00
2 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft.,	18.75

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

SHOES

It is still the quality, style, and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST.

Branch Store, 132 and 134 Fulton St.

Our Catalogue on application.

canvas shoes. He was about the most exasperating and incongruous thing that appeared on Broadway, and yet he seemed rather proud of himself.

***

"Flat-openers" are happy now. Back in town from the country they find plenty of opportunity to prosecute their peculiar business. There are a host of new buildings on the upper west side of town whose owners or builders are anxious to have their new apartments occupied. Rents are at the top notch, prospective tenants are not so numerous as landlords—particularly those who have built apartments to sell and not as a permanent investment—would desire, and here is the "flat-openers'" opportunity. These are well-dressed couples without children, who have handsome furniture and house furnishings in storage during the Summer, and with just enough income to enable them to put on a goodly amount of "front" and "style" and use a hansom or motor vehicle when they go to the theatre, to dinner, or to make calls. But that income is not enough to allow them to both pay rent and "keep a carriage." They look well going in or coming out of an apartment and give it a certain prestige with flat-hunting tenants, particularly of the feminine variety. An apartment with no tenants is their game, the owner their victim. Soft words spoken year after year in the same old game convince the owner that it would be a good thing for him to have such a fine appearing couple to start business in one of his finest apartments. They will fix it up attractively, allow strangers to inspect it at will to show how well the apartments look when furnished, agree to have a carriage frequently at the door for them, and commend the apartments to would-be tenants as the pleasantest and most desirable they have ever occupied, and as cheap at the price asked. All this will be done if they can have the flat rent free until some tenant comes who is willing to pay the price asked for it, three months at least, perhaps until May comes around, and there is another moving day and another chance to rent. The game works well, the landlord is convinced it is a good thing, and will help rent his other apartments, and Mr. and Mrs. Flat Opener have another home without having to bother to pay rent. There is one couple in New York who have been in the business for eight years—the husband the owner of two apartment houses in Brooklyn—and they have not paid a cent of rent during the eight years they have lived on the upper west side of town as professional "flat openers."

***

"I have a friend over in Brooklyn," said the veteran politician as he sat smoking his cigar in the lobby of the Hoffman House yesterday, "who has had the political fever in its most virulent form for thirty-odd years. A contractor in one of the factories over there, he was making a good income. Little of it went where it should, into his family, but was spent on all sorts of deadbeats and political strikers in his ward and his district. He ate, talked, worked, dreamed, and even slept politics. He could never get enough of it. To control his district he neglected his contract as well as his family. Both his employer and his wife protested. He promised more attention to business and less

Black Dress Goods Dep't.

Fancy Weaves from $1.00 to $4.25 a yard, many of them exclusive.
Stripe Satin Cloth.....$3.00
Plain Satin Cloth, $1.50 to $2.75
Satin Soleil....$1.00 to $1.50
Satin Venetians, $1.50 to $2.75
Satin Whipcords, $1.50 to 2.25
Silk Warp Henriettas, 1.25 to 3
Imperial Serges...$1.50 to $2
Fine French Camel's Hair, $1.50 to $2.75.
New Stripe Zibeline....$1.50
Fine German Whipcords, $1 to $2.25.
French Serges..$1.25 to $2.50
Cheviot Zibeline..$1.25 to $3
All Wool Cheviots...50c. to $2
Storm Serges...50c. to $1.25
Pebble Cloths.....$1 to $2
Camel's Hair Zibelines, $1.50 to $3.
Camel's Hair Cheviots, $1.25 to $2.50.
Venetian Cloths.....$1 to $3
47-inch Imported Armures, $1
Granite Weaves..75c. to $1.90
Sharkskin.....$1
English Mohair, 37½c. to $1.65
Mourning Crêpe....$2 to $8

We sponge and re-finish all our goods free of charge.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

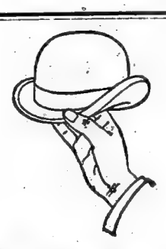

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Hats, $2 & $3,

Lead in Style, Lead in quality.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

and is now too old to get another. Now he is wandering about, chasing that will-o'-the-wisp he has ever had before him—a chance to get a job that will pay him a big salary for the work he has done for the party. In the slang of the day, he must 'forget it.' His party, just as his employers, will certainly forget the good work he did for them during twenty-five years. No man has any business in active political work as a business unless he is rich and can afford it. The political fever is to a poor man as great a curse as the chloral or morphine habit, as the useless and profitless life of a gambler or a common drunkard."

PORTE BARS AN AMERICAN.

Dr. K. H. Mallarian of Michigan Not Permitted to Visit Old Home.

Because he had renounced Turkey and had become an American citizen is the reason assigned by Dr. K. H. Mallarian of Detroit, Mich., for the refusal of the Turkish authorities at Constantinople to permit him to visit his old home, in Asia Minor.

Dr. Mallarian, who arrived Sunday on the steamship Staatendam, says that he left the United States several weeks ago in order to visit his former home, at Maisorau, a small city in Asia Minor, with the intention at the end of his visit of bringing his father, who is a very old man, back to America with him.

When he reached Constantinople the Turkish officials at that port refused to recognize his American citizenship, though he proved that he was a citizen and was not connected in any way with any of the Armenian societies.

Notwithstanding all this, they refused to permit him to land, and the only reason that he was able to get for the treatment he received was the fact that he had renounced Turkey and was an American citizen.

Dr. Mallarian said that after he failed to get any satisfaction from the Turkish authorities he appealed, in the absence of Mr. Straus, the American Minister, to the Chargé d'Affaires of the American Legation, but that he was unable to receive any appreciable aid even from that source.

BOYS ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Two Charged with Breaking a Window; Three Others with Robbing a Store.

Two boys—Albert Lannon, thirteen years old, of 215 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and John Buckley, eleven years old, of 845 Columbus Avenue—were arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Cox on suspicion of having broken a window at 129 West Thirty-third Street, with intent to rob the premises.

When Cox arraigned his prisoners before Magistrate Crane he said he heard the breaking of glass, and found the two boys standing on the sidewalk in front of the broken pane. When questioned, they said a third boy had thrown a stone through the glass and had run away. The boys were held for trial in $300 bail each.

Later three other boys appeared, in charge of Policeman Mahoney, on a similar complaint. They gave their names as John O'Brien, 14 years old, of 57 Charlton Street; William Miller, twelve years old, of 401 Greenwich Street, and William Smith, twelve years old, of 92 Laight Street. They were accused of having broken into the toy

O'Neill's.

Sale of Lace Curtains and Portieres.

If you are thinking of securing new draperies for your home, here's a splendid opportunity. We offer at this sale a select assortment of Irish Point, Nottingham, Brussels and Renaissance Curtains and Four Hundred Pairs of Portieres at prices very much lower than usual.

250 Pairs of
White Irish Point Curtains
in new and very choice designs,
4.98, 5.98 and 7.48 Pair.
All Remarkable Values.

A new and very attractive assortment of
Nottingham Curtains,
All new patterns and never shown before,
98c., 1.25, 1.50, 2.00,
to 6.50 Pair.

Beautiful designs in Brussels, Renaissance and Point d'Esprit Curtains. Also high-class novelties in Colored Curtains for Libraries and Smoking-Rooms

Reversible Tapestry Portieres.

250 pairs, all desirable colors, and actually worth 3.75 pair, for this sale
2.00 Pair.

150 pairs REVERSIBLE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, Oriental effects, formerly 5.25 to 8.75 pair, marked for this sale
3.98 4.25 and 5.98 Pair.

120 SINGLE DOOR PORTIERES, all choice goods, at half the regular prices,
98c to 3.50 Each.

Also Exceptional Values in Upholstery Goods by the yard and Table Covers.

Special Offering of
Metal Beds and Bedding

We offer for this special sale two complete outfits at prices that cannot be matched in any store in New York.

NO. 1—Consisting of White Enameled Bed, with Brass Top Rods and Spindles, Spring and Hair Mattress, all sizes, for 13.75

NO. 2—Consisting of three-foot Bed, same as above, with Spring and Mattress 7.48

Exceptional Value in
Couch Covers.

We offer at this sale and until all are disposed of,
300 Imitation Bagdad Covers.
50 and 60 inches wide, all choice designs,
2.45 and 2.98 Each.

An unusual offering of
Smyrna Rugs!

250 of the best quality at 25 per cent. less than the regular prices. These sizes:

18x36 inches	95c each.
21x43 inches	1.38 each.
26x54 inches	1.98 each.
30x60 inches	2.3 each.
36x72 inches	3.40 each.
48x84 inches	5.65 each.

Furniture Department. 4th floor.

Clearing Sale of
Odd Chairs,
Covered in Velours, Satin Damask, Brocatelle, some with solid mahogany frames; also Divans and

Davenport Sofas
At One-third Less Than Regular Prices.
6.00 Rockers at 4.48.

75 LARGE HIGH-BACK SOLID WOOD SADDLE-SEAT ROCKERS, with carved and inlaid top, mahogany and quartered oak finish 4.48

An Exceptional Offer in Mattresses!

For a limited period we will make to order Mattresses of fine selected Gray Curled Hair, in one or two parts, using best grade of A. C. A. or Fancy Ticking, at these Special prices:

Three-foot size, 25 lbs., for	8.48 each
3x6 feet, 30 lbs., for	9.48 "
4x6 feet, 35 lbs., for	10.98 "
4x6 feet, 40 lbs., for	11.48 "

High-Class Workmanship and Material Guaranteed.

This Week's Specials in
High-Grade Groceries.

Choice Teas, all kinds, lb. (Or three pounds for $1.)	35c
Sample Teas, mixed, lb.	30c
Best Java and Mocha Coffee, lb.	25c
Jamoka Blend Coffee, lb.	20c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2 lb. pkgs.	7c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb.	3c
No. 2 Shore Mackerel, 5 lb. pails, each	55c
1 lb. Flat Cans of Salmon, 16c. each, doz	1.85
Kippered Herring, tin, 13c. ea., doz.	1.50
Fancy Maine Corn, can	9c
Fancy June Peas, can	8c
String Beans, can	5c
Tomatoes, can	9c
California Asparagus, can	20c
Per dozen	2.25
Pin Money Pickles, qt.	50c
Macaroni, imported, pkge.	10c
Spaghetti, imported, pkge.	10c

HOME-MADE PRESERVES in one-pound glass jars—Strawberry, Raspberry, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Damson, Green Gage and Pineapple,
15c. jar.

Table Jellies.

Our own Label—Raspberry, Strawberry, Peach, Lemon, Orange, Pineapple, Red Currant, Vanilla, Cherry, per package . 6c
Per dozen . . . 68c
Port, Sherry, Madeira and English Punch, pkge. . . . 8c
Per dozen . . . 92c

All Groceries guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

Housekeeping Goods.

A host of unusual bargains for this week's selling.

Two out of many remarkable values in
Dinnerware.

Green Underglaze Border Pattern Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, floral effect, gold lined and traced, open stock pattern and worth 18.00, set . . . 12.50

American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, beautiful floral decoration, two patterns to choose from, each set complete with soup tureen, worth 16.00, set 9.98

Toilet Sets.

Beautiful sets of nine pieces, underglaze print, three colors to choose from, set 2.25

English Underglaze Sets in colors, fine decorations, twelve large pieces, all gold lined, regular price 7.50 5.00

American Porcelain Sets, handsomely painted in floral effects, fine roll edge basin, extra large, all gold lined and traced, twelve large pieces, worth 10.00 set 6.25

Cuspidors.

Handsomely Decorated Porcelain Cuspidors, gold stippled and worth 75c 48c

Odd China Plates, Cups and Saucers at Very Attractive Prices.

Cut Glass.

A magnificent collection comprising all the newest and richest cuttings. Some special prices for this week:

Bowls, 8-inch, several styles	4.65
Olive Dishes, 6-inch	2.48
Water Bottles	1.48
Tumblers to match, doz	2.65
Vinegar and Oil Cruets	1.25

Pressed Glassware.

Four-Piece Table Sets, consisting of sugar bowl, creamer, spoon holder and butter dish	50c
Water Pitchers	30c
Tumblers, each	2½c
Bowls, 8-inch	10c
Vases, white and green, 9-inch	10c

Other Special Bargains in
Household Goods.

Wrought Iron Umbrella Stands	1.48
Bissell's Celebrated Carpet Sweepers, worth 2.00	1.25
Hardwood Towel Rings	10c
Folding Clothes Dryer, 9 arms	55c
Hardwood Rolling Pins	10c
Hardwood Potato Mashers	10c
Clothes Wringers, very strong, with 10-inch hard rubber roll, worth 2.25	1.48
Brooms, worth 35c	25c
Cotton Mops	15c
Step Chairs, hardwood and very strong	1.10
Wooden Arms for Towels, three branches	10c
Steel Knives and Forks, worth 1.00 per half dozen	60c
Steel Butcher Knives	10c
Scales with scoop, weighing 24 lbs., complete	1.83

A complete line of Kitchen Utensils, all of the best grade, at very attractive prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera New York has seen in years."—Evg. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Co.
Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.
Mat. Saty. at 2. Thursday Matinées will be resumed next week.

CIRCLE MUSIC HALL, B'way & 60th St. Grand Opening POSITIVE First of the new TO-NIGHT Gaiety and high-class Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN THEATRE 33d & B'way. Evgs at 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
Enormous Success Last Night!
CALEB WEST

THE DEWEY E.14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. HOWARD AND EMERSON'S NEW YORK GIRL. Sheepshead Bay Track—Lenox Athletic Club.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL"
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. & Col. Av.
KALTENBORN Daily Concerts 50 Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. Men.
To-night, Tschaikowsky's 5th Symphony.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily 25c. Mat. Fash'n'ble V'd'v'lle. Evgs. 25,50,75c.; boxes $1. New Enormous Bill To-day. Staley & Birbeck, Williams & Tucker. 20 others.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Coaches and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL MATINEES—TUES. & SAT.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

CASINO Geo. W. Lederer's Fall Production. THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
SEATS READY WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NOTE: MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
Season Begins Monday, Oct. 1st.
SUBSCRIPTION SALE NOW ON.
Notwithstanding yesteruay's enormous sale, there are CHOICE SEATS in Every location for every performance Evgs., 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Wed. Mat., 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Sat. Mat., 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. 1st Week, "Faust," "Tannhauser," "Mignon."

PROCTOR'S 23d St. / 5th Ave. / Palace / 125th St. Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Press Eldridge, Harry Watson, Josephine Gassman
Robt. Hilliard & Co., Gertrude Haynes & Choir, Charley Case, Emma Carus.
Patrice, Amelia Summerville, Carta & Mirtziana, John D. Gilbert, Mov. Pict's.
Bert Coote & Co., Smith & Campbell, Sig. A. L. Guille, Ben Harney Trio.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 3 WEEKS
BEN-HUR

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
3D WEEK OF SUCCESS
OTIS SKINNER In His New Play, PRINCE OTTO

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
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LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN | ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,818. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MINE STRIKERS CLAIM 118,000 MEN ARE IDLE

Large Number of Recruits Added to Their Ranks Yesterday.

CLASH LIKELY IN ONE REGION

Hostility Between Union and Non-Union Miners in Lykens District—Reading Company Raises Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The leader of the strike says at the end of the second day that 118,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite coal fields are idle. No representative of the mine operators makes a statement for their side, but individual mine owners dispute the strikers' figures, saying there are more men at work than the union leaders will admit.

The first advance in the price of coal as a result of the strike was made by the Philadelphia and Reading Company to-day, 25 cents a ton being added. This advance was promptly met by the local dealers here, who increased the price to consumers 50 cents a ton.

A cloud appears on the otherwise peaceful horizon in the shape of a report from Harrisburg that bitter feeling is developing between the union and non-union men in the Lykens district, situated in the upper end of Dauphin County, and involving about 2,500 mine workers.

A concession has been voluntarily granted to the 5,000 employes of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the region west of Mauch Chunk, who will hereafter work ten hours a day with a consequent increase in earnings. These men were unorganized, and had not presented any grievances.

True to its declaration made before the strike was ordered, the Philadelphia and Reading Company to-day brought its mules to the surface in two mines near Shamokin that had been closed by the strike, and announced that they were permanently bandoned. This action makes it necessary for the miners who formerly worked in these collieries to seek work elsewhere.

The action of the 400 or more employes of the West End Coal Company at Mocanaqua, near Wilkesbarre, in sticking to their work stands out prominently in an otherwise idle territory. The men in question say they have no grievance, have always received kindly treatment from their employers, and therefore resist every effort to induce them to strike.

Father Phillips made a statement to the public to-night presenting an argument in behalf of arbitration and urging both sides to get together.

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE MITCHELL.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—The operators say they have nothing to give out to-night beyond the fact that they can see no settlement in view as long as President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is in charge of the strike. One operator said:

"I know it to be a fact that the operators to a man will never consent to treat with Mitchell, either through arbitration or any other means."

BAD BLOOD IN LYKENS VALLEY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 18.—Trouble is brewing to-night in the Lykens Valley region between the union and non-union anthracite miners over the refusal of the men at Williamstown to join the strike. The mine employes in the neighboring towns of Lykens and Wiconisco are on strike, and threaten to compel the Williamstown men to quit work. A meeting of the Williamstown men was held to-night, at which it was decided to stand firm against any attempt on the part of the strikers to force them to join.

Sheriff Reiff to-day swore in 150 deputies, who will act in conjunction with a double force of watchmen on duty at Williamstown.

A meeting of strikers was also held to-night at Lykens, at which it was resolved to stand firm for the demands made by the miners' union and use every honorable effort to induce the Williamstown men to join. Organizer Miles Dougherty of Shamokin is working among the miners in that region, and District President Fahy is expected on the ground to-morrow to help him.

The Williamstown colliery was in operation to-day with a full complement of 1,100 men and boys. The Lykens and Wiconisco colliery, which employs about 1,100 persons, was closed down, although a few men came out to go to work. The Superintendent soon ascertained that there were not enough to operate the colliery, and they were sent home. The strikers hissed and hooted the men, but there were no blows and no disorder.

The Rev. Father Logue, rector of the Catholic church at Williamstown, is working among the mine employes there to induce them to stay at work.

Some of the strikers at Lykens and Wiconisco threaten to drive out the men at Williamstown before Saturday, and serious trouble may be expected at any time. There has been bad blood between the Lykens and Wiconisco miners and the men at Williamstown ever since the refusal of the former in 1886 to join the latter in their strike against a reduction in wages.

A FIGHT AT SUGAR NOTCH.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—The miners held meetings in various places this afternoon and evening. President Nichols came up from Hazleton this afternoon and addressed a large meeting of union and non-union men at Sugar Notch. Before the meeting the union and non-union men started to quarrel. The non-union men accused the union men of calling them hard names.

There were several knockdowns before the fighters could be separated. As a result of an appeal from Mr. Nichols nearly all present joined the union.

The close of the second day of the strike finds honors about equally divided between the opposing forces in the Wyoming Valley. The coal companies were able to put a few washeries in operation to-day, while the United Mine Workers increased their membership to some extent.

A small colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Company worked part of the day, but all of the big mines were idle, the same as yesterday. The only exception, as was the case on Monday, was the colliery of the West End Company at Mocanaqua. It worked to-day again with full force, the committee of United Mine Workers who went to the town being unable to get the men to join them.

President Nichols of the Third District took the matter in hand himself to-night, and said he would go down and see what he could do.

SITUATION IN HAZLETON.

One Thousand More Miners Strike in No. 7 District.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal strike has failed to bring forth anything that would lead to the coming together of the coal operators and the striking mine workers. Neither side has approached the other, and as far as could be learned to-night, there is no such move contemplated by either operators or their employes. Unless there is a break in the ranks of either it seems to-night that a third party will have to step into the breach, and try to bring the two forces together. Who that third party will be, and what methods will be pursued with that end in view, no one in touch with the situation can at this time say.

President Mitchell in his statement on the situation throughout the entire anthracite region estimates that about 6,000 additional mine workers laid down their tools to-day, making a total of 118,000 mine workers idle.

To-day was entirely devoid of important developments in this district, and what little change there was in the situation was in favor of the strikers. It was estimated yesterday that of 16,000 mine workers in the Hazleton region, about 8,000 did not start work. President Mitchell in his estimate, however, raised these figures to 10,000. Careful reports received from every mining town in the region to-day warrant the estimate that upward of 1,000 additional men did not go into the mines this morning. Not one operator was reported to have increased his working force over that of yesterday. President Mitchell makes the claim that not less than 1,500 men who entered the mines yesterday failed to report this morning.

All was quiet at Hazleton to-day, with the exception of a few petty cases of breach of the peace. A crowd of mine workers, numbering about 100, marched from McAdoo through the South Side to-day, but caused no trouble. At Jeanesville 75 men at work fled upon their approach.

District No. 7, which includes all the Hazleton region, held a secret conference to-day to devise ways and means of furthering the interests of the strikers. A central committee, composed of two delegates from each of the local unions in the district, was appointed to gather information for the use of President Mitchell.

Labor workers in large numbers came to Hazleton during the day to hear the latest news. To-night meetings were held at Stockton, Harwood, Jeddo, Hazleton, Freeland, Coleraine, and West Hazleton. President Mitchell spoke at the last-named place.

Following is the statement issued by President Mitchell on behalf of the striking mine workers:

Hazleton, Sept. 18, 5:10 P. M.: No. 3.

Reports received at our office from Districts Nos. 1, 7, and 9 of the anthracite coal region show that there have been great accessions to the ranks of the strikers to-day. In District No. 7 (Hazleton region) no less than 1,500 mine workers who mined yesterday failed to report for work this morning, thus increasing the total number on strike from 10,000 to 11,500 to-day.

In District No. 9 (Schuylkill) our forces have been augmented by 4,500 mine workers in addition to the 30,000 reported yesterday.

The situation in District No. 1 (Lackawanna-Wyoming) is practically the same as the first day of the strike, only 200 men remaining at work. Total number of men idle, 118,000.

From every section of the anthracite region reports indicate that much dissatisfaction prevails among those who have up to this time failed to participate in the strike, and we confidently expect that the number at work will grow less with each succeeding day until the mines shall be completely closed.

JOHN MITCHELL,
President Mine Workers of America.

FATHER PHILLIPS'S APPEAL.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 18.—In response to requests on the part of many newspapers for his views regarding the strike situation, the Rev. Father Phillips of St. Gabriel's Church, who has been a prominent factor in the strike, to-night gave out the following authorized statement:

"My views of the situation briefly expressed may be summed up in a few sentences. Operators and miners are in deadly struggle, one demanding submission, the other recognition of the union and concessions. Advantage so far, in the lockout of collieries, is on the side of the miners, but the battle has only begun and endurance will decide the victory. It is a question, therefore, of resources.

"Continuation of the conflict, if there be opportunity for peace, is an unnecessary sacrifice of labor and capital. Remembering that the operators and miners are not the whole public, and aggression on the rights of others, if remediable, is criminal, the remedy has been offered by G. B. Markle & Co. of Jeddo to the employes. This is arbitration.

"Other operators have this remedy, and should apply it. Miners recognizing it as the cardinal principle of adjustment, should accept it when offered. The communities demand it, the State and Nation demand it. Operators and miners owe willing compliance with public demand. Rights and obligations cannot be separated. Victory to either side gained by unnecessary human misery is a curse. The public voice, crying for arbitration, compulsory if not otherwise, must be heeded. To still it, to disregard it, in the face of untold evils, is a crime against suffering humanity which cannot go unpunished.

"Joint conference or arbitration will decide the responsibility and furnish the remedy and reparation for the social and economic disturbance called strike, and smooth the way for happier relations between employer and employe, making the whole world better and brighter.

"E. S. PHILLIPS."

LACKAWANNA MEN ALL IDLE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 18.—Conditions in the Lackawanna district to-day were practically the same as yesterday. Not a pound of coal is being mined, and the number of culm washeries at work remains unchanged.

The Columbus washery, which supplies fuel for the electric light, city steam and trolley plants, and which shut down yesterday, resumed to-day by permission of the strike leaders, who did not desire to cripple the public utilities. The strikers evened things up, however, by inducing the twenty men at the adjacent Carbon Coal Company's washery to turn out.

This washery was working night and day. Last night the men were stoned from a hill overlooking the culm pit, and were driven to seek shelter in the engine room, but when the assailants dispersed, operations were resumed. At 9 o'clock this morning a crowd of more than 100 men and women assembled near the washery, and by jeers and threats induced the whole force to quit work and go home.

The strikers persuaded a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western crew to go back to the yard without the train load of coal which they were sent to take out of the switch of the Diamond Washery, one of the three Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western places which are keeping at work. Later the engine and crew returned carrying a squad of detectives and a case of rifles. The strikers had gone away in the interim, and the coal train was taken out without incident.

Benjamin Davis, a Superintendent of the Clark tunnel in the northern end of the City, was arrested on the charge of pointing firearms, preferred by a striker named Frank Payne. It is alleged that Davis invaded the public highway with a gun, halted Payne, who was peacefully coming from his home to town, and threatened to shoot him if he did not turn back. Later the case was settled.

The operators say they are not making any particular effort to work any of their mines, and have no immediate intention of importing men to take the strikers' places.

TWO COLLIERIES ABANDONED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 18.—General Superintendent Luther of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, this afternoon issued an order to hoist the mules out of the Henry Clay and Burnside collieries at Shamokin, and have them brought to the corral here.

The employes are on strike at these two collieries, and the latter will be abandoned, the Superintendent says.

MORE MAHANOY CITY STRIKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 18.—All of the collieries of the Reading Company at Mahanoy City, which worked full handed yesterday, were decidedly short-handed to-day. Pickets were stationed along the roads leading from the various mining hamlets, who intercepted the men on their way to work. A large number were persuaded to return to their homes.

Leader George M. Harris said this evening that every colliery in the Mahanoy district will be tied up effectually within the next few days. Since the strike order was issued large numbers of the men have joined the union.

STRIKE GROWS NEAR SHAMOKIN.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 18.—The attempt to resume work in the Mineral, the Union, and the three collieries of the Reading Company at Shamokin this morning failed. But few miners reported for work, and about 14,000 men and boys are now idle in the Shamokin district.

The Reading officials here say no more attempts will now be made to resume work at their three collieries in the Shamokin district until the strike is settled all over the anthracite region.

Everything was quiet to-day with the exception of a few personal squabbles and a slight sensation at Mount Carmel this morning, brought on by some mischievous breaker boys.

A train arrived here at an early hour this morning from the West and proceeded through the regions worked by the Mineral and Union Coal Companies, dropping special deputies at every station. Some 300 were thus quietly introduced before the whistles blew to awaken the men.

In this immediate neighborhood not a wheel is revolving. Several of the operators have ordered their mules to be hoisted out of the mines, and have discharged even the few men who were willing to work. In the neighborhood of Mount Carmel a few mines sent to the surface coal that still remained in the gangways, but the breakers were for the most part still.

The Franklin Mine, at Treverton, and the Locust Gap, at the place of that name, are the only two mines in this region that have been running at full blast, and it is reported that many of their men will go out to-morrow.

LANSFORD MEN CONTENTED.

LANSFORD, Penn., Sept. 18.—Five thousand mine workers employed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Panther Creek Valley, Schuylkill region, and Nesquehoning Valley, will work ten hours a day, beginning to-morrow. This means increased earnings for the men.

It is stated that there is not a discontented miner in this locality. The mine workers are not organized. "Mother" Jones and two other labor agitators came here to-night to hold a miners' meeting. Their reception was so indifferent, however, that they canceled their engagement of the hall and left town.

MANY TRAINMEN LAID OFF.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 18.—With the Reading collieries closed, an army of men in this section of the State will be affected.

The trainmen and the men employed in the car and engine repairing shops will, of course, have less work, and either the forces or hours for working will be reduced.

It is estimated that at least 2,500 trainmen on the Reading system will be deprived of work if the Reading Company ceases to carry coal.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 18.—The stoppage of shipments of coal has thrown nearly 1,500 railroad men, mostly brakemen, out of work. The following roads are affected: Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Ontario and Western, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Delaware and Hudson, and Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 18.—The shops of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and of the Erie and Wyoming Valley Railroad, at Dunmore, have laid off 75 per cent. of their force. All the coal engines of the railroad are cold in the Dunmore yard, and none but passenger and freight trains are now running.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—It is said here to-night that, owing to the suspension of twelve train crews on the Ontario and Western Railroad because of the coal miners' strike, the number of men employed in the railroad shops here will be reduced and all shop employes put on short time.

ATTITUDE OF RAILWAY MEN.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—Grand Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers said to-day that he did not think it likely that the engineers would refuse to haul anthracite coal mined by non-union miners.

"The strike if it continues will undoubtedly soon result in many railroad men being thrown out of employment," said Mr. Arthur. "This will, of course, lead to dissatisfaction and unrest among them. Under such conditions the engineers might become involved in the strike. But it is not probable.

Grand Master Morrisey of the Brotherhood of Trainmen is at present in Denver. Secretary King of the brotherhood said to-day that, so far as he knew, no official action had been taken by his organization looking toward the trainmen refusing to haul non-union mined anthracite coal.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 18.—When Lehigh Valley Division Superintendent Keith was asked to-day whether he had heard that the union railroaders would refuse to handle non-union coal he said:

"I have no idea of the men joining in any such thing, although if they were about to do so I would be the last to hear of it."

So far as can be learned here from both brotherhood and official circles, the brotherhood has not issued orders to its members to refuse to handle coal that is mined during the strike.

SAY STRIKE IS UNJUSTIFIED.

Vice President Thorne of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who left New York late yesterday for the scene of the strike, made this statement:

"We have received a statement from our mines in Pennsylvania, showing what pay miners in our employ received during the month of August. The average amount received by each miner in that time was $52, or, in other words, each man performed an average of twenty full days of work at the rate of $2.60 a day. Miners' laborers averaged $1.67 a day. This schedule, taken

Continued on Page 2.

CROKER DENOUNCES PLATT

The Tammany Leader Calls the Senator "an Old Liar."

Resents His Statement as to the Sources of Democratic Revenue, and Says He Blackmails Trusts.

Richard Croker's ire was aroused last evening. The object of his wrath was Thomas C. Platt. The Tammany leader talked as if Senator Platt was his bitterest enemy. He denounced Mr. Platt as "an old liar," and he branded the Republican State leader as a man who levied blackmail or corporations to raise campaign funds for the Republican Party. The language is the most forcible Richard Croker has used in some time.

Mr. Croker had read the following interview with Senator Thomas C. Platt:

"The Democrats got a bad start, and I don't think they will be able to catch up, especially if the Republicans keep up their good work," said Senator Platt.

"But, Mr. Croker is reported to have a big campaign fund, Senator," remarked another.

"He always does," replied Senator Platt with a smile. "He can raise it easily by assessing saloons, disorderly houses, and like resorts, and get all he wants."

"But Mr. Croker is so confident of success that he is placing lots of money on Bryan at odds of $100 to $250, it is said."

"Well, you see," said Senator Platt, "they have to take our money anyhow, and when they can get it at the odds named they show their faith in that way."

Mr. Croker listened to the statements made by Senator Platt and then said:

"Did he say that? He is an old liar. He knew he was lying when that statement came from his lips. Tammany Hall does not levy assessments on saloons or other places mentioned by him."

"Will you say anything further?" was asked.

"What can I say? I say he is a liar. He does not know what he is talking about. There should be some way of preventing a man from making statements of this kind which are absolutely without foundation. There is not a word of truth in what he says, and I brand him as an old liar."

This last sentence was uttered with due emphasis. Mr. Croker was about to take a carriage in front of Tammany Hall after the meeting of the Ratification Committee to arrange for the Bryan celebration on Oct. 16. He stopped long enough to say:

"We know where he [Platt] gets his money. He gets his campaign funds by levying blackmail on the trusts. The trusts rob the people, and he levies on them for money to carry on political work. How he can make any such statement as is credited to him I cannot understand. He knew he was lying if he made any such statement as that."

"But the statement appeared in Mr. Platt's organ," said a friend to Mr. Croker.

"Then I brand him as an old liar. I give him the lie right out. I defy him or any other man to prove such a statement. He does not know what he is talking about, and I say again that there should be some way to stop such talk when a man does not know what he is talking about and tells lies. If he can prove that Tammany Hall is levying assessments on saloons, I want him to show it up. I know he can't do it, and he knows that what I say is true. We don't levy on the gamblers, but he levies on the criminal trusts which rob the people. We know that, and Platt knows it, too."

Then Richard Croker took the carriage of a friend and was driven to the Democratic Club.

ELOPEMENT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Ruth McDowell, Aged 15, of Holly Springs, Marries Her Cousin, Samuel Benton, of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 18.—Miss Ruth McDowell, aged fifteen years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David McDowell of this place, and Samuel Benton, her cousin of New York, eloped last night and were married.

The families of both are prominent, and the affair has created a sensation in North Mississippi. Mr. Benton is a lawyer and a son of Col. Samuel Benton of Confederate fame. He is about forty years old. Not quite a year ago he lost his first wife and brought her body here for interment. It was then he met Miss McDowell. He returned several months after his wife's funeral and remained until a few days ago.

Last night Miss McDowell left for Memphis, where she met Mr. Benton. They were married at the Peabody Hotel.

Elopers Safely Wedded at Clayton, Mo.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.—Valentine B. Campbell, a West Point graduate, and Miss Nellie E. Daily, daughter of Milton Daily of Chicago, were wedded at Clayton, the mecca of elopers, to-day. Mr. Campbell lives in Meansborough, Ill. He came to St. Louis Tuesday morning. Miss Daily met him at Union Station. They went to the home of Mr. Campbell's uncle, Charles Campbell, 3,900 Cleveland Avenue, and a little while later went to Clayton. The license was secured, and Dr. H. B. Charles performed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Campbell returned to this city.

DRINK HABIT AMONG WOMEN.

Priest Says It Is Increasing, but Decreasing Among Men.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Some surprising statements were made here to-day at the State Convention of the Connecticut Catholic Total Abstinence Union by the Rev. Walter Shanley, the President of the organization, in his annual address to the assembled guests of the State societies. The priest talked on the projects of temperance in the State, and said that he regretted to say that while habitual intemperance among men was decreasing, alcoholism among women was becoming more common. He said in part:

"Considerable comment has been made lately concerning the drink habit among society women and the danger of this growing custom among the women. According to competent authority, drinking is decreasing among men, but increasing among women, and among women of the wealthier classes. It is to be regretted that women who are leaders in society imitate the drinking customs of English society, and that the old American ideas of respectability in this matter are fast disappearing. It is to be hoped that Catholic women will not be brought to adopt this dangerous drink fashion."

GIRL MAKES BURGLAR DISGORGE.

Finds Him at Work in Her Home and Marches Him Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—At the point of a drawn revolver, directed by a cool gray eye and held with a steady hand, Miss Florence Foley, daughter of Contractor Michael Foley, a seventeen-year-old Evanston miss, calmly compelled a would-be robber to disgorge his plunder and march emptyhanded from her father's house.

Miss Foley had just returned from High School, when she heard the sound of footsteps on the floor above. In her mother's room, filling his pockets with trinkets from a jewel case, was a strange, uncouth-looking man of heavy build. Miss Foley at once produced her revolver and became master of the situation by announcing her presence in a loud voice.

Frightened out of his wits, the man turned around, and at the girl's command emptied his pockets of the stolen property. Miss Foley then marched him down the stairs to the front door. This she made him open, and after a threatening gesture with the pistol she bade the man depart.

Poland Water Excels All. Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

WEEHAWKEN WOMEN VOTE

Aid in Making Appropriation for New School House.

WOULDN'T ACT AS CLERKS

One Young Lady Brings Proxy Ballots for Two of Her Sisters—A Trying Day for the Judge.

More than 175 women of Weehawken Township, N. J., enjoyed themselves hugely yesterday playing politics and casting votes. The voting had nothing to do with the Presidential campaign, the question was simply one of a $70,000 appropriation for a new school house, but they did not mind the difference, it was voting. A dozen carriages, each in charge of a canvasser, scoured the country for miles around, each returning with a load of laughing, happy women.

The result of the election was 343 for and 76 against the movement, not counting one illegal ballot containing five votes rolled into a harmless looking little pill.

The polling place was in Public School No. 2, and when promptly at 4 o'clock Judge William Howard-Louche declared the polls open for business over thirty women were in the room. It was the Judge's wish to have a woman Judge of Elections and a woman clerk, but when it was learned these officials would have to keep their seats until 9 o'clock P. M. there was a dearth of volunteer candidates.

Judge Louche then appointed George W. Bond, Jr., as Clerk, and he and the Judge took their places at the desk little dreaming what was ahead. The judge is an affable man, with a pleasant, red face, but he never recognized his own worth with the ladies.

On one end of the table stood a wooden box with a lid and a slit for the ballot. A black label on one end of the box read "Egg Nudels."

There was a mighty ticklish question to be decided in the vote. Judge Louche mildly introduced the subject by writing on a blackboard next the desk as follows:

"To be able to vote—legally—the person must be twenty-one years of age or over; residing one year in the State and six months in the county."

Mrs. Schnabel was the first to vote. When she had cast her ballot without a hitch the judge breathed a sigh of relief. But it was premature, as the next voter, an old lady of sixty-five or seventy, proved.

The judge, still very bashful, took her ballot and holding it partly into the slot, mumbled in quick succession, "Do you live one year in the State? Six months in the county? And are you over twenty-one?" Then there was an explosion which might have ended in an election fight but for Clerk Bond's tact.

"Well! the idea! do I come here to be insulted? Am I over twenty-one? Oh! you—you—you—," but the Clerk explained the question was necessary and the ballot was cast. The judge looked miserable.

The next candidate was a young woman who had come in her own carriage. She was a haughty, dark-eyed girl. She gave her name and address and age, but was vexed at the next question. She drew herself up proudly, and, gazing the Judge disdainfully between the eyes for some time, said:

"Do I live six months in the county? Why, I was born here, and you know it." Then things ran smoothly for a while. There was much giggling at the age question and much re-reading of the ballots, and an all-round splendid time fishing the tickets out of pocketbooks.

"I'll tell you this is a pocketbook and not a vest-pocket election," said a bystander. Finally only two young women were left to vote, Misses Annie and Katie ——. They opened their ballots and extended them to the judge to read. They were directed to fold them up and not to develop overconfidence in human nature. Miss Annie was first and passed. When Miss Katie's turn came she objected to the judge putting the folded ballot into the box because she wanted to do that herself. The judge bowed, smiled, and coughed, and smoothed the wrinkles out of his vest. Miss Katie filled requirements for a time. She stuck the ballot half through the slit, and as she said she was "twenty, goin' on twenty-one," shoved the vote inside. The judge jumped to his feet and the clerk looked daggers at the offender. When things were explained she said, "Oh, I didn't know. Well, I'm very near twenty-one, anyway. Besides, I cast that for my sister who can't come herself, and here are two more for two other sisters, if you please—all over twenty-one." Then that point was explained, and she left feeling now she knew all about the "thing."

For a time then there was peace. A young girl who said she was sixteen years old came next.

"Mamma sent me to vote," she said. When told she was too young she began to cry, and said she'd "tell mamma."

All day long and all evening the carriages with women canvassers hauled loads of women voters to the polls. In time the judge gained a little confidence, and he began to enjoy his job, but that was not until near the close.

When the polls were closed and the votes counted there were four women to one man in the densely packed room, and when the result was announced they cheered enthusiastically.

COMMODORE HANCOX DEAD.

Served Nearly Seventy Years as a Hudson River Steamboatman.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Commodore Joseph W. Hancox died at the Coleman House last night at the age of eighty-eight years.

Commodore Hancox was a familiar figure in the Hudson River steamboat service for nearly seventy years. He received a great deal of notoriety in 1840 as the commander of the steamer Napoleon, the vessel that the steamer De Witt Clinton attempted to sink in North River on June 13 of that year.

At that time all the vessels in the Hudson River service, with the exception of the Napoleon, were controlled by the Hudson River Steamboat Association.

The association tried in several ways to drive the Napoleon out of business, and the rivalry of the two companies formed a lively topic of news in the newspapers of that day.

On the day of the collision, as the Napoleon, with 400 passengers aboard, was passing the pier of the Clinton at the foot of Barclay Street, the Clinton left her berth, and, steaming at full speed, started toward the Napoleon.

Capt. Hancox, seeing his danger, signaled to the Clinton to stop, but no notice was taken of his signals, and, though he fired several times at the pilot of the opposition boat, she was run into and struck just abaft the boiler house on the quarter. It was said at the time that had the Napoleon been struck amidships, she would have been sunk.

Capt. Hancox was afterward tried for firing on the Clinton, but was acquitted, the jury rendering their verdict without leaving their seats.

Commodore Hancox commanded the Napoleon until 1846, when he successively commanded the Buffalo, the Hero, and the James B. Schuyler, which latter vessel he was in command of at the time she was burned a few years ago.

The funeral of Commodore Hancox will take place to-morrow at the residence of his daughter, 35 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, this city. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Safety Signals on the Pennsylvania Railroad
Protect it, by the automatic action of the electric current beyond the ability of fallible humanity.—Adv.

PLANS TO LIGHT BRIDGEPORT.

United Gas Improvement Company May Enter Town This Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—It was learned to-day that the United Gas Improvement Company of New York and Philadelphia would make an attempt in the coming Legislature to secure the right to establish an electric light plant in Bridgeport in opposition to the resident company. Allan W. Paige of Bridgeport is the Connecticut representative of the big trust, and it is said he will present the bill at Hartford. It is the purpose of the company to operate a cheap electric light plant in Bridgeport through the fine electric plant of the Bridgeport Traction Company, which is part of the trust, and to offer to light Bridgeport at a much cheaper rate than is now possible. The trust will also light Milford through the traction company's plant, and may attempt to operate in this city in the same way.

It is the ultimate purpose of the trust to construct a dam on the Naugatuck River and build at that point an electric power plant that will be capable of operating electric roads and lighting cities and factories for forty miles in any direction. Ultimately the whole of the Naugatuck Valley, which is now practically in the control of the New York trust, will be lighted and power furnished from one central power house. In Bridgeport the trust intends to start its campaign for the control of the State next Winter.

The Bridgeport and New Haven Electric Light Companies are now operated under the United Illuminating Company, and it is to oppose these resident plants that the trust will enter Bridgeport next Winter.

MENNONITE BRETHREN MEET.

Decide that Officials of Church Shall Be Forbidden to Use Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 18.—At the annual conference of the Mennonite Brethren of Christ, held here to-day, resolutions were passed that no probationer in the ministry or in the office of deacon who uses or deals in tobacco shall be ordained and no person who uses the weed shall be elected class leader or Sunday School Superintendent.

It was resolved that, "as the coming of the Lord to earth is rapidly approaching, we recommend our ministers to give more earnest prominence to this blessed hope of the Church as we see the day drawing near."

WOMEN NOT INFERIOR TO MEN.

Helen Bradford Thompson Makes Psychological Comparisons in Chicago

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Miss Helen Bradford Thompson, who this afternoon received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the convocation exercises of the Chicago University, has been making a psychological comparison between men and women to determine whatever mental difference there may exist between them.

"The Determination of the Psychological Norm" is the subject of Miss Thompson's thesis.

Intricate and delicate tests were made on fifty students, this part of the young woman's labor alone occupying over 1,000 hours of laboratory work. Half the subjects were men and half women, apparently normal in mind and body, and from these tests Miss Thompson arrived at the tentative conclusion that women were not mentally inferior to men.

CHICAGO WITHOUT A MAYOR.

Mr. Harrison Goes Away and Forgets to Name a Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Mayoralty of Chicago went begging to-day. Mayor Harrison left the city during the morning without taking the precaution to designate an Acting Mayor. In consequence the city is without a Chief Executive, and in case of an emergency serious complications might arise.

The Mayor had not reached the city limits before a question requiring the attention of the head of the municipal government was raised.

Various heads of departments in order of precedence were appealed to, but declined responsibility.

Mayor Harrison has gone down into the State to make political speeches, wholly unaware of the fact that he forgot to name some one to represent him during his absence. So Chicago will have to get along without a Mayor for a day or two.

BALTIMORE MAYOR'S DILEMMA.

Court Decides that All City Employes Are "Officials."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Mayor Hayes and the reorganized Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore under the new city charter have placed themselves and James H. Van Sickle, the new Superintendent of Education, in a peculiar predicament. Judge Stockbridge to-day sustained the contention raised that Van Sickle is disqualified for appointment under the provision of the new charter that municipal officials must be legal residents and qualified voters of this city.

Van Sickle was brought here from Denver, Col., where he had been Superintendent of Education. His selection was said to have been made through the influence of President Gilman of Johns Hokpins University. There has been a decided opposition on the part of the citizens and tax payers to the selection of an outsider. The case will be taken at once to the State Court of Appeals.

The petition of Dr. Albert B. Lyman asking that the Mayor and City Council and the City Controller be restrained from paying the first two months' salary of the office to Prof. Van Sickle is granted by Judge Stockbridge, and the demurrers of the Mayor and City Council, the Controller, and the Board of School Commissioners are overruled.

Judge Stockbridge in his opinion says the question at issue is whether Prof. Van Sickle is or is not a "municipal official" within the intent of the new charter. He calls attention to the difficulties experienced by the courts since the time of Blackstone in defining a public office and what is necessary to constitute a public office. The Judge gives numerous references where the language has been sufficiently broad to embrace every one who performed any public act whatever. Prof. Van Sickle entered upon his duties July 1, at a salary of $4,000 a year.

When President Parkard of the School Commission told Mayor Hayes to-night of the decision rendered by Judge Stockbridge, the Mayor was very much surprised to learn that the Judge took the position that practically every employe of the city was a city official, and said that he still held to the opinion that there was a wide difference between a city official and a city employe.

BELLE ARCHER CRITICALLY ILL.

Suffered Stroke of Apoplexy at Warren, Penn., and Reported Dying.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Belle Archer, the actress, who was to have appeared here to-night, suffered a stroke of apoplexy at Warren, Penn., this morning and is said to be dying.

John P. O'Donnell Says:
"Taking the railroads in all parts of the world, Great Britain not excepted, the New York Central is the best signalled, and consequently the best protected, line in the world."—Extract from an address delivered by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

STOCK BROKERS FAIL FOR $2,000,000

Assignment of Hatch & Foote a Complete Surprise.

MR. FOOTE INSANE AND DYING

Crash Attributed to His Speculative Orders Which His Partner Executed, He Says, Thinking They Were a Customer's.

The Stock Exchange banking and brokerage firm of Hatch & Foote, at 3 Nassau Street, which was formed in 1867, failed yesterday with liabilities of about $2,000,000. After an announcement from the rostrum of the New York Stock Exchange of the firm's suspension, a general assignment was made to E. Ellery Anderson, the firm's counsel.

Daniel B. Hatch, the Stock Exchange member of the firm, at once issued a statement, saying that his partner, Charles B. Foote, who was lying in a crazy and dying condition at Oceanic, N. J., had been speculating on both sides of the market without the knowledge of the firm and had lost upward of $200,000. Mr. Hatch attributed Mr. Foote's insane condition to the financial load he had been carrying for a number of years.

The speculations of Mr. Foote are said to cover a period of four or five years, and, as a reason why they were not detected until he recently showed visible evidences of a mental breakdown, it is said that Mr. Hatch as the board member executed all orders on the Exchange floor, while Mr. Foote devoted his time and work to the office end of the business, such as caring for the books and attending to the customers. Consequently, Mr. Hatch, thinking they were for some customer of the firm, carried out Mr. Foote's speculative orders on a commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

"The failure," Mr. Hatch said, "was wholly due to the speculations of our Mr. Foote, who has been trading in the market for his own account for four years, but in the name of one of our customers and without my knowledge. He was specially active in Sugar certificates, which seemed to be his favorite in the market. I can only account for his actions by believing that he was and is insane.

"These speculations were first discovered about Sept. 1, when Mr. Foote began to show signs of insanity. He is at Oceanic, his Summer home, where he has been seriously ill for three weeks, and has been ailing for six months. I saw him last Saturday, having gone down to Oceanic for that purpose. He was a very sick man, but he knew me and at first talked rationally enough. He even sent his love to the members of my family, but later showed evidences of mental disturbance and then lapsed into a stupor. He had a stroke of paralysis yesterday and was very low last night.

"Since Mr. Foote became ill and absented himself from the office, we discovered that he had been speculating without my knowledge, he having had charge of the books. A thorough examination of the books has been in progress and the result is the announcement of our assignment to-day.

"I am quite sure that our assets will exceed our liabilities. Our capital will show a shrinkage, but our contracts on the Stock Exchange show a balance due us."

Mr. Hatch was asked if he expected to resume business.

"How can I tell?" he replied. "There are so many other things to think of. I really don't know. This is a great blow and my head will want a rest after this trial."

"Did Mr. Foote speculate under a fictitious name or several dummy names, or in the name of a real customer?" was then asked.

SYMPATHIZES WITH HIS PARTNER.

"It is enough," he replied, "to say that Mr. Foote speculated without my knowledge. He lost very large sums of money. He simply could not carry the load, and so—and so he broke down. It produced insanity. He was one of the finest men that ever lived."

As Mr. Hatch told the story of his partner's speculations and insanity, and the failure of the firm, his voice was gentle, and his eyes were moist. His son interrupted the questioning and told his father that he must not try to talk any more just then.

Mr. Hatch's son said later that the market value of the liabilities would not exceed $2,000,000, although their par value was above that figure, and that the liabilities are pretty well secured.

The failure, which was announced on the Stock Exchange at noon, came as a great surprise to all, and was a shock to the older members of the Exchange, whose respect the firm had held for years. There had been no suspicion that the firm was in difficulty.

The failure had little effect on the trading, and only 2,500 shares came out "under the rule" for the account of the suspended firm. They were as follows:

BOUGHT.

100 shares Rock Island.

SOLD.

900 shares St. Paul.
300 shares Federal Steel.
200 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit.
200 shares Northern Pacific.
200

commitments to what was known in Wall Street as the Continental Construction Company, the projector and in various ways the contractor of the Hoosac Tunnel enterprise, which hurt many Massachusetts investors, and was afterward acquired by the Fitchburg Railroad. The firm subsequently made a settlement with its creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, of which 25 cents was cash and 25 cents in installments from one to five years. After a suspension of about a year, the firm resumed business and Mr. Foote said yesterday that the liabilities of the 1884 failure were finally paid practically in full.

Friends of the firm yesterday said in explanation of the failure that the notes given in part payment to the creditors after the smash in 1884 are believed to have caused Mr. Foote great anxiety as they matured, and that they probably furnished the motive for his speculations, which finally undermined his mental constitution, because of the strain.

The firm had business relations with the Continental National Bank, and Mr. Hatch had a conference with the officers of the bank yesterday afternoon, after which one of the latter said that the firm had kept an account there for twenty years, and that the members of the firm still had a balance to their credit. He said that the failure of the firm was a complete surprise to the bank, as none of its officers was aware that the firm was in any difficulty. He said further that he knew nothing about the firm's relations with other banks.

AT MR. FOOTE'S SUMMER HOME.

His Father-in-Law, the Rev. Dr. Hastings, Tells of the Broker's Mental and Physical Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Profound desolation prevailed to-day about the cottage at Oceanic, where the life of Charles B. Foote is fast ebbing away. All the blinds were pulled down as though the end had already come, and the dying man lay in his darkened room, attended by two male nurses from New York, while Dr. Reuel B. Kimball of New York, who is still staying at his Summer office, in the Rumson Road, made frequent visits.

The family left the house during the day, but remained at the home of the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, the father of Mrs. Foote, a few steps away, where they would be within ready call in case there was any change in the patient's condition.

The Foote cottage stands in a beautifully kept park, in which the only other houses are the Summer homes of Dr. Hastings, ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, and M. C. D. Borden. Winding macadamized drives lead to these residences through spacious lawns and groves. The park is on the banks of the North Shrewsbury River, a little more than three miles from the Seabright Railroad station. It fronts upon the river for perhaps a quarter of a mile, Mr. Foote's house, which is the easternmost and the least pretentious of the four, being almost on the water's edge.

Dr. Hastings, who was the President of the Union Theological Seminary from 1888 to 1897, and is still a professor there, received all strangers on the piazza of his house, and in a voice that often faltered told the little he knew of his son-in-law's downfall.

"We do not know—we never can know now—whether his speculations were the result of his aberration or whether his aberration was the result of his speculation," he said. "He never talked about his business at home. Even in his delirium, which has been almost incessant for three weeks, he has said nothing about business of any kind."

Dr. Hastings said that Mr. Foote had been acting in a manner to alarm his family ever since last February, when he began to rise at all hours of the night and bathe his head in cold water, complaining of severe headaches, and this, he said, was the only thing that relieved them. At about the same time he formed a habit of repetition, forgetting almost immediately things that he had said, and telling them over and over again. Doctors who have examined him have not been able to tell just what the trouble is, saying it might be either malaria, meningitis, or a general softening of the brain.

The trouble culminated yesterday morning, when Mr. Foote had a stroke of paralysis, which affected his whole right side, and almost immediately apoplexy set in, and he has since lain in a stupor, recognizing no one and being much of the time wholly unconscious.

"He has not been to New York since early in August," said Dr. Hastings, "but before that he kept going to the office when we knew he was not fit to go. He became so ill then that we advised him to go for a trip through Canada and Montreal and Quebec. The doctors favored it, and he started off with a friend, but was gone only a little while when he was taken very sick. He was brought home as quickly as possible, and took to his bed and has not since left it. Besides Dr. Kimball, we have had Dr. Sachs, the brain specialist, to attend him, and Dr. St. Clair Smith of New York was also called in and saw him once.

"He was a devoted husband and father through all these twenty-five years that I have known him. He was married twenty-five years ago this Fall. He has four children—one a young woman, one a boy half through Yale, and the others little children."

Mr. Foote was a regular attendant at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church in New York, and he passed the plate there. He was a prominent man in New York, belonging, among others, to the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, and Groller Clubs, the Players, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New England Society.

Shortly after 11 o'clock to-night Dr. Kimball said that Mr. Foote was dying.

THE WALDORF SUICIDE.

Hays Figured Not Long Ago in Domestic Troubles of Henkle Family.

John C. Hays, who shot himself while in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday morning, held two life-insurance policies for $5,000 each—one in the New York Life, the other in the Equitable. He was a son of Gen. William Hays, United States Army, who was killed in 1860. After that the family lived at Yonkers. One of the daughters married a foreigner. The other is the wife of Lieut. G. H. Ross.

Hays was recently employed as a salesman by the dry goods firm of J. H. Lane & Co., 110 Worth Street. He was discharged about six weeks ago, having been at the work for less than a month. His trial with the company was secured through the influence of Clarence L. Collins of Whitin & Collins, 112 Worth Street. Mr. Collins said yesterday afternoon:

"I knew Jack Hays from his boyhood. He went to West Point, and remained there for two years, when he had to resign on account of ill-health. After leaving the academy he tried business, and his career was uniformly unsuccessful. His exact history I don't know, for I only saw him occasionally, but a short time ago he came to me and said that he had pretty nearly reached the end of his line."

Within the last two or three years Hays married a Mrs. Henkle, formerly the wife of a salesman. She had just secured a divorce from her husband, who subsequently sued Hays for $50,000 for alienating his wife's affections. The jury handed in a verdict for $20,000.

"None of the $20,000 was ever paid," said Mr. Collins, "for Jack Hays never had any money with which to pay it."

It seems that Hays once had plenty of money, some of it inherited from his father and the rest given to him by his mother. At the time of his death his home was at 234 West Thirty-ninth Street, where he and his wife occupied a cheap furnished room. Mrs. Hays declined to see any one yesterday.

POLICEMAN SPOLASCO INDICTED.

Grand Jury Accuses Him of Soliciting a Bribe from Tombs Prisoner.

The Grand Jury just after the noon hour handed to Judge Cowing of Part I., General Sessions, indictments against Policeman William A. Spolasco of the Criminal Court Squad and Augusta Greenwald, the wife of a butcher at 606 Ninth Avenue, for conspiracy.

The policeman and Mrs. Greenwald are charged with having gone to Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, otherwise Mme. Zingari, a Tombs prisoner, and of offering to secure her release for $2,000. It is alleged that it was represented that $500 of this sum was to be given to Judge Newburger and $250 to District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner.

Immediately after receiving the indictments Judge Cowing adjourned court. Detectives Cuff and McNaught then went down stairs and arrested Spolasco, who was on duty there.

Spolasco in giving his pedigree said that he was forty-six years old and lived at 417 West Forty-seventh Street. Bail was fixed by Judge Foster at $5,000. It was furnished

HILL DOES NOT SEE CROKER

He Returns to Albany, Ignoring the Proffered Olive Branch.

PLANS FOR MR. BRYAN'S VISIT

Mr. Stanchfield and Senator Mackey Expected Here To-day—The Former's Standing with Labor Unions.

David B. Hill left town last evening. He was invited to attend the meeting of the State Executive Committee to be held this evening, and there meet Richard Croker, who is a member of the same body. Mr. Croker also offered to talk with and shake hands with Mr. Hill if the latter was willing to do so.

Mr. Hill did not accept or reject the Tammany Hall leader's olive branch in specifice terms, but he decided last evening to return to Albany, as his political work in New York was completed.

Mr. Hill had a consultation with Senator Jones of the Democratic National Committee. The plans for the stumping tour of Mr. Hill were talked over, but no definite arrangements were made. A programme was mapped out, however, which will be submitted to the main headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in Chicago.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, State Chairman Campbell, Richard Croker, and other politicians around the Hoffman House all talked harmony for publication. However, the followers of the Croker-Murphy and the Hill faction were just as loud in their private denunciation of each other as before the State Convention.

W. J. BRYAN'S VISIT.

A plan was proposed last evening to have William J. Bryan spend four or five days in New York State.

State Chairman Frank Campbell wants Mr. Bryan, after leaving New York on Oct. 16, to take a special train and go up the Hudson River speaking in the towns along the route until he reaches Albany. He is booked to speak in Albany on the evening of Oct. 17. From Albany Chairman Campbell proposes that Mr. Bryan take a train and speak in the large towns on the way to Rochester, and then make speeches on the way from Rochester to Buffalo.

Telegrams were exchanged with Mr. Bryan yesterday and it was reported that he viewed the above plan with favor.

The Committe on Ratification of Tammany Hall met last evening to arrange for the Bryan mass meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 16. Committees to make arrangements were appointed, it was decided to have four overflow meetings. The speakers at the Garden meeting are to be William J. Bryan, John B. Stanchfield, Senator William F. Mackey, and probably Adlai E. Stevenson. A stage will be erected in the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden and a large sounding board will be put up behind the rostrum.

John B. Stanchfield, candidate for Governor, and Senator William F. Mackey, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, are expected to come to New York to-day. Mr. Stanchfield's first call at State Headquarters is said to be for the purpose of dropping his campaign contribution into the treasury and also to arrange for his stumping tour.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S LABOR RECORD.

State Chairman Campbell gave out yesterday a statement in reference to the labor record of John B. Stanchfield. It is as follows:

"The specific charge made that at some time he said he had rather see his golden-haired boy in his coffin than a member of any labor union is not only malicious, but ridiculous. There never was any reason why he should have made such a statement. There was a strike among the Corning glass blowers in Corning, N. Y., in 1893. A new man, while crossing the main street of Corning, was assaulted and drew his revolver and shot the man dead who attacked him. As a result the slayer was indicted for murder in the first degree. The trial took place in the village of Bath and lasted a week. It was bitterly contested from the outset.

"Mr. Stanchfield defended the accused in connection with Judge Miller of Bath. In summing up that case he stated that he would rather see a child of his dead than the associate of the witnesses upon that trial. It was understood to refer to some idlers who were giving testimony in the case, and the remark was so construed at the time. A reporter for a newspaper who was around there had a grudge against Mr. Stanchfield; it seems that Mr. Stanchfield had indorsed a note for him and had been compelled to pay it, and refused the favor the second time, and as a result this reporter started the story that Mr. Stanchfield said he would rather see a child of his dead than a member of any labor union. This is the exact origin of the story.

"While in the Assembly chamber, as the minority leader, Mr. Stanchfield was the advocate of the measures of organized labor. They had a committee in Albany at that time, and whenever any bill was up for passage in which they were interested, Mr. Stanchfield was its advocate. His record in the Assembly discloses the fact that he voted in favor of organized labor in reference to every measure pending, unless when he was occasionally absent. He has the friendship, and has always had it, of every labor union in the City of Elmira. They are to-day in favor of his election for Governor. Franklin P. Guilford, President of the Elmira Federation of Labor, althcugh not of Mr. Stanchfield's political faith, will answer any inquiries in that direction.

"A year ago there was a large labor strike in Elmira in a concern for the manufacture of engines and boilers. The strikers were enjoined not from assembling in the vicinity of the works, but from going around on the premises. The labor unions of Elmira employed Mr. Stanchfield to defend them, and he not only succeeded in dissolving the injunction, but caused the suit to be discontinued.

"The unions of Elmira have supported him twice for the Legislature since the story about this golden-haired boy was circulated. That remark was in 1893; he ran for Assembly in 1894 and defeated Col. Archie Baxter, the most popular Republican in the county, and had that time the support of organized labor. This ought to be an end of the matter."

CONNECTICUT GOVERNORSHIP.

Melton B. Cary a Candidate for the Democratic Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—Amos R. Cummings of Stamford, in an interview published in The Register to-night, announces that he will not support Judge Bronson of this city for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He will favor the nomination of Melton B. Cary, Chairman of the State Committee. Mr. Cummings will nominate Chairman Cary at the coming convention.

This is the first official intimation that any one besides Judge Bronson would run for the office. Fairfield County is unanimous for Cary, while Hartford, New Haven, and Waterbury primaries have come out for Judge Bronson of this city.

PRAISE FOR MR. McKINLEY.

David B. Henderson Defends the Course in the Boer War and Denounces Mr. Bryan.

WAVERLY, Iowa, Sept. 18.—David B. Henderson, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, delivered a political address to a large and enthusiastic audience here to-night. Speaker Henderson said in part:

"'Be sure you are right, and then go ahead' is an old maxim. It is the rule of the Republican Party. President McKinley's question is always, 'What is right for me to do in this particular matter as President of the United States for the best interests of the people whom I am serving?' I believe I can state with the greatest emphasis and from the standpoint of an intimate knowledge of the President's motives and actions that to do right has been his governing motive.

"On the other hand, the Bryan Democracy seem to be governed by quite a different and patriotic? And acting on these lines we find the Bryan Democracy in 1896 and 1900 pursuing different lines of battle and advocating anything which they think can deceive the voters.

"Mr. Bryan and the Democrats belonging to his modern school are trying to poison the minds of those of our American citizens whose ancestors came from Holland or Germany by crying out against the Republican Administration that it does not sympathize with the Boers struggling for liberty. Fellow-citizens, we cannot afford to let the Bryan Democracy deceive us, and above all, we cannot afford to deceive ourselves. I shall challenge any men to show that any other Government on earth went as far as this Government did when President McKinley tendered the good offices of this Nation for the solution of the Boer troubles. Mr. Bryan and his followers would poison the German mind.

"I challenge Mr. Bryan to show that Germany has ever raised its voice in any form in pursuit of the agreement at The Hague, or otherwise, to stop the war. I challenge any living man to show that even old Holland, whose sturdy sons went to Africa, the men now chiefly constituting the Boer republics, has ever raised its Governmental voice to offer its offices to solve the problems between England and the Boers.

"When the Boer delegates visited this country, the Secretary of State showed them the record made by this country, and pointed it out in every detail, and my understanding is that they went away satisfied that this Government had done its whole duty, and carried back with them the kindliest feelings for President McKinley, for all of his Administration, and for the American people."

DELAWARE REPUBLICAN SPLIT.

Hitch in the Plan for Harmonizing the Two Factions.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 18.—There was a hitch in the Republican harmony plans to-day. The Union Republican (Addicks) State Committee, at a meeting called to ratify the compromise State ticket selected by the Republican State Committee on Friday last, refused to accept Dr. L. Heisler Ball as candidate for Congress. He is the present State Treasurer. The Union Republicans offered the regulars the candidates for Lieutenant Governor and Congressman if they would take John Hunn for Governor, but now reject Dr. Ball, who was named in accord with the proposition. The Unionists submit to the Republican State Committee names of six Republicans acceptable for Congressman in lieu of Dr. Ball. Objection also was made to P. B. Norman, compromise candidate for State Auditor.

The rest of the ticket was indorsed. No further negotiations for harmony have been arranged.

HIS WHOLE BODY INFLATED.

Broken Ribs Puncture a Man's Lungs and the Escaping Air Distends the Tissues.

Patrick Cavanagh of 213 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street fell from the top of a five-story building yesterday afternoon and fractured three of his ribs, which punctured his lungs and thereby caused phenomena that the physicians of the Harlem Hospital declare to be almost unprecedented.

As the air escaped from the man's lungs it gradually filled the skin tissues in every part of his body. Within three hours after the accident he had swelled to double or thrice his normal size, and it looked as if he were about to explode, for his skin had apparently been stretched to the utmost.

After a consultation the doctors decided that the only chance of saving the patient's life was to make an incision in his side. This was done, the cut being several inches long, and then the superfluous air was gradually forced out of the skin tissues by a continuous massage treatment that lasted for more than half an hour. Cavanagh was temporarily relieved, but the physicians, though they think there is a slight chance of his recovery, say that he will probably die within two or three days, as he is bleeding internally.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD PIERS.

Capt. Walter F. Whittemore, a well-known engineer of Hoboken, will sail for Bremen on the steamship Aller, to consult with the North German Lloyd officials relative to the rebuilding of their piers in Hobcken.

General Agent Schwab, the company's principal representative in this country, is said to favor removing the company's piers to New York. Managing Director Leist is said to have expressed himself while here recently to the effect that no better docking facilities could be obtained than in Hoboken. He recommended that the burned piers be rebuilt, it is said.

It is now said that owing to the Leist report being contrary to the advice of the chief American representative, the managing board is as much at sea as ever, and in order to obtain all the information possible they have requested Capt. Whittemore to make the trip to Bremen and give them the benefit of his knowledge.

WHEELER TRANSPORT LINE SOLD.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The Wheeler Transportation Line, embracing the three steamers Easton, Minnie Wheeler, and Chesapeake, with all the real estate and leasehold property of the company, has been sold to a syndicate of New York and Philadelphia men. The sum involved in the deal is $140,000.

The Wheeler lines operate on the Great Choptank and Tred Avon Rivers in Eastern Maryland. Several years ago the management entered into the passenger traffic, as well as freight, and the steamer Easton was built to accommodate the increased business. The property has paid well.

It was reported a year ago that the line was sought by the United States Express Company, which was crowded out of the territory covered by this line when the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Wheeler Line is a competitor of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway, and it has been suggested that the Pennsylvania Road was anxious to secure the property.

CHICAGO MODISTE SURRENDERS.

Mrs. G. F. Hall, the Chicago dressmaker, who was wanted on a charge of smuggling and suddenly disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria before Special Agent Theobald of the Customs Department and a Deputy Marshal got there last Friday morning, surrendered herself to the authorities yesterday. Mrs. Hall had been to Chicago, but had been induced to come back. She was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock and held in $2,000 bail for examination on Sept. 28. Carl Schefer of Schefer, Schram & Vogel going on her bond.

Mrs. Hall arrived here from Europe on the Augusta Victoria on Sept. 7. Her trunks had been passed, and had been put on the Waldorf-Astoria omnibus, when Mr. Theobald seized one of them and sent it to the seizure room. It was found to contain $4,000 worth of dressmaker's supplies. There were 164 pieces, among them four cloth and silk costumes, seven lace-trimmed skirts, six metal belts, a number of pieces of dress trimmings, a dozen jackets, many lace fragments, two silk purses, and other trinkets.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The Board of Trustees in Boston of Euphrates College, situated at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, has received a cablegram from President C. Frank Gates from Harpoot that permission to reconstruct the buildings destroyed by the Turks in the Autumn of 1895 has just been given by the local government.

Some five months ago it was announced from Constantinople that the Government, after more than four years' delay, had granted permission to rebuild. The documents were forwarded from Constantinople to Harpoot, a distance of about 700 miles, and there put into the hands of the local Provincial Governor. A document, purporting to be a copy of the imperial permission, was handed President Gates, giving permission to build a "few teachers' rooms," which was interpreted by the local officials as meaning no more than five. The Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople took the matter up vigorously and after four months of earnest diplomatic effort the original permission has reached the college authorities. It is said to be a very gratifying document, apparently granting all that was asked with one unimportant exception.

The college schools in all their departments, including the primary, have enrolled this year more than 1,100 pupils. A little less than 100 of these are in the college department proper.

NEW YORK'S COAL SUPPLY

50,000 Tons a Day Generally Consumed at This Season.

Retail Dealers' Exchange Chairman's Explanation of Higher Prices—Others Say Corner Has Been Formed.

New York City consumes about 50,000 tons a coal a day under normal conditions at this season of the year. The amount landed in New York daily since the strike commenced will average about 10,000 tons. These figures were furnished by J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange, and are his explanation of the scarcity and increase in price.

"There has been no meeting of the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, as has been erroneously reported," said Mr. Smott," and there has been no official action taken to increase the price of coal. Nevertheless, it is true, that practically all the retail dealers have made an advance. Business considerations have compelled them to do so. I have advanced my prices from $5.25 to $5.75 a ton on white ash coal, from $6.25 to $6.50 on red ash, and $7 to $7.50 on Lykens Valley coal. Those are about the average increases made."

Asked why the retail dealers had advanced the prices when the prices made to them by the mine owners have not been advanced, Mr. Smoot made the following explanation:

"There is no retail dealer in New York who has a storage capacity equal to his trade. The largest storage capacity possessed by any one dealer in New York will not exceed 15,000 tons. Some of them do a business of several hundred thousand tons. Now, if I—or any dealer—were to supply on demand the full amount of my orders, I would exhaust my supply in a day. Where am I to get an additional supply? I cannot count on getting it directly from the mines. The mine owners will take my order, but will make no definite promise of delivery.

"If I must have the coal, I have to go to some middleman who has coal afloat, and he has raised the price. He raises the price because he is exactly in the same position toward the retail dealer that the retail dealer is toward his customers. If I supply to my customers all the coal they demand, I will have to go out of business for want of supply. If the middlemen supplies all the coal to the retail dealers that they demand, he will have to go out of business, for, with no coal coming from the mines, he cannot renew his supply. Now, while it is true I am adding to the price of coal I have on hand, if I exhaust that coal I will have to buy more at the increased price, and if the strike should end after I had bought coal at the increase, and the price of coal went down—as it surely would—my gain on the coal I have sold is no more than cover the loss on the coal I had bought at the top price. The dealer must protect himself.

"The fear of a long tie-up at the mines has caused the public to become panic-stricken. Everybody wants to lay in a full Winter's supply at once. We can't supply them. We tell them we will give them enough coal to keep them going, but that is the best we can do. It is the big concerns, some of which use hundreds of tons daily, that are making a demand for a full supply now.

"The poor are not suffering as yet. I think the strike will be over before their demand for fuel becomes urgent. That is the opinion of all the dealers. We feel certain some sort of arbitration will be adopted. People may think $5.75 a ton high for coal, but during the strike of 1871, which lasted from December to May, coal went to $14 a ton."

The firm of Leonard & Youngman of 1 Broadway said that there was no coal to be had at wholesale just now. The retailers, it was declared, had formed a corner, and were likely to make the most of their opportunity. Practically the same statement was made by J. K. Wells in the same building. Mr. Wells said that he would not be surprised to see the retailers advance the price fully another dollar.

COAL FAMINE THREATENED.

Only Small Stock on Hand in Parts of Northern New York—Price Raised in Philadelphia.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The miners' strike in Pennsylvania threatens Oswego with a coal famine. Only one firm has any coal on hand to supply the trade, and that will soon be exhausted. The concern in question is selling hundreds of tons daily.

The big trestles here have been closed down, because of the scarcity of coal. Unless the strike is soon settled much suffering will be caused here.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The coal dealers here are selling only to regular customers and in limited quantities. The price of coal has not advanced since the strike. The dealers cannot buy a pound of coal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and all the local coal dealers to-day advanced the price of coal 25 and 50 cents a ton, respectively. The Reading advance applies either to coal at the mines or at tidewater, and, with the local dealers' advance, goes into operation at once. The Reading further announces that all unfilled orders for September are canceled, and that all future orders are subject to the company's ability to furnish the coal.

Regarding the local increase, dealers say the rush for coal has been so great that they have at times been compelled to pay premiums to get it. The statement is also made that the increase will be adhered to as long as the strike lasts, and that a further increase depends entirely upon the length of the strike.

ORDERS REFUSED IN NEW HAVEN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 18.—A coal famine is one of the possibilities of the near future in this section. The wholesale dealers in this city, which, with New London and Bridgeport, is the largest coal port in the State, refused to-day to take any more orders of any kind or amount from retailers, and will wait until the results of the strike become more definite, and prices determined, before undertaking to deliver coal. Retailers have jumped the prices since Saturday from $4.75 to $6, and will make it higher.

Factories are short of coal, and are clamoring for orders from the local wholesale dealers. It is feared that unless coal is brought here from other States having more than what is actually needed some of Connecticut's large factories will be forced to shut down.

Some of the factories are already running half day up the State, and coal is at a premium everywhere.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR SOFT COAL.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 18.—The anthracite coal operators need expect no aid from the bituminous operators in their struggle against the miners. At a recent meeting the operators of this district decided not to meddle in the troubles of the eastern district. They are having plain sailing at present, and do not desire to court trouble. They have all the orders they can fill at present, and some are behind because of a lack of cars during the Summer.

The strike will divert the cars to the bituminous field, and the operators are looking for the best business in their history this Autumn.

All the miners are at work, and there is no talk of a sympathetic strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 18.—Binghamton, Elmira, and Syracuse customers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company are, it is stated, canceling their contracts and entering into long-term contracts with soft-coal companies.

Mrs. Selby's Divorce on Record.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The claim of Norman Selby ("Kid McCoy") that there is no record in Newark of his wife having obtained a divorce from her first husband, William H. Croselmire of Newark, is technically correct, but there is a

MINE STRIKERS CLAIM 118,000 MEN ARE IDLE

Continued from Page 1.

from the books of the company, does not altogether agree with the stories of starvation, of which we have heard so much recently."

Mr. Thorne went on to say that of the thirteen collieries operated by the company only one was open yesterday morning. On the previous day two collieries were in operation. Mr. Thorne was of the opinion on Monday that the trouble would be over before another week. Yesterday he was less sanguine.

T. F. Torrey, sales agent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, issued the following circular to the trade yesterday:

"We regret to have to announce that the strike in the anthracite coal regions has caused a temporary suspension of operations at our mines. This has been brought on by the efforts of professional agitators, a large number of whom have been at work for several months, fomenting the present state of affairs.

"So far as our employes are concerned, we have never had from them an expression of dissatisfaction or any request for a change in existing conditions. We have reason to believe that the more conservative among them do not sympathize with the strike, and that their influence will eventually prevail and work will be resumed.

"It seems proper for producers and dealers in coal to carefully distribute the coal now in stock, so that the general public may not be inconvenienced. We expect to make every possible effort in this direction, and hope that all of our customers will cooperate with us."

Defense Fund for Miners.

It was announced yesterday by members of the Workingmen's State Federation that it has adopted a resolution calling on all the unions affiliated with it to contribute toward the defense fund of the striking coal miners. The federation has affiliated with it over 200 unions, with an aggregate membership of about 150,000. It was stated that all the delegates and officers of these unions have been requested to bring the matter up at the meetings of their respective organizations, and ask the members to give all the aid in their power.

New Coal Mines in Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Seventy-two new coal mines have been opened in Prussia this year, increasing the output for 1900 by 2,500,000 tons.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL OVERFLOW.

Central Board Requested to Construct Portable Houses for Pupils.

The Brooklyn School Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to determine what should be done to relieve the congested condition of the high schools. Dr. Harrington offered a resolution, suggesting to the Central Board the necessity of hiring additional quarters for Erasmus Hall High School.

Commissioner Greene thought the primary duty of the board was to supply primary education to children. He moved to amend the Harrington resolution so as to request the Central Board to provide accommodations for children in primary and intermediate classes, as well as in the high schools, where quarters were needed.

Commissioner Greene moved to further amend the Harrigan resolution by requesting the Central Board to authorize the construction of portable schoolhouses if found desirable. The Harrigan resolution, as amended, was adopted.

It was suggested by Commissioner Bassett that half-time classes be organized to relieve the overcrowded condition of things at the Girls' High School.

Superintendent Ward thought that this was only a poor expedient, and it was not favored.

Dr John K. Powell then moved that the hall of the School Board be used as a classroom for Girls' High School pupils. The suggestion surprised and somewhat amused the other members of the board, but it was nevertheless adopted. It was also decided to ask the Board of Estimate to place to the credit of the board for the employment of additional teachers needed the sum of $50,000 from the Evening School Fund appropriated by the Legislature last year.

Superintendent Ward reported yesterday that an aggregate of 154,852 children were enrolled in the public schools of Brooklyn at the close of the first week of the present school year, on Friday last. He also reported that a total of 2,316 applicants were refused admission to the schools. A total of 40,312 pupils are in part time classes, of which 40,037 were in four-hour sessions, 164 in three-hour sessions, and 111 in two-hour classes.

Thirty-nine new part-time classes are recommended by Superintendent Ward for organization, but it is believed that twice as many classes will be required if all the children are to be cared for.

THE PABST HOTEL PORTICO.

Permit for a Porch Within the Stoop Line Passed by the Municipal Assembly.

At the session yesterday of the Municipal Council the following resolution, which had been "hung up" in its Committee on Streets and Highways since last Spring, was called up and passed:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles Thorley to keep and maintain a porch, as shown upon the accompanying diagram, within the stoop line, in front of his premises on the north side of Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, the work to be done at his own expense, under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways, such permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Municipal Assembly.

This action would sanction the putting up of a "porch" and "within the stoop line" in front of the Pabst Hotel. Those interested in having such a structure there took time by the forelock and put up a portico and inclosed balcony; not "within the stoop line"—seven feet beyond the house line—but nine feet beyond the stoop line and extending forty-two feet parallel to the house line, thus constituting an encroachment or squatting on the public domain of 378 square feet.

The passing of the resolution by the Council yesterday simply affirms the illegality of the erection of the structure without the pretense of authorization from any municipal authority. The resolution is in no way a bar to prevent Commissioner Keating from carrying out his intention to take down the portico and carry the materials to the corporation yard, or to the fining of Mr. Regan in the Tenth Municipal Court for illegally maintaining an obstruction, and it cannot operate in the mandamus suit brought in the Supreme Court by Simon Strasburg, the Raines law hotel keeper, to compel Commissioner Keating to do his duty.

Commissioner Keating was last evening reported to be so ill from bronchitis that his physician had forbidden his family to disturb him. Mr. Regan was reported to be out of town, but at midnight a member of his family said that he was not able to discuss the subject, as he was in the care of a physician for neuralgia and under the influence of morphine, and confined to his room, with strict instructions that he be not disturbed.

Mr. Regan's lawyer, Emanuel Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, said last night that the passing of the permit by the Council was news to him, as his client had never spoken to him on the subject.

Councilman George H. Mundorf, who "hung up" the resolution to permit the erection of the Pabst Hotel porch last year and this Spring, voted for it yesterday. He declined last night to explain why he opposed the resolution and why he finally voted for it, and said that he could not explain how it got out of the committee.

The Strasburg mandamus case comes up in the Supreme Court next Friday and the penalties cases in the Tenth Municipal Court Sept. 26.

Death of Walter Giles Hennessy.

Walter Giles Hennessy, a lawyer and politician of the east side, died at his home, 1,323 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, after a week's illness, from pneumonia. He was born in this country on Feb. 1, 1849, and was the last surviving son of the late Dennis Hennessy, a prominent builder. After receiving an education in the public schools, he continued his studies at Heidelberg, and, returning to New York, was graduated at the Columbia Law School. He then opened an office at 99 Nassau Street, where he had since remained. He was an ex-President of the Sachem Club, and also of the Terrace Bowling Club, and a member of the Democratic Club, the Columbian Society, the Arion Club, Marine and Field

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Tammany Attacks Brooklyn Rapid Transit—The Blackwell's Island Bridge.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday which the politicians claim is the first of a series of attacks by Richard Croker and Tammany Hall against the so-called Whitney-Brady traction interests.

During the fight for the Democratic nomination for Governor, when Richard Croker was marshaling his forces he found that Anthony N. Brady of Albany, a large stockholder in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was siding with the David B. Hill faction. Some friends of Mr. Croker urged him at that time to begin the battle against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to force the corporation to put its overhead trolley wires underground, as a means of bringing Mr. Brady and his allied politicians to their senses. Soon after it was made the delegates from Albany County, controlled by Anthony N. Brady and Eugene Wood, swung in behind the Croker-Murphy forces and against the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor.

The Albany men sided with David B. Hill on other matters. The friends of Richard Croker have been making threats for two weeks that some revenge would be taken on the backers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

It came yesterday in the shape of a resolution before the Board of Aldermen, offered by Alderman Alt of Brooklyn.

The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, After being operated for years it has been demonstrated that the overhead trolley system of transit is a menace to life and property, and that the interests of the community can and would be better conserved if the said system were operated underground; and

Whereas, The said overhead system with its network of wires has interfered largely with the efficiency of the work of the Fire Department, which department should be aided in its splendid work by the removal of every impediment possible; therefore,

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and is hereby requested to begin such proceedings as are warranted under law which will require that all surface railroads in the City of New York now operated by the overhead trolley system should be operated by a system of underground current.

Alderman Alt stated that the trolley system in Brooklyn had become a standing menace to life and limb and that some action should be taken for the protection of the people.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Bridges and Tunnels asked for authority to enter into a contract for work on the new East River Bridge amounting to $19,000 without public letting. Alderman Kenney made some sarcastic remarks about the proposed contract, and it was decided to refer the matter back to the committee for an explanation of the need of letting without public bidding for the contract.

An attempt was made to pass a bond issue for work on the new East River Bridge to be constructed from the foot of Sixtieth Street over Blackwell's Island to the Borough of Queens.

Aldermen Downing and Wafer, who have voted against the bond issue, changed their minds yesterday. Both members said that now they thought all sectional differences should be cast aside for the general good of the city. Forty-five votes were necessary to pass the resolution, and as only 33 votes could be mustered by the Tammany men the matter was made a special order for the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to be held on Tuesday next.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE HEARINGS.

Days Set for Heads of City Bureaus to Show What Funds They Need.

The Board of Estimate has fixed the dates for hearings on the departmental estimates for next year. The heads of the bureaus have been directed to be present with books and papers ready to explain to the Board of Estimate the necessity for spending the money asked for in the budgets.

The dates set for the hearings follow:

Monday, Oct. 1.—Mayor's office, City Clerk, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Department of Finance, Municipal Assembly, Law Department, and Borough Presidents.

Tuesday, Oct. 2.—Department of Public Charities, Fire Department, Department of Corrections.

Wednesday, Oct. 3.—Department of Health, Police Department, Department of Buildings.

Thursday, Oct. 4.—Departments of Highways, of Parks, of Sewers, Board of Public Improvements.

Friday, Oct. 5.—Departments of Water Supply, of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, of Bridges.

Monday, Oct. 8.—Department of Street Cleaning, College of City of New York, Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School, Board of Education, and Normal School.

Tuesday, Oct. 9.—Supreme Court, City Courts, Surrogates' Courts, County Courts, Municipal Courts, Commissioner of Jurors, Coroners, Courts of General Sessions, of Special Sessions, City Magistrates, District Attorneys, Sheriffs, and Special Commissioner of Jurors.

Wednesday, Oct. 10.—Commissioners of Accounts, Registers, Board of City Record, Examining Board of Plumbers, County Clerk, Civil Service Commission, Public Administrator, New York County, Bureau of Municipal Statistics, and Art Commission.

Thursday, Oct. 11.—Charitable institutions.

Friday, Oct. 12.—All other public officers, the National Guard, libraries, miscellaneous items not included in the departmental estimates.

Monday, Oct. 15.—Bonded indebtedness and State taxes and rents.

MOTHER AND SON ABLAZE.

The Child's Clothing Set on Fire by a Lighted Candle and His Parent Seizes Him.

Six-year-old William McCormack, who lives at 517 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, was sent to the cellar of his home last night by his mother, Mrs. Mary J. McCormack, to get something she wanted. The boy carried a lighted candle with him, and while searching for the article he wanted, stumbled and his clothing caught fire from the candle flame.

His screams were heard by his mother, and she hastened down the stairs. The sight of her son caused her to forget everything but his peril, and without hesitation she seized him in her arms. Her clothing became ignited, and her shrieks, combined with those of her son, attracted the attention of the neighbors.

Two of them, Mrs. Jennie Farrell and Callet Cambridge, both of 527 Baltic Street, went to their rescue. They managed to extinguish the blazing clothing, although both were severely burned in doing so.

An ambulance was summoned from St. Peter's Hospital, and Mrs. McCormack and her son were taken to that institution. At midnight the boy's condition was serious, and the doctors were not prepared to predict what the result would be. Mrs. McCormack, it was said, was in no danger.

Mrs. Farrell and Mr. Cambridge had their burns dressed by the ambulance surgeon and went to their homes.

Carnegie Company Sec

GALVESTON RELIEF WORK

The McPherson's Big Cargo Valued at Over $120,000.

FUNDS NOW TOTAL $257,014

Police Department Subscribed $7,738.50 —Texas Y. M. C. A.'s Appeal—Salvation Army Expedition at Houston.

The United States transport McPherson, which is being loaded by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association with miscellaneous supplies aggregating over $120,000 in value for the sufferers in Galveston and Eastern Texas, is scheduled to sail at daylight to-day. The Army Department was advised yesterday morning that the loading could not be finished before night. If all of the supplies are not required in Galveston, those that remain will be distributed in the outlying sections. William R. Corwine, who, with William Mills, Jr., is in charge of the cargo, will report by telegraph to the Merchants' Association and to John Claflin, for the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, in case further work is necessary.

The second shipment of Red Cross supplies will also leave to-day by the Mallory Line steamship Concho.

The figures given out by those who are receiving subscriptions showed the following result up to last night:

Merchants' Association	$89,614.50
Chamber of Commerce	57,704.75
Produce Exchange	12,749 00
Stock Exchange	20,207 00
Cotton Exchange	5,952.00
Mayor's Relief Fund	21,248.20
The tobacco interests	3,915.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,151.90
Through New York Herald	18,512.90
Through New York Journal	14,778.16
Tammany Hall	10,000.00
The State Relief Committee	181.00
Total	$257,014.21

Chief Devery of the Police Department sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon the subscription taken up among the men of the police force, which amounted to $7,738.50. Sergt. Flood was the bearer of the subscription, and he also took a letter from Chief Devery, in which the Chief said that he hoped the small donation would be of service to the persons in the afflicted territory. The Mayor sent a letter in acknowledgment, expressing thanks for the contribution and complimenting the men on their promptness. A telegram was sent to Mayor Jones of Galveston, directing him to draw at sight for the amount contributed by the police, as well as for an additional $6,000 contributed to the relief fund. The Fire Department list will be made public to-day.

GALVESTON PEOPLE'S GRATITUDE.

The following letter, dated Galveston, Sept. 14, was received by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday:

Our Mayor, the Hon. Walter C. Jones, has to-day handed me his two drafts on you for $3 000 each, in accordance with your telegrams of Sept. 12 and 13. Words are inadequate to express to the generous people of New York the high appreciation of our citizens for their prompt response to the crying needs of our destitute and suffering people. The sympathy of your good people has added much in comforting and reassuring our broken-hearted sufferers. Allow me, in the name of all, to again thank you. JOHN SEALY,

Chairman Finance Committee.

The Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade have forwarded their check to Mayor Jones for $3,000. Many of the members have sent checks through other sources.

At the office of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city an appeal was received yesterday from the State Secretary of the Texas Association. He says the Galveston Young Men's Christian Association Building cannot be repaired for less than from $4,000 to $6,000. The Houston association also lost heavily. The State Committee has received a large part of its income from South Texas, and the Secretary says the hurricane makes the curtailment of the work imperative, and that means death to the work in Texas. A State Secretary out of a moderate salary gave back $400 to the committee. The Secretary asks that some of the liberal gifts going to Texas be diverted to save this work. Contributions should be sent to F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, 191 Broadway.

A telegram from Major Galley of the Salvation Army was received yesterday, announcing the arrival at Houston of the Salvation Army Galveston Relief Expedition. The advance party reached there on Sunday; the Mayor received them, and large relief tents were pitched on the beach at Texas City. The party will move forward to Galveston to-day.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, telegraphed last night to William Willis Howard, General Manager of the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, as follows:

Situation not exaggerated; business houses in more sheltered parts of the city standing full of damaged goods—even medicines—which should be used and paid for, thus relieving the business situation and the immediate wants of the sufferers. For this, nothing is so much needed as money, forwarded or telegraphed to the American National Red Cross at once.

Contributions for Miss Barton's work in Galveston should be sent to the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, 146 Fifth Avenue.

The Executive Committee of the International Longshoremen's Union, which has a local branch in Galveston, decided yesterday to send an appeal to affiliated unions in the American Federation of Labor, on behalf of the longshoremen in the stricken city.

A matinée performance given at Weber & Fields's Music Hall yesterday afternoon in aid of the Galveston sufferers brought in $1,085. To-day matinées for the same purpose will be given as follows: Manhattan Theatre, "Caleb West"; American Theatre, "Three Musketeers"; Grand Opera House, "Why Smith Left Home."

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

The Merchants' Association gave out the following list of subscriptions received yesterday.

W. C. Horn, Bro. & Co.	100	James L. Morgan, Jr.	25
Bacon & Co.	200	E. Kleiner & Co.	10
Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	250	Louis P. Bach	25
First Nat. Bk. Bklyn.	250	J. Martin	5
Employes of Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.	52.50	Crum & Rushmore, increase	25
Union Stove Works	100	C. A. Darling, Automatic Fire Alarm Co.	10
Shattuck & Binger	50	E. O. Richards	100
A. Well & Brother	50	Delafield, McGovern & Co., through F.	25
E. Wertheim & Son	50	H. Leggett & Co.	100
A. Healy & Son	50	V. M. D.	5
Armand Schmoll	25	Morse & Rogers	200
W. H. Addoms	25	J. D. Bell	5
L. F. Robertson & Son	25	Northrup Glove Co.	25
S. H. Frank & Co.	15	A. C. Beyerline	5
Shoe & Leather Reporter	20	Wilson & Heath	10
The Hoffman & Hinsdale Co.	15	J. Lebenheim	5
Meyer & Gordon	5	G. J. Strassburg	10
Jacob Roos	5	L. Loewy & Son	10
E. A. Roos	5	Jas. McCurrough & Brother	10
B. B. Reinhardt	2	Herman Bendix	10
Korner & Schwabeland Co.	20	W. Trevor	10
Mengo L. Morgenthau	10	I. Isaac & Co.	10
Gustave A. Jahn & Co.	100	W. Kuntzler & Bro.	10
Watson, Porter, Giles & Co.	100	Alex. Meyer	10
Thomas Stokes	50	S. P.	5
The Firth Carpet Co.	50	F. F. R.	10
		J. Richard Adler	10
		Ind. Sav. & L. Co.	20
		Total to date	$89,614.50

In addition to donations of goods already reported, the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association received notice of contributions as follows:

Charles F. Mattlage & Sons, 1,500 boxes smoked herring.
Sternberg Brothers, case of clothing.
G. H. Stiehl & Co., one bundle of clothing and shoes.
J. L. Barnett, one case of clothing.
Through Manhattan Delivery Company, delivered free, name of donor unknown, 30 cases, boxes and packages.
Anonymous, one box clothing.
S. A. Lind, two packages clothing.
Joseph S. Platt & Co., one case trousers.
Anonymous, five cases of hats.
Nathan Straus, one barrel sugar, one case dry goods.
C. F. Nagle, one bundle clothing.
G. Eiseman, one package clothing.
L. Petterson, one bundle hats.

The milk-sterilizing plant given by Nathan Straus will be accompanied by two of Mr. Straus's men, Messrs. Kinkhead and Brady, who will set the plant up for operation in Galveston.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FUND.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Galveston Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reported the following:

Spencer Trask & Co.	$500	Strohmeyer & Arpe Company	25
E. L. Corning	300	T. Shriver & Co.	100
"A Friend"	25	C. Stewart Smith	200
Victor Koechl	50	Hiram H. Lamport	100
"Childwold"	25	H. L. Ely & Co.	50
W. B. Parsons	10	J. A. H.	100
J. W. Wilson & Co.	100	R. H.	100
Lawrence, Son & Gerrish	50	S. P. Avery, Jr.	50
"J. D."	50	Cash	30
H. A. Rogers	50	J. H. Winchester	25
W. A. Taylor & Co.	100	Clinton & Russell	100
W. Rockhill Potts	25	F. L. Stetson	100
H. B. Brundrett	50	Samuel Sloan	200
James Hedges	50	Contribution by citizens of Yonkers, through Leslie Sutherland, Mayor	2,000
Willets & Co.	50	"A Friend"	20
Stewart Hartshorn	100	Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer	500
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	100	Countess Sellem	
W. Caspary	10	H. Strauss	15
O. Scherer & Bro.	25	Mrs. G. Merle	5
A. D. Napier	50	E. Weiss and Dr.	
G. A. Crocker	100	William Richter	5
E. A. Brinckerhoff	100	Kutschke Kegel Club	25
J. W. Masury & Son	100	Fritz Kents	1
Am. Leather Co.	50		
M. P. Brookman	100		
John H. Washburn	25		
R. McD. Kirkland	25		
W. B. Ishan	100		
John A. Kline	100		
Total to date			$57,704.75

THE MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The relief fund in charge of Mayor Van Wyck was increased as follows:

Police force of the City of New York, through William S. Devery, Chief	$7,738.50
Clothing Manufacturers' Association, third installment, through Albert F. Hochstadter, President	212.20
Samuel C. Baum	5.00
"St. Lawrence"	50.00
Barbara Frietchie Post, G. A. R., No. 11, through George M. Williams, Q. M.	25.00
"W. H. M." (cash)	5.00
James Everard	100.00
Martin E. Halpin	10.00
Emanuel Alexander, (cash)	5.00
Benjamin & Caspary	50.00
First Hungarian Congregation Ahab Zedek, through Joseph Grosner, Alderman E. Neufeld, and H. Price, representing Dr. Philip Klein, rabbi	60.00
Through THE NEW YORK TIMES:	
"J. R. M." (cash)	2.00
For the Galveston Relief Fund "A"	10.00
St. Elizabeth Club, Jersey City Heights	1.50
Total to date	$21,248.20

STOCK AND OTHER EXCHANGES.

The following subscriptions were received by the Stock Exchange:

W. A. S.	$5	George W. Ely	$25
W. M. Motley	25	P. W. Harding	10
C. E. S.	25	Dudley Joseph	10
B. S. Williams	10	Cash	10
H. K. McHarg	100		
Total to date			$20,207

The following subscriptions by members of the New York Produce Exchange through the Produce Exchange Relief Committee were reported:

Busk & Jevons, (Lamport & Hoit Line,) additional subscription to one of $250	$100	I. C. Wickes & Co.	$20
R. W. Forbes & Son	100	A. M. Seixas	10
D. Bingham & Son	25	R. S. Holt, Jr.	10
C. W. Rowley, manager	25	Thomas Morgan	10
M. Liebman & Co.	25	A Friend	10
B. F. Metcalf	25	O. C. Link	5
Baker, Carver & Morrell	25	Charles Dreyfuss	5
Curran & Keutjen	20	G. H. Janeway	5
		Weeks & Parr	5
		T. S. Young	5
		R. C. Blancke	5

Amounts realized from auction sale of merchandise given by:

Manacea Water Company—Manacea water	$63.00
Bear Lithia Water Company—water	31.50
Jacoby & Bogert—flour	5.50
G. A. Zabriskie—flour	5.00
A. J. Toomey—flour	11.00
W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.—lard	6.00
N. K. Fairbank Company—soap	30.00
Total to date	$12,749

The Mercantile Exchange reported the following additional subscriptions:

P. C. Richardson	$10	H. Oetjen	$3
Wright & Winsor	10	C. Koster	2
J. W. Enderle	5	Fabian & Weisman	3
Total to date			$2,151.90

At the Cotton Exchange, $25 was received from Otto Arens, bringing the total contributions to date up to $5,952. It was said that the list there is now practically complete. Advices received by cotton men from Texas continue to indicate that early estimates of the damage to the cotton crop were somewhat exaggerated.

The tobacco interests are represented in the following additional subscriptions: L. Weil, $10; Laverge & Schneider, $25, and Charles R. Goldsmith, $15, bringing the total up to $3,915.

SYMPATHY OF OTHER NATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Formal manifestations of sympathy with the people of Galveston in their great affliction continue to come from all parts of the world. In addition to those already received, such expressions have come from the President of Chile, the Spanish Minister, the Belgian Minister, the Mexican Minister, the Peruvian Minister, and the Haitian Minister. Where these communications come directly from the head of State they are acknowledged by the President himself. The others are formally accepted and acknowledged by the Department of State. The messages are as follows:

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 16.

To the President of the United States:
The President of Chile, deeply moved by the catastrophe of Galveston, shares, with all his heart, the sorrow of your country.
FEDERICO ERRAZURIZ.

Legation of Spain, Washington, Sept. 12.

Mr. Secretary: I am charged by the Government of her Majesty to lay before that of the United States the expression of its sentiments of deep sympathy for the awful disasters caused by the recent cyclone in Texas. Her Majesty the Queen Regent equally joins in these expressions of sympathy for such horrible calamities by which her Majesty and her Government have been painfully affected. I improve this opportunity to reiterate to you the assurances of my highest consideration. AROSO.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 12.

Secretary of State, Washington:
I am charged by my Government to express to your Excellency the painful and keen sympathy which is felt in Belgium for the disaster in Texas. LICHTERVELDE.

Spring Lake, N. J., Sept. 14.

The Acting Secretary of State, Washington:
The Secretary of Foreign Relations instructs me to transmit the deep sympathy of the President and Government and people of Mexico with the President and Government of the United States of America, on occasion of the recent calamity at Galveston. In doing so, through you, I beg to add my own sympathy.
M. DE AZPIROZ.

Hotel del Coronado, Cal., Sept. 17.

The Secretary of State, Washington:
Allow me to express to your Excellency the profound sorrow that the calamities of Galveston have produced on the people and Congress and the Government of Peru and my personal sympathies for the unfortunate town.
MANUEL ALVAREZ VALDERON.

British Embassy, Newport, R. I., Sept. 15.

Sir: I have the honor to state that I have been commanded by the Queen to express to the President of the United States the great sorrow with which her Majesty has learned the details of the terrible disaster at Galveston.

Her Majesty wishes me to convey to the President the assurance of her sincere sympathy with the unfortunate sufferers from this calamity.

I have, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to transmit this message to its high destination.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant. PAUNCEFOTE.

The Hon. David J. Hill.

Legation of Haiti, Washington, Sept. 15.

The Secretary of State:
I hasten to inform you that I have returned to Washington. I was sorry to hear on my landing at New York the sorrowful news of the Galveston disaster. Permit me to join in the mourning of so many distressed families, and to lament with you the losses that the country has just sustained.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. J. N. LEGER.

$1,500 from Boxing Carnival.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Fifteen hundred dollars was realized by a boxing carnival at Tattersall's last night for the relief of the Texas sufferers. All the fighters in the city tendered their services without compensation.

A DARING RESCUE AT SEA.

Nine Men on Dredge and Scow Saved by Tug Which Was Towing Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 18.—The tug Moran of New York arrived here to-day with nine men aboard, whom her crew rescued at sea from a big sand dredge and a scow she was towing from New York to Washington.

The tug and her tow encountered a severe blow just off the Delaware Breakwater, and afterward it was discovered that the scow was leaking. The two men aboard signaled the tug, and just then the nine-inch cable parted and the tug suddenly found herself severed from her tow.

Immediately afterward the crew of seven aboard the dredge signaled that she was losing her deck house, and the boiler had shifted. At tremendous risk the tug ran alongside, but owing to heavy seas was unable to take the men off. They were finally able to jump down upon the tug when the waves lifted the barge upon their crest. Some of them landed on the tug's outer fender, but all were saved. Afterward the two men on the scow were rescued at even greater risk.

GALVESTON CLEANING UP

Good Progress Being Made in Restoring the City.

TO MAKE A COMPLETE CENSUS

Number of Deaths Still Estimated at Over 5,000—1,861 Bodies of Victims Have Been Recovered.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 18.—The work of clearing the streets of débris is progressing rapidly under the perfect organization instituted by military rule under Adjt. Scorry. Over 2,000 men are engaged on the work. Ninety-eight bodies are reported as having been found in the wreckage and removed to-day, making a total of 1,861 victims so far recovered.

This list is far short of the accurate number of dead found, because no official records are kept. Bodies found are buried or cremated, and no systematic record has been kept. The storm wrecked almost every vault in the six cemeteries, and many of the dead were washed to sea in metal cases. So far only one casket has been found. It had been carried three miles from the vault.

The extension of the electric lighting system continues. By to-morrow the distance from Twentieth to Twenty-seventh Street and from the bay to Broadway will be equipped with street lights. More than 200 skilled mechanics were brought here to-day from Texas cities.

The total number of dead is still estimated at 5,000 to 6,000. The newspaper list is over 4,000. The names of many negroes, Mexicans, Italians, and other foreigners can never be secured.

The work under the direction of the Health Department was pushed with vigor and rapidity to-day. As fast as disinfectants arrive they are being distributed over the city. Over a carload of disinfectants was taken from the wharves to-day and sent to the Health Department supply depot, and almost as much was taken from that place and distributed over the city.

Much was done to-day in the way of removing débris and disposing of animal carcasses. The sick and wounded are receiving the best of treatment, and the facilities are such that any one needing medical attention can have it on application.

Besides the other hospitals and medical relief stations already in service, the Marine Hospital and Refuge Camp was opened this afternoon and will accommodate a large number of patients. Persons able to travel have been taken from the hospitals and sent in the revenue cutters and by other means of transportation to Houston and other relief stations on the mainland.

The outlook from a health standpoint is very encouraging. Three pile drivers are at work closing up the breach in the Galveston Bay Bridge made by the steamship Roma. The rebuilding of the bridge is progressing rapidly. A message from General Superintendent Nixon of the Santa Fé Railroad to General Manager Polk this evening said trains will be able to cross on Thursday. Orders have been issued to allow freight to proceed to Galveston. The one bridge will be heavily taxed to accommodate all the trains.

The tracks on Galveston Island will be completed to the bridge to-morrow noon. Engines are again running into the Union Depot, and switching in the wharf yards and are bringing freight to the ships in port. A prominent exporter from New York said that serious misrepresentations of the port and the grain stored here have been published.

The water works system is being gradually restored, and the mains are now supply the various hospitals. Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society has been tendered the use of the old Sealy Building, formerly used by the general offices of the Santa Fé Railway, and has opened a depot for supplies. She has sent orders for medicine and surgical dressings, food for the sick, and clothing and shoes. Otherwise she has recommended that money be sent her, as the merchants can supply a great many things needed.

A bureau has been established to take a complete census of the city.

Gen. Scurry has ordered that all families living within a block of the pile of débris back of the district entirely swept away shall move out as a sanitary precaution.

Congressman Hawley advocates the building of a breakwater beginning at the south jetty and extending westward, paralleling the shore of Galveston Island for a distance of about seven miles. With a base of twenty-five feet and crown of eight feet, capped with heavy granite blocks, he believes this would break the force of a tidal wave and adequately protect Galveston.

In answer to an inquiry sent him as to the interests of the Southern Pacific in Galveston, Charles H. Tweed, chairman of the board, has telegraphed to Galveston Cotton Exchange as follows:

"Work on our improvements at Galveston has already been resumed and is being pressed forward as rapidly as possible."

ISLAND REPORTED DESTROYED.

400 Bodies Said to Have Been Found at Resort Near Galveston.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 18.—News reached Dallas to-day that High Island, a seaside resort thirty miles northeast of Galveston, near the Gulf shore, and in the southwestern corner of Jefferson County, Texas, was destroyed in the recent storm.

The place had about 1,000 residents, many of them visitors. Not a house is left standing, and more than 400 bodies were found yesterday by relief and exploring parties.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A telegram from The Evening Journal of Beaumont, Texas, says that the reported destruction of High Island with great loss of life is erroneous. The Journal says no one was injured there and no loss of property was sustained.

HUDSON BOATS AGROUND.

The Adirondack in Difficulties Owing to the Remarkably Low River.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 18.—The drought and heavy north wind have combined to send the Hudson to the lowest level that river men have ever experienced. Boats are aground in all parts of the port, and with difficulty move about.

The day boat New York, from New York, was two hours late in arriving to-night, and the Adirondack of the evening line was hard aground until flood tide, which was nearly midnight. The vessel had to proceed cautiously for fear of grounding or accident.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S BIG STORM.

Thirteen More Lives Lost, 17 Vessels Driven Ashore, and Hope Abandoned for 4 Others.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 18.—Reports of marine disasters during last week's gale continue to pour in from remote localities. To-day's advices show seventeen more vessels ashore and thirteen lives lost. Considerable damage was done to property along the seaboard.

Hope for the safety of four other vessels, with crews aggregating twenty-five, is almost abandoned.

BARGES SUNK IN A GALE.

Crew of One Believed to Have Gone Down with Her.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 18.—A northeast gale sprang up here this morning bringing a very rough sea and dark clouds. The tugs Hokendaqua and Wyalusing of the Bee Line Transportation Company, with three barges each, and the Gladiator of the Red Star Line, with two barges, bound for Boston, were caught in the storm. Huge waves swept them from stem to stern.

One of the barges, believed to be the Thomas L. Watson, which was in tow of the Gladiator, sank while at anchor off the Cape. It is believed the crew was on board. The barge Blackbird broke her cable, and her crew of three jumped into a dory, which capsized. Charles A. Ashley was drowned. Capt. T. D. Kelley and the other sailor were rescued by Cahoon's Hollow life savers.

After a terrible struggle against the gale and sea, the Hokendaqua, with her tow, reached Provincetown. The Wyalusing, with the sails of her barges torn to shreds and her crew exhausted, managed with great difficulty to turn south and run toward Nauset, where she will still be in danger. The gale continues, and it is feared much damage will result.

CHARTER REVISION BOARD

Sub-Committee Expected to Report at Coming Meeting.

Greater Amount of Home Rule for Boroughs and Consolidation of Several Departments Likely to be Recommended.

The Charter Revision Commission will hold its first meeting since the Summer vacation on the first Monday in October. At that meeting it is hoped that the sub-committees which have been at work during the Summer will be ready to report to the full commission, although it was said last night that one or two, if not more, of these committees will not be prepared at that time to submit their reports. Special sections of the charter have been referred to these committees for investigation, and to make recommendations regarding changes.

The law under which the commission was appointed makes it mandatory for the commission to make its report to the Governor not later than Dec. 1. This report is to be accompanied by recommendations, in the form of bills, regarding changes in the present instrument. These bills are to be sent to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature.

Much interest is being manifested by property owners and politicians as to the nature of the recommendations which will be made by the Commission. Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to these recommendations, but last night Chairman George L. Rives declared that nothing had positively been decided upon. He said:

"There is no one can say definitely yet what the report of the commission will be. At the meetings of the commission there was a free discussion, and the views of all the members were brought out. It was distinctly understood, however, that no member was to be bound by anything he said at that time. It is quite possible that some members of the commission since going to work on sub-committees have changed their views on some subjects before the commission upon which they at the start had very decided opinions. I know I have."

"Were there any subjects before the commission upon which there was unanimity of opinion?"

"There were some subjects upon which there was practical unanimity, and there were many upon which there was a very wide divergence. But I do not care to go into particulars. The commission will report to the Governor on Dec. 1, and the public can possess itself in patience until then."

A member of the commission said it was certain that the commission would recommend the abolishment of many offices. At the public hearings given early in the Summer in the various boroughs nearly all of the speakers who appeared before the commission declared that in the boroughs there nothing to do in return who had practically nothing to do n return for the salaries they received from the city.

Interest centres in what recommendations will be made by the commissin regarding the suggested abolishment of the Board of Public Improvements. The commission has received many communications from residents of the Boroughs of Kings, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx advocating that this board be abolished and that some plan be devised by which each borough will be permitted to regulate its own distinctly local improvements. It has been pointed out that this class of improvements, such as the laying of sewers, opening and paving of streets, &c., is paid for by the property benefited and that the people of each borough should have the right to regulate its own affairs, so long as they pay for what they order, and do not make it a charge against the general fund.

The commission has received many requests from those who advocate that greater powers of all kinds be conferred on borough officials. These persons assert that under the present charter the Borough Presidents are merely ornamental officials and possess no power. The residents of the Borough of the Bronx are desirious of having the charter so amended that an elective official, similar to the Commissioner of Street Improvements for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, whose official existence was ended at the time of consolidation, may look after the affairs of each borough.

The question of school government has also come in for much attention. The opponents of centralization want the borough boards to look after their own schools instead of their being subject to the Board of Education, as at present.

One member of the commission, who said he did not wish to have his name used as giving out information, said:

"The statement that practically nothing will be left of the present charter is erroneous. While many changes will be recommended, the skeleton of the existing charter will be preserved.

"At the last meeting of the commission a number of purely tentative votes were taken. The commission was practically unanimous in the opinion that a greater amount of self-government ought to be granted to the borough. The residents of the various boroughs are put to much unnecessary inconvenience by the present charter, which compels them to come to New York for permits, for the granting of which there ought to be a local officer. I think, too, you would be safe in saying that the power to order such improvements as they pay for by local taxation which does not go into the general fund will be given to the boroughs.

"The consolidation of a number of departments will be recommended. Many departments now existing could be operated just as well as bureaus. The consolidation of departments will lead to a reduction in the force of employes, but all talk about the saving of millions by such reductions is 'rot.' The only way in which you can save millions in the government of the city is by reducing the pay of the police and firemen, and that is a proposition that no one cares to advance."

GIFT FOR SURROGATE'S WIFE.

The Official Declined a Fee and His Clerks Make a Present.

The wife of Surrogate Daniel Noble of Queens was the recipient Monday evening of a handsome gift from attachés of her husband's office. Some time ago Surrogate Noble increased the salaries of a number of his clerks, but the Controller refused to allow the increases. The Surrogate brought suit and won, and the city had to pay the higher salaries.

The clerks offered to pay the Surrogate for his services, but he declined to accept any compensation. A wheelbarrow was trundled up to the Surrogate's house at Brentwood, L. I., on Monday evening, and a big box was lifted off and left at the house for Mrs. Noble. When opened it was found to contain a handsome silver service, on each piece of which were engraved Mrs. Noble's initials. Almost every clerk in the Surrogate's office contributed toward the gift.

SOCIAL REFORM CLUB.

To Work for the Repeal of the Ramapo Franchise—A Paper on Imperialism.

The regular Fall meeting of the Social Reform Club, the first of a series devoted to a non-partisan discussion and inquiry into the issues of the present campaign, was held last night at the headquarters of the club, 45 University Place.

It was said at the outset that a special committee representing the club would see that legislative candidates were nominated who would vote to repeal the franchise of the Ramapo Water Company.

Henry De Forest Baldwin read a paper on "Imperialism and Its Consequences." He argued that England's greed for new territory in the past decades had seemingly had an effect on the Government of the United States. As it took England 300 years to subjugate her colonies, Mr. Baldwin contended that it would take America a long time to make the peoples of the newly acquired possessions contented.

It was announced that the House Committee has thus far been unable to secure suitable quarters for the club after Oct. 1, when it must move from its present abode. The Committee on Nominations suggested the name of President Spaulding for the current period.

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TO ACT ON REVISION.

New Brunswick Presbytery Discusses the Doctrine of Election.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 18.—The question of revision of the Westminster Confession was discussed at length by the Presbytery of New Brunswick at its quarterly meeting, held at Dayton, ten miles from this city, to-day. The attendance at the session was unusually large, it being expected that definite action would be taken upon the matter. A number of members of the Faculties of Princeton University and of the Princeton Theological Seminary were among those present.

The business of the morning was routine, the Rev. Louis Mudge of Trenton being elected Moderator. The question of revision was taken up immediately upon reconvening at 1:30. The Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield, Professor of Mathematics in Princeton University, was the first speaker, and he declared emphatically for revision. He quoted from a pamphlet prepared by himself in regard to the revision, particularly concerning the doctrine of predestination. Dr. Duffield held that the wording of the Confession admitted the belief that God had made His election of the redeemed before the creation, while the Church of the present day holds that the election was not made until after the fall of man. Dr. Duffield also contended that the wording of the passage referring to infant salvation should be changed by omitting the word elect, thus including all who die in infancy in the salvation of God.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin B. Warfield, Professor of Theology in the Princeton Seminary, held that the framers of the Confession did not, and expressly stated that they did not, accept the doctrine of an election before the creation. As to infant salvation, Dr. Warfield said that if all infants were saved, they all must be elect, and that there was no necessity for striking out that word; in fact, that to strike it out would be to undermine the cardinal truth of Calvinism.

The Rev. Dr. John De Witt, Professor of Church History in the Princeton Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Dixon of the Board of Home Missions of New York City, supported Dr. Warfield in his stand, and a debate which lasted four hours ensued. At the end of that time the hour of adjournment had arrived, and it was found necessary to continue the session until to-morrow.

The Presbytery voted, however, not to take up the matter of revision to-morrow, but to defer it until next Monday at 9:30, when a meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton for the especial purpose of discussing the revision. The matter which will come up first of all will be a motion made by the Rev. Dr. Warfield that the whole matter of a revision be dismissed.

CLOSE VOTE ON REVISION.

Morris and Orange Presbytery Favor Supplementary Statement.

SUMMIT, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Presbytery of Morris and Orange met here to-day and took up the four questions submitted to the Presbyteries by the General Assembly held at St. Louis. These refer to the proposed revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. Many favored leaving the confession as it stands; others desired the supplementary explanatory statement; others the briefer statement, and others desired the whole matter dropped.

The vote resulted in favor of the supplement. It was close, considering the various opinions held, and stood 33 in favor of the supplement and 25 against it, the opposition, however, being divided and being a unit only on opposing the supplement.

The Rev. W. H. Wolverton of Boonton and the Rev. J. F. Patterson and Charles Townsend of Orange were named a committee to represent the clergy and Joseph F. Randolph of Morristown and E. T. Russ of Dover a committee to represent the laymen, to act together and draft a supplement, which is to be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Presbytery.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Cool and fair, fresh northerly winds.

The Atlantic storm which was central Monday night off the New England Coast, has continued to the northeastward after causing high northerly winds and some rains on that coast. The low area in the Central West has caused general showers and thunderstorms in the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and there were also quite general, though light rains in the Northwest. There were also light rains Monday night near the lower lakes. Low temperatures continue, except in the middle slope region, and the fall in temperature has reached the Gulf of Mexico and Northern Florida. As a rule, temperatures are 5 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average, and frosts occurred generally yesterday morning from the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley eastward through the lower lake region. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair and warmer except in the southern plateau, where the temperature fell from 6 to 10 degrees. Frosts were reported from portions of the middle plateau. The temperatures will fall during to-day in the Southwestern and Central Western States, and they will remain comparatively low throughout the country for the next two or three days. The eastward movement of a low area which was central last night over Kansas, will cause a continuance of the rain in the Mississippi and Upper Missouri Valleys, and its extension during the next two days into the lower lake region and the western portion of the Middle Atlantic States. There will also be rains to-day from the eastern portion of the Dakotas eastward over the greater portion of the upper lake region, continuing to-morrow over the latter district. In New England and the South and extreme West generally fair weather will prevail. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be north to east, fresh over the northern portions, and light to fresh over the southern.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	58	54	56
6 A. M.	57	55	58
9 A. M.	63	60	63
12 M.	70	65	67
4 P. M.	71	68	70
6 P. M.	69	66	68
9 P. M.	67	63	62
12 P. M.	66	58	59

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62⅞
Weather Bureau	61½
Corresponding date 1899	65¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years	66.

The maximum temperature was 69 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 48 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 29.85, and at 8 P. M. 30.07.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:40 A. M.—1,182 Second Avenue; J. N. Nund; damage, $15.

6:20 A. M.—235 Delancey Street; Max Bernstein; damage, $50.

4 P. M.—890 Tenth Avenue; no name; damage, $5.

3 P. M.—185 Fifth Avenue; R. Dunlap; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—300 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; William Buhler; damage, $100.

5:35 P. M.—402 East Forty-eighth Street, owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—229 Avenue A, Benjamin Kline; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 18.—The Asticou Inn, located at Asticou, near Northeast Harbor, was destroyed by fire to-day, and the financial loss will reach $20,000. The insurance covers but a small part. There were about fifty patrons in the hotel, all of whom escaped in their night clothes.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Sept. 18.—Whitelaw's foundry was damaged by fire early this morning to the extent of $40,000, partly insured.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys
Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Millinery Opening.

Continuation of the China, Glass and Silverware Sales.

Concerning the Macy Advertising.

The Macy advertising represents the best ideas of modern retailing. It contains news of goods and facts concerning prices that claim the thoughtful attention of the conservative and thrifty. We do not write for literary stylists and critics. Our efforts are made to command the interest of intelligent analysts who practically connect the pith of our statements with the possibilities of their incomes. Our English may not be classic, but the motives, principles and theories it advocates are sound and honest. That's worth remembering.

The store is nearing its fiftieth birthday. Old residents need not be reminded of its service. They understand, far better than the writer, the part it plays in the economy of their personal and domestic routine. But it is both right, and in perfect good taste, to occasionally address ourselves to new-comers and vis

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

FALL APPAREL for Men and Women

In Full Readiness at WANAMAKER'S

The crisp Fall air has announced beyond peradventure that the new season is here, and that its needs are now immediate. The calendar adds its evidence that this is not a spasmodic change such as might have been expected several weeks ago. The sun is hovering over the equator as it bids us farewell, except for the far-slanting rays that will reach us for the shortened hours of the next six months.

The garments, for men, women and children, are ready with a fulness never equalled on the Nineteenth of September before. And there is more freshness of style and more radical departure from the previous season's designs than are usually found. The vast improvement in ready-made garments has broadened their use, and carried the variety up to the finest and most elegant garments that are worn.

Those who have discovered the cool weather to be here before they were ready, will find at Wanamaker's every need in wearing apparel, in beautiful styles, from the very modestly priced to the most elegant, all ready for this evening's or to-morrow's wear.

SUITS and Jackets
For Women and Girls

The Broadway front of the second floor is overflowing with the bountiful gatherings of fine Fall garments. Wonderful variety! And what marvelous versatility in both fabric and designs. The display is a broad panorama of style, and yet these are more than show days. Choicest garments are being picked out rapidly; for thousands of women are as ready to buy as we to show. The whole style range is here, with every advanced idea that has come to light.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

What a vast family has grown from the conventional tailor-made suit of the past seasons! Freedom in the use of the fabrics—freedom in combinations—freedom in designing and trimming. This has brought out infinite variety and far greater beauty than has been known before; but it has in no wise dispensed the smart tailoring and the practical serviceableness which are the essential features of these most popular costumes.

The range of prices will meet every wish. Starting at $10, for a well-tailored suit of black or navy blue cheviot, with fly-front jacket, the prices go up gradually to $105; but with greatest variety among the most popular grades—among them, these:

$15—Fly-front jacket-suits of blue or black cheviot; silk-lined throughout.
$17—Suits of pebble cheviot, handsomely tailored; fly-front jacket; silk-lined; with velvet collar; stylish hanging skirt.
$20—Suits of fine cheviot; with double-breasted Eton jacket faced with satin; inlaid velvet collar; all silk-lined.
$30—Handsome suits of broadcloths and cheviots; various styles; handsomely tailored and all silk-lined. Excellent values.
$32—Blouse suits of black or brown serge; prettily satin trimmed; all silk-lined.
$37.50—Tight-fitting suits of cheviot and fly-front suits of broadcloth; silk-lined throughout.
$45—Suits of handsome wide-wale imported cheviot; stylish jackets, showing *L'Aiglon* collar of colored velvet; handsomely made and silk-lined.
$56—Suits of exquisite broadcloth, elegantly tailored; made with double-breasted tight-fitting jacket; skirt is made with flaring flounce; trimmed with 21 rows of stitching.
$75—Suits of black, navy or green velvet; bolero jacket effect, showing girdle of black and gold braid; stylish and handsome.

Girls' Tailor-made Suits

The variety in suits for young women of 14 to 18 years is almost as great as among those for their older sisters. The Wanamaker collection is certainly most satisfying and complete. A particular word of these:

$10—Suits of navy blue, black and Oxford cheviot serge, with fly-front coats; well cut skirts, percaline lined.
$13—Suits of navy blue and black Venetian cloth, with fly-front coats, lined with taffeta, flare skirts, percaline lined.
$21—Suits of pretty mixed cheviots, double-breasted, tight-fitting, with vest of broadcloth, and lined with satin; well cut skirts, percaline lined.
Other styles up to $55.

Women's Coats and Capes

Fashion has named no particular favorite in wraps this season. The box coat, both short and long, perhaps, receives her most cordial smile; but the choice of every style is open to each individual taste or figure. This demands a broad showing, and explains the enormous variety that we have ready to-day. Prices range from $5 to $145.

Short Jackets—
$10—Jackets of black cheviot and frieze; double breasted; lined throughout with satin rhadame.
$13.50—Of black kersey; fly front, coat back; lined with satin rhadame.
$16.50—Of black melton; double-breasted; piping of silk cord; lined with satin.
$18—Of excellent black kersey; double-breasted; velvet collar; bottom finished with rows of stitching.
$20—Of light tan kersey; double-breasted, showing six pretty pearl buttons; lined with satin.
$32—Of fine black melton; fly front, lined with satin, and elaborately trimmed with heavy silk cord.
Other styles up to $70.

Three-quarter Coats—
$18—Of black cheviot; double-breasted; hip pocket; velvet collar; lined with satin rhadame.
$28—Imported three-quarter coats of double-faced tweed; double-breasted; finished with heavy stitching at bottom.
Other styles up to $94.

Newmarkets—
$21—Of double-faced material, in a variety of colors; high collar; double-breasted; wide turnover cuffs.
$35—Of double-faced tweed; high rolling collar; fitted shoulders, showing plaid; double-breasted.
Other styles up to $145.

Golf Capes—
$6.50—Of double-faced cloth, in plain colors, with trimming of contrasting plaid; 8-inch flounce.
$8.50—Of double-faced cloths; high collar; shoulder of black or blue broadcloth, stitched in white.
$13.50—Imported capes of Scotch cheviot in gray and tan plaid, prettily finished with contrasting bands of broadcloth.
$20—Imported capes of Vicuna; large dark plaid cape falling to shoulders, tastefully trimmed with black broadcloth stitched in white.
Other styles up to $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING
In New Fall Styles

The smartest styles that the best of tailors can make are here ready to be sent home for immediate wear. "Ready-made" nowadays means splendidly made, at the Wanamaker Store.

The handsomest of the new fabrics are selected for making up our clothes; and every fabric is all-wool. Then the styles are the handsomest the most skilful and artistic designers have evolved this reason.

Men's Fall Top Coats

The best stock of men's top coats that we have ever shown is ready for your inspection to-day. Smart, stylish; yet most fairly priced:

At $8.50—Top coats of Oxford cheviot; serge lined; with velvet collar.
At $12—Top coats of Oxford gray cheviot; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; serviceable and dressy.
At $15—Top coats of black unfinished worsteds; silk-lined and faced to edge. The kind for which many clothiers ask $20 and $22.50.
At $20—Silk-lined top coats of covert cloth in several shades; finished same as those for which custom tailors ask $35.
At $25—The best ready-made top coats ever shown. Material is a very fine Oxford Vicuna silk lined and faced to edge. They have all the fine points of the best custom tailoring.
Raglan Overcoats in all the new fabrics, at $15 to $30.

Men's Fall Suits

Our new sack cost is called the "military" style—shaped to the figure and with broad shoulders—it is very stylish, and becoming to most men. We have the suits in fancy cheviot stripes, in various mixtures, at $15 to $25.
At $10—Black cheviot sack suits for business wear, or dress, made with satin yoke and fancy plaid body lining.
At $12—Suits of all-wool cheviot serge lined sack coats—the best wearing suit for business ever made.
Better grades up to $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests

In the most complete variety to be found anywhere. Sizes for the long men and the stout men, as well as all the regular figures.
At $20—Of all-wool black Thibet; serge lined; silk faced to buttonholes. Same quality silk lined throughout, at $25.
At $35—Prince Albert coat and vest of imported black Vicuna; lining of heavy silk and finished as fine as those for which the custom tailor asks $50 for.
All vests are double breasted.
A handsome variety of new Trousers, mostly in neat worsted stripes, at $5 to $8.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits

The military sack coat is very becoming to most boys; and will likely be most popular with large boys as with men. The new double-breasted vest is only found at the Wanamaker store. We knew the young men would want them, and they are here. Suits are made of the very newest fabrics—striped cheviots. The best showing of young men's clothes to be found in New York. Some very good suits at $8.50. Others at $10, $12, $15 and $18. Sizes for 15 to 19 years. Small men can be fitted among these handsome suits and save money.

Boys' Knee Trouser Suits

We make a specialty of boys' double-breasted jacket suits with extra trousers with each suit. Mothers will appreciate the fact that an extra pair of trousers is always needed with every coat. It looks much better to have the same goods. We have them in fancy and blue cheviots, strictly all-wool, silk-sewed and buttons extra well stayed. These suits would be fairly priced at $6.50, but we mark them at $5.

Three Specimen Values in this Week's LINEN SALE

A long list of good offerings was printed a day or two ago. It embraced pure linens for every use—table and bed linen and various excellent grades of towels. Of all of those goods we are still in good supply. And the prices are still 'way below regular, in face of the fact that advances are to be noted generally elsewhere.

Here's a little group by which may be judged very attractive bargains throughout the entire stock:

German Damask Towels; grass bleached; large size; hemstitched or hemmed and knotted fringes; colored and plain white borders; usually sold at 25c—
at fifteen cents each

Bleached Damask Napkins; assorted patterns; size 23½ inches square; our price yesterday, $2.50; now
one-dollar-and-eighty-five cents a dozen

Bleached Table Linen; 70 inches wide; most desirable patterns; our price until this morning, 80c a yard—
at sixty-five cents

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

LACE CURTAINS
The Newest Effects and Some Bargains

Paris sends us a handsome novelty. It is a combination of lace and silk, with sashes to match. Made up into curtains and bed sets, for single and double beds.

Arabian Lace Curtains in beautiful new designs. They are $6.75 to $14 a pair.

Various lots of Renaissance Lace Curtains are reduced in price: $7.50 kind now $5.75; $9 quality now $7, and so on up to the $27 grade, which is now $21.50

White Irish Point Curtains that were $6 to $18 reduced to $5 to $14.50.

Brussels Lace Curtains that were $11.25 to $35 are now $8.75 to $27.

Only small quantities of these. Their prices are reduced only for the reason that newer goods, in no better patterns, are arriving and must be given display room.

Third floor.

Closing Out Small Lots of FINE PORTIERES

Not many of each kind, but numerous kinds, and every one in elegant coloring and design. Absolutely without fault, though prices might indicate imperfection. It's just an effort to rush out odd lots in order to present an unbroken front of all new goods.

Some embroidered velour curtains at $15, though the former price, $25, was very moderate. Some also at $15, instead of $28, and others at $23, instead of $37.

The Tapestry and Damask Portieres are divided into eight groups. Those that sold a day or two ago at $16.50, are now $10.50. Others that were $75, are now $30. Reductions of a third to a half and more throughout.

Third floor.

Housefurnishings Sale
New Offerings and Others Repeated

The lists below are merely illustrative. They give but a very small fractional part of the many things gathered here for the household, all at prices much below value, many at about half their actual worth. Whatever your need, it's here. And of good quality, and at very low price.

Various Household Essentials—
Ammonia, 1 pint, 5c — Pastry Boards, 10c
Galvanized Ash Cans, $1.10
Stove Mittens, with dauber, 8c
Bread Board and Knife, 25c
Wash Boards, 10c — Furniture Polish, 10c
Table Mats, 40c set — Clothes Baskets, 40c
Towel Rollers, 5c — Cake Mixers, 5c
Grater and Slicer combined, 70c

Granite Enameled Ware—
Jelly Cake Pans, 10 inch, 10c
Pie Plates, 5c — Cake Moulds, 10c
Soap Dishes, 5c — Muffin Pans, 10c
Dippers, 10c — Toilet Jars, $1
Water Pitchers, 35c — Milk Pans, 4 qts., 15c
Dish Pans, 21 qts., 50c
Pudding Pans, 8 qts., 20c

Basement.

A Very Real DOWN QUILT

Would you like to see a down quilt made of the breasts of eider ducks? You can see it in our Blanket Store. It is hard to conceive of anything so soft and warm and light in weight. You wouldn't believe that it could be so strong and practical.

Not merely a curiosity; though worth a trip to the store to see—it is a very practical, as well as most luxurious bed covering. The price, $75.

Third floor.

SILK PETTICOATS
A Wide Choice Between $5 and $20

Every one of the numerous prices between those extremes is a moderate one for the petticoat it stands for. And every petticoat in the broad assortment is in a wholly new attractive style. Some have the new flare flounce and plaited ruffle; some have neatly gathered ruffle with cording above; some with crinkled plaited ruffle, an effect much admired; and others with plain plaited ruffle with additional ruffle of ruche. All the new solid colors, and black; also in attractive black and white stripes. Exceptionally good values around the $5 to $10 marks.

Second floor, Fourth ave.

More of the SILVERWARE
for To-day's Selling

There is little to promise for to-morrow, from the way this lot of silver-plated tableware has melted away during the last two days.

The offering is rare; the goods are fine; prices are half to two-thirds. Little wonder that thrifty and tasteful housekeepers have claimed them so quickly. These still here this morning.

Plated Forks and Spoons

Extra Plate Genuine Rogers' and Other Flakes—
Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz. — Oyster Ladles, 85c
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz. — Soup Ladles, $1
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz. — Pickle Forks, 20c
Table Forks, $2.20 doz. — Berry Spoons, 50c
Dessert Forks, $2 doz. — Pie Knives, 65c
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz. — Fish Knives, 85c
Sugar Spoons, 20c — Mustard Spoons, 10c
Butter Knives, 25c — Crumb Knives, $1
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz. — Fish Forks, 85c
Triple Plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz. Called "seconds" by the factory, but the imperfections are hard to find.

Quadruple Plate Table Ware

Four-piece Tea Sets, $9.75, $13.25.
Five-piece Tea Sets, $10, $11.25, $13.25, $20.
Tea Set Trays, $8.50 — Berry Bowls, $2
Cake Baskets, $1.90, $2.50, $2.85, $3.25
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.25 and $4.50
Open Water Pitchers, $3, $3.25 and $3.50
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.90 and $3.25
4-light Candelabra, $4.50 and $5
5-light Candelabra, $5 and $5.75
Chocolate Pots, $1.60 and $1.90
Butter Dishes, $1.60 — Castors, $3.25
Waiters, 75c to $2.25 — Claret Jugs, $1

Main floor and Basement.

New Impetus Given to the SALE of BLANKETS

September has escaped at last from the heat and humidity that afflicted it for half its days. We began a sale of bedclothing during that torrid weather. The class of goods was so high and the prices were so low that people came for our offerings without regard to the thermometer. Now the falling temperature bids them come, and the selling takes on new life.

The collection of blankets here is a large one—an exclusive one. None but blankets of known excellence has been admitted. And the prices are very moderate—lower than most people would expect for equal qualities.

"The Elkins"—$2.50 a pair; white wool on cotton warp; 69x76 in.; 5 lbs.
"The Raritan"—$3.25 a pair; large soft white wool blanket; 72x84; 5½ lbs.
"The Marlborough"—$4.25 a pair; white wool on cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
"The Columbian"—$5 a pair; fine white wool; soft finish; cotton warp; 72x84; 5 lbs.
"The Farley"—$6 a pair; extra fine wool; light in weight, but warm; spool cotton warp; 70x82; 6 lbs.
"The Ravenswood"—$8 a pair; very fine selected wool, soft and fluffy; 78x84; 6 lbs.

And these Mission Mills blankets—blanket perfection.
"The Pasadena"—$7.50 a pair for size 60x80, weighing 4½ lbs.; $9 a pair for size 72x84, weighing 5½ lbs.; $10 a pair for size 78x86, weighing 6½ lbs.
"The San Marina"—$12 a pair for size 72x84, weighing 7 lbs.; $13.50 a pair for size 78x86, weighing 8 lbs.; $15 a pair for size 84x90, weighing 9 lbs.; $16.50 a pair for size 90x96, weighing 10 lbs.

Third floor.

Sale of STOCKINGS

They are not new goods—some newer stockings, in practically the same styles, claim precedence here, and these must seek new owners. They are all desirable in every way—of the same excellence of quality that characterizes all this hosiery store's offerings. Of black or blue cotton, with vertical stripes of white. Fair 38c values.

Choice at 25c a Pair

Broadway.

Autumn MILLINERY

The frosty turn of this week's weather has hurried the decision about the fall hat. We've told you about the elegant hats from Paris and Wanamaker's—thousands have seen and admired them; but perhaps you want a hat for immediate wear, at a more modest price. The Trimmed hats at $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10 are probably more remarkable in a way than the finer ones. Each is perfect in style; made of high-class materials; the hats are shown in most satisfying variety.

Second floor, Tenth street.

FLANNEL WAISTS
New Shades and New Trimming Effects

The cool snap created a demand for these—a demand for which we were very well prepared. We had gathered extensively of all the best qualities and most tasteful styles we could find. A splendid assortment is now ready. Solid colors, in many new shades, and in pretty stripes and figures. Some are very attractively embroidered with silk; some have satin piping in matching color; some are trimmed with braid and taffeta silk. Also various neat plain styles—tailor-made with strap plaits of same material. $2 to $7.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Two GOOD CORSETS
The "L.R." and the "Nemo"

The "L. R." is a corset well known for both shapeliness and durability. Various good models are represented in the "L. R." The only mark by which it betrays its American origin is its exceptionally low price.

L. R. Corsets—
Here are a few favorite models of the "L. R." and the "Nemo," another popular domestic corset.
At $1—Of sateen; black or white; long waist; short over hips; high bust; no heavy side steels.
At $1—Of batiste; trimmed top and bottom with lace.
At $1—Of coutil; bones stripped with sateen; long waist; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab.
At $1.25—Of sateen; medium waist; white and drab.
At $1.50—Of coutil; medium bust; long over hips; white and drab.

Nemo Corsets—
At $1—Of sateen; triple strip straight front; with garter attachments; white and drab.
At $2.50—Of coutil; straight front; self reducing; gored bust and hips; low bust.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's WHITE SHIRTS
Our Dollar Kind is Unequaled at the Price

Take the matter of materials used in this shirt. They're of the quality usually found in garments that cost at least a half more. The workmanship, too, is equal to that of any $1.50 shirt, and so is the comfort. Williamsville muslin; 1900 linen bosoms, 4-ply; handmade buttonholes; the new cushion neckband; and every other good quality that helps to produce comfort and durability. This Wanamaker Dollar Shirt is shown in four styles: Open back and front, two studs or eyelets; open back and front, short bosom, one stud or eyelets; open back, plain or with two eyelets, or with double plait; and open back, short bosom, plain or single or double plait, or with one eyelet.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Offerings of Particular Interest in the Main Floor SHOE STORE

First, the lot of very low-priced shoes for women. Just 630 pairs. They are black chrome-tanned kidskin boots, slipper foxed; straight kid tips; soles of firm oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched; latest high toe, with arched instep; rather low heel. An excellent $3 value, though the price is but $2.

Men's shoes for indoors and out—Bowling shoes at $1 to $2.75; indoor running and gymnasium shoes and Oxfords; sparring bals; golf boots and Oxfords; shooting boots, 9 to 15 inches—everything for play or work.

Children's Shoes—Black or tan kidskin and calfskin; spring heels or with heels; for boys and girls. At $1—Good black kid spring-heel shoes for girls; sizes 11 to 2; oak leather soles and patent leather tips. At $1.50—Solid veal calf lace shoes for boys; with heels; sizes 12 to 5½.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.

HANNA DISCUSSES BRYAN

Says He Would "Tear Mask Off the Face of That Hypocrite."

NO TRUSTS IN THIS COUNTRY

A Change in Administration Now, He Adds, Would Be Worse than the Galveston Disaster.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Senator M. A. Hanna at noon to-day made an address to several thousand down-town business men and their employes at the rooms of the Commercial McKinley Club. He said in part:

"You will find my text in the letter of acceptance of that great apostle of free silver, W. J. Bryan. It is his last card, and he begins his interesting appeal to the people of the United States by telling what he knows about trusts. At the Kansas City Convention there developed a wide difference of opinion in the Democratic Party as to what they should do or ought to do, and various pilgrims to Lincoln found Mr. Bryan very uneasy, as well he might have been, since the narrow edge of the vote in the convention meant the saving of his pet hobby, free silver. But how has it been since that convention? In all his speeches during this campaign he has made only the rarest references to free silver. But he took up another issue, one which he labored in Washington to manufacture. He gave positive orders to certain members of Congress to vote to ratify the treaty with Spain, and for no other reason than that he might have an imaginary chance to attack the Administration.

"I wish I could have together on this platform William J. Bryan and Senator George F. Hoar, that each might tell his reasons for opposing 'expansion' or 'imperialism.' Senator Hoar would convince you that he opposes it from conscientious motives, but is on all other points a unit with the party from which he differs in that one respect, and that he is a supporter of William McKinley. With these two together I would tear the mask off the face of that hypocrite, William J. Bryan. [Cheers and hisses.]

"One stands on the firm foundation of his convictions of right and the other on the flimsy foundation of hypocrisy. Bryan has been afraid to push the silver issue because he wants to carry New York and some other Eastern States. He tried imperialism and made from five to fifty speeches a day, his audiences growing less and less every day. It is his trump and last card and we will hold him down to that issue and on every side of it.

"If our great corporations of amalgamated capital are in the interests of the manufacturer, then are not labor organizations and combinations in the interests of the workingman? I was the first man in Ohio to recognize organized labor in 1871, and while that organization of bituminous coal miners existed we never had a strike. I believe in arbitration between labor and capital, and in 1897, when I stood before 7,500 men and women in Cincinnati, I told them that if they would prove to me that I had ever wronged any man working for me or urged the reduction of his pay I would resign from the United States Senate next day, and the offer still stands.

"I would like Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat to tell me what a trust is. I believe there is not a trust in the entire United States. There is a National law, and in every State there is a law against trusts. They cannot exist, and every law against trusts, National or State, has been the product of Republican lawmakers, and the credit is due the Republican Party. I have no objection to the Democrats opposing trusts, but they have not got any patent on it.

"Bryan tells what he would do if elected. His first act would be to haul down the American flag in the Philippines. [Cries of "No! No!"] Well, that is what he says he would do, but the American people would not let him. Then he would establish a 'stable government,' probably with Aguinaldo at the head of it. Think of it! Pull down our flag, remove our troops, and leave the bave dead, our boys in blue, to the tender mercies of Aguinaldo! Judging from the past Aguinaldo would soon shock humanity, and the nations would interfere, as we did in Cuba.

"Bryan talks of the Monroe doctrine and advocates a protectorate in the Philippines. The Monroe doctrine was established for the Western Hemisphere, but Bryan would spread it all over the world. If that is not imperialism, then tell me what is. I am for peace, but not for peace at any price, and not while that brigand Aguinaldo is hiding in the bushes shooting down our soldiers. Bryan is opposed to a tariff as a trust creator, but the workingmen know that the tariff is their protector. He tells in rosy pictures what he would do if elected, and beside his pictures stands as something monumental the work that McKinley has done. Bryan will stand on any platform they make for him, ride any hobby, indorse any issue; yes, he will even abuse me for the sole purpose of being President. That is all he wants. [Cries of "You are all right."] Yes, I am all right, for I talk about things I know all about, and I don't lie, either.

"Cast your votes in your own interests, and not in the interests of Mr. Bryan. The importance of this campaign is greater than any ever before known in the country, because any reversal of the policy of the Government would bring about a change in commercial interests which would dwarf the awful storm at Galveston. It would mean a commercial and industrial revolution from which this country would not soon recover."

MR. HANNA TO BUSINESS MEN.

Urges Them to Take an Active Part in the Campaign.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Senator Hanna entertained twenty-five leading business men of Chicago at luncheon at the Union League Club yesterday, after which he made a short speech.

The drift of the Senator's talk was that the business men of the country are as much interested in the coming election as they were in that of 1896, and they should take as active a part in it as they did four years ago. Mr. Hanna cautioned his hearers that the only danger to Republican success was overconfidence and apathy on the part of men who are not accustomed to take an active part in politics, and warned them that Bryan was as much a free-silver man now as he was four years ago. Mr. Hanna's appeal was that his auditors wake up and go to work.

When the Senator finished there was a general interchange of ideas among the guests present as to the work which ought to be done. In talking of the purpose of the gathering, Senator Hanna afterward said:

"I wanted to wake them up, and I guess I did before I got through."

HILL'S PICTURE STILL MISSING.

Its Disappearance Discussed at Democratic State Headquarters.

David B. Hill's picture, which was lost or stolen from Democratic State Headquarters, has not been found. The Vidocqs and admirers of the versatile Sherlock Holmes who started in yesterday to clear up the mystery at midnight were still following up "clues." Every employe of State Headquarters was protesting that he was not the principal or an accessory in the removal of the picture.

Another link in the chain of circumstances came to light yesterday. Sergeant at Arms Len H. Wager of the State Committee burst into headquarters and said, excitedly:

"Is it true that Hill's picture has been stolen?"

Then in a stage whisper he said:

"That picture was my personal property. I loaned it to the State Committee to decorate the walls. Say, don't tell Croker or 'Tim' Sullivan; they'll think I am double-dealing in this political game." Then Mr. Wager retired.

"Methinks Wager is a political sharp," said Secretary Mason, wisely shaking his head. "He is a Tammany follower who has in his possession a large framed picture of David B. Hill. Look, thee, now, could Wager have stolen his own property? Could he have taken Hill's picture out of here and then raised a howl?"

Secretary Mason nodded his head in the same doleful manner as the grave digger in "Hamlet."

"That man's the Sherlock Holmes of the crowd," said Press Agent Graham, in admiration. Efforts to find the missing picture were kept up last evening without success.

David B. Hill was much wrought up yesterday over the taking of his picture from the walls of State Headquarters. He accuses no one, but his friends say it was a Tammany trick to further humiliate the Sage of Wolfert's Roost.

TO NOMINATE JUSTICES.

Republicans Expected to Name Patterson and Blanchard.

The Republican County Convention will be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street, to-night to nominate two Justices of the Supreme Court in place of Edward Patterson and P. Henry Dugro, whose terms will expire with the current year.

It is stated that the nominees will be Justices Edward Patterson and James A. Blanchard. The former is a Democrat, who is said to have incurred the ill-will of Richard Croker, and the latter is reputed to have refused him a renomination. Justice Blanchard was recently appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Frederick Smyth.

OPINIONS AS TO CONNECTICUT.

Views of ex-Mayor Osgood of Norwich and of O. R. Fyler.

Ex-Mayor Frederick Osgood of Norwich, Conn., who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, says that the Nutmeg State will surely give her Electoral votes to McKinley and Roosevelt. He believes, however, that the Republican State ticket may be defeated because of party dissensions. Mr. Osgood is a Democrat, but will not vote for Bryan.

O. R. Fyler, Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Central Committee, was also in the city yesterday. He is confident of Republican success in his State, and says many Democrats will aid in the fight against Bryanism.

Jewelers Organize for McKinley.

The members of the jewelry trade in the Maiden Lane district have organized a McKinley and Roosevelt club, whose membership promises to exceed that of the organization of 1896, when it numbered more than 4,500. John L. Shepherd is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and under the direction of that body meetings are being held daily, which are largely attended. Three banners have been raised. The club has promised a large contribution to the National Committee.

CONVENTION IN A DEAD-LOCK.

Republicans Take 200 Ballots for a Candidate for Sheriff.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The Republican County Convention was called to order shortly after noon to-day in Apollo Hall, in this city, and is still in session at midnight. The convention is dead-locked over the nomination for Sheriff. The convention was called to order by John L. Conklin, the Chairman of the County Committee. Ex-Judge Francis Scott was chosen temporary Chairman, though opposed by the delegates who favored John M. Sturr for Sheriff, and there was considerable excitement before Judge Scott finally took the chair. After several contests were decided, Col. John A. Parker was elected permanent Chairman.

When the balloting began, 50 of the delegates declared for John N. Sturr, 57 for John Wright, and 25 for John J. Slater for Sheriff. As 66 votes are necessary for a choice, there was no nomination, and 200 ballots have been taken without result. During the evening the delegates had luncheon on the floor of the convention, and the three factions declare they will hold out indefinitely.

HOPE TO CARRY MISSOURI.

Republicans Count Upon the Popularity of "Jo" Flory.

The claim is still made at Republican National Headquarters that the McKinley and Roosevelt electors will get a majority in Missouri. Much is expected from the visit of Gov. Roosevelt and Secretary Perry S. Heath. In a letter the latter says:

"The Republicans are starting out with the great prestige that the popularity of their candidate for Governor, 'Jo' Flory, gives. He is Railroad Commissioner, and when he ran for that office in 1894 he overcame the Democratic majority of 48,000. He asked for an early convention that he might have time to stump the State, and he is now traveling on a railroad velocipede, and wearing a flannel shirt and top boots. He is popular with all railroad men, as he has worked up from the bottom, beginning as a section hand. He is also popular with the farmers, for he enforces the freight rates on the railroads for them. Then the present Democratic Governor, L. V. Stephens, is about as unpopular as a public official could be."

COLORADO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

DENVER, Sept. 18.—The Republican State Convention, which yesterday nominated candidates for Governor and Justice of the Supreme Court, completed the State ticket to-day and adjourned. The full ticket is as follows:

Governor—Frank C. Goudy of Denver.
Lieutenant Governor—Percy S. Rider of Telluride.
Secretary of State—Joseph W. Mills of Canon City.
Controller—Ossom Adams of Grand Junction.
Treasurer—James M. Burns of Altman.
Attorney General—Chase Withrow of Central City.
Justice of the Supreme Court—Earl M. Cranstoun of Denver.

The resolutions applauded the foreign and domestic policy of the National Administration and the course in the Senate of Edward O. Wolcott.

West Side Republican Club.

John C. Coleman, who presided at the meeting of the West Side Republican Club, 2,507 Broadway, last evening, and Frank Brainerd made appeals to the members to volunteer their services as speakers during the campaign. Mr. Coleman said that it was proposed to have one or two meetings in the clubrooms before the campaign closed, and to have the candidates for Congress, the Senate, and Assembly present. Gov. Roosevelt and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will also be asked to speak. It is proposed to have another large meeting at which it is expected that ex-President Harrison will preside.

Assemblyman Doughty Renominated.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 18.—The Republican Convention for this Assembly district, which includes all of Nassau County and the Fifth Ward of Queens Borough, met here to-day and renominated without opposition Wilbur F. Doughty for member of Assembly. Charles F. Stewart was Chairman of the convention.

THE PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED.

Monday Was the Anniversary of His Promotion to Lieutenant.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs has telegraphed greetings to the President, which were acknowledged by telegraph. The messages follow:

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.
Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Canton, Ohio:

The Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, in session, while indorsing you for President, takes occasion also to congratulate you upon your promotion this day thirty-eight years ago from Commissary Sergeant to Lieutenant at the battle of Antietam. J. HAMPTON MOORE,
President State League of Pennsylvania.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 18.
J. Hampton Moore, President State League of Republican Clubs, Philadelphia:

Replying to your very kind message in behalf of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, please assure the members of the league of my appreciation of their greetings and congratulations. May their political service contribute to the strengthening of right principles of government, and to the advancement of all things which make for the welfare of their State and the Nation.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Edgar J. Lauer of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District has been appointed private secretary to Justice Blanchard at a salary of $2,500.

The American Protective Tariff League is sending out more than 750,000 documents daily for the Republican National Committee. It is stated that the literature mostly in demand relates to expansion, the tariff, and the monetary system. There is little or no demand for matter on imperialism.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will meet this afternoon.

It is stated on excellent authority that Cornelius Vanderbilt does not want nor will he receive a nomination for any office from the Republicans of this county this year.

D. H. Ralston of Brooklyn, who is in a position to know, says there is no truth in the published reports that Col. M. J. Dady is sick in Cuba.

John L. Shepherd has been elected President of the Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of H. W. Dearborn, whose private business required his attention.

John Sabine Smith was smiling contentedly when at Republican County Headquarters yesterday. Report had it that the State Committee had supplied the county organization with ample funds, and that a claim of some $4,500 for money advanced by Mr. Smith to the county body had been liquidated. Mr. Smith would not discuss the matter. Chairman Odell said he believed Mr. Smith had reason to be happy, but that the cause must be inferred. He neither admitted nor denied that Mr. Smith's claim had been paid.

Congressional Nominations.

OHIO.—First District, W. B. Shattuc, (Rep.) Second District, Jacob H. Bromwell, (Rep.)

TENNESSEE.—Tenth District, Zachary Taylor, (Rep.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Sixteenth District, Otto G. Kaup, (Dem.)

VIRGINIA.—Third District, Edgar Allen, (Rep.) Fourth District, C. E. Wilson, (Rep.) Seventh District, C. M. Gibbins, (Rep.)

Declines to Run for Congress.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Convention of the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, held here to-day, nominated Mayor Frank J. Nelson of Hornellsville for Congress, but he declined to accept. The nomination of a candidate was then left to the Congressional Committee of the district.

Senatorial Candidates.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Alonzo B. Coons of Sharon Springs, (Dem.)

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—L. E. Adsit of Steuben, (Dem.)

Assembly Nominations.

BROOME COUNTY—First District, the Rev. J. C. Murphy, (Proh.); Second District, L. N. English, (Proh.)

ALBANY COUNTY—First District, W. H. Coughdrey, (Rep.)

GENESEE COUNTY—Edwin M. Moulthrop, (Dem.)

RENSSELAER COUNTY—Third District, C. W. Reynold, (Rep.)

WARREN COUNTY—C. H. Hitchcock of Glens Falls, (Rep.)

Fusion in Onondaga.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 18.—The Democrats of Onondaga County to-day made the following nominations for the Assembly: First District—George L. Hoyt; Second District—William Herrick; Third District—A. Z. Hyman; Fourth District—John H. Horton. The nominees in the First and Fourth Districts are Republican fusionists. The Republican fusionists in the Second and Third Districts will indorse the Democratic nominations.

Methodists Denounce Trusts.

Special to The New York Times.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 18.—At the forty-sixth annual conference of the West Wisconsin District of the Methodist Church, which closed to-day at Viroqua, Wis., the ministers and delegates from the entire district adopted a resolution denouncing in severe terms the existence of trusts in this country. They assert that trusts are becoming a large and extremely dangerous factor in this country, and one which is gradually eating out the very life of the country's people.

WIFE SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Mrs. Eichele, Found in Hallway with Her Dead Husband, Is Also Accused of Bigamy.

Christopher Eichele, an old man who lived at 516 West Forty-seventh Street, was found dead in the hallway of 444 West Forty-first Street a little after daybreak yesterday morning. His wife, Pauline, is in the Tombs, suspected of having murdered him. She is also accused of having had two husbands at the same time.

A grocer named Philip Christ, in passing yesterday morning, saw a man and woman lying in the hallway. The latter, who appeared to be drunk, called him inside, asking him to assist her in removing her prostrate companion to the sidewalk. Christ, upon looking at the man, saw that he was dead, with an ugly wound on his head and blood all over his clothing.

Policeman Constant of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was called in. He took the woman, the grocer, and the body to the station. Mrs. Eichele, after saying that her home was at 442 West Forty-first Street, but that her husband had not lived there with her of late, was released from custody. Later in the day, however, she was arrested and arraigned in the West Side Court, whence she was remanded to the charge of the Coroner by Magistrate Mott. In the woman's clothing were found a watch and chain belonging to the dead man, besides a ten-dollar bill that she said he had given her. The story she told to the police was a long one, most of it being incoherent and rambling.

It was learned that Eichele lived with his daughter, Kate. She, after waiting up for her father, went to the home of her married sister, Mrs. Tillistrand, at 554 West Fiftieth Street, about the time that he was found. Mrs. Tillistrand said yesterday that her father had been for years employed in a jewelry store on Maiden Lane, that he had married Pauline Wiglan a few months after his other wife died a year ago, and that recently the couple had quarreled frequently.

Both the daughters declared that they suspected foul play on the part of their step-mother. She has, according to them, another husband, Mr. Wiglan, whom she represented as dead when she married Eichele. They say, too, that Eichele put her out of his house two weeks ago because of her behavior with other men, and that she and her nephew, named Jacob Cook, had threatened his life. Cook, the daughters say, committed suicide the other day, but since his death they accuse the woman of having been detected in several schemes to get rid of Eichele.

YOUNG "FAKE" TWINS.

They Get a Bath and a Supper—Have Visited the Summer Resorts.

Mrs. Mary Wilson was looking out of her window, at 24 Irving Place, Monday night when she saw two very small and dirty boys walk up her steps and ring the bell. She answered it herself.

"We ain't got no mother nor father," said one of the boys, sobbing, "and we ain't had nothin' to eat for a long time."

"Yes; we're hungry. We're twins," sobbed the other.

Mrs. Wilson gave to both boys a thorough scrubbing and a supper. After telling Mrs. Wilson a long story of their troubles, which were of the Galveston hurricane order, she put them to bed.

Mrs. Wilson notified the Gerry Society yesterday, and Agent Tom Moore went down to investigate. He recognized the pair at once.

"Them ain't no more twins than I be, missus," said the Gerry man. "Them's fake twins. I know 'em."

The lads laughed long and loudly, and admitted to Mrs. Wilson that they had imposed on her. The boys proved to be ten-year-old Arthur Massey and thirteen-year-old "Tommie" McGrath of 120 Seventh Avenue, two well-known incorrigibles. They had worked the "twin" game scores of times and had spent most of the Summer at seaside resorts, where impressionable people took good care of them.

Magistrate Olmsted sent the boys to the Gerry Society until next Thursday, when they will be taken before him in Yorkville Court. In the meantime their parents will be seen and an effort made to give the boys better care. They are bright lads and look enough alike to pose as twins.

Thrown from Carriage on Fifth Avenue.

Edward McCressh of 456 West Thirty-first Street was driving a horse attached to a carriage down Fifth Avenue last night, when in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel the horse fell. McCressh was thrown to the pavement. He was picked up unconscious, and Dr. Youman of the New York Hospital, an ambulance surgeon, who was summoned, said the man's skull had been fractured. He took the patient to the hospital. McCressh's condition is very critical.

BRYAN TALKS TO WORKMEN

Discusses "Full Dinner-Pail" Argument of the Republicans.

AN INSULT TO WORKINGMEN

The Laborer Needs Time to Cultivate His Mind and Heart Besides Three Meals a Day.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—Armourdale, the centre of the packing and stock yards interests of the vicinity of Kansas City, was invaded late this afternoon by W. J. Bryan. He arrived in this city at 5:30 o'clock and was driven across the Kaw to the industrial suburb. The employes of the various institutions of the vicinity had already ceased their daily labors and they had gathered in Shawnee Park in great numbers when Mr. Bryan arrived. The sky was overcast and threatening and soon rain began to fall, but, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the crowd held on manfully, giving close attention to the end. Mr. Bryan's speech was addressed entirely to the labor element of which his audience was composed.

The portion of the address which was directed especially to the labor problem as affected by politics was as follows:

"I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking in this great laboring centre. I am proud to have the Democratic Party receive the support of the laboring man. I believe it is entitled to his support, and if the laboring man will take the two platforms and compare the policies presented I belive that we shall receive the vote of every one of them who does not prefer success of party to the triumph of a principle. If we talk to the Republicans about the important issues of this campaign they meet our argument with one answer, and that is the full dinner pail. If we ask the Republicans why for three and a half years they have failed to give to the laboring men protection from government by injunction, the only answer is that the laboring man has a full dinner pail and he ought not to object to government by injunction if the dinner pail is full.

"The dinner-pail argument is an insult to the workingman, and it will not last through this campaign, for when the Republican Party assumes that all that a laboring man needs is the full dinner pail, it assumes that the laboring man is all stomach. The full dinner pail is satisfactory to the stomach, but, my friends, it is the animal and not the man that complains when it is hungry and goes to sleep when it is full.

"I want to appeal to something in the laboring man except his appetite. I want to ask the laboring man if he is contenet to live and die with nothing more than a full dinner pail. Mayor Jones of Toledo well described it when he said that the laborer always had a full dinner pail in slavery days; that the slave had plenty to eat, because he could not work if he did not have plenty to eat. He said that the slave owner had a selfish interest in giving to the slave a full dinner pail and plenty to eat and wear, but, my friends, man is of a threefold nature. He not only has his body, but he has his brains, and he has his heart also, and the laboring man needs more than three meals a day. He needs shortened hours of labor to enable him to give some time to his family and to intellectual development.

"What has the Republican Party done to shorten the hours of toil? When the eight-hour law went before the Senate the Republican Senate did not have time to pass it, but the Republican Senate had plenty of time to pass a financial bill that gave to National banks the control of the paper money of the country. The Republican Party has had plenty of time to legislate when it wanted to legislate, but where is the bill that protects the laboring man from the fear of the injunction?

"We want an income tax. The Republican Party is not willing that we should have an income tax which would give to the laboring man some relief from the burden of taxation. We believe that a man should contribute to the support of his Government in proportion to the benefit which he receives from his Government, but the Republican Party puts the burden upon consumption and makes men pay in proportion to what they want instead of in proportion to what they have. To-day we cannot collect an income tax. We want an amendment to the Constitution that will enable the tax to be collected."

Mr. Bryan then discussed the trusts, saying, in part: "You may think I am interested in this campaign because I am a candidate, but I am more interested as a citizen than I am as a candidate. I shall be able to get along whether I am in office or out of office, and I think I can get along as well under Republican politics as some of the Republicans who are responsible for those politics. I am not willing to have a Government that is good for certain classes; I am not willing to have a Government that is good for the syndicates alone. I want a Government that will plant a hope in the heart of every child that is born into the world. I want a Government that will give every human being something to hope for. I want a Government that will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness and guarantee to every toiler a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil."

SPEECHES AT FORT SCOTT.

Mr. Bryan Talks About Trusts and the Race Problem.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 18.—Mr. Bryan made two speeches here to-day. The first assembly was held in the public square, the crowd being so great that it was impossible to conduct the meeting in the hall where it was intended to hold it. The attendance at the second meeting, which was held in the park, was even greater. Mr. Bryan found it impossible to mount the speaker's stand. He therefore had his carriage stopped in the crowd, and spoke from the carriage box.

The "full-dinner-pail" argument of the Republicans received his first attention, and he contended, as usual, that the workingman is not well contented with a well-supplied table. Referring to the income tax, he said: "Republicans, there was a time when your party favored the income tax. Abraham Lincoln signed the bill that made the income tax, and it was not a plain income tax, but a graded one. Now, when we advocate the income tax to-day, you call us Anarchists. How dare you accuse Abraham Lincoln of being an Anarchist, for he did just what we are doing to-day."

Mr. Bryan said Lincoln signed the bill providing for the greenbacks. He believed this Nation should issue its own money and that no private corporation should issue or control one dollar of the money the people use. "Republicans," he asked, "is this a dangerous doctrine? If it is, Abraham Lincoln is responsible for the dangerous doctrine which you now denounce."

In discussing the trusts, Mr. Bryan said: "Read the letter of acceptance of the President and see what he says in regard to the trusts. He spends more time warning you not to harm the good trusts than he does in telling you how to get rid of the bad ones. Read the letter of the Vice Presidential candidate and see how anxious he is that nobody should say anything about the trusts. The Republican Party to-day stands sponsor at the cradle of more trusts than ever sprang into existence before. The Republicans have had the President, and the Senate, and the House, and the Republican President has been in power for three years, and as yet he has never made one specific suggestion looking toward the destruction of the trusts. The only ray of hope the Republicans can possibly throw out that they are able to extinguish the trusts might be found in that argument that, having brought the trusts into creation, they know the nature of them and can consequently kill what they created.

"You will read in a Republican paper that the Republican National Committee is in consultation with Mr. Gates of the barbed-wire trust. That does not alarm you farmers at all. The Republican farmer seems to think that the trust magnates do not support the Republican ticket. Don't you know that these magnates not only support the Republican ticket but they furnish the money with which to carry on the campaign, and they expect to get it back between campaigns? The Republican Party has taken the part of organized wealth against the rest of the people. The Republicans cannot be trusted to destroy the trust, and if you who oppose the trusts are really in earnest you must seek relief somewhere else."

While he was discussing the colonial policy of the Government some one asked Mr. Bryan about North Carolina and the race question in that State. "I am glad you mentioned North Carolina," said Mr. Bryan. "Now I want you to read the Sulu treaty, and having done that I think you will blush until election day, and never have time to think of North Carolina."

This sally brought a prolonged cheer from the crowd, and when it had subsided, Mr. Bryan outlined this treaty, showing how it tolerated and recognizes slavery. He then said that the Republican Party had many years ago disfranchised the negro in the District of Columbia, and by legislation during the last session of Congress the negroes of Porto Rico had even been denied the right of trial by jury. No State Legislature of the United States had gone so far.

"Yes," said he, "this race question is a serious question wherever it is encountered. And is not the presence of race prejudice in this country to-day a reason why we should not take the chances of increasing it by adding to our population 8,000,000 people of a totally different race? No intelligent citizen can deny the existence of the race question here, and it is such a serious question that it will take all the intelligence of both the white and the black people to settle, even under existing conditions. For God's sake, then, don't let us take any step which will further complicate the situation."

MR. BRYAN ON THE ICE TRUST.

Says If It Were a Bad Thing Gov. Roosevelt Would Destroy It.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Sept. 18.—While Mr. Bryan was speaking here last night about trusts, some one in the crowd shouted an inquiry about the New York Ice Trust.

Mr. Bryan replied: "The Ice Trust is a local affair, and concerns the people of New York, and I know that if it was a bad thing the Governor of New York would not be going over the West making Republican speeches, but would go back there and destroy that trust."

CALLS THEM "DIVVYCRATS."

Brooklyn's Only Coler Delegate Attacks Party Bosses.

Otto Kempner, the only delegate from Kings County who openly supported Controller Coler's candidacy in the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, in a speech at the German-American Bryan and Stevenson Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, last night, vigorously attacked boss rule in the greater city and denounced Richard Croker and James Shevlin.

Mr. Kempner declared that there were two forces in the Democratic Party in the city; these were the Democrats who stood by their party because they believed in its principles and the "Divvycrats" who used the party merely as a means of exploiting their greed for spoils. Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street, he said, represented the "Divvycrats."

The meeting, which was held in Miller's Hall, Wyckoff Avenue and Grove Street, was largely attended, and Mr. Kempner's sentiments were enthusiastically approved by the crowd.

Before Mr. Kempner arose to speak the resolution indorsing his course at Saratoga was adopted:

Mr. Kempner's speech was, in part, as follows:

"The contest at the Saratoga Convention marks the beginning of a battle that must be waged to the bitter end between two forces in the Democratic Party. Until after the election we will fight the common enemy by our united efforts in behalf of Bryan and Stanchfield. When the election is over we shall be confronted with the task of cleaning up the Democratic household in Greater New York.

"The two forces I refer to are the Democrats who stand by their party because they believe in its traditions and principles, and the Divvycrats, who only use the organization of the party as a means to exploit their greed for spoils. In Manhattan, the Divvycrats are represented by Tammany Hall, in Brooklyn by Willoughby Street. Together they have the Democratic Party of this State at their mercy, as they have shown at Saratoga.

"This state of affairs is intolerable, and if the Democrats ever hope to be restored to power in this State, they must first crush the Divvycrats. You cannot expect an intelligent, self-respecting community to allow itself to be ruled by a combination of two such characters as Richard Croker and James Shevlin.

"Their only concern about government is to make it yield as richly as possible for their own pockets. A public office is a private trust, according to their moral and intellectual standards. To what depths must we sink with such men at the top.

"Yet these men expect us to fall in line at their mere command; to follow blindly wherever they might lead. They have suppressed every vestige of deliberation and freedom of thought; all must obey slavishly or be crushed to earth. That is Democracy in the year 1900.

"In determining whether or not Controller Bird S. Coler should have the indorsement of the Brooklyn Democracy, not a single district organization, not a single district leader, was asked, heard, or considered. That was decided for us by the mutual private interests of Croker and Shevlin.

"The district leaders are reduced to miserable messenger boys, and they and the district workers being in receipt of an occasional bone, must be satisfied without having their say, and as for the masses of the party, they are good enough for voting cattle."

WHARTON BARKER'S ESTIMATE.

Expects 1,500,000 Votes for President—Thinks McKinley's Chances Better than Bryan's.

ATLANTA, Sept. 18.—Wharton Barker, nominee for President of the Middle of the Road Populists, is in Georgia. He says he believes he will get one and a half million votes in November, and that his vote will come from the two millions of Populists who supported Bryan in 1896. He predicts that Bryan will get but a quarter of a million of Populist votes.

He thinks in the present conditions President McKinley's chances are better than those of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Barker says he is hopeful of carrying both Georgia and Texas. He expects to get 15,000 votes in Nebraska, and make a good showing in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, West Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, and South Dakota.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Quoth the Baker

"This beats all. I've seen many an improvement in the baking business, but nothing that comes up to the "In-er-seal Patent Package." We've been waiting for this for years. It's just what we want to keep that delicate crispness a cracker has when it comes out of the oven. There's some pleasure in baking when a fellow knows that the goodness won't be gone before it gets to the table."

Soda Biscuit, Milk Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Saltines, Banquet Wafers, Sultana Fruit, Graham Biscuit, Sea Foam, Oatmeal Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, Handmade Pretzelettes and Vanilla Wafers, are sold in the "In-er-seal Patent Package." Look for the trade-mark design on the end of each package.

National Biscuit Company.

Correct Dress for Men

TOP COATS AND SUITS, READY TO WEAR

The products of months of careful attention to details
Result—Ready-to-wear clothing that will meet Criticism

NOTE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY OF SUITS FROM $12 TO $18.

George G. Benjamin
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"It wasn't entirely surprising that Cornelius Vanderbilt refused to be drawn into accepting a political nomination this year," remarked the veteran politician, after he had removed his cigar from his mouth and began rummaging among Luther Little's pile of country exchanges at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "The fact is that the 'boys' were a little too swift in attempting to get at young Vanderbilt's pocketbook. He has a very fair sort of a political adviser in Senator Depew, and so wasn't the 'easy mark' some of the rounders thought he would be. You see, the stories that came down from Saratoga to the effect that Vanderbilt would try for either a Congressional or Assembly nomination stirred up all the strikers, and they at once set sail for him. I don't say that their efforts to get money from him for working for his political advancement scared him off, though it may have opened his eyes a little as to what he might expect in the future. But Mr. Vanderbilt is a very level-headed young man, who doesn't take himself too seriously—as did our friend William Waldorf Astor, of a much lamented fate—but is willing to wait and learn and study politics a little before jumping into the swim and pretending to know it all. He likes politics, and thinks there may be a future for him in it if he goes ahead slowly and in the right way. Now he is lying back on his oars listening to the breakers about him and waiting to find the right course to steer. He's shown a level head by dodging some rocks already this year, and may find easy steering later on."

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"Society tuft hunters missed an opportunity last week. A live Countess—the genuine article—was in town last week, and none of the hunters had a shot at her," remarked one of the Automobile Club members at the Waldorf while gossiping about his favorite sport. "Countess Scolletti, who has raced a machine over several courses in France, was here on her way to Chicago, where she says she is going to take part in the big automobile races that one of the newspapers there is promoting. She is a California girl—Irma Spaulding was her name and Fresno her abiding place. She bought a title along with a husband—Italian or Hungarian, I believe—but found the investment a poor one, and so shook the man, but hung on to the title. One of his friends says that she and her husband haven't met for about a year. She may have an unexpected meeting with him in Chicago, however, for the Count is also an expert at handling a motor vehicle of most any sort, and he made entries for the same races before he knew that his wife was to take part in them. He's on his way to this country, or is here now, and if the pair race against each other in Chicago, there will be at least one contest that will be for blood."

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"Have you noticed the sudden influx of Spring turkeys in the market?" asked the marketman up in the Gansevoort district. "They're plenty as cranberry bogs on Cape Cod, only they're different. The cranberry bogs are the real thing. The Spring turkeys are not; that is, not this last Spring's. See that van there? That's got about a ton of the Spring turkeys you will probably buy if you go to market to-morrow. I just sold 'em from a lot I put in cold storage last November, when there were more Spring turkeys than we could sell. They'll look a little blue by to-morrow, perhaps, but they're all right for immediate eating. If you wan't real Spring turkey, my boy, buy the dry picked ones."

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"I don't suppose there are many people in this big city who know that we have plantations within the city limits. But we have, and Secretary Holly of the Park Department is authority for it." So remarked the observing man, who had returned from a stroll through Riverside Park. "Just before I left town for my Summer outing I had a habit of strolling about Riverside Park to enjoy its beauties and those of the magnificent Hudson River that is ever bathing the feet of the park, so to say. I had become interested in the gardeners who were setting out trees and shrubs and seeding spots where the grass was brown and the growth scant. That was in July last. When I came back I returned to my strolling ground at the first opportunity, and then discovered that during my absence we had become possessed of 'plantations' aside from those in Central Park, where there are tobacco and coffee and cotton plants. My attention was directed to it by the placards stuck all about the grass plots, which read: 'The public is requested to protect the new plantations and not to walk on embankments or cross through shrubberies.' Etymologically, I suppose Secretary Holly is right, for he was a trained newspaper man before he became a politician, but 'plantation' for a little, newly seeded grass plot looks a little far-fetched."

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While laying in a new supply of shells at one of the Broadway ammunition stores yesterday a broker who finds business on the Street dull, and his hunting blood almost at fever heat, remarked, "I think I'll get up toward Branford, Conn., and see those Columbia boys indulge in football practice. Send the cartridges up there." "But you surely don't need duck-shot to coach football players with, do you?" laughingly asked the clerk. "Not exactly, but when the men are not playing ball, I can get a shy at a few birds over Thimble Island way, which is little more than an hour from Branford Point, even if you want to tramp and sail it. A letter written there on Sunday says there are very few ducks up there as yet, because the weather has been too warm. The cold weather all over the country is liable to send the birds down among the islands, where they are always very plenty in cold weather, and I want a shot at some of the early comers. The Summer visitors along that coast have all gone. Rock plover and rail are reported plenty, fish are biting all along shore, and these facts, coupled with this cold weather, are sure to make the rocky islets and the salt marshes near by echo with the honking of the ducks. Business is dull, ammunition plenty and cheap, and Branford only a two hours' ride by rail. So I'm going to chase the birds that are sure to come into Great South Bay and a few Connecticut places that I know of this week. I for one thank the Lord for this change in the weather."

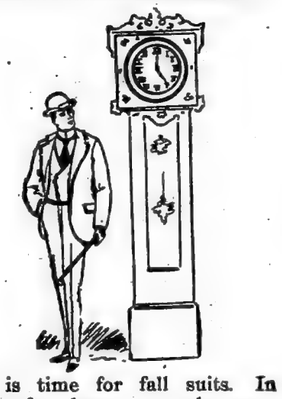

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BRYAN IN 1896 AND 1900.

The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of all other nations is now advocated by W. J. BRYAN in his letter of acceptance, as it was advocated by him in 1896. He does not dodge the issue or call free silver coinage by any other name. He stands on his Kansas City and the Chicago platform. His financial beliefs, his specific intentions in respect to the financial laws and currency system of the United States, in the event of his election, have undergone not the slightest visible change. The most painstaking examination and analysis of the language of his letter, which is the formal and deliberate declaration to the country of his views, reveals no retreat from the position he held four years ago. There is no possible escape from the conclusion that Mr. BRYAN would recommend to Congress that the Gold Standard act be repealed, and a law passed opening the mints to the purchase of all the silver offered, from whatever source, to be coined into dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, these dollars to be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts. Mr. BRYAN would eagerly sign the bill and the United States would forthwith become a silver standard country.

Mr. BRYAN has changed in nothing except his phrases. His advocacy and promise of free silver coinage are unequivocal, but he has evidently become convinced or has been persuaded that it would be inexpedient to talk as much or as boldly about the subject as in 1896. Accordingly he adopts a sophistical and skulking style of exposition, using trite expressions long familiar to the public and not likely to alarm the unobserving. He even descends to the very low level set by Mr. SCHURZ in his letters to Secretary GAGE. It cannot now be determined, he says, whether the majority against bimetallism can be changed "during his campaign or the campaign of 1902," but there must be no wavering about the "announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms." This is a palpable "bid" for the votes of persons who are capable of being deceived by the artful reasoning of Mr. SCHURZ. But men who are compelled to consider the probable results of BRYAN'S election, not from the point of view of empty speculation, but as a matter that will determine whether they can continue to earn a living, pay their rent, and support their families, see clearly the very strong probability that the fact that the country had gone for BRYAN would at once destroy the sound money reliance of the Senate and put that body in a temper to bow to the popular will and pass with alacrity any free-coinage bill that the Bryan House of Representatives elected this Fall might send up; for of course it is safe to assume that any change in the will of the people sufficient to elect a free-silver President would be sufficient also to elect a free-silver House.

Mr. BRYAN shows to poor advantage in using that tricky old phrase about "the gold and silver money of the Constitution." Those words have been consecrated to the uses of deceit and hypocrisy—the bloodiest war that ever shook a continent, enduring for four years on land and sea; a ship of the new Confederacy, called the Alabama, destroying millions of United States commerce, denounced in the heat of war as a pirate, that commerce destroyer going down in heroic battle to the bottom of the sea off the coast of France, before the guns of the brave Kearsarge floating the old flag, just as the new Government was shortly to go down before the armies and fleets of the old Union; the sudden close of the mighty conflict, the sincere submission of the vanquished, a mutual admiration between the soldiers who had fought each other that political animosities, following in the wake of war, could not extinguish; the process of reconstruction; the slow and painful rehabilitation of the late Confederate States into the old Union; the final fraternization, first of the soldiers and sailors and then of the peoples of the two sections; the calling of an ex-Confederate soldier to command the navy of the restored Union; the ordering by that ex-Confederate of the Kearsarge to the waters of Central America to maintain the rights of American merchants; the melancholy wreck of the old ship on a reef; the Congress of the United States, at the suggestion of that ex-Confederate, authorizing the building and the naming of this splendid vessel, on the deck of which we now stand, for the old Kearsarge; then, while these two ships, the new Kearsarge and the new Alabama, were still on the stocks, another war, this time a foreign war: the President of the United States, himself a gallant soldier in the civil war, appointing in that new war ex-Confederate soldiers to command Union soldiers and Union soldiers to command ex-Confederate soldiers; the Congress of the United States, for the first time in our history, sustaining, with unanimity, the Government in its fight with a foreign foe, and now the splendid chapter in the march of American manhood and chivalry and statesmanship that is being written here on the shores of New England, the Governors and peoples of New Hampshire and Alabama, under the auspices of the National Government, joining hands to send forth, freighted with the prayers and hopes of a united country, the two great battleships, the new Kearsarge and the new Alabama.

How has this all come about? The answer is simple—the people of the two sections have at last come to understand each other as never before. When the smoke had cleared away from the battlefields of the civil war and the mists of prejudice had at last lifted, you of the North and we of the South began to see each other just as we were and had been. Slavery had not, as you had been told, enervated the Southern people. They were vigorous and manly; they seceded as they believed they had a right to do; they set up over themselves the Constitution of the fathers, interpreted exactly as they understood it, and they fought to maintain it with a gallantry that attracted the attention of the world. On the other hand, money getting had not, as we of the South had been taught, emasculated the people of the North. They stood ready, with a grim courage and steadfastness that have been surpassed, to uphold the Union of the fathers as they understood it; and looking back now, my countrymen, over that mighty struggle as it progressed on land and sea, from one bloody battle to another, it is plain to us all that no people could have poured out willingly so much blood and treasure or have made such sacrifices as were made North and South, save and except only men and women who were trained in the love of and were battling for Constitutional liberty.

How did it happen that not the Kearsarge, the twin sister of the Kearsarge, but another battleship laid down at a later date, was called for the State of Alabama, a name which was also borne by and which the public will always rightfully associate with the noted Confederate cruiser? It was thus: This name was considered at the time when, in obedience to the act of Congress, the Kearsarge was named, but there had been great prejudice against the cruiser Alabama; she had even been called a pirate. Everybody now knows, of course, that she was not a pirate, but a commerce destroyer. But I did not suggest the name Alabama for the ship that was the twin sister of the Kearsarge because I feared that public sentiment would not approve it. Closely as I had watched I did not yet fully realize how far we had progressed in the work of fraternization. When, however, the Kearsarge had been named, the press took up the question of Alabama as a name for a mate of the Kearsarge. Then it was seen that the welcome task was easy, and so we have to-day not only the Kearsarge, but the Alabama, also bearing the flag of the Union.

The exercises of the day were brought to a close with a banquet to the invited guests and naval officers this evening, at which the principal feature was the presentation to Gov. Johnston of two battleflags captured at Petersburg by men of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment. Gov. Rollins made the presentation speech.

To-morrow there will be a formal parade by detachments from the different warships and the entire State Militia, with a review by Gov. Rollins. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks and an illumination of the battleships. The week's celebration will conclude on Thursday with a firemen's muster.

HOLLAND PARLIAMENT OPENS.

The Queen Refers to an International Bureau of Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—The States General (Parliament of the Netherlands) were reopened to-day by Queen Wilhelmina, who was accompanied by the Queen Mother. In the speech from the throne her Majesty referred to the continued friendly relations with foreign countries, with the exception of China, and mentioned that the conventions of the Peace Conference had been ratified by almost all the powers. The Queen also said:

"I hope the International Bureau of the Arbitration Tribunal will shortly be established here, and that it will fulfill the end for which it was founded, by assisting in the peaceful settlement of the differences between nations, a work of importance which cannot be too highly rated."

The only direct references to the South African war and the Chinese troubles were her Majesty's mention of "two deplorable events," necessitating the presence of Netherlands warships for the protection of Hollanders.

Her Majesty pronounced the finances of the country to be in a satisfactory condition, but said further taxation measures were necessary, principally to cover the cost of compulsory education.

TWENTY PERISH IN COLLISION.

British and German Steamers Collide, and Both Sink.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—The British steamer Gordon Castle and the German steamer Stormarn collided in Cardigan Bay Sunday night and both vessels sank. Twenty of the persons on board the Gordon Castle were lost.

The Stormarn cut the Gordon Castle in twain in a dense fog. The Gordon Castle sank immediately, her boilers exploding. The Stormarn floated for an hour. Her boats saved a few of the Gordon Castle's passengers, who were transferred to the steamer (Norwegian) Borregaard and taken to Pembrey.

The Gordon Castle was of 1,295 tons net, and was built at Glasgow in 1871. She was 307 feet long, 34.4 feet wide, and 25 feet deep. She was owned by the Steamship Gordon Castle Company, Limited, (Maclay & McIntyre of Glasgow.)

The Stormarn was of 355 tons net, and was built at Kiel in 1880. She was 176 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 15½ feet deep. She was owned in Hamburg.

Cardigan Bay is an inlet of St. George's Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll and Stumble Headlands.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' CONGRESS.

Resolutions Condemning German "World Policy" Adopted.

MAINZ, Germany, Sept. 18.—The Congress of Social Democrats, which opened in the Town Hall here yesterday, debated the German "world policy" to-day. Herr Singer, the prominent Socialist leader, who was yesterday elected President, offered a resolution condemning it and called Germany's world policy "a rapacious and capitalistic military movement."

Herr Schoenbank, a member of the Reichstag, spoke on the subject under discussion and ridiculed what he termed the music-hall character of Germany's world policy.

Another delegate, Herr Lebedow, said that if Germany had "a man as strong as McKinley or Chamberlain the workingman would vote on the 'khaki' side."

The resolution was adopted unanimously, as was also another resolution condemning the Transvaal war.

FIGHTING AT KOMATI POORT.

Engagement on Portuguese Frontier—Bridge May Be Destroyed.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 18.—Fighting is proceeding at Komati Poort. All the available men have been sent to the frontier. It is expected that Komati Bridge will be destroyed. There is great uneasiness here.

Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here this evening. Twenty are wounded.

Komati Poort is a town on the frontier of the Transvaal and on the railroad leading from Pretoria to Portuguese territory.

KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA

Memorial Tablets Presented to the Two New Battleships.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES MADE

Speeches by Governors of New Hampshire and Alabama, Secretary Long, and ex-Secretary Herbert.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 18.—The initial day's celebration of the presentation of commemorative tablets to the Kearsarge and Alabama, although ushered in by gloom and storm, nevertheless proved a great success through the fortunate clearing of the weather, and to-night the two bronze tablets are in the custody of the commanding officers of the great battleships. The storm of last night disarranged the programme planned by the committees for the day, so that the formal exercises of presentation went over until afternoon, while those arranged to be held on board the Kearsarge, now at anchor in the harbor, were postponed altogether.

The exercises on shore, however, were a great success, and the different speeches by prominent officials were warmly received by a large gathering. The weather cleared during the latter part of the day, and the stands erected on the shore of the inland lake presented a fine appearance. The exercises were held shortly after 3 o'clock.

Mayor Edward E. McIntyre opened the proceedings with an address of welcome, and then introduced Gen. Charles H. Burns of Wilton as President of the day. Mr. Burns spoke at length of the significance of the occasion, and then presented Miss Mary Thornton Davis of Boston, niece of Lieut. Thornton, executive officer of the old Kearsarge, and Mrs. Henry Bryan of Alabama, daughter of Rear Admiral Semmes of the old Alabama. Miss Davis unveiled the tablets destined for the Alabama, while Mrs. Bryan performed a like service for the Kearsarge.

GOV. ROLLINS'S ADDRESS.

Gov. Frank W. Rollins was then introduced and spoke, in part, as follows:

The ship of war sails boldly and bravely forth, leaving behind the strong arm of national assistance, leaving far behind all hope of help or succor—self-containing, self-reliant, self-assertive, representing in herself the sovereignty and power of a strong and mighty people. Entirely aside from the dangers which nature spreads constantly in her path, the Captain of a man-of-war has often to decide in a moment's time whether he will fire the shot which shall plunge two great nations into bloody conflict. Fortunately, he is able through the great power which he represents, through the range and calibre of his guns, to compel peace by his very presence.

And so we may fairly contend that the real aim and object of the warship are peace and not war, and that our own mighty preparation in the way of great battleships is to show the world that we intend to enforce peace, and require peace of our neighbors, and, as far as possible, of the world at large.

New Hampshire has always taken an active and earnest interest in the new navy, even though the need for her shipwrights and for her tall, tapering spars no longer existed. It was, therefore, eminently fitting that the Government should name one of her newest and grandest battleships after the noble mountain which rests like a great, uncut emerald in the rich setting of the New Hampshire hills.

I speak for my whole State, Capt. Folger, when, as the Chief Magistrate of the Old Granite State, I present to you and to your brave shipmates this beautiful bronze. May your ship bear herself as nobly as our native State has done through the centuries; may she face the storms as bravely as the majestic Kearsarge which smiles above the fury of the tempest, serene and undisturbed.

Capt. Brownson, the State of New Hampshire presents to your magnificent ship this bronze tablet, to indicate and typify the reuniting of our people and as a token of our friendship for the State of Alabama.

SECRETARY LONG'S RESPONSE.

The Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, responded on behalf of the Navy Department in the following words:

I deem it an honor that it falls to my lot, in behalf of the navy of the United States—navy and United States were never more glorious than now—to receive from the State of New Hampshire this, its beautiful and significant gift to the battleship Kearsarge, named for one of its noblest mountains and recalling its namesake of brilliant memory. Words fail to express the full meaning of this emblem which New Hampshire to-day places on the deck of the Kearsarge. But it speaks for itself as no human tongue can speak. It breathes the full outflowing life of our common country and of all that our country means—justice, honor, freedom, education, equal rights, law, order, home, church, school, public spirit, private virtue, personal and official integrity, honest and rewarded labor, thrift and accumulated savings, no high or low, no rich or poor, no North or South, or East or West, but one common brotherhood under the flag.

If I may speak, as it has been assigned me to do, more especially for the noble ship on which this emblem is to stand, may I not say that she is worthy of the gift, alike in herself and as a type of the navy of which she is so magnificent a representative? No better battleship floats. No better navy, in ship or man, rides the ocean. Its ships, its officers, and crews are the pride of the Republic. They have earned and won its admiration and confidence by the ultimate test of battles, which they have made synonymous with victory.

But their function is not that of war alone, glorious as is their record there, but more of peace. The very appointments of the Kearsarge, its massive and multitudinous engines, its provision for the comforts and needs of daily living, and the reproduction in its mighty belly of the industries of a whole American community, are significant of its conformity to the uses of a peaceful people. Its officers are not despots, but trustees for good order, scientists engaged in making plain the paths of the sea and opening the channels of commerce, and representatives of the National culture, intelligence, and patriotism.

Its men are not slaves, but free men, educated in good morals, supplied with good books, trained in honorable service, citizens carrying the honor of the flag in their proud hands. The navy will have achieved its highest distinction not even when it has won its most glorious battle of shot and shell, but when, by its power and the majesty of its representation of the Republic, it shall have insured the maintenance, throughout its jurisdiction, of law and order, and so of peace.

GOV. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama accepted the Alabama's tablet. He said, in part:

We have come here from the sunny skies and fragrant plains of Alabama, more than a thousand miles, traversing ten States of the Union, upon the gracious invitation of this Commonwealth, to take part in these patriotic exercises. For the first time in thirty-five years we are invited not to forget the glorious achievements of our fathers and brethren in the war between the States, but it is now insisted that they shall ever be remembered and cherished as the common heritage of the American people and for the inspiration of our children and the glory of a great and united and free Republic.

We have met here, in the beautiful language chosen by your State, "to perpetuate in enduring place names once more associated in historic combat." The commander of one of these ships was born in my native State and the ashes of the other repose in the bosom of my adopted State. When Semmes "passed over the river to rest in the shade" he carried in his heart no resentment toward the gallant Winslow. His daughter, in whose gentle veins courses the heroic blood of her father, is here to signalize by her presence the tenderness of the ties that are now uniting in enduring friendship two mighty battleships and two great Commonwealths.

Upon that fateful Sunday morning in June, 1864, when the Alabama sailed out of the harbor of Cherbourg to meet the Kearsarge, each commander knew that he had a foeman worthy of his steel, for they had been friends and comrades in the past. Each knew that they were to lock arms in the embrace of death. When the battle ceased the Alabama found her grave in the sea. There she has slumbered until this resurrection morn, when she reappears once more, the consort instead of the enemy of the Kearsarge, to fight under the same flag and against all enemies of the Republic.

If war shall come again, as doubtless it will continue to come so long as human selfishness and greed shall prevail over Christian charity and tolerance, and so long as the ambition of man, the lust of power and conquest and dominion shall be stronger than the love of justice and liberty and equality, and if the Kearsarge, in deadly and unequal combat, shall search the horizon for coming help, I know that this tablet and its inspiring inscription will give swift wings to the Alabama to hasten to the rescue and turn her flaming guns upon the common enemy.

Because of the inclement weather, the proposed exercises on board the battleship Kearsarge were omitted, and Capt. W. M. Folger of that vessel was introduced and accepted the tablet on behalf of the officers and men, extending to the State and city their appreciation of the gift.

Capt. Willard H. Brownson, commander of the Alabama, was also introduced and spoke on similar lines.

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT'S SPEECH.

The exercises were concluded with an address by ex-Secretary Herbert, who said:

Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to be here to-day to participate in the ceremonies which mark the completion of the Kearsarge and Alabama. I am glad to be here as a citizen of Alabama, and I am glad to be here as a citizen of the United States. I am glad to be here as a citizen of Alabama, because I am proud of the fact that the name of my State is to be borne by one of the battleships of the United States Navy. I am glad to be here as a citizen of the United States, because I am proud of the fact that the United States Government has seen fit to name one of its battleships after the State of Alabama.

GERMANY SAYS THE GUILTY MUST SUFFER

Punishment of Chinese Leaders Indispensable Peace Condition.

LORD SALISBURY WARNS LI

President McKinley Returns to Washington Owing to the Serious Aspect of the Crisis.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German Government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

The text of the note is as follows:

"The Government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking.

"The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience, and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less importance attaches to the number punished than to their character as chief instigators or leaders.

"The Government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the Cabinets in regard to this point, insomuch as indifference to the idea of just atonement would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crime. The Government proposes, therefore, that the Cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate those leading Chinese personages from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded. VON BUELOW."

The note has been sent to the German Embassies at Washington, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, and Tokio.

The publication of the note, which was made through the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was decided upon because it was deemed best to let the world see that Germany had nothing to hide regarding her real aims in China. The Diplomatic Corps here so interprets it.

The note shows also that Count von Bülow's sober and moderate views regarding the Chinese muddle and its solution have now triumphed over Emperor William's more expansive plans.

To-morrow the leading German papers will approve the note. The Freisinnige Zeitung, calling particular attention to the passage declaring that wholesale executions would be contrary to the civilized conscience, will say:

"This is in striking contrast with Emperor William's instructions to the departing troops to spare no one and to make no prisoners."

LONDON, Sept. 19.—As might have been expected, coincident with the arrival of Count von Waldersee in China comes the most important declaration of policy yet issued by any of the allies.

The Daily News remarks:

"Germany's circular note has turned the tables on Russia, whose evacuation proposal had put Germany into an awkward corner. Now, if Russia assents to the German note, she will be unable to continue to pose as China's lenient and forgiving friend, while, if she dissents, Russia will lay herself open to the charge of reducing the punitive expedition to a farce."

The other papers have little but praise for what is called Germany's "admirable note." The Times goes so far as to wish that the credit for making such a proposal belonged to Great Britain.

The Morning Post alone, in a cogent and well-reasoned editorial, points out a grave objection, namely, that, if the real authors and instigators of the uprising should prove to be identical with the personnel of the Chinese Government, it can hardly be expected that they will deliver themselves up, and that, if the Chinese Government should be designated as guilty, it would be under the ban of the powers, a condition of things only terminable by the conquest of China or a revolution producing a new Government. "Therefore," says The Morning Post, "the powers should carefully weigh the matter before committing themselves."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A copy of the German note was presented to Acting Secretary Adee at the State Department during the day from the German Embassy. The German Chargé d'Affaires, Baron von Sternberg, being temporarily absent from the city, there could, of course, be no attempt at discussion of this most important communication. The Baron is expected to return to-morrow, when the subject may be taken up with him. The note itself will receive the earnest attention of the President and such members of the Cabinet as are in Washington to-morrow. The State Department has been all along directing its efforts to the speedy opening of negotiations for a final settlement with the Chinese Government, and has so far not been heard from relative to the matter of punishments beyond the indirect reference contained in the notes that have defined the Government's purposes. The question is now presented plainly, whether or not the negotiations shall be preceded with a decision on this point.

The War Department has been notified that the Great Northern Cable Company announces the opening of the Che-Foo-Taku Port Arthur cable and connections with Wei-Hai-Wei. This puts two lines to China.

ENGLAND BENT ON PUNISHMENT

LONDON, Sept. 19.—"On the eve of Li Hung Chang's departure," wires the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, "he received a strongly worded cablegram from Lord Salisbury, declaring that the British Government would insist upon the return of Emperor Kwang Su to Peking as an absolutely essential condition of peace negotiations, without which the dissolution of the Chinese Empire was inevitable.

"Lord Salisbury informed Earl Li that the allies desired to preserve China, but that nothing would divert them from their irrevocable intention of punishing those responsible for the outrages, whom they would, if necessary, pursue over all China."

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Li Hung Chang, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, promised Dr. Munn von Schwartzenstein, German Mintster to China, that Emperor Kwang Su would return to Peking, but he said that this would lead to the establishment of another Government in Sian-Fu.

"As proof of this," says the correspondent, "Earl Li pointed out that the conspiracy recently discovered at Hankow, whose aim was the re-establishment of the Emperor, the dethronement of the Empress Regent, and the execution of Prince Tuan, and which, therefore, coincided with the aims of the allies, was squelched by the Yang-tse Viceroys because they sided with the Empress Regent and Prince Tuan."

MR. McKINLEY'S RETURN.

President Goes to Washington to Try to Straighten Out the Chinese Muddle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Although it is officially stated that Mr. McKinley's sudden visit to Washington, where he will arrive to-morrow, is not caused by any startling developments in the China situation, it is understood that his return is due to the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. In short, the President is coming to Washington to see if he can straighten out the Chinese muddle.

Three weeks ago the United States was well aware what it intended to do in China, and the nations of Europe understood it as well as we did. But for the past two weeks nobody in official Washington has seemed quite sure of anything, and Europe has been so utterly at sea that Russia is now obliged to inquire again what we shall do when she withdraws, although we answered that question definitely on Aug. 20. It is the conflict of opinions which has brought about this state of things, or, rather, the apparent inability of the President to decide between these opinions, there being now two parties in the Government—one favorable to the original Russo-American proposal and one hostile to it.

The Administration has been for the last few days in the most headless state in which any Government ever dealt with a serious crisis. The State Department has no head whatever. There is no sign of Mr. Hay's return, and Dr. Hill, after laboring valiantly to restore unity to the American policy and to bring it back to the old position, gave it up and went home. It is said that he is suffering with a cold, but certain it is that he has not been at the State Department for several days. Technically, Mr. Adee is acting as Secretary of State, but he has no power. He goes through the motions, but the extent of his influence is shown by the fact that China cable messages to the State Department are sent to Attorney General Griggs.

In the War Department, Gen. Corbin is as much Secretary of War as anybody else. Mr. Root is away. The policy which Mr. Root and Gen. Corbin are understood to favor does not seem to have any more definite hold than that favored by the State Department. In the Navy Department both Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Hackett are away. As for the rest of the Cabinet, the only officials who are here much of the time are Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson.

It is understood that the President will send to-morrow for those members of the Cabinet who are in town, for the purpose of holding a Cabinet meeting, at which some definite policy may be adopted.

An instance of the bewilderment now existing in official circles is shown by the denial officially given of a German report that America has proposed the withdrawal to Tien-Tsin of all troops except 3,000, which were to be left in and around Peking. It was said that this had not been proposed by the American Government, but might have been by Gen. Chaffee. Yet it is constantly asserted that Gen. Chaffee will not withdraw until he receives orders to do so and that he has not received them yet.

VON WALDERSEE AT HONGKONG

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—The German steamer Sachsen, having on board Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commander in Chief of the international forces in China, and his staff, has arrived here.

The Field Marshal landed and was received by a guard of honor of British troops. He made the usual official calls.

Count von Waldersee will proceed to Shanghai, and from there to Taku, this evening on board the German cruiser Hertha.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Count von Waldersee is expected to arrive at Tien-Tsin toward the end of the present week.

The Simplicissimus has a cartoon showing him in the act of being photographed in a score of positions, in all of which the Field Marshal assumes a heroic pose. The cartoon is entitled "Waldersee in Battle."

CHINESE AGAIN WARLIKE.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—It is reported in the West River district that Chinese troops are visible in every town, and that they are actively drilling.

A Chinese gunboat is again patroling the river, and it is evident that some action is contemplated.

The Sandpiper, which has been patroling the Delta, has proceeded to Canton.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Shanghai dispatches say that the Boxer movement on the Province of Shan-Tung is increasing, and that the Governor, Gen. Yuan Shi Kai, is unable to suppress it.

Berlin merchants with branch houses in Shanghai and Canton are in receipt of dispatches saying that business in both those cities is at a standstill. Twelve thousand Chinese coolies are without employment.

The German expedition to Pao-Ting-Foo was abandoned because of the impossibility of conveying artillery to the desired point.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—Official advices to the Russian War Office report that a Russian column moving from Charbin united with Gen. Orloff's expedition from Tsitsikar, and the combined force cleared the entire stretch of railway, 1,380 versts, from the Nertschinsk frontier to the Ussuri frontier. The railway laborers are returning to work along the line.

American Missionaries in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—The American missionaries who escaped from Kalgan (in the northern part of the Province of Pe-chi-Li) have arrived here.

According to the lists furnished by the American Missionary Board, the Rev. Mark Williams, who was born in New London, Ohio; the Rev. William P. and Mrs. Vlette L. (Brown) Sprague of New York, and the Rev. James H. Roberts of Hartford, Conn., were the American missionaries at Kalgan at the outbreak of the Boxer insurrection.

Naval Officers Evade Revenue Laws?

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Chauncey St. John, Deputy Surveyor of the Port, has gone to the Mare Island Navy Yard in an effort to enforce the revenue laws. The hospital ship Solace arrived from China last Friday, having started just after the battle of Tien-Tsin. St. John's men claim they discovered a quantity of dutiable goods. Not only the enlisted men, but the officers on board, had, they stated, brought over all sorts of silks and other fancy stuffs. The men were ordered by their superiors to turn over whatever goods they had, but as to the officers, the revenue men claim they would not submit to a search. The Deputy Surveyor proposes to use his authority in the matter.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER BANKRUPT

Gives Consent to be So Adjudged—Monthly Allowance Was £70.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Duke of Manchester has concluded that it is useless to attempt to compound with his creditors and has signed his consent to be adjudicated a bankrupt. In his statement to the court the Duke says the family estates, of which he is a life tenant, are so heavily incumbered that the receipts only suffice to pay the interest.

He adds that since attaining his majority his relatives have allowed him £70 monthly, but that his expenditure has been from £1,500 to £2,000 a year. In addition to his known liabilities of £15,000, there are many acceptances outstanding, concerning the amount and whereabouts of which he has no knowledge.

ALLEGED "FIREBUGS" HELD.

Two Men Accused by a Companion of Wholesale Arson.

Following the numerous fires that have occurred in Bayonne recently came the arrest yesterday of two men accused of being "firebugs." They are Mark Sayers and John Braden, who live, respectively, at 29 and 9 Silver Street, Bayonne. They are charged with being the leaders of a gang of incendiaries.

Detectives Foley and Griffin have been watching suspected house burners for some time. One of those under surveillance has been Harry Dennis, who, when Sayers and Braden were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Lazarus, gave the police a written statement to the effect that both of the prisoners had proposed to him to help them burn barns at different times. On the witness stand he said that Sayers had once asked him to assist in robbing Mr. Carner's residence, on Newman Avenue, and also to aid in burning down the Central Railroad freighthouse several weeks ago.

He said that Sayers, after the latter proposal, had walked toward the freighthouse with a supply of oily waste and some kerosene, but that he (Dennis) had refused to accompany him. The freighthouse was discovered to be on fire shortly afterward.

Sayers and Braden were held, without bail, for the Grand Jury.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is known almost the world over for its wonderful efficacy in the cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.—Adv.

HOT FIGHT WITH PIRATES

Detectives Battle with Thieves in the Darkness on Coal Barges.

FOUR CAPTURED; SOME ESCAPE

Bold Gangs Infest the Kills—They Do a Regular Coal Business, Laying in Stock at Night.

Detective Shafer of the Harbor Police and six patrolmen and Chief Detective O'Brien of the Lehigh Valley police and four of his men had an exciting time with river pirates at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the Kills, opposite Fishkill Creek. After a battle which extended over a dozen coal barges, and a running fusillade of pistol shots, they succeeded in capturing four of the pirates. It is said that two more jumped overboard and were drowned, but the police claim not to know this positively, and the men under arrest refuse to talk. If they were not drowned, then at least two of the pirates managed to get away.

The coal pirates who make their headquarters in Elizabeth have been robbing the coal barges in charge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for years. Many efforts have been made to get at close quarters with the thieves, but they have failed. Their depredations became so bold that in the last month more than a thousand tons of coal have been stolen in Newark Bay and in the Kills, and on Sunday night a determined effort was made to break up the gang.

Twenty-five coal barges, towed by the tugs Nannie Lamberton and R. H. Wilbur, with the tug Allentown, left Elizabethport on Sunday night. On the rear barges, which are usually the points of attack chosen by the pirates, were Detective O'Brien and his men, while under the lee of one of the barges were the harbor police under Detective Shafer, in Launch No. 5. All of the men were fully armed, and a sharp lookout was kept. Capt. Nickerson of the barge Daniel A. McCaffrey, the property of McCaffrey Brothers, of 1 Broadway, was also armed for a possible fray, his boat being situated so as to offer the best point for attack by the pirates.

Shortly before 3 o'clock four skiffs, such as are used by the harbor thieves, shot out from the darkness and made for the tow. There seemed to be eight men on board the skiffs, and they were soon alongside the McCaffrey. Six of the men jumped aboard and began shoveling coal into the skiffs, which were tied up alongside. These skiffs are twenty-five feet long, with six feet of beam, and can carry easily two tons of coal.

ATTACK UPON THE PIRATES.

About six tons had been stolen when the detectives jumped from their hiding places and made for the pirates. The men broke and ran, the detectives heading them off from the side of nearest escape, and a chase over the coal barges began. A number of shots were fired at random at the fleeing pirates, who could not reach their skiffs, but they failed to bring the thieves to a halt. Then the Lehigh Valley men began to fire in earnest, and one of the pirates dropped with a groan. The rest of the men thereupon turned about and opened fire on their pursuers, and for a few minutes a pitched battle took place on the mounds of coal.

By this time two of the men had disappeared, and it is thought that they dropped into one of the skiffs on the other side of the tow and got away. Several of the detectives had entered two of the skiffs and held them, and the other, loaded with coal, suddenly turned turtle and sank. Then the pirates, seeing that further resistance was useless, surrendered. The wounded man had already been handcuffed and taken into one of the cabins. This was James Mullen, and it was found that he had sustained a slight flesh wound in the thigh. The other men were Edward Bedell, Patrick Higgins, and Henry Collins, all of Elizabethport. Collins had just slid overboard when he was captured and pulled aboard. As he was changing his wet clothes, a murderous-looking slungshot with a long leather handle slipped from his pocket and was seized by the detectives.

The men were handcuffed and brought ashore at the Harbor Police Station yesterday morning. Two of the skiffs were also captured, one of the men in charge being arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, where Detective O'Brien charged them with the theft of six tons of coal, valued at $30, from the Lehigh Valley Company. Magistrate Cornell held them in $1,000 bail each on the charge of grand larceny. Against Collins an added charge of carrying the slungshot was made. The Magistrate examined the murderous-looking weapon, and after lecturing Collins, who denied ownership of it, held him in $1,500 bail.

The men were all in the Tombs Prison yesterday and refused to be seen. They sent word that they knew nothing about the drowning of any of their companions, and would not say anything about it if they did. The police believe that in capturing these men they have broken up one of the most dangerous gangs of river thieves that has ever existed in this locality. The various coal companies and towing concerns who have been despoiled for years figure up that they have lost thousands of tons of coal, besides other goods of value.

BOLDNESS OF THE THIEVES.

The Tice Towing Line of 1 Broadway has also been a heavy loser through the pirates. So daring have the thieves become, that in one instance a member of the alleged gang sued the company for running down one of his skiffs one night in the Kills. Edward Tice made an investigation at Elizabethport at that time. He said yesterday that he found a thorough organization of the pirates, who operated in such a way that unless they were caught in the act, as those were yesterday morning, it was impossible to make any charges against them.

"There are at least fifty of these skiffs tied up to the various Elizabethport coal docks," said Mr. Tice, "and although they start out empty every night, they invariably come back loaded with coal the next morning. Several times the owners of the coal skiffs have been asked where they got their coal. Some claim that they bought it from the barge Captains, while others were daring enough to make the assertion that they dredged it from the river, where it had been dropped from the barges. Why, a man couldn't dredge a ton of coal in that way in a week, and the remarkable part of the dredging operations was that they were invariably done between 8 o'clock at night and 4 the next morning.

"These fellows have been so bold that they do a regular coal business around Elizabethport without having a yard or an ounce of coal on hand. They solicit business, and when they get orders for about ten tons, they deliberately go out and steal it from the barges. I think now, however, that we have broken them up. We tried it for years with detectives and others, but somehow the pirates always got the tip and staid away when we had officers on board."

The Lehigh Valley Company has had a number of claims filed against it by Peale, Peacock & Kerr and other companies for losses while in charge of the tows, it having been held that the towing companies are responsible, while they have the boats in charge. They declined to say yesterday what, if any, further steps they will take against the pirates, but they intimated that they intend to break them up at any cost. Those captured yesterday, they say, are only a few of those engaged in the trade, and if the fate of their fellows does not deter them, they mean to make every effort to get the rest of them.

Conductor and Brakeman Arrested.

Conductor Frank Proper and Rear Brakeman George Donovan of Train No. 60 of the Harlem River Division of the New York Central Railroad, which was run into by a train following it at Kensico a few weeks ago, were arrested yesterday at Dover Plains. The collision caused the death of the engineer, fireman, and a brakeman of the second train. Proper and Donovan were Monday night held responsible by the Coroner's jury. It was alleged that they did not send back a red light to warn the second train when their train stopped at Kensico Station. The charge against the two men is manslaughter in the second degree, and they were held under bonds of $5,000 each for the Grand Jury.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There were quite a number of well-known people in town yesterday. Their presence seems to give the promise of an early season, although many of them are only in transitu. The smart shops in the morning and early afternoon hours were filled with well-known women doing their Autumn shopping, and the luncheon hour at the Waldorf, Sherry's, and Delmonico's brought together more prominent people than have been seen in one day in New York since early in May last. Lunching at the Waldorf yesterday, among others, were Henry Barclay, Col. Henry May and Mrs. May of Washington, just up from Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Brown and daughters of Baltimore, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. de Young of San Francisco, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Bloodgood, Capt. Forstiey, Richard Peters, De Courcey Forbes, and numbers of others.

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The outgoing liners to-day are not well filled with well-known people. Among those booked on the New York for Southampton are Holker Abbott of Boston, George Blagden, Jr., A. E. Borie of Philadelphia, Joseph Leiter of Chicago, R. P. G. Bucklin, William N. Cowles, Joseph Hoadley, H. Ray Miller, and R. K. Thomas.

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The Germanic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, the Misses Balfour, Mrs. A. R. Church and Miss Church, and Stanley Dickinson. On the Kensington, for Antwerp, also sailing to-day, there are booked, among others, Dr. John C. Calhoun, George A. Lyon, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ralph K. Shepard, and the Rev. W. W. Taylor.

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Among those coming by the Oceanic, which sails to-day from Liverpool, in addition to those whose names have already been announced as on the favored liner, are Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones. Mr. Harry Walters is also said to be coming on the Oceanic.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mr. Walters, with Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, have been abroad all Summer, and have been cruising most of the time on Mr. Walters's steam yacht Narada. They boarded Narada at Southampton early in June, and after a few days in the English Channel, proceeded to Havre. There they left the yacht and went to Paris to do the exposition. Rejoining the yacht at Havre, they cruised northward, passed through the great ship canal from the North Sea to Amsterdam, whence, after a stop of two days they proceeded by the new ship canal across Denmark, to Kiel and St. Petersburg. They were joined by one or two American friends at St. Petersburg, and from there steamed across the Baltic to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and thence made the trip to Bergen, Trondheim, and the North Cape. They returned from Norway to Southampton, leaving Narada at Southampton, and after a few weeks in London, are now on their way home. Letters received from the party state that their Summer has been a most enjoyable one.

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Mrs. Robert Goelet, who has been cruising all Summer on her steam yacht Nahma, will sail for home within a few weeks, probably on one of the liners. The Nahma may go out of commission for the Winter on the other side. Francis B. Riggs, who has been on the Nahma all Summer, is to have also Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Goelet's mother, and her brother, Lloyd Warren, will also soon return home with Mrs. and Mr. Warren.

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The wedding of William B. Coster and Miss Maria Griswold Gray, daughter of Henry Winthrop Gray, and through her mother, the late Mrs. John G. Heckscher, a granddaughter of the late William R. Travers, will take place at Bar Harbor on Oct. 1. It is probable that the wedding of Arden Robbins and Miss Edith Knowlton, whose engagement was recently announced, will also be celebrated at Bar Harbor this Autumn.

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Reginald Ward, who has been making a hurried visit to his parents, in Boston, will sail for London on the Lucania on Saturday next. Mr. Ward's sister, Mrs. Carter, will accompany him, and after a brief stay in London, will go to Paris to join Miss Alice Ward, who has an apartment in that city. Late in November Mrs. Carter and Miss Ward will come over for a short visit here. Mr. Ward will reach New York from Boston this morning, and will spend the rest of the week in this city.

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The meet of the Monmouth County hounds, which are now being hunted in Newport by Pierre F. Collier, to-day will be at the Berger Farm, at Portsmouth. On Saturday the meet will be at Sandy Point Farm, at Portsmouth. These meets and runs with the hounds have been the great feature of the late season at Newport. They will be continued through next week, when there will be meets and runs on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons.

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The engagement of Julian Lowell Coolidge, son of J. Randolph Coolidge, and Miss Teresa Reynolds, both of Boston, has excited much interest in Boston and its suburbs. Miss Reynolds is a younger sister of Miss Mary Reynolds, whose engagement to Dr. William Bullard was recently announced. Mr. Coolidge and Dr. Bullard, as well as their fiancées, are well known to many New Yorkers.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, who have been abroad all Summer, will next week sail for home. Mrs. Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer, the mother and sister of Mrs. Baylies, will not return home this Winter, but will probably spend it in Rome.

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The Autumn season on the upper Hudson has begun. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor will leave Newport next week for Ferncliff. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, with their daughters, and Mrs. Maturin Livingston, will soon occupy their country place at Staatsburg, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller will also spend the Autumn there. Mrs. Astor, it is said, will not leave Newport as early as usual this Autumn.

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The revival at Newport of lawn tennis meets with much satisfaction among the younger element there, and the prizes offered by Col. John Jacob Astor are being eagerly competed for by the best amateurs on the Casino courts.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin entertained at dinner this evening. Mrs. Baldwin's guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, the Honorable Maude Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, James J. Van Alen, E. Gregory, Ogden Codman, Jr., Egerton L. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, F. Grande d'Hauteville, Frank G. Griswold, W. G. Max Müller, Gerard Lowther, and Mrs. Duncan Elliot. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

Viscount de Santo Thyrso, Minister to the United States from Portugal, has ended his stay at Newport and gone to Bernardsville, N. J.

Mrs. George Hoffman has gone to New York for a few days.

It was learned to-day that J. Edward Addicks paid $85,000 for Belvoir, the Newport place occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. De Rham are entertaining Mrs. Grenville Kane and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Newbold of Tuxedo.

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Miss Ethel Musier Taintor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles E. Taintor of 128 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be married next month to John Harper of Harper & Brothers. Announcement of their engagement has just been made. Miss Taintor, who is twenty-one years old, is a brilliant musician, a daring horsewoman, and an expert with the rifle and golf stick.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gallwey—Edgar.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 18.—Miss May Newbold Edgar, daughter of the late William Edgar, who was the first Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and the Rev. N. B. Gallwey, until recently connected with Grace Church, New York, were married at 12:30 o'clock to-day at All Saints' Chapel. It was a rather quiet affair, in keeping with the desire of the family of the bride, but many cottagers were present.

The altar and chancel were prettily decorated with roses, tall palms, and creeping clematis.

While the ushers, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Francis C. Huntington, the Rev. George Bartlett of Grace Church, New York, and Alexander Hadden, were seating the guests, wedding music was rendered by the organist.

The Bridal March from "Lohengrin" was given at the entrance of the bride, who rested on the arm of her brother, Herman Le Roy Edgar, who gave her away. She wore a simple gown of white crepe de chine and carried neither bouquet nor Prayer Book. At the altar were the bridegroom and his best man, Dr. Linnell of Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church, New York.

There followed at the Edgar villa in Beach Street a wedding breakfast, at which a hundred guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Gallwey will live in California.

Carusi—Cassin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The first of the season's fashionable weddings took place to-day at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, when Miss Marie Abernethy Cassin, daughter of the late Joseph R. Cassin, and Charles Francis Carusi of New York were married in the presence of several hundred invited guests. The bride was escorted by her brother, Dr. Stephen B. Cassin of New York, and had as her only attendant maid her sister, Miss Helen Cassin. Eugene de Lancy Carusi, of this city attended his brother as best man. The ushers were William E. Howard, H. C. Merrelet, Douglas Thompson, John H. Magraw, and John L. Cassin, all of Washington, and John Davis Lanham of New York. The bride's gown was of silver-embroidered chiffon built on white satin, with a lace veil. The maid of honor wore pink chiffon, with a pink picture hat, and carried La France roses. The Rev. Dr. F. S. Ryan, rector of the church, officiated. Owing to illness in the bride's family, no reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Carusi left this evening for a honeymoon trip of some weeks. They will reside in this city, where a charming new house, 1755 Eighteenth Street, is already prepared for them.

Among the valuable collection of presents, a view of which was given to intimate friends on Monday afternoon, was a wine case from the members of Troop A, New York, of which the bridegroom is a member, and with which he served in the Spanish-American war. The bride's present from her mother was a silver service presented to her great-grandfather, Admiral John Cassin, United States Navy, when he commanded the old Philadelphia.

Ford—Kidder.

Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, and Miss Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at noon at the Kidder residence, 118 Remsen Street. Simplicity characterized the wedding, owing to the death recently of an aunt of the bride. The guests, who numbered about 100, were the immediate friends and relatives of the bridal couple. The ceremony took place in the large drawing room of the residence, which had been adorned with floral decorations. The Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated. In lieu of a wedding march, twenty members of the choir of Grace Church sang "O, Perfect Love" as the bridal party entered the room. Mr. Ford was attended by his brother, Worthington C. Ford, as best man. Miss Katherine Dreier attended the bride as maid of honor. Miss Kidder was given away by her father. At the conclusion of the ceremony the choristers sang "Now Thank We All Our God." After a bridal luncheon had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Ford left on a two months' trip. They are to reside in Manhattan.

Taylor—Walker.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The wedding of Huntington Taylor, son of the Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, to Miss Jane Walker of Glens Falls took place here to-day, the father of the bridegroom performing the ceremony. After a trip to New York and through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will take up their residence in Cloquet, Minn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Henry J. Guller.

The Rev. Henry J. Guller, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Flatbush, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his home, 227 Lenox Road. Death was due to pneumonia. Mr. Guller was called to the pastorate in August, 1893, upon his graduation from the Theological Department of Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y. He was born in Germany thirty-five years ago, and came to this country in childhood, his family settling at Ingham's Mills, near Little Falls, this state. He was graduated first from the Colgate Academy, thence from the university, and from there entered the theological school.

He leaves a wife, son, and daughter. The funeral will take place at the church this evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will be at Ingham's Mills.

The Rev. Jonah Baldwin Tuttle.

The Rev. Dr. Jonah Baldwin Tuttle, pastor of the North Baptist Church of Philadelphia, died at his Summer residence at Ocean City, N. J., yesterday afternoon, after a long illness. He was born July 8, 1836, near Washington Court House, Ohio, and was the son of the Rev. Chandler Tuttle. He was educated at Dennison University, Cranville, Ohio, and Foermount Theological Seminary, Cincinnati. He was ordained to the ministry at Washington Court House, Ohio, in May, 1861. After pastorates in Ohio, Indiana, Ontario, and Kansas, he went to Philadelphia in April, 1899. He had a severe attack of the grippe in February last, and had only partially recovered when a complication of diseases set in. He resigned his Philadelphia charge in June last. His body will be taken to Cincinnati for burial.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. NOE, a veteran of the civil war and a lifelong resident of Rahway, died of apoplexy at his home, in that city, yesterday morning. He went to the kitchen to light the fire at 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock his wife found him dead on the floor, with the lamp burning at his side. He was sixty-eight years of age.

"ROSE OF PERSIA" TO CLOSE.

Place at Daly's Theatre Will Be Taken by the Musical Comedy "San Toy."

The engagement of the English company brought over to this country by Charles Frohman to present Gilbert and Hood's comic opera, "The Rose of Persia," at Daly's Theatre, is to be brought to an end after the performance on Saturday night, Sept. 29. This is the plan decided upon by Charles Frohman, and in the place of the comic opera arrangements have been made with Managers Stevens and Price to make an early production of the musical comedy "San Toy," which has been one of the prominent successes of the London season, and which is at present playing at Daly's Theatre in London. The preparations for the production of this piece have been going on at Daly's Theatre for the past two weeks, and the entire company have been actively rehearsing the play.

Managers Stevens and Price propose to present the play in this country on the same elaborate plan that it is given in London, and to accomplish this end their stage manager and James Powers were sent abroad last Summer, the former to become acquainted with the various stage workings, while the latter went expressly for the purpose of familiarizing himself in the rôle of Li, a Chinese character part. It is the leading comedy rôle of the piece.

The remaining parts of the cast will be made up from the principal members of Stevens and Price's company, which was seen in this city last season in "The Runaway Girl." The title rôle of San Toy, which in the English production was sung by Miss Florence Collingbourne, will be taken here by Miss Marie Celeste, while Poppy, one of the other leading female roles, will be taken by Miss Minnie Ashley.

FRAULEIN GROSS COMING HERE.

Engaged by Heinrich Conried for the Irving Place Theatre.

The engagement of Fraulein Jenny Gross, the prominent German actress, by Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre for a series of performances this season has created considerable surprise in German circles, as the actress has repeatedly said she would never come to this country. Nevertheless, she has decided to come, and in consequence of her reputation abroad her appearance is anxiously awaited by the patrons of Mr. Conried's theatre.

Fraulein Gross has a remarkable career. She was an attendant at a Turkish bath in Vienna about twenty-three years ago, and it was during the time she was filling this position that she concluded the theatrical profession would be the style of work she was best fitted for.

After months of hard study she sought a position from Herr Von Heil, the leading actor and stage manager of the Carl Theatre, in Vienna, who gave her the first stage position she ever had, her first appearance being made in a play called "Cinderella," by Benedix. From this theatre she went to the Stadt Theatre, in the same city, remaining there but a short time. She then decided to try her ability in another country, and, going from Vienna, she took up her residence in Berlin, where she became famous, and while filling an engagement at the Court Theatre, in the latter city, she became acquainted with Emperor William I., the father of the present Emperor. She is reputed to be the richest actress on the German stage.

THEATRICAL CONCERN'S DEBTS.

Receiver Appointed for the Greater New York Amusement Company.

Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed James R. Kiernan receiver for the Greater New York Amusement Company, which formerly carried on the New York Theatre, on the application of the Union Surety and Guaranty Company, to which were assigned two judgments obtained against the Greater New York Amusement Company by the Cary Printing Company for $520 on Jan. 8 and by Park & Tilford for $1,445 on Feb. 8. The application for the receivership was begun on May 31 last, and the matter has since been adjourned many times. The bond of the receiver is $5,000.

It was stated that the defendant is indebted in large sums of money to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company on undertakings on appeal. Two of these were on appeal from the judgments mentioned in the complaint, which judgments were afterward affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. It was also stated that there are a large number of judgments against the Greater New York Amusement Company unsatisfied of record.

The company was incorporated on March 3, 1899, with a capital stock of $125,000. Henry B. Sire became President and Meyer L. Sire Vice President and Treasurer.

Henry B. Sire said last evening that the New York Theatre is now managed by the Sire Brothers, and that the appointment of a receiver will in no way affect the present management.

Miss Millard and the New Play.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Miss Evelyn Millard, who has resigned her rôle in Henry Arthur Jones's new play, "The Lackey's Carnival," because the author has declined to change certain lines in the dialogue which the husband of the actress objected to having her utter, writes to the morning papers to say that her contract with Charles Frohman does not bind her to appear in Mr. Jones's play, and that she considers the objectionable lines in no way vital to the work.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

In consequence of the length of the performance of "Hamlet" at the Garden Theatre by E. H. Sothern, the management will raise the curtain at 7:45. This will admit the possibility of presenting the play with all the scenery and tableaus complete.

At Albany yesterday the Quo Vadis Amusement Company of New York City was incorporated to produce the play of "Quo Vadis" and other dramatic productions; capital, $60,000. The Directors mentioned are Frederick C. Whitney, Edwin Knowles, and Joseph Miner.

Oswald York, who has been engaged by Charles Frohman for the Empire Theatre Company under a three years' contract, has arrived from London, and will make his first appearance in this city with Maude Adams in "L'Aiglon."

BIG LINER'S UNIQUE CARGO.

It Consisted Only of Three Small Dogs and Two White Mice.

Three small dogs and two white mice, consigned to Miss Lillian Morean of this city, was the cargo that the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha, one of the ten largest Transatlantic steamships, brought here from England yesterday. One of the officers, when asked about the smallness of the cargo, laughingly said:

"Yes, it's true. Outside of our passengers, we brought only three little dogs and two little mice, but we will carry a different cargo away. You see, that's where you Americans get ahead of the rest of the world. We have to get everything from you, and you only get a few little quadrupeds from us."

FIGHTING NEAR TIMIMUN.

Berbers in Conflict with the French Near Sahara Town.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Ministry of War announces that news has been received of fighting between the troops forming a French Saharian outpost near Timimun, and the Berber tribesmen. The French force, under Capt. Falconnetti, fought two engagements, and finally returned to Timimun without being molested.

The dispatch is vague, but says clearly that the French lost twenty-six men killed and wounded, including two officers killed. Reinforcements are on their way to Timimun.

Timimun is the capital of the district of the same name in the French Sahara, 724 miles southwest of El Goba. It is surrounded by a great battlemented wall. The natives of the district work the salt, alum, and saltpetre found near the town.

Kaiser Pardons American Deserter.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—Emperor William has pardoned a German-American named Schuh in Kehl, who,

"SPIRITS" GAVE HER A "TIP"

Wherefore Mrs. La Bau Invested $80,000 in Dodge's Patents.

NOW WANTS HER MONEY BACK

Doubts Whether Advice Came from Another World, and Accuses Inventor and Medium of Conspiracy.

The alleged meddling of spirits from another world in financial affairs of this is made the basis of an answer in a lawsuit now pending in the Supreme Court, involving $20,000, brought against Mrs. Alicia V. La Bau of 144 Riverside Drive, by Arthur P. Dodge, inventor of the Dodge motor, and President of the Kinetic Power Company of Wilmington, Del. Mrs La Bau claims that she was induced to part with more than $80,000 worth of good earthly greenbacks and railroad bonds to Dodge largely because she believed a number of spirits enthusiastically represented that Dodge's various inventions were of surpassing ingenuity and value, and ought to be snapped up.

These financially inclined spirits, whose names are not disclosed, Mrs. La Bau declares gave her the "tip" on the Dodge inventions through a medium, who was at the time employed by her to cure a case of rheumatism, and she now alleges that the denizens of spirit land were diverted from their labors in the rheumatic field to that of manufacturing enterprises largely through Mr. Dodge's influence over the medium. She furthermore declares in her answer, filed by her attorneys, that the unearthly "pointer" on the Dodge inventions was worthless, as the inventions, she alleges, were valueless.

The complaint by Dodge was filed June 8 last, and seeks to recover $20,000 as balance of payment on an agreement entered into May 14 by which Mrs. La Bau, it is alleged, was to have paid $100,000 for a quarter interest in all the patents and inventions of Mr. Dodge. In the complaint it is represented that the defendant on April 4, 1899, was indebted to the complainant in the sum of $20,000, and agreed to pay the same before Aug. 31, 1899, which agreement was not carried out.

The answering paper, consuming eighty pages of legal cap, admits the signing of a contract to take over one-quarter interest in the Dodge inventions, but denies a promise to pay $100,000 or any other sum on a specific date. The $20,000 mentioned in the complaint, the defendant says, was to have been paid by her when convenient, and she avers that it is not now convenient to pay the money. "The entire transaction," says Mrs. La Bau, in her answer, "is part of a long-continued fraudulent scheme for cheating and defrauding defendant and for obtaining money under false pretenses."

The answer then dwells in detail on the business relations carried on for nearly eight years between the complainant and the defendant.

"At times during 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1896," it continues, "Mr. Dodge represented to me that he had the controling interest in the Kinetic Power Company, and had the rights to use a certain system of locomotion of vehicles. He referred to this as the 'Stared steam system,' the 'Kinetic system of motive power,' and other names. The alleged capital stock of the company was $2,000,000 par value, and this was increased to $5,000,000. The only thing necessary for immediate profits, he said, was money to build motors, in order to deliver to anxious purchasers. He said that the President of one railroad had given $1,000 to build one motor, and that street and other railroads were actually waiting for motors. Many of these concerns, he declared, were waiting to invest money, but that he was holding back in order to give defendant the first choice."

The answer here alleges that only two or three shares in the company were fully paid in order to qualify Directors. The list of payments made by Mrs. La Bau to Dodge are declared in the answer as follows: May 14, 1897, $9,500; May 15, 1897, $5,500; May 22, 1897, $15,000; May 25, 1899, $10,000, making a total of $40,000. On June 5, 1897, were delivered $25,000 worth of Albany Railroad Consolidated 5 per cent. bonds and $5,000 worth of Lehigh and New York first mortgage bonds, the cash and bonds together being, it is alleged worth more than $80,000.

"During a large part of this period," continues the answer, "the defendant had in her employ Jeanette Danforth, who held herself out to be a spirit medium, and attended defendant for rheumatism and other ailments. Plaintiff knew that defendant believed in the possibility of spiritual messages through mediums, and therefore, on information and belief, the plaintiff thereupon, without the knowledge of the defendant, conspired and plotted with Jeanette Danforth, and by paying money to her and by other means, fraudulently procured her to make statements to defendant purporting to come from certain spirits to the effect that plaintiff's inventions were of immense value."

The answer closes with the charge that the plaintiff's inventions were out of date and worthless and asks the return of her money.

The plaintiff's counsel has asked for a bill of particulars under the answer, and the case will come up for a further hearing on Oct. 1.

Joseph Martin of 302 Broadway, counsel for the plaintiff, said yesterday that his client was at present in Egypt in the interest of his inventions.

"The Kinetic Power Company," said Mr. Martin, "is not only in existence, but is doing a rushing business installing its motors on railways throughout the country."

STEAMSHIP SINKS A TUG.

America Lost in North River and Two of Her Crew Drowned.

The tugboat America, one of the New York Harbor Towing Company's fleet, was run down and sunk by the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha yesterday morning in the North River off Canal Street. Two of her crew—Albert Thomas, the steward, of 205 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, and William Hartman, a deck hand—were drowned.

Owing to the condition of the weather, tugs did not take the Minnehaha in tow until she was well up the river. When they did take charge of her a seaman threw a line to the America, but, instead of throwing it from the bow of the vessel, threw it from a point several feet aft. When the America started ahead she found that the hawser did not give her leeway enough to get ahead of the bow, but before any of the crew realized what was the matter the stiff north wind, aided by the tide, swept the America across the bow of the Minnehaha at right angles and turned her upside down.

The crew, with the exception of the steward and the deck hand, managed to crawl through windows in the tug, and, rising to the surface, were rescued by the river craft that rushed to the scene of the accident as soon as it happened.

Speaking of the accident, Capt. Claude Miller of the America said:

"I was in the pilothouse, the engineer in the engine room, and the deck hands on the port side, when the shock came so suddenly that nobody had time to jump or relieve the hawser, and the tug was entirely under water before any one could leave his position. I climbed out through the window in the pilothouse, the engineer through the engine-room window, and I suppose the others that escaped got out the same way."

The officers on the Minnehaha said they knew very little of the accident. Capt. Robinson remarking: "I saw her puffing alongside the Minnehaha, and the next thing I saw she was disappearing, keel up, beneath the water."

The tug America was formerly the Senator Mike Norton, and has been in service for about twenty-five years. She was valued at about $10,000, and is fully insured.

The river is about sixty feet deep where the America sank, and the Baxter Wrecking Company, which has the contract to raise her, had not succeeded in locating her up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

New Evening High School for Women.

The new west side evening high school for women will be opened by the Board of Education at Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue on Sept. 24. It will provide courses in mathematics and modern languages and will have introductory and speed classes in stenography and typewriting. Applications for admission will be received at any time between 7 and 9:30 A. M. during this week.

DADY MAY GET CONTRACT.

Gen. Wood Requires Only that Work Be Done Under Army Engineers.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Indications point to a settlement of the differences between the Government of Intervention, the City of Havana, and Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, in the Havana sewer and paving controversy. Governor General Wood, discussing the matter to-day, said:

"There is not the least disposition on my part to antagonize Mr. Dady. While I do not recognize the rights he asserts, I have no objection to his getting the contract, so long as the sewers are constructed under the supervision of United States engineers and at a reasonable cost.

"So long as the American occupation continues, the plans for all public works must be submitted to the Government engineers. The Government is desirous of having a proper sewerage system established, but whoever undertakes the work, whether Mr. Dady or some one else, must comply with the regulations."

Mr. Dady arrived here a few days ago for the express purpose of effecting a settlement or beginning work immediately. The whole matter is now before the City Council.

RESULT OF CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Constitutional Convention Not Likely to be Influenced by Any United States Representative.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The results of the elections of delegates to the forthcoming Constitutional Convention are being freely discussed by the Havana delegates and other prominent Cubans. The conclusion reached is that the convention will be controlled by the revolutionary element. Alfredo Zayas, Nationalist delegate, said to-day:

"The convention will not allow itself to be influenced by any representative of the United States. It will adopt and follow an independent policy throughout, in my opinion, refusing to decide as to the relations which shall hereafter exist between Cuba and the United States. This is a matter that should be left to a special commission."

Mayor Rodriguez expressed the same opinion, and other representative delegates in various parts of the island adopt the same attitude.

In the main the delegates are capable men. Most of them, it is said, are in favor of immediate and absolute independence, without a protectorate.

The defeated Republicans and Fusionists here have raised the cry of fraud, and have already held a mass meeting to protest against alleged illegal practices.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Brushes Were Few, but the Speed Trials Were Frequent and Fast.

There wasn't much brushing on the Speedway yesterday afternoon, as might have been expected on such a fine day and with such a good road. There were a good many drivers out, but proportionately few speed bouts. C. A. Koelsh behind his bay pacer, Ben H., and Mr. Bloch driving his pacer, Jim the Penman, (2:24½,) had a series of brisk heats in which Ben H. carried off the largest share of wins. Once Jim the Penman reached the finish line first in a close dispute, but in the other brushes Ben H. stepped away too lively for the Penman. Ben H. also took the measure of Lawrence Fitzgerald's mare, Molly G., and another side-wheeler, over the lower end of the course.

E. R. McMann with his gray gelding, Bachelor Boy, (2:25½,) engaged C. B. Abbott's chestnut pacer, Mantara, in a brush which was a spirited encounter, with Bachelor Boy the first at the finish. A. B. Gwathmey was on the road behind Belton, Jr., and his new trotter, Tiverton, who has shown such a smart turn of speed at the Empire City track recently. It was the first time Tiverton has been to pole with Belton, Jr., but they made a smooth-gaited, speedy pair. They had a tilt with the pacer Piney, (2:12¼,) driven by Capt. McDonald, and beat the latter. Piney also had a brush with H. A. Stout's pacer, Teddy Look, (2:20¼,) and Teddy came out ahead.

Two fast trotters met when Henry Zahn's mare, Dundess, (2:23¾,) and Hugh Riley's veteran, Commodore Porter, (2:13,) tackled each other. Neither was warmed up for top speed. Commodore Porter made a break, and it was no great difficulty that Dundess experienced in winning the brush. When Commodore Porter was warmed up he went better and showed his heels to several good ones. He was second, however, when he engaged A. R. Meyers's pacer, Peter H., (2:26¼.) This was a close, keen brush all the way, both coming at a strong clip for the finish line, and Peter H. winning by about a length. Dr. H. D. Gill sent the big gray pacer, Anheuser, (2:24¾,) down ahead of the chestnut mare, Hattie Walters, (2:22¼,) driven by George Coleman, but subsequently Hattie Walters was too speedy for Ben H.

Among others on the course were Dr. Kane, driving Little Gem (2:15½) and Hattie L. (2:17½;) Isaac Fleming, behind Darlel, (2:07½,) whom he sent a quarter in 0:30½; P. B. Utley with Lalla Cossack, George W. Young with his handsome trotter, Dandy; Dr. Moore with the brown gelding Tioga, M. Meyers with Marchwood, (2:26¼;) G. W. Bird with the black pacer, Davis Boy, (2:19¼;) Henry Hartman with the bay mare, Ollie Keep, (2:25¾;) Charles Massoth behind Gretchen, (2:28¼;) Christopher Hackett with King Tom, John Perung with his short-tailed trotter, Alice B.; Max Homburger with his brown pacer, Alepped; Fred Gerken with the chestnut mare, Baby Bernice; George Putney behind a stylish pair of black trotters, and J. E. Disbrow driving Valley Maid.

The Road Drivers' Association is arranging a most attractive list of events for the matinée on Saturday, the proceeds of which will go for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers. Dr. Kane said yesterday that the great pacer, Joe Patchen, might go an exhibition mile, and Fred Gerken said he would send his crack horse, Fred S. Wedgewood, an exhibition mile. Frank Bowers, the Philadelphia road driver, will bring over his fleet pair, the champions of Philadelphia, to compete in the team race.

Some of the fastest pacers that frequent the Speedway will be soon in the free-for-all pace at the matinée. Isaac Hopper yesterday sent in the entry of Lucre, who won the pacing race at the last matinée. In addition there will be Maud L., owned by Franklin Haines; the black gelding, Sir Eld, owned by W. R. Rose; L. Schlosser's Mary A., Dr. Gill's Jack or Anheuser, and J. H. Kaler's Flora McIver.

Cobwebs, that noted Speedway trotter owned by Nathan Straus, will be seen for the last time on a public race track at the matinée. It has been some time since Mr. Straus has consented to show the big son of Whips on track, but in view of the object of this meeting he has consented to drive the trotter a half mile exhibition. Invitations have been issued to Gov. Roosevelt, Mayor Van Wyck, ex-Mayor Gilroy, Richard Croker, and others in public life who are known to be interested in the sport of light harness horse racing.

Record-Breaking Pacing Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—The first day of the automobile meet resulted in some fast time being made, one of the pacing machines making a mile in 1:10 2-5. There were six starters in the ten-mile event, three being gasoline tricycles. Alexander Winton finished first, K. A. Skinner of Boston second. The time for the ten miles was 16:30 2-5.

In the five-mile event for tricycles, three started, and Kenneth Skinner won easily, after the Frenchman, Champion, had maintained the lead for three and a half miles. The time, 7:32 3-5, was the best speed performance of the day. Skinner's fourth mile, made in 1:23, was the best race performance of any of the machines.

Michael Beaten by Stinson.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 18.—W. C. Stinson of Cambridge, won a twenty-mile motor-paced race from Jimmy Michael in this city to-night. Michael's two motors went wrong and the little racer dropped out after finishing twelve miles. Stinson met with a terrible fall while practicing before the race.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. L. GOODRICH.—New York's Croton water contains; as is shown by official analyses, made every week, no element of danger. It does not need boiling. If boiled, it should be allowed to come only to the boiling point, and not to cook. When cooled bottle it and put it in an icebox or refrigerator. Do not put natural ice in it, if it is desired to cool it quickly, but use artificial ice made from distilled water. If the water is tinged or turbid, filter it. Any physician of reputation will recommend a proper filter.

S. Daniels.—The expression "Yes, Sir," is a polite form of affirmation proper to use in all cases requiring assent.

"M. O."—In order to become naturalized it was only necessary that you should have arrived at the age of twenty-one years. Your error in stating that you were twenty-three years old is immaterial.

MORE WATER FOR BRONX

Aldermen Authorize Bonds for a New 48-Inch Main.

Commissioner Dalton Pushes the Resolution Through, Mustering Forty-seven Votes.

After a hard fight a resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen yesterday authorizing the Controller to issue bonds to the amount of $267,800 to pay for the laying of a forty-eight-inch water main from the Croton Aqueduct, near Gun Hill Road, through Mosholu Parkway and Bronx Park to the Southern Boulevard, and in the Southern Boulevard to One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, Borough of the Bronx.

The Brooklyn Aldermen made a hard fight to postpone action on the resolution for one week, but through the efforts of Commissioner William Dalton of the Department of Water Supply, who personally looked after the matter, enough votes were secured to pass the resolution, which had already passed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Council.

In a resolution introduced by Corporation Counsel John Whalen the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had urged this action.

Mr Whalen said that the Municipal Assembly was responsible for the insufficient supply of water because it was holding up the issue of bonds. There was plenty of water, Mr. Whalen said, but facilities to distribute it were needed.

Mr. Whalen in support of his assertions submitted a memorandum stating that in a letter bearing date March 20, 1899, the Commissioner of Water Supply recommended to the Board of Public Improvements the construction of such a water main in order to protect the residents of that borough from a water famine. This recommendation was approved by the Board of Public Improvements on April 5, 1899. In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a resolution was adopted on Feb. 5, 1900, authorizing the issue of corporate stock for the purpose named to the amount of $267,800. In the Council the resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was referred on May 8, 1900, to the Committee on Water Supply. It was placed on the order of second reading on June 19, 1900, and was adopted by the Council on July 10, 1900. In the Board of Aldermen on July 17, 1900, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Water Supply.

The resolution was held in committee, and it was said that it was only by determined efforts that the committee was induced to report the resolution yesterday. The anti-Tammany members declared that they wanted more time to look into the matter. Forty-five votes, two-thirds, were needed to pass the resolution, and Commissioner Dalton secured forty-seven. A large number of residents of the Borough of the Bronx were present, and showed their delight over the passage of the resolution by vigorous handclapping.

Speaking of the matter after the meeting, Commissioner Dalton said:

"Several Aldermen came to me and said they thought it would be better to put the matter over for a week. I would not consent to that, however. More water is needed in the Bronx, and I had made up my mind to do all in my power to provide it. If I was defeated I would have placed the responsibility where it belonged. I am going to attend the meetings of the Municipal Assembly in the future and force to a vote all matters relating to this department.

"The plans and specifications for this main in the Bronx have all been prepared, and I will push the matter through as fast as possible. Bids will be at once advertised for, and the work will begin without delay. The water supply in the Bronx today is the same as it was when that section of the city contained only half the population that it does now. I believe that the new main will be ready in about six months, and then we will be able to give the Bronx the water it needs. The proposed main will be of great benefit to the eastern part of the borough, and to-morrow I am going before the Board of Public Improvements with a request for another main in the western part of the borough.

George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, said that the present supply in the Borough of the Bronx was 20,000,000 gallons daily, and that the construction of the new main would increase the daily supply 20,000,000 gallons.

"The truth of the matter is," said he, "the Bronx has outgrown its supply. In 1897 I asked for money for a pumping station at the new Jerome Park reservoir. Had this been given to me the present situation in the upper part of the city would not exist."

Commissioner Dalton said that some resolutions were "tied up" in the Municipal Assembly for the issuance of bonds for improvements in the water service of Brooklyn. These are for some new engine stations, and Mr. Dalton next Tuesday will endeavor to have them passed.

"We have planned some big improvements for Brooklyn," he said, "and I am going to ask for about $1,000,000 in order to acquire lands, &c. There is only one way in which you can get the members of the Municipal Assembly to act on these things, and that is to force the resolutions to a vote. Very few members are willing to go on record as being opposed to improvements of this kind."

TO BRING DEAD HOME.

Bodies of Soldiers and Sailors Who Have Fallen Abroad to be Buried in America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Col. William S. Patten of the Quartermaster's Department has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the bodies of the soldiers and sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the Philippines and in China. According to the present plans, a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, scheduled to leave San Francisco on the 1st prox. for the Philippines.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy, the same burial corps will undertake to perform similar service with respect to officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps. The corps will be in charge of D. H. Rhodes, Inspector of National Cemeteries, who was sent to the Philippines in November, 1899, on a similar errand. When the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies buried there will be taken up and made part of her cargo. Similar action will be taken at the Island of Guam and in the Philippines.

Col. Patten says that the prevailing conditions in China will scarcely render practicable any disinterments in that country earlier than next Spring. All the bodies recovered are to be given an honorable burial in the United States at places selected by the next of kin. In all cases where not otherwise ordered the interment will be made in the National cemeteries, with preference for the cemetery at the Presidio at San Francisco and the Arlington Cemetery, near Washington.

The approximate number of bodies to be exhumed is 1,331, distributed in the following places:

Honolulu, 36 enlisted men of the army, 1 marine.
Guam, 8 men of the navy.
China, 2 officers of the army, 58 enlisted men of the army, and 37 men of the navy.
Philippines, 17 officers of the army, 1,150 enlisted men of the army, and 28 men of the navy.

EDMUND M. POST DEAD.

Credit Man for the H. B. Claflin Company Victim of Ptomaine Poisoning.

Edmund M. Post, credit man for the H. B. Claflin Company, died Monday of ptomaine poisoning at his home, 1 West Eighty-third Street. Mr. Post went out yachting a week ago Sunday with two of his friends on his boat, the Bon-ton.

While on the trip the entire party ate lobster. They all returned home apparently well, but the next day Mr. Post was seized with a chill while at business, and was forced to return to his home. Ptomaine poisoning speedily developed, and this led to blood poisoning. None of the other members of the party was affected. His death occurred at about noon Monday, a week and one day after eating the poisonous lobster.

Mr. Post was forty years old, and had been connected with the H. B. Claflin Company for eight years. He was a member of the Colonial Club and of the New York Athletic Club.

He leaves a wife, who was Miss Josephine Fowler, daughter of Capt. J. H. Fowler of Paducah, Ky., and a boy, six years old. The body will be taken to Kentucky for burial.

IN JAIL ON BIGAMY CHARGE.

Brooklyn Commission Merchant Arrested on Complaint of the Fourth Wife's Son.

Stephen Hayt, a Brooklyn merchant, is confined in jail at Waterloo, N. Y., awaiting examination on a charge of bigamy. He was arrested in his apartments at 738 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday on a warrant issued by a Magistrate at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Hayt is well advanced in life, and has been in business as a produce merchant. It is alleged that he has been married four times, and that three of the women to whom he was married are living. The woman who claims she is Mrs. Hayt No. 4 was found yesterday at the address in De Kalb Avenue. It was her son, Hayt's stepson, Archer N. Bailey, who collected the evidence which led to Hayt's arrest.

Mrs. Hayt No. 4, who is about fifty-five years old, says that she became engaged to Hayt when she was sixteen years old. They were both then living at Hyatt's Corners, near Seneca Falls. Hayt went West with his parents before the time set for the marriage. He corresponded with his fiancée for a year and then ceased writing to her. The girl found another suitor named Bailey and married him. She says that Hayt met a girl in California and also married.

Several years later, Mrs. Hayt says, his wife secured a divorce from him, and meantime she (Mrs. Bailey) had become a widow. Last Fall Hayt surprised his old acquaintances at Seneca Falls by appearing there, after an absence of nearly forty years. He hunted up his old sweetheart, and, according to her story, represented himself as a widower. He once more proposed marriage, and they were married last December, settling down in Brooklyn.

Soon after the marriage, Mrs. Hayt alleges, her husband began to neglect her. Her son, Mr. Bailey, took up her cause and began inquiring into Hayt's past life. He is alleged to have discovered that his mother was the fourth Mrs. Hayt, and one of three living. Mr. Bailey is said to have learned that after Hayt's first wife secured a legal divorce from him, he married again. The second wife died soon after the marriage. It is also alleged that a third wife of Hayt has been found living in New York City.

Mr. Bailey, armed with these alleged facts, went to Seneca Falls and secured a warrant for his stepfather's arrest.

Hayt's examination is set down for Saturday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN J. OTTSTEDT.—Deficiency judgment for $6,380 was docketed yesterday against John J. Ottstedt in favor of John C. Barr, growing out of the foreclosure sale of property on Robbins Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street.

WILLIAM D. O'KEEFFE.—Judgment for $7,419 was entered yesterday against William D. O'Keeffe, who was served at 7 Park Place, in favor of George C. Snedden on an assigned claim from Stewart W. Smith for money loaned to Mr. O'Keeffe in 1888.

HENRY P. ROBINSON.—Two judgments aggregating $15,511 were entered yesterday against Henry P. Robinson in favor of Isaac A. Hopper. They were formerly partners in the firm of Hoagland & Robinson, which dissolved on Jan. 31 last. Mr. Robinson was to pay the debts of the firm and hold Mr. Hopper harmless on that account, but, it was alleged, did not pay the debts.

HATTIE DI MOISE.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an attachment for $953 against Hattie Di Moise of 234 West Forty-second Street, in favor of Alcott & Weekes for goods sold to her in June last. It was alleged that she had disposed of the entire contents of her house by bill of sale for $2,000, dated July 3, and on Sept. 13 the furniture was removed from the house. The Sheriff put a keeper in the house, and was informed that the removed furniture was in a storage warehouse.

OTTO SEYD.—Schedules of Otto Seyd, importer of dress goods at 60 Mercer Street, show liabilities $112,518, nominal assets $99,807, actual assets $79,854, of which $20,795 are pledged, leaving net actual assets $59,059. The liabilities are for merchandise $29,709, loans in Germany $51,019, accounts payable on loans secured $30,527, salaries $1,051, miscellaneous, $210. The principal items of assets are Outstandings, nominal, $40,631; actual, $32,260; stock on hand, nominal, $28,485; actual, $26,206; merchandise pledged as security for loans, nominal, $22,474; actual, $20,795; office furniture, nominal, $2,000; actual, $350. The principal creditors are the Barmen Bank Verein of Barmen, Germany, $24,266; J. H. Stein & Sohn, Cologne, $12,130; F. Arnold, Greiz, Germany, $11,022; E. C. Weyhauser, Bremen, $6,111; Vonder Heydt, Kersten & Sohn, Elberfeld, Germany, $6,112, and Herstman & Co., London, $14,974.

Out of Town.

YOUNG & STRIKER.—Young & Striker, dry goods merchants, and Nicholas J. Degraff, dealer in boots and shoes at Amsterdam, N. Y., filed petitions in bankruptcy to-day for the benefit of their creditors. Young & Striker's store was destroyed by fire Sunday morning.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

GEORGE M. SMITH.—George M. Smith, residing at 810 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,825 and no assets. He was formerly in the cigar business at Broadway and Thirty-first Street.

WILLIAM C. MILLER.—William C. Miller, cotton broker, of Mellinville, Columbia County, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $25,180, and assets $5 in cash. The debts were contracted in 1894 and 1895, principally as Treasurer of the Miller Knitting Company.

JOSEPH OPPENHEIMER.—Joseph Oppenheimer, a theatrical manager, residing at the Occidental Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,317 and assets $235, consisting of a debt due him, $225, and stock in Joseph Oppenheimer Enterprises, $10. There are twelve creditors, among them being the Ledger Job Printing Company, Philadelphia, $1,500 for printing, and Moses Greenberg, Philadelphia, $170 on notes. The liabilities are principally for printing, borrowed money, and costumes.

MYER RODSTEIN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Myer Rodstein, dealer in clothing at 76 Canal Street, who failed on Monday, by the following creditors: Ginsburg Sandlten & Co., $305; Tobias, Levisohn & Tobias, $337, and Samuel Joseph, $95, all for goods sold to him last month. It was alleged that he suffered a creditor to obtain preference by legal proceedings, permitted Pellman Brothers to obtain a judgment for $5,563, on which the Sheriff levied upon all the stock, and has removed a part of his property.

Judgment Against a Church.

A judgment for $15,270 was entered yesterday against the Union Reformed Dutch Church of the City of New York, formerly known as the Union Reformed Dutch Church on Sixth Avenue, in favor of the ministers, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, for money loaned, secured by bonds dated Nov. 28, 1864; May 9, 1866; May 15, 1878; March 29, 1882, and Jan. 14, 1886.

Petitions in Bankruptcy at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Petitions in bankruptcy were filed to-day as follows: Wilmer V. Rhoades, clerk and general agent, Hubbardsville, debts $1,823, assets $26; Charles F. Whitcomb, merchant, Lake Ridge, debts $5,816, assets $1,707; Charles H. Morehouse, produce dealer, Syracuse, debts $6,789, assets $864; Herbert M. Haskell, Syracuse, bookkeeper, debts $25,741, assets $27; Merve L. Couin, Delhi, debts $1,105, assets $20.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Hugh W.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	$1,393
BACKMAN, Samuel—S. Sperling	163
BERNHARDI, Wilhelm and Mamie—A. Mardorf	621
BRASCH, Gustave J.—George Carroll	18
BELINGE, George F.—American Type Founders' Company	85
BRODIL, Charles J.—L. Krause	312
BRAUER, Fred—F. H. Leggett and others	10
BODE, Catharine—John Belzer	2,415
BIMBURG, Myer R.—R. Ransom	137
BIMBURG, Myer R.—E. Guy Spangler	137
BIMBURG, Myer R.—M. M. Fuller	66
CONNOR, Dominick—D. Meschendorf	89
CHATTLE, Thomas H.—A. Plaut and another	117
COLLINS, Charles W.—W. G. Marshal	38
EMERICK, Garrett M.—Real Estate Record Association	241
FRESE, Frank—S. Oppenheimer and others	102
FINN, Charles F.—B. D. Traitel and others	107
FLANNERY, Joseph F.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	97
GIBBON, John F.—C. D. Boss	107
GUIDERA, Nene and Saverio—James Guy	326
GIBBS, Lucius T.—J. J. Brenk and another	399
GOLDSTEIN, Max—Louis Klinger	180
GERDING, Charles, Jr.—William B. Collins	180
GERHARDT, Joseph J.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	46
GUNTHER, George—S. Baumann	47
HERVEY, Robert E.—J. L. Danner, Jr.	316
HENNESSEY, Sherman F.—William W. Astor	437
HANSEN, Siegfried—J. Oppenheimer and others	75
HALLY, Charles F.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	43
HEIN, Jacob—New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company	219
HOLL, John—A. Larsen	189
HENDRICKS, Alfred—D. A. Garber	158
HONECKER, Max—J. Holzman	37
KEHOE, William J.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	19
KEHOE, William J.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	216
KOENIGSBERGER, Benjamin—I. Stern and others	374
KRAKOWER, Joblas—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company	531
KOPELMAN, Simon I.—J. Kessler	233
KOLLER, Samuel—M. Rosenfield and others	42
KOLLER, Samuel and Sarah—H. W. Viemeister	133
LAWRENCE, William J.—E. W. Chapin	161
LANGSDORFF, Charles H. G.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	40
LUCKES, Carlo—H. M. Levy	24
LYNAM, Peter J.—D. Meschendorf	81
LUDWIG, Adam and Marguerite—H. A. Muller	84
LEWIS, Frederick J.—Alphonse Powell & Co	248
MEURER, Christian—G. Laubenheimer and another	108
MOSKOWITZ, Adolph—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, (to recover property and costs, &c.)	32
MINET, Louis, Jr.—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, (to recover property and costs, &c.)	32
MACAULEY, Fred W.—Press Publishing Company	188
MANGLES, Henry C., Jr.—J. M. Philbrick	162
McGRAW, Mary A. F.—Helen Degmont	43
McGARRY, John—The New York Gas and Electric Light Heat and Power Company	125
NOYES, Charles S.—G. Wilcox	200
NAUGHTON, Michael J.—Thomas Mulligan and another	678
OTTSTEADT, John J.—John C. Barr	8,080
OLSEN, Olaf—F. H. Leggett and others	241
O'KEEFFE, William D.—George C. Snedden	7,419
POSNER, Samuel—H. Weisenberg	72
PSCHIPKE, Kent—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	71
QUIGLEY, Patrick—A. Judd	48
ROBINSON, William H.—C. Kromer and another	30
RIEDL, Charles—S. Oppenheimer and others	63
RORKSTROH, William—C. W. Van Hoosen	53
ROBERTS, Nathaniel—The Berlin Iron and Bridge Co	512
ROBINSON, Henry P.—Isaac A. Hopper	2,617
ROBINSON, Henry P.—Isaac A. Hopper	12,894
SCOTT, Walter J.—C. Kromer and another	30
SANDY, Edward J.—E. McVickar	80
SANDY, Edward J.—E. McVickar	188
SULZER, Catherine—William E. Seitz & Co	201
SMITH, William J.—J. V. Fancy, guardian, &c.	167
THATCHER, George—F. A. Weber and others	142
THORNTON, Amasa—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	36
WEISLER, Max—C. Jacobs and another	50
WYDLER, Adolph—G. Silberstein, administratrix, &c.	161
WOODEND, William E.—F. G. Lloyd and others	286
ZIMMERMAN, Leah—T. R. Morgan and another	1,565
ZUCKER, Alfred—The Real Estate Record Association	790
THE VEHICLE WHEEL COMPANY—George Damon	221
THE UNION REFORMED DUTCH Church of the City of New York, formerly known as the Union Reformed Dutch Church, on 6th Av., City of New York—The minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York	15,270
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY—A. Papadapoulous	50

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 19.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy proceedings. Motions.

1—In re Seeger, Guersey & Co.
2—In re Joseph Jordan.
3—In re Amelia A. Meyers.
4—In re John A. Hynes
5—In re Joseph H. Stringer.
6—In re Marco Gany.
7—In re Elias Marks.
8—In re Margaret Mulch.
9—In re Marie Herselman.
10—In re Great Round World Pub. Co.
11—In re Oscar H. Stearns.
12—In re Antonio Ramos.
13—In re Augustus Mayers.
14—In re Abraham Sheinbaum.
15—In re Isidore Schweitzer.
16—In re Suzanne Droeshout.
17—In re James E. Sherwood.
18—In re Raymond W. Kenney.
19—In re Charles F. Lorraine.
20—In re Julius Schaumburger.
21—In re Moses Weberman.
22—In re Newman & Baskin.
23—In re Siegfried Rabinowitz.
24—In re Joseph Teitelbaum.
25—In re Arthur Hill.
26—In re J. W. Aspell & Co.
27—In re Michael Donnelly.
28—In re William H. Riker.
29—In re Walter L. Childs.
30—In re Max Krellman.
31—In re John Foerst.
32—In re H. Lockwood & Co.
33—In re Samuel Oliver.
34—In re Richard A. Saalfield.
35—In re Hollins Gold, &c., Mining Co.
36—In re Lock Stub Check Co.

In bankruptcy.

2731—In re Elias M. Pilzer.
2606—In re Shapiro & Novick.
2856—In re Radiel P. Townsend.
2839—In re Seymour, Johnson & Co.

Discharges.

2017—Chas. H. Herman.
2725—Wm. E. Maginn.
2778—Frank W. White.
2813—Frank B. Lovelace
2685—William Borchers.
2814—J. H. & G. Roeder
2812—Wm. V. Holmes.
2668—Bertha Bamberg.
2643—Jacob Glassman.
2715—Max Katz.
1526—Peyser & Ladinski.
2815—Virginia S. Mordaunt.
2461—Albert Buttner.
2257—Cornelius Ryan.
2335—Max Hamburger.
2727—Julius Jonas.
2781—Thomas P. Foley.
2573—Eliza McCabe.
1467—Myers & Pohly.
2403—Dielman vs. Lincks.
2743—Sarah G. Schuyler.
2814—William J. Bailey.
2828—William J. Ernst.

Discharges under objection.

2705—S. & H. Goodman.
2562—Catherine W. Arnheim.
2770—Louis Abrams.
2784—Peter Hofsess.
170—Lewis Abrams.
492—Thomas E. Vermilye.

Adjourned cases.

2468—Simon Robbins.
1628—Philip Lovitz.
2762—Bernhard Gutman.
2602—Cohen & Rosenfeld.
1960—W. H. Bard.
1291—Sarah Cohn.

STATE COURTS.

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J., Giegerich and O'Gorman, JJ.

Wiley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs, unless within fifteen days after notice of entry of this order a return herein shall be filed with the clerk, in which event this motion is denied, without costs.

Rimoldi vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Manges vs. Wolf, Greenberg vs. Kniefel, Schaik vs. Michelson, Hanson vs. Kaplan, Penachio vs. Societa Beati, Altieri vs. Monaco.—Same disposition as in Wiley vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Ames vs. McMillan.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Brown vs. Barnes.—Motion denied; no costs.

Dennis vs. Thatcher.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Howard vs. Snow, Church & Co.—Defendants' motion denied, with $10 costs.

Howard vs. Snow, Church & Co.—Plaintiff's motion granted; no costs.

Weinig vs. Greenspan.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Bernstein

ASHES WON FILLY STAKES

Daughter of Tremont Was Easily First for the Albemarle.

BELLE OF TROY'S HANDICAP

Cambrian, Klondyke, Silver Dale, and Naboclish Captured Purses at Gravesend Track.

The racing at the Gravesend track yesterday was vastly better than the card announced promised, and added to the brisk sport, splendid Autumn weather, a fast track, and the prompt running of the six events on the afternoon's programme, contributed much to the enjoyment of the crowd in attendance. Another pleasant feature of the racing for the speculatively inclined was that the best-backed horses won in the majority of the contests.

The single stake fixture on the card was the Albemarle, selling, for fillies two years old, at five furlongs, the fourth event, which brought out a field of nine, with the fast Tremont filly, Ashes, a slight favorite over Cherries, Screech, and Add. The start was made with Screech off in front, and racing away from the others the moment the barrier rose. Ashes, in the middle of the crowd, at once moved after the leader, and gaining on her rapidly, joined Screech on the far turn. From that point on Ashes held Screech safe, and drawing away in the lead on the bend into the stretch, Ashes galloped in front for the remainder of the distance, winning rather cleverly by a length from Cherries, who closed on her in the run through the stretch, and finished second, two lengths before Candle, third. Screech tired in the last quarter, and was beaten off.

On the strength of a fast gallop, Hardly was made the choice in the mile and seventy yards' handicap for mares, but both Kamara and Belle of Troy were heavily backed to beat her. Sparrow Wing and Hardly alternated in front to the far turn, where Belle of Troy went up to the first division, followed by Kamara. On the straight Belle of Troy easily drew out, and, coming away from her opponents in the final furlong, won about as she pleased by three lengths. Hardly tired and stopped at the finish, and Sparrow Wing, hard ridden, managed to get second place by a scant length from The Amazon.

In the third race the Western horse Cambrian was backed as if he had already been returned the winner. Knight, who rode him, pulled up just as the flag fell, and Cambrian was all but left at the post. Rinaldo shot away in the lead, and made the running to the far turn, where Cambrian, after getting away last and being badly placed on the first turn, worked his way through the field and joined the pacemaker. To the head of the stretch Knight was contented to keep Cambrian alongside Rinaldo, but on the straight he drew away at his ease and won easily by two lengths, Rinaldo getting the place, a similar distance before Belle of Orleans, third.

Three Bars made the running for nearly a mile and a half in the hurdle handicap, the first race, Klondyke waiting behind until well into the stretch. On the straight Klondyke went on and won easily by three lengths from Einer, second. Silver Dale made all the running in the second race, and romped in an easy winner, two lengths away from Gold Heels, who beat Dr. Barlow a like distance. All the maidens in the last race answered the call to the post, and the eighteen made a wild scramble for the purse. Naboclish, the post favorite, taking the lead on the far turn, and holding it to the end. He won, under a pull, by a length from Leon Ferguson, who beat The Black Scot a neck for second money.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—The King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. G. B. Hill's Klondyke, by Sir Modred-Ginnotte, b. g., aged, 160 pounds, (Veitch,) 5 to 2 and even, won easily by three lengths; P. H. Hume's Einer, 10 h. 5, 133, (Owens,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (coupled with The Burlington Route,) second by a half length from J. W. Colt's Three Bars, ch. h., 6, 134, (Finnegan,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (coupled with Ben Eder,) third. Time—3:20. Dr. Eichberg and Cephalogia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds, about six furlongs. J. F. Schorr's Silver Dale, by Gerdali-Golden Rod II., ch. c., 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won easily by two lengths; T. M. Sloan's Gold Heels, b. c., 118, (Henry,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from W. I. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, b. c., 108, (Williams,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Beau Gallant, Six Shooter, Monarka, Beau Ormonde, Surmise, Rolling Boer, and Basuto also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners since Aug. 24; one mile and a sixteenth. J. S. Respass's Cambrian, by Hindoo-Cambria, ch. c., 4 years, 103 pounds, (T. Knight,) even and 2 to 5, won easily by two lengths; W. Oliver's Rinaldo, br. g., 5, 98, (Gannon,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from J. J. McCafferty's Belle of Orleans, b. f., 3, 97, (Weddersträand,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49. Lindula, Unsightly, Bangor, and Alsike also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Albemarle Stakes, for fillies two years old that have not won $1,000, selling allowances; five furlongs. W. Showalter's Ashes, by Tremont-Remembrance, blk. f., 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won easily by a length; Hayman & Frank's Cherries, b. f., 94, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from W. L. Powers's Candle, b. f., 104, (McCue,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02 2-5. Cherished, Add, Flora, Templeton, Screech, and Mesaba also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for mares of all ages, one mile and seventy yards. J. R. McDonald's Belle of Troy, by Fonso-The Belle, ch. f., 4 years, 126 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, b. f., 4, 106, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from Walter Jones's The Amazon, b. f., 3, 117, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Kamara, Hardly, and Anthracite also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, special weights, about six furlongs. A. C. McCafferty's Naboclish, by Dutch Roller-Louthett, b. c., 112 pounds, (Shaw,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by a length; M. T. Danaher & Co.'s Leon Ferguson, ch. c., 112, (N. Turner,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by a neck from W. C. Rollins's The Black Scot, blk. g., 100, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13 1-5. Candling, Sir Vere de Vere, Tartar, Matchim, Osceola, Lackey Bird, Prince Richard, Lady Hasbeen, Stamp, Mordelino, Pegasus, Argent, Orange and Black, Hopbrook, and Support also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Flaunt, 112 pounds; Alsa, 108; Hesper and Ten Candles, 106 each; Sunoy, 103; Carbuncle, 104; Emma Russell, 101; The Chamberlain, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Vulcain, 126 pounds; Potente, 125; Meehanus, 120; Modrine, 119; Contestor, 117; Trillo and Mayor Gilroy, 115 each; Lieber Karl, 114; Hesper, 113; Motley, 112; Mr. Jersey and Cedric Or, 110 each; La Tosca II., 109; May W. and Smoke, 107 each; Pincher, 104; Asquith, 100; Lady Schorr, 97; Maximus, 89.

THIRD RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds, allowances; one mile and a furlong. McMeekin, Vulcain, King Bramble, and Contestor, 121 pounds each; Kallishandra, 118; Rockten, 116; Withers, 111; Big Gun, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. In Shot, Lady Schorr, and Gertrude Elliott, 112 pounds each; Marathen and Luerna, 109 each; Piederich, 106; Drogheda, Colonel Padden, and Gracious, 105 each; Dangerfield and Billionaire, 102 each; Snark, 100; Thracia, Malden, Gid, and Annu, 99 each; Luck, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Jack Point, 128 pounds; Favonius, 117; Decanter, 115; Duero and Gonfalon, 110 each; Charentus, 108; Compensation, 105; Greenock, 102; Laverock, 98; Princess Evelyn, 94.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; five furlongs. Trigger, Star, Anna Darling, Lady Padden, Estelada, Julia Hanover, Kid, Pleasant Sail, Nonpareil, Fannie Maud, Mintage, Orienta, Sadie S., and Maria Bolton, 110 pounds each.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Five furlongs—Kazan, 105, (Tally,) 1; Orrie Goan, 108, 2; If You Dare, 105, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Ben Ledi, 109, (Tally,) 1; Jim Gore II., 109, 2; Loyaletta, 109, 3. Time—1:17. Five and one-half furlongs—Barbara M., 126, (Winkfield,) 1; Cora Goetz, 104, 2; Andie, 108, 3. Time—1:08½. Mile and seventy yards—John Yerkes, 112, (Buchanan,) 1; Theale, 112, 2; Dissenter, 107, 3. Time—1:46. Mile and a sixteenth—Kentucky Babe, 92, (Jackson,) 1; Dad Steele, 96, 2; Koenig, 100, 3. Time—1:48. Six furlongs—Sir Christopher, 109, (Tally,) 1; Ed Gartland II., 109, 2; Andee, 112, 3. Time—1:14½.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Six furlongs—Bean, 88 pounds, (J. Waldo,) 1; Watercrest, 113, 2; All Lone, 110, 3. Time—1:18. Five furlongs—Empyreal, 110, (Dominick,) 1; Minion, 113, 2; Prince Stonmouth, 103, 3. Time—1:03. One mile and three-sixteenths—Jim Conway, 104, (May,) 1; Kil Caney, 105, 2; Rollins, 104, 3. Time 2:06½. Six furlongs—Eva Moe, 95, (E. Matthews,) 1; Doralice, 103, 2; Omella, 101, 3. Time—1:17. One mile and a sixteenth—Laureate, 109, (Crowhurst,) 1; Eugenia S., 103, 2; Early Bird, 100, 3. Time—1:50½. Six furlongs—Necklace, 110, (Van Dusen,) 1; Odnor, 97, 2; Eugenia Wickes, 110, 3. Time—1:15.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—Four and a half furlongs—Prince of Son, 110, (Landry,) 1; Dream Life, 107, 2; Claud Walton, 110, 3. Time—0:57. Four and a half furlongs—Spinel, 110, (Rutter,) 1; Commuter, 110, 2; Custodian, 107, 3. Time—0:58½. Fifteen-sixteenths mile—Left Bower, 110, (Rutter,) 1; Alfred Vargrave, 107, 2; Alex, 104, 3. Time—1:34¾. Five furlongs—Pierre, Jr., 106, (A. Weber,) 1; Rose Bird, 102, 2; Virginia T., 102, 3. Time—1:02¾. Three-quarters of a mile—Exit, 107, (A. Weber,) 1; Minnie B., 112, 2; Queen Louise, 100, 3. Time—1:15¼. Seven-eighths of a mile—Prince Plausible, 101, (A. Weber,) 1; Althea, 104, 2; Ocie Brooks, 109, 3. Time—1:20.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—Four and a half furlongs—Billy Boyles, 108, (Martin,) 1; John Drake, 105, 2; Willard J., 105, 3. Time—0:56½. Five furlongs—Russian, 97, (Booker,) 1; Fertaunt, 94, 2; Amoroso, 111, 3. Time—1:02. One and one-sixteenth miles—Double Dummy, 103, (Booker,) 1; Monk Wayman, 115, 2; Fantasy, 105, 3. Time—1:49¼. Six furlongs—Innovator, 106, (Lynch,) 1; Corder, 110, 2; Sevoy, 112, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five and a half furlongs—Onoto, 110, (Wonderly,) 1; Rockingham, 118, 2; Tenole, 114, 3. Time—1:08¼. Mile and twenty yards—Harry Lucesco, 97, (Booker,) 1; Lottie Hunter, 107, 2; Charley Estes, 90, 3. Time—1:45.

SUFFOLK COUNTY FAIR.

Harness Races and Athletic Contests Furnish Sport at Riverhead.

Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 18.—A number of sporting events were on the card for decision at the Suffolk County Fair grounds to-day. Besides the usual fair attractions athletic contests and harness races were on the programme for decision. The summaries:

ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Leone D. Howell; Henry Fordham, second. Time—0:10½.
One-Half-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Arthur Grable; Samuel Howell, second. Time—1:43.
220-Yard Run.—Won by Leone D. Howell; Henry C. Fordham, second. Time—0:23 4-5.
100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Le Roy Burns; David Wells, second. Time—0:12 4-5.
One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Arthur Grable; Samuel Howell, second. Time—2:42.
One-Half-Mile Run.—Won by Robert W. Duvall; Thomas Telfer, second. Time—2:14.
Pole Vault.—Won by Frederick Smith, with 8 feet 11 inches; John Strong, second with 8 feet 9 inches.
Running High Jump.—Won by John Strong, with 5 feet; Leone D. Howell, second, with 4 feet 11 inches.

HARNESS RACES.

2:30 Class.—Trotting. Purse $200.

E. Hollenbach's b. m. Lucy Kenton	1	1	1
H. T. Smith's br. g. Charlie H.	3	3	3
George Roeckie's b. m. Lill	4	4	6
T. W. Murphy's Bristo	2	11	5
J. H. Andrew's b. g. Mose Cuyler, (substitute)	10	2	2
E. V. Strong's ch. h. Onrid	5	6	8
S. S. Post's Zeak B.	7	10	9
Nelson Varney's b. m. Clytomnestra	9	8	7
T. T. Bildad's br. m. Publication	11	7	4
J. V. Bayle's b. m. Elkado Girl, (substitute)	5	5	ds
R. L. Davis's b. m. Little M.	8	9	dr

Time—2:28¼; 2:26¼; 2:25¾.

2:19 Class.—Pace. Purse $300.

R. L. Davis's blk. m. Merianna	4	1	2
W. E. Snyder's b. m. ch. g. Little Joe	3	3	5
C. S. Lawrence's blk. m. Mary's Own	2	4	3
S. S. Post's Northfield	1	5	4
A. S. Rowland's Sweetheart	5	2	5
Charles Nagle's br. m. Minnie W.	8	7	ds
E. Hollenbach's br. m. Wire Nail	7	7	dr
C. C. Hendrickson's b. m. Nymph	6	8	6

Time—2:24¼; 2:22; 2:25¼; 2:22; 2:21¾.

2:40 Class.—Pace. Purse $200.

E. Hollenbach's Straweek	1	1	1
R. L. Davis's b. g. Island Boy	2	2	2
J. F. Remsen's b. g. Harry Madden	6	3	3
Morris Wright's b. g. General	4	4	4
E. H. Alertson's b. g. Side March	3	5	6
E. J. Robbin's b. m. Dreyyo	7	7	5
C. B. Case's br. g. R. J. D.	5	6	dr

Time—2:27; 2:28¾; 2:21¾.

Other Harness Races.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—2:28 Trot.—Purse $500.

Miss Shaw, blk. m., by Direct, (Turner)	4	2	1	1
Quetzel, b. s., by McGregor Wilkes, (Newberry)	2	1	2	2
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., by Red Baron, (Davis)	1	3	5	4
Crow, blk. g., (Bass)	7	7	4	3
Arrion, b. s., (Burgess)	3	6	6	6
Ednoh Stevens, b. m., (Carter)	8	4	7	7
Rara Avis, g. g., (Gray)	5	5	5	5
Guyaquita, br. m., (Reamer)	6	8	dr	

Time—2:23¼; 2:24¼; 2:21½; 2:23½; 2:24¾.

2:15 Pace.—Purse $500.

Walter S., b. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, (Kane)	1	1	1
Carthage Girl, blk. m., (Merrefield)	5	2	2
Belle T., r. m., (Redding)	2	3	5
Evadne, b. m., (Hentschel)	4	4	3
Cynthia E., ch. m., (Cook)	3	5	4
Nominee, b. g., (Miller)	6	6	ds
Col. Day, ch. g., (Johnson)			ds

Time—2:14¼; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

HARVARD'S LARGE SQUAD.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 18.—2:35 class pace, purse $300.

Carmine, b. g., John Kervick, Worcester	1	1	1
Belle Brown, ch. m., F. L. Clarke, agent, Providence, R. I.	3	2	2
F. M. Williamson, br. h., G. D. Custer, Worcester	2	5	4
Reprint, b. g., Edward Risdorch, Kinderhook, N. Y.	5	3	3
Chum Boy, ch. g., W. B. Cook, Worcester	6	6	5
Dr. Logan, b. g., C. O. Bailey, Charlestown	4	4	7
Robert McGregor, b. g., A. Mayo, Jr., Springfield	7	7	6

Time—2:21; 2:22; 2:22½.

2:18 class, pace, purse $300.

Bill Dinehart, ch. g., F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield	4	4	1	1
Listen, br. g., Charles Smart, Meriden, Conn.	2	1	2	3
Gloria, b. m., A. Powell & Co., Sanford, Me.	1	2	4	4
Edward W., rn. g., E. Van Buren, Kinderhook, N. Y.	3	3	3	2

Time—2:20; 2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:20¼; 2:21.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 18.—2:17 class, pacing; purse, $800.

Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	1	1	1
Black Cecil, blk. g., (Walters)	2	4	2
Imperial Hal, b. h., (Hummel)	3	2	4
Texas Jessie, b. m., (Markham)	4	5	3
Colonel Dick Thompson, bl. g., (Murphy)	8	3	5
Bud Brown, b. g., (Snyder)	5	6	7
Rosetta, s. m., (Converse)	6	7	6
Star Tom, sp. h., (Bowers)	7	8	3

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¼; 2:14¼.

2:17 class, trotting; purse, $800.

Ferono, blk. f., by Moko, (Benyon)	1	1	1
Helena, c. m., (Price)	2	2	2
Rathella, b. m., (Otin)	7	3	3
Stockton, br. h., (Wellinger)	3	5	5
J. W. C., blk. h., (Hedrick)	6	4	4
Black Raven, blk. g., (Nickols)	4	7	6
Nettie Blair, b. m., (Coleman)	5	6	*
Rainforth, blk. g., (Valentine)			Dis.

*Distanced.

Time—2:15½; 2:13¼; 2:15¼.

2:09 class, pacing; purse, $800.

Fanny Dillard, b. m., by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	1	1	1
Tom Nolan, b. g., (Mickels)	5	2	2
Effie Bowman, b. m., (Abrahamme)	2	3	4
Nicol B., b. g., (McLaughlin)	6	4	3
Woodland Boy, b. h., (Osborne)	3	6	5
Milton S., b. h., (Powell)	4	5	6

Time—2:09; 2:08½; 2:08¼.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 18.—2:50 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Pilator	1	1	1
Jack Nelson	2	2	2
Dave Hughes	3	3	4
Bonnie Maid	4	4	3
Vernon	6	5	8
Christmas Chimes	7	7	5
You May	5	8	7
Lerena Wilkes	8	6	6

Time—2:22¼; 2:24¼; 2:23¾.

2:33 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Alberta A.	1	1	1
Lucy Girl	2	2	4
Bedworth, Jr.	5	5	2
Alcrane	4	3	3
Cassa	3	4	5
Sunnyside			dis.

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Ballerton	1	2	1	1
Edith L.	3	1	4	4
Ruth M.	2	3	2	3
Cecilia	5	4	5	2
Wyncode Maid	8	8	3	6
Myrtle S.	4	7	8	7
Sadie McGregory	7	5	7	5
Sis Frost	6	6	8	8

Time—2:21½; 2:19¾; 2:20½; 2:21¾.

New Yorker Buys a Stock Farm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—James Butler of New York, a prominent breeder of harness horses, has purchased the famous ranch near San Mateo, founded in 1882 by the late William Corbett, who kept Guy Wilkes and other noted stallions in the stud. There is a mile track on the farm.

Elkes Won Long Cycle Race.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Harry Elkes won the first of a series of three races, motor paced, one hour's riding, for the championship by riding 35 miles 722 yards, in 59:20 3-5 against Nelson's 34 miles 150 yards in 57:41 1-5 at Charles River Park this evening.

Cricket Club's Resignation Refused.

The Executive Committee of the New York Cricket Association held a meeting yesterday, at which representatives from the Paterson, Brooklyn, Kings County, Kearny, Nelson Lodge, and Manhattan Clubs were in attendance. The chief business of the meeting was the consideration of the resignation of the Kearny Club, and after considerable discussion it was resolved not to accept the resignation. This was done with the consent of the representative of the club. He stated that every effort would be made to have the ground in first-class condition next season

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS

Albert C. Bostwick's Machine of French Make Is a Flier.

WINS TWICE AT GUTTENBERG

Novel Opening of the Tri-State Fair—Riker's Electric Vehicle Breaks Down.

Albert C. Bostwick won two races yesterday in the automobile speed tests on the old racetrack at Guttenberg, N. J., establishing at the same time new five and ten mile records.

The Tri-State Fair was ushered into life under the novel auspices of automobile shows and races. The attendance was large enough to encourage the mangement to look forward to favorable financial receipts, the exhibits of farm produce were of the customary excellence, and the enthusiasm in the vicinity of the track was not suffered to lag until after the hero of the prize ring, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, had given a semi-ludicrous ebhibition of a three-round bout with the heavyweight pugilist, Jeff Thorne.

Albert C. Bostwick, with his French record breaker of an automobile; D. Wolfe Bishop's very similar machine, A. L. Riker's electric road winner, and a score of other speedy "autos" fell suddenly into the rank of second importance when Fitzsimmons was announced.

For the most part the spectators viewed the puffing machines with intense curiosity and not with the apparently scientific criticism of the man who is just experiencing the joys of owning one for himself. There were a few exceptions, however, for the Automobile Club of America, under whose auspices it was said the races were given, was represented by about a dozen members.

The parade of these new-fangled vehicles was a very well managed procession and made a handsome appearance; nearly forty vehicles, including tricycles, autocycles, voiturettes, surreys, golf carts, runabouts, delivery wagons, and a huge three-seated break carrying seven persons, driven by R. M. Barwise, formed in a long line, single file, and slowly wound around the track.

The prize for the best general appearance went to a neat electric golf trap, while the prize for the best decoration was awarded to a delicate autocycle manipulated by D. C. Goodman of this city, with Miss Menken as his fair passenger in the forward seat.

RECORD-BREAKING AUTOMOBILE.

The big automobile feature of the day, however, was the record-breaking time made by Albert C. Bostwick in his famous French machine which he purchased in Paris last Summer during the World's Fair.

The racer is run by gasoline, and is strikingly different from anything of American make. Grace and beauty of construction have been sacrificed to the attainment of speed, and it is furnished with an enormous amount of complicated machinery. It is a noisy vehicle, but can go like the wind, and that satisfies the automobile racer. The only machine that was able to give it a fair race was one of similar make belonging to D. Wolfe Bishop, the one that W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., beat in Newport.

Each weighs close to 3,000 pounds, and in the heavyweight gasoline race, were the only competitors. Bostwick won the five-mile run in 7:43 1-5 minutes, to 8:30 4-5 minutes for Bishop. Bostwick cut Vanderbilt's record for that distance considerably, but the latter's was made on a half-mile track, while the mile track of Guttenberg offers far better opportunities for fast time.

In the final ten-mile championship race Bostwick, Bishop, and A. L. Riker entered, the latter with his electric vehicle that won the Springfield road race last Spring. The prospect of a lively tussle between the best specimens of electric and gasoleine automobiles was awaited with interest, and Riker sustained that feeling by starting out at a lively clip, leading at the first mile in 1:46. Bostwick was close at his heels, making the dust fly in mighty volumes as he actually flew around the track. Unfortunately for Riker, a fuse of one of his batteries blew out just after passing the mile post, crippling his machine at once, and he was forced to retire.

Then Bostwick and Bishop had the fight to themselves. Each had his eyes rendered dust-proof by enormous goggles, and carried one helper. Bostwick, after the first mile, began to get his speed. His second circle of the track was done in 1:34 4-5, and all the others were under 1:30, the last being his fastest, 1:27 4-5. Bostwick managed his murderous racer with consummate skill, and reduced his speed on the curves just sufficient to round them nicely and yet not lose too much power. He made desperate efforts to beat Bishop by a clean mile, but failed by about one-sixteenth of a mile. His time for ten miles was 15:09 1-5, while Bishop's was 16:43 2-5. Bostwick's speed was at the rate of forty-seven miles an hour.

In the race of American gasoleen vehicles, Bostwick, with the latest model Winton, was beaten by Victor Sorchan's machine. A similar vehicle, owned by J. F. D. Lanier, was second, while Sidney Dillon Ripley's vehicle was fourth. The winner's time was 10:10 4-5.

The de Dion tricycle race was a pretty one. C. S. Henshaw, on a four horse power tricycle, won, doing the five miles in the good time of 8:26 3-5. C. J. Field won the five-mile voiturette race in 11:43 3-5, and W. J. Stewart won the five-mile steam vehicle race in 11:48. Riker had a walkover in his electric-vehicle class. After the latter's accident in the championship, he tinkered his racer into running trim and essayed to do five miles for a record. He did four miles in 7:00 3-5, thirty-two seconds more than Bostwick's time, and then broke down.

THE SUMMARIES.

Gasoline vehicles, American made; distance five miles.—Won by T. Walsh, New York; F. Nagle, New York, second; Albert C. Bostwick, A. C. A., third. Time—10:10 4-5.

Three-wheeled vehicles, distance five miles; no assistance from pedals except in starting.—Won by C. S. Henshaw, New York; Jacquez Louveguez, Brooklyn, second; Stanley R. Atkinson, New York, third. Time—8:24 3-5.

Electric vehicles, two passengers.—A. L. Riker, Elizabeth, N. J., exhibition, four miles. Time—7:00 3-5.

Gasoline Vehicles, weight over 1,000 pounds; two passengers; distance five miles.—Won by A. C. second. Time—7:43 1-5.

Bostwick; D. Wolfe Bishop, Newport, R. I.,

Gasoline vehicles, four wheels, two passengers; weight less than 1,000 pounds; distance five miles.—Won by C. J. Field, Brooklyn; F. D. Craven, New York, second; J. Louveguez, third. Time—11:43 3-5.

Steam vehicles, four wheels, two passengers; distance five miles.—Won by W. J. Stewart, Newark, N. J.; W. L. Hibbard, Bridgeport, Conn., second; S. Huston, New York, third. Time—11:48.

Championship, ten miles.—Won by A. C. Bostwick; D. Wolfe Bishop, second. Time—15:09 1-5. Fastest time for one mile, 1:27 4-5.

Obstacle race.—Won by D. Wolfe Bishop.

SEVENTIES AGAIN COLLIDE.

Yachts Mineola and Rainbow Come Together in Oyster Bay Race.

What was to have been a special race between August Belmont's seventy-footer Mineola and Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club yesterday afternoon came to naught as the result of a collision between the two racers. Just before the starting signal was given Rainbow's main boom swung afoul of the Mineola's topmast shrouds, and snapped off the topmast of the Belmont boat about ten feet from its head. Rainbow, unhurt by the contact, crossed the line and sailed once around the triangular course before being recalled. Mineola, however, was forced to put back into Oyster Bay. Mr. Belmont at once entered a protest, and after Rainbow's recall the Regatta Committee proceeded to the clubhouse and listened to the testimony of both parties to the collision. After a session lasting nearly an hour, Chairman C. W. Wetmore announced that Rainbow had been disqualified, and that the race would be sailed on Friday, if the contestants desired. Both Mr. Belmont and Mr. Vanderbilt agreed to race Friday.

A smashing northerly wind that was almost a gale ripped over the Sound yesterday afternoon, and for the first time in their history the two seventies made for the starting line with reefed mainsails. Small working topsails were carried, and only jibs and staysails were set before the mast. There had been several vexatious delays, and it was 2:30 o'clock when the preparatory whistle was blown aboard the committee boat, which lay at the windward end of the starting line, off the entrance to Oyster Bay.

The first leg of the course lay toward the Connecticut shore, necessitating windward work. At the preparatory signal Rainbow, which had jockeyed to a considerable distance behind the starting line, came about on the starboard tack, and made for the windward end of the line. Mineola was then standing back from the line on the port tack, but scarcely two minutes before the starting signal, which was given five minutes after the preparatory, Wringe brought his boat about on the starboard tack and made for the line, scarcely 100 feet to leeward and somewhat to the rear of Rainbow. Both yachts were ripping sheets of foam out of the choppy sea as they approached at breakneck pace, but there was no thought of an imminent collision on the part of the spectators aboard the committee boat.

The yachts were very close to the line, and the starting signal only a few seconds away, when Mineola was seen to luff out, apparently in the attempt to get to windward of Rainbow by going under her stern. Rainbow held her course. The next instant there was a ripping round and a sharp snap. Rainbow's main boom, as Parker luffed her to run down the line and avoid crossing before the signal, smashed through the Mineola's shrouds, and left the topmast hanging by the tackle.

Rainbow went on over the line at the signal, and plainly intended to take a sailover, both Mr. Vanderbilt and Capt. Parker believing Mineola to have been in the wrong. At the end of the first round of the triangle, however, she was recalled by the committee. The eleven and three-quarters miles she had covered in 1 hour and 18 minutes.

F. M. Hoyt's Isolde and the Hanan brothers' Astrild were to have sailed a special match yesterday, but by mutual agreement it was deferred. Mr. Hoyt sailed on the Rainbow.

Notes for Yachtsmen.

Eugene Higginson's steam yacht Varuna is expected to arrive in port within a few days, after a European cruise of several months' duration.

T. R. Hostetter's steam yacht Du Quesne is being overhauled at McIntosh's South Brooklyn basin preparatory to a cruise in Southern waters during the early Winter months.

A twenty-one-foot raceabout has been ordered from Lawley by W. D. Hennen of the New York Athletic Club. Mr. Hennen is at present owner of the thirty-foot sloop Alyce, which was turned out by Lawley in May of last year.

Many well-known pleasure craft have already been berthed for the Winter at the various yacht basins. Among those recently put under cover in McIntosh's basin, at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, are J. Murray Mitchell's big cutter Bedouin, Charles Smither's schooners Wayward and Fleur de Lys, and James B. Ford's Katrina. The schooner yacht Sachem, owned by the Commodore Frederick T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club, left yesterday for Port Jefferson to lay up for the Winter.

COLUMBIA AFTER PLAYERS.

The Football Squad at Branford Not Up to Sanford's Standard of Fitness.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—Coach Sanford, Capt. Simons, and Manager Shoemaker were all in New York to-day looking up new recruits for the team. The outlook here is not promising, and a new set of men will have to be found if Columbia is to make a good showing.

Slocovitch coached the men this afternoon and put them through some punting and catching work. The practice was not arduous, however, and Slocovitch stopped work after an hour's play. There was no line-up. The Weeks brothers are expected to-night. Rogers is still on the sick list and Daly was hurt this morning, putting him out of the game for the day. Daly and H. Boyesen ran into each other and Boyesen was hurt, too.

ON PRINCETON'S GRIDIRON.

Many Undergraduates Watch the Football Practice of the Fifty Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18.—The second day's practice of the Princeton football candidates passed off without a hitch. A large number of the undergraduates made their way to the field to watch the athletes handle the pigskins. At least twenty new men responded to Capt. Peil's second call for candidates, which ran up the number to fifty or more. "Dave" Balliett and "Nat" Poe, who will be regular coaches this season, arrived to-day and assisted "Biffy" Lea at instructing the players.

Most of the hour to-day was spent in work calculated to limber up the candidates. Instructions were given by Lea, Arthur Poe, and Balliett on how to get down the field fast and tackle the man with the ball as he runs it back. An interesting feature was introduced at the close of the practice. The candidates were all lined up on one end of the field and at a given signal started for the other side. The object was to get a line on the fastest men who will be given special coaching for the end positions. Roper, H. Little, G. Poe, and Duncan were the first to reach the line. The practice, though short, was very snappy and of very good order. The work will be light for the rest of the week, but next week the candidates will be steadied down to hard playing. Coach Balliett commented favorably on the material that has shown up thus far, and thinks a good team ought to be turned out this year.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Capt. Brown Was Assisted by Cutten in Drilling the Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—The Yale team went through an hour and a half of practice this afternoon. George B. Cutten, the well-known Yale centre, coached the men, and with Capt. Brown put them through some sharp work. Hyde and Sharpe punted to the field the first part of the afternoon, and later Coach Cutten lined an eleven up for practicing starts and centre quarter back passings. The first team of the year lined up in the following order: Ends, Coy and Gould; tackles, Hale and Keinzig; guards, Hamlin and Goss; centre, Holt; quarter back, Wear; half backs, Sharpe, Hale, and Cook; full back, Hyde.

Hyde's punting and back field work will probably entitle him to a place on the team. He is well seasoned, and has the dash and snap in his work of a natural football player. His management of punts and catches to-day was marked by all the old Yale men on the field. Fincke and Coy arrived to-day, making twenty-six men in the squad.

Yale has lost a player of the first quality in Cornelius Daly, who is working on the Columbia squad. Daly intended to enter Yale until two weeks ago, and was induced to go to Columbia by Coach Sanford. He is rapidly developing into one of the best backs in the country. Since he has been in Branford, Yale friends of his have been over to see him, and it is whispered that Manager Hixon of Yale has paid the boy a visit. At the same time the Yale manager and Capt. Brown disclaim any intention of recruiting for the team, and state that they will not go out of Yale for players. Daly's loss is keenly felt by Yale men who know him, as his work on the Worcester High School team was remarkable.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

The New Yorks Were Unable to Bat Opportunely and Lost to Pittsburg.

Pittsburg won yesterday's baseball game from New York at the Polo Grounds by hitting the ball at the proper time, while the New Yorks were unable to bat at critical stages. Hawley was hit safely sixteen times. Waddell pitched excellent ball. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	2	2	0	0

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July, 1895, G. A. Casseheer, New York.... $80.64
December, 1889, F. ill Hamy, New York... 60.24
May, 1895, estate Thomas H. Threedale, New York..... 57.58

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of August, 1900. FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public, No. 70, N. Y. Co.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)

$2,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1903.
$4,000 Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. R. R. & Land Grant 4 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$3,000 Mo., Kan. & Tex. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$2,000 Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
20 shs. Union Pacific R. R. pfd.
90 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
100 shs. Mount Morris Bank.
50 shs. Plaza Bank.
(By order of Trustees.)
$1,000 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
400 shs. Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw Ry.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
320 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. pfd.
100 shs. do common.
5 shs. Market and Fulton Natl. Bank.
1 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
1 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
13 shs. Trenton Potteries Co. pref'd.
50 shs. Ninth Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. City Bank.
25 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
28 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
$41,986.67 Bond and Mtge. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Ave. and 153d St., at 6 p. c. int.
$43,150 Fond and Mtge. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Ave., 151st St., and St. Nicholas Place, at 6 p. c. int.
10 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
$1,500 State of South Carolina Green Consld. Bonds.
100 shs. Havana American Co. pfd.
$10,000 People's Brewing Co. (Trenton, N. J.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1939.
66 shs. American Surety Co.
7 shs. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.
22½ shs. Metropolitan St. R'way Co.
12½ shs. Distilling Co. of America common.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Natl. City Bank.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
27 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.

Consolidated Gas Company OF NEW YORK.

Notice to Holders of Debentures, Issued for Stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its Debentures, dated May 15th, 1900, issued as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on and after September 20, 1900, this Company will redeem the said Debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, New York, by issuing in exchange therefor its full-paid Capital Stock at the rate of One hundred and ninety dollars ($190) per share.

Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.

As no interest is payable on the Debentures, it is to the advantage of the Debenture holders to make the exchange without delay.

New York, September 12, 1900.
H. E. GAWTRY, President.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY

59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.

Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant

Henry Morgenthau.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,

Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits $3,000,000

ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.

Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit.

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE.....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	John Sloane,
Walter S. Johnston,	William C. Whitney,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	A. Wolff.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK,

No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four 75-100 dollars, ($54,584.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 26th day of September, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
MISSOURI BLANKET-VEIN ZINC CO. STOCK AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19TH, 1900, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:

320 shs. Missouri Blanket-Vein Zinc Co. Prefd.
100 shs. do. do. do. common.

A Trolley Line Enjoined.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Chancellor Magie to-day granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Newark and Hackensack Electric Railroad Company from further constructing its Arlington-Hackensack line across the property of Mortimer M. Sanford, in Lodi Township, Bergen County. The ties and rails were laid across the property on Friday night under cover of darkness. Condemnation proceedings are pending for the acquirement of title to the tract.

Deposit of Fine Clay Found.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Col. Jack Kent, the local agent of the Peabody estate, just north of here, and which used to be the property of Gen. John C. Frémont, while making some excavations came across a deposit of fine clay such as is used in making fine porcelain. An engineer is now making tests to ascertain the extent of the deposit.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18th, 1900.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾) on the PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, payable October 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900.

The books of the Company for the transfer of the Preferred Stock will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900, and will be opened October 10th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, September 19, 1900.

A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the Shareholders of this Company's Stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of October next. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Company.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock, and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record September 22nd.

The transfer books will be closed from September 22d to October 1st.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 18th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after Oct. 13, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 22, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Sept. 22, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business Oct. 15, 1900. LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, September 18, 1900.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 1, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 22, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 22d, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 27th, 1900. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William St.,
September 13th, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer books of the registered bonds of the COMPANIA METALUGGICA MEXICANA will be closed on September 22d at noon and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.

The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000) payable at the New York office of the Company, September 29th, 1900. Books close Sept. 20th.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.
New York, September 18th, 1900.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:

FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.

SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.

THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, October 18, 1900, at twelve o'clock (noon) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 18, 1900.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 19th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, October 4th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from September 19th at 3 P. M. to October 5th at 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF
THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,
At Close of Business, September 5, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,517,404.78
Overdrafts		69,070.16
United States bonds for circulation		250,000.00
United States Bonds for Government deposits		82,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		62,800.10
Due from United States Treasury		12,500.00
Premium on United States bonds		64,375.00
Furniture and fixtures		10,312.85
Banking house and other real estate		106,180.00
Cash and sight exchange	$774,680.48	
United States bonds on hand	468,000.00	1,242,680.48
		$3,417,323.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000.00
Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits net	126,909.86	226,909.86
Circulation		246,000.00
Deposits		2,694,413.51
		$3,417,323.37

M. S. BUCKINGHAM, President.
FREDERICK ORGILL, Vice Pres.
HENRY J. LENOW, Cashier.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Remington Salt Company of Ithaca; capital, $100,000. Directors—Edward C. Wyckoff, Clarence T. Wyckoff, and Charles J. Rumsey, Ithaca

Unique Hat Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. Richard Adler, E. Hamilton Speirs, and Pauline A. Rich, New York City.

Brunswick Produce of Brunswick, to manufacture butter and cheese; capital, $2,500. Directors—Francis C. Collison and Charles E. Link, Eagle Mills; T. Butson, Cropseyville.

M. J. Schwartz Company of New York City, to deal in liquors and wines; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael J. Schwartz, Meyer Markowitz, and Saul Ciora, New York City.

Empire Covering Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture asbestos pipe and boiler coverings; capital, $5,000. Directors—George H. Dudley, Brooklyn; William J. Palmer, New York City; Harry W. West, Jersey City.

Archibald Brady Company of Syracuse, to construct street surface railroads, electric lighting plants, telephone, telegraph, and gas plants; capital, $50,000. Directors—William K. Archibold, New York City; Paul T. Brady and Robert E. Drake, Syracuse.

Clark Textile Company of Ballston Spa, to purchase, manufacture, and sell silk, silk gloves and mitts, &c.; capital, $200,000. Directors—Joseph H. Clark, Sidney; George C. Goodrich and Daniel E. Wing, New York City; John D. Wendell, Fort Plain; William J. Arkell, Canajoharie.

Tonawanda and New York Transportation Company of Tonawanda, to transport by boat freight, mails, property, and passengers on the Erie Canal, Niagara and Hudson Rivers, and Long Island Sound; capital, $5,000. Directors—William L. Knothe, William H. Bayliss, Andrew L. Rice, and John O. Jeffery.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 18.—The Fall River Brewing Company of Fall River, Mass., was chartered at Dover to-day to manufacture and deal in liquors; capital, $50,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks dull.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 18	115,080
To date this year	78,364,631
Corresponding date last year	129,457,990

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 18	$852,500
To date this year	$343,930,980
Corresponding date last year	$683,484,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@1¾ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Minn. & St. L.	½
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
At., T. & S. F.	½	People's Gas	¾
Brunswick	½	Pressed S. Car pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	Southern Pacific	½
K. City So. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Laclede Gas	2¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1¼
Consol. Gas	2	Man. Beach	9
Int. Paper	1¼	Maryland Coal pf.	1
Kan. City So.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Knick. Ice, Chi.	12	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., M. & St. P., C. & M. 7s	2½	People's Gas, Chi., 2d gtd. 6s	1
Mob. & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Hock. Val. 4s	1	West. U. coll. tr. 5s	1

STRIKES AND PRICES.

Wall Street quotations fail to reflect any phase of the big coal strike. Many speculators sold stocks short in free and easy fashion preliminary to the strike's declaration, making no concealment of their expectation that market values must fall to pieces the moment the strike started.

Even the shares of those railroad properties most directly involved, and in which the short interest was naturally most confident, have not only not declined, but have even shown aggressive strength. With hardly an exception the coal railway stocks are higher now than has been their average for months past. Most of them were many points lower in the early part of the Summer than they are now. And this record gives point anew to the well-worn Wall Street philosophy which has it that a strike is a poor basis on which to sell stocks short. Daniel Drew, who came to know many things in his Erie experience, put this speculative view into language that was terse.

In the present strike are some exceptional elements, and despite the axiom of Mr. Drew there are times when it is not safe to make Wall Street calculations according to any fixed rule, not even when the rule is cynical. If this strike is to be effective for any considerable time serious damage will be inflicted upon all anthracite producing and carrying interests. If it be quickly settled the corporations will be actual gainers—having had the opportunity to dispose of substantial surpluses at firm prices, and probably at advances (to nervous consumers) and be additionally helped by coming with new production into a market that would be active and in which firm prices could be maintained. Thus largely the controlling factor is the period through which the strike continues. If the mines are idle beyond the time when supplies are exhausted the mine owners will be losers on a large scale. On this account it is essential to any estimate of what may be strike results in Wall Street to have some trustworthy data as to the amount of marketable coal now on hand; and such statistics are not accessible. At regular intervals figures issue from various quarters credited with official consequence, but when such records are put to practical tests they prove exceedingly faulty.

For this reason there is at present especial difficulty in computing what is or is not reasonable in stock market ventures.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday lapsed into its old state of listlessness and sluggishness. Trading dwindled to insignificant proportions, the total for the day amounting to little more than 110,000 shares, the major part of which resulted from the operations of the professional element. On the whole, more strength than weakness was shown, though with the short covering movement continuing this is not surprising.

To the news developments of the day, some good, some bad, little heed was given. On the one hand was Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance which, because of its insistence on the 16 to 1 doctrine, was in the Street regarded as weakening the Democratic cause; on the other were the renewed warnings by Mr. Hanna of the dangers of apathy and overconfidence, the failure of a Stock Exchange house, the unfavorable reports from the coal strike districts, the predictions of local bankers that higher money rates in the near future are inevitable, and the advices from abroad that the financial situation in England and Germany is becoming more acute. But, the market's course considered, these developments may be said to have had no weight whatsoever.

The inactivity yesterday served to show clearly the artificial nature of the market's rise on Monday. It now seems conclusive that the bears on that day merely took advantage of the outpouring of stock from London to cover their short contracts. Technically, this weakens the position of the market, for buying for short account can no longer be relied upon as a sustaining force.

As the days progress, the almost total absence of the public from the market is more and more commented upon. Manipulation has failed to stimulate any outside interest. Rumors of the probability of increased dividends in such stocks as Reading first preferred, Southern Railway preferred, Chesapeake and Ohio, and of the likelihood of dividends on Atchison and Norfolk and Western have not allured. Even the free and easy use of the names of several well-known operators coupled with the suggestion that these gentlemen are about to begin bullish operations have passed unheeded. Weighing all the facts, this is not surprising. In view of the uncertainties ahead, political and otherwise, and the absence of strong interests in the market, the public, profiting by past experiences, is well content to wait.

The reports of violence in the strike districts are not altogether assuring.

READING first preferred, LACKAWANNA, and the other coal stocks were much less active than in recent days, Wall Street evidently preferring to await further strike developments. Private advices in the Street in respect to the trouble were less assuring than they had been, and the renewed selling in Reading in the late trading was undoubtedly influenced by these reports.

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CONSOLIDATED GAS was the weakest of the active stocks, selling off 2 full points on trading in 4,200 shares. In explanation of the weakness it was said that a vigorous crusade against the quality of the gas now being furnished by the company was to be made, and there was talk of the probability of the introduction of a bill in the next Legislature seeking to lower the legal price of gas.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was another feature of the market, though, unlike the Consolidated stock, it came into prominence, not because of a decline, but by reason of a sudden rise from 90¾ to 91¾, due to short covering. When this movement ceased the stock fell off a half point. Referring to a revival of the story that the next dividend on the stock will be on a lower basis, an official of the company was quoted yesterday as saying that he did not care to discuss the matter at this time, inasmuch as the dividend will not be declared for several months.

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SUGAR TRUST stock moved erratically between 118 and 116¾, with the close at the low figure, marking a fractional net decline on dealings in 10,000 shares. There was no news affecting the stock one way or the other.

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TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON was a strong feature of the steel stocks, being advanced on good buying, probably induced by the hopeful utterances of Vice President Bowron of the company, who has recently returned from a five months' trip to Europe, where he went to promote the export trade.

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ST. PAUL held well, notwithstanding the decrease of $18,300 in earnings reported for the second week of September. Short covering was in evidence in this stock also.

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AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY stocks, which a few days ago were boomed on the stated probability of some kind of favorable dividend action, were yesterday heavy, the common losing ¼ and the preferred ⅝. Official confirmation of the dividend report is lacking.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT'S inclination to heaviness followed a well-defined "tip" put out by Consolidated Exchange interests to buy the stock for a "big advance." The delay in publishing the annual report is not being taken as a favorable factor.

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Some decided losses in generally inactive stocks were noted yesterday. Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago lost 12 full points on the transfer of 100 shares, Manhattan Beach declined 8 points on a like transfer, Laclede Gas lost 2¾, and New York Air Brake 2, each on trading in 100 shares, and Lake Erie and Western and International Paper preferred declined each 1¼ on trading in 200 shares. There was no particular news affecting any of the stocks.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

Many recent Wall Street rumors intended to depress market values have been devoted to the iron and steel industries. Yesterday a brand-new report referred to the affairs of the American Bridge Company—the Bridge Trust—and was to the effect that internal dissension has appeared in the affairs of the company and that as a result the Elmira Bridge Company of Elmira, N. Y.; the Lessig Bridge and Iron Works of Chicago, and the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company of Trenton, N. J., had withdrawn from the combination.

This report is emphatically branded as false and ridiculous by Vice President Conger of the American Bridge Company, who, discussing it, said yesterday: "There is not a word of truth in the story. Everything is harmonious with us. All three of the companies named are still a part of our corporation and will remain so."

FEDERAL STEEL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of Federal Steel effectually disposed of all rumors that the dividend on the preferred stock of the company might be reduced when yesterday they met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. No action on the common stock dividend was taken, for the reason that none can be legally until the full year's dividend on the preferred is paid.

Chairman H. H. Porter of the company, asked as to the condition of the steel business, said: "I can only say that it is satisfactory."

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Rope and Twine Company was held at Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, when J. C. Reiff and Sumner Stone were re-elected Directors and Joseph G. Taylor was chosen to succeed John N. Kenney.

The expected investigation into the operations of the Union Selling Company, which sells the products of the Standard, was decided upon at the meeting. A resolution was adopted providing that a committee of five stockholders be appointed by the Chairman "to examine the business system, methods, operations, and assets of the company and to inquire into the relation, arrangements, and contract with the Union Selling Company, and such other matters as may be connected with the subject. The resolution provides that this committee shall report the result of its investigation at an early day to a meeting of stockholders to be especially called in this city. The committee may, however, withhold at its discretion any of the information obtained by it if the members deem it for the interest of the company to do so.

As has been known for some time, some of the stockholders of the Standard Company think that the Union Company is getting too much of the profits of the Standard Company. And hence the investigation asked for.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was little of a factor in the market yesterday, the total orders from that quarter not amounting to more than 8,000 shares, with more buying than selling. Among the stocks bought were Union Pacific, Louisville, and the Atchison.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC TRANSIT.

A circular has been received by stockholders of the Electro-Pneumatic Transit Company from the law firm of Ford & Tuttle, inviting them to give options on their holdings at $5 a share for ninety days. The stock sold in the "curb" market yesterday at 3⅝. The issuance of this circular letter was regarded in Wall Street circles yesterday as an indication of coming developments, especially in view of recent reports of experiments in pneumatic transit.

INTERNAL CURRENCY MOVEMENTS

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $650,000 in currency to Southern points, principally New Orleans and St. Louis, for crop purposes, and to meet demands at those points from Galveston; $322,493.45 was paid by the Sub-Treasury for the redemption of the extended 2 per cent. bonds.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

500 shares Charleston Mining Company, Limited, $1 each, $10 for lot.

237 shares Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of New York, $100 each, (hypothecated,) $19,000 for lot.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Exports of paper last week from New York, with one exception, the largest on record.

Opening of the new Alliance branch of the Burlington, which is expected to be of great benefit to the mining interests of Colorado and the Black Hills region.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the American Steel and Iron Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company have entered into an arrangement, whereby the former withdraws from the merchant bar trade and the latter from sheet production.

Increase of $1,345,046 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $3,977,812 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Heavy demand for wire and nails resulting in resumption of business by a number of plants of the American Steel and Wire Company that have been closed since last April.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $153,337,896; balances, $9,962,765; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,001,488.

Money on call in London, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.; for short and 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅝; demand, $4.87⅛; cables, $4.87⅜@$4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94½ and 95½; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—30c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Money was in good demand to-day, and there was a fair supply. It is feared it will be needful to send gold to Germany in connection with the new German loan now being placed in the United States. Discounts were firm. The financial and banking houses are acting cautiously, especially in view of the approaching general election. This has also disturbed the Stock Exchange, the operators entertaining no hopes of a revival of business while the elections are progressing.

American securities opened above parity, subsequently improved, and closed good. Grand Trunks were weak on the decrease in traffic returns, where an increase had been anticipated. Kafirs were also weak on the abandonment of the hope of the public coming into the market.

Consols for money, 98 5-16; for the account, 98 7-16; Atchison, 27⅝; Canadian Pacific, 90½; St. Paul, 115⅝; Illinois Central, 118¼; Louisville, 73½; Union Pacific preferred, 74⅜; New York Central, 132⅝; Erie, 11½; Pennsylvania, 65¼; Reading, 8¾; Erie first preferred, 34¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 72¼; Grand Trunk, 6⅝; Anaconda, 9; Rand Mines, 4⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 28⅝d per ounce.

Money, 2¾@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝@3⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £113,000. Gold premi

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Conditions in the market for outside securities yesterday indicated no improvement over the previous day. Trading was on an even smaller scale than on Monday, and, barring General Carriage and two or three other stocks, transactions were limited to a few hundred shares. Very few orders from the public reach the market, and traders show very little disposition to commit themselves to either side of the account. These for the most part seem to expect lower prices, but the market is so lifeless that estimates of its probable course are difficult to make. Yesterday prices were again irregular, with the majority of changes on the side of declines.

***

ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—The annual meeting of the Electric Vehicle Company was held yesterday. The acts of the Board of Directors were approved and all its members were re-elected for the coming year with the exception of T. J. Taylor, who was replaced by Philip T. Dodge. Trading in Electric Vehicle was limited to odd lots, which sold as low as 20. It closed 2 points lower for the day, at 18 bid.

***

AMERICAN WOOLEN was traded in at 12⅛ and 12, and closed at 11⅞ bid, a fractional net advance. It was reported that the outlook for the company's business this Winter is very good, the orders already received being quite large. Of late all the reports in regard to the American Woolen Company have been favorable, a fact which has drawn particular attention to the declines which recently occurred in both issues of the company's stock. The declines seem to have been due to manipulation.

***

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC was strong and fairly active. It sold up to 3¼ and closed with a net gain of three-eighths of a point, at 3⅛ bid. Attention has again been drawn to the stock by the strength which it has shown recently.

***

UNION COPPER was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares at 2⅞ and 3. It ended the day with a fractional advance at 3 bid.

***

BAY STATE GAS.—About 2,500 shares of Bay State Gas sold at the close at 1 1-16. This stock for some time past has attracted very little attention, and the Street has heard little of the stock's possibilities, which for a time were the subject of so many rumors, all of which proved to have been unfounded.

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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER TIRE preferred sold at 34. This was the first sale of this stock made in some time.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87¼	88	87	87⅛
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25½	27	25½	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	6	5	6
American Bicycle pf.	28	32	30	32
American Bicycle bonds.	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	65	67	65	67
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds.	80	89½	89½	90
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11⅝	12⅛	11½	12
American Woolen pf.	68	68½	68⅝	68⅞
Asphalt Co. of Am.	8⅞	9½	9	9¼
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	15	16	15	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds.	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10½	11½	10¾	11¼
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝
California Copper	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	2¾	4¼	3⅜	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	18	20	18	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	93¾	94⅜	93¾	94⅜
Chicago & Alton subs.	103⅜	104½	104	105
Compressed Air	30	35	31	
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6½	7½	6⅝	7¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	36	31	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	103	103	103
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
Distil. Corp. of Am. pf.	18	20	18	20
Electric Boat	17	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	30	34	30	34
Electric Vehicle	18	22	20	22
Electric Vehicle pf.	35	45	20	42
Electro-Pneumatic	3⅛	3½	2⅞	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25	20	25
General Carriage	6¼	6½	6⅝	6¾
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	96	97	96	97
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	17½	18¾	17½	18¾
International Pump pf.	65½	68	65	66
International Silver pf.	37	39	35	38
Inter-State Oil	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds.	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102½	101¼	
*Markeen Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Grammaphone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Besse. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24⅜	25¼	24	24⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	82⅝	81	81⅝
Retsof	26	32	26	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	102	102	102
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	29½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20½	21	20⅝	21½
Seaboard Air Line	6⅜	7	6⅞	7
Seaboard Air Line pf.	7	8½	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	45	40	
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	538½	539½	538	540
Storage Power	12	14	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12	13½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2½	3½	2⅞	3
Union Typewriter	26	28	27½	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	117½	119
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66¼	67	66¼	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	84⅝	85¼	85	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3½	2	3½
W. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	30	37	30	37
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	114½	117½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & N. E. 5s.	101½		101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102½	101¼	
*Markeen Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Grammaphone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Besse. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24⅜	25¼	24	24⅝
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	82⅝	81	81⅝
Retsof	26	32	26	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	102	102	102
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	29½	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20½	21	20⅝	21½
Seaboard Air Line	6⅜	7	6⅞	7
Seaboard Air Line pf.	7	8½	7	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	22	25	22	25
Standard Coupler	40	45	40	
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	538½	539½	538	540
Storage Power	12	14	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13½	12	13½
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2½	3½	2⅞	3
Union Typewriter	26	28	27½	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	109	111
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	117½	119
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66¼	67	66¼	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	84⅝	85¼	85	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3½	2	3½
W. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	30	37	30	37
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalq (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	104	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	92	90	92
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas. of New. b'ds.		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey 10		15	10	15
Cons. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. E. Gas & Coke bds.	89¾	89¾	89	91
N. Y. & N. E. Gas Co. 1st	112	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	108	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Chi.) 5s.	1930	99	101	99
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38¼		38¼	
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock		50		50
St. Paul Gas bonds	17	81	17	81
Standard Gas, New York	127	129	127	129

	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 17. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock		11		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	88½	93	88½	93
Western Gas	89½	91½	89½	91½
West. Gas 1st 5s	106½	108	106½	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	19	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	85	84	85
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	92	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	113	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	34	35	34	35
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96½	96	97

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28¾d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .49, 1,000 Argentum Juanita at .27, 100 Brunswick at .27, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 100 Horn Silver at 1.22, 200 Isabella at .97, 500 Kingston and Pembroke at .20, 300 Mollie Gibson at .27, 1,200 Mount Rosa at .55@.58, 300 Ophir at .50, 1,000 Savage at .18, and 1,000 Utah at .06.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Phoenix Lead	.07
Adams Consol	.20	Potosi	.15
Belcher	.14	Quicksilver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.24	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Breece	1.10	Savage	.12
Bruns. Con	.24	Sierra Nevada	.27
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	4.20
Cholar	.15	Small Hopes	.65
Crown Point	.14	Union Consol	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Utah	.04
Con. T. Co. stock	.03	Yellow Jacket	.17
Com. T. Co. bonds	.08	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Alamo	1.12
Crescent	.10	Anaconda	.45
Catalpa	.10	Crip. Ck. Cons	.12
Dunkin	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.13
Deadwood Terra	.45	Cable	.04
Daly	1.30	Golden Fleece	.20
Eureka Con	.15	Isabella	.96
Esther De Smet	.38	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.30	Mount Rosa	.48
Hale & Norcross	.18	Pharmacist	.13
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.90
Horn Silver	1.20	Specimen	.08
Iron Silver	.65	Union	.24
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.18
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Damon	.18
La Crosse	.12	Elkton	1.80
Leadville Con	.04	Findlay	.13
Little Chief	.16	Garfield	.06
Mexican	.24	Jackpot	.44
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.20
Ontario	5.75	P. I. W. No. 2	10.00
Ophir	.42	P. I. W. No. 3	10.00
Occidental	.05	P. I. W. No. 4	9.00
Plymouth	.10	P. I. W., Grey F.	9.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	338	339
2d week Sept.	$108,416	$86,595	$78,921
From July 1	1,176,878	869,631	845,854
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	667
2d week Sept.	620,000	565,000	511,000
From Jan. 1	20,421,967	16,046,980	14,743,902
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,675	1,673	1,673
2d week Sept.	240,500	222,200	181,000
From July 1	2,425,900	1,924,200	1,795,500
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Sept.	14,130	7,329	10,577
From Jan. 1	305,398	309,311	
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
2d week Sept.	91,312	79,730	55,774
From July 1	950,669	810,804	535,546
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Sept.	76,204	93,348	95,156
From Jan. 1	2,454,760	2,506,998	2,398,335
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
2d week Sept.	48,239	53,285	49,320
From July 1	451,108	525,128	436,033
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	2,054	2,016	1,950
2d week Sept.	324,586	274,244	208,652
From Jan. 1	13,127,177	11,452,919	9,261,218
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,266	1,266	1,219
2d week Sept.	157,554	124,601	108,510
From Jan. 1	5,600,979	4,826,834	4,215,106
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
2d week Sept.	304,831	305,747	277,402
From July 1	2,652,940	2,537,034	2,170,755
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	481
2d week Sept.	95,919	101,539	83,054
From July 1	1,171,188	1,116,063	897,018
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week Sept.	12,005	11,473	
From July 1	113,905	97,745	
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	610	584	582
2d week Sept.	106,700	86,400	67,400
From July 1	992,273	848,727	661,007
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
2d week Sept.	114,711	113,434	103,600
From July 1	1,174,911	1,118,334	984,106
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,326	2,326
2d week Sept.	372,001	345,353	294,321
From July 1	3,388,946	3,042,051	2,942,401
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Sept.	61,345	51,459	43,715
From July 1	602,157	558,298	379,514

NEW JERSEY & NEW YORK for year ended June 30—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	321,864	298,956	22,708
Op. expenses	219,250	236,455	*17,205
Net earnings	102,414	62,501	39,913
Other income	17	24	*7
Total net	102,431	62,525	39,906
Fixed charges	59,347	59,520	173
Balance	43,083	3,004	40,079
Betterments	463	855	*392

*Decrease.

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $80,000, and a profit and loss surplus of $76,841.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY and affiliated corporations for August—

	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	126,189	117,070	9,110
Op. expenses	160,948	108,911	52,057
Deficit	34,770	†8,159	42,938
Total income	31,064	40,244	*8,180
Interest and div.	33,813	33,155	658
Deficit	2,749	†6,089	18,838
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earnings	1,691,521	1,195,531	495,990
Op. expenses	871,346	690,934	180,412
Net	820,175	504,597	315,578
Total income	1,125,074	716,170	408,904
Int., rent & div.	468,895	390,040	78,855
Surplus	656,179	326,130	330,049

*Decrease. †Surplus.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for the fiscal year ending June 30—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	2,368,071	1,897,867	1,779,614
Op. expenses	1,536,069	1,296,457	1,245,606
Net	832,902	601,414	533,918
Total income	846,090	626,268	544,173
Fixed charges	486,015	497,957	464,536
Surplus	360,075	128,311	79,636

Expenses compare as follows:

Maint. equip.	361,911	228,718	200,340
Con. trans.	836,203	769,694	757,990
Gen. expenses	60,335	50,536	50,719
Total	1,536,067	1,296,451	1,245,008

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,799,829
Gold	74,290,019
Silver	9,507,279
United States notes	24,238,127
Treasury notes of 1890	606,468
National banknotes	10,771,083
Total receipts this day	1,187,814
Total receipts this month	25,482,977
Total receipts this year	125,126,894
Total expenditures this day	1,015,000
Total expenditures this month	24,025,000
Total expenditures this year	128,504,851
Deposits in National banks	96,410,498
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	350,449
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	210,655
Customs	910,427
Miscellaneous	60,731

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$236,447,679
Silver dollars	425,830,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,692,951
Silver bullion of 1890	66,468,049
United States notes	2,440,000
Total	$733,878,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$236,447,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,830,000
Treasury notes outstanding	66,161,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,440,000
Total	$733,878,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,877,129
Gold certificates	24,912,890
Silver coin and bullion	2,670,017
Silver certificates	6,037,382
United States notes	24,238,127
Other assets	19,137,649
Total in Treasury	$127,173,075
Deposits in National banks	96,410,498
Total	$223,583,574
Current liabilities	88,783,744
Available cash balance	$134,799,829

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15⅛	15⅛	200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	− ⅛
62	64	225	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	63	63	62½	62½	− ½
33	34	100	American Ice Co.	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	
9½	9¾	210	Am. Linseed Co.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
51	51⅝	30	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51⅝	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	
4½	5	10	Am. Malting Co.	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
36⅞	36⅞	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
89¾	90	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	100	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	1,102	Am. Steel & Wire	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
72⅝	73	25	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	73½	73⅞	73½	73⅞	
116⅞	117	10,995	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117¼	118	116⅞	116⅞	− ⅛
26⅝	27	300	American Tin Plate	26½	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
90	90¼	6,910	American Tobacco	90⅝	91⅝	89⅞	90	
44	44¼	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+ ⅝
27	27¼	1,300	At., T. & S. F.	27	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ⅛
69¼	69¼	7,580	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69¼	69⅝	68⅞	69¼	+ ⅜
70¼	70¾	1,145	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅝	70⅞	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅜
77⅞	77⅞	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅜
53	53¼	6,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53½	53⅝	53	53⅛	
8	8½	200	Brunswick City	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
48	49	160	Canada Southern	48½	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ¼
27½	28	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
123¼	123⅝	4,538	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123½	123⅝	123¼	123⅛	+ ⅛
82⅝	83¼	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	82⅞	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜	− ⅛
112½	112⅝	6,536	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	+ ⅛
105½	105⅝	900	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
9	10	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	
34⅜	34¼	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
13½	15	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
167¼	168	4,165	Consolidated Gas	170⅝	170½	167⅜	168	− 2
25⅜	25⅝	420	Con. Tobacco Co.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	− ⅝
108½	110	120	Delaware & Hudson	108½	108½	106½	106½	
173	174	434	Del., Lack. & West.	172	173⅜	172	173	+ ½
18½	18⅞	200	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
66⅝	67	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	66⅝	66⅞	66⅝	66⅞	
		200	Detroit City Gas	90	90½		90½	+ ½
32	33¼	1,900	Federal Steel	33½	33½	33	33	+ ½
66	66⅜	165	Federal Steel pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ½
138½	139	230	General Electric	138⅞	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝	+ ¼
49½	50½	170	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50	50	50	50	
151½	152	136	Great Northern pf.	152	152	152	152	
62	63	10	Hocking Valley pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	
115½	116	70	Illinois Central	116⅝	116⅝	116⅛	116¼	
18⅜	19½	100	International Paper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	− ⅛
64½	65	200	International Paper pf.	64½	64¾	64½	64½	− ½
18	18½	200	Iowa Central	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
10	10	100	K. C. Southern	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	− ⅛
20	31	165	K. C. Southern pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
	20	100	Knickerbocker Ice	15	15	15	15	− ½
70	72	100	Laclede Gas	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½	− ⅜
27	28½	100	Lake Erie & West.	27	27	27	27	− ½
71⅝	71¾	400	Louisville & Nashville.	71⅝	71¾	71½	71⅝	+ ⅜
	8	100	Manhattan Beach	8	8	8	8	− ⅛
88⅞	89⅛	960	Manhattan Elevated	89	89¼	89	89⅛	+ ⅛
70	76	100	Maryland Coal pf.	74	74	74	74	− 1
151	152	935	Met. Street Railway	151½	151⅝	150½	151	
	50	50	Pacific Coast	54½	54½	54½	54½	
29⅜	30	950	Pacific Mail	29⅜	30	29⅜	29⅜	
127½	127⅝	3,875	Pennsylvania R. R.	127½	127⅝	127	127⅛	+ ⅛
91⅛	91¼	13,250	People's Gas, Chicago.	90⅜	91¼	90⅜	91¼	+ ⅝
80	83	55	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	81	81	81	81	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Affect Small Properties—Old Appraisers' Stores Bring $415,000 at Auction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold to a Mrs. Pardo for investment, at $24,500, the five-story tenement 55 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

James C. Crawford has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 140 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 17 by 160.11.

William Rosenzweig and Bernard Klingenstein have sold to Mrs. Lillie Whitton the four-story brick flat 2,387 Second Avenue, 30 by 87

It is reported that R. Palmieri has sold the old front and rear tenements 66 James Street, 25 by 100, for $15,000.

Lovejoy & Noyes report among the leases recently closed by them that of the buildings 18 and 20 Platt Street, corner of Gold Street, for the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to Antoine Chiris. The lease is for a long term of years, and dates from Oct. 1, 1900.

The Norton Point Land Company has under consideration an offer made by a syndicate to take over the remaining lots in its tract at Sea Gate for immediate improvement. The final auction sale of this property conducted on the premises on Saturday by the William P. Rae Company, resulted in the sale of about fifty lots for a total of $21,190. Several cottages are now being erected by those who bought lots at auction sales earlier in the season, and it is said that thirty other houses will be begun this Fall.

The Auction Room.

After several adjournments the old Appraisers' Stores property, on Washington, West, Laight, and Hubert Streets, was sold at auction yesterday by order of William H. Gibson and Percival H. Smith, receivers for the Linde Company, to T. B. Robertson, for $415,000. After the sale, Mr. Robertson said in reply to a question that he "represented himself," and further than this declined to talk about his purchase or the future of the property.

The properties sold under the legal notice included the entire block bounded by Washington, West, Laight, and Hubert Streets, with the exception of a small irregular piece at the northeast corner of West and Hubert Streets. The northerly end of this block, 62.6 feet on both Washington and West Streets and 225 feet on Laight Street and the southerly end, 53 feet on Washington Street by 109.8 feet on Hubert Street, were both sold in fee, while between the two, running through from Washington to West Street, is an Astor leasehold, 62.6 by 226.3. The property was first sold, in accordance with this subdivision, in three parcels for a total of $280,000—$200,000 for the Laight Street end, $75,000 for the Hubert Street end, and $5,000 for the Astor leasehold. P. S. Treacy was the bidder in each instance. The sum thus realized was not sufficient to satisfy the claims against the property amounting to $414,250. The three plots were then offered as one parcel with the amount of the claims as an upset price. Mr. Treacy then bid this amount, but allowed T. B. Robertson to take the property on a bid of $415,000.

Yesterday's other offerings resulted as follows:

By John T. Boyd.

1,414 Longfellow Street, east side, 475 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 96.5 by 25.8 by 101.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; plaintiff, New York Building Loan Banking Company. $3,600

By Thomas C. Smith.

Tract about 123 by 267 on the west side of a proposed street running west from Macomb's Dam Road, adjoining the lands of Catharine Schaub; foreclosure sale, to Daniel Moynihan 14,600

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 68 West Ninety-firth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling.

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 40 Willett Street, west side, 44.8 feet north of Delancey Street, 25.1 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $1,455.

By Phillip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 217 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 204.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,650.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 28.4 by 70.2 by 27.8 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Levy, referee, 2,063 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $2,677.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James R. Torrance, referee, 2,182 and 2,184 Fifth Avenue, west side, 40.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 25 by 110, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $2,026; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $28,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Morris Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; David Hennessy of 414 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; John E. Kerby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

West Farms Road, north side, 214.5 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 14 by 12; Bernard Block of 60 Avenue A, owner; J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $50.

Pilgrim Avenue, west side, 308.10 feet north of Liberty Street, Westchester; for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; Leonard Dalve of 444 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $900.

Alterations.

No. 37 East Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Solomon Loeb, premises, owner; De Lemos & Cordes of 330 Fulton Street, architects; cost, $500.

Nos. 79 and 81 Broome Street, to two four-story brick tenements; Jacob Fritz of 630 East Eleventh Street, owner; H. Regelmann, architect; cost, $300.

High Bridge Road, south side, 50 feet east of Creston Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Susan A. Berrian, Fordham, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $600.

Two Hundred and First Street, east side, 61 feet north of Decatur Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; G. F. Prendergast, Bedford Park, owner; James Hanson, architect; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling and store; Martin Kluz of 4,764 Third Avenue, owner; William Guggolz, architect; cost, $200.

Valentine Avenue, northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Susan Rudeir, premises, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

No. 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Cornelia M. Hills of 291 Lenox Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $750.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 115 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; Marion Nathan of 173 Broadway, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $500.

Rochester Hotel Deal.

Hugh F. Griffin, formerly connected with the Grand Hotel, in this city, and the Holland House, at Long Branch, has bought, in conjunction with Capt. Mackay, United States Army, retired, the interest of George W. Sweeney in the Livingston Hotel, in Rochester, N. Y. The purchase was negotiated through Broker Matthew J. Ward.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Tuesday, Sept. 18.

ALLEN ST, 105, n w s, 24.11x88.7x24.11x88.3; Samuel Baskin to Abraham Bershon, (mtg $23,500, R S $2) $100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 153 ft s from n w corner of Bathgate and 3d Av, 25x100; Ellen Casey to Leonard H. and William E. Howard 4,400

BROAD ST, or Fulton, or Arthur Av, e s, 152.9 ft s of 176th St, 17.8x100; Katherine F. Merritt to Agnes K. Mulligan, (mtg $6,500, R S $8) 1

BROAD ST, or Fulton, or Arthur Av, e s, 182.8 ft s of 176th St, 17.8x100; Agnes K. Mulligan to Henry J. Wingardner, (mtg $6,500, R S $8) 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 139th St, 90.11x75; City Real Estate Company to Joseph Wolf, (mtg $30,000, R S $10) .. 100

ELM AV, n s, Lot 49, map of South Belmont, 1 year 1

ELM AV, n s, Lot 49, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Isaac L. Dunn to Edward K. Butler, (mtg $3,000, R S $3) .. 1

GREENWICH ST, 807, s e corner of Jane St, 18.2x50.6x irregular; Helen M. Graham, widow, and others, to Laura B. Caldwell 1

GREENWICH ST, 807, s e corner of Jane St, 18.2x50.0x irregular; Mabel A. Hautmann to Laura B. Caldwell 1

GREENWICH ST, 807, s e corner of Jane St, 18.2x50.6x irregular; Meta J. B. Caldwell to Laura B. Caldwell 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 291.4 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x81.4x18.7x80.8; Henry Kropf, referee, to Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c. 5,000

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 309.10 ft n of 141st St, 18.6x83.4x18.7x81.11; Henry Kropf, referee, to Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c. 14,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 16.8x55; Henry G. Gebay to Esther A. Wheaton, (R S $1, mtg $8,000) 1

LOTS 183 and 184, map of Undercliff Terrace; William C. Timm to Emile Utard, (R S $5.50) 1

MOORE ST, w s, 104.10 ft s of Front St, 47.6x74.6x47x72.4; also, Moore St, 34, w s, 20x36; Caroline Harper and others, heirs, to John E. Thrall, (R S $2, mtg $7,000) 1

NORTH MOORE ST, 31 and 33, n s, 54x87.6x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and another to Merchants' Refrigerating Company, (R S $25, mtg $75,000,) rerecorded. 100

PROSPECT AV, 1,374, 25.3x124.5x30.3x110.11, Charles H. Thornton to Godfrey Hock, (mtg $5,000, R S $4) ..... Exchange

RIDGE ST, 30, 20x100; Max Gold and another to Lena Bloch 29,250

SIDNEY ST, w s, 100 ft w of Westchester Av, 75x250; Orleans Longacre to Rachel B. Longacre, (mtg $6,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 149th St, new line, runs n 71.8x s e 86.6x s 11.11x s w 60.3 to street x w 10.5; Margaret Weamers to Moise Geismann, all liens, (R S $10) 1

SPRING ST, n e corner of South Fifth Av, 25x75; also, strip 0.3x25; Leopold W. Harburger, referee, to Samuel Huckel, Jr., (R S $2) 2,000

TINTON AV, s w corner of 160th St, 118.1x73.6; Godfrey Hock to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton 13,000

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 888.2 ft n of 176th St, 40x96.7x47.11x122.11; Emile Utard to William C. Timm, (R S $12.50) 1

VANDERBILT AV EAST, e s, 290 ft s of 171st St, 15x150.5; John C. Barr to Christian and Bertha Becker, (mtg $3,500, R S $1.50) 1

3D AV, e s, 84 ft n of 140th St, 28x78.8x28x88.4; George W. Gaffney to Annie Gaffney 1

316ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Henry Thompson, referee, to Joseph Thomson 23,000

34TH ST, 345 West, 20x98.9; Samuel E. Johnson to Frederick C. Dexter, (R S $3, mtg $19,500) 1

34TH ST, 345 West, 20x98.9; Frederick C. Dexter to William P. Dixon, (R S $1, mtg $19,500) 1

49TH ST, 51 East, 21x100.5; Charles Buek to Frederick O. Beach and wife, (R S $2) 100

77TH ST, 245 East, 24.11x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Adolph A. Schorsch 38,500

77TH ST, 245 East, 25x102.2; Adolph A. Schorsch to Moses K. Wallach 38,500

77TH ST, 245 East, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Somerville & Taylor, (mtg $32,000, R S $3.25,) ½ part 100

83D ST, n s, 210.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x102.2; M. C. Milnor, referee, to John Belzer 7,000

106TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.10; Matthew Coogan, executor, &c., to Louis Lese 14,000

109TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.10; Louis Lese to George and Emanuel Doctor, (mtg $10,000, R S $8) 100

109TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Allen L. Mordecai to Francis J. Schnugg, (mtg $12,000, R S $12) 100

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Alfred H. Marvin to Charles M. Rosenthal, (mtg $94,000, R S 50 cents) .. 100

151ST ST, n s, 195.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x117.1x25x117.8; Joseph J. Haiduren to Minnie D. Harrison, (R S $1) 1

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE D, 40, n e corner of 4th St; Isaac Cohen to Samuel Nussenbaum, 3 years 4,300

CLINTON ST, 701; Anna Frommuller to Olga Aronson and another, 2 years 408

3D AV, 2,356; Olivia Thompson to Auguste Rahden, 10 years 1,500

9TH AV, 687; Caroline Schurr and others, heirs, to Marie Jack, 5 years 1,800

26TH ST, 119 East; Gustav Romer to Martin Downey, 3 years 1,000

66TH ST, 25 West, s w corner of Madison Av; Laura Palmer to John Achells, 5 years. 3,250

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACHRACH, Louis, to New York Life Insurance Company; Broome St, s s, 87.6 ft e of Attorney St, due Jan. 1, 1902, 4½ per cent. 45,000

BEACH, Camille W. and Frederick O., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49th St, 51 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 34,000

BEACH, Frederick O., to Charles Buek; 49th St, 51 East, 1 year 4½ per cent... 6,000

BECKER, Christian, and wife to John C. Bar; Vanderbilt Av East, e s, 280 ft s from proposed s s of 171st St, 2 years.. 500

BENNETT, Sarah, to Moses Cowen; East Broadway, 150, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BLOCH, Lena, to Max Gold and Max Lipman; Ridge St, 30, installments, 6 per cent. 3,500

BUTLER, Edward K., to Isaac L. Dunn; Elm Av, n s, being Lot 49, map of South Belmont, 1 year 1,500

CASEY, Ellen and Samuel, to James Buckhout, Sr.; Bathgate Av, w s, 153 ft s from n w corner of Bathgate and 3d Avs, 3 years 2,000

CASEY, Ellen and Samuel, to James Buckhout, Sr.; Bathgate Av, w s, 170.1 ft s from n w corner of Bathgate and 3d Avs, 3 years 2,000

CAULDWELL, Laura B., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Greenwich St, s e corner of Jane St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25

CLARK, Hattie R. and Nathan E., to Anna S. Finck; 83d St, 128 East, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

CRENIN, Joseph W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 71st St, 169 East, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,000

CRENIN, Joseph W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d Av, 1,690, 1 year, 4 per cent. 10,000

DELANO, Clarence L., to Rosalie Wiener; 95th St, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,100

DENNER, John C., to Charles H. Marshall and another, trustees; 12th St, s s, 320.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 2,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 106th St, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

FARRELL, T. F. and wife to Joseph Stickney; 93d St, 147 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 4,500

GOLDREYER, Sussman, to Richard Cummings, trustee; 124th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ¼ year, 6 per cent.. 3,200

GORDON, Hamilton S., to the East River Savings Institution; 84th St, s s, 239 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 12,000

HOSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to the Franklin Savings Bank; Grand St, 458 and 460, 3 years, 4½ per cent 70,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew; Canal St, 105, n e corner of Forsyth St, 2 years, 2 per cent. 60,000

KLEIN, Samuel, to Herman Gottlieb; Rivington St, 330, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 1,000

KRAUSS, Louisa C., and others to Oscar Englander; 61st St, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to James Buchanan and another, trustees; Washington Av, widened, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, installments 11,000

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Henry B. Weseiman; Washington Av, w s, new line, 50 ft n of 173d St, demand, 6 per cent... 1,750

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Max Neisner; Washington Av, new line, 50 ft n of 173d St, demand, 6 per cent. 1,750

LITTENBERG, Solomon, to Joseph A. Farley; Washington Av, w s, new line, 50 ft n of 173d St, ¼ year, 6 per cent... 2,750

PECKHAM, Mary F., to Riverside Building Company; 84th St, 33 West, installments, 6 per cent. 1,700

RAHDERS, Auguste, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 3d Av, 2,356, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,000

SCHERDING, Anna M., to T. Emory Clocke, executor; Lots 3 and 4, Block H, Lot 16 to 19, Block D, map of Dore Lyon property, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

SCHERDING, Anna M., to Eliza Billet; Lot 21 to 25, Block G, same map, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

SCHERDING, Anna M., to Jane M. Wilson; Lot 26 to 28, Block G, and Lot 9 to 11, Block H, same map, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Emanuel Hellner and others; 109th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ¼ year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Emanuel Hellner and others; 109th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent... 8,000

SCHORSCH, Adolph A., to New York Security and Trust Company; 77th St, 245 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 26,000

SCHORSCH, Adolph A., to Karl M. Walach; 77th St, 245 East, ½ year, 6 per cent. 6,000

SCHUESSLER, Ferdinand, and wife to O. Zimmermann; Germania Place, s e corner of Rae St, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 750

SCHUH, Catharine, to the Franklin Savings Bank; Alexander Av, 138, 1 year, 4½ per cent 3,000

SEAMAN, Walter, to American Mortgage Company; 158th St, n s, 361.9 ft w of Courtlandt Av, new line, extends to Vanderbilt or Park Av, 3 years, 5 per cent. 18,000

TAUSZIG, Tillie, to North River Savings Bank; Madison Av, n w corner of 112th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 25,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Godfrey Hock; Tinton Av, s w corner of 160th St, 3 years 9,000

TIMM, William C., to Gertrude A. Draper; Undercliff Av, w s, 838.2 ft n of 176th St, 40x96.7 to Sedgwick Av, 3 years, 5 per cent. 7,000

WALLACE, Thomas W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Morris Av, s w corner of 163d St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 18,000

WINGARDNER, Henry J. and wife to Agnes K. Mulligan; Broad St, or Fulton or Arthur Av, e s, 152.8 ft s of 176th St, 2½ years 1,000

WIRTH, Henry J., to Lena Hilborn; 10th St, n s, 132 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years... 6,700

WIRSCHING, Louis O., to Otto and Christina Wirshing; Prospect Av, e s, 90.11 ft n of Dawson St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 4,500

WOLF, Joseph, to City Real Estate Company; Broadway, n w corner of 190th St, 2 years 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOEHM, George M., to Seymour Herman 5,000

DAYTON, Samuel G., to Rose T. Moeher. 300

DE GONZALES, Matilde R., to Maria G. De Macias 1,000

FINCK, Anna S., to Anna Fehrenbols.... 2,500

KEENAN, Annie M., to Adam Johnston and another ..... Nom.

NEEDHAM, Henry C., to Fanny Spear and another 1,000

PALEN, S. Gertrude, to Andrew D. Parker, (two mortgages) ..... Nom.

PARSONS, John E., individually and as trustee, to David B. Ogden, (two mortgages) 23,500

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham C., to Emanuel Hellner and others 10

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to William W. Watson 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEAVER ST, 46; Thomas H. Knight against the estate of Thomas McMullin, owner; Frederick Haims, lessee and contractor $501

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x99.11; James Rogers against Homer J. Beaudet, owner and contractor..... 135

MADISON AV, 1,078; William L. Morton against Marie P. Korn, owner; Robert L. De Camp, owner and contractor; Charles L. Guilleaume, contractor..... 350

PROSPECT AV, 718 and 720; Morris Levin against Annetta Eggenberger and Carrie Norden, owners and contractors.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127.9x107.10x irregular; Henry G. Dawson against Maurice Polk, owner; Rose Mierdorf, contractor 1,592

14TH ST, 335 and 337 West; Ede Levenson against John Glass, Jr., owner; William Paul, contractor 300

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Nathaniel Niles against Jacob A. Zimmermann, owner; John Colleran & Brother, contractors..... 1,254

124TH ST, 418 and 420 West; David Saron against Salvator Spallone, owner; the National Heating Company, contractor.. 16

125TH ST, 502 to 506 West; Patrick Halpin against William Moran, owner; John McIver, contractor 20

140TH ST, 842 East; Tony Malkowitz against M. Schorr and another, owners and contractors 112

156TH ST, 977 to 983 East; Frank Neuberger against Samuel D. Rosenfeld, owner; William Phelan and George Adams, contractors 12

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Solomon Marx with Frederick Haas, 10 payments $65,000

Lis Pendens.

DATER ST, s s, extends from Wales to Concord Av; David Schwartz against Salvator Lasperches and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman & Menken.

JEROME ST, 44, William's Bridge; David Stevenson Brewing Company against Maria Frieri and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Morgan J. Somerville & Taylor.

LENOX AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; William M. Kingsland against John W. Steiner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. de P. Foster.

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 74x70.11x73.1x79.8; Rebecca Cohn against Aaron J. Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Clark.

MONROE ST, 282, and 450 Cherry St; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Morris Goldfarb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Levy.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 33.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x66; Rosa Palm against Louis J. Horowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

WALES AV, w s, 252.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x101.5x25x115.5; James H. Brewster, trustee, &c., against Meradith J. Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris Sentell & Main.

46TH ST, n s, 100.9 ft e of 11th Av, 25.3x100.5; James H. Hume against Philip Westenfelder, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Campbell & Moore.

48TH ST, s s, 210.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x100.5; the German Hospital and Dispensary of the City of New York, against Julius I. Israel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hollis, Wagner & Burghard.

65TH ST, 234 West; Richard Cohen against Adelle Galliker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

76TH ST, 532 to 538 East; Department of Buildings against the Farmers' Feed Company of New York, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

83D ST, 125 West; John J. Shea and others, executors, &c., against Peter Vredenburgh and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. V. Arnold.

133D ST, 65 West; Kate Johnsen against Frederick P. Rose and another, (counter claim, &c.;) attorneys, Paskusz & Cohen.

142D ST, n s, 240 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.10; Jennie Chandler, trustee, &c., against George T. Arnoux and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Fowler.

150TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 30x99.11, (two actions;) L. Bayard Smith, trustee, &c., against Edward B. Knowles and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Brownell & Patterson.

159TH ST, s s, Lot 112, map of the Village of Melrose, Bronx, 50x100; Frank V. B. Gildersleeve against Bruce Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	08½
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	48
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	04⅝
Pork, mess	13.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	07¾
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 71@76c; No. 2 red, 78¾c; No. 2 corn, 40@40¼c; No. 2 yellow, 40¼@40½c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 23@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52@52¼c; good feeding barley, 39@39½c; fair to choice malting, 49@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58@$1.58½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.55½; prime timothy seed, $4@$4.25; mess pork, per barrel, $12.15@$12.20. lard, per 100 lb, $7.05@$7.07½; short ribs sides (loose,) $7.70@$7.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.10@$8.20; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.26; Sugar, outloaf, $6.60; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' A, $6; off A, $5.85; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—The forepart of the day on the Cotton Exchange was devoted to preparing for the weekly Government report, due at 1 P. M. yesterday, and to sizing up the situation in general. As opinions concerning the bureau were diverse, neither faction was inclined to be overcouraged, having recent "whip-sawed" experiences fresh in mind. After a steady start at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points the market worked 2@3 points lower under foreign selling and room liquidation. Additional influences tending to create prejudice against the bull side were estimates for heavy receipts at the more prominent centres to-morrow, encouraging crop reports from the central belt, and a refusal on the part of the speculative public to stubbornly support the market. Minor factors of bearish importance included a decline of ⅛@¼c in Southern spot markets, reports that exporters were demanding concessions, and claims that ocean freight room rates were declining. Late advices from the other side explained the English break as due to offerings of 10,000 bales September delivery cotton from the Continent. The market closed steady, 8@15 points net lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10⅝c for middling upland and 11¼c for middling Gulf. Sales were 463 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans weak at 10 11-16c, ¼c off; Mobile easy at 10¾c; Savannah quiet at 10½c, ¼c off; Wilmington firm at 10½c; Norfolk easy at 10¾c; Baltimore nominal at 11c; Memphis steady at 10¾c, ¼c off; Augusta quiet at 10¼c, ½c off; St. Louis steady at 10¾c, ¼c off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.20	10.26	10.17	10.17@10.20
October	10.20	10.23	10.15	10.08@10.09
November	9.91	9.93	9.78	9.78@ 9.80
December	9.75	9.84	9.67	9.67@ 9.68
January	9.75	9.82	9.65	9.68@ 9.67
February	9.71	9.74	9.65	9.65@ 9.66
March	9.73	9.80	9.62	9.68@ 9.67
April	...	...	...	9.68@ 9.67
May	9.74	9.79	9.64	9.68@ 9.69
June	9.74	9.80	7.64	9.80@ 9.67
July	9.75	9.75	9.63	9.63@ 9.65

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—Spot cotton very dull, prices lower; American middling, fair, 7 3-16d; good middling, 6 15-16d; middling, 6¾d; low middling, 6¾d; good ordinary, 5 31-32d; ordinary, 5 25-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export, and included 3,500 American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 1,500 American. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 39-64d, value; September and October, 6 3-64d, sellers; October and November, 6 43-64@5 44-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 35-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 29-64@5 30-64d, value; January and February, 5 26-64@5 27-64d, buyers; February and March, 5 24-64@5 25-64d, buyers; March and April, 5 22-64@5 23-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 21-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 19-64@5 20-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 18-64d, buyers; July and August, 5 16-64@5 17-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—At the opening and throughout a greater part of yesterday bulls had reason to believe that their hold on the wheat market had been seriously shaken, it not lost altogether for the time being. Prices fell off ½@¾c below the previous night's closing level, and besides heavy offerings for short account there was a good deal of discouraged selling among bull operators, who felt that the market was overloaded and not in a position to show the improvement that had been expected. But events of the last hour, and especially just before the close, showed that the market was still very sensitive to bullish influences, and that traders on the short side did not care to take any risks such as might follow aggressive attempts to oppose rallies like the one which took place after 1:30 o'clock. In point of strength, activity, and general speculative interest this event in the day's transactions proved to be the leading feature, and last prices showed ⅝@⅞c net advance, although the market at one time was about half a cent under the previous night's close. Various reasons were assigned for this late jump in the market, but the one most generally credited was the sharp and unexpected advance at Minneapolis and Duluth, supplemented by a pronounced rally also at St. Louis. World's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, showed an increase of 5,118,000 bushels. Receipts of Spring and Winter wheat for the day were 1,231,000 bushels, against 1,667,000 bushels on the corresponding day last year. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 83¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾c; new do, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75½c; September, 75½c; October, 77c; December, 78¾c; May, 82c; No. 2 hard, 71¼@72c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 38c; September, 39¼c; October, 36⅝c; December, 33¾c; year, 33½c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 21½c; September, 21½c; December, 22⅜c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 93¾c; to arrive, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, to arrive and September, 81½c; December, 80¾c; May, 83¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76½c; No. 3 Spring, 73½c. Oats—23@23¼c. Corn—40½c. Rye—62c. Barley—37@45c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—Wheat—September, 78½c; December, 79¼c; May, 82½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 78½c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 82½c. Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 18.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 78¼@79c; No. 2 Northern, 76¾@77c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 53½c; sample, 38@52c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.75@$20.50, spot and to arrive. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $3@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.65. Cornmeal firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. Bagmeal firm; fine white and yellow, 86c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. Feed stronger; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $17 asked; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.50; city bran, $16.50@$17.25; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $23.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	81⅝	82½	81	82½
October	81½	82½	81⅛	82½
December	83⅝	84¼	83 5-16	84¼
March	86¼	87	86¼	87
May	85⅞	86½	85⅞	86½
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	47¼
October	..	..	..	46
December	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41⅜
May	41	41	40⅞	40⅞
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.47½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	76¾	77½	76¾	77½
October	70⅞	77⅝	76¼	77⅝
November	77⅝	78⅝	77⅜	78½
Corn—				
September	40	40¼	39⅝	40
October	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
November	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36¼
Oats—				
September	21 5-16	21½	21¼	21¼
October	21⅛	21⅝	21½	21⅝
November	22⅛	22⅛	22	22
Lard—				
October	$6.90	$7.07½	$6.90	$7.05
January	6.65	6.72½	6.65	6.67½
Ribs—				
October	7.42½	7.45	7.37½	7.37½
January	6.07½	6.10	6.07½	6.07½
Pork—		

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT P. LISTER, plaintiff, against ESTHER G. SELBY, Hannah A. Becker and William H. Weeks, executor of the last will and testament of EDWIN LISTER, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 24, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Esther G. Selby and Hannah A. Becker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 15th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1900, which complaint was originally filed in the said office on the 28th day of July, 1900.

Dated August 17th, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ESTHER BECKER, Plaintiff, against HENRY BECKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. Action for an absolute divorce. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 25, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry Becker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au20-1aw6wW.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED J. BROWN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. WHITE, defendant.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 10, 1900.

B. W. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles W. White, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Theodore F. Hascall, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
au22-1aw6wW.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Special Term, Part II., at the County Court House, in and for the County of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1900.—Present Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Young, Thomas A. McIntyre, Samuel Taylor, Jr., James Timpson, William Nash, Walter G. Oakman, Frederic P. Olcott, and Frederic J. Middlebrook, as Directors of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 68 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, which petition was duly verified on the 30th day of March, 1900, and on motion of Bowers & Sands, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, show cause before Judge Eng., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 20 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of October, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and why the said corporation, Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, should not be dissolved, and why said petitioner should not have such other and further order and relief as may be proper.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the third day of October, 1900, in The New York Law Journal, and in The New York Times; two newspapers published in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Enter, GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.

Sir: You will please take notice that the foregoing is a copy of an order in the above-entitled proceeding, duly made and entered this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York.—Dated New York, May 31st, 1900.

Yours, &c., BOWERS & SANDS,
Attys. for Petitioners, 81 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
a12-1aw4wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, vs. THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE COMPANY, defendant.

To All Whom it May Concern:

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, according to law, notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, the said action, receiver of the University Magazine Company and of the said property and effects of the said corporation, and I have duly qualified as such receiver and I do require:

First—All persons indebted to the said corporation to render an account to me at my office, Number 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York and State of New York, on or before the 23d day of October, 1900, of all debts and sums of money owing by them to the said corporation and to pay the same to me.

Second—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of said corporation to deliver the same to me on or before the 23d day of October, 1900.

Third—All creditors of the said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to me on or before the said 23d day of October, 1900.

Fourth—All persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before the 23d day of October, 1900.—Dated New York, N. Y., September 11th, 1900.

RUFORD FRANKLIN, Receiver.

F. DE LYSLE SMITH, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s12-1aw5wW

HARPER & BROTHERS.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of HARPER & BROTHERS, a domestic corporation, that a general meeting of such creditors will be held at the office of Morton Colket Company, trustee of Harper & Brothers, at No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when all accounts and demands for and against said corporation, and all the affairs and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated 25th July, 1900. MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Harper & Brothers. COLLIN & RIVES, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. jy28-1aw1wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Cyrenus P. Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HAGGERTY, late of the Town of Rhinebeck, County of Dutchess, N. Y., deceased, intestate, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of October, 1900. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters on said estate under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CATHARINE J. HAGGERTY, Petitioner.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BULL, KATE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE A. BULL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Clinch, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1900. WILLIAM BULL, Administrator. EDWARD S. CLINCH, Attorney for Administrator, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap18-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 85 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900. ARCHIBALD A. McGLASHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CREW, ELIZABETH H.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ELIZABETH H. CREW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

HARTZ, JULIET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to George Hartz, Evelina Hartz, Mark A. Levy, Abraham J. Levy, and Naphtali Levy, the heirs and next of kin of JULIET HARTZ, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas George Hartz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Juliet Hartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s19-1aw6wW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA N. ROGERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1900, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 179th Street; running thence northwardly along Webster Avenue seventy-four and sixty-six one hundredths (74.66) feet; running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eleven and eleven-one-hundredths (111.11) feet; running thence southwardly at right angles to 179th Street ninety-four and thirty-one one-hundredths (95.31) feet to 179th Street; and running thence eastwardly along 179th Street ninety-four (94) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as provided above, the street numbers being 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York:

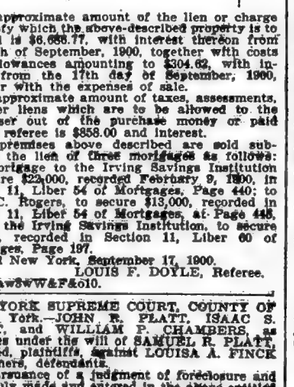

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,683.77, with interest thereon from the 16th of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.62, with interest from the 17th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $858.00 and interest.

The premises above described are sold subject to the lien of three mortgages as follows: One mortgage to the Irving Savings Institution to secure $25,000, recorded February 9, 1900, in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, Page 440; to Noah C. Rogers, to secure $13,000, recorded in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, at Page 448, and to the Irving Savings Institution, to secure $11,500, recorded in Section 11, Liber 60 of Mortgages, Page 197.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s18-2aw8wW&F&610.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC S. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. De Walltearss, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, known as Number 2,206 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall, and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches, and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five feet, and parallel to said street; thence northerly parallel to said Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel to said street and for part of the distance through another party wall seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold and above referred to, its street number being 2,206 Fifth Avenue:

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,926.89, with interest thereon from the 20th day of June, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77 with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $966.30 and interest.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, September 12, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST 46TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK P. LEBANON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the southerly side of 45th Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

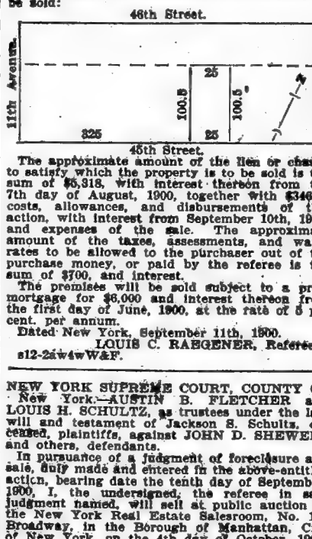

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $6,318, with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.
s12-2aw4wW&F.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and LOUIS H. SCHULTZ, as trustees under the last will and testament of Jackson S. Schults, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN D. SHEWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of line of 106th Street, distant 170 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 106th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, (formerly 9th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and partly through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 27 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and partly through another party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 106th Street, and thence westerly along 106th Street 27 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 60 West 106th Street.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

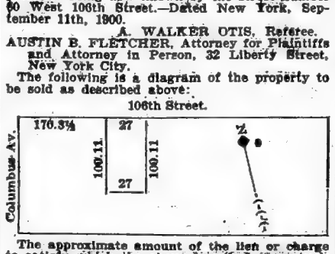

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,181.87, with interest thereon from the fifth day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355, with interest from September 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $307.20 and interest, together with the real estate taxes of 1900, the amount of which is not yet ascertainable.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.
s12-1aw5wW&F&26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT BOYD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 27th day of September, 1900, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and First Street; running thence northwardly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet, and thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

CHARLES B. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 Nassau Street, New York city.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

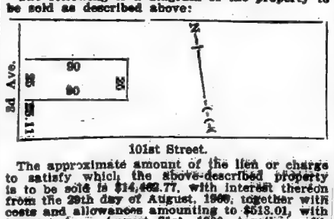

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,462.77, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1900, to September 4th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $313.01, with interest from September 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $389.85 and interest.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.
s5-2aw3wW&F&626

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
aug6-1aw6mW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.
ap18-1aw6mW

WARD, RAYMOND L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAYMOND L. WARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. FRANCES A. B. WARD, Executrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet five and one-half inches to land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawthurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point of place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

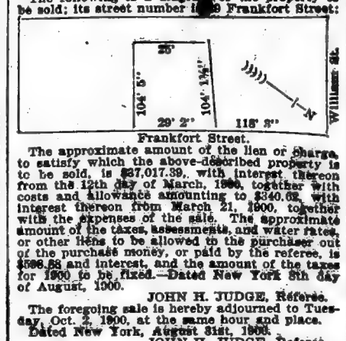

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,017.39, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $586.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly, but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 128 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, May 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS B. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $388.68, with interest from Aug. 26th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 8th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
s5-9aw8wW&S&a26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOBINE MINRATH against THEODORE KUNKELI and another.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known by the street number as two hundred and twenty-two East Fifty-seventh Street, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street distant two hundred and thirty-five feet east of the east side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred feet four inches; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet four inches to the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 23 William Street, N. Y. Co.

57th Street.

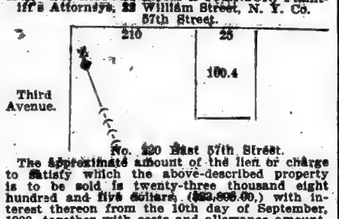

No. 222 East 57th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, ($22,770.00,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, ($313.40,) besides the expenses of this sale. Tax and Croton liens, aggregating about four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) will be paid or allowed by the referee.

Dated New York County, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN J. TENNELL, plaintiff, against AGNES SCHAEF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 12th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street with the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, (formerly Mott Avenue,) and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 164th (formerly 163d) Street ninety-one 90-100 feet to the easterly side of Walton Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly side of Walton Avenue seventy-five feet; thence easterly on a line parallel or nearly so with said 164th (formerly 163d) Street thirty-two 33-100 feet; thence southerly parallel or nearly so with said Grand Boulevard and Concourse twenty-five 24-100 feet; thence easterly again parallel with 164th (formerly 163d) Street eighty-two 78-100 feet to the westerly side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse as aforesaid, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet more or less to the place of beginning, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Agnes Schaef by Sigismund B. Wertmann and wife by deed dated October 25th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on March 30th, 1899. —Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

164th (formerly 163d) Street.

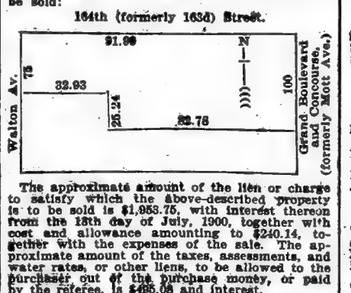

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,955.75, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1900, together with cost and allowance amounting to $240.14, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $466.06 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage, upon which $9,000 is due, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a second mortgage for $1,250, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and subject also to a third mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 27th day of August, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Friday, September 28, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated, New York, September 18, 1900.

A. C. ANDERSON, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, plaintiff, against JACOB OPPENHEIMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of May, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece of parcel of land situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, in the Borough of

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies.

One Day Sale.

Twenty to Fifty per cent. below Regular!

NO CHEAP GRADES . . . . . ALL QUALITIES A 1.

PRICES FOR TO-DAY ONLY,
No Mail Orders Filled.

Silk Seam Binding—8 yds—all colors.. 6
Prussia Binding—9 yds—blk and white..10
Double Bone Casing—silk stitched..... 7
Glace Belting—blk, white, gray—9 yds.. 8
Double Silk Serge Belting—10 yds.....58
"Swell" Hooks and Eyes—
size 3 and 4—gross..... 9
Spring H. and E.—size 3 and 4—gross.. 4
Horn Bone—all sizes—dozen..... 3
Dress Steels—metal and ivory tip—doz. 4
Shell Whalebone—extra heavy—
36-inch strips.....12
Selected Whalebone—36 inch strips..... 7
Black Velveteen Binding—5 yds—
regular value .15.....10
Velveteen Binding—24 cent quality.....15
Waterproof Velvet—Brush Facing—yd.. 5
Non-Twisting Tape—20 yard bunch..... 5

Spool Silk—colors and blk—
50 yds.—doz.....24
Buttonhole Twist—box of 25.....15
American and English Pins—paper..... 3½
Good American Pins—four papers for.. 3
Nickel Safety Pins—all sizes—3 papers. 5
Hose Supporters—adjustable slides..... 5
Frilled Elastic Supporters—fancy slide..12
Fancy Frilled Garter Elastic—all colors. 5
Pearl Buttons—all sizes—card of 2 doz.. 5
Gilt Buttons—trimming sizes—2 doz....10
Corset Clasps—double steel—pair..... 2½
Extra quality Sateen Cov'd Steels—pair. 5
Dress Shields—Rubber cloth, rubber lined and stockinet—all sizes to No. 5—regularly 8 to 12 cents..... 6
Dress Shields—Ex. quality—double and single covered, also light weight—all sizes—regularly .12 to .18 cents..... 9

As these sales bring great numbers of Dressmakers, Tailors and other large buyers, we would advise all who can, to come in the morning . . . . . Goods will be on sale on special tables on main floor, and in Basement Department.

Careful buyers carefully read our announcements because experience has taught that each quotation means value worth quickly coming for . . . . . Should an item be tersely mentioned in but one short line, that short line—nine times out of ten—means something desirable at lower price than its equal can be elsewhere bought. . . . . .

"NO PLACE LIKE 'HEARN'S' FOR VALUE,"
IS A FAMILY QUOTATION!

Dress Silks.

Judges of values do not need urging to buy at these prices.

FANCY CORDED TAFFETAS—white emb'd stripes on colors—black emb'd stripes on white..... .79
COLORED BROCADED TAFFETAS—floral and broken stripe figures—full range of colorings..... .79
CORDED STRIPE TAFFETAS—solid colors..... .85
FANCY CORD STRIPE TAFFETAS—also fancy black braided effects on colored grounds..... .98
CORDED TAFFETAS—Lace stripe effects—new shades..... 1.19
BLISTER ARMURES—rich, showy fabrics—solid tones..... 1.25
SATIN FIGURED TAFFETAS—white lace insertions—light and medium—handsome, effective designs..... 1.48
FINE SATIN NOVELTIES—Black, with variety of floral designs in different colorings.....1.59 and 1.98
NOVELTY PIN DOT SATINS pure silk—extra firm close warp—Black, Violet, Red, Cadet, Bluet, Cerise, Turquoise, Dahlia, Marine, etc., with woven pin dots of contrasting tints; value .75..... .59
BLACK SATIN BROCADES pure silk—rich, large figures—quality that regularly sells at .69.... .49
BLACK SATIN STRIPE TAFFETAS Beautiful goods—soft, rich finish—satin stripes of various widths..... .59
BLACK SILK TAFFETAS Rich deep dye—rustle and soft finish—20, 24 and 27 inches wide..... .59
BLACK BRAID STRIPE TAFFETAS Single, double and triple stripes—high lustre—soft finish—no crack, break or slip to them—value .79..... .49
FANCY BLACK TAFFETAS Black with delicate colored lines and figures—also Black all silk Surahs and all silk Taffetas—good, firm body—excellent value at 50 cents.... .39

New Black Silks

Reliable qualities—large selections!

Peau de Soies—8 qualities..... .79 to 2.00
Satin Duchess—10 qualities... .59 to 2.00
Satin Brocade—20 designs..... .59 to 1.25
Taffetas—20 to 27 inch..... .49 to 1.25
Gros Grains—6 qualities..... .49 to 1.50
Armures—6 qualities..... .69 to 1.25

Babies' Cool Weather Wear

Every need for cool days of Autumn at prices that cannot be bettered.

Flannel Bands.....12½ to .25
Flannel Barrows..... .39 to .59
Flannel Skirts..... .59 to 2.69
Flannel Sacques..... .49 to 2.69
Worsted Sacques..... .19 to .98
Hand Knit Bootees..... 9 to .49
Cashmere Shirts..... .25 to .98
Flannel Shawls..... .59 to .98
Outing Flannel Wrappers..... .29 to .59
Outing Flannel Sacques..... .19 to .39
Cloaks and Coats..... 1.98 to 9.98
Caps and Bonnets..... .19 to 4.98

EVERYTHING FOR
Boys' School Wear
and wonderful assortments of
Hats and Caps
The greatest stock yet shown.

Specimen Attractions

Boys' Fur Felt Alpines, Derbies, and Telescopes—Black, Brown, Maple..... .98
Golfs and Etons..... .19 .29
Fatigue and Cadet Caps..... .49 .69
Yacht and Golf-Yachts..... .49 .69
Children's Tams—cloth, serge, velvet, kid, or Russet Leather. .49 to 1.98

Specimen Attractions in Blankets and Comfortables.

Ruffled Silkoline Comfortables—fancy colorings—full size..... .98
Fine Sateen Comfortables—best white purified cotton—cord edge 1.98
Fine White California Blankets—Full Eleven-quarter size..... 5.98
Full Twelve-quarter size..... 7.49
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Strictly All Wool Plaid—11-4..... 5.69

IN SAME DEPARTMENT
Babies' White Fur Carriage Robes—lined.....2.35 to 6.98|unlined..... 1.49

Specimen Attractions in Fine White Bed Spreads.

Full size White Satin Marseilles..... 1.98
Full size English Marseilles..... 3.49
Finest French Marseilles..... 4.98

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Do not be misled by low prices—Low Price alone does not constitute value—Low Price and Good Quality do.. The great popularity of our housekeeping departments is due to VALUES—Genuine Values! We do not offer inferior grades.

SHEETS—Good reliable muslins.
54x90..... .33|81x90..... .45
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72x90..... .41

PILLOW CASES—to match sheets.
42x36..... 9|50x36..... .11
45x36..... .10|54x36..... .12

ALSO, IN SAME DEPARTMENT.
Bleached Muslins—yard wide WHOLESALE value Eight cents... 6⅜
Unbleached Muslins—yard wide—good heavy grade—value Eight..... 5½
Cheese Cloths—fine grade—all colors.. 6
Sheet Wadding—sheet..... 2½
Medicated Cotton Bats—16 oz.—free from specks..... .16
Feather Proof Tickings..... .12½

Ladies' Fine Night Dresses.

Exquisite styles in dainty "Robes de Nuit"—Parisian Novelties of fine nainsook and cambric—the majority with low cut necks, many with short sleeves—all with trimmings of high class embroideries, lace and insertings—set off with pretty ribbons——Read how reasonably you can buy fine garments.

Fine Nainsook Night Dresses—front of hemstitch tucks—neck with ribbon run inserting and hemstitch ruffle.....1.89

Fine Nainsook Night Dresses—Low cut neck—two rows fine Italian Val. lace and inserting—beading between—lace trim'd shoulder ruffle...2.39

Fine Nainsook "Marguerite" Night Dresses—Low square neck, entire yoke of lace and emb'y insertings—gathered to waist with six lace insertings down front—belt of ribbon run inserting—fancy trim'd sleeves and shoulder ruffles—very elaborate—regular $5.00 gowns.3.69
Still finer, elaborate Gowns to 12.49

Specimen Attractions in Ladies' Autumn Neckwear.

Twice around Silk Stocks—Tassel ends—stripes, figures and plain colors..... .49
Silk Sailor Collars with Revers—gold braid and lace trim—all colors and black..... .69
Black Silk Neck Ruffs—extra full—Ruche trim—long pleated ends—value 1.85.....1.39

NO LIQUORS GROCERIES DRUGS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

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Outfitting of Boys and Girls

Is made an exclusive business by only one store n New York.

This store carries the largest stock of Children's Clothing in the world.

Its Designers design for Children only.

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It originates Children's Styles.

It sets Juvenile fashions.

Its range of sizes in everything from Hats to Shoes is without an equal.

The magnitude of its business makes possible the Lowest Prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

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TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled with Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

A few SPARKLETS carried in the pockets take up little room, and would add immensely to your comfort and pleasure. Keep a special bottle at home and one at the office. In a couple of weeks they will pay for themselves by what you save in soda fountain checks, and your fizzy drinks will have been better.

Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
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Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.

MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS FURNISHED.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

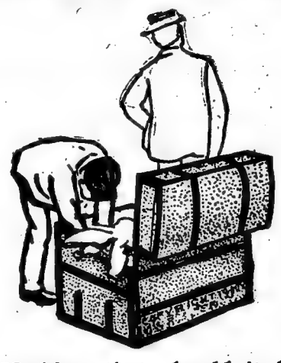

Nothing that shouldn't be there.

That's the way we try to make our clothing—but we're not infallible, and if a rigorous search should bring to light any hidden wrong, we confiscate the clothes and give you back your money.

The new fall and winter suits are waiting to be examined, with just as good overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

Ladies' Fall Weight Jackets

Medium weight fall jackets suitable for present and early winter wear, at values much below present worth.

Ladies' Cheviot Coats and Etons,
of all wool black cheviot, black taffeta lined, in jaunty styles; values $10.50 and $12.50, at
$7.50.

Ladies' Jackets,
fly-front and double-breasted styles, in cheviots, broadcloths and worsteds, lined with satin and taffeta; blacks and tans; values $15 to $18, at
$9.50.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

The flavour of "Canadian Club" Whisky is distilled with it, not added afterward, and water cannot wash it out. A High Ball made from "Canadian Club" is an extension, not an extinction, of the perfect qualities which have made "Canadian Club" so popular with connoisseurs

Wm Vogel & Son
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway, cor. Houston St.

CARPET CLEANSING.
REFITTING AND RELAYING.
326 7th Av., Near 28th St.
TEL. 132 38th ST.
Estb. 1853. Send for Circular.
T. M. STEWART

Young's Hats

ONE BETTER MADE

EXCLUSIVE STYLES FOR FALL WEAR.

Popular Prices.

SIX STORES:
199 Broadway,
299 Broadway,
605 Broadway,
1197 Broadway,
1361 Broadway,
New York.
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall, Brooklyn.

KEENE'S WATCHES. DIAMONDS.
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. **BARGAINS**
ALSO 1301 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

WATCHES—18k. gold, Tiffany & Co. split second timer, $300, cost $450.00; ladies' 14k. gold fancy engraved Waltham, $25, cost $60.00; gents' 14k. gold hunting plain "high-grade Waltham," $35, cost $75.00; gents' silver hunting "Seth Thomas," $5, cost $12.00; gold "New York Standard," thin, small size gents', $8, nearly new, cost $20.00. DIAMONDS—Stud, $60, cost $150.00; locket, $10, cost $25.00; ear-drops, $100, cost $225.00; gents' solitaire ring, $50, cost $125.00; brooch, $15, cost $32.00; ladies' "Solitaire Tiffany," $15, cost $45.00.
HOURS, 8 to 6. TEL. "6201 CORTLANDT."

O'Neill's.

Real Value in Dress Goods!

We offer to-day beyond a doubt the three greatest Dress Values in New York, and all popular and stylish Fabrics.

Zibelines, Cheviots, and Golf Cloths

In the early part of August when Heavy Dress Goods had a very limited market and when manufacturers were anxious to dispose of their goods, we closed a deal with the largest and best maker of Fine Dress Goods in the United States that brought to us the largest quantity of High Grade Cheviots and Zibelines that ever came to a retail House, all he had on hand, and all hat were in process of weaving. We bought these goods at nearly one-half the cost of making and we're selling them at prices in proportion. Here are the Details:

Zibelines and Cheviots.

GENUINE ALL-WOOL HIGH GRADE GOODS—Goods that must not be confounded with the inferior grades so frequently offered nowadays, and many of which are half cotton. Our goods are 46 inches wide and come in Black and Navy. They are the regular 1.00 quality. We offer them at the extraordinary price of

59c Yard.

A STILL BETTER QUALITY, strictly all wool, Black and Navy, 50 inches wide, now being sold by many houses at 1.25 to 1.50 yard, can be purchased here and nowhere else in America at

69c Yard.

Golf Cloths.

We are without a doubt Headquarters for Golf Cloths and we intend to sell the bulk of this popular fabric used in New York this season. Our stock comprises hundreds of styles and represents the best makers.

A Special Offer for To-day.

2,000 YARDS OF SELF LINED GOLF CLOTHS in two of the most popular shades of Gray, Cambridge and Oxford, 56 inches wide, at the extraordinary price of

75c Yard.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Untrimmed Hats!

An immense Stock of New Fall Styles to choose from. Everything that is correct in shape and color is here and priced exceptionally attractive.

Fine French Felt Hats, 95c. to 1.65 each.
SILK VELVET HATS . . . . . 1.45 to 5.98
FANCY BRAID AND CHENILLE HATS 2.48 to 5.48
A Choice Assortment of Ready-to-Wear Hats, Trimmed with Velvet, Silk, etc., at very attractive prices.

Sale of Blankets and Comfortables!

A splendid chance to supply your needs for the coming cold weather at Special Prices.

1,500 Pairs California Blankets,
worth from 3.98 to 38.00 Pair, at these prices:

Ten Quarter	2.98	3.50	4.25 to	5.98	Pr.
Eleven Quarter	3.35	3.98	4.98 to	9.00	Pr.
Twelve Quarter	3.50	4.98	6.75 to	12.00	Pr.
Thirteen Quarter	12.00	15.00	18.98 to	30.00	Pr.

EASTERN WOOL BLANKETS in small, medium and large sizes,
69c. to 3.98 Pair.
Also exceptional values in Cotton, Sateen and Silk Comfortables. Also in Golf and Plush Lap Robes.

Sale of Fancy Wings and Breasts!

On sale to-day a special lot of fine Imported Breasts and Wings, Black, White and Colors.
Regular Price 95c. to 1.45.
Special, 65c

1.00 Kid Gloves, 69c.
Two-clasp and Four-Hook Glace Kid Gloves. Regular 1.00 quality offered to-day at 69c. Pair.

1.45 Kid Gloves, 98c.
A Special lot of Two-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves in White, Black, and all the Fall Shades. Regular Price, 1.45; for this sale **98c**

Two Big Values in Women's Tailor-Made Suits.
Pebble Cheviot Suits in Black and Navy, Double Breasted, Box and Fly Front Jackets, Peau de Soie facings on Reveres, lined with Black Taffeta, Skirts have the double inverted Plait and lined with Percaline **16.98**
Suits of Fine Venetian Cloth, Brown, Blue and Black, Jacket and Skirt trimmed with bands of stitched Satin, Skirt lined with French Percaline **22.50**

H. O'NEILL & CO., Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Satisfaction

is unusual with "Five-Cent cigar smokers," but it has been the every-day experience of hundreds of thousands of men who have smoked

Old Virginia Cheroots

during the last thirty years, because they are just as good now—in fact, better than when they were first made.

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

HATS! Fall Styles Ready

Silk Hats, $6. Derby Hats, $4 & $3.
210 Broadway. **BURKE**

OFFICE Partitions and Special Cabinet Work.
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., nr. B'way.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE DEWEY E.14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. HOWARD AND EMERSON'S NEW YORK GIRL. This Sun. Evg., Gt. Concert, 25 & 50c

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC MATINEES—HALLTUES. & SAT. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. **KALTENBORN** Orchestral Concerts Every Eve., 8:15. 50c. | 50 Men. To-night, Light Popular Music Soloist.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. **ANDREW MACK** in "THE REBEL" Prices 25,50,75,1.00. Mats.to-day & Sat.2. Ev.8:15

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily 25c. Mat. Fash'n'ble V'd'v'lle. Evgs. 25, 50, 75c.; boxes $1. Immense bill. Staley & Birbeck, Williams & Tucker. 20 others.

CASINO SEPT. 24. | Geo. W. Lederer's Fall Production. THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA. Seat Sale in Progress.

GRAND Op. House. Mat. To-day. 25 & 50c WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

KEITH'S Milton & Dollie Nobles, Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Eleanor Falk.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. NEXT SAT. EVE. THOS. Q. SEABROOKE IN "THE "ROUNDERS." | ALL STAR CAST.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—A COLONIAL GIRL.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Matrimonial Lottery, Chinese Boxer Dwarf. Thea., 2Co.'s

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. & 5th Ave. Palace 125th St. Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
{Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Press Eldridge, Harry Watson, Josephine Gassman & Choir, Charley Case, Emma Carus. Patrics, Amelia Summerville, Carta & Mirtzians, John D. Gilbert, Mov. Pict's. Bert Coote & Co., Smith & Campbell, Sig. A. L. Guille, Ben Harney Trio.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera New York has seen in years."—Evg. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA, **THE ROSE OF PERSIA.**
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Co. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. Management of DANIEL FROHMAN
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS **ANNIE RUSSELL** in a Comedy of Romance entitled **A ROYAL FAMILY.**
Mat. Saty. at 2. Thursday Matinées will be resumed next week.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
Subscription Sale Now On.
Evgs., 50 to 2.00. Wed. Mat., 25 to 1.00. Sat. Mat., 50 to 1.50. Season Commences Oct. 1st. 1st Week's Bills, "Faust," "Tannhauser," "Mignon."

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44 & 45th Sts. Every Eve Rain or shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts. MOVING PICTURES, CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT Sept.25—"A MILLION DOLLARS." Seats selling.

MANHATTAN "Caleb West Is a Hit."—Herald. THEATRE 33d & B'way. | Evgs at 8:15. Mats To-day & Sat. **CALEB WEST**

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. 3D WEEK OF SUCCESS. OTIS SKINNER In His New Play, **PRINCE OTTO**

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Management Sam. S. Shubert. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. **ARIZONA** By Augustus Thomas

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS OF MR. DANIEL SULLY In His Great Hit, THE PARISH PRIEST.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Wednesday Matinées begin Sept. 26. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. **HACKETT** Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. To-day and Saturday. LAST TWO WEEKS. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 7:45; Mats. 2. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
NOTE—CURTAIN RISES 7:45.
TWO WEEKS ONLY.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF
E. H. SOTHERN
AND
VIRGINIA HARNED
.....(Management Daniel Frohman.).....
In an elaborate production of Shakespeare's Tragedy,
HAMLET
"Since Booth we have not had so good a Hamlet."—Sun.
"A triumph."—World.
"Sothern as Hamlet now becomes King of tragic art in America."—Press.
"A thoroughly rounded work of art."—Herald.
"More than any other Hamlet in recent years, this resembles the Dane of Edwin Booth in his prime."—Times.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

CARDEN THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS READY WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. LAST 3 WEEKS Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. **BEN-HUR**

CIRCLE MUSIC HALL, B'way & 60th St. Grand Opening POSITIVE! First of the new Gaiety and high-class Vaudeville. TO-NIGHT
First Family Matinée Saturday—25 and 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, **THE MONKS OF MALABAR**

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. **VICTORIA** Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Mat. Prices, 50, 75c, $1.00 No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.

THEATRE, 42d St. Just West of B'way. Seat sale Mon., Sept. 24. **Republic** Opening Night Wed., Sept. 26. JAS. A. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. THREE MUSKETEERS NEXT WEEK - - THE CHARITY BALL

Baseball Polo Grn'ds To-day, 3:30 P.M. PITTSBURG vs. NEW YORK.—Adm. 50c.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and warmer; fresh southerly winds.

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STRIKE LEADER MEETS OPERATOR IN DEBATE

Animated Discussion Between Messrs. Mitchell and Markle.

FORMER CLAIMS THE VICTORY

Says the Markle Collieries Will Be Closed To-day—126,000 Miners Now Said to be Idle.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 19.—The meeting this afternoon at Jeddo of the employes of G. B. Markle & Co., who operate the Jeddo, Ebervale, Highland, and Oakdale collieries, proved to be probably the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in the anthracite regions. It was expected to be a talk between John Markle, managing partner of the firm, and his employes, who number 2,500, but it developed into a joint debate, in which Mr. Markle, President Mitchell, the Rev. Father Phillips, and National Committeeman Benjamin H. James took part. It began in a dignified manner, but gradually degenerated into impassioned argument and wound up very close to personalities.

The committee of the Markle employes, which presented the grievances of the men, to the firm last week, called a meeting for 4 o'clock this afternoon in front of the village schoolhouse at Jeddo for the purpose of hearing what Mr. Markle had to say in regard to the grievances. The United Mine Workers' officials also announced a meeting of the Markle mine workers for 2 o'clock this afternoon at the same place, but for some reason not known it was not called to order until 4 o'clock.

The Chairman of the Grievance Committee called the 1,000 people gathered there to order, after which Patrick Gallagher, a miner, was elected Chairman. The Markle employes are divided on the question of striking, and some members of the Grievance Committee who tried last week to avert a strike were accused of standing in with the company. At the meeting this afternoon the committee was asked to make a report of some kind, and failing to present one a miner in the crowd moved that the men in the Markle mines strike. A viva voce vote was taken, and there was a great roar of "Yea."

President Mitchell was in the crowd, and he was invited to speak. As he walked up the steps of the schoolhouse John Markle, Alvin Markle, and General Superintendent Smith of the firm's mines came along the railroad track, and a trio stood on the cinder embankment of the road and listened to the strike leader's address. All around them, sitting on the embankment, were the wives, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts of the men, while the school children gazed from the windows of the one-story building and the schoolmaster stood at the door.

Mr. Mitchell, in brief, said that he regretted that the men of the Markle mines were divided, but was glad that those who opposed the strike were in the minority. He said the eyes of 138,000 miners were looking toward them, and that if they all stopped work the victory would be won; but, on the other hand, if a few went to work it would injure the interests of all the men. President Mitchell cut his address short, as he wanted to go to Mahanoy City to-night, but when he saw John Markle make his way toward the crowd of miners and start to address the men he changed his mind and remained.

Mr. Markle was unable to speak for a while because of interruptions by many in the crowd. Several of the United Mine Workers' officials attempted to get the crowd to disperse and not to listen to Mr. Markle. The latter, however, won over the gathering. He told them the company stood ready to arbitrate any differences with the men, and proposed that the men choose one. If the two failed to agree these two men could invite a third man to join them in considering the matters before them.

Mr. Markle said the company has such an agreement of long standing with the men, and that he would live up to it, and expected the men to do the same. He also said that he would abide by the decision of the arbitrators, no matter what the award might be. Mr. Markle concluded his address by paying his respects to the United Mine Workers' officials, calling them agitators and charging them with being responsible for all the turmoil in the region.

Mr. Mitchell then got on the steps, and, standing beside Mr. Markle, told the crowd that the United Mine Workers would not accept arbitration on that basis. It must be the whole region, and not a part of it.

Mr. Markle again addressed the men, and reiterated what he said last Sunday, that he would accept Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia as an arbitrator, to which Mr. Mitchell replied that he would accept the Archbishop on the basis the United Mine Workers proposed—arbitration for the whole region at one and the same time.

At this point Father Phillips was called upon, and he delivered a speech favoring arbitration. He told the men that here was a chance to arbitrate their honest differences, that if they did not seize the opportunity they would be giving organized labor the hardest blow it had ever received, and that all the men who refused the offer deserved all the hardship that the operators could put upon them in a hundred years.

President Mitchell and Mr. Markle again spoke, and Benjamin James also addressed the men, but their remarks were largely of a personal nature.

The meeting lasted two hours, breaking up at twilight. The strike leaders claim that as a result of it the Markle mines will be closed to-morrow, while the firm claims that the meeting was a packed one and that their mines will operate to-morrow as usual. It remains to be seen which side is right.

MOREA MEN GIVE UP STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 19.—It is stated at Morea that at a mass meeting held there to-night the striking miners decided to return to work to-morrow.

The colliery at Morea is operated by the Dodson Company.

NUMBER OF STRIKERS GROWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, after getting reports at Hazleton from his lieutenants to-day, made the statement that over 126,000 out of the 141,000 mine workers in the anthracite field were idle.

All of the strike leaders say they are confident that every mine will be tied up tight before the end of the week and the production of coal will be at a standstill.

THREATENED CLASH AVERTED.

Lykens Strikers Persuaded Not to March to the Williamstown Colliery Last Night.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—The expected clash between the union and non-union miners in the Lykens Valley region was averted by the strikers at Lykens abandoning their proposed march to Williamstown to-night to attempt to force the miners there to quit work.

The feeling between the Lykens and Williamstown miners is so bitter that the strike leaders were induced this afternoon by the borough authorities of Lykens to persuade their followers not to invade the territory of the non-strikers. Seven hundred strikers were to have started for Williamstown at 6 o'clock with two bands of music, and they were much chagrined when the proposed march was called off. A small delegation of strikers went there this evening and held a meeting in the public square, at which speeches were made by three strike leaders. There was no disorder, and this has encouraged the authorities of the neighboring borough to believe that the danger of trouble between the strikers and non-strikers is over.

The mules have been removed from the Lykens mine, and the colliery will be suspended indefinitely if the men are not at work next Monday morning. About fifty pump runners, engineers and firemen are at work, and they will not join the strike unless called out by the Miners' Union. Twelve hundred men are working at the Williamstown colliery, and about 1,500 at Tower City.

The Lykens and Williamstown collieries are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the Tower City colliery by the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—General Manager Williams of the Susquehanna Coal Company, and the Lykens Valley Coal Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, was summoned to this city to-day to confer with President Isaac J. Wistar of the coal companies regarding the situation at the nine collieries operated by the two companies. The two officials were together for nearly two hours, but nothing as to what was determined on was made public.

That the threatened conflict between the miners at work in the Williamstown colliery and the strikers from Lykens was the uppermost subject seemed evident from the fact that during the conference Col. Bow Dougherty, commander of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., and also Chief Clerk to Manager Williams, was in conversation with Messrs. Wistar and Williams over the long-distance telephone informing them of the situation.

"We have about 1,200 men in the Williamstown colliery," said Mr. Williams, "and not a single man wants to stop work and not one belongs to the union. They are almost entirely made up of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutchmen, born and reared in that section, and are contented and making big wages. In addition, the action of the Lykens men in 1887 in working while the other colliery was on strike has made the Williamstown men somewhat bitter. If they meet there will be trouble, no doubt. You can feel satisfied, however, that Williamstown will not quit."

From unofficial though authoritative sources it was learned that severe methods may be taken by the coal companies should the marching begin. There is a strong probability that should the marching miners show themselves on company land the leaders will be arrested for trespassing. There is also some talk of injunction proceedings should the conditions warrant a charge by the companies that the strikers are by intimidation and threats forcing the men to quit work.

Before returning to the strike district Mr. Williams said the conditions there were about the same to-day as yesterday. "In fact," he said, "they are a little better. The Cameron colliery at Shamokin, which shut down yesterday with the Luke Fidler, started up to-day. The men who were willing to work in either mine were sent to the Cameron."

ONE EFFORT AT SETTLEMENT.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 19.—An important development of the coal miners' strike is the effort made to-day by a committee of miners employed at the Natalie Colliery, Mount Carmel, who are in close touch with the operators who control that mine—all New York capitalists—to secure a settlement.

They came here this afternoon to consult with several leading mine officials as to the best method of effecting their object. They said that the operators they represented were willing to adjust the principal grievances embodied in the demands of the Hazleton Convention, and they were anxious to get their proposition to National President Mitchell. It is believed that if they can effect their object the other operators will follow in the same line.

OPPOSE ARBITRATION PLAN.

Operators Say Too Much Is at Stake—Both They and the Miners Expect a Long Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 19.—The operators in this section do not take kindly to the arbitration idea. Superintendent Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley Company says:

"It is impracticable and impossible. A great corporation having millions of dollars of property could not place its interests in the hands of outsiders who know nothing about the property and about the manner of conducting the business. They might arbitrate to the ruination of the company's interests. There is too much at stake, too many details of business which a board of arbitrators would know nothing about, to make arbitration possible."

Mr. Lathrop voices the sentiments of all the operators, and, this fact being known, leads the business community to believe that the struggle between the opposing forces will be a long and bitter one. Some miners seem to realize the situation, too, and rather than spend a long period in idleness they are going to other parts of the country for work. The agents of the Western railroads in this city say the best miners are going to Illinois, New Mexico, Arizona, and Washington.

That the coal operators of this section do not expect a speedy settlement of the strike was made evident to-day when the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company posted notices at its collieries that it would not wait till Oct. 15 to pay wages due for September work, but would pay all hands next week and thus sever all connection with the former employes. This company employs about 6,500 men at its mines in and around Wilkesbarre.

The Lackawanna Company also began taking the mules out of the mines to-day. This is only done when there is a long suspension of operations in view.

READING COMPANY BUSY.

Claims that Only 8,000 of Its 27,000 Men Have Struck—Will Protect the Non-Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 19.—Of the 27,000 men employed at the Reading Company's collieries, it is stated here to-night most positively that not more than 8,000 have struck. By working the miners who have not struck as many hours as possible the output of anthracite has been kept up to the average under normal conditions. About 1,400 cars of hard coal passed down the Reading Road to-day, and much more will be moved to-night.

There has been very little lawlessness as yet in the Reading regions, but on account of the stoning of a twelve-year-old breaker boy on his way to work at Mount Carmel yesterday Daniel Christian of Pottsville, Captain of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company police, advertised this afternoon for deputies. Capt. Christian says he can use 100 good men and will take good care of them. Up to 9 o'clock to-night he had secured forty men from this vicinity, principally from the employes of the Reading Company's repair shops. They were all equipped and armed and some of them were sent to-night into the Shamokin region, where they will be in service until the strike is over.

The mustering of the deputies will be continued until Capt. Christian has his full quota of 100 men, or more if necessary. The officials of the Reading Company propose to thoroughly protect all the miners who work and all the company's property at all hazards.

At Shenandoah all of the six big collieries were in full operation to-day. The mass meeting of miners scheduled to take place to-day at Lansford did not materialize, due no doubt to the chilling reception given the labor leaders at Nesquehoning. All the Panther Creek Valley collieries worked full handed again this afternoon.

IN THE HAZLETON DISTRICT.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 19.—The third day of the strike passed off as quietly as the two preceding days. Beyond the occasional stoning of a mine worker going to or from his work, there has been no disorder.

No negotiations for a settlement of the strike are yet in sight, and the situation in that respect is precisely the same as it was yesterday. The United Mine Workers' officials are confining their efforts to getting the men to quit work everywhere, believing that they cannot successfully carry on the contest unless every operation in the three districts is tied up completely.

The operators appear to be doing nothing toward a settlement of the trouble. They are working the collieries which are crippled as best they can. The mine owners in the Hazleton district complain bitterly of what they call the "cruel tactics" of the union men. They claim that the workmen who are still going to the mines are being intimidated and even threatened with serious bodily harm if they do not quit work. They add that most of the men now idle desire to resume work, but through fear of assault they do not leave their homes.

McAdoo men to the number of 250 marched to Coleraine this afternoon, where they gathered quite a crowd, which listened to addresses by strike leaders.

No meetings were held here to-night, as President Mitchell went to Mahonoy City to address a gathering there. A large number of strikers to-night arranged for another march to-morrow morning. It was said they intend to go to Coaldale, fifteen miles from here, but it is believed their objective point is the Coleraine colliery. Arrangements were also made to-night in Freeland, twelve miles from here, for organizing the idle miners on the north side to-morrow morning for a march to the Sandy Run and Pond Creek collieries, where operations have been carried on unmolested.

Sheriff Harvey was called upon to-day by the North American Coal Company to protect its property at Luzerne, near Wilkesbarre, and Sheriff Tole of Schuylkill County was asked by the Carbon Washery at Honeybrook to furnish protection. The Sheriffs will probably take some action to-morrow.

SITUATION IN WYOMING VALLEY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 19.—To-day was uneventful in the Wyoming Valley. The strikers kept away from the works, and there was no disorder of any kind.

At Pittston the miners have perfected their organization, and now present a solid front. No attempt was made to resume work at any of the collieries there to-day.

The men employed by the West End Coal Company at Mocanaqua continue to resist all attempts to get them out. President Nichols made a last attempt to-day, and failed. It is now said that an effort will be made to reach the men through their wives and daughters. "Mother" Jones, the labor advocate, will probably be sent to the village to persuade the women that it is their duty to urge the men to join the strikers.

A representative of one of the big coal companies said to-day that the owners of the Mocanaqua colliery are getting well paid now for the turkeys they gave their employes last Christmas. The company is mining a great deal of coal, and has offers to buy from many places at fancy figures.

So far as surface indications go, there is no sign of a settlement in this section. If anything, the opposing forces are drifting further apart.

CHARGES BY REPUBLICANS.

Party Leaders Say They Have Proof that Democrats Fomented Trouble.

The Republican National Committee professes to be in possession of proof that the strike in the coal regions was precipitated by Democrats to help Bryan. A member of the National Committee yesterday showed a NEW YORK TIMES reporter a letter written in August, in which the writer not only predicted the strike, but gave dates and figures that have been confirmed by the strike. Ex-Senator Gibbs said:

"The coal strike was organized by Bryan and all that Bryanism represents."

SAYS OPERATORS WILL WIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Calvin Pardee, owner of the Lattimer and Harwood collieries, in the Hazleton district, in an interview to-day, said:

"Under no consideration will the operators yield to the United Mine Workers. It will be a fight to a finish, and the operators will win. So far as I am personally concerned, I have ordered the mules to be taken out of the Harwood mine and put to pasture. I am preparing for a long strike.

"My Superintendent reports this morning that the pressure brought to bear upon my men at Harwood was so great that only a few came to work to-day and that the Harwood mine is practically at a standstill. At Lattimer the men living at a distance from the mine did not appear for work this morning. The mine is working, but with a reduced force.

"So much has been published about the small wages paid to mine workers that I desire to make a statement showing the average earnings of all employes at the Harwood and Lattimer collieries. At Harwood, from which 25,000 tons of coal were shipped in August, the net earnings of the 740 employes for that month amounted to $29,646.53, or an average of $40.06 per capita. At the Lattimer colliery 34,000 tons of coal were shipped in August. We have there 822 employes. Their net earnings were $31,509.21, or an average of $38.33 per capita. The miners are better paid than the average workingman."

MANY TRAIN CREWS IDLE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 19.—The tie-up of the mines has caused the laying off of almost every coal train crew in this region, and whatever coal is being moved is going out in the freight trains. Only three Delaware and Hudson coal trains went north yesterday and three crews were marked out for to-day, but one of these was employed in dumping ashes for the road bed.

The Erie Railroad is almost at a standstill. No coal is taken over the Honesdale branch, and to-day the switching crew at that point was laid off. The Erie and Wyoming Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, the Ontario and Western, and the Lackawanna systems did not move a single coal train to-day in any direction, the strike being wholly responsible for this condition. The number of railroaders idle in consequence reaches into the hundreds. This makes the interest of the railroad men in the strike keen, and they are willing to do everything required to bring about its quick ending.

At district headquarters it was predicted to-day by Nicholas Burke, a committeeman,

Continued on Page 2.

Faster Than Ever to California.
The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily, Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway. —Adv.

How the American Traveler Dines
Sumptuously on the dining cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

FILIPINO REBELS ACTIVE

Ninety Troops Meet 1,000 of Them and Lose 43 Men in Fight.

RUMOR OF TROUBLE IN MANILA

Refugees Arriving There from Other Provinces—Attacks on Americans in Other Places.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—During the last seven days there has been a distinct increase of insurgent aggression, particularly near Manila, along the railroad, and in the Provinces of Laguna, Morong, Bulucan, Nueva Ecija, and Pampanga, culminating Monday in an engagement near Siniloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, in which detachments of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh United States Infantry Regiments, ninety men all told, met a thousand insurgents, armed with rifles and intrenched.

The American loss was twelve killed, including Capt. David D. Mitchell and Second Lieut. George A. Cooper, both of the Fifteenth Infantry; twenty-six wounded, and five missing, who are probably dead.

The enemy had been pursued for several days.

There are rumors of attacks on the railroad and of trouble in Manila. Refugees are arriving here from Laguna, Morong, and Pampanga Provinces. The natives of Manila are restless, and many are leaving the city. The hostile demonstrations are particularly marked along the railroad and on the shores of Laguna de Bay. The insurgents have attacked garrisons and outposts. In some cases they have charged towns, fleeing when pursued. Guiguinto, Polo, Malolos, and Calcocan have been subjected to this treatment.

The Manila mail escort of thirty men was attacked at Cabugao Lake, a two hours' fight ensuing. Cabugao was also attacked, the telegraph office there being destroyed. The insurgents have burned the village of Rosario. They have been cutting the telegraph wires and railroad at certain points.

Armed insurgents have developed in the districts of San Jose, San Mateo, and Mariquina. In the Province of Nueva Ecija ration wagons, with an escort of twelve, were attacked and the wagons burned. Five members of the escort are still missing.

Advices from Cebu describe several attacks upon American garrisons near the capital.

The American casualties outside the Seniloan engagement it is difficult to ascertain, but they are at least fifteen.

Capt. David D. Mitchell entered the army Feb. 20, 1876, as a Second Lieutenant, having been appointed from Missouri. He became First Lieutenant Jan. 31, 1882, and Captain July 15, 1896. From the time of his appointment until his death he was attached to the Fifteenth Infantry. In the Spanish war Capt. Mitchell served first as Major of the First Territorial Infantry and later as Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. George A. Cooper had been in the army about a year, having been appointed a Second Lieutenant Sept. 1, 1899. His home was in Louisiana.

HOBSON REACHES VANCOUVER.

Says Dewey's Shell Fire Did Little Damage to Montojo's Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 19.—Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame arrived from the Philippines by the steamship Empress of Indian to-day, where he has been inspecting the reconctsruction of the Spanish warships sunk at Manila Bay.

Asked as to the conditions of the hulls of the Isle de Cuba, the Isle de Luzon, and the rest of the Spanish craft that went down in the fight in Manila Bay, Lieut. Hobson stated that the damage to the hulls was mainly the result of six months' submergement in the water. The upper works had been badly damaged by fire and the woodwork had been destroyed, while the iron was twisted into every conceivable shape by the action of the heat. Lieut. Hobson, was asked what, in his opinion was the direct cause of the foundering of the ships. Lieut. Hobson replied:

"Why, the Spaniards pulled out the plugs and opened the valves. They sank the ships themselves. Our shell fire did very little damage."

Lieut. Hobson left to-day for Brooklyn, where he will report to the Commandant and then ask for leave of absence. If he gets this he will go to his home in Alabama.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL PASSED.

MANILA, Sept. 19.—The Philippine Commission held a long session to-day and passed the Civil Service bill.

BLOW TO THE PURE FOOD LAW.

Chicago Ruling that Guilty Knowledge Must Be Shown.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The new pure food law was given a death blow to-day when Judge Smith, in the Criminal Court, ruled that no conviction can be made unless it is shown that the storekeeper had guilty knowledge of the selling of impure food. Following this ruling in the first of the cases to come to trial, the State refused to prosecute in several similar cases in which indictments had been secured. Representatives of the State Pure Food Commission expressed their disappointment at the result of their efforts to enforce the law, and they admit that punishment can be meted out in but few cases, because it is almost impossible to show a guilty knowledge on the part of the storekeeper.

ELISHA D. BANGS DEAD.

President of Boston Stock Exchange Succumbs to Lockjaw.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Elisha D. Bangs, President of the Boston Stock Exchange, died this afternoon from lockjaw, the result of a fall from his carriage on Sept. 8, when his ankle was fractured. An operation was found necessary, and he died while under the influence of the ether.

Mr. Bangs was fifty-eight years old, and lived in Winchester, Mass. He was at the head of the firm of E. D. Bangs & Co., bankers, at 88 State Street, and for the last few years had been President of the Boston Stock Exchange.

He was born at Brewster, Mass., and was the son of a well-known ship owner. He was graduated from Harvard, and after graduation spent two years traveling in Europe. On his return he entered a broker's office in State Street, and rose steadily, until he became the head of a firm doing business at the same corner as that where he had started.

Mr. Bangs married Miss Georgiana Skillings of Winchester, and leaves one child, Mrs. Walter Brown, who also lives in Winchester. Mr. Bangs was a member of the Union Club of Boston.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP

Commission Reports by Cable Result of Investigation.

WHY REBELLION IS KEPT UP

Leaders Await Result of Presidential Election—Evacuation Would Mean Chaos and Anarchy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—On Aug. 17 Secretary Root cabled the Philippine Commission for a report of its operations to date. Portions of the reply, cabled on Aug. 21, were incorporated by President McKinley in his letter of acceptance of the renomination for President. Following is the text of Secretary Root's dispatch and the commission's reply:

Aug. 17, 1900.

To Philippine Commission, Manila:

The President wishes you to report by cable the views of commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress of opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state; probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and influences operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government.

ROOT,
Secretary of War.

Manila, Aug. 21, 1900.

Secretary of War, Washington:

Replying to dispatch, commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing.

Mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious, and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops in 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement furthered by abuses of insurgents. Affirmed that large number of people long for peace, and are willing to accept Government under United States.

Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become Ladrones. Nearly all prominent Generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance. Policy of leniency culminating in amnesty had marked effect to induce surrenders, until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms of changed policy and stayed surrenders to await result of elections.

THE NATIVES TERRORIZED.

Disturbances in parts of islands, kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamations and orders, to influence election, do not show unfriendly attitude of majority of people of provinces where they occur, but only activity of small insurgent bodies in mountain fastnesses whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruit from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder, and plunder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in some garrisoned towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of United States and defenselessness of people without arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outrages.

Despite these difficulties, maintenance of status quo makes for more peaceful conditions. All Northern Luzon, except in Neuvaecija and Bulacan, are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, have not been molested for five months. In excepted provinces and parts of provinces of Southern Luzon, insurrecto bands dodge from one mountain refuge to another and give occasional trouble.

Tagalogs alone, active in leading guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and parts of Panay which maintain themselves by method described. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Taolas, Bohol, and other Visayan islands little disturbance exists and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cayagan, in Mindinao, old Tagalog penal settlement, considerable force of Ladrones makes neighboring country dangerous, and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in the south of this large, sparsely settled island at Zamboanga, Cottabatto, and other points the country is tranquil.

Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unsettled conditions and unguarded American or foreigner traveling ordinary trails far from garrisons and attracting cupidity, runs risk of violence, even in pacified provinces. Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected.

Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered they will be sufficient force for the maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. It is conceded by all but men in arms and is implied in their proclamations that if election confirms present policy remnant of insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of rank and file. Ladrones, in part a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures.

Existing insurrecto organization now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result.

Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property—secular and religious—most insecure, banish by fear of cruel proscription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos Insurgent Government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our Government or some other.

Business interrupted by war is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by loss of draught cattle through disease and war. Meat is now 15 cents a pound. Customs collections for last quarter were 50 per cent. greater than ever in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. Total revenue for the same period was one-third greater than any quarter under Spain, though Cedula tax, the chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished.

PUBLIC WORKS NEEDED.

Economy and efficiency of military government have created a surplus fund of six millions Mexican, which should be expended in much-needed public works, notably improvement of Manila Harbor, the condition of which, with consequent delay and expense in landing goods, is a greater embargo on business than many nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative.

With proper tariff and facilities Manila will become the great port of the Orient.

Spanish revenue laws, throwing the burden of taxation on the poor, give the wealthy comparative immunity. The tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery, and other necessaries. Spanish inland revenue is chiefly derived from the poll tax, tax on small businesses, fishing license, and the like, but no land tax. Are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious customs laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax, and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the average American State will give less annoyance, and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including military and constabulary.

MBad condition of currency hinders business. Steps should be taken toward early resumption of gold standard. Are preparing stringent civil service law giving equal opportunity to Filipinos and Americans, with preference for former where qualifications are equal, to enter at lowest rank and by promotion reach head of department. Municipal corporations are being organized on popular basis. Much-needed reforms in civil and criminal procedure, criminal code, and judicial system, favored by Filipino bar will be effected.

Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in these wonderfully rich, beautiful, and healthful tropical islands. Forty-five miles of railroad extension under negotiation will give access to large province rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate curing tropical diseases. Railroad construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands.

Calls from all parts of the islands for public schools, school supplies, and English teachers are greater than commission can provide until comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults are being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices, and between different tribes will be English. Creation of central government within eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in bill of rights in Federal Constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education, and political enlightenment.

WILLIAM H. TAFT,
DEAN C. WORCESTER,
LUKE E. WRIGHT,
HENRY C. IDE,
BERNARD MOSES.

PROF. C. C. LANGDELL TO RETIRE

Was for a Quarter of a Century Dean of the Harvard Law School.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 19.—A bulletin in Austin Hall, Harvard University, to-day informed registering law students that Prof. Christpher Columbus Langdell, for twenty-five years Dean of the Law School, and for the last five years Lecturer on Equity there, would sever active connection with the school this Autumn, his lecture courses being taken by Prof. Ames, the present Dean.

For several years Prof. Langdell's eyesight has been failing, and now, at the age of seventy-four, he is almost totally blind. He gained an international reputation by originating the case system in the study of law. In 1887, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Deanship, a celebration was held in his honor, at which many prominent jurists were present. Prof. Langdell is the author of numerous works and compilations on equity and contracts.

YALE'S NEW POST OFFICE.

To Open Oct. 1 in Quarters in North College Fully Equipped.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 19.—Orders were sent out this morning by Postmaster Howarth of the New Haven Post Office for the establishment of a new sub-station on the Yale Campus, to be known as the Yale Post Office Sub-Station. Thomas F. Clarke, a clerk in the local Post Office, was appointed Postmaster for the college, and will commence his duties directly after the opening of the Fall term, Oct. 1. The quarters of the new station will be in North College during the coming year, occupying the whole of the lower floor of the north corridor, an old passageway from front to rear of the old building being opened for the purpose.

The station will be fitted up with 500 lock boxes in the most approved fashion, and a regular office business will be transacted, with money orders, registered letters, and all the other details of a regular office. Each room will be given a separate box, and there will be no deliveries as before by the college postman, this old-time institution passing away with the innovation.

The Post Office will remain in North College until next year, when on the completion of Fayerweather Hall on the new campus it will be moved to the new building. A special telegraph and telephone service is likely to be put in on the campus next year as an experiment.

APPARENT SHORTAGE OF $3,500.

Capt. Henry Resigns as Secretary of Postal Clerks' Association.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 19.—Capt. John V. Henry, who two weeks ago resigned as Assistant Postmaster here, has also resigned as Secretary of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association, which office he has held for the past three years. It is said that his accounts are tangled and that there is an apparent discrepancy of about $3,500.

The American Security Company is on Capt. Henry's bond for $10,000. An agent of that company was here to-day. The Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association has a membership of 4,000, and has deposited in Ricker's Bank here the sum of $35,000. Capt. Henry's books have been taken to Chicago for further examination.

CHANGES IN CARNEGIE COMPANY.

Resignation of A. M. Moreland Followed by Promotions.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 19.—The resignation of Andrew M. Moreland as Director and Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company was accepted at a meeting of Directors Tuesday and William W. Blackburn, (not Assistant Secretary Campbell, as previously announced,) was elected to succeed him in both positions.

Mr. Moreland continues as Secretary and a Director of the Carnegie Company, which operates all the Carnegie concerns. The only reason for his resignation was to relieve him of much clerical labor. As Secretary of the Carnegie Company he had to write his name 54,000 times on the bond issue.

William C. McCausland, formerly cashier of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, and subsequently cashier of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, was appointed to succeed Mr. Blackburn as Assistant Treasurer of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Frank A. McCune was appointed cashier of the Carnegie Steel Company to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. McCausland's promotion.

The resignation of George Megrew as purchasing agent of the Carnegie Steel Company was accepted, but his successor was not appointed. He is a nephew of H. C. Frick.

President Schwab has gone to New York to attend a meeting of the steel rail people. Prices are coming down and a big boom in railway building may be expected. It is said the new price may be cut to $26 and $25 for next year's delivery.

Speaking of Block Signals,
"The New York Central has, firstly, the interlocking system, and superadded to this, secondly, the union of the lock and block system, (Syke's.)"—Extract from address of Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

Convenient by Car or Cab.
The West 23d Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Through fast express trains to the West.—Adv.

Poland Water Leads All.
Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

AMERICA TO REFUSE KAISER'S PROPOSAL

Opposes Punishment of Chinese as Preliminary Peace Condition.

THE CZAR CLAIMS $500,000,000

Minister Conger Says Peking Must Be Occupied Until a Settlement Is Effected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Germany's proposal to the powers that the punishment of those responsible for the recent outrages in China be made a preliminary condition of peace negotiations will not, it is understood, be accepted by the United States.

It is not, however, certain that a positive reply will be made at once. No definite reply has yet been returned to Russia's second question about what the United States will do when she withdraws from China, and there will be the same delay probably in answering the German note. It is, however, realized by the Administration that the time is approaching when the United States must choose a policy, and Germany's decided attitude is expected to hasten America's decision.

President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, reached Washington at 7:45 this morning from Canton. They were met at the station by Assistant Secretary Pruden and Adjutant General Corbin, who, after to-day will be acting Secretary of War, in the absence of both Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn.

Mr. McKinley lost no time in notifying the officials he desired to consult on his return, and the day was largely given up to private discussions. Although it was stated that no answer to the German note would be ready to-day, it appeared that the President, after talking over the situation with Attorney General Griggs, Acting Secretary Hill, and Assistant Secretary Adee, had arrived at a conclusion as to the nature of the response that should be made. Mr. Adee spent the afternoon consulting Acting Secretary Hill and in drafting the note of response. It was said that the note is to be gone over carefully at a further meeting.

One of the President's chief advisers will be in Washington to-morrow. Word was received from Secretary Long saying that he will be here, and a Cabinet meeting is talked about for to-morrow or the next day.

The German Government apparently is anxious for a speedy answer, as Baron Sternberg paid two visits to the State Department after the German note was delivered. The Chinese Minister also was twice at the State Department to-day seeking to influence the Government not to agree to the joint action suggested in the German note.

The first definite determination to begin peace negotiations seems to have been reached by the French and Russian Governments, which have made known their purpose to proceed with Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching as soon as feasible. As France is acting with Russia, this determination appears to remove any prospect of a modification of the Russo-France determination to withdraw from Peking. It also disposes of all question as to the credentials of Li-Hung-Chang. If it is the purpose of France and Russia to begin peace negotiations, it would follow that at least some of the great powers will not concur in the German note.

The United States is in an awkward position. It gave its assent to Russia's withdrawal policy in August, and promised to withdraw if Russia did. Since then assurances have been received that not only Russia but France will withdraw, and Russia has inquired whether the United States is going to stand by its promises. An evasive answer has been returned. Harmony between the powers was made the sole condition of the United States remaining in Peking. Germany took issue with Russia, thereby breaking the harmony of the powers, but the United States did not withdraw

stances have changed and that she must remain also."

The chief of one of the embassies, discussing the question this afternoon, observed:

"Probably all the interested powers will agree to adopt the German proposition, with the possible exception of Russia, who has hitherto carefully avoided mentioning the punishment of the guilty. Certainly the United States will adopt it."

The German papers, with scarcely an exception, approve the circular note. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"Mere notoriousness does not suffice for the assumption of guilt. The Ministers at Peking must produce proofs against each person charged."

The Berliner Post and the National Zeitung declare that the note proves that Germany does not wish excessive or unreasonable demands, but that she will insist upon the punishment of those really guilty as the only way in which China can be taught a lesson which she will not forget.

The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that the proposition of Germany will demonstrate whether any power deems its special interests more important than the general joint interests. The Vossische Zeitung declares that Germany will not be satisfied with half measures. The Boersen Zeitung contends that the foreign envoys in Peking cannot afford to place the Empress Regent and Prince Tuan on the list, and must therefore be content with merely naming the actual anti-legation leaders. The Neueste Nachrichten demonstrates at length the necessity of punishing the real culprits.

The Boersen Zeitung to-day prints a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Monday, Sept. 17, saying that an imperial edict dated Sept. 7 commands all the Chinese Generals, under pain of death, to avoid hostile acts, orders all high officials to return to Peking and assist in restoring order and peace and orders the suppression of the Boxers, whose leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders comprehensive reform in the entire administration of the empire. The allies at Peking, it is also declared in the dispatch, must insist upon the Emperor's return and the punishment of Kang-Yi and all the Boxer leaders.

MAINZ, Germany, Sept. 19.—The Socialist Congress to-day, after a heated discussion, adopted resolutions protesting strongly against Germany's course in China.

Herr Schoenlank said the worst feature of the general political situation was the fact that Germany was now in the midst of absolutism, with a mock Chancellor and a mock Reichstag.

CHINESE MINISTER PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Minister Wu-Ting-Fang was greatly interested to-day in the German note to the powers. When seen at the Chinese Legation he said:

"I can hardly believe that this step has been taken. If it has, it is so unfortunate in its influence upon the general question that I am greatly in hopes Germany will reconsider it. The condition imposed upon China would be very hard. It would amount to determining one of the subjects of negotiation before negotiations had commenced. More than this, such a condition, if imposed, is simply impossible, and, being impossible, the effect would be to bring the peace negotiations to a complete standstill. Suppose the situation was reversed, and this unfortunate trouble had occurred in some one of the countries now dealing with China. In the midst of excitement, suspicion might have been directed against persons high in authority, even against the members of the royal family in that country. Would that country, when the question of settlement came up, for a moment consider the surrender of those persons vaguely suspected, or would it not ask that all questions be considered by the court which was to pass upon the entire subject? Who could tell to whom this condition would apply?

"There have been intimations against those very high in Chinese affairs, but it would be very hard, yes, impossible, to say in advance, before the negotiators had considered the question, that these persons should be given up. Who would furnish the proof? This is an indispensable requisite, according to your recognized judicial methods, that persons accused have the right to be heard, and that their evidence shall be taken into account in proving an accusation. But according to this proposal there would be a surrender of the party first, before the negotiators had an opportunity to consider all questions of proof which might be presented."

RUSSIA TO CLAIM $500,000,000.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—According to The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent Russia will claim an indemnity of £100,000,000

The British Foreign Office states that no reply has yet been sent to the German note.

Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li-Hung-Chang, outlined apparently by the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, the Foreign Office officials say the British Premier has not sent any message to Li-Hung-Chang.

It is pointed out at the Foreign Office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese Governments have already announced their support of the German policy in China are unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

A Washington special says:

"The change of front on the part of the United States Government regarding Russia's evacuation proposal was due to the fact that Mr. Conger and Mr. Tower confirmed information obtained by the British Minister in St. Petersburg showing that Russia's proposition concealed a well-designed plan to seize Manchuria."

A dispatch to The Times from Shanghai, dated yesterday, asserts that Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald will become British Minister at Tokio, and will be succeeded at Peking by Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the present British Minister at the Japanese capital. "This," says The Times's correspondent, "is disappointing to Britishers in the Far East, as they had hoped that a stronger diplomatist would be sent to Peking.

It is probable that Vice Admiral Seymour will meet Sir Claude MacDonald at Tien-Tsin.

Reports from Nanking point to the increasing activity and influence of the anti-foreign party. The manner in which the Yang-tse Viceroys have been ignored by the Throne in reference to the peace negotiations, while imperial edicts order the Manchu leaders to resume the control of affairs, is capable of only one interpretation. Shanghai specials seem to show quite a shower of edicts regarding negotiators, to which little importance is attached.

HONGKONG, Sept. 19.—An imperial edict received at Canton appoints Li-Hung-Chang, Prince Ching, and Sheng to be peace negotiators.

Since the suppression of newspapers in Canton still more damaging leaflets have been circulated, announcing Chinese victories and that the allies are seeking peace. It is supposed that these were written by the literati with a view of fomenting the anti-foreign feeling. The Viceroy is powerless to suppress this form of agitation.

CONGER AGAINST WITHDRAWAL.

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PEKING, Sept. 12, via Taku, Sept. 16, via Shanghai, Sept. 18.—Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, says that Peking must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is effected, as otherwise all the value of the expedition will be lost.

Gen. Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting, or foraging. Every facility is to be given to Chinese who desire to reopen their shops, and everything taken must be paid for.

ALLIES ENGAGED 6,000 BOXERS.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, describing the capture and burning Sept. 11 of Liang-Hiang-Hsien, southwest of Peking, by a German naval battalion, accompanied by forty Bengal Lancers, says the foreign force faced 6,000 "Boxers" and many Chinese regulars, the enemy losing 380 killed.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR SAILS NORTH.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.—Vice Admiral Seymour, on board the British dispatch vessel Alacrity, sailed to-day for the north.

TAXES FOR 1900 NOW A LIEN.

The Assessment Rolls Turned Over to the Receiver of Taxes.

The assessment rolls for taxes were handed over to Receiver of Taxes Austen by President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council yesterday at noon.

Receiver Austen issued an official announcement that taxes, under the decision of the Supreme Court, become a lien on property from Sept. 19, at noon. Warrants were attached to the books showing that water rates had been added on each parcel assessed.

RELIEF FOR GALVESTON

Merchants' Association to Work With Chamber of Commerce.

CALL FOR LARGER DONATIONS

Additional Subscriptions to the Several Funds—The Transport McPherson Sails Laden with Supplies.

The amount raised in this city for the Galveston sufferers is not up to the expectations of the business men who are actively engaged in looking after the relief of the people of the Southern city.

"We will raise $100,000 here to-day," was the statement made by a member of the Chamber of Commerce on the day the first meeting was called by the Chamber to arrange for a relief fund. The net result of subscriptions for that day was a little over $25,000.

Subscriptions have been received at several headquarters. A move in favor of the concentration of future work was made last night by the Merchants' Association. In the future all subscriptions received by that organization will be turned over to the Chamber of Commerce committee.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Fund, late yesterday afternoon sent a messenger to the Chamber with the request that the newspapers be asked to impress upon the public the necessity of New York City making a most liberal contribution. "We ought to show the people of the South that we are willing to aid them," was the conclusion of Mr. Stillman's message.

"Many members," said one of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, "are holding back large subscriptions for future developments. This, in a way, is disappointing, as they should come forward now. At the time of the great Chicago fire ten members subscribed $10,000 each. We ought now to show the Southern people that we are equally ready to respond to their call for help."

The cash subscriptions received showed the following totals last night:

Merchants' Association	$94,996.10
Chamber of Commerce	62,133.75
Produce Exchange	12,749.00
Stock Exchange	21,286.00
Cotton Exchange	5,952.00
Mayor's relief fund	24,795.70
The tobacco interests	3,015.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,151.00
Through New York Herald	18,982.65
Through New York Journal	11,764.18
Tammany Hall	10,000.00
The State Relief Committee	503.00
Total	$269,233.28

The returns of the various theatrical benefits are not included in this list.

CONCENTRATION OF RELIEF WORK.

At a special meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association, which was held last night, resolutions were adopted for the concentration of the relief work in this city under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce. In a preamble the work accomplished to date was recited. The resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the further work of relief (which must be systematically and persistently continued) should be henceforth carried on with deliberation and mature consideration rather than with the utmost speed; that it should be directed to affording the largest possible degree of permanent aid rather than to immediate relief; that the needs of the sufferers should be reported upon by a personal representative of the relief organizations of this city, and that all donation funds should thereafter be disbursed through such channels and in such manner as to best carry out the intent of the donors.

Resolved, That the collection of relief funds will be promoted, and their application most beneficially directed, if the administration of the entire work of relief in this city be intrusted to a single organization, whereby great waste of energy and means arising from divided effort will be avoided.

Resolved, That this committee deems the Chamber of Commerce the organization best fitted, by reason of its great influence in this community, the eminence of its membership, and the ability of its management, to undertake sole direction of the further work of relief, and, moreover, this committee notes with satisfaction the fact that many of its members are likewise members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the same purpose.

Resolved, That any funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the committee and all funds hereafter received by it be paid over to the Treasurer of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to be applied under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce in such manner as that body may deem fitting, and the members of the Merchants' Association are requested to co-operate as fully as possible with the Chamber of Commerce in further prosecution of this work.

A vote of thanks was extended to William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, for his work in arranging for speedy relief for Galveston. This resolution was passed at the suggestion of John Claflin, Chairman of the Relief Committee.

THE McPHERSON CARRIES SUPPLIES.

The United States transport McPherson sailed at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She was loaded to her fullest capacity with supplies sent by the Merchants' Association and its Citizens' Relief Committee. Her cargo included:

Provisions worth	$69,765.33
Boots and shoes	8,014.25
Stoves and household utensils	11,936.63
Disinfectants and drugs	4,057.90
Clothing	25,000.00
Miscellaneous supplies	20,000.00

The greater portion of these supplies was loaded in twenty hours. This was accomplished by the aid of the Quartermaster's Department, of which Col. Kimball is in charge.

That additional shipments of food and other supplies will not be needed at Galveston was shown by the following message received yesterday by Alexander E. Orr, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee:

Ample supplies now being received, and I beg that you will send other assistance in the shape of money. Outside districts of Galveston will be provided by this body, in conjunction with the Governor, but details of plan not yet perfected. John Sealy is Chairman of finance, to whom all remittances should be made.

W. A. McVITTIE,
Chairman Relief Committee.

This telegram was in answer to one sent by Mr. Orr asking what was most needed at Galveston.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FUND.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Galveston Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, reported the following contributions received yesterday:

George T. Bliss	$250.00	Jacob W. Miller	5.00
R. J. Cross	50.00	Susan C. Twombly	150.00
Sarah O. Agnew	10.00	St. Luke's Church	19.00
F. E. Cross	100.00	D. Stuart Dodge	100.00
Edw. N. Gibbs	100.00	Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge	200.00
James McCreery & Co.	250.00	William K. Vanderbilt	2,500.00
F. Aug. Schermerhorn	500.00	Previously acknowledged	57,704.75
Wm. G. Hoopler	25.00	Total	62,133.75
A. C. Armstrong & Son	50.00		
Dodge & Olcott	100.00		
C. L. B.	10.00		
T. B. B.	10.00		

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

The Merchants' Association reported the following subscriptions received yesterday. These do not include an estimate of $25,000 worth of supplies contributed and shipped on the McPherson:

E. K. Haviland	$1	Frederick S. Lafond	5
Through Eve. Post	1,855	W. M. Crombie & Co.	10
W. Helmrath	50	Cash	5
David Moffatt & Co.	50	The Dunbar Box and Lumber Company	25
McDermott & Howard	25	H. G. Silleck, Jr.	50
Stove Mfg. Repair Association	25	Governeur E. Smith	10
Cash	1	The Cander & Kreider Company	25
Howells Brothers	25	Price & Hart	25
J. C. Bird and wife	2	Mrs. C. S. Odell	10
Foster, Paul & Co.	100	First Pres. Church, New Rochelle	50.70
Edgar W. Starr	10	A. Zimmermann	10
Van Buren & Co.	2	C. F. Lyon & Co.	25
Employes L. Meyers & Son	20	L. Shipman Sons	10
Friend & Fleisch	10	Cash	2
Albert Bell	6	C. E. Soc., Arlington Av. Pres. Church, Brooklyn	16.50
W. P. S.	10	John Gilliam	12.50
J. Gillott & Sons	50	J. S. Andrews	10
Stetson, Cutler & Redman	100	Arthur B. Turnure	10
Albro J. Newton	25	A. H. Bond	10
C. W. Wilson & Co.	25	A. E. Foster	5
Charles F. Fisher	10	Baron de Senechol	5
Elijah Brown	5	Walter B. Manny	25
William Breen	5	The Gen. Supply Co.	10
G. F. Smith	5	I. B. Kleinert Rub. Co.	100
Moore Brothers	10	Subscription through J. N. Francolini, Pres. Italian Sav. Bank, 43 Spring St.	250
Dexter Hunter	25	James Rorke	25
Willard, Hawes & Co.	100	Miles Tierney	25
Hardy, Voorhees & Co.	50	Leonard Moody	5
Chas. Hofferberth	20	Oliver Brothers	25
R. R. Sizer & Co.	25	The Un. Fabric Co.	10
J. A. Suyder & Bro.	10	Wilbur F. Osborne	10
Cooney, Eckstein & Co.	100	Charles H. Price	5
Bell Brothers	25	Conn. Clasp Co.	10
F. Eckenroth & Son	25	A. G. Agnew	250
Am. Lumber Co.	25		
Robert McNeill	25		
A. P. Bigelow	25		

Gorden Knox Bell	25	"R. E. L. M."	$3.00
Marion Mason Bell	25	Lewis Av. Con. Church	48.00
J. H. Dill	5	F. E. Pouch	25.00
Percy W. Hewlett	1	A. L. How	2.00
Alex. E. Burnside	5	J. V. Meserole	25.00
Seventh Av. United Pres. Church	5	"M. E. J."	1.00
Previously acknowledged	90,700.40	"A. D. B."	5.00
Total	$94,996.10	"J. S. M."	5.00
		Mrs. Langdon	1.00
		"J. J. M."	100.00
		"E.M.N.I.B.D."	14.00
		Yorkville Lodge No. 61, I. O. S. B., through S. Magnus, Treas.	25.00
		Uniformed force and employes of New York Fire Department, transmitted through John J. Scannell, Fire Commissioner	$2,665.25
		Congregation of Temple Rodolph Sholom, transmitted by the President, Ben Blumenthal	200.00
		Previously reported	$21,248.25
		Total	$24,709.70

The members of the Fire Department yesterday added $2,665.25 to the fund being raised by Mayor Van Wyck, and as soon as the money was received, the Mayor notified the Galveston authorities that they could draw on him for that amount.

In response to the Mayor's telegram telling of the Police Fund which was turned in on Tuesday, he received the following reply from the Mayor of Galveston:

No contribution has been made to the storm sufferers of Galveston which has awakened more appreciation and thankfulness than the contribution of $7,738 by the police force of New York City. All feel that this contribution was from the hearts of those who could give but little, but who had heard with sadness of the great calamity of their fellow-countrymen of Galveston. Please make known to the police force of New York our gratitude and thanks for their noble contribution. They will ever be remembered by a grateful people.

THE STATE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The State Relief Committee, of which J. P. Morgan is Treasurer, has received the following additional subscriptions:

Through William Berri of The Brooklyn Standard Union:

William Berri	$100	Georgianna C. Stone	$25
Col. J. N. Partridge	50	W. S. Kenneys	1
Charles W. Price	10	Hamilton Garnsey	1
Fred L. Gross	1	L. H. Packard	25
Thomas S. Blankley	25	Ella M. Packard	5
L. S. F.	5		
M. C. Speedman	25	Total	$503
Emma D. Stone	25		

This amount does not include the Stock Exchange subscriptions ($21,000) turned over to Mr. Morgan to be used by the State Committee.

The Produce and Cotton Exchanges had no figures to give out yesterday. The same was true of the Salvation Army and the Red Cross fund.

RELIEF WORK SYSTEMATIZED.

Statement by Galveston Chairman—Miss Barton Ill—City Ready to Resume Exports.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 19.—Normal conditions are fast being restored in Galveston. The work of clearing the streets of débris continues unabated, and all relief work is now thoroughly systematized. Several human bodies were found to-day. No attempt was made to identify them, and they were immediately cremated.

John Sealy, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, made the following statement to-day:

An inquiry as to the funds is pertinent and the public should be informed. In the first place I am not paying out any money to any one except on the order of William A. McVitie, Chairman of the Relief Committee. What we are looking after now is the immediate relief of those in distress, such as furnishing clothes, food, and the payment of men who are working on the street clearing up the débris and burning dead bodies. On the 18th inst. we began paying these men $1.50 per day, and furnishing supplies for their families. Men who are not working and who cannot show tickets to the effect that they have been employed get no supplies.

The question of judicious distribution of all funds will be taken up by the Central Committee and a plan worked out for the best interest and benefit of all. Each member of the committee has under consideration some suggestion and a general plan will be perfected at an early date.

A full record of every subscription has been kept, which I will publish in due time in connection with the lists Gov. Sayers has received at Austin. The Governor and I think best not to publish these lists until matters are more settled. I am ready at any time the Governor advises to publish the entire list. The Mayor is turning over to me all moneys he receives.

Everything is working with perfect system, harmoniously and intelligently, between the officials and the different committees. The Governor has aided us greatly with his zeal and interest in our trouble.

The report that Miss Clara Barton is ill and that she has been compelled to leave is an error. She is indisposed, though not seriously so, and remains in her room, but she is directing the work of her assistants. A system has now been inaugurated and the work is progressing smoothly in conjunction with the local relief committee. The Red Cross Society has arranged to use the warehouses at Twenty-fifth and Strand as a supply depot and office. Herbert Talmage of Miss Barton's staff will supervise the shipments of supplies.

Efforts are being made to open the public schools on Oct. 1, the date set before the storm for their opening. Three of the school buildings can be made habitable at slight cost.

The losses to the life insurance companies are estimated at $500,000. Most of those who carried old line life policies escaped. The fraternal orders will lose quite heavily.

The Gulf Ports Trading Company addressed a letter to General Manager Polk of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad to-day, advising him that strenuous efforts were being made to divert business from Galveston to other ports on representation that Galveston would be unable to take care of the shipments. He was asked to-day whether his line would issue domestic and foreign bills of lading for export shipments through Galveston.

Col. Polk replied that the representations were entirely false; that it is expected to have rail communication opened to Galveston by to-morrow, and to begin the delivery of local and export freight here Friday morning; that orders have already been issued to Superintendents to let Galveston freight come forward, and agents have been authorized to accept freight for Galveston and sign domestic and foreign bills of lading as usual.

The lighthouse steamer Arbutus arrived to-day from Key West and was tendered to the General Relief Committee.

The wheat in Elevator A is being turned over and put in shape to deliver to vessels. There were about 10,000 cars of wheat on the tracks here, and most of them show a peculiar condition. In nearly all of them there is a foot of wheat on the bottom to which the water rose. It was salt water and the wheat caked so hard that the "tryer" used by the Inspector will not penetrate it. The grain above this water line appears not to have been damaged. The good grain was being transferred by hand to other cars to-day. Hanna & Leonard's new elevator began business to-night. The British steamer Endeavor is taking on a full cargo of wheat.

The most reliable information obtainable places the dead between 5,000 and 5,500.

A census bureau was established and placed in operation to-day. A mortuary bureau has also been opened, where relatives or friends are to make oath of the known death of persons lost in the storm. These bureaus will materially assist in a more accurate record of the dead.

Insurance Inspector J. G. Youen has begun to go over the city to make a detailed report of the houses destroyed. The fire insurance companies are arranging to refund pro rata on policies on houses and furniture where they have been entirely destroyed by the hurricane and the holders thereof want them cancelled.

At a meeting of the general relief committee to-day no one was found who would undertake the work of removing the city's débris on contract, as all state it would be impossible to make a definite estimate. The nearest estimate expert wreckers will make is that it will take 2,000 men ninety days to clear away the débris and get all the bodies out, and that this will cost $500,000. The board adopted a resolution stating that it was its opinion that the best way to solve the problem of clearing away the débris was to let a contract to some one to do the work. It recommended to the general committee that this be done.

GOV. SAYERS'S STATEMENT.

Relief Work Progressing Satisfactorily—Loss of Life Estimated at 12,000.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 19.—Gov. Joseph D. Sayers to-night made the following signed statement:

"The situation to-night in all parts of the stricken district, so far as known to me, is improved, and will, I believe, should we have fair weather, continue to improve. The method of distributing the benefactions of the people has become systematized and has been reduced to the lowest expense possible.

"I have supplied Galveston with sufficient money to pay reasonable wages to all laborers who will assist in cleansing the city and removing the vast amount of debris that has accumulated. Provisions and clothing have also been shipped there to supply those who are needy and unable to provide for themselves. I have also made ample provision for the relief of sufferers as they reach and pass through Houston for Galveston. As soon as I am able I shall give to the public a complete itemized statement of all moneys received by me, how they have been distributed, &c.

"The loss of life occasioned by the storm in Galveston and elsewhere on the Southern coast cannot be less than 12,000, while the loss of property will probably aggregate $20,000,000. Notwithstanding this severe affliction, I have every confidence that the stricken districts will rapidly revive and that Galveston will from her present desolation and sorrow arise with renewed strength and vigor."

London Bankers' Offer.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In the morning papers appears a letter signed by the Barings, Rothschilds, Speyers, and Brown, Shipley & Co., in which these houses offer to receive subscriptions in aid of the Galveston sufferers and to forward them through the New York Chamber of Commerce. The Barings and Brown, Shipley & Co. contribute each £210, and the Rothschilds and Speyers each £525.

$500 from Embassy at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The United States Embassy in Berlin has sent $500 to the Galveston relief fund, Prof. Barth being the only German who contributed.

MR. HILL'S PICTURE FOUND.

A Smaller One at Headquarters Makes Mr. Croker Laugh.

The "lost or stolen" picture of David B. Hill has turned up at last. The framed likeness is now in the law offices of Mr. Hill at Albany, having been taken there by a friend. The mystery of the disappearance of the picture from Democratic State Headquarters was cleared up yesterday.

Mr. Hill's stenographer heard that the pictures of Richard Croker and ex-Senator Edward Murphy had been taken to Saratoga. This was at the height of the factional fight between the Croker and the Hill factions.

"If Mr. Croker's picture is going to be in the convention hall at Saratoga, I will take up Mr. Hill's picture, so that he won't be left," said Mr. Hill's wise stenographer.

After the return of the politicians from Saratoga the loss of Mr. Hill's picture from the walls of headquarters was discovered. No trace could be found, and the howl raised brought a confession from the friend of Mr. Hill that the picture was now in Mr. Hill's law office at Albany.

"Will David B. Hill's picture be returned to State Headquarters, and put where it had been hanging for weeks?" was asked of Chairman Campbell.

"That I can't tell," he replied.

"Will the fact that Mr. Croker is a caller every day at headquarters prevent the return of the picture to the walls?" was asked.

"I can't answer that," was the reply.

A Tammany man yesterday pasted a very small picture of Mr. Hill on the wall where the large framed picture was.

Richard Croker laughed last evening when he saw the microscopic likeness on the wall.

"That's a funny thing, all round," said the Tammany leader.

Sergeant at Arms Wager, who claims to be the owner of the Hill picture, is anxious to know when he is going to get it back.

PEQUOD CLUB'S CIGAR BILL.

A judgment against the Pequod Club for $480 was entered yesterday in the City Court. This fact brought out some peculiar circumstances of office holding and politics. John C. Sheehan, who has been fighting Richard Croker in the Ninth Assembly District, has been backing the Pequod Club. After the recent primary fight the organization has not thriven financially. The club has hundreds of members, and has always been solvent. The judgment yesterday was in favor of Robert C. Brown and George L. Storms for cigars furnished.

As Clerk of the City Court, Thomas F. Smith, who has been making the fight against John C. Sheehan in the Ninth District, entered the order in the judgment books against his political antagonist. Execution was issued and a deputy sheriff found that a part of the account had been paid. It was said at the clubhouse that it was a queer proceeding, as the organization had paid $12,000 for cigars to Messrs. Storm and Brown during the past nine years.

GERMAN-AMERICANS ACTIVE.

The German-American McKinley-Roosevelt League of Brooklyn, which was organized about a month ago, held its first general meeting last night at Arion Hall, Broadway and Wall Street, Brooklyn. The league has already a membership of 1,000 and a general committee of 154 members. Arrangements have been made to have mass meetings at the various halls in Brooklyn during the campaign, and it is announced that Gov. Roosevelt will speak at some of them.

Arthur V. Briesen, the President of the league, presided at the meeting last night and made a speech in German, urging the members of the league to work for McKinley and Roosevelt. Dr. John W. Schlidge and Henry Weismann also made speeches in German and ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn made two speeches—one in German and one in English.

"Our goods are bought all over the world," Mr. Schieren said, "because they are honest and the best. Our export trade interests have increased 50 per cent. since McKinley was elected. His Administration has been the greatest that has ever been heard of in a commercial way. It will be appreciated more thoroughly when he goes out of office, but that won't be next year. I traveled all across the country this Spring and found it enjoying a condition of prosperity such as has never been known before."

At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted indorsing the nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt and promising them the support of the German-American element in the campaign.

CADETS' PUNISHMENT REMITTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Sept. 19.—Col. A. L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, has remitted part of the punishment given forty cadet members of the third class who were found guilty of giving a "silence" in the mess hall some months ago to Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey. The men who pleaded guilty were sentenced to forfeit half their furlough and walk long punishment tours.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons since early in August were spent by the forty "immortals" tramping up and down barracks area, fully equipped, as sentinels. They were not permitted beyond cadet limits, and all privileges usually enjoyed by cadets were denied them. The cutting of furlough, however, was the worst part of the sentence.

The cadets apologized to Col. Mills for their conduct, and the unfulfilled part of the sentence was revoked. The "yearlings" will go on furlough June 15 next year, as usual, and the lads are happy.

BELLE ARCHER DEAD.

WARREN, Penn., Sept. 19.—Belle Archer, the actress, died at Emergency Hospital, this city, to-night.

Miss Archer and her company played Saturday night in Niagara Falls, coming to Warren Sunday evening. En route Miss Archer manifested symptoms of illness. On Tuesday morning she lapsed into a comatose state and later in the day was removed to Emergency Hospital, where an examination revealed the fact that she was suffering from a blood clot on the brain, which ultimately caused her death.

Belle Archer's stage career began about ten years ago with a company then presenting "Pinafore." She was then known as Belle McKenzie. Later she became the leading woman with E. H. Sothern's company. She also played leading parts with the late Alexander Salvini, appearing in "The Three Musketeers," "Ruy Blas," and "Don Caesar." Miss Archer was a member of Augustin Daly's company when that manager produced "Much Ado About Nothing," and she took Miss Ada Rehan's place in Tennyson's "Foresters" when the company went on tour. For the past four years she had been traveling through the country in Hoyt's play, "A Contented Woman."

She was born in Easton, Penn., and was about thirty years old. Shortly after she joined the stage she met Herbert Archer, an actor, and married him. Her father, J. L. Mingle, was a leading merchant of Easton.

STRIKE LEADER MEETS OPERATOR IN DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

that within another week, if some terms of settlement are not arranged, the strike will make many more thousands idle.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—What is likely to become a serious feature of the strike situation is the stoppage of coal traffic and the consequent laying off of coal train crews.

Carrying of coal is almost at a standstill in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, and many hundreds of railroaders are idle. These men are likely to take action designed to force the strike to a quick conclusion.

INCREASED PRICES FOR COAL.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The coal merchants of this city have decided that the price of stove coal from to-day on will be $7 a ton. This is an advance of $2 a ton within a week. The increase covers all grades.

The object of the dealers in raising the price to $7 is to stop the people who seem to have been seized with panic on account of the great strike from buying. The coal men say that they do not wish to become tied up with orders without knowing whether it will be possible to make deliveries. They now have a normal supply, which at the present time they cannot increase on account of the strike.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The Albany dealers to-day advanced the price of coal to $7.25 a ton, and even at that rate refuse many orders, not accepting any large ones.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The price of coal was raised here to-day $1 a ton on all grades. The local supply of anthracite is sufficient for one month.

EXPECTS SURPRISE FOR MINERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 19.—Superintendents of coal companies have been meeting quietly in centrally situated offices or clubs in the past three days, and, while the meetings are apparently informal, it was learned to-day that they are far from being without a fixed and immediate purpose.

An operator said that there was likely to be a surprise party for the miners in the course of a few days.

COAL GOES UP IN BROOKLYN.

Some of the Dealers Charge as High as $6.50 and $7 Per Ton.

Although it was decided by the local coal dealers of Brooklyn at a meeting on Saturday night to fix the price of coal at $5.75 per ton delivered, inquiry yesterday afternoon developed the fact that many of the dealers are already charging as high as $6.50 and $7 a ton. Several of the dealers said that there was a prospect of the price going still higher.

Since the strike was declared there has been a great rush of consumers in Brooklyn to buy coal, but none of the dealers has a large supply, and few are contracting to fill large orders.

One of the dealers in explaining this said that the higher prices were being charged by coal men who had large contracts to fulfill and who desired to protect themselves and their contract customers by putting a comparatively prohibitive price on their limited supply of the fuel.

LEWIS G. MORRIS DEAD.

Member of Distinguished American Family—Advanced Harlem Ship Canal Project.

Lewis G. Morris, one of the oldest residents of Westchester County and the Borough of the Bronx, died at his residence, Mount Fordham, Morris Heights, at 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was born Aug. 19, 1808, in Fordham, and was a son of Robert Morris of Mount Fordham and Frances Ludlam of Goshen, Orange County.

Mr. Morris was descended from old Revolutinary stock. He was a grandson of Richard Morris, Colonial Judge of the Admiralty and Second Cheif Jusitce of New York State and a grand-nephew of Gouverneur Morris, Washington's Minister to France, and of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Morris's home, Mount Fordham, was in the possession of the family for many years prior to the Revolutionary War. The original mansion was burned by the British. The present house was rebuilt by his father, Robert Morris, and enlarged by Lewis G. Morris.

Since 1838 he has taken a deep interest in the navigation of the Harlem River. It was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Morris and his neighbors that the Harlem River is spanned by the aqueduct bridge, known as High Bridge, instead of by a solid structure which would have prevented the navigation of the stream.

From 1838 almost to the present time he has advocated the improvement of the Harlem River. It was due largely to his efforts that the United States Government has at last completed the cut known as the Harlem Ship Canal, connecting the Harlem and Hudson Rivers.

Mr. Morris, before the old farm at Fordham was encroached upon, took a great interest in agriculture, and was one of the first breeders and importers of Short Horn and Devonshire cattle and south down sheep.

When his farm became too small he purchased another at Scarsdale, and on these two he raised his celebrated herds of cattle. He visited Europe in the fifties and in England he made some remarkable selections of live stock.

These animals he imported to Cuba, Sandwich Islands, and South American ports and it may be said that the importation of the Short Horns by Morris, Becar, Thorn, and the Alexanders of Kentucky has resulted in the improvement of the breed of American cattle so that the development of the Texas steer has developed into one of the greatest of American industries.

Some of the descendants of Mr. Morris's stock were taken back to England again.

Mr. Morris served as President and was for a time one of the most active members of the New York State and Westchester County Agricultural Societies, and at the time of his death was a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Mr. Morris, though unskilled in military life, as far back as 1840 was Inspector, with the rank of Colonel, in the Division of New York Militia, which at that time included the Counties of Rockland, Putnam, and Westchester. When the civil war broke out Gov. Morgan appointed Mr. Morris a member of the War Committee, which was charged with the duty of raising recruits.

Mr. Morris married Emily Lorillard, who died in 1850, and he had been a widower ever since. Mrs. Morris was a daughter of Jacob Lorillard, a well-known merchant in the swamp. Mr. Morris having no daughters, Lucretia, a daughter of a dead brother, was at the head of his household for the last forty years.

He leaves one son, Fordham Morris, and two grandchildren, Alice Cheesman and Lewis G. Morris, Jr., daughter and son of a dead son, Francis Morris.

YERKES'S LONDON RAILWAY.

Reported Purchase Confirmed—To Finish Line in Two Years.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning confirms the report that Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and New York has purchased the franchise of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad.

Mr. Yerkes will return to London from the Continent next week, when the contracts will be signed and the work of construction will be begun almost immediately.

The enterprise in the main will be in the hands of American capital. The original Directors have retired, Mr. Yerkes appointing the new board. It is expected that the line will be completed in two years.

Mr. Yerkes will sail for New York Oct. 6. Mr. Housman leaving Sept. 29 and Mr. Davis remaining in London in connection with the scheme.

William Wellstood Dead.

William Wellstood died yesterday at his home in Brooklyn. He was in his eighty-first year. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Wellstood came to the United States with his parents in 1830. He was educated in the public schools, and was married on Feb. 14, 1855, to Alice Spence. At an early age he began work as a letter engraver. Later he confined his attention to pictures, particularly landscapes and portraits, in the painting of which he achieved quite a reputation.

THE HYADES REACHES PORT

Felt Full Force of the Big Gulf Storm.

An Officer Gives a Graphic Description of the Vessel's Experience in an Angry Sea.

After a terrific fight with the Galveston hurricane, the steamship Hyades, badly battered, and with several of her crew injured, reached Dow's Stores, Brooklyn, yesterday. She is the first ship which went through the terrible Gulf storm to reach this port. Much of the ship's cargo of 189,000 bushels of wheat, which is consigned to the Tweedie Trading Company, was damaged by water, which found its way through the hatches.

The Hyades is owned by the Boston Towing Company and is a new ship, having left her builders' hands June 13 last. She measures 3,200 gross tons and is 350 feet in length.

The story of the ship's battle with the storm was told by one of the officers of the vessel yesterday afternoon.

"When we left Galveston on Monday, Sept. 3," he said, "there was a fresh gale blowing and a heavy sea running. Early on the following Friday morning we ran into the teeth of the hurricane and we had to heave to. The seas were terrific, and the starboard lifeboat was carried away by the waves that dashed over the ship. One of the water tanks soon followed the lifeboat overboard and part of the rail was torn away. The seas were washing all over the ship, and it looked mighty bad for us when the steam steering gear gave out and the ship fell into the trough of the sea, the hand steering gear breaking almost immediately upon its being resorted to.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S PLEDGE

To Fight for Franchise Tax and Against Ramapo.

NOT A FOE OF LABOR UNIONS

The Democratic Nominee for Governor Comes Here to Confer with the Party Leaders.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic nominee for Governor, arrived in New York yesterday from Elmira to make arrangements for the State campaign. He was at the Hoffman House early yesterday morning with Senator William F. Mackey of Buffalo, nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

The first political work of the day was a conference in State Headquarters, in the St. James Building, at which Mr. Stanchfield, Senator Mackey, Richard Croker, Elliot Danforth, Perry Belmont, James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Frank Campbell, Chairman of the State Committee, were present. Mr. Croker was one of the earliest arrivals, and he took an important part in the conference. A plan of campaign was prepared.

Mr. Stanchfield was willing to discuss the issues of the State campaign freely with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday. He denounced as a malicious fabrication the Republican charge that he was against organized labor and labor unions. He said that the fight in New York State should be made for the State ticket largely on State issues. He pledged himself to repeal the Ramapo Water Company's charter and to prevent any repeal of the Franchise Tax law, and also to make any amendments to that act which will make it effective. Mr. Stanchfield said:

"My entire public record is against the malicious charge that I am hostile to organized labor. The charge was made anonymously and should be discredited by every citizen. It is claimed that in an address to a jury made some years ago at Corning, I made the statement that I would rather see my golden-haired boy dead than that he should be associated with a labor union. This was a lie pure and simple. I never made such a statement, and there was no occasion for me to make any such attack. We had a fight in my Assembly district on that issue. I ran for the Assembly against Col. Archie Baxter, and this malicious, lying charge was used to defeat me. Affidavits were made which showed how unfounded such statements were, and the people at the polls elected me. The labor unions helped me in my struggle.

"I have defended labor men in important litigations, and I challenge any man to show that I ever opposed organized labor or its influence. On the other hand, while in the Assembly, I championed many measures for the benefit of labor.

"In a murder trial at Corning I did say that 'I would rather see a child of mine dead than be associated with the men who are trying to swear away the defendant's life.' These words, used to save a man's life on a trial, were warped and changed into an attack upon organized labor by a man who had a personal grudge against me."

"What will be the main issues of the campaign in this State?"

"I shall largely confine myself to State issues and shall talk on measures that are of the greatest importance to the people of this State. The Ramapo water question will be discussed freely. I shall advocate the wiping out of the Ramapo Water Company, so that the cities of New York State will not in future years be in control of these water schemers. I shall enforce the franchise tax law literally and according to its spirit. I believe that the tax laws of this State should be so modified as to lighten the burden on the farmer and the small owner of real estate. The farmer up the State has suffered from poor crops and is compelled to pay higher prices for everything. That is why I talk trusts to them. I am not a rich man, and I have to earn my livelihood by the practice of law. I am a friend of labor, and laboring men up State have always been friends of mine."

Mr. Stanchfield told of the determination made by him a week before the convention at Saratoga not to be a candidate for the nomination.

"I told all my friends so," he said, "and my decision was only broken after repeated solicitations to become a candidate, and within a few days of the meeting of the State Convention."

Mr. Stanchfield will deliver his first campaign speech to-day at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, to be held at Broadway and Houston Street at noon.

It was proposed yesterday at the political conference for Mr. Stanchfield to open the State campaign at Buffalo on the evening of Sept. 29.

The rumor that Democrats in Erie County and Buffalo were disappointed because Senator Mackey was not nominated for Governor was contradicted by Norman E. Mack, State Committeeman from Buffalo. He said:

"The Democrats in Erie County are united and harmonious, and are ready for a big fight. They are not dissatisfied. They wanted Senator Mackey for Governor, but there is no man in the State whom the Erie County people would rather see nominated than Mr. Stanchfield. They have great respect and admiration for him, and we will roll up a majority of 5,000 for the ticket. Four years ago Erie County gave the Republican ticket 15,000 majority. Wherever Mr. Stanchfield appears he will make votes. This is a Democratic year."

STANCHFIELD AND LABOR.

He Has Always Favored the Interests of the Workingman.

From The Utica Observer.

The public record of John B. Stanchfield on labor questions is one which organized labor examines with satisfaction. But in the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga, in the heat of debate, there was a vague accusation, not distinct enough to invite answer, and there are whisperings growing out of it. Mr. E. T. Dillon of this city, who has known Mr. Stanchfield since he came to manhood, has heard these, and on the strength of their mutual friendship, wrote to his distinguished friend. This answer has been received and we give it with gratification at its incisiveness and completeness:

Sept. 15, 1900.

E. T. Dillon, Esq., Utica, N. Y.:

Dear Mr. Dillon: I have your letter under date of Sept. 12, and in reply permit me to say that never in my life have I made any remark in any way reflecting upon organized labor. I have been twice District Attorney of my county, the Mayor of my city, twice the representative of the county in the Legislature, and I have always had the support of organized labor. In the Assembly Chamber I was the advocate of organized labor upon the floor, and the committee representing labor handed me such measures as they wished passed for advocacy. Every vote that was taken when I was in Albany in any way relating to the interests of labor, will show my name recorded in favor of it.

No reasonable man would cherish any feeling against me for remarks imputed to have been made in the heat of a murder trial. I am an advocate, and always fight for the side I am on. This kind of a career for twenty years has made me friends, and, as well, enemies. Very sincerely yours, JOHN B. STANCHFIELD.

There is nothing to be added to such a frank and comprehensive declaration as this.

Ex-Congressman Wallace's Prophecy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Ex-Congressman Wallace of Brooklyn, who was in Washington to-day, said:

"In Brooklyn the Republicans will probably get three Representatives in Congress out of the five. In the Democratic factions keep up their fighting, McKinley's majority in the State will be very large.

"The independents, who wanted the Democrats to nominate Coler, will vote for Odell, and Stanchfield, who is a good fellow, will be sacrificed by the contending Democratic factions."

Nominations in Queens.

The Republicans of Queens County met in convention at Jamaica yesterday and nominated candidates for Sheriff and County Clerk. Joseph De Bragga, at present Under Sheriff of the county, was nominated for Sheriff. Ex-Judge James Ingram of Long Island City was named for County Clerk.

REFUSES HANNA'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Bryan Will Debate Only with the Republican Candidate—Hanna Amuses Him.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 19.—While Mr. Bryan was speaking here to-day his attention was called to the speech made at Delphi, Ind., by Senator Hanna, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in which the Senator was quoted as saying he was ready to debate "imperialism" with Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat.

In reply to the question whether he would accept a challenge from Mr. Hanna, Mr. Bryan said: "I know nothing of the matter except what appears in the papers. No challenge has been received and I would not accept it if it were. While I would be glad to debate public questions with the Republican candidate for the Presidency, I would not be willing to debate with one whose responsibility is less than my own. If I am elected I shall be President, and if the Republican committee will certify that Mr. Hanna is to be President in case of Republican success I shall willingly meet him in joint debate."

Mr. Bryan was also asked if he had anything to say in reply to Mr. Hanna's charge that he was influenced by sinister motives in securing the ratification of the treaty with Spain. To this he replied:

"I have given my reasons for believing it better to ratify the treaty and declare the Nation's policy by resolution, and the voters have an opportunity to pass judgment upon my reasons. I must confess, however, that Mr. Hanna is an expert when he discusses sinister motives, but I can stand his criticism if Senator Hoar can endure his praise."

Later in his speech Mr. Bryan, again referring to Senator Hanna, said:

"I read in the morning paper a speech made by Mr. Hanna yesterday, in which he said there are no trusts. When I used to want humorous reading I would go to those books which contained a collection of the writings of humorists. But now, when I want to read something funny, I read Mr. Hanna's serious campaign speeches. There are no trusts: can you expect the Republican Party to destroy the trusts when the leader of the Republican Party says there are no trusts?"

Mr. Bryan said that the Democratic platform was in the interest of the common people. He wanted, not to injure the rich, but to promote harmony among all classes.

"I have heard many definitions of heaven," he said, "but I have never yet heard a man say that we would have two heavens, one for the rich and one for the poor. And if there is but one heaven, and if in that heaven the rich and the poor are to mingle together forever, possibly I can do some good if I help the rich and the poor to get acquainted in this world, so that they will not have to be introduced when they cross the river."

MR. BRYAN FINISHES HIS TOUR.

After Last Speech Starts for Lincoln—Has Been Out Since Aug. 29.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 19.—Mr. Bryan concluded his present tour with a speech here, departing to-night for his home in Lincoln, from which he has been absent since Aug. 29. Before leaving he was tendered a public dinner at the Donovan house and introduced to many of the residents of the city. He spoke at several places during the day. His address here was delivered at Baseball Park, where an immense crowd greeted him. He was introduced by Congressman Cochran, and referred briefly to the possibilities of the approaching election, asking, "Why should any man who voted with us in 1896 vote against us now?"

He asserted that the Republican Party had kept none of its old-time promises. "In 1896," said he, "that party promised to do what it could to secure international bimetallism. If the gold standard is a blessing, then the Republican Party made a mistake in 1896, when it promised it would try to get rid of the blessing."

In speaking of the trusts, Mr. Bryan said: "Even the newspaper editors are compelled to write their editorials defending the trusts on paper the price of which has been raised by the trust. It is a pitiful thing to see an editor writing such an editorial and at the same time being plundered by the trust.

"While every man has been compelled to pay a tax on his telegrams and his bank checks, the Republican Party has reduced the tax on National bank circulation one-half. This has been done while the taxes of the masses have increased instead of decreased."

Mr. Bryan said that if God was responsible for our position with the Filipinos and commanded us to govern them, the command should be evidenced either by the Bible or by special dispensation. He asserted that the Bible did not justify our taking the Filipinos, and said if there was special dispensation he would like to know to whom God revealed His plans. A voice answered "Mark Hanna."

"My friend," replied Mr. Bryan, "that is undue familiarity with a great name," and went on with his speech. Concluding, he made an appeal for a large popular majority, saying that a majority in the Electoral College alone would not make the Administration so strong with the people.

"In 1896 the people who were called Anarchists bowed to the will of the majority and not a complaint was heard," he said. "I wonder sometimes whether the great syndicates would have bowed to the will of the majority then as our people did. I want you to make the majority so large this time that not a single syndicate will dare to resist the power of the public."

GIBES AT REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Bryan Comments on Their Headquarters in Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 19.—Mr. Bryan spoke here to-day to a large crowd. In the course of his speech he said:

"I notice that the Republicans try to make the paramount issue that of prosperity, and as I came down the street I noticed that next to a tombstone establishment, very properly, Republican headquarters are located. There is sometimes great significance in accidents; sometimes it seems as if there is a divinity that shapes our ends and brings into close conjunction those things that naturally ought to go together."

In speaking of the effects of the trusts, Mr. Bryan warned the farmers not to get caught in the barbs as the barbed wire went up under the influence of the Barbed Wire Trust. "I know of nothing more pathetic," he said, "than to see a Republican farmer dangling in midair from a barbed wire fence and shouting for McKinley."

Discussing the plea that the acquisition of the Philippines had divine sanction, Mr. Bryan said: "I have seen Republicans going up and down the land telling what God wanted, when everybody who knows them knows that God would never let them know what He was going to do for fear they would forestall the market. Who speaks with Divine authority? Who is in power to reveal the will of the Almighty Power?"

DALY DELEGATES BOLT.

Leave Montana State Convention in a Body—Will Hold Their Own Meeting To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 19.—The expected happened, and to the tune of "Dixie" the delegates to the State Convention known as the Daly faction, from Butte and Anaconda, and some of those from other counties, marched out of the Democratic State Convention at 9:30 o'clock to-night. They were headed by John R. Toole and numbered 91, against 253 remaining. Toole announced that another convention would be held to-morrow morning, at which the present State officials will be renominated.

Chairman Neill called the convention to order in the auditorium at noon to-day, and introduced Walter Cooper of Bozeman as temporary Chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and a recess taken to permit the preparation of reports. Upon reassembling at 3:30 o'clock a further recess was taken until 7:30 P. M., the Committee on Credentials announcing that it had not reached an agreement.

The State Central Committee by a decisive vote seated the Clark delegation from Butte, although the Daly faction has always had control and far outnumbers the Clarkites in the latter's home city. The Committee on Credentials also decided to seat the Clark delegates from the four contesting counties. The entire afternoon was spent in a futile attempt to arrange a compromise, the Clark men going so far as to offer half of each delegation, but all overtures were rejected.

The Populist and labor convention are in forced idleness, awaiting the action of the Democratic body, but they will doubtless fuse with the Clark faction to-morrow.

HANNA TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Says He Is Becoming Impressed with His Ability as a Speaker.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Senator Hanna, encouraged by the reception given to his speech yesterday at the Commercial McKinley Club, has about decided to go upon the stump during the last two weeks of the campaign. He will leave Saturday night for New York, where he will remain ten days, at the end of which time he will return to Chicago to resume personal control of the National campaign in the West. To-day several delegations, one from the Springfield, Ill., district, one from Indiana, and another from Kansas, the latter headed by National Committeeman Mulvane, called on Senator Hanna and asked him to make campaign speeches.

"As the constant drop of water wears away the hardest stone, you fellows may get me yet," said the Senator to his visitors. "I am becoming more and more impressed with my ability as a campaign speaker. But, then, I am not paid to make speeches. My salary is drawn for other work. However, I shall probably make a few speeches here in Chicago, and may conclude to devote considerable of my time toward the latter part of the campaign to speech-making."

To-morrow night the Senator will make a speech at the Marquette Club banquet. Chairman Johnson and Secretary Walsh of the Democratic National Committee to-day characterized Mr. Hanna's speech of yesterday as "buncombe." "I observe," said Secretary Walsh, "that Senator Hanna asserts that there are no trusts in this country, and at the same time he charges that Senator Jones is a member of the Cotton Bale Trust."

NO JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

Republican Convention Adjourns—May Name Justice Patterson.

The Republican County Convention, called to nominate candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court, met last night and adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, without making any nominations.

The meeting at Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, was called to order by Gen. F. V. Greene, President of the County Committee. Henry W. Taft and George R. Manchester were elected respectively temporary Chairman and Secretary. Then Gen. Greene introduced a resolution which was adopted, adjourning the convention to meet at the call of the Chair after forty-eight hours' notice.

The story going the rounds was that the Republicans wanted to ascertain the truth of the report that Mr. Croker had decided to "turn down" Justice Edward Patterson, whose term will expire on Dec. 31. Should he do so, the Republicans will take him up as a candidate.

Another report current was that friends of Justice James A. Blanchard, who was said to be slated for one of the nominations, thought some one else should be selected, and that Justice Blanchard should not be named until next year, when the anti-Tammany forces, by a combination expect to carry New York County and Greater New York.

Assembly Nominations.

QUEENS COUNTY—First District, John R. Manley, (Rep.); Second District, Eugene F. Vacheron, (Rep.)

RENSSELAER COUNTY—First District, Hugh Galbraith, (Rep.)

Nominated for the Senate.

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—Delevan S. Miller, (Dem.)

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK—Sixteenth District, C. A. Pugsley, (Dem.); Twenty-fourth District, James S. Boyer, (Dem.)

TENNESSEE—Third District, R. S. Sharp, (Dem.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Twenty-first District, S. M. Jack, (Rep.)

NEW JERSEY—First District, George P. Feiffer, (Dem.); Fifth District, John Johnson; Eighth District, Edward A. S. Man, (Dem.)

SHOT HE WALKED SIX MILES.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—After receiving the contents of a shotgun in his chest, Thomas Doyle boarded a trolley car, rode some distance, and then walked from Irvington to this city, six miles. He was found in a semi-conscious condition yesterday morning on the steps of the Fireman's Insurance Company's building, and is now in the City Hospital. He is not expected to live.

Doyle is a farm hand, and was shot by Horace Baldwin of Springfield Avenue, in Unionville, Hilton, Tuesday night.

Doyle shot Baldwin, who had been his employer, and to whose daughter, Grace, he was once engaged, four times with a revolver. Baldwin is not expected to live.

The trouble grew out of Doyle's dismissal by his fiancée.

Doyle went to work for Baldwin last January. He had not been on the farm long when he fell in love with Mr. Baldwin's daughter, who is twenty years of age. The girl was not averse to Doyle's attentions, but Mr. Baldwin objected to them on account of Doyle's fondness for liquor.

About three months ago Mr. Baldwin discharged Doyle, who went to Cold Spring, N. J. He visited Unionville at frequent intervals, and met Miss Baldwin clandestinely.

Within the past week, however, Miss Baldwin became convinced that what her father told her about Doyle's drinking habits was true, and she broke her engagement to him.

Sunday Doyle visited Hilton and met Miss Baldwin in the parlor of her father's home. She returned his presents. He went away threatening violence.

Last night he returned. Miss Baldwin saw him through the dining room window and started to run. He fired at her, but missed. Mr. Baldwin seized his shotgun and rushed down stairs. He found Doyle on the veranda. Both opened fire. The discharge from the shotgun tore a gaping wound in Doyle's chest. Four of the bullets from Doyle's revolver struck Baldwin, two in the breast, one in the leg, and one in the right shoulder.

At the hospital it was found that part of a suspender buckle and pieces of the cloth of his coat had been driven clear through his body.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and warmer; fresh southeasterly winds.

Temperatures have risen generally except in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the middle slope, and the Southwest. They, however, remain from 2 to 14 degrees below the seasonal average, except from the middle Gulf States northeastward through Ohio. There have been rains from Texas northeastward through the upper Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Ohio Valley. There were also light rains in the Northwest; elsewhere generally fair weather has prevailed. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been fair, except for light rains on the north Pacific Coast. Temperatures have risen in the plateau region and fallen in the Pacific Coast States. There will be rain to-day in the Ohio Valley and the upper and lower lake regions, extending into the Middle Atlantic States and western New England. Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail, except that local showers are probable in Florida and on the Gulf coast. It will be warmer to-day in the Atlantic States and the extreme West and Northwest, and warmer to-morrow in the upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh and mostly east to south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1900.	TIMES. 1899.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	54	63	59
6 A. M.	53	64	59
9 A. M.	57	69	59
12 M.	60	73	65
4 P. M.	63	72	68
6 P. M.	62	70	63
9 P. M.	61	69	60
12 P. M.	60	70	59

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	61½
Weather Bureau	59
Corresponding date 1899	68
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The maximum temperature was 65 degrees at 4:15 P. M., and the minimum 53 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent, and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.30, and at 8 P. M. 30.31.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—311 West Eighty-sixth Street; Thomas Hainelt; damage trifling.

5:35 A. M.—604 Columbus Avenue; not occupied; damage, $100.

7:20 A. M.—50 James Street; Frank Rocco; no damage.

9:15 A. M.—; Crosby Street; Tony Camere; damage, $10.

10 A. M.—130 Attorney Street; Samuel Kosler; damage, $25.

12:40 P. M.—185 Spring Street; no name; no damage.

2:05 P. M.—48 Amsterdam Avenue; David Blum; damage, $150.

5:45 P. M.—408 and 410 East One Hundred and Second Street; John McGann; damage, $200.

6:30 P. M.—37 Orchard Street; Louis Rosenberg; damage trifling.

P. M.—1,325 Madison Avenue; George Schopeld; damage, $400.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

St. Louis Forfeited to Brooklyn After Robinson Had Struck Umpire Gaffney.

Yesterday's baseball game between the Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs ended in a row in the third inning, and Umpire Gaffney declared it forfeited to Brooklyn by a score of 9 to 0. With Farrell at third Jones sent a grounder to Wallace, who threw badly to the plate. Farrell slid under Robinson's hands and was declared safe. "Robby" jumped up, and after throwing the ball at Gaffney rushed up and struck him on the chest with his fist. The umpire swung his mask at the player, just grazing his nose. He ordered the big catcher out of the game, but he refused to go, and McGraw backed him up. After waiting the customary time Gaffney declared the game forfeited, and McGraw withdrew his men from the field.

McGinnity and Jones were the opposing pitchers, and the game promised to be interesting. Brooklyn had scored a run on a homer by Jennings in the first, and another in the third on Farrell's double, McGinnity's sacrifice, and the play above mentioned, while St. Louis was blanked, although they gave indications of batting hard, having made five hits to two for Brooklyn. The 800 spectators received their money back.

PITTSBURG, 5; NEW YORK, 2.

The New York baseball team lost another game to Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, owing to its inability to hit Chesbro, who pitched good ball from beginning to end. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R.	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
B'mont, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Selbach, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Ritchie, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0	H'kman, 3b.	1	0	1	0	0
Wagner, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Bernard, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1b.	2	10	0	0		Doyle, 1b.	0	0	12	4	0
Williams, 3b.	1	2	1	4	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	3	6	2
O'Connor, c.	0	8	2	1	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Ely, ss.	1	1	2	2	0	F'rman, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Chesbro, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Carrick, p.	0	0	1	1	0
						*Seymour.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	5	12	27	11	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	2	5	27	17	2

*Batted for Carrick in the eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	5
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; New York, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New York, 4. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Carrick, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 1; by Carrick, 2. Sacrifice hits—Clarke and Chesbro. Double plays—Davis and Doyle, 2; Davis, Murphy, and Doyle. Two-base hits—O'Brien and O'Connor. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Passed ball—O'Connor, 1; Bowerman, 1. Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2	0	1
Cincinnati	0	0	3

Batteries—Donahue, Bernhard, and Douglass; Phillips and Peitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Brooklyn	73	46	.613	Chicago	57	66	.463
Pittsburg	70	51	.579	St. Louis	54	65	.454
Philadelphia	64	55	.538	Cincinnati	53	68	.438
Boston	59	59	.500	New York	50	70	.417

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Brooklyn in New York.
Philadelphia in Boston.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

Eastern League Games.

At Montreal—Providence, 4; Montreal, 1.
At Rochester—Hartford, 10; Rochester, 2.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Worcester, 4. Toronto, 9; Worcester, 1 (second game).
At Schenectady—Springfield, 12; Syracuse, 10.

Attached Baseball Gate Money.

The St. Louis Baseball Club's share of the gate receipts at Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, were attached by Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell, upon an order issued by Justice D. Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court, to Gus Weyhing, one of the pitchers of the Brooklyn team. Weyhing was released by the St. Louis club on July 26. Under the provisions of his contract he claims to have been entitled to ten days' grace with pay. Weyhing claims that the St. Louis club owes him $100 salary for this period, which it has refused to pay.

Times and Tribune to Play.

The tie game between THE TIMES and The Tribune baseball teams for the championship of the Morning Newspaper League will be played off at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon. The game will be called at 2 o'clock, and admission will be free.

MAY REVISE RACING RULES.

Yacht Racing Union to Consider Proposed Changes at Annual Meeting.

Notice was yesterday sent the various yacht clubs and associations forming the Yacht Racing Union of North America that the annual meeting of the union will be held at the Yachtsmen's Club, 47 West Forty-third Street, on Saturday, Oct. 6. The meeting this year is likely to prove of unusual interest, inasmuch as a revision of the racing rules of the union, particularly with reference to racing measurement, will be considered.

A special committee consisting of Clinton H. Crane, Ralph N. Ellis, and Frank Bowne Jones has been appointed to report a revised set of rules so that the matter may be brought before the meeting in definite form. Suggestions have been invited from the representatives of the clubs included in the union, but so far the proposals received have to do only with a change in the racing measurement formula. The union still retains the "girth" rule that has been tried without success by several of the clubs during the past two years, and a considerable desire has been manifested for a return, at least temporarily, to the more popular "load water line length and square root of sail area" rule.

Whether a change will result from the meeting will probably depend upon the disposition shown by the various clubs represented to confer later upon the advisability of seeking an entirely new rule, one more satisfactory than any yet tried. Should a general desire for radical changes in the present "square root of sail area" formula be shown at the meeting, it is likely that the union will decide to retain the "girth" rule until definite initiative is taken by the individual clubs toward the adoption of a wholly new formula. There is at present, however, so little positive dissatisfaction with the prevailing "square root of sail area and load water line length" rule that the decision of the union to fall back temporarily upon this formula would not be surprising.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 19.—August Belmont's seventy-footer Mineola put into the harbor this morning, presenting a bad appearance, the outcome of her collision with Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow while manoeuvring for the start in yesterday's race. Her topmast was carried away at the masthead, and her spreaders were bent into such a position that they looked like a pair of davits. The boat dropped anchor off the Hawkins shipyard, and orders were given for the construction of a new stick at once. New steel stays, spreaders, &c., will also be added.

Over the Nets at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—The cottagers' lawn tennis tournament was continued at the Casino this morning, though only one match was played. This was between Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Cyril Hatch and Miss Emily Hoffman and Stuyvesant Leroy. The summary:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Cyril Hatch beat Miss Emily Hoffman and Stuyvesant Leroy, 7—5, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

The finals will be played to-morrow, the contesting players being Mrs. Astor and Mr. Hatch and Miss Alice Blight and Gerard Lowther.

A New Bicycle Road Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—J. E. Achorn of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of New York broke the bicycle road record between New York and Albany to-day. His time was 11 hours 46 minutes. The record of 14 hours 23 minutes, which stands on the books of the League of American Wheelmen, was made by William E. Rudge of Yonkers, who made the trip on Aug. 5. On Sept. 2 Ray Hewlett of the Century Cycle Club of Poughkeepsie rode the distance in 12 hours and 10 minutes. Achorn started at 5 o'clock this morning from the New York City Hall.

UNCLE SAM'S PULL

on China is not to be compared to our pull on trade, one is the "pull of a tail," and the other is the "tale of a pull." Our pull lies in the nature of the values we give in our suits and top coats to order for

$15

The high class selection of Fabrics number over 500 styles—TO ORDER AT THE SAME PRICE YOU ARE ASKED TO PAY FOR READY-MADE CLOTHES.

W. C. LOFTUS & CO.,
1191 Broadway, Near 28th St.,
AND
Sun Building, Near Brooklyn Bridge

HURT IN COLLISION WITH CAR.

Gov. Mount of Indiana and Col. Durbin Have Narrow Escapes.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Gov. Mount and Col. Durbin, Republican candidates for Governor, had narrow escapes to-day.

They were riding in a carriage to the railway depot to take the train for Peru, where they were to speak, when the carriage came into collision with a street car. The driver and horses were knocked down and injured, while the occupants escaped serious injury by jumping from the vehicle. Both were bruised.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Hermitage, a Summer hotel at Lake Bonaparte, conducted by David Scalon, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $10,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 19.—Fire to-day destroyed the main plant of the Independent Lakeside Oatmeal Mills. Estimated loss, $50,000; insurance, $41,000. The plant was one of the largest rolled oats concerns in the world.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 19.—The explosion of a gasoline stove caused a fire at 2 o'clock this morning in the saloon of Frederick Kitzler, 555 East Jersey Street. The building was completely gutted, as was the adjoining building, owned by Catherine Eckhardt, who had a small confectionery. The loss is estimated at about $6,000. The insurance is about $3,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:46	Sun sets...6:01	Moon rises...2:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:10	Gov. Isl'd...5:48	H. Gate...7:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:29	Gov. Isl'd...5:57	H. Gate...7:53

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Barbarossa, Southampton, &c		2:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Bristol		
Knight Templar, Australia		
La Lorraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prima, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

Colorado, Brunswick	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Aleppo, Hull		
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Bolivia, Naples, &c.		
British King, Antwerp		
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	
Glenelg, Peru, &c.		
Herminius, Montevideo, &c		
Hispania, Stettin		
Horrox, Manchester		
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow		9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London		
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	
Minnehaha, London		
Panama, Bordeaux		
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Picqua, Venice, &c.		
Star of England, Australia, &c		
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, &c		
Waldersee, Hamburg		3:30 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 18 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for disoatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Japan which arrived at Tacoma per steamer Breconshire were dispatched East Sept. 17, and are due here this afternoon.

Mails for Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, as advertised.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Biela, St. Lucia, Sept. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 6.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Sept. 9.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 8.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Hudson, Colon, Sept. 11.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Sept. 10.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Kestor, Colon, Sept. 13.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Sept. 10.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 17.
Seneca, Havana, Sept. 15.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 8.
Thingvalla, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 14.
Hispania, Stettin, Sept. 4.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 8.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

Chesapeake, Avonmouth, Sept. 9.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 15.
Paraense, Para, Sept. 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 15.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 15.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 23.

La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 15.
Menominee, London, Sept. 13.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Sept.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Among the Most Sought-for DRESS GOODS

The broadcloths and the Venetians, for instance. They're the reigning favorites, and an unprecedented demand for them is predicted. *Was* predicted, we should say, for we acted on prophecy made six months ago, and placed unusually large orders with the makers. Europe's best productions in this line of goods are here, side by side with the excellent grades America has learned to make. The finest of all come from a mill with which we've dealt for many years. Its business has been handed down from father to son and then to grandson. The present owner is proud of his goods' reputation—rightfully so. He accepts orders only up to his own mill's capacity. Broadcloths that have his trade-mark are invariably his own high-class goods. This sells for $3.50 a yard.

Other broadcloths of excellent quality, at $1 to $3 a yard.

Venetians in good assortment, at $1.25 to $2.50 a yard.

Some of the New Plaids

The popularity of plaids doesn't change much. They themselves are not susceptible to very radical change, though this season's are certainly prettier than any we have yet seen. This is particularly noticeable among the brighter combinations—those in highest favor for schoolgirls' wear. In all, we show to-day about 200 separate and distinct designs and colorings—all new, all of good quality, all at moderate prices:

At 50c yd.—Cashmere Plaids, in 17 color combinations, after the Scotch idea.
At 75c yd.—Bourette Cloth Plaid, in dark color combinations, brightened by the colored Bourette.
At 85c yd.—Cashmere Plaid, with silk overplaid in rich color combinations.
At $1 yd.—Taffeta Plaids, with silk overplaid in great variety of various color combinations.
At $1 yd.—Foule Plaids, in 54 varieties of Scotch tartans; made in Germany.
At $1.50 yd.—Novelty Cheviot Plaid; in cubes of color with black; with small oblong figures scattered through the design.

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

The New SILKS And a Bargain

The Rotunda is refulgent with the rich autumn tints of the new silks. It is a brilliant array. The stimulus of the Paris Exposition has brought out the best ideas of the genius and brains on both sides of the ocean. Designs and weaves are surpassingly beautiful; colorings have a lustre and brilliance unknown before. The show of the new overshadows the interest in bargains; yet here is one too large to be hidden, too real to be passed by.

30,000 yards of 85c Taffetas at 65c Yd.

Bright new Taffetas in fifty-six colorings—and taffetas are wanted for a dozen uses; for dresses, for waists, for petticoats, for linings. It was out-and-out good fortune that gave them to us to sell right at the beginning of the season at twenty cents a yard below their worth.

Then here are three companion offerings in black:

27-inch Black Taffeta Silk at 65c a yard, instead of $1.
19-inch Black Taffeta Silk at 40c a yard, instead of 65c.
24-inch Black Satin Duchesse at 75c a yard, instead of $1.

Rotunda.

Women's WRAPPERS The New Warm, Pretty Kinds

Of course, you've been thinking of this subject. So have we, and you'll be delighted to see the result of our planning and gathering. Is yours to be of flannelette? We have never had prettier wrappers than these new ones in that material. Stripes, figures and dots. New in cut, new in trimming design. $1 to $3.75.

Of cashmere, perhaps, or of flannel? Many styles of these. The new shades, all solid colors. Prettily trimmed with ribbon, with braid, and some with lace. Those of cashmere are $4.50 to $20. Those of flannel, $4.50 to $6.50.

Elegant wrappers of silk. Won't try to describe them. They're $12 to $16.50.

Kimonos, too, in plentiful assortment. Some very attractive ones, of French flannel and silk, at $12 to $18.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Outing Suits and Pedestrian SKIRTS

The first cool days have brought wide demands for garments for immediate wear. To-day's suggestion hints of practical suits and skirts for walking or other outing wear. Outing Suits of plain or double-faced cloths, smartly tailored, at $10 to $67.50. Outing Skirts at $5 to $18. These for special mention:

At $6—Skirts of double-faced cloth with an Oxford face, made with inverted plait, and finished with rows of stitching. Another style, of melton cloth in Oxford and blue, handsomely tailored. Same price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Eiderdown ROBES New, Handsome, Luxurious Kinds

More attention has been bestowed on fit than formerly. The figure of the wearer is not wholly lost in these latest cuts. And there's an improvement in the trimming effects. Most conspicuous in this gathering are the attractively appliqued robes. Satin ribbon is also effectively employed on some; others with neat designs of cording. All solid colors in new shades. $5 to $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

DRESSING SACQUES Comfort and Attractiveness Combined

All these are of soft, warm, prettily colored materials—French flannel, albatross, cashmere and silk. Lace is liberally used as trimming in many. Others are effectively trimmed with ribbons and embroidery and silk. Some are in the Kimono style—were greatly favored last winter, and are likely to be again this season.

The cashmere sacques are the least expensive—$3.50 for some very pretty ones. Of French flannel, $4.50 to $8; of albatross, $5 to $12; of silk, $6 to $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' FALL SUITS Two Styles that Fairly Represent Many

They are not the best, nor the most attractive, nor yet the most moderately priced we have. They simply stand for a large assortment, and we are willing you should judge qualities, styles and values generally in that collection, by these two:

$10—Walking Suits of double-faced cheviot; Oxford gray and blue mixtures; jaunty double-breasted blouse with velvet collar and belt; skirt has deep stitched facing and outside pocket.

$15—Suits of Oxford gray and blue mixed camel's hair; double-breasted tight-fitting jacket, trimmed with bands of taffeta. Gracefully hanging skirt with drop lining of black taffeta; plaited flounce.

Both in 14 and 16 year sizes.

Second floor, Broadway.

New and Beautiful Wares Replenish the CHINA SALE

There has been a rejuvenescence of the China Sale, by the opening of thousands of new pieces that have just come to hand. The best bargains of the first days of the sale are equalled, and some of to-day's offerings have never been matched till now—notably the French China Tea Plates at 15c, which have never been known before. The other plates and pieces at 10c, 15c and 25c will delight housekeepers who didn't share the earlier lots, or who want to increase their supplies at the same remarkably low prices. The vast variety to choose from, and the real beauty and daintiness of the wares, distinguish this offering from all others.

The new showing of Teplitz pieces offers rare choosing for those who love the refined decorative effects which these wares give to table, mantel and cabinet. This more particular word of pieces and prices:

At 25c Each—

French china bread and butter and tea plates; wreath of flowers decoration, with flower centers; heavy gilt on edges; new and well worth $6 doz.

Also many styles of Austrian china plates, in breakfast, tea and bread-and-butter sizes; all handsomely decorated; some with solid color bands overlaid with gold and gold centers; others with flower borders and flower centers. None worth less than $5 a dozen, some that would be fairly priced at much more.

Tea cups and saucers and after-dinner coffees, decorated in bright colors and gold; worth $6 doz.

Sugars and creams of Austrian china, decorated in flowers and gold; large enough for six cups; worth 50c a pair.

At 15c Each—

Extraordinary values in this group; French china bread-and-butter plates; beaded edges; flower wreath decoration; worth $3.60 a doz.

Three styles of china sugars and creams; individual size; flowers and gold.

Also odd cream pitchers, decorated.

At 10c Each—

Plates, cups and saucers, and so on. New goods, just opened; Austrian china; 3 styles of decoration in flowers and gold; well worth 25c each.

Bric-a-Brac—

A line of fine Teplitz just opened; busts, figures and groups; numerous sizes and styles. The saving on these is a third, and in some cases more. These prices and values:

Teplitz busts, 24 inches high; fancy subjects in new colored finishes, at $22.50 instead of $30; at $25 instead of $40.

Busts, 17 inches high, at $10; regularly $17.50.

Busts, 12 inches high, $3 and $4 each; regularly $6.50.

Busts, 13 inches high, $5.50; worth $8.

Teplitz figures, 21 inches high; both classic and fancy subjects; $15; regularly $22.50.

Figures, 16 inches high, $8; regularly $12.

Figures, with flower holders at back, 75c, worth $1.25; $1.50, regularly $2.50; $2.50, regularly $4.

Austrian china pieces, with Iris decoration and royal Worcester effects. 60c, 75c, $1.25, $1.50, $2 and $2.50 each; easily worth one-half more.

Vases (Sevres effects and Dresden), $3.50 from $5; $4 from $6; $5 from $7.50; $8 from $12.

Tenth street aisle, Broadway.

The New Paris NECKWEAR A Display Not Equalled Anywhere

Not in Paris itself is there such an elaborate collection of neckwear beauty for women. Perhaps three of the largest exclusive shops on the Rue de la Paix could assemble as many. The same artistic fingers that produce the fine pieces for the exclusive Paris shops, do this skilled needlework for us.

The variety on display is almost infinite. There are lawn stocks, printed or embroidered, ruffs with long chenille ends, lingerie neckwear in most charming effects, large collars, revers, exquisite lace boleros, and a wide variety of the new Frederick the Great sleeves to attach to short sleeve dresses, or to finish the dress being made. There are collars and sleeves in sets to match. There are long ties, and turnovers and ties in wondrous variety. It is a display to enjoy, and a collection which all well-dressed women will wish to share.

Broadway.

Making SHIRTS for Men And Doing It Particularly Well

We search out the best muslins, linens, madras and cheviots to be found in Europe and America, and we have the most expert shirt makers to be found anywhere. We not only assure a man of a perfect fit; but we guarantee it. Not only for the first time the shirts are tried on, but for months afterward. Sometimes the laundry pulls the collar-band awry—if any shirt that we have made doesn't *stay* comfortable we'll fix it up for you without any charge.

Chiefest demand now is for White Dress Shirts. Our models are the most comfortable, the best fitting, and the best looking shirts that are made—we've proved that to the most particular men. We make an excellent white shirt at $1.50; and others at prices ranging up to $12 each. The last is made of a linen so fine that it must be woven under water.

We have ready a new collection of fine patterns in Scotch madras, that will make up handsomely into stiff-bosom shirts. The price, $3.50.

Fine fall outing shirts for golfers and other sportsmen are made of imported non-shrinkable flannels in neat effects. Made with collar or neckband. $6.50 each.

Broadway and Ninth.

Best BICYCLE BARGAINS Ever Offered The Speedway and the Eclipse

There are just eighty of the Speedways here. They are all men's, 22-in., and all black. Sold under their real name they brought $35. We bought a large number of them, re-christened them, to please their maker, and now offer them at

Twelve-and-a-half Dollars Each.

This is the last lot—eighty. There'll be no more excepting under their former name and at their regular price.

Of the Eclipse we have about two hundred. Men's, in 20 and 22-in., and women's, in 21-in. Colors are black, maroon and green. This is a finer finished wheel than the Speedway—couldn't be much better in material generally. The Eclipse last year was $60. This season it sold for $40.

Basement.

Here, and Now, at $15.50

Housekeeping LINENS A Present Opportunity

A housekeeper is judged by her linens. A table is appetizing in proportion to the brightness and beauty of the table cloth and napkins; the bath is cleansing and refreshing according as the towels are clean and absorbent. Then they must be *pure linen*. This store sells no other at any price.

Just now we have certain lots of splendid linens that will be rare treasures in the linen closet, and cheaply bought; though prices are rising all around.

Few of the goods in the list that follows could be landed to-day in case lots at the prices named to you in any quantity you wish. The economy is large and positive on every item:

Table Linen—

50c yard—Cream damask, 70 in. wide. Has better wearing qualities than any 75c bleached damask; and needs only a few washings to make it white.

65c yard—Bleached table linen; 70 in. wide; most desirable patterns; our price last week 80c yd.

75c yard—Bleached Irish damask, 72 in. wide. Specially priced at $1 during August.

$1 yard—Scotch double damask, 70 inches wide; pure white. The regular $1.25 kind. In a large assortment of new patterns.

Napkins—

$1.50 dozen—Bleached Scotch napkins, 20 in. square. Saturday's price was $1.75. Only a few dozens of this sort.

$1.85 dozen—Bleached damask napkins; assorted patterns; 23½ in. square; our price last week $2.50. This napkin matches 65c yard table linen.

$1.95 dozen—Grass bleached German napkins, 22 in. square. Soft finish; fine quality; size suitable for dinner or breakfast. Saturday's price, $2.25.

Napkins—

$2.25 dozen—Scotch double damask breakfast napkins, 20 in. square. Former price, $2.75.

$2.75 dozen—Scotch double damask dinner napkins, 24 in. square. Formerly $3.75.

These last two lots match the $1 table linens above.

Towels—

12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels; size 18x36 in.; fringed ends. Sold until to-day at 15c each.

15c each—German damask towels; grass bleached; large size; hemstitched or hemmed and knotted fringes; colored and plain white borders; usually sold at 25c.

16c each—Hemmed huckaback towels; size 20x38 in. Heavy and serviceable. Our regular 20c quality.

18c each—Bleached momie towels with damask border, and hemstitched ends; size 20x38 in. Sold until to-day at 25c each.

Fourth avenue.

BLANKETS and QUILTS

No doubt now of the immediate need of heavier bed coverings. Chiefest matter to housekeepers is where to find the best and pay the least. We've searched among the best makers from New York to Oregon to make that place Wanamaker's. We know that no better blankets are made—we know that nowhere are lower prices on equal goods:

At $2 a pair—"The Elkins;" white wool blankets with cotton warp; 60x80 in.; weight, 4 pounds.

At $3—"The Astoria;" good, strong, well-made white blankets, with cotton warp and wool filling; 60x80 in.; weight 4 lbs.

At $3.25—Fine all-wool scarlet blankets; 60 x75 in.; weight, 4 pounds.

At $3.75—"The Physicians' Favorite;" white blankets, made of good long wool, with just enough cotton to keep from shrinking; 60x80 in.; weight, 4½ pounds.

At $5—"The Princess;" white blankets, made of fine white wool with spool cotton warp; 60x80 in.; weight, 4 pounds.

At $5—"The Physicians' Favorite;" white blankets—large size; wool and cotton; 78x86 in.; weight, 6½ pounds.

At $6—"The Highland Fall;" scarlet blankets; all wool in warp and filling; 74x84 in; weight, 6 pounds.

At $7 a pair—"The Chesapeake;" large white blankets, all-wool in warp and filling; weight, 6 pounds; 78x84 inches.

At $8 a pair—"The Princess Ann;" extra large and heavy white blankets, cotton warp, wool filling; 82x88 in.; weight, 8 pounds.

At $10 a pair—Sumptuous white blankets; all-wool in warp and filling, with handsome borders; 80x90 in.; weight, 6½ pounds.

At 80c each—Silkoline comfortables, one side figured, the other plain; good white cotton filling.

At $1.25 each—Comfortables, with fine silkoline covers, in neat and floral effects, filled with white fluffy cotton.

At $3.50—Sateen-covered down quilts, filling of odorless down; figured both sides.

Third floor, Ninth street.

Silver-Plated WARE At HALF or Two-thirds Price

Still excellent choosing for those who come promptly to-day. Little chance that these offerings will be matched soon again. These here when the store opens—some perhaps to be had all day:

Plated Forks and Spoons

Extra Plate Genuine Rogers' and Other Flakes—

Tea Spoons, $1.10 doz.
Dessert Spoons, $2 doz.
Table Spoons, $2.20 doz.
Tab'e Forks, $2.20 doz.
Dessert Forks, $2 doz.
Oyster Forks, $1.35 doz.
Sugar Spoons, 20c
Butter Knives, 25c
Orange Spoons, $1.50 doz.
Triple Plated Medium and Dessert Knives, $2.25 doz.
Oyster Ladles, 85c
Soup Ladles, $1
Pickle Forks, 20c
Berry Spoons, 50c
Pie Knives, 65c
Fish Knives, 85c
Mustard Spoons, 10c
Crumb Knives, $1
Fish Forks, 85c

Quadruple Plate Table Ware

Four-piece Tea Sets, $9.75, $13.25.
Five-piece Tea Sets, $10, $11.25, $13.25, $20.
Tea Set Trays, $8.50
Berry Bowls, $2
Cake Baskets, $1.90, $2.50, $2.85, $3.25
Three-piece Coffee Sets, $4.25 and $4.50.
Open Water Pitchers, $3, $3.25 and $3.50
Baking Dishes, $2.50, $2.90 and $3.25
4-light Candelabra, $4.50 and $5
5-light Candelabra, $5 and $5.75
Chocolate Pots, $1.60 and $1.90
Butter Dishes, $1.60
Casters, $3.25
Waiters, $1, $1.25, $2.25
Claret Jugs, $1

Main floor and Basement.

Fine ONYX TABLES At Half and Two-thirds Prices

Here are about fifty of the best and most beautiful specimens in this line we have ever had. Their noted maker had sold all but these five little lots. We took them, and our prices show that his figure must have been a little one.

The tables are made of solid brass castings; they are gold plated; the tops are of exquisite Brazilian onyx. Regular and present prices follow:

Tables with 18x18 in. onyx top and 14x14 in. onyx lower shelf, $62.50; regularly $125.
Tables with 14x14 in. onyx top and 6x6 in. onyx lower shelf, $50; regularly $75.
Table with 18x24 in. onyx top and extra heavy cast lower shelf, $35; regularly $60.
Table with 18x18 in. onyx top and fancy onyx ornament on shelf, $27.50; regularly $50.
Pedestal with 10x10 in. onyx top and 6x6 in. onyx lower shelf, $18; regularly $27.

Lamp Store, Basement.

A Sale of Sample Scissors, Razors and POCKET KNIVES

All the traveling salesmen of a well-known cutlery manufacturer are back home, after a season's labor. All their samples together form a large quantity—quite enough to equip an ordinary store. We have secured these sample lines at a price. You know what samples are. A maker is not likely to send inferior goods when looking for orders. These strictly perfect goods go on sale here this morning at half price or less. In the various groups, these very unusual values:

Combination and other high grade pocket knives, at $1; regularly $2 to $3.
Stag and fine pearl handled knives, with best steel blades, at 75c; regularly $1.50.
Pen, jack and pocket knives, with 3 and 4 blades; pearl, ivory and genuine stag handles, at 50c; regularly $1.
Boys' pen and pocket knives, assorted handles, at 15c; regularly 25c.
Other knives, with pearl, stag, ebony, bone and ivory handles; 2, 3 and 4 blades, warranted steel, at 25c; regularly 50c.
Razors, half, three-quarter and full concave, with black, fancy and ivory handles; values $1.50 to $3; now 50c each.
Scissors, all sizes, 15c, 25c and 50c; regularly 25c, 50c and $1.

Broadway.

Striped Taffeta RIBBONS 10c a Yard, Though Worth 15c

Not a very large quantity, but perhaps enough for all that come to-day. The quality is above reproach, and the colorings on all desirable. The ribbons are 1 inch wide. In all these colorings; combined with white: Cardinal, old rose, yellow, violet, rose, light blue and black.

Tenth street.

MALT CREAMLETS A New and Healthful Candy

This is a candy that the children can eat freely without danger to their stomachs; and older people will eat it because it is a nutritious tonic. The Creamlets look like pieces of old-fashioned molasses candy; yet they are made only of wheat and malt.

An absolutely harmless confection, that you will probably like very much and derive real benefit from enjoying. Introduced to-day. 10c a box.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

ROCKTON WON THE STAKE

Sanford's Colt Was First for the Monarch at Gravesend Track.

FAVONIUS BEAT DECANTER

Kid and Luerna Were Winners in the Races for Two-Year-Olds—Modrine Took a Handicap.

An attractive programme and the promise of good class sport drew a large attendance to the Gravesend race track yesterday. The weather was a trifle chilly, but the track remained fast, and that, with well-balanced fields, made the racing quite as interesting as the card promised, though the results were somewhat topsy-turvy. Public form was more or less at a discount and only one positive favorite got home first.

The single stake decided was the Monarch, at one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, with seven runners, McMeekin starting first choice. Rockton, a home-bred colt, owned by Sanford & Sons, was the first to show out of the crowd, and, racing all the way, earned a creditable victory. For the first six furlongs Contestor went on with Rockton, both horses fighting for the lead. Contestor showed in front for a few strides on the backstretch, but then tired and Rockton, again taking command, held his advantage to the end, winning after a little rousing with the whip on the homestretch a length and a half before McMeekin, who was badly placed in the early part of the race and closed with a resolute rush at the end. Kallishandra, well up all the way, finished a close third.

In the mile and a quarter handicap Decanter started favorite in a field of seven, with Jack Point and Duaro the next best backed. Gonfalon and Charentus alternated in the lead, with Favonius third and Decanter trailing in the rear to the last turn, where both the pacemakers fell back, Favonius then going to the front, followed by Decanter and Duoro. Half way through the straight the pair behind had Favonius driven to the whip, and for an instant he looked beaten. He responded generously to the punishment, however, and drawing away at the end, won rather cleverly by a length and a half from Decanter, second, and Duoro, third.

S. C. Hildreth was again in evidence bidding on the winners of selling races. He secured The Chamberlain, winner of the opening event, for $1,200, an advance of $400 on the horse's entered price. Hildreth bid up Luerna, winner of the fourth race, to $2,300, which was $1,800 over her entered price, her owner then saving her for $5 more. The Chamberlain's victory was due to Flaunt and Olea, who raced out in front, stopping at the end, The Chamberlain then getting up and winning by a head from Annoy. Luerna made all the running and won easily. Modrine, the only successful favorite of the afternoon, was out in front all the journey, and won about as he pleased. Pleasant Sail made the pace in the last race and lasted in front almost to the post, Kid and Fannie Maud then joining her. The three fought it out and finished lapped, Kid first by a neck and Fannie Maud second, with Pleasant Sail at her hips.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Richard Loud & Co.'s The Chamberlain, by Lisbon-Patrimony, b. c., 99 pounds, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; S. C. Hildreth's Annoy, ch. g., 105, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from Thomas J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 104, (McGee,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Olea, Emma Russell, Ten Candles, and Flaunt also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for all ages; about six furlongs. Green B. Morris's Modrine, by Sir Modred-Katrine, ch. c., 3 years, 119 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; S. Sanford & Sons' La Tosca, ch. f., 3, 109, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by three parts of a length from William Lakeland's Motley, gr. f., 3, 112, (R. Williams,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Meehanus, Mayor Gilroy, Lieber Karl, Hesper, Mr. Jersey, May W., Smoke, Asquith, and Gold Or also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Monarch Stakes, for three-year-olds, and allowances, one mile and a furlong. S. Sanford & Son's Rockton, by Meddler-Brown Princess, b. c., 116 pounds, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by a length and a half; W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, b. c., 121, (Odom,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths, from William C. Whitney's Kallishandra, ch. f., 118, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Withers, Big Gun, Contestor, and Vulcain also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. T. Murphy's Luerna, by Russell-Cheesetraw, b. f., 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. H. Carr's Billionaire, ch. c., 102, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length, from P. S. P. Randolph's Luck, ch. f., 97, (Brennan,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Marchen, Gertrude Elliott, Gracious, Thracia, In Shot, Snark, Drogheda, and Piederich also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Green B. Morris's Favonius, by Kingmike-Favonia, b. c., 4 years, 117 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length and a half; R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 5, 115, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths from S. Sanford & Son's Duoro, b. g., 3, 110, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:07 3-5. Gonfalon, Laverock, Charentus, and Jack Point also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, 2 years old; five furlongs. L. Waterbury's Kid, by Racine-Oulda, b. f., 110 pounds, (Shaw,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; W. Jennings's Fannie Maud, b. f., 110, (Henry,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, second by three parts of a length from G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, b. f., 110, (J. Slack,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Julia Hanover, Nonpareil, Mintage, Orienta, Maria Bolton, Estelada, Lady Padden, Star, and Annie Darling also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs. Gold Heels, 126 pounds; Elizabeth M., 116; Servilla, 114; Lief Prince and Lady of the Valley, 113 each; Maximus, 112; Brandysmash, 111; Scurry, 109; King Pepper, 106; Sinfi, 105; Chuctanandra, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a furlong. Bangor, 111 pounds; The Amazon, 107; Tyrshena, 106; Alsike, 104.

THIRD RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Stakes, about two miles and a half. Plato, 159 pounds; Charagrace, 157; The Bachelor, 153; Perion, 150; West Town, 139; Old Tank, 138; George Keene, 135; Cousin Jess, 134.

FOURTH RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds, five furlongs. Six Shooter, 112 pounds; Lief Prince, 110; Telamon, 108; Choice, 105; Satire, 104; Col. Padden, 102; Annie Thompson and Autolight, 100 each; Kimberly, 99; Screech, 98; Drogheda, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, one mile and seventy yards. Mr. Brown and Confalon, 116 pounds each; Kamara, 113; Meehanus, Gilroy, Herbert, Toddy, Star Bright, and Cyrano, 106 each; Brigadier and Star Chime, 103 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, about six furlongs. Lieber Karl, 116 pounds; Pupil, 112; Sadducee, 109; Ralston and Maribert, 108 each; Onomastus and Rare Performance, 106 each; Ellin Long, 104; Midnight Chimes and Last Chord, 103 each; Belle of Orleans, 104; Fonsalee and Kitchener, 102 each; Venluro, 98.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Four and a half furlongs—Nellie Forest 107 pounds, (Kiley,) 1; Sweet Dream, 102, 2; Alene Abbott, 102, 3. Time—0:57¾. Seven furlongs—Blue Lick, 113, (Caywood,) 1; Hand Press, 105, 2; The Elector, 109, 3. Time—1:32. Six furlongs—Sly, 106, (Vilatoe,) 1; Lady Curzon, 94, 2; Bessie Macklin, 99, 3. Time—1:17¾. One mile—Racivan, 109, (Winkfield,) 1; Louisville, 99, 2; Hood's Brigade, 102, 3. Time—1:46¾. Mile and a sixteenth—The Lady, 106, (Bergen,) 1; Floriza, 106, 2; Boney Boy, 92, 3. Time—1:54¾. Mile and three-sixteenths—Trebor, 104, (Winkfield,) 1; Chauncey Fisher, 90, 2; False Lead, 101, 3. Time—2:09.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Six furlongs. Percy R., 107, (Frost,) 1; Terralene, 101, 2; Segurance, 99, 3. Time—1:22¼. Six furlongs. Our Lady, 98, (Bassinger,) 1; Orleans, 115, 2; Curd Gillock, 111, 3. Time—1:23½. Mile and a half. Zazel, 92, (Watson,) 1; Orlandine, 92, 2; Fox Bard, 92, 3. Time—2:55½. Mile and a half. Titus, 129, (Howell,) 1; Silent Friend, 125, 2; Eva Moe, 125, 3. Time—3:03½. Mile. John A. Morris, 113, (Dominick,) 1; Bannockburn, 113, 2; Alice Turner, 109, 3. Time—1:50½. Seven furlongs. Kindred, 98, (Howell,) 1; Meddlesome, 101, 2; Maggie Davis, 101, 3. Time—1:38.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—One mile—Old Mike, 109, (Hart,) 1; Charley Estes, 99, 2; Antagon, 99, 3. Time—1:44. Five and one-half furlongs—Kid Hampton, 87, (Munroe,) 1; Common Plant, 95, 2; Miss Soak, 108, 3. Time—1:07. One and one-fourth miles—Sir Fitzhugh, 96, (Booker,) 1; Hermancita, 96, 2; Beau Ideal, 108, 3. Time—2:09. One mile—Handicapper, 101, (Martin,) 1; Acushla, 107, 2; Baffled, 101, 3. Time—1:42. Four and one-half furlongs—Ferraunt, 100, (Hicks,) 1; Quibo, 100, 2; Tempt, 92, 3. Time—0:55¾. Six and one-half furlongs—Doubterswivel, 105, (Robertson,) 1; Marion Lynch, 90, 2; Chanton, 101, 3. Time—1:21¾.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Six furlongs. Lamp Globe won; Silver Garter second, Gold Lace third. Time—1:18¼. Six furlongs, selling. Momentum won; Sauce Boat second, Crinkle third. Time—1:18½. Mile and sixteenth. Othela won; Orontas second, Ellin Long third. Time—1:49. Five furlongs, selling. Alea won; King's Favorite second, Formalis third. Time—1:02. Mile and sixteenth. Sir Florian won; Lady of the West second, L. V. third. Time—1:48¾. Six furlongs, selling. Cherry Head won; Chipsetta second, Nancy Till third. Time—1:14¾.

GUTTENBERG HARNESS RACES.

Trotters and Pacers Furnish the Sport at the Tri-State Fair.

Sandwiched in between boxing exhibitions, trapeze performances, slack-wire walking, capers by "educated" dogs, a balloon ascension, and other happenings incidental to such an occasion were a series of harness races at the Guttenberg track yesterday afternoon. Of the 6,000 persons present on the second day of the Tri-State Fair, most seemed to regard the harness horses the chief attraction. There were four contests scheduled for the steppers—a 2:35 trot, 2:20 pace, 2:50 trot, and free-for-all trot.

In the 2:35 trot Richard Croker's stallion Electric Wilkes, ably driven by Jack Curry, took a record for himself when he won his first race. Electric Wilkes won in straight heats. Curry sent him out to do business from the start, and he had the race in hand at all stages. He went steady in the first and third heats, but had to step out sharply in the second to make up for a break in the back stretch. Charles Thompson had little difficulty in winning the 2:20 pace with G. N. Kaler's big mare Flora McIvor. Flora's evenly sustained speed was too much for her associate sidewheelers.

There was a big field in the 2:50 trot, which was not finished. Three heats were trotted, each a procession, but with good finishes. Rosola looked to have the race won in the two straight heats to her credit, but in the third along came Clyde McBride with a swift drive down the stretch with Pristini. Pristini nipped Rosola near the wire, and the rest of the race went over until to-day. It was then too late to begin the free-for-all trot. The summaries:

2:35 class, trotting; purse $300.

Electric Wilkes, (Curry)	1	1	1
Sandias, b. g., (Birney)	2	2	5
Amiott, ch. g., (Wooley)	3	4	2
Patsey Powell, b. m., (Fisher)	6	3	3
Postmaster, br. g., (McKenzie)	4	5	4
Stanley, ch. g., (Page)	5	7	6
Rostrum, b. g., (Burchard)	7	6	7

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:20.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $500.

Flora McIvor, b. m., (Thompson)	1	1	1
Ostrich, br. m., (Johnson)	3	2	2
Elizabeth D., ch. m., (Sterns)	2	3	5
Cinder Alcyoner, (Halstead)	5	4	3
McKinley, br. g., (Lemmerman)	4	5	4

Time—2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:17½.

2:50 class, trotting; purse $300. (Unfinished.)

Rosola, b. m., (Lockwood)	1	1	2
Pristini, b. m., (McBride)	7	6	1
Master Chimes, b. g., (Herrington)	2	2	3
Lamberta, b. f., (Barrett)	3	3	4
Judicator, (Curry)	4	8	5
Redan, br. g., (Fensterer)	6	4	8
Aleta Wilkes, b. m., (Johnson)	8	5	6
Rosewood K., br. g., (Kerns)	6	7	7

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼; 2:22½.

There was a mile running race which was won by Triana in the slow time of 1:53.

Other Harness Races.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $200.

George W. Grotz's b. m. Pearl J.	1	1	1
John Bayle's b. g. Electroid	3	2	2
H. T. Smith's blk. g. Monk	2	3	3
R. L. David's b. g. Del Bar	4	6	4
George Ticehurst's b. m. Sister	5	4	5
N. J. Mills's b. m. Maggie Mills	7	5	6
Sinclair Smith's b. g. Anselor	6	7	ds

Time—2:21½; 2:23¼; 2:21¼.

2:24 Pace.—Purse $250.

A. L. Cornwell's blk. h. Vincy	1	1	1
R. L. Davis's blk. g. Blaze	3	2	2
W. O. Rockett's br. m. Nellie French	2	3	3
Austin Downs's br. g. Christmas Chimes	Dis.		

Time—2:27½; 2:26½; 2:24½.

3:00 Class.—Trot or pace. Purse $100.

E. J. Robins's b. m. Lorette	2	1	1	1
S. B. Case's br. g. R. J. D.	1	1	2	3
Nelson Varney's b. m. Clytemnestra	2	3	3	2
W. M. Wells's blk. m. Marie	5	4	4	ds.
E. V. Strong's blk. m. Madeline	Dis.			

Time—2:32½; 2:30; 2:29½; 2:29¾; 2:34¼.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 19.—2:20 Trot—Purse $500.

Mary D.	1	2	1	2
Edith L.	3	1	5	1
Al Crane	2	4	2	3
Light Lunch	4	3	3	4
Foxhall	5	5	4	5

Time—2:21; 2:20¼; 2:21; 2:19¾; 2:20¼.

2:19 Pace—Purse $500.

Council Chimes	3	1	1	1
Oddie	1	6	4	4
Walter R.	5	3	2	2
Trouble	9	2	3	4
Jimmie's Girl	2	7	6	3
Lady Star	6	5	5	5
Pizarra	4	4	7	6
Dorothy Mine	11	9	9	7
Amaze	10	10	8	8
George P.	3	9	dr	
Flyer	7	dr		

Time—2:16¼; 2:15½; 2:17; 2:16½.

2:15 Trot—Purse $800, (unfinished.)

Nigger Jack	5	1	2
Kellmont	1	2	4
Antezelle	2	4	2
Brown Jim	4	5	3
Rob Roy	3	3	5

Time—2:16½; 2:15¼; 2:17; 2:17.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 19.—2:23 Class—Pacing; purse $300.

Bonnie V., jera, blk. m., W. S. Miller, Springfield	1	1	1
Hazel R., M. F. Fox, Rochester, N. H.	3	2	4
Brown Heels, br. h., F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield	8	5	2
Bay Stone, b. g., W. P. Otterson, Holyoke	2	8	7
Colette, b. m., J. J. Van Nostrand, Floral Park, N. Y.	4	7	6
Robert Red, b. g., F. L. Chickering, Keene, N. H.	7	6	8
Warren B., b. g., C. B. Snyder, Syracuse, N. Y.	6	3	5
Miss Coleridge, b. m., G. D. Custer, Worcester, Mass	5	4	3
Rex Nutwood, b. g., T. F. Lynn, Easthampton, Mass	9	9	dr

Time—2:20¼; 2:20¾; 2:18¼.

2:34 Class—Trotting; purse $300.

Katie Gay, b. m., W. L. James, Arlington, Md.	9	5	3	1	1
Prince V., blk. g., W. F. Moore, Utica, N. Y.	1	1	4	3	5
Baby Boy, b. h., J. Miner, Putnam, Conn	8	6	1	6	4
Ed Gay, b. g., L. F. Lowell & Sons, Hollows Falls, Vt.	4	2	2	4	2
The Marshal, br. h. Ed Putnam, Haverhill, Mass.	6	8	7	2	3
Lillian Almont, br. m., W. P. Otterson, Holyoke, Mass.	3	3	6	dr.	
Clinton Girl, b. m., Dr. H. L. Reynolds, Clinton, Conn.	2	4	5	5	dis.
Pistachio, Jr., b. h., F. M. Dodge, Pittsfield, Mass.	5	9	dis.		
Zoe, ch. m., R. M. Avery, Chicopee, Mass	7	7	dis.		

Time—2:30½; 2:27¾; 2:27¼; 2:28¼; 2:30¾; 2:28¼.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—2:19 class, pacing; purse $800.

Daisy J., b. m., by Montjoy, (Mickols)	9	1	1
Cuba, b. m.	1	4	3
Violation, b. m.	2	2	2
Legal Hal, b. h.	7	7	4
Walter K., b. g.	3	3	5
Insure, b. m.	8	5	6
Be Sure, Jr., b. h.	5	8	7
E. M. G., br. g.	6	9	8
Hughley W., b. g.	4	6	dis

Time—2:12¼; 2:12¼; 2:13; 2:15.

2:20 class, trotting; purse $800.

Molo, b. g., by Moquette, (Mitchell)	1	1	1
Gale, br. h.	7	2	2
Spring Lock, br. m.	2	8	7
Superior Wilkes, blk. h.	4	3	3
Ariel Bigelow, b. h.	3	4	4
Wilhelm Meister, b. h.	5	6	6
Wilbur, b. g.	6	5	5
Pauline B., b. m.	8	7	8

Time—2:17¼; 2:16¼; 2:19¼.

2:14 pacing; purse $800.

Fred M., b. h., by Imprint, (Gosnell)	1	1	1
Daisy Elder, g. m.	2	2	2
Tom Tipton, g. g.	3	4	3
Red Light, b. h.	5	4	3
Hazelwood Hal, s. h.	4	5	5

Time—2:12½; 2:14¾; 2:14¼.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 19.—2:12 Trot, unfinished Tuesday—Purse $1,000.

Cornelia Bell, b. m., by Onward, dam Belleward, (Kirby)	1	1	1
Alvard Aiken	8	2	3
Neil Gwynne, g. m.	4	7	2
Silver Wilkes, g. g.	2	4	8
May Alcott, b. g.	3	10	5
Tudor Chimes, b. g.	6	3	6
Chain Shot, b. g.	5	5	4
Annie Burns, g. m.	10	5	10
Genevieve, ch. m.	9	6	7
Aggie Medium, b. m.	7	9	9

Time—2:13¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

2:30 Pace—Purse $800.

Lady Kriehi, s. m., by Senator Rose, dam Mamie Clark, (Wilson)	1	1	1
Orin B., b. g.	4	2	2
Dacy, br. s.	2	3	4
Milo S., s. g.	3	4	5
Minetta, b. m.	5	6	3
Decoration, ch. g.	6	5	6
Commutation, b. s.	7	dis	

Time—2:14¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼.

2:13 Pace, New Aveline Hotel—Purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Vesper, rn. m., by Cuckoo, (Neal)	2	3	1
Pussy Willow, b. m.	4	1	2
My Choice, ch. g.	1	2	3
Balmy L., br. h.	3	4	4
Tod Williams, g. g.	7	5	3
Toletta, blk. m.	5	6	5
Wilkes Red Bug	6	7	7

Time—2:18¾; 2:11¾; 2:13¼.

2:08 Pace, Wayne Hotel—Purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Agitato, b. h., by Steinway, (Snow)	1			
Lady Pipes, ch. m.	2			
The Admiral, b. s.	3			
Sidney Pointer	4			
Colbert, ch. s.	5			
Red Seal, b. h.	6			
Attar	7			

Time—2:10¾.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 19.—2:24 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Daisy Blossom, s. m., by Orange Blossom, (Woerner)	1	1	1
Clarence B., blk. g., (Rites)	3	2	2
Tess, r. m., (Slack)	2	3	4
Edgar C., b. g., (Fowling)	6	4	3
Gold Bug, s. g., (James)	4	5	6
Rubico, br. g., (Harden)	5	6	5
Point Dexter, blk. g., (Olcott)	7	7	8
Bertha Baron, b. m., (Cannon)	8	8	dr

Time—2:25; 2:19¼; 2:19¼.

2:23 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Henrietta, br. m., by Happy Russell, (Lane)	1	1	1
Rose Electrite, b. m., (Ryan)	2	4	3
New Jersey, br. g., (Clark)	4	2	4
Allertine, g. m., (Tyson)	5	5	2
Bucoba, b. g., (Merrefield)	3	3	5
Annie N., b. m., (Mann)	dis.		

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:22.

2:15 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Baron Wood, b. g., by Baron Posey, (Cannon)	1	1	1
Bird Eye, ch. s., (Smith)	2	2	2
Pug, g. g., (Barnes)	3	3	3
Winfred M., br. m., (Davis)	4	4	4

Time—2:16¼; 2:18; 2:17½.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 19.—2:18 trot; purse $500.

Mum Loma, b. m.	1	1	1
Hunter Hill, b. g.	2	2	4
Belle Curry, ch. m.	5	3	2
Willow, ch. g.	3	6	3
G. H. Blodgett, br. g.	4	4	5
Wasco, b. g.	6	5	6
Lillian Oddmark, ch. m.	7	7	7

Time—2:18¼; 2:16; 2:16½.

2:24 Trot.—Purse $500.

Newtown, ch. g.	1	1	1
Blue Boy, g. g.	2	3	2
Liska, b. m.	3	2	3
Flossie, ch. m.	4	4	dl

Time—2:17½; 2:23¾; 2:17¼.

2:12 Trot.—Purse $500 (unfinished).

Lamp Girl, b. m.	5	1	1
Lissa Bee, b. m.	1	5	5
Alakone, blk. h.	2	3	2
Silver Plate, g. h.	3	2	3
Muchado, b. g.	4	4	4

Time—2:13¼; 2:12¼; 2:13.

PRACTICE AT BRANFORD.

Columbia Football Candidates Took an Afternoon Off and Went to the Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 19.—There was no practice of the Columbia team this afternoon. All the men went over to the Branford Fair and enjoyed themselves for their first outing. Coach Sanford was back from his jaunt to New York City, and reported good progress among the men who are in the lower classes and who can play the game. Sanford said this afternoon that he has not been drumming up business outside of the college, but is certain that some good men who were in Columbia will come here before the week is out. Among these he names "Tom" Hennon, a well-known athlete and wrestler, who has never played football, but who is eligible in every respect. Regarding Daly, Sanford says that the team needs him, but has never forced matters with him to keep him here.

The Weekes brothers came to-day, and were out on the field this morning. Marcus, a last year's substitute, came to-day and donned a uniform. Rogers, who has been out of the game with a sprained ankle, was back to-day. The Columbia management is extremely anxious to secure both Knapp and Irving of last year's team. Both men will be in Columbia this coming year, but neither is certain that he will play on the team. The coachers and managers are using every endeavor to get both men here this week, as they are needed on the team. There was a line-up this morning, in which Murphy went into centre and Wright to guard. Ashley, the coming rush line player, went end for the two hours' work in rushing and catching the ball. Simons and Shoemaker are still looking up candidates for the team.

MORNING FOOTBALL AT YALE.

"Mike" Murphy Took a Hand in the Coaching with Sharpe and Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—To-day for the first time in recent years morning practice was instituted by the Yale team. Capt. Brown took his men out for an hour's hard work and drilled them two hours again this afternoon. Slocovitch of Columbia was here this afternoon, but was an onlooker simply. Several more men joined the squad to-day, among them Coy, last year's substitute end; Finke, the quarterback; Keane, half back, and Olcott. There are only a few more of the older men to return, and these will come soon. McBride is expected within a few days, and Murphy is expected to-morrow morning.

This afternoon's work consisted of hard, sharp practice with a skeleton line-up. Two teams were formed and each was run through ball tossing and catching play and rushing with the ball. The first team was made up of Gould, left end; Thompson, left tackle; Hooker, left guard; Richardson, centre; Goss, right guard; Kunzig, right tackle; Coy, right end; quarter backs, Fincke and Wier; half backs, Dupee, Keane, Cook, Chadwick, and Hale; full back, Hyde. Sharpe and Brown coached the men, with Mike Murphy.

Kunzig's presence on the team livened things up generally to-day. He rowed on last year's crew and is a first-class man for the team. The Yale team will line up in two elevens probably by Friday, when the hard work of the season will begin.

It is learned to-night that Cornelius Daly, the Worcester Academy player and amateur oarsman, who was gobbled up by Columbia and is now at Branford with Sanford's squad, will try the Yale entrance examinations next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and if he passes will enter the college.

PRINCETON'S FIRST HARD DAY.

Football Candidates Were Drilled in Plays Bearing on Their Special Fitness.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The side lines of the 'Varsity gridiron were well lined this afternoon by interested students, who are back on the campus in large numbers to begin the work of a new academic year. The embryo pigskin chasers got a taste of real live practice for the first time since the preliminary work commenced. Instead of drilling the men on general points, the instructions were specified, and to facilitate matters the men were divided into small groups, each under a different coach. Dave Balliett took charge of the heavy men. He followed practically the same line of instruction which was so effective last season in making the centre men towers of strength. Trainer Robinson gave especial heed to the backs, giving Mattis and Hodgeman lots of punting to do. Arthur Poe showed the ends and tackles how to fill their positions, while his brother Nat gave valuable pointers to the quarters in the art of passing the ball.

Coach Balliett helped the new men to see into the intricacies of blocking opponents, boxing the tackle, and breaking through. The sprinting feature of previous practice work was again introduced, and Roper and Capt. Pell proved themselves the lightest of foot. Harder practice will be the order from now on, in order to get the men in condition for the rougher work of lining up.

HARVARD'S LARGE SQUAD.

Sixty-one Candidates Were Out Trying for Positions on the Football Team.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 19.—The largest number of players Harvard has had on the third day of football practice for years greeted Capt. Daly yesterday and were introduced to Trainer McMaster's tackling dummy. At the south side of the field, near the bleachers, Head Coach Dibblee and Trainer "Jack" McMasters initiated squads of twenty men into the mysteries of tackling hard and low. Near the locker building Capt. Daly directed the backs in punting and catching.

At the west end, near the centre of the field, R. B. Merriam, '98, a substitute tackle on last year's 'Varsity, lined up the heavyweights for practice in breaking through. This feature of the day's work was rendered interesting from the appearance of George Lee, who entered college last year from Northwestern University, and Hollingsworth, 1902, both candidates for guard. Other new players out were Page, Brent Taylor, Locke, Pier, A. Taylor, and Goodhue.

Including Capt. Daly sixty-one players were out in togs. Fresh additions are expected daily, as Rainsford, Peyton, Stillman, and Boal have not arrived. To-day's morning practice was varied by dumbbell practice for fifteen minutes in the locker building, followed by light field exercise and a long jog. Tackles and guards still constitute Harvard's crying need. Backs and ends are plentiful, and a centre can probably be made out of the present candidates.

Football at New York University.

At Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon the New York University football team took its first preliminary practice. Altogether about twenty men from the three upper classes responded to Capt. Rorke's notice to report, of whom ten were members of last year's Varsity squad. As college does not begin until the 26th, there will be no opportunity until then to form an estimate of the new material, although diligent correspondence by the management has discovered some good talent.

For the first time in the history of New York University athletics the system of graduate coaching will prevail. This is the outcome of a recent conference held between the undergraduate management and a committee of the more active younger alumni. Ex-Capt. Nelson B. Hatch, '99, will be head coach and will work with such assistants as he may select. He is extremely popular with the players, and, with his thorough knowledge of the game and the ability to teach it, there is no reason to believe that the step will not prove to be a wise one.

Cornell Football Candidates at Work.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Cornell football candidates have begun to get down to hard work. Coach Houghton gave them extended practice at tackling the dummy to-day. In addition, they were lined up for break-through practice, and considerable time was devoted to catching punts. Longer runs are taken than at this time last year.

Two or three of last year's team have not yet returned, but are expected to be on hand for the first game with Colgate Sept. 26. To-day two or three heavy men appeared, but they are inexperienced and will need attention before they can be developed. Capt. Starbuck, who is kept out of the game with a dislocated shoulder, feels encouraged at the season's prospects.

WESTBROOK'S GOLF GAMES.

Robert C. Watson, Jr., one of the golfing lights of the Westbrook Club, near Islip, L. I., won the gold medal yesterday in the thirty-six-hole qualifying round of the club's annual invitation tournament. Three strokes behind Watson came Charles Hitchcock, Jr., the young Yale champion, and who has won in the past two months the valuable Point Judith and Newport cups.

The first sixteen qualified for the Westbrook Cup.

Several of the original starters withdrew and only eight were left for the Consolation Cup, the gift of H. B. Hollins.

Professional Griffiths had the course in excellent shape, the nine holes having a playing distance of 2,964 yards, and Griffiths himself has just made a new professional record of thirty-six strokes for the nine holes.

The sixteen who qualified for the Westbrook Cup are:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook—			
Out 5 5 5 4 5 6 5 4 4	7—46		
In 5 5 4 3 4 6 6 3 5	5—41—87		
Out 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	5—43		
In 5 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5	5—41—84—171		
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale—			
Out 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4	6—43		
In 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 6 6	4—43—86		
Out 6 4 4 3 5 5 6 5 5	5—43		
In 5 5 4 4 4 7 6 4 6	6—45—88—174		
George H. Hull, Jr., Tuxedo—			
Out 5 4 6 3 5 4 6 4 6	6—43		
In 5 4 5 3 4 4 6 5 5	5—43—86		
Out 6 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	5—47		
In 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 4	7—42—89—175		
Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook	94	87	177
E. M. Byers, Yale	98	88	186
E. S. Knapp, Westbrook	90	96	186
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	95	96	191
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	99	92	191
C. O. Gates, Nassau Country	95	97	192
C. Tiffany, Richardson, Harvard	97	96	193
W. C. Carnegie, Pittsburg	101	94	195
F. B. Pratt, Nassau Country	99	98	197
H. D. Wood, Jr., Westbrook	99	102	201
W. L. Gunther, Westbrook	107	95	202
Harrold Tappin, Westbrook	98	104	202
S. A. Jennings, Westbrook	100	103	203

Those who will play for the Consolation Cup are:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
F. O. Beach, Meadowbrook	102	102	204
C. F. Watson, Essex County	103	101	204

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GERMANY AND CHINA.

Nothing about the German contribution to the settlement of the Chinese question is more curious than the amount of attention and sympathy that it seems to have excited in the Chancelleries not only, but also in the newspaper offices of Europe. The London Times, for example, wishes that it was from the British Foreign Office that the suggestion had come, although, so far as we know, The Times has not suggested that it should come from the British Foreign Office.

And yet the suggestion is obvious enough. Upon the face of it, it is merely the corollary of a proposition which we have been maintaining, that the powers should not relax their pressure upon China until they have obtained guarantees of "indemnity for the past and security for the future." The occupation of Peking being an effective form of pressure, in fact, to judge from the objections to it of those who are much better judges of its effectiveness than any of us can possibly be, the most effective form of pressure we can employ, the occupation of Peking should be continued until our objects have been accomplished. That is a sufficient answer to the highly "suspect" Russian proposition which our Government seemed for a time to be in danger of precipitately adopting, and thus of figuring throughout Europe as the mere tail to the Russian kite. Besides being undignified, such an attitude would be a betrayal of our National interests. For we have interests in China, interests which the President, with the assent of the country, has thought worthy of being defended by the dispatch of some 5,000 men from a field in which they could ill be spared, under the command of an officer whom we all know to be gallant and believe to be judicious. Fortunately, Russia seems to have abandoned the scheme in which she had more of our co-operation than a good many of us wish that she had had. But the facts remain. Our missionaries have been murdered. If our diplomatic and consular representatives have not been murdered, their survival is in nowise due to any protection afforded to them by the thing that calls itself the Chinese Government. They have been insulted, and our Government with them. They have been starved, to the amusement of that venerable humorist, LI-HUNG-CHANG, to whom we are asked to commit with childlike confidence all our National interests in the Far East.

And yet we have this distinction in all this greedy struggle of rival powers, that we have no interests in the Far East which are not also and equally the interests of civilisation. That distinction should as well belong to Great Britain, but she seems somehow to have abdicated her natural leadership of the forces of civilisation. All the more need that we should take it up, and that, from the vantage ground of our disinterestedness, we should assume the leading place in the councils of the powers, to which that advantage entitles us. Have we, thus far, done so? There can be but one answer to the question, and that not gratifying.

A proper sense of our own dignity and of the advantages of our position would have kept us from a precipitate acquiescence in the proposal upon which Russia has ceased to insist, Russia having quite notoriously the particular interest which we have not in the partition of the Chinese Empire. It should keep us now from a too precipitate acquiescence in the German proposal. Every civilized man will agree that our negotiations with China should not end until we have obtained indemnity for the past and security for the future. But the German proposition is that they shall not begin until that conclusion shall have been attained. "The Government of the Emperor holds, as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking." In this declaration there are two participles the misuse of which may almost be described as an outrage against international law, and completely as an outrage against international comity. One of them is "proved," the other "delivered up." "Proved" is a word of distinct signification, in municipal or in international law. It means established by judicial investigation. Evidently nobody whosoever has been, by such a process, "proved" to have been guilty of any offense against the foreigners, in Peking or elsewhere in China. Consequently the surrender of nobody can be demanded on such a ground. And the "delivering up" of any person, charged with any offense, to a foreign jurisdiction, would obviously be an impeachment of the sovereignty of China. That persons who may hereafter be proved to have instigated or taken part in the outrages against international law in China shall be condignly punished, is a demand that the Western World may well convert into an ultimatum in the negotiations with the Chinese Government, and this even though they may be "proved" to be members of that Government. But when the Western World denies to China the privilege of punishing its own malefactors, and insists that itself shall perform that function, it at once imposes upon China a loss of sovereignty which any one of its constituent members would resist, even to the shedding of blood, if it were attempted to impose it upon itself. Suppose that, at the time of the Rock Springs massacre, China had demanded not that the United States should prosecute the culprits, but that it should "deliver them up" to be dealt with at the good pleasure of China, what sort of answer does anybody believe that President CLEVELAND would have returned?

The German proposal, in the form in which it has been submitted, is evidently inadmissible. We do not believe that it could have emanated from the German Foreign Office when Prince BISMARCK was at the head of that establishment. We do not mean that the issue of it makes us regret that he is there no longer. But it does make us regret that the Attorney General should be the only adviser of the President available at Washington when the proposal is received. It does make us hope that neither "urgent private affairs" nor the health of their respective families will be permitted to keep Mr. HAY and Mr. ROOT away from their public duties now that the middle of September has passed and that this remarkable suggestion has been submitted to the Government of the United States.

IS STANCHFIELD "CROKER'S CANDIDATE"?

We raise this question in order to answer it unreservedly and emphatically in the negative, and to give our reasons for that conclusion. The charge that Mr. STANCHFIELD is "CROKER'S candidate" has been made by several correspondents of THE TIMES. It is made again in the following letter from an esteemed reader and friend of this newspaper:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one of your warmest supporters, I was much gratified by your commendation of President MCKINLEY'S letter, but I was utterly shocked at your editorial (of the 13th) advocating the election of CROKER'S candidate, STANCHFIELD! Are you in favor of putting the control of the State Executive in the hands of the unscrupulous autocrat of "Greater New York"? I am not an especial admirer of Mr. ODELL, but I feel quite sure that the great body of "independents" in this State will vote for him in order to stay the progress of a political ruffian who makes even "Flattism" respectable in the comparison. Yours cordially, THEODORE L. CUYLER.
Twilight Park in the Catskills, Sept. 14, 1900.

We hold that no voter has the right to call Mr. STANCHFIELD "CROKER'S candidate" until he has disproved the following statements, which THE TIMES makes with knowledge and a sense of full responsibility:

1. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD is not and never has been the personal or political friend of RICHARD CROKER, neither his associate nor his henchman nor his factotum nor his accomplice. Their relation has been that of common membership and active work in the Democratic Party, the one up the State, the other in this unfortunate city.

2. Throughout his political career Mr. STANCHFIELD has been the friend, and he continues to be the friend, of DAVID B. HILL, who for a considerable time has been on the worst of terms with RICHARD CROKER. It is inherently and extremely improbable that Mr. CROKER, in casting about for a candidate who could be trusted to do his bidding, would choose the friend and associate of his worst political enemy—except for compelling reasons in a great emergency.

3. The great emergency arose and a crisis in the affairs of CROKER was brought on by the early announcement that Mr. HILL, having decided that Controller COLER would poll more votes than any other Democrat in the State, was making a canvass to secure for him the nomination for Governor. CROKER feared COLER—feared that he would be elected and knew that if he was elected an inconvenient season of reform would set in in which his power and his opportunities for filling his pockets would be exposed to the wrath of a man whose hatred of "commercialism in politics" is known and of record.

4. To avert the great peril of this formidable candidacy, CROKER united his forces in the support of STANCHFIELD, not because he loved him or expected to control him, but in the expectation that he would disarm HILL by making his own near friend and political follower a candidate before the convention. Not being in the confidence of Mr. CROKER, THE TIMES alleges this motive on information and belief. It merely asks that before they brush aside this allegation those who insist that STANCHFIELD is "CROKER'S candidate" should produce evidence sufficient to satisfy a candid mind that it is unfounded. It begs to remind them that making a candidate of an enemy's friend in order to beat his candidate is a familiar device in the strifes of politics—a conspicuous instance being the use of the name of CHESTER A. ARTHUR as a candidate for Vice President by the opponents of the nomination of GRANT at the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1880, Mr. ARTHUR being the nearest friend of ROSCOE CONKLING and CONKLING the foremost supporter of GRANT.

5. When Mr. CROKER'S envoy called on Mr. STANCHFIELD in advance of the nomination to inquire what kind of treatment the Tammany organization might expect from him if he were fortunate enough to be elected Mr. STANCHFIELD replied that all Democrats would have fair treatment; but he wished it to be understood that while he should give due consideration to recommendations from organizations of the party none but honest and fit men would be appointed to office by him.

6. Mr. HILL has declared since the convention that, after Mr. COLER, no nomination could have been so acceptable to him as that of Mr. STANCHFIELD; and Mr. HILL, as we have before remarked, is on such terms of difference with Mr. CROKER that it would require evidence to remove the impression that a candidate acceptable to him could not possibly be "CROKER'S candidate."

We may add as a further testimony that THE TIMES is not in the habit of supporting CROKER'S candidates. But it is quite unable to agree with the implication of the Rev. Dr. CUYLER'S letter that the election of Mr. ODELL would "stay the progress of the political ruffian" who has set his grip on this city; nor can it assent to the proposition that a contemplation of the vices of one boss makes the equivalent vices of the other seem respectable.

THE TIMES affirms and believes that Mr. ODELL is nearer, very much nearer, to Mr. PLATT than Mr. STANCHFIELD is to Mr. CROKER; that, in fact, with Mr. ODELL in the Governor's chair, PLATT would control absolutely the legislative and executive departments of the State Government; that in his hands the powers of the State Government would be used much more leniently toward CROKER than in the hands of JOHN B. STANCHFIELD, who is HILL'S friend, not CROKER'S.

We hope our correspondents will be at the trouble to refute our statements and demonstrate that our reasoning is fallacious before they again venture to describe Mr. STANCHFIELD as "CROKER'S candidate."

WALL STREET FAILURES.

The misfortune which has overtaken the house of HATCH & FOOTE, in Wall Street, is one which ought to provide some valuable information to would-be speculators. Something of its suggestiveness is destroyed by the suspicion that the speculating partner of the firm has not been in full command of his mental powers for a considerable period; but the chances are that a Wall Street man, even when a trifle upset, would have a better chance of success in speculation than the utterly uninformed outsider. It is to outsiders that such a disaster as this should bring wisdom. Men are prone to neglect their opportunities to profit by the experience of others. This seems to be particularly the case in regard to the attempts of men to get rich by some form of speculation. It has been proved a thousand times over that in all forms of gambling the chances are against the player and in favor of the operator of the game. Certainly it has been demonstrated over and over again that the insider in Wall Street is much more likely to win than the outsider.

Conservative investment houses in the Street do not allow their members to speculate in the securities which are proverbially insecure. This in itself ought to warn the gentle lamb in search of fresh fields and pastures new that the stony reaches of the Street are no grazing grounds for him. The failures from time to time of Wall Street firms, brought about by just such causes as that of HATCH & FOOTE, should offer a still more striking lesson. If men who live in the atmosphere of the Street, whose daily business makes them perfectly familiar with the workings of the stock market, who ought, if any one does, to know why stocks should go up and why they should go down, cannot buy and sell them to their advantage, what hope is there for the outsider, who does not make a profound study of the game into which he plunges? He is a flier, but like Icarus, with wings of wax.

Some one asked Commodore VANDERBILT how to make money in Wall Street, and the astute financier replied: "It is the simplest thing in the world; buy stocks when they are down and sell them when they are up." It is, indeed, the simplest thing in the world. Only one important piece of knowledge must be in your possession. You must know when the stocks are up or down as far as they are going. Buy stocks when they are down. But when are they down? A wicked old wag was Commodore VANDERBILT. Men who have spent half a lifetime in the region upon which the old clock of Trinity smiles so benignly every day from 10 to 3 cannot yet tell that with certainty. Most of them are wise enough to cling closely to the safe and conservative policy of buying and selling for others at the small but comfortable commission of one-eighth of 1 per cent. When occasionally they become dissatisfied with this and endeavor to follow the advice given to Chauncey Short, to "reach out and lead," there enters into the news of the day the melancholy tale of another failure in the Street. It is confidently believed that the tread of angels is rarely heard in Wall Street. But the conduct of fools in regard to places avoided by angels is notorious.

THE LATEST ARBITRATION.

Through the good offices of President LOUBET of France, a long-standing dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica as to the boundary line between those two countries has been settled. The arbitrator has marked the boundary midway between the extreme limits claimed by the disputing republics, thus slightly increasing the territory of Colombia and making a change in the maps that have served for years to convey an idea of the respective limits of the two countries.

As long ago as 1880 Colombia and Costa Rica asked King LEOPOLD of Belgium to arbitrate the dispute. He declined, and the Queen Regent of Spain accepted the office. The arbitration then lapsed in consequence of disagreement as to whether the case had been presented in the stipulated time. The United States extended an offer of good offices in 1893, but did not meet with an appreciative response. Possibly the recollection of our desire to secure coaling stations on two bays included within the disputed lines may have had something to do with the hesitation of the disputing countries to accept us as arbitrators, and it is not impossible that the blustering note of Mr. BLAINE to Colombia, in 1881, protesting against any arbitration that did not regard our right to decide the fate of territory over which we had long asserted a right of protection, led the Colombians and Costa Ricans to prefer another nation, even a European nation, as arbitrator in determining the international boundary.

If either of the two countries that have reached a settlement had been disposed to trust to the United States we have no doubt that the Colombia-Costa Rica arbitration would have been determined as carefully and justly as President CLEVELAND settled the Misiones dispute between Brazil and Argentine. It is not necessarily a lack of faith in their republican neighbors of the north that sent the disputants to Europe for fair treatment. Nearly all if not quite all the Southern republics have more intimate relations with Europe than they have with us. Their creditors are in Europe, their best customers, the merchants who meet their expectations in the way of credits more gracefully and freely than our merchants have yet learned to do. It does not seem to be necessary to assure the South and Central Americans that they need not withhold from us any confidence upon the ground that if they encourage intimacy we may allow our notions of expansion to add them to a North American empire.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Havana had forty-nine deaths from yellow fever in the month of August, and efforts have been made to deduce from this fact the conclusion that the sanitary effects of American rule do not amount to much after all. Major W. C. GORGAS, the Chief Sanitary Officer of the city, asserts that, while the fatalities from the fever have been more numerous this Summer than they were in 1898 and 1899, it must be remembered that in the August of 1898 all immigration was stopped by the blockade, and that in 1899 it did not begin until the next month, when the danger of infection was small. Forty-nine is eleven better than the next best August record in the past ten years, the statistics from 1890 to 1897, inclusive, running—60, 66, 67, 100, 73, 120, 262, and 102. Major GORGAS says that the real condition of the city is shown, not by the deaths from a disease that is confined mostly to strangers, but by the general rate of mortality per 1,000 inhabitants. Thus tested, the work of the American authorities is fully vindicated, for, while the rate this August was only 27.60, in the first eight years of the decade it ranged from the lowest, 31.92 in 1893, to the highest, 100.56, in 1898. Yellow fever will probably maintain something of a foothold in Havana for several years to come. The sanitation of the city has only begun, and, while the influx of strangers remains as large as at present, the considerable percentage of non-immunes will have its inevitable effect on the fever record.

—An exile from Albion who read the recent remarks in this column about the curious persistence of his countrymen in calling PAUL JONES a "pirate" objects to our criticism of that habit. "Why shouldn't we call PAUL JONES a pirate?" he asks. "It's the truth." This calm use of a conclusion as a premise is too frequent to excite any astonishment, but it remains amusing, and it is hardly worth while to point out that the exile wants to make debate impossible by forcing his antagonists, like himself, to ignore the existence of the question at issue. Of course, if PAUL JONES was a pirate there is no reason why he shouldn't be called one. But was he? At the outbreak of the Revolution the Scotch gardener's son was undoubtedly a subject of the British Crown, but so was practically everybody else in the Colonies, and his subsequent operations on the sea no more made him a pirate than the land fighting made those who participated in it brigands. Afloat or ashore, they were all rebels together, and failure would have exposed them all to the punishment allotted to treason. It is recorded, however, that they did not fail, and it is difficult to see why English animosity should have passed away from the other rebels whom success turned into patriots, while a harshly contemptuous epithet is still hurled daily at him. His status had all the regularity that the Continental Congress could confer upon any of its officers, and neither his Scotch birth nor his readiness to use against Great Britain knowledge acquired before he devoted himself to the American cause accounts for the discrimination of which he is the victim. If we wanted to be uncharitable we would say that PAUL JONES remains unforgiven because he was the first notably to vanquish the Britishers at the game which for good reason they had come to consider particularly their own. It was one thing for them to be defeated on land, but quite another for them to have their coasts harried and their ships destroyed by a man fighting under the flag of a baby nation. It is, however, perhaps a sufficient answer to our critic's question to ask him in turn "Why do you call PAUL JONES a pirate? It's not the truth."

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

Robert C. Ogden in Saturday Evening Post.

The phrase that will properly describe a thoroughly up-to-date retail store has not yet appeared. The department store pitches its stuffs into a common hopper for general distribution. In contrast to this, a complete book store, china store, shoe store, and all the rest, each entire in its technique and unique in its merchandise treatment, are united in a federation of stores. It is the retail idea as expressed in the latter form that is now under consideration.

It is entirely erroneous to denominate large modern retail stores as trusts. The great retail movement has not attempted the control of production in any class of merchandise, nor the regulation of prices, except in one or two instances where reckless competition was producing needless waste and loss to the merchants, on certain lines of small proprietary articles. The agreements in question have been too small, local, and inconsequent to command serious consideration in this discussion.

The greatest retailing successes most thoroughly illustrate the very simple elements that inspire the entire movement, and a very brief examination will demonstrate their complete distinction from trusts. In principle and practice the large modern retailer represents the consumer. His expectation of returns rests upon a great volume of business done at a very small ratio of net profit. It therefore appears that his first aim is to reduce prices to the consumer to the lowest possible point, that he may thereby concentrate in single hands the largest possible distribution. In this underlying principle is found, upon the one hand, a fundamental antagonism to every phase of the trust idea, and on the other such rivalry with competitors as forbids combination. * * *

Very keen suspicions are bred by the rivalries of retail competition, and tremendous individual profit is a characteristic of all highly prosperous retail houses. Some of them, for convenience, are in corporate form, but in every case one or two intensely pronounced personalities are back of conspicuous success. Personal conceit and individual self-consciousness surrender slowly to the demands of a combination that places the interests of many under a common control and upon a uniform level.

It therefore appears that the present conditions of modern retail trading do not permit a consideration of the subject from the trust point of view. * * *

The criticism that has the greatest vogue is that the competition of the department store destroys the small store. To a degree this is true, but not to extent commonly supposed. There are great avenues in New York City that for miles are filled on both sides with small retail stores. In Philadelphia the storekeeping licenses have considerably more than doubled in the last thirty years. The small store survives in large numbers, and undoubtedly sells much merchandise.

But the question involved is thoughtless and the criticism shallow. The real issue is this: Does the department store increase the consumption of merchandise? If yes, then the fact is that it merely changes the form of the employment with the added benefit of an increase that gives work to more persons. And it is an undoubted fact that the modern retail methods largely increase the consumption of merchandise. Some careful study has convinced the writer that in certain large stores that increase is 50 per cent., or, to state it differently, that by their methods these stores definitely create one-third of the business they transact. And what is true in these cases is certainly true in many others.

The implication in the criticism is that the department store destroys the livelihood of small competitors. The answer is that it conserves the opportunities for a livelihood and makes them more abundant. * * *

A sound moral and economic basis exists for the department store for the following reasons:

First—It creates largely increased employment. Second—It improves the condition of employes, mentally, physically, and financially. Third—It adds to the sum of human happiness by increasing the power of money to supply the comforts of life. Fourth—Its general influence upon the community is in harmony with honesty and sound public education.

It may be asked whether the employer has any interest to be considered in this connection. Of course he has. If he does not prosper all fails. His money must be made on his interest account and a small commission on the aggregate sales. And it is only needful to add that, in proportion as the public increases the aggregate, he can reduce his commission. This, however, is merely incidental to the subject in hand.

Increase in Teachers' Salaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You published this morning a letter signed Robert B. Roosevelt, in which I especially noticed the following passage concerning the schools:

Next take the schools. They are efficient and were not extravagant till the Republican Legislature passed the bill adding five to ten millions to the yearly salaries of positions for each of which there were a hundred applicants, even at the former salaries. And remember that the Democratic Mayor, Robert A. Van Wyck, "the creature of Croker," as you sometimes term him with gracious politeness, vetoed that bill, in spite of the fact that he knew there were thousands of votes behind it—stood up against all pressure and all responsibility to save the city five millions a year for all time.

Now, Mr. Editor, five to ten millions is a good deal of money to add to the yearly salaries; but I wonder where Mr. Roosevelt got his figures. The cold, plain fact is that at the last meeting of the Manhattan School Board, held on the 12th inst., the Finance Committee presented a report showing the following increases for the past year

Jan. 1 to May 2	$292,448.83
May 3 to Dec. 31	623,994.26
Total	$916,443.09

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Board of Estimate to issue bonds for this amount, so as to carry out the provisions of the Davis bill.

I am not in a position to criticise the statements made by Mr. Roosevelt concerning the other departments of our city, but I cannot help thinking ab uno disce omnes.
New York, Sept. 17, 1900. A. G.

NUGGETS.

Quite a Different Sort.

McSwatters—A healer, eh? Divine?
McSwitters—No; ward.—Syracuse Herald.

The Artist and the Poet.

Artist—What a fine world it would be if there wasn't any money!
Poet—Is there?—Syracuse Herald.

The Patient Man.

Patience is a virtue, according to the philosophers, but perhaps you have noticed in your experience that the patient man is seldom rich.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Settled His Case.

"No, Sir. I don' believe in predestination."

"But, Sir, don't you see that it was predestined that you should not believe in predestination?"—Chicago News.

LOVING YOUR NEIGHBOR.

From The Washington Star.

We have had the specific command
To regard all our neighbors with love—
There are few who will not understand
What a difficult task this may prove.

For your neighbor may blow the cornet
And blow it full oft out of tune,
Or his dog is a rollicking pet
With a habit of baying the moon;
And his daughter is learning to play
Or to sing—which is possibly worse,
And you listen and long day by day
For a nice quiet ride in a hearse.
Or your neighbor with eloquent power,
Your path, when you're hurrying, stops
And talks for at least a half hour
Of the army, free silver, and crops;
Or his children use language that's barred,
Or else simply bellow and roar;
Or his chickens run loose in your yard,
Or his cat drinks the milk at your door.

We have had the specific command—
But, doffing urbanity's mask,
One may as well say it off hand,
It's a deucedly difficult task.

THE PORTO RICAN COURTS

Instances of Gross Favoritism by Judges and Officials.

OLD SPANISH LAW CONTINUED

Urgent Need of Change in Methods of Administration — Politicians "Predict" Verdicts.

In a letter to Christian Work, which will appear in its issue of Sept. 27, the Rev. Dr. J. Milton Greene calls attention to what he terms the mockery of justice in Porto Rico. His letter shows a remarkable state of affairs, and is, in part, as follows:

"Our commission, appointed to revise the laws, if they ever take up the work, will find in the administration of justice on this little island a monument of Spanish extravagance and a burdensome, ineffectual system on which $175,000 is being spent annually. All the work can be done, and far more satisfactorily, for one-third the cost. This was abundantly shown, both in the moderate expense incurred and the general satisfaction given, during the four months in which our provisional court carried on its operations under Judge Pettengill.

"And the worst of our situation is that under the Foraker bill the existing courts are continued, and their methods of procedure perpetuated, and no change is possible without Congressional enactment. It is notorious that the lower house of the native Legislative Assembly, composed exclusively of Porto Ricans of the oligarchical stamp, will vote for no change, as the old system suits them far better than any Anglo-Saxon ideas of justice and government. Let me give you a few concrete instances to illustrate what I am saying. The trouble is not so much with the principles underlying the laws, but rather with the modes of procedure.

POINTS OF THE SPANISH LAW.

"1. Every man accused of crime is held to be guilty until proved innocent, and in many cases the proof of his innocence is denied a place in the proceedings of the court. The prosecuting attorney has the right to summon the accused during the preliminary examination and question him. In case the accused declines to answer such failure is taken as a tacit confession of guilt. Thus, whether guilty or innocent, the defendant is without the protection guaranteed by the Magna Charta of England and by every American Bill of Rights.

"2. A certain judicial investigation was ordered by the Government to be made. One of the native Judges of a very important court having learned in some way that such investigation was contemplated, at once went to the Governor and openly requested that he might be named to conduct the examination, alleging as a reason that some years before a man involved in the case had done him an injury, and here was an opportunity to get even with him. He also promised beforehand to file such a report in the case as the Government might desire. This Judge is still on the bench dispensing justice (?) simply for the reason that in case a change should be made it would be very difficult to find a native lawyer who would do any better. It is not practicable to put American lawyers on the bench as yet, because they are not conversant with the Spanish laws or language.

"3. Even to-day the Supreme Court of Porto Rico declines to admit to practice a Bachelor of Laws with a diploma from Harvard, Boston, Yale, or Columbia Law Schools, while it freely opens its doors to a graduate with the same degree from Madrid or Barcelona. And yet it is twenty-two months since the American flag began to wave over this unfortunate island.

"4. An American was sued recently by a native in a native court for $48 on a contract whereby the American was to pay $8. The lowest amount which would enable the American to force the case into the temporary American Provisional Court was $50, and thus was shown the shrewdness of the native in keeping his claim below that limit. After the native had produced his witnesses, the Court proceeded at once to render judgment in favor of the native. The American calmly and politely, but firmly, protested that he desired to present certain evidence on his own behalf, but was waved aside by the Judge, who said, 'The plaintiff has made out his case so plainly that it would be a waste of time to listen to the defendant or his witnesses.' And so the American had to 'settle.'

EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN CAPITAL.

"5. Against the protest of every American who was able to get a hearing, and in order to satisfy the eager desire of every native lawyer and politician who urged it with insistence, the Military Governor, in April, 1899, issued an order imposing upon every non-resident owner of real estate an extra tax of 50 per cent. In other words, if a native owns property worth $15,000 and an American residing in the States owns property worth $10,000, they pay the same tax. This should be entitled 'A law to shut out American capital from Porto Rico, and to perpetuate the poverty and misery now existing there.' And what is stranger than all is that this iniquitous and idiotic law, which could not exist for one hour in any of our States or Territories, was continued in force by the Foraker bill.

"6. The only apparent criterion in the decision of many cases by native Judges is this: 'Which party belongs to the same political faction as the Judge'? This is inconceivable in the States, but it is so well known here that it creates very little comment. Case after case has been decided thus, exactly as shrewd politicians predicted previous to the trial.

"One of the clearest and most flagrant instances of this occurred very recently in the city of Aibonito. A prominent native had incurred the enmity of the local officials by becoming very popular with the United States Army officer in charge, and who vouches for him as being the most progressive and estimable citizen of the district. He had added to this offense also a refusal to connive, as a member of the Common Council, at an attempt made by another member to defraud the city of some $400. As a result of his course in both particulars he was stealthily set upon on the evening of last Good Friday and stabbed in the back by the brother of the man who meditated the fraud. The wound was well-nigh fatal, and for days life trembled in the balance.

"Opposing political opinions and affiliations had served still further to enkindle the bitterness of the assailant, and now, in order to escape or delay prosecution, he proceeded to institute criminal proceedings against the victim assaulted. The municipal Judge, being a partisan of the real offender, insisted upon entering the chamber of the wounded man almost immediately after the assault to take his declaration. The latter, being well-nigh unconscious from loss of blood and in a nervous condition little short of insanity, declined to see the Judge, and his physician, an American Army Surgeon, sent a certificate excusing his patient and stating the facts. But in spite of all this the municipal Judge reported the matter to the district court at Ponce, and the wounded man was found guilty of 'contempt of court,' being sentenced to eighteen months in jail and to pay a fine of $200.

FACTS AT FIRST HAND.

"I know this man well, and have these facts at first hand, not only from him, but from others, such as our good Capt. Wheeler of the United States Army, who was stationed at Aibonito at the time referred to and knew intimately all that transpired. As soon as the case was reported to Gov. Allen, the victim of such gross injustice was pardoned, but his assailant is still at large, and is being lionized in local society.

"7. The Government lately requested the release on a nominal bond of an insular policeman who had been locked up without bail on a charge of murder preferred by a municipal Judge opposed to him in politics. Said policeman, having been assaulted, had fired his revolver in the air. Certain bystanders, in the scuffle which ensued, received pistol shots, but it was found on examination that they had been struck by bullets of an entirely different calibre from that of the officer's pistol. However, the opportunity to vent political spite was too good to be lost, and hence another mockery of justice.

"It will thus be seen how urgent is the need of a thorough revision of our laws and a complete change in the administration of justice. I could easily fill columns with other cases of grossest injustice which have come under my notice, and some of them pathetic in the extreme.

"We are anxiously awaiting the coming of Judge Daly and his American associate, who will find in Señor Juan Hernandez Lopes, their Porto Rican confrère, a perfect gentleman and a very able lawyer."

MOB ATTACKS SAN JUAN PAPER.

Plant of El Diario Wrecked Because of Articles It Printed.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 19.—The plant of El Diario, organ of the Federal Party, was completely destroyed by a mob last night. The type and presses were smashed. The supposed causes of the disturbance were articles attacking Mayor Egozcuo, who is a Republican. No arrests were made.

Muñoz Rivera, the editor of the paper, is preparing a protest to Gov. Allen on the ground that no protection was afforded by the authorities. The protest will be sent to Washington.

ON CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

The People Must Assure Stability, Says Congressman Dalzell, in Their Chosen Form of Government.

Congressman John Dalzell of Pennsylvania was in the city yesterday, and his attention was called to the statements of Cubans elected Tuesday as members of the Constitutional Convention that the convention would adopt and follow an independent policy throughout, and would not be influenced by any representative of the United States.

Mr. Dalzell is the leading Republican member of the House Committee on Rules, and took a leading part in the settlement of all questions in connection with the territory acquired from Spain. When asked what the procedure would be in the establishment of Cuban independence and what the attitude of the United States Government would be toward the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Dalzell said:

"The resolution of intervention provided that Cuba should have an independent and stable Government. The promise of independence was indefinite as to time. There was nothing in the resolution which would confine the Cubans to the establishment of any particular form of Government, but they must form a Government which will give every assurance of stability. As to just how the United States Government will act in working out Cuban independence in accordance with the promise given it is impossible to say. The problem is a new one to us, and each phase of it will have to be met as it comes up. Thus far no mistakes have been made, and I think the Republican Party can be trusted to work out the problem successfully and honorably."

"Who is to be the judge of the stability of the Government formed by the Cubans?"

"The whole matter will have to be reviewed by Congress finally."

"Are the United States troops likely to be withdrawn immediately after the Cuban Government comes into existence?"

"That is for the President to determine. He can exercise the military power in Cuba until such time as Cuban independence is officially declared by Congress."

"The Cuban question is not a good thing to drag into the campaign," said Senator Scott of West Virginia, who was present.

"No, I do not think it is, either," said Mr. Dalzell.

BRITISH OCCUPY NELSPRUIT.

Roberts and Buller in Communication—Latter Fights Mercenaries—Viljoen Moving North.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Nelspruit, Vaal River Colony, under date of Tuesday, Sept. 18, that the town was occupied on the previous day without opposition. He adds that he is in communication with Gen. Buller and is able to send him supplies.

Lord Roberts further announces that Gen. Buller reports that the bulk of his opponents now are mercenaries and Cape Colony rebels.

SPITZKOP, Sept. 18.—Gen. Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit, with 3,000 men and thirty guns. He is known as "The Firebrand," and will endeavor to protract the war.

KRUEGER ACCEPTS DUTCH OFFER.

Warship Will Carry Him from Lorenzo Marques to Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The Government of the Netherlands has been notified of Mr. Krüger's acceptance of its offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lorenzo Marques to Holland.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 17.—Mr. Krüger, the former President of the South African Republic, will not sail for Europe on the German steamer Herzog, Sept. 24, as he originally intended.

Rhodes Opposed to Chinese Labor.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Cecil Rhodes, according to the Cape Town correspondent of The Mail, denies that he is in favor of importing Chinese labor into Rhodesia. He considers that every other means should be exhausted first.

PARIS CONCESSIONAIRES WIN.

Threat to Close Up Forces Reference of Claims to Arbitrators.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—A large number of concession holders of the exposition and proprietors of side shows, restaurants, &c., who are threatened with ruin owing, they assert, to the excessive demands of the authorities and the failure of the latter to fulfill their original engagements, have announced their decision to close their establishments in a body to-morrow, unless the authorities consent to submit their claims to an Arbitration Committee.

M. Picard, the Director General, has hitherto been inexorable, but in face of the decision of the concessionaires, the execution of which would mean disaster to the Saturday fête, which will be given at the exposition to the 22,000 visiting Mayors, after their banquet in the Garden of the Tuileries, M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, has consented to the appointment of arbitrators. This is a victory for the concessionaires, who designedly fixed the strike prior to Saturday's fête in order to force the Government's hand.

BIG FIRE AT ROUBAIX, FRANCE.

4,000,000f. Worth of Wool and Cotton Burned—Other Damage Done.

ROUBAIX, France, Sept. 19.—The town of Roubaix, Department of the North, which is still in the throes of the great wool crisis, was the scene of a fire to-day which destroyed stores of wool and cotton valued at 4,000,000f.

An enormous warehouse belonging to the Magasins Generaux, packed with goods, was gutted, the firemen barely succeeding in saving the surrounding buildings. The conflagration is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The warehouse was worth 50,000f. in addition to the contents.

MR. SANKEY IN LONDON.

Warmly Greeted at Opening of the Metropolitan Tabernacle.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Metropolitan Tabernacle was reopened to-day by the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon, a son of the late Charles H. Spurgeon. Ira D. Sankey, the American evangelist, participated in the services. A very large congregation was present. Mr. Sankey during the course of his remarks said he was the bearer of congratulations from 10,000 friends in the United States.

At the evening service there was a repetition of the scenes of enthusiasm earlier in the day. Mr. Sankey received another ovation.

The evangelist has promised to sing at all the reopening meetings until Saturday night, after which he will go on a tour of Great Britain and Ireland. He has received so many invitations that he has decided to postpone his return to the United States until Dec. 1, and possibly to a later day.

Release of Armenian Demanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—Lloyd Griscom, United States Chargé d'Affaires, has made verbal representations to the Porte demanding the release of an Armenian who it is claimed is a naturalized American citizen, and who was arrested upon the charge of belonging to the Armenian Revolutionary Committee. An investigation has been ordered, and if the prisoner is an American he will be released.

Olga Nethersole Fined £2 in London.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Olga Nethersole, the actress, was fined £2 to-day for allowing two dogs to be imported from the United States without muzzles.

SPRING LAKE FIRE SWEPT

Northwest Wind Carries Flames from Building to Building.

MONMOUTH HOUSE BURNED

Two Other Hotels, Eight Cottages, and Eight Stores Destroyed—The Losses Estimated at $350,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Swept by a northeast wind, blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour, a fire which started early yesterday morning in Spring Lake, destroyed three hotels, including the Monmouth House, eight cottages, and eight stores. The property loss, estimated at $350,000, will be swelled considerably when the value of personal effects destroyed is computed by the owners. The insurance on the buildings aggregates about $275,000.

The fire started in a cottage on Hastings Square, on the beach north of the Monmouth House, occupied as a Summer residence by W. W. Pusey of Pusey, Love & Co., car builders, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey were away at the time. In the house were Mrs. Richard Leaf of Wilmington, Miss Elizabeth Pusey, the sixteen-year-old daughter of the Puseys, and several servants. At about 11 o'clock the family retired. The only person who remained up was the laundress. In order to dry some clothes she had built a fire, which was still smoldering when she left the laundry and went to bed about midnight. A quantity of wood, supposedly green, was heaped up to dry, about the stove.

Mrs. Leaf was wakeful, and at a little before 1 o'clock she thought she detected the odor of smoke. She arose and, opening a window, looked out. A dense volume of smoke was pouring out of the basement. Hastily awakening Miss Pusey, Mrs. Leaf seized a couple of blankets and threw them about herself and the girl. Then she hurried down stairs, roused the servants, and all got safely away. When they reached the street flames were shooting from the windows of the laundry, and in another instant the whole cottage was ablaze.

Fanned by the strong wind, the fire soon spread to the adjoining buildings. From the Pusey cottage the flames swept to the Essex Hotel, a frame structure, joined by an annex to a similar building known as the Sussex. By this time several persons had given the alarm, and the volunteer Fire Department, consisting of one engine company, responded. A church bell aroused the few cottagers still at the resort, and they rushed to the scene, followed by practically the entire population of the place.

The wind showered glowing embers on all sides. The lake was lighted up brilliantly, and far out at sea could be seen the reflection of the fire.

The volunteers were hampered by lack of water pressure, and it was quickly seen that the blaze was more than they could cope with. Cottagers and residents joined in the work with buckets, but their combined efforts seemed to have little effect.

THE MONMOUTH HOUSE AFIRE.

Then a cry went up that the Monmouth House was burning. The well-seasoned timbers of the big hotel burned like so much tinder. The flames raged there until the entire main building, the bowling alley, casino, dance hall, and outbuildings were burned to the foundations. No one was in the Monmouth House at the time the flames were discovered, but George Eckman, the watchman, as the place was closed for the season. He escaped without difficulty.

Special trains brought engines from Manasquan, Ocean Grove, and Asbury Park. The engine companies of North Spring Lake, West Grove, and Belmar also came to the scene as quickly as possible, but their efforts seemed futile.

Several streams were turned on the Monmouth House, but the fierce heat changed the water into steam, and the fire burned fiercely.

The Moorehead cottages on the beach south of the Monmouth House were the next to take fire, and three out of a group of six were destroyed. An adjoining cottage, owned by Mrs. A. S. Wolgamuth, was also caught by the flames, which roared like a vast prairie fire.

The Essex Hotel had been burned to the ground by that time, but the flames were prevented from reaching the Sussex. In the meantime the fire had taken hold of a cottage occupied by Dr. George B. Herbert, the drug store of D. H. Hill & Co., E. White's bicycle shop, Bauman's grocery store, and Hamar's Oriental goods store. Thence it spread to the Carlton House and burned it to the ground.

The firemen tried to run a line of hose across the road, but the heat blistered and cracked it, and half a dozen small streams poured from the punctures.

The Allaire Hotel had a narrow escape from destruction, and was saved only by the combined efforts of all the firemen. The fire passed to the servants' quarters of the Palmer House, but the hotel itself was saved.

Blown by the wind the flames swept southward through First Avenue, gutting a house occupied by E. Gant, the grocery store and butcher's shop of L. A. Hirschy, Schindel's jewelry store, a Chinese laundry, the restaurant of Sedgwick & Collis of Philadelphia, and Allgor's oyster and fish market.

The residence of Manuel De Azpiroz, the Mexican Minister, was scorched by the flames.

COTTAGERS SUFFER BY THE FIRE.

Among the cottagers who lost property in the fire were A. R. Peacock, First Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company; Dr. E. B. Grauer of Pittsburg, Mrs. E. C. Hutchinson of Washington, and Walter E. Rex of Philadelphia. Mr. Rex occupied the Walgemuth cottage. The others occupied Hastings Square cottage.

The Summer home of Martin Maloney, erected a few years ago at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, escaped, as did that of W. W. Gibbs, Treasurer for Pennsylvania of the Republican National Committee.

The Monmouth House was owned by Col. L. V. Maltby, proprietor of the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. It was built in 1877 and was considered one of the finest hotels on the Jersey coast. Its cost originally $250,000, and $75,000 has been expended on it for improvements. It contained 386 rooms. Colburn & Rambo were the lessees.

The Essex and Sussex Hotels were built by Mrs. Baird, widow of Matthew Baird, who was long connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. The two hotels were sold a few years ago to Mrs. A. E. Urie. The Hastings cottages were also owned by Mrs. Urie. They were modern two-story and a half buildings.

The Carlton House was owned by William Lucas of Philadelphia. The estate of J. B. Moorehead of Philadelphia owned the cottages bearing the family name.

In all, an area of about thirty acres was swept by the flames. The ruins were visited by hundreds of persons from Long Branch, West End, Asbury Park, and other near-by resorts. Many came on bicycles, and there was a procession of smart traps and fine rigs all the afternoon.

H. O. Hudson, an electrician of Asbury Park, was slightly injured while fighting the fire in the Walgemuth cottage.

The losses, as far as could be learned, are as follows:

Col. L. V. Maltby, Monmouth House	$125,000
William Lucas, Carlton House	40,000
Mrs. A. E. Wrie, Essex House	35,000
Mrs. S. E. Wrie, two double houses	30,000
Mrs. S. E. Wrie, annex	2,000
Moorehead estate	15,000
Sarah S. Walgemuth	5,000
Sedgwick & Collis	5,000
William Lucas, six stores	75,000
Hills & Co	5,000
L. A. Hirschy	2,500
White's ice cream saloon	500
Dr. G. H. Herbert	500
M. Baman	8,000
L. Wooley	3,000
Oriental Store	5,000
Mrs. Wrie, personal effects	8,000

The Monmouth was insured for about $75,000, the Carlton for about $30,000, and the Essex, with dwellings, for about $46,500. On the Moorehead cottages there was $10,000 insurance, and on the Walgemuth cottage $3,500. Sedgwick & Collis were insured for $2,000, and the Lucas property carried about $40,000. The insurance was in the following companies: Home of New York, Liverpool and London and Globe of England, Firemen's of Newark, Royal of England, Hanover of New York, Aetna of Hartford, Philadelphia Underwriters, Continental of New York, German of Freeport, Ill., New Hampshire of Manchester, N. H., and Union of London.

Mr. Maltby said yesterday that it was as yet too early for him to say whether the Monmouth House would be rebuilt. Most of the other owners will replace their structures in time for next season.

Spring Lake is about seven miles from Long Branch, and in close touch with Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Bay Head, Belmar, Avon, and Asbury Park. It takes its name from a sheet of fresh water in the centre of about 500 acres of farm and woodland. The lake is fed from springs, and its water, which is transparent, varies in depth from two to thirty feet. It is said to be nearer the ocean than any other fresh water lake in the United States. Between the lake and the ocean there is a bluff, and on that strip of highland was situated most of the damaged property.

BRONX WATER FAMINE.

Citizens Hold Indignation Meeting and Pass Resolutions.

Five hundred residents of King's Bridge and the Marble Hill district of the Bronx gathered in Parson's Hall, on Broadway, King's Bridge, last night, to protest against the continuation of the water famine in that district. Residents there have been suffering for about six months, and some speakers said last night that there were persistent rumors that the water famine was a scheme of politicians to get favorite contractors good jobs.

Frank Wilksey was made Chairman, and Richard Alexander Secretary. Mr. Wilksey explained the object of the meeting. Speakers told of the deprivations to which they and others had been subjected, of having no water for baths, no water to go above the second floor in their homes, and such a lack of water as to interfere with the sanitary conditions of their homes. For the last three weeks the famine has made conditions very bad.

D. C. Overbaugh said that typhoid fever and dysentery had broken out in the district to an alarming extent because of the lack of water and the bad sanitary conditions, and he said that a prominent physician had told him that if the famine continued it would cause an epidemic of typhoid and other fevers.

Col. C. A. Goulden appeared as an apologist for Commissioner Dalton. He declared that a bill had been sent to the Legislature in 1897 for the appropriation of $500,000 for a high pressure system to be erected adjoining the Jerome Park Reservoir for the King's Bridge district, but that Mayor Strong had vetoed it, saying the reservoir would be completed in 1900 and that the pump would not be necessary. Mr. Goulden said the reservoir will not be ready before 1910.

D. C. Overbaugh said he did not take "any stock" in Col. Goulden's apologies for Commissioner Dalton. He said he had learned that the water at the Kensico dam was two and three feet deep, yet he could not account for the famine in the Bronx. "But the whole matter is this," said Mr. Overbaugh, who is a coal merchant, "if you want anything you will have to vote for it, and you must not consider Jew or Gentile or Catholic or Republican or Democrat, but only the man who will do what is right."

At Mr. Olth's instance the following resolutions were presented, and the meeting adopted them:

Resolved, That the citizens and taxpayers of King's Bridge express their unbounded indignation at the negligence of the proper authorities and their failure to supply this section of New York with the water it pays for, and it is further

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the Chairman to present a copy of these resolutions to the Commissioners of Water Supply and urge them to adopt such measures as will give us immediate relief prayed for.

The committee was not appointed, but it was decided to name the men from the various districts of that section. The committee was authorized to propose methods of relief.

TO SAVE WATER SUPPLY.

Commissioner Dalton Will Ask for $1,000,000 to be Used in Brooklyn and Queens.

Commissioner William Dalton of the Department of Water Supply said yesterday that Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall, of his department, was at work on plans for an improvement in the water service in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Speaking of the proposed plans Mr. Dalton said:

"Many things are needed to make the water supply adequate in Brooklyn and Queens. I intend to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $1,000,000 with which to acquire lands near the Brooklyn watershed. This money is absolutely necessary in order to protect the Brooklyn water supply from pollution. Then we need new pumping stations in Kings and Queens, and if this city is to be given a decent sort of a water supply this money must be forthcoming. Had this department received the money it asked for over two years ago the water supply of the city would not to-day be in the condition that it is.

"While I do not know just how much money is needed for immediate improvements I should say that it is somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Mr. Birdsall has estimated that it would require fully $35,000,000 to give New York a first-class water service. This matter will have to be taken up one of these days and settled. If it is not settled, what will New York do for water in five or six years? The need for improvements in Brooklyn and Queens is immediate, however, and I will do all in my power to push the matter."

PASSED DISABLED STEAMER.

Vessel, Probably the Oakmore, Showed No Distress Signals.

The Dutch steamer Bremerhaven, which arrived to-day from Antwerp, reports that on Sept. 14, between logitude 46.50 and 49.27, she experienced a very heavy gale from the southwest. On that date she reports having passed a Johnston Line Line steamer heading wastward and rolling heavily.

At 8:30 o'clock the next morning the Johnston liner was stopped. She showed no signals for assistance. The Johnston liner is probably the Onkmore, Capt. Henry, which sailed from Liverpool Sept. 6 for Baltimore.

MANY FISHING VESSELS LOST.

Forty-two More Reported Ashore in Belle Isle Straits.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Sept. 19.—Forty-two fishing vessels are ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle, and as many as thirty will be totally lost. This is in addition to the disasters previously reported.

Shipwrecked crews aggregating seventy-nine persons have been brought south by the mail steamer, and a special steamer will go for the others.

Immense stocks of codfish have been lost with the shipping.

Reports of the loss of three more lives were received to-day.

SCHOONER JOHN SHAY WRECKED.

Runs Aground South of Cape Henlopen, but Crew Is Saved.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 19.—The three-masted schooner John Shay, from New York to Philadelphia, ran aground early to-day a short distance south of Cape Henlopen.

Her crew of six men and one woman were rescued by the Lewes and Cape Henlopen life-savers.

The vessel will probably be a total loss.

EGYPTIAN STEAMER ASHORE.

The Charkieh Fast on Island of Andros —Some Passengers Drowned.

ATHENS, Sept. 19.—The Egyptian mail steamer Charkieh is ashore on the Island of Andros with a broken shaft. Some of her passengers have been drowned.

The steamer Charkieh is of 1,160 tons net. She is 274 feet long, 34.6 feet wide, and 24 feet deep. She was built in 1865 at the Thames Iron Works, London, and is owned by the Khedivial Steamship Administration, Alexandria.

Andros is an island of the Greek Archipelago, seven miles off the south coast of Euboea. It is the northernmost of the Cyclades, and is 25 miles long and 6 miles broad.

ANNEXATION THE ISSUE.

Predictions Made that Present British Cabinet Will Be Retained.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—One effect of the dissolution of Parliament has been to elicit declarations from almost all the Liberal papers and politicians in favor of the policy of annexation in South Africa.

The manifestoes of the party leaders have not yet appeared, but as soon as they do appear the speechmaking will begin. It is asserted with an air of authority that Lord Salisbury will again become Premier, and that all the members of the present Cabinet will be retained unless defeated at the polls. That would make Lord Salisbury's fourth Premiership.

DETECTIVE PUT TO ROUT

Glennon's Losing Fight with Three Colored Amazons.

Conquered in the Den of "The Three Musketeers" Until His Cries Bring Relief.

For a long time "The Three Musketeers" have exercised all the functions of sovereignty over the little principality on Thirty-third Street bounded by Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Whenever rations were short at the sign of the three a sudden sally upon innocent wanderers into the principality filled up the larder. But yesterday the power of the three was broken. Struggling in the grasp of five policemen and three detectives, three colored women, followed by a jeering crowd that had once respectfully dubbed them "The Three Musketeers," formed the centre of a Tenderloin picture, while Detective Frank Glennon lingered in the background, dancing from liberal applications of hot water, as he brushed traces of broken crockery from his hair.

The operations of "The Three Musketeers" had been on so liberal a scale that frequent complaints had been made to the Tenderloin police. After a business man of the neighborhood had lost $204, Detective Frank Glennon was assigned to storm the Musketeers' stronghold. Glennon, who has had experience, was careful to take strong reinforcements with him. He left five policemen and three detectives in the rear of the Musketeers' quarters, 139 West Thirty-third Street, while he alone went into the principality.

It was growing dark as the detective neared the hallway of No. 139. As he reached it six arms grabbed him. Then, while two held him in the hallway, the other woman searched his pockets. She had taken money and watch when she came upon his revolver. With a quick motion she pulled aside the lapel of his coat. Glennon's shield confronted her.

"Dat chicken's a detective. My, what a scape we've had," she yelled, putting back money and watch and fleeing with the others.

Glennon ran after "The Three Musketeers" up three flights of creaking, ill-lighted stairs. Near the top an avalanche of hot water poured over his head. On he went. A volley of crockery followed.

Rather dazed, the detective dragged himself up the remaining steps and stumbled into a dark den. There was more hot water and crockery, and then over and over the frail furniture of the place the four rolled until Glennon lay on the floor, well held down by "The Three Musketeers." One arm was pinioned fast under him.

The detective at last managed to get his club out with the hand under him. Pounding on the floor, he shouted:

"Help! Help!"

His comrades below heard him. Led by Policeman Hodgkiss, they rushed to the relief. "The Three Musketeers" were carried to the sidewalk.

At the Tenderloin station house the three said they were Edith McIntyre, Lottie Farley, and Annie Brown, all of 139 West Thirty-third Street. When they were arraigned before the Sergeant Lottie Farley turned to Glennon and said:

"It was superior forces that done it. You an' any two others alone we'd make look like change for a cent."

CHARLES A. BOUTELLE BETTER.

Asylum Bulletin Says the Congressman Is Rapidly Improving.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 19.—A report sent officially from the asylum in which Congressman Charles A. Boutelle is receiving treatment for aphasia received by his family here to-day states without qualification that he is rapidly improving.

"The physicians say they are agreeably surprised at his recent rapid gains, and they hope for an early complete recovery.

STORM'S HAVOC AT NOME.

List of the Vessels That Were Wrecked —Several Men Drowned.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 19.—It is reported here that the treasure steamer C. H. Hamilton, from Dawson to St. Michael, with 150 passengers and $1,500,000 in gold dust, was driven on the beach on the Yukon flats Sept. 6 during a severe storm, but the North American Trading and Transportation Company, which owns the vessel, asserts that the vessel made St. Michael safely.

The steamer St. Paul brought news of the terrible havoc wrought at Nome by the recent storm. Following is a complete list of the vessels either wrecked or driven ashore:

Hulk Catherine Sudden.	Schooner Edith.
Schooner Sequoya, 354 tons.	Schooner Arthur B.
Schooner Harriet.	Tug Arrette.
	Tug Gov. Stoneman.

Many tents and buildings on the beach were swept away. The Alaska Commercial Company's wharf and Capt. Geiger's Latrina are a mass of wreckage.

I. S. Doud of San Francisco and Capt. Johnson are said to have been drowned during the storm. Capt. J. D. Thackberry of Portland, Oregon, aged sixty years, who had been navigating Alaskan waters for the past ten years, was another victim of the storm. His body will be sent down on one of the first steamers.

OPENING OF PRINCETON.

President Patton Welcomes the Largest Freshman Class Ever Received.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The formal opening of Princeton University was held in Marquand Chapel this afternoon at 3 o'clock. President Patton, in greeting the students, congratulated the freshman class upon its being the largest that ever entered the university. He spoke of the recent massacres in China, with particular reference to the report of the massacre of the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge and wife. Mr. Hodge was graduated from Princeton.

In speaking of the new Chair in Politics President Patton said that while it was for instruction in the scientific knowledge of politics, he was quite sure Prof. Finley would not ignore the practical problems of the day.

He said the university should take pride in the fact that Prof. J. Mark Baldwin had received the degree of Doctor of Science from Oxford University, which was the first degree of this kind ever conferred on an American.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETINGS.

Carl Schurz to Speak at Cooper Union—Other Gatherings.

The Anti-Imperialist League of New York will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union Friday, Sept. 28. Anson Phelps Stokes, President of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, will preside and Carl Schurz will be the orator of the occasion.

There will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs at Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, this evening at 8 o'clock. The principal speaker will be Gamaliel Bradford of Boston, Vice President of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs.

The Thirty-fifth Assembly District has organized forty-three anti-imperialist clubs, with a total membership of 1,000. The first meeting in the district will be held at Koelbeck's Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Webster Avenue, this evening.

There will be an anti-imperialist banner raising in the First Assembly District this evening at the corner of Grand and Thompson Streets.

POLITICAL NOTES.

One of the largest meetings at 132 Bowery, under the management of the Republican Club, was held yesterday. There was "standing room only," and a wag made mention of the fact because two of the speakers were old-time actors—M. J. Nerney and J. Leslie Gossin. Each of them was applauded to the echo.

The Republican County Committee will meet at the Murray Hill Lyceum, on East Thirty-fourth Street, to-night.

Senators Armstrong and Parsons will be renominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of Monroe County on the 29th. James B. McEwan, an Assemblyman, will be nominated at Albany to-night.

A mass meeting for women will be held under the management of the National Commercial and Industrial League at 737 Broadway on Friday at 3 o'clock. Cornelia S. Robinson and M. Grace White will be in charge. All women are welcome, and men will not be excluded.

STATE DEMOCRATS' TRUCE

Harmony Conference of Croker-Murphy and Hill Men.

PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Responsibility for the Result Placed Upon the Shoulders of Mr. Stanchfield's Sponsors.

The Democratic State leaders gathered in force at State Headquarters in the St. James Building last evening. A conference lasting over three hours was held. The Croker-Murphy factionists and the followers of David B. Hill fraternized and talked about carrying New York for the State and National ticket as if no difference had arisen between the leaders for years. The conference marked the opening of the State campaign.

It was a harmony gathering of the most harmonious kind. Even Judge Charles N. Bulger of Oswego, whose denunciation of the Tammany Hall leader and Senator Grady was the feature of the State Convention, was surrounded and congratulated for his outspoken utterances.

The followers of ex-Senator Hill, however, placed the responsibility for the outcome of the battle for votes in New York State this Fall directly at the door of Mr. Croker. State Chairman Frank Campbell, Judge Bulger, and Mayor James K. McGuire acted as spokesmen for the Hill followers.

State Chairman Campbell outlined the plans which had been made for the campaign. He said:

"We can carry on an effective campaign in New York State under the system which has been formulated after months of work on an economical basis. It will be necessary, however, to raise a large sum for the legitimate expenses of the campaign, and no time should be wasted in doing this part of the work."

Then the other Hill spokesman said that if a determined effort was to be made to carry the State, the political leaders who secured the nomination of John B. Stanchfield should be held responsible for the kind of campaign to be carried on. One Hill man said:

"We can carry on a fifteen-thousand-dollar campaign if that is all the money State Headquarters will have to spend. We cannot, however, promise a victory for the party under such an arrangement. It is necessary to have speakers touring the State from now until election day. Say, for instance, 100 speakers were sent out. This would be a small number. If the orators agreed to make speeches for the party simply for expenses, we would have to pay out at least $1,000 every day for over six weeks for this work alone.

"Then, under the system which has been formulated in every county up State, reports should be received from the representative Democrats outside of the regular organizations. All this work will cost money. Then, again, we will have to have a liberal amount to spend at State headquarters for printing and other essentials of a successful campaign in a Presidential year. The plans are all ready and the only thing is for the gentlemen who secured the nomination of John B. Stanchfield to provide the sinews of war so that he will be elected."

Mr. Croker listened to the arguments of the Hill men silently. It was said last evening that he made no specific promise of any amount to the State Committee for campaign work.

"Go ahead with the campaign," Mr. Croker is reported to have said; "send out speakers into every town and village. It does not matter whether the speakers address two men or two hundred men. A careful canvass should be made to get out the full Democratic vote. We should not spare expenses in a Presidential year when the country looks to this State to elect William J. Bryan to the Presidency."

Then State Chairman Campbell outlined further his campaign plans. He showed what an improvement the system in vogue at Democratic State Headquarters this year was over that used by the Republicans. It was also said that an active Democratic campaign had not been made in New York State since 1893, and now it was necessary to send from $5,000 to $8,000 into each of the up-State counties to get out the Democratic vote.

There was no acrimonious discussion at the conference. Ex-Senator Hill was the only absentee of the Executive Committee. His place was taken by Judge Bulger.

The leaders discussed minor arrangements for carrying on the campaign. It was settled that Controller Coler would stump the State with Mr. Stanchfield, and speak from the same platform frequently.

There was talk last evening that Mr. Stanchfield had agreed to contribute $50,000 to the State Committee. This was denied by a friend of the Democratic nominee, who said that Mr. Stanchfield would not give over one-fifth of that sum, and would only contribute to the legitimate expenses of the campaign.

It was said by those who were at the conference that Mr. Croker did not shirk the responsibility placed on his shoulders of carrying the State for Mr. Bryan. Mr. Croker was willing to bear the responsibility if the leaders would all work in harmony.

The stumping tours of the State candidates during the first week of the campaign was settled. Messrs. Stanchfield, Coler, and Mackey will open the campaign in Buffalo on Sept. 29. On Oct. 1 Controller Coler and Mr. Stanchfield will speak from the same platform at Lockport. Rochester will be visited on Oct. 2, and Auburn on Oct. 3. Two meetings will be held in Syracuse on Oct. 4, at which Mr. Stanchfield and Controller Coler will speak. The close of the first week's campaigning will be made at Schenectady on Oct. 6.

Senator Mackey, John De Witt Warner, or Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas will be in Hornellsville on Oct. 1; Corning, Oct. 2; Elmira, Oct. 3; Cortland, Oct. 4, and Ithaca, Oct. 5.

The politicians at the conference were: John B. Stanchfield, Senator William F. Mackey, Richard Croker, Norman E Mack, James Shevlin, representing Hugh McLaughlin; Senator P. H. McCarren, Bridge Commissioner Shea, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Arthur McLean, Jacob Gerling, Sheriff William F. Grell, Charles N. Bulger, State Chairman Frank Campbell, James K. McGuire, Chairman of the Executive Committee; J. J. Kennedy, and Thomas H. Dowd. After the conference Mr. Croker said:

"Everything was harmonious. We are starting in on a great fight to carry the State for Bryan and elect the State ticket."

Senator P. H. McCarren said:

"After this conference to-night the Republicans ought to give up all hope of carrying New York State. The party is united and harmonious, and we will win a great victory at the polls this Fall."

MR. PLATT'S REPLY TO CROKER

"That Shoe Must Have Pinched on a Very Tender Corn," He Says.

Senator Platt was seen about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and friends congratulated him on his improved appearance.

The Senator seemed pleased that he had, in the language of those about the corridors, "taken a rise" out of Mr. Croker.

Senator Platt, as stated in THE TIMES on Tuesday, referred to Tammany's methods of securing campaign funds. The statement brought from Mr. Croker the assertion that Mr. Platt was "an old liar."

Senator Platt's attention was called to Mr. Croker's utterances and he was asked for specifications. The Senator smiled and remarked:

"So Mr. Croker called me an old liar, did he? Well, that shoe must have pinched on a very tender corn. Don't you think so?

"So far as my predictions as to the result in New York State go, I am satisfied to wait until the votes are counted to justify the soundness of my statement."

At this juncture another reporter approached Senator Platt with the question:

"Did you read what Croker said about you?"

"Croker! Croker!" rejoined the Senator. "I have heard that name a good many times. Don't say it again."

Informed that the Democratic candidate for Governor, John B. Stanchfield, intended to speak on State issues and would challenge the Republicans to do likewise, Mr. Platt said:

"Let him speak on State issues if he wants to. I won't stop him. He can talk on any subject he wants to if it will do him any good."

Rutgers' President in a Flag Rush.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The incoming class of Rutgers College numbers sixty-seven. The college opened its one hundred and thirty-sixth year today. There was a flag rush on the campus between the freshmen and sophomores. President Scott rushed into the thick of the fight and seized the flag. The rush was renewed later, and was won by the freshmen.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season of county fairs, always events in the suburbs, are beginning. Horse shows are taking the place of the simon-pure old county fair in many places, but in the more retired districts the old fair, with its exhibition of fruits and vegetables, of domestic knitting, quilting, decoration, and painting, its side shows, and its trotting matches, still holds its place. The fashionable visitors enjoy, perhaps even more than the natives, these country gatherings and displays, and a visit to the Suffolk County Fair, at Riverhead, will be a feature of the next three days at Southampton. Numbers of the Southamptonites have arranged to go over to Riverhead from the resort, and Quogue, Westhampton, Moriches, and Bellport, and even Babylon will also be represented by contingents of well-known people.

***

The first horse show ever held at Tuxedo will take place there on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 28 and 29. The organizers of this show are Pierre L. Ronalds and T. Suffern Tailer. Almost all the members of the Tuxedo Club who have houses in the park, or who are at the clubhouse, have entered horses, and, as each club member has the privilege of inviting a friend to enter horses, there is sure to be a goodly showing of fine horseflesh. The general plan of the Southampton horse show, which was so successful, will be followed, and the judges have been carefully selected. The scene of the show will be the field near the main road about half way between the clubhouse and the railway station, where the polo games used to be played. The field, with the number of coaches and breaks that will be drawn up there, framed by the surrounding hills, should be a very attractive sight.

***

The story that appeared yesterday relative to the sad experience of Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau with spiritualists, who endeavored to engage her in financial schemes, was a surprise to many people, as it was generally thought that Mrs. La Bau was leading a retired life in Europe. It will be remembered that Mrs. La Bau, who is a daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, contested her father's will, and that a compromise was effected with her by her brother, the late William H. Vanderbilt, before the case was settled by the courts. Mrs. La Bau's children, Mrs. José Aymar, formerly Mrs. Blois; Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. George Morgan Browne, and Walter A. La Bau, are well known in New York.

***

Among those booked to sail on the Fürst Bismarck for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg to-day are Mrs. Earle Dodge, G. Winthrop Thorne, Lieut. Richard Blum, Mrs. David Gray, and Miss Josephine Johnson and Miss Fanny Johnson, who spent the Summer as usual at Newport with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herron Johnson. The Misses Johnson are going abroad for a short stay only and will return early in November.

***

The Barbarossa, sailing for Bremen via Southampton to-day, has booked among others Dr. E. M. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, Otis S. Le Roy, and Mrs. Elizabeth Street. On La Lorraine, sailing to-day for Havre, there are booked among others Edward A. Becker, George W. Herbert, Henry T. Simon, Henry S. Vietor, and R. W. Vonnoh, the artist, and Mrs. Vonnoh.

***

Joseph Leiter of Chicago, who was booked to sail yesterday on the New York, did not depart. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have decided to sail for home from England on Oct. 17.

***

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the new steamship Prinzess Irene from Bremen and Cherbourg were Dr. Lawton S. Brooks, Lieut. George R. Burnett, United States Army; John H. Morgan, R. F. Vogel, Prof. John E. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart White, R. E. White, Miss Edith Adams, Miss Drexel, Miss Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Woodruff, and the Misses Wardlaw. The Majestic, which arrived outside last evening, is bringing, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Nora and Miss Fanny Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Barber, Eugene Kelly, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, Lord Revelstoke, and Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce.

***

The engagement is announced of Faneuil W. Bethune, son of the late Alexis W. Stein, but who recently changed his name to Bethune, and Miss Florence Curtis Jenner, eldest daughter of William A. Jenner. Miss Jenner's mother was Miss Josephine Curtis. Mr. Bethune's mother was Miss Eugenia Bethune Weisse. His uncle, Dr. Faneuil D. Weisse, married Miss Suydam. The wedding of the young couple will take place in Grace Church chantry very quietly on Oct. 3.

***

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, now on her way here and due early next week, is bringing, among other passengers, Judge Henry E. Howland, Miss Bertha Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thompson, and Mrs. A. A. Anderson.

***

At a recent large fancy costume ball at the pavilion of the Felsberg, Lucerne, Switzerland, a number of Americans were present. Miss Stratton personated the Goddess of Liberty, Miss Agnes Campbell the United States, and Mr. Sasse a Georgia darky. Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky., has been stopping with her mother, Mrs. J. B. Castleman, at Lucerne, and by her beauty excited quite a sensation there. Among prominent Americans recently at Lucerne have been Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel and Mrs. William Clark and Miss Elizabeth A. Clark.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who are on their way home, recently made an automobile tour of several days through France. On their return to Paris they gave several large dinners.

***

The engagement is announced from Washington of Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, son of Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College, and Miss Elsie Graham Bell, daughter of Alexander Graham Bell, LL. D., of Washington, D. C.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

To Take Place at Newport the First Week in January.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—It was stated to-night on excellent authority that the wedding of Miss Elsie French, daughter of Mrs. Francis Ormond French, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt will take place here in the first week in January. Definite information regarding the matter is not obtainable, but there is every indication that the marriage will be celebrated here about the time stated.

The reports current soon after the engagement of the young people that the wedding would take place at Newport have never been denied. From statements which are now made here it can be positively stated that the ceremony will be performed here, and that a large company will come from New York for the occasion. Some of the villas may be reopened for the entertainment of guests called to Newport for the event. The festivities will close with a reception and wedding breakfast at Harbourview, the Newport villa of Mrs. French.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—James J. Van Alen and Frank Otis went to New York this morning. Mr. Van Alen will return here, but Mr. Otis will not return this season.

James S. Stillman has been elected a Governor of the Newport Casino. He fills the place made vacant by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mr. Stillman has long been a Summer resident of Newport, and was one of the earliest stockholders of the Casino.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave a small luncheon at Oakland, his farm in Portsmouth, to-day. Later his guests went to the hunt.

Mrs. Joseph R. Busk, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, and Egerton L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are preparing to close their Newport season and to go to Rhinebeck for the Autumn.

Mrs. David King gave a dinner at King's Cote this evening in honor of Miss Gwendolen King.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland will close their Newport season to-morrow and go to their country place at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

Miss Marion Mesier has returned here from Boston, and is the guest of Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Will Open Saturday, Sept. 29, with a Double Bill.

Manager Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has decided to open his season at the above house on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, and for the opening attractions a double bill will be given, consisting of a one-act comedy entitled "Die Sittliche Forderung," and a comedy by Skowronnek called "Der Tugenhof," which was among the few pieces which proved successful throughout Germany and Austria last season. In the former play Fraulein Hedwig Lange and Herr Ottbert, two new members of the company, will make their American debut.

On Monday night, Oct. 1, Goethe's "Egmont," with incidental music by Beethoven, will be given, which will enable Herr Carl Emmerich another new member of the company, to make his début in the title rôle. Fraulein Ada Merito, a member of last season's company, will also be seen in this production in the rôle of Clarchen, and Herr Adolf Zimmerman, the new juvenile actor, will assume the rôle of Brackenburg.

For the remaining part of that week, from Tuesday to Saturday evening, inclusive, the double bill will be repeated, while for the Saturday matinée "Egmont" will again be given at popular prices.

The North German Lloyd liner Aller, which is due here next week, will have among its passengers many members of Mr Conried's company, prominent among whom are Fraulein Hedwig Lange, the new leading woman, who formerly was identified with the Deutsche Theater, Berlin; Fraulein Marie Eisenhut, who comes from the Hoftheater in Weimar; Herr Emmerich, from the Hoftheater in Hanover, and Herr Otto Ottbert, from the Hoftheater in Wiesbaden.

FROHMAN COMEDY A SUCCESS.

Decourcelles's Play "Self and Lady" Brought Out in London.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—At the Vaudeville Theatre this evening Charles Frohman and A. & S. Gatti produced a new farcical comedy by Pierre Decourcelles, entitled "Self and Lady," which proved a great success.

The performance did not lag from start to finish, but sparkled with fun throughout. It promises to be one of the successes of the London season. Miss Ellaline Terriss and Seymour Hicks have the leading parts and are admirably supported.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Managers Klaw and Erlanger have arranged with Jacob Litt to present the new De Koven and Smith comic opera, "Foxy Quiller," at the Broadway Theatre the early part of the coming Winter.

The management of the Grand Opera House has made arrangements with Ted D. Marks to give a series of Sunday night concerts at this theatre, beginning with Sept. 30. For this occasion popular prices will prevail.

Miss Annie Russell's tour in "A Royal Family," which was to have begun on Dec. 10 in Philadelphia, has been cancelled, so that she will be enabled to remain at the Lyceum Theatre for an indefinite period. A portion of her tour will be given over to a special production of "The Only Way."

Managers Dunne and Ryley, who have acquired the American rights to produce the musical comedy, "Florodora," which is scheduled for presentation at the Casino early in December, have called the chorus rehearsals of the piece for to-day at the Casino. The negotiations which have been in prog

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The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the aforesaid bonds, have consented to act as a Committee for the reorganization of the HAMPTON ROADS HOTEL COMPANY.

The Committee invites the deposit of your Bonds and Coupons, subject to the terms of the certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement and the Subscribers thereto, dated September 15, 1900, copies of which may be obtained from the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York City, where the bonds must be deposited.

Bonds must be deposited prior to October 1, 1900.

HOSMER B. PARSONS,
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WILLIAM B. RANDALL,
Committee.

HERBERT M. DeLANOIE,
Secretary for Committee,
66 Broadway, N. Y.

Consolidated Gas Company OF NEW YORK.

Notice to Holders of Debentures, Issued for Stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Pursuant to the right reserved by this Company in its Debentures, dated May 15th, 1900, issued as aforesaid, notice is hereby given that on and after September 20, 1900, this Company will redeem the said Debentures at par, without interest, at its office, 4 Irving Place, New York, by issuing in exchange therefor its full-paid Capital Stock at the rate of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) per share.

Scrip will be issued for fractional shares.

As no interest is payable on the Debentures, it is to the advantage of the Debenture holders to make the exchange without delay.

New York, September 12, 1900.

H. E. GAWTRY, President.

IOWA MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The First Mortgage 5% bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1900, will be paid at maturity upon surrender of the bonds at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date. Registered bonds to be transferred on delivery. S. O. HOVE, Treasurer.

Chicago and North-Western Railway Co.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.

The 33d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on 25th Oct., 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value, and at par on and after 1st January, 1901, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

Mexico, Sept. 5th, 1900.

JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company.

Evansville, Ind., September 19, 1900.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the year ending June 30th, 1900, has been declared upon the preferred stock of this company, payable one-half October 16, 1900, and one-half April 16, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of the books September 28, 1900.

The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New York, at three o'clock P. M., September 28, 1900, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., October 16, 1900.

A dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the six months ending June 30, 1900, has been declared upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable November 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of the books October 1, 1900.

The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York at three o'clock P. M., October 1, 1900, and reopened November 2, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.

GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Southern Railway Company,

New York, September 10, 1900.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1900.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, 1900.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 10, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 9, 1900.

On October 10, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,

71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18th, 1900.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾) on the PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, payable October 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900.

The books of the Company for the transfer of the Preferred Stock will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900, and will be opened October 10th, 1900.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Union Typewriter Company.

60 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., September 19th, 1900.

The Directors of the Union Typewriter Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the first preferred stock and a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), and an additional dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) on the second preferred stock, payable to all registered stockholders on October 1st. The transfer books close at three o'clock September 21st, 1900, and reopen October 1st, 1900, at nine o'clock. G. K. GILLULY, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.

New York September 18, 1900.

Dividend 34.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 10, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of September 30, 1900. Transfer books will be closed September 20, 1900, and reopened October 11, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors. CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, Sept. 19, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 22d day of September, 1900.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.

23d St. and Sixth Av.

New York, September 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.

New York, September 19, 1900.

Ninety-Second (92d) Dividend.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1900.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to October 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1900. **The Rio Grande Western Railway Co.** will pay a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record Sept. 20th. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen on the 20th inst.

C. A. [illegible]LAND, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:

FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.

SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.

THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

New York, September 12th, 1900.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-laws, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general offices of the Company, Monadnock Building, in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, October 23d, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. For the purpose of this meeting the books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon, September 22d, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 3d.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

New York September 19, 1900.

JOS. LOTH & CO.—A meeting of the stockholders of the above-named corporation will be held at 9 A. M. Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at 1,830 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which is the city designated for the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, for the purpose of taking action on a resolution passed unanimously by its Board of Directors advising a dissolution of the corporation. Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. B. LOTH, President.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company.

Evansville, Ind., September 19, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office at Evansville, Indiana, at ten o'clock A. M., October 15, 1900, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

BANDITS ROB NEVADA BANK.

First National at Winnemucca Entered in the Daytime and $13,000 Taken.

WINNEMUCCA, Nev., Sept. 19.—The First National Bank was robbed of about $13,000 at noon to-day by three men, who entered the front door of the building, and with revolvers made all present throw up their hands.

There were five people in the bank at the time, Cashier Nixon, Assistant Cashier McBride, Bookkeeper Hill, Stenographer Calhoun, and a horse buyer named Johnson. The robbers threatened with instant death the first man who made a show of resistance. One bandit, at the point of a pistol, made Cashier Nixon open the safe and take from it three sacks of gold coin. They threw this into an ore sack, together with all the gold coin in the office drawer. The robbers then marched the five men out through a back door to an alley, where three horses were waiting. The men were kept covered with guns until the desperadoes mounted their horses and escaped.

The whole affair occurred in but five minutes. An alarm was quickly given and several shots were fired at the men as they sped through town, but without effect. The robbers returned the shots, but no one was hit. Officers and armed citizens have started in pursuit of the robbers, who took a course up the river. A posse has also started from Golconda to head them off, and it is thought they cannot escape.

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET.

Decline and Partial Recovery—The Loss to the Texas Crop.

The local cotton market underwent a decline of from 18 to 24 points during the morning yesterday because of an increase in receipts at the cotton ports. The break was recovered partly, and the prices at the close were steady and 3 to 5 points lower than the closing quotations on Tuesday.

J. J. Chew of the Exchange received a dispatch from the Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas, stating that the loss caused to the cotton growers of that State by the recent hurricane will not exceed 5 per cent. of a total crop.

New Brokerage Firm.

It was announced in Wall Street yesterday that the brokerage firm of Macy Brothers and Herbert has been dissolved and that Mr. Herbert and the firm of Wilson & Watson have formed a new firm under the name of Wilson, Watson & Herbert.

Armed Men Guard Railroad Tracks.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The section of track which the Newark and Hackensack Electric Road succeeded in laying on Friday night, and which is opposed by the property owners, near Hasbrouck Heights, is being guarded by armed men so that the indignant owners will not tear up the rails. The company has condemnation proceedings under way, but became tired waiting for the result and built the track.

American Coal at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Sept. 19.—The British steamer Lorle, Capt. Graham, from Philadelphia Aug. 22, via Algiers Sept. 11, has arrived here with the first importation of American coal.

INSURANCE AGENT ARRESTED.

Schuylkill of Philadelphia Seeks to Recover $675 from Edward Rowell.

Edward Rowell, who was general agent in this city of the Schuylkill Fire Insurance Company from June 1, 1898, to Aug. 1, 1899, was arrested yesterday in an action brought against him to recover $675 of the company's funds, which it is alleged Rowell has converted to his own use. The order of arrest was signed by Justice Scott. Rowell was released on $700 bail.

The complaint states that Rowell was to receive his expenses and 30 per cent. of all premium receipts, and that he collected $4,907.17, of which $675.13 is still due to the company.

Rowell denies the alleged indebtedness to the company, and makes a counter claim of $850 for services rendered.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company has been admitted to North Carolina.

The United Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore has been licensed to do business in Minnesota.

At the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday only routine business was transacted.

T. Schreiber has resigned as special agent of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company for Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Rochester Board of Fire Underwriters, at its annual meeting, elected the following officers to serve during the coming year: President, M. E. Wolff; Vice President, Henry M. Webb; Secretary, Seldon Page, and Treasurer, William B. Leyet.

The insurance on the property at 711 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, which was damaged by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: On building, Springfield, $6,000; Pennsylvania, $6,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $6,000. On contents, Sun, $1,500; Royal, $1,000; Home, $1,000.

A call has been issued by the Victoria-Montreal Fire Insurance Company for the unpaid balance of its subscribed capital of $1,000,000. Payments of 10 per cent. are called for at intervals of thirty days from Oct. 15, 1900, to April 15, 1901, the final 5 per cent. to be due on May 15.

Manager Hess of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday to the effect that an equitable recognition shall be made of sprinkler equipments on separate floors of buildings, and that where the entire building is not equipped recognition shall be based upon such percentage of the regular sprinkler allowance as the floor area so equipped bears to the total floor area of the entire building, it being understood that no allowance shall be made for the equipments covering less than one entire story of a building, and that the percentage deduction to be allowed shall be only on contents of the story directly under the protection of such equipment.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 19	261,903
To date this year	78,626,534
Corresponding date last year	130,405,521

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19	$1,083,500
To date this year	$344,999,360
Corresponding date last year	$684,770,770

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Evansv. & T. H. pf.	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	1½	Union Bag & P.	½
Nat. Tube pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. C. Oil pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Linseed	½	Manhattan	2⅛
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2¾
Am. Malt. pf.	1	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. S. Hoop pf.	1⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	Mo., K. & T.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	National Biscuit	¾
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	National Lead	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1¼	National Steel	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	½	National Tube	½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	Northern Pacific	⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	2	Pacific Mail	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pennsylvania	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	People's Gas	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rep. Steel	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Con. Tob. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Sloss-Shef. pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Southern Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1	South. Ry. pf.	⅞
Federal Steel pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	3¾
Gas & El., B. Co.	½	Texas & Pac.	⅝
General Electric	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Great North. pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾
Int. Paper	1	Wabash pf.	⅞
Int. Paper pf.	1½	Wis. Central	1
Kan. City South	½	Wis. Central pf.	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	2	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1
Erie Consol. 7s	3	Mil. & Nor. 1st, M.	
General. El. deb. 5s	2½	L. 6s	1
Hock. Valley 4½s	1	West. Union coll. tr. 5s	1
Peo. & Pekin Un. 2d 3			

Bond Declined.

Wisconsin Central 1st 1⅝

THE CHICAGO EXAMPLE.

Is Brooklyn to emulate Chicago? Are "Bath House Johns" to develop over the Bridge? Is stock market buccaneering to disport as a fine art there? Wall Street smiles cynically at the announcement that Brooklyn Aldermen are beginning to bestir themselves with resolutions calling upon local corporations to make big expenditures. Brooklyn Rapid Transit—not precisely a new storm centre—is the target. That corporation has some hundreds of miles of overhead wires in use, and they ought to be buried (at an expense of from ten to forty millions of dollars)—so sets forth the Brooklyn political bulletin.

This demand against Brooklyn Rapid Transit is not new, does not surprise anybody in Wall Street—has been forecast and proclaimed over and over again for months and months past. From the Wall Street standpoint there never has been much quoted reason for this move other than that it can help along bear raids against Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. It has been the gleeful view of Stock Exchange speculators on the bear side of the market that it only needed such assessment to force Brooklyn Rapid Transit into bankruptcy. Various politicians of conspicuousness, if not of eminence, not only in Brooklyn, but on this side of the river, have been cited as agreeable to such a campaign of assault; and some such politicians have even been made the subject of comment—almost of criticism—because of their close attendance upon Wall Street in the varying stages of the long-continued depression campaign against the Brooklyn street railway property.

If the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company should bury its wires for public safety's sake, if the wires can be legally ordered underground, public sentiment will, of course, support the plan proposed. But that—from the Wall Street standpoint—is not the issue discernible. What Wall Street sees is a scheme which can be used as a stock market bugaboo indefinitely. Wall Street does not at all suspect that good faith is involved. And this is not strange, perhaps, in view of those exhibitions which for years past Chicago has been giving, till now practically every corporation not locally tied to a Chicago habitation is emigrating. The street railway systems of Chicago, Chicago lighting corporations, and other important properties having municipal relationships in Chicago are so kept under assessment (by political assault or threats of political assault) that many of them have suffered tremendously. This has gone so far that nothing is more notorious than that any Chicago enterprise seeking capital is heavily handicapped. Conservative financiers are afraid to identify themselves with the promotion of projects continually fouled by political blackmail. Movements against corporations proclaimed as in the public interest, while aiming chiefly to levy blood money or to play tricks with the stock market, are not only dishonest, but actual attacks upon public credit. The Chicago example is a bad example.

On the New York Stock Exchange is a signifying illustration of the unhappy Chicago status. The important gas company of Chicago has its capital stock selling ten points below par, though paying regular 6 per cent. dividends. A similar Eastern gas security would command a ready market at 150. Investors are indisposed to be sandbagged.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Declining prices were quite generally the rule in the stock market yesterday, with the tone at the close distinctly weak. The trading was much more active than on the preceding day, more than 260,000 shares being dealt in, but the activity was at the expense of values. Shortly after the opening prices began to droop, and as the day wore on this sagging tendency developed until in the last half hour the market showed pronounced nervousness.

Yet, viewed in the light of the actual news developments, the weakness is no more understandable than was the strength on Monday. The reports from the strike district, it is true, were less assuring; but beyond that the general developments, including the publication of a number of excellent railway statements, were favorable. What, however, is apparent is that the Street is inclined to regard with more consideration than heretofore the possibilities which the future holds, not alone in the coal strike situation, but in respect to probable political excitement, higher money rates, and the calling of loans. The likelihood of dearer money, in particular, now clearly concerns the Street.

The fact that the market has lately been steadily falling to a lower level, each rally being less sustained than the one preceding, has not escaped attention. It suggests what has more than once been dwelt upon, that strong interests and the public are not in the market, and that for that reason it lacks sustaining force. Indeed, signs are not wanting that a lower level of prices would be welcomed by many large interests in order to establish a better basis for a sustained bull movement.

The spectacle of erstwhile bulls inclining to bearishness is suggestive, while the advance in call money yesterday to 2 per cent. and the announcement of continued shipments to the South and West may not be altogether without significance.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON was the weakest stock on the list, declining at one time over 4 points, closing with a net loss of 3⅝ points on trading in 71,000 shares. In explanation of the weakness it is said that some stock was thrown upon the market by an interest forced to protect his other holdings, and that this caught several stop orders which carried the price lower. At the same time some short selling apparently resulted from the publication of the earnings report of the company for the month of August, showing a surplus of $49,400, which, however, was a decrease of $72,200 as compared with the corresponding month last year. From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 a surplus of $1,583,900 is reported.

Discussing the condition of the company, E. R. Chapman, a member of the Executive Committee, which will meet to-day, says: "We are doing a very satisfactory business, not only in our iron trade, but in our coal department. It is worth while recalling that we had large orders at the higher prices which ran up to August, and that our present business shows a very good profit."

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STEEL AND WIRE, STEEL HOOP, TIN PLATE, COLORADO FUEL, FEDERAL STEEL, NATIONAL STEEL, and other stocks in the group were weak, net declines in most instances of more than a point appearing. The weakness was in part sympathetic and in part due to selling for Western account. It was said that a recently formed bull pool in Steel and Wire and Federal Steel, unable to maintain its position, was parting with its holdings.

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PEOPLE'S GAS, which on Monday and Tuesday had been bid up on short covering, was heavy, and it was apparent that the short interest in the stock had been pretty well eliminated. Chicago interests close to the management of the company were reported as sellers, and the statement was made that there was little expectation or hope that the gas war would or could be settled in the near future. Lower prices for gas in Chicago are predicted.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO and the ATCHISONS, which recently have been well held, pools operating in them, suffered rather severely, each of the stocks declining more than a point. It was generally believed that the syndicate in the Baltimire common stock would hold the price up to at least 70, but the steady outpouring of long stock evidently was too much for the pool to absorb, and hence the decline.

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BURLINGTON, ST. PAUL, AND ROCK ISLAND were all heavy throughout the day, and in explanation it was said that some certain bull interests in the stocks who lately have been bidding them up had determined to liquidate their holdings. Much of the selling of yesterday was attributed to these interests, though it was also reported that a block of St. Paul stock, sold by a specialist, represented investment holdings.

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JERSEY CENTRAL, LACKAWANNA, DELAWARE AND HUDSON, PENNSYLVANIA, and the READING issues were distinctly heavy, following upon the news from the coal districts that the strike was spreading. Private advices were to the effect that the order directing the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment at Scranton, Penn., to hold themselves in readiness for a call to arms in the event of rioting had had a rather bad effect upon the minds of peaceful miners who had given no cause for the order. Further talk was heard that the strike might extend to the train men on some of the roads.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT, MANHATTAN, AND METROPOLITAN suffered severely in the market weakness yesterday, Brooklyn falling off 2 points, Manhattan 2⅛, and Metropolitan 2¾. Except in the case of the Brooklyn property, however, there was no news to explain the extreme weakness, officials of both Manhatian and Metropolitan declaring that their business was in every way satisfactory. So far as the Brooklyn stock is concerned, the weakness may be explained by the unfavorable impression growing out of the movement seeking to compel the company to put its wires under ground. It is believed in Wall Street that this is but the beginning of the threatened Tammany attack upon the company.

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TOBACCO TRUST stock was, after Tennessee Coal and Iron, easily the weakest industrial on the list, declining over 2 points on transfers of 17,000 shares. Rears on the stock point out that at its high price of yesterday it was selling equivalent to 180, and that its dividend payments do not warrant so high a quotation. Friends of the company say that the earnings of the property are exceptionally good.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL'S decline of over a point was in the face of the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. Over 2,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and there was appearance that some of the selling represented liquidation.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC, which lately has been held up by a bull pool, suffered with the rest of the market, declining 1⅛ points on transfers of 5,700 shares. The reports in the Street were to the effect that the pool in the stock was quietly letting go of its holdings. The earnings of the company for the second week of September, as officially reported yesterday, show an increase over the corresponding week last year of $47,000.

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WISCONSIN CENTRAL stocks, though little traded in, were weak. The common and the preferred each showed a decline of a full point. The movement was not influenced by any special news developments.

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NORFOLK AND WESTERN, SOUTHERN RAILWAY, and CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO all reported increased earnings for the second week of September, and yet all showed fractional declines. Norfolk's increase was $48,100, Southern Railway's $15,600, and Chesapeake and Ohio's $25,700.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was dealt in to the extent of 25,000 shares, with the price at one time falling over a point. Trade reports had it that the raw sugar market was pretty well cleaned up and that there was a probability that some of the refineries of the trust might be closed on that account. In this connection President Post of the National Sugar Refining Company said that the Doscher refinery is likely to be closed down this week unless some raw sugars which are due arrive to-day.

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PAPER TRUST stocks and UNITED STATES LEATHER preferred sold off rather sharply with the general list. There was no news to explain the declines.

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EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE preferred, LACLEDE GAS, PAN HANDLE preferred, UNION BAG AND PAPER, and WESTERN UNION enjoyed the distinction of being the only stocks on the list to show advances. Only one of them, however, was traded in to the extent of 200 shares, with the total for the five aggregating only 690 shares.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

"The iron markets," according to The Iron Age, "continue uncertain, and reports are conflicting. Those who are nearest to the consumer seem to take the more favorable view of the situation. In the bar, sheet, and plate trades, in which, by the way, prices have been low, the volume of orders on the books compares very favorably with last year. In the wire trade business is heavier. One of the Pittsburg mills of the American Company has been started, and there is talk of putting other plants on double turn."

Discussing the general condition, The Iron Age says:

"The movement in pig iron has been fair. Pittsburg reports some good sales of off Bessemer iron for malleable purposes, with further business pending.

"The sudden drop in the price of Scotch warrants is regarded here as merely indicating the end of a squeeze. The small amount of warrants is pretty well controlled. Prices lately have advanced steadily. Settlements are made on the 1st and on the 15th. Saturday last was such a settling day, and on Monday the price dropped back to a normal figure. Little significance need be attached, therefore, to the vagaries of the Scotch warrant market.

"In steel reports of low prices for billets keep cropping up, but cannot be verified. There is still an unsatisfied export demand. Thus there has been an inquiry in the market for 5,000 tons per month from the Scotch bolt and nut makers, who are now in an association. Ocean freights continue high, ranging from 17s 6d from Baltimore to Rotterdam to as high as 22s for some British ports.

"The trade is on the tiptoe of expectation over the coming meeting of the steel rail makers and the possibility of an open market is being discussed quietly.

"We are advised that a proposal to create an international association for regulating the prices of merchant pipe has been declined by the National Tube Company.

"The sales of American skelp to Scotch pipe manufacturers are not regarded as prejudical to export movement in merchant pipe, since the material is used largely for special purposes and for favorite customers.

"The tinning scale and the puddling and bar rolling scales are still in abeyance, so that now the works have been idle for over two months. It is amazing that the old practice of beginning the annual discussion of the scale only a few days before the expiration of the old agreement still continues. There is no good re

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No increase in activity appeared in the market for outside securities yesterday, and prices continued to show a good deal of irregularity. Some sharp advances were recorded, but for the most part the day's changes showed a falling off from previous quotations. In a few stocks that had not been traded in for some time there was some revival of interest, but nothing in the day's transactions indicated that the public is taking more interest in the market than it has for many weeks past. This absence of the public from the market leaves it very narrow and extremely dull. Observers of the market see no immediate prospect of more life in curb stocks.

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INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred, after a period of unusual dullness, was traded in to the extent of 700 shares on a decline of about 1½ points. No news affecting the stock appeared to cause the decline, which seemed due to liquidation, at a time when the demand for the stock was small. No trading in the common stock was reported, but this issue also was quoted fractionally lower.

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FERRY STOCKS.—Hoboken Ferry, after an advance of over 2 points on Tuesday, rose another point yesterday. It sold up to 71, and closed at 70 bid. Within the last few days a number of the local ferry securities have shown a good deal of strength, which has been accompanied by the rumor that there was to be a general consolidation of these companies. In well-informed quarters it is said that there has recently been talk of such a merger, but that thus far the matter has not gone beyond the suggestion that the consolidation would be advantageous.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—No trading in Electric Vehicle was reported, but the quotation for the preferred stock showed an improvement of several points in the bid price. In explanation of the fact that no statement of the company's financial position was made at the annual meeting of the stockholders held on Tuesday, it is pointed out that since the last annual meeting the end of the company's fiscal year has been changed to Dec. 31, so that the annual statement will not be prepared until the end of the year. It is probable that the date of the annual meeting, as well, will be changed to some date closely following the close of the company's fiscal year.

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RUBBER GOODS was active around 20. The price dropped to 28⅞, but below 20 there appeared to be large orders in the market, and the price rallied quickly to that figure.

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DISTILLING OF AMERICA sold at 4⅜. Trading was limited to a few hundred shares. The stock was not affected by the report published during the day that argument would be heard to-day in the Chancellor's Court in New Jersey on an order to show cause why the Standard Distilling Company should not be restrained from holding its annual meeting in October, the alleged ground for the action being that the absorption of the company by the Distilling Company of America was illegal.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	87	87¼	87¼	88
Am. Agricultural Chem.	25½	27	25½	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	77½	78½	77½	78½
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	6	5	6
American Bicycle pf.	25	31½	28	30
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	65	67	65	67
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89	89⅞	89	89⅞
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11¾	12	11¾	12¼
American Woolen pf.	68	68½	68	68½
Asphalt Co. of Am.	8	8¼	8¾	9¼
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	34	38	34	38
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼	10½	11½
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4½	3¾	4½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	18	20	18	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	93¼	94¾	93¼	94¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	103¾	104½	103¾	104½
Compressed Air	34	36	30	35
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	6½	7½	6¼	7¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	18	20	18	20
Electric Boat	15	20	17	20
Electric Boat pf.		30	30	34
Electric Vehicle	18	20	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	46	35	45
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	25	20	25
General Carriage	5⅝	6		
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	96	97	96	97
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	17½	18½	17½	18¾
International Pump pf.	94	95	95½	96
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Interstate Oil	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100½	101½
*Mexican Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3½	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7	8	7½	8½
Otis Elevator	26	27	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bessc. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	82¾	82	82¾
Rotsof	20	32	20	32
Rotsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	92	91	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	29½	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	78	77	78
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20½	21	20⅝	21¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	66	68	67	69
Seaboard Air Line	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	23	25½	22	25
Standard Coupler	41	60	43	60
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	536	538	538½	539½
Storage Power	12	14½	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13¼	12½	13¾
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper		2½		2½
Unity Gold	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66½	67	66½	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84½	85¼	84½	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3½	2	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27	33	27	30
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	106	107	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	92½	94	92½	94
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	75½	78½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	115	117	115	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	82	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	18½	19	18½	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	90	95	90	95
Ninth Av. R. R. 5s	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	85	82½	85
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. 6ds	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R. R. consols	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Syra. Ry. Co. 6 p. c.	114	115½	114½	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	32	30	32
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, std.	100	107	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	92	90	92
Con. Gas of Newark	55		55	
Con. Gas of New. b'ds	103		103	
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consrs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds	105½	106	105½	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	106	108½	106	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. E. Gas & Coke bds.	58¾	59¾	59	61
N. Y. & N.E. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	100	106	100	100
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor Hud. L. & P. Co. 5s	50	55	50	55

	Sept. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 16. Bid.	Asked.
Nor. H. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 8s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38¼	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	..	81	..	81
Standard Gas, New York	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	11	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	83½	93	85½	93
Western Gas	89½	91½	89½	91½
West. Gas 1st 5s	106½	108	106½	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	18	19½	17	20
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	84½	84	85
East River Ferry	69	71	68	70
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	92	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	70	71	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	34	35	34	35
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96½	95½	96½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 49½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .12½, 600 Argentum Juanita at .26, 50 Arizona Copper at 9.50, 200 Comstock at .03½, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 100 Father De Smet at .42, 500 Mollie Gibson at .24, and 1,000 Pharmacist at .14, seller 10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.06
Adams Consolidated	.20	Potosi	.15
Belcher	.14	Quicksilver	1.50
Best & Belcher	.24	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Breece	1.00	Savage	.14
Bruns. Consol.	.24	Sierra Nevada	.27
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	4.20
Challar	.15	Small Hopes	.55
Crown Point	.10	Union Consol.	.14
Chrysolite	.03	Utah	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Yellow Jacket	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Alamo	.11½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.08
Crescent	.08	Crip. Ck. Cons.	.11½
Catalpa	.10	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.13
Dunkin	.10	Cable	.04
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.18
Daly	1.75	Isabella	.85
Eureka Consol.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.24
Father De Smet	.37	Mount Rosa	.50
Gould & Curry	.30	Pharmacist	.12½
Hale & Norcross	.17	Portland	3.00
Horn Silver	1.20	Union	.08
Iron Silver	.55	Work	.22
Julia Consol.	.03	Damon	.13
Kingston & Pemb.	.19	Elkton	1.70
La Crosse	.12	Findlay	.12½
Leadville Con.	.05	Garfield	.07
Little Chief	.16	Jackpot	.45
Mexican	.49	Pinnacle	.18
Moulton	.30	P. I. W. No. 2	.10
Ontario	6.00	P. I. W. No. 3	.10
Ophir	.40	P. I. W. No. 4	.00
Occidental	.05	P. I. W., Grey F.	.09
Plymouth	.10		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,360,672
Gold	75,495,574
Silver	9,492,289
United States notes	24,224,384
Treasury notes of 1890	438,934
National banknotes	10,742,801
Total receipts this day	2,559,078
Total receipts this month	28,042,055
Total receipts this year	127,085,572
Total expenditures this day	1,935,000
Total expenditures this month	25,960,000
Total expenditures this year	130,439,851
Deposits in National banks	96,819,965
National banknotes received for redemption	270,186
Government receipts—	
From Internal revenue	1,189,953
Customs	1,026,293
Miscellaneous	342,330

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$236,447,679
Silver dollars	425,866,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,729,951
Silver bullion of 1890	66,340,049
United States notes	2,440,000
Total	$733,823,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$236,447,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,866,000
Treasury notes outstanding	69,070,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,440,000
Total	$733,823,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,370,964
Gold certificates	25,115,610
Silver coin and bullion	2,674,980
Silver certificates	6,817,309
United States notes	24,224,384
Other assets	18,070,162
Total in Treasury	$128,182,412
Deposits in National banks	96,819,665
Total	$225,002,077
Current liabilities	$88,641,405
Available cash balance	$136,360,672

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.03
Andes	.06	.06
Belcher	.20	.18
Best & Belcher	.26	.25
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.45	.41
Challenge Con	.27	.23
Chollar	.19	.18
Confidence	.87	.79
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.12
Gould & Curry	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross	.20	.20
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.07	.07
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.03	.03
Mexican	.27	.27
Occidental Con	.07	.07
Ophir	.45	.46
Overman	.11	.09
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.29	.29
Standard	4.10	4.10
Syndicate	.07	.04
Union Con	.13	.12
Utah Con	.16	.16
Yellow Jacket	.28	.21
Silver bars	.62¼	.62⅜
Mexican dollars	.50½@.51	.50½@.51
Drafts, sight	.06	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44	44½	42½	43
Alamo	12	13	12	12½
Argentum	26¼	27	25½	27
Anaconda	46¾	48	47	48¾
Anchoria	80	100	80	100
Bankers'	12	15	14	16
Battle Mountain	24½	24¾	25½	26
Blue Bell	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
C. C. Cons.	12	12½	12	12½
C. C. & M.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Columbine Victor	14½	15	14	14¾
Dante	10¼	10¾	10	10½
Damon	18	18¾	18½	19
Elkton	175	178	175	177½
El Paso	42	44	43	43¾
Findlay	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	24
Gibson	24	25	25	
Gold King	125	130	125	130
Gold Knob	11¾	12¼	13	13¼
Gold Coin	550	750	550	
Garfield	7	10	7¾	10
Gold Sovereign	8	8½	8	8½
Gould	37	38¾	38	38¾
Hart	17½	18	17	18
Ingham	16¾	17	16	17⅛
Isabella	85¾	90	89¾	90
Independence	41¾	42½	40	41
Jackpot	46	49	47	49
Keystone	14½	16	14½	16
Lexington	14¾	15	15	15½
Mount Rosa	50	75	50	75
Matoa	20	25	20	25
Mary Cashen	13	13½	13½	13⅝
Moon Anchor	32	38	31	38
National	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Nugget	20	21½	20	22
Ophir	35	41	40	43
Orphan	18	18½	18	19
Portland	12¾	13	13¼	13¾
Pinnacle	19	20½	19	20¾
Portland	325	326	311	325
Rose Nicol	11¼	12	11¾	12
Rawlings	22	25	22	25
Coriolanus	19	19½	19	20
New Haven	7½	7¾	8	8¼
Ida May	27½	28½	27	28
Union	9	15	9	15
Vindicator	138	142	138	144
Work	23¼	24½	24¼	25
Zenobia	11	12½	11	12½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the following companies: Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, the Union Typewriter, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the New York and Harlem, the Rio Grande Western Railway, the Procter & Gamble Company, and by the Garfield National and the National Shoe and Leather Banks. Details may be found elsewhere.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15	15½	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
61	62	240	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62	62	62	— ⅛
31½	32	200	American Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
88	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	— 1½
9¼	9½	450	Am. Linseed Co.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	— ½
50	50½	410	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51	51	50¼	50¼	— 1½
4½	5	100	Am. Malting Co.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
22	24	500	Am. Malting Co. pf.	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— 1
36½	36¾	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¾	36¾	36	36¾	— ⅛
89½	89¾	505	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89½	— ⅛
18	18⅛	840	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	19	19	18	18	— 1
65¼	66	300	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	66	66	65⅜	65⅜	— 1⅝
32½	32¾	4,170	Am. Steel & Wire	33⅛	33⅛	32½	32½	— 1⅛
73	73½	1,835	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	72¾	73	72¼	73	
115⅞	116⅛	24,535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	117	117	115¾	116	— ⅛
..	..	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¾
26⅛	26¼	600	American Tin Plate	26¾	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
80	80¼	250	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80¼	80⅜	80	80	— ¼
87¼	87⅝	17,010	American Tobacco	89⅝	90	87¼	87⅝	— 2⅝
42½	42⅝	300	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	43¼	43¼	43	43	— 1¼
26½	26¾	6,000	At., T. & S. F.	26⅞	26⅞	26	26¼	— 1
68⅝	68¾	12,923	At., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅜	69⅜	68⅝	68⅝	— 1½
68¾	69	7,705	Baltimore & Ohio	70¼	70¼	68¾	68¾	— 1½
77	77½	700	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77⅝	77⅝	77	77	— 1
51⅛	51¼	25,495	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	53	53⅛	51	51⅛	— 2
160	170	25	Brooklyn Union Gas.	159	159	159	159	
48	49	300	Canada Southern	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½	
27	27½	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
121⅞	122	14,000	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123¼	123¾	121¾	121¾	— 1⅜
..	..	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	123½	123½	123½	123½	— 1½
10¼	10½	410	Chicago Great West.	10½	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
53	57½	14	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	
111⅞	111⅞	16,010	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112½	112½	111⅝	111⅝	— ¾
173	174	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	174	174	174	174	
104⅝	104⅞	5,010	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105½	105½	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
9	10	100	Chicago Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	
28½	31	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
58	59	2,715	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	
102	107	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	108	108	108	108	
33	33¼	410	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33¼	33¼	33	33	— 1½
5⅜	5⅞	32	Colorado Southern	6	6	6	6	
13	15	120	Col. & H. C. & I.	13½	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
167¾	168	1,075	Consolidated Gas.	168	168	167½	167¾	— ⅛
24½	25	1,500	Con. Tobacco Co.	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
75¾	75¾	470	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76⅝	76⅝	76	76	— ⅛
106	108	820	Delaware & Hudson.	108⅝	108⅝	107¼	107¼	— 1½
171½	172	1,820	Del., Lack. & West.	172⅝	172⅝	171½	171½	— 1½
66	66½	250	Denver & R. G. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	— ½
10⅝	11¼	50	Erie	11	11	11	11	
32	32¼	120	Erie 1st pf.	32	32	32	32	
76	80	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	78	78	78	78	+2
32	32⅜	4,190	Federal Steel	33	33	32	32	—1
65	65½	1,410	Federal Steel pf.	66	66	65½	65½	— ½
..	..	200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	— ½
137	139	300	General Electric	138½	138½	138¼	138¼	— ⅛
151½	154	100	Great Northern pf.	151½	151½	151½	151½	— ⅛
62	63	24	Hocking Valley pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	
115¼	115⅜	760	Illinois Central	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	18	2,600	International Paper	18⅜	18⅜	17	17⅜	—1
63	64	945	Internat. Paper pf.	64⅜	64⅜	63	63	—1½
18	18½	100	Iowa Central	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	
8¾	9	100	K. C. Southern	9	9	9	9	— ½
70	72	100	Laclede Gas	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
26½	27	150	Lake Erie & Western.	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
70⅝	71	2,810	Louisville & Nashville	71¼	71½	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅝
87⅛	87½	4,060	Manhattan Elevated	88⅛	88⅛	87	87	—2½
148	148½	3,602	Met. Street Railway	150	150	147¾	148¼	—2⅜
81½	..	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	81¼	81½	81¼	81½	+1½
10⅜	11	825	Mexican Central	11	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
53½	53½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	53½	53½	53	53	— ½
92	94	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ½
9	10	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
23¾	29½	525	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
49½	49¾	4,920	Missouri Pacific	50⅛	50¼	49¼	49¼	—1½
32	32½	540	National Biscuit Co.	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
17⅛	17½	300	National Lead Co.	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
90	92	20	National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	
24¾	25	800	National Steel	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾	—1¼
44	45	110	National Tube Co.	45	45	45	45	— ½
92	92⅝	733	National Tube Co. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛

SOUTHERN VETERANS PROTEST.

Atlanta Camp 159 Takes Exception to a G. A. R. Resolution.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.—Atlanta Camp No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, at its last meeting adopted a resolution couched in strong language, taking exceptions to a resolution passed at the recent encampment at Chicago of the Grand Army of the Republic relative to Southern school histories. It was held by the Grand Army of the Republic resolution that many of the histories used by Southern school children gave a partisan view of the historical facts of the civil war. After giving briefly several incidents in the war, the resolution adopted by the Atlanta Camp concludes:

"In the language of the resolution of the Grand Army we of the South also call upon all patriotic citizens to aid in banishing from our schools all books and teachings of a partisan, sectional, or disloyal character; but we remind our fellow-citizens of the Grand Army of the Republic that, so long as the Northern schools are supplied with books that teach that the war between the States was organized rebellion, designed to destroy the Union; that Jefferson Davis was the arch-traitor, while John Brown was a hero and martyr; that Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, and Stonewall Jackson were guilty of treason; that Semmes, Tattnall, Buchanan, and Waddell were wicked pirates, and the Southern armies were bands of rebels, the adoption of these resolutions by the Grand Army of the Republic is but a hollow farce.

"The resolutions themselves teem with partisan anger and misrepresentation. Whenever the unfair partisan books of the North are corrected and all evidences of hatred to the South eliminated therefrom, it will then be time enough for our Grand Army friends to call for reform in the matter of Southern histories."

ACCUSED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Horsewhipping Alleged to Have Resulted in a Man's Death.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—Isaac Davis of Seatauket was arrested while attending the county fair here to-day upon a charge of manslaughter. The arrest caused much comment. The charge is made that a blow dealt by him with a whip resulted in the death of Morris Fach, also of Seatauket.

The facts, as alleged in the affidavits in the case, are that on the afternoon of Aug. 20 last Fach started for a drive with his family. They had gone but a short distance and were in front of Mr. Davis's house when Mr. Fach noticed he had forgotten his whip. Not desiring to turn around, he stopped and sent his son back for the whip.

While the boy was gone Mr. Fach's little girl alighted from the wagon and picked up a pear which had fallen from a tree on the Davis place. Davis is alleged to have run from the house and threatened the child with arrest. There was a quarrel between the child's father and Davis. During it Mr. Davis is alleged to have struck Mr. Fach across the face with a whip, cutting the flesh. Mr. Fach drove on. Subsequently he went to New Haven, Conn., and while there blood poisoning set in and death resulted on Sept. 9.

The matter was allowed to rest until the District Attorney had time to gather his evidence and then the charge was laid against Davis. He was locked up and will have a hearing.

BOY THRASHED IN COURT.

Mother Administered Punishment to Keep Him from Jail.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 19.—John Oster, sixteen years old, was well thrashed by his mother, who was armed with a horsewhip, in Justice Stolmorthy's courtroom yesterday. Chu Lung, a Chinaman accused the boy of throwing stones at him.

The charge was proved, but the Court agreed to suspend sentence provided Oster's mother should inflict proper punishment in court. This she did.

ON SABBATH DESECRATION.

Preacher Says Newspapers, Railroads, and Saloons Are Offenders.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The proposed revision of the Presbyterian Creed will be voted upon by the New Brunswick Presbytery at a meeting to be held at Trenton next Monday in the First Presbyterian Church.

At to-day's session the Rev. Mr. Clark spoke on "Sabbath Desecration," and said the worst evils were Sunday newspapers, railroad traffic, and saloons. He said men sit with solemn faces and listen to the Gospel, and are Directors of railroads, yet preachers never say a word to them.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Fitchburg, Mass., is 31,531, as against 22,037 in 1890, an increase of 9,494, or 43.08 per cent.

The population of Malden, Mass., is 33,664, as against 23,031 in 1890, an increase of 10,633, or 46.17 per cent.

The population of Johnstown, Penn., is 35,936, as against 21,805 in 1890, an increase of 14,131, or 64.81 per cent.

Peary Supply Ship Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 19.—The Lily of the North, which left Halifax last month with supplies for the Peary arctic expedition, is lost. The loss is reported from Cape Breton, but nothing additional save that the crew was saved has reached here.

Killed by Train at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Sept. 19.—Capt. William Wilds and William Russell, a negro, were run over by a train here this morning and instantly killed. Capt. Wilds was a prominent Confederate veteran, for many years Tax Collector of this county, and at one time Postmaster.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Dwelling Sold—Other Dealings—Another Defaulting Bidder at Auction.

Delancey T. Smith has sold for the estate of John Mack to Mrs. Henry H. Forbes, for about $42,500, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, 96 Park Avenue, 16.8 by 80.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Dr. Eliot Gorton the five-story tenement 123 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Charles Goldstein has bought for about $9,000 the three-story brick tenement, 45 Gouverneur Street, 17 by 63.

Kahn & Baumann have sold for Oscar Weingarten to a Mrs. Geisner the three-story dwelling 65 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17 by 100.11; also, for Julia Bennett the three-story stone-front dwelling, 20 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 18 by 100.11.

Bullowa & Bullowa have bought for a client the five-story tenement 228 Elizabeth Street, 25 by 90.

The property 66 James Street was transferred yesterday by Robert Boyd to Raffele Palmieri. Published reports of its sale by the latter are incorrect.

The corner store in the Parker Building, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Nineteenth Street has been leased to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company for five years and five months, at $12,000 a year.

The Auction Room.

A man who said that he was acting as the representative of Sarah E. Myers bid $15,850 at auction yesterday for the property 161 West Twenty-seventh Street, sold under foreclosure by Auctioneer Herbert A. Sherman. When called upon to deposit 10 per cent. of the purchase price he tendered $500. This was refused by the referee, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, and upon a resale the parcel was struck down to the plaintiff in the foreclosure action, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on a bid of $15,800, $50 less than the original bid. Complete results of yesterday's sales follow:

By Philip A. Smyth.

49 Willett Street, west side, 44.6 feet north of Delancey Street, 25.1 by 88, four-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Barnet Friedman.....$17,573

217 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 204.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20.6 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance Company..... 10,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

161 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 77.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 23.4 by 70.2 by 27.8 by 70.2, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals..... 15,800

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

2,063 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Willey..... 53,875

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

2,182 and 2,184 Fifth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, each 25 by 110, two five-story brick flats, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Max Borck 54,695

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 422 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 276 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,118.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 54 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 300 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,564.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 636 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 70, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,440.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 26, 28, and 30 Christopher Street, and 159 and 161 Waverley Place, being the southeast corner of those streets, 38.11 by 73, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $48,251.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Augustus Van Wyck, referee, 307 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $19,087.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,613.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, the block front between Third and Fulton Avenues, being 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 176 feet on Third Avenue, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, two, four, and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $118,210; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry N. Steinert, referee, 580 and 582 Robbins Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 50 by 104, one-story frame building; 649 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northwest corner of Melrose Avenue, 24.1 by 100, two-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,570; subject to other mortgages, on the former parcel, for $6,000; on the latter for $10,800.

THE BUILDING WORLD.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Walton Avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 15; Harold Swain of 55 Liberty Street, owner; G. W. Flagg, architect; cost, $3,800.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of Ninth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 28 by 16; John Davidson, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 163 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 25 by 61; Mary Lyons of 943 Jackson Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two two-story and basement frame dwellings, 22 by 60; H. B. Roach of 1,055 Tinton Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $12,000.

Commonwealth Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Merrill Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 30, and a two-story frame shop, 40 by 18; John Schwalbenberg of 1,113 Westchester Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,400.

Alterations.

No. 189 Avenue B, to a one-story brick store and tenement; E. A. Levin, premises, owner; Lakner & King, architects; cost, $300.

No. 32 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; E. V. S. Winthrop, owner; M. L. Pennybacker, architect; cost, $75.

No. 491 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement and store; Charles Loos, premises, owner; A. G. Rechiln, architect; cost, $500.

No. 575 Greenwich Street, to a two-story frame stable; estate of J. O. Ackerman, owner; J. W. Moore, architect; cost, $100.

No. 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; C. N. Gilbert, Great Barrington, Mass., owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $700.

Craven Street, north side, 25 feet west of Fox Street, to move a two-story frame stable to Southern Boulevard, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; George F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $250.

Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick school; city, owner; C. M. Morgan, architect; cost, $350.

No. 489 First Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, 25 by 60; Elizabeth Koch of 208 East Thirtieth Street, owner; O. L. Spaunbake of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Burnside Avenue, north side, 58.10 feet east of Ryer Avenue, to two three-story frame tenements and stores; Thomas Morgan of 1,428 Vyse Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

Burnside Avenue, north side, 21.6 feet west of Anthony Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement and store; Thomas Morgan, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Wednesday, Sept. 19.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 27.11 ft n of 162d St, 27.11x115.2x25x127.7; Helen G. Miller to Daniel Brady, (R S $4)..... $1

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Columbia St, 25x80; Wolf Balleisen and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $7,300, R S $7)..... Exchange

EAST BROADWAY, 163, 26.1x100; Johanna Tobin, widow, and others, to Haskel Silverman..... 55,000

GRAND ST, 458 and 460, 43.9x100; Rachel Stern to Joseph Rosenberg and another. 1

HOUSTON ST, 442, n w corner of Manhattan St, 31.2x67.3; Louisa Coates, widow, to Alfred J. Weisgart, (R S $1). 1

HUDSON ST, w s, 56 ft s of Jane St, 24x82.7x24x83.9; Jacob Kattek to Jacob Katz and another, (R S $13.50)..... 1

JACKSON AV, s e corner of 163d St, 72x75; Enoch C. Bell to Walter Seaman, (mtg $12,500, R S $38.50)..... 1

JAMES ST, 66, 25x100; Robert Boyd to Raffele Palmieri, (R S $3)..... 1

LENOX AV, 533, 27x75; John M. Harrington, referee, to Jennie Kelly, (mtg $18,500, R S $55)..... 1,800

LOT 54, map of property of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association; William F. Grell, Sheriff, to Annie Goldberg, all title..... 100

LOT 96, partition map of the estate of Lott G. Hunt; Margaret S. Powers to Frederick S. Durr, (R S $1)..... 1

LOT 210, map of Van Nest Park; James Canon to Hermann J. and Amalie Gles.. 3,550

LOTS 39 and 40, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Jacob Gordon to David Garfinkle, (R S $2)..... 100

LOTS 101 and 102, map of Neill estate; William S. Harlan to Otis Harlan..... 3,500

PARK AV WEST, w s, 129 ft s of 132d St, 16x87.10x16x87.4; the Northern Improvement Company to James Kenn, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500)..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 72, 17.3x60.10x irregular; Riverside Building Company to Charles F. and Lina P. Prager..... 48,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e, 26.10 ft n of 130th St, 25x100; Phoebe J. Taylor to Jennie M. Tompkins, (mtg $23,000, R S $4)..... 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 66.5 ft w of line between Lots 216 and 217, map of North Side Hill, runs w 100x s 33.5x100 x33.5; Joseph C. McKenney to Mary E. Porter, (mtg $3,200, R S $2.50)..... 1

VILLA AV, 216, e s, 391 ft n of Potter Place, 18x100; Frank Thorn to Hattie F. Fowler, (R S $3)..... 4,500

1ST AV, 274 to 278, n e corner of 16th St, 69x94; Herman Espen to William H. Tucker 1

1ST AV, s w corner of 2d St, 50x100; Sigismund B. Wortmann to Eva Wortmann, 1-3 part, (mtg $75,000)..... 1

3D AV, w s, 30 ft s of 176th St, 26x97.10; Louis F. Doyle, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 15,700

5TH ST, 811 to 817 East, 80x97; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Wolf Balleisen, (R S $12.50, mtg $38,000)..... 1

20TH ST, 313 East, 20x92; Elizabeth Berg to Henry W. Kreykenbohm, (mtg $6,000, R S $9)..... 1

49TH ST, 53 East, 20x100.5; Charles Buek to Emma W. Harris..... 44,000

54TH ST, 307 and 309, n s, 64 ft e of 2d Av, 36x120; Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife to Morris Tuska..... 26,000

54TH ST, 307 and 309, n s, 64 ft e of 2d Av, 36x120; Morris Tuska and wife to Eva Wortmann..... 1

74TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Emanuel and George Doctor to Eleonora Katz, (mtg $25,000, R S $1.50). 1

79TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 4th Av, 15x102.2; Sigismund B. Wortmann and wife to Morris Tuska, (mtg $13,000)..... 15,000

79TH ST, s s, 244 ft e of 4th Av, 15x102.2; Morris Tuska and wife to Eva Wortmann, (mtg $13,000)..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 152.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.8; Sarah Gloss to Emanuel Brown, (R S $6.50, mtg $6,500)..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 219 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Abraham Levy to Abram Goshin, (mtg $.8,000, R S $.)..... 1

149TH ST, n e s, 153 ft s e of Robbins Av, 25x125; Leopold Hutter to Christopher Casston, (R S $4)..... 1

150th ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, runs n e 131.10 to w s Beach Av x s e 142.7x s w 54.8x n w 83, to e s Westchester Av x n w 119.8; Aaron Abrams to Charles M. Simmonds, (R S $38.50, mtg $46,625)..... 1

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 25x90.7; Henrietta Bartow to Isaac C. Ottenberg, (R S $1, mtg $15,000)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON ST, 241, s w corner of Rutgers Place; John A. Anger to Maurice Orenstein and another, 4 9-12 years.....$720 $840

LUDLOW ST, 173; Henry Noll to Joseph Seidin, 5 years..... 1,975

WEST BROADWAY, 124; August Jahn to Sioms & Schmidt, 2 years..... 504

1ST AV, 2,244; Rocco D'Onofrio to Maria C. Donato, 2 years..... 420

4TH AV, s e corner of 19th St; Jennie S. Parker to the Brunswick—Balke-Collender Company, 5 5-12 years..... 12,000

8TH AV, 2,057, w s; Stefano Greco to Philip S. Saitta, 2 years..... 1

115TH ST, 425 East; Rocco D'Onofrio to Alfonso Gasgiulo, 3 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BALLEISEN, Wolf, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 5th St, 811 to 817 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

BARTOW, Henrietta, to Nelson A. Bartow; 168th St, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 3½ months, 6 per cent..... 500

BRASCH, Samuel, to William Prager; Gorrck St, 5, 7, 9, 4 months..... 2,000

BROWN, Emanuel, to Sarah Glass; 99th St, s s, 132.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

CASSION, Christopher, to Leopold Hutter; 149th St, n e s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 5 years..... 1,700

CHANDLER, John W., to Don A. Gaylord; 33d St, s s, 390 ft w of 8th Av, due Aug. 1, 1901..... 8,164

DE MARIA, Anthony, and wife to Milton Stern; Macdougal St, 112, 2 years 6 per cent..... 2,000

EDELMAN, Myer, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; 14th St, 538 East, assignment of rents..... 7,764

GALLAGHER, James, to Cornelia D. Stevens; 10th Av, 350, e s, 39.5 ft s of 41st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GIES, Hermann, and wife to Mary Canon; Lot 210, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 2,000

GOLDSAME, Adolph, and wife to David Galewski; Monroe St, s s, 150 ft e of Jackson St, 25x105 to Cherry St, 8 months, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

GOSLIN, Abram, to Abraham Levy; 116th St, s s, 210 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GOTTLIEB, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 156th St, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

GOTTLIEB, Henry, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 156th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2¼ years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

HELLER, Bernard, and wife to Theresa Baumann; 10th St, 31 and 33 East, demand, secures notes..... 15,000

JACOBS, Julia M., to Maria R. Audubon; 65th St, 144 East, due Oct. 1, 1901. 800

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; Canal St, 105, n e corner of Forsyth St, due Oct. 10, 1900, 6 per cent..... 40,000

KATZ, Jacob, and another to Jacob Kottek; Hudson St, w s, 56 ft s of Jane St, demand, 6 per cent..... 12,500

KENN, James, to the Northern Improvement Company; Park Av West, w s, 129 ft s of 132d St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 500

LANCHANTIN, Carrichelle D., to Nelson D. Stilwell; 112th St, s s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LIGGIO, Leonardo, to Maria A. Sexerbo; Clinton Av, w s, 30 ft s of 175th St, new line, 5 months..... 1,000

MERCHANTS' REFRIGERATING COMPANY to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 31 and 33 North Moore St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 65,000

MULLANE, Mary F., to Calvin W. Withey; 22d St, 233 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 400

MULRY, Laurence, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bedford St, e s, 60 ft s of Leroy St, 1 year, 4 per cent.. 4,000

PALMIERI, Raffela, to Robert Boyd; James St, 66, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

RIVERSIDE BUILDING COMPANY to Richard S. Chisolm; West End Av, n w corner of 92d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and Jacob Feinberg to Louis Levy; Grand St, 458 and 460, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SCHERDING, Anna M., to Susan Hattenbrun; Lots 21 to 28, Block G; Lots 3 and 4 and 9 to 11, Block H, and Lots 18 to 19, Block D, map of Dore Lyon property, Westchester; also 117th St, 717 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SCHNEIDER, Henry, to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 165th St, n s, 75 ft e of Stebbins Av, installments..... 500

SCHULTZ, Michael, and wife to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; Houston St, 152, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

SCOTT, 59-32d; Lowe Williams, H. Scott; 49th St, 46 West, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SEAMAN, Walter, to American Mortgage Company; 163d St, new line, s s, 50 ft e of Jackson Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000

SEAMAN, Walter, to American Mortgage Company; Jackson Av, s e corner of 163d St, new line, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

SEAMAN, Walter, to American Mortgage Company; 163d St, new line s s, 25 ft e of Jackson Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 9,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to William J. Tobin; East Broadway, 163, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Daniel F. Tobin; East Broadway, 163, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Anna G. Tobin; East Broadway, 163, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to John Tobin; East Broadway, 163, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SILVERMAN, Haskel, to Johanna Tobin; East Broadway, 163, 4 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

WAGNER, William H., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 48th St, 419 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

WEAVER, Annie, to Maria L. Seifert; Prospect St, n s, adjoining land of Julia Baxter, 40x110, City Island, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 800

WEBER, Charles F. and Lina P., to Riverside Building Company; Riverside Drive, 72, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WHEELER, James A., to Thomas Matthews; 148th St, n s, 390 ft w of Boulevard, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

WINTER, Henry, and another to William Zinsser; Robbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 5 years, 5 per cent..... 12,000

WINTER, Henry, and another to Herman C. Kudlich; Robbins Av, e s, 125 ft s of 150th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... $7,074

BREUNICH, Henry, and another, executors, &c., to William and Philip Hoffmann..... 18,000

BROWN, Sophia A., and George W. R. Matteson, executors, to Samuel Powel.. 12,207

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Alexander Walker..... 5,000

DANNE, Frederic, to Henry F. Owsley... 17,500

HUTTER, Leopold, to Johanna Hutter.. nom.

LEVI, Joseph C., trustee, to Lewis Goldsmith, trustee..... 9,062

McCARTHY, Ellen, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors..... 375

McCARTHY, Ellen, to George H. Lawrence, and others, executors..... 500

McCARTHY, Ellen, to George H. Lawrence, and others, executors..... 125

McCARTHY, Ellen, to George H. Lawrence, and others, executors..... 1,500

McCARTHY, Ellen, to George H. Lawrence, and others, executors..... 5,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Robert H. Coleman, trustee..... 15,196

PHILBRICK, John A., to the City Mortgage Company..... 100

REISS, Joseph, to Maurice J. Burstein... 900

SAITTA, Philip S., to Carl Fischer..... 4,000

STILWELL, Nelson D., to John A. Philbrick..... 100

STRASBOURGER, Henri, to Concetta B. Ruocco..... 1,000

TATUM, Albert H., administrator, &c., to Charles A. Tatum, executor, &c., recorded..... nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of Wendover Av, 100x—x75x100; Fredrik Johannesen against James Anderson and Bell, owners and contractors..... $50

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 50x100; William T. Hookey against Etta Blinn, owner; Frank Lore & Co., contractors..... 527

MADISON AV, 1,652 to 1,658; Albert C. Woehrle against B. Ohlhauer, owner; Charles V. McConlongue, Jr., contractor..... 50

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St, 100x100; Julius Goldstein against David Pollack and Abraham Glickman, owners and contractors..... 522

92D ST, s s, corner of Broadway, 55x120; Thomas G. Knight against J. C. Burne, owner; De Graw & Cully, contractors.. 718

156TH ST, 978 to 980 East; George F. Kingston & Son against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor..... 422

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1900.

5TH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 127th St, 50x100; Thomas R. Calder or Thomas P. Sinnot to Frederick G. Chase..... $600

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 175.3 ft s of 168th St, 54x105; Southern Boulevard, w s, 50 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of 167th St, 25x75; Barretto St, w s, 361.11 ft s from n s of 165th St, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Elizabeth Blundell and others, (partition, &c.;) attorney, P. A. Hatting.

BROOK AV, n e corner of St. Paul's Place, 25x124.10x8x278.4x100.9; also Brook Av, w s, 362.8 ft s of 171st St, 100x80.3x100.2x86.9, and Brook Av, w s, 162.9 ft s of 171st St, 100x89.4x100x39.3; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Nene Guidera and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

CHERRY ST, n w corner of Oliver St, 24.9x98.6x25.6x98.6; Bertha Dworsky against Pepi Wertheim and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. O'Brien.

CHERRY ST, 98, n w corner of Oliver St; also Delancey St, s s, 33.4 ft w of Cannon St, 35.5x75; Abraham J. Dworsky against Pepi Wertheim and others, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

MADISON AV, 2,054; Charles H. Reed against Tobias Krakower and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fluegelman & Bach.

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 111th St, 100.11x145; Daniel D. Lawson against Le Grand K. Pettit and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

5TH AV, n w corner of 127th St, 40.11x100; Isaac Metzger against Julia Drought and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. V. Arnold.

78TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Mary M. Mansfield against William G. Horgan, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. McCloskey.

99TH ST, 67 East; Jacob Ruppert against Joseph Keegan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. P. Fitch.

103D ST, 112 East; Edward Heyman against Moritz L. Ernst and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wise & Lichtenstein.

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11; Matilda W. Brower against Ernest N. Stavey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitman, D. & B.

180TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of Tiebout Av, 20x90; New York Building-Loan Banking Company against William A. Dougherty, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Trapnell.

186TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, East, 69x100, (three actions;) John C. Barr against George A. Macdonald and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 3 Spring wheat, 78c; No. 2 red, 78¾@80c; No. 2 corn, 40⅝@40½c; No. 2 yellow, 40½@40⅝c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22½c; No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 white, 23¼@25c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; good feeding barley, 39½c; fair to choice malting, 49@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.59½; prime timothy seed, $4.10@4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $11.95@12; lard, per 100 lb, $7.07½@7.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.55@7.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.05@8.15; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Early events in the New York cotton market yesterday partook something of the sensational, prices breaking heavily under an avalanche of general selling orders, but the afternoon developments were of a most matter-of-fact character, with speculation surprisingly sluggish. In response to firm cables our market steadily moved up 1 to 10 points on the call. The advance was followed by a sharp turn and a subsequent rapid decline, which carried prices off 18 to 26 points from the opening bids. On the down turn room bears were aggressive, directing efforts chiefly to the undermining of the Winter months and to dislodging influential lines of long cotton. The South readily sided with the bears. Shortly after midday the temper of the market changed completely and prices worked steadily upward on brisk covering by early sellers and moderate buying on the reaction theory, this demand being based on estimates for small receipts to-morrow and predictions for steadiness in Liverpool. The commission house element was loath to buy on the rise, believing the market to be still heavily long, while declines of 1⁄16@⅛c in many of the Southern spot markets increased the prejudice against the bull side. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ⅛c lower on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 11c for middling gulf. Sales were 363 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans, weak and ⅛c off at 10½c; Mobile, easy at 10½c, ⅛c off; Savannah, quiet, ⅛c lower, at 10¼c; Wilmington, firm at 10½c; Norfolk, easy at 10⅝c, ⅛c off; Baltimore, nominal at 10¾c, ⅛c off; Memphis, steady at 10 11-16c, 1-16c off; Augusta, quiet at 10⅝c, ⅛c off; St. Louis, dull at 10½c, ⅛c off. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.27	10.27	10.05	10.12@10.15
October	10.15	10.15	9.90	10.05@10.06
November	9.85	9.85	9.59	9.74@9.75
December	9.71	9.71	9.49	9.62@9.63
January	9.69	9.69	9.47	9.61@9.62
February	9.65	9.65	9.48	9.61@9.62
March	9.67	9.67	9.47	9.61@9.62
April	..	..	..	9.61@9.62
May	9.67	9.68	9.47	9.61@9.62
June	9.63	9.63	9.53	9.61@9.62
July	9.54	9.58	9.51	9.59@9.61
August	..	..	..	9.54@9.56

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; prices higher. American middling, fair, 7 7-32d; good middling, 6 31-32d; American middling, 6 29-32d; low middling, 6 26-32d; good ordinary, 6d; ordinary, 5 13-16d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 3,900 American. Receipts, 7,000 bales, including 2,200 American. Futures opened quiet and closed weak and irregular. American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 52-64d, value; September and October, 5 51-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 31-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 25-64@5 26-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 19-64@5 20-64d, buyers; January and February, 5 18-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 16-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 14-64d, sellers; April and May, 5 12-64@5 13-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 11-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 9-64@5 10-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 7-64@5 8-64d, value.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—On several occasions yesterday operations in the wheat pit bordered on excitement, each time reflecting a strong advance in the market, with shorts badly alarmed, and the Northwest furnishing an array of bull news that kept the market in extremely unsettled position all day. As was quite natural under the circumstances the prevailing tendency of prices was again upward, notwithstanding the fact that only about 38 loads were reported for export at the various ports. The weekly crop bulletin of Minnesota claimed that little thrashing had been done owing to heavy rains. Wheat in shock is in bad condition everywhere, and stack grain said to be damp and sprouting. The local market, after ruling very firm throughout the early part of the day sustained an afternoon reaction under more or less local realizing, but in the last half hour more than recovered its loss, and closed strong at from ⅞@1⅛c net advance. Among cable advices the most important bull influence was an upturn of ⅝d at Liverpool and 10 points advance at Budapest, coupled with ½@¾c rise at Antwerp. A decline of 5@10 points in the Paris markets and ¼ mark loss at Berlin were the only two points of weakness in the foreign news. Speculative trade both at New York and in other markets was on a larger scale than usual. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 84½c

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MYER RODSTEIN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Benjamin Barker receiver of the assets of Myer Rodstein, clothing dealer at 76 Canal Street, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday.

EDWARD BRANDON.—A meeting of the creditors of Edward Brandon, stock broker, of 30 New Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Ernest Hall, 61 William Street. Three claims, amounting to $21,200, were filed. His liabilities are $58,831, and assets $35,285.

THE LONALDSON BROWN COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Samuel C. Ward temporary receiver for the Donaldson Brown Company, dealer in gas fixtures and wall paper at 108 and 102 East Twenty-eighth Street, on the application of Directors Joseph Donaldson, Edward Morehouse, and Samuel C. Ward. It was stated that no dividend has been earned since the company was organized; for many months it has not earned enough to pay salaries, rent, and running expenses, and has only $2 cash on hand to pay its obligations. The liabilities are $30,574 and nominal assets $8,775. The company was incorporated on April 9, 1897, with a capital stock of $10,000. Joseph Donaldson was President and Edward Morehouse Treasurer.

HOBERT E. RIDER.—Schedules of Hobert E. Rider of 156 Broadway, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 10, show liabilities of $67,548 and no assets. Of the liabilities $12,500 is secured and $31,988 is accommodation paper, a large part of which is indorsements for A. D. Thompson of Plainfield, N. J., and the Carabelle Land and Lumber Company. Of the accommodation paper the National Bank of New Jersey of New Brunswick is down for $21,220, of which $19,000 is Mr. Rider's indorsement on notes of the Carabelle Land and Lumber Company; First National Bank of Plainfield, $6,650, and the Central National Bank of New York, $2,923. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland is a creditor for $15,000 on a bond for performance of a contract.

Out of Town.

NICHOLAS DE GRAFF.—Nicholas De Graff, merchant, of Amsterdam, filed a petition in bankruptcy at Utica yesterday. His debts are $25,811 and assets $6,807.

GEORGER & CO.—A voluntary petition for relief under the United States bankruptcy law has been filed by Georger & Co., wholesale hat merchants of Buffalo, in the United States District Court for the Western District of New York. The liabilities, secured and unsecured, are $216,864. The assets are $76,607.

B. M. BUTLER COMPANY.—In the petition of William H. Dickinson, stockholder and President of the B. M. Butler Company of Chicago, Judge Nealy appointed Fayette W. Bascomb receiver, with power to collect the assets of the company and distribute them under the direction of the court. The company was organized in 1895 with a capitalization of $25,000 under the name of the B. M. Butler Chemical Company. In April, 1899, the name of the company was changed and the capitalization increased to $40,000. Sept. 19, owing to loss of business, the company ceased to operate. The assets of the company are said to exceed by a small amount its liabilities.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC LIFSCHITZ.—Isaac Lifschitz, clerk, residing at 94 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $10,689, and no assets.

SAMUEL GUMPERT & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Gumpert & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 627 and 629 Broadway, who failed on the 13th inst., with liabilities of $98,000, by the following creditors: Clinton Worsted Company, $397; Jacob Samek, $35, and Frank E. Edwards, $25. It was alleged that they committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on the 13th inst. to A. A. Joseph.

A. SCHATZENBERG & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against A. Schatzenberg & Co., manufacturers of skirts at 170 Greene Street, by the following creditors: McDonnell, Stout & Co., 913; B. Bernhard & Son, $543, and S. Nachtigall & Co., $62. It was alleged that on the 17th inst. they permitted Chittel Miller to obtain a preference by judgment, on which the Sheriff took possession of their premises, and also that they have removed within the last week their stock of cloths and ready-made skirts. The partners are Adolf Schatzenberg and Michael Levitan.

CHARLES WAHLIG.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Wahlig of Heck & Wahlig, manufacturers of steam-heating apparatus at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Rider Avenue, by the following creditors: Niagara Radiator Company of North Tonawanda, $6,485; Third National Bank of Buffalo, $3,812, and the H. B. Smith Company of Westfield, Mass., $220. It was alleged that he gave preferences by conveying to Philip Schroeder a half interest in his 906 Tinton Avenue, and to Rudolf Krumm, his father-in-law, an interest in the Bronx, one of which was 804 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and his interest in mortgages of $15,000.

TONER & PRESCOTT.—James Toner and John Prescott, composing the firm of Toner & Prescott, silk manufacturers at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $68,123, and nominal assets $36,150. Of the liabilities $9,300 are secured by mortgages on real estate, and $10,000 is a suit against them for damages for alleged pollution of waters at Unionville. Among the items of assets are: Real estate, $12,000; machinery, plant, &c., $30,000; supplies at mill and office furniture, $1,500; stock on hand, $5,000; stock with Schefer, Schramm & Vogel in New York, $17,000, to secure advances of $8,000; accounts, $665. The real estate is mortgaged for $7,300. Among the New York creditors are: William Ryle & Co., $20,684; A. Feidstein & Co., $10,086; Jardine, Matheson & Co., $8,785; Morimuri, Aral & Co., $3,293, and Hadden & Co., $3,100. Mr. Prescott has individual debts of $3,100 and assets of $3,700 in real estate. They have been in business since 1802, and manufactured silk ribbons.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to seventeen bankrupts, among whom were Myers & Bohny, lawyers, of 320 Broadway, whose liabilities were $69,920; Louis Abrams of 230 Madison Street, surviving partner of L. Cohn & Co., clothing manufacturers, formerly at 640 Broadway, liabilities, $20,932; Virginia Stuart Mordant, actress, of 371 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, liabilities, $2,876.

Judgment Against Perry Tiffany.

Judgment for $9,130 was entered yesterday against Perry Tiffany of 26 Cortlandt Street in favor of the First National Bank of Hoboken on a note for $8,500 made by Mr. Tiffany on July 14, 1899, payable to J. Henry Carson, who indorsed it and delivered it to the bank. The note was not paid when it became due on Nov. 14, 1899.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADICKES, Frederica R.—Freidericke Hussmann, (action No. 1)	1,608
ADICKES, Fredericka R.—Freidericke Hussmann, (action No. 2)	329
BEHNKE, John, and Richard Korte—Joseph Seeman and others	37
BRIENO, Carlos J.—Rose Hyman, costs	108
BARNES, John C.—The East River National Bank	948
BAER, Ella, (now Ella B. Mayer)—I. Steinhardt	61
BALKEN, William S.—F. W. Stevens	25
CAMPBELL, Allan—M. Redmond	23
DEXTER, Olive M.—New York Telephone Company	36
DUCKMAN, Casper D.—Steel Box Band Company, satisfied	108
EHRGOTT, George M., and Ralph E. Reed Malvina Strachan and another	492
EIRICH, Otto—R. P. Wardwell	73
FRIEDLINE, Samuel A. C. Muller	173
FEITLINER, Katrina—H. Repper and another	190
FAGAN, James T. J. O'Donohue	82
FRIEDMAN, Abraham J. G. Cohn	87
GRAF, Frances I. Lubobsky	24
GOLDMAN, Henry—N. Hurwitz and another	64
GREEN, Thadius K. John F. Betz	287
GORDON, Mackenzie—H. A. Parr	213
HUGHES, James J., George H. Horton, and John H. Molsinac—The Elliott and Hatch Book Typewriting Company	355
HONIGSBERGER, Lee D.—A. Palmer	32
HEISER, Joseph, Jr.—S. Oppenheimer and others	97
HOFFMAN, William—United Electric Light and Power Company	37
HALL, John—Louisa A. Johnson	149
JOHNSON, John E. Herbert	107
KELLEHER, Daniel—L. W. Reddington	319
KEHOE, William J.—George H. Selleck and others	334
KOLLER, Samuel—S. Martin	168
KRAKOWER, Tobias—L. Morits	634
KAHN, Louis—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	118
KAHN, Louis—Edison Electric Illuminating Company, New York	32
LOHSEN, Henry—A. L. Davis, trustee, &c.	180
LUCKER, Adolph M. Gross, as Marshal, &c.	61
MERCER, William L.—Isaac Stern and others	128
MOORE, John C.—Isaac Stern and others	170
MICHAELSON, Adolph—New York Telephone Company	94
MASIA, Aaron F. D. Lambie	200
MOORE, Charles E. B. Mason	124
MARTIN, Geo. E. C. A. Imri	167
MURRAY, William H.—Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company	1,513
OLSEN, O'Herman—L. D. Prager	222
OLIVER, John W.—J. M. Livingston	102
RAE, Andrew F.—J. W. Ritchie	50
ROSENTHAL, Samuel W.—New York Telephone Company	77
RILEY, Frank—Acker, Merrall & Condit	133
RUPPENSTEIN, Philip—R. P. Wardwell	73
RUCKAUFF, Henry A.—A. M. Baugh	87
SISTO, Michael—A. Stella	280
SILVERSTON, Anthony L.—A. L. Howard	541
STONE, Israel—Thomas F. Duffy and others	412
SROKA, Louis—E. Schalk	282
SMITH, Charles E.—Daniel Davis	138
TREANOR, James J. and Frank P.—J. Fitzpatrick	502
TIFFANY, Perry—First National Bank of Hoboken, N. J.	9,130
WHITON, Louis C.—E. P. Holdridge	175
WILLIAMS, Fletcher—A. T. Kelly	190
WARING, Milton V.—P. O'Connor	442
WACHTEL, Sigmund—H. C. McDowell	30
ZUCKER, Alfred—Patterson Brothers	424
THE AMERICAN FOOD COMPANY—Carrie J. Gray	1,218
THE PEQUOD CLUB OF THE CITY OF New York—George L. Storm and another	480
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—E. Crosby and another	219
CITY OF NEW YORK—William C. Huson	705

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the eleventh day of September, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business in the City of New York, at No. 539 West Twentieth Street, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James R. Floyd's Sons, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1900. Dated, New York, September 12th, 1900.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND, Assignee.

PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 29th day of August, 1900, by the Hon. David McAdam, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of M. SCHULTZ & BRO., composed of Michael Schultz, Jr., and Edward Schultz, lately doing business at No. 152 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber the duly appointed assignee of the said M. Schultz & Bro., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis F. Doyle, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1900.

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Assignee.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Assignee, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wTh&o11

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARTHUR H. ELY, Plaintiff, against MARGARET W. FOLSOM and GEORGE W. FOLSOM, as Committee of the person and estate of the said Margaret W. Folsom, an incompetent person, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and County of New York.

To the defendant Margaret W. Folsom:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 31st day of August, nineteen hundred, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county. —Dated New York, September 1st, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, N. Y.

s6-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARTHUR F. COSBY, plaintiff, against DOMINGO M. MONJO, William H. Slaughter, and Charles A. Avery, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 21, 1900.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 62 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Domingo M. Monjo: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, State of New York, dated the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of September, 1900.

Dated September 10, 1900.

ARTHUR F. COSBY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 William St., Manhattan, New York City. s20-1aw6wTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES W. BECKER and ALBERT JACOBY, plaintiffs, against EDWIN RUGGLES and MILTON RUGGLES, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 15, 1900.

R. R. BILLINGTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Office and P. O. address, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edwin Ruggles and Milton Ruggles: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Henry McCarthy, a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred, and filed with a copy of the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at the Brownstone Building number 7 Reade Street, Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred.

R. R. BILLINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s13-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—J. E. LINDE PAPER COMPANY, plaintiff, against E. BARTLETTE HELLAND, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, N. Y., August 24th, 1900.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Post Office Address and Office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

To E. Bartlette Helland:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WASSERMAN & JACOBUS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s20la w3wTh.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN ARENT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Herman Arent of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1900, the said Herman Arent was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL K. HIGGINS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel K. Higgins of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel K. Higgins was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated September 18th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN PASSMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nathan Passman of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Nathan Passman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

September 18th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 12th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap13-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator. ap26-1aw6mTh

ANDERSON, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK L. ANDERSON, late of Tucson, County of Pima, State of Arizona, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1900. MALFITZ F. ANDERSON, Administrator. NICOLL, ANABLE & LINDSAY, Attorneys for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City. mh22-1aw6mTh

BINSSE, JOHANNA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA W. BINSSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Exchange Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. LOUIS E. BINSSE, Administrator, with the will annexed. apr26-1aw6mTh

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, their attorney, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan: City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated September 10th, 1900. EMILY NEREsheimer, Christine De R. Coeuret, Executors. J. J. KARBRY O'KENNEDY, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City. s6-1aw0mTh.

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.

MARY F. HANKINSON, } Executors. WILLIAM H. JACKSON, } my10-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City, (Borough of Manhattan.)

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 09 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City. my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased; to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C. CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Atty. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je7-1aw6mTh

PETH, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Foley, Wray & Taylor, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New York the 20th day of June, 1900. ELIZABETH PETH, Administratrix. FOLEY, WRAY & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 71 Wall St., (Manhattan,) New York. je21-1aw6mTh

SHOAFF, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. SHOAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1900. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Executor. Attorneys for Executor, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh22-1aw6mTh&s21

TIFFANY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TIFFANY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Baldwin & Boston, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 2d, 1901. Dated New York, August 1st, 1900.

BELMONT TIFFANY, Administrator.

BALDWIN & BOSTON, Attorneys for Belmont Tiffany, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City. au2-1aw6mTh

WEEKS, JULIA A. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA A. M. WEEKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, W. Holden Weeks, Esq., No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January next. —Dated New York, the 18th day of July 1900.

WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Administrator. W. HOLDEN WEEKS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy19-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on August 30th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant eighty-nine (89) feet and eleven and one-fourth (11¼) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and the easterly side of West End Avenue, opposite to the westerly line of the westerly wall of a building now erected upon the premises herein described, and running thence southwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way along said westerly line of said westerly wall eighty (80) feet and nine (9) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street ten (10) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and two (2) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth Streets; thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifth Street and along said centre line five (5) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with West End Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street; and thence westwardly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street fifteen (15) feet and one-fourth (¼) of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1900.

ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Referee. 13 Chambers Street.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 258 West 105th Street.

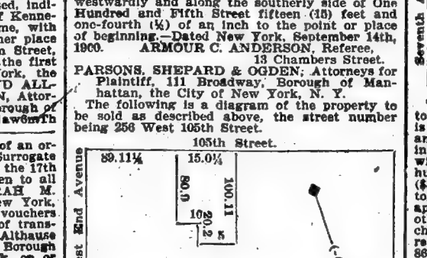

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 25-100 dollars, ($18,681.25,) with interest thereon from the seventh day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances and compensation to the guardian ad litem amounting to four hundred and eighty-one and 43-100 dollars, ($481.43,) with interest from August 30th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three hundred and fourteen and 46-100 dollars ($314.44) and interest, exclusive of the taxes for 1900, which will also be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee in case they shall be liens on the said premises at the time of the completion of the sale. The approximate amount which the taxes of 1900 will amount to is $247.25.—Dated New York, September 14th, 1900.

ARMOUR C. ANDERSON, Referee. s20-2aw3wW&S&o11.

80 AND 82 WOOSTER STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THE ALBANY CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE PARKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 14th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 14th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, known as Numbers eighty (80) and eighty-two (82) Wooster Street, which said lots taken together are bounded and described as follows, namely:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Wooster Street, distant one hundred and twenty-six feet southerly from the point of intersection of said line with the southerly line of Spring Street; running thence easterly, parallel with Spring Street, one hundred and ten feet; thence southerly, parallel with Wooster Street, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, parallel with Spring Street, ten feet; thence again southerly, parallel with Wooster Street, twenty-five feet; thence again westerly, parallel with Spring Street, one hundred feet to Wooster Street; and thence northerly, and along the easterly side of Wooster Street, fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

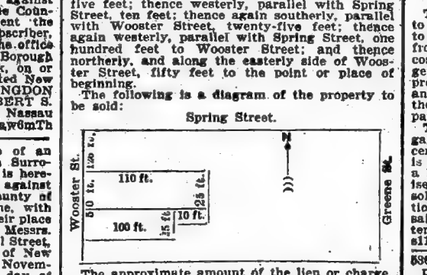

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $109,634.70, with interest from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $400.58, with interest from 14th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The only taxes, water rents, or liens now on said property are the water rents and taxes which may have accrued since June 27, 1900, the amount of which cannot be ascertained at the present time.

Dated September 14, 1900.

JAMES J. FARREN, Referee. JOHN A. DELEHANTY, Attorney for the plaintiff, the Commercial Bank Building, Albany, N. Y. s17-2aw2wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM L. RAYMOND and LOUIS DE WARDENER HOLLUB, as trustees under the last will and testament of Thomas McMullen, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES HENRY ARNOLD, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of George T. Arnold, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and seventy-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Avenue St. Nicholas; thence running southerly, and part of the way through a party wall, and parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly, and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet; thence northerly, and again on a line parallel, or nearly so, with Avenue St. Nicholas, and part of the way through another party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and thence easterly, and along said southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to covenants and restrictions against nuisances, and as to buildings in instrument recorded in Liber 2271 of Conveyances, Page 86, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Dated New York, August 28th, 1900.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee. WILLIAM L. RAYMOND, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 17 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being Number 422 West 147th Street.

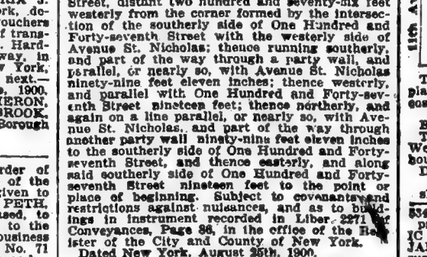
147th

PAVEMENT SPOUTS FLAMES

Firemen Baffled by an Odd Blaze Caused by Escaping Gas.

EXPLOSIONS WRECK STOOPS

The Fireworks Result from Mr. Hamilton Striking a Match While Trying to Find the Leaking Pipe.

The leaky gas pipe, the investigating tenant, and the lighted match came together during the early hours of yesterday morning in the basement of the brownstone residence of Thomas H. Hamilton, at 311 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Hamilton held the match and there was a series of explosions that shook every dwelling in the neighborhood, wrecked the stoops of three of them, set fire to the residence in which the explosion occurred, and for nearly six hours held a force of firemen at bay, sheets of gas flame issuing from a score of crevices in the areaway sidewalk, while workmen hurriedly dug holes in the street in an exciting search for the leak in the gas pipes. No one was injured, but the illumination caused much excitement among the residents of the district.

Mrs. Hamilton was awakened about 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the suffocating odor of gas. She awoke her husband and eldest son, Thomas, who went down to the basement to discover the cause of the trouble. No burners were found open, and the meter was working right along as usual. As the odor seemed to grow stronger, the elder Hamilton went into the street. The smell of gas was even worse there. Mr. Hamilton followed the scent, which seemed to grow stronger at the areaway entrance to the basement. He opened the door and, needing a light, struck a match.

Instantly there was a terrific explosion which blew off the door of an ash closet and brought down a mass of débris from the walls of the basement. Jets of blue flame shot out from a score of crevices between the stones in the areaway and sidewalk, and the ground seemed to have been turned into a gas well.

Young Hamilton ran in his night clothing to West End Avenue and turned in an alarm. The Fire Department responded quickly, but Acting Chief Barrett of the Eleventh Battalion decided that water would only add to the trouble. Word was sent to the repair department of the Consolidated Gas Company, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and First Avenue, and meantime the firemen, who had torn all the inflammable material from the basement walls, could only watch the fireworks. At the end of two hours two men from the gas company drove up in a wagon.

"Quite a fire, ain't it?" genially remarked one of them to the firemen as the Hamilton stoop cracked with the heat and sent out tongues of flame. Then the man climbed back into his wagon and started to drive off. The exasperated firemen rushed at him.

"Here, what do you mean by leaving this house on fire?" demanded Acting Chief Barrett, threateningly.

The gas man explained that he was going for more men and tools. They came and began digging holes in the street, looking for the gas pipes.

Daylight was breaking when there was a second explosion, and about half of the front stoop of 309, occupied by Henry Van Holland, was torn away. An hour later a portion of the front porch of the house at 307, occupied by L. L. Hess, was wrecked. The sidewalk for a distance of 100 feet was shooting out flames. Half an hour later another explosion occurred under the porch of the Hamilton house, at 311, shattering several of the flagstones.

Arthur Postley, Superintendent of the Consolidated Gas Company's repair shop, went into one of the trenches with a lighted lamp and was lifted out simultaneously by an explosion. He then went home. At 9:30 o'clock the fire had burned itself out, and an hour later the leak in the gas main was found and stopped.

The street in the block where the explosion occurred is made ground, and the escaping gas had collected in pockets. The damage done by the explosions is estimated at from $1,500 to $2,000.

EXPLOSION CAUSES A PANIC.

Plumbers Use a Lighted Candle in Hunting for Sewer Gas.

There was a panic among the tenants of the Berkshire apartment house, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, yesterday, caused by an explosion of gas in the cellar.

Shortly after 12 o'clock two plumbers were at work in the cellar directly under Kinsman's drug store, which is on the corner, looking for a leak in a sewer connection, as tenants had complained of sewer gas. There were a number of customers in the store, when suddenly there was a deafening explosion. The floor trembled and the bottles rocked on their shelves as though they were about to topple over. Every one in the place fled to the street.

A moment later smoke was seen issuing from the cellar. A cry of "Fire!" was raised, and an alarm was sent in by the policeman on post, while the tenants fled from the building.

The two plumbers were found in the cellar dazed, but otherwise unhurt. One of them, James Mulheam said that he and his helper had been looking for the leak with a lighted candle. As they removed the cap of a large sewer pipe there was a rush of gas, which was ignited by the candle. They were both thrown down by the force of the explosion, but the inflammable material in the cellar was not ignited.

THE PRINCESS IRENE IN PORT.

Arrival of the New North German Lloyd Liner on Her Maiden Trip.

The Princess Irene, the latest addition to the fleet of ocean liners owned by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, arrived in port from Bremen yesterday on her maiden trip across the Atlantic, in command of Capt. Paul Wettin.

The Princess Irene, which is intended for the China trade, was built by the Vulcan Iron Works of Stettin, and has accommodations for 300 first, 100 second, and 1,500 steerage passengers. On account of the climate in which she is intended to serve, all of the staterooms, which are situated on the upper and lower promenade decks, with the exception of a few on the main deck, are unusually large and well ventilated, so as to reduce to a minimum the discomfiture of travel in the tropics.

The steamship is named in honor of Princess Irene of Hess, the wife of Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, who recently gained prominence as the commander of the German naval forces in Asiatic waters.

The Princess Irene, which is a seventeen-knot vessel, belongs to the same class as the Barbarossa, the Koenigin Luise, and the Grosser Kurfurst, is 525 feet long, 60 feet beam, and 38 feet in depth, with a gross register of 10,500 tons, a displacement of 19,000 tons, and a cargo capacity of 10,500 tons.

The motive power of the Princess Irene is furnished by two quadruple expansion engines with 9,000 indicated horse power, the steam being furnished by three cylindrical double boilers and three single boilers.

NO UNION IN HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City's Predominance Defeats the Consolidation Plan.

Edward A. S. Lewis of Hoboken, one of the Commissioners appointed by Gov. Voorhees to arrange a plan for consolidating all the towns and cities of Hudson County with Jersey City, has lost all hope that the scheme will ever be perfected. The commission has not met in several months, and when Mr. Lewis was asked yesterday when it would meet he said he did not think it would ever meet again.

"When the act creating the commission was passed by the Legislature," he added, "it was done through the influence of men who were seeking to advance the interests of Jersey City. That was the real object of the commission, and when that came to be known opposition developed in all the outside cities and towns, and this opposition soon become so pronounced that the idea was abandoned. That is why the commission has ceased to take any interest in the matter."

RACE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

President York Again Refuses to Permit Cross-Examination of Policemen—Negro Witness Refuted.

The investigation conducted by President York of the Police Board into the charges of brutality made against the police during the late race riots on the west side was continued yesterday afternoon in the courtroom at Police Headquarters. When the session began Lawyer Israel Ludlow, representing the various negro complainants who have begun damage suits against the city, protested because his clients had been subpoenaed, saying that the first witness of the day, Spencer Walters of 63 East Fifty-sixth Street, should not be called upon to testify.

President York said:

"I am going to examine these witnesses, and don't care whose cases they injure."

The examination of the witness was then begun. Four other negroes who claim to have been clubbed were then examined. In rebuttal of their testimony a dozen policemen were summoned to testify. All of them declared there had been no clubbing of negro prisoners.

Once again, during the examination of Policeman Kehoe, Mr. Ludlow interfered, asking the privilege of cross-examination. It was refused.

Edward S. Corbin of 309 West Thirty-seventh Street was then offered by Mr. Ludlow as a witness who had seen the clubbing of Elliott in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Corbin had been locked in a cell in the station house when Elliott was brought in, and from that place, he said, witnessed the assault. President York admitted his testimony. The witness told of the assault, as already printed. When cross-examined it was proved by a diagram that from the cell in which he was locked he could not have seen the place where Elliott was assaulted. Asked whether he was ever arrested before, he said:

"Yes, on a charge of perjury."

"And you are perjuring yourself again now," President York shouted. "Get out of here."

TEN BROECK MONUMENT.

Memorial to a 17th Century Dutch Magistrate of Albany.

Descendants of Dirck Wesseles Ten Broeck from all parts of the State assembled at Clermont, Columbia County, N. Y., on Tuesday, and unveiled a monument erected to his memory. On the monument was this inscription:

"Dirck Wesseles Ten Broeck. Born Dec. 18, 1638. Died at his Bouwerie on Roelof Jansen's Kil, Sept. 18, 1717."

Dirck Wesseles Ten Broeck was appointed Magistrate Commissary of Albany in 1676, and was Recorder and twice Mayor of the city. He was a Major in the Colonial Militia, a member of the Provincial Assembly, and an Indian Commissioner. All these facts are set forth on the monument, which was erected in the Ten Broeck graveyard on the old family farm.

The opening address at the ceremonies was made by Vedder Brower of Utica, N. Y. The monument was then unveiled by Marcia Ten Broeck and Anna J. Morrison, descendants of the ninth generation. Miss M. I. Forsyth of Kingston also delivered an address. The different branches of the Ten Broeck family were represented by about 100 descendants of Dirck Wesseles Ten Broeck.

HEBREW ACTORS ORDER STRIKE.

Leaders Say Other Employes of Windsor Theatre Will Go Out.

The Hebrew Actors' Union and the United Hebrew Trades, with which the actors' organization is affiliated, announced yesterday that a general strike has been ordered at the Windsor Theatre, to go into effect to-morrow. The strike is against the employment of the stars who were brought here from Austria several days ago to act at this theatre. The union reported that the ushers, costumers, upholsterers, musicians, and choristers have agreed to strike in sympathy, and that the stage carpenters are likely to go out if their delegate, who went out of town, gets back in time.

Manager Heine said yesterday that the idea of a strike did not worry him. A strike of the actors was impossible, he said, because there were no union actors for the union to order out. As to the stage hands, ushers, &c., they had promised not to strike.

MRS. LORETTA MARCH DEAD.

Had Reputation as an Astute Politician on the East Side.

Margaret Loretta March, wife of Port Warden James E. March, the Sixth Assembly District Republican leader, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in her home at Spring and Marion Streets. Death was caused by a complication of diseases growing out of a cold contracted six months ago. She left six children.

Mrs. March was thirty-seven years old. Her reputation as a politician was hardly less than that of her husband. When Gov. Roosevelt stumped the east side in his canvass for the Governorship she gave him a banquet in her home that was talked of for weeks in that section.

Mrs. March was taken South some weeks ago on a special car, but the change did her little good, and she was brought home. She will be buried at the Mott Street Church at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

PRETTY HATS AND SUITS.

New Fall Creations of Modiste and Milliner at O'Neill's.

If a woman is not beautiful this year it is not the fault of the milliner or the modiste. There are quiet colors and bright colors, hats off the face and hats worn well over the forehead, and each one prettier than the other by contrast.

A hat that a group of women were praising at O'Neill's yesterday afternoon had for its keynote a warm dove shade made up with white and gold. It was a milliner's creation, entirely of folds, the high bell crown of velvet, the rim alternating velvet and white panne folds, the latter outlined with narrow gold braid. The under side of the rim was all of the panne with a covering of real appliqué lace, while a pretty feature was the feather trimming, soft quills in dull tones with stiffer ones above almost encircling the hat, and finished with a big panne bow at the side.

In direct contrast to this was a velvet hat in what is called a heliotrope shade, but which seems to the uninitiated more like a rich wine color. Rich, loose folds of the velvet fill in the rim around the crown, lightened with an application of pinkish heliotrope satin embroidered with silver. The hat was set well up at the side, showing mink heads and tails, which made an effective finish to the under side of the rim.

That was a hat for a brunette, and a blonde would dream over a big soft green velvet turban-toque. All around the face were the soft folds of the velvet held in one place by a little claw pin of rhinestones. The crown was what is called a whole rose centre—one big rose in a dull shade, the silk petals surrounded by velvet leaves, covering the entire crown of the toque.

But a tailor suit appeals to the heart of a woman at this season, and O'Neill has some pretty frocks at most reasonable prices that are a delight. There are blue and brown, and, of course, the Russian blouse and the Eton jacket. One of the latter is strictly military in effect, with black military braid trimmings, a straight high military collar, and a jacket pointed up in back and down in front, while a little white vest shows two rows of narrow black braid and small gold buttons. That was in broadcloth, but no prettier than a Russian blouse suit of pebble cheviot with a high, close, turnover collar and double-breasted front with battlements, the whole piped with satin folds. A Venetian cloth is trimmed with stitched taffeta bands in effective design, black on blue, and the skirts have either the flounce set on or a flare at the lower edge which gives the hang necessary in an up-to-date garment.—Adv.

Answers to Correspondents.

"H. L. K."—The latest statistics, those of the year 1899, show that the imports and exports of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany are as follows:

UNITED STATES.

Imports	$798,845,571
Exports	1,275,499,671

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imports	$2,360,619,989
Exports	1,664,388,674

GERMANY.

Imports	$1,308,013,014
Exports	983,561,266

"L. G."—The naturalization of a father naturalizes his minor children.

REVISION OF THE CHARTER.

The Question as to Increased Powers for Borough Officials.

Views in Manhattan and in the Outlying Boroughs Differ—The Ownership of the Water Supply.

Members of the Charter Revision Commission who have been requested to make public the result of their labors declined to talk about the matter yesterday, on the ground that they are bound by law to make a report to Gov. Roosevelt, and that they would be lacking in courtesy if they discussed the probable shape of the report before it had been sent to the Chief Executive.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES stated the situation exactly in its issue of to-day," said Commissioner James L. Wells yesterday. "Nothing has been positively settled, and it is impossible for anything to be settled until all of the members of the commission are brought together and get an opportunity to talk over the reports of the various sub-committees. Each committee has had several topics under discussion, and when the full commission meets there certainly will be conflicting opinions. How are you going to get fifteen men together and expect them to agree on everything? We have got to meet and talk over these matters, and until we have had a chance to do this and adjust any differences that may exist it would be folly for anybody to say what the commission will recommend.

"To my mind, the question of borough government is most important, and, while it is generally known that I am an advocate of increased powers for borough officials, I do not know what view of this matter will be taken by the other Commissioners. The residents of the Bronx, as was said in THE TIMES to-day, are in favor of a local government similar to the one they had under the old Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and, from what I have heard, I should say that the other outlying boroughs are inclined to favor the same sort of a system. The people in the Bronx want this because they found by experience that a system of that kind was of great benefit to them. Ten years ago, when the local department in the Bronx came into existence, the assessed valuation of property up there was $44,000,000. To-day it is $138,000,000, and this increase is almost entirely due to the beneficial effects of a local government.

"The people in Manhattan do not agree with this. They believe in a strong central government, but experience has taught us that a central government is not a good thing for the people who live outside of the Borough of Manhattan. Judging from the results of the public hearings given by the commission, I am inclined to the opinion that the practical men are not those who appeared before us at the hearing we held in Manhattan, but those who live in the smaller boroughs. The people in Manhattan have theories, but those in the other boroughs advanced arguments based upon actual experience."

One of the most difficult problems which has faced the commission is the question of the municipal ownership of the water supply. Just what will be recommended by the commission regarding this question has not yet been decided. One member of the commission, in speaking of this yesterday, said:

"This water-supply question is bothering us considerably. While we would all like to see municipal ownership, investigation has shown that municipal ownership cannot be had at once. If we put in a recommendation favoring the principle of municipal ownership, but providing for private contracts when necessary, I suppose that a howl will go up that we are favoring the Ramapo Water Company. Still, what are you going to do for the Borough of Richmond, part of the Borough of Queens, and the high ground of the Borough of the Bronx? It will be necessary for years to make private contracts to supply certain sections of the city with water. Theories are all right in their way, but you have to consider the practical side of a question as well."

It was said yesterday on good authority that the question of the length of the Mayoralty term, the Mayor's power of removal, whether there should be a single-headed or a bi-partisan Police Commission, and the abolishment of the Board of Public Improvements were still to be settled.

CONEY ISLAND BOARD WALK.

The Project Before the Board of Public Improvements—The Edgecombe Avenue Controversy.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements yesterday President Grout withdrew his resolution to close Seabreeze Avenue at Coney Island when the report of Park Commissioner Brower in opposition was read. He said he had been misinformed as to the facts.

The scheme for a board walk at Coney Island was referred to the Topographical Engineer's Bureau without argument for a report. A delegation from Coney Island was present and the spokesman said that eight-tenths of the property owners would cede their land to the city for a board walk fifty feet wide similar to that at Atlantic City.

The board heard at length the contentions of property owners of Edgecombe Avenue near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The avenue was laid out 100 feet wide in 1892. Two years later the Park Department laid out the avenue on the map eighty feet wide. Application of part of the property owners was made yesterday to have the avenue opened at its first fixed width of 100 feet, and other property owners objected, desiring that the plan of the Park Department for an eighty-foot street be carried out. The matter was in the hands of a street opening commission for two years and the report of the commission is to be presented to the Supreme Court. A resolution to table the matter pending the decision of the court was adopted.

The board considered a report of the Park Department recommending the purchase of the old Jumel house and grounds on Washington Heights and decided to have maps made and set a day for a public hearing on the subject. The cost, the Park Department reported, would be about $200,000.

MAN WITH A BROKEN NECK.

Journey of Holbrook Mann, Suffering Like Walter Duryea.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 19.—Holbrook Mann, son of the Rev. Charles H. Mann of Orange, who was severely injured on Tuesday, Aug. 7, by diving off a float into shallow water at the Summer residence of the Manns, at Bailey's Island, Me., is now at his father's home. The young man made the journey comfortably, and is resting easily.

Mr. Mann had been a patient in the Portland (Me.) Hospital. On his arrival at the hospital it was found that two of the vertebræ were crushed and pressing against the spinal cord. An operation was performed, and the crushed fragments were removed.

About a week ago the plaster cast was removed, and arrangements for bringing him home were considered. The improvement continued, and yesterday morning the young man reached Boston from Portland and was placed aboard the Colonial Express, which runs over the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Pennsylvania Railroads, the train being transferred around New York on the transport Maryland. By making the trip this way the young man did not have to be removed from the car until Newark was reached.

From Newark the young man was conveyed to his home at 155 William Street, Orange, in an ambulance. He lay in a basket stretcher on an air mattress, and was constantly watched during the entire trip. He is in much the same situation as Walter Duryea, whose accident was very similar.

PLUMBER BIDS ON THE WRONG JOB

All Proposals for Work on the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters Rejected.

Bids for repairing the fire headquarters at 363 Jay Street, Brooklyn, and for plumbing and gas fitting in the same building were opened yesterday. It was found that Williams & Gerstle had offered to make the necessary repairs and alterations for $2,000. The amount was so ridiculously small that it was clear the firm had intended to bid for the plumbing and gas fitting. Mr. Williams explained that this was the case.

As the bid was regular in all respects there was some talk of holding the firm to it, but Commissioner Scannell declared that the City Government had no right to take advantage of a man, and all the bids were rejected.

Do boys wriggle their toes more than men? Or is the kind of leather ordinarily used in boys' shoes an "easy mark" for wriggling?

Our boys' shoes, whether for little or big boys, are as good in every detail as our men's shoes—have been frequently known to outlast two resolings!

Sizes 11 to 2 spring heel, 12 to 2 with heel, $1.75; 2½ to 5½ with heel, $2.

Everything else boys wear from toe to top, and just as good.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

NEW BANK'S PRESIDENT.

M. L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, to Preside in Federal National Institution.

It was announced yesterday that Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city, will shortly become President of the Federal National Bank, whose organization was approved by the Controller of the Currency several weeks ago.

The Board of Directors of the bank, which is to be located in the vicinity of Wall and Water Streets, and will have a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of $500,000, will include Frederic B. Fiske, John E. Doane, Charles T. Geyer, Charles A. O'Donohue, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, and Charles W. Dayton. David D. Mallory will be Vice President, and the cashier will be Joseph T. Hall, formerly cashier of the First National Bank of Hyannis, Mass. The Trust Company of America will act as depositary for subscriptions. The bank will probably be ready for business in about three months.

Mr. Muhleman has been connected with the United States Sub-Treasury in New York since 1886, when he came from Washington, where his work in the Treasury Department had attracted wide attention. He suggested the system for recasting Treasury reports, put in force here during the first Cleveland Administration, and last Spring he was selected by Secretary Gage to trace the country's missing gold, his report in regard to which is now on file in Washington. His first appointment in the Government service was received after passing a civil service examination.

Ex-Postmaster Dayton of the new bank's Directorate said yesterday:

"We shall seek mercantile accounts almost exclusively, for the great banks in the Wall Street region have little to do with the man of moderate means. We shall accommodate the man who wants a thousand-dollar loan."

POINTED OUT A HOMICIDE.

Woman Called Upon Policeman to Arrest a Man Who Had Killed Another—His Story.

"Officer," said a woman to Policeman Wessels of Jersey City, at Jersey and Railroad Avenues, pointing to a man who walked beside her, "this man, whose name is John Jansen, has just shot and killed a man named John Sandin in a tailor shop he keeps at 193 Railroad Avenue."

The man said nothing, and Wessels doubted the woman's statement.

"Who are you?" he asked.

"I am Mrs. Mary Ward," replied the woman. "I live over Sandin's tailor shop. I heard three pistol shots fired. I went down to see who fired them. Through the door of the shop I saw Sandin lying on the floor, dead, and this man standing over him with a revolver in his hand. He started down the street, and I followed him."

"What did you shoot him with?" asked Wessels, turning to Jansen.

"With this revolver," said Jansen coolly.

Wessels took Jansen back to the house and sent for a physician. The latter said that Sandin had been shot in the left side and also in the right temple, the latter wound having, in his opinion, caused instant death.

Jansen was then taken to Police Headquarters. He offered no resistance. He was questioned by Chief Murphy, and his story failed to disclose any adequate cause for the tragedy.

"My name," said he, "is John Jansen. I am single, and board with Mrs. Staert at 174 Pine Street. I work on a Government dredge, but have done nothing for two months. I saved $700, and I am living on my money. I am a Swede, and Sandin was a Norwegian. I had known him for fifteen years. He had been sending false reports to Sweden about me for a long time. I quarreled with him about it three months ago. I did not see him again until to-day, when I went to his shop to make him stop sending the stories to Sweden. When I spoke to him he ordered me out of the shop. He said if I did not go he would shoot me. I thought he was going to get a revolver, and I drew mine and fired three shots."

Chief Murphy thinks, from Jansen's manner, that he is insane. He was locked up. Sandin, the man he killed, was fifty-five years old. He had been in business in Jersey City about twenty years. He had always borne an excellent character. He was a widower and lived in two rooms behind his shop. He leaves two sons and two daughters. They are all married.

ASK ACCOUNTING FROM PASTOR.

Financial Statement Is Demanded by a Newark Parish.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—A meeting participated in by about 150 members of St. Peter's German Catholic Church was held last night to devise means for obtaining an accounting of the receipts and expenditures of the church. St. Peter's Church was organized about forty-seven years ago.

The members of the church say that during the fourteen years of the pastorate of Father Stecher, no report whatever showing expenditures of money has been made, whereas before his pastorate a statement was made annually.

It was decided some time ago to apply to Bishop Wigger for the means for obtaining the information, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Bishop. When they told Bishop Wigger what they wanted, it is said, he replied that he could do nothing in the matter.

The committee then applied to the Council at Baltimore, and the council adopted a resolution to the effect that all churches should render a report of receipts and expenditures annually. It is claimed that Father Stecher and the trustees have not complied with this resolution.

The church supports an orphan asylum on Livingston Street and another one at Mutter's farm, and these institutions derive their income from the contributions by the congregation. A committee named last night will make one more effort to obtain an accounting, and if they fail, will appeal to the courts.

Why the Albany Boat Was Late.

General Manager E. E. Olcott of the Hudson River Day Line, in a communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the late arrival of the steamer New York at Albany on Tuesday, says that it was only forty-five minutes late. The delay was due to her being dispatched from this city at a later time than usual because she had to wait for a Raymond & Whitcomb party from Boston. She encountered in her trip up the Hudson a strong head wind, ebb tide, and low water, and was prevented from making up lost time by these conditions. Mr. Olcott adds that the water at Albany is the lowest ever known.

Men's Neckwear.

Special lot of Silks, in dark colors; small neat designs;

Shapes:
Butterfly and Batwing Ties,
Imperial,
Four-in-Hand and Teck,

45 cts. each, value 75c. and $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

JOHNSON PARTITION SALE

Broadway and Fifth Avenue Property Under the Hammer.

AN OCTOBER DATE IS NAMED

Real Estate Men Comment on the Choice of Referee and Auctioneer Outside of Tammany.

The publication yesterday of the legal notice of the partition sale of the property in this city belonging to the estate of Bradish Johnson disclosed the fact that the referee is ex-Surrogate James M. Varnum, while the auctioneer named to conduct the sale is William M. Ryan. This sale will include thirty-seven parcels of Manhattan and Bronx realty, which have been appraised at over $4,000,000.

Auctioneers' fees in sales of this character are usually $15 for each "knockdown," on which basis this sale will yield at least $555. The referee's charges for attending to all matters in connection with the sale, even to the delivery of the deeds, will, it is safe to say, be several times that figure.

Why should this sale, which will be one of the largest in the history of the auction room, be taken away from Tammany referees and auctioneers? is the question asked by real estate men who discussed the matter yesterday. They were quick to notice, however, that Frederic J. Middlebrook of the firm of Bowers & Sands is the plaintiff's attorney in the partition proceedings, and they recalled the fact that Bowers & Sands had opposed the attempt made several months ago to appoint John F. Carroll receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Bowers & Sands were at that time attorneys for those making the application for the appointment of a receiver for the warehouse company, and it was generally understood that it was upon their strenuous objection that the case was taken out of Mr. Carroll's hands.

In the Bradish Johnson estate sale Bowers & Sands are having another inning. Mr. Johnson owned a few parcels down in Suffolk County, and there all the court proceedings have been held. Suffolk County acreage and Broadway and Fifth Avenue corners all come in the same category for once, and ex-Surrogate Varnum was acceptable to Justice Chase, sitting in the county, for appointment as referee to conduct the sale of properties in this city.

An attorney who has been closely identified with the court proceedings recounted yesterday numerous reasons why they were transferred to Suffolk County. Other branches of the Johnson estate, it was said, had been partitioned there; the courts were less crowded than in this county; many of the parties to the action lived there—and so on. But there was no willingness to deny that anti-Tammany considerations were strong factors in the decision of counsel.

The sale will take place on Thursday, Oct. 11, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Among the properties are 921 and 923 Broadway, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, and the adjoining northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street; the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street; the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. There are also many smaller parcels on Eighth and Tenth Avenues, as well as a large tract in the Classon's Point section.

Bradish Johnson, who had amassed a large fortune as a sugar refiner, died on Nov. 3, 1892. His wife, Louise A. Johnson, died in 1870. Of their ten children several are now deceased, but their grandchildren have added to the number of those interested in the estate until in the partition proceedings there are no less than sixty defendants. The plaintiff in these proceedings is Henry Whitney, a grandson of Mr. Johnson. The suit is an entirely friendly one, and Mr. Whitney is named as plaintiff simply because he is the only person having in each parcel affected by the suit the exact share necessary under the statute to maintain the action.

The property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street was at one time Mr. Johnson's residence. It was subsequently occupied by the Lotos Club for several years.

NAVY YARD OFFICERS EXCITED.

Mistook Sentry's Announcement and Made Ready for Admiral Dewey.

There was much ado about nothing at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, due to the misunderstanding of a sentry's announcement. The man, who was stationed at the coal wharf, called up the office of the Captain of the yard on the telephone and announced that the Admiral Dewey was passing in from the river.

The clerk who received the message over the wire put the receiver up with a bang and excitedly stated that Admiral Dewey was coming to visit the yard. The Admiral was not expected, and the news of his unlooked-for call threw the officers into a state of great excitement. There was a rush for dress uniforms and hasty preparations were made to receive the Admiral in a manner befitting his rank.

The customary salute was about to be ordered when an orderly who had been sent to the coal wharf returned.

"Is he coming in a launch?" the orderly was asked as soon as he appeared.

"Is who coming in a launch?" asked the orderly in surprise.

"Why, Admiral Dewey."

The orderly laughed, despite discipline.

"It ain't Admiral Dewey," he said. "It's the tugboat Admiral Dewey coming in."

SENATOR HANNA'S RETURN.

Proposal for Business Men's Parade Like That of 1896.

Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, will return to New York next week, it is said, to direct the campaign in the East.

A matter that will be acted upon when Senator Hanna returns will be a business men's parade, such as that of 1896. Offers to participate in such a demonstration have been received from many local organizations.

O'Neill's.

Cloak and Suit Dept.

Two Exceptional Values from Our Great Stock of Ready-to-Wear Suits for Women.

Suits of Covert Mixtures, with Double-breasted Jacket, having Velvet Collar, Silk Reveres and Facings, lined throughout with Taffeta, New Shaped Skirt, Percaline lined and bound with velveteen — **11.98**

Venetian Cloth Suits, with Semi-Tight fitting Jackets, lined throughout with black Taffeta, Skirts have the new Flare effect, and are Percaline lined — **18.00**

First Showing of Furs.

We have now ready a complete stock of the new Furs for the coming Winter, including all the latest novelties, and direct special attention to these extra good values:

CANADA SEAL JACKETS, 22 inches long, with large Collar and Reveres, fronts faced with Fur and lined with Brown Satin — **25.00**

CANADA SEAL JACKETS, 20 inches long, with Sable Opossum Shawl Collars, and lined with Skinner Satin — **35.00**

NECK SCARFS of Imitation Stone Marten Fur, finished with Six Tails — **4.98**

ELECTRIC SEAL and ALASKA SABLE NECK SCARFS at Prices ranging from 5.98 upward.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

$12.00.

All of our last winter Suits remaining in our 13th St. and Canal St. stores,

Now 12 Dollars.

Last year's prices of a large number of them were $25, $24, $22 & $20.

They comprise fancy cheviots and worsteds, also black and blue cheviots and serges.

A plentiful supply of sizes *while they last.*

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

American Hosiery Co.,
Salesrooms (wholesale only), 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS
High-Grade Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Balbriggan, and Natural Wool, in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of sleeve and drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, Blue and Red Stamps show relative quality.
EVERY ARTICLE BEARS OUR NAME.
No Better in the World
Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S — Continuous Performance — 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
23d St. & 6th Ave. & Palace & 125th St. — Jos. Hart & Carrie De Mar, Press Eldridge, HarryWatson, Josephine Gassman; Robt. Hilliard & Co., Gertrude Haynes & Choir, Charley Case, Emma Carus; Patrics, Amelia Summerville, Carta & Mirtiana, John D. Gilbert, Mov. Pict's; Bert Coote & Co., Smith & Campbell; Sig. A. L. Guille, Ben Harney Trio.

DALY'S — B'WAY & 30TH ST. — Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera in Years."—Evg. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Co.
Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN Manager.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY.
Mat. Satv. at 2. Thursday Matinées will be resumed next week.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY NIGHT,
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
FIRST CONCERT SINCE TRIUMPHAL EUROPEAN TOUR.
SALE OPENS FRIDAY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
SUBSCRIPTION SALE NOW ON.
SINGLE SEAT SALE SEPT. 24th, 9 A. M.
Evgs. 50 to 2.00. Wed. Mat., 25 to 1.00. Sat. Mat., 50 to 1.50. Season Commences Oct. 1st. 1st Week's Bills, "Faust," "Tannhauser," "Mignon."
WEBER PIANOS USED.

THE NEW YORK — B'way, 44 & 45th Sts. Every Eve Rain or shine. Crystal Covered CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE. Elaborate programme. 25 Star acts. MOVING PICTURES, CORBETT-McCOY FIGHT Sept. 25—"A MILLION DOLLARS." Seats selling.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S — Mats. Wed. & Sat., Res'd, Orch., 25c. — CHARLES Dickson & Co. Rossow Midgets, etc. — 125th St. & 7th Av. — House Cooled by Electric Fans.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S — Milton & Dollie Nobles. Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Eleanor Falk.

MARCUS DALY MUCH BETTER.

Physicians Look for Complete Recovery of Montana Mine Owner.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the condition of Marcus Daly of Montana, who is at the Hotel Netherland.

When a TIMES reporter called yesterday Mr. Daly was sitting up, but he declined to receive strangers.

The statement that he is suffering from cancer is ridiculed by those in a position to know his ailment. While he is far from a well man, no apprehension is felt by his friends. It is predicted that his recovery will be early and complete.

For the India Famine Sufferers.

J. W. Adams has sent to THE TIMES a contribution of $1 for the India famine fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE. Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT — Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. LAST TWO WEEKS. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN — ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Curtain rises 7:45. Mat., 2. .....Charles Frohman.....Manager. This and next week only..... "The Success of Mr. Sothern as 'Hamlet,' is an epoch in dramatic annals."—Herald. MR. SOTHERN HAMLET MISS HARNED (Management of Daniel Frohman.) In The Great Dramatic Masterpiece, HAMLET. "Sothern as 'Hamlet' now becomes King of tragic art in America."—Press. "More than any other 'Hamlet' of recent years, this resembles the Dane of Edwin Booth in his prime."—Times. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. SEATS READY WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

THEATRE, 42d St., Just West of B'way. Republic. Opening Night Wed., Sept. 26. Seat sale Mon., Sept. 24. JAS. A. HERNE IN SAG HARBOR.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. LAST 3 WEEKS — BEN-HUR

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AV. Evgs. 8:15. 25c, 35c, 50c. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. THREE MUSKETEERS. NEXT WEEK - - THE CHARITY BALL.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. EVENINGS

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain; winds south to southwest.

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MR. FOOTE'S SPECULATIONS

Some Involving $75,000 Charged to Brother-in-Law's Account.

THOMAS HASTINGS' DISCLAIMER

He Declares They Were Never Authorized by Him—Statements by His Lawyer and Assignee Anderson.

The examination by Assignee E. Ellery Anderson of the books of the banking and brokerage house of Hatch & Foote, which failed on Tuesday, with approximate liabilities of $2,000,000, has progressed sufficiently to show that part of the speculations of Charles B. Foote, which ruined the firm, were charged by him on the firm's books against his brother-in-law, Thomas Hastings.

The Hastings account on the books of Hatch & Foote was declared by Mr. Hastings to be unauthorized by him, and this disclaimer was accepted by creditors of the firm about the time that news of the death of Mr. Foote, at Oceanic, N. J., reached this city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hatch left the offices of the firm before the first result of Assignee Anderson's examination became known. Mr. Hatch's son said later that his father would not care to say anything relative to the assignee's findings.

A large number of scattered lots of low-priced stocks were sold yesterday on the Stock Exchange to liquidate the loans of Hatch & Foote. Their sale did not affect the general market.

Mr. Anderson, when seen at his office at 27 William Street, late in the afternoon, did not hesitate to say that Mr. Hastings's name was used in stock speculation carried on by Mr. Foote.

"Among the dummy transactions carried on by Mr. Foote," said Mr. Anderson, "there has been found up to date a large number of entries to the Thomas Hastings account, which Mr. Hastings now states were not authorized by him. The sum total of these entries has not yet been determined, but the losses charged to the Hastings account foot up $75,000. Together with overdrafts and losses charged to outside accounts, the total shortage will foot up about $250,000.

"What is the attitude of the creditors of the firm regarding the statements of Mr. Hastings?" was asked.

"The gentlemen with whom I have conferred so far are disposed to accept the position as true. There may be some creditors, however, who will take a different attitude, but this will all come out as the investigations proceed. I find that Mr. Hastings lent some stock to Hatch & Foote and this Mr. Hastings admits, but maintains that the stock was loaned only to be used to help along the firm, and was not for speculative purposes. My first efforts after discovering the transactions of Foote in Hastings's name was to search for reports of such transactions made by Foote to Hastings, as such reports are according to custom always made promptly by all brokers to their customers. I have been able to find no such reports made by Foote to Hastings, and no written evidence whatever to show that the former was ever authorized to speculate in Mr. Hastings's name. In the absence of any such evidence I think it likely that Mr. Hastings's position in the matter is true."

When asked what steps if any might be taken to recover from Mr. Foote's estate, the assignee said he would give no definite opinion until his investigations were further advanced.

"I will not be able to make an announcement of the firm's condition for several days at least," said he. "There remains a great amount of work to be done on the books, and I will have to collect a mass of memoranda before I can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I expect to have a full schedule of the debts and liabilities of the firm prepared by Wednesday of next week, at which time there are between $1,000,000 and $1,200,000 in bank loans. The securities held by the banks as collateral may yield $200,000 above all claims. Who will get that $200,000, I am not sure. It may go to the general creditors divided pro rata, or it may go to the owners of collateral sold out by the banks in liquidation of loans on stock."

Alfred E. Ely, counsel for Thomas Hastings, when seen early in the afternoon, affected to pooh-pooh the idea of Mr. Foote having speculated in the name of Mr. Hastings.

"I suppose I'm more familiar with the affairs of Hatch & Foote," said Mr. Ely, "than any other man except those financially interested in the concern, and I tell you, my dear fellow, there is nothing in that story, nothing whatever."

"Are you not the counsel for Mr. Hastings, and are there not accounts aggregating $200,000 on the books of Hatch & Foote in the name of Thomas Hastings?" was asked.

"I'm the counsel for several persons concerned in the firm's business," was the reply, "but there's no such sum as that charged to anybody on those books."

When pressed to name the amount which Mr. Hastings had represented as not having been authorized by him to be used by Mr. Foote, Mr. Ely refused to discuss the subject further, ending with the statement that there was "nothing in the story."

When Mr. Anderson was subsequently seen and made the statements given above, he referred the interview by reporter to Mr. Ely, as being better qualified to give full particulars, stating that Mr. Ely was counsel for Mr. Hastings, Mr. Foote's brother-in-law.

Mr. Hastings was recently married to Miss Helen Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict, at the latter's home in Greenwich, Conn. The wedding was lavish in every detail and was a notable event.

E. C. Benedict, Mr. Hasting's father-in-law, when communicated with at his home in Greenwich last night on the statements of Assignee Anderson regarding Mr. Foote's use of Mr. Hastings's name, said that he knew nothing of the matter, it being entirely the business of his son-in-law. He stated that the latter was at the home of Mr. Foote, at Oceanic, N. J., and could not be approached under the circumstances. "I think," concluded Mr. Benedict, "that the less said in the papers about the matter the better."

DEATH OF CHARLES B. FOOTE.

Ruined Stock Broker Passes Away Without Regaining Consciousness.

OCEANIC, N. J., Sept. 20.—Charles B. Foote, the banker and member of the firm of Hatch & Foote, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At 9 o'clock this morning all his family were called into the room, in the belief that the end had come. He lingered, however, until this afternoon, though he did not regain consciousness.

The funeral services will be held at the Foote residence on Saturday at midday. The interment will be at Elizabeth, N. J.

Charles B. Foote was born in Bridgeport, Conn., sixty-two years ago, and came to this city at an early age. He entered the Wall Street house of Fisk & Hatch as a clerk, where he remained until 1867, when he formed a partnership with Daniel B. Hatch under the firm name of Hatch & Foote. In May, 1869, he was admitted to the New York Stock Exchange, at which time his partner, Mr. Hatch, also became a member of the Board.

After the failure of the firm at the time of the Grant & Ward and Marine Bank panic in 1884, Mr. Foote's Stock Exchange seat was sold, and when the firm resumed he took charge of the office end of the banking and brokerage business. Last February Mr. Foote began to show indications of breaking down, and in August he started for a trip in Canada upon the advice of his physician. He was soon taken seriously ill, and returned to his Summer home at Oceanic, N. J. Softening of the brain set in, and last Monday he had a stroke of apoplexy.

He was a regular attendant of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church and a member of the Metropolitan, Century, Union League, Grolier, and Mendelssohn Glee Clubs; the Dunlap Society, The Players, American Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the New England Society.

Mr. Foote married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, ex-President of Union Theological Seminary. Mrs. Foote and four children survive him.

REPLY OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Little Disturbed by the Hobson Interview—The Admiral Explains What He Claimed After the Battle.

From The Brooklyn Eagle of Yesterday.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 20.—A correspondent of The Eagle saw Admiral Dewey this morning at the home of his brother-in-law, Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, in Oakdale, where he is now a guest. The distinguished naval officers had read the interview with Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, published in this morning's papers, but Admiral Dewey did not appear to be especially disturbed about it, and remarked:

"I hardly think the young man meant to say anything unkind.

"The facts are briefly as follows," said he. "The three vessels which he refers to, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, and the Don Juan de Austria, were found to be least injured of all the ten or twelve ships that were sunk. Naval Constructor Capps, a very able man, was with me, and with the aid of his divers and experts from Hongkong made an examination and decided that these were worth saving. They were raised and temporary repairs were made. The vessels proceeded under their own steam to Hongkong, and they had been there for some time, undergoing repairs, before Hobson ever saw them.

"As a matter of fact, I never claimed that we sunk the ships. I reported that I 'was present when.' But I did see, with my own eyes, an eight-inch shell strike the stern of the Reina Maria Christina, Admiral Montojo's flagship, and that destroyed her.

"The statement that the vessels were not much injured below the water line is probably true. Every one knows that it is impossible for shells to do much execution below the water line, or for anything but torpedoes to do much damage there.

"I hardly think it worth your while to pay much attention to this," continued the Admiral, as he selected a walking stick and started for a stroll toward the Great South Bay. "You know it is human nature to depreciate what others have done," and Admiral Ludlow nodded his approval.

LIEUT. CALKINS'S STATEMENT.

Navigation Officer of the Olympia at Manila Answers Hobson.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.—Lieut. C. G. Calkins, formerly navigation officer of the cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, and now hydrographic officer at this port, speaking of the Hobson interview, said:

"Mr. Hobson superintended the repair at Hongkong—a long distance from Manila—of three of the raised Spanish warships. Those three were the Isla de Luzon, the Isla de Cuba, and the Don Juan de Austria. They were not the largest vessels in Montojo's fleet, and it is true that they were sunk by their crews, who pulled their plugs; not, however, until the ships had been damaged and were in danger of falling into the hands of the Americans. Those three are the only vessels of which Mr. Hobson can speak with knowledge.

"Montojo's flagship, the Reina Maria Cristina, and the Castilla were burned to the water's edge, as a result of the American shell fire. The Spaniards were unable to put out the conflagration. The Don Antonio de Ulloa was actually sunk by American shells that pierced her below the waterline. No one, so far as I know, ever asserted that all of the Spanish vessels were sunk by shots that penetrated the hulls below the waterline."

CONDITION OF THE SHIPS.

Lieut. Commander Hall Says Their Hulls Were Uninjured.

Lieut. Commander H. T. Hall of the steam engineering department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday talked about Lieut. Hobson's interview at Vancouver, B. C., apropos of Dewey's achievement at Manila affecting the Spanish fleet. He said:

"When the hulls of the Spanish ships sunk at Manila were raised, they were found to be all right. They were simply water-soaked, aside from the burned tops of the decks. It seems to me as if the Spaniards, seeing that their opposition was of no use against the United States vessels, took refuge back of a land projection and there sent some of their ships to the bottom. Of course some of the Spanish ships were sunk immediately."

Lieut. Commander Hall says he personally examined the vessels in question. He had a commission with Dewey at Manila.

TO HONOR THE ADMIRAL.

Arrangements Made for a Public Reception at Sayville.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 20.—Admiral and Mrs. George Dewey are at Oakdale as the guests of Rear Admiral Nicoll Ludlow, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Dewey. The visitors came directly from Narragansett Pier.

A committee of Sayville's citizens, Dr. George A. Robinson, I. H. Green, Jr., Isaac G. Terry, and Francis Hoag, called on the Admiral last night to pay their respects and to invite him to be the guest of honor at a public reception in Sayville.

It was arranged that Admiral Dewey should come to Sayville Saturday afternoon for a reception, which at his suggestion will be held from 5 until 7 o'clock. The reception will be public, and the people, not only of Sayville, but all of the neighboring villages, are invited to be present.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Locked in House While Parents Were at Church and Unable to Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Alexander Forter and his wife, living on Edgewood Plantation, near Providence, La., locked their four children up in their home last night and went to church. Shortly thereafter the house caught fire and before help arrived burned to the ground.

The charred bodies of the children were found at the windows and doors, where they had been overcome by the flames while endeavoring to break out of the burning building.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! The purest natural spring water in the world.—Adv.

DURYEA WILL CONTESTED

Daughters Object to Distribution of the Estate.

Allege that Undue Influence Was Exercised by Testator's Son and Others—Controller Coler Interested.

Various legal difficulties have befallen the principal legatees under the will of Edgar E. Duryea, the wealthy starch manufacturer and reputed millionaire.

Three of the legatees, daughters of the deceased, have commenced a contest of the legality of the will in the Surrogate's Court of Nassau County, another contest will be waged by Louisa Smith, daughter of Ludwin Teaterow of Freeport, L. I., and in addition an investigation into the estate has been commenced by the Controller of the City of New York to establish its actual value.

Papers in the first suit were filed in Mineola, L. I., on Wednesday, through ex-Judge Roger A. Pryor, counsel for the contestants, Mrs. Marcia Duryea Cox, Mrs. Eva Duryea Thalberg, and Mrs. Grace Duryea Sprigge. The grounds on which they seek to have the will set aside are that the instrument which was filed for probate is not executed in accordance with the statutory requirements, that Mr. Duryea was mentally irresponsible at the time he made the will, and that the execution of the will was procured by fraud and undue influence practiced upon the testator by his son, Walter B. Duryea, and his nephews, Frank W., Louis T., and Henry N. Duryea. Walter B. Duryea, the son, who is the chief beneficiary under the will, is the young man who broke his neck over a year ago while diving into shallow water at Oyster Bay, and who has but partially recovered from an operation undertaken to save his life. This son, to save whose life no expense was spared, was a favorite of his father, and under the will, which is dated Sept. 28, 1899, he was to receive the bulk of the estate, provided he should live for two years and leave issue. Of the daughters, Mrs. Sprigge and Mrs. Cox received the use of $100,000 each, and Mrs. Thalberg the use of $75,000 for life, as they allege, a small and unequitable share of the estate supposed to have been worth millions of dollars.

But the daughters would not object to this so much were it not for the fact that in the case of their brother's death the remainder of the estate is to be divided equally among the three nephews. As Walter B. Duryea, according to statements made last night by his friends, is a hopeless invalid, who may linger a few years at the utmost, it is certainty that the estate would ultimately go to the nephews. In case of the death of the daughters, without issue, their shares are also to go to the nephews. To these provisions the daughters object, and they propose to have the will set aside if possible.

The investigation, which is being carried on by the Controller, through James J. McEvilly, of this city, as Commissioner, has for its object the determination of the real value of the estate. Mr. McEvilly last night declined to discuss the case, but the facts are that the Controller believes the value of the estate to have been underestimated. The affidavit accompanying the will, which is sworn to by Louis T. Duryea, states that the estimated value of the real property in this State was $80,000, and that the estimated value of the personal property was $500,000. The total of these amounts represents the amount of the specific bequests of the will and leaves no room for a residuary estate.

Mr. Duryea maintained two expensive establishments up to the time of his death, one at Oyster Bay, and one in the exclusive apartment house at the northwest corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. It is argued that this would not have been possible on an estate of less than $1,000,000, and, in fact, the value of the estate is variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $8,000,000.

As the inheritance tax is 1 per cent. when the estate goes to direct descendants, this would place the amount to be paid the State at from $20,000 to $80,000, while under the estimate of the executor's affidavit it would be only $5,000.

RUMORS OF GAS TRUCE.

Chicago Companies Said to Have Reached an Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Rumor had it tonight that a truce had been declared between the People's and Ogden Gas Companies that have been fighting each other on the North Side and reduced gas to 40 cents. A report was received in Lasalle Street from New York that C. K. G. Billings, President of the People's Gas, and Levy Mayer, counsel for and one of the largest stockholders of the Ogden Company, have been in consultation several days in New York and that a truce had been agreed upon.

General Manager McClary of the Ogden positively denied that any agreement had been reached.

It has been noticed in the general slump of the market that People's Gas has been wonderfully firm. This is taken by some as significant of something in the wind that looks toward a settlement of the war.

60,000 IRON MEN MAY STRIKE.

Another Amalgamated Association Conference Without Result.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—After a protracted and animated joint session of the Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the conference committee of the manufacturers, an adjournment was taken to-night until to-morrow morning without any definite result being reached. Since the mills closed, June 30, there have been five of these joint conferences without result. If no conclusion is reached at this meeting by Saturday night it is feared that a strike will follow. None of the sixty thousand employes is working now, but there is none on strike. They are simply awaiting an agreement on the wage scale for puddlers and finishers, as the scale has been agreed upon mutually for all others in the Amalgamated Association.

The Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association was joined to-day by Chairman J. C. Corus of Massillon; G. Watson French, George L. Bard, W. L. Simonton, W. E. Taylor of Chicago; A. W. Houston, Cincinnati, and James H. Nutt of Youngstown, representing the Republic Steel and Iron Company, and F. L. Clark of Pittsburg; Thomas Parrock and M. A. Combs of Youngstown, representing the American Steel Hoop Company, and there was a general discussion, in which all participated.

After the joint session adjourned to-night, President Theodore Shaffer, Secretary Williams, and the twenty other members of the Amalgamated Committee remained discussing the proposition of the manufacturers who insisted that at the present prices of steel and iron they could not renew the scale of last year.

STEEL MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Representatives of the steel rail manufacturers and of those engaged in the steel wire trade held a conference at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. Nearly every prominent concern was represented. Those attending the gathering declined to talk of the matters discussed. One of the gentlemen, when asked if an advance or decrease in price was contemplated, said: "Prices will be determined from time to time by the open market."

That was all he would say, and others would not discuss the meeting at all.

Reading Company Reduces Wages.

READING, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Reading Iron Company, employing 2,500 men, to-night announced a reduction of wages ranging from 6 to 25 per cent. to become effective Oct. 1. Puddlers are to receive $3 instead of $4 per ton.

CLEVER FORGER IN CUSTODY

Millbrook Cashier Quick to Recognize Harry Dell.

Man Has Been Operating With Great Success for Four Years—Twenty-one Banks.

Harry Dell of Michigan, who is known to have pocketed more than $7,000 within four years by operating in spurious drafts, has come to grief. The man, who last night was at Police Headquarters, has operated under many names, and was heretofore in peril but once, when in August, 1898, he was arrested for cheating the proprietor of the Park Hotel, at Lake Park, Minn. He escaped punishment.

Dell's scheme involved brassy assurance, a knowledge of machinery, some familiarity with banking affairs, a rather neat way of making false corrospondence appear honest. He used the name of the Allegan Machine Company of Michigan. His success made him interesting to the American Bankers' Association, and Pinkerton's Agency warned its members by circular. One of them was the Bank of Millbrook, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Dell, in some way yet to be made clear, planned to make a victim of Charles J. Swift, a contractor of Millbrook, and called on him last week as a representative of the Allegan Machine Company to see if he had any machinery to sell or if he desired to buy any. Swift had a stationary engine for which he asked $90. Dell said he would inform his principals and went away. Swift in due time received what purported to be a letter from the Michigan firm agreeing to the purchase and saying that their Mr. Thompson—Dell's latest false name—would call. Dell did call on Wednesday, and the trade was as good as consummated. But he asked Swift to negotiate at the Bank of Millbrook a draft for $525 by F. I. Chichester, cashier of the First National Bank of Allegan, Mich., on the Chase National Bank of New York. Swift took him to the Bank of Millbrook. Its cashier, Walter F. Haight, remembered the Pinkerton circular. He was prompt in identifying the cheat and in communicating with the Pinkerton Agency and Myron Small, Sheriff of Dutchess County.

Dell, who was in a buggy when Small arrived, was invited into the bank, and he was disarmed of a revolver and handcuffed in decidedly abrupt fashion.

It was decided that as he could only be tried for an attempt to defraud in Dutchess County, it was better o have a stronger complaint made against him. This was found in one of several charges that had accumulated.

July 5 last, by a trick like that operated on Swift, Dell had obtained from the Bank of Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y., $525 through the good offices of Willis C. Burt, a builder, who received $90 for an engine that the Allegan Machine Company was supposed to purchase. Dell was locked up for the night at Poughkeepsie and brought to this city yesterday. He will be taken to Long Island to-day to answer to the charge of uttering a forged draft.

As far as is known by the police, there are twenty-four instances where he has attempted to cash fraudulent drafts. In all but three instances he has been successful. The record as far as the police have complaints is as follows:

April, 1896, Kane City Bank, Hampshire, Ill., $125; April, 1896, Dairymen's State Bank, Marengo, Ohio, $125; July 7, 1898, First National Bank, Marshfield, Wis., $400; August, 1898, Lake Park Hotel, Lake Park, Minn., $15; Sept. 12, 1898, Citizens' Banking Company, Weston, Ohio, $525; Jan. 17, 1899, Iron Banking Company, Sharpsville, Penn., $525; Feb. 14, 1899, G. G. Burton, banker, Hopewell, N. J., $550; March 24, 1899, George H. Lawrence, banker, Orange, Mass., $525; April 13, 1899, George E. Gest, banker, Theresa, N. Y., $650; Dec. 30, 1898; H. M. Gross, banker, Chicago, Ill., $200; June 14, 1899, Cornwall Bank, Cornwall, N. Y., $525; November, 1899, First National Bank, Westfield, N. J., attempted to cash a draft for $5.25, but failed; Dec. 17, 1899, Ward G. Berry, banker, Hackensack, N. J., $275; Dec. 10, 1899, Forman & Whitlock, real estate dealers, Brooklyn, N. Y., $110; May 15, 1899, Bank of Elmore, Elmore, Ohio, $570; Sept. 18, 1899, George Duryea, Oyster Bay, L. I., $525, in which Mrs. Duryea had indorsed the draft and had to pay the amount; Feb. 23 1900, William Everett, Rockville Centre, N. Y., attempted to cash a draft for $525, but failed; May 21, 1900, L. H. Gault, Westport, Conn., $525; July 12, 1899, Philo Nichols, banker, Newton, Conn., $525; July 9, 1900, Bank of Northport, Northport, N. Y., $525, and July 28, 1900, First National Bank, Jamesburg, N. J., $525.

The fact that Dell made false postal stamps and cancellations has brought him under the postal authorities, and they will take the case in hand.

BRYN MAWR'S OPENING.

Largest Number of Students in Its History—Fellows for the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Sept. 20.—Bryn Mawr College opens for its sixteenth academic year of work Oct. 2. The number of students admitted to the college at the June examinations was 94, by far the largest in the college history. If the usual proportion of one-half more is admitted in September the entering class will number nearly 140, showing a very large increase. There are rooms in the college halls for only 67 students, while the two cottages now used will accommodate but 12 more. The housing of the others is a serious problem, and although the college will make suitable arrangements, yet the matter cannot be satisfactorily settled without a new residence hall. It looks now as though this must come, even before the much-needed library building, as it is possible to crowd books, while to crowd students is most unwise. It is a pleasure to record that the proportion of those entering without conditions is greater than ever before.

The Fellows for the year are announced definitely as follows:

Fellow in Greek—Kate Niles Morse of Haverhill, Mass.; A. B., Mt. Holyoke College, 1898; A. M., Mt. Holyoke College, 1900; graduate studen Bryn Mawr College, 1898-9; graduate student Mt. Holyoke College, 1899-1900.

Fellow in Latin—Ida Prescott Clough; B. A., Radcliffe College, 1896; A. M., 1900.

Fellow in English—Edith Sophia Hooper of Lee, Kent, England; M. A., University of Edinburgh, with honors in philosophy, 1899; with honors in English, 1900.

Fellow in Teutonic Philology—Margarethe Urdahl of Madison, Wis.; L. B., University of Wisconsin, 1898; student, University of Berlin, 1898-9; also studied at Universities of Heidelberg and Christiania.

Fellow in Romance Philology—Rebecca Shapiro of Madison, Wis.; L. B., University of Wisconsin, 1898; graduate student, University of Wisconsin, 1899-1900; M. L., University of Wisconsin, 1900.

Fellow in History—Grace Elizabeth McNair of Broadhead, Wis.; L. B., University of Wisconsin, 1898; M. L., 1899; assistant in history, High School, Madison, Wis., 1899-1900.

Fellow in Philosophy—Margaret Edith Henry of Lincoln, Neb.; A. B., University of Nebraska, 1898, and A. M., 1900; graduate student, University of Nebraska, 1898-9, and fellow, 1899-1900.

Fellow in Physics—Mary Isabel Northway of Toronto, Ontario; A. B., University of Toronto, 1898; graduate student in physics, Bryn Mawr college, 1899-1900.

Fellow in Chemistry—Winona Alice Hughes of Marion, Ohio; Ph. B., University of Wooster, 1891; graduate student, Cornell University, 1894; Harvard, 1895; Chicago, 1897-9; assistant in chemical laboratory, University of Chicago, Summer of 1898; teacher of science in public schools, Marion, Ohio, 1892-7, and in the High School, Mansfield, Ohio.

Fellow in Biology—Amelia Catherine Smith of Philadelphia; S. B., University of Pennsylvania, 1899; graduate student, Bryn Mawr College, 1899-1900.

FORTY DROWNED IN WRECK.

Many Passengers Perished on Lost Egyptian Mail Steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Athens to Lloyds, giving further details of the disaster to the Egyptian mail steamer Charkieh, now ashore on the Island of Andros, one of the Cyclades, says that forty of the passengers and crew were drowned.

Fast Train for St. Louis. Via New York Central, Big Four Route. Leave Grand Central Station 5:30 P. M., arrive St. Louis 9:50 next evening. Close connection for Kansas City. No excess fare.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS AT WAR OVER THE ISSUES

Harmony Conference of the State Leaders Greatly Disturbed.

ATTITUDE OF MR. STANCHFIELD

His Demand for an Anti-Trust Campaign Before All Else—Contribution Committee Formed.

The Democratic State leaders are not in harmony as to what should be made the paramount issue in the New York campaign. The differences of opinion which have arisen between John B. Stanchfield, Senator Mackey, Norman E. Mack, and some other leaders have charged the atmosphere around the Hoffman House and the St. James Building with suppressed excitement.

The news of what took place at the meeting of the State Executive Committee is gradually leaking out, notwithstanding every member present was pledged to secrecy.

Richard Croker denied that David B. Hill had been appointed Chairman of a committee to raise funds for the Democratic State campaign. When asked about this matter the Tammany leader said:

"Bosh! There is nothing in it whatever."

There were other members of the State Executive Committee who confirmed Mr. Croker's statement, and several were found who tacitly admitted that a "contribution committee" had been appointed and that Mr. Croker and ex-Senator H. were the leading members.

The most serious difference of opinion which arose at the meeting was over the paramount issue of the State campaign. Mr. Stanchfield, in a long speech, said that the fight in New York State should be carried on against the trusts. He said that this was the paramount issue and was the one which would bring victory to the Democratic cause.

Mr. Mack, State Committeeman from Buffalo, was opposed to Mr. Stanchfield's plan. He said that the paramount issue in the campaign had been fixed by the Democratic National platform. He declared that the fight should be made against imperialism, in accordance with Mr. Bryan's letters and arguments.

Mr. Croker then took a hand in the discussion. He is said to have told the committee that New York had a right to settle the lines of the campaign in this State. He contended with Mr. Stanchfield, and, it is said, favored making the campaign against trusts the dominant note in all political speeches.

This talk is said to have nettled Committeeman Mack and Senator Mackey, nominee for Lieutenant Governor. They informed the Executive Committee in plain terms that the National platform could not be ignored in New York, and that the paramount issue had already been decided on, and that the fight should be made against imperialism.

After talking over the matter for three hours, the meeting adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Routine business was transacted, but not before all members present were pledged to secrecy.

State Chairman Frank Campbell went to the Executive Committee meeting on Wednesday evening to put the Gubernatorial situation up to Mr. Croker. He did so in plain terms. Mr. Croker, while not shirking any responsibility, evaded all efforts of the Hill men to pin the Tammany leader down to an amount which could be raised for the State campaign. While Mr. Croker has been saying generally that the State Committee would receive all the money necessary, he will make no definite statement as to the amount. That some kind of a committee was appointed to collect money for the State campaign was settled yesterday. It was also stated that Messrs. Croker and Hill, James Shevlin, and others were made members of that committee. No Chairman has been chosen, and the Hill leaders say that their leader cannot accept the place, because he will be out of New York State during the entire campaign and could not do the work.

When Mr. Croker was asked yesterday as to campaign funds he said:

"This talk about my putting up a lot of money for the State campaign is all bosh. I wish I had a lot of money to put into the campaign. The money for the Democratic campaign comes from Democrats, who contribute what they can afford. The reports that I have put a pile of money into State Headquarters has brought around a crowd of people trying to get money from me, but they have not been successful. Everybody who thinks he ought to have money comes to me. We have no trusts to fall back on to get money."

When reminded that Senator Hanna said that there were no trusts in this country, Mr. Croker said:

"That is all I want him to say. Let him go right on saying it, and it will help us."

State Chairman Campbell also denied yesterday that Mr. Hill had been appointed Chairman of a committee to raise funds for the State campaign.

Mr. Stanchfield was also in a denying mood yesterday. He said:

"I want to deny that I have given $20,000 to the Democratic State Committee or any other body. I have not that sum to give. I earn my living by practicing law and being in the courts every trial day. I earn annually from $5,000 to $7,000, and spend most of this sum. The demands on my income are great. I shall go into the campaign and devote my services to the party and try and secure my election and the election of Mr. Bryan."

The differences of opinion over the paramount issue in the State campaign gave rise to wild rumors of serious trouble between Mr. Stanchfield and Senator Mackey. A long conference was held yesterday between the two nominees.

Senator Mackey said yesterday that he had not prepared his speeches. He said he would touch on the State issues, including Ramapo and the Franchise Tax law, and also on the National issues.

Senator Mackey will make his first talk to-day before the Anti-Imperialistic League, at Broadway and Houston Street, at noon.

The following itinerary of Democratic speakers was given out last evening by Chairman McGuire:

Ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri will speak at Rochester Tuesday, Oct. 2; at Auburn on Oct. 3 and Syracuse on Oct. 4.

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio will speak at Buffalo on Sept. 29 and Albany on Oct. 4.

John De Witt Warner will speak with Senator Mackey at Hornellsville Oct. 1; Corning, Oct. 2; Elmira, Oct. 3; Binghamton, Oct. 4; Cortland, Oct. 5, and Ithaca, Oct. 6.

Mr. Stanchfield and Controller Coler will speak together at the Onondaga County Fair on Oct. 4.

Congressman Sulzer will speak with Mr. Stanchfield on Oct. 5 at Schenectady.

The Democratic State Committee was yesterday apprized that Mr. Bryan would be in New York on Oct. 16, 17, 18, and 19. He will be at Madison Square Garden on Oct. 16, in Albany on the 18th, in Syracuse on the afternoon of the 18th, in Rochester the evening of the 18th, and in Buffalo the evening of the 19th. He will speak from the train at a number of small stations.

MISS BREYFOGLE'S POST.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Wellesley College has elected Miss Caroline May Breyfogle of Chicago, a graduate from the historical department of the Chicago University, as Assistant Professor of Biblical History, to succeed Prof. Woolley, who recently became President of Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Breyfogle's former home was Columbus, Ohio. After being graduated from the university in 1893 she studied in Berlin for two years and then returned here for a final year. During her last term of residence she was at the head of Kelly Hall.

The Sleepless Agent. Electricity, born of the lightning, knows no language. It is the tireless watcher over the safety of travelers on The Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

RUSSIANS MASSACRE 5,000.

Entire Population of Chinese Town Flung Into River and None Escape Alive.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—"Authentic accounts have been received here," says the Moscow correspondent of The Standard, "of a horrible massacre at Blagovestchensk, which was undoubtedly carried out under direct orders from the Russian authorities and which then let loose the tide of slaughter through Amur.

"The entire Chinese population of 5,000 souls was escorted out of town to a spot five miles up the Amur, and then, being led in batches of a few hundreds to the river bank, was ordered to cross over to the Chinese side. No boats were provided, and the river is a mile wide.

"The Chinese were flung alive into the stream, and were stabbed or shot at the least resistance, while Russian volunteers, who lined the bank, clubbed or shot any who attempted to land. Not one escaped alive. The river bank for miles was strewn with corpses."

LIQUOR MEN'S SECRET SOCIETY

New Departure by New Jersey Dealers—Attack on Department Stores.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Resolutions were adopted this afternoon at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Liquor Dealers' Protective League, held in the German-English school hall, by which that organization is to be converted into a secret society with ritual, &c.

Other resolutions adopted denounce department stores for selling liquor to women and children and declare in favor of union-made goods of all sorts, the members being pledged to co-operate with the labor unions throughout the State in advancing the interests of organized labor.

The convention also pledged the league to support for Congress this Fall only those candidates who promise if elected to use their efforts to secure a reduction of the war tax and internal revenue tax on beer and whisky.

A. D. Newman, Vice President of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, made an attack on department stores, and declared that these stores sell liquor at retail at wholesale prices. In one New York department store, he said, detectives of the association had seen over 1,700 bottles of beer and liquor sold in one day and drunk in rooms on the premises.

The officers elected by the association for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Philip Feist of Paterson; Vice Presidents—William Otting of Hackensack, Daniel Fallon of Elizabeth, Henry Vanderwick of North Hudson; Recording Secretary—John McEntee of Paterson; Financial Secretary—Albert Kast of Hoboken; Treasurer—Charles Engel of Trenton; Delegates to National Convention—W. E. Thorne of Bayonne, Frank D. Esple of Elizabeth, Patrick McArdle of Jersey City.

CLIMB FIRE ESCAPE TO WALTZ.

Explanation of How South Orange Girls and Boys Make Nightly Dance Hall of the High School.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Shut out by the edict of the Board of Education, and forbidden by their parents to take part in informal dances in the South Orange High School Hall, the boys and girls who attend the High School in that village have, it appears, been in the habit of clambering up the fire escapes at night to gain admission to the assembly room and indulge their penchant for waltzes, polkas, and quadrilles.

All this was brought out at a meeting of the Board of Education last night, when Superintendent Foster of the South Orange schools asked the members of the board if the dancing which was done in the school at night had their consent or toleration. The members looked wide-eyed at the Superintendent, for the idea that dancing was carried on at all in the High School was news to them.

The Superintendent explained that he understood the practice of dancing in the school originated some time ago by the pupils remaining after school closed to dance under the supervision of some of the teachers. This supervision had been optional, however, on the teachers' part, and the dancing went on whether any teachers were present or not. Then the practice was transferred to evening hours, and the Superintendent had been informed, he said, that dancing in the High School was of almost nightly occurrence.

Somebody asked how it was the pupils got into the school at night, and the janitor was called upon to explain. He said he locked the doors every afternoon, and could not imagine how the pupils gained entrance. Windows were suggested, but the members of the board would not hear of such a thing. There was no other conclusion to reach than that the boys and girls used the fire escapes to get into the building.

A resolution was passed prohibiting dancing entirely, and allowing basket ball playing only between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. on school days.

SETTLERS RUSH FOR LAND.

Colville Indian Reservation to be Opened Oct. 10.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Sept. 20.—Hundreds of settlers from Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and other Middle States are arriving at Brewster, Okanogen County, to secure locations on the northern half of the Colville Indian Reservation, which will be open for settlement Oct. 10.

More than 100 land agents are engaged in locating settlers at $10 to $50 each. To prevent a scramble at the land office, the law provides that settlers shall have ninety days after Oct. 10 in which to make office filings.

DALY FACTION ORGANIZES.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 20.—The Daly wing of the Montana Democracy this afternoon effected a permanent organization and issued a call for a State convention to be held in Butte Oct. 2. An address was issued to the voters of Montana wherein the new party was christened the Independent Democratic Party. Its object is stated to be the election of William J. Bryan and the redemption of the politics of Montana from the alleged bribery and corrupt methods of the Clark wing.

The call states that full State and legislative tickets will be nominated with the object of defeating the Clark legislative candidates. Separate Presidential Electors will not be placed in the field, according to John R. Toole, the Daly leader. "We mean business," said Toole, "and will defeat Clark by a decisive vote in his home city, which is the mecca of Montana Democrats. And as Butte goes so goes the State."

Little progress was made to-day by the Clark Democrats, Populists, and Union Labor Party Conventions. Although each party is convinced that there must be fusion, no plan has yet been agreed upon. Conference Committees, appointed by all three conventions, are still in session, but at a late hour had agreed upon nothing. The Populists are still holding out for Governor, an office that the Democratic committee is not willing to concede.

Photos of Storm-Swept Galveston. Leslie's Weekly is out; 24 pages. Only illustrated weekly containing Galveston horror photographs.—Adv.

Poland Water Leads All. Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

COAL MINE STRIKERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES

People of Hazleton Do Not Sympathize With Operatives.

DISCOUNT THEIR COMPLAINTS

**Extravagant Stories of Their Conditions Contradicted by Facts—Railroads and Politics in the

pay. It is the car. The cars are uniform in size for each miner, and the pay is based upon the carload. It is admitted by the operators that carelessness or cupidity on the part of miners compels the exercise of precautions to prevent payment for slate and dirt instead of coal, and that deductions are made for inferior coal supplied by a miner.

MINERS' BANK ACCOUNTS.

Hazleton's savings banks show accumulations of about $4,000,000, and a well-informed citizen assures the writer that a large part of this accumulation comes from miners. The men who stand about the street corners, and who are pointed out as strikers are well dressed. Most of them have watches or watch chains. They are as quiet and orderly as anybody one meets, and they look as if prepared to stand a strike. They illustrate the sneer of the citizen about the absurdity of the talk of the poverty of the miners.

Among the agitators it is discovered that the bill of grievances is not a text well stuck to. While the strike is directed against the operators of mines, the talk at Mr. Mitchell's headquarters is different. There it is maintained that the cause of the strike is the unjust domination of the railroad companies over the operators. The railroads, it is asserted, control 78 per cent. of the mines. They dictate how large the output shall be and when it shall be made, and so regulate the supply and the price. The mark of the mine workers would therefore seem to be the railroads. But they say they cannot reach the railroads, so they hit the weakest spot they can reach.

POLITICS IN THE STRIKE.

John Markle has not a doubt that the strike is promoted by politicians for a political purpose. "I cannot prove it," he said, "but I believe that the strike is supported by money furnished to Mitchell by politicians."

Alvin Markle had more definite information to the effect that the strike would be pressed to Bryan's advantage. There is no evidence of local political interference in the strike.

Father Phillips left here this afternoon for Philadelphia, to call upon and urge Archbishop Ryan to exercise his influence to prevail upon the strikers to consider a proposition for a settlement of the strike by a general arbitration. John Markle has already consented to Archbishop Ryan as arbitrator in the case of the Jeddo mines.

BOTH SIDES ARE FIRM.

Coal Production Falling Off—Hazleton People Fear Trouble—Petty Acts of Violence.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 20.—There was little activity to-day around the United Mine Workers' headquarters from where the coal miners' strike is being directed. Most of the union officials spent the day in the outlying towns meeting the striking men and giving them instructions. No overtures have been advanced by either side, and there is at present no indication that any will be put forth soon. The strike officials are still at work getting the men out, and say they will not cease their activity in that respect until every operation in the anthracite region is tied up. The operators, though badly crippled, are to-day as confident of success as they heretofore have been.

The production of coal in the Hazleton region is growing smaller with each succeeding day. One of the best proofs of this is the report of the Superintendent of the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which handles the coal from all but six collieries in this region. This report shows that the shipments have fallen off to less than two-thirds of the normal quantity during the past four days.

There is no denying the fact that the inhabitants of this region fear trouble. There are very few persons who can not believe that there will be an outbreak somewhere in the region. Most, if not all, of the coal mines are being protected by extra watchmen. Rumors are afloat that the Sheriffs of Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Carbon Counties, which counties join two miles south of here, are swearing in deputies by the score. None of these rumors can be confirmed. When the Sheriffs are approached on the subject they say there is no trouble, and that they are not looking for any. Certain it is, however, that these officers are keeping a watchful eye on the situation, and that they can be quickly found if their presence is needed anywhere.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company's Shaft No. 40, east of this city, was the centre of numerous petty acts of violence during the evening. Before it broke up a mob of hundreds of Hungarian women wanted to whip three coal and iron policemen for persuading breaker boys to go to work. The police, however, managed to get out of their difficulty without a fight. Shortly after that a mine worker says he was shot at by an unknown person, but not hit, while on his way to the shaft. Later in the day an Italian was badly clubbed. To-night two of the mine workers, on their way home from the shaft, were also attacked and badly beaten. Aside from these incidents, quiet prevailed throughout the region. The striking mine workers say they are doing their best to prevent disturbances.

A fifteen-year-old Hungarian boy was found dead in bed in Coleraine to-day. The doctor says his death is due to heart disease, caused by fright. The doctor added that the boy had been told that a mob was marching toward Coleraine, and the shock caused his death.

Meetings were held this afternoon in the Hazle Mines and at the Silverbrook Colliery. At the former places addresses were made by the mine bosses, who appealed to the men to resume work. Several labor organizers also addressed the men, and urged them to stay on strike until the fight was won.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company's collieries, the strikers claim, are being operated with a greatly reduced force of men.

Notwithstanding the announcement made before the strike began that they would not give credit to the strikers, the business men of this city are still selling goods to the men on strike on the usual terms.

Meetings of striking miners were held to-night at West Hazleton, Hazle Brook, Coleraine, and Jeddo. The gatherings were addressed by labor leaders of this section.

Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill County arrived at McAdoo to-day in response to a telegram received from the Carson Coal Company, saying that the men had been driven from work on Wednesday. The Sheriff says he will do all in his power to preserve order in that vicinity.

In the absence of President Mitchell from headquarters to-day Benjamin James, who is next in charge of the strike in this region, issued the daily bulletin from the United Mine Workers' headquarters. It is as follows:

The reports received at headquarters to-day have been most gratifying. Harwood, Coleraine, and the Star Shaft colliery at Audenreid shut down this morning, the men at these places decided last evening to strike with their fellow-men. This is a gain for the mine workers.

At Jeddo, where John Markle tried to influence the men to go to work, they remained firm, evidently realizing the shallowness of the offers made by their employers.

Eight hundred more men are on strike in this district to-day than on any previous day during the strike.

The suspension in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys is now complete, the only mine which worked the fore part of the week being closed.

Reports from District No. 9 (the lower anthracite) show that there have been large accessions to the strikers' ranks, great inroads having been made on the Philadelphia and Reading employes.

The situation over the entire anthracite field is such that we have every reason to believe that in a few days the suspension will be general throughout the three districts.

BENJAMIN JAMES,
Member National Executive Board, United Mine Workers of America.

READING COMPANY'S OUTPUT.

Figures Show an Increase—Another Raise in Price—Miners Will Get Increased Pay if They Stick.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—A conservative estimate made to-night from reports received from all the Reading Company's collieries places the amount of coal mined to-day at those collieries at 44,200 tons, or 1,700 carloads. This is 300 more cars, or 7,800 more tons, of coal than were carried from the Reading regions yesterday. The miners worked to-day one and one-half hours longer than yesterday. The strike leaders claim to-night that the force of men at work in the Reading Company's mines to-day was much smaller than on Wednesday.

Taking the figures representing the coal mined to-day, which may be depended upon as very nearly correct, and then taking into consideration the additional time worked to-day, it is impossible that many miners in the Reading district who worked yesterday did not work to-day. Much of the coal of the Reading Company were notified to-night of an increase of 25 cents a ton in the price of all sizes to the wholesale dealers. This increase goes into effect at once, and is the second increase of 25 cents made this week. All orders for anthracite received to-night by the Reading Company's agents will be taken only at the advanced price.

It is known that one of the most important moves of the strike leaders to-morrow will be an effort to get the miners at the individual collieries to quit work. The first efforts in this direction will be made at Shenandoah, where there are five individual collieries. The strike leaders believe that if they succeed in getting out the miners from the collieries operated by individuals, there will be little question then that most of the Reading Company's 17,000 or 18,000 miners now at work will quit. The strike leaders say that while the Reading Company's men may or may not have cause to complain of their treatment by the company, the individual miners certainly have grievances, and on account of these grievances there will not be great difficulty in inducing the miners to strike.

One of the most significant happenings of the day occurred at Ashland, when about 300 mine workers of that town, employed at Locust Spring colliery, at Locust Gap, refused to be accompanied to work by a squad of about forty Reading coal and iron policemen, who were brought to that town last night by Capt. Daniel Christian of Pottsville. The miners declared to Capt. Christian that there was no trouble at Locust Gap, and wouldn't be unless the deputies were shipped there, and then there might be. Capt. Christian consented to withdraw his deputies, and the mine workers boarded the train and went to work.

The train in question usually consists of three cars, but this morning there were two additional combination coaches for the deputies and two freight cars which contained rifles, ammunition, &c. These were cut loose, and the miners' train, with its load of mine workers, proceeded unattended to the colliery. For a time there was great excitement and a riot was imminent. One man cried, "For God's sake, Capt. Christian, if you don't want a repetition of the Lattimer tragedy take your deputies away." The securing of deputies was continued all of to-day, and to-night Capt. Christian had about 175 men enrolled.

The people of the Reading district are complaining seriously of this placing of armed men about the collieries, and the miners are muttering that there is no occasion for it. The strike leaders realize that the battle ground of the great struggle is now the Reading Company's region, for violent measures may be taken to compel the miners there to strike.

Emissaries from the strikers of the Lackawanna and Wyoming districts worked hard to-day and are working to-night in this region to induce the miners not to return to work to-morrow. On the other hand, the Reading Company is offering inducements to the men not to strike simply for sympathy, and if the miners keep at work their pay will be increased 10 per cent. This increase in wages will be the result of the increased price of coal.

SITUATION IN SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 20.—Scranton is the first city to experience hardship as a result of a scarcity of coal. The men at the Columbus washery, out of sympathy for the strike movement, refuse to prepare any culm except for the electric light plant of which the washery is a part, and this compels the trolley company to use unwashed culm just as it comes from the refuse heaps. Fifty per cent. of this is incombustible, and consequently it is extremely difficult to make steam. As a result, all the heavy cars were taken off the lines throughout the city and valley, and the smaller ones, jammed to the dashboards, were able to barely creep when ascending grades. Trips that ordinarily require twenty minutes could not be made in better time than one hour on runs having heavy grades.

Scranton also has the distinction of having the first operator to sign the union scale. He is Michael Gibbons, who conducts a small working in South Scranton from which he supplies some of the schools and a few private families. He feared his fifty men might quit at any hour, and agreed to sign the scale if the union would exempt his place from the strike order. The district board of the Mine Workers' Union told him to sign the scale and close down his works, and they would consider the proposition. He consented, and the board will pass on the matter to-morrow. John Murrin, another small operator from Carbondale, whose place is still working, has applied for the same treatment. He will sign the scale to-morrow.

Superintendent E. E. Loomis of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's mining department said to-day:

"This arbitration proposition is absurd. It is impracticable. Each company might arbitrate with its own men, but such a thing is not necessary. The operators stand ready to adjust any grievances their men may present, and I am satisfied they can be adjusted satisfactorily. This wholesale plan of arbitration between all the employers and all the employes can effect nothing except the recognition of the Mine Workers' Union, and that will never be effected, because we cannot afford to have our business directed by emissaries of our competitors—the soft coal men. The mine workers' officers know they cannot gain the concessions they ask, and are only striving to effect something that will save them from being discredited by the anthracite miners. I hope the miners, for their own sake, will soon realize the futility of their fight."

The Pennsylvania Coal Company issued a statement to-day showing by a résumé of its Controller's reports that the average wage of miners and laborers in all of their twenty-seven collieries for the month of August was, respectively, $2.60 and $1.67 per day, and that twenty days were worked.

What is very likely the movement the operators are said to be considering as a means of striking back at the strikers is the expanding of the Lackawanna Miners' Union, an independent organization of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western miners, and the using of this body as a lever to crystallize the anti-strike sentiment which the operators firmly believe obtains with a majority of the men in the Lackawanna region.

By the middle of next week the operators figure the conditions in the lower district will be such as to discourage the men in this section from continuing on strike, and they will be looking for some means to let go. By having the Lackawanna union in working order the operators think the anti-strike element will have a rallying point and that when this element gets together and sees its own strength it will not hesitate long about doing what its best judgment will dictate, and this the operators are convinced will be their return to work. The operators think that once there is a break the end will begin.

No change whatever has occurred in the tie-up, and not the first sign of disorder is reported anywhere in the county. The men keep filing into their headquarters all day long, to look at the newspapers and see the bulletins that may be posted. There is no occasion for their doing missionary work, as all the mines are idle.

THE ARBITRATION QUESTION.

Mine Owners Generally Oppose It—Coal Scarce in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Coal scarcity is more keenly felt to-day, and although the Reading Company is mining and shipping its usual quota of anthracite, dealers are finding it hard to get as much as they need. The tonnage of the other great coal-carrying companies is gradually diminishing, however, and in the natural order of things, unless the strike is settled, will soon cease altogether from some districts.

Somewhat vague reports are coming in of preparation on the part of the Sheriffs and coal companies for a possible clash with the reckless element among the strikers. Nearly everybody believes that trouble must come, yet there has been no sign of an outbreak, and the men appear to be well handled by their leaders.

The temper of the mine owners on the question of arbitration, as indicated in interviews and statements given out to-day, is very much against the proposition.

Father Phillips saw Archbishop Ryan at the episcopal residence, and together they went over the entire situation. After the conference Father Phillips said:

"The strikers have the situation well in hand, and are going right along with the strike. I cannot tell what will be done toward settling the strike. The strike has gained much greater proportions than was at first expected. The Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields are completely in the hands of the strikers, and from the headway they have been making I would not be surprised if by the end of the week they were able to devise means by which operators and men can be brought together."

STRIKE AFFECTS RAILROADS.

READING, Penn., Sept. 20.—The aid of the labor unions of the Schuylkill Valley is now being solicited to fight the Reading Railroad; in the effort to close the mines in that territory. In this city some of the unions, which have a membership of 4,500, have passed resolutions of boycott, and now the Pottsville and Harrisburg unions are sending word here of similar action.

In Pottsville the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have taken the initiative. They appeal to all patriotic citizens, merchants, and manufacturers to abstain from using any article that has been handled by the Reading Railroad."

During last night there was a slight falling off in the coal shipments through this city, but the officials here believe that they can be kept up to the normal quantity now that the mines working have gone on full time instead of the three-quarter time.

The main line of the Reading is practically the only outlet for the coal that is being mined, and the officers are determined to keep the mines now in operation going. They realize that, now that the upper regions are securely tied up, the most interesting scene of the trouble will soon be transferred to Schuylkill County.

SCRANTON, Sept. 20.—Superintendent Keith of the Hazleton Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said to-night that he would lay off two coal train crews to-morrow. These are the first railroad men in this section to be rendered idle by the strike. It is said that several railroad employes have asked for leave of absence, presumably because they do not care to handle non-union coal. Their applications were not granted.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Owing to the coal miners' strike, a number of employes of the Ontario and Western shops were laid off to-day and notices posted informing all employes of the shop that they will be laid off one day each week. Seven idle locomotives are now at the shops. From present indications it will soon be impossible to buy coal here, and people will be compelled to burn wood.

STRIKE SPREADS IN SHAMOKIN.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 20.—One hundred more men at Locust Gap Colliery, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company joined the ranks of strikers this morning. The company claims that enough men are working and will continue to work, enabling the big operation to continue despite the most strenuous efforts on the part of the United Mine Workers to close down the plant.

The North Franklin, at Trevorton, owned by the same company, continues working full handed, and it is likely that the United Mine Workers will not be able to induce any of the men to strike. Trevorton is seven miles west of here, and is on the border of the anthracite coal fields. Most of the men own their own homes there, and are said to fear the company will abandon the operation if they strike. The company is the only industry in the place.

While Hugh Davis, a fire boss at Pennsylvania colliery, was on his way to work this morning Hungarian strikers assaulted him with clubs. He was seriously injured. An additional number of detectives went to the colliery shortly after the assault to afford better protection for men desiring to work.

Over 400 mules were hoisted from various collieries in this neighborhood to-day and will be shipped to the Schuylkill County corral. On Monday the mules will be hoisted from the Cameron mine, after which it has been determined, an official of the Mineral Company says, in the event of the men not returning to work, to abandon the mine. Everything is quiet and orderly here.

MITCHELL PROUD OF WYOMING.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 20.—President Mitchell has telegraphed the officers of the United Mine Workers here that he would surely be in Wilkesbarre Saturday night to address the men of the Wyoming Valley.

In his communication he says the outlook is very encouraging. Many recruits are being made in the Lehigh region, and he is proud of the unanimity existing among the miners of the Wyoming region. He says if the same unity existed in the other districts of the anthracite region the operators would be face to face with the crisis at once.

The United Mine Workers' unions of this city held a large meeting in Koons Hall to-night to make preparations for receiving President Mitchell on Saturday night. It was thought that there was not a hall large enough in the city to hold all the people who would like to attend the meeting, and it was decided to make it an open-air affair to be held on the river bank.

MINISTERS WANT ARBITRATION.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Hazleton Ministerial Association, composed of all the Protestant clergymen of this city, has taken up the strike question and will use all its power in bringing about a settlement of the labor difference on the basis of arbitration and conciliation.

All are opposed to the strike and at a meeting held this afternoon they decided to draw up a memorial appealing to both the strikers and those operators who have not expressed a desire to arbitrate to act fairly with each other and restore peaceful conditions and confidence in the anthracite mining region.

NO STRIKE AT WILLIAMSTOWN.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—The attempt of District Organizer Daugherty to organize branches of the United Mine Workers at Tower City and Williamstown has been a failure, and the indications are that the miners at these places will not join the strikers of Lykens and Wiconisco. Everything was quiet to-day in the Lykens Valley region, and there is no longer any fear of a clash between the strikers and non-strikers.

Father Logue commended the attitude of the Williamstown miners in a speech at to-day's session of the State Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, which is being held in the Williamstown church, of which he is rector. He said the sentiment of the community was against a strike, and that the men had used good judgment in refusing to quit work.

STATEMENT FROM OPERATORS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 20.—The mine operators give out the following statement to-night:

"The amount of coal mined in the anthracite region to-day was one-third of the total output. Some of the mines were better manned than the day previous, while in some others there was a slight falling off. On the whole, however, the operators are well satisfied with the result. The outlook in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions is very favorable. In the Lehigh region four of the six collieries operated by the Coxe brothers worked full-handed. The Beaver Meadow, Hazel Brook, Handy Run, Pond Creek, and Markle Brothers' worked their full capacity.

"In the Schuylkill region thirty-one collieries and about ten culm washeries are reported working. The Alaska, Burnside, and Centralia collieries will be abandoned for the time being. The mules were taken out to-night."

LOCAL SUPPLY OF COAL.

Officer of Exchange Says Present Demand Would Exhaust It in Fourteen Days.

The Retail Coal Dealers' Association will meet to-morrow night in the Exchange's building, 131 East Fifty-eighth Street, to talk over the coal strike situation.

"In my judgment," said J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Exchange, "there is no likelihood of any definite action being taken by the meeting. This is a time when every man must act for himself."

In response to an inquiry as to whether the local conditions were any better, Mr. Smoot said they were not; that, on the contrary, the retail dealers are beginning to lose hope of an early settlement.

"Practically all the coal that is now coming into New York," continued Mr. Smoot, "is being furnished by the Reading Company. The total output from the Pennsylvania mines for September under normal conditions would have been about 3,500,000 tons. The Reading Company would have mined about 1,000,000 tons. The work under a sliding scale. When the price of coal goes up their wages go up. The Reading Company has increased the price of coal about $1 a ton on an average, and the wages of its men have increased proportionately. As the Reading's miners are now making good money, they may stay at work. That is the only hope in the situation at present.

"The seven roads which run through the anthracite region each has a carrying allotment of coal. This allotment is fixed by general consent, and is graded upon the capacity of the mines through which the roads run. The Reading's allotment is 22 per cent. The Reading Company could supply 50 per cent. of the market demand. There is talk to the effect that the other roads will ask the Reading to increase its allotment."

"How much coal have the local dealers now on hand?" Mr. Smoot was asked.

"There are about 150 dealers in New York. They will not average 2,000 tons stored each. If we were to supply the present demands of the trade, the stock on hand would not last fourteen days. Already a great deal of soft coal is being bought, I know of one purchase of 10,000 tons of soft coal made to-day at $2.50 a ton on board. The people generally will be using soft coal in less than two weeks, despite the city ordinance, if the present situation continues. They will be forced to it."

The prices of coal yesterday were $6.75 for white ash, $7 for second grade of red ash, and $7.25 for the best grade of red ash. This is an average increase of $1.25 a ton since the strike began.

Dealers say the effect of the present strike, even if it ended to-morrow, will be felt all Winter. High prices will continue for at least thirty days after the strike is declared off. The reason assigned is that the existing demand would warrant the working of all mines on full time. The time lost, they say, cannot be made up.

LABOR COUNCILS IN FRANCE.

To Consist of Workmen and Employers, and to Settle Disputes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—A Ministerial order of interest to Americans now, in view of the strikes in Pennsylvania, has just been issued by the French Minister of Commerce. This decree creates bodies to be known as labor councils, whose purpose it will be to settle disputes between labor and capital.

The councils are to consist of an equal number of workmen and employers, but the workmen must belong to the recognized labor unions.

This last clause is likely to create difficulties, as the majority of French laborers do not belong to unions. If this defect can be overcome, it is believed that these councils provide a ready means of settlement of labor disputes, thus avoiding strikes.

HANNA TO GERMAN-AMERICANS.

Issues Same as in 1896—Croker the Only Real Imperialist—Says Bryan Must Answer Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—An immense German-American Republican mass meeting was held at Central Music Hall this evening. The audience packed the hall and overflowed to the sidewalk, where they waited patiently until the speakers could come out and address them. Franz Amberg presided at the meeting and introduced Frederick W. Holls, who spoke in German, and Judge Richard Yates, Republican candidate for Governor, who was greeted with enthusiasm and made a speech largely confined to State issues. At the conclusion of Judge Yates's address, Senator Hanna addressed the audience as follows:

"I come here to-night, accepting the invitation of your club, in order to show my appreciation of that organization, of the work that it is doing, and of the interest which I see manifested in this great metropolis on the part of the loyal German-American citizens. I have heard many stories about the attitude of our German citizens upon the issues of this campaign. But I take you into my confidence when I say that I do not believe one of them.

"The issues of this campaign, my fellow citizens, boiled down are no different than they were in 1896. Everybody knew then, the day after election, where the German-American people of this country stood upon those issues, and they know it to-day. To be sure, the opposition party has brought into it many collateral issues, varied in their nature, and are very secretive as to what they believe themselves upon the subject until they discuss it in public and find out what the people think.

"When they paint William McKinley as an Emperor they will get the same answer from every audience that is gathered together who are patriots. Why, the only real imperialist that I know of in the United States is Dick Croker. He can issue orders, and they are obeyed. He can levy tribute, and it is paid.

"Mr. Bryan says that he would not discuss a public question or a political question with me because I am too small potatoes. But he will have to discuss them with me; it does not make any difference whether from the same rostrum or not, because just as quickly as I come before an audience of the American people I am going to tell them the truth, and from the standpoint of a business man I am going to sound the note of alarm and warn you all that this is your campaign. If I was forced to make a comparison between this campaign and that of 1896 I would not say that it is apathetic, but that there is a feeling of over-confidence that is not good.

THE PLUNDERING OF CITIES.

Corporation Bribery the Great Evil—Municipal Ownership of Public Monopolies the Remedy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20.—At the meeting of the National Municipal League this afternoon, the feature was a paper on "The Influence of Public Service Companies on City Governments," by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, who is a member of the Columbus City Council. Dr. Gladden said, in part:

"Some of the relations of public service companies to city governments are open and lawful, but it is generally believed that relations of a subterranean and illegitimate character are often maintained between representatives of the city and representatives of these companies by which the public is plundered. Such illicit relations do not always involve the payment of money by the corporations to the municipal officers; the money is often paid to those who control the Councilmen, and other methods of influence are employed. The election expenses of candidates are often paid. Along with these secret methods there is much direct bribery; many who occupy high positions in society are connected more or less closely with this nefarious business. Mayor Swift of Chicago told the precise truth when he said that most of the bribery of City Councils was the work of 'representative citizens.'

"Those who practice these villainous arts justify themselves on the ground that a man must protect his property. 'Would you sit still,' they demand, 'and see your hard earnings confiscated by robbers?' It seems to be assumed that bribery to prevent the spoliation of properties is justifiable. Just here the public conscience needs toning up. There is really very little distinction between the coward who is bullied into bribery by the public spoilsman and the corruptionist who himself takes the initiative. The one lets the bandits make a tool of him and the other uses the bandits as his tools. Which is the more honorable? On the whole, I have more respect for the aggressive briber. The real criminal is always the man who pays the money.

R. G. DUN'S CONDITION.

His Removal from His Summer Home to This City.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 20.—R. G. Dun of New York, who has been ill at Dunmere all Summer, was taken to his New York home this afternoon. He traveled in a private car.

The only information volunteered at Mr. Dun's house, 261 Madison Avenue, last night, was that he had arrived and was resting easily.

TO SELL MILK HERE.

Producers Will Ignore the Middleman and Go to the Consumer Direct.

BINGHAMTON, Sept. 20.—The proposed plan of the Five States Milk Producers' Association to establish milk routes in New York City is being widely discussed by the farmers. The plan of the association is to ship its milk directly to its own agents, and not to independent middlemen, as at present. This would mean an immense change in the methods of conducting the milk trade, and would bring about a long contest between the farmers and dealers in New York.

At a recent meeting in this city Secre-

GALVESTON RELIEF WORK

More Money Received by Local Commercial Bodies.

Clara Barton Urges Renewed Effort on Behalf of the Stricken City—Telegram from Mayor Jones.

No increase was made yesterday in the Galveston relief funds being raised by the Stock, Produce, Cotton, and Mercantile Exchanges.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Mayor's fund showed some slight increase.

The subscriptions received through public sources show the following result:

Chamber of Commerce	63,758.00
Merchants' Association	$97,794.71
Produce Exchange	12,749.00
Stock Exchange	21,286.00
Cotton Exchange	5,952.00
Mayor's Relief Fund	25,600.74
The tobacco interests	3,915.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,151.90
Through New York Herald	19,556.00
Through New York Journal	1,989.08
Tammany Hall	10,000.00
The State Relief Committee	503.00
Total	$275,234.53

The following telegram from Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, who is now in Galveston, was received by William Willard Howard, General Manager of the Red Cross Relief Fund, yesterday:

I have inspected the situation thoroughly. While present necessities for food and hospital work are supplied, the destruction of homes by the obliteration of many thousands of residences calls for a vast sum of money even to partly reinstate the people. Every store had from two to six feet of water in it, consequently merchandise has suffered 25 per cent. loss of more. Much of this merchandise would be suitable for immediate use, and could be purchased at a sacrifice, thus encouraging the bereaved and disheartened merchants and relieve paralyzed trade. Losses by direct destruction I believe to exceed twenty-five millions. Impress Red Cross Auxiliaries and people generally that we believe in the magnitude of the need and imperativeness of quick and unstinted response. The Red Cross favors the plan of distribution by operation of State and city authorities. They are doing marvelous work, but will need millions of money.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, received the following subscriptions yesterday:

Cash	$100
W. H. Parsons & Co.	250
New York Leather Belting Company	100
Watjen, Toel & Co.	100
Charles F. Dietrich	100
Johnson & Higgins	500
Otto Hahn & Brother	25
John E. Parsons	250
Harriet B. Fisk	50
"C. S. B."	50
Previously acknowledged	62,133
Total	$63,758

The subscriptions through Mayor Van Wyck yesterday were as follows:

J. Friedman & Co.	$15	Wine, Liquor, and	
E. J. Adler & Co.	10	Beer Dealers' As-	
Geis & Berger	5	sociation	500
A. Mitchell	5	Arion Society	50
L. J. Fried & Co.	5	Mrs. G. Veith	25
Goodman & Mintz	5	C. F. Kuhn	15
Louis M. Cohn & Co.	5	Christ Congregational	
N. Y. Knee Pants Co.	3	Church	3
M. W. Winston	2	T. W. Dunn	5
Employes of Alfred		C. L. Hyne	1
Benjamin & Co.	75.75	J. B. H.	1
Finkelbrand, Walcoff		G. W. Lloyd	5
& Co.	5	J. C.	5
Edward Brash	5	A. H. H.	10
Cosel & Goldstein	5	A. M. Kipling	5
Phil. Cedar & Co.	5	P. Atten	10
Robert Gerson	2	H. & R. Parks	10.29
C. & H. Cohen	10		
Previously reported			$24,799.70
Total			$25,800.74

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following subscriptions, which were turned over to the Mayor's fund:

H. & R. Parks, Little Compton, R. I., $10.29; P. Otten, $10; A. M. Kipling & Co. $5; A. H., $10; J. E. C., $2, and J. N. Ramsey, entertainment at Monticello Presbyterian Church, $18.

The Mayor received the following message yesterday from Mayor Jones of Galveston:

The sentiments expressed in my telegram last night acknowledging receipt of contribution of police force of New York apply in acknowledgment of donation by uniformed force and employes of Fire Department of New York of $2,685.25. The noble generosity is feelingly accepted and highly appreciated. If New York could know the gratitude of this people for the beneficence already bestowed it would be a light to lead all to a happy realization of the brotherhood of humanity everywhere.

Subscriptions received by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association are as follows:

Downing, Clark & Co.	100	Mrs. J. S. Hyatt	5
John G. H. Meyers	10	C. F. Cant	10
Sonn Bros. Co.	50	R. P. Grant	2
Belle of Jefferson Distilling Co.	5	C. Dorflinger & Sons	100
Isadore Levy	10	Total	$1,580.50
Miles M. O'Brien	10	Previously acknowledged	$96,214.21
I. Levis	10		
Lambert Schmidt	1	Grand total	$97,794.71
Brass Goods Mfg. Co.	25		

A benefit performance for the Galveston sufferers will be given to-night at the Metropolis Theatre. Louis Morrison's "Faust" will be the attraction.

A benefit concert will be given at the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, to-morrow night.

MARTIAL LAW ENDS TO-DAY.

Galveston Restored to the Civil Authorities—To Appeal for $15,000,000.

GALVESTON, Sept. 20.—This evening Mayor Jones proclaimed that martial law would cease at noon to-morrow and the civil authorities would assume direction of municipal affairs. This was done at the suggestion of Gen. Scurry, who expressed the belief that conditions had reached such a stage that the civil authorities were able to cope with the situation. This, however, does not mean the immediate withdrawal of the militia. They are to co-operate with the city officials in the enforcement of order and will continue on duty as a part of the Government.

It was feared in some quarters that when it became known that the militia had given way to civil law the looting and robbery which began after the storm and continued until the declaration of martial law might recommence. The military forces will be used as a check on this character of crime, however, and will in all probability remain here for the next twenty days.

The shooting of negroes by military men for looting has had a most salutary effect and has in a measure terrorized the offenders; still, there are cases of robbery reported daily that are being dealt with severely.

Labor in Galveston is at a premium. There is not an idle man in the city. Regardless of station or position, a man must work. The merchant and his clerk are working side by side along with the man who has known nothing but hard work since the time of his childhood. It is a cosmopolitan force now at work on the city avenues; white men and black working in such gangs is a daily scene. To-day orders were issued to impress every able-bodied man for street cleaning service. Over 500 men were secured under this order, and to-day there are fully 2,000 men engaged in the work. Still this force is not sufficient, and more men must be secured. Men for this service are to be imported from the interior of the State.

The work of removing the dead from the débris still continues. The prevailing method of disposition is cremation, and as each corpse is taken out it is thoroughly saturated with coal oil and thrown into a blazing fire. This plan of incineration has been entirely successful, and the bodies are quickly destroyed. Funeral pyres are blazing throughout the city.

Two hundred and seventy-three dead were recovered yesterday, and it is now believed the ruins in the east, south, and west ends contain less than 700 corpses. The end of the week probably will find the city practically clear of the dead.

After next Saturday supplies will be denied to all men at work and earning money. This will restore retail business in part. Widows, orphans, and sick or crippled men will continue to receive aid.

Capt. William Hutchins, Superintendent of the Ninth United States District, embracing all stations on the Gulf coast, has received reports of damage there. The Galveston station was wiped out and the keeper's wife, Mrs. Hayes, and one of the surfmen drowned. Other persons at the stations were saved. Two of the lifeboats drifted to Hitchcock, fourteen miles north of Galveston inland.

The Galveston station was valued at $10,000, and will be rebuilt. The San Luis life saving station was damaged to the extent of about $1,500. There was a loss of $100 to the life saving station at Velasco. At Sabine Pass, the other station on the coast, no damage was done by the storm.

The churches of Galveston suffered great-

B. Altman & Co.

THE BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is equipped for the Autumn and Winter seasons with effective styles for Dress and general wear.

Walking and School Suits of Serges, Cheviots, Scotch Tweeds and Cassimeres.

Russian Blouse and Sailor Suits, Top Coats, Reefers and Russian Blouse Overcoats. Hats and Caps.

Store closed at Noon on Saturdays in September.

are wrecks, while Trinity Church, the First Presbyterian, Swedish, and the synagogue are much damaged, but it is possible that repairs may make them serviceable.

The inmates of the Presbyterian Orphans' Home will be transferred to the Sealy Building to-morrow, where they will temporarily reside, their building having been destroyed by the collapse of the roof. The Red Cross Society will look after the little ones. Stores for the Red Cross Society are being received at this building.

S. E. Barton, a nephew of Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society, has arrived here from New York. In an interview he suggested the raising of a fund of from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000 to aid the people in rebuilding their homes. An appeal of this nature will be made to the people of the United States, Mr. Barton also advocated the building of a seawall around Galveston, which he said would protect the city and inspire confidence.

At a meeting of the Health Board to-day it was decided to continue the emergency hospital under the supervision of the Board of Health.

T. B. Gamors of New Orelans, representing the New Orleans Relief Committee, is in the city and his wired that clothing is badly needed in Galveston. He also asked that some of the money raised in New Orleans for Galveston's relief be expended for household furniture.

The largest loss of a single family by the flood is that of Ratteseaus, who resided down the island. Of a family of forty-five, forty-two were lost.

Bishop Gallagher of the Catholic Church has made the following report of the losses estimated to have been sustained by the church by the storm: Property loss, $328,000; communicants, 1,100; 10 sisters of charity, and 80 orphans.

HELP FROM JERSEY CITY CHILDREN

Eight Truckloads of Supplies and $1,100 Contributed in the Schools.

Collections for the Galveston sufferers were made yesterday among the children of the public schools of Jersey City. The pupils were told to bring money, canned goods, or clothing. The cash contributions amounted to $1,100 and the canned goods and clothing filled eight big trucks.

The money and goods were sent to the City Hall, and Mayor Hoos will forward them to Galveston without delay.

London Bankers' Fund £3,500.

The Galveston fund being raised by London bankers with American connections has already reached £3,500, including J. S. Morgan Co., £525; Werner, Beit & Co., £210, and Melville, Fickus & Co., £105. The Stock Exchange is making up a liberal contribution.

Paris Fund Reaches 100,000 Francs.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Galveston fund being raised in Paris has reached 100,000f.

CONDITIONS IN SMALL TOWNS.

Thousands of Persons Destitute at Places Outside of Galveston.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 20.—Official reports of conditions at interior towns have begun to come in from the agents sent out for the relief of the section visited by the storm outside of Galveston and Harris County. Following are summaries of reports so far received showing the conditions at half a dozen towns on the Santa Fé. There are probably fifty small towns which are in just as bad shape, and from which reports have not yet been received, but which are being supplied with provisions, clothing, and drugs from Houston by the committees:

Pearland—Fifty families depending on relief committee; some supplies received, but assistance in other ways than provisions is needed. Families of Erin and Superior are to be supplied through Pearland.

Algoa—Twenty-five families to be supplied; enough provisions for the present.

Alvin—In the town of Alvin and vicinity there are probably six houses left of a total of 1,000. The population of Alvin now to be fed is about 1,600: Manvel, 250; Liverpool and Amsterdam, 250; Chocolate and Austin bayous, Chigger neighborhood, Dickinson bayou, and outside, about 2,500, making a total of 5,000 persons under the supervision of the Alvin committee. The committee has a sufficient amount of clothing. They have received a cash subscription of about $2,000; have spent $400. Have received two cars of flour and one car of meal from Dallas, and one car of mixed goods from Tyler.

Along the bay shore from Virginia Point to Liverpool, for a space of six or eight miles from the bay front, there are many thousands of dead catt

ALLISON ON SILVER PERIL

Iowa Senator Says Democrats May Control Congress.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE

If Bryan Carries Same States as in 1896 and Is Elected, Stevenson Will Cast Deciding Vote.

CLINTON, Iowa, Sept. 20.—The Republican State and National campaign in Iowa was opened to-night at Davis Opera House by Senator William B. Allison, who was introduced by ex-Congressman George M. Curtis, and addressed nearly 2,000 persons. His speech in part was as follows:

"I will not undertake to reargue the money question, but only to say that the coined money which is made the standard of value of any country, with open mints and free and unlimited coinage, is of the value, and of no greater value, than the material from which it is made. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bryan insisted upon it as a condition of his nomination, and notwithstanding the fact that its adoption in our statutes is the primary hope of more than a majority of all the men that will vote for him, he consented reluctantly, as I happen to know, that the silver plank should be set aside, and that the plank designated by the convention as 'imperialism' should be put in the forefront of the contentions of this year. If the people of this country come to know that there is danger of its adoption during Mr. Bryan's Administration, should he be elected, no question could possibly arise that would have the importance and significance of this money question.

"Although in the platform Democrats demand immediate action, they now say that it is impossible for anything to be done because the Senate of the United States has a safe majority; therefore Mr. Bryan's hands are tied behind his back and the resolve is a dead letter. Is it their contention that nothing is to be debated except what is presently to be incorporated into our legislation under Mr. Bryan? Is there no question to be debated except those questions which can find the favor of a majority of the Senate as it is now constituted?

"Mr. Bryan is a positive character in some respects. With a Presidential nomination far in the future, he had influence enough with his party in 1899 to force a number of the Senators of that party to vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain—a number sufficient to secure the ratification of the treaty. He showed his power with his party at Kansas City when, against the judgment of a majority of its delegates from the great producing States of the country, he forced upon them this silver plank as a condition of his nomination. Such a man is not without a will when he has a purpose to achieve. That he has a purpose respecting the free coinage of silver no one doubts.

"His friends claim that he will not carry many States, but in order to be elected there are certain States that he must carry, and in some of these United States Senators are to be elected. There is one Senator to be elected this Winter in each of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho. Republicans hope to carry all these States, and I believe will carry most of them, but Mr. Bryan carried them all in 1896, and must carry them this year to give him even a chance of success, and the same votes that will give him these Electoral votes will also elect Democratic Legislatures.

"The currency law of the last session was passed by 18 majority. Senator Kyle of South Dakota, being absent and unpaired, did not vote, though having a consistent free silver record in the Senate. Senators Lindsay of Kentucky and Caffery of Louisiana go out of the Senate on the 4th of March, and both their places have already been filled by Senators who favor free silver. So that by that process the majority of 18 would be reduced on a similar vote to 14, and, standing off Utah against Pennsylvania, (both these States having a seat vacant,) if the six Senators from the States I have named except Utah shall be Democratic, the Republican majority in the Senate will be reduced to 2, and if Senator Kyle should vote for free silver, as he has always done heretofore, the Senate would be a tie on that question, leaving the Vice President to cast the deciding vote, which he is pledged by his record, by the platform, and by speech, to cast in favor of free silver. The Democratic Senator from Delaware voted for free silver, and if the Democrats shall carry that State, where there is now one vacancy, it is fair to suppose that the Senator elected would be for free silver also.

"Thus, without discussing the question whether Mr. Bryan could or could not, through his Secretary of the Treasury, force upon the country the silver standard, it is plain to me that if he is elected with the power he will wield in his party as President there will be a majority in the House of Representatives and a large majority for free silver, and with the force and power that lies behind free silver a majority in the Senate will be secured for the repeal of the law passed at the last session. With that law repealed, without affirmative legislation for free silver, it is possible, in my belief, for a President hostile to our present standard of money to force the silver standard upon the people. But it may be predicted that the same forces that would repeal the law of last session would be brought to the point of passing a free silver law. All the machinery of the two houses would be in the hands of free silver men.

"But these votes for free silver in the Senate are as essential to Mr. Bryan if he is to carry out what he calls his Philippine policy. He must have these same votes in the Senate or that policy will fail, as he must have at least a change of the number of votes I have described in order that his policy as respects the Philippines shall have the slightest chance of success in the Senate during his Administration, and I assert it as my belief that the chances are much better for him to secure with his election a majority in the Senate for free silver than to secure a majority for the plans and purposes he had marked out with reference to the Philippine Islands. Therefore it is plain that if free silver is not an issue in this campaign, because of the political complexion of the Senate, it is also true that 'imperialism,' as defined by Mr. Bryan, cannot be an issue, and if one is not to be discussed, why discuss the other?"

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN UTAH.

Sketches the Previous Efforts of This Country in the Way of Expansion.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt spent to-day campaigning in Utah. Leaving Pocatello, Idaho, at 6 o'clock this morning, his first stop was at Logan, Utah, where a meeting was held in the Cache Mormon Tabernacle. Addresses were made by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Gov. Roosevelt, and others. In the course of his address Gov. Roosevelt said:

"We have never had a movement for expansion in this country where there were not a large number of excellent people who held up their hands in horror and predicted the death of the country. Right after the Revolutionary war some people of the seaboard Atlantic States objected strongly to taking in the Ohio Valley. One of the foremost statesmen of my own State predicted what would happen if the white savages took possession of the Ohio Valley. I, a New Yorker, am now running on a ticket that has at its head a representative of one of the States which that excellent New York gentleman thought would be peopled by white savages—Ohio.

"Then we came to the Mississippi and a lot of excellent people said it meant ruin to the land and the dissolution of the Government if we stretched over the Mississippi. When President Jefferson in 1803 acquired by treaty and purchase all that region beyond the Rocky Mountains he acquired it just exactly as President McKinley acquired the Philippines, and then a number of excellent gentlemen said that meant the final ruin of the country. Now the Missouri and the Red River countries are pretty well in the East. That was in 1811.

"Then came the Mexican war, and any number of people said that if we stretched to the Pacific our country would come to an end. The idea of taking in what are now the States of Idaho, Oregon, and California was sufficient to make them despair of their country. I have just passed through Idaho, of which as great a man as Daniel Webster said that the land was only fit for cactus and jack rabbits. We see what it is to-day. Six or eight years ago Hawaii, under President Harrison, wished to be annexed to the American Nation, and the flag was hoisted. Then came in President Cleveland with a Democratic Administration, and, to use their own language, they hauled down the flag. We have hoisted it again since, gentlemen, and for keeps this time."

At Brigham City an open-air meeting was held, and the speaking was done from the band stand in the centre of the village. In concluding his remarks there Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I ask you to support the man whom we have nominated because the promises we have made have squared with our performances, because the prophecies of evil to which our opponents have given utterance have been absolutely falsified by the events, because your desire for maintaining the material things which have so well secured our well-being in the past four years, and, above and beyond all, for the sake of the destiny of the greatest republic on which the sun has ever shone, for the sake of proving at the beginning of a new century that America intends to be what she boasts she is—the leader among the peoples of mankind—and that the nations of the world shall know that we take no backward step."

Gov. Roosevelt also addressed a large meeting here this evening.

MORNINGSIDE CLUB MEETS.

Senator John Ford Arraigns Democrats for Their Foreign Policy.

The Morningside Republican Club, a Gruber organization, held its regular weekly meeting last night at 405 Manhattan Avenue. Senator John Ford was the principal speaker. He said he welcomed the issue of "Imperialism" the Democrats had made, because the American people were first of all patriotic.

Mr. Bryan, he declared, if elected would haul down the flag in the Philippines, but that would be no new experience for a Democratic President or for the Democratic Party. They declared for a policy of surrendering to the rebels in 1864, but only a short time afterward Lee surrendered. In fact, it is only the hope that the Democrats will win in this election that keeps the Philippine insurrection alive.

George C. Austin and C. J. Dinnin also addressed the club.

Dead-Lock in Passaic Convention.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The Republican County Convention met again this afternoon at 3 o'clock. It continued in session until 11 o'clock to-night, and after the four hundred and first ballot adjourned until Wednesday evening next. With one or two exceptions, the vote for Sheriff throughout has stood: John W. Sturr, 48; John Wright, 58, and John Slater, 25. There was some talk to-day of John F. Buckley as a compromise candidate.

MR. BRYAN HAS MANY CALLERS

Tells Some of Them that if Elected He Will Take Good Care of the Soldiers—His Programme.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20.—Mr. Bryan spent the greater part of to-day in going through his accumulated correspondence. He also received a large number of callers. A committee of twenty-five members of the Bryan Veteran Bimetallic Club of this (Lancaster County) called to assure him of their support. John W. Wilson acted as Chairman of the committee, and he told Mr. Bryan that the club included in its membership representatives of all branches of the military and naval service of the Government during the civil war. He also presented a written address showing why the members "left their present homes to join his standard."

In his reply Mr. Bryan reviewed his own experience as a soldier, of which he said that while it was brief, it was instructive. He also outlined his views of the duty of the Government toward the ex-soldiers, assuring them that he would not be willing to receive the support of the soldiers if he did not believe that their interests as soldiers, as well as their interests as citizens, would be protected under a Democratic administration.

"If I am successful in this contest and become the Chief Executive of this Nation," he said, "you may rest assured that during the four years of my Administration the soldiers of this country who offered their services when their services were needed and made the sacrifices which soldiers are called upon to make will receive just and generous treatment at the hands of the Administration.

"In nations which have a large standing army it is not so necessary that care should be taken of the soldier after his service is past, but in a country like ours, where we have or should have but a small standing army and where all the people should be soldiers in citizen's clothes, ready to don the uniform in any emergency, the Nation has a double reason for being liberal in the treatment of veterans and their dependents. It is both the incentive of gratitude and the incentive of self-interest, for if the Nation does not do well by those who volunteer when the Nation needs support, the Nation cannot expect that its calls will be promptly answered.

"The soldier, therefore, as a soldier need have no fear under the Administration, should I be honored with the suffrage of my countrymen and elevated to that office. But the soldier is a citizen as well as a survivor of the war, and I take it for granted that your interest in this campaign is due in part to the fact that you are citizens of a republic, and do not care to be citizens of an empire. I take it for granted that your interest in this campaign is due not only to the fact that you live here now, but also to the fact that you expect your children to live here after you.

"You want this good government while you are here to enjoy it, and you want to leave a good government to those who come after you, and I am not surprised that you were willing to offer the highest evidence of loyalty that man can offer—life—when the effort was made to have two republics instead of one. I am not surprised that you are willing to give him your vote to keep the one Republic that you have helped to maintain. [Applause.]

"My greatest solicitude is not lest I fail to be elected President, but that I may do nothing to destroy the good will and the confidence which have been expressed by you and those like you throughout this Nation."

Mr. Bryan will spend Friday and Saturday making brief speeches in the vicinity of Lincoln. He leaves on his next tour on Wednesday, and on that night will deliver an address at Nebraska City. On Thursday he will proceed northward to the Dakotas. He said to-day that he would continue his work in outside States, not returning to Lincoln until two or three days before the election.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK BRYANISM.

Sharp Discussion in Brooklyn Democratic Club Before the Ticket Is Indorsed.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, held at 201 Montague Street, considerable discussion followed a motion to adopt resolutions indorsing the National ticket. The resolutions were presented by Daniel Moynahan, Chairman of a committee appointed some time ago to consider the attitude of the club toward the candidates. In 1896 the club supported Palmer and Buckner.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Moynahan said that imperialism was the paramount issue of 1900, because it sought to create another form of government in territory of the United States than that provided for in the Constitution. Frederic W. Hinrichs said that he would support Mr. Bryan because he has specific remedies for trusts.

E. S. Brownson then arose and introduced resolutions repudiating the Kansas City platform and candidates. These resolutions said in part:

"The convention which met in Kansas City on July 4 last reaffirmed the platform and renominated the candidate of the Chicago Convention of 1896. Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, can see no reason why principles which four years ago were 'unsound, undemocratic, and inherently bad,' should now be Democratic and inherently good."

A controversy over the two sets of resolutions followed. Mr. Gottsberger declared that Bryanism menaced the Democratic Party, which could not hope for success until it had purged itself of the 16 to 1 theory. He called the Kansas City delegates cowards because they yielded in permitting the silver plank to go into the platform.

Mr. Moynahan's resolutions indorsing Mr. Bryan and making imperialism the issue were finally adopted by a large majority.

NO ASSESSMENTS IN BALTIMORE.

Mayor Hayes Starts an Innovation that Cheers Officeholders.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—For the first time in the history of this city a Democratic Mayor has declared against the levying of assessments against City Hall office holders for campaign purposes.

"Not a single member of the present administration shall be assessed one cent for political purposes," was the emphatic declaration made by Mayor Hayes to Tax Collector Gorter, who is Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee and as a representative of the Democratic State Central Committee called to ask the Mayor where contributions to the campaign fund could be solicited from city employes.

"Voluntary contributions will not be prohibited," said the Mayor in explaining his position, "but nothing like coercion shall be used. Neither will I permit any employe of the city to act as collector for this campaign fund."

Mayor Hayes's positive stand in this matter will result in a decided change in conditions that have existed in the past, when each employe of the city was expected to contribute $10 or $20 to the campaign fund of his party. The news caused much joy among the office holders.

Democratic campaign officials say it will cost nearly $15,000 to keep Maryland in the Democratic column and elect three out of the six Congressmen. It will be impossible to raise this amount, particularly if the levying of assessments is stopped.

B. Altman & Co.

Shoe Department. *A complete assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots in shapes and styles new for the present season.*

To-day and until Noon on Saturday when store will be closed:

Women's Glace Kid Boots with dull kid tops and kid tips, Button and Lace, per pair $2.75

MR. STANCHFIELD OUTWITTED.

His Press Agent Played Into the Hands of Mr. Woodruff.

The politicians about town are enjoying a quiet laugh at the expense of the press agent of John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic nominee for Governor. When Mr. Stanchfield met Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in joint debate at Lyons last week the press agent circulated copies of his employer's speech many hours in advance of the meeting. Mr. Woodruff secured one of them, and the way in which he answered Mr. Stanchfield's arguments astounded the former law partner of Mr. Hill.

Mr. Stanchfield laughed heartily yesterday as he told how Mr. Woodruff had outwitted him. The press agent has not been heard from.

DEMOCRATS AND COLORED VOTES.

National Committee Denounced in Chicago for Not Supplying Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—It is believed that the Democratic managers are preparing to abandon the hunt for colored votes. There was an important conference of colored Democrats from the doubtful States to-day to take action in regard to the apathy of the Democratic National Committee.

J. Milton Turner is loud in denunciation of the committee for failing to give him sufficient money to run the campaign, and says that he had been misled by the promises of the committee.

MR. CLEVELAND'S VIEWS WANTED.

Iroquois Club of Chicago Has An "Intimation" of a Reply.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Times-Herald to-day says: "The Iroquois Club has asked Grover Cleveland and Richard Olney to speak here soon under its auspices against McKinley and for Bryan.

"Mr. Olney has promised to do so. There is doubt as to Mr. Cleveland, but the club has, it is intimated, encouragement to believe that it will 'hear from him.'

"It has been represented to Mr. Cleveland that he can put himself and his followers back into the party most fittingly through the Iroquois Club, which fought for him in the West before he was nominated the last time, stood with him during his second term, and went down with what he represented in 1896."

NATIONAL PARTY CANDIDATE.

If Senator Caffery Declines A. B. Farquhar May Be Named.

It was said yesterday that A. B. Farquhar, ex-member of Congress, might be named to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana to accept the nomination for President on the National ticket. Mr. Farquhar lives at York, Penn.

Members of the party in this city declined yesterday to discuss the report that Mr. Caffery had declined its nomination for President. Some of the members of the Campaign Committee met yesterday at the office of Secretary Everett V. Abbot, at 55 William Street. The meeting was held behind closed doors.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Abbot announced that the members of the party had been discussing plans of campaign and that nothing was to be made public.

"We did not discuss the matter of Senator Caffery's declination," he said. "We have received no official information that he has declined to accept our nomination."

Moorfield Storey, the Boston lawyer whom the National Party wanted to nominate for President, has declared that he will support William J. Bryan.

JAMES HOWARD'S MUSTACHE.

His Life May Depend on Whether He Had One on Jan. 30.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 20.—Did James Howard, on trial for the murder of William Goebel, have a mustache on Jan. 30?

On that question, in a great measure, depends his liberty, perhaps his life. The witnesses for the defense, including the defendant himself, all state that on Jan. 29 and days before his face was clean shaven. Bowman Gaines, Ben Rake, and James F. Daly, who have identified Howard as the man they saw running away from the State Capitol on the 30th of January, swear that he had a mustache.

Sheriff Beverly White of Clay County testified, while on his way to Louisville, Jan. 29 and 30, Howard accompanied him as far as Frankfort. The last he saw of Howard he was standing in front of the Board of Trade Hotel here. Howard was then clean shaven.

Ex-State Senator Parker testified that he saw Howard a few days before the killing of Goebel and Howard did not have a mustache.

The defense is resting its case on the alibi claimed for Howard, and is not paying any attention to the claim of the prosecution that the shot came from the Secretary of State's Office and other collateral matters which figured largely in the trial of Caleb Powers.

Glass Chimney Makers Advance Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 20.—The combined glass chimney manufacturers have advanced prices on chimneys from 2 to 10 cents per dozen, making a raise of from 5 to 20 per cent. Higher prices of material and cost of labor are reasons assigned for the advance. The workmen are voting on a proposition to accept an advance of 2 per cent. for machine blowers; 3 to 6 per cent. for hand blowers, and 10 per cent. to all other classes of labor. This will probably be accepted, and the chimney factories started, giving employment to 10,000 persons.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon Ill.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his home, 94 South Oxford Street. His illness is due partly to overwork, as he has practically taken no rest, but has preached and lectured all Summer.

MARTIN BURROUGHS A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Brooklyn Politician Shoots Himself in the Head.

Martin Van Buren Burroughs, a well-known Brooklyn politician, was found dead in a room of a boarding house at 453 Pacific Street yesterday afternoon. There was a bullet wound in the right side of his head, and a pistol, which he had used, was beside him on the bed. Dr. J. J. Markey was called in, but he said that Mr. Burroughs had been dead about ten hours. Word was sent to Mrs. Burroughs, who lives at 400 Eighth Street, and the body was removed to that address.

Mr. Burroughs was born in this city fifty-three years ago. He had been for many years in official life. For a long time he was one of the Democratic leaders in the Third Ward and was a close friend of James Shevlin. He was at one time Warden of Raymond Street Jail. He was also connected with the Department of City Works, County Treasurer's office, the Board of Elections, and the Brooklyn tax office. He was paymaster for eight years in the Department of City Works and was connected for a time with the Department of Taxes and Assessments in Brooklyn. He had recently been in Larry Delmour's office in Manhattan, and had just been transferred to the Tax Department. Mr. Burroughs was for eleven years custodian of the county buildings in Flatbush.

At his home yesterday no one would assign any cause for his suicide. Besides his wife, he leaves three children.

MAN FALLS THIRTEEN STORIES.

Slips Into An Elevator Shaft of the Hotel Manhattan Annex.

Thomas Seaton, a carpenter employed in the new annex to the Hotel Manhattan, at Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, while trying to manipulate an elevator there late yesterday afternoon, lost his balance and fell into the shaft. He fell thirteen stories to the basement and was picked up mangled and unconscious, but still breathing, and was taken to the Flower Hospital, where he died two hours later without recovering his senses.

The elevator is used mainly for freight, but employes of the hotel and workmen have used it at times for their own convenience. Seaton was on the thirteenth floor and wished to descend several stories. Looking into the shaft he saw that the car was two stories above, and pulled the rope to bring it down to him. Then, as he looked up again to see if it was descending he slipped over the edge. He clutched at the rope to save himself, but could not hold it and plunged head downward toward the cellar. The shaft is narrow and he struck at almost every floor.

A fellow-workman who had seen the accident gave the alarm, and Policeman Coyne of the East Fifty-first Street Station summoned the ambulance. Dr. Boeser, who came with the vehicle, expressed his wonder that the man could have lived an instant after receiving such injuries. Seaton was thirty-eight years old, and lived with his wife at Hackensack, N. J.

MME. MANTELLI HERE.

Singer's Marriage to Signor de Angelis to Take Place at St. Agnes's.

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, who has for several seasons figured as the leading contralto in the Grau opera company, and who is to be married to Fernando Ernest de Angelis next Sunday, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Mme. Mantelli's marriage to Signor de Angelis, who is better known in the musical world as Prof. Ernest Damico, will take place at St. Agnes's Church, on East Forty-third Street. After spending a few days in this city, they will visit Colorado, returning here to take their departure for Lisbon, where Mme. Mantelli will fill a professional engagement.

Signor de Angelis is the son of a leading merchant of Rome, Italy, and a brother of Signor Alfred de Angelis, a chevalier of the Imperial Crown of Italy, and Mayor of Arsoli. He is a nephew of Cardinal Segno of Rome. Mme. Mantelli is a native of Florence, and, during her engagement in this city with the Abbey-Grau Company three years ago, she received word of the death of her husband in Italy.

Before leaving for Lisbon she will be heard in several concerts in this city, and after her Lisbon engagement she will return to New York probably to take up her permanent residence here.

Circle Music Hall Opening Delayed.

Another postponement of the Circle Music Hall's opening was necessary last evening, the management, who are prepared to go ahead and give their performance, being prevented because the application for a license made by Evans & Mann was refused by the Board of Police Commissioners.

William Mann explained that an electric light wire which was connected with the stage was defective and that the Building Department had refused to issue the necessary permit until the defect was remedied. This Mr. Mann said would be done to-day, and if the permits are forthcoming the music hall will be opened to-night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Kirke La Shelle has in preparation for a metropolitan production the idyllic drama, "The Bonnie Brier Bush."

George W. Lederer and his entire company leave this city to-night by special boat for Albany for the purpose of giving the first performance of the new musical comedy, "The Belle of Bohemia," at a matinée to-morrow.

An arrangement has been made with the management of "Arizona," whereby Miss Eleanor Robson, who plays the part of Bonita Canby, will appear in New York this season with Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne in a series of matinée performances of the Ibsen dramas.

Seats for Richard Mansfield's revival of Shakespeare's "King Henry V." will be placed on sale next Wednesday morning at the Garden Theatre. This theatre will be closed on Monday and Tuesday evenings of the week beginning Oct. 1 to permit Mr. Mansfield to give his companies full acene, costume, and light rehearsals of the Shakespearean spectacle.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons has decided to open his theatre, The Savoy, (formerly the Sichley Music Hall,) on Monday night, Oct. 1, with the musical comedy, "The Military Maid," Josephine Hall in the title rôle. The remaining important rôles will be taken by Henry Bergman, David Torrence, Sydney De Gray, Charles Riegel, Frank Doane, Phoebe Coyne, Mrs. Mat Snyder, and Lucille Verna.

George H. Broadhurst's latest farce "The House That Jack Built," has been booked for a four week's run at the Grand Opera House in Chicago, beginning Oct. 14, after which the play will be presented at the Madison Square Theatre.

Miss Zelie de Lussan of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company will arrive from Europe to-morrow on the Umbria. Another member of the company, Miss Louise Meissinger, a contralto, is expected to arrive on the same day on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland.

The negotiations in progress between Manager Joseph Buckley and Edward G. Cooke to send Otis Skinner and his company to Australia next Spring will probably be consummated to-day or to-morrow. The conditions upon which Mr. Skinner will make his appearance in the antipodes call for his opening at Her Majesty's Theatre in Sydney the first week in May, continuing there for eight weeks. From Sydney he will go to Melbourne for another eight weeks, after which short engagements will be filled in Adelaide, Brisbane, Auklund, Christ Church, Dunedin, and various other cities.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Av.

Autumn and Winter Clothing.—In the Annex.

Clothing! Ready-to-wear Clothing! Engrossing subject. What shall I buy—and where? Those are the vital questions you must decide for yourself. Of course, we advise you to favor Macy's. We strongly advocate such a course. The fact that we are not disinterested does not lessen the value of our suggestion. Every genuinely frugal person will carefully weigh our words. This clothing business was originated and is continued on bright, aggressive lines. It is swayed by good, hard common sense. You'll find the stock thoroughly attractive with garments for Men and Boys that will yield proper service. And that indescribable grace called "style" is scrawled all over every Suit and Coat.

We have no rubbish or slouchy nondescript products of bunglers to offer. The collection we invite you to examine is made up of the very best qualities at prices that are always much below rates charged by other stores.

Men's Sack Suits, made of all-wool cheviots, nobby patterns and colorings, good linings and creditable tailoring, just the suit for general business wear, worth $11.00; our price . . $8.74

Men's Sack Suits, made of handsome all-wool cheviots, smart Scotchy effects and fine worsteds in quiet, subdued colorings, superior in linings and workmanship, worth $16.00; our price . $12.98

Men's Sack Suits, made of rich cheviots that are exact copies of the costliest imported stuffs. Some of the coats cut in the new military style—broad shoulders and shaped to the figure, worth $20.00; our price . . . $16.98

Men's Sack Suits, made of the choicest imported worsteds, exclusive patterns in the swellest tones and combinations, hand-padded collars and lapels, hand-worked buttonholes, elegant linings, worth $25.00; our price . . $19.49

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of excellent grade of soft-finished clay diagonals, the products of high-class tailoring artists, lined with Farmer's satin and perfect fitting, worth $11.00; our price $9.49

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of elegant unfinished worsted—one of the favorite fabrics that never wears shiny or glossy, expert tailors have seen to every detail, worth $20.00; our price $14.99

Men's Fall Top Coats, made of all-wool covert cloth, lined throughout with good, heavy satin; they have the same style, and fit as accurately as the higher-priced garments; worth $9.50; our price $7.49

Men's Fall Top Coats, made of Oxford gray cheviots, lined throughout with pure-dyed silk; the workmanship shows all the marks of skill and honesty, worth $20.00; our price . . $16.98

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of all-wool cheviots in black, blue and fancy mixtures; fashionably cut coats, single and double-breasted vests, intended for hard wear, worth $8.50; our price $6.24

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of rough-finished and heavy-weight black and blue cheviot and wide-wale serges—single and double-breasted coats, nicely trimmed, worth $12.00; our price. $9.38

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of all the most seasonable weaves, newest and dressiest styles for young men, some of the coats are broad shouldered, worth $13.50 and $16.00; at $10.74 and $12.49

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted Suits, made of warranted all-wool cheviots, large variety of patterns and colorings, lined and sewed in the right way, worth $3.50, our price . . . 2.49

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted Suits, including extra pair of trousers, made of strong, all-wool, soft-finished cheviot, sewed with silk, double warped lining, worth $6.50; our price . $4.69

Boys' Two-piece Double-breasted Suits, made of plaid cheviots in bright, catchy effects, lined with best Farmer's Satin, splendidly tailored and long wearers, worth $8.00; our price . . $6.24

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of good wide wale serge; blouse cut full and handsomely embroidered or trimmed with twelve rows of silk soutache braid, worth $4.50; our price . . $3.21

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of sturdy cheviots, serges and homespuns, all the popular designs and colors; some of the blouses have imitation double collars, effectively embroidered, worth $7.00; our price $4.99

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of imported materials, including cheviots and serges; some have double silk collars and shields, hand trimmed and embroidered, worth $10.50; our price . . $8.13

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits, made of elegant cheviots, serges, worsteds and velvet; all are cleverly and characteristically trimmed; full assortment of the newest styles; prices range from $4.99 to . $8.13

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of fancy cheviots, silk-faced lapels, embroidered shields, and some have novelty vests—pretty and fashionable suits for the youngsters, worth $4.50; our price . . $3.44

Boys' Vestee Suits, made of attractive cheviots and serges, collars and shields elaborately embroidered in contrasting colors, scores of elegant styles to choose from, worth $7.50; our price . $6.24

Boys' Fall Top Coats, made of all-wool tan covert cloth, well lined and carefully made, very dressy and serviceable for the little chaps from 3 to 10 years, worth $4.00; our price . . . $2.99

Boys' Fall Top Coats, made of the best quality domestic covert cloth, lapel, collar and button holes nicely finished, sizes range from 3 to 10 years, worth $5.00; our price . . . $4.07

Men's Suits and Overcoats Made to Measure, $17.98.

We'll make you a Suit or Overcoat to order for $17.98. Great assortment of materials to choose from. Latest patterns and colorings—faithful copies of the best imported goods. We insist on the kind of workmanship that will win you for a permanent customer. This is an early-in-the season chance that should not be ignored by the prudent.

CIVIL SERVICE RECORDS.

Reform League Condemns the Commission for Withholding Them.

The National Civil Service Reform League has a cause of quarrel with the Civil Service Commission. The commission has denied the league access to its records, and a special committee of the league, consisting of Charles J. Bonaparte, Edward Cary, and Frederick L. Siddons has addressed a letter to the commission complaining of the commission's prohibition, and renewing the demand for certain information. Among the things the league would like to know are the number of persons appointed from eligible lists to competitive positions in the several Executive Departments from May 29, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1899; the number of persons appointed under temporary certificates to competitive positions during the same period; the number of persons appointed to excepted positions, and the names of persons holding positions in the Internal Revenue and Customs Services who have been appointed since May 29, 1899.

"The purpose of the league is to discover the effect of the President's order of May 29, 1899, curtailing the application of the merit system to the Federal service. In closing its communication to the commission, the special committee of the Reform League says:

"The league wishes to discover, and, if need be, to publish, results of certain actions on the part of the President, action taken in the discharge of his official duty. These are the facts which in the public interest ought to be made known and made known just as soon as they can be stated with certainty. We submit that your refusal to permit the league's representative to examine public records creates a gratuitous hindrance to the people's knowing the truth as to the conduct of their own officer."

STRICKEN AT A WEDDING.

Mrs. Burroughs Dies After the Bride and Bridegroom Depart.

Guests who had assembled Wednesday night at a wedding at the home of Charles A. Spencer, 624 Park Place, Brooklyn, were called upon to mourn the death of one of their number, Mrs. Mary A. Burroughs, of 36 Brooklyn Avenue. She was stricken at the wedding supper.

The bridal couple were Ernest Spencer of Elmira, and Miss Helen Spencer, a daughter of S. A. Spencer of 30 Brooklyn Avenue. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's brother. After the ceremony the guests gathered about the couple, and Mrs. Burroughs gave the bride a hearty kiss. The supper followed, and Mrs Burroughs sat near the bride. She suddenly fell forward. She was assisted from the dining room and placed upon a couch.

Mrs. Burroughs's condition grew worse after the bride and bridegroom had departed, and Dr. W. H. Nafis of 750 Washington Avenue was summoned. Half an hour later Mrs. Burroughs was dead. She was about sixty-one years old, widow of John A. Burroughs, a well-known livery stable man. He died in 1893. Mrs. Burroughs succeeded him in his business at 12 Brooklyn Avenue. She had suffered from heart disease.

REFUSES AMBASSADORSHIP.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Ex-Gov. Roger Wolcott will not accept the post of Ambassador to Italy, tendered him by President McKinley. He has notified the State Department by cable from Europe and also by letter.

The announcement was made on Aug. 1 last that he had accepted. The announcement proved to be premature. The notification message from the State Deputies either miscarried or was delayed owing to Mr. Wolcott's traveling somewhere off the usual routes. He finally received the notice and acknowledged it. But with the acknowledgment he sent a message declining the appointment for "personal reasons." The State Department at Washington has just received a letter from him explaining the matter fully.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain; winds south to southwest.

The rain area has advanced eastward, and there have been rains in New England, the lake region, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the West Gulf States, and the Southwest; elsewhere generally clear weather has prevailed. Temperatures have risen east of the Mississippi, except in the West Gulf States, Ohio Valley, and portions of the lake region. They have also risen considerably in the Northwest and Central West. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been mostly fair, scattered showers having occurred. Temperatures were higher on the coast and somewhat lower over the plateaus. There will be rain to-day in New England and the Atlantic States, except Florida, and also in the northern portion of the East Gulf States; elsewhere fair weather is indicated. The weather will be fair to-morrow, except in the Central Rocky Mountain region, where showers are probable. Temperature changes will not be marked, except in the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest, where it will be somewhat warmer to-day. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh southerly. In the lake regions they will be fresh south to west, becoming variable over the upper lakes.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	TIMES. 1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	61	60	60
6 A. M.	62	60	61
9 A. M.	68	64	72
12 M.	72	67	73
3 P. M.	77	67	71
6 P. M.	73	66	69
9 P. M.	69	66	68
12 P. M.	66	65	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	64½
Corresponding date 1899	68½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	65

The maximum temperature was 68 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 51 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. was 30.28, and at 8 P. M. 30.16.

HERE'S GOOD NEWS for those women who haven't been having good luck with their Pies and "quick" Biscuits. Use

WHITE COTTOLENE!

It makes light, fluffy biscuits and feathery pie crusts. Mrs. Rorer, Marion Harland and scores of other famous cooks won't use lard as a shortening agent.

The N.K.Fairbank Company, Chicago—Sole Manufacturers.

FREE! Our dainty booklet, "A Public Secret," mailed free to any address. For one 2c stamp we will send free our 125 page recipe book, "Home Helps," edited by Mrs. Rorer.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Swell Furnishings

Starched Madras Shirts, 98c.

Grey Mocha Gloves, 98c.

Cape Gloves, (hand sewn), 98c.

High Turn Down Collars, 10c.

Fall Ties, Bats and Butterflies, 49c.

¼ less than other stores.

International Arrow Brand SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS

TABASCO 2⅝ IN. HIGH

WEE-BURN 3 IN. HIGH

CARPET CLEANSING. REFITTING AND RELAYING. 326 7th Av., Near 28th St. TEL. 132 38th ST. Estb. 1863. Send for Circular. T. M. STEWART

LIBRARY and Easy Chairs, Great Varieties. TABLES CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near 6th Av.

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The Elimination of Worry and Risk
In Shopping at WANAMAKER'S

The Fall shopping, for even a small household, is a serious and laborious task. Some men will laugh at such a statement; but all women understand how real the labor is, and what far-seeing judgment is necessary in order to make the appropriation at hand do the utmost in replenishing the household supplies, and making the best possible effect in dressing the family for the new season.

The chiefest effort of the *Wanamaker Store* is to make this shopping task as easy and pleasant as possible for women. Here under one roof we gather all that can be found by the tiresome shopping in a half-dozen other stores. This is not mere braggadocio—test it by the displays of dresses and wraps for women and girls; by the millinery; by the new French neckwear for women; by the dainty French lingerie; by the new dress fabrics; by the table linens; by the chinaware. All that comes from abroad, in lines where a few specimens usually serve even good stores, we bring in large and almost prodigal variety. This is done with the determined purpose that those who have seen all that Wanamaker's can show have no more that is essential to see elsewhere, as well as having seen very much of the most select beauty that is to be found nowhere else in America.

This simplifies shopping and makes it easy and satisfying.

The total absence of risk and worry—the impossibility of finding unworthy or out-of-date goods at Wanamaker's, as well as the assurance that what you do buy that happens to seem less desirable when you get it home than it did when selected, is returnable without question or comment—makes Wanamaker's doubly desirable for easy, safe and satisfying shopping.

Fall stocks are ready to repletion with everything in the realm of dress for men, women and children—everything for the beauty and comfort of the home. The good and best in abundance—the unworthy not at all—and fairest, lowest prices always.

Tailor-made SUITS and SKIRTS

This has been a year of wonderful accomplishment in ready-made dress for women. The Wanamaker display to-day is a most convincing illustration of wonderful advancement in tailoring effort. Manufacturers have grown braver—they have cast their fortunes on your confidence; but not without the broadest display of worthiness—of artistic merit, that ever came from their hands. As they grow braver, and their products grow larger, the cost of the goods grows lower and lower. Cause and effect. Let one line of skirts illustrate the values possible this season. These:

Handsome nine-gored Skirts of fine black cheviot serge, beautifully tailored, and sumptuously lined with black taffeta silk. Price, $9.75.

Of the new Suits these seem to deserve more particular mention to-day:

At $18—Blouse suits of camel's-hair mixtures, in tan and Oxford; stylish skirt.

At $28.50—Double-breasted blouse suits of covert, in tan and blue; silk faced revers; skirt beautifully trimmed with tailor strapping.

Second floor, Broadway.

At $30—Fly-front suits of elegant broadcloths, in black; lined throughout with taffeta.

At $45 and $48—Suits of broadcloth, in black, navy blue and castor; handsomely tailored and all silk lined; fly-front styles.

Women's JACKETS
A Half Dozen American Kinds

Here's a group of newcomers that are presented for the first time. Not distinguished foreigners, this time. But still distinguished. For though made in our own country they're among the handsomest garments produced here at home. And Europe can furnish us with nothing in either quality or general attractiveness superior to these, to sell at such moderate prices:

$10—Of black kersey; fly-front; velvet collar; small hip pocket; lined with satin.

$13.50—Of black or blue boucle; double revers of stitched satin; velvet collar.

$15—Of black frieze; fly-front; double-breasted effect; high flaring collar having stitched velvet back; turnover cuffs of velvet.

Second floor, Broadway.

$15—Of black frieze; tight fitting; double breasted; collar and revers of broadcloth; closely stitched; lined with satin.

$18—Of black kersey; military style; edging of Persian lamb; lined with satin; finished with braid.

$20—Of tan or black kersey; double-breasted; showing 6 pearl buttons; lined with same color satin.

FALL PETTICOATS
New, Attractive, Durable, Inexpensive

There's a splendid showing of silk petticoats here. You'll be interested in that, of course. But all the prettiness in the garments is not confined to them alone. Some very effective petticoats have been produced from the humbler materials—the sateens and moreens that so closely resemble the more costly fabrics. The making of these inexpensive sorts is a close copy of those of silk.

Black sateen petticoats at $1 to $3.75; of colored sateen at $1.75 to $3.25; of black moreen at $3.25 to $4.75; of black mohair at $1.75 to $5.50.

There's still lively demand for the petticoats of "Neva lining" at $1. Wonderfully like silk in appearance, and much stronger. Also for those of black sateen at same price. Two styles of each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's GLOVES

The "*Princess May*" Gloves ready, in all the fall shades. Soft new skins, and *real kidskins*, carefully selected, most skillfully made—the best gloves in the world at their price—

one dollar a pair

In tans, modes, reds, browns, pearl, beaver, cream, white and black.

New Mocha Gloves, in tans, gray and black, $1 and $1.50 a pair.

Silk-lined Mocha Gloves, in grays and black, $1.50.

Two-clasp lambskin gloves, in modes, tans, pearls, grays and white at 65c.

Tenth street.

White LAWN APRONS
Bargains in Wholly New Styles

There's a large quantity of them. Had to take all the owner had in order to get them so cheaply. But there won't be too many for us to handle, once the exceptional values become generally known. The lawns from which they are made are all very good quality. The styles of cut and trimming are all new. Three groups at these prices:

15c—White lawns; deep hem; wide strings. Good value at 20c.

18c—White lawns; deep hem; three wide plaits; wide sash. Value 25c.

35c—Three styles; with bibs; or deep hem with 1 or 2 rows of embroidery insertion; or with deep hem neatly hemstitched. All with wide sash. Value 50c and 65c.

Maids' caps, 6c, 10c, 12c to 35c. Nurses' caps, 15c, 20c, 25c to 75c.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Stylish and *Comfortable* Fall CLOTHES for Men

Ready-made clothes that are as handsome as custom-made—smart, perfect-fitting suits or overcoats to buy this morning and wear to-night. This suggests what the man in a hurry can find at Wanamaker's.

We have the finest woolens, in the latest patterns, made up into our best suits; and we have carefully selected pure wool fabrics in the lowest-priced suits in this store. There is no risk anywhere—there are no make-believes of cotton mixtures or shoddy wools. Wanamaker clothing has won its reputation on the solid honesty of materials and the superb workmanship that puts it together. A reputation that has grown to be national during the last forty years has come only from keeping far to the front in the making of best clothes for men at the lowest possible prices. Quality first—then price; satisfaction, good looks and good service always.

The handsomest styles we have ever shown are here this season—clothes worthy of the best-dressed men of New York.

Have you learned about Wanamaker clothing yet? Let's get acquainted. Here is a hint of clothes to make it worth your while:

Men's Suits—

Men's suits of attractive striped cheviots, with the handsome new military sack coat and double-breasted vest, in various grades, $15 to $25 a suit.

Black cheviot sack suits for business wear. Good, all-wool suits, with black satin-lined shoulders and plaid body lining, at $10.

Black cheviot sack suits, made of the best wearing fabric ever shown for business; serge lined and extra strong, at $12.

Better qualities up to $22.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fall Top Coats—

Of covert cloths; lined with all-wool serge; satin sleeve linings, $12.

Same goods, lined throughout with pure silk, at $15.

Of better goods, silk lined, up to $30.

Of Oxford cheviots, serge lined with velvet collars, at $8.50.

One of the most serviceable top coats shown this season is of dark gray serge. Price $12.

Of black unfinished worsted; silk lined to edge; a most remarkable value, at $15.

Silk-lined Oxford cheviot top coats, at $20 to $30.

The Raglan coat is shown in Oxford cheviots, at $15 to $30.

Fall CLOTHES *for the Boys*

The same rigid scrutiny of fabrics, the same smart tailoring for boys' clothing as for men's. Styles that have the boyish grace with the manly finish. Beautiful suits for the little fellows; strong, sturdy suits for the older boys—the practical and the novel—a splendid collection of boy's clothes that is not matched anywhere—that no parents of boys can afford to miss seeing.

Russian blouse suits with bloomer trousers; a very popular style, and handsome—in army blue and brown serges; sizes for 3 to 8 years, at $7.50 a suit. In navy blue and brown, with white leather belts, at $8.50.

Very swell Russian blouse suits, made of rough-faced serge in red and brown; shields trimmed with silk braid; bloomer trousers; sizes for 3 to 8 years, at $9.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handsome Russian Overcoats for boys of 3 to 7 years; made of rough-faced fabrics; colors, red, blue and green; with black patent leather belts, at $8.50.

Sailor Suits for boys of 3 to 12 years, in most complete variety. All the latest styles of trimmings.

Of rough and smooth-faced serges, in blue; trimmed with 9 rows of silk soutache, at $5 a suit.

Better grades up to $12.

The New HANDKERCHIEFS
Large Quantities Now Arriving from Europe

Come any time, now, and come with "great expectations." The first fruits of our labors, begun six months ago, are now awaiting your viewing, and choosing. We go to Europe in early spring and place orders for handkerchiefs for fall selling and holidays. Very large orders, too, you may be sure. So enormous that manufacturers are quite willing to accede to the strict conditions we name regarding quality and price. We won't buy a handkerchief with a thread of cotton in it, no matter how good it may look. Our Public wants pure linen handkerchiefs only, and we furnish them, by means of our liberal ordering, at less than usual prices.

From St. Gall we bring embroidered handkerchiefs—beautiful goods though made by machine. Some hemstitched, some scalloped, and others that are elegantly trimmed with lace.

From Belfast come the fine hand-embroidered goods. Patient Irish peasants competing with merciless Swiss machines. Initials are the forte of these skillful needlewomen. We show a wide assortment.

From Paris—the finest flax that the clever French can weave and embroider. The new in color combinations is their chief study. The collection of Paris handkerchiefs here is most interesting.

For men the prices of the Plain White Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs are: 12½c each for one pure linen kind; 16c next finer; and then 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, and so on up to $6.50 each.

For women, 5c each for the least expensive grade; 10c each or $1 a dozen for the next better quality; 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, and so on up to $2.50 each.

Broadway.

Large Selling Here Every Day in HOUSEFURNISHINGS

It may be well for you to note your needs for kitchen and pantry and about the house generally, and then acquaint yourself with the offerings of this sale. Your purchases during its continuance will require but little more than half the outlay that such goods usually cost. Some of the articles are less than half price. None is more than a two-thirds price. Witness:

Dial Scales, weigh from 1 oz. to 24 lbs., 95c
Galvanized Garbage Pails, with covers, 45c
Sugar Canisters, 7 lbs., 12c
Wash Boilers, copper bottoms, 75c
Galvanized Coal Hods, 25c
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c
Japanned Chamber Pails, 20c
Egg Poachers, 10c Corkscrews, 5c
Step Ladders, 5 ft., 45c Spice Sets, 10c
Pantry Tables, with drawer, for flour, $2.85
Chamois Skins, 8c Market Baskets, 25c
Basting Spoons, 14 inches, 4c
Clothes Lines, 50 feet, 10c
Dust Brushes, 10c Dust Pans, 5c

Granite Enamelled Ware—

Milk Kettles, 3 qts., 25c
Funnels, 2 pts., 15c Wash Basins, 10c
Dippers, long handles, 10c Scoops, 10c
Coffee Boilers, 8 qts., 50c
Measures, ½ gallon, 15c Soap Dishes, 10c
Coffee Pots, 1 qt., 15c Drinking Cups, 5c
Covered Buckets, 2 qts., 15c
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 30c
Pitchers, 25c Chambers, 20c

Basement.

Women's Gymnasium SUITS

It was always necessary up until a little while ago, to call in the services of a dressmaker for a costume of this kind. Then, generally, the results were far from satisfactory. The dressmaker, being new to the task, failed to fit properly, and the trimming attempts were often crude and unattractive. These ready-to-put-on suits are different. You'll find little to criticize in them:

$4.75—Of navy blue flannel; buttoned in front; short sleeves; finished with black braid.

$5.50—Of navy blue flannel; sailor collar, shield and cuffs of red; trimmed with blue braid.

$6.50—Of serge; sailor collar; pointed scallops in front; prettily trimmed with wide red soutache braid.

$8—Of fine French serge; coat collar with revers; shield with high standing collar; finished with black braid.

Second floor, Broadway.

Browsing Among the Brand-new BOOKS

Much interest now centers in that part of the book store devoted to new publications. September has already been most prolific in both works of excellent fiction and on the various topics now engaging the public mind. Before the end of the month a harvest will have been garnered that will be a source of delight to book-lovers from everywhere. All the recent successful novels are here, of course. Here are some of the newer books hat bid for public favor, many of which will doubtless soon attain quite as much as their immediate predecessors:

Fiction, $1 each—

Mistress Penwick. Dutton Payne.
The Maid of Maiden Lane. Sequel to "Bow of Orange Ribbon." Amelia E. Barr.
The Master Christian. Marie Corelli.
Robert Orange. John Oliver Hobbes.
Patroon Van Volkenberg. A Tale of Manhattan, 1699. Henry T. Stephenson.
The Cardinal's Snuff Box. Henry Harland.
A Friend of Cæsar. William Stearns Davis.
A Royal Enchantress. Leo Charles Dessar.
Edward Barry, South Sea Pearler. Louis Becke.
God, the King, My Brother. Mary F. Nixon.
A Georgian Actress. Pauline Bradford Mackie.
Afield and Afloat. Frank R. Stockton.
The Gateless Barrier. Lucas Malet.
Sons of the Morning. Eden Phillpotts.
With Hoops of Steel. Florence F. Kelly.

Miscellaneous—

Oliver Cromwell. Gov. Theo. Roosevelt. $1.50.
The Wall Street Point of View. Henry Clews. $1.
Paul of Tarsus. Robert Bird. $1.50.
Napoleon III. at the Height of His Power. Imbert de Saint-Amand. $1.10.
Contemporary American Composers. Rupert Hughes. $1.
The Book of the All-round Angler. John Bickerdyke. $1.65.
The Boers in War. H. C. Hillegas. $1.10.
The Complete Palmist. "Niblo"—illustrated. $1.10.
Sport in War. Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell. 90c.
Hypnotism in Mental and Moral Cure. John D. Quackenbos. 90c.
Conversations with Prince Bismarck. Collected by Heinrich von Poschinger. $1.10.
Russia Against India. Archibald R. Colquhoun. $1.10.

Book Store, Ninth street.

Imported COATS For Children

We have brought quite an interesting collection of coats for girls from abroad this season. This quite out of the usual. True, American makers, as a rule, far exceed the foreign makers in children's garments; but we found some styles that were particularly attractive, and different from those shown on this side; and we brought them for mothers who like exclusive things for their girls, as well as for themselves. A hint of two of the modest priced sorts:

$20—Box-plaited coat of red Kersey, with scalloped yoke, stitched with white, and trimmed with gilt buttons; collar and cuffs of velvet.

$22—Stylish full-length plaited coat of blue Kersey, with collar, revers and cuffs of gray fox.

Both are for girls of ten years. There are no two alike in the entire collection—each style is particularly fitted for the size in which it is made.

Second floor, Broadway.

An Opportune Offering of ORIENTAL GOODS

The Japanese store moves many of its holdings to the centre aisle of the main floor to-day. They're expecting large quantities of new bric-a-brac from far Eastern countries, and space is at a premium. Hence the radical reductions in price on various vases, bronzes, jardinieres, and so on—just at the time when the fall fixings create a demand for those things of ornamental nature. There's a wide range of choice among the Chinese and Japanese vases—25c to $45. Every price is at least a third below regular prices—many are fully a half below. Under *our* regular prices—they're lower than those of other dealers generally in this line.

Bronzes in wide variety, too, at a quarter to a third under value. And Cloissonne vases and Koros at proportionate reductions.

Jardinieres, lacquer trays, and numerous odds-and-ends in fancy dishes, pin trays, bonbon dishes, and so on, all at very little prices.

Main aisle.

Photograph FRAMES
New Designs in Brass and Leather

Many kinds in this wholly new collection, especially of those of brass. In leather, too, there are some handsome imported frames. And of hand-painted silk. Moderate prices throughout the wide assortment:

Brass Florentine frames, cabinet size, oval and square, at 50c each.

Brass frames; cabinet size in square shape, colonial gold, at 50c; miniature sizes, single and double, at 50c; miniature sizes, single, at 25c.

Double frames, cabinet, at $1.50.

Broadway.

Carbonette sizes at $1.

Petite card and cabinet size gilt frames on stands, at 50c and 75c.

Flowered silk, hand-painted screen frames, oval cabinet, at $1.

Imported frames in morocco with gilt inlay, at $1.75.

A New *Chocolate* CANDY

You know and probably love the good old chocolate-covered nougat, marshmallows and mixed chocolates—most people do; but you would like something new. Some piquant, delicious departure, with a new zest to the old chocolate flavor.

Here it is?

We shan't tell you just how it is made. There is a rich fruity flavor and the crunching of rich kernels—a combination that promises to make it the future favorite of all the chocolates. Ought to be much more; but it goes on sale, like our other special candies, at

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue.
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STANCHFIELD ON TRUSTS

Declares the Democratic Party Will Strive to Destroy Them.

The Candidate for Governor Enthusiastically Greeted at an Anti-Trust League Meeting.

John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, opened his campaign in this city amid scenes of as great enthusiasm as a contracted hall would allow at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League, in the old Revere House, Broadway and Houston Street, yesterday at noon.

The room was crowded to its fullest capacity while the meeting was at its height, and even before. Mr. Stanchfield had great difficulty in forcing his way from the street to the platform in the rear. Many who came did not enter at all, but waited on the sidewalk for a glimpse of the candidate. There was a repetition of the great burst of applause which greeted Mr. Stanchfield as he entered the hall when he was presented to the meeting by Chairman Henry Walker.

"There are two underlying principles that are clear and lucid in the matter of the trusts," Mr. Stanchfield said, in beginning. "In the first place, the fact has been amply demonstrated that the trusts raise the prices of what the vast majority of people need to buy, and at the same time gradually force down the price of that which the majority of people have to sell. When these two aphorisms are coupled, it garners in a nutshell the evils of the trusts.

After declaring that wages have been reduced and work made scarcer through the agency of great combinations, Mr. Stanchfield continued:

"It is a deplorable fact that building materials, and what we wear, the necessaries of life, articles manufactured in this country, are shipped to England and sold there at from 20 to 40 per cent. less than the price which Americans are forced to pay for the same thing."

Blacklisting by railroads next received the candidate's attention, and he declared it to be a contemptible thing that not only the laboring men employed on railroads were liable to the blacklist, but that it had been so far extended by the trusts as to reach even commercial travelers.

"You assert that the trust is an enemy!" he exclaimed. "So do I, and I assure you that the Democratic Party will leave nothing undone to demolish every vestige of the trusts in existence, and that no individual shall stand in the way of its efforts.

"When a big strike takes place in the ranks of labor, and the men go out to fight a bitter battle for their rights, and picket and patrol posts to restrain other men from taking their places, the trusts begin government by injunction. I claim that this same injunction process which is brought to the relief of big concerns should also be invoked to restrain and prevent them in the same manner. Suppose that the hundreds of trusts which embrace every industry in this land, with a capital of twice what their plants cost were—"

The sentence was never finished, for at that minute a blinding white glare shot through the dingy hall just a few feet before the speaker, and a dull roar and rolling column of smoke told that the opportunity had arrived for the flash-light camera "fiend."

Those nearest the photographer were much startled, and Mr. Stanchfield himself jumped several inches in the air. Then he said:

"I confess that I don't possess the courage that Gov. Roosevelt is alleged to have shown during his charge up San Juan Hill, so please let me know when you're going to do that again." He continued:

"If these consolidations are paying such large dividends to stockholders, it requires no prophetic eye to see that the 100 trusts will eventually consolidate into fifty, and this eventually will result in some individual financier gathering in the reins and controlling the vast interests of American industry. There should be laws in this State whereby the Attorney General, on the complaint of any citizen, could institute suits by injunction to restrain the trusts. To-day the trusts can give bonds if they are restrained in any course and go right ahead and their cases are given preference in the courts.

"Could Alexander Hamilton have lived to see this day, that astute and honorable man would have realized the achievement of his every ambition. In his time he stood for a strong Federal, centralized Government, supported by United States banks and a great standing army. But the people won in those days as they are bound to win at this day. The dollar can never defeat the man when a principle is at stake that affects the interests of the great masses of the people."

The rest of the time was occupied by Congressman Martin H. Glen of Albany, who spoke in a humorous vein.

VIEW OF GOV. SMITH.

Bryan Ought to Win, Says Maryland's Chief Executive.

Gov. John Walter Smith of Maryland is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is a gold Democrat. Asked yesterday whether he was a candidate for the United States Senatorship in the event of the election of a Democratic Legislature in that State, he replied:

"I am not a candidate for any office. I am not taking any active part in the campaign."

"What of the general outlook, Governor?"

"Bryan ought to win," he replied.

"Do you think he will win?"

"I say I think he ought to win. You can't tell in September what may happen in November."

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS MEET.

Preliminary Session of State Convention at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—The Democratic State Convention, the call for which provided for the nomination of candidates for the various State offices, the choice of National Electors, and the election of members of a new State Central Committee, assembled at the Coliseum here to-night.

To-night's preliminary session marked an innovation in the Democratic Convention customs and for the first time the Democrats followed the example of their Republican rivals and by means of a night session, devoted solely to preliminaries, paved the way for the prompt and speedy transaction of the real business of the convention. To-night the Bronson men are all confidence, while the supporters of Cary devoted themselves to work so earnestly as to indicate that the mention of his name as a candidate was much more than mere talk.

It is rumored to-night that there may develop a contest over the platform to be adopted to-morrow. Investigation of the report, resulted in the information that a conference was held this afternoon, with Robert J. Vance of New Britain as a leading spirit. It was stated that the result of the conference, if there was any would be made known in the convention to-morrow.

UTAH SENATOR APPOINTED.

Acting Governor, in Gov. Wells's Absence, Names a Democrat—Makes Another Appointment.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 20.—While Gov. Wells and Secretary of State Hammond were in Idaho last night to meet Gov. Roosevelt and escort him to this city, Judge O. W. Powers of Salt Lake, a Democrat, was appointed United States Senator. The appointment was made by Aquila Nebeker, President of the Senate, who is Acting Governor, according to the Constitution. It was signed a little while before midnight, at which time the train bearing Gov. Wells was expected to cross the line into Utah.

The last Legislature was Democratic, although the State officers are Republican. There was a bitter fight for the Senatorship between A. W. McCune of Salt Lake and Congressman W. H. King. An adjournment was taken without breaking the deadlock. The seat has remained vacant.

Mr. Nebeker consulted a lawyer, and was told he had power to make the appointment. He accordingly did so. The State seal was locked up, and could not be obtained, but Mr. Nebeker's legal advisers maintained his action was valid. The appointment was drawn carefully in legal form, signed, and witnessed.

Senator Nebeker said to-day that he had not been officially notified that Gov. Wells was in Utah, and until so notified he would institute all the reforms that ought to be enforced under a Democratic administration. Judge Powers, the Senatorial appointee, had the appointment signed by Nebeker as Acting Governor, but no certificate had been issued at the office of the Secretary of State.

Nebeker has also deposed the chief of staff of the militia and made a new appointment. The appointments made by Nebeker may require some official action by Gov. Wells when he reaches the city. Many people look upon it as a political joke.

Judge Powers, when asked whether his appointment as United States Senator by Acting Governor Nebeker was intended as a practical joke, or was to be taken in seriousness, replied emphatically that it was serious in every sense of the word and calculated to teach the Governor and Secretary of State that they could not both leave Utah at the same time without taking the consequences.

"There can be no question," said he, "as to Senator Nebeker's power to perform the duties pertaining to the Governor's office during the absence of those two officials. As to whether or not a Governor or Acting Governor has the right to appoint a United States Senator, that is a case that has been decided both ways by the United States Senate—in the Quay case adversely by one vote only.

"Whether I shall be recognized by the United States Senate as the junior member from Utah I cannot say. However, I propose to make a fight for the place and stand by my rights. I intend to take no chances at all, and will immediately file my resignation as Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket with the State Democratic Committee. This will leave me free and unhampered to make the contest which I presume I will be obliged to make."

Nothing has been yet heard from Gov. Wells, who is supposed to have reached Brigham City at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT.—Second District, N. D. Sperry, (Rep.)

COLORADO.—First District, Robert W. Bonyng, (Rep.) Second District, H. M. Hogg, (Rep.)

MICHIGAN.—Eighth District, W. R. Burt, (Dem.)

NEW JERSEY.—Fourth District, H. B. Hen, (Rep.)

NEW YORK.—Twentieth District, G. H. Southwick, (Rep.).; Twenty-third District, Charles A. Burke, (Dem.), Twenty-sixth District, M. B. Ferris, (Dem.).

PENNSYLVANIA.—First District, M. F. Doyle, (Dem.) Second District, W. E. Hooper, (Dem.) Third District, William McAleer, (Dem.) Fourth District, P. J. Hughes, (Dem.) Fifth District, Samuel B. Carter, (Dem.)

Nelson Will Run for Congress.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Mayor Frank J. Nelson of Hornellsville has reconsidered his declination of the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Twenty-ninth District, and will run against Congressman Gillet.

Senatorial Candidates.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.—Henry P. Clawson. (Dem.)

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.—James B. McEwan, (Rep.)

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT. — George C. Broome, (Dem.)

SAYS BOER ARMY IS SCATTERED

Roberts Says Nothing Is Left of Force at Komati Except a Few Marauding Bands.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Lord Roberts cables from Nelspruit, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay Railroad, not far from Komati Poort, the frontier station, under date of Sept. 19, as follows:

"Of the 3,000 Boers who retreated from Komati Poort before the British advance from Machadodorp 700 have entered Portuguese territory, others have deserted in various directions, and the balance are reported to have crossed the Komati River and to be occupying spurs of the Lebombo Mountain, south of the railway.

"A general tumult seems to have occurred when they recognized the hopelessness of their cause. Their Long Toms and field guns have been destroyed, and nothing is left of the Boer Army but a few marauding bands. Kelly-Kenny is dealing with one of these, which occupies a position at Doornberg."

ELECTION MANIFESTOES ISSUED.

Chamberlain Says Boers Forced the War on Him—Balfour's Idea.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The manifesto of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies and member of Parliament for West Birmingham, was issued to his constituents to-night. He says:

"Our opponents assert that we deliberately provoked a war for which we had made no preparation. The first statement is untrue and the second is greatly exaggerated. The war was forced on us by a sudden invasion, while the negotiations, conducted with the greatest moderation on our part, were proceeding."

Mr. Chamberlain then reviews the causes of the war briefly and the "immense and successful exertions of the War Office" at considerable length. In conclusion he declares that to return the Unionists to power would mean to conserve the fruits of victory, which otherwise would be thrown away.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, in the course of his manifesto to the electors of East Lothian and Ross-shire, says that the Boers base a hope that the war in South Africa may be fruitless to the victors on the possible advent of the Home Rulers to power.

THE PLOT AGAINST ROBERTS.

Only Foreigners Not Vouched for by Consuls Were Expelled.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The War Office has issued a lengthy report from Lord Roberts on the subject of the Johannesburg plot to overpower the garrison and murder British officers and the deportation of foreigners. After reiterating the known facts of the plot, the British Commander in Chief in South Africa says:

"Consuls of America, Germany, France, and Sweden, subjects of which nations were arrested, met and fully discussed the case with the British officials. The interview was most satisfactory. The Consuls entirely concurred with the British action and promised every assistance."

Lord Roberts adds that he forthwith ordered the deportation of all foreigners arrested in connection with the plot for whose behavior their respective Consuls could not vouch. Otherwise, very few foreigners were deported, except employes of the Netherlands Railroad, who refused to work for the British and actively participated in the war.

HOLLAND'S OFFER TO KRUEGER.

Premier Tells Why It Was Made—British Will Not Try to Interfere.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—In the Upper Chamber of the States General to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. W. H. de Beaufort, (also Premier,) replying to an interpellation, said the Government of the Netherlands had informed Great Britain that compensation would be demanded for the expulsion from the Transvaal of employes of the Netherlands Railroad.

Regarding the offer of a Netherlands warship to convey Mr. Krüger from Lorenzo Marques to Europe, Dr. de Beaufort said the Netherlands Government made the proposition when it learned that Mr. Krüger desired to visit Europe for the benefit of his health. Simultaneously with making the offer, Dr. de Beaufort continued, the Government of the Netherlands informed Great Britain of the action taken, and the latter, in thanking the Netherlands for the information, declared the British Government had no intention to interfere with Mr. Krüger's projected journey.

Regarding China, Dr. de Beaufort said the Dutch commander had been notified to abstain from all military action.

PERIM, Sept. 20.—The Dutch cruiser Gelderland is going to Delagoa Bay in order to take on board Mr. Krüger and convey him to Holland.

OFFERS FOR MINING RIGHTS.

Those Already Received Will Pay Large Part of Cost of War.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Standard this morning says it understands that the British Government has already received offers for underground mining rights in the Transvaal which will go a long way toward meeting the cost of the war.

Germans Warned Against Transvaal.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The Kreuz Zeitung prints a letter from the Transvaal, warning Germans against emigrating thither.

IN DOUBT ABOUT CONGRESS

Representative Babcock Says Republicans Must Fight Hard.

Confronted Now by a Solid Southern Delegation—Gains in the North Absolutely Necessary.

Congressman J. W. Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, who is in the city, while confident of the re-election of President McKinley, is not altogether sanguine that the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will satisfy the Republicans.

"I have no doubt," said Congressman Babcock to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, "of the re-election of President McKinley.

"But, to secure a Republican majority in the next lower house of Congress, hard work is necessary. The Democrats are making great efforts to secure control of the next House, and are working like beavers in many of the close and doubtful districts.

"But we are also bestirring ourselves, and hope and expect to carry the next House, though by a very small margin.

"One reason why it will be a hard struggle for the Republicans to come out ahead in the Congressional elections is that in ten of the Southern States, owing to the new local laws, the Republicans can make no contest whatever, and we must expect a solid Democratic delegation of about 100 from that section and to lose what few districts we now have there.

"To offset this the Republicans must make gains in the North, but this will be difficult because most of the seats from this section are held by Republicans, except in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. From these States there are more than forty Democrats in the present Congress.

"We must make inroads into this phalanx to counterbalance the new solid South with which we are confronted. We expect to make gains here and also in Missouri. I believe we shall hold our own in what are generally called the border States.

"It is evident that the Republicans must stand shoulder to shoulder in this campaign and every vote in order to win a complete victory. It would be a great misfortune if President McKinley should begin his second term with the handicap of a Democratic House of Representatives.

"I am not a rainbow-chaser, but I really believe the Republicans have an excellent chance to carry Missouri. I am familiar with the State, and all advices are of the most encouraging character."

Mr. Babcock expressed great satisfaction with the reports of the great improvement in the physical and mental condition of Congressman C. A. Boutelle of Maine. The latter is rapidly recovering, and will certainly be in his seat when Congress reconvenes in December.

When Congressman Babcock left THE TIMES reporter he was greeted by Thomas Coakley, one of the officials of the Board of Aldermen, who was for years a doorkeeper in Congress.

"Who's that?" inquired Councilman Eugene Wise, who was with Coakley.

"That's Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin," replied Coakley.

"What is he here for?" Mr. Wise asked.

"Why, he wants to get some Republican Congressmen in Greater New York," answered Coakley.

"Well, he need waste no time here," was Wise's reply, "for he won't get one."

Then Mr. Wise turned to John B. Stanchfield, who was passing the hotel, and secured from him a promise to address a meeting in Harlem, irrespective of any appointments made by the State or National Committee.

MR. ODELL'S VISITORS.

Chairman of County Committees Report—Mr. Black to Speak—Not Alarmed at Bryan's Coming.

It was a busy day at Republican State Headquarters yesterday, and the encouraging reports received from nearly every county placed Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., in more than his customary good humor.

Among the Chairmen of county committees who put in an appearance were John F. Connor of Livingston, J. T. Larmouth of Chautauqua, John A. Merritt of Niagara, A. M. Wellman of Allegany, F. N. Petrie of Herkimer, N. L. Miller of Cortland, E. H. Thomson of Cayuga, R. S. Johnson of Oneida, E. R. Ford of Otsego, F. M. Cole of Greene, Ray B. Smith of Onondaga, George Smith of Ulster, and William Wood of Putnam.

These men brought the most encouraging intelligence. They fortified their reports with documentary evidence.

Mr. Odell's attention was called to the fact that Mr. Bryan is coming to this State, and he was asked what would be done to counteract his work here.

"Oh," replied Mr. Odell, "we will give that matter consideration very shortly. There is no cause for alarm."

Other callers on Mr. Odell were Messrs. Reynolds and Spalding of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee. While they were in no urgent need of speakers and were satisfied that the McKinley Electors would have at least 100,000 plurality in the Bay State, they wanted some orators from New York.

A matter that pleased Chairman Odell greatly was the announcement by Abraham Gruber that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black will take the stump for the Republican ticket. He will make five speeches in October, and the first of these will be at Cooper Union or Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Odell had a long conference with Senator Platt last night, but neither would talk of the matters discussed.

SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Mr. Manley Believes that Republicans Will Carry the State.

"Mr. Croker and others," said Joseph H. Manley of Maine at Republican National Headquarters yesterday, "are said to be doing a great deal of betting.

"Now, I am not much of a speculator," he continued, as he placed a large rubber band around a pile of letters, "but all of these missives are from people in Missouri. And the information they convey is of the most satisfactory character. I really believe the McKinley Electors will be chosen there and that the Republican State ticket will be elected. I don't know but that I could be induced to back my opinion with money at reasonable odds.

"I notice that ex-Gov. Stone says it is a bluff on our part to claim Missouri, and we hope he will remain of that mind. There is a more marked upheaval among the voters of Missouri than there is in Colorado, even, and every indication points to the carrying of Missouri by the Republicans. We believe we have a great surprise in store for the Democrats of Missouri. The State has prospered greatly for the past three years and has grown rapidly in material wealth. Immigration has also greatly helped the Republicans there, and the majority of the young men are tending toward Republicanism. There is general disgust throughout the entire State with the present Democratic Governor."

GEN. GREENE TO AUSTRIANS.

His View of the Conditions Existing in the Philippines.

Under the auspices of the Austro-Hungarian Republican League at its headquarters at 126 Second Avenue, there was held last night a big meeting at which the issues of the State and National campaigns were discussed. The meeting was called to order by Dr. E. Mark, the President of the league.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, was received with considerable applause. Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, also spoke. In part, he said:

"This is the land of the free. If it is not, why did you come here? You came here in pursuit of advancement and that liberty which, doubtless, was denied you at home. Do you want to go back? [Cries of 'No! No!'] Did any of you find an imperialist here? If you did, I would like you to point him out to me.

"The matter is put forward to-day as a pretense for office. It is a high-sounding term. I want you all to read McKinley's letter of acceptance, and the report of the commission showing the condition of affairs to-day in the Philippines. I have been there myself, and know something of the condition of affairs there. The talk of establishing a stable government there under existing conditions is impossible. Bryan says it is easy—the simplest thing in the world to give them stable government, and then protect them from the foreign powers. Any one who says that we can do with the Philippines as we did politically with the Cubans shows ignorance of the entire situation. You put Aguinaldo in power and withdraw the United States troops and you will have more warfare in the next six months than occurred in the last five years of Spain's domination."

CLAIMS OF REPUBLICANS.

Their Hopes of Increasing the Majority in State Senate.

The Republicans are very sanguine of materially increasing their majority in the State Senate. In the present Legislature the Republicans have twenty-seven of the fifty Senators.

The Republican managers believe that they have good reason to claim that they will redeem the First, Ninth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Districts. These are now represented respectively by John L. Havens, Joseph Wagner, Richard H. Mitchell, William J. Graney, Jacob Rice, Curtis N. Douglas, Frank M. Boyce, William F. Mackey, and Samuel J. Ramsperger.

James B. McEwan, who has long been a member of Assembly, was yesterday nominated for Senator in the Albany district, where Senator Douglas will not accept a renomination.

Senator Horace White will be renominated at the convention in Syracuse next Tuesday.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Republicans Indorse the State Ticket—Gen. Greene Speaks.

The Republican County Committee met last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum on East Thirty-fourth Street. Gen. Greene presided, with George R. Manchester as Secretary.

George W. Wanmaker presented resolutions ratifying the Saratoga platform and nominations. Several seconding speeches were made. Resolutions of sympathy concerning the death of State Controller W. J. Morgan were adopted and the committee adjourned.

After the meeting Gen. Greene proceeded to 126 Second Avenue and made a speech at the formal opening of the rooms of the Austro-Hungarian Club. Then he attended a banquet at the Café Boulevard.

PRESIDENT ON THE STUMP.

Rumor that Senator Hanna Will Try to Induce Him to Speak in the West.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—It is possible that President McKinley will make several speeches in the West before the close of the present campaign, and to induce him to promise to do so is one of the objects of a visit which Senator Hanna will make to Canton, Ohio.

"The subject has not been discussed extensively," said Vice Chairman Payne today, "but that it would be a wise thing for Mr. McKinley to do is beyond question. The people of Chicago were disappointed that he could not visit this city during the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment, and he could make amends in no more graceful way than by coming here now or at an early date."

Senator Hanna has made no public utterance regarding his alleged intention of trying to bring the President out.

Princeton Students' Club.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—A large crowd of students gathered in Dickinson Hall to-night and organized a college Republican club. Much enthusiasm was shown at the meeting. The following officers were elected: President—Francis Hall, 1901, Harrisburg, Penn.; Vice President—Franklin E. Fort, 1901, East Orange, N. J., son of Judge Franklin Fort; Secretary—Edgar Roe, 1902, Evanston, Ill.; Treasurer—Gaylor R. Hawkins, 1902, Indianapolis, Ind. The club will send out campaign speakers in the vicinity of Princeton.

Nominations in Westchester.

The Democrats of Westchester County held their convention yesterday at White Plains and nominated James F. Dunn of Yonkers for Sheriff, Farrington M. Thompson of White Plains for Surrogate, and Dr. James C. Loewenstein of Rye for Coroner.

Industrial Commission Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Industrial Commission has unanimously selected Prof. E. Dana Durand, late of the Leland Stanford University, California, as Secretary of the commission, vice William E. Sackett of New Jersey, whose services have been discontinued. The change takes effect immediately. The university has given Prof. Durand leave of absence to serve with the commission. He is well known as an expert in digesting and indexing and has done this work in connection with the transportation and other reports of the commission.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—R. Hatta, Tokio, Japan; Rear Admiral R. W. Stemble, United States Navy; Col. A. M. Shook, Nashville; E. A. Hitchcock, Washington.

GRAND—Capt. F. P. Morgan, Washington.

GRAND UNION—M. Kincaid, Honolulu.

HOFFMAN—Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL—W. M. Wallace, United States Army; State Senator Myer Nussbaum, Albany; L. H. Frick, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Col. W. V. Richards, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Col. A. S. Jordan, United States Army; George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. J. C. Sanford, United States Army; Sir Thomas Wright, Leicester, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, Mons, Company, Lacrosse, Wis.; S. W. Anderson, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, Mildrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Cohen Brothers' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Cohen, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fisher, jewelry and fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; F. L. Rusbush, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. P. Calhoun, notions, 258 Church Street.
Euwers, J. N. Sons Co., Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwers, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Victoria.
Frank, A., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Frank, trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, notions; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.
Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; E. M. Frank, notions, furnishing goods, and jewelry; Hotel Marlborough.
Foster & Post, Saginaw, Mich.; C. C. Foster, dry goods; 277 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hartman, P. T., Lyons, N. Y., dry goods; S. H. Lyons, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. J. Gannon, notions; Hotel Albert.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; M. Levy, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.
Lanham & Sons, Rome, Ga.; J. H. Lanham, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. H. Short, notions, dress goods and housefurnishing goods; 79 Leonard Street; Albemarle Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. McCollester, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rothchild, white goods, millinery, ribbons, ladies' and infants' wear; 422 West Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Reinhard, S. Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. B. Williams, books and stationery; 43 Leonard Street.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; G. Reilley, carpets; 52 Franklin Street.
Simons-Evans Manufacturing Company, Charleston, S. C.; R. P. Evans, piece goods; 401 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. Sisson, dry goods; C. F. Sisson, Jr., gloves; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens and white goods; 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, art novelties; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; V. F. Sano, dry goods; 8 East Fourteenth Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Wayman, John B., Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods; 835 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—120 Broome Street; Meyer Mitchell; damage slight.

3:25 A. M.—103 West One Hundredth Street; John B. Gent; damage, $100.

7:00 A. M.—261 Eleventh Avenue; Terminal Storage Warehouse; damage, $149,000.

7:30 A. M.—72 Suffolk Street; Heyman Benjamin; damage, $25.

11:00 A. M.—14 West Sixty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:25 A. M.—125 East Ninety-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

5:35 P. M.—178 Clinton Street, owner unknown; damage slight.

6:00 P. M.—7 Monroe Street; Isaac Hunelstein; damage slight.

AN AMBULANCE WRECKED.

Horse Runs Away and Surgeon and Driver Are Injured.

In responding to a call last night a Harlem Hospital ambulance's rear axle broke, the horse ran away, and the top of the vehicle fell down on Dr. John S. Blackmar. His clothes were ruined and he was severely bruised. The driver, Martin Spellman, sustained a fractured rib and a cut head. Their injuries were dressed at the Alexander Avenue Police Station.

The horse was running at a rapid gait at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Mott Avenue, when the vehicle, which was rolling and pitching, hit a bad part of the pavement or a raised stone and the axle broke. The stanchions in the rear holding the top of the ambulance gave way, and Dr. Blackmar, who was sitting on the seat in the rear, jumped inside the wagon. He was a little too late, as the heavy top fell on him, pinning him down, with his legs sticking out in the back. Spellman fell between the shafts, and the horse ran a block with him and the doctor pinned fast before he was stopped.

Sheriff Loses His Watch at a Fair.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Sheriff Virtue of Essex County was one of those who visited the Guttenberg Fair this afternoon. He came home minus his gold watch and chain. A pickpocket is supposed to have them.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:47	Sun sets	5:59	Moon rises	3:42

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	5:52	Gov. Isl'd	6:29	H. Gate	8:25
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	6:07	Gov. Isl'd	6:38	H. Gate	8:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Colorado, Brunswick ..... 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aleppo, Hull	.....	.....
Astoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bolivia, Naples, &c.	.....	.....
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fluminense, North Brazil	8:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M
Glenelg, Peru, &c.	.....	.....
Hispania, Stettin	.....	.....
Horrox, Manchester	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Laurentian, Glasgow	.....	9:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	.....	.....
Panama, Bordeaux	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Curacao, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Picqua, Venice, &c.	.....	.....
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Star of England, Australia, &c	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, &c	.....	.....
Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Folmina, China, Japan, &c	.....	.....
Herminius, Montevideo, &c	.....	.....
Marlstow, South Africa	.....	.....
Roraima, Bermuda	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §16 and up to Sept. §29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. §29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (Registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched East Sept. 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 21.

Biela, St. Lucia, Sept. 12.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Sept. 6.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Sept. 9.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 8.
El Mar, New Orleans, Sept. 17.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 14.
Hispania, Stettin, Sept. 4.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 8.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Kestor, Colon, Sept. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Sept. 15.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Sept. 8.
Thingvalla, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 22.

Chesapeake, Avonmouth, Sept. 9.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Sept. 15.
Niagara, Nassau, Sept. 18.
Paraense, Para, Sept. 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 15.
Umbria, Liverpool, Sept. 15.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 23.

Alamo, Galveston, Sept. 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 15.
Menominee, London, Sept. 13.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

Cevic, Liverpool.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Marengo, Newcastle, Sept. 12.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 18.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Sept. 18.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
European, London, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 15.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 18.
Milano, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 13.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool Sept. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:51 P. M.

SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) O'Connell, Progreso Sept. 12, with mdse. to Thebaud Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 A. M.

SS Michigan, Peck, Galveston Sept. 3 via Key West 15th, with mdse. to the Hollander Steamship Line.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hegemann, Genoa Sept. 6, Naples 7th, and Gibraltar 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Hudson, Post, Colon Sept. 11, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:27 A. M.

SS Cocoa, Munson, Jacksonville Sept. 16, with lumber to the Turner Cypress Lumber Co. Is bound to Irvington-on-Hudson—vessel to R. W. Parsons.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS St. Germain, (Fr.,) Bargilliat, Havre Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie General Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville Sept. 17 and Charleston 18th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 18, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:32 A. M. 21st.

SS Katahdin, Melvin, Newport News Sept. 18, with coal. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:16 A. M. 21st.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 20, 9:30 P. M., south, southwest, moderate breeze, partly c

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FOURTEEN PAGES

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THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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"ROYAL IRRESPONSIBILITY" IN CHINA.

That old fox LI-HUNG-CHANG never made a more vulpine remark in his life than that which he most advertently made the other day about the "personal irresponsibility" of the Empress Dowager, who, according to her astute agent, was "ill-advised" in recommending and commanding the massacre of missionaries and Ministers. When she found, however, that foreign powers had long arms, and, even if they could not prevent, could avenge, the murder of their respective "nationals" in Peking, the old lady changed her note and became the friend and protectress of the foreigner. In all of which the vulpine veteran sees no cause to blame the old lady, or to hold her "personally responsible." If the heads of some of her bad advisers would do the Western world any good, he seems to intimate, they are entirely at its service. But the Dowager Empress must not be punished. She must not even be held to account, and much less treated with "personal" indignity. That would endanger the dynasty. That would also violate the constitutional principle that "the sovereign can do no wrong."

Now this whole theory, upon which it appears that the negotiations upon the Chinese side are to be conducted, is simply a piece of impudent nonsense, invented by the old fox for this occasion. The theory of the personal irresponsibility of the sovereign is Occidental, not Oriental. It is to be found in the commentaries of BLACKSTONE, not in the books of CONFUCIUS. It has never prevailed in Asia at all. It is not consistent with the Asiatic constitutional system of "despotism tempered by assassination." Whenever a Chinese rebel succeeds, his first step is to behead his predecessor by way of legitimizing his own rule. He does not waste any of his good time looking around for that predecessor's bad advisers to behead. And, even in the European order of ideas which the old man cunningly invokes, the personal irresponsibility of the sovereign does not affect foreigners. It is a contrivance for use in domestic politics only. Suppose, if we can suppose, that the envoys of all the other powers of the Western world had been assailed with intent to murder, and, failing that, had been besieged and put on starvation rations, and that their missionaries and converts had actually been put to death, in the capital of one of them, and that it had been proved that these objectionable procedures had been taken at the personal instance of the nominal ruler. Does anybody suppose that the powers would be satisfied with anything short of the personal punishment of that guilty sovereign? And then, besides, the Empress Dowager is not the nominal sovereign of China. That is the Brother of the Sun and Moon whose other name we have for the moment forgotten, and who, according to all accounts, was not in the job at all.

And it would be a great mistake to suppose that this point is merely "academic." On the contrary, it is of the highest practicality. The point to be attained by the negotiations is to secure "indemnity for the past and security for the future." The way to obtain this is to keep up and if possible to increase the pressure put upon China by the occupation of Peking. We must, as Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY so well said, make it impossible for the Chinese Government to claim a victory. As Count CASSINI said long ago about the Chinese, prestige with them is "fifty per cent. of power." The prestige we simply must have. And the best way in which to get it is to put where she can never more do any mischief that Empress Dowager whom everybody in China and out of China knows to be the fountain and origin of the whole anti-foreign movement against the recurrence of which it is necessary for the Western world to protect itself. That is the only way in which we can notify all China that we have won, and that it is not safe to ill-treat white men and women in China. This is not a matter of vindictiveness. It is a matter of business. Of course it is contrary to modern and Western ideas of chivalry to humiliate a woman, even this very inhumane woman, unnecessarily. Our suggestion the other day, that she should be put in a cage and publicly exhibited in every viceregal capital of China was perhaps not wholly serious, but that would be an excellent way of disabusing the general Cathayan mind, and of discrediting in advance any new lies that might be circulated in China about the victory of the Chinese Government, meaning the Empress Dowager, over the "foreign devils." We cannot quite do that. Perhaps the next best thing we could do would be to hand her over to the Japanese for safe keeping and for such treatment as, in their expert judgment, is best calculated to deter the casual Boxer from future misbehavior. It is true that, in order to do any of these things, we shall have first to catch her; and an unauthorized party of European and American kidnappers could not do a better thing for civilization than to kidnap the old lady and bring her into camp. But when the Chinese negotiators protest that she must not be treated with "personal indignity," they are simply asking the Western world to give away its whole case. Nothing less than the visitation of the personal indignity of arrest and detention upon her will at all meet that case.

ISSUES OF THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. STANCHFIELD began his canvass for the Governorship with a talk on department stores, and he is now talking about the trusts. It will take a great deal of hammering to do visible damage to either. The industrial organizations that are erroneously called trusts are paying good wages to a vast army of workingmen, and they contribute to the National wealth by furnishing a large part, probably 80 per cent., of our manufactured exports, amounting to $433,000,000 in the last fiscal year. The recent rapid increase in exports of manufactured goods is chiefly due to reduced cost of production. Reduction in the cost of production is the well-known specialty of the so-called trusts, just as reduction in the retail selling price of goods is the specialty of department stores. Neither the trusts nor the department stores could live if they did not sell cheap. No department store has a monopoly, and trust monopolies are rare. When a trust does have a monopoly it will usually be found to be based on some special and immoral privilege, like tariff protection or secret railroad rebates.

Mr. STANCHFIELD will find it exceedingly hard to draw a bill to restrain the department stores from doing business. Where would he begin, and where would he stop? Every country merchant keeps a department store. To accommodate his customers and supply the local demand he must keep goods of all sorts and unrelated classes. That is what the department storekeeper does. His customers not only find under one roof goods to meet their various needs, but they find them at prices appreciably lower than they would have to pay if they went all over town picking up what they required in a dozen small establishments. This is manifestly not a public evil in the sense that the great mass of the people are in danger in their liberties or to their purses from its continuance.

The argument against the department stores is really a plea for the small shopkeeper. They say he is being driven out of business. Something must be done for his protection. That argument has a familiar sound. It is the plea of the protectionist, the high and higher tariff Republicans, who have enacted and keep upon the statute book laws that tax the many for the benefit of the few. They told the people that the American manufacturer would be ruined by foreign competition, just as the opponents of the department stores now tell them that the small shopkeeper will be ruined by their competition. If the gallant public will nobly agree to pay higher prices for its dress goods, its silks, its flannels, and its ribbons, the small shopkeeper will thrive and be grateful.

The people listened to the protective tariff argument, and fifty years of high taxation of the many for the benefit of the few has been the result. They will not so readily listen to the appeal against the low prices of the department stores, because the convenience and the cheapness of department-store trading are matters within the personal knowledge and almost daily experience of the male and female heads of households. The effect of a high tariff in raising prices to consumers was not so readily understood.

In some States the hostility to department stores has taken the form of a law requiring a license for each department. To be effective the license fee would have to be either altogether prohibitive, or so high that in order to recoup himself the merchant would be obliged to demand higher prices for his goods. The public could not be fooled about a tax so direct for the small shopkeeper's benefit. In this State we do not think the public would listen with approval to campaign speeches promising that kind of legislation. It is really a proposition to attack and repress a modern method of doing business that must justify itself by its results. If the department stores had failed to justify themselves by the conveniences they offer to customers and by low prices they would not survive. Mr. STANCHFIELD would then easily make headway against them. But then his argument would be superfluous. It is now futile.

There are real State issues in abundance. We hope to see him lead Mr. ODELL a lively race in discussing them before the people. Ramapo is one, and on that issue he has taken his stand on the solid ground of demanding the repeal of that piratical company's charter. He will also discuss the franchise tax, which is undoubtedly an issue. But is he going to permit the canal issue to slumber?

"DON'T SAY IT AGAIN."

"Did you read what CROKER said about you?"

"CROKER! CROKER!" rejoined the Senator. "I have heard that name a good many times. Don't say it again."—Report of an interview with THOMAS C. PLATT.

The people of New York City will be delighted to hear that the name of CROKER displeases you, Mr. PLATT. They will hope and pray that by next Fall that name will have become so revolting and absolutely intolerable to you that you will abhor CROKER'S candidate for Mayor as you do him, and will forbid your organization to assist in his election.

ARBITRATION IN INSURANCE DISPUTES.

Many curious and interesting complications growing out of the Hoboken water front conflagration are coming up for adjustment. For example, a barge load of grain was purchased by a Produce Exchange operator for shipment to Europe by one of the steamers of the North German Lloyd. The barge was loaded and was started for Hoboken in tow of a tug. There the record ends. Up to the present time no trace of barge, grain, or tug, or of any one employed on either craft, has come to light. Vessels and cargo were covered by the policies of insurance usual under the circumstances, but the proof of loss needed to establish a claim against the underwriters is not forthcoming. It is not known that either barge or tug ever reached Hoboken, though it is assumed that they made the run safely and tied up to one of the burned wharves, but the total absence of proof is extremely embarrassing. The last of the authenticated records ends with the starting of the barge for Hoboken. The fact that it cannot be traced, even to the steamer wharf, owing to the probable extermination of craft, crew, and dock records, raises questions which will probably have to be adjusted by the courts on broad principles of equity. This is one of a great many questions between underwriter and policy holder to which this great disaster gave rise.

It is probable that many embarrassing questions of a like nature will arise in connection with the adjustment of open accounts, freight contracts, and insurance claims in connection with the appalling calamity at Galveston. Thousands of tons of valuable merchandise will have to be accounted for by the railroad companies, wharf owners, and warehouse managers, of which no records of any kind are left. It will be extremely difficult, and in many cases impossible, to fix responsibility in such cases. It is also probable that among the hundreds of unidentified dead burned in heaps on the shores were many on whose behalf claims against the life and accident insurance companies will be filed which are not susceptible of proof, but which must be adjusted equally in the light of accepted probabilities. Such catastrophes put the insurance companies in a difficult position and subject them to much unjust criticism. They must assume the defensive against unproved claims under all circumstances, and in their position as trustees for their policy holders they must be strictly technical in the interpretation of their contracts. Any laxity in this matter would be taken advantage of by unprincipled men and open the door to ruinous frauds. Much insurance is necessarily written without scrutiny or appraisement of the property covered. Generally, claims for indemnity are susceptible of proof or disproof, and losses can be measured very accurately. In such disasters as those at Hoboken and Galveston, however, the destruction of property, records, and lives is so instantaneous and sweeping that anything like proof of loss is often impossible. It is no sign of dishonesty or illiberality that the insurance companies hesitate to settle large claims under such circumstances without first availing themselves of every proper measure of self-protection. The recourse of the claimant in such a case is to begin a suit, if he can afford it, and carry it to final judgment. This is a tedious and costly proceeding under all circumstances, and the almost constant necessity for it in connection with the complex problems of an underwriting responsibility tends to make insurance companies unpopular with the people and to harass them by legislation inimical to their interests and ultimately hurtful to the insured.

This suggests the inquiry whether a scheme of voluntary arbitration in connection with approved or disputed insurance claims could not with great advantage to the companies and the public be developed by the National organizations representing these great interests. Such boards of arbitration would bring expert knowledge and trained judgment to bear upon every question of proof of loss and valuation of property, and would be uninfluenced by the considerations which might prompt a company confronted by inconvenient claims to be captious or hypercritical in dealing with its customers. While protecting the insurance interest in all proper ways against fraudulent claims, they would be in a position to hold the companies up to their responsibilities and put an end to carping and haggling which does the insurance interest more harm than heavy losses. Most policy holders would willingly submit their disputed claims to such boards, since it would save time and expense and insure substantial justice to all in interest. The right of subsequent appeal to the courts would always exist, but it is probable that the results of arbitration would be confirmed in most instances, if not by the trial courts, at least by those to which appeal might be taken. In a very large proportion of insurance suits no question of fraud or crime, committed or intended, arises. They present cases calling for an equitable adjustment of conflicting rights and interests, which can be much better arbitrated than litigated. The plan is one which merits consideration.

THE CITIZENS' UNION THIS YEAR.

What not to do is often of as much importance in a political campaign as what to do. The unwise action of some organization or indiscreet speech of some overzealous friend has often cost a candidate his election.

We note with satisfaction the wise and judicious resolve of the Citizens' Union that the organization shall not be a factor in the election this Fall. Created with the intention of gathering into a union for the betterment of the government of this city men of all parties and shades of opinion under the plea that "the government of a city is simply the administration of business affairs and not politics," it is annually tempted to take part in the contests for nominations to the Legislature at Albany for the reason that New York City is governed more from the State Capitol than from its own City Hall.

The Union is to be congratulated upon its discretion in keeping out of the struggle this Fall, a contest which is looked upon by the great majority of voters as involving nothing but National and State issues. The Union thus strengthens itself for the campaign next year, when it will be very much needed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"There should be some way," declares Mr. RICHARD CROKER in reference to the charge just made for the thousandth time that the organization of which he is the head raises funds by the taxation of vice, "there should be some way of preventing a man from making statements of that kind." It is distinctly, yes, highly, encouraging, to find Mr. CROKER in this frame of mind. Having at last attained appreciation of the gravity of "statements of that kind," and having realized the great need there is for the adoption of measures to stop them, of course he will proceed to do it. And really, the task will not be half so hard as his language seems to intimate. All that is necessary is to cease levying and collecting the tax in question. What could be simpler or easier? We fear that Mr. CROKER had not thought of that method of overcoming the annoyance which he and a few of his associates have developed enough to feel more or less keenly; we fear that he had in mind when he spoke of the passage of laws permitting or ordering the infliction of personal violence upon everybody who utters language disrespectful of himself or his subordinates, or that he would have such disrespect punished at least by heavy fines and long imprisonment. Those, however, are complex and probably, for the present, impracticable methods. The one we have suggested is in every respect better. It requires no appeals to the Legislature, or even to the Board of Aldermen. It would be expensive, in a certain sense, but then, on the other hand, its success would be so very prompt and so very complete! Observation will help reflection to convince Mr. CROKER that we are right in this matter. Let him look about him and study the innumerable other societies in this city against which the accusations to which he objects are never made. There is no mystery in their immunity, no copyright or patent on their system of self-protection.

—It grieves The Rochester Union and Advertiser that we should have seen in the mishaps to the new seventy-footers evidence that Mr. HERRESHOFF, having utilized all his ingenuity as a designer, can now gain increased speed only by making his boats too light to be seaworthy, even in breezes only moderately brisk. "This," says the marine expert who resides some seven or eight miles from Lake Ontario, "would be just enough if these yachts had been intended for general, all-around service, but they were built for a special class, for millionaire yachtsmen who probably never intended to use them for anything but the few races which that class was likely to sail. That they are too lightly constructed is evident, and it would be a serious matter if they should be taken as patterns for future building, but there is no danger of that. American yacht designing will not suffer in reputation because these four seventy-footers are not strong enough to stand rough weather. The average American yacht is as substantially built as the average British yacht, and the latest America's Cup defender was a better sea boat than her competitor." Has Mr. HERRESHOFF'S fresh-water defender some exclusive information that enables him to assert that the Columbia is a better sea boat than the Shamrock? We, having no data on the subject at hand, are forced to regard the question as an open one, not to be decided until after the Columbia has duplicated the Shamrock's experiences in deep water. That, however, is a trifle. Really important, in its small way, is the Rochester man's complete misunderstanding of our position. We said nothing about the comparative merits of average British and average American yachts, and never dreamed of intimating that our designers could not or did not make boats as strong as any in the world. We only said that the seventy-footers had not added new lustre to the yachting glory of America. Which is a statement we will maintain in the face of all the gales that ever blow between Charlotte and Port Hope.

—Lieut. HOBSON is paying dearly for the glory he won on the Merrimac. Even before the popular acclaim that greeted his return from captivity had died away laborious efforts were made in certain quarters to call attention to the indubitable but irrelevant facts that what he did was in the strict line of duty; that every other young officer in the service would have undertaken his task with equal eagerness, and that, after all, the result was failure, since the harbor mouth was not closed. Much to the disappointment of those who made these statements, they had no appreciable effect on public sentiment. Then Lieut. HOBSON kissed—by request—a schoolgirl or two, and instantly there came from the same sources as before a cry of horror and disgust so loud and prolonged that a good many people were really impressed by it, and when the Lieutenant, after months of hard work on the Spanish ships near Santiago, was sent off to do more hard work on those near Manila, he had become notorious rather than famous, and the unthinking talked, not of his real heroism, but of his imagined fatuity. And even that has not contented his jealous foes. Hardly has he set foot on the Pacific Coast again before a chance remark of his, to the effect that the hulls of MONTOJO'S vessels were not much injured by the fire of the American cannon, is greedily seized upon and twisted into—a reflection upon Admiral DEWEY! Already it is rumored that the Lieutenant will be held to account for criticising a superior officer, and the chances that he will be formally censured are gravely discussed. This is simply outrageous. The present condition of the Spanish ships is a question of fact, on which nobody is more competent to speak than Lieut. HOBSON. He knows, absolutely, how much or how little their hulls are injured, and if he says they are practically sound, that settles it. And how, pray, does saying so reflect upon Admiral DEWEY? It changes in no way the fact that his fire first silenced the Spanish guns, and then drove such few Spaniards as survived into their boats and ashore. If they scuttled their ships before they fled, that was his work, too, and the circumstance adds to his credit, not decreases it. Lieut. HOBSON undoubtedly spoke as a Naval Constructor, and thinking of the future, not as a fighter, thinking of the past. Now, as always, he leaves the work of detraction to others, and the others are not neglecting it.

—An important lesson, but one apparently hard to learn, is to be drawn from the interesting and valuable article on the present working of the Porto Rican courts which the courtesy of Christian Work enabled us to publish yesterday. The lesson is this, that delay in the righting of long demonstrated and obvious wrong is not the part of cautious wisdom or delicate consideration, but of a timidity that is close to cowardice, if it isn't the same thing. We have heard much, altogether too much, about the need, both in Porto Rico and Cuba and in the Philippines, of respecting established customs, habits, and laws. We have been told that the remedying of this and that abuse should await the education and development of the people and that sweeping changes would turn them all into desperate rebels. There is something in all this, of course, but when it was made an excuse for perpetuating indefinitely laws that were devised for the express purpose of, and never had any other effect than, the robbery of the helpless and the enrichment of an official class, then the evils which our contemporary's informant so vividly described and the discredit to our rule which he so plainly implied were invited and made inevitable. As a matter of fact, it would not have enraged in the slightest degree any inhabitants of the islands once Spanish whose opinions and desires were worth taking into account if their whole wretched system, not of administering justice, but of withholding it, had been swept out of existence the moment we took possession. Just because the Cuban and the Porto Rican and the Filipino had long been forced to endure extortion and to see money or politics the basis of judicial decisions, it did not follow that he liked that sort of administration and would resent the introduction of something better. Yet the old laws were carefully preserved, and now that they are working in the old way we are treated to a fine simulation of grieved surprise! The existing situation in Porto Rico was to be expected. The responsibility for it lies much more with those who put or kept in office the Judges who are misbehaving than with the Judges themselves. What were they to do when a familiar instrument was put in their hands—what but use it in the way it always had been used, the only way it could be used?

"PROTECTION" FOR FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every fair-minded reader of your paper must surely protest against your editorial in this morning's issue, entitled "Protection for the Filipinos." The explanation you await from Mr. Bryan as to the course he will pursue for the protection of the Filipinos from outside interference can readily be supplied by any one whose mind is not wholly prejudiced in favor of denying these people the same privileges now being given to the Cubans. The Filipinos will be amply protected by the simple assurance of this Government that it will not tolerate any interference with them in the working out of their destiny, just as the Central and South American States are protected to-day by the application of the Monroe doctrine.

These States achieved their independence by their own efforts, and the Filipinos were on the eve of accomplishing a like independence from Spanish control when the Spanish-American war put an end to all they had gained by many years of fighting.

Your apprehension that a large army will be required to resist foreign interference is absolutely baseless. Is such an army needed to protect our South American neighbors from the consequences of the revolutions in which they are constantly embroiled? Is this country menaced by foreign entanglements because of the unstable forms of these Governments, and because they are allowed to settle their own difficulties without the occupation of their countries by an American army of 65,000 men?

And yet they are protected from foreign aggression as safely and surely as will be the Filipinos when they receive from a Democratic Administration the same promises of ultimate freedom and independence as were given to the Cubans at the close of the Spanish-American war.

Had these assurances been given by the Republican Party two years ago, the war would then have ceased, the Filipinos, like the Cubans, would now be holding their Constitutional Convention, and their future protection from outside interference would be at this moment an accomplished fact.

Brooklyn, Sept. 17, 1900. A. T. G.

R. B. ROOSEVELT CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I copy from the letter of Robert B. Roosevelt in THE TIMES of to-day: "Nevertheless, our city has the most efficient police, (!) a fire brigade without its equal in the world, a school system comparable with the best, * * * the finest wharves in our waters, where stone piers are not suitable; a low death rate, protection to person and property, with as few restrictions as any city." Mr. Roosevelt has the hardihood to assert that these claims cannot be disputed.

Is a police system efficient that not only permitted but assisted in the recent attacks on the negroes of this city? Is it efficient when it allows gambling and illegal rum selling to continue unmolested? Is it efficient when it does not prevent the larger part of the highway robberies in our streets that are so frequently reported by the press? Is it efficient when its members refuse to give evidence against those who pay for protection while violating the law?

It was efficient under Theodore Roosevelt, because it had to be, but it is insulting to ordinary intelligent people to tell them that an organization that lives only by blackmail can maintain an efficient police force.

The fire brigade is all that he claims for it, and it is because it is not yet under Tammany control, but if it shall be turned over to Tammany, it will become no more efficient than the police.

It is true that our public school system will "compare with the best, but experts know that such comparison is odious.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt can tell us where, in our waters, stone piers are not suitable, and also where we may, on our water front, see the "fine wharves." He might also point out some that are not monopolized by the Tammany Ice Trust." Then, too, we have "protection to person and property." If Mr. Roosevelt had been one of the hundreds of innocent persons who have felt the clubs of policemen, he would have hesitated before making that assertion without qualification.

"Velvet cannot be made from a sow's ear," nor can good government emanate from a corrupt source. Tammany lives only by blackmail, and like the devil, who is supposed to rejoice at the lapse from virtue of some saint, it, too, exults when it gains the support of personally respectable men. DEMOCRAT.

New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

WOULD SUPPORT MR. ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Well knowing that the independents of New York State would be compelled by a sense of duty to support McKinley, there can be little doubt that "Boss" Platt, in naming his State ticket, did, with malice aforethought, intend to give them an incidental enforced repast of boiled crow, such as none can enjoy, and which revolts not a few, including the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

But, Mr. Editor, is it not better, everything considered, that the independents, for greater certainty in the triumph of principles which are vital to the country, should "take their medicine," though with a wry face, and vote on this occasion a straight Republican ticket and bide the time, which should not now be long, thanks to a patriotic and unshackeled press, when Platt and his kind can be made an end of forever? Croker's man is really no more desirable than Platt's, and the reasons for punishing Croker, who took away from us Coler, the people's friend, are quite as many and cogent as are those for punishing Platt, who gave us his alter ego, Odell. Moreover, such a "Democratic" Party as we now have in this State and in the Nation is not entitled to even local encouragement. Time was when the brains were out the man would die, but a party is only an aggregation of men, and unless the above rule has ceased to exist, the time must be short when a party led by a Platt or a Croker will cease to cumber the earth and attract attention by dying kicks of insult and persecution, or by the stench it creates and spreads abroad.

What the independent and patriotic Democrats and Republicans should do is now, in time, what the same class of men did rather late in 1860 and prior thereto—take possession of the Republican Party and hold it to its true duty, and, incidentally, relegate to the rear the spoilsmen, "bosses," nincompoops, demagogues, and blatherskites of both parties. The issues are tremendous in the present campaign and too serious and far-reaching to be trifled with or ignored, and, besides saving the country, we can at the same time do something to punish a party as it deserves, which rejects a man or a candidate for no other reason than that he is honest and faithful to the people in the performance of his duties, and will serve the private ends of no "boss" whatever, for if the issue in this respect is whether a public official shall be punished, instead of rewarded for the performance of duty, it is scarcely surpassed in importance by any other issue before the people. S.

New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

DEALS BETWEEN PLATT AND CROKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The greatest danger to our National existence lies not in the establishment of a colonial system of government in our newly acquired territories, but in the indisposition of the public to actively participate in the settlement of local questions. Never has the need of organized antagonism against political dishonesty and corruption been more painfully emphasized than by two news items which have appeared in recent issues of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On every hand we are met with the bald assertion that the City of New York is being looted through legalized robbery. Unless public sentiment can be and is crystallized and directed by the unbiased and intelligent influence of business men's organizations, supported and encouraged by the able co-operation of such independent papers as THE NEW YORK TIMES, during the term of the next Governor, whoever he may be, our greater municipality must prepare itself to be plundered on a more gigantic scale than ever before.

Long before the Democratic Convention met in Saratoga last week the public knew that the charges against Asa Bird Gardiner would probably be dismissed; but that Gov. Roosevelt should announce from the wilds of distant Dakota the dismissal of the charges against Gardiner so closely upon the heels of Stanchfield's nomination is by no means a mere coincidence. The Governor, acting under orders from Platt, deliberately withheld his decision until after the Democratic Convention. Why the Republican boss should have waited until after the Democratic Convention to give our erratic District Attorney a clean bill of health and to grant a further extension of time to the Mayor to answer the Ice Trust charges must be apparent to all wide-awake citizens. The meaning of the whole business stands out as clear as daylight.

The dearth of civic pride, energy, and local patriotism has brought the voters of New York City face to face with a situation that is disheartening. In the Republican Party the spirit of independence is either dead or dormant, while in the Democratic Party it has been effectually throttled. Platt and Croker, instead of antagonizing each other, are working together for a common purpose. One needs only to be told that the water supply in many districts of Brooklyn and Bronx Boroughs is inexcusably cut off during certain hours of the day to know that the bosses are held together by the dazzling prospects of plunder which the foisting of the Ramapo job upon the city will insure.

Croker has fulfilled his part of the compact by removing Coler, and Platt has promptly paid the debt of gratitude he owes to Croker by ordering the acquittal of Gardiner and the indefinite postponement of the day of judgment for the Mayor. Platt, carried away by his exultation over the uninterrupted progress of the deal with his brother boss, has with unabashed impudence exposed the conspiracy to the public. Platt suffers no discredit from this violation of political confidences, but by his act Roosevelt is stamped as a "fake" and Croker as a fool.

At the coming State election the people will be confined to a choice between the coarse, ignorant, brutal bossism of Croker and the refined, intelligent, subtle bossism of Platt. Whenever the bosses of two opposing political parties combine to rob the people, it is always safer to force the more subtle and dangerous public foe (which in this case is Platt) to come out into the open by giving him full power in all the branches of the Government, in order that the evil machinations of both bosses may be the more easily checked.

Whichever way the State elections go in November, the test of democracy will come when the Legislature of 1901 convenes to consummate the nefarious schemings of Platt and Croker, and unless the electors of this State are willing to pay the price of eternal vigilance for the preservation of their liberties, popular government will soon become an empty sounding name.

GEORGE KARTCHNICK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1900.

The W. C. T. U. Prayer Chain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the sermon delivered by Dr. MacArthur on Sunday, Sept. 9, and noted especially his comments upon the "prayer chain" originated by a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union organization. I am in full accord with his designation of it as "silly," "blasphemous."

But it is unjust that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union organization should be held responsible for the action of one or two individual members, who have acted entirely upon their own responsibility, not as representatives of the organization.

As human nature is constituted, at least in its present state of development, it is unavoidable that a few fanatics will find their way into organizations of whatever kind. As a body, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is strongly opposed to this project of the prayer chain to defeat the election of Mr. McKinley.

I am neither a Democrat nor a Republican, therefore am not afflicted with partisan strabismus; consequently it was easy for me to discern the partisan spirit permeating Dr. MacArthur's denunciation of this prayer chain.

In all candor, I ask, would the project of this prayer chain have received such castigation at the hands of Dr. MacArthur if it were directed to the defeat of Mr. Bryan? Would he have even taken note of it?

Again, I ask, is the prayer chain any more a "silly" performance, any more "blasphemous," any further removed from the purpose and spirit of prayer than many, if not most, of the prayers uttered by the ministers and laity of the Church? I refer to the custom of informing the Lord concerning things that are being transacted upon earth in general, in giving him a detailed account of governmental affairs, and of things in immediate environs.

In large measure, prayers of church service have simply become a bureau of information for the Lord.

To those of true and high spiritual conception—to those reverent of soul—such prayers can be but shocking. They are not prayers; they are but travesty upon that holy and sacred function, and if not "blasphemous," are irreverent. They possess not one characteristic of prayer in its divine significance—of a true soul communion with a God of love and justice, of a communion which makes the soul receptive to those spiritual influences which exalt, purify, broaden, and lift it heavenward.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1900.

NEW YORK'S UGLINESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our recent French visitor, M. Regnier, is certainly correct in saying that American cities and towns are extremely ugly, and that Chicago and New York are especially so, though I think he is not justified in his poor opinion of the Capitol at Washington. The Island of Manhattan is naturally the most superb site for a large city in the world, but its advantages have been so abused that to-day little of beauty is to be found, excepting Riverside Drive and Central Park. The structure of the elevated railway defiles, and must ever defile, every district through which it passes. It is a monument to the bad taste of the controlling majority of our people.

Owing to the absence of open spaces and of wide converging avenues, such as abound in Paris, fine vistas and general breadth of effect are impossible, and such streets as we have are ruined architecturally by the irregularity of the height of the buildings. For example, the entrance to the Park at Fifty-ninth Street might easily have been made most attractive but for the presence of two towerlike hotels, built without any regard to proportion or good taste. So, again, Trinity Church and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, both ornaments to the city, are dwarfed by towering office and apartment buildings, and the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, which the French would have made a fine esplanade, with rows of converging lights, is completely shut in by a group of sheds, and by that awful structure known as The World Building.

It is probable that under no circumstances could the Anglo-Saxon or Celt create such a city as Paris, but I cannot help feeling that they might produce something better than they have done here. Let us hope that the new Borough of the Bronx will show some improvement, and that it will not all be laid out in rectangular "blocks" 900 feet long, and with nearly all the streets running east and west, to accommodate the travel, which is all north and south. W.

New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL A FACTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your able and interesting editorial on "Europe and American Coal" in Monday's issue, you discuss the "coal panic" and the possibility of a continuance of the demand from Great Britain for our coal. You do not call attention to one fact, that is probably not generally understood, that we ourselves are importers of coal.

The mines of Nova Scotia have been shipping coal to Boston for several years. In 1896 they shipped 98,000 tons, in 1899 153,000 tons. From Jan. 1, 1900, up to Aug. 11, 1900, or a little more than seven months, Boston had received 359,000 tons, and will probably have received 500,000 tons by the end of the year. This trade has all been built up in spite of the duty, amounting to 40 cents a ton on round coal and 15 cents on culm and slack.

It is claimed that Nova Scotia coal can be delivered at the mouth of the pit for 40 cents a ton, as against 75 cents in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Their coal is not an important factor in the European "coal panic" now, because little of their coal deposits has been opened, and they can sell every pound of coal they can produce.

The deposits on Cape Breton have been worked for many years, but never with any energy until Henry M. Whitney of Boston, formerly President of the West End Street Railway Company, bought some of the mines at Sydney, Cape Breton. He has been steadily broadening their market and increasing their output. His company, the Dominion Coal Company, will soon have the largest output of any single company in the world.

The deposits on the west shore of Cape Breton are now being developed by strong companies. Immense deposits of coal have recently been found in Antigonish County, on Northumberland Strait, and will add greatly to the producing capacity of Nova Scotia.

As all of these deposits are near the water and involve no expensive railroad hauls, it can be seen that Nova Scotia, which is more than 1,000 miles nearer England than Philadelphia or Baltimore is, can land coal in England at a much lower price than our American mines.

WILLIAM M. CLARKE.

New York, Sept. 18, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Perplexing Associations.

"Did you enjoy meeting so many authors and artists?

"No; I had a terrible time trying to pretend that I had heard of all of them."—Chicago Record.

In the Ornamental Class.

"That old brass lamp you brought home won't burn a little bit, Amelia."

"Burn, Edgar? Who expects it to burn? That isn't a working-class lamp; it's a curio."—Indianapolis Journal.

The First Dollar He Ever Made.

"Oh, yes, I have always kept the first dollar I ever made. It was such a bad piece of work that I couldn't spend it!"

And the counterfeiter laughed heartily at the recollection.—Detroit Journal.

Harassing Incident.

"Oh, men are so provoking."

"What's the matter now, daughter?"

"Well, ma, coming home I thought Jack was left, and I telegraphed him $1.60 worth before I found out he was on the train."—Indianapolis Journal.

Essential to Success.

The young man was after pointers.

"What do you consider the secret of success?" he asked.

"Wealth," replied the great man, promptly.

"And what is the secret of acquiring wealth?"

"Success."

Then the young man went off and communed with himself and tried to figure out what he had learned.—Chicago Post.

THE CHANGELESS PLAYS.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

I've wandered to the theatre, I've been to see the show,
I've listened to the same old jokes we heard long years ago.
The villain died the same old way—his death was hard and slow—
The last act saw his finish, Tom, like twenty years ago.

The heroine—she suffered, Tom—you should have heard her weep—
Her hair was golden in its hue—for peroxide is cheap.
She found the missing will, though, Tom—she always did, you know,
When we went to the theatre some twenty years ago.

The jokes were just the same ones, Tom—about the mother-in-law,
Likewise the goat, the stovepipe and the female suffrage jaw.
And, yes, they sprung the one about the good old bald-head row.
It sounded as it used to, Tom, some twenty years ago.

The hero struts about the stage, and hoarsely whispers, "Ah!
I see it all!" And then the crafty villain mutters, "Bah!"
The play is just the same, dear Tom, the plot is thickened so,
It looks the same as when we went some twenty years ago.

The soubrette is the same, old boy—she has the same old wink.
Her cheeks are just as radiant—they have the same soft pink.
She's billed as "Little Tottie" now—and say, she doesn't show
Her age as much as when she played some twenty years ago.

The songs are full of "Mother dears," the star takes all the stage,
The jokes and other dialogue show very little age.
But youngest of the lot, dear Tom, the soubrette's cheeks still glow
As pinkly as they used to do some twenty years ago.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO CHINA AND POWERS

Will Decline to Negotiate for Peace Until Order is Re-established.

PEI-TANG FORTS CAPTURED

Anglo-American Punitive Expedition Being Organized in Peking— Plans for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The United States has prepared definitive memoranda on the several Chinese questions, and these will probably be delivered to China, Germany, Russia, and France some time to-morrow. The President has made preparations to return to Canton Friday evening, and at present there is nothing to indicate that any change in his plans will be necessary.

The United States will refuse to join Germany in selecting the men whom, according to the German proposal, China must deliver up for execution before there can be a question of peace negotiations. The position taken by the United States is that the question of punishment is properly a subject for negotiation. The refusal, however, to make surrender of the guilty a preliminary condition is not to be construed as an abandonment of the purpose announced in the American note of July 3, to demand that those guilty of wrongs against citizens of the United States "be held to the uttermost accountability," but is merely a dissent to the plan suggested by Germany

The memorandum to China, or rather to Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be directed to begin negotiations, will virtually be a reminder that order has not yet been restored, nor have satisfactory assurances been given as asked that "American life and property will be respected throughout the Chinese Empire."

The understanding with regard to the answers to the Russian and French inquiries as to our intentions is not as clear as it is with regard to those to be sent to China and Germany. Dr. Hill, the Acting Secretary of State, to-day denied that Russia had modified her proposal, or, rather, said that if she has this Government knows nothing of it. His remarks may be construed as meaning that the reply is based upon the assumption that Russia has not, as reported, agreed to leave a part of her troops in Peking. Gen. Chaffee reported to-day that only one Russian regiment had been withdrawn, and he has sent at least that many Americans out of the Chinese capital to Yang-Tsun and Tien-Tsin.

As France's inquiry is practically identical with that of Russia, the answer is likewise about the same. It is supposed to be a qualified statement that if the concord is broken Gen. Chaffee will retire.

Dr. Hill acknowledged that the United States is much embarrassed in discussing the question of punishment by the fact that this Government, when Italy demanded it, was not able to guarantee the punishment of the Tallulah lynchers. This embarrassment will not, however, keep the United States from joining the other powers in demanding punishment for the leaders of the assault on the legations.

China is exerting all her efforts to turn the scales toward an immediate opening of the negotiations. To-day the Chinese Minister presented to the State Department a dispatch from the two powerful Southern Viceroys of Nanking and Wu Chang, asking the United States to instruct its officials in China to begin peace negotiations. The Viceroys set forth the disadvantages of continued delay in prolonging the present unsettled condition of China, and in further complicating the questions to be dealt with by the powers.

There were interesting dispatches to-day from Gen. Chaffee and Admiral Remey. Gen. Chaffee announces that he may divide his forces between Peking, Yang-Tsun, and Tien-Tsin, indicating that he is still carrying forward his preparations for wintering his troops. He also states that the situation at Peking has improved, there having been a slight resumption of trade.

Admiral Remey cables as follows:

Taku, Sept. 19.

I have called upon Li-Hung-Chang officially. Arrived Sept. 18 in a merchant vessel. He will proceed at once to Peking. He desires that I tender his sincere thanks for the consideration he has received from the United States Government. REMEY.

Admiral Remey's official recognition of Li-Hung-Chang does not commit the United States Government in any way, the recognition having been extended without doubt to Li in his capacity of Viceroy of Chih-Li.

OPINION IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The report that the United States had refused to accede to the proposal of Germany to postpone peace negotiations until those responsible for the outrages at Peking had been punished is received with incredulity in German official circles.

The Vossische Zeitung is the only paper to discuss the report this evening. Referring to the statement that Baron von Sternberg, German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, had informed the State Department that Germany's proposal could be changed to meet the views of all the powers, but that nevertheless the United States would reject it, it says:

"It sounds absolutely incredible that America, before seeing the changed form of the proposition, has already declared that she will not accept any form. Does Washington wish to leave unpunished the authors of crimes and offenses against the laws of nations? Does the State Department believe that American interests will be served best in the future by weakly throwing a veil of forgetfulness over atrocities of which many American citizens were the victims? In a case like this a civilized State cannot content itself with a money indemnity. The pangs and pains of American missionaries, tortured to death, cannot be valued in taels. The gentlemen in the State Department can at any rate comfort themselves with the thought that their attitude agrees with that of the men selected by the Chinese Government as peace negotiators."

A Foreign Office official, in response to inquiries, admitted that no answers had yet been received to the notes expressed the opinion that Germany's proposal would be accepted by all the powers. Discussing the question of who should be punished, he put the case in this way:

"Germany has not formed a fixed idea as to who should be punished. It is impossible at this distance. The best course, therefore, is to leave the work of determining the guilty parties to the diplomatic representatives of the powers. It is not necessary that the Governments, even then, should undertake to punish everybody so designated. The list of the guilty would be a confidential communication to the powers, and the Chinese need not know its contents. The first object of Count von Buelow's note is to ascertain the facts."

Attention having been called to the fact that Russia, in various official communications, has not mentioned the punishment of the guilty, the official retorted:

"Russia has done so, and she has formally accepted the principle of expiation for crime."

Referring to the appointment of two of the southern Viceroys as advisory Peace Commissioners, it was said at the Foreign Office to-day that these functionaries were more friendly to foreigners than the northern and central Viceroys and were hence acceptable to Germany and presumably also to the other powers.

Reproducing a Paris dispatch saying that "the German note settles the fate of the Empress Regent unless she finds a protector in Russia," the National Zeitung observes:

"The text of the note does not permit any such interpretation. If Russia wishes to protect the Empress Germany, in accordance with the note, could not interpose an objection."

The Berliner Tageblatt says it understands that the note was intended to be so formulated as to leave out the Empress Regent.

It is reported on trustworthy authority in Shanghai, says a dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, that Germany will insist upon the destruction of the Chinese coast defenses and the Yang-tse forts as a condition of her entrance upon peace negotiations.

The Freisinnige Zeitung, referring to Count von Waldersee's expected arrival at Shanghai to-morrow, where he will stay several hours to witness a parade of foreign trooops held in his honor, calls the incident a "new edition of Waldersee nonsense."

RUSSIA NOT WITHDRAWING.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—It was explained today at the British Foreign Office that "it was found inexpedient for the powers to accept the Russian withdrawal proposal," as they had reliable information that "the Boxers were ready to reoccupy Peking as soon as the allies retired."

The Peking correspondent of The Daily Express asserts that the Russian troops are not leaving. British headquarters, he adds, had been informed that the Russians had left, but the statement was untrue, the fact being that the Russians have been reinforced and made a claim for more extended quarters in Peking.

Later Peking dispatches tend to confirm the suspicions regarding the attitude of Russia already expressed by Dr. Morrison, the correspondent of The Times at the Chinese capital, while The Daily News prints a telegram almost identical with the advices to The Daily Express, but adding that, in the opinion of the correspondent, the Russians only desire to induce the other powers to withdraw.

The Morning Post's Peking representative, wiring Sept. 13, expresses the same opinion. He declares that M. de Giers will not go unless the other Ministers go also. The Russian Legation, he asserts, had prepared to go, but reversed its intention, pending further instructions. This delay he thinks due in all probability to the non-departure of the other legations.

Dr. Morrison, writing to The Times under date of Sept. 17, confirms the report that M. De Giers has indefinitely postponed his departure. He also announces that a column of Americans started that day to rescue Christians at Shun-I-Hsien, twenty-five miles northeast of Peking.

He reports also that the British Hongkong Regiment has left the capital, and that the Japanese have occupied Huang-Tsun, the railway station next to Feng-Tai, where they will immediately begin the reconstruction of the line in conjunction with the British.

"Gen. Chaffee," continues this correspondent, "has directed a distribution of rice to the poor. This plan is a good one, but its application is somewhat premature. What is chiefly needed is security of trade, so that necessities may be purchased.

"The American commander has expressed his disproval of further expeditions against the Boxers. The indecision exhibited in this respect is shameful. No settlement is possible until the Boxers and their official accomplices are vanquished. Numerous schemes are on foot for catching the Boxer leaders, but the task is very difficult, as they always keep out of the way."

A dispatch from the American hospital ship Maine, dated Wei-hai-Wei, announces the arrival there of two additional surgeons from America, thus completing the medical staff. The Maine will remain at Wei-hai-Wei. Sick and wounded men are already arriving on board of her.

The Foreign Office here, to-day, in confirming the statement that Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister at Peking, is to be transferred to Tokio, Japan, and that Sir E. M. Satow, the British Minister at Tokio, is to succeed MacDonald at Peking, says the arrangement was made in April last on account of MacDonald's health, but was "deferred owing to the Peking trouble."

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, who has been British Minister at Tokio since 1895, was born in 1843. He entered the Japan Consular service as student interpreter in 1865, was Japanese Secretary to the British Legation in 1868, Agent and Consul General at Bangkok in 1884, Minister Resident in 1885, Minister Resident at Montevideo in 1888, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Morocco in 1893. He was transferred to Tokio in 1895, in which year he was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

ALLIES CAPTURE PEI-TANG.

Chinese Stronghold Taken by the International Forces With Great Losses.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The Lokal Anzeiger's Shanghai correspondent cables that the allies to-day captured the Pei-Tang and Lu-Tai forts, with great losses.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The surrender of the forts was demanded at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, with the threat of immediate attack by the Germans and Russians in the event of refusal."

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 19, via Shanghai, Sept. 20.—Two thousand six hundred Germans left Tien-Tsin to-day to join the force forming in the neighborhood of Taku, already composed of 4,000 Russians, 1,500 Germans, and other foreign troops, to attack the Pei-Tang forts.

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TAKU, Sept. 20.—The allies attacked the Pei-Tang forts north of here at daybreak to-day. Heavy cannonading is going on.

The Chinese who have been holding the Pei-Tang forts recently drove back the forces of the allies with considerable loss. A dispatch from Shanghai on Sept. 17 said that the allies had made another attack on the place and had been repulsed. The Russian losses on that occasion were reported to be very heavy.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following dispatch from Gen. Dorward, in command of the British troops at Tien-Tsin, dated Wednesday, Sept. 12:

"Coupled the headquarters of the Boxers at Tei-Liu, twenty-five miles from Tien-Tsin, Sept. 10. The enemy fled to Sheng-Fang. Tei-Liu was destroyed, but the large, neighboring city, Ching-Hai, was spared on condition that Mr. Green, a missionary, and two ladies and two children, who were known to be hiding at Hsi-Nan-Hsien, would be brought in safety to Tien-Tsin. The Mandarin accepted the conditions.

"Sheng-Fang, thirty miles distant, is the last of the Boxers' strongholds near Tien-Tsin."

The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, has received an imperial edict which orders the Boxers to be exterminated, and says that the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Foo are to be escorted by the troops of the Acting Viceroy and delivered to the commanders of the allied forces at Chang-Sing-Tien and Lu Kon-Chiao.

ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

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PEKING, Sept. 16.—Active military operations are about to be resumed with a view of insuring coal and food supplies, opening the northern passes, and restoring trade.

Gen. Chaffee, and Gen. Barrow, second in reference and decided to dispatch an Anglo-American column, 1,400 strong, to San-Hai-Tien, under Gen. James H. Wilson, capture the arsenal there, and disperse the "Boxers."

The column, which marched westward to-day, included 800 Americans, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry, a detachment of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, 600 British, and four guns.

The Germans will move to-morrow to cooperate in taking Pei-Ta-Chu, where the enemy is supposed to be in large force. The American commander will attack from the west and the Germans from the east. Gen. Wilson will then take the San-Hai-Tien arsenal.

Possibly this will be the last big expedition, as it is understood that the British and Americans will abandon the former plan of police campaign and will prepare for the evacuation of Peking. The British have countermanded the orders for Winter clothing, and, it is reported, will fall back to Wei-Hai-Wei. The German Legation is expected to withdraw Friday, Sept. 21.

The Japanese and French are operating to the northeast of Peking.

The sale of loot belonging to the Americans has begun. Gen. Chaffee at first proposed to burn it, but finally decided that it would be better to feed the hungry Chinese.

The indications are that 10,000 of the allied forces will winter at Peking.

The German force will be the largest. Some of the troops will probably be distributed in the surrounding cities to relieve the strain. The Japanese will withdraw most of their force to Nagasaki. The Russians will retain at least 2,000 here.

Gen. Chaffee expresses a preference in favor of tents for the Winter camp rather than insanitary buildings.

The Dowager Empress has expressed her willingness to return to Peking if guaranteed protection. The Generals in command and the Ministers of the powers are unwilling to assume such a responsibility.

Several small bands of Boxers have been reported in the neighborhood recently.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 20.—The Japanese War Office has received the following from Gen. Yamaguchi, dated Peking, Sept. 16:

"Prince Ching sent to Li-Hung-Chang this telegram to await him at Tien-Tsin:

"'Received your telegram. You will be protected by the foreign powers. Therefore proceed to Peking immediately.'"

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES' FATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The State Department has received the following telegram from the Consul General at Shanghai:

"Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1900.

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Killed to date: the Rev. and Mrs. Simcox, three children; Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Mr. Pitkin, the Misses Gould, Morrill, at Pao-ting-Foo; Miss Desmond, Manchester, at Kuchau; the Misses Rice, Huston, at Lucheng; the Rev. and Mrs. Clapp, the Rev. G. L. Williams, the Rev. Davis, Miss Bird, Partridge, at Taiku; the Rev. and Mrs. Atwator, four children; the Rev. and Mrs. Price, one child, at Fenchow-Foo. GOODNOW."

The State Department has also received the following telegram from the Consul at Chefoo:

"Secretary of State, Washington:

"Eighteenth. Yesterday again beseeched Governor ascertain facts Pao-ting-Foo; also fate missionaries unaccounted for in Chi-Li; also condition mission property West Shantung. No replies foreigners Pao-ting-Foo. Others escaped, hiding places unknown. Impossible ascertain whereabouts. Imperial edict ordering civil and military officials Chi-Li exterminate Boxers now issued. All property intact excepting Linching Mission, American Board, which is destroyed. Governor arrived, rioters dismissed, head official. From other sources to-day learn Governor issued orders throughout province exterminate Boxers. FOWLER."

The following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee on the same subject was likewise received to-day:

Taku, no date.

Adjutant General, Washington:

PEKING, Sept. 17.—Following accepted here as reliable: Two daughters of Atwater and twenty-six others murdered at Payuan, July 9. Clapp and wife, four others, murdered Taiku, July 31. Atwater, wife, two children, six others murdered by their escort near Pen-Chow-Fu Aug. 15, in Shan-Si Province. Same message reports six persons, Dixon and wife, O. C. Curren and wife, single gentleman, and single lady, as having escaped into the mountains from a mission thirty miles to north of Takuan. They escaped on horseback, and possibly may have evaded their pursuers. CHAFFEE.

China to Give Land Sooner Than Money

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—Li-Hung-Chang is reported as saying that as China cannot possibly pay the indemnity which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shinking, Russia would be given Shinkiang, and Thibet would go to England.

JAPAN OPPOSES WITHDRAWAL.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 7.—Japan is greatly excited by the discussion of Russia's proposition to withdraw from Peking. It is not that Japan shares in the panic of fear which seems to possess the West when the name of Russia is mentioned. It is only that, having so recently entered into the community of the Western powers, this country is conscious of the dignity and importance of her position as the first of the Oriental nations to enjoy the privilege, and it therefore hesitates to take an attitude inimical to the majority. Her policy is, therefore, one of waiting, to ascertain the definite conclusions to which the other powers may arrive. In case of division of opinion among the latter, Japan will undoubtedly follow the lead of England, the result of a Cabinet meeting held yesterday being a decision to that effect.

In the meantime, there is great surprise here at the seeming acquiescence of America in a proposal concerning which the Japanese knowledge of Chinese character leads to a conviction that it would be a most disastrous step to take. Should it be taken, it is felt that it would constitute a veritable triumph of the corrupt Chinese Government, as it would be construed by the entire Chinese people as an evidence of Western cowardice, exactly as was the retirement of the allies in 1860.

American Post Office in China.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Information was received at the Post Office Department to-day to the effect that a United States Post Office was opened at Tien-Tsin on Sept. 17 to facilitate the handling of mail matter for the troops.

LOOT FROM CHINA SEIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—Revenue officers have brought down from the Mare Island Navy Yard on a Government tug 154 cases of rare Oriental goods, which had been brought into this country on the hospital ship Solace. The articles seized would net a small fortune. The duty is nearly 60 per cent.

On this account most of the stuff, which includes loot from Tien-Tsin, probably will be abandoned to the Government. The cases of silks and curios are addressed to persons all over the United States.

MISSION CONFERENCE TO-DAY.

Future of Church Work in China to be Discussed.

Delegates from all the Boards of Foreign Missions in the United States and Canada maintaining missions in China will meet this morning in the Presbyterian Building, 156 Fifth Avenue, to discuss the plans for future missionary work in the Far East.

Among the topics to be discussed are the bearing of the uprising in China upon mission work and whether the work there shall be speedily and vigorously resumed; the advisability of a week of prayer with appropriate memorial services; special gifts for the re-establishment and enlargement of the work; when the missionaries now in the United States shall return to China, and whether they shall be accompanied by women and children. The question of indemnity for missionaries and the method to be followed in obtaining it will also be considered.

Another matter that will come up is the relief for Chinese Christians.

Yesterday the Presbyterian Board discussed to-day's programme with eight missionaries from China who are temporarily in the United States.

JUDGE A PEACEMAKER IN VAIN.

Charles F. and Mrs. Spaulding Unable to Settle Their Differences.

Testimony was taken yesterday before Justice D. Cady Herrick in the Supreme Court, special term, Brooklyn, in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Charles Frederick Spaulding of 118 Prospect Place, East Orange, N. J., against his wife, Mrs. Carrie N. Spaulding, and her mother, Mrs. Thomas Norton, both living at 232 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, to produce in court and return to the petitioner his daughter Marion, nearly eight years old. Justice Herrick took Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding and the little girl into his chamber and talked to them. On returning to the bench he said he had vainly tried to bring them together for the child's sake.

Mr. Spaulding then testified that his wife had left him seven or eight times, and that he had never left her. This time she had been away since Nov. 7. He had given her in cash and diamonds about $22,000, and their house was conducted on a lavish scale. On Dec. 18 she got possession of the child. As late as Tuesday last he had written and requested her to return and live with him, but had received no reply.

Decision was reserved.

Ex-Sheriff Bowe's Critical Illness.

Lieut. Col. Peter Bowe, ex-Sheriff of New York County, is slowly recovering from a stroke of paralysis at his home, 80 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He received the stroke Tuesday night while attending a performance at Hurtig & Seamon's music hall, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was considered so near death that Father Keogan of St. Thomas the Apostle's Church, at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, administered the last rites of the church to him. He is now considered out of danger. Lieut. Col. Bowe is fifty-eight years old.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Those members of the gay world who have come into town during the past few days find the city, and especially the uptown streets and avenues in the fashionable districts, full of almost new interest. The crowded shops, restaurants, streets, and hotels have an almost novel attraction for people who have spent the long, hot Summer at the further resorts, and even in the suburbs. Old New Yorkers, who have taken longer vacations this year than usual, find a walk down the avenue from Central Park to Washington Square, or a stroll at the luncheon or dinner hour, through the Waldorf, Sherry's, or Delmonico's, full of entertainment. Thus, New York with the first cool days of Autumn, seems more attractive to its residents than at any other time.

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The arrival of the more favored Atlantic liners from day to day is also an attractive feature of these early Autumn days in town. Each steamer seems to bring in a larger number of well-known people who are met at wharf or house or hotel by friends or relatives, and who seem to enjoy these meetings and home-comings as much as do the aforesaid friends and relatives. The Majestic, which strangely enough, a year ago on the answering day of the week brought in the largest crowd of fashionables of the early Autumn, yesterday again landed more well-known people than has any steamer arriving this Fall. The Majestic met the tail end of the Galveston hurricane, and was thus delayed. Among her passengers were Lord Revelstoke, Col. W. Goddard and Mrs. Goddard, the Hon. W. W. Vivian, Herbert Seymour, Eugene Kelly, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. T. W. Winston and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Weatherbee and daughters, Dr. E. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Dr. E. A. Bates and Mrs. Bates, Loring Andrews, Bishop Walker, Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce, A. E. Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, the Misses Iselin, and Adrian and Oliver Iselin, Jrs., Dr. R. M. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. W. Littauer, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. McCaulay, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer and Mrs. Shaffer, Dr. J. H. Wyckoff, Dr. H. N. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, William P. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Welsh, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Craig Lippincott and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. B. Castleman and her son Breckenridge, and Miss Elise and Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky.

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The Hon. Walter W. Vivian is a relative of Col. Ralph Vivian, who married the widow of Marshall O. Roberts of this city. He is a younger son of the second Baron Vivian, and an uncle of the present Baron, Sir George Crespigny Brabazon. Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, (Miss Hope Goddard,) with Mr. Iselin's children, have been abroad since December last. They spent the Winter and Spring at Cannes, and last Summer made an automobile tour through the south of France. J. R. Roosevelt sailed in April last. Dr. Edgar and Mrs. Edgar, (Miss Ellen Soutter,) who were married last year, have been abroad only a few weeks. Lord Revelstoke has come over on a visit to his brother, Cecil Baring, and will spend some weeks at Tuxedo with him. Miss Alice Castleman, who is one of the greatest of the Kentucky beauties, and who has been abroad all Summer with her mother and sister, was mentioned in this column yesterday as having made a sensation at Lucerne for her beauty.

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Eugene Kelly returns for a brief visit. He has become interested in business in London, and makes only flying visits occasionally to this side. For the past two years Mr. and Mrs. Kelly (Miss Milmo) have occupied Temple House, near Great Marlowe, on the Thames, in England, owned by Gen. Owen Williams, and which is one of the largest and most noted of English country houses near London. Mr. Kelly's lease of Temple House expires very shortly, and probably will not be renewed, as he has decided to lease another house near London. Mrs. Kelly, who presides over Temple House with much grace, remains there, and will not come over this Autumn. She has recently been entertaining her brother-in-law and sister. Prince and Princess Radziwill. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have won an enviable place in English society, and especially in the conservative Roman Catholic set. Thomas Kelly, who has for a term of years leased Castledown, near Dublin, entertained a large house party there during the recent Dublin Horse Show. He will probably spend the Winter in New York.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, were H. S. Beer, Edward D. Bert, W. Reynolds Brown, Dr. William Morris Butler, Prof. R. E. Holbrook, James L. Lombard, David F. Manning, the Very Rev. G. A. Mauritio, Cornelius B. Mitchell, Judge Thomas J. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Garrett P. Serviss, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Brit and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, Mrs. J. M. Bulkley, Dr. and Mrs. William Morris Butler, the Rev. J. H. Duiles, W. S. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Thomas, and Prof. Paul Van Dyke.

***

Mrs. Joseph Thompson of Atlanta, who with Mrs. Tompkins of that city has been spending a week at the Waldorf after a Summer spent at Magnolia, Mass, returned last evening to her Southern home. Mrs. Thompson's health, which for the past years has been precarious, is now entirely restored.

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On the St. Louis, which sails from Southampton to-morrow, there are coming, among others, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellsworth, John Clinton Gray, Mrs. G. B. Loring, Robert Olyphant, Miss Amy Olyphant, C. F. Sprague, W. L. Stowe, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Buren, Clement B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. William Comstock, the Vicomte de Grammont, and Mrs. James Norton Winslow, (Miss Grace Laurence.)

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Recently the announced engagement of Adolph Rosengarten and Miss Christine Penrose, daughter of Mrs. Walter Penrose, has been received very pleasantly in Philadelphia. Miss Penrose is an exceedingly handsome girl. She is the niece of Senator Penrose, and on her mother's side of Harry Thompson, who married Miss Wilson, daughter of Gen. James Wilson of Wilmington, Del.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley are to sail for Europe on Tuesday next, Mr. Postley having completed his convalescence from typhoid fever. Mrs. Clarence Postley, who had intended accompanying her son and daughter-in-law, has decided to remain in New York this Winter.

***

The wedding of Faneuil Dunkin Stein-Bethune and Mis Florence Curtis Jenner will be celebrated very quietly in Grace Church Chantry on Oct. 2, and not Oct. 3, as has been stated. The wedding will be quiet, on account of the recent death of Mr. Stein-Bethune's mother, and for the same reason there will be no wedding breakfast or reception.

***

The principal guest at Sir George and Lady Wombwell's recent large house party at Newburg Park, England, was the Duke of Cambridge, and among other members of the party were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston. Mrs. Livingston is called by the London papers "the pretty American who was the belle of this year's Homburg season." Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's recent house party at Balmacaan included Lord and Lady Craven, and their little son Lord Uffington.

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The death of Mrs. Ferdinand Bischoffsheim, which occurred recently in Paris, has removed one of the best known and most hospitable of London entertainers. She was a beautiful woman, and was well known as a charming hostess. For some time it has been known that her illness would result fatally. She was known to all Americans familiar with fashionable London society.

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Sir Roderick Cameron and his daughters, Miss Isabel and Miss Daisy Cameron, have leased "New York villa," at Strathpeffer, in Scotland, for a time. Strathpeffer has become very popular this year as a resort, and is so full of visitors that the numerous hotels and lodging houses there are asking fabulous prices for accommodations. The whole place is the property of Lady Cromartie, who takes the greatest interest in it, and her beautiful seat, Castle Leod, about a mile from the town, is one of the finest old Highland residences in Scotland. The grouse shooting is very good, and generally yields about 1,000 brace a season, while the park and woods are the haunt of stags and deer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 20.—Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor sailed for New York yesterday on the Nourmahal. They go to their country place at Rhinebeck for the Autumn.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman will close her cottage to-morrow and go to New York for the Winter.

Miss Louise McAllister, who has been visiting Mrs. William Grosvenor, is now the guest of Mrs. John J. Mason.

Mrs. Antonio Yznaga is the guest of Miss Leary at the Paul Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland closed their Newport season to-day.

Miss May Goelet and her brother, Mr. Robert Goelet, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson.

James J. Van Alen, Richard T. Wilson, and F. P. Garretson returned from New York to-night.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Muzzey—Bullis.

The wedding of David Saville Muzzey and Miss Ina Jeannette Bullis was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reid, 216 West Seventy-second Street, who are lifelong friends of the bride. Mr. Muzzey is a teacher in Dr. Felix Adler's school and has written much on religious and ethical topics, while his bride is an artist of no mean ability, her talents having been carefully cultivated in London and Paris.

The Rev. Dr. Willard S. Richardson, assistant pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and a classmate of the bridegroom, officiated at the ceremony, which took place in the parlor of the residence. The room had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with white roses, palms, and potted plants. Scores of friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The bride wore an elaborate costume of white satin beneath valenciennes lace, while the bridesmaids—Miss Beatrice Reid and Miss Helen Muzzey, a sister of the bridegroom—wore gowns of pink chiffon, with elbow sleeves, and carried rich bouquets of carnations.

Carlton Noyes was best man, and the ushers were Egbert Reid and Stuart Reid. There was a rich assortment of wedding gifts, that from Mr. Muzzey to the bride being a diamond sunburst of great value.

Mr. and Mrs. Muzzey received their friends immediately after the ceremony, and then a dainty collation was served.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McLean, Dr. and Mrs. McPhee, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Edward Cockroft, the Misses Rice of Worthington, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Buffington of Troy, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Everitt, D. B. Melick, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Asserson.

Mr. and Mrs. Muzzey will be at home at the Cameron after Oct. 1.

Willis—Knapp.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Hilleary Knapp to Harry Howard Willis took place at the Church of the Good Shepherd on Tuesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry B. Cornwell, D. D. Miss Nellie Knapp, the sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Homer Kingsbury was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Boardman, Miss Helen Williams, Miss Bessie Griffith, and Miss Grace Randall. Cameron Blaikie, Howard Hammitt, Robert Perry, and Daniel Jackson acted as ushers. After the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride, 235 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Wilhelm—Stevens.

SING SING, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Miss Mary Irene Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Stevens of 13 Waller Avenue, was married to-day to Archie Leroy Wilhelm of this village. The wedding took place at the home of the bride, who wore a plum colored cloth traveling dress, with hat to match. There were no attendants. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. A. Gates of Canisteo. The couple will reside at Hanover, Penn.

JULIA ARTHUR IN "HAMLET."

She Decides Not to Leave the Stage and Promises an Elaborate Production of Shakespeare's Play.

When Julia Arthur concluded her season last Spring she declared very emphatically that her professional stage career was at an end, and that with her husband, Benjamin P. Cheney, the Boston millionaire, she would retire to private life. She has reconsidered her determination, however, and to intimate friends who have been visiting her at her country seat she declared that the theatre-going public would see her before the footlights again this season.

She did not divulge to her somewhat surprised friends what piece she intends to star in, but later she informed a prominent theatrical agent in this city that she has in preparation a new version of "Hamlet," entirely different from that interpreted by Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and the production, she says, will be far more elaborate than any play she has produced for some time. It will be brought out in this city early in March, probably at the Broadway Theatre.

Miss Arthur's present plan is to accompany her husband in their private car over a tour of inspection on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, of which Mr. Cheney is a Director. The tour will take them as far west as California. Upon its conclusion they will return to this city and start for Europe, where a visit will be paid to many of the Continental cities. While on the other side Miss Arthur intends to purchase some of the properties and costumes for the proposed production. Their return to this city will be about the middle of February. The company will be assembled in Boston, where all the rehearsals will take place.

Another Stage Becky Sharp.

SARATOGA Sept. 20.—A dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," accredited on the bills to the late Charles Coghlan, was acted for the first time here to-night, with the dead actor's daughter, Gertrude Coghlan, in the rôle of Becky Sharp. The play contains a preliminary scene in Miss Pinkerton's school, introducing Becky and Amelia as pupils, but otherwise the scenario is like that of the play by Langdon Mitchell in which Mrs. Fiske acts Becky. This coincidence is noteworthy. It seems strange that two men setting out to dramatize so long a novel as "Vanity Fair," containing so much of interest, should have made a selection of incidents so nearly similar and a division into epochs precisely the same. Particularly true is this of the sequence of happenings in the second act, at Miss Crawley's, and in the last act at Pumpernickel's.

The cast to-night included, besides Miss Coghlan, G. B. Post as Rawdon Crawley, Cecil Kingstone as Steyne, Addison Pitt as George Osborne, Damon Lyon as Dobbin, H. R. Hanlon as Joseph Sedley, Josephine Foy as Amelia, Annie Alliston as Miss Crawley, and Helena Salinger as Lady Bareacres.

CITY POPULATIONS COMPLETED.

Next Announcements Will Show Population by States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Director of the Census Merriam said to-day that the announcement of the population of cities is practically completed, as no bulletins will be issued for a town under 25,000.

The bureau, he said, probably will begin next week announcing the population of the States. The first will be Arkansas, and thereafter they will be issued in alphabetical order, beginning with Alabama. It is thought that all of the States will be given out before Congress assembles. The returns from the several States will also show the population of cities under 25,000.

The population of Williamsport, Penn., is 28,757, as against 27,132 in 1890, an increase of 1,625, or 5.99 per cent.

Waterbury, Conn., has a population of 45,859, as against 28,646 in 1890, an increase of 17,213, or 60.9 per cent.

The population of Auburn, N. Y., is 30,345, as against 25,858 in 1890, an increase of 4,487, or 17.35 per cent.

San Antonio, Texas, shows a population of 53,321, as against 37,673 in 1890, an increase of 15,648, or 41.54 per cent.

Easton, Penn., has a population of 25,238, as against 14,481 in 1890, an increase of 10,757, or 74.28 per cent.

WOMAN ACCUSES POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Wise of Brooklyn Says Cashman Insulted Her on the Street.

William E. Cashman, a policeman attached to the Eldridge Street Station, was knocked down for an alleged insult to a woman yesterday at the corner of Willoughby and Fulton Streets. He afterward arrested the man who asaulted him, but the desk Sergeant at the Adams Street Station refused to entertain the charge.

Shortly after noon George N. Buchanon, keeper of the Hall of Records, and Jacob Bellman were standing on the corner when they heard a woman pleading with a policeman to protect her from a man who had accosted her. The policeman paid little attention to her and boarded a car.

Buchanon and Bellman then asked the woman if they could assist her. She said that while she was waiting for a car a man had insulted her. Just then the man who had been annoying the woman, and who proved to be William E. Cashman, a policeman, came up and asked the men what they wanted. Buchanon, ignorant of the policeman's identity, told him to mind his own business. Then Cashman, who was in plain clothes, tried to strike Buchanon. Thereupon Bellman knocked him down.

The policeman arose, showed his badge, and arrested Bellman. Buchanon went along, protesting against the arrest.

In a few minutes the three men and the woman were all ranged in front of the desk at the Adams Street Police Station.

Acting Sergeant McCarthy refused to entertain the charge against Bellman and told Cashman that he had been drinking. He took the name of the woman, Mrs. Jacob Wise of 324 Myrtle Avenue, and told her to go before the Police Board and make a complaint.

Cashman was appointed to the force in 1895. He was on leave of absence yesterday.

RIVERSIDE PARK MEMORIAL.

Ground Broken for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Ground was broken yesterday for the soldiers' and sailors' monument to be erected in Riverside Park at Eighty-ninth Street. Mr. Guggenheimer, in the absence of Mayor Van Wyck, represented the city and turned the first spadeful of earth. The exercises were of an informal nature, Col. Joseph A. Goulden, who supervised the affair, saying that the committee had come to the determination to break ground only on Wednesday.

Pupils of Schools No. 87 and No. 165 and members of various Grand Army of the Republic posts in the city took part. Mr. Guggenheimer was the first speaker and was followed by Col. John W. Vrooman and Gen. George B. Loud. About 200 persons were present.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Gen. John A. McClernand.

Major Gen. John A. McClernand is dead. He succumbed to old age and a general breaking

FLAMES IN WAREHOUSE DESTROY RARE OBJECTS

Scenery Belonging to Well-Known Actresses Burned.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $149,000

Firemen Suffer Greatly from Smoke—Terminal Company's Business Will Not Be Interrupted.

The warehouses of the Terminal Warehouse Company, in West Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, from Eleventh to Thirteenth Avenue, were yesterday morning, for the first time since their construction in 1890, visited by fire. Two floors of Sections 1 and 2, forming the Eleventh Avenue front, were ravaged, but the other twenty-two sections escaped damage owing to the solid construction of the building and the intrepidity of the firemen. The loss amounts to less than $150,000, and includes that on new and stored furniture, household effects, theatrical scenery belonging to Anna Held and Julia Marlowe, and the Halleran collection of antiquities, owned by Schmitt Brothers.

In fighting the fire a number of officers and men of the Fire Department were overcome by smoke and were temporarily blinded. None was, however, seriously affected, and all remained at work. At least $30,000 of the damage was due to the fire going from Section 1 to Section 2 when the fire was believed to be under control by the failure of the fire-proof doors in the party wall to withstand the intense heat in Section 1.

The warehouses will do business as usual to-day, as the fire did not extend beyond the sections which were partly destroyed. The steam and cold storage plants were not damaged.

The origin of the fire was not discovered. It may have been due to an electric light wire. It had its origin on the top, or seventh floor of Section 1, which is that at Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue. Just before the outbreak watchmen who had patrolled the east end of the storage warehouses reported that nothing was amiss. Just after 7 o'clock smoke which had "charged" the seventh and sixth floors of the section was seen gushing from iron shutters on the fifth floor on the Eleventh Avenue side, and an alarm was struck at Twenty-ninth Street and Eleventh Avenue. This promptly brought Battalion Chief F. W. Goodenough of the Seventh Battalion with Engine Companies 34, 19, and 1, and Truck Companies 12 and 21.

Chief Gooderson saw that he had to fight a warehouse fire with the usual hindrances, and he started a series of alarms which increased the fire-fighting contingent to a dozen land engines, Water Towers 2 and 3, and the fireboats Zophar Mills and Van Wyck. Chief Croker dashed up to the fire in his automobile, and his staff was reinforced by Battalion Chief Welsh and Acting Chief Skelly.

The delay incident to exposing the flames to water gave the fire great headway, and when the water towers and the linemen on the roof got to work the seventh floor of Section 1 was a furnace. The intensity of the fire helped those who were attacking it, as after it had spread to the sixth floor it had destroyed the supports of the roof of the section so that at about 9 o'clock it caved in, giving the firemen full sweep of the flames, and half an hour later the fire was regarded as under control, and Chief Croker left, leaving Deputy Chief Purroy in charge.

John Larry, the Superintendent of the warehouses, says that after Chief Croker left firemen opened the fire-proof doors between Sections 1 and 2, and were compelled to retreat and leave them open on the seventh floor, so that the flames seized on Section 2.

This statement was met by the firemen by an uncompromising denial, and the assertion that the fire-proof doors were of wood covered with tin, which were burned through. The new outbreak gave anxiety for half an hour, but it was rapidly drowned out and the roof of Section 2 and the sixth floor of it were not so much damaged as those of Section 1. The fire was practically out at noon. The firemen suffered greatly from smoke.

The drowning out of the fire deluged the floors not reached by the flames, and caused almost as much damage as they did. At the start of the fire Engineer William Tobias shut off the steam in the engine room in Section 2, and the machinery will only need a little wiping and oiling to be in proper condition for operation.

The Terminal Warehouses can be put in repair in a few weeks at a cost of not more than $30,000. The masonry is intact in the sections where the fire was. The offices were swamped and temporary ones were arranged in the offices of the Pennsylvania Cab Company at Twenty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue. The schedule of losses, which are generally fully insured, is:

Terminal warehouse	$30,000
The J. J. Halleran collection of antiques owned by Schmitt Brothers and stored on the seventh floor	20,000
Thonet Brothers, bent-wood furniture, third floor	30,000
Ehrich Brothers, suites of furniture and toys, fourth floor	20,000
Household goods on storage on all floors.	30,000
Miscellaneous losses	10,000
Scenery for "Papa's Wife," owned by Anna Held, and for "Barbara Frietchie," owned by Julia Marlowe	9,000
Total	$149,000

The Halleran collection was that of John J. Halleran of Flushing, who died in 1897. It was purchased by Schmitt Brothers of Twenty-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue. A member of this firm said that it took fifty years to get it together. It consisted of books, pictures, ceramics, old furniture, and metal objects of art. He would make no statement as to its value. This, on an artistic basis, has been put at $50,000.

The Terminal Warehouses were built in 1890. The building cost $650,000 and the equipment about $150,000. G. B. Mallory was the architect. The officers of the company are: President—J. H. Lynch; Secretary—Albro Akin; Treasurer—James Stillman. Among the Directors are William R. Grace, Alfred Skitt, and John R. Searles.

The stores of the Terminal Warehouse Company were insured under a schedule covering buildings 1 to 24, the insurance being distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $64,250; Union of London, $64,250; Atlas, $64,250; Law, Union and Crown, $64,250; Aetna, $64,250; Royal, $64,250; Scottish Union and National, $64,250; Manchester, $32,125; Phoenix of London, $32,125; American of New York, $32,125; National of Hartford, $32,125; Eastern of New York, $32,125; Atlanta Home, $32,125; total, $642,500.

The proportions of the aggregate insurance applying on the damaged buildings are as follows: Building No. 1, $27,500; Building No. 2, $35,000; Building No. 3, $50,000, and Building No. 4, $35,000.

The fixtures in Building No. 2 were insured as follows: Commonwealth, $10,000; Westchester, $5,000, and Pennsylvania, $5,000.

COFFINS SCARED BRIDE TO BE.

Lugubrious Sight in Undertaker's Store Caused Postponement of Wedding.

Undertaker John McNulty of 80 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, was visited on Wednesday evening by an elderly man, a young woman supposed to be his daughter, and a young man who said he was Benjamin Strauss of 55 Stanton Street, New York. Strauss said he and the young woman were in search of a Justice of the Peace, as they wished to be married. McNulty told them there was none in the neighborhood, but offered to telephone to Police Headquarters for Justice Frank Lehane.

Before he could do so the woman opened a door at the rear of the office, and saw a large array of coffins and coffin boxes. She shrieked with fright, covered her face with her hands, and begged to be taken away. Strauss and her father tried to comfort her, but could not. She said she would not be married in such a place, nor would she be married that night. When Justice Lehane entered she fled to the street, and no entreaties would induce her to return.

Strauss finally handed Lehane a two-dollar note for his trouble, and the party went to Montgomery Street, where they boarded a car going to the ferry. Strauss refused to give the girl's name.

Dropped Dead on Broadway.

John Files, a lumber dealer who lived at 703 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, dropped dead yesterday at 103 Broadway, after a visit to his lawyer. Mr. Files's death was due to heart disease. He leaves a wife and one son.

FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

President Loubet Reviews 97,000 Men, and Expresses His Confidence in Them.

CHARTRES, France, Sept. 20.—The grand manoeuvres of the French Army were concluded this morning with the Presidential review. The whole body of troops, numbered 97,000 men, with 20,000 horses. The review took place on a plain five miles from here. An immense concourse of spectators was present.

President Loubet arrived from Rambouillet at 9, and was received by the Minister of War, Gen. André. A salute of 101 guns was fired. The President entered a landau, drawn by six artillery horses, and drove along the front of the troops, escorted by cuirassiers, the Commander in Chief, Gen. Brugere, riding beside his carriage. As the President passed the flags and standards were lowered, the officers saluted with their swords, drums beat, and trumpets sounded. At the conclusion of the drive the "Marseillaise" was played by massed bands. President Loubet then conversed individually with the foreign Attachés, and afterward distributed decorations to a number of officers, after which he took a seat on the grand stand, surrounded by the members of the Cabinet.

Gen. Brugere and the General Staff, on horseback, stationed themselves in front of the tribune, and at a given signal the march past began at 9:45 o'clock. Brigade after brigade of infantry and artillery rolled by, and cavalry followed. Later the whole mass of artillery advanced together, unlimbered, and fired a salvo of honor with a deafening crash. The entire eighty squadrons of cavalry then trotted into place, the artillery facing the tribune. Gen. Brugere, with Gen. Negrier on his right hand and Gen. Tanchot on his left hand, took up a position in the centre of the long line and led a grand charge to the foot of the tribune, thus ending the proceedings.

A luncheon was given to the Generals by the President after the review. During the course of the speechmaking Gen. André eulogized the behavior of the troops, thanked President Loubet for the enlightened interest he had taken in the army, and dwelt upon the regularity and precision with which the provisioning of the great army, which was one of the greatest tests of the manoeuvres, had been carried out. He concluded:

"I am proud to feel myself justified in proclaiming before you that the army you have just reviewed is solid, well trained, well equipped, and ripe for success, and one on whose value the country can absolutely rely."

President Loubet again endeavored to undo the efforts of certain Nationalists to set the army against the Government and the existing form of the republic. Twice recently has the President seen fit to denounce these intrigues and to repudiate the reports which the Nationalists have spread about of discontent in the army. To-day he bestowed the highest praise on the army, saying it had proved that France might have implicit confidence in it. Then, raising his voice, the President said significantly:

"Its respect for the institutions and laws of the country demonstrates highly how vain are the attempts made to separate it from the democracy. The solicitude of the chiefs for the troops and the confidence of the troops in their chiefs assure the army's strength and are guarantees that the honor and interests of France are well guarded and that the maintenance of peace is more certain than ever."

SANTO DOMINGO PAYS $350,000.

Further Payment on Account of the Belgian Claims.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 20.—The Belgian Consul has notified his Government by cable that he has received $350,000 in addition to the sums previously received from the Government of Santo Domingo on account of the bondholders, and that he has resolved to deposit the funds collected, after deducting the amount of the Belgian Government's outlays, for the final settlement between the parties interested.

Belgians hold $6,000,000 of Dominican bonds. They recently notified the Government of Santo Domingo that they would not accept the contract made with the Santo Domingo Improvement Company providing for a commission to adjust the matters in dispute. The American Minister at the same time was notified by the Dominican Government that the interests of the American bondholders would be protected.

FETE DAY IN ITALY.

The Anniversary of the Deliverance of Rome Celebrated.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The thirtieth anniversary of the deliverance of Rome was celebrated to-day throughout Italy. Everywhere shops were closed, and houses and public buildings hung with flags.

In spite of the rainy weather the capital was crowded with enthusiastic visitors to witness the municipal officers proceed to the Pantheon and place wreaths upon the tombs of Victor Emmanuel II. and Humbert I.

The procession then moved to the Porta Pia, where stands the memorial to the Italian soldiers who fell in breaching the walls during the attack on Sept. 20, 1870. Here the Mayor read a dispatch from King Victor Emmanuel III.

Later in the day a delegation of officials of the Ministry of Marine went to the Capitol to present to the Municipality the flag of the Italian warship Roma, which covered the coffin of King Humbert during the funeral ceremony.

FRANCO-VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

Venezuela Seeks to Re-establish Relations Severed Ten Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Inquiry into the reported effort of the Venezuelan Government to induce the United States Government to intervene with France to secure an abatement of excessive taxes levied on Venezuelan coffee, discloses the fact that the Venezuelan proposition is much broader than above stated. What is sought is a restoration of the good relations that formerly existed between Venezuela and France, and the South American Republic has turned to the United States as a mutual friend to encompass this object.

The breach of relations between France and Venezuela dates back about a decade. At that time the Ministers resident at Caracas addressed to their respective Governments communications critical of the Venezuelan Government. The Venezuelan Government became indignant, and promptly gave passports to every one of the offending diplomats. The United States Minister and one or two others escaped the general attack because they had not indorsed the majority view.

Venezuela could not get along without some means of diplomatic intercourse with the rest of the world, so efforts were soon initiated by her to patch up the difficulty, and these have been successful in all important cases, with the single exception of France. But this exception was felt very keenly by Venezuela, which not only purchases heavily in France, but sells about a third of her products in that country.

German Socialists Pass Resolutions.

MAINZ, Sept. 20.—The German Socialist Congress to-day adopted by an overwhelming majority the Calwer resolution, advocating the abolition of the protective tariff, the adoption of free trade and the imperialization of railways, and protesting against "spheres of influence," especially in China. Herr Calwer and some others are really in favor of reciprocity and protection, especially with reference to America, but consider it inexpedient to advocate these principles publicly.

Justin McCarthy Retires.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, who has been Member of Parliament for North Longford since 1892, and who was formerly Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, announces his retirement from Parliamentary life on account of failing health.

Fatal Explosion in Bohemian Mine.

DUX, Bohemia, Sept. 20.—An explosion occurred at the Frisch Glueck Mine yesterday. Thirty-five persons were killed and fifteen injured. Five persons are missing.

Holland's Big Deficit.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—The Netherlands budget for 1901 shows a deficit of 5,250,000 florins.

DALY HAS LEFT COLUMBIA.

This Much-Sought-After Athlete Will Probably Play Football With Yale or Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Sept. 20.—Cornelius Daly left the Columbia team this afternoon for his home, in Worcester, and will probably not return. He will take examinations for Yale next week, and, as his chances of passing them all are not good, he will go to either Princeton or Brown, where he can enter easily. Daly intends to enter Yale just as soon as his papers are passed, and will remain at Yale for the full college course. His action was no surprise to his Yale friends.

Daly received letters from Brown, Rutgers, and Princeton this week inviting him to go there, and if he cannot enter Yale this year he will probably enter Brown and go to Yale next year. The Columbia team showed a hole back of the line with Daly gone. The Weekes boys were in the game to-day, and the line-up will drill in punting, handling kicks, blocking the ball, &c. "Tom" Dennon, the wrestler, who is in Columbia this year, will join the team this week. No other men are expected until Sunday.

DAVIS GOES TO PRINCETON.

Andover's ex-Captain Has Decided Not to Play with Yale's Football Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The spirits of Princeton football enthusiasts rose several degrees to-day over the announcement that Ralph Davis, former tackle and Captain of Andover School team, has abandoned the idea of entering Yale, although he has passed the entrance examinations for that university, and has positively decided to enter Princeton University. He did not don football togs to-day, but will, it is said, begin practice almost immediately. Davis is considered one of the most promising tackles in the country, and those who have seen him play say that the gap left by "Doc" Hillebrand at right tackle will be well filled by the Andover man.

Besides strengthening Princeton's line, Davis will help the back field by allowing McCord to take his old place at half, instead of trying the new position of tackle. Two other new men who made a good showing are Heinbaugh and Underhill. Charles Young, the clever quarter back, who entered Princeton from Cornell a year ago, was on the side lines to-day and will begin practice soon. Ex-Capt. William Edwards was out to see the practice to-day and received quite an ovation from the students. The men who are practicing thus far are Reiter, Mattis, Duncan, Little, Kelly, Black, Fort, Gardner, Bartlett, Ripley, McCord, Mills, G. Poe, Roper, Wright, Montgomery, Hale, Morse, Sheffield, Dugro, Clapp, Baillie, Dana, Levick, Forney, Bush, S. McClave, R. McClave, Hodgeman, Singer, Chanvenet, Butkiewiez, Bayles, Hosack, Dewitt, Riggs, Brown, Humbird, Underhill, McCloud, Bradley, Henry, and Heinbaugh.

HARVARD WELL COACHED.

Forbes and Lewis Watch the Practice of the Football Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 20.—Harvard's football practice to-day was carried on under the critical gaze of W. Cameron Forbes for two years head coach of the Harvard 'Varsity eleven, and W. H. Lewis, a graduate of the Harvard Law School, centre on the 1893 eleven and the coach who has added materially to build up Harvard's defensive policy.

The rudimentary practice of the afternoon's exercise was shortened to give Coach Dibblee a longer chance to instruct the squads in tackling the dummy and allow more time for punting and breaking through practice. As on previous days, the punting was carried on in detachments. Little of it was meritorious. For practice in breaking through, Capt. Daly lined up his heavy men in the centre of the field. Whitwell faced Lee; Carroll, Barnard; De Long, Grew; Lewis, J. Lawrence; Graydon, McGrew, and Blagden was opposite Knowlton. Neither Ellis nor Campbell were out, and several others were temporarily absent for the purpose of taking examinations. Ellis has a condition to remove by examination next week, and Campbell has examinations to take. Four new candidates appeared—Hurd, Cunningham, White, and Blagden, tackle on the scrub last Fall.

YALE'S FIRST HARD WORK.

Rush Lines Faced Each Other—"Mike" Murphy in the Play.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—Scrimmage work began this afternoon at Yale Field, work that is at least a week ahead of the order of things usually at Yale at this stage of the training. Trainer Michael C. Murphy got right into things himself, taking the place of a half back and later quarterback, the better to drill one eleven. The other was in charge of Captain Brown and Coach Cutten. Before the afternoon's work was finished the two rush lines were faced and set to breaking through to gain possession of the ball. Both lines showed up well and the outlook is brighter for a champion eleven than for several years past.

Fincke was displaced for half an hour to-day in the signal practice of the first eleven by "Bobby" Keane, the dashing half-back of the '99 eleven.

Stillman, the big tackle, arrived to-day. This arrival fills up the list of veterans save Olcott, the right guard of a year ago.

Most of the work to-day was for the backs and ends. The former were placed in groups to catch the punts from Sharpe, Hyde, and Hale.

The rush lines of to-day were as follows: Centres, Richardson and Holt; guards, Hamlin, Goss, Bayne, Hooker; tackles, Stillman, Kunzig, Francis, and Thompson; ends, Coy, Gould, Frew, and Wallace.

Brown's Football Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—The official schedule of the Brown University football team for this season has been completed. The schedule in the completed form is as follows:

Sept. 29, Colby at Providence; Oct. 6, Holy Cross at Providence; 10, M. I. T. at Providence; 13, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20, Chicago at Chicago; 27, Princeton at Providence; Nov. 3, Boston College at Providence; 6, Tufts at Providence; 10, Harvard at Cambridge; 17, Dartmouth at Hanover; 24, Syracuse at Providence.

Capt. Washburn issued a call for a preliminary practice to get in shape for work under Coach Robinson the last of the week, and yesterday sixteen candidates reported in uniform, most of them being new men. Several of the old players were on the field to watch the practice.

The system of graduate coaching begun two years ago will be continued this year. Robinson will have charge of the work, assisted by Gammons, '98, and "Hoppy" Hunt, '99.

To Play Association Football.

The Manhattan Association Football Club intends to make a great effort this season to popularize association football in Brooklyn. The club will have its first practice to-morrow at Prospect Park, when a large turnout of members is expected. The formation of an association to arrange a championship series of games is now being discussed, and if a sufficient number of amateur teams can be induced to play without any "gate," the movement will soon take shape.

The Manhattans will hold their annual meeting next week, at which officers will be elected and a general plan of campaign laid down. W. Adam, 58 Pine Street, New York, is the Secretary of the club. He will be glad to hear from teams with open dates for Saturday games.

C. OLIVER ISELIN RETURNS.

Columbia's Owner Learned Nothing of Prospects for New Challenge While Abroad.

C. Oliver Iselin, one of the joint owners of the yacht Columbia, which successfully defended the America's Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock last year, arrived, with his family, aboard the White Star steamship Majestic yesterday morning, after six months' absence in Europe. When questioned as to the prospects for another international yacht race in 1901 he declared that he had given no attention to the sport since leaving America, and had dropped out of touch with yachting affairs. He did not meet Sir Thomas Lipton while abroad.

"Of course," he continued, "I do not know whether another challenge will be forthcoming this Fall or not, but I would not be surprised if one is received in time to prepare for a race next year."

"Would you build another defender if a challenge should come?" Mr. Iselin was asked.

"It is rather early to talk about that," he replied.

Regarding the possibility of somewhat smaller boats than Columbia and Shamrock being built as challengers and defenders in the future, Mr. Iselin disclaimed any positive knowledge or opinion.

"I hardly think," he ventured, "that the next challenger will be a seventy-footer, but I really have given the matter no thought."

YACHT CHALLENGE URGED.

British Yachtsmen Want Sir Thomas Lipton to Try for America's Cup Next Year.

Speculation as to the probability of another international yacht race for the America's Cup being held next year has been of late renewed with fresh interest on both sides of the Atlantic, for there remains now but a short time during which a challenge may be received. According to the new deed of gift of the America's Cup the challenging club must give formal notice of a desire to challenge at least ten months in advance of the date of the races, and it is further stipulated that there must be no races on the days intervening between Nov. 1 and May 1. If forthcoming, a challenge ought, therefore, be received within nine or ten weeks.

On this side of the water the attitude of yachtsmen must necessarily be passive, although the desire for a renewal of the contest for the blue ribbon of the sea may be ever so keen. Abroad, however, whence the initiative must come, there is already growing a mild clamor for definite steps toward the sending of a new challenge by some representative British yachtsman, and Sir Thomas Lipton, because of his earlier expressions of a purpose to try for the cup again, is naturally looked to as the individual from whom the challenge is most likely to come. Sir Thomas has given no indication that his purpose to send over a new challenger next year has been changed, but, on the other hand, he has so steadily refused to give definite confirmation of his reputed purpose that yachting journals in England have apparently become somewhat fearful that another year may slip past without the race. They have accordingly been very urgent of late in recommending the dispatch of a challenge this Fall.

The Yachting World of London is inclined to lay the delay in the sending of a new challenge to the insufficient trial of the new Sybarita, which George L. Watson designed for Whitaker Wright. In the modeling of Sybarita's hull there was a great deal of bold experimentation and in her build the composite principle was pushed to the extreme limit of lightness. These facts led to a strong general belief that the experimental features of the yacht might, if successful, be used in the designing of a new challenger by Watson for Sir Thomas Lipton.

"So far," says The Yachting World, in its last issue, "Sir Thomas Lipton is the only yachtsman who has shown any willingness to come forward to carry on this international contest, and of his intentions the only thing now definitely known is that he has not abandoned his ambition to obtain possession of this trophy. Some more definite announcement might have been made had it been possible to have had the Sybarita so thoroughly tried that there would have been no further doubt as to her ability, but the sudden withdrawal at Cowes of her only opponent, the German Emperor's Meteor, made such trial impossible. With the possible exception of the Shamrock, Meteor was the best yacht which could have been brought forward to try conclusions with the new boat. She is undoubtedly the fastest boat in all-around weather that Mr. Watson has ever designed, and a craft which at one time came very near being used for the carrying of a challenge. Whether she is faster or slower than the Shamrock is a matter of pure—and profitless—speculation, but as Meteor was, in her own way, an improvement on Valkyrie III., it follows that the beating of Meteor was a matter demanding considerable progress on the part of the designer."

"Sybarita was admittedly raw and untuned when she was taken over for the German regattas, but even in that state she proved good enough to make practically a clean sweep of all the races which were sailed to a finish. This was a handsome record, but it was not, apparently, all that had been expected of her. Her copper had given trouble, and she drew a bigger quarter wave than there semed to be any need for. Her balance also suggested that she was a little too heavy in the heel, and accordingly, when she was docked here on her return, a ton of lead was removed from the after-end. Her form after this is simply a matter of opinion and comparison, but those who should be best able to judge are of the opinion that a decided improvement was effected by the alteration, and that she is now able to easily outsail the Meteor on any point of going. If this estimate of Sybarita's powers is correct—and there seems no good reason for doubting it—it carries the suggestion that this would be a good and fitting time for a challenge with a boat designed by George L. Watson.

"There seems little doubt that much of the non-success which has attended our efforts to win back this trophy has been due to the spasmodic nature of our attempts, and, while the defending syndicate kept the matter always in view, it was left to individual yachtsmen on this side to issue their challenges as circumstances suited. Now the tables seem, to some extent, turned. The Morgan-Vanderbilt-iselin syndicate, which has defended the cup so successfully, has definitely retired from the contest, and the new combination seems to be as yet in a half-formed condition. Since the Columbia, Mr. Herreshoff has not designed anything likely to give him any points for a new defender. Mr. Watson, in the Sybarita, had an invaluable opportunity of testing his new ideas, and in Sir Thomas Lipton we have, if he could be induced to come forward at this time, a gentleman whose recent experience fully qualifies him for the handling of a challenge."

LAST RACE OF SEVENTIES.

Yachts Mineola and Rainbow Will Meet at Oyster Bay To-day.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's seventy-footer Rainbow and August Belmont's Mineola will meet on Long Island Sound to-day for their last race this season. The match, which was postponed from last Tuesday because of a collision between the two boats just before the start, will be conducted by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, which has offered a valuable cup to the winner. The yachts will sail twice over an eleven and three-quarter-mile triangular course off the entrance to Oyster Bay from a start promptly at noon.

Mr. Belmont and Mr. Vanderbilt have agreed not to race their boats again this year, and both Mineola and Rainbow will leave within a few days for Bristol, where they will be berthed for the Winter at the Herreshoff yards. It is reported that the two yachts, together with the other seventies, Virginia and Yankee, will, before being launched next Spring, undergo considerable improvement with a view to increasing their seaworthiness.

Kings County Cricket Club Officers.

The Kings County Cricket Club has taken time by the forelock and chosen its officers for 1901. This was done at a meeting held during the week, when the following ticket was elected: President—Dr. E. C. Huskinson; Vice President—George Williams; Secretary and Treasurer, A. E. Lewis, 1,240 New York Avenue, Brooklyn; Captains—George Williams; Vice Captain—A. Nugent; Executive Committee—T. Farrand, G. Williams, G. W. Barnes, F. E. Fisher, and C. T. Toddings. The club had a most successful season, and closed the year with all debts paid and a balance in hand. It is expected that next year two teams will be placed in the field and that the membership of the club will be largely increased.

Schaefer's Challenge to Slosson.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Jacob Schaefer has challenged George Slosson to play two games of billiards for the championship of the world. One of the games is to be played at eighteen-inch balk line, no ball in, and the other at cushion caroms, both games to be played at New York. The stipulation regarding place is made because Slosson has so frequently refused to come here to play. Schaefer has posted a forfeit of $250 and will be ready to play in sixty days.

Newport's Tennis Tournament Over.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—There was a large gathering of cottagers at the Casino this morning to see the closing match in the lawn tennis tournament for mixed doubles, which was won by Mrs. Astor and Cyril Hatch. The summary:

Final in cottagers' mixed doubles—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Cyril Hatch beat Miss Alice Blight and Gerard Lowther, 0—6, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1, 7—5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New Yorks Won from Brooklyn by a Batting Rally in the Tenth Inning.

The New York baseball team beat the champion Brooklyn nine in a ten-inning game at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. With one out in the tenth inning, Hickman batted the ball to deep right for three bases. Seymour, who batted for Bernard, got his base on balls, and Doyle sent Mercer home, the latter running for Hickman with a net hit to Jennings, which he could not get to McGuire in time to head off Mercer. The game was an interesting one, both pitchers doing good work. Dahlen was put out of the game for kicking in the ninth inning. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	5	0	0	Van H'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	3	2	0	1	Selbach, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Hick'n, 3b	0	2	3	4	2
Jenn'gs, 1b	1	0	14	0	0	†Mercer	1	0	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	3	3	0	Bernard, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	†Seymour	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Doyle, 1b	1	2	6	1	1
De Mont, ss	0	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss	1	1	7	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	4	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	2	0	0
Kitson, p	0	2	0	4	0	Bower'n, c	0	3	5	5	0
						Taylor, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	8	*28	11	1	Total	3	10	30	13	3

*Winning run scored with one out.
†Ran for Hickman in the tenth inning.
‡Batted for Bernard in tenth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; New York, 10. First base on balls—Off Kitson, 3; off Taylor, 3. Struck out—By Kitson, 2; by Taylor, 5. Stolen bases—Selbach, Bowerman. Sacrifice hits—Bernard, Bowerman, Taylor. Three-base hit—Hickman. Two-base hit—Van Haltren. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 2. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—Two hours.

AT PITTSBURG.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	3	3	1	.—	10	13	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—	4	11	1

Batteries—Tannehill and Zimmer; Powell and Robinson.

AT BOSTON.

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	.—	5	8	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.—	2	9	5

Batteries—Lewis, Sullivan, and Hamilton; Orth and McFarland.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Brooklyn	73	47	.608	Chicago	57	66	.463
Pittsburg	71	51	.582	St. Louis	54	66	.450
Philadelphia	64	56	.533	Cincinnati	53	68	.438
Boston	60	59	.504	New York	51	70	.421

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Brooklyn. Philadelphia in Boston.

FOR AN INSTITUTE OF MUSIC.

Fund for a $250,000 Building Started by the Choral Union.

At a meeting in Lyric Hall last night of the People's Singing Classes Henry Dantziger, Vice President of the classes, said it was the intention to raise a fund for a building to cost $250,000, to seat 10,000 people, and to be known as the American Institute of Music. The Choral Union, he said, had already given $450, and the remainder would be raised by contributions from patrons of art, members of the classes, and various societies interested in music.

Among the Directors of the American Institute of Music, the speaker said, were Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Jacob H. Schiff, Miss Callender, and Ambrose L. Phipps.

Local Packers Buy Land in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, meat packers in New York, have taken title to a tract of land of about twelve and a half acres at Ashland Avenue and Forty-second Street, the consideration expressed being $56,875.

Church Fair at City Island.

A fair will be opened on Sept. 24 at the Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea, City Island, of which the Rev. John B. McGrath is pastor. The Catholic Protectory Band will be in attendance.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WILLIAM W. HART.—Schedules of William W. Hart, taxidermist and furrier, at 47 East Twelfth Street, show liabilities $43,834, nominal assets $62,000, actual assets $3,047.

CHRISTOPHER NALLY.—Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court has appointed George Boehm receiver in supplementary proceedings for Christopher Nally, plumber, formerly of 102 West Eighty-first Street, on the application of the John P. Kane Company.

EDWARD LOGAN.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Charles A. Culver receiver of the assets of Edward Logan, dealer in dry goods, &c., formerly at Peekskill, N. Y., against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 14.

SAMUEL GUMPERT & CO.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Charles M. Hough receiver of the assets of Samuel Gumpert & Co., manufacturers of clothing at 627 and 629 Broadway, against whom creditors filed a petition in bankruptcy on the 19th inst.

LOUIS SILVERSTONE.—At a meeting of the creditors of Louis Silverstone, dealer in clothing at 188 Park Row, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy S. W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway, fifteen claims aggregating $20,000 were filed, and Leopold S. Werner was elected trustee.

GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT COMPANY.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has extended the receivership of James R. Kiernan for the Greater New York Amusement Company, so as to include the claims of two more creditors—the H. A. Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company, for $2,097, and the A. S. Seer Print, for $466.

THE L. ABRAHAMS COMPANY.—Two judgments were entered yesterday against the L. Abrahams Company, manufacturer of folding beds at 358 and 360 Broome Street—one for $2,172, in favor of Mrs. Esther Abrahams, for six months' rent of premises at 358 and 360 Broome Street, and the other for $1,881, in favor of Hannah Abrahams, on three notes of the company. The business was started in 1886 by Levi Abrahams, and the present company was incorporated in June, 1897, with a capital stock of $40,000, Levi Abrahams being the President and Treasurer.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

RICHARD E. PURDY.—Richard E. Purdy of 51 West 128th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $849, due to twenty creditors, and no assets.

I. CAPLAN & CO.—Isaac Caplan and Isaac Gurwitz, who composed the firm of I. Caplan & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, formerly at 356 Canal Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,559, and no assets.

M. MICHAELIS & CO.—Max Michaelis and Annie Taylor, who composed the firm of M. Michaelis & Co., manufacturers of children's clothing, formerly at 442 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,341, and no assets. They failed in March, 1895.

FREDERICK TIEDEMANN ASSIGNS.

Liabilities of Wholesale Dealer in Woolens Given as $145,124.

Frederick Tiedemann, doing business as Tiedemann & Co., wholesale dealer in woolens at 154 Grand Street, called a meeting of his creditors yesterday to place his affairs before them. He was for over twenty years a partner in the firm of Theodore Tiedemann & Brother, refinishers, and when he withdrew from that firm in February, 1899, it was stated that he took out $150,000 as his interest. In December, 1897, he went into the grain exporting business in the Produce Exchange Building, it was stated, to help his son-in-law, and continued in that until this Spring, when he gave it up.

In the meantime he had started his son in the woolen business in February, 1899, with $20,000 capital, but as the business did not turn out as he expected, he took full charge of it in April last, putting in more money, until, it was stated, he had invested $60,000. The business, however, did not prosper, it was said, and he decided to call a meeting of his creditors to see what ought to be done.

The statement presented to the meeting yesterday showed unsecured liabilities of $112,854, of which $77,420 is for merchandise, $13,470 in the grain trade, and the balance for borrowed money. Besides these liabilities, he owes $30,000 to a bank for borrowed money, which is secured, and some other secured debts, which make the total gross liabilities $145,124. His assets consist of merchandise, gross value, $80,332, from which is to be deducted $5,067 for samples and 10 per cent. discount, leaving net value, $68,441; outstanding accounts, $12,703; cash, $554; total, $81,698. In addition to these assets, he owns his homestead on Staten Island, which cost $100,000, and is subject to a mortgage of $31,000, and his wife's dower right.

After some discussion it was decided to appoint a committee of creditors to look into his affairs and report a basis of settlement. The committee consists of Mr. Metcalf of Metcalf Brothers, Paul Coolidge of Henry T. Mali & Co., Fred W. Portner of Kunhardt & Allen, Mr. Maxwell of the Hockannum Association, and Mr. Ray of the Globe Woolen Company.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY

Fast Trotters and Pacers Seen on the Local Driveway.

C. K. G. BILLINGS'S FREE BOND

Holder of the World's Pacing Record to Wagon Won Several Brushes In Easy Fashion.

Not in a long time has there been such a representation of fast trotters and pacers on the Speedway as there was yesterday afternoon. One of the speediest steppers on the course was the horse that holds the world's pacing record to wagon, the bay gelding Free Bond, who went in 2:04¼ at the Empire City track last week just after he was bought by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago. Free Bond made his first Speedway appearance yesterday, and he took to it like a duck to water. He was alternately driven by Mr. Billings and Fred Hartwell. Free Bond was a stranger to some of the amateur drivers, who pitted their horses against him, but on learning the identity of the big flyer were not surprised that they were beaten.

Mr. Billings also drove his trotter, Ellert, (2:11,) and had several brushes with him. The Chicago horseman has all of his string here except Louise, (2:09¼,) who is at Terre Haute. After the Lexington meeting the Chicago horseman will return here with all of his fast ones. Another Chicago horseman on the Speedway yesterday was James Murphy, who formerly owned Star Pointer. Mr. Murphy drove a pair of pacers—Tom, (2:19¼, made to high-wheeled sulky,) and Lotus (2:24¼. He has also a couple of trotters here—Fred B., (2:10¾,) and Mohican (2:18¾.)

Nathan Straus's Alvez (2:09½) and Cobwebs, (2:12.) and Bernard Zahn's game trotter Oscar (2:20½) were other speedy ones out yesterday. Oscar has been having it easy the last two weeks, doing nothing but jogging, and he lost a couple of brushes to Ellert yesterday. He left his feet both times, something he does not often do, no matter how fast the clip. There was a warming up brush, which was none the less interesting, between Free Bond, with Mr. Hartwell driving, Ellert, and the black pacer Gus Barrett, (2:00¼,) driven by his owner, John Tucker. None of the three was at top speed, and the order at the finish was: Ellert, Gus Barrett, and Free Bond.

The next time Free Bond brushed he hit up the pace a bit, but he did not have much the better of H. A. Stout's chestnut pacer, Teddy Look, (2:20¾,) who went in fine style and finished in front of Gus Barrett, who was also in the brush. Mr. Billings undertook a big job with Ellert when he set sail from the bend to catch Alvez. Alvez had a good start, and Ellert did cut down the lead some, but he broke nearing the finish and could not overhaul Mr. Straus's trotter. There was a stirring encounter when Lotus and Tom tried to keep pace with Free Bond. Free Bond came down ahead, with the two pacers rating along at a merry clip until Tom broke and passed the half-mile post running.

W. F. Young of Springfield was driving a handsome bay, Kentonio, by Antonio, and full brother to Swift. Kentonio had two brushes, and won them both, once beating the short-tailed trotter, Colonel Moreland, driven by C. H. Jarvis, and the bay pacer, Ben H., over whom C. A. Koelsh held the reins. Colonel Moreland and Kentonio had it out by themselves later, making a close finish, Kentonio winning. A. R. Meyers, driving his good pacer, Peter H., (2:26¾,) was one of those who found Free Bond's speed too much for their horses.

Among other road drivers out were: H. G. Leland, with his pair of blacks, Angelo and Diablo; Capt. McDonald, with a young trotter, Tom Cox, half brother to Coxey; Dennis Harrington, with Maud C., (2:10¾,) S. Kopp, with Attalee; S. Bloch, with Jim the Penman, (2:24½;) E. W. Holbrook, with Jessie Hood, (2:22½;) C. H. Roselle, with Damiana, (2:22¾;) Fred Ross, driving Dark Secret; M. A. McIlhargy, with his bay mare, Melba; William Northrup, with the black mare, Irene, and G. W. Bird behind Davis Boy (2:19¼.)

Harness Races for Charity.

With the inter-city team race for its star event, and the list of entries for the open harness races, which is the best ever received for a matinée, the benefit for the Galveston sufferers will be held at the Empire City track to-morrow afternoon under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association. In addition to the team race, the open events, and the match race between single horses, there will be a number of exhibitions, including a half-mile drive of Cobwebs by Nathan Straus.

In the team race three pairs will contest for the ribbons, which are the only prizes offered. They are Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes, owned by L. Whitehead; W. C. Floyd-Jones's Knoxcora and Chesselton, and the Quaker City champions, King Harry and John P. Stewart, to be driven by Frank Bowers, President of the Belmont Driving Club.

TRI-STATE FAIR RACES.

Governor Voorhees and Other State Officials Visit the Grounds.

The fact that Gov. Voorhees and other State officials were to be present, and that a good card of racing events was presented, caused a large crowd to assemble at the Tri-State Fair at the Guttenberg racing park yesterday.

After having spent a couple of hours at the fair, the Governor and his staff expressed much satisfaction and pleasure at what they had seen and extended their thanks to the management of the fair for the hospitality displayed. Summaries of races:

2:50 class, trotting.

John F. Gibson's b. m. Rosola, (Lockwood)	1	1	2	1
D. B. Herrington's b. g. Master Chimes,	2	2	3	2
H. G. Barrett's b. g. Lamberts, (Barrett)	3	3	4	3
D. E. Hallock's b. m. Pristini, (McBride)	7	6	1	4
Jack Curry's Judicator, (Curry)	4	8	5	5
Patrick Ryan's b. m. Aleta Wilkes, (Johnson)	8	5	6	dr
E. L. Kern's br. g. Rosewood K., (Kerns)	6	7	7	dr
H. Fensterer's br. g. Redan, (Fensterer)	5	4	8	dr

Time—2:23½; 2:23½; 2:22½; 2:23¾.

2:20 trot; purse $300.

W. T. Gulon's b. g. Waller H., (Gulon)	2	1	1	1
Charles Welland's b. g. Russell, (McBride)	1	2	2	4
A. J. Vickery's ch. g. Frank McGraw, (Vickery)	3	3	4	3
C. E. Jackson's br. g. C. E. J., (Aldrich)	5	6	3	3
A. B. Appleby's b. g. Stanton, (Appleby)	4	4	5	7
Blue Bull Company's ro. g. Boy Blues, (Evans)	7	5	6	6
F. W. Hard's b. m. Charlotte W., (Hard)	6	7	7	5
T. M. Maxfield's ch. g. Monopole, (Maxfield)	8	8	dr.	

Time—2:18¼, 2:17½, 2:20¾, 2:20¾.

2:15 class, pace; purse $500.

H. J. Jamison's b. g. Hardee Boy, (Jamison)	1	2	4	1
H. F. Satterchwat's br. m. Lady Intrigue, (Aldrich)	6	6	2	2
Windsor Stock Farm's blk. s. Cascade, (——)	4	3	3	4
T. T. Maxfield's blk. g. Amoklin, (Maxfield)	2	1	1	3
Jack Curry's ch. m. Idamont, (Curry)	3	4	5	5
W. H. Coville's ch. m. Maud F., (Coville)	5	5	6	6

Time—2:16¼, 2:14¾, 2:15¾, 2:16¾, 2:16½.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500, (unfinished.)

Thomas F. Russell's b. m. Maid Thorne, (——)	3	3		
George Tichurst's b. s. Swift, (Tichurst)	8	1		
G. D. Brinkerhoff's b. g. Times-Herald, (Brinkerhoff)	5	5		
L. Niedhart's blk. g. Myrtle Bay, (Shelly)	7	6		
F. T. Maxfield's b. m. Beidia, (Maxfield)	1	8		
David Tuers's ch. m. Theresa B., (Holly)	2	2		
Peter Wilkens's blk. g. Topez, (Johnson)	4	4		
Mapleton Stock Farm's b. m. Lee, (Van Blaucom)	6	7		

Running Race.—One mile and a sixteenth. Tinson, first, ridden by Taylor; Train On second, Henry; Musician, third, Johnson. Time—1:51½.

Other Harness Races.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 20.—Free for All.—Trot or pace. Purse $400.

H. Fox's b. g. Teddy B., (2:12¼)	1	1	1	
R. L. Davis's gr. g. Parker S., (2:06½)	2	3	2	
Sinclair Smith's br. g. Frank Knapp, (2:15½)	3	2	3	
J. V. Bayles's b. m. Venora, (2:15¾)	4	5	4	
George Roeckel's b. g. King Chimes, (2:10¾)	5	4	ds	

Time—2:15¾, 2:16¼, 2:13.

*Track record.

2:30 Pace.—Purse $250.

R. L. Davis's b. g. Island	1	1	1	
C. S. Lawrence's blk. m. Ma ie Own	6	2	2	
J. V. Bowen's ch. g. Harry dden	3	3	3	
[illegible] m. Lady imrose	2	4	4	

E. Hallenbach's Seaweed.....4 dr
Morris Wright's b. g. General.....5 dr
Time—2:23½; 2:18½; 2:17.

2:25 Class.—Trotting. Purse $250.

G. T. Billard's br. m. Publication,	3	3	3	1	1
H. Smith's blk. g. Monk	3	1	2	2	2
R. L. Davis's b. g. Del Bar	2	2	1	3	3
Henry Smith's b. g. Senator	4	4	4	4	4
C. S. Hendrickson's ch. m. Lottia Dis.					

Time—2:22¼; 2:25, 2:22½; 2:25½; 2:23¾; 2:23¾.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 20.—2:15 Trot—Purse $900, (four heats on Wednesday.)

Nigger Jack	5	1	2	1
Kellmont	1	2	1	4
Antezella	2	4	4	2
Brown Jim	4	5	3	3
Rob Roy	3	3	5	5

Time—2:10½; 2:15¼; 2:17; 2:17; 2:14¼.

2:34 Trot—Purse $500.

Lord Middleton	5	1	1	1
Myrtle S.	1	4	2	2
Pilator	3	2	4	4
Director Moore	4	5	3	3
Dorothy S.	6	3	5	5
Ellen Tice	2	3	ds	

Time—2:24¼; 2:22¼; 2:24½; 2:25.

Free for all race; purse $1,000.

Democracy	1	1	1	
Ambulator	2	2	2	
Joe Pilot	3	3	3	
Don	4	4	4	

Time—2:15¼; 2:10¾; 2:09¾.

2:17 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Mary Wilkes	1	1	1	
Allenwood	2	2	4	
Callie K.	5	3	2	
P. H. Flynn	3	5	3	
Cassa	4	4	5	

Time—2:15¼; 2:16¾; 2:17½.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—2:18 trot, purse $500.

Millard Sanders, b. g., by Anteo, (Merrifield)	2	1	1	1
Winfreim, br. m., by Wilkes Boy, (Davis)	1	2	5	4
Single K., ch. g., (Rush)	4	6	2	2
Stranger, b. g., (Cannon)	5	4	3	3
Irene, b. m., (Dillon)	3	3	4	5
Perarola, br. g., (Cook)	6	5	6	6

Time—2:18¼; 2:18¾; 2:10; 2:18¾.

2:28 pace, purse $500.

Gomez, ch. g., by Great Heart, (Bucknell)	3	4	1	1	1
Charley T., b. g., untraced, (T. Biggs)	1	1	3	4	4
Heloise, bl. m., (A. Biggs)	9	9	2	3	2
Annie, b. m., (Mann & Barnes)	2	6	4	2	3
Harrison, b. g., (Rites)	4	2	8	5	6
Niewa, b. m., (Carnes)	5	3	6	7	3
Reddinex Russell's s. m., (Lane)	7	5	7	6	7
Joyful Malden, b. m., (Bois)	6	7	5	dr	
Palace Girl, b. m., (Clark)	8	6	9	8	dr

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:18¾; 2:18¾.

Free for all, mixed; purse $500.

Ainsworth, b. g., by Parker, (Hentschel)	1	1	1	
O. M. C., g. g., (Rites)	2	2	2	
Pilot Medium, Jr., b. s., (Barnes)	ds			

Time—2:12¾; 2:13¼; 2:15¼.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 20.—2:13 Class—Pacing; purse $1,000; unfinished Wednesday.

Pussy Willow, b. m., by Cigola, dam Clyhaso, (Culver)	4	1	2	1
My Choice, b. s.	1	2	6	2
Vesper, rn. m.	2	3	1	3
Wilkey Red, br. g.	6	7	7	6
Balmy L., br. h.	3	4	4	4
Tod Williams, g. g.	7	5	3	5
Loleta, blk. m.	5	6	5	7

Time—2:15¾; 2:11¾; 2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:13½.

2:08 Class—Pacing; Wayne Hotel; purse $1,000; unfinished Wednesday.

Sidney Dillon, br. m., by Star Pointer, dam Vespasian, (Kelly)	4	1	1	1
The Admiral, b. s.	3	2	4	3
Colbert, ch. s.	5	6	5	2
Red Seal, b. h.	6	4	3	4
Lady Pipes	2	5	2	ds
Agitao	1	3	dis.	

Time—2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:10¾.

2:19 Class—Trotting; purse $800.

J. T., b. h., by Hero, dam Aida, by Dexter Prince, (Hall)	1	1		
Orphan Girl, b. m.	2	2		
Free Silver, b. h.	3	4		
Laveran, b. s.	4	3		
Wheaton Boy, br. g.	6	5		
Ebba, g. m.	5	9		
Electropose, b. h.	9	6		
Red Arthur, b. h.	7	7		
The Medium, b. h.	8	8		
Whitewood, gr. g.	10	dr		

Time—2:17¼; 2:16½.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 20.—2:22 class, trotting; purse $300.

Parker G., b. g., (F. P. Fox of Rochester, N. H.)	2	1	1	1
Olmar, b. g., (B. C. Moll of Worcester)	1	2	2	2
Golden Belle's Sister, ch. m., (F. M. Dodge of Pittsfield)	5	6	3	3
Bijou, br. m., (G. J. Prew of Holyoke)	4	3	5	4
Guenn, b. m., (P. E. Hendrick of Taftville, Conn.)	3	5	6	5
Buzetta Wilkes, ch. m., (A. Mayo, Jr., of Springfield)	6	4	4	6

Time—2:21½, 2:22½, 2:21½, 2:21¾.

2:15 class, pacing; purse $300.

Martha Marshall, b. m., (C. Smart of Meriden, Conn.)	1	1	1	
Maggie Usher, b. m., (J. Rombough of Providence, R. I.)	2	2	4	
M. B. C., ch. m., (C. O. Bailey of Charlestown, Mass.)	3	4	2	
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. h., (P. Clancy of Adams)	4	3	3	

Time—2:16¾, 2:16¾, 2:20½.

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 20.—2:12 Trot.—Purse $500. (Concluded.)

Lamp Girl, b. m., (Berry)	5	1	1	1
Lissa B., b. m., (Middleby)	1	5	5	3
Alkalene, blk. h., (Dore)	2	3	3	5
Silver Plate, gr. h., (Dearden)	3	2	3	4
Much Ado, b. g., (Kennedy)	4	4	4	6

Time—2:13½; 2:12¼; 2:13; 2:13¾.

2:10 Pace.—Purse $500.

Emma E., ch. m., (Lawrence)	1	1	1	
Norvin G., b. g., (Bowen)	2	2	2	
John T., ch. g., (Dore-Marsh)	4	3	3	
Jersey Mac, b. g., (Berry)	3	ds		

Time—2:13¾; 2:11; 2:12¼.

2:20 Trot.—Purse $500.

Albertia, b. g., (Doble)	4	5	3	1	1
Coral, m., (Bowen)	2	1	1	2	2
Alvander, b. g., (Bass)	1	7	4	7	6
Deceiver, gr. g., (Merrill)	3	4	2	2	4
Roy K., b. g., (Young)	6	2	5	5	7
Vulcan, ro. g., (Demarest)	7	6	6	3	3
Leland Ex., b. g., (Dore)	5	3	7	6	5
Alright, b. h., (Berry)	Dis.				

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:18¼; 2:15½; 2:16; 2:16.

BRIGADIER WAS EASILY FIRST.

Belmont's Horse, With Light Weight, Won a Gravesend Purse—Col. Padden's Stake Race.

The racegoers who make a business of being in attendance every day, rain or shine, had yesterday's sport on the Gravesend track practically to themselves, the occasional patron of horse racing being but mildly in evidence. The crowd was about the average, however, in spite of gloomy weather.

The best race of the afternoon proved to be the fifth, a mile and seventy yards, for three-year-olds, in which August Belmont's Brigadier, in with only 103 pounds, and ridden by Burns, was made an odds-on favorite in a field of six, Toddy and Kamara being the next bast backed. Kamara led away, and raced in front to the far turn, with Star Bright and Cyrano close up, and Brigadier trailing to that point, where the favorite went to the front. Brigadier led around the turn and into the stretch, where Kamara went at him again, and near the last furlong pole, forced Burns to go to riding. The Belmont gelding, for once, held on, and, coming away at the end, won easily by a length and a half, Kamara getting the place by a neck from Star Bright, who finished very strong.

In the Algeria Stakes, five furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, ten ran, with Telamon a warm favorite. Colonel Padden, first away, raced in front from flag-fall to finish, and won easily by three lengths from Kimberly, who came out of the crowd on the stretch and beat Screech, who was second most of the journey, a length for the place.

Six cross country horses ran in the Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, Plato the favorite, and Old Tank and Charagrace equal second choices. Charagrace was sore and jumped badly, and George Keene and Old Tank fell. The race had every aspect of a job, but George Keene's fall broke it up, and compelled the best horse, Plato, to go on and win. Both Plato and Perlon were cantering on the sixteenth of a mile behind Westown, and George Keene in front, and their riders seemed quite content to permit George Keene to win. When he fell, at the Liverpool in front of the paddock, Plato suddenly took an interest in the race, and going on after Westown, wore him down and won easily by three lengths.

With eleven runners in the opening race, Servilia was made favorite, but Elizabeth M. raced to the front after Sinfi broke in the lead, and drawing away steadily in the last quarter, cantered in first by two lengths, King Pepper closing at the end and getting second place.

Alsike and The Amazon raced in front to the head of the stretch in the second race, Bangor, last to that point, then moving up. After a sharp brush with the 2 to 5 favorite, The Amazon, Bangor drew out and won easily at the end by a length and a half. In the last race, Sadducee was a warm favorite, but Kitchener, first away, made all the running, and, though Sadducee got to him on the stretch, and for a few yards looked like winning, Kitchener had enough left to shake him off close on the post, and win handily by a neck. Pupil came out of the ruck in the last quarter, and was a close third. Bangor, entered to sell for $1,000 in his race, was bid up and bought for $1,800 by F. D. Weir. A. L. Aste bid up Kitchener, entered for $500, and secured him for $1,200.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. P. M. Milden, Jr.'s Elizabeth M., by Watercress-Hana, ch. f., 116 pounds, (Henry,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths; The Pepper Stables' King Pepper, ch. c., 106, (T. Knight,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length and a half from T. F. Buckley's Sinfi, b. f., 105, (Weddarstrand,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—1:07 2-5. Gold Heels, Servillia, Lief Prince, Lady of the Valley, Brandy Smash, Scurry, Monarka, and Chuctanundra also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Bangor, by Belvidere-Zara, ch. c., 4 years, 111 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; Walter Keyes's The Amazon, b. f., 3, 107, (Shaw,) 2 to 5 and out, second by a length and a half from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 4, 104, (Brennan,) 5 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:54 4-5. Tyrshena also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Hitchcock Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Mr. Chamblett's Plato, by St. Florian-Opalescent, b. g., 4 years, 159 pounds, (Veitch,) 5 to 2 and 9 to 10, won easily by three lengths; D. Noonan's Westown, ch. g., aged, 139, (Finnegan,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a furlong, from F. Gebhard's Perlon, ch. g., 5, 150, (Mara,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—4:53. Charagrace, Old Tank, and George Keene also ran. Old Tank and George Keene fell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Algeria Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds that had not won $1,000 to date of entry; five furlongs. Frank Brown's Col. Padden, by Charaxus-Meta Russell, blk. c., 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won easily by three lengths; James R. Keene's Kimberley, ch. g., 99, (M. Daly,) 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, second by a length from W. H. Sands's Screech, blk. f., 95, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Autolight, Satire, Choice, Annie Thompson, Telamon, Six Shooter, and Drogheda also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds that have not won $1,200 in 1900; special weights and allowances; one mile and seventy yards. August Belmont's Brigadier, by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget, b. g., 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 75 to 100 and out, won easily by a length and a half; J. F. Martin's Kamora, br. f., 93, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from John E. Madden's Star Bright, b. c., 106, (Odom,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Cyrano, Toddy, and Herbert also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward that have not won since Aug. 24; about six furlongs. M. L. Hayman's Kitchener, by Himyar-Lady Agnes, blk. c., 3 years, 102 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, won cleverly by a neck; A. L. Aste's Sadducee, ch. g., 3, 100, (Odom,) 11 to 5 and even, second by a half length from Green B. Morris's Pupil, b. c., 112, (R. Williams,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Venturo, Last Card, Onemastus, Midnight Chimes, Elfin Conig, Belle of Orleans, Fonsolee, Maribert, and Ralston also ran.

To-day's Races for Charity.

The racing at the Gravesend track to-day will be for the benefit of the Galveston storm and flood sufferers, and special plans have been made to raise a large fund. The net receipts of the Brooklyn Jockey Club for the day will go to the Galveston Aid Fund, and other contributions from the betting ring and from individual horsemen have been guaranteed.

THE CARD FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; about two and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles. Challenger, 163 pounds; Gould, 144; Mazo, 142; Einer and Three Bars, 137 each; Monroe Doctrine, 134; Holland, 133; The Burlington Route, 132; Matt Simpson, Cephalalgia, Ree Mitchell, and Count Navarro, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Sympathy Stakes, for all ages, about six furlongs. Trillo, 111 pounds; Motley and Unmasked, 109 each; Hesper, 108; Mayor Gilroy and Contestor, 107 each; Hagerdon, 100; Silverdale, 97; Tower of Candles, 92; Maximus, 88; Barbara Fletchie, 87.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Compensation, 114 pounds; Cambrian, 110; Dolando, 109; Bettie Gray and Locochee, 106 each; Sparrow Wing and Trillo, 104 each; Greenock, 103; Ellen B., 99.

FOURTH RACE.—The Galveston Handicap; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. All Green, 126 pounds; Prince of Melrose and Lady Schorr, 118 each; Beau Gallant, 116; Luerna, 115; The Musketeer and The Puritan, 114 each; Maximus, 111; La Valliere, 110; Dr. Barlow, 102; The Regent, 100; Yelp, 98; Colchester, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards. Flaunt, 112 pounds; Greenock, Pupil, and Withers, 109 each; Star Bright, 108; Peaceful, 106; Sir Vere de Vere and Carbuncle, 104 each; Belle of Orleans, Fleuron, and Annoy, 101 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Rolling Boer, 112 pounds; Margaret Hoffman and Gracious, 105 each; Farmer Bennett and Nonpareil, 103 each; Denman Thompson and Victor, 102 each; Queen Carnival, 101; Street Boy and The Golden Prince, 99 each; The Brother, Frank Hall, and Ginki, 97 each; The Regent, 94.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Five and a half furlongs—Blink, 105 pounds, (Dupee,) 1; Hampshire, 105, 2; Waterplant, 102, 3. Time—1:13¾. Six furlongs—Brownie Anderson, 109, (Winkfield,) 1; Belle of Glen, 109, 2; Nan Okey, 109, 3. Time—1:19½. Steeplechase, short course—Coronatus, 128, (Eggerson,) 1; Last Fellow, 140, 2; I'm Next, 125, 3. Time—3:19¾. Six furlongs—Bard of Avon, 112, (Tally,) 1; Fridolin, 100, 2; Tenny Belle, 104, 3. Time—1:21½. Mile and a sixteenth—Macy, 105, (W. Kiley,) 1; Love's Labor, 108, 2; Banish, 101, 3. Time—1:56½. Mile and an eighth—Molo, 108, (Winkfield,) 1; Sam Lazarus, Esq., 98, 2; Sauber, 109, 3. Time—2:02.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—Seven and one-half furlongs—Demosthenes, 102, (Hall,) 1; La Vitesse, 96, 2; Strathbrook, 99, 3. Time—1:42¼. Four and one-half furlongs—Amoroso, 103, (Lynch,) 1; Robert Morrison, 106, 2; The Covenanter, 106, 3. Time—0:53¾. Five furlongs—Joe Martin, 108, (Aker,) 1; Cordis, 109, 2; Sevoy, 111, 3. Time—1:04½. One mile—Acushla, 106, (Aker,) 1; Double Dummy, 103, 2; Fantasy, 103, 8. Time—1:47¾. Seven and one-half furlongs—Brother Fred, 107, (McQuade,) 1; Harry Lucesco, 101, 2; Jack Adie, 107, 3. Time—1:42. Six furlongs—Deist, 99, (Wonderly,) 1; Doc Ferriah, 93, 2; Tenole, 99, 3. Time—1:20.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Seven furlongs—Watercrest, 109, (Dominick,) 1; Waban, 109, 2; Crystalline, 106, 3. Time—1:36. Six furlongs—Seguranca, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Microscope, 106, 2; Miss Loretta, 103, 3. Time—1:22. Five and one-half furlongs—Jaunett, 110, (Van Dusen,) 1; Empyreal, 110, 2; Biger, 108, 3. Time—1:15. Seven furlongs—Alvin W., 109, (Bassinger,) 1; Old Fox, 106, 2; Lurdan, 106, 3. Time—1:38¼. Mile—Guide Rock, 99, (E. Mathews,) 1; Glenlake, 94, 2; Peter Duryea, 94, 3. Time—1:48. Mile and an eighth—El Caney, 90, (Dominick,) 1; Henry of Transtamar, 97, 2; Orlandine, 98, 3. Time—2:04½.

Turf Congress Elects Officers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—At the morning session of the American Turf Congress the election of officers resulted as follows: President—James Howard, Washington Park; Vice President—Robert Aull, St. Louis; Secretary—E. C. Hopper, Covington, Ky.; Assistant Secretary—John B. Dillon, Covington, Ky.; Treasurer—E. S. Lee, Covington, Ky.

President Howard immediately announced that he would appoint Mr. Aull a member of the Committee on Appeals to succeed Judge Perkins Jan. 1. Other business was the refusal of the dominant faction in the congress to accept the application for membership from Lakeside, the new track at Worth, Ill.; Lexington and Kinloch Park, (St. Louis.) Another rule was that all suspensions be recognized at all Turf Congress tracks.

Death of the Stallion Polonius.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Polonius, sire of many noted track and road horses, and son of Rysdick's Hambletonian, is dead at Walden. He was foaled in 1872.

"Cash" Sloan Won on French Track.

At Maisons-Lafitte yesterday, "Cash" Sloan, the American jockey, won the Prix de Salluets, 3,000 francs, over a course of 1,200 metres, on M. J. de Bremond's Crane's Bill.

Notes for the Oarsmen.

The annual regatta of the Harlem Rowing Club will be held on Saturday, Oct. 6.

Wallis is building a double shell for the Dunn brothers of the Metropolitan Rowing Club.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club will have an eight-oared shell built this Winter for its intermediate crew.

It is said that the First Bohemian Boat Club for the first time in several years will not be represented by an eight-oared crew in next season's regattas, but will confine its efforts to single and double sculling.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club has decided to move from its present quarters in "Scullers' Row," near the Third Avenue Bridge, to a location above Central Bridge and opposite the Speedway. The club has been in its present location for almost twenty years.

The members and friends of the Union Boat Club are looking forward to the annual regatta of that organization, to be held to-morrow afternoon on the Harlem River, off the clubhouse at West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The numerous entries in the various events give assurance of some excellent racing.

The race between Rumohr and Ten Eyck, announced to be rowed at Point of Pines, Mass., next week, will not take place, as Ten Eyck refuses to row any more this season. He is having a new shell built with more beam than the one he used this season, and intends to make an attempt next season to recover his lost prestige.

At a dinner given last week by the New Rochelle Rowing Club to its four-oared gig crew, who won the junior race in the Long Island regatta and the intermediate race in the Middle States regattas in such excellent style, the members of the crew presented their coach, W. H. Pinckney, with a handsome silver cup in recognition of his voluntary and successful services.

The senior four-oared shell crew of the Institute Boat Club of Newark added another victory to its already long list by defeating the crew of the Columbia Boat Club of Pittsburg at the regatta of the latter organization on Saturday. The Institute crew won easily by half a length. Crews from the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia competed in the junior and senior double scull races, and in both events were beaten by local crews.

BEST BALL BEATS VARDON

Low and Hutchinson Too Strong for the English Golfer.

NEW MORRIS COUNTY RECORD

The Combination Scores 8 Up and 7 to Play Over Vardon—The Latter's Magnificent Recovery.

Harry Vardon met with the most crushing defeat yesterday in the best-ball style of golf competition that it has been his experience to encounter since his touring career through America began. It may also be said that the vanquished English champion met two of the strongest professionals that could be brought against him in this country, George Low of Dyker Meadow and Tom Hutchinson, a Scotch importation last Spring and now engaged by the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The game was 36 holes, and was played on the long eighteen-hole course of the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J.

At the conclusion of the entire match, the best ball of Low and Hutchinson beat Vardon by 4 holes. On the regular match play basis, the best ball won by 8 up and 7 to play. By individual play, Vardon was ahead, although he only beat Hutchinson by 1 hole, but he beat Low by 5 up and 4 to play.

Against the best ball in the morning, Vardon was 11 down, yet he cut that lead down to 4 on the thirty-sixth green.

Hutchinson probably never played more brilliantly in his life. He got the seventh and eighth holes in 3 strokes each, 420 and 350 yards, respectively. Both he and Low made the long thirteenth hole, 545 yards, in 5, and Vardon also did it in 5 in the afternoon. Curiously enough, Hutchinson played the poorest of all in the afternoon, taking 88, an increase of fourteen strokes, for the second round. Low played a consistently steady game, doing both his rounds in 84 strokes each, while Hutchinson in the afternoon ran up to 88.

The complete scores are:

Harry Vardon—										
Out	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	—41
In	4	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	6	5—43—84
Out	6	4	6	4	4	4	4	5	5	—42
In	3	4	6	5	4	3	3	4	5	5—37—78—162
Tom Hutchinson—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	6	—36
In	3	5	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	4—38—74
Out	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	—42
In	4	5	6	6	6	4	4	5	6	4—46—88—162
George Low—										
Out	4	4	5	6	5	5	4	4	5	—42
In	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	6	6	4—42—84
Out	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	6	—41
In	4	5	6	6	4	4	3	5	6	4—43—84—168
Best ball of Low and Hutchinson—										
Out	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	—35
In	3	5	5

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and Remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. DEAL IN
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Members of Con. Stock Exchange of N. Y. Commission, 1-16.
BRANCH OFFICES { NEW YORK, 1440 Broadway, near 40th St. PHILADELPHIA, Drexel Bldg., 5th & Chestnut.
PRIVATE WIRES.
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"HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY IN WALL STREET."

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FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows Interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
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HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
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James Stillman, Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady, William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr., James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins, James H. Post,
Michael Coleman, Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann, Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
No. 30 Nassau Street.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$900,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-four 75-100 dollars, ($54,584.75.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 26th day of September, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By C. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

PUBLICATION BY THE NINETEENTH WARD Bank, N. Y., of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.
J. O'Connor.....$66.80

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Louis H. Holloway, Cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900. SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK CITY
3½% Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
FOR SALE BY
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
27, 29 PINE STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fourth day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and twenty-seven (127) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

155	583	886	1255	1719	2090	2390
170	609	918	1264	1732	2093	2804
178	649	919	1265	1749	2095	2833
200	654	948	1270	1764	2172	2834
212	655	960	1288	1782	2201	2875
223	656	1008	1398	1808	2203	2877
234	665	1035	1407	1806	2207	2886
238	672	1070	1508	1893	2274	2892
280	676	1092	1514	1912	2322	2902
294	678	1117	1533	1924	2323	2924
301	686	1118	1549	1930	2330	2936
311	693	1142	1565	1951	2346	2944
332	694	1150	1570	1982	2411	2957
347	700	1154	1577	2041	2469	
375	730	1162	1582	2042	2495	
398	746	1208	1594	2056	2535	
426	792	1214	1595	2061	2569	
509	844	1227	1634	2070	2570	
519	879	1236	1707	2074	2682	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with Article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
ALBERT S. RIDLEY, for WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of September, 1900.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1900.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock, and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.

All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.

THE CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.

New York, Sept. 14, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WALHONDING VALLEY AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $24,780, will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:

"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY OF MERCER, (P. O. Trenton, N. J.)

ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Collector of the County of Mercer, at his office, in the Court House, Trenton, N. J., until THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purchase of Road Improvement Bonds to the amount of $100,000.

These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, interest to be paid semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the County Collector.

These bonds will be dated October 1st, 1900; $10,000 of said amount will fall due in one year and $10,000 in each successive year thereafter for the period of ten years after their date.

These bonds are issued by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Mercer under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the permanent improvement of public roads in this State," approved March 22, 1895, and in pursuance of a resolution of the Board passed August 14, 1900.

Each bidder must present with his proposal a certified check payable to the order of Thomas H. Thropp, County Collector, for the sum of $1,000 as an evidence of good faith. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the county, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Road Improvement Bonds," and addressed to
THOMAS H. THROPP, County Collector,
Trenton, N. J.

Maurice L. Muhleman's Successor.

Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan yesterday declined to discuss the question as to the successor to Maurice L. Muhleman, who intends to resign as Deputy Assistant Treasurer to become President of the new Federal National Bank. Under the law relating to appointments in Sub-Treasuries, it is said that Cashier George W. Marlor is next in line of appointment, while Charles M. Wiley, Chief of the Bond Division, or E. W. Hale or U. S. Grant of the correspondence department may be named. The salary of the Deputy Assistant Treasurer is $4,200 per annum.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 21st, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 1st, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, September 19, 1900.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the Shareholders of this Company's Stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of October next.
F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared, payable October 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 28th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., September 28th, 1900, and reopen October 30th, 1900.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

The Mercantile Trust Company;
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 1st proximo.
The transfer books will be closed on September 24, and reopened on October 1st.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 20, 1900.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 22d, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 27th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000) payable at the New York office of the Company, September 29th, 1900. Books close Sept. 20th.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.
New York, September 18th, 1900.

General Chemical Company.
82 Liberty Street, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 1st, 1900, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Sept. 20th. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20th to Oct. 2d.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:
FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.
SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provids for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.
THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

New York & East River Ferry Company,
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, October 4th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 19th at 3 P. M. to October 5th at 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

LORD REVELSTOKE ON NEW YORK.

Says He Might be Justified in Calling London a Suburb of This City.

Lord Revelstoke of Baring Brothers, London, who arrived on the Majestic yesterday, said that the floating of the recent British loan here could not fail to cement further the friendship between the two countries.

"It is easier," he said, "to come to New York from London than to go to Scotland, and one is tempted to regard them as adjacent cities. I will not call New York a suburb of London. On the contrary, in view of the financial prominence of your city just now, I might almost be justified in calling London a suburb of New York."

Lord Revelstoke said he could not speak concerning either the Swedish or Berlin loans, as both had been arranged since his sailing.

GERMAN LOAN ALLOTMENTS.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank yesterday afternoon made the allotments on the German Treasury loan of 80,000,000 marks, almost all of which will go to American subscribers. Small applications were satisfied first. The largest allotment was 20,000,000 marks to the New York Life Insurance Company.

A bid of one-half of 1 per cent. premium was made in the market for outside securities for a fifty-thousand-mark lot of the German Treasury notes.

THE SUGAR SITUATION.

Report that Prices Are Being Shaded Denied—Dosscher Refinery to Close.

A report that the American Sugar Refining Company and the independent refiners are shading the prices of refined grades 5 points was denied yesterday at the offices of the trust.

It was formally announced that the Dosscher refinery of the National Sugar Refining Company will be closed on account of the scarcity in the supply of raw sugars.

Movements of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $915,000 in currency to outside points. Five hundred and fifteen thousand dollars was sent to New Orleans, $200,000 to St. Louis, and $200,000 to Chicago. The shipment to Chicago was the first to that city this season. Forty-eight thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars was paid in New York Exchanges for new gold deposited at Seattle and San Francisco. The bond payments for the "extended 2s" amounted to $89,033.

Bank of England's Profits.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England to-day the Governor, Samuel Steuart Gladstone, announced that the six months' profits were £727,860. The usual 5 per cent. dividend was declared. During the meeting cordial references were made to the co-operation of New York's financiers with those of London in managing the issue of the war loans.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—The cotton market opened higher, but prices afterward declined, in consequence of poor demand from the trade and bearish reports from America.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 20	438,098
To date this year	79,064,632
Corresponding date last year	131,108,265

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 20	$1,030,500
To date this year	$346,029,860
Corresponding date last year	$686,057,270

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. pf.	1½	Del., L. & West.	1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Manhattan	⅛
Am. Car & F. pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	4
Am. Ice	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅝
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Missouri Pacific	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	⅝	National Biscuit	½
Am. Steel & Wire	2½	National Salt	2¾
Am. Steel & W. pf.	⅞	National Steel	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	1½
Am. Tin Plate	½	Nat. Tube pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	1	N. J. Central	1
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Balt. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Norfolk & Western	1
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	12	Pacific Coast	3½
Brunswick	⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	5
Canada South	½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	People's Gas	1⅝
Chi. Great West.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Pressed Steel Car	1⅛
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4	Pressed S. C. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	Pullman Company	3
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅛	Rep. Steel	⅝
Col. South. 1st pf.	3	Rio Grande West.	6
Col. South. 2d pf.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas	2⅝	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	⅝
Det. City Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	5⅛
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Union B. & P.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Federal Steel	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Federal Steel pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
General Electric	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Great North. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	Wabash pf.	1
Hocking Valley	⅞	West. Un. Tel.	1¼
Int. Silver	⅝	Wis. Cent. pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1		
Lake E. & W.	1¼		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

Col. South. 1st	1⅝	K. City So. 8s	1
Det., M. & M. 1 s.		Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅜
3½s	4½	Mo., K. & T. 1st	1
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s	3⅝	Peo. & East. 1st	3
Hock. Valley 4½s	1		

There were no advances.

AS TO RUMOR MONGERING.

Wall Street is hearing much "bad news." Strike developments and possibilities, disquieting political bulletins, reports of enforced liquidation—such is the daily record just now. Some effect finally shows in the stock market. That, of course, is precisely what is aimed at—precisely the reason why much of the stuff is invented. Wall Street is forever going to extremes. When, as was the case throughout most of the past Summer, there was a fashion in fables concocted to help stock market advances, any manner of representation was sure of enthusiastic reception if only it were ridiculously rosy enough. Now, with the pendulum swinging toward the bear side, the same sort of free and easy acceptance is ready for every sort and description of rumor mongering, provided merely that it looks discouraging.

Yet there is no veteran in Wall Street whose memory can carry him back to a time when such "movements" were profitable. Even in Wall Street it pays to be sensible.

Sane men in the stock market, whether as speculators or investors, can afford to regard with calmness such scarecrows as are now paraded. Coal strikes can end, political managers can get through what the phrase-makers call "throwing a scare" into laggard contributors—90 per cent. of the bugaboos now on exhibition can be swept onto the Stock Exchange ash-heap overnight. One certain thing is that weakness in quotations now—any nervous liquidation now—will not disturb or annoy those strong financial interests which for months past have been holding aloof from the market, preaching the doctrine that it was a good time for Wall Street to rest. Liquidation and declines now offer bargains to this contingent. And that is what they have been waiting for.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was in an exceedingly nervous state. Some liquidation of long stock and rather free selling by a number of the weaker bull pools in the early trading caused a feeling of uneasiness, which was intensified when a number of professional bear operators joined forces and offered stocks down. Prices declined, and, as is usually the case under like circumstances, the decline induced additional selling, which later in the day grew to such proportions that quotations in not a few instances fell sharply. Toward the close, however, there was less selling pressure, with final figures somewhat above the low prices of the day, due in part to short covering and in part to supporting orders which seemed to be put in to help a number of issued.

As was the case not only on the preceding day, but on Saturday last, standard railway stocks and dividend paying securities did not escape the decline, and investment securities in fair volume came upon the market.

If the news developments of the day were alone considered, it would be difficult to explain yesterday's weakness, for the truth is there were no disclosures of importance, either good or bad. Looking beyond, and considering the nature of the dealings, it seems apparent that some speculative pools are beginning to realize that it is no easy task to hold a market up in the absence of outside buying and in the face of political agitation, labor difficulties, and the prospect of dear money. Yesterday such pools were sellers of stocks, and as for some time past they have been industrious in bidding quotations up artificially, it is not astonishing that figures tumbled in some cases as they did.

Strong interests continue to be conspicuous by their absence and it daily becomes more apparent that they are content to let the market take its own course for the time being.

LOCAL RAILWAY STOCKS showed continued weakness, with Brooklyn Rapid Transit leading in the decline. The agitation seeking to compel the Brooklyn company to put its wires underground, though in some quarters not regarded seriously, made a number of holders of the stock uneasy, with the result that they proceeded after the opening of the market to offer their holdings for sale. Some short selling also appeared, which finally broke the price below 50, though the close was somewhat better. The figures of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company—the operating company of Brooklyn Rapid Transit—for the year ended June 30, as shown by the report filed in Albany, were made public yesterday. They showed gross earnings of $11,268,000, an increase of $4,030,200; net earnings of $4,219,500, a gain of $1,397,800; fixed charges of $4,284,200, an increase of $1,721,100, and, including other income, a surplus of $275,700, a decrease of $177,400. The figures were not regarded as favorable, but it is recalled that they include the strike period, when earnings fell off appreciably.

So far as Manhattan and Metropolitan were concerned, each of them declining fractionally, there was no news; though on the Street the talk was that a political crusade against these companies might be begun.

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COAL STOCKS.—Aggressive selling of Reading first and second preferred was a feature of the market, breaking the first preferred at one time over 2 points, and the second preferred 1½. The reports received on the Street were to the effect that the strike was spreading in the Reading's district, though a somewhat better feeling was created when it was announced that the company had increased wages 10 per cent.

Jersey Central sold off over a point, and this though the published statement of earnings for August showed net earnings as $675,500, a gain of $12,400.

Pennsylvania was weak in the early trading, falling at one time as low as 125½, but on supporting orders in the afternoon it advanced to 126¼, a net decline of ½.

Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson showed exceptional strength in a weak market, the former advancing a full point on trading of 1,200 shares and the latter appreciating ⅝ on dealings involving 300 shares. It is said the buying was for investment account.

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STEEL STOCKS.—Tennessee Coal and Iron, as on the preceding day, was the weakest of the group, at one time showing a decline of over 7 points, with the final figure marking a net loss of 5¼ points, on trading in 26,000 shares. There was no news to explain the decline, but an early sale of 3,000 shares was said to be for the account of foreign holders who had been forced to liquidate their account.

The other stocks in the group were also weak, with Steel and Wire and Federal Steel showing the greatest declines. A recently formed bull pool, which had bought stocks in the belief that John W. Gates would be found on the bull side of the market, is reported to have come to grief yesterday. Chicago interests were in the market as sellers.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO stocks were sold steadily until the last hours of trading for the account of operators who at one time were conspicuous for their bullishness in the issues, and it was evident that the pools were letting go their holdings. It was said that the intimation had gone out that the pools could expect no hope from Mr. Keene, who, it will be recalled, was prominent in the upward movement of the stocks several months ago.

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GRANGERS.—Missouri Pacific and Burlington were the weakest of the group, the former suffering an extreme decline of over 2 points and the latter of nearly 1½ points. Some time ago a number of more or less conspicuous traders loaded up with Missouri Pacific stock, on the strength of the assertion of Russell Sage that a dividend on the stock was to be declared "in a short time." Since then this story has been exploded, but the pool chose to hold on, in the hope of getting out even—for the price paid was well around 60. Yesterday they were busy unloading at 48.

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PEOPLE'S GAS, after holding steady around 90 until noon, broke suddenly, on limited selling, two full points, with the close marking a net loss of 1⅝. That the gas war in Chicago is being waged as vigorously as ever was impressed upon the Street by the published statement of Roger Sullivan of the Ogden Company, in which he said that the work of laying the mains for that company was being vigorously pushed and that it was the intention "to do all the work that a force of 1,000 men can accomplish before the ground freezes up."

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ICE TRUST stock was weak on selling said to represent liquidation by a political interest. A net decline of 2½ points followed the transfer of 500 shares.

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SUGAR TRUST stock fell off nearly two points on selling for what appeared to be inside account. Though the reported shading of prices was denied by the Trust, Wall Street is inclined to receive the denial with some qualification. The growing scarcity of raw sugar is not unlikely to necessitate the shutting down of several refineries.

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American Tobacco, American Smelters, Chicago and Northwest preferred, and Wheeling and Lake Erie second preferred were the only stocks on the list—except Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson, already referred to—to show advances. There was little dealing on any of them, however, except the Tobacco stock, which was traded in to the extent of 14,000 shares, with a resultant very erratic movement in price. At one time the quotation marked as high as 85⅞, while at another it fell to 86⅝. The close was at 87¾, a net gain of ⅛. So far as appeared the movement was purely the result of manipulation.

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As has been the case recently, inactive securities suffered severely in the declining market. Some of the losses were: Brooklyn Union Gas, 12 points on transfers of 200 shares; Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, common, 2 points on trading in 200 shares, preferred 4 points, with 100 shares dealt in; Colorado and Southern, first preferred, on transfers of 470 shares, second preferred 1⅝, on dealings in 200 shares; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1 on transfer of 450 shares; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 4 on the sale of 100 shares; New York Air Brake, 5 on trading in 225 shares; Panhandle, 1 on a transfer of 100 shares; Rio Grande Western, 6 on dealing in 200 shares, and St. Joseph and Grand Island, 3½ on the transfer of 100 shares.

ANNUAL RAILWAY REPORTS.

The annual reports of three railroads—Atchison, Northern Pacific, and Colorado Southern—each for the year ended June 30, were made public yesterday, and in each case there is a very excellent showing.

Atchison's report, the fifth annual one, shows:

Gross earnings from operation	$46,232,078.23
Operating expenses, including taxes, rentals, and other charges	29,414,427.56
	$16,817,650.67
Receipts from other sources	266,820.81
	$17,084,471.48
Fixed charges, including accrued interest on adjustment bonds	7,345,166.50
Net income	$9,739,304.98
Surplus from preceding year, after making deductions shown in profit and loss account	255,314.00
Total surplus on June 30, 1900	$9,994,619.58

Out of this surplus there has been declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, being Dividend No. 4, which amounted to $2,854,345, and was paid Aug. 1, 1900.

The following is a statement of the earnings and expenses of the system for the year, in comparison with the previous year:

	Year Ending June 30, 1900.	Year Ending June 30, 1899.	Increase.
Earnings:			
Passenger	$9,334,661.57	$8,126,141.85	$1,208,519.72
Freight	33,729,332.83	29,492,586.65	4,236,746.18
Mail and Express	2,570,196.12	2,424,349.70	145,846.42
Miscellaneous	597,887.71	470,420.43	127,467.28
Total earnings	$46,232,078.23	$40,513,498.63	$5,718,579.60
Operating Expenses:			
Maintenance of road and structures	$6,354,372.10	$7,672,107.62*	$1,317,735.52
Maintenance of eq'p't	5,267,832.40	4,810,795.64	457,036.76
Transportation & traffic	14,736,147.36	14,035,783.48	700,363.88
General expenses	1,163,147.57	1,087,994.61	75,152.96
Total op. exp.	$27,521,499.43	$27,606,681.35	*$85,181.92
Net earnings	$18,710,578.80	$12,906,817.28	$5,803,761.52
Percentage of op. exp. to earnings	59.53	68.14	*8.61

*Decrease.

The report says among other things:
In view of the very large expenditures during the previous three years on account of maintenance and betterments of road and structures, a material reduction of the expense incurred on this account was naturally to be expected and has occurred. The following statement shows the amount expended per mile of road operated, charged in operating expenses, for maintenance of road and structures during each year since July 1, 1896:

Year ending June 30.	Average Operated Mileage.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure Per Mile.
1897	6,899.28	$6,282,923.15	$910.66
1898	6,936.02	8,231,397.88	1,198.97
1899	7,032.62	7,672,107.62	1,090.93
1900	7,341.94	6,354,372.10	865.56

The expenses of the past year are still in excess of what may be considered normal for maintenance; but it has been thought advisable to continue improving the roadbed and appurtenances in such particulars as conduce to economies in operation and in future maintenance. That the heavy expenditures on this account during the past four years have been fully justified by the results is apparent from the statements to be found below showing comparative figures concerning results of operations:

The average tons of freight per loaded car increased from 11.38 to 12.67, or 11.34 per cent. The average tons of revenue freight carried per freight-train mile increased from 161.54 to 221.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Liquidation forced a number of declines in the market for outside securities yesterday. In nearly every stock traded in some loss appeared, and in a few stocks the declines were serious. After several days of irregularity the market showed a decided downward tendency, resulting from larger selling orders than have appeared in the market for some time. In no case did the losses seem the result of traders' efforts to force down quotations, liquidation acting more effectively in that direction. Some support was given to a few stocks, but for the most part prices were allowed to take their course. The security to attract most attention was Amalgamated Copper, which was the subject of unfavorable rumors started no doubt in consequence of a sharp decline in that stock. The rumors, however, were not the cause of the stock's weakness, for their being disproved brought no rally in the quotation. In this, as in other issues yesterday, the declines resulted from selling brought about seemingly by the failure of the market to show any life or to give any promise of better prices in the near future.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, at once the most active and one of the weakest of the stocks traded in yesterday, sold from 87 down to 85¼, and showed at the end of the day a net loss of 2 points. The selling began at the opening, and was continued till the close and until the dividend was announced just before the close the pressure on the stock was attributed to the rumored intention of the Directors to reduce the quarterly dividend, which it was known was to be declared during the day. After the meeting it was announced that the usual dividend of 1½ per cent. regular and one-half per cent. extra had been declared, but this did not serve to strengthen the stock. It closed at the lowest for the day, the final bid being 85. In some quarters the selling was attributed to apprehension resulting from the illness of Marcus Daly, President of the company.

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GERMAN TREASURY BONDS were inquired for on the curb, and at one time a premium of one-half of 1 per cent. was bid. There were no sales, however, and no offerings of the bonds.

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COMPRESSED AIR, which on Wednesday sold up to 33, was traded in to the extent of 500 or 600 shares, most of which changed hands at 33. Stock was offered slightly below that figure at the end of the day, and it closed at 31 bid, 3 points down from Wednesday's final bid. Recently this stock has moved very erratically, a few hundred shares being often sufficient to change the price materially in one direction or the other. No further news in regard to the company's progress has come to hand during the last few days.

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Among the other securities which declined yesterday were Electric Vehicle, which lost 2 points, selling down to 16½; Otis Elevator common, which declined about 1 point; British Exchequer 3s, which went off ⅛, to 98⅝; Rubber Goods common, which closed at 28¼ bid, against 29 bid the previous day, and Distilling of America common, which sold down to 4¼, though it subsequently recovered this loss.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 19. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	85	85½	87	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	25½	25½	27
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	74	76	77½	78½
American Banknote	45	47	45	49
American Bicycle	5	6	5	6
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	29	31½
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	63	65	65	67
American Chicle pf.	73	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	89	89½	89	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	11½	12	11½	12
American Woolen pf.	68	68½	68	68½
Asphalt Co. of America	8	8½	8	8½
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼	10½	11¼
British Exchequer 3s	98⅝	98½	98¼	98⅝
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	18	20	18	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	93¼	94¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	103¾	104½	103¾	104½
Compressed Air	31	32¾	34	36
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	1¼	1½	1½	1¾
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	71	75	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	18	20	18	20
Electric Boat	15	20	15	20
Electric Boat pf.		30		30
Electric Vehicle	16½	17	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	40	46	40	46
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	25	20	25
General Carriage	5	6	5¾	6
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	96½	98	96	98
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
International Pump pf.	61	64	61	63
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅝	58¾	58⅝	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100½	101½
Markham Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3¼	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7	8	7½	8¼
Otis Elevator	25	25½	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pittsburg, Bessie & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	82¾	82	82¾
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	91	92	91	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	28¾	29	29½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	76½	76¼	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20¼	21	20¼	21
Seaboard Air Line 4s	66	68	66	68
Seaboard Air Line	8¼	9	8¼	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	23	25¼	23	23¾
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	536	538	536	538
Storage Power	12	15	12	14¾
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	3	3¼	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	66¼	67	66¼	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3	2	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27½	35	27	33
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	103	105	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	200	205	200	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	108	107	108	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue (Railroad)	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	82	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18½	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	193	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	117	118	115½	116½
Syracuse Rap. Transit	11	15	12	18
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	32
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1900.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Unio Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	67	68	67	68
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas (N. Y.) deb.	90	92	90	92
Con. Gas of Newark		55		55
Con. Gas. of New. b'ds.		103		103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 5s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62½c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phoenix sold at .10.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .28, 200 consol California and Virginia at 1.10, 500 Comstock at .03, 1,000 Cripple Creek consolidated at .12, 100 Horn Silver at 1.20, 500 Iron Silver at .70, 300 Isabella at .89, 100 Mexican at .30, 200 Mollie Gibson at .24, 100 Moulton at .30, 300 Mount Rosa at .56, 600 Ophir at .49, 2,000 Pharmacist at .13, 1,500 Potosi at .21@.22, 100 Standard at 4.20, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.50	Potosi	.15
Adams Consol	.20	Quicksilver	1.50
Belcher	.18	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Best & Belcher	.23	Savage	.13
Breece	1.00	Sierra Nevada	.25
Bruns. Consol	.25	Standard	4.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	.50
Challar	.10	Union Consol	.14
Crown Point	.11	Utah	.04
Chrysolite	.08	Yellow Jacket	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Argentum Juanita	.26
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Alamo	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Anaconda	.44
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Crip. Creek Cons	.12
Crescent	.08	Crip. Creek & Crip. Ck	.15
Catalpa	.10	Cable	.04
Dunkin	.09	Golden Fleece	.20
Deadwood Terra	.45	Isabella	.88
Hale & Norcross	.17	Pharmacist	.12
Horn Silver	1.20	Portland	3.15
Iron Silver	.97	Union	.05
Julia Consol	.03	Work	.22
Kingston & Pamb	.10	Damon	.17
La Crosse	.12	Elkton	1.70
Leadville Con	.04	Findlay	.13
Little Chief	.16	Garfield	.06¾
Mexican	.24	Jackpot	.44
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.18
Ontario	5.50	P. I. W. No. 2	10.00
Ophir	.42	P. I. W. No. 3	10.00
Occidental	.05	P. I. W. No. 4	9.00
Plymouth	.08	P. I. W., G. F.	9.00
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.07		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$138,118,649
Gold	74,586,759
Silver	9,596,037
United States notes	24,208,754
Treasury notes of 1890	177,582
National banknotes	10,432,887
Total receipts this day	1,422,201
Total receipts this month	29,404,257
Total receipts this year	129,108,174
Total expenditures this day	940,000
Total expenditures this month	26,900,000
Total expenditures this year	131,379,861
Deposits in National banks	97,438,802
National banknotes received for redemption	287,058
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	720,933
Customs	637,076
Miscellaneous	64,191

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUND.

Gold coin	$235,329,679
Silver dollars	426,220,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,337,372
Silver bullion of 1890	66,320,128
United States notes	2,249,000
Total	$732,463,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$235,329,679
Silver certificates outstanding	426,220,000
Treasury notes outstanding	68,668,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,240,000
Total	$732,463,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$51,525,649
Gold certificates	23,061,110
Silver coin and bullion	2,572,518
Silver certificates	7,024,121
United States notes	24,208,754
Other assets	18,310,797
Total in Treasury	$128,702,951
Deposits in National banks	97,438,802
Total	$224,141,754
Current liabilities	88,023,105
Available cash balance	$136,118,649

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in September showed increases, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Central of Georgia	$15,861
Ohio River	5,350
Toledo, Peoria & Western	899
Total increase, 3 roads	$20,110
Increase previously reported	440,998
Total increase, 28 roads	$461,108

***

The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$36
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	2,903
Grand Trunk system	9,490
Total decrease, 3 roads	$12,429
Decrease previously reported	72,467
Total decrease, 15 roads	$84,896
Net increase	$376,212

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,641	1,524	1,524
2d week Sept.	$144,554	$128,698	$103,895
From July 1	1,294,992	1,102,085	1,047,588
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	547	537	535
2d week Sept.	82,688	82,724	74,492
From July 1	836,579	860,310	744,399
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	386	336
2d week Sept.	84,683	87,366	
From July 1	1,007,068	999,391	
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	3,707	3,707	3,707
2d week Sept.	475,918	485,408	
From Jan. 1	15,783,280	14,951,929	
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
2d week Sept.	36,255	30,905	23,915
From Jan. 1	979,856	775,306	652,292
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Sept.	26,125	25,226	19,736
From July 1	251,338	235,332	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
2d week Sept.	62,052	58,903	57,544
From Jan. 1	1,957,224	1,700,604	1,498,714
ANN ARBOR for July—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	133,117	133,945	*2,828
Op. expenses	101,867	84,796	17,071
Net earnings	29,250	49,149	*19,899
From Jan. 1 to July 31—			
Gross earnings	977,771	915,116	62,655
Op. expenses	780,571	639,058	147,513
Net earnings	191,200	276,058	*84,858
*Decrease.			
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	11,268,021	7,237,755	4,030,266
Op. expenses	7,048,493	4,410,117	2,632,376
Net earnings	4,219,528	2,281,638	1,397,890
Other income	220,483	174,982	145,797
Total	4,440,011	2,996,330	1,543,681
Fixed charges	4,264,292	2,543,163	1,721,129
Surplus	275,719	453,167	*177,448
*Decrease.			
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for August—			
Gross earnings	1,572,490	1,449,555	122,935
Op. exp. & taxes	806,963	786,436	110,527
Net earnings	675,527	663,119	12,408
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	10,271,315	9,533,352	737,963
Op. exp. & taxes	6,154,538	5,728,047	426,491
Net earnings	4,116,777	3,805,305	311,472

†The largest in the history of the company.

NEW YORK & QUEENS COUNTY for the fiscal year ended June 30—	1900.	1899.	1898.
Gross earnings	462,844	423,017	408,040
Op. expenses	250,536	242,923	251,272
Net earnings	212,839	180,094	167,672
Other income	5,603	3,379	28,807
Total income	217,942	183,473	196,479
Charges	142,729	132,283	254,844
Year's surplus	75,113	51,190	58,365
Total surplus	74,972		
Betterments	263,270	91,189	
Pass. carried	10,947,633	9,872,950	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 20, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123	126	100	Adams Express	125	125	125	125	−1
15¼	14	1,665	Am. Car & Found. Co.	15¼	15¾	14	14	−1
59½	60	735	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	62	62	60	60	−2
30½	32	370	American Cotton Oil	31¾	31¾	31	31	−1
25	28½	20	American Dist. Tel.	24½	24½	24½	24½	
150	155	23	American Express	154	154	154	154	
32	34	500	American Ice Co.	34	34	31	32	−2½
9¼	9½	110	American Linseed Co.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
50½	50¾	270	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50	50	50	50	−¾
4¾	4⅝	100	Am. Malting Co.	4½	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
22	24	150	Am. Malting Co. pf.	22	22	22	22	−⅞
36¼	36¾	2,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜	+⅛
89⅞	90	1,370	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	89⅝	89⅞	89	89½	
18	18½	825	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18½	18½	18	18	
64¾	65½	423	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65¼	65¾	64⅝	64½	−⅞
30	30½	16,098	Am. Steel & Wire	32	32⅞	30	30	−2½
72	72½	1,550	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	72½	72¾	72	72⅛	−⅛
115	115½	27,065	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115¾	116⅞	114¼	115	−1
25⅝	25¾	890	American Tin Plate	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	−½
79	80½	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	80	80	80	80	
87⅞	87⅞	14,975	American Tobacco	87½	88⅞	86⅝	87⅝	+½
127	130	15	Am. Tobacco pf.	130	130	130	130	
42	42¼	1,585	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42	41½	42	−1
25⅞	26	14,180	At., T. & S. F.	26¼	26⅝	25⅝	26	−⅛
67⅝	67¾	20,790	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68⅝	68½	67½	67⅝	−⅛
67½	68	17,650	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅝	69	67½	68	−⅛
76½	77	1,476	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77	77⅝	76½	76½	−⅛
50⅜	50½	89,540	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51½	51⅝	49⅝	50⅜	−⅛
160	166	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	160	160	160	160	−12
6¾	7½	610	Brunswick City	6¾	7	6¾	7	−¾
48	49	1,167	Canada Southern	48½	48¾	48	48	−½
87	87½	200	Canadian Pacific	87¼	87¾	87½	87½	−½
26½	26¾	960	Chesapeake & Ohio	27	27	26½	26½	−½
120¾	121	17,465	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅝	122	120⅝	120⅝	−1
10	10¼	765	Chicago Great West.	10¼	10¼	10	10	−½
20½	21½	210	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20¼	21	20¼	21	−2
53	55	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	53	53	53	53	−4
111⅛	111¾	15,695	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111¼	111⅝	110¾	111	−¾
173	174	116	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	174	173½	174	
158½	160	800	Chicago & Northw.	159¼	159¾	158¾	158½	−1½
		110	Chi. & Northw. pf.	204½	204½	204½	204½	+1½
104⅛	104⅜	4,960	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104⅜	105	104	104⅛	−⅛
9	10	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	
27	31	560	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28	27	28	−⅛
58	58½	1,310	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	
31¾	32	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32	32½	31¾	31¾	−1⅛
5¼	5¾	325	Colorado Southern	5½	5¾	5¼	5½	−⅛
37	38	470	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38½	38½	37	37	−3
14	15	220	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15	15	14½	14½	−1¾
12⅜	14	200	Col. & H. C. & I.	13	13	13	13	−⅞
160	180	11	Com. Cable, ex div.	175	175	175	175	
164¾	165	3,265	Consolidated Gas	167¾	167¾	165	165	−2¾
24½	24⅞	2,350	Con. Tobacco Co.	24½	25	24⅝	24¾	−⅛
106½	108	360	Del. & Hudson	106½	107⅝	106½	107⅝	+⅛
172	173	1,250	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	172⅞	171½	172⅞	+1
18½	18⅝	200	Denver & R. G.	18½	18¾	18½	18¾	−¼
65½	66	450	Denver & R. G. pf.	65½	66¾	65½	65½	−1
11	14	50	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	12½	12½	12½	12½	
		200	Detroit City Gas	90	90	90	90	−½
		225	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12¼	12¼	12	12	−1
31¼	31½	717	Erie 1st pf.	32½	32½	31	31	−1
15½	17	110	Erie 2d pf.	16	16	16	16	−½
		100	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	
30½	30¾	7,450	Federal Steel	31¾	31¾	30⅝	30¾	−1½
63¾	64	2,070	Federal Steel pf.	65¼	65¼	63¾	63½	−2
		200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	−⅛
		800	General Electric	137	137½	137	137¼	−1
138	138	136	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49½	49½	49½	49½	−½
		23	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	
50½	52	1,412	Great Northern pf.	151½	151½	150½	150½	−1
157	157	27,065	Hocking Valley	31½	31½	31	31	−⅝
32	32½	200	Hocking Valley pf.	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¼	−½
62	109	109	Illinois Central	115¼	115¼	115	115	−⅞
115½	116	935	International Paper	18	18	16¼	17¾	
17	18	4,500	Internat. Paper pf.	63	64	62½	63	
63	64	800	Internat. Silver	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅝
3¾	4	350	Iowa Central	18	18¼	18	18¼	
18¼	19	200	K. C. Southern	9	9⅜	9	9	
9	10	1,000	K. C. Southern pf.	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	−1
28¾	30½	1,250	Lake Erie & West.	26	26¼	25¾	25¼	−1¼
27	27	800	Lake Erie & West. pf.	93	93	93	93	
93	94	120	Louisville & Nashville.	70¾	70⅝	70	70	−⅛
70⅝	70¾	5,010	Manhattan Elevated	87¼	87¼	86	86¼	−½
87¼	87¾	5,230	Met. Street Railway	149	149	147¾	148	−½
148	148½	3,295	Mexican Central	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	−½
10¼	10½	235	Mexican National	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
2¾	2¾	310	Minn. & St. Louis	52⅝	52½	52⅜	52½	−½
53½	53¾	300	Minn. S. P. & S. S. M.	14	14	14	14	−4
26⅞	27¼	3,362	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	28½	28½	27	27	−1⅝
47½	47¾	19,385	Missouri Pacific	49¼	49¼	47	47½	−1½
34	37	10	Mobile & Ohio	35	35	35	35	
185½	187¼	24	Morris & Essex	187½	187½	187½	187½	
31¼	31¾	713	National Biscuit Co.	31¾	31¾	31	31½	−½
85	87	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	
17	18	510	National Lead Co.	17	17½	17	17⅜	
89	92	120	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	88¾	90½	88¾	89¾	
		125	National Salt	37	37	37	37	−2⅝
23¾	24½	650	National Steel	24¼	24½	24	24	−⅝
82⅝	84	200	National Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	−1¼
44	45	625	National Tube Co.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	−½
91	92	235	National Tube Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	−½
127⅞	128	1,330	New Jersey Central	129	129	127½	128	−1
120	125	225	New York Air Brake	120	120	120	120	−5
127⅞	128	2,515	New York Central	127⅞	128	127¼	128¼	−¾
30	38	150	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	
19½	19¾	930	N. Y. Ont. & West.	19½	19⅝	19½	19½	−½
31⅞	32	3,616	Norfolk & Western	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞	−1
14	14½	700	North American	14½	14½	14¼	14¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Eighth Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings—The Day's Results at Auction.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has sold, through M. Kamak, to Morris H. Hayman the eight five-story brick flats occupying the block front on the east side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, 199.10 by 88.

Solomon Marx has sold to Frederick Haas the two unfinished six-story apartment houses, on a plot 100.11 by 100, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street. This plot was sold by Mr. Marx to Builder Thomas Graham in July, 1899. The letter was unable to carry out the proposed improvement of the property, and it was recently bought in by Mr. Marx under foreclosure. The price in the present resale is reported at about $150,000.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for Bessie T. Houghton to a Mr. Boyd the four-story dwelling 32 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 50 by 100.

J. J. Duffy has bought the three-story dwelling 513 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 15 by 100.

It is reported that Edmund Rodriguez has purchased the three-story dwelling 264 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 100.8

The property 117 and 119 Mercer Street was conveyed yesterday by Herman Wronkow to Henrietta E. Munro for a consideration of $100,000.

Samuel Thorne and John W. Sterling filed plans at the Building Department yesterday for the new residences, which they will build on Fifth Avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets. Mr. Sterling's new house will stand on a 25 by 125 plot, beginning 62 feet north of Seventy-second Street, and will cost $55,000, while that to be erected by Mr. Thorne will occupy a 45-foot frontage adjoining Mr. Sterling's site on the north, and will cost $95,000. Both dwellings, which will be of the American basement type, with brick and marble fronts, have been designed by Architect Bruce Price and will be put up by Builders D. C. Weeks & Son.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

422 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 276 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 19 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, William L. Raymond and another, trustees $15,000

26, 28, and 30 Christopher Street, and 159 and 161 Waverley Place, being the southeast corner of those streets, 38.11 by 73, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edward S. T. Kennedy, as trustee 45,000

207 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Steinert 20,800

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Richard F. Goldsborough, referee, 289 West Fourth Street, east side, 78 feet north of Eleventh Street, 22 by 50, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,535.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, Lots 145, 146, 147, and 166 on the map of the Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, being on the southwest side of Avenue A, 261 by 130.6 and irregular.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,613.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 207 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick dwelling, 15 by 38; Dr. W. F. Wittendorf of 140 Madison Avenue, owner; Edward Wenze of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 508 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 12 by 14; Julia E. Stothers, premises, owner; Ward Cunninghan, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 80; Anton Ragetti of 374 Alexander Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $80,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 62.2 feet north of Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 57.10; John W. Sterling of 26 East Forty-second Street, owner; Bruce Price of 1,133 Broadway, architect; D. C. Weeks & Son, builders; cost, $55,000.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 87.2 feet north of Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 40 by 67.9; Samuel Thorne, owner; Bruce Price, architect; D. C. Weeks & Son, builders; cost, $95,000.

East Fordham Avenue, south side, 125 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 24; T. A. Jervai, City Island, owner; G. S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Broadway, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.4; John J. Dorgan of 459 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, owner; Neuville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 20 feet west of Arthur Avenue, for three three-story frame tenements, 21 by 55; Nellie Rice of 661 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,500.

King's Bridge Road, west side, 100 feet south of Thirteenth Avenue, Wakefield, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Mrs. David Cooper, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $3,000.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 49 by 95; M. and W. North of 721 Westchester Avenue, owners; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

No. 133 West Sixty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement; John McKennan, premises, owner; Newman & Duncan, architects; cost, $200.

King's Bridge Road, north side, 60 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; James Bailey, premises, owner; John E. Kerby, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 35 East Seventh Street, to a three-and-a-half-story brick dwelling; Patrick Sullivan, premises, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Hudson Street, east side, 30 feet south of Eleventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; A. H. M. Haddock, Sing Sing, N. Y., owner; Westervelt & McIntyre, architects; cost, $200.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Nineteenth Street, to a twelve-story brick and stone office building; Jennie S. Parker, premises, owner; William H. Birkmire, architect; cost, $15,500.

Whitehall Street, southwest corner of Bridge Street, to a four-and-a-half-story brick offices and lofts; Schalk & Groth of 26 East Ninety-second Street, owners; J. Kastner & Son, architects; cost, $12,000.

Thirty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; C. H. Childs of 8 East Fifty-fourth Street, owner; C. W. Reynolds, architect; cost, $500.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of Tenth Street, to a three, four, and five story brick restaurant and store; T. Rosenfeld, premises, owner; Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 60 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story brick factory; Hudner estate of 304 Court Street, Brooklyn, owner; John McGowan, architect; cost, $1,000.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick store; Charles Bradley, Newark, N. J., owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Thursday, Sept. 20.

BATHGATE AV, 2,002 and 2,004, e s, 43 ft s of 170th St, old line, 38x89.6x38x88.10; Elizabeth C. Riker to Ellen Mulholland, (R S $7.50, mtg $9,000) $1

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St, 61x175 to Benson St; Benson St, 2 and 3, n e corner of Leonard St, runs n 124 x e 61.8 x s 20 x e 23.4 x s 104 x w 85; Laura D. Jaffray to Arthur W. Jaffray 1

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St, 61x175 to Benson St; Benson St, 2 and 3, n e corner of Leonard St, runs n 124 x e 61.8 x s 20 x e 23.4 x s 104 x w 85; John M. Lathrop to Arthur W. Jaffray and wife 1

BROOME ST, n w corner Pitt St, 25x59.6; John Katzman to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $36,000, R S $6.50) 1

FULTON AV, w s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 20x99.5x50.9x90.7; William E. Holmes and another to Nellie T. Cantwell, (mtg $1,000, R S $2) 1

JACKSON ST, e s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 24.9x100.2; George Dellon to Susie Altmark, quitclaim, ... 1

JACKSON ST, e s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 24.9x100.2; George Dellon to Susie Altmark, (mtg $27,000, R S $6) 33,000

KELLY or 152D ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x145.5x27.11x183.5; William H. Holmes and another to Isabella M. Meeks, (mtg $13,500, R S 50c) 1

LOT 27, map of Wardsville; Rachel Purdy, individually and as executrix, to C. Adelbert Becker, all title, quitclaim 15

LOTS 3, 4, 56, 63, 65, 114, 252, 253, and 254, map of East Tremont; also Lots 41 and 43 and north ½ of Lot 42, map of Belmont Village; Lots 27 and 38, map of Wardsville; also lot described in deed L. 716, Cp. 465, ¾ part of sill, &c.; also Lots 169 to 171, map of East Tremont, ¼ part; Ida W. Grote, by guardian, to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $3.50) 3,142

LOTS 3, 14, 56, 63, 65, 114, 146, 252, 253, and 254, map of the Village of East Tremont; Lots 41, 43, and north half of Lot 42, map of Belmont Village; Lots 27 and 38, map of Wardsville; also lot in deed L. 716, Cp. 465, ¾ part; Augustus H. Grote and others to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $15) 1

LOTS 169 to 171, map of the village of East Tremont; Frederick W. Grote and others to C. Adelbert Becker, (R S $10.50) 1

MADISON AV, n w corner 63d St, 20x70; Lou Shre to John Bulger, (mtg $40,000, R S $30) 1

MADISON AV, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, 25.6x95; Robert L. De Camp to Marie Korn, all liens, quitclaim 1

MERCER ST, 117 and 119, w s, 50x100; Herman Wronkow to Henrietta E. Munro 100,000

ORCHARD ST, e s, 75.6 ft n of Stanton St, 27x87.9; Orchard St, e s, 102.6 ft n of Stanton St, 25x87.9; Clementine Merzbach and others, executors, &c.; Max and Julius Weinstein 40,500

SPRING ST, 57, 25.3x106.6x25x112.3; Nicola Lobravico to Rocco M. Marasco 88,000

STANTON ST, 99, w s, 22x75; Nathan Peyser to Isidor Shlivek, (R S 50 cents, mtg $18,000) 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 356.3 ft n of 165th St, 90x100; Enoch C. Bell to Paul Dannhauser, (R S $3.50) 1

TREMONT AV, (Waverley St.) n s, 100 ft n w of Prospect Av, 25x100; William Donaldson to Mary A. McNamara, (R S $1) 1

WARREN ST, n e corner of Worth Av, 46x100, Bronx; Martha A. Smith to Edward E. Smith, (R S 50c.) 1

WEST BROADWAY, 347, 25x100; Wilber McBride, referee, to John A. Brown, Jr., and others, trustees, &c. 50,000

3D AV, e s, 50 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Samson Lachman, referee, to Daniel Kraus 10,000

16TH ST, s s, 101.8 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x103.3; also 19th St, s s, 253.4 ft w of 9th Av, 22x92; William A. Boyd and another, trustees, &c., to William B. Spencer, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) 1

24TH ST, 334 East, 25x98.10; William Lord and another to Eliza Lord, (R S $0) 1

74TH ST, 244 West, 19.6x102.2; Jennie P. Allen to Caroline L. Platt 23,500

82D ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Robert L. De Camp to Marie P. Korn, (R S 50 cents) 1

87TH ST, 175 West, 17x100.8; Florence W. Clark to Bertha Ahrens, (R S $5, mtg $18,000) 1

119TH ST, 302 West, 20x100; Elias Kempner to Ferdinand Kurzman, (mtg $18,500, R S $1) 1

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Mary A. Bosworth and another to Alphonse Hogenauer and another, 10-12 parts, (R S $19) 1

133D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; William Wray to Alphonse Hogenauer and another, 1-12 part, (R S $2) 1

135D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; John H. Wray to Alphonse Hogenauer and another, 1-12 part, (R S $2) 1

140TH ST, 667 East, 17x100; Lippman Klapper to Fannie Klapper, (R S $6, mtg $5,300) 1

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 100x100; Enoch C. Bell to Anton Ragette, 15 payments 21,200

163D ST, n w corner of Forest Av, 27.6x67.5; Ellen Mulholland to Elizabeth C. Riker, (R S $7, mtg $19,000) 1

Recorded Leases.

CLINTON ST, 176; Max Sturtz to Rubin Fleischer, 3 years $3496

3D AV, 804 and 806, e parts; Leopold Hellinger to Frank W. Moore, 5 years 1,800

11TH AV, 570, s e corner of 43d St; Mary McCabe to John Gagin, 5 years 900

125TH ST, 115 to 125 East; Andrew Soher to S. J. Goldsmith, 5 years ..$2,500 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALTMARK, Susie, to George Dellon; Jackson St, e s, 25 ft s of Madison St, Installments, 6 per cent $2,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees; 10th St, 367 and 369 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 41,000

BIRDSALL, Grace M., to Cornelia E. Scovel; 102d St, 302 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,700

BROOKS, George M., to Michael J. Degnen; 82d St, n s, 82 ft w of West End Av, due Oct. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 2,000

BULGER, John, to L. Lindsley Fountaine; Madison Av, n w corner of 63d St, 3 years 20,000

BULGER, John, to Pauline Arnoux; Madison Av, n w corner of 63d St, due Sept. 1, 1901, 6 per cent 2,500

BULGER, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 63d St, 3 years, 4 per cent 40,000

BYRNES, James, to Jacob Ruppert; 32d St, 305 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 400

CARUCCI, Rosa and Antonio, to Checina Carucci; 114th St, 333 East, demand, 6 per cent 3,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 69,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald R. Toucey; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

COHN, Aaron J. and Lillie Solomon to Walter J. Cohn; Lewis St, n w corner of 7th St, assigns rents 2,000

DANNHAUSER, Paul, to Enoch C. Bell and another, executors, &c.; Tiffany St, w s, 356.3 ft n of 165th St, due Oct. 1, 1903 2,000

EULER, Philip, to Enoch C. Bell; Courtlandt Av, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, demand, 6 per cent 15,000

FLYNN, Charles, to John T. Williams; Madison Av, e s, 84.3 ft s of 104th St, 1 year 1,000

GAGIN, Margaret, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 722, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,900

GAGIN, Margaret, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 11th Av, 570, lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,900

GROSSMAN, Isaac, to Henry Meyer; Madison St, 174, secures advances, 6 per cent 12,000

HOGENAUER, Alphonse, and Albert E. Wessiau to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 133d St, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 9,000

HULL, Lillie and Jonathan W., to George A. Hull; Washington St, e s, 40 ft s of Bethune St, 1 year 1,300

JAFFRAY, Arthur W., to William H. Valiquette; Broadway, 350 and 352, n e corner of Leonard St; Benson St, 2 and 3, n e corner of Leonard St; also all title to any estate of Arthur W. Jaffray, 1-18 part, due Oct. 1, 1900, 6 per cent 622

KEARNEY, William M. and Edward J., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 44th St, 542 West, 3 years, 5 per cent 6,000

KORN, Marie P., to Mayer S. Auerbach; Madison Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 81st St, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

LE GALLE, Peter G. and wife, and others, to George W. Thetford; Bedford St, n e corner Morton St, 1 year 5,000

LEITHEUSER, Henrietta, to Sigmund H. Stonehill; Bathgate Av, e s, 270 ft n of 176th St, 5 years, 5½ per cent 2,000

McSORLEY, James, to Peter Doelger; 176th St, 432 West, demand, 6 per cent 1,700

MULHOLLAND, Ellen, to Enoch C. Bell; Bathgate Av, 2,002 and 2,004, demand, 6 per cent 2,000

MURPHY, Christine F., to Edward W. Fox; 11th Av, n w corner of 46th St, 1 year 3,750

OVERINGTON, Harry, to Elizabeth Rintelen; 3d Av, w s, 110.2 ft s of 176th St, 3 years 3,500

POLLACK, David, and another to Charles E. Scott; 108th St, 51 and 53 East, 3 years 22,000

POLLACK, David, and another to Josephine Chedsey; 108th St, 51 and 53 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

RAGETTE, Anton, to Enoch C. Bell; 146th St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,200

SANFORD, Emily C. (Countess Sala,) to Henry Maddock; 5th Av, 138, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

SCHWEITZER, Henry, and wife to the Dollar Savings Bank; Briggs Av, w s, 227.5 ft n of Travers St, 1 year 5,500

THOMPSON, Olivia, to Empire City Savings Bank; 3d Av, 2,356, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Horace Ingersoll ..... Nom.

DELLON, George, to Josephine Chedsey. $2,000

JENNESS, Elizabeth A., to Philip Schindler 3,591

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Levy 12,000

O'BRIEN, John J., to Grace C. Marvin. Nom.

SCHINDLER, Philip A., to Bernard Goodwin ..... Nom.

SHERIDAN, Catharine J., to Jacob Leitner ..... Nom.

WEED, Hamilton M., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company of Philadelphia ..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 520 and 522; Clifford L. Miller against Jeremiah C. Lyons, owner; Campbell & Morgan, contractors $104

RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 41x100; State Iron Works against Louis Lippmann, owner and contractor 1,840

ROBBINS AV, s e corner of 152d St, 100x100 to Westchester Av x50x—; Kingston & Delaney against William Holmes and Patrick Smith, owners and contractors. 1,850

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Salvatore Di Vita against John Farrell, owner; Mark E. Stevens, contractor 5,482

BILL—If you want to help us, send executed deed Westchester Ave. property—also contracts and receipts. PADDY. —Adv.

97TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Kenny Electrical Manufacturing Company against Salvatore La Grasea, owner and contractor 2,000

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11; Frank B. Lasette against Ernest N. Stavey and others, owners and contractors 6,865

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100x100.11; W. H. Hussey & Son against Ernest N. Stavey and others, owners; Frank B. Lazette, contractor 1,648

122D ST, 3 and 5 West; the Alignum Company against Etta Blinn, owner and contractor 480

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 48, LAWS OF 1900.

COURTLANDT AV, w s, 150 ft n of 162d St, 50x133.1x50.8x141; Enoch C. Bell with Philip Eulen, 4 payments $15,000

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 30 ft n of 188th St, 150x97.6; Lizzie B. Tooker with William Wainwright, installments. 21,000

MADISON ST, 174; Henry Meyer with Isaac Grossman, 9 payments 12,000

MADISON AV, 1,078; Mayer S. Auerbach with Marie P. Korn, 2 payments 2,000

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 100x100; Enoch C. Bell with Anton Ragette, 15 payments 34,000

Lis Pendens.

HUDSON ST, 534; also Bleecker St, e s, 25.4 ft s of Barrow St, 28.8x75; Anna Kraatz against Katharine Fischer, as guardian, &c., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Holls, Wagner & Burghard.

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 50x93; William C. Renwick and others, trustees, &c., against Tobias Krakower and others; (foreclosure of two mortgages, two actions;) attorneys, Howland & Murray.

MOTT ST, w s, 50 ft n of Park St, 25x94x25x93.6; Bowery Lane, n e corner of Bayard St, 25x64.6x24.10x67.1; Moses May and others against Margery Howard, individually and as executrix, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, I. L. Bamberger.

SPRING ST, n s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x75; the German Savings Bank against Frances B. Kinghorn and others, (foreclosure of five mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

5TH AV, 141 to 147; Henry A. Reukauff against Nathaniel L. McCready and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Miles & Johnson.

10TH AV, n e corner of 36th St, 98.9x100; also 10th Av, e s, 87.4 ft n of 18th St, 22.4x100; George C. Coffin, receiver, &c., against Maggie E. Newhall and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, W. H. Blain.

69TH ST, 537 to 551 East; Lansing G. Holden against the Hammond Typewriter Company and others (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Carpenter & Park.

78TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Bradley & Currier Company against William G. Morgan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

122D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11, two actions; the German Savings Bank against Rudolph F. Kilgen and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Scheil, Auerbach & Ehrun.

168TH ST, n s, 57.6 ft w of Tinton Av, 22x100; Konrad Kromer and another against Dorothea Schmitt and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.47¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Fluor, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08½
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63@78½c; No. 2 red, 77½@80½c; No. 2 corn, 40⅛@40¼c; No. 2 yellow, 40⅛@40¼c; No. 2 oats, 21⅞@22c; No. 2 white, 25c; No. 3 white, 22¾@25½c; No. 2 rye, 62c; good feeding barley, 39c; fair to choice malting, 51@55c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.58; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.59; prime timothy seed, $4@$4.30; mess pork, per barrel, $12.05@$12.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.12½@$7.20; short rib sides, (loose,) $7.50@$7.75; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.05@$8.15; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $10.

COTTON.—Liquidation was the order at the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Great excitement prevailed. The selling movement was heavy and general. The English cables, instead of coming higher as expected, reported a decline. The opening call in the local market showed a loss of 16@24 points, and, with advices generally bearish, the decline was increased to 27@30 points. The receipts at the interior towns were a decidedly bearish factor, being much larger than the movement of last year, and pointing to a total loss for the week equal to that of the corresponding week of the last large crop year. The weakness was increased by reports of unsettled Southern markets, with spot buyers said to be retreating and the English markets declining under the pressure of increasing offerings for near-by shipment, which was emphasized by the withdrawal of American spinners from the spot markets. Indications of heavy receipts tomorrow also added to the selling movement, while crop accounts were certainly no worse, if they were not more favorable. Selling for Wall Street was an active feature, owing to the unsettled condition of the stock market, parties having long cotton desiring to realize to protect interests in securities. At times here the market was very irregular, and almost panicky. Shorts were about the only support, although a few substantial parties were buying for a reaction. The close was barely steady, net 25 to 30 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations ¼c lower, on the basis of 10¼c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 102 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans weak at 10¼c, ¾c off; Galveston and ¼c lower at 10¾c; Savannah easy at 10¼c, ¼c off; Wilmington firm at 10½c; Norfolk steady at 10¾c, ¼c lower; Baltimore nominal at 10¾c; Memphis steady at 10 9-16c, ⅛c lower; Augusta quiet at 10¾c, ¼c off; St. Louis quiet at 10 7-16c, 1-16c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.36@9.40
October	9.88	9.88	9.75	9.76@9.77
November	9.50	9.59	9.46	9.47@9.48
December	9.39	9.49	9.36	9.36@9.39
January	9.40	9.48	9.35	9.36@9.37
February	9.43	9.46	9.32	9.34@9.36
March	9.41	9.47	9.33	9.35@9.37
April	9.46	9.46	9.34	9.34@9.36
May	9.44	9.48	9.33	9.36@9.37
June	9.43	9.43	9.34	9.35@9.37
July	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.32@9.34
August	9.35	9.35	9.33	9.27@9.30

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—4 P. M.—Spot Cotton—Small business; prices lower; American middling fair, 7⅛d; good middling, 6⅞d; middling, 6 13-16d; low middling, 6 11-16d; good ordinary, 6 2-32d; ordinary, 5 29-32d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export and included 2,500 bales American; receipts, 3,000 bales, including 2,500 American. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady; American middling low middling clause, September, 6 49-64d, value; September and October, 5 49-64@5 50-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 29-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 22-64@5 23-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 17-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 14-64@5 15-64d, buyers; February and March, 5 12-64@5 13-64d, buyers; March and April, 5 10-64@5 11-64d, value; April and May, 5 9-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 7-64@5 8-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 6-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 4-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—With the exception of a short time at the opening, the wheat market was on a steady down grade yesterday, losing over a cent a bushel at New York and fully 2c a bushel and more in the Northwest, where most of the activity and price fluctuations were as they have been all the week. So far as could be learned, the collapse in prices was nothing more nor less than a general dumping out of long wheat by bull traders. The sellers of long wheat in the local market, however, did not stop to inquire as to the merits of the situation, but tumbled over their holdings throughout the greater part of the day with an utter disregard for the news at hand. Advices from the Northwest claimed that rain was still falling almost everywhere, and conditions in this respect, as to wheat in the fields just as bullish as before. Leading grain men of Duluth and Minneapolis were quoted as saying that there would be less than 100,000 bushels of merchantable wheat in the three principal Spring wheat States this year. The Duluth Commercial Record estimated a yield for the three States of 103,000,000 bushels, against 156,000,000 bushels actually harvested last year. A feature of the local cash markets was the advance in premiums on No. 1 Northern, Duluth, to 5c over December. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 83½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 80¼c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 86½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¼c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 20.—Close: Wheat—No. 1, hard, cash, 84c; to arrive, 84c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82c; to arrive, 82c; September, 82c; December, 81¾c; May, 84¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77c; No. 3 Spring, 74c. Corn, 39½c. Oats, 23@23½c. Rye, 52½c. Barley, 37@48c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Wheat—No. 2, cash, red, 77c; September, 76c; October, 76¼c; December, 78c; May, 82c; No. 2 hard, 72¼@73c. Corn—No. 2, cash, 38¼c; September, 38¾c; October, 36¼c; December, 33½c; year, 32¾c. 6:10 P. M.: Oats—No. 2, cash, 21¾c; September, 21¼c; December, 22¾c; May, 24¼c; No. 2 white, 25¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Wheat—September, 75¼c; December, 79¼@79⅝c; May, 82¼@82⅝c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 78¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 20. — Flour — Patents, $4.40@$4.50; second patents, $4.20@$4.30; first clears, $3.10@$3.20; second clears, $2.10@$2.20. Bran—In bulk, $12@$12.25.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 79@79½c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley—Firmer; No. 2, 53@54c; sample, 44@53c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.75@$20.50, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Firm and active; fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.65. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. FEED—Quiet but firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17 asked; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$18.50; Winter white; middlings, $17@$19.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oilmeal, $23.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	83 7-16	83 7-16	81⅝	81⅝
October	83¼	83¼	82	82
December	85⅝	85⅝	84	84½
March	88 7-16	88 7-16	86 15-16	87
May	88	88	86 7-16	86¾
Corn—				
September				47
October				45
December	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
May	40 13-16	40⅝	40 13-16	40⅝
Lard—				
September				7.60

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				77⅛
October	79⅜	79⅝	77⅞	77⅛
November	80⅜	80¾	78¼	78¼
Corn—				
September	40	40	39⅝	39⅝
October	38½	38½	38¼	38⅛
November	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅛
Oats—				
September	21 5-16	21½	21¼	21¼
October	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½
November	22	22¼	22	22
Lard—				
October	7.10	7.17½	7.07½	7.17½
January	6.72½	6.80	6.70	6.80
Ribs—				
October	7.35	7.37½	7.35	7.37½
January	6.07½	6.12½	6.07½	6.12½
Pork—				
October	11.92½	12.10	11.87½	12.10
January	11.37½	11.52½	11.37½	11.52½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $12.75@$14; family, $15.25@$16; short clear, $13.75@$16. BEEF—Quiet and steady; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Firm; bacons, 7⅞c; 180 lb, 7⅞c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼@8¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies firmer; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6½c; pickled hams dull, 9¼@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅝c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—Firmer, $7.60; city lard firm, $7.20@$7.25; refined lard firmer; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound fumer; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, dull, 39s; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 43s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 44s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 47s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 36 lb, firm, 43s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 42s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 42s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 47s. Shoulders—Square,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, viz., August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.

PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.

Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se21-awf6m.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 52 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

my25-1aw6mF.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB P. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

my25-1aw6mF.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 61 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 35 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au10-1aw6mF

CURTISS, MARY HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HELENA CURTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Front Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

LEWIS, BABETTE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Doreth Sugenheimer, Lena Samuels, Jacob Wachtel, Julius Wachtel, Mayer Wachtel, Michael Lebeck, Julia Frankland, Samuel Lebeck, Henrietta Cohen, and Louis Lebeck, the heirs and next of kin of BABETTE LEWIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Herman Landecker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BABETTE LEWIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of October, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

au24-1aw8wF&o3

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX J. BERNHEIM, plaintiff, against LEAH ZIMMERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue at the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

LOUIS W. DINKELSPIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

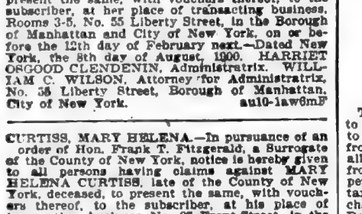

119th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,784.45, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $446.22, with interest from August 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,400 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from March 15th, 1900.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDMUND A. TROUTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and forty feet and 66-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-one feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street, thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $356.00, with interest from September 17, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $568.29 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK PLATT, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block No. 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 1,116 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 66-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street; thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street sixty-four feet and 85-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly, at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-six feet and 9-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

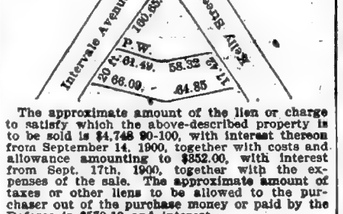

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $356.00, with interest from September 17, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $568.29 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC G. PLATT, and WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 2,205 Fifth Avenue, in said city, with the building thereon erected, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue at the centre of a party wall, and distant northerly from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street forty-nine feet and eleven inches, and running thence easterly and for part of the distance through said party wall seventy-five feet, and parallel to said street; thence northerly parallel to said Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly parallel to said street to the centre of the distance through another party wall seventy-five feet to said easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold and above referred to, its street number being 2,205 Fifth Avenue:

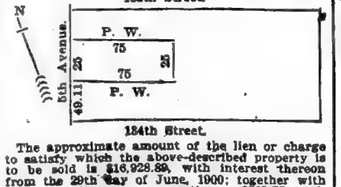

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $16,928.89, with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $562.77, with interest from July 9th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $946.20 and interest.

Dated New York, August 20th, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, September 12, 1900.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, LIZZIE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LIZZIE CAMPBELL, John S. Campbell, James Campbell, Jr., Henry D. Campbell, Richard P. Campbell, Charles W. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Bessie Campbell, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Eliza Campbell, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John S. Campbell and Lizzie Campbell, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s21-1aw1wF.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY A. MURRER and another, Plaintiffs, against SOPHIA L. M. PELL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL I. All that certain lot of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant one hundred and sixty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL II. All those two certain lots of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-first Street; thence running northerly along the westerly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-eight feet and three inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-first Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue seventy feet and six inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions severally more or less, together with all right, title, or interest, if any, of which the said Susan M. Maurer was seized at her death in and to the land in Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue opposite and adjoining the said premises.

PARCEL III. All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; thence running southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 20 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel I. The street number is 215 West 134th Street:

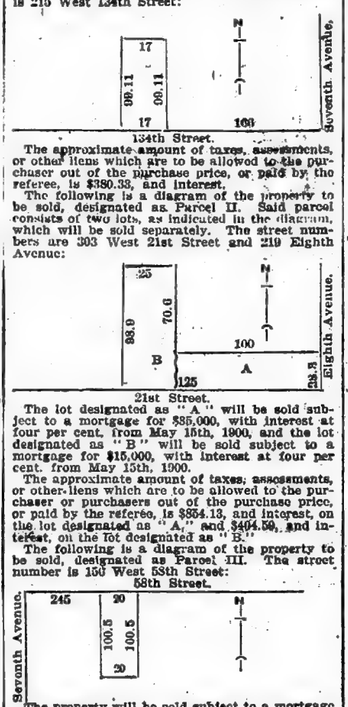

134th Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $380.33, and interest.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel II. Said parcel consists of two lots, as indicated in the diagram, which will be sold separately. The street numbers are 303 West 21st Street and 219 Eighth Avenue:

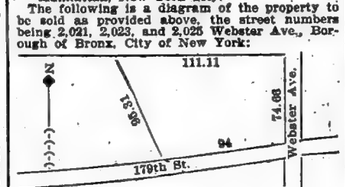

21st Street.

The lot designated as "A" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 16th, 1900, and the lot designated as "B" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $854.13, and interest, on the lot designated as "A," and $464.59, and interest, on the lot designated as "B."

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel III. The street number is 150 West 58th Street:

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $25,000, with interest at five per cent. from May 8th, 1900.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $589.45, and interest.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

s14-2aw3wF&S&o5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ANNA N. ROGERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1900, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 179th Street; running thence northwardly along Webster Avenue seventy-four and sixty-six one hundredths (74.66) feet; running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eleven and eleven-one-hundredths (111.11) feet; running thence southwardly at right angles to 179th Street ninety-five and thirty-one one-hundredths (95.31) feet to 179th Street; and running thence eastwardly along 179th Street ninety-four (94) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as provided above, the street numbers being 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,686.77, with interest thereon from the 14th of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.62, with interest from the 17th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $858.00 and interest.

The premises above described are sold subject to the lien of three mortgages as follows: One mortgage to the Irving Savings Institution to secure $22,000, recorded February 9, 1900, in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, Page 440; to Noah C. Rogers, to secure $15,000, recorded in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, at Page 445, and to the Irving Savings Institution, to secure $11,500, recorded in Section 11, Liber 60 of Mortgages, Page 197.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

s19-2aw3wW&F&o10.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HABIRSHAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HABIRSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wicks, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900. —Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900. ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

je18-1aw8mF

NORTON, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. NORTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 607-612, No. 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1900. ADELAIDE G. NORTON, Administratrix. HASTINGS & GLEASON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap20-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, Place of Trial.—ABRAHAM GOLDSMITH, Plaintiff, against GUSTAV A. BRACKLEY and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, distant one hundred (100) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street; running thence easterly and parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue three (3) feet and three (3) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street three (3) feet and four (4) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Fifth Avenue thirty (30) feet and nine (9) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Fifteenth Street one hundred and twenty-eight (128) feet and four (4) inches to the easterly side of said Fifth Avenue, and thence southerly along the same thirty-four (34) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to the said Jacob D. Butler by Juliet M. Hotchkiss by deed dated February 21st, 1900.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

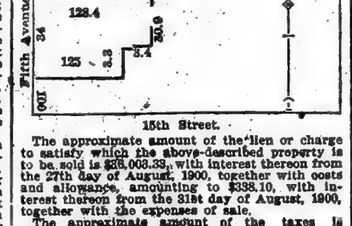

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,003.33, with interest thereon from the 27th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $338.10, with interest thereon from the 31st day of August, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes is $2,247.71, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $35,000, with accrued interest thereon from June 1st, 1900, at five per cent. per annum, made by Juliet M. Hotchkiss to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and subject, likewise, to the covenants, restrictions, conditions, and reservations as to the use of said premises contained and referred to in a certain deed made and executed by John Brooks and wife to George Opdyke, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 688 of Conveyances, Page 339, and in a certain other deed made and executed by John Glover and wife to said George Opdyke, and recorded in said Register's Office in Liber 599 of Conveyances, Page 501.—Dated New York, September 10th, 1900.

ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee.

s11-2aw3wTu&F&o2

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted Trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the ninth day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being 25 feet 4 inches front and designated by the letter R., and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled, Map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York, as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant against Hamilton Fish and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northeastwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet; thence southeastwardly on a line parallel with the said street fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street, and thence northwestwardly along Seventeenth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.

Dated New York, September 15, 1900.

REGINALD P. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East 17th Street:

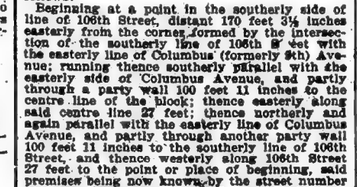

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $813.66 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

s17-2aw3wM&F&o9

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and LOUIS H. SCHULTZ, as trustees under the last will and testament of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN D. SHEWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of line of 106th Street, distant 170 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 106th Street with the easterly line of Columbus (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and partly through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 27 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and partly through another party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 106th Street, and thence westerly along 106th Street 27 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 60 West 106th Street.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

106th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,151.67, with interest thereon from the fifth day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355, with interest from September 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $307.20 and interest, together with the real estate taxes of 1900, the amount of which is not yet ascertainable.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

s12-1aw3wW&F&o3

LEGAL NOTICES.

New York, August, 1900.

To E. P. Grant, S. M. Woodbridge, A. C. Manning, Woodward Mfg. Co., Bleachine Mfg. Co., Benoni & Co., Frans Mohl, D. Jackson, J. R. Edmiston, A. J. Baumann & Co., M. Marcuse Co., M. Marks, O. Ullmann, F. McWilliams, Opp & Grundy, Allerton Lubricant Co., G. H. Bellows, J. Staab, I. Goldberg:

Please take notice that you are required to pay the arrears due for storage on merchandise stored by you with the Seaver Storage & Warehouse Company and in case of your failure so to do, such merchandise will be sold to pay the same at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Chas. Jacobs & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

B

WORK DONE ON THE TUNNEL

Progress Reported at Rapid Transit Board Meeting.

CHANGE IN POST OFFICE LOOP

Broadway and Brooklyn Extension Prospects—Delay in Delivery of Steel—Chief Engineer Parsons's Report.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon for the first time since July 12, and besides listening to a report from Chief Engineer Parsons of progress to the present time, adopted the change in the Post Office loop as already outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and discussed the proposed Broadway extension to the Battery and Brooklyn. The loop, instead of going around the Post Office by way of Broadway, will lie wholly in City Hall Park, practically between the City Hall and north end of the Post Office, returning to Park Row. The new plan will necessarily cause the abandonment of the station near the Post Office. The first down-town station is at the bridge, as previously located.

While the Broadway and Brooklyn extension was generally discussed, nothing definite was decided. Preliminary work has reached the stage, however, where the board will, in all probability, pass the resolution to build at the next meeting, a week hence. After the meeting was over, Controller Coler said that such will be the outcome.

So far as the engineer's work is concerned, some soundings have been taken in the East River and other general outlines are understood. The tunnel will go through Whitehall Street, strike the Brooklyn side at Joralemon Street, and extend to the Brooklyn City Hall and to the Flatbush station of the Long Island Railroad. The residents of the Fort Hamilton section are anxious to have the road go out their way, and will continue the fight for it they have been making ever since they saw a possibility of subway construction in Brooklyn. The South Brooklyn section, however, will be taken up later, unless there is a decided change in the plans.

It has been estimated that the extension to Brooklyn from the New York City Hall as far as the Flatbush station will cost in the neighborhood of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. The pressing need now is to relieve the congestion in this section of the borough, and this is what the Commissioners are at present mainly considering.

The Atlantic Avenue extension will be considered at a later period, and it is not unlikely that this proposed route, notwithstanding the apparent abandonment of its old plan by the Long Island Railroad, may yet be built by that corporation, now controlled by the Pennsylvania, and sooner than the general public expects.

Mr. Coler says that the contract for the Brooklyn extension to Flatbush Avenue will be let not later than Jan. 1. The board's action will come up before the Municipal Assembly, but if that body undertakes to delay the project more than thirty days, the Legislature will be appealed to; otherwise there will be no necessity for further action on the part of the State.

Mr. Parsons, in his report, says that Contractor McDonald has sub-contracted all the line except the portion between Forty-first Street and Park Avenue and Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, which section, being one of great difficulty, is still under consideration. Actual work is in progress on all of the sub-sections, except those occupied by elevated structures, whose construction it is not now necessary to begin, and on the tunnel beneath the Harlem River. Generally speaking, the total length of subway construction in hand and all sections being worked is about one mile. The report further says:

There was some delay on the part of the American Bridge Company in forwarding the steel contracted for. The first shipment was received on Aug. 15, since which time it has been coming forward steadily, the thirty-fourth shipment having been reported to-day, (Sept. 20.) In the meantime the contractors have utilized the opportunity to organize their forces, and are prepared to push the excavation already in hand and open new ones as fast as the steel is received to put in place.

Of actual work on the subway the contractors for the two lower sections from the Post Office to Great Jones Street have established a repair shop and headquarters in Elm Street, between Pearl and Worth Streets, and have excavated in Elm Street from Great Jones to Prince Street, and have removed the 12-inch water pipe in Elm Street, from Bleecker to Prince Street, and the 8-inch gas main from Houston to Jersey Street. Other excavations on these sections are being held up until the arrival of the steel in order that the building of the subway may follow without delay the excavating of the streets, and the work of continuing the present excavation is temporarily suspended owing to a position taken by the Department in regard to the dumping of the excavated material.

On the section between Great Jones Street and Thirty-third Street the contractors have constructed an elaborate and substantial air-power plant in Union Square at Seventeenth Street, and have laid a wrought-iron main along Fourth Avenue from Tenth to Thirty-first Street, and it is proposed by them to operate all of the local machines from this central station, and so obviate the necessity for using any steam engines in the streets. They have begun the excavation for the subway at the corner of Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and are now working northerly from that point.

Inasmuch as the steel for this section has been delivered on the ground it is expected, unless some unforeseen difficulty arises, that the erection of the frame of the work will be begun in about ten days. Steel for other portions of this sub-contract has been shipped from the works, and as soon as the same is received, the contractors will begin excavation at other points north of Tenth Street.

The Midway Hill tunnel section has been sublet since the last meeting of the board to Ira A. Shaler, and he has begun his work by beginning to sink a shaft just south of Thirty-third Street, in Fourth Avenue.

The section between Forty-seventh and Sixtieth Streets has been sublet to Naughton & Co. I have been able to secure co-operation between the receiver of the Forty-second, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company and your contractor, so that work in the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue is being conducted jointly. This will not only facilitate our work, but will obviate the necessity of tearing up this portion of the route twice, and so reduce the annoyance to the public. A similar arrangement is being made for joint work at Sixty-fifth Street and Seventy-second Street on the Boulevard.

The sub-section between Sixtieth Street and One Hundred and Fourth Street has been sublet to William Bradley. He has excavated from Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth Street, and from Eighty-sixth to Ninetieth Street, and he is erecting steam derricks at Sixty-first, Sixty-third, Eighty-seventh, and Eighty-ninth Streets.

Excavation is in progress in earth and rock from One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. A portion of this distance will be occupied by the open-cut approach leading to the viaduct crossing the Manhattan Valley. The contractor has established an overhead carrying plant, operated by steam, and is arranging to put up an electrically operated one from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street south.

The foundations for the north approach to the Manhattan Valley Viaduct have been laid and are ready to receive the finished walls as soon as granite satisfactory to your engineer has been submitted. North from this, excavation for the subway has been carried for a distance of about 400 feet, and the work of laying the concrete flooring is now in progress. Steel is on the ground for this section—its erection will probably be begun next week. The pavement has been taken up on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and the construction of the subway will now proceed continuously northward from this point.

Between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, about 500 feet of trench has been excavated, and the rock at the north end is now being squared properly to the beginning of the portal of the long tunnel northerly from this point to Fort George. A temporary steam plant is now established at this point.

The contractor, however, has acquired private property near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and the Hudson River, where he has established a central power plant, consisting of four 125 horse power boilers and two air compressors. From this plant he has laid a supply main to Broadway and on that street from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. At One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Eighty-first Streets the dron shafts have a horizontal dimension of 15 feet by 33 feet, in order to accommodate two elevators and stairways. The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street shaft is now down to a depth of 70 feet, and the One Hundred and Eighty-first shaft to 47 feet. At both places the rock is firm.

On the east side line the beginning of the subway has been made at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue, where excavation has been done for about 90 feet. From this point southerly the line runs across a strip of grass, between One Hundred and Tenth Street and the driveway leading to the Lenox Avenue gate. This portion of the work will have to be done by open excavation, as the deep tunnel is not to begin until the west side of the Driveway is reached. I have required that the contractor, in order to diminish, as far as possible, interference with the Park, shall complete the section in open excavation before he begins the tunnel proper, and remove all the débris from the tunnel through the subway itself to an opening outside of the Park.

In the sewer division all the large sewers which have to be changed or reconstructed are either in hand or completed except the proposed sewer in the neighborhood of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, work on which will proceed in connection with the sections of the subway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. Mr. Parsons shows that in the sewer diversions 5,007.9 feet have already been completed. These are in Mulberry, Bleecker, Ninth, and Tenth Streets. Excavations have been begun in Sixty-fifth, Eighty-first, and One Hundred and Eighth Streets, and work is well under way and in progress in Oliver, Pearl, Centre, Twenty-second, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets. Pier 34, in connection with sewer work, is being reconstructed.

In the general office the detail shop plans for the steel work have been prepared, and the steel work actually ordered on 24,500 feet of steel frame subway out of a total of 55,500 feet, and the shop plans calling for 13,380 tons of steel out of a total of 43,000 tons have already been approved.

HEIRESS STRANGELY MISSING.

Miss Brooks Seen to Enter a Cab With a Man on Arriving Here from Indianapolis.

Mary Gorham Brooks, seventeen years old, an Indianapolis girl, who arrived in this city Saturday morning from her home to take up a course in art, mysteriously disappeared with a strange man immediately upon her arrival under circumstances that lead her friends to suspect foul play.

The girl, who is described as prepossessing, recently inherited a fortune of $50,000 from her mother. At the time of her disappearance it was known she had $1,000 in money with her, and from $1,400 to $1,500 worth of jewelry. She was to have taken a course in the New York School of Illustrating. Meanwhile she made her home at 110 West Thirty-ninth Street with three girl friends, Miss Katherine Jefferson, Miss Elizabeth Lindley Whipps, and Miss Ida Haverton.

Miss Jefferson, who saw the girl driving away in a cab with an unknown man, told the following story:

"I went to the Twenty-third Street ferryhouse Saturday morning at 7:40 to meet Miss Brooks there, and to take her home with me. I arrived at the station about ten minutes late, but just in time to see the girl step into a cab with a strange man. I was too far from them to hail the cab, and after vainly chasing it, came home, thinking she had met some one who had offered to escort her. When I arrived here she had not come, and that is all I have heard of her.

"Until recently she lived with her aunt, a Miss Beck, in Indianapolis. Her father died a year ago, and her mother a few months later. She inherited a fortune of $50,000, besides a number of diamond pieces, including old heirlooms of considerable value. She was fond of showing these and exposing her money, as some young girls will.

"She was a shy, retiring sort of girl, the last in the world to strike up an acquaintance with a stranger. It is barely possible that the 'impossible' happened, and that she willingly went with a man intending to elope. I fear, though, she was enticed into the cab, possibly under promise to see her safely home. We have not reported the matter to the police, hoping, if she did elope, she will see by the newspapers that we are anxious about her. If we do not hear from her by to-morrow evening we will ask to have detectives put on her track."

ACCUSES FATHER OF MURDER.

Child Says McGuigan Threw Her Mother Out of Window.

Accused by his eleven-year-old daughter Mary, Joseph McGuigan of 1,901 Second Avenue is locked up in the Tombs on a charge of having caused the death of his wife by throwing her from a window of their home on the third floor early yesterday morning.

The little girl told Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Court that her mother had attended a "wake" on Wednesday night and did not return home until a late hour. Her husband upbraided her for her tardiness, and in the quarrel that ensued the little girl said her father threw her mother out of the window.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gormley, a married daughter, who made her home with her parents, said that her mother had fallen from the window. This was denied by the little girl, who said that her married sister was not in the room when her father threw her mother out.

CHILD SEAMAN ABOARD.

Little Charles MacCrowe, Not Three Years Old, Signs Articles.

Charles MacCrowe, the youngest seaman who ever singed articles at the British or any other consulate, shipped on the British four-masted ship Mozambique, which passed out at Sandy Hook yesterday at 11:15 A. M., bound for Hongkong.

Charles, who is only two years and ten months of age, is a little Scotch fellow of unusual intelligence.

He is the son of Capt. MacCrowe of the Mozambique. At the British Consulate, where he signed articles to ship as a boy, at a salary of 1s. a month, the little seaman readily promised to obey the commands of his Captain and to conform to the regulations governing the vessel, signing the articles himself in a remarkably good hand for one of his years.

The Madagascar, a similar vessel to the Mozambique and owned by the same company, in Glasgow, also sailed for Hongkong yesterday, and in shipping circles it was said that the Captains of the respective vessels had wagered a substantial sum as to which ship would reach port first.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

John Crosby Brown, 59 Wall Street, Treasurer of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief, has received the following contributions since his last report:

Cash	$15.25
Through the People's Savings Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.	100.00
Four Little Sisters, through National Bank of Norwich, Norwich, N. Y.	17.00
Through The Staunton Daily News, Staunton, Va.	77.35
E. S. Crafts, Ridgefield, Conn.	5.00
Sunday school, Yardville, N. J.	5.75
Young Men's Christian Association, New Milford, Conn.	5.00
Gilbert Elliott, Brooklyn	10.00
J. H. Wall, Mountain Lake, Minn., through the Bank of Mountain Lake	5.00
Through Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.	6.00
Citizens of Fall River, Fall River, Mass.	190.18
Through Western National Bank, Pueblo, Col.	15.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Norwood, O.	6.50
Through The Journal, Providence, R. I.	10.00
Missionary Society, Union Congregation, Fulton, Ky.	6.55
Through the Bank of Wytheville, Wytheville, Va.	5.00
Employes of Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, Cherokee Falls, S. C.	15.00
Through F. J. Gould, Leominster, Mass.	5.00
George L. Rives	50.00
Christian Endeavor Society, St. Lutheran Church, Vandergrift, Penn.	5.88
Trinity Lutheran Church, New Brighton, Penn.	5.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Normal, Ky.	7.00
Through First National Bank, New Bethlehem, Penn.	23.00
Sunday school, Central Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn.	43.00
Citizens of Hampton, Va.	24.79
George T. Ware, Robbinsville, N. J.	5.00
George H. Funk, Spirit Lake, Iowa	5.00
W. W. L. Warren	5.00
Christian Church, Colchester, Ill.	7.13
St. Paul's Church, Kittanning, Penn.	15.41
A. T Smith, Kenmore, N. D.	10.00
Through Oteo County National Bank, Nebraska City, Neb.	5.00
Georgia Committee on India Famine Relief.	189.92
Citizens of Paterson, N. J.	8.45
Lutheran Church, Pickitt, Wis.	15.86
Through Kutztown National Bank, Kutztown, Penn.	10.50
Bunker Hill Sunday school, Waterbury, Conn.	6.00
Olivet Presbyterian Church, Columbus, O.	11.00
Through The Windber Era, Windber, Penn.	6.24
Hugh S. Gordon, Santa Cruz, Cal.	5.00
T. H. Read, Shenandoah, Iowa	5.00
Mrs. Eda Waltam	7.00
John De Witt Warner	10.00
J. H. Hewson, Southport, Conn.	25.00
C. M. Lee, Lamar, Col.	5.00
G. L. D., Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
R. R. Bowker	25.00
Through First National Bank, Morristown, Tenn.	5.85
R. McD. Kirkland	25.00
W. E. M.	10.00
"In Memory of Sevenoaks"	15.00
A. E. Jube, Asbury Park, N. J.	10.00
Through Salem National Banking Company, Salem, N. J.	6.00
Saunderstown Chain	34.00
Edward Edgerton and friends, Nassau, Ia.	54.00
Through Dauphin Deposit Bank, Harrisburg, Penn.	7.50
Through First National Bank, Le Grange, Texas	6.50
Union meeting, Schell City, Mo.	22.00
Christian Endeavor Society, Union Tabernacle Church, Philadelphia, Penn.	6.00
Through Wells, Farge & Co. Express	9.00
Through Great Northern Express Company.	17.65
Through United States Express Company.	26.27
Through Southern Express Company	10.82
Through American Express Company	4.50
Through Adams Express Company	1.90
Through Bank of Anderson County, Coal Creek, Tenn.	30.64
Eighty-two contributions of less than $5, aggregating	140.30
Previously acknowledged	238,376.98
Total to date	$239,853.03

FILIPINOS HOPE IN BRYAN

Ex-Lieut. Ely Tells of Traitorous Literature.

ISLANDS FLOODED WITH IT

Letters from American Sympathizers Found Upon "Insurrectos"—Signed by Well-Known Men.

Harry Allen Ely, until recently First Lieutenant of Company G, of the Forty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteers, who returned on the transport Sherman several weeks ago, gave it as his opinion in an interview yesterday that the continuance of the insurrection in the Philippines was due almost wholly to the support that the Filipinos have been receiving from prominent persons in the United States.

Mr. Ely was attacked with yellow fever and smallpox while in Luzon, and was invalided home, later being discharged for disability.

Not a Filipino was captured, Mr. Ely said, who had not upon him anti-imperialist literature, either in the form of circulars or personal letters from sympathizers in this country. The same kind of literature, he says, was found on nearly every dead Filipino, and the captured "insurrectos," when questioned, invariably gave it as their opinion that American sympathy had strengthened them and their leaders.

"I do not think that even as an ex-officer," said Mr. Ely, "I am at liberty to tell you who the letters and circulars were from. They were written by several prominent men in this city and Boston and Chicago. All that I captured were forwarded to the War Department, and I think that it should make the names of the writers public.

"In a general way, however, I can say that it was the most treasonable literature I have read. Many of these letters were in the handwriting of the senders and signed by them. They contained the statements that it was the opinion of the majority of the citizens of the United States that the Government was wrong in its policy of holding the Philippines.

"The 'insurrectos' were urged in very strong language to continue their warfare even under the most disadvantageous circumstances until after the election in November, when there surely would be a change of Administration.

"There is not in Manila an English, German, or French establishment," said Mr. Ely, "that is not selling arms, ammunition, and supplies of all kinds to the 'insurrectos.' I know of one case in Camarines where a man keeps a large general store, and he is paying regularly every month a large sum to the Filipino leaders as the price of his personal safety and to enable him to keep up his trade with the rebels. The best evidence of the fact that the rebels are being supported and aided by foreign interests, especially German, is that we captured from rebels Mauser rifles of the 1900 pattern, which came from German sources.

"There is absolutely no reason for the continuance of the insurrection so far as the interests of the best people are concerned. In the 300 stations under American control where civil government has been established the people are prosperous and happy under the government of their own chosen leaders.

"I was personally sent to Amadeo and the nine barrios contained in the district to establish civil government there. The citizens selected their ticket to be voted for, and then the candidates came to me and said that only on condition that we would promise to give them the protection of our flag and our troops would they accept office. Once let that protection be withdrawn, they said, and their throats would be cut within an hour by marauders. As soon as the benefits of the Government intended for them were explained to them and protection guaranteed they were as happy as they could be, and the respectable element came out en masse in favor of it. The ticket was unanimously elected."

Mr. Ely was asked concerning the reports that American soldiers had maltreated Filipino women and had committed other offenses. He became very wroth when he denounced these slanders against the soldiers.

"If there is anything," he said, "that makes the blood of an officer boil it is such reports as these. I don't believe that an American soldier ever maltreated a woman in the Philippines. On a number of occasions we have heard the cries of women, and have ordered out a squad that had to beat off the 'insurrectos' and ladrones who were insulting native women. Sometimes we have had to beat these fellows' brains out, and every case of alleged outrage we investigated was traced to the 'insurrectos' themselves."

Mr. Ely led a portion of the command against Geronimo and the force that killed Gen. Lawton, and he gives a graphic description of the battle near San Mateo. After the force, which occupied seven lines of trenches on Montalbon, known as the "Valley of Death," had been routed, Ely's company was selected to chase the retreating rebels. He captured Geronimo's camp and got all his papers and supplies with the exception of one pack train. Geronimo had left only a few minutes before, and left on a table near his shack the remains of an unfinished meal. The captured papers, Mr. Ely said, were for the most part letters and circulars from rebel sympathizers in the United States.

"I firmly believe," said Mr. Ely, "that the rebels are holding out in the hope that the country will be turned over to them with a change of administration, and that they are sustained in this idea by traitors in the United States."

WANT $100,000 COMMISSION.

Suit Against Calvin S. Brice's Widow as Administratrix of His Estate.

Mrs. Brice, widow of Calvin S. Brice and administratrix of his estate, has been made defendant in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Thomas H. King and James T. Terry, who allege that $100,000 is due to them as commission in a deal which was conducted by the late financier.

According to the complaint, Mr. Brice and several well-known men combined in 1898 for the purpose of buying the bulk of the second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Pittsburg & Western Railroad, the entire issue of which amounted to $3,500,000.

On Oct. 5, 1898, Mr. King received a letter from Mr. Brice stating that in behalf of several men he desired to buy from $1,800,000 to $2,100,000 of the second mortgage bonds at 80 per cent. of the par value. The letter also states that 5 per cent. additional will be paid by Mr. Brice to Mr. King for all bonds up to $2,100,000 delivered by Mr. King into the hands of Moore & Schley, brokers.

This offer was accepted by King, and in his complaint he says that he assigned a one-third interest in the deal over to James T. Torry. The complaint then asserts that between Oct. 5 and Oct. 31, 1898, the plaintiffs delivered $2,000,000 worth of the bonds to Moore & Schley, and that since that time they have endeavored to collect the 5 per cent. promised by Mr. Brice under the agreement, but have been unable to do so. They therefore sue to recover the amount of the commission, $100,000, and interest from the date of the alleged transfer.

It appears that Mr. Brice's friends in the alleged deal did not know of the deal between King and Brice as to the 5 per cent. proposition.

In her answer to the suit, Mrs. Brice admits that demands have been made in behalf of the plaintiffs for the commissions alleged to be due. She says, however, that she has no knowledge of the contract and makes a denial of some of the allegations.

Fireman Farrell Promoted.

Foreman George F. Farrell of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, situated under Fire Headquarters, on East Sixty-seventh Street, was promoted by Commissioner Scannell to Chief of Battalion yesterday. He will fill the position left vacant by the promotion of Battalion Chief Lally, and will be assigned to duty on Oct. 1. He was made a fireman in 1880. Feb. 1, 1887, he was promoted to Assistant Foreman, and July 11, 1891, was promoted to Foreman.

Two Dollars Received for Charity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "D. T. F." for the benefit of the consumptive for whom the Charity Organization Society is raising funds. The money has been turned over to the society.

A trade-mark is just like your personal name—what you make it.

Our Derby trade-mark now stands for the very limit in Derby quality.

Not one, but all the fashionable blocks.

Just as good clothes, shoes and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

They serve a delicious sort of tid-bit at the Hardware Club that has seemed to thoroughly catch the fancy of most of the people who lunch there. It is a canteloupe which has been thoroughly cleaned and iced. In the centre of the half of the melon is placed a ball of French ice cream, and the combination of the sweet cream and the rich melon is certainly very satisfying to the appetite of him who is ever on the lookout for novelties. If you would try it at home be sure that you get the sweet cream. The ordinary ice cream is not sweet enough to make it go well with the melon.

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Here is a conundrum that the agent of one of the big up-town apartment houses is wrestling with just now: "Why is it that the $500 a year people alway insist on inspecting apartments that will rent anywhere from $1,500 to $2,500 a year?" He had been overrun with people of that sort and was worn out with showing apartments to those he was sure could not afford to hire them. "Permits were tried on two other buildings that the owner of this one had, and he lost at least two tenants, as he found out afterward, because they were admitted to the apartments when they went there to inspect them without the necessary permit. So he stopped the permit business on this house. Now I am overrun with people who have no more intention of renting the apartments than I have of buying the Equitable Life Building. We can't always tell the length of a man's pocketbook by the clothes he wears, for some of the richest of them dress rather shabbily. I don't kick at the men, because I can't tell about them. But the dress and style of a woman will tell whether her husband can afford to pay $2,000 or $500 for rent, and I know that I have shown these apartments to forty-seven women by actual count this very day who are of the latter class. I should think it would make them all dissatisfied for life with what they have got to accept for a home in the end, after an inspection of these elaborately finished apartments that they know as well as I do are uttely beyond the reach of their pocketbooks. But women are queer creatures, anyway, and the man hasn't been born yet who can fathom their vagaries."

***

"It's a wonder to me that there are any children left in the upper part of your city," remarked A. F. Carnochan of Philadelphia, while chatting with some friends at the Gilsey after a trip up Amsterdam Avenue and down to the Speedway. "I missed a chance to drive up there, and so went up on the trolley cars in the hope of meeting my friend at one of the road houses for a spin over that grand speeding course. All during the run up the hill I was a-tremble for fear that some youngster would have a head or at least a leg cut off. Midway between the tracks there must have been more than a hundred boys, some of them scarcely big enough to be out without a guardian, who took a fiendish delight not only in stealing a ride on the running board of the cars, but in seeing how near they could come to being hurt and escape it, while jumping on and off the cars. A more daring lot of youngsters never lived than those who defied the motormen and conductors. They yelled with fiendish delight when either they or their companions had a bad tumble from the car in their attempts to jump off without being caught by the conductors. I would think the latter would all have nervous prostration as a result of the experiences they have to go through. Policemen were of no use in keeping the urchins away. The youngsters seem to scent a policeman before he is within a couple of blocks of them, and scatter like leaves before the winds when one of them heaves in sight. I've often wondered how it was that so many children had been killed and maimed by the cars in Brooklyn, but after my experience to-day it is a greater wonder to me that so few are killed, for I suppose the boys must be the same in Brooklyn as they are here. Women who seemed as if they might be mothers of some of the boys sat on the steps of their tenements or stood in store doors and laughed at the dare-devil antics of their boys, and when a conductor chased and attempted to catch the offenders, joined the rabble in jeering at him at his lack of success. Yet I suppose there would be a howl in your papers about the 'recklessness' of the motormen if one of those boys should be killed or injured. One trip over the road would satisfy any jury in case of a suit against the company that it was the boy rather than the motorman who was careless, but I'll bet the accident. I don't suppose there is any way to prevent this reckless tempting of fate, but there surely ought to be."

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There is a theory that here more than elsewhere in the world does the adage apply that "time is money." Yet there are occasional instances in the busiest part of New York that go to show how little some people value time. Two dogs, still in the playful stage of puppyhood, began chasing one another about the fountain in City Hall Park yesterday at about 2 o'clock, when every one in town is supposed to be at his busiest. Yet there were at least fifty men and as many more boys of the clerk and messenger type who found time to stop all thoughts of business, drop all cares, and for at least ten minutes watch the antics of the puppies. The dogs were not doing anything in particular, but there was the barest chance that one of them in his efforts to escape the other might tumble into the fountain, and that crowd of supposably busy people all stopped to see him do it.

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There is no use telling the country-born man, no matter how long he may have been away from his country home, that there is no such thing, and that the Government has so officially declared through its Weather Bureau. He knows that there has always been a "line storm," and that there always will be one. One heard it all about town yesterday that the present spell of weather is the forerunner of the "line storm" for this year, and that the storm will soon be here. That is what the skippers, amateur and professional, assert, and Wall Street is just as sure of it as are the prophets of other sorts of things at the different political headquarters. You hear it from the strangers about the lobbies at the hotels yesterday. There the men who know all about line storms said that it was due according to the almanac and to precedent, and that it would be here before the world was a week older.

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Clarence B. Master, Marston R. Cockey, and Abel M. Woodworth of this city, John D. Acker of Brooklyn, and John G. Gopsill of Jersey City are among a party of Masons from all parts of the Union who have gone to Boston to be inducted into the mysteries of the thirty-third and highest degree of Masonry. The annual session is now being held there, and these envied ones have gone on to reach the highest pinnacle of fame in their order, and incidentally to have a ride through the "Subway," which is still regarded in that city as the greatest of all the wonders of the world.

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Prince Andre Poniatowski, now a resident of California, is pointed out to visitors in town now as one of the temporary sights of the city. The Prince is modest, retiring, and a business man who does not at all fancy the notoriety that he is sometimes subjected to, particularly at the race track, where he is a visitor whenever he can get there. Having recently bought a controlling interest in two of the three race tracks near San Francisco—Tanforan and Ingleside—which had hitherto been in the control of that peculiarly unpopular and repulsive "Ed" Corrigan, the Prince thinks there is a respectable future for the sport in San Francisco. It is said, too, that he has imbibed certain American characteristics since his residence here, and that his visit is not altogether unconnected with letting William C. Whitney, James R. Keene, and August Belmont in on the ground floor of his investment. He shrewdly concludes that if they are known to be interested in his scheme it will be much easier to float the capital stock of the racing enterprise he is planning for the coming and all future Winters. What he wants is to get these men to forego the hope of triumphs in England for the sake of minor but more profitable triumphs in "the glorious climate of California," where the Prince has a breeding farm and stock to sell. Corrigan, whose property the Prince has taken over, is said to be on his way back from Europe, whither he went with a big string of horses in the Spring. Corrigan's English campaign was not an unqualified success, as he failed to win a race there.

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Little need there is just now to tell any one that the football season is approaching. It is evident on every hand as one moves about the city on the cars or passes a vacant lot. The young lads of the schools are traveling all over town with the big, padded knickerbockers and the sweaters that tell they are in for the cold weather sport. Wherever there is a vacant lot large enough there the boys are gathered together and going through the motions of the game with all the vigor they are able to put into it. Baseballs, bats, catcher's mitts, and tennis rackets have given way to the pigskin, and the chatter of "rush lines" and "backs," of "punts" and "scrimmages" tells of the new activities of young America. Even their elders about the clubs and the hotels forget politics and business long enough to wonder how "our team" at this college or that is going to supply the places of the players who were graduated in June last. Altogether there seems to be more interest than ever in this game, which all the prizefighters and a few of the clergy declare to be too rough and brutal for young men to engage in.

AGAINST "ENDLESS CHAINS."

Circulars Promoting Them Cannot Now Pass Through the Mails.

Acting under orders received from the Post Office Department in Washington, Postmaster Van Cott has refused to accept circulars for transmission through the mails which promote lottery schemes known as "endless chains." The Attorney General has held that at least two classes of these schemes are lotteries, and that their promoters cannot use the mails. The senders of such circulars will have them returned, and Postmasters are instructed to call the attention of all persons known to be conducting such schemes to the order that the use of the mails must be discontinued.

Mr. Van Cott said yesterday that there was no likelihood that the Government would interfere in "endless chain" schemes if it could be shown that the object of them was purely of a charitable nature, but the decision, he said, rested solely with Washington.

Broadway and 11th Street

GLOVES.

On Friday and Saturday, September 21st and 22d.

2-clasp Glacé Kid,—tan, mode, brown, yellow, pearl, gray, black and white.

3-clasp Suède, — black, white and new shades of doe, gray, biscuit, pearl and mode.

2-clasp gray Castor-Suède for street dress.

$1.00 per pair.

Complete lines of Glacé Kid and Suede Gloves for street or evening dress in all the latest Autumn colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th Street.

Now 12 Dollars A SUIT.

All the last winter Suits at 13th St. and Canal St. stores, many of which were $25, $24, $22 & $20, are marked $12.

Fancy cheviots, fancy worsteds, blue and black cheviots and serges.

To-day, full of sizes — perhaps not to-morrow.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

SHOES

It is still the quality, style, and fit of our shoes which satisfy our patrons.

There is nothing in a fancy or catchy name. It neither improves poor shoes, nor does it detract from the merit of good ones; yet really good shoes require no such fantastic commendation.

We continue to sell shoes for Men, Women, and Children as shoes, "our shoes."

ALEXANDER,

SIXTH AVE. & NINETEENTH ST.

Branch Store, 132 and 134 Fulton St.

Our Catalogue on application.

O'Neill's.

SALE OF

Children's Reefers & Sailor Suits!

CHILDREN'S REEFERS OF MELTON CLOTH, with deep Cape Collar, trimmed with braid and buttons, choice of Blue, Brown or Red, 6 to 14 year sizes 3.50

CHILDREN'S REEFERS, made of Covert Cloth, with deep fancy braided collar, Blue and Tan, 6 to 14 year sizes . 4.98

CHILDREN'S SAILOR SUITS, made of fine quality of Serge, lined throughout and trimmed with braid, stylish and durable, 6 to 14 year sizes 4.98

Also Exceptional Values in

Misses' Tailor-Made Suits AND Jackets!

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Oxford Gray Covert Cloth, Double-breasted Jacket, with high collar and wide revers, trimmed with stitched Taffeta and braid, skirt trimmed with Taffeta and lined with Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes 12.98

CHEVIOT SUITS, with Double-breasted Jackets, stitched Taffeta Trimming, velvet collar, skirt trimmed with Taffeta and lined with French Percaline, 14 to 18 year sizes 18.00

MISSES' COVERT CLOTH DOUBLE-BREASTED JACKETS, with notched collar, lined throughout, colors Blue and Tan, 14 to 18 year sizes . . 4.98

FINE KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS, with high notched collar, stitched revers and collar, choice of Tan, Blue or Black, 14 to 18 year sizes 8.98

Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats!

A choice assortment of the Latest Novelties for School and Dress Wear at Very Attractive Prices.

FINE FRENCH FELT HATS, trimmed with ribbon bows and quills, variety of designs . . . . . 2.75 EACH.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SCHOOL HATS . . . . 68c. and 98c. each

A Large Assortment of Handsome Dress Hats at Exceedingly Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO Bloomingdale's 3d Ave. & 59th St.

Daily Bulletin.

Special Bargains for To-Day Only.

$15 Watches, $7.95

Every Watch guaranteed a perfect timekeeper. Men's and women's sizes. Gold filled, open or hunting cases, guaranteed for 20 years; stem winder and setter, fitted with renowned American or Elgin movements; newest designs of thin models; regular price $15.00; our price for to-day, only $7.95. But one to a customer, and no mail orders.

Main floor, front centre.

The New York Times SATURDAY REVIEW.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

AMERICAN SUPREMACY. As It Now Is in Economic Matters—Brooks Adams's Striking Book. By WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

THE TERROR. Side Light from the Memoirs of Mlle. des Echerolles.

BISMARCK. Heinrich von Porschinger's Account of Conversations with Him.

DRAMATIZED NOVELS. The Stage Version of "Richard Carvel" and Some Other Recent Plays.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER. By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

LESLIE STEPHEN'S SUMMARY OF WALTER BAGEHOT. A Writer of Force and Insight that Should Be Better Known.

HISTORIANS. Albert B. Hart's Estimate of American Writers.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE. Lectures for the Coming Season on Art, Literature, and History.

FIRST EDITIONS. Unfamiliar, Rare, and Generally Unknown Works by American Authors.

HENRY KNOX. The Man Washington Loved — From Bookseller to Secretary of War.

THOMAS DAVIDSON. His Scholarship and Services to the Public.

TEN BOOKS FOR A DESERT ISLAND. Suggestions for Possible Robinson Crusoes.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. HACKETT Criterion THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. Supported by Bertha Galland. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. LAST TWO WEEKS. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Curtain rises 7:45. Mat., 2. .....Charles Frohman.....Manager This and next week only..... "The success of Mr. Sothern as 'Hamlet,' is an epoch in dramatic annals."—Herald. MR. SOTHERN HAMLET MISS HARNED (Management of Daniel Frohman.) In The Great Dramatic Masterpiece, HAMLET. "Sothern as 'Hamlet' now becomes King of tragic art in America."—Press. "More than any other 'Hamlet' of recent years, this resembles the Dane of Edwin Booth in his prime."—Times. ONLY MATINEE SATUR

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,821. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

100,000 FOR M'KINLEY

Republican Estimate of the Plurality in This State.

County Leaders Please Chairman Odell with the Satisfactory Character of Their Reports.

"We will come down to the Harlem River with not less than 150,000 plurality for the McKinley and Roosevelt Electors."

This is the declared estimate of conservative Republicans who have made a thorough study of the situation.

As on Thursday Chairman B. B. Odell of the Republican State Committee was again in consultation with the Chairmen of the County Committees. All the reports were of the most encouraging character, and Mr. Odell seemed greatly pleased.

Among the County Chairmen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday were Ernest A. Fay of St. Lawrence, D. G. Vedder of Schenectady, L. W. Argetsinger of Schuyler, Morris F. Sheppard of Yates, John F. Parkhurst of Steuben, C. A. Pulford of Chemung, W. A. Smyth of Tioga, Frank J. Enz of Tompkins, W. L. Thornton of Sullivan, and George H. West of Saratoga.

Reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES conversed with many of the County Chairmen on Thursday and yesterday, and while nearly all of them agreed that Mr. McKinley will not do so well as in 1896 every one of them expressed great confidence that he would receive a much larger vote north of the Harlem.

In 1896 the total vote in this State was:

McKinley electors	819,838
Bryan electors	551,369
McKinley plurality	268,469

Of this vote there was cast above the Harlem:

For McKinley	520,092
For Bryan	318,559
McKinley's plurality	201,533

In 1898 the total vote for Roosevelt and Van Wyck was:

Roosevelt	660,004
Van Wyck	642,015
Roosevelt's plurality	18,079

Of this vote there was cast above the Harlem:

For Roosevelt	437,586
For Van Wyck	339,240
Roosevelt's plurality	98,346

The most sanguine Democrats do not estimate that Mr. Bryan will get more than 80,000 plurality in Greater New York.

Chairman Odell had a long talk with Senator Platt yesterday, but he declined to give any figures. Others about State headquarters were more communicative, and they assert that the Republican National ticket will not have less than 100,000 plurality in this State.

LEAGUE AGAINST "STRIKERS."

Mayor McGuire and Chairman Barnes Foil the Schemes of Political Adventurers.

Political "strikers" are not faring very well in this campaign. This is the result of an arrangement entered into by William Barnes, Jr., of Albany and James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who are, respectively, Chairmen of the Executive Committees of the Republican and Democratic State Committees.

A man of good appearance called on Mr. Barnes on Wednesday. The caller is well known in political circles and has been a candidate for Congress. He had a bulky package of documents which he submitted to Mr. Barnes with the remark:

"I can deliver to you a large number of votes—for a consideration."

Mr. Barnes glanced at the documents and said:

"I guess you can, but this is so important a matter that I cannot pass upon it offhand. Come in and see me on Friday."

The visitor lost his temper, and said:

"I will call on Friday, but I want to tell you that if you are not ready to do business I will go to Democratic Headquarters and make arrangements there."

"Oh, I guess we will get along," replied Mr. Barnes, as he bade the vote-deliverer good day.

Five minutes later Mr. Barnes was in earnest conversation at the Hoffman House with Mayor McGuire. There the agreement was made that the political "striker" should get cold comfort, both at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at Democratic Headquarters.

The first caller on Mr. Barnes yesterday was the man with the large bundle of votes to deliver.

"Guess we can't do any business," said Mr. Barnes, hardly looking up from his desk. "I think you'll have to go to the St. James Building."

"That's what I'll do," the visitor responded.

A little later he was in the presence of Mayor McGuire, and, producing his documents, was about to state his business, when Mayor McGuire said:

"Get out of here. Barnes has told me all about you, and you can't make any arrangements with me."

Another "striker" has an engagement with Mr. Barnes on Monday, but his visit will be profitless.

McCLELLAN FOR MAYOR.

Report Says that He Will Not Be Returned to Congress.

George B. McClellan is to be the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Greater New York next year, according to reports in circulation last night.

Richard Croker is said to have informed Mr. McClellan that he will not be renominated for Congress in the Twelfth District this Fall, and that the nomination will go to Stephen J. Keating, a son of the Commissioner of Highways.

While Mr. McClellan's friends are not averse to his nomination for the Mayoralty, they insist that he should be renominated for Congress next month.

TAMMANY MAN A CONVERT.

Resigns as General Committee Member to Work for McKinley.

James J. Russell, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee from the Ninth Assembly District, and also a member of the Horatio Seymour Democratic Club, has resigned from both bodies. In a long letter he tells why he cannot support Bryanism and why he will support President McKinley.

Mr. Russell came to New York from Muscatine, Iowa, where he was Postmaster and Corporation Counsel. He also served in the Iowa Legislature. Mr. Russell will go on the stump for the Republican National ticket.

NATIONAL PARTY'S TROUBLES.

Failing to Find a Candidate, Massachusetts Branch Disbands.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The National Party, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, is no more. The twenty or so members of the party from this State, who met at Young's Hotel to-day, passed resolutions which voted them out of existence as a political party.

On motion of F. N. Balch of this city it was decided to devote every effort to the election of at least one Congressman from every State, who shall be in sympathy with the party's ideals. If such men can be secured among regular Republican or Democratic nominees, so much the better.

There were about twenty persons present at the meeting, among them Dr. William Everett. Archibald M. Howe of Cambridge, the nominee for Vice President, was not present.

MR. BRYAN CANCELS DATES.

Gives Up His Tour in Illinois and Will Devote the Time to Work in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—William J. Bryan has canceled his dates in Illinois, and will make speeches in the East instead.

The dates for Illinois—Oct. 8 and 9—were cut out of the candidate's itinerary to-day.

Chairman Jones brought from the East such glowing reports of the chances for Democratic success there that it was decided it would be more profitable to have Mr. Bryan use the two days in that section than to spend them in this State.

The Democratic State Committee was considerably disturbed by this decision. The State Committee had been busy for a month arranging for fifteen speeches which Bryan agreed to deliver in Illinois in the weak Congressional districts. Arrangements had been made with hotels and for halls. The speeches had been advertised and a special train engaged at a cost of $1,500.

Dr. Watson of the State Committee said this evening that he would not be responsible for the effect of Mr. Bryan's action even if the tour was made later.

COLLISION AT THE BRIDGE.

Car Controller Gets Out of Order and Three Men Are Injured.

Three men were injured in a rear-end collision of trolley cars at the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge late yesterday afternoon. A car of the Gates Avenue line, in charge of Motorman James Fitzpatrick and Conductor Henry Mann, bound for Manhattan, was stopped at the entrance to the north roadway of the bridge by workmen who were engaged in repairing the trolley wire. Following the Gates Avenue car was a car of the Myrtle Avenue line, in charge of Motorman Owen Fitzsimmons.

While the Myrtle Avenue car was descending the grade on Washington Street at the bridge entrance the controller got out of order, and the car sped ahead unchecked. It crashed into the rear of the Gates Avenue car, crushing the platform and shaking up the passengers in both cars.

Conductor Mann's foot was badly cut; D. G. Thompson of 1,518 Broadway, a passenger on the car, received bruises and cuts on his legs, and William H. Marquandt of 469 Linden Street, another passenger, was cut in the face by flying glass. All were attended by an ambulance surgeon, and left for home.

TWO HURT IN THE CRUSH.

Brooklyn Men Injured at the Entrance to the Bridge.

During the 6 o'clock rush at the Brooklyn Bridge last night two men were hurt. They were Michael Whelan, an engineer living at 72 Underhill Street, Brooklyn, and August Overton, a bookbinder of 6 Vandervoort Place, Brooklyn. The crowd surged in against the cars, and in spite of the efforts of the police crowded into the spaces between the pillars and the tracks.

Whelan's chest was bruised as he was rubbed between a pillar and a car of the Park Avenue line. Overton's ankle was hurt. Both went home after being treated at the Hudson Street Hospital.

REDUCTION IN STEEL RAILS.

Manufacturers Decide to Make the Price $26 Per Ton.

After a conference of two days, representatives of the manufacturers of steel rails announced last night that it was decided, after an exchange of views concerning the price at which steel rails should be sold on the basis of the present cost, that $26 per ton at Chicago and Eastern mills would be reasonable and proper.

The nominal price has been held at $35 until the end of the trade year, because it was said that under the old contracts of the steel companies with the railroads any reduction before the end of the year would compel the steel companies to allow a drawback from the contract prices.

On the other hand, the railroad companies have been holding off orders in order to force a reduction in prices, and the late Collis P. Huntington actually imported steel rails rather than buy in this market at the prevailing high figures.

Yesterday's announcement was made by President Gary of the Federal Steel Company, who declined absolutely to add one word to the short official statement. The conference was attended by representatives of all the important steel-rail interests.

There was a rumor to the effect that the Carnegie Steel Company had refused to bind itself by any action of the conference, but no confirmation of this was obtainable. It was the opinion of speculative Wall Street that the cut should have been greater, and that the railroad companies will not go into the market unless they can purchase rails at around $24.

IRON WORKERS' WAGE DISPUTE.

No Agreement on New Scale for Puddlers Yet Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Though the Conference Committees of the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers held another meeting today, no agreement on the new wage scale for puddlers and finishers was reached at the adjournment.

The representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and of the American Steel Hoop Company state that they may arrange to start the mills without the annual agreement if there is no prospect of settlement by next week. Such action, it is believed, may be taken separately by the manufacturers.

The joint session will be resumed tomorrow morning. The main issue is on the demand of $5 per ton for puddlers, based on a one and one-fourteenth card rate for iron. The manufacturers ask a minimum of the old sliding scale at a one-cent card rate, which would be $4.50 per ton, and they insist that the price of iron will not now justify more.

Pabst, Harlem, 125th St., Near 8th Av.
Restaurant, café, palm garden. Concerts every evening. This ideal family resort opens to-day.—Adv.

Poland Water Leads All.
Prescribed by 5,000 physicians.—Adv.

TO BUILD A GIANT LINER

New Hamburg-American Ship Will Be 750 Feet Long.

She Will Carry 2,000 Passengers and a Vast Cargo—North German Lloyd Company's Plans.

Again English and American shipowners may open their eyes with wonder, for news has come across the water that still another giant transatlantic liner is being built for one of the rival German steamship companies. The new vessel has been ordered from the Belfast yards of Harland & Wolff by the Hamburg-American Line.

Although the order for the liner was given several months ago, very little is known of the plans, except that the vessel is to be 750 feet long, with correspondingly startling measurements of beam, depth, and capacity. She will not be a record breaker as to speed, but in every other particular, if the builders carry out their contract, she is to excel any vessel afloat.

Three years is the construction time limit, the plan being to launch the new boat during the latter part of 1903. From a reliable authority it was learned yesterday that the vessel's beam is to measure 76 feet, that she will carry something like 2,000 passengers, and that her hold will accommodate about 12,000 tons of cargo, dead weight. Her speed will not exceed eighteen knots and she will probably not attain even that, but every detail of her structure that conduces to her interior comfort and safety is to be of the most improved model.

The biggest ocean liner to-day is the Oceanic of the White Star Line, but she is only 704 feet long and has a beam of only 68 feet 4½ inches. Then the Oceanic accommodates but a few more than 1,700 passengers, nor is she designed for much of a freight carrier. Taking her altogether she is far behind the projected Hamburg-American monster.

And the Deutschland—the fast record smasher—must lose much of her claim to distinction in 1903, for then she will only be the third or fourth largest vessel in the world, despite her 684 feet and her long decks. But as she, too, belongs to the Hamburg-American people, her envy will not be overpowering.

Not long ago it was announced that the North German Lloyd Line was building a ship 752 feet long. Whether these are the exact dimensions or not is uncertain, but the line is undoubtedly having a very big boat put together at Stettin by the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company. This one, as well as the one at Belfast, is due for her trial trips in 1903, so seamen can look forward to some more rival performances, such as have been given recently by the Deutschland and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

For the new North German Lloyd ship a speed of twenty-five knots per hour is proposed, but the Deutschland's owners think that vessel has reached the highest limit of practical ocean traveling, so in the building of the 750-footer they are not going to bother themselves with speed at all. The Deutschland, they say, will attend to the projected Stettin racer easily enough.

DADY TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE.

Accepts New Sewer Plans of the Government of Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, having accepted the new sewer plans of the Government and indicated his desire to comply with the regulations of the engineering department and also to act in unison with the municipality, the work of sewering Havana will proceed immediately.

STRIKE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

All Building Operations Are Now at a Standstill.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 21.—The long-threatened general strike of bricklayers, masons, and plasterers was inaugurated to-day. Several hundred men had previously quit work, and this morning those who remained joined their comrades.

The strike has caused a cessation of work on the new City Hall, the new High School, and, indirectly, on a number of other buildings. There has been no disorder yet, but it is rumored that men are to be imported from Philadelphia, and if that is done it is feared there may be trouble.

The clause in the articles of agreement issued by the employers that is causing all the trouble reads that "all non-union men who have stood by us since Sept. 1 shall be retained."

MR. VANDERBILT ON A FLIER?

Automobile Makes Fast Time from New York to Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 21.—A white automobile of the French type, said to be the property of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., came up to Poughkeepsie from New York to-day in the fast time of 3 hours and 59 minutes.

It was reported that Mr. Vanderbilt was running the vehicle, but this could not be confirmed. When the vehicle was started off for Albany it was sent through Market Street and around the turn from Main Street into the old post road at a dizzy rate of speed. In turning a sharp corner the vehicle slipped, and it needed clever management of the levers to avoid an accident.

After the auto-car had gone north two or three runaways were heard of, but nobody was seriously hurt. W. H. Van Keuren lost control of his horse and was thrown against a fence.

HARPERS INCORPORATED.

Reorganized Company Has Capital Stock of $2,000,000.

ALBANY, Sept. 21.—Harper & Brothers, to carry on the business of that concern in New York City, was incorporated to-day.

The capital of the reorganized company is $2,000,000, and the Directors are George B. M. Harvey, Alexander E. Orr, William M. Laffan, Frederick T. Leigh, William A. Nash, J. Henry Harper, Arthur D. Chandler, and Frederick A. Duneke of New York City, and Clarence W. McIlvaine of London, England.

STEAMERS BURNED IN ST. LOUIS.

Clerk Perishes in Fire Which Destroys Two Vessels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—Fire to-day destroyed the steamers War Eagle of the Eagle Packet Company and the Carrier of the Calhoun Packet Company, at the foot of Locust Street. Joseph Schultz, third clerk of the War Eagle, was burned to death; another man is missing, and a third was severely injured. Property valued at $100,000 was destroyed. The wharf boats Eagle and Illinois were badly damaged. The cargo of the Carrier, consisting of wheat, apples, and other produce, was destroyed.

Twenty passengers were asleep on the Carrier when the fire started and narrowly escaped death.

Tablet to Dr. Greene at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—A tablet to the memory of Dr. William Henry Greene of the Theological Seminary, presented by his widow, was unveiled in Miller Chapel this afternoon. Dr. William Paxton, senior member of the Faculty, presided and President Patton delivered the address. Dr. Patton spoke on the life of Dr. Greene, and said the Presbyterian Church and seminary had lost its greatest Biblical scholar.

To Relieve Lassitude
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
A few drops added to half a glass of water relieves the feeling of lassitude so common in Midsummer. A pleasant and wholesome tonic.—Adv.

ISLAND SOLD AT AUCTION

Navassa, in Caribbean Sea, Goes to Only Bidder for $25,000.

Transaction to be Investigated for Stockholders of the Company that Owned the Property.

A full-fledged West India island came under the auctioneer's hammer in the real estate salesrooms of Peter F. Meyer & Co. at 111 Broadway yesterday afternoon, and within the space of a minute had been knocked down to the only bidder at $25,000.

This rather unusual parcel of real estate to come into a New York auction room is Navassa Island, in the Caribbean Sea, off the west coast of Haiti, in the southwest entrance to the Windward Islands. The island one vast guano deposit, and its sale included the properties and franchises of the Navassa Phosphate Company and a right to exploit the island under a contract known as the Levy contract. The sale was said to have been made under the direction of a referee in an action of the people of the State of New York against the company. The one and successful bidder was Eugene L. Richards, who was said to be acting in behalf of B. H. Jefferson and Wyatt Owen of Baltimore.

The island was originally discovered by a Baltimorean, a Capt. Coleman, who planted the American flag over it. A long dispute with the Spanish Government as to its ownership was finally settled in the discoverer's favor. It was acquired by the Navassa Phosphate Company a quarter of a century ago, the stockholders in the company being principally Baltimore men. The company for a long time did a tremendous business, having practically a monopoly of phosphates, but the discovery of large phosphate beds in the United States injured the business, and for several years the company has paid no dividends.

The work of taking out the guano was done by negroes taken to the island from Baltimore, under long contracts, and there were numerous mutinies among them. An American warship had to be sent to the island four or five years ago to bring off some of the mutineers. The Spanish-American war caused a total suspension of operations on the island, and the company's ship, either owned or chartered, were dispensed with. Since then no work has been done there.

The sudden sale of the property, it is declared by many of the stockholders, has been made without their knowledge or consent, and Gen. Horatio C. King, who has been retained by a number of the minority stockholders to protect their interests, declared after yesterday's sale that the proceedings demanded a searching investigation. When seen last night at his home Gen. King said:

"The entire proceedings are as yet profoundly mysterious to me as well as to many of the stockholders in the company. My attention was called to the matter this morning by Percy R. Gray, a stock broker, whose attention had been called by an obscure advertisement of the coming sale, contained in a Baltimore paper, which had come to him by mere chance. At Mr. Gray's request I visited the auction room of Meyer & Co. at the hour named for the sale to take place, but found upon my arrival that the property had been sold a moment before to Mr. Richards on behalf of certain creditors.

"I learned from Mr. Richards that the sale was under the order of the Supreme Court, authorizing the receiver of the company to make the sale for the purpose of paying the debts of the company. Mr. Richards said that proceedings had already been taken in the name of the Attorney General of the State for the dissolution of the company. These proceedings, he said, were still pending in Albany. This seemed about the only information available. Mr. Gray, one of the stockholders represented by me, has declared that he never received any notice of the receivership or of the proposed sale. The fact that the sale was to take place was not announced in the lists of coming auction sales, published by the New York newspapers, nor was any notice of it posted on the stand of the auctioneer in the auction room, as is usual. It is furthermore a most unusual thing for the sale of a corporation's property to be ordered before that corporation has been dissolved.

"The island was acquired originally by the company for $200,000, and its sale now for $25,000, with all the improvements made upon it for mining phosphate, would seem to indicate a most remarkable shrinkage in value."

Mr. Meyer, the auctioneer, said after the sale that there would be a reorganization of the company.

WESTERN ROADS COMBINE.

Burlington and Quincy to Consolidate with Six Other Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Further consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system is to be effected at the annual meeting of the stockholders in this city Nov. 7. Next month the several auxiliary lines leased and operated by the parent corporation in Iowa and Missouri will be merged with the greater system.

The following are the lines in Iowa and Missouri that will be taken under the Burlington wing: Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs, 300 miles; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 297 miles; Keokuk and Western, 258 miles; St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, 240 miles; Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City, 220 miles; Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines, 71 miles.

In some cases the mileage of the roads given runs a trifle over the distance, which makes the total of the lines to be bought over 1,300. The total mileage of all lines now leased by the Burlington is 1,520, which leaves about 200 miles of controlled tracks to be taken in. It is understood that at the stockholders' meeting next year all other leased lines in other States will be bought.

GOAT ATE SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Proud Owner Will Hereafter Call the Animal W. J. Bryan.

Michael J. Kenny, a Jersey City Freeholder, recently presented his young son, George, with a pet goat, trained to harness. The boy yesterday drove the goat into the barroom of his father saloon. Mr. Kenny at the time was settling a cigar bill. He had counted out seven one-dollar silver certificates on a table when some one called him away. He left the notes on the table. The goat saw them and made a dash for them. George shouted to his father, but before Mr. Kenny reached the animal the notes had disappeared within its maw.

He tried to force the animal to disgorge by choking it, but the effort was unsuccessful. Mr. Kenny said that, as the notes were silver certificates, he would hereafter call George's goat William J. Bryan.

Yale's Elms in a Bad Way.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 21.—A meeting was held in Mayor Driscoll's office this evening to form a plan for protecting the elm trees which have been attacked with disease and beetles this Summer. Profs. Brewer, Graves, Britton, and Jenkins, all of Yale, were appointed a committee to look into the matter. Many of the trees, including those about the campus, are thought to be ruined.

Ice Trust Cases Argued.

SARATOGA, Sept. 21.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, to-day, the so-called Ice Trust cases were argued. Deputy Attorney General E. P. Coyne appeared for the State and David Wilcox and W. H. Rand, Jr., for the Ice Trust.

Galveston and Coal Strike.
Fully illustrated in The Commercial Advertiser to-day, with other timely subjects.—Adv.

BROKER A. B. HART DEAD

His Body Found in an Old Summer House at Woodmere, L. I.

MAY BE A CASE OF SUICIDE

A Physician Says Death Was Caused by Apoplexy, but the Coroner May Order an Autopsy To-day.

Andrew Bertram Hart, a member of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and a son-in-law of the late Altamont De Cordova, who had been prominent in Wall Street for many years, was found dead yesterday morning in a ramshackle old Summer house, consisting of four posts supporting a roof, at the end of Noye's Dock, at Woodmere, L. I. All the members of the Cordova family, with whom the dead man lived at Woodmere, say that his death was due to natural causes, and that he had no reason for committing suicide. Dr. Hartwell of Woodmere, who examined the body, corroborated their statements by issuing a death certificate giving the cause of death as apoplexy. He admitted, however, that the apoplexy might have been brought on by a dose of poison.

It was also learned that Hart, while he had been operating on the Consolidated Exchange, had been losing steadily for some time, and that he had been in the habit of brooding over the loss of his wife, who died on April 29. These facts, combined with the peculiar circumstances under which the body was found, are at present being considered by Judge William Jay, who is County Judge and Coroner for Woodmere. He says that he will not decide until to-day whether to accept Dr. Hartwell's death certificate or to order an autopsy to discover whether or not Hart poisoned himself.

Noye's dock, where the body was found, is a boat landing on Jamaica Bay, near the Keystone Yacht Club pier, about a mile from the house of Erceldoune De Cordova, in Woodmere, where he lived. A number of laborers were at work at the other end of the dock at about 8 o'clock in the morning piling a quantity of salt hay into wagons, when John Belden, a fisherman, called their attention to the prostrate figure in the summerhouse. He thought a drunken laborer had fallen asleep there, but on going nearer found it was the body of a dead man. The broker was lying on his back. He was dressed in a light checked suit. The coat was buttoned up to the throat, and the collar was turned up, while a light felt hat lay on the ground beside him. The left arm was folded across his chest, while his right arm was stretched out on the ground. The face was not distorted in any way, and there was nothing to indicate that he had died in a fit or convulsions of any kind.

It is thought that he had been dead only a short time when the body was discovered, as it had rained heavily two hours before, and the body was quite dry, in spite of the exposed location in which it had been lying. A search on the ground near the body revealed a quantity of fragments of torn-up letters which had evidently been thrown in the water and washed ashore by the tide. On one fragment of an envelope Hart's name was deciphered, while Belden and Fred Vigottu, the boy who found the torn-up letters, say that several of them had evidently been addressed to the dead man.

SEALED LETTER IN HIS POCKET.

Another letter addressed and sealed was found in Hart's pocket. It was turned over to Judge Jay, who took charge of all the papers and absolutely refused to tell what was written on any of them. As soon as Judge Jay had arrived on the scene the De Cordova family were notified of the discovery of the body.

Messages were sent to Alfred De Cordova, an uncle by marriage of the dead man, and Erceldoune De Cordova, his brother-in-law. The latter, after securing the death certificate from Dr. Hartwell, who had been appointed to view the body by Judge Jay, ordered it removed from his mother's house, where Hart had been living with his two children, and which had been occupied during the Summer by his brother, Verona De Cordova. He did this, he said, to avoid annoyance to his mother, who was in a very nervous state. He said he was perfectly sure that his brother-in-law had not committed suicide.

"The certificate which the doctor gave says that he died of apoplexy," he said, "and you'll have to go by that. My brother-in-law was thirty-six years old. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, of an English family, his father, John Hart, being a very prominent man there. He entered business as an importer of flour and foodstuffs, and in 1888 married my sister, Miss Flora De Cordova, who died about five months ago. He had two children, a daughter, aged eleven years, and a seven-year-old boy. They were living here with him, and they don't know yet that their father is dead."

Mr. De Cordova said his brother-in-law had brought his wife to this country in 1896 on account of her failing health, and had secured a seat in the Consolidated Exchange a year ago. He lived uptown in this city with his wife and children, but when his wife died he broke up his home and went to Woodmere to live with his mother-in-law.

"He was very much broken up over his wife's death," said Mr. De Cordova, "and when his father-in-law, my father—Altamont de Cordova—died about a month later, became more melancholy than ever. Since then a niece of mine died, so my brother-in-law's is the fourth death in my family in the last five months. He was always thinking of his wife. He would look at her picture for a few minutes, and then burst into tears. Sometimes he would burst out crying in the middle of a conversation."

"He had an office with my brother, Aaron, and, although he speculated a little on the Consolidated Exchange, never lost any large amount of money. He was just a dabbler, and I don't believe he ever owned more than 500 shares at a time. Sometimes he would lose a couple of hundred dollars, and sometimes less, but he never plunged. He retained his business interests in Kingston besides.

When I saw him last he was in unusually good spirits. That was yesterday morning at breakfast. He had been to New York the day before looking for apartments for his children. He came back on the 9 o'clock train, and said that he hadn't found any. He talked to his friends and seemed to be in good spirits. He was in New York all day yesterday. I don't know what time he got home. This morning I got up early and went into his room to waken him. I found that he wasn't there, but that didn't surprise me, as he sometimes remained in New York all night and sometimes got up at daybreak and went out for long walks before breakfast. I didn't hear anything more about it until I got to New York, when I received a telegram announcing his death. None of the family had seen him since yesterday morning, although I heard that he had been seen about Woodmere in the evening."

At the Woodmere station of the Long Island Railroad it was said that Hart had arrived there at 5:20 o'clock on Thursday evening. Nobody could be found in Woodmere yesterday who had seen him in the interval between that time and 11 o'clock, when he appeared at the Woodmere Hotel.

REQUESTS THAT CAUSED SURPRISE.

Mr. Sloane, who keeps the hotel, says that Hart called there and asked him for a room. He was dressed in dark clothes and appeared to be in high spirits.

"I was surprised at his request," said Mr. Sloane, "but he told me that he had been locked out of his own house, so I started to show him the way to a room. Then he began to laugh, and, calling me back, said that he was only joking. Before he left he said he wanted to take a glass of water home with him, as he had no fresh water in his house. Both myself and my wife were very much surprised at this request, but we got a fresh pitcher of water and filled a glass for him. He left the hotel carrying the glass of water in his hand. That's the last I saw of him."

This was the last any one in Woodmere saw of Hart until his body was discovered. It is supposed that he went to his house to change his clothes, as the body when found was dressed as already mentioned, in a light checked suit.

Dr. Hartwell said he would give no further reason for the broker's death than that contained in the death certificate he had signed.

"He may have taken poison," he said, "and it may have caused the rush of blood to the head from which he died. I'm not going to inquire into that. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Hart died of apoplexy. What caused the apoplexy I don't care to say."

Alfred De Cordova, an uncle of the dead man by marriage, denied a story which had been circulated that Hart had had a violent altercation with him on the day before his death.

"We were the best of friends," he said. "He was at my office almost all day yesterday. He had no reason to commit suicide. It's true he had been losing for some little time on the Exchanges, but never in any large amounts. He only bought and sold very small quantities of stock. He might have lost a little on the races, too, but he very seldom bet anything."

Mr. Hart was a very tall man, with a light complexion and a blonde mustache. He was very athletic, a good tennis player, and appeared to be in ideal health up to the date of his death. He had offices with his brother-in-law, A. De Cordova, at 58 Broadway. He was what is known as a room trader, and is reported to have had long interests in Tennessee Coal and Iron stock, which caused him financial embarrassment.

The folowing stocks were sold "under the rule" on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange for Mr. Hart's account:

One hundred and thirty shares Tennessee Coal and Iron, 10 shares Manhattan Elevated, and 30 shares Atchison preferred.

HEAVY STORM IN TEXAS.

Much Damage to Cotton in Northern Part of the State—Reported Fatal Cloudburst.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 21.—The storm of last night over Northern and Northwestern Texas was one of the fiercest rain and electrical affairs of which there is any record. The fall of rain at Dallas during the night approximated three inches, at Fort Worth, thirty miles west, eight inches. The property loss within a radius of a hundred miles of Dallas is estimated at $2,000,000, confined largely to cotton and railway interests.

Farmers coming to town from various parts of Dallas County, and others reporting by telephone from a distance, declare that the injury to cotton will reach 10 per cent. of the crop. Fields of cotton for miles and miles along Chamois Creek, Mountain Creek, Ten-Mile Creek, and other branches of the Trinity River are so completely submerged that only the top of the stalk can be seen above the surface of the water. All the cotton that had been picked and left in the fields was washed away. The loss in cattle and other farm animals was also considerable.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Texas and New Orleans, and the Houston and Texas Railroads have suffered severely from wash-outs, loss of bridges, trestles, &c. All trains on every road in Northern Texas are far behind schedule time, and south-bound trains on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Houston and Texas Central Road are tied up for the night at Dallas.

The Trinity River at Dallas has never been known to rise so rapidly as it has today. It has risen nearly thirty feet since last night and overflowed its banks this afternoon. The situation became so alarming that about 3 o'clock Sheriff Hughes sent out mounted couriers from this city to notify the farmers and other inhabitants in the valley to move out, as otherwise they would be likely to be caught in the flood unwarned during the night.

A cloudburst was reported to have visited the valley near Fort Worth and a thirty-foot rise caused there would sweep down the valley to and past Dallas. Rumors stated that a number of persons had lost their lives in the flood and that three bodies had been recovered near Fort Worth. These rumors are still current to-night, but have not been verified. News from the Panhandle may add to the seriousness of the storm. Wire communication is badly interrupted.

Lightning struck the Grand Avenue Congregational Church and partially wrecked the building. The electric fluid followed a wire from the church to the residence of the pastor, the Rev. W. Irving Carroll, tore a hole in the ceiling of the room in which his wife was lying ill, and the shock has made her condition so much worse that her life is despaired of.

Vessels Ashore on Florida Key.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—A dispatch to The Journal from Key West, Fla., says it is reported that two vessels are ashore on one of the keys about forty miles north of there. It is reported also that half of the crew of one of the vessels were drowned. Wreckers have gone to investigate.

TRAIN PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

One New London Policeman Captures Four Men of a Gang.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 21.—During the Summer, frequent complaints have been made to the police of the various cities along the line of the Consolidated Railroad from New York to Boston of the work of what appeared to be an organized gang of pickpockets, who preyed on the passengers of the express trains between New York and Boston. Large sums of money have been extracted from the pockets of unsuspecting passengers by the dexterous fingers of the pickpockets, who chose this station's platform as the place to ply their trade.

The railroad company has exercised every precaution and has engaged a special officer to break up the gang's operations, but until to-day their efforts were of no avail. This afternoon an important capture of what is believed to be four of the gang was made by one member of the police force of New London. When the limited express from New York arrived here, a man reported that he had been robbed of $70. The only description he could give of the suspected thief was that he had a scar on his face.

Officer Jeffers of the local police, who is station at the station, remembered such a fellow and located him. He was joined by three others. The officer followed the suspected men through the principal streets of the city until they separated. He then arrested two, placed them in charge of two citizens, and started for the others. They took alarm and led the officer a sensational chase through the streets until they were finally cornered on a wharf and taken into custody.

While the last two were being escorted to cells in the police station one made a dash for liberty. He threw up a window, jumped through it to the rear yard, a distance of twenty feet, and escaped to the street. He was followed by the intrepid officer who made the arrest, and was finally captured after nearly the whole city had been aroused to the work going on.

On the prisoners were found large sums of money in bills, several valuable watches, and various pieces of jewelry. They gave fictitious names, and would not disclose any information as to their business. They will have a hearing to-morrow in the police court. The police believe that they have secured a part of the train pickpocket gang.

Reduced Rates to Chattanooga
via Norfolk & Western Ry.; shortest and best route, account Reunion Army of Cumberland and Spanish War Veterans in October. Address L. J. ELLIS, Agt., 398 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

No Excess Fare to St. Louis.
The New York Central's "St. Louis Limited," giving magnificent service via Lake Shore and Big Four.—Adv.

Faster Than Ever to California.
The "Overland Limited" leaves Chicago 6:30 P. M. daily. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line arrives San Francisco 5:15 P. M. third day. Drawing room sleeping cars without change; buffet, library car, (with barber.) All meals a la carte. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

FIRST FATALITIES OF MINERS' STRIKE

Man and Child Shot Dead by Deputies at Shenandoah.

NUMBER OF PERSONS HURT

Shot Had Been Fired at Non-Strikers Returning Home.

Militia Ordered Out at Midnight—Strikers in an Ugly Mood and More Trouble Feared.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The tragedy that has been looked for since the coal workers' strike was inaugurated came suddenly and unexpectedly at Shenandoah this afternoon.

A posse hurriedly gathered together by Sheriff Toole of Schuylkill County, to meet an emergency, was forced to fire on a mob that was threatening workmen on their way home under escort. A man and a little girl were instantly killed, and seven others fell, more or less seriously wounded.

Sheriff Toole lost no time in calling on the commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to send troops to aid him in keeping the peace. After consultation the State authorities at Harrisburg decided at midnight to send troops to the turbulent region.

Shenandoah's trouble was precipitated by the closing of six collieries there this morning through the efforts of strike leaders. More will close to-morrow as a voluntary act, it is said, on the part of the Reading Company. This is done at the request of Sheriff Toole, who hopes in this manner to avoid further rioting. The outlook at midnight, however, is dubious, as the foreigners affected by to-day's happenings are in an ugly mood.

Elsewhere in the strike region everything is quiet, although preparations are making against an outbreak in the Hazleton district, and armed Sheriff's deputies are much in evidence there.

The Reading Company has about discontinued the sale of coal for future delivery, and to-day's rioting almost certainly means the shutting off of coal production everywhere in the anthracite field, temporarily at least.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 21.—Superintendent Adam Boyd, Inside Foreman Foley, and Breaker Bosses James and William Mitchell of Indian Ridge Colliery were returning from work at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon when they were met at the Lehigh Valley station by a mob with sticks and stones.

The mine officials drew revolvers and fired. The mob became furious after one of its number was shot and attempted to close in on the officials. The latter ran up Lloyd Street to O'Hara's stable, where they were imprisoned for two hours. The mob threatened to burn the stable, but Sheriff Toole, with twenty deputies, arrived and dispersed it, and the mine officials returned to their homes.

The Sheriff then took the posse to Indian Ridge Colliery and escorted some workmen up Centre Street. As they again neared the Lehigh Valley station the mob of Poles, Slavs, and Hungarians, men, women, and children, hurled stones at the deputies, and a shot was also fired from a saloon.

The deputies then opened fire. They hastened toward Main Street, in the meantime firing over five hundred shots, the mob hurling missiles of all kinds.

One man and a little girl were found lying dead after the shooting. The crowd was finally dispersed, and the Sheriff and deputies retired to the Ferguson House, the most prominent hotel in Shenandoah.

During

on right forehead, caused by a brick.
EDWARDS, ROBERT, aged sixty-four years, injured seriously by being hit with stones.
RAWLAND, CHARLES, aged thirty-five years, injured in the neck and head by stones.
BOYD, ADAM, a Superintendent of the Coal and Iron Company.
MITCHELL, WILLIAM, foreman at Indian Ridge colliery.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 21.—Three regiments of infantry, a battery, and a troop of cavalry were ordered out at midnight by Gov. Stone to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order in the Schuylkill mining region.

This action was taken after a conference between the Governor, Adjt. Gen. Stewart, and Gen. Gobin on the urgent solicitation of the Sheriff, the Borough Council of Shenandoah, and many prominent residents of that locality.

Gen. Gobin has been placed in command of the provisional brigade, and started from here to-night with a staff on a special train for Shenandoah. He will establish headquarters there, and expects to be on the ground with 2,500 troops by 5 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

The organizations which have been selected for this service are the Fourth, Eighth, and Twelfth Regiments, Battery C of Phoenixville, Governor's Troop of Harrisburg, and the Third Brigade headquarters.

Col. Richardson has taken charge of the movement of the troops, camp equipage, and tents. Major Gen. Miller, commander of the division, has been summoned to Harrisburg, and is now on his way from Franklin. Attorney General Elkin has also been called here from Indiana to advise with the Governor.

Battery C is equipped with Gatling guns, and is one of the best drilled organizations in the guard.

Gen. Gobin is the senior Brigadier of the division, and commanded the provisional brigade which was ordered to the Hazleton region after the Lattimer shooting in 1897. The Fourth Regiment is commanded by Col. T. C. O'Neill of Allentown; the Eighth by Col. Theodore F. Hoffman of Pottsville; the Twelfth by Col. Charles M. Clements; Governor's Troop by Capt. Fred M. Ott, and Battery C by Francis M. Bean of Phoenixville.

Gov. Stone received a telegram early this evening from Sheriff Toole advising him that three persons had been killed and fifteen injured at Shenandoah by the strikers firing upon a posse of citizens who were protecting a party of non-union miners on their return home from work. The Sheriff said he was unable to cope with the mob, and that the presence of troops was necessary to the protection of life and property in the community.

Later in the evening telegrams were received by the Executive from D. R. James, President of the Borough Council of Shenandoah; W. A. Lathrop, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; R. C. Luther, General Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; S. H. Kaecher of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and fifty citizens of Shenandoah urging that the Sheriff's request for troops be honored as quickly as possible.

Gen. Stewart reached here from Philadelphia at 11 o'clock, and went directly to the Executive Mansion, where he was met by the Governor and Gen. Gobin. A hurried conference was held, after which the order for troops was issued and Sheriff Toole notified.

RIOTING AT THE MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—As stated in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was expected last night that the strikers would to-day make a powerful effort to close some of the individual collieries in the Schuylkill districts, and that operations would be opened at Shenandoah, where there are five individual collieries. That violence would be resorted to by the strikers to accomplish their end was not considered improbable.

When more than 1,000 armed men formed in squads on the outskirts of Shenandoah this morning it was apparent that they intended to take concerted action, and that they were evidently acting under instructions and directions of some one. They were fresh from several meetings held late last night.

The thousand or more strikers formed into squads and marched in different directions. Determination to make the non-union miners quit work by force, if persuasion did not succeed, was written on the face of every man. The strikers were armed with clubs and blackjacks. All miners on foot and in trolley and steam cars who were on their way to work were spoken to, and where they refused to turn back were mercilessly beaten. Riot ruled, and the excitement in Shenandoah and its vicinity was intense.

The armed strikers were mainly Hungarians, Lithuanians, and other Slavs, and as they proceeded in their work of intimidation excitement worked them up to a high pitch of fury. Chief Burgess Brown attempted to disperse one of the squads, which had now become a mob of infuriated men, but was overpowered by the strikers and badly beaten. The deputy policemen were powerless and at the mercy of the mob.

One mob marched to Keely Run Colliery, where they drove out the breaker boys and smashed all the windows in the coal breaker. Foreman Albert Smith was seriously injured and thrown into a creek. Scores of miners were beaten, some of them suffering severe injury. A trolley car on the Lake Side Line, filled with miners on their way to work, was held up by the mob and stoned. The miners made a hasty escape from the car, some not without serious injury. Those who were attacked were principally English, Irish, and American.

A mob of sixty strikers marched from Shenandoah over the hill to Gilberton and tried to persuade the employes of the Draper Colliery, operated by the Reading Company, and the Old Gerber Colliery, operated by the Furnace Coal Company, to quit work. The employes positively refused to leave the works, and the strikers then withdrew a short distance and hurled stones and clubs at the breakers.

Four or five shots were fired, but from which side they came could not be learned. At this stage officers from Gilberton appeared on the scene and threatened the mob with arrest. It then dispersed.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 21.—Evans Davis, watchman at Hickory Ridge Colliery, was shot early this morning by an unknown person as he was patrolling the colliery. The bullet entered his left side, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. Davis saw a man run toward the engine house, and before he fell to the ground from exhaustion he fired six shots at the fleeing assassin, but none of the bullets apparently took effect.

The colliery is in an isolated situation, and Davis was compelled to crawl one mile on his hands and knees before he could procure aid at a mine house.

BOTH SIDES DEFIANT.

Operators' and Union Officials Statements as to Number of Strikers Disagree—Mr. Markle's Opinion.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—Notwithstanding the large number of miners obeying the order of the Mine Workers' Union, all hope of success of the strike is found among the directors of the strike. The strikers would be glad to believe that they will win, but all of them are aware that the corporations and coal owners will absolutely refuse to consider any demand or proposal from John Mitchell or the officers of the union.

It is this uncompromising attitude on both sides that makes the outcome appear to be certain victory for the side that is equipped with capital and that must expect to be protected by the laws and forces of the State. John Mitchell cannot consent to allow detached groups of miners to confer with their employers. The employers will not recognize the union. They say that work shall go on as soon as they can find men ready to resume mining.

The miners' union is bringing all persuasion, sometimes amounting to personal interference and intimidation, to prevent the production of coal. If the attitudes of the two sides are insisted upon, the defeat of the strike will be postponed only until the mines can be equipped with new laborers to take the places of the old.

The operators began to-day to show some nervousness not observed yesterday. With delegates from the miners' union constantly hovering about mines in operation to plead with working miners to join the strikers and appeals reaching the employers for protection for men obliged to go long distances to reach the mines, the prospect of a crisis culminating in a collision forced itself upon some of those most reluctant to admit that the end could not be reached without physical conflict. Some of the incidents of the day had pointed to a further extension of the strike.

Operators on the north side were resolute in discussing this aspect of the strike. "We may have to fight," said one prominent operator, "and if we must we are ready for it. This property shall not be raided if I can be protected in my rights here. We are prepared for any emergency."

Local Organizer Benjamin James, who assists Mr. Mitchell at headquarters, does not agree with the owners of mines in his reports about the situation to-day. Several mines that he described as closed are reported by the operators as at work.

John Markle told the writer at noon that the Jeddo mines were working more men to-day than yesterday or at any time since the strike began. Mr. James told the writer not long after that there were not 100 men at work in the Jeddo mines. Three mines appeared to be in operation. It was doubted by miners whether it would be possible to keep three collieries in operation with 100 men.

These were the statements of men anxious to accomplish contrary ends. James is trying to stop all work. Markle & Co. want to continue their work as usual.

The general opinion found among owners and operators of mines is that one of the chief objects of the strike is to give standing to the Mine Workers' Union. Mr. Markle said:

"It is the old story of the effort of a new organization to make a test of its authority. If it succeeds, the men who made the organization to bring about this strike will be made to appear men of great importance and will exercise prodigious power of dictation. If the strike fails to accomplish this object, the leaders who drew the men into it will be discredited. The organization will lose its standing, and we shall be free from strikes until some new organization comes along to influence the men and again try the experiment of striking."

The address to the public issued to-night by President Mitchell may relieve the Mine Workers' Union of some of the blame it has received for its resistance to arbitration of the Markle case. It brings up the charge suggested yesterday of responsibility for the strike by the railroad companies controlling the output of the anthracite region, and considers the independent operators merely contributors to the supply of coal that the strike is designed to stop.

Mr. Mitchell's advocacy of arbitration as a principle of the order of which he is head is calculated to gain some of the sympathy thrown away at Jeddo. He bears in mind the impossibility of gaining recognition of the Mine Workers' Union by the operators and operating corporations, and suggests a plan of agreement upon prices and conditions in the anthracite field like that adopted by the bituminous coal miners. He has faith that the adoption of such a plan would obviate the necessity for arbitration by providing regulations and prices each year in conference between the operators and men.

The opening of the fight against these coal transportation companies will, it is apprehended, tend to the development of a new feature of the strike. The operators are inclined to believe that efforts will now be made to cultivate sympathetic action among railroad employes on roads carrying coal from the mines. On the other hand, President Mitchell speaks of his recommendations as calculated to bring about a cessation of the strike, with an assurance of the settlement of the controversy with the grievances of the miners generally remedied.

Much talk about impending outbreaks, the possible early intervention of troops to protect mine workers, the intimidation of men who are willing to work, and the unnecessary employment of mine policemen is heard here, but the town and neighborhood are about as quiet as usual. The balcony of the Hazleton Hotel was filled this afternoon with extra officers in uniform. They are all armed with revolvers and prepared to restore order when it is disturbed. No one explains why they are paraded so conspicuously in a perfectly peaceful place.

A CLERICAL VOLTE FACE.

Father Phillips Now Says Employes of Markle & Co. Are Justified in Breaking Pledges Made to the Firm.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—A significant and surprising turn of mind on the part of the Rev. Father Phillips, who has gained wide celebrity and praises for his earnest appeal to the Jeddo miners on Wednesday to stand by their agreement with Markle & Co., stick to their work, and thus protect the principle of arbitration from a dangerous attack at the hands of labor, may prove to be of importance in greatly extending the suspension of mine operations here.

On Wednesday Father Phillips was an earnest, impassioned advocate of arbitration, calling upon the Jeddo miners to remember that they had been treated honorably by their employers, and saying that they were under a solemn obligation not to disregard their agreement; that true arbitration, as guaranteed, was the hope of all labor, and that "if you refuse to arbitrate you are dealing the hardest blow organized labor has ever received."

Yesterday at noon Father Phillips went to Philadelphia. He visited Archbishop Ryan, conversed with him about the strike, and returned to Hazleton. At his rectory this afternoon he practically rescinded his eloquent words addressed to the Jeddo miners. When he went to their meeting he explained that he only intended to corroborate a statement by John Markle about a certain conference looking to arbitration. Warmed up with the subject, and excited by the lively discussion of the situation by Mr. Markle, he had "lost his head," and not until he had heard the succeeding argument of President Mitchell did he see that the director of the strike "was compelled by a sort of military necessity to disregard the pledges made to the Markles by their employes, and justified, from his point of view, in urging them to join with the other strikers to help on the cause of the other mine laborers."

Father Phillips had little to say to-day about the importance of arbitration except that efforts in that direction might be made, and that Archbishop Ryan was evidently in favor of it. He was visibly embarrassed when asked to say whether he did not find it difficult to advise the miners to abandon an agreement with responsible employers in order to obey the commands of irresponsible agitators. He repeated his answer that he had afterward concluded that the later demand, involving as it did the welfare of the whole body, was of greater importance to govern the miners in reaching a decision than the agreement made by a part of the body of miners.

The effect of this statement, made after a consultation with Archbishop Ryan, may be to release from their allegiance to Markle & Co. those employes who have refused to stop work at Jeddo, and to lead them to join the strikers. Further than that, it may affect the miners in other North Side properties, and practically stop all production here. Many of the miners are Roman Catholics, and the sanction of a priest of the Church to a cause which they are urged to adopt is likely to influence a large number of them to join the strikers.

Among those persons here who rejoiced in the loyal adherence of the Markles to their fifteen-year-old agreement, and the splendid speech of Father Phillips on Wednesday, when he poured his heart out in his appeal to the miners to be true to themselves and their fair-minded and kind employers, the father's face-about is deplored both as a personal incident and as an abandonment of a high position and a movement that may have to be criticised. This incident is regarded as quite the most important of the day.

MANIFESTO BY MR. MITCHELL.

Says Real Struggle Is Between Miners and Railroads—Independent Operators Victims of the Latter.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—President Mitchell to-night issued the following:

OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Hazleton, Penn., Sept. 21.

Fully conscious of the vast public interests involved by the great contest now being waged between organized capital and underpaid labor, and as much has been said and written upon the subject of arbitration in the present anthracite coal strike, as President of the United Mine Workers of America I am impelled to define my own attitude and the attitude of my official colleagues and the striking mine workers toward the coal operators in a way so clear and definite as to leave no further room for misunderstanding.

The striking mine workers recognize as their real opponents in this struggle for a slight amelioration of the hard, grinding conditions of the average miner's life nine railroads, which, with their Presidents, are: Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Alexander J. Cassatt, President; Lehigh Valley Railroad system, Alfred Walter, President; Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, R. M. Olyphant, President; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, W. H. Truesdale, President; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, J. R. Maxwell, President; Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Joseph S. Harris, President; Erie Railroad and New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, E. B. Thomas, President; Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Company, Irving A. Stearns, President; New York, Ontario and Western Railway, Thomas P. Fowler, President.

EXORBITANT FREIGHT RATES.

These nine railroad corporations, besides producing approximately 72 per cent. of the hard coal, are the sole carriers to tidewater of all coal mined in the anthracite field of Pennsylvania, and for this service of carriage a charge of from 40 to 68 per cent. per ton, according to the size of the coal, is made. Incredible as it may appear, they charge three times as much to carry a ton of anthracite coal 100 miles as is charged to carry a bituminous ton of coal the same distance. So exorbitant are the rates that the legitimate profits which should be credited to the mining departments of these railroads are absorbed by freight rates, and as a consequence their coal properties are made to show a very small profit on their capitalization.

If this is the state of affairs with the railroad mining departments, what is the condition of the independent operator? Is it not a matter of reason that he can do nothing which his railroad master will not commend? Is it not a matter of public notoriety that he does do nothing which the railroads do not sanction?

Therefore, whether or not individual operators see in the railroad monopolies their great enemies, whether or not the individual operators feel themselves free to make common cause against these railroad systems, speaking for the 130,000 mine workers this day on strike, recognize these railroads as our real enemies, and name their Presidents as the men responsible for refusal to arbitrate or even confer upon the differences which have grown up, not between them and the organization I represent, but between them and their own employes, who, through delegates selected by themselves, met in convention in the City of Hazleton on Aug. 13 and framed a list of grievances which were mailed to the General Superintendents of the mining departments of these railroads, accompanied by an invitation to meet in joint convention on Aug. 27 for the purpose of discussing and if possible agreeing upon such changes in the scale of mining and conditions of employment as were warranted by the conditions of the coal industry. But to our chagrin and disappointment the cordial invitation extended was not even acknowledged by those in charge of the coal departments.

CASE OF MARKLE & CO.

These grievances, which the miners recited in their circular, formed the ground for the present strike, and because the railroads are the real masters, against whom we are making this peaceful, passive struggle, we can only regard such independent operators as G. B. Markle & Co in the light of fellow victims with ourselves, suffering under excessive freight rates as we suffer from low wages and inhuman conditions of employment, and we should regard arbitration with any or all of such individual operators as absolutely not calculated to advance the cause of the great body of anthracite mine workers, but on the contrary to bring their certain defeat, for even were the Board of Arbitration in, say, the Markle case, to award all that the men desired, that award could be lived up to by Markle only so long as the strike continued elsewhere.

Every pound of coal that Markle would be permitted to mine and ship would invariably be appropriated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, thus placing in their own hands the weapon which would defeat the very object for which their own employes are on strike, and because of the mine workers of the anthracite field having their wages based upon a sliding scale, the earnings of the Markle men would necessarily be reduced were the strike to prove a failure at other points in the anthracite region.

DANGER OF SLIDING SCALE.

Wages fixed on a sliding scale basis would only remain high while there was a scarcity of coal in the New York and Eastern seaboard markets, and would immediately fall when more coal was being transported to these markets than could be consumed. It is an absurdity, from a business point of view, to even assume that Markle or any other individual operator could continue to pay a higher rate of wages than his competitors, the railroad companies, for any considerable length of time, and, in fact, it is well known within the mining regions that the individual operators, including Markle, impose conditions of employment upon their men which in some instances are more objectionable than those imposed even by the large corporations.

For these reasons I hold that it would be a fatal mistake for us to consent to any partial settlement of this strike, or to agree to other than a general resumption of work.

This is a fight of all for each and each for all, and to be successful there must be no break in our line of action. It ought to go without saying at this late date that I am a stanch advocate of the principle of arbitration, and did I not personally favor these principles, the laws of the organization of which I am President make arbitration one of its cardinal tenets.

I will go further and say that arbitration in a civilized land would be unnecessary if miners and mine owners were to adopt the same system of adjusting wage disputes as is in force in the bituminous coal districts of Pennsylvania, and also in all other coal-producing States in America, where mine operators and mine workers meet annually in joint convention and reach an amicable settlement on all questions governing the wages and conditions of employment. In Indianapolis last January 260 operators and 750 miners' delegates, representing an annual output of 70,000,000 tons of bituminous coal in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, met in a conference and mutually agreed that the miners' earnings should advance 22 20-100 per cent.

As a result of this conference and other similar ones in the States west of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River 120,000 mine workers receive an advance in their earnings aggregating $12,000,000 in one year, thus precluding even the possibility of a strike for one full year, at the end of which they will again meet in joint conference to renew the contract and make such changes in the wages paid as are justified and warranted by the cost of production and the values of coal in the markets.

This, in my opinion, is the ideal method of averting strikes and turmoils and securing for labor and capital that share of the profits of their joint industry to which each is properly entitled.

DOES NOT DEMAND RECOGNITION.

But because I am aware that there is serious, if misguided, repugnance on the part of the railroad carriers of the anthracite field to recognize our organization or its officers, the Mine Workers' organization, whose chief officer I have the honor to be, I repeat what I have publicly and privately stated before, that I and my official colleagues will not ask to be recognized or consulted by the mine owners if the officers or representatives of these great railroad companies will do what they have many times said they would do—meet committees of their own employes and come to a peaceful agreement; provided, however, that such conferences between the various companies and committees representing their own employes will meet in separate halls in the same city and on the same date. This provision is inserted because heretofore, when committees presented grievances to any of these great companies, they were invariably met with the argument that the company could not remedy the wrongs complained of because competing companies enforced conditions of employment not more favorable to the mine workers than their own.

By holding these separate conferences simultaneously in one city there could be an exchange of opinion between all of the mine owners and miners whose interests were at stake, thus removing the possibility of one company being placed at a disadvantage by paying more for labor than was exacted from its competitors.

Were they to act upon this idea, I firmly believe that the railroad companies could finally arrive at an agreement with their employes and establish a relation and set up a precedent which would make strifes almost impossible in the future. Such action on the part of the nine great railroads would, of course, deprive the United Mine Workers of much of the credit to which we believe it to be justly entitled, but we place far above any consideration of individual or organization the question of what shall be for the good of all anthracite workers, their wives, and their children in this supreme crisis.

These are my sincere expressions, and I appeal to an impartial and just public to judge between us and these nine railroad Presidents if they shall refuse to meet in a spirit of fairness this proposal of a man whose chief object is to help lighten the weary burden of a struggling, earnest mass of humanity. JOHN MITCHELL,
President United Mine Workers of America.

STOPS THE SALE OF COAL.

Reading Company Orders Its Agents to Accept No More Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 21.—Orders were sent out to the Reading Company's coal agents to-night that no more orders for hard coal would be received by the company at any price. Orders sent in on Thursday and this morning were returned. This is due to the situation at Shenandoah.

About 800 cars, or 20,800 tons of coal were mined in the Reading regions to-day. At Mahanoy City and vicinity the Reading Company's collieries were worked shorthanded this afternoon.

Trouble is looked for in the Mahanoy district to-morrow, and it is known here to-night that the strikers are arranging to carry out the same plan of warfare there as was followed to-day at Shennandoah.

READING, Penn., Sept. 21.—The events at Shenandoah have demonstrated for the first time to the Reading officials that they cannot depend on their collieries to furnish the trade with coal. It is now admitted that ten of their largest operations are tied up and ten more crippled.

In consequence, instead of their product of 2,000 cars, which they can turn out when working full handed and full time, they produced about 850 cars to-day, and it is believed that the capacity will be still less to-morrow.

The coal train service will, it is expected, be curtailed to-morrow, and in that event many trainmen will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—An absolute denial was made to-day by General Manager Henderson that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company had increased its wages to the mine employes 10 per cent. The report was evidently due to the company increasing its working hours from seven and one-half per day to nine. "This means," said Mr. Henderson, "that the men are making really about 20 per cent. more money, but there is no change in the rate of wages."

RAILWAY MEN ALARMED.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 21.—Some little consolation was brought to the hundreds of idle railroad men on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road to-day by the announcement that the transportation department was making a bid for a share of the grain carrying trade.

The idle Delaware and Hudson coal crews have nothing hopeful in view, and are greatly worried over the prospect of being out of work all Winter. Seventy-six men about the Delaware and Hudson yards and shops at Carbondale were laid off yesterday, and the Erie is cutting down its coal and mixed freight crews.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 21.—The shipment of coal over the Hazleton Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday amounted to 480 cars, which is a reduction of fifty cars over Wednesday's shipments. The average daily number of cars handled is 800.

Three coal train crews were laid off to-day, eighteen men being affected. The officials of the division will hold a conference on the question of laying off additional men.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 21.—As a result of the coal strike a number of the employes in the Ontario and Western shops have been laid off, and the rest notified that each man must lay off one day each week.

The Ontario and Western has already dispensed with twelve train crews.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 21.—The Pennsylvania coal strike has demoralized the lake coal-carrying trade, and has brought the season to a premature close.

Several vessels which make Toronto their headquarters have gone into Winter quarters, and the crews have been dismissed.

BIG DEMAND FOR SOFT COAL.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 21.—Local operators view with serious alarm the encroachments already being made by the soft coal men. Superintendent E. C. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson said to-day that once their customers change their grates, a double difficulty will confront the anthracite men in winning back their trade.

Even this city is threatened with an invasion of soft coal. The local industries have only small supplies of fuel, and cannot replenish their stock with anthracite. Their only recourse is to get bituminous coal, and already their representatives are negotiating contracts with soft coal producers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 21.—Owing to the scarcity of anthracite, many of the locomotives on the Central Railroad of New Jersey are compelled to use soft coal.

READING RAILWAY BOYCOTTED.

SUNBURY, Penn., Sept. 21.—All the Trainmen's Brotherhood men of this city, about 1,000 in number, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have instituted a boycott against the Reading Railway Company. A committee of the men today called upon all the merchants and informed them that if they shipped goods or received goods shipped over the Reading Railroad they would likewise be boycotted.

The railroaders have the controlling power in the town, and some of the merchants admit that they will be compelled to submit to their demands. This action on the part of the brotherhood is the result of numerous discharges of union men by the Reading Company.

MOCANAQUA MINE CLOSED.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 21.—President Nichols of District No. 1 informed strike headquarters here this afternoon that the West End Coal Company's mine at Mocanaqua, which had resisted the efforts of the strikers to close it, was tied up at noon, making complete the suspension in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys.

The strikers are firm and confident, and implicitly believe the claims of their officers that the Hazleton and Schuylkill regions will be completely tied up in a very few days.

Some less sanguine men, a body of West Scranton Welsh miners, have sent a committee of three trusted men to investigate, independent of the union officers, the state of things in the lower regions. They are expected to report to-morrow.

THE RETAIL COAL DEALERS

Meet at the Exchange and Discuss Situation.

PREDICT A LIMITED SUPPLY

May Be Necessary to Have Recourse to Soft Coal—Prices Advance Steadily.

The chaotic condition of the retail coal trade as the result of the strike of the anthracite miners was illustrated last night at a meeting of the Retail Dealers' Coal Exchange, held at 131 East Fifty-eighth Street. It developed at the meeting that there is at present practically no established retail price for the anthracite product. The dealers are getting what they can for the stock they have on hand, and are compelled to pay what the wholesalers or the middlemen ask when they try to purchase, an effort that has not in the last few days always been successful.

There was no concerted action at the meeting looking toward an advance in price under agreement. It was openly stated that the time had come for each dealer to look out for himself. The unique condition exists that there is no competition in the coal trade, as no retailer is supplying other than his regular customers. The result is that a dealer can demand any price for the stock he has on hand or can get, and any person who does not want to pay the advance that may be tacked on finds himself in a position where he cannot be supplied by competitors.

The meeting proper was soon over, and the various members in touch with the situation were asked to give their experiences when they tried to buy coal yesterday. It then developed that the wholesale market was in almost as chaotic a state as the retail market, and that it was impossible to state positively what the price of coal by the cargo would be for more than an hour at a time. Sometimes the price does not last that long, and when the retailer is able to get a quotation from a big dealer he must accept on the nail or perhaps be struck for an advance while he is thinking the matter over.

A number of the members were last night asked by others what they were selling coal for. The invariable reply was, "We are not selling coal to-night; we are buying it. Tell us what the price will be to-morrow morning and we may be able to tell what we will sell it for at exactly the same minute.

Not since 1871, the dealers said, has the condition of affairs in the local market been so threatening as now. Then, when the big coal strike was on, prices went up to $15 a ton, but, as one of the speakers said, there was coal to be had at that price. Now, however, conditions have changed so greatly and the demand has so increased that, should the strike continue for three weeks, there would not be a ton of coal to be had in New York City at any price.

Thomas Thedford, a leading retailer, said that the matter was summed up briefly in the statement that the dealers were in a hole. "We have more coal sold than we can deliver, and we are not taking any orders. We are delivering a few tons to our customers to keep them going. We were asked $6.50 a ton for white ash and $7 a ton for red ash in cargo lots. Later in the day we understood that these prices had been raised 25 cents a ton on both grades, and it would be a wild guess to say what it will be to-morrow."

Another member said that he was asked the same prices for coal yesterday afternoon. The great increase, he said, struck him all of a heap, and he told the wholesaler that he would sleep on the proposition.

"Well, when you have had your sleep out," said the wholesaler, "the price will be 50 cents a ton more."

J. B. Pangburn said that it was impossible for any one to tell what the condition of the market would be in a week's time. "We can only get a limited supply from the wholesalers at any price," he said, "and I believe it is a question whether they can deliver even at the price they contract to deliver it for. At the present state of the market and the existing demand the supply of coal would be exhausted in a week at the very least.

"It would also be well to remember that the railroads under the law have the power to confiscate coal in transit to keep their roads running. As soon as there is such a shortage that it may affect the roads they can step in and take what coal is in transit over their lines."

It was evident that this statement was something of news to the other members, and it created a sensation.

"We would like to correct any impression," went on Mr. Pangburn, "that the retailer is taking advantage of the stringency to raise the price. We are simply forced to this step for our own protection. I, for one, could sell every ounce of coal I have on hand at the prevailing price, and if it was a case merely of getting all out of it I could, I would sell in the amounts that are asked for. On the contrary, however, I am selling only very limited quantities—about a tenth of what is called for—to my customers, and in this way I am able to spread the coal on hand over the largest area of demand possible. Every one of my retail brethren is doing the same thing, and we are thereby protecting the public.

"I am convinced that within a few weeks it will not be a question of price, but rather whether coal can be obtained at any price. The condition of the market has created a panic among consumers, and orders are pouring in from householders that cannot possibly use the coal at this time, but who are preparing for an emergency. We are refusing to supply all such demands, preferring to let our stock go to those who are in daily need of it."

Grove D. Curtis, a prominent member of the Exchange, and closely allied with the wholesale interests, said that if the strike continued for a few weeks longer it would resolve itself into a question of an almost universal use of soft coal. "And when it does," he said, "I don't think the Board of Health will have anything to say."

He said also that this demand would have the effect of raising materially the price of the bituminous product. He was offered pea coal, such as is used in factories yesterday for $4.75 a ton in cargo lots. The normal price for this coal is $2.85 a ton. Mr. Curtis said also that it was a curious fact that wholesalers were quoting the same prices on all sizes of coal for domestic consumption. "It is not a question of size with them now," he said, "but of the coal itself."

Charles Davies, in contrasting the conditions existing in the city at the time of the last strike in 1871 and the present time, said that in his opinion if the demand now was supplied in the usual way—as much coal being delivered as was called for—the stocks of the retail dealers now on hand could be exhausted in five hours.

He said that there was no doubt that the price asked in two weeks, should the strike continue in its present proportions, would be from $10 to $15 a ton, and that it would be doubtful if deliveries could be made at that price. Mr. Davies stated that the Wilkesbarre Company had yesterday refused to quote any price on its coal, and would for the present take no orders for delivery.

J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Exchange, said that the matter had simply resolved itself into one where the members had to take care of themselves and do the best possible under the circumstances for their customers. He said that the retailers were now buying coal and contracting for future deliveries under the great advance, and that if the market suddenly fell through a cessation of hostilities between the operators and their men, the retailer would be held to his contracts and would then have to sell coal at probably a loss of several dollars a ton.

Explosion Kills Girl and Fires House.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 21.—Through trying to refill a gasoline stove, which was burning, Miss Laura Chew of Berlin was fatally burned by the can exploding and scattering the oil over her clothing. The house caught fire and was badly damaged. Miss Chew was prominent in social and church circles.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The best medicine to take for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or Malaria, Fever and Ague is the Bitters. It means health for every sufferer from stomach ills. Don't fail to give it a trial.

The Fashionable Oxford Gray Vicuna
FALL OVERCOATS
Serge lined, silk sleeve linings and velvet collars; also Plain and Fancy Patterned
FALL WEIGHT SUITS,
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Swagger Raglans, Top Coats and Chesterfield Fall Overcoats.
Superbly tailored and silk lined throughout.
Also Exclusive Patterns in High Class Custom Tailored
SACK SUITS,
with choice of single or double breasted vests,
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A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME
Sparklets
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Small Steel Capsules Filled With Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas
MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING

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Pint Bottles, $1.50 up.
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Pint SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS (10 in a box), 40 cts.
MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS FURNISHED.
COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO. B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

"A Burgher of the Free State"
A New Story of the South African War
RUDYARD KIPLING
Complete in the October Number of
EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

This is a charming story—characteristic of Kipling—full of wit, humor and pathos. It fills about twenty-five magazine pages, and besides its keen interest as a story, throws much light on the South African situation.
It is a picture of Bloemfontein and a character study of an old Scotchman who had been a Free State Burgher for forty years. It is full of characteristic Kipling wit and word play.
No argument could throw as much light on the right and wrong of the Boer situation as this old Scotchman's experiences and opinions.
Other features of the October number of *Everybody's Magazine* will be a story by S. R. Crockett; an article on The Bridge Building Industry; The Story of China's Empress; A Simple Explanation of Explosives and How They Work, and seven other articles and stories profusely illustrated.
No admirer of Kipling will want to miss this timely story, which in itself is worth many times the price of the magazine.
On All News-stands To-day.
10 cents a copy

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We offer straight goods. They are infinitely better for the stomach than blended or vatted. In Scotch Whiskies we offer
Imperial Glenlivet and Souvenir
both medium age and price. Also the celebrated
"Talisker," (Isle of Skye,) full flavor;
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Both *very old*. The best we have ever seen. For sale in bond in original package, or from store in quantities to suit.
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OLD CROW RYE
IS a straight Whiskey. It is HAND-MADE SOUR MASH. It is absolutely pure. It is the best made in the U. S., and brings the distiller more price than any other. It has been awarded a Gold Medal at Paris for unequaled quality.
H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK

BRYAN MEN PROMISE AID

Money Necessary for an Active Campaign Now Pledged.

Richard Croker Says Hill Does Not Head Contribution Committee—His Reply to Hanna.

There was a conference in the Hoffman House yesterday for the purpose of raising campaign funds. Among those present were ex-Senator Murphy, William McAdoo, State Chairman Frank Campbell, ex-Gov. Stone of Missouri, Norman E. Mack, and Col. William C. Wetmore, the St. Louis tobacco manufacturer, and Richard Croker.

Promises of financial support were made by those present. The amounts of the contributions were not made public, although it was officially announced last evening that the State Executive Committee would have all the funds necessary to carry on a lively campaign in New York.

Chairman James K. McGuire said last evening that there would be no let-up from now until election day, and that all the money necessary was pledged for the work.

Mr. Croker again took occasion yesterday to deny that David B. Hill had been appointed Chairman of the Contribution Committee to raise funds. Mr. Croker also announced that he "was going to stop talking." This identical statement has been made by the Tammany leader several times within the past three weeks. When asked as to the attack made on him by Mark Hanna, Mr. Croker said:

"That man Hanna is a very funny fellow."

The National Democratic Headquarters in the Hoffman House also took on an air of business yesterday, as if some political work was to be done. Col. Wetmore, when in National Headquarters, was asked about the outlook. He said:

"I am confident that we will elect Mr. Bryan. The undercurrent is setting in his direction, and if it keeps up it will be only a question of majority. I heard about the possibility of carrying New York out West, and I thought the matter was all a joke, but since I have been here I have learned to my surprise that the leaders really expect to carry the State."

"Will you contribute to the campaign funds?" was asked.

"Well, I will do my share, as I did in 1896."

Col. Wetmore is alleged to have given the sum of $200,000 to the Bryan fund four years ago.

After the meeting to raise funds the National Democratic Committee appointed a press agent and made other arrangements to carry on an active campaign.

MACKEY ATTACKS TRUSTS.

Names the Ice Combination and Says His Party Will Not Shield Recreant Democrats.

Senator William F. Mackey, Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, made his first speech of the campaign in New York yesterday at the meeting of the Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League. Senator Mackey was cheered when he began his speech. He spoke on trusts, and said in part:

"The Democratic Party is opposed to private monopoly in every form. It is opposed to every combination or power that seeks to create a monopoly in an industry or class of industry. It is opposed to it not only because they are conspicuous examples of public danger, but because each combination threatens the welfare of the people. They are the direct results of the Republican system of high tariff.

"The Legislature in New York State today makes laws at the dictation of a combination of Republican trusts. In time the majority of the people of this country will be working for the advantage of the few.

"The Democratic Party says that every article manufactured by the trusts must be put on the free list; that every corporation should be compelled to make public its affairs the same as the State banks. All trusts, the Democratic Party says, should be subject to visitation and inspection by the proper officials.

"The Democratic Party is not opposed to corporations. Those interests should be protected the same as anybody else, but not beyond; and, when they go beyond these powers, the strong hand of the law should restrain them. To the Democratic Party can be intrusted this great power. It has the courage to defy and defeat the greed of monopolies, whether it be the Sugar, the Steel, the Iron, or the Ice Trust in this great Democratic city.

"The Democratic Party does not propose to shield any of its own members who are engaged in monopolies that injure the people."

Senator Mackey was followed by Assistant District Attorney James Osborne and James Lindsay Gordon.

CROKER TRIES OUT ORATORS.

Listens to First Efforts of Young Men—One Talks of Rome.

To some of Richard Croker's new and young orators a chance was given last evening to talk at Tammany Hall. Mr. Croker listened to three speeches from young men and was satisfied.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the General Committee of Tammany Hall for the purpose of "trying out" young orators. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen acted as Chairman of the meeting. Corporation Counsel Whalen offered resolutions indorsing the National and State tickets and calling upon young men to become active factors in the campaign.

The first speaker was Walter M. Chandler, a graduate of the University of Virginia, who has also been a student in German universities. He lauded all the Democratic nominees, and compared Stanchfield with Bryan, and talked of ancient Rome at length. Among other things he said:

"The platforms adopted at Kansas City and Saratoga are full and fragrant with the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the traditions of the American people. They are clean cut and defiant of Republican dishonor."

Franklin Quimby and Charles Studin, the other young orators, frequently looked at their watches to see whether they would get a chance to talk. Their speeches were short, and the audience cheered.

MR. STANCHFIELD AT ELMIRA.

His Address Devoted Mainly to His Attitude Toward Labor.

ELMIRA, Sept. 21.—John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, delivered a speech in Elmira Heights to-night on the occasion of the organization of a Democratic club. Mr. Stanchfield's address was devoted mainly to an explanation of the remarks made during his summing up in the Frost murder trial at Bath, N. Y., in 1893.

He said he meant no insult to organized labor, but was doing his best as a hired attorney to save his client. He further said he had ever been friendly to organized labor in the Legislature and out of it.

YONKERS POLITICIAN ACCUSED.

J. C. Fleuchaus Arrested on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 21. — J. C. Fleuchaus, a prominent politician and Secretary of the Republican General Committee of this city, was arrested upon a charge of grand larceny to-night.

He was one of the census enumerators, and his bill for his work, $57.60, was approved by Supervisor Williams of Poughkeepsie. It is alleged he took the bill to C. C. Hartshorn, a merchant here, and asked him to give him $50 for it. Mr. Hartshorn's son, it is claimed, advanced the $50, expecting to make the $7.50 profit.

Subsequently, the allegation is, Fleuchaus went to Ulrich Welsendanger, a druggist, and asked him to advance $50 on his voucher. It is said by the druggist he consented, provided he was assured this would be all right, and the bill could be collected. It is claimed Fleuchaus later brought what purported to be a letter from Supervisor Williams, saying the action would be all right. On this assurance the second $50, it is alleged, was advanced to him. Several times, the druggist says, he tried to find out when and where the bill would be paid, and finally wrote to Supervisor Williams, who replied that Fleuchaus's bill had been approved and doubtless paid long ago.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

State Convention Nominates Full Ticket and Adopts Platform—Samuel L. Bronson for Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21. — In less than two hours, and with an enthusiasm and harmony that will render memorable its proceedings, the Democratic State Convention to-day nominated a full State ticket, chose the six State Electors, elected a new State Central Committee, and adopted a platform. The ticket is as follows:

Governor—SAMUEL L. BRONSON of New Haven.

Lieutenant Governor—CYRUS G. BECKWICK of New London.

Secretary of State—JAMES P. WOODRUFF of Litchfield.

Treasurer—E. C. PINNEY of Stafford.

Controller—WILLIAM L. HUNTTING of East Hartford.

Electors—At large: PHILO S. BENNETT of New Haven, ARCHIBALD McNEILL of Bridgeport. District: JOHN W. COOGAN of Hartford, FRED P. BURR of Middletown, SIMEON A. WHEATON of Eastford, NATHANIEL B. STEVENS of Winsted.

Nearly 600 delegates assembled in the Hartford Opera House at 10:40 A. M., and the convention adjourned at 12:30 P. M. The nominations were made unanimously and by acclamation, and with great rapidity. In but two cases were there more than one candidate presented, and so marked was the harmony of the convention that prompt withdrawals of candidates rendered strife impossible.

The main interest centred about the Gubernatorial nomination, with two candidates for the honor, Samuel L. Bronson of New Haven and Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield. The opinion seemed to be general that the nomination would go to Judge Bronson, and this was assured when, shortly before 10 o'clock, Mr. Cary announced his withdrawal as a candidate. Mr. Bronson was nominated by acclamation.

The election of a State Central Committee was next completed.

The platform which was adopted condemned the representation in the General Assembly, together with the method of electing State officers by majority vote, not by plurality vote of the electors. The nomination of Bryan and Stevenson was indorsed and the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City ratified. The resolutions also condemn the Republican Party for "its pernicious system of legislation whereby trusts have been fostered, monopolies created, and the rights of the people subverted."

The convention adjourned sine die at 12:30 P. M.

SKETCH OF SAMUEL L. BRONSON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—Samuel Lathrop Bronson was born in Waterbury Jan. 12, 1834. He is six feet tall, and is a man of striking appearance and pleasing address. Judge Bronson entered Yale at the age of seventeen, and was graduated four years later at the head of his class. Later he studied law and practiced in Seymour, returning a few years later, and for four years was Recorder of the City Court.

He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for four years, and later was appointed Corporation Counsel. He has served several terms in the General Assembly. Two years ago Judge Bronson retired from active business.

JOKE IS ON GOV. WELLS.

Judge Powers Declines Appointment as Senator from Utah.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 21.—The following signed statement has been given out by Judge O. W. Powers, who was appointed United States Senator from Utah, yesterday, by Acting Governor Aquila Nebeker:

While there can be no question but that Senator Nebeker was Governor in the absence of Gov. Wells and Secretary Hammond from the State, and that he had power to appoint a United States Senator, the precedent in the Quay case makes it clear that his appointee would not be seated. Our Democratic State Chairman, Mr. Burton, is of the opinion that I can be of more service to the party on the Electoral ticket than in making a contest. In addition, I have no desire to draw the salary pending a contest when I am now convinced in advance that the seat would be refused. Hence, unless the National Committee shall desire me to take action, I shall not accept the appointment.

At first it appeared to me that I should make the fight and thus draw attention once more, as urged by the Democratic Party, for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by the people; but my sober judgment is to the contrary. I appreciate Gov. Nebeker's confidence and shall always cherish the compliment. O. W. POWERS.

A dispatch to The Tribune from Ogden, Utah, says: "Gov. Wells, when asked for an expression as to the action of Acting Governor Aquila Nebeker, said:

"'Quil is a great joker, and so is Judge Powers. I suppose the only thing I can do is to wait my opportunity to get a good joke on them. If any one takes the action seriously and pretends that it will avail Judge Powers anything in the way of furnishing a credential for the United States Senate he can see further than I can. If I made an appointment myself the Senate would not seat the appointee. That was settled in the Quay case. You ask me what I will do in the matter. I suppose when I see the President of the Senate I will laugh. I think Quil expects that.'"

MR. BRYAN IN NEBRASKA.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Sept. 21.—W. J. Bryan to-day conducted a canvass of his old Congressional district.

He left Lincoln at 9 o'clock. At Elmwood he took a carriage and drove twenty miles across the country to Syracuse, in Otoe County. He spoke to a large assemblage of people there, and when he concluded he made another twenty-mile drive to Weeping Water.

He spoke here to-night in a grove to a large and attentive audience. The speech was addressed mainly to Republicans, and was an appeal to them to consider the new questions presented in the campaign without regard to past party affiliations and prejudices. He paid especial attention to the increase of the army and the Philippine question.

Mr. Bryan's New Jersey Tour.

The New Jersey State Democratic Committee yesterday received notice from Mr. Bryan that he would speak in New Jersey on Oct. 24 and 25. He will speak in Trenton, Jersey City, Newark, and New Brunswick, and, if possible, in other towns.

Mayor Jones Would Not Accept.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Mayor Samuel M. Jones has refused the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Congressional Convention, and Negly D. Cochran, editor of The Bee, was nominated.

CHINAMAN SHOOTS WILDLY.

Foo Sing Kills His Enemy and Injures Two Other Persons.

Foo Sing, a Chinese laundryman of 12 Pell Street, and Ah Fe, a tailor of 24 Fair Street, Newark, N. J., got into a quarrel last night in front of the house at 20 Pell Street, and as a result Ah Fe is dead and an Italian woman and a little girl are painfully wounded. Shortly after the men began to quarrel, a crowd was attracted by the shouts of the men.

The crowd urged the two men on, and was awaiting the stage of pig-tail pulling when both drew revolvers. The crowd scattered. Ah Fee started to run up Pell Street, pursued by Foo Sing, who, with eyes shut, was firing at his enemy. He fired six times. One of the bullets struck Ah Fee in the upper part of the back on the right side and passed through his upper right arm and through the right hand. Ah Fee staggered as far as 28 Pell Street, and fell there, attempting to get up the steps of the house.

In his hand he held his revolver, which he had been trying ineffectually to fire. Detectives Finley and Coil, coming up at the time, caught Foo Sing as he was firing his last shot.

It was then found that Mary Mazzaki, who had been sitting on the steps of her residence, at 23 Pell Street, had been shot in the right thigh, and that Mary Paglinelli, nine years old, of the same address, had been wounded in the ankle. Two ambulances from the Hudson Street Hospital took the wounded away.

Ah Fee identified his assailant, who admitted having fired the shots. Foo Sing, when asked why he had shot his countryman, would give no response, except to say:

"He no good."

Foo Sing was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. When told that Ah Fee would probably die he seemed pleased. Late in the evening Coroner Zucca was sent for to take Ah Fee's ante-mortem statement, but the man died before the Coroner arrived.

NEW MENACE TO TAMMANY

Men Who Voted for Coler to Fight the Bosses.

Their Struggle Against the Domination of Croker Approved by Their Constituencies.

The 154 delegates to the Democratic State Convention who voted for the nomination of Controller Coler for Governor propose to commemorate the fight made at Saratoga against "commercialism in politics" and the "domination of the bosses."

At the present time it is not the plan to form a political organization, but the delegates will hold themselves together by political ties and aim to be a power in New York State politics in years to come.

Every delegate from above the Harlem River who voted for the nomination of Controller Coler was received as a hero on his return to the up-State cities and towns. The fight these men made against the domination of Richard Croker is to be the entering wedge in the fight which is to come against the domination of Tammany in State politics.

A medal will be struck off telling of the happenings at the Saratoga Convention. The first movement to band the Coler delegates together was taken a half hour after the vote nominating John B. Stanchfield was counted. The delegates walked into David B. Hill's room, and there the plan was formed. Mr. Hill did not like the plain talk of the delegates. He said they should support Stanchfield.

Frank Demorest, Charles Remick, and Judge Charles N. Bulger said that they intended so to do, but that Mr. Coler standard should not be lowered in State politics and that if Tammany Hall defeated Controller Coler in the race for the Mayoralty nomination next Fall they proposed to make him the candidate for Governor two years hence.

The Hill men plainly told their leader that Controller Coler was a strong character in politics, and that he would grow so strong that his defeat could not be accomplished by any combination which Tammany Hall could form in the next State Convention.

Prof. Lee, who jarred Mr. Croker by introducing the resolutions condemning the Ice Trust, and several politicians and candidates from the up-State counties called at the Controller's office yesterday. They were disappointed, as Mr. Coler had gone to Suffern to stay over Sunday.

During the past week twenty to thirty up-State leaders have called on Controller Coler and personally thanked him for the kind letters sent to them by the New York official in acknowledgment of their support in the convention.

NEGRO STIRS REPUBLICANS.

Congressman White Pleads for His Race and Recounts Its Part in Saving the Nation.

The noonday meeting yesterday of the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, at Leonard Street and Broadway, was a notable gathering because of the ovation accorded Congressman George A. White of North Carolina.

Mr. White is a negro of great intelligence, and is the only colored member in the present Congress. He spoke for more than an hour, and at times the applause was so deafening that he had to stop talking. In part, he said, after alluding to the laws disfranchising the negroes in the Southern States:

"The work of the Republican Party will not be done until the effective right of a free ballot and a fair count is exercised wherever the American flag flies. I beg that you will not at this time place the Democratic Party in power; the Democrats of the South are clamoring for a repeal of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, which make the colored man a citizen of this country.

"Mr. Bryan and the Democrats of the North must listen to this demand from the South, for the South is the head and body of the Democratic Party. Would you put us back in slavery? Everywhere now the Democrats of the South are organizing to legislate away the franchise from us. They want us in the South, for the South could not do without us, but they do not want us to be citizens.

"Mr. Bryan pities the natives of the Philippines, the great majority of whom are as uncivilized as our negro ancestors were 200 years ago. Is not our condition worthy of his pity? Have we not earned our right to citizenship in this country? Did not 175,000 black men follow the Stars and Stripes in the civil war and did not the negro answer the call to arms two years ago? Why should we be excluded from the Democratic pity?"

When Congressman White ceased speaking staid old merchants hastened to the platform and greeted him, and when he started for the street he was followed by a crowd that cheered him heartily until he disappeared in the interior of a northbound car.

HANNA MAY TOUR THE WEST.

Anxious to Make Speeches in Reply to Bryan and Pettigrew.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—United States Senator Hanna, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, announced that possibly he would make an extensive tour of the West, particularly in Nebraska and South Dakota. On his return from the East, where he will go to-night, the Senator will make a decision as to his campaign plans.

The Senator is anxious to follow Senator Pettigrew in the matter of speeches and also desires to reply to Mr. Bryan in the latter's State. To-morrow morning Senator Hanna will meet President McKinley in Canton, and Sunday he will be in Cleveland, leaving there for New York Monday morning.

Mr. McMillan for Congress.

At a conference of Republican leaders yesterday it was decided to nominate ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan for Representative in Congress from the Sixteenth District, now represented by L. Q. Underhill, a Democrat. The convention will be held at White Plains next Saturday. The Republicans are extremely confident of carrying the district.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CANTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—President McKinley, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, left Washington at 7:45 o'clock this evening for Canton, Ohio. The train is due at Canton to-morrow morning. The President looked in excellent health.

The President has not made up his mind how long he will remain in Canton. It will depend on developments in the Chinese situation. It can be stated positively that he will not take any active part in the campaign, and will not make campaign speeches. He will make no public speeches whatever, according to the present programme, and he will not make any campaigning tour of any sort. There likewise will be no reception of visiting delegations.

MALARIA IN KING'S BRIDGE.

People who live in and about King's Bridge are blaming the scarcity of water in their section of the city for an epidemic of malaria that has come upon them. For several days there has been an average of twenty cases in the Fordham Hospital every twenty-four hours, and ten new patients were brought in yesterday.

New streets are being opened extensively in King's Bridge, in consequence of which water mains and sewer pipes are shifted and repaired daily. The people of the neighborhood say there is not enough water to flush the new and repaired mains, to which fact, they say, the malaria is due. Their opinion is backed by that of the Fordham Hospital physicians.

Another cause that is assigned to the epidemic is the digging of part of the Jerome Park Reservoir, where there is at present about a mile and a half of upturned earth.

Congressional Nominations.

ILLINOIS—Fifteenth District, J. R. Mickey, (Dem.)

MICHIGAN—Twelfth District, Edward L. Legendre, (Dem.)

NEW YORK—Twenty-sixth District, C. W. Loomis, (Proh.); Twenty-seventh District, Luke McHenry, (Dem.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Fifteenth District, W. B. Packard, (Dem.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

ULSTER COUNTY—Second District, Thomas F. Nolan, (Dem.)

OTSEGO COUNTY—Adriel G. Murphy, (Dem.)

ODELL MAKES A PLEDGE

Favors the Municipal Ownership of the Water Supply.

Promises to Support Remedial Legislation and, If Necessary, to Aid in Sweeping Away Ramapo.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, yesterday declared himself as unqualifiedly in favor of New York City owning its own water supply, and he has explicitly pledged himself to support the repeal of the Ramapo or any other grant that may be an obstacle to such full ownership.

Mr. Odell's pledge is contained in a letter sent yesterday to William F. King, President of the Merchants' Association, who, on Sept. 7, immediately after the Republican State Convention, addressed a letter to the Republican candidate asking him to state his position as to the repeal of the Ramapo charter.

Mr. King's letter states in opening that the question of providing the City of New York with an adequate water supply must of necessity come before the next Legislature, inasmuch as the city cannot procure a further supply without a further grant of power by the State. It then goes on to state the history of the Ramapo Company and legislation at great length, reviewing all the facts in connection therewith, and concludes, in part, as follows:

"The Ramapo Water Company has not abandoned any part of its plans. This is evident from the fact that it has been persistently acquiring additional water rights and is still seeking to have the proposed contract with the city confirmed. It has very recently argued against proposed changes in the statutes and on behalf of the proposed contract.

"There is now no legal obstacle to that contract, except that provided by the so-called Fallows act, passed by the last Legislature, which simply affords temporary protection. It is the purpose of this association to move for the necessary legislation. At the coming session it will present suitable bills.

"It is essential that the water supply of this city should be protected against similar attacks hereafter, and, therefore, that the city should be clothed with all powers necessary to procure and maintain its own water supply. As an alternative, a water system, constructed and controlled by the State, under conditions beneficial to the city served, might be desirable. We shall move for one or the other, as may seem best hereafter.

"As this subject is one of the utmost concern to the people of the State, and your attitude in regard to it is of much importance, it seems proper that you should make a public statement in reference thereto. I shall be pleased to have a statement from you that you favor the legislation stated above."

Mr. Odell's reply is as above:

Republican State Committee,
Fifth Avenue Hotel,
New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

Mr. William F. King, President Merchants' Association of New York, New York Life Building, New York City:

My Dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor under date of the 7th inst. was duly received. I informed the Secretary of your association, Mr. Corwine, during an interview which followed its receipt, that I preferred to make my position known on the question of a water supply for New York City first in a public speech. I made such a statement at the reception recently given by the Republican Club of New York City. This by way of explanation as to why I have not answered your letter before.

You may recall that in that speech I stated I was not only in favor of New York City owning and controlling its own water supply, but that I would give my personal pledge that any remedial legislation necessary to bring about this result would have my cordial and active support. What direction this legislation should take must depend, of course, upon the obstacles to be overcome. My own idea is, first, to give New York City the same full power and authority that is possessed by every other municipality in the State to acquire and condemn water rights. Secondly, if any action heretofore taken by the Legislature shall be a bar to the granting of such rights, that, of course, must first be swept away. This would apply to the repeal of the Ramapo or any other grant that might be a hindrance to the consummation of this much desired result.

In short, I desire to reiterate to you what I intended to be an absolute and unqualified indorsement of the general plan to give New York City its own water supply, and also to state that when I used the words "remedial legislation," I used them in their fullest and utmost meaning, and that is, that the rights of the city are paramount to all other individual or corporate rights not municipal.

I trust this explanation will be satisfactory. I have endeavored to make it as concise and explicit as I know how. Yours very truly, BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr.

COUNTY COMMITTEE'S TROUBLES.

Reports were current yesterday of dissensions among members of the Republican County Committee. Many of these are credited, but the officers of the county organization deny them.

The deficiency that existed when Lemuel E. Quigg retired from the Presidency has been made good. One of the items was the claim of Treasurer John Sabine Smith for $4,600 for money advanced. This has been paid, with, it is said, a request that Mr. Smith should retire from the Treasurership. He has not done so, and, according to all reports, does not intend to.

Then there is another story that members are intriguing to get Gen. F. V. Greene out of the Presidency.

The persons most interested decline to discuss the reports, and the majority of the Committeemen approached by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter remarked, "Nothing in the story."

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT SALT LAKE.

Receives an Enthusiastic Reception and Has a Gallop with Cowboys.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 21.—Gov. Roosevelt's visit to Salt Lake City was decidedly interesting, both from a political and a social point of view. The Governor reached here at 10:30 A. M. The train was met by a great number of people and a brigade of Rough Riders, who escorted the Governor through the principal streets, where flattering demonstrations took place. At the Alta Club the Governor was met by R. C. Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, and Perry S. Heath, Secretary of the National Committee. One hundred and fifty mounted cowboys were drawn up in front of the club. The Governor was persuaded to mount a horse and take a gallop. Gov. Roosevelt remarked to the Captain of the troop:

"Now, boys, off on a gallop." This was done, and the column of horsemen disappeared down the street in the dust. The ride lasted for about an hour.

On his return from his gallop he visited the famous Mormon Tabernacle to listen to an organ recital, which he enjoyed greatly. During the morning Gov. Roosevelt sent the first long-distance telephone message over the line constructed between Salt Lake and Cheyenne, a distance of 550 miles. Gov. Roosevelt and Perry S. Heath were each presented with a genuine cowboy saddle and bridle to-day by Utah friends.

At the Salt Air Pavilion this afternoon Gov. Roosevelt made a speech in the course of which he paid a glowing tribute to the services of the Utah soldiers in the Philippines. Continuing, he said:

"The other day Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Chicago, is reported as having said that it boded ill for the Republic to have 100,000 soldiers walking about in idleness. This morning I took lunch as a guest of some of your citizens, among whom were three men who wore the regular uniform of the United States Army, and all of whom were with me at Santiago, the eldest of whom, a Lieutenant Colonel, walks with a cane, because on the second day of the siege, when walking about in idleness, a shrapnel struck him, and he will walk lame for the balance of his life in consequence.

"I feel that in this crisis at this period of our history, we have the right to appeal to you and to ask that you shall see to it that at the outset of the new century that is upon us this Nation shall not abandon its duty; that is shall not abandon those friendly islanders who have trusted to our good faith, and that it shall not cringe before the task in front of us, but that it shall stride forward with the strength of a giant, and shall make it evident to the nations of the world, that they may know now, once for all, that wherever the American flag has been hoisted in honor it shall never be pulled down in dishonor!"

In the evening there was a large meeting at the Salt Lake Theatre.

WOMEN'S WORK FOR PARTY

Their Republican Brothers Enthusiastic at Their First Meeting.

Speakers Slightly Disconcerted When They See Only Thirteen Supporters of Their Own Sex.

The enthusiastic women Republicans of the city began their campaign work yesterday afternoon with a woman's mass meeting, given under the auspices of the National Commercial and Industrial League, at the Republican Rooms, 737 Broadway. As a woman's meeting the affair might not be considered altogether a success, but as the audience, composed largely of men, seemed to enjoy the affair greatly there is no knowing what good seed may have been sown.

The women, who are practically the workers from the West End Women's Republican Club, sent out 2,500 invitations to their first mass meeting. Knowing, however, that so many women were still out of town, to the words "All women welcome," on the cards, they thought it well to add, "Men not excluded."

That last sentence was talismanic. It may have kept home some of the women, but it certainly brought out the men. They were the first to appear in the big hall. There were 650 chairs in it, and they filled 100, while when the meeting opened there were eight women, besides speakers and reporters. This number, however, grew to thirteen before the close of the meeting. This was short. There were songs interspersed with the speeches, and the 100 men and 13 women listened with apparent enjoyment and occasional applause.

Miss M. Grace White, a writer of Republican literature, presided, and Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, President of the West End Club, and Mrs. Emma Beckwith, were the speakers. Mrs. Henry F. Kiddie sang at the opening "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Columbia" to close. The speakers seemed slightly disconcerted at the relative proportion of men and women in the audience.

"I am pleased to see the ladies here," said Miss White, in her opening address, "quite a mass of them, and I am glad to see it." A gentle laugh at the speaker's optimism was heard in the audience.

"I am not going to talk against Bryan," she went on, "I am going to tell you what McKinley has done for women and children."

Then she told of her experiences in the West and of the prosperous times of the last four years, and concluded: "And now it is time for McKinley to go out. Are you going to let him go?"

"No," answered a little voice in the audience.

With stories she showed how a young woman who protested against imperialism only knew it as "something awful," and a young man who considered it as "a terrible state of affairs which McKinley had been out in China stirring up."

"We must educate, educate, educate, agitate, agitate, agitate," she said. "I know a great many people who are working for trusts, and they are well paid; but there is one trust that we must watch and fight, and that is Bryanism, the trust to which all the Anarchists and the Socialists belong. Now, I can't vote myself, but I can get men to vote for me, can't I?"

"Yes, yes, yes," came in enthusiastic tones, with encouraging smiles from the men in the audience.

"And I know one who will," she concluded.

Mrs. Robinson said she was not accustomed to talking to so many men at once. She told of the value of political knowledge for women, and speaking of clubs and the interest of women in them, said that no matter how absorbing the topic under discussion might be, when 5:30 came every woman started home to be ready to meet her husband.

"No one expects for an instant that a woman will change the vote of a man who has decided political opinions," she said, "but she can educate the children and the young men about to vote for the first time."

Mrs. Beckwith, who is an erstwhile President of the Rainy Day Club, had a good deal to say about the depreciated silver dollar.

"I have," she declared, "just seen one of the dollars we should have if Bryan is elected, and it is as big as a tumbler. One of them would be as much as I should want to carry."

Mrs. Kiddie then sang a political song to this effect:

"Clipped dollars drive out sound money,
don't you forget.
Gold standard gives us milk and honey.
Just what we want, you bet."

The chorus was as follows:

"Will not Bill Bryan holler? We don't vote that way.
One hundred cents make one dollar; sound money's come to stay."

The audience applauded tumultuously. A foot away from the platform they could not hear the words, but the tune, "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," is popular. The words do not belong to the women Republicans. They were borrowed for the occasion from the men's campaign songbook.

MYSTERY OF AN UNDERTAKER.

Vanished in Bathing Suit at Bath Beach, Turns Up in Denver.

J. Charles Murphy, an undertaker at 49 Madison Street, who mysteriously disappeared at Bath Beach on Aug. 6 and has since been mourned as dead by his wife and five children, has turned up in Denver and claims that he has absolutely no recollection of how he got there.

According to a dispatch received yesterday from the Chief of Police of Denver by Mrs. Murphy, her husband walked into the police station and announced that he had just discovered his identity. He was clad in overalls and a jumper, but does not remember where he has been or what he has been doing since Aug. 6.

According to Mrs. Murphy's story, her husband, who is thirty-three years old, went to Bath Beach for a swim on the date mentioned. He was seen in a bathing suit by friends. That night his clothes, his watch, and $86, all the money he had with him, were found in the bathhouse. Murphy had disappeared utterly and nothing had since been heard of him.

Mrs. Murphy has since visited every morgue in the neighborhood of this city, and has employed a diver to search in the waters around Bath Beach. She says her husband was inclined to be apoplectic, and was probably stricken while on the beach. She says he had no acquaintances in Denver, and few out of the immediate circle of his friends of whom she knew. How, having only a bathing suit, he got to Denver, is a mystery she does not even try to fathom.

Mrs. Murphy yesterday communicated with her brother-in-law, who lives in Orange, and said last night that either he or another member of the family would leave at once to bring her husband home.

J. C. MURPHY A PUZZLED MAN.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—J. C. Murphy, the New York undertaker, who entered a police station here and said he was lost, and did not know how he got here, told the following story:

"When I came to myself I could not find a building that was familiar to me. I met a man and asked him where I could find a policeman to tell him I was lost. He told me where I could find the police station, and I came down here and the Chief told me I was in Denver, Col. He nearly took my breath away when he told me this, for I thought I was in one of the suburbs of New York.

"I can't think how in the world I got here or what has happened to me. I haven't been sick that I know of, and I haven't taken any trip. My wife and five children must be worrying about me. I am subject to nervous spells, but before this they have all passed over in a short time, and I did not feel any bad effects.

"No, I can't think of a thing that has happened since I was attending to my business in New York, except what has happened this morning. I don't know whether I am crazy or not, but if I'm in Denver and this month is September there is something wrong with me; there is no mistake about that."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:50 A. M.—336 East Fifty-sixth Street; John Carroll; damage, $5.

2:30 A.M.—West Farms Road and Union Avenue; Stalhuts & Co.; damage, $2,000.

7:30 A. M.—812 Fifth Street; J. M. Bondovsky; damage, $20.

9:15 A. M.—422 East Seventy-fifth Street; P. Leimer; damage, $10.

9:35 A. M.—42 Clinton Street; Harry Coosky; damage, $300.

11 A. M.—212 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, slight.

10:50 P. M.—230 West Fourteenth Street; Mrs. R. Bloomingdale; damage, $5.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Men's $2.00 Underwear at 98c.

Here's a rich find for men—an offering of marked significance. Men's Medium-weight, Full Regular-made Superfine Merino Shirts and Drawers—white, gray and tan. The Shirts are finished with silk fronts and clear pearl buttons, the Drawers have suspender tapes and extra strong gussets in seats. They are the product of the best mill in America—the most particular and uncompromising sticklers in respect to the finish of their goods. The alert eyes of their inspector discovered a few trifling imperfections in this lot. They are so slight in character that you'd never notice their existence. No holes, no fault in loom work—the worse defect is that some of the sleeves and legs are a trifle awry—not right in length—a trifle too short or too long. They are standard $2.00 grades, we bought them at a sacrifice and will sell 'em

at 98c

Men's $5.00 Pure Silk Underwear, $3.98

Men's Pure Silk Shirts and Drawers, current weight for winter, beautifully finished, light blue and salmon pink. Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 44. Identical qualities are being sold elsewhere at $5.00;

our price, $3.98c.

FOUR NEGROES LYNCHED

Mob Hangs Men Suspected of Robbery at Ponchatoula, La.

OTHERS ORDERED TO LEAVE

Mass Meeting, Composed Partly of Negroes, Exiles Two Families and a White Man—Town Now Quiet.

Special to The New York Times.

PONCHATOULA, La., Sept. 21. — Last night four negroes were hanged here after the jail had been broken open and the prisoners, accused of robbing the family of Henry Hotfelder, had been taken from their cells. Mrs. Louise Hotfelder, who resisted the colored men, was choked and beaten so unmercifully that she lost her mind.

To-night the town was placed under the protection of an armed guard, composed of twelve white and twelve negro patrolmen. The town is quiet and there is every prospect that it will remain so, but there are half a dozen desperate negroes lurking in the neighboring woods who must be rounded up before the women and children can sleep in security.

The history of the events leading up to the quadruple lynching may be told briefly. For some time past robberies of residences have been going on here. Two escaped convicts from the Louisiana Penitentiary were known to be lurking near the town, and they were suspected of knowing something of the burglaries. Both of the fugitives had families living in town, who, it was believed, were supplying them with food and giving them the necessary information relative to the movements of law officers. The houses of the Mayor and the Town Marshal were robbed, and this created a local sensation. But no systematic attempt seems to have been made to hunt down the burglars.

Finally the community was aroused to a fever heat by the robbery of a woman and her husband under peculiarly atrocious circumstances. Mr. and Mrs. Hotfelder live on the Covington Road not far from the station. Wednesday night Mrs. Hotfelder was awakened and saw a tall negro standing over her and looking intently into her face. She screamed, but did not arouse her husband, who continued to sleep soundly. The negro escaped with $250 in cash. He had ransacked the armoire and finally found the money in a little basket which had been placed on the floor and covered with a blanket. It is said that Mrs. Hotfelder grappled with the burglar and he struck her in the face and beat her off.

This aroused the people to fever heat. Several negroes suspected of the robberies were arrested, and a preliminary trial was begun before Mayor Duffy. The trial lasted all of Thursday, and four of the suspects were placed that night in the little wooden jail to await a continuation to-day. But a mob last night brought the proceedings to an abrupt and tragic final.

Going to the jail, they demanded admission, and, this being refused, they cut a hole in the wooden side of the jail large enough to admit the body of a man. Through this opening the suspected burglars were pushed and carried to a tree along the railroad tracks about 100 yards away. On the route to the place of execution one of the negroes screamed and yelled for mercy, but was quieted by a blow on the head, delivered with a gun in the hands of one of the executioners.

The four negroes were hanged to the same tree, a live oak, with spreading branches, not many feet from the ground. They died by strangulation, three of them quietly and quickly, one, however, struggling violently. The names of the men are Isaiah Rollins, eighteen years old; Matthew Bowman, forty-seven years; Charles Elliott, twenty years, and George Bickham, twenty-two years. All of these negroes were single, except Bowman, who had a wife and seven children.

When day dawned and the bodies were discovered hanging to the tree, a mass meeting was called. It was attended by about 100 persons, including about twenty-five or thirty negroes. The situation was discussed and the negroes present were asked to express views. Six or eight of them did so, saying they would talk freely, as they considered themselves under the protection of the whites. They all declared that the lynched negroes were bad and desperate men, and that they would, if backed by the whites, serve notice on all the bad blacks in town to leave, and would enforce the demand.

It was eventually agreed that Richard Rollins, father of one of the convicts, and his family; Dan Moore, father of the other convict, and his family, and Charles Wilson, a Swede, who had given offense, should leave town in forty-eight hours. Wilson did not require that much time, and is already gone. The others will leave. It was also determined to put the town under a citizens' patrol until all danger was over.

The town is as quiet now as a small country village can be. To-day several negroes considered to be desperadoes have left town, and are supposed to have joined the two escaped convicts at a point between this place and Hammond. Every one here believes if these desperadoes are captured it will be only after a hot fight. Convict Rollins is considered especially to be a dangerous man. He was imprisoned for life, and has announced his intention of going to the grave in preference to going back to Baton Rouge. He is considered an expert rifle shot, even in this squirrel-hunting section.

WHITE COTTOLENE contains nothing but pure

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

SHOES and Shoe Bargains

An Offering and *Overflow*

There are probably no American manufacturing subjects so interesting as the progress of tanning and shoemaking. Magazine editors can avail of the suggestion without charge.

Both have been revolutionized within the last ten years. Leathers are vastly better. Shoes are much cheaper, and science has found the way to fit, with ready-made shoes, all feet not abnormal in size or shape.

The success in fitting ready-made shoes comes largely from the great increase in the variety of sizes and shapes. This is now so great that over 39,000 pairs of shoes are needed to sample our regular stock with one pair of each size and shape. That calls for organization and capital.

SHOES--*Exceptional*

As in every vast competitive interest there are exceptional incidents in the shoe trade from which dealers—but only the greatest—can secure splendid bargains for their Public. Our command of such incidents is without parallel.

Low credit causes orders to be cancelled. Over-manufacturing creates surplus. Closing of accounts demands the clearing of stock at season's end. Samples that have served their purpose must be removed.

Manufacturers must concentrate clearings in few hands—wide distribution would disturb and confuse the general market. This creates our chance. Two great cities watching our merchandise movements make our buyers the favored ones for the exceptional operations.

This occasion is a record-breaker. Bigger lots of shoes and better and cheaper than at any time in our past. That's the strongest statement possible to American Shoe retailing.

Entire offerings are of Fall and Winter Shoes, fully up-to-date styles—no old stock—and a large proportion of very high grades. They are separate from and additional to the goods offered in our regular Shoe Store.

The prices average more than ***one third*** below to-day's values, or, to reverse the statement, you should pay fifty per cent. more regularly.

Ample plans are made for the accommodation of the Public at this sale.

Main Store, Fifth Floor

Here are assembled all the Women's, Girls' and such small Boys' Shoes as have spring heels. Ten elevators—two express—give quick communication.

South West Corner, Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street

We have opened this fine double store directly opposite our Main building, for the sale of Men's Bargains in Shoes exclusively. All Boys' Shoes with heels are also here. The crowded condition of our business in the old Stewart store made this necessary for the proper accommodation of the Men's Special Shoes.

SHOES---*Regular*

Our regular shoe store at the Fourth avenue and Ninth street corner goes on as usual. Its great stock is complete and ready for all who may prefer to buy from the uniform lines.

Men's Shoes—

At $1, instead of $1.50—Black satin oil leather; laced; London toe; tipped; stout soles.

At $1.50, instead of $2.50—Black box calf and oil leather; tan calf and kid; laced; stylish toe shapes.

At $1.90, instead of $3—Black and tan Russia, box and waxed calf, patent and enameled leather; laced and Congress. The most fashionable shapes are included in this lot.

At $2.15, instead of $3.50—Fine grades of waxed and boarded calfskin and patent leather dress shoes; mostly on the English and cadet lasts.

At $2.45, instead of $3.50—Black kidskin of fine quality, waxed calf, box calf, patent and enamel leathers; soles of various weights; all welted and stitched; the new autumn models—bargains for particular dressers.

At $2.65, instead of $4—Fine black kid; patent leather, and other very stylish shoes; button and lace; many sample shoes in sizes 7 D and C, that are worth double or more.

Men's Shoes—

At $2.85 instead of $4—This lot is mainly of sample shoes representing lines of exclusive sorts that sell at $6 and $7; mostly in sizes 7 and 7½, B widths.

At $3.30 instead of $5 and more—Mostly our own best grade of winter weight shoes, both tan and black enamel grain, chrome kid, and Shrewsbury calf; leather lined and double soles. Reduced from $5 and $6.50 to readjust our regular stock.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1, instead of $1.25 and $1.50—Black calf lace shoes; with heels; sizes 11 to 5½; broad widths.

At $1.25, instead of $1.75—Black calf laced shoes; solid soles, some welted, others machine sewed; all durable and sightly; sizes 12 to 5½.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Black calf; full English toe, with tip; laced; extension soles; school boys' shoes with some style to them.

At $1.70, instead of $2.50—Extra good quality wax and box calf laced shoes; for school or dress; stylish and durable; in sizes 12 to 5½.

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.

At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

$1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

At $2.30, instead of $3.50—Extra quality kid and box calf shoes in regular and storm cuts; soles of oak leather; welted and stitched; stylish shapes; all details of finish just right.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.

95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Better quality box calf; extra good oak soles.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

Women's Shoes and Oxfords at 50c—

Black and tan Oxfords that are worth $1.50 to $2; black serge and kid home-comfort shoes and slippers that sold for $1.50 to $3; tan kid boots that sold at $1.50. Not all sizes, as they are the wind-up of regular lines, but well worth picking over, at 50c a pair.

Infants' Shoes at 25c—

Black kidskin, with turned soles; no heels; about two hundred pairs. Regularly sold at 75c and $1.

25c Wool Soles at 10c—

For insoles or for knitted slippers; fine full wool—a remarkable offering.

Untrimmed HATS

French and American

The present collection of Untrimmed Hats is the largest and most complete we have ever had. We know of no equal showing anywhere. Not only have we the best shapes to be found in America; but we have the smartest, newest and most novel effects to be found in Paris; and we searched Paris well before we were satisfied.

There are felt shapes, and others of velvet, chenille and silk—the latter being really half-trimmed hats, which need only the addition of a buckle, a feather, a pompon, or a bunch of flowers to make them ready to wear.

The variety is extremely interesting to those who wish to plan their own hats.

Felt hats from 75c, up to the finest French shapes at $10.

Chenille, velvet and silk shapes, at $2.50 to $6.50.

Of course a most complete variety of feathers, flowers and ornaments for trimming.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Another *Large Lot* of the SILK WAISTS at $3.50

This is a rare bit of good fortune, both for us and you. We offered 400 of these excellent, stylish waists a day or two ago. There was little time lost in distributing them among the many eager purchasers. Now we've secured about 500 more—same styles, same qualities, same low price. But this time there are more blacks. Hadn't nearly enough in the former offering.

All of good taffeta, all in newest cut and trimming effects, some with lace. Values are $5 to $7.50.

The Price is $3.50 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girls' WARM WAISTS

Pretty, Comfortable, *Moderately-Priced*

Some new flannel garments have just arrived. Made to fit girls of 10 to 16 years, but made after the styles elder sisters like best. But little attempt at trimming in these, outside of the new plaiting designs. They don't require elaborate trimming. Effective enough without. Just three qualities mentioned here:

$2.25—Tan, gray, red and light blue; 6 box plaits in front to form yoke; 6 plaits in back.

$3.25—Rose and light blue; plain front and back; finished in front, with pointed band, trimmed with buttons; dress sleeves.

$4.50—Three styles. One in polka-dot flannel; full front and back. Another with cluster of fine plaits and band of embroidery; collar and cuffs trimmed with white silk. The third has front of fine box plaits and bands of fancy braid; plain back; dress sleeves.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

PULLEY BELTS

$1.25 Kinds at 25c Each

They are the genuine pulley belts. There are several hundred of them here,—all fresh, clean perfect goods—to sell at one-fifth of their regular price. Shown in turquoise, violet, red, cerise, pink, gray, brown and maize. No more popular belt has ever come upon the market than this one. Many will doubtless be glad to obtain it now at so little a price. 25c each, though regularly $1.25.

Various very attractive effects are also shown in the new velvet and tinsel belts. Broadway.

Another *Delicious* CANDY

Here is another newcomer—or rather an old toothsome dainty revived in a newly delicious form.

Old-fashioned Molasses Cream Twist—

a companion production to the molasses cocoanut strips that you exhausted so quickly a week ago. These are pure hand-made cream rolled in old-fashioned pulled molasses candy. Wholesome and appetizing. Crisp, yet they melt in your mouth.

20c a pound

Basement.

Formerly

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Men's FALL SUITS At a Popular Price

The average man expects to get a pretty good suit for $15. Just how good a suit that money will buy he doesn't appreciate unless he knows Wanamaker's. Some hard study has been given to the subject of the fifteen dollar suits here; some planning done to get the best possible stuffs into it, and the best possible making; and some concessions have been made in price on the finally satisfactory suit. You'll find on inspection of the suits at that price we're showing this season, many that it will not be easy to duplicate elsewhere at so low a price. Choice of various stylish fabrics—striped and fancy cheviots and hair-line worsteds. Black cheviots, of course.

Men's Light-weight Top Coats

An unexcelled assortment of the newest, best styles. Prices begin at $8.50—a very good and very good looking all-wool Oxford cheviot coat at that price. And a handsome, stylish covert cloth Raglan top-coat at $30. Numerous styles at prices between those extremes.

Second Floor, Fourth ave.

New FALL CLOTHES for *Young Men* and Boys

The usual clothing store pays little attention to the wants of the young man of 15 to 19 years—expects him to be rather glad to be able to get clothes to fit him at all—perhaps thinks he cares nothing for style or smart appearance.

We have discovered that most young men of those years know a vast deal about good dressing; and that they appreciate smart, well-tailored clothing. We single out the young men's clothes for special effort. The styles we show have a dash and smartness to them that comes largely from our own suggestions to the makers.

The new Military sack coat, which is the smart style for men this fall, we have adapted in the suits for young men, and they have pleased those who have seen them, immensely. The shaped waist gives a graceful air, and the broad shoulders give a manly figure.

The Military style is shown in fancy cheviots, neat worsteds and the new cheviot stripes. There is a magnificent assortment. Prices begin at $8.50; then $10, $12, $13.50 and $15 a suit.

There are also very stylish and dressy suits at $18. All of the above suits have long trousers.

Boys' Top Coats—

Particular word to-day of what we believe to be the best top coats ever offered at the price.

They are made of all-wool covert cloth in a medium shade, sewed with silk thread; shapely and stylish.

Sizes for 3 to 10 years at $3.50. Sizes for 11 to 16 years at $4.

Boys' Knee Trouser Suits—

The best money's worth in both style and serviceableness is the "Wanamaker Special" suits for boys. Made of splendid all-wool fabrics—blue, black and fancy cheviots; double-breasted jackets; suits sewed double throughout with silk thread; double seat and knees; buttons extra well stayed—strong, handsome suits for robust, romping boys. Price, $5.

Corduroy knee trousers for the boys, 3 to 16 years; medium color grays, at $1 and $1.25.

All-wool blue cheviot knee trousers; extra good quality; silk-sewed, at $1.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Tailor-made SUITS for Women

The assortment grows broader daily; yet it seems impossible that more variety can be conjured than is here. There is marvelous versatility of design, and the best tailoring that skill can produce. Let this particular hint of four speak for all.

At $18—Tight-fitting double-breasted suit of mixed camel's-hair material; waist and skirt prettily trimmed with strapping of taffeta.

At $20.—Suit of mixed covert; made with fly-front jacket and flounced skirt; finished with tailor strapping; all silk lined.

At $29—Tight-fitting suit of handsome kersey; jacket satin lined; unlined skirt; suit trimmed with tailor stitching and satin strapping.

At $32—Suit of pebble cheviot and cheviot serge; black and brown; blouse style; all silk lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported DRESSES for Children

Yesterday we told of the children's coats that we brought from abroad this year. The same story applies to dresses. Our buyer saw these unique and very practical garments in Berlin, and knew they would please many American mothers better than those bought at home. They have a character of their own, and the styles will be liked for their exclusiveness as well as their utility.

There are one and two piece dresses of various handsome materials, splendidly made. Sizes for 6 to 16 years. Prices, $11.50 to $21.

Second floor, Broadway.

LILLIAN and Other *Imported* CORSETS

Two handsome styles of Lillian Corsets are made of fine white batiste—most graceful in form, but soft and easy to the figure. These:

At $2.25—Lillian Corsets with medium bust, long waist; trimmed with lace.

At $2.75—Low bust, long over hips and abdomen; bias cut; gored bust and hips.

Then we have to-day this splendid offering:

C. P. Imported Corsets, in white, pink, blue, gray, or black; bias cut; low bust; short hips; sizes 18 to 26. Regularly $1.50; now at

one dollar each

Second floor, Tenth street.

A *Stirring* Offering of SHIRTS for Men

Men are thinking now of new Shirts for business wear. To-day's story interests particularly the men that expected to pay a dollar or thereabouts for their new shirts. The man that wants dollar shirts will find here to-day just the shirts he was thinking of, but at little more than half price; and the man that was planning to pay less will get almost double money's worth at the little price.

The Shirts are of excellent percales, in fifty different patterns, mostly handsome stripes, with stiff bosoms, and separate cuffs; beautifully laundered. Excellent dollar shirts, at

Sixty Cents Each

All sizes, from 14 to 17 in.

Men's Linen Collars—

The new line is ready now, in the newest standing and turn-point styles—the best made collars to be found anywhere—five-ply, both sides linen, hand-worked button-holes, round edges. Equal to any, and superior to many 25c collars—here, because of the thousands of dozens we sell, at

Two for 25c

Fourteen styles of straight collars, and five heights of turn-points. All sizes, from 14 to 18.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's MACKINTOSHES

***A Remarkable* Opportunity**

We have almost a hundred Mackintoshes to offer to-day at a price that is truly remarkable. They are perfect coats, splendidly made; all seams cemented, strapped and stitched—guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Then they are in navy blue and black—the most desirable colors. They are our regular $5 and $7.50 grades; offered to-day at

Four Dollars Each

There are just five gray herringbone coats that were $8.50, included at the same price. These, of course, will be sold in a jiffy

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Medium-Weight UNDERWEAR

This relates of the new knit underclothing suitable for present wear, though most of the heavier sorts for real winter weather are also here. We have gathered large assortments of best grades for both men and women. You know the absolute worthiness of all Wanamaker underwear, if you ever bought any here. If you don't, this is a good time to learn. Judge of how moderately priced the entire stock, by these few items:

For Men—

Combination suits—comfortable garments for immediate or future needs.

$1.50 each — Medium or heavy weight; ribbed Ecru balbriggan suits; perfect fitting; two body and inseam lengths; nicely trimmed with silk.

$2.75 each—Natural colored ribbed merino union suits; medium weight; long or medium body lengths; perfect fitting flaps.

$3.75 each—Medium weight natural color merino suits; fashioned and regular made; perfect fitting flaps.

For Women—

25c each—Ribbed cotton vests; long or short sleeves; high neck. Drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths; French band-side.

50c—Fine ribbed cotton, shaped; vests in high neck, long or short sleeves. Drawers to match in knee or ankle lengths, trimmed throughout with silk.

75c each—White Swiss ribbed merino vests; low neck, short or no sleeves; high neck, short sleeves, 85c; with long sleeves, $1.

85c each—Swiss ribbed white merino, pink or sky blue stripes; low necks.

Broadway.

FINE ENGRAVING

Cards, Invitations and So On

We'll gladly show you numerous specimens of our excellent work,—some new styles among them. They are the "Berlin Block" and an Old English in particularly clear cut. All orders are finished up promptly and satisfactorily. Prices are moderate. The Social Stationery Store, Broadway near Tenth.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE "HIGHEST" AWARD

PARIS, 1900,

IS THE

"GRAND PRIX DE HONNEUR"

(GRAND PRIZE)

THIS DISTINCTION FOR CONDENSED MILK AND EVAPORATED CREAM IS AWARDED TO

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

The originators of Condensed Milk and the largest manufacturers in the world.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BORDEN'S

"EAGLE" BRAND CONDENSED MILK and

"PEERLESS" BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM.

The value of this award may be realized when the fact is taken into consideration that only a VERY FEW GRAND PRIZES were allotted for all the classes exhibited at Paris.

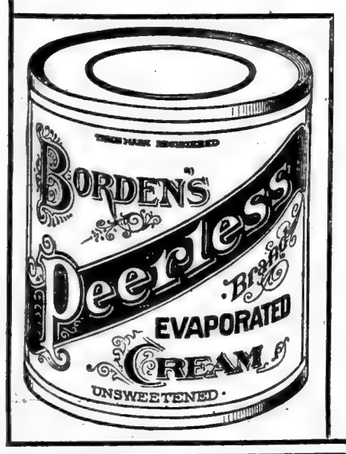

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

National League Holds Last Meeting of Annual Convention.

MR. COLER ON COMMERCIALISM

The Place of Political Parties in Cities —Good Citizens Necessary to Good Government.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—The National Municipal League held its final meeting of the annual convention to-day. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore was the principal speaker of the forenoon session. His paper was entitled "The Essential Element in Good City Government." He said, in part:

"Good citizens are an absolute necessity to have a good city government in the United States. Because we cannot expect a perfect government, whether of an American city or of anything anywhere else, unless and until the people governed are also perfect, which is not likely to happen in our time, the conclusion is not infrequently drawn that meantime any improvement is hopeless. This is a grave mistake. I believe that there might be better city government now and here than any which the world has known in this country or any other.

"The true lesson is that the question of good government in American cities is essentially a moral and only incidentally a political one. I mean by this that what the friends of good government in American cities have to do is much less to devise methods for the efficient and economical administration of public affairs than to clearly and frequently set forth, and constantly and forcibly impress on the attention of their fellow-citizens, the true and admitted ends and principles of government and the daily manifest and grievous derelictions of duty on the part of public officers and of the voters.

"The one thing indispensable, the one thing without which good government of any kind or degree is impossible, is good men. If you have as public officers men thoroughly honorable and conscientious, and also sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently educated to understand and discharge their duties, you will have, whatever the defects of your statutes or customs, a good government. If your places of public trust are filled by ignorant, incompetent, self-seeking, or unscrupulous men, you may devise all sorts of ingenious and complicated safeguards, but your machine of government will in practice work ill."

A paper on "Municipal Political Parties," by Dr. Milo R. Maltbie of New York City, was read by the Secretary. It was, in part, as follows:

The formation of exclusively municipal parties is discountenanced by the fact that such parties do not exist, except in a few exceptional instances, and that they have been always subject to an exceedingly high death rate. With scarcely an exception municipal elections in all cities are fought out not between purely local or municipal parties, but between the local branches of the National parties.

Independent municipal parties are not unknown to American cities. Tammany Hall meets the requirements as nearly as any party that has maintained an existence any length of time. It has repeatedly sacrificed the National ticket for its own benefit, and is always "regular" only because it wishes to catch the entire Democratic vote. Yet Tammany is more frequently and more vigorously condemned than any party that has ever existed. The reform parties which have sprung up from time to time are truly independent municipal parties, but scarcely one has been able to survive two successive elections.

The adoption by the National parties of municipal programmes—the announcement of their positions upon municipal questions—is, I believe, the true position of the party in municipal politics. Already the trend is in this direction. What is wanted is not so much the independent party as the independent man; the man who has high ideals and yet an accurate estimate of how rapidly progress can be made; the man who will abandon any party the moment it ceases to represent his ideas; the man who applauds virtue, honesty, and efficiency wherever he finds them.

One of the principal topics of the afternoon was a paper by Bird S. Coler, Controller of New York. Mr. Coler was unable to be present, and his paper was read by the secretary. It was in part as follows:

In recent years our material progress, that should safeguard the permanence of our institutions, has in reality been the nursery of the gravest dangers that confront the people. While getting rich and growing to greatness that seems to have no limit, we have been slowly, at times unconsciously, drawing away from those simple but imperative rules of public conduct laid down for us by the wise men who created our system of government.

A spirit of commercialism has invaded our politics and our statesmanship. Public interests have been sacrificed to private gain. Men have discovered that there is money in the business of politics, and with many of them their greed is greater than their public spirit.

The root of this evil, which is so dangerous to our institutions, may be found in the mistakes in our system of politics. Our machinery for the maintenance of political divisions has become so vast and complicated that large sums of money are required to keep it in motion.

It is an accepted and universally practiced theory among practical politicians that, conditions being equal, all offices and favors of government should go to members or friends of the party in power. The public business need not suffer from a fair and honest application of this system, but when commercialism has invaded politics it is an easy matter to make conditions sufficiently equal to justify favors to particular persons.

Every trust in this country to-day is in whole or part a creation of dishonest commercialism in politics. Honest Governments, conducted on business principles, do not grant to combinations of men or capital special privileges or powers that are denied to the individual citizen. Such legislation is a radical and dangerous departure from the true spirit of our system of government. It is not an honest experiment to test a new system to meet new conditions. It is plainly a business of barter and sale in politics and public life.

Under existing conditions there is no safety and little protection for outside investors who buy the securities of great corporations. A Legislature that will charter an illegitimate corporation is just as dishonest as the company that promotes a swindle.

The remedy for the evil of corrupt policies is to arouse an intelligent public opinion. The masses of the people in this country are honest, and that is why I believe in them. Aroused to a full knowledge of their rights and the wrongs they now suffer, they will speedily apply a remedy, and once aroused no political machine or combination of politicians can stop them. Government can control and regulate that which it creates, and when the spirit of commercialism is crushed out of American politics no trust can buy a favor that is denied the poorest citizen.

A paper on "Uniform Municipal Accounting," by M. N. Baker, associate editor of The Engineering News, was also read at the afternoon session.

WOMAN BEATEN BY A FOOTPAD.

Timely Approach of a Carriage Saved Her from Being Robbed.

The police of the Sheepshead Bay Station, Brooklyn, are investigating a story of assault and attempted robbery told by Mrs. Mary E. Byrne of East Thirteenth Street, in a section known as Homecrest.

Returning from a shopping trip down town early on Thursday evening, Mrs. Byrne alighted from a trolley car at Avenue U, several blocks from her home. She was followed from the car by a man who had been standing in the shadow of a real estate office. The neighborhood is a lonely one, and, fearing the man meant her harm, Mrs. Byrne ran toward her home. The fellow pursued, overtook her, and knocked her down. She tried to defend herself with her hatpin, but the footpad beat her about the face and half strangled her so that she could not scream. He was trying to get Mrs. Byrne's purse from her skirt pocket when he was scared off by the approach of a carriage.

Mrs. Byrne managed to get to her home and her husband immediately informed the police. Neighbors joined in hunting for the assailant, but he was not found.

Indictments in Mollenhauer Case.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed down indictments against four men accused of being implicated in the assault and robbery committed upon Mrs. Julia Mollenhauer of 159 Rodney Street and her maid, Rosa Holliday, a negress, on the night of Sept. 1. The men indicted are William Blake, Peter McDonald, John Clark, and Peter McGuire. All are indicted for robbery in the first degree and an additional charge of assault is made against Blake. The prisoners pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

FRANK EHRET GETS A DIVORCE.

His Wife, Who Was Ada Dare, Must Pay the Costs.

It transpired yesterday, in spite of every attempt to keep the matter a secret, that Frank Ehret, son of George Ehret, the brewer, had succeeded in obtaining a decree of divorce from his wife, who was Ada Dare, a burlesque actress, before he married her.

The action was commenced late in July, when ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer appeared as counsel for Mr. Ehret, while the wife's interests were in the hands of Howe & Hummel. The case was tried before Vernon M. Davis, as referee, who presented his report to the Supreme Court on Sept. 4, favoring the granting of the decree. Justice Gildersleeve confirmed it three days later, and Mr. Ehret was free.

A provision in the decree gives Ehret permission at any time to apply to the court for an order restraining his former wife from using the name of Ehret in any way. The woman is directed to pay costs, amounting to $651.97. All other papers, except the decree, are sealed by order of the Court.

Mr. Ehret is the third husband from whom the actress has been separated. She was the wife of Dare, a circus clown, and after separating from him, married Francis M. Roux, and it was under the name of Roux that Mr. Ehret married her.

Corbett to Return at Once.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—James J. Corbett, the pugilist, will return to New York by the first available steamer, to effect a reconciliation with his wife. He said to-day: "I received some American papers on Wednesday containing alleged reasons for my sailing for Europe and interviews with my wife as to my reasons for leaving. She has been imposed upon by intimate acquaintances I supposed to be my best friends. These persons will have to answer to me personally." The pugilist denies selling his business to Considine's brother.

"Kid" McCoy Divorce Suits Stopped.

The divorce suit of Norman Selby ("Kid" McCoy) was dismissed by Justice Bischoff yesterday at the plaintiff's request. Simultaneously Mrs. Selby discontinued her counter-suit. The lawyers on each side say, however, that the pugilist and his wife will not be reconciled, but they give no reason for the agreement of their clients to abandon the suits already begun.

THE PABST PORTICO CASE.

Mandamus Hearing Is Postponed Again by Judge Bischoff.

The mandamus suit instituted by Simon Strasburg against city officials to compel them to remove the obstruction created by the portico and inclosed balcony in front of the Pabst Hotel, in West Forty-second Street, was before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Maurice S. Hyman appeared for the relator, Terence Farley for the Law Department, and Emanuel Blumenstiel for James B. Regan, proprietor of the hotel.

Mr. Blumenstiel informed the court that counsel had conferred and agreed to an adjournment because of the passage by the Municipal Council of a resolution authorizing the putting up of a porch in front of the Pabst Hotel. The case was put off until Oct. 3.

The resolution in question is now before Mayor Van Wyck, who has ten days to sign it or reject it.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways, who sent a communication to Mr. Regan on Aug. 20 threatening to tear down the portico, said yesterday that he would have taken the action threatened but for the mandamus.

"Do you regard the Thorley resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly as finally disposing of the Pabst Hotel encroachment case?'

"I do not think that the Assembly has any right to give away any of the public highway."

"Are you still prevented from executing your duty, as you define it in your ultimatum to Mr. Regan, by the mandamus suit which aims at making you act as you threatened to act?"

"All I have to say on that is that I prefer to let the Supreme Court pass on the matter."

THE ADIRONDACK TRAGEDY

Latest Version of the Shooting of Mrs. Kerr and Mr. Bailey.

Dr. Dade Mistook Ambushed Man's Hunting Coat for a Deer—Mrs. Kerr's Leg Amputated.

The latest version of the deer-shooting accident near North Creek, in the Adirondack Mountains, by which Mrs. Salma A. Kerr of this city and Charles T. Bailey of Philadelphia were badly wounded by Dr. Charles T. Dade, who mistook Mr. Bailey for a deer, is contained in a letter received yesterday by George Livingston Nichols of 66 East Fifty-sixth Street from Mr. Nichols's law partner, Arthur H. Masten, who is at the Tahawus Club lodge, in Essex County, within a few miles of where the accident occurred. The letter is dated North Creek, N. Y., Sept. 19. Mr. Masten is a fellow-member of the club with the parties concerned in the accident, and he gives a circumstantial account of the occurrence.

The accident, according to the letter, occurred at dusk on the evening of the 13th about two and one-half miles from the Tahawus Club lodge, in one of a number of small clearings in the mountain forests to which deer notoriously resort in the late afternoon and early morning. The edges of these clearings are favorite resorts of hunters, who, after concealing themselves in the bushes, await the coming of the game. Mr. Bailey, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, jewelers of Philadelphia, with Mrs. Kerr, took a stand at the edge of one of these clearings. Mr. Bailey, who was wearing a shooting coat of reddish brown, somewhat resembling the color of a deer, stood watching the eastern end of the clearing. Mrs. Kerr, rifle in hand, was sitting on a rock a few feet away when Dr. Dade approached along the road from the west. He caught sight of Mr. Bailey's shooting coat through the bushes when about 200 yards away, and in the twilight mistook the wearer for a deer. He raised his rifle and fired. The bullet struck Mr. Bailey in the small of the back, passing through the body, and striking Mrs. Kerr in the right thigh.

Aid was summoned from a lumber camp near by, and the injured persons were removed to Holloway Camp, where they, as well as Dr. Dade, are members of a large party, guests of E. Holloway Coe of this City, and a brother of Mrs. Kerr. Dr. Brewer of the Roosevelt Hospital staff was staying at the Tahawus Club House, near the camp, and was able to render immediate assistance. Nurses were summoned from New York to care for the patients. Mr. Bailey's condition improved rapidly, but in the case of Mrs. Kerr blood poisoning set in, and it became necessary to amputate her leg.

In commenting upon the letter containing this information yesterday Mr. Nichols said that the ground in the region where the accident occurred, and realized that such an accident might easily occur around some of the forest clearings where the hunters awaited the coming of game. At this season of the year the deer are shedding, and their color is almost the exact color of the ordinary reddish brown shooting jacket. In the twilight a fatal mistake might be made by any hunter.

Mrs. Kerr, who is thirty-four years old, is the widow of Chauncey J. Kerr, who was a rich merchant. At her town house, 688 Fifth Avenue, it was said yesterday that no further news had been received from the scene of the accident. Dr. Charles T. Dade, who did the shooting, is a prominent physician and lives with his mother and sister at 63 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Wound from Policeman's Pistol Fatal.

James Kinsella of 327 East Twenty-seventh Street, who was shot in the abdomen at Eleventh Street and Avenue A on Sept. 1 by Policeman Jost Ruth of the Fifth Street Station, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Kinsella was one of a gang of ruffians that had been annoying people in that vicinity for some time. On the night of the shooting, Ruth ordered the gang to disperse, and they attacked him. Ruth then shot Kinsella in self-defense. Coroner's Physician Donlin, who performed an autopsy on the body, found that death had been caused by pleurisy and pneumonia following the shot wound.

EJECTED THE COOK'S BEAU.

Water Jug Figured in the Process and the Swain Has Dr. Duke Arrested.

Dr. John W. Duke, a dentist of 269 West Forty-fifth Street, was a prisoner in the West Side Court yesterday morning, charged with having belabored on the head with a glass water pitcher Patrick J. Farley, who had been visiting Annie Curran, the doctor's servant.

Shortly after midnight yesterday Dr. Duke and his wife returned from the theatre and found Mr. Farley and Miss Curran sitting in the dining room. The servant and her visitor at once repaired to the kitchen.

"Who is that fellow?" the doctor asked.

"Annie says it's her 'steady,'" Mrs. Duke answered.

"Well, I'll steady him out of this pretty quick," the doctor said, and, removing his coat, he went to the kitchen and ordered Mr. Farley to leave.

At this point accounts differ. Miss Curran and Mr. Farley insist that the doctor at once began to enforce his ruling with a water pitcher which they say he brought down on Patrick's head. Mr. and Mrs. Duke, on the other hand, say that Farley returned after his ejection and, refusing to leave, became mixed up in a scuffle with the doctor, who accidentally broke the pitcher on his head. At any rate, Farley was removed to Roosevelt Hospital in an ambulance, where he said he was fifty-two years old, a coachman, living at 353 West Forty-fourth Street. Then a surgeon sewed up his scalp for him, and he waited only for daylight to obtain a warrant for the doctor's arrest.

Magistrate Brann decided that a trial court would have to settle the case, and held the doctor in $300 bail.

TOOK ACID, CALLED FOR HELP.

Burza Said He Swallowed the Fatal Dose by Mistake.

Aaron Burza, a clothing manufacturer, of the firm of Cohen & Burza, 64 Orchard Street, died yesterday afternoon in Gouverneur Hospital from carbolic acid poisoning. Burza was seen shortly after noon walking into a hallway of his factory. An instant later he was heard calling for help. When found he was sitting on a stairway, moaning that he had taken acid by mistake.

Burza lived, with his wife and six children, at 327 East Eighty-third Street. His partner, Mr. Cohen, said he knew of no reason why Burza should want to attempt suicide.

HIS DINNER PAIL WAS FULL.

It Contained Copper Said to Have Been Stolen, and Grael Was Arrested.

A man was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday for having a "full dinner pail." The pail, however, was filled with copper instead of corned beef and cabbage, and the metal, it was alleged, was stolen.

The prisoner, James Grael, fifty-four years old, is a laborer, employed in the Hecla Iron Works, at North Eleventh and Berry Streets, and residing at 140 Ten Eyck Street. He was arrested as he was leaving the works, and in the Lee Avenue Police Court was held for the Court of Special Sessions.

The officials of the company say that within the past year they have missed four or five tons of copper, which they suspect has been stolen from the works.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Robert H. C. Kelton, First Artillery, is ordered to Buffalo for duty pertaining to the mounting of the twelve-inch rifle with disappearing carriage to be exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, from the Eleventh to the Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, from the Sixth Infantry to the Eleventh. Lieut. Col. Davis is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of Porto Rico, and will join his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Deputy Quartermaster General, will proceed from Omaha to Louisville on official business pertaining to the purchase of horses for the army.

Second Lieut. Laurence Halsted, Eleventh Infantry, will report to Major John P. Story, Seventh Artillery, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are made: Major Herbert M. Lord, Additional Paymaster, now on leave of absence, is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department, to relieve Major Charles Newbold. Major Newbold, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, where he will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for duty. He will report in San Francisco in time to sail on the transport leaving that port about Nov. 1.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George E. Chamberlain will proceed from South Newbury, Vt., to San Francisco for assignment to duty with troops destined for the Philippine Islands.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John L. Nicholson will proceed from Dorchester, Mass., to San Francisco for assignment to duty with troops destined for the Philippine Islands.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Charles B. Thompson, Quartermaster, is extended one month on account of illness.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John H. Duval, Commissary of Subsistence, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. James M. Arrasmith, Eighth Infantry, is further extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Warren H Cowles, Fourth Infantry, is further extended two months on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Capt. Anthony W. Vogedes, Fifth Artillery.

Major George W. Holloway, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from temporary duty in New York City, and will return to his proper station, Manila, via San Francisco, from which place he will report by telegraph to the Paymaster General of the Army for instructions.

The leave of absence granted Col. Wallace F. Randolph, First Artillery, is extended fifteen days.

Navy.

Capt. J. M. Forsyth, Lieut. Commanders W. G. Cutler and F. H. Eldridge, Lieuts. S. S. Wood, L. H. Everhart, O. S. Knepper, A. T. Chester, and E. H. Watson, Paymaster E. B. Rogers, and Boatswain H. R. Brayton are detached from the Baltimore when out of commission; they will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, retired, is detached from the branch Hydrographic Office at Galveston, Sept. 30, and has leave for one year, with permission to go abroad.

Lieut. Lucien Flynne, retired, is ordered to duty in charge of the branch Hydrographic Office at Galveston, Sept. 30.

Lieut. Commander Stacy Potts is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty as Inspector of machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia.

Lieut. G. S. Willits is detached from the Solace and ordered to duty as Inspector of engineering material at Harrisburg, Penn.

Lieut. W. P. Winchell is detached from duty as Inspector of machinery at Harrisburg, Penn., on reporting of relief, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Harry Hall is detached from duty as Inspector of machinery at the works of Neafie & Levy, Philadelphia, on reporting of relief, and ordered to duty on the Atlanta.

Lieut. H. G. Gates is detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. F. Boughter's order of Aug. 28 is modified; he is ordered to duty on the Michigan.

Lieut. T. F. Carter is ordered home; he will have sick leave for one month, when discharged from hospital.

Lieut. G. Tarbox is detached from the Baltimore, when out of commission, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, (Hydrographic Office.)

Acting Warrant Machinist J. J. Fuller is detached from the Baltimore, when out of commission, and ordered to duty at the League Island Navy Yard, in office of Captain of the yard.

Changes of officers on the Asiatic Station:

Lieut. Commander J. M. Roper is detached from Yokohama Hospital and ordered to the command of the Petrel.

Lieut. Commander C. E. Fox is detached from the General Alava and will proceed home.

Ensign W. H. Reynolds is transferred from the Brooklyn to the New Orleans.

Cadet W. R. Sayles is transferred from the Samar to the New Orleans.

Cadet W. N. Jeffers is transferred from the Brooklyn to the New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan is transferred from the Newark to the Yorktown.

Assistant Surgeon E. Davis is detached from the Yorktown and ordered to the Cavite Station.

Capt. C. G. Andresen of the Marine Corps is detached from the marine regiment in China and ordered to the Yokohama Hospital.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Scindia sailed to-day from Suez for Colombo.

The Scorpion sailed from New London to join the North Atlantic Squadron at Newport.

The Lancaster has left Havre for Lisbon.

The Eagle has sailed from Portsmouth for Newport.

"In the Market Place" of olden times our grandsires discussed the unrivalled merits of

Maryland Club Pure Rye Whiskey

In the clubs and social meeting places of today there is no more popular drink.

Age has enhanced its quality and increased its popularity.

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3.98 pair.

It is a regular $5 shoe is sold by custom bootmakers at 8.00.

Our 4.98 Enamel and Patent Leather

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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PARAMOUNT, BECAUSE IMMEDIATE.

The most extreme anti-imperialists do not venture to predict the overthrow of our republican institutions in the very near future. Our noble enemy AGUINALDO is, of course, in present trouble and distress. They sympathize with him deeply, and create in his mind the impression that when BRYAN is elected he will get prompt recognition for his Government, humble apologies, and a request to hold back his justly incensed men while we withdraw our armed forces; all of which gives him much aid and comfort. But we ha e never seen it asserted and we do not know that any anti-imperialist believes that Mr. MCKINLEY's lawless and despotic policy in the Philippines will be likely to react disastrously upon our own Constitutional form of government at once—say within the next three or four years. If there is any other danger threatening us that is more immediate and imminent, we think it would be fair to describe it as paramount. The perils that menace our destruction tomorrow take precedence over those that will not come upon us until next week.

Senator ALLISON, a serious-minded and thoughtful man of long experience in public affairs, has pointed out in a speech that the free-silver peril, unlike the imperialist peril, is of present time. The Kansas City platform demands "the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1." The President made effective use of that significant word "immediate." It means something or nothing. Mr. ALLISON reasons, with justifying grounds of probability, that it means the earliest moment the Bryan Administration could command the power to make good its menace. And that time would not be distant. It might be next April. Mr. BRYAN is a man of great determination. He would not hesitate or dawdle when the power to accomplish the great end of his political career had come into his hands. Mr. ALLISON presents in a way that ought to startle the country the possibility—yes, the strong probability—that if BRYAN is elected President he will find himself in a position to meet the expectations of his supporters by a practically immediate restoration of the free coinage of silver. We reprint that portion of the Iowa Senator's speech in which the imminence of the danger is made plain:

> His friends claim that he will not carry many States, but in order to be elected there are certain States that he must carry, and in some of these United States Senators are to be elected. There is one Senator to be elected this Winter in each of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho. Republicans hope to carry all these States, and I believe will carry most of them, but Mr. BRYAN carried them all in 1896, and must carry them this year to give him even a chance of success, and the same votes that will give him these Electoral votes will also elect Democratic Legislatures.
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> The currency law of the last session was passed by 18 majority. Senator KYLE of South Dakota, being absent and unpaired, did not vote, though having a consistent free-silver record in the Senate. Senators LINDSAY of Kentucky and CAFFERY of Louisiana go out of the Senate on the 4th of March, and both their places have already been filled by Senators who favor free silver. So that by that process the majority of 18 would be reduced on a similar vote to 14, and, standing off Utah against Pennsylvania, (both these States having a seat vacant,) if the six Senators from the States I have named except Utah shall be Democratic, the Republican majority in the Senate will be reduced to 2, and if Senator KYLE should vote for free silver, as he has always done heretofore, the Senate would be a tie on that question, leaving the Vice President to cast the deciding vote, which he is pledged by his record, by the platform, and by speech, to cast in favor of free silver. The Democratic Senator from Delaware voted for free silver, and if the Democrats shall carry that State where there is now one vacancy, it is fair to suppose that the Senator elected would be for free silver also.
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> Thus, without discussing the question whether Mr. BRYAN could or could not, through his Secretary of the Treasury, force upon the country the silver standard, it is plain to me that if he is elected with the power he will wield in his party as President there will be a majority in the House of Representatives and a large majority for free silver, and with the force and power that lie behind free silver a majority in the Senate will be secured for the repeal of the law passed at the last session. With that law repealed, without affirmative legislation for free silver, it is possible, in my belief, for a President hostile to our present standard of money to force the silver standard upon the people. But it may be predicted that the same forces that would repeal the law of last session would be brought to the point of passing a free-silver law. All the machinery of the two houses would be in the hands of free-silver men.

The anti-imperialists have been pretty roughly handled on the merits of the spurious issue they sought to create. Their last refuge is the false and unworthy pretense that BRYAN can do no harm to the currency system, as the Senate would continue to have a sound-money majority during most or all of his term. The argument is disgraceful, even if true, but it is not true. No reliance whatever could be placed on the Senate after the country had declared, by the election of W. J. BRYAN, that it desired to establish the silver standard. But Senator ALLISON makes an end of the plea by showing in detail the changes that would turn the Senate over to the repudiationists. The Fifty-sixth Congress comes to an end on the 4th of March next. A Bryan and free-silver Senate and House might be summoned to meet in extra session immediately after the inauguration of BRYAN. Free silver would then, indeed, be immediate.

A sane man who pretends to desire the permanence of a sound money system in this country cuts a poor figure in advocating the election of BRYAN after it has been repeatedly demonstrated that in electing him to the Presidency "the force and power that lie behind free silver" will put into his eager hands the means to abolish the gold and establish the silver standard. As well point a rifle at the bosom of a friend and pull the trigger on the chance that the weapon may hang fire long enough for him to dodge the bullet.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKING.

Everybody seems to agree that Mr. MITCHELL, the leader of the coal strike, has made a great and probably irretrievable blunder, in his treatment of the Markle mines. At these collieries, in fact, all the conditions prevailed that MITCHELL had announced his purpose to make prevail all over the anthracite region. The owners had for many years shown their belief that the contentment and good will of the men in their employ was an asset, and an important asset, in their business. Whether this was a conclusion of the head or of the heart the practical result was the same. Among other things, the firm had an agreement with the men in its employ by which both parties had bound themselves to submit to arbitration any difficulties that might arise between them. This agreement Mr. MARKLE invoked against MITCHELL's attempt to stampede his miners into joining the strikers, and professed his own willingness to live up to it. But the "labor leader" declined to accept the separate arbitration of the particular grievances of these miners, unless it were extended so as to embrace a general arbitration of all grievances alleged by miners of anthracite coal. The settlement of these was evidently both beyond the power and outside the business of the Jeddo collieries, their owners, or their operatives.

Doubtless this was a blunder, and it also came very near being a crime. The grievances of these particular miners do not seem to have been serious. In fact, the statement of them appears to have been specially concocted, and the grievances themselves discovered or invented, to suit the purposes of the general strike. And, if they had been serious, the agreement to which every operative was a party provided for them precisely that mode of redress which MITCHELL professes to desire for the whole anthracite region. In fact, the Jeddo collieries were, from a trades union as well as from a human point of view, a model establishment, where all the reforms desired for the business in general had actually been put into operation. If MITCHELL had been well advised he would have pointed to them as a model, and said that, when all collieries were managed on the same principles as these there would be nothing to strike about, and that in the meantime these mines should be permitted to work and exempted from the strike as an object lesson. That would have been a strong point in his favor and in favor of the strike.

But, with a fatuity almost incredible, he takes the ground that mines in which all the reforms he demands for other collieries are already in operation shall be treated precisely like that colliery in which the conditions of working are worst and the behavior of the employers most inhumane. He not only tries to pick a quarrel with their bread and butter for the miners who have no such quarrel; he even urges them to break their plighted word in order to pick the quarrel, although of course his success in such an endeavor would be fatal, since it would show that he and those who act with him could not be trusted to observe the terms of any settlement at which they might arrive of the general strike. His appeal to the workmen of the Jeddo collieries to strike was founded upon the unflattering assumption that they were both fools and knaves.

They have entirely failed to make good that insulting assumption. They have vindicated their sense and their honesty by keeping at work and turning a deaf ear to MITCHELL's silly and degrading proposal. If they had been fools and knaves enough to strike, they would have notified all mine owners that justice and kindness were absolutely thrown away upon the miners of anthracite coal and that employers who strove to treat the men in their employ with fairness and humanity would be no better off on that account, when the pinch of a "labor trouble" came, than employers who went as far as the criminal law would allow them to go in the oppression of their workmen. And that would have been a frightfully injurious showing, as the good priest says who has been so honorably conspicuous in the cause of peace, "the hardest blow organized labor has ever received."

Why should MITCHELL have counseled so base and foolish a procedure? The suspicion that he is working in the interest of the political candidate whose good is so evidently evil, and poverty and distress his political capital, is natural enough. But we do not believe it to be well founded. All the "politics" that are necessary to account for MITCHELL's behavior are "labor politics." If all collieries were conducted upon the same principles as those at Jeddo his occupation would be gone. There would be no demand and no occasion for "labor leaders" and workmen who work exclusively with their mouths. He would evidently "come in" nowhere. And the grim prospect of having to go to work for his living would quite sufficiently account for his animosity toward an industrial concern which leaves his official existence so superfluous and inexcusable.

RETIREMENT OF JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

In the withdrawal of the former Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party from active political life is a touch of irony that will doubtless be appreciated by the Irish mind, although the British Liberal organs may sincerely indulge in ante-mortem eulogies over a Parliamentary career impetuously ended. Ever since the Parnell scandal Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has been the serene and placid figurehead of a ship the curious character of whose crew he never attempted to understand. He was content to part the waters for them, and they were happy to have him do so. His gaze was too intent in scanning the horizon to notice what was going on behind his back. After all these years of searching for what never existed, it may be that he has at length turned his head. Hence his retirement.

Of course, his failing health is the "official" cause of his withdrawal, just as it was that of JOHN MORLEY's a few years ago. A period of peaceful life spent among things literary may be as beneficial to one as it was to the other. But if Mr. MORLEY simply imagined for the time that his "occupation was gone," on this point and in regard to himself Mr. MCCARTHY can have no possible doubt. The great and absorbing question for which, even as a newspaper reporter in the House of Commons forty years ago, he worked and toiled, has been shattered by compromise and degraded by its impetuous promoters. To-day home rule for Ireland has been ignored by the party in power as a political obstruction too fragile to be opposed, since its tradition will keep Irish Nationalists out of mischief. By that portion of the Liberal Opposition which Lord ROSEBERY is pretty sure to hold together by accepting as inevitable the British supremacy over the conquered South African Republics it is considered no longer an isolated question, but a matter wholly pertaining to the new-born idea of "the Imperial Federation." Thus the very base-block of his pedestal has been knocked from under the devoted member for North Longford.

In a few weeks Mr. MCCARTHY will be seventy years of age. We trust that his health may yet permit him to finish several of his literary tasks which need a full and complete rounding out. Probably no member of the House of Commons, with the possible exception of Mr. LABOUCHERE, is so familiar with the members of that distinguished club of legislators. Much has happened in British politics since Mr. MCCARTHY wrote the last pages of "A History of Our Own Times," and no one can doubt that his interpretation of the events of the last twenty years at St. Stephen's would be of considerable interest and benefit to present and future generations of Englishmen, particularly if written in the light of the author's voluntary abandonment of the political field.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL.

The annual season of intercollegiate football matches is at hand, and the various teams are already hard at work preparing for the battles of the gridiron. Football talk is coming forward and there is a plentiful discussion of the prospects of the different colleges in the impending struggle. In connection with this deservedly popular game two or three things strike the ordinary observer. It is unfortunate, for one thing, that the question of the intercollegiate championship cannot be determined satisfactorily. It is generally conceded that four colleges stand in the front rank. These are Princeton, the present holder of the Yale-Princeton championship; Yale, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania. Yale plays against both Harvard and Princeton, while Harvard does not meet the latter, but has an annual contest with Pennsylvania, which does not meet Yale.

The season is too short to allow the college men to get into training early enough and stay in it long enough for each of these four colleges to play against the other. Consequently no matter how the results stand, no one college is in the public mind entitled to the National championship. The obstacles in the way of settling this matter seem well-nigh insuperable, but perhaps a tolerable solution of the difficulty might be found in a resort to the tournament system. It would be conceded at the start that the "big four" constituted the first class. A drawing might then be made by which the members of this four would play a preliminary round in pairs, Yale against Princeton and Harvard against Pennsylvania or otherwise, and in the final the two winners could meet. These three games could be played in the last two weeks of the season, just as the Harvard-Yale and Harvard-Pennsylvania games are played now. The teams would all be in their best form, and the final result would be generally satisfactory.

Another feature of college football which strikes the average observer is the difficulty which some young athletes have about this time of year in determining to which college they will go. The suddenness with which some of them change their minds suggests the operations of influences not working for the best interests of the game. Nearly all of its objectionable features have been removed, but the suspicion that inducements are offered to fine players to attend this or that college is unfortunate. If football is to retain its present popularity all grounds for charges of colorable professionalism must be removed.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

There is a goodly amount of interest just now in the playing of professional golfers, and there is excellent reason for it. Our own amateurs have advanced a long way in the science of this admirable game, and there is needed the superior work of the men who make a business of golf to show how far from the possible standard of excellence we yet are. The stimulus of the professional game is highly beneficial, and it is fortunate that such men as VARDON and TAYLOR, the British professionals, are in the field in this country. It is also pleasing to note that we have professionals here who can successfully compete with them. Of course, our best professionals are imported, but they are playing for American clubs, and they have the interests of the American game at heart.

The defeat of VARDON at the Morris County Golf Club on Thursday will prove to be popular. HUTCHINSON and LOW, playing their best ball against him, beat him 10 up and 9 to go. That was indeed a Waterloo for VARDON. The play of HUTCHINSON was the remarkable feature of the game. In the first eighteen holes he beat the best ball of VARDON and Low 3 up. This is an exhibition of skill which in the present state of the game cannot be surpassed. At the same time Low, the other imported professional, was making drives which caused VARDON to exert himself at every hole to his utmost, and to play the odd after nearly every drive.

Such golf playing makes it sure that the open championship will be most interesting and to all golfers instructive. It is said that HUTCHINSON is still uncertain about entering the championship contest, but it is likely that after his playing of Thursday he will decide that he ought to compete. At any rate it would be a good thing for such men as he and Low to enter and ascertain what they can do under the trying conditions of tournament competition with the best players of England, VARDON and TAYLOR.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—New York's recorded contribution to the victims of the Galveston storm is now well past the quarter-million mark, and it is growing steadily and rapidly. But many and considerable amounts have been given of which no public record has been or ever will be made, and the matter of extending credit to the merchants of the stricken city must also be taken into account in estimating the total results of New York's inclination to do as she would be done by. Whatever that total may be, it is not a penny too much, and the metropolis is not in the slightest degree puffed up by appreciation of her own generosity. The only excuse for one of her citizens to mention the matter at all is the remembrance of the innumerable times when New York has been charged with indifference to, or hostility for, the rest of the Republic. One eminent statesman did not hesitate to call her "the enemy's country," and the coldness with which she received that eminent statesman convinced him that his designation was correct. The people of Galveston are not likely to make the same mistake. Yet theirs in a way is a rival port, and something of their commercial prosperity is at New York's expense, but there has been no thought of that this month.

—Current denunciation of department stores as a noxious phase of the trust idea is amusing because in effect it is nothing but a demand for the passage of laws to prevent the general public from doing something which that public obviously regards as advantageous. The orators practically say, "As long as department stores exist, you are sure to patronize them for the reason that in them your money goes further than it does in smaller establishments. Let us therefore suppress the monsters and force everybody to make their purchases in the old-fashioned little shops." Addressed to the keepers, and the would-be keepers, of the latter, this argument would be sound enough, but for other folks it is rather absurd. Even now the small stores are more numerous than they ever were in the past, and their survival and multiplication prove that they serve a purpose now as formerly. It is probably the moderately large concerns that suffer most from the still larger ones, but for these stronger rivals of the department stores no particular sympathy is manifested. The giants of retail commerce are the creations, not the creators, of the demand by which they live, and all demands of which the satisfaction is possible are bound to be satisfied in one way or another.

—Several decidedly interesting problems were suggested for solution by that real estate agent who was quoted yesterday as saying that, while he could not tell from a man's appearance whether or not the man could afford to hire an expensive apartment, the dress and style of a woman always revealed the amount of house rent her husband would be able to pay. This seems to imply that men dress well or ill without much regard for their financial status, and are therein unlike women, who would all dress well if they all had the money to do it with. But that theory apparently involves the other theory that all rich women dress well, and the richer the better—a conclusion not sustained by observed facts. In masculine opinion, at least, the impression of being well dressed is produced rather by the display of taste than by the expenditure of money or adherence to the fashions. And surely feminine good taste is not monopolized by the wealthy, any more than feminine bad taste is monopolized by the poor. As for the men, they hardly count in the discussion of a question like this. Their field of choice is a narrow one, and even the poorest of them wear clothing made by professional and therefore competent workers. Unless forced to keep their garments in use too long, or vulgar to a degree incompatible with the possession of normal human intelligence, men simply cannot be offensively or even strikingly ill-dressed. Women in all ranks of life can be and are, as everybody knows. So it is to be suspected that the real estate man makes occasional mistakes as to the resources of his feminine clients, as well as concerning those of the sterner sex. Still, he presumably knows his business, and therefore there must be some basis for the distinction he has drawn.

—There is hardly a trace of credibility in the theory that the coal strike is the work of politicians striving to advance the interests of a Presidential candidate. That its occurrence just at this time has enabled one of the candidates and his more reckless supporters to make jeering remarks about the industrial prosperity on which their opponents found some of their claims for votes is undoubtedly true, but there is as yet no proof that one party had any more power to produce the strike than the other party had to prevent it. And the motive for prevention was at least as strong as that for production. There are strikes and strikes—prosperity strikes as well as calamity strikes. This one seems to be a prosperity strike, an attempt on the part of the miners to get a larger share than the owners cared to give them of the increased profits due to general business activity. The miners are fighting for better wages, not against a reduction, and if the times were not really good attempts to enforce reductions would not be wanting.

THE REAL MONROE DOCTRINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Bryan's notions of the Monroe doctrine as set forth in his latest letter of acceptance seem curious when one considers that the purpose which that famous policy was invented to serve is the preservation of the peace and safety of this Republic, and not, as he appears to think, the propagation and protection of republican self-government in foreign territory.

The Monroe doctrine is built upon the fact that the spread of European dominion on the American land mass is a menace to the peace and safety of this Republic. It was devised to guard against this menace. It is therefore a prohibitory policy imposing disabilities upon the European powers for the protection of the peace and safety of the American Republic. The fact that the South American States incidentally gain immunity from mutilations of their territory is neither here nor there.

These disabilities are not put upon the European powers because they are monarchies, as Mr. Bryan seems to think, but because they are European. They are just as applicable to the French Republic as to the German Empire. On the other hand, the protection thus incidentally given the South American States does not accrue to them because they are republics and we love them, but because they are areas on the American dual continent capable of being exploited to our harm by non-American powers. That protection was quite as available to the Brazilian Empire as it is now to the Brazilian Republic or to the Mexican autocracy or to the chaos elsewhere in the Indo-Spanish continent. The Monroe doctrine pays no attention to the South American States, but merely lays down a rule respecting the territory they occupy.

Mr. Bryan says: "If this Government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them." That point is badly taken, because this Government has never lent its strength to the South American Governments nor ever exercised any protection over them. Mr. Bryan misunderstands the situation wholly.

There is nothing in the Monroe doctrine to prevent a European power from waging war with a South American State. When Germany had a dispute with Haiti she sent a warship which threatened to bombard the port, and was prevented from doing so, not by the Monroe doctrine, but by Haiti's compliance with her demands. Action similar to Germany's in this case was recently taken by Italy in a dispute with Colombia. We were ourselves, not so many years ago, on the verge of war with Chile, and our vast Southwest territory is a conquest from Mexico. So much for the strength this republic is lending to the republics south of us.

The Monroe doctrine is not in the nature of a contract. It was never acquiesced in by Europe. It is a simple prohibition, directed against European States, relating, not to American States, but to American territory. If the German Emperor or the King of Italy had attempted to seize any of the territory of either Haiti or Colombia, the United States would have interfered instantly, not to protect Haiti or Colombia, but itself. But Germany or Italy may bombard or wage war to their hearts' content. When the United States intervened in Mexico, when Maximilian set up his empire with the aid of French troops, intervention was directed, not against the Mexican, but the French Emperor, and was concerned to put out, not Maximilian, but the French troops; and the purpose in view was not to aid the republicans, but to guard against French aggression.

It will be seen from this that the Monroe doctrine operates solely as a means of self-defense. What short of self-defense could excuse so one-sided a policy in which the disabilities are all upon Europe and the advantages all accrue to us? Bismarck's opinion that it was a piece of Yankee arrogance would indeed be justified were it operated for any other purpose.

Therefore in order to extend this doctrine to the Philippines, as Mr. Bryan proposes, subsequent to their secession from the Union, it must be shown that European dominion in the islands is a menace to the peace and safety of this Republic. As everybody knows, if the Philippines were independent, such European conquests would have as much to do with the peace and safety of this Republic as similar conquests in Borneo or China. What becomes, then, of Mr. Bryan's proposition to promulgate the Monroe doctrine in Asia?

If Mr. Bryan's project is to give protection to the Filipinos for the purpose of coaching them in self-government, that is quite another thing. Such a policy has nothing in common with the Monroe doctrine, and would be altogether novel in American politics. The United States has never given other than moral aid to the propagation and maintenance of republican self-government outside its own territories. It will be recalled that Washington incurred much abuse by expressly and persistently refusing material aid to the importunate French Republic; that no such aid and protection were given the Spanish colonies when they revolted. Texas had to win her independence without such aid. Intervention in Venezuela was for the purpose of combating the extension of European dominion in this hemisphere, for our own safety, not for that of Venezuela, and intervention in Cuba was undertaken to end a condition abhorrent to civilized mankind, not to propagate republican self-government. When the purpose of intervention is fulfilled, Cuba and its Government must be left to their fate. If she should become a dictatorship like Mexico! or a chronic revolution like any of her South American sisters; if she should choose to embroil herself abroad, this Republic can lend her no strength. Nothing can again bring this Government into Cuba but a repetition of the conditions under Weyler, or annexation. The Monroe doctrine merely disables her self from becoming European territory. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Bryan's purpose to lend material aid to the propagation and protection of republican self-government outside United States territory is a policy wholly at variance with the practice of this Government from the beginning, while the President's position that in order to guarantee republican self-government to the Philippines they must first be United States territory, is in line with all precedents. Our propaganda of republican government has always been confined to our own territories. Except in the Swiss Republic, republican self-government has never been successful outside United States territory. United States territory is the stuff that republics are made of. Make the Philippines independent and we can do nothing more for them. Promise them independence and our efforts as in Cuba can be only temporarily effective. Make them United States territory and their freedom can and will be safeguarded permanently. This is the President's position, and this is what Mr. Bryan calls an assault upon the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Bryan has confused two policies which have nothing to do with each other, namely, the Monroe doctrine, which presupposes a menace to the peace and safety of this republic, and is a means of self-defense, and the policy of championing republican self-government in foreign countries, which is based not upon self-defense or self-interest, but upon enthusiasm, and which aims to propagate our special theory of government. The former has received the unanimous support of our people of all parties since it was first promulgated. The latter has never yet passed beyond the stage of a proposition which Washington and Hamilton took pains to veto and which their successors to the present day have refused to adopt.

HOWARD M. CANNON.
Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., Sept. 19, 1900.

THE GUBERNATORIAL ISSUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Gubernatorial issue is made up. We are given the alternative of choosing the representative of one of two bosses, one of whom has frankly declared before a legislative committee his object in political life; the other, rather than be questioned, caused the committee to adjourn and brought its investigation to a lame and impotent conclusion.

I have read your editorial on the candidacy of Mr. Stanchfield and find nothing in it to controvert the fact that that gentleman has allowed himself to be made Mr. Croker's club to beat Mr. Coler. That Mr. Stanchfield is the friend of Mr. Hill does not recommend him.

The fact is that the boss has, in each case, turned down the candidate giving the most promise of good government; the one, by removing him from the State; the other, (as you allege,) by nominating in his stead one whom he hopes to see defeated.

For my part, I intend to cast my vote for Mr. Wardwell, a citizen of excellent repute, and if that gentleman would announce himself in strong opposition to the Ramapo job, and the Independents would generally rally to his support, I think a wholesome lesson would be taught to the managers of both parties. M. B.
New York, Sept. 19, 1900.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND HISTORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to say a few words on Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance? It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that he has either intentionally or unintentionally misstated the facts in connection with the acquisition of Louisiana, or that the men who wrote the histories of the United States differ widely from one another. Mr. Roosevelt says: "The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer." This would lead one to believe that the consent of the people was not asked and that if they had been asked to consent they would have refused.

Now, the vast territory of Louisiana was inhabited, when ceded to the United States, by 80,000 heterogeneous people, who were absolutely without aspirations for a common nationality. Speaking of the condition of Louisiana at the time it was annexed to the United States, Senator Hoar said in the Senate: "There was one inhabitant to thirteen square miles; no common Government, no common action, no common sentiment, no possibility of gathering together for a Government. It was a great waste space." The only place where there was anything like an organized community was New Orleans. Did the people of that city protest against annexation? No. On the contrary, they petitioned Congress, complaining of its slowness in extending the laws of the United States to the new territory. My authority for the above statements is McMaster's "History of the People of the United States."

Again, Mr. Roosevelt says: "An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection, President Jefferson sending these troops to Louisiana for exactly the same reasons and with exactly the same purpose that President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines." That United States troops were sent into the new territory is true. But Mr. Roosevelt has stated this in such a way as to convey the impression that they were sent against the inhabitants of Louisiana.

After telling of the measures taken by the law-abiding citizens of New Orleans to prevent an outbreak of lawlessness while the territory was being transferred to the United States, McMaster says: "While these men were keeping order at New Orleans, Jefferson was busily trying on the preparations for receiving the province from France; and well he might be in a hurry, for the Spanish Minister, in the name of his master, had three times protested against the sale. France, he claimed, had not made good the conditions in the treaty of San Ildefonso. By that treaty she was to secure the recognition of the King of Tuscany by all the powers of Europe. No such recognition had been obtained either from the Court of London or the Court of St. Petersburg. Louisiana, therefore, did not belong to France, and, not being hers, she could not sell it to the United States. Fearing that the protest at Washington might be followed by armed resistance at New Orleans, Jefferson made ready to meet force with force."

Now, Mr. Editor, some time ago I read in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a highly commendatory criticism of McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," and this leads me to believe that Mr. Roosevelt has either read a poor history of the United States or has deliberately misconstrued the facts in connection with the Louisiana Purchase for the purpose of winning votes.

JOSEPH FORRESTER.
New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Hardly That.

Gump—So you have gone out of politics?
Slump—Yes.
Gump—Retired to private life, I suppose?
Slump—Oh, no; not quite that. We live in a flat.—Detroit Free Press.

Unsatisfactory Results.

Markleigh—Your office seems badly mussed up. Have you no janitor?
Barkleigh—We have one, but since he became a faith curist he has been giving the office "absent treatment."—Baltimore American.

Those Maine Results.

"He seems to have hurt his head."
"Result of a fall?"
"No. Result of figuring out the Presidential result, based on the Prohibition vote in Aroostook County, Me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Once Bitten, Twice Shy.

Hotel Clerk—Will you register, sir?
Mr. Wayback—Will I dew what?
Clerk—Register; write your name in this book.
Mr. Wayback—Well, I ruther guess not, young feller. I writ my name onto a paper fer a lightnin' rod peddler onst an' that was enuff fer me.—Chicago News.

THE AMERICAN EPIC.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

I like to see our party strife in Presidential years
Grow fierce and furious with the tide of patriot hopes and fears;
I like to see the people march in all their rugged might
To meet the issues that arise and must be settled right.
To me there is no grander theme for eloquence to choose,
No nobler epic that should stir a native poet's muse,
Than this surpassing climax of earnest stress and strain
That thrills our splendid country in a National campaign.

Not Rome in all her ancient pride so fine a sight could show;
Nor may the living Empires so great a glory know;
It is a spectacle supreme for human eyes to see,
The free maintaining government in freedom for the free!
And when we gather at the polls, each man to vote his will,
A plain and homely Nation, the sight is grander still,
For all the Liberty of earth, its promise and its sign,
Is there incarnate in the flesh, the People made divine!

BOER WAR COST £100,000,000.

Liberals, in Election Manifestos, Criticise the Government's Policy—Say War Was Unnecessary.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A flood of election manifestos appears in the morning papers. The Conservative candidates, following the lead of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, give the successful war the first place in their campaign. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, in their addresses, denounce the "unprecedented precipitancy of a dissolution in order to snatch a hasty judgment on an incomplete register of voters."

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt refuses to regard an "ephemeral war" as the sole test of good government, declaring that, although from the moment of the Boer invasion he had supported the Government, he has not changed his original opinion that the needed reforms might have been attained without war.

"The result of the Government's policy," says Sir William, is that we are now the best-hated country in the world and burdened with the accumulated debt and an increased taxation. We may well regard our national finance with the gravest apprehension. The cost of the war will not fall short of £100,000,000."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman dwells upon the "failure of the Government's diplomacy and preparations for war" and upon the "miscalculation of Boer strength." He contends that the struggle might have been avoided, and points out that there has been a series of difficulties and critical situations all over the world since the Government came into office. Dealing with home reforms, Sir Henry says:

"Above all stands the necessity of readjusting the powers of the two chambers in order to prevent the people's ascertained will from being set at naught by irresponsible authorities."

FEW BOER IRRECONCILABLES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Further reports from Lord Roberts say the Boers who remain in the field include a few irreconcilables, but that the majority are fighting under compulsion.

Gen. Delarey, it is added, holds 800 burghers as prisoners in his laager.

The War Office gave out the following dispatch from Lord Roberts this evening:

"Watervalboven, Sept. 20.—Pole-Carew reached Kaapmuiden yesterday. Practically there was no road, and a way had to be cut through jungles intersected by ravines. He captured 38 cars of flour, 1 car of coffee, and 19 damaged engines at Watervalonder.

"Yesterday evening Lieut. U. P. Clarke was shot, but not fatally, while making the rounds, by a sentry. He either did not hear the sentry's challenge, or the sentry did not hear his reply."

Cape Colony Treason Bill.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 21.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day the Treason bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 46 against 37. The clause in the Third Chapter of the bill, disfranchising convicted rebels for five years, was adopted by a majority of ten on Sept. 10, the House rejecting an amendment by Mr. Molteno to the effect that the rank and file should not be punished, but should be called upon to give security for their future good behavior.

PACIFIC ISLANDS ANNEXED.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 21.—The Rurutu and Tubuai Islands were formally annexed to France by the Governor of Tahiti Aug. 21, at the request of the natives.

The Tubuai Islands, or Toobooai Islands, are more generally known as the Austral Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific, south of the Society Islands and southwest of the Low Archipelago. They are small but have been populous.

The Rurutu Island is a small island almost due north of the Tubuai Islands. It is not of great importance.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 21.—Richard John Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, announced to-day in the House of Representatives the annexation of Cook Islands, southwest of the Society Islands, with the consent of the Baratonga chiefs. This step is a counter-move to meet the French annexations of the Tubuai and Rurutu Islands.

HEAVY RA.NFALL IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.—The extraordinary rainfall in Northern India has not ceased for four days. Half the City of Calcutta is submerged, and even in the northern part the streets are flooded to a depth of three feet. Many houses have collapsed.

Thus far there has been but little loss of life, although, as the rain continues very heavy, there is considerable apprehension.

THE HAVANA ELECTION.

Result in Province Changed by the Throwing Out of 3,000 Votes.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—The Board of Canvassers of the Province of Havana, whose fusionist majority, consisting of Democrats and Republicans, numbers six, as against three Nationalists, has disallowed 3,000 votes, which changes the result of the recent election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention by substituting Señores Pierra and Esteban for Señores Tamayo and Zayas.

The minority has protested to Governor General Wood, declaring that the disallowance is illegal. The minority also alleges fraud.

3,313 Schools Open in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 21.—The report of Alexis E. Frye, Superintendent of Cuban schools, which appeared to-day, shows that there are 3,313 schools in operation in the island, with 3,553 teachers and 143,120 pupils.

EX-GOV. STONE TO NEGROES.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the United Colored Democracy.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the United Colored Democracy was addressed by ex-Gov. W. J. Stone of Missouri at their clubhouse, 152 West Fifty-third Street, last night. Edward E. Lee, in introducing Gov. Stone, said it was the second baptism of the Colored Democracy, first by Richard Croker, and then by Gov. Stone. The latter said in part:

"It has been a long time since the close of the war when the shackles were torn from the limbs of men forever. If I belonged to your race, the name of Lincoln should rank with that of Jesus Christ. No wonder that you revered the names of Lincoln and the Republican Party, which he represented. But time changes and has changed. The party of Lincoln and the party of McKinley are not the same. It is a pity the names are the same. For what reason or right has the Republican Party to claim the vote of the colored race? Why, then figure and set down their votes as so much property. Does the Republican Party of McKinley stand for the principles of Lincoln?

"Your people of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and other States hold the balance of power. Let them give their vote to Bryan, and the Republican Party is overthrown. One-half your votes in this State will give it to Bryan."

The Governor was followed by Edward E. Lee, Charles E. Brown, P. Hampton White, S. J. Jackson, W. R. T. Richardson, and John A. Montgomery.

Meredith Gilmore Found Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Meredith Gilmore, one of the five Gilmore brothers who distinguished themselves in the Confederate Army, was found dead in bed to-day in a hotel at Govanstown, Baltimore County. Death was caused by an overdose of morphine. He was a bachelor, fifty-six years old. The Gilmore family is one of the most prominent in the State. The brothers included Col. Harry Gilmore, the noted Confederate leader; ex-Judge Gilmore of this city, and William Gilmore, President of the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad.

Glass Factories to Begin Operations.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—The vote on the proposition of the glass chimney manufacturers conceding an advance of 6 per cent. in wages was received to-day, and is favorable to an acceptance of the increase, and all the factories in the country will resume operations at once. The resumption will give employment to 2,700 skilled workmen and 12,000 unskilled men.

AMERICA'S REPLIES SENT TO THE POWERS

United States Makes Full Answer on the Chinese Question.

MAY SURRENDER PRINCE TUAN

Americans Capture Chinese City—Atrocities to Missionaries—Earl Li at Tien-Tsin.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The United States Government has made full answers to the various inquiries addressed to it by the powers relative to the Chinese trouble. Moreover, it has made a disclosure of all of its purposes. This action was taken after the Cabinet meeting to-day.

At 3:30 o'clock Minister Wu called by appointment upon Acting Secretary Hill and was handed a memorandum embodying the response of the United States Government to the request of Prince Ching that Mr. Conger or some other person be immediately empowered to begin negotiations with the Chinese authorities for a final settlement. The Minister came away with a dissatisfied expression upon his face. Next came M. Thiebaut, the French Chargé d'Affaires. A few minutes' conversation sufficed to impart to him orally an answer to his own verbal inquiry.

Then Baron von Sternberg, the German Chargé d'Affaires, who had been notified of the readiness of the State Department to make answer to the German note, called and was given that answer. He hastened away to cable it to his Government.

The department then sent the answer to the Russian inquiry forward by messenger and cablegrams containing the substance of the answers to its diplomatic representatives abroad.

The State Department absolutely refused to make any statement as to the nature of the answers, taking the ground that to do so would be a violation of the diplomatic proprieties. However, as it was calculated that all of these answers will have reached their destinations abroad by to-morrow, it was promised that the text of the communications should be given to the press to-morrow afternoon. The Ministers and Chargés who received the messages here adopted the same secretive attitude. The President himself, it seems, had given instructions that every effort should be made to maintain secrecy in this matter until the official disclosure.

With all this, it is known, as already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the German proposal that negotiations with China be deferred until the Chinese responsible for the Peking outrages have been surrendered to the allies, has failed of approval by our Government.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The idea of a commission to adjust the difficulties with China is again brought forward, and it is suggested that such a commission on the part of the United States may either form part of the joint international commission, which it is hoped will be appointed for this purpose, or, in the event of the failure of the effort to secure joint action, then the members can go on and deal directly with China for a settlement. The names of Minister Conger, Gen. James H. Wilson, and Mr. Rockhill are mentioned in this connection.

One fact concerning the United States answers that was learned officially is that they contain no new proposition; they simply clean away the débris of unanswered inquiries.

An official translation of the Russian note puts an entirely different face upon the withdrawal orders given Minister De Giers and Gen. Linevich. They are directed to go to Tien-Tsin, but they are ordered "to take into account local conditions," before or during the execution of the orders. These words, Dr. Hill admitted to-day, puts Russia on the same footing as the United States. Neither desires immediate evacuation. This makes it possible for the United States to reassert her purpose to retire when the harmony supposed to exist is broken. It is understood that this is what the United States has done in the memorandum submitted to M. de Wollant, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires. The substance of the note to Russia will be communicated orally to M. Thiebault, the French Chargé d'Affaires, he having asked orally the same question submitted by Russia.

There is a report that Gen. Chaffee will march out of Peking immediately, but this is hardly probable. Minister Conger has not retreated from the position he took some time ago—which is that the army should remain in the capital until order is restored. Dr. Hill says Mr. Conger will not be ordered out, and so long as he remains a sufficient guard will be kept to protect the legation.

MAY NEGOTIATE DIRECT.

The anxiety of the Administration to leave Peking is believed to be due largely to hints that if the United States is at all obstructive the powers may agree upon a programme which will have little if any regard for America's "open door" agreements. On the other hand, it is intimated that if the powers take this course the United States will pursue an independent course, and open negotiations with China without further consultation with the powers. The answer to Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be directed to begin negotiations is said to hint at such a course, but really these insinuations about independent action are only intended to produce harmony.

Even Germany appears to be ready to back down from her position. Baron von Sternberg to-day declared that the proposition submitted by Germany is not to be considered as final, but merely as an invitation for suggestions looking toward an agreement as to the manner in which the demand for punishment is to be made.

A cablegram was received at the State Department this morning from Minister Conger, dated Peking, 17th, announcing the arrival of Special Commissioner Rockhill at Peking on that date. Mr. Conger made no statement as to conditions in the Chinese capital. A message was also received from Gen. Chafee, announcing the successful termination of Gen. Wilson's expedition in the coal regions near Peking.

AGREE TO GERMANY'S PLAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The German Foreign Office has received replies from Italy, Austria, and France agreeing, without reserve, to Germany's China proposal.

A Foreign Office official said this afternoon:

"We hear from Washington that no official expression regarding the German note has thus far been made, but that the note has produced a favorable impression there. Several answers have already been received, but no information about them can be given out now, except the general statement that the reception of the note has been everywhere favorable. I repeat that no persons in authority at Washington have expressed disapprobation of the note.

"With respect to the offer of the Chinese Government to send a special mission to Berlin to express regret for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, I can say that this may be accepted later. At present we have no diplomatic relations with China."

The Lokal Anzeiger declares, upon alleged authority, that Germany expects not only a mere mandarin but a member of the Imperial family as a bearer of the message of regret.

It transpires that Emperor William sent Baroness von Ketteler, the widow of the German Minister at Peking, a telegram, to Tien-Tsin, as follows:

"As was the case during the long period of terror through which you passed with such fortitude, although deprived at the very outset of your husband, so, now, my hearty sympathy accompanies you on your way home. My people mourn with you. May God comfort you."

Emperor William is evidently making ready to send more troops to China. All the regimental commanders in their farewell speeches to soldiers who have finished two years' service, make a point of declaring that such an increase is necessary, and of expressing confidence that there will be volunteers enough to meet all demands of the situation.

READY TO GIVE UP PRINCE TUAN

LONDON, Sept. 22—4 A. M.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily News cites the opinion of a high foreign official that the Emperor and Empress Dowager will, under the pressure exerted by the Viceroys, surrender Prince Tuan and the other anti-foreign leaders to the powers.

It seems to be generally believed throughout Europe that Germany purposely proposed her demand that the anti-foreign leaders should be surrendered before negotiations were commenced with a view of delaying any general acceptance of her proposal until Field Marshal Count von Waldersee should arrive at Peking.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Washington asserts that the United States Government has politely declined to agree to Germany's proposal on this very ground.

In any event, with Count von Waldersee and Li-Hung-Chang both journeying northward, matters must soon reach a crisis.

The manner of Earl Li's reception seems to confirm the suspicions existing in Shanghai regarding his close understanding with Russia. About 4,000 Russian troops and all the principal Russian officers met him at Chung-Liang-Chen, half way to Tien-Tsin. A long conference was held, at which no representative of any other power was present. This remarkable friendship exists at a time when two continents are ringing with the story of massacres by the Russians in Amur.

Li-Hung-Chang, according to Shanghai dispatches, assumed the seals of the Viceroyalty of Chi-Li yesterday. His officers are busy raising 8,000 foreign drilled men and well-armed veterans, who will proceed to Tien-Tsin as Earl Li's bodyguard, under command of Chang Kao Yung, who was the Chinese General at Kiao-Chou when the Germans seized that place.

It is reported that Liu-Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, alarmed at the prospect of the German fleet ascending the Yang-tse-Kiang, is placing obstructions in the channel below the Kiang-Yin forts and sending troops to the northeast of Kiang-Tsu for fear the Germans may land troops there to attack Tsing-Kian-Foo.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post expresses the opinion that Germany's policy may yet lead to a rising in Central China.

Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring on Sept. 15, says:

"Owing to the increasing activity of the Boxers and to the fact that Christian families have been murdered during the last few days in the neighborhood of Peking, a general order has been issued forbidding parties to go foraging without escort.

"The British forces are so reduced that the proposed punitive expedition to clear out the Boxers in the vicinity of the British Summer residences in the hills has been postponed. Only 400 foot and 50 sabres were available.

"Horror has been excited throughout China by authentic details of the massacre of missionaries in Shan-Si Province, where Yu Hsien was appointed Governor, without a protest from Great Britain, despite the fact that the entire missionary body had warned the British Government that his appointment would lead to an anti-foreign outbreak.

"It is now known that when the news reached the Chinese authorities here that Yu Hsien had murdered forty-three missionaries whom he had invited into his Yamen the Chinese Government on July 14 invited the foreign Ministers and their families to enter the Tsung-li-Yamen under a similar offer of protection. Fortunately the invitation was declined."

Telegraphing on Sept. 16, Dr. Morrison says:

"Gen. Chaffee has received orders from America to cease his preparations for wintering his troops in Peking. This is interpreted to mean that America is contemplating a withdrawal of her troops, the abandonment of her interests in Peking, and the transference to another power of the protection of the numerous converts who reached the American missions and survived the siege."

EARL LI REACHES TIEN-TSIN.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 20, via Shanghai, Sept. 21.—Li-Hung-Chang has arrived here and is domiciled in his own Yamen, under a Cossack guard. He was received with no special honors, only the Russian and Japanese officers calling on him, those of the other nations not taking part.

At Taku Earl Li had a long conference with Vice Admiral Alexriff on board a Russian warship.

VON WALDERSEE AT WOO-SUNG.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that the German warship Hertha, with Count von Waldersee, the Commander in Chief of the allied forces in China, on board, has arrived at Woo-Sung. She will proceed to Klao-Chow to-morrow. Count von Waldersee will review 6,000 men of the land force to-morrow.

AMERICANS TAKE PEI-TA-CHU.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 17, via Taku, Sept. 20.—Gen. James H. Wilson, the American commander, took Pei-Ta-Chu this morning: No details of the affair have been learned, but the British officials have received a dispatch announcing that "the temples were taken according to arrangement."

It is expected that Gen. Wilson will move on San-Hai-Tien and destroy the Chinese arsenal at that place.

The Germans moved westward to-day, and it is doubtful if they co-operated in the taking of Pei-Ta-Chu.

Japanese scouts report that the surrounding country is free of the enemy.

No word has been received from the Sixth United States Cavalry column which is operating in the northeast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch, received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Chaffee, was made public this morning:

Taku, (no date.)

Adjutant General, Washington:

Peking, Sept. 19.—Wilson expedition returned; object successfully accomplished; no casualties of our troops. Forsythe's squadron scouted northeast forty miles to relieve native Christians; returned bringing in fourteen. Surrounding country daily growing less hostile and more peaceful, so far as my expedition can determine questions.

CHAFFEE.

The date of this cablegram, Peking, Sept. 19, shows that close communication has been established with the Chinese capital.

As announced in a dispatch received yesterday from Peking, Gen. Wilson, with 800 American and 600 British troops and six guns, marched westward on Sept. 16 and the Germans were to move on the following day, to co-operate in taking Pei-Ta-Chu, where the enemy was supposed to be in large force. The American commander, it was added, would attack from the west and the Germans from the east. The dispatch also said that Gen. Wilson would then take the San-Hai-Tien (San-Kia-Tien?) Arsenal.

THE BATTLE AT PEI-TANG.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—An official dispatch from the commander of the Austrian squadron in Chinese waters says:

"A small Austrian detachment has occupied the south fort at Pei-Tang in conjunction with German and Russian troops, and the Austrian and German flags have been hoisted.

"The Russians captured two guns and a mine-exploding station.

"The Austrian losses were a naval cadet killed and fourteen wounded."

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received here from Taku, dated to-day, says:

"Yesterday evening the Pei-Tang forts opened fire on the Russian infantry camp, wounding twenty-five men. Since early this morning a German howitzer battery has been shelling the forts and town."

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Admiral Courrejoiles, the French commander in Chinese waters, in notifying the Government here that the allied forces captured and assaulted the Chinese forts at Pei-Tang yesterday, says the French participated in the engagement.

OUTBREAK NEAR CANTON.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The French Consul at Canton telegraphs under yesterday's date that disorders have broken out at Sun-Tai, near Canton. Several villages have been destroyed and others are besieged. The missionaries succeeded in escaping.

The first batch of troops sent by the Viceroy proved powerless to subdue the disorder, and the foreign Consuls made a most urgent request for the dispatch of a larger body of soldiers. The Chancellor of the French Consulate and the French gunboat Avalanche will accompany the force.

A Hongkong dispatch says that the Avalanche has been investigating the killing of Christians in the Samnoi district, near Canton, and reports that the crews of eight pirate junks, by the connivance of influential persons ashore, have sought to destroy all the Christian villages on the Canton delta.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The Chinese Court, by an imperial edict, issued Sept. 8, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, "was removed from Tai-Yen-Foo to Sian-Foo. The military authorities in Peking all agree that punitive expeditions to Shan-Si and Manchuria have become necessary because of the wholesale murders of missionaries, and Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein (German Minister to China) urges this course."

RUSSIAN MASSACRES TO GO ON.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Moscow correspondent of The Standard, reverting to the subject of the massacre of 5,000 Chinese by the Russians, says:

"From a recent visitor to the Amur region I learn that massacres are the order of the day with the troops that are overrunning Manchuria. The orders are issued by Gen. Grodekoff. But it is quite certain that Emperor Nicholas must be ignorant of their nature.

"My informant has seen a series of telegrams from one Manchurian commander, every one of which beseeches that he be allowed to spare peaceable citizens; but the Russian indifference to the lives of the common herd is still of a truly Oriental type."

The same correspondent asserts that troops by the wholesale continue to pour into Manchuria.

ATROCITIES TO MISSIONARIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 31.—An official communication through diplomatic channels was brought to the attention of the State Department to-day, giving fully authenticated instances of atrocities in the Province of Hunan against Christian missionaries. The account is given by one of the Christian missionaries who escaped.

In one case, it is stated, a missionary had his eyes burned out, then a portion of his body was cut off, and finally a redhot staff was driven through his back. In another case a missionary was wrapped in cotton, the cotton was soaked in oil, and the mass set on fire. The missionary was burned to death.

Chinese Relief Fund.

Charles W. Hand, Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday gave out an additional list of subscriptions for the relief of the Christian natives in China who had to abandon their homes to save their lives. The subscriptions amount to $617.91, which, with previous subscriptions of $4,433.38, make a total of $5,051.29.

MAY IRWIN'S NEW PLAY.

She Scores a Success in "The Belle of Bridgeport."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—May Irwin appeared in her new play, "The Belle of Bridgeport," for the first time this evening and scored a distinct success in her new songs, in her impersonations, and in her comic scenes, which are unusually good in this play. A mad scene in the last act is turned into an excruciatingly funny performance. Some of her songs brought down the house. Her "Child's Garden and Verse" was the musical hit of the evening.

"The Belle of Bridgeport" deals, in a vein of droll extravagance, with contemporary life and character in New York. Ariel Smith is the daughter of John Smith, owner of a department store. Ariel is a business woman by instinct. John Smith turns his office over to her during a vacation. Ariel discovers that Malcolm Crane, her father's secretary, is in danger of arrest for theft. The circumstantial evidence against Malcolm is so strong that John Smith's right-hand man has arranged to arrest him. Ariel is in love with Malcolm, and when Topping informs her of the intended arrest, Ariel asserts a secret engagement with Malcolm. It is Ariel's plan to force a proposal from Malcolm. Obstacles to this device come with marvelous rapidity, and it is not until the last moment of the play that Ariel manages to rescue Malcolm from peril by marrying him.

Malcolm is a member of the Momus Club, and in the second act his fellow-amateur players come to his apartment for a rehearsal of a comedy of London high life, "Lord Dusenbury's Overshoes," a broad burlesque of the British play of dress coats and effete aims. The act shows the New York Woman's Athletic Club on its annual gentleman's day.

John Smith	George A. Beane
Ariel Smith	May Irwin
Mrs. John Smith	Jane Burby
Jessica	Mable Florence
Alonzo Topping	R. E. Graham
Malcolm Crane	Bert Thayer
Agnes Crane	Alice Kellar
Dr. Luke Craven	Roland Carter
Bokhara Skitboilitski	Raymond Hitchcock
Ferdinand	Jacques Krueger
Phil Space	Charles Church
Miss Roberts	Edith Blair
Ethelbert Box	Frank H. White
Parepa Box	Gussie Jones
Mamie Cassidy	Lillie Collins
Mary Doyle	Alice Howard
Miss Flanders	Agnes Findlay
Miss Green	Theo Carew
Miss Black	Sadie Peters
Miss White	Anne Woodward
Mrs. Marion Colby	Helen Rainsley
Miss Popkins	Queenie Vassar

New London Sees "On the Quiet."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 21.—To-night at the Lyceum Theatre William Collier produced a new three-act play by Augustus Thomas, entitled "On the Quiet." The piece is a comedy. Mr. Collier portrays a lively young college student who marries a girl but is obliged for financial reasons to keep the marriage secret. The principal characters are assumed by Louise Allen, Helena Collier, Katherine Mulkins, Brigham Royce, John G. Saville, Crayley Douglas, and Thomas Doyle.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Frank Cushman, the minstrel and vaudeville performer who succeeded Emerson in the Ethiopian eccentric comedy line because of his voice and quaint methods of negro impersonation, will have a play of his own this season. A well-known Baltimore manager has the matter in charge, and the play which will be fitted to display Mr. Cushman's gifts is being written for him by Robert Griffin Morris.

At Easton, Penn., yesterday the funeral services over the body of Miss Belle Archer, the actress who died Wednesday, were held in the chapel of the Eastern Cemetery, and to-day the interment will take place in the family plot. The pall bearers were B. Rushfield, Mayor of Easton, Penn.; Forbes Heermans of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. W. Sleight of Chicago, Nicholas Dunn, Paul T. Aldrich, and George Taggart.

Sarah Cowell Le Moyne opens her second season's tour in "The Greatest Thing in the World" at Wilmington, Del., on Sept. 24. After two weeks on the road she comes to Wallack's Theatre for her first appearance in New York City. During this engagement, in conjunction with Otis Skinner and Miss Eleanor Robson, she will give a special performance of Browning's poetic play, "In a Balcony," preceded by the one-act fairy play, "The Land of Heart's Desire," by William Butler Yates, the Irish poet.

Managers Klaw & Erlanger yesterday obtained from Paul Kester, the American author of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," now being presented at the Haymarket Theatre, London, the American rights for this play, in which Miss Ada Rehan will be seen. Miss Rehan will give the first production in this country in Philadelphia early in December, and in January she will be seen in it in this city. Miss Rehan was cabled this information yesterday to London, where she has been for the past week, and she replied expressing her delight and thanks to her managers for having secured the play. She will leave London for this country to-day.

Cleveland Man's Body Identified.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 21.—The body of an unknown man, which was found near this city along the Pennsylvania Railroad last Sunday, has been identified as that of William O'Donnell of Cleveland, Ohio. The identification was made by a tailor's mark on the man's coat. This was sent to the firm in Chicago which made the garment, and it was found that it had been made for William O'Donnell. The authorities here have notified the man's brother, C. O'Donnell of 191 West Street, Cleveland. The man lost his life in falling from a train.

GALVESTON RELIEF WORK

New York's Public Contributions Reach Nearly $300,000.

Fund Increased by $11,415.97 Yesterday —Stock Exchange List Closed— Thanks from the Stricken City.

The fund for the relief of the people of Galveston was increased by $11,415.97 yesterday.

The Stock Exchange has turned all money raised by it over to J. P. Morgan, Treasurer of the State Relief Committee, and no more subscriptions will be taken on the Exchange.

The amounts raised through public scurces, as reported last night, are as follows:

Merchants' Association	$98,420.81
Chamber of Commerce	64,058.00
Produce Exchange	12,749.00
Stock Exchange	21,356.00
Cotton Exchange	5,952.00
Mayor's relief fund	26,926.94
The tobacco interests	3,915.00
Mercantile Exchange	2,151.90
Through New York Herald	20,250.00
Through New York Journal	20,694.83
Tammany Hall	10,000.00
The State Relief Committee	803.00
The Brooklyn Jockey Club, extra day's racing	8,098.00
Total	$295,378.48

Mr. Morgan of the State Relief Committee received an additional subscription yesterday of $350 from Mrs. Auchmuty of Lenox, Mass. Including the Stock Exchange fund he now has to the credit of the State Committee, $22,159.

Aside from the money that has gone to swell the public funds, considerable sums of which no account could be kept have been sent direct to Galveston. Edwin Gould, President of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad, for instance, forwarded $2,500. This, with the $5,000 of J. P. Morgan, and many other large and small subscriptions, would make a very formidable showing if added to the public lists. Subscriptions being raised by many secret societies and labor organizations should also be considered as a part of New York's share. Those in the main are being sent direct to the organizations in Texas.

The following telegram from the Relief Committee of Galveston was received yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association:

We beg to thank you for telegram and very generous response to our call for help. In the name of the citizens of Galveston, from the Mayor to the poor orphan children, we thank you, asking you to thank in our name the many kind people who helped us so nobly in our hour of great distress.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions yesterday:

John S. Lyle	$250
Mrs. Charles Kellog	25
John Monks & Son	25
Previously acknowledged	63,758
Total	$64,058

The following additional subscriptions have been received by the Merchants' Association:

Guests and employes Margaret Louise Home	$11
F. R. Elden	10
C. H. Arnold & Co.	25
L. G. Woodhouse, through Fifth Av. Bank	100
J. L. Lewis	2
Through N. Y. Tribune:	
A. L. M.	10
Robert Turnbull	25
A Lady Sympathizer	5
James D. Francis	1
M. A.	2
C. O. E.	10
James Dunstone	2
Previously acknowledged	97,894.71
Scheftel Brothers, through Hide and Leather Bank	50
Edward B. Stimpson, through Hide and Leather Bank	25
J. H. Rossbach & Brothers, through Hide and Leather Bank	25
Sympathizer, through American Ex. Co.	1
P. Hufeland, (cash)	10
J. & J. Cash, Ltd., (cash)	5
Employes of Tefft, Weller & Co.	107.10
Faulkner, Page & Co., (additional)	100
Total	$98,420.81

Mayor Van Wyck reported the following receipts yesterday for the relief fund:

Charles Strauss	$25
Henry Michaelis	5
W. J. A.	1
J. W. Russell	5
Through the Brooklyn Daily Eagle:	
L. A.	1.50
Thomas Blake	10
Mrs. Thos. Blake	1
T. A. D.	3
Mrs. M. M. Bergen	10
Sunnyside Avenue	2
Cash	1
C. H. & wife	2
F. E. H.	5
Grammar School No. 84	50
H. T. Brown	10
St. Michael's Church, High St.	6
S. Halline	5
J. L. D.	1
A Friend	2
Mrs. A. W. Bray	1
Happy Family	2
M. P. C.	1
Jacob Scaefer	25
Parish members of the Church of the Incarnation	7.75
Brooklyn Council No. 72, R. A.	25
Evangeline Chapt. No. 51, O. E. S.	10
Through THE N. Y. TIMES:	
Monticello M. E. Church entertainment, Monticello, N. Y.	18
A. B. C.	10
F. D.	5
A. V. S.	10
Cash, Chamberlain	1
Through the N. Y. Clothing Manufacturers' Assn., A. F. Rochstadter, President:	
Victor Oppenheim	1
Jacob Spero	2
Runsdorf & Epstein	2
Jacob J. Michael	5
Collected by Mr. L. Lyons of H. B. Rosenthal & Co.:	
Greenberg & Dube	3
Hecht & Co.	20
S. Joseph	2
Larry Levy	5
Light & Schlesinger	5
Max Bros. & Co.	5
Prev. reported	25,602.69
Total	$26,928.94

TRAINS ENTER GALVESTON.

Service Resumed Over One Bridge—Martial Law Abolished—Sanitary Work Continues.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 21.—At noon to-day martial law was abolished and the Civil Government resumed control of affairs. The contract for clearing the streets has been awarded to a local firm. They will establish boarding camps on the beach and commence work Monday morning with an army of laborers at $2 per day.

Adjt. Gen. Scurry of the Texas Volunteer Guard has placed his regiment of militia at the service of the city, and they will remain here for guard and patrol work. No saloons will be permitted to keep open. There will be no impressment of men to work and there is plenty of work for both mechanics and laborers.

A. J. Youens, Inspector for the Galveston Board of Underwriters, is footing up the losses. He has finished the district east of Twenty-fifth Street and finds that in the territory of total destruction there 1,649 houses were destroyed. His diagram shows that from five to seven blocks of the district lying along the Gulf of Mexico and east of Forty-second Street was shorn clear of buildings. West of Forty-second Street the settlement was sparse, and nearly everything but a few buildings far back from the Gulf was demolished. Mr. Youens will continue his inspection until a complete survey of property loss has been made.

Mrs. Mussey, Vice President of the Red Cross Society, will leave for Washington Sunday night and will explain to the people of the country exactly what is needed in Galveston. Her idea is that meetings should be held throughout the United States and the needs of Galveston thoroughly explained.

The Galveston Bay Bridge was completed at 3 o'clock this morning, and the first train to arrive since Sept. 8 pulled into the Union Station at 6:25 o'clock. It was Santa Fé Train 5, due here at 9:05 last night. Full passenger train service has been resumed by all the lines entering the city via Virginia Point. The Gulf and Inter-State Railroad, which enters via Bolivar Point and ferry, will not be in operation for several days. The five lines which cross the bay bridge operate thirty passenger trains daily, and they have an enormous quantity of freight to come in and go out.

Señor Lorente, Mexican Consul, has received official advices that the Congress of his Government has appropriated $30,000 for the relief of Galveston. This act of the sister republic, of which Texas was formerly a part, has made a deep impression on the people of Galveston.

The usual work of sanitation, caring for the sick and the disposal of dead bodies, continued to-day. Large amounts of garbage are being hauled from the city and burned, and disinfectants are distributed. The sanitation of the city continues to improve, and Dr. Wilkinson, City Health Officer, says that all danger from an outbreak of any disease is now passed.

With the resumption of railroad service to-day, business along the wharves began in earnest. Several ships are taking on cargoes.

Minister Wu's Contribution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, upon hearing of the Galveston disaster, telegraphed to Gov. Sayers an expression of deep sympathy and sent his personal check for $100. To-day he received a telegram from Gov. Sayers, returning his most hearty thanks for the expression of sympathy and the practical character of the accompanying note.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The horse show at Lenox yesterday was the event of the season in the Berkshires. The Executive Committee, following the plan of the Southampton show, ruled out all professional horse dealers, so that the affair was throughout an amateur one. The display of horseflesh surprised the judges, and some admirable driving was also seen, particularly on the part of Miss Kate Cary, Miss Charlotte Barnes, and Miss Lila Sloane, who handled the ribbons over their four-in-hands with the ease and skill of professionals.

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The outgoing liners to-day are carrying a few well-known people. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II., sailing for Genoa, Gibraltar, and Naples, there are booked, among others, L. E. Binsse, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cram, Mrs. Francis Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Weston Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Opdycke, Dr. Leonard T. Porter and Mrs. Porter, and Prof. H. von Holst and Mrs. von Holst. The Minnehaha, which sails to-day for London, has booked, among others, Thomas G. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Knight, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse.

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On the Staatendam, for Rotterdam, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard (Miss Ethel Barclay,) Dr. David Clark and Mrs. Clark, Henry Mosler, the artist, and Mrs. Mosler; Joseph T. Pierson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Watts. The Graf Waldersee, sailing for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, will take, among other passengers, Dr. George F. Fiske and Mrs. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Lyman, and Morton C. Stewart.

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Reginald Ward, with his sister, Mrs. Carter, will sail to-day on the Lucania for Liverpool. Mr. Ward has been in America only two or three weeks, having come over for a visit to his parents, who reside in Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Carter will join her sister, Miss Alice Ward, in Paris, and will return with her to this country in November.

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The Kaiser Friedrich, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Plymouth, brought, among other passengers, the Rev. J. B. Adam and Mrs. Adam, Dr. J. B. Comstock and Mrs. Comstock, E. J. de Coppet, Andrew de Coppet, J. L. Coolidge, Prof. J. M. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hammond, Mrs. C. H. Lamsdale, R. F. Montgomery, C. E. Van Name, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Mrs. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Robert, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, (Miss Mary Crocker,) who were married at Tuxedo on June 7, and sailed for Europe on June 18 last, are expected to arrive here on Friday, Oct. 5. They spent much of the Summer salmon fishing in Southern Norway, where, together with Mr. and Mrs. John Prentice, they leased a fishery, and after tiring of that sport went on an excursion to the far north of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison will this Winter occupy the house at 6 West Fifty-eighth Street, which adjoins that of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Harrison's aunt.

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Mrs. Kingdon, mother of Mrs. George J. Gould, and the Gould children will arrive in New York to-day from the Gould cottage at Onteora, in the Catskills, where they have been staying during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Gould in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Gould, who will arrive to-day from Paris, will make only a brief stop in town, as they, together with Mrs. Kingdon and the children, it is expected, will go on to Lakewood.

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There was a hegira of well-known people from the hotels and cottages at Murray Bay, Canada, of those who had remained through the first scarlet fever scare at that resort a few weeks ago, on Monday and Tuesday last, and the place is now deserted by all save its inhabitants and a few families who, perforce, are obliged to remain there owing to cases of the fever among them. This sudden hegira is due to the reappearance of the fever, which it had been hoped was stamped out. Two of Mrs. Robert Shaw Minturn's daughters are now ill with the fever, as is also another Farnham child. The elder child of Mr. Farnham, who was taken ill some weeks ago with the fever, has virtually recovered. Very fortunately there were no cases of the disease either in the large new hotel, the Manoir Richelieu, which closed on Sept. 5, or the old Chamard's Lorne House, where most of the New Yorkers who are not cottage owners at Murray Bay stay.

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Miss Gertrude Minturn, who is reported ill with scarlet fever at Murray Bay, recently announced her engagement to Mr. Amos R. E. Pinchot, a son of James W. Pinchot, and whose mother was Miss Mary Eno.

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The fashionables are fast leaving Newport. James J. Van Alen is visiting ex-Commodore Gerry and his family at their country place near Delaware Lake, New York. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet are members of the Ogden Mills house party at Staatsburg, and Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor are on their way to Rhinebeck on the Nourmahal. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is announced to leave Newport to-day, and in the course of another fortnight all the larger villas at the resort will be closed.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Crall, daughter of Leander H. Crall, 119 Lenox Avenue, to Mr. Frederic West MacDonald of 825 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Colt—Crane.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21.—Miss Frances Kittredge Crane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Crane, and niece of Gov. Crane, was married this evening in the Congregational Church at Dalton, Mass., to Samuel Gilbert Colt, son of the late Justice Colt. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. George Wakeman Andrews, pastor of the church. Miss Bessie Talcott of Brooklyn, N. Y., was maid of honor, and the six bridesmaids were Miss Emma McClintock and Miss Mary Laughlin of Pittsburg, Miss Adaline Fox of New York, Miss Virginia Lippincott of Philadelphia, Miss Mary Barker, and Miss Elizabeth W. Dinsdale of Pittsfield. John C. Greenway of Pittsburg was best man.

The bride was gowned in white satin, cut en traine, with high neck and long sleeves. Her attendants were also beautifully gowned in white liberty silk. The Episcopal wedding service was used, and the bride was given away by her father. After the ceremony a reception was given to 500 relatives and friends at the residence of the bride's parents in Dalton. Among the guests were President Bliss and the Directors of the Boston and Albany Road, and many prominent society people of Massachusetts and other States. After a wedding tour of a month Mr. and Mrs. Colt will reside in Pittsfield.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who has been entertaining a good deal lately, both at his farm, Oakland, and at his cottage in Bellevue Avenue, known as Rocky Hall, gave a luncheon and dinner to-day.

Mrs. William Astor will give her last luncheon of the season at Beechwood to-morrow.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is here visiting his daughter, Mrs. Crackanthorpe, wife of the First Secretary of the British Embassy.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons gave a luncheon to-day, and this evening dinners were given by Thomas F. Cushing, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. Constance Schlieffelin, who has been visiting Mrs. James Hude Beekman, returned to New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Bolt, who reside in Germany, arrived this evening to visit Mrs. Bolt's parents, Commander and Mrs. William McCarthy Little.

Stuyvesant Fish returned from New York last evening.

Col. John Jacob Astor has sent a check for $100 for the benefit of the Newport Police Relief Association.

Pennsylvania Alumni Club.

The Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, numbering about 600, in this city have secured a suite of rooms on the ground floor of The Royalton, 44 West Forty-fourth Street, as local headquarters for the organization. It is proposed to acquire property in the neighborhood and erect a clubhouse.

Money Sent to J. G. Doerflinger.

A postal order for $5 for John G. Doerflinger has been received at this office from Urban Weldon of Cohoes, N. Y. It has been given to Mr. Doerflinger.

SHAM ATTACK ON NEWPORT.

Part of Plan for Navy Manoeuvres to be Announced To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—This afternoon Rear Admiral Farquhar and Capt. Charles H. Stockton, President of the United States Naval War College, had an extended conference over the naval manoeuvres which will take place off Newport next week in connection with the War College course. Later Capt. Stockton said the plan would not be in proper condition for announcement before to-morrow morning. Then all that can be consistently given out will be made known. The manoeuvres will begin on Monday morning with a blockade off Newport at daybreak. The operations will continue several days.

Commander N. E. Mason of the torpedo station is preparing the scheme of action for the torpedo boat flotilla, and Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, commandant at Fort Adams, has in charge the army's plan of battle. The greatest interest centres about the performances of the submarine torpedo boat Holland, which on the occasion of the night attack on Newport by the fleet will be subjected to a more practical test than ever before.

Probably the most interesting feature of the manoeuvres as a spectacle will be the landing of the forces of the fleet and their opposition by the defenders of Newport. It is said that this will take place on the shore of Middletown. To many naval officers this will be one of the most practical parts of the exercises, and it is believed by many will give the sailors more useful instruction than any other of the many features of the manoeuvres. The apprentices of the naval training station will appear prominently in the opposition to the landing party.

As the blockade of the port will begin at daybreak Monday no one will be allowed to leave the ships after sundown Sunday night. The fleet will be divided into two par

RACING WAS FOR CHARITY

Receipts at Gravesend Track Devoted to Galveston Fund.

THE TURFS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Lady Schorr and Unmasked Were Winners of Special Handicaps, Each at Six Furlongs.

The racing at the Gravesend track yesterday, an extra afternoon's programme, was for the benefit of the Galveston Aid Fund, and the net result was a handsome addition to the sum raised in New York for the sufferers from the recent Texas disaster. The free list was suspended, and all who entered the gates paid for admission. There were special contributions from many sources, and the charity fund also got all or part of every purse run for. One notable act of generosity was that of the rich turfman, Arthur Featherstone, who tendered $1,000 at the gate for his admission and left the change for the flood sufferers. The attendance was about the average, and the racing was interesting throughout. Secretary H. D. McIntyre of The Brooklyn Jockey Club stated that the estimated returns of the day amounted to $8,008.

The full field of entries, twelve horses, ran for the opening race, a hurdle handicap, at one mile and three-quarters, with Mazo the favorite at a short price, and Three Bars the next choice. At the fall of the flag Gould went to the front, and, attended by Monroe Doctrine, made the running for a mile and a quarter, Mazo closing on the far turn, followed by Three Bars. On the bend into the stretch Mazo showed in front, but lasted there for only a few strides, Three Bars then joining him, and under the whip drawing away and winning by three lengths, Mazo second and Monroe Doctrine third. Eight ran for the second event, the Sympathy Handicap, over the short six-furlong course, Unmasked starting favorite. Tower of Candles was first away, and raced in front, with Silverdale second, into the stretch, where the two leaders began to tire, and Unmasked and Motley, coming from behind, joined in the fight, all driving at the end, and finishing heads apart, with Unmasked first and Motley, Silverdale, and Tower of Candles following in the order named.

For the third race, a mile and seventy yards, selling, seven horses ran, with Dolando and Cambrian nearly equal favorites. Cambrian, first away, went on with the track, and raced in front from end to end, winning cleverly by a length from Dolando, who was well up all the way, and at the last furlong pole seemed to have a chance to win, when Turner, who rode him, put his hands down and stopped riding. Bettie Gray ran close up on Cambrian for six furlongs, and then dropped back, Sparrow Wing, third to the head of the stretch, then passing her and getting third money.

In the Galveston Handicap, for two-year-olds, over the short six furlongs, All Green and Lady Schorr went to the post equal favorites in a field of nine. To a fair start, Lady Schorr showed clear of the crowd in the first twenty yards, and led to near the far turn, where Prince of Melrose, well away, passed her, he leading around the turn and into the stretch. On the straight, Lady Schorr closed on Prince of Melrose, and had him beaten at the last furlong pole, when La Valliere closed from behind and drove Burns, on Lady Schorr, to riding, the Memphis filly promptly coming away then and winning by a length and a half. La Valliere was second, three lengths in front of Dr. Barlow. All Green was never prominent.

Five of the seven named to run for the fifth race were left after all the withdrawals had been made. Greenock and Peaceful carried most of the money bet on the event. Peaceful took the track at the fall of the flag, and made the running, with Carbuncle second, to the head of the stretch, where Greenock, hard ridden, moved up and joined the leaders. On the straight Greenock and Carbuncle passed Peaceful and fought out for the purse, Greenock finally winning rather cleverly by a neck, with Carbuncle second, a length before Peaceful, third. The winner entered to sell for $1,500, was bid up to $2,000, and retained by his owner for an advance of $5.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward: one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles. J. W. Colt's Three Bars, by Wagner-Baltic, ch. h., 137, (Finnegan,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out by three lengths; Thomas Hitchcock's, Jr.'s Mazo, ch. g., 4, 142, (Bertch,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10, second by four lengths from J. Underwood & Co.'s Monroe Doctrine, b. h., 6, 134, (Barry,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—3:15 3-5. Gould, Challenger, Einer, The Burlington Route, Holland, Matt Simpson, Cephalogia, Ree Mitchell, and Count Navarro also ran. Count Navarro fell.

SECOND RACE—The Sympathy Handicap, for all ages, about six furlongs. J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, by Domino-Mere Hill, br. g., 3, 109, (Spencer,) 5 to 2 and even, won ridden out by a head; William Lakeland's Motley, gr. f., 3, 109 (R. Williams,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head from J. F. Schorr's Silver Dole, ch. c., 2, 101, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Hesper, Mayor Gilroy, Hagerdon, Tower of Candles, and Barbara Freitchie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. J. B. Respass's Cambrian, by Hindoo-Cambria, ch. c., 4 years, 116 pounds, (T. Knight,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won cleverly by a length. Charles Fleischman's Sons' Dolando, b. g., aged, 109, (N. Turner,) 8 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by three parts of a length from Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Sparrow Wing, b. f., 4, 104, (McCue,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Bettie Gray, Locochie, Compensation, and Ellen B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Galveston Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. J. F. Schorr's Lady Schorr, b. f., 108, (W. Mantle,) 11 to 5 and even, won ridden out by a length and a half. Richard T. Wilson, Jr.'s, La Valliere, b. f., 110, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three lengths from W. I. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, b. c., 102, (J. Slack,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. All Green, Prince of Melrose, Maximus, The Puritan, Yelp, and Colchester also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds; one mile and twenty yards. J. F. Schorr's Greenock by Bramble-Lillian Lindsay, br. c., 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 1, won cleverly by a neck; T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 104, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by four length from Charles Fleischmann's Sons' Peaceful, b. g., 106, (Shaw,) 5 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Annoy and Fleuran also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. William Lakeland's The Regent, by Domino-Royal Gem, b. g., 94 pounds, (R. Murphy,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won easily by four lengths; J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., 99, (T. Knight,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by three parts of a length from R. J. Hiner's Queen Carnival, b. f., 101, (O'Connor,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Farmer Bennett, Precious, Margaret Hoffman, Victor, Denman Thompson, Nonpareil, Rolling Boer, Frank Hall, Ginki, and The Brother also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Lieber Karl, 118 pounds; Flaunt, 112; Trillo, Sadducee, Pupil, and Pencher, 109 each; Blarneystone and Danforth, 106 each; Godfrey, 104; Matchim, 102.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Potente, 125 pounds; The Woman, 110; Autumn and King Barleycorn, 113 each; Gonfolon, 110; Kinnikinic, 107; Star Bright and First Whip, 108 each; Asquith, 94; Beau Gallant, 92; Anecdote, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes; selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Fake, Telamon, and Maximus, 107 pounds each; Col. Padden, 105; Screech, 104; Autolight and Basuto, 102 each; Kimberley, 99; Schoolmaster and Manga, 98 each; Annie Thompson, 94; Satire, 92; Moor, 87.

FOURTH RACE—The Occidental Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Imp. Jack Point, 126 pounds; Jack Point, 118; The Roman, 110; Belle of Troy, 105; Charentus, 103; Lieber Karl and Pink Coat, 102 each; Andronicus, 97; Witchers, 96; Gen. Mart Gary, 90, and Hardly, 85.

FIFTH RACE—For maidens two years old; five furlongs. Schoolmaster, Seminole, Dangerfield, Isaac Hopper, Carnelion, Henry Clay Ryf, Isia, Sharpshooter, Mark Lane, Add, Goldilla, Magnus, Troll, and Rappenecker, 110 pounds each; Anna Darling, Templeton, and Trigger, 107 each. Also legible to start as others are scratched, Pigeon Post, G. W. W., and the Rhymer, 110 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth; Compensation, 109 pounds; Star Bright, Macleod of Dare, and Big Gun, 107 each; Alsike, 106; The Amazon, 104; Fonsolee, 102; Elfin Conig, 98; Oneek Queen, 97; Rinaldo, 96; Beverage, 92.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Five and one-half furlongs.—Hurry, 98, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Kohnwreath, 98, 2; Audie, 103, 3. Time—1:12½. Six furlongs.—Sir Christopher, 110, (Wilkerson,) 1; Lennep, 110, 2; Jim Gore II., 105, 3. Time—1:18¾. Mile and seventy yards.—Hood's Brigade, 103, (Martin,) 1; Larkspur, 111, 2; Freilinghuysen, 107, 3. Time—1:51¼. Six furlongs.—Kazan, 105, (Tally,) 1; Handy Man, 105, 2; Bowen, 110, 3. Time—1:19. Mile and sixteenth.—Eberhart, 107, (Kiley,) 1; Branch, 109, 2; Eva Rice, 104, 3. Time—1:53¾. Mile and quarter.—Joe Shelby, 107, (Kiley,) 1; Quannah Parker, 104, 2; Pat Garrett, 109, 3. Time—2:14¾.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Four and a half furlongs—Propeller, 110, (Bassinger,) 1; Kenova, 107, 2; Fire Play, 107, 3. Time—0:56. Six furlongs—Four Leaf C., 105, (Boland,) 1; El Ghor, 110, 2; Miss Lynah, 110, 3. Time—1:16¾. Mile and seventy yards—Amelia Strathmore, 97, (Coburn,) 1; Innuendo, 104, 2; Pinar del Rio, 104, 3. Time—1:48½. Seven furlongs—Glen Lake, 111, (Howell,) 1; Satin Coat, 91, 2; Elsie Barnes, 114, 3. Time—1:30¼. Five and a half furlongs—Adelante, 106, (Howell,) 1; Athara, 106, 2; Small Jack, 106, 3. Time—1:10¾. Mile and seventy yards—W. B. Gates, 107, (Dominick,) 1; Rollins, 104, 2; Colonel Gay, 107, 3. Time—1:49.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—Five furlongs. Senator Beveridge, 108, (Aker,) 1; Trenct the More, 105, 2; Dr. Moore, 103, 3. Time—1:07. Five and a half furlongs. Lord Frazier, 105, (Aker,) 1; Jack Adie, 108, 2; Oneoto, 105, 3. Time—1:12. Five and a half furlongs. Horsa, 108, (McQuade,) 1; Robert Morrison, 108, 2; Russian, 105, 3. Time—1:21¼. Six furlongs. Handicapper, 103, (Booker,) 1; Marco Polo, 99, 2; Brulare, 104, 3. Time—1:18. One mile. Marion Lynch, 97, (Hicks,) 1; St. Sulpice, 100, 2; La Vitesse, 90, 3. Time—1:48. Six and a half furlongs. Dousterswivel, 102, (Robertson,) 1; Olive Order, 91, 2; George Le Bar, 111, 3. Time—1:26.

TRI-STATE FAIR RACES.

There was only a small attendance at the Tri-State Fair yesterday at Guttenberg.

The day's sport started with the deciding heats of the 2:17 class trot. Two heats of this race were trotted on Thursday, with honors even up between Swift and Beldia. The summaries:

2:17 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

T. T. Maxfield's b. m. Beldia	1	8	1	7	5	1
Dr. George Ticeburst's b. s. Swift	8	1	2	2	1	2
G. D. Brinkerhoff's b. s. Times Herald	5	5	5	1	3	3
David Tuer's ch. m. Theresa B.	2	2	3	3	2	dr
Thomas F. Russell's b. m. Maid Thorne	3	3	4	4	4	dr
Peter Wilkin's blk. g. Topaz	4	4	7	5	7	dr
Mapleton Stock Farm's blk. g. Myrtle Boy	7	6	dr			

Time—2:15¾; 2:14½; 2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:17½; 2:16¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing.

C. A. Thompson's ch. m. Elsie E.	1	1	5	7	1	
F. S. Fisher's b. g. Flash	5	2	1	1	2	
A. Kirker's ch. g. Atateka	2	3	2	2	3	
F. G. Lemmerman's br. g. The Kid	3	4	3	4	4	
F. J. Kernan's ch. s. Hully Gee	4	5	4	3	7	
M. J. Delaney's b. g. Walter H.	7	6	7	6	6	
A. L. Page's blk. m. Monarch Maiden	6	9	8	8	5	
T. T. Maxfield's b. m. Nancy T.	8	7	6	5	8	
Jack Curry's Beatrice	9	8	dr			

Time—2:23¼; 2:16¾; 2:21¼; 2:24½; 2:23.

2:20 Class.—Trotting.

Jack Curry's Electric Wilkes	1	1	1
John Hill's Delmarch	2	2	4
H. F. Burchard's b. g. Rostrum	3	3	2
R. H. Mackenzie's b. m. Gadabout	4	5	2
A. Schlurm's b. m. Nellie	5	4	5

Time—2:20¼; 2:24½; 2:26½.

Free for All.—Pacing. Best two heats. Silver cup prize.

—— Bell West	1	1	
Isaac Hopper's Lucee	2	2	
Mrs. H. D. Gill's b. g. Jack	3	3	
Dr. H. D. Gill's gr. g. Anheuser	4	dr	

Time—2:21½; 2:17.

Running Race.—Six furlongs. Purse $100.

Dog Town, (Jackson)	1
Maggie Doyle, (Mahoney)	2
Marantha Knapp, (Coleman)	3
Roxbury, (Flynn)	4
Musician, (Reeves)	5

Time—1:18¾.

Other Harness Races.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—2:24 class, trotting; purse, $300, (concluded):

Gold Getter	2	4	4	2	1	2	1 1
Moccassin Boy, ro. g.	3	1	1	3	3	3	2 3
The Nun, b. m.	1	2	2	4	4	4	3 2
Cogent, b. m.	4	3	3	1	2	1	4 4

Time—2:26½; 2:24¼; 2:24¾; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24½; 2:24½; 2:25.

2:16 class, pacing; purse $300, (concluded):

Rondo, b. g.	2	1	1	1			
Garnet	1	3	2	2			
Gagnaunt, ro. g.	4	2	3	3			
Maud G. Wilkes, br. m.	3	5	4	5			
Lacota Bell, b. m.	6	4	5	4			
Van Demon, ch. g.	5	6	dr				

Time—2:16¾; 2:18; 2:15½; 2:16½.

2:27 Class.—Trot or pace. Purse $300.

Christey, ch. m.	1	1	1				
Baron Wood, b. g.	2	3	2				
Ardia, blk. m.	3	2	3				
Alice B., b. g.	4	4	4				

Time—2:24¼; 2:22½; 2:22½.

2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $300.

Bryan Wilkes, b. g.	1	1	1
Nellis Baird, br. m.	3	2	2
Tobasco, b. g.	2	3	3
Gene D., br. m.	4	4	4
Plusnone, blk. g.	5	dr	

Time—2:22¼; 2:23¼; 2:23.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300.

Minnie Russell, blk. m.	4	2	1	1	1
Dora Highwood	1	1	2	2	2
Mercury Wilkes, ch. g.	2	3	3	3	3
Homeward, b. g.	3	4	4	4	4

Time—2:17¼; 2:15½; 2:15¾; 2:16½; 2:16¾.

ALLENTOWN, Sept. 21.—2;15 Class—Pacing; purse $600.

Dan L	2	1	1	1
Junero	1	4	6	1
Eagle Medium	3	2	2	3
Gentry	7	6	5	2
Arctic	5	5	3	4
A. B. C.	4	3	4	6
Mary Wiles	6	7	7	dr

Time—2:13½; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:13¼.

Free-for-All Class—Trotting; purse $800.

York Boy	4	1	4	1 1
Orianna	8	2	1	3 2
Big Timber	1	4	3	4 3
Frank Creamer	2	3	2	2 4

Time—2:14¾; 2:10¾; 2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:14¾.

2:24 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Alberta	1	1	1
Diana	2	2	6
Heart of Oak	3	3	2
Helen S	6	5	3
Bessie Russell	4	4	4
George M	5	6	5
Gilkey	7	7	7
John K	8	dr	

Time—2:17¼; 2:14¾; 2:15.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 21.—2:23 class, pacing, purse $800:

Hal Stalkins, br. g., by Fry's Brown Hal, (Gallagher)	1	1	1
Jean Cuyler, s. m.	2	2	2
Mamie Brown, b. m.	3	3	3
P. B. Conn, b. h.	dis		

Time—2:16¼; 2:24; 2:19.

2:24 class, trotting; purse $800:

Molo, b. g., by Mouquette, (Mitchell)	2	1	1	1
Mabel G., g. m.	1	2	3	3
Red Cliff, b. g.	3	3	4	2
Chicago Prince, b. h.	4	5	2	5
Minka, ch. m.	5	4	5	4
Annie Trevelain, b. m.	dis			
Sallie Spencer, b. m.	dis			

Time—2:17¼; 2:17; 2:16¾; 2:18.

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $800.

Archie W., ch. g., by Tom Soay, (Mickels)	1	3	1 1
Senator K., blk. g.	2	1	2 2
Chestnut King, br. h.	3	2	4 3
Mr. Middlemay, b. g.	4	4	3 4

Time—2:14½; 2:14¾; 2:13¾; 2:14½.

2:12 Class.—Pacing. Purse $800.

Fred M., b. h., by Imprint, (Gosnell)	6	2	1	1 1
G. W. D., blk. h.	4	1	2	3 3
Gypsy Red, ch. m.	1	4	3	3 2
Rego N., ch. h.	2	3	4	4 5
Minnie Irene, s. m.	5	5	5	5 4
Gladys, b. m.	3	6	dr	

Time—2:12¾; 2:10¼; 2:12¼; 2:13; 2:13¼.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 21.—2:29 class, pace; purse, $300:

Brown Heels, b. h., (F. M. Dodge)	3	1	1 1
F. W. Williamson, br. h., (G. D. Custer)	1	2	3 1
Dewey, blk. g., (W. B. Cook)	2	3	2 3
Belle Finch, ch. m., (P. Clancy)	4	4	4 4
Dollie B., blk. m., (J. Hicks)	5	dis		

Time—2:23¼; 2:20¼; 2:20; 2:19¼.

2:21 class, pace; purse $300.

Bonnie V. Jera, blk. m., (W. S. Miller)	1	1	1	
Kittie Wilkes, b. m., (F. S. Chickering)	3	3	2	
Tobeggan, g. g., (J. Rombaugh)	7	2	6	
Leo S., ch. g., (Mrs. John Van Tassel)	5	6	3	
Alpine, ch. g., (John Belden)	2	8	dr	
Connie, ch. m., (John Kervick)	8	5	4	
Billie Abbott, b. g., (D. M. Bristol)	4	7	1	
Belle Brown, ch. m., (F. L. Clark)	6	4	5	

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¼; 2:18¾.

2:25 class, trot; purse $300.

Othmar, b. g., (B. C. Moll)	1	1	1
Atlanta Maleys, b. m., (Fred Isabell)	2	2	3
Speedwell, ch. g., (C. O. Bailey)	3	3	2
Sampson, br. g., (P. O. Burnham)	5	5	6
Earline, br. g., (F. M. Dodge)	4	4	dr
Tannerine, b. m., (Frank Matty)	6	6	4

Time—2:24¼; 2:24¾; 2:25.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—2:40 trot; purse, $500.

Streeter, b. g., by Strator H. (Gray)	2	3	1	1 1
W. H. N., b. g., by Great Stakes, Atkinson)	1	1	2	3 3
Silver King, g. g., (Merefield)	4	4	3	2 2
Lady Hilma, b. m., (Pawling)	3	2	4	4 4
Billy Miller, b. g., (Fitzgibbons)	5	5	5	5
Kitty Fisher, g. m., (Cannon)	6	6		
Mary H., s. m., (Biggs)				

*Distanced.

Time—2:24½; 2:24¾; 2:24¾; 2:26; 2:24¾.

2:19 pace, purse $500.

Walter S., b. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, (Kane)	7	1	1	1
Glencoe, s. g., by Gregorian, (Hentschel)	1	5	2	4
Happy John, s. g., (Palmatarr)	2	2	5	3
Joe Nichtin, b. g., (Sarrett)	5	3	3	2
Hi Noon, b. g., (Redding)	4	4	4	5
Frostburg, s. g., (Johnson)	6	6	6	ds
Daisy S., br. m., (Biggs)	3	dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¾; 2:17¾; 2:19.

2:12 Trot or Pace.—Purse $500.

Reuben S., b. g., by Stratford Sqrague, (Ryan)	1	1	1
Prince A., b. g., (Tyson)	4	2	2
Mike Dunn, b. g., (Lake)	2	4	4
Wilton Boy, b. g., (Kane)	3	3	3
Master Gilbert, br. g., (Biggs)	5	5	5

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:13¾.

Searchlight Beat Anaconda.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 21.—Searchlight easily defeated Anaconda to-day in the special match race at the State fair grounds before 20,000 people. In the first heat Anaconda broke forty yards from the wire and finished four lengths behind. He broke badly in the second heat and was distanced. Searchlight coming under the wire in a jog. Time—2:12, 2:14.

Maher Won on English Track.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—"Danny" Maher, the latest arrived American jockey in this country, rode at the first day's races of the Manchester September meeting to-day for the first time since his arrival and won the Two-Year-Old Selling Plate, with Paulite, and the Friday Plate, with the Savoyarde filly, both owned by R. McCreery.

The race for the Autumn Breeders' Foal Plate, of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Lord Melton, on which J. H. ("Skeets") Martin, another American jockey, had the mount.

RAINBOW BEAT MINEOLA

The Winner Ahead by Over Five Minutes at the Finish.

BELMONT YACHT NEVER LED

Light Breezes That Followed the Boats at the Start Freshened at Various Stages.

With an ease that almost spoiled the interest in the race Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow yesterday again defeated August Belmont's Mineola and won the special cup that had been offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. In the lead from start to finish Rainbow was never endangered by her opponent after the first hour of the race, and at the end of the twenty-three and one-half miles here margin over Mineola was 5 minutes 21 seconds.

Neither Mr. Vanderbilt nor Mr. Belmont was present yesterday to witness the final contest of their boats. Robert P. Doremus represented Mr. Belmont aboard the Mineola, while on Rainbow were Newbury Lawton, F. M. Hoyt, and Irving Zerega. Capt. "Bob" Wringe was at Mineola's tiller and Capt. Parker steered the Vanderbilt boat to eventual victory.

When the tug D. S. Arnott, with the Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club aboard, took position at the starting line off Oyster Bay shortly before noon, scarcely enough air blew out of the west to wrinkle the surface of the Sound. Promptly at noon, however, the preliminary whistle was blown. The two big seventies, as they hovered near the line in wait for their signals, were lonesome objects. The schooner yacht Triton was the only other sailing craft in sight, but several steam yachts soon gathered to follow the racers over the course. Among these were E. C. Benedict's Oneida, Colgate Hoyt's Tide, R. A. C. Smith's Privateer, and W. H. Butler's Forget-Me-Not. The two faithful tenders, Mirage and Scout, also hung near the contesting yachts.

RAINBOW FIRST AWAY.

The course announced by the committee consisted of an 11¾-mile triangle, to be sailed twice around; 4¾ miles northeast by north, thence 4 miles west by south one-half south, and finally 3 miles south-southeast to the starting point. The first leg stretched toward the Connecticut shore, and the westerly wind promised the yachts a broad reach.

At 12:10 the preparatory whistle was blown. Both racers, dressed in their big clubtopsails, mainsails, and jibs, with baloon jibtopsails in stops, were then at some distance over the starting line. They at once came about and crossed on the starboard tack to the rear of the line, Mineola leading by scarcely a length. The starting signal was to be given at 12:15, and just one minute before that time Mineola swung around, broke out her big balloon jibtopsail, and headed on the port tack for the leeward end of the line. Rainbow followed the move an instant later, but made for the windward end.

It was an easy start, and one without a thrill, but Rainbow had the best of it. Parker put her over the line at the extreme windward end, scarcely a quarter of a minute after the signal. Mineola crossed at the leeward end two or three seconds later. To the first mark the yachts had a free reach, with spinnakers to starboard, and all headsails, except the big balloon jibs, were discarded. For the first fifteen minutes Mineola stood nearly two hundred yards to leeward of Rainbow, and from a rear view the two seemed abreast. Then Wringe luffed in to windward and fell two lengths astern of his rival. This advantage Capt. Parker kept—but could not increase—for Rainbow to the end of the leg. The air had freshened a little bit after noon, and fair time was made over this first four and three-quarter miles. Rainbow turned the stakeboat at 12:49:30, and Mineola followed 24 seconds later.

The second leg of the course lay almost parallel with the Connecticut shore, and gave the yachts a beat to the second mark. Taking in her ballooner before reaching the first mark, and setting a forestaysail jib and small jibtopsail, Rainbow turned wide of the stakeboat and headed in on a port tack toward the Connecticut shore. Mineola turned the mark closely and, dressed like Rainbow, stood at first off toward the Long Island shore on a starboard tack. Wringe had not gone 200 yards on this course, however, before he came about and followed his opponent in toward the south shore.

Rainbow held to her port tack for nearly fifteen minutes. Then she came about and stood to the south on a starboard tack long enough to thrust her length across Mineola's bow. A series of split tacks followed as the two rivals made for the mark by short boards, and on every one Rainbow gained a few seconds. The air had grown very light, and it was slow work, but Parker finally steered his boat around the mark at 2:03:29. Mineola followed five and one-half minutes later.

MINEOLA'S SLIGHT GAIN.

Neither yacht changed sails on the close reach to the home mark. Half way across the Sound Rainbow struck a soft spot before running into the more southerly breeze that at this point began to blow off Long Island. This gave Mineola opportunity to gain 33 seconds on the leg.

With the new breeze the yachts had a run to the first mark on the second round of the triangle. Spinnakers were dropped to port, but it was slow sailing. Toward the end of the leg the air freshened considerably, and Mineola again drew up on Rainbow, gaining 53 seconds on the leg.

Jammed hard on the wind, the two yachts were on this round able to lay their course to the second mark. The wind was more brisk than at any time during the day. The last three-mile leg home gave windward work, and Rainbow was again the superior. Mineola lost 1 minute 34 seconds, enough to neutralize her previous minute gains.

After the race Mr. Doremus declared that he was satisfied that Capt. Wringe had sailed the boat for all there was in her.

"She simply could not foot it with Rainbow on the wind," he said. The summaries:

	Racing Length.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.			
Rainbow, C. Vanderbilt	76	4:06:52	3:51:52
Mineola, August Belmont	76	4:12:13	3:57:13

The times at the yarmarks follow:

FIRST ROUND

	1st Mark.	2d Mark.	Home Mark.
Rainbow	12:49:30	2:03:29	2:32:28
Mineola	12:49:54	2:08:59	2:37:25

SECOND ROUND.

Rainbow	3:13:55	3:41:00	4:06:52
Mineola	3:17:59	3:44:37	4:12:13

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Clifford V. Brokaw's British-built cutter Queen Mab has been hauled out at the Jacob yard preparatory to going out of commission for the season.

J. M. McDonough's British-built cutter Jessica, after a short commission, has been hauled out at the Woods yard to be slid to her permanent berth for the Winter.

H. V. R. Kennedy's centreboard yawl Petrel has been launched from the Hawkins yard after being overhauled and smoothed up.

J. R. Maxwell's raceabout Snapper has been put in her Winter berth at the Woods yard, and the sloop Possum arrived for the same purpose.

James Martin, Jr.'s, fin keel sloop Anoatok, New York Yacht Club, is undergoing the dismantling process preparatory to being laid up for the Winter.

Season's Last Yachting Regatta.

The annual Fall regatta of the Riverside Yacht Club, the closing event of the season on the schedule of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, will be sailed to-day from a start at noon off Riverside, Conn. These entries have been received:

Sloops and Yawls, 43-Foot Class—Narcissus, F. H. Page; Eurybia, Charles Preyer, and Albicore, Seymour J. Hyde.

Sloops, 36-Foot Class—Cymbria, F. C. Henderson; Mignon, J. Fournier, and Escape, George Matthews.

Sloops, 30-Foot Class—Enpronzi, Alfred Peats; Alerion, A. H. Alker, and Kit, T. H. Macdonald.

Catboats, Thirty-Foot Class—Dot, C. T. Pierce.

Raceabouts—Raider, H. M. Crane.

Sloops, Twenty-five-Foot Class—Rochelle, Edward Kelly, and Murmur, Barclay Ward.

Catboats, Twenty-five-Foot Class—Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby, and Vagabond, W. E. Holah.

Sloops, Eighteen-Foot Class—Sora, W. Hoey, Jr.

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LENOX HORSE SHOW.

Prominent Society People Pay Homage to Equine Beauties at High Lawn Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 21.—There were 3,000 people at the Lenox Horse Show today, including Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Oliver Gould Jennings, who drove up from Fairfield with his four-in-hand; Prince and Princess Brancaccio, William D. Sloane, De Lancey Kane, William C. Schermerhorn, and all the Lenox cottagers with their numerous guests.

Some of the best horses in America were shown in the ring, so said Reginald R. Ives, one of the judges. The classes were well filled, and all were judged with great speed and precision. The show took place on High Lawn Farm, owned by William Douglas Sloane.

The largest class of the day was that for single runabouts, in which there were twenty-six entries. The women were conspicuous, driving in nearly all of the classes. The summary of awards is as follows:

Farm pairs—Won by George Westinghouse's gray geldings Bill and Frank; John S. Barnes's chestnut geldings Jack and Dick, second; William D. Sloane's bay mare Maud and bay gelding Tom, third.

Large ponies—Won by Charles Lanier's bay gelding Low Lenox; J. E. Alexandre's brown gelding Sir Arthur, second; A. P. Stokes's bay mare Chorus Girl, third.

Small ponies—Won by J. T. Tower's bay mare Lottie; T. E. Stillman's bay gelding Nip, second; William L. Fleitman's chestnut mare Lightning, third.

Saddle horses, 15.2 and over—Won by J. S. Barnes's chestnut gelding Leonida; Charles Lanier's bay mare Martha, second; J. A. S. Barnes's gelding Bobs, third.

Pairs suitable for runabout or other light trap—Won by George Westinghouse's bay gelding Dandy and bay mare Daisy; J. T. Tower's bay mare Nutwood Maid and bay gelding Billie Wilkes, second; W. D. Sloane's gray mare Easy and chestnut mare Free, third.

Saddle horses under 15.2—Won by Miss Kate Cary's bay mare Lottie; John S. B. Barnes's chestnut gelding Pride, second; H. H. Pease's bay gelding Robin, third.

Victoria or cabriolet and appointments, horses 50 per cent., and carriages and appointments, 50 per cent.—Won by W. D. Sloane's bay gelding Lord Algy and bay mare Lady Algy; Mrs. George Westinghouse's bay mare Princess and bay gelding His Royal Highness, second; Mrs. William H. Brandford's chestnut geldings Caster and Pollux, third.

Ladies' trap and horse for country—Won by G. T. Hollister's bay mare Lady Alice; J. S. Barnes's dun gelding Bobs, second; Giraud Foster's brown gelding Lenox, third.

Jumpers over hurdles 4 feet high—Won by Miss

MISSION BOARDS CONFER

Every Organization in North America Is Represented.

TO CONTINUE CHINESE WORK

Sympathy Expressed for Native Christians and a Week of Prayer Appointed — Question of Indemnity.

A meeting of representatives of all Protestant foreign mission boards in North America having missions in China was held yesterday in the assembly room of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at 156 Fifth Avenue. The purpose of the meeting was to outline a policy for mission work in China. The conference had no final authority, but its conclusions will be reported to the various mission boards. The conference took a positive stand on all phases of the Chinese mission situation. The representatives of foreign mission boards present at the conference were as follows:

Miss Mary Sumner Stone, New York, Assistant Treasurer of the Woman's Union Missionary Society; S. D. Doremus, New York, Secretary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society; A. S. Lloyd, New York, Episcopal Board; Thomas S. Barbour, Boston, A. B. M. Union Board; C. Newton Dubs, Harrisburg, Penn., Board of Missions of the United Evangelical Church; Andrew Alexander, New York, Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church; D. Nyvall, Chicago, Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant; R. M. Sommerville, New York, Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church; the Rev. O. U. Whitford, D. D., Westbury, R. I., S. D. B. Missionary Society; Dr. A. B. Leonard, New York, Methodist Episcopal Board; Judson Smith, Boston, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; William I. Haven, New York, American Bible Society; R. P. Mackay, Toronto, Board of Presbyterian Church in Canada; A. Sutherland, D. D., Toronto; Mancius H. Hutton, New Brunswick, N. J., Board of Reformed Church in America; S. H. Chester, Nashville, Tenn., Board of Southern Presbyterian Church; T. M. Rains, Cincinnati, Treasurer of Foreign Christian Missionary Society; Henry N. Cobb, New York, Board of Reformed Church in America; the Rev. A. W. Halsey, D. D., New York, Presbyterian Board; Arthur J. Brown, New York, Presbyterian Board; Frank F. Ellenwood, D. D., New York, Presbyterian Board; Robert E. Speer, New York, Presbyterian Board; Charles W. Hand, New York, Presbyterian Board; Bishop Johnston, Episcopal Board; Dr. J. T. Patterson, New York, Presbyterian Board; John W. Wood, New York, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Episcopal Church; C. A. Hopkins, Boston, American Board, John Fox, American Bible Society.

The conference organized by electing Dr. Henry Cobb Chairman and Dr. Arthur J. Brown Secretary. Two sessions were held, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and both were executive. When the conference adjourned the Secretary, Dr. Brown, made known what had been accomplished.

It was unanimously voted that, while the outbreak in China seriously interferes with the conduct of missionary work, there is no cause for discouragement. On the contrary, the conference was of the belief that missionary work in China can and should be resumed at an early date.

A committee consisting of Thomas S. Barbour of Boston, Judson Smith of Boston, and R. P. Mackay of Toronto, Canada, was appointed to prepare an address to the churches of America setting forth the present situation in China, with regard to missions and missionary work, and summoning all Christians in the United States to a week of prayer, to commence Oct. 28.

It was reported to the conference that only two of the boards represented had lost missionaries by death in the Chinese massacres. These were the American and the Presbyterian Boards. The American Board lost six men, seven women, and five children, and the Presbyterian Board three men, two women, and three children, making a total of eighteen missionaries and eight children.

It was unanimously voted by the conference that no general recall of missionaries is either necessary or expedient. It was the view of the conference that in anticipation of an early resumption of missionary work in China, the missionaries who were expelled should await in Japanese or Korean ports for the setting in of such conditions as will enable them to return to look after the interests of Chinese converts and prepare for the work of the reconstruction of destroyed missions.

The conference expressed its deep sympathy with the Chinese Christians in their trials and martyrdom. Reports were read from J. N. Laughlin, N. S. Seymour, D. D., and the Rev. George Cornwell, missionaries at Shan-Tung; the Rev. A. M. Cunningham, missionary at Peking; the Rev. F. N. McClintock, missionary at Hai-nan; the Rev. J. M. Hayes, D. D., missionary in Central China, and the Rev. A. A. Fulton, missionary at Canton, telling of the fortitude of Chinese Christians under persecution.

The opinion was expressed that these Chinese Christians were worthy of the same generosity which was shown in the contributions to the sufferers in India.

The most important discussion of the day came upon the question of exacting indemnity for losses sustained by Christians in China. With the exception of one member who did not vote, all present voted it to be the judgment of the conference that when the Governments of the United States and Great Britain asked the Foreign Mission Boards for information as to the objects to be included in the demands for indemnity, there should be named only the actual loss of property and special expenses incurred in consequence of the outbreak.

By a vote of 12 to 7, one member not voting, it was decided that in exceptional cases indemnity might also include loss of life where the sole support of wife and children was destroyed. It was unanimously voted that all claims should be presented only through boards and not by individuals.

A request from missionaries in China, acting in their individual capacity, that the conference protest against the withdrawal of the allied armies and the reinstatement of the Empress Dowager on the throne, was called up for consideration. After a short discussion it was unanimously voted that no action should be taken on the request.

The Revs. F. F. Ellenwood of New York and A. Sutherland of Toronto were named as a committee to formulate a statement in the relation of the missionary enterprise to the civil power in China and report to the joint conference of missionary boards to be held in New York in January.

It was the judgment of the conference that the resumption of mission work in China would afford a favorable opportunity for putting into practice some of the principles of missionary comity which have been approved, especially the regulations with regard to the overlapping of missionary fields, printing and publishing, higher education, and hospital work.

A MEMORIAL BAPTISTERY.

To be Erected in Brooklyn by the Widow of the Rev. Dr. C. R. Baker.

In the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, a beautiful baptistery is being erected to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, a former rector of the church. The new baptistery will be noteworthy because of the fact that it will be one of the very few in the vicinity of New York that are in the Byzantine style of architecture and erected in Byzantine churches.

It is to be placed at the side of the church and will be raised three steps above the auditorium floor. A circular platform about twelve feet in diameter has been built, and over it will be a white marble dome supported by white marble columns. The dome and the columns will be elaborately carved with Byzantine ornaments and mosaics of different colors will be inlaid on the columns. In the side wall of the church building a semi-circular bay has been built, in which three stained-glass windows are to be placed.

The font which is to go under the baptistery dome has been designed and is being executed in Carrara marble by Mr. William Ordway Partridge. It is in the form of a kneeling angel with wings half closed, having the arms extended and holding in the hands a shell. The figure will be lighted by electric lights concealed in the dome, and so placed that a flood of diffused light will flow over the white figure.

The font is the gift of the widow of Dr. Baker and the dome and other surroundings of the figure are given by the congregation. The Church of the Messiah is to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in a few weeks, and the baptistery will be completed and unveiled at the anniversary exercises. The present rector of the church is the Rev. St. Clair Hester.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

Begin To-morrow and End with the Feast of the Tabernacles.

A new synagogue has been finished for use during the holy days, which begin to-morrow evening, the night before the Jewish New Year Day. It is the new Chasri Zedek, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, and its cost is $65,000. It is made up of the Harlem members of the old congregation of the same name in Henry Street, east of Chatham Square, and the rabbi of it is the Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler, late rabbi of the Henry Street Synagogue. The style of the new edifice is Moorish, and its seating capacity about 900.

Services have been arranged for the holy days at the auditorium of the new Young Men's Hebrew Association building and in the Hebrew Charities Building. The Madison Avenue Synagogue, which is without a rabbi owing to the departure of the Rev. S. S. Wise, has secured the Rev. Julius Silberfeld.

Jewish holy days begin with the New Year, next Monday, which marks, if the Jewish calendar since the creation of the world be correct, the opening of the five thousand six hundred and sixty-first year. Ten days later is Yom Kippur, or Day of Atonement, and on Oct. 8 occurs the Feasts of the Tabernacles.

Missouri Presbytery Opposes Revision.

DE SOTO, Mo., Sept. 21.—By a vote of 32 to 1 the St. Louis Presbytery, composed of Presbyterian churches of Eastern Missouri, decided, at the Fall meeting just ended, against any revision of the Creed.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Sept. 30, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—Be ye doers of the Word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.—James, i., 22.

For the last nine months we have had set before us some of the requirements, characteristics, and results of God's plan of redemption, as revealed in the work and teaching of Jesus of Nazareth. The lessons for two successive periods of three months each we have already reviewed. We now come to those of the last three months. But it is not to take them up in their order or in their details. That is mechanical, and it is not always the most effectual way to fix them in the memory or upon the heart. It is an examination rather than a review, and it is not the way in which we re-view other things which have interested us.

When, for instance, we journey through a section of country which has filled us with delight, and pause upon a hilltop or mountainside to take another and a new view of the scenery through which we have passed, our attention is not directed to any tracing of the steps by which we have come, but it is at once arrested by certain pronounced features of the landscape as a whole. And these features are impressed upon our minds, not as they stand related to our journey, but as they stand related to each other. Probably when we first passed through them they did not seem to be of any more importance than many others, but now they stand out, clear and distinct, as surpassing all. And as for the details of that journey, many scenes which delighted us when we passed through them are now blotted entirely out of sight by some projecting knoll or clump of trees, or, if seen, have lost their special charms in the greater beauty of which they are now seen to form but a subordinate part as it stretches out before us. So any continued series of studies in the Scriptures leave their impress upon the mind and heart when we come to "review" them.

FULFILLING THE LAW.

The great thought of the first three months study of this "Plan of Redemption" was—"When the fullness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son—made of a woman—made under the law—to redeem them that were under the law—that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Galatians, iv., 4, 5.) This is, in fact, the foundation thought upon which the whole "plan" rests. It marks the whole ministry of Jesus of Nazareth as the fulfillment of the first promise given to sinful man. (Genesis, iii., 15.) In those lessons, therefore, we saw how He began that ministry—

By fulfilling every detail demanded by the law.

By showing that He had power on earth to forgive sins.

By proclaiming the necessity of a new birth through faith in Him.

In like manner, the great thought of the second three months' lessons was, "Art Thou He that should come? Or, look we for another?" (Luke, vii., 19.) It was the natural question which grew out of all that had been revealed to us in the previous quarter. Jesus Himself answered it.

By calling attention to His miracles as testifying of Him.

By unfolding the characteristics to be expected in His true disciples.

By ordaining men to build up His Kingdom through preaching.

So also the prominent thought of the last three months' lessons is—"Whom do men say that I—The Son of Man—am? Whom say ye, that I am?" (Matthew, xvi., 13, 15.) This question Jesus asked of His disciples, "not even two years they had been "with Him" hearing His teaching, and seeing His miracles—what impression had all that they had heard and seen made upon them? The question is just as pertinent to us after nine months' study of the records concerning Him. How has He revealed Himself to us in those studies, especially in those of the last three months? In brief, it may be answered, that they have shown us

What He is in Himself to the believer.

What He does for the believer.

What the believer is expected to be and do.

As we look back over these lessons, the first thing that looms up before us is Mount Hermon, (Matt. xvi., 13-16, and Luke ix. 28-36.) The lessons associated with it tower above everything else, and at once command our attention. The first foot Jesus brought His disciples, and there—far away from their usual associations—He put to them the searching question: "Whom say ye that I—the Son of Man—am"? They replied with one voice by the mouth of Peter—"Thou art the Christ—The Son of the Living God." Then He went up with them into the Mount. There His face—His clothing—His whole person—was lit up with ineffable glory, and the voice of God the Father confirmed the words of man on earth—"This is My beloved Son—Hear ye Him." It was a wonderful revelation.

THE SON OF MAN IS THE SON OF GOD.

It is very noticeable also that in immediate connection with this revelation, Jesus's disciples received for the first time the knowledge that He—the very Son of God—must suffer, and die, and rise again. Moses and Elias in the Mount talked with Him of it as a matter of the highest joy in which all Heaven was interested, but men on the earth—even though they were His own beloved disciples—could not receive it, much less understand it. They said again with one voice—"Be it far from Thee, Lord—this shall not be unto Thee." (Matt. xvii., 22.)

In His "Sermon in the Synagogue," on "The Bread of Life," however, we find this mystery explained. (John vi., 22-40.) He must live, and die—give His flesh—"for the life of the world." "The Son of God" must die, that the sons of men may live—He must fulfill the law, that they may not be condemned by the law. Men must, therefore, feed upon Him—take into their minds and hearts all that He did in the flesh—by faith, for spiritual life, just as they feed upon and incorporate into their bodies daily bread for physical life.

So, like "The Good Samaritan" in the parable, (Luke x., 25-37,) when we were "lost and ruined by the fall," without righteousness and without strength, He came to us "who were His enemies," to pour into our wounds the healing balm of His grace. He not only exposed His life, as did this Samaritan in "the bloody way" for his fellow-men, but He actually gave His life, and that, not for one man, but for all men.

Thus He became their Saviour, and beside Him there is no other. So He said to His disciples and to all others, (John x., 1-16,) "I am the Door; by Me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture. I am the Good Shepherd, and I lay down My life for the sheep. No man taketh it from Me, but I lay it down of Myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of My Father." Thus we have had set before us what Jesus is to the believer.

REWARD OF THE BELIEVER.

Now this Divine Saviour finds men not only as robbed and helpless as was the man who "went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves," but He finds them as blind as the man who "sat and begged" near the Temple in Jerusalem, (John ix., 1-17,) not only helpless, but ignorant of their helplessness. Like him, they are "born blind." But He bids them "go to the pool of Siloam and wash." If they believe, and obey, their eyes are opened. The old darkness passes away, and all about them becomes full of light. They become "new creatures," and enter into new relationships through Him.

Sometimes, through the riches of His grace, He brings men out of darkness, as He did this blind man, without any apparent crying to Him for relief. Sometimes, however, in His wisdom, He finds it necessary to test and confirm their faith, as He did that of the Syro-Phenecian mother. (Mark, vii., 24-30.) But when she proved that she was of "the house of Israel" by her prevailing prayer, He said, "Be it unto thee even as thou wilt." Although an "alien from the commonwealth of Israel, having no hope, and without God in the world," she was received as a child into "the household of God." (Eph., ii., 12-19.) So He casteth out none who come unto Him. (John, vi., 37.)

But, having done all this, He does still more. For those who come to Him, whose eyes He has opened, who feed upon Him as "The Living Bread," do not find that all life is a peaceful sea, with fair winds and bright skies. Full many a time the storm bursts upon them, as it did upon the disciples after the miracle of feeding the five thousand. (Matt., xiv., 22-33.) It often comes, as it did with them, when, having been led, they were earnestly trying to obey their Master's command. It came to them suddenly, from an unexpected quarter, and in the darkness of the night. But when they were "tossed" and "toiling in rowing" Jesus saw them, although He was hidden from their view, and in due time he drew nigh to them on the waters, saying, "Be of good cheer; it is I; be not afraid." And when they received Him the storm ceased, and immediately they were at rest. So He comforts and strengthens all of His children.

And then He uses them all for the upbuilding of His Kingdom among men, as He did "the seventy," whom He sent "into every city and place whither He, Himself, would come." (Luke x., 1-11.) And as they go their work is so blessed through His name as to cause both Him and themselves to rejoice. He warns them, however, that their real blessedness and joy is not in what they do for Him, but in what they are in Him—children whose names are written in "The Lamb's Book of Life."

THE BELIEVR'S DUTY.

With such a Saviour and admitted to such privileges, how strange would it be if He did not expect every believer to be as humble and trustful as the little child who looked up confidingly into His face and rested lovingly in His arms! (Matthew xviii., 1-14.)

And how much more strange, if He did not expect him to forgive, even as he is forgiven, "not seven times, but seventy times seven!" (Matthew xviii., 21-35.)

And how vastly more strange than all, that it should be necessary for Him to exhort His children to watch for His coming again "without sin unto salvation!" (Luke xii., 35-46.)

But the greatest mystery of all is that with such a Saviour and such privileges and such promises set before men, any should be found refusing to let "The Good Samaritan" pour in "oil and wine" into their wounds, and so absorbed in raking together straws and sticks and dust, that they will not even look at the "celestial crown" He offers them! (Luke xii., 13-23.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What have we had set before us in the last nine months' lessons, and how is the principle of this "review" illustrated?

What was the foundation thought of the first three months' lessons, and what did they set before us?

What was the great thought of the second three months' lessons, and to what did they call attention?

What is the prominent thought of the last three months' lessons, and what three things have they showed us?

What is the relation of Jesus to the believer as declared by the scene at Mount Hermon—by the sermon on "The Bread of Life"—by the parable of "The Good Samaritan," and by His teaching concerning the sheenfold?

What do the stories of the blind man, the Syro-Phenecian woman, the storm on the sea, and the sending out of "The Seventy" show that Jesus is to the believer?

What does Jesus expect of every believer?

THE POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

Figures That Are Sent Out as a Result of the Latest Census.

Here are the populations of different cities as disclosed by the census:

	1900.	1890.	Increase.	Per Cent.
New York	3,437,202	2,492,501	994,701	37.90
Chicago	1,698,575	1,099,850	598,725	54.43
Philadelphia	1,293,697	1,040,964	246,733	23.57
St. Louis	575,238	451,770	123,468	27.33
Boston	560,892	448,477	112,415	25.06
Baltimore	508,957	434,439	74,518	17.15
Cleveland	381,768	261,353	120,416	46.07
Buffalo	352,219	255,664	96,555	37.77
San Francisco	342,782	298,997	43,785	14.51
Cincinnati	325,902	296,908	28,994	9.77
Pittsburg	321,616	238,617	82,999	34.73
New Orleans	287,104	242,039	45,065	18.62
Detroit	285,704	205,878	79,823	38.77
Milwaukee	285,315	204,468	80,847	39.53
District of Columbia, (including Washington)	278,718	230,392	48,326	20.98
Newark	246,070	181,830	62,240	35.33
Jersey City	206,433	163,003	43,430	26.64
Louisville	204,731	161,129	43,602	27.06
Minneapolis	202,718	164,738	37,780	23.05
Providence	175,597	132,146	43,451	23.38
Indianapolis	169,16-	105,436	63,728	60.44
Kansas City, (Mo.)	163,752	132,716	31,036	23.39
St. Paul	163,632	133,156	30,476	22.89
Rochester	162,435	133,896	28,539	21.31
Denver	133,859	106,713	27,146	25.44
Toledo	131,822	81,434	50,388	61.86
Allegheny	129,896	105,287	24,609	23.37
Columbus	125,560	88,150	37,410	42.44
Worcester, Mass	118,421	84,655	33,766	39.89
New Haven, Conn.	108,027	81,298	26,729	32.88
Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	88,143	20,231	22.95
Fall River, Mass	104,863	74,398	30,465	40.95
Omaha	102,555	140,452	*37,897	*26.98
Scranton, Penn.	102,026	75,215	26,811	35.65
Lowell, Mass	94,969	77,696	17,673	22.23
Albany	94,151	94,923	*772	*.81
Cambridge, Mass	91,886	70,028	21,858	31.21
Portland, Ore.	90,426	46,385	44,041	94.95
Atlanta, Ga	89,872	65,533	24,339	37.14
Grand Rapids, Mich	87,565	60,278	27,287	45.27
Dayton	85,333	61,220	24,113	39.39
Richmond, Va.	85,050	81,388	3,652	4.50
Nashville, Tenn	80,865	76,158	4,097	6.17
Hartford, Conn.	79,850	53,230	26,620	50.01
Reading, Penn.	78,961	58,661	20,300	34.61
Camden	75,935	58,313	17,622	30.22
Trenton, N. J.	73,307	57,458	15,849	27.58
Bridgeport, Conn	70,996	48,866	22,130	45.29
Lynn, Mass	68,513	55,727	12,786	42.94
Oakland, Cal	66,960	48,682	18,278	37.55
Lawrence, Mass	62,559	44,654	17,905	40.10
New Bedford, Mass	62,442	40,733	21,709	53.30
Des Moines, Ia.	62,139	50,093	12,046	24.05
Springfield, Mass	62,059	44,179	17,880	40.47
Summerville, Mass	61,643	40,152	21,491	53.52
Manchester, N. H.	56,987	44,126	12,861	29.15
Utica, N. Y.	56,383	44,007	12,376	28.12
Hoboken	56,364	43,648	15,716	36.02
Peoria, Ill.	56,100	41,024	15,076	36.75
Charleston, S. C.	55,807	54,955	852	1.55
Salt Lake City	53,531	44,834	8,688	19.37
San Antonio, Tex.	53,321	37,673	15,648	41.54
Duluth, Minn.	52,969	33,115	19,854	59.95
Erie, Penn.	52,733	40,634	12,099	29.78
Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	37,764	14,366	38.04
Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	38,316	13,102	34.19
Harrisburg, Pa.	50,167	39,385	10,782	27.38
Portland, Me.	50,145	36,425	13,720	37.67
Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931	32,033	15,898	49.62
Norfolk, Va.	46,624	34,871	11,753	33.70
Waterbury, Ct.	45,858	28,648	17,213	60.09
Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	35,637	10,075	28.27
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	45,115	35,393	9,722	27.47
Youngstown, O.	44,885	33,220	11,665	35.11
Covington, Ky.	42,938	37,571	5,567	14.90
Akron, Ohio	42,728	27,601	15,127	54.81
Lancaster, Penn.	41,459	32,011	9,448	29.51
Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	55,154	*14,985	*27.17
Brockton, Mass.	40,063	27,294	12,769	46.78
Binghamt'n, N.Y.	39,647	35,005	4,642	13.26
Augusta, Ga.	39,441	33,300	6,141	18.44
Pawtucket, R. I.	39,231	27,633	11,598	41.7
Altoona, Penn.	38,973	30,337	8,636	28.47
Mobile, Ala.	38,469	31,076	7,393	23.79
Birming'm, Ala.	38,415	26,178	12,237	46.75
Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	25,874	12,433	48.05
Galveston, Tex.	37,789	29,084	8,705	29.93
Haverh'l, Mass.	37,175	27,412	9,763	35.62
Terre H'te, Ind.	36,673	30,217	6,456	21.37
So. Bend, Ind.	35,999	21,819	14,180	64.99
Salem, Mass.	35,956	30,801	5,155	16.74
Johnst'n, Penn.	35,936	21,805	14,131	64.81
Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	30,893	4,779	15.47
Davenport, Ia.	35,254	26,872	8,382	31.19
McK'port, Penn.	34,227	20,741	13,486	65.02
Springfield, Ill.	34,159	*24,063	9,196	38.84
Chelsea, Mass.	34,072	27,909	6,153	22.08
Malden, Mass.	33,664	23,631	10,033	46.17
York, Penn.	33,554	20,793	12,861	61.85
Topeka, Kan.	33,608	31,007	2,601	8.99
Newton, Mass.	33,587	24,379	9,208	33.77
Sioux City, Ia.	33,111	37,806	*4,695	*12.42
Bayonne, N. J.	32,722	19,083	13,639	71.92
Pittsburg, Mass	31,531	22,037	9,494	43.08
Superior City, Wis	31,091	11,983	19,108	159.46
Taunton, Mass.	33,036	26,448	5,588	21.96
Joliet, Ill.	30,729	23,264	7,456	32.05
Canton, Ohio	30,667	26,189	4,478	17.10
Butte, Mon.	30,470	10,723	19,747	189.16
Montgom'y, Ala.	30,346	21,883	8,463	38.67
Auburn, N. Y.	30,345	25,853	4,487	17.35
East St. Louis	29,655	15,169	14,486	95.50
Sacramento	29,282	26,386	2,896	10.98
Racine, Wis.	29,102	21,014	8,088	38.49
La Crosse, Wis.	28,895	28,090	3,805	15.17
Williamsport, Penn.	28,737	27,132	1,605	5.99
Newport, Ky.	28,301	24,918	3,383	13.58
Oshkosh, Wis.	28,284	22,836	5,448	23.86
Pueblo, Col.	28,157	24,558	3,599	14.56
Atlantic City	27,838	13,055	14,783	113.24
Passaic, N. J.	27,777	13,023	14,749	113.21
Bay City, Mich.	27,628	27,833	*211	*.76
Lexington, Ky.	26,369	21,567	4,802	22.27
So. Omaha, Neb.	25,001	5,062	17,939	222.51
New Britain, Ct.	25,968	16,519	9,479	57.38
Council Bluffs, Iowa	25,802	21,474	4,328	20.15
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	25,690	18,020	7,536	42.38
Easton, Penn.	25,529	14,433	10,787	74.29

*Decrease.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Doubts Connected with the Answers to Prayer."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Sliker, will preach at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St. Opening service—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, Pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH AV. AND 14th St.—Dr. Cadman will preach at 11 and 8. 20th Century Consecration Service at 4. Meetings every night.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC.—Services in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45; Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject, "Bright Outlook for Gospel Work."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St. The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Services resumed 11 A. M., Sept. 23d. The Rev. John Coleman Adams, D. D., will preach. The pastor will occupy the pulpit Sept. 30th.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 68th St.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Stinson, preaches; 11 A. M., "Human Purpose Charged with Divine Dynamic;" 8 P. M., "Power of Temptation." Sunday School, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Service Sunday, September 23d, at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., Assistant Minister, will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH,
Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8; evening, "The Church Canteen and Prayer Chain."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service; Rev. Mr. Lowrie will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, WEST 46th St.—Mass for communion, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "The Two Religions of Saint Peters."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer. Sermon by Rev. John Williams. 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., Corner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. All cordially invited. Dr. Minot J. Savage will preach first Sunday in October.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth. Services at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor on "The Great Brotherhood."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., EAST of Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Sabbath, 10:45 and 7:45. Miss Updegraff, soloist and Musical Director.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, 323 W. 56th St. Pastor.
Morning, 10:45; Evening, 8. Christian Endeavor at 7. You are invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 2,307 Broadway, above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—The Pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., will conduct the services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon topic, "Simon Peter's Brother." The public cordially invited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 137-143 West 46th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 WEST 58th Street.—Healing Service and Lecture, Sunday, at 8 P. M. Subject, "Criticisms and Judgment." Paul Tyner, Lecturer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GOSPEL TENT, 56th and BROADWAY.
Dr. Carson speaks Sunday, 4 o'clock.

JANE STREET CHURCH, BETWEEN 8TH and Greenwich Ave.—Rev. John Godson, 11. Rev. Geo. Mayer, 8.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30; services every night.

LYMAN BEECHER SPERRY, M. A., M. D., will lecture on "Angels and Devils" at 3:45 Sunday afternoon, Association Hall, 52 East 23d St. Solos by the popular bass, Mr. Fred Butler. All men invited. Dr. Sperry will lecture to young men from a physician's standpoint every evening at 8 o'clock, Sept. 24th to 29th. Men exclusively. Admission free.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. L. T. Chamberlain will preach.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

MADISON C. PETERS PREACHES TO-MORrow morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av. and 64th St. In the evening Joseph D. Peters, a brother of Dr. Peters, preaches. Public invited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 85d, Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Man a Living Soul"; 8 P. M., "Peter and the Church's Foundation," (Requested.)

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison Av. and 24th St., Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath service, 11 A. M. Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., will preach.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The pastor is expected to preach.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "The Embodied Law," and 8 P. M.; subject "The King's Behest."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Andrew Hageman at 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister. Morning worship, 11 o'c.; evening worship, 8 o'c. Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c. Rev. Edward Niles will preach at both services.

People's Church 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

PERRY STREET CHURCH, NEAR GREENwich St.—Holy Communion 11 by Dr. Belcher. Preaching 8 by Rev. J. C. Coddington.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADison Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Cordial welcome to all.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., LL. D., President of Union Theological Seminary.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 70th St., west of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOP

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS. $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

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BANKERS,
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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44 & 46 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Twenty-five years' membership in N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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Dealers in
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LEHMAN BROS.
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
CALL AND INSPECT MY NEW OFFICES

FINANCIAL.

GERMAN EMPIRE
4%
TREASURY NOTES OF 1900.

ISSUE OF 80,000,000 MARKS, (approximately $20,000,000.) In four Series of 20,000,000 Marks, ($5,000,000 approximately); one Series each payable April 1, 1904; July 1, 1904; April 1, 1905; July 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually January and July and April and October, respectively.

Denominations of Mk., 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, and 100,000.

The principal of the Notes matures one-fourth each, April 1, 1904; July 1, 1904; April 1, 1905; July 1, 1905, and they carry interest at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum from July 1, and October 1, respectively, with half-yearly coupons attached.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
56 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated Depository for State, City, and Court Funds, and for Lawful Money Reserve of the Banks of the State.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
George R. Sheldon,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Edward Eyre,	Albert G. Jennings,
Peter Doelger,	William H. Gelshenen,
William Halls, Jr.,	Eugene Kelly,
James D. Layng,	Edwin Warfield,
William R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Edward N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,

Jas. Ross Curran.

Office of the Alabama & Vicksburg Railway Company,
33-35 Gravier Street.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 1, 1900.
Sealed proposals for the sale to this Company of its second mortgage bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached under Article 9 of said mortgage, to the extent of Twelve Thousand Dollars will be received at this office until October 22d, 1900. C. C. HARVEY, President.

IOWA MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
The First Mortgage 8% bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1900, will be paid at maturity upon surrender of the bonds at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date. Registered bonds to be transferred on delivery. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.
Chicago and North-Western Railway Co.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between CHARLES A. MACY, Jr., FRANCIS H. MACY, Jr., and WILLIAM HERBERT, under the firm name of Macy Brothers & Herbert was dissolved this 19th day of September, 1900, by mutual consent.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS HESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$10,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bonds, 1917.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bond, 1921.
$100 The Oxford Club, (Brooklyn,) 5 p. c. Ctf. of Ind., 1901.
$2,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Genl. Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1931.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1 Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1950.
$1,200 Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co., (Brooklyn,) 6 p. c. In. Bonds, 1905.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
20 shs. Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1947.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$10,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
100 shs. Adamroth & Root Mfg. Co., (Hypd.)
$15,000 Sin., Ham. & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
$5,000 Cent. Park, North & East River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1902.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$5,500 People's Gas Light & Coke Co., (Chic.), 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1904.
$10,000 Virginia Debt. Ctfs., Brown Bros. & Co. Receipts.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
$41,936.67 Bond and Mtge. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Ave. and 153d St., at 6 p. c. int.
$43,150 Bond and Mtge. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Ave., 151st St., and St. Nicholas Place, at 6 p. c. int.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bonds, 1903.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
6 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY OF MERCER, (P. O. Trenton, N. J.)

ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Collector of the County of Mercer, at his office, in the Court House, Trenton, N. J., until THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purchase of Road Improvement Bonds to the amount of $100,000.

These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, interest to be paid semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the County Collector.

These bonds will be dated October 1st, 1900; $10,000 of said amount will fall due in one year and $10,000 in each successive year thereafter for the period of ten years after their date.

These bonds are issued by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Mercer under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the permanent improvement of public roads in this State," approved March 22, 1895, and in pursuance of a resolution of the Board passed August 14, 1900.

Each bidder must present with his proposal a certified check payable to the order of Thomas H. Thropp, County Collector, for the sum of $1,000 as an evidence of good faith. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the county, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Road Improvement Bonds," and addressed to
THOMAS H. THROPP, County Collector,
Trenton, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½ BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, Sept. 22, 1900.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after Sept. 29, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared, payable October 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 28th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., September 28th, 1900, and reopen October 30th, 1900.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
A quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 1st proximo.
The transfer books will be closed on September 24, and reopened on October 1st.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 20, 1900.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 22d, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 27th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%. ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Potosi & Rio Verde R'way Co.,
Sept. 19, 1900.
Coupon No. 3 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 21, 1900.
Coupons due Oct. 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS HESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
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$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bond, 1921.
$100 The Oxford Club, (Brooklyn,) 5 p. c. Ctf. of Ind., 1901.
$2,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Genl. Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1931.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1 Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1950.
$1,200 Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co., (Brooklyn,) 6 p. c. In. Bonds, 1905.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
20 shs. Eagle Warehouse & Storage Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1947.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$10,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
100 shs. Adamroth & Root Mfg. Co., (Hypd.)
$15,000 Sin., Ham. & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
$5,000 Cent. Park, North & East River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1902.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$5,500 People's Gas Light & Coke Co., (Chic.), 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1904.
$10,000 Virginia Debt. Ctfs., Brown Bros. & Co. Receipts.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$41,936.67 Bond and Mtge. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Ave. and 153d St., at 6 p. c. int.
$43,150 Bond and Mtge. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Ave., 151st St., and St. Nicholas Place, at 6 p. c. int.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bonds, 1903.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
6 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
60 shs. Natl. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY OF MERCER, (P. O. Trenton, N. J.)

ROAD IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the County Collector of the County of Mercer, at his office, in the Court House, Trenton, N. J., until THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purchase of Road Improvement Bonds to the amount of $100,000.

These bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, interest to be paid semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the County Collector.

These bonds will be dated October 1st, 1900; $10,000 of said amount will fall due in one year and $10,000 in each successive year thereafter for the period of ten years after their date.

These bonds are issued by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Mercer under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the permanent improvement of public roads in this State," approved March 22, 1895, and in pursuance of a resolution of the Board passed August 14, 1900.

Each bidder must present with his proposal a certified check payable to the order of Thomas H. Thropp, County Collector, for the sum of $1,000 as an evidence of good faith. Checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

Bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

The bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal will be the most favorable to the county, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the county.

All proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Road Improvement Bonds," and addressed to
THOMAS H. THROPP, County Collector,
Trenton, N. J.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½ BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New York, Sept. 22, 1900.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after Sept. 29, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared, payable October 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 28th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., September 28th, 1900, and reopen October 30th, 1900.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
A quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on October 1st proximo.
The transfer books will be closed on September 24, and reopened on October 1st.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
New York, September 20, 1900.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, September 12th, 1900.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 5th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, September 22d, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, September 27th, 1900.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%. ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Potosi & Rio Verde R'way Co.,
Sept. 19, 1900.
Coupon No. 3 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 21, 1900.
Coupons due Oct. 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:

FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the lines of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.

SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.

THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.

A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

OHIO BANKS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 5, 1900.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,262,429.97
United States bonds	50,000.00
From other banks	1,458,142.97
Cash and reserve	226,707.19
	$3,997,480.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	89,962.02
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	3,607,518.11
	$3,997,480.13

Richard M. Parmely, Pres. Geo. K. Ross, Vice Pres. Joseph R. Kraus, Asst. Cash.

THE TELEGRAPH TRUST RUMORS

Russell Sage Says They Were Started for Stock Jobbing Purposes.

Russell Sage, talking yesterday in regard to the reports of a coming telegraph and telephone combination, said:

"The reports of this combine have been in circulation for a long time. Just now I can only say that we have talked the matter over informally, but there has been no definite or written proposition presented by either side.

"I attended a meeting yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Company, of which I am one of the members. The question came up at the meeting, and I asked Gen. Eckert if there was anything new in the talk of a consolidation, but he reported there was not. We agreed that the spreading of rumors of an immediate combine at this time was for the purpose of stock jobbing."

Vice President Baker of the Postal Telegraph Company said that all of the talk of consolidation comes from the National Telegraph and Telephone Company, and has never been seriously considered by the Postal Telegraph Company.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT STOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole tenor of your article, "The Chicago Example," tends to create the impression that the decline in the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit yesterday was due to the underground wire agitation. There is no agitation to impose underground wires on the Metropolitan or Manhattan Companies or the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and yet their stock declined more than that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Is your financial editor dealing frankly and fairly with your readers when he deliberately shuts his eyes to the facts and figures which prove that the present price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit is unreasonably high when compared with the price of other companies of a similar character, and furnish a natural explanation of the decline in price?

The closing price of Metropolitan yesterday was 146½, of Manhattan 87, and of Brooklyn Rapid Transit 51⅛.

During the last fiscal year the Metropolitan paid 7 per cent. dividend, and earned about 7¼ per cent.; the Manhattan paid 4 per cent., and earned about 4½, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit paid nothing, but earned, according to the latest report, $275,000, which is less than two-thirds of 1 per cent. The simplest kind of a calculation will show that if a stock on which 7 per cent. is paid is worth 148¾, and a stock on which 4 per cent. is paid is worth 87, a stock of the same character, on which nothing is paid and only two-thirds of 1 per cent. are earned is not worth more than $15 per share.

If the future is to be taken into account, certainly the future of the New York roads ought to be as promising as that of the Brooklyn roads. J. C. W.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1900.

THE HATCH & FOOTE FAILURE.

Mr. Hatch's Explanation of Why He Did Not Examine the Books Sooner.

Assignee E. Ellery Anderson of the insolvent banking house of Hatch & Foote said yesterday that 160 shares of Standard Oil stock were charged against the Thomas Hastings account by Mr. Foote. Mr. Hastings, he said, had several months ago deposited something like $50,000 worth of stocks with the firm to strengthen it, but that he has no reason to disbelieve Mr. Hastings's statement that the speculative account was unauthorized.

Mr. Anderson said he had talked with Mr. Hatch and asked him why he had not examined the books sooner. Mr. Hatch had told him that the firm's business on the floor of the Exchange had given him all he could do without watching the books. Mr. Anderson said the firm's chief clerk had verified Mr. Hatch's statement that he had not looked at the books until recently, and for the reason given.

Seymour, Johnson & Co.'s Affairs.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court has dismissed the creditors' petition in bankruptcy filed against Seymour, Johnson & Co., stock brokers of 71 Broadway, by Silas E. Moorhead and two other creditors.

REPORTS OF A RUSSIAN LOAN.

Thought to be the Echo of a Former Transaction—The Other Foreign Issues.

Reports were received in Wall Street yesterday of an unconfirmed rumor on the London Stock Exchange to the effect that Russia is borrowing £7,500,000 in New York on a 4 per cent. railway loan.

At the offices of the New York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agent of the Russian Government in this city, it was said that the London rumor was probably an echo of the thirty-five-million-dollar loan placed last Spring to aid the construction of the Vladikawkas Railroad, of which $10,000,000 was taken here and an option given on $5,000,000 more.

The National Park Bank is receiving numerous subscriptions to the two-million-pound Swedish loan.

A small lot of German Treasury loan subscriptions was sold in the "curb" market yesterday at one-half of 1 per cent. premium.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,266,757, against $1,923,573 last week and $2,079,522 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,183,520, against $1,956,076 last week and $2,016,180 in the same period last year.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Richmond Brewing Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. A. Meyer, New Dorp; August Berghort and John F. Willig, Stapleton.

Lipman-Auerbach Company of New York City, to deal in rags; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry B. Wechsler, P. H. Hartman, and Max Petschek, New York City.

Henry G. Gabay Company of New York, to engage in plumbing and gas fitting; capital, $2,000. Directors—Walter Heuting, H. G. Gabay, and H. R. Gabay, New York City.

Livingston Land Company of Richmond County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Willard Brown, New York City; Francis N. Whitney, Elizabeth, N. J.; H. S. Byrne, Yonkers.

Erie County Tire Inflating Company of Buffalo, to operate machines for inflating bicycle tires; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. B. Fatch, T. W. Symons, and W. P. Smith, Buffalo.

Bernstein & Marcus Skirt Company of New York City, to manufacture ladies' dress skirts; capital, $10,000. Directors—Nathan, Marcus, and Morris Bernstein, New York City; Louis Wolf, Jersey City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks unsettled.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 21	314,332
To date this year	79,378,964
Corresponding date last year	131,867,116

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 1	$971,500
To date this year	$347,001,380
Corresponding date last year	$687,331,770

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	2	Consol. Gas	1
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	National Lead pf.	½
At., T. & S. F.	¾	National Salt	2½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	N. J. Central	½
Chi., B. & Q.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Wabash pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	½	West. Un. Tel.	¾
Col. South. 1st pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	⅝
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Pennsylvania	½
Brunswick	½	People's Gas	½
Chi. G. W. pf.	1⅝	Pressed S. Car pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	3	Rep. Steel	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5½
D., L. & W.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & R. G.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
General Electric	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	1
Glucose Sug. pf.	½	Third Avenue	1½
Int. Paper	1¼	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅛
Int. Paper pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅛
Iowa Central pf.	2	Wis. Central	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Mil. & N. 1st, M. L. 6s	1	Winona & St. P. 2d	1

Bonds Declined.

C., St. L. & N. O. 3½s	1⅝	N. Y. G., El. L., H. P. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	St. L. & I. M. ref. 4s	1⅝
Minn. & St. L. con. 5s	1	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅛
		Texas Pacific 1st	1
		Texas Pacific 2d	3

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports during the week have been somewhat less encouraging than in the last few weeks and it is apparent that in several lines business still halts. The overshadowing feature, of course, is the coal strike, which seems to be growing worse instead of better. Additions to the ranks of the miners daily appear, while the report in the financial district is that the funds of the men are greater than is generally supposed. Be this as it may, there is no sign that the operators purpose to yield from their position. THE NEW YORK TIMES, in fact, was told yesterday by the controlling interest in one of the roads concerned that the operators would fight to the last ditch, no matter what the expense. This, clearly, is not suggestive of an early settlement. In the meantime coal is going up in price, the available supply is rapidly diminishing, the earnings of the roads in the affected districts are falling off, and, the purchasing power of the miners lessened, general business in the districts suffers.

In steel and iron the general developments are less hopeful than recent surface indications had led to expect. The failure of the amalgamated workers to agree with officials of Steel Hoop and Republic Iron and Steel may result in a strike involving 60,000 iron workers; while the several announcements of reduced wages in one mill or another indicate that the companies, taking these new orders at much lower levels than lately, feel the necessity, in order to show profits, to curtail expenses in every manner possible. It is unfortunate that these reductions should come at a time when political agitators may seize upon them as a pretext for fomenting discord and strife. On the other hand, the reopening of several establishments indicates a better demand and brisker business.

The result of the decision of the steel rail manufacturers, reducing the price of rails to $26 per ton from a nominal figure of $35, will be watched with interest. Railroad men, it is a well-known fact, have been holding for $23 and $25 and have insisted that they would not buy above those figures. Whether the quotation of $26 will be a temptation to them remains to be seen. If it prove not to be, a dragging war such as was witnessed earlier in the season in respect to other steel products is inevitable. This will be much to be regretted, for the belief in Wall Street is that had rail prices been earlier adjusted—though because of old-time contracts, it is said, that was not possible—it is likely that the iron trade adjustment and revival would ere this have been in full swing.

The report from Pittsburg of the settlement of the glass chimney scale and the increase in wages of the 15,000 operatives is a hopeful sign; though on the other hand the closing down of more Fall River cotton mills is not encouraging.

In dry goods a fair inquiry is

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations in the market for outside securities were under less pressure yesterday than on Thursday, and the course of the market became less irregular. Prices showed a little strength, and here and there advances were recorded, but the return movement was much less marked than the declines of the previous day. Liquidation continued, but less urgently than on Thursday, and in some parts of the market offerings were well taken. Amalgamated Copper and American Woolen were among the issues which were materially stronger, and both of these were fairly active. Total transactions for the day were probably smaller than on the previous day.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common, after two or three days of dullness, again became active and attracted some attention. Efforts to keep the quotation down were again in evidence, whether the purpose was the covering of short sales or the purchase of cheap stock, but the traders found the market well supported, and it advanced instead of declining. At the close the price rose to 12¼, to which figure it advanced after somewhat free selling at 12 and 12⅛. Most recent reports of the company's earnings state them to be even better than previously reported.

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GERMAN TREASURY bonds sold to the extent of 10,000 marks, at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent., but soon after this sale the bonds were freely offered below that price. Toward the end of the day they sold at par, and at the close they were quoted at par to 100¼.

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FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE, on the purchase of 500 shares, sold up to 27, an advance of 5 points. It dropped back to 24 and closed at that figure, with a net gain of 2 points.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, which was very weak on Thursday, sold off fractionally at the opening, but then became firm. At 85 the stock received some support, and it did not sell below that figure. Trading amounted to about 500 shares, a much smaller total than that of Thursday's transactions.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	85	85¼	85	85½
Am. Agricultural Chem.	24	25½	24	25¾
Am. Agricu. Chem. pf.	74	76	74	76
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	6
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	62	65	61	65
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	88	89½	89	89¾
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12	12½	11⅝	12
American Woolen pf.	88	89	88½	89
Asphalt Co. of America	8	8¼	8	8¾
Am. Type Founders	54	58	54	58
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107¾	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	11¼
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	98½	98⅜	98½
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	3⅜	4¼	3⅜	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	30	32	30	32
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	18	20	18	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs.	102½	103½	102	104
Compressed Air	31	35	31	32¾
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	..	71	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4¾	5	4¾	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Distill. Com. of Am. pf.	17	18	18	20
Electric Boat	13½	16	15	20
Electric Boat pf.	..	30	..	30
Electric Vehicle	15	18	16½	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	34	40	40	46
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	24	27	22	25
General Carriage	5	5¾	5	6
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	96½	98	96½	97
German Treasury bonds	100	..	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	8½	9	9	10
Havana Commercial pf.	40	45	40	45
Hudson River Tel.	115	125	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
International Pump pf.	64	66	64	66
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅝	58¾	58⅝	58¾
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100½	101½
*Markeen Copper	..	5	..	5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	..	12	..	12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Cramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3	4	3½	4
N. Y. Transportation	7	8	7	8
Otis Elevator	24½	25½	25	25½
Otis Elevator pf.	86	87½	86	87½
Pitts., Bessie. & Lake E.	19½	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24⅜	25¼	24⅝	25¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	82	82¾	82	82¾
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90⅝	92	91	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	76	77	76	76½
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	20	20¾	20¼	21
Seaboard Air Line 4s	67½	68	66	68
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8¼	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	22	21	23½
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	535½	536	534	537
Storage Power	12	14⅜	12	14⅜
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2½	2¾	3	3¼
Union Typewriter	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Bds. of St. L. pf.	66¾	67	66¾	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	3	2	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27½	35	27½	35
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	234	240	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	105	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broa way Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117½
Bron way Surface 2d.	102	103	102	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190½	201	190½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	100	107	100	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue railroad	380	420	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115	114½	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	82	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	18½	19	18½	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	95	96	95	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	103	104	104
Second Av. R. R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stain. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	117	118	115¾	116¾
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	14	15	14	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	..	30	32
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1998.	113¾	114¾	113¾	114¾
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	103½	111	103½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	..	31½	32
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	105	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	65	68	65	68
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds.	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	70	72	80	90
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	90	100	90	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105¼	106	106	106¼
N. E. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. E. Gas & Coke bds.	57	58	58	59¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	106	106	106
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. N. L. H. & P. Co. b'ds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	39¼	..	39¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9¼	11	9¼	11
Western Gas	89½	91½	89½	91½
West. Gas 1st 5s	106½	108	106½	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19½	16	19½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	84½	84	84½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	91	91½	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70	70	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	34	35	34	36
Union Ferry bonds	96⅛	96⅛	95¼	96⅛

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 21, 1900.

	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	14½	14½	340	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	14½	14	14½	+ ½
	57⅞	60½	805	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	59¾	60	59½	59⅞	— ⅜
	30½	31½	250	American Cotton Oil.	31	31	31	31	.....
	25	30	100	Am. District Tel.	25	25	25	25	.....
	32	33	100	American Ice Co.	34	34	34	34	+2
	9¼	9¼	127	Am. Linseed Co.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	50½	51	287	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
	35⅞	36¼	1,450	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
	87¼	87¾	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf. ex d.	86¾	87	86¾	87	— ⅜
	18	19	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18	18	18	18	.....
	65	68¼	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ½
	30¼	30⅝	6,925	Am. Steel & Wire.	30½	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
	71⅜	72	2,570	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	72½	72⅝	71¼	71⅝	— ⅜
	115⅝	115⅞	37,370	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115½	115⅞	114⅞	115¾	+ ⅛
	114½	115	20	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
	23	23½	1,200	American Tin Plate	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅜
	77⅜	79½	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79	79	79	—1
	87½	87⅝	10,265	American Tobacco	87¾	88⅜	86⅞	87½	+ ¼
	42	42⅛	1,475	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42⅞	42⅞	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
	45	46	100	Ann Arbor pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
	26½	26⅝	10,030	At., T. & S. F.	26½	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅛
	68	68½	13,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	67⅞	68¼	67½	68	+ ⅜
	67¾	67⅞	10,485	Baltimore & Ohio	67½	67⅞	67	67⅝	+ ⅛
	76½	76¾	731	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	77	77	76⅜	76¾	+ ⅛
	51½	51½	17,386	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50⅝	51⅝	50⅜	51⅛	+1
	6½	7	635	Brunswick City	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
	26⅝	26½	3,035	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¾	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
	121½	121½	11,700	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121	121⅝	120¼	121⅜	+ ⅛
	10	10¼	375	Chicago Great West.	10⅛	10⅜	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
	30	34	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31½	31½	31	31	—1⅝
	21	22	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	22	22	22	22	+1
	111⅝	111½	14,810	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111¼	111½	110½	111½	+ ⅛
	158½	161	300	Chicago & Northw.	158⅜	159	158⅜	159	+ ⅛
	104½	104¾	3,775	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104⅝	104⅞	103⅞	104¼	+ ⅛
	58	59	5,350	C., C., C. & St. L.	58⅜	58⅝	57½	58	.....
	62	67	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	64	64	64	64	—3
	31⅝	31¾	710	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ⅛
	5¼	5½	330	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	38	39	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	+1
	166	167	2,738	Consolidated Gas	164¾	166	164	166	+1
	24⅝	24⅞	2,285	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅛	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
	75¼	76½	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76	76	76	76	.....
	107½	110	300	Delaware & Hudson	107½	107½	106½	106½	—1½
	171½	172	200	Del., Lack. & West.	172	172	171½	171⅝	— ⅛
	18	18¼	650	Denver & R. G.	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
	65	66	190	Denver & R. G. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
	31⅝	31⅞	1,223	Erie 1st pf.	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
	15½	16½	12	Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
	30½	30⅝	3,020	Federal Steel	30½	31	30½	30½	.....
	64½	65	1,000	Federal Steel pf.	63⅜	64	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
	136½	137	700	General Electric	137	137	135	136¾	+ ⅛
	49½	49½	236	Glucose Sugar Ref.	49¼	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
	98½	98½	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
	104¾	106	35	H. B. Claflin Co.	108	108	107	107	.....
	31½	34	900	Hocking Valley	30	31	30	31	.....
	61½	61⅝	750	Hocking Valley pf.	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
	114⅜	115	2,354	Illinois Central	115	115	114½	114⅝	— ⅛
	16½	18	1,300	International Paper	18	18	16½	16½	—1½
	62¼	62½	915	Internat. Paper pf.	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅜
	28⅝	29	700	International Power	28½	28½	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
	18	18¼	100	Iowa Central	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	.....
	40	42	200	Iowa Central pf.	42½	42½	41	41	—2
	28½	29½	25	K. C. Southern pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	.....
	20	20	100	Knickerbocker Ice	15	15	15	15	.....
	209	..	25	Lake Shore	209	209	209	209	.....
	69⅞	70	10,375	Louisville & Nashville.	70⅜	70⅝	69	70	.....
	86¼	86½	4,170	Manhattan Elevated	86½	86⅜	85½	86⅜	+ ⅛
	148⅜	148¾	2,175	Met. Street Railway	147⅜	148¼	147	148¼	+ ¼
	10⅜	11¼	300	Mexican Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
	52	53	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	51⅝	52¼	51½	52¼	— ⅛
	91	92	50	Minn. & St. L. pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
	9	9½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	9	9	9	9	.....
	27¼	27½	450	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27⅜	27¾	27	27	.....
	47	48	8,370	Missouri Pacific	48	48¼	47	47⅞	+ ⅛
	30	32¼	375	National Biscuit Co.	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
	85	85	85	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	85	85	85	85	.....
	17	18	100	National Lead Co.	17	17	17	17	— ½
	89	92	120	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
	39	..	200	National Salt	39	39½	39	39½	+2½
	24	..	100	National Steel	24	24	24	24	.....
	82¾	..	100	National Steel pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
	44⅜	..	100	National Tube Co.	44⅜	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
	92¼	..	300	National Tube Co. pf.	92¼	92	92	92	.....
	128	128½	500	New Jersey Central	127½	128½	127¼	128¾	+1
	121	..	305	New York Air Brake.	119	121	118	121	+1
	127¼	..	1,235	New York Central	127½	127¾	127¼	127¾	+ ⅛
	11	..	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	19⅜	..	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
	32¼	..	2,050	Norfolk & Western.	32¼	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
	74¼	..	100	Norfolk & West. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
	14	..	210	North American	14	14	14	14	— ¼
	49¼	..	7,000	Northern Pacific	49½	49⅝	49	49¼	.....
	69⅝	..	710	Northern Pacific pf.	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
	53¼	..	548	Pacific Coast	53½	53½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
	28⅝	..	110	Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	126	..	8,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	126	126	125¼	125¾	+ ⅛
	89	..	20,095	People's Gas, Chicago.	89	89½	87¼	88⅛	— ⅛
	52	..	70	P., C., C. & St. L.	52	52	50	50	.....
	80	..	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
	35⅞	..	100	Pressed Steel Car.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
	71¼	..	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71¼	71¼	71	71	— ½
	15¼	..	100	Reading	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
	51⅞	..	6,090	Reading 1st pf.	51⅝	51⅞	51⅜	52½	+ ⅝
	24⅝	..	400	Reading 2d pf.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
	10½	..	430	Republic Iron & Steel.	10½	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
	50⅝	..	530	Rep. I. & S. pf., ex d.	50⅝	50⅝	50¼	50¼	—1
	41⅜	..	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	—5½
	9½	..	100	St. L. & San Fran.	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
	65	..	110	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	—1
	32¼	..	1,400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32¼	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
	11¼	..	100	St. Louis Southw.	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	.....
	26¾	..	1,700	St. Louis Southw. pf.	26¾	26¾	25¾	26	— ⅛
	62½	..	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	62½	62½	62	62	—1
	31¾	..	6,600	Southern Pacific	31¾	32	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
	11	..	610	Southern Railway	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
	52	..	3,965	Southern Railway pf.	52	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	+ ⅛
	5	..	1,210	Standard R. & T.	5	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
	58¼	..	7,528	Tenn. Coal & Iron	58¼	58¾	56⅝	57¾	— ⅛
	14¼	..	900	Texas Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
	14½	..	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
	109	..	110	Third Avenue	109	109	108¾	108¾	—1½
	64⅜	..	200	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+ ⅛
	54⅜	..	22,005	Union Pacific	54⅜	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
	72	..	1,470	Union Pacific pf.	72	72⅜	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
	46	..	114	United States Express.	46	46	45	45	— ⅛
	9¼	..	1,430	United States Leather.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
	65⅜	..	512	U. S. Leather pf.	65⅜	66	65½	66	.....
	6¾	..	945	Wabash	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
	16½	..	900	Wabash pf.	16½	17	16	17	+1
	122½	..	84	Wells-Fargo Express.	122½	123½	122½	123½	.....
	78½	..	175	Western Union Tel.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ⅛
	84	..	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	84	84	84	84	.....
	45¾	..	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45¾	46⅜	45¾	46⅜	—1⅝
	22¾	..	550	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	22¾	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
	12	13	200	Wisconsin Central	12½	12½	12	12	— ½

Sales..... 314,332

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. is.	104	105	K. City So.	9½	10
2s, c., w. is.	104½	105¾	Kan. & M.	13½	15
3s, r., 1918	109¾	110	K. & D. M.	2¾	4
3s, c., 1918	109¾	110¾	K. & D. M. pf.		
3s, 1918, sm.	109¾	110¾		13	15
4s, r., 1907	115	116	K. I., C., pf.	45	55
4s, c., 1907	116	117	King. & P.	3	10
4s, r., 1925	134	135	Lacl. Gas	70	72
4s, c., 1925	134	135	Lacl. G. pf.	97	100
5s, r., 1904	113½	114½	L. E. & W.	25⅞	27
5s, c., 1904	113½	114½	L. E. & W. pf.	92½	93
D. C. 3-65s	122	..	Long Island.	61	67
Adams Exp.	123	128	Man. Beach.	8	12
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	Md. Cellul. pf.	60	75
Alle. & W.	115	..	M. W. S. El.		
Am. Coal.	150	180	Chi.	31	32
A. C. O. pf.	88	90	M. W. S. El.,		
Am. Exp.	150	153	Chi., pf.	81½	..
Am. M. Ca.	43⅝	45	Mex. N. ctfs.	2⅜	2⅝
A. M. Co. pf.	22	24	Mich. Cent.	105	..
Am. Sp. M.	1½	2½	M., St. P. &		
A. T. & C.	88	92	S. S. M.	14	18
Ann Arbor.	125	128	M., St. P. &		
Ann Arbor., pf.	106	..	S. S. M. pf.	49	53
B. & O.	160	170	Mcb. & Ohio	34	36
B., N. G.	72	..	Mor. & Es.	185¾	187½
B., R. & P.			N., C. & St.		
pf.	105	115	L.	45	..
Can. So.	48	49	N. Cent. C.	26	84
Can. Pac.	87	87½	N. Y. & N.		
Cap. Tract.	101¼	102½	H., ex div.	209	214
C. G. W. pf.			N. Y., C. &		
A.	70	70½	St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
C. G. W. 1st	82	82½	N. Y., C. &		
C., I. & L.			St. L. 2d pf.	26	30
pf.	53	55	N. Y., L. &		
C. M. & St.			W.	131	134
P. pf.	173	174	O. I. Co. pf.	65	66
C. St. P., M.			O. & Ind. G.	25	33
& Om. pf.	160	180	Ont. Mining.	7	8
C. T. & T.	9	10	P., C. 1st pf.	78	85
C. T. & T.			P., C. 2d pf.	62	63½
pf.	28	31	Peo. & East.	4	7½
C., C., C. &			Pere Marq.	20½	22½
St. L. pf.	100	107

BIG LINER'S EXCITING TRIP

Five Sailors Injured on the Kaiser Friedrich in a Gale.

Hurled by a Wave Against the Cabin Superstructure—Banker Lewis Ja- San Bernardeno, Cal., Dies Suddenly.

When the Hamburg-American liner Kaiser Friedrich arrived here yesterday, her commander, Capt. Bauer, reported that the voyage had been so rough that he had never seen anything like it in nearly forty years of service on the sea.

"For three days," said he, "we had winds that would have made you shiver. On Tuesday morning, before daybreak, five seamen were badly injured by a wave that swept clean over the vessel, and all during the three days our passengers siald below decks.

"Of the injured men, two are at the German Hospital in New York, and their condition is precarious. They are Carl Bulger, a seaman, and Cook's Mate Schultze. Bulger had a leg and an arm broken, and one of his knee caps was shattered. Schultze was knocked down a hatchway, falling on his head and receiving such injuries of the brain that his sanity is endangered. The other three who were hurt are Heinrich Huest, who had two ribs broken; Second Boatswain Louis Schmidt, whose face was badly cut and bruised, and another man, whose name I can't recall. The latter only received a painful sprain of the knee and is recovering rapidly.

"When the wave came, the five men were at work on the starboard side of the promenade deck, adjusting the awnings that are stretched over the railings. Before they could get out of the way, a mountain of water had struck them squarely, rending in twain the awnings they held and throwing the men themselves backward against the cabin superstructure. After the accident the passengers held a meeting and contributed 1,700 marks for the injured men. The amount will be divided equally among them."

Capt. Bauer said that the winds of the first two days, Monday and Tuesday, began in the south, but veered later to the southwest and then to the northwest. On Wednesday, while the vessel was off the Banks, there was a veritable hurricane, which arose in the south, and afterward shifted eastward until it finally ended in a terrific gale from the northeast. When the Banks were left behind the storm lifted, and fair weather continued until the ship reached here a little after daybreak yesterday morning.

On the day of the hurricane a first cabin passenger died of apoplexy. He was Lewis Jacobs, a banker of San Bernardeno, Cal. With him was his sister, who will take his body home for burial.

"The most wonderful thing to me," said Capt. Bauer, "was the way the vessel stood the storm. She had never undergone such an ordeal before, yet an average speed of nineteen knots per hour was made. In the best of weather we hardly do much more than that, nineteen and a half knots being our usual rate. Moreover, the balancing system of our engines does away with the usual throbbing, even during a storm, and, although the passengers were kept below for their safety, there was not enough rolling and jolting to cause much seasickness."

The Kaiser Friedrich was built for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, but was refused by them because her trial trips did not show a speed of twenty-one knots, as had been promised by the builders. Then the vessel was bought by the Hamburg-American people, and she has since proved one of the most popular ships of their fleet.

Weehawken Women Will Vote Again.

The Weehawken Board of Education yesterday discovered that the school appropriation election held recently, at which the women voted, will have to be held over again. The appropriation is all right, however. The invalidity of the election only applies to the issue of bonds. The law requires that the number of years for which the school bonds are to run shall be stated on the ballot. This was not done, and a new election must be held to settle that point.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ninth Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement — West Side Apartment Houses Change Hands.

Contracts have been signed, through Broker Samuel Goldsticker, for the sale of the Metropolitan Street Railway's property at the northeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, a plot 50.5 by 100, together with an adjoining lot, 25 by 100.5, on the street. The buyers, Jackson & Stern, will erect six-story buildings on the site immediately.

R. Pehlemann & Son have sold, for Thomas J. McGuire, the six-story apartment house, 318 West Eighty-fourth Street, 50 by 102.2, to Harriette F. Strong, who owns the similar adjoining property, No. 316.

Teichman & Potter have sold the seven-story apartment house 304 West Ninety-ninth Street, 45 by 100.8.

It is reported that W. L. Kaufman has bought the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 30 West Thirty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold, for Hugo Gerhardt, the three-family frame dwelling on the west side of Union Avenue, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 20 by 100; also, three lots on Vyse avenue, just south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Thomas Farley has sold the new four-story brick flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Stebbins Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, on a plot 41.5 by 100.

The store, basement, and first loft of 46 Broad Street have been leased through Voorhees & Floyd to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman, 289 West Fourth Street, east side, 78 feet north of Eleventh Street, 22 by 50, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to W. F. L. Ritsert $7,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Crotona Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.6 by 80; Hannah McGrath of 23 Crotona Place, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 736 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

No. 320 St. Nicholas Avenue, to a seven-story brick flat; Louise A. Finck, premises, owner; G. Robinson of 39 Hancock Street, architect; cost, $25.

No. 67 East Ninety-third Street, to a four-story brick flat; Max Benedict, premises, owner; Thomas Graham, architect; cost, $3,000.

Columbus Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick flat; William H. Scott of 218 East Twelfth Street, owner; B. W. Lawlan of 489 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 22 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick store and photograph gallery; Philip Phoenix, owner; L. H. Wynn, architect; cost, $600.

No. 804 Cauldwell Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Hugo V. Bass, premises, owner; Edward Busath of 3,202 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration:

Friday, Sept. 21.

ALLEN ST, 182, 24.8x87.6; Harry L. Bloch to Jacob H. Scheinman, (mtg $17,000) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft n of 164th St, 27.11x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to German Savings Bank.. 37,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.6 ft n of 100th St, 50.8x100; Lucy E. Lynn to Edward F. Robinson. (R S $14, mtg $41,000) 1

DAWSON ST, e s, 225 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Mary A. Grief to John C. Davis. (mtg $6,650, R S $9) 7,650

EAST END AV, 116, 18.10x82; Patrick Ryan and others to Conrad Gage and wife 9,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 341.5 ft n from curve in road opposite monument L. I. 124, runs s e 153.5± s 50± w — to road, n 54.5 to beginning, Fordham; Mary Dunne to Jennie C. Ryan, (R S $2.50) 1

LA FONTAINE AV, n e corner of 180th St, 256.3x190 to Arthur Av x284.8x182.1; Charles W. Lasky, referee, to John W. Cornish, (mtg $33,500) 500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 63d St, 20x70; John Bulger to Lou Sire, (all liens, R S $7.50) 1

MADISON AV, 782, w s, 20x80; Laura A. Palmer to G. Walter Campbell, (R S $25.50, mtg $22,000) 1

MORRIS AV, e s, 305 ft s of High Bridge Road, 2x125; Phoebe A. and C. Augusta Lowerre to William Stokes, quitclaim.. 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 274.4 ft e of Unionport Road, runs n 100x w 50± s 100 to avenue x50; also, right of way to 50x100 strip adjoining; Ephraim B. Levy to Catherine Mulvey, (R S $2.50) 100

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 52.3 ft s of 132d St, 26.2x105x26.5x112.3; Julia V. Osborne, trustee, to James and Timothy I. O'Connell and another 5,000

PELHAM ST, w s, 45 ft s of Monroe St, 67.11x38.5; Harris Lusher to Morris Levy, (R S $5) 1

3D AV, w s, 125.2 ft s of 163d St, 25x95.9x25x96.2; S. Gertrude Palen to Nelson D. Stilwell, (R S $4, mtg $23,870).. 100

7TH AV, 1,960 to 1,964, n w corner of 118th St; G. Walter Campbell to Laura A. Palmer, (R S $40, mtg $86,000) 1

7TH AV, 1,960 to 1,964, n w corner of 118th St; Richard Collins and another to G. Walter Campbell, (R S $40, mtg $86,000) 1

57TH ST, s s, at w s Lot 687, map of Wakefield, runs w 108.6 to White Plains Av x s 22.1x e —x s 42x e 28.1x n 64; Leander B. Sherman to Malinda G. Mace, (R S 50 cents) 1

65TH ST, 25 East, n w corner of Madison Av, 22x100.5; Laura A. Palmer to G. Walter Campbell, (R S $50) 1

113TH ST, 540 and 542 West, 37.6x100.11; A. W. Robinson to John Westervelt.... 60,000

115TH ST, 54 West, 16x100.11; Sophia Gorsch to Herman Fitzner 1

119TH ST, 9 West, 14x61.7x14.6x57.9; Morris Hahn to Henry I. Thornton, (mtg $4,200) 1

119TH ST, 9 West, 14x61.7x14.6x57.9; Georgiana Thornton to Morris Hahn, (mtg $4,200) 1

127TH ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 50x99.11; 127th St, n s, 129.11½ ft w of 2d Av, 0.1½x99.11; Leopold Hellinger to Bernhard Rosenstock, all liens, (R S $8) 100

133D ST, 980 East, 16.8x103.6x16.8x103.7; Mary J. Lynch to Edgar A. Deacon, (R S $5, mtg $3,000) 1

134TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11; Bessie Ruth to Samuel J. Ruth, (mtg $24,000, R S $25) 1,000

152D ST, n s, east one-half Lot 413, map of Village of Melrose South, 25x100; James T. Duffy and others to Annie Duffy, (R S $1.50) 1

Recorded Leases.

MOTT ST, 107; James Fagan to Antonio L. Ambrosio, 5 9-12 years $540

MULBERRY ST, 174; Vito Cimino to Ernesta Palma, 5 years 600

VANDAM ST, 27; the rector, &c., Trinity Church, City of New York, to Margaret A. McMonagle, 3 years 300

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

BUENEMAN, Auguste, to Gustav Grossman; 5th St, s e corner of Avenue D, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent $3,000

COOPER, Sarah E., to T. Emory Cooke, executor, &c.; 20th St, s w corner of 4th Av, Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 25

CLANCY, Mary and John J., to the Bowery Savings Bank; South St, 195, 5 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

DALY, George, and John A. Carlson to David E. Oppenheimer and another; Broadway, n w corner of 102d St, ¼ year, 6 per cent 9,000

DODD, Edward, to German Savings Bank; Pearl St, 360, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Broadway, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.... 45,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Frederick C. Kronmeyer; Broadway, e s, 77.10 ft s of 108th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Florence S. Koshland; Brook Av, e s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 3 years 10,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Florence S. Koshland; Brook Av, e s, 125 ft n of 171st St, 3 years 10,000

FISCHER, Barbara, and Joseph N. Serf to West Side Savings Bank; 39th St, 305 West, 1 year 2,500

FITZSIMONS, Thomas F., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Malden Lane, 67 and 69, 3¼ years, 4½ per cent 20,000

FRICK, Gottlieb, to Mary S. Bahrenburg, Duncomb Av, e s, 400 ft s of Elizabeth St, 5 years 1,000

FRICK, Charles, to Mary S. Bahrenburg; Duncomb Av, e s, 475 ft s of Elizabeth St, 5 years 1,000

FRICK, Gottlieb, to Christina Sackmann; Duncomb Av, e s, 450 ft s of Elizabeth St, 5 years 300

GAGE, Conrad, to Bowery Savings Bank; Avenue B, w s, 17.5 ft s of 85th St, 5 years 5,000

HEUGEL, Gottlieb, to Annie Sackmann; Duncomb Av, e s, 425 ft s of Elizabeth St, 5 years 1,000

HOEY, Sidney, to Mildred Kelley; 46th St, 210 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

LEVY, Morris, to Alexander Haft; Pelham St, w s, 45 ft s of Monroe St, ¼ year, 6 per cent 3,500

MAPES, Mary, to Reuben H. Parker; Loring Av, centre line, (now included in Aqueduct Av,) 136 ft n of centre line of 206th St, extends to Macomb's Dam Road, 5 years 4,000

McGOVERN, John J. and Owen F., to George S. Carter; 22d St, s s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 2,000

NASH, Jacob N., to Allan Patterson; 169th St, n e s, 135.4 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 3 years 4,500

PALMER, Ellen A., to Elkan Kahn; 17th St, 532 East, due March 20, 1901, 6 per cent 500

PALMER, Laura A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 15th St, n e s, 80 ft n w of Irving Place, due Jan. 3, 1905, 4 per cent 30,000

PALMER, Laura A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 65th St, n w corner of Madison Av, due Jan. 3, 1905, 4 per cent.... 40,000

PALMER, Laura A., to Greenwich Saving Bank; Madison Av, w s, 85.5 ft s of 66th St, due Jan. 3, 1905, 4 per cent. 22,000

RUTH, Samuel J., to Abraham Ruth; 134th St, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 200x99.11, 1 year, 6 per cent 24,000

RUTSKY, Sarah, to Caroline Eichberg and others, executors, &c.; 128th St, 3 West, 3 years 8,000

SCHREYER, John F., to United States Life Insurance Company; 171st St, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 7,500

SHUE, Mathilda and Henry, to Alan Patterson; 169th St, n e s, 116.7 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 3 years 4,500

TULLY, Michael, to Dudley S. Harde; 80th St, 310 West, 3 months, 6 per cent 2,500

WALKER, Mary, to Cortlandt Irving; Cedar Av, w s, 253.4 ft n of 177th St, 3 years 3,250

WASHBURN, Mary P. and Wickes, to Madeleine G. France and another, executors, &c.; Irving Place, 42, 3 years.... 20,000

WESTERVELT, John, to Angeline W. Robinson; 113th St, 542 West, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent 1,500

WESTERVELT, John, to Angeline W. Robinson; 113th St, 540 West, due April 1, 1902, 6 per cent 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

DONVAN, Jane E., to James V. Donvan. Nom.

HAFT, Alexander, to Morris Morrison.... 3,500

HASSEY, Anna C. S., to William Hassey. 1,000

HAY, James R., to John O. Baker; assigns 2 mortgages ..... Nom.

HEILNER, Emanuel and another, to Allen L. Mordecai 100

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, to Joseph Ehrich, trustee ..... Nom.

KEENAN, Patrick, as Chamberlain, to Joseph Ehrich, trustee ..... Nom.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Sidney D. Ripley and others, trustees, &c 10,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Sidney D. Ripley and others, trustees, &c 6,500

KRONMEYER, Frederick C., to Justus Oesterlein 10,800

LEVY, Louis, to Moses Misch 7,000

MISKIN, Isaac, to Abraham Greenburg. Nom.

MASSIMINO, John, to Carrie Levis..... Nom.

NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY to West Side Savings Bank. 12,000

PALEN-THOMPSON CORPORATION to Howard S. Bown 3,000

PETTY, John P., to Hoffman Miller.... 1,200

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 54; Philip Goldfarb against Sender Jarmulowsky, owner and contractor $75

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 152d St, 87.10 x100.6; East River Iron Works against William Holmes and Patrick Smith, owners and contractors 2,201

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Otto J. Spahn against Abraham Littenberg, owner and contractor; Solomon Littenberg, owner 390

WEST BROADWAY, 241 and 243; Bardsley Brothers against Bernard J. Stahl and John Meyer, owners; J. W. Budd & Co., contractors 90

1ST AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.8x 113; John A. Philbrick against Henry and Tobias Krakower and John Mullen, owners and contractors 7,953

8TH AV, 339; Gottlob E. Loelle against estate of Solomon Galinger, owner; Emil Mesnier, lessee and contractor 33

34TH ST, 145 and 147 West; Stilwell-Bierce & Smith, Valle Company against Koster, Bial & Co., owners 105

39TH ST, 18 West; Smith & Ryan against John S. Weatherley, owner; John H. Goetschins, contractor 2,200

97TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Smith & Lawler against Salvatore La Grassa, owner and contractor.. 1,500

109TH ST, 302 to 310 West; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company against Matilda W. Brower, owner; Ernest A. Stavey, owner and contractor 150

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 100 x100.11; Tabor Sash Company against Matilda W. Brower and others, owners; Ernest N. Stavey, owner and contractor 384

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Mueller Building and Construction Company against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor 324

156TH ST, 982 and 984 East; East River Iron Works against Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor 558

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

156TH ST, s e corner of Westchester Av, 13.11 to Beach Av x142.7x— to Westchester Av x119.7; Ella O. Willits with Charles M. Simonson, 8 payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

STATE ST, 9, 11, and 12, and Pearl St, 10, 12½, or 14; also Laight St, 86 to 90; John E. Kelly against Kerrin X. Dollard and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Low, Delaney & Niper.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 75 ft s of Clark St, runs e 100x s 25x e 25x n 100 to Clark St x e 240x s w 202.7 x w 333.7 to Avenue x n 125.2 to beginning; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Minna Duncan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. S. Hutchins.

WALES AV, 677; Austin B. Fletcher, trustee, &c., against Meradith J. Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

102D ST, 212 and 214 West, and strip adjoining, 0½x0¾x75; also property in Kings and Orange Counties; Veronika Elton against Laura V. Appleton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James Schell & Elkus.

134TH ST, 75 West; the Mercantile Trust Company, trustee, against Ferdinand H. Monjo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

144TH ST, 458 and 460 East; Department of Buildings against Kate C. Clark, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

152D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133x irregular; also, 118th St, s s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.11; Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee, against Joseph Maio and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.52½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	16.25
Butter, Western creamery	.21½

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72@78c; No. 2 red, 78@79½c; No. 2 corn, 40¾@41c; No. 2 yellow, 40¾@41c; No. 2 oats, 21¾@22c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26c; No. 4 white, 24@25¼c; No. 2 rye, 53c; good feeding barley, 39½c; fair to choice malting, 52@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.51; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.40; mess pork, per bbl, $12.15@$12.20; lard, per 100 lb, $7.07½@$7.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.60@$7.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.10@$8.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grades, $10.00.

COTTON.—A good deal of speculative energy on the long side of the account developed at the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Coincident excitement revailed at the opening of the market following a sharp reaction at Liverpool from the recent depression on the statistical position of cotton in the English market, showing a further reduction in stocks of all kinds, the figure now being 162,000 bales, with only 59,000 bales afloat, or about one-fourth the stock of last year. Our market opened 8@14 points higher, and, while irregular, worked mainly upward on active covering by shorts at large, supplemented by some pretty good investment buying. Confidence was somewhat checked, however, by additional reports of short-timing it by cotton mills, with two more of the Augusta mills to close down altogether to-morrow, the present market for their product not justifying the purchase of raw cotton at current prices. Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10½c for middling upland and 10¾c for middling Gulf. Sales were 495 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steadier but unchanged at 10 1-16c; Mobile easy at 10c, ⅜c lower; Savannah quiet and easy at 10c, ⅛c off; Wilmington firm and ⅜c lower, at 10⅛c; Norfolk quiet at 10¼c, ⅛c off; Baltimore nominal at 10⅝c, ¼c lower; Memphis quiet and steady at 10⅜c, 3-16c loss; Augusta quiet and steady at 10c, ⅛c off; St. Louis quiet at 10 5-16c, ⅛c off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.01	10.01	9.98	9.95@9.97
October	9.85	9.95	9.82	9.85@9.87
November	9.59	9.67	9.55	9.58@9.60
December	9.47	9.57	9.44	9.56@9.58
January	9.46	9.59	9.43	9.47@9.48
February	9.53	9.53	9.42	9.46@9.46
March	9.47	9.53	9.41	9.43@9.45
April	9.49	9.50	9.42	9.42@9.44
May	9.47	9.54	9.41	9.42@9.43
June	9.49	9.49	9.40	9.42@9.43
July	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.39@9.41
August	9.33	9.33	9.33	9.33@9.36

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Spot Cotton—Limited demand; prices unchanged; American middling, 6 13-16d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export, and included 2,700 bales American; receipts, 6,500 bales, all American. Futures opened easy, and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 35-64d, value; September and October, 5 56-64d, buyers; October and November, 5 31-64d, buyers; November and December, 5 32-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 19-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 16-64d, value; February and March, 5 14-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 11-64@5 12-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 10-64d, value; May and June, 5 8-64@5 9-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 7-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 6-64d, sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—With the exception of the last hour yesterday, wheat was weak and heavy, selling off a cent a bushel at New York and more in the Northwest from the effects of additional liquidation similar to that which affected the market Thursday. Weakest also appeared in all the Continental markets; Paris lost 5@15 points, Antwerp ½@¼f, Berlin 1¼ marks, and Budapest 5 points. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 83½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88¾c for old and 87¾c for new; No. 1 Northern, New York, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 86¼c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 76¼c; September, 76c; October, 76¾c; December, 78¾c; No. 2 hard, 72½c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 39c; September, 39½c; October, 36¼c; December, 33⅜@33½c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 21¾c; September, 21½c; December, 22⅜c; May, 24½c; No. 2 white, 25⅛@26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—Wheat, September, 78⅞c; December, 79¾c; May, 82⅝@82¾c; to arrive 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; No. 2 Northern, 78⅜c. Flour—First patents, $4.40@$4.50; second patents, $4.20@$4.30; first clears, $3.10@$3.20; second clears, $2.10@$2.20. Bran unchanged.

DULUTH, Sept. 21.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 84¼c; to arrive, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82¼c; to arrive, 82¼c; September, 82¼c; October, 82¾c; December, 81¾@81⅞c; May, 84⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 77¼c; No. 3 Spring, 76c. Oats, 40½c. Oats, 23¼c. Rye, 52c. Barley, 37@48c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 80@80½c; No. 2 Northern, 77¾@78½c. Rye easier; No. 1, 55¼c. Barley higher, No. 2, 57c; sample, 37@56c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade was still holding off, and, while early in the day sellers were inclined to shade prices owing to the break in wheat, the late upturn in that market established prices on their old basis again and still further widened the gap between buyers and sellers. Spring patents, $4.20@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.75@$20.50 per ton, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Firm; fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.65. CORNMEAL—Firm: kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.55, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 88@90c. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17 asked; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oilmeal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	82	82½	81⅝	82⅝
October	82	82⅝	82	82⅝
December	84½	84⅝	83 9-16	84⅝
March	87½	87⅝	87	87⅛
May	86⅝	87 1-16	86⅛	87
Corn—				
September	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
October	45	45	44⅝	45
December	41⅝	41½	41¼	41½
May	40⅞	41⅛	40⅞	41⅛
Lard—				
September	...	...	...	$7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	...	...	...	78½
October	78	78⅝	77	78¼
November	78¾	79⅛	77⅞	79
Corn—				
September	39 13-16	40⅞	39¾	40½
October	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅝
November	36⅝	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝
Oats—				
September	21 5-16	21½	21¼	21½
October	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞
November	22 1-16	22⅛	22 1-16	22⅜
Lard—				
October	$7.15	$7.15	$7.05	$7.07½
January	6.80	6.80	6.75	6.75
Ribs—				
October	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
January	6.12½	6.15	6.10	6.10
Pork—				
October	12.15	12.30	12.15	12.15
January	11.50	11.55	11.45	11.45

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $12.75@$14; family, $15.25@16; short clear, $13.75@$16. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Nominal, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼@8¾c. CUT-MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c. pickled shoulders dull, 6½c; pickled hams steady, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 4¾c; country, 4⅝@4¾c. LARD—Easier, $7.52½; city lard easier, $7.15; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.85; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—Closing: Bee.—Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady; 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 39s 6d; prime Western, in tierces, firm; 38s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 44s 6d; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 47s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 43s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 42s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 42s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 52s 6d; American finest colored, firm, 53s 6d.

COFFEE.—Prices took a lower level at the Coffee Exchange yesterday, opening barely steady at a decline of 5@15 points, and continuing to show a weak undertone, for the most part, during the session. There was quite a selling movement, and sales on the opening call were 6,000 bags, by 12 M. sales had reached 15,500 bags. The total for the day was 20,250 bags, with the market finally steady in tone at a net loss of 5@10 points. All branches of the trade appeared to be selling, actuated by bearish advices from Brazil, and equally unfavorable accounts from Havre and Hamburg. Prices were lower at all points. Havre closed at a net decline of about ¼f; Hamburg at a decline of about ⅛ pfennig; Rio weak at 100 reis decline, with exchange 9⅞d, while Santos reported a decline of 100 reis.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	...	...	...	6.85@6.90
October	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@6.95
November	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10
December	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10@7.15
January	...	...	...	7.20@7.25
February	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.25@7.30
March	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30@7.35
April	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.40
May	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40@7.45
June	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50
July	7.55	7.55	7.50	7.50@7.55
August	...	...	...	7.55@7.60

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—SANTOS—Quiet; good average Santos, 7¾100; receipts, 50,000 bags; stock, 897,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular and ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., quiet and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., ¼f higher on near, unchanged on far months; total sales, 21,000 bags; January, 47.75; February, 48; March, 48; April, 48.25; May, 48.50; June, 48.75; July, 49; August, 49; September, 47.25; October, 47.25; November, 47.25; December, 47.50. Rio—Coffee market weak; No. 7 Rio, 7¾75; exchange, 9⅞d, stock, 218,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron—Southern, No. 2 soft, $15.25; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $9.87½; lake copper ingot, $16.87½; tin, $27.87½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 5c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits turpentine, 41½@42c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.50@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.30; W G, $2.65; W W, $3.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 21.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36@37c; receipts, 50 casks. Resin steady, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 166 barrels. Crude turpentine steady, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 39 casks. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 93 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 21.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 37c; receipts, 1,420 casks; sales, 1,200 casks; exports, 1,709 casks. Resin firm at outside prices; receipts, 4,870 barrels; exports, 4,858 barrels.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—Turpentine firm, 36c; sales, 20 casks. Resin steady, unchanged.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.05, and in bulk, $5.50; Philadelphia, barrels, $8, and in bulk, $5.45; refined, cases, New York, $9.35. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37½c; off-Summer yellow, 36@36½c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c. Linseed—American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 57@59c.

LIVE STOCK.—CATTLE—Steers, $4.10@$5.05; oxen and stags, $3.25@$4.40; bulls, $2.75@$3.75; extra, $4.25; cows, $1.60@$3.75. CALVES—Receipts, 378 head, 330 on

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT H. ROUNTREE and GEORGE ROUNTREE, Plaintiffs, against EDMUND P. JENNINGS, Defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York. Summons with Notice. To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 23d, 1900.

T. HENRY DEWEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the Defendant:

Notice is hereby given to you that upon your default to appear, or answer, the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $1,276.44, with interest from the eleventh day of August, 1900, and with the costs of this action.

T. HENRY DEWEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To Edmund P. Jennings:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated September 17, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 17, 1900.—Dated, New York, September 17, 1900.

T. HENRY DEWEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. s22-1aw6wS

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JAMES J. CARROLL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James J. Carroll, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 15th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN A. HYNES, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Hynes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

NO. 2,880.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS M. JONES and JOSEPH LEWIS, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Elias M. Jones and Joseph Lewis of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Elias M. Jones and Joseph Lewis were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 21, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ZETTI KENNEDY, bankrupt.—No. 2,555.

Notice is hereby given that Zetti Kennedy, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated September 19th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

NO. 2,809.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—OTTO LOESCHNER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Otto Loeschner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, September 21, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS ROSUCK, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Rosuck, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Aug. 27, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

NO. 2,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON PRINCE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Aaron Prince of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Aaron Prince was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Sept. 21, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District ofNew York.—LEO STEIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Leo Stein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

NO. 2,971.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES TONER and JOHN PRESCOTT, individually, and doing business under the firm name of Toner & Prescott, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James Toner and John Prescott of Unionville, and County of Orange, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said James Toner and John Prescott were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN E. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plantiff.
32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

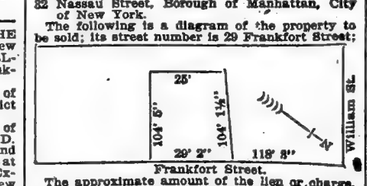

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.29, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 133 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

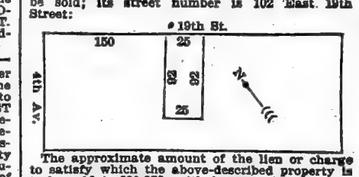

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s5-2aw2wW&S&s26

536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUpreme Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

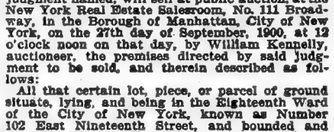

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $6,885.23.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

s13-2aw2wTh&S&s26

534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUpreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along said last-named street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

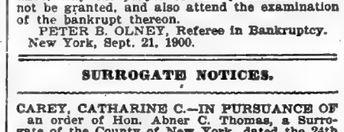

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen and 88-100 dollars, ($19,216.88,) with interest thereon from August 8th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-six and 31-100 dollars, ($396.31,) with interest from August 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is nine hundred and eighty-one and 86-100 dollars ($981.86) and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Sept. 26th, 1900, same hour and place.

Dated New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6mSa

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECELIA A. PERRY, Executors. KITCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-1aw6mS

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE J. GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY BESTE and J. HERBERT CARPENTER, as Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of THOMAS D. MASON, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN COTTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with said avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly again parallel with said avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; and thence westerly along said last-named street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

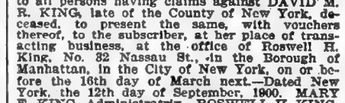

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen and 88-100 dollars, ($19,216.88,) with interest thereon from August 8th, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-six and 31-100 dollars, ($396.31,) with interest from August 22d, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is nine hundred and eighty-one and 86-100 dollars ($981.86) and interest.

Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Sept. 26th, 1900, same hour and place.

Dated New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

MEYER GREENBERG, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to the land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hayward; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plantiff.
32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.29, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 133 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s5-2aw2wW&S&s26

536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUpreme Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $6,885.23.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

s13-2aw2wTh&S&s26

534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUpreme Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to the land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hayward; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plantiff.
32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

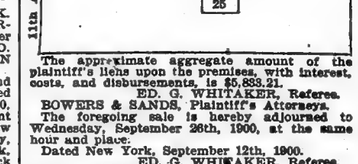

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.29, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.
Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.
JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 133 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,372, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $333.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, as guardian, &c., plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. CRONIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on August 30th, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and ther

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE DEAD

Noted New York Surgeon Succumbs to Old Age.

Known Throughout This Country and Europe as a Daring and Successful Operator — His Experiences.

Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre, one of the most noted physicians and surgeons of this country, died early yesterday morning at his residence, 285 Fifth Avenue, this city. He was eighty years old.

Dr. Sayre had been failing for a year past and his death was not unexpected. Old age and a general breaking down of the system were the causes assigned for his death.

At his bedside when he passed away, shortly after 8 o'clock, were his son, Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, and his daughter, Miss Mary Hall Sayre. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Grace Church, where Dr. Sayre's family worshipped. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church, will probably officiate.

Dr. Sayre during his lifetime achieved a fame that spread throughout this country and Europe. His daring feats of surgery brought to him recognition as a master of surgery from the entire medical world. His most brilliant feat, the removal of the head of the femur in hip-joint disease, owing to the extremely delicate and complicated nature of the operation, was proclaimed a triumph of surgical skill, and many medical societies, both in America and Europe, induced Dr. Sayre to perform the operation before them.

Dr. Sayre was of old Colonial stock. He was born in Battle Hill, now Madison, N. J., Feb. 29, 1820. His father, Archibald Sayre, was a wealthy farmer of Morris County, N. J., and his grandfather, Ephraim Sayre, was a Quartermaster in the patriot army during the Revolution. During the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1825, Dr. Sayre, then but five years old, on one occasion recited verses before the distinguished Frenchman. His education was received at the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1839. He took his medical course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, this city. Immediately on his graduation in 1842 he was appointed prosector to the Professor of Surgery in the same institution. In 1853 he was appointed surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, in 1859 he became surgeon of the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and in 1873 he was made its consulting surgeon.

He was among the foremost in the founding of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861, and was a member of its first Faculty as Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Fractures, and Luxations. He continued to fill this chair, later designated as that of Orthopedic Surgery, until 1888, when the college was united with the New York University. He then became emeritus Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the consolidated institution, and his son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, succeeded him as clinical professor of the same subject, a position he still holds. He was also one of the founders of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Pathological Society, and the American Medical Association. He was elected Vice President of the latter in 1866, and became its President in 1880.

AS A NEW YORK OFFICIAL.

Dr. Sayre was tendered the position of Resident Physician of New York by Mayor Fernando Wood in 1860, despite the fact that he had bitterly opposed Mr. Wood's election. This position he accepted and continued to hold under Mayors Wood, Gunther, and Hoffman. During his incumbency New York was given a series of reports dealing with sanitary problems, such as the city had never known before. Dr. Sayre, who was known for his use of vigorous English, and for his progressive medical ideas, attacked first the lack of caution in preventing the spread of smallpox, and was untiring in his efforts to procure compulsory vaccination. The tenement house evil, which had become a apparent as early as 1865, was then taken up by him, and marked improvements resulted.

His most important act at this period, however, was the detention of the cholera-infected ship Atlanta in the lower bay in 1865. Up to that time cholera was considered to be merely epidemic, and even the physicians of Boston in an official report that the same year declared that "the disease is epidemic and cannot be restrained or controlled in its progress by quarantines or cordons of any kind."

To Dr. Sayre belongs the credit of having discovered that cholera is a contagious disease. Through his efforts all ships suspected of having cholera on board were quarantined, and the disease prevented from obtaining a foothold in New York. It was a long time before Dr. Sayre's theory was accepted in medical circles, and for many years New York was the only port where quarantine regulations in regard to cholera were enforced.

Dr. Sayre's first operation for the cure of hip disease was performed in 1854. The fact that he was the first American to successfully perform the operation served to attract wide attention to the feat. He afterward performed the operation seventy-four times. This, followed by other original work, made him a recognized creator of a new department of surgery.

In a tour of Europe in 1871 he demonstrated his method before several medical societies by invitation, and was made an honorary member of a number of British societies. Later, for his attendance upon a member of the royal family of Sweden, King Charles XV. created him a Knight of the Order of Wasa.

Five years later, while attending the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, Dr. Sayre again performed his famous operation before the Congress.

On a subsequent visit to England in 1877 Dr. Sayre demonstrated his new treatment of diseases and deformities of the spine by suspending and the application of the plaster of paris bandages before the British Medical Association, at Manchester, and later in the principal hospitals throughout England. His method was by suspension of the body by loops and pulleys, with the application of plaster of paris bandages or jackets. As soon as the spine had taken a new shape the operation was repeated until a cure was made.

Dr. Sayre was also the inventor of a number of instruments which are now in almost universal use in the surgical profession.

Many hundreds of Dr. Sayre's students are in practice all over the country and have put his discoveries into common use.

Dr. Sayre was married, in 1840, to Miss Eliza Ann Hall of New York, who died in 1884. Two of his sons died when young men.

He wrote many papers and books, mainly on surgical subjects. At the time of his death he was consulting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, the Northwestern Dispensary, and the Home for Incurables, in New York.

SOME AMUSING EXPERIENCES.

Dr. Sayre had some amusing experiences while he was a medical student which he was fond of relating. The College of Physicians and Surgeons was then at 65 Crosby Street, near Spring. One day Dr. Post, one of the operating surgeons, was about to cut off an Irishman's leg. Young Sayre had made complaints that the talks in connection with the operation were not explicit enough, so Dr. Post went into an elaborate exposition of flaps and circular flaps, the application of the tourniquet in amputations, the stoppage of hemorrhage by hot iron, and the various kinds of amputations.

The Irishman lay on the operating table in full possession of his faculties, and as he listened to Dr. Post's discourse he grew whiter and whiter. Finally he jumped up from the operating table crying, "Get me me breeches, be gob; I'll die with me leg on!" And with that he was out of the room.

The patient was a fireman who had been injured while going to a fire.

Dr. Sayre found him several days later in a Watts Street dive, with his knee badly swollen. The young doctor had heard a lecture that morning on "tactus eruditus," so he performed an operation on the fireman's knee, opening the swelling and then binding up the wound.

The rest is best told in Dr. Sayre's own words:

"When my preceptor, Dr. Green, heard of what I had done he swore a blue streak. 'My God!' he said, 'you have opened the joint, something surgery abhors, a thing no surgeon ever did in the world.' But my patient got better. One day I had no lint to bind his wound with, so I used the tow stuffing sticking out of an old horsehair sofa. When I called again I found the wound open and free from pus. I could only conclude that the tow had caused the difference. I reasoned from this that tow, dipped in Peruvian balsam, would not only disinfect a wound, but would keep it free from pus. And this was the foundation of one of the most satisfactory successes I ever had in surgery. It was the means of introducing into the army the use of tarred hemp, or oakum, as a dressing for wounds.

"My fireman got well, and for twenty years sold apples from a stand at the corner of Broadway and Prince Street."

Dr. Sayre once declared in an interview that antiseptics and anaesthetics were the greatest benefits surgery has conferred on mankind. "Had we understood antiseptics at the time of the civil war," he said, "the lives of a large percentage of the wounded who died from their wounds would have been saved."

FOOTBALL AT BRANFORD.

Columbia's Squad Was Lined Up and Plunging Plays Took Place.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—The Columbia football squad was formed into two lines to-day and went through a series of plunging half back plays for the first time since they have come here, Murphy playing centre and Wright guard.

Coach Sanford was delighted with the showing of some of the men. Ashley particularly made a good showing. He has been so brilliant in kicking goals from the field that Sanford tried him to-day behind the rush line. Ashley landed his punts well. He is considered to be a sure man at full back. No new men appeared here to-day, though Holman, a 180-pound back, is expected from St. Louis to-morrow.

FRESHMEN WIN AT PRINCETON.

Get the Best of the Sophomores in the Cannon Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—To-day and to-night were lively times for the sophomores and freshmen. At 12:30 to-day the freshmen held their first meeting for the election of officers. While they were gathering at the gymnasium the naughty sophs, togged in all their show regalia of orange and black sweaters and fantastic hats, intimidated the freshies and chased them into the auditorium at a trot.

Although the sophs made as much noise as an army of hurdy-gurdies or street pianos, the freshmen succeeded in holding their election, resulting in the selection of John R. De Witt for President, Elliott C. Brown, Vice President, and Walter Henry, Secretary. Contrary to custom, the freshmen attempted to parade after the meeting, and the sophomores objecting, a lively mill ensued, which the combined efforts of all the university proctors and many upper classes could scarcely stop.

This preliminary clash aroused class spirit on both sides, and as a result the annual "cannon" rush, which took place to-night, was unusually fierce. The freshmen won their way to the cannon, which was surrounded by a solid mass of sophomores, and held it for a moment, only to be hurled back by the sophomores. The tide of fortune swayed between the two classes for fifteen minutes, which seemed hours to the contestants, who were in a crushing struggle, breathless mass, and who were at last stopped by juniors and seniors out of mercy to the fighters. Both sides claimed the victory, but the general opinion is that the freshmen got the best of the fight for the first time in several years.

To the surprise of everybody who witnessed the rush no one was seriously hurt, but to-morrow's light will reveal many black eyes and limping limbs on the campus.

YALE'S HARD PRACTICE.

Football Candidates Lined Up for Scrimmage—Daly on the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—Coach George B. Cutten and Capt. Brown put two elevens through a heavy two hours' work this afternoon, lining them up for a scrimmage just before breaking up for the afternoon. Brown sent his men through some complicated plays with two rush lines and quarter backs, and showed the new-comers on the team some points in getting through the line. Kunzig of last year's crew went in at left tackle, and will prove a good man at the position. His tackling to-day was remarkably quick and accurate. Goss went in at guard with Brown and will be tried there next week, until Olcott comes. Keane played on the second eleven at quarter, but he is coming up so fast at this position that he is regarded as a strong opponent to Fincke.

It is evident that Yale will have a tremendously heavy rush line this year. Brown is picking out the weightiest men all around for the brunt of the scrimmages.

Daly, who was playing with Columbia, and who it is said is coming to Yale, was here to-day to see Capt. Brown. He did not enter into the practice, however.

PRINCETON'S LIGHT WORK.

De Witt, Dana, and Brown Form a Promising Centre Trio.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 21.—Warm weather prevented the Tigers from having anything like a scrimmage this afternoon, and the hour was again taken up in running through formations and in individual coaching. A centre trio, composed of De Witt, Dana, and Brown, was selected by Coach Edwards, who had donned his uniform in order to give the men a chance to test by experience the practicability of the points which they had learned during the last few days. One after another he faced the three inexperienced men, pointing out their failings and showing them how they might improve over their present form. Although he had not been on the field since last Fall, Edwards stood the test well, and the three big fellows were more than willing to throw up the sponge at the end of the hour.

The new trio will weigh nearly as much as the three men who occupied the centre of last year's line. For the first time this year the students had an opportunity to size up the sprinting abilities of the end candidates, and the practice this afternoon in following the punts down the field has revealed the fact that there are some very fast men available. Roper of last year's team usually reached the man just as he caught the pigskin, and Gresham Poe, Little, Montgomery, and Humbird were not far behind. Charley Young, the old Cornell quarter back, is here, but did not appear to-day, and it is intimated that the Faculty object to having him play. Davis, the Captain of last year's Andover team, also watched the practice from the side lines again this afternoon. Should the weather permit, the first line-up will be next Monday or Tuesday.

ON HARVARD'S GRIDIRON.

Kernan's Drop Kicking a Feature of the Practice—Boal Expected Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 21.—To-day's football practice on Soldiers' Field was the last of the week, lasted an hour of the hardest kind of preliminary work, and was characterized by the appearance of ten new candidates. Some of the new material is promising. Riggs, 1903, a tall, muscular tackle from the 1903 freshmen eleven, tips the beam at 194½; Percival, 1903, weighs 150 pounds; Webb, 1901, 149½; Henderson, 1901, who rowed on the 'Varsity trial eights last Spring, 173; Piper, 1903, 157; Fox, 1903, who played on last year's scrub, 164; Spratt, 1901, tackle on last year's scrub, 161; Dudley Clark, 1903, end on last year's freshmen team, 158, and Jones, 1904.

J. L. Knox, '98, for the last three years the coach of Harvard's freshmen elevens, watched the practice with Dr. Cummin and Mike Farley, '99, who has just returned from Japan. Farley was one of Capt. Dibblee's most promising players. He will enter Harvard Law School, but will not play. The features of the afternoon's work were the drop kicking of Kernan and the breaking-through practice under Capt. Daly's supervision. The latter was long and severe. McGrew faced Whitwell; Barnard, Lee; J. Lawrence, Blagden; Spratt, Henderson; Grew, Lewis, and Delong, Fox. After the first week of practice, Harvard's problem still consists in a search for tackles and guards. To-day's arrivals and the hoped-for appearance of Boal will partially solve the problem. There will be no practice to-morrow.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A Constant Reader."—The evening schools in the Borough of Brooklyn will open on Oct. 8. Neither Latin nor Greek is taught in these schools.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

RACE RIOT INVESTIGATION

Two More Witnesses Examined by President York.

Attorney for Colored Men Will Swear Out Warrants Against Policemen—Mr. Moss Discusses the Case.

The fourth session of the Police Commissioners' investigation into the charges of police outrages against negroes during the late race riots was held yesterday afternoon in the courtroom of Police Headquarters before President York. Only two witnesses were examined. One of them was a negro named William Williams of 453 West Thirty-ninth Street, who was with Spencer Walters on the night when the latter was accused of having started the first race riot, which proved the forerunner of the later disturbances. As during the previous hearings, President York cross-examined witnesses hostile to the police.

Upon taking his seat to open the hearing, President York publicly denied the statement published in a morning newspaper that he had received affidavits from two witnesses called at the last hearing showing that Inspector Thompson had incited the police to violence against the negroes.

William Williamson, the witness of the day, was the second called upon to testify. He said that on the night the riot broke out he and Walters were going down Ninth Avenue, when at Thirty-seventh Street they saw a crowd near that corner. They went over to investigate, and were standing still to look on when a white man ran up to Walters and punched him in the jaw and ran away. Walters turned to say, "What did you hit me for? I didn't do anything," when a second man standing near punched Walters, and before he could protest a third man assaulted him. Then the whole crowd seemed to attack Walters. The trouble was at its height, the witness said, when a policeman broke through the mob, and, getting near Walters, struck him twice on the head with his club. The next instant the witness found himself attacked by white men who followed him punching and kicking him as he ran across Ninth Avenue.

He ran to a grocery the door of which was closed. There he turned and cried: "I have done nothing; what do you hit me for? I didn't do anything."

Williams said he had been beaten by the crowd in general, but did not think a policeman had struck him.

Israel Ludlow, the lawyer who represents a number of negroes who are suing the city for personal injuries, was seen at his office, 111 Broadway, after the hearing. He said:

"I have been present at all of the hearings held by President York. The searching cross-examination through which hostile witnesses are put, and the differences in testimony of the various officers—which is allowed to slip unnoticed on the records—are simply remarkable. If President York is or is not aware of the fact I don't know, but he is neglecting entirely to bring out of the witnesses any testimony they may have against the police.

"Thursday afternoon I called on Mayor Van Wyck to ask him for assistance to gain recognition at Mr. York's hearing. The Mayor said he would not interfere in the President's administration of the department under him, but that if I would take my cases to a Police Magistrate and procure warrants for the arrests of officers accused of clubbing he would give me every possible assistance. I shall act on the suggestion."

Frank Moss, who attended President York's hearings as the representative of a Good Government society, said yesterday that he had appeared before Magistrate Brann of the West Side Court and obtained from him summonses against two policemen, Herman Ohm of the West Thirty-seventh Street and Joseph J. Cleary of the East Sixty-eighth Street Station. The complainants against Ohm are John Haynes and William E. Johnson, two negroes who say Ohm clubbed them during the riots.

Speaking of the case of Cleary Mr. Moss said: "Cleary's offense is of more recent occurrence. The complainants against him are George L. Myers and William Hobson, both colored, who on the night of Aug. 26 on Sixtieth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, were assaulted and clubbed by the officer. On that night a squad of officers was ordered out to disperse a crowd of hoodlums who had been throwing stones. On returning, every officer had a prisoner except Cleary. Hobson was standing in his doorway when Cleary got sight of him, rushed up to him, and after clubbing him unmercifully was about to arrest him when he spied George Myers, a negro janitor across the way, closing his door. Cleary turned his prisoner over to another policeman and went for Myers. He clubbed him so that he could not take him to a station and left him at a hospital on the way."

DEVERY WARNS THE FORCE.

Official Order Instructs Policemen to Treat Citizens with Courtesy.

Chief Devery issued an official order yesterday, in which he reminded policemen that it is their duty to treat citizens with courtesy and consideration. It reads in part as follows:

Complaints are made from time to time regarding the conduct of police officers in their intercourse with citizens, which, it is alleged, is in many instances indifferent, rough, and at times even insolent.

It is sometimes unavoidable for a policeman to use force, and he should always assert his authority on proper occasions, but there is no reason for his ever behaving in a discourteous manner.

Especially is this the case when a police officer is by circumstances called upon to render some service in the line of police duty or to give proper information to strangers and to citizens generally, when he should be careful so to conduct himself that he will not lay himself liable to criticism by an ill-mannered and discourteous performance of a trifling duty.

The order closed by stating that any known violation of its provisions would result in a complaint against the policeman offending.

Chief Devery denied that the recent race riots or, in fact, any special occasion had prompted the order. Courtesy, he said, had always been the rule of the department, but that in this, as in other matters, members of the force were apt to become careless in time, and it was necessary to remind them of their duty. Similar orders bearing on other equally well-known rules of discipline and conduct are found necessary from time to time, he said.

"This means exactly what it says," the Chief said, in conclusion.

John W. Low, a newspaper man, who had charged Policeman John Carberry and Detective M. J. Coyne with unnecessary violence in arresting a man named Taylor in Sixth Avenue, a few days ago, and with having threatened him with arrest if he protested further against their treatment of the man, called upon Chief Devery soon after the order was issued and was closeted with him for a considerable time, after which the Chief ordered both policemen put on trial before the Commissioners, notwithstanding the fact that Magistrate Mott, in the West Side Court, had fined Taylor $10 on the charge of disorderly conduct which the policemen had preferred against him.

RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY.

Proportional Representation Society's Plan for Their Preservation — Memorial to Charter Commission.

The Proportional Representation Society has sent a communication to George L. Rives and the members of the Charter Revision Committee urging upon them the necessity for providing in the new charter for minority representation. It is claimed by the memorialists that no amendment to the existing charter will reach any of the deep-seated evils from which this city, in common with other municipalities, suffers, unless there is imbedded in the organic law of the city a recognition and enforcement of the principle of minority, or proportional, representation.

The society contends that not only the domination of one political party, but within such party the domination of one private organization thereof over such party, is so great in the City Councils that it removes practically from public control the government of the city by the people. No change can be hoped for, it says, from the opposing minority political party because the same conditions exist in that, and the intensely practical turn of the American mind prevents the people from supporting temporary organizations because they are loosely organized, represent but a small portion of the voting population, and, therefore, a vote for them is considered thrown away. The voters object to throwing away their votes, and so either keep away from the polls or vote with the regular organizations.

It is claimed that the division of the city into small districts places such a power in the hands of the majority as to make it seem as if the minority were by law excluded from the polls. To awaken the interest of the citizen in his political rights it is claimed that it is necessary to give to such citizens the percentage of power which the numbers of those who are with him represent, and not impose upon him the necessity of belonging to the majority for the purpose of securing representation.

The society claims that the rightful ideal method of representation in a body of 100 is to give to each one-hundredth part of the total constituency the right to one representative. Basing this on the figures in the election in 1897 for Mayor it is shown that Tammany would have had 45 representatives, the Republicans 18, Citizens' Union 29, Jefferson Democrats 4, and Socialists 3, leaving the dominant party in the minority, but giving it the exact proportion of representation to which, as compared with its numbers, it is in fairness and equity entitled. As compared with this ideal proposition, it is shown that Tammany really elected 82 per cent. of the Councilmen, and the Citizens' Union and Republicans combined only 18 per cent., although the latter had 48 per cent. of the voters. Briefly, the society proposes this plan:

"The system of proportional representation, if logically carried out within New York, would totally abolish the districts, yet in recognition of the fact that there are separable interests as represented by certain constituencies which were welded together by the charter forming the greater city, your memorialists would make three large divisions—one representing the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, one representing the Borough of Brooklyn, and the other the Borough of Richmond—and to divide these into equal constituencies, so that on the whole there shall be, as near as possible, ten great subdivisions, electing nine from each of these subdivisions and giving each one-ninth quota of voters within such district the power to elect a representative. This would give a fair representation to all parties, and in large parties of voters freedom of choice within party lines."

The memorial to the commission is signed by Simon Sterne as President of the Proportional Representation Society, and by M. N. Forney and John R. Commons, its committee. Mr. Sterne and ex-Judge John F. Dillon have also sent to the commission extensive opinions upholding the constitutionality of the plan. Benjamin F. Tracy of the commission stated, when the report and opinions were read to the Draft Committee, that he concurred in the views expressed.

CITY SETTLES WITH NASSAU.

Amicable Agreement as to the Debt Apportionment of Old Queens County Territory.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 21.—The dispute between the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County and the City of New York relative to the apportionment of the county debt of the old Queens County territory and the apportionment of the personal property, including the arrears of taxes as between the county and the city, is to be amicably settled without further recourse to the courts. The conditions are suggested by the city and will be accepted by the Supervisors.

Charles F. Brown, appointed by the Supreme Court in the matter of the apportionment of the bonded indebtedness of Queens County, recommended that the apportionment be made on a basis of assessed valuation, which apportioned to the City of New York the sum of $3,822,846.68 and to Nassau County $985,653.32 of the Queens County debt. The report of the referee was approved by the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court.

When the bond apportionment was opened, the Inwood territory of the town of Hempstead was a part of the Greater New York. Later it was retransferred to Nassau County. The assessed valuation of the Inwood territory is $557,080.18.

The proposition made to the Board of Supervisors by the city is as follows:

"The city will agree and stipulate that no further appeal shall be taken in the matter of the bond issue, but allow the judgment of the court to remain final and conclusive between the parties, provided the County of Nassau will consent to the modification of the judgment so as to provide that Nassau shall assume and pay its interest and principal of the bonded debt on the basis of relative assessed valuations, including and charging to the county the assessed valuation of the Inwood territory. The city has agreed to refrain from any further court proceedings in the matter of the apportionment of the arrears of taxes, and that the apportionment shall be so made that the arrears on the Inwood territory shall be apportioned to the county."

The acceptance by the Board of Supervisors of the suggestion to modify and amend the judgment in the bond issue matter will increase Nassau County's share of the bonded debt from $985,653.32 to $1,011,967.89.

BROOKLYN WATER RUNNING LOW.

The Supply May Have to be Curtailed Within Ten Days.

"At the present rate of consumption and the accompanying rate of loss to the storage reservoirs upon which Brooklyn is dependent for its water supply, this borough may expect within ten days to be suffering from an incipient water famine."

This statement was made by Chief Engineer Robert Van Buren of the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply yesterday.

"This does not mean," continued Mr. Van Buren, "that all of the water supply will be cut off, and that Brooklyn will be absolutely dry. It does mean, however, that portions of the supply will be discontinued with the result that certain large areas will be seriously affected, while the borough as a whole, particularly the higher portions of it, will not have water enough for actual needs. At present the water is going out of the storage reservoirs at the rate of an inch and a half a day faster than it is coming in."

LAD ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Nine Years Old and Homeless, He Tried to Drown Himself.

A little nine-year-old boy named Charlie Metzger was taken before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide. Children playing near the pond in Central Park a week ago Monday had seen the little fellow stand and watch them for some time and then suddenly jump into the water. A passer-by who pulled him out of the water asked the boy where he lived, and the lad replied that he had been living with Mrs. Gertrude Herderick of 549 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Herderick said that the young boy was brought to her house several weeks ago by his mother, who told a sad story of trouble. Mrs. Herderick took them both into her home. They paid no rent while they were there, and three weeks ago they left. A week later the boy came back with his clothing drenched. He said that he and his mother had lived in Central Park since they had gone away. Monday the little fellow was sleeping beside his mother on a bench. When he awoke she was gone, and the child, after wandering around the Park all day finally threw himself into the lake.

Mrs. Herderick decided Thursday to turn over the boy to the police. When the little fellow was brought into court yesterday Magistrate Hogan turned him over to the custody of the Gerry society. Mrs. Metzger was a cook and had tried several times while at Mrs. Herderick's to secure employment without success.

BRIDE OF A DAY DESERTED.

Mrs. Miller Took Poison When Her Husband Failed to Return.

Sarah Crunhols, twenty years old, of 198 Bergenline Avenue, Union Hill, and Max Miller, thirty-two years old, a widower, who said he lived at 508 Spring Street, West Hoboken, were married on Wednesday by Justice of the Peace Eichmann of West Hoboken. On Thursday the bridegroom went to New York on business, as he told his wife, and did not return. Mrs. Miller waited for him until yesterday, and then, believing that she had been deserted, she took a dose of poison.

Dr. Menger applied a stomach pump and then sent Mrs. Miller to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. The physicians have hopes of her recovery.

At the address Miller gave it was said he was not known there, and the same statement was made at a silk mill where Miller told his wife he had been employed.

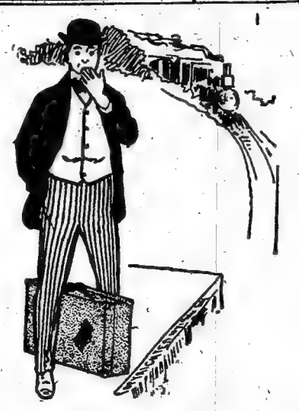

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FIREMEN MUST NOT LOBBY

Charges Against Members of Political Organizations.

Commissioner Says He Will "Break" Those Who Try in Any Way to Influence Legislation.

The order, issued by Chief Croker, a few days ago, to the effect that firemen must not belong to political organizations, was followed yesterday by a statement from Commissioner Scannell that hereafter any men connected with the department who belong to such organizations would have charges preferred against them under Section 738 of the Charter, which provides that any member of any uniformed force of the city shall not belong to a political organization.

Commissioner Scannell's remarks were called forth by reports that have reached Fire Headquarters that the Firemen's Benevolent Association was engaged in collecting money for the purpose of influencing legislation. In consequence another association has been started, and, according to members of the Fire Department, those in authority are trying to coerce the firemen into joining it.

Commissioner Scannell, after making the remarks mentioned above, added:

"I will break any offenders, and will let them go to the courts for reinstatement. If the courts should reinstate them the responsibility is not with me. These men want to run the department. Men get on the force and then try to dictate to both the department and the Legislature. There are 10,000 idle men in New York who would be glad to get a chance to enter the department. The Commissioner then said that the men do not actually have to work more than thirty-three days in the year.

"The statistics of last year," he said, "show that the hook and ladder companies were actually out at work only about fourteen days, and the engine companies about eleven and one-half days. The men are better paid than most men, and there are a number of other occupations that are just as hazardous." Commissioner Scannell ended with an emphatic statement that he was going to break up lobbying once for all, and teach the men a lesson they would not soon forget.

The men of the department do not hesitate to say that they are being hounded and they assert that the attempt to break up their association is for political purposes.

"The recent cause of persecution is our petition to the Charter Revision Commission, asking that the two platoon system be established," said Capt. James D. Clifford, the President of the association, yesterday. "That would prevent improper transfers. They have organized a new benefit association on the lines of our own for the purpose of fighting us, but officers, as well as men are admitted into their organization. Our association is a benevolent one, and of the 2,100 firemen in the city 1,900 belong to it.

"The worst thing in their argument is the threat to transfer. That means, for instance, that if a man owns a little home in the Bronx, where he can go for his meals, he will be transferred to some far away point where he can't get home, or at most only for an hour or so each day. Take my own case for example. I live at 40 Ashland Place, Brooklyn. I spoke in favor of the two platoon system at a public meeting last Spring. Since then I have been put on trial four times and transferred twice."

Fire Chief Croker expressed himself emphatically last evening when the subject of the Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association was broached to him. He said:

"The association is a violation of Section 739 of the charter and the rules and regulations of the department. The Commissioner has made up his mind that it is detrimental to the Fire Department and to discipline. I am of the same opinion and we are going to break it up. It collects money for political purposes and to influence legislation."

The Chief scanned the statement which Capt. James D. Clifford, President of the Firemen's Mutual Protective Association gave to a newspaper yesterday, and said:

"As for Capt. Clifford's statement that there has been any persecution in the department, I absolutely deny all knowledge of such persecution. He complains because we had a stenographer to take down his words when he spoke at a meeting in the Grand Central Palace in favor of the two-platoon system: That was a labor organization, and he violated the rules of the department.

"Now, as to the two-platoon system, I am unalterably opposed to it, as is the Commissioner, and 99 per cent. of the officers in the department. The insurance companies have notified the Charter Revision Committee that they will increase the insurance rates 25 per cent. if the two-platoon system is inaugurated. We have figured that it would cost $3,000,000 to make the two-platoon system possible.

"As to what he says about unnecessary transfers being made, that is untrue. Transfers have been made in the department for years and years, and they will continue to be made as men are promoted or the good of the service demands them."

"Will you prefer charges against Capt. Clifford?" was asked.

"That is what I must do, for the Commissioner has ordered it."

CLUB MEMBERS IN TROUBLE.

Disciplinary Measures to Follow Lively Dinner at New York Athletic Institution's Summer Home.

A bass drum as the target, and a miscellaneous collection of champagne bottles, clam shells, and lobster claws as the missiles used in firing at the target have caused an inquiry to be started by the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club as to the actions of certain members at a dinner given at the club's Summer quarters on Travers Island on Sept. 8. One member of the club has resigned, and two others have been asked to explain their target practice.

The members of the club had carried off high honors at the meeting of the Metropolitan Athletic Association at Columbia Field on Sept. 8. The victory was so complete that some of the members decided to celebrate it with a dinner at the Summer quarters. John R. Van Wormer, President of the club and also President of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, presided at the dinner. While every one was having a good time a few of the members present decided that the celebration was not up to the standard that the occasion called for.

One of these members had just finished eating corn from an ear. A sudden inspiration seized him. Bang! went the denuded ear against the head of an inoffensive member. This started the whole trouble. Clam shells followed, and lobster claws performed their duty.

A band had been hired for the occasion, and some one of the members saw the big bass drum. It looked like a good target. He picked up one of the many empty champagne bottles and hurled it at the drum. Other bottles followed. The President remonstrated, first mildly, and then in a very emphatic manner. The bombardment ceased, and the drummer was enabled to rescue the shell of the big bass drum.

Since this incident E. B. Sanger has left the club, and John F. Baudouine and Henry E. Smith have been invited to come before the Board of Governors and explain their connection with the affair. Mr. Boudouine recently went through the bankruptcy court, testifying that he could not live on $25,000 a year.

When President Van Wormer was seen yesterday he said:

"This is a matter which concerns the club alone. Whatever occurred at Travers Island will be inquired into by the Board of Governors."

HEARING ON HILLER WILLS.

Eccentric Woman Left $40,000 and Bequests of $1,000,000.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 21.—Interest was lent to the proceedings in the Hiller will case in the Probate Court this afternoon, when the executors of the two last wills of the eccentric Wilmington woman testified as to how she drew up the documents. F. W. Kittredge had seen the will of 1898 executed, and he filed it this Spring. Mrs. Hiller never told she had drawn up another will. She provided for a bequest to Yale University because it was the college that the witness had attended. She thought that Harvard had money enough. She also told the witness that she had half a million dollars.

Judge John C. Maguire of Woburn testified that he had drawn up the will of April, 1900, at the instance of Mrs. Hiller. Judge Maguire said that an inventory of the estate showed that Mrs. Hiller owned about $40,000 worth of property.

The copy of a third will, which was drawn up in 1889, was offered as evidence. In this document Mrs. Hiller provided for bequests amounting to over $1,000,000. Her tomb, she wrote, must have on it a mahogany crocodile, and two brazen gods. She left money for a memorial hall at Wilmington, provided the following inscription was placed at the entrance:

The flower will fade,
The grass will wither,
The earth may perish,
But love will live forever.

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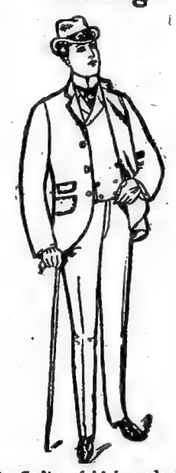

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SEPT 1900

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Books of the Autumn and Holidays—Classified Lists.

Two weeks from to-day (on Oct. 6) will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday boo's, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed.

The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be FOUR YEARS OLD.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
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Topics of the Week.

The missionary problem has not yet been very fully discussed in this country in the light of recent events in China. The spirit of contention, however, is waxing warm in England. Agitation in the United States is imminent. "A Study of Christian Missions," by the author of "An Outline of Christian Theology" should, therefore, invite broad reading. Dr. William Newton Clarke is well known as a clear, forcible, and eloquent writer on themes connected with his profession. He has a habit of writing down to the masses in an extraordinarily simple style. As to the character of his forthcoming volume, which will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons, a glance at its table of contents will be suggestive—"The Missionary Character in Christianity," "The Missionary Motive in Christianity," "The Object in Christian Missions," "The Field of Missions," "Christianity and Other Religions," "Organization for Missionary Purposes," "Denominations in Missions," "The Present Crisis in Missions," "The Next Needs in Missions," "The Outlook in Missions," and "The Home Side of Missions."

One of the literary artistic events of the season will be the illustration of an edition of "Robinson Crusoe" by the brothers Rhead. This interesting issue of Defoe's masterpiece, which will be published by R. H. Russell, will include over 300 [illegible] cut style. The illustrations are the result of a special journey made to the Island of Tobago, where Defoe places the scene of his tale, and all the illustrative material is direct from sketches of life made on the island. The frontispiece will be a portrait of the author, reproduced from a rare print in the British Museum. It is said that the binding, letter press, and paper of the book will in every way be in keeping with its picture feature.

Clement K. Shorter writes in The London Sphere of Sept. 8: "I would not be without my American newspapers for anything, and I regularly see the following and a dozen besides: The Critic, The Bookbuyer, The Bookman, The Nation, THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. The best produced mechanically is The Bookbuyer, published by the Scribners. The best, from the point of view of fresh news, is THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW—a clumsy title, but due to the fact that it is the Saturday issue and literary supplement to THE NEW YORK TIMES. This paper is full of good things. Not only does it contain items of fresh news, but it has literary discrimination. Of how many papers in England can one say as much?"

A new book by Robert Louis Stevenson—new to the general reader, at any rate, for its material has only appeared in the Edinburgh edition—will be published in London by Messrs. Chatto. The book will be entitled "In the South Seas," and is defined in its subtitle as "An Account of Persons and Observations in the Marquesas, Paumotus, and Gilbert Islands." The sketches in the volume were written by Mr. Stevenson during his voyage in the yacht Casco and the schooner Equator about the year 1888.

A novel by the late Edward Bellamy, which, after its appearance in a country newspaper in 1878, was laid aside by the author with the intention of bringing it out some day in book form, is shortly to come from the press of Silver, Burdett & Co. It may be recalled that twenty years ago Mr. Bellamy had serious thoughts of writing pure fiction. The great success of his "Looking Backward" and the interpretation which many people made of it caused him to change his mind, and "The Duke of Stockbridge," a romance of Shay's rebellion, remains his only piece of pure fiction of any considerable length. The forthcoming edition will appear with an introduction by Francis Bellamy, in which the writer says that when Edward Bellamy "undertook to write a romance of his native Berkshire Hills he chose, not unnaturally, the episode of the revolt of the debtor farmers in 1786 against their harsh creditors and the oppressive State Government." Still, even in this romance, it is said, can be discerned the beginnings of Bellamy's social system.

Although a "revival" of either Sterne or Fielding would be a misnomer, since these authors have never failed to interest successive generations of the reading public, such is not the case with the effeminate Richardson. That there are now calls for new editions of his works in England is certainly significant. People are awaiting, too, over there a new biography of this author, mainly drawn from his unpublished letters in the Forster collection at South Kensington and other contemporary sources. The author is a woman, Miss Clara Linklater Thomson. Curiously enough, the last authoritative life of Richardson was by a woman—Mrs. Barbauld, who published it in 1804. Messrs. Horace Marshall will issue Miss Thomson's work in October.

We understand that Mark Twain has decided to postpone his return to America until late in the Autumn. In the meantime he is living at Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid's house, on Dollis Hill, London. New York, however, will have him to herself during the Winter, and in the Spring he will go to Hartford and take up his residence in his old home there, from which he has been absent so long. We may deny, semi-officially, that Mr. Clemens was joking when he propounded the scheme of a portrait gallery of his contemporaries, which is not to be published until a century after his death. We now learn that he was not joking, but that he takes the matter very seriously, works on it steadily, and hopes to have the manuscript finished and sealed up in the safe deposit vault of some New York bank before another year has passed.

An elaborately illustrated volume entitled "Old Touraine—Life and History of the Famous Château of France" is being prepared for publication this month by James Pott & Co. The volume will be illustrated with photogravures and will have a map and genealogical tables. The story of French châteaux is full of interest and romance and is practically an unworked mine for novelists. Authoritative literature on the subject, too, is exceedingly scarce, and it is to be hoped that [illegible]

AMERICAN SUPREMACY.

As It Now Is in Economic Matters—Brooks Adams's Striking Book.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By Worthington C. Ford,

Editor of "The Writings of Washington," Formerly Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

A certain amount of imagination is required of the writer who would make statistics interesting, and Mr. Adams possesses this imagination in a high degree. His previous studies in history and National tendencies gave him a good foundation for such a task as he has undertaken in his latest book, and his judicious arrangement of facts shows careful work among official publications and compilations of returns, which are so repellent to the general reader. The essays bear upon one theme, the pressing necessity of determining the position of the United State as a world power. "Questions of domestic administration can be relegated to the future to which they appertain; for the moment our foreign relations, which will brook no delay, may well absorb our attention, for they involve peace or war." This necessitates a review of the causes of the war with Spain, and the examination of that incident in its relations to the world's progress and tendencies. The faculty to generalize and the ability to support the generalization with facts are rarely found in combination, but Mr. Adams uses both and tells an interesting story in an interesting manner. If he has overlooked minor events or influences in his eagerness to reach a conclusion, he has more than atoned by his account of the fee system and the rise of the police.

Mr. Adams is frankly an expansionist, and no one could be more extreme in his aims. Cuba and the West Indies are gravitating toward the United States, the Isthmus canal will create a necessity for taking Central America, as England has taken Egypt; the Philippines will serve as a base for operations in Asia, territorial as well as commercial. "The expansion of the United States is automatic and inevitable, and in expanding she only obeys the impulsion of nature, like any other substance." China alone offers a field for future expansion, for the nation who holds the coal, iron, and cheap labor resources of that empire will, in his opinion, rule the world industrially and commercially.

Economic experience and the history of the great commercial peoples of the past control Mr. Adams's arguments. The same causes that carried the centre of social activity from Asia to Italy, from Italy to Holland, and thence to England, is forcing a progress to America, or to Germany and Russia. The battle of Waterloo ended the pre-eminence of Continental Europe, and gave Great Britain her opportunity. But activity must be continued in order that a people may advance; and lethargy produces stagnation, and stagnation death. History is dotted with the ruins of great powers, and since 1890 Mr. Adams finds evidence of decay in English economy. If the symptoms of rot have been correctly described, and point clearly to a disease, then the responsibilities now exercised by Great Britain must fall to another, and that power which is most highly organized must obtain the coveted empire. However great Russia's interests in China may be—and she has always been more Asiatic than European—her financial ability is too weak to permit her to obtain the lead, unless the mines of China fall to her share. Supported by borrowing from other nations of Europe, and deficient in an elastic revenue system, which would respond to any emergency, she can only push on to Peking and establish her supremacy by diplomacy, if possible, by force if necessary. An armed intervention of any importance would oblige her Ministers again to resort to huge issues of paper money, always a double-edged weapon and dangerous in the hands of a power having a large foreign debt and tottering on the verge of bankruptcy.

If Russia is incapable of utilising China to the full, and England is too much occupied in other directions to be free in action, then the question must be between Germany and the United States. The extraordinary advances made by German industry since the foundation of the empire would point to still greater growth in the future—if markets can be found. But markets can be found only in new countries, or by pressing down wages and cost of production until German products can undersell those of all other countries. Given China and the Chinese this can be done; and with Germany an Asiatic power, the economy of the United States will be pushed to the wall. Hence, it is a life and death struggle for existence as well as for supremacy.

It is because Mr. Adams is not a blind, unreasoning admirer of the institutions of the United States that we have confidence in his diagnosis of the situation. He

is as severe a critic of this country, and its shortcomings, as he is of Russia or of England. Our administrative machinery is antiquated.

"Our National corporation was created to meet the wants of a scanty agricultural population at a time when movement was slow. It has now to deal with masses surpassing, probably, in bulk, any in the world. In consequence it operates slowly and imperfectly, or fails to operate at all. * * * We have just seen our army put in the field without a general staff, much after the method of 1812, and we have witnessed the consequences. We know what would have happened had we been opposed by a vigorous enemy. We wonder daily at our Treasury struggling with enormous banking transactions without banking facilities, while our foreign service is so helpless in its most important functions of obtaining secret information that the Government relied on daily papers for news of the Spanish fleet."

We are not always ready to accept Mr. Adams's pleas to the full. The decay of the West Indies is attributed to the growth of the beet sugar interests of Continental Europe. This is perfectly true, but when Mr. Adams asserts that England could have saved the islands by imposing a duty at home on imported sugar from sources other than colonial he pushes his doctrine beyond a reasonable point. All Europe is making more sugar than it can consume, and each nation growing the beet is racing for foreign markets. Beet sugar has driven the cane product from the one open market of Europe—Great Britain—and has driven the price of product to such a point that only the best methods and most economical management can enable the cane grower to obtain a profit. The United States is the only existing market for the cane product, and during the eclipse of Cuba, the chief source of supply, it was Germany who made good the deficit without affecting the price in any degree. It is beet, not cane, that fixes the price of sugar, and a duty in England could no more have altered the current of events than a duty on wheat could have checked the export of wheat from the United States.

We have tried to outline a part of Mr. Adams's argument in our own language, but can cover only a few points, and no quotations will suffice. The wealth of illustration and the brilliant excursions into history must be read to be appreciated. The comparison drawn between Scott and Dickens is alone a literary study of a high order, and is entirely pertinent to the text of the book. The differences in the two writers arose from their environment, and the same trend of events which destroyed the chivalry of Scott's day made the social novel of Dickens possible, gave England her manufacturing supremacy, and destroyed the profits of the home wheat grower equally with those of the sugar planter of the West Indies.

As a defense and forecast of expansion this work of Mr. Adams stands high, but the many subjects touched upon and illustrated give it a wider interest than the title would assume. It is pre-eminently a timely book, but will also have a permanent value. WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

A Moorish Fantasia.*

Would you talk pure Maghribin? Are you fond of powder-play? Would you swallow cous-cousoo? Rabelais, the wonderful man, has a word to say about this North African food preparation. Do you wish to bestride an Arab barb? Do you incline to don the burnoose and be a true believer of the Prophet? Then read Mr. A. J. Dawson's "African Nights Entertainment." As a literary artist the author lays on all the colors his canvas can bear. Here are pictures of Tangier, Tetuan, Mogador, of El Ksar. Tangier, that is where you see "the vivid coloring, the hot crowding, the stately men and veiled women, the despotism and stoicism, the unchanging picturesqueness of the Thousand and One Nights, the dramatic inevitability of the Old Testament."

Mr. Dawson's main theme is Morocco, and the greater number of his personages figure in that strange Barbary land. For the most part the characters come to grief. There are civilized Christian ladies who marry Moors. The husbands generally turn out to be brutes. There are, too, half-breeds, Europeans brought up with North African ideas, and these personages are more or less repulsive.

As Richard Merlin expresses it, as the resultant of his own sad experience: "I say to all men and women, of every grade and color, pay you no sort of heed or attention to the vaporings of the universal and racial brotherhood gentry; cleave you to the caste and color which is yours; for, if you break this law, you do that thing which without fail brings a sore punishment at its heels. Look on me! B'ism Ilah!" Because Richard Merlin, who was as much of a Moor as an Englishman, had made love to Fatima, the poor girl was seared with red-hot irons, and the man had his tongue cut out at the roots.

It is not always of Morocco that Mr. Dawson writes. Here are stories of the African West Coast. George Butler goes to the oil river country. He is a "fresh and clean Englishman." What a happy description of the man this is! "He had chewy, rum-and-sweet notions." He was thrown in with a dissolute lot of old European beachcombers. There is a grand Ju-Ju ceremony, and a beautiful native girl was to be immolated. Burton saved her, and Burton came to grief. The volume is made up of some fifteen stories, and there is not one of them which has not its merits, though the conclusions are not always happy ones.

AFRICAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENT. By A. J. Dawson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

BISMARCK.

Heinrich von Poschinger's Account of Conversations with Him.*

The last word about Prince Bismarck has not been written, nor will this personage be taken off the stage of history for many a year. The latest contribution to Bismarckian literature has for title, "Conversations with Prince Bismarck." The author, Heinrich von Poschinger, takes his material from many sources. There are materials selected from Dr. Moritz Busch and many other authorities, some English, others French and American. Brought together, the reader can better appreciate "the greatness of character, the concentration of purpose, and the diplomatic genius displayed by Prince Bismarck."

At the commencement of the war between Germany and France, it is known that there was "a slowly growing opposition toward the Chancellor." When the King and his suite left Berlin, on July 31, 1870, Gen. Hartmann wrote:

Bismarck also accompanied them. He was looking extraordinarily well, and was most merry and good-humored; his powerful eyes sparkled with pride and pleasure; I, too, shook hands with him. I did not see Moltke; he is said to have looked as absolutely indifferent as ever. What nerves that man must have! I also witnessed Bismarck taking leave of Manteuffel, whom he approached with a hearty expression, as though he wished to shake hands before setting out on this decisive journey; but Manteuffel greeted him very coolly, and Bismarck's manner changed at once. They shook hands without any cordiality; their relations to one another remained unstirred. Manteuffel is said to be terribly excited, and to use the strongest expressions about trivialities. His entourage finds itself in a difficult position.

Certainly Bismarck knew what he would do in case the Prussians were successful. Yet there were innumerable difficulties. The partition of Alsace was likely to cause jealousies, as far as Baden and other smaller States were concerned. The Chancellor counted on the overturning of the French Empire. He was not mistaken. The dramatic incidents before the capitulation at Sedan are fully presented. Gen. Wimpffen of the French Army was in negotiation with Bismarck, Gen. von Moltke, and Gen. von Blumenthal. The Germans, flushed with success, had all the advantages. Gen. Wimpffen was obliged to open the conference.

"I wish to know," he said, "what terms of capitulation his Majesty the King of Prussia is disposed to offer us."

"The conditions are very simple," replied Gen. von Moltke; "all the troops, with their arms and baggage, will be made prisoners; the officers will retain their arms as a mark of respect for the courage they have shown, but will become prisoners of war, like the non-commissioned officers and men."

Then Wimpffen begged for milder terms. If, his plea went unheeded, the French officer declared that his forces would continue the fight. They would fight their way out of Sedan or defend it.

At this point Moltke interrupted him. "Believe me, I entertain the greatest respect for you; I quite understand your position; but I regret that I can concede nothing that you demand. As regards an attempt to force your way out, that is as impossible as to defend Sedan. No doubt you have excellent troops; your picked infantry is very good, your cavalry is daring and fearless, your artillery is admirable and has inflicted heavy—far too heavy—losses upon us; but the greater part of your infantry is discouraged; we have taken more than 20,000 unwounded prisoners today." He then proceeded to describe briefly the overwhelming numbers and superiority of the German forces, and concluded by offering to allow a French officer to verify his statement as to their position and strength.

It was now that Bismarck entered into the discussion, and in no amiable manner.

"Your reasoning, General, at first appears well founded, but as a matter of fact it is not so. Generally speaking, one can rarely reckon on gratitude—never on the gratitude of a nation; one can put some trust in the gratitude of a sovereign, and also in that of his family; under certain conditions, one can even rely upon it with confidence; but, I repeat, one must not expect anything from the gratitude of a nation. If the French people were a nation like other nations, if it preserved firmly established institutions, if it regarded those institutions with reverence and respect, as we do, if the throne of its ruler was stable, we might then reckon on the gratitude of the Emperor and his son, and attach a definite value to that gratitude. But for the last eighty years the forms of government in France have had so little stability, they have been so numerous, they have vacillated with such estranging rapidity, and their changes have lain so completely beyond the bounds of expectation, that one can reckon on nothing in your country, and it would be an act of folly for a neighboring nation to found hopes on the friendship of any French sovereign. To do so would be to build a house of glass. Moreover, it would be foolish to suppose that France could ever forgive our successes. Your nation is excitable, envious, jealous, and proud beyond measure."

Bismarck had a word to say about "the mob and the journalists," and he declared that they deserved punishment. A curious incident was when Gen. Castelnau declared that the Emperor Napoleon would give up his sword, providing there was an honorable capitulation. That was Bismarck's chance. He asked, "Is that all?" "Yes," was the reply. Then Bismarck: "But which sword is it that the Emperor Napoleon III. has surrendered? Is it the sword of France, or his own sword? If it is the sword of France, the conditions might be considerably modified." As it was the sword of the French Emperor, Bismarck was inclined to ignore it.

The incidents following the visit paid by M. Régnier to the Chancellor are fully presented. The good Régnier did nothing significant. Rameaux, the well meaning Mayor of Versailles, Bismarck seems to have listened to with great patience. The Chancellor complained rather petulantly of the annoyances he was subjected to in Versailles.

"When certain persons, for instance, the King, Herr von Moltke, or I, appear in the streets, a crowd immediately collects; this is most annoying to us. As soon as we are recognized, they run after me. Lately I returned home from the Prefecture in the evening, when two or three persons followed close behind me. One of them kept his right hand in his pocket; he might have been an assassin, and I was quite prepared for a knife thrust. If such a thing had happened to one of our young officers, he would at once have drawn his sword and set to; such is the custom of war. I did not do so, but merely had the man, who was following close on my heels, arrested by the next sentry, and when they told me he was known in the quarter, I allowed the matter to drop. But you must inform the inhabitants; not by proclamation, but through your agents, that this kind of thing must cease."

When Thiers came to Versailles, Bismarck treated the old French statesman with due respect. Thiers wanted to impress Bismarck with the idea that France had many friends in Europe. He talked of the support of the Courts of London, Vienna, Petersburg, and Turin. Bismarck was not to be caught with such chaff. Russia was Thiers's trump card. Then Bismarck got up and rang his bell. A portfolio was brought him. He handed some of the letters therein to M. Thiers. "Read these," said the Chancellor. "There you will find thirty letters which have been sent me from St. Petersburg." M. Thiers read them and was satisfied that Russian sympathy amounted to nothing. M. Jules Favre was a very clever man. At least he had the talent of irritating Bismarck. Favre disputed every point with Bismarck. Favre was a master in argument. At last the Chancellor said to M. Favre:

"I think I am very considerate in taking all the trouble which you put me to. Our conditions are an ultimatum; you can accept or decline them. I will hear nothing more about it. Bring an interpreter with you to-morrow; I will not speak French any more!" and with that he commenced to talk aloud in German.

The peace preliminaries were signed at Versailles on Feb. 6, 1871. The ratification came later at Frankfort-on-the-Main. It was on the occasion of the proposed sending of a French Ambassador to Berlin that M. Thiers expressed some solicitude as to the reception of a French representative. This is what Bismarck said:

"You are greatly mistaken; he will be the most fortunate of all your Ambassadors. We shall wrap him in cotton wool, and treat him with so much kind courtesy that his chief desire will be to become indispensable to us. You have, as I see, a false impression of public opinion in Germany; it is all for peace. Of course I do not speak of certain soldiers, nor of the exaltés and flatterers of the nation, who call themselves Gallophobes, in order to draw attention to themselves and exploit the credulity of fools. Those who direct and govern the State are more reasonable; they know the vicissitudes of fortune, and if they ever doubted them, our very victories, which exceeded all expectations, would have enlightened them. They have no intention whatever of risking our brilliant successes in the game of new adventures. Your Ambassador will discover this in a few weeks, and a longer intercourse with us will only confirm him in this conviction."

The presence of Bismarck at Biarritz in 1862 and 1864 is fully presented in the volume. If the Chancellor is to be believed, his first coming was brought about by his desire "to drink from the wine-press in the original language."; He did not know then of the great rôle he was to fill. It is possible that at Biarritz he formed a fairly good idea of what kind of a man was Louis Napoleon. The material furnished by Mr. Beatty-Kingston, of 1867 to 1872, is given. Showing the difference between the English and the German ways of looking at matters, Bismarck said:

"The system that suits us does not suit you, your habits, your character. Your army did very well; it was English. Perhaps it will not be improved by being made half Prussian, an eighth French, and the rest nothing in particular. It will be good for you if you go back a little to your Conservatives, who are not the worst of your patriots, and who know more about governing, although they may be less clever than do the Radicals and Specialists." I ventured to remark that he was not practicing as he preached. He replied, "That is because I am making a Germany. You have your England ready made to hand. There is no need for you to upset anything more. Take care that you do not spoil your people!" With this piece of remarkable advice he concluded a conversation in the course of which the fate of France had hung trembling in the balance.

A chapter of great interest is the one entitled "Bismarck and His Master." Are the roads of diplomacy tortuous ones? Bismarck was describing the old King—

"It was often very difficult to convince him or to bring him to a decision, but when he had made up his mind, 'houses might have been built on him.' He had inherited a childlike temperament from his mother, Queen Louise, which he preserved pure as gold to the very last. Lucidity and placidity maintained a most beautiful, harmonious balance in the Emperor's mind and temper; with him truth stood above everything. During my diplomatic career I have always sought after truth, but sometimes we were both forced by circumstances to depart publicly a little from the straight line. This was always hard for the old Emperor; he would flush up, and—I could not look at him, so had to turn quickly aside. My old master knew much happiness and also much sorrow. What did he not suffer during the 'Conflict Zeit'?" [1862-6.]

"And your Highness, too," interrupted a voice.

"I," replied the Prince; "I was there for that purpose, but my good master—he felt it bitterly."

The conservatism of the King is presented in this way:

"It was true of him that only with difficulty could he bear to part with tried advisers and servants; this also applied to time-honored articles of daily use, especially as regards his coats and trousers. At times no small amount of ingenuity was required on the part of his attendants to smuggle some new garment into the Emperor's toilet without his noticing it, to replace some cherished but wholly unserviceable article. If he noticed the change, an outburst of temper followed at once, and the intervention of the Empress was necessary before he could be brought to wear the rejected garment. I can sympathize with him, for I, too, am much attached to what is old and accustomed. If a house on one of my estates becomes ruined, I do not have it torn down at once, but prefer to build another one close to it."

At the conclusion of the volume there are to be found chapters on "Bismarck on Politics," "Commerce and Colonies," and "Bismarck and His Fellow-Workers." In a lighter vein follow many amusing anecdotes of the Chancellor. A great deal has been written about Bismarck's Gargantuan appetite. He was inordinately fond of oysters. At a dinner, after the oysters had been served, the Chancellor remarked: "We should not have been tempted by apples had we been in Adam's place; it would have had to be oysters or boar's head at the very least." Dining with Bancroft, (1868,) Bismarck's capacity for food fairly astonished the Americans, and the repast had but begun. Said Bancroft: "Dear Count, I believe there is more to come." "I should hope so," replied Bismarck, joyfully, and renewed the terrifying practice at the next course. Bismarck's delight in a good glass of wine is shown by a jest that fell from his lips only a few weeks before his death. "I would willingly," said he, with a melancholy smile, "leave everything to my heirs—my estates, my money, but I grudge them my wine cellar."

The volume is a most entertaining one, and the editing, by Mr. Sidney Whitman, remarkably well done.

*CONVERSATIONS WITH PRINCE BISMARCK. By Heinrich von Poschinger. Edited by Sidney Whitman. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Prideaux's Bindings.

In a beautifully made edition of 200 copies, 170 of which are for sale, the book having been printed by S. T. Prideaux and K. Adams in the Spring of 1900, on fine hand-made paper, the watermark of which—a carnation, with the date 1898 on each side—is entirely new to us, comes a catalogue of books bound by Miss Prideaux during the last ten years, the book being attractively bound in blue-gray boards.

The catalogue embraces 100 separate publications, bibliographical details of which are given, but as several copies of many of these books have passed through her hands for binding, we find Miss Prideaux has accomplished in the last ten years the binding of 183 separate volumes, of widely varying design, the record of which she offers to "friends in England and America. It is their appreciation and encouragement that have enabled me, in the face of many difficulties, to continue work the shortcomings of which I have always fully realised."

It will be remembered that Miss Prideaux is not, as is so often stated, a pupil of Cobden Sanderson's, but began work at the same time he did, but under less promising circumstances, for the reason that women were not then received in regular workshops, and that it is largely due to the success of her efforts that these conditions are entirely altered to-day.

Miss Prideaux's work is well known in America, forming as it invariably does an interesting portion of most exhibitions of fine bindings given in New York. The catalogue contains twenty-six full-page plates, reproductions of her work in binding, which not only thoroughly show the beauty of her designs, but also the wide variety of treatment given different volumes.

But the most interesting portion of the book is an introduction in which Miss Prideaux clearly explains her ideas as to design in its application to bindings. She does not intend her remarks to be taken as rules for universal application, nor as adverse criticism upon work executed upon radically different lines, but rather as explanatory of her own methods and principles, as shown by the plates illustrating the catalogue.

Miss Prideaux's ideas on the subject of design in relation to bindings are so clearly expressed, and her ground so well taken, that as this little volume, from its very limited issue, will reach but few of our readers, to whom her opinions would strongly appeal, a few selections from this introduction may well be given:

Personally, I like decoration at all times used with great reserve, and strictly confined to very limited proportions. It gives me but little pleasure to see a book covered with a mass of small "tooling," which effectually hides the beauty of the underlying material, and necessitates much study before the design can be distinguished. What is the use of selecting at great cost of money and time the finest and most flawless skins only to overlay them with a glitter of gold? To use inferior material, and in this way conceal its defects, has long been the device of the cheap bookbinder. When once we have learned to appreciate the quality of skins we receive that hardly out of France may be found a book habited in the very best. Much of the very costly and most decorated work turned out by our chief binders is put upon morocco that would only be used in France for what is contemptuously described as "de la camelote." * * * It appears to me essential that the main lines of any design should be architectural, * * * the only word that tersely expresses the quality of simplicity of proportion and dignity of line, unobscured by a burden of detail. * * * This was obviously held as a truth by the early Italian binders, and by French binders also, before the advent of the Eves. Up to this time French bindings are bold and fine in design; they have a certain restraint in their freedom, a certain simplicity in their elaboration, that mark the highest point ever attained. Notwithstanding its sumptuousness, the excessive floriated detail of the Eves, together with their multiplication of the parts of a design, indicates, in my opinion, the decadence of the art. * * * A design should then, I think, be easily read in its main construction, without, of course, being too obvious. * * * Hence, as a scheme of decoration, the border and the panel come first in my estimate of appropriateness, and I own to a feeling of discomfort when I see a design that intentionally and obviously runs counter to that character. "All-over" patterns are occasionally pleasant in their total effect of glitter and lavishness, but are infinitely easier to make than the border or the panel. They do away, moreover, with those untouched spaces of leather, which, besides showing the quality of the skin, give so much value to the design itself.

I notice a fallacy constantly expressed in criticism of binding, * * * that there is less expenditure of labor in the making of an apparently simple design than there is in one that seems to be very elaborate. There cannot be a greater mistake. It is, for example, comparatively easy to make a diaper pattern capable of endless repetition, while to make a pattern self-contained within a given space, where the lines are few and structural, may cost infinite time, thought, and labor before it is brought to any satisfactory result.

1900

DRAMATIZED NOVELS.

The Stage Version of "Richard Carvel" and Some Other Recent Plays.

There has been a demand in the theatres lately for dramatized novels. Since "Trilby," or a small part of it, with much alteration and perversion, was made into a profitable play, the demand has been growing. The drama founded on "The Little Minister," written by the author of the romance, who is also a successful playwright, and the stage version of "The Prisoner of Zenda," did much to increase the present popular demand for dramatizations of novels, which now seems to have reached its height. Probably, after another season, in which the dramatized novel will occupy an abnormally large share of the attention of actors, managers, and playgoers, the public will show signs of tiring of that kind of plays, which is never the most satisfactory kind.

Even in the case of "The Little Minister," the story of which bore but a slight resemblance to the story of the book, and which was, in its way, a perfect piece of dramatic workmanship, the objection was valid that the susceptible reader of the book would be certain of disappointment in the play, if he had formed in his mind distinct ideals of the personages and the romance had secured a strong hold upon him. The play, in that case, however, came along several years after the book, and it seemed that Barrie's romance did not long retain its hold on many readers.

Most dramatizations of novels are far less artistic than that piece. Indeed, the difficulties of making out of a novel a play that shall both satisfy the reader of the novel and be thoroughly comprehensible to folks who have not read it are enormous and are rarely overcome.

Nevertheless, periods like the present when stage versions of current fiction are in lively demand, have not been uncommon in theatrical history. When the Waverley novels were at the height of their popularity, dramatizations of them were made, often without the permission of the author or his publishers, before the stories were fairly off the press. A little later Charles Dickens was compelled to protest against the dramatization of his novels, published in monthly parts, before they were finished, with endings that best suited the playwrights, and in the account of the famous farewell supper to Mr. Vincent Crummles in "Nicholas Nickleby" the gentlemanly Adapter, who calls Shakespeare "Bill," was intended, probably, as a hit at the playright Moncrieffe, who had been one of Dickens's worst offenders in this matter. There was a period in Bulwer's prime when his romances were transferred to the stage as fast as they were published, and after the extraordinary success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the stage, there was a demand in this country for stage versions of novels relating to the anti-slavery agitation.

The dramatization of current novels, in this manner, because of the large circulation of the novel, is a very different matter from the occasional making of plays out of suggestions of character and incident in a masterwork of fiction because some distinguished actor desires to impersonate a certain personage. There has always been a reasonably close relationship between narrative and dramatic fiction. Shakespeare and the other Elizabethans found inspiration in the works of the story tellers of their era quite as frequently as in Plutarch and the Latin classics.

But the craze for transferring immediately to the stage every work of fiction that contains the slightest hint of a dramatic situation seems to possess the theatrical world, as we have said, only at intervals. Lately it has been fostered as much by the novelists and publishers as by the playwrights and managers. The opportunity of making large sums of money in the shape of play royalties is now held in mind by the popular novelists. A book that circulates uncommonly well is sure to be talked of for dramatization, whether it is suitable or not. Even an idyllic work like "The Choir Invisible" has been seized upon by the adapter, and there has been a threat of a stage version of "The Red Badge of Courage," which is a record of imaginary impressions received by a young recruit in his first experiences in battle, and not a romance at all. After a little while, as we have said, the present craze will be cured. One or two more decisive failures of dramatized novels will check the public demand for them, original plays will once more come to the front, and the novelists will be content for a time to write only for their readers.

A striking example of the difference, artistic, literary, and ethical, between a popular novel and its dramatization is shown in the case of "Richard Carvel." The play is indisputably successful, and few of the dramatized novels of the year are likely to equal it in this respect. But it owes its triumph to chiefly different qualities from those possessed by Mr. Winston Churchill's book. "Richard Carvel," the novel, involves a minute and interesting study of life and manners in the Maryland colony just before the Revolution and just after it. Its pictures of places and of persons are generally exact, and its denotement of the feeling among the colonists is historically true. It analyzes, one may say, both the patriot and the Tory. The novel is written fluently and with some degree of elegance. It never defies probability, not even in its most stirring incidents. It is a very long story, treating of events in a long term of years, and introducing a large number of characters, some of them historical personages, carefully studied and vividly represented.

The play, on the other hand, is mostly melodramatic, and is almost devoid of literary grace and charm. Where the dramatist has tried to be truest to the author, in his first act, by employing a number of personages related in some way to the hero in the book, the play is least interesting. When it becomes conventionally melodramatic it is most effective. Old Mr. Carvel, the hero's grandfather; Grafton, his wicked uncle; Bennett Allan, the clergyman, who is not a bit like the Bennett Allan of the book, are wholly superfluous personages in the play. Richard, Dorothy, Patty Swain, Lord George Comyn, (whom the playwright persists in calling Lord Comyn,) and the wicked Duke and his henchman, Lewis, really carry the whole burden, with some slight assistance from Manners, who loses all his distinction and is merely a foolish parent; Paul Jones, transformed into a sort of mild buffoon, and two unsatisfying equivalents for Horace Walpole and Charles James Fox. The blight on the wheat, the death of Lionel, and the seizure of the estate in Maryland by Grafton, are mentioned in the play, but nothing of importance in the dramatic interest comes of them.

In the first act Dorothy is coquettish, but reveals her love for Richard. She promises to go abroad with her father, believing that the Duke has power over Mr. Manners, and will cruelly exert it to his ruin if she does not appear to receive his suit complacently. This situation is repeated and held over for two more acts. After it has been made most of, Richard, garbed as a Revolutionary naval officer, meets Dorothy in the great room of Carvel Hall, and with a pretty scene of foolery the play is finished.

The movement is brisk and the spectator is never wearied. The conventional stage "business" is well managed, the acting, especially that of Richard, Dorothy, and Patty, (who is not at all the Patty of the book,) by Mr. John Drew, Miss Ida Conquest, and Miss Olive May, is admirable. But as an illustration of Mr. Churchill's story, or of any part of his story, the play is valueless. It has no historical significance. It is true to life and manners in no epoch and in no land but stageland. Ideas derived from the book are expressed in the dialogue here and there, and the substance of a very few chapters is used with the sole aim of theatric effect in the development of the plot. Mr. Churchill has nothing to gain from Mr. Rose's dramatization of "Richard Carvel," except his share of the royalties, which is likely to be large. On the other hand, it is not likely to do him any harm, and it will, at least, serve to keep his name before the public conspicuously.

Another and less admirable example of the dramatized novel is the version of "Caleb West." Here, even more than in "Richard Carvel," every trace of the distinctive qualities of the book have disappeared. Hopkinson Smith is an artist and a humorist. The charm of his story is entirely missing on the stage, where it becomes a crude drama of the old "domestic" pattern, overloaded with conventional device, incoherent and violent. This, too, may please the multitude of theatregoers, especially the unliterary, unthinking contingent, but it is poor stuff to be associated with the fame of Hopkinson Smith.

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"The story would be a remarkable production even for a past master of this sort of writing."—*Boston Transcript.*

September Century sold everywhere. It contains a resume of the first chapters of "The Helmet of Navarre" as printed in August, with the very interesting second installment illustrated by Castaigne.

THE TERROR.

Side Lights from the Memoirs of Mlle. des Echerolles.

This interesting memoir is more strictly personal in all its details than any story of the French Revolution we can remember reading. That is, it deals with the experiences of Mlle. des Echerolles and her immediate family during the sad days of the Terror, all public events referred to being those which she knew from personal experience. The little Alexandrine was only eleven years of age when, at the beginning of the Revolution, she followed her father and aunt in their flight from Moulins. The book, a large, well-printed volume of nearly 400 pages, is interesting from cover to cover, and having been written down originally for her own family, it is told in simple language, with a wealth of detail and natural vivacity of style which render it particularly valuable. All her pen-pictures are unusually distinct and lifelike, and Alexandrine having been born with a natural sense of humor, she never failed to appreciate, under the most trying circumstances, the comic aspect of many things about her. For instance, her descriptions of the Château de l'Ombre are very vivid, as is her portraiture of some of those with whom she was thrown in contact, such as Citizen Foret, the guardian of the seals, and his terrible wife, and many others with whom she was thrown into intimate relations, including the "meek" beggar, whom she met at three widely separated intervals in different families, where she finds him relating entirely different stories of hardships endured.

The present volume, it may be said, was at first published almost against the will of its author, its circulation being confined largely to her own family and a very small circle of readers, when "Some Years of My Life" was first published, at Moulins. It was received, however, with great praise, partly because it was one of the earliest chronicles of such sufferings and misfortunes and partly from the charm of its narrator's style. Lamartine, in preparing his "History of the Girondins," became acquainted with this book, declaring that he had never met with one so interesting. In the preface to the Paris edition of 1879 the editor, who is a family connection of the author's, says:

> Every line of her memoirs reflects her personal feelings and sufferings. In the terrible scenes of the Terror what affects her most is the ruin of her family, the loss of relatives and friends, the departure from the home where she was born, and, later, from her country. Without aspiring to the rôle of historian, or seeking to unravel the complicated events of her time, she is content to tell, in a style as simple as it is exact, the terrible circumstances in which her family found themselves and the persecution they underwent at the hands of the revolutionary Government. But from this unassuming method, and in the misfortunes of so worthy and simple a family, we can the better realize what those days really were, when men in power only made use of the name of "the people" to enable them to satisfy their private hatred and desires for vengeance.

Referring to the fact that very different opinions are expressed in regard to the Reign of Terror, some people, after conditions brightened, even going so far as to say that had they gone through such experiences they would have been wiser and more prudent than the men who passed the ordeal or fell among its many victims, Mlle. des Echerolles says:

> Those who did not live there can form no idea of that time of torment, when the intoxication of absolute power, on the one hand, and an overwhelming terror on the other, divided France into two classes, executioners and victims. To explain now, to resist then, was alike impossible, and the rapidity with which events followed on each other left but little time for calm reflection. I repeat again that those who have not been bruised and broken by the whirlwind of the Revolution should hesitate before they judge of those times. It is as if one attempted, upon a Summer's day and in the heart of a serene valley to realize the tempest that shakes the ocean.

Mlle. Alexandrine des Echerolles was the daughter of Etienne François des Echerolles, who joined the army under his father when only nine years of age, was seven times wounded, and received the Cross of St. Louis when still quite young. The young girl's mother dying when Alexandrine was hardly more than a baby, her aunt, Mlle. des Echerolles, came to superintend the family, and not caring for the country, they left Echerolles and settled in Moulins, where they all enjoyed much society.

The young girl remembered the famous days of "the brigands," which may be said to have fairly announced the beginning of the Revolution. It was decided the people must arm themselves for their own protection, and while M. des Echerolles was out walking, he was surrounded and proclaimed Colonel; refusing at first, the crowd would not accept this decision much to his sister's discomfiture, who feared the dangerous honor. He was appointed commandant of the National Guards at Moulins, where at first he was fêted and made much of; but M. Noailly, a rich corn merchant, having been arrested as an aristocrat and starver of the people, and brought to Moulins, where he was saved by des Echerolles at much personal risk, the populace never forgave him for balking them in their fury; their fickle favor being changed to implacable ill-will—and des Echerolles's sons soon after emigrated, following the custom of the time.

Much has been said, both ill and good, of the emigration of these times. * * * Now that years have passed since those days of effervescence, now that the passions that then stirred men are as dead as they themselves, since their efforts were not crowned by success and their sacrifices were vain, is it not unjust to judge so harshly the enthusiasm, even madness, of those who, faithful to his King, looked upon it as a duty? old military men, peaceable civilians, officers of families responded to the call and quitted without hesitation their homes and children, to take up the hard and adventurous life of colonial soldiers. Other passions sway the present generation; it cannot comprehend these, of a past epoch, and in the term it will not be understood by the generations that follow.

The departure of the young des Echerolles was counted as a new crime against their father, and his sister tried in vain to persuade him to fly from Moulins. In June, 1792, when the little Alexandrine was only eleven, her father, having been made the victim of all sorts of false charges, was thrown into prison, and from this time on most of the life of the little girl and her aunt was passed within prison walls, one of the other prisoners giving the child lessons in geography, the globes, and physics, with an aim of shortening the long, weary days. At last August and her father's trial arrived, and much to the delight and surprise of the family he was pronounced innocent and set at liberty, largely through the efforts of M. de la Faie, President of the Tribunal, a man of recognised excellence. But the very day after he came out of prison M. des Echerolles was given his passport and ordered to leave Moulins within three days. Refuge was taken at Lyons, and on his arrival the latter went to have his passports viséd and to get permission to settle in the city, but again only three days were given him. Through the efforts of M. Noailly, however, son of the man he had saved at such risks, they settled in a suburb of Lyons—Vaise—where they hoped to escape notice. In September, from the high ground at the back of their garden, the family witnessed the butchery of the prisoners confined at Pierre-Cise. The Governor of the prison, M. de Bellecise, an old man, broken by age and pains, not daring to face the furious mob, his daughter took his place, and did everything in her power to save these poor people, and became the heroine of the hour, receiving during her efforts a pike wound in the foot and broken ribs from the butt-end of a soldier's musket.

Once more M. des Echerolles and his family began to be gossipped about as aristocrats and suspects, and from this time on the family led a wandering life, now safe for a night only, now for a longer period; the former often escaping at the last minute through the fidelity of friends, or, even occasionally, through the pity of those who were really his enemies.

But it is impossible to attempt to touch upon the many incidents with which the book is crowded. The siege of Lyons, the command of which was offered des Echerolles, and its speedy fall brought new dangers to the family, and it was only through the most desperate efforts that the former got safely out of Lyons; his sequestration of their rooms and the installation of a guardian of the seals, "a small old man in a wig and gray coat, who carried an ivory-headed stick in his hand and strutted about with an air of importance." This was Foret, of whom the authorities said: "Citizen Foret will eat at your table, live in your rooms, and warm himself at your fire." This new trouble only served to make Mlle. des Echerolles stronger and more courageous. Alexandrine says of her:

> Forgetting herself in us, for us alone she knew fear; for us alone she trembled, and in the troubles that lay before her she was to give herself up without a sigh for her own fate. So much self-abnegation and courage can only be found in a soul lifted above itself by the love of God.

On the very first evening after Foret's installation, armed men came seeking M. des Echerolles, searching everywhere, and, finally, after questioning his sister, whose only fault seemed to lie in that relationship, bore her away to prison in his stead, from which she was to pass only to her death. Henceforth the little girl, for at this time Alexandrine was only thirteen years of age, was practically alone in a large city, without money, and far from her own home—for it was not until the days of the First Empire that her father was able to return home in safety. All during the time of her aunt's imprisonment the child's efforts were heroic in attempting to provide Mlle. des Echerolles with a few small comforts and a daily dinner, often succeeding where others failed, from the very fact of her youth. At last after enduring all sorts of hardships, her aunt was removed to the Hotel de Ville, and once more the little girl made all sorts of frantic efforts to save her, even getting one of the most ferocious men in Lyons to say he was sorry for her in his private capacity, but could do nothing officially. Mlle. des Echerolles succeeded in sending Alexandrine a note and some small remembrances, which reached her just after the execution, but it was not for a long time that the latter could gather any details of her aunt's last hours. Fortunately it was decided Alexandrine should return at once to Echerolles, leaving Lyons at dusk, for during that very night the authorities sent to arrest her also, child as she was. After a hard journey she arrived at her old home in May, 1794.

The château courtyard was an absolute solitude when my miserable cart went slowly up to the great steps at the entrance. I got down. How soundless everything was! I had left this place some eighteen months before, in a comfortable carriage, seated at my aunt's side, and surrounded with care and attention, and now I did not know whether a family was left to me, whether my father and my brothers still existed. * * * I was lodged in the kitchen—that is to say, we sat there during the day, for at night I shared the small garret where Odille, my nurse, and Babet slept. * * * The rest of the château was supposed to be sequestrated. * * * No sooner had I arrived than a message was sent to the Revolutionary Committee at Moulins to announce the important news of my presence at Echerolles. A child of fourteen, escaped as by a miracle from massacre and misery, a noble child, whose only crime was faithfulness to her parents, was in their power. After grave deliberation the committee deliberated as to what was to be done with me. I was looked upon as a dangerous person, bearing a hated name, coming from an accursed city, intrusted, perhaps, with secrets which it was important I should not communicate to my party.

Alexandrine was at last sentenced to be confined in a prison where only the lowest women were met, but was finally saved through the efforts of a single man, who contrived to have her left at Echerolles, although under arrest. After Robespierre's death, the executions diminished in number and hope began once more to reappear. The little girl lived on amid great hardships, earning by her needle sufficient money from the neighboring peasants to keep her own table supplied. From this life she was rescued by a distant relative, Mlle. Meion, who petitioned the authorities, on account of her age, loneliness, and bad health, to reclaim the presence and care of her grandniece, who lived at a distance alone and under arrest. This was allowed, and henceforth the little Alexandrine passed a safer existence, but still a terrible one for a child, being then only in her fifteenth year. Her accounts of the strange household at Ombre are fascinating, and especially so the description of her dreary room in a small cottage otherwise uninhabited, and of a typical day in her cousin's household, but these are, unfortunately, too long for quotation.

Twice as the conditions in France improved M. des Echerolles returned to it, only to again seek safety in hurried flight, and when at last he returned once more and finally, it was to find his entire fortune swept away. He finally received a small pension, and having remarried, Alexandrine no longer felt herself necessary to his happiness, and, not feeling particularly welcome in the new household, made attempts at self-support, which, after more or less successful efforts in Paris, resulted in her being made governess to the daughters of the Duchess Louis of Würtemberg.

I attached myself promptly to the four Princesses confided to my care, and my life was thenceforward a happy one. I have grown old in this august house, loaded with favors, in which my family has shared.

The book, as a whole, is one of the most interesting records of the French Revolution we have read, and is full of clever portraiture and quotable bits on every page. It is illustrated with portraits of the family and a picture of Echerolles, and is bound in a most attractive red cover, decorated with Revolutionary emblems.

*SIDE LIGHTS ON THE REIGN OF TERROR. Being the Memoirs of Mlle. des Echerolles. Translated from the French by Marie Clothilde Balfour. Illustrated. London and New York: John Lane. 1900. $4.

Ruskin Exposition at Coniston.

An interesting souvenir of Ruskin, in the shape of a catalogue of the Ruskin Exhibition, held at Coniston from July 21 to Sept. 8, 1900, lies before us. The little pamphlet is attractively printed on yellowish paper, by William Holmes of Ulverston, the front cover showing a wide woodcut border. This Ruskin Exhibition was held for a twofold purpose—to aid in raising a building fund to enlarge and improve the Coniston Institute, which already owes much to Ruskin's assistance, as well as to make it such a Ruskin museum as ought to be found at Coniston, and to give those who have known Mr. Ruskin personally among his home surroundings, as well as those who have read his books or taken an interest in his teachings, a further insight into his life record and his studies in nature and art.

Mr. W. G. Collingwood of Coniston, in an introduction to the catalogue, says they have been able to bring together a representative series of Ruskin drawings, a number of portraits and relics, some rare volumes and manuscripts, and examples either of or after artists whose names Ruskin has made so familiar to his readers. Mr. Collingwood says:

> The relics will appeal to any one who knows "Præterita"; the manuscripts and drawings, arranged chronologically and in most instances trustworthily dated, may be useful to students of Ruskiniana and collectors, who seem to be increasing in numbers and likely to increase. The drawings are a pictorial biography in themselves. They are by no means all that exist, * * * but we have specimens from every one of his varied phases and periods, and among them are bits of most beautiful draughtsmanship and subjects of general interest. Of their artistic value we need say nothing, for it is well enough known that Mr. Ruskin, though not a maker of pictures, drew landscape and architecture and still life with unrivaled knowledge and delicacy.

The exhibits are largely drawn from Brantwood itself, although valuable additions have been made to the exhibition through the kindness of the Trustees of the Ruskin Museum at Sheffield and many private owners, the former having also given a set of photographs from exhibits in their collection, while The Graphic drawings of Mr. Ruskin's funeral were presented by Mr. John Bell. Mrs. Arthur Severn, Ruskin's cousin, has also given drawings and original proof etchings by the latter, which were on sale for the benefit of the Coniston Institute Building Fund. The catalogue is admirably arranged and contains valuable bibliographical and biographical bits scattered through its pages. As, for instance:

> The first wall, up to No. 42, contains work of his juvenile period, age ten to nineteen, in which, beginning with copies to amuse himself and some lessons from Mr. Runciman, he proceeded to imitate the Turner vignettes in making an illustrated book of poems like Rogers's "Italy" and Poems. (See the actual volumes in the glass case.) Then, after copying Prout, he improved rapidly in pencil work during a long tour abroad in 1835, after which he tried to learn coloring from Copley Fielding, but still worked chiefly in pencil until he left Oxford in 1840. * * *
>
> The following sketches are of the great year, 1835, when an attack of pleurisy in the Spring gave him a holiday and sent [illegible] abroad with him for the rest of the year, wandering about the Continent. The groups in his drawing is very marked; but it must be noted that some of the sketches are these done on the spot, while others are redrawn with the intention of making illustrations for a book. He was writing a journal in verse something like the metre of "Don Juan," but more elaborate, and seems to have meant the outcome of this tour to be on a much grander scale than the imitation of Rogers in 1833-4. The redrawn subjects are naturally inferior to the originals, and have sometimes been supposed to be by another hand. We follow the route as nearly as possible, to show how he gradually got his hand in. * * *

On the wall opposite are a few copies and natural history studies, such as he made for his drawing school at Oxford, founded in 1871."

The exhibition also contains a number of Turners, both originals and copies, including four of the latter from the Liber Studiorum. Berwicks, Prouts, and the work of many other artists were shown, including several of Miss Francesca Alexander's pen drawings illustrating "The Roadside Songs of Tuscany." The personal relics include miniatures and paintings of Ruskin and his family, books with autograph inscriptions, manuscripts and sketches, rare editions afterward annotated by Ruskin, and a large number of photographs from pictures given by Mr. Ruskin and the St. George's Guild to the museum at Sheffield, presented by the Trustees of that institution to the Coniston Institute. A large number of portraits of Mr. Ruskin are also exhibited, the earliest of which was taken at the age of three years.

The exhibition as a whole must have been extremely interesting, and it is to be hoped that the building funds of the Coniston Institute profited greatly by the admission fees and sale of catalogues, as well as of the drawings and proof etchings on sale for that purpose.

Fenimore Cooper and His Neighbors.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I cannot allow Mr. Stone's vituperative attack upon Mr. J. Fenimore Cooper, in your last issue, to remain unanswered, containing, as it does, statements so entirely wide of the truth.

That Mr. Cooper was an aristocrat in his day I will not deny. He was always tenacious of class distinctions, and, although a Democrat in politics, he had no sympathy for that wild democracy which would bring every man down to a social level. Upon his return to America, after an eight years' residence in Europe, he was much disappointed to find the crude state of society then existing in his native land as contrasted with that of European capitals. That he was wise in attempting to correct the same, as he did by writing "Homeward Bound" and "Home as Found," may well be questioned. Dickens had a like experience when he put forth "American Notes." Unpalatable truths are never popular, and in this case they brought down upon Cooper the denunciation of a sensitive people through the public press.

Mr. Cooper certainly did a good service to the community when he resisted, in the courts of the State, the personal attacks which were made upon him, and his uniform success, in his appeals to Judge and jury, did much to settle the law of libel in the land from his day to the present.

There is no word which is less appropriate to Mr. Cooper's character than Mr. Stone's epithet, "churlish." A more genial, whole-souled man never lived. That he was tenacious of his rights is true, and that he became unpopular in the village by reason of his assertion of the same is equally true. But the humblest householder of to-day demands quite as much protection from the trespass of his neighbors as Mr. Cooper ever asserted in his time. It seemed a great hardship to the poor man to be compelled to keep his cow off the public highway, but when the cow ate up another poor man's garden the shoe was on the other foot. It is the old parable of the lord and his servants exemplified to-day.

Mr. Stone is equally at fault in the tale told him of a bypath across a corner of the grounds of Otsego Hall. The facts are these: When Mr. Cooper regained possession of the old homestead the house was a partial ruin and the grounds a wilderness. The public had made a crossing between two streets, traversing the entire width of the property—quite as much of a nuisance and a trespass as if one should attempt to-day to cross from Bellevue Avenue, Newport, to the cliff walk through any one of the residence places of that charming resort. Mr. Cooper naturally objected, as any one would do under similar circumstances, to having his private grounds made a public thoroughfare.

That "Mr. Cooper's memory was positively detested by all the inhabitants of Cooperstown" is a wholesale assertion very wide of the truth. There are demagogues in every town who run amuck against the better portion of the community, and Cooperstown in its early days had its full share. Mr. Cooper had many warm friends among those who did not associate with him socially, and none more so than the leading mason, carpenter, and cabinetmaker of the village, each of whom could quote anecdotes told by Mr. Cooper when he came to the workshop, as he was very fond of doing, for a friendly chat with these intelligent workmen.

The sum of the whole matter is that Mr. Cooper was one of those strong personalities who are apt to have both warm friends and bitter enemies. That he had some of the latter there is no question, and the more so from the fact that they generally found themselves worsted when they came in contact with him, especially in any legal contest.

G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, Sept. 18, 1900.

1900

FIRST EDITIONS.

Unfamiliar, Rare, and Generally Unknown Works by American Authors.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The communication from your correspondent, Karl M. Sherman, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of last week leads me to believe that some of your readers who pursue the elusive first edition may be interested in the list of titles appended here. They have been selected from almost 200, of more or less importance, of which nothing seemed to be known in 1897, when I revised the notes and titles prepared for the publication of "American Authors."

The fact that of Emerson's "Letter" (1832) only two copies are known to an Emerson collector who has perhaps the most complete Emerson collection in existence, and that of the second issue of "Songs and Poems of the Class of 1829" only one copy is known, may partially explain the difficulty of obtaining the necessary data.

Only a single copy of Whittier's "Sabbath Scene," (1850,) appears to be known to collectors or others, and only an odd volume of Neal's "Keep Cool" seems visible, after an examination of the catalogues of almost every noted library of the country. Though my original list of John Hay's writings was courteously revised and supplemented by Mr. Hay, the titles named after would seem to have escaped his recollection—it is only a few months since he acknowledged the paternity of "The Bread-Winners," Harte's 1864 poem was unknown to collectors until a few months ago, when it was brought to light by Mr. Cowan of San Francisco. It is of interest as being the first of his writings to appear in book form, antedating by two years the "Outcroppings" of 1866, in which he had no share save that of compiler. It may be of interest to Harte collectors to know that of the octavo edition of "M'liss," (New York, 1873,) the only portion by Harte was the short tale published under that title in "The Luck of Roaring Camp," &c., (1870.) A copy of the 1873 edition exists which at the conclusion of the 1870 sketch bears his pencilled comment, "Harte ends here—the other fellow did the rest."

Many items of interest are buried in reports of proceedings, memorials, city documents, &c. In the report (published by the City of Boston) of the banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet (1864) appears "A Song of Welcome," of which the authorship remained unknown until among some unpublished letters of Dr. Holmes purchased by me a year ago was one which disclosed the fact in the following characteristic paragraph: "I have written three copies of verses at different times for the Russians. First, when Admiral Lessoffsky, or whatever his name was, was fêted here, a song of welcome. Second, when Mr. Fox went out with his monitor, a song of greeting. Third, for the musical entertainment to Prince Alexis, another song of welcome. I have used up the northern lights, the pole star, the Great Bear, the Neva, and the most effective rhymes of the English language."

Dr. Holmes produced other poems for special occasions which appear only in the reports; Whittier also has to his credit many uncollected rhymes; Lowell, addresses and poems, and the same remark applies to Aldrich, Parkman, Thoreau, Whitman, and others of our writers. It remains for their respective admirers to determine whether their collections demand every production of their favorite authors.

Boston, Sept. 17, 1900. P. K. FOLEY.

BROWNE, (CHARLES FARRAR.) Artemus Ward Among the Fenians. With the Showman's upon Life in Washington and Military Ardour in Baldwinsville. London: J. C. Hotten, (1866.)

BURROUGHS, (JOHN.) Whitman's Self-Reliance. (Walt Whitman Fellowship Papers, No. 9.) Philadelphia, November, 1894.

BUTLER, (WILLIAM ALLEN.) Evert Augustus Duyckinck. A Memorial Sketch. New York, 1879.

CLEMENS, (S. L.) A Book for an Hour, containing choice reading and character sketches. A Curious Dream and other sketches, revised and selected for this work by the author, Mark Twain. Also examples of microscopic printing, being the smallest type matter ever printed, reducing the contents of a newspaper sheet to less than a single page of this book. New York, 1873.

CURTIS, (GEORGE WILLIAM.) Address delivered before the Alumni of Brown University, Tuesday, June 20, 1882. [With] Poem by Prof. T. Whiting Bancroft. Providence, 1882.

EMERSON, (R. W.) Letter from the Rev. R. W. Emerson to the Second Church and Society. Boston: Printed by I. R. Butts, 1832.

HARTE, (BRET.) Fourteenth Anniversary of the Society of California Pioneers. Oration by the Rev. Henry W. Bellows. Poem by Frank Bret Harte, Esq. San Francisco, 1864.

HAY, (JOHN.) The Pioneers of Ohio. An address delivered before the Pioneers' Association of the Western Reserve, at Burgess's Grove, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Aug. 27, 1870. Cleveland, 1870.

HAY, (JOHN.) The Bread-Winners. A Social Study. New York, 1884.

HOLMES, (O. W.) Report of a Committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society on Homoeopathy. Adopted by the Counsellors, Oct. 3, and ordered to be printed. Boston, 1850. Signed George Hayward, J. B. S. Jackson, O. W. Holmes.

HOLMES, (O. W.) Songs and Poems of the Class of 1829, (containing eight poems by Holmes.) Second edition. Printed for the use of the class only. Boston, 1839.

HOLMES, (O. W.) History of the American Stereoscope, from The Philadelphia Photographer, January, 1859. (Philadelphia, 1859.) Dr. Holmes's "History" covers pp. 2-6, inclusive, and is dated "Boston, November 26th, 1858."

LATHROP, (G. P.) Pocasic Park: An Exploration on Long Island. New York: Privately printed, 1880.

MATHEWS, (CORNELIUS.) The Prompter. A Weekly Miscellany Devoted to Public Amusements. New York, 1850.

MILLER, (JOAQUIN.) In Classic Shades. Chicago, 1890.

NEAL, (JOHN.) Keep Cool. A Novel. Written in Hot Weather. By Somebody, M. D. C., &c., &c., &c., author of Sundry Works of Great Merit—never published, or read, from His—tory. Reviewed by—Himself—"Esquire." Baltimore, 1817. Neal's first book—stupid as its title.

SALTUS, (FRANCIS B.) The Crazy History of the United States. By Cupid Jones. New York, 1887.

SHILLABER, (B. P.) Social Rhymes Read at a Gathering of Old Portsmouth Boys in Boston. Boston, for private circulation, 1872.

STOWE, (HARRIET BEECHER.) The Edmondson Family, at the Capture of the Schooner Pearl. Cincinnati, 1856.

STOWE, (HARRIET BEECHER.) A New England Sketch. Prize Tale. By Miss Harriet E. Beecher. Lowell, 1834.

WHITTIER, (J. G.) History of Haverhill, Mass., by B. L. Mirick. Boston, 1832. Whittier's connection with Mirick's "History" is assured by the signed advertisement which appeared in The Haverhill Gazette of March 27, 1830:

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Haverhill, March 27, 1830.

WHITTIER, (J. G.) June, 1850. A Tract for the Times! A Sabbath Scene, by J. G. Whittier. Washington, (?) 1850. First separate issue: one page quarto broadside.

"An Amiable Child" Once More.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have been deeply interested in what Kathryn Jarboe, Elizabeth Akers, and Francis J. Ward had recently to say in your paper about "An Amiable Child." Elizabeth Akers expresses a wish "to know something about his mother," and Kathryn Jarboe says that his mother was a lineal descendant of the St. Clairs of Scotland and Ireland. This being the case, the amiable child carries in his veins blood of which it has been said "no family in Europe beneath the rank of royalty boasts a higher antiquity, a nobler illustration, or a more romantic interest." (Sir B. Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families," Vol. I., Page 117.)

The Hon. William Henry Smith, in "The St. Clair Papers," says: "The St. Clairs figure prominently in history, song, and story. In Normandy they controlled lands, castles, and troops of men, and were closely allied to royalty." Sir Walter Scott, in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," alludes to them as "the Lordly Line of High St. Clair." He says they trace their descent from William de Sancto Clara, a Norman Baron, who obtained a grant of the Manor of Rosslyn from King David I. The greatest genealogist of England, Sir Bernard Burke, has traced the St. Clairs through Norwegian, Norman, Scottish, Irish, and other blood, noble and royal, to Odin, God, King, and Father of all the Dacians. Odin, by the way, was not a myth, nor was his son, Thor. Both were great Scandinavian warriors, and their deeds are recorded in the "Sagas," now admitted to be historical. After death they were worshipped as was the custom then.

"The Sinclairs of England," page 197, affirms that, according to modern, or even Norman ideas, the St. Clairs have better claims in France or England (apart from conquest) than the Conqueror had, and, when his male dynasty ended in Prince William, son of Henry I., it was the descendants of the Earls of Corbeuil, the Hamos, the Ryes, and the sons of Walderne St. Clair who had the rights of the house of Rollo. Had it been properly entailed, and not a matter of intrigue for female relationships, the throne of England, and probably that of France, would now be held by a St. Clair. The house of St. Clair traces its unbroken line back through 1,650 years to Rogenwald, the Scandinavian Prince, or Jarl, he being the first of whom we have authentic account. His son Rollo, Chief of the Vikings, married Gella, daughter of King Charles of France, who made Rollo the first Duke of Normandy.

Perhaps the lonely little grave which has been allowed, almost miraculously, to remain so long undisturbed, unshifted, in the midst of all disturbing, shifting influences, will gather a greater, a more formidable interest when it is known that it is connected with all the greatest events of history for the last 1,000 years; in that the little child buried there had blood relationship with nearly every person made prominent during that time by heroic deeds or worldly grandeur. First, there were all the Dukes of Normandy, beginning with Rollo, the Viking, who first bore the name of "Clair," to whom was given the name of "Saint Clair" for his valiant deeds, which became the family name, borne by all the Dukes of Normandy and their descendants in the male line, conspicuous among whom are William the Conqueror, Emma St. Clair, daughter of Richard III., Duke of Normandy, who is renowned as being the wife of two Kings, and the mother of three Kings and a Queen.

There is another grave bearing the name of St. Clair in the little cemetery at Greensburg, Penn., and this is the inscription: "The earthly remains of Major General Arthur St. Clair are deposited beneath this humble monument, which is erected to supply the place of a nobler one due from his country." Like the little child, he was a lineal descendant of the noble line of ancestors, among whom we have mentioned a few of the names. His devoted admirer and historian, William Henry Smith, in "The St. Clair Papers," says: "Such services as he rendered this country during her struggle for independence would, in the Grecian and Roman world, have earned wreaths of honor and gratitude."

KATHARINE V. ST. CLAIR GREENLEAF.

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ART AND ARTISTS.

The opening of the New York art season is in sight. So many people have come to town in consequence of the cool weather of the past week that there have been many visitors at the art shops, and engravings and etchings in particular have been readily sold to Southern and Western house owners who are tarrying in New York for a few days on their way home from the Northern Summer resorts. The presence of these strangers and the evident pleasure and delight that they find in visiting the dealers' galleries emphasize the suggestion made in this column last Autumn that early September art displays might prove profitable to their organizers. Many of the strangers who fill the theatres to overflowing every night, and who are seen at the Metropolitan Museum and in the Fifth Avenue art shops, would unquestionably visit good art displays, and many of them would probably become purchasers. There is always activity in the London art shops and stores previous to and following the Christmas holidays, when so many of the leisure element repair to the metropolis from the country for shopping and theatregoing. It is probable that New York is more crowded with strangers in September than any other time of the year. Artists and art dealers, who are presumably anxious to dispose of their wares, seemingly make no attempt to cater to these conditions.

***

The Academy of Design will not hold any Autumn exhibition this year as last. The present plans of the Academy are to combine the old Spring and Autumn exhibition, as it did last year, into one annual midwinter display, which will be held in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibition of last Winter, while not particularly remarkable in any way, was better attended and more satisfactory in the matter of sales than either of the regular Autumn or Spring exhibitions of the several preceding years.

***

The better-known art dealers are slowly returning from their annual trips abroad. Julius Oehme arrived a fortnight ago, Roland Knoedler sails for home on Oct. 6, and Edward Brandus and Joseph Durand-Ruel will arrive about the middle of October. Mr. Tooth will also sail for New York about that time. C. W. Kraushaar, who has lately opened his new gallery at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, arrived early in August. Herman Schaus is due this week. The art public will return from its Summer outing to find several of the galleries altered and improved, and one or two new ones ready for inspection. William Clausen, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, has greatly improved his down-stairs gallery and has opened a new gallery on the top floor of the same building, which is one of the prettiest and best lighted in the city. T. J. Blakeslee, whose galleries were almost destroyed by fire early in July, has had them rebuilt and enlarged and greatly improved. The dealers unite in the opinion that the season may be late in opening, owing to the business uncertainty induced by the coming Presidential campaign and election.

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There will be a number of interesting "one-man" exhibitions at the Montross, Clausen, Knoedler, Tooth, and other leading galleries during the season. These "one-man" exhibitions are growing every year in popularity. They are beneficial to the artist, inasmuch as they give him, temporarily at least, greater prominence, and art students and the public like them, inasmuch as they afford better opportunities for a study of the development of the art of the individual painter than can be obtained from a general exhibition.

***

Many consignments of art objects to be sold at auction during the coming season have already reached this city. A number of sales of Japanese antiquities and Oriental rugs are already scheduled, and the increased prices which paintings by the old masters have brought in the past few years have tempted several dealers to arrange for sales of works by Dutch and Italian painters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

***

The death of Alexander M. Byers of Allegheny, Penn., which occurred at the Holland House, in this city, on Wednesday night last, removes an important figure from the picture-buying world. Mr. Byers's collection of paintings, although small, was one of the best-selected and choicest in the country. A man of enormous wealth, he was able to gratify his natural taste for art, and he enjoyed collecting. He was the purchaser of the four remarkably fine examples of Corot, Daubigny, Gainsborough, and Turner, respectively, whose exhibition opened the Knoedler Gallery last November, and for which canvases he paid the sum of $150,000. Mr. Byers was one of the first patrons in America of the French portrait painter Theobald Chartrain, and the portraits of himself and wife which Chartran painted, and which have been exhibited in this city, are among the best that the artist has done.

***

The recent death through an accident of John Randolph, for over twenty-five years well known to all frequenters of art auctions in this city, is much regretted. Randolph for the last ten or fifteen years had been in the employ of the American Art Association. He was a sort of general utility man there, and was especially useful at the large auction sales held during the Winter months, both at the galleries and at Chickering Hall, from his personal acquaintance with the more prominent art collectors and buyers. His tall, shambling figure and intelligent face will be much missed by these buyers, to whom he was a great aid. He was exceedingly reticent, and nothing could induce him to give up the name of any customer who was unwilling to have it known that he had secured pictures or art objects through him. For his assistance in buying he was often well paid, and during the art season he doubtless added to his wages very materially in this legitimate way. It is to be regretted that he was improvident, and left a widow and nine children virtually unprovided for. Quick-witted, intelligent, and faithful to his employers and the art buyers he was, but he was not in any sense, as has been foolishly and untruthfully stated, "a noted art critic and expert." He had a general knowledge through long association with pictures and porcelains of the leading schools of art, but he was not a highly educated man, and was in no sense a connoisseur of art.

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The continuation of Sargent's mural decoration and of the frieze painted by E. A. Abbey for the Boston Public Library will be placed in position during the next six months, as they are reported nearly ready. Some minor alterations will have to be made in the third-story corridor of the library for the proper installation of the rest of the Sargent decoration. In the death of Sylvester R. Koehler, which occurred in Boston last Saturday, the Boston Museum and the American art world lose an able and faithful student and writer. Mr. Koehler was born in Leipsic in 1827. He came to America in 1849, and for many years devoted himself to art work. He was the editor for a number of years of The American Art Journal, was the author of a work on etchings and engravings, and a constant contributor to the newspapers and magazines on art subjects. About eight years ago he was made Curator of Prints at the Boston Museum, and as The Boston Transcript well says: "The building up of the print department of this museum must be regarded as the most important part of Mr. Koehler's life-work. The industry, the singleness of purpose, and the enthusiasm that he infused into this work were magnificent, and the results must be his most appropriate monument. The print department was the very apple of his eye. His zeal in its behalf was forever ardent, and won sympathy and interest for it. The days and hours were all too short for his labor there, into which he put his whole heart. Naturally, the class of amateurs to which his kind of work appealed is very small, and he could not but feel that it was a pity that the audience he had interested was so limited in numbers. Yet there were compensations for this. There were those who knew his value, and many more will learn it in years to come."

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Prof. H. Knackfuss in his "Holbein," which forms a part of his "Monograph of Artists," presents in an amusing way the characteristics of Holbein. The master was easily bored. Sitters had an effect on him. If they were dull and stupid, their make-up was of more importance to him than their likenesses. In 1539 Anne of Cleves sat for Holbein at her castle in the Duchy of Cleves. That was in August. In September Holbein was back in London. Supposably the artist found Anne stupid, which she was. Prof. Knackfuss writes: "We see Anne of Cleves, full face in half length, in stiff attire, with a quantity of jewelry, her pink and white face inclosed in a richly ornamented cap." We see that Holbein found the lady uninteresting, and in his honesty as an artist he has presented her in a most uninteresting way. There is no movement in the figure, no mobility of features. How different are his pictures of two other ladies, Jane Seymour and the Duchess Christina. Here there were life and animation. The ladies gave the artist encouragement. A mannikin in an atelier is often more responsive than an indifferent or stolid sitter.

***

At last the statue of Rosa Bonheur is in its place on one of the principal squares in Fontainebleau. The artist is presented in the precise costume she was in the habit of wearing. Her figure is clad in a peasant's blouse which partially covers velveteen trousers. Perhaps Rosa Bonheur was eccentric as to dress. The head is a fine one, covered with a mass of bushy hair, for her locks had been shorn for many a year. Just in this dress Rosa was best known by the farm hands of By, a little place some few miles from the main forest of Fontainebleau.

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This, as a bit of the ancient method which served in the composition of a picture, is worthy of record. In the Church of St. Pierre at Louvain, there was originally a triptych of "The Last Supper." The entire work was executed by Thierry Bouts, an artist who was born at Haarlem in the first year of the fifteenth century. Of this triptych only the middle picture remains, the other parts of it being in Berlin and Munich. Bouts married and settled in Louvain. The municipal authorities appointed him town painter. "The Last Supper" was executed by Bouts as ordered by the Guild of the Saint Sacrament. This triptych was believed for many years to have been the work of Quentin Metays. What is remarkable is that documents have been discovered giving in full the contract made between the Guild and the painter Bouts. The price is mentioned, to be paid at certain intervals and when the work is finished. But what is curious is this: The artist is to consult two learned men, and their names are given—Master Jean Varenacker and Egide de Bailloeuil, the latter a professor of theology. Varenacker belonged to the University Council. Bouts was to be advised by these men as to the treatment of the picture. The authorities discussing this, the intervention of these two men, is certain that the main idea was to have "an irreproachable composition as regarded history." Possibly there always is a certain amount of collaboration in the production of an important sacred or historical picture. At least there ought to be. It may be that this combination of the learned men and the artists was more common in the older time than is suspected.

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We have more than once insisted that the French are the sole masters of the medallic art. With a very much longer experience than we have, the English medallist has not much to boast of. Mr. Edward F. Strange, in The Magazine of Art, declares that the English medal looks as if it were turned out by a machine. The reason why the English medal is not as good as it should be is because the work is confided to a sculptor, "without inquiry as to whether he is capable of dealing fitly with the delicate minutiæ of this delicate art." The mint master in England seems to be a power with an inclination to crush out all that is bold and unconventional. Mr. Strange writes about the two artists Michel Cazin and Henry Dubois. The work of both these men is fairly well known in the United States. Dubois is more of the classicist. It is Cazin who has originality. He delights in daring. He is an able maker of portraits within the limit of a few inches. He is indifferent to the standing of his subjects. He makes a poor peasant woman, and he calls her "Resignation," and she is as sympathetic as if she were painted by Millet. Cazin has put on metal the portraits of the two Coquelins, even dared to represent the elder Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac. English and American art, as far as medals are concerned, is what the French would call "guindé," and the meaning of that word is overstrained. It knows not what is freedom. On our coins, though the head of Liberty appears, the lady has not a free but a constrained look. Worse than that, she seems very much puffed up with her own self-importance.

China's Open Door.*

One of Mr. Kipling's favorite charges against the globe-trotter and the visiting M. P. is absolute ignorance of the size of India, and Mr. Rounsevelle Wildman's "China's Open Door" seems to indict the entire Occident of similar ignorance in regard to China. Two-thirds of his book is devoted to a history of the country, with especial stress laid upon the absolute tranquillity of one province, while revolution, war, rebellion, and massacre devastated its neighbor; the indifference with which invasion is regarded; the sublime consciousness of enormous territory, enabling an Emperor to order the inhabitants of a long line of seaboard to move twelve miles inland by way of discouraging a foreign invader; the immutability of custom, and, above all, the impenetrable armor of pride unpierced by blows which would have destroyed a Western realm. Moreover, he is at considerable pains to cite instances in which the Chinese have outgeneraled the white man. The war vessels, which have made what they fondly thought were triumphal progresses up Chinese rivers, with every educated native smiling at the flying flag marking them as tribute bearers, and the Ministers' wives, of whom the wily Empress made cat's-paws under pretense of graciously giving them a reception, are especially mentioned.

Further Mr. Wildman scoffs at the idea that a great trade with China will grow up automatically, grimly saying that the fear of the gunboat is the beginning of trade; that the Chinese cannot be persuaded to buy anything which they do not want, or persuaded by superior merit to cease buying anything to which they are accustomed, and he thinks that it was "one of our foolish colleges" which gave Mr. Wu his degree of LL. D. He sees in the Boxer uprising the protest of conservatism against progress, and China is of conservatism all compact, but he thinks that this is the final conflict. As to its length, or even as to its result, he is less confident than men not reared as he has been in familiarity with the East; not trained in more than one Consulate, and, worst of all, not capable of seeing that color and language are the least of the differences between the East and the West, between the great Lord Li and George Washington, between the Empress of China and the Empress of India. He sees the enormous size of the task before the powers and he does his best to prepare his countrymen for it, and incidentally he lessens them a little in regard to the sweet-spoken little Filipino and his little Eastern ways. The book will displease the Peace Society, and in spite of its warm praise of true missionaries, its condemnation of those whose quarrels scandalize the Chinese, and of those others who ignorantly insult native prejudices, will offend many a missionary, but its hard common sense ought to commend it to the genuine Jonathan. The sham Jonathan, the shuttlecock of the Anglophobiac, and Mr. Elijah Pogram will not be affected by it, but Hosea Biglow and the Rev. Homer Wilbur will enjoy it, profit by it, and, it is to be hoped, unite to use it against the sham Jonathan.

Besides the history and chapters on character and peculiarities, the volume contains good descriptions of Peking and Canton, a spirited criticism of the present commercial prospects, a portrait of Lord Li, and some good pictures, and it is written with the easy grace of long practice and with the journalist's eye for effect.

*CHINA'S OPEN DOOR. By Rounsevelle Wildman, M. A., Consul General of the United States at Hongkong. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

HENRY KNOX.

The Man Washington Loved—From Bookseller to Secretary of War.*

Wonderful seems to have been the aptitude of Henry Knox. The artillery officer of the past as of the present, it is supposed would have to go through a certain training before he could understand his special duties. But here is the man who leaves his bookstore in Boston, joins the patriots, and in a short time becomes the commanding officer of artillery under Gen. Washington. Knox sprang from a sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. His father was a shipmaster of Boston. Henry was the seventh son, and was born July 25, 1750. The father died in 1762. At an early age the support of his mother devolved on young Knox and a brother who was only six years of age.

Leaving the grammar school, Henry Knox took a place in the bookstore of Wharton & Bowes, in Cornhill, Boston. Surrounded by books, this was the young shopman's opportunity. Mr. Noah Brooks writes: "Young Knox contrived to acquire a considerable stock of knowledge while in the employment of the booksellers' firm. Surrounded by useful books, he dipped into them with the eagerness of an active and inquisitive mind." He learned "to speak and write the French language, an accomplishment which he found very useful in his after life."

Knox was twenty years, not yet "out of his time," when the Boston Massacre took place. "Undismayed by the stormy aspect of the political sky, however, Knox, having attained his majority, resolved to go into business on his own account." His shop he called The London Book Store. Mr. Brooks, having had access to the papers of Knox, shows the precise character of the books imported by the proprietor of The London Book Store, and so the reader can understand what were the literary tastes of Boston in 1771.

It would have been impossible for Knox to have so readily taken to a particular branch of military service without some prior preparation. "Knox at the early age of eighteen had joined a Boston artillery company, commonly known as The Train. The battery consisted of three brass pieces, three-pounders. Major Paddock, who was in command, was a Tory. An offshoot of Paddock's company was formed, which was called the Boston Grenadier Corps." All the members of the corps were tall men. Knox himself was of lofty stature, and he was second in command. Notwithstanding war's alarums, Knox found time to fall in love. The object of his flame, to use the old style of the day, was Miss Lucy Flucker. The young lady belonged to an aristocratic Tory family. The haughty Fluckers looked down on a mere bookseller, and the more so because he was a rebel. Despite opposition the two were married, as a paragraph in Edes & Gill's Gazette of June 20, 1774, shows. The brother of Mrs. Knox was a Lieutenant in the British Army.

Gen. Washington was quick to appreciate the merits of Knox, the improvised engineer. Knox tells of his first introduction to his beloved Commander in Chief. In a letter to his wife, Knox writes:

> Yesterday, as I was going to Cambridge, I met the Generals, (Washington and Lee,) who begged me to return to Roxbury again, which I did. When they viewed the works they expressed the greatest pleasure and surprise at their situation and apparent utility, to say nothing of the plan, which did not escape their praise.

Mr. Noah Brooks follows in a singularly interesting manner the early incidents of the war of the Revolution, in which Knox occupied so conspicuous a position. His first commission was dated Nov. 17, 1775. At about this time the siege of Boston began in "earnest." But there were few if any cannon. It was Knox's plan to make a journey to Ticonderoga "while the snow and ice combined" would render the streams passable and feasible for sleds and sleighs. As the crow flies, the distance from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston is about 140 miles. This clever scheme Knox executed. The difficulties were great. In a letter to Washington he explains what they were. Knox, to use a modern expression, trekked through the wilderness with eight brass mortars, six iron mortars, thirty iron cannon, a barrel of flints, and a quantity of lead. Then Boston was made too hot for the British.

Mr. Brooks follows Gen. Knox throughout his many campaigns. Knox took a leading part in the operations around New York, in the fight in the Jerseys, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. During the first Administration of Washington Knox was Secretary of War. He was the organizer of the Society of the Cincinnati. But best of all, Knox saw the necessity of creating a school for the education of officers, and his plans were carried out.

After the freedom of his country was achieved, Knox, though filling certain positions of dignity, retired from the public service. In 1795 the ex-Secretary of War left Philadelphia for his estates in the district of Maine. He built himself a fine house at the head of the St. George's River. The property had come to Knox partly through his wife and partly through purchase. It may have been that Knox was of a sanguine temperament, and believed in the early development of that portion of Maine where he had built his mansion. Perhaps, being of a most generous disposition, Gen. Knox lived beyond his means. He was the most hospitable of men. He died on the 25th of October, 1806. Mr. Noah Brooks's biography of one of the most illustrious of the soldiers of the Revolution has a peculiar excellence. The author has all the literary skill necessary, and following closely the historical data, presents the true story of the man and the times in which he lived.

*HENRY KNOX. A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION. Major General in the Continental Army, Washington's Chief of Artillery, First Secretary of War Under the Constitution, Founder of the Society of the Cincinnati. 1750-1806. By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

1900

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

GREATER AMERICA. The Latest Acquired Insular Possessions. 12mo. Pp. 189. Boston, Mass.: Perry Mason Company.

THE HISTORY OF ENFIELD, CONN. Vol. I. Compiled from all the public records of the town known to exist, covering from the beginning to 1850. Edited and published by Francis Olcott Allen. Large octavo. Pp. x.-912, lviii. Lancaster, Pa.: The Wickersham Printing Company.

SOURCE BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Leading Documents, together with illustrative material from contemporary writers and Bibliography of sources. By Guy Carleton Lee. 12mo. Pp. xviii.-369. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.00.

THE MEANING OF HISTORY, and other Historical Pieces. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo. Pp. viii.-482. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY. Containing sketches of prominent contemporaneous Americans. Vol. X. New York, 5 East 16th St.: James T. White & Co.

GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE SERIES. Edited by G. C. Williamson. Pietro Vannucci, called Perugino. By George C. Williamson. 12mo. Pp. xv.-159. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

VIOLA OLERICH. The Famous Baby Scholar. An Illustrated Biography by Prof. Henry Olerich. 12mo. Pp. 81. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 60 cents.

MEMOIRS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. By J. G. Lockhart. In five volumes. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-563. London and New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 per vol.

MEMOIRS OF THE COUNTESS POTOCKA. Edited by Casimir Stryeinski. Authorized translation by Lionel Strachey. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xxii.-253. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $3.50.

STONEWALL JACKSON. By Carl Hovey. The Beacon Biographies Series. 18mo. Pp. xi.-131. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

SAM HOUSTON. By Sarah Barnwell Elliott. 18mo. Pp. xix.-149. The Beacon Biographies Series. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cents.

OLIVER CROMWELL. By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xi.-200. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

RELIGIOUS.

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THE RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY. A Manual of Devotion. By Charles Ferguson. 12mo. Pp. iv.-190. San Francisco: D. P. Elder and Morgan Shepard.

POLITICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND EDUCATIONAL.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

NOVELISTS IN THE THEATRE.

Dramatic critics are with no little reason decrying the prevalent craze of the theatregoing public for dramatised novels. Plays made from novels nearly always show the traces of the saw and the hammer, and in most cases they fail to rise above the level of theatrical carpenter work. Furthermore, the writing of plays from novels diminishes the cultivation of original powers among dramatists and gives over the business of play writing to a race of mere playwrights. The stage is not to be elevated nor the drama made a potential factor in the culture of the time by the process of dramatisation. Critics have therefore excellent reason for wishing that dramatists would let the popular novels of the day alone and turn their attention to the production of strong original plays in which the life and thought of the time might be treated by purely theatrical processes and not by a filtering of literary ideas through a dramatic sieve.

But on the other hand the novelist is reaping from the present practice of the dramatist a harvest far in excess of that which he would obtain from the distribution of his book alone. The prevalence of the romantic novel is probably the principal cause of the existing state of affairs. This type of novel furnishes just the sort of material the playwright desires in the present condition of public taste. The immediate and great popularity of the dramatic version of "Richard Carvel" is an evidence of the nicety with which the current type of dramatization meets the wants of the public. Perhaps, too, there was bound to come a reaction against the calm and polished society dramas, and the same feeling which created the public appetite for the novel of incident made way for the reproduction on the stage of its brisk and inspiriting action.

That novelists should take as much advantage as they can of this condition is simply natural. If some of them are perhaps writing their novels with a deliberate view to their subsequent dramatisation, they are not to be blamed for so doing. Few of the novelists possess a knowledge of stagecraft, or perchance the profits of the playwrights would be suddenly diminished and the novelists would be taking all the profits where now they are receiving only a part. Be this as it may, lovers of literature will not be sorry to see the novelists making a golden harvest with the addition of the royalties they earn from the dramatic versions of their works.

ABUSES OF ADVERTISING.

It is a very good sign that the abuses of advertising should be beginning to attract attention in more than one country. It is the Anglo-Saxon countries in which the protests against these abuses are most frequent. We might take some credit to ourselves for that but for the too evident fact that the opposition to too shameful or disgusting advertising is there more needed than in other lands. The destruction of a famous piece of architecture or of a famous passage of natural scenery by means of vulgar signs is simply not thinkable in France. In Paris it is true that there is a good deal of advertising in questionable taste, and there is more than ever this year in connection with the exposition. But every Parisian has somehow ingrained in him the truth that he gets his living in consequence of the attractiveness of the city in which he does business, and that if he defaces the city, even by too vociferously calling attention to his own wares, the diminished attractiveness of the city will be visited also upon himself. The "prefect" is not often called upon to intervene to protect the public against the private interest in this particular.

We all, all the civilized among us, ought to be tremendously obliged to Mr. John De Witt Warner, whose article upon "Advertising Run Mad" was not long ago published in Municipal Affairs, with photographic illustrations calculated to heighten the horrors set forth in the text. What Mr. Warner did was to show, in a cumulative sort of way, what everybody must know in a general way, or else the labors of the advertising vandals would have been in vain. Because the efforts of the degenerate and pervert among advertisers must be precisely to put his announcement where it will make people "sit up," where they would least of all expect to see it, where it will most shock and startle and pain them. It would be worth a good deal of money to get a statement of the virtues of some pill or plaster pasted, in huge letters, across the front of Trinity Church. That particular feat has not yet been accomplished. If it could be, one can fancy the unholy joy of the advertising agent who "placed" it, as well as the holy zeal of the civilized persons who should conspire to lynch him. But something very near this has been done, with works of nature and with works of art, until it seems impossible that any American city could ever come to look like a civilized place or any frequented passage of rural scenery to look like a quiet place.

This is the abuse against which Mr. Warner has lifted his voice, and thereby earned the gratitude of his civilized fellow-citizens. Of course, there is no such abuse that is not profitable. But we observe with wonder that the vandals have an organ of their own, and that this organ gravely reprehends Mr. Warner and civilized persons generally, for objecting to the vulgarities of advertising, upon the ground that the objectors are "behind the age." At least we suppose that is the ground. Meanwhile, there is only one effective way, in the absence of legal regulation, State or municipal. That is to hold up to the appropriate degree of public odium every owner, in city or country, who allows his property to be made the medium of this particular variety of public offense. Mr. Warner, in the article to which we have been referring, made a promising beginning in this direction. It is to be hoped that the beginning may be followed up, until every man who allows his property to be used as a means of shocking or disgusting the civilized part of the public may be exhibited as the public malefactor which in fact he is.

TEN BOOKS FOR A DESERT ISLAND.

The current query, "What ten books would you take with you, if you had to pass the rest of your life alone on a desert island?" calls forth a list of answers that are interesting mainly for the things they do not say or for the things they suggest without saying. Among the most popular ten, for this particular purpose, have been the Bible, Shakespeare, Milton, Macaulay's "Essays," Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Homer, Dante, "Don Quixote," and "Robinson Crusoe"—the latter suggested as a sort of Baedecker for the island.

A good deal of literature is included in the titles named. The "ten books" extend into a whole shelf full of volumes if one uses the editions that are most familiar. The restriction has been stretched at least to its utmost limit. In the selected list there is "Robinson Crusoe" for guide, the Bible for comfort, and Boswell in lieu of society. We have a suspicion that the rest of the books are there because one thinks they ought to be. Perhaps, starting for the desert island, one would put them in his trunk; but after a month's experience are they, do you frankly think, the volumes you would wish to draw if a circulating library circulated to the island? Much must depend on temperament. Most men in such a predicament would probably seek to supplement the Bible with some philosophy, adapted to other than religious moods. Many, their interest centred in a desert island, would like to have a larger proportion of their literature deal with an island of the sea; and a choice of some work of science, teaching how to extract pleasure from the study of the fauna or flora about them, or from the stars above or geology beneath, might be wise. It is, in fact, a curious circumstance that these possibilities of desert island literature have been overlooked in the most popular lists. One other volume, that would possibly be the dearest of all in the fancied contingency, should be included. This is a great blankbook in which the islander, recording his impressions, death, and thoughts, world—as Disraeli—writes the novel that he likes best to read.

Going back to the quoted list, or even amending it as we suggest, there appears a strange discrepancy between the ten books you say you would take to the desert island and the ten that you most often read and presumably enjoy most when at home. What pitiful significance is in this contrast? Does it mean that the answer is only a pose, or does it mean that in the rush and hurry of life we have not time for the great books and look fondly to the chance that solitude would afford to "catch up" in the literature that the world has voted "best"? You have dipped into all the books, of course. In your school and college days perhaps you read them all; but except for the Bible and parts of Shakespeare are any of them re-read now? Yet, in the hurrying days, moments are found to reread other volumes that in public you scorn to put in this exclusive catalogue.

There is this to be said of the great books, however, or rather of your sincerity in naming them for the desert island list, and perhaps the query has been worth while for drawing attention to it. These are the books for the silences of life. The Bible, Dante, Homer, Milton, even Macaulay, are books of the silent times. The suburbanite has steeled himself, of course, for anything. But he would die so soon on a desert isle, where there were no trains to run for; that the burial service should be all the literature he could want. The ordinary person would not choose for reading on ferry-boat or trolley car these great books of the silences. In pure literature that class is not a large one. So there is offered a new, and very modernly urban, gauge of writing. Can the new book be read amid the insistent distractions of city travel? The bookseller who assures you that it can, unconsciously shuts it out from the small group of the greatest.

OMAR AND MANRIQUE.

An editorial article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 18 helpfully quoted a few quatrains from "The Rubaiyat" to show that Omar was not wholly pessimistic. While the evidence of his optimism is meagre, there are many lines in the poem which seem to show that his mood was rather that of resignation, as stated in the concluding paragraph of the article—the resignation of an acute observer who has found life to be devoid of incentive, of all ground for personal vanity, of everything but a few ephemeral pleasures. Only Quatrains XIII. and XL., among many, need be quoted in support of this:

Some for the Glories of This World; and some
Sigh for the Prophet's Paradise to come;
Ah, take the Cash, and let the Credit go,
Nor heed the rumble of a distant Drum.

As then the Tulip from her morning sup
Of Heav'nly Vintage from the soil looks up,
Do you devoutly do the like, till Heav'n
To Earth invert you—like an empty Cup.

But whatever Omar's mood really was, the prevailing tone is depressing, and the most ardent admirer of the "Homeric splendor" of the lines may turn with profit and sure prospect of comfort to the couplets of Don Jorge Manrique, written in the fifteenth century, and translated from the Spanish by Longfellow, in whose works they may be found. Grieving over the death of his father, the warrior poet, who had already made gloomy observations of life similar to those of Omar, naturally wrote in a sombre strain. A few of his couplets, as well as the quatrains of Omar, which they parallel, might be quoted with interest. Manrique begins thus, on the shortness of life:

O let the soul her slumbers break,
Let thought be quickened and awake;
Awake to see
How soon this life is past and gone,
And death comes softly stealing on,
How silently.

Omar, with his Oriental fancy, writes in Quatrain VII.:

Come, fill the cup, and in the fire of Spring
Your Winter garment of repentance fling:
The Bird of Time has but a little way
To flutter—and the Bird is on the wing.

Of the unsatisfying nature of our pleasures, Manrique says:

Swiftly our pleasures glide away,
Our hearts recall the distant day
With many sighs;
The moments that are speeding fast
We heed not, but the past—the past
More highly prize.

Omar says in Quatrain VIII.:

Whether at Naishapur or Babylon,
Whether the cup with sweet or bitter run,
The wine of life keeps oozing drop by drop,
The leaves of life keep falling one by one.

Manrique thus observes the fleetness of youth and beauty:

Tell me, the charms that lovers seek
In the clear eye and blushing cheek,
The hues that play
O'er rosy lip and brow of snow,
When hoary age approaches slow,
Ah, where are they?

The cunning skill, the curious arts,
The glorious strength that youth imparts
In life's first stage,
These shall become a hateful subject,
When Time shall call for us, and bring
To weary age.

Omar sighs in Quatrain XXII.:

For some we loved, the loveliest and the best
That from his vintage rolling Time hath prest,
Have drunk their cup a round or two before,
And one by one crept silently to rest.

The Spaniard thus points out the vanity of hope and ambition:

Let no one fondly dream again,
That Hope in all her shadowy train
Will not decay;
Fleeting as were the dreams of old,
Remembered like a tale that's told,
They pass away.

Behold of what delusive worth
The bubbles we pursue on earth,
The shapes we chase,
Amid a world of treachery,
They vanish ere death shuts the eye,
And leave no trace.

The Persian knew this centuries before Quatrain XVI.:

The worldly hope men set their hearts upon
Turns ashes—or it prospers; and anon
Like snow upon the desert's dusty face,
Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

Manrique calls solemn attention to the perishableness of fame and might:

The noble blood of Gothic fame,
Heroes emblazoned high to fame,
In long array;
How, in the onward course of time,
The landmarks of that race sublime
Were swept away.

Monarchs, the powerful and strong,
Famous in history and song
Of olden time,
Saw, by the stern decrees of fate,
Their kingdoms lost, and desolate
Their race sublime.

Omar, in Quatrain XVII., tragically warns:

Think, in this batter'd Caravanserai
Whose portals are alternate night and day,
How Sultan after Sultan with his pomp
Abode his destined hour, and went his way.

The Spaniard, however, speedily diverges from the parallel road through the gloom, and rises to a plain of hope. What he has written so mournfully is only by way of contrast to the comfort he has found in his bereavement, to the assurance that there will be abiding peace and rest. He will not depend upon human wisdom or solace, as in the following:

I will not here invoke the throng
Of orators and sons of song,
The deathless few;
Fiction entices and deceives,
And, sprinkled o'er its fragrant leaves
Lies poisonous dew,

but,

To one alone my thoughts arise,
The Eternal Truth, the Good, the Wise,
To thee I cry.
Who shared on earth our common lot,
But the world comprehended not
His Deity.

This world is but the rugged road
Which leads us to the bright abode
Of peace above;
So let us choose the narrow way,
Which leads no traveler's foot astray
From realms of love.

Our cradle is the starting place,
Life is the running of the race,
We reach the goal
When, in the mansions of the blest,
Death leaves to its eternal rest,
The weary soul.

Did we but use it as we ought,
This world would school each wandering thought
To its high state.
Faith wings the soul beyond the sky,
Up to the better world on high,
For which we wait.

In Quatrain LXXIV., Omar seems to give his best method of escaping the oppressive thoughts that weigh upon him:

Yesterday this day's madness did prepare;
To-morrow's silence, triumph, or despair;
Drink! for you know not whence you came, nor why;
Drink, for you know not why you go, nor where.

Manrique closes in reliance upon the One who "shared on earth our common lot," and therefore knew of the difficulties and sorrows that burden us, but who had given the only sure hope:

O Thou, that for our sins didst take
A human form, and humbly make
Thy home on earth;
Thou, that to thy divinity
A human nature didst ally
By mortal birth,

And in that form didst suffer here
Torment, and agony, and fear,
So patiently;
By thy redeeming grace alone,
And not for merits of my own,
O pardon me!

HOWARD MARKLE HOKE.
Harrisburg, Penn., Aug. 30, 1900.

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

Thomas Davidson, educator, scholar, critic, and lecturer, who died on the 15th inst. in Montreal, in his sixtieth year, was possessed of a mentality almost phenomenal in its avid disposition of knowledge, its remarkable power of assimilation, its versatility and its exactness, also. By birth a Scotchman, and endowed with the thorough training of Aberdeen University, Prof. Davidson was by such predisposition, inclination, and mentality supremely an educator. His scholarship, when expressed in book, essay, or lecture, always took that form, and his criticism, while permeated by atmosphere, literary and scholarly, was exegetical in character and sometimes a little dogmatic in spirit. But in either direction he remained genial and always instructive in the higher sense.

Prof. Davidson was a resident of the United States for thirty-four years, though traveling extensively in Europe during the period. He became identified with the higher branches of education and institutions here immediately after his arrival in the United States, living in connection

therewith in St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, and New York, besides in later years conducting a remarkable school of his own at Keene, in the Adirondacks, which he named the "School of Culture Sciences." The almost universal character of his acquirements sometimes led the professor to the attitude of a teacher with "a mission." He had something of the hierarchic spirit, and this was exhibited in exposition and direction. There was a touch, also, of the mystic, which probably found its ampler vent in the creation of the "Brotherhood of the New Life," a cult which has a distinct hold on a limited class of notable intellects, chiefly in England, and belongs to the Thomas L. Harris and Laurence Olyphant order of semi-religious philosophy. But the active life of Thomas Davidson kept him always in formative human currents, and never left him stranded, as with some others, a mere intellectual curio, recalling strangely directed or merely drifted efforts.

The most notable of Thomas Davidson's intellectual labors was the introduction to English-speaking readers and educators of Father Rosmini's philosophy and works. The Italian priest, who aroused the hostility of the Roman Curia without giving their hierophantic powers grounds for suppression, was practically unknown outside Italy and his Church circles till Prof. Davidson published his work on the Rosmini philosophy of education and translated also the famous "Anthropology" of the Roman scholar.

The manysidedness of the Scotch-American scholar is illustrated by this work, as well as by his study of St. Thomas Aquinas, (of whose philosophy Pope Leo is now the foremost exponent,) his exposition of Dante, and his admirable essay on "Giordano Bruno," and the relations of his philosophy to free thought. Davidson's expositions had to be followed closely, for in one form he could be regarded as the sternest of authoritarians and in another as the boldest of free thinkers. He was neither, but a scholar and student who saw all things with more or less of informing insight, and had the remolding chemic force of an imagination that absorbed and included in all directions.

As a lecturer Prof. Davidson was always welcome and most attractive on the higher planes and advanced forums. He was satisfactory in matter, manner, and speech, having cultivated delivery and expression as well as knowing, accomplishments too often lacking among professional teachers.

His published writings include not educational studies alone, but critical and philosophical works of high character. Besides his Rosmini volumes and that on Bruno, there are essays, classic in spirit and form, on the Greek sculptures, especially the Parthenon friezes; on Dante, Tennyson, the minor Greek philosophers and poets, on modern Greece, "The Place of Art in Education," "Educational Ideals," and "Aristotle and Ancient and Modern Educational Ideals." The professor had "views" also on the burning issues of modern sociology and economics, and quite often gave of his wealth of learning and scant leisure a large degree of time and thought to their advocacy.

Take him all in all, he was a cosmical scholar, permeated with literary atmosphere and animated by high considerations of the work he did. His writings are worthy of a place in choice libraries and his name will be remembered as a man who knew thoroughly and served well.

LESLIE STEPHEN'S SUMMARY OF WALTER BAGEHOT.

Leslie Stephen's critical articles are always of great interest, and his paper on Walter Bagehot, lately published in the pages of The National Review, will be found to present a clearly formulated and expressed criticism upon that writer, to whom new attention may well be directed. While Walter Bagehot's literary rank needs no countersign, Mr. Stephen wonders whether he has yet received his due meed of fame. Bagehot's friends, Richard Hutton and Sir R. Giffen, have given admirable appreciation of his personal character and intellectual ability, while Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, in a magazine article, has recently shown how deeply Bagehot impressed a competent eye-witness.

Strangely enough, the best-collected edition of Bagehot's works comes from America, a complete set of his writings having been issued a few years ago by an insurance company of Hartford, with its own name cleverly inserted in the headlines throughout the volumes for advertising purposes. This edition was the work of a competent editor, Mr. Forest Morgan, whose task was admirably accomplished. Bagehot, it is said, either could not correct proofs, or did not mind errors, for his pages show all sorts of misprints and grammatical errors, while his quotations were so far wrong that it was hard to understand how they could have been so mangled, and, as no references were given, Mr. Morgan's task was both difficult and laborious, and yet very successfully accomplished.

Walter Bagehot died at the age of fifty-one, having been not only a successful man of business, but a leading journalist and the author of works of political, economical, and sociological speculation, which left a mark upon all these subjects. Mr. Stephen says:

> His mind was so alert, his interest in life so keen, and his powers of illustration so happy that he could give freshness even to talk upon the British Constitution and liveliness to a discussion of the bank reserve. He could not, that is, be dull or commonplace, even on the driest or tritest of topics. . . . Few readers will quite accept the opinion of his editor that he has made "Lombard Street" as entertaining as a novel. But he has been wonderfully successful in tackling so arid a topic, and the statement gives the impression made by the book. It seems as though the ordinary treatises had left us in the dull, leaden cloud of a London fog, which, in Bagehot's treatment, disperses to let us see distinctly and vividly the human beings previously represented by vague, colorless phantoms.

But, Mr. Stephen tells us, authors may be divided into two classes, sentimentalists and cynics, which may be the reason why Bagehot, who belongs more nearly to the latter class, may not have received quite the appreciation he deserves. As things in general have a dark side, the man who points them out to us may not in so doing add to his popularity, but at the same time may be doing us an important service. Bagehot's strongest characteristic was his great insight into character, a perception of the working of men's minds. The possession of this power proves a man to be something of a cynic; to prove his ability to check all sentimental tendency to sink all sense of character in a blaze of glorification. A so-called cynic's hero worship restrained by a sense of humor and by his common sense. There must be a Diogenes behind the enthusiast, and an underlying shrewdness to possess the ability to draw good character studies.

Bagehot shows this power, Mr. Stephen thinks, in the curious attractiveness a prosaic type of intellect offered him. Mr. Bagehot's article on Macaulay's History, he says, shows this plainly. He thinks highly of a writer who, like Macaulay, can describe a financial panic as accurately as the driest political economist, and yet make his account as picturesque as a novel. Yet he freely recognizes the limitations of Macaulay's mind, his incapacity to develop early opinion, the "bookishness" which makes him a slave to Whig formulas, and his innate qualities, which made him prefer the prosaic and respectable eras to the passionate eras of our history; but at the same time he fully recognizes Macaulay's solid common sense, even under all its obscurities.

Walter Bagehot agrees with the saying that "ideas" are dangerous. Bolingbroke, he says, was too clever by half. Lowe cannot help being brilliant, complaining of Gladstone's use of "ingenious and unqualified principles, combined with scholastic skill," which lets him prove any two principles may be consistent. He analyzes the character of Sir Robert Peel to illustrate the truth that "a constitutional statesman is a man of common opinions and uncommon abilities." Having to represent public opinion, the opinion of the average man, too great originality would make that impossible.

Mr. Stephen says that Walter Bagehot's greatest merit lay in his power to see accurately the facts before his eyes. It is much harder, Bagehot claimed, to make men see a difficulty than to make them understand the explanation, once they have acknowledged that there is a difficulty.

Bagehot says the reason there are so few good books written is because so few people who can write know anything. An author knows books and the best writers, but seldom understands the use of his eyes and ears. It was because Bagehot had so thoroughly learned to see and hear all that was going on around him that his book on the British Constitution came like a revelation:

> He had opened his eyes and looked at the facts. They were known to everybody; they had been known to everybody for generations, and yet, somehow or other, nobody had put them together. Every cog and wheel in the machinery had been described to its minutest details, but the theory supposed to be embodied in its working was hopelessly unreal. It was a kind of fossil erudition, and led to singular misconceptions, and, moreover, to misconceptions of grave practical importance.

Sovereign power, people say, simply should sum up and represent the opinions of the masses, but Mr. Stephen asks us how many people do we meet who have any real opinion—that is, if the word "opinion" implies the use of reasoning processes, adding that English docility goes with stupidity, deference of mind, and the willingness to trust a select few:

Bagehot argued in a very able argument upon the "Unreformed Parliament," how, with all its abuses, it had more or less encouraged this invaluable tendency. The whole system had trained us to act as became well-meaning, stupid people, with just enough brains to recognize its betters. The doctrine takes fresh shape in his most popular book, the "Physics and Politics." Bagehot had been profoundly interested in the discussions started by Darwin and their bearing upon political questions.

The greatest value of Bagehot's life work to us, as we learn from Mr. Stephen, lies in his clear insight into facts and his greatest merit is to have shown us more clearly than any one else the foundations of all political edifices. He feels that the greatest danger in democracy lies in its tendency to a dead level—a terrible danger to all who look upon intellectual culture as one of the main aims and interests in life.

CHARLES B. FOOTE AND HIS BOOKS

The columns of the daily papers have chronicled during the present week no more melancholy personal event than the disaster which has overtaken the house of Hatch & Foote. For many years the name of Charles B. Foote, the junior member, has been prominent among American bibliophiles. The public sale, some years ago, of his fine collection of old and modern English and American book rarities did not di[illegible] in bibliography. From the sale held in 1894 and 1895 he withheld his remarkably complete collection of first editions of Stevenson's works, and up to a year or so since he still possessed no less a treasure than a large portion of the original manuscript of Charles Dickens's "Nicholas Nickleby." The latter, however, is rumored to have been recently purchased at private sale by a Brooklyn collector, who secured at Mr. Foote's second sale, for $775, thirty-three pages of "Pickwick Papers," in the great novelist's own handwriting.

Mr. Foote's first collection, including first editions of the works of Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Poe, and Whittier, was sold at auction by Bangs & Co. Friday, Nov. 23, 1894, the 278 lots bringing $3,091.36. Mr. Foote was practically the first collector to give serious attention to this department of American literature, and the results of his labors were shown in this first sale. His copy of Hawthorne's "Fanshawe" fetched $155, a presentation copy of Longfellow's "Evangeline" $32.50, Poe's "Al Aaraaf" $150, and Whittier's "Moll Pitcher" $77.50.

Mr. Foote's second collection, mostly confined to early English literature, was sold by Bangs & Co. on Jan. 30-31, 1895, the 275 lots fetching $15,543.25. It was one of the choicest collections of the kind ever formed, including such treasures as Mrs. Brownings "Battle of Marathon," ($330,) Robert Browning's "Pauline," ($210,) Cowley's "Poetical Blossoms," ($220,) De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe," ($309,) Gasgoigne's "Steele Glass," ($160,) Gray's "Elegy," ($270,) Herbert's "Temple," undated edition, ($1,050;) Lamb's "Rosamond Gray," ($350,) Lamb's "Poetry for Children," ($420,) Lamb's "Prince Dorns," ($240,) Milton's "Poems," ($370,) and Milton's "Paradise Lost," ($525.)

The third part of the Foote collection was sold on Feb. 20, 1895, the 281 lots bringing $1,681.05. It included many items of remarkable interest.

Mr. Gregory's Wife-Ridden Men.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The "Indignant Benedict" who used your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW to air his grievances against Mr. Gregory's new volume, "The Ways of Men," should have read the title of the article which excites his wrath more carefully before plunging into criticism.

The author calls it "Some American Husbands," and no one who has read the witty skit attentively will imagine that he intended to include all married Americans in his satire—or even the majority.

I have not the pleasure of knowing the "Idler," but feel in sympathy with him on this subject and applaud when he hits at our wife-ridden men.

I understand perfectly the experiences which led to the writing of that chapter, for I know too many homes where the father is looked upon as a sort of steward and handy man provided by an amiable Providence to keep the family well lodged, fed, and clothed.

And I also know many women who would consider it the greatest hardship to remain in town for a Summer and in their husband's company. Fortunately these are a minority, and, what is more, are a species peculiar to this country—an American product of which we have no reason to be proud.

I quite agree with Mr. Gregory when he suggests that the words "for Winter and Summer" should be added after "for richer, for poorer" in the marriage service.

Far from blaming the author, we should be delighted that an American has risen among us bold enough to tell us our faults and witty enough to make the telling good reading. AN ADMIRER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1900.

Prices for Mr. Andrews's Books.

During the book auction season that will open in this city on Sept. 24 at Bangs & Co.'s and on Oct. 2 at Anderson's, it will be interesting to see whether the beautifully printed publications of William Loring Andrews will bring at public sale the prices they brought during the late season of 1899-1900. Last season record prices were paid for Mr. Andrews's "Roger Payne," "Bradford Map," "Stray Leaf from Correspondence of Washington Irving and Charles Dickens," "Among My Books," "Essay on the Portraiture of the American Revolutionary War," "Prospect of the Colleges in Cambridge in New England," and "New Amsterdam," while the books privately printed by this bibliophile thirty years ago sold extremely well. The following list should be of interest:

"Roger Payne," 1892—Feb. 6, 1900, $36; Edelheim sale, March 7, 1900, $40, (record.)

"Bradford Map," 1893—Nov. 10, 1899, $24; April 17, 1900, $42, (record;) May 28, 1900, $40.

"Stray Leaf from Correspondence of Irving and Dickens," 1894—Feb. 20, 1900, $28; April 17, 1900, $40, (record.)

"Among My Books," 1895—Feb. 8, 1900, $61, (record;) April 17, 1900, $30.

"Short Historical Sketch of Bookbinding," 1895—Feb. 8, 1900, $15.

"Old Booksellers of New York," 1895—Nov. 10, 1899, $13; Feb. 8, 1900, $12.50; April 17, 1900, $11.

"Portraiture of Revolutionary War," 1896—Oct. 10, 1899, $6; Nov. 10, 1899, $10; Edelheim sale, March 7, 1900, $15; April 17, 1900, $18, (record.)

"Prospect of Colledges in Cambridge," 1897—Jan. 16, 1900, ordinary copy, $13, (record;) April 17, 1900, one of 20 copies on Japan paper, with extra set of plates, $32, (record.)

"New Amsterdam," 1897—Oct. 10, 1899, $48.50; Nov. 10, 1899, $48; Daly sale, $50, (record for ordinary copies;) Feb. 8, 1900, on Japan paper, $82.50; April 17, 1900, on Japan paper, $83, (record.)

"Fragments of American History," 1898—Oct. 10, 1899, uncut, $10.50; Nov. 10, 1899, on Japan paper, $16.50.

"Trio of French Engravers," 1899—Feb. 20, 1900, $20; April 17, 1900, $25, (record.)

"Sextodecimos et infra," 1899—Edelheim sale, March 7, 1900, $20, (record.)

"Madame Elisa B. Jumel," 1900—Feb. 20, 1900, $23, (record.)

Thomas Hicks's "Eulogy on Thomas Crawford," 1895—April 16, 1900, $15, (record.)

Halleck's "Fanny," 1895—April 16, 1900, $30, (record;) May 28, 1900, $10.

Halleck's "Lines to the Recorder," 1899—April 16, 1900, $21, (record.)

Dyer's "Reminiscences of an Old Yorker," 1897—May 28, 1900, $20, (record.)

Durydinch's "Fits Genesis Halleck," 1898—[illegible]

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

Over a hundred thousand men out of work and on strike, with the price of coal jumping up, and the promise of far greater trouble in the bad blood between union and non-union miners—that makes one realize the blessings of "A Country Without Strikes"! They do these things better in New Zealand, (which we're apt to think of as a country lately peopled by savages, but which seems to be really half a century ahead of us in matters of government.) When Capital and Labor have differences there they don't upset the whole country and paralyze vast industries, for they are required by law to submit the matter at issue to an official Court of Arbitration. The admirable workings of this compulsory court and the barbarism of the American method are presented by Mr. Henry D. Lloyd in his new book, (with the suggestive title above); and every American should read, with the Coal Strike before him as an object lesson, this straightforward presentation—not of an "iridescent dream," but of an actual tested remedy for strikes now in use only a few thousand miles away. ($1.00 net.)

* * *

Immediate appreciation met our announcement last week of the completion of our Temple Dickens. We fully expected this, for we know it is only necessary to bring this delightful edition to the attention of book buyers to put it into thousands of homes. However, we might fill this whole page with a description of the charming little volumes, bound in flexible lambskin, printed on fine paper from new plates, with colored frontispieces, decorated titles and all the other accompaniments of a sumptuous pocket set—all without giving you any real idea of their attractions. And they're surely cheap enough: a dollar a volume for full leather books. So what we'd like to do is to send you the 40 volumes to look at: if you like them they are yours on easy payments.

* * *

Several of our novels seem to be permanently stuck among the lists of best-selling books. Ten thousand more copies of Miss Glasgow's "The Voice of the People" ready Monday, making 30,000 printed so far. A new printing recently also of "The Heart's Highway," Miss Wilkins's dashing seventeenth century romance; another of "The Gentleman from Indiana," making 55,000 copies for this first book by Mr. Booth Tarkington; "Bob, Son of Battle"—already a classic with novel readers, though it was "a new book by a new author" (Alfred Ollivant) only two years ago is now in its 30th thousand; and "The Isle of Winds," in which that expert romancer, Mr. S. R. Crockett, weaves a thrilling tale of adventure that leads one to the Spanish Inquisition in Porto Rico, has reached the 10th thousand

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
34 Union Square East, New York.

P. S.—We shall have ready in about a week the first (October) number of THE MONTHLY REVIEW, the new magazine just founded by the famous London house of John Murray and of which we are the American publishers. It is edited by Henry Newbolt and will contain serial fiction, poetry, literary criticism and forceful articles on all matters of timely as well as permanent interest. The first issue contains editorial articles; the personal life of the Ameer of Afghanistan, by himself; "T. E. B." by A. T. Quiller-Couch; an ode by Henry Newbolt; an essay by Miss M. E. Coleridge; and various other most interesting features—to the extent of over 160 pages, including ten full-page pictures. Price 60 cents a copy; $7.00 a year. Subscriptions and orders received by us at the above address

SOME EARLY FALL BOOKS.

The Gentle Art of Good Talking.
BY BEATRICE KNOLLYS. 8VO. CLOTH. 75 CTS.

The Book of Omar and Rubaiyat.
A MISCELLANY, LITERARY AND PICTORIAL. ROYAL 8VO. WITH MANY ILLUSTRATIONS. $1.75, NET.

XXIV. Quatrains from Omar.
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BOOK BINDING.
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The Spear Thrust on the Right Side.

GEORGE P. LUDLAM, New York, referring to the inquiry of Robert S. Robertson, Fort Wayne, Ind., in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, Sept. 15, relative to the representation in art of the spear wound in the right side of the crucified Christ, writes: "It may be of interest to state that in the Passion Play this year the thrust was made on the left side, and in the wood carvings of the crucifixion, made at Ober-Ammergau, the wound is on the left side."

ARTHUR DAWSON, New York, writing on this subject, says: "This is still another singular method of studying the masterpieces of painting given to us for our pleasure and education. Mr. Robertson has discovered the spear wound on the body of the crucified Christ 'is almost invariably represented on the right side,' and he seems to wonder why it was not painted on the left instead, while, as a matter of fact, a thrust from a spear would as readily reach the heart from one side as another. The early German school has always been the great authority upon such matters, and all other schools, particularly the Italian of the time of Raphael and during the Reformation, have been greatly influenced by and borrowed from the Germans. The painting before the time referred to seldom depicted any kind of torture or disfigurement. The earliest painters of the subject in question almost invariably placed the figure with the right side toward the beholder, and therefore, wishing to tell the story plainly, painted the wound so that it might be seen. Hans Shauffelein's 'Crucifixion' at Nurnberg is one of the earliest examples of this kind and one much imitated by his successors. In it there is no attempt at accuracy, physiologically or historically, for he places David at the foot of the cross playing a harp. It is impossible to say what he thought about the wound on the right side of the body of Christ, (the right side of which is toward the spectator,) unless he thought, with Mr. Robertson, that the right side is less vital, and that the wound was not the cause of death at all. The Scriptures say: 'The soldier, finding Christ already dead, thrust the spear in His side.'"

FINDLAY SACKETT, New York writes: "Mr. Robertson's question seems to imply that it is an asserted fact that the soldier of the auxiliary cohort who thrust the spear into the side of the sol-disant 'King of the Jews,' did so primarily to produce death. Nothing is further from the fact. Jesus, as is well known, was crucified at noon of the day that preceded the Sabbath that was to witness the Jewish rite of the Passover, and was known to be dead three hours afterward. The Jews, offended by the act of Pilate, who caused to be placed over the cross in Latin, Greek, and Roman characters the inscription, 'Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews,' and in pursuance of a Jewish law that did not permit a corpse to remain on a cross longer than sunset of the day of crucifixion, petitioned Pilate to sanction the removal of the body. The soldiers who were in charge of the execution had been ordered to hurry the deaths. And in pursuance of their instructions, they subjected the two thieves, who, more sturdy of constitution than their inspired companion, still survived the nailing to the crosses, to the crurifragium. This breaking of the legs was the second method prescribed by the Roman law to inflict the death penalty, and would have been inflicted on Jesus had he not been known to be dead.

"The spear thrust in the side of Christ was simply the act of a brutal soldier who knew that the victim of the Roman law was dead, and with a limited scientific knowledge acquired from the hideous practice of his profession, thrust his spear head in the most convenient part of the suspended body to see the blood and water, the clinching proof of his conviction, follow its withdrawal from the wound it had made. A thrust at the heart was not essential, and would have been a violation of the legal method of execution."

J. H. BUCK, New York, says: "Even the right and left side of the cross have their meaning, never lost sight of, where symbolism was concerned, and kept up in form when the meaning came to be forgotten, derived from the passage in St. Matthew, where, describing the Day of Judgment, our Lord says: 'And He shall set the sheep on His right hand, but the goats on the left.' (xxv., 33.) The right hand of the cross, therefore, became the place of election, as we see in the position of the good thief and in that of the Church, while the left marked that of reprobation, and was occupied by the impenitent thief and by the synagogue. It was this, doubtless, that as a rule placed the wound in art on the right side, Scripture being silent as to which side was pierced. The sun is also seen on the right hand, in token, doubtless, of its higher dignity."

Lines by Mrs. Palmer.

AN ADMIRER sends us the following poem by Mrs. George Archibald Palmer of Elmira, which was written a decade ago, and now exists only in a garbled form. The original verses are as follows:

AFTER MANY DAYS.

I really am obliged to you for bringing
back my book,
It moves me much to look whereon I
thought no more to look,
It minds me of the early time wherein
'twas lent to you,
When life was young and hope was fair—
and this old book was new.
How well does memory recall the gilt this
volume wore,
The day it first attracted me, at Fitch &
Billings's store,
And also I remember how I could not buy,
unless
I practiced some economy in articles of
dress.
Nor have I yet forgotten how my foolish
heart beat higher,
At owning what my cultured friends must
certinly admire,
And vividly I recollect you called around
that day,
Admired it, and borrowed it, and carried it
away.—

Today it comes to me again, across the
waste of time,
Wearing the somewhat battered look of
those begone their prime.
O man! O book! The years go by and
leave you both, alack!
With faded color, worn insides—a weakness
of the back.
Excuse these foolish tears; they come unbidden as I find
The finger marks, a silent proof service to
mankind.
Old book, you need a rest, but ers you're
laid upon the shelf,
Just try to hang together till I read you
through myself.

Wilkie Collins Almost Among Classics.

M. L. P. W., Portland, Me., referring to a note in Mr. W. L. Alden's London literary letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15 regarding Wilkie Collins's novels, writes: "It is strange that Mr. Alden does not realise that those clever novels 'The Moonstone' and 'The Woman in White' are very nearly classics, and that the character of Count Fosco, in the latter book, has rarely been surpassed in any school of fiction."

A Sentence of 444 Words.

SILVANUS J. MACY, Chilmark, N. Y., writes: "In THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 15 I notice an article on 'Long Sentences.' While admitting that 348 words is one of fair length, I would call attention to Lamartine's 'Le Vallieur de Pierres [Stone Mason] de Saint Point,' Chapter VI., containing a sentence of 444 words, and couched as well in beautiful language."

The Saturday Review as a Means to Friendship.

AN ONLOOKER, Brooklyn, N. Y., citing an example of a friendship formed through the medium of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, writes: "Two contributors, who have written especially worthy articles at various times, were mutually attracted by seeing expressed by one another common interests. This led one to write to the other a letter so charming, so characteristic, and so whole-souled that a friendship was immediately formed and a personal correspondence is a further bond of friendship. So far, indeed, did this pleasing affair run that writing no longer sufficed, but they must see and speak to one another.

"A meeting of this kind must needs be rather difficult for each. But so much tact was used that no embarrassment was felt. A most enjoyable visit ended by cementing a truer friendship, which cannot help but be an addition to two lives, a most enjoyable experience, and an inspiration to one who, like me, is merely a most interested spectator."

A Word of Forty Letters.

"L. B.," New York, referring to the extract from The Publishers' Circular which appeared in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of the 8th inst., regarding some long words, says: "I am constrained to draw attention to one in the German language—if that is admissible to comparison, those quoted being English—which is usually trotted out when abnormally long words are the subject of conversation. It is 'Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeiffer'—forty letters, meaning, translated into English, 'Constantinopolitan bagpipe player.' This has been decided as forming one compound word in the German language, and I think it is hard to beat in any other."

F. L. HOWELL, Omaha, also writes: "What is the matter with "antitranssubstantiationalist"? It has the advantage of two letters over the Archbishop's word and the sanction of the Standard Dictionary besides."

Pseudonyms of German Authors.

DR. JAPPE, Union Hill, N. J., sends us the following partial list of German authors who, during the last 150 years, wrote under nommes de plume, and suggests similar lists of English and American writers:

Konrad Alberti, (1852- ,) Konrad Sittenfeld.
Wilhelm Haering, 1798-1871,) Willibald Alexis.
Mite Kremnitz, (1852- ,) George Allan.
Amalie Herzogin v. Sachsen, (1794-1870,) Amalie Heiter.
Mathilde Kaufmann, (1835- ,) Amara George.
Sophie Alberti, (1826-1892,) Sophie Verena.
Dagoberth v. Gerhardt, (1831- ,) Gerhardt v. Amyntor.
Rosa M. A. Assing, (1783-1840,) Rosa Maria.
Ant. Alex. M. Graf v. Auersperg, (1806-1876,) Anastasius Gruen.
Edgar Bauer, (1820-1886,) Martin v. Geismar.
Bertha Behrens, (1850- ,) W. Heimburg.
Felix Biedermann, (1870- ,) Felix Doermann.
Albert Bitzius, (1797-1854,) Jeremias Gotthelf.
Elsa Bernstein, (1866- ,) Ernst Rosmer.
Christiane v. Breden, (1844- ,) Ada Christen.
Adolf Glassbrenner, (1810-1876,) Adolf Brennglas.
Elisabeth Buerstenbinder, (1838- ,) E. Werner.
Elisabeth, Koenigin v. Rumaenien, (1843- ,) Carmen Sylva.
Carl Heun, (1791-1854,) H. Clauren.
Prinz Georg v. Preussen, (1826- ,) G. Conrad.
William Raabe, (1831- ,) Jakol Corvinus.
J. K. M. Denis, (1729-1800,) Sined, der Barde.
Aug. Kuehne, (1829-1883,) F. v. Dewall.
Ferdinand v. Schmid, (1823-1888,) Dranmor.
Chas. Ed. Duboc, (1822- ,) Robert Waldmueller.
Nikolaus Duffek, (1833-1892,) Julius Rosen.
Ludwig Eichrodt, (1827-1892,) R. Rodt.
Otto Ernst Schmidt, (1862- ,) Otto Ernst.
G. Theo. Fechner, (1801-1887,) Dr. Mises.
F. de la Motte-Fouqué, (1777-1843,) Pellegrin.
Friedr. Rueckert, (1788-1866,) Freimund Raimar.
K. F. Draexler, (1806-1879,) Manfred; Draexler-Manfred.
Philipp Lange, (1813-1898,) Phil. Galen.
Elisabeth Glueck, (1815-1894,) Betti Paoli.
Eduard Grisebach, (1845- ,) Der neue Tannhauser.
E. F. J. v. Muench-Bellinghausen, (1806-1871,) Friedr. Halm.
Ed. v. Hartmann, (1842- ,) Karl Robert.
F. G. v. Hardenberg, (1772-1801,) Novalis.
R. G. Spiljer v. Hauenschild, (1825-1855,) Max Waldau.
Adolf Hausrath, (1837- ,) George Taylor.
Selma Heine, (1855- ,) Anselm Heine.
Clementiue Beyrich, (1825-1897,) Clementine Helm.
Thekla v. Schober, (1810- ,) Thekla v. Gumpert.
Leonie Meyerhof, (1860- ,) Leo Hildeck.
Hugo v. Hoffmannsthal, (1874- ,) Loris; Theophil Morren.
Frau v. Mauritius, (?-?,) Isidor.
J. P. F. Richter, (1763-1825,) Jean Paul.
William Langewiesche, (1807- ,) William Jemand; L. Wiese.
Eugenie John, (1825-1887,) E. Marlitt.
Helene v. Montbart, (1870- ,) Hans v. Kahleuberg.
Karl Weisz, (1850- ,) Karlweisz.
Lola Kirschner, (1853- ,) Ossip Schubin.
Ew. Aug. Koenig, (1833-1888,) Ernst Kaiser.
Heinr. Landesmann, (1821- ,) Hieronymus Lorm.
Adolf Stoch, (1800-1879,) L. Levalor.
Eduard v. Feilmann, (1823-1868,) E. Leander.
Nikol. Niembsch v. Strehlenau, (1802-1850,) Nik. Lenau.
Emilie Matzig, (1858- ,) Emil Marriot.
Oskar Meding, (1832- ,) Gregor Samarow.
Marie Hirsch, (1848- ,) Adalbert Meinhardt.
Stephan v. Milisenkovics, (1836- ,) Stephan Milow.
Klara Mundt, (1814-1873,) Luise Mcu...beach.
Ph. F. W. Oertel, (1798-1867,) W. O. v. Horn.
Karl A. Postel, (1793-1864,) Charles Sealsfield.
Bertha Frederich, (?-1884,) Golo Raimund.
Eman Wickerhauser, (1817-1860,) Eman. Ranif.
Alex. v. Roberts, (1865- ,) Nuredin Aga.
Frida Soyaux, (1869- ,) Frida Schanz.
Sophie Brentano, (1763-1806,) Seraphine.
Wm. v. Ploennies, (1823-1871,) L. Siegrist.
Julius Stein, (1851-1894,) Chr. Wild.
Alex. v. Ungern-Sternberg, (1806-1868,) A. v. Sternberg.
D. E. Stoeber, (1770-1835,) Vetter Daniel.
Kaspar Schmidt, (1806-1856,) Max Stirner.
Karl Ulrici, (1859- ,) Guenther Walling.
Rudolf Valdek, (1822-1894,) Rudolf Wagner.
Feodor zu Wehlen, (1821-1890,) Feodor Wehl.
Joseph v. Weil, (1823-1889,) Joa. v. Weilen.
G. Fh. L. Waechter, 1762-1821,) Vel Weber.
K. A. v. Witzleben, (1773-1839,) A. v. Tromlitz.
K. Zitelmann, (1854-1897,) Konrad Telmann.
Frau Al Raschid Bei, (1859- ,) Helene Boehlau.

Old Words.

J. L. H., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "The word 'orts,' referred to by 'W. T. W.,' is not obsolete, but is in very common use in rural New York. It means the stubbly ends of hay which a fastidious horse leaves uneaten in its manger. Henee 'orts and ends,' as an ancient expression, should be printed so that it may not be meaningless. Hence also 'eat up your orts' would be a natural reproof to a child at table. The word should be in the dictionaries.

"I find to my delight a good many of the old farm words, as well as much loving description of rural customs, in Mr. Bacheller's 'Eben Holden.' The 'stillyurds' with which housewives weighed their mincemeat I would not willingly forget. 'Tow,' a contemptuous emphatic for 'Oh, no,' and 'stout,' meaning 'strong,' not 'fat,' are good old friends in Eben's speech. The book was evidently written upon the spot, or at least from intimate knowledge of New York farm life.

"City people do not realize how different the speech of rural New York is from that of New England. Take, for instance, the words borrowed from the French Canadians, such as 'resky,' in the exact sense of 'risqué'; 'taureau' for 'bull,' and 'capoo,' (capote,) for Winter cap or toque.

"One word common in the North I have never seen in print. What is the derivation of 'chunies,' used affectionately of little children? It's a good word, and I wish I knew its ancestry."

Rafford Pike's Critic "Called Down."

W. of Portland, Me., is moved to say: "I have both admiration and respect for The Lounger of The Critic, and yet I wish to offer a word of criticism in that special direction.

"The Lounger says: 'The gentleman who writes so entertainingly in the Saturday issue of The Commercial Advertiser over the name of Rafford Pike speaks in a recent article of sitting up "late nights." Mr. Pike over another name is so great a stickler for grammatic purity in writing that I am shocked to find him making such a break.'

"Now why should one be more of 'a stickler for grammatic purity' than for pure English? And how is the phrase 'making such a break' to be characterized when it comes to that?

"Moreover, in the first paragraph of The Lounger, in the same number of The Critic, is this sentence, anent the authorship of 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden': 'In the meantime the guessing goes on, and the author, whoever she may be, follows the example of Brer Rabbit and lays low.'

"It is possible that 'lays low' is merely a quotation, but there is no visible sign of its being so.

"Then, again, while not strictly grammatical, usage has gone far toward making the phrase 'sitting up late nights' tolerated, and even that much cannot be said in favor of 'lays low.'"

After Coming Back from London.

WILBUR FINLEY FARLEY, 44 Irving Place, New York, writes on his return from abroad: "And just here, in all sincerity, let me say what a boon to lovers of letters and authors is THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. I have just spent two years in London, reveling in old letters, &c., and while there I tried to keep in touch with such publications as THE SATURDAY REVIEW, although it stands unique in its way. It is a lamentable fact that we do not have over there such publications as yours. There are many penny publications, and all of high merit. We have here The Critic, The Bookman, &c., it is true, but they stare at you with a quarter glare. With THE SATURDAY REVIEW it is a case of bringing the mountain to Mohammed. I often buy Book News, published by John Wanamaker, but the reviews are, as a rule, copied from THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Really, you can't imagine what a great, wide chasm you have filled, and all for a cent. Why, I saw a young man board a Third Avenue car last week—he came somewhere from out of the gloom of the lower east side—and he was reading THE SATURDAY REVIEW. His dress was rather shabby, but he could afford THE SATURDAY REVIEW."

A Beautiful Dedication!

CAROLINE A. DOUGLAS, Philadelphia, referring to a recent article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on book dedications, writes: "Should you publish a similar list shortly you might like to use the following from a handsome volume of 382 pages containing a history of Holland Church, this city, recently published by its author, H. P. Ford: 'To the Christian men and women whose faithfulness in the past has made our beloved Church what it now is; to those who in the present are striving with unwavering devotion to increase its usefulness, and to all who in the future shall aid in its divine mission of saving souls, this volume is affectionately dedicated.'"

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Eight illustrated Saturday afternoon lectures on "The History and Criticism of Greek and Roman Sculpture," by Prof. William H. Goodyear, M. A., as below: "American Cast Collections and European Museums of Ancient Statuary," "The Antique Collections of Rome," "Roman Sculpture Compared with Greek," "Renaissance Sculpture Compared with Antique," "Modern Sculpture Compared with Antique," "Considerations on 'Repose' in Greek Art," and "The Art Mythology of Greece."

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Department of Architecture.—Subject to be announced, Prof. John F. Weir; "Old Colonial Houses in New England," Mr. C. Howard Walker; "The Architecture of the Paris Exposition Buildings of 1900;" subject to be announced, Prof. Louis F. Pilcher.

Illustrated lectures on "The English Cathedrals," by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin, M. A., of Columbia University: "English Cathedral Architecture," "Cathedrals of the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries," "The Gothic Cathedrals of England," "The Story of Two Cathedrals—Canterbury and London."

A continuing course of six illustrated lectures on "France and Her Cathedrals," by Mr. Barr Ferree: "From the Rhône to the Pyrenees: the Strange Cathedrals of the South," "The Domes and Towers of the West: The Far East in Western France," "Nôtre Dame of Paris; Its Story in Art and History," "Cathedral Buildings; Kings, Bishops, and Laymen; the Gothic Cathedrals and Their Builders," "The Cathedrals of Brittany and Normany," "The Cathedrals of Amiens and Rheims, and Their Sculptures."

A series of four conferences for the presentation of papers on the following subjects: 1, "The Influence of Ruskin on Art"; 2, "The Beautifying of Brooklyn"; 3, "The New Suburbs of Brooklyn"; 4, "Public Art in Cities."

Four illustrated lectures on "Michael Angelo's Works," by Edward R. Smith, B. A., of Columbia University: "The Forerunners of Michael Angelo"; "Michael Angelo, to the Death of Julius II. in 1513"; "Michael Angelo, Later Period"; "His Successors, His Influence."

The Rev. Frederick Hovey Allen of Boston has been invited to give a course of six illustrated lectures on "Contemporary Sculpture in Europe and America," postponed from last season.

Miss Louise Both-Hendriksen, a course of six illustrated lectures on "Flemish Painting": "Rise and Development of Flemish Art," "The Fifteenth Century," "Influence on Other Nations," "Rubens and Van Dyck," "Artists Grouped by Subjects Rather Than Schools," and "Revival in the Nineteenth Century."

The Tissot collection of pictures, illustrating the life of Christ, was purchased by the Institute in March, 1900, and will be placed on permanent exhibition in the second section of the museum building now in the course of construction.

Mr. Garrett P. Service will consider: 1, "The Blue Danube; its Legends, Castles, and Cities"; 2, "Ivanhoe, and the Days of Chivalry in Merry England"; 3, "The Overarming of France: Why It Is"; 4, "The Overarming of France: Its Results"; 5, "The Peace Conference at The Hague"; 6, "The Stories of Lombardy."

Lectures in the department of painting: 1, "Jean François Millet," by Prof. John F. Weir, M. A.; 2, "Pompeian Paintings," by Prof. W. H. Goodyear, M. A.; 3, "Paintings at the Paris Exposition," 4, "Paintings in the Vatican Galleries," by Prof. W. H. Goodyear, M. A.

A course of six illustrated lectures on "The Florentine Painters," by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, M. A.: "Cimabue and Giotto," "Fra Angelico and Fra Lippo Lippi," "Filippino Lippi and Botticelli," "Andrea del Sarto," "Michael Angelo," "Leonardo da Vinci."

Prof. Caleb T. Winchester, L. H. D., will lecture on "The English Essayists and Reviewers": Introductory lecture, "The Founding of the Reviews"; "Hazlitt," "Charles Lamb," "Wilson," "De Quincey," "Leigh Hunt."

"English Writers of the Present Era," by Frederick H. Sykes, M. A., Ph. D.: "Thomas Carlyle," "John Henry Newman," "Charles Kingsley," "John Ruskin," "Matthew Arnold," "Robert Louis Stevenson."

Six lectures on "The Victorian Poets" by Prof. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; six lectures by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; twelve lectures on "Moral Leaders of History" by Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, M. A., as follows: "The Function of the Moral Leader," "Socrates," "Marcus Aurelius," "St. Francis of Assisi," "Savonarola," "Giordano Bruno," "Erasmus," "Luther," "Victor Hugo," "Carlyle," "Emerson," "Tolstoi."

Six lectures on "Russian Life and Literature," by Prince Kropotkine of Russia: "The Mediæval City," "In Russian Prisons," "The Russian Prose Writers Turgueneff and Tolstoi," "The Russian Poets Pushkin and Lermonteff," "The Russian Drama, Gogel, Griboyredoff, and Tolstoi," "The Popularists and Critics, Gregorevich and Pizareff."

Six lectures by Mr. Leon H. Vincent: "Sir Walter Scott," "Charles Dickens," "William Makepeace Thackeray," "George Eliot," "George Meredith," "Alexander Barre and the New School."

Six lectures by Hamilton W. Mable, L. H. D., LL. D.: "The English Background," "The New Conditions," "Colonial Men of Letters," "Hawthorne," "Poe," "Life and Letters in America."

In the department of archaeology: "The Ancient City and Temple of Mitla," Marshall H. Saville; "The Stages of Culture Among the Early Races of Men," George Grant McCurdy, Ph. D.; "The Indians of New York State and Their Famous League," Francis W. Halsey; "Prehistoric Art," Thomas P. Wilson, Ph. D.; "The Recent Excavations at Corinth," Prof. Henry B. Richardson, M. A.; "Recent Explorations at Nippur," Mrs. Sara Y. Stevenson.

Six lectures on "The Prophets of Democracy," by Percival Chubb: "Carlyle and Ruskin," "Emerson and Thoreau," "Tolstoi and Mazzini," "Thomas Hill Green and George William Curtis," "Pestalozzi and Froebel," "Comte and Whitman."

Six lectures on "The Poets of Old Ireland," by Michael Monahan. Subjects: "Thomas Moore the Poet," "Thomas Moore the Patriot," "William Maginn," "Father Prout," "A Group of Irish Balladists of the Last Century," "A Group of Irish Poets of the Present Era."

A series of lectures and authors' readings on literary subjects: Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer on "The Homes and Haunts of Whittier," illustrated; a special matinée lecture by Ernest Seton-Thompson of Chicago on "Wild Animals at Home"; Ernest Seton-Thompson on "The Personality of Wild Animals"; a special author's reading by James Whitcomb Riley; a special author's reading by Miss Mary E. Wilkins.

Special courses of dramatic readings by F. Hopkinson Smith, Leland Powers, George Riddle, Miss Marie Collins, and others.

Six lectures on "China and the Eastern Question" by Prof. J. O. Sumner, Ph. D.: "China and the Chinese People," "Japan and the Eastern Question," "Russia and Russian Interests in the East," "France and Germany and Their Interests in the East," "Great Britain and Her Interests in the East," "The United States and the Eastern Question."

A Romance of Early New York.*

We have had so many novels of incident lately that the advent of another is no longer read with bated breath. We take our "bloggy" books calmly these days and are not even afraid to read them by gaslight in the still, small hours of a stormy night.

Henry Thew Stephenson's "Patroon Van Volkenberg" is by no means an inferior book, in spite of the fact that its standard is not so high as some of those thrilling romances that have been written before it. The story is told quickly and concisely. There is no superfluous use of words or harrowing descriptions. The tone and language, however, are essentially modern and not quite in keeping with the time when it was supposed to have been written. It is a tale in the first person, and we find ourselves hurrying through the strange and weird events which make up its hero's life, skipping through one dark plot after another and finally escaping with him into quiet and peace.

The scenes are laid in early New York, but although many historical points are lightly touched upon, there is no attempt really to introduce to the reader any great historic personages of that time, nor is any distinct picture of the town in the waning years of the seventeenth century to be drawn from its pages. At the time the story is told New York was experiencing the throes of the great struggle between its two factions, led, on the one hand, by the Earl of Bellamont, representing William III. in his determination to put an end to piracy, then openly practiced on the high seas, and the opposing party of merchants, who favored the free landing of the buccaneers along this shore.

The Patroon himself, being a merchant of great power in the community, is in league with the pirates, and his crimes and final retribution give the groundwork of the story. The volume is illustrated by C. M. Relyea in color, which lends to it an added charm.

*PATROON VAN VOLKENBERG. By Henry Thew Stephenson. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

FIVE NOTABLE NOVELS

All Just Published and All Well Worth Reading.

When a writer has succeeded in maintaining her popularity more than 35 years, it is fair to presume that there is something in her work which warrants its success.

Miss Braddon's first great hit was made in 1862. Her most recent success is

"The Infidel,"

a story of the great Wesleyan revival, in which both John Wesley and George Whitefield are prominent characters.

This book was published on Wednesday.

The first edition is already exhausted.

* * * * * * * *

Another new novel by a clever Englishwoman, less widely known here than Miss Braddon, is

"Charming Renée."

Its author, Arabella Kenealy, has already written several successful novels. "Charming Renee" is a story of an English girl who is so beautiful that her mother despairs of her ever marrying.

In its power and intensity the story recalls "Jane Eyre." It is shortly to be dramatized.

* * * * * * * *

You have probably never heard of a writer named Kalman Mikszath, but don't imagine that he is unknown.

In Hungary he is as much of a hero as Maurus Jokai. His book, which is just ready, is called

"St. Peter's Umbrella."

It is a story of village life in Hungary, full of the quaint humor and the pathos of the peasant's life.

* * * * * * * *

There is always room for a good book of adventure, especially if there is a love story running through it. Such a book is

"The Lost Continent,"

by Cutcliffe Hyne, who wrote "Captain Kettle." The scene is laid on the lost Island of Atlantis and it outdoes Rider Haggard's "She" in its dramatic situations.

* * * * * * * *

To come back from prehistoric times to to-day, we have Lloyd Bryce's clever novel

"Friends in Exile."

The sub-title is "A Tale of Diplomacy, Coronets and Hearts." It is a story of society of to-day such as could only have been evolved out of the varied experiences of the author's life.

The Infidel, $1.50. Charming Renee, $1.50.
St. Peter's Umbrella, $1.50. The Lost Continent, $1.50.
Friends in Exile, $1.25.

Harper & Brothers,

New York.

The Youth's Companion

"THRIFT."

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

This Week's Issues.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Number three of the limited edition of Cranbrook Papers, that for August, is a worthy exponent of the leading principles of the society, which are in the direction of the development of fine typography, and the illuminated letters in the present issue are particularly good, as is a fac simile of a page of the 1459 Psalter, the second book with a date, printed by Fust & Schöffer, who succeeded Gutenberg; this page being printed in three colors, and being about one-third the size of the original. The entire work of typesetting, presswork, and illuminating Cranbrook Papers is beautifully done by hand at the Cranbrook Press, Detroit, on linen hand-made paper bearing the Cranbrook mark, the type being old Jensen, which was perfected by William Morris, and used by him in many of the Kelmscott books. The most interesting of the articles to be found in Cranbrook Papers, the literary merit of which hardly equals its mechanical beauty, are closely connected with printing and printers. As, for instance, in the present number will be found a sketch of William Caxton; while one on good printing in general contains one of the best written criticisms on the Roycroft Press we have ever seen. Our indebtedness to Mr. Hubbard is thoroughly recognized, and at the same time a parallel is drawn between Morris and the former which is extremely good. Roycroft books are printed by machinery in large editions, the whole result being pretty books; while, on the contrary, Kelmscott books were hand-made in small editions, the result being books of enduring beauty.

Mr. D. Franklin Bonney and Mr. Elbridge Kingsley, the well-known artist and wood engraver of Hadley, Mass., have undertaken a labor of love in preparing from the old town archives of the latter place interviews with the older generations, gathering from tradition anecdotes, character sketches, and reminiscences which, charmingly illustrated by Mr. Kingsley himself, are to be woven together and deposited in the Town Hall of Hadley for a permanent record. The subjects to be thus treated include so wide a range of topics that they can scarcely fail to be of great interest, not only to the people of the Connecticut Valley itself, or even to those of the State, but as well to all Americans who are interested in pre-Revolutionary and other aspects of local history. Among the subjects already selected for preservation in such manuscript form are "Indian Trails and the Old Bay Path to Boston," "Hadley Characters in the Indian Wars," "Tales of Moll Webster, the Witch"; "Old Kneeland, the Prisoner of the Indians, His Eccentricities and Return"; "Traditions of the Regicides," "Burgoyne's Sword and Recollections of British Prisoners of War," and "General Joseph Hooker and the Soldiers of the Civil War," subjects which serve to show the unusual importance and interest of the work undertaken by these two gentlemen.

The Philistine for September contains a very appreciative and interesting sketch of Stephen Crane, who, it may be remembered, spent considerable time at East Aurora a few years ago. The article draws a parallel between the latter and Frederick Chopin in their personal characteristics and haunting visions of quick-coming death, which induced in each a hectic desire to get his work done while there was yet time, the one reaching sublimity through sweet sounds, the other through words symbolizing color, shapes, and scenes. Mr. Crane's personality, as shown in this sketch, is most attractive, the writer claiming that lack of appreciation at home led to his settling in England, where his genius was much more fully recognized. The article also claims that our five strongest writers—Whitman, Thoreau, Emerson, Poe, and Crane—were from the beginning much more highly appreciated in England than at home, and that contemporary estimates are so often wrong that Crane is only another instance of the man of genius to whom fame will bring a laurel wreath only to find him dead. Whether or not we fully agree with the writer of this article, the sketch is well worth reading, and may serve to give many of us a new point of view from which to judge the merits of the author of "The Red Badge of Courage."

The Roycroft Press has just completed its most ambitious publication, Browning's "The Last Ride," each stanza of which is inclosed in a separate, especially designed, and hand-illuminated border, signed by its artist. The book is published in three editions: one on Roycroft hand-made paper, plainly bound in boards, at $5 per copy, in an edition limited to 940 copies; fifty copies on Japan vellum, at $25 per copy, while twenty-five copies have been printed on classic vellum and bound in full levant, hand tooled, after original designs, at $100 each. The Roycroft people state that while they know their books fall far short of perfection, yet, with a clearly formulated ideal in view, they feel sure this year's books have been far in advance of any issued, while they hope for equal improvement next year, and that while the present issue is far from being a perfect book, yet they think it an approach to the ideal, and that "The Last Ride" has about it a flavor of the missal. They also announce a new edition of the Rubaiyat, not printed from type, but from engraved plates made in their shop, each quatrain being placed in a hand-illumined border. This edition will appear in two forms, one on imported Boxmore paper, 925 copies, bound in limp chamois, silk lined, at $5 per copy, and the other, forty copies only, will be on Japan vellum, specially bound in stamskin, (alas! that we cannot dismantle the Roycrofters from same calf,) at $10 each.

Mr. Robert Hoe, the well-known collector and manufacturer of printing presses, has had a medal struck in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, the inventor of movable types and the father of modern printing, who was born at Mainz in 1400. The medal is the work of Anton Scharff of Vienna, whose work is so familiar to frequenters of the Grolier Club, where fine collections of medals are often shown. This Gutenberg medal is said to be very satisfactory both in its design and execution, showing on one side the simple hand-power press used in 1540 and an inscription, "To the Honor and Memory of Johann Gutenberg, Inventor of Movable Types," while the obverse shows the press of to-day, one invented and constructed in 1900 by R. H. Hoe & Co., "Octuple Press, Printing 192,000 Four-Page Newspapers Per Hour," the rim of this side of the medal bearing an inscription showing it to have been issued in commemoration of the Gutenberg anniversary. The medal is very artistic, the subject lending itself—and especially the old hand press—to striking artistic treatment. The contrast between the two presses of these widely different ages is very interesting, while the medal, which is in bronze and about two and two-third inches in diameter, is of the greatest beauty and value. No copies are for sale, the medal being intended entirely for private distribution among Mr. Hoe's personal friends.

Mr. Zangwill is busily engaged in preparing a dramatization of his "Mantle of Elijah," which will be handled by the same management which produced "The Children of the Ghetto" last year. The book will appear simultaneously with the stage production. Apropos of the imputation of egotism against Mr. Zangwill, which is now almost traditional, we heard the following story: At a luncheon given him by some strangers in a town where he was lecturing he was treated as the great man, and his most indifferent remark was received with great interest. After luncheon his hostess asked him to write something in her little boy's diary, so that the little man might always remember the day he saw the great writer. Mr. Zangwill turned over the leaves of the diary, reading here and there: "Got a reward of merit," "Had a birthday party," "Tonsilitis," &c., and then he wrote: "December-Zangwillitis."

According to the prospectus of the forthcoming number of The Anglo-Saxon Review, the periodical will in future be edited by "Lady Randolph Churchill, (Mrs. George Cornwallis West.)" This is perhaps the simplest solution of a little personal problem that has for a couple of months been bothering the readers of The Anglo-Saxon. The eminent editress, it appears, will be Mrs. George Cornwallis West in social and domestic life. She will still be, however, Lady Randolph Churchill in the Anglo-Saxon world, a name and title which now take upon themselves something of the character of a pseudonym.

Grace Denio Litchfield, author of "The Moving Finger Writes," a novel soon to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a resident of Washington. Much of her life has been spent abroad, and the scene of this latest work—declared by her friends to be her best effort—is laid in England.

The romance and comedy of modern political and professional life have found a new interpreter in Charles Warren, the author of the volume of stories, "The Girl and the Governor," which Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day. Mr. Warren is a Harvard man, who was graduated ten or a dozen years ago, and who is a practicing lawyer in Boston. The experience out of the raw material of which these stories were wrought was gained while the author was private secretary to the late Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts. The familiar figure of "Billy" Russell is the hero of several of the best of the stories. The type, that of the college man of high ideals, who becomes a power in political life by sheer force of character, is a new one in fiction, and is said to be portrayed with sympathy and skill by Mr. Warren.

In the current number of The Author, Sir Walter Besant has a word to say concerning the coming publishing season in England and America. He suggests that it would be wise to keep back experimental books, such as novels by new and little known writers, until the Spring, when the Presidential election and the British general election will be over. Only the popular novelist, he says, can be sure of his readers in times of public excitement. What Mr. Besant says may apply to England, although we very much doubt it. One thing is sure, however, "the new or little-known writer," may become popular here in times of public excitement much quicker than he does when things are merely drifting. It all depends upon his theme. It is the popular novelist who has not the sympathetic theme that is ignored in times of public excitement.

We learn from a usually trustworthy source—yet in this case it must be for our readers an anonymous source—that Mr. Sidney Lee has been engaged by a well-known publishing house maintaining establishments in London and New York to edit a great edition of Shakespeare. So far as laid out, the editorial work will contain less philological matter than does the Variorum Edition of Dr. Furness, and more material showing the conditions under which the various plays were written and first produced. There will also be a large quantity of illustrated matter.

Augustus C. Buell, the author of the biography of Paul Jones which the Scribners publish to-day, is a lineal descendant of a member of the crew of the Bon Homme Richard, who also sailed with Jones in the Alfred, the Providence, and the Ranger. Mr. Buell is connected in a responsible capacity with the William Cramp & Sons' ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, and it was while representing this firm in St. Petersburg, as has already been stated, that he made many interesting discoveries regarding Jones's service in the Russian Navy under the great Catherine. This is not, by the way, his first book. He has already published a history of a regiment that took prominent part in the civil war. He acquired his easy narrative style and his keen appreciation of the value of a good "story" in newspaper work many years ago.

The Academy of London, having denied, ex cathedra, that Princess Henry of Pless was the author of "Elisabeth and Her German Garden," still remains incredulous as to the fact that the Countess von Arnim wrote the book. It favors the authorship of "Miss Beauchamp," and by combining its doubt in one direction with its conviction in the other, compounds a curious conundrum. It says:

> The controversy as to the authorship of "Elisabeth and Her German Garden" is still mildly agitating the literary backwaters. What if the Miss Beauchamp who married a German Baron and the Countess Arnim were one and the same person? (Sic! "C. K. S.," in The Sphere, has a last quaint comment on the Pless legend: 'It is probably sufficient for Princess Henry of Pless to carry out Mr. Ruskin's ideal of what is woman's noblest attribute —the art of looking charming.' An agreeable epitaph on an imaginary literary reputation.

It is now some nineteen years since Robert Louis Stevenson in a letter to W. E. Henley, included in the recently published "Letters," announced his first conception of "Treasure Island." Stevenson's own description is of interest in view of the new edition just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, with forty-five illustrations by Wal Paget: "'If this don't fetch the kids,' Stevenson, in his characteristic way writes, 'why, they have gone rotten since my day. Will you be surprised to learn that it is about buccaneers, that it begins in the Admiral Beubon Inn, on Devon Coast, that it's all about a map and a treasure, and a mutiny, and a derelict, and a current, and a fine old 'Squire Trelawney, (the real Tire, purged of literature and sin, to suit the infant mind) and a doctor, and another doctor and a sea cook with one leg, and a sea song with the chorus 'Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum,' (at the third ho you heave at the capstan bars,) which is a real buccaneer's song, only known to the crew of the late Capt. Flint, (died of rum at Key West, much regretted, friends will please accept this intimation,) and, lastly, would you be surprised to hear, in this connection, the name of Rotledge? That's the kind of man I am, blast your eyes.'" To Stevenson's description there is nothing to be added but that the book "fetched the kids" and their elders as well, and still lives as one of the best tales of pirates and hidden treasure in the world.

Recently Mr. John Cotton Dana, Librarian of the City Library of Springfield, Mass., wrote and published an article under the title of "The Failure of Book Reviewing," in which he characterized The Critic as a "publishers' organ." This and other statements have moved the editors of The Critic, J. B. and J. L. Gilder, to address an open letter to Mr. Dana, which will appear in the October number of their periodical. The following passage from the letter comprehensively sums up The Critic's position:

> The fact that The Critic has for the past two years been published for The Critic Company (an organization which is composed of some of the most honorable and successful business men in the country) by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons is certainly not in itself a sufficient evidence for the charge that this magazine has been made their "organ." Messrs. Putnam have, since they became the publishing agents of the company, asked for no favors and have certainly received none. An analysis of the reviews printed in The Critic during the past two years would substantiate the editorial statement that the proportion of space allotted to Putnam publications during this period is no greater (it is probably in fact somewhat less) than had been given to the publications of the same house during any preceding two years.

Mr. Gordon Craig, at the Sign of the Rose, Hackbridge, Surrey, in addition to his work on book plates, including a set of forty-five ex libris labels, designed and engraved by his own hands, twenty-three of which are hand-colored, including plates for his mother, Ellen Terry, as well as for Cissy Loftus, William Winter, and John Drew, as well as many other well-known people, a set of which will be supplied for one guinea, announces the publication of several interesting books. One of these, "Gordon Craig's Book of Penny Toys," is a book ostensibly for children, but which will probably fall almost entirely into the hands of collectors. The plates of this edition de luxe are entirely hand-colored, the book being published in an edition limited to 550 copies, at ten and sixpence net. He also announces "Dido and Aeneas," the first illustrated programme of the Purcell Operatic Society, designed and engraved by Edward Gordon Craig, this being a sixteen-page pamphlet, bound in brown paper covers, published at two shillings per copy, and "Love's Disguises: A Sequence of Four Plays and One Other," by Oliver Madox-Hueffer, in an edition limited to 150 copies, numbered and signed, and bound in half buckram, which will be issued at ten and sixpence per copy. Mr. Madox-Hueffer, from his name, would seem to be a grandson of Ford Madox-Brown and a nephew of both Oliver Madox-Brown and of William M. Rossetti; which supposition, if true, would entitle us to expect good work from his pen; while the beauty and interest of Mr. Gordon Craig's work in book plates would seem to insure the best results as to the artistic form of his other publications.

The first work of that well-known English artist and illustrator, William Nicholson, to appear since his arrival in this country will be a set of sixteen pastels in color issued by R. H. Russell, under the title of "Characters in Romance." The prints, which will be presented in a handsome portfolio so that they may be framed if desired, include Don Quixote on his white charger, Captain Costigan and his fair daughter, "The Fotheringay," Salt Trunnion, the living three-decker; Madge Wildfire, the Black Rochester, Chicot, the prince of wits and courtiers; the mighty Porthos, Mr. Vanslyperken with his dog, the gross Gargantua, Sophia Western, dainty and fair; the unctuous villain, John Silver; Mulvaney, dissipated, weird, and magnificent in his impersonation of Krishna; John Jorrocks, redolent of tea and sport; the shadowy Miss Havisham in her faded bridal gown, Mr. Tony Weller, handling ribbons deftly but surely, and last—but far from least—the greatest of all noble liars, Baron Munchausen.

The Colonial Company of Pittsburg, Penn., publishers and importers, have just issued a unique little catalogue, printed from type on a beautiful quality of Japan paper, limited to 189 copies, numbered and signed. The text is prettily printed in black and red, and, besides good descriptive notes of the limited editions contained in the catalogue, there will be found scattered through its pages bookish selections from various authors, including William Matthew's directions how to open new books, taken from one of the publications of the Grolier Club, "Modern Bookbinding." There will also be found in this dainty little catalogue a set of bookish maxims, which we are told may be learned by heart or bought by experience. These are all good, as may be seen from the following: "It is ruination to a good book not to cut it right through to the corners. * * * Do not turn the leaves of books down. Particularly do not turn down the leaves of books printed on hand-made or Japan paper. * * * If you are in the habit of lending books, do not mark them. These two habits together constitute an act of indiscretion. * * * It is far better to give a book than to lend it. * * * Never write upon a title page or half title. If you must do it, the fly leaf is the proper place."

The Bloomfields.

Comparatively few admirers of the "Farmer's Boy" ever knew that its author was the youngest of three brothers, two of whom possessed a genius for poetry. The father died when Robert was eight years of age, when the eldest, George, acted as an adviser to the other two, Nathaniel and Robert. The "Farmer's Boy" of the younger, Robert, was brought forward by an enterprising publisher, as well as the "Wild Flowers" and the drama of "Hazelwood Hall," while the verses of Nathaniel were little known outside of the home circle at Honington.

The "Farmer's Boy" passed through many editions, some of which have been profusely illustrated. It delineated agricultural life through nearly all its phases, covering all the four seasons of the year, and has always received great favor since its first publication in 1791.

The verses of Nathaniel have had limited attention, even among the British public and are scarcely known among American readers. Why this has been the result is due, probably, to the more extensive works of his brother Robert, which have been industriously circulated. Even now we find various English publications that pass over Nathaniel in silence, notably the Dictionary of Biography, an extensive work, published by Macmillan & Co., in which we find no mention of the author of "Essay on War," a creditable performance of 444 lines. His elegy on "Honington Green" consists of twenty-two stanzas of eight verses, and was greatly admired by the English reader of a hundred years ago.

Nathaniel seemed to have had peculiar views about his trade of a tailor as learned from Mr. Haslett at the instance of his grandfather, and often expressed his doubts about the ability of a tailor to be a poet. He requested his brother George, when his manuscript was given to the printer, "to exclude the word 'Taylor'; let there be no such word in the book." The prejudice was not fully gratified, however, for the reason that a milkwoman (Mrs. Yearsley) and a plowboy (Robert Burns) wrote poetry of singular excellence in spite of their social positions or avocations.

"It remains then," says Mr. Capel Lofft, "for prejudice to vanish like mists before the sun, while the two brothers socially ascend Parnassus together—higher than ever brothers have climbed before." "The Culprit," "The Yorkshire Dip," "Love's Triumph," "Lyrics Addressed to Dr. Jenner," "Proverbs of Thruscore," and the curious poem of "More Bread and Cheese," are also included in the volume now before the writer, which was first published by P. Gedge of Bury in 1802. Unlike his younger brother Robert, we find Nathaniel has received little or no attention from American publishers.

The Master Christian.

By MARIE CORELLI.

Author of

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etc., etc.

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PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

THE DOBLEYS. By KATE MASTERSON. These talks of the Dobleys are full of bright humor and some philosophy. Their truth to nature makes them interesting, and they have the added merit of being amusing and entertaining. All the sketches are good, and there is not one that will not be read with interest. They are full of vitality, and are right to the point. The terse journalistic style and ready wit of the writer ought to make "The Dobleys" an active feature in the book market. Cloth bound, $1.25.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"B. M." New York: "In which of your issues did you publish the announcement of a book containing, epitomized, the views of all the authoritative thinkers on immortality of the soul? I lost that number. Kindly let me know when the first number of THE REVIEW was published."

The book referred to is Minot J. Savage's "Life Beyond Death," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and noticed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Feb. 17. The first number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW was published Oct. 10, 1896.

CARTER FRANKLIN, New Haven, Conn.: "When did Henry James, the novelist, cease to use the name of Henry James, Jr., which I find on some of his early novels?"

In 1882, after the death of Henry James, Sr.

WALTER E. BURT, Allegheny, Penn.: "Please give me a list of the Hans Breitman books of Charles G. Leland, with dates."

"Hans Breitman's Party and Other Ballads," Philadelphia, 1868; "Hans Breitman About Town and Other Ballads," Philadelphia, 1869; "Hans Breitman and His Philosopede," New York, 1869; "Hans Breitman in Politics," Philadelphia, 1869; "Hans Breitman's Christmas, with Other Ballads," London, 1869; "Hans Breitman in Church," Philadelphia, 1870; "Hans Breitman as a Uhlan and Other New Ballads," Philadelphia, 1871; "Hans Breitman in Europe," Philadelphia, 1871; "Hans Breitman's Ballads," first collected edition, Philadelphia, 1871, two volumes; "The Breitman Ballads: a New Edition," London, 1889, and "Hans Breitman in Germany: Tyrol," London, 1895.

CLINTON E. SCOTT, Wilkesbarre, Penn.: "I am anxious to know something about 'The Dial,' and about Emerson's connection with it."

"The Dial: a Magazine for Literature, Philosophy, and Religion," was published in Boston between July, 1840, and April, 1844, in sixteen numbers, or four volumes, and was edited anonymously by Emerson, Margaret Fuller, and George Ripley. For a general list of contributors see G. W. Cooke's article in the "Journal of Speculative Philosophy," July, 1885. A list of Emerson's contributions will be found in the appendix to his biography by James Elliot Cabot, published in two volumes, at $3.50, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cabot was Emerson's literary executor, and his book is authoritative.

D. DOUGLAS, New York City: "In a recent issue Robert J. McWilliams inquiries regarding Robert Louis Stevenson's poem, 'Ticonderoga.' Shortly after its appearance in Scribner's the Duke of Argyll wrote to the papers criticising it, and said the true story was better told by Sir Thomas Dick-Lander, Bart., under the name of 'The Vision of Campbell of Inverawe.' White & Allen publish this in a small volume of weird tales—Scotch."

P. A. PHILBIN, Archbald, Penn.: "In a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW R. J. McWilliams inquired for information concerning the legend which forms the basis of Robert Louis Stevenson's poem, 'Ticonderoga.' He will find it in the appendix at the end of the second volume of Parkman's 'Montcalm and Wolfe,' published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, two volumes, at $6."

"O. W. B," Springfield, Mo.: "Please inform me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW what are the titles of the books written by Charles M. Skinner, author of 'Flowers in the Pave."

Among Mr. Skinner's works are "Villon the Vagabond and Other Plays," "Myths and Legends of Our Own Lands," "Nature in a Back Yard," "Myths and Legends Beyond Our Border," "Do Nothing Days," "Myths and Legends of Our New Possessions and Protectorate," and "With Feet to the Earth."

"FERE GORIOT" writes to say in reply to a note in this column last week, that "The Life of Balzac," by Edgar Saltus, was published some fifteen years ago, and is chiefly made up of translations from ephemeral books on Balzac without acknowledgment. The bibliography given by Saltus was taken from de Lovengoul's valuable work without acknowledgment, and in his second edition M. de Lovengoul "complains of the theft." The book itself reproduces many stories about Balzac known to be false. A far more important book, in fact the best of all books, and a very recent one, is "The Memoir," by Miss Katharine Prescott Wormeley, the translator of Balzac, who has spent some fifteen years in a study of his life and works. Miss Wormeley has also published Balzac's "Letters to Mme. Hanska" as a companion volume to "The Memoir."

Will "A Student," who made the inquiry on this subject, kindly send his name and address to this office? A package awaits him here.

E. S. HOPKINS, Jr., 15 Gramercy Park, New York: "The author of 'When Father Carves the Duck,' inquired for by Herbert M. Schott in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 25, is Prof. E. S. Hopkins, a well-known Indiana educator, and the verses were written for school recitation and afterward first published in The Detroit Free Press about ten years ago. Prof. Hopkins is no longer actively engaged in teaching, and is now living on his country place in Clark County, Ind. He is a frequent contributor of poems to The Atlantic Monthly, Judge, Puck, Life, The Louisville Courier-Journal, The Indianapolis Journal, and other periodicals. He is preparing a volume for publication, but 'When Father Carves the Duck' will probably not be included in it, as this is one of his very few humorous poems. Mr. Schott can no doubt obtain a copy of it by writing to Prof. Hopkins, whose address is Jeffersonville, Ind."

FRANK WETZLER, 44 New Street, New York: "Will you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW whether Henry Harland, author of 'The Cardinal's Snuff Box,' formerly wrote under the nom de plume of 'Luska' or a similar name?"

Over the pen name of "Sidney Luska," Henry Harland (once a resident of New York City) wrote "Grandison Mather," "Mea Culpa," "As It Was Written," "Mrs. Peixada," "The Land of Love," "The Yoke of the Thorah," &c.

"R. C.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly inform me where I can procure copies of the magazine 'With the Flag to Pretoria.' It is published by Harmsworth Brothers, London."

Directly from Harmsworth Brothers, Tudor Street, London, E. C.

"A CONSTANT READER," Morristown, N. J.: "Please tell me in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the value of 'Old Lines in New Black and White,' illustrations of lines in the poems of Lowell, Holmes, and Whittier, reproduced by phototype from designs in charcoal by F. Hopkinson Smith."

This work, published in 1885 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. at $12 for the ordinary edition and at $25 for the large paper edition, (100 copies with illustrations on Japanese paper,) is worth now from one-third to one-half those prices when sold at auction.

O. E. ULMER, Newark, Ill.: "Please print biographical sketches of Bulwer Lytton and Samuel Warren."

The Review cannot spare the space for a sketch of a writer so well known as Lytton. Any cyclopædia will give one. Samuel Warren (1807-77) was first a physician and then a lawyer. His best-known works are "Passages from the Diary of a Late Physician," 1832-8, and "Ten Thousand a Year," 1841. His standing in literature is not high, and even the two books just mentioned are now little regarded.

"N. O. B.," New York City: "Will you kindly inform me which of the following books was published first: Gilbert Parker's 'Seats of the Mighty' or Joseph A. Altsheler's 'Soldier of Manhattan'?"

Parker's novel was published first.

OTTO A. WEISLOW, 318 East Eighty-sixth Street, New York: "Kindly let me know the cheapest way of obtaining Kipling's 'Absent-Minded Beggar.'"

From Brentano's, 31 Union Square, 25 cents.

Wanted and to Exchange.

EUGENE L. DIDIER, 1,722 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.: "I want books, magazine articles, pamphlets, &c., about Charles Dickens (not Dickens's works) for cash, or will exchange for such items, books, &c., on the drama, civil war, and Americana."

L. E. SHINN, Bath Beach, N. Y.: "I have 31 volumes of Hunt's 'Merchants' Magazine,' 1844-67, bound in half sheep, and wish to dispose of same."

MAXWELL C. B. HART, 1,472 Madison Avenue, New York City: "I will exchange for books, coins, stamps, and curios De Tocqueville's 'Democracy in America,' New York, 1838; 'Speeches of Phillips, Curran, Grattan, and Robert Emmet,' Philadelphia, 1832, calf; Basil Kenneth's 'Antiquities of Rome,' and William Linn's 'Life of Jefferson,' 1839."

W. M. NIXDORF, 21 West James Street, Lancaster, Penn.: "I wish No. 2 of The Book Lover in good condition. A satisfactory exchange will be made."

W. W. CONKLIN, 120 Broadway, Room 73, New York City: "I have a bound copy of The Scientific American of 1846 and 1847, Vols. II. and III., published by Munn & Co., which I would like to dispose of."

N. G. BOURLAND, San Antonio, Texas: "I have for exchange the following: 'Laws of the State,' in Spanish and English, Houston, Texas, 1838; 'Reports on the Ku-Klux-Klan to the Houses of Congress,' thirteen volumes, cloth, Washington; 'Report of the Guiana and Venezuela Boundary Convention,' Washington, 1897, three volumes; 'Arabian Nights,' Paris, 1800, in French, first three volumes, (rest not published;) 'Half True Tales,' from Puck, cloth; Munkittrick's 'New Jersey Arabian Nights,' cloth, Lewis and Clark's 'Journey,' Frank P. Harper's new edition, four volumes; and 'United States Government Atlas of the Civil War,' 176 maps, in fine binding. I wish to secure, if possible, the following books: Simmons's 'British Riffs in the Peninsular War,' London, 1899; Sherer's 'Daily Life During Indian Mutiny,' London, 1899; Vibart's 'A Subaltern in the Sepoy Rebellion,' London, 1898; Holmes's 'Sepoy Rebellion,' fifth edition, London, 1879; Sturgis's 'A Boy in the Peninsular Campaign,' Boston, 1890, and Boothby's 'A Prisoner of France,' London, 1899."

J. H. RICHARDSON, 88 Second Street, South Brooklyn, wishes to dispose of the following extra illustrated works: The Origin and Early History of Columbia College, by George H. Moore, LL. D., Superintendent of the Lenox Library; printed for the author, 1857; fifty-three plates; size, 10 by 9; one volume. Ballads, Lyrics, and Hymns of Alice Cary; Hurd & Houghton, New York, 1866; two volumes; seventy-four plates; 7½ by 5¼. An Account of the Old New York Hospital; printed by Mahlon Day, 84 Water Street, New York, 1820; fifty-three plates, 10 by 9; one volume. Proceedings of the Century Club in Honour of the Memory of Gulian C. Verplanck, April 9th, 1870; seventy-eight plates; one volume; 10 by 6. The Rev. Dr. De Witt's Address on the Centennial of the Old North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William Streets, New York; one volume; ninety-three plates; 9 by 5¼. Bracebridge Hall, by Washington Irving; four volumes, 206 plates and three pages of the original manuscript; New York, 1883; 9 by 6½.

The Book Buyer's Millennium.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

From a general interest in books, and in sympathy with recent articles touching the making and selling of them, and especially with your plea in THE SATURDAY REVIEW for the better class of literature, I wish, if I may, to offer, through you, a suggestion to the publishers.

A certain amount of buying of books for Fall trade has doubtless already taken place, but dealers must look forward to considerable buying later for the Christmas trade, which, except in the case of special and large transactions by those who cater for that period only, may not yet have been done. It is well enough known that all booksellers are not bookmen or bookwomen—a fact from which the trade suffers, and the public with it. To make bookmen is an important aim, and how to do it an important question.

The publishers, it seems, have an association by which they hope to do certain things in which the penitential, the missionary, and the commercial are all to blend in one harmonious effort and effect. That is good. I mean, the aim of the publishers is good. When buyers come again to place orders, be it when it may—the trade knows when—the publishers might embrace the opportunity to hold an exhibition of their wares, an interesting exhibition, in which all publishers should be represented, where everything pertaining to the trade in books should be displayed. Such inducements as the trade might have to offer should be held out to buyers in all parts of the country to visit New York for the occasion; and the exhibition should, of course, be open to the public, and every effort made to get the plain people to attend it; booklovers would, without coercion. Contact with books by the people at large would generate a reverence where there is none now for the silent monitors, which, as a new sentiment, should make for civilization. The occasion might be availed of to make addresses by competent hands on the making of books, showing from and through what forms they have come to be what they are.

A higher aim still might be taken, and instructive addresses on literature might be made by such accomplished men as Prof. Gates of Harvard, Prof. Beers of Yale, and Prof. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton. The occasion might be made quite worthy the countenance even of those lights in the firmament of letters. What a text they should have ready to their hand!

Without encroaching further upon you, that, Sir, is the idea I wished to express, on which, perhaps, enough said.

A. B.

Irvington, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1900.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

The Letters of Thomas Edward Brown.

The letters of Thomas Edward Brown, which are attracting considerable enthusiasm in England, will be published in this country early in October by E. P. Dutton & Co. The English critics say that these letters do not resemble any others to be found in literature. Their variety seems to be a perpetual surprise. In fact, as one of Brown's friends once said, "You never come to the end of Brown." Mr. Sidney T. Irwin, who edits the letters, has written an introduction, in which he claims for the author of "Betsey Lee" and "Fo'c'sle Yarns" a very high place in the ranks of letter writers. Of Brown's style Mr. Irwin says:

Gray, Cowper, Byron, Lamb, Fitzgerald, not one of these has a manner of which Brown's could be called a reproduction, or to which his manner could really be compared. If there is in it something of the allusiveness of Lamb, it is still not Lamb's allusiveness, but his own. Cowper and Fitzgerald—separated as they are by something like a century—have that in common which is emphatically not a characteristic of these letters. Cowper wrote, he said, "nothing above the pitch of everyday scribble," and no admirer of Brown could contend that his slightest fragment could be so described; while the "carelessness" which so charms us in Fitzgerald is no less absent. Brown knew he was not careless. "I like," he said, "to please my friends." But in Pope's phrase, "There's a happiness as well as care," and the best things in these letters, like the best things in the writer's conversation, came with a rush of spontaneity and were lavished indifferently on the simple and the cultivated.

The Anglo-Saxon Review.

The first number of the second volume of The Anglo-Saxon Review is as gorgeous a piece of bookmaking as ever, but it is signalized by a marked change in the binding. Red morocco is substituted for green, and a back highly decorated in panels for the uniform plainness of the backs of the previous four numbers. This binding, it appears from Mr. Davenport's erudite note, is reproduced from a "Book of Common Prayer" bound for Charles II., by Samuel Mearne, and given to the British Museum, with the rest of the royal library, by George II. The literary contents of the number are quite up to the standard. In verse there is a noticeable "Eclogue of the Downs," by John Davidson, and a less noticeable translation of the Third Georgic of Virgil, done into quite blank English verse by Lord Burghclerc. In fiction there is a queer and bright and characteristic little fantasia, "The Logic of Events," by Maurice Hewlett, a short story by Julien Gordon; "At the Villa," and a twenty-minute comedy, "Color Blind," by Hamilton Aide. There is a vindication also of Lord Castlereagh by his descendant in law, so to say, the present Marchioness of Londonderry, and there is a striking essay by Mr. Gosse, more fully noticed in another column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW.

Items of the Day.

John Lane will shortly publish a new volume by Richard Le Gallienne, something after the style of this author's "Prose Fancies." It will be entitled "Sleeping Beauty, and Other Prose Fancies," after the first essay. It is a "fancy" when Mr. Le Gallienne exclaims on landing in New York, "So, this is America!" As he goes on to note New York is not America, but a cosmopolis at the gates of America. The book has papers on such varied subjects as the poetry of Mr. Stephen Phillips and "A Danish Bathing Place." The Browning love letters form the subject of another paper, "Tragedy and Mr. William Watson" that of another.

New illustrated editions of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's "Nature and Culture" and "Books and Culture" will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co. in October.

A novel dealing with Yucatan life, the author of which is William Dudley Foulke, will be shortly issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is entitled "Maya," and in it the author of "Slav or Saxon" deals with the strange history of an extinct people.

"Fairies and Folk of Ireland," by William Henry Frost, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing to-day, is illustrated by Sidney R. Burleigh. In an unusually modest preface, in which the author acknowledges his indebtedness to various authorities for the themes of his tales, Mr. Frost says that, while the story which runs through and makes up the bulk of the book is his own, "the shorter stories wherewith the main story is interspersed, are all to the best of my information and belief genuine Irish folk tales."

A new book by Maurice Thompson, called "My Winter Garden," the scene of which is laid in Mexico, will shortly appear from the press of the Century Company.

Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, through whom the arrangement was made, has received a cable dispatch from Ronald MacDonald, announcing that he has contracted with Miss Julia Marlowe for the production of his play, "The Sword of the King," upon which his popular novel of that name is based. The author, it will be recalled, is a son of Dr. George MacDonald, the poet, preacher, and novelist, and also an actor and playwright.

Albert Bigelow Paine's "Bread Line," a story of an attempt of three young journalists to start a weekly paper in New York, will be published by The Century Company in October.

Miss Helen M. Winslow, the editor of The Clubwoman, has written a book entitled "Concerning Cats," which the Lothrop Publishing Company is bringing out. Miss Winslow writes con amore, having been a cat fancier and knowing cats as few women know them. It is said to be a work of considerable study, filled with cat lore, and designed for popular reading and instruction. The book is to be illustrated with full-page plates and numerous text cuts.

Florida is evidently in the way of the late Maurice Thompson will be glad to learn that there is yet a mine of unworked ore in the old files of The Chicago Daily News. It now turns out that "Temptations of Friar Gonsol," which is about to be brought forth by Woodward & Lothrop of Washington, has already been published in book form under the title of "Two Friars; or, How One Friar Met the Devil and the Two Pursued Him," by Morris Book Shop of Chicago. The following matter comprising Mr. Field's definition of the various phases of book mania has not yet appeared in book form: "Bibliparanoiacs, or such as seek merely the name of being book lovers"; "Bibliophiles, or such as love books"; "Bibliophrodisiacs, or such as by collecting incite others to collecting"; "Bibliophrenziacs, such as imagine they love books"; "Bibliocranks, such as have a madness in a certain line and tolerate no other line." "Bibliomaniac, a well-rounded, symmetrical, and hopelessly incurable collector."

Gov. Roosevelt will contribute to the October Century a paper on "Civic Helpfulness." His theme is the work that is being done by individuals and institutions, other than official, who help those who need help in American communities. "Civic Helpfulness" is included in the forthcoming volume of essays by Gov. Roosevelt, entitled "The Strenuous Life."

The New Amsterdam Book Company is preparing a second edition of J. Maclaren Cobban's romance, "An African Treasure," most of the scenes of which are laid in Morocco.

James Pott & Co. are publishing a new and enlarged edition of Victor Tissot's "The Unknown Switzerland." The forthcoming issue is profusely illustrated from photographs and contains a map in colors.

"Pompeii," by Pierre Gusman, with a preface by Max Collignon, will be published in October by Dodd, Mead & Co. It will be ornamented with 600 designs in the text, with thirty-two colored illustrations. It is said that the work represents an earnest and scholarly effort to revive the real Pompeii and to give the history of Pompeiians as illustrated by the work they have left behind.

The second volume of Dr. Morgan Dix's "History of Trinity Parish" is about to come from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It brings the narrative down to the close of the rectorship of Dr. Moore, A. D. 1816. Like the preceding volume, it is compiled in large part from original documents. The third volume will bring his story down to the present time, or including the rectorship of the ninth rector, Dr. Morgan Dix.

William S. Davis's "A Friend of Caesar" is now selling in its eleventh thousand. Its historical accuracy, which was at first questioned in certain quarters, may now be gauged by the fact that it is being adopted in several preparatory schools as supplementary reading for students in Roman history.

The October Delineator has in its "College News," by Carolyn Halstead, much information as to what women students are now doing. Mary L. Wagner has an article on "The Mineral Painters' Exhibit." An article entitled "The Women of China," by Laura B. Staff, is illustrated with some very interesting views and portraits. N. Hudson Moore has an article on historical Versailles, entitled "A Royal Palace and Its Queens." Charles G. D. Roberts has a novelette called "White Marie and Dark Marionne." The fashion departments of the October number equal in excellence those in the previous issues of the periodical.

Alice Archer Sewall's "The Ballad of the Prince" was issued Sept. 20 by R. H. Russell. Miss Sewall tells in quaint old-time verse how the Prince of Spain won a bride, and suggestively illustrates her text.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish next week "The Worldlings: A Tale of Mistaken Identity in South Africa and England," by Leonard Merrick; "Cunning Morrell," in which Arthur Morrison tells of a wise man and witch finder forty years ago in the little village of Hadleigh, (now a London suburb,) and Maurus Jokai's "Dr. Dumany's Wife."

The fourth of Sir Walter Besant's studies of London slum life will appear in the October Century, with illustrations by Pennell and Raven-Hill. It is entitled "East London Types," and describes the development from childhood of the "casual hand"—the often idle laborer, who is glad of any job that comes his way. Those typical East London "toughs" known as the "Hooligans" also engage Sir Walter's attention.

R. W. Chambers's "The Conspirators," which is now selling in its eleventh edition, has been dramatized, and will probably appear at a New York theatre some time during the coming Winter.

Meyer Brothers & Co. have imported from Paris the latest work of Grand Carteret, a volume of over 175 caricatures on the Chinese of Europe and of Asia. Two very funny sketches represent "Le Chinois civilisé," crying "A bas les Juifs," and "Le Chinois barbare," crying "A bas l'étranger."

Amelia B. Edwards's "Pharaoh's Fellahs and Explorers" will be issued in a popular edition, with illustrations, Sept. 25, by Harper & Brothers. The scope of the book is very broad, dealing as it does with paintings, sculpture, and decorative art of ancient Egypt, as well as with modern explorations.

Mr. Richard Whiteing's "Paris of To-day" is about to appear in book form from the press of The Century Company, with all of André Castaigne's illustrations which accompanied the text in The Century Magazine. The same house has also in active preparation "Colonial Days and Ways," by Helen E. Smith, with illustrations by Alice Morse Earle, and "Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485," by Charles Gross, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University.

The Macmillan Company is publishing Hopkinson Smith's profusely illustrated "Tom Appleton," and Irene Wycoff's "Dutch Art," illustrated also done by Mrs. E. Arthur Strong.

Katharine E. Bates's new book, "Spanish Highways and Byways," which will shortly be issued by the Macmillan Company, deals with pictures in Spain as the author found it at the close of the Spanish war.

The principal feature of the October number of Everybody's Magazine is a story by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "A Burgher of the Free State," in which are portrayed the scenes immediately before and after the capture of Bloemfontein by the British.

It is confidently believed by the publishers of Capt. A. T. Mahan's forthcoming book on the Boer war, which P. F. Collier & Son will bring out, that the results of the author's conclusions have the permanent value which gave his earlier works—"Gulf and Inland Waters," "Influence of Sea Power Upon History," "Life of Farragut," &c.—so great and deserved success.

The fourth and concluding budget of Dr. William Mason's "Memories of a Musical Life" in the October Century will be mainly devoted to the violinists Joachim, Wieniawski, Vieuxtemps, Ole Bull, Wilhelmj, Remenyi, and Theodore Thomas, who was a player of the fiddle before he became a player of the orchestra. There is, however, a good deal in this chapter about Raff, von Buelow, and Paderewski. Von Buelow, it seems, once dedicated to Dr. Mason an arrangement of "Yankee Doodle," and Paderewski proposed doing the same, but was frightened off by being told that the song was not the American National anthem, but was written in derision of America and Americans by an Englishman.

The Rev. Cyrus T. Brady's "Life of Paul Jones" is to be published next week by D. Appleton & Co. The frontispiece will be a photogravure of C. W. Peale's portrait of John Paul. It is unfortunate, by the way, that Paul Jones should be shown only through an exaggeration of his least prepossessing traits in the play of "Richard Carvel." It seems one of the ironies of fate that the hero of the Bon Homme Richard-Serapis fight should be revealed on the stage as a ridiculous comic figure.

A little brochure published by Henry Young & Sons of Liverpool, England, under the title of "Some English Church Principles," by the Rev. W. L. Paige Cox, will have considerable interest for Episcopalians in this country, even though it deals particularly with the ritualistic controversy that has been going on in England. The author is a Low Churchman, and while showing that many of the things claimed by the Ritualists have no "legal" foundation, goes further, and proves that many practices of the Low Church are founded upon misinterpretations of the Bible and those portions of its text which appear in the Book of Common Prayer.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish Sept. 25 four volumes of fiction—"An Eagle Flight," by Dr. José Rizal, a Filipino novel; "The Fugitives," by Morley Roberts, a story of love and adventure in the South African war; "The Circular Study," by Anna Katherine Green, (Rohlfs,) a modern detective story of New York City, and "The Darlingtons," by Elmore Elliott Peake, a novel of American life in the Middle West.

Alexander Black, whose "Modern Daughters," "Miss America," and "Miss Jerry" received much and favorable comment, has a new book in press at Charles Scribner's Sons, which will shortly appear under the title of "The Girl and the Guardsman." Unlike his last two volumes of social studies, the new book is a novel. The plot deals with love and war, the hero being a National Guardsman who volunteers for service in the Philippines. It is illustrated from life.

Brentano's have just received from Paris "Des Indes à la Planète Mars," being an étude sur un cas de comnambulisme avec glossolalie by Th. Flournoy, the English translation of which is published by Harper & Brothers, under the title of "From India to the Planet Mars"; "Au Fil des Jours," by Georges Clémenceau; "Lendemain d'unité," by Goyau; "Renovation d'Asie," by Leroy-Beaulieu, published in English by McClure, Phillips & Co.; "La Fleur de Joie," by Daniel Lesueur; "Du Noveau sur Jean Joubert," by Pailhès; "Nouvelle Vie," (second part of "Resurrection,") by Comte Léon de Tolstoï, and "Isis," by Adam, Comte Villiers de l'Isle.

"The Primitive Saints and the See of Rome" is about to appear in a third edition, revised and enlarged from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The new edition will have an introduction by Edward, Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The author, it may be recalled, is F. W. Puller of the Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are publishing to-day Col. Thomas L. Livermore's "Numbers and Losses in the Civil War." The work is based upon official information contained in permanent department records of both sides in the struggle. The same house is also issuing a new edition of the "Marble Faun," with sixteen full-page half-tone illustrations, views and statues and buildings which most attract visitors in Rome.

John Burroughs's new nature book, "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," with fifteen illustrations in color from Audubon, will be published Sept. 29 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The accounts of the little animals are reminiscent rather than formal, having been written with the primary view to interest young readers.

The third volume of Samuel Rawson Gardiner's "History of the Commonwealth and the Protectorate" is about to come from the press of Longmans, Green & Co. The same house also has in active preparation the "Sources and Literature of English History from the Earliest Times to about 1485," by Charles Gross, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of History in Harvard University.

Boston Announcements.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Nothing could more strikingly illustrate Dr. James Martineau's character than his words, "Be sure that you 'do your share.'" addressed to his biographer, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Jackson. Always he was willing to abide by his convictions of right, no matter at what cost of suffering, and no question of general opinion could disturb such a man.

Another pleasant glimpse of one of the simple great ones gone is furnished in Mr. Charles Haight Farnham's "Life of Parkman," in a passage describing a month passed by the author and the historian on the Batiscan River. It was forty years since Mr. Parkman had been in the woods, and Mr. Farnham tells of wistful looks at lofty bluffs hardly to be scaled at his age; of solitary voyages down river to visit a family of beavers, and of a look of expectancy as he gazed into the depths of the forest while his companion paddled away to leave him alone with nature for a day.

The Chinese—what shall it be called? Nothing that will touch the sensibilities of the august and imperial Tachi Toany Kafigi Chaoyu Chungcheng Shokung Chinhien Chungsih or cause Mr. McKinley's placidity to melt the tiniest plumule! The Chinese domestic disturbance, then, has already produced its book, and "Under the Allied Flags," by Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks, is announced by the Lothrop Company. It is to be hoped that it will do justice to the imperial assassin and to the ennobled murderer whose envoys Gordon flogged from his presence, for at this moment they seem in a fair way to receive an apology, or even an offer of indemnity for her Majesty's enforced progress through her dominions.

"Eben Holden," Mr. Irving Bacheller's novel, issued by the same publishers, is in its thirtieth thousand, giving it an average sale of 500 a day since its first appearance, and Mr. Wildman's "China's Open Door" seems to be properly appreciated, for a wonder. His "Tales of the Malayan Coast," published last year, was persistently mistaken for a juvenile story-book, and while he was editor of The Overland Monthly his "Well-Worn Trails," describing Pacific Coast scenery, was better known in California than the stories and sketches which the London papers copied and praised.

Messrs. Lee & Shepard are this week bringing out "Randy's Summer," by Miss Amy Brooks, a pretty fairy tale of a Summer boarder and the sweetest of young rustics, to whom the visitor from the city brings many delights and the promise of many more. The story is novel in presenting no bad children, and none addicted to slang. This is more than can be said of Mr. W. Gorden Parker's "Rival Boy Sportsmen," for having reformed one of his young hunters last year, this season he turns another boy into the way of the transgressor and makes him misbehave very seriously. The villains are a New York river rat and a half-witted youth who becomes his tool.

The new edition of Mr. Hugh McCulloch's "Men and Measures of Half a Century" is causing more amusement than is warranted even by its hundreds of good anecdotes. Just as of yore, it calls "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" Dr. Holmes's "Table Talk," and speaks of the Public Garden, an entirely distinct little park, as "a large garden added to the Common and the Mall." However, it still speaks with immense respect of President Eliot, and that is something.

Are the days of pamphlets returning? The few pages in paper covers containing the protest of the Rev. Father Brosnahan, S. J., against President Eliot's estimate of the graduates of Catholic institutions sold in large numbers, and there is a steadily growing demand for Dr. William Everett's Phi Beta Kappa oration, although no effort to sell it has been made by any one.

Meditations of the Heart.*

Miss Annie Josephine Levi has compiled a very excellent little volume, which she calls "Meditations of the Heart," quoting that exquisite Psalm, "May the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer." She tells us it is a book of private devotion for old and young, and has included in its pages appropriate quotations from all the masters in literature. There are prayers for all occasions by such men as Henry Ward Beecher, John White Chadwick, Lyman Abbott, Edward Everett Hale, Theodore Parker, Robert Collyer, Grace Aguilar, and Miss Levi herself. They are classified as "Morning Prayers," "Evening Prayers," "In Tribulation," "In Sickness," "Meditations on Death"; in fact, nearly all the emotions which round out this "little world in which we live" have inspired in Miss Levi an appropriate meditation, either of her own or by one of the many men whose names she has included in her volume. It is a small edition, eminently fitted for daily food; the kind of book to slip into the pocket and use at all times. It is a book especially fitted for the young; in it all creeds meet in common brotherhood, and truly she answers the question, "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?"

*MEDITATIONS OF THE HEART. A book of private devotion for old and young. Collected, adapted, and composed by Annie Josephine Levi. With introduction by Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil. 18mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

SEPT

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HISTORIANS.

Albert B. Hart's Estimate of American Writers.

The current number of The International Monthly contains an article from the pen of Albert Bushnell Hart, a Professor of American History at Harvard University, which should be read by every student and writer of American history. Prof. Hart has done much in the particular department of his chosen profession. Students who have been so fortunate as to be in his courses have felt a new enthusiasm to know the story of their country's development by researches among original sources. How generally available these sources are is scarcely realized unless one has come in contact with Prof. Hart's system of research. By many published monographs dealing with his method and with certain important episodes in the history of the United States, he is rapidly succeeding in placing the study of our National history upon a new basis. Here are a few extracts from the article referred to, "The American School of History," which will be found of more than usual interest:

At the outset must be made clear the distinction between the recorders of events and the critical analytic writers; the first, men like Columbus, are always a part of the event which they describe; while the second may look backward from a distance of centuries, as did George Bancroft; but at both extremities of our National history we find some writers who combine first-hand and contemporary knowledge with the power to see the spirit animating the body politic; such were Bradford almost three centuries ago, and Ropes and Von Holst to-day. * * *

Looking over the whole field of American historiography, it is easy to recognize a succession of literary impulses; first come the narratives of such discoverers and explorers as Champlain, written with many different purposes, but much alike in the freshness and life which they put into their story. A few years later, in the first half of the seventeenth century, arose a group of writers of whom Winthrop is a type, builders of commonwealths, who have left us a heritage of wisdom on the conditions of colonization. About the beginning of the eighteenth century we find conscious historians piecing together traditions and records, and trying to see the meaning and proportions of previous events; they reach from Cotton Mather to Hutchinson. Just after the Revolution a new National self-consciousness led to several efforts to tell at some length the history of that great struggle. The beginnings of the literary period of American history, about 1830, included new and ambitious attempts to compress the whole history of the country into one systematic work; in this period George Bancroft is the most significant name. Since the civil war a new school of historians has arisen, for the most part choosing limited periods and treating them intensively; of these Henry Adams is a type. * * *

We must leap across more than half a century from the end of Bradford and Winthrop's histories to reach a third school made up of local historians and annalists, most of whom have now become simply material for later writers. Of these the first and the worst is Cotton Mather, whose magnum opus is the "Magnalia Christi Americana, or the Ecclesiastical History of New England," first published in 1702. It would be hard to cap this singular production for whimsicality, variety of contents, and treatment; it is everything except history. To Cotton Mather's mind nothing came amiss; tradition, rumor, gossip, memory, experiences, everyday facts, were all equally put to his service. * * * The first general historian of America upon the model of the three great contemporary English writers, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, was Thomas Hutchinson in his "History of Massachusetts Bay." An official, a man of property, of high connections, much experienced in town and Colonial government, he began to publish in 1764. * * *

Parkman is a kind of bridge between the older and the newer school of historians, for he began with the same traditions as Bancroft and Hildreth, and he furnished a model and an impetus for Henry Adams, McMaster, Winsor, Rhodes, and Roosevelt. * * *

In 1877, Justin Winsor came to Harvard, and so long as he lived he was the greatest force for historical learning in his university. This remarkable man in many ways resembled Sparks; he was a great organizer, and as librarian of the Boston Public Library and of the Harvard College Library furnished models to the world of libraries in which the main purpose was to have books used. As an editor and historical writer he has left three series and various independent volumes; but one of his greatest services to learning was his untiring interest in the young men and young women, students of history, who came under his influence. * * *

Mr. Winsor's labors were to a large degree monographic. He secured from various other people short studies of episodes and movements, all founded upon a minute study of sources and each annotated by the author and supplemented by Mr. Winsor's own unfathomable learning with precise references to the original material. * * *

The most widely known and most useful series of monographs, a revival of Sparks's idea of brief biographies by experts, is the widely read American Statesman Series, which is edited and of which several volumes have been written by John T. Morse, Jr. Similar to it in scope are the American Men of Letters, Makers of America, Beacon Biographies, and other like combinations, all in principle an attempt to tell the story of a brief period through the lives of public men who stood for a dominant idea. * * *

The impression made upon the observer of historical writing is hopeful. Our greatest historian, Parkman, lives only in his imperishable books; but, leaving him out, there has never been an American historian equal to the best living writers in training or execution of other historical literature, means, in discrimination, in insight, or in genuine historical style. Where are the poets to replace Lowell and Longfellow and Whittier? Where are the essayists to equal Emerson? Where the novelists to measure height with Hawthorne? Yet in historical writing the authors of the golden age give way to the present American school in popularity among readers and in usefulness to scholars, and perhaps some day a new generation of authors may arise to whom the historians of this quarter century will give god-speed.

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The Gateless Barrier.*

The preface to this strongly written tale of the occult and the supernatural is a very appropriate quotation from Lafcadio Hearn. Certainly "The Gateless Barrier" is "not explanatory. It only suggests," and even what it suggests is by no means clear. It is a rather daring grafting upon intense modernity of the "Dhyâna," which "represents human effort to reach, through mediation, zones of thought beyond the range of verbal expression." That it should be hopelessly mystic may be gathered from the assertion that "any thought narrowed into utterance loses all Dhyâna quality."

We note that Mr. Alden in his literary letter hints that he found the story unreadable. We, on the contrary, found it interesting enough to follow all its intricacies. It contains some good and lifelike characters, (although old Mr. Rivers is manifestly impossible,) and the author succeeds in making the reader feel as though he had seen himself what she describes. If one could quite brush away the "Dhyâna quality," it might easily have been transformed into a bright, very cleverly written tale of real characters and conditions. That, however, would be "Hamlet left out," for what is of the earth in the book is evidently intended to be merely an effective framework for prenatal memories, reincarnations, ghostly visitants, and all such Dhyâna matters. So it is scarcely germane to the motif of the story to dwell upon its admirable descriptions, its clever and appreciative handling of a certain phase of American society, or even such flashes of insight as "nothing is so essentially aristocratic as a democratic country, nothing so socially exclusive as an immature civilization." The novel is to be considered, first of all, in its relation to the occult. Therein, we think, it breaks down. True, its ghost is a genuine ghost, never explained away—a thing, by the by, not to be forgiven in a ghost story—but somehow it is not a convincing ghost. The author believes in it, but the reader does not. Perhaps we see too much of the fair spirit; perhaps her remarks, when at last she is persuaded to speak, are too commonplace, too much like the banalities that trickle through "mediums," from the supposed unseen world; perhaps there is too much minuteness of circumstance. At any rate, we are not responsive; our blood refuses to be stirred. Contrast the labored detail of the almost achieved reincarnation, and the placidity with which we read of it, with the few hurried, agitated words in which Poe tells of the change of the dead second wife into the "lost love—the Lady Ligeia," and the freezing horror, the overwhelming sense of the supernatural that seizes the reader, making him fly from his solitary ghost-haunted room into the presence of warm flesh and blood. Contrast it with the terrible reality of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, and how pale and tame it all is! We cannot help having our private suspicions about that ghost; we fear the author has been imposed upon, and we cannot let ourselves go and believe in it with her, though we have the best will in the world.

In short, as we put "The Gateless Barrier" alongside of Poe and Stevenson, we see the measureless distance between cleverness, talents, brilliancy, if you will, and that absolutely inexplicable thing we call genius. And genius alone can put the flesh-clothed spirit in touch with what lies beyond "The Gateless Barrier."

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Times Saturday Review by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The first installments of the diary of Marie Bashkirtseff, which have appeared in The Gentlewoman, are precisely what we might have expected. The story that they have been lately discovered is an error. They were submitted to the editor of the original edition of the diary soon after Mlle. Bashkirtseff's death, and he decided to omit them from the published diary, because the latter was, in his opinion, quite large enough. In fact, out of the mass of manuscript that was placed in his hands by the mother of the poor young girl, he published only about two-fifths. Many persons will think that he exercised a wise discretion. The diary was certainly very interesting when read a few pages at a time, but I doubt if very many persons read it through from beginning to end. There was quite enough of it to show the character, and even the heart of the writer, and there was really no reason why the whole diary should have been published.

However, we are now to have without abridgment everything that Marie Bashkirtseff wrote, and what we have not yet read will evidently be almost the same as what we read ten years ago. It is the fashion to say of the young Russian that in her diary she exhibits herself as constantly posing, and that her diary is, therefore, not a true picture of its author. This does not seem to be conclusive reasoning. Of course her whole life was a pose in one sense, and if the diary had contradicted this it would not have been true. Her real life was wholly artificial. She posed because she could do nothing else. She was herself when she was posing, and she was most thoroughly genuine when she was most artificial.

Of course nobody ever tells the whole truth about himself or herself. Marie Bashkirtseff did not write in her diary anything that she would have been unwilling that the world should see after her death. That does not make it any the less true. She did not show her soul naked, but she certainly showed as much of it as if she were dressed for a ball in the spirit world, where low-necked souls were de rigueur. Can any one, after reading her diary, doubt that it tells him precisely what sort of a girl she was? If this is so, why should we not admit that in spite of her poses Marie Bashkirtseff has revealed herself fully to us who read her diary? She called it a human document, and such it certainly is.

Persons who knew her at Julien's Art School tell me that she was exactly the sort of girl that her diary shows her to have been. They never fail to add that she was a decidedly unpleasant young person in her attitude toward her fellow-students. She must have been far from desirable as an acquaintance, although as a study she was certainly very interesting. But with all her selfishness, her envy, and her hysterical egotism, who of us who reads her diary can fail to have a kindly feeling toward her? She had great talent and unlimited ambition, and she knew that she must die before she could ever win the prizes upon which she had set her heart. Grant that she was a hysterical minx—as she has been called: I cannot see how any one can read her diary without feeling a great pity for her, and that pity is inseparable from a tender forgiveness of her faults. I know what the girl was, for I have had opportunities of learning more about her than can be learned from her diary alone. I know what a purgatory any man would have entered who had attempted to live with her—a knowledge which renders Bastien Lepage's death less sad than his life might have been. But for all that, I profoundly pity the poor girl, and her diary is to me one of the most pathetic writings in existence.

As I said, we need not look for anything new in the fresh installments of the diary, but they will interest those of us who found the original diary interesting. The promised correspondence between Marie and Guy de Maupassant will be more interesting than the diary, and I trust that a decent translation of it will be made. The Gentlewoman has not been happy in the translator of the diary. Indeed, I think that I never read a worse translation from the French, or from any other language than is that of the first week's installment of the diary. This is a pity, for it is hardly probable that any other attempt at a translation will be made.

***

A subscription has been opened for the erection of a canopy over the tombstone of Goldsmith's grave in the Temple. Why should the tombstone need a canopy? There is good reason to think that it does not cover the remains of the poet, and it is not a particularly beautiful tombstone. At any rate, before a canopy is placed over it, there ought to be, if possible, a definite conclusion arrived at as to whether the grave of Goldsmith is where the tombstone says that it is, or whether it is somewhere else.

Of course people are subscribing to the proposed canopy and expressing nice and appropriate sentiments in regard to Goldsmith. I wonder how many of them have read "The Vicar of Wakefield," and if so, how many of them, in their secret heart, regard it as interesting? I have tried several times to read the "Vicar," but have uniformly failed. I always thought that this was wholly my fault, and that my inability to see the humor of the gross of spectacles [illegible] Vicar was simply impossible. Then when I found that Mark Twain had probably the same opinion of the Vicar of Wakefield," I ought to think that after all I might not be an utter castaway, because I thought the spectacle bladness and rather than funny, and the Vicar himself a subject for laughter rather than tears. I have since asked several friends to tell me, under the seal of secrecy, if they found it possible to enjoy "The Vicar of Wakefield," and they have, with, I think, one exception, assured me that they found the book extremely tiresome. But it is, and probably always will be, the fashion to speak of "The Vicar of Wakefield" with the utmost admiration, and men will subscribe for Goldsmith's canopy who in reality do not care to read a line that he wrote.

I ought to say that I shall always owe Goldsmith a debt of gratitude for his "Animated Nature." Of course it was a very unscientific book and the information that it conveyed was mostly wrong. Still it was delightful, and among the happiest hours of my childhood were those spent in reading the "Animated Nature," although even then I found many of Goldsmith's statements to be "interesting, but tough." But to go back to the beginning, no matter how much we may admire Goldsmith, it seems absurd to erect a canopy over a tomb without first knowing who is buried in the tomb. There is no good proof that the tomb in the Temple is the grave of Goldsmith. Surely you should first catch your grave before erecting a canopy over it.

***

The death of Nietzsche has naturally attracted much attention, and both the dailies and the literary weeklies have devoted columns to the dead lunatic. Nobody denies that he said a good many striking things. It is true that most of them were false, but they were, nevertheless, striking. But the man was a madman, and what possible value attaches to the blasphemies of a mad atheist? To set up a man like Nietzsche as a philosopher whose words are worthy of serious attention is as preposterous as is the devil-worship which is practiced in Paris by men who believe in neither God nor devil, but whose chief desire is vainly to try to shock the sense of decency which they once knew.

***

Mr. Edgar Wallace's volume of verse, entitled "Writ in Barracks," continues to attract both attention and praise. Had Mr. Kipling never written "Barrack Room Ballads" we should all hail Mr. Wallace as a true and original poet. But then if "Barrack Room Ballads" had never been written, neither would "Writ in Barracks" ever have made its appearance. The poems are a frank and excellent imitation of Kipling's verse. They are not quite as good, for the reason that Mr. Wallace has not the unerring instinct for selecting the only right word, which makes Mr. Kipling unapproachable. But many of Mr. Wallace's poems are genuine, even though they are imitations. His "Welcome to Kipling," written when Mr. Kipling went to the Cape last Winter, was thoroughly good, and there are equally good things in his volume. But it is to be hoped that we shall have no more close imitations of Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads." It is a style of composition which, unless it is written by a master, is sure to become tiresome, and it is possible that if the public grows tired of Mr. Wallace and other secondary Kiplings, it will grow unfairly tired of "Barrack Room Ballads" themselves.

***

The translation of Matilda Serao's novels which was announced some time ago by Heineman has apparently been postponed. However, now that there is a prospect that both the Transvaal and the Chinese war will come to an end, we may yet have a prosperous Autumn book season. Of course there has been very little done in the publishing line this Summer that is worth notice, but the success of Miss Edith Wharton's "A Gift from the Grave" has been genuine and conspicuous.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Title of James Lane Allen's Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wonder if James Lane Allen knows that the title of his latest book is an unconscious plagiarism?

When I mentioned his story the other day a friend offered to lend me "The Reign of Law," and handed me a large volume with that title by the Duke of Argyll, published ten or fifteen years ago in this country by George Routledge & Sons, New York.

WILKIE N. COLLINS.

Alpena, Mich., Sept. 17, 1900.

This fact was discovered in England, and in consequence the title was changed over there to "One Increasing Purpose."

Of Interest to Latin Students.

A weekly publication consisting of a four-page leaflet has been undertaken by the classical teachers of the High Schools in this city. It will be entitled "The New York Latin Leaflet," and will be devoted primarily to the discussion of Latin or Greek topics touching the secondary field of Latin and Greek instruction. The Editorial Committee which has the publication in charge includes Hiram H. Bice, Eugene W. Harter, Archibald L. Hodges, David H. Holmes, and Harry F. Towle. We learn from the prospectus that owing to the narrow constituency which such a publication will naturally command, the Editorial Committee will give the paper a practical goal, such as the establishment of a High School Scholarship fund, to which every penny over and above the expenses of the publication will be devoted. The external purpose of the leaflet is to establish College Entrance scholarships for the most successful graduate from New York High Schools. Communications should be sent to The Latin Leaflet, Eastern District High School, Driggs Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn.

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FULL TEXT OF NOTES ON CHINA

Mr. Conger to Begin Preliminary Negotiations.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR CHINA

Ordered There to Offset Withdrawal of Troops.

Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching Are Recognized for Preliminary Negotiations Only — Germany's Proposition Declined.

The State Department last night made public the texts of the notes addressed by it to the Governments of Germany, Russia, and China.

No reference is made to the withdrawal of the United States forces.

An official notice, however, issued by the Navy Department, announces an increase to the American fleet in Chinese waters in view of the "possibility of the reduction of the land forces."

The new battleship Kentucky is among the war vessels that are under orders to fit out for the Asiatic station.

Minister Conger is to be instructed to enter immediately into preliminary negotiations with Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, who, however, are not recognized as peace envoys, but only as accredited representatives of the Emperor for the purpose of restoring order.

The answer to Germany declines to make the surrender of the Boxer leaders a preliminary condition to peace negotiations.

Li-Hung-Chang has issued a proclamation calling upon the people and soldiers to exterminate all the Boxers.

Count von Waldersee reviewed 6,000 of the allied troops yesterday.

TEXTS OF THE REPLIES.

Minister Conger to be Instructed to Begin Preliminary Negotiation—Kaiser's Proposal Declined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The notes which have recently passed between the United States and China, Russia, and Germany were made public to-day. The text shows the inaccuracy of the published report that the notes contained an announcement of the purpose of the United States to withdraw from China. No such statement appears in the notes. Neither is it true that orders were sent yesterday to Gen. Chaffee to withdraw. Gen. Corbin asserted to-day that no orders had yet been issued.

While, however, no reference is made to withdrawal, the Administration has at last determined to act on the lines of the note to Russia on Aug. 29, and to retire. America will go even further than Russia, for the Russian proposal was only to withdraw from Peking, while the American troops will withdraw from China altogether and go to the Philippines, leaving only a legation guard behind.

The official statement issued by the Navy Department that the American fleet in Chinese waters will be increased, also bears out the prediction that the Government has decided upon such a material reduction of its military force as will amount to a withdrawal of the army as an offensive instrument.

SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

This statement from the Navy Department, moreover, is full of significance of a purpose on the part of the Government to see to it that if there is any subsequent attempt at territorial aggression on the part of any of the powers who already have declared themselves as willing to abide by the expressed determination of the United States to refrain from seizing upon Chinese territory, then the United States is to lose no right or privilege which it now enjoys by such action.

The answer to China is a refusal to recognize Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching as peace envoys until order is restored. The note of Prince Ching announced that he and Earl Li had been appointed envoys to negotiate for peace, and asked for recognition as such. The American reply does not recognize them as peace envoys. It recognizes them as representatives of the Emperor, but only for the purpose of securing the return of the Emperor and Empress Dowager to Peking for the purpose of restoring order. For this purpose Minister Conger is authorized to treat with them; and when the Emperor and Empress Dowager have returned and restored order the Administration will appoint peace envoys who will be authorized to meet Chinese envoys who may or may not be Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang. In short, Prince Ching and Earl Li are recognized merely as officials appointed for preliminary work, and the careful wording of the American note shows clearly that whether they will be recognized later as peace envoys depends entirely on the way in which they do this preliminary work. America wants China, not the allies, to perform the work of restoring order. America will not treat for peace until China has tried her hand at restoring order and succeeded or failed. If she succeeds, peace negotiations will be entered into, and then the question of recognizing Ching and Li will come up for consideration.

The answer to Germany is a polite rejection of the Kaiser's proposition that judgment be pronounced on the Chinese mob leaders in advance of the peace negotiations, and the answer to Russia simply repeats the terms given to China and announces that Minister Conger will remain in Peking.

FRIENDLY TO CHINA.

The policy of the United States, as now at last defined and laid down, is entirely friendly to China, and for that reason is more in accord with Russia's attitude than with that of Great Britain and Germany. The Russian attitude, like the American, looks toward the giving of every possible chance to China. Both countries look to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor to restore order. It was for that reason that Russia proposed to retire from Peking, so that the Chinese Government might have a chance to return and try its hand at effecting the suppression of disorder.

While Great Britain's views have not been officially expressed so far, public sentiment in that country seems to agree with Germany. It seems that America has not gone quite as far as Russia and France in the recognition of Li and Ching, for Russia and France seem to have recognized them not merely as officials empowered to bring the Emperor back to Peking and pave the way for peace negotiations, but as actual peace envoys. America, however, has gone as far in this respect as she could consistently after her repeated declarations that negotiations could not be entered into until order is restored and assurances given that American life and property will be respected.

GERMANY'S NOTE.

The text of the correspondence follows:

I.

(The Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires to the Secretary of State.)
[Translation.]

"Imperial German Embassy,
"Washington, Sept. 18, 1900.

"Mr. Secretary: By direction of the Imperial Chancellor, I have the honor to respectfully communicate to your Excellency the following:

"The Government of his Majesty the Emperor considers as a preliminary condition for entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government a surrender of such persons as are determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Peking against international law. The number of perpetrators who served as tools is too great; a wholesale execution would be averse to the civilized conscience. Furthermore, circumstances would not allow that even the group of leaders could be completely ascertained. But the few among them whose guilt is notorious should be surrendered and punished. The representatives of the powers in Peking will be in a position to make or adduce in this investigation fully valid testimony. The number of those punished is of less importance than their character as principal instigators and leaders. The Government of his Majesty the Emperor believes that it can depend in this matter upon the concurrence of all the Cabinets, for indifference toward the idea of a just expiation would be equivalent to indifference toward a repetition of the crime.

"The Government of His Majesty the Emperor therefore proposes to the interested Cabinets that they request their representatives in Peking to designate the principle Chinese perecrages whose guilt in the instigation or execution of the crimes is beyond a doubt.

"A similar communication is forwarded to the other interested Cabinets.

"Requesting of your Excellency a reply as soon as is practicable, I embrace this occasion to tender the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

"STERNBERG."

UNITED STATES' REPLY.

(Acting Secretary Hill to the Imperial German Chargé d'Affaires.)

"Department of State,
"Washington, Sept. 21, 1900.

"Sir: In response to your inquiry of the 18th inst. as to the attitude of the Government of the United States in regard to the exemplary punishment of the notable leaders in the crimes committed in Peking against international law, I have the honor to make the following statement:

"The Government of the United States has from the outset proclaimed its purpose to hold to the uttermost acccountability the responsible authors of any wrongs done in China to citizens of the United States and their interests, as was stated in the Government's circular communication to the powers of July 3 last. These wrongs have been committed not alone in Peking, but in many parts of the empire, and their punishment is believed to be an essential element of any effective settlement which shall prevent a recurrence of such outrages and bring about permanent safety and peace in China. It is thought, however, that no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the designation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world.

"Believing this, and without abating in anywise its deliberate purpose to exact the fullest accountability from the responsible authors of the wrongs we have suffered in China, the Government of the United States is not disposed as a preliminary condition to entering into diplomatic negotiations with the Chinese Government, to join in a demand that said Government surrender to the powers such persons as, according to the determination of the powers themselves, may be held to be the first and real perpetrators of those wrongs.

On the other hand, this Government is disposed to hold that the punishment of the high, responsible authors of these wrongs, not only in Peking, but throughout China, is essentially a condition to be embraced and provided for in the negotiations for a final settlement. It is the purpose of this Government, at the earliest practicable moment, to name its plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement with China, and in the meantime to authorize its Minister in Peking to enter forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese Government with a view of bringing about a preliminary agreement whereby the full exercise of the imperial power for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China, pending final negotiations with the powers, shall be assured.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

Freiherr Speck von Sternberg, &c., &c., &c.,
Washington.

CHINA'S NOTE.

I.

(Handed to Mr. Adee by the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, Sept. 17, 1900, 10:15 A. M.)

Cablegram from Prince Ching, dated (at Peking) Sept. 8, 1900, transmitted by the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. to Minister Wu, who received it on the night of the same day:

"Foreign troops having entered Peking, and their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor having gone westward on a tour, I have received an imperial edict appointing me Envoy Plenipotentiary with full discretionary pawers, in conjunction with Grand Secretary Li-Hung-Chang, to negotiate peace. Please inform Secretary of State and request that, in view of the long friendly relations (existing between the two countries), instructions be telegraphed to the (United States) Minister at Peking to open negotiations in a harmonious way at an early date to the interest and gratification of all concerned."

UNITED STATES'S REPLY.

(Handed to the Chinese Minister by the Acting Secretary of State, Sept. 21, 1900.)

Memorandum in response to Mr. Wu's communication, Sept. 17, 1900, of a cablegram from Prince Ching, dated Peking, Sept. 8, 1900.

"The Government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese Government and to the resumption of its authority at Peking, and toward the negotiation of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers and of China.

"To these ends the United States Minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor.

DAVID J. HILL, Acting Secretary.
Department of State, Washington, Sept. 21, 1900.

RUSSIA'S NOTE.

I.

Memorandum handed to Mr. Adee by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. De Wollant, Sept. 17, 1900:

[Translation.]

"1. Has the Federal Government the intention to transfer the residence of the legation from Peking to Tien-Tsin? This step has been recognized as practical and appropriate to the end, even by the powers which find it necessary to leave troops at Peking.

"2. Are the full powers of Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chang recognized as sufficient by the Federal Government?

"3. Is the Federal Government prepared to charge its representatives to enter without delay upon the preliminary negotiations with the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China?"

UNITED STATES' REPLY.

II.

Memorandum in reply to the Russian Chargé d'Affaires' memorandum, dated Sept. 17, 1900:

"1. The Government of the United States has not any present intention to withdraw its legation from Peking.

"2. The Government of the United States accepts the plenipotentiary authority of Earl Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching as prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese Government and to the resumption of its authority at Peking and toward the negotiations of a complete settlement by the duly appointed plenipotentiaries of the powers of China.

"3. To these ends the United States Minister in Peking will be authorized to enter into relations with Earl Li and Prince Ching as the immediate representatives of the Chinese Emperor.

"Department of State, Washington, Sept. 21, 1900."

TO INCREASE AMERICA'S FLEET.

The Kentucky and Other Warships Ordered to Fit Out for the Asiatic Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The first official announcement that Gen. Chaffee will soon withdraw from China came not from the War or State Department, but from the Navy Department. It was in the shape of an order largely increasing Admiral Remey's squadron, in view of the "possible withdrawal" of the American troops. This was made public to-day.

The addition of the Kentucky and the other ships to Admiral Remey's squadron will give America an immensely powerful naval force in Chinese waters for the protection of American interests during the preparations for the peace negotiations.

The Navy Department's statement is as follows:

"In view of the possibility that later, when circumstances so warrant, the land force in China will be materially reduced, the naval force in Asiatic waters will be from time to time increased with reference to American interests in China and also in the Philippines. The following orders have therefore been issued to-day:

"The Dorothea, at League Island, and the Annapolis, at Norfolk, have been ordered to fit out for the Asiatic station. The Wilmington has been ordered to the Asiatic station via the Mediterranean, and will be replaced on the South Atlantic station by the Atlanta. The Albany, at Piraeus, has been ordered to Manila. The Kentucky has been ordered to New York, and the Vicksburg has been ordered to Boston to fit out for the Asiatic station."

Of the above-mentioned vessels the Kentucky is a first-class battleship with a displacement of 11,525 tons and a speed of about 16 knots. The Albany is the latest addition to the protected cruisers. Her displacement is 3,437 tons and her speed 20 knots. The Wilmington is a light draught gunboat of 1,392 tons displacement and a speed of 15 knots. Her exceedingly light draught will make her valuable in navigating the shallow rivers of China. The Annapolis and the Vicksburg are smaller steel gunboats of 1,000 tons displacement each. Their speed is about 13 knots.

The fleet in Asiatic and Philippine waters now comprises twenty-eight vessels. The first-class battleship Oregon, the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the New Orleans, Monocacy, Monterey; Nashville, Princeton, Don Juan de Austria, and Iris are in Chinese waters, and the Newark, Monadnock, Yorktown, Marietta, Castine, Concord, Isla de Cuba, Isle de Luzon, Helena, Glacier, Bennington, Petrel, Yosemite, Zafiro, Cailao, Celtic, General Alava, Manila, Nanshan, and Culgoa are at Manila or near by.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—Lord Salisbury has not yet answered the German proposal, nor has he even discussed its terms with his advisers, and it is likely that several days will elapse before Great Britain puts herself on record regarding the suggestion of Emperor William.

As Lord Salisbury is the sole arbiter, and as he has refrained from mentioning the matter to his intimates, it is naturally impossible definitely to forecast the nature of Great Britain's reply. Those persons who are generally in Lord Salisbury's confidence surmise guardedly that he will fall into line with Germany, though he may suggest slight modifications of the stringent conditions. Moreover, it is believed that the German note may prove a source of a somewhat lengthy exchange of communications before the consensus of the opinions of the powers is ascertained, and even then individual powers might be brought to change their views in the interest of harmony.

No inkling of the nature of Washington's attitude had reached Downing Street this morning, except through press dispatches. The feeling prevails at the Foreign Office that America is so close to the election that she cannot be expected to take in the immediate future a really serious part in regard to China either as a deterrent or as an aggressive factor, and interest in the announcements from Washington consequently wanes. In other words, it is now believed that if the European powers can unite under Germany's lead the United States, even if dissenting from the line of policy adopted, would be only a passive objector.

A Foreign Office official, being asked if beneath the maze of diplomatic intricacies he saw any reason to believe that a serious disagreement were probable, said:

"No. Judging from the present conditions, the negotiations ought to come out all right. The powers of the world have been negotiating as they never did before and have not yet begun to call each other names. This German proposal is the first thing which has taken us the slightest bit forward for a month, and, being so, it naturally calls out more diversified opinions. But, even should the majority of the powers reject it, which seems improbable, I do not believe it would mean a break-up of the concert. Russia may, and I believe will, withdraw practically all her troops. We do not share in the opinion of some sections of the English press that this is due to a Russo-Chinese bargain.

"It is merely the logical sequence to the hard-and-fast policy laid down by the Czar. But, while expecting this we do not think it will end the negotiations to put China on proper bases. Russia, likely enough, will take Manchuria. What if she does? She can't colonize it herself. The experiments in Siberia proved that. She can only establish a form of government which will insure the protection of her railroad and affiliated enterprises. It would be the Chinese and colonists other than Russian who would benefit. So, even if Russia assumes control of Manchuria and withdraws her troops from the Province of Chi-Li, the latter action being followed by the United States, there is no reason to suppose it would prevent the powers from securing reparation for the outrages and installing a Government which will open up China to the world, and insure its eventual civilization."

The anti-Russian cable dispatches of Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The London Times, are viewed in Downing Street as being more the result of the severe strain of the siege and the heated rivalry that must prevail where so many nationalities are quartered together than as an impartial recounting of facts.

Lord Brassey, in accepting the Presidency of the Liberal Imperial Council today, said:

"Some supervision of the Chinese Government in behalf of the powers is desirable. It would be more effective if intrusted to a single mandatory. The United States is especially fitted for the task. She has large interests in China, and is under no suspicion of ambitious designs."

Alluding to Great Britain's isolation, Lord Brassey said he saw across the Atlantic "the possibility of an alliance full of promise for peace and civilization, resting on the broadest foundations and not needing formal treaties."

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BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Foreign Office states that France, Austria, and Italy have agreed to the German note. The Foreign Office official who made the statement added:

"The statement that Gen. Yung-Lu has been proposed as one of the Chinese Peace Commissioners is untrue. Neither Great Britain nor Germany would accept him."

While Great Britain and Japan have not

Continued on Page 2.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES

Hostile Fleet Will Blockade Narragansett Bay To-Morrow.

INFERIOR FORCE TO DEFEND

Great Interest in the Coming Work of Torpede Boats — Channel to be Forced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—The naval manoeuvres, which begin here Monday morning, are attracting the attention of all the officers in the service, as well as thousands of civilians. The general scheme of attack and defense was given out today. It is as follows:

On Monday morning a very superior force, known as the Red fleet, will blockade the Blue fleet in Narragansett Bay. The defending fleet's commander in chief receives information that it is the intention of the Red fleet to force the entrance to the channel, if possible, during darkness and attack the Blue inside. Of course the time set for the attack is not known, but the defenders learn that it is to be made during the last quarter of the moon, which is subsequent to Sept. 20. Every preparation is made to resist the attack and precautions taken as if the contestants were engaged in actual war. Dutch Island channel will be closed to all except torpedo boats.

The Blue Commander in Chief determines to harass the enemy as much as possible before the general attack is made, and orders a night attack by the torpedo flotilla. Commanding officers of fixed defenses are notified of the hour that the torpedo flotilla will move.

Effective torpedo range is 500 yards. A boat firing a torpedo, indicated by shooting a red star, within this range scores a hit. The torpedo-boat flotilla, defending, will consist of six boats and the submarine boat Holland.

It is a part of the scheme for the red blockading fleet, whose Commander in Chief knows approximately the cleared opening in the mine fields of the main channel, to force the entrance with all his ships and his torpedo flotilla, and advance to attack the Blue fleet inside. The advance is met by the full strength of the Blue forces afloat and ashore.

The Red blockading fleet, under the command of the senior officer present, appointed by the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, will consist of the following ships: Kentucky, Indiana, Texas, Scorpion, Leyden or Eagle.

The Blue, or home, fleet, under command of the Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, will consist of the following ships: New York, Massachusetts, Kearsarge, Vicksburg, Leyden.

After previous notice, and upon signal being made from the Commander in Chief, the Red fleet, equipped, provisioned for a week, and with umpires on board, will get under way and take station, as directed, outside the harbor and off the entrance to Narragansett Bay. Under the immediate and personal command and directions of the Red Commander in Chief, the vessels will be disposed as for a close blockade of the port, and for successfully repelling any attack by the torpedo boat flotilla, which is known to be inside the harbor. With this end in view, the Red Commander in Chief is authorized to issue all necessary orders and directions.

Perhaps the greatest interest centres in the attack to be made by the Blue torpedo boats, referred to above, and which will have for its object, of course, the "destruction" of the blockading vessels. If the umpires put one of those ships out before the general advance is made, it will, of course, simplify the work of defense. The plan of this attack will, of course, be unknown to the Red fleet, whose defense against it will be worked out by the Red commander in chief. The actual plan of operations against the flotilla will be unknown to its commanding officer, although information regarding the Red's general system of blockade, his routine habits, methods of defense, &c., should be learned from the fort's signal and lookout stations.

In the manoeuvre of forcing the main channel and passing the forts commanding it fleet on both sides will have abundant opportunity to display their tactical ability. They will be expected to observe with great care the position of the chart every three minutes, the efficiency of the equipment of the guns, and the rapidity of fire, whether or not it is possible to point the guns accurately at night and in front of the shore searchlights; the efficiency of the system for the control of searchlights aboard ship under such circumstances.

Picket or scout boats will be closely watched, and if put out of action by the decision of an umpire, will at once retire with all lights burning, and take no further part in the operations for that occasion.

The manipulation of the fixed defenses of the bay will be by no means an unimportant part of the manoeuvres. Ships coming under the fire of forts will be watched closely by the umpires on the ship and on the forts, the times of opening fire, and synchronous positions of the ships noted, and results afterward compared. Umpires will be stationed at the fixed defenses, as ordered, to note particularly:

The time of firing of the batteries, the positions of the targets, time the targets are under fire, positions of other ships in the formation, and make notes at the time upon all movements.

The efficiency of communication between the ships and the forts will be particularly noted and commented upon, and all suggestions toward improvements will be added thereto.

At the close of each phase of the manoeuvres commanding officers will submit notes and suggestions in regard to the same, and a meeting will be held of the Board of Arbitrament.

The board of arbitrament for the general guidance and control of the manoeuvres will consist of the following officers:

Chief of Staff of North Atlantic Squadron.
President of Naval War College.
Commanding Officer of Fixed Defenses.
Commanding Officer of Naval Torpedo Station.
Lieut. Ellicott, Recorder.

The theatre of operations will be made as suggestive as possible of actual war. Mariners will be notified in the customary public notices of the approximate date of each phase of the manoeuvres, and cautioned to use special vigilance in navigating in the neighborhood.

ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED

William B. Dunton, Accused of Robbing a Chicago Bank, in Custody.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 22.—William B. Dunton, charged with embezzling $10,000 from the Union National Bank of Chicago, was arrested early this morning at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, by a United States Deputy Marshal upon information furnished by a Pinkerton man who has been shadowing him. Dunton went to New York from Chicago, and thence to Atlantic City, where he secured the sloop yacht J. W. Morgan, in which he reached Old Point last night in company with a woman whom he registered as his wife.

When arrested he was asked if he had anything to say. He is alleged to have confessed, and he turned over $2,000 to the officer, saying it was all he had left of the original amount. Some diamond jewelry was also taken charge of, and Dunton was imprisoned in a fort dungeon, but later was brought to this city and incarcerated in jail. When interviewed he especially asserted his innocence, but refused to talk of his alleged confession to the officer.

Brazil Takes Over a Bank.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 22.—The Bank of Rio de Janeiro, it is announced, will accept the project of the Government to take over the management of the institution and assume responsibility for the payment of depositors by an issue of 3 per cent. bonds.

USE OF SOFT COAL BEGUN

Thick Clouds of Smoke Pour from a Duane Street Plant.

PROTESTS ARE AT ONCE MADE

President Murphy of the Board of Health Says the Law Will Be Enforced—Supplies of Anthracite.

Great clouds of black smoke rolled from the towering twin chimneys of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's plant, at Duane and Elm Streets, all day yesterday, and, drifting off to the east, gradually settled down in the streets of the crowded tenement district and gave the residents a foretaste of what they may expect should the great anthracite strige compel manufacturers generally to use bituminous coal in the region in which they live. The electric-light people declared that they had enough hard coal in sight for all immediate needs, but were using soft coal under two of their eighteen boilers as an experiment, to see how it would work in case they were compelled to resort to it.

Down in the street an Inspector of the Board of Health was scurrying around the neighborhood getting witnesses who would testify in regard to the matter, and Col. Michael C. Murphy, President of the board, declared that a case would be made against the company and pressed to the utmost. The chimneys had hardly begun to belch thick smoke before he received a complaint by telephone from the occupant of an office near the plant, and soon letters similar to the following were mailed:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We cannot be too alert in defending the glorious smokelessness of our city atmosphere. A big electric station on Pearl Street should be spoken to. It seems to have got the idea that it is in Chicago. TECUMSEH SWIFT.

New York, Sept. 22, 1900.

The Metropolitan Street Railway was using soft coal at its great power house, at the foot of East Sixty-sixth Street, but this does not come under the ban, because the plant is equipped with smoke-consuming apparatus, which mitigates the nuisance, and there is no ordinance against the use of soft coal, but only against allowing the smoke to escape.

Smaller manufacturers throughout the city, for the most part said they had anthracite enough on hand or contracted for to last them for several weeks, but after that they would have to come to the use of soft coal should the strike continue, and they expressed the hope that the authorities would be lenient with them, in view of the stress of circumstances. Some of them admitted that they had always used bituminous coal, in part at least, but that, by careful stoking or by using smoke-consuming devices, they had so kept down the smoke that they had never been prosecuted.

Secretary B. F. Sadler of the New York Steam Company said that his company would continue to supply steam to its customers, if it had to burn the office furniture.

"For the present and for a week at least we won't use soft coal," Mr. Sadler said, "but we may come to it. The citizens will find it a great deal better, however, to have our plant using bituminous fuel than it would be were all the great buildings along Broadway which we supply burning soft coal in their private plants. Up town we have warmed many homes for years. They have no other means of heating. Should we be forced to stop, the consequences in sickness and deaths would be very much more serious to the people there than the endurance of soft-coal smoke for a time, which, in spite of all that is said, is not unhealthy, but only unpleasant."

Col. Murphy said, however, that offenders could expect no lenity on account of the strike.

"The health and lives of the people shall not be endangered because the mine owners don't feel disposed to put coal on the market," he said. "The coal is in the ground, and the men are there to get it out. As to the causes of the present trouble I do not know, but the law is there for me to enforce, and I will enforce it. You can say in the most emphatic language that can be, used that the Department of Health will enforce the ordinance, no matter whom it hurts. They can all get hard coal if they will pay for it. Two years ago we had 2,900 smoke-making chimneys in New York, and now there is only an occasional complaint. The lives of this community are of far more importance than the dividend-making corporations. Money is their god; they don't care whether the poor man has a lump of coal to go in his grate or not."

It was suggested that the closing down of many great plants might mean greater hardship than the smoke.

"That is a matter to be tested," said Col. Murphy grimly.

MANY VESSELS LOST.

American Fishing Boat and Crew of Twenty One of Those Which Went Down in Newfoundland Storm.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 22.—An unknown American fishing vessel foundered on the Grand Banks in last week's gale, and all of her crew, about twenty in number, perished.

The French "banker" Thornley foundered, and fourteen of her crew were drowned, while six escaped. The schooner Eddie lost three men. The schooner Dolphin was dismasted and lost five men. A number of other vessels were greatly damaged, and many fishermen who were away in boats overhauling their trawls when the gale arose, were drowned.

The British bark Mary Hendry, Capt. Page, from New York for St. John's with anthracite coal, has arrived. She was dismasted in the gale, her decks were swept, her bulwarks smashed, and much gear was carried away.

OPIUM SEIZED IN HAVANA.

Customs Official Secures $20,000 Worth of the Drug.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Fourteen hundred kilos of opium, which was being smuggled into Havana packed in tins labeled sausages, has been seized. Collector Bliss has long had a suspicion that opium was being smuggled into Havana, and finally succeeded in detecting the smugglers. The opium, which is worth about $20,000, was confiscated.

SIDKY BEY COMING HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Sidky Bey, Second Secretary of the Turkish Legation, has gone to New York to take temporary charge of the Turkish Consulate General at that city. The Consul General of New York, Nunigi Bey, has been transferred to The Hague. It is stated in official circles that his successor at New York will be Norighian Effendi, who was First Secretary of the Turkish Legation here under Moustapha Bey. He was recalled from Washington during the Greco-Turkish war because the Minister believed he was friendly to the Greeks.

ST. PAUL AND UMBRIA SIGHTED.

The American Line steamship St. Paul and the steamship Umbria of the Cunard Line, which were sighted off Fire Island last night, will come up to their piers early this morning.

Among those expected on the St. Paul are Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army; President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Frederick R. Halsey, and Gen. McCoskry Butt.

On the Umbria, Mlle. Zelie de Lussan of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company and Archbishop Kane are among the passengers.

FRESH RACE DISTURBANCE.

Whites Threaten to Lynch Negroes on the West Side.

There was another outbreak between the white men and the negroes last night near Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, and for a couple of hours things were lively in that section. It became necessary to order out the police reserves of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Several arrests were made.

Al Gardiner and George Douglass, two negroes, about twenty-one years old, of 250 West Forty-first Street, and one of the same race, who, Gardiner says, is "a bad man," had a fight at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. The unknown man, finding the odds too great, ran. Gardiner shot at the fleeing negro.

The shooting drew a crowd at once, and when some of the white men saw that it was "another nigger fight," as one teamster put it, they asked why a negro or two should not be lynched. The balance of the crowd saw no obstacles, and when a white man appeared with a clothes line the mob made ready to carry out the suggestion.

Some scores of negroes, seeing their brother blacks imperiled, rushed to the rescue, and revolvers on both sides were in action in a very short time. Knives also were drawn, and Eighth Avenue was filled with a surging, angry crowd of struggling negroes and whites when the police arrived.

The two negroes responsible for the trouble were quickly apprehended and locked up. They bore many evidences of the crowd's ill-will before this was accomplished.

Alexander Noble, twenty-seven years old, a negro, of 193 West Twenty-fourth Street, hurled a soda bottle at a policeman, but it went by his head and through a large window. The policeman caught Noble and took him to the station.

William Boles, twenty-nine years old, of 318 West Thirty-eighth Street, a white man, was caught attacking Peter Wilkinson of 340 West Thirty-eighth Street. In fact, Boles had knocked the negro down and was about to put his heel into the prostrate man's face when Detectives Duane and Clark seized him. They gave him a couple of punches that took away all his wish to fight and then locked him up. When Capt. Cooney saw Boles he said he felt like giving him a punch or two on his own account.

"You're the dirty loafer that started the riot on Labor Day at Forty-seventh Street," he said. "I'll see to-morrow that you are sent where you belong. We've got no time to look after people like you. You are a coward and a scoundrel. Any man who will kick even a negro when he is down is a low brute and a coward. We'll send you away to-morrow or my name is not Cooney."

The reserves easily got the rioters in hand, and at 1 o'clock this morning order had been practically restored.

AVERTS BROADWAY TRAGEDY.

Strolling Police Sergeant Saves a Hotel Proprietor's Life and Makes an Arrest.

Sergt. McCoy of the Mercer Street Police Station, while off duty last night, strolled in the Tenderloin district. He proved to be the right man in the right place and at just the right moment, to the great sorrow of Charles Parker, whom he caught in the act of trying to shoot Thomas F. O'Rourke, proprietor of the Delevan Hotel, at Broadway and Fortieth Street. The Sergeant came up just as the two men fought their way out of the hotel barroom, and in another moment Parker was disarmed and on his way to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was locked up.

Parker, who is thirty-five years old, lives at the hotel. He says he is in the liquor business, but the police say they know him as a worker of the badger game and that his picture is in the Rogues' Gallery. He is ready with a revolver, and about two weeks ago had a duel with a bartender in Seventh Avenue near Twenty-sixth Street, in the course of which half a dozen shots were fired. Neither of the combatants was hurt.

Parker, the police assert, numbers among his acquaintances Michael Cohen, better known in criminal circles as "Sheeney Mike," whose particular game is pretending to tap wires for race news and selling interests in the scheme to others not so acute as himself. He was arrested at the Waldorf-Astoria about six months ago, charged with swindling a man out of $3,000 in this way.

The men quarreled last night in the barroom, and Parker drew his weapon and chased his antagonist into the street. He didn't shoot at him there, perhaps because Broadway was crowded with strollers, and Cohen ran down the street and did not reappear again last night. Parker went back to the barroom and ordered it cleared. As he still had the pistol in hand, all present obeyed with alacrity, save O'Rourke, who sprang upon him, and the fight began.

HURT IN CANE RUSH, MAY DIE.

Student Fritz Wittig Trampled Upon in a Melee at Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Fritz Wittig, a member of the freshman class of Rutgers College, was injured in a cane rush here last night, and it is not thought that he will recover. The rush was one of the old-fashioned kind, a cane being given to about forty members of the freshman class, who placed it on the ground and formed a ring around it, guarding it with their bodies. An equal number of sophomores charged in two V-shaped wedges to secure it.

The rush continued for fifteen minutes, at the end of which time a count of hands showed that the sophomores had won. When the sophomores were dragged from the heap of struggling students by the upper classmen, several freshmen were taken from the pile unconscious. All of them, however, revived quickly with the exception of young Wittig.

He was carried to the chapter house of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and medical aid was summoned. Drs. Williamson and Smith worked all night and all day on the young man, but failed to restore consciousness. They found that he had suffered a concussion of the brain, and hold out small hope for his recovery. He was still unconscious this evening.

A movement against cane-rushing has been inaugurated among the students as a result of the accident, and the custom is likely to be abolished before next year.

PAUL LEICESTER FORD'S HOUSE.

He Is Having Built a New Home of Unique Design.

Paul Leicester Ford, whose marriage to Miss Grace Kidder occurred last Tuesday, is having built in East Seventy-seventh Street, this city, an American basement house of severely plain design, but which, it is said, will be unique. It is to be unusually light. There will be many windows, not only in front, but also on the west side, where there is a large alley. There is also to be accommodation for the storing of automobiles.

Indiana limestone is to be used for the first story, and the cornice and trimmings and the upper stories are to be of Harvard brick. The house is to be thirty-five feet wide, and even then, including the alley, does not extend over the whole of Mr. Ford's property, as there is another lot of his on the east side.

BIG FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Conflagration Destroys 150 Residences and a Synagogue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—A fire in the Hass Keui (Khas Koi?) district has destroyed 150 residences, 40 shops, and a synagogue.

Be Sure to See Niagara.

So of course you should take the New York Central from Grand Central Station, the centre of the metropolis of America.—Adv.

STRIKERS NOW SHOW SIGNS OF WAVERING

Operators Making Great Efforts to Reopen Mines To-morrow.

ALL WAS QUIET YESTERDAY

Anticipated Rioting at Shenandoah Did Not Occur.

Only One Person Was Killed in Friday's Shooting—Reading Company to Abandon Two Collieries.

Reports that the anthracite mine strikers are wavering come from many points, especially in the Scranton region. The operators are making great efforts to reopen to-morrow mines that are now idle.

At a meeting of miners of the Shenandoah region yesterday the English-speaking element favored returning to work, but were voted down by the foreigners. The former say they will return to the mines to-morrow, and trouble is feared.

Two of the Reading Company's collieries are to be permanently abandoned. The company expects to have twenty-five of its thirty-nine mines working to-morrow.

All was quiet throughout the strike region yesterday. The militia ordered out at midnight on Friday reached Shenandoah, and the resumption of rioting that was feared did not occur.

It transpires that only one person was killed in the shooting on Friday. The child reported dead was injured.

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

Miners Not Sanguine of Success—Their Leaders Irresponsible—Bad Influence of "Mother" Jones.

Staff Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 22.—At the end of the first week of the miners' strike the directors of the movement are gratified to know that nearly 80 per cent. of the miners of the Lehigh district and a large percentage of the miners in other districts are idle and determined not to work until the operators signify their willingness to consider the bill of grievances presented to them as the ground for the strike. The miners are participating in the strike with great loyalty to their organization, with a very general effort to avoid disturbance and collision, and an unconceded dread of the employment of the militia to enforce order.

It does not require protracted conversation with the strikers to discover that they are not all sanguine of the success of the strike. Your correspondent has not found one miner who was confident that the result will be either the recognition of the Mine Workers' Union or the acceptance of the demands of the strikers. The older men have gone into the strike gloomily, remembering the history of prior strikes. Their co-operation is also brought about to a very considerable extent by the hereditary feeling of hostility between the employer and the employed. The feeling is perhaps the greatest obstacle to the adjustment of this strike, as it is to the adoption of the principle of arbitration in the settlement of future controversies.

That the miners have grievances, not even the most obstinate of the operators will deny. That they should be heard and a readiness shown to correct them is admitted by the Markles, who have conducted business for fifteen years under an agreement with their men requiring that all disputes shall be settled by arbitration. Many operators admit that there is something in the demand for a reduction of the charges for powder, but it appears that while the operators are getting powder cheaper than when the present rates of pay were adopted, the other expenses of mining have increased, but have not resulted in a change of rates of pay.

The operators do not make anything clear about powder except that they are getting it cheaper, and that the miners are

his ideas of work is right in pay and terms of work to fair arbitrators, selected under agreements that will not permit the arbitration to cease short of completion.

While the striking miners have announced, through their officers, that they will be peaceable and law-abiding, and will not violently prevent those who desire to work from going into the mines, they do not gracefully acknowledge by their conduct that a man has as perfect a right to work as he has to strike.

Undoubtedly if the strike had depended for the success it has reached in stopping work on the proclamation of President Mitchell the Lehigh district would not be nearly as idle as it is. The Markle mines would have their full complement of men if the organizers of the Mine Workers' Union had not daily and hourly appealed to the men and their wives to join the strike.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

President Mitchell, in his address to the public, argues that it is justifiable for the Jeddo miners to violate their agreement with G. B. Markle & Co. because the interruption of their work will benefit the whole body of miners if the strike is successful. Operators who have read this address say that it calls for no response because all its assertions and propositions have been made before, and because an address to everybody does not require an answer from anybody in particular, but they add that Mitchell's logic is full justification for calling out the troops to bring about a cessation of the strike.

Peace, good order, the comfort and convenience and prosperity of the majority demand, they say, that all men who want to work, even though it be a minority of a class of workmen, shall be assured protection against interruption or violent persuasion, and that the miners who do not care to work should be convinced by the presence of armed men that they cannot continue to block the business of everybody except the strikers. The Mine Workers' Union disclaims all responsibility for such acts of violence, rare and not serious in this section thus far, declaring that it cannot control individuals. But it does not prevent agitators from speaking on mine property, advising workingmen to strike, sometimes in language suggestive of something more objectionable than passive idleness.

"Mother" Jones, a Chicago virago, has been constantly about headquarters when she was not out among the miners, urging disorder in language that made the women hysterical and got the men to marching at daybreak in masses of 600 to 1,000 to "persuade" miners who had persisted in working. The presence of this woman is generally reprobated.

Neither strikers nor operators can see any immediate cessation of the strike. The strikers look for accessions on Monday from the Markle miners. Those men were paid to-day for August. President Mitchell and his associates say that many of them, who would otherwise have come out last Monday, will strike on Monday next, when they have the money due them in their pockets.

HARDSHIPS STRIKERS UNDERGO.

If that expectation is justified, it does not promise a successful conclusion of the strike. It will shorten the supply of coal. It will make a fair and generous employer angry, if not resentful, and it will perhaps break up homes that have existed at Pink Ash for many years. The "company store" that exists there, but which the miner is not compelled to patronize, will not be open to the miner if he desires supplies but who has no work or credit. He will be obliged to come to Hazleton at some cost by trolley car to ask the credit he cannot get at his old home. If he needs a physician he must pay the current rates instead of getting attendance and medicine at a nominal rate.

These are some of the hardships that the strikers generally will be compelled to face while out of employment.

Among the complaints of exactions by operators in making "stoppages" against credits the charge of from 50 to 75 cents for a physician is referred to as a great oppression and a burden that should be removed. I have not been able to learn why another common charge carried on pay rolls was not mentioned. In looking over these rolls the heading is found "priest," and under it as a stoppage occurs very frequently the entry, "50 cents." I am told that this is authorized by written order of the miner to the company, just as the miner authorizes the charge against him for the services of a physician. The money so assigned is paid to the priest named to receive it. This revenue to such pastors as have received it will cease when the miner ceases work.

The desire to have troops in or near Hazleton is expressed by some of the operators, who dread a postponement of such a demonstration until it is provoked by a repetition of the Lattimer tragedy. There has been no breach of the peace to warrant calling for troops in this county, and the strikers regard with evident disapproval the arrival of militia on their way to McAdoo, just over the line in Schuylkill County. They have been demanded there by the acknowledgment of the Sheriff that he cannot control the situation, although there has been turbulence only while "Mother" Jones was inspiring the women to march to Meadowbrook to see the men and coax them from working.

The more one looks into the situation and regards the irresponsibility and clumsiness of the men who instigated the strike without suggesting a practicable method for stopping it, the more deplorable it appears. The leaders have nothing at stake, yet inspire the confidence that is withheld from the employing class. They will not reunite the employers and their men. If a remedy is applied it must come from other quarters to assure its acceptance.

THE STRIKERS WEAKENING.

Many Men in Scranton Region Say They Will Return to Work To-morrow.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 22.—Now that troops are in the field, uncertainty is growing among miners here as to their future. From Forest City, where the Hillside Coal and Iron Company has two big mines, the news comes that many men are dissatisfied with the present status of the strike, and have announced their intention to go back to work on Monday.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's men are also showing restlessness, and a break may come in their ranks very soon, as the company, through General Superintendent Loomis, again announces to-day that as soon as the men get back to work their demands, as company employes exclusively, will be taken up and considered. The Pennsylvania Coal Company stands in a similar position, and other companies are ready to do the same.

The position of the companies and their decided announcement that they will not deal with their employes through the United Mine Workers' organization, together with the bringing of the militia into service, has set the strikers hereabout to thinking, and they realize that the battle is apparently going against them.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 22.—About 170 of the striking mine workers employed in the West End Coal Company's colliery at Mocanaqua, who went out yesterday, returned to work this morning.

The tragedy at Shenandoah has made a deep impression in the Wyoming Valley. Groups of idle miners are gathered everywhere discussing the situation. The more conservative of the strikers deplore the action of the Shenandoah men in inviting an attack from the Sheriff.

The operators look upon the affair as the beginning of the end. They say the miners in the Schuylkill and Lehigh districts who want to go to work, but who have been prevented by intimidation, will now flock to the mines, and there will be no difficulty in keeping the collieries in operation.

It is reported to-night that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company will attempt to resume operations at its No. 5 shaft Monday with new men.

The Delaware and Hudson will also try to start up No. 3 mine, at Plymouth. It is thought if new men attempt to go to work there will be trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 22.—The determination of some miners to keep at work as long as possible is shown by the artful manner in which they eluded the strikers to-day.

A number of Shenandoah miners are employed at the Gilberton colliery near by. They left Shenandoah in their street clothes and changed them after they reached the colliery for their working dress. Their wives then took home the street clothes and returned to the colliery with them after the day's work was done. The men put them on, and upon returning to Shenandoah the strikers there believed they had not been working.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—At the end of the first week of the strike in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania there are not wanting signs of a desire on the part of some of the strikers to return to their work. This sentiment is generally confined, so far as reported, to the English-speaking element among the mine workers. Experience has shown that these men are the most conservative, the foreigners being impulsive and hot tempered in strike times.

There is a feeling that efforts will be made in all the districts on Monday morning to start up mines that are now idle. The persistence of corporations and individual mine owners in asserting that they will consider grievances of their employes individually, but will never under any circumstances treat with the United Mine Workers, has undoubtedly had its effect, and it would not be surprising if many mines that have been tied up since the strike began will resume operations, at least partially, at the beginning of next week.

MILITIA AT SHENANDOAH.

No Rioting Yesterday — English-Speaking Miners Determine to Return to Work To-morrow.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 22.—With the arrival of the militia here to-day this borough assumed its normal condition, and the anticipated resumption of violence on the part of the miners did not occur. It might have been the presence of the soldiers that restrained the turbulent element, but many of the residents believe the lack of riotous scenes was due to the fact that all the collieries here were closed.

It develops that only one person was killed outright in last evening's shooting, Annie Rogers, the little girl who, it was supposed, was shot to death, recovered consciousness some hours after the bullet struck her in the back of the neck, and is to-day in a fair way of ultimately getting well.

Fearing that an attempt to work the mines to-day would result in possible bloodshed, Sheriff Toole last night requested the mine owners to suspend operations until after the troops had arrived. The only colliery which attempted to work to-day was the William Penn, operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. The employes were, however, intercepted on their way to the mine by strikers, who succeeded in persuading them to return to their homes.

The first detachment of troops arrived here shortly before 8 o'clock this morning. It consisted of the Schuylkill County companies of the Fourth and Eighth Regiments. Shortly after 11 o'clock the Twelfth Regiment arrived, and at about 1:30 o'clock the remaining companies of the Fourth and Eighth Regiments and Battery C. of Phoenixville reached here, and the Governor's Troop of 55 horses and men arrived at 3:30 o'clock.

The soldiers residing at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Haven, and contiguous points assembled at Pottsville and boarded a special train, which picked up the companies at Tamaqua, St. Clair, Mahanoy City, and Girardville. On the same train were Gen. Gobin and his staff.

The Twelfth Regiment went into camp on the side of Davis's Hill, southwest of the town; the Fourth Regiment, the Governor's Troop, and Battery C in Columbia Park, in the eastern section of the borough, and the Eighth Regiment in Baird's Field, to the northeast.

In selecting the sites occupied by his command, Gen. Gobin had two objects in view—to be situated so as to quell any further outbreak at Shenandoah, and to be in a position to quickly move part of the troops to any other point in the regions where trouble may occur.

Gen. Gobin has established headquarters in the Hotel Ferguson until he can find a suitable place in the field. The arrival of the troops occasioned much excitement among the residents, and especially the strikers, who thronged the vicinity of the railroad station from early in the morning until late in the day. They were sullen, and vented muttered threats, but made no attempt at violence.

Superintendent Adam Boyd of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and Superintendent R. A. Quinn of the William Penn colliery, operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company, held a conference with Gen. Gobin to-night relative to the protection of men who are desirous of working.

The superintendents informed Gen. Gobin that many of their employes want to continue at work, but are fearful of mob violence. The General assured the superintendents that the men would be fully protected. This is taken to mean that an effort will be made on Monday to start all the collieries now closed.

Sheriff Toole and his deputies left here for their homes to-night, the presence of the militia rendering their services no longer necessary.

Aside from the incursion of the militia, the most important occurrence to-day was a meeting of the mine workers of this vicinity. Among the speakers were Organizers J. F. Purcell and George Harris of the United Mine Workers and Paul Pauleski, a Lithuanian labor leader of this place.

The meeting, which was secret, is said to have been dominated by the foreign employes. The English-speaking men favored returning to work on Monday, but the foreigners voted them down and adopted a resolution to remain on strike. The English-speaking employes declare they will go to the mines on Monday, and serious consequences may result.

This was pay day at the William Penn Colliery, and a number of armed deputies were brought from Mahanoy Plane and placed on guard around the slope. The mine workers were orderly, however, and no trouble occurred.

Dr. Hamilton to-day made a post-mortem examination of the body of John Schonitski, the Pole who was shot and killed in last night's riots. Schonitski had but recently arrived here, and leaves a widow and several children in Poland. The inquest will be held on Tuesday by Coroner Cardin.

The saloons, which had been closed by Burgess David Brown after yesterday's riot, opened this afternoon, and as a result several miners were arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct.

MITCHELL ON THE SHOOTING.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 22.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America to-night issued a statement giving his views on the calling out of troops at Shenandoah and the killing of a member of a mob by deputies there yesterday. The statement is as follows:

"From information I have received from those who have investigated the situation, it appears that the shooting on the part of the Sheriff and his deputies was entirely uncalled-for, inasmuch as the strikers had not injured a single member of the Sheriff's posse, and the circumstances forcibly illustrate the ruthless disregard the Sheriff and his deputies have for the lives of persons whom it was their plain duty to place under arrest if they had violated any of the laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

"The Governor in calling out the State troops has, in my judgment, acted inconsiderately, and without a thorough investigation. I am confident that the miners who are on strike are fully impressed with the necessity of observing the law and conducting themselves in a peaceful manner at all times."

LESS SYMPATHY FOR STRIKERS.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 22.—Except the strikers themselves, everybody in the Shenandoah region seems pleased that Gov. Stone respected the wishes of the business men and ordered the troops to go there. The deputies and local police could not cope with 1,500 strikers.

By the rioting at Shenandoah yesterday the miners have unquestionably greatly weakened their chances of winning the fight. At the beginning of the strike much sympathy for the men was expressed throughout this section of Pennsylvania. To-day there was a great change of feeling, and on all sides were heard expressions of sentiment condemning the strikers in the Reading region for the course taken yesterday. Not only men who are employers, but employes, were outspoken in their condemnation of the violence resorted to yesterday to compel miners to quit work, and the leaders of the strike are being greatly censured.

It is pointed out here that at the commencement of the rioting yesterday the strikers, who comprised the body of intimidators, were well organized, and undoubtedly under the direction of some leader. At the start they went about the work of compelling men to stay away from or quit the mines in a systematic manner, indicating leadership and prearrangement. Who the leaders and instigators of the riot are nobody here pretends to say.

It was noticeable that when the soldiers were leaving the various towns to-day for the strike regions they were not greeted by any demonstrations of disapproval, as are frequently made on such occasions by those who think the soldiers should not respond to the call to take up arms against fellow-workers striving against supposed or actual wrongs. At only one place in the strike regions the soldiers were hissed.

FATHER PHILLIPS'S ATTITUDE.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 22.—Father Phillips of St. Gabriel's Church, who has worked diligently for arbitration as a means of settling the strike, to-night issued a statement in which he comes out flatly on the side of the strikers. In the statement he says:

"If the executive officials of the big coal-carrying companies have been correctly quoted by to-day's papers arbitration is no longer a means to the end desired by the general public, namely, a discontinuance of the conflict between labor and capital.

"There is now no alternative but a fight to the finish between organized labor and organized capital. Honest efforts for peace have been throttled, and since reason and justice and mercy will not be heard the operator must either arrogate to himself the title of coal king and sway his sceptre over unwilling subjects or the miners must meet the issue by renewed efforts to deplete the markets by the complete prevention of production."

MORE READING MINES IDLE.

Two Are Permanently Abandoned—Company Expects to Have Twenty-five Mines Working To-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day closed down four additional collieries, the Hammond, Mahanoy City, North Mahanoy City, and the Girard Mammoth. This makes a total of twenty of the thirty-nine collieries operated by the company that have suspended since the strike began.

Yesterday morning there were but ten idle, but the march of the miners against the mines situated near Shenandoah, which culminated in the killing of one man and the wounding of a number of persons, resulted in the closing of the Kohinoor, Indian Ridge, Turkey Run, and Tunnel Ridge Collieries. The other collieries out are the Reliance, Alaska, Henry Clay, Bear Valley, Burnside, Maple Hill, Knickerbocker, Ellangowan, Shenandoah City, St. Nicholas, Suffolk, and West Shenandoah.

With the entire thirty-nine collieries in operation, the Reading Company employs about 30,000 mine workers. The twenty collieries now idle average about 700 men each, so that less than half of the total force is now idle.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 22.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company this afternoon ordered the complete abandonment of the Henry Clay and Burnside collieries. The pumps were stopped and the mines will flood of their own account.

The company warned the men last week that if they went on strike, the collieries would be closed down. They gave employment to 2,500 men and boys.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 22.—Not enough coal to make one good haul for a locomotive was mined in the Schuylkill regions this day. Eight hundred cars of anthracite mined yesterday were brought down the Reading road to tidewater.

This practically ends the supply of hard coal in the Schuylkill regions, excepting about 50,000 tons of pea coal sidetracked at various points along the Reading road. Sunday is usually marked by heavy shipments of coal, but to-morrow for the first Sunday in a long while there will be practically no hard coal in transit in this part of Pennsylvania.

The operators of the Reading mines, however, say to-night that on Monday they will positively put at least twenty-five of the thirty-nine collieries in operation, and will guarantee the miners who go to work complete protection.

Superintendent Reese Pasker of the Reading Company's collieries at Mahanoy posted notices this evening to the effect that all collieries there will resume on Monday, that ample protection will be given to all who go to work, and that any one interfering with the miners will be prosecuted at once.

PARADE OF CHILD WORKERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 22.—A parade of 2,000 slate pickers, runners, drivers, door tenders, and helpers from the mines of Scranton and vicinity was held to-day.

The parade was planned by Organizer Ditcher to show how many children who ought to be in school were forced into the mines by reason of their fathers being paid such poor wages. Fully a third of the boys in line appeared to be about nine or ten years of age, and inquiry among them elicited the information that not a few eight-year-old children were numbered in the paraders.

A mass meeting followed at Laurel Hill Park, at which addresses were made by F. W. Slayton of New Castle, Penn.; P. H. McCarthy of San Francisco, and G. S. Conriburger of Auburn, N. Y., delegates to the carpenters' convention, and T. D. Hayes of this city.

MR. HANNA AND THE STRIKE.

He May Try to Arbitrate—Republican Managers Interested.

It was said last night that Chairman M. A. Hanna of the Republican National Committee would return to New York in a few days. While Mr. Hanna is here he will have a number of conferences with the Republican leaders of the East.

The Republican managers are greatly interested in the strike of the coalminers in Pennsylvania. They believe that the increase in the price of coal will have a bad effect upon the campaign. The politicians say that the party in power is always held responsible for everything that occurs, even though it may not have anything to do with the matter.

It is not regarded as unlikely that Senator Hanna and his associates may try and settle the differences between the operators and the miners.

Trainmen Accuse Reading Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Charges have been submitted to United States District Attorney Holland of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that officers or agents of the Reading Railroad Company have discriminated against employes of the company because they were members of the Brotherhood. This, the charges allege, is in violation of the act of Congress of 1898, and is punishable by a fine varying from $100 to $1,000 for each offense. A committee of the trainmen to-day called upon the District Attorney and urged him to push the case forward as speedily as possible.

Coal Handlers at Weehawken.

Over 200 men who handled coal for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company at Weehawken are idle in consequence of the strike. The company's coal comes over the Erie Railroad, and it has received no coal since the strike began. Forty-five of the men were laid off on Tuesday, the rest yesterday.

THE HOWARD TRIAL.

Alibi of Goebel's Alleged Slayer Attacked.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22.—The prosecution in the case of James Howard, charged with being the principal in the murder of Gov. Goebel, consumed the entire day in its rebuttal testimony with the exception of one witness for the defense. This was Robert Craft of Clay County, who identified a picture of Howard, which he said was taken in October of last year, and which showed that Howard wore no mustache or beard of any sort at that time.

The prosecution introduced a number of other witnesses, who swore that Howard was not in the Board of Trade Hotel at the time of the shooting, as he testified, and as others who testified in his behalf had said. The jury was taken to the State House grounds and allowed to view the scene of the tragedy and other points of interest in connection with the case.

In the afternoon Robert Triplett testified that he was in the Board of Trade Hotel at the time of the shooting, and was positive Howard was not in the hotel office. R. J. Stillwell was introduced by the prosecution for the purpose of impeaching Witness Poor of the defense. He testified that Poor told him that while he was at the Board of Trade Hotel Jan. 30, shortly after the assassination, a man who he afterward learned was Howard came in and wanted to get into the cellar of the hotel. Poor, in his testimony denied having seen Howard that day.

S. T. Pence, proprietor of the Board of Trade Hotel, testified that neither Howard, H. C. Robinson, nor F. W. Poor was in the hotel office at the time Goebel was shot.

Dropped Dead at His Work.

Valentine Brown of 100 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, employed by the Abendroth-Root Manufacturing Company, was found dead in the company's office, at Franklin and Milton Streets, Greenpoint, yesterday morning. Upon reaching the plant each morning he dusted the office furniture, and his body was found by one of the other workmen who entered the office shortly after 7 o'clock. A feather duster was clasped in his hand. Death is believed to have been caused by apoplexy.

COAL STRIKE'S FUNNY SIDE

Stories Told by Dealers at the Expense of Customers.

Retailers Allege Panic-Stricken Women Are Largely Responsible for Advanced Prices.

The coal strike situation has its amusing as well as its serious side. The manner in which many people are rushing around to get a full Winter's supply of coal would seem to indicate that they are alarmed to the point where death by freezing appears to them an imminent prospect. In discussing the phase of the situation yesterday J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange, said:

"A lady called me up to-day and asked me to send her fifteen tons of coal at once. I knew she had about twelve tons in her cellar at the time, because I had put in coal for her only a few weeks ago.

"'Haven't you fully twelve tons of coal in your cellar?' I asked.

"'Yes,' she responded; 'but that will not last me longer than January. Do you expect me to freeze during February and March?'

"I asked her how long she expected the strike to last. She said she had no idea, but she wanted to be on the safe side. I told her I could not give her any coal—that I had other customers whose demands were more pressing. She was much put out, and I have no doubt would have had her cellar filled up by some other dealer if she could have found one to take her order.

"Such precaution as this woman wanted to take is entirely unnecessary. I do not know how long the strike will last, but I have no expectation that it will last into the middle of the Winter. It is panic-stricken people, like the woman of whom I have spoken, who are creating an altogether abnormal demand for coal, and are thereby forcing up the price."

"That is true," said Charles Davies, another large coal dealer who was present. "A man wrote me yesterday asking me to deliver twenty tons of coal. He was not a customer of mine, and as I had to look after my customers first, I tore up his letter. To-day he came around to see me and asked if I didn't intend to send him the coal. I told him that I couldn't afford to let him have that amount. 'Well, send me what you can,' he said, 'and name your own price.'

"It is the people themselves who are forcing up the price of coal. Some of them are so scared they want coal at any price. When they voluntarily raise the price the dealer can't be expected to object."

An uptown dealer relates a story of a man and wife who came to make a demand upon him for fifteen tons. The dealer informed them that he could not supply more than one ton.

"And what are we going to do for the rest of the Winter?" the woman asked.

"Oh, perhaps the strike will be over before you need any more. If it isn't, I will endeavor to keep you supplied with enough coal for your needs," said the dealer.

"But suppose the strike doesn't end, and suppose you can't supply us?" she asked.

"Well, Madam, in that unlooked-for contingency I suppose you will have to do without."

"There, I told you," she said to her husband. "This all comes, Charles, of your neglect. If you had only done as I wanted you to do—lay in a Winter's supply of coal in August—we wouldn't be in this plight."

"I didn't think about it," said the upbraided husband.

"Didn't I remind you of it half a dozen times?"

"Yes, but I had other business to think about."

"I would like to know what business was more important than insuring your wife and children against the prospect of freezing."

"Oh, don't be absurd. There is no prospect of your freezing. We'll get what coal we need."

"Yes, and probably have to pay about $10 a ton for it before we get through. Just think of what that means. I could have had an elegant new Winter cloak for the difference, if you had only been a little more thoughtful."

"Well, don't say anything more about it, please, and I will give you the cloak."

But as they left the dealer's office and went down the street, she was still worrying him for his failure to provide against the fuel famine.

Fred Rheinfrank, one of the largest coal dealers on the east side, speaking yesterday about the situation in that section, said:

"The east siders are taking it philosophically. They are taking what coal we can give them and making no complaint about the price. It will probably surprise you to learn that many of the poorer class on the east side use the best grade of Lykens Valley coal. This is the coal which is now selling for $7.50 and $7.55 a ton. They claim it is more economical for those who know how to use it. The Lykens Valley coal makes a quick, hot fire. The east siders build a fire of this coal, and when they have used it for what they want, cover up, shut down all the draughts, and leave it to smolder. Then when they want a big fire again, all they have to do is to open up the draughts, and it blazes right up again.

"Another consideration is that the Lykens Valley coal is a big coal. It does not require so much of it to make a good fire as it does of the white ash, and there is not as much of it wasted. This coal is also in great demand by restaurants, tailors, and in all businesses where a quick, hot fire is demanded.

"Let me tell you another thing that will surprise you. The east side coal trade is the best trade in New York City. They all pay cash over here. When we sell to east siders we know just how much we have made. But when we take orders from the swells, it's a gamble."

BOSTON AFTER FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

A. S. Crane Goes to Europe to Confer with Steamship Owners.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—A. S. Crane of the Boston and Maine Railroad sailed for Europe on the steamer Norseman from this port to-day, in pursuance of a plan which is expected to increase the foreign traffic of this city by inducing steamship lines that are not now sending vessels here to do so. The undertaking is the result of conditions from which the road with which Mr. Crane is connected has suffered.

The inadequacy of the tonnage available here to accommodate the freight that is procurable by the Boston and Maine Road and its connections has been presented more forcibly than ever since the control of the Fitchburg Road passed to the Boston and Maine, and it has been recognized that this need must be met as soon as possible.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Census Bureau announces the population of the following cities:

Saginaw, Mich., 42,345, against 46,322 in 1890, a decrease of 3,977, or 8.59 per cent.

Gloucester, Mass., 26,121, against 24,651 in 1890, an increase of 1,470, or 5.96 per cent.

Woonsocket, R. I., 28,204, against 20,830 in 1890, an increase of 7,374, or 35.40 per cent.

To Take Taylor's Deposition.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 22.—On motion of L. J. Crawford, attorney for Henry Youtsey, Judge Cantrill entered an order to-day permitting the defense to take the depositions of ex-Gov. W. S. Taylor, ex-Secretary of State Charles Finley, and other fugitives from this State, to be used as evidence in the trial of Youtsey at Georgetown in October. Youtsey's attorneys are confident Taylor and Finley will consent to give their depositions.

Killed His Wife; Shot Himself.

RAY'S MILLS, Ga., Sept. 22.—James Merritt, white, aged about forty-seven, killed his wife this morning with a repeating rifle and immediately turned the weapon upon himself, sending a bullet into his chest. Mrs. Merritt was walking home with a woman neighbor, when her husband arose from a clump of bushes by the side of the road and with barely a word of warning shot her through the heart.

Natives Drowned in Calcutta Floods.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.—The deluge continues, and the country is inundated for miles. Already twenty natives have been drowned, and thousands are homeless.

Secretary Hitchcock Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock will leave Washington Monday for New York, where he will spend a few days.

FULL TEXT OF NOTES ON CHINA

Continued from Page 1.

yet formally accepted Germany's proposition, it is learned from a reliable source that there is little doubt that they will accept.

The Foreign Office received this afternoon the United States answer, through Baron von Sternberg, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Mr. John B. Jackson, the Secretary of the United States Embassy here. Mr. Jackson and the Foreign Office officials refused to talk on the subject.

It is semi-officially stated that there is no truth in the statement appearing in the papers that the German Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, on presenting the note of the German Government stipulating that the punishment of the ringleaders in the Chinese troubles should be a preliminary condition to the negotiations, added that the note was not final. The Chargé d'Affaires, it is asserted, did not make any such statement, and was not instructed to do so.

The inspired Post prints an article which says:

"The possibility is here considered that China will refuse Germany's demand to give up the main culprits. Then forceful measures must be employed, above all the occupation of several of the most important points in the country."

The German press attaches great importance to the Socialist Convention, which has just adjourned. The Liberal papers believe the Socialist participation in the Diet elections will redound mainly to the advantage of the Liberal Party. The Vossische-Zeitung to-day demonstrates this in detail. The semi-official Berliner Correspondens says:

"If the programme adopted by the Socialist Convention were carried out the laboring classes would be the first to rise against us. It would sink Germany into poverty and impotence."

A special dispatch from Berlin says that Emperor William has conferred the military decoration of the first-class upon the German non-commissioned officers and men who defended the legations at Peking.

WALDERSEE REVIEWS TROOPS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commander in Chief of the allied forces, reviewed 5,000 of the foreign troops to-day. The Bengal Lancers furnished a Field Marshal's escort.

The troops marched past in the following order: Germans, French, Volunteers, (composed of Americans, British, French, Japanese, and Germans,) Bengal Lancers, and other Indian troops.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the sailing of Count von Waldersee for Taku this afternoon on board the German cruiser Hertha.

His chief of staff will proceed for Taku this evening by the German steamer Sachsen.

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BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The Austrian Ambassador here, Count von Szogyney-Marich, in an interview to-day said:

"There is an erroneous opinion in the press about Count von Waldersee's mission. Several important tasks await him. Above all, he must force China to submit to the allied powers' peace conditions. Moral suasion is entirely wasted upon the Chinese Government, which, far from being humiliated hitherto, still indulges in the hope of cheating the allies out of the fruits of their victories by effecting disharmony among them. Von Waldersee must arrange what military demonstrations are required, what harbors and inland towns must be occupied, which points require expeditions, and which troops may retire from Peking. All the powers are bound to this programme by agreeing upon Von Waldersee as Commander in Chief. But each may reduce or increase its contingent at will.

"Regarding the statement that Von Waldersee will act as chief diplomatic representative for the powers, that, if it ever was intended, has been abandoned. It is possible that the powers may jointly appoint one Plenipotentiary for the settlement of their joint demands, viz., the safeguarding of the foreign colonies, and missions, to enable foreign merchants to safely resume business everywhere in China, and also to rearrange the status of the Diplomatic Corps. Possibly the Chinese Government hereafter will be located more inland. Then the foreign diplomats will either be located at a treaty port, perhaps Tien-Tsin, or else they will need large military protection."

All of this von Waldersee must enforce, and also Germany's own special demands. How each of the powers' separate demands will be regulated and enforced is a different matter. All the powers mean to adhere to the motto 'No further land acquisitions,' but it will probably become necessary for each power to occupy some province or important point of which the taxes will be retained until each is reimbursed for its war outlay.

"With all that we must not forget that the Boxer movement is not yet dead."

The Lokal Anzeiger prints a special dispatch from Shanghai saying Count von Waldersee, after his arrival at Peking, will occupy the imperial palace, remove the dragon flag, and hoist his own flag, "thereby proving to the Chinese, who now regard the allied troops as merely tolerated, that the allied forces are really masters."

PROCLAMATION BY EARL LI.

TAKU, Sept. 19. — Li-Hung-Chang has caused a proclamation to be posted in the principal cities of the Chi-li Province, calling upon the people and soldiers to exterminate all the Boxers.

All the Taotai, Magistrates and Prefects, deserting their posts will be replaced by others. The military officers are directed to count the troops and report to Li-Hung-Chang, who, the proclamation says, will arrange all matters with foreign nations.

Leading British residents in Tien-Tsin have telegraphed to the Premiers in Australasia and other cloonies urging them to aid in obtaining strong Government action to safeguard their interests.

TAKING OF THE PEI-TANG FORTS.

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TAKU, Sept. 20.—Four thousand Russians, 3,000 German, and 1,000 French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines, began the attack upon the Pei-Tang forts at daylight. The attack was answered briskly from the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after 10 o'clock.

The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of the fire from the forts and found them deserted, there being only four dead Chinamen within the walls. The allies were much chagrined, as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible, yet more than 3,000 men got away in broad daylight. The Russian artillery fire had proved effective, and the forts were badly damaged.

The British and Italian commanders had decided to join in the attack, but their troops had not arrived in time.

The entire line between Tien-Tsin and Taku shows reinforcements were heading for the forts.

Three members of the allied forces were killed and fifty were wounded through the explosion of mines laid along their line of march.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—A dispatch received here from Tien-Tsin gives the loss of the allies at the capture of the Pei-Tang forts as 120 men, including seven Germans. The Chinese, the dispatch adds, escaped in boats.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

Taku, Sept. 21.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:

Force of Russians, Germans, and Austrians advanced on Pei-Tang forts last night. Fire opened by Chinese and kept up all night at intervals. Forts evacuated at 9 this morning. Europeans hoisted their colors over forts at 11. Twenty-five Russians and Germans reported blown up by mine. Information from Commander Wise, who followed troops into forts, only five Chinese killed.

REMEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Vice Admiral Alexieff's report of the capture of the Pei-Tang forts says that sixty Russians headed the storming party. The total loss was thirty wounded. There were no casualties among the members of the landing force.

ALLIES SURPRISE THE BOXERS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following dispatch from Gen. Gaselee, the commander of the British troops at Peking:

"Peking, Sept. 19.—A joint Anglo-American expedition of 1,500 men and four guns, about half British, proceeded to Lin-Ko-Chao Sept. 16, and thence, by a night march, got in the rear of the Boxers' headquarters at Pei-Ta-Chu, the well-known eight temples twelve miles west of Peking. The Boxers were completely surprised and lost fifty men. Our casualties were nil.

"In the evening a squadron of the First Bengal Lancers went on to San-Kar-Ten and destroyed the new arsenal there. Sept 18 the Americans and the bulk of the British returned to their quarters. Two hundred remain at Pei-Ta-Chu, with MacDonald, for a few days."

AMERICANS SAVE CHRISTIANS.

PEKING, Sept. 19, via Shanghai, Sept. 23.—William Woodville Rockhill, special United States representative in China, has arrived here.

The American cavalry expedition recently sent out has returned. It relieved several Christians and destroyed the Boxers' headquarters, with a quanty of arms and a number of proclamations, but found no enemy.

Prince Ching is urging some of the legations to agree to the re-establishment of the Chinese Governemnt.

GERMAN SAILORS MUTINOUS.

Trouble on the Transport Frankfurt, Now at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The German transport Frankfurt has arrived here from Japan, and will at once be prepared for the carrying of horses to China. Soon after the vessel entered the harbor five of her men were placed in irons for mutinous conduct. While in an intoxicated condition they refused to take orders from their superiors, and one of them made an attempt to assault the second engineer. The matter will be reported to the German Government.

AMERICAN SICK IN CHINA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Acting Surgeon General Bache of the army to-day received the following cablegram from Surgeon Perley, at Nagasaki:

"Will send 41, including 3 officers, to the United States, 84 remaining. One hundred and forty-one sick in hospital at Peking, 125 at Tien-Tsin, many of them mild."

This is considered a good showing, considering what the army in China has gone through.

The Grant Arrives with Many Sick.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The United States transport Grant arrived to-day from the Philippines and China. The Grant brings home over 500 discharged soldiers, including nearly 200 sick and wounded. She will probably remain in quarantine several days.

CAPT. McCALLA COMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Long has sent the following congratulatory letter to Capt. Bowman H. McCalla, United States Navy, who, in the first expedition toward Peking, performed such valuable service as to elicit high commendation from Admiral Seymour:

"Sept. 22, 1900.

"Sir: It gives the department great pleasure to express to you its commendation of your conduct during the recent operations in China in which you took such a prominent part. It is always a source of gratification to the department to receive such commendatory reports concerning its officers as have been made concerning you. The bravery, tact, and energy which you have again shown are an added title to the esteem in which the department holds you, and it gladly adds to your record this expression of its further appreciation of your good service. Yours very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

American Post Office in the Far East.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Post Office Department has completed arrangements for the handling of the Oriental mail from this country by the establishment of stations at Nagasaki, Japan, and at Taku and Tien-Tsin, China. Henry Robinson and G. M. Hunt have established an office at Tien-Tsin, whence all the mail for the army will be distributed. The troops remaining as a guard in Peking will be served from the station, and other North China mail will be distributed from Taku, the army cooperating with the Post Office officials to this end.

Owing to the rapid shifting of troops back and forth between this country, China, and the Philippines it has also been necessary to establish a transfer station at Nagasaki. In addition, the department recently dispatched W. H. Wanamaker to establish a preliminary inspecting and auditing service for the money order department in Manila.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:30 A. M.—156 East Ninety-eighth Street; Louisa Clark; damage, $10.

8:00 A. M.—206 East Eighty-ninth Street; Anton Kruso; damage, $5.

12:55 P. M.—244 East Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Celia Keenan; damage, $10.

1:15 P. M.—103 West One Hundredth Street; John Bert; damage slight.

2:55 P. M.—230 East Nineteenth Street; John Loughlin; damage, $15.

3:55 P. M.—1,895 Second Avenue; Peter Levinson; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—342 East Fortieth Street; Joseph Bunch; damage, $15.

8:05 P. M.—3 Ludlow Street; Louis Greenberg; damage, $15.

8:15 P. M.—164 Attorney Street; Max Garfinckle; damage, $5.

8:50 P. M.—407 Broome Street; John Ryan & Son; damage slight.

9:05 P. M.—318 Ninth Avenue; no name; damage, $50.

9:15 P. M.—129 Charlton Street; Haywood Brothers; damage, $2,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TORONTO,

SIGHTS ALAMO'S MEN SAW

Incidents of the Galveston Storm Related by Capt. Hix.

One Steamship, He Says, Crashed Through Three Railroad Bridges—Steward Wallace's Experiences.

The Mallory Line steamship Alamo, which came so near being destroyed by the West Indian hurricane that destroyed Galveston on Sept. 8, arrived in port yesterday. Every one on board, from the Captain down to the cabin boy, had a story to tell concerning what he experienced, what he saw, and how he felt during the great storm.

"About 9 o'clock on the morning of the storm," said Capt. George B. Hix, "the rapid fall of my barometer indicated that trouble was impending, and I went up to the Weather Bureau at Galveston to get some information as to what to expect. The weather man said there was no cause for uneasiness, as we would only catch an offspur of the storm that had struck the Florida coast a few days before. 'Well, young man,' I replied, 'it's going to be the d—— offspur you ever saw, and I am going back to make my ship fast to everything I can get hold of,' and I did.

"As for the storm, you couldn't call it a tidal wave, for the water rose gradually, until it was from 6 to 10 feet above normal, and in some places when the wind was fiercest as much as 12 feet. As the dock disappeared beneath the water the Alamo, rising with the tide, grounded it to pieces until she finally rested on top of the piles. During all this time the waves poured over the vessel, and the harbor was full of drifting ships, four of which struck us, one of them tearing the stern of the Alamo away and destroying her steering gear.

"The next day the Alamo slid off the piles and went ashore about a half mile up the flats, where she was finally pulled off by the tug Wilmot from New Orleans, the most powerful tug in the Gulf."

Capt. Hix said that one of the remarkable things he witnessed was a big 4,000-ton steamship crash through three railroad bridges with as much ease apparently as if they were paper. The Mallory Line sheds and the roofs of buildings on the shore were crumpled up like parchment by the storm until they resembled huge rolls of paper, when they disappeared in the air, never to be seen any more. The city, from Fourteenth Street to East End, and from Avenue P to Avenue Q, was completely destroyed. In all, he figured that 374 blocks had been wiped out of existence.

"Mayor Jones," continued the Captain, "is a hustler. As soon as conditions permitted he pressed everybody into service to aid in burying the dead and cleansing the city. Men of every station in life, from the banker to the laborer, worked side by side. The bay was full of dead bodies for days after the storm, and when the Alamo left the Saturday after the hurricane, I counted thirty-seven bodies in the water while passing out. Galveston, however, was rapidly recovering from the effects of the hurricane. I believe that in a few weeks business will be going on as usual, and in the end the new Galveston will be far superior in every way to the old city."

John Wallace, a steward, in telling his experiences, said:

"Everybody on the ship was scared, of course, some worse than others, but the worst-scared of them all was the Captain's waiting boy. We thought he was lost until we found him in a potato barrel alongside the engine room.

"One of the saddest sights I saw was the dead bodies of a Sister of Charity and three little boys lashed together floating in the water. Another sight just as pitiful was the burning of the bodies on the shore, with the women and children looking on and crying as if their hearts would break. During the storm the Norwegian steamer Gyller brushed up against the Alamo, and six of her crew jumped aboard our ship. The Captain said he felt like throwing them back into the water for deserting their comrades, but he allowed them to stay aboard till morning, when he put them ashore."

Wallace declared that the Alamo would have weathered the storm all right had it not been for the British steamer Red Cross, whose chains caught the Alamo between her rudder and propeller and pulled her aground.

After discharging her cargo the Alamo will go into dry dock for repairs.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Galveston Death Rate Low Since the Hurricane.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 22. — Sixty four bodies were recovered to-day, fourteen being taken from one building at Twenty-second and Beach Streets. With the exception of the abolishment of the temporary hospital which was established in the United States Custom House directly after the storm, there were no developments in the health situation to-day.

The sick and injured who applied for treatment received attention. There have been but few deaths since the storm. So far but fourteen have been reported, all of which were directly or indirectly caused by injuries received during the storm.

RAISED EMPLOYES' PAY ROLL.

Charge Against a Lumber Yard Clerk—An Alleged Confession.

George Gillen, twenty-three years old, of 80 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday, charged by Secretary Timmins of the Mutual Lumber Company of Brooklyn with having stolen money belonging to the company. The company has its yards at the foot of Sullivan Street, Brooklyn. Its main offices are in the Produce Exchange Building, Manhattan.

Gillen, who had been employed for four years in the office at the yard, was intrusted Saturdays with the payroll of the Brooklyn employes. His duty was to visit the Manhattan office to get the money necessary to pay off the men, as designated on the roll. According to Secretary Timmins, the clerk had been suspected for some time of raising the amount of the payroll and pocketing the difference. Yesterday a trap was set for him. Immediately after his departure from the Manhattan office a telephone call was received from the Brooklyn yards, inquiring as to the amount Gillen had drawn. It was found that he had overdrawn by $30. When he arrived at the Brooklyn office a detective was awaiting him, and he was locked up in the Adams Street Station.

An examination of the payroll showed, as alleged, that he had raised the amount thereon. Mr. Timmins said Gillen had confessed that he had been stealing from $25 to $35 a week in this way for some time.

TRIED TO CONVERT THE DRIVERS.

Woman Prays and Sings at Coney Island and Is Locked Up.

Mounted Policeman Langman found a young woman praying and singing hymns before a large crowd at the foot of the Boulevard, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. She was taken to the police station and locked up on a charge of vagrancy. She gave her name as Annie Mergenthaler. She continued to sing loudly after reaching her cell.

It was learned that the girl had walked along the Ocean Boulevard for several miles, praying continuously and stopping various vehicles in order to convert the drivers. She appeared to be about twenty-three years old, but said she was forty. She had with her an armful of books and tracts.

STRUCK WITH A GOLF STICK.

Duane Street Merchant Injured on Van Cortlandt Park Links.

John H. Duffy of 428 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a wholesale paper dealer of 66 Duane Street, while playing golf on the Van Cortlandt Park links yesterday afternoon was struck on the left eye with a golf stick by Albert T. Steiver of 232 West Seventieth Street. A severe gash was inflicted by the blow.

Mr. Duffy was taken to the King's Bridge Police Station, and transferred to Fordham Hospital, where he lapsed into unconsciousness. Later he was placed in a carriage with his wife and carried to his home, where the family denied all requests for information concerning the accident.

Dr. Mulholland of Fordham Hospital, who attended Mr. Duffy, said he was certain that the wound was the result of an accident, stating, further, that Mr. Duffy had so stated in his presence while he was in the hospital.

GALVESTON RELIEF REPORT.

Further Public Subscriptions Bring Total to $289,100.63—Telegram from Miss Barton.

Additional public subscriptions amounting to $3,352.86 for the relief of the people of Galveston were reported yesterday, bringing the total to date up to $289,100.63. Through an error yesterday the total amount subscribed was reported as $295,378.48. The error was due to the fact that the Brooklyn Jockey Club's subscription was included twice—once in The New York Journal's total—and also to a discrepancy of $1,005 in the amount reported from the office of Mayor Van Wyck.

A telegram was received from Mayor Jones of Galveston yesterday acknowledging the receipt of $3,000 from Mayor Van Wyck.

The following telegram was received from Miss Clara Barton, now in Galveston, by William Willard Howard, General Manager of the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, 156 Fifth Avenue:

First shipment of supplies received; assorted and being distributed. The Galveston Central Committee received our co-operation gratefully, inviting us to become a part of themselves and direct the distribution. Warehouses established in a large building near railway station. Upper floors being fitted as a temporary asylum for orphans and destitute children generally. There are from six to eight thousand homeless persons in Galveston, many of whom have lost their employment. Money should be immediately forthcoming with which to erect temporary suitable dwellings for these unfortunate people. Large and excellent donations of supplies have been received from the New Orleans Red Cross and Relief Committee and substantial money contributions from Topeka and elsewhere.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions yesterday:

James Morris	$50	John C. Whitridge	50
Frank Lyman	100	Henrietta M. Read	10
Bronson Winthrop	100	Calvin Tompkins	10
Brookfield Glass Co.	100	Previously acknowledged	64,058.75
John H. Rhoades	100		
The Woman's Nat. Relief Association	303	Total	$64,881.75

Mayor Van Wyck reported the following subscriptions:

Progress Council No. 645, Royal Arcanum, through Henry L Greenwald, Treasurer	$5.00
Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association, through the Hon. John Courtney	100.00
"M"	1.00
"J. R."	3.50
Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association of the Twenty-ninth District, through D. J. Quigley, Treasurer	50.00
The Greenwald Theatrical Circuit Company, through Albert Weis, manager	127.20
Terry Lodge, No. 900, G. U. O. of O. F., through C. H. Trent, Secretary	10.00
Previously acknowledged	25,921.94
Total	$26,228.64

"E. J. D." has sent $1 to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has been turned over to Mayor Van Wyck.

The following subscriptions have been received by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association:

Through New York Tribune—		Harburger & Stack. 25 Cash	1
John C. Gifting	$10	Through The Highland Democrat—	
F. W. Kraft	25	Cash	1
N. D. Houston and daughters	5	Through Ninth National Bank—	
"E. L."	15	M. A. Arwing & Co.	10
Hirsch & Schofield	10	Cheney Brothers	500
Cash	5	Through P. Brady, Treasurer—	
Weld, Colburn & Wilckens	25	Association Master Plumbers, City of New York	250
Through New York Lumber Trade Association—		Through Irving National Bank—	
Chicago Lumber & Coal Company	5	"Four Friends"	4
"F."	50	James Kay & Co.	10
Through Hide and Leather Bank—		E. Sherwood & Co.	2
Keck, Mosser & Co.	100	Prev. acknow'd	98,420.81
J. S. Barnett & Brother	50	Total	$99,523.81

H. C. F. Koch & Co. notified the Citizens' Relief Committee that they had sent to the Mallory Line two cases containing wearing apparel, such as suits, skirts, jackets, hats, &c., being their donation for the relief of the Galveston sufferers.

ASCHENBROEDEL VEREIN'S AID.

Concert Planned for Next Sunday—Big Orchestra and Chorus.

What promises to be one of the most important concerts given this season in the city will be that now being organized by the Aschenbroedel Verein for next Sunday, Sept. 30, in the afternoon, at Madison Square Garden. Two days ago a committee, composed of Messrs. Robert Iverson, President of the Aschenbroedel Verein; August Loderhaus, W. Hofmann, Charles Heckert, and Robert Ruhlander, called on Mayor Van Wyck and communicated to him the desire of the German musicians of New York to contribute their share toward alleviating the sufferings of the people of Galveston through the medium of a concert. The Mayor expressed his approval of the proposition, and promised to do all in his power to aid the undertaking.

At the Mayor's suggestion the business management of the enterprise was placed under the direction of Col. A. B. de Frece. Yesterday there was a large gathering of the members of the Aschenbroedel Verein at the club house, 144 East Eighty-sixth Street, where it was unanimously resolved to forward the undertaking in every possible way. The orchestra will be made up of 400 of the leading musicians of the city, which will be supplemented by a chorus of 1,500 voices under the direction of Frank Damrosch.

Catholics Give $5,000 to Galveston.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—As the result of collections held in the various Catholic churches in the State last Sunday Bishop Michael Tierney of the Hartford Diocese has sent a check of $5,000 to Bishop Gallagher of Galveston, to be added to the Galveston relief fund.

DESERTED WIFE'S SUSPENSE.

Mrs. Minnie Spicer, who conducts a candy and stationery store at 1,085 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, is anxiously awaiting advices from Texas as to the report that her husband, from whom she separated in the early part of 1897, is dead and that he left a large fortune.

Mrs. Spicer's husband, Charles F. Spicer, was the Captain of a sloop plying in the waters around New York for many years before he became commander of a large vessel. The couple separated after a quarrel. The wife was left with two small children, in destitute circumstances. Mrs. Spicer next heard from her husband, she says, in the Fall of 1897. He was at Port Arthur, Texas, and wrote her that he intended to purchase a sloop yacht with $800 which he had saved, and would utilize it for passenger service between Port Arthur and Sabine Bay. His letters suddenly ceased after he had said in his last advices that he had repented leaving her and meant to send for his family. Mrs. Spicer says she never heard of him again until last week, when she received a letter from William S. Tyner of Port Arthur, who said her husband was dead and that he had left a fortune. The letter further stated that a man, also named Tyner, had been Mr. Spicer's attorney before his death.

Mrs. Spicer said that this intelligence was all that she knew of her husband's death and of his reputed wealth. Until she received more definite information, she said she could not tell what she would do. Mrs. Spicer worked hard for months after her husband left her to keep the wolf from the door, and finally got the little store she now conducts.

A. B. HART'S DEATH.

The Coroner's Inquest to be Held Some Time This Week.

WOODMERE, L. I., Sept. 22.—Justice Jay, the Acting Coroner, will hold an inquest some time next week to determine the cause of the death of Andrew B. Hart, whose body was found in a Summer house yesterday morning.

Dr. Hartwell, the Coroner's physician, decided that Mr. Hart's death was due to apoplexy, and in support of his opinion points out that Mr. Hart was threatened with a stroke for several weeks prior to his death. Dr. Hartwell had been treating him, and it was by his physician's advice that he was accustomed to take long walks every morning before breakfast. Violent exercise, however, was forbidden, and he always walked at a slow gait.

The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Seabrooke in "The Rounders."

The Harlem Opera House opened the season last night with an adaptation of the French farce "Les Fetards," renamed "The Rounders." The performance marked the first starring tour of Thomas Q. Seabrooke.

INSURANCE RATE WAR.

Belief that Companies Are Getting Ready to Fight in Louisiana.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—New Orleans fire insurance managers are almost unanimous in the expressed belief that a rate war of great magnitude is imminent throughout the State of Louisiana. The last Legislature passed an anti-compact law which prohibited combination rate making, but the Southeastern Tariff Association, the rate-making association of the companies, continued in control here in so far as commissions and rules were concerned. Popular prejudice against the association was widespread, and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company resigned so far as Louisiana was concerned.

This was contrary to rules, but rather than fight this big company the association withdrew this week. Local managers assert that the smaller companies will now advance commissions paid agents, which will produce rebating, while the larger companies will cut rates to hold their old business and secure new. Insurance men say the impending rate war will probably be very costly to the fire companies.

Insurance Rates in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—A fire insurance rate war is threatened here, and the agents are awaiting developments with great anxiety. Insurance matters have been on an unsatisfactory basis here for years, and the situation has now become serious. Matters have been precipitated, it is understood, by the Royal, which ordered its special agent to take up policies written by other companies and rewrite them for $1 each, regardless of former premiums.

INSURANCE COMPANIES JOIN.

Continental and the Chicago Metropolitan Amalgamate.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22.—An amalgamation of the Continental Assurance Company of North America and the Metropolitan Insurance Company of Chicago was effected at a meeting of the officers of the two associations in this city to-day.

The amalgamated company, which has a capitalization of $300,000, will be known as the Continental Assurance Company of America, with headquarters in Detroit. The officers of the amalgamated company will be as follows: President, C. H. Burke of Chicago; Vice President, Lewis Blitz of Detroit; Secretary, L. G. Peters of Chicago; Treasurer, A. S. Brooks of Detroit.

MR. BRISTOW NOT ALARMED.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Explains Conduct in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The attention of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow was to-day called to a dispatch from Havana to the effect that Estes G. Rathbone's lawyers intended to ask for Bristow's indictment and extradition. It was Mr. Bristow who investigated Rathbone's administration as Director General of Posts. The charge is said to be that Mr. Bristow permitted the payment of salaries to Rathbone's coachman, footman, and gardener out of the Cuban treasury until the end of May.

"I do not remember," said Mr. Bristow, "the date on which these personal employes of Rathbone were cut off the roll. When I got to the Havana Post Office in the work of reorganization I discovered that there were people carried on these rolls and paid from the Cuban funds that were employed as personal attendants of Rathbone rather than employes of the office, and, of course, I issued an order eliminating these positions and cut them off the rolls. They were paid up to the date of that order. Just what time that order was issued I do not know. I found them carried on the rolls as Government employes, and, of course, they drew their pay until they were discharged." Mr. Bristow laughed at the story from Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—With reference to a dispatch from Washington announcing that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow had been shown a cablegram from Havana stating that former Director General of Posts Rathbone's attorneys had asked for his (Bristow's) indictment and extradition to Havana, Rathbone's counsel, Señores Desvernine and Lanuza, state that they did endeavor to procure the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General's indictment and extradition on charges of maintaining personal servants at Government expense, but that Judge Baranaga disallowed the charges on Aug. 20.

CAMP BIRD MINE NOT SOLD?

Owner Raises the Purchase Price After Dealing with Belt Syndicate.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 22.—It is reported to-night that the proposed sale of the famous Camp Bird Mine at Ouray to the Alfred Beit syndicate of London will not be concluded. John Hayes Hammond is now examining the property, but Thomas F. Walsh, the owner, is said to have cabled to-day refusing to extend the option, and raising the purchase price from $6,500,000 to $10,000,000.

COTTON SPINNERS TO MEET.

Southern Mill Men Will Call Conference at an Early Date.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 22.—President J. H. McAden of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association to-day announced an important meeting to be held at Philadelphia at an early date for the purpose of arranging a new schedule of prices on the product of cotton mills. The committee which will attend this meeting will be composed of the Board of Governors of the Southern Cotton Spinners, representatives from Southern hosiery yarn men, a number of individual mill men, and Northern commission merchants.

The meeting is called for the reason that Southern mills are not making the profit which they desire, owing to the very great advance in the price of cotton during the last few weeks. President McAden says that the meeting will have nothing whatever to do with the selling agency plan, now become famous, but will handle the matter of prices alone. Notices have been mailed to mill men inquiring of them what date will be most convenient for the meeting; also setting forth the object of the meeting. A prominent mill man says cotton spinners desire to make a schedule by which every one will be bound to abide strictly.

PRICE OF GAS IN CHICAGO.

Bill Fixing Maximum Charge at 75 Cents to be Introduced.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—An ordinance providing for a maximum price of 75 cents a thousand cubic feet for gas will go before the City Council Monday night. The measure is framed by Alderman Patterson of the Twelfth Ward, and provides for a compensation of 5 per cent. of the gross receipts to be paid annually to the city treasury.

The measure anticipates Alderman Blake's bill, which is now being drafted, and which will be sent to the Legislature next January, to give the city the right to regulate the price and control the gas companies operating in Chicago.

A mass meeting of citizens to protest against the present discrimination in gas rates will be held in Central Music Hall next Thursday. The meeting results from a conference held at the Wellington Hotel last night. Among those that attended were Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Frank H. Cooper, Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, John W. Ela, Charles Trux, Edwin Burrill Smith, and Albert S. Gage.

The Summerdale McKinley-Yates Club Friday night asked the introduction of a sixty-cent ordinance.

Telephone Line from Valdez.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The signal officer has received a report from Lieut. D. G. Burnell, who is constructing the telephone line from Fort Valdez to Fort Egbert. He hopes to have the line constructed and in use this Winter. Fort Valdez is on the open sea, about 100 miles north of Juneau, and near the mouth of the Copper River, while Fort Egbert is the post on the Yukon near the eastern boundary line. Lieut. Burnell says that anything in the way of reading matter that could be sent through the Quartermasters' Department for the enlisted men in Alaska would be most acceptable to the soldiers during the long Winter that is before them.

BOER-PORTUGUESE CLASH.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says that the Boers arriving there report that collisions are occurring on the frontier between Portuguese troops and burghers, whom the former wish to disarm on their entering Portuguese territory.

Several have been wounded, and further fighting is feared.

The Portuguese are almost powerless until reinforced.

METHUEN ROUTS BOERS.

Recaptures a British Gun, and Takes Much Cattle and Ammunition.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The following dispatch was yesterday received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Sept. 21.

"Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Hart River, west of Klerksdorp, and recaptured a fifteen-pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 28 wagons, 8,000 head of cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and 28 prisoners.

"Hildyard occupied Vryheid Sept. 19, turning out the Boers from a strong position. The British casualties were few.

"Clery has captured a Hollander-American belonging to Theron's Scouts, who confirms the reports of Theron's death."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXCITED.

Bitterly Attacks Opponents of South African War in a Campaign Speech at Birmingham.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, opening the Birmingham campaign this evening, delievered an address to a great open-air meeting. His speech was an impassioned arraignment of the opponents of the war in South Africa, in the course of which he said: "I was going to call them traitors, but I will instead say misguided individuals."

Mr. Chamberlain challenged the Liberals to point out a single provocative word or sentence in the dispatches exchanged during the ante-war negotiations. He charged the Boers with having broken every pledge and every promise made to the British, and declared that they had long been planning to kick the British out of South Africa.

The speaker criticised the addresses of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Liberal leader in the House of Commons, and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, as lacking in breadth and clearness. The country, he said, wanted to know their views, but when not indefinite they were inaccurate. It was audacious to assume that if the soldiers were back from South Africa they would vote for the Opposition.

Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the country not to put the settlement of the war in the hands of a congeries of discontented atoms calling itself a party, but which was only a conglomerate mixture, divided on everything, except slander and abuse of the Colonial Secretary.

Besides Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Brassey, to-night's contributors to the political symposium included the Earl of Crewe, who addressed the Liberals at Darwen, and the Duke of Devonshire, who spoke to the Unionists at Bradford. Neither speaker, however, stepped out of the beaten paths of their respective parties, the former seeking to fix the attention of the electors upon issues other than those springing out of the war, and the latter dwelling mainly upon the hopeless divisions of the Opposition and its powerlessness, if successful, to accomplish anything useful or beneficial to the country.

MAN'S SKELETON ON A TREE.

Boys Found It Hanging in the Woods at Sheepshead Bay.

Two unknown boys who went on a chestnut hunt in the woods near Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday, found in a secluded corner of the woods the skeleton of a man hanging by the neck. The boys, thoroughly frightened, ran away, never stopping till they came to the Parkville Police Station, two miles distant. Here they reported, and Policeman Rigney was sent to investigate.

It was found that the man was hanging by a piece of bale wire. On the ground were a light checked coat and vest, a mixed gray pair of trousers, a pair of black socks, and a pair of congress gaiter shoes. In a pocket of the coat was a memorandum pad bearing the names Butt & Co., Wallabout Market, and C. V. Butt, 224 Grand Street, Williamsburg.

A patrol wagon sent from the Coney Island Police Station removed the remains to the Sheepshead Bay Station House. The police believe the man to have been Herman Tietjen, who drove a produce wagon for Butt & Co. until June 7 last, when he mysteriously disappeared, leaving his horses and wagon standing in the roadway near the place where the skeleton was found.

"BELLE OF BOHEMIA" ATTACHED

Chamberlain-Lederer Troubles Transferred to New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—An attachment to cover $8,100, the amount alleged due him from George W. Lederer, was placed on the accessories and properties of the "Belle of Bohemia" company at the Hyperion Theatre to-night by A. H. Chamberlain. The box receipts were not attached. The attachment is the result of prolonged litigation between Lederer and Chamberlain, arising from a loan made Lederer by Chamberlain on a production which the former was to bring out at Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

There has been trouble between the two men in a long series of partnerships in the "Rounders," "Lady Slavey," and "The Cadet Girl," played in the Casino and Herald Square Theatre. Chamberlain has six suits against Lederer, aggregating $52,000. Henry Oppenheimer gave bonds for $10,000 in replevin on the properties of the company to-night. "The Belle of Bohemia" opened here this afternoon, with an evening performance.

Fire in a Varnish Room.

There was a fire last night in the varnish room in Haywood Brothers' furniture factory on the fourth floor of the ten-story building at 129 Charlton Street. The loss was $2,000. The firemen confined the blaze to the room where it originated. How it started is not known.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, fresh northerly winds.

Rain has continued in the Southwest and it has also extended eastward into the Lower Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. In addition there were showers and thunderstorms in the Upper Mississippi and Middle Missouri Valleys, and some widely scattered local rains in the Atlantic States. Temperature changes were irregular and unimportant. There has been a marked decrease in pressure on the Middle and North Pacific Coast, with rain and high winds over the latter district. In the plateau region, fair weather continues. There will be rain to-day in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and upper lake region, extending to-night or to-morrow into the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States. There will also be showers to-day in the northern portion of the South Atlantic States. In the West the weather will be fair, except in Montana, where rain is indicated. Temperature conditions in the East will not be marked, while in the West it will be warmer to-day. On the Middle Atlantic and New England coast the winds will be fresh west to north. On the South Atlantic Coast they will be light and variable. Over the upper lakes they will be fresh southerly. Over the lower lakes light and variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	56	66	67
6 A. M.	52	62	67
9 A. M.	58	64	69
12 M.	66	69	72
3 P. M.	71	71	74
6 P. M.	68	68	70
9 P. M.	64	67	67
12 P. M.	61	65	65

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	67½
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1899	62
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	63

At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.02, and at 8 P. M. 30.00. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 53. The maximum temperature was 71 degrees at 2.10 P. M., and the minimum 61 degrees at 8 A. M.

WAGES REDUCED IN CHICAGO.

Deering Harvester Company Posts Notice of a Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Notices of reduction of wages have been posted in many of the departments of the Deering Harvester Company. The reduction varies from 10 to 20 per cent. The great plant of the company covers eighty-five acres of land at Deering, in the northwestern part of the city. About 8,300 men, 2,000 of whom, it is said, were put to work only last week, are now on the company's pay rolls.

The first notice of the reduction was posted in the machine shop, where a chop of 10 per cent. was made in the pay of some of the workmen. The foundrymen were next notified of a 20 per cent. reduction.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:49	Sun sets...6:56	Moon rises...5:36

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:08	Gov. Isl'd...7:40	H. Gate....9:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:28	Gov. Isl'd...7:51	H. Gate....9:47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Fluminense, Para	.....	.....

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....
Capri, Pernambuco	.....	.....
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	2:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Folmina, China, Japan, &c	.....	.....
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco	.....	.....
Herminius, Montevideo, &c	.....	.....
Hudson, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knight of St. George, Australia	.....	.....
Maristow, South Africa	.....	.....
Mount Vernon, Inagua	.....	.....
Roraima, Bermuda	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadaloupe	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

Archimede, Naples	.....	.....
Cherokee, Turk's Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Marco Minghetti, Genoa	.....	.....
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Mozart, Manchester	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Germain, Havre	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

Aller, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Santiago, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. $16 and up to Sept. $29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. $29, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. $13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. $14.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‖Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan arrived at Vancouver, were dispatched East Sept. 19, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Sept. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 23.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Sept. 9.
Hispania, Stettin, Sept. 4.
Island, Christiansand, Sept. 8.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Keator, Colon, Sept. 13.
La Gascogne, Havre, Sept. 15.
Menominee, London, Sept. 13.
Philadelphian, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

Aller, Bremen, Sept. 15.
Cevic, Liverpool.
El Paso, New Orleans, Sept. 19.
Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 11.
Marengo, Newcastle, Sept. 12.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Sept. 21.
Sardinian, Glasgow, Sept. 13.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.

Advance, Colon, Sept. 18.
Alleghany, Port Limon, Sept. 18.
Comus, New Orleans, Sept. 20.
Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 15.
European, London, Sept. 14.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 15.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 18.
Maracaibo, Curacao, Sept. 17.
Milano, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Sept. 13.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.

El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 19.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 16.

Arrived.

SS Chesapeake, (Br.,) White, Avonmouth, Sept. 9, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the bar 5:41 P. M.

SS Mineola, (Br., new, 3,128 tons,) Jenkins, Shields, Sept. 7, in ballast to Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the bar at 7 P. M., Sept. 20.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeche Sept. 7, Vera Cruz 14th, Progreso 17th, and Havana 19th, with merchandise and 52 cabin passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, Sept. 20, with merchandise and passengers to the Ocean S. S. Company.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahn, Hamburg Sept. 9 and Boulogne 10th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Off Fire Island at 6 P. M.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Off Fire Island at 8:48 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to tshe Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Sept. 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 6:55 P. M.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) King, Bristol Sept. 3 and Swansea 6th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Br.,) Drown, Rio Janeiro Sept. 1, Barbados 12th, and St. Lucia 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Niagara, Miller, Guantanamo Sept. 10, Cienfuegos 13th, Santiago 15th, and Nassau 18th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Sept. 15, Southampton and Cherbourg 16th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:13 P. M.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orlsans Sept. 17, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Coxon, Para Sept.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Campaign for the General Election Opens in Full Blast.

DEFECTION OF GLADSTONE

All Political Antagonism Classified as Khaki and Anti-Khaki.

The Latent Passion Against the Ministry Said to be Extensive—Opposition Still Lacks a Leader—British Political Corruption.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1900.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Our general election has come and already the voice of the political prophet fills the land. Manifestoes are being showered out upon the constituencies and the press in quite a bewildering manner. Varied as is their phraseology, they may be summed up by the classification of Khaki and anti-Khaki.

Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain have taken their stand on the war and demand not only a vote of indemnity for all they have done or misdone, but a mandate to coerce under a military government in the future the States they say they have conquered. Their followers will chime in with this demand, and against them we have as yet no solid body of opposition.

Nothing that has yet transpired has so struck a chill into the hearts of old Liberals as the defection of Herbert Gladstone, the one member of his family who has taken up a position similar to that of the Government. "The war was just," he has told his Leeds constituents, and the phrase has struck dismay into those who hoped that his name might still be one to rally round. Elsewhere cold douches have been administered to rising Liberal enthusiasm. But nobody pays much attention to Mr. Asquith. I remember when he married the delight with which his father-in-law recounted that two past Prime Ministers, Gladstone and Rosebery, had signed the marriage register of a coming one. Asquith's Premiership, I fear, will never come. The man is an expert advocate, and might be described as an eloquent automaton and fit opponent to Chamberlain, in the matter at heart, if he would only oppose. Even the addresses of Campbell-Bannerman, and Harcourt lack the clear ring, are diffusely critical and uncertain on the one and only issue.

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THE PRECEDENT OF 1880.

How the pollings are going to turn out I am not inclined to prophesy. Were one to go by the precedent of 1880, it would be safe to predict a grievous disappointment to the Ministerialists. When that election was sprung upon the country by a drowning out of Disraeli's last Government in London water, most of the London newspapers and a majority of those in the provinces danced a war dance prematurely upon the prostrate bodies of their foes, predicting another splendid Conservative triumph. It was just the reverse, a Tory rout of the most complete description, and so great were the rage and disappointment among confident prophets, particularly in London, that some of them never got over it, and one important newspaper proprietor went as far as to punish sharply some of the members of his staff who had ventured to take an independent view that turned out to be right. That is an old story, and only mentioned here to indicate how high passions ran then.

I believe there is an immense stock of latent passion in the country at the present time dead against not only this war and its consequences, but against the annexation policy, which, even by Chamberlain's own admission in a manifesto issued by him Thursday night, will entail a continuous and heavy additional expenditure upon this country to hold the conquered States down for an indefinite number of years. Could the smoldering fires of this passion be healed, and brought to proper intensity by some powerful lead, then I think the Government would again be beaten.

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SIR WILLIAM V. HARCOURT.

There seems to be no chance of that, judging by the election addresses already issued, although everybody on the Liberal side is now turning toward Monmouthshire to see what Sir William V. Harcourt will say when he opens his campaign next week. Failing a bold Opposition, the wrath which has been becoming more and more intense for months back will be dissipated and splutter out in ineffective conflicts. Nevertheless, so strong is it that I think we must be prepared to see some sensible diminution in the present Government majority, which is 132, not in London, perhaps, and certainly not in Birmingham and the Midlands, but in the North, in Scotland, and in Ireland.

However, I am straying from my purpose, and will leave this subject with the remark that whatever happens, the attitude or the Government toward many things, even if it retains power, must be different after the election from what it has lately been. Conservatives are not going to escape a severe trouncing in all parts of the country, even when re-elected.

And South Africa itself. Look how beautifully events there are shaping themselves to fit in with the date of dissolution! The Boer army dispersed, only marauding bands left—Boers marauding about their farms, I suppose, and slaying each other. That is Lord Roberts's description, and his recent dispatches show him to be a most expert electioneerer. This also excites bitter comments among the classes of society generally supposed to be out and out on the Government side. The "noble lord is coming home as expected, and wishes to make all things look as smooth as possible, both for the Ministry and himself.

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A GLANCE AT SOUTH AFRICA.

None the less, there are hard facts against his beautifully opportune optimism. If my readers have maps of South Africa handy and will take the trouble to look at the position of the British Army, in the two annexed States, they will find that away from the lines of railway there is for the most part neither conquest nor occupation to justify the boast that our armies have subdued the enemy. The Boer forces have been scattered and dissipated to the four winds of heaven, but no important leader has been captured, no lost British gun has been recovered, nor has any appreciable amount of Boer artillery as yet fallen into our hands, while raiding continues against our lines of communication at all points, but especially in the Orange River Colony. This does not bode well for a speedy settling down. Probably enough, however, there will be no great amount of skirmishing, raiding trains, and looting for the next week or two, because both sides want to keep out of the rain, and even the Boer may think that there is some chance for his skin in the results of the Parliamentary contest here.

Truth to tell, we are not now occupying ourselves much with what happens in South Africa, not openly, at least. It is a sore subject, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts's insistence upon the hospital scandals, together with such revelations regarding them as are allowed to slip through, are carefully put out of sight by every speaker engaged in the political fight. This is all right and fair enough in a scrimmage, but these things are not forgotten. We simply turn our minds away from them until a more fitting opportunity.

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A LEADER NEEDED IN CHINA.

The same is true about China. We have lost the thread of events there altogether and intelligence from Peking, Shanghai, and other places does not help us to pick it up again. Even the clamor of Dr. Morrison has failed to rouse the country's fury against those Russians, and we remain indifferent to the peculiar attitude taken by the German Government, which reminds one of "Alice in Wonderland"—hang first and try afterward.

I fear, however, that events are shaping badly out there, and that unless some master mind takes control not only of the movements of the European troops, but of the negotiations carried on between the powers and the Chinese Princes, the whole of Pandora's box of afflictions may be let loose.

Note how the agitation is being fomented and the opposition gathering in force against the two great Yang-tsze Viceroys, Liu-Kung-Yih and Chang-Chih-Tung, men who have hitherto succeeded in holding in check the fury of the anti-foreign element and in protecting the Europeans living under their jurisdiction. Their conduct has incensed the anti-foreign party around the Dowager Empress, which still appears to be supreme, and at any moment they may be degraded. With their departure the passions of 60,000,000 people might easily be let loose with appalling consequences. Afairs at Canton seem just as black, demanding the utmost circumspection on the part of the agents of the white powers.

It is well that Sir Claude M. MacDonald has been superseded, for that amiable gentleman was never intended for a diplomatist. He is only a nice, gentlemanly soldier, who had no knowledge whatever of Chinese affairs before going to Peking. His supersession by Sir Ernest Satow has at least the advantage of putting British affairs in the hands of a man perfectly familiar with Oriental politics and the habits of the mandarins, and of all classes and races. The worst of it is that Sir Ernest Satow is held to be a weak man and all the powers want strong, loyal men at present, if a row is to be avoided.

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"HOSKINS & SONS."

Much is being made in Radical circles of the newest business scandal against the Chamberlain family, and it occupies a far more prominent position in the Opposition journals than foreign politics. This morning's editorial disclosure of the fact that Mr. Chamberlain's wife, sons, and daughters own the company called "Hoskins & Son," which does business for the Admiralty in supplying ships with chain beds and a variety of small articles, has given a shock to even our pretty tough sense of business morals. Mr. Chamberlain himself endeavors to dismiss the thing loftily as discreditable efforts to pry into his private affairs. Less successfully, his son, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, admits the ownership, but denies having procured orders. I should not wonder if this opportune revelation played a considerable part in platform and pamphlet electioneering, but I am bound to admit that, in reality, it affords a no worse sample of the kind of thing that goes on in this country than do hundreds of a like kind.

Our company laws have led to the creation of joint stock enterprises in every conceivable branch of business, and they are open to any man, be he peer, Judge, Minister of State, or mere politician—any one of whom may take shares in any company, and as proprietor influence business toward it. That the evil permeates our political life is unquestionable. Our self righteousness is such that we think we can afford to sneer at what we are pleased to style "political corruption" in America, but I have had experience enough with our own performances in that line to prevent my joining those who cast stones.

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PATRIOTISM COMBINED WITH BUSINESS.

All our great contracting firms who supply ships-of-war or materials out of which ships-of-war are built, or guns and ammunition, engines, anything appertaining to the fitting out of an instrument of destruction, have Government officials, politicians, and statesmen in greater or less numbers among their shareholders. The relations of some of them with the War Office and Admiralty are scarcely veiled, and it is no infrequent occurrence for a permanent official to withdraw from his post in order to take up a position in one or another of these firms, the better to keep up connection between them and the Government departments. It is poor strategy on the part of the Chamberlain family to possess themselves of business of this kind, while their prominent lights are guiding the destinies of nations and keeping demands for war material brisk, but their great stake in the industries of Birmingham, in the Kynochs Limited, Tubes Limited, "Hoskins & Son," Small Arms Company, and such like, is not different in kind from that of scores of peers, politicians, and permanent officials, who parade their virtues and incorruptibility before the nation and the world every day in the week.

A. J. W.

CHARGE AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN

His Family Said to Own Controlling Interest in Firm of Contractors to the Admiralty.

Copyright, 1900, The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The political campaign has begun in earnest. Only another week remains before the polling begins. Hardly any one doubts that the Conservatives will win.

A miniature bomb has been thrown into the Conservative camp by the Liberal Morning Leader, which publishes a lengthy story showing that the wife, sons, and daughter of Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, hold almost all the shares of the firm of Hoskins & Son, contractors to the Admiralty. Among the sons holding large amounts of the stock is J. Austen Chamberlain, the eldest son of the Secretary, who is a civil lord of the Admiralty.

To put a worse complexion on the matter, it is pointed out that there is no Hoskins now connected with the business, which is practically a family concern, and apparently prosperous.

The only answer so far vouchsafed to the accusation is a letter from Mr. Chamberlain's secretary saying the Minister is not disposed to "notice the cowardly insinuation contained in an indirect charge."

Rumor assigns the War Ministry to Mr. Chamberlain in the new Cabinet, the supposition being that the Marquis of Lansdowne will retire, and also that Mr. Chamberlain will then have Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief and Lord Kitchener as Adjutant General, Earl Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor; Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Viscount Cross, the Lord Privy Seal, and William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, are all said to be likely to retire.

TAMMANY'S JOE MILLER

Ex-Sheriff Dunn the Wit Who Makes Croker Laugh.

Fellow-Irishmen Often Victims of His Jokes, but Sometimes They Prove Dangerous Targets.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn, story teller of Tammany Hall, could give Mark Twain points on how an anecdote should be illustrated. The wit and wisdom of the New York politician are scattered promiscuously among his friends. In Republican circles for years stories of a political type were told with the opening sentence:

"As Chauncey Depew said—"

All Democratic campaign stories of local origin are attributed now to ex-Sheriff Dunn. With a merry twinkle in his eyes and a broad and sometimes affected brogue, Mr. Dunn spins yarns that convulse his hearers. A few hours after ex-Sheriff Dunn sends forth one of his bright bits of wit it is circulated and the politicians from the Battery to the Bronx know his latest scintillations.

A NEW YORK TIMES reporter has gathered some of the best of Dunn's stories. Here they are:

A Salvation Army lass entered a barroom in which the ex-Sheriff was treating a party of friends. The girl stepped up to Dunn and said quietly:

"War Cry, Sir? Will you buy a War Cry?"

Dunn turned, shoved his hand into his pocket for money, and said:

"My good girl, whom is the war between now?"

"This is a war between God and the Devil," said the girl.

"Oh, begobs, I can't step between those two." Then Dunn escorted the girl to the door and slipped a quarter into her hand.

Tom Dunn once kept a stone yard. He was poor, but many politicians were his friends. Dunn went on a contractor's bond, and, the man failing to do the work in the allotted time, the city officials started to compel Dunn to pay up. On the bond was another stone contractor who was a member of the Masonic brotherhood. A Deputy Sheriff was sent to Dunn's stone yard and he perched there with his writ and assistants, thus preventing work from being done. Dunn called on the other contractor who was on the bond and he said:

"Never mind, Dunn, I am a Mason. I will go and see some of my friends and have the Deputy Sheriffs taken away so that we can go to work again."

Dunn waited a week and still the deputies held possession of both stone yards. Then in a fit of desperation Dunn went to Under Sheriff Mullvaney and quietly arranged to have the deputies taken away from his yard. The other contractor heard of this, and as his yard was still tied up he said to Dunn:

"How did you manage it? I tried every way I could, but the deputies still hold the fort on my property."

"Didn't you say your were a thirty-third degree Mason?" asked Dunn.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well, I'm a forty-fourth degree Ancient Order of Hibernians, and I have got more pull than you." Dunn walked off laughing heartily at the discomfiture of his brother contractor.

HIS BILL AT THE CLUB.

The bulletin board of the Democratic Club showed some time ago that Mr. Dunn was in arrears $580 for a house and wine bill. Richard Croker was walking about the club one day and met Dunn. He said:

"Tom, why don't you pay your bills? I see your name on the bulletin board."

"Sure if my name wasn't up there you'd never know what I spent in the club," said Dunn. Croker laughed and slapped Dunn on the back. A check for $580 was handed to the Treasurer by Dunn at once.

A party of men with Dunn at the head walked into a small east side liquor saloon near the water front. There was a crowd of ragged men at Dunn's heels because he was running for office. The little saloon in which the crowd entered hardly boasted of a bar. Dunn, thinking to have fun with the Irish proprietor, said:

"Give us a quart right off the ice and have it cold."

"Where's your can?" said the saloon man, looking over the bar. The laugh was on Dunn, and the crowd had as much beer as it could drink that evening.

A crowd was jammed in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral on last Easter morning. Tom Dunn walked up Fifth Avenue to attend mass. A big policeman spied the Sheriff and began to elbow his way through the crowd with Dunn at his heels. As the two men approached the door of the cathedral an Irishman shouted out:

"Sure that man Tom Dunn has as much pull with the Pope as he has with Dick Croker."

Dunn took the witty Irishman in to mass and they said their prayers reverently together.

There is one man in New York who is forced to drink a quart of wine every time he meets Dunn. He is the old Superintendent of the Third Avenue car stables—poor and still working hard. Dunn was out of a job when quite young, and he kept pestering the Superintendent of the car stables to give him a job as a horse-car driver. Finally the Superintendent said that Dunn was a nuisance and kicked him out of the place. He never came back.

"If that man had ever put me on the front of a horse car I would have been there yet," said Dunn last week. "That man kicked me out of the car stables, and I went into the contracting business, and now I'm wealthy. I owe all my success to that old Superintendent, and every time I see him he has to drink a bottle of wine with me."

JOKE THAT STARTLES VICTIM.

A practical joke was played by Dunn on a typical west side Irishman. Dunn was campaigning. He was buying quarts of wine, ordering two at a time. Dunn slipped a five-dollar bill in the hand of an Irishman, and said:

"Just order two more bottles."

"Just give's two more of those," said the Irishman.

Dunn had already paid for his wine, but he threw a half dollar down on the bar as if paying his bill. Then he left the place, after sipping a glass.

When the Irishman started to pay for his two bottles he also threw a half dollar on the bar, and was nearly overcome when the bartender said, "Seven dollars and a half, and pay up quick."

The Irishman had to spend all of the $5 and some of his own money to get out of the place, while the crowd laughed. He swore vengeance on Dunn, but the next time they met another five-dollar bill straightened out matters.

The Police Board was startled one day by a visit from ex-Sheriff Dunn. After a secret session Dunn, who was waiting outside, was ushered in while the Commissioners were in their seats.

"What can we do for you, Sheriff?" asked President York.

"Tell me what you have been doing today, and I will tell you," said Dunn.

"Well, we have been making transfers. Transferring Captains and other people around," said York.

"Oh, begob, it's too bad I didn't know that; I would like to have had a couple of Archbishops transferred."

Ex-Sheriff Dunn like Senator Depew, enjoys his own jokes. He chuckles and laughs, but does not grow fat, over these trifles of life. His eyes are always bright and glistening when he tells a story, and his laughter is always repressed until those around him drown his chuckles of mirth. Richard Croker enjoys stories and is anxious to be told all of Dunn's new jokes.

BARNEY ON THE CAMPAIGN.

He Says Hanna and Bryan Are Doing It All—He Long for "th' Good Owld Tolmes."

"An' would yez think it," said Barney as his cronies gathered about him at the station on Sunday; "would yez think, Oi say, that th' peoples ov this counthry be elictin' a Prisidint ov th' United States? They call it a campaign that they be having, but where is th' campaign, sez Oi. Sure, an' there be no banners in th' streets, no toorch-loight procissions, no shpakers tillin' yez which ticket to vote to save th' counthry, an' no free drinks in th' saloons. It's a quare campaign, it is, an' Oi call it no campaign at all. Sure an' th' good owld tolmes wuz better, whin a campaign wuz a campaign, an' a poor man could swim in th' beer that th' politicians tapped at ivery corner saloon.

"They have been an openin' ov th' campaign iver since th' committees told th' candidates that they wuz nominated, as if th' newspapers hadn't a told thim that already. But Oi be a Dutchman if Oi can see that it be open yit. They had better take a crowbar, an' a drill, an' some shticks ov dynamite, an' raise a foine arthquake—sure an' that's the only way they'll iver git this campaign open.

"Mr. Hanna an' Mr. Bryan be a-doin' all the campaignin' thimselves, it seems to me, an' sure an' th' people don't seem to moind thim a bit. Hanna sez, sez he, that Bryan wants to shut up all the mills an' factories an' shtop th' trust bizness, although it's hard enough to git trusted now at th' shtore unliss yez have got a bank account, an' Mr. Hanna wuzn't so fond ov trustin' when he wuz a shtore-keeper out in Ohio.

"Thin Mr. Bryan sez, sez he, that Prisidint McKinley wants to make us all soldiers an' sind us to shoot th' Filypinos an' the Chinks, lavin' th' wimmen an' babies to home, as if enny Oirishmon would object to fightin' under one ov his counthrymen by th' name Mac.

"This don't plaze Mr. Hanna, an' he shouts that prosperity is th' issue. Thin Mr. Bryan raises his foine thirteen-inch-calibre voice an' shouts back that Imperialism is th' issue. Mr. Hanna, he takes another shot an sez, Imperialism is only an excuse. An' th' people doin't moind aythur ov thim.

"This is what they call a campaign. Oi till yez, byes, Mr. Claveland shpoilt our fun whin he got up what he called a campaign ov eddication. Eddication is all roight fur byes an' gurls, but what we men as is voters wants is parades, an' picnics, an' beer, an' thin we will put Gineral Apathy on th' retired list."

BRYAN TALKS IN NEBRASKA.

Makes Three Speeches in One Day Near Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 22.—William J. Bryan to-day continued his canvass of the First Congressional District in this State. He started out early in a motor vehicle, intending to make three speeches before returning to Lincoln late to-night.

The first stop was made at the little town of Waverly, in Lancaster County, where he spoke at 11:30 o'clock. In his speech at that point, which is only twelve miles from Lincoln, the Presidential candidate talked in a familiar strain, as to old neighbors. He was greeted personally by a large number of people. Mr. Bryan dwelt especially on "imperialism and militarism." He said the Republicans are not united upon the question of supreme importance in the campaign, some of them giving that place to the tariff and others to the financial issue. There could not, however, according to the speaker, be any doubt that the question of the "form of government" is more important than either of these. He then proceeded to argue that the Republican Party is "seeking to establish imperialistic practices in our new insular possessions, thus subverting our present Democratic form of Government and in the end bringing untold evils on the people."

At Firth, seventeen miles from Lincoln, Mr. Bryan addressed a crowd composed largely of Holland Dutch, this afternoon, and he was introduced by a speaker in the Dutch language. His speech was in the main an argument against the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. He said that after traveling more or less over the United States he was satisfied that the country was big enough without taking in the Philippine Islands.

On the subject of the title of the United States, Mr. Bryan said that he did not care a rap what Europe thought on the subject; he wanted a title that would meet the American idea, not a title that would satisfy those who believed in the divine right of kings to rule other people. As for the abstract right of the United States in the premises, he asserted that "no nation had ever lived that was great enough to trample upon the rights of the weakest people on the earth."

Mr. Bryan said that the Filipinos had always stood ready to give us a coaling station at Manila. "But," he said, "the trouble is that we have wanted to hold all the land to see whether there was any coal there," and, in the language of a member of Congress, it was, he said, significant that one of the first acts of the Government after Dewey's victory was to give instructions to ascertain whether there was coal in the archipelago.

Mr. Bryan closed with a reference to the situation in South Africa, giving a graphic picture of it, and strongly condemning the Administration's "want of sympathy." He declared that indifference—great to the fate of a South African Republic—might be justly regarded as an index to the state of mind concerning our own republic.

After his speech at Firth Mr. Bryan drove to Haltam, a distance of nine miles, and there made the last speech of the day. He defended a former declaration made by him that the President of the United States is a hired man, and said that when a man occupying that office forgot that he was a hired man, that was a sign that he had outlived his usefulness as a public official.

MR. BRYAN'S PLANS.

Denial that Dates for Speeches Have Been Canceled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, denies to-day the story that dates for speeches in Illinois and other Western States by William J. Bryan had been canceled, and that the Democratic candidate will hurry to New York. Senator Jones declared that Mr. Bryan will speak in New York Oct. 16 as originally announced, and that the plans have in no wise been changed.

Applications for Citizenship.

The last day for filing applications for citizenship in New Jersey for a vote at the approaching election was yesterday. Over 1,500 applications have been filed with the Clerk of Hudson County. Judge John A. Blair will hold sessions of the Common Pleas Court every day until Oct. 6 to examine the applicants. Eighty persons were examined on Friday, of whom twenty were rejected.

Gen. Wheeler Not a Candidate.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 22.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler declared in an interview here to-day that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the United States Senate against Senator E. W. Pettis.

St. Lawrence County Democrats.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The St. Lawrence County Democratic Committee met here to-day and formally organized for active campaign work by electing Mayor George Hall as Chairman of the County Committee. The meeting was behind closed doors. At the close of the meeting a committeeman said nothing important had occurred.

Registration in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Sept. 14.—About 24,800 voters have been registered so far in Honolulu for the November election. Of this number about 2,000 are native Hawaiians, about 30 are Chinese, naturalized under the Hawaiian monarchy, about 30 are native-born Chinese, about 50 are Portuguese, and the remainder are whites. There are still several days of registration.

B. Altman & Co.

Important *Monday,*
Silk Sale. *September 24th.*

8,000 yds. CHOICE FANCY SILKS, suitable for Evening and general wear.

78c. PER YARD.

Value $1.25 to $2.00.

KNEIPP CURE DEVOTEES

Fad Has Not by Any Means Died Out in America.

Object Is to Get as Near as Possible to Nature—Hosiery Considered a Superfluity.

"No," said the Barclay Street man, with a smile, "it never wears out."

He was speaking of the foot covering beneath the shoe. This would mean in the case of most human beings in civilized communities the stocking, a supposedly necessary adjunct to the costume and the greatest trial to the industrious housewife from its propensity for wearing out. There was no patent article with cast-iron qualities here, for, as the speaker showed the top of his shoe it could plainly be seen that there was nothing between the shoe and the foot but nature's own covering.

A few years ago every one in New York was talking of Father Kneipp and the grass-walkers. It was not that there was anything particularly new in regard to the apostle of the cure, but a small part of his treatment had in some way found a lodgment in the minds of easily affected people, and grass-walking was a fad. Young maids and maidens, old men and matrons walked barefooted in the grass in the private grounds of their homes if they had them, in the open fields in lieu of that, and in the city a certain few risked their lives and good clothes by indiscriminate grass-walking and sitting around in the early mornings in Central Park.

That was a fad which gave much amusement to its participants, and more to the general public for a time and then died away. Some wonderful cures were reported. A prominent New York lawyer who took the grass-walking part of the cure at his Long Island home announced himself cured of rheumatism; a woman living in the vicinity who did the same was also wonderfully helped. A Brooklyn man built himself a private water walk, a small room, the floor of which he had made water tight and flooded, and took morning and night walks at home. But when the mere fadists ceased their grass-walking the public speedily forgot all about the matter. In the meantime the real Kneippians have kept to their faith and practices when necessary.

There are little centres from which the doctrine radiates all over the country. Usually these are sanitariums where some priest or physician, who studied with Father Kneipp at Woerishofen has settled. There is one in New York which has a Summer branch up in the State; there is one in Newark, another in a different part of New Jersey, and they are to be found in different parts of the country. Then there are the supply stations, where the necessities for simple living and natural treatment for disease which Father Kneipp recommended can be obtained.

Not far from the City Hall an observing person will notice a window which contains a number of things out of the ordinary and oddly combined. There are cereals, a particular kind of coffee, and a hygienic wine with coarse linens in different designs, and curious sandals—goods belonging to the dry goods shop, the shoe shop, and the grocery combined, but shown in no way quite different from a department store exhibit. The sandals are of a kind quite different from anything to be seen in any of the New York shoe shops. They are shaped to the foot, the sole longer at one side and sloping down at the other. Some have high heel and ventilated toe pieces, as well as a strap across the ankle, and others only the heel piece and strap. They are of all sizes, for children, men, and women. Altogether these are articles recommended by Father Kneipp as tending to hygienic living. Here is to be found the man who saves the housewife the most difficult part of her week's mending. This is a conventional approach to the sandals.

To get as much sunlight and air as possible is the doctrine of the Kneippian. In Germany men may be seen wearing the sandals about the towns, and sometimes even in traveling. Here it would excite comment and a crowd, and they are only worn by the ardent follower of Father Kneipp in the house. The Barclay Street man says that he has worn them around the streets of Mount Morris, where he lives, but that was only once in the evening and as a result of a family bet that he dared not do it. In the exposure of the feet the health is improved, the doctrine says, and in wearing the ordinary shoe without stockings there is an improved circulation of air around the foot. In the house frequently the shoes are slipped off and not even sandals substituted. The sandals were invented for the streets of Woerishofen for the grass walkers when they left the fields. They protected the feet from the rough stones and were easily slipped on after a dewy walk, when to have replaced the ordinary shoe and stocking would have been difficult. There is comfort in the freedom given by the sandals. Women, under general conditions, use them less than men. A New York woman, however, who has a restaurant, wears sandals not because she has theories regarding them, but because being on her feet all day she finds them the most comfortable foot covering she can wear.

The flour used by Kneipp curists is the entire wheat, which includes the outer covering of the grain. In the return to nature which Father Kneipp recommended, the bread was without yeast. Here is his recipe:

Of this flour take two, four, six, or eight pounds, (according to the number of persons for whom the bread is going to be made,) put it in a kneading pan, and make it into dough with hot water. Put the dough in a rather warm place, where it should remain during the night. Neither leaven, nor salt, nor any other spice may be mixed with it. The next day little loaves, or rolls, are formed out of the dough, and baked in an oven heated as for ordinary bread; they are left in the heat for an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half. As soon as the bread is taken from the oven it is thrust into boiling water for three or four seconds, then put at once into the oven again for a short time to dry.

A community of Franciscan Sisters making the Kneipp bread, using the same flour, do it as follows:

The flour is mixed with warm water and a little compressed yeast. After four or five hours this dough must be well kneaded. Then let it raise from two to three hours, then form it into loaves and put these in bread pans. Let the loaves again raise for half or three-quarters of an hour and then put these in a well-heated oven for one hour and a half. The larger the loaves are the longer it takes to bake them.

The substitute for coffee is a combination of barley and malt, which is roasted and ground and made like other coffee, but boiled for fifteen minutes or longer, the longer the better. When taken with cream and sugar it is said to be as good as it is healthful, and it can be taken without inconvenience at any hour of the day or night. It is at least inexpensive, for it costs from 12 to 15 cents a pound. Honey wine, a drink made from honey and water, is a most agreeable beverage recommended by Father Kneipp, and said to be the identical drink of the early Teutons, who called it mead.

The good Kneippian cures himself if, with all his preventive measures he becomes ill, not only with the water treatment but with some of the various herbs prescribed by the founder of the Kneipp doctrines. They come in sealed tin boxes, or as powders or oils. The names are most attractive. It is as good as a chapter of Shakespeare to read them, and much more interesting than the names from a modern pharmacy, as they are concealed under high-sounding titles.

There is rosemary, for instance, not for remembrance, but to give a good appetite and digestion; strawberry, mistletoe, primrose, blackthorn blossoms, magnolia roots, and birch leaves are a few herbs mentioned. Iceland moss is one of the remedies, and also pumpkin kernels. Five or six grains of incense as large as a pea taken internally each day for a long time will strengthen the chest and internal organs.

The Kneipp linens are German goods, and the good Kneippian wears nothing else next his skin Summer or Winter. There are several varieties which come by the yard, or are made up into garments. There are linen stockings and socks for those who wear them. The women do not follow the Kneipp customs as radically as the men. The linen is made of twisted fibres, wears well, and shrinks but little. It is also used for bedding.

Naturally the Kneipp doctrine is most largely followed by the Germans, but there are a number of French followers who get their supplies in New York if they do not live here, some coming from other States and Canada. There are also good Bostonians who drink malt coffee, "honig wein," dress themselves in linen, and imbibe violets and primroses when they are ill. It is a return to nature in a sufficiently pleasant way to be stimulating.

HILL'S PICTURE IN SIGHT.

The One "Lost or Stolen" Replaced at Headquarters — Mr. Croker Changes His Purpose.

A large picture of David B. Hill, 32 by 40 inches, has been hung on the walls of the Democratic State Headquarters. The picture which was "lost or stolen" has been replaced by one as large, but in a cheaper frame.

Richard Croker's determination to visit Democratic State Headquarters every day during the campaign has been changed for some reason.

Yesterday the clerks were busy sending out tons of campaign material, and for the first time since the campaign began it looked lively. Thousands of pictures of Bryan and Stevenson were being sent into the up-State counties.

Frank Campbell, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said last night:

"The story to the effect that there are differences as to party policies and issues existing between Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Mackey is absolutely false. It was conceived in the mind of a reporter for a Republican newspaper, and is utterly without foundation. The story was spread to serve Republican purposes. Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Mackey are thoroughly in unity and will jointly put up a brilliant and aggressive campaign."

MACKEY PLEADS FOR LA ROCHE.

Candidate's Visit to McLaughlin Said to Have Been Fruitless.

Senator William F. Mackey, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, visited ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin in the Willoughby Street auction room yesterday. He was accompanied by Senator William J. La Roche of Brooklyn, who was one of the first to boom him for the Gubernatorial nomination. It was understood that Senator Mackey's visit to Willoughby Street was chiefly for the purpose of making an appeal in behalf of his friend La Roche, who it is thought is likely to be turned down in his desire for a renomination. La Roche's championship of Mackey's boom is believed to be one of several incidents which have brought about opposition to him on the part of the organization.

It was said after Mr. Mackey's conference with Mr. McLaughlin and other Brooklyn leaders who were present that no assurance had been given to him that La Roche would be renominated.

Arbitration in Chautauqua.

Elliot Danforth and Bridge Commissioner Shea were appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee to hear and adjust the troubles between the Democratic leaders in Chautauqua County. After hearing the statements of all the leaders it was decided that the Heffernan faction in the county should be recognized.

Hudson County Candidates.

The petitions of Democratic candidates in Hudson County were filed yesterday with Secretary P. H. Murphy of the County Committee. The candidates are: For Congress, Allan L. McDermott; for State Senator, ex-Judge Robert S. Hudspeth and Mayor Edward Kenny of East Newark; for Coroners, Stephen F. Wyse of Jersey City and William N. Perslow of Hoboken; for members of Assembly, John A. Dennin, George G. Tennant, Maurice Marks, John J. Fallon, Patrick H. Connolly, Killian V. Lutz, Edward Rice, Leon Abbett, Peter Stillwell, and P. Anthony Brock.

For a College Democratic Club.

A call has been issued and is being sent to college and university graduates throughout the city who intend to support the National Democratic ticket this Fall to assemble in mass meeting for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a College Democratic Club here. All college and university men, irrespective of the institutions of which they may be graduates, are asked to join in the organization of the club. The meeting will be held in the Assembly Room of the Savoy Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26, at 8:30 o'clock.

Franchise Tax League's Plans.

The Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League has issued a circular to call its members together at the Sturtevant House on next Tuesday evening. At the meeting it is proposed to discuss plans for the perpetuation of the organization, until its objects are accomplished, and particularly to discuss its attitude in the municipal campaign of 1901. The circular announcing the meeting expresses regret that the Democratic State Convention failed to nominate for Governor Controller Bird S. Coler.

Bodies Recovered from Sunken Tug.

The bodies of two of the crew of the tug America, which was sunk at Canal Street by the Minnehaha on Tuesday, were recovered by the river police yesterday. Early in the morning the body of Albert Thompson, the steward, was found. He was forty years old, and lived at 205 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken. The body of William Hartman, twenty-five years old, a deck hand, came to the surface at 5:30 P. M. Hartman lived on the boat. The bodies were taken to the Morgue.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

THE SPECIAL ORDER BRANCH of this department will in future be made a prominent feature.

ORDERS FOR INTERIOR WORK relating to Draperies, Hangings and general furnishing of rooms will be executed. Materials, designs and estimates will be submitted, together with suggestions by competent designers.

ORIENTAL RUGS and CARPETS will be furnished to correspond with the general design of rooms. Orders fulfilled for fitting up Oriental and Smoking Rooms, Corners, Libraries, etc.

LACE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT. New designs in Lace Curtains, "Stores Bonne Femme" and The Arabinet Curtain.

FINE ORIENTAL CARPETS.

A large stock is now open of Persian, Indian and Turkish Rugs and Carpets, suitable for Reception and Drawing Rooms, Libraries, Dining Rooms, Halls, etc., including very desirable light colored Indian Carpets in new shades of Rose, Light Green, Cream color and Blue.

ART OBJECTS AND BRIC-A-BRAC.

Shipments from Paris, Vienna, Venice, Berlin and Florence have been received, including BRONZES, PORCELAINS, MARBLES, PEDESTALS, CLOCK SETS, CLOCKS, AND MANTEL PIECES.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"77" For Fall COLDS

A Cold taken in the Fall of the year is a dangerous Cold; it may "hang on" all Winter long. Yet it is an easy Cold to get rid of before the bad weather sets in and the Cold settles into Grip.

Dr. Humphreys' Famous Specific, "77," restores the checked circulation, indicated by a chill or shiver, the first sign of taking Cold, starts the blood coursing through the veins, and "breaks up" the Cold.

"Seventy-seven," a small vial of pleasant pellets; fits the vest pocket.

At druggists, 25c.

Doctor book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

28 Rue Etienne-Marcel, 28, Paris.

MARQUIS ITO'S MANIFESTO

In It He Calls into Being a New Japanese Party.

Names It the "Constitutional Political Association"—Demands Higher Standard in Public Service.

The Japan Times of Aug. 25 last contains the manifesto of Marquis Ito forming a new Japanese party. The manifesto is in part as follows:

"Ten years' experience of constitutional Government has not been unattended by some noteworthy results, but much still remains to be done in the way of so guiding and educating public opinion as to render it a help and assistance to the conduct of the affairs of the State. To speak frankly, it has for some years been a source of profound regret to me to observe a tendency on the part of the existing political parties to be betrayed into words and deeds which are at variance with the principles laid down in the Constitution, which indicate a proneness to sacrifice national for private interests, and which, moreover, are antagonistic to the fundamental national policy decided upon by his Imperial Majesty at the time of the glorious restoration in unison with the requirements of the universal progress achieved. The lamentable consequence is that the conduct of these parties leaves much to be desired in regard to the maintenance of the honor and good name of the empire abroad and to the acquirement of the confidence and trust of the people at home.

"If a political party aims, as it should aim, at being a guide to the people, it must first commence with maintaining strict discipline and order in its own ranks, and, above all, with shaping its own conduct with an absolute and sincere devotion to the public interests of the country. Convinced of this truth, I venture, unworthy as I feel myself for such an important task, to organize, in concert with my political friends, an association under the name of 'Rikken Seiyu Kai,' (Constitutional Political Association,) and offer to use my humble endeavors for the rectification of the standing abuses and evils connected with political parties; my only wish in so doing being to contribute what little is in my power to the future success of constitutional government in this empire and thus discharge what I owe to my august sovereign and to my country."

Following is Marquis Ito's statement of the general aims and principles of the Rikken Seiyu Kai:

Actuated by a desire to discharge the duties which every loyal subject owes to the Imperial House and the State, I now propose to organize a political association under the name of "Rikken Seiyu Kai," (Constitutional Political Association,) and hereby announce the general principles by which, in common with the other members of the association, I purpose to shape our policy. These principles are as follows:

I. We propose to strictly observe the Constitution of the empire, and in accordance with its provisions, to secure the successful operation of the sovereign power, so that the important affairs of State may be properly conducted, and further, that the rights and liberities of individual subjects may be efficiently preserved and safeguarded.

II.—We make it our aim to advance the prosperity and position of the country and promote its civilization, in strict obedience to, and in whole-hearted support and furtherance of, that grand Imperial policy inaugurated at the time of the Restoration.

III.—Desirous, as we are, to secure the harmonious working of the administrative machinery and to preserve the equity and justice of its action, we propose to use scrupulous vigilance in the appointment of officials; to avoid useless formalities in the transaction of official business; to clearly define, and rigidly exact the performance of, the duties and responsibilities attaching to the various official positions; to maintain strict discipline among public functionaries; and to secure such dispatch and precision in the conduct of business as are required by the country.

IV.—Attaching, as we do, high importance to the foreign intercourse of the empire, we will use our best endeavors to cultivate good relations with the treaty powers and guard the welfare of all foreign sojourners within the empire by extending to them the benefits of such enlightened government as is requisite for every well-regulated community.

V.—Recognizing, as we do, the necessity of completing the defences of the country in accordance with the march of events at home and abroad, we propose to secure, within limits sanctioned by the National resources, effective protection for the National right and interests.

VI.—Being desirous of placing the strength of the country on a sure and solid basis, we propose to encourage and promote education and to foster the personal character of the people, so that their moral and intellectual qualities may be so developed as to enable them to fulfil satisfactorily the duties they owe to the State in their private and public capacities.

VII.—We make it our object to strengthen the economic basis of National life by encouraging agricultural and industrial enterprises, by promoting navigation and commerce, and by completing the various means of communication.

VIII.—We propose to direct our efforts toward the realization of the object of local self-government, so that the communal units may be knit together in such a way as to secure social and economic harmony among them.

IX.—Keenly aware, as we are, of the serious responsibilities which a political party owes to the State, we will strive to shape our actions in accordance with the requirements of public interest, and always endeavor, in the spirit of self-admonition, to guard ourselves against falling into the old evils and abuses.

In an editorial commenting on the manifesto The Japan Times says:

"The great significance of the step just taken by the Marquis and the spirit of heroic self-sacrifice thus shown by him will be fully and gratefully appreciated by all who know the exceptionally lofty position which he occupies in social and political circles. Enjoying the boundless confidence of the Emperor and regarded as the pillar of the State by all sections of the people, it is nothing less than a heroic act of self-sacrifice for him to come down from a height of such unique grandeur and deliberately take up the comparatively humble position of a party leader."

OFFER FOR CEREAL STOCK.

British Syndicate Will Pay $175 a Share for It.

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—O. C. Barber today sent out a letter to the stockholders of the American Cereal Company, in which he says: "As a representative of a syndicate of English bankers, who desire to purchase a large majority or all of the American Cereal Company's stock, I am authorized to offer $175 per share for the same.

"The syndicate proposes to deposit $8,500,000 with one of the prominent trust companies or banks of Chicago as a guarantee of their good faith and pay for the stock as it is delivered up to par."

SWEDEN'S NEW PREMIER.

Internal Affairs and Union with Norway Questions of the Day.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—The recent appointment of Vice Admiral F. W. von Otter to the Premiership shows how little the questions of protection and free trade figure in the present politics of Sweden.

When former Premier Bostrom determined to retire, he suggested the appointment of Count G. Sparre or Vice Admiral von Otter. The former declined, and the King appointed the latter. The new Premier is an out-and-out free trader, yet he was appointed upon the advice of his predecessor, who is a strong protectionist.

The explanation of the anomaly is found in the fact that internal affairs and the union of Sweden and Norway are the paramount questions of the day, and that in these matters Vice Admiral von Otter is in perfect accord with the present policy of the King and the other Ministers.

Laying of German Cable Celebrated.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—The German Telegraph Company gave a banquet this evening in celebration of the laying of the Atlantic cable. Lieut. Gen. von Podbielski, Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs, in toasting Emperor William and President McKinley, said both fully recognized the importance of direct cable communication between Germany and the United States and the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. The German and American anthems were played.

Funeral of Gen. McClernand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 22.—The funeral of Gen. John A. McClernand was held here to-day, the dead veteran being buried with full military honors. Services at the house were conducted by the Rev. Dr. T. G. Logan. The body was accompanied to Oakridge Cemetery by 300 veterans of the civil war and a large body of Masons. At the cemetery the ritual services of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masons were read.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN IN NEBRASKA.

Assistant Secretary of War Speaks at Grand Island on the History of Imperialism.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 22.—The Republican campaign was opened here tonight with an address by George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Meiklejohn was accompanied on the stage by E. D. Dietrich, candidate for Governor, and other candidates on the State ticket.

After being introduced by Chairman Lyon of the County Committee, Mr. Meiklejohn said, in part:

"What is meant by 'imperialism'? My friends, the only thing it means to-day is that those who raise this cry want office.

"Does 'imperialism' consist in the acquisition of new territory by the United States? If so, 'imperialism' runs through all our country's history. The original thirteen States are but a small fraction of this country as it is to-day; the balance was acquired. If so, the framers of the Constitution were imperialists, for they gave Congress the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

"Does the acquisition of territory by purchase constitute 'imperialism'? Then write that word across the fame of Thomas Jefferson, for it was he who, as President of the United States, purchased Louisiana.

"Under the Democratic Administration of James Monroe this Republic purchased Florida in 1819, paying therefor $5,000,000. Under the Democratic Administration of Franklin Pierce we in 1853 secured what is now the southern portion of Arizona by what is known as the Gadsden Purchase, paying therefor $10,000,000. Andrew Johnson and William H. Seward negotiated the purchase of Alaska, and this Republic paid therefor the sum of $7,200,000.

"Is it 'imperialism' for the United States to acquire territory and sovereignty by force of arms, by conquest? If it is, then our forefathers were imperialists when they wrested the territory of the colonies from England by a war.

"Is it 'imperialism' to acquire public rights over territory without the permission of the inhabitants? If so, then our forefathers were imperialists when they acquired the right to govern territory occupied by the Tories in 1776. Then Jefferson and his Congress and this Nation were imperialists when they bought Louisiana without the permission of the inhabitants and without their knowledge. Far from consenting, they resented the transfer. The French, Spanish, and creole people fell into each other's arms, weeping and moaning, when the exchange of flags was made.

"My friends, you will remember that Nebraska was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. If Jefferson or this Nation had believed the United States could not purchase territory, and thereby secure sovereignty over it, we should now be living in a French or Spanish dependency instead of a sovereign State of the United States of America.

"When we purchased Florida and secured sovereignty over that territory we did not ask or receive the consent of the inhabitants.

"I call your attention to these historical facts, because each of these transactions was precisely like that which placed the Philippine Islands and their inhabitants under our sovereignty. It is an indisputable fact that a greater percentage of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands desire to see the sovereignty of the United States established and maintained over them than was the case in any foreign territory ever before acquired by the United States.

"The Philippine insurrection resulted from the ambition, cupidity, and wickedness of a body of men who wanted to rule the Islands themselves, in order to loot the cities, drive out the 'foreign devils,' and glut themselves with pelf and power.

"Ballots for McKinley will do more to stop this insurrection than bullets for the Tagalogs.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN WYOMING.

Urges Wage Earners to Compare Times Now and Four Years Ago.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Sept. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt's special train arrived here at 10 o'clock A. M. and remained two hours. The Governor spoke in the opera house. He said in part:

"Four years ago it was exceedingly difficult for a man to get work; now there is work in abundance and an ample supply for all, so that the condition of the wage workers, like that of the business man, the farmer, and the merchant, is considerably improved. All over the country you see improvement now.

"There has not come true a single prophecy made by Mr. Bryan four years ago; there has not been a single prophecy made that has not been falsified by events. Don't take my word for it, but judge for yourself. You men who earn what is to keep the household, and you women who see to it that the household is kept up properly, should think of these things. I want you to compare yourselves the times now with those of four years ago.

"In your votes this Fall you should not indorse the men who have tried to deceive you with false prophecies, but rather indorse those whose promises have been kept."

PROHIBITIONISTS' CAMPAIGN.

Candidates Make Addresses at Several Iowa Towns.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Sept. 22.—The "Prohibition special" arrived here to-night, and the candidates received a most friendly reception. The speaking was done from a temporary platform, where Mayor Burton greeted the nominees with an address of welcome. Messrs. Woolley, Metcalf, Cushing, and Stewart responded.

The special left Fort Dodge at noon in a heavy rain, but the weather cleared, and at Cherokee the Opera House was filled. Volney B. Cushing made the opening address and was followed by Henry B. Metcalf, the latter stating that he was there to secure votes, not for himself, but for the temperance organization, and that the Prohibition Party was a fighting machine against any party that legalized the liquor traffic. John G. Woolley concluded with a short address.

At Storm Lake Mr. Woolley made a few remarks from the platform to a small crowd.

THE POLL OF CHICAGO.

Republicans Make No Claim that They Will Carry the City.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Not an official of either the County or State Republican Committee could be found to-day willing to make a positive claim of Cook County for the Republican ticket. All indicated confidence of ultimate success, but none asked for an expression would put himself flatly on record as certain that McKinley will get a majority in Chicago. An inquiry was made among them to-day to learn their opinion of the poll Democratic Committee officials say they are making, and which, they say, shows a heavy plurality for Bryan in Chicago.

Congressman William Lorimer, Chairman of the County Republican Central Committee; Dr. T. N. Jamieson, Chairman of the County Republican Executive Committee; Walter Fieldhouse, Secretary of the Illinois State Committee, and James McKinney, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, were the officials seen, and none admitted that he had information upon which he could base a denial of the correctness of the alleged Democratic poll. Chairman McKinney said:

"While I believe these Democratic claims to-day are not founded on fact—merely a wild, baseless, blustering Democratic conjecture—they are doing us a service, in so far as they are calling attention to the necessity of the Republicans working hard to prevent such a calamity as Bryan's election would prove to be."

BAR PORTO RICANS AT POLLS?

Maryland Republican Registrars Refuse to Recognize Them as Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 22.—The Republican Registers, acting under instructions from the State Committee and the advice of counsel, refuse to recognize Dr. Del Valle and his son of Porto Rico as citizens of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Board of Election Supervisors that they are citizens and entitled to vote. The Porto Ricans will appeal to the courts.

Former Attorney General George R. Gaither, Republican, takes issue with the Supervisors and their counsel, who is a Democrat. Mr. Gaither claims that by the terms of the Spanish treaty, the United States distinctly refused to accept the inhabitants of the ceded territory as citizens until their political status was determined by Congress.

He feels convinced that, on account of the positive language of the treaty, apart from the interesting question as to whether the Constitution applies generally to a Territory or not, the State Court of Appeals and also the Supreme Court will decide that the inhabitants of Porto Rico have not acquired as yet such rights as American citizens as will entitle them to participate in suffrage.

Mr. Gaither and members of the Republican Committee further declare that the Democratic counselor of the Board of Supervisors has given an opinion which is largely a Democratic campaign document and is intended to be looked upon as an official stamping from Maryland of the Bryan doctrine as to the status of the residents of Porto Rico. The contest will be made a feature of the campaign in Maryland by the committees of both parties.

FUSION TICKET IN MONTANA.

Democrats and Populists Combine—Labor Party Stays Out.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 22.—Fusion of the Democrats and Populists was effected yesterday on a satisfactory basis, all candidates were nominated, and the conventions adjourned just before midnight. A scheme of fusion was arranged to include the Labor Party, by which the Democrats were to have Governor, Associate Justice, and Treasurer; the Populists were to have Congressman, Auditor, and Attorney General, and the Labor Party Lieutenant Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of State. The Labor Party refused the agreement.

The ticket nominated is as follows:

Governor—JOSEPH K. TOOLE.
Lieutenant Governor—FRANK G. HIGGINS.
Treasurer—A. H. BARRET.
Secretary of State—GEORGE M. HAYES.
Associate Justice—GEORGE R. MILBURN.
Populists' Auditor—J. H. CALDERHEAD.
Attorney General—JAMES DONOVAN.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. M. LEWIS.
Congressman—CALDWELL EDWARDS.

Montana will have four State tickets, the Labor Party having nominated J. A. Ferguson.

The convention's action in nominating the electoral ticket of the two parties is conceded to add materially to Bryan's chances for carrying the State.

Congressional Contest in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—The Democrats of the Sixth Kentucky Congressional District, consisting of seven counties, held primaries to nominate a candidate for Congress. The candidates were D. L. Gooch, Congressman S. Berry, and J. L. Rhinock. The votes received by the candidates, from the returns to-night, are: Gooch, 5,097; Rhinock, 5,078, and Berry, 4,689. This makes Gooch the nominee.

GEN. WHEELER'S REPORT.

Recommends Many Changes in Methods of Instructing Recruits.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Important recommendations for improving the army service are made in the annual report of the Department of the Lakes, made public here to-day. The report was compiled by Gen. Joseph Wheeler before his retirement.

"At least four-fifths of the recruits from this department," reads the report, "have gone into foreign service without any instructions in rifle practice, and many of them without having any rifles issued to them. It is needless to say these men are liable to be put on the firing line before they know how to load and fire their rifles, aside from the fact that they have never been taught to hit the object at which they shoot. In case recruits of this character become engaged with disciplined and trained soldiers, the result must be terribly disastrous to our troops. When the effective range is 400 or 500 yards, it is easy to see how a lot of poor shots could be killed by well-trained soldiers before they themselves could do any damage."

As a remedy for this Gen. Wheeler advises two or three months' training in pointing and aims drills and the firing of at least thirty shots by each recruit under careful supervision before a soldier is allowed to go on the battle line. The report also recommends that competent officers be appointed to revise the course of instruction to both infantry and cavalry recruits.

Gen. Wheeler says that some of the instructions at present are not adapted to the service. For instance, "flankers" in a country like Luzon delay the speed of the main body. The report continues:

I also recommend that speed in marching be given considerable attention. I have found from experience in the Philippines that the quick step was not tiresome to the men. I have discovered that by marching fifty-five minutes and resting five, troops could easily cover three miles an hour, and sometimes even exceed that speed.

At the nineteen recruiting stations of the department 55,505 men applied for enlistment during the year. Of this number 14,826, or about 26 per cent., were accepted; 90.95 per cent. of these were Americans, and about 32 per cent. of them had seen former service.

WELLINGTON IN THE WEST.

Maryland Senator Speaks at Grand Rapids on Imperialism.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 22.—Senator Wellington spoke for an hour and a half in the Auditorium to-night, holding an audience of 5,000 until he finished. His address was devoted to imperialism and the war in South Africa.

He declared that President McKinley had solemnly pledged him, in return for his vote for the ratification of the peace treaty, that the Filipinos were to be granted independence after a stable government had been established, and that he could not support a man for President of the United States who had broken such a solemn pledge.

CONSTRUCTOR HOBSON'S PLANS.

Coming to New York and May Visit His Alabama Home.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 22.—Naval Constructor Hobson, United States Navy, passed through the city last night en route east. In an interview he said:

"I have been traveling through China, having come up from Manila, where I was engaged in inspecting the harbors."

"And your future plans?"

"I am not quite decided. My eyes have given out, and all hope of being able to accompany the American fleet to China is ended. I am now en route to New York, where I have been recalled, but will probably go down to my home in Alabama. I cannot say what my work will be. While in Japan I visited all the dockyards and found the time spent there most interesting and profitable. I saw the Oregon, which went ashore on an uncharted reef.

"She has been refitted and is at sea again. No blame whatever has been attached to any one on board her. They repaired the damage at a Japanese port, the work being done by native workmen. All foreigners have been done away with in Japanese shipyards, though they utilize foreign designs and tools altogether."

To Take Chinese to Plattsburg.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A special from Malone, N. Y., says that United States District Attorney Curtis of Binghamton, N. Y., has ordered Chinese Inspector Mason to take the forty-eight Chinamen confined in jail there to Plattsburg. It is claimed that the failure of the Government to convict and deport in a great majority of cases tried here is owing to the flimsy and worthless character of the testimony produced by the Government officials.

Sargent Is Re-elected.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 22.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to-day raised the salary of the Grand Master to $5,000, and re-elected Frank P. Sargent for the ninth consecutive term. J. J. Hannahan of Chicago and C. A. Wilson of Grand Rapids, Mich., were re-elected First and Second Vice Grand Master, respectively.

Snowstorm on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Sept. 22.—With the thermometer at 32 degrees this afternoon, a driving snowstorm raged for two hours on the summit of the mountain. Yesterday afternoon "Burge" Bickford, the one-armed guide, crossed the northern peaks from Randolph in a furious rain and hail storm, and reached the summit in splendid condition, without any assistance.

Grasshoppers Destroy Crops in Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Madrid states that grasshoppers are spreading over the Captain Generalcy of Estremadura, destroying the crops.

DRIVEN MAD BY TROUBLE

Mrs. Morrison's Misfortunes Culminate in Husband's Arrest.

Young Woman Spurned by Her Family After Secret Marriage Found Demented on the Street.

Mrs. Sadie Morrison, nineteen years old, of 652 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, was admitted to the Harlem Hospital last night to be treated for dementia. It was the last act in a little domestic drama which had many tragic elements.

Three months ago Mrs. Morrison, who was then Miss Sadie Ackering, was employed in a West Twenty-third Street dry goods house as cashier. She lived with her family at 652 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street. She was a Roman Catholic. Employed in the same place as a window dresser was Jacob C. Morrison. He was a Jew. The two fell in love, and despite the difference in religion and extreme hostility of their respective families, they were secretly married. By way of compromise they had the ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Ostrander, pastor of the Methodist Church, at Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street.

After the ceremony both drew what money was coming to them, and they spent the honeymoon in Philadelphia. When they came home and told their families of their marriage they were driven out. They found temporary shelter with friends. Three weeks ago Morrison's father caused the son's arrest on the charge of stealing a gramaphone. The young wife, frantic at this disgrace, went to her father-in-law's barber's shop, and, seizing a razor, chased the old man into the street. She then wrecked the place, and was arrested for malicious mischief. In court the following day both were acquitted.

From that time until last Tuesday, it appears, the young couple had a hard time of it. They had no funds, were unable to get work, and their friends had wearied of giving assistance. Tuesday night found them in Third Avenue without a place to sleep. They finally went to James Lyon's "Bronx Hotel," at West Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, and Morrison, putting on a bold front, secured a room, agreeing to pay $1.50 in the morning.

In the morning he tendered a check made out for $10 on the Twenty-third Ward Bank by J. K. Smith and indorsed by Morrison. He received $8.50 in change. Giving enough of the money to his wife to get her something to eat, he left her to search for work. The cashier in the hotel quickly learned over the telephone that the check was a worthless one. As he was about to call for a policeman he saw Mrs. Morrison passing. He followed her and saw her meet her husband. The cashier himself seized Morrison and led him, with little resistance, to the Alexander Avenue Station and had him locked up. In the Harlem Court Morrison was committed to the Tombs in $1,000 bond to await trial.

The arrest of her husband completely unbalanced the young wife's mind. She wandered through the streets all day Friday and Friday night and yesterday. Last night she appeared at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue, and it was plain to all that she was insane. Her long hair hung over her shoulders disheveled. Her eyes were red and swollen from much weeping. From time to time she laughed softly to herself and sang little snatches of songs. Every person that approached she would stop.

"The Tombs! The Tombs!" she would say. Show me the Tombs; my husband is there. I want to go to him!" then she would laugh and sing.

A policeman saw her, and under promise of showing her the Tombs took her to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. There she was recognized, and from what little could be gleaned out of her incoherent talk her story was learned.

An ambulance was called from the Harlem Hospital, and the woman was taken there. The physicians say her mind is completely gone. She raves constantly of the worthless check and declares it was she who perfected the scheme to pass it, and that her husband is innocent of any wrongdoing.

ONE MAN ROBS A TRAIN.

Passengers on the Northern Pacific Terrorized by a Lone Highwayman.

SPOKANE, Washington, Sept. 22.—Single-handed, a masked man robbed the westbound passenger train on the Northern Pacific at 1 o'clock this morning and succeeded in getting away with about $500 in cash, several watches, and a quantity of jewelry. The robbery occurred after the train left Athol, Idaho, and the lone robber left the train at Rathdrum. The robbery was evidently carefully planned and was executed with a cool deliberation which showed the robber thoroughly understood his business. Until he left the train few of the passengers realized that only one man was in the plot. Conductor Dunning was the only person on the train who offered serious resistance, and a few shots from the robber's gun effectually silenced him.

As the robber stepped off the train at Rathdrum the conductor came out of the tourist car and fired twice at him. The latter returned the fire, clipping a piece of leather from the conductor's shoe. No one was hurt, but every occupant of three cars was terrorized. The man boarded the train at Sand Point, Idaho, where a short stop was made. He is described as being a little over five feet in height, of slight build, had a light mustache, and wore a dark suit of clothes, a mask, and a slouch hat. After the train left Athol he gained the rear of the second Pullman sleeper, and at once began operations. From bunk to bunk he worked, waking up the sleepers and demanding their valuables while covering them with a revolver.

Upon his arm he carried a short sack made of a coat sleeve. For some reason he did not use the sack, but slipped money and valuables into his pockets.

After cleaning up both Pullmans the robber entered the tourist car. Here the occupants began to scream with terror and attracted the attention of the conductor, who was in the forward part of the coach. He came down the aisle, and the robber backed out the car door and stepped off the platform as the train was pulling into Rathdrum.

Drawing his revolver, the conductor fired twice at the man, who at once fired three shots at the conductor, who beat a hasty retreat into the car. The robber escaped before the alarm could be given to the few people at the Rathdrum station.

A reward of $2,000 has been offered for the capture of the highwayman. Sheriff Bradburn and a large posse are in pursuit. The robber has been traced to a point three miles south of Athol, where he stole a horse.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN NEBRASKA.

Enter Express Car and Secure Contents of Local Safe.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 22.—Four masked men held up the express car on the St. Louis-Portland "Flier" on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad early today near the village of Woodlawn, a few miles northwest of Lincoln. The men forced their way into the car, and compelled the express messenger to open the local safe, which they looted. Only a small sum rewarded the robbers.

The messenger could not open the through safe, which contained a large sum of money, and the robbers did not attempt to break it open. After going through the local safe the men left the express car and disappeared in the country.

PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Negro Who Shot His Wife Hangs Himself at Newark Police Headquarters.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—George W. Williams, the negro who shot his wife on Aug. 28 at their home in Summit Place, this city, attempted suicide by hanging himself in Police Headquarters to-day. He was discovered and was cut down in time to save his life.

Williams, after he shot his wife, fled, and the police were unable to trace him until yesterday, when word was received that he had been seen near Suffern, N. Y., just across the State line. Detectives Murphy and Donovan went to Suffern and arrested Williams, bringing him here to-day. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and shortly after being placed in a cell attempted to take his life.

Mrs. Williams was in a serious condition for some time after the shooting, but is now out of danger.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1900.

The Newest Tailored Suits,

are always shown here first, then copied elsewhere—all but the prices.

Another point of great importance—assortments. You'll find ten styles to choose from here to one elsewhere.

LADIES' SUITS, of homespun, in black, blue and brown, unusually good workmanship, double-breasted jacket and flare skirt at 10.00

LADIES' SUITS, of Venetian, fancy shape blouse with satin piping, cut flounce skirt; a very stylish suit, at 14.50

LADIES' SUITS, of Venetian in black, blue, tan, Oxford, castor, gray and brown; blouse jacket corded in clusters; 7 gore flare skirt with clusters of cording; entirely novel, at 18.75

LADIES' SUITS of broadcloth; double-breasted jacket trimmed with inlaid stitched panne velvet on lapel and sleeves; fancy strapped stitched flounce skirt; a beautiful suit in castor, blue, brown, light gray and black, at 19.75

LADIES' SUITS, of finest Venetian, swellest French effect, blouse shape, high flaring collar, with inlaid stitched velvet, fancy gilt and cut steel buttons; also a very handsome clasp on belt; magnificently shaped and tailored flare skirt; the jauntiest suit of the season, at 23.50

LADIES' SUITS—Of imported Venetian in brown, blue, gray, castor, tan effects; also in solid black. Both single and double-breasted tight-fitting coats and finely shaped flaring skirt. The highest class of tailoring on these suits makes them particularly attractive, at 23.75

RAINY DAY AND WALKING SUITS, the best assortment of all the latest ideas in a large variety of most suitable cloths, at 14.75, 12.50, 9.75

The Newest Jackets, Capes and Long Coats,

all the leading styles of all the leading makers, at prices but a fraction of the imported originals, yet every bit as good.

20-INCH KERSEY JACKETS, best grade of cloth, best satin lining, double breasted, high rolling collar, bell shaped sleeves, elaborate stitching, at 10.00

Latest BOX COATS of best Kersey, in tan, castor and black; full box front, with six ornamental pearl buttons, patch pockets, half tight back, scalloped bottom, with twelve rows of fine stitching; best satin lining, full velvet collar; a $17.50 value for 10.75

NEW GOLF CAPES, of finest double-faced shawls, black ground, with large black and white plaid lining and hood, Kersey straps around flounce of plaid, length 36 inches, value $15; special at 10.75

The Newest Dress Skirts

are amply represented in our great Skirt Section. All the foreign and domestic productions shown here in profusion.

Special to-morrow:

200 RAINY-DAY SKIRTS of the very best cloth, made by our best tailors, beautifully stitched around bottom, patch pocket on side, a $12.75 skirt, special to-morrow at 8.75

BROADCLOTH SKIRTS, with satin straps and inlaid velvet squares, flare all around, extra fine percaline lining. Special at 6.75

SILK SKIRTS, striped crepon effect taffeta, with satin stripes. Cut flounce piped, moire percaline lining. Special to-morrow at 11.75

Ladies' 3.50 Shoes for 1.95

We will continue to sell Monday these very superior $3.50 shoes for One Ninety-five!

We believe the opportunity to be exceptional—because the shoes are new, having just left the makers' hands—absolutely dependable, unquestionably stylish, and abnormally cheap.

We started the sale with 2,000 pairs—we have but 800 pairs now—we'll have none in another day or two.

If you want a pair, no time to lose.

Also Special for Monday.

LADIES' DONGOLA KID SHOES, popular styles and sizes, lace and button styles; worth $1.50 and $2.00,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, button or lace, all sizes, worth $1.50,
BOYS' SHOES, with spring heels, sizes up to 13½; also with regular heels, sizes up to 2; worth $1.50,
MEN'S FANCY LEATHER SLIPPERS, many styles and all sizes in some style or other; worth $1.50 and $2.00,
} A choice of the lot for 98

Sporting Goods

for the gymnasium and the field, full lines of the best makes at the lowest prices offered anywhere.

PUNCHING BAGS, made of yellow sheepskin, with pure gum bladders, single end style, at 75
PUNCHING BAGS, double end style, with rubber attachments for floor, at 95
MEN'S BOXING GLOVES, well padded, set of 4, worth $2.00, at 1.15
GYMNASIUM SUITS, of fine, heavy cotton, black, white or navy, sleeveless or with quarter sleeves; 50c. is the usual price charged elsewhere for pants or shirts; our price, each, only 35
GYMNASIUM SUITS, made of the finest worsted; $1.50 is the price usually charged at most stores for pants or shirt; our price, each, only 95
RUGBY FOOTBALLS, regulation size, made of the best English leather, with pure gum bladders, at 1.45
RUGBY FOOTBALLS, of tough cowhide skin, will stand hard kicking, 95
FOOTBALL PANTS, VESTS, SHIN GUARDS, etc., at very low prices. Special quotations to clubs.

Also,

A full and complete line of HUNTING GOODS AND CLOTHING at prices that will prove satisfactory to all.

Carving Sets.

American made; none better at the price, few as good.

CARVING SET—knife, fork and steel, made by Landers, Fray & Clark, the famous American cutlers, of a fine quality of steel, with cocobola handles and fancy ferrules; worth $1.50 a set; here to-morrow special at 75

In the Upholstery Dep't.

Some specially attractive bargains for Monday's sale, all of which are sure to be greatly appreciated by artistic people who are yet economically inclined.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

20 styles, new and artistic patterns, worth $2.75 a pair, at 1.75
Beautiful Renaissance, Arab and Point designs, the $3.75 kind, per pair, 2.35
Finest Saxony and Scotch weaves, worth $5.50 a pair, 3.25

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS.

Point Calais, corded design, positive $5.00 goods, at, per pair, 2.95
Elaborate borders, attractive patterns, worth $7.50, at, per pair, 4.85
Magnificently worked borders, very artistic, $10.00 goods, at per pair, 6.90

TAPESTRY PORTIERES PRICED VERY LOW.

Armure, Derby, Bagdad, and others, usual price $5.00, at, per pair, 3.25
Several hundred pairs, innumerable styles, worth $6.75, at, per pair, 4.50
Fine novelty weaves, artistic colors, worth $9.00, at, per pair, 5.90
HAND EMBROIDERED SOFA PILLOWS, novel designs, finest silk ruffles, worth $7.50 to $10.00, at 3.95
COUCH COVERS, Oriental tapestry, reversible, worth $2.75, at, each, 1.95
HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER, side hems, for ordinary size windows, best rollers, complete and hung, at, each, 49
NEW PILLOW TOPS, bewildering assortment, at 35

In the Photograph Gallery.

Two more unusually attractive offerings for some of our best work. The exclusive photographer would ask you twice these prices:

One dozen CABINET IVORYETTE PHOTOGRAPHS, with a three-quarter life-sized crayon; could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than $8.00; our price only 4.00

One dozen CABINET IVORYETTE PHOTOGRAPHS, with a three-quarter life-sized water-color portrait; priced elsewhere at $12.00; here at just 5.50

Women's Undermuslins.

Small and broken lots picked out from our general stock and offered at prices far below their actual worth for a quick clearance.

PLAIN AND FRENCH CORSET COVERS, with trimmed neck and sleeves, worth up to 35c.; to-morrow's clearance price, 19
PLAIN AND FRENCH CORSET COVERS, in plenty of good styles, worth up to 49c. each; to-morrow's clearance price, 30
CORSET COVERS, worth from 69c. to 85c.; to-morrow's clearance price, 50
DRAWERS—Two lots, one with umbrella ruffle, lace insertion and edge; the other with wide embroidery ruffle; to-morrow's clearance price, 29
SURPLICE AND HIGH-NECK HUBBARD GOWNS, trimmed with fine tucks and wide embroidery insertion, worth 69c.; to-morrow's clearance price, 50
SHEER AND DAINTY BISHOP GOWNS of nainsook, with Valenciennes lace and trimming; to-morrow's clearance price, 1.25

Handkerchiefs.

We will place on sale for Monday 3 great special lots. Choose of either or all, and you'll have cause to congratulate yourself.

LADIES' PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, with fancy borders, embroidered and lace edged; regularly 25c. and 35c. each; special to-morrow at 17
MEN'S PURE LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, full size and hemstitched; regular price 15c.; special for Monday, 12
MEN'S TAPE AND PRINTED BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS, also LADIES' PLAIN WHITE HEMSTITCHED and CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; all very special values; Monday special at 4

Lace Department.

Offerings of special interest for Monday, September 24th.

VENISE ALL-OVER LACES, 20 inches wide, worth 98c. and $1.25 a yard; to-morrow special at, per yard, 79 and 98
CORDED TAFFETAS, 21 inches wide, in all the desirable shades, regular price 85c. yard; Monday special at 69
APPLIQUE BANDINGS AND GALLOONS, in Venise, Cluny and Oriental styles, white, butter and Arab, the very latest designs, special at, yard, 15, 19 and 23
MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, 36 inches wide, black and white, regular price 49c. yard; special at 35
LACE TOP COLLARS, in the very latest designs, an immense variety; special at, each, 98 and 1.25

Flannels and Percales

at less than present wholesale prices. Just price goods of equal quality elsewhere and you'll be convinced that this is so.

FRENCH FLANNELS FOR SHIRT WAIST, in solid shades, just what everybody wants at this time, well worth 50c. a yard; on sale Monday at 39
OUTING FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS AND SHAKER FLANNELS, all worth 10c. a yard; on sale Monday at 6½
PERCALE, of a good quality, 36 inches wide, absolutely fast in color, well worth 10c. a yard; thousands of yards on sale Monday at 5

Dress Linings.

If you are at all particular as to the kinds and qualities of linings you use, these goods and prices will be sure to interest you:

MERCERIZED SILK MOREENS, plain shades, worth 48c. a yard, here to-morrow at 30
MERCERIZED SILK MOREENS, in fancy stripes and black, worth 75c. a yard, here to-morrow at 39
MERCERIZED SILK MOREENS, in high colors and dark effects, worth $1.25 a yard, here to-morrow at 49
PERCALINES, in fast black and colors, worth 15c. a yard, Monday at 9
PERCALINES, in fast black and colors, worth 18c. a yard, Monday at 12½
PERCALINES, in fast black and colors, worth 25c. a yard, Monday at 18

Cooking Ranges.

The better the range the better the cooking, as a rule, and we all appreciate good cooking. You'll appreciate these prices, too, since you won't find them quoted elsewhere for such excellent ranges.

OUR ZIP COOKING RANGE, an excellent baker and cooker, made with heavy castings, fire bricks of the best quality, full nickel plated trimmings, and good sized ovens,
No. 6 size, regularly worth $10.50, special at 6.75
No. 7 size, regularly worth $11.75, special at 7.75
OUR EDNA COOKING RANGE, one of the most popular as well as one of the best ranges on the market, guaranteed not to warp out of shape, has the finest quality of bricks and good grate, also an extra large oven, and is very handsome in design. No. 7 size, worth $14.00, special at 8.75
OUR IRON QUEEN COOKING RANGE, one of the handsomest made, has extra heavy castings, covers and cross pieces of patented designs, duplex shaking and dumping grate, drop ends and shelves, large oven and

COLUMBIA'S LATEST LOSS

Capt. Simons Resigns from the Team and Leaves College.

HE WILL GO INTO BUSINESS

The Squad at Branford Took No Practice Yesterday Afternoon—Few Promising Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

BRANFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—Capt. "Tom" Simons, the brilliant full back of last year's Columbia team, and the best man Sanford has had with him the past two weeks, left the team this morning for good. He has resigned his position as Captain of the team, has withdrawn from college, and will go into business this Fall. Simons's withdrawal came like a lightning shock to the Columbia men here, as it was entirely unexpected. He has been anxious to play, but the poor support he has received from the old men and from the university thus far this year, and the fact that his old injury has been bothering him, besides a good business opportunity, led to his withdrawal. He left for New York this afternoon after seeing the Yale practice with Sanford, and will not return. He told his friends that this morning, and this afternoon his resignation was officially announced.

With Simons's departure the Columbia team is for the moment practically demoralized. There was no practice this afternoon, and not a man was about the grounds. Seven of the men, A. H. and B. H. Weekes, Rogers, "Jack" Wright, Van Heuvenburg, Slocovitch, and Austin, left this morning for New York to attend examinations the first of the week, and they will not return before Wednesday. As the team leaves for New York for the final practice next Thursday, next week's work will not amount to much unless some of the old men come down. Phillips Holmes of New York, a new recruit, showed up this afternoon.

In a practice game this morning the hardest scrimmage of the year resulted in a bad wrench for B. H. Weekes's knee and a nasty gash in the forehead for Austin.

The week has been one among the Columbia boys of recruiting. The material on hand is not promising except in a few instances. Of the new men, Ashley, end, and Murphy, centre, seem to be the most promising candidates. Ashley has proved to be a brilliant all-around player, and will do, as Sanford says, anything you ask him." His punting from behind the line has been remarkable, and he may be tried there for a while, though his place is at the end of the line. Murphy, the Branford 228-pound boy, will make a good man at centre, and Wright will probably play guard with him. The two will make a tower of strength, though Wright is much the quicker of the two. Van Heuvenburg is showing up well behind the line, and the chances are he will play there this year.

If is not the most promising outlook that Columbia might have this year, with nearly any of the old players taking any interest in the preliminary work and the new men offering so few really good players.

SHELDON MAY PLAY FOOTBALL.

The Champion Shot Putter Will Enter Yale as a Student in 1902 Class.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 22.—It can be stated on the authority of a close friend of Richard Sheldon, the noted shot putter, that Sheldon will enter Yale in the class of 1902 this Fall, and will try for the Yale football team. Capt. Brown and all of the Yale officials say that they know nothing about the matter, but all of Sheldon's friends here are certain of the truth of the rumor. Sheldon entered Yale in the Fall of 1896, and remained there one year, playing a brilliant guard on the 'Varsity team and playing in the Princeton game of that year. He was college champion at the hammer-throw and shot-put in his Freshman year.

At the end of his first year Sheldon, on account of his studies, left college and went into business in New York City, where he has been ever since, taking a prominent part in New York Athletic Club athletics. He competed at the Paris Exposition this Summer. With Sheldon back the Yale team will be rearranged with Sheldon at guard in Olcott's place and the latter at centre. It will be a tremendous combination, with Brown at the other guard. Sheldon weighs over 200 pounds, and is one of the most brilliant athletes of his class in this country.

There was an hour's hard practice at the Yale Field this afternoon, and A. C. Becker, a Sophomore from Bellville, Ohio, was put in at centre on the second eleven. He is a strapping youngster, weighing over 210 pounds, and will, under careful training, prove a strong candidate against Richardson and Holt. Sharpe and Hale took a day off from duty this afternoon, and the back field on the 'Varsity was made up of Chadwick and Cook, half backs, and Hyde, full back. Frank Butterworth, Captain of the 1899 team, coached the men to-day with Capt. Brown.

What is without question the fastest and best working material that Yale has started a season with for a decade is being daily pounded into shape by Capt. Gordon Brown and Trainer "Mike" Murphy. The first week has now been finished, and the results prove the prophecy that was made when the team candidates got together, that Yale this year has the finest set of football players that have worn the blue sweaters in a decade of Yale campaigns. There are now upward of forty men working at the field, and thirty of them are giants in muscle, and old hands in one degree or another in the game.

The most remarkable feature of the week's development of candidates is the splendid strength and ability of the rush line that Capt. Brown is slowly unfolding from the wealth of material at his command. It is now evident to a certain extent what the plan of campaign is that the Yale Captain and his advisers are to carry out. Yale will send to the gridiron a rush line made up of heavy men, and of men who are as fast and agile as they are weighty. The same thing is true of the back field for that matter, but the rush line, where Yale is weakest through losses, is to be particularly heavy. The average of the men who will bear the brunt of Harvard's and Princeton's attacks is over 185 pounds, and with such a bulwark as that Capt. Brown should be able to tear down any defense. The presence of Mike Murphy and the selections he has made for the various places on the 'Varsity team this week go to show that the policy of Pennsylvania while Murphy was there will be handed along to Yale. The whole Yale team this year will be heavy, and it will be fast, too, as fast as any team on the gridiron.

With Fincke at quarter back last year Yale had a heavy and strong player. He is out again for the place this year, but has some formidable rivals. Capt. Brown has been giving Keane, an experienced tackle, a try at the place, and he has been playing well. Gould also has had a day or two behind the line, but merely as an experiment. If Brown's idea of a heavy and aggressive team is carried out this year, it may be that Keane will go to quarter back, though this is as yet undecided. De Saulles and Wear are both candidates for the same position, and the lot of them are likely players.

Behind the line a set of splendid backs are being worked up. A strong and aggressive back field is now a certainty. It will be a heavy back field also, the men weighing fully twenty pounds more than any back field Yale has had in years.

Taken as a whole, the first week's work at Yale is decidedly encouraging. The team attacks the work with vim and grit, and there is plenty of weight and speed in almost every man. There will be a splendid set of substitutes for all of the positions, not counting the prep. school men who will join the team this coming week.

PRINCETON'S FAST PRACTICE.

Two Elevens Were Lined Up Who Drilled in Formations and Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—This afternoon's football practice was decidedly the most interesting of the week to the players and to the big crowd of spectators. Instead of spending the whole practice hour in the usual work of running, punting, and falling on the ball, Capt. Pell chose two elevens from the large number of candidates, and the two squads were drilled separately in formations and signals. The practice was fast and vigorous, and the men worked with a considerable display of team work, considering the earliness of the season. Everybody was willing and on the alert, and one of the coaches said that the men are in fine form and condition, owing to the lightness of their work thus far.

It is understood that the policy of the coaches will be to avoid tiring the men or of allowing them to run the risk of accident by unnecessarily hard practice, at least until later in the season. Bergen, '80, began his work as special coach of the full backs to-day, and Arthur ("Beef") Wheeler witnessed the practice, with a view to giving a few pointers. The students are all eager for the first scrimmage, which will take place Monday or Tuesday, when the 'Varsity and scrubs will face each other. Henry made a good showing to-day as half back of the scrubs, and Butkiewiez, at centre, made a favorable impression. The 'Varsity lined up to-day as follows: Ends, Roper and R. McClave; tackles, Fell and Black; guards, Brown and De Witt; centre, Losey; quarter back, Duncan; half backs, Levick and S. McClave, and full back, Mattis. The second team was constituted as follows: Ends, Kelly and R. Little; tackles, Ripley and Mills; guards, Dana and Wright; centre, Butkiewiez; quarter back, Coleman; half backs, Forney and Henry, and full back, Hodge. Bartlett, Underhill, and Young alternated with the regular backs.

HARVARD'S FIRST WEEK.

Many Candidates for the Football Team —Still Need Guards and Tackles.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 22.—Harvard's first week of football practice has been characterized by two encouraging features. In the first place an unusually large number of candidates have appeared on Soldiers' Field, so that on Thursday, the fourth day of practice, Capt. Daly could count seventy vigorous players jogging in his wake. In the second place, the men seem almost without exception to be in better physical shape than in previous years. Many are already rounding into form nicely.

Harvard is still badly in need of guards and tackles to fill the places left vacant by the departure of Boal, Burden, Malcolm, Donald, and A. R. Sargent. With a wealth of back field material, passable candidates for centre, and a score of rushers of more or less experience trying for end, the problem of developing guards and tackles will be the clue to much of the work on Soldiers' Field for the next few weeks. Burnett, centre in Harvard's big games last year, will be ineligible to play because of complications with the college office. Reid, also, is positively out of the game, strained tendons in his leg necessitating a complete rest from athletics this Fall. Another loss to the Harvard team is "Teddie" Kendall, right half back last Fall.

Harvard, therefore, must fill with new men her positions at centre, right guard, right tackle, left tackle, and the back field. James Lawrence is still a possibility for one of the tackles. With Campbell and Hallowell ends and Daly quarter back no change need be expected, except in case of injury, and for their positions there are already a host of understudies.

For tackle positions there are a number of aspirants, including Jim Lawrence, last year's tackle, and an oar of the victorious '99 crew, as well as last year's 'Varsity eight; Graydon of last year's freshman eleven, Riggs, Jones, and Wright, who won their numerals in the 54—0 game with the Yale freshmen last Fall; J. G. Jones, who played tackle on the Phillips Exeter Academy eleven last Fall; Lewis, '02, a former Captain of the St. Mark's eleven; Peyton, a member of 'Varsity scrub elevens for the last two years, and Joe Grew, whose activities have been hitherto confined largely to rowing.

The question of the back field is an open one, and it will take lots of experimenting to get the men thinned out and the proper combination formed. The most promising of the aspirants for carrying the ball is undoubtedly Sawin, who made a brilliant reputation for himself last year. Gierasch is a better runner than Sawin, and a clever dodger.

To say that Campbell and Hallowell will, barring accidents, be the ends, needs no amplification. Their reputation as end rushers is not local. Campbell is the peer of any end now playing on a college eleven. Hallowell is in much better condition than last Fall, when his trip to England with the track team seemed to give him a serious setback. For quarter back, Capt. Daly has as understudies his cousin, Leo Daly; Baldwin, Captain and quarter back of last year's freshman eleven; Rex Fincke, for three years sub-quarter on the 'Varsity elevens, and E. B. Blakely, who played on the scrub eleven for a few weeks last Fall.

Despite her confessed lack of strong linemen, Harvard coachers feel rather hopeful of the material on hand, and have set to work in earnest to put it into fit condition. Some of the material will be tested in the first game of the season, with Wesleyan, next Saturday, but much will remain for succeeding games, and only the game with Yale, at New Haven, Nov. 24, will justify or condemn the season's policy as a whole.

MRS. J. BRUCE ISMAY INJURED.

Thrown from Her Horse While Taking Part in a Fox Hunt at Southampton, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 22.—The first run of the fox hunting season to-day, held under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association, was marred by an accident to Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay of Liverpool.

Soon after the start from the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Mrs. Ismay's horse fell, throwing her to the ground. She was taken to the clubhouse, where it was announced that she was seriously injured, but nothing more could be ascertained.

Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay's maiden name was Florence Schieffelin. She is a daughter of George R. Schieffelin of this city. Her husband is head of the White Star Line Steamship Company. A younger sister, Constance, was married under romantic circumstances about a year ago. She was visiting Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay at her country seat in Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, and there met Charles Bruce Ismay, the younger brother of her sister's husband, who had been ordered to South Africa with his regiment to take part in the Boer war. They fell in love, and shortly after were engaged. Mr. Schieffelin sailed hurriedly from New York to attend the wedding, which took place at the home of Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay. Next morning the bridegroom left with his regiment for the cape.

Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay returned to New York last March to visit her parents, and remained with them at their home, 8 East Forty-fifth Street. Then she returned to her Southampton villa.

WANT TO SAVE COOPER'S BLUFF.

Residents of Oyster Bay Oppose Its Being Given Over to Sand Diggers.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 22.—The hearing on the application of Walter Starr to the Town Board for the privilege of building a wharf at Cooper's Bluff, for the purpose of loading sand, was again adjourned to-day to Oct. 6.

The sale of Cooper's Bluff to a sand-digging syndicate, of which Walter Starr is the head, has created a bitter feeling against the company. It is the highest bluff on the island and marks the entrance to Oyster Bay Harbor on the north.

Because of its commanding situation, it was hoped that the bluff would be preserved as part of the estate of some wealthy resident. If the pending application is granted, the bluff will soon be cut down. The residents, at a meeting, decided to oppose the application.

Sayville Greets Admiral Dewey.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 22.— Five thousand people attended the reception given to Admiral Dewey in the Congregational Church here to-night. Invitations were sent to the citizens of neighboring villages, and they joined in the enthusiastic greeting given when the Admiral appeared. The town was decorated in honor of the celebration, which was in charge of Dr. George A. Robinson, I. H. Greer, Jr., Isaac G. Terry, and Francis Hoag.

Overhauling the Gunboat Machias.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The gunboat Machias was floated out of the dry dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. Since the has been in dock the ship has been thoroughly stripped, all of her interior woodwork has been torn out, the hull has been cleaned, and the outside valve connections have been repaired. As soon as she was removed from the dock the work of taking off her battery was commenced. All the guns are to be put in the storehouse until they are again needed on board the gunboat.

THE POLICY OF EXPANSION

Judge Gardiner on the Constitutional Problems Involved.

HIS REPLY TO MR. BRYAN

Confirms the Republican Claim of the Nation's Right to Acquire Philippine Territory.

Not less than 2,000 people crowded into the great tent at Camp McKinley, the Republican stronghold, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening to hear Judge Charles A. Gardiner speak on "Constitutional Problems Involved in the Republican Policy of Expansion." Mr. Gardiner spoke as follows:

"The Republican Party maintains that the United States has the right to acquire the Philippines or other foreign territory. The Democratic Party denies such right. A Constitutional problem fundamental to expansion is thus put at issue and made a vital part of the campign.

"Early in the century the Supreme Court held that sovereign nations in their intercourse with each other possess equality, independence, and absolute power. The right to acquire foreign territory is derived from the enumerated Constitutional powers to declare war and to make treaties.

"But our specific title to the Philippines, Col. Bryan says, is defective. 'Do we hold the islands by treaty or by conquest? Did we buy them or did we take them? We cannot show,' he says, 'a quitclaim deed from anybody who ever had any authority to give it.' Our title is the most perfect known to international law. It is good by succession of discovery, by conquest, by purchase, and by treaty—four recognized international sources of acquisition, and each sanctioned by our courts.

"Does Col. Bryan doubt the title to Nebraska? Yet his own State was a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

"Passing from the islands to the inhabitants, Col. Bryan inquires: 'Did we purchase the people? If not, how did we secure title to them? Were they thrown in with the land? Are they fixtures, and do they pass with the soil?' It is not conceivable that these questions are asked seriously. The United States' claim is simply that Spain transferred the sovereignty of the islands to us; that the United States is now the lawful sovereign; and that by the treaty, internation law, and the rulings of the Supreme Court, the Filipinos now owe allegiance to this Republic.

"But whatever may be the source of the power to govern, the exercise of such power is also absolutely free from Constitutional restraint. Congress has unlimited power to govern the Philippines as 'organized' or 'unorganized' territory, directly or indirectly, temporarily or permanently.

"The Republican contentions are, therefore, correct, and it follows that wherever American sovereignty extends, there our right to acquire, and to hold and govern, extends also. Under full and comprehensive authority the Republican Party claims that the form of civil government to be established in the Philippines is absolutely in Congressional discretion. We can establish no form whatever, says Col. Bryan, without the consent of the governed.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS.

"All the functions of government being within Congressional discretion, the Republican Party also claims that Congress may exercise them directly from Washington. Col. Bryan announced at Indianapolis that this was a violent abuse of the Constitution.

"Alaska was ceded to us in 1867 without any treaty covenants for future admission as a State. The Constitution and Federal Statutes have never been made operative therein, and only such laws have been extended over it as circumstances gradually required For thirty-three years a few judicial and executive, but no legislative functions of government have been conferred upon the inhabitants. Even the Act of June 6, 1900, conferred no powers of self-government; it was merely an act of Congress, more specifically regulating the direct government of the Territory. Alaska is still an unorganized Territory, governed directly from Washington.

"The Republican Party further maintains that the right to govern Territories temporarily or permanently is also in the discretion of Congress. The Democratic Party urges, however, that every foot of soil acquired by this Nation is impressed with a trust or franchise of Statehood, and that the Constitution prohibits its acquisition except for such ultimate purpose.

"Col. Bryan challenges Republicans to refute this doctrine. On what does the Democracy base its contention? Solely on the Dred Scott case. Chief Justice Taney's words are now historic: 'There is certainly no power given by the Constitution to the Federal Government,' he said, 'to establish or maintain colonies bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure, nor to enlarge its territorial limits in any way except by the admission of new States.'

"The Dred Scott decision has never been judicially reiterated. No court ever concurred in it. It precipitated the civil war; it is stamped with the bad eminence of ante-bellum conflicts; its very title is odious and sends a shudder through a reunited people. Such is the only decision against territorial expansion.

"The flag has floated over Indian Territory for ninety-seven years and over Alaska for thirty-three. The Supreme Court says the Constitution is not operative therein; Col. Bryan says it is. It would be interesting to learn when and how it got there without action of Congress, and in spite of the decisions of the courts.

"And yet the 'inalienable rights' of the Filipinos, even if not guaranteed by the Constitution, are amply secured by the fundamental, unwritten laws of our civilization. And these higher laws of right and justice are not without means of enforcement. To the sacred moral obligations imposed by the higher laws of our Nation may be safely intrusted the inalienable rights of the Filipinos. They will not be governed as vassals, or serfs, or slaves, but as American citizens are, according to the enlightened principles of American civilization; and that, too, although our Constitution and statutes shall not have been made operative in the islands.

NO TYRANNY, NO REBELLION.

"Specific tyranny justifies specific rebellion. The converse is: no tyranny, no rebellion. Instead of supporting Col. Bryan, both the spirit and the letter of the Declaration are against him.

"The Southern States claimed the right to secede and govern themselves. They alleged no tyranny; they had local self-government; they imposed their own taxes; they were ruled with their own consent; they had all the rights Col. Bryan demands for the Filipinos. Yet they were not allowed to secede; and the war of the Rebellion stamped out forever the doctrine that people owing allegiance to this Nation can rebel and declare themselves 'free and independent,' whenever they think fit to do so.

"The Filipinos do not allege American tyranny; they cannot allege American misgovernment, for they rebelled before our Government was established; their revolt is utterly destitute of just cause; and, under the principles of the Declaration of Independence, as decided by the civil war, their rebellion is treason which it is the duty of the Federal Government to suppress.

"No Asiatics can be brought into the body politic; none can share in making our laws and shaping the destiny of the Republic, unless Congress specifically authorizes it to be done.

"The Supreme Court has held that every citizen of the United States owes his supreme allegiance to it as his sovereign. Allegiance and protection are reciprocal; hence, every citizen, being protected, is also a subject, and hence, also, notwithstanding Col. Bryan, a republic can have subjects, and in this Republic every citizen is its subject.

"American citizens being subjects, how much stronger is the argument that Porto Ricans and Filipinos, who are not citizens, yet who owe allegiance to, and are guaranteed the protection of, our Government, are subjects of that Government.

"'The laboring man,' says Col. Bryan, 'will be the first to suffer if Oriental subjects seek work in the United States.' The Filipinos, not being citizens, will have no right whatever, without our permission, to immigrate to this country. Their rights will be no more nor less than those of aliens of like race, immigrating from any foreign land. The Chinese in the Philippines are excluded absolutely under our Chinese exclusion acts. (130 U. S. 581.) Malays, constituting a considerable proportion of the Filipinos, being neither black nor yellow, but brown, the fifth sub-division of the human race, can be excluded as absolutely as the Chinese. White and black inhabitants migrating to this country can be admitted on the same terms, and no other, as white and black immigrants from any foreign land. Citizenship, and that alone, prevents exclusion.

"Hence, unless Congress confers citizenship, Caucusians and negroes will be admitted under our immigration laws; while Mongolians and Malays can be debarred absolutely, and threatened incursions of cheap labor will not imperil the interests of American workmen.

"The Philippines may be governed without becoming subject to the tariff provisions of our Constitution, or to the Dingley statute, and the products of the Philippines and Ladrones will not be admitted duty free, unless, and until, Congress so determines.

"For months we have governed more Filipinos than Spain ever governed in its rule of 300 years; the struggle is still maintained with wandering and irresponsible Tagals and Filipinos simply because the semi-barbarous rule that suited Spain does not suit us. There is and can be no issue on this point. Both parties agree. The Republicans are establishing stable government, and the Democrats says they want it.

AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

"The Republican platform claims that 'our authority cannot be less than our responsibility'; but the Democratic Party demands that we divorce authority from responsibility, and give the eighty or more tribes aggregating ten million semi-barbarous Tagals and Malays absolute freedom of government, and yet hold ourselves responsible for such government. Murder, anarchy, corruption—all the crimes and vices of the Malay world, might prevail to our shame and the scandal of the nations. We would be responsible, yet we would have no authority to interfere; we should have to let the natives 'work out their own destiny.' In their foreign relations they could insult Japan, hurl defiance at Russia, and challenge England at Hongkong, and yet we would be compelled to remain quiescent. Our duty would simply be 'to defend, while the Filipinos would have unlimited power to offend. Such a proposition is not only ridiculous, but vicious, and its results would be worse than anarchy. And yet such is the only solution offered by the Democracy—an impracticable theory, which should never have been stamped with the dignity of a party policy.

"In the background of the century rise up the portentous figures of Jefferson and Jackson and Polk and Pierce—Democrats all and uncompromising expansionists—and they hurl down maledictions on the leaders of to-day for abandoning the party policy that added more lustre than any other to the Democratic name; and they warn the Democracy that, as in the past, political death has overtaken every party that got in front of American expansion, so now the Democratic Party, with its legal quibbles and overruled decisions, will go down to destruction if it persists in opposing the irresistible, inexorable racial growth and expansion of 75,000,000 enlightened sovereigns.

"Let the Republican Party adhere to its promises; let it restore order, open courts, found schools, and give the people the blessings of American civilization; let it give them, as President McKinley advised, a Government of liberty, regulated by law and honestly administered; let it give them taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, freedom of religious worship, and protection to life, liberty, and property; in short, let the Republican Party stand by its Philippine pledges, and the American people will stand by the Republican Party."

Isaac Fuld, a traveling salesman for the H. B. Claflin Company, followed, saying that he had come to refute a Democratic statement to the effect that commercial travelers are for Mr. Bryan this year. Speaking of the tariff, he said: "I would a thousand times rather have a tariff that is a 'mother of trusts' than a tariff like the Wilson law, which was the father of free soup houses."

Robert W. Thompson, Jr., a young lawyer from Wall Street, was the last speaker, and as he told about the great increase in the consumption of coal in this country a man shouted, "What about the trusts? Tell us about the trusts!" Cries of "Put him out! Put him out!" were raised, and a policeman and a Republican "rough rider" made for him, but Mr. Fuld jumped past the speaker to the edge of the platform. "Don't put him out," he said, "because he's a Democrat, and whenever a Democrat wants information he must come to the Republicans for it." When it became apparent that Job E. Hedges, who was to have been the last speaker, would not appear the meeting closed.

PULLED LEVER WRONG WAY.

Mr. Lewis Has a Trying Time with Friend's Motor Vehicle.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 22.—A motor vehicle owned by W. W. Waterman cut some queer capers in front of the Lenox House here last night, and as a result T. Lewis of New York is now at the home of his brother, Eugene Lewis, on Electric Hill, suffering from severe injuries to his head and shoulders. Mr. Waterman is an expert, and last night at 11 o'clock he started from the Fairfield County Golf Club house, in company with Mr. Lewis and H. Vose, in the vehicle for home.

In front of the Lenox House they stopped while Mr. Waterman and Mr. Vose went in to secure a room for the latter. While talking with Landlord Smithies they heard a crash, and rushed out, to find Mr. Lewis lying on the ground in the yard by an elm tree and the vehicle apparently dancing a jig. Steam was on and the lever reversed, which showed the cause of the accident. Mr. Lewis, not having had any experience in handling motor vehicles, had pulled the lever to go ahead, but made a mistake, and instead of proceeding in the forward direction the machine shot backward, went over the curb on to the lawn of the Presbyterian Church, and back in a circle to the tree by the Lenox.

When the tree was hit Mr. Lewis fell out. Dr. Brooks was summoned. Mr. Lewis's friends were with him all night, and this afternoon he was removed from the hotel to the home of his brother.

HARRY O. DELL IN JAIL.

Alleged Forger Identified by Two Men Who Handled His Drafts.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Sept. 22.—Harry O. Dell, who was brought here yesterday by Deputy Sheriff C. E. Smith and a Pinkerton detective, was identified by Cashier Brush of the Northport Bank as the man who under the name of John M. Burton bought a quantity of old machinery from Willis B. Burt in July last and subsequently succeeded in getting cashed a draft for $525 on the Bank of Allegan, Mich. The signature to the draft was afterward pronounced a forgery.

Dell was also identified by George Duryea of Oyster Bay as the man who under the name of Charles Thompson swindled him out of $525 on Sept. 13, 1899. Dell made a bargain with Duryea for some machinery and induced him to indorse a draft, which turned out to be a forgery, and Duryea had to make good the amount.

When Dell was arraigned before Justice Partridge on a charge of grand larceny made by Cashier Brush he waived examination and asked to be admitted to bail. The Justice, however, held him for the Grand Jury, and told him he would have to apply to the County Court for bail. Dell was then taken to the Riverhead Jail.

President Mott of the Bank of Northport and other witnesses went before the Grand Jury and testified against Dell.

Plans for New Cruisers Approved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Long has approved the circular prepared by the Board of Construction prescribing the features of the three protected cruisers authorized at the last session of Congress. Each vessel is to be of about 9,000 tons displacement and to cost $2,809,000. The first question was the amount of armor to be fitted to these ships, and the Secretary concluded to accept the majority view, which looks to side armor in addition to the protected deck, which heretofore has marked the full amount of armor supplied to a protected cruiser. The new ships are to be the speediest in the navy, the minimum requirement being 22½ knots.

Marine Corps Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Long to-day announced that the following men will be appointed Second Lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps as a result of the recent competitive examination for candidates. W. A. Pickering of Indiana, William Brackett of Illinois, Chandler Campbell of West Virginia, W. L. Redles of Pennsylvania, F. A. Udell of Washington, F. S. Wiltse of New York, A. C. Rogers of Texas, and P. McCormick, a Corporal in the Marine Corps.

Marines for Philippine Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Sixth Battalion of Marines, now being organized in the East for service in the Philippines, will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Goodrell. It will coasist of 200 men, who probably will be sent to San Francisco in detachments of 100 each between now and the 15th prox.

KINGS CAMPAIGN OPENS

Enthusiastic Mass Meetings in the Assembly Districts.

Gruber One of the Speakers—Accuses Mr. Bryan of Sentiments Akin to Treason.

The Republican campaign in Kings County was formally opened last night, when a mass meeting was held in each of the twenty-one Assembly districts in the county. All of the meetings were well attended and much enthusiasm was shown.

Among the speakers who addressed the various meetings on the issues of the campaign were Abraham Gruber and Charles S. Dana of Manhattan, Col. William C. Plummer of North Dakota, ex-District Attorney Hiram R. Steele, Register James R. Howe, ex-Judge Jacob Neu, Mahlon Chance, and A. Stewart Walsh of Brooklyn.

Col. Plummer, speaking at the meeting in the Third Assembly District, held in Grand Union Hall, 258 Court Street, declared his belief that his State, North Dakota, would give the Republican ticket 20,000 majority this Fall. The people of the States west of the Mississippi, he said, were imperialistic, so-called, in that they were for the 'open door' in the Far East and for trade with the Pacific islands.

Abraham Gruber was one of the speakers at the meeting in the Eighteenth District, held in Atlantic Casino, Ralph Avenue and Prospect Place. Mr. Gruber said that the Republican Party had never placed anything on the statute books inimical to the interests of the workingman. Mr. Bryan, he declared, approved the war with Spain, and it was tantamount to treason in him now to charge Mr. McKinley with imperialism.

Speaking of the Nation's prosperity under the Republican Administration, Mr. Gruber asked why it was that if times were as hard as Democrats say they are, "a certain Democratic boss could afford to wager $100,000 on the result of the election?" The speaker also paid his respects to the Ice Trust, which he characterized as the most damnable of combinations.

All of the speakers at the various meetings expressed confidence in the success of the Republican ticket this Fall.

SENATOR THURSTON CONFIDENT

Declares that Mr. Bryan Cannot Win Without New York's Vote, Which He Cannot Get.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska was at the Fifth Avenue yesterday, and made a short call at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee. He goes from here to Martinsburg, West Va., where he speaks Monday night. Asked for his views of political conditions in the West, Senator Thurston said:

"If I was to adopt the usual manner of politicians and claim everything which it seems at all probable we will carry, I would say Nebraska would cast her electoral vote for McKinley. But to keep within the bounds of reasonable certainty, I will say that we will, in my judgment, elect our State ticket in Nebraska, and we may get the electoral vote for McKinley. If it were not for the fact that Nebraska is Bryan's home State we would be certain of her electoral vote. As for Kansas, Wyoming, and South Dakota, they are as safely Republican as Maine is.

"Do you know," continued the Senator, "I have never been able to understand why the Democrats took up Bryan. You may figure upon it as you will, but you cannot get enough electoral votes to elect a Democratic President without the vote of New York. Bryan had no possible show to carry New York in 1896, and he has not got any more this year. Without New York his cause is hopeless. Every one of the Western States which McKinley carried in 1896 is certain to be for him this year, with the possible exception of Indiana. That State is always a great political battle ground, and no one knows what it will do until the votes are counted. The Republican row in Wisconsin, which has been much talked about, does not amount to much. Wisconsin is certain to be for McKinley."

NO THIRD PARTY NOMINEE.

Advocates of the Movement Will Not Choose a Substitute for Senator Caffery.

A campaign without a Presidential candidate is the programme outlined by the third-ticket advocates in this State.

The fact was definitely announced yesterday. The plan follows that announced at Boston on Friday, namely, the nomination of a single Elector.

The decision of the National Party not to substitute another name for that of Senator Donelson Caffery is the outcome of meetings held in both this city and Boston. Archibald M. Howe of Massachusetts, the nominee for Vice President, will also withdraw his candidacy in a few days, according to the opinion of the leaders in the movement.

No effort will be made to obtain a party column in the official ballot.

One of the men interested in the movement explained yesterday that it would not be necessary to disseminate campaign literature of an argumentative sort, and added that the only effort would be to make clear to those who sympathize with the movement exactly how they can make their feelings known on election day. A single circular will be sent to persons who might be expected to agree with the principles advocated by the third party, in which the name of the Elector will be announced. Those who believe in the third party movement can write the name of the Elector in the blank column, make a cross before it and vote for no other Electors.

Everett V. Abbot, when seen at his office, 55 William Street, yesterday said:

"The National Party has not disbanded either in Massachusetts or anywhere else. It will go ahead with the nomination of a single Elector in as many States as possible, the Elector to be unpledged as to candidates, but pledged as to the principles announced in the platform of the party. Those voters who cannot vote for either of the dominant political parties can register their protest by voting for this Elector alone, while those who intend to vote the Republican or Democratic ticket but are dissatisfied with their candidate or platform can also register a protest by voting for all but one of the Electors on their ticket and by voting for the National Party Elector in lieu of the Republican or Democratic Elector omitted.

"In addition to the Electoral ticket, the National Party will take an active part in the Congressional campaign and by indorsement or by independent candidates will exert its influence in favor of the conservative principles for which it stands."

SENATOR DAVIS IN DULUTH.

Opens the Republican Campaign, Addressing a Large Audience.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 22.—Senator C. K. Davis opened the Republican campaign in Duluth last night, and spoke to an audience of about 3,500 persons, the armory being filled to the doors.

His argument difered somewhat from that of most Republicans. He said that, after all, coming down to the bedrock of the situation, a protective tariff was the paramount issue, instead of imperialism, free silver, and other "isms" of the Democracy. The Senator made a strong defense of the tariff policy carried out by the Republican Party, and devoted a large proportion of his speech to that phase of the question. He referred briefly to the Chinese question, only calling attention to the fact that the Republican National Convention adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the American Minister and residents of China would soon be rescued, while the Democrats ignored the subject entirely, probably for fear that it would not be consistent with the issue of militarism they have raised. The Senator expressed himself as personally in favor of holding the Philippines permanently, but, little by little, as they developed, giving them the rights of self-government.

German-American Mass Meeting.

The Brooklyn German-American McKinley-Roosevelt League will open the campaign in the Twenty-eighth Ward at Palm Garden, Greene and Hamburgh Avenues, on Thursday evening, Sept. 27. The special committee to arrange for the opening consists of Carl A. Evertz, Chairman; George Hasslinger, F. C. Faller, Charles Vogt, Jr., A. E. Fischer, and J. Hess. Among the speakers will be Charles Nacher, H. Weisman, Ludwig Thoma, George Hasslinger, and others. Carl Everts will preside.

THEATRICAL MEN ORGANIZE.

Moved by Prosperous Business During the Present Administration.

The McKinley and Roosevelt Theatrical Prosperity League was organized yesterday afternoon. An attempt will be made to interest all members of the profession in this city. Headquarters will be opened on Broadway in the vicinity of Forty-second Street. Noon and evening meetings will be held, at which members of the theatrical profession will make addresses.

The idea of this league originated with a number of managers who recognize the great change in conditions in the amusement world, which has come about since President McKinley was elected. Prior to that time a great number of actors were out of employment, and the theatrical business generally, was less profitable than at present.

The league elected the following officers: J. J. Spies, President; George W. June, Vice President and Treasurer, and Albert Mellen, Secretary.

Mass Meetings in the State.

It was announced yesterday at Republican State Headquarters that several hundred mass meetings had been arranged for throughout the State. It is the intention of the leaders to make the balance of the campaign lively, and meetings will be held every night. Two special trains are to traverse the State. Gov. Roosevelt will be the principal orator on one of the trains and Senator Depew on the other.

Nominated for the Assembly.

ALBANY COUNTY—Fourth District, Thomas Ross, (Rep.)

ONTARIO COUNTY—George L. Bachman, (Dem.)

SCHENECTADY COUNTY—Andrew J. McMillan, (Rep.)

SCHUYLER COUNTY—J. F. Barnes, (Dem.)

SUFFOLK COUNTY—Second District, John T. Ryan, (Dem.)

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK—Nineteenth District, William H. Draper, (Rep.); Twenty-fifth District, Henry Martin, (Dem.)

NEW JERSEY—Third District, James J. Bergen, (Dem.)

LOOKING FOR NEWARK LAWYER.

John J. Joyce Reported Missing—Said to Have Been a Clergyman.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Efforts are being made by various persons in this city to learn the present whereabouts of John J. Joyce, a lawyer, who had an office at 800 Broad Street, this city, and another at 280 Broadway, New York.

Henry Compton has a claim against the missing man for nearly $700, on personal notes which he indorsed for Mr. Joyce, and which obligations, Mr. Compton says, he was forced to make good.

It was learned that there were several pieces of property in East Orange in Mr. Joyce's name, and a writ of attachment was issued on these on June 21. Soon after this Joyce went away, it is said, and so far as those interested know, he has not been at his office since then.

Mr. Joyce is about fifty years old, and is said to have been an Episcopal clergyman before his admission to the bar.

Marine Run Over on a Railroad.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Jacob Hardy of Weatherly, Carbon County, Penn., while walking on the railroad tracks here last evening, stepped out of the way of a freight train, only to be run down by a caboose, which had been cut loose and was coming on the other track. Both his legs were mangled, one so badly that it had to be amputated at St. Mary's Hospital at Hoboken. He had served in the marine corps on the battleship Texas at Santiago, and was in uniform at the time of the accident.

Ehrich Bros.

Suit Department.

See Window Display.

Special Offering for Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

500 Ladies' stylish Tailor-made Suits as per illustration, made of finest homespun, in black, blue, gray and brown. Also fine Cheviot Serge. Every garment made by skilled tailors. The jackets are full lined in elegant quality satin. The skirts are the new queenly flaring shape. This is undoubtedly the greatest value ever offered by any house. Have full line of sizes, 32-44.

Special price, $9.75

Regular value, $15.00.

Important Lace Sale.

See Window Display.

Very exceptional offers will crowd the lace counters tomorrow. Fact is, the exceptional is the rule here on that account. This is probably the most widely known Lace Store in New York.

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE SCARFS, some all lace, others trimmed with linen centres, 20x54; value $3.98 each, at . . 1.98

REAL RENAISSANCE LACE SQUARES, 15x15, good value at 50c. each, at . . . . .

PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE FILIPINOS

Outline of the Work Begun by the Civil Commission.

NATIVES CUNNING POLITICIANS

Election for Local Offices Probable in December — Difficult Race Problems.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 19.—Civil government in the Philippines will become operative on Sept. 1, when the commision of which ex-Judge William H. Taft is President will assume charge of affairs and Gen. MacArthur will become Chief Executive instead of Military Governor. Whether the official change will be other than nominal at first may be doubted. It will, at any rate, make a start in the direction in which the Washington authorities wish to move, and it is hoped here that it may work such manifest advantages as to win the popular approval.

The Commissioners are quite sensible of the magnitude of their undertaking, which is not simply to frame a system of laws and to supervise their operation, but to enlist in behalf of such a system a people who, by training if not by instinct, regard government as a means of private gain, a device to enable a majority, under cover of neat and plausible phrase, to make a minority, so far as it recognizes it at all, lawful and proper prey. Filipinos proved apt pupils of Spain in this respect and need no instruction in the arts of cunning politics.

They do not regard the professions of the United States as more sincere than were those of Spain. The gift of blandishment has been bestowed upon them as freely as upon other Orientals, and they use it with marked skill. It happens to be easy to detect their purposes, but that does not correct them. In the face of repeated manifestations that official utterance concerning them has been sincere, they continue smiling, genial, affable, and suspicious.

Thus the human problem becomes the most trying for a commission to handle. It deals, in this case, with a habit of mind among the people so fixed that perhaps its designation as character would not be misplaced. The commission has found its average visitor most gracious and acquiescent, prolific in professions and promises, and intensely loyal in his aspirations. Native weakness for oratory has occasionally led to arguments described as Constitutional upon various subjects, and beyond being prolix and sometimes soporific they have done no harm.

THE COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

So far the time of the commission has been given to a survey of the field and an apportionment of subjects for consideration and report. In the survey, Prof. Worcester is the only member of the commission who has visited interior sections or has been about the islands. The others have been fully occupied with hearings granted to natives from various parts of Luzon and a few from southern islands upon the subjects to be treated. The following list of assignments shows the scope of the inquiries in progress:

Commissioner Taft—Civil Service, Crown Property, (Public Lands, Public Institutions,) Religious Orders.

Commissioner Worcester—Agriculture, Forestry, Minerals, Fisheries, Health Laws, Immigration, Municipal Organizations.

Commissioner Wright—Corporations, excepting municipal banking; Public Franchises, Internal Improvements, Commerce and Communication, Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure, Militia and Constabulary.

Commissioner Ide—Organization of Courts, Civil Procedure, Land Titles, and Land Registration, Banks and Currency.

Commissioner Moses—Revenues, Schools.

Commissioners Taft, Wright, and Ide—Civil Code.

The Commission—Appropriations and Budget, Central Government and Departmental Governments.

As may well be supposed, the Commissioners might use to advantage much more than the allotted time in disposing of these assignments. They cannot hope to report finally upon them in the coming month, and they must content themselves with laying out only a broad scheme of government, to be amended, modified, and worked into shape under practical observation. This will be easily possible, since the Commissioners will act as the legislative body for the islands, and it will be as well also since the prevailing notion of government will require close oversight, no matter what system may be applied.

In spite of native tendencies, some impression seems to have been made by the repeated and emphatic assurances that funds raised for local needs will be used locally, instead of coming to Manila, as in other years. Heretofore the native taxpayer has simply known that his money has gone and left no trace. He seems now to have become mildly expectant that possibly in the future he may be able to point to something to show for his outlay. He regards with interest also a proposition that salaries be paid, according to a prescribed scale, for official services, and that in order to perform such services men must stand as candidates for office, and hence be willing to assume its duties. Under Spain the office of Gobernadorcillo, or Provincial Governor, was appointive. It fell always to a man of means, who got notice with the appointment that his district must produce a certain revenue for Manila. It was his outlook to gather the revenue, for his private profit, as was liable for damages. He had to accept the office when it was tendered to him or pay a heavy fine for refusal. Pay for his services was collected additional to the sums to be sent to Manila.

NATIVE IDEAS OF OFFICE.

Office holders so appointed compensated themselves amply for the responsibility involved in raising the stipulated revenue and for any possible damage to their private business by reason of time given to public affairs. Holders of subordinate places, with such an example before them, learned readily how to serve themselves, and thus, in most natural course, official life stood for bribery, corruption, and double dealing.

A training of this kind, begun half a century before the landing on Plymouth Rock and developed assiduously and without break, probably could not fail to implant in any people distorted views of government. With pupils so apt as the Filipinos, post-graduate courses were needless. The only fault to be found was that their masters insisted on first table service, and left only pickings comparatively small for the natives. It seems uncertain to them now whether anything to be proposed by Americans will present better chances than were formerly offered.

Evidences abound that the natives do not expect to use offices solely for the public good or that such motive is uppermost with them. It will be necessary to change their notions of government, and that implies changing the nature of a people; converting Malays into Anglo-Saxons. The experiment will reverse all former educational methods. It must be conducted with infinite tact and patience. No one can foresee how long it will take to pass the primary stage.

BASIS FOR LOCAL RULE.

A recent military order will materially aid the commission at the beginning of its work. It was prepared by Cayetano Arellano, Chief Justice of the Philippines, and the ablest lawyer in the islands, and provides for a form of municipal government, the islands being divided into municipalities. With few changes it will answer the commission's purposes in respect to municipal government, and will make possible an election in December in each municipality of an Alcade, or Mayor, a Municipal Lieutenant, and a Council in whom local government will be invested from January next.

The order succeeds one issued last year under which municipal elections were held in many places, offices being filled by military appointment in other places which held no election. Last year's order was intended to cover only an immediate situation by providing local officers for municipal work. The substitute order represents an expert's treatment of the subject, and it is reasonably complete and exhaustive. It will apply to every place except Manila, for which, as the capital city, a special plan, not yet outlined, will be devised.

As proposed by Señor Arellano, suffrage will be limited to males twenty-three years old or over, who shall have resided in the town in which they vote for at least six months preceding the election, who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and who shall be comprised within the following classes:

(1) Those who prior to Aug. 13, 1898, held the office of Municipal Captain, Gobernadorcillo, Lieutenant, or Cabeza de Barangay, (Village Supervisor.)

(2) Those who annually pay 30 pesos ($15) or more of the established taxes.

(3) Those who speak, read, and write English or Spanish.

Probably the commission will make the voting age twenty-one years and will add ability to read and write a dialect to the educational qualification. The large percentage of illiteracy in the islands will restrict the suffrage to very narrow limits under any educational qualification. The tax clause may be dropped. Each elector must swear allegiance to the United States.

Suffrage is denied to defendants in criminal cases pending trial; to those who have been gubernatively corrected three or more times for misconduct; to those who have been subjected to corporal punishment; to those who are subject to civil interdiction or to the vigilance of the authorities through sentence of a court of justice; to debtors to any municipal, provincial, or treasury fund; to those who have contracts with the Municipal Council to be finished within the municipal term; to those who have a suit with the municipality to which they belong, and to the insane and feebleminded. The commission will require argument to make all of these restrictions hold, especially those which shut out contractors and persons in civil litigation with municipalities, but otherwise little change is likely.

Assuming that an election will be ordered for the first Tuesday in December, notices will be posted in each municipality in the first five days in November, calling upon qualified electors to appear before the Municipal Secretary by Nov. 15 to take the elector's oath of allegiance. The list thus prepared will be publicly posted from Nov. 15 to Nov. 20, with a notice that for five days before election any qualified elector whose name is not on the list may demand enrollment, or he may demand the exclusion from the list of the name of any person not entitled to vote. Hearings on either demand will be held by an election board, consisting of the Alcalde, the Municipal Lieutenant, and the Attorney of the Municipality. Election will be by secret ballot, and a plurality of votes will elect.

DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

Besides being chief executive of the municipality, the Alcalde is to be President of the Council, with no vote, except in case of a tie. He will appoint, with the consent of the Council, all municipal non-elective officers or employes, and he may suspend or discharge them for cause. These officers include a Municipal Attorney, a Municipal Secretary, and a Municipal Treasurer. The Alcalde is expected to recommend to the Council measures relating to finance, to sanitation, and to the general welfare; to issue orders to the municipal or rural police; to cause ordinances to be enforced, and to exact the prompt payment of taxes.

Municipalities are to be divided into classes, according to population. Those having 25,000 people or more shall be entitled to eighteen Councilors; those of from 18,000 to 25,000 people, to fourteen Councilors; those of from 10,000 to 18,000 people, to ten Councilors, and those containing less than 10,000 people, to eight Councilors. The Council is a legislative body, and must enact all ordinances and approve all appointments. After the first election Councilors shall divide by lot into two classes—one class to remain in office for one year and the other class for two years; thereafter, at an annual election one-half the Council shall be chosen for two years. That period is the duration of the Alcalde's term.

The Municipal Lieutenant, who has work to do only in the Alcalde's absence, then taking his place, is not paid except when in service. No salary attaches to the office of Councilor. Pay for the Alcalde, Municipal Attorney, and Municipal Treasurer, is graded according to municipal classification, as follows: In municipalities of the first class, 1,200, 1,000, and 800 pesos respectively, (one-half as many dollars); second class, 1,000, 800, and 600 pesos; third class, 800, 600, and 400 pesos; fourth class, 600, 400, and 200 pesos. This rate of pay is considered good, in view of the cheapness of native living.

Local taxation and finance are to be managed by the Council. All revenues thus collected must by law be devoted exclusively to local public purposes. Fees and licenses, taxes on personal property, and on rents, market privileges, excise and cemetery taxes are included in the list. The Council may impose taxes at discretion in order to raise the revenue needed. Industries paying a tax to the General Government shall not be taxed in addition locally more than 25 per cent. of the general tax.

Whether or not there may be Governors of Provinces is to be decided, as also will be the manner of placing them in office. Under the plan proposed a Governor would be appointed, and his duty would be that of Supervisor of the municipalities within the province, with power to inspect and investigate municipal management; to suspend or remove municipal officers, individually or collectively, for cause; to appoint to offices thus vacated or to call special elections to fill them, and generally to keep municipalities up to their work. He would be subject to the commission and accountable to it, and with its approval, he might authorize cities and towns to join in the construction of public works, in the creation of beneficent, charitable or educational institutions, for the encouragement of public interests or the use of communal property.

Provision for powers like those proposed for Governors will certainly be made, for the commission cannot undertake to concern itself with provincial detail. The question undecided is whether functions so large and so exercised in American fashion would be wisely lodged with men brought up in the Spanish school. No doubt is made of the mental capacity of natives to fill such places. The possible desirability of setting a moral example in this kind of administration may induce military appointments for a time.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Special importance attaches to provincial appointments because of the fixed intention of the commission to inaugurate the merit system and to extend that system to as many offices as it can be made to cover. The commission will be supreme in respect to all offices, but it hardly hopes at the beginning to induce local appointments under any plan other than that to which natives are accustomed. It will undertake at the outset, however, to apply civil service rules to insular as distinguished from local lists and to embrace within those rules, as far as practicable, subordinate positions in offices that handle public funds, both local and general. Custom House and Post Office applicants will, of course, be subjected to competitive tests. It seems, indeed, more than possible that the commission may advise in respect to superior offices in these departments. The aim will be to provide a great number of object lessons in exemplary government, thus by actual demonstration bringing to the native mind the sincerity and good faith of American professions.

Natives who have appeared before the commission say they like the new plan. In Bataan, one of the provinces in the command of Gen. Frederick D. Grant, the twelve municipalities in the province have united in a petition to substitute the plan at once for the present governments, which were formed under last year's provisional order. Gen. Grant brought the petition here and submitted it to the commission. He said that the people in Bataan had freely consulted him in regard to the management of their affairs, that local government under the former order had been well administered, and that they seemed in earnest in their wish to acquire with the least delay a permanent political status and to act in full accord with the administrative authority of the islands. Their course had convinced him that they were really desirous of hastening conditions that would make for civil order and lasting peace.

The commission was unable to put the new plan in operation in Bataan because it cannot yet adopt it or do any other official act until September. Gen. Grant's report was the best it has received, however, from an American source, and it has encouraged the hope that other provinces may be found as willing and as ready as is Bataan to give a fair trial to the new government.

If the commission can get this foundation work well laid, it will proceed to deal broadly and at once with the assigned subjects above indicated. They involve great labor, but can be satisfactorily worked out as soon as government shall be established. The present purpose is to bring the people to think that in a large sense they may shape their own affairs; that their welfare is a prime consideration with the ruling power, and that this end can be properly served only by decent management of public affairs, large and small.

Many obstacles that oppose pacification may be overcome by the orderly conduct of local and provincial affairs. Until such conduct is insured, by whatever means, an elaboration of measures for the general comfort can work only collateral benefits. If the people can be convinced that local government honestly managed will help them to their own provincial control and eventually yield to them the most ample results and the largest power, to be exercised for their own advantage, a long step will have been taken toward the ungrudging and complete submission of these islands.

FREDERICK W. BODY.

MONSTER FEAST IN PARIS

President Loubet Gives a Banquet to the Mayors of France.

CATERER USED AUTOMOBILES

20,000 Persons Present—Affair's Success Augurs Well for Future Peace of France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Not merely has the biggest banquet known to history passed off to-day in Paris without a serious hitch, but a political fact of the greatest importance has been demonstrated thereby.

Heretofore the provinces have always followed tamely whatever political lead may have been set by Paris. Thus the city, which is for various reasons a hot-bed of revolution and disturbance, has always overridden the provinces, populated largely by the most conservative and industrious people in the world, but to-day's banquet proves that the domination of Paris in this respect, thanks to the skillful manoeuvring of the present Government, is at an end.

Paris as represented by the City Council had strongly disapproved of to-day's banquet, and did its best to ruin it. It declared through its press that no patriot could attend it, yet to-day the Mayor of nearly every town and village in France attended. The provinces, so to speak, snapped their fingers at the Paris hotheads.

AUGURS WELL FOR PEACE.

The more turbulent papers here in consequence are furious, and are calling the provincial Mayors a pack of fools and rascals.

The Paris Nationalists had hoped to upset the present conservative Government, but will be unable to do so now, since it has evidently won the favor of the provinces, all of which augurs well for the future peace and stability of France.

There was a very picturesque crowd of Mayors. Several turned up in peasants' blouses and top hats. The police report tonight that three have gone mad. Unaccustomed to them, the lights and brilliancy of the gay city had been too much for the worthy peasants, who had probably never before left their native villages. It required just a ton of sugar to sweeten the coffee served at dessert, and 300 beeves were slaughtered to provide beefsteaks.

20,000 GUESTS AT PRESENT.

The feast was given under a tent covering 35,000 square meters in the Tuileries Gardens to-day, 20,000 persons sitting down at the tables. The banquet was given by President Loubet to the Mayors of the municipalities of France, in honor of the exposition.

It can safely be said that such a prodigious repast was never before undertaken. The arrangements had been going forward for some weeks, and resulted in such excellence of detail that the event was carried to perfection without a hitch.

There was one unpleasant incident. Max Regis, the anti-Semite Mayor of Algiers, tried to secure a hearing. But when he attempted to speak such shouts arose that he found it impossible to obtain one. The police finally intervened and led Regis from the banquet, after some of those present had thrown articles of food at his head.

Long before the hour for the feast to begin a vast crowd began to assemble on the Place de la Concorde, but such admirable police precautions were taken that the throng was handled without confusion.

Such an immense gastronomic entertainment necessitated a marvelous organization to insure success. Twelve great kitchens had been constructed, and were united by a perfect telephone system. An army of waiters was employed, numbering nearly 3,000 men. The tables, placed end to end, covered a distance of seven kilometers, while the kitchens covered four kilometers. The problem of properly directing the service over such distances was solved by the enrolling of a couple of motor cars, in which the caterer and his staff traveled from point to point wherever supervision was required. In addition, four cyclists carried orders in all directions.

FOOD STATISTICS.

The work of cooking the poultry was commenced over a week ago, and the cooked birds were kept in the refrigerators until to-day. The fare provided for the feast included 1,500 pheasants, 2,500 ducks, 2,500 chickens, 5,000 pounds of salmon, 6,000 pounds of beef, 66,000 rolls and other bread, 33,000 bottles of red and white wine, and 1,000 bottles of champagne.

Tri-colors, garlands of flowers, and masses of palms were to be seen on all sides. In fact, the tent looked like a conservatory. A band stationed in the tent played patriotic airs, but the music was scarcely audible on account of the din occasioned by the clatter of dishes, knives, and forks.

At noon President Loubet, accompanied by the Cabinet Ministers, arrived at the Place de la Concorde in carriages. The crowd gave the Presidential party a very great ovation. Hats were thrown into the air, women waved handkerchiefs and umbrellas, and the air rung with cheers for the President of the republic.

M. Loubet and the Ministers entered the tent, and ascended to a raised platform, on which was the table of honor, and where the dignitaries were seated. The band then played the "Marseillaise," and the 20,000 persons present arose, and, with their faces turned toward the President, loudly acclaimed him. It was an impressive sight, and is said to be the greatest ovation M. Loubet ever received.

When he had taken his seat the wonderful machinery of the service was set in motion, and the 21,870 domestics of various descriptions began flourishing the fine menu to almost the same number of diners. For two hours the feast continued, concluding at 2 o'clock, after M. Loubet had delivered a short address, congratulating the country and the Mayors on such harmony of purpose. He asked the Mayors to carry back to their homes a report to the effect that the republic "remained steadfast to the principles of the revolution, because our patriotism equals our love for the republic, and because we wish France to be free, strong, glorious, and united beneath the reign of law and justice and respected abroad for her genius and the power of her arms and her sincere love for peace."

A series of fêtes in honor of the Mayors will be given to-day, to-night, and to-morrow.

OFFICIAL WAR IN PARIS.

Prime Minister Declines All Direct Communication with the Municipal Council.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A state of open warfare exists between the Municipal Council and the Government. This was made apparent to-day by the publication of a letter from the Premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, declining all direct communication with the Council.

The conflict has been simmering since the Nationalist victory at the late municipal elections, and the choice of the militant Nationalist, M. Grebauval, as President of the Council. The latter began hostilities shortly after he assumed office by offering an overt affront to President Loubet and Waldeck-Rousseau by ostentatiously leaving the gymnastic festival in the Gardens of the Tuileries at which they were present. The Nationalist press warmly approved this action on the part of M. Grebauval.

The Government's first reply was its failure not to invite a representative of the municipality to attend the unveiling of the Washington and Lafayette Monuments in this city, and other incidents of a like nature followed. Then came the municipality's projected fête in honor of the Mayors of France, in connection with which President Loubet even refused to receive the town officials who were to offer him an invitation, as the fête was obviously intended as a demonstration against the Government. The latter, moreover, through the medium of the Prefects of the Seine and Paris, strangled the fête by informing Mayor Grebauval that he had no authority to issue invitations except conjointly with the Prefects. M. Grebauval, thus humiliated, and finding that most of the replies to his invitations were refusals, in which the writers roundly reproved him for working to undermine the republic, abandoned the fête.

The Government cleverly retorted by announcing that the people of Paris would not lose by the abandonment, for the arrangements begun by the municipality would be carried through under the auspices of the exposition authorities.

The next development in the duel was a renewed bid for popularity by deciding that the sum originally allocated for the expenses of the Mayoral fête should be distributed among the poor of the various wards. Then, it is stated, the municipality asked an interview with Waldeck-Rousseau in order that they might discuss a new municipal bill which would make the municipality more independent. This application was made by the Vice President, and Waldeck-Rousseau's response, published today, is the last and most serious phase of the struggle between the two bodies.

Waldeck-Rousseau did not even write to the Vice President direct, but to the Prefect of the Seine, whom he asks to inform the Vice President that his application is refused. The Premier points out that M. Grebauval has broken all relations with him. He says it is difficult to allow the Municipal Council to be represented by the Vice President when it desires to enter into communications with the Government and by the President when it is a question of insulting it. Waldeck-Rousseau concludes by instructing the Prefect to receive all the Council's communications to the Government.

MR. YERKES'S LONDON DEAL.

Investment by Americans of Capital in Europe Astonishes Englishmen.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—Charles T. Yerkes's London railroad deal, the purchase of the franchise of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad, creates considerable interest. He is said to be paying £100,000 for the rights, which gives the promoters a handsome profit.

The present plans of the syndicate involve the expenditure of nearly £4,000,000. The fact that all the capital is coming from America, and that the English are not asked to subscribe, causes astonishment, which The Daily Telegraph well voices, saying:

"Further developments in connection with electric traction are talked of by Mr. Yerkes, but by far the most startling development is the change which such events as the building of an underground road in London with American capital proves to have taken place in the economic conditions of the United States. Until the last few years Europe had to supply a large part of the capital needed for the development of American industries. In 1895 it was foreign capital that saved her from disaster. Now her capitalists are not only subscribing to English war loans and Exchequer bonds and German Treasury bills, but an American syndicate declares its intention of spending several millions in order to build a railway in London on which, at the best, the profit can be but moderate."

The Times agrees with The Daily Telegraph in saying America is a long way ahead of England in electric traction, emphasizing the opinion by printing on its editorial page extracts from recent reports from the United States Consul at Birmingham.

AMERICAN RAILROADS PRAISED.

French Minister of Public Works Pays Them a High Tribute.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Many prominent American railroad men are here attending the session of the International Railway Association. They are making a strong effort, with good chances of success, to have the next meeting in America.

M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works, in opening the congress, paid a high tribute to the advanced state of railroading in the United States, saying that all the recent improvements adopted in Europe came from America. He further said that European countries might well understand that they were behind in the matter of railroad improvements and should awake to a realization of the fact, taking pattern after the United States."

SEVERE STORM IN BERMUDA.

Houses Unslated and Trees Uprooted—The Dockyard Damaged.

BERMUDA, Sept. 19.—A very severe gale raged here on Sept. 17, which it was feared at one time would develop into a repetition of last year's hurricane. The falling barometer on Sunday gave warning that rough weather was approaching, and preparations were made to secure boats, &c. The storm only began in earnest on Monday morning, and by noon was at its height. Several houses were unslated and suffered in other respects, and many trees were uprooted or had their limbs broken off. The greatest damage was done at the dockyard and on the north shore of Pembroke Parish.

This storm was slight in comparison with the hurricane of last September, but next to that it was the worst storm these islands have experienced since 1880.

ANGRY WITH LORD SALISBURY.

Business Men Say Prospects of Trade Revival Are Ruined by Election.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—In their wrath that the election was precipitated with so little warning the Liberals are not alone. Business men, regardless of party, are furious over the disintegration of trade which always accompanies election contests. Publishers, for instance, after a wretched year, seeing the war in South Africa ending and affairs in China becoming more quiescent, made all preparations for a revival of trade. Just as they were beginning to new books out, the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament came like a thunderclap, spoiling all their prospects.

The Stock Exchange, on the same grounds, has a great grievance against Lord Salisbury, as it will be well into December before the public can be expected to take a keen interest in stocks.

Extravagance of British Officers.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—Regardless of party, the influential dailies and weeklies urge that there should be no delay in correcting the abuses in the British Army which have been shown up so prominently by the present war. A committee of inquiry is now investigating the question of officers' expenses, and is expected to recommend that Colonels be instructed to repress the extravagances of the officers who set the pace, so that it will in future be possible for a young man to enter a crack regiment without a minimum private income of £500.

German General on French Troops.

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BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Gen. von Arnim, who has returned from the French manoeuvres, being the first German officer attending them since 1870, has been interviewed. He is pleased with the courtesy officially extended to him and commended the French artillery and cavalry in general terms. Regarding the infantry, he said: "As sharpshooters they are excellent. But they are less so when fighting in the ranks."

Big Return from British Death Duty.

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LONDON, Sept. 22.—How greatly the British Government profits by death can be judged by the returns of the estate duties for 1899-1900, just issued. They show that nearly £14,000,000 were added to the Exchequer from this cause. The total sum bequeathed by 65,341 persons amounted to over £292,000,000, or half the National debt. Twelve millionaires paid tolls to the amount of £2,000,000.

American Laundries for London.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Another American innovation will shortly appear in London in the shape of 250 laundries run by American employes and with American machinery.

J. J. Corbett Sails for New York.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Considine, the manager of James J. Corbett, said that the pugilist sailed for New York to-day from Liverpool, on board the Cunard Line steamer Campania.

From the Navy to Prison.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 22.—John Sedlack, formerly a seaman on the cruiser Brooklyn, was brought to the Connecticut State Prison at Wethersfield this morning to serve a sentence of three years for robbery and assault committed in the Philippines early last Spring. Sedlack was tried by court-martial at Cavite, near Manila, on March 26 last, and was found guilty.

THE DEUTSCHLAND IN PORT

Winds and Heavy Seas Retard the Hamburg-American Liner.

John Wanamaker Among Her Passengers—A Young Sailor Swept Overboard.

The steamship Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, which was abreast of Cherbourg at 6:40 P. M. on Sept. 15, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday at 2:13 P. M. She was behind her records, as her passage occupied 6 days and 33 minutes, against 5 days, 12 hours, 29 minutes, her best western trip, and 5 days, 7 hours, 38 minutes, her best eastern trip. On the voyage the monster craft had three days of windy weather and menacing waves, and lost a young sailor.

The Deutschland carried 743 cabin and 288 steerage passengers. She began feeling her way into her slip at Hoboken at 4:45 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour before the passengers landed and almost 9 o'clock before the last of them had done with the officials of the Treasury Department.

Andrew Carnegie was reported to have taken passage on the Deutschland, but he was not on board. Among those who landed were John Wanamaker, Stanford White and Mrs. White, Prof. A. S. Bickmore and Mrs. Bickmore, John B. Gilfillan and Mrs. Gilfillan, E. M. Gignoux, John I. Waterbury and Mrs. Waterbury and their daughters Ethel, Florence, and Gladys; Mrs. H. A. Langhorst and Miss Martha Langhorst, Christian J. Larsen and Mrs. Larsen, G. L. and B. Lorillard, W. W. Acheson, M. W. Acheson and Miss Ethel Acheson, John A. L. Campbell, F. J. Tourtelotte and Mrs. Tourtelotte, Mrs. F. W. Tourtelotte, Eric Pontoppidan and Mrs. Pontoppidan, Spencer Weston and Mrs. Weston, Prof. John F. Hashagen and Mrs. Hashagen, Baron Friedrich von Schroder, Dr. R. Sexton and Mrs. Sexton, Morris M. Seymour and Mrs. Seymour, Arthur W. Weil, Joseph S. Weil, Roger Wolcott, Jr., S. Huntington Wolcott, J. F. Maynard and Mrs. Maynard, Arthur B. Maynard, J. F. Maynard, Jr., H. Victor Newcomb, John H. Prentice and Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. L. B. Porrot and Miss Porrot, Warley Platzek, Sir John Murray, J. Malone, E. J. Matthiessen and Mrs. Matthiessen, E. O. Matthiessen, and Miss Emma Matthiessen; Mrs. H. C. Hallenbeck and H. C. Hallenbeck, Jr., and John J. Hallenbeck, Jr.; Mrs. John R. Hoxie and Miss Anna C. Hoxie, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Helmuth, and W. H. Helmuth; C. A. Langhorst, George H. Kunhardt and Mrs. Kunhardt, Col. E. M. Knox and Mrs. Knox, W. O. Horn and Mrs. Horn, Dr. M. Eberle, John Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, Dr. W. H. Caswell and Mrs. Caswell, Charles Du Pont Coudert and Mrs. Coudert, George C. Boldt, Mrs. Boldt, and Miss Clover Boldt; Dr. F. M. Baker and Mrs. Baker, J. S. Bailey, Mrs. Bailey, and Miss Vivien Bailey, and H. D. Whittlesley.

John Wanamaker came down the gangplank, with his valet, with the first of those who landed. He said that he was not prepared to talk of current affairs, and that he had been away for six weeks, and had had a good rest, and was much the better for his vacation. As to politics, all he would say was: "We've all got to be on hand for Nov. 5." Mr. Wanamaker was met on the pier by his son, Thomas B. Wanamaker, and T. F. Dixon. He jumped into a hansom and tried to catch the 6 o'clock Reading Railroad train, but missed it and took one an hour later for Jenkintown, near Philadelphia, where his country home is.

George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria said that he and his family and Miss Grace Wellington had been abroad since June 16. They had visited Ireland, Ragatz, Switzerland, London, Germany, and Paris, and had a delightful time.

Commodore A. Albers, the commander of the Deutschland, said that his vessel behaved magnificently in very heavy weather, into which she entered last Monday and which lasted through Wednesday. The wind was a fresh gale, and there was a heavy, treacherous sea on, and the screws were slowed down from seventy-eight to sixty revolutions a minute. The decks were constantly swept by seas, and many passengers were seasick. The women suffered acutely.

A fatality occurred early on Wednesday night. At 7 o'clock the forecastle watch was called on deck, and one of the first to respond was Eugene Saracin, nineteen years old, of Neu Tuchet, Prussia. As he was leaving the companionway a sea swept the vessel, and he was carried overboard. In a few instants the ship was circling and a lifeboat, in which were four seamen under the command of Second Officer F. Franck, was lowered. No trace of the sailor was found. Collections in aid of the lad's mother were received in three boxes, which have not been opened. The Deutschland sustained no damage on the trip.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Incoming Boston and New York vessels report encountering severe weather on the Atlantic, and in several cases sustaining deck damage.

STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION.

The Martello, Damaged by the Mesaba, Returns to Port.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mesaba and the steamship Martello of the Wilson Line came into collision in Gedney's Channel yesterday morning. Both vessels were bound out, the Mesaba for London, and the Martello for Hull. The latter vessel passed Quarantine at 9:34 A. M., the Mesaba following shortly afterward.

According to Capt. Jenkins of the Martello, that vessel was making the turn into Gedney's Channel, when the Mesaba, which was moving quite rapidly, came up astern, and in attempting to pass struck the Martello amidships, scraped alongside her for some distance, finally striking her near the port light, inflicting a long gash in her side some feet above the water line, and damaging some of her lower plates to such an extent that she sprung a leak and was compelled to put back to port for repairs.

After being temporarily repaired, the Martello, which is lying at the old National pier at Houston Street, expects to resume her voyage on Tuesday.

The Mesaba, which was apparently uninjured, stopped for a few minutes after clearing the channel, and then proceeded on her voyage.

The New Steamship Mineola Here.

The British steamship Mineola, Capt. Jenkins, which arrived in Quarantine last night from the Tyne, is the latest addition to T. Hogans & Sons' fleet. She was built at Sunderland by Sir James Laing. She is 391 feet long, 51 feet beam, and has a depth of 31 feet in her hold. She is intended for the Transatlantic trade, and is fitted with the modern appliances for the handling of cargo.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 22.—Mrs. William Astor gave a luncheon at Beechwood to-day. It was her closing social function of the Summer and a delightful event. Mrs. Astor's guests were Lady Pauncefote, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmett, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. F. V. Grand d'Hauteville, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Miss McAllister, and Harry Lehr. The presence of Mr. Lehr naturally attracted much attention among so many ladies, but he was of course quite equal to the situation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, who have been passing the Summer in Europe, have returned here for the Autumn.

Royal Phelps Carroll is confined to his cottage by a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. John A. Robinson closed her Newport cottage to-day.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce entertained at their villas this evening.

Mrs. William Astor has sent a large check for the benefit of the Newport Police Relief Association Fund.

Funeral of Lewis G. Morris.

The funeral of Lewis G. Morris, who died on Wednesday last at Mount Fordham, was held yesterday morning. The Rev. C. J. Holt of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in Fordham, officiated, the Rev. Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, formerly of the same church, assisting him. Music was furnished by a choir, of which James Halferstein, a grand-nephew of Mr. Morris, was the leader. The interment was in St. Ann's churchyard, at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Among those who went to the funeral on the special train from the Grand Central Station were Woodbury Langdon, Herman Schwab, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and Henry Van Post.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. Joseph H. Wood.

Col. Joseph H. Wood, Grand Marshal of the Grand Army parade during the recent National Encampment in Chicago, died of angina pectoris Friday night at his residence, 721 West Adams Street, that city. Col. Wood retired an hour before death apparently in perfect health. At 11:30 o'clock his wife noticed that he was breathing heavily. She tried to rouse him, but could not. A physician was summoned, but when he arrived the Colonel was beyond medical skill. He sank rapidly and died in a few minutes.

Col. Wood's father and mother died just as he did. For twenty-five years Col. Wood was Assistant General Manager of the Alton Road, but he left the employ of the company after the Harriman syndicate gained control of the corporation. He was born in New York in 1839. After finishing his education young Wood went into business as a contractor in various parts of New York. When he was twenty-three years old he entered the army and made a gallant record during the rebellion. He was a nephew of "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Col. Wood was a member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. He belonged to the Loyal Legion, the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Aztec Club of New York.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. EDGAR PERKINS died at his home on Lake Avenue, Wolcott, N. Y., Friday night. Mr. Perkins was ninety years old and had retired from the Presbyterian ministry.

CORNELIUS CONWAY, a lifelong resident of Norwich, Conn., dropped dead from heart disease in the store of Conlon Brothers, that city, yesterday afternoon. He was reading a newspaper at the time.

Mrs. CAROLYN C. WORTENDYKE, wife of Rynier J. Wortendyke, a Jersey City lawyer, died suddenly yesterday at her home, 108 Bentley Avenue, from heart trouble. Besides her husband, she leaves two children.

JOSEPH E. BATES, Mayor of Denver in 1872 and again in 1885, died yesterday in that city. He was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., in 1835. His youth was spent in Michigan. He was a pioneer settler in Colorado.

ALVERSON D. CURTIS, a civil war veteran, and former City Superintendent of Public Works, dropped dead at his home in Oswego, N. Y., Friday night. He was sixty-five years old, and was prominent in Grand Army circles.

Capt. BAYLIES DAVIS, for many years one of the best known and most popular commanders of the Fall River Line, died at Somerset, Mass., yesterday morning of cancer. He was seventy-four years of age. A wife and two children survive him.

Mrs. SARAH J. PIERSONS HAND died at Sandy Hill, N. Y., yesterday in her ninety-sixth year. She was the widow of Josiah Hand, who died in 1856, and who had been a Presidential Elector in 1841. Mrs. Hand was born in Glens Falls in 1805, and had lived in Sandy Hill for ninety years. A son, Capt. William H. Hand, of the United States Revenue Service, and two daughters, Mrs. Julia Ogden of Albany and Mrs. A. D. Arnold of Sandy Hill, survive her.

CHARLES S. TAPPEN, son of the late Charles Barclay Tappen, and brother of Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, died on Friday night at his home in Rochester. He was eighty years old. Having gone through an apprenticeship of business training, he became General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad in his twenty-second year. Later he had a similar position with the Chicago and Northwestern, after which, fifteen years ago, he entered the employ of the New York Central.

CHRISTIAN MUSSLER, an old resident of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 427 Marcy Avenue. He was born in Germany sixty-four years ago, and came to America at an early age and went to live in Williamsburg. When residents suffered much from lack of sewerage in what is known as the flooded district, in the upper end of the Nineteenth Ward, about seventeen years ago, Mr. Mussler organized the Flooded District Association, and by persistent agitation caused the city to build the present Greene Avenue sewer. He was an active Republican, and organized the Garfield Battery, Light Artillery, during the campaign of 1880.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MAN.

1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper, $2.00; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order by mail. Other printing cheap in proportion. First-class work. M. B. ATKINSON, Printer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.

A safe rule to follow; Only patronize those places where CARL H. SCHULTZ'S artificial VICHY, SELTERS, and CARBONIC are served and you will be sure to find good liquors.

E. & W. Dress Shirts. E. & W.
Linen of special weave.

MARRIED.

SMITH—NELSON.—On Saturday, Sept. 22, at the Parish Church, Ifield, England, by the Rev. Walter Loveband, vicar, D. Henry Smith to Elizabeth K.

PINK COAT'S OCCIDENTAL

Western Horse Won the Chief Stake at Gravesend Track.

COL. PADDEN ALL THE WAY

First Away, He Was in Front Throughout in the Flatlands Selling for Two-Year-Olds.

Delightful weather, well-balanced fields, and a fast track made the conditions for the racing at Gravesend yesterday that drew a large half-holiday attendance. The sport was spirited from beginning to end, but the results were just a little bewildering and opposed to old-fashioned ideas of public form. In the chief event of the afternoon the Western horse Pink Coat, after having run several bad races, was backed by his stable, and actually romped in an easy winner from Jack Point, second, and Charentus, third, while the popular favorite, old Imp, finished back in the unplaced division. In the last race The Amason, badly beaten in her former effort when she was a 2 to 5 choice, suddenly recovered her speed and galloped home for the purse, with 6 to 5 against her. Sadducee was again beaten in the opening sprint, and Autumn, in the second race, appeared to have lost his speed over night. Colonel Padden and The Rhymer, winners of races for two-year-olds, were both favorites.

The Occidental Handicap, one mile and a furlong, for all ages, the fourth race, was the event of the afternoon, and brought to the post nine runners, with the mares Imp and Belle of Troy the best backed of the starters, though the stable following sent a lot of money in on Pink Coat. Jack Point was the first to show when the flag fell, but he lasted in front for only a few strides, Imp and Charentus racing out for the lead and passing the stand head and head, with Jack Point third, and Hardily and Pink Coat the next two. On the paddock turn Imp got to the front and led into the back stretch, where Hardily and Pink Coat moved up on her, Pink Coat making his run to the front on the last turn. Imp fell back almost the moment the Western horse passed her, and was no longer a factor in the race, while Pink Coat drew out in the lead, and, easily stalling off an effort by Jack Point to catch him on the stretch, won rather cleverly by a length. Jack Point was second, two lengths before Charentus, who, after falling far to the rear in the last half mile, closed and got third place, a neck before Hardily.

The third race, the Flatlands Stakes, for two-year-olds, had ten runners, with half a dozen of them well-backed. Col. Padden, quickest on his feet at the start, got a slight advantage as the barrier rose, and went straight on. He was in front all the way, running clear of his field into the stretch, and having enough speed left when Autolight closed from third place in the last quarter to come on, with a little rousing, and win by a neck from Autolight, who would have beaten him in a few strides more. Kimberly, who was second to the last furlong, was placed third, though it looked as if Annie Thompson beat him a neck for that place.

FAVORITE SADDUCCEE BEATEN.

In the first race eight of the ten horses named to start went to the post, with Sadducee a warm favorite at even money, and Pupil and Lieber Karl, about equal choices, next in favor. To a perfect start all the horses broke away from the barrier in a line, and all racing furiously to get to the front, they ran abreast of each other for a full sixteenth of a mile before Sadducee was able to show his head in front, Godfrey drawing out with him. These two steadily slipped away from the others, with Pupil third and Lieber Karl fourth. On the far turn Godfrey, with his rider at work on him, passed Sadducee, and forced O'Connor, on the favorite, to go to riding. From that point into the stretch Godfrey and Sadducee hung together, both fighting to the head of the stretch, where Sadducee's effort told on him, and he stopped, Godfrey then drawing clear in front, while Pupil and Lieber Karl went on after him. Godfrey ran stout and game to the end, and lasted long enough to win, ridden out, by a short length, while Pupil, in a hard fight, beat Lieber Karl a head for second money.

Seven ran in the handicap at a mile and seventy yards, second on the card, Autumn starting favorite, with King Barleycorn the next choice. King Barleycorn jumped to the front at the fall of the flag, and led past the stand, with Star Bright second and the others close up. On the paddock turn Star Bright forged to the front, and led around the bend and into the back stretch. Barleycorn then second and First Whip third, while the others ran in a close bunch behind, crowding back Anecdote, who then fell out of the race. On the back stretch Star Bright was joined by Autumn, who ran at his shoulders to the turn into the straight for the home run, where Star Bright shook him off. Autumn then stopping, while King Barleycorn moved up into second place. In the last furlong King Barleycorn, under the whip, closed on Star Bright, and got to his hips, but could gain no more ground, Star Bright winning rather cleverly by three parts of a length, with King Barleycorn second, a length in front of Autumn.

The fifth race, for maidens two years old, brought out a field of fifteen for a five-furlong spin. The Rhymer and Isia the best-backed. The field proved to be a hard one to manage, and the starter's patience was exhausted before a send-off was obtained, Isia then shooting out in front and leading for a terrific pace around the turn and into the stretch. The Rhymer hanging in second place to that point, where Isia began to tire and The Rhymer went to the front, followed by Sharp Shooter and Templeton. Through the last furlong all were driving, but The Rhymer hung on best, and finally won, ridden out, by a half length, with Sharpshooter second, a length in front of Templeton, and Isia a close fourth.

The Amazon was the favorite for the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, selling, for which seven horses ran. As the flag dropped The Amazon shot to the front, and, taking the track in the run to the stand, galloped in front all the way, and won pulling up, by three lengths. Rinaldo and Elfin Conig alternated second and third to the head of the home-stretch, when Compensation closed from back in the crowd and finished second, five lengths in front of Rinaldo, third.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. J. H. Steimer's Godfrey, by Kingston-Ella Blackburn, b. g., 4 years, 104 pounds, (Wedderstrand,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won ridden out by a length; G. B. Morris's Pupil, b. c., 3, 100, (R. Williams,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a head from J. F. Schorr's Lieber Karl, ch. h., 5, 113, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11 4-5. Danforth, Sadducee, Blarneystone, Pericher, and Flaunt also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. John E. Madden's Star Bright, by Alaurez-Spaidinare, br. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, (Odom,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by three-parts of a length; J. H. Carr's King Barleycorn, ch. c., 4, 113, (N. Turner,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from S. C. Hildreth's Autumn, br. g., 4, 113, (Shaw,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45. Kinnikinic, First Whip, Asquith, and Anecdote also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes, selling, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Frank Brown's Colonel Padden, by Charaxus-Meta Russell, blk. c., 105 pounds, (J. Slack,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by a neck; Arthur Featherstone's Autolight, b. c., 102, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a length from James R. Keene's Kimberley, ch. g., 99, (M. Daly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02 1-5. Telamon, Annie Thompson, Fake, Screech, Basuto, Manga, and Satire also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap for all ages. One mile and a furlong. Woodford & Buckner's Pink Coat, by Leonatus-Alice Brand, br. h., 6 years, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by a length; A. L. Aste's Jack Point, br. c., 4, 118, (F. Williams,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from C. L. Richards's Charentus, b. g., 6, 103, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:53 4-5. Imp, The Roman, Belle of Troy, Withers, General Mart Gary, and Hardly also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, by The Bard-Equipoise, b. c., 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; Eastin & Larable's Sharpshooter, ch. c., 110, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length from C. F. McKeekins's Templeton, b. f., 107, (R. Williams,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Isia, Henry Clay Rye, Goldilla, Add, Magnus Troil, Rappenecker, Seminole, Schoolmaster, Anna Darling, Trigger, Carnelian, and Dangerfield also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Walter Keyes's The Amazon, by Russell-Certamen, b. f., 3 years, 104 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, won easily by three lengths; B. E. Beach's Compensation, br. c., 4, 119, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from W. L. Oliver's Rinaldo, br. g., 4, 96, (Gannon,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 4-5. Coach Queen, Macleod of Dare, Elfin Conig, and Beverage also ran.

TRI-STATE FAIR RACES.

The closing day of the Tri-State Fair drew a crowd of about 5,000 people yesterday. The programme for the day included running races, a hurdle race, and a free-for-all trot and pace. The free for all was a special, and was for a consolation purse of $200.

The summaries follow,

The Clifton.—For two and three year olds; dashes; best two in three.

Boxer, ch. s., O. Coleman, Orangeburg	1	1	
Maggie Doyle, c. m., J. Birmingham, Jersey City	2	2	
Roxbiry, b. s., G. Bardon, Jersey City	3	3	

Time—0:51½; 0:51.

The Gloucester,—One and one-fourth-mile handicap; all ages.

Tienson, b. g., (Jackson)	1		
E. Compton's Dog Town, b. s., (Dawson)	2		
M. F. Davy's Trianon, b. g., (Williams)	3		

Time—2:16¼.

Free for All.—Trot and pace. Consolation; $200.

Fair View	1	1	1
Baby Ruth	2	2	2
Pilot Zero	3	3	3
Flora McIver	4	4	4

Time—2:17½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

The Monmouth.—One-half-mile dashes; all ages; best two in three.

Tienson	1	1
O. Coleman's Kitten, ch. m.	2	2
J. E. Pryor's Countess, ch. m.	3	3
J. Birmingham's Musician, ch. g.	4	4

Time—0:51; 0:49¾.

The Dundee Hurdle.—One mile; all ages.

J. Birmingham's Maggie Doyle, c. m.	1
Musician, ch. g.	2

Time—1:55½.

Fort Wayne Harness Races.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 22.—The closing day of the Red Ribbon meeting saw no sensational performances, but the concluding races were, nevertheless, fast enough to be interesting. The track was in poor condition. Summaries:

2:20 Pace, (unfinished from Friday.)—Purse $500.

Sophia, b. m., by Anderson Wilkes, (Hawkins)	5	1	1 1
Therese Wilkes, blk. m.	1	2	2 2
Jay B., gr. g.	2	4	5 4
Dandy, b. g.	3	5	3 3
Slumber, b. s.	6	6	4 5
Lady Alright, s. m.	8	3	3 dr
Willow	4	7	7 dr
Jean C., b. m.	7	8	6 dr

Time—2:13¼; 2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:10½.

2:24 Trot.—Purse $800.

Whitewood, gr. g., by Woodlark, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Major Greer, ch. h.	3	2	2
Springdale, br. m.	2	4	4
Doroth Redmond, blk. m.	5	3	3
Lily Sherbet, b. m.	4	6	6
Truffles, g. m.	6	5	5
Frequent, g. m.	8	8	7
First Land, b. m.	7	8	8

Time—2:15½; 2:14¾; 2:14¾.

2:16 Trot.—Purse $800.

Waubun, g. g., by Pilot Medium, dam Adalbrino, (Curtis)	1	6	4	1	5 1
Utah Lighting, b. g.	6	4	1	3	1 3
Escobar, b. h.	4	1	2	2	3 2
Timberlake, b. g.	2	3	3	4	3 ro
Constenaro, b. h.	3	2	6	6	6 ro
Baby B., b. m.	5	5	5	2	4 ro
Basil Wilkes, br. s.	7	dr.			

Time—2:16¾; 2:17¾; 2:16¾; 2:17; 2:18; 2:17½.

Manchester September Meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—At the second day's racing of the Manchester September meeting to-day the Prince Edward Handicap was won by J. G. Clarke's The Grafter. Mr. Fairie's bay gelding Cutaway came in second, and T. G. Plunkett's Oppressor, ridden by A. McIntyre, came in third. Twelve horses ran.

The race for the Michaelmas Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's black colt, Nahiband, by Wolf's Crag, out of Under the Rose, ridden by "Johnnie" Reiff.

P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Exedo, by Sensation, out of Equality, on which "Danny" Maher had the mount, finished second, and Mr. Russell's bay gelding Southerner, by Whittier, out of Sempronia, was third.

At the first day's racing of the Hurst Park September meeting to-day, the Riverside Handicap was won by J. A. Drake's Sacurlal, ridden by L. Reiff.

The September Handicap was won by J. A. Drake's King's Courier, also ridden by L. Reiff.

The Combe Selling Plate, of 200 sovereigns, for all ages, the winner to be sold by auction for 100 sovereigns, five furlongs, was won by W. Duke's Petersfield II., on which Rigby had the mount.

The Park Selling Plate, the winner to be sold by auction for 50 sovereigns, one mile, was won by The Major. Again Rigby had the mount.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22.—Six furlongs—John A. Morris, 117 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Eugenia Wickes, 99, 2; Sweet Caporal, 99, 3. Time—1:14¾. Six furlongs—Omdurman, 98, (Bassinger,) 1; Obia, 112, 2, Orleans, 112, 3. Time—1:15¼. Mile and an eighth—Laureate, 98, (Dominick,) 1; Go To Bed, 111, 2; Zazel, 93, 3. Time—1:55. Mile and a half over six hurdles—Tonto, 162, (Coughlin,) 1; Titus, 139, 2; Francis Pope, 132, 3. Time—2:33. Mile—Tayon, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Alice Turner, 99, 2; Hi Nocker, 90, 3. Time—1:41. Seven furlongs—Hi Kollor, 106, (Dominick,) 1; Maggie Davis, 101, 2; Haviland, 105, 3. Time—1:28½.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—One mile—Pirate J., 97, (Buchanan,) 1; Highland Lad, 108, 2; Clay Poynter, 104, 3. Time—1:44¾. One mile—William Ack, 95, (J. Martin,) 1; Iceni, 92, 2; Leo Newell, 101, 3. Time—1:46½. Steeplechase, full course—Becky Rolfe, 140, (C. Johnson,) 1; Mr. Dunlap, 140, Sailor Sailus, 138, 3. Time—4:30½. Five and a half furlongs—Silurian, 105, (Winkfield,) 1; Wild Pirate, 110, 2; Barbara M., 107, 3. Time—1:09¼. Mile and an eighth, handicap —Ohnet, 99, (Buchanan,) 1; The Lady, 109, 2; Florisar, 108, 3. Time—1:56½. Six furlongs—Headwater, 105, (Buchanan,) 1; Andes, 100, 2; Bessie Macklin, 100, 3. Time—1:14. Mile and a half—Frangible, 94, (Tally,) 1; Aloha II., 92, 2; Crebor, 105, 3. Time—2:39.

DETROIT, Sept. 22.—One mile.—Slasher, 103, (Ross,) 1; Demosthenes, 103, 2; Meggs, 105, 3. Time—1:45¼. Seven furlongs.—Emma C. L., 100, (Wonderly,) 1; Russian, 95, 2; John McCarthy, 98, 3. Time—1:31. One and one-eighth miles.—Hermencia, 97, (C. Murphy,) 1; Fantasy, 101, 2; Double Dummy, 101, 3. Time—1:57. Six furlongs.—Innovator, 106, (Lynch,) 1; Joe Martin, 108, 2; Lake Fonso, 100, 3. Time—1:15¼. One mile.—Virgie O., 107, (Wonderly,) 1; Flag of Truce, 100, 2; Harry Lucesco, 97, 3. Time—1:44½. Seven furlongs.—Colbert, 98, (Booker,) 1; Charley Estes, 98, 2; Flora Daniels, 99, 3. Time—1:30¾.

MEEHANUS SOLD FOR $3,300.

Pierre Lorillard and Other Owners Dispose of Horses in Training.

A number of race horses in training, the property of different owners, were sold at auction in the paddock at the Gravesend race track yesterday before the races. The largest consignment was that of Pierre Lorillard, who disposed of his American stable in preparation for his plan of racing in England next season. The largest price of the sale was $3,300, paid by S. C. Hildreth for the fast four-year-old Meehanus, popularly known as the "Beef and Beans" horse. The horses sold for $1,000 or more and the buyers were as follows:

PROPERTY OF PIERRE LORILLARD.

Maribert, by Albert-Miss Mary, by Mr. Pickwick, b. c., 3; F. E. Gardner	$2,000
Albula, by Worcester-Annisette, by Top Gallant, ch. c., 2; Daniel Lamasney	1,900
Petra II., by Pontiac-Poncho, by Cholulu, blk. f., 2; Richard Loud	1,200

PROPERTY OF F. FARRELL.

Fresgrave, by Prestonpans-Katie Fletcher, by Harry O'Fallon, b. c., 2; W. O. Sanders	1,000

PROPERTY OF WESTMORE & MEEHAN.

Mechanus, by Golden Garter-Fedalma, by Wheatley, ch. c., 4; S. C. Hildreth	3,300

PROPERTY OF THOMPSON BROTHERS.

Checsemite, by Russell-Cheesestraw, by Muncaster, ch. f., 4; E. C. Carpenter	2,550

LARCHMONT'S CLAMBAKE.

The Yacht Club Members Entertain the Automobile Club.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The principal feature of the annual clambake of the Larchmont Yacht Club to-day was the meet of the Automobile Club at the clubhouse. Fully 300 were present. The "auto" owners had been invited by the House Committee of the yacht club to participate in the bake.

Previous to the start they rendezvoused at the Waldorf-Astoria. The distance covered by the automobiles to the club was twenty-five miles, and the first to arrive was C. J. Field, who made the distance in one hour and seventeen minutes. He says the roads were in bad condition, or he would have made better time. F. T. Craven was second; time, one hour and twenty-two minutes, while, A. C. Boatwick came in on his French flier two minutes later. Among other automobilists present were Percy Owen, J. Dunbar Wright, Bird Birdsall, Whitney Lyon, Homer Hedge, A. W. Cochrane, Paul Gibert Thebaud, Howard Willetts, George Fordyce Leith, and William Hazelton.

Killed Negro Assailant.

ALBANY, Ga., Sept. 22.—Mose Ingram, a negro servant in the household of W. S. Tarver, a prominent planter in Dougherty County, was killed this morning by Mr. Tarver for assault on his thirteen-year-old daughter.

WAGON RACES FOR CHARITY

Galveston Fund to Receive $1,500 from Road Drivers' Matinee.

QUAKER HORSES NOT SLOW

Philadelphia Steppers Won the Team Contest Easily—Fitzsimmons Horseshoe Sold for $701.

About $1,500 was realized for the Galveston Relief Fund from the New York Road Drivers' Association matinée at the Empire City track yesterday afternoon. Such was the announcement of Secretary Reeves. By dint of much energetic canvassing among local reinsmen, in a short space of time an attractive programme was prepared for the charity races. The patronage due to this and the fact that a horseshoe made by "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, was sold at auction for $701, netted the tidy sum mentioned. The sale of the Fitzsimmons horseshoe was one of the stellar events of the afternoon. Starter Harbison was the auctioneer, and, after a lively bidding bout between A. B. Gwathmey and Joseph Carroll, the latter took the shoe for $250.

Mr. Carroll at once put the shoe up for auction again, and Mr. Gwathmey bought it for $100. Mr. Gwathmey then returned the shoe for another sale, and it was successively bought by Fred Gerken, J. P. Robertson, Samuel McMillan, and Isaac Hopper.

The racing began with a two-in-three event for 2:20 trotters. The only thing that prevented A. C. Maynard's gelding, W. C. F., from winning the blue rosette in two straight heats was a break by W. C. F. in the stretch. W. C. F. was leading at the time, but while he was in the air Hazel shot past him and reached the wire first. W. C. F. made no such mistake in the two succeeding heats, and, with his steadiness, had enough speed to win easily.

What was regarded as the principal event on the card—the team race—brought to light the fact that Philadelphia is not always slow, and now and then is capable of faster work than New York. Frank Bower, with his team, King Harry (2:15¾) and John P. Stewart, (2:20¾,) demonstrated that there are times when the Quaker City banishes its customary snail-like methods and steps along at such a rate that the best the others can do is to follow. In the team race, besides the Quaker steppers were L. Whitehead's Saratoga Belle and Marion Wilkes and W. C. Floyd-Jones's Knoxena and Casselton.

Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle broke several times while scoring, and the three pairs were a long time getting off. Once they were sent away King Harry and John P. Stewart swept to the front with a rush that surprised the onlookers. Mr. Bower handled his team with excellent judgment. They widened the gap between themselves and the next pair, Marion Wilkes and Saratoga Belle, with every stride, and moved easily, as if they could do still better if they had to. The race was practically over at the three-quarters so far as first place was concerned. Marion and the Belle broke in the stretch, and were passed by Knoxena and Casselton. The second heat was even easier for the Philadelphia trotters than the first.

The race in the stretch in the free-for-all pace between Lucre and Highland Lassie was the best contested heat of the day. Sir Eld carried the field to the half, but fell back after a break and Highland Lassie assumed the post of pacemaker. Dr. Gill, driving Lucre, was right behind, having been in a good position all the way, and he didn't let the Lassie get much of a lead. Lucre challenged Highland Lassie in earnest half way down the stretch and Dr. Flagge urged the Lassie to respond. The gray mare did her best, but Lucre outfinished her, and won by half a length. There was a running race to sulky. The unusual harness gait made the light vehicles sway up and down so that the exclamation of a woman spectator—"Goodness me, I should think they would be seasick!"—was only natural. K. C. Atwood's mare Neilson won the free-for-all trot by a dozen lengths.

Fast exhibition miles were traveled by Fred Gerken's pacer Fred S. Wedgwood and A. B. Gwathmey's trotter Louise Mac. Louise went to her record, 2:09¾.

The summaries:

2:20 class, trotting; best two in three; to wagon; amateurs to drive.

A. L. Maynard's b. g. W. C. F., by Prince Nutwood, (Mr. Maynard)	2	1	1
George P. Baisley's b. m. Hazel, (Mr. Baisley)	1	3	2
John W. Smith's blk. m. Maggie Nelson, (Mr. Smith)	4	2	3
P. W. Schildwachter's b. m. Phyllis, (Mr. Schildwachter)	3	4	4
L. A. Burke's Little Frank, (Mr. Burke)	5	dr.	

Time—2:26¼, 2:25, 2:24¼.

2:35 class, pacing; mile dash; to wagon; amateurs to drive

W. J. Clark's ch. m. Marion, by Whalebone, (Mr. Clark)	1
P. W. Schildwachter's ch. f. Ball Bearing, (Mr. Schildwachter)	2
W. C. Floyd-Jones's b. g. Silver Bar, (Mr. Floyd-Jones)	3
Homer Davenport's b. g. Ned, (Mr. Davenport)	4
G. W. Wilder's gr. m. Girlie, (Dr. Flagge)	5
N. R. Doe's ch. g. Notion, (Mr. Parsons)	6
George Peene's b. m. Louise, (Mr. Peene)	

Time—2:25½.

Running race, mile dash, to wagon.

John Daly's John D.	1
Jerome Wheipley's Penny Nose	2

Time—1:57.

Special, to beat 2:35.

Bright Hopes, b. m., (Curry.)	

Time—2:30.

Exhibition mile, pacing.

Fred Gerken's ro. g., Fred S., Wedgwood.	

Time—2:11½.

Exhibition to beat 2:12½.

A. E. Perren's br. m., Zombia.	

Time—2:16¾.

Free-for-all pacing, mile dash, to wagon, amateurs to drive.

Isaac A. Hopper's br. h., Lucre, by William L., (Dr. Gill)	1
G. W. Wilder's gr. m., Highland Lassie, (Dr. Flagge)	2
W. R. Rose's b. g., Sir Eld, (Mr. Rose)	3
C. R. Jarvis's b. g. Dude, (Mr. Jarvis)	4
F. Haines's ch. m., Maud L., (Mr. Haines)	5

Time—2:17¾.

Team Race.—Best two in three, to wagon.

Frank Bowers's King Harry and John P. Stewart, (Mr. Bowers)	1 1
W. C. Floyd-Jones's br. m. Knoxena and br. g. Casselton, (Mr. Stevens)	2 2
L. Whitehead's b. m. Saratoga Belle and b. m. Marian Wilkes, (Mr. Curry)	3 3

Time—2:21½; 2:21¾.

Free-for-all Class.—Trotting; mile dash to wagon; amateurs to drive.

K. C. Atwood's br. m. Neilsen, by Philippe, (Mr. Atwood)	1
John W. Smith's b. g. James L., (Mr. Smith)	2
Homer Davenport's br. f. Carillion, (Mr. Davenport)	3

Time—2:21¼.

Exhibition Mile.—Trotting.

A. B. Gwathmey's ch. m., Louise Mac, by Little Corporal, (Mr. Thompson,) won.	

Time, by quarters—0:33½; 1:04¾; 1:36¾; 2:09¾.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. L. Mills, United States Army.

HOLLAND.—Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

PARK AVENUE.—F. C. Cosby, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL.—Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo, N. Y.; Warren G. Higgins, Columbus, Ohio.

NORMANDIE.—H. P. Bailey, Texarkana, Texas.

MANHATTAN.—Capt. W. H. Gordon, United States Army; Kenneth B. Quinan, Hongkong; W. R. Snead, Louisville; Lieut. Col. Stainforth, Bermuda.

MURRAY HILL.—Judge J. M. Hall, New Haven; W. R. Shipman, Hartford.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska.

ASTOR.—Capt. T. C. Evarts, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, notions and furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Rosenstock, A., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; A. Rosenstock, dress goods and silk; Hotel Cadillac.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery; 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Silvey, J., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; L. A. Redwine, notions; Hotel Albert.

Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; 662 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Hall, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Burrows, M. S., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; M. S. Burrows, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Child Falls Headfirst Into Bonfire.

Irene Hammarth, three years old, of 173 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was playing with a companion yesterday around a bonfire some boys had built near the Hammarth residence, when the two children ran into each other, and Irene fell into the flames, head first. She was quickly pulled out by the boys, and an ambulance took her to St. John's Hospital. The physicians there said she would probably die.

BOY KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

Run Down in a Cut—A Flagman Carried the Lad to the Hospital.

John Farrell, five years old, who lived on Prospect Place, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and fatally injured by a motor car of the Brighton Beach line early last evening in the railroad cut at Prospect Place, several hundred feet west of Franklin Avenue. The boy died soon after he had been taken to the Memorial Hospital.

George Kessell of 101 Wyona Street, the motorman of the car, was arrested by Patrolman Dugan of the Grand Avenue Police Station.

The boy was crossing the tracks in the cut when he was run down and crushed under the wheels. An ambulance was called from the Seney Hospital, but before it arrived a flagman stationed near the cut, knowing that the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, at Classon and St. Mark's Avenues, was only two blocks distant, picked the dying boy up in his arms and hurried with him to that institution.

Several weeks ago a boy was shocked to death in the same cut by coming in contact with the third rail which is laid through the cut to furnish motive power to the cars.

FIRE TRUCK KILLS A CHILD.

His Grandfather Sees the Accident and Acts as If Insane.

Fire Truck No. 12, dashing down Eighth Avenue last night on its way to a fire at 318 Ninth Avenue, ran over and instantly killed Frank A. Laurens, six years old, in front of his home, at 396 Eighth Avenue. The truck never stopped. The driver, Thomas Sheridan of 316 West Thirty-sixth Street, was arrested at the scene of the fire by Policeman Willense and locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station.

The child, with his brother, was in the middle of the avenue, on his way to the other side, His brother, an eleven-year-old lad, ran away, leaving the little fellow in the path of the truck. The child was crushed under the wheels. The horses leaped over him. The child's grandfather saw the accident from his window, and acted like a maniac until friends took him away.

Drowned at a Picnic.

Francis Butler, thirty-one years old, of 780 Second Avenue, Manhattan, was drowned at College Point at 6 o'clock last evening. He went to College Point with Joseph Morgraf and Patrick Burns to attend a picnic. While skylarking Butler accidentally fell overboard. He did not come to the surface. Vain efforts were made to rescue him. The body was not recovered.

No Trace of Commissioner Benson.

The mysterious disappearance of Health Commissioner James Benson of Hoboken, who has been missing since Monday last, is still unexplained and no trace whatever has been found of him. It is feared that he either wandered off while demented or else met with foul play. His wife has been an invalid for over a year, and it is feared that the shock and worry caused by his disappearance may prove fatal. Mr. Benson was employed by Myles Tierney, the well-known financier, and had charge of the latter's large property interests.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HAIG S. ISKIYAN & CO.—Haig S. Iskiyan and Colman J. De Goode, composing the firm of Haig S. Iskiyan & Co., importers of rugs, carpets, and matting at 212 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward H. Wilson. The business was started several years ago by Iskiyan Brothers, who dissolved in May last, when Mr. De Goode became a partner in place of Paul S. Iskiyan. Thomas D. Rambaut, their attorney, said that the failure was due to poor business. They could not sell their goods. The liabilities are about $5,000 and assets probably half that sum.

J. W. ASPELL & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. W. Aspell & Co., corporation wholesale grocers, at 120 Franklin Street, show liabilities $17,565 and nominal assets $8,572, consisting of merchandise $3,100, machinery and fixtures, $2,250, equity in bonded whisky $1,435, accounts $453, cash in bank $1,203, sundries $131.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN FREDERICK REITHLINGSHOEFER,—John Frederick Reithlingshoefer, manufacturer of grocers' sundries at 842 East Eighty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,805 and assets $2,414, consisting of merchandise, $1,200; horses and trucks, $650; machinery, $250; accounts, $311; cash, $3. The business was started twenty years ago by Gruning & Co., whom he succeeded in March, 1899.

JACOB LAPINSKY.—Jacob Lapinsky, salesman, residing at 25 Bayard Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,290 and no assets. He was formerly of Weener & Lapinsky, at Spring Hill., N. S., from 1889 to 1891.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENS, Jacob—The Live Oak Distillery Company	$141
BLANC, Eugene, and Lyman R. Ingraham—W. M. Thomas and another	1,840
BLANK, Henry G.—Max Stiner	49
BRADFORD, Henry J.—R. M. McKenney	528
BOWER, Charles E.—David Mayer Brewing Company	224
BEHRENS, John—Traders' Hygiene Ice Company	182
BIREEN, Morris—S. Messner	72
BURCHER, Charles A., Jr.—W. J. Bormay	263
BROOKS, William—A. I. Maguire	928
CONROY, Patrick H.—T. J. Connors	476
CHRISTMAN, George B.—G. Hoepfner and another	45
DASSLER, Dorcas—M. Hopper, individually, and others, executors, &c.	2,790
DREWRY, George, and Henry M. Garratt —H. J. Rieser	293
EPPENS, Charlotte—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs	23
FITCH, Charles M.—William F. Moore	441
GROSS, David—S. Neudorfer and another	29
HOGAN, Joseph—G. Hoepfner and another	45
HALL, Kate H.—W. C. Garrison Manufacturing Company	196
HOUFT, Missouri B. and Harry S.—J. Siegel and another	112
HOTCHNER, Solomon—L. Weil & Brother	124
HEINZ, George—F. H. Leggett and others	20
HOLZINGER, John—F. H. Leggett and others	41
KAEPPEL, Charles M.—T. Murray	39
KRAKOWER, Tobias—Berry B. Simons and another	142
LENNON, John J.—G. Hoepfner and another	30
LESSER, Saul—J. Seeman and others	140
LONG, William S.—David Mayer Brewing Company	314
LONG, William S.—David Mayer Brewing Company	504
LICHTMAN, Julius and Mary—H. Salit	111
MAHN, John P.—F. H. Leggett and others	105
O'BRIEN, Michael—F. H. Leggett and others	46
PERDELWITZ, Alfred F.—E. Eising and others	296
PETTIRO, Fiorina D.—F. Ruggiero and another	85
PAYLEY, John—A. A. Hirst	127
REINHARDT, Charles—G. Hoepfner and another	21
SCHWAB, Isabella and Sophia—B. Tuska	1,216
VON KLOCKGETER, Gustave—W. F. Sametz & Co	126
VAHLEN, Frank—E. C. Bridgman	223
WARNER, Louis D.—B. Welchsler	143
WEXLER, Hyman and Fanny—W. Heas and another	51
WRIGHT, Frank A.—The Collins Jute Company	75
YAEGER, Carrie—M. Borchardt	1,237
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING COMPANY—Charles C. Clark, as agent, &c., to recover property and costs	11

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.19	.21
Best & Belcher	.28	.30
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.41	.45
Challenge Con	.20	.24
Chollar	.19	.21
Confidence	.80	.84
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	1.20
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.13	.13
Gould & Curry	.25	.30
Hale & Norcross	.20	.21
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.01
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.30	.34
Occidental Con	.07	.07
Ophir	.55	.60
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.19

GOLF AT MORRIS COUNTY

Mixed Foursome Contest Brings Out All the Star Players.

MISS HURLBUT IN THE LEAD

Eight Pairs Qualify for the Thomas Trophies—Other Games on Local Links.

Two handsome silver prizes offered by Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman of the Greens Committee of the Morris County Golf Club, drew a large proportion of the members yesterday to the club links, near Morristown, N. J. The old-time activity of the club was thoroughly in evidence, for most of the Morristown golfers who have been playing on Summer resort links have returned, and besides the regular competition, a score or more of friendly matches were in progress all day.

The Thomas prizes are for a mixed foursome contest, the first eight pairs to qualify in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap, and they will play off at intervals during October. Two of the contesting pairs were rated at scratch, and it was highly to the credit of Miss Elsa Hurlbut and W. T. Marsh that from that rating they led the field, beating the second pair with a handicap allowance of six holes by two points in the net result. Miss Hurlbut and Mr. Marsh played the long course in 98, close to the record for a mixed foursome.

Miss Cornelia Willis and W. Allston Flagg stood second in the eligible list, but they took 101 for the course, and their allowance of six just enabled them to beat the second scratch pair, Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng, who turned in the very good card of 97.

The contestants who qualified for the prizes, are, with scores:

Miss Elsa Hurlbut and W. T. Marsh—

		Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out	6 4 4 5 5 6 5 5 5—45			
In	4 5 7 7 5 4 4 5 7—48			
Total		93	0	93

Miss Cornelia Willis and W. A. Flagg—

Out	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—45			
In	5 5 10 8 6 4 4 8 6—56			
Total		101	6	95

Mrs. William Shippen and James A. Tyng—

Out	6 5 4 6 4 5 5 4 6—45			
In	5 5 6 7 6 5 4 6 9—52			
Total		97	0	97

Miss Marie G. Bryce and W. L. Thompson—

Out	4 5 4 5 5 7 7 6 7—50			
In	5 6 6 8 6 2 5 6 6—50			
Total		100	3	97

Miss March and Arthur Berry—

Out	5 7 5 7 5 7 7 6 5—53			
In	5 5 8 9 6 5 5 6 7—56			
Total		109	10	99

Miss de Bary and Adolphe de Bary—

Out	6 5 7 8 5 6 6 5 6—54			
In	5 5 6 7 8 4 4 6 9—54			
Total		108	8	100

Miss L. Slade and J. F. Emmett—

Out	6 7 8 6 6 5 4 5 7—54			
In	8 6 8 8 6 5 4 5 7—57			
Total		111	9	102

Miss Kip and George J. Little—

Out	5 5 7 6 6 5 6 5 8—53			
In	5 5 8 8 6 5 6 6 5—54			
Total		107	2	105

The others who played but who failed to qualify were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Miss Little and T. H. Little	119	12	107
Miss Howell and E. S. Kip	118	9	109
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Plum 2d	118	8	110
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wood	120	6	114
Mrs. O. Adams and C. B. Beckwith	122	7	115

The first match play round must be finished by Oct. 6, and the drawings are, the woman's name being given for the pair: Miss Kip and Miss de Bary, Miss Slade and Miss Hurlbut, Miss March and Mrs. Shippen, Miss Bryce and Miss Willis.

ON DYKER MEADOW LINKS.

Big Field of Golfers for Sixth Monthly Handicap.

For nearly two months the links of the Dyker Meadow Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, have been practically deserted, but yesterday all of the regulars turned out on the Dyker Meadow links and took part in the sixth monthly handicap. C. P. Notman won the honors in a net score of 79 from fourteen strokes handicap. Arthur E. Whitney, Arthur P. Clapp, and Burnham Clark tied at 01 for the lowest gross score. The players and scores follow:

C. P. Notman:

		Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out	5 4 5 5 6 5 6 4 5—45			
In	4 5 5 4 6 5 7 7 5—48	93	14	79
A. E. Whitney		91	10	81
G. W. Chauncey		98	16	82
A. P. Clapp		97	8	83
J. C. Powers		94	10	84
A. E. Smylie		103	18	85
B. Clark		91	5	86
I. T. Bush		96	10	86
W. K. Fowler		93	5	88
F. J. Phillips		99	11	88
C. B. Van Brunt		100	12	88
George H. Barnes		100	10	90
C. W. Whitney		106	16	90
F. H. Lovell, Jr.		115	24	91
N. S. Dike		103	9	94
G. F. Elliott		132	22	110
J. D. Dithridge		119	24	87
H. T. Walden		109	18	91

MURPHY WINS AT DEAL.

He Beats Brokaw for the Jersey Shore Golf Championship.

C. H. Murphy of the Deal Golf Club and a Princeton student won the championship of the North Jersey Shore Golf League yesterday in the final match on the Deal Club links. He beat Irving Brokaw of the same club in a thirty-six-hole round by 3 up and 2 to play. The full scores are:

C. H. Murphey, Deal—

Out	5	6	6	6	4	3	5	3	7	—45
In	5	5	8	7	5	6	4	4	6	—50—95
Out	8	6	5	7	5	3	7	4	6	—49
In	5	4	7	4	5	6	4			—35—84—179

Irving Brokaw, Deal—

Out	6	5	7	4	4	7	4	3	7	—51
In	5	4	9	4	6	5	6	5	4	—48—99
Out	5	5	6	5	4	6	5	6	5	—46
In	5	5	6	4	5	6	5			—36—82—181

W. A. Clarke of Deal won the consolation cup, beating J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., of Hollywood in the thirty-six-hole final round by 10 up and 9 to play.

The handicap had a large number of entries, and was won by Edward Frazer of Red Bank. H. V. Croker made the lowest gross score, ninety-two strokes. The leading scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Edward Frazer, Red Bank	104	15	89
Louis S. Kerr, Monmouth	95	8	87
Morgan J. O'Brien, Deal	98	10	88
Alfred Nathan, Hollywood	97	9	88
J. B. Hurd, Deal	102	14	88
H. V. Croker, Deal	92	4	88
J. M. Ward, Hollywood	97	8	89
J. P. Smith, Deal	105	16	89
F. W. Sanger, Monmouth	101	12	89
John Larkin, Deal	99	10	89
J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., Hollywood	105	15	90
A. S. Clarton, Deal	105	15	90
G. S. Curtis, Deal	109	18	91
George Hard, Red Bank	107	15	92
W. L. Cahn, Hollywood	106	14	92
Arthur McClure, Seabright	104	12	92
B. Ballard, Deal	97	4	93
George Allen, Red Bank	109	16	93
Charles E. McCann, Deal	105	12	93
W. L. Clark, Deal	98	5	93
R. H. Leake, Deal	106	12	94
E. G. Snow, Deal	108	14	94
Irving Brokaw, Deal	96	2	94
C. H. Murphy, Deal	94	0	94
F. W. Menzies, Seabright	94	0	94
A. Otterson, Deal	110	15	95
R. G. Macdonald, Red Bank	113	18	95

St. Andrew's Golf Handicap.

C. W. Dayton won the Class A monthly handicap yesterday at the St. Andrew's Golf Club in a net score of 84. John Reid, Jr., came second with 86 from scratch, the best gross score. H. B. Bates won in Class B. The leading scores were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cp.	Net.
C. W. Dayton	92	8	84
John Reid, Jr.	86	0	86
Albert McClave	105	15	90
Everett Masten	107	15	92

CLASS B.

H. B. Bates	124	30	94
C. T. Clarke	139	30	109

Golf on Crescent Links.

Two handicap golf competitions were the order of the day yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club near Bay Ridge. In the Class A event J. R. Ross was the victor, with a net score of 81, while in Class B Charles J. Maguire was the leading man, with 84 net and the lowest gross score as well, 90 strokes. The players and scores were:

CLASS A.

J. R. Ross:

		Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out	5 5 4 4 4 6 4 6 5—43			
In	6 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4—43	86	5	81
George S. O'Flynn		84	2	82
C. J. Williams		88	6	82
W. G. McConville		91	6	85
Jay S. Jones		90	2	88
C. A. Sykes		100	5	95
M. H. Goodwin		105	8	97
H. A. Tucker		104	4	100

CLASS B.

Charles J. Maguire:

		Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
Out	6 5 5 3 5 4 6 5—44			
In	5 6 6 4 5 5 8 4 3—46	90	6	84
C. G. Rasmus		101	9	92
T. S. Napier		95	0	95
C. J. Patterson		96	0	96
G. W. Becket		100	0	100
A. Macintosh		112	4	108

Livingston Wins at Westbrook.

Louis Livingston, Jr., of the Westbrook Golf Club won the chief trophy yesterday in the final round of the club's annual tournament, beating the Yale champion, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., by 2 up and 1 to play in a hotly played thirty-six-hole round. It was as well contested a match as has probably ever been played on the Westbrook links, near Islip, and the victory was a very popular one, for one year ago Livingston met Harriman in the final round, and lost by only 1 hole. At the end of the morning round Hitchcock had the good lead of 3 holes.

Livingston tied the game on the ninth green in the afternoon round, playing superbly on the greens. The full scores were:

Louis Livingston, Jr., Westbrook—										
Out	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—45	
In	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	6—45	90
Out	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	6—44	
In	5	4	4	5	5	4	4		—35	79 169
Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale—										
Out	5	4	5	3	4	6	5	5	6—43	
In	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	7	6—45	88
Out	6	3	5	3	5	5	6	7	7—47	
In	7	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	—38	85 173

Knickerbocker Field Golfers.

The qualifying round for the golf championship of the Knickerbocker Field Club was played yesterday on the links near Flatbush. E. H. Driggs led in the eligible eight for the chief trophy. The scores were:

E. H. Driggs—

Out	5 4 7 4 7 8 5 5 5	4—49	
In	4 4 7 6 5 6 5 3 3	4—92	
	Out.	In.	Total.
H. H. Tompkins	50	45	95
S. T. Tompkins	51	46	97
G. F. Lazarus	46	53	99
H. M. Halstead	50	51	101
P. T. Ackerson	50	52	102
J. E. Roberts	52	54	106
G. K. Jarvie	57	58	115

The following qualified in the second set of eight, there being a tie for the last place:

	Out.	In.	Total.
A. B. Boyd	54	67	121
H. M. De Lanoie	64	58	122
H. S. Salt	62	69	124
E. E. Hasking	63	61	124
S. Hallene	64	61	125
E. P. Maynard	66	64	130
F. S. Cowpertwait	63	70	133
A. J. Harrison	75	68	145
G. M. Boardman	68	77	145

Englewood Team Beats Tuxedo.

Nine members of the Tuxedo Golf Club visited the Englewood golf links yesterday, and after one of the closest team matches of the season were defeated by the narrow margin of one hole, the final score being 11 to 10 in favor of Englewood. The teams and scores were:

ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.	TUXEDO.	Holes.
J. B. Baker	0	G. H. Hull, Jr.	0
Dr. J. A. Wells	0	E. E. Kent	0
W. E. S. Moore	1	L. L. Kellogg	0
B. S. Reinmund	0	L. Hull	0
W. Baylis	0	A. Holmes	3
W. Tenny	0	Bruce Price	3
E. H. Booth	0	C. Lord	2
E. H. Jewett	2	W. Heineken	0
C. B. Kell	3	W. Kent	0
Total	11	Total	10

Marine and Field Golfers.

D. A. Fuller carried off the honors yesterday on the Marine and Field Club links. He won the driving competition, and was also first in the kickers' handicap, which was played against Percy Mallett's score of 92 for the links. The leading scores were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
D. A. Fuller	99	15	84
C. A. Schenck	123	38	85
R. S. Morrison	129	40	89
D. R. Aldridge	121	29	92

C. A. Boody won the putting and approaching match with a score of 9 for three trials. The others were N. M. Garland, 10; D. A. Fuller, 11; A. D. Geary, 11; S. R. Seaver, 12; A. D. Seaver, 11; H. C. Antony, 13.

Bogy Handicap at Ardsley.

The golf attractions yesterday at Ardsley were bogy handicap for Class and Class B players. E. M. Johnson won first honors in the former event and J. M. Hobson in the latter. The results were:

Class A.—E. M. Johnson, 3 down; J. W. Middlebrook, 4 down; F. B. Kittredge, 6 down; Eugene Griffin, 7 down; A. De Witt Cochrane, 7 down; A. J. Haydel, 8 down; R. H. Flint, 12 down.

Class B.—J. M. Hobson, even; H. H. Melville, 7 down; R. C. Farlee, 9 down; H. H. Vail, 10 down; C. F. Fairchild, 12 down.

Tennis at Ardsley.

Tennis is attracting more attention this season than ever before at Ardsley, and the new courts were the scene of several spirited conteats yesterday. Many of the leading tennis cracks of the club took part in a tournament for men's singles, and it was brought down to the semi-final round, which will be played to-morrow. The results of the two rounds played were:

Men's Singles.—First Round—F. L. Eldridge beat J. A. Townsend, 4-6, 6-2, 8-6; W. C. Colby beat A. De Witt Cochrane, 6-1, 6-3; E. F. McAlpin beat R. C. Tyng, 3-6, 6-2, 9-7; H. L. Edgar beat L. Bull, Jr., 6-2, 6-3; F. Bull beat J. C. Barron, Jr., 6-1, 6-2; James E. Chatfield beat John T. Terry, Jr., 6-1, 6-2; A. M. Greer beat E. F. Jaffray by default; A. T. Ketcham beat Cortlandt A. Smith by default.

Second Round—Colby beat Eldridge, 3-6, 6-6 6-2; Edgar beat McAlpin, 6-1, 6-3; Chatfield beat Bull, 6-4, 8-6; Greer beat Ketcham, 7-5, 6-1.

Lenox Tennis Club Tournament.

The Fall members' championship tournament at the Lenox Tennis Club was completed yesterday afternoon at the club courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. Wylie C. Grant won the title after five close sets against Dr. Heywood in the finals. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round.—C. P. Rice beat L. J. Grant, 7-6, 6-4.

First Round—Dr. H. H. Heywood beat E. J. Martin, 6-3, 6-4; W. C. Grant beat C. P. Rice, 6-1, (defaulted;) David Sands beat Charles Galwey, 6-2, 6-4.

Semi-Final Round—W. C. Grant beat David Sands, 6-3, 6-4; Dr. H. H. Heywood beat M. S. Clark, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0.

Final Round—W. C. Grant beat Dr. H. H. Heywood, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

Ward Beat Paret at Tennis.

Holcomb Ward, one of the crack players of the international lawn tennis teams, won the championship of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club yesterday afternoon by beating J Parmly Paret, the previous holder of the Club Challenge Trophy, in an exciting match of the full five sets. The score follows:

Championship Singles—Challenge Round.—Holcombe Ward, (challenger,) beat J. Parmly Paret, (holder,) 7-5, 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Tennis on West Side Courts.

The Fall tournament of the West Side Tennis Club opened yesterday afternoon at the club courts, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Play will be continued next week, and three more events started. Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles. Preliminary Round.—A. H. Bowen beat C. C. Kelly, 6-2, 6-2; O. M. Bostwick beat J. H. Smith by default; C. E. Edwards beat H. Kopper by default.

Handicap Singles. Preliminary Round.—A. H. Bowen, (owe 15,) beat A. B. Ripley, (15,) 6-4, 6-3; T. C. Trask, (scratch,) beat R. Swartwout, (owe ½ 15,) 7-5, 1-6, 6-0.

Cresceus Will Not Meet the Abbot.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 22.—Cresceus, 2:04¾, the world's champion stallion, will not meet The Abbot in the October meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association here. The owners cannot agree on the number of heats. George Ketchum wanted three in five, but C. J. Hamlin, the owner of The Abbot, would not agree.

SHOT HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

Kant Then Turns His Revolver on Himself and Dies Instantly.

Frank Kant, fifty-two years old, a painter, of 123 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, early this morning shot and badly wounded Catharine Kehl, his housekeeper. He then shot himself in the temple, dying instantly.

The woman was a widow, forty-five years old, and had with her a child twelve years old. Kant met her about three months ago and induced her to become his housekeeper.

She received remittances from Germany and was in the habit of getting the money from a neighboring saloon. She went there last night, and Kant found her drinking with a man, and a quarrel ensued.

She went home with Kant, and after they reached there he drew a revolver and fired three shots at her. The first struck her corset steel, over her heart; the second penetrated her breast, and the third went wild. He then shot himself and fell dead.

The noise of the shots awakened the woman's child, whose screams alarmed the neighbors.

A policeman was called in, and sent for an ambulance, which took the injured woman to St. Catharine's Hospital, where it was thought that she has small chance of recovery.

AMALGAMATED WAGE SCALE.

Workmen and Steel Manufacturers Come to an Agreement.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—At 12:30 o'clock this morning both sides of the great wage conference between the Amalgamated Workers and the Steel works announced that they had reached an agreement.

The scale will be signed and all the mills will start next week. No details are given out. The conference is likely to remain in session very late arranging details.

NEW YORK ATHLETES WIN.

Canadians Won Only Two of the Twelve Championships.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 22.—The annual championship games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association held on the M. A. A. A. grounds here this afternoon again saw the New York contingent carry off the bulk of the honors. Out of the twelve events in the programme they carried off eight championships. Long won the sprints handily, and the longer distances were just as easy for Grant. Flanagan was beaten in the putting of the sixteen-pound shot, but he won the hammer event without extending himself. There was a good crowd in attendance, and everything passed off well. The competition was fair. No Canadian record was broken, as the track was very heavy on account of the morning's rain. The summaries:

100-Yard Run.—M. W. Long, New York A. C., first; A. H. Newman, Toronto, second; R. H. Osborne, Montreal, third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Arthur Smith, Montreal, first, 10 feet 3¼ inches; Harry Gill, Ontario A. C., second, 30 feet 7½ inches; John Flanagan, New York A. C., third, 39 feet 2 inches.

One Mile Run.—Alexander Grant, New York, first; A. Z. Newton, New York, second; J. P. Adams, Montreal, third. Time—4:29 1-5.

Running High Jump.—J. Hixter, New York, 6 feet 2 inches; Harry Gill, Ontario A. A., second, 6 feet 1 inch; F. G. Webber, Montreal Y. M. C. A., third, 5 feet 6 inches.

220-Yard Run.—M. W. Long, New York A. C., first; R. H. Osborne, Montreal, second; W. C. Covernton, Montreal, third. Time—22 3-5 seconds.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight—John Flanagan, New York A. C., first, 32 feet 3¼ inches; E. Desmarteau, Montreal, second, 31 feet 5¾ inches; T. McBride, Montreal, third, 28 feet 2¾ inches. Flanagan in an exhibition throw did 33 feet 4½ inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Alex Grant, New York A. C., first; P. Molson, Montreal, second; J. P. Adams, Montreal, third. Time—2:01 1-5.

Running Long Jump.—J. Corbett, Ottawa, first, 22 feet 2½ inches; H. P. McDonald, Brooklyn, second, 22 feet 1¼ inches; Harry Gill, Ontario A. A., third, 20 feet 4 inches.

440-Yard Run.—M. W. Long, New York A. C., first; R. H. Osborne, Montreal, second; J. P. Tuskill, Montreal, third. Time—0:52.

Pole High Leap.—W. R. Knox, Orillia, first; 10 feet; J. K. Baxter, New York, second, 9 feet 6 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—John Flanagan, N. Y. A. C., first, 142 feet 8 inches; W. D. Heenen, New York A. C., second, 124 feet 9 inches. Flanagan subsequently on an exhibition throw did 151 feet 2 inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton A. A., first; J. K. Baxter, New York A. C., second; W. Coldwell, Montreal, third. Time—0:16 3-5.

NEW YORK A. C. GAMES.

Swimming Championships Will Also Be Decided at Travers Island Saturday.

The sixty-fifth athletic games of the New York Athletic Club will be held Saturday, Sept. 29, on the club grounds, at Travers Island, and the Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships will also be contested for under the auspices of the club on the same day. In the list of track events are a 100-yard dash, with 6 yards limit; quarter-mile run, with 24 yards limit; half-mile run, with 45 yards limit; one-mile run, with the handicaps limited to 90 yards, and a 120-yard hurdle race, to be run on grass, with 12 yards handicap limit. A two-mile steeplechase is also on the programme.

The field events include putting the shot, handicaps limited to 7 feet; throwing the 16-pound hammer, with a 30-foot limit, and running high jump, with a 7-inch limit. The swimming championships to be decided are for 100 yards, 220 yards, quarter mile, half mile, and one mile. Admission to the games will be by invitation only, tickets being demanded at the entrance. The swimming events will begin at 11 A. M. and the track and field events at 2:30 P. M.

Adler School Won at Football.

The Adler and Manhattan School football elevens met in a game on the former's grounds, Westchester, yesterday morning. Both teams played hard ball, and interest was keen up to the last minute of play, Adler won by the score of 10 to 6. The line-up:

Adler School, (10.)	Positions.	Manhattan School, (6.)
Haskin, Mack	Left end	Meehan
McLeer	Left tackle	Barnes
Rowe	Left guard	Corroon
Rowe	Left guard	Corroon
Jewell, Corbett	Centre	Wood, Longfield
Chipp	Right guard	Cornell
Finlay	Right tackle	Harris
Kimball	Right end	Patterson
Stanett, Brady	Quarter-back	Bernard
Frank	Left half back	O'Shea
Swift	Right half back	McDavitt
Ward	Full back	McCabe

Touchdowns—Ward, Swift, McCabe. Goal from touchdown—McCabe. Referee—Mr. Johnson, Adler School. Umpire—Mr. Hawthorne, Manhattan School. Linesman—Mr. Williams, Adler School, and Mr. Spence, Manhattan School. Time—Fifteen minute halves.

De La Salle to Play West Point.

De La Salle Institute's football team takes a step forward this season in that, instead of having games with "prep" schools only, it has been asked to play West Point Military Academy on Oct. 17. De La Salle, although it has only a few of last year's men back, is confident of producing an eleven which will capture the interscholastic football championship of New York again this Fall.

Tom Thorpe, who played guard last year, will be back again as Captain. Allen, the quarter back, is at school. Munroe, a guard last season, is in Princeton. J. Thorpe, end, is back again, but Murphy, the other end, is in Manhattan College. Neither Brooks nor Connolly is back at tackle. Sullivan, at centre, is recovering from a serious illness, and cannot play this season. Behind the line Dunn is the only man left.

Westchester County Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The horse will once more be the most prominent feature of the Westchester County Fair, which will be held at this place from Sept. 24 to Sept. 29. In addition to racing, which will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, exhibitions of bleeded animals will be held from Wednesday to Saturday, inclusive. The horse show will open each afternoon at 1 o'clock, and eleven classes will be judged daily. The forty-four classes that have filled include almost every type of equine development. Harness horses, saddle horses, roadsters, hackneys, ponies, hunters, trotters, and high steppers will be represented, singly and in pairs. Tandem teams and four-in-hands have also been entered for the exhibitions on Thursday and Friday, and jumpers will form a feature of Saturday's show.

Hobart Freshmen Win Cane Rush.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The freshmen won the annual cane rush at Hobart from the sophomores to-day. Each class had twelve men.

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RACEABOUT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jolly Roger and Scamp to Race on Long Island Sound.

A series of special matches between B. B. Crowninshield's raceabout Jolly Roger, the swiftest boat of her class in Massachusetts waters, and Johnston De Forest's Scamp, winner this year of the Long Island Sound championship, will be sailed this week under the direction of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for a special cup offered by Rear Commodore Alfred Peats.

The series will consist of the best two out of three races, the first two being sailed on Wednesday, and the third, if necessary, on Saturday. In each race the course will be ten nautical miles in length. An equilateral triangle will be covered in the first contest, and the second will be sailed five miles to windward or leeward and return. Should a third race be necessary, either a triangular or windward and leeward course will be chosen by lot. The starting line in each case will one-third mile southeast of the gas buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain Island. For the triangular course the Cows Buoy, off Shippan Point, will be the easterly mark.

The rules of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will prevail in all the contests, but if either boat should meet with a serious accident before the preparatory signal is given, sufficient time will be allowed her to repair the damage before being required to start. Similarly, if an accident occurs during a race, time will be given for repairs at the conclusion, before the next race is started. The Regatta Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which is made up of Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman; Charles E. McManus, D. Willis Merritt, Charles F. Kirby, and Thomas A. Mead, will have charge of the races.

Cycle Races at Quebec.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 22.—The one-mile international professional championship of America was the feature of the National Circuit National Cycling Association at Queen's Park to-day. Kramer refused to ride a semi-final heat and was suspended during the rest of the day. He entered a protest. The summaries:

One-Mile International Professional Championship of America.—Won by O. S. Kimble; Major Taylor, second; G. H. Collett, third. Time—3:48 2-5.

One-third-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Major Taylor, (scratch;) Floyd Krebs, (40 yards,) second; Saxon Williams, Buffalo, N. Y., (60 yards,) third. Time—0:40.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Floyd Krebs, (150 yards;) O. S. Kimble, (50 yards,) second; G. H. Collett, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:41 1-5.

HANNA SEES THE PRESIDENT.

Denies He Wants the Latter to Take an Active Part in the Campaign.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 22.—President McKinley returned to Canton shortly before 11 A. M. to-day, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou. The President did not wait for his special car to be pulled up to the station, but hurried out with the other passengers and drove to his home.

Senator Hanna arrived here this afternoon, and went at once to the McKinley home. Immediately after luncheon he conferred with the President upon campaign matters.

The National Chairman left the city this evening. In reply to a question as to whether one of the objects of his visit to Canton was to induce the President to take an active personal part in the campaign, he said:

"That was not talked of; it was not even thought of. I merely wanted to talk over the campaign in general with the President and report to him how matters are progressing."

MAYOR TAKEN FOR HORSE THIEF.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Mayor Nicholas Williamson narrowly escaped being haled to jail as a horse thief by two policemen early this morning. The Mayor is a physician, and was returning to town with a farmer, who had taken him out on a call. The policemen were waiting at the Albany Street Bridge for a horse thief who had left Rahway an hour before.

The Mayor was bundled up so that they did not recognise him. They were sure though that they recognized the stolen horse, so they seized and placed the occupants under arrest before the Mayor recovered sufficiently from his surprise to make himself known.

Prison Association Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 22.—The National Prison Association began its annual congress in this city to-day, with 200 delegates present. These were made up of penitentiary Wardens and Superintendents of prisons and reformatories who enjoy a National reputation. Gov. Nash welcomed the delegates, and First Vice President Frederick Howard Wines responded.

President Wright, in giving his annual address, reviewed the course of prison reform from its start down to the present time, giving an exhaustive history of the movement. The Bertillon system of identifying criminals was unanimously recommended.

Swedish Editor and Statesman Dead.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22.—The announcement of the death of S. A. Hedlund, the well-known editor, has caused a widespread feeling of regret. Deceased was for years a member of Parliament and a lively debater, and he greatly assisted in the solution of the labor problem.

AMUSEMENTS.

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An assimilation of Melody, Mirth, and Madness perpetuated for laughing purposes only. Brilliant Ballets, arranged by Carl Marwig.
BEVIES OF BEAUTY. SCENES OF SPLENDOR. CLEVER COMEDIANS,
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Every Night and Wed. & Sat. Mats.

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In the new Irish melodrama, "THE REBEL."
Prices, 25, 50, 75. Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve 8:15.

CASINO Mr. Geo. W. Lederer presents SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard, and VIRGINIA EARL, with strong support, in Harry B. Smith's new musical farce in 2 acts, THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA. Music by Ludwig Englander. CURTAIN RISES AT 8 PROMPTLY.
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IRVING PL. THEATRE. Conried, Director. Opening of the season, Saturday, Sept. 22th. "DER TUGENDHOF," comedy in 4 acts, and "SITTLICHE FORDERUNG," comedy in 1 act. Debut of Miss Lange and Mr. Ottbert.

AMUSEMENTS.

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"Entertainer of Princes."
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RIVERSIDE Y. C. REGATTA

Closing Yacht Races of the Season on Long Island Sound.

ACCIDENTS TO THE BOATS

Vorant II. Defeated Eurybia in a Special Match Race—Altair Won Easily from Hussar II.

In a rollicking northwest breeze that snapped off the mainmast of F. C. Henderson's big sloop Cymbra and forced the smaller boats to sail under reefed mainsails, the Riverside Yacht Club's Fall regatta yesterday afternoon brought the yacht-racing season on Long Island Sound to a stirring close.

As many of the larger racers have already sought Winter quarters, there were only sixteen participating craft; but those on hand enjoyed racing weather of a perfection rare on the fickle Sound. The wind blew steadily and off the same quarter all day long, and with a speed brisk enough to make sailing keen but not dangerous. The Cymbra's mishap, though bad looking, was without serious results, and the several other accidents to the racers were all of a minor character. All in all, the day and regatta made a fitting finish for one of the best yachting seasons of recent years.

A special match between Charles Preyer's forty-three-footer Eurybia and the thirty-six-footer Vorant II., owned by Commodore George G. Tyson's fourteen-year-old son, but sailed yesterday by the Commodore himself, made the best race of the day. Eurybia had to allow her smaller opponent more than five minutes' time, but Vorant II. needed little of the allowance. Though slow in starting, the Tyson boat hung close to Eurybia all over the eighteen-mile course and finished only one minute 52 seconds to the rear. Corrected time made Vorant II. winner by nearly 3½ minutes. Cord Meyer's fifty-one-footer Altair won an easy victory over James Baird's Hussar II. Leading throughout the twenty-five-mile race, Altair crossed the finish line 17 minutes and 11 seconds to the good.

There was no tedious wait for a breeze. Shortly before 12 o'clock the tugboat Stamford, with Chairman Charles P. Tower and L. D. Post of the Regatta Committee aboard, steamed out to the starting line off the easterly end of Little Captain Island, and promptly at noon the preparatory whistle was blown. For the fifty-or-e-foot classes and above there had been provided a twenty-five-mile triangular course lying between the committee starting line, Matinicock Point, and a stakeboat off Eaton's Neck. The thirty-footers, thirty-sixes, and forty-threes sailed around an eighteen-mile triangle, with buoys of Matinicock and Eaton's Point as the outer marks, and the twenty-five-footers and raceabouts had a fourteen-and-a-half-mile course to Matinicock Point, a buoy off Centre Island Reef, and home. For all starters the first leg was a reach with jibsheets to port. Another fine reach with the wind over the port quarter followed on the second leg, and windward work was had from the easterly mark to the finish line.

The raceabouts' match was the first to be spoiled by mishaps. L. R. Alberger's Colleen attempted to start without unreefed mainsail, and had to retire before getting over the line. H. M. Crane's Raider, sailed by her designer, Clinton H. Crane, parted her peak halyards soon after turning the mark and retired. F. T. Bedford's Sis, the only other starter, continued, however, and in an impromptu brush on the windward leg, passed Edward Kelly's twenty-five-footer Rochelle and beat her home.

The Cymbra met with her accident off Centre Island Reef on the Long Island shore. A heavy puff sent her mainboom scooping up the water, and the next instant the mainmast snapped close to the deck. The summaries:

SLOOPS, CLASS K—43 TO 51 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 1:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Length.	Time.	Racing Time.	Elapsed Corr'd Time.
*Altair, Cord Meyer	51.00	3:16:41	3:16:41	
Hussar II., James Baird	51.00	3:33:52	3:33:52	

SPECIAL MATCH.

Start, 12:20.

*Vorant II., J. H. Tyson	36.00	3:05:42	3:00:20	
Eurybia, Charles Preyer	40.02	3:03:49	3:03:49	

SLOOPS, CLASS M—30 TO 36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:20.

†Cymbra, F. C. Henderson	35.57	.....	.....	

SLOOPS, CLASS N—25 TO 30 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:30.

*Enpronzi, Alfred Peats	30.00	2:47:03	2:47:03	
Kit, T. H. Macdonald	30.00	2:56:01	2:56:01	
Alerion, A. H. Alker	30.00	Disabled.		
Boreas, Cord Meyer	..	Withdrew.		

CATBOATS, CLASS S—25 TO 30 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:30.

†Windora, John Green	30.00	3:30:36	3:30:36	

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12:35.

*Sis, F. T. Bedford	21.00	2:32:36	2:32:36	
Raider, H. M. Crane	21.00	Disabled.		

SLOOPS, CLASS P—21 TO 25 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:40.

*Rochelle, Edward Kelly	25.00	3:28:25	3:28:25	
Murmur, Barclay Ward	25.00	Did not finish.		

CATBOATS, CLASS T—21 TO 25 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Start, 12:40.

*Vagabond, W. E. Holah	24.06	2:45:30	2:45:30	
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby	23.50	2:48:56	2:47:35	

*Winners. †Sailovers.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual ladies' day regatta of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club was sailed yesterday in a lively breeze. The competing boats traveled over a triangular course in full view of the clubhouse at College Point.

Commodore Mason's Mi Babi won easily in the Hampden one-design class. Summaries:

SLOOPS—43 AND 36 FOOT CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.	
Gurnard, L. H. Zoocher	4:00	4:56:35	56:35	
Nimrod, Dr. G. Bird	4:00	4:56:35	56:35	

SLOOPS—30 FOOT CLASS.

Flora, F. G. Pauly	4:00	did not finish		
Porgie, J. G. Hurly	4:00	5:23:18	1:23:18	
Ounaniche, Rodman Sands	4:00	5:13:47	1:18:47	

CAT BOATS.

Louise, John Knox	4:05	5:01:59	56:50	
Leisure, F. B. Myrick	4:05	5:02:36	57:36	
Thisbe, W. D. Reed	4:05	5:00:56	55:56	

OPEN CATS.

Frolic, Fred L. Kraemer	4:05	5:00:50	55:50	
Marguerite, J. M. Young	4:05	5:02:53	57:53	

HAMPDEN CLASS.

Zena, F. E. Barnes	4:10	5:13:36	1:03:36	
Blackbird, Rodman Sands	4:10	5:13:00	1:03:00	
Bluebird, Irving Sands	4:10	5:17:35	1:07:35	
Mi Babi, J. H. Mason	4:10	5:10:25	1:00:25	
Indian, J. O. Sinkinson	4:10	5:12:32	1:02:32	

The winners were: Sloops, 43 foot class, Gurnard; sloops, 30 foot class, Ounaniche; catboats, Thisbe; open cats, Frolic; Hampden Class, Mi Babi.

COM. DAVID BANKS HONORED.

Many Members of Atlantic Y. C. Attend Dinner at Sea Gate.

More than 150 members and guests of the Atlantic Yacht Club dined at the clubhouse, at Sea Gate, last night, in honor of Commodore David Banks. A vaudeville entertainment and dancing, in which a hundred more guests and club members joined, followed the dinner. The many yachts in the harbor and the grounds surrounding the clubhouse were brilliantly illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Among the subscribers to the dinner were:

Vice Commodore and Mrs. Robert P. Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hollis Low, Mrs. James McCord, Miss Maude Northrop, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward Graff, Edward Irving Graff, Miss Jessie Block, Irving Standing, Deming, George Still, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Allen, Wesley Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rowolle, Col. and Mrs. C. F. James, Mrs. M. J. Simpson, Miss Emma Simpson, Col. and Mrs. Franklin V. Allen, Frank T. Cornell, Spencer Swain, B. M. Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Vernon, Capt. J. G. Meehan, Miss Blanche Meehan, Mrs. W. C. W. Child, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Foote, S. F. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Beall, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stoddard, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Jackson, Dr. W. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Runyon Pyatt, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Havens, R. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Schuyler, J. W. Gowan, W. H. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Allen, A. J. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Godman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dwight, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ray, Chandos Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. James Weir, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Tappen, Col. Ketchum, Dr. and Mrs. Lindsay Parker, and J. M. Fiske.

Knockabouts' Good Race.

Owing to the Sweetheart being damaged by the heavy winds that prevailed several days ago, the second race of the Marine and Field Club knockabouts for the Wreaks Trophy, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed. To provide some sport, a quintet of knockabouts hoisted sail for a short race. The summary:

Boat.	Start.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Kelpie	3:15	6:03:56	2:48:56
Quinque	3:15	6:05:15	2:50:15
Flying Fox	3:15	6:06:24	2:51:24
Skylark	3:15	Disabled.	
Vixen	3:15	Disabled.	

UNION BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Five Eight-Oared Crews from This Club Contested.

It is not every boat club which can turn out five well-matched eight-oared-shell crews for a club regatta, but the Union Boat Club accomplished that feat yesterday afternoon, and the five eights made an excellent race, without a foul or a mishap of any kind. Capt. Kemp's crew, which won by about three lengths, had a slight advantage at the start and the most favorable course, but its victory was chiefly due to straight steering and good rowing.

The other events were well contested, and trial heats were necessary in the double and four-oared gigs, leaving the finals to be decided to-day. In the eight-oared-barge race the single men, with lightweight passengers, were defeated by the married men, whose passengers were much heavier.

A duck chase and an amusing "slippery doblin" contest closed the programme of the afternoon, and in the evening a vaudeville entertainment was given in the clubhouse. The course for the races was about five-eighths of a mile, starting at the Madison Avenue Bridge and finishing in front of the clubhouse, at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. The summaries:

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by Alfred McCoy, (10 seconds;) John McGowan, (10 seconds,) second. Time—4:55.

Double Gigs.—First Heat—Won by James Godsell, Jr., bow; James Francis, stroke; Dr. Seely, bow; Leo Connell, stroke, second. Time—4:39. Second Heat—Won by George Nonnenbacher, bow; Edward Kennelly, stroke; William Rogers, bow; Richard Moran, stroke, second. Time—4:39.

Four-Oared Gigs.—First Heat—Won by Daniel Lenahan, bow; George Nonnenbacher, 2; Frank Moran, 3; Benjamin Merritt, stroke; S. Depew, coxswain. James Francis, bow; M. A. Cornell, 2; Edward Connell, 3; W. A. Kelly, stroke; W. Welcke, coxswain, second. Time—4:10. Second trial, dead heat between John Kemp, bow; M. A. Alleman, 2; J. Asendorf, 3; Philip Sinnott, stroke; Edward Fischer, coxswain, and Frank Scanlon, bow; F. H. Thiede, 2; Frank Mackey, 3; John Bergman, stroke; Philip Flood, coxswain. Time—3:50.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Edward Smith, bow; A. L. George, 2; William Kennelly, 3; J. J. McDermott, 4; W. Kelly, 5; W. A. Alleman, 6; George Effinger, 7; John Kemp, stroke. R. H. Moran, bow; Charles Dowdall, 2; John Begerman, 3; J. J. Barron, 4; Edward Connell, 5; F. McCoy, 6; George Nonnenbacher, 7; William Rogers, stroke; S. Depew, coxswain, second. Time—3:42.

Eight-Oared Barges.—Won by married men—W. D. Kelly, bow; F. L. Thiede, 2; E. Smith, 3; James Godsell, 4; James Francis, 5; L. L. Seely, 6; Joseph F. Carey, 7; James Farrelly, stroke; S. Depew, coxswain. Single men, second—M. A. Alleman, bow; George Nonnenbacher, 2; Philip Flood, 3; F. Connell, 4; George Effinger, 5; James Godsell, 6; F. Scanlon, 7; Edward Swayne, stroke; John Kemp, coxswain. Time—3:42.

Van Vliet to Coach Union Crews.

George Van Vliet, who was the coach of the First Bohemian Boat Club during the past season, has been engaged by the Union Boat Club for a year, beginning Oct. 1. Van Vliet will take the Union candidates in hand at once, and will keep them in training during the Fall and Winter, so that by Spring he will be able to make up the crews with a certain knowledge of their ability.

It is probable that the Bohemian crews will have no professional coach next season, but will be trained by the Captain of the club.

Cycle Races on Merrick Road.

Dinion Smith of Freeport won two of the four races at the meet of the Nassau Cycle Club of Baldwins, which took place yesterday on the Merrick Road, near Rockville Centre, L. I. The summaries:

One Mile, Handicap.—Won by Dinion Smith of Freeport, (10 yards;) Wilbur Losea of Brooklyn, (scratch,) second; Willet Raynor of Freeport, (65 yards,) third. Time—2:40 1-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Dinion Smith of Freeport, (135 yards;) Wilbur Losea of Brooklyn, (scratch,) second; Willet Raynor of Freeport, (125 yards,) third. Time—5:49.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Wilbur Losea of Brooklyn, (scratch;) Floyd Bedell of Baldwins, (scratch,) second; Alvin T. Miller of Baldwins, (50 seconds,) third; Dinion Smith of Freeport, (45 seconds,) fourth. Time—16:20.

Ten-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. J. Savage of Glen Cove, (1:30;) Frank Molliter of Glen Cove, (1:45,) second; Floyd Bedell of Baldwins, (scratch,) third; Joseph Miller of Baldwins, (2:10,) fourth; William C. Passett of Cedarhurst, (2:10,) fifth. Time—30:51.

Elkes's Fifty-Mile Record Ride.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Harry Elkes won the second of his series of three races with "Johnny" Nelson at Charles River Park to-night, breaking all records up to fifty miles. Elkes rode 36 miles 826 yards in one hour, and finished eight and one-half laps in the lead. He covered the fifty miles in 1:22:22 2-5.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Brooklyn Lost Again to New York, Making Three Straight Defeats.

New York made it three straight games by defeating Brooklyn in the baseball game at the Polo Grounds again yesterday afternoon. Donovan went up in the air in the fourth inning, and gave New York five runs. Kennedy, who replaced him, was a puzzle to the New Yorks. There was considerable wrangling by both teams. Doyle was hurt by being run into by Keeler, and retired in favor of Grady. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	4	1	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Kelley, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
De Mont, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Cross, 3b	1	3	1	2	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	5	5	0
McGuire, c	0	1	3	1	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	8	24	14	1

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Y. Holt'n, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Selbach, lf	1	1	3	1	0
Hickman, 3b	1	0	3	1	0
Bernard, rf	2	1	3	0	1
Doyle, 1b	0	1	4	1	1
Grady, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Davis, ss	1	2	1	6	1
Murphy, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Bow'man, c	0	1	0	0	0
Hawley, p	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	9	27	10	3

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5
New York	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6

First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; New York, 8. First base on balls—Off Donovan, 5; off Kennedy, 2; off Hawley, 3. Struck out—By Donovan, 2. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Bowerman. Stolen bases—Keeler, Van Haltren, Selbach. Double plays—Jones, Cross, Dahlen, and Kelley; Selbach and Davis; Hickman and Doyle; Davis, Murphy, and Grady. Three-base hit—Selbach. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, 1; by Hawley, 2. Wild pitch—Donovan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	1
Pittsburg	0	1	0

Batteries—Jones and Criger; Waddell, Chesbro, and Zimmer.

AT BOSTON.

	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	0
Boston	0	0	2

Batteries—Donahue and McFarland; Willis and Clarke.

AT CINCINNATI.

	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0

Batteries—Menefee and Cling; Scott anvd Peits.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	73	49	.598	Chicago	58	67	.464
Pittsburg	72	52	.581	St. Louis	55	67	.451
Philadelphia	66	57	.537	Cincinnati	54	69	.439
Boston	61	61	.500	New York	53	70	.431

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—Rochester, 5; Springfield, 3.
Springfield, 5; Rochester, 4, (second game.)
At Syracuse—Hartford, 7; Syracuse, 4.
At Toronto—Toronto, 9; Providence, 0.
Toronto, 7; Providence, 5, (second game.)

ON CREEDMOOR'S RANGES.

Supplementary Practice for Marksmen and Sharpshooters Took Place.

The regular supplementary practice for marksmen and sharpshooters was held here to-day with a very large attendance. The weather was fair, a stiff 9 o'clock wind blowing throughout the day. The shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. W. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. Col. Nelson Henry, Surgeon General State of New York, visited the range to-day. Sharpshooter results follow:

Names.	Rgt.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. Fowler, Co. B	7	23	20	43
C. W. Luyster, Jr., Co. B	7	23	19	42
Capt. J. A. Davidson, Co. E	7	23	20	43
L. Corp. W. C. Relyea, Co. H	7	21	19	42
L. Corp. W. S. Collins, Co. H	7	22	21	43
W. B. Cragen, Jr., Co. I	7	23	20	43
R. A. Stewart, Co. I	7	23	20	43
Sergt. W. E. Roswell, Co. A	7	23	20	43
L. Corp. E. W. Lyon, Co. E	7	23	22	45
Corp. W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	7	23	19	42
H. C. Perley, Co. G	7	23	19	42
Corp. E. M. Lash, Co. D	7	24	19	43
E. McK. Froment, Co. B	7	23	19	42
J. C. Gillon, Co. D	9	23	22	45
Corp. G. J. Van Nosdall, Co. G	9	23	22	45
E. J. Teed, Co. A	9	23	22	45
J. A. Dorner, Co. I	9	22	20	42
E. K. Austen, Co. B	9	24	20	44
A. Taylor, Co. C	9	22	20	42
Capt. C. S. Richards, staff	12	22	21	43
First Lieut. E. B. Seaman, Jr., Staff	12	22	22	44
L. Corp. E. Flood, Co. G	12	22	21	43
First Lieut. R. L. Foster, Co. G	12	23	19	42
Sergt. T. F. Donohue, Jr., Co. F	12	22	21	43
Capt. E. E. Burns, Co. F	12	22	21	43
First Lieut. E. Sniffin, Staff	12	22	20	42
B. H. Scott, Co. G	12	21	22	43
Major W. Content, Staff	12	22	21	43
Capt. M. Morris, Co. E	12	22	20	42
Lieut. W. F. Raborg, Co. I	12	22	21	43
Corp. R. M. Graham, Co. I	12	22	20	42
First Sergt. Qualman, Co. H	13	22	22	44
J. E. Ziesenith, Co. H	13	22	20	42
Second Lieut. C. O. Dewey, Co. D	13	23	19	42
Capt. A. H. Dyett, Co. H	22	23	19	42
W. W. Jones, Co. E	22	23	19	42
Capt. F. Isherwood, Staff	22	22	20	42
First Sergt. F. S. Judson, Co. H	22	23	23	46
Sergt. C. F. Winter, Co. E	22	22	20	42
E. A. Strohecker, Co. D	22	22	20	42
A. D. Levering, Co. E	22	22	20	42
Corp. M. S. Lewis, Co. K	22	22	20	42
A. Schlessinger, Co. G	22	23	19	42
Lieut. C. Merritt, Jr, Co. K	22	25	18	43
Corp. K. McAfle, Jr., Co. B	22	22	22	44
Sergt. A. Cannon, Co. C	22	23	20	43
Capt. L. C. Dennigton, Co. H	22	22	20	42
A. C. Fitzpatrick, Co. D	23	23	19	42
Corp. E. Green, Co. G	23	22	21	43
Sergt. E. Codit, Co. K	23	23	20	43
Lieut. E. A. Martin, Co. I	23	22	20	42
M. W. Deahong, Jr., Co. E	23	22	20	42
E. H. Tiederick, Co. A	23	22	23	45
Sergt. Major F. A. Siefken, N. G. S.	23	22	20	42
Sergt. W. F. Johnes, Co. B	71	22	21	43
W. J. Scott, Co. B	71	24	18	42
Corp. C. S. Gordon, Co. B	71	22	24	46
J. H. Schmidt, Co. H	71	22	21	43
Sergt. A. H. Barnett, Co. F	71	22	20	42
G. C. Davy, Co. C	71	22	20	42
W. P. Kirn, Co. B	71	22	20	42
Gun Capt. W. B. Watt, Jr., 2d Div.	1	22	20	43
Gun Capt. M. W. Neal, 3d Div.	1	22	22	44
Seaman D. B. Bringham, 2d Div.	1	24	18	42
Seaman E. Morrow, 1st Div.	2	23	19	42
Lieut. Commanding W. G. Ford	2	22	20	42
Sergt. E. H. Walker, Troop C		21	20	41
Sergt. C. Curie, Jr.	C	22	19	41
C. A. Brown	C	22	20	42
Sergt. E. M. Cary, Troop 3	Squadron A	22	19	41
N. J. Howell, Troop I	A	22	20	42
Ord. Sergt. F. D. Bowne, N.C.S.A		21	20	41
W. S. Kenneys, Troop 3	A	21	20	41
Sergt. W. J. Kelly, Troop 2	A	21	20	41
Lieut. J. S. Frelinghuysen, Troop 3		21	20	41
Lieut. W. W. Seymour, Troop 2		22	21	43

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. Rothschild

Fulton St., Cor. Hoyt, Brooklyn.

Paris, Rue Ambroise Thomas.

IMPORTING and MANUFACTURING RETAILER of FINE MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING

of Our Later Importations of

Paris Bonnets and London Round Hats,

WEDNESDAY, September 26.

We beg to say that since the retirement from business of our Fourteenth Street house, the Brooklyn establishment, formerly a branch, has become the headquarters of our enterprises for the importation, manufacture and sale of Choice Millinery. The best forces of the Manhattan establishment (designers, milliners, buyers and saleladies), having been added to our already well equipped staff, with our Mr. J. Rothschild himself in Paris superintending the selection of our importations, we are in better position than ever to provide for our patrons the Very Latest Correct Styles in Trimmed Millinery, Untrimmed Hats, Millinery Materials and Ornaments, and are offering a collection this season fully sustaining the high reputation which the "Rothschild" Millinery has enjoyed for the past thirty years.

B. G. Latimer & Sons Co.

(Not An Installment House).

We are Showing a Very Complete Assortment of All That is Newest and Best in

Carpetings, Furniture, Bedding, Rugs, Mattings and Linoleums.

We make a specialty of Exclusive Designs, and are offering a large line of Reproductions and Modern School Effects that is both artistic and substantial. Our Prices are always as low as those advertised for same class of goods by any reputable house in our line.

Fulton St. and Flatbush Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

The Pleasantest and Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn, and Prices Invariably the Lowest.

Our stock of Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets includes the most select Novelties of the season, and the prices are also very attractive.

All Silk Taffeta, 57 Cts., Instead of 75 Cts.

Two thousand yards of All Silk Taffeta, suitable for waists, skirts, linings and evening gowns, in white, cream, blacks, Niles, pinks, helios, modes, grays, tans, rose, resedas, etc., all clean and perfect goods, regular 75 ct. quality, at 57 cts. per yard.

Also, a beautiful collection of the latest novelties in Silk materials. Among them are rare Brocades for evening and reception wear, in the most beautiful qualities and colors, from 75 cts. to $6.00 per yard.

Colored Dress Goods Specials.

52-inch All Wool Homespun Suitings, in all the most desirable shades of silver grays, Oxford grays, brown and blue mixtures; also 46-inch Cocoa Fibre Suitings, in ten of the newest shades—both of these fabrics being among the leaders of the season—real value $1.00, at 69 cts. per yard.

French Suede Gloves, 69 Cts.

An extremely desirable lot of Undressed Kid Gloves, "made in France," 2 clasp and soft elastic skins, well shaped and serviceable; colors, mode, tan, white and black; only 69 cts. per pair, on Monday.

Queen Quality SHOES for Autumn and Winter Just Received.

The reputation of Queenly Quality Shoes as being the best in the market for $3.00 has been enhanced by many improvements made by the manufacturer for the cool weather season just opening. The very latest shapes and the most fashionable leather are represented, and no woman, whatever her needs in footwear, can fail to find something to meet her requirements. The distinguishing features of these famous shoes are beauty, ease and service.

Ladies' Jackets, Waists and Skirts.

100 medium weight black Jackets, Cheviot and Broadcloth, all lined with the best taffetas and satins, just the right weight for early Winter wear, at $6.95 each; less than half of original price.

A lot of French Flannel Waists, beautifully stitched and plaited, in new Autumn shades and styles, at $2.95 each; regular prices, $3.75 and $3.85.

Fine Broadcloth Skirts, beautifully trimmed and silk lined, at $7.50 and $10.00—just half of original prices.

Six White Dress Shirts for $5.50.

White laundered Dress Shirts, in quality, fit and workmanship the equal of any heretofore sold at $1.50; all sizes and sleeve lengths, at $1.00 each, or six for $5.50.

Fine Percale Shirts, 65 Cts.

Men's fine quality Percale Shirts, stiff bosoms, separate cuffs, in new combinations of blue, oxblood, pink and heliotrope, correctly and well made, sizes 13½ to 17, 65 cts., instead of $1.00.

Reduction Sale in Upholstery Department.

Tapestry and Velour Table Covers in 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 sizes. Tapestry Couch Covers and odd lots of Tapestry Portieres; also foreign and domestic Rugs, in large and small size—all at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new goods. Third Floor.

Linen Bargains.

Another Day for Special Prices.

Last Monday we sold $1.50 Damask for $1.00 per yard. We will have more of it. To-morrow we will sell regular 25 ct. Huckaback Towels, 22x44 inches, with hemmed ends, at 15 cts. each—120 dozen of them.

Also a lot of fine Double Satin Damask Cloths, 2 yards square, at $3.25, instead of $4.25; 2½ yards long, at $4.00, instead of $5.50; 3 yards long, at $4.75, instead of $6.50.

Most of these Cloths can be matched in 26-inch Napkins at $5.00 per dozen, instead of $7.50.

Colored border Damask fringed Napkins, $1.50 per dozen, instead of $2.00 and $2.25. Main Floor, Annex.

Men's Underwear.

Specials in Cool Weather Weights.

A lot of Men's Natural Merino Shirts, self fronts, silk trimmed, pearl buttons. Winter weights, sizes 34 to 46; Drawers to match, covered seams, double gusset and pearl buttons, sizes 30 to 44; made to sell at $1.00, our price 75 cts. each.

Men's Natural Merino Shirts, medium weight, silk fronts and pearl buttons, sizes 34 to 46; Drawers to match, reinforced, sizes 30 to 44, $1.00 each.

Also a lot of Men's fast black and tan Cotton Socks, with double soles, 12½ cts. per pair, instead of 15 cts.

Children's fast black ribbed Cotton Stockings, extra good quality, sizes 6 to 9 inches, 12½ cts. per pair.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

Special Bargain Week To Inaugurate the Fall Season

DRESS GOODS.

Fall Styles. Only the Newest at Special Prices.

HOMESPUNS.

52-inch All Wool Homespuns, in grays, browns, blues and Oxford, the regular 79c. quality, at 59c. per yard.

BROADCLOTHS.

60-inch All Wool Domestic Broadcloths, in a large range of fall colorings, only 85c. per yard.

FRENCH CLOTH.

88 pieces, yard wide (all wool), French Cloth, in every desirable color, including grays, only 37½c. per yard.

GRANITE SUITINGS.

150 pieces Granite Suitings, in full line of colorings, 27½c., 47½c., 79c. and 89c. per yard.

PLAID BACK MATERIALS.

Fashion seems to have arranged for an extended use of the

RAINY-DAY SKIRTS.

50 to 58 inch Very Fine All Wool Plaid Backs, in choice colorings and perfect combinations of plaids, $1.38 and $1.48 per yard; actual value, $1.65 and $1.75.

50 pieces Plaid Backs, at 29c. and 39c. per yard.

SILKS! SILKS!

MATCHLESS VALUES.

Black Taffetaline, 25c. per yard; value, 39c.

Black Taffeta Silk, fine quality, regular 69c. quality, at 49c. a yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, guaranteed pure silk, only 49c. per yard; value, 69c.

Black Stripe Satin Duchesse, for waists, the 85c. quality, at 59c. per yard.

$2.25 quality Black Peau de Soie, guaranteed all silk, only $1.35 per yard.

56 pieces Colored Taffeta Silks, all silk, only 38c. per yard.

COLORED VELVETS.

Our assortment the largest and prices the lowest; special values at 48c., 68c., 98c., $1.25 and $1.39 per yard.

PANNE VELVETS.

50 pieces Imported Panne Velvets, in all the French colorings, only $1.39 per yard.

COLORED VELVETEENS at 49c., 59c., 75c. and $1.00 per yard.

LEADERS IN OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Outing Flannel, in quality equal to the English flannelette, sold everywhere at 10c. To make it a quick seller we put them on sale at 6¼c. per yard.

Yard-wide Fruit of the Loom Muslin, always 9c., is on sale Monday at 6¼c. per yard.

Yard-wide Dark Ground Percales, wrapper styles, the 12½c. quality at 10c. per yard.

Mourning and Second Mourning Prints, large variety of Patterns, at 6½c. per yard.

Yard-wide Printed Flannels, dark ground effects, wrapper styles, at 12½c. per yard; value, 16c.

FRENCH FLANNELS.

Imported All Wool French Flannels, 25 new shades to select from, at 59c. per yard, instead of 69c.

All Wool Printed French Flannels, new designs and colorings, at 69c. per yard.

Silk Dot All Wool Flannels, good line of shades, at 75c. per yard.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Extra Heavy Cream Color Linen Damask, 58 inches wide, five patterns to select from, at 39c. per yard.

66-inch Full Bleached All Linen Satin Finish Damask, six new designs to choose from, at 50c. per yard, instead of 65c.

150 dozen All Linen Huck Towels, with colored borders, hemmed, ready for use, 24 inches wide, 40

MATTHEWS

BROOKLYN.

To the People on Both Sides of the Bridge:

We have in Stock as Great a Line of Imported and Domestic Dry Goods, Crockery and Furniture as Can be Found in Any House in This Country, at Prices Not Equaled Elsewhere.

A Rich Millinery Display.

If we could reproduce right here on paper the rich exquisite colors of our winter millinery, we might be able to give you a faint idea of the beauty prevailing in this Department. Here are the choicest flowers culled from the gardens of Parisian Art, and the smartest, most artistic creations of American designers. With one of these hats the plainest face would seem beautiful. The following are styles that will lend themselves becomingly to almost any cast of features:

Women's, Misses', and Children's Untrimmed Hats, an immense stock of new Fall styles to choose from; everything that is correct in shape and color is here and prices exceptionally low.
Fine French Felt Hats.....98c. to $1.69 each
Silk Velvet Hats, at.....$1.75 to $4.98 each
Children's Braid and Chenille Hats.....$1.89 to $6.98 each
Children's School Hats, in stitched and plain felts, all colors, at.....69c. and 98c
Fancy Hats and Ready-to-wear Hats, all new shapes, including some of London manufacturers, in stitched cloth and fur felts, some trimmed with velvet and quills, others with ribbon and quills, have been marked for quick clearance at less than cost to manufacture.....$1.25 to $3.98
Good value in imported Black Breasts, Coque, Pompons, Hackle, and other small effects, now being used largely for toque and turban trimmings, best values ever offered, at.....39c
Imported Extra Large Black and Colored Breasts, a very desirable style for velvet hat trimmings, at.....69c. and 95c. each
Our line of Black Ostrich Plumes comprises the finest grades obtainable, our prices are lower than those generally prevailing for equal qualities.....65c. to $6.50 each

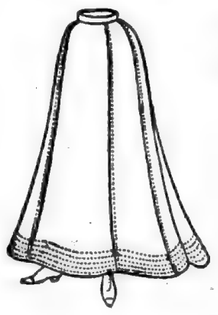

Cloak and Suit Department.

It is Rainy Day Skirts we want especially to talk about.

One lot of All Wool Plaid Back Cloth Skirts, five gores and ten rows of stitching on bottom, double stitched. The colors are Oxford and dark gray, sold elsewhere at $6.75; our price.....$4.50
A finer quality at $6.75, $7.50, $7.75 upwards to $16.00.
Women's Seven Gore Plaid Skirt, made of dark gray homespun and lined with good percaline, special.....$4.50
Women's Seven Gore Flounce Skirt, made of good black cheviot, with satin band at top of flounce, all seams double stitched.....$3.98
Women's Fly Front Suit, made of all wool black cheviot, a good, dressy and staple suit.....$10.98

Corsets.

Health and Fashion have joned hands in the making of the Z. Z. Corset. Made in the finest white and drab sateen, 11 in. front steel, sizes 18 to 24, and we are closing out the lot at $1.39 a pair.

Silver Ware.

A choice from the largest and finest stock of Silver Ware in Greater New York. The following prices prove that we sell at the smallest profit:

Fern Dish, quadruple plate, colonial design, removable crock lining, regular value, $2.89, at.....$1.98
A. D. Coffee Set, quadruple plate, colonial style, 3 pieces and tray; regular price, $9.25, at.....$5.75
Soup Tureen, quadruple-plated, fluted design, burnished finish, ebony handles, two-quart size, regular price, $5.75, at.....$4.25
Fruit Stands, quadruple-plated, rich example of modeling and finish, manufactured expressly for us by W. A. Rogers, imported ruby glass dish, exquisitely decorated with gold, regular value $4.25; special at.....$2.98
Condensed Milk Holders, quadruple-plated, satin finish, artistically engraved inside glass, 98c.; with handle, $1.19; colonial style, burnished finish, inside bottle.....$1.50

1,500 Pairs of Women's $3.00 Shoes at $1.69 a Pair.

One of the best shoemakers of New York has turned over to us his entire line of women's Shoes, made of Dongola and Vici Kid, in button and lace, stitched extension soles, with patent leather straight tips, good stout flexible oak soles of Winter weight, suitable for Winter wear. New medium, round and opera toes, military heels. Every pair is well made and carefully finished and the newest styles. Warranted to give the best of service. Any pair of them would be good value at $3.00 or more a pair, widths are B, C, D and E, all sizes, 2½ to 7,
at $1.69 a pair

Our Phonograph Dept.

is the most extensive of that of any store in Greater New York.

We have in stock nearly every record made. All Edison goods.

The free Concerts on third floor still continue.

Books.

500 Cloth Bound, Gilt Top Popular Novels, such as "The New Rector," by Stanley Weyman; "Mr. Witte's Widow," by Anthony Hope; "Countess Pharamond," by Rita; "A Mad Tour," by Riddell; "His Grace," by Norris Black, etc., price..15c
Standard Encyclopedia, 2 vols., cloth bound, usually sold at $2.50; our price.....79c

New Books Just Out.

Quisante, by Anthony Hope; Robert Orange, by John Oliver Hobbes; Master Christian, by Marie Corelli; From India to the Planet Mars, by Professor Flournoy; Eben Holden, by Irving Bacheller, all at the very lowest prices.

Monthly and weekly magazines on day of publication.

Stationery.

A new line of Fine Quality Writing Paper and Envelopes in all the popular shades and sizes, $1.00 per quarter ream, or 25c. per quire, with envelopes to match.
Standard Linen and Smooth Finish Writing Paper .....10c. per box
Special sale of fine quality Writing Paper 3c. per pound; envelopes to match, 5c. per package.
The Traveler Fountain Pen, warranted to give good satisfaction.....$1.00
Pearl-handled Pens, plated tips.....10c
Playing Cards, special....8c. per package

Photographic Goods.

Lamps, ruby and orange glass, uses oil, large size, listed at $1.00, only.....45c
Acid Chrome Hardener, per bottle.....5c
Focusing Rubber Cloth, square yard..29c
Rubberoid Trays, 4½x5½.....9c
Tripods, three-fold.....$1.45
Hypo Soda, per pound.....3c
Scovill and Adams's long focus Sciograph, 4x5 Camera, listed at $25.00, complete, only.....$18.00
Ray Screens, for 4x5 or 5x7 Camera..35c
Graduates, 4 ounces.....6c
Combined Washing and Drying Boxes, for any size plates, up to 5x7.....70c

Special Tea Set Sale.

Quadruple-plated four-piece Tea Set, teapot, sugar bowl, gold-lined cream pitcher, and spoon holder, satin finish, artistic burnished shield on both sides, regular price $7.98; special.....$5.48
Quadruple-plated four-piece Tea Set, fluted design, burnish finish, beaded edge, regular price $9.25; special.....$6.75
Quadruple-plated four-piece Tea Set, satin finish, artistically engraved or burnished finish, colonial style, beaded edge, regular price $12.25; special.....$8.75
Quadruple-plated Napkin Rings, all the newest designs, colonial, pierced or hand engraved, ranging from.....25c. to 98c
Rogers' Shell Pattern A1 Plate Teaspoons, set of six.....49c
Rogers' Shell Pattern A1 Plate Tablespoons, set of six.....$1.10
Rogers' Shell Pattern A1 Plate Dinner Forks, set of six.....$1.10
Rogers' Dinner Knives, set of six..$1.13
Rogers' Non-tarnishable Nickel Silver Teaspoons .....4c. each
Tablespoons, 8c. each; Dinner Forks, 8c. each; Dinner Knives, good wearing quality .....12½c. each

Men's Shoes.

In new lasts, styles and leather. We have them all at $2.95 a pair
A chance to save $1 on your fall or Winter shoes, made in calfskin, box calf, Vici kid, Russia calfskin or patent leather, with hand-welted extension, double or single soles, broad edges, London or medium bulldog toe shapes, dressy, comfortable shoes, well made and carefully finished and every pair warranted to give the best of service; all styles and sizes, at $2.95 a pair.
At $1.98 a pair, Men's Satin or Kangaroo Calfskin, heavy or light weight soles, broad or bulldog toes, solid, substantial and good wearing; $2.50 would be a fair price for any of them.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Most Unusual Exploit in Women's Tailored Suits.

Values, $22 to $42—price, **$17.50.**

A hundred and twenty-five new Suits for the Autumn; fresh, handsome and stylish. They were made by one of the best commercial tailors in the country to the order of a large retail house. Before delivery, before all the Suits were even completed, for reasons best known to themselves, the makers canceled their contract. Now all the Suits have come to us far below the regular prices of the makers and they are to make wonderful interest here to-morrow.

There is nothing brighter, newer, handsomer, and nothing fresher in style or more perfectly tailored than these Suits. Many of them are made with the new blouse front that is the season's especial favorite. Others are vest front Etons, tight fitting and single and double breasted tight fitting coats. Skirts are the new seven gore flare, tight fitting over the hips. All the jackets are lined with taffeta silk and most of the skirts also, although probably 25 are percaline lined. Cloths are sibelines, homespuns, cheviots and coverts in navy blue, Oxford, brown, tan and black. Regular prices for them would be $22.00 to $42.00, and a large proportion are the higher priced Suits. Choose to-morrow for

$17.50 Each.

Second floor, front.

Laces at Half Prices,

More of the manufacturers' samples from Plauen and St. Gall. They are strips of good lengths which the best of the manufacturers send out instead of the usual little pieces. Patterns are the newest and freshest, of course, and the work on the laces is naturally the best that the makers could do.

Laces, Insertions, Incrustations, Galloons, Festoons, and Allovers in the lot, at 10c., 19c., 25c., 35c. up to 98c. a yard.
Allovers in white butter and champagne shades, at 25c., 49c., 75c. and 98c. up to $2.98 a yard.
Laces in full lengths are priced in almost the same way. Thus:
Chantilly Edgings, Insertions and Galloons in desirable widths and in black, white and ivory shades,
5c. to 49c. a yard
Washable Lace in sets and odd widths of various makes,
3c. to 17c. a yard
French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions in sets and odd widths, ½ to 1½ inches wide,
15c. to $1.00 a dozen yards
Embroideries. Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, blind and open work effects and wide margins cut out ready for use,
5c. to 25c. a yard
Main floor, centre.

The Season's Lowest Price for All Wool Homespun.

Yesterday, 69c. a yard—to-morrow, 49c.

And even the 69c. price was the lowest for which such Homespuns could be found anywhere. They are 50 inches wide, absolutely all wool and a firm, well made and serviceable fabric. Colors are Oxford and the leading gray mixtures. To-morrow for every one, 49c. a yard.

A Rare Assembly of Double-faced Suitings.

Quite the most unusual gathering we know about, 54 inch Venetians and other heavy weight double-faced Suitings are here in wide variety and moderately priced. Colors are the popular ones, Oxford, navy blue, gray, brown and castor, with handsome plaid backs, many of the best of them not to be found elsewhere. Prices are.....$1.95 and $2.50 a yard
Main floor, New Building.

Corsets and Underwear

At Prices Unequaled Anywhere.

This is an event of unusual importance among the beautiful lingerie on the second floor, an occurrence such as is rarely possible, even here. Corsets and Underwear in the newest, freshest styles, excellently fashioned and daintily trimmed, will be here to-morrow for the lowest prices, in many cases, at which such garments have ever been offered anywhere. Suggestions of rare bargains here:

The Corsets.

"P. D." straight front model—400 of them. They are made of fine black Italian cloth or white coutil, beautifully trimmed with embroidery and flossed with silk. The feature of the Corset is the straight front and bias side lines and none of the new models is more justly popular. It has never been sold heretofore for less than $6.00 for the black and $5.50 for the white Corsets, but the maker intends to discontinue the style and all his stock has come to us to be sold at.....$1.95
400 "J. B." Corsets of black, white or gray sateen, trimmed with embroidery and flossed with silk. Sizes 18 to 26; value $1.50, at.....69c

The Underwear.

Gowns. Fine cambric Gowns, high neck, with yoke of fine tucks and trimmed with insertions of fine embroidery, pointed effect, ruffle of fine embroidery and ribbon, beading around neck, sleeve trimmed with insertion and ruffle of fine embroidery, value $3.25.....$2.69
Four very pretty style nainsook Gowns, surplice, empire and square neck, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of fine embroidery, others elaborately trimmed with lace; value $6.00.....$3.98
Drawers. Nainsook Drawers, with full ruffle of handsome embroidery and two clusters of tucks above,
$1.75
Chemise. Nainsook Chemise, round neck, with insertions and edge of fine val. lace, also finished prettily with ribbon beading.....79c
Nainsook Chemise, round neck, trimmed with insertion and edge of fine embroidery 97c
Underskirts. A line of imported Skirts, in delicate pink and blue stripes, finished with scalloped ruffle $1.48
Second floor.

Black Taffeta Silks

Fine and Rich and Under Cost to Make.

Better even than last week's great offering.

The silk worms would go on strike if they knew their choicest work was to be sold for such little prices. So would the manufacturer, but he didn't know when he made this Silk. It is all there is in this country of three first rate grades—two of them the sort of Silks that last a lifetime. Strong and brilliant, with the rich luster for which the best of imported Silks are noted, even 7,200 yards—and that's a big gathering—will go in a jiffy at prices under the cost of manufacture. Can't tell you how it came about, but the Silks will speak for themselves about the value. Thus:

1,800 yards of 22 inch Black Taffeta, regularly 59c., at.....37c. a yard
2,100 yards of 22 inch Black Taffeta, (wear guaranteed,) regularly $1.00, at 69c. a yard
3,300 yards of 23 inch Black Taffeta, (wear guaranteed,) regularly $1.25, at 85c. a yard
Main floor, New Building.

Black French Broadcloths.

Sponged and Shrunk and Low Priced.

No question about the popularity of the Broadcloth for this season's finest uses—even more than in previous years. The question that makes many women hesitate when they see its soft, rich luster is the uncertainty about the loss of that luster in the sponging and shrinking. Some of it is bound to go—just how much they would like to know.

They ought to know, we thought, so we sponged and shrunk the Broadcloths in the piece. They are here now that way, all ready for the needle and very moderate priced, too, at $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.45, and $3.95 a yard.
This Special among the Broadcloths. 1,100 yards of 50 inch French Broadcloth of superior quality and finish, sponged and shrunk.....$1.50 a yd
Main floor, rear.

Underpriced Warm Underwear.

A Great and Timely Sale.

For men, women and children, and nearly half price in many instances.

Not a garment concerned in this event fails in perfect workmanship, each is worthy for late Fall and Winter wear. The gathering is immense—that explains the low pricing, makes it possible for us to give you, just on the edge of the season, the needed garments for much less than later prices.

For Men. Shirts and Drawers, three-fourths wool and one-fourth cotton—means that they won't shrink like pure wool, though they are just as warm. Well and fully finished and low priced at,
59c. a garment
Shirts and Drawers, 90 per cent. wool—soft and fine and free from the irritating burrs that may cause such discomfort; finished in the best manner.....98c
Undershirt of all Worsted, natural color, very finely finished..$1.48
For Women. Undervests, ribbed, shaped, fleece-lined and finely finished. Long or short sleeves. Ankle length Drawers to match,
24c. a garment
Undervests, heavy, ribbed, fleece-lined, shaped and very finely finished. Short or long sleeves. French band, ankle length Drawers to match.....48c. a garment
Undervests of natural color wool with long sleeves. They are heavy, very soft and warm and daintily finished. French band, ankle length Drawers to match,
$1.25 a garment
For Children. Undershirts with long sleeves, shaped, ribbed, fleece-lined and well finished. Ankle length Pantalets to match,
24c. a garment
Undershirt of half wool, natural color, finely finished. Misses' ankle length Pantalets and boys' Drawers, to match. Sizes 18 and 20, 24c.; 22, 24, and 26, 39c.; 28, 30, 32 and 34.....48c
Undershirts of natural color wool for boys and girls. Handsomely trimmed and finished. Misses' ankle length Pantalets and boys' Drawers to match, 18 inch, 45c., and a slight advance for each larger size.
Main floor, front, right.

Some Early Millinery Trimmings

Priced Much Below the Usual.

These are the pretty and approved things for the finishing of the Autumn hat—feathers largely, though rose sprays and foliage will be used to a considerable extent also. Prices for them are unusually low, even for the Millinery Store, where low prices are the regular thing. Thus:

Black Breasts, extra fine.....25c
Black Hackle Plumes, used largely for trimming the gray outing hats; special value at.....45c
Feather Breasts, Amazon shape, extra long, in gray, brown and beige,
75c
Feather Amazons, in white and black, brown, cardinal and beige,
45c
Iridescent Breasts.....39c
Coque Plumes and Breasts in the natural green shadings.....55c
Coque Pompons, large size.....85c
Rose Sprays, with single velvet and silk rose and foliage, in pink and dark jack colors.....55c
Velvet and silk Roses, in the extra large shapes, used largely for crown trimming....48c. to $1.48
Silk and velvet Rose Sprays, 3 in bunch, all colors.....39c
Main floor, centre.

Spun Glass Rusil 5c. a Yard.

Genuine spun glass Rusil.

This is quite the greatest achievement of the Lining Store—or any lining store. Rusil looks like silk and feels like it, though, of course, it isn't silk. It is a handsome, serviceable lining. To-morrow leading shades of it, with black, will be here at 5c. a yard.
Main floor, rear.

THE YACHTING SEASON

Review of the Year 1900 Among the Racing Boats.

CRUISE AND REGATTA RESULTS

A Record of the Racers in Their Various Classes During the Past Few Months.

Several features have combined to make the yachting season of 1900 memorable, and not the least of these is the unusual number of participants in the sport. Such additions to the racing fleet as the "seventies," the imported cutters Hester, Astrild, and Isolde, and the new fifty-ones have all along been prominent in the eyes of yachtsmen, but they have by no means been the only new-comers this season. Some classes, such as the raceabout, have been almost built anew. All the smaller classes have been recruited by new boats, and dozens of older craft have been forced into commission and into racing during the Summer by the general spirit of activity that set the nerves of old and young yachtsmen tingling. There may have been years in the past when more craft have been raced in neighboring waters, but those years have not been recent.

Not only the numbers of craft enrolled in the racing fleet, but the intensity with which many of them have been raced, has marked the season as a successful one. The following table, made up unofficially from the results of the cruises, regattas, and special races held by the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the principal clubs forming the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound, will indicate to what wide extent racing has been indulged in during the season. For the larger classes, also, it gives in tabular form a full record of the performances of their members during the season under the auspices named. The records in the smaller classes are less complete because of the more scattered racing of the boats.

In giving the numbers of races sailed walkovers are not included, and a walkover has not been recorded as the winning of a first place. The "blanks" include fourth place or under, withdrawals from whatever cause, and disqualifications.

SCHOONERS, CLASS A—OVER 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Yacht and Owner.	Races Sailed.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Blanks.
Constellation, Francis Skinner, Jr.	3	1	1	1	0
Hildegarde, George Weld	3	2	1	0	0
Vesta, J. F. Ackerman	2	1	0	1	0

SCHOONERS, CLASS B—85 TO 95 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Corona, L. C. Ledyard	7	4	2	0	1
Atlantic, Wilson Marshall	3	2	0	0	1
Mayflower, W. A. Gardiner	2	1	1	0	0
Sachem, T. C. Adams	1	1	0	0	0
Fleur de Lys, H. F. Wolcott	1	0	1	0	0

SCHOONERS, CLASS C—75 TO 85 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Water Witch, David Banks	2	1	1	0	0
Wayfarer, Richard Mansfield	1	0	0	0	1
Nirvana, George G. Tyson	1	0	0	0	1

SCHOONERS, CLASS D—65 TO 75 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw	7	6	0	0	1
Quissetta, H. F. Lippitt	12	5	7	0	0
Katrina, James Ford	10	3	2	3	2
Latona, Dr. H. C. Eno	6	0	3	2	1
Ingomar, Morton F. Plant	3	1	0	1	1
Shamrock, W. P. Ward	1	0	0	1	0
Sylph, R. B. Carpenter	1	0	0	1	0

SCHOONERS, CLASS F—UNDER 65 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Wayward, Charles Smithers	7	2	3	0	2
Uncas, C. P. Buchanan	6	0	2	0	4
Indra, J. M. Richmond	3	2	0	0	1
Neaera, T. A. McIntyre	3	0	0	3	0
Gevalia, Howard Coates	2	0	1	1	0
Rusalka, F. F. Olney	2	0	0	1	1
Glendovier, M. Graham, Jr.	1	0	0	0	1
Kiawasa	1	0	0	0	1

SLOOPS, CLASS G.—OVER 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Vigilant, Percy Chubb	3	1	0	1	1

SLOOPS, CLASS H.—70 TO 80 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Mineola, August Belmont	31	15	10	2	4
Rainbow, Cornelius Vanderbilt	27	8	7	7	5
Yankee, Duryea & Whitney	21	6	6	5	4
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	21	1	5	7	8

SLOOPS, CLASS I.—60 TO 70 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Hester, C. L. F. Robinson	5	3	1	0	1
Isolde, F. M. Hoyt	3	3	0	1	1
Astrild, A. G. & H. W. Hanan	9	2	4	1	2
Queen Mab, C. V. Brokaw	4	1	3	0	0

SLOOPS, CLASS J.—51 TO 60 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Wasp, C. H. Dodge	5	5	0	0	0
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	6	2	2	0	2
Sayonara, C. B. Hendricks	5	1	1	1	2
Petrel, (yawl), J. V. R. Kennedy	4	0	3	1	0
Athlon, E. B. Haven	2	2	0	0	0
Isolt, C. W. Nason	2	1	0	0	1
Swannanoa, Stephen Loines	1	1	0	0	0
Daphne, G. W. Copland	1	0	1	0	0
Fredonia, Dwight Braman	1	0	0	0	1
Ilderim, F. W. Batterthwaite	1	0	1	0	0

SLOOPS, CLASS K—43 to 51 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Altair, Cord Meyer	19	12	4	1	2
Syce, H. S. Redmond	17	8	6	1	2
Hussar II., James Baird	13	1	7	2	3
Shark, F. L. Ames	7	2	3	1	1
Sistae, J. B. Rhodes	7	0	2	3	2
Uvira, R. P. Doremus	10	6	0	0	4
Awa, T. B. Arnold	11	3	3	2	3
Ondawa, H. J Robert	11	0	3	2	5
Mariquita, H. B. Shaen	7	0	2	1	4
Lotawana, T. O'C. Sloane	6	1	0	1	4
Como, J. C. Davies	3	0	0	0	3
Penguin, — Brightson	1	0	0	0	1
Xarn, W. I. Van Wart	1	0	0	0	1
Jessica, J. M. Macdonough	1	0	0	0	1

SLOOPS AND YAWLS, CLASS L—36 TO 43 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Albicore, (yawl,) Seymour J. Hyde	10	8	2	0	0
Mira, Charles Lane Poor	7	6	1	0	0
Katonah, Dudley Williams	6	1	3	2	0
Hebe, J. Rogers Maxwell	5	3	1	0	1
Eurybia, Charles Preyer	3	2	0	0	1
Vinita, G. D. Provost	5	1	1	1	2
Nautilus, J. J. McCue	2	0	2	0	0
Fleetwing, C. M. Fletcher	2	0	2	0	0
Falute, Beam Brothers	2	0	1	1	0
Eldolon, James Weir, Jr.	3	0	1	0	2
Noiseta, R. B. Burnham	1	1	0	0	0
Pontiac, H. Hanlein, Jr.	1	1	0	0	0
Mirth II., J. W. Beekman	2	1	1	0	0
Bonito, J. G. Meehan	1	0	0	1	0
Druzilla, A. C. Tyler	1	0	1	0	0
Fleetwing, F. C. Swan	1	0	1	0	0
Madcap, T. J. Sheridan	1	0	1	0	0
Sultan, (yawl,) C. S. Somerville	1	0	0	0	1
Duchess, E. S. Ballou	1	0	0	0	1
Ilkato, E. H. Converse	1	0	0	0	1
Mistral, R. Reyans	1	0	0	0	1
Scythe Wing, W. L. Hall	1	..	..	..	..
Tigress, C. A. Appleton	1	..	..	..	0

YAWLS, CLASS M—30 TO 36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Sakana, A. B. McCreery	9	5	2	0	2
Escape, George Matthews	7	4	2	1	0
Audax, H. W. Eaton	7	5	0	0	2
Freya, G. J. Bradish	8	0	4	0	4
Spindrift, E. S. Griffing	6	2	1	1	2
Possum, W. N. Bavier	4	0	1	1	2
Flora, H. H. Landon	3	0	1	0	2
Veery, G. A. Souter	1	0	0	1	0

SLOOPS, CLASS M—30 TO 36 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Countess, Oswald Sanderson	10	5	3	0	2
Veda, Robert Bacon	8	6	2	0	0
O'Shima San, H. I. Pratt	11	2	2	3	4
Departure, C. B. Seely	4	1	1	1	1
Effort, F. M. Smith	5	0	4	0	1
Anoatok, James E. Martin, Jr.	2	2	0	0	0
Akista, George Hill	4	3	0	0	1
Ashumet, Richard Kip	2	1	1	0	0
Narika, F. T. Cornell	4	0	0	3	1
Flossie, C. S. King	2	0	2	0	0
Bonnie Bairn, Dr. H. Davoll	2	1	1	0	0
Titania, W. H. Childs	1	0	1	0	0
Cherokee, E. W. Clark, Jr.	3	0	0	1	2
Kiowa, —	2	0	0	1	1
Harbinger, W. W. Genet	1	0	0	0	1
Cymbra, F. C. Henderson	2	0	0	0	2
Tammany, W. G. Tower	1	0	0	0	1
Aglaia, Howard Willetts	1	0	0	0	1
Coquette, — Delaney	1	0	0	0	1
Bohemian Girl, W. A. Muncy	1	0	0	0	1
Io, E. F. Birdsall	1	0	0	0	1

SLOOPS, SPECIAL NEWPORT 30-FOOT CLASS —Races under auspices of local clubs.

Hera, R. N. Ellis	9	4	1	2	2
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	9	3	3	2	1
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	9	1	5	0	3
Pollywog, Almeric H. Paget	8	0	1	4	3
Veda, Robert Bacon	2	1	0	0	1
Mai, F. H. Brewster	2	0	0	0	2
Departure, C. B. Seely	1	0	0	0	1

SLOOPS, SPECIAL NEWPORT 30-FOOT CLASS —Races under auspices of Newport Y. R. A.

Wawa, Reginald Brooks	54	18	12	3	21
Dorothy, H. Y. Dolan	50	12	8	3	27
Esperanza, W. Butler Duncan	40	8	4	7	21
Vaquero III., W. Rutherfurd	42	6	7	7	22
Hera, Ralph N. Ellis	36	6	7	3	20
Pollywog, Almeric H. Paget	48	5	5	8	30
Asahi, W. S. Miller	28	2	1	4	21
Veda, Robert Bacon	8	1	4	2	1

SLOOPS, CLASS N—25 to 30 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Oiseau, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	12	9	7	0	2
Alerion, A. H. Alker	21	10	7	0	4
Empromi, Alfred Peats	13	2	1	9	1
Kit, T. H. Macdonald	11	1	2	1	7
Crony, H. B. Welch	4	1	0	1	2
Jessica, C. D. Mower	3	0	1	0	2
Kittiwake, Earl Dodge	2	0	0	0	2
Marion, F. M. Smith	2	0	0	0	2
Marguerite, J. Dingee	3	0	1	0	2
Rhumaina, W. T. Bernard	1	1	0	0	0
Boreas, Cord Meyer	1	0	0	0	1
Isabelle, J. Lator	1	0	0	0	1
Water Lily, T. McLaughlin	1	0	0	0	1
Wanderer, W. Strauss	1	0	0	0	1
Falcon, J. H. Summers	1	0	0	0	1
Una, W. A. D. Scarderfield	1	0	0	0	1
Ounaniche, R. Sands	1	0	0	0	1
Sea Flower, C. E. Schuyler	1	0	0	0	1
Fergie, J. G. Hovey	1	0	0	0	1
Brynhild, (yawl,) C. W. Gould	1	0	0	0	1
Consuela, (yawl,) A. W. Cabot	1	0	0	0	1

SLOOPS, CLASS P—21 TO 25 FEET RACING LENGTH.

Rochelle, Edward Kelly	16	13	2	1	0
Adelaide, J. M. Woodbury	7	2	2	0	1
Edwina III., J. N. Gould	5	2	0	1	2
Amomo, H. B. Towle	5	1	2	0	2
Scintilla, J. R. Hoyt	4	1	0	0	3
Chingachgook, E. A. Stevens	4	0	1	0	3
Kehosha, C. A. Voltz	3	0	3	0	0
Murmur, Barclay Ward	3	0	2	1	0
Celia, C. Gould	2	0	2	0	0
Houri, E. J. Bergen	3	1	0	2	0
Emyzol, A. Tissot	2	0	0	2	0
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	2	1	0	0	1
Ute, —	1	0	0	1	0
Romance, A. H. Johnson	1	1	0	0	0
Cóquette, F. C. Sullivan	1	0	0	1	0
Louise, —	1	0	1	0	0
Song and Dance, E. Luckenbach	3	1	1	1	0
Ojibway, J. R. Brophy	3	2	1	0	0
Kittiwake, J. B. Palmer	2	0	1	0	1
Agawam, W. L. Diaz	1	0	0	0	1
Naiad, C. Christiansen	1	0	0	0	1
Gertrude, J. H. Curtis	1	0	0	0	1
Jack Rabbit, M. Vested	1	0	0	0	1

RACEABOUTS.

Scamp, Johnston De Forest	24	11	3	5	5
Raider, H. M. Crane	24	1	10	1	12
Snapper, H. L. Maxwell	22	1	4	4	13
Colleen, L. R. Alberger	19	4	6	3	6
Sis, F. T. Bedford	18	9	1	2	6
Persimmon, De Ver H. Warner	13	4	4	1	4
Spindrift, Pirie Brothers	22	2	2	6	12
Kittie, Hazen Morse	8	0	2	0	6
Mariposa, H. McCord	1	0	0	0	1

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN KNOCKABOUTS.

Thelza, A. P. Thayer	12	4	6	1	1
Mistral, E. J. Low	..	..	..	..	..
Bobs, W. A. W. Stewart	8	1	1	3	3
Senta, Daniel Bacon	3	3	0	0	0
Ditto, H. S. Redmond	3	0	1	1	1
Bee, D. Le R. Dresser	2	1	1	0	0
Dacoit, A. Mossman	2	0	0	1	1
Wyntje, F. S. Hastings	3	5	1	2	0
Heron, F. R. Coudert	6	0	1	2	3
Vagrant, —	2	0

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers Find Encouragement in the Renewal of Negotiations.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers—Opening of the Fall Season at Auction—Complete List of Offerings.

The fact that market conditions are on the whole favorable and that many of those who are regarded as important factors in the market are back in town and looking for business are the redeeming features of the present situation. The story of the week's actual dealing could be quickly told, but there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of those brokers whose review of business for the last two months has been simply "nothing doing." "Several things on" is heard more frequently now, and with a reasonable allowance of time a fair proportion of these deals, it may be expected, will result successfully.

It remained for the official records to disclose what has been one of the most important transactions of the Summer season. The purchase of 561 and 563 Broadway by the Singer Manufacturing Company probably means the erection of a new building on that site, while the deal is also significant as showing the confidence of that corporation in Manhattan realty—if indeed any evidence in that direction is needed in view of the company's large holdings at Broadway and Liberty Street.

The sale of the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street by the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, reported below, marks the closing of one of the most successful real estate operations in the city's history, covering a period of only nine months and involving upward of $2,000,000 worth of property. The syndicate signed contracts in December last for the purchase of the Orphan Asylum block, bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, with the exception of the Madison Avenue frontage. The purchase price was $2,050,000, and while considerations have been named in but few of the resales of the property, the profits of the operation have been estimated conservatively at about $500,000.

The question as to just when taxes become a lien against property has caused temporary delay in negotiations in a few instances. Even disregarding the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which has injected a new element of uncertainty into the situation, the former method of having the taxes date from the time of their confirmation by the Mayor was one which always led to much aggravating guesswork in Summer dealing, and real estate men generally will be satisfied if the present discussion can result in the fixing of a definite date when taxes shall become operative.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

It is reported that the Barney-Sheldon syndicate has sold to Harley T. Procter, head of the Procter & Gamble Company of Cincinnati, the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, including five lots on the avenue and two on the street. The plot is now being excavated preparatory to the erection of a new house by Mr. Procter. Both Mr. Procter and Mr. Barney were out of the city yesterday, and further details in regard to the deal were not obtainable.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. Blair Scribner the four-story dwelling 30 East Thirty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 98.9.

Charles R. Schiless has sold to Theodore Haas the five-story double flat 1,823 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

John J. Duff has sold the old three-story building 501 Greenwich Street, 22 by 75.

Catharine Curry has sold to George B. Decane the three-story dwelling 308 West Fourth Street, 20 by 57.

B. A. Maclaire has sold for Mrs. A. V. Nissen the two-story dwelling 2,083 Bathgate Avenue; also, for Charles P. Hallock, the dwelling 2,079 Bathgate Avenue; also, for D. R. Bolster, a two-story two-family dwelling on Oakland Place, near Hughes Avenue.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have purchased for Mrs. Kate B. Boldin a plot of six lots on Stralton Avenue, Arverne-by-the-Sea, on which she will erect two cottages.

The Auction Room.

There is already abundant evidence that the period of inactivity in the auction room is nearly at an end. The sale of the Bradish Johnson estate properties on Oct. 11 promises to make up the largest single day's business in the history of the salesroom, with the exception of that day last Spring which had the Fifth Avenue Hotel on its schedule.

The first sale of the season involving vacant property in the Bronx is announced for Tuesday by Auctioneer Ryan, and affects the tract of thirty lots on Ogden and Woodcrest Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, belonging to the estate of Kieran B. Daly. On the One Hundred and Sixty-second Street side of the property a plot of about four lots will be sold as one parcel, together with the cottage thereon which was the residence of the late United States District Attorney Samuel G. Courtney from 1875 to 1885. Auctioneer Ryan says that the sale will be absolutely without reserve. A foreclosure sale will also bring into the open market on Tuesday fourteen lots on Mount Hope Place and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, just east of Jerome Avenue.

Legal sales are scheduled involving several valuable parcels. The southeast corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street, a four-story building on a lot 34.3 by 98.1, with a rear line of 6.4 feet, will be sold on Friday to satisfy a judgment for $192,043 in an action in which Oswald Cammann and others are plaintiffs and James W. Ketcham and others defendants. On Wednesday the seven-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, and the similar property at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 75.8 by 85, will be sold under foreclosure. Two houses in the Fifth Avenue section will be offered under partition decree—15 West Fifty-second Street on Tuesday and 58 West Fifty-third Street on Thursday.

A unique little parcel will be put up on Tuesday by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is a little strip on the east side of Third Avenue, 34.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, having a frontage of 43.4 feet and measuring 10.8 feet and 1.3 feet on its southerly and northerly lines, respectively. This little piece has been left over, as it were, out of land originally acquired for the approach to the Third Avenue bridge, and is of no further use to the city.

The only event of any importance last week in the salesroom was the sale of the old Appraisers' Stores to T. B. Robertson for $415,000. Those interested in the purchase, however, show no disposition to say anything about the future of the property.

There were recorded last week 207 mortgages for $2,315,017, of which 53, for $643,045, were at 5 per cent.; 96, for $481,472, were at more, and 58, for $1,190,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 284 mortgages, for $5,134,397, of which 102, for $1,126,118, were at 5 per cent.; 117, for $1,434,529, were at more, and 65, for $2,573,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 209 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $27,080.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, thirty lots belonging to the estate of Kieran B. Daly, and situated on Ogden and Woodycrest Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 104 and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 31.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 and 16, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,152.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 15 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman J. Marsh, referee, 806 Jackson Avenue, east side, 41.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 168 by 97.6, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,506.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,613.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, Mount Hope Place, north side, 121.4 feet east of Jerome Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 125; Mount Hope Place, south side, 160.11 feet east of Jerome Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 125; One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 121.7 feet east of Jerome Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 125; One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 476 feet west of Fleetwood Avenue, one lot, 25 by 125.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 73 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 58 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $40,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 160 West Seventieth Street, south side, 361.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,084.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Controller, Third Avenue, east side, 34.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, runs north on Third Avenue 43.4, by east 1.3, by south 25, by west 2.7, by south 16.8, by west 10.8, vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, executors' sale, 80 and 82 Grove Street, and 139 and 141 West Washington Place, being the northeast corner of those streets, 67.8 feet on Grove Street, 107 feet on West Washington Place, and 90 feet on the northerly line, four three-story brick dwellings, 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, about 150 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 and 20 respectively, by 100.5, two four-story brown-stone-front dwellings.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,103; subject to other mortgages for $140,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Levy, referee, 302 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11; five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,020; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,668.

By Solomon De Wallterars, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 2,205 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,491.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 1,310 to 1,316 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundredth Street, 100.11 by 73, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,419; subject to other mortgages for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 374 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Gouverneur Street, 24.5 by 72.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,913; subject to another mortgage for $13,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 180 to 184 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 75.8 by 85, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $28,230; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,969.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 219 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 342 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,322.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 102 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,705.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 58 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 136 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 95.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,462.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 306 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,746.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 1,831 Third Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,975.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 454 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 25 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,287.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 92 by 75 by 92 by 100, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $2,193; subject to other mortgages for $13,750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., Mark M. Schlesinger, referee, 692 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 90 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 145 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with store; 694 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75.6 feet south of Fiftieth Street, 15 by 100, one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, on 692, $7,267; on 694, $3,622.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 206 Willis Avenue and 659 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 25 by 76, five-story brick double flat, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 872 Broadway, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 34.3 by 98.1 by 6.4 by 81.4, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $192,049.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 330 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 24 by 95.5, and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,364.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, Lots 145, 146, 147, and 166 on the map of the Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, being on the southwest side of Avenue A, 261 by 130.6 and irregular.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Beck Street, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two two-story brick dwellings, 20 by 55; G. F. Johnson & Sons, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,816 Washington Avenue, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; F. J. Beadsley of 1,830 Washington Avenue, owner. J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 162 and 164 West Forty-fourth Street, to a two and four story brick restaurant; Charles E. Rector and Charles T. Barney, owners; William Strom of 39 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $700.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of Eighty-third Street, to a brick flat, with store; Schooler Brothers, owners; Charles Collins of 1,080 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $700.

Fordham Road, southwest corner of King's Bridge Road, to three two-story frame dwellings, with stores; F. O'B. Webster, owner; John Brandt of 1,270 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 306 Delancey Street, to a five-story and basement brick flat, with store; Lewis Lewinthan of 311 Rivington Street, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $750.

No. 150 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick factory and store; Clement March of 43 Pine Street, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $200.

No. 10 East Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick office building; James E. Soule, premises, owner; Frederick Laufer of 216 East Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,100.

No. 1,648 East End Avenue, to a three-story brick tenement; Konrad Gage of 521 East Eighty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $100.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; R. Metzgan of 392 Eighth Avenue, owner; Elwood Rue of 233 West Thirtieth Street, architect; cost, $250.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Sept. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place x27.2x113.6; Jacob Herb to Lilly Herb, (R S $1, mtg $47,500) $1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 180th St, 50x100; 178th St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x91.2x50.1x88; Jane Meehan to John M. Meehan, Jr., (mtg $32.50, R S 50c) 100

FREDERICK ST, e s, 337.10 ft s of Pelham Av, 50x87.8; E. B. Burton and wife to Wooster Beach 1,898

HENRY ST, 318, s s, 28.9x95.4x28.8x—; Peter Wannemacher to Philip Sweiller, (R S $1, mtg $17,000) 1

PEROT ST, s w s, 22 ft s of Armand Place, runs s w 80 ft to Perot St, n w 42 to beginning, error; George W. Allen to Wilson Kenney, (mtg $5,000) 695

POPLAR ST, s s, 249.9 ft w of Main St, 25x109.11x24.11x108.4; Charles Knauf to Joseph L. Odell and wife, (R S $1.50, mtg $2,500) 100

WENDOVER AV, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 50x83.6x50x83.3; Wendover Av, n s, 196.11 ft e of Webster Av, 25x85.7x25x83.6; John McL. Nash and another to Emil Meyer 1

13TH ST, n s, part of Lot 348, map of Unionport, 100x108x50x108x50x216; Mary M. Bickford to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings, (R S $2) ... 1

40TH ST, 313 East, 17.6x100.5; Roaine Well to Jacob Farowich 8,000

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; A. H. Larkin, referee, to John H. Hudson, trustee, (R S $25) 25,000

61ST ST, s s, 280 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; A. H. Larkin, referee, to John H. Hudson, trustee 35,000

64TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Louise C. Draudt to Henry Draudt, (R S $1) 1

82D ST, 246 East, 20x77; Jacob Herb to Lilly Herb, (R S 50c., mtg $6,500) 100

111TH ST, n s, 455 ft e of 7th Av, 15x100.11; John H. Wray to Julia C. Willett, (R S $2) 1

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 44x99.11; Isaac Metzger and wife to Henry Acker, (R S $18.50, mtg $17,000) 1

122D ST, s s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Jane Meehan to John M. Meehan, Jr., (R S 50c, mtg $8,000) 100

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; William Weiland to Zachariah Zacharias, (R S $1, mtg $12,500) .. 1

144TH ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Zachariah Zacharias to John C. Bair, (R S $2.50, mtg $12,500) 1

147TH ST, s s, 276 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; William A. Boyd, refgree, to William L. Raymond and another, trustees 15,000

175TH ST, s w corner of Clinton Av, 24.10 x100; Phebe A. Ormsby and another to John H. Gratacap, (R S $2, ½ part ... 5

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.3x25x97.7; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to Mary E. Toumey 1,900

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 105; Jacob Jablons and another to Celia Lerner, 3 years $2,200

CHURCH ST, 321, n e corner of Elspenard St; Justine G. Scheel to Max Schlanger and another, 5 years 1,500

8TH AV, 810; Caroline Wubbenhorst, guardian, to James Beattie and another, 3 years 3,000

5TH ST, 745 East; Abram Perelman to Yetta Hausner, 5 years 4,750

5TH ST, 741 East; Abram Perelman to Yetta Hausner, 5 years 4,750

125TH ST, 62 East; Charles K. Beekman to John Ousey, 3 years 7,500

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Isaac Metzger; 127th St, n s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 3 months, 6 per cent. $18,400

BEACH, Wooster, and wife to Reuben B. Burton; Frederic St, e s, 337.10 ft s of Pelham Av, 1 year 1,490

FAROWICH, Jacob, to Rosine Weil; 49th St, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 5,000

FERRI, Guilio, to Patrick Skelly; 29th St, 229 East, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 700

GILL, Harry D., to Patrick Burns; 57th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,880

HENRY, James A., and wife to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Becker Av, s w s, at s e s of Fulton St, Washingtonville, installments 250

REISSTEIN, Emil, to Hudson City Savings Institution; East Broadway, 100, 5 years, 4 per cent. 25,000

KINGSTON, Mary J., to Margaret Knox; Hull Av, s e s, 257.4 ft n e of 205th St, due Jan. 22, 1901, 6 per cent. 3,000

SUZER, Herndon, to E. B. Guest; Selon Av, w s, 275 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, 1 year, 6 per cent 715

SWELLER, Philip, to Peter Wannemacher; 318 Henry St, due March 22, 1901 500

WALKER, George W., and wife to Charles Hatch; Mott Av, w s, 175 ft s of 150th St, demand 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADFORD, Mary F., to New York City Mission and Tract Society 9,000

CARPENTER, Mary T., to William C. Haight ..... Nom.

DAHLGREN, Romola, to Henry C. Elliott 9,000

GUEST, F. B., to James H. Downman ... Nom.

HAIGHT, William C., to Carley, Rosengarten & Carley ..... Nom.

HELLERUNN, Fanny, to Simon Uhlfelder and another 8,000

HUNGERFORD, Victor W., to Henry L. Goodwin and another, trustees, &c.; order of court. 5,000

LEE, Laura S., to William J. Limerick. 2,500

LINCK, John M., to George Stark .....

WEBBER, John, and another, trustees, &c., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company ..... Nom.

WEBBER, John, and another, trustees, &c., to John Webber and another, trustees, &c., ½ part 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 152d St, 82.6 x104.6; Harry W. Bell against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors $225

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 86.6x 95.7x104.11x75; Harry W. Bell against Walter M. Stafford, owner and contractor 60

53D ST, 209 and 211 East; Anderbalden & Hilt against Johanna Baumann and Fanny Schiller, owners; Philip E. Wolff, owner and contractor 397

85TH ST, 217 East; Albert E. Hankinson against Karl M. and Moses K. Walach, owners; Henry Howard, contractor

97TH ST, n s, 235 ft e of 8th Av, 75x99.11; Joseph Freedman against Salvatore La Grassa, owner and contractor 3,050

109TH ST, 302 to 310 West; Flanagan Brothers against Matilda W. Brower, owner; Ernest N. Stavey, owner and contractor 1,862

117TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Rueth & Bartolicius against May Disken, owner; Martin and Bernard Disken, contractors 542

136TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; B. Kreischer & Son against Robert H. Hamilton, owner; John Meyer, contractor 147

152D ST, n e corner of Westchester Av, 83.6x104.6; John W. Rapp against Holmes & Smith, owners and contractors 66

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

HULL AV, s e s, 257.4 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; Margaret Knox loans Mary J. Kingston, 3 payments $3,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 11th St, 20x75.6; Mary J. Murray against Blina Billett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Northrop.

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 165th St, runs e 195.2 ft to w s of Stebbins Av x s 94.10x w 187x n 54x w 85 to Prospect Av x n 37 to beginning; also, 165th St, s s, 85 ft e of Prospect Av, 36.6 x91, and 165th St, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 18.11x91x45.10x94.10; Moses Mendelsohn and another against Louther S. Horne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of St. Paul Place, proposed, 24.6x90x—x90; Webster Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, now laid out, 26.2x100x 32x100.2, two actions; Moses Mendelsohn and another against John J. Murphy and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

61ST ST, 235 West; Fannie Falk and others, executors, &c., against Heyman Kalman and another, (foreclosure of moregage;) attorneys, Klein & Jackson.

114TH ST, 20 West; Joseph Tea against Louise M. Bennett, (notice of attachment;) attorney, I. D. Morrison.

131ST ST, s s, 272 ft e of 6th, now Lenox Av, 32x99.11; James N. Donvan against George MacGregor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. P. Williamni.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

LAUNDRESSES—Wanted, two girls, excellent cook and very fine laundress. Call Monday, 3 East 53d St., between 11 and 1; first-class references required.

WANTED—In small private family, a good cook; must bring satisfactory references for character and ability. Call Monday, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at 106 5th Av., near 16th St.

WANTED.—Art embroideries and novelties; large manufacturing concern wants experienced forewoman, with original taste. Applicants please state previous career and remuneration expected. W. F., Box 173 Times Office.

WANTED—Two girls, excellent cook and very fine laundress. Call Monday, 3 East 53d St., between 11 and 1; first-class references required.

WANTED—Experienced hands to sew renaissance lace or modern lace. Address, stating experience, Renaissance, Box 170 Times Office.

WANTED—Nurse or nursery governess, with good city reference, to take care of two children, two and four years old. 111 West 57th St.

WANTED—A young lady of capacity and experience to act as stenographer and typewriter. Secretary, Box 101, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Young man about 18 for office boy; previous experience not necessary, but must be quick and accurate at figures; must reside with parents and reach Wall Street; or banking references; chance of advancement for right man. Address, in own handwriting, Bankers and Brokers, Box 199 Times.

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old-established house; salary $18 per week and expenses, payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. STANDARD HOUSE, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—First-class traveling salesmen with experience in laces and embroideries; good territories for the right men; none but salesmen commanding large trade need apply. Address by letter, Shoninger Bros., 490 Broadway.

WANTED—A leading manufacturer of leather goods wants a first-class man to visit New York City retail trade; permanent position and good salary. Address Permanent, Box 197, Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, sidedishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call Monday at 104 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go out by day or week; competent in all branches; best references. Mrs. Gardner, 301 East 61st St.; call two days.

COOK.—By Protestant, as cook in private family; country preferred; no washing. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; in a private family; city references. 428 West 35th St., Brennan's bell.

COOK—Good German cook wants position. 351 Webster Av., Jersey City, N. J.

COOK.—Competent; good city references. M. G., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; will go out by the day or week in private families; city or country; terms moderate. A. C., Box 190 Times Office.

DRESSMAKER.—At home and by day; fancy waists; evening dresses a specialty; go out of city if desired; $2 per day. M. M., Box 272, 1,269 Broadway.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, &c.—By woman, day's work, washing, ironing, or cleaning; give reference. Ring Fee bell, 321 West 41st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Competent person wishes a situation, care of grown children, can sew and fit good, in a first-class private family; personal city references. 300 East 37th St.

GOVERNESS.—By German governess; good references. Schmidt, 305 East 90th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Competent; years' experience; entire charge; music, painting; good English; obliging; best city references; city or country. E. Q., 5 East 12th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; desires engagement one hour daily; $12 monthly; good references. B. O., Box 323, 1,269 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By practical, economical, refined American housekeeper; experienced in management of house, servants, &c., for wealthy families; responsible position; A1 reference. System, 2 Court St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER—A lady, 40, good disposition, fond of children, fine seamstress, excellent housekeeper, wishes position gentleman's home, with one servant; references exchanged. B. M., Box 140, New York Times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, all kinds of family sewing; highest references. B. B., Box 390, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good hairdresser; experienced seamstress; best city references. L. D., Box 276, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable person; housework preferred; first-class references; moderate rates. Miss H. Haynes, Box 271, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to work by the day; first-class laundress. Mrs. Devine, 1,168 2d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged lady of years' experience as nurse to an invalid or entire charge of child or infant; reference of best physicians. Call or write, A. L., 220 East 15th St., Prospect Park South, Brooklyn.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—In a refined American family to care for an invalid lady; hospital experience; or as governess to children; reference exchanged. Box 34, Millburn, N. J.

NURSE.—By a young girl, wants position to take care of children; speaks German and French; good seamstress. Petit, 335 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By a sick nurse; competent, trustworthy; would care invalid lady or gentleman; reference. Nurse, 856 9th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; work home; repairing dresses, alterations; also family sewing by hand and machine; curtains, cushions. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German girl; in refined American family. Miss Vierguts, 140 East 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent seamstress and chambermaid. Present employer's, 14 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

HOUSECLEANING.—By woman, to go out by day housecleaning; references. Call or address Mary A. Malcolm, 212 East 44th St.

MASSEUSE—Professional masseuse, graduate of Manhattan Training School, will give massage, gymnastics, Swedish movements, and electric treatment; highest references. Address Mrs. J. Ross, 215 East 18th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER—An A1 man, who understands his business, 20 years' experience, with unquestionable references, desires engagement. Address L. W., Post Office Box 2,594.

BOOKKEEPER.—With New York Stock Exchange house by an experienced bookkeeper; is familiar with all the details of the business. J. D., Box 178 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced double entry bookkeeper and general office man; competent to take charge of office; salary moderate. J. M. V., Box 170 Times Office.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—As bookkeeper and competent office man; salary $18 weekly. Lewis, Box 157 Times Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Japanese, as first-class butler and valet; thoroughly understands his duties; last employer can be seen; city or country. Y. I., 41 East 19th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly reliable young man; two years' best city reference from last place; is good valet and silver cleaner. J. P., 157 East 38d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a married man, no incumbrance, as caretaker of a gentleman's place; city or country; understands thoroughly the care of stock, and can give the highest of references. 1 East 74th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman, married, thoroughly experienced in care of fine horses, carriages, harness; first-class whip; can drive four; sober, honest, smart in appearance on box; neat; absolutely reliable; highest references from present employer. A. P., Mineola Stables, 59th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; strictly first-class man in every way; city or country; four years' references from last employer; can be seen in town. Coachman, 520 6th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or MANAGER.—German, married, 38, no children, 20 years' practical experience in all branches of the profession; 2 years' personal references of present employer and 10 years' references of previous employer. Address F. F., Box 96, Huntington, L. I.

GARDENER, Scotch, aged 30, married, one child, wants position private place; thoroughly understands greenhouses, lawns and vegetables; good references. Address James Wood, North Broadway, Yonkers.

GARDENER.—On gentleman's place; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, lawns, gardening, farming, and stock; English, married, no family; very best references. A. M., 1,269 B'dway.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—An expert accountant desires position in large wholesale or retail establishment; competent to take complete charge of the office. H. W. Lamplugh, 225 West 25th St.

HOUSEMAN or SECOND MAN.—By young Swede as houseman or second man in a first-class family; strictly temperate; good reference. L. Ackerman, 814 East 135th St.

LUNCHMAN and WAITER—Understands bar tending, cooking soups, chops, &c., and making fancy salads; speaks French and German; city or country. Address Thoman, 37 Bowery.

STENOGRAPHER.—SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; GOOD EDUCATION; BANKING PREFERRED; SALARY $18. STENOGRAPHER, 363 WEST 15TH ST.

EXCURSIONS.

TO "THE ADIRONDACK SCHOOL OF PAINTERS," SPORTSMEN AND ARTISTS GENERALLY.

In order to accommodate the large and rapidly growing class of artists, referred to by some as the Adirondack School of Painters, the New York Central will make exceedingly low rates to the Adirondack Mountains, from September 15th to October 31st, tickets being good to return within fifteen days from date of sale.

For particulars, see New York Central Ticket Agents at important stations.

AUTUMN LEAF OUTING.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH.

ROUND TRIP **$1**

CHILDREN, 75 CENTS.

MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO, and SWITCHBACK R. R.

Tickets for Switchback 50 Cents Extra.

Special Train will leave West 23d St. 7:55 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. at 8:15 A. M., Jersey City at 8:35 A. M.

Tickets and full particulars at all Lehigh Valley Ticket Offices, or Gen'l Eastern Passenger Agent, 355 B'way.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, daily excursion (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." From Brooklyn by Annex 8:00 A. M. From Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 A. M. and West 22nd St. 9:00 A. M. Due back in N. Y. 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

High Class Apartments

are now equipped with the U. S. Mail Chute, Cutler Pat. Mailing System. Tenants post letters in any story, privately, conveniently. Messengers unnecessary. Saves its cost in reduced elevator expenses. Readily installed in completed buildings in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service.

CUTLER MFG. CO.
SOLE MAKERS AND PATENTEES, Rochester, N. Y.

HOTELS.

The Lorraine,

5th Ave. and 45th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Desirable location. Suites of various sizes and single rooms with bath, containing every modern comfort and convenience, for

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE | LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WHO WANTS THEM?

20 BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE LOTS FOR $100

$5 DOWN, $3 MONTHLY

A level tract of land 240 feet front, 200 feet deep, level, high and dry, and within 3 minutes' walk of East Moriches Depot. Right in town. Within 10 minutes' walk of Great South Bay, and only 2 hours out by rail.

IT WOULD MAKE A NICE CHICKEN FARM.

Apply at once—don't think over it. It is a great bargain.
We can show you any day or on Sunday this property.

Write or apply immediately.

WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New York City.

CHOICE NEW UP-TO-DATE

Queen Anne detached houses on plot 50x100; our own construction; perfect in workmanship, plan, and finish, and the best values at the price in Greater New York; all improvements; property restricted; prices as low as $4,000; terms to suit. JOHN DAYTON & CO., builders, Murray Hill Station, Flushing, N. Y.

ELMHURST, L. I.

The most attractive and convenient place in Greater New York; houses for sale from $2,500 up; lots from $300; easy payments.

WARRIN & COMBES,
ELMHURST, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

Don't buy or consider a house until you see our new houses at FLUSHING (Ingleside), Borough of Queens, New York City.

NOTHING AS GOOD in City.

One of fifteen houses now ready for

THE CRITICAL,
THE SKEPTICAL,
THE REFINED,
THE CONSERVATIVE,
THE MOST EXACTING.

Both as regards itself, its surroundings, its accessibility, its location,

INGLESIDE IS PEERLESS.

Lots for Investment or Home Sites are Bargains.

Houses ready for occupancy, just finished.

Open to most exacting comparison.

Offered on terms and at prices which are bound to suit.

Write for Tickets and Booklet.
Take any train at Long Island City for Flushing. Main or Bridge St. depots. Our carriages there will take you direct to our office at Central and Franconia Aves.; or take North Side Trolley from above depots (Flushing) direct to our office.

Realty Trust 60 and 62 LIBERTY ST.

If you own the house you live in, you should know what its **SANITARY CONDITION** is before occupying it in the Autumn.

But if you expect to rent a house, you should know before signing the lease.

BUILDING & SANITARY INSPECTION CO.,
874 Broadway. Telephone 559 18th.

FOR SALE, SHORE FRONT.

25 ACRES OR MORE; BEAUTIFUL SHORE AND VIEWS; 37 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY; NO NUISANCES; NEAR DEPOT; $2,000 TO $5,000 PER ACRE.
F. W. WRIGHT, MANHASSET, L. I.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home; highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fares; cozy modern cottages; very low in price; terms $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars to D., Post Office Box 2,678, New York City.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

Yonkers Park,

16 miles out on Harlem Railroad; beautiful new houses; prices ranging from $5,000 up; strictly modern; decorated to suit; all improvements; no assessments; highly restricted; prices moderate; terms to suit buyers; 40 trains daily.

Commutation, $5.50 per month.

W. R. WATSON,

22 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK.

Sundays at the Park.

A FEW "WORMS" FOR "EARLY BIRDS" at Fairview, Yonkers. Send for booklet. Gordon, 20 East 42d St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

This popular hotel, directly on the beach, will remain open throughout September, the most pleasant month of the year by the sea. Fine golf links, beautiful drives. Fishing and sailing. Evening dinners. September rates, $3.00 per day. Write for booklet. MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

AT JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1ST.

September is a perfect month for the mountains, and facilities for Golf, Riding, and Driving are of the best.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE KITTATINNY

Will remain open until Nov. FAVORITE SPRING, SUMMER, AND AUTUMN RESORT; largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley, and only one having elevator. Steam heat. Golf links, Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD SONS CO.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

After its notable improvements will remain open throughout the year. Every convenience and comfort for Fall and Winter guests. Write for illustrated booklet.

CHAS. EVANS & SON.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL,

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Will remain open until Oct. 1st. Booklet and terms on application. Telephone.

EMERSON CLARK, Prop.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

CLOSTER,

NEW JERSEY.

Twenty miles out on Northern Railroad of New Jersey (Erie Railroad); forty trains daily; express station; two miles from Yonkers Ferry.

You can reach Closter in handsome and commodious cars much more conveniently and rapidly than 125th Street, Manhattan, and avoid the many discomforts and annoyances of overcrowded city travel.

An ideal spot for home seekers, being a thriving suburban community with two hotels, thirty stores, comprising all trades of general utility, three churches, telegraph service, electric light, telephones, and admirable schools.

Choice full sized lots $100 and upward, on installments or with discount for cash. 120 lots have already been sold to bona-fide purchasers.

For Free Railroad Tickets, maps and particulars, call on

MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 and 69 Wall St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

William M. Ryan, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
at the Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1900.
ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT RESERVE
by order of NICHOLAS O'DONNELL, Esq., executor of the estate of KIERAN B. DALY, dec'd
30 CHOICE LOTS,
large three-story House and large Barn desirably situated on
OGDEN AVE., WOODYCREST AVE., AND EAST 162D ST.,
Borough of Bronx, (23d Ward.)

These lots overlook the Central Bridge and Harlem River, at entrance of Central Bridge and Jerome Av., facing Central Bridge Park; surrounded by numerous beautiful new houses; convenient of access to the "L" road terminus at 155th St., only a short distance from this property; trolley cars cross 161st St., connecting with all trolley roads of 23d and 24th Wards and the "L" roads. Metropolitan system now at 155th St. and Central Bridge is expected to cross Central Bridge, and connect with trolley roads of 23d and 24th Wards in a short time. Underground Rapid Transit, now an actual certainty, will add greatly to the value of this property. This is a rare opportunity for investors, speculators, builders, or homeseekers. In a few years these lots must double in value.

60% may remain on bond and mortgage.
LESLIE, MINOR & BLISS, Esqs., Attorneys for estate, 206 Broadway.
Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Valuable First Ward Properties,
NEAR NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

17 RECTOR ST., between Greenwich and Washington Sts.; vacant Lot, size about 30.5½x47.4.

18 WASHINGTON ST., between Morris St. and Battery Park; two-story brick stable; size about 26.5x89.9½.

12 WEST ST., adjoining above on rear, four-story brick Restaurant and Lodging House; size 26.5x89.9½.

JAMES A. DUNN, Referee, 206 Broadway.
EDWARD L. GODFREY, Pl'ff's Att'y, 98 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell Tuesday, October 2, at 12 M.,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

79 FIFTH AV., near 16th St., four-story and basement brownstone Business Building, lot 34x128.4.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Pltff's Atty., 35 Nassau St.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee, 182 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1900,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
ESTATE OF JOHN O'MEALLIA
110 EAST 123D STREET,
New York City.
4-story and base. brownstone single flat, 8 rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot, 20x100.11.
407 UNION STREET,
Brooklyn.
3-story and basement brownstone dwelling with 9 rooms and bath; size of lot, 19.4x90.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' office, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
Will sell at auction
FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1900,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, New York City,
EXECUTRIX SALE.
By order of Catherine Whitney, executrix of estate of David L. M. Whitney, dec'd,
No. 206 Willis Ave.
AND
659 East 136th St.,
being northeast corner 136th St. and Willis Ave., Five-story and cellar, brick double apartment house with store, size of lot 25x76.
F.V. S. Oliver, Esq., Atty. for Ex'trix, 220 B'way.
Maps and particulars with attorney, or at auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St.

A.—William Kennelly, Auc'r
Supreme Court Partition Sale,
under direction Wilber McBride, Esq., Referee.
NO. 58 WEST 53D ST.
The handsome four-story, basement and cellar brownstone front Dwelling, in good repair, and containing all improvements, including lot 21x100.5 feet, will be sold
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
L. A. GOULD, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Particulars, Attorney, 120 Broadway, or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. | BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.

BUCKINGHAM ROAD.

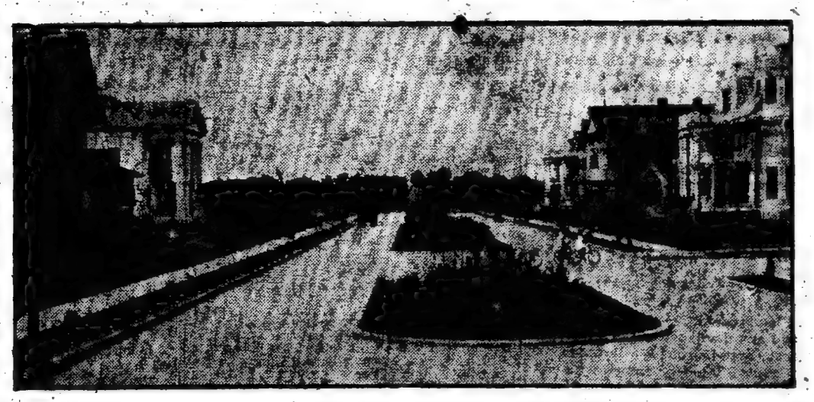

ALBEMARLE ROAD.

MARLBOROUGH ROAD.

A ROW OF BACK YARDS.

THE camera always tells the truth. It cannot lie. True, it is not original. It is not meant to be. It simply reproduces with perfect accuracy what is. These pictures are photographs taken the past week in PROSPECT PARK SOUTH. They show some things unfinished, but they are real. They make no demand upon the imagination. There is no romance about them. If you go to PROSPECT PARK SOUTH you will see exactly the things shown in the pictures. To be sure, a photograph shows only the exterior of objects. It cannot show the thorough system of sewers, water mains, gas mains and electric conduits, or the substantial concrete foundations, all of which lie below the polished surface of the asphalt. For these you will have to take our word. Nor can we show you by photograph the beautiful interiors of the houses which we have for sale. For these you will have to make a visit to PROSPECT PARK SOUTH.

Residence in PROSPECT PARK SOUTH is a liberal education. It furnishes a complete course in architecture, interior decoration and landscape gardening. It abounds in examples of the best of everything. But you will never believe what is said of the place in an advertisement. You will not even believe the photographs until you visit the property—then you will believe it all, and if you can possibly do so, you will arrange to make your home in this beautiful place. Within the past week two residents of Central Park West have become residents of PROSPECT PARK SOUTH. They left apartments at from $1,000 to $2,000 rent to occupy beautiful dwellings nearer by two miles to the New York City Hall.

You are respectfully invited to visit us. Twenty-five minutes from Bridge, via Kings County "L," (Flatbush Branch,) or any trolley marked "Brighton Beach" Get off at Beverly Road, on property.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner,

Prospect Park South, Brooklyn, and 257 Broadway, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BOROUGH OF BRONX, HUNTS POINT, 23d Ward.

Plot of 28 lots on Barretto Street, adjoining Monastery of Corpus Christi, admirably adapted for institution. Also 8 full lots immediately opposite, together or separate, Great bargains. Title guaranteed by Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 Wall Street.

A City House with Country Surroundings,
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Right in the Best Part of Manhattan.
Superb location, magnificent views, purest air, quietest and most genteel neighborhood. Close to Broadway trolley and Rapid Transit. Houses 20 and 25 feet, 4-story American Basements. Bright, new, clean, perfect.
Nos. 310, 314, 318, and 324 West 107th Street.
Close to Riverside Drive and Park.
Will be sold low and on easy terms, or leased for 3, 4, or 5 years. Particulars on premises or of
CHARLES BUEK, Owner and Builder.
109 West 42d Street.

FOR SALE.

Five magnificent limestone and basement houses; hardwood throughout; open plumbing; every modern convenience; situate on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. Very easy payments, monthly, if desired. Caretaker on premises. Titles guaranteed.
QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Counselors-at-Law,
Number 163 Broadway,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COLONIAL HOUSES

on TREMONT AVE., just west of JEROME AVE., trolley and five (5) minutes' walk east of the MORRIS HEIGHTS station of the N. Y. Central and the New York and Putnam R. R.; houses, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; ground 50x145; prices, $8,500 each; $500 or $1,000 in cash; balance on installments. Apply to A. P. KIRKLAND, 55 Liberty St.

33 West 81st Street.

on north side of MANHATTAN SQUARE, choicest residential location in the city; house most substantially built; woodwork the best; has all appointments necessary for high-class residence; large house, 25 feet wide; newly, handsomely decorated; open daily for inspection; favorable terms.

Below 80th St. & near Madison Ave.

A 19-foot 4-story dwelling can be had at about $30,000.

A special list of selected dwellings, for rent or sale, will be sent on application. (S189)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av., near 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

FIFTH AV., No. 253, near 28th St.

Full size, extra deep, four-story basement and cellar high-stoop business building, for sale or to lease for a term of years.

MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall Street.

329 WEST 86TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

An attractive, new five-story American basement dwelling, with dining room extension. Apply to owner, Room 509, 146 Broadway; or BRANDT & KIRBY, agents, Broadway and 104th St.

NEW, ATTRACTIVE VILLAS, PARTIALLY granite; in refined residential neighborhood; view of Speedway and Harlem River; all modern improvements; 3 minutes from station; 18 minutes from Grand Central, (42d Street.) Attractive terms. 35 minutes from Rector Street, via Elevated Railroad. Apply on premises, Undercliff, cor. Sedgwick Av., (Morris Heights Station;) or UTARD, 46 East 14th Street.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 38.—Fine granite residence in perfect order; all modern improvements; immediate possession; inspection invited; superb location; view unsurpassed. DOWTHER, 426 East 32d St.

FULL LOT, 3-STORY COTTAGE: IMPROVEMENTS; best repair; west of Madison; vicinity of 125th St.; strictly residential section; small amount cash; possession. HAYWARD, King's Bridge Post Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GRANTWOOD.

Nature and man have done their best for you at Grantwood. In the finest region about New York, directly on the Hudson, and only 20 minutes via 14th and 42d St. Ferries and Hudson Traction Co's. R. R. 15 minutes from 125th St. Ferry and Trolley. With perfect water works and sewer system, electric lights, macadam streets and all modern conveniences, this is the place that will appeal to your fancy and to your best judgment when you see it.

For $40.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house like the above at Grantwood.

Nine rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large full-width porch, finished in oak, cypress, or whitewood; polished oak staircases, nickel open plumbing, porcelain bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c.

Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

See us or write for particulars.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co.
1,135 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CLIFTON PARK,

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.,
OPPOSITE 42D ST.

250 building sites; sewer, water, gas, and macadamized streets; fine Colonial houses just completed for sale at $8,500 each, on easy terms. THIS PROPERTY IS THOROUGHLY RESTRICTED.
Apply Estate of HUGH N. CAMP, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

RIVERCLIFF-ON-HOUSATONIC—FOR SALE.

Grand Estate of 150 acres; mile and a half of water front; homestead, gardener's house, stables, extensive lawns, rare trees, meadows, woodlands, on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn.; also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES AND LOFTS

in the two new six-story fire-proof buildings on the block front

WEST SIDE PARK AVENUE,

130th to 131st Street.

Freight and passenger elevators, private electric power and light, live steam, steam heat.

MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 Wall Street.

87 BEAVER STREET.

Stores and offices at moderate rents. Will be connected with and form part of 69 Wall Street, and altered to suit tenants.

MACLAY & DAVIES,
67 Wall Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

266 WEST 77TH ST.
4-story dwelling, 18.9 feet wide; butler's pantry; extension; asking $2,000.

136 WEST 94TH ST.
4-story dwelling, 17.2 feet wide; foyer, hall; only $1,200.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., NEAR 81ST.

In the 50's West of 5th Avenue.
20-foot dwelling, with dining room extension, for rent, at $3,000 for season.
A special list of selected dwellings, for rent or sale, will be sent on application. (S168)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av., near 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

Below 70th St., near Madison Av.
A very attractive 4-story dwelling for rent, unfurnished, at $3,000.
A special list of selected dwellings, for rent or for sale, will be sent on application. (S147)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av., near 23d St., or 60 Cedar St.

84th Street, No. 9 East,
near Fifth Avenue, magnificent, extra deep, four-story, basement and cellar high-stoop private dwelling, covering lot 25x102.2, to lease for a term of years.
MACLAY & DAVIES, 67 Wall Street.

88th St., near Riverside Drive,
20-foot B.-P. extension dwelling, just put in perfect order throughout; for sale at a bargain.
JOHN N. GOLDING,
9 PINE ST. AND 570 5TH AVE.

73D ST., WEST.
BET. COLUMBUS AND AMSTERDAM AVES.
3 and 4 story houses; rent, $1,600 to $1,800.
Janitor, at 67 West 73d St., or office of CLARK ESTATE,
35 West 23d St.

59 WEST 133D ST.
THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP DWELLING.
Will be put in good order and decorated to suit tenant; rent, $750. Apply to OWNER, Room No. 509, 146 Broadway; or BRANDT & KIRBY, agents, Broadway and 104th St.

WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 97TH ST.
Four-story American basement dwelling, 25 feet front; rent, $1,200. OWNER, Room 509, 146 Broadway; or BRANDT & KIRBY, agents, Broadway and 104th St.

266 WEST 94TH ST.
4½-story American basement dwelling; rent, $1,500. Apply OWNER, Room 509, 146 Broadway; or BRANDT & KIRBY, agents, Broadway and 104th St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

AA.—CORNER BUILDINGS, All Light Rooms.
63d St., 101 W., 6 r. and b.; steam heat.... $43.00
64th St., 100 W., 6 r. and b.; steam heat... 43.00
70th St., 101 W., 6 r. and b.; steam heat... 40.00
71st St., 100 W., 6 r. and b.; steam heat... 38.00
73d St., 100 W., 6 r. and b..... 40.00
86th St., 101 W., 7 r. and b.; steam heat... 50.00
87th St., 72 W., 7 r. and b.; steam heat... 45.00
87th St., 100 W., 7 r. and b.; steam heat... 40.00
90th St., 100 W., 7 r. and b.; steam heat. $33 to $45
Apply janitors, or
PHILLIPS, 72D ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

20TH ST., 434 WEST.—Eight large rooms and bath; steam heat, open plumbing, excellent order; fine location; rents $55 to $65. Apply to owner, on premises, or
JOSEPH CORBIT & CO., 212 9th Av.

JUST COMPLETED: ELEGANT CORNER flats of 6 rooms and bath, hot water supply, and modern improvements. Apply 574 Lexington Av., corner 51st St. Open on Sunday.

FLAT, 5 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; small family; private house. 415 Pleasant Av., 123d St.; rent, $19.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED | APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Ardsley Hall.

The finest apartment house on the west side. Situated on the southwest corner of 92d Street and Central Park West. All modern conveniences, full lighting, heating and refrigerating plants, and many unique and special conveniences and features, such as private telephone and safe in each apartment. A special and new feature will be a series of

Special Entertainment Rooms,

handsomely decorated and furnished, for large private receptions of the tenants of the building.

The house will be fully ready for occupancy on Oct. 15, 1900.

For full information and further particulars apply to or address

WM. H. SMITH, Ardsley Hall,
92d Street and Central Park West.

A.—Model Apartments, New,
northwest corner Broadway and 123d St.
SELECT AND MODERN,
for small, refined families; every possible improvement; four and five rooms and bath; private hall; rent, $17 to $25.
LAYTON & ROGERS, Agents,
1,654 AMSTERDAM AVE., 142D ST.
Telephone, 76—Highbridge.

KIAMESHA, PLACID, SARANAC,
N. E. COR. LENOX AV. AND 111TH ST.
Choice apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, conveniently arranged, handsomely decorated, electric light, elevator, all up to date improvements; moderate rents. Apply agent, on premises.

THE KINGSTON,
129 AND 131 EAST 76TH ST.
APARTMENTS of eight EXTRA LARGE rooms; direct sunlight and air; sanitary plumbing, steam heated, hot water; hall attendance; new decorations; separate servants' toilets and entrance; all private residences opposite; rents, $50 up.

ARE YOU LOOKING
for an apartment? Send for floor plan of the best high-class apartments on the west side. Very moderate rentals.
2790-2792 BROADWAY.
C. K. BILL, MANAGER, 11 BROADWAY.

THE CLEVELAND,
126 to 130 E. 24TH ST.
Large unfurnished apartments, all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; ample closets. Owner resident.

A. CORONADO A.
New, highest class fireproof corner; 6 to 14 sunny modern rooms; $60, $75, $85, $100 upward; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

220 WEST 139D ST.—Elegant 7-room single flats; steam heat and hot water supply; select tenants; convenient to all cars; $32 and $36.

WEST END AV., 834, 836, 838.—Elegant large, light apartments, 6, 7, 8 rooms; splendid location; reasonable rents. Superintendent.

158 WAVERLEY PLACE.—Extra wide single apartments; 7 rooms and bath; all light; $45 to $55.

34TH ST, 476 WEST.—Six nicely decorated rooms with all improvements; rent, $28.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

LOANS WANTED SECOND MORTGAGE OF $800 each, above small first, on two private houses; well located and rented.
$80,000 on West 80th St. property.
$120,000 on four first-class west side apartments; always rented; might divide.
Small builder's loan of four private houses; lots free and clear; no money wanted until houses are inclosed; principals only answer. GOODNOW, 15 Courtlandt.

For Rent, West End Av.
Rent $17 and $18,
Over 75 rented in two weeks.
68th to 69th St.—New apartments, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, gas ranges, all hardwood, neat decorations; model apartments for small, genteel families.
CORNER APARTMENTS.
RENTS, $26 TO $29.
WEST END AV., 68th and 69th Sts.—5 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, gas ranges; every modern improvement. Apply at office.
T. FARLEY'S SONS,
Builders, 262 West 69th St., near West End Av.

$50 WEST END AVENUE.
Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms; butler's pantry; bath; attractively decorated; perfect light; open plumbing; elevator; telephone; electric lights; $900, $1,200. Apply to POPE & JONES,
Telephone: 345 Cortlandt. 56 Liberty St.

PARK AV., 1,049, NEAR 98TH ST.—Apartments of six large rooms; steam heat; rents $20 to $26; location convenient and desirable, and houses extremely well kept.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

LARGE CORNER APARTMENT TO RENT, IN Knickerbocker, 28th St. and 5th Av., furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent, on premises, or to LOVEJOY & NOYES, 61 Beekman St. Telephone 877 John.

A corner apartment, 25 ft. front and 90 ft. deep; eight large, sunny rooms, 201 E. 71st St., cor. 3d Av.; three-family house; rent, $45.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

NEW CORNER APARTMENTS, 143D ST., 8TH Av., 5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, open plumbing; tiled bath rooms; $22, $25; janitor.

101 PARK AV.—Choice of 2 large and elegant suites; all light rooms; parquet floor, fronting park. Apply to janitor.

5TH AV., 1,048, CORNER 86TH ST.—Elegant apartments; facing Park; $65 to $100. Apply to janitor.

526 WEST 183D ST.—Beautiful 5 and 6 room single flats; all newly renovated; $19 and $20.

143, 145 WEST 47TH ST., near Washington Square.—3 and 4 rooms, with and without bath.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE FLORENCE,

105-109 EAST 19TH ST.

Absolutely fireproof, excellent cuisine, parlor, bedroom, and bath; parlor, three bedrooms, and bath; furnished or unfurnished.

94TH ST., 463 WEST.—Opportunity; two front rooms; private apartments; plate; desirable location; $6 weekly; inquire of janitor.

AN OUTLAW MANY YEARS

Governor of North Carolina Asked to Pardon W. A. Anderson.

HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH

But His Friends Rescued Him from Asheville Jail—Now an Officer of the Secret Service.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22.—Gov. Russell has before him an application for pardon that is not only of great interest throughout this State, but is also National in character because of the man for whom pardon is asked, his relatives, and friends. The name of the applicant is Waightstill Avery Anderson. He and United States Senator Jeter C. Pritchard are brothers-in-law. The present wife of Senator Pritchard and the wife of Anderson are sisters, and are the daughters of ex-Superior Court Judge Jacob W. Bowman of Mitchell County. Another actor in the affair is Edward Ray. The facts of this celebrated case are these:

There was a dispute between Ray and a man named Bailey over the title to a very valuable mica mine in Mitchell County. Bailey and his friends had possession. This was early in the Spring of 1884. While Bailey and his laborers were at work in the mine Ray attempted to run them out of the mine by building a fire at one of the shafts, expecting that the smoke thus drawn into the mine would force Bailey to leave. The smoke was, however, carried off by one of the flues that went up through the mine.

Finding that the smoking process would not give him possession, Ray went to Bakersville to see Anderson and get him to come to his assistance. Ray and Anderson were brothers-in-law. Anderson at this time was about twenty-five years old, and had a family of one son and two daughters. He was a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and possessed many enemies because he was active in running down the "moonshiners," who were then extremely numerous in the mountains.

When Ray and Anderson got to the mine a fight ensued between Ray and a man by the name of Miller, who was one of the henchmen of Bailey. Ray was knocked down one of the shafts into the mine, and the fight was continued there. Ray killed Miller and another of Bailey's men. Edward Horton, who was also one of Bailey's men, attacked Anderson on the top of the mine, and after a desperate encounter Horton was killed.

Ray and Anderson then fled, and remained away until the excitement subsided, when, believing that they could prove that they acted in self-defense, they returned and gave themselves up, and were put in jail.

A bill of indictment for murder was found in Mitchell County, where Ray and Anderson had many friends, and on application of the prosecuting attorney, the cause was removed for trial to Caldwell County. This county, at that time, was very largely Democratic, and there was great hostility to Ray and Anderson, because they were Republicans, and Anderson was then and had been for some time a revenue officer. If the trial had been removed to any county contiguous to Mitchell other than Caldwell, both defendants would probably have been acquitted. The Topic, a weekly paper, published at Lenoir, county seat of Caldwell County, denounced Ray and Anderson as murderers, and urged that they be taken out and lynched.

Ray was tried first. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary. Anderson was then tried, and was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

After the trials Ray and Anderson were taken to Asheville and put in jail there. Knowing that they could not secure commutation from the Governor, the friends of the two men in Mitchell, Madison, and other contiguous counties, to the number of 500, organized themselves into a band and carefully laid their plans to rescue them from jail. It is not doubted that these friends had the assistance of powerful men in the Town of Asheville. Ray and Anderson were kept apprised of what their friends were doing on the outside.

The night was finally appointed for the attempt, and it seemed that the elements were in favor of its success. A blinding rainstorm broke over the town and the darkness was very dense.

Silently and by several different routes the 500 sturdy mountaineers, armed with pistols, knives, and Winchester rifles, gathered around the jail, which was in the heart of the town. A cordon was drawn around the square to prevent assistance being rendered to the jailer. The jailer was called to the door to receive a supposed prisoner, who was standing there with his arms tied. Unsuspectingly, the jailer opened the door. In a second he was seized and told that if he made any outcry he would be killed. He was gagged and tied and locked in a cell. The keys were obtained, and in five minutes Ray and Anderson were breathing the free air of heaven and the cavalcade was moving out of town without having encountered any resistance. A large reward was offered for the recapture of the two men, but without result.

The present wife of Senator Pritchard was at the time of the killing in the mica mine the wife of Ray. After the latter was rescued and fled the State his wife heard from him, and she went to him and remained some time. She finally came back to North Carolina, and never returned to her husband, giving as reason therefor that he had been cruel to her and had made her life with him intolerable. After a few years Jeter C. Pritchard, a young attorney as he was then, brought suit for Mrs. Ray and obtained a divorce for her, and in 1892 she and Mr. Pritchard were married. The service of process on Ray was by publication.

For sixteen years Anderson has been a fugitive from justice. His boy, a baby when Anderson fled the State, has grown nearly to manhood, and has never seen his father. The two girls are approaching womanhood, and they scarcely remember the features of their father. The mother has struggled and made a living for her children and herself, and for the past three years she has been Postmistress at Bakersville.

Ray seems to have passed into oblivion, and there is a rumor that he is dead. With Anderson the case is different. His family and friends have known where he has been, what he has been doing, and by what name he has been called ever since he fled from the State. For a number of years he has been in the Secret Service of the United States, and on many occasions when Government treasure was being transported Anderson was the Captain of the band that delivered the gold safe at its destination.

During the Spanish-American war, when the White House was more carefully guarded than ever before or since, the sandy-haired, blue-eyed, fair-complexioned man you saw passing in front of the portico, standing a little more than 6 feet in his shoes and erect as an Indian, was Waightstill Avery Anderson. If you observed the man of the same description in citizen's clothes standing nearest President McKinley when he was in Chicago laying the cornerstone of the new Post Office Building, that was Anderson. If you have observed one of the outriders in citizen's dress beside the carriage of President McKinley as it sped up Pennsylvania Avenue, that was Anderson. Perhaps if you should happen to pass the President's cottage at Canton and notice a similar man in citizen's dress sauntering along as though he had nothing to do, that might also be Anderson.

In one of the far Western States, not far from the Rockies, this fugitive from justice, the victim of partisan rancor and perhaps perjured testimony, has made such a good name for himself during the past sixteen years that to-day he is the Republican nominee for Sheriff of his county, and will, in all probability, be elected.

In view of these facts, Judge A. C. Avery of the Superior Court, who tried the case, has written a most urgent leter to Gov. Russell, asking Anderson's pardon. Senator Pritchard, of course, is intensely interested, and has also written to the Governor. Five of the jurors who brought in the verdict of murder have signed the petition.

There is still strong feeling against Anderson, and bitter protests are being filed against his pardon. The mother of the dead man, Horton, is implacable. She says her boy was foully murdered and her life has been one of blackness and despair ever since. She has written to Gov. Russell a vehement letter protesting against the pardon and has aroused her friends to activity in her behalf.

Nevertheless there is reason to believe that before long the pardon will be granted.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

There is a clever little Frenchwoman living on the upper west side of town who has found a new way of making a living and a very comfortable one it is. Many of the residents there have children who have been brought up from their earliest days to speak French in the nursery. They have the ordinary chatter of the ordinary French governess, and this young woman undertakes to extend their vocabulary by a series of nature lessons such as they would hardly be able to get from one not specially prepared to carry their kindergarten training to a higher point. This young woman has organized a series of neighborhood classes, and takes the members, never numbering more than a half dozen, out to the parks or on trolley rides not far from town. Conversation while she has the children in charge is carried on entirely in French, and in that tongue this young woman introduces her charges to the birds, the trees, the flowers, the animals, as well as all the common things of life, the names of which her charges might not otherwise have in their vocabulary. Such a task would be a rather hard one for the ordinary Frenchwoman to undertake, but this one, after an ordinary education in a Parisian school, devoted two years to the study of botany, geology, and natural history in one of the scientific schools in the French capital, and has a quantity of testimonials asserting that she is competent to teach these branches to advanced pupils. That indeed was to have been her life work until a change in the plans of her parents compelled her to come to this country. Such a situation as she wished for could not be found, and it was an inspiration that induced her to take up this novel mode of teaching, at which she is meeting with success.

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People just back from Newport bring the information that the managers of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have quietly purchased during the Summer such stock of the little Newport and Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Company as could be found in the market, and have finally secured a large block of stock that was necessary to the absolute control of the property. Heretofore this has been independent of the "Consolidated" Road, and the larger company has made no particular effort to satisfy the desires of travelers to this fashionable watering place. The trip there has consequently been attended with some discomfort, with the change at Wickford station, the run over the little one-horse road, and the subsequent sail down the river on The General, that was often crowded to a very uncomfortable condition. Now it is expected that all this will be changed, and that the New Haven Road will run its cars from New York direct to the steamboat wharf, where there will be modern comforts installed and modern ferryboats put on the run down to Newport. As it is also rumored that the New Haven people have obtained control of the Providence, Fall River and Newport Company, the large modern boats of that line could be pressed into service and make Wickford a stopping place on their trips down the river, thus saving considerable time as well as insuring greater comfort. Newport people have long hoped for some such change as this and rejoice at the reports that all the necessary changes will be in working order at the opening of next season's business.

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"I have seen all sorts of mean and mangy and dirty mule cars in my travels through the South and West," said "Al" Shubert at the headquarters of the McKinley Commercial Travelers' Club yesterday, "but the Forty-second Street line in this big city of New York skims all the milk in the dairy. Nowhere in the backwoods of Georgia, where the cars make trips one way semi-occasionally and get back when they can, are there such measly, nasty, dirty, unwholesome, and disgusting cars as those run right here in the heart of New York. It would be like a visitation of Providence, almost, if fire should destroy the houses where they are stored at night, if they are ever stored anywhere. I'd be willing to wager a year's salary that none of them have been cleaned in a year, and they look like it would be safe betting that they had not been visited by a car cleaner in a century. New York may be an up-to-date town in some respects, but it is a century behind the times in some of its street-car service."

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When theatre managers changed the hour for the opening of performances to 8:20 or 8:30 it was believed that it would result in the abatement of that nuisance, late comers at performances. The change has not resulted as was expected. The theory was that if the curtain was not raised until after people had a chance to eat their dinners and get to the theatres they would all be in their seats when the curtain rose. That this was a fallacy is now certain. There are just as many late comers as ever, and they are just as annoying to people who want to see the whole of the show. At concerts the doors are closed while the first number is being performed, and people are not allowed to crowd in front of others and thus interfere with their enjoyment of the music. It has been suggested that this plan be tried at the theatres and that late comers be compelled to stand until the curtain falls on the first act. But this scheme is not at all relished by the managers, who say that their best patrons would not stand that sort of thing, and that the manager who tried it would find he could not sell his house, no matter what the attraction. "The whole trouble is this," said one of the managers, who could not, of course, be quoted by name in the matter. "Women are vain. Given a rich costume and a fancy headgear, and the woman that possesses them is bound to let all the world, or as much of it as she can get at, see her togs. It is such a woman who wants to come late to the theatre in order to show her clothes to all the rest of the women that are seated and that visit the theatre to enjoy the play. It would be the same with them if the curtain did not rise until 9 o'clock. They would be fifteen minutes late then, and no escort on earth would have the power to prevent them from being so. When one can eliminate vanity from womankind he can get them to the theatre on time, but not before."

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Grapes are coming into market in such quantities now that they are absolutely a drug on the market. Dealers say the crop is unusually heavy all up the Hudson River Valley, in Jersey, and up through Central New York, and that even the wine makers have more fruit than they can well handle. So plenty were Concords in the market Friday that the ordinary baskets were selling at from 6 to 8 cents all day, and 5 cents would buy a basket of fine looking fruit when the late Jersey commuters started for their homes in the evening. One commission merchant, who makes a specialty of handling grapes, says that the crop is the largest in ten years, and that the price at retail will go even lower, with the chance that it will not pay growers to ship to this market at all.

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Among the recent visitors to town was Col. Joseph A. Toy of Virginia, who has been making a visit to Montreal and Detroit for a rather unusual purpose. During the civil war he was captured and sent as a prisoner to Douglas Island prison, near Detroit. Expert ordnance officers, of which he was one, were too valuable to the Confederacy just at that time to allow of an exchange, and so he was sent where it was thought he would be safe. But by some hook or crook he managed to escape from his prison and get across to the Canadian line, where in those days there was little trouble in finding friends. Montreal was his destination, and there he managed to make a number of acquaintances who proved valuable to him in his effort to get back to the Confederate lines, where Gen. Lee welcomed him. The Colonel made a tour of the territory over which he went in those days, and found in Canada several men whom he met when trying to get back to Richmond. Col. Toy found things considerably changed, but says he was glad to see the old spots he knew under less favorable circumstances. While in Montreal he was the guest of Brent Good, and met a lot of the local militia officers, who were most cordial and lavish in their entertainment.

Intoxicated Firemen to be Dismissed.

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday announced that fines of varying amounts had been imposed on fourteen firemen for delinquencies. In making public the names of those who were punished the Commissioner said: "In view of the many charges of intoxication recently made, any man who is found guilty of such a charge in future will be dismissed from the force."

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Horner's Furniture.

All That Art Can Conceive or skill devise in Furniture is shown in our stock. Strikingly artistic and effective in the plain and ornate lines alike, whether wanted for town or suburban homes, and the best possible value at every price.

Parlor and Drawing Room Furniture in all the latest styles, finishes and effects, including replicas of the Louis XVI. period——Dining Room Furniture in all the new designs and finishes——Bedroom Furniture in all the light and dark woods and finishes——Select examples of Flemish Oak and Venetian Furniture——Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads in newest patterns——Wide range of choice in Dressing Tables and Cheval Glasses.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee),

GRAIN ELEVATOR ON FIRE

Picturesque Blaze at Daybreak on the Atlantic Dock.

Flames Spread to Two Warehouses, One of Which Was Recently Rebuilt—Losses About $100,000.

A picturesque fire which destroyed about $100,000 worth of property occurred yesterday morning in the big warehouse and grain elevator of Nash, Whitten & Co., at Bowne Street, on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The flames spread to two adjoining warehouses, one of which, owned by the Lyman Grain Drying Company, was recently rebuilt after having been destroyed by fire three months ago. There was some criticism of the manner in which the fire was handled. It was claimed that the warehouse connected with the elevator might have escaped serious damage had firemen been sent into the building before the flames began shooting through the roof.

The fire was discovered by William Vesey, a night watchman, who saw flames issuing from the third story of the grain elevator. He ran around to a fire engine house in Seabring Street and gave the alarm. Shortly afterward a second alarm was sent in, and a third alarm was sounded when Deputy Fire Chief Dale arrived on the scene.

The elevator was a narrow structure, about 125 feet in height. It formed a perfect flue for the flames, and they shot high up into the air above the elevator. From the harbor the fire, which occurred about daybreak, presented many spectacular effects.

The smoke was so thick and the sides of the burning elevator so hot that the firemen fought the flames with great difficulty. Although the fireboats Robert A. Van Wyck and Seth Low aided in fighting the fire, the flames spread rapidly, and for a time it appeared as if the entire block bounded by Bowne, Commerce, and Imlay Streets and the water front would be destroyed.

While the firemen were directing their efforts to saving the grain elevator the flames ate their way through the wall of the warehouse, in which thousands of bushels of grain were stored. As soon as the warehouse was seen to be on fire the Van Wyck turned a stream on the building. There followed a muffled explosion as the soaked grain burst the fire doors between the warehouse and the elevator.

The flames spread to an adjoining warehouse on Bowne Street, which was vacant, and then to the big warehouse of the Lyman Grain Drying Company, corner of Bowne and Imlay Streets. The firemen managed to get the fire under control after three hours of hard work.

The elevator and warehouse occupied by Nash, Whitten & Co., and the vacant warehouse adjoining were gutted by the flames. The Lyman Company's building and its contents were badly damaged. It contained new machinery, valued at $30,000 and about $10,000 worth of grain.

Deputy Chief Dale, in answer to the criticisms of the way the fire was handled, declared yesterday afternoon that the firemen had exerted every effort to save the elevator and the adjoining warehouses, but that the flames spread with such rapidity that it was impossible for a time to check their progress.

JUMPS FROM BURNING HOUSE.

Son Gropes His Way Out—The Father Hurt Leaping from a Window.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 22.—Thomas Whitehead, forty years old, of 30 Central Avenue, Harrison, jumped from a second-story window to escape from fire in his house this morning. His feet were badly sprained and he suffered other injuries. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital in the Kearny police ambulance.

Whitehead and his son occupied a small two-story frame house. They were awakened by a pounding on the door and cries of "Fire!" shortly before 6 o'clock. They were nearly suffocated and had to grope their way through the smoke. The son managed to get to the stairs and escape to the street. His father made his way to a side window and jumped out.

DECISION IN CHURCH SUIT.

Affects Disputes of Fifth Avenue and Tabernacle Baptist Congregations Over Bonds.

A decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday by Justice Russell in the suit brought by the Tabernacle Baptist Church against the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of the City of New York brings the disputes caused by the eviction of the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter from the Tabernacle a step nearer to a conclusion.

The suit was brought to compel the Fifth Avenue Church to account for $50,000 worth of bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from May 31, 1893, until the action was begun, in November, 1898. The income of the bonds was to be used by the Tabernacle Church in mission work, but it was left in the hands of the Fifth Avenue Church to decide whether the fund was properly used, and, in the event of the severance by the Church of its connection with the Southern Baptist Mission Society it was to sacrifice the income.

The action was brought on a written agreement executed on Sept. 4, 1891, by which John D. Rockefeller placed the bonds in the hands of the Fifth Avenue Church for the benefit of the Tabernacle Church, and the former church had discretion to decide as to whether the desires of Mr. Rockefeller were carried out by the Tabernacle Church.

When the troubles with reference to Dr. Potter arose the Tabernacle Church severed its connection with the Southern Baptist Mission, and the Fifth Avenue Church declined to turn over to it the income of the bonds.

As a matter of fact the Northern Pacific Railroad Company paid nothing from 1893 until its reorganization in 1897, and then certain sums were allowed on account of the arrears due on the bonds. In 1896 the Fifth Avenue Church came to the conclusion that the agreement entered into when the trust was created had not been fulfilled by the Tabernacle Church, and that that church was not in a position to carry out the provisions of the agreement.

Justice Russell holds that since 1896, when the Fifth Avenue Church exercised its discretion, according to the agreement, the Tabernacle Church is not entitled to anything, but from May 31, 1893, when the agreement was made, until December, 1896, when the Fifth Avenue Church held the agreement had not been carried out, it should receive the income of the bonds. He directs counsel on both sides to compute the amount to be paid by the Fifth Avenue to the Tabernacle Church, and says that if they cannot arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, he will compute the amount due himself.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their display of

Imported Fur & Fur Lined Garments

among which are exceptionally attractive models in

Jackets, Coats, Neckpieces and Muffs

Autumn Importations of

Paris Mantles, Capes & Coats

including many exclusive styles

To-morrow, Special Values in

Imported Golf Capes, entirely new materials and styles, **$9.75 & 14.50**

Women's Costumes

in all the latest styles and fabrics,

Walking and Golf Suits and Skirts

in effects not to be found elsewhere

Golf Skirts, at **$4.98, 8.50, 11.50**

Women's Underwear

At Unusually Low Prices

Night Robes,	63c, 75, 98	**Drawers,**	39c, 65, 93
Chemises,	50c, 65, 89	**Underskirts** of outing flannel,	75c, 98

House Sacques

of Eiderdown, Solid Colors,	55c	Striped Eiderdown, collar bound with satin,	95c
Flannelette Kimonas,	65c	Imported Flannel Sacques	$2.45

Taffeta Silk Petticoats

Spanish flounce with two corded ruffles,	$5.95
Graduated Accordion Pleated Flounce, ruche above and below pleating,	$8.50

Misses' and Girls'

Imported Garments

Blouses, Paletots, Three-Quarter Coats, Capes, Costumes, Party & Dancing Frocks

Girls' Tailor-made Suits of Cheviots, Jackets or Blouses satin lined, 8 to 14 yrs., Value $9.75 and $11.50 — **$6.95 / $7.95**

Misses' Tailor-made Suits of Pebble Cheviots or Venetian Cloths, entire suit lined with Taffeta Silk, 14 and 16 yrs., Value $25.00 and $32.50 — **$19.75 / $25.75**

L'Aiglon Capes of English Kerseys, 14, 16 & 18 yrs., Value $17.50 — **$12.90**

Women's Gloves

4-Button real French Kid; Plain and Embroidered Backs, Tan, Mode, Red Tan, Oxblood, Black and Beaver, Value $1.45 pr. — **79c**

2-clasp Genuine Mocha Gloves, Gray and Tan, Pique, Triple drawn and Embr'd backs, — **98c**

Lace Curtains

Attractive offerings for this week.

Irish Point,	pr.	$5.50, 6.75, 8.75
Marie Antoinette,	"	$4.88, 7.50, 9.75
Renaissance,	"	$7.25, 10.50, 14.50
Pointe Arabe,	"	$16.50, 18.50, 25.00

Lace Bed Sets

Irish Point,	$9.50, 11.00, 14.50
Marie Antoinette,	$17.50, 21.50, 27.50

Portieres & Couch Covers

Tapestry Curtains fringed top and bottom	pr.	$4.75
Armure Curtains fringed or with tapestry borders	"	$9.25
Satin Derby Curtains fringed or corded	"	$13.75
Embr'd Velour Portieres fringed on edge	"	$19.75

Full assortment of Tapestry & Bagdad Couch Covers

West Twenty-third Street

PUT SAVINGS IN A TIN BOX.

Brothers About to Return to Italy Bunkoed Out of $380—They Seize the Alleged Thieves on the Pier.

As the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. was about to sail for Italy yesterday morning Detective Moody saw four men scuffling on the pier near the steerage gangway. He separated the combatants, who gave their names as Giuseppe Greco, Francisco Greco, Antonio Martinse, and Natal Demowa, all Italians. The first two, who are brothers, said that Martinse and Demowa had bunkoed them out of $380.

"It happened like this," said one of the brothers to the Sergeant at Police Headquarters. "We, my brother and I, bought steerage tickets on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. a few days ago. This morning we happened to meet these two men under the bridge at Park Row, and, after they had struck up an acquaintance with us, they said that they were natives of our own province in Italy and that they were going home on our vessel.

"Then one of them said we ought to put all our savings together and let one man keep them in a box. We agreed. My brother and I put in $380, all we had, and our two companions put in some bills. The box was given to me to keep, and the strangers walked around the corner, saying they would come back. We waited. They never came. We opened the box and it was empty.

"When we got to the pier we saw the two fellows and grabbed them. That's all there is to it, except that our ship's left us, and our money's left us, and we're in a bad fix all around."

On Demowa and Martinse was found, altogether, about $300. The former gave his address as 975 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, and the latter said he was a shoemaker of Providence, R. I. They denied all the charges made by the Greco brothers, declaring they had never seen them before the scuffle on the pier.

RIVALS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

A Duel with Shears and Razor—One Falls Dead.

Alfred Cestnor and Pasquale Omassure, two Italians of Jamaica, Long Island, loved the same girl, and yesterday their rivalry ended in a tragedy. Cestnor was stabbed to death.

Omassure is a tailor's helper; Cestnor was a barber. While the latter was at work in his shop, Omassure rushed in at him with upraised hand and started a quarrel over the source of their troubles. Cestnor grabbed up a razor and made a jump for Omassure, who fled from the shop and across the street to a tailor's establishment.

Cestnor paced up and down the sidewalk for a few moments and Omassure reappeared. He had a large pair of shears. The men sprang at each other and fought until both fell. Cestnor's throat was cut and he had many other wounds. The tailor was unconscious from the slashes of the barber's razor. Cestnor was dead when picked up. Omassure was taken to the Jamaica Hospital under arrest. He probably will die.

THE REV. J. H. SLATER DEAD.

Recently Accused of Criticising Friends of a Dead Parishioner.

The Rev. Joseph H. Slater, pastor of the Cropsey Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at Bensonhurst, died yesterday at his home, Bay Thirty-fifth Street, near Bath Avenue, from a tumor on the brain. He was born in Hensonville, N. Y., in 1865. After graduation, in 1895, he was made pastor of the Cropsey Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

He caused considerable talk in local church circles a short time ago by a sermon he preached at the funeral of James Wakelee, a real estate broker of Bath Beach, who killed himself. The friends of Mr. Wakelee declared that Mr. Slater had in his sermon accused friends and companions of Wakelee of exerting a bad influence over the real estate man. Mr. Slater did not mention Wakelee's friends in his sermon, but it was claimed that he referred to them indirectly.

The funeral of the dead pastor will be held in the church on Tuesday. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Twelfth Regiment Team.

The officers of the Twelfth Regiment of the National Guard, of which Col. George R. Dwyer is the commanding officer, gave a dinner in the Union Square Hotel last night to the members of the rifle team of the regiment in recognition of its work in capturing at Creedmoor the State trophy, which had been in possession of the Seventh Regiment for several seasons. The team also carried off the honor for marksmen in the Fifth Brigade, and won laurels at Sea Girt, N. J., against crack marksmen from a number of regiments of neighboring States.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Millinery Department.

On Tuesday and Wednesday we will show new Fall and Winter styles in Round Hats, Toques, and Turbans, both imported and from our own workrooms.

Black Dress Goods Dept.

Many New Fall Novelties just opened, comprising Camel's Hair, Crepeoline, Prunella, Corkscrew, Soleil, Granite, Etamenes, Crepons, Powderette, Armures, Eudora, etc., from - - 75c. to $2.00 yard

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY—2,000 yards Black Cheviot, all wool, 50 inches wide, 55c. yard; cannot be duplicated at less than 85c. yard.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

VANTINE'S

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
Broadway & 18th Street.

SALE OF Turkish, India & Persian CARPETS

on the 3rd Floor.

Exceptionally pleasing showing of unusual designs and good colorings—reds and creams, reds and golds, greens and reds, creams and terra cottas, etc.

In sizes 8 x 10 feet to 10 x 14 feet Previously priced from $70 to $90,

$55.00 each

Note:—We have lately added to the Vantine Gem Collection many rare and beautiful antiques from Persia and India.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

New York, New Haven and Hartford's Monthly Meeting.

Frank W. Cheney Elected a Director, and Regular Quarterly Dividend Declared—The Annual Report.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held yesterday at the Grand Central Station. F. W. Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, Conn., which occurred on Feb. 14 last. The regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Sept. 29, was declared, and the twenty-ninth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1900, was made public. This report shows:

Gross earnings from operation	$40,325,151.88
Operating expenses, including taxes, rentals, and other charges	35,185,703.06
	$5,139,448.82
Receipts from other sources	546,120.82
	$5,685,549.64
Fixed charges	1,062,955.96
Net income	$4,622,613.68
Dividends paid	4,231,278.00
Surplus for the twelve months	$391,335.68
Balance to next year's account	$12,186,131.21

The foregoing figures include the earnings and expenses of all the railroad properties operated by this company. They do not include the earnings of the several steamboat lines, amounting to $3,985,700.88, with the exception that the dividends received from these lines are included in the item "income from other sources."

The earnings from the passenger department were $19,764,754.77, and from the freight department $20,164,753.37. The increase of the total gross earnings over the year ended June 30, 1899, is $3,181,234.81, or 8½ per cent., while the increase in operating expenses is $2,103,973.39, or 8¼ per cent. In these, however, are included many expenditures for new equipment and other improvement. Deducting these expenses, the cost of operation is 63.18 per cent. of the total gross earnings, while during previous years the operating expenses, figured on the same basis, were 64.42 per cent., showing a decrease in operating cost of 1.24 per cent. The passenger earnings per train mile were 1.43284, and the freight earnings were 3.06969. The average receipts per passenger mile were .01776, and per ton per mile .01451.

Among other things the report says:

It will be noticed that both passenger and freight receipts not only exceed the figures of last year, but are the largest in the history of the company, and also that for the first time the receipts from the freight exceed the receipts from the passenger department. Whether the volume of last year's business can be maintained or increased must depend upon the general prosperity of the country and other conditions affecting traffic, not easy to forecast. No charges to capital account have been made during the year except for purchases of real estate amounting to $364,859.18.

The improvements carried on included the abolishing of grade crossings at Bridgeport and Bristol, Conn., and at Boston, Whitins, and Middleborough, Mass. Similar changes will be made during the coming year at Fall River and Worcester, Mass. The removal of the repair shops to Norwood, the establishment of other shops at Readville, the double tracking of the Naugatuck Railroad, and the installation of electricity on the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad will be completed this year.

MAY NOT ABANDON ST. JOHN, N. B.

Minister's Disagreement with Canadian Pacific Likely to be Settled.

The disagreement between President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific and the Hon. A. G. Blair, Canadian Minister of Railways and Canals, will probably be settled by an understanding which will induce the Canadian Pacific not to abandon St. John, N. B., as a Winter port. The disagreement arose from the refusal of the Government to deliver to the Canadian Pacific at St. John any business originating on the Government railway system east of that point and destined to points along the Canadian Pacific.

In consideration of receiving this business the Canadian Pacific has heretofore made rates to meet those quoted to Boston and Portland on export traffic, notwithstanding the greater distance to St. John and the preponderance of export over import traffic. These rates the Canadian Pacific had threatened to withdraw, but it now offers to maintain them if the Government will agree to an exchange of traffic at Jacques Cartier Junction (near Montreal) on the basis of the traffic agreements now existing between the Government and the Grand Trunk.

New Grain Rates from Buffalo.

Traffic managers of the five lines which recently re-established the New York Grain Committee in order to control and increase the movement of ex-lake grain from Buffalo to this city, have been conferring for the purpose of determining the new rates, which will be made effective, it is asserted, on Oct. 1. The rate from Buffalo will probably be about 4 cents a hundred, the rates recently having varied between 2½ and 3 cents, including elevator and lighterage charges.

Railway Officials Elected.

WALLA WALLA, Washington, Sept. 22.—At a meeting of Trustees and stockholders of the Washington and Columbia River Railroad the following new officers were elected: President—Charles S. Mellen; Vice President—Joseph McCabe; Secretary—George N. Earle; Chief Engineer—J. G. Cutler; Assistant Secretary—R. H. Relf; Treasurer—J. G. Cutler; Assistant Auditor—Rowland Smith.

Brief Railroad Items.

Officers of the Pullman Company deny that safes are to be placed in sleeping cars for the deposit of passengers' valuables.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents is to be held in this city on Oct. 18.

John J. McCann of Buffalo succeeds E. M. Rine, just appointed Superintendent of the Scranton Division, as train master of the Lackawanna at Scranton.

Denial is made by officials of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, better known as the Clover Leaf, of the reports accusing that line of having broken the anti-commission agreement.

PLUCKY COLUMBIA STUDENTS.

How Many Poor but Ambitious Men Earn Money to Pay Their Way Through College.

The recent action of Yale University in establishing an employment bureau to give aid to needy students has attracted a good deal of attention, it being believed that Yale is the first American university to take such a step. As a matter of fact, however, Columbia University for five years has been maintaining an employment bureau for the benefit of poor students. The purpose of the committee, as officially stated, is "to put students desiring to work their way through the different departments of the university in the way of earning enough for their partial or complete support."

According to Albert Britt, Secretary of the committee, about half the students at Columbia, excluding those of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, did something toward partially defraying their college expenses last year. Only about 10 per cent. of the men paid their whole expenses. This number includes those who were going through college on the savings of four or five years.

About 200 men applied to the committee for work last year. Of this number 75 per cent. either gave up the idea or earned a little money and then stopped. It will be seen, therefore, that the majority of students secure their positions either through their own unaided efforts or through outside influence.

Mr. Britt has found that there are multitudes of occupations for college students. The experienced men of ability generally find tutoring the most lucrative means of earnings money, as the payment averages $2 an hour. Generally, however, only graduates or seniors are qualified to give good instruction. Stenography and typewriting pay well, often about $9 a week, but the openings are pretty well filled. Translating and interpreting are sources of money to good linguists. Many men act as ushers in the metropolitan theatres and serve as gate keepers and ticket takers at athletic games. Photographing interesting happenings about college is another way of getting an income, as is also soliciting advertisements for the college publication upon a commission basis and securing magazine subscriptions.

It is in the Summer time, however, that the young men's fancies eagerly turn to money making. Clerking at Summer hotels, looking after bathing houses, soliciting insurance, collecting gas bills, conducting trolley cars, acting as office boys, singing in comic opera choruses, and becoming telegraph operators are some of the ways the ambitious youth of Columbia obtain the money to secure the advantages of a college education equal to those which rich men's sons enjoy.

Third Judicial Department Calendar.

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Third Judicial Department, calendars for Monday: Motion calendar, Nos. 34, 34½; day calendar, Nos. 83, 98, 103, 113, 77, 88, 119, and 120.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN ILL.

Was Taken Sick While in Paris Two Weeks Ago—His Condition Serious.

Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known political economist and single-tax advocate, is seriously ill at his home, 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. Mr. Shearman was taken ill in Paris about two weeks ago. He did not regard his sickness seriously, however, and returned home with Mrs. Shearman, with whom he had been traveling abroad since May. They arrived on Friday. Mr. Shearman was very ill when he reached here, and has since been under the care of the family physician, Dr. William M. Hutchinson. His complaint is said to be inflammation of the kidneys. At the Shearman residence last night Mrs. Shearman said that her husband was resting comfortably. While his condition was serious, she said, she did not believe that it was at present dangerous.

Mr. Shearman has been one of the strongest pillars of Plymouth Church for years, and was prominent in its affairs in the days of Henry Ward Beecher. He has practiced law since 1859, and is sixty-six years old.

Sunday
September 23, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two.
Pages 15-26

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White Enamelled Brass Trimmed Beds

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MADE UNDER OUR SUPERVISION.

25-lb. Best South American Hair Mattress, size 3 feet, ... $9.50

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Plain or fancy ticking. The 4 feet 6 inches size in one or two pieces, as desired.

Also SPECIAL OFFERINGS in ORIENTAL and CARPET RUGS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

Le Boutillier Brothers

INDIANS CLAIM LANDS

Valuable Property in Long Island and Rhode Island Involved.

DEPRIVED BY FRAUD, THEY SAY

Montauk, Shinnecock, Narragansett, and Mohegan Tribesmen Before a Senate Committee.

If King Wyandank Pharaoh of the Montauk tribe of Indians had not given his signature for $10 the living members of the Montauk tribe might now be wealthy, instead of being poor and fighting for their rights with a desperate hope of regaining at least part of what they claim to be their lawful heritage.

This was one of the many facts brought out yesterday at a hearing given the Montauks, the Shinnecocks, the Narragansetts, and the Mohegan Indians before a subcommittee of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, which consisted of Senators John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, and which met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The four Indian tribes named claim to be victims of the white man's guile, and are now seeking redress through Congress.

There were ten Indians present at the meeting. They were the Rev. E. A. Johnson, Dr. W. H. Johnson, Nathan J. Cuffee, and James Cuffee of the Montauk Council, John Noka, Joshua Noka, and Donald Seeter of the Narragansett Council, David Kellis of the Shinnecock Council, and Lemuel Fielding of the Mohegan Council. Mrs. Maria Cropper of the Montauk tribe was a spectator.

What the Indians want is to have Congress enact legislation which will enable them to go into the United States Circuit Court and sue to establish their rights to property valued at millions lost to them, they claim, through fraud.

The Montauks and Shinnecocks have a joint claim to 11,000 acres of land at Montauk Point. The Narragansetts demand a tract of land eight miles square half a mile back from Narragansett Bay, and the Mohegans claim the reservation four miles from Montville, near Norwich, Conn., and including about sixteen acres in Norwich. The four tribes are represented by F. M. Morrison and L. B. Tredwell of Boston.

The Montauk Indians many years ago occupied Montauk Point. About twenty-five years ago, as the story of the members of the tribe ran, the Montauks found they could no longer make a living off their reservation. So they decided to rent it out to be used for pasturage by a syndicate known as the Proprietors' Company. The members of the company all took grazing allotments, and paid the tribe an annuity. About twenty years ago the members of the company disagreed, some wanting a reapportionment of the lands, and litigation followed.

PROPERTY OF THE MONTAUKS SOLD.

The Court, it is asserted, completely ignored the rights of the Indians, and ordered property sold at public auction, and the proceeds divided equally among the white occupants of the land, who, the Indians claim, were merely lessees. The property was sold to Arthur W. Benson of Brooklyn, who bought in the 11,000 acres for $151,000. The Indians did not receive a cent of this. It was testified to that Mr. Benson afterward sold 5,000 acres of the reservation to the Long Island Railroad Company for $600,000.

Some of the Indians were still on the reservation. Mr. Benson hired Nathaniel Dominey of East Hampton to negotiate for their removal to East Hampton. Mr. Dominey made a good bargain for Mr. Benson. The old man—he is now nearly eighty—was at the hearing yesterday as the friend of the Indians, and he gave the details of the arrangements he made for the removal of the remaining members of the tribe from the lands of their forefathers.

"How many members of the tribe were on the reservation when you opened negotiations with them for their removal?" asked Senator Thurston.

"There were eight, Sir. There were the Queen, her son, Wyandank Pharaoh, who is now the rightful King of the tribe; the Queen's two brothers, and four others."

"What arrangements did you make with them?"

"I agreed with the Queen that she should be paid $100 semi-annually, and that she should have two houses to live in, which, at her death, were to revert to Mr. Benson. I agreed to give her brothers $80 each."

"And how about Wyandank Pharaoh, who you say is now the rightful King—what arrangement did you make with him to forfeit his rights?"

"He signed them away for $10."

Among the Montauk Indians present were the Rev. Eugene A. Johnson, a Presbyterian minister, who has a church in Harrisburg, Penn., and his brother, Dr. William H. Johnson of 103 West Twenty-ninth Street, who is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. It was the former who started the movement to restore their rights to the Montauks.

"There are about 300 members of the Montauk tribe living," said the Rev. Mr. Johnson. "They are scattered throughout the United States, but still keep up their tribal relations. We have a tribal council, of which Nathan J. Cuffee is President, and we meet annually. We have tried to obtain our rights in the State courts and before the State Legislature, but have been denied a hearing on the strange ground that we are not 'persons.' We occupy a unique position, being wards both of the State of New York and of the United States. Being wards, we could not rightfully dispose of our property without the consent of the State and the General Government. That consent was never secured. On the contrary, our property was taken from us by shameful bribery and fraud. The property we now claim is valued at about $3,000,000."

THE CLAIM OF THE SHINNECOCKS.

David Kellis told the committee of the claims of the Shinnecocks. The town of Southampton is situated on the Shinnecock Hills. The trustees for the Indians went before the Legislature in 1859 for authority to acquire the property. The petition which they presented to the Legislature, he said, was fraudulent, many of the names having been forged. Nevertheless the authority was granted, and the land obtained for a small portion of what it was worth.

James Lewis Cuffee, who is a descendant of "Preach Paul" Cuffee, the Indian missionary, gave the committee a history of the reservation since the reign of Punkamchise, King of the Shinnecocks, in 1703. He told of the gradual shoving back and dispossession of the Indians until there was nothing left to them.

Joshua Noka, who is over eighty years old, was called upon to recite the grievances of the Narragansetts. The old man likes to talk, and drawls out his words. The committee had a hard time confining him to the tribal grievances, his disposition being to speak of his own. He said the action of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1880 in dissolving the Narragansetts' tribal relations, whereby the Narragansetts lost practically all of their lands, was unconstitutional. The Indians had tried to secure a reversal of the Legislature's action, but their efforts had been futile. The sum of $5,000 was all the Indians ever realized from the sale of their lands. They did not understand that they were parting with their rights, he asserted, and the sale had never been ratified by the tribe. The Narragansetts' lands, which were sold for $5,000, embraced about 1,000 acres. They were worth many times $5,000.

The claim of the Mohegans is to be presented later in the form of affidavits.

Senator Thurston said after the hearing that, while he could not foreshadow the action of the committee, he thought it probable that the Indians would be permitted to go into the United States court to establish their claims.

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.

Journey from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock Made in About Twenty-four Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Some interesting facts regarding the new trans-Siberian railroad are given in a report from W. R. Holloway, United States Consul General at St. Petersburg.

Passenger traffic on the road is at present suspended east of Irkutsk, the rolling stock being engaged in transporting troops and munitions of war to China, but it is expected that this interruption will be only temporary.

The journey from Vladivostock to St. Petersburg, 9,922 versts or 6,677 miles, can be effected in about thirty or thirty-five days. The journey from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock is effected in six days less, (twenty-four or twenty-nine days,) because steamers go down the Amur in less time than up the river. The fare, including the steamboat with board, is: First class, about 250 rubles, ($125;) second class, 170 rubles, ($85;) third class, 90 rubles, ($45.)

Daily trains start from Vladivostock to Chabarovska with a dining room car, in which, for a moderate price, travelers can lunch, dine, sup, have tea, coffee, and wine. The prices are limited by a tariff approved by the administration. The daily board is from 3 to 5 rubles, ($1.50 to $2.50.)

The distance between Vladivostock and Chabarovska is 716 versts, (482 miles.) Trains start from Vladivostock in the morning at 9:25 o'clock and arrive in Chabarovska the next day at 1:20 o'clock; time, twenty-eight hours.

The journey from Chabarovska to Blagoveschenska and further to Sretenska, (2,136 versts, or 1,423 miles,) is via the River Amur and the Shilka. There are 108 steamers on the basis of the Amur, four transport boats, and two steam long boats belonging to private companies and to the Minister of Ways and Communications. The steamers of the Amur company are preferable. These steamers leave Chabarovska every five day and go from Chabarovska to Blagoveschenska in six days.

The board is 2 rubles ($1) a day for one person. Travelers receive, at 8 o'clock in the morning, tea with bread and butter; at 12 o'clock, a dinner consisting of two dishes of meat and pudding; at 4 o'clock, tea, and at 8 o'clock in the evening, one dish of meat and tea.

From Blagoveschenska to Sretenska the steamers require eight days and run even in case of low water.

From Sretenska the journey is by rail. The trains leave Sretenska Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6:40 o'clock in the evening and arrive, via Tshit, the third day, at Muissov, on the southeast bank of the Baikal.

Travelers cross the Baikal at 4 o'clock, connecting with a train on the other bank, the distance to Irkutsk being 62 versts, (41 miles,) and from Sretenska 1,175 versts, or 781 miles.

Between Irkutsk and St. Petersburg there are daily trains with all three classes of carriages, making the journey (5,597 versts) in twelve days.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Adopted by State Commission for Four New York Towns.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The State Civil Service Commission has adopted a new set of rules for the Cities of Cohoes, Gloversville, New Rochelle, and Corning. These cities failed to recommend the amendments or present any reasons why the amendments should not be adopted, hence the action of the board. The amendments include chiefly the three-name certification, and a general rather than a departmental classification.

Clarence B. Angle of Schenectady, Secretary of the State Commission, having resigned on account of ill health, the Commissioners promoted Assistant Secretary John Birdseye of Albany to fill the vacancy.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

UNPARALLELED SALE OF SILKS

Involving thousands of yards, and values so extraordinary as to seem incredible. Present stocks far outnumber any we have carried in past seasons.

THIS IMMEMSE, COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION was bought at unusual concessions from manufacturers; from it we announce the strongest values ever put into type. It will give additional prestige to a department well known for unusual Silk Offerings at all times.

THIS SALE SURPASSES ANY AND ALL.

20½-inch BLACK TAFFETAS, bright lustre, fine grade 49c

23-inch BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, a magnificent quality for . . 59c

22-inch BLACK SATIN REGENCE, highly superior silk 98c

FANCY TAFFETAS, the season's high favorites, in the new braided effects of stripes, full line of colorings, special 69c

19-inch WHITE TAFFETAS, an excellent imported kind, very reliable—Monday 59c

27-inch BLACK TAFFETAS, high lustre, good quality 69c

20-inch BLACK SATIN LIBERTY, soft and choice 69c

21-inch BLACK SATIN LUXOR, really a superb grade, at . . 89c

GOWNS AND WRAPS OF THE DAY.

Looking to France for costumes, to England for tailored dresses, and to this country for clever adaptations of both, we provide

The Choicest Street, Evening, House and Carriage Creations, mostly under our sole control.

BLACK AND COLORED TAILOR-SUITS—fine all-wool fabrics, blouse or fitted coats, silk lined throughout, practical but eminently stylish $35.00 suits—Special Monday at 25.00

DOUBLE FACED WALKING SKIRTS—The garment that has sprung into universal use and holds highest place in womanly favor. Gray and Oxford outside, plaid or check within, best of tailoring and honest $7.50 value—Special Monday 5.00

GOLF OR TRAVELLING CAPES—Half a dozen choice designs, and a suburb value, at 8.75

KERSEY CLOTH JACKETS—Excellently tailored 10.50

"JUDIC" CORSETS

Are Unique.

VOCALISTS find in them unhampered power of breathing and acquire an enhanced fullness of tone not given by other brands.

SOCIETY WOMEN whose duties as entertainers keep them standing through long and tedious receptions, find the "Judic" a sure support—supple, easy, flexible to the least motion.

ALL WOMEN following the straight front and full hip Empire fashions of gowning are practically compelled to wear the "Judic," that alone imparts symmetry, grace and the wanted long, willowy shape.

"JUDIC SYLPHIDES,"

our last model, afford, as the name implies, the svelte French figure and grace so characteristic of this season's Parisian styles. Over these corsets gowns fit without wrinkle, ripple or ridge. Peculiarities of construction bring this about.

UNTRIMMED HATS OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE TYPE.

Enough latitude is allowed by Fashion to make this great diversified stock wonderfully interesting No past assortments have even approached it.

THE UNTRIMMED SHAPES FOR LADIES AND MISSES

include French and Domestic Felt Hats, remarkably varied in popular shapes—Velvet Toques and Turbans (black and all colors)—Imported Novelty Hats, not to be seen elsewhere.

Besides, in same section, a particularly extensive display of exclusive Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Hats—unapproached anywhere.

THESE VALUES ARE ESPECIALLY SPECIAL.

300 simply but very stylishly trimmed Hats in short back sailor effects, variety of styles, black and colors, value $5.00, at 3.50

150 dozen Fancy Birds' Wings and Breasts, black and colors, value 75c. to $1.25 at . . 48c and 75c

350 dozen Steel Rhinestone and Jet Ornaments and Buckles, value 75c. to $1.25 at . . 39c and 48c

Nineteenth Street — Sixth Avenue — Twentieth Street

MRS. JAMES E. MARCH BURIED.

Many Politicians Attend the Funeral of the Wife of the Port Warden.

The funeral of Mrs. James E. March, wife of Port Warden March, the Republican leader of the Sixth Assembly District, took place yesterday morning at her home, 30 Marion Street.

Mrs. March, who was Miss Maggie S. Flynn, was thirty-seven years old, and was conspicuous for her works of charity. She caught cold recently while out on a charitable mission, and it resulted in her death on Wednesday night. Nearly 5,000 people visited the house Friday night to view the body. The room in which the coffin was set was almost completely filled with flowers. One piece, a cross seven feet high, of white roses and palms, was from the Loyal Republican Club of the Sixth Assembly District, of which Mr. March is President.

After a short service at the house yesterday morning the body was taken to the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Mott Street, where Mrs. March had been a parishioner for years. A solemn requiem mass was sung, the pastor of the church, Father John Kearney, officiating, assisted by Fathers James Quinn and John O'Brien.

In order to allow the many friends of Mrs. March to see the funeral procession the route taken was from the cathedral down Mott Street, to Grand, to Mulberry, to Prince, to Marion, to Broome, to the Bowery, to Tenth Street, to the Long Island Railroad, where the ferry was taken to Greenpoint. The hearse, which was decorated with heavy purple satin ribbon, was drawn by six black horses. Four barouches followed, carrying the flowers. There were nearly 400 carriages in the funeral procession.

Among those in carriages were Gen. Francis V. Greene, President of the Republican County Committee; George R. Manchester, Secretary of the committee; Charles A. Hess, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District; Factory Inspector Thomas O'Brien, Daniel Shea, leader of the Second Assembly District; Jeremiah Sullivan, leader of the Tenth Assembly District, and Collector of Internal Revenue Ferdinand Eidman.

The pall bearers were Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, Cornelius Sullivan of Boston, Assemblyman W. F. Burr, Ernest Stegeler, C. F. Wetzel, R. E. Taylor, F. Pattolli, J. Maresca, Richard Cohen, A. E. Ommen, and John McNulty.

Soldiers Find Honolulu "Dry."

HONOLULU, Sept. 14.—The transport Logan arrived here early Sunday morning, and the 1,700 soldiers aboard her debarked into the "driest" town any of them ever struck. It was the first, and probably the last, Sunday of the strict enforcement of the "blue laws" of the Territory. Not a saloon, cigar store, or ice cream or soda water parlor was open. The iceman and milkman were also obeying the law. The soldiers could get nothing to eat and nothing to drink and nothing to smoke. The Logan sailed at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Firemen Injured at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 22.—Several persons were slightly injured during a fire to-day in the four-story brick building 614 and 616 Penn Avenue. The two upper floors were occupied by Price's shirt factory and by women lodgers. When the fire was discovered a dozen women were at work in the factory and probably half as many were asleep in their rooms. Their rescue was attended by much excitement and several firemen were more or less burned. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

Weehawken's New Schoolhouse.

At a caucus of the Weehawken Board of Education, held yesterday, Oct. 1 was named as the day for the special election to settle the term for the bonds to be issued for the proposed new schoolhouse. The necessary resolution will be adopted next Thursday.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Carpets.

Lowell Brussels Carpets,
Bigelow Axminster Carpets,
in our new and specially prepared designs.

Oriental Rugs.

An unsurpassed assortment for Libraries, Dining Rooms and Halls. Designed exclusively for our Fall trade.

Upholstery.

Curtain Materials, Tapestries, Furniture Coverings.

Lace Curtains.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MAJOR BAILEY'S MEMORY FAILS.

A Committee Appointed to Inquire into His Mental Condition.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, upon the petition of Annie Louise Buckley praying for the appointment of a committee of the person and estate of Major F. Bailey, an alleged incompetent person, of North Salem, has appointed Robert E. Farley of White Plains, a Commissioner, to cause the Sheriff of Westchester County to procure a jury and inquire into the matter and value of his estate.

Dr. P. L. Hitchcock of the same place, whose affidavit accompanied the petition, says that Major Bailey suffers from weakness of memory, with failing intelligence. fails to recognize persons whom he has known for years, and takes his nearest relatives for others. He forgets where he lives and cannot even find his way from one room to another in his own house. This, he says, is caused by his old age, Major Bailey being eighty-five years old. His property consists mainly of real estate.

Uniform of Tutuila National Guard.

PAGO PAGO, Samoa, Sept. 6.—The latest thing in American military uniforms is probably that adopted by the Tutuila National Guard, which has just been organized here by Commandant Tilley. The guard is a regularly organized military company of the United States, and is armed with Lee rifles. The uniform consists of white singlets, blue lavalavas with red facings, red sashes, red turbans, and the usual cartridge box accoutrements. The lavalava is a short skirt, made of cotton cloth, the effect being something like a Highland kilt. The singlet is a sort of doublet, or waistcoat.

LARGE POTTERY CLAY DEPOSIT.

A Company to Work the Beds on the Peabody Estate.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The tract of about forty acres north of this village known as the Peabody estate, on which the old Gen. John C. Frémont homestead is situated, is attracting a good deal of attention now on account of the large deposit of fine porcelain clay found there while digging a trench recently. It has been tested in the brickyard kilns at Croton, and it is a pure white of the finest quality when burned.

Col. E. H. Kent, the agent of the place, who had been instructed a short time ago to sell it for whatever he could get for it, said that he had refused $25,000 for the property on Thursday. He has had borings made at various places to a depth of forty feet, and finds that the deposit is of large extent. He says a company has been formed in Boston to develop and work this clay.

This property is close to that of John D. and William Rockefeller and Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard, on the Albany Post Road, the main thoroughfare between Tarrytown and Sing Sing.

Two Killed in a Kentucky Row.

WARSAW, Ky., Sept. 22.—An old dispute between John Connor and his nephew, Martin Devereux, and John Sisson and his son culminated when John Sisson drew a pistol and began firing at Devereux. Connor grabbed his arm, when Sisson turned his pistol on him and shot him twice, killing him. Devereux then grabbed the elder Sisson's pistol. In the scuffle Sisson lost the weapon, but succeeded in throwing Devereux. While holding him to the ground he called his son to shoot Devereux. The boy, who is sixteen years old, shot Devereux, killing him.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

The Story of Our Offerings Is The Story of Our Purchases!

We sell as we buy—our opportunities are also customers'—we sell fast because our profits are modest and qualities Right.

To-morrow,
Great Values in New Dress Goods.

200 pieces Fancy Suitings
Double tinted and self colored—neat figures—specially desirable for Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists—48 styles and colorings..... .26
Special Table—centre aisle—Main entrance.

Serges and Cheviots
Navy and Black—steam sponged and shrunk—strictly all wool—regularly sold at Fifty cents..... .39

Black Camelshair Cheviots
Steam sponged and shrunk—50 inches wide—nothing more desirable for Tailor-made Suits and Skirts.... .49
Compare them with the best you elsewhere see at 75 cents.

All Wool Homespuns
A grand quality—52 inches wide—Oxford, medium and light Gray, Stone Blue and Brown—as fine and wide as elsewhere sold at $1.00..... .59

All Wool Cashmeres
38 inch—Black and every street and evening shade that's made—it may seem hard to believe, but it is nevertheless true that these cashmeres cannot be bought of the maker at price we ask..... .29

Silk Figured Novelties
New iridescent effects—rich dark colorings suitable for skirts and entire costumes—42 and 44 inch—Never intended to sell under 98 cents. .69

Lace Curtains.
Surprising Values this Week!
2,000 pair
LACE AND FANCY CURTAINS
consisting of
Combination Net with insertings and edge
Bobinet with lace edge, ruffle and insertings
Irish Point—wide scroll border
Guipure Net with handsome borders and at least
Sixty styles in Fine Scotch Lace
3½ to 4 yards long——neat and showy designs.
Any of above—one price..... 2.98

Fine Scotch Lace Curtains—also Combination Net Curtains—3½ yards long—latest effects in Grecian, Floral and Scroll—worth 2.50. 1.49

GREAT BARGAINS IN IRISH POINTS and Tambours——fresh, new, beautiful goods that challenge any elsewhere sold at a third more..... 7.98 and 5.98

REAL LACE CURTAINS—Hand-wrought Renaissance, Arabian and Louis XIV. Curtains——plain and figured centres, with rich borders and edges....These goods have created a sensation—they are, without doubt, the greatest values ever given at prices.....14.98...12.98...9.98

Special Offering of Imported Velour Portieres, 24.98
Finest quality——elegant all over designs, with reverse to match or contrast—six colorings—You cannot buy them anywhere under $35.00—majority of houses who carry these fine goods ask $40.00.

Other Specials in Heavy Curtains.
Satin Damasks—double colors.....13.98
Mercerized Brocades—double colors..10.98
Mercerized Brocades—solid colors.... 9.98
Mercerized Reps—raised figures..... 7.98
Two-toned Tapestry—silk finish..... 6.98
Oriental Tapestry..... 5.98
Fancy Tapestry in Armure and Corduroy weaves—40 styles..... 4.98
About 30 styles in Bagdads and Fancy Tapestries.....2.98 and 3.98
Above are in best and latest colorings—finished with handsome fringe or heavy cord.

Lace Bed Sets.
Novelties in Scotch, Irish Point, Antique and Renaissance....Prices range from 1.49 for complete Sets in Scotch Lace to the finest Point de Paris at 19.98.
Particular values in Irish Point Sets .....5.98 to 11.98

Blankets A Great Stock. Quick Selling Prices.
Following short descriptions cannot give idea of qualities....Weight, finish, texture, fibre and filling must be considered in blanket buying....In our famous basements customers have every facility for full inspection....Cases upon cases of Blankets of every size and many qualities evidence a stock that, in quantities and assortments, has no equal....Add to great choice the advantage of our present prices and there should be no question of where 'tis best to buy.

WHITE BLANKETS—

	Pair.
10-4 fine Wool shrunk	2.79
10-4 strictly all Wool—full weight	3.98
10-4 extra fine all wool California	4.98
11-4 heavy wool—light cotton filling	2.98
11-4 extra heavy California wool	3.98
11-4 strictly all pure wool	4.98
11-4 fine California; $7.50 quality	5.98
11-4 best California—all wool	6.98
12-4 extra heavy—Honest size	4.98
12-4 fine California—$9.00 quality	7.49
12-4 finest all wool California	9.98

SCARLET BLANKETS—
Clear scoured all wool—no mixture of cotton.

10-4	3.98	4.49
11-4	4.98	5.98 6.98
12-4	5.98	7.49 8.49

GRAY BLANKETS—

11-4 extra heavy——cotton fleece	1.25
10-4 wool	1.49
10-4 extra heavy	1.98
11-4 fine California	3.98
11-4 extra heavy	3.98
11-4 finest all wool—heavy quality	5.98
11-4 Plaid——all wool—also desirable for Wrappers and Bath Robes	5.69
Crib and Cradle Blankets	.69 to 4.98

Girls' $3 Dresses 1.69
An offering that will bring quick buyers, for the dresses are of Cashmere and All-Wool Flannel—best colors, with braid or plaid silk trim'd yokes and wide revers—ages 6 to 14.....Fine frocks—lined throughout—thoroughly well made.

Fall and Winter Hats and Bonnets.
Elegant Styles.
Rich Qualities—Tasteful Effects.
$4 to $20.
You may find higher priced elsewhere, but none finer in quality, choicer in style.
OUR SPECIAL
Fine Trimmed Hats 4.98
Silk Velvet, latest novelties in Ornaments, breasts, fancy feathers and bows—Black and colors.
Don't buy until you see them!
Mourning Millinery a Specialty.

Ladies' Autumn Garments
Our goods and prices welcome critical inspection and comparison.....The more critical you are about style and quality the better we like you to come.

Ladies' Double Face Golf Capes—handsome plaids—full stitched hood—high collar..... 7.98

Ladies' Mixed Cheviot Tailor Suits—flare skirt—double breast jacket—satin lined—double stitched—high collar.... 9.98

Ladies' Tailor-made Cheviot Blouse Suits—high turn-over velvet collar—silk frogs—stitched belt..... 11.98

Ladies' extra fine Tailor-made Suits—Black or Gray wide wale cheviot—stitched tuck seams—jaunty single breast Jacket—taffeta lined—velvet collar; real value $25.00..... 18.98

Ladies' Fine Pedestrian Skirts—double and single face—with and without side pockets—deep stitched hem..... 5.98

Ladies' Fine Dress Skirts—cheviot and serge—double flare flounce—stitched satin folds—or triple tucked seams..... 5.98

Ladies' Taffeta Silk Waists—allover hemstitch or pin tucks—new puff or tight sleeves—Violet, Green, Old Rose, Turquoise, Cadet, White and Black.. 4.98

Ladies' Twill Flannel Waists—tucked back—dress sleeve—gilt buttons—lined throughout—all colors..... 1.98

Ladies' New Plaid Waists—plain and camel's hair finish—combination collar, cuffs and pockets—stitched satin finish—fancy gilt buttons—latest sleeves.... 2.98

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers—flounce skirt—fitted back—braid trim—all sizes .98

Flannels
It is Easy to Match a Price.
Not So Easy to Equal Quality.
Price for Price—Quality for Quality
Match these, who can?

Bleached Domets, value .15..... 9¾
Brown Cantons, value Nine..... 6¾
White Flannels—silk emb'd Hemstitch and Scallop—Hand loom goods only—50 styles—value .75..... .49
Goods elsewhere announced as a "special" at same price are "Schiffley" emb'd and inferior grade...."Schiffley" embroidered flannels we do not sell—all that we offer are emb'd on hand looms.
Elderdown Flannels—all wool and yard wide—value .65..... .49
Goods elsewhere announced as a "special" at Forty-nine Cents are cotton and wool mixtures, compared with which ours are worth .65.
All Wool French Flannels, value .59... .49
French Printed Flannels—polka dots, stripes and figures, value .70..... .59
French and Fine Twill Flannels—silk embroidered rings, spots, figures and bow knots..... .59 to 1.10
Sold elsewhere at .79 to 1.45.
Scarlet Twill Shirt and Skirt Flannels—all wool..... .25 .29 .35 to .98
Gray and Brown Wool Mixtures—yard wide—value .35..... .25
White Baby Skirt Flannels—soft and warm—just enough cotton in them to prevent shrinking.. .19 to .44
White Silk-and-Wool Flannels for Babies' sacques, wrappers and ladies' underskirts—will not shrink—yd. wide. .79
Full size Skirt Patterns—all wool and shrunken—full line of desirable colors..... 1.19

House Brushes and Dusters
Everything that a thorough housewife needs or thinks she needs.

Stove Brushes	.9 to .49	Hearth Dust's	.49 to .69
Radiator do	.24 to .49	Picture do	.49 to .69
Crumb do	.12 to .24	Painters' do	.24 to .79
Shoe do	.6 to .69	Bric-a-Brac do	6 to .21
Handy House do	3 to .6	Feather do	5 to 2.98
Bottle do	3 to .24	Sink Brooms	3½ to .8
Dust do	9 to .69	Floor Scrubs	8 to .24
Floor do	.29 to 1.84		

EXPOSITION FLOWER SHOW

Suburbs of Paris Ransacked to Beautify the Grounds.

HOSPITALS FOR SICK TREES

Magnificent Display of Roses—Gardens to be Made Permanent—Rare and Curious Varieties.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—It is not an uncommon sight in Paris to see a tall tree of sickly appearance, with its roots carefully enveloped in straw, being borne along to hospital on a trolley. The Paris streets are so richly adorned with trees—from a balloon the city looks as if it were built in a forest—that arrangements have had to be made for dealing with the invalids, of which there are many, and this owing in most cases to the same vitiated town air which causes anaemia, consumption, and death among the human inhabitants.

In the neighborhood of Paris there are pepinières, or nurseries, belonging either to the Government or to the civic authorities, where the trees used for the decoration of the city are planted and nursed and cultivated until the time comes for them to leave their happy country home to find a living on the hard streets of the metropolis. When a tree dies by the natural or accidental death which is the fate of all Paris trees sooner or later, when it has succumbed to gas poisoning, or has been run over by an omnibus, as the case may be, its place is taken by a fresh young tree from one of the suburban pepinières, principally from that which is situated on the borders of the Marne at Le Perreux, a lovely and umbrageous park, by the way, lonely and well grassed, an excellent place for a picnic.

MASTERS IN GARDENING.

The French are past masters in the art of gardening in all its branches, and their exposition proves it. The pepinières both of trees and garden flowers in the neighborhood of Paris have been ransacked to make the exposition grounds beautiful, and though the effect is not doubtless as fine as at Chicago, where the grounds were so much more extensive and lent themselves to landscape gardening on a larger scale, it is certainly very fine.

There are some suburbs of Paris which are almost completely given up to horticulturists. Margency, for instance, and all the neighborhood of Enghien and Montmorency are one mass of pepinières, and it is in a large measure from these nurseries that the lovely flowers at the exposition have been brought, with the exception of the roses, whose origin is nearly always Anjou and the neighborhood of Angers. The great forest of Montmorency protects from the cold northern winds the slopes and the plains between the range of hills which it covers and the Paris outskirts, so that many delicate flowers flourish there exceedingly well, but the temperature in these regions is still a little too cold and uncertain to safely allow of rose culture to any large extent. To the southwest of Paris some of the hardier roses are grown, notably at Fontenay-aux-Roses and the neighborhood of Sceaux, but all the more delicate sorts come from the vast rose gardens of the central provinces.

A great effort has been made at this exposition to produce a fine show of roses. Cold weather, however, has been against it, and the spectacle is by no means what one can imagine it might have been if the conditions had been more favorable. All the space between the central alley of the Esplanade des Invalides has been planted with thousands of roses, as have the terraces leading up to the Trocadéro and the paths skirting the Grand Palais, and in this last named spot, owing to a lucky position, the trees have flowered magnificently and make a glorious show. In both the great conservatories of the horticultural section there have been some very fine rose displays, and the quality of the cut flowers in particular has been very choice. Roses fill the beds and borders around the small palmace, and everywhere, in fact, their decorative effect is visible to a greater or less extent. The atmosphere all around the glittering cascades of the Trocadéro is heavily scented with them.

GARDENS TO STAY.

A very large portion, if not quite all, of these new gardens which the exposition has called into being will remain permanent acquisitions to the beauty of Paris after the great show has been demolished. I understand that the two great conservatories will also be left standing. At present the gardens have been divided into sections for the display of particular classes of flowers. Six long ranges of splendid camellias, which, however, are as yet only in bud, line the espalier which conducts from the monumental entrance to the small palace. Opposite them is a most brilliant and variegated show of double and single begonias with broad, luscious leaves, arranged round a splendid fountain of six jets in Sèvres porcelain with six embrasures to its basin, each of which is filled with double begonias of one color. Most of the camellias, by the way, are brought from Nantes.

Then come beds of flaming cannas, of myriad-hued gladioli, a flower, by the way, which an impressionable amateur here says is German and wears a red corset (a too sweeping condemnation, for Lorraine has recently produced some wonderful new gladioli of delicate violet and mauve hues,) clematis, purple and mauve, from Lyons; coral-colored lobelia growing on high stalks, and in the new Rivoirei triumphans variety, becoming pink and fleshlike; masses of weird hydrangeas, whose bunches of blooms suggest ladies' bonnets of white lace soaked in blood; blue cyanotus, big roaring dahlias pricked out in all the coarse splendor of middle age, for the dahlia is essentially a middle-aged flower, and revels in wine and gold; carpet-like patches of asters, until, leaving the flowers, we enter a vast orchard of plums and pears and apples which fills up the space between the Grand Palace and the Champs Elysées.

France is proud of her orchard fruit, especially of the apple, and she is right to be so. There are countless varieties, all ripening in the sun, and the trees have been very artistically trained in the most practical forms. A fine show of climbing roses faces the orchard, among which are most of the old-fashioned cottage sorts, La France, (oldest of all,) La Coquette, La Noisette, Le Bouton d'Or, pretty, simple village names, so refreshingly different from those ridiculous apellations given to new roses, "Deuil de M. Chouffleurl," "Souvenir de Madame de Nucingen," as if the rose with any such name could ever smell as sweet.

A little further on a waterfall has been arranged, crossed by a rustic bridge, and in the lake at the foot of the cascade are innumerable varieties of water lilies raising their waxlike flowers from the surface of the water, some scarlet, others blue, and hundreds of flowering water plants of all kinds—tall sagittariae with thick, white, heavily scented blossoms; blue pontedarias, the nymphaea President Viger, a light blue water lily with a gold heart, hydrocleis, a delicate yellow flower like the evening primrose; the acorus, with its cluster of blue petals. And around and above this favored lake are all kinds of lichens and rock plants, prickly echinopsis, waving ferns, and giant cacti.

From the lake rises an elevation which takes almost a Himalayan air from being covered with mountain trees and shrubs, abies and thuya, cedar, taxus, araucoteria, (the monkey plant,) and among them I noted particularly one splendid American training cedar, (cedrus atlantica pendula.) Long ranges of ghostly ivies of every variety of leaf and blossom and shade of green start up a little suddenly a few paces away, but their funereal note is corrected by a tangled maze of honeysuckles, which hedge them in.

From the Palaces of the Champ de Mars all along the Rue de Paris and the quays of the Seine are countless beds richly furnished with the most brilliant garden flowers, not of rare species, but of high cultivation and curious variety, and as each period of the season passes, other flowers replace them. Just at present the asters, the French marigolds, the geraniums, the great giant double coxcombs like "velvet on velvet" of richest shades of purple, red, and yellow; the dahlias, and the chrysanthemums make the bravest show.

In the conservatories there is an exhibit of asters such as was never before seen in Paris. The whole interior of these vast glass-houses looks, with these asters, like a sea of multicolored fire out of which the long spikes of gladioli shoot up like flames. Included in this show is a particularly choice collection of orchids, while outside and between the two conservatories, surrounded by beds of asters, rises a huge trophy of colossal pumpkins, squashes, and marrows from the midst of a stack of vegetables of unusual, if smaller, dimensions.

INTERESTING ASPARAGUS EXHIBIT.

One little greenhouse which is worth a visit contains miniature asparagus beds in all the stages of cultivation. No nation can boast of producing asparagus in such perfection as the French, and this vegetable is a Parisian specialty, for in the outskirts of the metropolis, at Argenteuil in particular, it reaches a finer growth than elsewhere. In a series of small conservatories the cultivation of the vine is also illustrated, and nearly every known grape is to be found here, from the long, oval, jasperlike Maurea Daphni of light purple hue, with which the Greek Krassi, or black wine—the oldest in the world—is made, to the minute white Corinthe, or currant, whose scentless essences are not altogether foreign to some of the cheaper French crûs.

In the salle devoted to horticultural science there are some very interesting plans and views of the great private parks and gardens of France, which prove that in the art of landscape gardening the French are still worthy of their great reputation, which is so largely based on the wondrous gardens of Versailles. The best modern examples are the Bois and Park of Vincennes, where the annex of the exposition is very picturesquely placed, the Buttes Chaumont, a triumph of the ideal over the real, and the Bois de Boulogne.

To celebrate their horticultural triumphs the gardeners of France had a procession through the exposition grounds, an example to be followed later on by the vignerons, or wine laborers, when the vendanges or grape harvest is over. In spite of the enlightened patronage of Jules Claretie, manager of the Comédie Française, this floral demonstration was not quite the artistic success that it might have been, but it was none the less simple and representative of the French village and the French rustic, and therefore not without interest and charm. The French peasant is a solemn being, and the procession he best understands is a funeral. Dressed in rusty black, with white tie and the tall black silk hat, which is bequeathed from father to son in the villages, and is rarely donned except on occasions of mourning, he paced solemnly along at a funereal pace, a picture of sunburned stolidity, carrying gigantic wreaths on trestles behind an invisible hearse in which his gayety and freedom of movement lay coffined and confined. He smelled that same aromatic odor of crushed and trampled and perspiring flowers as on the Jour des Morts, and it made him sad. A French gardener has no imagination, and flowers have rarely any meaning to him, beyond their market value, so his wreaths and trophies of flowers were exactly arranged, as if to honor the dead. He did not fling them freely among the crowd, for he knew what they cost. His apples and grapes and pears he had piled up on the model of those pyramids of wax fruit which you may still see under glass globes in provincial parlors.

ROWLAND STRONG.

CONGESTION OF MAIL MATTER.

Plan to Relieve the New York Post Office by Making New Jersey Railroad Terminals Exchange Points.

With "a friend at court" in the person of ex-Senator Johnson of Hackensack, the new First Assistant Postmaster General, a movement has been started in New Jersey to better the local mail service and at the same time relieve the New York General Post Office of much of its work as a postal clearing house. It being an exchange point for many New Jersey mails is one of the reasons for the congestion of mail matter at the New York office. Hundreds of pouches are sent in every day from local offices on the various railroads centring in Jersey City, and these contain large quantities of mail matter which has to be sorted and put in other pouches and sent back into New Jersey again, at a considerable loss of time, and involving no little work in the New York office.

A number of publishers and business men in New Jersey have determined to urge that this condition be remedied by making the railroad terminals in Jersey City and Hoboken exchange points. Mail coming in on the various trains for New Jersey and Western points can then be sorted and reshipped to its destination without the loss of time involved in sending the pouches over to New York and taking the sorted mail back again.

At small expense, it is pointed out, these mails can be repouched at exchange offices in the Pennsylvania, Jersey Central, and Erie terminals in Jersey City and in the Lackawanna terminal in Hoboken. Many of these pouches would be sent out from the same station in which they are made up, and a wagon service could be established between these four terminals for the exchange of pouches. The West Shore mails would be sent to the Pennsylvania terminal, so no exchange office would be needed in Weehawken.

The relief to the New York Post Office would be considerable, though this is only incidental to the purpose of those who are urging this improvement in the mail service. What they desire most of all is to facilitate the carrying of mail between New Jersey points.

The railroads in that State go out from the west side of the Hudson like the ribs of a fan, and mail from stations on one of these lines usually takes twenty-four hours or more to reach places only a few miles away, but situated on another railroad, because, with the exception of a few closed pouches between important New Jersey points, the mail has to pass through the congested New York office.

The promoters of this plan hope to get considerable support in New York, owing to the fact that this will afford relief to the overcrowded general office in this city.

YOUNG MEN'S EVENING CLASSES

Fall Term of the Hebrew Association Begins Oct. 1.

The free evening classes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will begin the Fall term on Monday, Oct. 1. With the increased attendance of last year and the applications for 1900-01, the managers will start the new term with classes that promise a busy and fruitful season. This year's curriculum will be of wider scope than ever before, and in addition to the various mental courses, considerable attention will be given to physical culture.

The studies will include shorthand and typewriting, double entry bookkeeping, and commercial arithmetic, in connection with spelling, penmanship, and business forms, French and Spanish, and a course in Jewish history and literature. This latter course for the third-year students comprises a résumé of Jewish history to the death of Nehemiah, Alexander the Great, Ptolemy and the Alexandrian Jews, Simon the Just, the Hellenists, Herod the Great, the Pharisees, Sadducees and the Essenes, the Sanhedrin, the war with Rome, and the siege of Jerusalem, up to the end of the Jewish nationality and the dispersion of the Jews.

Under the head of literature will be included the Bible, the Apochrypha, Josephus, the Mischna, and the "Tales of the Rabbis," by the Rev. Dr. Abram S. Isaacs. There is also to be a course in the Hebrew language. A practical course is laid out in mechanical drawing and machine designs for engineers, carpenters, machinists, and plumbers.

Gymnasium work will be the coming year, as it has in the past, attract considerable attention from the young men. Prizes will be offered this year, and the final competition to decide the all-around championship of the gymnasium for 1900 will be held in November.

One of the best attended departments of the institution is the library, which, owing to the gifts some time ago of Mrs. Esther Herman, and Andrew Carnegie of $5,000 each, has received a largely increased number of books. The association now has on hand nearly 3,000 volumes of general reference work and standard fiction.

One of the benefits conferred by the Young Men's Hebrew Association is in the securing of employment for young men who have taken one or more of the courses. The employment committee last year secured work for a large percentage of the applicants, and is constantly keeping up its work in this direction. The association has sent out a circular letter outlining the scope for the year, with a view to increasing its membership, whose contributions are devoted entirely to furthering the institution's aim.

A Man Jumps in Front of a Train.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 22.—An unknown man was run over and killed by the westbound Ronkonkoma train to-day half a mile west of this village. The body was cut to pieces. According to Engineer Arnott the man committed suicide. The engineer says he deliberately jumped in front of the train when it was only a few feet from him.

City Hall Cornerstone Laid.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 22.—The cornerstone of the new City Hall was laid this afternoon. Speeches were made by Mayor Stoy, Judge A. B. Endicott, and S. E. Perry. Building Commissioner Charles Evans, owner of the Seaside Hotel, presided. The building will cost $90,000.

THE GOSSIP OF CHICAGO

City to be Reapportioned Into Wards at a Cost of $100,000.

INADEQUACY OF THE RIVER

University to Have Superb Gymnasiums—More Lives Sacrificed on Grade Crossings.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—If the Council Redistricting Committee has its way, the whole of Chicago will be reapportioned into wards quite different geographically from what now exist.

This committee is nominally non-partisan, but in reality is a Republican body, and its work, if it is carried out, will certainly not hurt the party's chances for the control of the Council and probably the election of a Republican Mayor to succeed Carter Harrison. The committee proposes to use the Federal census as a basis from which to cut out the thirty-five new wards, each one of which will average 48,500 population.

Under that plan wards which are meagre in population will be merged, and some that are overpopulous will be divided. By the plan as outlined the South Side will be the gainer by one ward, the North Side will lose one, and the West Side will have the same number as at present. All boundaries will be changed, however. Some Democratic members urge the school census, which would give each ward an average population of 57,500, but this will never be done.

The plans, so far as the South Side are concerned, are well advanced. They were formulated by the Aldermen of the outlying wards, who complained that their districts had not been improved, and that they should be relieved of the burden of such a large population. It is urged that the large populations should be in the wards which have their improvements well in hand.

One of the first things seen in such a redistricting would be the disappearance of the Democratic power in the First Ward. It is proposed to consolidate this ward with that part of the Second Ward north of Twenty-second Street. At the present time the First Ward is the personal property of "Bath House" Coughlin and "Hinky Dink" Kenna. At the last election Coughlin was recognized as invincible, and the Republicans did not put up a candidate to contest the ward with him. By merging the two wards or parts of them, it is thought that these two men may be sloughed in favor of Republicans. Of course, the opposition to the plan is coming from the Aldermen, who are strenuously objecting to any change in ward boundaries. Without exception, every affected member has registered his protest against the scheme. It is estimated that the redistricting will cost the city about $100,000.

RIVER TOO NARROW.

The utter inadequacy of the Chicago River to the traffic it is supposed to accommodate was again shown in a most convincing and irritating way this week when a steamship not larger than the average vessel which enters this port became wedged in a draw of a railway bridge spanning the south branch of the river, and remained there for twenty-four hours, delaying the passenger traffic of three railways and preventing the departure of a fleet of seven large, loaded steamers. For an entire round of the clock the passengers of three railways had to be transferred to and from trains by means of omnibuses which were obliged to go around a mile by a circuitous route.

The steamer became stuck in the passageway between the Wisconsin Central bridge and the abutment for the new "jackknife" bridge. Unavailing efforts were made by tugs and locomotives to dislodge her, but each effort wedged her faster than she was before. The boat, which was heavily loaded with grain, had her plates badly crushed in the attempt to get her out. It was proposed to pull out the piles of the abutment, but the pile driver could not get near enough to do so. A dozen enormous hawsers were snapped by the tugs and locomotives, and two men were hurt by the sudden parting of the strands. Then, after hours of mighty effort, the boat was drawn back out of its position and the bridge swung. It is estimated that the delay and damage cost several thousand dollars.

One day this week saw three more lives sacrificed on grade crossings. The loss of life from this cause has been terrible during the past few weeks, and has been the motive for several mass meetings demanding that the railways which have not already elevated their tracks be compelled to do so or else provide gates and men to guard them. In the case of the St. Paul Road, on the tracks of which many people have been recently killed, in the Rogers Park district, the Mayor has instructed the Police Department to station men at every unguarded crossing and charge the expense to the company.

For some reason the elevation of tracks, which for a time went on very briskly, has been almost at a standstill. Litigation by unwilling roads is one of the causes of the delay. In contrast to such opposition is the example of many other corporations which have gone further than they were obliged to under the law and have accomplished the elevation of many miles of track before the required time. Such is the case of the Northwestern Road, which has not only raised its tracks within the city limits, but has just volunteered to do the same in Evanston, the pretty college suburb to the north.

UNIVERSITY'S GYMNASIUM.

Once more President Harper has demonstrated his ability at choosing the right men for positions in connection with the University of Chicago. This week at the Autumn convention, held in Studebaker Hall, the indefatigable President announced that Trustee A. C. Bartlett had contributed the sum of $125,000 for the proposed gymnasium. Mr. Bartlett desired to make the gift as a memorial to his son Frank, who died abroad in July. This will give the university one of the greatest gymnasiums in the world. When it was first planned, three years ago, the idea was to have one enormous building for the purpose, but it was found that such a structure would dwarf all the other buildings of the university, and the single plan was abandoned. Three buildings will be erected now, two for men and the other for women. Mr. Bartlett's donation secure the erection of one of these structures, and there is no doubt of the money coming forth for the other two. Ground will be broken at once.

R. B. P.

SHORT ON CRACKERS.

Park Row Diners Object to the Number Served with Orders.

"Now remember," said the short man to his companion, as he hung up his hat, "if it's eight or more I win."

"All right, but it'll be less and you'll lose."

It was in a popular-price restaurant. The pair was seated beside a gayly pictured wall where hung texts and signs. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," was sandwiched in between "Trust in Him" and "Watch your coat and hat." The waiter approached.

"Coffee and graham crackers," said one man.

"A bowl of milk and grahams," said the other.

Then as the waiter went to the long counter where the crackers reposed in pyramids, an intense look came upon both faces.

The men explained that they had made a wager on the number of crackers served for an order. They said that they used to get ten or twelve, with an occasional one thrown in to help sop up the remainder of a bowl of milk. Lately the waiters had taken to counting them carefully, and the thing seemed to have reached an exact science. By the time this explanation was made the waiter returned. On one plate there were six crackers, on the other five.

"See here, you gave me one less than my friend," complained the man.

"We give six with milk—five with coffee," was the answer.

The pair's disgust was evident. But just then a man seated opposite ordered similarly.

"Do you want a knife with yours?" asked the waiter.

"Why, yes," he said; then, turning to the strangers; "that's a funny question in a restaurant, isn't it?"

The waiter brought that man four graham crackers. He "kicked" vigorously.

"Can't help it," said the waiter; "you asked for a knife—that means that you eat butter with them—the rule is to give four in that case."

And the trio ate in silence.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A NEW INTERLOCKING SWITCH.—Up to the present there have been two general methods for operating railroad switches from a central tower. The most common and oldest of these is by means of manual levers in the tower, mechanically connected to the track switch by a system of rods, chains, or wires. The second system, known as the electro-pneumatic, consists of electro-magnets, controlled from the central tower operating valves which in their turn control the compressed air used to change the switches and signals. Now there comes a new system, the "all-electric" as it has been named, which consists simply of a small electric motor at each switch, whose action is governed from the central tower. The only connection necessary is the two wires of the motor circuit. This system has recently been installed in several railroad yards in Chicago, and is giving satisfaction. The practical perfection of the whole apparatus, which in theory is so simple, and especially of the electric interlocking machine in the tower, is the result of several years' experimental work.

DEATH FROM INSECT STINGS.—In an article on this subject The British Medical Journal cites the two following cases, which have come under its notice: A strong, healthy girl of twenty-seven was stung on the neck by a wasp and fainted. On regaining consciousness she complained of a general feeling of numbness and partial blindness, and vomited; she suffered severe abdominal pain. She recovered in the course of a few hours. Two months later she was stung again, this time on the hand. Her face became flushed, she again complained of numbness and blindness, suddenly became very pale, fainted, and died twenty-five minutes after she was stung. The second case was that of a girl of twenty-three, who was stung by a wasp behind the angle of the jaw. The sting was at once extracted and ammonia applied. In a few minutes she complained of faintness and would have fallen if she had not been supported. Her face assumed an expression of great anxiety, and a few minutes later she was tossing on the bed complaining of a horrible feeling of choking and of agonizing pain in the chest and abdomen. Brandy gave no relief. There was nausea, but no vomiting. She rapidly became insensible and died fifteen minutes after receiving the sting. The most probable explanation of such cases seems to lie in what is known as Idiosyncrasy—that is, abnormal sensitiveness in particular individuals to certain toxic agents. It is well known that drugs vary much in action in different people. What is a safe dose for one is dangerously large for another. The inability of some people to eat strawberries or shellfish is another instance of the same phenomena. The active agent of bee stings is generally believed to be formic acid. It therefore seems very desirable that we should have more accurate information regarding the action of this drug on different species of the lower animals, and through them on man himself.

DESTRUCTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED RATS.—It is now believed on very good evidence that rats are important agents in spreading the plague when it has once gained entrance into a town. It therefore becomes a matter of considerable importance to destroy them, and in a way which will not further disseminate the disease. If poison or fumigation is employed, the effect will probably be to scare the rats away from the locality, and thus lead to the infection of new districts. If the rats are caught in traps or by means of dogs or ferrets, there is danger of infection from handling them, and through the transfer of some of the parasites with which the rats are always covered there is danger of infecting the dogs and ferrets. On all accounts the plan of extermination proposed by M. J. Danysz of the Paris Pasteur Institute seems the most desirable. It consists in the infection of a given rat population with a bacillus of common occurrence which is fatal to the rat. This plan has already been tried with considerable success at Lille, Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Tunis, as well as in Paris itself, for the extermination of rats quite apart from their connection with the plague.

A NEW INDUSTRY.—According to The Scientific American, Dr. Ormondy has discovered a process of brick manufacture by which the immense heaps of spent sand and refuse glass with which all glass works are surrounded may be converted into serviceable building material. The new process is said to be economical and cheap, and to furnish bricks having many advantages over those at present in general use. The amount of waste material available for this purpose may be judged from the fact that at the glass works of Pilkington Brothers, in Great Britain, there is an accumulation of this refuse of over 1,500,000 tons, and the pile is now being added to at the rate of 1,200 tons a week.

SUNSPOTS AND TERRESTRIAL PHENOMENA.—J. Hahn has recently conducted an investigation dealing with the relation between solar activity and the secular variation of the earth's elements. He thus sums up his conclusions in a recent article in Nature: (1) That the changes in the motion of the pole of rotation round the pole of figure are in intimate connection with the variations of the earth-magnetic forces; (2) inasmuch as the latter phenomena are in a close relation with the state of solar activity, the motion of the pole is also indirectly dependent on the dynamical changes taking place at the sun's surface; (3) the distance between the instantaneous and mean poles decreases with increasing intensity of earth-magnetic disturbance; (4) the length of the period of latitude variation increases with increasing intensity of earth-magnetic disturbance; (5) in strict analogy with the phenomena of aurorae and of magnetic disturbance, the influence of the eleven years' period of sunspots, as well as of the "great" period, is clearly exhibited in the phenomenon of latitude variation, and the same deviations from the solar curve as are manifested by the aurorae are also evident in the motion of the pole; (6) the half-yearly period of the earth-magnetic phenomena influences the motion of the pole of rotation in such a way that its path, instead of being circular, assumes the form of an ellipse, having the mean pole at its centre; (7) the half-yearly period also explains the conspicuous fact of a rotation of the axes of the ellipse in a direction opposite to that of the motion of the pole.

A NEW IRON ORE DISCOVERY.—It has long been known that there were iron ore deposits east of Biwabik, in the Mesaba Range, in Minnesota, but owing to their apparent small size and the large deposits discovered to the west, they have been neglected, and little prospecting has been done in this region of late years. Ten or fifteen years ago, however, the region was carefully examined by a number of experts and passed by for apparently more promising mines. The Minnesota correspondent of The Engineering and Mining Journal now reports the discovery in this region of an ore body a mile long and a half mile wide under but fifty feet of surface, and that a large mining company has already secured an option on the property. The Journal refers to the find as "but another of those little jokes that nature sometimes plays upon even expert mining men."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE POOR.—In his principles of economics Prof. Marshall says that perhaps $500,000,000 annually is spent by the working classes and $2,000,000,000 by the rest of the population of England in ways that do little or nothing toward making life nobler or truly happier. The Presidential address before the economic section of the British Association at its recent Bradford meeting by Henry Higgins was devoted to proving the above statement by pointing out the many ways in which, largely through ignorance, the working classes absolutely throw money away. The simple item of food waste alone is almost enough, according to Mr. Higgins, to justify the above figures. The women do not know how to buy economically, and owing to the large number who are now practically "brought up" in factories very few of them are passable cooks or even good housekeepers. Housekeeping of even the humbler sort is an art. To know what is the cheapest food from the point of view of contained nutriment, how to cook it to the best advantage, and how not to have any waste does not come to a woman by intuition. As Mr. Higgins says, if more knowledge and time were devoted to the teaching of cooking in our schools the meals of most families would be more varied, more appetizing, and nutritious, and much more economical. Mr. Atkinson has estimated that the waste of food in the United States from bad cooking alone is over $1,000,000,000 a year. In speaking of expensive habits, such as liquor drinking and smoking, Mr. Higgins refers to the latter as the most economical of recreations. "How else, for instance, could the Harts miner give himself an agreeable sensation a thousand times a year at so low a cost as $2? But nobody," he continues, "would wish to see a freeman using his tobacco as the Russian peasants described to me by Prince Krapotkin, who first chewed it, then dried and smoked it, and finally used the ashes as snuff." The time may not be far distant, Mr. Higgins suggests, when in large industrial towns the entire preparation of meals will be in the hands of specialists, just as the originally domestic operations of baking and brewing now are.

A NEW GEOMORPHOLOGICAL THEORY.—M. Marcel Bertrand has recently published an article in the Compte Rendus, in which he attempts to combine the theory of Lowthian green (that the figure of the earth is based on a tetrahedron with its apex at the south pole) with Michel Levy's theory that the tertiary rocks are distributed along the edges of a tetrahedron, the apex of which lies some 20 degrees from the south pole. M. Bertrand points out the fact that if lines be drawn through all the active volcanoes of the present day, they are found to lie along six slightly deformed great circles which outline two tetrahedra set base to base. These lines of volcanic activity indicate the places where the heavy molten rock material lies nearest to the surface, and where, in consequence, are the geosynclinals which precede the formation of mountain chains. All the mountain chains except the Andes are found along the edges of the northern of the two tetrahedra. In order to account for the phenomena of the movement of the terrestrial pole on the surface of the earth it is necessary to consider the crust as distinct from the interior—to look on the earth as resembling an orange with a movable skin. Finally, M. Bertrand points out that if the tetrahedron be supposed to have been originally a regular figure, its present degree of deformation furnishes a means of calculating the age of the earth. He concludes as follows: "The tetrahedron is the great mechanism put into action by the cooling of the earth, which guides and regulates all the movements of the surface. The entire mechanism is so admirably adjusted that the inequalities of gravity suffice to set the whole in motion. When the period, happily still far distant, arrives when the tetrahedron has acquired its position of equilibrium the central mechanism will stop, the movements will gradually die out, denudation will level everything, and the geological life of the earth will come to an end."

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

As an evidence of the impetus given to rifle shooting by the formation of a State rifle team, which was referred to in this column last Sunday, it is worthy of note that the annual Fall rifle matches at Creedmoor, held a few days since, brought out a larger attendance than ever before. In the State match no less than thirteen teams competed, every regiment in the State being represented except two. This is a larger number than ever before competed in this match. The contest for the Governor's Cup was also the best on record for the number of entries, eighty-eight marksmen striving for the trophy, while the Adjutant General's match had also an unusual number of competing teams. The unusual interest manifested in the matches this year has started Guardsmen searching for records, and there are many unsettled arguments as to which team or man holds the best records as to score or number of wins. In this connection results following, prepared expressly for THE NEW YORK TIMES from official records, will be found of particular value.

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There have been five competitions for the Adjutant General's match, and of these the Seventh Regiment and the Thirteenth Separate Company have each won two and the Twenty-third Regiment one. The record score of 160 points out of the possible 210 is held by Company G, Seventh Regiment. The following is the list of winners, with aggregate score:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1894—Company I, Twenty-third Regiment		149
1896—Thirteenth Separate Company		156
1897—Thirteenth Separate Company		129
1898—No contest.		
1899—Company F, Seventh Regiment		131
1900—Company G, Seventh Regiment		160

In the above match the conditions are unusual, as competitors must at the 300-yard range shoot in a standing position.

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In the seven competitions held for the Governor's Cup, which represents the individual championship of the State, the Twelfth Regiment has won four of them, and Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments and Thirteenth Separate Company, one each. Ordnance Sergt. John Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment, who has the largest number of victories to his credit, still holds the record score of 95 out of a possible 100 points. The following are the names of the winners, with aggregate score, since the beginning of the contest in 1893:

Year.	Winner.	Score.
1893—Ord. Sergt. John Corrie, 12th Regiment		87
1894—Lieut. Col. E. De Forest, 23d Regiment		87
1895—Priv. L. Hazeltine, 13th Separate Co.		88
1896—Ord. Sergt. John Corrie, 12th Regiment		89
1897—Ord. Sergt. John Corrie, 12th Regiment		95
1898—No contest.		
1899—Priv. W. S. Lamb, 12th Regiment		88
1900—Sergt. A. S. Stevens, 7th Regiment		92

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The following shows the winner with aggregate score in the State and brigade rifle matches at Creedmoor since they began at the opening of the range, in 1873, to date: From 1873 until 1885 the present First and Second Brigade contests were known as the First and Second Division matches. The three contests were shot at 200 and 500 yards until 1892, when the 300 and 600 yard ranges were added. From 1873 to 1875 bull's-eyes counted 4, centres 3, and outers 2, the division of the target being square. From 1876 the targets were changed so that the divisions were circular and the shots counted as follows: Bull's-eyes, 5; centres, 4; inners, 3; outers, 2. From 1873 until 1875 the highest possible score in the State and division matches was 480 points, and from 1876 to 1885 it was 600 points. From 1892 the highest possible score is 1,200 points. The Fifth Brigade match began in 1898, after the troops in Manhattan were divided into two brigades. This took the Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments from the First to the Fifth Brigade. The Twelfth Regiment holds the record score in the most important team match, that for the State Prize, and the Seventh Regiment holds the record score for the brigade matches.

	—State Match.—		1st Brig. Match.	
	Winner.		Winner.	
Year.	Regiment.	Score.	Regiment.	Score.
1873	22	280	22	263
1874	22	295	12	283
1875	7	451	7	447
1876	49	390	71	423
1877	14	420	71	428
1878	7	438	7	441
1879	*20	450	7	447
1880	35	476	7	479
1881	*20	486	7	494
1882	*20	516	7	487
1883	23	497	7	473
1884	23	501	7	496
1885	23	487	12	448
1886	7	495	12	482
1887	23	524	7	504
1888	23	521	12	485
1889	7	501	7	464
1890	23	487	7	507
1891	23	520	7	501
1892	7	984	7	957
1893	7	992	7	982
1894	12	997	7	999
1895	23	991	12	990
1896	12	1,023	7	1,035
1897	12	1,051	12	1,019
1898	No contest		No contest.	
1899	7	944	7	921
1900	12	983	12	961

*Separate Company. †Battalion.

SECOND BRIGADE MATCH.

Year.	Winner. Regiment.	Score.	Year.	Winner. Regiment.	Score.
1873	23	181	1887	23	513
1874	23	207	1888	23	509
1875	23	414	1889	23	471
1876	23	378	1890	23	488
1877	23	405	1891	23	501
1878	23	432	1892	23	952
1879	23	404	1893	23	915
1880	23	472	1894	23	958
1881	14	413	1895	23	938
1882	14	461	1896	23	987
1883	23	477	1897	23	989
1884	23	495	1898	No	contest.
1885	23	478	1899	23	862
1886	23	497	1900	23	952

The Fifth Brigade Match was first commenced in 1899, being won by the Seventh Regiment on a score of 921 points. The match was also won by the Seventh Regiment this year on a score of 970 points.

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NAVAL MILITIA MATCH.

1899—First Battalion	670
1900—Second Battalion	847

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The Second Battery will hold its annual prize shoot at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day, and in this connection the following committee has been appointed:

Lieut. Sherry, Chairman; First Sergt. Muhlfeld, Comissary Sergt. Reinold, Sergt. Bostwick, and Private Gray. The battery will commence drilling for the season on Oct. 2. Drills by platoons will be held Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and recruits will be attended to on Wednesday evenings. Special attention will be given the coming season to the school for officers and non-commissioned officers. Gen. George Moore Smith, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, and Walter E. Hildreth have been elected honorary members of the battery.

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Col. Morris of the Ninth Regiment announces the opening drill nights of the several companies as follows: Oct. 1, Companies B and F; Oct. 2, Companies C and G; Oct. 3, Companies I and K; Oct. 4, Companies A and D; Oct. 5, Companies E and H. Lieut. Col. Rand is directed to make an inspection of the books of the several companies and make the proper report to headquarters. Majors Japha and Lorigan are directed to inspect the drill and instruction of the several companies in their battalions, Major Japha Monday and Wednesday evenings, Major Lorigan on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Major and Surgeon Hubbard has issued an appeal for young men to join the Hospital Corps. Uniforms and all equipments are furnished for those who join. There is instruction in Red Cross work, first aid to the injured, minor treatment, nursing, and Hospital Corps drill, and litter drill. There are meetings once a week—on Mondays at 8.15 P. M. There are yearly examinations, and to the successful ones the State decoration—a bronze medal with red cross—is given. Lieut. Col. T. B. Rand will inspect the drill of Companies E and H on Fridays of each week until further orders. This is to be the composition of the battalions: First, Companies G, C, H, E, and I; Second, Companies D, A, F, K, and B. Lieut. U. S. Croft is detailed as instructor of the regimental recruit class.

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Private Benjamin C. Crane from Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, it is understood is to be appointed Assistant Inspector of Small Arms Practice. He is said to possess considerable shooting ability. An election will soon be held in Company C for Second Lieutenant, vice Ford, promoted to the staff. Capt. Byrne of Company K reports that he has seventy-two men on the rolls of his command. The graded course which Surgeon Hubbard has outlined for the members of the Hospital Corps will fit those who take it conscientiously for the position of trained nurse. The election of Second Lieut. Cecil Lyon to the position of First Lieutenant of Company E, gives the greatest satisfaction to the members of the company. Capt. Winterroth, U. S. A. P., believes he has found an enthusiastic co-worker in building up the shooting ability of the regiment in Private Benjamin Crane.

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Company D, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Walton, is at present in most excellent shape, and the officers and men await the opening of the drill season with something like a feeling of impatience. The record won by this company during the last year is one to be proud of, the average attendance

At the Play and With the Players

Edward Fitz Gerald, one of the wisest and kindliest of men, who had been a lover of the stage and a student of the drama, accounted the Hamlet of Henry Irving a valueless and tiresome performance. But Horace Walpole, whose counterfeit presentment appears briefly in the new romantic piece at the Empire Theatre, thought the great Garrick a poor actor, a mere mimic, and "nothing wonderful." There were those of high repute who declared, all through his brilliant career, that Macready was far out of his depth in Shakespeare's plays, while a large faction decried Edwin Booth's acting, when it was at its best, and declared he had been "puffed" into a position he was not fit to occupy. All of these, including Fitz Gerald and the gifted Walpole, must have been wrong, for there is plainly a right and a wrong in such questions, and either an actor is greatly gifted or not. It follows, however, that a new Hamlet would be a remarkable portrayal indeed if it were generally accepted without qualification as great and satisfying.

Mr. Sothern's Hamlet comes in good season. Since Irving dropped the rôle (in which his acting was marred by many grotesqueries and melodramatic tricks, but was, nevertheless, wonderfully strong, magnetic, and original,) there has been no English-speaking Prince of Denmark of great renown. Edwin Booth early in April, 1891, said farewell to the stage in the character which, in his time, (the era of a large number of actors, be it remembered, trained to the principles of tragic acting,) was esteemed by the majority of American playgoers his own. Irving's portrayal has not been seen since then. Wilson Barrett and Beerbohm Tree have been the two Hamlets of the London stage seen here in the interval. Neither was very seriously received, but there was a certain attractive novelty in Barrett's posing and pictorial Dane, though the memory of it does not survive, while Tree's portrayal was the work of an intellectual, aspiring, and painstaking artist.

As for Mr. Willard, he must be acounted an American Hamlet if his portrayal of this character is to be taken into account at all; an excellent and versatile actor and a studious one, too, he failed utterly to make the Prince interesting. The other American Hamlets of these later years need not be taken gravely into consideration. There have been a dozen or more of them. The only one I remember fit to compare with the impersonation now on view at the Garden Theatre was Otis Skinner's. Some years ago, in one of the Brooklyn theatres, this seemed to me a worthy attempt, certainly superior in force and fire, in plastic freedom, in correct delivery, to Mr. Sothern's, though not so pleasing to the eye, not quite so well finished, not as Princelike or as gently melancholy as this newer impersonation. Skinner is an actor of much larger experience in the poetic drama than Sothern, and he has played many Shakespearean rôles acceptably.

Of his Hamlet, however, the playgoers of this community may be said to cherish no memory, nor do they remember the portrayals of Louis James and Frederick Warde or the raw and uncouth impersonation of Walker Whiteside. Mr. Sothern's portrayal is offered to an audience in which a majority, in fact, has no memory of "Hamlet" on the stage, and it is that majority which will decide ultimately the success or failure of the effort. It would be useless, therefore, for those persons who can recall vividly the thrill Booth used to give them in the ghost scenes, the beauty and pathos of the great soliloquy on immortality as he delivered it, his splendid vehemence in the climax of the play scene, the tremor that went through the house when he asked "Is it the King?" to object to the new portrayal because it does not bring back to them the old thrill or kindle their admiration anew.

The power and variety of tone and pose in Lawrence Barrett's treatment of the last act, the absorbing effect Irving produced from the beginning of Act II. until the end of the scene with Gertrude, must live only in the memory of those that saw them. As well complain that Sothern lacks the declamatory force of Ludwig Barnay, whose Hamlet was clearly a brother to his more famous Marc Antony; the perfervid style and romantic graces of the Prince of Mounet-Sully, the large gesture and the classic stride of Sonnenthal's Hamlet, the main attributes of the other foreign performances of this many-sided hero one remembers to have seen, as to place a ban upon the new portrayal because it is not as wonderfully eloquent as Booth's, as magnetic as Irving's, as vigorous as Lawrence Barrett's.

The new Hamlet entirely satisfies the eye, and in that respect is superior to any other Hamlet seen here since Melpomene dozed. He has much of the beauty of Booth, and, like Booth's portrayal, this is a tasteful and discreet performance. Whenever there is a new Hamlet we hear from the youngsters much about bits of "new business," but it is doubtful if the most ingenious actor could hit on any new business in "Hamlet" that would be at all illustrative. The countless Hamlets of the past have done everything both sensible and foolish, to illustrate their conceptions of the character.

Forrest made much fun of Macready's "business" with a handkerchief. Dutton Cook laughed at Irving's fondness for carrying a torch or a candle around with him as he wandered through the halls of Elsinore, while his snakelike wriggling toward the throne in the mimic play scene was often condemned. Sothern's Hamlet seems to dislike Rosencranz less than Guildenstern because the latter only wears a medallion portrait of the murderous King, and that seems to be new "business," though it may not be, and is certainly not very illuminative. The braying of the trumpet and sound of the kettledrum several times after Hamlet is first left alone on the stage, and in the first scene with Horatio, just before the "We'll teach you to drink deep"; the employment of a Court fool in the train of Claudius, who may be a successor to that Yorick of whom Hamlet in his boyhood was fond; the representation of the Ghost in the Queen's closet behind a semi-transparent screen, Hamlet's drawing of his dagger to emphasize the "bare bodkin" passage in the great soliloquy, the death of Polonius in sight of the audience, the omission of Hamlet's speech while the King is at prayer, are all ancient "business." Mr. Sothern's production has fewer "novelties" of scene and action than most performances of the play one remembers. It is all sensible, coherent, tasteful, and pictorially as fine and handsome as could be desired.

The new Hamlet seems to me most satisfactory in Act II. There is not a point therein that fails. The interview with Polonius, the colloquy with the courtiers, the scene with the players, and the "Oh, What a Rogue," are all marked by a high order of interpretative skill. The soliloquy is particularly well done, and the business at its close of beginning immediately to write the speech to be interpolated in "The Murder of Gonzago" is effective enough. This is a clear reminder of Irving.

In the earlier scenes Mr. Sothern manifestly falls short of the effect that might be made, nay, that the expert spectator's intelligence demands, leaving all comparison and recollection out of the question; his horror and pity and amazement in the presence of the Ghost are discreetly rather than movingly expressed. There is no fault to be found with his conception, step by step, line by line, and his treatment of the "old truepenny" in the cellarage is tactful, while his reading of the famous "Rest, perturbed spirit," is reverent and touching. Similarly, in the greatest of the soliloquies, the immortality speech, in the play scene and its throbbing climax, he falls short through sheer lack of elocutionary and dramatic skill, and not because his understanding is ever at fault. He retrieves himself nobly in the rebuke to the courtiers and the grave banter with Polonius, and gets through with the interview with his mother and the second encounter with the ghost very creditably.

A point is made for Mr. Sothern's Hamlet by his industrious press agents that he is not mad, but only shamming madness. I have seen all the Hamlets of twenty years or more, and have never seen one of whom the same thing could not have been truthfully said. Of course, Hamlet shams madness as he makes up his mind to do after the first revelation of the Ghost of his father. But, all the same, he represents genius in disorder, a noble soul overweighted by a mission that is too heavy for it, a reflective mind almost unseated in action. Doubtless those fools of the ages, the commentators and the critics, have read much into their "Hamlet" that does not belong there, but still it may not be sheer impertinence to hint that there may be a chord or two in Hamlet's gamut this self-satisfied actor does not strike, even some that have been struck with tolerable certainty by other actors.

Mr. Sothern has also been saying, through his press agents, that the complaints made against his delivery of the text are unfounded, and that he reads naturally and clearly, avoiding "elocution" because he detests it. "This is a more exquisite song than the other." Bad elocution is undoubtedly detestable. But Mr. Sothern's fault, his besetting fault, is bad elocution. He is very bad in the delivery of some of Hamlet's speeches, particularly of the speech to Horatio before the play. Nobody asks of Mr. Sothern the "illusion of imposing declamation." Nobody will ever deride him for "speaking naturally." His delivery of nearly all the second act is very good. But when he is explosive, incoherent, and spluttering he will continue to give offense in spite of the ardor of his press agents. Meanwhile, his Hamlet is the best piece of acting he has ever done, and, taking one consideration with another, the best Hamlet now in sight.

Ophelia is a rôle in which an actress of the sensibility and personal charm and experience of Virginia Harned would not be likely to fail, though her performance the first night did not quite equal expectation. I can remember no portrayal of Ophelia more touching and less artificial excepting those of Ellen Terry and Helena Modjeska. Her delivery of the speech to Laertes in her first scene is admirable and the scene with Hamlet loses nothing through her fault, though she dawdles over the resultant lament of Ophelia. She plays the mad scene, which only needs to be conducted simply and without striving for effect, gracefully and with her customary fine sense of the picturesque. Otherwise there is nothing that strikes an old player as notable in the acting of Shakespeare's most discussed tragedy in its present revival. The King seemed to me better than usual, the Queen worse. Polonius fares better now than he did the first night, when the veteran Varrey's memory failed him. He always was, at his best, the most conventional of actors.

"Caleb West," at the Manhattan Theatre, belongs to the same stratum of American drama as Mr. Hart's rather less violent, more purposeful "Parish Priest," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. If I had to sit through either of them a second time I should prefer "The Parish Priest," although there is nothing in its performance to compare with the verity of Kate Denin Wilson's denotement of the homely sympathy and affection of a plain old New England woman in the crude, noisy, and incoherent dramatization of Hopkinson Smith's well-told story. This lady has been cruelly treated by the playwrights since she took to the dowagers and mother-in-laws of contemporary drama. She has been identified with the heavy, joyless virago who forces her way through "society drama," and the irritating old women of farce who are rarely amusing themselves but are used as mere "feeders" for the funny man. Her large experience and her observation are pleasingly revealed in her impersonation of Aunty Bell, while an almost as veracious and much more showy piece of acting is George Fawcett's Captain Joe, which is lifelike in its bluff heartiness and tenderness, and as natural as possible in everything, though the play sometimes leaves nature far afield.

Miss Buckley and Mr. Arden have harder tasks. The lady is particularly happy in denoting the childlike simplicity and ignorance of Betty, while Arden gives force to the aloofness at least of Caleb's disposition. But neither personage is quite intelligible on the stage, because the construction of the drama is so blurred and inexpert.

Why the villain is a villain, who can tell? Why does he want the foundations of the lighthouse crooked? Why does he hate Caleb and all the other good folks? He has nothing to gain. Why does that talkative fine lady glide through the piece, and why are we supposed to be interested in her amatory relations with the engineer?

There is, on the whole, more human nature and less obvious and crude artifice in "The Parish Priest" than in "Caleb West." Both plays are built on flimsy foundations, but Mr. Hart gets nearer to life than Mr. Morton and without a plot and characters invented by Hopkinson Smith to work upon either. In the newer play the heroine was placed in the arms of one of the personages in her infancy, and ill-luck, somehow or other, seems to follow her on that account. In "The Parish Priest" the vacillating young doctor seems to have passed about from one pair of arms to another with astonishing symbolical significance in his babyhood. This is the "hall-mark" of a well-defined "school" of drama. "Caleb West" is handsomely staged, and because of the effectiveness of two of its situations, may be relied upon to "go" when it gets "on the road."

Such a show as that of the Rogers Brothers at Hammerstein's Victoria appeals chiefly to persons who are in anything but a critical mood. Judged merely as a music hall entertainment it is excellent. Of real wit it has not a trace. Of broad humor it has a fair supply. The jests are generally old, and some of them are coarser than the average, but many of them evoke hearty laughter. And the Rogers Brothers cause laughter by just being the Rogers Brothers.

In the new piece they are "discovered" in a folding bed, and make their second entrance in a goat carriage in front of the Casino, in Central Park, while in the third act they reach the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria by way of the fire escape. The scenery is as handsome as usual and the places represented are easily recognized. The Rogers Brothers now pretend to think they own Central Park, but it is remarked in the play that the real owner is the white-bearded policeman frequenters of the Casino know so well. This public officer is one of the personages in the piece.

The Rogers Brothers do their accustomed broken English "turns," but they are effective also in a new darky song and dance, "Run, 'Possum, Run," while the form and some of the fun of their "specialty" of last year, "The Innocent Maid," with Jeannette Bageard and Edith St. Clair, are repeated in "When Reuben Comes to Town." The dancing and acrobatism in this variety farce are admirable, and the new music is all spirited and taking, but the best singing voices on the stage, excepting a few in the chorus, are positively those of the shorter and more vociferous Mr. Rogers and Mr. William West, who does some coster songs with due effect. Neither of these gentlemen could get a job in a church choir. But "The Rogers Brothers in Central Park," written by John McNally, with lyrics by Cheever Goodwin and music by Maurice Levi, delights great crowds and will hold the attention of the people to please whom it was designed a long while.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

In "The Belle of Bohemia," at the Casino to-morrow night, Sam Bernard will appear as a wandering photographer named Klotz, while his brother, Dick, will be a brewer named Dinkelhauser. Virginia Earl, returning to skirts, will be Katie, wife of the photographer, who sings on the stage under the name of Clarisse, and is the belle of all Bohemia. Other prominent performers will be D. L. Don as an Irish politician, P. F. Nicholson as a matinée actor named Cuffs, Fred Solomon as a British footman, John Hyams as a Bowery personage, Marie Dainton, fresh from London, as the brewer's wife, and Irene Bentley as a matinée girl. There is an involved plot, which concerns the confusion of the identities of the poor photographer and the rich brewer, the muddling of their domestic affairs in consequence, and the temporary enjoyment by the photographer of the brewer's wealth.

Harry B. Smith wrote the farce and Ludwig Englander composed the incidental music. The piece, it is said, will be found to have much more body and purpose than an ordinary Casino extravaganza. The scene changes, in the two acts, from Coney Island to Newport, and thence is shifted to Switzerland.

At the New York Theatre Tuesday night a new musical extravaganza, by George V. Hobart, Louis Harrison, and A. Baldwin Sloane, entitled "A Million Dollars," will be produced. There will be three large ballets, entitled "Coney Island," "The Roses," and "The Allies." Handsome scenery and costumes are promised. Cora Tanner will appear as Aurora Borealis, a formidable typewriting girl employed by a firm of divorce lawyers; Josie Sadler as a barber's wife given to dreaming, Joseph Ott as a Prince from the Philippines, Joseph Sparks as an Irish immigrant in such haste to become a policeman that he jumps off the ship in the harbor to walk ashore, and Ignacio Martinetti as the barber who turns out to be the rightful heir to the millions of the Vandergoulds.

The key to these millions is in a paper possessed by a Sing Sing convict who pervades the play and who is willing to sell it for a comfortable fortune. The scene shifts from a law office to the barber's shop, and thence to Battery Park and various less familiar but not less attractive places.

Wednesday night Mr. Hammerstein's new Theatre Republic (why not Republic Theatre?) will be opened. Some account of its architectural features is printed elsewhere in this newspaper. The first play will be "Sag Harbor," by James A. Herne. We have a mention of happenings in Greenport in the new piece at the Manhattan Theatre, and now we are to have a study of life and manners in the sister village across the Peconic Bay.

Mr. Herne's play was acted last season in Boston and Chicago. It is akin to "Shore Acres." Once more Herne will appear as a waterside farming character, elderly and benignant, with a romance of his own and a faculty for bringing the romances of others to happy conclusion. Homely pictures of village life abound, and doubtless the moral is both unexceptionable and "advanced." Besides Mr. Herne and his two daughters, Forrest Robinson, Frank Monroe, Lionel Barrymore, Marion Abbott, Mrs. Sol Smith, Forrest Robinson, and some other well-known players will appear in "Sag Harbor."

NOTES OF THE FOREIGN STAGE.

Nothing could exceed the courtesy of the treatment of Mr. Sydney Grundy by the London newspapers. Notwithstanding the strong similarity between his new play, "A Debt of Honor," and Mrs. W. K. Clifford's "The Likeness of the Night," and the fact that Mrs. Clifford's piece was founded on one of her own stories published fifteen years ago, twice read by Mr. Alexander, the manager who produced Mr. Grundy's piece, and finally printed in Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review, Mr. Grundy's assertion that he never heard of Mrs. Clifford's story or play is politely accepted. The matter is of small interest on this side of the Atlantic. Grundy's play has failed at the St. James's Theatre, in spite of the fine acting of Julie Opp, Fay Davis, and the other actors. These "coincidences" are always occurring. One recalls the relationship of Pinero's "The Squire" to "Far From the Madding Crowd," of his "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" to "Der Schatten." In the one case Pinero declared that he had never read Hardy's novel, in the other that he had never heard of the German play. Mr. Pinero is as little in the habit, it seems, of reading master works of fiction or of watching the course of foreign drama as new actors of Hamlet are of seeing performances previous to their own. But the point is that, while Grundy is politely treated by the press, his treatment of that institution continues to be terribly severe. The wonder is that the press survives. He declares now that the critics ought to be suppressed because they compare notes between the acts, and because they report the manner of the reception of the play on the first night. This is apt to hurt the play. Most of the first-night criticisms in the conservative London newspapers are kindly in tone, and rarely have enough of the "news" character to even allude to the manner in which the performance was received. As for the critics comparing notes between the acts, that is not true of New York, whatever may be the case in London. But the truth is, in both cities, that the average merit in the newspaper criticism is superior to that of Mr. Grundy's plays.

Edna May will sail from London for New York Sept. 30 to begin rehearsals of the new Morton and Kerker extravaganza, which will be produced here in November, and in London in April, if it survives.

Arthur Bourchier, who used to be a heavy young actor at Daly's, is branching out in London management. Some one calls him "the London Frohman." But it seems that Charles Frohman is the London Frohman, all right.

There may be a Cromwell epoch in drama close at hand. Arthur Patterson has dramatized his Cromwell novel, and has put the Protector on the stage at the Globe Theatre, in London, with Charles Cartwright as the hero. The play is said to be unsatisfactory. But there are other Cromwell plays in the air, and the character seems well suited to Richard Mansfield, Robert Taber, and a number of other actors. Taber, by the way, is the new Cassius in the revival of "Julius Caesar" by Beerbohm Tree. His course continues onward and upward, and great triumphs ought to be in store for him.

Rostand has made $400,000 in royalties since the first night of "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris. Yet the unthinking continue to say that art and literature do not pay. If a new Thackeray were to come forward with a new "Vanity Fair" now, he would make a million with it, including the dramatic rights. If a new Sheridan should write a new "School for Scandal," he would not have to dance attendance upon Duchesses in his old age.

Bourchier intends to produce "Twelfth Night" at the London Criterion, acting Malvolio himself to the Viola of Irene and the Olivia of Violet Van Brugh.

John Farrington, who used to be the urbane box-office man at Daly's, is now a London manager on his own hook, engaged in partnership with A. L. Canby in the doubtful enterprise of trying to make the ancient American variety farce, "A Parlor Match," go with English audiences. Think of the scene in which a thieving tramp runs away with a red-hot stove, with smoke issuing from the pipe! Tut, tut! The English will say that is overdrawn.

Fred Terry says that one Hartley Manners did not rewrite much of Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" at the Haymarket Theatre, in London. Terry says the play is in every sense the work of Mr. Kester. The dialogue was only slightly revised for London, where the actors have to say "whilst" for "while," and "amongst" for "among." The play draws well.

Maud Hoffman returns to this country next month as Willard's leading actress.

It is now said that the Comédie Française will occupy its new theatre Christmas Day. This Autumn the actors of the historic house will occupy Sarah Bernhardt's new theatre in Paris while Mme. Bernhardt is acting in this country with M. Coquelin. Those two famous artists will sail for New York Oct. 19. This repertory will comprise "L'Aiglon," with Bernhardt as the young Duke and Coquelin as the veteran, Flambeau; "Cyrano de Bergerac," with Coquelin as the Gascon and Bernhardt as Roxane; "Tartufe," with Coquelin as the hypocrite and, perhaps, Bernhardt as Dorine; "Hamlet," with Bernhardt as the Prince and Coquelin as Polonius, and some of the other plays of the Bernhardt repertory.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Span of Life" will be presented this week.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"Miss," with Nellie McHenry in the title rôle, will be revived this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—Daniel Sully will begin the fifth and last week of his engagement in "The Parish Priest."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The attraction for the present week will be the rural drama, which has been presented in this city before, called "The Dairy Farm."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Rose of Persia" will begin its last week to-morrow night. It will then proceed on its American tour, being presented first outside of New York in Baltimore.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "Richard Carvel" is playing to the capacity of the house at each performance. Wednesday matinées at this house will be resumed on Wednesday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The singing comedian, Andrew Mack, continues in his Irish military drama, "The Rebel," and business continues to be very large. The attraction will remain here for some time to come.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Ben-Hur" is still drawing large audiences to the Broadway, and a week from next Saturday night the last performance in New York will be presented, making a twenty-nine weeks' run in this city.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's comedians are meeting with considerable success in the double bill, "The Husbands of Leontine" and "Ib and Little Christina." This attraction will remain until October.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL.—Patrons of this resort will be offered an exceptionally good programme for the opening of the hall. It includes Corlin and Brown, the Sciorretas, the troubadours, and many other vaudeville artists.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell continues adding to the proportions of her success in "A Royal Family." All the performances given so far have been to crowded houses. The first Thursday matinee of the season will be given this week.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The new stock company will be seen this week in another change of bill, consisting of a revival of Belasco and De Mille's comedy drama, "The Charity Ball." Miss Julia Blanc, the California actress, will make her début in the rôle of Mrs. Dale Peyster.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Notwithstanding Louis Mann and Clara Lippman are filling a successful engagement at this house in "All on Account of Eliza," they are compelled to bring their run to an end next Saturday night. W. H. Crane is scheduled to present his play, "David Harum," the following Monday evening.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Moth and the Flame," by Clyde Fitch, used for starring purposes by Kelcey and Shannon the past two seasons, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company for the second week of its new season. Mrs. Thomas Barry will make her reappearance as a member of the company.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Francis Wilson, with his new opera, "The Monks of Malabar," has closed the most successful week the comedian has ever known at this theatre, and at the same time his receipts eclipse, with the exception of the run of "The Merry Monarch," any production he has ever made.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Otis Skinner begins the last two weeks of his engagement to-morrow night in "Prince Otto." Since the opening, appreciative audiences have prevailed, and Mr. Skinner as a portrayer of romantic rôles met with a success that has continued throughout the first three weeks of his engagement.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Beginning with a matinée to-morrow, the Weber Dainty Duchess Company will appear in two burlesques, "The Queen of Bohemia" and "Pickings from Puck." In the olio will be seen Letta Meridith, Monroe and Mack, Harvey Sisters, Sol Fields, Russell and Tillyne, Nellie Laurence, and Ruby Marion.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The fortnight has but served to develop the depth of New York's appreciation of the beauties of Augustus Thomas's new play, "Arizona." A little change made in the cast by the substitution of Miss Carolyn Kenyon for Miss Adora Andrews as Lena has brought satisfactory results. The play will continue indefinitely.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The third week of the burlesques "Fiddle-dee-Dee" and "Quo Vas Iss" begins to-morrow evening with a record for attendance thus far never surpassed in the history of this music hall. With the many new productions scheduled for the near future the management are at a loss to know just what to burlesque next.

EDEN MUSEE.—Signor Parronchis's Neapolitan Orchestra begins its engagement to-day. This orchestra consists of twelve members, who are artists upon their various instruments, and, in addition, two well-known vocalists have been secured. They are Signor De Santis, tenor, and Signor Nunziato, baritone. In addition to the concerts, new moving pictures will be shown hourly.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder will deliver his talk the present week; Bert Coote and his company will be seen in the laughable farce "Supper for Two"; Lizzie B. Raymond will display her robust voice to advantage, and the other leaders are Les Frasottis, European musical act; Silvern and Emerie, ring experts, and Hamilton, Hill, and Elliott, musical oddities.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar will appear this week in "A Close Call." This is the newest of Mr. Hart's farces. Others in the bill are: Signor A. L. Guille, the operatic tenor; Josephine Gassman and her "picks," Ben Harney Trio, the ragtime performers; Davenport brothers, the tramp and waiter; Max Ritter, in monologue; Ernest Mizarras, on the flying rings; Burke's musical dogs, and new moving views in the kalatechnoscope.

CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.—The season of entertainment on this roof will close with a concert to-night in which will appear Cook and Sonora, Pat Rooney, De Witt and Burns, the Colinis, Nat M. Wills, the Rainbow Coon; Hogan, the unbleached American; Mayme Gehrue and company, Louise Gunning, Les Charmeses, Ascott and Eddie, Chappelle Sisters, Leigh and Thorne, Corbett-McCoy fight pictures, La Myrene-Hubutise, the world's comedy four, and Grace Orr.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—Julie Mackey, who has only recently returned from a prolonged engagement in Europe, will sing entirely new songs, while the comedy leaders are Smith and Campbell, Gertrude Haynes and her "Celestial Choir," the Willis Family, refined instrumentalists; the three Lukens brothers, the human trapeze; Terry and Elmer; Flora, comedy wire performer; Mason and Frances; Brothers Bard, acrobats; Jano Courthope and company in a comedietta; the kalatechnoscope moving pictures, and many more.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—A bill of unusual excellence will be offered this week, which includes Press Eldridge, Cushman, Holcombe and Curtis, in their comedy sketch, "The Teacher and His Pupils"; Williamson and Stone, the black-faced singing and dancing comedians; Ed Favor and Edith St. Clair, in their skit, "A High Roller"; Harry Mills and company in the funny little playlet, "A Mock Marriage"; Imogene Comer, the soprano singer; Lynton and McIntyre, Lowell and Lowell, comedians. The performance closes with Parker's dog circus.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard will make his first and only appearance in Harlem vaudeville this week, and he will present "The Littlest Girl," one of the most effective little plays in vaudeville. Patrice, the comedienne, will offer a novelty in the scenic production of "The Girl in the Moon." Others of prominence are Emma Carus, the singing comedienne; Stinson and Merton in a little nonsense, Alexander Heindl, 'cellist; Herbert and Willing, black-face skit; Gypzena and Roma, in new electrical dances, the kalatechnoscope, and others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The museum established a record for itself last week by doing the largest week's business in several months, which is due to the extraordinary novelty offered in the shape of the matrimonial lottery, which was inaugurated last Monday. The drawing will be held on Oct. 2 and a public wedding will follow shortly after. In the theatre this week the main feature of an excellent vaudeville bill will be the reproduction of the Dixon-McGovern fight pictures. There will be the usual allotment of freaks in the curio halls, extra features and Sunday concerts.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Dorothy Morton, Huth and Clifford, Corinne, Staley and Birbeck, and Mrs. and Mr. Mark Murphy are offered in the new bill of this week. Every number of last week's long bill will be offered at this Sunday afternoon and evening concert. Fox and Allen, in their sketch, "The Flat Next Door"; Jess Dandy, with fresh Hebrew witticisms; Edna Aug in new songs and imitations; Artie Hall, the Georgia Shouter; the Van Aukens, burlesque gymnasts; Fields and Ward, burlesquers; Maddox and Wayne, funsters; Hayes and Bandy, the Jacksons, Arnelia Bassignama, soprano; Barteime, juggler, and the Masons, character comedians, are others of the enormous bill.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Headliners are common on the programme and the bill therefore shows the usual richness in this respect. Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle will present the best of Mr. Royle's one-act plays, "Captain Impudence," and John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will appear in their ludicrous farce, "Our Honeymoon." Alice Pierce, the little woman who has become known as "The American Cissie Loftus," will make her first appearance at Keith's, and the Elinore sisters will again give George M. Cohan's lively sketch, "The Dangerous Mrs. Delaney." Eleanor Falk remains a second week; Winona Winters comes in her performance with her father, Banks Winters, and Sankey brothers, acrobats, and Frank and Don, eccentric comedians, are in the programme.

HEARING IN CUSTOMS CASES.

Fall Calendar of the Appraiser's Board of Classification.

The Fall calendar for the hearings before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers was made public yesterday. It is as follows:

Tuesday, Oct. 9—Charges covering Commissioners, free list, protests, not entertained.
Thursday, Oct. 11—Books, papers, and manufactures of papers.
Tuesday, Oct. 16, and Wednesday, Oct. 17—Administration.
Thursday, Oct. 18—Provisions, fruits, agricultural products, fish, live animals, plants, sugar.
Tuesday, Oct. 23—Silks and manufactures of silks.
Thursday, Oct. 25—Sundries.
Tuesday, Oct. 30—Jewelry and statuary.
Thursday, Nov. 1—Glass and manufactures of glass.
Wednesday, Nov. 7—Earths and earthenware, marble, stone.
Thursday, Nov. 8—Beads, buttons, braids, embroideries, laces, pins, trimmings.
Tuesday, Nov. 13, and Thursday, Nov. 15—Metals and manufactures of metal.
Tuesday, Nov. 20—Wearing apparel.
Thursday, Nov. 22—Musical instruments, toys, wood and manufactures of wood, paintings.
Tuesday, Nov. 27—Wool and manufactures of wool.
Wednesday, Nov. 28—Chemicals, coal tar products and preparations.
Tuesday, Dec. 4—Leather, leather gloves, furs.
Thursday, Dec. 6—Feathers, India rubber, soap, toilet articles, drugs, medical preparations, oils, paints, spirits.

TRUJILLO AGAIN ARRESTED.

Brokers Sue to Recover $1,500 for Alleged "Washed" Stamps.

Angel M. Trujillo, who was arrested recently by Government agents charged with "washing" internal revenue stamps, is again in custody as the result of an action brought against him in the Supreme Court by Frederic and Walter J. Currie to recover $1,500, the amount of stamps bought from Trujillo. The order of arrest was issued by Justice Scott.

The plaintiffs are brokers, and operate under the name of C. A. Harned & Co. Between Nov. 1, 1899, and July 11, 1900, the plaintiffs assert that they bought $1,500 worth of revenue stamps from Trujillo, believing that they were perfectly good. Subsequently a Government agent seized some of the stamps, charging that they were "washed." Now the plaintiffs want Trujillo to make good the amount purchased from him.

ACTORS READY FOR ROAD

Turn Their Backs to the Rialto With Genuine Regret.

THEIRS NOT A PRIMROSE PATH

Discomforts of Travel and Short Commons of Theatrical Boarding House to be Their Portion.

Just about now the thoughts of the people of the theatre are turning toward their seasons on the road. With faces averted from the Rialto, grips in hand, and regret in heart, they are thinking of days in boarding houses or cheap hotels, nights in stuffy cars, and weeks and months of wandering far away from the glare and glamour of "the alley."

The conditions of life in which the actor on the road finds himself are little understood by the general public. To a large majority of the profession—men and women alike—the garish hotel, with its uncertain degree of comfort, is denied, while to most of them, the theatrical boarding house, with its positive degree of discomfort, is assured, once their feet are turned from Broadway. And even to those members of the profession who are not obliged to practice strict economy in living the queer hotel is a necessity in one-night stands that afford no better. The best hotels, too, in a season of some forty weeks are apt to pall and get monotonous. Bills of fare are found to be singularly alike from town to town. The boiled mutton and beef croquettes, masquerading under the false pretense of picturesque French names, project themselves with remarkable regularity from Maine to California, from Canada to Texas. And after a continuous diet of such fare the comment is not upon the varying degree of goodness, but on the cumulating degree of unpalatableness of the meals.

The theatrical boarding house is a class in itself. Each large city has one or more—in a few of them the rate of living is as high as in the better hotels, but they are generally sought because the prices are lower, while providing more homelike surroundings. There, too, the actor knows he will find congenial companionship and the latest news of professional doings. The landlady is sure to acquaint him with the newest gossip in the company that played "in town" last week. Many a romance begins in the theatrical boarding house—and ends there. The hopes and dreams enter there in which the actors are not the only ones to play the parts.

The boarding house keeper is not infrequently an actress who "has seen better days." Perhaps she has gone into that business as a temporary stop-gap while times were bad. One of the better-known women of the class, whose house is sought by many well-known professionals, was at one time a fairly well-known actress. She married, and her husband was taken ill. That she might the better nurse and care for him, she refused an engagement on the road and took a small house. Her intention was to absent herself only temporarily from the stage. She took boarders to help pay the rent. Her husband lingered for several years, getting no better. All the time she devoted herself to him, and at times the struggle was hard. Times for her did not improve; her beauty faded, the wrinkles came, hope and ambition fled. But to-day she loves to tell the younger people what she would have done if she had continued to act, and in the carving of the roast she sometimes pauses, with knife upraised, to quote a phrase and illustrate an action from the melodrama of forgotten days.

The typical theatrical boarding houses differ little from one another. In the parlor there is the inevitable red plush album, in which repose pictures of players the very names of whom would sound strange in the ears of the average patron of the theatres. On the mantel an imperial photograph of a popular leading man at one end balances a similar counterfeit of a woman star, identically placed at the other end. A pair of dolls, symbolic of classic drama, hangs between them. A canary bird and a globe of goldfish, an overfed cat and a chortling parrot divert attention, and a vase full of artificial grasses occupies the centre table. The plush sofa and the mohair chairs, rescued from the auction room, are lumpy with departed spring. An air of antiquity and cabbage hangs about it all.

THE UNDERSTUDY'S DREAM.

Morning does not begin early in the theatrical boarding house, but when the noonday breakfast is over the tousle-haired soubrette, with attenuated voice, invites all to "Come where my love lies dreaming," while the heavy man pounds out an accompaniment on a cracked piano that wheezes and sniffles in the treble and groans and grunts in the deep chest notes. Up in the hall room back the novitiate is telling the first old man what he will do some day. Intrusted with a one-line part, he understudies all the others. When any of the older actors come to breakfast a trifle hoarse or indisposed, he trembles between hope and fear at the thought that his time has come. And leaving the gossip and the gayety, the youth wanders forth into deserted streets muttering over lines and acting rôles that he hopes he may be called on soon to play. But the leading man has an exasperating way of turning up all right at night; then disappointment and "Master, the carriage awaits" is the young man's portion, and heroics are pushed far off into the future.

After the play the Queen, who has fared sumptuously on papier maché fowl and plaster of paris fruit, comes to the theatrical boarding house to partake of more modest and more filling tongue and ham sandwiches. Bumpers of imaginary champagne give way to real beer.

Of pleasures on the road the greatest, perhaps, to the actor is to strike a town where another company is booked, whose matinée does not conflict with his own. Few of the players can resist the opportunity—rare enough on the road—of seeing their friends behind the footlights. Whether the rival performance be good or bad, it is usually enjoyed with keen relish. Not all that is said by those in the orchestra seats at such a performance is complimentary, but the applause is vigorous and inspiring. For those on the stage the knowledge that professionals are "in front" gives zest to the work. New life is injected into the performance.

The man at the peephole secs a familiar face in a stage box, and it does not take long for that fact to make the rounds of the dressing rooms. The character old man, who has grown a bit careless with his make-up in the "jay towns," strains his eyes to get the paint on "clean." Wigs are carefully dressed. The shirt, a bit spotted, that seemed clean enough before, is now tossed aside, and the leading man transfers his studs to one of spotless whiteness. The heroine gets out her best gown—the one she has been saving "for the opening night in Chicago," and there is a general brush up all around. Oshkosh or Podunk, on such occasions, gets a performance that for verve and go is rare.

It is remarkable what can be done under such conditions, even in theatres that lack all things modern and effective. A well-known star was making a tour in the West several seasons ago. It was what is known as a "heavy show" with a carload of scenery. The season was booked in large cities, but to break a long railroad jump it was decided to play one night in a small Montana town. The actors, grumbling, made their way to the little place, before which hung the rain-soaked sign, "Opera House." The stage was so small that none of the sets could be used, and two stock scenes of the theatre had to answer for the entire action of the piece. All of the women dressed in one small room. The men were crowded into another. The stage was lighted by kerosene lamps, which also provided a row of primitive footlights. The actors, literally, dressed in their trunks. They made up by candle light.

PLAYED TO ONE MAN.

Just before the curtain rose it became known that a well-known old-time tragedian was in front. He had retired from the stage, and was living the life of a ranchman. Most of the audience were cattlemen and miners, with a few women scattered here and there. But there was inspiration for the players in the rough-looking, bearded man sitting intently in the front row and from an acting standpoint the performance was one of the best the company gave that season.

Of actual hardship on the road, the worst, perhaps, is the condition of travel at some seasons and in certain sections of the country. This is notably the case where night jumps are made, often necessitating changing of trains at stations where long waits are made more tedious by the utter lack of comfort. In the cross-roads station the actors gather about the little cannon stove within which a feeble blue flame is struggling for existence. Outside the snow falls. A keen wind penetrates the crevices and chinks, or blows in gustily at each opening of the door. The train is behind time. When it does come the actors flounder through high-drifted snow and pile into the coaches, only to find them crowded with immigrants. Most of the passengers are asleep, and their boxes and bags litter the floor and seats. At such times women and men must stand,

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Now comes at Newport that season of the year which older residents and visitors there who know it vastly prefer to the more lively weeks of the social season proper. With the departure of the gayer birds of fashion, the more conservative set comes to the front and proceeds to enjoy itself. The mornings are devoted to golf, tennis, and cycling, and the afternoons to driving, riding, and walking, with numerous informal teas and pleasant dinners, and every now and then a jolly dance. Open house is kept by almost every one, and people meet each other in a cordial and informal way that was not possible during the rush of the season. Fishing parties are also much in vogue, and go out daily for the mackerel and blackfish and flounders, which last are always to be caught off the Dumplings and at Agassiz's Cove. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, James J. Van Alen, ex-Commodore Gerry and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Miss May Goelet are among the more prominent members of the Newport Summer colony who during the week have left the resort.

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The much discussed and probable date of the wedding of Miss Elsie French and Alfred Vanderbilt is now again to the fore by the report, which appears to have some foundation, that it will be celebrated at Newport in January next. Meanwhile Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French are making no sign that they anticipate their nuptials in the near future, and are enjoying themselves in outdoor sports, like a boy and girl during their school vacation.

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Lenox is having an unusually good season this year. Golf, of course, as for the past four or five years, is the chief attraction. But even golf gave place to the horse show on Friday last. An incident of the week at Lenox was a charming luncheon given on Wednesday by Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax, (Miss Bradford.) Mrs. Burton Harrison, despite reports to the contrary, is still at her Bar Harbor cottage, Sea Urchins, and will continue to occupy it until Oct. 1, when she will go to the Curtis Hotel, at Lenox, where Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison will probably also go for a few days after their return, on Oct. 5.

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One of the most charming of the open-air entertainments at Bar Harbor of the season occurred a few days ago. It was an Autumn picnic in Hare Forest, organized by Mrs. Burton Harrison. The beautiful grove to which the picnickers repaired is on a cliff overhanging the sea, and the grounds were decorated with gay flags and streamers. There were about 100 of the cottagers present, and after the luncheon there were recitations, &c., in a glade surrounded by beautiful fir trees and birches, with a background of sea and islands. Miss Alice Harrington recited some of Kipling's verses and a new monologue, entitled "The Pink Boudoir." This was followed by amusing charades, in which Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Kate Berry of Washington, Miss Madeleine Knowlton, Count Tarnowski, Baron Ambrozey, and George Harris took part most amusingly. On Tuesday last Mrs. Montgomery Sears had at her house a reading by Miss Harrington of Stephen Phillips's "Paola and Francesca," which made an excellent impression on the audience.

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Among those who are still lingering at Bar Harbor, where, despite a couple of days of rough northeasterly gales, the weather has been fine beyond precedent, are the Count and Countess Laugier-Villers, (Miss Carola Livingston,) Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, Miss Amy Townsend, and Miss Dehon.

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It is pretty well understood by those who are familiar with the views of Louis Sherry, now in Europe, and who was the owner of the Casino at Narragansett Pier, which was virtually destroyed by fire recently, that it will not be rebuilt. It is fairly certain, also, that whoever may erect a new building on the beautiful site will not follow the plans of the structure burned down. These were drawn a number of years ago, and, although they resulted in the erection of an attractive and picturesque building, it proved to be not well arranged for its purposes. The kitchens were a long distance from the restaurant and the piazzas where meals were served, and were so placed that odors from them were at times offensive. New kitchens had to be built a few years ago by Mr. Sherry. If the ruins are not cleared away or some new structure erected by next season the Casino site will be an eyesore the Summer through.

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Mr. Lewis G. Morris, whose death occurred on Wednesday, was a mine of information as to social life in New York, and was also an expert on the breeding of cattle. The Morris homestead, on Fordham Heights, in which Mr. Morris lived and also died, was for many years a prominent object in the landscape, standing alone, as it did. Of late years the city has grown up to and around it. The old gentleman had a most interesting personality almost up to the time of his death. He affected the old-fashioned dress suit, with a tall velvet collar and a stock, so familiar in portraits of the older generation. One of Mr. Morris's sons, Fordham Morris, whose daughter married Horace Gallatin, is the well-known lawyer and yachtsman. He inherits his father's literary and artistic tastes, and for a long term of years was Chairman of the Library Committee of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Lewis G. Morris lived with a maiden sister since he became a widower, a number of years ago.

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October will not be as notably a wedding month this year as for some years past. William B. Coster and Miss Maria Griswold Gray will be married at Bar Harbor on Monday, Oct. 1; Faneuil Stein-Bethune and Miss Florence C. Jenner in Grace Church Chantry, in this city, on Oct. 3; Edward F. Hutton and Miss Blanche Horton, daughter of Henry L. Horton, in St. Thomas's Church, on Oct. 9; Douglas Ludlow Elliman and Miss Theodora P. Trowbridge on Oct. 20 at the Brick Church; C. J. Welch and Miss Elizabeth K. Livingston in the private chapel in the rear of the Cathedral on Oct. 24; Alonzo Clarke Robinson and Miss Elizabeth De Hass Falconer at the residence of the bride's parents on Oct. 15. The wedding of John Harper and Miss Ethel Taintor will also be celebrated during the month.

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The engagements have been announced during the week of Adolf G. Rosengarten and Miss Christine Penrose of Philadelphia; of Frederic Willis Brown and Miss Eleanor Merrill of Lock Haven, Penn., and of Gilbert H. Grosvenor and Miss Elsie Graham Bell of Washington, D. C.

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Everybody who is anybody in England at present is off for the Scottish shooting. Scotland, in a way, is really a larger Newport for English society, with the shooting added. The Cowes week, the short trip to the German spas, and this year a look in at the Paris Exposition, a day or so at Trouville, and a little gambling at Ostend, all lead to Scotland. A house or a castle there, and especially a preserve, are as much necessities to the English fashionables as an opera box, a town house, a cottage at Ascot or Newmarket, or a yacht at Cowes. The Bradley Martins are entertaining this year as lavishly as ever at Balmacaan, and of course among their guests have been the Count and Countess of Craven, their son-in-law and daughter. There are no rules and regulations at Balmacaan, and one house party succeeds another through the Autumn. The Bradley Martins have finally, this last week, sold their large block of real estate in West Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, in this city, and this definitely marks their self-chosen exile from New York social life.

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Sir Roderick Cameron and the Misses Cameron are also among the New York Americans in the Scottish Highlands this season. It may sound a little paradoxical to call Sir Roderick an American, as he is Canadian born and a British subject, but he has lived most of his long life in New York and on Staten Island, and is more than suspected of being American rather than English in his sentiments. With his daughters, the Misses Daisy and Isabel Cameron; his son, Duncan Cameron, and the latter's wife, formerly Miss Mary Turnure, Sir Roderick is occupying what is called "New York villa" at Strathpeffer, the picturesque little town owned by Lady Cromartie in Northern Scotland, and near which there is some of the best grouse shooting in the Highlands. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gladstone, Lady Herbert Stewart, Lady Barnard, Lady Newtown Butler, Sir Edmund and Lady Commerell, Lady Rosslyn, the Duke of Buccleugh, Lady Constance Scott, Lady Dashwood, and Mrs. Sloane Stanley are among the Camerons' neighbors at Strathpeffer.

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Count and Countess de Mauny Talvande are now visiting on Dee Side. The Countess, it will be recalled, was Lady Mary Byng, a daughter of the late Earl of Straffo and consequently a stepdaughter of the Countess of Strafford, formerly Mrs. Samuel Colgate of New York.

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The popular Doncaster race meeting in Yorkshire has this year been very successful in spite of the regretted absence of the Prince of Wales. Most of the big country houses in the county were represented by large parties, and there was quite a record attendance of the non-racing contingent. The Duke of Cambridge, who was staying at Newburgh Priory with Sir George and Lady Wombwell, did not attend the meeting. In the Wombwell house party, with the Duke of Cambridge, were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston of New York, who have now gone on a driving tour through Germany with Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson brought a large party from Tranby Croft for the Doncaster meeting. Among its members were the Duke of Roxburghe, Lady Norreys, and Lady de Trafford. Miss Muriel Wilson, who was in New York last Winter, assisted her mother in entertaining the guests at this Tranby Croft house party. On the day of the meeting she looked remarkably well in a most effective gown of pale mauve. Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was with her husband, Lord William Beresford, who was not particularly fortunate with his horses; and among others present were Lord Londonderry, Lord Feversham, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, (who was staying at Serlby,) Sir Edward and Lady Cayley, Lord Lawrence, Lord Granby, Lady Alwyne Compton, Lord and Lady Essex, Harry Stoner, and Arthur Coventry.

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It was fortunate that the recent fire at the New Club at Dinard was discovered in time to arrest its progress, or the club premises would have shared the fate of its former neighboring hotel des Terrases, which was totally destroyed early in the season by fire. Among those who entertained the Princess Amelie of Schleswig-Holstein at Dinard of late were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, who knew the Princess at Pau and Biarritz, and Sir William and Lady des Voeux. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan gave the Princess a beautiful dinner, and among the guests were Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Lawrence, Mr. Peabody, and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbons. The Duke de Cazes also gave several luncheons and dinners on board his yacht Velleda for the Princess, Pierre Dechamps and the Prince de Croy, who gave her dinners at the New Club. Mr. and Mrs. Pell Haggerty, (Miss Weekes,) Morgan Hill, and the Messrs. Myer have also given several dinners at the New Club. The golf week ended with a large tea given by Mr. and Mrs. Pell Haggerty.

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The house that is being built by William A. Clark of Montana, at Fifth Avenue and East Seventy-seventh Street, on the northeast corner, is to have an entire steel skeleton. The mansion is to occupy at least a quarter of a block and is to have a high tower. Although the granite walls are as yet but a few feet above the ground there is already an effect of imposing size. Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, Senator Clark's daughter, and her husband, Dr. Morris, are to arrive from Europe in a few weeks, and will for the Winter occupy an apartment at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Starr, daughter of Mrs. Daniel E. Starr (Miss Pauline Lusey) of 309 West Seventy-fifth Street, this city, and George Watson of Babylon, L. I., a brother of Robert Watson, Jr.

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William W. Hoffman, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, won both the Alexander and President's Cups at the recent golf tournament at Lenox. Among other players who qualified were Grenville Kane, J. B. Hoffman, Carlos de Heredia, J. W. Burden, C. De R. Moore, and C. B. Cary. In the women's golf tournament for the cup given by George W. Folsom, there were eighteen contestants, of which only eight qualified; they were the Misses Winifred Folsom, Charlotte R. Barnes, Lila V. Sloane, M. E. Stokes Phelps, M. Curtiss, K. C. D. Hall, Natalie Schenck, and Mrs. E. A. Manice, the latter making the best gross score. There were a number of entertainments during the tournament, including dinners at which the hostesses were Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mrs. William A. Read, and a garden party at Wyndhurst given by Mrs. John Sloane.

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Next Wednesday brings at White Plains the fair and horse show which always interests the Westchester colony. A number of these cottagers are there, and others will return in time to participate. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who have been at Southampton; Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, whose cottage at White Plains is now completed, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.

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Many of the cottagers at Southampton are closed, and among those who have left there within the past few days are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pyne, N. Thayer Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould were recently there to visit Joseph W. Ogden, and were registered at the Meadow Club, as were also Edward H. Moeran, George Brewster, and the Misses Betty Metcalf, Ruth W. Pruyn, and Miss Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney D. Ripley were the guests of Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff for several days last week.

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During the past week the cottages at Tuxedo have filled and the clubhouses also have many guests. The golf tournament last week drew large crowds, and the Horse Show next Saturday will be an event much anticipated in the colony. Many large dinners are scheduled for the coming week. Among those who will entertain will be the Lorillards, the Tailers, the Herbert C. Peels, and the Grenville Kanes.

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The clubhouse at Tuxedo will be opened on Oct. 15. The Winter club will also be kept open as an annex for the Autumn ball. Among those who have returned to their Tuxedo cottages are Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, and Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart. The Misses Wallace are at the H. C. De Rham cottage, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman is in the Breeze cottage, Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee in the Parrish cottage, Mrs. Charles Coudert in the Graham cottage, L. Laffin Kellogg in the Robert Goelet cottage, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells in the Dr. Henry cottage, and the Misses Preston in the Halliday cottage.

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Miss Patten and James A. Stillman of Newport have been passing the week with Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer at their cottage, where a large dinner was given in their honor on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., gave a dinner Sunday evening, as did also Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, where many guests were invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. George Barclay (Miss Chapman) of England, who are stopping at the club. Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, who have occupied the Hoffman cottage, are at Hot Springs, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman are now in their new cottage, on Tower Hill, having just returned from Newport.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris G. McKeever of Bay Ridge left yesterday for Norwood Park, N. J., where they are to spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Eckert Chandler of West Fiftieth Street are at Mari Castle, Randolph, Vt., with Mr. Chandler's parents, Col. A. B. Chandler and Mrs. Chandler.

Among the passengers on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed for New York on Sept. 19, were Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. May of 602 Madison Avenue, who have been abroad for the past two months.

Among the weddings to take place in New York in the early part of November will be that of Miss Edith Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Whitney of New York, and Mr. Harry Lewis Batterman of Brooklyn.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Louise Carleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carleton, to Lieut. Israel Putnam, United States Army, son of the late John R. Putnam, Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

The Rev. Prof. McComb of Kingston, Canada, has recently been preaching in England, and The British Weekly, a religious journal, speaks in most laudatory terms of the sermon which he recently delivered at Muswell Hill on the subject of St. Paul before Festus.

Dr. John Murray Byers of Brooklyn and Mrs. Byers, (who was Miss Crawford and a daughter of Mrs. Frances Mason Crawford of West End Avenue, this city,) who were married a few months ago, have returned to Brooklyn. Mrs. Crawford and Miss Leona G. Crawford are still at Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Another engagement just announced is that of Franklin Gross of this city and Miss Florence Gammon, second daughter of William H. Gammon of Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. The wedding is to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the residence of the bride's parents. Only relatives and intimate friends are invited.

Among out-of-town engagements recently announced are those of Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr., eldest son of Rowland Cox of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Mabel Judson, eldest daughter of Henry L. Judson of Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Frederick W. Jones, Jr., of Staten Island, and Miss Florence G. Suydam, only daughter of Mrs. James S. Suydam of Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

The engagement has just been announced in Brooklyn of Miss Julia Watson Sherman, youngest daughter of Frederick T. Sherman of Henry Street, and Andrew Heermance De Witt, only son of the late Andrew H. De Witt. Miss Sherman, with her sister, Miss Susan W. Sherman, was introduced last Winter, and, together with their mother, they have spent the past Summer season at Richfield Springs.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Brownson, second daughter of Dr. James S. Brownson of this city, and Percy Middleton of Providence, R. I. Miss Brownson is a granddaughter of the late Judge Brownson of Brooklyn, and her mother was Miss Williams of New York. The Brownsons for some years lived at Newport, R. I., and also spent several years at Stuttgart, in Germany, and have only recently settled in New York.

The marriage of Ralph Harrison Thompson of Brooklyn and Miss Laura Muir, daughter of the late Mrs. Laura Fenno, took place on Thursday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration. As the bride's mother died only a few weeks since, the ceremony was a quiet one, and only a few friends and relatives were present. The bride had no attendants. Theodore Banta Sheidon of Brooklyn was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will live at Bloomfield, N. J., where they have taken a house.

Miss Marie Rees of Biltmore, N. C., has been a guest of Miss Crimmins of Firwood, Noroton, and on Wednesday Miss Crimmins gave a tea in her honor. Among those present were Mrs. Stewart Smith, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. James Trowbridge, Mrs. Shevrill, Mrs. Raymond, Miss Trowbridge, Miss Howes, Miss Jackson, Miss Raymond, Miss Charles, Miss Leeds, Miss McCann, Miss Holbrook, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Hulburt, and Mrs. Clare. A number of friends from New York were also present. The garden house, in which the tea was given, was decorated with wild flowers and Autumn berries, and a huge fire, with its bright, cheery light, made the scene a very pretty one.

SOUTH AFRICAN PACIFICATION.

Proceeding Steadily Both in the Vaal and Orange River Colonies—A Story About Roberts.

Except in the few districts where the Boers are still under arms, the task of restoring law and order in the Orange and Vaal River colonies is, according to advices from South Africa, proceeding steadily and satisfactorily under the administration of the British Army and military police authorities.

In the Orange River Colony especially is this the case. Martial law is still in force, of course, but Gen. Pretyman, the Military Governor, is making it as gentle as he judiciously can, wherever possible, and has appointed Commissioners, picked men speaking the Dutch language, for the pacification of the various districts, pending the re-establishment of civil government.

An instance of Gen. Pretyman's wise policy is related at the expense of the Leigh-Pierce Dramatic Company. While performing in Bloemfontein they made some taunting references to the Boers, whereupon they were promptly warned that further introduction into the performance of anything calculated to hurt the feelings of the Republicans would result in the instant closing of the show.

At Pretoria Lord Roberts continues indefatigably his efforts to restore tranquillity to the conquered country. He rises at daybreak and examines and replies to all telegrams which have arrived during the night. After breakfast he receives reports from an confers with heads of departments, and in the afternoon takes long rides to see for himself what is going on. His energy, in fact, is unbounded, and manifests itself in most unexpected circumstances.

While Gen. Buller was in Pretoria, he accompanied the Commander in Chief one afternoon. Lord Roberts made for the west end of the town, where a race course had been laid out, and an officers' steeplechase was in progress. When they reached the course Lord Roberts turned to his companion and said:

"Come on, Buller, let us take the jumps."

"No, we're too old for that," replied the General.

"Nonsense," retorted the Field Marshal, and putting spurs to his horse, he took all the obstacles with ease.

While the pacification of the new colonies is proceeding, steps are being taken by Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company to thoroughly settle Rhodesia with colonists of a mettle that will make them extremely formidable neighbors for irreconcilable Boers who may in the future attempt to foment rebellion in the adjoining territory. As an inducement to take up their abode there for good, the company is offering free farms to Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian volunteers and English yeomanry who have volunteered for the defense of Rhodesia.

HENRY C. F. KOCH'S WILL.

His Widow and Two of His Sons the Beneficiaries.

The will of Henry C. F. Koch, dry goods merchant, of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. His personal estate is estimated at over $200,000. The value of the real estate is not given.

The will was executed in July, 1894, and Anna C. Koch, the widow of the testator; Samuel Sloan, and William H. Hume are named as executors and trustees. To Mrs. Koch her husband leaves his residence, at 224 Lenox Avenue, and his horses and carriages absolutely, as well as an income of $10,000 a year. Erdwin Von Der Horst Koch and William T. Koch, the testator's sons, are to have the business of the firm of H. C. F. Koch & Co., but his executors are to remain in charge until Erdwin attains the age of twenty-five. Until both his sons arrive at the age of twenty-one they are to receive a sufficient sum from the profits of the firm for their support and maintenance, and from that time until Erdwin reaches twenty-five half the profits are to be divided between them. Then the business is to be transferred to them jointly, and the residuary estate is to be equally divided between them.

In case of the death of his widow and both his children without issue prior to the distribution of his estate, as provided by him, the testator directs the executors to transfer his residuary estate to his son, Henry G. Koch, who is now known by the name of Henry G. K. Heath, provided that before receiving it he shall again assume the name of Henry G. Koch; but if he refuses to do so, then the estate is to be divided equally between the children of the testator's five sisters.

Mr. Koch says the reason why he does not leave his son Henry G. K. Heath a share in his estate is because he was amply provided for by his grandmother, Mrs. Sarah A. Heath.

Mataafa Now a Magistrate.

APIA, Samoa, Sept. 6.—The German Governor Solf has established a local native magistracy throughout the group. At the head of this magistracy is Mataafa. He, with others, was appointed and sworn in with much ceremony a few days ago.

FLORIDA'S SUNKEN CAVES

Unusual Natural Features Caused by the Geological Formation.

SINKS WHICH BECOME LAKES

Description of One Whose Water Is Nearly 350 Feet Deep—The "Big Jug's" Vagaries.

Much interest is generally associated with unusual features of the earth's surface, and this is especially true if these features are connected with things and phenomena below the surface. Caves, especially deep and extended ones, and those affording opportunities for adventure, are interesting to everybody; many a person considers it prominent events in his life to have visited the famous Mammoth and Luray Caves. The Grotto del Cane of Italy, containing a stratum of carbonic acid over its surface, has become famous the world over, and many a tender heart has pitied the poor little dog that the old chemical textbooks tell us the cave attendant would lead into the place just to show how the little fellow would become asphyxiated, and that the man could go on in safety.

Sinks or sinkholes, as geologists generally designate them, are conical depressions in the surface of the ground, and are commonly caused by the falling in of caves. They always occur in limestone regions. Limestone is a soft rock, and therefore easily worn away by the action of water; hence many limestone beds become filled with fissures, holes, caves, &c., due to the eroding action of the water passing through them. When a cave of considerable size is near the surface, its roof will eventually, on account of this wearing action, become too weak to support itself, and fall in, and the hole thus formed will be a sink.

In places where sinks are of common occurrence a farmer is not surprised to find that a section of his wagon road has dropped a few feet during the night, or that a new sink has formed in one of his fields. The resonant sounds sometimes heard where country roads lead over limestone rocks indicate caverns that may fall in at any time, and drop the passing traveler into the hole.

Most sinks have dry bottoms, but some of them contain water, especially those found at low levels. The sinks of coast regions, therefore, generally have water in them, and some of them are so large that their water areas are frequently called lakes.

FLORIDA AN ODD CORNER.

The State of Florida is an odd corner of our domain. It has many peculiar and interesting geological as well as physiographical features. It is well known to geologists that beneath the orange groves, melon and sweet potato fields, indeed, under the entire sandy surface stratum of this peninsula, at a depth varying from a few to a hundred or more feet, is an immense bed of erocene limestone, the solid foundation upon which Florida surface material rests. This is known to be very pervious to water, and in many places to be honeycombed by cavities, caverns, and various other characteristics of the eroding action.

In evidence of this Florida well diggers inform us that in sinking wells into this rock their drills frequently make sudden drops, falling at a single drop from a few inches to several feet. These eroded places must contain lakes, wells, and streams innumerable—streams that vary in magnitude from tiny rills of wandering water to small rivers following courses many miles long through the dark passages. It is obvious therefore that conditions very favorable to the formation of sink depressions exist in this bedrock, hence sinks are numerous in Florida, and they are found all over the State.

In Alachua County there are probably more sinks than in any other part of the State; indeed, they form a conspicuous feature of the surface of that region. It is in this county, seven miles north of Gainesville, that the very large sink known as the "Devil's Mill Hopper" is found. This is regarded as the great natural curiosity of the region, and is quite a resort for picnics and tourists. The "Big Jug" is another sink in the same county, remarkable on account of its occasionally draining completely a large connected lake, leaving the bed, containing thousands of acres, a great prairie. And it was in Alachua County that a few years ago the earth gave way under the track of the Southern Railroad, and the night train pitched headlong into the hole thus formed, which was about seventy feet deep, completely wrecking the engine and cars. Fortunately, however, none of the passengers was seriously injured.

THE DISAPPEARING STREAM.

An interesting feature of some Florida sinks is that they serve as drainage reservoirs for creeks and rivulets. A notable example of this is a sink in Orange County into which a large stream flows and disappears completely without causing the water in the lake to rise.

But Florida is noted especially for her deep sinks, and following is a description of a very deep one, said to be the deepest one in the world, which was recently explored and measured by the writer and several assistants. It is in the lake region, about four miles northwest of Orlando, and contains a small lake presenting a beautiful surface and picturesque surroundings.

Some people living near the place associated considerable mystery with the sink on account of the supposed depth of this lake, and this mystery was increased by crude soundings made by curious visitors, and the speculations to which these soundings gave rise. One person did not reach the bottom with a hundred-foot line, and another, failing to find the depth, came to the conclusion that the water was so dense at the great depth reached by his line that it prevented further descent of the weight, and hence that the bottom could never be reached; others were sure that the hole had no bottom.

It may be interesting also to state that in regard to the age of the sink, random local opinion fixes its origin at quite a recent date. According to this opinion a fine orange grove included the place within its area, and a portion of the grove was therefore swallowed up when the sink was formed. The place is pointed out where the house stood that was occupied by the owner of the grove. The absurdity of this opinion becomes evident when it is known that there are pine trees nearly two feet in diameter growing in the sink, and that 100 years would probably be required for the trees to grow to this size.

A short time ago a small party from the scientific department of Rollins College, equipped with a long tarpon line and heavy weight for plummet, standard thermometer, some engineering apparatus, &c., visited the sink for the purpose of solving the mystery of its depth and making a general scientific exploration of the place.

DEPTH OF THE SINK.

By means of a raft hastily constructed of dead bay trees found in the basin and launched upon the lake, with two of the party aboard, the water-hole was sounded and found to reach the great depth of 349.6 feet. Mud was obtained from the bottom by means of hollow cylinders with incurved edges attached to the sounding weight, and a sample of water was secured from near the bottom by sinking a bottle provided with an automatic piston valve, essentially a tube attached to the bottle with a cork so adjusted that it would be forced inward by the water pressure, admitting water into the bottle.

The shape of the water-basin was determined by further sounding. It was found to have a somewhat conical form at the top, and to descend with a tolerably uniform diameter, but with many cavernous and shelving irregularities.

The diameter of the sink was found to be nearly 400 feet, and the diameter of the lake within it 163 feet. The part of the basin not containing water is covered with saw palmettoes, bushes, and some pines and other trees. In the sandy banks of the dry part of the basin are frequently occurring deposits of a sandy clay, and of disintegrating sandstone, and shelving sandstone projects into the lake for a considerable distance below the surface of the water. There are several springs in the basin near the margin of the lake, and it was estimated that the constant inflow from them would be equivalent to a stream of water about three inches in diameter, flowing at the rate of five miles an hour.

The level of the water within the sink was found to be nearly thirty-one feet below the water level of the nearest lake, about 500 feet from the sink. As the waters of all the lakes in the region stand at about the same level, this great difference of level indicates that the sink water has no connection with these lakes.

The water obtained from the bottom of the sink lake contained a large amount of air. It was found to be 2.1 degrees harder than a sample from the surface, and 3 degrees harder than the spring water running into the lake. This difference in hardness is due to contact of the water at the lower part of the lake hole with limestone.

As to its origin and geological features, this sink does not differ essentially from other sinks found in Florida and elsewhere. It must have been formed by the wearing away of subterranean rocks, causing the forming of a cave, and the falling in of this cave.

The great depth of the Orlando sink indicates merely extended and deep erosions into the limestone beds. The water flowing into it must be carried away by channels worn through the limestone, and may reappear again as springs at a lower level, or in rivers, or even in the ocean. That it goes to the ocean is, however, improbable, as the level of this water is from sixty to seventy feet above the sea level.

THOMAS R. BAKER.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Signor Bussi-Peccia, the eminent Italian singing master, whom Mr. Mex Lambert has engaged as instructor for the New York College of Music, has arrived from Milan on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich writes from her home in Dresden to the musical editor of THE TIMES that she will sail for this country on Nov. 24 on the St. Louis, and will begin her work here with a song recital on Dec. 4. She will then travel with her own company performing in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and "Don Pasquale." Before crossing the sea Mme. Sembrich will give a season of opera in Berlin, beginning Oct. 20 and lasting a month. The singers who appear with her in Berlin will accompany her to America.

Maud Powell writes from Spa under date of Sept. 9 that she has played Rimsky-Korsakow's "Fantasie de Concert on Russian Themes" at the Spa Casino, and will include it in her repertory when she returns home. She has been re-engaged for next Summer at Spa, and also at Ostend. Arthur Nikisch has invited her to play at the Leipsic Gewandhaus, as well as in Mannheim, Hamburg, and other cities in the season of 1901-02. Miss Powell will soon appear in London with Katherine Goodson, pianist, and Marx Loewensohn, 'cellist.

A cable received from Budapest announced the first appearance there of Herr Andreas Dippel, the popular tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. Mr. Dippel made his début as Lohengrin, singing it in Italian, and achieved a great success. Herr Dippel is doing a "Gastspiel" at the Königlichen Hofoper, in Budapest, and will sing there at some fifteen performances between now and Oct. 23, on which day he sails for America. Mr. Dippel during the season in Budapest will be heard as Raoul in "Hugenots," in French; Faust in French, Don José in "Carmen," in French; Manrico in "Trovatore," in Italian, and Alfredo in "Traviata," in Italian.

Mr. Clarence Whitehill, who will be heard in leading rôles with the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, is the first American basso to enjoy the distinction of membership in the company of the Opéra Comique in Paris. The success scored by him at his début as Friar Laurence in "Romeo and Juliet" at Brussels in 1898 attracted the notice of M. Carre, then director of the Opéra Comique. He first appeared there as Nilakantha in "Lakmé," under the name of Eugene Clarence. Since that time he has been a member of the organization. Marengo, Iowa, is his birthplace. It was Mme. Melba who advised him to study for the operatic stage, and in 1896 he went to Paris for a course of tuition with Girardi and Sbriglia.

Sousa and his band will make their first appearance since their return from Europe at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. The programme:

Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Trombone solo, "Love Thoughts".....Pryor
Mr. Arthur Pryor.
Suite, "Egyptian," (new).....Luigini
Soprano solo, "Maid of the Meadow".....Sousa
Miss Blanche Duffield.
Grand scene, "The Night of Sabba" from "Mefistofele".....Boito
Valse, "Monte Christo," (new).....Kotisr
Caprice in polka form, "Sparkling Women," (new).....S. Liebling
March, "Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," (new).....Sousa
Violin solo, "Adagio and Moto Perpetum".Reiss
Miss Bertha Bucklin.
Tarantella, "Les Pifferari," (new).....Pessart

The Kaltenborn concerts at St. Nicholas Garden will come to an end next Sunday night. The programme for to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini
Suite, "Henry VIII.".....Saint-Saens
Aria, "Ah! fors'e lui".....Verdi
Miss de la Paz.
Andante, 5th Symphony.....Beethoven
Largo.....Handel
Violin solo, Mr. Kaltenborn.
Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene, "Die Walkuere".....Wagner
Ballet Suite, "Le Cid".....Massenet
Harp Solo, Caprice.....Godefroid
Mme. Regis-Rossini.
Magyar Aria.....Erkel
Miss de la Paz.
"Daffodil Dance," "Hollyhocks," (new,).....McLellan
Fantaisie, "Carmen".....Bizet
Wedding March.....Mendelssohn

During the coming season Mme. Gadski will be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House in two rôles in which she will appear for the first time before New York audiences. One is Valentine, in "Huguenots," in French, and the other, Pamina, in "The Magic Flute," in Italian. Mme. Gadski, before coming to America several years ago, was known in Germany as a great Mozart and Wagner singer, and her appearance in the rôle of Pamina will be looked forward to with great pleasure by her many admirers. Valentine is a rôle in which Mme. Gadski appeared in San Francisco with great success two years ago, with the Damrosch Opera Company. Mme. Melba at that time singing the Queen, but during the past Summer she has studied it in French, in which language she will sing it here. It is barely possible that Mme. Gadski will also be heard in New York during the coming season as Santuzza, as Mme. Calvé is not going to return. Mme. Gadski appeared this rôle at Covent Garden, London, during the past season and achieved great success. Mme. Gadski's appearance as Santuzza will be another evidence of the great versatility of this artist.

Preparations for the season of opera in English to be begun by the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company on Monday, Oct. 1, have transformed the Metropolitan Opera House into a hive of activity. Principals, orchestra, chorus, and ballet are rehearsing twice a day the operas to be presented during the first week. "Faust," the initial offering, will be given in its entirety. "The Walpurgis Night Revels," which have been omitted in recent productions of Gounod's masterwork, will be reintroduced by the corps de ballet, under the direction of M. Alberteri. Miss Selma Kronold has been engaged for the organization, and will make her first appearance as Venus in "Tannhäuser," the second production of the week. The arrival of Miss de Lussan completes the cast of "Mignon," the third bill. The singers new to New York who will be brought forward in this répertoire are Miss Phoebe Strakosch as Marguerite, Mr. Chauncey Moore as Valentine, and Mr. Clarence Whitehall as Mephistopheles, in "Faust"; Miss Rita Elandi as Elizabeth, Mr. Philip Brozel as Tannhäuser, Mr. William Pauli as Wolfram, and Mr. Harry Hanlin as the Landgraf, in "Tannhäuser"; Miss Ingeborg Ballstrom as Filina, Miss Ragna Linne as Frederick, and Mr. Leslie Walker as Giarno, in "Mignon." Familiar names in the casts are Miss de Lussan, Miss Kronold, Mr. Sheehan, Mr. D'Aubigne, Mr. Pringle, Mr. Lind, Miss Condon, Miss Niven, Miss Stender, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Boyle. The sale of single seats begins tomorrow morning at 9 A. M. at the box office.

PLANS TO AID ITALIANS.

The University Settlement Society Will Extend Its Work.

The University Settlement Society, which up to the present has confined its operations to the Hebrew quarter of the city, has decided to extend its operations to the Italian quarter. It was stated yesterday that the plans for the Winter include the establishment of a branch among the Italians and carrying its educational projects to other sections of the city, not with any idea of cultivating a race feeling, but simply to use the quickest means of spreading the movement. A resident of the east side who has taken a strong interest in the Settlement idea said yesterday afternoon:

"The University Settlement first established its headquarters in a small building in Delancey Street, and the beneficiaries were principally the

Women Here and There—Their Frills and Fancies

It was very good tea and she had paid a good price for it. She is a connoisseur in teas and will drink none but the best. But there was a flavor to this which did not exactly please her and she decided to give it to some other tea lover less fastidious. So starting out one day on a charitable errand she took with her the package of tea. It should be given to the first woman she met in the poorer locality she was to visit who looked as if she would appreciate it. She had not gone far when she met a forlorn looking old woman who was undoubtedly a desirable beneficiary.

Would she like a package of tea? Certainly she would, and she received it thankfully. The donor went on with a warm and pleasant feeling in the region in which the heart is supposed to be located. It was that feeling to which the Bible refers in saying that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

It was not until some time after she reached home and set about performing some small household duties that this feeling was unpleasantly modified. It was a discovery she made and which, for a woman who endeavors to love her neighbor as herself, was particularly unpleasant. There was a shabby and worn pair of gloves that she always puts on to protect her hands in doing anything about the house that might unpleasantly soil them. These, neatly wrapped in paper, are always kept in a certain place. It was in going for them just after the occasion of her little presentation that the woman was shocked and horrified. The gloves were gone and in their place was the neatly wrapped package of tea that she thought she had given away.

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This is a belated story from a news point of view, but it is interesting as showing what commercial enterprise and undoubtedly a kindly desire to give assistance will do. The trouble of the Brooklyn teachers who were for months unable to collect their salaries is ancient history, though in the minds of the sufferers it will long remain a vivid picture from the great inconvenience and annoyance they suffered. To have money coming in only once a month means always to be without money when pay day comes for the less thrifty ones, and to wait several months means—!!! But one of the best Brooklyn department stores, when the money was so long delayed, sent word to each teacher personally that she might have unlimited credit at that store until the overdue salaries should be paid. It was at the opening of the season, when it was time to lay in a stock of Winter clothes, and this meant a great deal to many of the women, who would have been placed in an uncomfortable and embarrassing position without this offer. There were some who had families to care for them and others who did not wish to run in debt if it could be avoided, and who, if they were not provided for at home, trimmed up their old bonnets, mended their coats and gowns and managed to exist on their own resources during the trying times.

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Speaking about schools, there was one teacher who was caught napping the other day. There is one little girl in the school who perhaps belongs to the class born tired. At any rate, she was to be found continually sitting with one elbow on the desk and her head resting on her hand greatly to the annoyance of the teacher, who spoke without avail.

"What would you think if you should see me sitting at my desk in that position?" she said finally in reproving tones. "Now, if you ever see me sitting with my elbow on the desk, I will give you my permission to do the same; yes, every girl in the room."

That was apparently a safe promise to make, but, unfortunately, a few days later, before the children had had time to forget, the teacher herself had a tired day. She felt so weary and languid that she could not hold up her head. She put her arm on the desk and rested her head on her hand. There was a slight rustling movement in the room that seemed to run from the front seats back like the passing of a gentle breeze and then perfect silence. The teacher raised her tired head to see what it all meant, and saw every naughty little girl in the room with her elbow on her desk and her head resting on her hand.

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The arrangements in country houses are quite different from those in the city. In the city all parts of a house are finished usually, but it would not seem quite natural not to find a country attic with bare rafters and rough boards. Occasionally, when it is found desirable to have a fire in a room where the builder has not placed a chimney, a stovepipe carried up through the floor of the attic and out through the roof will answer the purpose. There is one of these places in a house which a New York woman occupied last Summer. She had no occasion to use the extra fire and the ceiling of the room in which the stove would have been placed was papered and the stovepipe hole carefully covered. Nevertheless it was the cause one day of the woman's receiving a visitation which, if material enough to preclude the idea of spirits, was sufficiently startling. She was standing in her dining room, her mind seriously occupied with matters not connected with things around, when suddenly there was a peculiar sound just over her head and before she had time to locate it, the heavens, it seemed, but the ceiling in reality, opened above her and a heavy body landed directly at her feet. She gasped for a moment, not exactly knowing what had happened, and then saw that her visitor was nothing more uncanny than the family cat. Pussy had been wandering around on the floor above and by some mischance stepped upon the paper covering the stovepipe opening and came through with precipitation into the room below. And the surprise had been so great and the distance to fall so short that the cat had contradicted all proverbs and not fallen upon its feet and consequently suffered considerable inconvenience, that she felt for days.

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The public never knows the sacrifices to art made frequently in the theatre. There is no royal road to climbing trees, and stage trees are no easier to climb than the ordinary, every-day tree. Perhaps they are more difficult, as they have to be climbed with care, in view of the large and critical audience which watches the operation. So the Princess Angela, in "The Royal Family," at the Lyceum, having to climb that beautiful, big tree in the garden, has developed a generous collection of black and blue spots on her arms. It is devotion to art, Miss Russell says. There are other things about stage tree climbing that make it less pleasant than the real thing. The stage as well as the auditorium has been hot enough on some of the warm nights since the play opened, but up in that tree so far above the stage the temperature makes a great jump; there is no breeze in stage trees, and only a salamander could stay there with any degree of comfort.

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The woman who is always running across treasures came upon some unusual ones the other day. It came about in a strange way. A lamp was out of order, it would be wanted in the evening and so it must be put into shape immediately. There was nothing to do but go out to the shop nearest the house for supplies. One was easily to be found by going down the street a little way and turning to the right. But as it chanced, the housekeeper forgot as she went, and turned to the left. There she walked on and on, one, two, and three blocks, until she came to a shop with a lamp in the window. If that was not the shop she intended visiting, it would do very well, undoubtedly, and she went in. But this was a second-hand shop, with a few odds and ends of things, and the man who kept it was talkative. He had some other things besides his regular stock in trade which he would like to sell, some laces, and would not the lady like to look at them. Of course a woman would always like to look at laces. And these really were worth seeing. There were some beautiful point lace edges, a collar of the same beautiful lace, a handkerchief of another kind, some thread and Spanish laces; not very much for a stock in trade, but a little collection that any one woman would feel proud to own. And that was what they were—one woman's laces. The shopkeeper explained. They were his sister's. She was gone now; he had no one to whom to give them, and he might as well sell them. Why not? He took them out to be examined.

It was pitiful to a woman who knows how a woman treasures these dainty belongings. There was a large square box, and out of it came odd little pairs of gloves, folded veils, but things mussed in together as no woman would have left them. From the heap the laces were pulled out one after the other. It was not so much their worth, the man said as he set prices on them, as it was what one could get. He named sums ridiculously low, and sold them. It is an odd little bit of pathos to come out of a plain little second-hand shop, and the laces of that woman who is gone are handled more tenderly because of it.

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One might make a new proverb from it. It shows the limits which a polite man puts to his politeness. The polite man is a Brooklyn man. He travels on the Court Street car line, and usually at regular hours, so that other regular passengers have come to know him. He is the politest man on the line, they say. He never fails to give his seat to women standing, and that means that he regularly gives up his seat, for he travels during the crowded hours. This one morning he had given up his seat, according to his custom. It was to a very stout woman. Really she should have paid two fares, and the young man's courtesy was not altogether appreciated by the people she crowded into half the space that belonged to them by right. But the young man was complacent, confident in the goodness of his own heart. That was until the woman left the car, which she did before long. It will never be known how much she weighed. The young man, who had good reason to know, would make the figures large. Certainly it is difficult to pass in a crowded open car, and as the large woman passed the polite man she stepped directly upon his foot with one of hers as she raised the other slowly and forged ahead. Then were all the passengers who had day after day watched this courteous young man who possessed virtues which they admired made sad. An agonized and anxious expression swept over his face, and he exclaimed aloud and with fervor

"Blank that woman!"

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An elderly woman who is much confined to her own house and rooms says that the greatest treasures she has are her old letters. There is much that is forgotten as time slips on, and these letters, spontaneous expressions of the feelings of the moment, most of them, bring up the pleasantest times and incidents of her life and keep her feelings for her old friends warm and fresh, as nothing else would, and bring up the most characteristic recollections of them.

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During the hot weather there was a showcase standing before a Grand Street dry goods shop that was a pitiful commentary on the conditions that exist during the hot weather in that neighborhood. It was on the east side, not far from Mulberry Street, and the little showcase was fitted up to appeal to the needs of the people in a part of the city where children seem to form three-fourths of the community. In the back of the case was a baby's white dress, in front of it a funeral wreath of artificial flowers with a white dove resting upon it. Just below, in the bottom of the case, were two pillows of flowers, in the centre of one the word "Pet" in purple chenille letters, and on the other "Baby." In the front of the case was hanging a pair of white baby stockings crossed, and on each side a little white baby slipper. There was something very pathetic about it all. There was everything ready for the last rites to be performed over some one's baby, and there are always many babies in that part of the city to call for them. In marked contrast, in another case, just beside, were gayly trimmed women's hats and a bridal wreath and orange blossoms.

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Here's a true story which shows how absolutely women are maligned in what is supposed to be their weakest point. The man was a bookkeeper, not always in these days, when brainwork is at a discount, such an important position. But this was a man of rather more than middle age, who had taken his position in the old days, when bookkeepers were considered worth while. He had been in the employ of one firm for years, and he was an exceptional man. He had never been confined to hours, for he would not keep them. It was really not essential, for his work was done so quickly that in half the time he could accomplish twice the work of other men. Even with the short hours he had a large amount of leisure at his disposal, and being an opinionated individual, he always had important subjects to discuss with his fellow-laborers. But, alas! they had no spare time. It took every minute for them to finish a day's work in a day's hours, and even though the conversation introduced by the veteran bookkeeper developed into a monologue, still they could not complete their tasks. And the bookkeeper would talk. The end came finally. After all his years of service the bookkeeper was told that he must leave. It was not that his work was not everything that it should be, but he talked too much. It made no difference if his work was done, if that of a dozen other men in the same room was unfinished, and he was obliged to succumb to the inevitable. And still people will say that one of the greatest faults of women is the uncontrolled "gift of gab."

FEMININE FRILLS.

"One needs money in New York," breathed a woman with a sigh, as she gazed in a shop window one day last week. There will be many envious sighs as many women pass the shop windows this season. The Fall and Winter goods are now being shown in all their beauty, and each season shows goods of all kinds more beautiful than the last. Certainly the shops are visions of beauty, and if there is a woman who does not take delight in visiting them, she is to be pitied, for she is losing one of a woman's legitimate pleasures in life.

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The streets and shops are beginning to be filled with women handsomely dressed, as a rule, but comparatively few of them wearing new Fall gowns. The greater number wear handsome gowns of one sort or another which have done duty for more dressy occasions earlier in the season. One young woman on a shopping expedition last week wore one of the new frocks, a simple little gown in the popular dark blue, made with a simple little jacket and plain skirt. The jacket was the Russian blouse which has come in with apparently more than its old-time popularity. This was bloused only in the front, a prettier style than the coat, which blouses also in the back. There was a double straight round collar to this jacket, turned down and flat, the under of the material and the upper of velvet of the same shade.

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The babies are to wear ermine this Winter, and a pretty little coat for a baby just able to walk is of white silk, with a little ermine collar worn close around the neck, the ends down the front boa fashion, a cunning style for a mite of a girl.

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Closer examination seems to prove that the hats with their centre of gravity in the front are the most attractive. A rich buckle, with two large plumes or breasts running off on each side from it, makes a most attractive hat, or one which, instead of feathers, has folds of velvet on each side, a brown hat, say, only lightened with velvet in some of the soft tan shades or lighter shades of brown, is as pretty and less expensive.

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Big black and white checks are to be seen in hats which come under the term serviceable. Some in something of a sailor shape are made entirely of the check or the check will form a good-sized bow as a trimming for the front of a long-napped felt.

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But while the dull-toned hats are charming, those which go to the other extreme and put on different shades of red are altogether delightful. They are the soft reds that are to be seen most often in millinery. For instance, one broad, low hat has at short intervals around the rim bunches—that describes them better than anything else—of bright Japanese red of feathers. That is on velvet of a soft deep brown. There is a little touch of color on that hat which sounds barbarous, but is charming, a bit of dark purple in a feather, and it is delightful.

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But the most charming part of this hat is a little neckpiece intended to go with it. It is made of brown, and one of the tan shades of some thin gauze, possibly chiffon, with at intervals knots of red silk the shade of the feathers on the hat. This is to be worn close around the neck, while down the front hang long ends formed of chenille strands of a dull shade like that hat, with beadlike ornaments at the ends, have a dull tone of purple in them. The effect is delightful.

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Then a sable toque has a big knot of velvet in the front, different shades of red, very soft and light—colors most easily described as cherry.

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The belts of gold ribbon—an inch wide is the width—are very pretty, with the fancy buckles that are worn with them enameled, perhaps, one in a pattern of blue forget-me-nots on gold or any other style one may desire, but they haven't a quarter of the style of the gold cloth made up on leather in regular belting ribbon, with raised stripes on each side, and fastened with an improvement upon the harness buckle—a frosted gold affair, a little different in shape from the harness buckle, the metal made flat where that is round. It is one of the most attractive belts to be found.

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One of the prettiest forms in which the gold is to be found is in the gold gauze which forms patterns in white laces. All laces are beautiful this year, and colors abound in them.

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But the embroidered gauzes for evening gowns are materials that fairies might wear. The designs are scattered, not to detract from the soft sheerness of the fabric, and in solid embroidery, the pattern, say, a spray of orchids, some in violet and some in delicate pinks. Shimmering tints are given to the gauzes, as they are worn over foundations of colored silks.

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Many of the laces this year are made effective by having no groundwork, the pattern of flowers or of conventional designs being cut out all over the lace.

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A tinsel broché is one of the pretty things in silks for the season, a charming material in a brocade, with close patterns and in delicate shades of color, with gold or silver threads. It sells for $2.50 a yard. Handsome raised velvet flowers are to be found on silks as well as ribbons.

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Straps of all kinds appear in all sorts of places this year, and are frequently finished at their pointed edges with one or three small buttons. Several straps, beginning at the shoulder of a flannel shirt waist, are carried, three or more on each side, half way down the waist and are finished with a point. A pretty way to make a waist, something of an entre deux, is with satin ribbon and tucks. The waist is tucked in groups of three narrow ones, running lengthwise, a space of the width of the tucks being left between them. In this is stitched satin ribbon the color of the waist. The tucks being narrow, there is good showing of the ribbon, which gives a nice look to the waist, and it is not expensive. The collar to this bodice may be plain and straight and fastened with a point at the side and finished with three little buttons if desired. The sleeve can be gathered into an inch-and-a-half-wide band at the wrist, which is lapped over in a point at the side to match the collar.

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Stylish street gloves come in heavy leather, with one button only.

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Those handsome embroidered strips from Bulgaria or some other part of the East are still to be seen on stylish waists. Made up to go with them are belts, the regular pulley belts, and they are pretty, but seem odd enough in these Eastern goods.

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Those embroideries are also exceedingly pretty for covering boxes, for pin cushions, for book covers, and they make up charmingly into clasp purses.

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Mittens are already on the counters, and people have been feeling this last week as if they might really be comfortable to wear, though such a feeling was impossible to conceive in the city a week or two ago. But gloves are the thing to wear for warmth, and it is possible to wear good, warm ones, for they are fashionable. Nice hand-knitted angoras, white and gray and a queer brown, cost $2.50 a pair, but they are surely serviceable.

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A pretty stock is high and made entirely of black velvet, perfectly plain, the pointed ears at the back faced with white silk under white lace. Another white stock under lace has a plain little piece of velvet masquerading as a bow in front. It has two ends, one cut with a decided slant, faced with silk on the under side and gathered in the centre with a strap of the same velvet. To either end of the velvet is appliqued a little white lace, in this instance in the shape of a basket of flowers, the lace allowed to extend beyond the end of the velvet. Below it there is a fall of lace. The velvet is of a delicate color. This is an economical way of utilizing scraps of velvet. Another lace-covered stock has a knot and full ends of lace, the lace bound on the edges and sides with a fancy ribbon, and little straps of the ribbon with tiny gold buckles throw their ends in and out of the lace, holding nothing in particular in place.

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Among the new cheap handkerchiefs are many trimmed with lace. They have lace insertions and lace edges, some with point d'esprit and plain footing ruffled on the edge. They would be prettier if they kept to these two simple materials, as the imitation Valenciennes detracts from them. But they are all pretty for the cost, 24 cents each.

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Women who like pencils that they can carry in their purses and who do not like the pretty gold or silver ones, which are good for very little for real use, can find them now in short lengths. They are regular every-day leadpencils, but about a third the length. They come four in a box with a tin top and rubber, for 10 cents.

SILENT CITY GOVERNMENT

Privileges and Restrictions of Cemetery Lot Owners.

IDIOSYNCRASIES IN STONES

Little Restriction Upon Symbolism, Although Designers Must Keep Within Certain Bounds.

The man who has taken up his residence in his wife's tomb in the Evergreens Cemetery, in Brooklyn, is heard from occasionally through interested people who visit and write about him. He is an exceptional individual, something of a philisopher, a modern Diogenes, who is completing his days in a way he considers tends most to his happiness. His is not only an unusual practice, but an unusual privilege and one which few people would desire. But the fact that such a privilege has been granted one man brings up the question as to what are the privileges usually of the plot owner in a cemetery.

A man who buys a city lot can do as a rule about what he likes with it. Under ordinary circumstances he can put up on it any kind or style of building he chooses and use it for whatever purpose he desires. His neighbors may not like the style of architecture and may object to the purposes for which he uses the building, but up to a certain point they are helpless; if their objections are very strong their only recourse is to leave that part of the city. A cemetery is called a city of the dead, and it is a small city by itself and under a special government. Take as an illustration one of the most beautiful and best-known cemeteries, Greenwood. It was incorporated in 1838. It is an association of which all lot owners are members, and is governed by a Board of Trustees chosen by the lot-owners from among themselves. The moneys which come into it are used only for the purchase of grounds and for beautifying and preserving them. It is a self-governed city, but from its character and the number of people whose interests are so closely connected in it, it must be governed with great care.

The cemetery, as a whole, and the individual plots are exempt from taxation. Neither can the lots be sold on execution or applied to the payment of debts, though, with a proper notification, a mechanic's lien can be placed upon inclosures or structures in the lots. To injure any part of the property, shrubs, or trees is a misdemeanor, as with property in other places. Among the restrictions, a lot may not be divided after purchase by the owner, though it may be held by different people in undivided shares. The cemetery is properly guarded night and day by watchmen, and is open only from sunrise to sunset, and at other times no lot owner or other person is expected to be in the cemetery, and it is the watchman's duty to see that every one leaves.

In a place where the most dignified and peaceful quietness must be maintained no dogs are allowed, no children without their parents, no large bodies of children or other people, and there must be no smoking within the grounds. Everything is done to maintain cleanliness and order, and no luncheons are allowed to be taken into the grounds, and all baskets must be left at the gate by visitors. There is no driving beyond a certain rate of speed, and bicycles are prohibited unless by a special permit, and only lot owners and their families may enter on horseback.

The old-time cemeteries, where stones have fallen and become defaced, have shown the necessity of having the work done in a substantial manner, and there are exact regulations for the erection of stones and inclosures. The work of the gardener is as carefully ordered. No wire work or arbors are allowed. No trees or shrubs can be planted without a special permit, and, being planted, there must be a permit before they can be removed. A gardener doing any work in the grounds must give proof that he is competent before he is allowed to undertake it. Special permits are given for placing chairs or benches.

Locust or red cedar crosses not more than four feet high can be erected for training ivy, but there can be no hedges or box edges. Certain trees and shrubs are prohibited. No willows of any kind, lindens, poplars, allanthus trees, altheas, junipers, yews, lilacs, laburnams, or snowballs are allowed, and such shrubs as spiraea, syringas, and rhododendrons only in the larger lots. There is a regard in everything for the general effect.

SYMBOLICAL DESIGNS.

Within a certain limit the individual choice of the owner of the lot is used in the selection of stones or monuments. If there should be anything that would be objectionable or take from the solemnity or architectural effect of the grounds, it would not be permitted. Such a thing seldom if ever occurs. For one thing it is the business of the man who makes the stones to know what is appropriate, what could or could not be used, and with his advice given first, nothing objectionable would be offered. Many interesting phases of human character come to the notice of the man who has charge of the stones. Many sad things and some curious and some that surprise him and that he cannot understand.

About 80 per cent. of the people who come to purchase stone, he says, have preconceived ideas of what they wish and will not be dissuaded. There is a very frequent tendency to bring some reference to the business of life or the accident of death into the stones. For instance, a woman, the wife of a man in the oyster business, wished, when her husband died, to have carved in marble over his grave a pile of oyster shells. It would be a difficult and expensive stone to make, and the effect would not be good, and she was persuaded to take a more conventional design.

Nautical designs are quite common in the cemetery, and over the grave of a man who was killed in a tunnel accident was a design of cars in collision.

One of the most interesting stories that the man of stones has to tell is of a Brooklyn man, still living, who bought a lot in the cemetery. It is a peculiar phase of a love story. The young man was engaged to be married, but one day, after the fashion of lovers, he had a quarrel with the one woman in the world and came to the conclusion that all happiness for him was at an end. He went straightway to the cemetery and bought a lot and then to the man of stones, where he bought a stone and an inclosure for the lot. He paid a substantial sum of money down, saying that it was an act of good faith, as, no matter what happened to him, he wished his executors whoever should take charge of his affairs to carry through this matter which he had begun. Ah, he was a very unhappy young man! Then he departed, and something serious might have happened if, perhaps in this business-like performance, he had not had an opportunity for consideration. As it was, there was no catastrophe. The unhappy lover saw the one woman in the world again, they became reconciled, and are now in the part of life where the story book says they lived happy ever after. The young man came around himself to explain later that he had fully intended to take himself out of this world of sorrow and care immediately, but fortunately had not acted so precipitately that it was impossible to repent.

There is little or no restriction upon the symbolism upon the stones in the matter of suggesting the manner of death of business of life. There is one monument, a column supporting a round ball, for the youth who lost his life playing baseball; there is the hose of a fireman, the youth just "entering a promising manhood," who died in the first half of this last century in the "prominent discharge of his duty" as a fireman with Engine Company No. 12. A pilot who lost his life on the Jersey coast earlier in the century while in the discharge of his duty has in relief upon his monument the scene of a wreck at sea. Even the fancies and affection of life are denoted. A Staten Island man bearing an old name has upon the base of his monument also in relief the figure of a greyhound, one of the family pets.

MONUMENTS TO DOGS.

Dogs have stones for themselves in several lots. It is one of the privileges that may not be granted to have them buried in the lots with the people who have loved them so well. Many people who love dogs regret this, but others would not sympathize, and one rule is made for all. The stone for one much-loved animal who is buried on the premises of the owner has an inscription telling of the place she had in her mistress' heart. The stone is a handsome one, costing probably $100, in one of the finest lots in the cemetery. There is a monument in the centre and back of this the tombstone of the dog. It is of granite, to correspond with the monument and stones, the letters and a design in ivy leaves at the head raised and polished. On the top are the words:

Fannie, Died December 10, 1881.

The inscription reads:

Only a dog, do you say Sir Critic?
Only a dog, but as truth I prise;
The truest love I have won in living
Lay in the depths of her limpid eyes.
Frosts of Winter, nor heat of Summer
Could make her fail if my footsteps led
And memory holds in its treasure casket
The name of my darling who lieth dead.

There is an advance in the cemetery as elsewhere with the increase of scientific knowledge, and one of the latest tombs erected is for the retention of cinerary urns, a round structure built at a cost of $40,000. This is the only tomb in the cemetery built for that purpose, though urns, or receptacles for ashes, are frequently placed in the older tombs or even interred in graves. An interment, of this kind occurred last week. They are not frequent, however.

But to learn of one of the advantages of this silent city it is necessary to drive through its grounds and listen to the eulogies of the grave cicerone driver. Outside in the world only the people actively employed for the moment are remembered, but here on these sunny slopes no one is forgotten and every one is great. It was in times past that their illustrious deeds were performed, but here they are in constant remembrance and the visitors look and listen, giving the consideration of their earnest attention. And it is such a democratic company! But one is as great as the other. There are editors, authors, players, dancers, divines; men who made silk, men who made sewing machines or soda fountains, there is the maiden who is distinguished for having died young; the ancient maiden who died full of years, and the heaviest man in the country, who was a Senator. There is the resting place of the man whose money built the largest tomb in the country and the tallest monument. Everything is in the superlative, and all great, and in that beautiful place seeming worthily so. It is a place of perpetuated memories, and there is dignity in everything. Where outside life is hurrying by and everything is temporal, here there seems the satisfying restfulness of eternity.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.—According to the cable dispatches, the Austrian Reichsrath was dissolved Sept. 7 by an imperial rescript. Some idea of the obstruction practiced in the late house may be gathered from the fact that during the three and a half years of its existence it sat only 169 times and passed one solitary bill.

The official Vienna Abendpost announces that the elections for the lower house of the Reichsrath will take place between Jan. 3 and 15 next, the Provinces of Galicia and Bukovina excepted, where the members of some of the five Curiae may be returned before Christmas. The Communiqué explains that the registers, not being everywhere completed, and the provincial administrative machinery being overtaxed with work for the general census at the end of this year, and the many Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox holidays being also a hindrance, no earlier date could be fixed. The organs of the Social Democrats and other radical parties are enthusiastic over the prospect of the prolonged electioneering agitation, which must, in the intervening time, stir the country.

The election manifesto issued by the Koerber Cabinet gives a history of the chaotic condition of legislative affairs, emphasizing the fact of one great cause of all the trouble—the quarrel over the official language decree. It appeals to the electors to protect their economic interests by returning men to Parliament who will not deprive constitutional institutions of their value by constantly hindering Parliament in doing the work for which it exists. The Cabinet claims credit for having proved itself to be impartial toward the Nationalists.

Scarcely any of the Vienna papers show the slightest hope that the new Parliament will be any better than the old one. It is even, on the contrary, anticipated that it will prove more turbulent and unmanageable than its predecessor. It is further pointed out that any doubt that might have been entertained as to the probable character of the next Parliament must be dissipated by the comments of the press of all shades of opinion. With the single exception of the Socialist journals, they all render homage to the requirements of the State, but not one of them shows the least inclination for a genuine compromise. Clericals and Liberals, anti-Semites, and Social Democrats are quite agreed as to the hopelessness of any material change being produced by a mere dissolution.

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THE GERMAN NAVY THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.—M. Lockroy, former Minister of Marine of France, is in Berlin making a study of the German Navy, and contributing a series of letters to Le Temps of Paris on the subject. Every facility, he says, is offered him at the German Admiralty. In his first letter he notes a peculiar feature of the new German battleships which he emphasizes as being particularly important.

He writes: "On board each vessel of the Friedrich der Grosse type there is among the boats a torpedo boat a little bigger than those which we have placed on our cruising torpedo-carrier Foudre. These little vessels have a speed of twelve knots. They are probably intended to be put into the water during an engagement and to act at a critical moment. No such arrangement exists in France, or, I believe, in England. It is a subject worthy of study. Like us, and even before us, the English constructed a sort of Mother Swan for a brood of swift torpedo boats to accompany the naval divisions. They have since given up this idea. Perhaps—and this is to be looked into—the German solution of this problem is simpler and better."

M. Lockroy's unbounded admiration is excited over last year's reorganization of the German Navy, carried out on Admiral von der Goltz's principle of the division of labor, and he writes: "Von der Goltz realized at once what Frenchmen had long been striving to accomplish—the separation of the fleet already constructed and of the fleet in construction, or, quite simply, of the effective navy and the naval workshops." No reform could be, continues M. Lockroy, more characteristic of our time and more pressing. He admits, however, that the reform was comparatively simple in Germany, where the whole industry of naval construction was relatively new, and that in France old traditions and habits prevented such summary methods. Thus, again, nothing could ever take place in France like the imperial decree of 1899 suppressing the Ober-Kommando, and with it the famous Admiral der Knorr, and enlarging the powers of the Admiralty and placing the whole navy under the direct authority of the Emperor.

It is said in Paris that the real purpose of M. Lockroy's visit to Berlin is not so much to demonstrate the efficiency of the German Navy as it is to place before his colleagues in the French Chamber the futility of speeches and interpellations about French naval reorganization unless accompanied by action.

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AFTER THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—While the Opposition press in Paris is indulging in predictions of the fall of the French Ministry in the near future, followed by an actual social revolution, even the more alert of the Ministerial organs make frequent allusions to the ominous predictions as to the heaviness of the task which awaits the Ministry of M. Waldeck-Rousseau when the exhibition has come to a close.

It is generally felt among serious-minded Frenchmen that the sinister forebodings are greatly exaggerated, but the belief is gaining ground in certain quarters that some members of the present Cabinet are betraying a disposition to withdraw from further responsibility. They are aware, it is said, that the reaction that is apt to set in when the Chambers reassemble may be beyond their strength to withstand.

An article recently published in Le Journal des Débats has produced some sensation in Paris, for it seems to state semi-officially, or at any rate, upon the personal authority of certain members of the Cabinet, that the Ministry is likely to decide on retiring before the reconvening of the Chambers. The arguments brought forward in favor of such a course are that the Government has discharged the mission with which it has been intrusted, and that, as "the Cabinet of Republican defense," it has settled the Dreyfus case and consolidated the republic, and that by resigning it would spare the country a whole series of noisy interpellations, both in regard to the future responsibility of the Government anent the cause célèbre and the responsibility for the financial failure of certain departments of the exposition.

The Débats points out that with the retirement of the Ministry a sponge would be drawn over the past, and its successor would start on its duties absolutely unhampered. It intimates that the question of resignation will be debated at a Cabinet council during the present week, but it further remarks that it has yet to be seen whether the majority of the Cabinet will adopt the views of some members.

The article published in the Débats has drawn forth one common reply from the Paris papers, which are more nearly the official mouthpieces of the Cabinet, and that reply is that the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry has not yet completed the task set before it, and that at the end of "the truce of the fair" its members will take up the work of reform where it was dropped last Spring. Moreover, for the Cabinet to resign now would seem like shirking the responsibility of the results of the reforms it had already created.

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A CAMBODIA PRINCE ON EUROPEAN COLONIAL POLICY.—Prince Inkanthor, heir apparent to the throne of Cambodia, is contributing a series of articles to the Paris Figaro which are exciting considerable comment for the reason that they are outspoken in condemning the claims to civilize and govern that the nations of Europe make in regard to their foreign colonies. The Prince says that Cambodians can live by the least expenditure of effort, while in European civilization the contrary seems to be the case.

"This, doubtless, permits the holding of glorious expositions, such as that I am admiring in Paris," continues the Prince, "but beneath the splendor of this triumph I perceive the struggle which I have witnessed among your workmen. It is this vision which haunts me and which I shall carry with me as the most vivid, the most painful, memory of your civilization, of your enormous workshops, your suburbs of workmen, and of all your miseries. Among the liberties which are your glory, it seems to me that many of you possessed all the liberty to die of hunger. One thing has struck me at the exhibition—the evidence of destructive genius. We are acquainted with your instruments of conquest, but if we ask the protection of your arms against Siam, we do not require your administration any more than your civilization. These do not constitute for us progress, but disorganization and ruin. I do not wish to dwell on the realities which bear out these words, for I am your guest. Moreover, I have confidence in your justice and still more in your intelligence. All colonial empires have fallen because the superior peoples of those regarded as such have systematically ignored the character of the soul of the subject and protected peoples because they have desired slave subjects instead of allies, because they have exploited them instead of working with them. The system has shown to what it leads. France has great savants. Why do they not remind her statesmen of the teachings of history?"

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CONGRESS HAS FULL POWER.

Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER of the New York bar fired a broadside or two at the riddled hulk of anti-imperialism last night for practice. His argument was legal, Constitutional, and sufficient. It may be said that Mr. GARDINER wastes his good ammunition on an enemy already destroyed. We do not think so. It is well that these ground principles should be stated and restated until they become familiar to the American people and their public men. The subject of territorial expansion was not new to the Supreme Court when we took over the Philippines; there is a body of decisions ample for guidance and unmistakable in their attribution of power. But they were not made familiar to the public until the vociferous proclamation of false principles by the anti-imperialists prompted jurists like Judge TOWNSEND, Mr. GARDINER, and Mr. W. W. MACFARLAND to a consultation of the authorities.

Nobody but W. J. BRYAN is at present reiterating the old errors, and he is running away from the disastrous topic of imperialism as fast as he can. He is still heard to repeat occasionally in a parrotlike way his strictures about our title to the Philippines, the authority of Congress to govern them outside the Constitution and the right of the United States to govern them at all without the consent of their inhabitants. It would do Mr. BRYAN no good to read Mr. GARDINER'S luminous examination of his positions. Floods of light have been directed upon the mind of that man in the last four years, yet his intellectual processes are still carried on in midnight darkness. But the victims of the anti-imperialist delusion ought to read every scrap of sound enlightening reason that comes under their notice. They are not beyond hope.

Mr. GARDINER cites one Supreme Court case of which he asserts that no use has hitherto been made in this discussion. It is of interest and pertinence. The quotation is from the opinion of Justice MILLER, (118 U. S., 380.)

"But this power of Congress," said Mr. Justice MILLER in the Kagama case, (118 U. S., 380,) "to organize Territorial Governments, and make laws for their inhabitants, arises not so much from the clause in the Constitution in regard to disposing of and making rules and regulations concerning the Territory and other property of the United States as from the ownership of the country in which the Territories are, and the right of exclusive sovereignty which must exist in the National Government and can be found nowhere else."

There are decisions almost without number against the doctrine that the Constitution by its own force extends to newly acquired territory. One of them is cited from the opinion of Justice BREWER:

A Territory is a political community, organized by Congress, all whose powers are created by Congress, and all whose acts are subject to Congressional supervision. (139 U. S., 440.)

Mr. GARDINER points out that the Federal statutes do not of their own force extend even to new States created subsequent to their enactment. When a State is admitted there is always required one statute to admit and another to extend over it the existing laws of the United States.

But the trusts are now the preferred subject with the Bryanites, and the anti-imperialists who have not been counted among the Bryanites are apparently busy with their own thoughts.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The first instance of actual violence in the course of the coal strike was due, so to speak, when it occurred. Whatever may have been the specific merits or demerits of the parties to the actual collision, it could not long have been postponed. It is not necessary to impute insincerity to the leaders of the strike in their professions of an intention to abide by the law. Doubtless they meant them. They would have been very foolish not to mean them, considering the enormous value to them of public sympathy, and the certainty that they would forfeit that sympathy by a recourse to violence. But no leadership or organization can change human nature. Behind every strike like this in which workmen well treated and workmen ill-treated, workmen with grievances and workmen without grievances, are exhorted to combine in quitting work, there is the threat of physical force, of intimidation to be employed upon the minority which refuses to join. And as the strike proceeds, and the pinch of destitution comes, or comes in sight, it is inevitable that a resort to violence should be had.

The curious manifesto of Mr. MITCHELL to, or against, the coal-carrying railroads is a very symptomatic incident. Having begun with a strike against the operators of coal mines, he now seems to abandon that ground, and to confess that it is not in the power of the operators, upon whom the original demands were made, to meet those demands—that they are "fellow-sufferers" with the men in their employ. This comes near to a confession that the strike was wrongly directed in the beginning, and also to a confession that, upon the present lines, it is foredoomed to failure.

That seems to us to be the case. It is only fair to say, however, that Mr. MITCHELL himself is distinguished among strike leaders. He is neither a blatant demagogue, like most of them, nor an irrational philanthropist like the benevolent POWDERLY. He has shown himself really conscious of the grave responsibilities he has incurred by directing a strike in which the livelihood of something like a hundred thousand families was concerned. For that reason we may expect that, when the struggle becomes to him evidently hopeless, he will frankly abandon it instead of prolonging it to useless and fruitless misery and bitterness. It seems that that question may now shortly confront him.

DIPLOMACY OR DUPLICITY?

It is pretty well understood that the relations between the United States and Russia have been persistently friendly. A tradition to that effect has been cultivated for many years, and it received strong encouragement when Russia, during the rebellion, ventured to make what was then regarded as a very significant demonstration of approval for the North at a time when Great Britain was substantially encouraging the Confederate cause and France was more than worried because it could not be for "liberty, equality, and fraternity" and also for "slavery."

Without jumping to the conclusion that the traditional friendship attracting the two dissimilar powers has relaxed on the other side, there is reason to consider whether, since the United States has become interested in a greater part of the world than it formerly was, and particularly in a part of the world in which Russia is popularly believed to be following a policy laid down in the shadowy past and reaching for development into the fathomless future, Russia has not felt constrained, notwithstanding that traditional diplomatic affection for us which has been frequently reiterated, to treat the United States of late very much as other nations have insisted that Russia eventually comes to deal with all nations, always with reference to Russia's success in the accomplishment of traditional designs that are much more controlling than any merely sentimental notions about "traditional friendship."

This inclination to question, to which we yield reluctantly, has been promoted by reading the letter of an apparently informed correspondent of The Washington Post touching the recent course of Russia at Washington in dealing with the Chinese situation. This writer, directing attention to the fact that not until the Chinese crisis arose had we been brought into intimate contact with Russian diplomacy, proceeds with pretty swift direction to accuse Russia of something like duplicity in her dealings with us. Russia on Aug. 28 orally proposed a course of action in China to the United States. If it had been made known to foreign nations it would have revealed Russia's real intentions in China, and its willingness to practice duplicity upon a traditional friend. Quite frankly and honorably the United States addressed a circular note to the powers interested in China that at once, upon exposure to trained diplomacy, revealed Russia's purpose with China and with us. Neither Russia's oral communication to the Department of State nor the circular to the powers should have become public. Diplomatic usage should have protected the correspondence. We are informed that the correspondence was made public by Russia's representative, not by the Department of State, and that immediately the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg sent a circular letter to all the powers embodying the proposition originally made only to the United States.

The writer who thus positively asserts a Russian purpose to make a point against the United States, to make the Department of State appear to be lacking in the commonest regard for diplomatic usage and the United States apt to listen to a Russian proposition not originally intended for the ears of Old World diplomatists, also maintains that it was the instant discovery of Russia's purpose that accounted for the failure of the European powers to respond to our circular.

Aside from the injury that may be inflicted upon the tradition about Russia's disinterested friendliness for the United States by this unpleasant account of a matter that might have been met with the utmost candor possible to Russian diplomacy, it does not appear that any harm to us has been done. The ability of our Department of State to use diplomacy as a cloak to hide its purposes rather than as a means to express them may be questioned; but even Russia may be willing to concede that it is not all of diplomacy to lie plausibly alike to "traditional friends" as well as to hereditary foes.

THE NEW GERMAN SHIPS.

The announcements we published yesterday of the intentions of the two great German steamship lines are calculated to make British shipowners still more anxious. The one consoling feature of them is that the colossal new boat to be built for the Hamburg-American Line is to be built in a British dock yard. That is really an encouraging fact for British industry. Considering the fostering of German shipping by the German Government and the advantages offered by it to German-built ships, it is plain that the British bid must have been very considerably lower than the best bids of German builders.

Even British shipbuilders, however, cannot feel at ease respecting German competition, and there is very little consolation in the facts for British shipowners. Fifteen years ago there was not a steamer afloat flying the German colors that was not British built. Now the building of a great German steamer in a British yard is a circumstance so unusual as to call for comment. The procedures by which Germany has built up her merchant marine have been much misrepresented by those American shipbuilders who are in favor of having large subsidies voted to themselves by Congress under pretense of reviving American shipping. The German precedent, rightly understood, is not at all on their side. The evident fact is that it was because German owners were allowed to buy ships where they could buy them to the best advantage that German shipwrights were enabled to build ships. It was by this evolution from buying to building that the Germans have created, in half a generation, that magnificent fleet of steamships which is successfully competing with the British, not alone upon the North Atlantic, but almost equally upon the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean, and distinctly, for the first time since we did it half a century ago, challenging the British sovereignty of the seas.

Assuredly the industrial outlook is not encouraging to the British. The London Times, which not long ago published a series of competent and candid articles by an expert upon "American Engineering Competition," has lately given its readers a crumb of comfort in the shape of an equally candid and competent article, apparently by another hand, upon American competition in what may be called small hardware. The writer shows that, in many products in this kind, an American competition which was at one time formidable and threatening, in the United Kingdom itself, has dwindled until it is so no longer. This showing is encouraging for British manufacturers, and should be correspondingly monitory to American manufacturers who would like to be exporters. But there is always the consideration that, though desirable, it is not necessary for American manufacturers to be exporters, whereas the export of British manufactures is a vital national necessity. A nation which has a great surplus of food is not at all in the position of a nation which never has more than six weeks' "visible supply." The latter nation needs not merely a great export of manufactured products, but needs also to do itself the transportation of them, to be the common carrier of the world. When its supremacy in manufactures and in shipping is attacked at the same time, the outlook may well seem grave, if not gloomy, to the thoughtful among its people.

MAKING TROUBLE FOR MR. HOBSON.

What Lieut. HOBSON said and what Lieut. HOBSON was reported as saying about the condition of the sunken Spanish ships in Manila Bay are, of course, two very different things.

If there is any doubt at this late date as to what did happen at the battle of Manila Bay, reference can be had to the official report, issued from Washington last year, on the "Effect of the Gun Fire of the United States Vessels in the Battle of Manila Bay," by Lieut. JOHN M. ELLICOTT.

The Reina Cristina, Admiral MONTOJO'S flagship, in the words of the report, "was struck by five eight-inch, five five-inch, and thirteen other large shells, and by seven six-pounder and nine other projectiles, or thirty-nine projectiles in all." Admiral MONTOJO estimated the number of shots that hit the Cristina as seventy, and officially reported that "the enemy covered us with a hail of rapid-fire projectiles." Again quoting Lieut. ELLICOTT, the vessel "was placed hors du combat by conflagrations fore and aft, (direct effect of shell fire,) the destruction of her personnel, the destruction of her steering gear, and the bursting of a shell in her super-heater. She was then sunk by the Spaniards * * *."

The Castilla was hit by "two six-inch, twelve five-inch, and four other large shells, three six-pounders and sixteen other small shell, thirty-seven shell in all. Survivors tell of three eight-inch shells which * * * raises the known hits to forty." Admiral MONTOJO says: "Riddled by shot and in flames from the enemy's shells, she was sunk and abandoned by her crew." The Don Antonio de Ulloa was hit by "four eight-inch, three six-inch, one five-inch, and fourteen other large shells, ten six-pounder and one other small shell, thirty-three projectiles in all." She "was riddled and sunk by the leading American ships in the second, (engagement,) and was abandoned with colors flying." Admiral MONTOJO said: "The Ulloa * * * was sunk by the holes made along her water line by the enemy's projectiles." And so on, all the Spanish vessels in the fight having been hit, the total number of hits being 141.

The Isla de Luzon did not wait for the second attack, but after being hit but three times retreated behind Cavite arsenal, "and was sunk by her own crew." The Isla de Cuba, after being hit but five times, also retired behind the arsenal, and "was sunk by the Spaniards and burned by the Petrel's party."

The first mentioned vessels were considered as useless wrecks, but Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba, being comparatively uninjured, Lieut. HOBSON was sent to Manila to superintend their raising and renovation. They are now in commission in the United States Navy. Lieut. HOBSON said that these two vessels were not sunk by American shell fire; but it was made to appear that he so spoke of the entire Spanish fleet. Admiral DEWEY'S dispatch of May 4, 1898, still remains true: "The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed, and arrived off Manila at daybreak, (May 1,) and was fired upon at 5:15 A. M. by batteries and * * * the Spanish fleet. * * * By 12:30 P. M. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries being silenced and the ships sunk, burned, and deserted."

DISCOURTESY IN UNIFORM.

It is not at all likely that the present Chief of Police in this city will do anything to cause the entire population to rise up and call him blessed, but there is no question that many will be thankful to him for suggesting to his men that it is a part of their duty to be courteous. Courtesy is something which the wayfaring man, and also the wayfaring woman, find more honored in the breach than in the observance by such uniformed persons as they meet in the streets of this city. There was a time when the discourtesy of the guards on the elevated railways was past endurance, but since the recent progress of surface lines there has been a great improvement on the lines in the air. This fact goes to show that it is possible to enforce courtesy by the power of superior authority. It is not to be supposed that the elevated railway men grew polite by reason of their own discovery of the dangers of competition. They undoubtedly received orders to behave themselves, and in terms that admitted of no misunderstanding.

The arrogance of the police under the protective tariff recognized by the Tammany Government has become notorious. Discourtesy is a mild name for it, and the experienced New Yorker does not approach a policeman except under stern necessity. Inexperienced persons and strangers in New York meet with constant discourtesy on the part of the police, and it is to be hoped that Chief DEVERY'S order will be enforced. And while the policemen are attending to their own manners, they might with profit to the community observe those of their friends, the cabmen. Wherever there is a public cab stand the passer-by, whether man or woman, must hear the foulest language. And when these same cabmen are mounted on their seats and careering through the streets at a reckless gait, they assail with the most outrageous and profane abuse every person who does not get out of their way quickly enough to suit them. Women are their especial prey, and are frequently saluted with epithets that cannot be repeated and the use of which ought to send a cabman before a Police Magistrate.

Street-car lines might well imitate the example of Chief DEVERY and cause peremptory orders to be issued to their employés to treat passengers with common politeness. In these cars it is no uncommon thing to hear women addressed in language which passes the bounds of rudeness and becomes positively insulting. In fact, there is a general disposition on the part of those who wear some sort of a public livery to act as if they were cattle drivers and persons in ordinary dress mere cattle. Ladies and gentlemen are defenseless against such treatment. Constant and systematic complaint might go far toward improving the state of affairs, but before such a remedy could achieve results hundreds of inoffensive persons would be, as they now are, subjected to indignity.

GENERAL NOTES.

Boston is now contributing about $1,000 a day to the Galveston relief fund. The total amount thus far is more than $50,000.

* * *

The Medical Record of this city styles cancer of the throat "the royal disease," and says that it seems to be the disease to which rulers are specially prone.

* * *

The survivors at Galveston had a report, when the wires were all down, that the City of New Orleans, too, had been struck by the winds and the waters and 15,000 lives lost.

* * *

A fine portrait of the late Congressman Nelson Dingley, said to be the best and most faithful yet painted, has been hung in the Maine State Capitol at Augusta.

* * *

Chancellor Day of Syracuse University has given public notice that The University Forum, which has long been published by the students, with expenses paid by the university, will be discontinued, unless the undergraduates take the burden of cost upon themselves.

* * *

M. L. Butler, who is running for Congress in the Twenty-fifth District of Pennsylvania, has the strangely mixed indorsements of the Democrats, Populists, and Prohibitionists. His strong point seems to be his opposition to trusts and a long-continued fight against the Standard Oil Company.

* * *

Dr. John Augustus Ehler of Lancaster, Penn., is still in active practice, though in his eightieth year. He was one of the delegates in attendance at the recent annual convention in Wilkesbarre of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, which society he helped to organize fifty-two years ago.

* * *

Congressman George Washington Taylor has won the nomination in the Democratic Convention of the First District of Alabama, defeating ex-Minister Hannis Taylor of Mobile. The Republicans of the district are reported to be willing to support an independent candidate for Congress if one is nominated.

* * *

Twenty years ago the City of Toronto, Ontario, began the erection of a City Hall, which was to cost $800,000 by the original estimate. The outlay on it to date has been $2,345,000, and it is not yet finished. Meanwhile the architect's fees, it is said, have exceeded $60,000, and an effort in the City Council to dismiss him has failed.

* * *

The statue of Henry Clay has finally been removed from Canal Street, New Orleans, thanks to the long-continued efforts of the street railway companies, and has been placed in the middle of Lafayette Square. It has crowded Benjamin Franklin's statue from its pedestal in the centre of the square over to one of the corners.

* * *

John H. Fisher has formally accepted the Prohibition nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, but says in his letter that he is persuaded that they will never realize complete prohibition in a single city or town, or in the State itself, until they elect a President and Vice President on the prohibition issue and all officers under them.

* * *

The Hon. A. W. Paine, Bangor's oldest lawyer, has voted at sixty-seven National and State elections in Maine. He has missed voting for President but once since 1833, and then from severe illness, and he has missed but once voting a straight Whig or Republican ticket, and that once was when he voted for the re-election of a Judge of Probate in whom he had great confidence, and who had become a Democrat.

A DEMOCRAT ON IMPERIALISM AND FREE SILVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the time passes by and the Presidential arguments are discussed pro and contra in essays, speeches, and articles, I am surprised to find such a lack of logic on the part of thoughtful people, even of prominent men of National reputation, that sometimes I am tempted to doubt my own judgment, which, if you will allow me the space, I wish to submit to your readers.

As a Democrat, and a Gold Democrat at that, I expect the day will come, and must come, when we can call to account the Republican Party for its sins in tariff, civil service, trusts, favoritism, Porto Rico, &c. But in reviewing the series of events from beginning to end, so far as the Republican Government and the Philippines are concerned, I cannot for my life see how any Government, whether Republican, Democratic, or even Populistic, could act otherwise than the Republican President did, unless their logic leads them to "Après nous le déluge."

At the time of President Cleveland's last term there was certainly not one of those Democrats, to-day styled anti-imperialists, who objected to Cleveland's reprimand to Spain with regard to the Cuban insurrection, although the germ was thereby laid for a conflict, the consequences of which nobody could foresee and with which we are struggling now. Everybody then agreed to take the chances. Republicans and Democrats alike wanted to help the Cubans, and the whole Nation was at the highest pitch of war fever when the Maine catastrophe occurred.

Again, no warning voice was raised when Dewey got orders to go for the Spanish fleet and everybody hoped that he would make a good job of it. Why did he—I am inclined to say unfortunately—find that fleet just in the harbor of Manila? At that time no sane and conscientious man expected Dewey to sail out of Manila Harbor after he had annihilated the Spanish fleet, leaving a few hundred college-educated Tagals with several million half-savages on one side and a destroyed Spanish fleet with a handful of Spanish troops on the other side to their fate, while citizens of every other nation were carrying on their lawful trades in the islands, entitled to protection from whatever power stepped into Spain's place.

It will not be denied that the Spanish forces were utterly incapable of affording protection to the inhabitants of the islands after the total defeat of their navy. Had Dewey sailed away, unconcerned about the destiny of the Philippine Islands and their inhabitants, the insurgents, by their great number, would have vanquished what remained of the Spanish force, and the pillage which Dewey always feared would have taken place.

Of course, Dewey away, the United States would not have had any more right or responsibility in the islands; and as surely as they attempted interference, even in presence of our powerful fleet, the great powers of Europe would have protected their subjects, not by an initial mapping out of "spheres of influence," but by simply taking possession of the islands without the consent of the insurgents.

Was it that the insurgents wanted? Could they have prevented it? Is there any possible combination by which all the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands could be made happier and more prosperous than as a Territory of the United States, with self-government as far as they are capable of it? If we try the folly of complete independence under our protectorate, we will get deeper in the muddle than Dewey's victory and the thoughtless sentimentality of the anti-imperialists have dragged us already.

We, Democrats and Republicans, did not want the Philippines, and the shrewdest diplomats did not dream of the events that developed after Dewey was ordered to fight the Spanish fleet, but all of us, including the now anti-imperialists, consented to this order.

As the conditions are now, as a necessary consequence of our meddling with Spain in behalf of Cuba, we should all be reasonable and blame our benevolent inspirations rather than decry and insult a Government which did only and nothing but its duty. Whatever nefarious acts we can justly lay at the door of the Republican "family," I deny any intention on their part, at that time as well as now, of territorial acquisition. Fate and duty threw the islands in our lap, and even now the dangerous protectorate obligations make it imperative that we shall not leave Cuba before a stable government, with no probable outside entanglements, has been really constituted, or we will have to regret our humanitarian sacrifices for the Cubans, in addition to the unfortunate situation in the Philippines.

I do not think I am far from the truth in conjecturing that Mr. McKinley, in the wee hours of sleepless nights, may have exclaimed: "Why did Dewey not meet that Spanish fleet on any other part of the globe? Had he done so the result to the Spanish fleet probably would have been the same and the Philippines would then have concerned us as little as when the war broke out.

Territorial aggrandizement was no more in the programme of McKinley than in that of any patriotic citizen. Humanity and duty alone forced it on us, and I consider everybody a traitor who encourages the Filipinos in resisting our efforts to restore order and happiness in those islands.

Shirking the consequences of what we undertake, especially if they turn out quite differently from what we expected, is as much a cowardice as unreasonable and perverted sympathy with the Tagals in their political blindness is a crime.

There are very well founded reasons, outside of the so-called imperialism, to be antagonistic to the Republican Party, but it should be below the dignity of men of talent and even of diplomatic training to cover their general and righteous dissatisfaction with that party by the "paramount" reproach of imperialism. I consider it an injustice to the Filipinos as well as to our own country, because by any other treatment on the part of the American Government, either the whole of the inhabitants of the islands would have fared worse, or had full independence been granted, our protectorate obligations would sooner or later have led us to war with one or all of the other nations, whose citizens are entitled to protection.

There is no more imperialism in that Philippine matter than there is doubt in Bryan's 16 to 1 sincerity. And here is where I draw the line. After President Cleveland's good, hard, and enlightened work for the world's monetary standard; after pressing the then candidate, McKinley, into line with his demagogic silver-spotted proclivities; after having enacted the gold standard, and after having proved by undeniable facts the utter fallacy of the silver argument, ought we now to go to work and undermine, not to say ruin, the building on which rests our business stability and prosperity by voting for a man who, however well-meaning he may be for all the people of the United States, would by sheer stubbornness try to make the impossible possible, and by such experiment take the bread from our mouths instead of improving our condition, as he certainly believes he would by his thoroughly exploded fallacies?

If four years ago our aversion to the Republican candidate was too great to vote for him, and, on the other hand, the sure ruin of the business interests prevented us from voting for Silver Bryan, we have this year no other alternative than to swamp the whole pseudo-Democratic and Populist camp by voting directly for Mr. McKinley, though against our sentiments, and regenerate the real Democratic Party for the next election.

There is too much American blood yet running in the veins of enough Democrats and Republicans to allow the imperialistic bugbear to reach dangerous proportions within four years, but there is such an utter lack of logic in the whole Kansas City conglomeration that we can surely predict disaster for the whole Nation if they should ever be enabled to experiment with their fallacious silver problem. M. L.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

VICE PRESIDENT AS PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You open your columns to all kinds of letters, all sorts of discussions. May I call the attention of your readers to a topic that may cause a great deal of letter writing on the part of some of them—"Taxpayer," "X. Y. Z.," "Pro Bono Publico," and others? Some of them may suggest that the idea I wish to lay before them originated in a lunatic asylum. Let them think so, so long as they talk the subject over.

What would be the effect, or rather what do you and your readers think would be the result of amending the Constitution so that every four years the people would vote for a Vice President only? The person chosen to hold office for four years as Vice President, and then to become President for four years more. In case of the death of the President while in office, the Vice President to succeed him at once for the remainder of the term, and a new election for Vice President to be had as soon as might be.

Rather a wild idea, is it not? And what advantages should I expect to result from such a change? Well, I should prefer to have your readers discuss the pros and cons; but if I am to give a reason for the faith that is in me, let me say:

1. I firmly believe that four years in office as Vice President, with the assurance (if living) of four years more in the White House, would sober up and bring to his senses the veriest demagogue whom the Nation, in a moment of popular frenzy, might elect.

2. Think of the relief to the incoming President in the matter of ante-election pledges! After four years! Is it not possible that four years hence not a soul in these United States may feel the least interest in 16 to 1, imperialism, or even protection? May not the very men who voted for the President be thankful that he did not keep his promises or redeem his pledges?

3. As to patronage. What would a promise of appointment to office four years hence be worth "among politicians"?

And so, do you not think that the new President would, under the circumstances, step into office very much more of a free man than he can now? F. W. R.

Montclair, N. J., Sept. 20, 1900.

THE CITY COLLEGE COURSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in your issue of the 18th inst. that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City College a proposal was made and considered to change the college course from five years, as it has been for so many years, to seven years. This proposal must be of the greatest interest to those citizens of our city who are anxious to obtain for their children the benefits of a college education.

The great majority of our citizens cannot afford to send their children to a private college, such as the New York University or Columbia, where tuition is charged for, but they are willing to make the sacrifice of supporting them during a course extending over a reasonable period, for instance, as our City College course has been heretofore, where tuition need not be directly paid for. I say "directly," because each citizen does in reality indirectly contribute, in the shape of taxes, toward the maintenance of the City College. A man may be able to send his children to college for five years, but that does not say that he can afford to for six or seven years. A college course of five years is reasonable; one extending over seven years, it appears to me, is entirely unreasonable.

The proposal of the Trustees, if adopted and put into operation, would have the effect of denying to a large class of our ambitious young men the benefits of a higher education. The idea of the Trustees is to split up the sub-freshman class from one year, as it is now, into three years. What necessity there exists for such a radical change, I cannot imagine. No doubt the Trustees have in object the placing of the college upon a higher educational plane and increased advantages to the student.

I am somewhat acquainted with the curriculum of this institution and the method of instruction therein, and it is my opinion that such objects can best be attained not by making such a radical extension of the course, but by improved methods of teaching in certain departments—especially in the scientific. There is room for advantageous changes without any extension of the course at all. Even as the curriculum exists at present, the graduates of our City College can take their stand with those of Harvard and Yale, as investigation will show.

Even the addition of one year to the present course would have the effect of depriving no inconsiderable portion of our young men of the advantages of this institution; adding two years to the course would work positive hardship and injustice. No, the Trustees must look to slight changes in the methods of teaching in certain departments, not to a radical extension of the course. The courses in most of our colleges are for four years; why have the course in the City College seven years?

Give the poor ambitious boy of our city a chance to obtain a college education.

New York, Sept. 20, 1900. J. S. E.

MR. CROKER AND IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Croker's recent address before the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall he said that trusts and imperialism are practically the same. Republicans have ridiculed the statement, and Democrats have not stood by it. Democratic campaign managers have published a leaflet edition of the speech, but omitting this statement and enough else to reduce it to the size of the famous Gettysburg oration by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Bryan's eldest brother! But none on either side defends Mr. Croker's statement, although, as I think, he is right in saying that trusts and imperialism are practically the same.

What is American imperialism? An attempted monopoly, for one thing. Let us keep in mind, for examples, both the Philippines and the disfranchised Southern negroes. The great Constitution guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and, again, that the right of United States citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Democratic States have overthrown at least so much of the Constitution. That is imperialism. It is also a trust—a franchise trust. Tammany Hall, too, is a trust—a dealer in public goods, wares, and merchandise. To it public office is not a public trust, but a private trust, working for private pockets all the time.

How much the Tammany Hall syndicate—as well as the Ice Trust, which is a wheel within a wheel—resembles the Democratic imperialism of Southern States! Trusts and imperialism alike need regulating. Both crush opposition by foul and fair means. Each has a boss or a boss class, or else is a boss class. Both would say, with the old French King, "I am the State." Both have elastic constitutional law. Both have caused our foreign trade to expand. Both have inequalities of freedom and power within themselves. Emperor McKinley allowed Gen. Otis to use repeaters on Filipinos attacking our soldiers; Tammany sometimes uses another kind of repeaters against its opponents, and Southern State imperialism has used both kinds. An empire and the Tammany trust are both colonizers. And in many other respects Mr. Croker was right. Yet Republicans and Democrats alike make the mistake of not taking him seriously as a political philosopher. They seem to think that he knows only the practical side of political science.

FREDERICK HENRY COX.

New York, Sept. 19, 1900.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have pointed out three rank absurdities that seem to cover all the present visible councils of the powers relating to China, viz.: (1) the evident plan of Russia to hold Manchuria indefinitely (which means permanently) for a $500,000,000 indemnity, which China can never pay; (2) the attitude of America, apparently tailing on to Russian policy, which is all for Russia and nothing for the honor or security of any other nation; and (3) the impossible and inconsistent suggestion of Germany to settle the main matter, the punishment of criminals, off-hand before recognizing China diplomatically for the purpose of calling her to account as a Government.

Is there common sense anywhere? If there is, it seems to your humble correspondent to dictate one plain preliminary of justice and necessity at once to any dealings with China as to condign punishment for past outrages or security against more of like sort or worse in the future. That preliminary and sine qua non is to settle the Government of China before anything else is possible. And the line on which the Chinese Government should be reconstructed is as plain as the necessity; the effectual disposal of the Empress Dowager, and the restoration of the Emperor under mutual guarantees of protection and support on the part of the powers, and of stern punishment on the part of the Emperor of those responsible for the unspeakable outrages committed on the entire civilized world by the late and apparently still acting rulers of China.

If, as all believe, to the Empress Dowager belongs the highest responsibility, the necessary preliminary of her retirement to private life may operate as the proper punishment for any degree of guilt on her part, such as, perhaps, only omniscience could definitely assess.

If this suggestion were adopted and pressed by your powerful support, my object in writing would be fully served without publishing this note. VIDI

New York, Sept. 19, 1900.

THE GOVERNOR'S WEALTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your workingman correspondent, A. M. Baugh, has a grievance against Gov. Roosevelt. It is a double-barreled grievance. In the first place, he thinks the Governor has too much money; in the second place, he objects to the praise of workingmen by this "pampered son of wealth," who is "rather too patronizing." On the first charge, he addresses the Governor as Dives, calling himself Lazarus. It is evidently a matter of regret to Mr. Baugh that an executive officer of the American people should be in comfortable circumstances. It is of no consequence that this fact enables him to perform his arduous duty and service without constraint or anxiety. In the case of a mere Governor, Mr. Baugh thinks the laborer is not worthy of his hire. He thinks, perhaps, that Mr. Roosevelt ought to be a wage-earner, but in that case somebody would have to be Governor, so the grievance remains. Probably, however, he disapproves altogether of Governors and of government.

Gov. Roosevelt may or may not be a "son of wealth," but he is certainly a man of exceptional liberality. It is true that, like the rest of us, he has failed to discover an infallible cure for poverty. Mr. Bryan advertises his panacea, but it is too much like "Christian Science" to win a widespread confidence. We assume that he, too, is able to keep the wolf from the door, and is also a son of wealth, patronizing the workers by assuming that he is "as good as we are."

But Gov. Roosevelt, having the impertinence to be a well-to-do servant of the State, has further offended Mr. Baugh and his ilk by expressing a cordial liking for the workingman. This, of course, must be insincere, a "betrayal with a kiss." Isn't the average workingman worthy of a strong man's regard? I think he is. And "Teddy" is of that fibre that manhood appeals to him, in whatever garb. The accidents of wealth or poverty are nothing to him. Whoever looks him in the face must know that patronage is as impossible to him as prejudice. He is no patron, but a comrade, and the ranchmen and the railroad men, best of their kind, know it well. Mr. Baugh hates him because he stands for the "present state of things." He prefers somebody who stands for vague and glittering promises, impossible of fulfillment. But, as he truly says, it is the wage-earner who suffers most in times of adversity; therefore, if the present state of things be changed—not for the better through gradual progress, but for the worse through revolution—we must pity poor Lazarus, indeed! For the Dives of that evil day will not extend to Lazarus the hand of fellowship. He will think of himself first, last, and all the time. But when the volunteer soldier in Cuba temporarily represented Lazarus, Dives Roosevelt divided the crumbs evenly—also the beans and the blankets. M. C. S.

New York, Sept. 18, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Choice of Tailors.

Chollie—Yquah tailah doesn't seem to give you a very good fit.

Fweddie—No, deah boy, but he gives me cwedit, and that is bettah.—Philadelphia Record.

A Negative Potency.

"Money," said the philosophic person, "does not always bring happiness."

"No," answered the matter-of-fact friend. But the lack of it invariably brings discomfort."—Washington Star.

His Proficiency.

Employer—I thought you told me that you were the best scholar in your class at college. You don't seem to show it.

New Clerk—I didn't say scholar; I said sculler.—Philadelphia Record.

What They're After.

"We must at least treat the Indian as a rational being," said the man of philanthropic instincts.

"That's what we must," answered Bronco Bob. "Rations is about all them fellers seem to think about."—Washington Star.

IN LATE SEPTEMBER.

The Rev. Benjamin Copeland in Zion's Herald.

Crimson and gold, September's boughs proclaim
The approaching Passion of the waning year;
By sacramental signs, for aye the same,
Pathetic portents show the end is near.

The landscape lessens in the shimmering haze;
The songless silence chants the season's grief;
Too soon shall follow, with the darkening days,
The fading field flower and the falling leaf.

No more allures the lovely glade or glen;
A nameless sorrow haunts the lonely shore;
The frosts have fallen on the hearts of men;
The little children seek the woods no more.

For Nature holds us surely as her own,
In sleet and snow, or under skies of blue;
From birth to death we share her mirth or moan—
Forever to our faithful mother true.

A kindred impulse stirs our common dust
To look beyond the Winter's dearth and dole,
And find in God, our Life, our Strength, our Trust,
The everlasting Summer of the soul.

STANCHFIELD OR ODELL?

PREFERS STANCHFIELD TO ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorials preferring Stanchfield to Odell for the Governorship of this State deserve the approval of all worthy citizens. You rise above parties and seek only public welfare.

That partisan slaves and knaves should disagree with you is, of course, to be expected, as their objects are victory and spoils, heedless of reform. Our State is dominated by two partisan despots, Tom Platt and Dick Croker. The dominion of the first is the State, and that of the second is this city. The supreme concern of both is the spoils of office or public robbery. The State is a larger dominion than the city, and so Tom is more dangerous than Dick. As to evil intentions, there is no difference between the two.

You having unanswerably shown that Stanchfield is not a slave of Dick, as Odell is of Tom, sincere reformers will therefore support Stanchfield, as at least less dangerous than Odell.

If we had no partisan slaves and knaves, we would have no such despots as Tom and Dick, as the existence of these would not be possible withcut the slaves and knaves. The despots will flourish as long as a majority of the voters are slaves and knaves.

Of all slaves, the self-made slaves are the most deplorable, and alas! how numerous are such in our loved land. G. W. J.

New York, Sept. 21, 1900.

STANCHFIELD AND THE "BOSS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your editorial indorsing the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, I would beg leave to submit the opinion of one of Brooklyn's young independent, or Cleveland, Democrats. In your indorsement you see no reason why Mr. Stanchfield should not receive the full Democratic, as well as the independent and anti-boss, vote.

How can you expect a voter endowed with anti-boss principles, who refuses to wear anybody's collar, to vote for one boss's candidate rather than another's?

A Democrat, or any other voter, by voting the Democratic State ticket in this election, only tightens Mr. Croker's hold on the party, and wholly indorses and supports his action of defeating an honest and sterling Democrat who was seeking the nomination for Governor.

There appears to me to be no doubt as to Mr. Stanchfield being Mr. Croker's candidate, for you can rest assured that Mr. Croker would not have consented to the nomination of any man who would not have obeyed the orders of the machine in case of election.

Mr. Hill, Mr. Stanchfield's law partner, spoke pretty plainly when he said that the Democratic Party "could not defeat Odell by the nomination of another machine man." This remark seems to sum up Mr. Hill's opinion of the Democratic candidate as a boss's candidate pretty well.

Mr. Bulger, a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Stanchfield, also said, after Mr. Stanchfield had been placed in nomination: "You cannot defeat the puppet of one political party with the puppet of another politica party." Do you really intend to indorse the defeat of a man whom the large majority of Democrats, as well as independents, wanted for the nominee, by a small clique of men led by such a rascal as Croker.

You seem to think that it would be much wiser to divide the responsibility for the misgovernment of the Empire State by electing a Democratic Governor because of the Legislature being Republican. You surely can see how easily Croker and Platt could and would make deals of all kinds and the citizens would be totally unable to place the responsibility for the mischief done thereby.

I do not for a moment suppose that you doubt that either of the men is above this, as their records clearly prove otherwise, and I feel sure the defeat of Mr. Coler and the promotion [illegible] of Gov. Roosevelt as well as the nomination of two machine men, was one of their latest and largest deals, for did not Mr. Croker, in an interview previous to the meeting of the Republican Convention, declare that Odell would be the candidate, and did not Mr. Platt also declare prematurely that Mr. Stanchfield would be the nominee of the Democratic Convention? Mr. Hill charged Mr. Croker with this in his speech nominating Mr. Coler. Is this the kind of politics you would wish your readers to indorse?

The only way in which we can show our utter contempt for the methods of both bosses is by so casting out strength that the State ticket of both parties will run tremendously behind the vote of the National ticket. The State Democratic platform should alone prevent you from indorsing Mr. Stanchfield, as it indorses all of Mr. Bryan's bugaboos. W. J. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1900.

A FORMER INSTANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorials bearing upon the candidacy of Mr. Stanchfield. Your presentation of the merits of the case has furnished abundant satisfaction to one who had been beset with difficulties from which, apparently, there was no means of extricating himself.

True, Mr. Croker effected the nomination of Mr. Stanchfield; but you have shown incontestably I think, that Mr. Stanchfield is not "Mr. Croker's man," as that phrase is ordinarily understood. Many of your correspondents claim that his dictating the nomination proves the contrary. Their claim is manifestly superficial, for no evidence is essayed by them to substantiate the bald assertion.

In yesterday's issue you showed, by citing the case of Mr. Arthur's nomination in 1880, that it is no new thing in politics to scheme the thwarting of an enemy through the promotion of his friend. I wish to say that such practices seem to have been indulged in from the earliest days of the Republic. The case I shall cite is not an exact parallel, but it shows that the resort to indirection for the accomplishment of the object in view was then employed.

The next year, 1789, there was an election for Governor, and the victorious Federalists under Hamilton had hopes of ousting Gov. Clinton, who was a candidate for re-election. Clinton, however, was so rooted in the affections of the people that Hamilton despaired of electing an opposition ticket by direct means. He therefore resorted to a manoeuvre, which he would have eloquently denounced if it had been devised by Burr. Chief Justice Morris, it was generally supposed and desired, would have been the regular Federal candidate. But six weeks before the election Hamilton called a meeting in New York of moderate men of both parties, who nominated as the opposing candidate Judge Yates, an anti-Federalist, but a man, it was thought, who would be supported by enough Federalists to accomplish Hamilton's object, the downfall of Clinton. * * * Yates accepted, and Morris was induced to decline the nomination. The Federalists issued an address, in which, with singular absurdity, they avowed a preference for Morris, but a determination to vote for Yates, as Yates was the only man to beat Clinton with. The trick nearly succeeded. Clinton received 6,391 votes; Yates, 5,262; majority for Clinton, 429.—Parton's Life of A. Burr.

While in this case an enemy's friend was not chosen to work his overthrow, a candidate not quite to one's taste was selected to defeat one more distasteful.

These two cases, Hamilton's and Croker's—111 years apart—while not identical in method, are near akin. Though we could not get Mr. Coler we are glad that Mr. Croker was forced to the nomination of a man not quite to his taste.

GEO. F. MILLER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 21, 1900.

STANCHFIELD AND POPULISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In deciding to support Mr. Stanchfield for the office of Governor, have you not overlooked one view of the situation? Mr. Stanchfield stands on the Kansas City platform, and in his speeches advocates the election of Bryan. In doing this he is either sincere and honest or he is not.

If sincere, has he an intellect which entitles him to the support of an intelligent independent newspaper; if insincere, is his character such as to commend him to an honest independent newspaper?

Assuming that you do not want a genuine Populist as Governor, do you want one who is deliberately fooling us as to his views on National questions?

Why ask us to believe Mr. Stanchfield in his utterances concerning his views on State issues with which the independent voter agrees, and to disbelieve his statements concerning National issues, made for the purpose of holding the support of the rank and file of his party?

In one set of editorials, you express proper indignation that all questions on which wise men might differ must be set aside, because, for the first time in our history, ignorance, dishonesty, viciousness, and discontent have formed an open alliance which compels the united effort of all honest and intelligent men to defeat.

You are indignant that any party has dared to seriously present such issues as those of these allies with any hope of success, and mortified at the spectacle we present to the civilized world in having to seriously debate the questions involved.

And yet, side by side with these editorials are others urging the election to the office of Governor of this State one who is openly doing all in his power to place in the Presidential chair a man pledged to put in operation theories which you abhor. In our effort to so thoroughly "down" demo-populism that it will never again raise its hideous head, is it not wise to say to any man believing, or pretending to believe, in its doctrines, "You are not worthy to have our votes for dog-pelter of the State, much less for Governor"? B. W.

New York, Sept. 17, 1900.

TRUE THEORY OF REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The theory of our institutions is that the rule of action, public and private, is found in the reason and conscience of the individual and the community. This applies in civil, social, financial, religious, political, and all other affairs of men. How does submission to a "boss" or the actions of a Croker, or a Platt, or Bryan's actions and proposals answer to this test? To ask these questions is to answer them. The great need of the hour is the bringing together of men who will make any needed sacrifice in support of the theory of our institutions and thereby in support of the institutions themselves.

When reasoning and conscientious independents are held together by the cohesive power of a true patriotism, a common love of humanity, justice, and fair play, in the interest of each and all, unreasoning and unconscientious partisans and self-seekers at the unjust expense of others and the public will cease their troubling and be at rest. Then will there be justice, public and private; honor and morality, public and private; progress and happiness, public and private, and, at no time a candidate for the exalted office of President of the United States for whom any one need apologize and of whom criticism is shut up to the alternatives of discrediting either his integrity or his intelligence.

The independents of New York State have a future of great usefulness before them. They belong to nobody but their own reason and conscience—the liberty for which humanity from the beginning has sighed and striven, and which now and here will soon be completely realized for all. May the good Lord hasten the day.

New York, Sept. 19, 1900. X.

Stanchfield as Hill's Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am another one of your readers who is disgusted with your support of the Democratic candidate for Governor.

No voter who is at all familiar with the politics of this State for the past seventeen years and the position occupied by Hill during all of that time, as reported in your own columns, requires anything more than the following to warrant him in doing his utmost to defeat Stanchfield:

2. Throughout his political career Mr. Stanchfield has been the friend, and he continues to be the friend, of David B. Hill.

I do not think that you could have written a more damning criticism of him.

When men of the stamp of Hill, John C. and "Billie" Sheehan attack Croker the latter's friends, for once at least, may say that they "love him for the enemies he has made." JOHN GAULT.

New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

An Anti-Stanchfield Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being interested as to why Stanchfield should receive my support, considering the manner in which his nomination was brought about, I have followed your discussion closely as a daily reader and admirer, but on reading to-day's editorial it seems you have made it clear to me that Croker nominated him because, as you say, Coler, if elected, would make it inconvenient for him, and consequently he took a man of a different stamp, who would not cause him any annoyance. You have convinced me by the able statement that he suits Croker. Therefore he ought not to suit respectable voters. GEORGE T. WILSON.

New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

Mr. Odell His Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When I read your two editorials in support of Mr. Stanchfield for Governor I could hardly believe my eyes, but when I saw the letters of reproof I saw that I was not dreaming.

Neither Mr. Stanchfield nor Mr. Odell can act so independently of his party leaders as to be entirely free of their influence, and it is nonsense to say that Mr. Odell would act the puppet while Mr. Stanchfield would not.

Odell was not crammed down the throat of the party because another aspirant for the nomination had dared to show his independence and honesty, while Stanchfield was chosen by Croker in defiance of the better elements of his party and as a warning to others who might in the future act as their consciences should dictate.

So that we stand between the alternative of giving Croker everything—city and State—and that of having some check on Tammany, whose insolent motto has ever been, "What are you going to do about it?"

As between the two, the lesser evil should be chosen, because, if we are to be robbed, let us be robbed by those who go about it like gentlemen, and not in the rough way of the Tammany tough. D. LEWIS.

New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

Anti-Bryan and Anti-Stanchfield.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Mr. Stanchfield certainly worked for Bryan in 1896, and has not recanted, I fail to see, in spite of your editorials, how you can consistently support him. It is a bitter disappointment to one who has thought well of the fairness of THE NEW YORK TIMES. CHARLES H. WARD.

Seabright, N. J., Sept. 17, 1900.

Mr. Stanchfield's Record.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Granting all that you say in to-day's editorial about the relations of Croker and Stanchfield, the fact remains that the latter advocated Bryan and free silver in 1896, advocates still, or is a trimmer, and so is not a fit candidate for Governor of the Empire State.

No amount of argument can, in my humble judgment, offset this plain statement.

CHARLES H. WARD.

Seabright, N. J., Sept. 20, 1900.

Stanchfield for Governor.

From The Albany Argus, (Dem.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, an independent newspaper which is supporting McKinley for re-election, and which speaks for a large clientele, comes out squarely in support of the Democratic nominee for Governor. The reasons it gives for its advocacy of Mr. Stanchfield's election are interesting, and to the point.

Mr. Stanchfield's candidacy is certain to prove acceptable not only to the united Democracy, but to that great body of independent voters whose influence is so largely dominant in this State. A vigorous and effective campaigner, he may be relied upon to define, upon the stump, the attitude of the Democracy on all the great issues of the day, in a way calculated not only to insure the election of the Democratic State ticket, but the success of the National ticket as well.

Odell and Platt.

From The Troy Press.

After THE NEW YORK TIMES, which undisguisedly supports McKinley for re-election, came out in favor of John B. Stanchfield for Governor, it received a lot of letters from correspondents who would gladly have voted for Coler, but who denounced Stanchfield as Croker's man and censured THE TIMES for its conduct. The number of letters it received indicated a widespread sentiment of this sort, and THE TIMES has a two-column editorial in the effort to disabuse it. We cite the concluding paragraphs: * * * These arguments, apparently well based, should not be lost upon the electorate. If Stanchfield were as completely under Croker's thumb as Odell is under Platt's, no good reason for his support could be urged; but he isn't. And this fact should tell in his favor at the polls.

A Green Trail.

They paid no tithe, the feathered tenants of the Colorado meadow, save the service they rendered the dairyman in ridding his premises of noxious insects; and that, of course, was something more than a mere by-the-way, whether the owner appreciated it or not. Some days had been spent in exploring the mountains and cañons around Colorado Springs and Manitou, bringing many discoveries to the rambler on bird-lore intent, and now, on the 15th of June, I decided to learn what I could of the feathered life along one of the limpid creeks which, after leaving its mountain home, dashes through the foothills, and then makes a green, sinuous trail across the arid plain.

The day was ideal, the sky opaline, the breezes from the Cheyenne Heights invigorating, and therefore the birds and the bird man were in the best of moods for mutual observation. Mind, I do not say admiration, for that, I doubt not, was all on one side.

A short distance below the dairyman's farm buildings lay an emerald meadow, bounded on one side by a small grove of cottonwood trees, with a few other kinds of trees of smaller growth intermingled. Even before I reached the spot the morning voluntaries of the birds greeted my ears and made my pulses tingle. The first to attract attention were the Western meadow larks, which seemed to be in an especially lyrical vein on the rare day of June. How rich and ringing their tones were! Those who have heard only the whistle of our Eastern meadow larks can scarcely form a conception of the oddly diversified arias of the Western variety. On that day some of their strains were so loud and full toned that they almost echoed down the green vale. Many of the runs had a quaint, gurgling quality, as if water had risen in the lyrist's windpipe. Several of their songs began like the clear whistle of the Eastern lark and ended with a loud, staccato gurgle, which seemed to be a close imitation of the purple martin's complicated outburst of melody and splutter. Sometimes a songster would produce a real tune, giving the hearer the impression that he was rehearsing a brief but well-defined theme. One musical expert recited four different tunes in quick succession.

While stalking about in the meadow I was fortunate enough to find a lark's nest in the green grass by the side of a small grass-grown club, which seemed to stand over it as sentinel to protect it from the feet of the grazing cattle. The structure was deftly arched over from the rear, just as most of the nests of the Eastern larks are. The bird did not sputter or call or display any special alarm as I bent over her grassy cottage, but, on the other hand, seemed to be determined to sing all the louder, even delivering a vigorous chanson on the wing. It was evident, however, that his (or her) lyrical efforts were meant to draw my attention from the nest, with its precious duet of eggs. A week later the eggs were gone and the nest partly dismantled, the work of some kind of marauder.

Having reveled for a while in lark music, I was presently reminded that there were other feathered lessees in this green and pleasant spot. A large black-hued bird was sailing and hovering over the meadow a short distance away. At first I decided that it must be only Brewer's blackbird, the Western representative of our purple grackle of the East; but, on second thought, I said to myself: "The blackbird does not hover in that way; it must be something else." Presently it alighted on a fence post, and I saw plainly that its pose was not that of any blackbird with which I was acquainted. It would be worth while to solve this conundrum at once. As I went toward it it left its perch, sailed around a few moments, as if catching insects on the wing, and then flew to a large dead tree near one of the farm buildings, when, to my surprise, it clung to a branch and hitched upward, like a woodpecker.

It certainly must be a woodpecker—but what kind? A black woodpecker! That surely was an anomaly to a bird student from the East. I drew nearer and fixed my field-glass upon the bird, whose markings were at once clearly discerned, showing that it was Lewis's woodpecker, a bird peculiar to the Rocky Mountain regions. The next moment he ambled over to a hole in one of the branches, and I could clearly hear the young birds within chirping as they received the food.

This was a find indeed for the enthusiastic bird lover bent on feathered rarities, for Colorado furnishes few handsomer birds than this woodpecker, who is a perfect exquisite as to his toilet—the back, wings, and tail a glossy black, with green and purple iridescence; a white or gray collar, narrow on the back of the neck and broadening out on the sides as it approaches the grayish breast, which is slightly washed with light yellow; the rest of the under parts "old rose," finely stenciled with red and yellow; the throat, cheeks, and forehead crimson. Surely those are odd habiliments for a woodpecker! The female, similarly clad, soon joined her spouse and fed the bantlings in the cavity.

I felt so gratified with having found those showy birds that, on returning to Colorado Springs, I bought a mounted specimen from a local taxidermist, and now have it in my possession placed among my Rocky Mountain trophies. By accident I made a little discovery relative to the claws of this woodpecker which, I suppose, would be true of all the Picidae family. The claws of the two fore toes are sharply curved and extremely acute, making a genuine hook, so that when I attempt to pass my finger over them the points catch at the skin. Could a better hook be contrived for enabling the bird to climb the trunks and branches of trees? But note the claws of the two hind toes are not so sharply decurved, nor so acute at the points, the finger slipping readily over them. Who can deny the evidence of design in nature? The fore claws are highly specialized for clinging, the very purpose for which they are needed, while the hind claws, being used for a different purpose—only that of support—are made on a different pattern.

While making my observations on the woodpeckers my attention was attracted by the loud mimicry of a mockingbird. He was a genuine copyist, just like his congeners of the South. The mockers of Colorado reside in Summer on the plains, but not among the mountains; in Winter they retire to a more southern latitude.

Darting about over the meadow and calling "Chack! chack" or "Cheer! cheer!" were a number of red-winged blackbirds. These birds are familiar enough in the East, and yet their behavior and markings here were somewhat different from those of the redwings that I had observed so often in Ohio and other Eastern States. The Colorado birds did not circle overhead and chirp as do those of the East, although I found several of their nests in the grass. Besides, some of the females wore scarlet epaulets, after the fashion of their spouses—a peculiarity that I have never observed in our Eastern redwings, much as I have studied them. True, the females of the East have a reddish patch on the shoulder, but it is always concealed, so far as my observation goes. In this Colorado meadow most of the females displayed this ornament—that is all the difference. Perhaps it is worth noting in these days of finespun distinctions. I would not split a hair, or even a feather vane.

The grove bordering the meadow was the demesne of a number of birds, whose wild songs formed a silvery mesh in the pure, cool air drifting down from Cheyenne Mountain. Stepping beneath the trees my attention was drawn to a pair of vireos which were strangers to me. In general markings they closely resembled the solitary vireo of the East, especially in the conspicuous superciliary line that curved back around the eye; but their heads and necks were not so blue; they were, rather, of a leaden tint. I am convinced that they were the plumbeous vireos, for they corresponded precisely to the descriptions of that species in the scientific manuals of Coues and Ridgway. An element of doubt is introduced on account of Prof. W. W. Cooke's characterization of the plumbeous vireo in his "Birds of Colorado," in which he says: "Breeds in the foothills and among the mountains up to rather over 9,000 feet. Nests among the pines."

Now, that is a little confusing, it must be confessed, for I found the nest of my little couple, and it was suspended from the swaying nether branch of a cottonwood tree, with no pines in the neighborhood, and, more than that, the site was out on the plains, at least several miles away from the foothills and mountains. It was a pensile nest of the true-blue vireo type, fastened by the rim to the twigs of the limb, a little more bulky and less compact that the trim hammock of the red-eyed vireo of eastern longitudes. The branch bearing its tiny burden was so low that I could easily reach it from the ground and peep into the nursery.

No vireo in the Colorado list, save the plumbeous vireo corresponds to the markings of this bird, and so I was compelled to enter him in my notebook as a member of the species named, and to this day I believe that my decision was correct. The little madame sat quietly in her pendent cot, eying me sharply, and fluttering away only when I lifted my hand toward her. Both birds called, and one of them sang a ditty, I think, but for some reason that I cannot explain even to my own satisfaction, I neglected to make notes on that part of their performances. On my return to the grove a week or so later, I found that some human vandal had cut off the limb, with its precious burden, and had ruthlessly tossed it to the ground. What pleasure any human being could find in such an act of wantonness it would be difficult to say—unless he was a descendant of Cain. However, the little birds were optimists; instead of bemoaning their sad fate, they had gone to work and built another nest on a swinging branch a few rods away, and I hope their second venture was crowned with success.

One of the most engaging birds of the West is the little housefinch, which usually selects a home in the towns and cities and around the country houses. In this respect he is much like the English sparrow. There the parallel stops, however, for the housefinch is a sweet little bird, with a blithesome voice, pleasing manners, and handsome attire. His face, throat, and chest are prettily tinted with bright red, and his other parts neatly striped with brown and gray and dusky black. His song is an exceedingly rapid and varied trill, running up and down the chromatic scale in a kind of swing or gallop that is quite wonderful. He is mentioned here because he was one of the tenants of the meadowland grove, in one of the trees of which he and his mezzo-colored mate were hovering suspiciously near a nest, as if it might be their own.

All the forenoon a pair of Bullock's orioles were swinging about in the grove and over the meadow. Presently time was found to look for their nest, and, sure enough, there it was far up among the upper twigs of a tall cottonwood, while near it were two nests that had been used in previous breeding seasons. As the parent birds fed their nestlings, the loud chirping of the youngsters could be heard distinctly. They were true to oriole nature, for in the east the bantlings of both the Baltimore and orchard orioles are very noisy, often betraying the presence of a nest that would not be otherwise found. Bullock's oriole builds a bulkier nest than does his near kin in the East, the Baltimore, and his voice is fuller and stronger.

Other tenants of the grove were the red-shafted flicker, the red-headed woodpecker, the goldfinch, and the Western wood pewee. A walk across a pasture meadow brought me to another woodland that bordered the stream on both banks, and here my search was rewarded by the finding of the Western Maryland yellowthroat, which closely resembles his Eastern half-brother, and sings, so far as I could determine, precisely the same tune; the king-bird, familiar to all Eastern observers; the long-tailed chat, which did not seem to be quite so loquacious and impertinent as his Eastern counterpart; the house wren, with a nest in a fissure of a tree trunk, where the young were being fed; the pretty lazuli finch, whose mate had just erected a circular cottage in a bush; many Summer warblers, nesting in the weeds and thickets, and, last and largest, the tricksy magpie, one of the most peculiar birds of the Rockies.

On this excursion I found my first magpie's nest. It was a bulky affair, perhaps half as large as a bushel basket, placed in the crotch of a large tree about thirty feet from the ground. Within this large structure was a globular apartment which constituted the nest proper. Thus it was roofed over, and had an entrance at each side, so that the bird could go into his house at one doorway and out at the other, the room being too small to permit of his turning around in it. Clubs, sticks, and twigs were woven and plaited together in an ingenious way to form the odd structure.

It was too late in the season to find the magpies breeding in abundance, almost all the young having left the family roof tree, but the nest which I had just found proved to be an exception. In a tentative way I tossed a small club up among the branches, when to my surprise a magpie sprang out of the nest, and, without making any outcry, swung around among the trees, appearing quite nervous and shy. However, when she saw me climbing the tree toward her precious nest she set up such a heart-broken series of cries that I permitted my sentiments to get the better of me, and clambered down as fast as I could rather than prolong her distress. Since then I have greatly regretted my failure to climb up to the nest and examine its contents, which might have been done without the least injury to the owner's valuable treasures. A nestful of magpie's eggs or bairns would have been a new sight to my bird-hungry eyes.

As I wended my way home across the meadows in the gloaming, with the solemn mountains lifting their dark bulk to the sky some miles away, several of their peaks still tipped with the amber of the setting sun, I felt that I must be rambling in Arcadia, especially as the air was almost athrob with avian melody, the meadow larks singing their dithyrambs, the Western grass finches trilling their rhythmic arias in the gray grass of the plain, the orioles piping amid the cottonwoods, the Maryland yellowthroats sending up wavering shafts of music from the willow thickets, and the mocking bird gathering up all the songs into one grand medley for the delight of all ears both human and avian. LEANDER S. KEYSER.

Atchison, Kan., Aug. 20, 1900.

The Facts in the Philippine Case.

By AMOS K. FISKE, author of "The Story of the Philippines."

The President in his letter accepting a renomination has referred briefly to events and quoted liberally from records and instructions, to justify the course of the Administration in dealing with the Philippines, and to show that there never was any "alliance" between the American and Filipino forces against Spain, or any promise of independence to the Filipinos after the defeat of the "common enemy." Indirectly this answers the charge of "perfidy" and the allegation of "infamy" brought against our Government with such vehemence by Mr. Schurz and other spokesmen of the self-styled "anti-imperialists," who have no imperialists to be against. It seems to me that a very plain and impartial statement of the leading facts in the history of less than ten months will convincingly reinforce what is now characterized as the "defense" of the President.

The series of events of significance in this matter began with the conference between Aguinaldo and Consul General Spencer Pratt at Singapore, April 24, 1898, which was brought about by an Englishman named Bray, and was participated in by the editor of the Singapore Free Press. The result was an "agreement," which was avowedly subject to the approval of Commodore Dewey and the confirmation of the authorities at Washington. Its object was to secure the co-operation of the Filipino insurgents with the American forces against Spain in the Philippines, and the observance of the rules of civilized warfare by the Filipinos. In his report to the State Department Mr. Pratt declared that he enjoined upon Aguinaldo the necessity of assuming, under the direction of Commodore Dewey, "full control over his forces on shore, and insuring civilized methods of warfare," and that he had received the cordial assent of the Filipino leader. He quoted Aguinaldo as expressing the hope that the United States "would assume protection over the Philippines at least long enough to establish a government of their own, in the organization of which he would desire American advice and assistance." As soon as this agreement was concluded Mr. Pratt sent Aguinaldo and his "staff" to Hongkong with instructions to Consul Wildman to put him in communication with Commodore Dewey.

It is altogether likely that at this time Aguinaldo had dreams of an independent Filipino republic, of which he would be the head, and that he was encouraged in this by Pratt and Wildman in entire good faith and with no thought of the turn which events were to take. They had no authority for what they did, but probably felt, no doubt, that it would be approved. Dewey may at the moment have sympathized with their view of the case, but there is no evidence that he ever approved the Singapore agreement. He had more important business on hand just then, and when Aguinaldo reached Hongkong he was gone. He had received a communication from Wildman before leaving Mirs Bay, and when the dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch went to Hongkong after the battle of Manila Bay it had orders to bring over the insurgent chief and his staff on its return. They were landed at Cavite May 19, and Dewey supplied them with two field pieces, 500 rifles, and considerable ammunition, and they set about rallying their forces against the Spanish power.

Within a week of their landing the Admiral received specific instructions from the President to "make no alliance with any party or faction in the Philippines that would be liability to maintain their cause in the future." He replied that he had acted according to the spirit of these instructions from the beginning, and he joined afterward in the declaration that no promise of independence had been made to Aguinaldo "at any time." This may be safely taken as evidence that he had not given his approval to any agreement made at Singapore, and it is certain that it was not "confirmed" by the authorities at Washington. It is likely that Filipino independence and not the conquest of the Philippines was in the minds of the Consuls, one of whom had acted as Treasurer for the Junta Patriotica at Hongkong, but the United States Government had not then been consulted.

The moment Consul General Pratt's account of the Singapore incident was received at the State Department, instructions were sent to him to the effect that while it was proper for him to obtain "the unconditional assistance" of Aguinaldo, he should not make him any "political pledges." It was declared then that the United States, in occupying the Philippine Islands as the result of military operations, would do so in the exercise of rights entailed by a state of war, and would "expect from the inhabitants, without regard to their former attitude toward Spain, that obedience which will be lawfully due from them"; and the war was expressly "not the court's action may have laid the ground for future misunderstanding and complications." Consul Wildman was also warned not to make pledges to Aguinaldo or discuss matters of policy with him.

These instructions and warnings came after Aguinaldo had been taken to Cavite and had gone about his business of setting up a provisional government, as well as rallying an "army" in the rear of the Spanish power in the City of Manila; but they show unmistakably the attitude taken by our Government the moment it was put upon its guard, and it never for an instant encouraged the notion of anything like an "alliance" with the insurgent leader or the independence of the islands. That subject was not at that time considered or dealt with by anybody authorized to speak for "the authorities at Washington." Dewey attended sedulously to his duty as a naval commander in possession of Manila Bay, while he awaited the arrival of a military force to co-operate with him on land in the reduction of the city. He simply left Aguinaldo and his followers to their own devices for the time being, and nobody else in any way representing American authority before the arrival of the troops held communication with the insurgent chief, who was operating against the "common enemy" in his own way.

On May 24 Aguinaldo declared himself dictator and issued a proclamation in which he assured his followers that the "Great North American Nation" had come to offer them "protection," and regarded the country "as ripe with sufficient civilization and aptitude for self-government." His forces ravaged the country back of Manila, burning and pillaging churches and Spanish residences, and met with little resistance outside the line of Spanish blockhouses. On June 18 he convened a "Congress" at Cavite composed of delegates mostly of his own selection, and on the 23d he promulgated a Constitution of his own making, as "President of the Philippine Revolutionary Government and Commander in Chief of its Army," discarding the title of Dictator. His capital was established at Bacoor, a short distance from the American naval headquarters. He was not interfered with, but every effort to secure "recognition," in any form or manner for his "revolutionary government" was firmly resisted. All through the month of July he continued his operations entirely "on his own hook," while the United States was fitting out its military forces and sending them to co-operate with the navy at Manila, and attending to the requirements of the war in West Indian waters.

So far, certainly, there was no alliance and no co-operation against a "common enemy," and except for the unauthorized and, as it proved, ill-advised agreement of Consul General Pratt at Singapore, there had been nothing to encourage the idea that the United States would help the Filipinos to independence. On the contrary, obligations and responsibilities were accumulating that would obviously put that out of the question. The first military expedition, under Gen. Anderson, arrived at Cavité June 30; the second, under Gen. Greene, got there on the 17th of July; then for the first time a camp was established on the road to Manila. Gen. Merritt arrived on July 25, and not till then was any plan formed for the military advance, and nothing decisive was attempted until after the arrival of Gen. MacArthur on the 31st.

The Filipinos had an irregular series of trenches between the American camp and the Spanish lines south of the City of Manila, and in the preparations for the advance they were induced, with evident reluctance, to move out of the way. In the subsequent movements, until the city was taken, on the 13th of August, there was not the slightest co-operation from them. They were, in fact, a hindrance, and at one point had to be forcibly pushed back to prevent interference with the operations, and they were firmly prevented from entering the city which they had hoped to loot. Their assistance consisted only in the fact that they held possession of the suburbs of the city to the east and north, including the source of the water supply, and had kept the Spaniards virtually in a state of siege on that side. In that there had been no concert of action or co-operation with Americans. It was a part of the independent campaign of Aguinaldo with which no officer of the United States had had anything whatever to do.

In the surrender of the Spanish garrisons and the terms of capitulation between Gen. Merritt and the Spanish Acting Governor General, the Filipinos did not figure at all. The surrender was of the Philippine Islands by the representative of Spanish authority to the commander of the American forces, and no reference was made to the people of the islands. It was a military act in which they had no part. In the organization of a temporary military Government, or a municipal administration under military authority, it was considered necessary to keep the insurgent forces out of the city, for the time being at least, and they were induced to move their lines further back and to give up their possession of the water works. No doubt Aguinaldo was bitterly disappointed, but at no time had he been consulted or treated as an ally, nor had any encouragement been given to his schemes of independent government since the direction of affairs had come under the cognizance and control of the authorities at Washington.

It will be remembered that the signing of the protocol at Washington, which brought the war with Spain to a close in August, 1898, was almost coincident with the taking of the City of Manila by the American troops. In that document it was agreed that the United States should occupy and retain the Bay and City of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should "determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines." By this it may be considered that it was practically settled that it was the policy of our Government not to abandon the islands or turn them over to the native population. Events had forced upon the United States obligations and responsibilities which could not be met by such a course, and it was regarded as necessary to hold the islands and establish sovereignty over them in order to fulfill those obligations and responsibilities, whatever might be their ultimate destiny.

The treaty of peace was not signed at Paris until Dec. 10, and was not ratified at Washington until Feb. 6, 1899. In the meantime there was suspense. It is not necessary to recapitulate the events of that long period. The military authority at Manila was striving to maintain the status quo and to avoid collision with the native forces. Aguinaldo had removed his "Government" from Bacoor to Malolos, and had been required by Gen. Otis, who was now in command, to withdraw his troops from the suburbs of Manila to a new line. He held a Congress and revised his Constitution; he changed his Cabinet and issued manifestos; he stirred up rebellion in the Visayas and sent emissaries to Europe and this country to work against the cession of the islands to the United States, and he received encouragement from opponents of the course which the Administration was pursuing here until hostilities were precipitated on the very eve of the ratification of the treaty of peace. In the meantime the President had sent out his Commissioners and caused the proclamation to be issued, near the end of December, in which the benevolent purposes of the United States were declared. In all this, so far as our Government was concerned, there was a steady advance in one direction, which was opened more and more clearly by events, and at no point a reversal of policy. There was certainly no violation of pledges, no betrayal of faith, for from the beginning there was a careful avoidance of any kind of assurance which could embarrass the Government in any course that it might be impelled by events to pursue.

It seems clear that a mistake was made by the Consuls at Singapore and Hongkong, but it was natural under the circumstances, and the Government promptly cleared itself of responsibility for that. The situation was a novel one, brought on suddenly by the war with Spain over the Cuban trouble, and this Nation is ruled by public opinion, which cannot be developed and directed in a new course in a moment. The problem had to be worked out gradually, and it is not completely solved yet. Possibly if the military and naval commanders had been authorized to say to Aguinaldo in the Summer of 1898 that the United States was going to take possession of the Philippine Islands and hold them permanently under its sovereignty, and had offered him a sufficient inducement, more or less corrupt, to acquiesce peaceably and become a well-paid servant of the new sovereign power, the conflict might have been avoided, but they had no such authority, and nobody was in a position to give it to them. Besides, it is more likely that there would not have been a peaceable submission, and that the lesson which has been taught the insurgents was needed. The one thing certain is that there was no alliance and no promise of independence, but a consistent and progressive policy, which it is highly important to have carried to a conclusion by those who are responsible for it.

AMOS K. FISKE.

PAID TO WEAR FINE HATS.

Chorus Girls Find Lucrative Employment as Models.

The chorus girls in popular productions in New York have learned a new way of adding to their incomes this past year, and incidentally it may be noticed that a big New York millinery publication has been showing its illustrations of hats with the heads of pretty and attractive girls inside them. It adds much to the general effect of the hat. The chorus girls are acting as models, and having their pictures printed as the wearers of some of the handsomest hats to be found in the city.

The French fashion plates, with their glaring colors and inane faces, have been rapidly losing their popularity. There never was a hat in one of them that looked as if it could be worn by a real woman, and the practice of photographing real women in real articles of wearing apparel has been growing rapidly. If the woman suits the dress, coat, or hat she is wearing, there is no better way of showing it. The thing is to get the right woman, and that is where the chorus girls came to the front and found an occupation to which they were well suited.

It has been the custom when a shop was to have a hat pictured to send the hat and a girl to wear it, but this was not always satisfactory. Sometimes the girl was the one who could be spared best and not the one who would make the best picture. Then, again, when there were a girl and a hat both to arrive at the photographer's the former would be too busy to come and neither would appear. Then a girl who is not making poses of one sort or another the business of her life is apt when she gets before the camera to have a camera face with the "I-ought-to-look-pleasant-but-can't" expression, which is fatal to the picture.

There is no part of a newspaper which is not read to the smallest advertisement, and when one appeared in a daily paper not long ago calling for pretty girls to be photographed there were at least fifty girls who read it, felt confident of meeting the requirements, and answered. Some sent their pictures and some gave graphic descriptions of charms which would show to the best advantage under pretty hats. Most of them were asked to call, and then there was a weeding out. It was not only beauty, but a certain refinement of appearance that was required. The girls must look in the elaborate productions as if they were born to twenty-dollar and thirty-dollar hats. So it happened that Cadet girls, Geisha girls, and a number of other girls found their way to the photographers' and now earn $2 or $3 a morning by simply wearing the swell hats of Brown up town and the equally swell hats of Smith further down town. It is not only the money, but it is an education in hats.

The chorus girls are found as a rule infinitely better models than the girls from the shops. They are accustomed to looking pleasant. It is their business, and the camera has no terrors for them. They take a delight in handsome hats, and know how to put one on. They do not equal, however, a regular model whose business is posing for artists. A professional is better in any business than even a very good amateur. Still, some of the best photographs have been furnished by a girl who has no regular business, but has a strong, refined face, character enough to keep her natural expression when she is photographed, and she suits the hats or the hats suit her better than either the professional model or chorus girl.

There is no preference for either blonde or brunette in taking a picture. The great need is to have a model who can be relied upon. When a hat is sent to the photographer's it can remain there only a short time, and the model must be ready for it. Occasionally a chorus girl will promise solemnly to make her appearance, but unfortunately forgets the engagement. Others can always be relied upon.

It is an education in hats to see their transforming power as one girl is pictured in different styles. It is also a lesson in faces to see how a pretty hat loses its attractiveness when worn by the wrong woman. At the same time, an ordinarily attractive woman will look well in a great variety of entirely different styles, though she appears to be a different woman in each.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA

Many Cases, but the Death Rate Is Small.

NOT CONF

Features of Some Seasonable Sports.

Since the discovery of the fact that the escape of gas between the cylinder and the barrel of a revolver decreased the force of the cartridge and penetration of the bullet used in the same, a great amount of ingenuity has been working overtime in various endeavors to perfect a repeating pistol in which the cartridge should be loaded directly from the magazine into the barrel, thereby utilizing the entire quantity of gas produced by the ignition of the powder in the cartridge shell. Several repeating pistols have been made which, however excellent in their mechanical principles, were rather cumbersome in their appearance and unwieldy for use. The last one, however, which is of American manufacture, is not only an effective arm, but comparatively attractive in appearance and light in weight. This weapon, which has a barrel of six inches in length, weighs but thirty-five ounces, and the magazine, which is located in the stock, contains seven .38-calibre cartridges. The mechanism of the arm is such that the first cartridge is fired by cocking the arm in much the same way as would be done with an ordinary pistol. Upon pressing the trigger, the hammer is released and the cartridge exploded. The recoil of the first cartridge ejects it, cocks the arm, and places a new cartridge in the chamber ready for firing, and it is then only necessary to press the trigger again in order to fire the arm. After once cocking the hammer by hand the remaining six cartridges contained in the magazine can be fired by simply pressing the trigger.

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One of the most amusing if somewhat bewildering experiences that can happen to a non-shooting man is to be with a group of sportsmen who get together and discuss the merits of their different guns. Each man as a general thing is willing to swear by all that is holy that his make of gun is the only one that ought ever to be considered, and is the best, and if you find five different men with five different guns the result is that you have five separate and decided opinions, each assuring the other four benighted individuals that for some reason or other they cannot appreciate a good thing when they see it, otherwise they would all be shooting the same make of gun as he uses. As a matter of fact pretty nearly all American-made guns are good guns. They are as a rule well and strongly made, and will shoot just about as closely and as hard as the man who owns them desires; that is to say, if he stipulates that they are to be a certain number of shot in a thirty-inch circle at a certain number of yards, the dealer will usually bore them so that they come marvelously close to filling his specifications when tried at a mark. The one point, however, which many shooters seem to have failed to notice is the difference in what one gets for one's money in the different grades of different makes of guns; that is to say, there is a certain manufacturer of shotguns which are pretty popular in this country, who in his cheaper grades gives a man better finish and more beauty for the amount of money expended than any other gunmaker. He falls off, however, in his high-priced weapons. Another manufacturer whose prices are fairly stiff does not by any means give as handsome a gun in proportion to the money paid in his lower grades as he does in his medium and higher priced weapons; that is to say, if a man has but $35 to expend on a firearm he will get from the first maker a weapon which will far exceed in appearance one which costs a trifle more if purchased from the second, but should he be willing to invest from $55 to $75 the second man's gun at this price is way ahead of the first. There is still another dealer whose $200 gun in beauty of finish and thorough attention to every detail will compare most favorably with English weapons costing fully one-third more. This all goes to show that no one dealer makes the best gun all the way through.

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The man who will borrow a shotgun, rifle, or pistol, and after using the same return it uncleaned to its owner, is just about the style of a man who would borrow a wheel and bring it back covered with mud, dust, and dirt. It is bad enough when this is done with a bicycle, but at the present day when smokeless powder is so much used in ammunition it is little short of criminal. Any firearm which is used with smokeless cartridges cannot be cleaned any too quickly after using, and if any one wishes to preserve the accuracy of a rifle or pistol barrel, it should never be put away dirty if smokeless loaded ammunition is used. It is a mean enough operation to remove black powder residue that has hardened in the lands of a rifle barrel, but the chemicals used in nitro powders are such that if allowed to remain for any length of time in the barrel of a weapon in which they have been fired, they pit badly. "I loaned a pocket rifle to a man one day, and after he had enjoyed the use of it for the best part of the afternoon, he deliberately put it back into its case without cleaning. I do not know whether that was the habit he had of treating his own weapons, but I know one thing, and that was I never had an opportunity to use any of my firearms again," said a marksman the other day. The inexcusable feature of the whole affair was that he was not some innocent novice who did not know the damage he was doing, but was accustomed to the use of firearms himself. Probably the fact that he had not paid for the weapon in question made him rather indifferent as to whether its accuracy was to be prolonged or not.

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If the owners of revolvers purchased for household defense and without any idea of target shooting would keep them covered up in a bureau drawer during the daytime and under their pillows nights, a large percentage of the income of the gun repairers of this country would be rapidly cut off. There are any number of weapons annually sent to the repair shops, the sole cause of whose invalidism is that they were left lying around on bureaus or mantelpieces where the moisture of the atmosphere rusted them so that, not only could the cartridges not be removed from the cylinder, but it was sometimes impossible to open or operate the arms. The difference in temperature between a hot Summer afternoon and a cool evening after a thunder shower is sufficient to leave considerable moisture on the metal work of a firearm, and this is just as likely to be at the juncture of joints as in any other place, and it is only a matter of time before the weapon becomes simply useless. I have seen a pistol that was kept for a couple of years on a table near a window, handy as the owner thought to his hand in case of a burglar. It had to be soaked in oil for three days before the hammer could be cocked. The bill for repairs caused by carelessness of this kind is a small item compared with the extreme embarrassment which a man would feel at confronting a midnight and undesirable caller with a firearm which failed to fire. It does not particularly hurt Arabian flint locks and other antique arms to leave them lying around or hung on one's walls for the simple reason that they probably would not go off anyway, but it is a mighty expensive plan of decoration to use serviceable weapons for such purposes, and there are probably more pistols bought for household defense made useless through rusting in this manner than their owners who never try them have any idea.

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"Well," said an old yachtsman the other day to a canoeist of this city, "your season is about over by now, isn't it?" The canoeist looked at him in a mildly scornful way. "Not by considerable," he replied. "The pleasantest part of the year is just beginning, which will last from now up to the first, and possibly the middle, of November." The yachtsman whistled. "You'll get some pretty heavy blows, won't you?" "Well, what of that?" said the canoeist. "Don't have to sail when it blows hard. I have got a craft small enough to paddle when the breeze is too strong for canvas, and I have not got so many tons of lead on my keel, either, that I have got to stay out when there are about fifteen feet of water, whether I like it or not." That's where the canoeist beats the yachtsman every time. A few years ago the canoeing season did end comparatively early in the year; indeed, there were not many cruising days in September and October, but the old-fashion tents used to let an awful lot of wind under the flaps, and under such circumstances a canvas camp cot was not the warmest sort of a couch on which to repose, but campers nowadays have floor cloths fastened to the walls of the tent, and, with tent heaters to make comfortable the chilly nights, it takes pretty cold weather and more than one touch of frost to discourage the ardent cruiser, for if there is anything more enjoyable than crawling out of one's tent on a cold morning after a refreshing night's sleep and climbing up the pathways that lead to the top of the Palisades through the variegated Autumn foliage, getting perhaps an occasional shot at a squirrel, hawk, or woodchuck, it cannot be in the vicinity of New York City. The Summer, of course, is a pleasant time, but it is so warm during the afternoon hours that paddling is unpleasant work, and the humidity of the atmosphere is such that the long climb up the rocks and through the woods is almost more of an effort than one feels inclined to take, but in the crisp, bright Fall days one feels energetic enough to attempt performances that were simply beyond one's ambitions in the Summer months. Of course, one is likely to get some pretty choppy seas going or coming, but canoes were made to stand this kind of weather, and then, again, there often come days in the Indian Summer when the water is as smooth as a mill pond, when there is just sufficent sun to be pleasant, and one is glad to be simply living. The catboaters, who load their hired craft with a keg of beer, which load is subsequently transferred to themselves, are generally a minus quantity by that time, and the canoeist has the whole river to himself, and, take it all in all, it is the pleasantest season of the year.

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The tent heater mentioned above is simply a sheet-iron drum, similar to that used on some gas heaters, but in this case it is applied to one of the wickless oil stoves, which in the daytime may be used for cooking. It is wonderful how quickly they will raise the temperature of a tent into which, thanks to the attached floor cloth, the cold air is not admitted at the sides. For Autumn camping there is nothing equal to an air bed, which may be deflated and carried in a very small space, or a set of canoe cushions, covered with canvas and filled with hair, which serve as boat seats in the daytime and comfortable mattresses in the night. These do not allow the air to get under one, as a camp cot, and therefore one does not have to carry but half the number of blankets, as in cold weather the cot usually requires as much bedding under as over one. Then, too, in the Fall one has more of a range of camp sites, as in the hot months of Summer one's tent must always be placed in proximity to shade, where one may cook and eat and lie around when doing nothing. The sun in the Autumn season, however, is rather grateful than otherwise, and many beautiful spots at which in Summer one would simply bake are popular stopping places later on. This is one of the reasons why the yachting season is so much shorter than that of the canoeist.

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Up on Black Lake, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., there is good duck shooting to be found at the present time. Black ducks and broad bills are fairly numerous, and an occasional blue-winged teal may be dropped. The lake, which is about twelve miles long and ranging from half a mile to 200 yards in width, is the source of the Oswegatchie River. A small creek enters the lake at its head, and the wild rice planted some time ago in this small tributary has proved a great attraction for the birds. There are several islands in the lake, the largest of which, Big Island by name, is seven miles in circumference, and on this good partridge and yellow-legged snipe shooting may be found. The shooting grounds on neither the island nor the shores of the lake are preserved, and a sportsman who has just returned from a trip very strongly recommends it as a good place to go for early gunning. Black Lake is reached via the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Excursion fare, $14.50; sleeper $2 extra each way. Good board may be had for $1.50 per day. From Morristown to the lake is a six-mile drive, but, as a rig may be had for $1.50 for the entire day, the distance does not particularly matter. Boats may be had for 75 cents per day, and a good meal may be had for 25 cents. If one wishes to go light, it will not be necessary to carry ammunition, as a good, fresh stock of nitro-loaded shells may be had in the town. E. T. KEYSER.

HINTS TO WHEELMEN.

A new advantage of the coaster brake has been discovered—that it makes easier the cleaning and lubricating of the chain.

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To do good work in tire repairs always clean both the surface of the tire and of the patch or plug thoroughly, washing with benzine when possible, and always test the repair when finished and allow plenty of time for it to set before resuming the journey.

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A single tube tire, with a chronic inability to hold wind, may be made to last out the season by removing the valve, slitting it for a distance of five or six inches and inserting an inner tube.

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An argument in favor of a low gear is that it gives a greater control of wheel, preventing side slip in wet places and giving additional security in an emergency when it is necessary to stop or start quickly.

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The simplest way to replace a chain is to hold one end on the large sprocket and carry the other around the smaller sprocket and back to the large sprocket, where the two ends are brought together. The teeth of the sprocket engaging the chain will hold it in place, and the free link can easily be held in place while the little bolt is passed through it and secured.

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In these days of cycle remodeling many riders desire to have expanders put in to take the place of regular handlebar binding clamps. The ordinary head can be remodeled to hold the handlebar with an expander by having the fork stem cut off directly above the lock-nut threads. The handlebar stem must then be split in three places for a distance of about two inches up from the bottom and a hole drilled through the top of the bar for the passage of the expander rod.

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When a wood rim is split for 6 inches or more, as often happens, few riders or repair-shop men attempt even a temporary repair. Yet one may easily be made if a piece of tin can be gotten, as is usually the case. Cut the tin into a strip about an inch wide and long enough to wrap about the rim the whole length of the split after the tire is removed. Wrap it tightly, and secure the ends with stout tacks, then take a hammer and pound it down into the concavity of the rim, which will draw the parts closely together. After replacing the tire and inflating it, tire tape should be wrapped about the tire and rim, as the cement may not hold to the tire very well.

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The operation of mending an ordinary chain is the same whether a so-called stretched chain is to be shortened by the removal of a link or a broken link is to be replaced. One of the heads of the rivet is filed down sufficiently to admit of its being driven out. The new link is then put in place, and a new rivet inserted and clinched. In some forms of chains the outer faces of the links are countersunk to receive the heads of the rivets. In such cases the head of the rivet cannot be entirely filed away, but must be bored out by a drill, which can only be done by a repair man or other person equipped with a suitable tool.

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Having led the way with four and three wheel motor vehicles, the French are now endeavoring to duplicate their success with motor bicycles. A new machine, for which great claims are made, has the back portion of the frame triangular in form, giving a very long wheel base and allowing the engine to be mounted in a vertical position, thus permitting the driving belt to pass alongside the chain, without interfering with it. The vehicle complete is said to weigh eighty pounds and to have a maximum speed capacity of forty miles an hour.

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A simple test of the adjustment of a coaster brake attachment may be made by lifting the machine and spinning the rear wheel, holding the cranks stationary if necessary. If the coaster and brake are well made and accurately adjusted, the sprocket ring will show no sign of movement; but if the attachment is poorly made and fitted, the ring will move forward and back and possibly sidewise as well. Upon releasing the cranks they ought to remain at rest, but as a perfectly frictionless device has not yet been constructed they will begin to move, the rapidity and duration of the motion being proportionate to the amount of friction in the clutch. It is obvious, therefore, that the attachment which produces the least motion of the cranks when the wheel is revolved will prove the easiest running in practice.

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In saddles having pneumatic noses, or pommels, it often happens that the air sack punctures or explodes, the accident sometimes being accompanied by the tearing out of the lacing holes around the edge of the saddle cover. The air sack may be repaired in the same manner as a punctured inner tire tube, if not badly injured, or may be replaced with a piece of inner tubing with both ends closed. The main difficulty, however, is to provide against subsequent explosions of the air bag, which may result from the difficulty of relacing the saddle after the original lacing holes have ben torn out. In such case, it is best to leave out the air sack altogether and to replace it by a pad of felt cotton or hair. Most repair shops, however, can supply a piece of old cushion tire. If a piece two or three inches long is taken and cut in half and one half trimmed to fit in the saddle, it will, on account of its arched shape, act as as cushion, which, although not as resilient as the pneumatic sack, is more so than a felt or cotton pad, and will not lose its shape under wear. Moreover, it is easily held in place without bringing any great strain upon the lacing of the saddle.

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It has been often remarked that the greatest sufferers from punctures have frequently been those riders who took the most precautions against them, while the most daring and apparently the most careless riders have been the ones to escape with tires unharmed. For example, if the country road mender has been at work and left a patch of broken stone covering the entire roadbed, the reckless rider will plunge boldly across it and usually escape without a puncture, while the careful cyclist who slows down and wriggles from one side to the other in the effort to escape particularly vicious-looking specimens, thus covering three feet of the obstruction to the other rider's two, is likely to reach the other side with at least one puncture, and sometimes more.

The fact is that when compelled to ride over an obstruction of any kind, it is far better to ride straight and thus bring only the tread of the tire, which is the thickest part, in contact with the dangerous material. The twisting action of the wheel in trying to pick a way through tends to bring the thinner sides of the tire in contact with the obstructions, and thus to invite punctures.

Cycle Notes of Interest.

A delegation from the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America will take part in the annual run of the Pennsylvania Division from Philadelphia to Pomona, N. J., and return on Oct. 7, riding in a separate division in charge of Capt. C. F. Staubach.

The Century Road Club Association at its last meeting started a subscription for the benefit of the children of Mrs. Anna Burger, one of its members, who was run over by a furniture van on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, Thursday of last week, and died from her injuries two days later.

The Century Wheelmen have been unable to carry out their plan of obtaining the former house of the Pontiac Club on Amsterdam Avenue, as the present tenants took advantage of their option to renew their lease. The wheelmen in consequence have taken a lease of their present house for another year.

The century run of the Union League Wheelmen of Brooklyn, which was postponed from Sept. 16 on account of rain, will be run by moonlight on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 6, starting from the Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock. The run has been sanctioned by both the Century Road Club and the Associated Cycle Clubs of the City of New York. Entries may be sent to Ambrose Sutcliffe, 646 First Avenue, or C. P. Staubach, Grand Central Palace, city.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

George Gould expects to start his little mare Pearl J. in the 2:21 trot at Mineola on Sept. 26.

Connor is the oldest horse to take a record of 2:03¼. Connor is eleven years old. He has 105 winning heats to his credit as a pacer.

Lady Geraldine, (2:11¾;) Confessor, (2:12¼) and Royal R. Sheldon, (2:05,) three of this season's cracks, are by Constantine, (2:12½.)

C. H. Jarvis has in his stable the Brooklyn mare, Rosalie Hill, (2:25,) and will drive her on the Speedway soon. She is owned by "Matt" Seybold.

Many horsemen think that Cresceus is the best-gaited, fastest, and most courageous trotting stallion that ever came to the races, or, for that matter, that ever lived.

C. K. G. Billings of Chicago expects to put his new trotter Ellert (2:11) to pole with Louise, (2:09¼,) holder of the amateur trotting record to wagon. Louise is a little darker than Ellert, but the two are well matched in size.

The President of the Road Drivers' Association says that 300 benches will soon be put along the walk on the Speedway for spectators; also that more sheds will be erected at the upper end for the fast steppers when they want to rest.

One of the most appropriately named horses on the circuit is the gelding Blondie. Blondie's tail and mane bring up visions of peroxide locks in all-night lobster emporiums, but the color is genuine with Blondie, who comes near to being an albino in the horse line.

There were 535 heats contested in the nine grand circuit meetings from Detroit to New York—275 trotting and 260 pacing. The number of horses that started was 456, of which 242 were trotters. Of the total number 128 pacers and 116 trotters won money. Boralma was the largest winner, capturing $8,000.

"Lord Derby," says a writer, "gets an inheritance from his ancestors that should enable him to nearly and perhaps quite reach the top round of the trotting ladder upon which Alix (2:03¾,) now rests. His sire, Mambrino King, was bred more strongly in the best of running race-winning lines than any other prominent trotting sire of his day. His sire, Mambrino Patchen, was by Mambrino Chief, out of a daughter of the running-bred and successful race horse, Gano, by the four-mile race winner American Eclipse."

The average time made at the Grand Circuit meetings, calculating only the harness races for purses, follows:

	Trotting Heats.	Trotting Average.	Pacing Heats.	Pacing Average.
Detroit	33	2:11 14-100	33	2:11 43-100
Cleveland	33	2:12 59-100	33	2:09 67-100
Columbus	36	2:11 24-100	24	2:09 03-100
Buffalo	27	2:15 54-100	22	2:11 85-100
Glens Falls	25	2:13 30-100	27	2:09 49-100
Readville	31	2:12 42-100	32	2:09 25-100
Providence	32	2:12 85-100	31	2:08 57-100
Hartford	37	2:12 18-100	34	2:08 60-100
New York	29	2:12	40	2:09 32-100
Grand average	272	2:12 58-100		2:09 72-100

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

Mrs. E. R. Jacobs of the Glen Ridge Golf Club, N. J., has won the Governors' Cup, which has been in competition all Summer. She beat in the final round Miss Van Nest by 2 up and 1 to play.

Mrs. James Brown Lord has offered two silver prizes to the members of the Tuxedo Golf Club for a mixed foursome competition on Saturday, Oct. 10. Other events for men and women will be given during the month.

The Country Club of Scranton, Penn., has just issued notices of an open golf tournament for Oct. 10, 11, 12, and 13. The qualifying round will be 36 holes and the second 16 will play for a consolation cup. There will also be a Scotch foursome match and putting and driving contests during the week.

Thomas Nelson Page, the popular novelist, is an enthusiastic golfer during the Summer on the links of the York Harbor Golf Club, near New Bedford, Mass. The club has recently purchased 200 acres of land upon which a greatly improved course will be laid out for next season. The Summer residents raised $25,000 to build a clubhouse and put the new course in first-class condition.

One of the newest golf courses in the far West which shows the ever-increasing growth of the sport is the Yellowstone Golf Club at Livingston, Montana. A sporty nine-hole course was laid out last Summer, having a length of 2,563 yards with bogy score of 40 strokes. Livingston is known as the gateway to the famous Yellowstone Park. It is a progressive town, and the new golf club already has seventy-five members and all its debts paid, which include the cost of a new clubhouse.

A six-hole golf course on Block Island adjoining the Vail cottages offered opportunities for considerable tournament play during the Summer to the visitors at that popular resort. J. Deming Perkins, a golf student, held the record for the six holes at 33 strokes. The distance was 1,600 yards. Some of the other leading players were A. F. Wilson of Brooklyn, O. E. Swift of New Britain, the Rev. John Hutchins of Litchfield, Conn., John I. Blair, Miss Mary Dickson, and Dr. Gaetler of Scranton, Penn.

The annual tournament for the Western golf championship will begin on Wednesday at the Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, and continue through the week. D. R. Forgan holds the title at present, but the young element in Chicago that has been so lively in golf this Summer will give him a hard tussle to retain his honors. Some of the younger players have had to assume their school or college duties, and on that account William Holabird, Jr., Bruce Smith, and Walter Eagan will not be seen in the coming event. Marshall Field, a special cup for a bogy match play contest on the first day.

The Westbrook Golf Club has some very prominent names on its membership list, which is chiefly composed of the residents in the vicinity of Islip and Oakdale. William K. Vanderbilt is an occasional player when he stays at his Oakdale home, and his club handicap rating is 18, the limit being 30. Andrew Carnegie is a recent addition, but he has not yet seen the links. The scratch players are H. B. Hollins, Jr., W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and R. C. Watson, Jr. Louis Livingston, Jr., who defeated the latter for the chief trophy last week, is rated at 4. Some of the other prominent members are H. O. Havemeyer, H. B. Hollins, W. Bayard Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, William E. Strong, H. R. Du Val, Julien T. Davies, and J. M. Ceballos.

CITY'S SWIMMING SCHOOLS

How the Children of New York Are Instructed.

MANY TEACHERS EMPLOYED

Certificates of Merit Are Given to Those Who Show a Proficiency as a Result of the Teaching.

Few persons who have had occasion to take a trip on any of the many regular or excursion steamers which ply upon the local waters during the warmer months of the year can have failed to notice how enthusiastically the juvenile New Yorker takes to the water. Along the water front of the lower part of the city, built up with wharves and warehouses and crowded with shipping, venturesome youngsters are seen swimming about between the piers, clambering upon vessels to dive from their sides, shouting a shrill defiance to watchmen and longshoremen, always with one eye watchful for the appearance of the police.

As one follows the river up town, and the water front becomes more open and less crowded, the number of bathers increases until in Harlem the occasional vacant strips of rocky bank are so lined with them that one wonders whence they all come. Along the Hudson and even the muddy Harlem River the same groups of naked or lightly clad urchins are seen, happy in their enjoyment of the water.

Next to their numbers the skill of the youthful swimmers attracts attention. Whether in the swift and treacherous currents of the East River or the slower but equally strong tides of the Hudson or Harlem, they are just as expert in swimming, diving, and floating. Accidents are few, and when they do occur a prompt rescue is usually made by some youthful hero, whose exploit remains unknown to even local fame. Occasionally, however, the current proves too strong, and the little swimmer too weak to keep afloat until help arrives, but the number of such tragedies is surprisingly small when it is remembered how deep and swift are the waters about the city.

THE FIRST INSTRUCTION.

The question naturally arises, Where do all these urchins make their first natatorial venture and where do they find the shallow and currentless water in which to essay and practice their first strokes until they obtain the expertness and confidence which they so fearlessly display?

At first glance it would seem impossible that these conditions could be realized anywhere along the busy, built-up and bulkheaded water front of New York, yet a moment's consideration shows that such must be the case, for where else could the youngsters learn?

The solution of the problem is found in the free public floating baths—those ungainly boxes which may be seen moored at intervals along the shore of either river. In these baths, eleven in number, the City of New York not only gives opportunities for safe bathing, but furnishes free instruction in swimming. A staff of forty-four teachers is employed, in addition to two directors, and over $3,000 is spent for this instruction during the three Summer months.

The instruction at the baths is a part of the system of vacation schools and play centres managed by the Committee of Special Schools of the Board of Education, composed of Miles M. O'Brien, Chairman; Vernon M. Davis, Thaddeus Moriarty, Waldo H. Richardson, M. D., and Charles C. Burlingham, and it is given under the general direction of Augustus W. Sundstrom and Mrs. Mary G. Duggett, as general directors of swimming.

The eleven baths are situated as follows: Battery; Corlears Street, East River; Twenty-fourth Street, East River; Fifty-first Street, East River; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East River; One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, East River; Duane Street, North River; Twentieth Street, North River; Fifty-first Street, North River; Eighty-third Street, North River; One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, North River.

In appearance and interior arrangement the baths are very plain. They are built in the form of a hollow square of individual dressing rooms, surrounding an open tank. The latter is 60 feet wide and 100 feet long and varies in depth from 4½ to 5 feet. Along one side is a narrow well, 12 feet wide and but 2 feet deep, for the smallest children.

The work begins when the baths open in June with the examination of the candidates for positions as teachers. These number forty-four in all, twenty-two men and the same number of women. Many of them are college students to whom the $6 a week for three half days' work is a strong inducement. Those who are accepted are immediately organized into a class and instructed by Directors Sundstrom and Duggett until competent to undertake the work of imparting their knowledge to the classes under their charge. They are then assigned to the various baths, and the regular class instruction is begun.

Instruction is given from 9 to 12 o'clock every morning except Sunday from July 1 to Sept. 15. The boys' days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and the girls' days are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The course is as follows: 1. Land drill. 2. Breast stroke. 3. Floating. 4. Swimming on back. 5. Alternating swimming on back and breast stroke. 6. Overhand side stroke. 7. Diving and plunging. 8. Rescue drills. 9. Resuscitation drills. On account of the large number of pupils and the fact that instruction must be given during the general bathing hours, only the land drill and the breast stroke are taught in classes, the other subjects being taught individually to the more advanced swimmers.

VARIOUS STROKES TAUGHT.

The land drill, with which the instruction commences, is taught to classes of six at one time. The correct arm motion for the breast stroke is first taught in three movements, the hands being extended for the stroke in one movement, the stroke taken in the second, and the hands brought back to the body for the third movement. The leg stroke is also taught in three movements, and then the two are combined, the pupil standing on one leg and grasping a rail with one hand while making the movements with the other arm and leg.

As soon as the land drill is learned the pupils are placed on a broad canvas belt about a foot wide, which is stretched across the tank at the surface of the water. Here they practice the movements in the water until pronounced correct. Then the bolder spirits are invited to strike out for themselves in the open tank, while the more timid ones may paddle the length of the bath in a belt suspended from a trolley.

At the end of the season examinations are held at the various baths, and certificates of proficiency are given to all who attain the required standard. The examination is confined to the plain breast stroke, and a mark of 100 per cent. is given to all who swim a distance of 150 feet with the correct stroke. To those who swim it but not correctly, a mark of 90 is given, and those who swim a part of the distance are given a mark of 80.

The certificates are only given to those who attain the maximum. The total issued in 1899 was 375, but for the past season the number was in excess of 900.

At the West Fifty-first Street bath, where 23 boys and 19 girls received certificates last year, 66 boys and 70 girls qualified this year, and proportionate results were obtained at the other baths. An increase of the teaching force and probably in the number of baths as well will be necessary next year.

When it is remembered that the ability to swim 150 feet, which is required to obtain one of the swimming certificates, would avoid a loss of life in nine out of ten drowning accidents, the usefulness of the instruction given at the city baths is apparent, and the considerable amount expended for the purpose must be admitted to be well spent.

Manhattan Athletic's Officers.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of Manhattan College, held Friday, Sept. 21, the following officers were elected: President—John Donovan; Vice President—John Kean; Secretary—Martin Oakley; Treasurer—Theodore Byrnes; Correspondent—Frank Brennan; Managers Baseball Team—Jeremiah Sullivan and Thomas Kearns; Manager Football Team—Frank J. Lynch; Captain Football Team—J. William Kilroy.

The Fall games will be held on Oct. 8.

DECLINE OF BASEBALL

Interest in the National Game Has Steadily Decreased.

REASONS FOR THIS CONDITION

Reducing the Circuit of the Major League to Eight Clubs Has Failed to Help Matters.

When the circuit of the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs—to give it its complete, high-sounding title—was reduced to eight cities last Winter, it was believed that a much more interesting race would result, and that interest in the National game would take a decided brace. Only one of the expected results has materialized. The more compact and much less unwieldly circuit has produced a much better pennant struggle than was the case when there were twelve cities in the League. There has been much shifting in positions among the eight teams since the season began, and much uncertainty as to the final standing of the different clubs has prevailed. These are conditions needed to keep interest in the race keyed up; but that interest hasn't been keyed up. Through no fault of the reduction move, which was advisable, interest in professional baseball—National League baseball at least—remains at low ebb and threatens to become still less.

Various reasons have been advanced to account for the falling off of interest in baseball. Rowdyism by the players on the field, syndicatism among the club owners, poor umpiring, and talk of rival organizations—these are the principal causes accountable for baseball's decline. There is still another cause. That is the growth in popularity of other sports. Omitting the question of poor umpiring, which has no bearing on the situation, a common sense explanation of the falling off of interest in baseball includes all of the causes referred to. It is idle to lay any blame at the door of the umpires for baseball's decline, or, rather, the decline of the interest in the sport, for the game itself is distinctly all right. The playing rules are better calculated to make the game attractive than ever before, and would be hard to improve upon.

If there is such a thing as poor umpiring—and all umpires make mistakes at times—it is because the players help call attention to the fact by their perpetual "kicking." If the players didn't find fault with decisions, it is a sure thing that there would be little criticism from other sources. The umpire's rulings would then be accepted as correct, and that would be the last of it. True, it was a mistake to do away with the double umpire system, but there was kicking ad nauseam when the double system was in vogue, and until kicking players are suppressed—and the club owners could suppress them if they would—there will be kicking, and the National pastime will continue to suffer.

The specious argument is made in behalf of the kickers that there was just as much umpire baiting years ago in the palmy days of baseball as there is now. Other days, other customs. Besides, it surely wasn't any help to baseball a dozen years ago to have kicking. Patrons of the game have become more sportsmanlike since then, even if the club owners and players haven't.

CLUB OWNERS AT FAULT.

What manner of sport is it in which the ruling of the official in charge is not accepted as final without vehement and unsportsmanlike protest from the participants? What would football come to, or horse racing, athletics, rowing, billiards, or any other such sport if the presiding official should be a constant target for fault-finding and abuse? The essence of true sport is missing when the umpire or referee is not the final arbiter of a point, and when his decision is not at once accepted as final.

It is in the power of the club owners—"magnates" as they are called—to effectually remedy this menacing evil to the National game, and yet they remain supine and let it go on. There has been spasmodic legislation against kicking and rowdyism, but it never was enforced. If the club owners are so short-sighted or such poor sportsmen—most of the present League owners appear to be both—that they threaten unmanly tactics by their employes, then they are chiefly to blame for this source of the declining popularity of baseball. If they are so anxious to see their team win and thus swell gate receipts that they will condone and even encourage unsportsmanlike behavior by their players, then their presence as "magnates" is a menace to the welfare of the game, and the sooner they are out of it the better for the game.

A striking proof of the lack of interest in professional baseball is the fact that more than one player is tired of it. "Just at present the game is played out," said one of the National League stars the other day. "It has lost its interest for me, and if I could get into anything else where I could do as well, I would do it in a hurry." This reflects the feelings of others than him, but this player, like others, probably loses sight of the fact that the dilatory tactics of the players on the field are partially responsible for the state of affairs he deplores. Without "ginger," life, and dash, baseball loses half its attractiveness just as any other amusement does. The players don't show enough interest in the game—they are too slow between innings, and then players appear to feel this way, spectators naturally follow suit. Most of the "ginger" on the ball field nowadays is perverted. There seems to be a mistaken notion that finding fault with the umpire is "ginger." Here, then, is another reason for the decline of interest in professional baseball.

There is another factor in the decline of interest in baseball as expounded by the National League as potent if not more so than these touched upon. That is, syndicate ball. The essential spirit of city rivalry is weakened when one team is so weak that it becomes necessary to get contributions in the way of players from other cities, or when a wholesale transfer of players is made from one city to another. Local pride does not reach a high pitch when Mr. So and So can lord over three of his players to help another city. New Yorkers, and doubtless the same holds good all over the circuit, would much rather see a team built up. Then they would feel a greater personal interest in the players and take more interest in their success. A move in the right direction made by the New York Club is that of getting young players from smaller leagues like Murphy, Taylor, Mathewson, and even young Hickman from Boston. That's the way patrons of the game like to see a team built up. But they don't like to see a team confessedly so weak at the beginning of a season that other clubs contribute men. That procedure smacks too much of business and too little of sport.

NEW YORK'S TEAM WEAK.

There is no doubt that among the causes for the decline of interest in baseball has been the weakness of New York teams in recent years. A strong team here might not restore the game to its former glory, but it would help. It's a wonder that there is as good a team here as there is considering the kaleidoscopic changes in managers that have taken place. No manager has staid long enough to build up a team. With the possible exception of 1896 there hasn't been a good season here since 1894, and in 1894 the team was under a different regime. With the principal city of the League moping for several successive years it is no wonder that the game suffers.

The Brooklyn-Baltimore deal of last year did not do baseball any good. It looked like a good business transaction, but it created the harmful impression that sport was subservient to gate receipts among the "magnates."

The organization of a Players' Protective Association is too recent to be regarded as a factor in the present baseball slump. It may, however, wield a great influence. If it would begin some missionary work at home and compel all of its members to be sportsmen on the field, it would help baseball. The players deny that they contemplate another brotherhood. It is well that they do not, for the brotherhood trouble in 1890 was a blow from which the game has not yet recovered.

It is extremely doubtful whether baseball can by any machinations be made to regain its old popularity right away. One point in connection with the decline of the game that has been generally overlooked is the present popularity of other sports. With many of us golf, or football, or something else has supplanted baseball in our affections, only temporarily, perhaps, but still effectively while the change of heart lasts. Each man has his favorite sport, and only one over which he becomes wildly enthusiastic. Wild baseball enthusiasts are scarce just now, while wild football and golf enthusiasts are many. It is the American's characteristic, when he goes in for anything new, to go in for it heart and soul. There is so much interest in newer sports just now that baseball for the time being has been in a measure crowded to the wall. Many a former baseball enthusiast has been weaned away from the game by the allurements of other pastimes. And those who have the National game in charge have undoubtedly assisted in the weaning by the black eye inflicted by their methods of conducting the game.

LEWIS G. MORRIS'S RAID.

Reminiscence of His Midnight Attack on Macomb's Dam—Ruse Attended by Important Results.

The recent death of Lewis G. Morris of Fordham calls to mind certain incidents connected with the early development history of the Harlem River which are peculiarly interesting.

Fifty years ago the stream which separates Manhattan Island from the mainland of this State presented a most unsightly appearance. It was lined on each side with swamp and marsh and mud, while the only passageway across the river other than King's Bridge, at the extreme westerly end was a narrow, rickety wooden structure at what was called Macomb's Dam, (where the Jerome Avenue bridge now stands,) and another low wooden structure at the northern terminus of Third Avenue, (then a toll bridge,) which, at night, when lighted by a few flickering oil lamps, presented a weird and lonesome appearance.

A Mr. Robert Macomb, some ten years prior to the period mentioned, had succeeded in getting permission to erect a dam across the Harlem River, on condition that he should contsurct the dam in such a manner as to allow vessels to pass and repass and not block the navigation of the stream. Of course Macomb promised everything before he got the permission, and, is usually the case, did nothing toward the fulfillment of his promises after he got it. He constructed the dam, but he made no provision for the navigation of the river. In brief, he blocked it with his dam.

The people along the river howled at this, but howling was all they did for many years. Macomb, anticipating Mr. Vanderbilt in after years, had "dammed" the public. In the course of time, the Commissioners for supplying the Croton water to the city took into their heads the still further blocking of the river by constructing a stone bridge through which it was proposed to convey the pipes that were the city's water supply. Had this design been carried out according to the original plans, the Harlem River and the island characteristics of the city might have been entirely obliterated, for of so little use was the river then regarded that the plan of filling it up and thus giving to the city a terra firma connection with the lower part of the State was seriously considered, and indeed was not abandoned until the Legislature, in 1857, passed an act to authorize the construction of the cumbersome iron bridge recently removed to give place to the present fine structure.

The owners of property on both sides of the Harlem, now thoroughly aroused by the suggestion of the Croton Water Commissioners, made earnest protests against the existing and threatened interference with the free use of the river, and finally, finding that no attention was paid to their protests, they determined to act and to make such a demonstration about the old obstruction known as Macomb's dam as would prevent any new obstruction from being attempted.

The Macomb's dam property belonged to the old Renwick estate, and the heirs had never used the dam for milling purposes. They had a better scheme than that. They erected a cheap wooden bridge with a toll-gate, levying toll upon all carriages, trucks, foot passengers, &c., which, as the causeway was much in demand, realized a nice revenue. A man named Feekes acted as toll gatherer and kept a little tavern near the bridge to help increase the profits of the enterprise, and the Renwick heirs, feeling themselves "well fixed," laughed at all the remonstrances of the people.

But the influential residents along the river banks, under the leadership of Lewis G. Morris of Fordham, had organized for war. Robert Hunter Morris, Daniel Lord, and other legal lights were consulted, a concerted plan of action was agreed upon and thoroughly matured, and this was irresistibly carried out.

It was agreed to charter a vessel hailing from New Jersey, load her with coal, and consign her to the care of Mr. Morris, who was to erect a dock beyond Macomb's Dam, to the north of the obstruction, to receive the vessel and her cargo. The vessel chartered was The N

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Perodicals.

A Soldier's Treasure.

With a rose in the rim of his fawn-colored hat,
And a jingle of sabre and spur,
A soldier rode by in the dawn and the dew
Ere the village was scarcely astir.
The patter and clatter of sharp little hoofs
Brought her into the window above;
Her eyes were as blue as the sky overhead,
Unclouded by sorrow or love.

In the gold of the sunrise they halted below,
Bay mare and brave rider, a space,
And her kerchief dropped out as she leaned from the sill,
A fragment of linen and lace.
He caught it in air on the point of his sword
And buttoned it under his blouse,
And cantered away, but drew rein on the hill
And turned to look back at the house.

While she dreamed of a soldier returning from war
To halt at her window again,
The mare and her rider lay dead in the dust
Where bullets were falling like rain;
And a comrade who passed in a moment of truce
Stooped over and covered his face
With a kerchief he found in the breast of his blouse,
A fragment of linen and lace.
—MINNA IRVING in Leslie's Weekly.

The Children in the Tenements.

From The Home Magazine.

It costs $14 per month for a four-room flat in Essex Street—and this is without water or light or air and in addition to the gas we must burn—while the same amount of floor space can be had in New Jersey or Brooklyn for half the amount. Even considering car fare, it would be cheaper for tenement-house people to live in decent surroundings; and obviously they must be happy (in their way at least) in the tenement districts, or they would not be willing to pay so much higher a price to remain here. I have frequently spoken to people in the tenements about this fact, and almost invariably the answer is like this: "Yas, put ve don' haf none off de fun already in Brookleen ve haf here." Not much room for your cars here, is there?

But there is another side to the matter—a side that does affect the outside world. If a half dozen boys and girls are brought up in such unhealthy homes as these, it goes without saying that they will all have more or less of vicious dispositions. As there are now almost 50,000 tenements in Manhattan Island alone, each with its numerous families, and the number of these tenements is constantly increasing at the rate of 2,000 more tenement houses every year, the number of criminally inclined that these hotbeds of viciousness are turning out to prey upon society is something appalling. We must remember, too, that all of these children will soon have a vote or be an influencer of votes, and, unfortunately, that they increase at a much more rapid pace than the children up town.

The Destruction of the Clam.

From The Bulletin of the United States Fish Commission.

Over the greater part of the New England Coast the supply of clams has suddenly diminished to an extent which has become alarming. Extensive areas which four or five years ago produced great numbers of clams are now practically barren. The explanation is simply that the demand has increased at such a rate that too large a number of the natural "seed" clams have been removed, and extinction suddenly follows. The beds should recover themselves quickly, but one man, in wandering day after day over an area of many acres thus impoverished, is easily able, by digging up the few large clams which he may find here and there, to absolutely prevent the possibility of establishing a new supply.

Not only are the larger clams now sought for, but in some localities those which will measure little more than one inch in length are dug up and sent to market. The demand is increasing and prices are rising. When a certain locality is exhausted, the amount taken from others still productive is consequently much greater. We may thus understand why the calamity—for such it really is—has suddenly fallen.

In certain localities, of course, this exhaustion of the clam beds took place many years ago, and it is interesting to notice that, for the reasons given above, they have ever since remained practically barren.

Parish Churches in the Middle Ages.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

When service commences in our mediaeval church we should notice a to us curious fact. The parish churches of the Middle Ages had, as doubtless our own observation has taught us, no vestry, and the chasuble was laid on the north side of the altar and put on in sight of the people. Indeed, the "Hereford Missal," which would obtain in the village of which I write, directs that this should be so. The vestments were kept in those beautiful chests which are still found in most churches. In Gloucester Cathedral are two grand fan-shaped chests, in which the copes were spread out unfolded; but parish churches were content with smaller chests, often richly ornamented, and, as far as my experience of them goes, always containing two smaller divisions, in which stoles and maniples (the fanons of mediaeval days) were folded apart. The vestments and altar hangings must have been very beautiful and of very varied materials. Black velvet, tawny damask, old "prest" velvet, branched silk, blue sarsenet, (a testimony that the present prohibition of blue was of later growth,) yellow "say," black "chamlet," red fustian, tawny sarsenet, old "badkyn" work, copper gold wrought about with birds and beasts, blue worsted, white "bustyn," white satin embroidered, blue and purple striped—I am quoting at random to give some idea of the beauty of these old materials. It may, perhaps, be of interest to notice that white was the color for Lent and Good Friday.

The sermons of those days were short, plain, and very much to the purpose, if we may judge from those examples which have come down to us. The "my brethren" of to-day is not unknown, but "dear men" and "dear people" seem to have been more efficacious in gaining the attention of the hearers. They were, almost universally, an exposition of the Gospel for the day which had been read with much pomp from the rood loft, pulpit, or altar step, according to local use. Another departure from our modern custom is seen in the "offering" when the congregation came up to the altar to give their mass penny, and the unseemly jars as to precedence in this duty, immortalized by Chaucer, led to its disuse. These offerings were the right of the priest, but we find no exhortation in Mire to give more plentifully. He is as dignified and judicious here as any modern English gentleman would be, and dismisses the subject of tithes in a few words also. "I hold it but an idle thing to speak much" of that, he says.

A Cure for Toothache.

From Notes and Queries.

I have frequently heard the Japanese talk of the lightning god leaving the marks of his claws on trees or poles whereby he has reascended to the clouds after his fall, the wood thus characterized being valued much for its curing toothache when made into toothpicks.

A Row at Cotrone.

George Glissing in The Fortnightly Review.

About noon, when I had just laid down the newspaper bought the night before—The Roman Tribuna, which was full of dreary politics—a sudden clamor in the street drew my attention. I heard the angry shouting of many voices, not in the piazza before the hotel, but at some little distance; it was impossible to distinguish any meaning in the tumultuous cries. This went on for a long time, swelling at moments into a roar of frenzied rage, then sinking to an uneven growl, broken only by spasmodic yells. On asking what it meant I was told that a crowd of poor folk had gathered before the Municipio to demonstrate against an oppressive tax called the fuocatico. This is simply hearth-money, an impost on each fireplace where food is cooked; the same tax which made trouble in old England, and was happily got rid of ages ago. But the hungry plebs of Cotrone lacked vigor for any effective self-assertion; they merely exhausted themselves with shouting "Abbasso il sindaco!" and dispersed to the hearths which paid for all but imaginary service. I wondered whether the Sindaco and his portly friend sat in their comfortable room while the roaring went on; whether they smoked their cigars as usual, and continued to chat at their ease. Very likely. The privileged classes in Italy are slow to move, and may well believe in the boundless endurance of those below them. Some day, no doubt, they will have a disagreeable surprise—when Lombardy begins in earnest to shout "Abbasso!" It will be an uneasy moment for the heavy syndics of Calabria.

The Man Who Is Afraid.

From The Humane Review.

He calls a cab; he looks with misgiving at the foam upon the horse's bit-worried jaws and snorting nostrils. If these should mean glanders? When he enters the cab, on its cushion there is a lady's handkerchief, left by some earlier occupant. He pushes it as far from him as he possibly can. With what infection may not its filmy web be redolent? As the vehicle carries him through the town he sees a large, white, ornamented, newly made building, with gilded railings around it, and an appearance which blends together the aspects of a royal palace and a felon's prison. Its lettered frontage tells him that it is a school of tropical medicine, an institute of experimental zoology, a college of practical physiology, an anti-rabical clinical laboratory, or something similar in scope, and he knows that these imposing piles were erected to save and serve him and his fellows: that, at least, is what he is told by his wife's doctor, and by his brother-in-law, who is a hospital demonstrator; by his favorite newspaper, by his parish priest, by his friends at his suburban club. How can he stand out against all that overwhelming evidence? How can his one, small, pussied, self-centred intelligence resist the great wave of modern witchcraft?

Earth and air and water; woman and babe and beast; the flowers which smell so sweet, the wine which sparkles so merrily, the cards which some one else has played with first, the dusty pavement which a silk petticoat has brushed, his mother's gray parrot shouting on the stairs; anything, everything, all things, both great and small, both quick and dead, all have disease and dissolution lurking in them—perhaps—perhaps. That dreadful possibility is with him all day long. Those great white gilded institutes are the fortresses in which his defenders dwell. How can he deny his defenders a check? How else can he get away for a moment of peace from this awful fear which consumes him, and which they tell him must be the result of education in every sensible being? He is not much educated, but he is horribly afraid.

A Shepherd Talks.

From The Spectator.

That despite their ignorance these old fellows can on occasion display a shrewd mother-wit, the following anecdote will show: "When I wur livin' down in the Vale," quoth one, who may be regarded as a typical specimen, "some folks attackted ma an' med game on ma, 'cause I wur a shepherd. 'Shepherds be a pooer lot o' liggerants,' 'um sez, tryin' to put ma in the dark; 'they dwun't knaw nothen 'cept about their few ship.' 'Have you read your Bible?' sez I to 'um; ''cause I have, from Genesis to Revelation, an' I can't see as shepherds be sa wonnerful little thought on sence the beginnin' o' the worruld. There's Jacob an' Moses an' David as wur shepherds; they sims to be spoke of reespeckful anuff in the Bible by what I can mek out. An' ther's one thing as I'd like to ax 'ee. Ha' you iver yeard tell o' a carter or a fogger bein' med King like David wur?' Bless 'ee, all them carters an' foggers gin up tarrifyin' ma fur bein' a shepherd arter that.'" How the hero of this story acquired his Biblical lore is a mystery, for he has since confessed to the writer that he is "no scholerd."

Wild Sheep Shooting.

From Scribner's.

The sheep began to move toward us. It had been a long climb to get beyond and above them, but now we had our reward. On they came, only two hundred yards away. I could see their white muzzles, as though they had been sticking their noses into a flour bag. Now I could see the wrinkles in the horns of the rams. The hoofs of the advancing flock made a swishing, pattering sound, and they were only fifty yards away. I took the nearest ram, and he never drew breath again. Johnnie's forty-four barked spitefully. He made a neat hit on another ram, further away than my already dying victim, but failed to stop it. Those sheep did not sail away like deer, touching here and there a high place. They flattened themselves out, shot around a corner, and were gone. Johnnie followed, and I was alone. In a few seconds I heard Johnnie's gun feebly thumping away. There was no echoing roar; such as you hear in the thick woods. I picked my way cautiously after Johnnie, and when I saw the jumps he had made, and the chances he had taken, I knew there was much for me to learn about hasty mountain travel. Johnnie shot six times, and two hundred yards ahead, on the crooked, rocky descent the sheep had taken, I found him on his knees, by the big ram. Three bullets had struck.

From the Quiet.

Now the roads, hushed with dark,
Lead the homeward way,
I will rest; I will hark
What the weeds can say:
Wondering in the afterglow—
Heart's-ease of the day * * *

I have seen Joy take leave
In a bitter guise:
Griefs have had a smile for me,
When I met their eyes.
Shall I know with what naw gift
Life may make me wise?

Be it savors of the dusk
Soothe my care in me,
Or the trees, that bid me wait
What the hills foresee,
There the fields bide in peace
Harvest yet to be.

O, the wiser way of them!
Doubt has naught to say:
Shall I reason deeper, I,
Molded from the clay?
Rather will I trust the dark,
Heart's-ease of the day.
—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY in The Atlantic.

The Horse's "Scimitar."

From Blackwood.

If one can have working qualities and good looks combined, why not? A horse is none the worse because he is a wel-shaped one—"handsome is as handsome does" A horse dealer in the South, not of my acquaintance, and possibly not of any one else's—but the fact remains, I was told the story—was showing a hunter to an intending purchaser, a member of the House long threatened, but still, in the language of the besieged, "going strong." "There's an 'orse, my lord," he exclaimed. "Look at his shape, my lord; look at him in front, look at him be'ind. There, my lord, there's scimitar!" "Scimitar," said his lordship, who was given to profanity, "what the —'s scimitar?" "Scimitar," replied the dealer in rather a contemptuous tone of voice, implying, "I thought you'd have known that, anyway" —"Scimitar, my lord—make and shape."

Man's Superiority.

From The New Lippincott.

One sees many curious phases of human nature in the safe deposit vaults of a banking institution—from the women who never by any chance know where their keys are, and go through bag and pocketbook with reckless haste, to the man who is not quite certain that he has locked his box and returns to the vault three or four times, puts his key in the lock, shakes it hard, and finally goes away convinced that all is well. But in recent experience with a new customer to whom I was renting a box the climax was reached. When I handed him the keys and said:

"Now, here are two keys. Separate them so that if you lose one you will have the other to admit you."

He quickly replied:

"Very well. I will put one on my keyring and lock the other up in my box."

And yet they tell us that men are more logical than women.

The Bayonet Obsolete.

From The Contemporary Review.

If we look back to the time when the bayonet superseded the pike and halbert, we find that that occurred in days when a single shot was fired with difficulty, and at a very short range; which shot, probably erratic, having been fired, the bayonet, with its greater precision, was relied upon. The cult of the bayonet is the outcome of the splendid traditions of the past; and memories of memorable battles, all over the world, bring visions of cheering, charging British infantry gaining victories at the point of the bayonet. The very phrase—"at the point of the bayonet"—expresses the national idea of force; and, apparently, no illustrated newspaper of today convinces its readers of the reality of the war scenes depicted without a picture of a transfixed Boer. If we compare the being wedged in a crowd, striking out at whoever may be nearest, with being heavily stoned at a distance, we come nearer to appreciating how much warfare has changed under the influence of modern arms of precision. Nevertheless, the dominant idea of the attack, deduced from the Drill Book, is still the happy dispatch of the foe with the bayonet. I maintain that the whole training of our infantry, as practiced in peace, is an encouragement of the erroneous idea, traditionally present in the recruit's mind, that all that has to be done is to get to the enemy's position, and that then the supreme moment arrives, and the bayonet makes the victory. Watch any battalion manoeuvring in peace, and the same sight presents itself—namely, that of officers and men lying down and jumping up, like jacks-in-the-box, and then very soon, oh! how absurdly soon, the culminating moment arrives to which the rest was merely preparatory and of secondary importance. The British soldier has been educated to think of his rifle too much as merely the object on which he fixes his bayonet, and I fear that tradition and training combine to make his officer take advantage of his delusion. Yet we are being forced to learn from the Boers the lesson that the bayonet is merely an auxiliary to the rifle—they, apparently, deem it a superfluity.

That the bayonet has a value is admitted, such as for night attack, for sentries, against savages, &c.; but, although I have seen great loss incurred, I am not aware of our having gained any advantage in the war up to date through its use. Though a fixed bayonet slightly affects the path of the projectile, yet on the other hand probably it gives some advantage by reason of its extra weight upon the muzzle, which tends to make tired or excited men keep their fire low. But this cult of the bayonet results in men crowding in together, preparing for the charge, at those ranges which render the enemy's fire most effective; it also entails men being kept in closer formations from start to finish than modern rifle fire will permit of. Again, if, as I have seen, a bayonet charge fails, the consequent shattering of the attack very largely affects the morale of the repulsed troops—a serious matter where prolonged operations necessitate continued strain on the same men.

A Gey Auld Wife.

A little old woman with soundless shoon
And a heart as hard as flint;
In the light of the sun and the glint of the moon
Her locks are as white as lint.

She mocketh youth and she flouteth love,
For a gey auld wife is she,
And the sands beneath and the stars above
Were new in her memory.

She toucheth the rose and it falls apart,
The stone and it crumbles away,
But never a tear in her eye shall start,
This spirit of yesterday.

For this little old woman the Sphinx beheld
When the dawn of the world was bright,
This little old woman, who came from eld,
Ere the Lord made day and night.

She creepeth about in her soundless shoon,
She singeth a dreary rhyme,
And the nations drowse to her eyrie rune,
For the gey auld wife is Time.
—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Harper's Bazar.

"I. O. U."

From Notes and Queries.

These letters are an abbreviation of the words "I owe unto." Thus, in West's "Symboleographie," 1647, Sec. 101, the following precedent is given:

"I, A. B., owe unto D. B. xli. of lawfull English money, for the payment whereof I bind me to my heires. In witnesse, &c., I have put my hand and seale the xx. day of, &c."

There were earlier editions of this book. Other short forms, known as "bills obligatory," which also contain the words "I owe unto," are given in "A Booke of Presidents," 1572, f. 144. It appears from these precedents that an I. O. U. was formerly of the nature of an obligation or bond under seal. At the present day it is a mere admission of debt on which the defendant can be sued, and it requires neither seal nor stamp.

The Precious Metals in Colombia.

"The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics." By William L. Scruggs.

The gold and silver mines of Colombia are richer than those of California or New Mexico. There is only wanting labor, a stable Government, scientific appliances, and facilities for rapid and cheap inland transportation to make Colombia one of the most productive countries, as well as one of the most desirable for residence on the continent. The commercial possibilities of the country are almost incalculable, and the time is probably not very remote when the fact will be more fully realized by the great commercial powers of the world. There are almost no means of interior transportation. There are not more than 100 miles of regularly operated railway in the whole republic, even including the forty-seven miles across the isthmus. The entire transportation in the interior is by pack mules and peones, just as it was three centuries ago.

Cost of Converting a Chinese.

From Pearson's.

The conversion of one native Chinese costs, so it is estimated, about $450, and then it is very uncertain whether the convert will remain converted. Fifty years of missionary work on the part of the Protestant churches has resulted in the conversion of about 60,000 Chinese, at an annual outlay of $2,000,000, necessary to maintain the thousand missionaries so employed. The Roman Catholics lay claim to nearly 200,000 converts, but this number seems a trifle large. This preponderance of Catholics is due to a treaty negotiated by the French Government, by which Roman Catholic dignitaries rank equal with mandarins, Governors of provinces, and other Chinese officials. While this does not bestow temporal power upon the clergy, it lends great dignity to them in the eyes of the office worshipping natives.

The Teacher's Aim.

From "Joel Dorman Steele. Teacher and Author."

"Is Mr. Butler dead?" asked Queen Caroline of Archbishop Blackburn. "No, Madam, but he is buried!" So every kind word we utter, every loving smile, is enwrapped with the Divine life. No one ever saw the grave of a good deed!

Fellow-teachers, we are not working for ourselves. We are building for Another. The Master Builder will not accept any work that is not done for Him and the blessed eternities. We must be in sympathy with Him and develop His plans. I have been often struck with an anecdote of our late President which illustrates this idea. A company of ministers waited upon him and were, as usual, very kindly received. After much earnest conversation they asked him if he felt sure that in the course he was pursuing God was working with him. "Oh," said Mr. Lincoln, "that has never caused me a moment's thought. I am not particular about it." The clergymen looked up in amazement. "What! Not particular whether God is working with you?" exclaimed they. "No," said the martyred President, "it has always seemed to me of much more importance whether I am working with God."

At the Troitsa Monastery.

From The Saturday Review.

If we would see what is really at the root of the Russian national character, the actual nature of the peasant, it is not even in Moscow that it must be sought, but in such a place as Sergievo, and on such an occasion as the annual pilgrimage to the Troitsta Monastery, on the day of the Assumption. The monastery, bulbous and angular, with its red walls and gold and green domes and spires, is set on the triangular point of a small hill; all about it are bright-colored sheds and shops and booths, and little village houses of painted wood; a village fair was going on, in honor of the pilgrimage, and a stream of men and women in bright clothes wandered up and down all the roads incessantly, and gathered in groups about the tea shops and the booths of the fair. Inside the monastery walls, in the churches, and along all the paths, this immense, quiet, ugly crowd wandered on, or waited patiently at gateways. It was made up for the most part of women, and these women were all old, or looked old, and they were all ugly, and all shapeless, dressed in a patchwork of bright colors, their skirts looped up about their red and wrinkled legs, bare to the knee, or above their osier shoes bound about with cords. They were shapeless and uncouth, with bodies that seemed as if they had never known even the animal joys of life; but there was none of the dirt, disease, and violence of a French or Italian pilgrimage, of Lourdes or Casalborgino.

They were clean and sturdy, and they passed slowly, leaning on their staves, or waiting two and two in long lines, to enter the church and kiss the relics, with a dogged patience, without noise or talking or laughter; with a fixed sense of duty to be done, then of the need of rest, and then of the long journey home. They went in order into the large room by the refectory, took their bread and salt, which they ate in the refectory, and then sat down, like great grown-up school children, at long wooden tables in the open air, where the monks served them with bread and soup. Then they flung themselves down on the ground wherever they happened to find a little free space, and slept heavily. They lay there with their heads on their bundles, themselves like big bundles of rags; some of them lay in the graveyard, upon the graves and the turf, like a dead army, waiting to be buried. And in all this there was no fervor, no excitement, a perfectly contained emotion, a dogged doing of something which they had set out to do. They had come from all parts of Russia, walking all the way, and they had come simply to kiss the relics, and then to go home again, because it was their duty.

Sympathy Misplaced.

From The Woman's Home Companion.

One day during a cold snap last Winter I saw an old man in a grocery acting rather suspiciously, and soon I saw him steal a potato from a barrelful of the tubers that stood outside the counter. The old fellow slipped out of the house as soon as he could conveniently, and limped away. I followed him, thinking to give him what change I could spare, for I thought he must be desperately poor if he must steal a potato.

When I caught up with him and offered him a little money the old man roared with laughter. When he had got his breath again he said:

"You saw me steal the potato, didn't you?"

"Yes, Sir, I did."

"Well, lemme tell you, my son, I've got potatoes to sell, I raise thousands of bushels to sell. I raise thousands of bushels of them. I've got the biggest market garden in this county, and I've got more money than you ever saw. Carryin' a potato in your pocket will cure the rheumatiz, but for it to do any good you've got to steal the potato. See?

I saw. And I sawed wood.

Conviviality in the Val d'Or.

From Blackwood.

In the Val d'Or no occasion for conviviality is neglected, even among the bourgeoisie, and indeed the inhabitants are so hospitably disposed that dinner parties or déjeuners-priés are of frequent occurrence. At such festivities the fare is capital and the dishes numerous—the maitresses-de-maison inheriting culinary skill from their mothers, and vying with each other in the practice of it, while their husbands take a pride in bringing out their best wines, which are duly appreciated. Once we were invited to a luncheon, which was, as usual, very gay and the conversation animated—for if there is nothing aesthetic about the people, they are intelligent, talkative, and lively. One of the gentlemen was insisting on helping my mother to a glass of Volney, and could not understand why she declined such a rare luxury, so I had to tell him that my mother's doctor had forbidden her wine altogether. "Then," he exclaimed in great surprise, "that doctor does not know yet that wine is the milk for old age."

Flying Power of the Humming Bird.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

The humming bird flies as the Irishman played the fiddle—by main strength—the frigate bird relies on his skill in taking advantage of every varying current of air, and the skeleton of the one indicates great muscular power, while that of the other shows its absence. No other bird has such proportionately great muscles as the humming bird, the keel of the sternum or breastbone from which these muscles arise runs from one end of the body to the other, while at the same time it projects downward like the keel of a modern racing yacht. These muscles drive at the rate of several hundred strokes a minute a pair of small, rigid wings, the outermost bones of which are very long, while the innermost are very short, a feature calculated to give the bird control of motion at the tip of the wing with the least movement of the bones of the upper arm, to which the driving muscles are attached. Another peculiar feature is that the outermost feathers, the flight feathers or primaries, are long and strong, while the innermost, those attached to the forearm, are few and weak; so far as flight is concerned, the bird could dispense with these secondaries and not feel their loss. Finally, the heart, which we may look upon as the boiler that supplies steam for this machinery, is large and powerful, as is necessary for such a high-pressure engine as the little humming bird.

Times and Manners.

O men of old, whose classic deeds
(Performed by Greek or ancient Roman)
The painful student daily reads
In Mommsen, Abbott, Grote, and Oman—
Although our theories about
The Good and Beautiful be truer,
Yet sometimes I'm inclined to doubt
If we be better off than you were!

The methods you employed in war
Were quite superfluously gory,
Your views of Law and Order far
More rude than those of any Tory;
The way you used a captured foe
Was the reverse of philanthropic:
Your sentiments were crude, I know,
On this and every other topic:

You did not strive to calm the storm
Of simple elemental passions,
But dealt with men who planned Reform
In singularly drastic fashions,
And when defeated at the poll
Or foiled in some forensic quarrel,
Employed the Dagger and the Bowl
In ways which seem to us immoral.

And worse than this (if really true
The scenes which annalists describe are)
I know you dined at half-past two,
I know you mixed your wine with Tiber:
I know that you on couches lay
In most uncomfortable poses,
And—why, "were difficult to say—
You crowned your perfumed heads with roses:

You drank as deep as any fish:
You must have been as strong as horses!
A peacock was your favorite dish—
You went and bathed between the courses;
Yet more that e'er I read about,
Hero or sage, in periods classic,
By reason of ancestral gout,
Forewent that extra glass of Massic.

Then, should a too luxurious fare
Sow sickness' seeds (which was but seldom,)
A vow or inexpensive prayer
At once effectively expelled 'em:
Not yet the boons that Science brings,
No microbes yet could vex and plague you:
At worst, you died of common things,
A fever or perhaps an ague.

How changed the modern's lot from yours!
Daily do specialists affright his
Inquiring mind with scores and scores
Of things that end in death, and -itis:
Of ailments new with newer terms
At Science's feet we're always learning,
With wholly unsuspected germs
Awaiting us at every turning.

'Twas hard undoubtedly to be
Beheaded by a tyrant's minions,
Because you chanced to disagree
With his tyrannical opinions:
Yet, when I view the countless swarm
Of troubles new that maim and kill us,
Proscription seems a lesser harm
Than Medicine with a fresh bacillus!

O men of old! your ways, I own,
Were harsher far than ours and rougher:
Still—had you but by prescience known
What complicated ills we suffer,
Would you have longed to share our plight,
And tread our path by Truth enlightened?
I cannot say. Perhaps you might:
And then, again, perhaps you mightn't!
—A. D. GODLEY in The Cornhill.

Elephant Hunting.

From The Cornhill.

The elephant hunt in Siam dates from time immemorial, and seems to have been designed for restocking the royal stables, and contributing, at the same time, to royal amusement. The present kraal at Ayuthia was built, during the last century, by Phya Dark. Previous to that, one with mud and stone walls was in use at Noburi. The elephants selected were mostly young animals, that will work with others after six months' training. The calves, however, become docile in about a month. The collars by which they are secured often chafe their necks, and the application of soothing remedies is found a useful factor in taming these intelligent beasts, which, having once become accustomed to the presence of man, allow themselves to be handled; many of them being so attached to their keepers that they are noisy and impatient during their absence. An anecdote is recorded by Darwin of Dr. Hooker, who was riding an elephant that "became so deeply bogged that he remained stuck fast until the next day, when he was extricated by men with ropes. Under such circumstances elephants will seize with their trunks any object, dead or alive, to place under their knees to prevent their sinking deeper in the mud; and the driver was dreadfully afraid lest the animal should have seized Dr. Hooker and crushed him to death. But the driver himself, as Dr. Hooker was assured, ran no risk. This forbearance under an emergency so dreadful for a heavy animal is a wonderful proof of noble fidelity."

Insects and Prehistoric Forests.

Prof. N. S. Shaler in The Forester.

It is not unlikely that some of the curious alterations in the distribution of forest trees which geologists have recognized may have been due to the development in former ages of the gypsy moth or other like destructive species of insect. Thus in the early Miocent Tertiary Europe was tenanted by a host of species closely akin to those that now form our admirable American broad-leaved forests. The magnolias, the gums, and the tulip trees were then as well developed in Europe as they are in this country. Suddenly all these species disappeared from the Old World. There is no reason to believe that the change was due to an alteration in climate. There are many evidences indeed that such was not the case. It is a very reasonable conjecture that the alteration was brought about by the invasion of an insect enemy which may have been the ancestor of the gypsy moth.

Degenerate?

Aetas parentum, pejor avis, dedit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem.—Horace.

Of old sang Horace in his bantering vein
That every age gives birth to yet a worse;
It was the time when a slow-ripened curse
Brake on the ancient world, and men were fain
To veil with laughter hearts which heaved in pain.
But the new era entered to reverse
That heartless presage, and our England knows
A law more fruitful. In her Abbey fane,
Where she has gathered under one proud roof
The rich memorials of her growing state,
Among the noble dead in serried rows
That line the sacred walls, all laureate,
Stand the three Cannings, as a double proof
That a great sire may boast a son as great.
—ROBERT F. HORTON, D. D., in Good Words.

Rotten Fish as Food.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

One of the national delicacies of Northern Russia is "tresca," an appalling dish, consisting of codfish caught the previous Summer, and eaten in an advanced stage of decomposition; its odor alone is beyond words, its taste the writer fortunately does not know. It is difficult to stay long in the room with it, and yet it is preferred to fresh meat or fish, both of which are cheap and easily obtainable in most villages, and obviate the trouble of drying and rotting, which dried tresca implies. "The poor," says Chancelour, "are very innumerable, and live most miserably, for I have seen them eat the pickle of hearring and other very stinking fish; nor the fish cannot be so rotten, but they will eat it and extoll it to be more wholesome than other fish or fresh meates. In mine opinion, there is no such people under the sunne for their hardness of liveing."

No one who has visited the fish market of Archangel on a hot Summer day will doubt Master Chancelour's veracity in any way. The northern poor live largely upon this tresca, think nothing so good, and yet are a fairly healthy race. In 1868 I traveled with my Mezenian servant, Feodor, on one of the first trains over the new line from Archangel to Vologda; the carriage was heated to excess by hot-water pipes, and very soon after starting an overpowering smell was noticeable. After much thought, the cause was discovered; Feodor had brought, stored in his clothes, some considerable quantity of his beloved tresca, which, from its aroma, appeared to be a sample of the best of its kind. Alas! poor Feodor, almost in tears, had to part with it—through the carriage window.

The Inventive Woman.

W. L. Alden in Pearson's.

There is the toothbrush handle. A man never thinks of a toothbrush as anything but a toothbrush, but a woman knows its endless capabilities. If a window frame rattles at night, she wedges it with the toothbrush. If she is suddenly required to stir a dose of medicine in a glass, and a spoon is not at hand, she promptly uses the toothbrush handle. She has even been known to use it to loosen the mold in a flower pot, and in extreme cases she can drive in tin tacks with the same useful article.

Then there is the hairpin. The uses to which a woman can put a hairpin are almost innumerable. Does a cork find its way to the bottom of a phial? A woman will immediately spear it with a hairpin and extract it. Does she wish to bore a small hole in a piece of wood? She will heat a hairpin and burn the hole out with neatness and precision. With a hairbrush, unless it happen to have a silver back, she feels able to drive in the largest nail to punish the most vigorous small boy, and to convert lump sugar into the finest of powdered sugar.

She can make an excellent hammer with the heel of her boot, and can convert a caseknife into an efficient screwdriver. If a woman knew the process of building a boat she might be cast ashore on an uninhabited island with nothing but a hairpin, a toothbrush, and an ordinary-sized boot, and within a month she would turn out a seaworthy boat in which she would escape to civilization.

Leschetizky's Piano Study.

From Good Words.

"It was my method as a youth," Leschetizky says, "to practice with the most unflinching resolution, over and over again, like Chopin, but I think still more industriously, until I had the piece perfect. I often used to play it so frequently that I forgot the number of times I played it, and my thoughts were so taken up with the music that I had no means of checking myself. Till one day I found six peas in my pocket, and I took them out, and said: 'I will use you to be my arithmetic while I play the piano.' So I placed them on the music stand before me. I played over the piece without a mistake. I put one pea in my pocket. I played it over a second time without a mistake. I then put another pea in my pocket. The third time I made a mistake. So I put the two peas back on the music stand and began with the whole six over again. I played it quite correctly six times now. But had I made a mistake the very last time, I would have taken out all the peas from my pocket, and put them back on the piano until I had satisfied myself that I could conscientiously transfer them back to my pocket again."

Tomato Culture in England.

From Chambers's Journal.

When an early crop of tomatoes is wanted, a sowing is made in January, and other sowings may take place at intervals until the beginning of September. From the last sowing a supply of fruit is obtained during the Winter months. Market gardeners raise crops which will be ready for sale at seasons when they expect good prices will be obtained; they know that when crops like apples and oranges are first offered a decline in the price of tomatoes is certain. It is also found expedient, in gardens where tomatoes are the principal crop, to have other crops on which to rely to make up for losses and to occupy the staff of workmen throughout the year. Hothouses for grapes, peaches, and cucumbers, and for forcing strawberries and chrysanthemums, are built side by side with tomato houses. A portion of the ground is also frequently set apart for mushrooms; and this crop is gathered from the sides of ridges which are from three to four feet high. As the mushroom, unlike the tomato, does not thrive in sunshine, the ridges are littered with loose straw to protect them from the sun's rays and heavy falls of rain. In several gardens apple and pear trees are planted; but as the ground is in a high state of cultivation, only choice varieties are raised.

Spoiling a Sermon.

From The Homiletic Review.

I have had some printer experience, or rather experience with printers, which makes me fear that the "Imp of the Types" has "got it in" for me for abandoning the craft and becoming a poor preacher. Recently I was to preach on the Old Testament characters, "Nadab and Abihu," and one of the daily papers got it, "Nabob and Abihu." Shades of Gutenberg! My first Sunday morning sermon after I came home from my vacation was on "Suppressed Lives," but one of the papers announced it as "Suppressed Livers." Such a thing as that is wearing and tends to make life not worth living, especially if, as is said, the worth of life depends on the liver. Fancy your liver suppressed!

How Russia Corners Sugar.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Each year the Minister of Finance fixes the amount of sugar which shall be produced in the empire, and sets the price at which it shall be sold. The average domestic consumption is about 1,000,000,000 pounds. This is announced as the legal limit of production which shall be put upon the market during the year. In addition to this it is allowed to manufacture 180,000,000 pounds more, which is placed in storage. The 1,000,000,000 pounds, as it is sold, pays an excise tax of 2½ cents a pound. If at any time, through increased demand, sugar becomes worth more than the price fixed by the Government, the 180,000,000 pounds in reserve is allowed to reach the market free of excise duty. If this does not supply the market at the legal price, the Government itself will buy from foreign countries enough sugar to supply the need for a bear influence upon the price. This has been done by Russia twice during the past ten years. This system, of course, precludes any export business in sugar, but the Russian Government does not believe that the exporting of sugar from Russia can be made profitable or advisable, so it does not encourage it.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
†Aller....Sept. 27, 9 AM | †Trave...Oct. 13, 10 AM
*K. W. d. Gr. Oct. 2, 10 AM | *K. W. d. Gr. Oct. 16, 10 AM
*Lahn....Oct. 9, 10 AM | *K. W. d. Gr. Oct. 30, 10 AM
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Fr. d. Gr., Oct. 4, Noon | Fr. d. Gr., Nov. 8, 9 AM
†CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
P'c's Irene, Sep. 29, 10 AM | K. Kurfurst, Oct. 11, 10 AM
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems.....Oct. 6, 2 PM | Aller.....Oct. 20, 2 PM
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†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
DEUTSCHLAND. Sept. 25, 4 PM | Columbia...Oct. 4, 10 AM
K. Fr'd'ch, Sept. 27, 10 AM | A. Victoria...Oct. 11, 10 AM
Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
*Bulgaria, Sep. 29, 8 AM | Belgravia, Oct. 9, 5 A.M.
Pennsyl'a, Oct. 6, 3 PM | Pretoria, Oct. 13, 8:30 AM
*Sails for Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....Sept. 26 | St. Paul.....Oct. 17
St. Louis.....Oct. 3 | St. Louis.....Oct. 24
New York.....Oct. 10 | New York.....Oct. 31

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
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Friesland.....Oct. 3 | Westernland....Oct. 17
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
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NEW YORK—LONDON.
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Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00
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Receive accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms.
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DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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Send for our TREATISE on SPECULATION and DAILY MARKET LETTER.

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Stocks, Bonds and Grain
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Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits
$5,000,000.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, September 19, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing between Theodore Wilson and George H. Watson, Jr., has this day been joined by William Herbert of the late firm of Messrs. Macy Brothers & Herbert. We shall continue the business of buying and selling of bonds and stocks under the firm name of Wilson, Watson & Herbert.
Phone, 2742 Cortlandt. 6 Wall St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between CHARLES A. MACY, Jr., FRANCIS H. MACY, Jr., and WILLIAM HERBERT, under the firm name of Macy Brothers & Herbert, was dissolved this 18th day of September, 1900, by mutual consent.

FINANCIAL.

Bankers' Trust Company
OF NEW YORK
10 WALL STREET
Capital & Surplus - $3,000,000
Acts in every trust capacity.
Represents security holders in investigating the affairs of corporations and in protecting their interests.
Receives deposits and allows interest on daily balances, subject to check.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, September 19, 1900.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the Shareholders of this Company's Stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of October next. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

The New York Air Brake Company,
66 Broadway, New York, Sept. 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable at the company's office in New York on the 15th day of October, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of October.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 1st, and open at 10 A. M., October 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company.
The Trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share ($80,000) payable at the New York office of the Company, September 29th, 1900. Books close Sept. 20th.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.
New York, September 18th, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the annual report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of independent auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, and the acceptance of the Act of the Assembly of Virginia, in effect February 17th, 1900, relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, September 29th, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, October 15th, 1900. A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1900.

TRUST PROBLEM IN EUROPE.

Prof. J. W. Jenks Submits Preliminary Report on His Investigations to the Industrial Commission.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Prof. J. W. Jenks of the Industrial Commission, who has been in Europe for some months studying the trust problem there, has submitted a preliminary report to the commission on the subject, and will have a report in greater detail ready by the time Congress assembles.

Prof. Jenks reports that he found the trust situation in Great Britain and on the Continent about the same as in this country, though it was not causing as much public comment. Industrial consolidation in Europe has been forced by the same causes, according to Prof. Jenks, as in this country, namely, severe competition and small profits of individual concerns. He says that the methods practiced consist in dispensing with a number of employes, especially Superintendents, salesmen, and clerks when the combination is effected. As the combinations abroad usually control 80 to 90 per cent. of their product, and in some cases all of the market, it is possible for them to put up prices practically at will.

Industrial combination has been progressing in Austria since the financial crisis of 1873, and the consolidation in most lines is more complete in that country than in any other. There also is more public feeling on the subject in Austria than in Great Britain. The Austrian Government holds that combinations to control prices to the detriment of the public are illegal, and refuses to enforce any of the contracts between members of the combines. The firms interested do not want to consolidate, however, as the taxes on corporations in Austria are much higher than on individuals, and owing to the strict Government supervision they are forced into more publicity and it is harder for them to conceal their real earnings from the public and from the tax gatherer.

In England, says Prof. Jenks, it is generally believed that publicity is the only protection against aggressive industrial combinations, and many prominent men think that the Government can go no further than this. While there is comparatively little talk of trusts in England there is a great deal of discussion over the abuses of the corporation law, and there is a bill now before Parliament to remedy certain of these defects.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Duane Press Printing Company of New York City; to do a general printing business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Paul Engels, Frank P. Engels, and Frank Engels.

The Greenburgh Farm of New York; to purchase and sell farm and dairy products; capital, $4,000. Directors—Henry Paret, Henry W. Johns, and Frederick S. Miller of New York City.

Acme Medicine Company of Buffalo; for the manufacture and sale of medicines and chemicals; capital, $6,000. Directors—Harry L. Gillette, Devolson D. Clark, and Blinn Yates.

Armstrong and Newhall Company (Limited) of New York City, contracting engineers; capital, $20,000. Directors—William F. H. Armstrong, Highland; John B. Newhall and A. Hubbard, Stapleton.

The Trebor Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture door locks and fastening devices; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas W. Fox, Bernard Biglin, and Robert J. Fox, New York City.

Long Island Sash Company of Long Island City; to do a general lumber and carpenter business; capital, $24,000. Directors—Isaac Baer, Emma A. Conklin, S. A. Aronson, T. Krainin, I. Mark, and Bernard London.

Frederick Beck & Co. of New York; to manufacture and sell wall paper and wall paper furnishings; capital stock, $400,000. Directors—Frederick Beck, George J. Leeming, H. B. Farrar, Christian Hanfeld, Jr., of New York City, and Rudolph Euler of Newark, N. J.

Rumor Denied by President Gary.

President Gary of the Federal Steel Company stated yesterday that there was absolutely no basis for the rumor current on Friday afternoon to the effect that the Carnegie Steel Company had refused to bind itself by the action of the conference of steel rail manufacturers, which has just fixed the price of steel rails at $26 a ton.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The coal strike begins to tell. Up to within the last day or two Wall Street has chosen to ignore the issues and possible influences there involved; but the course of the market on Friday and Saturday reflected in rather a pronounced way awakened interest, and even apprehension. Activity developed, quotations generally went down. Though it is not popular to make the confession, liquidation was in evidence—and in some parts of the market on a substantial scale.

So far, however, the coal stocks stay actually the strongest feature of the market. Those stocks are exceptionally situated, and have been so for a long time past, in that every one of them has the support of speculative pools. In only one of them—Reading—has this pool or syndicate interest been disturbed, in so far as any outside scrutiny can discover. In one of the Reading issues—the first preferred stock—big blocks of stock were accumulated last Spring for the account of New York and Philadelphia operators who have never since been able to make a market for their holdings, having to take large offerings from time to time in order to keep quotations fairly stable. At the time of the formation of this Reading pool it was the common talk of Wall Street that plans for a concentrated yet comprehensive coal trust were complete and practically ready for public announcement. Semi-official disclosure was even made of statistics upon which were based expectations of material advances in the market value of not only Reading, but of all the anthracite shares. But obstacles or measures of policy have ever since been interfering with the speculative programme; and the strike that now develops finds the Reading pool more heavily loaded than its original plans contemplated; thus it is not a matter for surprise that Reading stock has been pressed for sale as the Pennsylvania news became bad. What especially is of interest in this particular is that the pool managers seem to have divided into factions—the New York interest urging that the strike can last but a little while and that it must actually help net earnings through making advanced prices for coal, while the Philadelphia and Pittsburg interests in the pool show nervousness and insist upon taking an early loss rather than a heavier one later; and by way of a side issue there are even threats of intervening litigation.

Pools in Lackawanna, Jersey Central, and Delaware and Hudson are probably not much more agreeably situated than is that which is disturbed over Reading. Lackawanna and Jersey Central have for a long time past been practically cornered. They are always dangerous short sales. But just now the experience as to them is that even when a stock is scarce there is not a certain immediate profit in trying to manipulate a boom—for, whatever the intrinsic strength, it is difficult to create a profitable buoyancy when the public refuses to give attention.

In Delaware and Hudson may be the earliest following of the Reading example. The pool in that stock includes some of those who are disagreeing over Reading manipulation, and there is additionally a Chicago interest which has suddenly been converted to the bear side not only on the coal stocks, but the whole market.

Unless some newly helpful factors appear early during the coming week, unless there be modification of the discouraging situation in the anthracite region, we may fairly expect activity of unpleasant sort in most of the coal stocks.

Some worry is expressed over the money market situation. Conservative bankers continue to forecast a substantial tightening of rates, though nowhere are there predictions of any hurtful stringency. The truth is that interest charges are down to figures so low that even if a smart advance in rates were to take place scant damage would result in so far as real business undertakings are involved. But Wall Street has been for months past so familiar with an abnormally weak money market that even an approach toward fair charges now occasions some outcry, and speculators for a decline make use of even slight tightening tendencies as a text for pessimism. We have plenty of money. No reason appears, or can appear, in any quarter warranting a scare over security market values because of anything that is happening or is likely to happen in the money market.

We are sending a good deal of money abroad, and a further gold export movement is not at all improbable. But there remains still the effective fact that American advances to Europe represent our ability and readiness to make loans. We are not settling international trade debits; we are simply shifting cash surpluses from New York to London. Funds so loaned to Europe do not weaken us; they strengthen us tremendously. What is curious in this development, however, is that European investors so far seem indisposed to take account of the improvement of American status thus shown. England does not buy our stocks, Germany is a substantial seller. For the German course is the provocation of long-continuing conditions of virtually panic character in that country's own domestic security market, while London is not largely better off than Berlin. Still, it is certain that some of our important international bankers are disappointed over the non-appearance of British buying orders. They make some grace of the fact that perhaps London buyers hold back just as New York leaders have been holding back; and they say hopefully that it may be that the foreign interest will develop rapidly just as soon as there is confidence evidenced upon our own part.

Trade conditions show small change. Effects of reaction are apparent in most branches of business. Boom prices have generally disappeared. But what is lost through such recessions will be found ultimately more than balanced by the compensation of that permanence in values which is healthful.

Touching the immediate Wall Street market most will depend probably upon the character of the news from Pennsylvania's coal mines.

Transfers of Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $150,000 in currency to St. Louis and $100,000 to New Orleans.

SATURDAY.

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 22	196,950
To date this year	79,575,914
Corresponding date last year	132,185,285

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 22	$658,500
To date this year	$347,681,880
Corresponding date last year	$688,150,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1	North American	½
Illinois Central	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Int. Paper	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	1⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1⅝
Am. Ice	2	Iowa Cent. pf	1
Am. Ice pf	2⅛	Kan. City South	½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Laclede Gas	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. S. & W. pf	⅛	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar Ref	1½	Met. Street Ry	1⅝
Am. Tin Plate	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	⅝	Norfolk & West	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅜	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	North. Pac. pf	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅜	Pennsylvania	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅜	People's Gas	2½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Pressed Steel Car	⅝
Consol. Gas	2	Reading 1st pf	1½
Erie 1st pf	1	Reading 2d pf	⅞
Erie 2d pf	⅜	Southern Pacific	⅞
General Electric	1½	Southern Ry. pf	⅞
Glucose Sugar	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2½
Glucose Sug. pf	½	Union Pacific pf	½
Great North. pf	1	U. S. Rubber pf	½
Hocking Valley pf	⅝	Wabash pf	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., Pitts., J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	1½	General Electric deb.	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1¼
Erie gen. 4s	1		

There were no advances.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

Declining quotations were the order of the day on the stock market yesterday. The serious turn in the coal strike situation and the growing impression that higher money rates in a short time are inevitable created early in the day an uneasy feeling, aggravated later by the publication of the weekly bank statement distinctly unfavorable. Forced liquidation in a number of stocks took place, while it was apparent that in recently much manipulated issues the bull pools were continuing to let go their holdings as best they could. As a consequence the decline in prices which set in at the outset continued to the close of business, with practically no recovery, and this notwithstanding some rather free short covering. The final tone was distinctly weak.

As in most recent days, the heaviness was not confined to any particular class of stocks, but was general to the list, dividend paying shares and standard railway stocks suffering no less than others.

***

RAILWAY STOCK DECLINES.—Baltimore and Ohio, ⅞; St. Paul preferred, 1¼; Rock Island, ¾; Erie first preferred, 1; Great Northern preferred, 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 1¼; Pennsylvania, 1¼; Reading first preferred, 1½. Not one advance over ½.

INDUSTRIAL DECLINES.—Car and Foundry preferred, 1⅝; American Ice, 1, preferred 2⅛; Steel Hoop, 1; Sugar Trust, 1½; Colorado Fuel, 1⅜; Consolidated Gas, 2; General Electric, 1¾; International Paper preferred, 1¾; People's Gas, 2½; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 2¼. Only one stock—Linseed preferred—advanced 1.

LOCAL SHARES.—Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅜; Manhattan, 1½; Metropolitan, 1¾. Not one advance.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business made as unfavorable a showing as had been expected, a decrease in surplus reserves of $4,283,850, of $3,950,200 in legal tenders, of $2,802,000 in specie, and of $9,873,400 in deposits being reported. Loans likewise decreased, the falling off being $2,689,600.

The loss in specie and legal tenders is somewhat greater than has been indicated by the known movements of money, and shows that the needs of the South and West for crop-moving purposes are growing. The decrease in loans is undoubtedly due to the liquidation of accounts in the stock market during the week.

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The stock market was weak [illegible] the publication of the report and continued so after the figures were given out.

***

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Loans	$823,141,000	$721,926,400	$642,102,300
Deposits	897,471,500	798,590,400	700,753,300
Circulation	29,662,400	14,911,600	14,074,000
Specie	173,798,800	154,754,200	129,646,600
Legal tenders	67,121,400	47,857,100	53,794,000
Total res.	$240,920,200	$202,611,300	$183,441,200
Reserve req'd	224,367,875	199,647,600	175,188,325
Surpl's res	$16,552,325	$2,963,700	$8,252,875

HIGHER MONEY RATES.

It is the opinion of the Hon. A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, that money rates will shortly go higher, and that call money will soon command 5 or 6 per cent., if not more. Speaking to the subject, he says:

"I do not see how it is possible to escape higher rates in the near future. The banks are steadily losing money to the interior and elsewhere, and the probability is that this loss will continue for some time. What with lending $20,000,000 to Germany and with another installment due shortly on the British loan, to say nothing of other loans and the continued shipment of money West and South, it is only natural that rates should go higher. The available sources from which the banks might gain are rapidly being exhausted; unless it be the few bonds yet unredeemed; while it is a fact that the Government revenues are exceeding the outgo.

"Then, too, after election there is, in case of Mr. McKinley's election, bound to be an increased demand for money for general business purposes, and that will send rates higher still. If Mr. Bryan should be elected and the mob get control of the Government—which I do not think in the least likely—of course rates will then be amply high enough.

"I may say that we have lent more time money this week than for some time, for periods of from four to six months. People want to be safe over the election time, and hence this new demand. I do not, however, anticipate any stringency, but only a good legal money rate."

D. O. MILLS CONFIDENT.

D. O. Mills sees neither reason nor excuse for the pessimism and despair which in some quarters of Wall Street seem at the present time to rule supreme. Discussing present conditions and future prospects, Mr. Mills says:

"I see no reason for any apprehension or alarm in respect either to the present or to the future of the country. To my mind we are now on a sounder commercial and financial basis than we have ever been, and I believe that as the days progress we will find that our position grows better in every sense of the word. All our industries are in good shape, and we are constantly expanding. Our enormously increased exports and the recent loans to England, Germany, and Russia are but illustrative.

"Unfortunately there is at the present moment a dangerous element on the Stock Exchange, who seem to delight in magnifying evils and who are apparently not in their element unless they can see things in the worst light possible. Naturally the utterances of these alarmists tend to disturb and frighten. Just now, at this time of political agitation and labor trouble, these men find good material to their hand; and hence, in large measure, the present market disturbance.

"But as a matter of fact there really is nothing to be alarmed over. If Mr. Bryan were to be elected that would be a different matter; but I do not think that there is the least danger of that. The people of this country are too sensible and too progressive to elect a man of his theories. So far as the coal strike is concerned, that is purely a local matter, and must rectify itself."

PRESIDENT MELLEN'S VIEWS.

President C. K. Mellen of Northern Pacific, who some months ago frankly declared that it was both unwise and unreasonable to expect that the earnings of the railroads of the country could go on showing increases, sees no reason to change his mind since that time. Discussing railroad conditions, and more particularly the affairs of Northern Pacific, he says:

"There is not much that is new to say, other than that railway earnings this year will undoubtedly be smaller than a year ago. So far as Northern Pacific is concerned, we will have to face losses—serious losses. The grain crop in the eastern section of our road is not likely to be more than 50 per cent., the early reports of damage being in no sense exaggerated. Fortunately, general business is good, particularly in the western section, but it is idle to say that the increase from that source will offset the grain loss—for it will not. But, as may be recalled, no Northern Pacific official ever predicted continued increased earnings.

"As to what effect smaller earnings will have on our policy of improvements and betterments, that is a question that cannot be answered off-hand. In the western section, because of the prosperity there, we will certainly have to keep up our expenditures in order the better to handle the growing business. Of course, if earnings should fall off so materially that expenditures would more than eat them up, we will have to take some radical steps to prevent this."

THE PRICE OF STEEL RAILS.

Wall Street just at present is more or less concerned over the probable attitude of the railway managers toward the steel rail manufacturers, who have just reduced the price of steel rails from $35 to $26 per ton. It is a well-known fact that many of the railroad men have been holding for at least $23 a ton, and some have even said that $20 ought to be the figure. Whether or not, therefore, they will come into the market at the new figure is the interesting point. Present indications are that a number of the roads will hold out for lower prices. This view is expressed in the words of a Director of one of the leading roads, who, for obvious reasons, does not care to have the name of the road disclosed at this time. He says:

"After a talk with a number of officers of various railroads I can say that these roads will refuse to buy at the new rate. We have rails enough on hand to last for a year at least, and if the steel manufacturers can afford to wait, so can we. I think that you will find it will resolve itself into a dragging war, with prices finally falling between $20 and $22 per ton."

The other view of the matter is presented by President Fink of Norfolk and Western, who says:

"We will buy our rails as we need them, independent of the price. We bought last year at $35, and we will buy this year at $26, without waiting for lower prices. The truth is, we do not object to paying reasonably high prices for steel, though, of course, we do not want to pay too high, for the steel and iron business is the best barometer of the country's business we have. If those products command good prices you may rest assured general business is good. Then, too, we have much iron business along the line of our road, and prosperity there helps us."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

C. Schumacher & Co., in their weekly review of the foreign exchange situation, say:

The present has been a very active week in exchange, with a rather rapid advance during the first part, followed by a slight decline on Wednesday and Thursday, and a partial recovery later. A week ago prime demand sterling stood at 4.86⅝@4.86⅞. On Tuesday evening it stood at 4.87⅛@4.87¼. Thursday evening 4.86⅞, and yesterday 4.86⅜@4.87.

The advance was undoubtedly due to the demand for remittance in cover of the German Government loan of £4,000,000, which was placed in our market. As soon as this amount was covered and remitted exchange resumed the downward course natural at this season.

If a Swedish loan of £2,000,000—now up for subscription—should be successfully placed here it would, of course, cause a new interruption in the decline, but could hardly absorb more than a week's supply of the bills now offered in such liberal amounts in our market.

The cotton movement is now in full swing. Large amounts of money have had to be transferred from here to all parts of the South to facilitate the movement, and it cannot be long before this drain must be seriously felt in our money market. Last week already our banks showed a decrease in their surplus reserve of over $5,000,000. For the present week a similar decrease must be expected. So far the rate of interest on call has not been very seriously affected, being now but one-half of 1 per cent. above last week, but if the drain continues a more serious advance is bound to result. But for the apathy in our stock market and the growing disposition to liquidate in view of the Presidential election, money would undoubtedly have been very much higher before this time.

The week's decline in stocks would indicate more anxiety about the result of the coming election than there is any reason for, but leads one to think that there must be something wrong in a system of government under which a more or less serious disturbance takes place every four years, such as in the present instance has driven to England, Germany, and Sweden nearly $100,000,000 of our money that should have been kept here.

BRIEF FLURRY IN COTTON.

The local cotton market opened yesterday from 12 to 19 points higher than Friday's closing prices on the strength of news from Liverpool that the price of spot cotton abroad had advanced 3-16d., and that a number of Continental spinners were believed to be short of cotton.

A slight reaction followed the flurry, and the market closed quiet and steady, with quotations from 9 to 12 points higher, as compared with Friday's closing prices. January cotton closed at 9.56, a net gain of 10 points.

The market for spot cotton ruled quiet, with prices ⅛c. higher on the basis of 10⅝c. for middling upland and 10¾c. for middling Gulf.

Dispatches were received from Galveston stating that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road is now ready to handle cotton, both in the cars and on the docks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¼@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $150,506,574; balances, $7,543,620; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $109,429.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3 15-16 per cent. for short and 3 15-16@4 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅛@$4.83¼; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86⅝; cables, $4.87⅜; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83⅛.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅜, less 1-16, and 5.16⅛@5.16¼, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94⅛ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—Par@5c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Money was in fair demand during the week, but borrowings from the bank were not fully repaid. Discounts hardened on the withdrawals of gold for Germany and expectations of additional withdrawals for the same destination. There was an indisposition to do business on any terms early in the week. The rumors that the bank will have to provide half a million for Germany are little credited. Yesterday's withdrawals surprised operators, as also did the bank efflux, and the market was very nervous. Apparently the bank will have to take further measures to raise the open market rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was unusually languid and undecided. Consols were firm and the movements of home rails were narrow. Americans opened at parity and were steadier, owing to the improvement in New York. The recent weakness appears to have been due partly to fears of failures in Wall Street. Kafirs were neglected in the interest of Rhodesians, which are awakening owing to the expectation that work will be started before long.

The Statist, surveying the international money situation, makes the interesting point that "although discounts in London are hardening and are now higher than any on the Continent except in Germany, foreign exchanges have not moved in our favor and the French, Dutch, and German exchanges are still above the points where London gold exports are profitable." The Statist adds:

"Nevertheless there is significant inquiry in the open market, and gold is stated to have been bought for all three. Certainly some has gone to Holland. Owing to the flotation of the German loan, Americans are in a position to draw credits on London and send gold to the Continent for German account. But New York exchange instead of hardening on the purchase of the bonds has actually moved in favor of New York."

The Bank of England's gold stock is the highest since the middle of 1898, the ratio of the reserve being within a fraction of 54.

Consols for money, 96⅛; for the account, 96⅝; Atchison, 27⅜; Canadian Pacific, 89½; St. Paul, 114¾; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 71⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; New York Central, 131; Erie, 11; Pennsylvania, 64⅞; Reading, 8; Erie first preferred, 33; Northern Pacific preferred, 71¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅞; Anaconda, 8⅝; Rand Mines, 40⅝.

Bar silver firm at 28 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅛@3 15-16 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £100,000 for shipment to Egypt.

Gold premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 135.90; Madrid, 32.54; Lisbon, 37.75; Rome, 6.67½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Business on the Bourse to-day was quiet. The improvement in exchanges favored Spanish 4s and Brazilians. Rio Tintos were in good demand on dividend anticipations. Kafirs were maintained.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.77½.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Internationals and Americans were quiet on the Boerse to-day. Industrials were steady. Banks relapsed sharply on liquidations, apparently for provincial bankers and speculators, on their objecting to their names being registered for time bargains. There were also numerous local and speculative sales.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3½ per cent.; three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 22, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1900.	1899.	P. C.
New York	$962,137,840	$1,125,175,686	—41.2
Boston	82,245,134	113,179,003	—27.3
Philadelphia	73,664,037	76,873,016	— 4.2
Baltimore	15,592,682	16,584,156	— 6.0
Chicago	110,025,447	113,795,078	— 3.3
St. Louis	29,848,952	27,774,305	+ 7.5
New Orleans	9,711,970	6,936,766	+40.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$983,226,082	$1,480,317,984	—33.6
Other cities, 5 days	197,649,863	205,018,941	— 3.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,180,875,945	$1,685,336,925	—29.9
All cities, 1 day	239,909,099	309,737,768	—22.6
Total, all cities, for week	$1,420,785,044	$1,995,074,693	—28.8

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 15 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1899, a decrease of 22.8 per cent., with the same week in 1898 a loss of 1 per cent., and with 1897 a falling off of 4.4 per cent. Outside New York the loss, as compared with 1899, was 7.1 per cent., the excess over 1898 reaches 17.8 per cent., and, making comparison with 1897, the increase is seen to be 15.1 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Business to-day was light in volume, just exceeding 10,000 shares in the two hours. Utah, at 28¾, shows 1⅝ net loss for the week; Wolverine, at 39½, rallied ½ to-day. Dominion Coal is unchanged at 38½, while Gas and Coke shares and bonds were not traded in to-day. Isle Royale gained ½, to 28½; Eureka held at 18½. Montana is 4 lower than last Saturday, at 308. Old Dominion is 1½ off for the week, at 16; Centennial, 2 lower, at 14. Copper Range sold at 18; Swift & Co. was up ⅛ at 100; Massachusetts Electric fell 1, to 21, closing at 21½; preferred was 1 better, at 75, for the day; American Telephone rallied ⅛, to 138½; Boston & Albany was 1 lower, at 245; Central Massachusetts, ⅛, at 13; Central Oil sold at 14; Shoe Machinery lost 1, to 29, and Pullman, 2, to 183; Michigan Telephone sold at 85.

Money loaned at the local Clearing House this morning at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents discount.

Call money locally is being loaned at 3 per cent. for new business, but many outstanding loans originally placed at 2½ per cent. have not as yet been marked up. There is practically no time money offering under 4 per cent., and the supply at this figure appears to be limited.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

| | Bid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 22, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¾	14¼	745	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	14	13⅝	14	−⅛
58¼	58⅝	1,130	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	59½	59½	58	58¼	−1⅝
32	33	200	American Ice Co.	30½	32	30½	32	−2
63	65	100	Am. Ice Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	−2½
50½	51¼	213	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	+1
35⅝	36	1,150	Am. S. & R. Co.	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35⅝	−⅛
87	88¼	210	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87½	87½	87	87	
17¼	18½	800	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	17½	17½	17	17	−1
29¼	28⅝	5,695	Am. Steel & Wire	30¼	30¼	29	29¼	−⅞
70½	71¼	1,410	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	71½	71½	70¼	70⅞	−⅞
114	114⅝	2,330	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116	115¼	113⅞	114¼	−1½
114½	115	10	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	
24⅝	25	820	American Tin Plate	25	25	24¼	24⅝	−⅛
77⅜	79	20	Am. Tin Plate pf.	79	79	79	79	
86⅝	86⅞	6,550	American Tobacco	87½	87⅝	86¼	86⅝	
44	45½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	
26¼	26¾	1,910	At., T. & S. F.	28⅜	26½	26	26¼	−⅛
67⅜	67⅝	9,162	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68¼	68¼	67⅜	67⅝	−⅞
66⅞	67	5,155	Baltimore & Ohio	67⅜	67⅝	66½	66⅞	−⅞
75⅝	76½	760	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76½	76½	76	76	−⅜
50	50½	9,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50⅝	51	50	50⅛	−1⅜
47⅞	48¼	200	Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48	48	
87	87½	175	Canadian Pacific	87	87	87	87	−⅛
26	26¼	1,870	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	26	−⅛
120⅝	120⅞	5,355	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121	121	120¼	121	−⅜
10	10¼	700	Chicago Great West.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	−⅛
111	111⅜	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅜	111⅝	110⅜	111	−⅛
172⅜	174	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	−1½
103⅜	104	2,150	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104	104⅛	103⅝	103⅜	−⅝
8½	10	130	Chicago Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	
57⅜	58¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58	57⅜	58	
29⅜	30	985	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31	31	29¾	29⅝	−1⅝
5	5½	25	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	
36	38	150	Col. Southern 1st pf.	36	36	36	36	−2
104	104½	907	Consolidated Gas	104½	104	104	104	−2
24¼	24⅜	2,560	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24½	−⅜
106½	108½	240	Delaware & Hudson	105⅞	106½	106½	106½	
171⅜	172½	300	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	171⅝	171½	171⅜	
18	18¼	250	Denver & R. G.	18	18	18	18	+⅛
65	65½	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	65	65¼	65	65½	−⅛
90	91	200	Detroit City Gas	90	90	90	90	
10¾	10⅞	170	Erie	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	−⅛
30⅝	31¼	400	Erie 1st pf.	31½	31¼	30⅜	30½	−1
15¼	16	300	Erie 2d pf.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	−⅜
30⅜	30⅝	3,010	Federal Steel	30½	30⅝	30	30⅜	−⅛
63½	64¼	300	Federal Steel pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63¾	
		200	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+¼
133	135	400	General Electric	135	135	135	135	−1½
48½	49¼	250	Glucose Sugar Ref.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	−⅛
98	99	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	98½	98¾	98	98	−½
140½	151	180	Great Northern pf.	140½	141½	140½	140½	−1
31½	31½	10	Hocking Valley	31	31	31	31	
61	61½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	61	61	61	61	−⅝
115	115½	1,155	Illinois Central	115	115¼	114⅞	115¼	+⅛
16½	17	135	International Paper	17	17	17	17	+⅛
60	60¾	1,240	Internat. Paper pf.	62¼	62¾	60½	60¾	−⅛
28	28⅞	200	International Power	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅜	+⅛
18	18¼	100	Iowa Central	18	18	18	18	−⅛
40	41	200	Iowa Central pf.	40	40	40	40	−1
9	10	300	K. C. Southern	9	9	8½	8½	
28⅜	30½	10	K. C. Southern pf.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
10	20	100	Knickerbocker Ice	15	15	15	15	−½
69	70	100	Laclede Gas	70	70	70	70	
25	27	100	Lake Erie & West.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	
69	69¼	5,765	Louisville & Nashville	69¼	69¾	69¼	69⅜	−⅛
85	85⅜	4,440	Manhattan Elevated	86⅜	86½	85	85¼	−1⅛
140½	140⅝	2,285	Met. Street Railway	147⅜	147⅜	140¼	140½	−1⅝
10⅝	10⅞	100	Mexican Central	11	11	11	11	+⅛
51½	52⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	−⅛
9	10	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
25⅜	26¼	1,470	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27	27	25⅞	25⅞	−1⅛
47⅜	47⅝	5,100	Missouri Pacific	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	−⅜
31⅜	31½	500	National Biscuit Co.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	−⅜
44½	45	340	National Tube	45¼	45¼	44⅜	44⅜	−⅛
91½	92¼	110	National Tube pf.	92½	92½	91¾	91¾	−⅛
23¾	24	400	National Steel Co.	24	24	24	24	
82	83	100	National Steel Co. pf.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
128¼	128½	510	New Jersey Central	127¾	128¼	127¾	128¼	−⅛
126⅞	127	1,250	New York Central	127	127	126¼	126⅝	−⅛
10½	12	200	N. Y., Ont. & St. Louis	11	11	11	11	
19	19⅜	950	N. Y. Ont. & Western	19¼	19¼	19	19	−⅛
31⅝	31⅞	1,138	Norfolk & Western	32	32	31⅝	31½	−⅛
14⅛	14⅜	300	North American	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
48¾	49	7,200	Northern Pacific	49⅜	49⅜	48½	48⅝	−⅛
69	69¼	600	Northern Pacific pf.	69⅜	69⅜	69	69	−⅛
52	52⅜	200	Pacific Coast	53	53	52½	52½	
60	62½	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	62¼	62½	62½	62½	
28⅝	29	700	Pacific Mail	28½	28¾	28¼	28½	−⅛
124⅞	125	8,055	Pennsylvania R. R.	125½	125½	124⅜	124⅞	−⅛
85⅝	85⅞	20,625	People's Gas, Chicago	88	88¼	85½	85⅜	−2¼
35⅜	35⅝	500	Pressed Steel Car	35¾	35¾	35	35⅛	−⅛
15	15¼	100	Reading	15	15	15	15	−⅛
50⅜	51	8,270	Reading 1st pf	51¾	51¾	50½	51	−1½
23⅜	24	1,200	Reading 2d pf.	24½	24½	23¾	23⅞	−⅛
10	10⅜	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	10¾	10¾	10	10	−⅛
50¼	52	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	50¾	52	50¾	50¾	−¼
42	47	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	42	42	42	42	+½
11	12	100	St. Louis Southw.	11	11	11	11	+½
25⅛	25⅝	500	St. Louis Southw. pf.	25⅝	26	25¼	25⅝	−⅛
30⅞	31	3,080	Southern Pacific	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	−⅛
10⅞	11	100	Southern Railway	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
51⅜	51⅝	750	Southern Railway pf.	52½	52½	51½	51½	−⅝
4¾	4⅞	310	Standard R. & T.	4½	4½	4½	4½	
55¼	55½	4,355	Tenn. Coal & Iron	56⅜	56¾	54⅝	55½	−2¼
14¼	14⅜	400	Texas Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
63⅛	64½	100	Union B. & P. Co. pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+½
53⅝	54	8,560	Union Pacific	54½	54½	53½	54	+½
71⅜	71¾	1,440	Union Pacific pf.	71¾	71¾	71	71¼	−½
9⅜	10	800	United States Leather	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	
66	66⅞	700	U. S. Leather pf.	65¼	66	65½	66	
27½	28½	20	United States Rubber	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
91	95	180	U. S. Rubber pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	−½
6¾	7¼	400	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
16⅜	16⅞	100	Wabash pf.	16½	16½	16½	16½	+½
78¼	79	100	Western Union Tel.	78	79	78	79	
8¾	9	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
47	47	600	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	45	47¼	44½	47	+⅞
22⅜	22⅝	650	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	22½	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅞
11¼	11¾	100	Wisconsin Central	12	12	12	12	+¼
30	32	110	Wisconsin Cent. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	−¼
Sales.		196,950						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., w. ia.	104	105
2s, c., w. ia.	104½	105½
3s, r., 1918	109¾	110¾
3s, c., 1918	109¾	110¾
3s, 1918, sm.	109¾	110¾
4s, r., 1907	115	116
4s, c., 1907	115	116
4s, r., 1925	134	135
4s, c., 1925	134½	135
5s, r., 1904	113½	114½
5s, c., 1904	113½	114½
D. C. 3-65s	122	..
Adams Exp.	123	127
Alb. & Sus.	195	..
Alle. & W.	115	..
Am. Coal	150	160
Am. Cot. Oil.	30¼	31½
A. C. O. pf.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	25	30
Am. Exp.	150	pf.
Am. L. Co.	9¼	9¾
Am. L. Co. pf.	45	47
Am. M. Co.	4	6
A. M. Po. pf.	22	24
Am. Sm. M.	1½	2½
A. S. H. Co. pf.	64½	68½
A. T. & C.	87	91
Am. Tob. pf.	125	128
A. Cop. M.	42	42½
Ann Arbor.	16	18
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. Gas.	160	163
Bruns. City.	6½	7
B., R. & P.	60	72
B. & A. pf.	165	175
B. & N.	124	..
Cap. Tract.	101¼	102½
C. & E. Ill.	96	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	120	125
C. G. W. pf.	70	72½
C. G. W. pf.	30	34
C. G. W. d.	82½	83½
C. I. & L.	20	21
C. I. & L. pf.	53	55
C. St. P. M.	110	115
C. & Om.	110	115
C. St. P. M. pf.	180	190
C. T. & T. pf.	28	31
C. C., C. & St. L.	100	107½
C. L. & W.	27	..
C. L. & W. pf.	62	67
Cleve. & P.	182	..
C. F. & I.	115	..
C. S. 2d pf.	14	15
C. & H. C. & I.	12½	13½
Com. Cable.	160	180
Consol. Coal.	50	..
Cons. T. pf.	75¾	76½
D. M. & Ft. D.	12½	14
D., S. S. & A.	4	5
D. S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Eighth Av.	375	425
Ev. & T. H.	39	42
Ev. & T. H. pf.	76	80
Ft. W. & R. G.	15	20
H. B. Claflin.	103¾	..
Homestake.	70	80
Ill. Cent.	1 100	..
Int. Silver.	3	4
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & M. pf.	13½	15
K. & D. M.	2¾	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
King. & P.	3	10
K. L. C. pf.	45	55
Lack. Coal.	95	100
L. E. & W. pf.	82½	95
Lake Shore.	209	..
Long Island.	60	70
Man. Beach.	8	12
Md. Coal pf.	60	75
M. W. S. El., Chi.	31	32
M. W. S. El., Mich. Cent.	105	..
M. & St. L. pf.	91	92
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	14	18
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	49	53
Mob. & Ohio.	33	36
Mor. & Es.	185¾	187½
N. C. & St. L.	45	65
Nat. Biscuit.	31½	31½
Nat. Bis. pf.	85	87
Nat. Lead.	17½	18
Nat. Lead pf.	89½	92
N. Cent. Co.	26	34
N. Y. A. B.	121	..
N. Y. & N. H.	208	214
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	79
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	32
N. Y., L. & W.	130	134
N. & W. pf.	74	75
N. Y. Ind.	32	33
Ont. Mining.	6	7
N. Y. Ist pf.	80	85
Penn. Coal.	400	..
P., D. & E.	1½	1⅝
Peo. & East.	21	21¾
Peo. & East. pf.	20½	22½
Pere M. pf.	52	57
P. C. C. & St. L.	53	60
P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	79¾	82¾
P. F. W. & C.	184	..
P. F. W. & C. pf.	182	..
P. C. Sp.	182	..
P. S. C. pf.	71½	73
Pullman Co.	182	184
Quicksilver.	1¾	1½
Quicksil'r pf.	9	..
Rens. & Sar.	192	200
R., W. & O.	132	..
Rio G. W.	53½	55
R. G. W. pf.	90	..
St. J. & G. I.	6¾	7½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	17
St. L. & S. F.	6½	9¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	64	67
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31¾	32½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ctfs.	62¾	63¾
St. L. & S. W.	200	225
Sloss-Shef.	16	19½
Sloss-S. pf.	61¾	63
T. P. L. Tr.	15	16
Third Av.	10-3/4	100
Tol. & O. C.	25	..
T. P. & W.	5½	..
T. P. & W. pf.	11½	12
U. S. Exp.	45	47
W. F. Exp.	123	126

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 15-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 49¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 30 shares of Arizona Copper sold at 9.50, 2,000 Brunswick at .30, 500 Comstock at .03½, 1,000 Cable at .05, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .18, 500 Cripple Creek Consol. at .11½, 200 Father De Smet at .43@.42, 100 Iron Silver at .60, 500 Isabella at .85, 300 Leadville at .06, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, and 1,000 Phoenix at .10@.11.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of a dividend declared by the New York Air Brake Company.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
GEORGIA RAILROAD—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Sept.	$35,409	$36,237	.....
From Jan. 1	1,140,067	1,071,851	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	973	973	975
2d week Sept.	103,977	106,864	$81,125
From Jan. 1	3,639,128	3,117,086	3,295,757
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Sept.	31,326	25,719	22,025
From Jan. 1	1,031,112	903,881	983,905
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	1,880	1,789	.....
2d week Sept.	177,548	148,582	.....
From Jan. 1	5,245,619	4,504,520	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,456	5,067	4,862
2d week Sept.	754,553	768,181	628,056
From July 1	7,268,580	6,627,838	5,581,542
NORTHWEST—			
Month August	3,928,359	3,801,414	3,414,353
From June 1	11,198,066	11,128,993	9,229,520
ATLANTA & WEST POINT for July—			
Gross	49,091	45,857	47,706
Oper. expenses	34,474	26,236	28,131
Net	15,517	19,451	19,575
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for August—			
Gross	58,036	75,282	66,639
Op. exp. & taxes	29,690	35,173	45,649
Net	23,996	40,109	20,990
From July 1—			
Gross	97,756	130,572	116,597
Op. exp. & taxes	57,184	66,999	74,688
Net	40,502	63,573	41,909
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for July—			
Gross	407,641	386,079	321,007
Op. expenses	253,787	208,476	189,379
Net	153,854	177,603	131,622
COLORADO MIDLAND for July—			
Gross	170,208	157,911	140,339
Oper. expenses	120,229	113,805	115,802
Net	52,988	33,106	24,537
DELAWARE & HUDSON system for year ended June 30—			
	1900.	1899.	1898.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—			
Gross earnings	2,658,035	2,458,032	2,448,728
Op. expenses	1,752,757	1,675,491	1,638,022
Net earnings	905,278	782,541	810,706
Other income	26,278	22,029	22,518
Total income	929,556	804,570	833,224
Fixed charges	1,145,016	1,138,570	1,132,539
Deficit	215,460	334,000	299,315
Passengers car'd.	2,319,884	2,148,511	.....
Tons freight carr.	3,091,304	2,721,815	.....
Betterments	12,517	783	.....
New York & Canada—			
Gross earnings	1,146,575	974,855	937,829
Op. expenses	739,718	604,162	655,430
Net earnings	415,857	370,693	282,399
Other income	2,113	2,268	2,134
Total income	417,995	372,821	284,533
Fixed charges	319,563	319,029	313,572
Surplus	98,432	53,792	*29,039
Passengers car'd.	439,765	439,883	.....
Tons freight carr.	1,429,882	941,000	.....
Albany & Susquehanna—			
Gross earnings	4,803,246	4,235,068	4,125,187
Op. expenses	2,297,711	2,359,421	2,316,258
Net earnings	2,595,575	1,875,647	1,808,929
Other income	11,711	10,364	13,590
Total income	2,607,246	1,886,011	1,822,429
Fixed charges	1,128,280	1,118,319	1,113,182
Surplus	1,478,997	767,692	709,245
Passengers car'd.	869,472	828,213	.....
Tons freight carr.	5,318,022	4,996,279	.....
Betterments	1,756,364	.....	.....
Adirondack Railway—			
Gross earnings	200,272	186,731	238,305
Op. exrenses	130,754	127,570	128,810
Net earnings	69,518	59,161	72,495
Other income	317	250	8,405
Total income	69,835	59,451	80,900
Fixed charges	52,637	52,708	52,608
Surplus	17,198	6,683	28,294
Passengers car'd.	70,571	70,961	.....
Tons freight carr.	239,321	214,762	.....
Total deficit	418,285	416,496	442,137
*Deficit.			
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE, for July—			
Gross	28,758	30,674	24,701
Oper. exp.	24,249	18,485	17,619
Net	4,519	12,149	7,082
GEORGIA RAILROAD, for July—			
Gross	122,434	116,979	115,844
Oper. exp.	90,361	85,725	86,667
Net	32,073	31,254	18,177
IOWA CENTRAL, for July—			
Gross	165,389	196,923	135,186
Oper. exp.	145,599	125,950	128,323
Net	19,770	70,973	70,063
PITTSBURG & WESTERN, for July—			
Gross	330,964	311,328	265,657
Oper. exp.	196,196	207,637	162,982
Net	134,858	103,691	72,975
SAN FRANCISCO & NORTHERN PACIFIC, for August—			
	1900.	1899.	Increase.
Gross	100,947	97,082	89,931
Oper. exp.	55,648	50,376	48,598
Net	* 45,301	46,706	*41,333
From July 1—			
Gross	204,573	196,727	175,422
Oper. exp.	109,221	104,642	96,254
Net	95,352	92,085	80,168
*Decrease.			

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,228,073. The imports of specie amounted to $112,611, and the exports of specie to $926,626.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House bank statement in detail:

Capital.	N't Pr'f'ts	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Cir'l't'n.
$2,000,000	$2,074,100	Bk. N.Y.,N.B.A.	$14,305,000	$2,492,000	$1,228,000	$14,253,000	50,000
2,050,000	2,110,400	Bk. Manhat. Co.	19,941,000	3,303,000	3,125,000	23,197,000	.....
2,000,000	1,069,100	Merchants' Nat.	13,822,900	2,173,700	1,580,800	15,902,400	.....
2,000,000	2,194,000	Mechanics' Nat.	13,089,000	2,487,000	322,000	12,600,000	.....
1,500,000	2,916,400	Bank of America	21,494,200	3,741,000	2,042,300	24,021,400	.....
1,000,000	222,900	Phenix Nat.	5,066,000	1,242,000	124,000	5,128,000	50,000
10,000,000	5,501,600	National City	112,178,400	38,588,400	4,487,200	136,087,600	4,280,400
300,000	6,849,500	Chemical Nat.	24,426,800	3,993,600	2,668,100	24,256,600	.....
300,000	209,300	Merch. Ex. Nat.	4,706,300	885,500	559,200	5,360,200	26,200
1,000,000	1,896,100	Gallatin Nat.	8,673,800	962,800	361,300	7,112,100	902,800
400,000	88,400	Nat. Buch. & D.	1,046,200	179,000	61,500	956,600	49,800
400,000	117,900	Mech. & Trad.	2,102,000	230,000	174,000	2,240,000	.....
200,000	182,200	Greenwich	958,300	102,100	178,300	878,600	.....
600,000	477,300	Leath. Mfs. Nat.	3,813,600	819,300	192,200	3,633,900	484,400
300,000	216,000	Seventh Nat.	3,623,000	714,700	252,600	4,528,200	299,600
1,200,000	568,100	Bk. State N.Y.	7,805,400	489,100	238,700	6,967,000	.....
5,000,000	2,964,000	Am. Exch. Nat.	27,880,000	4,085,000	1,042,000	20,803,000	5,000,000
10,000,000	6,802,800	Nat. Bk. Com.	65,557,900	7,728,600	5,948,500	54,649,500	7,555,400
1,000,000	1,575,800	Nat. Broadway	6,613,200	954,600	396,600	5,798,900	200,000
1,000,000	1,191,800	Mercantile Nat.	13,207,500	1,873,700	1,565,300	18,674,300	1,000,000
422,700	484,400	Pacific	2,859,000	293,400	430,500	3,354,300	.....
1,500,000	1,060,500	Nat. Bk. of Rep.	14,548,800	4,513,400	1,294,500	22,411,700	1,161,000
450,000	996,900	Chatham Nat.	6,215,500	830,000	900,400	6,421,000	50,000
200,000	334,300	People's	2,264,300	136,000	382,600	2,504,600	.....
1,000,000	670,000	Nat. Bk. of N.A.	12,922,300	2,573,000	1,066,900	14,317,100	730,500
3,000,000	5,070,200	Hanover Nat.	43,126,400	12,087,800	2,534,000	48,730,700	2,320,000
600,000	434,500	Irving National.	4,177,000	685,900	587,700	4,679,000	174,700
600,000	382,100	Nat. Citizens'	5,851,200	668,800	200,400	6,232,400	195,400
500,000	284,000	Nassau	2,705,100	580,400	179,900	3,137,100	.....
900,000	1,008,700	Mark. & F. Nat.	6,574,800	1,260,600	642,500	7,033,300	241,000
1,000,000	200,800	Nat. Shoe & L.	3,828,900	995,700	231,300	4,385,100	50,000
1,400,000	1,771,400	Corn Exchange	21,394,000	4,369,000	1,950,000	25,426,000	.....
1,000,000	503,300	Continental Nat.	4,625,300	810,000	587,000	5,543,900	334,200
300,000	401,100	Oriental	3,203,600	181,000	235,000	1,870,000	.....
1,500,000	5,957,400	Imp. & Tra. Nat.	25,103,000	4,738,000	2,102,000	25,406,000	45,400
2,000,000	3,350,700	National Park	47,731,000	11,990,000	4,619,000	60,026,000	49,600
250,000	155,500	East River Nat.	1,147,300	210,400	170,600	1,297,200	50,000
3,000,000	2,285,500	Fourth National.	22,426,200	4,626,800	1,701,200	23,886,200	50,000
1,000,000	518,400	Central Nat.	11,220,000	2,103,000	1,139,000	14,038,000	60,000
300,000	814,300	Second Nat.	8,456,000	1,897,000	698,000	9,296,000	270,000
750,000	161,800	Ninth Nat.	2,404,600	630,500	294,700	2,814,000	49,700
500,000	9,114,300	First Nat.	37,775,100	6,713,600	2,006,000	36,207,700	495,200
300,000	101,000	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	3,008,100	610,800	306,400	3,288,500	258,400
250,000	714,200	Bowery	3,316,000	375,000	332,000	3,350,000	.....
200,000	378,400	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,116,400	805,900	403,200	4,116,100	50,000
750,000	343,800	German-Amer	3,534,100	520,400	244,300	3,440,700	.....
1,000,000	2,000,800	Chase National	36,664,300	7,472,400	4,032,100	44,364,700	800,000
100,000	1,811,800	Fifth Avenue	8,652,100	2,115,900	477,200	9,876,900	.....
200,000	830,000	German Exch.	2,600,000	104,400	394,800	3,150,200	.....
200,000	830,000	Germania	3,126,100	402,200	632,700	4,455,200

THE CHINESE SLAVE WOMEN

Tales of Degradation from the California Mission Records.

SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

Societies that Control the Traffic Invoke the Aid of Law and Highbinders, and Have Also Appealed to Their Consul.

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 15.—When the slaves were emancipated during the civil war it was supposed that slavery had ceased in the United States, yet, within a short time a missionary in California has asked aid for a most peculiar purpose. The recital was as follows:

Ah Kam, an honest Chinaman of the State of California, in 1898 desired to marry a woman who was the property of another Chinaman. The latter agreed to sell the wife for $1,000, on the installment plan, taking part down and a note for the balance, secured by the first children the pair might have. The singular marriage was solemnized, and as a result of the union a girl was born. Times were hard, and the husband defaulted in his payment, putting off even the interest until the child was six or seven years of age, when the creditor seized his security, took the girl, and prepared to sell her to the highest bidder. At this juncture the missionary interfered, and endeavored to save the child by selling her picture and in this way raising the amount of the mortgage and interest. It was urged that the child be taken by force, but the reply was that this would have a disastrous effect upon the religious work that was being done among the Chinese in that section of California.

The incident is cited to illustrate the fact that slavery still exists in the United States and within ten years has flourished in all communities where Chinamen congregate. It exists to-day, though carried on with great secrecy. The history of the slave trade in this country during the past twenty years is an extraordinary chapter which has never been fully ventilated, and which, if probed to the bottom, would show the Chinese in America as adepts in the art of defying American laws and traditions.

The preponderance of males among the Chinese in this country is suggestive of the insecure tenure of their residence here. But few Chinamen bring their wives with them, as they are here merely to earn a competency, when they will return, and all their money, or the greater part of it, is sent to China. Yet there is a demand for women, and about it has grown up a business which a few years ago was the most valuable traffic in which the Chinese were engaged in America. It was fostered and carried on with the greatest care and secrecy; thousands of dollars were involved and thousands of dollars have been employed in buying the women, bribing officials, defending suits, supporting fighting men, and in defeating the missionaries.

THE CHURCH'S FIGHT.

If the law had been left alone to fight slavery on the Pacific Coast it is fair to say that almost nothing would have been accomplished and the trade would have flourished; but its decline is due to the efforts of the various churches—the Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational, and others that have persistently arrayed themselves against it and maintained on the firing line a garrison of workers who devoted their lives to the cause often while under sentence of death or threats of the incensed slave dealers.

Such a trade carried on in direct defiance of American law required no little degree of finesse, and it has a special society, known as the Kwang Tak Tong, to foster and protect it. It was organized to attend to the importation of the women slaves, while another society, the On Leong Tong, concerned itself more particularly with the barter and sale of the slaves after they had landed. It was this society which for some time supported a safe room, known as the "Queen's Room," where women and children were knocked down to the highest bidder. These societies were well equipped and are in existence to-day. They had a perfect organization, issued commissions to men who fought for them, who were as well cared for as soldiers, inasmuch as they received a salary and were pensioned if wounded or killed, and defended and protected in every way. They were soldiers, yet if a novitiate could prove that he was an expert blackmailer, liar, false witness, or murderer he was sure of high honors in the On Leong, as this was the work cut out for these valiant soldiers.

The methods of the work in the United States were so numerous that to give them all would be impossible, but the slaves were of two general classes, those who were abducted in China and were brought to the slave room in ignorance of their fate, and others who were bought outright by bill of sale, many of whom would be consigned to the Wa Ting Shan Fong, which means "flowery arbor mountain booth"—a society for the conduct of speculation in slaves.

That slave dealers should have a regular salesroom, or exchange, would seem almost incredible, but the well-known "Queen's Room," on Dupont Street, San Francisco, was the slave mart, and here members of the Leong Tong and others interested in this traffic could be found, and here the slaves were exhibited and sold, the prices ranging from $300 to $3,000, the latter having been paid for a handsome girl of eighteen years. Sales were not the only transactions carried on here. Brokers, go-betweens, hatchet men, and highbinders had slaves to rent, a printed contract being given with such a slave. The majority of the valuable slaves were obtained by kidnapping in the following manner, the instances quoted having been obtained from the records of one of the Chinese missions referred to:

HOW GIRLS ARE ABDUCTED.

A young girl, who may be called Ah Kim, though this was not her name, was betrothed at the age of fifteen to a man in Hongkong. She had never seen him, as her mother made all the arrangements, according to Chinese custom. The man was an agent, or member of the On Leong Tong, on the lookout for young girls, and doubtless the mother was deceived; yet, according to the Chinese customs, she probably sold her daughter to the man for a certain sum after being assured that he was a merchant, a good man, and that he would treat the girl well. This is the supposition, yet the girl in question could not prove that money had been paid for her. While the mother was away from home a woman called on the girl, stating that she was a friend of her betrothed and had been delegated to take her to him. The girl desired to wait until her mother returned, but the woman was insistent, and she was finally persuaded to go.

They went to Hongkong, but the husband did not appear, and the man with whom the girl was left explained that he had been called to California and that he and the girl would follow. The man took passage for her and others on the steamer Belgic, and all the way across taught them a lesson to repeat to the officers of the customs, the girl in question being threatened with the devil's prison if she made a mistake. She was told to say that her husband was a merchant on Jackson Street.

So terrified was she that she swore to these facts, and was finally released by the court. She was then taken to a boarding house, where she was approached by a procuress, but, as she insisted that she was waiting for her husband and resisted, they finally threw off the cloak and informed her that she was the woman's property and must go with her. In her presence the woman paid the importing agent $1,530, and the girl, now a slave, was carried to the woman's den. Here she was starved, beaten, tied with ropes within a few inches of food and water until nearly dead, when she fortunately escaped and found a retreat in one of the missions maintained for the purpose.

This is a typical instance, so far as the methods are concerned, but, unfortunately, the average bride in search of her husband does not escape. A number of interesting statements are found in the records of the Methodist mission. One girl, seventeen years of age, stated that she was sold as a slave by her parents when she was ten years old, the sum paid being $300. Another girl was rescued by the mission people from a man who had concealed her in an underground den, keeping her stupified with opium until the trouble should blow over. He had paid $2,970 for her, and had rented her to a den keeper, who demanded the return of the rent money when the slave escaped.

CHINESE CONSUL INTERFERES.

That the Chinese Consul can be called on by the On Leong Tong, or similar societies engaged in the slave trade, is illustrated by the case of the slave of Ah Ong. She had a child six years of age, and the master, being in need of money, decided to sell it. The poor creature resisted, and carried the child to the "Jesus woman," as she called the women of the mission. Ah Ong tried by every means to retake her. Soldiers were detailed to kill her, the mission people were threatened with death, and doubtless the sentence would have been carried out by the soldiers of the society had not the greatest care been taken. The late Rev. F. J. Masters stated that he had been sentenced to death a number of times by the highbinders. Ah Ong finally tried to make the case an international affair, and took the matter to the Chinese Consul, who had the temerity to go officially to the mission, with his suite, and demand the girl. His request was refused, and he was told that if he wished to make a diplomatic question of it, the United States would be glad to know whether he was interested in encouraging slavery, which was unlawful. The matter ended here, the Consul undoubtedly advising the man to that effect, and the child was adopted by Grace Episcopal Church, and ultimately was married to a Christian Chinaman.

The case of another girl rescued by the Methodist Mission illustrates the pecuniary profit in the trade. The girl stated that she was kidnapped in China and brought to America by a man under threats, who sold her to another slave dealer for $400. He in turn sold her for $1,700. She supposed that she was to find a husband in San Francisco. Miss Culbertson of the Congregational Mission stated that as much as $3,000 has been paid for a girl. The efforts of the missionary to save these women is a chapter in itself, and the records abound in exciting episodes. The following is the experience of Ah Yung, who was rescued by the Rev. N. R. Johnson, a missionary of Oakland:

Born in Sun Ning, she was kidnapped from home by an On Leong member, who sold her in Hongkong for $185. She was shipped to San Francisco and brought ashore on a writ of habeas corpus. Here she was sold to an up-country California Chinaman for $600. She finally met a Chinaman who agreed to marry her, and this man, Woo Yuen Chee, paid back the purchase money. Some time after he went to China on business, leaving the wife in care of his two brothers These men, being in need of money, concluded to sell their brother's wife, but failing, attempted to kill her so that the brother would not hear of it. A soldier of the Chee Kung was hired to commit the deed and made the first attempt as the woman was passing into the shop of one Wong Ting Hing. Another man was then engaged to put her out of the way, but he told the woman, and ran away to China with the bloodmoney and she escaped. In the meantime the brothers had sold her oldest child, and with the other she escaped to the mission. The late Dr. F. J. Masters related many such instances, and on more than one occasion raided the places where women were forcibly kept and rescued them.

HIGHBINDERS ATTACK RESCUERS.

That the highbinders who are in the slave trade do not give up their spoils readily was well illustrated by the experience of the Rev. Thomas Filben of the Methodist Church. He had rescued a slave from her owner in Sacramento and started with her on the train, intending to take her to the mission in San Francisco, but when the train reached Davisville it was evident that the highbinder owner had telegraphed ahead, as a white constable and a number of highbinders forced their way into the car and attempted to take the woman. The clergyman, however, was too much for them, and they retreated, but telegraphed to another constable at a station down the road, and when the train pulled in the clergyman was met by a burly constable and more highbinders who demanded the woman on the strength of the telegram. The woman's protector demanded to see the warrant, and the passengers on the train joined him in ordering the men out. The owner did not give up and telegraphed to San Francisco, and when the train arrived there a crowd of On Leong Tong soldiers were on hand, determined to take the woman. Mr. Filben fought them off and finally got the woman into a coupé, and she was landed at the mission with clothing torn and without shoes, which had been lost in the struggle at the ferry house.

A girl named Woon T'Sing has an interesting record on the pages of the Methodist mission, illustrating the fact that American law is used to further the designs of the slave dealer. It appears that a notorious female had loaned money to a Chinaman, who gave his only daughter as security for his note. The latter fell due, and the woman foreclosed and took the girl, who was finally found in a den in Dupont Street. She was arrested as a minor by Detective Cox at the suggestion of Miss Culbertson, who adopted her, and all the power of the slave trade societies was brought to bear to regain her. The services of an American lawyer were obtained and a novel suit was begun.

It was claimed that the girl was worth $1,000, and that in two years more she would be worth double that sum. The case was fought for weeks in court, attracting the attention of the press of the entire coast. Many American women attended court, and the Occidental Board of Women kept a large committee there daily, despite the fact that the lawyers made it disagreeable for them. The mission won and the girl remained in the Presbyterian home.

In his decision, Judge Reardon, referring to the tears shed in court by a bogus mother, who was attempting to gain possession of a child to rent her to a den owner, said: "In these Chinese cases of maternity claimed, there always lurks a suspicion that the claim is made because, according to Mongolian methods, the is valuable property. Yet a few years and this infant will, as prices in the slave market rule, be worth from $1,500 to $2,000; and it might well be that the grief, real or simulated, of the mother has a money basis, 'Hinc illae lacrymae.'"

These instances, selected at random from the records of missions related by the men and women who are making the fight, inadequately present the picture in its true colors, but sufficient is shown to demonstrate that the slave trade has flourished wherever there are Chinese within ten years, and that it still exists to-day is well known by those who are in a position to follow the contemporary history of the Chinese in America.

GREEK CRUISER COMING HERE.

Fetes in Honor of Her Officers—A Silver Vase to be Presented.

The Greek cruiser Nauarchos Miaoulis is to come here from Philadelphia to-morrow. After staying here for a fortnight, she will go to Boston, and thence home. During the vessel's stay in this harbor there are to be numerous dinners and receptions in honor of her officers, and a valuable silver vase will be presented to the ship by the Greeks of America.

This is said to be the first time a Grecian warship has ever visited the United States. The Nauarchos Miaoulis, commanded by Capt. Paul Coundouriote of King George's staff, is a second-class iron cruiser, sheathed in wood. She can make fifteen knots an hour, carries a crew of about 200 men, and has an armament consisting of four large and four small Krupp guns and two rapid-fire guns. Greek Consuls from various cities of this country will be here to welcome the cruiser.

Coal on German Transport Smoking.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The big German transport Bosnia, which arrived here a few days ago, has a cargo of coal on board which is smoking and apparently ready to burst into flames at any moment. It is possible that most of the cargo will be saved by spreading it out ashore. The German Government will have to dispose of the coal as best it can. It cannot be sold at this port for the reason that it is a domestic article, and was brought here in a foreign vessel.

Newton Post Office Shortage.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—Inspectors Pendleton and Towlson of the Post Office Department, who were detailed to examine the books of Edward M. Billings, the missing assistant Postmaster of Newton Upper Falls, found a shortage of $1,440 in cash, in addition to nearly the entire stock of stamps of the office. The alleged embezzlements have extended over a period of two years. No clue has developed to show the whereabouts of Mr. Billings.

Johnstown's Centennial Celebration.

The City of Johnstown, Penn., will celebrate its one hundredth birthday on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Oct. 5, 6, and 7, of this year. On the first day of the celebration the cornerstone of a new municipal building will be laid and a historical address made. Saturday there will be a parade and fireworks, and memorial services are to be held on Sunday. The people of Johnstown are making elaborate preparations for the event.

State Hospital for Consumptives.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The special commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt has selected Lake Clear as the place to erect the State Hospital for Consumptives, subject to the approval of the Forest Preserve Board and the State Board of Health. It is one of the most salubrious places in the Adirondacks.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

The Greatest of Our Great Comparison Sales.

Low price does not necessarily mean good value for your money; but low price and good quality do. The latter is a combination in this store that, strictly speaking, is unconquerable, and no matter how many fictitious bargains may spring up in opposition, you must sooner or later discover the real one. Comparison is a simple matter when goods can be put side by side and tested by us, but it's a dangerous matter when you try to carry it on in your eye.

Every day is a comparison sale in this store, and if you like our merchandise you may buy it in full confidence that the price is as low or will be made as low as any one cares to quote.

In this Annual Sale every department participates and makes special effort to better anything that has been done in the past. Every one knows that whatever this store achieved yesterday it surpasses to-morrow, constantly adds to its facilities for getting merchandise at the very lowest prices and passing it on to you at the very lowest margin of profit. And so in this greatest of great comparison sales you have the best opportunity to buy the best merchandise of every description lower than the same quality of goods has ever been sold, and indeed in many cases 20 to 50 per cent. lower than so-called great bargains.

Extraordinary Sale of Black Taffeta Silks.

35c., 44c., 49c., 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c. and 98c. Instead of 55c. to $1.25.

Our selling of silks last year was the most notable in the history of the silk business. It brought us every big lot of desirable silk, to sell at a low price, and put us in an incomparable touch with the market for this season. Our prices will be found invariably the lowest, and it will largely pay every lover of really worthy, tasteful and fashionable silks to look to us rather than buy too quickly what may seem a great bargain. The Black Taffetas at 79c. and 89c. are fully guaranteed. Then we also offer to-morrow:

5,000 Yards Reversible All Silk Peau De Soie

At 59c., 69c., 79c., 89c., $1.00 and $1.25 Instead of 85c. to $1.50.

2,500 yards Plain Colored Taffetas, light, medium and dark shades, 49c. instead of 75c.

$2.50 to $8.25 for $4.00 to $11.50 Tailored Skirts.

Our pedestrian skirts are now considered the proper thing for street wear. Grace and style as well as being practical and inexpensive. Our variety is large. Excellence of material and perfection of workmanship stamp every one of them. We offer 400 to-morrow at these very remarkable figures in four lots.

$2.50 for the $4.00 kind. $5.75 for the $8.25 kind.
$3.98 for the $6.25 kind. $8.25 for the $11.50 kind.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.

AT $17.25 INSTEAD OF $24.00.—In black camel's hair cheviot, with jaunty jacket, fly front, lined with taffeta silk, finished with stitching, skirt lined with percaline.

AT $24.00 INSTEAD OF $30.00.—Two styles of Tailor Made Suits, one in black broadcloth with stylish double breasted reefer coat, the other with double breasted tight fitting jacket, revers finished with black silk.

AT $8.95 INSTEAD OF $11.50.—Taffeta Silk Skirt, handsomely tailored, prettily finished on front gore with scallops and stitching, percaline lined and finished with velvet.

Underwear and Stockings Lowest Known.

Section C, extreme rear.

This season's very newest things—for the whole family, men, women and children, and really at less than the cost to make. Every article fresh and perfect in quality, too.

AT 12½c. AND 19c. INSTEAD OF 19c. TO 35c.—Children's colored ribbed cotton fleece lined Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves, with Pantalettes and Drawers to match; normal, silver and white. Sizes 16 to 24, 12½c.; 26 to 34, 19c. each.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 29c.—Women's heavy shaped ribbed cotton Vests, trimmed with silk and self fronts, high neck, long sleeves, with Drawers to match. Sizes, 4, 5, 6.

AT 49c. INSTEAD of 75c. TO $1.25.—Women's medium weight, all wool Vests, high neck, short sleeves, with Drawers to match; also shaped ribbed merino Vests, with long sleeves and French band Drawers to match.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Men's extra heavy natural merino Shirts, self fronts and long sleeves; also Drawers to match. Sizes—Shirts, 34 to 44; Drawers, 30 to 40.

AT 10c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Women's heavy black cotton fleece lined Stockings, spliced heels and toes, with ribbed top; also men's fine gauge black cotton Socks, guaranteed stainless.

AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—Women's fine gauge black lace cotton Stockings, spliced heels and toes and stainless; also children's black ribbed fleece lined cotton Stockings. Sizes, 6 to 9.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 35c.—Women's extra quality black ribbed cashmere Stockings, merino heels and toes; also extra heavy black cotton, with double soles.

The New Dress Fabrics And Prices a Revelation.

Second floor—Take revolving stairway.

An unequalled assortment of the new greets you with a smile. Every style and weave and color. European novelties of the highest art, generous varieties, exclusiveness, popular, practical and economical.

COLORED DRESS GOODS—

AT 39c., REGULAR PRICE 50c.—36-inch all wool Venetian Cloth in a full range of Autumn colors, the best quality ever shown at the price.

AT 49c., REGULAR PRICE 69c.—46-inch all wool Tweed suitings in neat mixtures and men's wear effects.

AT 69c., REGULAR PRICE 85c.—50-inch all wool Etamine Cheviots, in navy and black only; unequalled value.

AT $1.25, REGULAR PRICES $1.50 AND $1.75—54-inch all wool Reversible Suitings, entirely new colorings in Scotch mixtures, with very effective backs.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

AT 39c., REGULAR PRICE 55c.—50-inch all wool French Surah Serge; good weight and perfect black.

AT 49c., REGULAR PRICE 59c.—39-inch all wool French Poplin; heavy round cord.

AT 79c., REGULAR PRICE $1.00—44-inch imported mohair and wool Pierola Cloth; a leading novelty weave.

An Obvious Bargain in Women's Shoes.

$2.49 for the Better Than $3.50 Kinds.

We believe this to be the best lot of Shoes ever offered at this price—they will astonish even those who know our Shoes best. All made on two of our newest and best lasts and made just for us. Up-to-date in every particular. Genuine hand-sewed welt with best Oak tanned leather insoles—flexible, cool, comfortable on the feet, with all good points that are in a $5 shoe. A new pair at once for any that goes wrong. Three kinds of them, all at $2.49 a pair, as follows: Glace Kid, Straight Patent Leather Tip, Broad Extension Soles, Medium full-round Toes, Buttons. Same with Kid Tip, and same in Lace.

1250 Pairs Lace Curtains Less Than Wholesale.

Another great sale of fine Irish Point and Real French Lace Curtains that will be sure to interest every prudent buyer. To make the story short, our last sale is still in the memory of everyone—the trade hasn't forgotten either—that brought us this lot because we could handle the quantity better than anyone else. We made the price, the benefit is yours.

Irish Point Curtains.

Ecru Irish Point Curtains, $1.95 instead of $3.00.
White and Ivory Irish Point Curtains, $3.98 instead of $6.00.
White and Ivory Irish Point Curtains, $4.95 instead of $6.75 and $7.50.
White and Ivory Irish Point Curtains, $5.98 instead of $8.00 and $9.00.
50 pairs Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Curtains, $9.85 instead of $12.00 and $13.00.
White and Ivory Irish Point Curtains, $8.75 instead of $12.00.

Real French Curtains.

Mostly Renaissance Designs.
Real French Lace Curtains—65 pairs Marie Antoinette and Renaissance Curtains, $5.95 instead of $7.50 and $8.00.

Linings at Unheard of Prices. AT 4c. PER YARD INSTEAD OF 8c. PER YARD—Two thousand yards of a strong and nicely finished fast black Percaline for dress lining, 36 inches wide.

AT 40c. TO 59c. PER YARD—Mercerized Cotton, imported and domestic, colored and black, plain and brocaded, 32 inches and 36 inches wide.

AT 30c. TO 50c. PER YARD—Also black, 54 inches wide, plain and twilled, for coat and jacket lining.

AT 39c. PER YARD—Silk faced lining in a complete line of colors, 24 inches wide.

Writing Paper 2c. a Quire Instead of 8c. Right of Main Entrance. Not sent C.O.D. A lot of 4,000 quires of Cream and White Satin laid and Irish Linen Writing Paper. There are two sizes—the most fashionable kinds—Priscilla and Victoria—all at 2c. a quire instead of 8c.—and envelopes to match at 3c. a package.
Also an assortment of Tally Cards at 7c. instead of 12c. doz.

Embroideries. Odds and Ends Very Cheap. Right of Main Entrance. Some are slightly soiled, hardly noticeable, some in short lengths, and some that are in widths from broken sets, but every piece is a bargain and at these prices worth much more to you than us. 5c. to 69c., instead of 10c. to $1.00 a yd.

Handkerchiefs, 5c. to 12½c. Instead of 10 to 25c. AT 5c INSTEAD OF 10c.—Women's and men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, colored borders; also some corded hemstitched for women.
AT 8c., 10c., 12½c. INSTEAD OF 15c. TO 25c.—Women's embroidered, scalloped and hemstitched handkerchiefs; very neat patterns.
AT 12½c. INSTEAD OF 15c. AND 18c. Men's and women's all linen plain and initial handkerchiefs.

7c. a Package for Suchard Chocolate. This is the celebrated Suchard Chocolate, the most pure and delicious chocolate made, and which has never sold for less than 10c. a package. Candy store in the basement. Not sent C. O. D.

$2.98 for Boys' $3.98 and $4.98 Suits. Some two hundred Suits; Double breasted Sailor and Vestee Suits; not all sizes in any kind, but you can find your boy's size in some style if he is between 3 to 16 years.

$4.00 for Boys' Suits With Extra Trousers The very best School Suits we know of. Double Breasted Suits with an extra pair trousers. Strongly made from, durable Cheviots and Cassimeres, new Plaids, Checks and Mixtures, good Italian lining and the fitting perfect. The Suit alone is worth the low price we ask you for the outfit.

Art Embroideries More Extraordinary Offers. Second floor, new building. What remains of last week's remarkable sale of exquisite goods, and some more new things, even better, added. Doylies, Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths, Table Cloths, Scarfs, at 39c. to $30, instead of 79c. to $50.
Colored Embroideries at half price and less.
Doylies, Centre Pieces, Scarfs and squares at 5c. to 75c., instead of 14c. to $1.50.

RECEIVER FOR TWO HOTELS.

Paris Exposition Blamed for Ruinous Season of the Pequot and Fort Griswold, at New London, Conn.

The Pequot and Fort Griswold Hotels, at New London, Conn., were placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday, upon application made by Weil, Wolf & Kramer of New York to Chancellor Magie, in the Chancery Court, in Jersey City. The application was made in New Jersey because Blanchard, Hager & Co., who operate the hotels and thirty-five adjoining cottages, are a New Jersey corporation. Chancellor Magie named Pierre S. Cook as receiver. The attorneys for the company estimate the liabilities, including mortgages, at $100,000, and they think the assets will show nearly an equal amount.

While the proceedings for the appointment of a receiver were being taken in Jersey City, Louis L. Todd, proprietor of the Marlborough and Vendome Hotels, in New York, secured an attachment in New London against Blanchard, Hager & Co. for $6,000. Several banks are also creditors of the Blanchard-Hager Company, and more attachments are expected to follow. In order to protect the rights of the corporation, Weil, Wolf & Kramer will make application to-morrow, at New London, for the appointment of an ancillary receiver to take control of the property. The attorneys say that the present plan is to wind up the corporation and pay to each creditor his pro rata of the assets without preference.

Mr. Kramer, in discussing the failure, gave it as his opinion from the information he had that the creditors of the company would suffer no considerable losses, if any. The appointment of a receiver, he said, was asked for to protect the property from pressing creditors.

The Pequot and Fort Griswold Hotels are the principal hotels of New London. The Pequot is the larger and finer of the two. Combined, they have a capacity of about 750 guests, exclusive of the cottages. They have been patronized for years by members of New York's fashionable set. It is off New London that some of the college boat races are held, and there also the annual yacht races occur. These events have always drawn large and fashionable crowds. This year, however, the attendance was smaller than usual, and business at the hotels suffered. The Pequot did fairly well, but the Fort Griswold Hotel has had a poor season. The expenses of the hotels are large, and the falling off in receipts left the Blanchard-Hager Company unable to meet all its obligations. The hotels have already closed for the season, so that the court proceedings will not inconvenience guests.

The hotel proprietors account for the great falling off in the number of Summer visitors to New London this year by the fact that so many Americans of means who have heretofore spent their Summer at New London were drawn to Paris by the attractions of the exposition.

COLUMBIA'S NEW BUILDINGS.

Work on University Hall and Teachers' College Dormitory—Intentions of the Donor of Students' Hall.

Columbia University is making rapid strides toward securing a number of additions to her already extensive quarters on Morningside Heights. Work has been going on for some time on the new dormitory for the women of Teachers' College, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets, on Amsterdam Avenue. The new home of Horace Mann School, on Broadway, between the same streets as the dormitory, has been completed externally, but the interior fittings will not be terminated for some time. The second story of University Hall is rising, and ground will shortly be broken for the new Students Hall.

Probably of the greatest importance to the university students is the beginning of work on University Hall. The alumni have tried for several years to secure the $125,000 to build the second story, but it was not until last commencement that it could definitely be announced that the necessary amount had been secured. On the first floor will be the memorial dining hall, which is to be the gift of the alumni to Columbia. This hall will seat 400 or 500 people. It will be approximately 65 feet wide by 115 feet long. A large pantry has been placed at the north end of the hall, and beyond the pantry, in the present temporary arrangement, is the kitchen, but when the building is completed it is intended that the kitchen shall be under the roof. The smaller rooms at the sides will also be available eventually as dining rooms. At present, however, they will serve as the administrative offices of the bursar and registrar.

The dormitory for women is designed to accommodate between 300 and 400, besides giving room for about forty apartments. The cost will be approximately $1,000,000. This is provided for by a stock company composed of friends of the college, the President of which is Spencer Trask.

The architect of Horace Mann School, Edgar A. Josselyn, has designed a handsome building whose interior arrangements and appointments are believed to constitute a type of model school.

The new Students Hall is a gift to the university from an anonymous donor. He explains the purposes of the building in the following letter to the Trustees:

I desire to erect, free of expense to Columbia University, a building to be placed under the charge of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, subject to the reserved right of control of the Trustees of the university, to be used for the development of the spiritual, philanthropic, and religious life of the university. It is my desire that the building should not be used for distinctly dogmatic or denominational teaching, but I want the charter under which it is to be administered to permit organizations of Roman Catholics or Hebrews to hold their meetings in this building as freely as any others. In a word, my desire is that the building should be to Columbia what Barnes Hall is to Cornell, what the Phillips Brooks House is to Harvard, or what the parish house is to a city church—a centre of religious and philanthropic activity.

Columbia Entrance Examinations.

The entrance examinations to Columbia University and the examination for delinquent students will begin to-morrow in the university gymnasium and continue until Saturday. Indications point to the largest entering class in the history of the university.

THE MOLINEUX APPEAL.

Papers Not Returned by Recorder, Assistant District Attorneys Say.

The report published yesterday to the effect that Recorder Goff had returned the papers submitted by the District Attorney's office on the appeal in the case of Roland B. Molineux because they had not been prepared properly was denied yesterday by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

"There's not a word of truth in that report," he said. "The Recorder is out of town on his vacation at present, and will not be back until the beginning of November. He did not look at the papers in the Molineux case before he left, and he will not take them in hand until he returns. Assistant District Attorney Osborne has charge of that case, and he will corroborate what I say."

Assistant District Attorney Osborne also denied the report. He said:

"I, as a representative of the District Attorney's office in that case, had a right to see all the papers connected with it. I saw them, and read them over very carefully, as it is a case in which I am very much interested. Mr. Le Barbier, who prepared the appeal papers, has done his full duty. There is absolutely no reason why they should be returned, and there is absolutely no foundation for the report that they have been returned."

COL. GARDINER RETURNS.

Will Not Speak of Dismissal of Charges Against Him.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was in his office yesterday for the first time in a month.

"Naturally I am glad to get back," said Col. Gardiner. "I had a hard time of it up in the mountains and was very ill. I feel quite myself again."

Col. Gardiner would not speak of the City Club's charges, which were dismissed by Gov. Roosevelt during the District Attorney's absence. Col. Gardiner did not, however, make any effort to conceal his gratification at his complete vindication, as his friends term the Governor's action.

FIRE HORSES' VAGARIES.

Animal That His Master Calls a Clown Amuses a Visitor—Sterling Qualities of Others.

"That's a fine looking horse you have back there," remarked the stranger in the hook and ladder house at 84 Attorney Street a few days ago.

"A clown—a perfect clown," said the fireman. "He ought to be wearing a ruffle and cap."

The animal, a magnificent specimen of the horse, was champing in his stall, moving restlessly to and fro, as far as the short chain would allow. Every now and then he brought his hoofs down on a small iron plate, which responded with a loud clangor to his effort.

"Just listen to that," said the fireman. "He knows some of the boys are trying to sleep upstairs. He loves to torment us. You think he don't know. Now watch."

He picked up a whip and walked quietly toward the stall. The big horse raised his head, shot a quick glance at the approaching fireman, then backed slowly away from the iron plate. The chain ceased rattling and absolute silence prevailed.

Then the fireman hid behind the high board at the side of the stall. The horse looked around, and unable to discover him at once began noisily moving to and fro. As soon as the man with the whip reappeared he was quiet again. The experiment was repeated several times with similar results.

"That horse will never be a success in the department," said the fireman. "He's lazy and stubborn. Look at his head, and you can tell. He's got a mule's eye, and if you've ever driven mules you know what that means. When we start out to a fire he's got to have the whip all the time. He lags and 'soldiers,' while Dan and Jumbo do all the work.

"That's Dan back there," continued the fireman; "he's been in the service fourteen and a half years, and a better horse never made a run." He walked over to the horse and began to stroke him, talking to him affectionately. "Poor old Dan ain't as strong as he once was, but he does all the work he can do, and does it willingly. He's no backslider, if he is old. He's worth three of that clown over there.

"Jumbo's all right, too," said the fireman, pasing to the stall occupied by a large white horse. "He pulls centre in the truck, and he's a born fireman. No need to show the whip to him. Once the signal comes, into the harness he backs, never misses the collar, and at the word tugs for all he's worth—and that's a good deal, I tell you. He wouldn't bite. See." The fireman put his hand into the horse's mouth. "Just closes down on it kind of caressin' like, that's all.

"Want your hat, Jumbo?" The horse neighed softly.

Then the man picked up a fire hat and placed it over the horse's ears. The animal raised his head proudly.

"We get mighty fond of 'em when they're good," said the fireman, casting a significant glance at the noisy animal in the opposite stall, who had gone back to his old tactics and was beating a tattoo on the sheet-iron plate.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, will proceed from the St. Louis powder depot, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to the sawmills of Berthold & Jennings, at Poplar Bluffs, Mo., on official business pertaining to the inspection of lumber to be furnished the Ordnance Department by that firm.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will make one visit during each of the months of October and November to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Major Frederick G. Hodgson, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Howard, Maryland, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted:

Capt. Leroy S. Upton, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry,) to the Fourth Infantry, Company F, to date from Sept. 15, vice McQuiston, deceased.

First Lieut. Clement A. Trott, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry,) to the Fifth Infantry, to date from Sept. 15, vice Upton, promoted. He will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and join Company E, Fifth Infantry, as attached thereto for duty, and he will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Navy.

Lieut. C. F. Snow is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, in the Equipment Department.

Assistant Surgeon M. Keller is detached from the Boston yard, and ordered to accompany the battalion of marines to Mare Island, then to duty on the Ranger.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson is detached from the Newark on reporting of his relief; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon W. B. Grove is ordered to duty on the Vermont.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Odell is detached from the Ranger on reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Asiatic station with the battalion of marines as relief of Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson.

Capt. N. H. Hall, United States Marine Corps, is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to the Newark.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The North Atlantic Squadron arrived at Newport yesterday.

The water ship Arethusa arrived at Port Said to-day.

The Sylph has sailed from Norfolk for Washington.

Admiral Watson's flagship, the Baltimore, will go out of commission about Sept. 26.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,822. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1900.—Ten Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

REBELS ACTIVE BY ORDER

Filipinos Receive Instructions from the Hongkong Junta.

AMERICAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Aguinaldo Notifies Buencamino that He Will Not Consider Peace Proposals.

MANILA, Sept. 23.—Documents captured in Manila show that the insurgent activity in this vicinity was ordered by rebels here, following instructions from the Hongkong Junta.

The demonstrations last week prove to have been more extended than was at first reported. From Cagayan and Isabela Provinces, and the northwestern districts of Luzon, come accounts of insurgent operations and American precautionary measures.

Merchants in the Province of Albay are getting their hemp to Manila as rapidly as possible, fearing that otherwise it will be burned by the insurgents.

At Iloilo there was considerable anxiety lest an uprising should occur, but the insurgents there are ceasing their activity and returning in white clothing to the garrisoned towns of the district. As a resumption of insurgent operations is considered quite probable, the Americans there are taking the necessary steps.

The American casualties in killed, wounded, or missing during the last ten days approach 100, including those at Siniloan, at the east end of Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents, after the engagement, delivered ten bodies of American dead.

Señor Buencamino has received from Aguinaldo an answer regarding his peace proposals. Aguinaldo declines to consider them, and declares that he is unwilling to agree to a compromise.

Archbishop Nozaleda, with Bishop Hovia and ten friars, will leave for Spain Tuesday. He goes to render his decennial religious report. He says he expects to return here. During his absence the affairs of the Archdiocese will be administered by Mgr. Chapelle.

The amnesty expired Sept. 21, and the conditions that existed previously have been resumed.

An insurgent proclamation, signed last month by Aguinaldo, directing that American prisoners be set at liberty, that good treatment be accorded to captives, and that $40 be paid to each American surrendering, has reached Manila. Few prisoners were released under the proclamation. Two who have just arrived from the Cailless district report that the insurgents in that locality are in "better spirits" than they had displayed at any time before since April.

The insurgents recently murdered ruthlessly three persons in the Lukban district.

Samar is short of rice; but as the hemp supply is abundant, the people are shipping hemp to Bulan Island and smuggling rice in exchange.

THE YALE LINE-UP.

Men to be Put Into More Active Work To-day for Saturday's Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—To-morrow for the first time this season Yale's football players will enter a scrimmage if Capt. Brown and Trainer Murphy adhere to their announcement. The policy in force has been to work the men very gradually up to the work cut out for them.

Thus it was that all last week was devoted to the most elementary kind of playing. To-morrow's scrimmage probably will not cover more than ten or fifteen minutes' playing time. The next day a longer session will be held, and so when Trinity is played here Saturday the men will be able to stand a twenty-five minute game.

Olcott, last year's guard, is the only Varsity man still absent, and he is expected daily. More players arrived to-night, among others McCauley of Chicago, a member of last year's squad. Frank Butterworth appeared yesterday, and will probably coach some this week. The Varsity should line-up much as follows to-morrow: Ends—Gould, Coy; Tackles—Kunzig, Stillman; Guards—Bayne, Hamlin; Centre—Richardson or Holt; Quarter—Fincke; Halves—Cook, Sharfe; Full Back—Hale.

BOY KILLED BY A FIRE TRUCK.

Little Frank Laurens Run Down While Crossing Street with His Brother.

Thomas Sheridan of 316 West Thirty-sixth Street, driver of Truck No. 12 of the Fire Department, was paroled in the custody of his Chief in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on the charge of having caused the death of Frank A. Laurens, six years old, of 388 Eighth Avenue, Saturday night.

Sheridan was driving to a fire when the boy, with his eleven-year-old brother, tried to cross the street in front of their home. The elder boy got out of the way, but the little fellow was run down and killed. Sheridan kept on to the fire, where he was arrested.

RACE BETWEEN LIFE GUARDS.

Crews from Two Stations Rescue Men from Capsized Yacht.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 23.—The yacht Bertha, with seven men on board, including Capt. Jethro Albertson, capsized off Longport to-day. All the occupants were thrown into the water, but they managed to get to the overturned boat and climb upon the keel.

The accident was witnessed by the crews of the Longport and Ocean City Life Saving Stations, and there was a race between the two crews to the overturned craft. It was pretty nearly a dead heat, and each crew took off some of the men. The Bertha was towed ashore and beached and will be righted. None of those on board suffered any harm.

Skull Fractured by Bursting Syphon.

Aaron Polissey of 215 Delancey Street, an employe of Gleicher Brothers, manufacturers of seltzer water, at 118 Suffolk Street, while at work there yesterday afternoon, was struck on the head with a nut from a large syphon which burst. His skull was fractured by the blow, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TO-DAY, TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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HOBSON WAS MISUNDERSTOOD.

Declares He Meant to Say Nothing to Detract from the Glory of Admiral Dewey's Victory.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—United States Naval Constructor Hobson arrived here this evening on the Imperial Limited. As the train was late, he could not make connection with the New York train, and spent the night at the Windsor. He intends to leave for New York in the morning.

Mr. Hobson was shown the answer made by Admiral Dewey to the interview sent out from Vancouver. He said he was deeply grieved that Admiral Dewey had taken the matter up in the way reported.

He was not responsible for the statement made in the Vancouver interview. He had been approached by a reporter, and in the course of a conversation had stated that the Spanish ships had been sunk because the plugs were drawn by the Spanish. It was impossible to sink a ship by hitting it above the water line. Admiral Dewey had, however, compelled the Spaniards to sink their ships, and that was just as effective as sinking them.

Mr. Hobson said he had the highest possible respect for Admiral Dewey and his great achievement, which would live in history, and he greatly regretted that anything had been attributed to him which went to destroy the glory of the Admiral's deeds.

Porto Rico's Demand on Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Porto Rico's demand on Cuba for the repayment of more than $2,500,000 advanced to Spain to conduct military operations against Cuba has been the source of considerable amusement. Cubans are asking why they should repay funds lent to the enemy for the express purpose of subduing them. Gen. Wood will return the documents to Gov. Allen of Porto Rico with a memorandum pointing out that he is unable to take any action in the matter.

New Tobacco Exchange in Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The North American Trust Company will organize a Tobacco Exchange to compete with what is known as the Buyers' Trust.

MORE CASES OF YELLOW FEVER

Thirty-one in Havana in Two Days—Capt. Cartwright Succumbs.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported since Friday, making nearly 100 now under treatment.

Capt. George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, Quartermaster's Department, who was taken down with the fever last Monday at Camp Columbia, is dead. Robert Thomas and Alfred Kilbourn, Second United States Artillery, were attacked yesterday.

Governor General Wood suggests that departmental clerks should not reside in Havana while the fever is raging, as El Vedado and other suburbs are preferable.

Capt. George S. Cartwright was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, which he entered July 1, 1881, having been appointed from New York, his native State. He became a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry June 14, 1885, and First Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry April 2, 1892. He was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry Feb. 24, 1892, and was attached to that regiment when he became a Captain, March 2, 1899. He held the rank of Major and Quartermaster in the volunteer army.

BEE STING CAUSES DEATH.

Blood Poisoning Set In and Affected the Nerves of the Heart.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Daniel Steinman of 335 Totowa Avenue, who was buried to-day, died from the sting of a bee. Blood poisoning set in, and the physicians in consultation declared that the sting had affected the nerves of the heart.

Steinman a week ago last Wednesday went fishing with a couple of friends to Oakland. The party camped in a woods the first night. Each one slept, in turn, while the others attended to the lines. Steinman had not been asleep long when he awoke with a scream, and his companions found him in great pain. There was a red spot back of the right ear, and he thought he had been stung by a bee, but after a time the pain left him and nothing more was thought of the affair.

The party returned to Paterson, and Steinman, who was a ribbon weaver, resumed his work at the loom. Now and then he felt a slight twinge back of the right ear, but there was no swelling until last Tuesday morning, when he awoke in intense pain, and a slight swelling was noticeable. Dr. Alexander treated the man, but a lump formed behind the right ear, and grew to a large size. Dr. McBride was called in, and it was discovered that the poisoning had affected the nerves of the heart. Everything possible was done for the sick man, but he died on Thursday morning.

WARRANT FOR A PASTOR.

Charged with Knocking Down a Trustee Who Asked Him to Resign.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 23.—The German Lutheran Church, which attracted attention some months ago because of a quarrel between the pastor and some of the members, is again a storm centre. There is a warrant out for the arrest of the Rev. Eugene Zwinger, pastor of the church, on the charge of assault. The complaint was sworn to by Peter Grossman, one of the Trustees of the church.

The Trustees recently decided to ask the pastor to resign. There was no rivalry for the position of spokesman, and the lot finally fell to Mr. Grossman. The message was conveyed to the pastor at the parsonage yesterday. Mr. Grossman expressed the desire of the Trustees and went on to add some personal opinions of his own. He had just gotten fairly started, he said, when the minister struck out from the shoulder, and the clenched fist of the pastor landed on the jaw of the Trustee and sent him down.

The Trustee hastened to Justice of the Peace Charles Gittens and made a formal complaint. Mr. Zwinger has not yet been arrested. There was a crowd at the church this morning, expecting that the minister would make some reference to the troubles in the congregation, but there was no service and the minister was said to be in Garden City. A call at the parsonage to-night found it apparently empty.

KILLED IN QUARREL OVER A PET.

Ex-Jockey Shoots Young Man Who Coaxed His Dog Away.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Leonard Roberts, nineteen years old, of Lestershire, was shot through the heart by George S. Charter, who has been a prominent jockey and horse owner on the trotting turf, at Lestershire Heights, near this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. The testimony of eye witnesses to the murder indicates the absence of both motive and premeditation.

Charter conducts a road house near this city, and this morning drove to a similar resort, conducted by Phebe Lagrange, near his place. Roberts, with two companions, came to the place, and on leaving coaxed two dogs, one belonging to Charter, with him. An employe of the resort and Charter followed, and in the fight which ensued, Charter struck one of Roberts's companions, named Forbes, with the butt of his revolver, knocking him to the ground. He then turned and shot Roberts through the heart, although he had taken no part in the quarrel.

Charter is in jail. He is fifty years old, and the police think he has a criminal record in Syracuse and Utica. He has a wife and child in Syracuse.

No other pleasure route can offer so many and varied attractions as the Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

PANIC AT EAST SIDE FIRE

Explosion of Alcohol Wrecks a Saloon and a Restaurant.

Flames Leap to the Flats Above, and the Tenants Flee to the Roof—Firemen Quickly Rescue Them.

A barrel of alcohol, which exploded last night in the saloon of Baunsee & Weiner, not only destroyed the place and a small restaurant adjoining, but badly damaged two flats over the store in the six-story brick building at Rivington and Clinton Streets, terrified the tenants, and drew a crowd of over 5,000 people, which necessitated calling out the reserves of the Fourteenth Precinct, who had a hard time keeping the crowd within bounds. Only the energetic and rapid work of the firemen saved several people from being burned to death.

Samuel Baunsee had occasion about 8 o'clock to fill a gallon jug with alcohol from a barrel, which he says contained over forty gallons. Baunsee had half filled the jug, when a blue flame suddenly shot up. Three or four young men were standing near him at the time with their backs to the barrel. Baunsee jumped back and yelled "Fire!" The flame grew larger and seemed to run along the floor. All dashed through the side door into Clinton Street, and reached the sidewalk just as an explosion occurred, which blew out the windows, and in an instant the whole room was in flames.

Baunsee turned in an alarm, but before the first firemen arrived the saloon was a roaring furnace and the flames were lapping the window frames of the flat of J. Wasserman on the second floor directly above.

It being the first of the Jewish holidays, many of the tenants were at the synagogues, but about forty men, women, and children of the fifteen families were in the building. They heard the cries of fire and lost no time in tumbling into the hallways. Smoke filled the stairway and seemed to cut off their retreat. Then they looked out of their windows and saw the flames curling upward on both sides of the building.

Two or three of the tenants rushed through the hallway and reached the street half suffocated. The others made a dash for the roof, thinking to reach safety there, but many became frenzied upon finding that the building towered high above the other immediately adjoining and that there was no escape.

One old woman in her excitement was about to jump down an elevator shaft, but two men seized her. Another woman with a child in her arms fainted. Several firemen ran through the building breaking in the doors and reassuring the frightened tenants. In a few minutes they were conducted to safety.

In the meantime a second alarm had been turned in, and the fire was quickly gotten under control just as the flames reached the floor of the third-story flat over Wasserman's, occupied by Herman Bardonel. Both flats were practically wrecked, and the families with their children were forced to seek other quarters for the night.

Philip Berkovitz's restaurant adjoining the saloon was also destroyed and a soda-water stand outside was wrecked. The loss all told will not exceed $3,500.

The only explanation of the origin of the fire is that given by Samuel Baunsee, who says that some one threw a lighted match into the alcohol as he was filling his jug. The liquor firm had been in the place six weeks and carried an insurance of $2,000.

THE SITUATION IN GALVESTON.

Miss Clara Barton Tells What Is Being Done and What Is Needed.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, into whose hands the Mayor and Citizens' Relief Committee of Galveston have given the distribution of all supplies arriving in Galveston for the victims of the recent hurricane, has telegraphed the following description of the situation in the stricken city to William Willard Howard, general manager of the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund:

We are feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and caring for the sick. We cannot restore the dead; but the living may have their homes restored to them in some measure at least. They cannot continue long in the temporary quarters which they have found in the few remaining dwellings and business buildings; in the tents that are being erected or under improvised shelter from the wreckage of their former beautiful homes.

The number of homeless and, in many instances, utterly destitute persons is very great. It is impossible to make an accurate estimate as yet; but it is likely that there are from six to eight thousand homeless persons in the city of Galveston to-day, many of whom have lost not only their homes and all of their worldly possessions, but their employment as well.

The indescribable anguish of thousands of persons who have lost members of their families and their dearest friends is a suffering which cannot be removed even by generous contributions, but may be made lighter by partly restoring their lost property.

Among the homeless sufferers of the hurricane are many orphaned and destitute children. For these waifs we are fitting up a temporary asylum on the upper floors of our large warehouse. For the care of these orphans money is urgently needed. I hope that the generous-hearted people of the United States will contribute promptly to their support.

Contributions for Miss Barton's work in Galveston should be sent to the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, 156 Fifth Avenue.

CLOUDBURST IN TEXAS.

Nueces River Rises Twenty-five Feet—Much Damage Done.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 23.—A cloudburst in the valley of the Nueces River has done much damage to property, and also, according to reports received here, has resulted in loss of life on the ranches in that vicinity.

The Nueces at Uvalde rose twenty-five feet in two hours' time, and broke telegraph communication. Many ranches were inundated, and an English sheep man named Ethelbert McDonald and some Mexican sheep herders, are said to have lost their lives on a ranch in the mountains near Brackett.

From reports of a colony of nomadic Italians it is thought that two lost their lives in the flood that went down the Uueces.

WACO RESIDENTS FRIGHTENED.

Heavy Rains on the Upper Brazos Produce Floods.

WACO, Texas, Sept. 23.—Heavy rains on the upper Brazos brought down a fifteen-foot rise in the river to-day. Residents of the flats in East Waco are moving out to-night fearing that later rains reported to-day may cause an overflow.

Cisco and the adjacent country were visited by a heavy rain, and the Texas Central lost its bridge across Deep Creek, north of Cisco. A waterspout was precipitated on Brownswood and its vicinity to-day, and the rise in Pecan Bayou swept crops, fences, and farmhouses away. The water got up three feet in the City of Brownswood, and much damage was done. The rain was accompanied by high wind, which wrought much destruction to crops and improvements.

British Occupy Komati Poort.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 23.—The British have occupied Komati Poort without opposition.

Back From the Country?

Don't forget to include Myles Standish Ginger Ale in your grocery order. Depot, 90 Wall St.—Adv.

RICHMOND CITIZENS ARM

Vigilance Committee to Deal with Gang of Burglars.

Alarm in Old Westfield Town—The Thieves Resort to Incendiarism as a Decoy.

The residents of the old town of Westfield, Richmond Borough, have been alarmed by burglaries during the past three weeks to such an extent that a Vigilance Committee has been organized by the citizens for the protection of their property.

The thieves have been operating principally in Annadale and Huguenot, and the people in that section are almost afraid to retire at night for fear their homes might be entered by some of the burglars before morning. The police protection in the outlying districts of Richmond Borough is inadequate, as the territory is very large and the houses far apart.

Once in the last three weeks the house of Dr. Eagan, on the Fresh Kill Road, near Annadale, was entered by some of the burglars, and a quantity of silverware and other valuable property stolen, and the same night an attempt was made to enter the home of W. H. Matthews, on Amboy Avenue, Huguenot. Mr. Matthews was awakened by a slight noise, and found one of the windows open on the lower floor. Nothing had been stolen, as the thief had evidently been frightened away when Mr. Matthews came down stairs.

The house of William R. Eddy of Huguenot was next visited. Mr. Eddy detected some one sawing at his front door near the keyhole. Securing a revolver he opened a window on the upper floor, and saw two men kneeling on his front stoop. The noise of opening the window frightened them, and they ran across the fields. Mr. Eddy fired several shots at them, but none of the bullets is believed to have taken effect. An attempt was made subsequently to enter the house occupied by Herman Cropsey, without success.

The residents at last decided to form a Vigilance Committee for the protection of their homes and property. A meeting was held of the citizens, and a committee, composed of E. E. Androvettee, Charles Wright, the Rev. David Junor, pastor of the Huguenot Reformed Church; Albert Housman, William Walters, C. V. Tobin, George W. Kesner, E. Brunskill, W. H. Matthews, Paul Murphy, and James R. Eddy, formed. The members take turns patrolling the streets of Huguenot, and Annadale each night between the hours of 12 and 3.

Armed with a shotgun, each man covers a certain section, and signals have been arranged between them for use when traces of a burglar are discovered. The men are determined to put an end to the burglaries.

An old resident of that section said that "the boys" were anxious to catch the thieves, and that when they did an exciting time might be looked for, as they might give an illustration of lynch law, and not wait for the courts to act.

The burglars have not confined their work entirely to Annadale and Huguenot, but have visited Pleasant Plains and Prince's Bay and other places. At Prince's Bay the residence of Thomas R. Byrnes, on Bay Avenue, was entered and a gold watch and $30 in cash were stolen. The burglars entered by a window on the lower floor, and had to pass through two bedrooms in order to reach Mr. Brynes's room. The following night an attempt was made to enter the residence of George Thrall on Bay Avenue.

A two-story frame dwelling at Pleasant Plains, occupied by William and Minard Sharrott, was set on fire on two occasions in broad daylight, and while the citizens were at work at the fire two or three houses were entered.

The residence of Noel Gale, on Centre Street, Clifton, was visited by a burglar yesterday, and a gold watch, several solid gold studs, and $20 in cash were stolen from Mr. Gale's room.

Mrs. Gale was awakened by a noise in her room, and opening her eyes saw a man bending over the bed. She spoke to him, and he pulled his hat over his eyes, left the room, and ran down stairs.

Mrs. Gale aroused her husband, who sleeps in an adjoining room, and he made an investigation and found that his clothing had been turned inside out while he slept, and everything of any value stolen. A room on the top floor, occupied by a boy, was entered, and several small articles stolen.

Entrance was effected by forcing a kitchen window, and the intruder left by the front door, which was found standing open. Mr. Gale is a lawyer, having an office at 42 Wall Street, Manhattan. The robbery was reported to the police.

BURGLARS ALARM TENANTS.

New Up-Town Flathouse Has Been Entered Eight Times.

Burglars seem to haunt the new five-story brick flathouse 57 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, despite all the efforts of the police and tenants to capture them. No less than eight robberies have occurred there since it was completed about four months ago.

Lawyer Abraham Weller and Jacob Levison, the owner of the property, went to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station late Friday night and reported that Mrs. Moses Baumgarten, the wife of a furrier living in the building, had returned from a shopping tour early in the evening and found that her flat had been broken into and thoroughly ransacked.

She was able to make no estimate then of the amount of the loss, but said that the thieves had been into every trunk and drawer in the place and had taken at least $200 worth of silverware and clothing.

About two months ago the apartments of Mrs. E. Abrams and Mrs. Rose in the same structure were similarly robbed, and one day last week the rooms of C. E. Seward were entered and the baby carriage stolen.

ESTIMATED AGE OF THE EARTH.

Curator of Chicago Museum Says It Is at Least 10,000,000 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Oliver C. Farrington, Curator of the Field Columbian Museum at Jackson Park, has just completed experiments with rocky formations peculiar to the famous caves of Indiana, as a result of which he says he believes that animal life has existed on this planet for at least 10,000,000 years and probably for double that length of time.

These conclusions were reached by estimating the period required for the growth of the stalactites in the caves mentioned. In 1850 one of these stalactites was cut and the increase since then has been carefully measured, showing that about eighty-five years are required for the formation of a cubic inch of the substance.

The Directors of the museum plan to construct in the museum building a miniature of the Wyandotte Cave, the largest of these grottoes. Curator Farrington gathered and shipped to the city a ton of the curious and beautiful rocks and limestone formations peculiar to them.

S. B. Grant of Kearny Killed by a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The body of Syderly B. Grant of Kearny was found this morning lying alonside the Erie Railroad station at Nutley. The head had been split open and one arm was cut off. In one of his pockets was an Erie Railroad pass between Jersey City and Kearny made out in the name of S. B. Grant, auditor's department, Erie Railroad, and this led to his identification. From the position of the body it was evident that he got off the midnight train while in motion, and was thrown or fell under the last car.

Fare Two Cents a Mile

To Niagara Falls and all other points on the New York Central; mileage tickets for 500 or 1,000 miles. Open to every one.—Adv.

WORK FOR OVER 60,000 MEN

Iron and Steel Manufacturers Come to Terms with Employes.

MILLS TO REOPEN AT ONCE

Controversy That Had Lasted for Months Amicably Settled—Each Side Makes Concessions.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The conference committees of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and of the manufacturers at 6:30 o'clock this morning signed the wage scale that will be effective until July, 1901.

It is what is known as the yearly scale, which takes effect usually in July. Owing to the unusual fluctuations of the market the new scale had not been signed when the mills shut down June 30, and the conditions have been unfavorable ever since June, so that the mills have been idle for almost three months.

As soon as the scale was signed this morning messages were sent in every direction before the conferrees breakfasted. Some mills will start to-morrow morning, and all others as soon as possible. This decision means immediate employment for over 60,000 workingmen who have been idle since June.

In endeavoring to arrive at this agreement the Wage Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers had five different conferences with the manufacturers, meeting them at New York, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Youngstown, as well as here. The committees had been in conference here since Wednesday, and determined last night to sit until they got together or agreed to disagree.

While neither side got what it wanted, yet both sides felt relieved when the scale was signed after an all-night session, and most of the conferrees left without sleep, so as to be at the mills Monday morning. President Schaefer, Secretary Williams, and others remained to arrange some details with Commissioner Nutt, and they retired about 8 o'clock this morning, but the others did their sleeping on the trains en route to their homes.

The reasons for the delay in adjusting the wage scale, as well as for the frequent prolonged conferences, are found in the slump in the market and the fluctuations during the past year from the highest to the lowest price. The workers wanted $5 per ton, based on a one and four-tenths card rate. The manufacturers offered $4.50 per ton on a one-cent card rate for boiling, and the differences were in about the same proportion in other lines.

President Schaefer and Commissioner Nutt jointly gave out the following official statement to-day:

The rate for boiling is $4.75 per ton, based upon a one-cent card rate, with the same basis running up to one and two-tenths for the card rate, or $1.20. But the price for boiling for September and October shall be $5 per ton, based on a card rate of one and four-tenths cents.

Muck rolling shall be one-seventh of the price paid for boiling.

Busheling on sand bottom shall be $2.00 on a one-cent card rate, with the same base running up to one and two-tenths, card rate.

The following scale was fixed for the finishing mills:

On bar mills the price to be paid is the same as last year, with a card rate of one and four-tenths cents graded down to a one-cent card.

On guide (ten-inch and hoop mills) the base and rates apply as they do on the bar and the twelve-inch mills.

Among the mills ordered started are those of the American Steel Hoop Company at Girard, Youngstown, Warren, Pomeroy, and Greenville, and of the Republic Iron and Steel Company at Youngstown, Ironton, Terre Haute, Birmingham, Muncie, Franklin, Marion, Moline, New Albany, Minneapolis, Covington, Ky.; Brazil, Ind.; Springfield, Ill., and Alexandria, Ind.

SCARCITY OF UNION HATTERS.

Work for Three Hundred More Men in the Orange (N. J.) District.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Hatters of this city are jubilant over the victory won last week by the United Hatters of North America in the surrender to that organization of the big hat firm of R. V. Connett & Co. of Orange Valley.

With the unionizing of the Connett factory there is not a "foul" or "open" factory left in the Orange district. In hatting parlance a "foul" factory is one that has been "fair" and has refused to employ union men.

It was announced yesterday that the Connett factory would become unionized to-morrow. About seventy-five non-union employes of the firm are to be admitted to the union upon payment of fines aggregating about $4,000.

For the first time in years there is a scarcity of hatters in the Orange district, and manufacturers are hard pressed to secure competent workmen to fill their orders, which are unusually heavy.

An Orange Valley manufacturer said yesterday: "There is work in the various factories in the Oranges for fully 300 more men than are now employed, and there are not enough union men in the district to supply the demand."

COLORADO MINE SHUT DOWN.

Employes Regarded a New Rule as Humiliating.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—Stratton's Independence, one of the greatest mines in America, was shut down to-day for an indefinite period, owing to the walking out of practically every man employed.

The men rebelled against an order calculated to stop the theft of valuable ore. The company claims to have been losing hundreds of dollars daily by this practice for several months.

An order was issued, to go into effect this morning, compelling every workman in the mine to make an entire change of clothing and walk undressed from the changing room to the dressing room.

This action was the only one the management could decide upon as being calculated to prevent the carrying away of rich specimens by the workmen. Against it the men rebelled.

A canvass of the mine made two days ago found but two of the men willing to accede to the new regulation, and when the order went into effect this morning only a handful of men appeared to go on shift.

The mine, which is owned by an English company, will remain idle until enough men apply for work to enable it to resume.

Big Gas Well in Pennsylvania.

DUBOIS, Penn., Sept. 23.—A gas-well gusher was struck at Lane's Mills, six miles from this city this morning at a depth of 3,000 feet. The well was drilled by a local company, and this morning the drill struck the vein, the gas coming to the surface with terrific force, blowing tools and rocks over one hundred feet in the air. It is estimated by experts that the well is good for 3,000,000 feet every twenty-four hours. The well is in entirely new territory, and will come into direct competition with the Standard Oil Company, whose wells supply this city and neighboring towns, and are located twenty-five miles from here.

MARSHAL CAMPOS DEAD.

Was Spain's Greatest General and Helped Alfonso to the Throne—His Pacification of Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Marshal Arsenio Martinez de Campos died this morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, at Zaraus, near San Sebastian.

Many have said that if the Spanish Government had retained Gen. Campos as Captain General of Cuba instead of withdrawing him to make way for Weyler, and later for Blanco, the Maine would not have been blown up and Spain would not stand to-day stripped of all her ancient colonies. Himself a native of Cuba, he gave the people of the island, during the years in which he was its supreme authority, a liberal rule, honest and excellent without parallel in the dark history of Spain's treatment of her dependencies.

He was born in 1834, and received his education at Madrid, where he was graduated with the rank of Lieutenant, becoming a Colonel when he was twenty-nine years old. After service in Morocco and Cuba, he fought against the Carlist insurrection of 1870, with the rank of Brigadier General. On the abdication of Amadeus, he declared against the republic and was imprisoned as a conspirator. He then wrote a letter asking leave to serve as a private in the Liberal army. This secured his release, and the command of an army division under Concha. He fought at Las Munecas and Galdames, and raised the siege of Bilboa. Later, in command of an army corps, he was besieged at Zurruguay, and cut his way through with 1,800 men.

Returning to Madrid he conspired in favor of Alfonso, and with Jovellar issued the pronunciamento of Sagoote, through which Alfonso reached the throne. The new Government sent him into the disturbed territory of Catalonia with full command and he pacified the district in less than a month. He then ended the civil war by defeating Don Carlos at Pena de la Plata in 1876, and for this he received the rank of Captain General.

He went to Cuba against the insurgents the following year, and promptly subdued the rebellion, though his success is believed to have been as much due to his promises of a more liberal government for the island as to force of arms. These promises he tried to keep when he was made Minister of War and Prime Minister upon his return to Spain, but the Cortes would not support him, and, in 1879, he surrendered his office to Canovas del Castillo.

He afterward held many high offices in Spain, and when Cuba again was in rebellion he was sent there in April, 1895, but only to be recalled in January of the following year, in disgrace, as his enemies thought, and Spain abandoned all attempts to conciliate the people of the island.

NEWARK'S WATER PLANT.

City to Acquire Works Yielding 70,000,000 Gallons a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Newark will to-morrow obtain possession and control of the large Pequannock water plant built for the city by the East Jersey Water Company, in which the late Vice President Garret A. Hobart was largely interested. The threatened litigation has been practically averted.

Under a contract entered into Sept. 24, 1889, the East Jersey Water Company at once began the erection of a large water plant, drawing its supply from the Pequannock River and conveying the water to Newark by two pipe lines, which can carry 70,000,000 gallons a day. Newark began receiving 27,500,000 gallons a day on May 1, 1892, and the contract called for the completion of a plant of 50,000,000 gallons capacity in eleven years, the works then to be turned over to the city, the price to be $6,000,000. Subsequent changes in the contract increased the price to $6,500,000, of which Newark paid $4,000,000, $2,500,000 in bonds being placed in escrow.

The drought of 1899 led Newark to question the sufficiency of the storage capacity of the plant and to demand that Canistear reservoir, near Stockholm, in Sussex County, erected by the company to supply water to other places, be included in the Newark plant. The city also alleged that in other details the contract had not been fulfilled, and threatened to take possession of the plant at the time named in the contract and withhold the $2,500,000 until the terms of the contract had been fully complied with.

Conferences followed, with no result, until Friday, when the company showed a disposition to yield and yesterday agreed to give Newark full title to all the water above the Macopin intake, up to the capacity of the pipe lines, which is 70,000,000 gallons a day; to make Canistear reservoir a part of the plant, and to perfect the city's titles to the water rights and rights of way. The city under this agreement is to take possession of the plant as soon as the Board of Works ratifies the terms, which it is understood it will do at its meeting to-morrow, and is to pay over at once the $2,500,000 in bonds held in escrow.

DOWIEITE ELDERS PAINTED.

Mob at Mansfield, Ohio, Covers Two Zionists with Thick Varnish.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Dowieite Elders, Ephraim Bassinger of Bluffton and Silas Moot of Lima, were very roughly handled here to-day.

The two Elders came in on an Erie train unknown to the authorities. They were recognized by a small crowd at the station. The crowd refused to let them enter a cab, then followed them up the street, and surrounded them near the centre of the city. They were then taken by the mob, which had by this time formed, to the Richland Buggy Works, where Bassinger disrobed when ordered to do so, and the crowd tore Moot's clothing from him, as he refused to disrobe himself.

A paint bucket and a brush were then secured and smokestack varnish, a tar-like substance, was daubed over the two men from head to foot. It was matted in their hair, and no part of their bodies escaped but their faces. The men were then partially clothed, and marched to the home of E. H. Leiby, a Zion follower here, who was driven out of the city last Sunday. There they promised not to return to Mansfield, but later they said they agreed not to return unless Overseer Piper ordered them to come. They were then marched to the city prison and locked up.

By applications of lard and benzine the black varnish was removed, and after new outfits of clothing were furnished the Elders were deported on a Pennsylvania train at noon.

CANE RUSH VICTIM MAY RECOVER.

Rutgers Faculty to Prohibit Rushing and Hazing.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 23.—Fritz Wittig, the Rutgers College freshman who suffered a concussion of the brain in the cane rush here Friday night between the freshman and sophomore classes, was conscious at intervals to-day. His condition is still precarious, but the physicians say there is more reason to expect his recovery than there was last night, though they fear a clot on the brain.

President Austin Scott visited the young man again to-day. The President will adopt strict measures to prevent rushes in the future, and the Faculty will probably announce a rule to-morrow that all students caught taking part in cane rushing and hazing shall be expelled from the college.

Dr. Scott himself broke up a rush on the campus on Thursday, and has always forbidden the students to take part in rushes. The accident to Wittig has aroused a strong sentiment among the students against cane rushes.

Myles Standish Ginger Ale

Is as good as it can be. Nothing superior at any price. Your grocer or depot, 90 Wall St.—Adv.

CONFLICTS FEARED AT MINES TO-DAY

Strikers Threaten to Kill Those Who Go to Work.

LATTER TO BE WELL GUARDED

Operators Declare They Will Try to Start Work at Many Collieries—Railway Men May Strike.

The Reading Company's representatives in the Schuylkill region asserted positively yesterday that they would attempt to reopen twenty-five mines to-day. They expressed confidence that a large number of men would return to work.

Boasts were made yesterday by the strikers at Shenandoah that not a miner who leaves his home to go to work this morning will return alive.

The militia will leave their camps at 5 o'clock this morning and will be located on the roads leading to the various mines. Mahanoy City, where an outbreak is regarded as very likely, will be guarded by the Governor's Troop.

There is some apprehension of violence in the Hazleton district, especially at the McAdoo mines. The operators have made elaborate preparations to protect men who desire to work.

In the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre also there is said to be a likelihood of trouble if an attempt is made to start work.

A union official states that the miners are sure of outside aid that will permit them to continue the strike at least six months after their own resources have been exhausted.

Drivers of wagons containing provisions have, however, already been held up near Scranton and their loads confiscated.

A conference of railroad switchmen with officers of their National organization was held at Scranton yesterday. This is believed to indicate a possible strike of railroad men if the roads insist on handling coal mined by non-union miners.

STRIKE LEADERS WORK HARD.

Many Meetings Held in Hazleton District Yesterday—Rioting To-day Not Unlikely.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 23.—The strike of the mine workers may be much more complete to-morrow. If it is not it will not be because the strikers and the officers of their organization have not made the most active use of the opportunity that Sunday and a cessation of labor gave to them.

All through this section meetings have been held where there were miners to be found who have not consented to join the strike, and speeches were made to persuade the workers to help on the good cause. The feeling among the organizers was a bit anxious, and some of them expressed disgust at finding the men timid about agreeing to abandon their employers and employments.

President John Mitchell of the union was quietly confident this evening, but not boastful. "I expect to-morrow," he said, "to see idle a large part of the men who have hitherto refused to strike. We have endeavored to persuade the men at work to quit for the benefit of the whole body, and to sacrifice their present employment for that purpose."

When this place was chosen as the point from which organized effort would be directed it was because right here it was known to the Mine Workers' Union that resistance would be most general and prolonged. The operators and miners both knew this, and the operators have justified the expectation.

Among all the independent operators G. B. Markle & Co. are most prominent, as their attitude has been most acceptable to their men and most embarrassing to the strike managers. The Markles have made personal visits to many men, and begged them to stand by their work and their agreement. Yesterday was pay day for their mines, and it was feared that the strike organizers would endeavor to use their talking powers to draw the men away. They found the men

pall bearers, and the long line of mourners was made up of people who did not suggest destitution or even poverty.

MR. MITCHELL CONFIDENT.

President John Mitchell, when found by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES this evening, willingly talked about the situation. This man, by the way, although not a distinguished-looking person, soon interests one who listens to his conversation. He is spare, dark, smooth-shaven, below the average height, and not too well dressed to excite the envy or distrust of plain miners. He talks earnestly and with force, but not vehemently. He does not doubt that the strike will succeed. Your correspondent asked him if the Miners' Union expected to be supported in its strike by the bituminous coal miners.

"There was no such intention," Mr. Mitchell said. "The bituminous miners are under agreement to hold on until April next. But they might be brought out, notwithstanding, if it were necessary to do so. However, as I have already said, the interests are not identical, and I do not contemplate getting that aid."

Mr. Mitchell directed attention to the report that political influence was behind the strike. "That report is not true," he said. "If there is any other purpose in this strike than those I have mentioned in my public statement, I do not know it, and I do not believe there is such a purpose in the minds of the directors of it. These directors, I insist, are the miners themselves, who submitted their grievances to us. These men, whose wages have not been advanced since 1869, who know that all other classes of laborers, including the bituminous coal miners, have secured advances, considered this a good time, when all labor is advancing with general prosperity, to share the gains of prosperity with their employers."

"You say the fight of the miners is against the railroads. Why did you not attack the railroads directly?" was asked.

"We did," answered Mr. Mitchell. "The railroads employ the miners. We advised their employes to stop work if better conditions and wages were not given them. We do not contemplate asking the railroad men to strike."

When it was asked whether the crippling of coal transportation might not end in dissatisfaction on the part of the trainmen and a sympathetic railroad strike, Mr. Mitchell answered: "Possibly, but we have not come to that."

President Mitchell does not consider important the forthcoming response by Markle & Co. to the grievances of their men, submitted on Sept. 15, and due to be answered on Tuesday. "That is of no consequence," he said, "because those grievances were prepared in a packed meeting of bosses and miners. That is the reason why the list did not include the grievances of the Mine Workers' Union, presented Aug. 27."

"Then you do not regard as true the report that the relations of Markle & Co. and their employes are those of full confidence on both sides?"

"Nothing of the kind. And the agreement that is referred to as having existed since 1885 is not an equitable or binding agreement, but rather one obtained from men who need employment and sign to keep their families out of distress. I do not consider it wrong to ask men to set aside such a contract when it is understood how it was obtained. To refuse to disregard it, too, prevents all the miners from bettering their condition, and is cruel to them now for the sole purpose of tying them hand and foot."

LIKELIHOOD OF CONFLICTS.

Trouble may occur to-morrow. It certainly will if demonstrations are made at collieries where the men wish to work, and are interfered with. On the north side of the town, at all the independent collieries, many preparations have been made in the way of coal and iron police, special Deputy Sheriffs, and company guards to repulse marching raiders. On the south side there are hundreds of guards, and some of Gen Gobin's troops on practice marches in Schuylkill County have reached the McAdoo mines, where an inflamed condition of mind exists. Should occasion rise for troops in Luzerne County, it would be but a march of two or three miles from McAdoo. Some of the operators would be relieved if they could stretch the law to get troops here before the Sheriff was obliged to say that he had too much business to handle. They fear that this requirement of law may mean loss of life before military protection is extended to miners who want to work.

Hazleton has been a very quiet and peaceful town to-day. Crowds of folk at Freeland, seven miles away to the northeast, traveled to McAdoo to see the troops reported as having reached there in the morning, and people from McAdoo traveled to Freeland to see the soldiers alleged to be there.

If many men stay at work to-morrow the strikers will be exasperated at the prospect of an imperfect strike and continued production of coal. So long as the coal supply goes on the idle men will be angry, and may become desperate. Their example, too, will encourage other miners who have reluctantly struck to accept work and increase the coal supply.

There may be a hitch in the proposed Markle arbitration. When John Markle suggested Archbishop Ryan as an acceptable third man to one selected by a representative of Markle & Co. and one chosen by their employes, the Archbishop had not been consulted, and was supposed to be an impartial arbitrator. Since then Father Phillips has gone to Archbishop Ryan to consult him about the Hazleton situation. Father Phillips returned converted. He had been a warm advocate of the Markle plan of arbitration. He came back to side with Mitchell and the strikers in advising Markle's men to disregard their pledge to submit their grievances to arbitration. The question now arises whether, if C. B. Markle & Co. do not grant the requests of their men, can Archbishop Ryan properly accept the office of arbitrator, even if he is suggested by the miners?

CRISIS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Operators in Schuylkill Region Confident Work Will Be Resumed—Threats of Violence by Strikers.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 23.—To-morrow will probably witness developments that may constitute a crisis in the strike situation in the Schuylkill region. Last night the operators of the Reading Company's mines declared positively that they would make the attempt to start at least twenty-five of the company's collieries on Monday morning. To-day they said they had no intention of retreating from that position, and that they would not only make the attempt, but felt sure they would succeed in getting quite a number of the mines in operation.

Reports received from Ashland to-night say that the miners there are sure to return to work to-morrow. Similar reports come from Tamaqua.

Boasts are being made this evening by the strikers that not a man who leaves his home to-morrow to go to work will return alive.

If the Reading Company succeeds to-morrow in operating its collieries in the vicinity of Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, and Shamokin, it will have achieved the first important step in a victory over the lawless element. Superintendent Boyd of Shenandoah and Superintendent Tasker of Mahanoy City claim to-day that the company will have no trouble in starting up in the morning, and believe that fully 90 per cent. of the men will be on hand.

Numerous meetings were held by the strikers all over the Schuylkill region to-day. At the churches the ministers pleaded for no further bloodshed. Dr. O'Reilly, rector of one of the most prominent churches, told his congregation that the miners could not win. He advised them to refrain from acts of violence. He said the mines were their means of support, while the proceeds of the Reading Company from the mines was only a small portion of its receipts. The company would not starve, but the mine workers would.

SHENANDOAH QUIET YESTERDAY.

Excepting a few drunken street fights at Shenandoah and the funeral of the Polander who was killed, which was largely attended, everything was quiet to-day. In the afternoon the Governor's Troop and battery marched through the streets. Representatives of seven collieries about this city visited Gen. Gobin in a body this afternoon to arrange for the protection of their workmen on their way to the collieries.

Gen. Gobin to-night announced his plans for the protection of the mine workers when the collieries resume operations to-morrow.

The troops will leave their camp at 5 o'clock in the morning. A battalion of the Twelfth Regiment will traverse the roads leading to Turkey Run, West Shenandoah, Kohinoor, and Cambridge collieries, southwest of the town. One battalion of the Eighth Regiment will make a circuit around the northeast end of the borough, where are situated the Knickerbocker, Maple Hill, Ellangowan, St. Nicholas, and Suffolk collieries.

Another battalion of the Eighth will go by rail to McAdoo. Two battalions of the Fourth Regiment will patrol the roads leading to the Keeley Run, Indian Ridge, and Shenandoah City collieries, on the north. The Governor's Troop will march to Mahanoy City.

Gen. Gobin decided to hold Battery C in reserve, and will not call on it except in case of absolute necessity.

This afternoon Capt. Daniel Christian of the Coal and Iron Police and W. H. Richards, Superintendent of the Reading Company's collieries at Mahanoy City, called on Gen. Gobin and asked for troops. Capt. Christian said the situation at Mahanoy City differed from that at this place, in that the foreigners were willing to return to work, but were intimidated by the dissatisfied English-speaking employes. Eighty per cent. of the foreigners, Superintendent Richards said, were in favor of remaining at work.

Major W. A. Miller, Brigade Inspector, was to-day detailed by Gen. Gobin as Provost Marshal, and he established headquarters in the Post Office Building. The guard is composed of over 100 men of the Eighth Infantry. Guards are situated at all street corners in the central part of the town, and, while the soldiers are not expected to do police duty, they have been instructed to keep a sharp look-out for disturbances.

Chief Burgess David Brown to-day caused to be posted throughout the town proclamations prohibiting the assembling of crowds in the streets and calling on the citizens to preserve order.

Special trains have been placed at the disposal of the militia, so that in case of disturbance a detachment can be hurried to any point.

TROUBLE AT MAHANOY FEARED.

The general opinion of the men at Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, and Shamokin is that if there is any disturbance to-morrow Mahanoy City will probably be the scene of the outbreak. Gen. Gobin evidently shares these views. The Reading Company has seven of its largest collieries in the Mahanoy district.

One of the most intelligent of the foreign miners in the Schuylkill regions is Martin Boginski of Shenandoah, who gave the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES some interesting information this afternoon. He said:

"I hardly think there will be any rioting or serious trouble to-morrow. Of course, I may be mistaken, as it is very difficult to predict what men may do under excitement and the advice of leaders who are sometimes more energetic than wise.

"The whole fact of the matter is there would have been no rioting at Shenandoah on Friday if the town had not been invaded by a lot of men who had no business there. These men came from McAdoo, Mount Carmel, and Shamokin. They had been flocking into Shenandoah during the week, and were strikers of the most radical views. They went among the worst of the foreign element and inflamed the minds of many with statements that were not true. These invaders came here, not in scores, but hundreds, and were the most conspicuous figures in the riot. I doubt if there are more than 400 miners who quit work voluntarily in Shenandoah and its immediate vicinity. I know many miners here who not only sincerely regret the outbreak of Friday, but who will take a hand in suppressing anything of the kind in the future. They realize that violent methods of that kind injure the cause with the public, and with the public sympathy gone, the strike is lost."

"Some newspapers, Mr. Boginski, are saying that the strike will make many votes for Mr Bryan next November. From what you learn in the course of your close relation with the miners, do you think that is true?" was asked.

"I do not know why it should," was the reply. "What has the strike got to do with Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley? This is a fight strictly between the mine owner and miner. The conditions which the miner considers are doing him injustice existed under Democratic as well as under Republican Administrations. I have not learned of a miner who has changed his political faith on account of the strike. Certainly, Mr. Bryan will get most of the miners' votes, especially the foreign miners, who outnumber the natives by 75 per cent., but then, you know, they always have been Democrats."

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 23.—All was quiet here to-day, but it is feared trouble may be precipitated by an attempt to start the Cameron Colliery in the morning.

At a largely attended meeting of the United Mine Workers at Treverton last night they resolved to remain away from work until the strike is declared off.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Stuart was at his office all to-day in close communication with the troops in the field. Gov Stone is taking an active interest in the operation of the soldiers, and is being kept fully advised of their movements.

Col. Richardson, keeper of the State Arsenal, has been at his post almost constantly since Friday night, ready for any emergency or to meet any demand that may be made for troops. The Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments are still being held under waiting orders, and if additional troops are needed they can be on duty within two hours.

The aggregate strength of the three regiments of infantry, one troop of cavalry, and one battery of artillery in the field is not over 2,000, but unless there is another uprising no more troops will be called out.

ANXIETY AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 23.—To-morrow's developments at the mines in this region are awaited with a great deal of interest and not a little apprehension. The operators will neither deny nor affirm the report that they intend to start up some of their collieries to-morrow. It is the general opinion that if they make the attempt there is likely to be trouble.

At the United Mine Workers' headquarters it is not believed that the companies will attempt to resume work. The members of the union say there will be no men to operate the mines unless they are brought from outside places, something that is not likely to happen.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is operating a washery at Ashley, employing twenty hands. Last night when the men employed there were returning home they were stoned by some boys and women. If they report for work to-morrow there may be a conflict.

The strikers employed at the mines in Ashley held a big meeting to-night, and resolved to remain out until their demands are granted. It was stated at the meeting that the men could hold out for four months at least without any serious inconvenience to themselves or their families.

OUTSIDE AID FOR STRIKERS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 23.—Organizer Dilcher said to-day that the miners had been assured of outside help that would permit them to continue on strike for six months at least after their own resources had been exhausted. Significant remarks along the same line were made at mass meetings in Laurel Hill Park last night and again at Throop this afternoon by National Secretary Thomas Kidd of the Woodworkers' Union, just on here from Chicago, and A. C. Cattermill of the Executive Committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

If occasion demands it, Mr. Dilcher says, co-operative stores and bakeries will be established all through the region, and rations issued after the fashion of the army.

John McManus, driver of a provision dealer's delivery wagon, was held up by six men near Sibley late last night at the point of a revolver and his wagon despoiled of a big load of groceries. A farmer coming into Scranton with a wagon load of potatoes and apples was held up and the potatoes taken.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Butchers' Association, which is composed of all meat dealers in Hazleton and vicinity, has given notice that, beginning to-morrow, only a cash business will be done because of the strike.

RAILROAD MEN MAY STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 23.—It now begins to look as if the strike would extend to the railroaders, at least in this region.

The switchmen had another conference to-day with their National officers, Grand Master Frank T. Hawley and Grand Secretary John E. Tipton of Buffalo to discuss the request of the striking miners that they refuse to handle non-union coal.

Nothing could be learned of what was decided, further than that the National officers and a committee of the local switchmen would go to New York to-morrow, and that on their return something definite would be done. The purpose of the visit could not be learned, but it is supposed that it is to petition President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to spare them the task of handling the non-union washery culm and save them from the alternative of striking or refusing the miners' request.

SAYS DEPUTIES ROBBED HIM.

HAZELTON, Penn., Sept. 23.—Three of the deputies who were sworn in by Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne County, and who are sons of prominent Wilkesbarre people, were arrested late last night at Freeland on a charge of highway robbery. They are Hamilton Farnham, Van Buren B. Howard, and A. R. Shoemaker, Jr. The men are accused of robbing a Polish liquor dealer of $167 in cash.

There are two sides to the story. The Polander says he was delivering beer at Highland, and that the deputies asked him, and he consented to let them ride with him in his wagon to Freeland. At the outskirts of that place, he claims, the men assaulted him and took the money from his pocket.

The other story is to the effect that the Polander demanded a fee for bringing the deputies to Freeland, and not getting it, he set up a cry that he had been robbed. A crowd soon gathered, and the deputies were taken into custody. They had a hearing before a Justice of the Peace which lasted until 2 o'clock this morning. The Squire committed the three men, but instead of locking them up at Freeland, the accused were driven thirty miles over the mountain to Wilkesbarre, where they arrived at daylight this morning. This was done in order to prevent the possibility of the men being taken from the local lockup by a crowd which was still waiting to see what disposition was to be made of the deputies.

There is an exceedingly strong feeling against deputies in this region, be they accused of crime or not. The three men were released on bail after their arrival at Wilkesbarre.

CHURCHES ASK ARBITRATION.

Resolutions Calling on Gov. Stone to Intervene Adopted by Chicago Congregations.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Chicago churches are to call upon Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania to intervene in the miners' strike. To-morrow telegrams and letters will be sent to the Governor beseeching him to call upon both parties to submit their controversy to the decision of unprejudiced men.

The movement originated with the ministers of Oak Park, and an appeal was sent to all the clergy in the city. In Protestant, Roman Catholic, and other congregations brief resolutions were to-day adopted calling for arbitration.

"This step is the beginning of a National movement," "Arbitration is the only present hope" is the keynote of it.

The Rev. J. C. Youker of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Church said to-day:

"I favor stretching the law of eminent domain so that the State shall take over all coal mines, and either operate them or lease them, with the wages of workers protected. A monopoly on coal should be tolerated no more than a monopoly on air, if such could be established. To be swept away at Galveston by a sudden storm is not so frightful as to be slowly crushed and starved in Pennsylvania."

Telegrams are to be sent to Gov. Stone by the Rev. William E. Barton, the Rev. J. W. Conley, the Rev. Charles S. Hoyt, the Rev. R. F. Johonnol, the Rev. Henry L Rasmus, and the Rev. Sydney Strong.

PREACHES AGAINST THE STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 23.—The Rev. Luther Hess Warring, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and one of the leading divines of this city, preached a strong anti-strike sermon to-night.

He characterized the proposition of the United Mine Workers to have a general arbitration of the grievances of the whole anthracite region as absurd, and said he was firmly convinced that the whole trouble was fomented by the bituminous coal men for the purpose of besting the anthracite operators in the coal markets. He also contended that many of the miners realized this, and were only on strike because they were forced out by threats.

The sermon has caused a great sensation.

PINKERTON MEN DENOUNCED.

Central Labor Union on Their Employment—A View of the Strike.

The report that Pinkerton men were employed to quell disturbances among the striking miners in the coal regions aroused considerable feeling at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union. William G. Bourke of the Coach Drivers' Union, who was for a number of years a miner in the coal districts of Pennsylvania, denounced the Pinkerton men and offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, We see it reported through the press and otherwise that those well known promoters of anarchy and breeders of trouble between employers and employes are now distributing themselves among the troubled miners now on strike in the coal regions, namely those bloodsuckers known as Pinkerton men; and

Whereas, It is a historical fact that wherever they have been used heretofore they always succeeded in inciting people to breaches of the peace, which, if it were not for them, would never have occurred, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Union of New York deplores and condemns the use of irresponsible minions of their type in such emergencies and that we also condemn their employers as more guilty than they, and we declare the Government, whether municipal, State, or National, which tolerates them as unworthy of the support or confidence of honest men.

A delegate said that the resolutions covered the entire ground, and they were passed with a whoop.

After the meeting one of the delegates, who would not allow himself to be quoted by name, said in an interview:

"Though I sympathize with the strikers, I blame the strike leaders for calling the strike. If the strike were to last, I don't see how 140,000 people could be supported any length of time. I do not believe the strike was a wise move, though the strikers have many grievances. The strike would never have taken place if it had not been for the leaders."

The Central Federated Union passed a resolution of sympathy with the striking miners, assuring them of financial support if necessary.

CUTTING WOOD FOR FUEL.

Long Island Farmers Prepare for Threatened Coal Famine.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Sept. 23.—The price of coal is steadily rising in the towns on the east end of Long Island, and as a result many of the farmers are putting in their spare time cutting wood for fuel. Coal is now $6 to $6.50 a ton, and is expected to go higher.

Good oak firewood is worth about $3 a cord now, but it is expected to bring $4 if there is such a coal famine as is threatened. A cord of seasoned oak or hickory is said to give about the same heat as a ton of ordinary coal.

In a number of cases farmers who own no timber land have purchased the right to cut from one to six or seven cords from those who do own timber.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, light, variable winds.

During Saturday night there were local rains over the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, except from the lower lake region eastward and in the East Gulf and lower portion of the Southern States. These rains were followed for the most part by clearing weather, the rains during yesterday having been limited to local showers over the Middle Atlantic States, the southern portion of the Middle States, and the Southwest. Temperature changes were not marked east of the Mississippi River, although there was an almost general tendency toward a rise. In the West and Northwest it is considerably warmer, and the temperatures are from 10 degrees to 20 degrees above the seasonal average. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow east of the Mississippi Valley, with little change in temperature, although it is likely to be somewhat warmer, on account of the eastward movement of the marked low area which covers the entire West with its centre over Western South Dakota. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable. On the upper lakes they will become southeast and brisk, possibly high to-night. On the lower lakes they will become fresh southerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows::

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	60	61	65
6 A. M.	59	59	67
9 A. M.	68	63	70
12 M.	66	65	74
4 P. M.	66	66	75
6 P. M.	62	65	69
9 P. M.	60	62	64
12 P. M.	60	61	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68¼
Weather Bureau	62½
Corresponding date 1899	62
Corresponding date for last twenty years	64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 66 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 58 degrees at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 29.95 and at 8 P. M. it registered 29.95. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

UPHOLDS CAUSE OF MINERS

Father Ducey Vigorously Defends the Pennsylvania Strikers.

CALLS DEPUTIES "TOUGHS"

In the Mines, He Says, More Is Thought of the Mules than of the Men—The Arbitration Question.

At St. Leo's Church yesterday morning Father Ducey, after a sermon in which he compared the mistakes of the heart with those of the intellect, greatly to the advantage of the former, said that he supposed that a great many of his hearers were waiting for him to speak of the conditions as he found them in the mining districts of Pennsylvania.

"After spending a week in that region," he continued, "I return with a more positive determination than ever to stand by the people. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the people are right. What I saw in the last week has confirmed me in that belief. I did not sit in the hotels and gather my impressions from hearsay, but worked from early in the morning until late at night.

"The story that the men are dissipated and debauched is an absolute lie. In all parts of the city where I saw the miners they were decent, sober men. I met them on the streets, at the mines, and in their homes. Of all that number I saw but two men under the influence of liquor. They were not drunk, either, merely exhilarated. I have seen men coming from the Waldorf in evening dress whose condition was as bad as theirs. No one, however, said these men were drunk. No, they were merely exhilarated.

"The men have just grievances; their grievances come from the violation of just laws. They have just as much right to arbitration as the railroad kings. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. What is the difference, I would like to know, between a corporation and a body of sober, honest men asking for their rights? Those men want arbitration. The President of their organization is a man who cannot be approached by money, and I know from railroad magnates in the West and from coal operators that he is a person for whom they have the greatest admiration for his character and purposes. I am sorry for the misrepresentation that you have all heard. That man's statement was a clear, strong, and truthful presentation of the case.

"In the Hazleton district about 55 per cent. are English-speaking people. They are the men who stay and face the music. The foreigners go home to avoid the suffering. You must be aware that when labor commenced to organize those Kings of Control began to import foreign labor, because it was cheap. Now they are getting it in the eye from those people.

"A woman whose home I visited and who is interested in the mines told me that there was no doubt the people had grievances. The powder question is undoubtedly one. The sliding scale of wages means that their pay is regulated by stock gambling in the Street. Is that just?

"But we are told that the miner has his piece of bread and an onion, and he ought to be content. Do they want to reduce all laboring people to a piece of bread and an onion, while they have woodcock and champagne? 'Let well enough alone' has been the cry of all the Tories of all times. If we had been content with that America would still be an English colony."

Speaking of the reports of rioting, Father Ducey said that he never saw a more peaceful place than Hazleton. He said that men known to be reputable in labor circles had offered their own men to stand watch, but that instead the Sheriff had appointed special deputies.

"And those deputies! I wish you could see them," continued Father Ducey. "Talk about your New York toughs! In the mines the mules are more considered than the men. I was told of an instance in a mine where an accident occurred. The first question was not 'Have any men been killed?' but 'Have any mules been hurt?' There are conditions for you!

"What warrant is there to say that some special deputy was not in the crowd who fired the shot that caused murder? What warrant is there to say that a miner fired it? Why didn't the posse shoot into the air instead of firing on helpless men and women?

"Capital has been made out of the fact that a certain priest said that if the men don't accept arbitration they deserve to suffer. Well, I know that he deeply regrets that remark now. The story that they refused to accept the arbitration of the Archbishop is a lie.

"The pictures of squalor in the homes is untrue. The miners' homes are poor, but neat. They are obliged to have a big stove in each room to protect them from the awful cold, and it will take a lot of coal to keep those fires going when the Winter sets in. To-day those homes are smiling. The children are bright and happy; but in a few months gaunt destitution may stalk there.

"How in the name of God can any man or woman feast daily and know that people are being chilled and starved to death? There are sins that cry to heaven, and to defraud a neighbor out of his just wages is a mortal sin. God grant a speedy settlement. The men are willing and the fault is in the higher places."

NECESSITY FOR ARBITRATION.

Dr. Cortland Myers Thinks It Should Be Made Compulsory.

The miners' strike was discussed by Dr. Cortland Myers in the Baptist Temple last evening. His subject was "The Golden Rule in a Coal Mine."

"This great and divine principle," said he, "forces its way into the very heart of the earth. The deepest coal mine is its home. Its command is as strenuous and binding as the law of gravity. The pulpit ought not to be silent now.

"He who takes the present perilous condition in the coal fields as political thunder will bring down God's lightning upon his head. For every word he utters he ought to lose a thousand votes. If there is any partisan politics in it, it is the blackest cloud in our sky. Vote against the man or party who steals the sacred things from our temple.

"The clock is striking the hour, and the Golden Rule is making its demands for that righteous factor in our society called arbitration. The unwilling operators ought to have been compelled to arbitrate. The Golden Rule may be consistent with a strike, but not until every means of settlement and agreement have been exhausted. This is the time when every thoughtful man must see the wisdom of a law demanding arbitration, at least in those things by which the whole country is affected. This strike is not only leading to suffering among the strikers, but the tenements of this great city are suffering already, and all the poor people tremble on the verge of a coal famine. There ought to be in all such instances compulsory arbitration, and in the future we shall blush at our blindness.

"The Golden Rule and every law of life demands that profits shall be shared, but the laborer is often as selfish as his employer. When I want him to be rid of one kind of slavery I do not want him to take the shackles of another kind and be lashed into obedience by an unwise or conscienceless leader. Labor unions are a necessity and a blessing, but they can easily be made a curse. There ought to be some system inaugurated by which every man can act for himself and not be forced to leave his work and starve his family against his will.

"My sympathy is with the miner until he gives up the independence of a man. Low wages is not so death-dealing as that. If the operators had learned and lived the Golden Rule there would not have been any strike. If the miners remember it now it will be their greater help. What the workingman everywhere needs is justice, not sympathy. Let that be the watchword."

Comforting Thoughts.

"Yes," said the man who was sitting out in front of a log house, "there is some malaria around here."

"Do you suffer much from it?"

"I don't suffer as much as I useter. When I'm havin' a chill I think about how good an' warm I'll be when the fever comes, an' when I have the fever I think about how cool the chill will be, an' that way I manage to git right smart o' comfort."—Washington Star.

ST. PAUL'S ROUGH VOYAGE.

The Liner Turns Tail in the Gale—The Winds Amount Almost to a Hurricane.

After a voyage notable for the rough seas and high winds that impeded her progress across the Atlantic, the American Line steamship St. Paul, with 1,285 passengers aboard, arrived at her pier yesterday morning.

Capt. Jamison said that on Wednesday the wind encountered amounted almost to a hurricane, becoming so fierce that he was compelled to heave to for five hours.

"I turned the St. Paul around," said Capt. Jamison, "and kept her propellers revolving just enough to keep steerage way. The weather was bad from Sunday to Wednesday, the wind, which was blowing southwest, gradually veering to west. The billows encountered were simply tremendous, and I thought it expedient to turn tail, and did not attempt to plow through them."

Capt. Jamison said that on the last trip out he had noticed a very heavy swell, which was probably due to the Galveston hurricane, and that the same thing had been noted on the homeward trip, when the seas were so heavy that most of the passengers, notwithstanding the fact that the St. Paul is a good sea boat, preferred to stay below. Another cause of the delay on the voyage, the Captain said, was the fact that he had to use north country coal, which is not good for steam-making purposes.

Most of the passengers, it was said, had suffered from seasickness during the trip, but despite the roughness of the weather, no one on board had suffered by accidents or injuries during the voyage.

Among those on board the St. Paul were President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who immediately left for Philadelphia; Baron A. von Bruning of the German Legation, Justice W. W. Goodrich, L Townsend Burden, Jr., Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward, United States Navy; Gen. and Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Morse, Theodore Armstrong, Dr. A. J. McCosh, Cecil Barnes, William Gordon Fellows, and Judge W. G. Wylly.

GEN. WILLIAM LUDLOW RETURNS.

Has Studied European Military Systems—Germany's Efficient Army.

Gen. William Ludlow, who, as President of a special military board organized for the purpose of forming a United States War College, has been abroad since early in July studying the military systems of Europe, returned on the St. Paul yesterday. Concerning the results of his investigations Gen. Ludlow said:

"All European nations have a sort of war college or general staff, a body composed of the ablest men in all the various departments of the army, such as an Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, and Commissary General. The United States has nothing of the kind. The commanding General has no one to aid him in concerted action in the face of an emergency.

"I found that the German military machine was the best organized of all the European armies. This is partly on account of the country's environment, being surrounded by first-class powers, and consequently on the alert in times of peace for quick action in times of war. The German officers are the hardest worked of all in Europe. They seem to be drilling and training their men from dawn to dusk. Certainly they have very little leisure and not much time to sleep.

"One of the results of this hard work is that an army of 1,000,000 men has been mobilized within ten days, so perfect are the Quartermasters and Commissaries. Germany is ready in peace and in war."

GEORGE GOULD ON THE ST. PAUL.

Electricity in Underground Roads a Success, He Thinks.

George J. Gould, who with Mrs. Gould returned from abroad on the American liner St. Paul yesterday, said that he did not know anything about Count de Castellane's debts, and further that he did not know whether any of the Gould family had interested themselves in behalf of the Count.

Regarding the story that he and Mrs. Gould had soared above Paris in a balloon, Mr. Gould laughingly denied the whole story and said he had yet to make his first ascension.

Mr. Gould said that he inspected the London underground railway system and had decided that underground railroads could be successfully operated by electricity.

An enjoyable concert for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers, Mr. Gould said, was given on board the St. Paul Friday evening, and $386 was realized for the Texas sufferers.

ARRIVAL OF LA GASCOGNE.

The French Liner Brings Over a Shipment of Gold.

The French liner La Gascogne, from Havre, with 1,041 passengers, arrived at the bar last evening and will come up to her pier this morning. She reports having encountered strong gales and high, rough seas from Sunday to Thursday.

Four hours after leaving Havre, a week ago Saturday, F. Poulten, a fireman, twenty-three years old, a native of France, committed suicide by jumping overboard.

Among the passengers on La Gascogne are Prof. George G. Bronwell, Prof. Bernard, Warren C. Fairbanks, and Prof. W. B. Soffold.

The vessel brings 420,388 francs in gold consigned to various banks and bankers.

JAMES R. KEENE RETURNS.

He Goes to His Home at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

James R. Keene arrived home yesterday from Europe on the steamship Umbria. Mr. Keene went at once to his home at Cedarhurst, L. I. At his house it was said last night that he went for a drive soon after his arrival, and two or three hours later sent his carriage home. At the house it was said that Mr. Keene had not sent word where he had gone.

At the home of his son-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, it was said that he had not been there, and a telephone message from the home of his son, Foxhall Keene, said that Mr. Keene was not there.

THE UMBRIA IN PORT.

Archbishop Kain Among the Passengers on the Cunarder.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which arrived from Liverpool and Queenstown yesterday, like all the other ocean liners that have preceded her into port during the past week, reported that she encountered the heaviest kind of weather from Monday to Wednesday.

The Umbria brought 714 passengers, among them being Archbishop John J. Kain of St. Louis, Michael H. Cardozo, Dr. Charles S. Grindall, Louis Adams, George H. Swift, and Prof. W. M. Thornton.

JAPANESE EDITOR HERE.

He Comes to Study Political Economy at Columbia University.

Hajime Hoski, editor of the Chuwo Shimbun, a newspaper of Tokio, arrived here yesterday on the St. Paul. He traveled in the steerage, owing to his being unable to secure better accommodations, all the steamships being crowded.

Mr. Hoshi has been to the Paris Exposition as the representative of the Japanese newspapers. He has come to this country to study political economy in Columbia University.

A Steerage Passenger with $16,000.

Gustave Hultgren, a German who came to this country five years ago and settled in Seattle, Washington, where he became an American citizen, returned to his old home a short time ago. Yesterday he returned in the steerage of the St. Paul, bringing with him his mother, five brothers and sisters, and $16,000. He had $4,000 in money and $12,000 in drafts upon his person. Hultgren is said to be the richest person who has passed through the Barge Office in many years.

TRIES TWICE TO KILL HIMSELF.

Negro Who Shot His Wife Attempts Suicide in a Cell.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—George W. Williams, the negro who shot his wife at their home, 58 Summit Street, on Aug. 23, and who was traced to Mahwah, in the northern section of New Jersey, where he was arrested last evening, has become a raving maniac or else he is a good fakir.

Williams, after being brought here by Detectives Murphy and Donovan, was placed in a cell at Police Headquarters. Shortly before midnight he was found hanging by Doorman Scanlon to the cell door. He was promptly cut down and revived. Later he tried to tear the veins of his wrists with his teeth, in the hope of bleeding to death. He was then removed to the Second Precinct Station and placed in a padded cell. He tried to destroy the cell, and became so violent that it was necessary to put him in a straitjacket.

Police Surgeon Clark thinks Williams is feigning insanity.

SCALDED IN A MANHOLE.

Narrow Escape of Employes of the Steam Heating Company.

Two laborers who are in the employ of the New York Steam Heating Company were badly scalded yesterday afternoon at Nassau and Cedar Streets. In making repairs in a manhole one of them accidentally disconnected a joint in a pipe through which superheated steam was passing, and in a moment the manhole was filled with steam. The men yelled for help, but before it arrived one of them, Thomas Conway, had succeeded in dragging his fellow-workman from the hole. Both were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Conway was not so severely burned as was his companion, Christopher Cahn, of 489 Pearl Street. He was said at the hospital to be severely though not necessarily fatally scalded. Conway was burned on the arms, and after being attended to by the surgeons, went home to 121 Washington Street.

GEORGE D'VYS DEAD.

Was the Last Survivor of the Expedition Which Rescued Dr. Kane.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.—George D'Vys, the last surviving member of the Government relief expedition which rescued Dr. Kane, the American Arctic explorer, in 1855, died here at noon to-day from pneumonia after an illness of four days.

When United States Paymaster Charles Lever died at Alameda, Cal., recently the announcement was made that he was the sole survivor of the expedition, but Mr. D'Vys was a gunner's mate in it. Mr. D'Vys had lived with his son, George W. D'Vys, for some years.

Mr. D'Vys was born in Baltimore on Oct. 7, 1832. He was educated by a banker uncle in Aberdeen, Scotland, but went to sea as a foremast hand in a Calcutta-bound clipper, and was a master mariner at the age of twenty-one. As master of the British ship Andy Foster, he was wrecked, and was the sole survivor of the vessel, being landed in New York. He immediately enlisted in the Government expedition to find Dr. Kane, and, although only twenty-three years old, was berthed as gunner's mate. On his return to this country he married Miss Currie, who was on The New York Herald's staff and a daughter of the Rev. J. E. Currie.

Mr. D'Vys was clever with the pencil and brush, and painted a number of arctic scenes, while sketches made by him were used by Dr. Hayes in his lectures on the arctic region. On the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. D'Vys enlisted as a Quartermaster, and on the Vincennes saw exciting work during the blockade of the Gulf of Mexico and in the battle of New Orleans.

In 1862 D'Vys was invalided home. Settling in Boston, he was employed by several large firms during a period of a quarter of a century.

FIGHT ENDS BASEBALL CONTEST.

Player in Plainfield Championship Game May Die of His Injuries.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—A baseball game yesterday afternoon between a team from the Pond Tool Works and another from St. Mary's School wound up with a fight, in which one man was seriously injured. There has been great rivalry between the two teams all Summer, and this was the third game for the championship of the city. In the eighth inning a dispute arose over one run, and during the wrangle William Dodd, son of Warden Dodd of Elizabeth, manager of the Pond team, and James Monahan of St. Mary's team, were the principals.

John King, who has some local reputation as a boxer, went behind Dodd and struck him in the face, breaking his cheekbone and knocking out several teeth. Then two or three others jumped in and kicked Dodd. He was soon rendered unconscious and taken home, where he lies in a very critical condition. The doctor attending him fears he may die.

King was arrested and is held in $1,000 bail to await the result of Dodd's injuries. John Newman, another participant in the fight, was also arrested, and is held in $500 bail.

CATHOLIC LAYMEN TO MEET.

The Question of a Federation of Church Societies to be Considered.

A convention of Catholic laymen and clergymen, at which the question of the federation of Catholic societies is to be a leading topic, will be held in Brooklyn on Tuesday and Wednesday. The organization is the Young Men's National Union. Delegates from almost every State in the Union will be present.

The sessions will be held in the Park Theatre, and the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, rector of the Church of the Holy Rosary, who is President of the National Union, will preside. It is

BRYAN AND THE FAR WEST

W. A. Clark Says That Section Is for McKinley.

His Charge as to Standard Oil Influence in Montana—His Fight for the Senatorship.

William A. Clark of Montana says that many of the far Western States will give their Electoral votes to McKinley and Roosevelt. Talking with a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, he said:

"The great increase in our trade with the Orient and the development of Alaska have done much to strengthen the Republican Party in the Far West. I believe McKinley will carry both the Dakotas, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, and California."

"What about Montana?" the reporter asked.

"Oh, I think Bryan will carry Montana," he answered. "He ought to, anyway."

"By what majority?"

"I don't know."

"By 10,000?"

"He ought to."

"But he carried it by more than 30,000 in 1896."

"Yes."

"How do you account for your estimated loss there?"

"Why, the Standard Oil Company is a power in the State now, you know," was Mr. Clark's answer. Continuing, he said:

"Bryan, I think, will carry Montana, and I fully expect his Electors to be chosen in Idaho and Colorado. I am going to Montana in a few days to take an active part in the campaign. I shall be a candidate for Senator, and I suppose the Republicans will support Thomas H. Carter and Lee Mantle. There are two Senators to be elected in January, and there will be no dearth of candidates.

"I see that the attempt is being made to hold the Democrats responsible for precipitating the strike in the coal regions, but there is no foundation for the accusation."

Mr. Clark talked at length of his trip abroad, and then said he was staying at the Hotel Netherland.

"That is where Marcus Daly is at present," remarked the reporter.

"Yes," responded Mr. Clark.

"Is it safe for you and he to be under the same roof?"

"Well, we have been on the same planet for some time."

"How is Mr. Daly?"

"Very much better, I am informed," replied Mr. Clark, as he walked away.

BRYAN MAKES HURRIED TRIP.

Leaves Suddenly for Chicago to Consult National Committee—His Schedule of Speeches.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 23.—W. J. Bryan left here for Chicago to-night over the Burlington Railroad. The trip was decided upon suddenly, and will be hurriedly made. The train on which the Presidential candidate travels is due in Chicago to-morrow morning, and it is Mr. Bryan's intention to leave Chicago to-morrow evening on his return trip, reaching Lincoln early Tuesday morning.

In reply to a question as to the reason for the hurried visit, Mr. Bryan said it was to confer with Chairman Jones and other members of the National Committee concerning the campaign and especially with reference to his future movements.

Senator Jones made a recent trip to New York, and it is his desire to place Mr. Bryan in possession of all the information secured by him before the latter begins his final tour of the country for the present campaign. It is also quite probable that some changes in Mr. Bryan's itinerary will result from the conference. The campaigning tour will begin on Wednesday of this week, and when it is once begun Mr. Bryan's time will be so completely allotted that there will be little or no opportunity for the exchange of views between him and the members of the committee. He has, therefore, decided to give forty hours of the time he had expected to take for rest to this trip and the interview it will permit with the committee.

While the result of the excursion may be to change somewhat Mr. Bryan's itinerary after the meeting of the Democratic Clubs in Indianapolis Oct. 4, there will be no variation of the programme before that time. The first speech of a long series will be made at Nebraska City Wednesday night, and the next day will be given up to speeches in the eastern part of this State.

Mr. Bryan probably will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, Thursday or Friday. At Sioux City he will get the special car which the committee has secured for him for the remainder of the campaign. The first day in this car will be given up to South Dakota, and the second, Saturday next, to North Dakota. As many points as possible will be visited in the time allotted to the two States. He will enter Minnesota Saturday night, and will make an effort to reach Duluth in time to spend Sunday there. In any event, a speech will be made in that city early Monday morning, and later in the day speeches will be made at St. Paul and Minneapolis. The remaining time between Monday and Thursday will be given to Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

On Thursday Mr. Bryan will be present at the National meeting of the club representatives in Indianapolis, and it is probable that soon after that date he will turn his face eastward, visiting West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and possibly other States.

MR. BRYAN'S NEW YORK TOUR.

Ex-Gov. Stone Will Try to Have It Extended to Seven Days.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, left this city for Chicago yesterday. He expects to return on Wednesday.

The purpose of ex-Gov. Stone's trip is to see Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones of the committee to induce them to consent that Mr. Bryan shall spend seven days in this State, instead of four, as originally planned. He is quite sanguine that he will succeed in his purpose.

Richard Croker was at the Democratic Club last night, but he would not talk for publication.

SENATOR HANNA EXPLAINS.

Says His Trust Talk in Chicago Has Been Misquoted—Starts for This City.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—In an interview to-day Senator Hanna said:

"The speech I made at Chicago on the so-called trust issue was misquoted and garbled. What I said was that there were no trusts in the meaning of the law. When I said that I did not say there were no combinations of capital, nor did I say there were no combinations that worked injustice to the people. This so-called trust issue is nothing more that a bugaboo of Bryan's to catch votes. What anti-trust laws have been enacted have been enacted by the Republicans.

"On the so-called trust issue Bryan is on the defensive. He should tell why the Democratic Party has never supported nor proposed any legislation to regulate the commercial combinations of the country. Bryan cannot defend the Democratic Party on that issue, and it, with the issue of imperialism, will soon be relegated to the rear.

"The money question will soon be the paramount issue. Bryan will have to meet that issue, too."

Senator Hanna said he had not decided to go on the stump in the East, but would do so if he thought best. He declared furthermore that he had issued no challenge to Mr. Bryan for a joint debate, nor had he challenged anybody to debate. However, he said he was not afraid to meet anybody on the issues of the campaign.

Senator Hanna left for New York this evening. He will remain at the Republican Headquarters there for two or three weeks, and then will return to Chicago.

Gov. Roosevelt Takes a Rest.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, Sept. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt had a good rest to-day. At the conclusion of the meeting at Rock Springs last night his train pulled out on what is called "O'Neill's Spur," where it remained during the night and to-day, remote from town and city. The train rested near Daly's Ranch, and the party, numbering thirty or more, was entertained at the ranch with a game dinner. In the course of the day twenty-five of the party, including the Governor, took a gallop over the adjacent hills.

Notes of the Campaign.

A mass meeting under the management of the Republican Club will be held at Cooper Union to-morrow night. The principal speakers will be Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg, Penn., and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam.

A large number of deaf-mutes gather every Sunday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Twenty-one of them were polled by a reporter yesterday, with the result that seventeen declared for McKinley, two for Bryan, and two non-committal.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth State Senate District at their convention next Wednesday will probably nominate James J. McCourt of the Thirteenth Assembly District. Mr. McCourt was the nominee for Assemblyman last year, and received a large vote.

REBUKE TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Dr. MacArthur Condemns Prayer Chains and Repels Attacks on the President.

The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, preached last night to a large congregation. His subject was "The Church, the Canteen, and the Prayer Chain." He said, in part:

"The Church stands for all that is noblest in humanity. It cannot therefore be indifferent to any influence or movement which makes for righteousness or wickedness. It must carefully watch and fearlessly pronounce on every interest of patriotism and religion. True patriotism is closely akin to true religion. The man who cannot put his religion into his politics must have a very poor religion or very bad politics. No true American can be indifferent to the financial honor of his native or adopted country. The Church, therefore, is profoundly interested in the present campaign.

"The suggestion of some women that an endless prayer chain be created for the defeat of President McKinley has challenged the attention of thoughtful churchmen in all parts of the country. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has wisely disclaimed sympathy with this method of electioneering. These women assume that they are assuredly right in their opposition to the canteen. Over against their opinion is the testimony of experienced army officers who are familiar with all the details of the canteen. They have every inducement to oppose it if it contributes to the injury of the discipline or any other interest of the army. These women ought to know that since the official recognition of the canteen the number of desertions has greatly decreased and the cases of discipline for drunkenness and other vices are much fewer than formerly.

"If the choice were between total abstinence and the canteen, I would strongly oppose the canteen and favor total abstinence. British soldiers in their campaigns in Egypt, South Africa, and in India have been greatly benefited by the practice of total abstinence. I would like to remove temptation from young men both in the army and civil life. There is quite too much drinking and drunkenness now in the army and out of it. But the choice is not between abstinence and the canteen. It is between the canteen and low groggeries, without official inspection and with poisonous liquors and unspeakably degrading concomitants of vice. This is the literal truth, and these facts some temperance women seem utterly to forget.

"It is time that the impracticable dreamers who accomplish nothing should give some credit to the practical reformers who at least do something. Political Prohibitionists are exclusively men of one idea. They would sacrifice the financial honor of the country in their vague hope of destroying the liquor traffic. This party has never accomplished anything in reducing the evils of this traffic, and it repeatedly has greatly multiplied those evils.

"One of the incidental evils of political prohibition and of the prayer chain is that they have evoked an unpardonable intemperance of speech on the part of their advocates. A letter has been published indorsing the prayer chain and charging the Divine Love with having made a great mistake in drinking wine and having been guilty of setting 'an example which has proved a heritage of woe to untold generations.' This language is simply blasphemous. It is equally unbecoming that President McKinley should be made the target of abuse by political Prohibitionists. No President since the founding of the Government has had so many great international questions to settle, and no President has, on the whole, managed such questions more wisely. As a citizen and churchman I repel such assaults on the President of the United States."

LIVING WITH BROKEN NECK.

Young Holbrook Mann's Case Puzzles Surgeons—His Long Trip from Maine Not Injurious.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Although seven weeks have elapsed since young Holbrook Mann, the son of the Rev. Charles H. Mann of this city, was taken from the water at Bailey's Beach, Me., senseless and helpless, and the surgeons said his neck was broken, the young man continues to live, and, to the astonishment of surgeons, is apparently not failing in the least.

Mr. Mann was diving off a float into the sea when the accident occurred, and struck his head on a rock. At the hospital in Portland, Me., where he was taken, the surgeons shook their heads and said the case was hopeless. Two of the vertebrae, they said, had been fractured. His death was hourly expected, but, despite the decision of the medical men, Mann lived on and did not seem to become any worse.

The young man's parents last week yielded to his importunities to be brought home, and he was carried from the hospital in a long wicker, hamperlike stretcher, lying on pneumatic mattresses, and journeyed all day in express trains, reaching home without suffering any ill effects from the long trip.

Since arriving home his spirits have improved, and his general health is so good that the doctors are wondering if the Portland surgeons have not made a mistake in diagnosing the case.

The puzzling feature in the case is that the boy's entire body, from a line drawn under the armpits, is completely paralyzed and utterly devoid of sensation. Notwithstanding this, his mind is clear, he is devoid of pain, and eats, sleeps, and digests food naturally. Not once since the accident has he seemed to realize the gravity of his condition, but he declares daily that he is feeling better, and since returning home is planning what he will do when he recovers.

The fact that one of the cervical vertebrae was found to be so badly crushed that it was removed by the Portland surgeons makes the case one of remarkable interest. In the opinion of some physicians, if the spinal cord has not been seriously injured the head may in time sink down and the vertebrae become united, in which case the patient may recover, and it is upon this hypothesis that treatment is being conducted.

Steamship Nanticope Libeled.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23.—The freight steamship Nanticope of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, has been libeled, and to-day an officer is in charge of the vessel at the company's dock. Bartholomew Long, a shipbuilder, had the libel issued by Supreme Court Commissioner Thomas Anderson to satisfy a claim of $490.74, held by him against the company for repairs to the Nanticope.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

SEEK DEATH IN THE PARK

Two Men Shoot Themselves at About the Same Hour.

One Dies Without Regaining Consciousness; the Other Is in Bellevue Hospital and Will Live.

Two men at outs with life shot themselves in Central Park about the same hour yesterday morning, both on the east side, near Fifth Avenue, although the spots they chose were separated by over a mile. One man is dead in the Presbyterian Hospital, and the other is in Bellevue, and will be made by the doctors to cheat death for the time being.

Edward L. Schwarzwaldt was found by Policeman Googan of the Park Squad just inside the Park wall, near Eighty-fifth Street, at 5 o'clock. The patrolman heard a shot, and presently saw the man unconscious and bleeding on the ground from a wound in the right temple. Schwarzwaldt died an hour later in the Presbyterian Hospital without having recovered consciousness. In his pockets were found a Knights of Pythias badge and several letters, four of which were postmarked Porto Rico. One of these was from A. G. Steele of the Health Department of the island. There was also a health certificate, showing that Schwarzwaldt had been vaccinated. The letters were addressed to the Broadway Central Hotel.

At the hotel nothing was known of the man more than that he had his mail sent there. A month ago he left orders to have his letters forwarded to Mrs. Jacobi's boarding house at 219 East Eighty-sixth Street. Mrs. Jacobi said that Schwarzwaldt and his wife boarded with her for three weeks, but both went away a week ago without saying where they were going. Schwarzwaldt told her that he had come from Porto Rico, and more than that she knew nothing about him or his business. Neither money nor jewelry was found upon the suicide. A. Newman, who said he was a cousin of Schwarzwaldt, called at the hospital last night to see the body. He said that Mrs. Schwarzwaldt was in Pennsylvania, and that he would notify her. He did not leave his address with the hospital authorities.

The man who unsuccessfully sought death is James Campbell. He stood under a tree near Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and fired two bullets into himself, one near the heart and the other in his head. The Presbyterian Hospital doctors found that he was not badly hurt, and sent him to Bellevue He said he was homeless; that for weeks he had tried to get work at anything, but had been refused wherever he applied. He became despondent and finally decided to kill himself.

MADE SURE OF QUICK DEATH.

Old Man Tied His Hands Together, Then Jumped Into the River.

The body of C. Magnus Svenson, a carpenter, seventy years old, whose hands were bound together by a fishing line wound tightly around the wrists and fastened to an eyehole of his straw hat, was found floating in the North River yesterday.

It was first seen by Charles Murphy, a watchman on the Fifty-ninth Street dock. Murphy put out in a boat and brought the body ashore. Policeman Michael O'Hearn summoned an ambulance, and the body was taken to the Morgue, where an examination of the pockets resulted in the finding of a card bearing the address of Everich Langram, 255 West Thirty-second Street.

From the fact that the fishing line was wound about the wrists it was thought that the man might have met with foul play, and Detective Jonn F. Lyons was assigned to make an investigation. Detective Lyons went to the address given on the card and saw Langram, who went with him to view the body. He at once identified it as that of C. Magnus Svenson, who had been a fellow-workman of his at Raab & Sons, in Sixty-fourth Street, up to a few months ago.

Langram said that Svenson had two sons, one of whom, Johann, lives in Brooklyn and the other, Charles, in Manhattan. He did not know their addresses.

"Svenson was the last man in the world to commit suicide," he said. "He was too jolly. Why, if you could have seen him dance you would not have thought he was over thirty years of age."

Langram knew of but one close friend Svenson had beside himself. She was Mrs. Lena Fidstram of 202 West Sixty-seventh Street. Detective Lyons called on her.

"Svenson was at my house last Wednesday night," said Mrs. Fidstram. "He worked with my husband, and I have known him for nearly twenty years. He had been out of work for four months, and lately he had been sick. When he was here Wednesday night he complained of severe pains in his stomach. My husband told him he had better spend the night with us. He talked about his sufferings. He said to me: 'Lena, I have the same trouble which killed your father, but before I suffer what he suffered I will throw myself into the river.'"

The police are convinced that the man committed suicide.

GUEST'S SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

Man Found with the Gas Turned On and Poison in His Pocket.

A man who on Wednesday last registered as John Meyer at the Tonawanda Hotel, 390 Third Avenue, was found dead in his bed there yesterday morning, having killed himself with illuminating gas.

One of the employes of the place was attracted to the man's room by the odor of gas. The door was forced open and Meyer was found dead in his bed, with the gas flowing from an unlighted burner. In his pockets were found some revolver cartridges and a bottle of paris green, and there was evidence that some of the poison had been spilled on the bed. Lying on a table was a letter in German, in an envelope which bore the initials "A. K." and the address, "1,381 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn." The body was sent to the Morgue.

"A. K." proved to be August Kammann, who lives at the address given. He identified the body as that of his brother, Henry Kammann, twenty-one years old, a confectioner, who lived at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. Kammann said his brother had been out of work lately and became despondent.

RESCUED MAN WHO TRIED TO DIE.

Sailor Dived from Yacht After Passenger Who Jumped from Ferryboat.

Elmer Bates of 651 First Street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the East River from the ferryboat Fulton, and is a prisoner in the Hudson Street Hospital very little the worse for his act.

Bates, who is twenty years old, had lingered on the afterdeck of the boat, which he had to himself, all the other passengers being either forward or in the cabins. The boat had not gone far from the slip when the young man climbed over the rail and threw himself into the river.

Nobody on board had noticed this, but the crew of the yacht Crescent, which was passing down the river, saw him jump, and drew the attention of the ferryboat's crew to what had happened. The ferryboat was brought to a stop, but by this time Thomas Peters, a deckhand on the yacht, had jumped overboard and reached the would-be suicide.

"Let me die," cried Bates as the sailor caught him. He struggled for a while, but Peters succeeded in making fast a rope around him and both were hauled on board the yacht, which landed Bates at the foot of Fulton Street. The young man has given no reason for his act.

Found Dead with the Gas Turned On.

August Stocklan, who was a "handy man" about the saloon of Charles Jennsen at 2,766 Third Avenue, was found asphyxiated by gas early yesterday morning in a small room which he occupied above the saloon. An ambulance surgeon from the Harlem Hospital pronounced the man dead. Stocklan was forty years old.

Shot Himself in Tompkins Square Park.

George Borck of 148 East Fourth Street committed suicide early yesterday morning in Tompkins Square Park by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Patrolman Breardon of the Fifth Street Station found him about 1 o'clock, lying dead on the ground with the revolver by his side. The suicide, who was seventy years old, was identified by his son-in-law, August Slooker, of 89 Avenue A, who said he did not know why the old man took his life.

Poison Taken as Medicine Fatal.

Frederick Carter, forty years old, of 556 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, had been suffering for several days from a cold. Last night he mistook a bottle of carbolic acid for the medicine he had been taking and swallowed a quantity of the poison. Dr. McLaughlin, who was called, gave him an antidote and sent him to the City Hospital. The physicians were unable to help him, and he died at 9 o'clock. A widow and three children survive him.

Girl Takes Poison on the Street.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 23.—About midnight last night Miss Gertrude Coddington, aged eighteen years, daughter of Moore Coddington, a miller, of Somerset Street, attempted to commit suicide while walking on that street by swallowing carbolic acid. She then ran to a saloon and called out Archie B. Ellis and Walter Higgins, with whom she was acquainted, and they conveyed her home. The physician summoned to attend her says her recovery is doubtful. The reason for her act is not known.

SAID OLD MAN WAS KIDNAPPED.

McClaire's Charge that Alfred Dredge Was Spirited Away by His Son-in-Law Denied.

Hugh McClaire of 2,515 Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, called at the Sheepshead Bay Police Station on Saturday and reported that Alfred Dredge, seventy-three years old, a wealthy retired pen manufacturer, who had lived with the McClaires for ten years, had been kidnapped on Friday afternoon by Dredge's son-in-law, William Davis of Toronto, Canada.

According to McClaire's story, Dredge, who is worth from $75,000 to $100,000, was stricken with paralysis last April, and since that time has been unable to move or speak. He had lived with the McClaires at 106 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, for nearly ten years, until last Spring, when he moved with them to Sheepshead Bay.

Davis married Dredge's adopted daughter, and the old man made a will leaving his entire fortune to them. After the death of Mrs. Davis, Dredge became displeased with Davis, and last Spring consulted Dr. James S. O'Connell of Brooklyn relative to making another will leaving his money to a niece and nephew in New York.

Two days before the will was to have been drawn, according to McClaire, Dredge was stricken with paralysis and the instrument was never made. Several weeks ago, McClaire says, Miss Elizabeth Barnier of 27 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, attempted to have Dredge removed from the McClaire household, declaring that she had been engaged to him for twenty years, controlled his fortune and had a right to remove him. McClaire finally agreed to give him up on the payment of $1,490 said to be due for his board. This Miss Barnier, through her lawyers, refused to pay.

Thus the matter stood when on Friday afternoon, according to McClaire, Davis drove up to the residence in a carriage with a man named Charles Cobb of 73 Pineapple Street, Brooklyn, and took Dredge out for a ride. They did not return.

Detective Busby accompanied McClaire to the office of Omar Powell, Dredge's lawyer, at 206 Broadway, and Powell convinced the detectives that Dredge had left McClaire's house of his own free will, and had gone with Davis to Dr. Sheppard's sanitarium on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The police thereupon dropped the case.

At the sanitarium last night it was said that Dredge had been brought there and had signified by writing that he came of his own free will.

John G. Barnier of 27 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, father of Miss Barnier, who was mentioned by McClaire to the police, was seen at his home last night and said the story of his daughter being engaged to Dredge was absurd.

"Mr. Dredge and myself are very old friends and fellow church members," said Mr. Barnier. "He had lived with the McClaires for ten years, paying $16 a week board. He suffered a stroke of paralysis last April, which deprived him of speech. His son-in-law, Davis, had suspected for several months that the old man was not getting proper care. He visited him a week ago, and Dredge told him in writing that he wanted to leave the McClaire house, and chose Dr. Sheppard's Sanitarium as his future home. Accordingly Mr. Davis called on Friday and took him away. There was no kidnapping about it."

PATIENT'S STRANGE CONDUCT.

Injured, He Refuses to Give His Name or Stay in Hospital.

Hudson Street Hospital authorities are much puzzled over the strange conduct of a patient who was brought to them from the Brooklyn Bridge seriously injured late yesterday afternoon as a result of a broken bicycle fork. The man would not tell them who he was, and after he had recovered from the first shock of the accident demanded his clothing, tottered out of the hospital, and disappeared, although doctors followed him to the very door, telling him that to go away in the condition in which he was was the height of foolhardiness.

The man, who was about thirty-eight years old, and well dressed, was riding a bicycle yesterday on the north roadway toward Manhattan shortly after 5:30 o'clock, and had just run ahead of a Fulton Street trolley car, when the fork snapped without warning. He was going so rapidly that he shot through the air, completely across the fender of the car, which would otherwise have struck him. He struck the iron work of the bridge and fell in a heap. The car was stopped and he was lifted aboard and brought to Manhattan, where an ambulance in charge of Dr. Nelson took him to the hospital.

He refused at first to get into the vehicle, and only consented when he found he was unable to stand alone.

The doctors found that he had many bruises on the chest, head, and arms, and that he had received a heavy blow on the abdomen, just such a blow as might inflict a dangerous internal injury. He was in great pain, but when they asked him his name he said: "Put me down as John Doe."

He said first that he was an electrician, living at 200 West Thirtieth Street, and later that he was a well-to-do business man.

CAR AND WAGON CRASH.

The Driver, Thrown Many Feet, May Be Internally Injured.

A south-bound cable car of the Eighth Avenue Line crashed into a wagon belonging to one of the morning newspapers at Church and Cortlandt Streets early yesterday morning. The horse was being driven at great speed toward the ferry, and the car was bowling along at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The car struck the wagon full on the side between the wheels. The horse, knocked out of the shafts, was thrown against the curb on the west side of the street, while the wagon was shunted as far in the other direction. The driver, Joseph Goldmerz, was thrown fifty fet in a diagonal direction.

A policeman from the Church Street Station, a block away, was quickly at the side of Goldmerz, and he was carried into the police station. He was taken from there to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was found to have been hurt in the right elbow, back, and thigh. After being attended to he insisted on going home against the wishes of the house surgeon. He was evidently convinced that he had been injured internally, for at 8:30 last night his friends took him to the Gouverneur Hospital, and he asked to be again examined. Goldmerz is twenty-three years of age and lives at 11 Pitt Street.

MASS MEETING
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE REPUBLICAN CLUB
of the City of New York
WILL BE HELD AT
COOPER UNION,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 8 P. M.
ADDRESSES BY
Hon. John Dalzell,
Hon. John Barrett.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

It's all in the Box

All the goodness that is in a biscuit when it comes out of the oven goes in the "In-er-seal Patent Package." All its delicate crispness is there—and it stays there, right and tight, until you eat the biscuit. The "In-er-seal Patent Package" is the only known method of keeping biscuit fresh and crisp. Get it when and where you will, you'll find it proof against damp, dust and odor.

Buy Soda Biscuit, Milk Biscuit, Butter Crackers, Saltines, Banquet Wafers, Sultana Fruit, Graham Biscuit, Sea Foam, Oatmeal Biscuit, Ginger Snaps, Handmade Pretzelettes and Vanilla Wafers only in the "In-er-seal Patent Package."

You can readily distinguish the package by the trade-mark design on each end.

Sold everywhere.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Federated Union's Meeting Marked by General Denunciation.

Tammany Delegates Turn Discussion into Political Channels—Altgeld to Speak at Strikers' Benefit.

The Tammany members of the Central Federated Union who say they have discovered a friend to organized labor in Richard Croker tried at yesterday's meeting to turn nearly everything that was done into political channels. Even Miss S. McConnell, a member of the Red Cross Society, who was granted the privilege of the floor, was the innocent cause of starting the Tammany men on their favorite topic of anti-imperialism.

Miss McConnell came to talk about the starving people of India. She said that her organization was doing what it could for the famine-stricken people, and made an appeal for financial aid.

Delegate Hyland of the Plasters' Union made an attack on the British Government. A. J. Boulton of the stereotypers said the state of affairs in India was an illustration of the curse of imperialism. After discussion the request of Miss McConnell was referred to the Organization Committee.

James P. Archibald of the paper hangers, a Tammany man, read a letter from Santiago Iglesias, one of the labor leaders in Porto Rico, who was arrested on the charge of causing disturbances during the strikes there. The letter said that the flag which had protected the most famous Republic of modern times protected nothing but iniquity there. There was more denunciation of imperialism, and it was decided to give the Porto Rico strikers the moral support of the body.

John J. Pallas of the pattern makers complained that the wages of mechanics in the navy yard were too low. No action was taken.

Delegate O'Brien of the granite cutters reported regarding the hearing before the Bridge Commissioners last Thursday on his complaint that Shanley & Ryan, the contractors for the New York achorage, were paying less to the granite cutters than the prevailing rate of wages of $4 a day. The Commissioners decided that men should receive $4 a day, and referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel. O'Brien said that he would apply for an injunction restraining Shanley & Ryan from doing any of the work unless they paid the union wages.

Joseph Lord of the Building Trades' Council reported that the council will give a benefit in Terrace Garden on Oct. 1 for the benefit of the Chicago strikers. The Democratic National Committee, he said, had assigned John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois, and the Republican National Committee O. F. Williams, ex-Consul General of Manila to speak on the occasion.

LABOR DELEGATE'S MISFORTUNES

Attacked by Trades Rivals and Then Sent to the Island.

Delegate Goddu of the Excavators' Union appeared at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union with his head done up in sticking plaster, the result of an attack made on him by a gang of men over two weeks ago. The attack was the outcome of a fight which has arisen between the Excavators' Union and the Laborers' Union Protective Society over a rivalry to obtain masons' laborers from members of the Mason Builders' Association of Employers.

Goddu said that he was a marked man, and that a prominent member of the Laborers' Union Protective Society had declared that there would be no peace until "Specky," meaning Goddu, "was put out of the way." Goddu said that the attack upon him occurred at Leonard and Church Streets, where he went with an agreement made with the Mason Builders' Association in his pocket to put members of his union to work at a building there.

Instantly a gang of men sprang from all directions, he said, and pummeled him. He was floored with a brick thrown by a man who escaped, and which hit him on the head. He was arrested along with one of his assailants, and after his head was dressed at the Hudson Street Hospital was fined $5 for fighting. He declared that all he did was to defend himself.

"I had the fine in my pocket ready to pay," he said, "but could get no one to take it, and was sent to the island for a week in default of payment. I told the Warden at Blackwell's Island about it, and he took the fine from me and released me at once."

A committee was appointed to investigate Goddu's complaint and report next Sunday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 23.—Fire this morning in the five-story building at 243-245 Water Street, occupied by Wilson, Bailey & Co.'s boat-supply establishment, caused a loss estimated at $75,000 to $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:30 A. M.—201 West Fifty-second Street; David Brenberg; damage, $25.

4:35 A. M.—1,359 Second Avenue; M. Goldstein; damage, $100.

9:15 A. M.—171 Clinton Street; N. Schunski; damage slight.

9:40 A. M.—250 Monroe Street; A. Benson; damage, $5.

11:50 A. M.—1,874 Third Avenue; Lews Biens; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—1,456 First Avenue; unknown; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—143 King Street; John Ryan; damage, $50.

5:15 P. M.—Catharine and Cherry Streets, Catharine Market; D. Clifford; damage, $1,000.

5:35 P. M.—232 East Seventy-seventh Street; John McGowan; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—1,762 Madison Avenue; H. Campbell; damage slight.

7 P. M.—769 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; Louis Eickler; no damage.

7:15 P. M.—70 Clinton Street; Bammslee & Wiener; damage, $8,600.

W. & J. Sloane

are offering as a new feature this Autumn

PLAIN AND FIGURED

Wilton Velvet Carpets,

9 FEET WIDE.

Made by the Alex. Smith & Son's Carpet Co.

Broadway & 19th Street.

GIANT NEGRO ATTACKS POLICE.

Believed He Was Called to Heaven and Cut Nephew's Throat to Carry Him Along—Officers Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23.—A terrific fight occurred this morning between the police and a crazy negro whom they were attempting to arrest. A negro of gigantic build named Edward Gurley, laboring under the hallucination that he had been called to heaven, cut the throat of his nephew, Oscar Montgomery, in order that he might take him along with him. Corporal Paul Coman and Supernumerary Joseph W. Bofill endeavored to arrest Gurley, and he attacked them with savage ferocity. Coman was so badly used up that his life may pay the forfeit. Bofill was also badly wounded.

The officers, with courageous tenacity, stuck to the prisoner and, assisted by some citizens, finally brought him down. They were forced to kill him. Montgomery after the fight was over and prior to the time he was conveyed to the Charity Hospital said: "My uncle awoke me and said, 'Get out of bed; I have to die, and I'll take you with me.' He then cut me with his knife, and I screamed for help."

BIG NEGRO SPREADS TERROR.

Runs Through Eighth Avenue Threatening All He Meets with a Revolver.

David Brown, thirty-six years old, a negro of great size, living at 251 West Thirtieth Street, caused consternation on Eighth Avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Streets, late last night by running up the avenue flourishing a revolver. Men, women, and children fled. The man was locked up after a fight with Policeman Vozatka of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

The police say the negro had been drinking during the night. Brown came out of Thirtieth Street into Eighth Avenue after 11 o'clock, and pointing his revolver now at one person, now at another, and cursing, ran up Eighth Avenue, frightening people, who ran into stores and hallways or around corners out of sight. Brown met Policeman Vozatka at Thirty-fourth Street, and he attempted to intimidate the officer by pointing his revolver at him. Vozatka grappled with the negro, and the men fought it out while a large crowd looked on. The policeman was becoming exhausted, when he got the revolver away from Brown, and then subdued him by getting him by the throat. He took him to the station house, where Brown was locked up on a charge of attempted felonious assault.

NEGRO WIPES OUT A FAMILY.

Shoots a Man and His Daughter, and Fatally Stabs a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 23.—An entire family, consisting of man, wife, and daughter, living in Beaufort County, in the heart of the "Black District," has been exterminated by Joseph Small, a negro. The tragedy occurred in an out-of-the-way county, and the meagre information received is contained in a report made to the Governor to-day by white citizens.

Small ambushed and shot Adam Giles near his home. While the murderer stood over him, revolver in hand, Giles begged for his life, and his daughter, hearing the shot fired, rushed up and also pleaded with Small. The negro thereupon put his pistol to Giles's head, blowing out his brains, and then fired a bullet through the body of the girl.

Leaving these victims where they fell, Small went to Giles's house, where Mrs. Giles was hiding, and with a long knife he stabbed and slashed the woman in a terrible manner. She was dying when the message to the Governor was sent.

WOOS WITH HARMLESS PISTOL.

A Young Man Presses His Suit with Threats and Is Arrested.

Albert Cantwell, an Englishman employed as a brass finisher and living at 52 Manhattan Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station last night for threatening Miss Kate Healy, seventeen years old, of 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, with whom he is in love. Last night he flourished a revolver from which the cylinder was missing, telling her he would kill her and himself if she refused him. She shrieked and he ran away.

The young woman complained to the police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, and Policeman Goodnow was sent out in citizen's clothing to arrest Cantwell. The latter returned to the young woman's house about 10 o'clock and he was arrested. In his possession was found a revolver without a catridge holder. He said he could not live without the girl, and that he would not having her going with any other man. He was charged with disorderly conduct and was locked up.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. James M. Forsyth, United States Navy, and Col. E. F. Hall, Memphis.

EVERETT—Commander Delano of the United States Training Ship Topeka.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. H. Duell, Washington.

GRAND—P. J. O'Connor, Dublin.

HOFFMAN—T. A. Vanderlip, Washington; Archbishop Scott, Christ Church, New Zealand; A. I. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del., and Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina.

HOLLAND—G. T. Swift, Chicago; Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, and Dr. J. D. Thomas, Pittsburg.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor D. C. Robinson, Elmira, and Horace Bell, London.

MANHATTAN—C. L. Hussey, United States Navy, and Eugene Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.

MURRAY HILL—E. O. Sarratt, West Point; Major S. R. Stofford, United States Army; Bishop W. D. Walker, Rochester, and Prof. M. McKenzie, Cambridge, England.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. E. Harris, United States Army, and Dr. William M. Cate, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, carpets, 45 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bloss, G., & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; J. Bloss, dry goods, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Fraser, R., Utica, N. Y.; W. Schuderer, dry goods; W. N. Deifenbach, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Frank, H., Natchez, Miss.; notions, jewelry, boots, and shoes, 22 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

G. H. Lorentz, laces, underwear, and hosiery; Hotel Albert.

Heineman, G. H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Heineman, hats; Hoffman House.

Hull, E. R., & Dutton Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. A. Dutton, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Katz, S. & J., Company, New Orleans, La.; F. Katz, notions, 34 Thomas Street; Holland House.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. H. MacInnes, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Koblegard Co., Clarksburg, W. Va.; P. H. Koblegard, dry goods; A. Parson, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Lyman Bros., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Walker, furnishing goods, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Thompson, ladies and infants' wear, 450 Broome Street; Holland House.

Millhiser, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; E. Millhiser, domestics and dress goods; 258 Church Street; Holland House.

Sisson Brothers & Welden, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, dry goods; Miss N

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The Latest and Greatest of Wanamaker SHOE SALES

JUST when every man, woman and child in Greater New York, or near it, needs new shoes for Fall and Winter wear, comes this greatest of all Wanamaker Shoe Sales. Greater in quantities of shoes that have been gathered; greater in variety to choose from; and reaching from the lowest-priced shoes that are thoroughly good, up to splendid sample lines of the finest shoes that are made. Greater in the space provided for the selling. The regular shoe store is too busy with regular selling to intrude with special shoes. The large bargain shoe store on the Fifth Floor is needed entire, as newly enlarged, to hold the new bargains in Women's and Children's shoes; and so came the necessity for

A New Bargain Shoe Store for Men and Boys

The large double store-room on the corner of Fourth avenue, just across Ninth street from the Wanamaker Store, holds the greatest bargains in Men's and Boys' Shoes that were ever gathered together. Thousands of men who visited the new store on Saturday can testify to that. They are all new and perfect fall and winter shoes, from the strong, sturdy sorts at wonderfully low prices, to the finest shoes shown in most exclusive shoe stores.

There are vast quantities of splendid shoes for all who come, and in all sizes. And all the way through

Prices Are a Quarter to a Half Under Value

The styles, kinds and weights are those which you will find in other good shoe stores to-day; but now offered at fifty cents to several dollars less on each pair than they can be bought for outside this sale. The details tell the story more exactly. Read on:

These Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street:

Men's Shoes—

At **$1**, instead of **$1.50**—Black satin oil leather; laced; London toe; tipped; stout soles.

At **$1.50**, instead of **$2.50**—Black box calf and oil leather; tan calf and kid; laced; stylish toe shapes.

At **$1.90**, instead of **$3**—Black and tan Russia, box and waxed calf, patent and enameled leather; laced and Congress. The most fashionable shapes are included in this lot.

At **$2.15**, instead of **$3.50**—Fine grades of waxed and boarded calfskin and patent leather dress shoes; mostly on the English and cadet lasts.

At **$2.45**, instead of **$3.50**—Black kidskin of fine quality, waxed calf, box calf, patent and enamel leathers; soles of various weights, all welted and stitched; the new autumn models—bargains for particular dressers.

At **$2.65**, instead of **$4**—Fine black kid, patent leather, and other very stylish shoes; button and lace; many sample shoes in sizes 7 D and C, that are worth double or more.

Men's Shoes—

At **$2.85**, instead of **$4**—This lot is mainly of sample shoes representing lines of exclusive sorts that sell at $6 and $7; mostly in sizes 7 and 7½, B widths.

At **$3.30**, instead of **$5** and more—Mostly our own best grade of winter weight shoes, both tan and black enamel grain, chrome kid and Shrewsbury calf; leather lined and double soles. Reduced from $5 and $6.50 to readjust our regular stock.

Boys' Shoes—

At **$1**, instead of **$1.25** and **$1.50**—Black calf laced shoes; with heels; sizes 11 to 5½; broad widths.

At **$1.25**, instead of **$1.75**—Black calf laced shoes; solid soles, some welted, others machine sewed; all durable and sightly; sizes 12 to 5½.

At **$1.50**, instead of **$2**—Black calf; full English toe, with tip; laced; extension soles; school boys' shoes with some style to them.

At **$1.70**, instead of **$2.50**—Extra good quality wax and box calf laced shoes; for school or dress; stylish and durable; in sizes 12 to 5½.

These Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store:

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of **$1.50** and **$2**—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At **$1.20**, instead of **$2**—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.

At **$1.40**, instead of **$2.50**—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

At **$1.60**, instead of **$2.50**—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.

At **$1.80**, instead of **$3**—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At **$2**, instead of **$3**—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

At **$2.30**, instead of **$3.50**—Extra quality kid and box calf shoes in regular and storm cuts; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; stylish shapes; all details of finish just right.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.

95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Better quality box calf; extra good oak soles.

At **$1.50**, instead of **$2**—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

SILKS — New and Under-priced Remnants

A broad silk story to-day. The brilliant collection of new silks deserves the whole story to itself; but we have found some handsome lots under-price that command an announcement; and the stock-man has a fascinating collection of Remnants that it wouldn't be fair to sell without letting you know about.

In all it makes the Silk store an irresistible attraction to all women to-day. This is the news in detail:

Silks Under Value—

Three fortunate purchases of most popular silks:

At 65c, instead of 85c—
Plain colored taffeta in forty bright new colorings, including white and cream—a crisp and beautiful quality.

At 55c, instead of 85c—
23-inch black taffeta silks of the same quality as we have sold all season at 85c.

At 55c, instead of $1.25—
More than fourteen thousand yards of crinkled-striped taffeta in a wide variety of solid colorings, including shades of white, pink, gray, robin's-e-egg blue, heliotrope, old rose, reseda, castor, cadet and navy blue, cardinal, ox blood, brown, cerise, old blue. The crinkled stripes are bordered with chain-link satin dots, giving a most handsome effect for waists or for trimmings. Similar goods have been selling in our stock at $1.25. These at 55c a yard.

Silk Remnants at Half Price—

The whole story is in that line. All sorts and colors of silk, in lengths from one to ten yards. You must be prompt to share them.

New Silks—

The Rotunda is abloom with them; but the story is not for to-day's telling, except for this hint of several lines of particular beauty and attractiveness:

Peau de Soie, in all the new colorings, for entire costumes, waists, linings and trimmings, $1.25 a yard.

Paillet de Soie, $1; Satin Fenestia, $1.25; Peau de Cygne, $1.50; fine Crepe de Chine, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

New Brocaded Evening Silks, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. Rotunda.

Fall DRESS GOODS — Popular Kinds Half Price

There are certain kinds of dress goods that are not dependent on the season's fad to be in style. No good store would be without them this season any more than last.

Several such lots were on the manufacturers' hands and they were in a hurry to sell in spite of the staple character of the goods. We offered half price and the goods are here. These:

50-inch All-wool Bannockburns at 50c, instead of $1 a yard

These sturdy stylish mixtures are always popular. The original Scotch goods from which these are copied sell at $2.50 and $3 a yard. This sets the character of the effect they make. We could not buy equal goods new to-day to sell for less than a dollar; and these are in a dozen best color mixtures of grays, blues, browns and greens. Handsome, serviceable—a splendid 50-inch fabric at fifty cents a yard.

Imported Checked Suitings at 50c. instead of $1 a yard

These are the fine smooth-faced checks that are always in demand season after season; always neat and stylish. There are fourteen different designs and colorings; each design having two or three colors in it. They are 43½ inches wide, and most remarkable value at half a dollar a yard.

50c Plaids at 28c a yard

These are all-wool camel's-hair cloth and cheviot Plaids, in dark, rich color combinations that will make handsome dresses for school girls, and will wear splendidly. They couldn't be manufactured to-day for the price. Rotunda, facing Tenth street.

A Sale of APRONS — Eleven Thousand, all of Excellent Lawn

New, perfect, immaculate goods, fresh from various factories. They represent the excesses of manufacturers' orders. We bargained for them a long time ago,—arranged to take all the unsold lots at this time, at about half the usual price. The success of a similar offering a year ago was our incentive to gather even more largely than then. There are now here about eleven thousand white lawn aprons. Every good tasteful style is included, none but absolutely perfect goods in the entire lot. They are divided into two groups:

One, that comprises values up to 50c. Choice of these at 25c.

The other in which values run up to $1.50. Choice at 50c. Main aisle, Broadway.

Repeating a Recent Bargain Offering of UMBRELLAS

Perhaps you recall it. With some satisfaction if you were fortunate enough to share in it. With regret, if you were unable to secure one of the fine umbrellas at so little cost. Well, here's consolation for those who failed. We have a large number of the same high-grade goods to sell at the same low prices. Two lots, men's and women's in each:

$2.75—Of fine twilled silk. The 26-in. size have handles of pearl and ivory, with sterling silver trimmings; some also of horn and natural wood. The 28-in. size, for men, have silver-trimmed wood handles; a few fine specimens in horn handles. In this collection are umbrellas that would be considered moderately priced at $3.75.

$1.25—Of union taffeta silk—all close-rolling. The 26-in., with Dresden, horn and wood handles; the 28-in., with stylish natural wood handles. Good value at $2. Broadway.

The Last Week of the September CHINA SALE

The last huge casks of chinaware treasures have been opened up for this last week of the China Sale. If they had come to hand as fast as earlier lots went out this story would not be to tell, and housekeepers who have just returned home would not have been able to share these splendid offerings.

Now everything is opened! And the assortment of dainty wares at the remarkable prices is almost if not quite as great as it was three weeks or more ago. But there are no more to come. When these are gone the sale is over, and the greatest opportunity of the year for buying beautiful China, Glass and Bric-a-brac at little cost will have passed by.

This warning, and this particular news:

Dinner Sets—

At $5, regularly $6.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; underglaze decoration.

At $9.50, regularly $12—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; sectional border decoration; complete for 12 persons.

At $11.50, good $15 value—English porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; underglaze flow-blue decoration; a quaint shape; very popular, can be matched any time.

At $12.50—American porcelain dinner sets; 100 pieces; splendidly decorated in flowers and gold; all pieces gilded; with soup tureen and 3 platters; 5 decorations. We have never sold these sets before to-day for less than $14, and that was counted extraordinary.

At $15, regularly $20—Fine English porcelain dinner sets, in 4 underglaze decorations; 112 pieces; all pieces gilt.

At $15, regularly $20—Austrian china dinner sets; 5 decorations in flowers and gilt; soup tureen and large platters.

At $20, regularly $25—French china dinner sets; 100 pieces; with soup tureen and 3 platters; decorated in flowers and gilt.

At $25, regularly $32.50—French china dinner sets, in 2 fine decorations; 101 pieces.

At $25, from $32.50—French china dinner sets, in a pink border decoration; 102 pieces.

Fancy China—

At **10c**—The best assortment we have ever had in Plates, several sizes, and Fruit Saucers; all china, and decorated in flowers and gold; good 25c values.

At **15c**—French china Bread-and-Butter Plates, decorated. Austrian china Sugars and Creams, in 5 different styles, 15c a pair.

At **25c**—Numerous styles of Plates in several sizes, Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, Candlesticks, Penholders, etc.; all fine china, and decorated; every piece worth 50c.

Fancy China—

At **50c**—Tea Cups and Saucers, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Plates, After-dinner Coffees; all richly decorated; values up to $12 doz.

At **$1**—Plates, Fern Dishes, Condensed Milk Holders, Chop Plates, Salads; values up to $2.25 each.

Rich Cut Glass—

We have never shown during this sale, or at any time, better values in rich American cut glass than we do this morning. We claim at all times to be one-quarter to one-third below the regular market on cut glass, and items given below show still greater savings:

Bowls, 8-inch, splendid cuttings, $3 each; regularly $5.
Other bowls at $3.50, $4, $5, $6, up to $30 each.
Nappies, 8-inch, richly cut, $3 each; regularly $6.
Other nappies at $4.50, $5.25, $6.50, up to $13.75 each.
Olive Dishes, 90c and $1; regularly $1.25 and $1.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50; regularly $5.
Other celery trays at $5, $6, $7, up to $10 each.
Water Caraffes, $3.50; regularly $5.
Other water caraffes, at $4, $5, $6, up to $9 each.
Water Jugs, $6.50; worth $8.50 each.
Other water jugs at $7, $8.50, $9.50, up to $22.50 each.
On a separate table will be found many other useful things, such as peppers and salts, knife rests, syrup jugs, toothpick holders, mustard and horse radish cups, sugars and creams, all in Bohemian cut glass, well mounted, when required.
Peppers and Salts, 35c; 50c, 75c; sterling mounted.
Knife Rests, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Mustard Cups, $1.
Syrup Jugs, 75c, 85c, $1.25. Toothpick Holders, 25c and 40c.
Sugars and Creams, $1, $2, $2.50 a pair.

Basement.

Real Scotch Heather — And the LINENS that Come from the Same Home Land

There are centuries of sentiment hanging over the land of the Heather. Robert Burns has sung its song and Walter Scott has told its story until the whole world knows and loves its crags and heaths.

Our buyer could not travel through the old land without catching this sentiment, and he had gathered for him enough of the genuine heather to fill a number of big cases, because he knew that you who own Scotland as your home-land, as well as all of us who love the land of Wallace and Bruce, would enjoy seeing the native Scotch heather here in New York.

And it is here for you to share—we will give you, freely, a spray, for the asking, in the Linen Store; grown perhaps in the very soil made rich and sacred by "Scots wha hae' wi' Wallace bled."

But sentiment is not the chiefest virtue of the thrifty Scots. To-day Scotland owes much of her glory to the magnificent Linens that she makes for the world. Again and again we go back to those makers of pure, honest, sturdy, beautiful Linens. In the list that follows every item comes from the land of the heather; and every price is as low as the linens are fine and good:

Dinner Cloths—

$2 each—Dinner cloths of snow-white damask; a splendid wearing quality; 67x87 in.; right length for family of six people.

$2.40 each—Same quality; ½ yard longer.

$2 each—Dinner cloths of double damask; choice patterns; 70x70 in.

$2.50 each—Same; ½ yard longer. One yard longer, $3.

$3 each—Dinner cloths of double damask; very close and fine quality; 2x2¼ yards.

$3.75 each—Same quality; ½ yard longer.

Table Linen—

38c yd—Loom dice table linen, of the old-fashioned kind; very durable. Imported to sell at 50c yd. Width, 56 inches.

45c yd—Cream table linen; 62 in. wide; floral patterns.

50c yd—Cream table linen; 70 in. wide; will wash white quickly and give more wear than bleached damask, costing half as much more.

Table Linen—

65c yd—Bleached table linen; extra fine; 70 in. wide. Our usual 80c quality.

75c yd—Bleached table linen; full 2 yards wide; large assortment of designs to select from. Reduced from $1.

$1 yd—Bleached double damask from one of the best Scotch manufacturers; 70 in. wide. Our regular $1.25 kind.

Napkins—

$1.00 doz—Bleached breakfast napkins; 20 in. square. Reduced from $1.75.

$1.85 doz—Bleached napkins; 23½ inches square; reduced from $2.50. Match the table linen advertised above at 65c yard.

$2.25 doz—Bleached double damask napkins; 20 in. square. Our regular $2.75 kind.

$2.75 doz—Same quality, dinner size; 24 in. square. Our regular $3.75 kind.

The above two kinds match the table linen at $1 yard.

Towels—

12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels with fringed ends; 19x38 in. Reduced from $1.80 a dozen.

12½c each—Bleached huckaback towels; extra heavy; hemmed ends; 18x38 in.

16c each — Bleached huckaback towels; washed ready for use; 20x38 in. Our 20c towels.

20c each—Fringed huckaback towels; 20x40 in.; cheap at 25c each.

25c each—Bleached fringed huckaback towels; extra fine Irish flax, soft finish; large size, 24x45 in. Would now cost much over $3 dozen to land.

Towellings—

14c yd—Bleached twilled crash; 18 in. wide; fine soft quality; splendid value.

17c yd—Bleached twilled crash; extra heavy quality; width 19 inches; with red and blue bordering.

Fourth avenue.

The Growing Style Display of Women's GARMENTS

Many of the foreign garments are arriving—latest comers are handsome opera capes and golf capes from Berlin. The prices are modest. The opera capes are stylishly made and sumptuously silk-lined and quilted. The opera capes, $26 to $95. The golf capes, $16 to $22.50. Handsome velour capes, $60 to $120.

Up to the present moment chiefest beauty in suits and costumes is American-made. Masterful advances have been made by American tailors this season, as the showing now here most emphatically proves. The range of beauty and quality is broad. Starting at $15 we show handsome cheviot serge or homespun suits, silk-lined throughout. Then finer fabrics and tailoring at $18, $21, $22 and upwards.

The advancement in costumes is perhaps still greater. Some exquisite dresses are shown at $135, $130 and down to $60, $50, $47. But no more of the story can be told to-day.

Second floor, Broadway.

TRUNKS at Half

We have obtained a lot of splendid Trunks to sell at just half their regular prices. They are new and perfect trunks in the various styles from one of the best makers in the United States.

There were just a few more than a hundred left in certain groups that he wanted to sell out, and since we buy large quantities regularly, he let us have these at just half price—for our benefit, *and yours.*

There are women's trunks, men's trunks and steamer trunks, and we will mark them as you wish without extra charge.

These are the new prices:

$15, from $30	$10.88, from $21.75	$7.50, from $15	$5.50, from $11
$14.25, from $28.50	$10.13, from $20.25	$7.13, from $14.25	$5.25, from $10.50
$13.50, from $27	$9.75, from $19.50	$6.75, from $13.50	$4.75, from $9.50
$12.25, from $24.50	$9.38, from $18.75	$6.38, from $12.75	$4.50, from $9.00
$11.75, from $23.50	$9, from $18	$6.25, from $12.50	$4.38, from $8.75
$12, from $24	$8.63, from $17.25	$6, from $12	$3.75, from $7.50
$11.63, from $23.25	$8.25, from $16.50	$5.75, from $11.50	$3.25, from $6.50
$11.38, from $22.75	$7.87, from $15.75		

Fifth floor.

About Half Prices for All These Handsome LAMPS

Odd lots from this maker and that, and together they form a splendid collection. All are new, and all are in every way desirable. The shapes are as good, the trimmings as attractive, the decorations as tasteful as any we have shown this season. Yet the prices are only half—in some cases a little more than half—of their value. All have globes to match. Six groups at six prices:

$6 kinds for $3.50
$7.50 kinds for $4
$12 kinds for $6
$15 kinds for $9
$18 and $20 kinds for $10
$50 and $60 kinds for $30

Main floor, Tenth street aisle, and Basement.

WOMEN'S GLOVES — The New Styles in Old Favorites

"Princess May"—the best kid glove at $1 that we know of. Some handsome new suedes of the Princess May brand have just come in. They are 3-clasp and self-stitched; shades of tan, mode, brown, gray, pearl, and in black and white. $1 pair.

The "Royale"—a glove that we think without equal at its price—$1.50. In the just-received lot are elegant Royale gloves in both round and pique seam, with Paris point embroidery. In shades of beaver, red, tan, cream, mode and gray. Also in black and white. $1.50 a pair.

Tenth street.

SILK PETTICOATS

More new handsome styles, and these at prices much below their value. Glad to get this lot of excellent, stylish petticoats to sell so cheaply, just at this time. Many will be glad to share the advantage with us.

They are of excellent silk, in various new light and dark shades. They have accordion-plaited ruffles—two styles—finished neatly with ruche; 7 colorings, including black. They would be only very fairly priced at $12. They are, instead, but

$8.50 Each

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Big Sale of Little Framed PICTURES

They are carbon prints, mounted on dark gray cards, and framed in black wood. Size, 7x9 in. Perhaps you know a little corner here or there about the house that could be brightened up a bit. One of these will do it. There's a large assortment of good subjects. The regular price is 25c. Choose among these, one or a dozen,

at fifteen cents each

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

SPEEDWAY SPORT GOOD

Fast Brushes Enjoyed by a Large Number of Spectators.

A LIVELY MORNING SESSION

Trotters and Pacers Make the Dirt Fly in Many Trials of Speed.

Things literally hummed on the Speedway yesterday morning. These things were the wheels of the many bike wagons drawn by a big array of fast steppers assembled on the driveway. The gathering of light-harness experts was one of the largest that ever made the dirt fly on the noted course, and the extent of the popular interest in their doings was shown by the long line of spectators that watched the impromptu speed matches of the horses.

An interesting renewal of pacing tests brought the gray gelding T. N. B., (2:10½,) owned by Dr. David Randell, and Anheuser, (2:24¾,) owned by Dr. H. D. Gill, together again. The last time these two met on the Speedway the honors rested with Anheuser, but yesterday T. N. B. set a pace that Anheuser could not keep up with.

T. N. B. opened his morning campaign with a brush with a new one on the Speedway, the bay pacer Bobby J., (2:19¼,) the property of Charles Weiland. Bobby J. was leading until a trace came loose and caused a break. Immediately subsequent to this encounter, S. Bloch, driving another new one to the course, the pacer Gathonet, (2:16,) tackled T. N. B. and was outstepped. The busy T. N. B. then came down ahead of Dr. Nelden's pacer Whistle.

Applause greeted the finish of a brush between the big pacer Jack, (2:12½;) the green trotter Coxey, driven by Capt. McDonald, and the fast mare Alice Barnes, (2:13½,) over whom Mr. Smathers held the reins. Mrs. Gill brought Jack down the lane with a rush that landed him in front of the two trotters, while Coxey looked to have the better of it in a close struggle for second place.

The Buffalo trotter David Harum, owned by Col. Taylor and driven by H. H. James, met a good one, E. F. Pierce's trotter Freeland, (2:17¾.) Freeland broke just after starting and never could catch David Harum.

L. G. Kahn's pacer, George Wallace, (2:17¼) and Charles Reilly's clean-gaited black trotter, Mahlon (2:13¾) enthused the side-walk experts with a stirring brush. It was nip and tuck from the moment they were on their journey and so close that either had a good chance. George Wallace beat the trotter out by a small margin. The fleet team of pacers, Tom (2:19¼) and Lotus (2:14½) with their owner, James Murphy, driving, had only one brush which they won. The Chicago "side-wheelers" showed their heels to George W. Young's trotter, Dandy, and Dr. Fuller's pacer, Carrie L. (2:27¼.) They had not been through long when Charles Lloyd piloted his racy-looking chestnut Richard B. (2:21¼) to the half-mile post ahead of Alice B.

The next two amateur drivers to test the fleetness of their fliers were Charles Roselle, with Damiana, (2:22¾,) and Mr. Eckerson, with Dana Wilkes. First place was occupied by Damiana. George Huber's Red George and Luke Burke's West Wilkes had a pretty encounter, reaching their destination on nearly even terms. Scarcely had they finished when M. Meyers brought his chestnut Marchwood (2:26¾) along in front of A. E. Simon's Santos, (2:21¾,) a break injuring Santos's chances of victory. The next contesting pair to strike the clay were Peter H. and L. Fluckinger's bay gelding Paddy F., Peter H. being the winner.

Bernard Zahn's bay trotter Oscar (2:20¼) had three encounters. In a short tilt with Louis Manett's Elsie R., Oscar was leading near the finish, when he broke, and Elsie R. went ahead and passed the finish post first. Oscar next brushed with Freeland, whom he disposed of, stepping steadily this time. Freeland and Oscar met a second time, and first place went to Freeland, Oscar "going up" within fifty yards of the finish. Freeland's final tilt of the morning resulted in a win for his opponent—Henry Zahn's trotting mare Dundess, (2:23¼.)

A rapid ... der on the road was W. E. Epler's S... belle, (2:14¼,) but she just missed having enough speed to win when she met Alice Barnes. It was swift footing between the two. The brush succeeding this one was between Alice B. and West Wilkes, first place going to Alice B. George Main's bay mare Miss Meander (2:16½) had a speed duel with Mahlon that was as lively as any of the brushes. Both were in their stride good and digging their toes into the sod for all they were worth as they came for the terminus. Miss Meander was in front, with Mahlon right after her and going strong. Whether it was a dead heat or whether Mahlon just failed to close the gap was difficult to tell. A brush between Elsie R. and Carrie L. followed, and Elsie R. won.

C. H. Jarvis, with the big green trotter Edward R., measured the speed of the gelding against that of Dundess. Dundess was too fast for Edward R., but the latter gave a good account of himself. Like most of the other brushes, one between J. H. Long's pacer Lena B., a swift little mare, and George Wallace was close. Lena B. won. Before they went home for the day, T. N. B. and Anheuser had an au revoir brush, which was watched with much interest. T. N. B. won by less than a length.

Among others on the road were T. C. Hoyt's pair of bays Waldo H. and Omicron, Nathan Straus's Alvez (2:09¼) and Cobwebs, (2:12;) Ike Fleming, behind Querist, (2:12.) whom he sent several fast halves; John Barnett, with Angelus, (2:12¾;) W. J. Hiscox's Luxon, (2:11½;) Fred Gerken, with Baby Bernice; John Donley, with Glenmere Boy, (2:14¾;) J. P. Balter's chestnut pacer Fire Gilt, (2:11¾;) Maurice Sullivan, with Kendall, by Axtell; Capt. Boyce, driving the pacer Piney, (2:12¾;) C. S. Schrieber, with the black mare Belle, (2:22;) David Herrington, with his team True Chimes and Fairfax Belle; Henry Gaudier, with the brown stallion Morpheus; C. A. Koelsh, behind his pacer Ben H.; George Grote, with the mare Belle Wilson; Christopher Hackett, with King Tom; George Coleman, behind the chestnut mare Hattie Walters; Ben Lichtenburg, with Robert C., (2:11¾;) Charles Kendall, with McIvor; Alex Newburger, with his roan trotter Newburger, (2:15¾;) R. E. McMann, with Bachelor Boy, (2:25½,) and E. T. Cox, with the green trotter Tom Cox, by Judge Cox-Mambrene.

A contest has been arranged between Col. Taylor's green trotter David Harum and Nathan Straus's Alvez. They are to meet next Friday afternoon for a purse of $200, which is to go to the Galveston fund.

RICH TURFMEN GO ABROAD.

American Millionaires and Their Plans to Race on English Tracks.

Succeeding the invasion of England by Yankee jockeys, the millionaire turfmen of America are completing plans for a descent on the British turf. Just why it should be so is unexplained, but the fact remains that the rich men who are engaged in racing on the metropolitan tracks seem to have found sudden and general cause for dissatisfaction with existing conditions, and so will seek sport abroad. Four men who have made positive arrangements to race in England next season are Pierre Lorillard, James R. Keene, William C. Whitney, and Arthur Featherstone. In addition to these, the American turf world is prepared to hear next that the rich firm of Charles Fleischmann's Sons will go to England to race. No announcement to that effect has been made as yet. The fact that Thomas Welsh, trainer for the Fleischmanns, has arranged to go to England and look over the ground there is the only basis for the rumor that the Cincinnati turfmen intend to change the scene of their operations, but nevertheless, the report is accepted as true.

Mr. Keene has more money invested in the sport than any other private breeder in the United States, and for several years has kept up two big farms, the Castleton Stud, in Kentucky, and Brookdale, in New Jersey. The stable that he will send abroad is the strongest in two-year-olds in America, and it is probable that the wish to try Tommy Atkins, Commando, Olympian, Cap and Bells, and Noonday against the English three-year-olds of next season decided him to make the venture. Mr. Featherstone, after a weeding-out sale this week, will ship what he retains of his stable with the organization just as it has been for the past few years. Mr. Whitney will send abroad the best of his horses, and the two jockeys, Turner and Odom, and John E. Madden, it is said, will train for him.

The stakes closed by the Empire City Jockey Club last week filled uncommonly well, and in spite of the lateness of the Empire City track's meeting, attracted the nomination of many of the best horses in training. Among these are Ethelbert, McMeekin, Duoro, Jack Point, Vulcain, Decanter, Rockton, Imp, Kamara, Pink Coat, Favonius, Motley, The Roman, and King Bramble.

This is the last week of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Autumn meeting, which will end on Saturday, after which the scene of racing will be changed to Morris Park. For the finish at Gravesend, there will be racing on five days, and perhaps an extra day on Friday. The event of the week will be the race for the Oriental Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, on Saturday. In this, Ethelbert, Jack Point, Imp, Pink Coat, Kinley Mack, and Charentus are a few of the thirty-four horses to be handicapped. On the same day will be run the Prospect Handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, with Bellario, Blues, Belvino, Watercolor, Alard Scheck, Lady Schorr, Noonday, Conroy, Bedeck, Dublin, The Puritan, and Far Rockaway among the forty-seven entered. Other stakes of the week are the Bayshore, six furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds and upward, to be run to-morrow; the Standard, six furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds, to be run Wednesday, and the Oceanview Handicap, one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds, to be run Thursday.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have not won $600, special weights and allowances, five furlongs. The Rhymer, King Pepper, Bedeck, and Criterion, 115 pounds each; Salamis, Katherine, and Agnes D., 112 each; Brandy Smash and Chuctanundra, 108 each; Plead and Luck, 105 each; Magnus Troil, Arden, Mark Twain, Frank Kenny, and Seminole, 100 each; Animosity and Annru, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages, one mile and seventy yards. Mr. Brown and First Whip, 126 pounds each; Kinnikinic, 125; Whistling Con, 121; Withers, 117; Sparrow Wing, 115; Big Gun, 111; Asquith, 107; Beau Gallant, 106; Anecdote, 97; Princess Evelyn, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds, about six furlongs. Modrine, 125 pounds; Vulcain, 122; Rockton, 121; Kallahandra, 117; Belle of Lexington, 115; Hesper, 113; Contestor, 111; Gold Or and Withers, 106 each; Smoke, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages, one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 126 pounds; Favonius, 123; Decanter, 116; Autumn, 113; Duoro, 110; Gonfalon, 106; Star Bright, 105; Wait Not, 104; Kentucky, 102; Withers, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights, five furlongs. Julia Hanover, Lady Hayman, Add, Mintage, Nonparell, Orienta, Mesba, Maria Bolton, Economic, Spry, Pleasant Sail, Mary Stuart, Trigger, Anna Darling, Margaret Hoffman, Fannie Mand, and Georgia Gardner, 110 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth. Bangor, 114 pounds; Serrano and Island Prince, 110 each; Trillo, 108; Carbuncle and Alsike, 104 each; Rare Perfume, West Baden, and Annoy, 102 each; Rinaldo, 92; Miss Hanover, 88.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Three Games Played in the National League—Chicago Won Two.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Chicago outplayed the local baseball team here to-day in a series of two games, winning both handily. The scores:

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0		6	9	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1		4	6	4

Batteries—Taylor and Cling; Breitenstein and Kahoe.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0		8	12	0
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	3	2

Batteries—Griffith and Kling; Newton and Peitz.

AT ST. LOUIS.

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0		3	4	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		1	8	2

Batteries—Leever and O'Connor; Powell and Criger.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	73	49	.598	Chicago	60	67	.472
Pittsburg	73	52	.584	St. Louis	55	68	.447
Philadelphia	66	57	.537	Cincinnati	54	71	.432
Boston	61	61	.500	New York	53	70	.431

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.

NEW YORK, 10; TROY, 1.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The New Yorks defeated the Troy team of the State league by a score of 10 to 1 in to-day's baseball game. The National League team simply played with the locals. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	4
New York	1	2	2	3	0	2	0	0	.	10	10	3

Batteries—Ahern and Thatcher; Grady, Taylor, and Seymour. Time—1:55. Umpire—Mr. Carlin.

Eastern League Game.

At Syracuse—Hartford, 10; Syracuse, 6.

INDIVIDUAL RECORD RUN.

Fast Time Made by Cyclists in a Novel Competition.

Over 100 cyclists took part in the individual record century run of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club, which was held over the Merrick Road yesterday. There were no pacemakers, but the riders were all handicapped, the handicap limit being two and a half hours, and their times were taken both at the start and the finish. There were three time prizes and ten prizes for the first ten riders to finish.

The first rider to finish was P. J. Lytle, a sixty-four-year-old member of the Century Road Club, who crossed the line at 1:51, winning first prize. Lytle had the limit handicap, and was never headed. E. A. Due of the Century Road Club, a two-hour handicap man, finished second, at 2:01:35, and then the others followed in rapid succession.

The first scratch man to finish was Gustav Egloff of the Century Road Club, who came in at 2:17. His time of 4:57 not only won him the first time prize, but was said to be a record for 100 miles unpaced. J. E. Achorn of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, another scratch man, who was only five seconds behind Egloff, won the second time prize, his time being 4:57:05, and G. A. Eottjer of New York, an unattached rider with twenty minutes' handicap, won the third time prize, his time being 5:13.

Dual Athletic Meet at Celtic Park.

Athletes from the Pastime and Star Athletic Clubs contested at Celtic Park, Laurel Hill, L. I., yesterday afternoon in a dual athletic meet. The "Indians," as the Pastime aggregation is sometimes called, showed superior form by 55 to 44 points.

Dennis Horgan, the champion of two continents at putting the sixteen-pound shot, attempted to eclipse his own world's record of forty-eight feet two inches. The best he could do was forty-six feet ten inches. Summary:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-Yard Run—Won by Arthur H. Kent, P. A. C.; O. C. Ordwein, P. A. C., second; E. J. Eytinge, P. A. C., third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run—Won by R. J. McKinnery, P. A. C.; O. C. Ordwein, P. A. C., second; George Bischoff, P. A. C., third. Time—0:53 4-5.

880-Yard Run—Won by P. McCabe, S. A. C.; J. J. Shevlin, S. A. C., second; D. J. Brennan, P. A. C., third. Time—2:10 1-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by W. Grady, P. A. C.; J. J. Farrell, S. A. C., second; G. T. Fitzgerald, S. A. C., third. Time—4:45 3-5.

Three-Mile Run—Won by G. T. Fitzgerald, S. A. C.; H. W. Schell, S. A. C., second; D. McMahon, P. A. C., third. Time—15:39 2-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Pole Vault—Won by J. Blackburn, P. A. C., 10 feet 4 inches; J. E. Heitman, S. A. C., 10 feet, second; W. Ryan, S. A. C., 9 feet 6 inches, third.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot—Won by E. O'Sullivan, P. A. C., 46 feet 10½ inches; R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., 43 feet 2½ inches, second; G. Wolf, P. A. C., 41 feet 11 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. J. McKinnery, P. A. C., 21 feet 4 inches; J. Fried, P. A. C., 20 feet 1¾ inches, second; J. E. Moran, S. A. C., 20 feet 1¼ inches, third.

Throwing the Discus—Won by R. J. Sheridan, P. A. C., 102 feet 7 inches; A. H. Buschman, S. A. C., 96 feet 1 inch, second; W. F. Ignatius, S. A. C., 88 feet 7½ inches, third.

Orange Athletic Club Football.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Candidates for places on the Orange Athletic Club football team will begin practice on the Orange Oval this week, and the first game of the season will be played there on Saturday afternoon, against either the Rutgers College team or the Dauntless eleven of Elizabeth. Games already scheduled are as follows:

Oct. 13, University of Pennsylvania Reserves; 20, All Collegiates of Philadelphia; 27, Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York; Nov. 10, University of Maryland. It is also expected that the Orange eleven will get a game with Lafayette for Nov. 17, Yale a week later, and either the Elizabeth Athletic Club or the Newton Athletic Club on Nov. 28.

Titus to Join Union Boat Club.

Charles S. Titus, the well-known sculler of the Young Men's Gymnastic Club of New Orleans, who has been in New York since the National regatta in July, has decided to make his home in this city, and will join the Union Boat Club. Titus has been sculling for five years, and has held the single and double sculls championships of Lake Pontchartrain for three years, besides making a good showing at the last two National regattas. He has had a new shell built by Ruddock, and will make an effort to win both local and National championships next season.

THIS WEEK'S GOLF EVENTS.

Something for Every Day, with an Increased Number of Games for Women.

Crisp Fall weather, with just enough snap in the atmosphere to make a golfer long to get out on the links and knock the balls around, is showing its effect upon the golfing community in the increased number of competitors in local tournaments, and nearly every club has something interesting for the present week.

The big feature will be the first championship tournament of the New Jersey Golf League. Ten clubs are in the association, being Morris County, Lakewood, Baltusrol, Essex County, Montclair, North Jersey, Englewood, Hillside, Yountakah, and Jersey City. The golf programme for the week is:

MONDAY, SEPT. 24.
Harbor Hill—Women's championship, first match-play round.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25.
Morris County—Women's bogy handicap.
Seabright—Women's team match with Dyker Meadow.
Fairfield—Women's team match with Wee Burn.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26.
Morris County—Women's seventh competition for the Long Course Cup.
Mahopac—Women's handicap.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.
Essex County—New Jersey championship, qualifying round and team championship.
Harbor Hill—Women's championship, semi-final round.
Shinnecock—Women's team match with Seabright.
Dyker Meadow—Women's team match with Wee Burn.
Bayswater—Women's final match for the September Cup.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.
Essex County—New Jersey championship, match play rounds.
Mahopac—Men's tournament.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.
Essex County—New Jersey championship, final round and handicap.
Richmond County—Annual club championship for the George Hunter Gold Medal.
St. Andrew's—Foursome ball sweepstakes.
Harbor Hill—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B, and qualifying round for Fall championship.
Wee Burn—Club handicap, Classes A and B.
Fairfield—Team match with Apawamis.
Yountakah—Final for Vice President's Cup and bogy handicap.
Hillside—Club handicap, Classes A and B.
Colonia—Men's handicap.
Powelton—Monthly handicap.
New Brunswick—Monthly handicap.
North Jersey—Monthly handicap.
Bayswater—Men's final for September Cup.
Oakland—Governor's Cup.
Mahopac—Men's handicap.
Ardsley—Mixed foursomes.
Morris County—First round, match-play for Thomas's mixed foursome prizes, and ball handicap.
Marine and Field—Members' handicap.
Rockaway Hunt—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

De La Salle Has Virtually Stopped the Movement to Organize a New League.

Up to the present all the arguments in regard to the proposed plan to establish the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association upon a new basis have been strongly in favor of the idea, but recently there seems to have sprung up an opposition party, which will vigorously fight the reorganization of the association. The original idea provided for the breaking up of the present association and the formation of a new league, to consist of Cutler, Barnard, Berkeley, Dwight, and Columbia Grammar Schools. In favor of this idea, it was said that such a league would consist only of schools active in athletics, which would give the new league, released of its former inactive members, a new lease of life.

De La Salle is one of the chief members of the opposition party, and says that, as it has done nothing in violation of the rules, it does not propose to be ejected from the present league, and certainly it does not propose to withdraw. It will therefore constitute the original New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, no matter if all the other schools leave.

Said one prominent in interscholastic athletics in New York recently:

"The idea is absurd. The present association is none too successful financially, and has an income derived from the dues of fourteen schools, which amounts to $350 a season. If this number of institutions is cut down to five, as proposed, the league's income would be reduced almost two-thirds. It could not possibly exist on $125, when it has to squeeze in order to get along on $350. It is out of the question to suggest that the dues might be raised for the five schools to equal the larger sum. The schoolboys have as much expense in supporting teams and maintaining their athletics, without paying any dues, as they care to stand.

"The league, apart from being a financial impossibility, is a striking piece of injustice. The movement seems to be aimed at certain schools, simply because they are unusually able and prove unwelcome rivals."

Since these sane arguments have been advanced and De La Salle has defined its position so clearly the supporters of the proposed league have been rather quiet. It now seems probable that the solution of the whole trouble will be that the association will struggle along as it is, have its usual squabbles, and settle its own difficulties as heretofore.

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DEMENTED CRIPPLE'S CRIME.

Hit His Child on the Head with a Hatchet as She Lay Asleep.

During a fit of insanity, Frederick Schmidt, a cripple, attempted to murder his fourteen-year-old daughter with a hatchet as she lay asleep in her bed early yesterday morning. He struck her one blow with the sharp edge of the weapon which fractured her skull and destroyed her right eye. It did not render her insensible, however, and her terrified screams brought her mother upon the scene just in time to seize the hatchet as it was raised for a second blow.

The Schmidts live on the first floor of the tenement, 1,602 Avenue A. There are six in the family, the father, mother, two sons, and two daughters, the youngest of whom is Margaret, the victim of the father's assault. About three years ago Schmidt was taken sick, and his trouble developed into diabetes, from which he has never recovered. A year ago his right leg was amputated above the knee. Since then he has been worse, and at times showed signs of being out of his mind. The three oldest children went to work, and Margaret, who had an ambition to be a school teacher, continued at school.

When despondent and out of sorts nobody could do anything for Schmidt or quiet him except Margaret. She even slept in the same room with him, and waited upon him like a nurse. On Saturday Schmidt was unusually despondent, and refused to talk or eat his meals. Margaret finally coaxed him to eat his supper. After passing a restless night he arose shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and dressed himself completely. Then taking his crutches, he hobbled out to the kitchen, picked up the hatchet used to split wood with, and returned with it to his room, where, in a small bed alongside of the one he occupied, Margaret lay sleeping soundly.

Lighting the gas he aimed a blow at the child, which struck her directly over the right eye, crushing the skull in and inflicting a terrible wound. Her screams aroused the household, and Mrs. Schmidt, who occupied the adjoining room with her oldest daughter, rushed into the room. The sight of blood seemed to bring Schmidt to his senses, for when his wife wrenched the hatchet from him he left the room, and going into the kitchen began to cry and moan. In the meantime one of the boys ran for Dr. H. W. Muller of 446 East Eighty-fifth Street, whose arrival was followed by that of Policeman Shelby.

Schmidt was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court, and Magistrate Mogan remanded him to await the action of the Coroner. Dr. Muller said last night that there was little chance of the girl's recovery.

DEAF-MUTE'S HANDS DISABLED.

Girl Who Tried to Commit Suicide Cannot Use the Sign Language.

Mary Easton of 423 West Thirty-second Street, a young woman who is a deaf-mute, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the West Side Court yesterday to answer to the charge of having attempted to commit suicide with a revolver on Aug. 13. She only succeeded in fracturing her left arm, and was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital and kept there until yesterday as a prisoner.

There was no one in court who could use the deaf-mute alphabet, and Magistrate Brann remanded the girl until to-day. It is expected that some difficulty will be experienced even by the expert in the deaf-mute language, for the girl has not the use of her hands. The pistol shot disabled her left hand, and her right hand is suffering from a long-neglected fracture of the thumb. Both hands are swathed in bandages.

Father Downes to Convert Non-Catholics

Father Edward Downes of New Haven, Conn., brother of Alfred M. Downes, Secretary to Mayor Van Wyck, has been appointed by Bishop Tierney of the Diocese of Hartford as a missionary to non-Catholics throughout the State of Connecticut. Father Downes was formerly City Clerk of New Haven and was United States Consul at Amsterdam under the Administration of President Cleveland. He was also graduated from the Yale Law School, and is a member of the Connecticut bar.

BOOKS OF THE AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

On Saturday, Oct. 6, will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old.—Adv.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Postponed Rowing Races Decided.

Two events which were not decided at the Union Boat Club regatta on Saturday on account of darkness were rowed yesterday morning. The double gig race was won by Kennelley and Nonnenbacher by three lengths, with Rogers and Moran second, and the four-oared gig event was won by Cornell's crew—Francis, bow; Kelly, 2; E. Connell, 3; Cornell, stroke; Welcke, coxswain. Nonnenbacher's crew—Townsend, bow, Moran, 2; Merritt, 3; Nonnenbacher, stroke; Depew, coxswain—was second.

The Dauntless Rowing Club also decided an eight-oared race left over from its regatta of the preceding week, and the event was won by a crew composed of A. I. Nelson, bow; W. Vail, 2; W. Yates, 3; J. Veit, 4; Dr. Kiam, 5; J. J. Shea, 6; H. Srebeniecker, 7; L. A. Goldstone, stroke; A. Camacho, coxswain.

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THE MISSES J

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OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

A good deal of thinking must have been done in Washington last week to enable the State Department to clear up so many vexatious matters in the Chinese situation in a series of notes so brief and yet so comprehensive and, on the whole, so satisfactory.

The problem before the Administration is now, as it has been all along, how to protect the legitimate interests and the clear rights of the United States and of its citizens in China, without assuming responsibilities and incurring risks not necessarily involved in that task. In the pursuit of this imperative purpose it was, of course, most desirable to secure the utmost co-operation of the other powers that was consistent with the limitations imposed on our Government. But the conditions of that co-operation and of any action that could be agreed on were and are by no means simple. They are, on the contrary, liable at any moment to become extremely complex. Some at least of the other powers have ends of their own different from ours. Some of them are largely influenced by their relations to each other in matters not at all connected with the work in China. These facts make it difficult to secure harmony in the first instance and to preserve it when secured. Then there is great added difficulty in the known untrustworthiness of the Chinese authorities with whom, nevertheless, it is practically absolutely necessary to deal, since they are the only Government in China, and since it is equally impracticable at present to set up another native Government or to take into the hands of the powers the task of administration.

In these circumstances it must be admitted that our Government has acted with what appears to be a wise combination of firmness and patience. It rejects the suggestion of the Emperor of Germany that no "diplomatic negotiations" whatever shall be entered into with the Chinese authorities until after the "surrender of such persons as are determined upon as being the first and real perpetrators of the crimes committed in Peking against international law." It does this on the ground that "no punitive measures can be so effective by way of reparation for wrongs suffered and as deterrent examples for the future as the degradation and punishment of the responsible authors by the supreme imperial authority itself, and it seems only just to China that she should be afforded in the first instance an opportunity to do this, and thus rehabilitate herself before the world."

In reality the proposition to exact from the Chinese Government the surrender of persons indicated by foreign powers as guilty of crime as a condition precedent to any diplomatic intercourse is practically a denial of the sovereignty of that Government. It is a proposition that no Government in the world would assent to unless under duress. It may be contended that the Chinese Government is on a different plane from that held by other Governments, and that it has by the crimes it has tolerated put itself beyond the pale of civilization and lost its right to the treatment that other Governments can claim. But the fact remains that if the powers take that ground they must be prepared, in case the Chinese Government refuses their condition, either to force it to accept or to remain with no responsible Government to deal with, or to set up such a Government. That policy may involve the conquest of China, or a revolution with foreign guidance, or an indefinite term of practical anarchy with incalculable injury to the interests of the outer world in the Chinese Empire. That is a tremendous responsibility. We think that the Government of the United States does well to avoid it. We hope and believe that it will be found that there is another and a better way.

That way is plainly indicated in the note to Germany. It is to assure "the full exercise of the imperial power," with the distinct understanding that it is to be exercised "for the preservation of order and the protection of foreign life and property throughout China." To that end the United States has authorized its Minister in Peking to enter "forthwith into conference with the duly authorized representatives of the Chinese Government" "pending final negotiations with the powers." It accepts the plenipotentiary authority of LI-HUNG-CHANG and Prince CHING as prima facie evidence sufficient for preliminary negotiations looking toward the return of the Imperial Chinese Government and to the resumption of its authority at Peking. It cautiously omits to recognize the authority of these envoys "to negotiate peace." At the same time the United States declines the suggestion of Russia that its Minister shall be withdrawn from Peking. Our Government does not abate a jot or tittle of its just claims on China. It simply insists on using the only available agency to secure those claims.

It must be remembered that the lawful ruler of China is not the Empress Dowager, who has been in sympathy if not in connivance with the perpetrators of the crimes in Peking and elsewhere, but the Emperor, who is known to be opposed to them and to the party that upholds them. The most obvious source of hope for the future of China is in strengthening the lawful ruler. This would be utterly destroyed if the Government of which he is the nominal head were to be flouted and ignored. This our Government wisely refuses to share in.

OPENING OF THE GAS EXPLOSION SEASON.

That gas in places where it does not belong is a danger to be reckoned with by dwellers in cities, and perhaps to a greater extent in New York than elsewhere, the public learns slowly. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that the discipline of the gas companies is absolute, and that all connected with the business are extremely discreet. Nothing is discussed, explained, admitted, or denied. All that the public knows concerning gas fires or gas explosions is what can be seen on the surface or inferred from visible results. Of the wisdom, from the gas companies' viewpoint, of this policy of silence there can be no doubt. The facts would be alarming if fully known.

The Summer is a season of comparative immunity from serious danger to life and property due to gas leakage. Not only is it less in volume per unit of main length in warm than in cold weather, but it has less chance to accumulate in dangerous quantities where fire can reach it when everything is open. The trouble usually begins with the first cool days of Autumn, and continues until Spring, reaching its maximum during what are known as "cold snaps," when pipes are contracted to their least dimensions and every joint is under a strain tending to open it, or to break the pipes between joints.

A reminder of what is likely to be a daily, or at least a very frequent, feature of the morning news from now until next May was furnished on Tuesday last. A resident of West Eighty-sixth Street was awakened in the early morning hours by a strong smell of gas. Providing himself with a lamp, he started to find the cause of the trouble. A lighted lamp usually enables one to discover a gas leak, though sometimes with inconvenient suddenness. In this instance it did not find it. Convinced that the gas did not come from leaky pipes or fixtures inside the house, but through the windows from the street, the investigator went down to the sidewalk and called the watchman. The street light was not burning, and to see about him he struck a match. This is something even a very prudent person would scarcely hesitate to do on the open sidewalk, but it set a considerable section of the street on fire. Flames leaped up on all sides, and flashed back into the house. The Fire Department was called and saved the house. A repair gang from the gas company was summoned as quickly as possible, and went to work to tear up the street. About 8 o'clock there was a severe explosion, which destroyed the front stoop of a house in West Eighty-sixth Street and hurled flagstones and paving blocks in all directions. Other explosions occurred an hour later in the neighborhood, all doing somewhat serious damage. About a hundred feet of street were more or less torn up, the fronts of two houses were badly damaged, and that no lives were lost is due to the fact that the leak was accidentally discovered before the gas found its way in serious volume into the houses.

The increasing frequency with which such accidents are occurring in large cities is extremely disquieting. Tests for gas in sewers, in subways, under asphalt pavements, in coal vaults, and in cellars rarely fail to show its presence in quantities which constitute a grave menace to life and property. As pavements are improved the danger from gas leakage increases. This is true in other cities as well as in New York. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, whose investigations of private and municipal gas plants in the United States are embodied in the fourteenth report of the Bureau of Labor, just issued, presents some startling leakage figures which, considering the high statistical authority on which they are given, are not open to question. Mr. WRIGHT investigated 355 gas companies. Their leakage loss in distribution averages about 14 per cent. of their output. Of this number 52 companies lose over 20 per cent., 21 lose over 25 per cent., 13 lose over 30 per cent., 7 lose over 35 per cent., and 1 loses about 45 per cent. Four companies producing over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet each show leakages from 95,000,000 to 600,000,000 cubic feet. Two of the largest companies investigated, producing about 12,000,000,000 cubic feet each, lose by leakage about 1,000,000,000 cubic feet.

One does not need to be an expert to know what such leakages mean in crowded communities. When we remember that wherever water gas is distributed it carries about 40 per cent. of carbon monoxide, probably the most energetic blood poison known, destroying the red corpuscles of the blood and producing anaemia in those exposed to it; and that, in admixture with hydrogen, it makes of a city a slumbering volcano liable at any moment, and at almost any point, to burst into violent eruption, the reflections suggested are disquieting. Perhaps the only comfort to be drawn from the utter helplessness of the public is that the greater the evil the sooner it brings about its own remedy.

CRIME DIRECT AND INDIRECT.

There was more in the assault of three colored women on a detective the other night than a casual spectator would imagine. The incident viewed superficially had a distinctly humorous cast. But as out of the mouths of babes and sucklings cometh forth wisdom, so the utterance of the colored woman in the police station contained some pretty substantial philosophy and a deal of suggestion. The three women who were arrested belonged to the lowest criminal class. They set upon a detective, not knowing of course that he was an officer of the law, with intent to rob him. They overpowered him and he was in imminent danger when he was rescued by the policemen whom he had the foresight to have hard by. In the police station one of the women declared that she and her companions were overcome by superior force, and asserted that if the detective had been alone, they would have caused him to wear the infinitesimal aspect of "change for a cent."

She voiced the feeling of her kind. The criminal class recognizes no moral force. It bows only to superior physical power. If it could rise up and take possession of the city it would do so. Its impulse in this direction is the outcome of a total lack of moral sense. Its inability to foresee the complete ruin which would fall upon the community, inclusive of itself, from such action may be set aside as a secondary matter. A community realizes the disposition of the criminal classes and maintains for their restraint a well-drilled physical force in the shape of its police. When the army of crime breaks its bonds and issues into open insurrection, it is opposed by the community with the full power of the police, and if that is not sufficient to check the outbreak, the military organizations are called to its assistance.

All civilized communities realize this state of affairs, and none neglects its plain duty to itself and to the progress of civilization. It seems all the stranger, therefore, to observe any community in a condition of apparent blindness and actual carelessness in regard to the open workings of a force quite as dangerous as the criminal class to its material welfare and its moral cleanliness, though operating by methods without physical violence. A community which permits itself to be placed under the power of a pernicious political organization is such a one, and New Yorkers have not to look beyond their own gates to see a conspicuous example of this kind. Mr. CROKER may proclaim from the tallest housetop in New York that Tammany Hall does not receive tribute from any of the unlawful resorts that are maintained in violation of the law and to the injury of the moral welfare of the community, but he knows, as the rest of us do, that Tammany Hall is responsible for the immunity of these places from the operation of the moral and legal demand that they should be suppressed. But the ultimate responsibility rests upon the community itself, which fights with all its power the direct work of the criminal class, yet hands over the Local Government to a party which winks at the existence of notorious evils because it draws so much of its foul sustenance from them.

THE MOTORMAN AND HIS VICTIMS.

A few days ago an electrically propelled street car in the upper part of New York ran over a boy and killed him. The car was running on schedule time down a fairly steep grade, on rails the bearing surfaces of which were polished like silver. The motorman was attending strictly to business. One hand held the brake, the other the crank controlling the current. With one foot he was ringing his gong vigorously, and might have found some useful employment for the other foot if he had not needed it to stand on. Four hands and a prehensile tail would not be too liberal a provision of available members for a New York motorman. A boy on the sidewalk saw the car coming and heard its noisy gong. The impulse to cross the street seized him, as it doubtless had many times before under similar circumstances. To wait until the car passed and the way was clear would have been beneath the dignity of a New York street boy. That he had no occasion to hurry only served to make him the more impatient of delay.

He jumped in front of the rapidly moving car, expecting to clear it, as he probably had done many times before, and no doubt anticipating a thrill of pleasure from "making faces" at the frightened motorman, who was quite sure to put the brakes on with a force great enough to unseat the passengers and shoot the conductor forward half the length of the car. It all happened as he had planned up to a certain point, and then the scheme miscarried. The motorman saw the boy jump from the sidewalk to the track, and clapped on the brakes with all his strength. The wheels were locked, but the car slid on the rails like a toboggan on a chute. The boy was caught before he had cleared the track, knocked down, rolled under the fender, and crushed. To lynch the brutal motorman was the first impulse of the quickly gathered crowd, but the police arrested him and saved his life, and he is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. He may be indicted for manslaughter, convicted, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment long enough to spoil his life and permanently unfit him for future usefulness. How well he deserves the worst that may befall him is indicated by the instant collapse of his nervous system after the accident happened, and his despairing cry to the mob surrounding his car: "My God! I've got a kid like that, myself. I tried to save him, but couldn't. You can't tell when one of them children will run right in front of you. I've had the fear of such a thing happening ever since I got a car, and I haven't breathed free for a minute since. Night after night I've woke up scared stiff by dreams of killing children. I never was careless, GOD knows; but I've just missed killing somebody every run I've made. If I'm locked up, I'll have the first good night's sleep I've known since last Spring."

The incident recounted is commonplace enough, but what the unfortunate motorman had to say for himself may throw an instructive side light on his work and its effect on brain and nerves. The observant passenger who will take his place on the front seat of a street car and watch the motorman will reach the end of the run with his head in a whirl and every nerve vibrating like a tense wire. The running schedule and the rules of the company cannot possibly make allowance for the thousand surprises which are sprung upon the motorman almost momentarily. Careless pedestrians who take desperate chances, children who find in imminent risks a pleasurable excitement, reckless bicyclists who calculate to an inch the chance of crossing ahead of any other vehicle, obstinate and indifferent truckmen who swing their loaded wagons on and off the track; the aged and infirm, the sick, the halt, and the blind—all rushing to cross the track, if by any chance they can, give the motorman plenty to do. The wonder is not that so many are killed, but that so many escape, by the narrowest of margins, from fatal casualties.

As to children, who are the most numerous victims of the mechanically propelled street car, their helpless irresponsibility makes them the motorman's especial care. They rush out unexpectedly in pursuit of adventure, and seem to be incapable of appreciating danger. Usually they dodge death with instinctive cleverness, but not always. The motorman's heart leaps to his throat a hundred times a day as he bears down upon a child sprinting across the track, or rushes into a rapidly shifting crowd of boys and girls playing "tag" or "prisoners' base" from curb to curb. If he loses time he is dismissed; if he conforms to his schedule and keeps out of the way of the car behind him, he is "reckless," and can expect very little mercy should he kill or maim pedestrians or smash cabs driven by incompetent or intoxicated nighthawks.

How shall relatively high speed in mechanically propelled surface vehicles be made consistent with safety to life and limb in crowded cities? Frankly, we don't know. It never has been, and probably never will be, unless, in the differentiation of the human species in conformity to environment, we develop the agility of the kangaroo and the vigilance of the chamois. When we do, cars will be run enough faster to even up the conditions, so this may not be the solution of the problem, after all.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Latest of the innumerable persons to discover that prohibition—at least as it exists in the State of Maine—does not prohibit is Mr. J. WARD GAMBLE, a Methodist clergyman with a charge at Vineland, N. J. This enterprising person, whose name is so incongruous with his vocation, recently determined to see for himself just how the liquor laws work in furthest Down East, and, shrewdly doubting the trustworthiness of any data he might secure while investigating in his professional capacity, he prepared for his trip by disguising himself in what he calls the attire of "an up-to-date man of the world." As elements of the disguise he mentions white duck trousers, a shirt waist of violent hues, and light russet shoes. "Some took me for a dude," admits Mr. GAMBLE, "some for a dunce, and others for a card sharp," and, as he took himself for an up-to-date man of the world, it may be assumed that his disguise was a complete success. At any rate, either because of, or in spite of, his giddy raiment, Mr. GAMBLE soon convinced himself that in Portland and the other larger towns of Maine intoxicants of all kinds—greater experience might have led him to say of all names—can be secured without the slightest trouble and at moderate prices. Thus enlightened, the Jersey parson went home and announced that "the celebrated Maine prohibition law is a farce." He might have reached the same conclusion without going to all this trouble, for the facts he collected have long been common knowledge, in Maine and out of it, and concerning them there is no dispute whatever between the friends and the foes of prohibition. There is some reason for regret, however, that Mr. GAMBLE did not extend his tour beyond the few large towns. Had he done so he would have learned that the Maine law, as it works out in practice, is the local-option system, and that, so understood, it isn't quite so much of a farce as it seems to literalists like himself. Maine prohibition does prohibit over a very large part of the State, wherever, that is, the people are in favor of that policy. It does not, indeed, absolutely stop the sale of intoxicants anywhere, but it comes about as near to doing it as other laws come to stopping theft and murder. That, the only attainable result, should be the basis of discussions about prohibition.

—One of our neighbors, having referred to the "instant success" of the inclined elevator recently installed at an elevated railway station, Electricity in this week's issue takes that neighbor rather severely to task. Its language more than intimated, according to Electricity, that the invention was in the experimental stage, and the demonstration of its practicability and utility a delightful surprise. As a matter of fact, several years have passed since inclined elevators of this sort proved their value, and the Manhattan Company's delay in equipping its stations with them was only a part of the "conservatism" that has prevented it from ever improving its service except under absolute compulsion. "If the elevated railway company," declares our learned contemporary, "had chosen to place the elevators in all its stations long ago its loss in traffic would have been far less serious than has been the case. Most persons, and all ladies, dislike stair climbing under the best of conditions, and detest it in the case of the elevated railways, which are never clean and often filthy. If the company were to replace these objectionable methods of approach with elevators of any kind, there is no doubt that it would secure at once a great increase in its volume of traffic. Its refusal to do so is in accordance with its general policy of making few improvements, no matter what the demand might be. With moving stairways and electric traction the elevated lines would suffer far less from surface competition than they do at present; and this fact is no more obvious today than it has been every day for five years or more." That seems to be sound doctrine, but it is doubtful if the preacher will do more than relieve his own feelings. Harsh words or soft are much the same to the Manhattan Company, and it moves slowly or not at all without any apparent regard either for the public or its own earnings. And its Directors, so far as known, have not yet fallen into poverty or near it.

—Undeterred by the ill-success of previous interviewers, a representative of The Philadelphia Times went to Buzzard's Bay the other day and sought to obtain from ex-President CLEVELAND an expression of opinion concerning the two Presidential candidates. Mr. CLEVELAND was seen just after he had returned from a well-rewarded pursuit of bass and bluefish, but his good fortune had not modified his determination to leave undefined his position on the issues of the campaign. "I do not intend," he said, "to make any declaration, and I do not wish that the American people should be influenced by my action. I am a private citizen—not a public man—and I am not going to give any advice to the American people. I have refused to discuss or even to see half a dozen newspaper men who have come from New York and Boston to see me, and I must say that I have been pestered by them. I don't propose to tell anybody what my position is—whether it is changed or whether it is not. I am not going to say anything. I am not going to be persuaded to declare myself, and what I say is final. I have made up my mind to say absolutely nothing at all, and I won't be persuaded to change it now." There is little that is new in this, except the added emphasis with which the ex-President's resolution to hold himself aloof from the pending controversies is stated, and the expression of his resentment at the "pestering" to which he is subjected by the copy hunters. His refusal to speak, however, is phrased in a way sufficiently characteristic to make it interesting reading.

—That the Kaiser Friedrich could have encountered through three days a head wind of hurricane violence and still have maintained close to her average high speed illustrates in a striking manner the degree to which the modern steamship is indifferent to weather contingencies that rendered its predecessors almost helpless. For not only did the Hamburg-American liner make her way swiftly and safely through the great storm, but her passengers escaped most of the tossing about they would have been sure to receive in days far from remote, and were inconvenienced only by the necessary exclusion from the privileges of the deck. And though, of course, there must be a limit to the practicable size of ocean steamers, the present dimensions of the largest vessels are exceeded by those of vessels already in process of construction, and where the increase will stop is by no means obvious. The deepening of harbor approaches is merely a question of expense, and expense is not long considered when there is profit at the end of it. There is some excuse for wonder in the fact that the foes of all sorts of bigness, so numerous and voluble at the present time, are not exclaiming over the number of small craft which these leviathans of the sea are relegating to uselessness and consequent idleness. Surely here is a workable grievance—but, no, come to think of it, the sailor vote is of no measurable value to any party, so everybody will view the proceedings of the marine designers with genial composure. If a moan or two comes from the seafarers' journalistic organs, they pass unheard, though, of course, the big ships are the products of the same tendency that is producing trusts and department stores.

NUGGETS.

The Real Artist.

Snarley—You don't have to be an artist to draw a check.

Yow—No, but you have to be a Royal Academician to get it cashed.—Syracuse Herald.

Advantages of Propinquity.

Parke—I've just had my telephone taken out.

Lane—What for?

Parke—My next-door neighbor put one in.—Harper's Bazar.

Friendship's Revel.

"Smithers and I met yesterday for the first time in thirteen years."

"It was an interesting meeting, no doubt."

"Yes; all our old stories went off as good as new."—Chicago Record.

Slow Thermometer.

"This thermometer registers only 72 degrees," remarked Mr. Snaggs. "I am sure the temperature is higher than that."

"Yes, it is," added Mrs. Snaggs. "I dropped that thermometer yesterday, and since then I think it is about 7 degrees slow."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE LOST ANGEL.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

She used to pat his cheeks and call
Him beautiful and sweet;
She used to hover o'er his crib
And kiss his little feet!
She said he was an angel
Sent to charm us here below,
And she made his mother jealous,
Loving, worshipping him so!

She pats his cheeks no more nor strokes
His curly, sunny hair;
She kicks his toys about, and oh
She finds him such a care!
His childish voice is like a knife
That cuts her through and through;
She never holds him to her heart
As once she loved to do!
The feeling that she had is gone—
All blotted out, somehow—
She used to kiss his feet, but she's
The boy's stepmother now.

NEW YALE PROFESSORSHIPS.

Justice Brewer and Prof. Warren to Lecture—Arabic Manuscripts Presented by Morris K. Jesup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 23.—The Secretary of Yale University has authorized several important announcements of new professorships to be occupied by their incumbents at the opening of the university term this week. The announcement is made that David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has accepted the lectureship on the "Responsibilities of Citizenship" on the Dodge foundation. The lectures will be given at Yale next February, and were provided for by William E. Dodge of New York City, who gave to the Yale Corporation last Spring $30,000, the income of which was to be used for the purpose. According to the deed of gift the lecturer must be of "distinguished attainments and high conception of civic responsibilities." The incumbent is to be named each year by the Yale Corporation, with the advice of the Professors of Political Science and History. Mr. Justice Brewer, who is the first lecturer on the Dodge foundation, was graduated from Yale in 1856, in the same class with Senator Depew and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court.

Frederick Morris Warren, Professor of Romance Languages in Adelbert College of Northwestern University, has been appointed Street Professor of Modern Languages to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Jules Luquiens. Prof. Warren was graduated from Amherst in 1880, and was Instructor of Modern Languages in Western Reserve College 1881-3. After studying in Paris two years, Prof. Warren taught in Johns Hopkins, and has been in his present position at Adelbert since 1891. He has recently declined calls to Chicago University and the University of Michigan. Prof. Warren's chief contribution to scholarship is a complete history of the French novel previous to the seventeenth century.

The gift is announced of the famous collection of Arabic manuscripts made by Count Landberg, presented by Morris K. Jesup of New York City. Count Landberg is well known as a Swedish collector and traveler, and his library of Swedish literature was purchased last year by Harvard University. The collection, which will arrive in this country within a month, consists of some 800 manuscripts, four-fifths of which are quite rare, and over 100 without duplicates in existence. They cover the whole range of Arabic history and literature, and many date back to the twelfth century. The collection cost Mr. Jesup about $20,000, through the famous Leipsic bookseller, Harrassowitz. This collection, together with the Salisbury Oriental collection of about 4,500 manuscripts, and that of the American Oriental Society, now in the university library, and some 4,000 pamphlets, will give Yale a position of prominence in so far as the tools of Oriental studies are concerned. Prof. Charles C. Torrey, who is now abroad, will return next Fall from Palestine, where he is now working with the American School of Oriental Study and Research.

John W. Hendrie has given an additional $5,000 to promote debating at Yale. This makes $10,000 for this purpose. Instead of the money being used for prizes, as was at first intended, the income from the fund will be used for instruction in debating.

THE GUIANA GOLD FIELDS.

No Place for American Miners, Says Consul Moulton.

Mr. George H. Moulton of Colorado, United States Consul to Demerara, in British Guiana, arrived in New York Saturday. He is away from his post on the usual leave of absence granted by the State Department to Consuls after two years' continued residence. In discussing affairs in British Guiana, Mr. Moulton said:

"The rush to the gold fields of British Guiana and Venezuela, which was expected to follow the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, failed to materialize. The new boundary fixed by the arbitration court is quietly accepted by the people of British Guiana and Venezuela, and no further dispute is likely to arise. Gold mining is still being prosecuted in the British Guiana gold fields, and there are a few Americans who are there trying to make their fortunes.

"The yield of these gold fields is about $2,000,000 a year. All the gold obtained is secured by placer mining. No shafts have yet been sunk for lode mining. Mining in British Guiana is attended by the greatest difficulties and hardships, and there is also some danger to life and limb. The gold fields are all at some distance in the interior. To reach them the miners have to travel through swamp lands and dense brush, which are infested by alligators, enormous reptiles, and wild beasts. Everything the miners carry along has to be packed by men, as the Essequibo and Demerara Rivers are great rivers, but they are not navigable for more than seventy-five miles, owing to many obstructions and frequent rapids. The miners who go into the interior by following these rivers court great danger.

"I know of one American miner who has a claim which it takes him twenty-three days to reach from the seashore, but so swift are the streams by which he travels that he can come down to the seashore in a week. British Guiana is no place for American miners. They can do better in Colorado or Montana.

"The British in South America have not talked a great deal about our acquisition of colonial possessions, but they express the opinion that we can do just as well with colonies as they have done. British Guiana is controlled by a Board of Policy. A man has to have an estate worth $7,000 to be eligible to this board, the majority of which is always controlled by the British Government through appointment. There are about 300,000 people in British Guiana, of whom not more than 2,000 are voters, owing to the property and educational qualifications required for the exercise of the franchise.

"We feed the people of British Guiana, Brazil, and most of the countries of South America. We do not sell them industrials, however, to the extent that European countries—principally Great Britain and Germany—do. The English and Germans send agents to South America to open up branch houses, and they extend a liberal system of credit. Our merchants demand cash and make little effort to work up trade."

CIVIL SERVICE WARNING.

Violators of Provisions of the Law Relating to Political Assessments Will Be Prosecuted.

The Civil Service Reform Association announces that it is ready to prosecute all violations of the law prohibiting either the receipt, payment, or solicitation of political assessments or contributions by public officers or employés that may be brought to its attention, and through Secretary George McAneny has addressed a letter to all heads of State and city departments asking their co-operation in this matter.

According to Mr. McAneny, the complete prohibition of payments of this character by the present law is not generally understood, for it applies to all payments and requests for payments, whether voluntary or involuntary, made to public employes by any person, whether a public officer or not, or by political committees of any description.

Public employes are also forbidden to pay political assessments to any persons or committees in any manner, and in this respect the State statute is very much more strict than the Federal.

One illustration of this quoted by Mr. McAneny from Section 24 is as follows:

Every said officer, agent, clerk, or employe who may have charge or control in any building, office, or room occupied for any purpose of said Government, or any said division or city thereof, is hereby authorized to prohibit the entry of any person, and he shall not knowingly permit any person to enter the same for the purpose of therein making, collecting, receiving, or giving notice of any political assessment, subscription, or contribution; and no person shall enter or remain in any said office, building, or room, or send or direct any letter or other writing thereto, for the purpose of giving notice of, demanding, or collecting a political assessment, nor shall any person therein give notice of, demand, or collect or receive any such assessment, subscription, or contribution.

A violation of this or any other provision of the law, either by a public servant or private individual, will render the offender liable to fine or imprisonment, or both.

The association suggests that, as the observance of the law in the Federal service has been materially promoted by the posting of warning notices in the different offices, the same course be adopted by the State and City Governments.

SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO

Asks for Strong Majority for Its Moral Effect on the Boers.

FATE OF THE BOER REPUBLICS

Full Position as British Colonies Will Depend on Conduct of the Conquered—Reference to China.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Lord Salisbury's manifesto to the electors of the United Kingdom, in anticipation of the Parliamentary general elections, emphasizes the necessity that the Queen's Government should be supported by a strong Parliamentary majority as "the only means of convincing the inhabitants of the conquered South African territories that there is no hope of diverting the Government from their policy by persistent resistance or agitation."

After remarking that "all the recent troubles in South Africa have been due to a shift of Parliamentary opinion at a critical moment," the Prime Minister goes on to say:

"It will depend upon the disposition and conduct of the Boers how long an interval is to elapse before their full position as a British colony is attained. The brilliant success of Lord Roberts's army must not blind us to the imperfections disclosed in our own defensive armor, imperfections which, but for the war, might have remained unnoticed. It will be the urgent duty of Parliament and the Government to remove these defects, a duty which certainly could not be discharged by a Ministry depending upon a broken party."

In conclusion Lord Salisbury refers to China as "a difficulty, among others, confronting the Government and requiring that the Government should be armed with a strong majority in the House of Commons. He urges that, in view of all these considerations, there should be no abstentions at the polls.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CRITICISM.

Says Government Is Weakest He Has Known—Its "Failures at Home and Abroad."

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Earl of Rosebery, issuing a manifesto in the form of a letter to a Liberal candidate, says:

"In the present situation of the world I would vote for almost any strong administration; but the present Government is strong only in votes. In other respects it is the weakest Government I can recollect."

After enumerating the Government's "failures at home and abroad," Lord Rosebery criticises the conduct of the South African war, declaring that it has "exposed England to humiliations unparalleled in our history since the American war."

He declares that nothing can be hoped for from the Government, either in the matter of urgent domestic reforms or the reform of the War Office.

JOHN MORLEY'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—John Morley, Liberal Member for Montrose Burghs, in his manifesto, declares that his opinion has not changed that everything might have been attained in South Africa without war.

"In a single year," he says, "the work of a generation in uniting the Dutch and English in South Africa has been undone, and not even in Ireland has the difficult race problem been more miserably mismanaged."

Mr. Morley admits, however, that it is impossible to revoke the proclamations of annexation.

Mr. Goschen Not a Candidate.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—George Joachim Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty and member of the House of Commons for St. George's, Hanover Square, London, announces that he will not seek re-election to Parliament.

Other Manifestoes Issued.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the President of the Board of Trade, Charles Thomson Ritchie, as well as other prominent men, have issued manifestoes, but these contain no noteworthy features.

Earl of Clarendon Lord Chamberlain.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, recently appointed Governor General of the Australian Commonwealth.

Paris to Use Cross of Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Gen. André, Minister of War, has reported to President Loubet in favor of authorizing Paris and Bazeilles to place the cross of the Legion of Honor in the municipal arms, in recognition of their splendid defense in 1870 against the Germans. Several other French towns enjoy this privilege on account of courageous resistance, and the decision of Gen. André is certain to be very popular with Parisians and the army.

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR.

Observance of the Feast by the Hebrews Throughout the City.

Services commemorative of the Jewish New Year were held in the various synagogues and temples of the city last night. Rosh Hashonah, or the Feast of the New Year, began at sunset, and ushered in the year 5661 of the Jewish calendar.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Rabbi Silverman addressed a large congregation, his sermon dealing with the nature of the Feast of New Year. Rabbi Harris conducted services at the Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There were large congregations present at the Temples Beth-El, Bnai Jeshurun, Bnee Sholom, and at all the synagogues.

On the east side many services were held in halls, which are rented for the purpose at this season, that all may have an opportunity to observe the holiday who desire to do so. To-day there will be services also, and the shofar, or ram's horn, will be blown.

Rosh Hashonah is esentially a joyous feast, in contrast to Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, which begins a week from Wednesday at sundown. The Day of Atonement is one of prayer and fasting; to-day the only sorrowful note will be found in the Kaddish, or prayer commemorative of the dead. Four days after Yom Kippur the Feast of Succoth, or Tabernacles, will begin.

Emil Schwab has made arrangements for supplying the 250 Hebrews now at the immigrant station with kosher poultry, so that they can observe their New Year custom, as usual. Among the orthodox only such food may be eaten as conforms with certain rites and customs of the faith.

RALLY OF HOLY NAME SOCIETIES.

About 20,000 Men Join in a Protest Against Profane Language.

About 20,000 men took part yesterday afternoon in the annual rally of the Holy Name Societies connected with the Roman Catholic churches of Brooklyn, to protest publicly against the use of profane and blasphemous language. The rally was conducted under the auspices of the Diocesan Union of Holy Name Societies.

The members of the societies met in their churches and paraded through the streets to churches in each district designated as rallying places, where special services were held.

Thomas G. Shearman's Condition.

Thomas G. Shearman, who returned on Friday from a trip abroad, seriously ill with kidney trouble, was said, at his home, 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, last night to be resting easily. The family were hopeful of a speedy improvement in his condition.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE AMERICAN NOTES

German Paper Says They Render Task of Powers More Difficult.

MAY PROLONG BLOODSHED

English Press Has Little to Say—Empress and Emperor, It Is Said, Will Not Return to Peking.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Discussing the answer of the United States Government to Germany's proposal regarding the Chinese settlement, the Vossiche Zeitung says to-day:

"America's abandonment of the concert of the powers will not have serious consequences for their diplomatic negotiations, but it will render their task more difficult, inasmuch as nothing so increases Chinese presumption and insolence as the knowledge that harmony in the ranks of their opponents has been disturbed.

"The action of the United States is equivalent to an abandonment of the common interests of Occidental civilization, and probably will lead to a prolongation of bloodshed."

LONDON, Sept 24.—The morning papers are too fully occupied with the general election campaign to bestow much attention upon the Chinese problem. The Standard, which discusses editorially the replies of the United States Government, says:

"The policy thus laid down implies the existence at Washington of a very exaggerated estimate of the good will of the Chinese rulers. It is to be feared that the action of the United States will tend to weaken the moral influence of the allies, and for this reason it is to be greatly regretted."

UNITED STATES NOW WAITING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—With the three pending diplomatic notes bearing on the Chinese situation disposed of by answers to the respective powers, the attitude of the United States now is a waiting one. There was a general relaxation of anxiety apparent to-day, and the day passed without any development in the way of important dispatches.

Now that the notes are acted upon, the question of the commission to negotiate peace is again revived. Among others whose name was suggested to-night as one of the Commissioners was Judge William R. Day of Canton, formerly Secretary of State. Judge Day served with the American-Spanish Peace Commission, and in all probability would be persona grata to China. His ill-health, however, is a serious consideration which might lead him to decline if offered a Commissionership.

EMPRESS MAY NOT RETURN.

Chinese Assert that the Imperial Palace Has Been Desecrated by Intrusion of Barbarians.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—According to the Peking correspondent of The Daily News, wiring Sept. 16, the Chinese declare most positively that the Empress Dowager and the Emperor will in no case return to the Imperial Palace in Peking, as they hold that it has been desecrated by the intrusion of barbarians.

This irreconcilable attitude receives confirmation in many reports emanating from Shanghai. One of these is that, as a reply to the denunciation of Prince Tuan and others by the Viceroys, an imperial edict dated Sept. 17, deals most leniently with the Boxer movement, and reminds the people that both the Boxers and Chinese Christians are Chinamen, who shall receive imperial protection if they quietly disperse to their homes.

The edict points out that it is impossible for the Imperial Government to distinguish between good and bad Boxers. It says, however, that if the rebel Boxers still continue to assemble they will be dealt with summarily.

Another report asserts that the edict frankly declares that no executions can be sanctioned until an adequate inquiry has been made.

REPORTED PROMOTION FOR TUAN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.—It is believed in official circles here that Prince Tuan has been or will be promoted to membership in the Grand Council and that the Taotai of Shanghai will be appointed Provincial Judge, with the notorious Boxer Kang Yi as his deputy here.

The foreign officials are understood to be protesting to the Yang-tse Viceroys against these appointments.

It is said, further, that Gen. Tung Fuh Siang has been appointed Generalissimo of the Northern Chinese armies and Prince Chaung, deputy commander in chief of the Boxers, has been made a Grand Councillor.

It is also reported that Loh, formerly Governor of Kiang-Su Province, a Manchu and bitterly anti-foreign, has been appointed to succeed Li-Hung-Chang at Canton.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times confirms the statement that the Foreign Ministers in Peking are protesting against the appointment of Boxer leaders to high positions.

BRITISH TOO LATE AT PEI-TANG.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—According to various accounts of the Pei-Tang affair, the Chinese had anticipated that the allies would attack in force. The Britishers and others who left Tien-Tsin with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Pei-Tang garrison arrived too late. They were only half way to their destination when the forts were captured.

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard explains that the Russians refused to provide trains for this force, but gave the Germans and Austrians ample notice and railway accommodations. Advices to The Standard from Shanghai place the losses of the allies before Pei-Tang at 300, principally due to the explosion of mines, one of which, 200 yards long, exploded like an earthquake, killing and wounding large numbers, and literally blowing two mounted officers to pieces.

The Standard publishes a belated telegram from Tien-Tsin, giving an illustration of the international difficulties. It appears that the British at Feng-Tai guaranteed safety to the natives if the railway property were restored. Accordingly the men returned; but, a few days later, the Russians arrived and killed them all just outside of the British lines.

MORRISON PROTESTS AGAIN.

Accuses Americans of Trying to Destroy "Superb White Pagoda."

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of The Times, wiring Sept. 19, protests against what he calls "an unworthy act of vandalism on the part of Gen. Wilson's expedition," namely, the "attempt to destroy the superb white pagoda in the temple grounds at Pei-Tai-Chu." Fortunately, says the correspondent, the masonry was too solid.

Dr. Morrison adds: "It is expected that the order sent to M. Pichon [the French Minister] to withdraw will be countermanded. Communications are still deplorably bad. Many telegrams are never sent at all, some being destroyed after they have been accepted.

"Gen. Yung Lu is returning here to assist in the peace negotiations, although the foreign Ministers have protested against his participation."

MR. ROCKHILL'S ADVICE.

Reported that He Will Recommend Withdrawal of Troops.

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PEKING, Sept. 19.—William Rockhill, Special Commissioner of the United States, has conferred with Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, but he has not yet met Prince Ching. It is understood that he will advise Washington to withdraw the American troops as speedily as would be safe.

The plan to withdraw the German Legation from Peking has been temporarily abandoned, pending the receipt of further instructions from Berlin.

The Russians report a Boxer demonstration against the railway yesterday, and the Germans are discussing an expedition to Pao-ting-Foo after the arrival of their mail from

Gen. Chaffee will go to Tien-Tsin soon.

WANTED PICKLES FRIED.

Johnson's Desire to Vary His Diet Lands Him in Bellevue.

"Charles R. Johnson, Bangor, Me.," registered at Jaeger's Hotel, 561 Seventh Avenue, early in September.

"Will you have dinner, Mr. Johnson?" the clerk asked.

"Yes; send some pickles to my room."

Later in the day the new guest ordered a course supper, two courses of pickles and one of crackers.

Johnson remained in the place until yesterday, eating nothing except crackers and pickles. He had frequent conference with the cook, who was the only person about the hotel whom he would notice.

Johnson went to the cook yesterday morning, telling him he had a new receipt for pickles which he desired to have made up. Opening his shirt Johnson disclosed a wallet hanging about his neck by a ribbon. Around it tape was rolled, the ends being held in place by red wax seals. These Johnson broke, and from the wallet he took a paper and began to read:

Take some cucumbers
When quite green,
From the garden
While unseen.

Soak them long
In salt mush.
Add your spices,
Watch them rust.

For same days
Let them lie;
Take them out,
In slices fry.

That's a dish
Which one sings;
So good it is,
Is fit for Kings.

"Why, that's nothing but ordinary pickles fried," the cook told him.

At this Johnson became angry, and retired to his room. To the proprietor went the cook.

"He's that crazy," said the cook, "that he wants to spoil good pickles by frying them."

The proprietor spoke to the policeman on post, Baxter, of the Tenderloin Station House. A Bellevue Hospital ambulance later took Johnson away, on the ground that he was afflicted with dementia. For a time he was unwilling to go, inquiring defiantly:

"Got any pickles over there?"

"Whole vats of them," he was told.

Johnson climbed hastily into the ambulance.

PARIS EXPECTS ROYALTIES.

Still Hoping to See the Czar—Duke of Aosta Due This Week.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Paris is still hoping that the Czar of Russia may, after all, be induced to visit the exposition, and diplomatic negotiations have also, it is said, been made to the German Emperor and the Prince of Wales, the visit of any one of whom would be a boon to hotel keepers and tradesmen. Unless something unforeseen should occur, the Duke of Aosta, cousin of the new King of Italy, will arrive in Paris on the 28th of the month. He will be accompanied by the Duchess, who is the second daughter of the Countess of Paris, and they are to be accommodated in the Hotel des Souverains, reserved for royal guests of France.

It will be interesting, the Nationalist newspapers say, to see the sister of the Duc d'Orleans—or, as he is called by non-Royalists, the Pretender—received as a distinguished guest of the republic which banished her brother. It is said, by the way, that the King of Italy had much desired to come to Paris, and is only prevented from doing so by the fact that he is mourning for his father. It is also affirmed that King Humbert, before going to Monza, where he fell by the hand of the assassin, had made full arrangements for an official visit to France.

PHYSICIAN BECOMES VIOLENT.

Runs Screaming Through His Boarding House and Breaks Bric-a-Brac.

Panic reigned for half an hour in the boarding house kept by Miss Mary E. Fisher, at 146 St. Ann's Avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when Dr. William H. Munn, who has lived there for the last four months, started from his bed and ran through the house screaming, and, reaching the parlor, began hurling the bric-à-brac on the floor.

The proprietress leaned out of her window and shrieked for help, and Policeman Guilfoyle of the Alexander Avenue Station responded. He grappled with the doctor, and the two had a furious fight in the parlor before the policeman subdued him. He was taken first to Harlem Hospital, and then transferred to Bellevue for observation.

Little is known about Dr. Munn at the house except that he came there from a house in Riverside Drive, near Ninetieth Street. He has not practiced since the death of his wife, two years ago. Since he has lived at the St. Ann's Avenue house he has had several fainting fits, and has kept himself in practical seclusion, even having his meals sent to his room. He complained of feeling ill Friday evening, and Dr. Karash, who lives a few doors away, was called to attend him. He gave the patient some quieting medicine, and that was the last heard of him until the outbreak occurred.

A HOBOKEN DOCK FIRE HERO.

The Work of Capt. Smith of the Harbor Police to be Recognized.

Through its agent, Gustav H. Schwab, the North German Lloyd Steamship Company has applied to the Police Board for permission to properly recognize the services of Capt. Elbert O. Smith of the Forty-second Precinct at the Hoboken dock fire. It is the intention of the company to publicly present to him a binocular marine glass valued at $200.

The company's investigation of the work done by the river police under Capt. Smith shows that he was responsible for the saving of many lives from the burning steamships and the preservation of thousands of dollars' worth of property, and that several times he risked his own life.

Capt. Smith's own boat, the Patrol, was out of commission, being at the Atlantic Basin Iron Works for repairs and alterations. He took charge of the tug Edward Timmins, and, with a picked crew of policemen, all expert swimmers, he hastened to the assistance of the burning liners. For forty-eight hours Capt. Smith never left the scene. With his men he boarded the Bremen and Saale. Capt. Smith is a naval veteran of the civil war.

FAR ROCKAWAY NUISANCE.

Plans to Remedy the Odors Arising from a Sewage Basin.

Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Geldner of Queens Borough has sent a reply to Commissioner Kane relative to the sewage disposal works nuisance at Far Rockaway. The first complaint about the odors was made by residents of the section to Chief Sanitary Inspector Dr. O. L. Lusk of Queens. He forwarded the complaint to President Murphy, who in turn sent it to Commissioner Geldner for report.

The reply says the nuisance is not so bad as represented, but that there is some odor. Mr. Geldner suggests the erection of a vent pipe seventy-five feet high in place of the twenty-two-foot one now providing an escape for the gases from the sewage basin. This would cost $375. He also suggests that the discharge pipe be extended into Jamaica Bay, at a cost of $500. He denies the charge that the chemicals used are insufficient, and says more lime has been used than the process calls for.

Wendel's Battery Has a Practice Ride.

Wendel's Battery, known as the First Battery, National Guard, State of New York, in command of Capt. Louis Wendel, visited Staten Island yesterday for a practice ride. Sixty-three men went down on the 10:30 A. M. boat and rode through Stapleton to Clifton and then galloped over the country roads, returning to New York in the afternoon. They attracted considerable attention

Irene Hammarth's Burns Fatal.

Irene Hammarth, three years old, who lived with her parents at 173 Seventh Street, Long Island City, died yesterday as the result of burns received Saturday afternoon. She was playing about a bonfire at the rear of her home, and tried to imitate older children, who were jumping over the fire. She landed in the flames and her clothing took fire. She was fearfully burned about the head, arms, and body.

WAR ON TICKET SPECULATORS.

Sire Brothers to Renew Their Efforts to Suppress Them.

Ticket speculators will not be tolerated at the New York Theatre if the management can find any way of circumventing them, and the struggle begun at the roof garden late in the Summer and which resulted in the arrest of one of the speculators will be resumed on the opening of the Winter season to-morrow night with redoubled vigor.

Through private detectives Sire Brothers, the managers of the playhouse, have learned that about 200 choice seats for their opening attraction, "A Million Dollars," have been purchased for that night for the account of speculators. They purpose, therefore, to have the whole front of the theatre placarded with notices warning the public that all tickets purchased on the sidewalk are utterly worthless, and in addition will have twenty private detectives stationed before the theatre, who, whenever they see a presumptive customers talking with a speculator, will give verbal warning in addition.

Should any one persist in buying these tickets admission to the theatre will be refused to them, the management say, no matter what excuse they make. This is expected to cause trouble, and the management will have about twenty policemen in uniform stationed about the theatre to keep order.

A. I. Sire of the firm, who is a lawyer, is at work on a bill which he intends to introduce at the coming session of the Legislature, and which he thinks will put an end to ticket speculating if it becomes a law. Mr. Sire says he is doing this without the help of other Broadway managers, to whom he has appealed in vain to join him in his crusade, some saying that they prefer to fight the speculators in their own way and independently, and others holding that ticket speculating is no longer an important issue in the theatrical business.

OPERA STARS FROM EUROPE.

Miss Zelie de Lussan and Miss Meisslinger Here to Sing at Metropolitan.

Zelie De Lussan, one of the prima donnas of the Metropolitan English grand opera company, was among the passengers who arrived on the Umbria yesterday. She is to make her début in "Mignon" on Oct. 3. When seen at the pier she said that the passage across was so bad that she expected to be drowned in her stateroom. On Tuesday, said Miss De Lussan, out of 390 passengers only 10 appeared at table. She was not one of the ten.

"I have been to London, Paris, and Switzerland," she continued. "While in London I sang four times in 'Carmen' at Covent Garden. 'Carmen' and 'Mignon' are considered my best rôles."

Asked if the rumor that she is to marry a Spanish Count is true, Miss De Lussan said that she had come over to do her work and that she would not allow anything to interfere with her operatic duties.

"I am a New York girl," said Miss De Lussan, "but I have never before had an opportunity to sing in my own town."

Miss De Lussan said that there was no truth in the report that foreign singers are antagonistic to the idea of grand opera in English.

"They are watching the experiment with considerable interest," she said, "because they are wondering whether they will have to learn all of their rôles in English."

Miss Louise Meisslinger, a contralto of the company, arrived on the Deutschland. She was last heard here with the Grau forces in the season of 1898-9. For the last six seasons she has been singing at Covent Garden.

WATER COLUMN IN THE GULF.

Unusual Spectacle Seen by the Crew of the King Bleddyn.

A column of water sixty or seventy feet in height that covered an area nearly 100 feet square was a sight that Capt. Liddle and the crew of the steamship King Bleddyn, which arrived yesterday morning from Mexico, report that they saw in the Gulf of Mexico, off Campeche Bank, on the morning of Sept. 16.

Capt. Liddle, in describing the unusual spectacle, said:

"It was about 6:30 in the morning of the 16th, when we were in latitude 23.14 and longitude 87.07, while off the northeast end of Campeche Bank, in the Gulf of Mexico, that we observed a column of water whirling in the air at a height of apparently sixty or seventy feet, and covering an area that appeared to be about 100 feet square.

"The column, which looked like a mass of steam, made a beautiful sight as it shot into the air. All around the water was foaming and frothing like breakers in a shoal. As to what it was, I don't know; it looked like a volcanic eruption, though I've never heard of any volcanoes in that region. It may have been due to an upheaval caused by an earthquake."

Capt. Liddle said that the spectacle was visible for half an hour, and that as the King Bleddyn gradually sailed out of sight of it, the water calmed down, and then suddenly rose again, shooting a steaming column high into the air.

The King Bleddyn sailed from Tuxpan, Mexico, Sept. 13, with merchandise consigned to W. D. Munson.

OWNER WANTED FOR A WATCH.

It Was Taken from Alleged Pickpocket Arrested at the Tri-State Fair.

The Jersey City police have in their hands a gold watch for which they would like to find an owner. The number of the watch is withheld as a means of identifying the owner should he call for it. The watch was taken from a man who gave his name as William Jacobs. He was arrested at the Tri-State Fair on Friday on the charge of attempting to pick the pocket of George Walters of 6 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. Jacobs was arraigned before Justice of the Peace Bluehm of North Bergen, who committed him for examination.

On Saturday night Bluehm called at Police Headquarters with an order from Jacobs for the watch. Sergt. Kelly refused to surrender it. Bluehm, when asked when Walters should appear against Jacobs, said the prisoner had been arraigned that afternoon and discharged for want of evidence against him. Walters says he will lay the matter before the Grand Jury.

NARROW ESCAPES AT A FIRE.

Scarcity of Water Hampers Staten Island Firemen.

A fire started from some unknown cause early yesterday in the lower floor of a two-story frame dwelling in John Street, Rossville, S. I., owned and occupied by Frank Woodbraska, a cigar manufacturer.

The family were asleep and escaped in their night clothes, without having time to save anything. Owing to the scarcity of water the Tottenville fire company could render little aid, and the building and its contents were entirely consumed. The loss is placed at $2,000, covered by insurance.

KAUTH'S VICTIM BETTER.

Mrs. Koehl's Wounds Not Fatal—The Suicide's Jealousy.

Mrs. Catherine Koehl, who was shot by Frank Kauth, in a fit of jealousy, at 123 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, the man then ending his own life, was much improved yesterday. The bullet wounds, which were at first believed to be fatal, were found later not to be serious.

Kauth was a painter. Mrs. Koehl was employed as a housekeeper by him, and lived in his flat with a daughter twelve years old. Her husband is in Germany, and he sends her money at intervals. She had repulsed offers of marriage made by Kauth.

A DOCTOR TAKEN TO BELLEVUE.

Friends Want Herbert N. Warren Detained in Alcoholic Ward.

A middle-aged man was taken in a cab to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by two friends, who asked his detention in the alcoholic ward for a time. The patient told Dr. Buck, who took charge of him, that he was Dr. Herbert N. Warren, a guest of the Hoffman House. His father, he said, is J. H. Warren of Waukesha, Wis.

At the Hoffman House it was said that Warren had not been there since the 13th of the month. He has been a frequent guest at the Hoffman House for a number of years, and is heavily interested in certain Western mining properties. He is known at the hotel as a friend of United States Senator John P. Jones of Nevada.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ADDRESSES 500 FRENCH PRIESTS.—The presence of Archbishop Ireland at a gathering of over 500 French priests in Bourges, held under the Presidency of the Archbishop of that place, Mgr. Servonnet, supported by the Archbishop of Besançon, Mgr. Petit, has excited considerable resentment among the more conservative of the Clerical papers of France, which declare that the American Archbishop is bent upon spreading the idea of American Catholicism, which is inimical alike to the traditions of the Vatican and the beliefs of French Catholics.

Even the non-Clerical press considers the gathering at Bourges as a little remarkable, since the Vatican, speaking through Cardinal Langenieux, strongly condemned a similar congress that was held in Rheims in 1896.

Last year overtures were made by the more liberal of the French priests to Cardinal Richard for a congress in Paris during the exposition, but whether discountenanced by the Government or by the Vatican, the scheme fell through. In December last, however, entirely ignoring the fact that the scheme for a congress of priests in Paris had been allowed to drop, the Archbishop of Bourges convened a small congress in the archiepiscopal city and asked his fellow-prelates to offer to it the facilities given to pilgrimages. It was under this guise that the recent convention was brought together.

The Archbishop in opening the proceedings described the meeting as an act of love for the fatherland, "not merely the historical but the present fatherland, with the institutions which it has chosen for a quarter of a century and for which the Church itself prays when it chants 'Domine Salvam fac Rempublicam.'" A discussion followed on the aim of theological studies. While the Clerical Univers speaks of the Archbishop's address as admirable, the Royalist Gazette de France, in unmeasured terms, denounces the congress as "inspired by the Jews with the approval of the Government in order to unchristianize France."

"To mark the essentially anti-French character of the congress," the paper says, "Mgr. Ireland is to repair to Bourges to congratulate the congressists on their desire to throw off the episcopal yoke so as to be dependent only on their own inspirations." The Gazette de France, however, is said to be no authority on Church questions, and it evidently detests the congress as a further step in the fraternization of the Church and the republic.

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REMARKABLE CASE OF "MURDER" AT ALDERSHOT.—The shooting of a soldier at the British military camp at Aldershot the other day has aroused a dispute between the civil and military authorities which is likely, it is said, to make disturbance in high quarters. The Corporal of the guard, in attempting to prevent an insane patient named Brian from committing suicide by shooting, accidentally threw the rifle in the latter's hands into such a position that it was discharged and killed a private who at that moment entered the guardroom. A Coroner at once held an inquest on the body of the private, and the evidence submitted to him is regarded as most curious, showing the laxity with which dangerous patients are guarded in the hospital.

Brian, who had been adjudged by the doctors as suffering from a species of melancholia akin to insanity, was entered either through carelessness or ignorance as a patient suffering from the results of intoxication. The Coroner, in addressing the jury, held that a man who attempted suicide committed a felony, and that if in doing so he killed a person then he was guilty of murder. After half an hour's consultation the jury returned a verdict of "willful murder" against Brian, and added a rider that they thought it grossly unnecessary to provide a hospital guard with ball ammunition, thus constituting a great danger in view of the large number of young soldiers in the garrison.

The Coroner said although he recognized that the military authorities at Aldershot had been greatly handicapped by the replacing of experienced men with novices in carrying out the work of the camp, yet he must say he had not received that assistance from them in investigating this matter that he ought to have had. Difficulties had been thrown in the way of obtaining first class documentary evidence, and the accounts of the occurrence given to the police to enable them to investigate the case had been altogether misleading. Inquests were always unpleasant, but they would not find him shirking his duty, and he would see that no one else shirked it when he wanted to get to the bottom of matters.

***

AUTOMOBILES AT THE RECENT FRENCH ARMY MANOEUVRES.—The French Ministry of War made extraordinary plans for utilizing military automobiles during the manoeuvres of the French Army held last week in the plains of Beauce, to the west of Chartres. The motors employed consisted of locomotives for the transportation of heavy artillery, ambulance automobiles, staff automobiles, and light artillery carriages in which horses were replaced by autocars. The result of the experiments proves that military automobiles possess serious drawbacks as well as noteworthy advantages. It is said that the report to be issued on the subject will be the most elaborate of its kind ever emanating from a War Office.

The usefulness of the machines was successfully demonstrated by the rapidity with which Gen. Brugère's aides de camp were able to move to and from Chartres, where numbers of military motorcars were stored at headquarters. But it was the unfortunate lot of Gen. Marchal and his aide de camp, a Captain, to experience at the manoeuvres at Bordeaux the perilous side of automobilism, at severe cost to themselves.

The officers were being driven in a motorcar at a rapid rate by a military engineer along a banked-up road near La Réole, when one of the tires of the machine burst. The car skidded violently on the three undamaged wheels, and ran down the side of the road, a portion of the framework subsequently catching fire. The passengers were thrown out, Gen. Marchal remaining insensible where he fell. He sustained bad bruises on one side of his body and on the face and head, and lost a quantity of blood. Fortunately, though the forehead was severely cut, the eyes were not injured. The Captain's arm was broken, and he was seriously bruised about the skull. He is now suffering acute pain in the head, and the medical attendants fear that it will take him some months to recover from the effects of the accident. Gen. Marchal, on the other hand, proves to have been less severely injured than his aide de camp, and is expected to be able to get about again in a few days.

***

CHRISTIAN WOMEN AND MOHAMMEDAN MARRIAGES.—It may be recalled that a few weeks ago attention was called in these columns to the dangers incurred by foreign women in France marrying Frenchmen without a full compliance with the French law, and also to the fact that marriages between Frenchmen and foreigners in England and the United States are not valid in France unless all the formalities recognized in the latter country have been complied with.

The same danger has long been present in regard to marriages between Mohammedans and Christian women in India or in Egypt. A practical step toward preventing disastrous consequences to the women in such alliances has now been taken in Egypt. Through the intervention of the British Government an arrangement has been made with the Grand Cadi, the effect of which is that the Mazouns, or native priests, have been instructed, whenever they are asked to unite a Christian or a Jewish woman to a Mohammedan, to insist on her personal attendance before the Mazoun and to explain to her the provisions of the Koranic law concerning polygamy and divorce before she is permitted to sign the register. If, after this, a Christian or Jewish woman contracts such a union she will have only herself to blame.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—A Blue Book has just been published by the British Board of Trade giving statistics concerning the number and nature of accidents that occurred on railways operated in the United Kingdom during 1899. In the twelve months covered by the report there were five collisions and two derailments of passenger trains, causing the death of fourteen passengers, which is a decrease of eleven as compared with the previous year. Casualties arising on railways from other causes than actual accidents to trains, owing to carelessness or ignorance of the passengers themselves or of train hands include 141 passengers killed and 1,457 injured as against 128 killed and 1,238 injured in 1898. Taking all classes of accidents into account, one passenger was killed in 7,139,948 and one in 514,749 injured.

In all train accidents 331 employes of railways were killed and 4,623 injured, not taking into account the 53 killed and 10,949 injured in accidents in which the movement of locomotives or of cars was not concerned. The enormous number of casualties among railway employes is in large part accounted for by the fact that it is the practice of some lines to assist trains up inclines by means of a banking engine in the rear. In many cases the auxiliary engine, after being uncoupled, came into collision with the train, injuring or killing the train hands employed in the uncoupling. The board, in its report, urges upon the companies the desirability of making arrangements for the auxiliary engines to be attached to the front of the trains.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Had Secretary Long tried for years he could not have done a thing that would have proved so popular with 'Jacky' as the very thing he did the other day when he made his special order commending Capt. McCalla for his services in China," said a young Tennesseean, at one time a petty officer in the navy. "Among the men I served under was McCalla, and in common with my shipmates I learned not only to admire but to actually love the man. He was perhaps a martinet at times, but when we came to think it all over even the 'sea lawyers' with which every ship is infested generally came to the conclusion that McCalla was all right, and that what he had done was for the best. We all knew that he was as absolutely fearless as a man could be, and that he would never ask a man to go where he was not willing to go and to lead himself. I never met a man in the service who had seen duty under him but swore by him as often as they swore at other officers. The men all agreed that they would face the devil himself if McCalla would only lead them. At the time the Captain was suspended and lost his rating as a result of the charge that he struck one of the marines on his vessel with his sword, the men on the ship with one or two exceptions agreed that the offender got what he deserved. The stir that was made about the matter was due to one of your New York papers that was aching for a sensation and seized on this incident to show that it was a friend of 'the poor sailor,' which was of course a bit of demagogy that was intended to make talk and sell papers. The exaggeration of the incident was all done so cleverly that even the department at Washington was deceived and McCalla received what has always been believed in the navy to be unjust punishment. I told you this over in the Brooklyn Navy Yard a half dozen years ago, and said that time would straighten things for McCalla if there ever should happen to be a war and he had a chance to show the sort of stuff he was made of. Naturally, I now feel like throwing an 'I told you so' at you. See what he has done since then down Cuba way, out in the Philippines, and now in China. If you will go over to the Baltimore and talk with the men just in from the Far East, you or any one else can get from their lips ample proof that Secretary Long has done the right thing, and that every enlisted man will say 'Amen' to what he has written. I'll wager, too, that every one of them who has served under or in the same fleet with him will tell you that McCalla is one of God's noblemen, and that there is not a braver, a nobler, a more just, or a more trusted leader than this man who was so unjustly punished at one time by a political court-martial. I never met but one sailorman who would not go through any hardship or take any risk necessary to serve Capt. McCalla, and he was a drunken fellow who served a quarter of his time in the 'brig.'"

***

Some feather-headed genius has found one way to attain a certain sort of notoriety that is possibly satisfactory to himself. His initials are "J. H. W." What his name is local history has not as yet revealed. Neither the Park Department nor the Police Department knows him as yet, though they are liable to. This individual, with a bit of time at his command and a sharp jackknife in his possession, has carved his initials on every bench in Riverside Park from Seventy-second Street to Grant's Tomb. One cannot find a seat without those initials staring him in the face. How one man ever found enough idle time to do the job and without detection is the profound mystery of the beautiful breathing place.

***

Certain Brooklyn shopkeepers have had an entirely unexpected wave of prosperity in that borough this season. The long-continued drought and the scant water supply as well as the poor quality of what there is of the drinking fluid is responsible for it all. "It would seem as if half my customers were unable to get a supply of water except for laundry purposes," remarked a prosperous grocer of upper Fulton Street on Saturday, when bargaining for a supply of a popular spring water with a wholesale dealer in that commodity. "I never sold the stuff until this Summer," he said, "and then I was forced into it if I would keep my family trade. Druggists have done the business over there as a rule. But there came a demand for spring water, for filtered water, and for the aerated waters, that was so great that I could not afford to neglect it. So I began to load up with all sorts of waters that I had never heard of before and did not know existed. Where the springs are situated I do not know, but I do know that the names of a lot of them are unknown outside of Brooklyn, and I don't ask the dealers too many questions as to whether the water is city water filtered or the product of some spring on Long Island. All I know to know, and all that my customers apparently want to know, is that it is clear and sweet and pure, and all that it certainly looks. About every family across the bridge that can afford it has a couple of four-gallon glass bottles crated like carboys that they keep filled for table use. Many of them buy waters of recognized springs that are known everywhere, but still more take any sort of water that looks clear and tastes sweet and pure. This traffic has become a necessity in our business, and there is hardly a grocer but sends out a delivery wagon twice a day loaded with these big flagons of water. A friend of mine with a big drug store on a good corner near me said that, in spite of the inroads grocers had made in his business, yet he had sold in the past three months over 300 per cent. more of these table waters than in any previous period in the eleven years he had been in business. So you see that even droughts have their uses."

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This is going to be a gay Winter among the men as well as with the women. Shirts of gaudy colors are the right thing for Winter wear, and the specimens that are displayed in the windows and in the showcases of Broadway haberdashers this Fall exceed in brilliancy those designed for the Summer. Bright reds and blues in stripes and in blotches are considered the proper thing, and the women will not alone riot in those gay colors. The white shirt, except on dress occasions, seems to have completely lost favor, and it is the colored shirts alone that are shown by the shirtmakers in their customary displays. Ties, too, are to be of these bright colors, and the brighter, the more shrieking, the more startling the red silk of which they are made, the better they are. It reminds one of the story of the foreman of a fire company, who, when asked what color he wanted for the shirts of the men a tailor was about equipping, replied: "I don't care what color you make 'em, so long as it's red."

***

Most of the robins that have made Central Park both melodious and beautiful last Summer have migrated. Some of them remain, however, and, though they are less tuneful than in the past, they are still just as pleasing to the eye as they hop about on the green lawns or flit from tree to tree telling the young ones about the necessary preparations for migrating. Nearly all those remaining have their headquarters about the lower tennis field. Their red breasts are even more brilliant than they were in the Spring. They are funnily cocky, fearless of man, and they are as plump as and about the size of a fat October quail. It is an unfortunate fact that when some of them leave here they make a stopping place in the woods on Long Island. Unfortunate, because there they are snared and shot by the score by Italians who have discovered their habits and have chased them to the island where they are butchered for such an ignominious fate as pot pies. Game protectors over that way are not so numerous or so wide awake as they should be.

***

"I am rather inclined to shake hands with myself over a bit of shrewdness I happened to exercise last July," said one of the large manufacturers of New England, who was chatting with another iron manufacturer at the Waldorf on Saturday. The coal strike and the possible scarcity of fuel was the subject. "I had an idea that we were going to have trouble in the coal fields this Fall from what one of my traveling men told me of the situation, and early in July I ordered a year's supply of coal on most favorable terms for immediate delivery. Shipment was begun at once, and on the 18th day of August the last shovelful of coal was delivered in the yards in the rear of my foundry. I have now on hand enough to last me until next July, even if business holds as good as it is at present. It may hold out a deal longer if all the calamity stories that are floating about Wall Street may be believed. Fortunately, we have had no indications that those yarns are for any use but speculation, for I find collections good, sales as free as we can expect at this season of the year, prices fairly strong, the chances of McKinley's re-election very rosy, and, as I take no 'fliers' in the market, these reports do not make me lose any sleep of nights, nor cause me indigestion in the daytime. Personally, too, I am very comfortable about the coal situation, thank you."

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Stories come from the country that the crop of chestnuts will be light this season. This will be bad news to the industrious chestnut boilers and chestnut roasters of the Italian colony, who do a street corner business in the Fall. But the street arabs will be more interested in knowing that the city crop of the same nuts will also be light, and that the searchers at Van Cortlandt and Bronx Parks will in all probability find a light harvest this Fall. Last year chestnuting parties to these two parks were numerous and popular, especially with families on Sunday afternoons, and the crop gathered was generally abundant.

Miss Louie Sutherland to be Married.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Miss Louie Sutherland, daughter of Mrs. Anna C. and the late Louis V. Sutherland and a granddaughter of the late Gen. Charles Roome of New York, who was for thirty years President of the Manhattan Gas Company, will be married on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10, to Benjamin Leach Allen, formerly of Boston and now a resident of Orange, and who is paying teller in the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York. Over 1,400 invitations have been issued for the ceremony, which is to be held in Grace Church, this city, the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, the rector, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Claudius Roome of Christ Church, New York, an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Alexander Mann, the associate rector of Grace Church.

FUNERAL OF DR. SAYRE.

Eminent Associates of the Dead Physician Attend the Services.

Nearly all the prominent physicians and surgeons of the older generation of New York practitioners now in the city gathered in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral services of Dr. Lewis Albert Sayre. With their families, they occupied pews in the front of the church, and the rest of the auditorium was filed with lay friends of the old surgeon, many of whom had been his patients in years gone by, and there was hardly a vacant seat as the body was borne slowly down the aisle to the altar.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George Bartlett. The service was exceedingly simple; there were no pall bearers. The music was rendered by the choir of the church.

There was present a delegation of about sixty members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Dr. Sayre had been a member since 1859, and also committees from the New York Medical Society and the County Medical Society.

The coffin was covered with wreaths of ivy, lilies, and other blossoms, and there were many other floral offerings placed about the coffin as it rested in the church, large pieces coming from the Faculty of the university and Bellevue Medical College, of which Dr. Sayre was one of the incorporators and an emeritus professor, after serving for many years in an active capacity.

The cortège reached the church from the family residence, 285 Fifth Avenue, at 3 o'clock, after the members of the family and a few intimate friends had looked their last upon the face of the dead. As the body lay in the coffin it was seen that several of Dr. Sayre's treasured decorations were pinned upon the breast to go with it into the grave. In the carriage following the hearse were Dr. Reginald Hall Sayre, son of Dr. Sayre, who succeeded his father two years ago as Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the college; District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, Miss Mary Hall Sayre, daughter of Dr. Sayre, and Mrs. Lewis Hall Sayre, a widow of another son of Dr. Sayre.

The hymns were "Jesus Lives" and "Now the Laborer's Work Is O'er." After the service the body was taken to Trinity Cemetery.

Among those in the church were Prof. R. Ogden Doremus and his son, Prof. Charles A. Doremus; Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Prof. George D. Stewart, who holds the Chair of Anatomy at the University and Bellevue Medical College; Dr. Charles A. Leale, who attended President Lincoln at the time of his assassination; Dr. J. W. S. Gouley, Dr. J. McG. Woodbury, Dr. Walter R. Gillette, ex-Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure, Prof. William H. Thompson, Dr. B. Farquhar Curtis, Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe of Columbia University, Dr. Frederick H. Wiggin, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York University, Wilson MacDonald, the aged sculptor; Dr. William F. Holcombe, Prof. Robert J. Carlisle, and Dr. Henry M. Archer.

TRAIN HITS UNCONSCIOUS MAN.

Thought to Have Fallen on His Way Home from a Political Outing.

Frank Forte, who lived with his wife and children at 53 Greenwich Avenue, Manhattan, was perhaps fatally injured between Whitestone and Whitestone Landing last night. He attended a political outing at the grove near Whitestone and missed his way home. Reaching the railroad track he started to walk to the station, and it is supposed that he fell and was rendered unconscious by his head striking a rail.

The train due at Whitestone at 9:02 P. M. struck him as he lay on the tracks, and his left leg was cut off at the knee and his right leg and foot were so badly mangled that they will have to be amputated. Engineer Frederick Loder says he saw something on the track and tried in vain to stop his train. The injured man was taken from between the tender and the first car. He was placed on board the train and taken to Whitestone, where Dr. L. R. McCullom attended him, and he was then taken to

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New York, September 19, 1900.
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Phone, 2742 Cortlandt. 6 Wall St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership lately subsisting between CHARLES A. MACY, Jr., FRANCIS H. MACY, Jr., and WILLIAM HERBERT, under the firm name of Macy Brothers & Herbert, was dissolved this 20th day of September, 1900, by mutual consent.

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FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice President.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

Morris K. Jesup,	Brayton Ives,
Dudley Olcott,	D. O. Mills,
Geo. A. Hardt,	Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson,	Bradley Martin,
Robert Hoe,	Heber R. Bishop,
William L. Bull,	Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Richard Mortimer,	Geo. Henry Warren,
Samuel Thomas,	Haley Fiske,
John E. Parsons,	J. Edward Simmons,
John T. Terry,	George Coppell.

GERMAN EMPIRE 4% TREASURY NOTES OF 1900.
ISSUE OF 80,000,000 MARKS, (approximately $20,000,000.) In four Series of 20,000,000 Marks, ($5,000,000 approximately); one Series each payable April 1, 1904; July 1, 1904; April 1, 1905; July 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually January and July and April and October, respectively.
Denominations of Mk., 5,000, 10,000, 25,000, 50,000, and 100,000.
The principal of the Notes matures one-fourth each, April 1, 1904; July 1, 1904; April 1, 1905; July 1, 1905, and they carry interest at the rate of four per cent. (4%) per annum from July 1, and October 1, respectively, with half-yearly coupons attached.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,
56 Broadway, N. Y.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Cumberland Electric Light & Power Co.
Nashville, Tennessee.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.
In conformity with provisions of the Mortgage dated July 1, 1892, securing the above bonds, we the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that five (5) bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 69, 75, 186, 314, and 414 have been this day fairly and without preference or discrimination drawn by lot for redemption at 104% and accrued interest. The bonds as drawn will be paid on presentation at the office of the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, No. 61 William Street, New York City, on the 15th day of October, 1900, from which date interest will cease to accrue thereon.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
Dated September 8th, 1900.

Leading Bronze Foundry For Sale.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
Address R., Box 157 New York Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend (No. 2) of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings, payable on the 16th day of October, to Stockholders of Record on the 6th day of October.
The Transfer Books will be closed Saturday, October 6, at twelve o'clock M., and reopen October 16th, at ten o'clock A. M.
Cheques will be mailed to registered holders.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
Transfer Agents.
August 29, 1900.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 48.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable in New York on Monday, October 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books September 12th, 1900.
The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Wednesday, September 12th, and remain closed until Monday, September 17th, 1900.
C. W. HILLARD, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared, payable October 20th, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 28th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., September 28th, 1900, and reopen October 30th, 1900.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
COUPONS No. 10, due October 1, 1900, from The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after October 1, 1900, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.
H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, September 12, 1900.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Oct. 1st, 1900. Transfer books will be closed Tuesday, Sept. 25th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, Oct. 1st, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1st, 1900.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents,
New York, Sept. 12, 1900.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, Sept. 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 22d day of September, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, September 19, 1900.
Ninety-Second (92d) Dividend.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 19, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23d, 1900.
Coupons maturing Oct. 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON,
President Tredegar Company.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., Sept. 21, 1900.
Coupons due Oct. 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York. M. R. SPELMAN, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:
FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.
SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.
THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting
OF
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 17th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last meeting of stockholders,) will be held at the office of this Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
An amendment to the regulations will be submitted, increasing the number of Directors from nine (9) to thirteen (13;) and a resolution will also be offered authorizing the leasing to The Hocking Valley Railway Company for a period of 98 years from and after January 1, 1901, of the railway property and appurtenances of the Wellston and Jackson Belt Railway Company.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, September 4, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 3, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
W. N. COTT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
AMERICAN AIR POWER COMPANY,
621 Broadway, New York City,
August 30, 1900.
The meeting of the stockholders of the American Air Power Company heretofore called for August 30th, A. D. 1900, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for the purpose of passing on and directing the method of winding up the Company under the statute in such case made and provided, and the measures and proceedings to be taken therefor and connected therewith, and of voting upon any other matters which should come before such meeting, has been adjourned by the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders present at such meeting to October 3d, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, New York City.
D. C. MOOREHEAD, President.
H. A. HIMELY, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the Meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock Transfer Books will close September 20th, 1900. Transfer Books for Common Stock will reopen on October 11th; for Preferred Stock, October 18th, 1900.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secy.
Cincinnati, September 14th, 1900.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The growing strength of the time-money market, with increasing demand and a hardening of rates, is in no sense of the word surprising, and but bears out the correctness of the views expressed from time to time in these columns by representative bankers. Higher money rates are more than inevitable; they are at hand. Great as is the financial strength of the country it is not reasonable to suppose that moneys in vast sums can be lent abroad, particularly at a time when interior demands for crop-moving purposes are great, without having effect here. Bank reserves begin to show seriously the strain put upon them. In the last two weeks they have diminished nearly $10,000,000, and the signs are that in the next few weeks the loss may be fully as great. Borrowers of time money, desirous of assuring their position beyond the election, are coming into the market, and this also is a factor not to be ignored. It is gratifying that high testimony is to the effect that though rates will work closer, there is no reason in the ordinary course of events to expect any stringency.

So far as the stock market is concerned it is likely that it will this week have to stand further severe test. The gravity of the coal strike situation grows, while the certainty of higher money rates and the calling by commission houses for increased margins are not without influence. It is a matter for congratulation that the public is out of the market, and that a further decline in prices, should it come, will affect only professional operators who for the most part are prepared to accept with some show of resignation the outcome of their gambling ventures.

POOLS IN THE COAL STOCKS.

When, some months ago, Wall Street operators were much given to the habit of forming speculative pools to support stocks and artificially run prices up to attract the public, the coal stocks were seized upon by a number of professionals as likely to afford best opportunity for a display of their talents, and for the netting of handsome profits. The increase in the freight rates, the higher prices for coal itself, and the very promising export outlook, were seized upon as factors favoring a rise, and the possibilities of all the coal stocks were expatiated upon at no inconsiderable length. As a result, prices were run up sharply, and there was every indication that they would go higher and enable the pools to unload.

Of a sudden, the coal strike developed, and from a thing that at the time promised to be of little proportions, has grown into a serious labor trouble, with the end no one knows where. Naturally, the coal stocks on the Exchange showed depression; naturally, market values suffered, for the business of the roads was diminishing, earnings were falling off, and profits were being eaten into. The pools were in a quandary. They had the stocks; they wished that some one else had them. But a declining market is a bad time in which to unload, and hence the pools endeavored to hold up prices in the hope that the strike might suddenly end. That hope is now past.

Apparently on Saturday the pools were beginning to realize this, for on that day unmistakable signs of pool liquidation—with resultant sharp declines—appeared in the Reading issues, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio. Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and Delaware and Hudson, however, held steady—in fact, considering the pressure they have been put to, have held steady ever since the strike. The pool in Jersey Central, however, was said to be uneasy, while even in Lackawanna—an investment stock in which pools seldom appear—it is said that had it not been for a number of private transfers some considerable blocks of that stock would have found its way to the open market. If, later, less consideration should appear among the members of that pool, that stock, no less than Jersey Central, may suffer.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—The Boerse last week experienced exceedingly bad conditions. Heavy falls were reported along the entire list of industrials. Yesterday's prices were the lowest of the year.

The week began with the announcement of a reduction in the price of rolled-iron goods by the Silesian syndicate from 210 marks to 180. This caused a bad break in iron and coal shares. As a consequence the Boerse yesterday was in an almost panicky state. Heavy selling orders for iron and coal shares from German outsiders, reinforced by the bears, reduced quotations violently. The fall in iron shares ranged from 10 to 20 points, and in coal shares from 5 to 9.

Bank stock suffered severely because of the decision of the banks to confine brokerage business to registered firms and individuals, which will cause a loss of earnings. Domestic Government funds declined moderately.

The weakness of the Boerse caused considerable surprise, because money grew easier all the week, and the August returns of the great coal companies showed splendid results. Indeed, the money market improved beyond all expectation. Private discount declined ⅜ during the week, closing at 4⅝. Loans for the monthly settlement command from 4⅞ to 5⅛. A more confident feeling prevails regarding the end of the month, as the market expects that the Reichsbank will be able to avoid advancing the rate.

The five-million Dresden 4 per cent. loan was fourfold oversubscribed there.

The Rhein Westfaelische Zeitung asserts that the Government intends to float a loan of a hundred to a hundred and twenty million marks at 3½ per cent. in Germany before the end of the year. The recent New York loan has been listed on the Berlin Boerse.

Germany's coal imports during August showed an increase of 190,248 tons over August of 1899, the exports showing an increase of 77,812 tons. Iron imports increased 151,141 tons, the exports decreasing 113 tons.

The income of German railways last month aggregated 155,000,000 marks, or an increase of 11,000,000 marks upon the figures of August, 1899.

The sugar market is strong, chiefly in consequence of the dry weather prevailing throughout Europe and the heavy American buying. The investigations of Herr Licht, the sugar expert, show that the average sugar contents of beets throughout Germany equals 17.44 per cent. as against 15.78 per cent. in 1899.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 23.—Most departments of the local market showed a considerable variation in the extent of the actual business done last week. Prices everywhere were very irregular. Buyers who had urgent orders placed them wherever they could get the most favorable terms, and sellers were chiefly influenced in their attitude by the question of available supply, those holding stocks of yarns and cloth being noticeably disposed to realize. This may be attributed to lack of confidence in the maintenance of high prices.

There was more inquiry from India than had been made of late, with better limits, although these were often impracticable. Occasional sales were made to China. Accounts with the Straits, Java, and the Philippines made a poor showing, and African trade was disappointing.

The feeling among the manufacturers is that it would have made little difference whether or not the Spinners' Federation had adopted a resolution to close the mills, because 80 per cent. of the machinery inevitably would have been idle, as only supplies enough to run the other 20 per cent. are obtainable.

As usual the Parliamentary elections will interfere with business for the next few weeks.

AMERICA AS A MONEY LENDER.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—One of the weekly commentators on financial matters dwells upon America's new rôle as a money lender, saying:

"America, so long the principal debtor to Europe, only a few years ago had to place a war loan on this side of the Atlantic. Now she has become a great reservoir of wealth, from which the most powerful States of the Old World do not hesitate to seek to replenish their resources."

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed a decrease in the surplus reserve of $4,283,850. The banks now hold a surplus of $16,552,325 above the legal requirement. The changes in averages show a decrease in loans of $2,689,600, a decrease in specie of $2,802,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $3,950,200, a decrease in deposits of $9,678,400, and an increase in circulation of $184,000.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 22, 1900.	Sept. 15, 1900.	Sept. 23, '99.
Loans	$823,141,000	$825,830,600	$721,925,400
Specie	178,798,800	176,600,800	154,754,200
Legal tenders	67,121,400	71,071,600	47,857,100
Net deposits	897,471,500	907,344,900	798,590,400
Circulation	29,662,400	29,478,400	14,911,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 22, 1900.	Sept. 15, 1900.	Sept. 23, '99.
Specie	$173,798,800	$176,600,800	$154,754,200
Legal tenders	67,121,400	71,071,600	47,857,100
Total res'e	$240,920,200	$247,672,400	$202,611,300
Reserve req'd against dep.	224,367,875	226,836,225	199,647,600
Surplus of reserve above legal req'rements	$16,552,325	$20,836,175	$2,963,700

The following table shows the amounts of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1899 and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Jan. 6	$11,757,725	$28,330,375	$22,284,575
Jan. 13	16,727,350	28,283,075	25,068,775
Jan. 20	24,185,675	34,393,675	31,275,200
Jan. 27	29,277,975	39,232,025	35,009,450
Feb. 3	30,871,275	37,452,675	34,781,625
Feb. 10	27,897,375	35,511,825	32,497,050
Feb. 17	24,015,675	34,373,825	29,688,400
Feb. 24	19,678,550	30,384,900	22,959,325
March 3	13,641,550	24,578,125	20,823,500
March 10	5,676,375	23,203,000	22,721,425
March 17	2,686,425	19,074,175	28,060,050
March 24	5,517,300	18,857,425	33,851,425
March 31	9,834,150	15,494,850	35,720,600
April 7	7,904,800	15,018,525	35,036,475
April 14	10,950,275	19,471,525	37,346,075
April 21	14,894,850	24,175,900	43,525,100
April 28	17,074,275	25,834,675	44,504,675
May 5	19,078,475	19,251,950	43,916,475
May 12	15,332,725	27,137,625	46,897,225
May 19	16,555,225	34,631,525	50,715,250
May 26	18,812,325	43,933,725	53,704,900
June 2	20,122,275	42,710,600	52,249,700
June 9	18,374,250	39,822,100	48,541,100
June 16	17,498,750	30,003,200	59,272,800
June 23	15,526,850	25,697,800	62,206,250
June 30	16,859,375	14,274,550	62,013,550
July 7	15,588,200	5,092,475	53,345,300
July 14	19,960,125	10,898,750	49,983,625
July 21	24,081,900	12,055,000	43,012,000
July 28	27,535,975	10,811,125	41,904,475
Aug. 4	29,144,875	8,110,600	39,893,000
Aug. 11	28,125,950	14,395,375	33,111,850
Aug. 18	20,587,050	15,082,250	28,839,250
Aug. 25	23,888,925	12,378,525	21,343,300
Sept. 1	27,078,475	9,191,250	14,991,050
Sept. 8	26,056,250	2,458,925	7,076,775
Sept. 15	20,836,175	275,450	4,240,400
Sept. 22	16,552,325	2,963,700	8,252,875

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1900	$16,552,325	1895	$22,296,175
1899	2,963,700	1894	59,974,675
1898	8,252,875	1893	17,609,950
1897	15,997,500	1892	5,051,075
1896	14,216,025	1891	4,008,115

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 22	$812,622,414	$47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,352	37,056,450
Sept. 1	959,777,454	44,471,076
Aug. 25	671,308,001	45,452,304
Aug. 18	780,760,296	49,880,774
Aug. 11	667,786,104	41,729,667
Aug. 4	782,061,788	55,383,359
July 28	753,779,500	45,311,780
July 21	795,578,094	46,704,063
July 14	865,929,981	51,182,188
*July 7	933,138,447	56,344,104
June 30	980,910,627	60,314,494
June 23	842,062,268	49,580,384
June 16	878,370,496	49,458,270
June 9	898,061,096	54,623,950
*June 2	820,976,855	49,240,800
May 26	905,215,330	55,921,961
May 19	1,006,863,470	51,884,225
May 12	936,720,213	54,586,518
May 5	1,158,701,031	72,896,381
April 28	1,064,446,657	48,074,241
April 21	1,195,364,041	76,001,061
April 14	1,080,414,173	60,447,958
April 7	1,270,596,366	66,745,888
March 31	1,116,124,533	52,429,219
March 24	1,070,865,960	47,964,706
March 17	1,048,032,741	54,830,142
March 10	983,399,761	50,598,191
March 3	1,020,735,849	55,318,914
*Feb. 24	878,185,580	46,339,547
*Feb. 17	925,316,970	45,246,144
Feb. 10	1,106,832,069	43,852,421
Feb. 3	1,026,052,652	59,007,580
Jan. 27	972,111,857	49,316,899
Jan. 20	1,005,176,062	50,906,385
Jan. 13	1,097,626,402	55,854,808
*Jan. 6	1,146,108,226	62,735,567
*Dec. 30	980,902,665	46,539,980
Dec. 23	1,428,305,043	58,302,786
Dec. 16	1,349,644,928	51,807,123
Dec. 9	1,114,036,435	45,117,036
*Dec. 2	939,136,966	46,097,791
Nov. 25	1,086,762,288	53,682,100
Nov. 18	1,263,884,883	55,800,585
*Nov. 11	1,091,754,797	37,124,066
Nov. 4	1,284,266,145	54,674,678
Oct. 28	1,099,029,146	54,975,280
Oct. 21	1,202,533,092	56,925,993
Oct. 14	1,165,902,485	53,231,186
Oct. 7	1,450,652,632	66,504,730
†Sept. 30	749,234,101	38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,088,285	58,354,915

*Five days. †Four days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	$9,228,073
Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	10,033,517
From Jan. 1, 1900	$91,017,173
From Jan. 1, 1899	373,216,298

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 18, 1900	$12,227,228
Week ended Sept. 19, 1899	8,240,416
From Jan. 1, 1900	422,018,761
From Jan. 1, 1899	323,179,598

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	$17,976
Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	193,808
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,685,978
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,878,369

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 21, 1900	$22,295
Week ended Sept. 22, 1899	5,000
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,210,018
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Burras vs. Byrnes.
2—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Smith.
3—Black vs. Rossiter.
4—Stadle vs. Stadle.
5—Wischusen vs. Powers.
6—Ryan vs. Wright.
7—Wormser vs. Hermann.
8—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Clausen.
9—Blumenthal vs. Heer.
10—Ramson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Sarasohn vs. Miles.
12—Oberwager vs. Oberwager.
13—Corsari vs. Corsari.
14—Kinzig vs. Stolz.
15—Matter of Livingston.
16—Matter of U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co.
17—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Schmuck.
18—Le Pinlec vs. Le Pinlec.
19—Jones vs. Silversteln.
20—S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Co. vs. Abrams.
21—Blanzy vs. Hall. St. Ry. Co.
22—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
23—Morgan vs. Umbach
24—Medvitz vs. Dry D. Savings Institution.
25—Matter of Van Nostrand.
26—Sentell vs. Taylor.
27—Jaenecke vs. Koehsel.
28—Day vs. Duffey.
29—Matter of Edgecombe Road.
30—Schreyer vs. Steinberg.
31—Worthington vs. Mullahy.
32—Putnam vs. McAllister.
33—Matter of F. Kroeber Cloak Co.
34—Squire vs. Webb.
35—Hammerslough vs. Breen.
36—Alexander vs. Colonial Building Co.
37—Medvits vs. German Sav. Bank.
38—Pyle vs. Todd.
39—Byington vs. Glean.
40—Glean vs. Dodson.
41—Lusberg vs. Fayetteville Glove Co.
42—Ruppert vs. Avallone
43—Hunt vs. Hunt.
44—Lyon nka Selbeck vs. Selbeck.
45—Santor vs. Hogan.
46—U. S. Life Ins. Co. vs. Lyons.
47—Salingre vs. Paddock
48—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn. vs. Casey.
49—Rottkamp vs. Mann.
50—Murphy vs. Shropshire.
51—In re Ripley.
52—Palme vs. Palme.
53—In re Thorn.
54—In re Industrial Co-op. Building & Loan Assn.
55—McLaughlin vs. Chaffee.
56—Barry vs. Harney.
57—Hansor vs. Brunjes.
58—Wellington vs. Montgomery.
59—Anderson Sons & Co. vs. Mittendorf.
60—Schwartz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
61—Matter of Arkenburgh.
62—Matter of Kennedy.
63—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
64—Matter of Leipziger.
65—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
66—Oberwager vs. Oberwager.
67—Burgi vs. Burgi.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Hugh Hughes,
Robert E. Pulver,
Hannah B. Wray,
Jose Laforcade Cortina,
Timothy McMahon,
David Frost.

Richard Graham.
Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
38—Estate of Julia G. Jerome.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and Hascall, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, Brown-stone building.—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either "ready" or "off term," and those marked "ready" must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from orders.

1—In re Pulfer.
2—Levene vs. Hahner.
3—Beebe vs. Beebe.
4—King vs. Gossel.
5—Jenkins vs. Humboldt Library.
6—Pelonsky vs. C. L. Pierson Mfg. Co.
7—Hassard vs. Weimer.
8—Frost vs. Weehawken Wharf Co.
9—Pakas vs. Steel Nail Co.
10—Briefers vs. Johnsen.
11—Van Beuren vs. Downe.
12—Davis vs. Bingham.
13—Richardson vs. C. Kenyon Co.
14—Jones vs. Bohm.
15—Same vs. same.
16—Jenkins vs. Humboldt Library.
17—Harvey vs. Raynor. Appeals from judgment.
1—Jameson vs. Sweeney.
2—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Jacoby vs. Fox.
4—Query vs. Cooney.
5—Felt vs. Rhoads.
6—Pope vs. Wilbur.
7—Seely vs. Mathews.
8—Goodwin vs. Washburn.
9—Zeeman vs. Rosenthal.
10—Kane vs. Reid.
11—Aaronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Gruger vs. Niederman.
14—Kuss vs. Fried.
15—Mishner vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
16—Wheeler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
17—Brady vs. same.
18—Wellman vs. Hart.
19—Ruggs vs. Wayne Building, &c., Assn.
20—Berkowitz vs. Cong. Stropkower, &c.
21—Marx vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
22—Beere vs. Jefferson.
23—Minster vs. Bsnoliel.
24—Gerken vs. Ruppert.
25—O'Connell vs. Mooney.
26—Kohl vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
27—Klein vs. same.
28—Gilligan vs. same.
29—Ludecke vs. same.
30—Tierney vs. Peerless Shoe Co.
31—Jagels vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
32—Baraban vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
33—Oshlhof vs. Solomon.
34—Schurck vs. Nutter.
35—Cottew vs. Dube.
36—Klein vs. East River Elec. Light Co.
37—Jacobsen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
38—McDonald vs. City Trust, &c., Co. of Philadelphia.
39—Dunham vs. Silberstein. Motion.
1—Walsh vs. Murphy Safety, &c., Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Collins for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Archibald Small.
Edward Smith.
2—Louis Ferris.
3—William Sally.
4—Nathan Goldberg.
5—John Conley.
6—Thomas Coyle,
Jerry Callahan.
7—Michael J. O'Rourke
8—Leon Rubin.
9—William McCarthy.
10—Francesco Masachio.
11—James McKeon.
12—Gaetano Chango.
13—John Killeen.
14—George Cook.
15—Joseph Wales.
16—Joseph Smith,
John Higgins.
Pleadings.
1—Charles Scharff.
2—Walter Gott.
3—Nathan Brodlus.
4—George Meassner.
5—Charles R. Simpson.
6—Jennie Lee.
7—Michael Dunn.
8—Christopher Thompson.
9—James Engan.
10—Harry Wilson.
11—Joseph Curtis.
12—John Trump.
13—Philip C. Germond.
14—Mcllie Lynd.
15—Isaac Nathan.
16—Albert Smith.
17—Albert Schmidt.
18—Phillip Meyer.
19—George Lang,
Jchan Meyer.
20—Joseph Doyle.
21—John Brannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—James Burns.
2—Thomas J. Murray.
3—Wade.
4—George Wilson.
5—Harry Wands,
Michael Mannion.
6—John Swanson.
7—Gust Ross.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Bowery Saving Bank vs. Tallman—Emanuel Blumenstiel.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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20 EAST 55TH ST.—Suite of one or two rooms with private bath to let furnished or unfurnished; breakfast if desired; reference exchanged; gentlemen only; can be seen any time.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy, in the matter of ISAAC K. HARRIS, bankrupt.—No. 2,928.

To the creditors of Isaac K. Harris of the County of New York, and District aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Isaac K. Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,464.—In bankruptcy.

NOTICE is hereby given that Henry Maass, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 7th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1900.

EXCURSIONS.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON, WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, daily excursion (except Sundays) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "New York" and "Albany." From Brooklyn by Annex 8:00 A. M. From Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 A. M. and West 22nd St. 9:00 A. M. Due back in N. Y. 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELIZA MEIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA MEIER BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Hermann H. Cammann, No. 51 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1900. HERMANN H. CAMMANN, FORDHAM MORRIS, LE ROY EDGAR, Executors. CHARLES E. SENTELL, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy9-law6mM

CASEY, MARGARET DE KOVEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DE KOVEN CASEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1900. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Executor. je25-1aw6mM

FOOS, LAMAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAMAR FOOS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg & Rose, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1900. FERGUSON W. FOOS, Executor. KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City. je25-1aw6mM.

FREAR, MARGARET ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET ANN FREAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Boraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. JOHN FORBES BOYD, AGNES FREAR TOMPKINS, Executors.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap30-law6mM

HERBST, GEBHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gebhard Herbst, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin L. Brandner, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1900. ANNA HERBST, Administratrix. BENJ. L. BRANDNER, Atty. for Administratrix, 302 Broadway, New York City.

JONES, FRANK F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK F. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of April, 1900. MARION S. JONES, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. ap23-1aw6mM

KRETZ, FRANCIS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS H. KRETZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Heyn & Covington, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of April, 1900. THEKLA KRETZ, Executrix. HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

MARCHAND, GEORGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Georges Marchand, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-awtmM

MARCH, FRANK P.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of the Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK P. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit and present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., No. 11 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February, 1901, next.

Dated New York City, (B. of M.,) July 20th, 1900.

EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor.
Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 William Street, New York City, B. of M. jy23-1aw6mM

SCHUMACHER, CHARLES AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, late of the County of New York, jeweler, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 46 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1900. CHARLES A. SCHUMACHER, DAVID H. P. MCCUTCHEON, HENRY W. SCHUMACHER, Executors of CHARLES AUGUST SCHUMACHER, deceased. aug6-1aw6mM.

SUZANNET—VIRGINIA FRENCH, COUNTESS DE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIRGINIA FRENCH, Countess de Suzannet, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of November, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1900. LOUIS CONSTANT FORTUNE, Count de Suzannet, Ancillary Administrator c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-awtmM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands of premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Rooms No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOBINE MINRATH against THEODORE KUNKELI and another.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known by the street number as two hundred and twenty-two East Fifty-seventh Street, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street distant two hundred and thirty-five feet east of the east side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet four inches; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, N. Y. Co. 57th Street.

No. 220 East 57th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-three thousand eight hundred and five dollars, ($23,805.00,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, ($313.40,) besides the expenses of this sale. Tax and Croton liens aggregating about four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) will be paid or allowed by the referee.—Dated New York County, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN A. RUTHERFURD against THEODORE KUNKELI and another.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, known by the street number as two hundred and twenty-two East Fifty-seventh Street, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street distant two hundred and thirty-five feet east of the east side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet four inches; thence easterly parallel with said street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.
HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, N. Y. Co. 57th Street.

No. 222 East 57th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, ($22,770.00,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, ($313.40,) besides the expenses of this sale. Tax and Croton liens, aggregating about four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) will be paid or allowed by the referee.

Dated New York County, September 13th, 1900.

MILTON S. GUITERMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPH C. LEVI, as Trustee, against FRANKLIN BIEN, as substituted Trustee, &c., and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the ninth day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, being part of a lot known and designated by the letter R., and by the number four hundred and twenty-five on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled, Map of the residuary real estate of Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, deceased, in the City of New York as partitioned by the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the suit of Gerard Stuyvesant, against Hamilton Wilkes and Rutherford Stuyvesant, October 21st, 1848, which map is certified by the said Commissioners, and a copy whereof is annexed to the report of the said Commissioners as filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, which lot is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly side of Seventeenth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-six feet northwestwardly from the Second Avenue, and running thence northwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue ninety-two feet; thence southeasterly on a line parallel with the said street fifteen feet; thence southwestwardly on a line parallel with the said avenue, ninety-two feet to Seventeenth Street, and thence northwestwardly along Seventeenth Street fifteen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee. Dated New York, September 15, 1900.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East 17th Street:

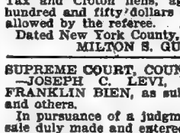

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $813.06 and interest.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.

s17-2aw3wM&F&o9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES J. PHELAN, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Walter Stevenson, deceased, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL E. DUFFEY and others, Defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the 19th day of June, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment mentioned, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in Bedford Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point distant three hundred and fifty-two and eight one hundredths (352 8-100) feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of the Southern Boulevard with the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and running thence southeasterly, at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the centre line of the block between Decatur and Webster Avenues; thence northeasterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northwesterly and at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue, and thence southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Decatur Avenue fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Suburban or 201st Street.

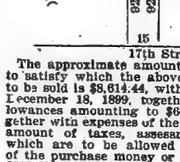

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Four Thousand Five Hundred and ninety-three and 43-100 Dollars ($4,593.43) and interest thereon from June 13th, 1900; together with costs and allowances, amounting to Six Hundred and thirty-six and 61-100 Dollars ($636.61) with interest from June 19th, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Seven Hundred and ninety-three and 12-100 Dollars ($793.12) and interest.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

s24-2aw3wM&W&o21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES SHIRLEY and TIMOTHY F. DONOVAN, plaintiffs, against JULIA F. HALEY, Ellen Donovan, Thomas Holder, John Holder; Mary McCarthy, widow of John McCarthy; George McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, William McCarthy, Catharine Donovan; William H. Regan, individually and as executor of DANIEL DONOVAN, deceased; Mary Walsh and Timothy Walsh, her husband; Catharine F. Shirley, wife of the plaintiff Charles Shirley; Henry S. Shirley and Rosanna Shirley, his wife; Sarah Williams and John Williams, her husband; Jane Tierney and Matthew Tierney, her husband; Mary C. Donovan, wife of the plaintiff Timothy F. Donovan; John C. Lovejoy and Catharine Lovejoy, his wife; Florence F. Donovan and Mary F. Donovan, his wife; Michael Coughlin and Mary Coughlin, his wife; Ellen Lovejoy, Annie Lovejoy, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Donovan, if living, and under whatever name she may now be known, and John Doe, the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, (the name "John Doe" being fictitious, the real name of the husband of said Mary A. Donovan, if she be married, being unknown to the plaintiffs), the person intended to be described by the name Mary A. Donovan being, if living, a first cousin, once removed, of Mary Johnson, deceased; and in the event that said Mary A. Donovan be dead, the executor of her last will and testament, (if any), or the administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said Mary A. Donovan, (if any), if she died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees, or persons claiming through said Mary A. Donovan, and all persons who, in the event of the death of said Mary A. Donovan before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said Mary A. Donovan would have taken if she had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Annie Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if she or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; Annie Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband; Catharine Martin and Stephen Martin, her husband, the said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "Annie" and "Catharine" Martin to describe the two first full cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be females, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "David" and "Stephen" Martin to describe the husbands of the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married); and in the event that the said Annie Martin and Catharine Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of, or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if she or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; all the last-mentioned persons being persons unknown to the plaintiffs, and their names being also unknown to the plaintiffs; John Martin and Mary Martin, his wife; James Martin and Jane Martin, his wife (said names being fictitious, the plaintiffs intending by the names "John" and "James" Martin to describe the two full first cousins of Mary Johnson, deceased, who are, if living, the children of Ellen Martin, deceased, in case such children of Ellen Martin be males, and the plaintiffs intending by the names "Mary" and "Jane" Martin to describe the wives of the said John Martin and James Martin, in case either or both of said persons be married;) and in the event that the said John Martin and James Martin, or either of them, be dead, the executors of either or both of said persons (if any), or the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of either or both of said persons (if any), if said persons or either of them died intestate, and all persons who may be the heirs at law, devisees, legatees of or persons claiming through either or both of said persons, and all persons who, in the event of the death of either or both of said persons before the death of the said Mary Johnson, would be entitled, as heirs of said Mary Johnson, to take the share or shares of the estate of said Mary Johnson which the said persons or either of them would have taken if she or they had survived the said Mary Johnson; 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To jump a boy from short trousers to long is bad enough in itself; but when taken together with the ordinary jumping price, exclamation points are in instant demand ! ! !

We figured on the price side of this problem, and this Fall have splendid first long-trouser suits of fancy mixtures at a cost so low that your pocket book won't exclaim.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

Dress Goods Dep't

50-inch all-wool Black Cheviot Cloth; formerly 75c.,
50c. a yard.

50-inch Wale Diagonal Black Cheviot; never sold under $1.00 a yard,
65c. a yard.

56-inch Melton Cloth, kersey finish, in dark Oxford grey, suitable for Golf Skirts,
$1.25 a yard.

8 styles of 50-inch Scotch Suitings, formerly $1.00, at
58c. a yard.

10 styles of 42-inch Plaids; formerly 75c., at
50c. a yard.

54-inch Plaid Back for golf skirts, (3 shades of Oxford grey and 18 other styles), at
$1.00 a yard.

38-inch all-wool Cashmere, all colors, at
50c. a yard.

Satin Stripes Evening Challies, at
35c. a yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Model Custom Work.

Wearers of made-to-measure clothes find in our custom department the fabric features of the season.

Suitings, Trouserings, Vestings and Overcoatings.

Skilled practice in garment cutting enables us to produce the right-fitting attire for both day and evening dress. The additional attraction is moderate price. Try us, we'll merit a trial.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CARPETS.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR IMMENSE LINE OF

Royal Wiltons

(The Best Wearing Carpets made.)

SPECIAL SALE (This Week.)

250 PIECES ROYAL WILTONS,
" WILTON VELVETS &
" AXMINSTERS,

At about ONE-THIRD less than regular prices.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

222 Pieces ORIENTALS,
A Banker's Consignment,
(sizes averaging 5 ft.x10 ft.,)
At uniform price of **$18.50** each.
Worth Double the Money.

WE OFFER A PARTICULAR LINE OF

Inlaid Linoleum

At a Great Reduction.

ALSO REMNANTS OF OIL CLOTHS AND PRINTED LINOLEUMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of BICYCLES!

We want to close out our entire stock of Bicycles at once, and in order to move them quickly have marked them all at the uniform price of

11.98 each.

They are all Men's wheels, all 1900 models, and all have 22 inch frames. The gears run from 77 to 81. The colors are black and maroon.

☞ Early Buyers Will Secure Best Choice.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st ST.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled With Liquid Carbonic-Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

SPARKLETS are almost magical, they work such wonders in transforming every day beverages into delicious luxuries. Take cold tea, for instance, there is no reason why its use should be confined to the summer. If tea is aerated with SPARKLETS and given life and snap it will be enjoyed and drank all the year round.

Pint Bottle, $1.50 up. Pint Syphon attachments, 50 cts. Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box) 40 cts.

MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS FURNISHED.

All Dealers. Write for Booklet.

COMPRESSED GAS CAPSULE CO., B'WAY AND 25TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

Did You Ever Know

any one who smoked the same kind of Five Cent cigar any length of time? Five Cent cigar smokers are always dissatisfied—always trying something new—or something different, as there always seems to be something wrong about the cigars they have been smoking. Ask your dealer for

Old Virginia Cheroots

They are always good.

Three hundred million smoked this year. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

Sale of

Oriental Rugs.

An invoice of
Rare Persian
and other fine qualities.

100 Rugs, at $17 each
200 " " $21 "
200 " " $27 "
200 " " $33 "

Ranging in size from 3x6 to 5x9 feet.

About 1/2 usual prices.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

DESKS for Offices. All Styles and Prices.
CHAS. B. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near B'way.

WATERS PIANOS

Have been known for FIFTY YEARS as standard high-grade pianos.

They are famous for their FINE TONE and are warranted to be DURABLE.

Let us send you our catalogue with REDUCED PRICES and TERMS on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you THREE YEARS' time without interest.

No pianos so celebrated as the WATERS are sold at such LOW PRICES and on such EASY TERMS. Call and see them or send postal for a catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 25c. THE CHARITY BALL. NEXT WEEK.....HOODMAN BLIND

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Management Sam. S. Shubert. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. **ARIZONA** By Augustus Thomas.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. Queen of Bohemia. Pickings from Puck.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. 7th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Beg'g Oct. 15. PRESS ELDRIDGE, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Favor & Sinclair, Harry Mills & Co., & others.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Fall Fashions In Trimmed Millinery

We will display To-Day a Superb Assortment of IMPORTED ROUND HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS, just received, showing the latest Paris ideas for street, carriage, and evening wear; also large variety of beautiful and exclusive styles designed by our milliners. It's a display you should not fail to see, for its equal, we believe, does not exist in New York.

A Large and Well-Selected
Stock of Untrimmed Hats,

Including all the latest novelties in Fine French Felt, Silk Velvet and Fancy Braid and Chenille, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF READY-TO-WEAR HATS, trimmed with Velvet, Fancy and Plain Silk, etc., in Special designs, at prices ranging from . . 2.98 to 5.98 each

Sale of Housekeeping Goods!

BASEMENT.

Every housekeeper within shopping distance of New York should attend this sale, for the values we offer are unusually attractive. Every article in the lot is strictly High Grade. A few of the many special prices that prevail:

DINNER SETS.

100 Piece Sets, handsome floral decoration, two patterns to choose from, Soup Tureen with every set 9.98

100 Piece Sets, of fine American porcelain, with green borders, floral effect, gold lined and traced, open stock patterns, 12.50

TOILET SETS.

9 Piece Sets, beautiful underglaze print, three colors to choose from . . 2.25

Handsomely decorated sets of American Porcelain, four decorations to choose from, formerly $9.00 . . . 6.25

CUT GLASSWARE.

Seven out of many special values in rich Cut Glassware. All deep cuttings and new designs.

WATER BOTTLES 1.48
TUMBLERS to match, dozen . . 2.65
BOWLS, 8 inch 4.66
FRUIT or OLIVE DISHES, 5 inch . 98c
VINEGAR and OIL CRUETS . . 1.25
SALTS and PEPPERS, sterling tops . 48c

PRESSED GLASSWARE.

A few Specimen Values from the Special Assortment We Offer at This Sale.

CROTON SETS, consisting of covered soap dish, mug and brush vase . . 48c
CELERY TRAYS 15c
BOWLS, 8 inch 10c
TABLE SETS, 4 pieces, sugar bowl, butter dish, spoon holder and cream . 50c
HALF GALLON PITCHERS, tankard shapes, handsomely decorated . . 48c
TUMBLERS, each 2½c

Other Specials in
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OIL HEATERS, central draft burner . 1.33
GAS STOVES, Russian iron cylinder, black japanned base and top . . 1.10
BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS, formerly $2.00 . . . . 1.25
HARDWOOD STEP CHAIRS, varnished, very strong 1.10
STEP LADDERS, four steps with carpet, folding, formerly $1.50 . . . 98c
CURTAIN STRETCHERS, 6x12 feet, without easel 1.48
With Easel 2.20
CLOTHES DRYERS, with 9 arms . . 55c
CLOTHES WRINGERS, with 10-inch roll, formerly $2.25 . . . . 1.48

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER VALUES EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE.

Sale of High-Grade Groceries!

These are all strictly High-Grade Goods and must not be confounded with the cheap trash so frequently offered about town. Note these prices:

CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS, lb. . 13c
CHOICE BONELESS BACON, lb. . . 13c
1 lb. Flat Cans of SALMON, 16c. each, doz. 1.85
KIPPERED HERRING, tin, 13c. each, doz. 1.50
FANCY MAINE CORN, can 9c
EARLY JUNE PEAS, can 8c
STRING BEANS, can 5c
TOMATOES, can 9c
SPINACH, can, 15c.; doz. . . . 1.75
CHOICE BEETS, qts. 13c.; doz. . . 1.50
FRENCH OLIVE OIL, finest quality, gal. 3.00
OLIVE OIL, finest quality, ½ gal. . . 1.60
MAPLE SYRUP, gal., $1.15; ½ gal., 60c.; qts. 32c
O'NEILL'S BAKING POWDER, 1-lb. can, 29c.; 5-lb. can 1.29
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, 2-lb. packages 7c
O'NEILL'S CRUSHED OATS, in bulk, lb. 3c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, tin . . . . 10c. and 16c
SARDINES, packed in pure olive oil, dozen tins . . . 1.15 and 1.85
LARGE QUEEN OLIVES, 10-oz. bot. 23c
BABY OLIVES, bottle 9c
CHOICE TEAS, all kinds, lb. . . . 35c
Or three pounds for 1.00.
SAMPLE TEAS, mixed, lb. . . . 30c
BEST JAVA & MOCHA COFFEE, lb. . 25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb. . . . 20c
SUGAR AT REFINERS' PRICES.

An Exceptional Offering of
Women's Tailor-Made Suits,

Comprising the latest Fall styles, and each one perfect in fit and finish and equal in every way to custom-made garments.

PEBBLE CHEVIOT SUITS, with double-breasted tight-fitting Jacket, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, new gored Skirt lined with French Percaline 16.98
SUITS OF ROUGH FACED CHEVIOT of extra quality, fly-front Jacket, short and jaunty, new shaped Skirt lined with French Percaline and bound with velveteen 18.00
SUITS OF PEBBLE CHEVIOT, with semi-tight fitting Jacket, velvet collar, Peau de Soie facings, new shaped Skirt, entire suit lined throughout with extra quality Black Taffeta 26.98

Special attention is also directed to our stock of
Women's Silk and Flannel Waists,
comprising all the newest shades and shapes, and to this special offer,
WOMEN'S FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS, in all the newest shades, full front, silk neckbands and new sleeves 3.98

Sale of Table Linens!

We place on sale to-day a special purchase of Damasks and Napkins at unusually attractive prices, and direct your attention to these very special prices:

BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK; worth 65c 50c yard.
EXTRA FINE IRISH DAMASK; worth 85c 69c yard.
BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide and worth 1.10 . . . . . 85c yard.
UNBLEACHED DAMASK; worth 45c . . . 35c yard.
UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 72 inches wide and worth 65c . . . . . 50c yard.
5-8 DAMASK NAPKINS; worth 1.25 and 1.45, reduced for this sale to . . . . . 98c and 1.25 doz.
3-4 IRISH DAMASK and DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS; worth from 1.95 to 2.98 doz., reduced for this sale to . . . . . 1.50 and 2.25 doz.

Special Sale of Towels.

HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, worth 17c. each . . . 12½c each
HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, all linen, worth 23c. . . . 19c each
HEMSTITCHED ALL LINEN HUCK and DAMASK TOWELS, worth 35c., reduced for this sale to . . . . . 25c each

A Complete Line of Glass, China, and Kitchen Towelling at Exceptionally Low Prices.

SOME BARGAINS IN BLANKETS!

We will offer to-day in our Blanket Department on the third floor another lot of slightly soiled Blankets. We had them in the show window and they became slightly dirty. In order to dispose of them quickly we will offer them

At Less Than Cost!

THE NEW FLANNELS!

Our Flannel stock is now complete and includes a full line of French, Scotch and Domestic Flannels, embroidered, printed and plain, all marked at unusually attractive prices.

☞ *All Cash Purchases (except Bicycles and Sewing Machines) Delivered Free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.*

H. O'NEILL & CO., 6th Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Daily Bulletin.

Special Bargains for To-Day Only.

Men's Shoes.

A full assortment of the "Bloomingdale Waterproof Shoes," in elastic sides. These shoes are guaranteed waterproof and have never been sold for less than $2.48; per pair, to-day,

1.79

Women's Button Boots.

Just the thing for early fall wear. Made of fine soft leather in uppers, soles flexible, making them easy walking; newest shapes, with toe caps; sizes 2½ to 7; widths C, D, E, EE; regular price $1.75; per pair, to-day,

1.15

No mail orders filled on the above.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS.,
3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
SINGLE SEAT SALE TO-DAY AT 9.
SEASON BEGINS MONDAY, OCT. 1ST.

First Week: Mon. & Fri. Evgs & Wed. Mat., Faust. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evgs., Tannhauser
Bills. Wed. Evng. & Sat. Mat., Mignon.

Eyes, at 8—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00 Wed. Mat. at 2—25, 50, 75, 1.00. Sat. Mat. at 2—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.

Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance. WEBER PIANOS USED.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
4TH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
OTIS SKINNER "Wins Instant Favor." —Evg. World.
IN THE ROMANTIC PLAY,
"A Hit."—Herald "Here's a genuine romantic actor for you."—Evg. Sun. **PRINCE OTTO.**
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL"
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eves., 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera in Years."—Evg. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S LATEST OPERA,
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Company, Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.
MONDAY, OCT. 1.

The Augustin Daly Musical Company
(INCLUDING JAMES T. POWERS)
By arrangement with the Augustin Daly Estate, In the Chinese Musical Comedy (now in its 18th month at Daly's Theatre, London)
SAN TOY—SAN TOY
SEATS READY TO-DAY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN Manager.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled **A ROYAL FAMILY.**
Mat. Saty. at 2.
Thursday Matinées will be resumed this week.

SAVOY B'way & 34th St. OPENING Monday, Oct. 1.
ALFRED E. AARONS PRESENTS
JOSEPHINE HALL in a New Comedy, By George V. Hobart, **The Military Maid.**
Sale of Seats and Boxes Begins TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.

PROCTOR'S 23d St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 125th St. Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
Smith & Campbell, Julie Mackey, Gertrude Haynes, Mov. Pict. Galv'n Diss'rs, etc. Marshall P. Wilder, Bert Coote & Co., Lizzie B. Raymond, Les Frasettis, &c. Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, Josephine Gassman, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio. Robt. Hilliard & Co., Patrice, Stinson & Merton, Emma Carus, Alex. Heindl, etc.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Evgs. & Wed. & Sat. Mats.
Commencing Tuesday, Sept. 25th,
A Spectacular Farcical Oddity,
A MILLION DOLLARS
Bevies of Beauty, Scenes of Splendor.

CASINO POSITIVELY THIS MOND. EVG. Curtain at 8 Precisely.
Mr. Lederer will present MR. SAM BERNARD, MR. DICK BERNARD, and MISS VIRGINIA EARLE, in Harry B. Smith's new musical farce, in 2 acts,
THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA.
Music by Ludwig Englander. Chorus of 80.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., Bway. & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK Matinée Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

MANHATTAN 33d & B'way. THEATRE Evgs at 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
CALEB WEST "Is a Hit."—Herald.

WORLD IN WAX. **EDEN MUSEE** CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily 25c. Mat. Fash'n'ble Vaudeville Evgs. 25c., 50c., 75c.; boxes, $1. Staley & Birbeck, Huth & Clifford, Dorothy Morton and 20 others.

GRAND OP. HO. The Dairy Farm
MAMMOTH NEW PRODUCTION.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Thos. Q. SEABROOKE. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. THE ROUNDERS

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
3RD WEEK.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK. WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
Seats one month in advance.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In Edward E. Rose's dramatization of Winston Churchill's novel of
RICHARD CARVEL
"John Drew and the play have made a ripping success."—Herald.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE Theatre, 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinées 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
BIG DOUBLE TRIUMPHS.
"Really very funny."—Herald.
"Cleverest play of its class Mr. Frohman has produced since 'The Gay Parisians.'"—Evg. Sun.
Charles Frohman's Comedians
In the Rollicking Comedy Success,
THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
Preceded by the charming picture in 3 panels, entitled
IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA
By Basil Hood, by arrangement with Holbrook Blinn
"It is not very often that anything so pure and tender and inspiring finds its way to the footlights."—Evening Post.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS
In New York for the present.
"IT'S AGAIN TO LAUGH."
"IT WAS FUNNY."—HERALD.
"UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS."—SUN.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN
In the New Comedy,
ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA
By Leo Ditrichstein.
"A LAUGHING SUCCESS."—EVG. WORLD.
Last Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
NEXT MONDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
WILLIAM H. CRANE
in a comedy in 3 acts, entitled
DAVID HARUM.
Dramatized by R. & M. W. Hitchcock.
Seats Ready Thursday 9 A. M.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Curtain Rises 7:45. .....Charles Frohman, Manager.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
"The success of Mr. Sothern as Hamlet, is an epoch in Dramatic annals."—Herald.
MR. SOTHERN MISS HARNED
.....(Management of Daniel Frohman).....
In the Great Dramatic Masterpiece,
HAMLET
"Sothern, as Hamlet, now becomes King of Tragic Art in America."—Press.
"More than any other Hamlet of recent years, this resembles the Dane of Edwin Booth in his prime."—Times.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Oct. 3, Richard Mansfield in Henry V.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Conried, Director. Sat., Sept. 29th, "DER TUGENDHOF." Opening of Season, SITTLICHE FORDERUNG.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evenings, 8:15.
20TH WEEK OF THE NEW YORK RUN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
JAMES K. HACKETT
SUPPORTED BY MISS BERTHA GALLAND,
.....(Management of Daniel Frohman).....
in the 4-act Romantic drama by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss.
The Pride of Jennico.
Adapted from the novel of that name.
NEXT MONDAY
Charles Frohman will present
LESLIE CARTER
after her London triumph as
ZAZA
in David Belasco's play.
Seat Sale Thursday 9 A. M.

GARDEN THEATRE
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3d
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS READY WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO .....Proprietors
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
THIRD MERRY WEEK.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA **THE MONKS of MALABAR**
"MADE A GREAT HIT."—Herald.

BROADWAY LAST 2 WEEKS THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 2. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
BEN-HUR
MONDAY, OCT. 8TH.
BLANCHE WALSH,
Presenting the New Romantic Drama,
"MARCELLE."
Seat Sale Begins Thursday, Oct. 4th.

THEATRE REPUBLIC. 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3940-38.
Opens Wed. Eve. Mat. Sat. Seats on Sale.
JAMES A. HERNE in SAG HARBOR.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed & Sat. LAST WEEK in N. Y. of MR. DANIEL SULLY in his greatest success, THE PARISH PRIEST. Next Week—"LOST RIVER" by Joseph Arthur.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Moth and the Flame.

KEITH'S MR. & MRS. HOYLE, RICE & COHEN, ALICE PIERCE.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Matrimonial Lottery; Dixon-McGovern Fight.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1900. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 22...	1,577,871
Same week last year.....	4,570,204
To date this year.....	79,575,914
Corresponding date last year..	132,185,285
Bonds for the week.....	$5,457,500
Same week last year.....	$9,611,600
To date this year.....	$347,681,860
Corresponding date last year.	$688,150,

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@2; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stock Advanced.

Evansville & Terre Haute pf.....2

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express.....1		Knick. Ice, (Chi.)..12	
Am. Car & Foundry..1⅝		Laclede Gas.....3	
Am. Car & F. pf....4⅝		Lake Erie & West..3	
Am. Cotton Oil.....1½		Lake Erie & West pf.2	
Am. Cotton Oil pf...1½		Louis. & Nash.....2⅛	
American Ice.....2¼		Manhattan.....9	
American Ice pf.....2⅝		Manhattan El.....3⅜	
Am. Linseed pf.....1		Maryland Coal pf...1	
Am. Malting pf.....1½		Metropolitan Street..3	
Am. Steel Hoop.....1½		Met. W. S. El., Chi.,	
Am. Steel Hoop pf..2		1 pf.....1½	
Am. Steel & Wire...5⅝		Minn. & St. L....2⅝	
Am. Steel & Wire pf.3⅜		Minn., St. P. & S. S.	
Am. Sugar Ref.....2½		M.....4	
Am. Tin Plate.....2¼		Mo., K. & Tex. pf..3¼	
Am. Tin Plate pf....1½		Mo. Pacific.....2⅜	
Am. Tobacco.....3⅝		National Lead.....1	
Anaconda Copper...2⅛		National Steel.....1	
A., T. & S. F. pf....1⅜		National Steel pf....1	
Balt. & Ohio.....2⅜		N. J. Central.....1	
Balt. & Ohio pf.....1		N. Y. Air Brake....7	
Brook. Rap. Trans..2½		N. Y. Central.....2	
Brook. Union Gas...12		N. Y., O. & W.....1	
Canadian Pacific....1½		Norf. & West.....2¼	
Ches. & Ohio.....1		North. Pacific.....1⅝	
C., B. & Q.....1½		North. Pacific pf....1	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....1½		Pacific Coast.....4	
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.1⅝		Pacific Coast 1st pf.5	
Chi., Ind. & L. pf..4		Pacific Coast 2d pf..2½	
Chi., M. & St. P....1⅛		Pacific Mail.....1½	
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.1½		Pennsylvania.....2⅜	
Chi. & N. W.....1		People's Gas, Chi....3⅞	
Chi. & N. W. pf....2½		Pressed Steel Car....3⅜	
C., R. I. & Pac....1¼		Pressed Steel Car pf.1	
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.1		Pullman Car.....4½	
Cleve., L. & W. pf..3		Reading 1st pf.....2⅝	
Col. Fuel & Iron...3½		Reading 2d pf.....1½	
Col. & South. 1st pf..4		Rep. Iron & Steel....1⅜	
Col. & South. 2d pf..1¾		Rep. Iron & S. pf...1	
Consol. Gas.....5⅜		Rio Grande Western.6	
Cont. Tobacco pf....3		St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.6½	
Del. & Hudson.....1¼		St. L. & San F. 1st pf. ⅝	
Den. & Rio Grande..1½		St. L. & San F. 2d pf.1⅝	
Den. & R. Grande pf.2		St. L. S. W. pf.....1⅜	
Dul., S. S. & A. pf..1		Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.3½	
Erie 1st pf.....1½		Southern Pacific....1⅝	
Erie 2d pf.....1½		Southern Ry. pf....1⅜	
Federal Steel.....2¼		Tenn. Coal & Iron..11⅝	
Federal Steel pf....2½		Third Av.....1⅜	
General Electric....3		Union Pacific.....1⅝	
Glucose Sug. Ref....1⅜		Union Pacific pf....1⅜	
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.1¼		U. S. Leather.....1¼	
Gt. Northern pf.....2½		U. S. Leather pf....2⅝	
Hocking Valley.....2¼		U. S. Rubber pf.....2	
Hocking Valley pf...1		Wabash pf.....1¼	
Int. Paper.....2		Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.1¼	
Int. Paper pf.....6¼		Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.1	
Iowa Central pf.....3		Wisconsin Central...1½	
Kansas City So.....1¼		Wisconsin Cen. 2d pf.2¾	
Kansas City So. pf..2			

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. 6s, 1911..1⅛		L. I. unif. 4s.....1	
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.1		L. & N. coll. tr. 5s..1	
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s.....2½		M. & N., M. L. 6s...2	
		M. & O., Mont. Div.	
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s.....1½		5s.....1¼	
		People's Gas, Chi. 2d.	
Chi., M. & St. P. Term. 5s.....1		6s.....1	
		P. & P. U. 2d.....1	
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s.....2¼		Texas Pac. 2d.....1⅝	
		T. & O. Cent. 1st...1½	
Erie Consol. 7s.....3		Winona & St. P. 2d..1	
Gen. El. deb.....1½			

Bonds Declined.

B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s.....1¼		M. & St. L. con. 5s..1	
		Mo., K. & T. 1st....1	
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s.....1½		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.....1	
		Mo., K. & T. 2d.....1⅝	
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s..1½		N. Y. C., M. C. 3½s.1½	
C. & O. con. 5s....1⅝		N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s.....1½	
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s.....1½			
		Northern Pac. 4s....1½	
C., C., C. & St. L. g.1		Peo. & East. 1st....1½	
Col. & South. 1st...2		Read. gen. 4s.....1½	
D., M. & M., 1 s. 3½s.....2¼		St. L. & I. M. 4s...1½	
		St. L. S. W. 1st....1½	
Erie gen. 4s.....1½		St. L. S. W. 2d.....1	
G., H. & S. 5s.....3⅝		Southern Pac. 4s....1	
Hock. Val. 4½s.....1		T. C. & I. Birm. 6s...1	
Ill. C., C., St. L. & N. O. 3½s...1⅜		Wabash 2d.....1	
		Wabash deb. B.....1⅝	
Kan. City South. 5s.1		W. N. Y. & P. 1st...1½	
Mex. Cent. 1st inc...1¼		Wis. Cent. 1st.....3	
Mex. Cent. 2d inc...1⅛			

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A CRITICAL PERIOD NEAR

Bullion Arrives in London Only to be Exported—The Market Must Find £2,000,000 for Treasury Bills—A 5 Per Cent. Bank Rate in Sight—Condition of German Markets.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1900, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A critical period is approaching in our money market once more. All last week, although short credits were abundant at 3 to 3¼ per cent., often less, discount rates kept close to the 4 per cent. bank rate.

To some extent, perhaps, this hardness was due to the knowledge that £2,000,000 additional Treasury bills would be offered to the market on Friday. It had made up its mind to get as near 4 per cent. as possible on these bills, and acted accordingly. An additional motive, however, for the maintenance of the discount was found in the fact that the bank rate had not only ceased to attract gold to this market, but no longer prevented it from going away. All the bullion arriving from abroad is bought for re-export, and on Friday German bankers withdrew £300,000 in German gold coin from the Bank.

Short loans have been cheap also, merely because all last week the market enjoyed the use of about £2,000,000 borrowed the previous week from the Bank of England. It was not able to repay the whole of this on Friday, and is now short of supplies.

Next Tuesday it must find £2,000,000 required to pay for the Treasury bills, and it will certainly have to go to the Bank for a good part, if not the whole, of the money. The Bank charges 4½ per cent. on advances, and threatens to exact 5 per cent. should the pressure be sharp at the end of the month. Such is the actual position of our market, and the prospect is that it will be increasingly pinched next month.

For a short time in the beginning of October the release of Government dividends, which will have been, as usual, furnished by means of credit raised at the Bank, may cause short advances to be quoted at low rates, but discount cannot recede, and I shall not be surprised to see the market above the Bank at no distant day. In other words, a 5 per cent. bank rate is in sight once more, not only on account of our own indefinite and multiplying requirements, but because German monetary stringency is again coming on.

No small excitement has been caused in Teutonic financial circles by the sale of those German Imperial Treasury bills in your market. Politicians of the more conservative type even go so far as to say that the act was unconstitutional, but mere financiers are far more concerned in what its results may be on the German money market. I have made inquiries into that point and find the prevailing opinion to be that the amount was not nearly enough. Had it been £10,000,000, German money markets might have escaped a crisis at the end of the year; as it is, the banks are still weighted down with securities which they cannot sell, and are perfectly helpless to cope with demands sure to be sprung upon them in November. A 6 or 7 per cent. bank rate is consequently predicted for the Reichsbank before the year is out, and doubts are expressed as to whether the strain that this implies can be borne without causing a smash somewhere.

I am not yet able to give a decided opinion, but feel sure that neither the German nor the English money market is going to have a quiet time. That being so, you cannot look for any revived demand over here for your securities should you require toward the end of the year to draw in floating capital from Europe or prevent an outflow. We are all much more likely to be sellers than buyers.

A. J. W.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 24.

Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Mercantile Trust Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Chicago Telephone Company — Dividend payable Oct. 1 to holders of record this date.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Homestake Mining Company — Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

E. W. Bliss Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Federal Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Illinois Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Sept. 27.

American Banknote Company — Dividend payable.

Friday, Sept. 28.

Amalgamated Copper Company — Books close.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust Company—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Pneumatic Horse Collar Company—Special meeting.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable.
American Strawboard Company—Dividend payable.
American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Montana Ore Purchasing Company—Dividend payable.
National Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railway—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Pennsylvania Steel Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Dividend payable Nov. 1 on preferred to holders of record this date.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Net changes for the week of 1 point or more in the more active securities were:

ADVANCES.

Fleming. C. & C...2 | Va. I., C. & C. 5s.1½

DECLINES.

Amal. Copper.....2⅜		Electric Boat pf..5	
Am. Agr'l Chem..1½		Electric Vehicle...6	
Am. Bicycle pf....2		General Carriage..1⅜	
Am. Chicle 2		Inter'l Pump.....2	
Asphalt of Am....1½		Inter. Pump pf....2	
Compressed Air ..2		N. Y. Trans.....1	
Cramps' Shipyard.2		Otis Elevator.....1½	
Dis. of Am. pf...2		Standard Coupler.1	
Electric Boat 4		Standard Oil.....5½	

The results of liquidation in the market for outside securities last week were even more marked than during the preceding week. In the case of nearly active security the week's trading brought about more or less substantial declines, and at the close the market appeared to be in a very uncertain position. Stocks were not pressing for sale in any quantity, but the demand was so light that it seemed likely that a few selling orders would have been sufficient to cause even more serious losses than those recorded. Some few issues did receive support, and in some cases Saturday's final quotations showed advances over those of the previous week. These instances of strength, however, were not numerous enough to check materially the general trend of the market. Selling for the short account was on such a small scale that the net results of the week cannot be attributed to the efforts of traders. In fact, one or two of the stocks that were under most pressure from this source actually ended the week with net gains. It was liquidation that caused the declines.

For so long had the market remained in a more or less lifeless condition that some holders of stocks tired of the inactivity and disposed of their holdings. These selling orders found the market little disposed to absorb any more than a very small amount of the stock, and as a result the sales were effected only with material lowering of quotations. Even the lower prices that prevailed at the end of the week did not serve to bring many buying orders into the market, and in most cases Saturday's prices were the lowest recorded during the week. The disposition of the moment to withhold from the market is perhaps well illustrated in the very small amount of interest taken in the new German bonds which were traded in for the first time toward the close of the week. Initial sales of a small amount of the bonds were made at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent., but the quotation almost as soon dropped to par, and late on Friday and during Saturday's market all the transactions were at the subscription price. If any of the bonds were allotted to speculative subscribers, the transaction from their point of view must have been a disappointing one. There was also a slight decline in the quotation for the British Exchequer threes, which at the close of the week were quoted at 98⅝ against 98½ the previous week. Trading in these bonds was not very active.

Some of the most active issues were supplied by the industrial group, and one or two of these stocks were the centre of considerable interest. Owing to what

Continued on Page 6.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 22, 1900.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., Sept. 22. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 22, 1,577,871.	Amount Capt'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Sept. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 22, '00.
156 August 17.	114 January 6.	123	127	— 1	Adams Express.	$12,000,000	June 2, 1900.	2	SA	125	125	125	125	115¼	100
18 February 7.	12½ January 25.	13⅝	14¼	— 1⅝	American Car & Foundry Company.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	½	Q	15¼	15¼	13⅝	14	17⅛	4,050
67⅞ April 2.	57⅜ June 25.	65¼	65⅝	— 2⅝	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	30,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	65	66	58	58¼	65⅞	3,288
37⅞ April 7.	30 June 25.	31½	31¾	— 1¼	American Cotton Oil.	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '99.	4	A	32½	32¾	31	31	44	1,185
100 April 5.	88⅝ September 19.	88	90	— 1¼	American Cotton Oil preferred.	10,198,600	June 1, 1900.	3	SA	88⅝	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝	93	100
83¼ January 22.	24⅞ January 4.	25	30	..	American District Telegraph.	4,845,000	May 15, 1900.	1	SA	25	25	25	25		120
159 May 2.	145 January 12.	150	156	..	American Express.	18,000,000	July 2, 1900.	3	SA	153½	153½	154	154	150	70
49½ April 4.	27½ June 14.	32	35	— 2½	American Ice Company.	22,339,100	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	34¼	34¼	30⅝	32	40¾	900
78½ February 3.	60⅞ June 19.	63	65	— 2⅛	American Ice Company preferred.	12,440,000	July 14, 1900.	1½	Q	65	65	65	65	..	100
15⅝ February 6.	9¼ September 19.	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛	American Linseed Company.	16,750,000				9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9⅝	1,047
60 February 5.	49¼ June 25.	50½	51½	— 1	American Linseed Company preferred.	16,750,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	51¾	51¾	50	51	50⅜	1,315
7⅞ January 2.	3 June 5.	4¼	4⅝	..	American Malting Company.	14,500,000				4⅝	4¾	4¼	4¼	13	910
31⅞ January 2.	15⅝ June 27.	22	24	— 1½	American Malting Company preferred.	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅝		23½	23½	22	22	67	750
43⅛ February 6.	34½ June 18.	35⅝	36	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company.	27,000,000				36	36⅝	35¾	35¾	39¾	3,500
86 March 24.	65 June 25.	67	68¼	— ⅛	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	July 10, 1900.	1¾	Q	69½	70	68⅝	67	85½	2,900
50½ February 6.	17 June 25.	17	18¼	— 1½	American Steel Hoop Company.	19,000,000				18¼	18	17	17	45	2,980
86 February 6.	64⅜ September 20.	64½	65⅞	— 2	American Steel Hoop Company preferred.	14,000,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	66	64⅜	65	85¼	925
39¾ April 2.	28½ June 25.	29½	29¾	— 5⅛	American Steel & Wire Company.	50,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	32⅜	33⅜	29	29¾	51¾	36,925
95 February 1.	65½ June 25.	70½	71⅛	— 3⅛	American Steel & Wire Company preferred.	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	72⅝	73⅝	70⅛	70⅞	97	7,625
157½ January 4.	98½ March 8.	114	114⅜	— 5½	American Sugar Refining Company.	36,968,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	116¼	118	113¾	114¼	146	147,055
118 July 14.	107 March 2.	114¼	115	— ¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	115¾	116¾	115¼	115¾	117⅝	130
36⅝ February 7.	18 June 22.	24⅜	25	— 2½	American Tin Plate Company.	25,000,000				26	27	24⅜	24⅜	39⅝	4,590
94½ April 2.	70⅜ June 25.	77⅞	78	— 1½	American Tin Plate Company preferred.	18,525,000	July 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	80½	80¾	76	76	97	720
111½ February 14.	88½ June 25.	97⅝	98	— 8⅝	American Tobacco Company.	24,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	99½	99⅝	95¾	97⅝	121¾	70,420
140 February 15.	125 May 17.	125	125	..	American Tobacco Company preferred.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	Q	130	130	130	130	146	13
54¾ April 2.	37¼ June 25.	40⅝	41	— ⅝	Anaconda Copper Mining Company.	30,000,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	2	SA	43⅝	44¼	41¼	42¼	68	5,070
46 April 2.	40½ July 21.	42½	43	— ⅛	Ann Arbor, preferred.	3,000,000				43½	45½	43½	45½	44	215
38⅜ April 2.	19⅜ January 4.	27⅝	28¼	— 1⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	122,490,000				28¼	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	24⅛	2,200

SEPT 1900

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 22, 1900.—Continued.

Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Range for Year 1900. Lowest.	Closing Bid. Sept. 22.	Closing Ask. Sept. 22.	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period.	Week Ended Sept. 22. High.	Week Ended Sept. 22. Low.	Week Ended Sept. 22. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 22, '00.
74⅝ April 2.	56⅛ January 11.	67⅞	67⅞	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,168,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	2½	SA	68⅞	67⅝	67⅞	80⅛	77,697
89⅝ April 20.	85½ January 4.	86¼	86	— 2⅜	Baltimore & Ohio	24,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	1	SA	86¼	86⅛	86¼	98⅜	58,400
90 April 16.	72⅛ January 9.	72⅝	73½	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	20,227,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	1	SA	77	76	76	77	4,060
50½ April 10.	30 June 25.	50	50⅜	— 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company	45,000,000				52	48⅝	49⅝	69⅜	112,453
175 May 21.	140 January 2.	160	162	— 12	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1900.	1	SA	160	160	160	141½	325
108 January 23.	6⅛ June 25.	6¼	†	— ⅛	Brunswick City	4,000,000				7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	12½	1,605
65¼ April 7.	47⅞ February 27.	47⅝	48⅜	— ⅛	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	SA	48⅜	48¼	48	48	53¾	1,837
90⅝ February 13.	85½ June 25.	87	87½	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 2, 1900.	1	SA	87¼	87¼	87	87	89⅝	991
33⅞ April 9.	24 June 25.	26	26½	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,533,400	Oct. 29, '98.			27	27⅛	26⅞	26	27½	7,965
133⅛ April 2.	119⅜ January 10.	120⅜	120⅝	— 1½	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	36,452,500	Sept. 5, 1900.	2½	Q	122¼	120⅞	120⅞	121	131¼	61,878
125 August 15.	120 January 17.	120	125	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,890,700	May 1, 1900.	1½	Q	123½	123¼	123¼	130	209	
15¼ April 3.	10 June 15.	10	10⅝	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,810,200				10⅝	10⅝	10	10	14⅜	2,420
42 March 31.	30 June 26.	30	34	— 1⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,498,100				31½	31	31	41⅜	200
89 February 1.	81 June 19.	82½	85⅝	— ¼	Chicago Great Western debenture	18,578,700	July 15, 1900.	2	SA	83½	82⅝	82⅝	92¼	300
29 April 16.	14 January 15.	26	27	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000				26¾	26	26	12	510
63¼ April 4.	45¼ January 24.	53	53	— 4	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mar. 30, '00.	1		53	53	53	43¾	114
124⅞ April 4.	106½ June 25.	111	111⅜	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	47,146,650	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	112¾	112⅜	110¾	111	128	67,386
174½ March 21.	169½ January 18.	172⅜	174	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	40,454,940	Apl. 20, 1900.	2½	SA	173½	174¼	173	173	179	646
167⅞ May 22.	140⅝ June 25.	150	165	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 2, 1900.	2	SA	160	160	158¾	158	168¾	1,900
207 September 7.	195½ May 9.	..	..	— 2½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,896,600	July 6, 1900.	1¾	Q	206½	204½	205	204½	207½	310
174⅜ March 28.	102 June 25.	103⅜	104	— 1¼	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	105	105⅜	103⅝	103⅝	113⅜	19,595
13⅝ April 27.	9 January 10.	8¼	10	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000				9	9	9	9	14½	530
39⅝ April 27.	27 September 20.	28	31	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000				28¼	28¼	27	28	44⅞	760
69⅝ March 30.	58 June 19.	57⅜	58¾	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	1½	SA	59	58¾	58¾	58	85½	10,075
111½ March 29.	103⅛ June 7.	160	107½	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, 1900.	1½	Q	108	108	108	108	92	10
72 April 10.	46 January 2.	62	67	— 3	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '99.	1½		64	64	64	40	100	
51¼ April 2.	23½ June 18.	30	30¼	— 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	17,000,000				24¾	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	3,825	
7⅝ March 22.	5¼ January 29.	5	6¼	— ⅝	Colorado Southern	30,995,000				5¾	5¾	5¾	5	912	
47⅞ March 27.	36 September 22.	36	38	— 4	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	Feb. 15, 1900.	2		38½	38¼	38	44	820	
20¼ March 21.	14½ January 6.	14	15	— 1⅝	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000				15	15	14¾	14½	15	220
21 April 2.	11⅞ June 23.	12¼	13¼	— ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000				14	13	13	19	420	
193 January 17.	156 June 7.	160	180	..	Commercial Cable	12,333,300	July 14, 1900.	1⅝	Q	175	175	175	175	11	
129 January 3.	104 September 21.	164	164½	— 5⅜	Consolidated Gas	58,011,600	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	Q	162½	170¼	164	164	188⅜	12,425
38 January 3.	21½ May 21.	24½	24⅝	— ⅞	Continental Tobacco Company	43,845,000				25⅝	26	24½	42⅝	10,610	
89½ January 3.	70 May 12.	76¼	76½	— 3	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,700	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	76½	77	76	76	94	1,332
119½ March 28.	106½ September 20.	106½	108¾	— 1¼	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	107¼	108⅝	106⅛	106¾	124	2,244
186 February 20.	171½ September 19.	171⅜	172½	— ⅝	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, 1900.	2½	Q	172½	173¾	171½	171⅝	187	4,205
24¼ March 28.	16½ June 22.	18	18¾	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande	33,000,000				18¾	18⅝	17⅝	18	21⅜	1,500
76¼ March 26.	64½ June 18.	66	65½	— 2	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	22,650,600	July 6, 1900.	3	SA	196⅝	96¾	96¾	63¼	76⅝	1,465
19 March 26.	12 June 20.	12¼	14	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100				12½	12½	12½	12½	18⅞	50
98½ June 14.	90 August 13.	..	..	— ¾	Detroit City Gas	2,944,300	May 15, 1900.	2½	SA	90	90½	90	90	96¼	600
6½ March 5.	4 June 2.	..	5	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000				4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	100
17⅞ March 5.	12 July 6.	12	15	— 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000				13	12	12	12	14⅝	325
14⅝ March 22.	10⅝ June 21.	10¾	10⅞	— ¼	Erie	112,347,460				11	11	10⅝	10⅝	12¼	520
43½ April 4.	30⅞ September 22.	30⅞	31¼	— 1½	Erie first preferred	42,882,900				32	32¼	30⅝	30⅝	37	2,470
28½ April 2.	15¼ September 22.	15¼	16	— 1¼	Erie second preferred	16,000,000				16	16	15½	15½	17¼	422
54⅝ March 15.	39 September 17.	39	42	— ¾	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	May 1, 1900.	1½	SA	39	39	39	39	44½	500
94½ April 19.	76 September 15.	76	80	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1900.	2½	SA	76	78	76	78	95	455
57⅜ February 6.	28⅝ June 25.	30¼	30⅝	— 2½	Federal Steel Company	46,484,360	Mar. 20, 1900.	2½	..	32½	33½	30	30⅝	54⅝	24,715
77½ February 6.	60⅝ June 26.	63½	64½	— 2½	Federal Steel Company preferred	58,261,000	July 20, 1900.	1¾	Q	66	66	63	63⅝	79⅝	5,295
81 July 17.	64 May 17.	..	..	+ ⅛	Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co	2,000,000				79⅝	79¾	79¼	79⅝		300
141½ September 7.	120 January 16.	133	135	— 3	General Electric Company	18,276,000	July 15, 1900.	1½	Q	138	133⅞	135	122	2,930	
58½ February 5.	44 May 15.	48¼	49¼	— 1⅜	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	50	50	48¼	48¼	61⅞	792
101⅞ February 1.	98 January 2.	98	99	— 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	13,688,300	Sept. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	98½	98¼	98	98	108	373
174½ January 3.	144⅝ June 22.	149½	151	— 2½	Great Northern preferred	98,417,250	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¾	Q	151½	152	149¾	149½	163⅜	2,458
115¼ January 11.	106 June 25.	104⅜	..	..	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	108	108	107	107	113	35
41½ April 21.	30 September 21.	31¼	35½	— 2¼	Hocking Valley	10,348,600				32½	32½	30	31	33⅝	1,510
67⅛ April 5.	58 January 8.	61	61½	— 1	Hocking Valley preferred	12,784,500	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	63¼	61¾	61	61	63	1,044
120½ July 23.	110 June 25.	115	115½	— ⅝	Illinois Central	60,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	3	SA	115½	116	114¾	115¾	113⅜	5,900
25½ February 3.	14½ March 6.	16¼	17	— 2	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '90.	1	..	18⅜	19½	16½	17	28¼	9,585
70½ February 6.	53 March 6.	60	60⅜	— 6¼	International Paper Company preferred	22,530,700	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	65¾	65¾	60¾	60½	75	4,200
30⅝ July 14.	24 June 30.	25	25⅛	+ ½	International Power Company	6,400,000				28½	28¾	27½	29⅜	..	900
10½ January 25.	3½ August 2.	3	4	— ⅝	International Silver Company	10,000,000				3⅝	3¾	3¼	14	350	
20½ July 20.	11⅞ January 12.	18	18¼	— ½	Iowa Central	8,512,900				18¾	18⅝	18	18	13½	800
58 March 30.	40 September 22.	40	41	— 3	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mar. 1, 1900.	1½		42½	42½	40	40	56¾	400
17⅞ April 19.	7 September 10.	9	10	— 1½	Kansas City Southern	29,993,500				9½	9½	8½	8½	..	1,500
43⅜ April 3.	27½ September 10.	28½	30½	— 2	Kansas City Southern preferred	21,000,000				29	29½	28½	28½	..	1,800
40 February 13.	15 September 18.	10	20	—12	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900.	1	..	15	15	15	15	43	300
90 January 5.	65 May 10.	69	70	— 3	Laclede Gas	8,014,400	Sept. 15, 1900.	2	SA	70¼	70½	70	70	65¼	300
34½ April 9.	20½ March 16.	25	27	— 3	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000				27	27	25¼	25¼	19	1,150
100 April 2.	83¼ February 2.	92¼	95	— 2	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	78½	470
210 May 24.	206 April 26.	209	..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, 1900.	3½	SA	209	209	209	209	..	25
87⅝ April 20.	68⅝ September 22.	69	69½	— 2⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,500,000	Aug. 10, 1900.	2	SA	70⅞	72	68¾	69½	79	27,280
19⅝ May 2.	6¼ January 30.	8	12	— 9	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000				8	8	8	8	12.	100
101 February 14.	84 June 25.	85	85⅝	— 2⅜	Manhattan Elevated	48,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1	Q	88	89½	85	85¼	109½	21,575
81 March 23.	74 September 18.	60	75	— 1	Maryland Coal preferred	1,878,000	June 30, 1900.	2	SA	74	74	74	74	..	100
182 February 13.	144¼ May 14.	146¼	148¾	— 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	45,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¾	Q	149	151¾	146¼	148¾	162¼	15,965
83 September 14.	70 February 27.	81⅜	82½	— 1½	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	2	SA	81¼	81½	81¼	81¾	64	200
14⅜ April 18.	10¼ January 8	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛	Mexican Central	36,000,000				11	11⅛	10⅜	11	14⅜	2,060
3 March 15.	2¼ September 20.	2⅜	2⅞	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000				2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	5¼	310
68¾ March 28.	45½ June 18.	51½	52¼	— 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1½		53¼	53½	51½	51⅝	71⅜	1,400
98⅝ May 5.	87⅛ June 18.	91	92	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d preferred	4,000,000	July 16, 1900.	2½	SA	92½	92½	92⅜	92⅜	96	150
27 April 24.	14 September 20.	14	18	— 4	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	14,000,000				14	14	14	14	25⅝	100
12⅜ March 28.	9 September 19.	9	9¼	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	55,181,000				9	9¼	9	9¼	12¼	600
40½ April 17.	25⅝ September 22.	25⅝	28½	— 3½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000				29	29¼	25⅝	25⅝	40¼	6,537
61¼ April 16.	35⅝ January 18.	47⅝	47⅞	— 2¼	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	49½	50⅜	47	47½	45⅛	46,925
48½ April 2.	35 June 25.	33	36	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	35	35	35	35	45	10
189½ May 8.	184 June 25.	185¾	187½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July 1, 1900.	3½	SA	187½	187½	187½	187½	184	24
40½ February 7.	23⅜ June 18.	31⅛	31½	— ⅞	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1	Q	31¾	32⅜	31	31¾	46¼	3,243
96 February 17.	70½ June 18.	85	87	— ⅝	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, 1900.	1¾	Q	85	85	85	85	97⅝	247
28½ February 5.	15⅞ August 11.	17½	18	— 1	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mar. 1, 1900.	1	A	17½	17¼	17	17	28¼	910
106½ February 20.	83 August 11.	89½	92	+ ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, 1900.	1¾	Q	89¾	89¾	89¾	89⅜	110	342
39⅞ September 14.	20 September 20.	..	..	— ¼	National Salt Company	7,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900.	2?	Q	37	37	37	39½	..	325
53½ February 5.	20 June 23.	23¾	24	— 1	National Steel Company	32,000,000				24¾	26	24	24	51⅜	2,275
97 February 6.	79⅜ June 26.	82	83	— 1	National Steel Company preferred	27,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1¾	Q	84	84	82¾	82¾	95¼	520
54½ April 5.	40⅞ June 25.	44½	45	— ⅞	National Tube Company	40,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1½	Q	45	45½	44¾	44¾	..	2,255
94⅛ September 12.	85⅜ May 14.	91½	92½	..	National Tube Company preferred	40,000,000	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	92½	92½	91¾	92	12	1,668
138 August 23.	115 January 6.	128¼	128½	— 1	New Jersey Central	27,113,800	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	129¾	131	127¼	128¼	120	4,167
150 June 7.	115 May 1.	121	..	— 7	New York Air Brake	6,250,000	July 16, 1900.	2	Q	125	125	118	120	176½	690
139⅜ April 4.	June 25.	126⅞	127	— 2	New York Central	115,000,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	128½	129⅜	126¼	126⅜	135½	10,880
215½ May 1.	212½ April 18.	208	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	53,638,100	June 30, 1900.	4	Q	210½	210½	210½	210½	214	10
14⅞ March 29.	11 June 20.	10½	12	— ¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000				11	11	11	11	14	410
40½ March 29.	29 June 20.	28	32	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000				30	30	30	30	33	150
26½ March 28.	18¼ June 20.	19	19⅝	— 1	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900				19½	19⅝	19	19	25⅝	7,420
40⅛ April 18.	22⅝ January 10.	31⅝	31¾	— 1½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000				33	33¾	31⅜	31½	24⅞	11,172
81 April 28.	67 January 8.	74	75	— ½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, 1900.	2	SA	74¼	74½	74½	74½	69⅞	100
15⅞ March 24.	13⅜ January 23.	14½	14½	..	North American	39,776,300				14½	14½	14	14½	12⅜	1,210
62⅜ April 4.	48 June 22.	48⅞	49	— 1⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, 1900.	1	SA	50⅛	51	48¼	48¾	53⅜	49,937
78¼ March 28.	69 September 22.	69	69¼	— 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 4, 1900.	1	Q	70	70¾	69	69	75⅝	3,432
56½ September 10.	46 May 12.	52	52¼	— 4	Pacific Coast	6,809,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	..	54½	54½	52¼	52½	47½	1,498
87½ January 4.	82½ September 20.	80	85	— 5	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	Aug. 1, 1900.	1¼	Q	82½	82½	82½	82½	..	158
66¾ January 2.	57 May 10.	60	62¼	— 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,014,400	Aug. 1, 1900.	1	Q	64⅝	64⅝	62½	62½	55	1,578
47½ January 2.	25⅜ June 11.	28½	29	— 1½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	30	30	28½	28½	41	3,210
142⅜ April 5.	124⅜ September 22.	124⅞	125	— 2⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	151,700,000	May 31, 1900.	2½	SA	126½	127⅝	124⅜	124½	132	35,377
111½ April 2.	85⅛ September 22.	85⅜	85⅜	— 3⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Aug. 25, 1900.	1½	Q	80½	91⅜	85¼	85⅞	110⅜	85,710
9½ March 26.	5 June 19.	4	7½	+ ¾	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000				5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	125
64½ March 27.	54½ March 22.	52	57	..	Pere Marquette preferred	10,162,200				53	53	53	53	..	51
80½ January 2.	50 August 14.	53	60	..	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100				52	52	50	50	75	70
94 January 8.	78 June 25.	79⅝	82¾	— ¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,049,200	July 16, 1900.	2	SA	80½	81	80	80	..	565
58⅝ January 17.	35 September 22.	35½	35⅝	— 3⅝	Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	Aug. 20, 1900.	1¼	Q	38	38⅜	35	35½	57½	3,151
86½ January 17.	71 August 25.	71½	73	— 1	Pressed Steel Car preferred	12,500,000	Aug. 27, 1900.	1¾	Q	71⅞	72½	71	71	89¼	845
189⅞ January 19.	176 June 25.	182	184	— 4½	Pullman Company	74,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	2	Q	186	186	183	183	175¼	1,030
21½ April 4.	15 September 22.	15	15¼	— ¼	Reading	69,900,000				15½	16	15	15	21¾	3,530
66⅜ April 5.	49 January 9.	50⅜	51	— 2½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	Sept. 10, 1900.	1½	SA	53⅞	55⅛	50½	51	55⅝	39,360
35⅞ April 5.	23⅜ September 22.	23⅜	24	— 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000				23½	26	23⅜	23⅜	32½	4,000
27½ February 6.	8⅝ June 25.	10	10⅜	— 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	27,191,000				11½	12½	10	10	28⅝	4,055
70⅝ February 6.	49 August 1.	50¼	52	— 1	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,306,900	July 2, 1900.	1¾	Q	53	53	50¼	50¼	74¼	1,290
65 August 17.	43¼ January 27.	53½	55	— 6	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900.	5	..	54	54	54	54	..	200
49⅞ January 2.	38¼ May 26.	42	47	— 6½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 15, 1900.	1	..	47	47	41¼	42	49	764
16½ February 15.	11⅜ June 26.	15	17	— ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d preferred	3,500,000				15	15	15	15	14	100
12 March 31.	5⅞ June 25.	9¼	9⅝	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,380				9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	11	600
72⅛ March 30.	60 September 21.	64	67	— 3⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, 1900.	2	SA	66	66	65	65	71	250
39 March 30.	31½ June 23.	31⅜	32½	— 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 5, 1900.	1	SA	33	33¼	31½	31⅜	36⅜	2,210
13⅜ March 26.	8¼ June 20.	10¾	11	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000				11¼	11½	11	11	14½	1,180
34⅜ April 16.	21⅞ June 23.	21⅞	23¾	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000				26⅝	27½	25¾	25¾	34½	7,955
67⅛ September 5.	59½ June 25.	61⅝	63	—3⅞	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company pf.	5,700,000	July 3, 1900.	1¾	Q	66½	66½	62	62	..	900
43 March 27.	30⅜ June 18.	30⅞	31	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific	197,832,100				32	32⅞	30⅝	30⅝	38½	52,735
15⅝ March 27.	10⅜ June 25.	10⅞	11	— ⅝	Southern Railway	119,900,000				11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	12	4,320
61¼ March 27.	40½ June 25.	51½	51⅝	— 1⅝	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Apl. 6, 1900.	1½	SA	52⅜	53⅝	51½	51½	52½	11,044
10¼ January 4.	4½ March 6.	4¼	4⅞	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000				5⅞	5⅞	4½	4½	7	2,050
104 February 2.	54⅜ September 22.	55½	55½	—11⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron	22,553,600	Aug. 1, 1900.	2	..	66¼	67⅜	54⅜	55½	118	55,403
21 April 17.	13⅛ June 25.	14½	14⅝	— ⅞	Texas Pacific	38,706,700				14⅝	15½	14	14½	19⅜	5,980
16½ July 11.	11⅛ January 17.	14¼	16	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	8,340,000				14½	14½	14½	12½	19⅝	200
135⅞ January 3.	45¼ March 2	108⅜	109½	— 1⅜	Third Avenue	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	110¼	110¼	109⅜	108¾	176½	1,570
25 February 7.	10 June 18.	11¼	12	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000				11⅞	11⅞	11	11	30¼	400
77⅞ February 2.	56⅛ May 9.	63¼	64½	..	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	June 30, 1900.	1⅜	Q	64½	64½	64⅜	64½	81	450
60⅞ April 4.	44⅜ January 10.	53⅞	54	— 1⅜	Union Pacific	85,380,900	Apr. 2, 1900.	1½	SA	53	55⅝	53½	54	45	96,924
78½ April 4.	70¼ June 23.	71¼	71¼	— 1¾	Union Pacific preferred	99,380,300	Apr. 2, 1900.	2	SA	72⅝	73	71	71¼	77	11,100
49 April 6.	42¼ August 23.	45	47	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1900.	1½	SA	46	46	45	45	50	164
19 January 3.	7⅜ June 25.	9⅝	9½	— 1½	United States Leather	61,569,900				10½	10½	9¼	9⅝	15	9,465
77 January 3.	65 June 25.	66	66½	— 2⅝	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 2, 1900.	1½	Q	68	68	65½	66	78⅜	3,860
44 January 2.	21 July 6.	27½	28¼	— ½	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Apl. 30, 1900.	1	..	28	30¾	27½	28	48⅞	7,457
104⅛ January 3.	90 February 27.	91½	95	— 2	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, 1900.	2	Q	92	92	91½	91½	116¼	319
9⅝ April 27.	6½ March 13.	6⅝	7¼	— ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000				6⅞	7¼	6¼	6⅞	7⅜	1,645
24½ April 27.	16 September 20.	16⅝	16⅞	— 1⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000				17⅜	17⅞	16	16½	22⅛	4,625
127½ March 29.	123 February 21.	123	128	..	Wells-Fargo Express	6,000,000	July 16, 1900.	3	SA	124	124	124	133	..	199
88½ January 5.	77½ June 22.	78¼	79	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 16, 1900.	1¼	Q	79½	80¾	77⅜	78½	87⅜	2,143
11⅜ March 26.	8 June 18.	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10,000,000				8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	12	2,310
53¼ April 2.	44½ September 22.	45	47	— 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	4,091,000				45⅞	47¼	44½	47	58	710
35¼ March 26.	21⅜ June 18.	22⅜	22⅝	— 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie second pre

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 22, 1900.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 22. $5,457,500

	Week Ending Sept. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103	103	103	11½
American Cotton Oil 4½s	100	100	100	100	6
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	100	100	12½
Ann Arbor 4s	91½	91¾	91	91	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101¼	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	238
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85¼	85¼	85	85⅛	127
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	96½	96½	96	96	38
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	94⅜	94⅜	93⅞	93⅞	136
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100½	100⅝	100	100	148
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	87½	87½	86⅝	86⅝	226
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts, Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	86½	87¼	85	85	57
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	10
Brunswick & Western 1st 4s	83	83	83	83	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110¾	110¾	110⅜	110⅜	1
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93⅜	93⅜	92¼	92¼	112
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	5
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	11	11	11	11	15
Central of New Jersey general 5s	123	123	122⅞	122⅞	7
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	82½	82½	82	82	49
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	98½	98½	98	98	63
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	119	119	119	119	6
Chesapeake & Ohio-consol 5s	120	120	119	119	42
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st 4s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅜	11
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	98½	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	110
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Division 3½s	103⅛	103¼	102⅝	102⅝	25
Chi., Bur. & Quincy sinking fund 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102	101½	101½	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy con. 7s	110¼	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Chi. & Eastern Illinois sinking fund 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	15
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	115	115	115	115	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Hastings & Dakota 7s	125	125	125	125	10
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mil. 7s	163½	163½	163½	163½	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul consol. 7s	169½	169½	169½	169½	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	6
Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 6s	118	118	118	118	3
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Chi. & Northwest. sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107	106⅞	107	9
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
Chi., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6s	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	131⅝	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn & Omaha 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	93¼	93¼	92	92½	19
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton sinking fund 5s	117	117	117	117	5
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	97⅝	98	97	97	12
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	3
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	3
Colorado & Southern 4s	82	82	80	80	32
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	6
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102½	102⅝	102½	102½	11
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette land gr. 3½s	26¾	28¾	26¾	28¾	11
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅛	18
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	87¾	88	87¼	87¼	28
Erie general 4s	68½	68½	67	67	39
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	106½	106⅝	106½	106¼	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	74	74	73¾	73⅞	13
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	57	58	57	58	11
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98¼	98¼	38
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
General Electric debenture 5s	119	119	118	118	8
Green Bay debenture, B	5½	5½	5½	5½	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	99	99¾	98	98	93
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110¾	110¾	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	101	101	100½	100½	11
International Paper Company 6s	105	105½	105	105	14
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	8
Kansas City Southern 3s	64	64	63	63¼	54
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	5
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern 3½s	109½	109½	109½	109½	15
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre gtd. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	32
Long Island unified 4s	92	93	92	93	29
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 4s	99	99	99	99	13
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	99¾	99⅝	98½	98½	34
Louisville & Nashville collat. trust 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	5
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	118	118	118	118	2
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¾	7
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Manhattan Elevated consol. 4s	102	102	102	102	6
Metropolitan Elevated (N. Y.) 1st 6s	115	115½	115	115½	9
Metropolitan Street Railway (N. Y.) 5s	118	118	117¼	117½	70
Met. West Side Elevated (Chicago) 4s	98¼	98¼	98	98	31
Mexican Central 1st income	25½	25½	24½	24½	5
Mexican Central 2d income	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	31
Mexican International consol. 4s	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅛	12
Milwaukee & Northern, Main Line 6s	120	121	120	121	9
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89	89	89	89	31
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	90	90⅜	89¼	90	65
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91	91½	90	90	94
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66¼	66¼	64½	64½	93
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118⅛	118	118	12
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	40
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125½	126	125½	126	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	11
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108½	108½	108	108	33
National Starch Mfg. Co. 6s	105½	106	105½	105⅝	59
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97	97	96⅞	96	15
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s, reg.	95	95½	95	95½	7
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96½	96½	95¼	95¼	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. 3½s, reg.	96	96	96	96	11
New York Central debenture 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	5
New York Central 1st 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	109	109	109½	109½	10
New York Central general 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	32
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107½	107½	107¼	107¼	21
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	108	108	107	107	29
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92	93¼	92	93	39
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104	104½	104	104½	4
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s	113½	113⅞	113½	113½	66
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	98	98	97⅝	98	97½
Northern Pacific general 3s	65¼	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	134
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	104¼	104¾	103¾	103¾	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝	
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	5
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	113⅝	114	113¾	114	16
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	117	117	117	117	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87½	87¾	87	87½	6
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	30
People's Gas & Coke of Chi. 2d gtd. 6s	105	105	105	105	7
Peoria & Pekin Union 2d 4½s	101	101	101	101	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	117½	117¼	117¼	117¼	16
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	4
Reading general 4s	97	97¼	96	96	160
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	99	99¼	98¼	98⅜	38
St. Joseph & Grand Island 5-6s	85	85	85	85	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	79	79	77	77½	107
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112¼	112½	111⅝	112⅛	93
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	109	109	109⅛	109⅛	37
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	123½	123½	123⅝	123⅝	20
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	90⅝	90⅝	89	89½	35
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	59⅝	60½	58⅝	58⅝	117
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75¼	75¾	74½	74½	22
St. P., M. & M. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	114½	114½	114½	114½	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	10
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101½	101½	101	101	2
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 6s, stamped	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	3
Southern Pacific 4s	78⅝	78⅝	77⅞	77⅞	191½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Southern Railway 5s	108½	109	108¾	108½	160
Standard Rope & Twine income	10	9	9	9¾	12
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	67	67	67	67	4
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	105½	106	105½	106	5
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	105½	105½	105	105	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102½	13
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	112⅝	113⅛	112⅛	112⅛	99
Texas & Pacific 2d income 5s	60	60	57	57	4
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	112½	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending Sept. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105	105⅛	104¼	104¼	205
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	11
Wabash 2d 5s	102	102	101	101	37
Wabash debenture, Series B	31	31⅜	29¾	29¾	236
West Shore 4s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112⅜	60
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112½	112	112½	4
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	93⅜	93⅜	93¼	93¼	50
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	122	122	121	121	12
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	1
Western union collat. trust 5s	109	110¼	109	109¾	15
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85	85	4
Wheeling & L. E., Wheeling Div. 5s	110	110	110	110	10
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Winona & St. Peters. 2d 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	25
Wisconsin Central general 4s	87½	87½	85	85½	111
					$5,410,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 22, 1900.

	Week Ending Sept. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 5s, coupon	113⅞	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	1
United States 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	6
United States 3s, registered	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
United States 3s, coupon	110½	110½	110⅜	110⅜	8
United States of Mexico sinking fund 5s	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	6
Total sales					$24,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 22, 1900.

	Week Ending Sept. 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Tennessee settlement 3s	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½	6
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	89½	89½	89½	89½	17
Total sales					$23,500
Grand total					$5,457,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	100¼	Apr. 2	100¼	Apr. 4	100¼	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	117½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 3	114⅝	Sept. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	118½	Mar. 12	114	Jan. 2	115½	Sept. 6
United States 4s, 1925, registered	137½	Mar. 6	132⅝	Apr. 16	133½	July 18
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137⅞	Mar. 5	131¾	Aug. 10	134½	Sept. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	116½	Mar. 12	112½	Apr. 24	114	Sept. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	116⅝	Mar. 7	112½	May 16	113⅜	Sept. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	112½	Mar. 9	106⅝	Aug. 21	110⅝	Sept. 21
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	111⅝	Mar. 13	106½	May 11	109⅜	Sept. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	112	Feb. 27	108¾	Apr. 30	110½	Sept. 19
United States new 2s, when issued	105	Mar. 24	103¼	Apr. 9	104	May 22
District of Columbia 3-65s	121	*Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17	121	Apr. 17
United States of Mexico s. f. 5s	98	June 5	96	Apr. 16	97½	Sept. 21

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1900.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	116½	Mar. 8	108½	Jan. 8	109½	July 17
Alabama, Class C	102⅝	Sept. 10	102	Jan. 16	102⅝	Sept. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s	108½	June 5	100½	July 6	108	Aug. 30
North Carolina consolidated 4s	106⅝	May 21	106½	June 6	106½	June 6
South Carolina 4½s	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15	120	Mar. 15
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	June 7	94	Jan. 17	94½	Sept. 22
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96⅜	June 7	90	Sept. 3	90	Sept. 3
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	10	Mar. 15	6⅝	July 31	6⅝	Aug. 24
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	93¾	May 22	85	Jan. 5	89½	Sept. 19

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury, on the 22d day of September, 1900:

CASH IN THE TREASURY

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$235,379,679	Gold certificates outstanding	$235,379,679
Silver dollars	426,213,000	Silver certificates outstanding	426,213,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,450,872	Treasury notes outstanding	68,517,000
Silver bullion of 1890	66,066,128		
United States notes	2,240,000	Currency certificates outstand'g.	2,240,000
Total	$732,349,679	Total	$732,349,679

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$51,241,119.64	
Gold certificates	24,307,600.00	
Standard silver dollars	1,883,236.00	
Silver certificates	7,203,768.00	
Silver bullion	280,874.27	
United States notes	23,700,874.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	296,680.00	
National banknotes	10,341,653.88	
Fractional silver coin	6,948,129.28	
Fractional currency	102.89	
Minor coin	484,243.82	
		$126,638,381.78
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$89,738,129.56	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,148,778.46	
Total	$95,886,908.32	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	254,534.19	
		96,141,442.51
Total		$222,779,824.29
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,078,174.68	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,056,836.61	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,741,436.08	
Post Office Department account	4,619,202.08	
Miscellaneous items	2,425,034.79	
		83,920,763.24
Available cash balance		$138,859,061.05

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, &c.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$974,641.56	$14,537,449.19	$55,724,215.58
Internal revenue	1,101,232.05	17,120,966.99	70,736,391.49
Miscellaneous	21,006.64	1,364,204.83	6,205,930.08
Total receipts	$2,097,880.25	$33,022,620.67	$132,666,537.15
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	345,000.00	5,895,000.00	29,768,291.38
War	670,000.00	11,140,000.00	45,216,824.56
Navy	265,000.00	3,955,000.00	14,430,227.78
Indians	90,000.00	815,000.00	2,702,726.70
Pensions	300,000.00	9,135,000.00	34,852,143.35
Interest	.....	200,000.00	8,109,037.82
Total expenditures	$1,670,000.00	$30,640,000.00	$135,119,851.61
Excess of receipts over expenditures	427,880.25	2,382,620.67	*2,453,314.46
Receipts last year—			
Customs	609,252.63	14,128,502.47	51,046,654.00
Internal revenue	862,531.57	17,906,625.38	70,868,139.34
Receipts from all sources last year	1,522,804.20	33,379,621.98	131,411,453.46
Expenditures last year	600,000.00	28,068,000.00	130,781,402.23
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	205,000.00	1,123,137.50	4,382,067.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	41,797.50	1,001,929.00	5,044,440.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,001,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$22,199,539.00	$3,594,468.00	$25,794,007.00
This fiscal year	4,873,439.00	356,731.00	5,230,170.00
This month	743,264.00	1,900.00	745,164.00
This day	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	22,199,539.00	3,594,468.00	25,794,007.00
This fiscal year	4,873,439.00	356,731.00	5,230,170.00
This month	743,264.00	1,900.00	745,164.00
This day	40,000.00	.....	40,000.00

*Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 22, 1900.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table, in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is from or to a part. Page 7 is printed a "key to bond list," which shows each system in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sale. Aver.
Ann Arbor—1st g. 4s, July, 1995 Q J	94½ Mar 15	90 Jan 3	91½ Sept 22	91 91½
Alt. Top. & S. F. 2d g. 4s 1995 A O	102 Mar 31	99¾ Jan 3	100 Sept 22	100¾ 100¾
Do registered A O	100 May 2	99 Feb 16	99¾ Sept 21	.. ..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 Nov.	95¾ Aug 16	75¾ Jan 19	95¾ Sept 21	95 95¾
Do do registered Nov.	.. ..	.. ..	79¾ De 11,99	.. ..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946 J J	106 Apr 23	105¼ Mar 1	106 Apr 23	106 ..
Baltimore & Ohio—				
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 J J	97¾ Apr 4	92¾ Jan 10	98¾ Sept 22	98¾ 98
Do g. 4s, 1948 A O	102¾ Mar 27	97½ Jan 6	98¾ Sept 22	100¾ 100¾
Do do registered A O	101 Apr 9	100 May 10	100¾ June 21	.. ..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 J J	91¾ Apr 5	86¼ Aug 2	89¾ Sept 22	89¾ ..
Do P. Jc. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 M N	91 Apr 16	85 Sep 22	91 Sept 22	89¾ 89¾
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 A O	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Oct. 99	.. ..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 F A	113 May 11	111 May 22	111 May 22	.. ..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 M S	.. ..	.. ..	111 Jne 5, 99	.. ..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 M S	114½ Jun 1	106 Jan 18	110¾ Sept 19	110¾ ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 F A	131 Apr 3	129 Jul 10	129 July 19	128 ..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 J D	125¾ Sep 19	124 Jun 29	125¾ Sept 13	124½ 127
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 *P J	.. ..	.. ..	106 Ap 14,97	.. ..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913 A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 No 18,99	.. ..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 *J D	109 Mar 2	106 Jun 20	109 Sept 19	107 106¾
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934 *A O	119¾ Aug 24	115 Jan 19	119¾ Aug 27	118 118¾
Do do registered A O	117¼ Aug 29	115 May 28	117¾ Sept 10	.. ..
Do do registered F A	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 14,97	.. ..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	106 Jan 6,99	113 ..
C.R., I. F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921 A O	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cen. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 *J J	108¾ Apr 5	105 Jul 3	108 Sept 17	108 ..
Do 2d 5s, 1913 *M S	100¾ Jan 24	106 Jun 12	106⅛ Sept 11	106¼ ..
Do do registered *M S	104 Apr 24	104 Apr 24	104 Apr 24	.. ..
Cen. Br. U. P. 1st g. 4s, 1948 J D	90¾ May 31	87½ Jan 5	90 Aug 27	.. 91
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937 *M N	92¾ Jul 9	91 Jan 15	92¾ July 9	.. ..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 F A	120 Jan 15	117 Aug 16	117 Aug 17	116 ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 M N*	96 Apr 20	88¾ Feb 23	92¾ Sept 21	92¾ 93
Do do reg. $1,000-$5,000 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	97¾ Oc 29,99	.. ..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	45¾ Aug 3	32½ Feb 24	45¾ Sept 18	.. ..
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	14½ Apr 19	9¼ Jan 3	11 Sept 19	.. ..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	7 Apr 12	4½ Jan 5	6 Sept 6	5¾ 6½
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	96 De 27,99	.. ..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Jne 20,99	.. ..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 *J J	105 May 22	105 May 22	105 May 24	.. ..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902 M N*	111¼ Apr 10	107¼ May 3	107¾ May 8	108 ..
Do conv. deb. 6s, 1908 *M N	130 Jul 5	130 July 5	130 July 25	.. ..
Do gen. 5s, 1987 J J*	125 Jan 20	117½ Jan 3	122⅝ Sept 18	122¾ 123
Do do registered Q J	123 Sep 6	116 Jan 10	123 Sept 6	121¼ ..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, 1912 Q Mar.	105 Aug 30	100 Apr 16	105 Aug 30	.. ..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910 Q March	101¼ Jul 17	100 Sep 4	100¾ Sept 20	100 ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 J J*	115¾ Apr 18	112¾ Jul 10	114¾ Sept 5	114 ..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908 A O	118 Mar 30	115 Apr 18	116¾ Sept 5	116 118
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 A O	119¼ Mar 3	115¼ May 18	119 Sept 21	117½ ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	121¾ Apr 16	115 Jan 5	119 Sept 22	120 ..
Do do registered *M N	117 Jun 11	117 Jun 11	117 June 11	.. ..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 *M S	100½ Apr 16	95½ Jan 2	98¾ Sept 22	96¾ 98¾
Do do registered *M S	98 May 10	96 May 4	94½ Aug 23	.. ..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989 *J J	106 Jul 17	101 Jan 8	105¾ Sept 21	105¼ ..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 *J J	99¾ Apr 5	92 Jul 3	98 July 23	.. ..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 J J*	100 Jul 5	100 Jul 5	100 July 5	.. ..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M S	.. ..	.. ..	103½ Ap 29,99	.. ..
Ells., Lex. & B. S. 5s, 1902 *M S	103 Feb 14	100¼ Mar 5	100⅝ Sept 20	.. ..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903 *M N	106¼ Apr 3	105 May 2	105¾ July 10	106¼ ..
La. & Mo. River 2d 7s, 1900 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106⅞ Fe 24,99	101¾ ..
Miss. R. Bdge. 1st 6s, s. f., 1912 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oct., 95	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903 J J*	113¾ May 23	109¾ Jul 2	110¾ Sept 22	110 110¾
Do s. f. 5s, 1901 A O*	103 Aug 14	101 Apr 9	103 Sept 18	102½ ..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 *M N	112 Mar 30	108¼ Jan 10	110⅝ Sept 8	.. ..
Do conv. 5s, 1903 M S*	132 Apr 3	120¾ Jan 18	125¼ Aug 21	.. ..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 A O*	117 Mar 28	115¾ Jun 19	115⅝ July 6	115¾ ..
Do do 4s, 1919 A O*	107 Mar 28	103 Jan 5	105¾ July 10	105¼ ..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 *F A	103 Sep 10	100¼ Feb 2	101¾ Sept 20	101 ..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 M S	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	102 Jan 31	.. ..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 *F A	104¾ Apr 11	104¾ Apr 11	104¾ Apr 11	101 ..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 J J*	103¾ Apr 27	100¾ Jan 5	102⅝ Sept 22	102¾ 103½
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 *M N	113 Apr 23	108¾ Jan 2	111¼ Sept 21	111⅝ ..
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ Jne 2,99	.. ..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911 *M S	122 May 17	119 Mar 5	119 Sept 5	119 ..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 J D*	116 Mar 21	112 Jun 2	114¼ Sept 18	114¼ ..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 A O*	138 Jan 23	133½ Apr 10	136 Sept 14	133 ..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 M N*	117 Apr 4	112 Jan 2	115¼ Sept 18	115 115¼
Do do registered M N*	115 May 11	115 May 28	115 Sept 18	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936 *J J	112 Aug 7	105½ Apr 18	109 Sept 11	.. ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—				
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 J*	116¾ Jun 26	113 Jan 24	115 Aug 9	.. ..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947 J J*	107 Apr 10	100 Jan 31	102 Aug 9	.. ..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947 J J*	117 May 7	111¼ Jan 12	115 Sept 20	.. ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—				
C., M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902 J*	103 May 16	100¾ Jul 13	107¾ Aug 22	100 ..
Do 7s, £, 1902 J*	174¾ Apr 10	172½ Apr 10	172¾ Apr 10	169 ..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 *J J	172¾ Apr 19	166¾ Jan 12	169½ Sept 18	169 ..
Do con. 7s, 1905 *J J	173¾ Apr 20	168 Jul 11	169½ Sept 20	169 ..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 J J*	172 Apr 6	168 Jan 17	168¾ Sept 7	169 ..
Do Southwest Div. 6s, 1909 J J*	119¾ May 2	116⅝ Jul 12	116¾ July 12	118 ..
Do 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919 J J*	119¾ Apr 12	117⅝ Feb 14	119 Apr 19	117¾ ..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910 *J J	121½ Jun 18	117⅜ Jan 6	118⅝ Sept 18	118¾ ..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 *J J	127⅞ Jan 29	124¼ Aug 15	125 Sept 19	124⅝ ..
Do do 5s, 1910 *J J	111½ Apr 5	108 Jul 9	109¾ Aug 9	108¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 *J J	120¾ Apr 20	117 Jul 19	118⅝ Sept 10	117¾ ..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 *J J	122¾ May 4	118 Jan 2	119⅝ Sept 13	119¼ ..
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 J J*	122 May 9	120 Jul 25	120 Sept 5	120 ..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910 J J*	111¾ Feb 16	110¾ Sep 10	110⅝ Sept 10	110¼ ..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J*	117⅝ Jan 23	117⅝ Jan 23	117⅝ Sept 12	117¾ ..
Do Wis., Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 J J*	120¾ Mar 16	117 Jan 3	117⅝ Sept 12	117¾ ..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 J J*	115½ Jun 20	112 Apr 2	113⅝ Sept 17	113¼ ..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	137¾ Jul 18,99	135 ..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916 *J J	115 Sep 4	110¼ Jan 2	115 Sept 4	114½ ..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989 J J	113 Apr 20	109 Jan 10	110⅝ Sept 19	110¾ ..
Do do registered Q J	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 *J D	121 Sep 21	116 Jan 12	121 Sept 21	118 ..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 *J D	122 Feb 8	120 Aug 9	120 Aug 9	119 ..
Chicago & N. W. con. 7s, 1915 Q F	144 Mar 14	140 Jun 23	140 Sept 14	.. ..
Do gold 7s, 1902 J D*	112¾ May 17	108¾ Jul 9	109¾ Sept 21	.. ..
Do do registered J D*	111¾ Apr 11	108¾ Jan 6	109 Aug 8	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 6s, 1879-1929 A O*	110¾ May 16	107 Apr 12	108 Sept 22	107 ..
Do do registered A O*	117 Mar 7	113¾ May 3	115¾ May 11	.. ..
Do sink. fd. 5s, 1879-1929 A O*	110 Feb 10	107 Apr 26	109 June 2	.. ..
Do do registered A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103¾ Mr 28,99	.. ..
Do sink. fd. deb. 5s, 1933 *M N	122 Apr 18	118¾ Jan 12	120¾ Sept 19	120 ..
Do do registered *M N	.. ..	.. ..	119¾ De 27,98	.. ..
Do debenture 5s, 1909 M N*	109¼ Mar 29	107 Jan 3	107⅝ July 12	.. ..
Do do registered M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105 De 26,99	.. ..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 A O	119 Apr 7	116¼ Feb 5	117 June 8	.. ..
Do do registered A O	15	.. ..	117⅞ Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 F A	15	111¼ Mar 30	108⅜ Jan 23	108¾ Sept 21	.. ..
Do do registered F A	15	107 Mar 7	107 Mar 7	107 Mar 7	.. ..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 M N*	15	110⅞ Mar 21	105¼ Jan 9	110 Aug 25	.. ..
Do do registered Q F	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901 J J*	103¼ Feb 26	103¼ Feb 26	103¼ Feb 26	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907 M N*	123¾ Sep 21	120 Jan 4	123¾ Sept 21	.. ..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 M S*	112¾ Apr 24	112¾ Apr 24	112¾ Apr 24	110 ..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909 *M S	111¼ Apr 24	110 Mar 20	111¼ Apr 24	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 *M S	112¾ Apr. 24	112¼ Apr 24	112¾ Apr 24	110 ..
Iowa Midland 1st 8s, 1900 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 10,99	103¼ ..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 *M N	139¾ Feb 10	135¼ May 22	138 Sept 20	135¾ ..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 *S	106 Aug 4	106 Jul 9	106 Aug 22	.. ..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929 *F A	127½ Jul 30	122⅝ Feb 8	124 Aug 9	123¾ ..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 J J*	137¼ Aug 13	137¼ Aug 13	137¼ Aug 13	137¼ ..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925 *M S	139¾ Apr 5	139½ Apr 5	139¾ Apr 17	138¾ ..
Do incomes, 1911 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	112 No 13,99	.. ..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917 J J*	124 May 3	129 Jul 2	130¾ Aug 30	129 130¾
Do registered J J*	132⅞ May 4	127 Jan 8	129 Sept 4	129 ..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 *J J	108½ Jun 4	103½ Jan 8	107 Sept 21	106¾ 107
Do do registered *J J	107⅝ Sep 10	107⅝ Feb 1	107 Sept 12	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905 *J J	96 Mar 31	96 Mar 31	96 May 25	.. ..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905 *J J	86¾ Aug 2	86¼ Aug 25	86¼ Aug 25	86¾ 89
Do extension 4s, 1905 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ My 18,99	.. ..
Ken. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923 A O*	114 Feb 10	107 May 14	109½ Aug 31	109¼ ..
Do small bonds, 1923 A O*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Ap 15,97	.. 110
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 *J D	136¾ Apr 16	131 Jan 8	134½ Sept 22	134¼ 134¾
C., St. P., M. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 *M N	135 Feb 11	131¾ Sep 21	131¾ Sept 21	131 ..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 *J J	132½ Mar 21	127 Jan 10	130¾ Aug 14	131½ 132½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 *J J	140 May 31	140 May 31	140 May 31	135½ 140
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947 J J*	97½ Apr 17	92 Sep 21	92¾ Sept 22	92 93
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. 6s, 1919 M N*	.. ..	.. ..	106 Oct. 4, 99	106 ..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 M	126 Feb 6	118 Jan 29	118½ Aug 2	115 ..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off. J D*	.. ..	.. ..	100 Oc 28,99	.. ..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1910 J J	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	103 Jan 17	.. ..
C., H. & D. con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905 A O*	117 Sep 20	117 Sep 20	117 Sept 20	.. ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 *J J	113¾ Sep 7	113¾ Sep 7	113¾ Sept 7	.. ..
Cin., D. & Int. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 *M N	114 Apr 24	112½ Aug 18	112¾ Aug 18	.. ..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 *J D	98⅛ Aug 7	94 Jan 2	97 Sept 21	96¾ 98
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	97 Jne 20,99	98 ..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990 M N*	104¼ Apr 26	100½ Jun 13	102¾ Sept 17	102¾ ..
Do do registered M N*	.. ..	.. ..	99 May 4,99	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	87 Oct., 95	90 ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	83 No 22,95	.. ..
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 J J*	98½ Aug 17	93 Jan 18	98 Sept 18	98 ..
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936 Q F	105¾ Apr 5	105 Mar 24	105¾ Apr 5	104½ ..
Do con. 6s, 1920 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	100 Nov., 94	.. ..
C., San. & Clev. cn. 1st g. 5s, 1928 *J J	115¾ Mar 21	114 Aug 17	114 Aug 17	114¼ ..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 A O	92¾ Mar 31	84½ Jan 4	87⅛ Sept 21	87 88½
Do income 4s, April, 1990 A	34½ Mar 27	24 Jun 18	26⅜ Sept 20	.. ..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 *J D	136 May 29	135¼ Aug 3	135¾ Aug 3	135 137
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 *J J	137 Apr 18	128½ Jul 24	131 Aug 18	130½ ..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ No 24,98	.. ..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	108¾ Fe 10,99	104½ ..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 A O*	111 Sep 5	106 Jan 29	111 Sept 5	.. ..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 *J J	130 Feb 16	128 Jan 5	130 May 8	125 ..
Col. Mid Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947 J J*	79¼ Mar 26	93 Jan 4	74½ Sept 13	.. ..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947 J J*	80½ Mar 26	71½ Jan 2	74⅞ Sept 20	.. ..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929 *F A	87 May 31	80 Sep 21	80 Sept 22	.. 80
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	102 Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 M S*	124½ Aug 14	123 Apr 21	124½ Aug 30	120¾ ..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 A O*	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	122 Feb 8	120¾ ..

	Range for Year 1900. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Sale. Aver.
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 *M N	142 Jan 26	138 Jan 4	138 Sept 14	138 ..
Do 7s, 1871, 1901 A O*	107¾ Feb 13	104⅝ May 15	106 Sept 10	106 ..
Do 1st conv. gtd. 7s, 1915 J D	141¾ Apr 18	125 Jun 19	129¾ Aug 21	128 ..
Do 7s, registered J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Oc 8,98	.. ..
N. Y. Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 *J J	137½ Mar 26	135 Jul 19	136¾ Aug 28	136 136
Do registered	130¾ Sep 14	127½ Sep 14	135¾ Sept 14	.. ..
Do construction 5s, 1923 F A*	120 Apr 24	116 May 14	116 Sept 12	.. ..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 *M N	103 Mar 7	100 Mar 7	100 Mar 7	.. ..
Warren 1st 7s, 1900 A O	.. ..	.. ..	100 Au 1, 99	102½ ..
Det. & H., 1st Pcm. Div. 7s, 1917 M S*	148 Feb 13	140¾ May 3	145¾ May 4	148¾ ..
Do registered M S*	.. ..	.. ..	148 May 4,97	.. ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st pcn. gtd. 7s, 1906 *A O	121 Sep 13	115 May 7	121 Sept 19	119 121
Do registered *A O	.. ..	.. ..	122 Jne 6,99	.. ..
Do g. 6s, 1906 *A O	116 Jan 12	113¾ Apr 2	118⅜ Sept 6	113¾ ..
Do do registered *A O	118¾ Aug 27	112¾ May 23	113½ Aug 27	110 ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 A O*	148¾ Aug 28	147⅞ Mar 7	147⅞ July 24	148 ..
Do registered *M N	148¾ Jul 18	148¾ Jul 18	148¾ July 18	.. ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st g. 7s, 1900 M N*	104¾ Apr 25	102¾ Jan 6	103¾ Aug 27	105 ..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 *J J	99¼ Feb 5	96¼ Jan 6	98⅜ Sept 21	97¾ 98¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 *J J	107¾ May 19	106 Aug 20	107 Sept 4	106 ..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 *J D	108 May 21	101¼ Jun 18	102¾ Sept 20	102 103
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917 M N*	102 Feb 20	102¼ May 7	106¾ May 7	105 ..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 *J D	82¼ Apr 27	76¼ Jan 6	82 June 5	.. ..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 A O*	110 Apr 19	107 Feb 27	109 Sept 13	106 106
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928 *J J	.. ..	.. ..	92¾ Fe 11, 98	.. ..
Dul. So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937 *J J	114½ May 5	110 Feb 16	114½ June 11	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 *M N	113 Apr 18	107¾ Jan 9	110 Sept 15	.. ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 *M N	118 Jan 24	116¾ May 22	117⅞ July 23	.. 119
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 M S*	119¾ Jan 4	119¼ Jan 4	120 ..	.. ..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 *M S	118¾ Jun 26	118¾ Jan 5	114½ Sept 6	115 ..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 *M S	123¾ Mar 30	122½ Mar 30	122½ Mar 30	122 ..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Ap 14,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 M S*	142 Jan 22	134¼ Sep 5	137½ Sept 19	135 ..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 M S*	.. ..	.. ..	143 De 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 A O*	136¾ Feb 15	136¼ Jun 22	136¾ June 22	.. ..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 *J D	.. ..	.. ..	140 Fe 6, 99	.. ..
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900 A O	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 2, 99	105 ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 *M N	117⅛ Apr 26	114 Feb 5	116¾ Sept 13	.. ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & R. 1st c. 6s, 1913 J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Aug 16	.. ..
N. Y. & Gwood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946 *M N	.. ..	.. ..	109 Oc 27, 98	.. ..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1908 *J J	92 Apr 4	87¼ Sep 22	87¼ Sept 22	87¼ 88
Do registered J J	.. ..	.. ..	93¾ My 25,99	.. ..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996 *J J	76½ Apr 4	67 Jan 3	67 Sept 22	68 69
N. Y. Sus & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937 *J J	111 May 5	107¼ Jan 3	108¾ Aug 30	106¾ ..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 *F A	96¼ Apr 6	96 Feb 28	99½ June 12	94 ..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940 F A*	97½ Feb 6	92 Jan 3	96 Sept 5	96 ..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943 *M N	113 Apr 27	105¼ Jan 3	113 Apr 27	112 ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 *J D	108 May 31	104 Jan 4	105 Sept 17	104 105
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 *A O	120 Mar 14	116¾ Jan 25	119 Aug 10	.. 119¾
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933 *F A	.. ..	.. ..	93 No 10,97	.. ..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921 J J*	125¼ Jun 14	120 Jul 30	123½ Aug 22	.. ..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 *A O	110 Mar 27	103 Jan 2	106¾ Sept 22	105 106¾
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 May, 93	.. ..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	110 Sept., 91	.. ..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 *J J	108 Apr 18	100 Feb 16	105 July 5	.. ..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920 A O*	123¾ Jun 14	120 Jan 17	123¾ June 18	124 ..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 *M N	106½ Apr 26	102 Jan 12	103¾ Sept 15	.. ..
Do Pt. Huron D. 1st g. 5s, 1939 *A O	110 Apr 21	105 Jan 18	106 Aug 24	106 110
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918 J J*	100 Sep 6	100 Sep 6	100 Sept 6	.. ..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943 J J	.. ..	.. ..	90¾ May, 96	.. ..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 J J	.. ..	.. ..	105 Mr 11,98	.. ..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 6s, 1921 J D*	74¾ Jan 22	70 Mar 19	73¾ Sept 22	72¼ 74
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 5-4s, 1928 J J*	60 Feb 7	55 Jan 4	58 Sept 15	57 58
Cal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913 *A O	104¾ Mar 22	100 Sep 20	100 Sept 20	.. ..
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 6s, 1945 *A O	.. ..	.. ..	106 De 12,98	.. ..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945 J J	90 Feb 5	90 Feb 5	90 Feb 5	.. 97¾
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929 J J*	99¼ Jan 22	99¼ Jan 22	99¼ Jan 22	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	58 Mar 20	53¼ Mar 7	56 July 6	.. ..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	8 Mar 27	6¼ Jun 26	5½ Sept 20	.. ..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999 J J*	103¼ Apr 5	98 Sep 18	98 Sept 22	97¼ 98¼
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948 A O*	108 Mar 13	102 Jan 8	106 Aug 21	105 ..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1804-1951 *J J	116 Jun 6	114 Feb 16	116 June 6	115 ..
Do registered *J J	113¾ Mar 12	113½ Mar 12	113½ Mar 12	114½ ..
Do g. 3½s, 1951 *J J	106 May 17	104½ Mar 3	105½ Aug 18	105½ ..
Do do registered *J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 15,98	104 ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952 *A O	105 Mar 17	100 May 19	103 Aug 16	103 105
Do do registered	.. ..	.. ..	104 Fe 1, 99	.. ..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953 M N*	104 Feb 9	101 Jan 2	102¾ Sept 17	101½ 102¼
Do do registered	98 Jan 9	98 Jan 9	98 Jan 9	.. ..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951 F A*	111 Jun 5	111 Feb 5	112½ Sept 14	111¾ ..
Do Louis. Div. g. 3½s, 1953 J J*	103¼ Apr 19	100 Jan 5	100½ Sept 19	100¾

1900

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St.L. & I.M. gn.con.l.g.g.5s,1931.	*A O	113½	Mar 28	109¾	Jan 8	112¼ Sept 22	112	112¾
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamped,1931.	*A O	110⅝	Jun 14	110	Jan 23	110 June 15	..	..
Do do unified & ref. g. 4s,1929	J J*	84½	Apr 16	77	Sep 21	77½ Sept 22	76½	78
Mobile & Birm. prior inc. 5s,1945.	J J*	110¼	Feb 20	110¼	Feb 20	110¼ Feb 20	109½	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927.	J D*	129¾	Apr 21	122¾	Jul 31	126 Sept 20	124½	126½
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927.	Q J	124	Apr 20	120¾	Jul 31	120½ July 31	..	84½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938.	M S*	87	Feb 16	83	Jan 8	84½ Sept 17	84½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947.	*F A	109½	Jun 11	106½	Aug 9	108 Sept 21	..	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931.	*J J	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 06	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s,1913.	J J*	129	Jan 30	126	Jan 8	127 Sept 7	..	..
Do 2d 6s, 1901.	*J J	100½	Jul 11	100¼	Jul 11	100¼ July 11	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.	*A O	109	Sep 5	104½	Apr 11	106¾ Sept 13	106	108
Do T. & P. Bch. 6s, 1917.	*J J	..	....	..	....	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Alb.	*J J	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Bch., 1923.	*J J	..	....	..	....	113 De 1, 99	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s,Nov.,1915.	A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, 1903.	*J J	112	Apr 6	108¾	Aug 21	108¾ Sept 18	108¾	109
Do registered.	*J J	111	May 25	108¼	Jul 25	108⅝ Sept 21	108½	..
Do deb. 5s of 1884-1904.	M S*	108	Feb 21	105	Sep 13	106 Sept 13	106	..
Do do registered.	M S*	107¾	Feb 1	106⅝	Mar 9	107¼ Aug 23	106	..
Do reg. dcb. 5s, 1888-1904.	M S*	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21,98	105	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.	*J D	103⅜	May 14	101⅞	Jun 6	102⅜ Sept 20	102⅝	..
Do do registered.	*J D	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 25,98	102⅝	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1995.	*M N	103⅜	Apr 27	101	Jan 11	102¼ July 3	103	..
Do do registered.	*M N	..	....	..	....	102⅜ Au 1, 99	103	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.	J J*	111½	Jun 12	108¼	Jul 6	109½ Sept 22	109¼	..
Do do registered.	J J*	..	....	..	....	112½ Ap 14,99	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s,1998.	*F A	96	Apr 9	95	Sep 6	95¼ Sept 22	95	96
Do do registered.	*F A	96¼	Apr 7	94	Jun 5	96 Sept 13	..	..
Do Lake Shore col.g.3½s,1998.	*F A	99	Jan 27	95⅞	Sep 21	96 Sept 21	95½	96
Do do registered.	*F A	98	May 2	94	Aug 22	95½ Sept 18	..	96
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.	*J J	115¼	Jun 22	110	Jan 2	112½ Sept 22	112½	112¾
Do registered.	*J J	114	Mar 31	110	Jan 4	112⅜ Sept 20	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.	J J*	110½	May 24	108	Jan 4	109¼ Aug 2	109	..
Do registered.	J J*	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.,1940.	J J	..	....	..	....	93 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.	J J	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c. 2000.	*M N	115⅞	May 2	115⅞	May 2	115⅞ May 2	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986.	*F A	102	Feb 3	102	Feb 3	102 Feb 3	..	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.	A O	129½	Feb 13	126	Apr 2	128 Sept 12	127½	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.	*M N	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915.	*F A	..	....	..	....	113 Ap 13,99	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922.	J J*	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13,98	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991.	M S*	107½	Jul 3	106¾	Feb 8	107½ July 6	..	..
N. Y. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1927.	A O*	..	....	..	....	123 Jul 14,99	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern— Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906.	F A*	121	Jan 13	119	May 3	119½ June 25	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.	J D*	116⅝	Apr 4	111¾	Jun 19	112¾ Aug 31	112⅜	113½
Do do registered, 1903.	J D	111¾	May 25	111¾	July 14	114¾ Aug 31	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.	J D	111⅞	May 25	109½	Jan 6	109½ Sept 18	109¼	110
Do do registered.	*J D	110½	Mar 17	110⅛	Mar 16	110½ Mar 17	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.	*A O	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	104½	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.	J J*	129¾	Apr 21	129	Sep 7	129 Sept 7	127	130½
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.	J J*	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	141	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.	*M N	109¾	Apr 19	103¾	Jul 5	107¼ Sept 7	107	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.	*M N	104¾	Apr 25	102¾	Jun 14	104 Sept 13	103	..
Do 6s, 1900.	M S*	121	Aug 1	119¼	Apr 16	121 Aug 1	..	..
Do 5s, 1931.	*M S	128	May 14	128	May 14	128 May 14	124	..
Do do registered, March, 1931.	Q M	..	....	..	....	127 De 2, 99	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.	*J J	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105 Jan 4	106¾	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	A O*	108¾	May 28	104½	Jan 3	107¾ Sept 20	107	107½
Do registered.	A O*	105	May 31	103½	Jan 3	108 May 31	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.	*J D	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 7, 97	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.	A O*	191	Aug 6	185¾	Jan 5	191 Aug 6	190	..
Do registered.	..	..	....	..	....	185 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.	*M N	193¼	Jun 11	185	Feb 27	189 Aug 4	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937.	M N*	133	Apr 11	133	Apr 11	133 Apr 11	130	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	115	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.	J J*	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.	J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jul 29,99	110	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.	M S	107½	Feb 10	102	Jan 10	104 Sept 19	103	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only.	M S	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	*M N	114¾	Jun	9	110	Jan 15	113½ Sept 18	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.	*M N	136	Sep	8	129	Jan 2	136 Sept 8	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932.	*A O	133	Mar	23	130	May 18	133 Aug 7	..	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.	*F A	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30,98	126½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922.	*J J	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23,97	107	..
Scl. Y. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.	M N*	103	Apr 16	95	Feb 14	101 Sept 20	..	..
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.	A O*	99⅛	Mar 28	90¼	Jan 3	98 Sept 21	97½	98
Do registered.	..	97⅜	Jul 18	97⅜	Jul 18	97⅜ July 18	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.	Q J	103½	Mar 27	102½	Jan 2	103¼ Sept 22	103	103¼
Do registered.	Q J	105¾	Mar 13	101	Jun 22	104¾ Sept 18	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047.	Q F	69	Apr 2	64¾	Sep 20	64⅞ Sept 22	64¾	64¾
Do do registered.	Q F	68	Apr 6	66½	May 21	66¾ May 21	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923.	*F A	132½	May 3	131½	Mar 22	131½ May 21	130	..
Do registered certificates.	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.	Q M	89¾	May 31	88¾	May 31	88¾ May 31	86½	89½
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.	*F A*	..	....	..	....	120 Fe 3, 99	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.	A O*	113	Aug 29	109	Apr 19	113 Aug 29	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.	*J D	100⅛	Jul 23	97¾	Apr 19	100¾ Aug 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933.	J J*	120	Mar 12	113	Aug 27	113 Aug 27	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936.	*J D	110	Jul 24	109	Apr 25	110 July 24	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.	*A O	95	Feb 1	90	Aug 13	95 July 20	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.	J J*	77	Mar 12	60	Jan 5	75 Apr 4	..	75
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	*J D	119	Apr 16	104¼	Jan 6	100¼ Sept 14	108¾	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. 6s, 1910.	M N*	105	Jan 16	102	Apr 5	103½ May 11	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.	J J*	117	Sep 11	111¼	Jan 10	117 Sept 19	116½	117½
Do registered, 1921.	J J*	111½	Jan 19	111½	Jan 19	111½ Jan 19	..	..
Do gtd.3½s,col.tr.reg.cfs.,1937.	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932.	A O*	121	Jul 10	121	Jul 10	121 July 10	121½	..
C. & P. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900.	M N*	103¼	Mar 6	102	Jan 12	103¼ Mar 6	103	103½
Do gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A,1942.	*J J	117⅛	Feb 2	117⅛	Feb 2	117⅛ Feb 2	118	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.	J J	101½	May 5	101¼	Apr 11	101½ May 5	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L. cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.	A O*	117¾	Aug 31	114	Jan 9	117¾ Aug 31	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.	*A O	117¼	Sep 19	113⅞	Jan 12	117¼ Sept 19	116½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.	M N*	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	116½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.	M N*	109	Apr 12	106½	Apr 3	109 Apr 12	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.	F A	101⅞	Jul 14	100	Apr 10	101⅞ July 14	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.	J J*	139¼	May 5	135	Jan 12	138 July 12	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.	J J*	136	Mar 1	135½	Aug 25	135½ Aug 25	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.	A O	134	Feb 15	131	Jul 9	131 July 9	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.	*M N	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C.gen.4s,1944.	*M S	117	May 1	117	May 1	117 May 1	114	..
Clev. & Marietta 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.	*F A	112¾	Mar 7	109	Jan 12	112¾ Mar 7	..	..
A.R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.	J J*	111	Jul 6	108	Jan 15	112 Sept 2	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942.	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & E. 2d g. 5s, 1926.	M N*	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do do Tr. Co. cfs., 1st inst. paid.	..	22	Jan 18	22	Jan 18	22 Jan 18	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb.,1921.	Q F	130¾	Mar 10	130	Aug 28	130 Aug 28	130½	132
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.	M N	101	Sep 19	98	Jun 6	101 Sept 19	101	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.	J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	A O*	..	....	..	....	107½ Oc 28,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 No 26,98	..	..
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.	A O	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.	J J*	..	....	..	....	90 Jne 24,99	90	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.	A O*	116¼	Jul 28	113¾	Jan 16	116¾ July 28	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	J J*	101	Jun 1	99¾	Jan 18	100¾ Sept 17	100	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.	..	101½	Jun 12	99½	Jan 11	100¾ Aug 30	100	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.	*J J	90⅝	Apr 5	83	Jan 9	86 Sept 22	86	86¼
Do registered.	*J J	87¾	Aug 28	87¾	Aug 28	87¾ Aug 28	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	J J*	100½	Mar 22	94¼	Jan 4	98¾ Sept 22	98¾	99½
Utah Cent. 1st gtd. g. 1 g.4s,1917.	A O	88¾	Aug 22	85	Feb 20	88¾ Aug 24	88	90
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	J D*	..	....	..	....	105 No 10,99	..	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	J J*	81¼	Apr 25	71	Mar 9	77¼ Aug 2	77	..
Do guaranteed.	J J*	93	Jul 31	92¾	Jul 30	93 Aug 27	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.	*J J	85	May 28	81	Jul 5	85 Sept 17	..	..
St. L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.	M N*	..	....	..	....	110 No 15,99	112¾	114
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.	M N*	113¼	Feb 15	111	May 3	112¾ Aug 28	112¾	114
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.	M N*	113	Feb 8	111½	Jul 3	112¾ Aug 31	112⅜	114
Do 1st g. 6s, P., C. & O., 1919.	F A*	..	....	..	....	113¼ July 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.	J J*	125	Jun 11	121¾	Aug 17	123½ Sept 17	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.	J J*	113¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	108¾ Sept 22	108½	109
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.	A O*	104	Apr 20	103¾	Apr 4	104 Apr 24	103	..
Ft. S. & V. D. 1st g. 6s, 1910.	*A O	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1990.	J J*	84	Feb	6	79	Jan 8	80¾ Sept 15	78	81
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947.	A O*	100	Jun	7	96¾	May 10	100 June 18	100	..
Do Cent. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929.	*A O	95	Feb 19		91	Apr 12	93 July 3	..	..
St. L. S.W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.	M N*	93¼	Apr 12		85	Jun 25	89¼ Sept 22	88½	..
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.cts.,Nov.,1989.	J J	65½	Apr 16		53⅞	Jan 10	58¾ Sept 22	58½	58¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.	A O*	121	Mar 12		117¼	Jul 17	119 Sept 14	118½	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.	M N*	121½	Apr 16		118¾	May 2	119¾ Sept 11	118½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.	J J*	142¾	May 9		137	Jan 3	137½ Aug 7	..	141½
Do do registered.	J J*	..	....		..	....	137¾ Fe 23,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.	J J*	116¾	Apr 21		112¼	Jan 2	114½ Sept 18	114	114¾
Do do do registered.	J J*	..	....		..	....	108¾ My 20,97	..	..
Do Minn. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.	*J D	105	Apr 16		102¼	Jan 2	103¾ Aug 27	102	104
Do do registered.	*J D	..	....		..	....	104 Ja 24, 99	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	128	Apr 4		128	Apr 4	128 Apr 4	..	..
Mon. Cent. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937.	J J*	134¾	Feb 28		129¾	Jan 10	130½ Sept 8	..	..
Do registered.	J J*	..	....		..	....	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	J J*	118¾	Jun	9	117	Aug 23	117 Aug 23	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s,1908.	*A O	108⅝	Apr 19		108⅝	Apr 19	108⅝ Apr 19	..	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938.	*J D	..	....		..	....	120 Ap 11,98	..	..
Do registered.	*J D	..	....		..	....	115 Ap 24,98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942.	M S*	..	....		..	....	100¾ No 20,99	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1910.	*J J	112	Jun	9	112	Jun	9 112 June 9	..	..
Sa. Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s,1934.	*A O	126¼	Jan 13		125¼	Jan	3 126½ Jan 13	127¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.	*A O	..	....		..	....	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928.	M N*	105	Mar 28		102¾	Feb	8 103 June 15	..	..
Bruns. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938.	*J J	85	May	2	82¾	Sep	15 83 Sept 17	83½	..
Sea. & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926.	J J*	..	....		..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.— Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug. 1949.	J D	87⅝	Apr	5	77⅞	Sep	20 77⅞ Sept 22	77¾	78
Do do registered.	J D	..	....		..	....	85 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949.	F A*	100¾	Jan 23		97¾	Jan	11 98 Sept 22	97¾	98
Do registered.	F A*	97⅝	Jun	1	90⅝	Jun	1 90⅝ June 1	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 5s, Aug. 1950.	J D	96¼	May 10		81	Jan	9 82 Sept 22	81¾	82
Gal., Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910.	F A*	110¼	Apr 27		110	May 28	110 May 28	110	..
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905.	*J D	106¾	Feb 28		104¾	Aug	9 105 Aug 15	..	..
Do M. & T. Div. 1st 6s, 1931.	*M N	102¾	Jan 22		96¾	Sep	21 96¾ Sept 21	..	..
Hous. & T. C. 1st W. & M.7s,1909.	J J*	..	....		..	....	102 Nov., 98	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1937.	J J*	111¾	Apr	16	109	Jul	15 110¾ Sept 17	110¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1st gtd., 1912.	A O*	113	Feb	21	111¾	May	25 112 Aug 25	112¾	..

		Range for Year 1900. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. g. 4s, int. gtd., 1921.	*A O	87	Mar 28	81	Aug 21	81 Aug 21	..	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g.5s,1933.	*M N	105	Mar 26	100	Jan 24	105 Aug 20	..	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	J J*	120½	Feb 28	120½	Feb 28	120¾ Feb 28	120	..
Do 1st 7s, 1918.	*A O	..	....	..	....	134 No 22,99	136	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927.	J J*	96	Jul 17	96	Aug 8	98½ Aug 8	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g.4s,1943.	*J J	80¾	Mar 31	73	Jul 9	74½ Sept 22	74	75
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905.	F A*	..	....	..	....	116 De 14,98	110	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912.	M S*	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17,97	106	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943.	J J*	104½	Jun	2	101	Jan 2	102⅜ Sept 17	..	..
S.P.of Ar.gtd.1st g.6s,Mch,1900-10.	J J	114½	Jun	11	110	Jan 2	110½ Sept 21	..	..
S. P. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, Ser. A, 1905.	*A O	110	Mar	26	109	Jul 9	110 Aug 24	..	..
Do do Series B.	..	110⅜	Aug	24	110⅜	Aug 24	110⅜ Aug 24	..	..
Do do Series C and D, 1906.	..	112	May	28	111¾	Jun 18	111¾ Aug 24	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1912.	A O	119	Jul	27	117¾	Jun	8 119 July 27	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	M N*	105½	Jan	19	103½	Jan	19 105½ Jan 19	..	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.	M N	105½	Mar	29	104½	Jan	10 106⅜ Sept 22	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.	J J*	99¾	Apr	5	95	Jan	4 96 Sept 22	..	97
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911.	*J J	116¾	May	19	116	Aug	3 116 Aug 3	115	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.	M N*	106¼	Apr	5	100	May	8 105¼ July 24	103	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907.	J J	..	....	..	....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.	A O*	..	....	..	....	106 Au 23,99	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.	J J*	113¾	Apr	10	106	Jan	8 108½ Sept 22	108¼	108¾
Do registered.	J J	108¾	Jul	30	107¾	Jul	27 108 Aug 3	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1998.	J J	109¼	Apr	23	108¼	Apr	10 110½ Apr 23	107½	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938.	M S	112	May	8	108½	Jan	10 111½ July 3	108	109
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.	J J*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17,97	..	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	J J*	93¼	Sep	14	93¼	Sep	13 93¼ Sept 14	93	93¾
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.	J J*	115	Jan	31	115	Jan	31 115 Jan 31	..	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis.g.5s,1930.	J J*	117	Apr	16	114¾	Feb	19 117 May 10	115	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.	M N*	120	Apr	25	114	Jan	2 115½ Sept 20	115	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	J J*	124½	May	8	119¼	Jan	16 121¼ Aug 9	..	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.	J J*	124	Apr	20	118	Jan	3 120¾ Aug 13	..	..
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.	*J J	126	Apr	23	118¾	Jan	2 120¾ July 19	121	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.	M S*	101¾	Jul	20	101	Jan	11 101¾ July 20	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.	*A O	105½	Aug	25	104	Aug	14 108 Sept 6	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.	*M N	111½	Jun	7	109	Jan	8 111 Aug 23	111	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.	*M N	111	Jul	27	108	Jan	4 110 Aug 6	111	..
Do serial, Series D.	A O*	..	....	..	....	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.	*A O	..	....	..	....	109 Ja 12, 99	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.	*F A	91½	Sep	14	87	Jul	9 91½ Sept 14	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914.	J J*	119	Mar	31	114½	Jan	10 117¼ July 13	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919.	*M N	109	Apr	19	102	Jan	15 105¾ Sept 21	..	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939.	J J	117	Jul	25	117	Jul	25 117 July 25	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s,1939.	A O*	..	....	..	....	113 Oct 2, 99	114	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.	F A*	114½	Jul	2	114½	Jul	2 114½ July 2	114	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930.	A O	111	Jan	19	111	Jan	19 111 Jan 19	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.	*M S	105	Aug	1	105	Aug	1 105 Aug 1	102	..
Do 1st g 5s, 2000.	*J D	116	May	4	110¼	Jun	25 112½ Sept 21	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000.	Mar.	69	Mar	13	53	Mar	8 57 Sept 21	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.	J J*	114¾	Aug	28	105	Jan	8 112½ Sept 21	111¾	113
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.	*J D	102¾	May	15	92½	Feb	26 100 Sept 7	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935.	A O*	112	Mar	10	105	Jan	29 112 July 20	112	114
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.	*A O	90	Mar	12	84½	Jan	2 90 June 29	..	95
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	J J*	84	Feb	9	78	Jan	3 83 Sept 6	80	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916.	*J D	130¼	Jun	16	110	Jan	2 130¾ June 25	..	..
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	J D	..	....	..	....	99 Au 14,99	..	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con.g.5s,1928.	*J D	107	Apr	18	103	Jan	3 106½ Sept 19	106½	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld.grt.g.4s,1947.	J J*	106¾	Jun	8	101¾	Jan	10 104¼ Sept 22	104¼	104⅝
Do registered.	J J*	103¼	Jun	20	103¼	Jan	29 105½ June 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.	J J*	110	Feb	3	110	Feb	3 110 Sept 5	109	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.	*J D	104¾	Mar	23	100¼	Jan	8 102⅝ Sept 19	102¼	104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.	*F A	130	Jan	6	125¾	Aug	14 127 Sept 22	..	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.	J J*	115¼	Feb	15

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	When Books Close.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record Sept. 5
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 31 to Oct. 1
Canadian Pac. com. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 1 to Oct. 1
Canadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Aug. 31 Oct. 1
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 Sept. 27
Chi., Ind. & Louisville pf.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1 Oct. 16
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul (semi-annual)	2½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3 Oct. 15
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 22	Oct. 3 Oct. 15
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 22 Sept. 27
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Sept. 26 Oct. 3
Cleve., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 20	Oct. 1 Oct. 21
Evansv. & T. H. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1 Nov. 2
Evans. & T. H. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30 Oct. 16
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Sept. 24
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 29
New York & Harlem com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 22
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 22
N. Y., New H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Sept. 20	Sept. 22 Oct. 2
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 20 Oct. 11
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. com.	3	Sept. 25	Sept. 15 Sept. 25
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash. pf.	3½	Sept. 25	Sept. 15 Sept. 25
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Holders of record Sept. 29
Southern Ry. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 26 Oct. 9
Union Pacific (semi-annual)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 4 Oct. 10
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 4 Oct. 10
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 29	....
STREET RAILWAYS.			
Chicago City Railway (quarter)	3	Sept. 20	Sept. 15 Sept. 30
Cincinnati Street Ry.	1¼	Oct. 1	....
City Ry., Dayton, O., com. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	....
City Ry., Dayton, O., pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	....
Frankford & Southwest Pass Ry.	$4	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 26 Oct. 16
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 Oct. 1
Pitts. & Birmingham Traction	1½	Oct. 18	Oct. 13 Oct. 18
South Side El. (Chi.) (quarter)	¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 18 Oct. 2
Twin City Rapid Transit pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 25 Oct. 2
Union Elevated (Chicago)	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
United Traction & Elec. Co. (Prov.)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
West End St. (Boston) com.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 17 Oct. 2
BANK STOCKS.			
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	....
Fifth Avenue	20	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 Oct. 1
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 Oct. 1
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 28 Oct. 2
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Sept. 20	Sept. 19 Oct. 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 Oct. 2
TRUST COMPANIES.			
Continental Trust Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 1 Oct. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21 Oct. 1
Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 24 Oct. 2
Mercantile Trust Co. (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 24 Oct. 1
Title Guarantee & Trust Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 22 Oct. 1
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28 Oct. 30
Amalgamated Copper Co. (extra)	½	Oct. 29	Sept. 28 Oct. 30
American Agricultural Chemical Co. pf. (semi-annual)	8	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 Oct. 1
American Bank Note (quarter)	50c	Sept. 27	Sept. 15 Oct. 1
American Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 13
American Screw (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 29	Holders of record Sept. 10
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 9	Sept. 22 Oct. 10
Am. Steel & Wire Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17 Oct. 3
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 17 Oct. 3
Am. Strawboard Co. (quarter)	1	Sept. 29	Sept. 19 Oct. 1
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8 Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 8 Oct. 3
American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 29	Sept. 19 Oct. 1
Am. Tel. & Telegraph (quarter)	1½	Sept. 20	Oct. 15 Oct. 16
Buffalo Hump Mining	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 20
Calumet & Hecla	$20	Sept. 28	Holders of record Sept. 5
Cambria Iron	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 15
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14 Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14 Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 14 Oct. 2
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 25
Cin. Gas Light & Coke (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	....
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	8	Oct. 10	Sept. 20 Oct. 11
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 2
E. W. Bliss Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 26 Oct. 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 26 Oct. 1
Federal Steel pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 20	Sept. 26 Oct. 10
General Chemical Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
General Electric com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 25
Homestake Mining (month)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 .....
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Sept. 25	Sept. 20 .....
International Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 20	Sept. 15 Oct. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Sept. 29	Sept. 15 Oct. 1
Montana Ore Purchasing Co. (quarter)	$1	Sept. 29	Sept. 20 Oct. 1
Nat. Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5 Oct. 16
Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
National Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 29	Sept. 15 Sept. 30
National Sugar pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20 Oct. 3
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 13 Oct. 2
N. Y. Air Brake Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1 Oct. 16
Niles-Bement-Pond	1½	Dec. 20	....
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 13	Sept. 22 Oct. 15
Pennsylvania Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 29
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25 Oct. 1
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 19 Oct. 16
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 22 Oct. 1
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. pf. (quarter)	..	Oct. 15	Holders of record Oct. 1
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 15
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. com.	1	Oct. 16	Oct. 6 Oct. 16
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 2
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20 Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 2
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 1
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
Union Typewriter Co. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21 Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 21 Oct. 1
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf. (extra)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 21 Oct. 1
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Holders of record Sept. 29
United Gas Improvement Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 13	Holders of record Sept. 29
United Shoe Machine Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 22 Oct. 1
United Shoe Machine Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 22 Oct. 1
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 2
United States Oil Co. (quarter)	50c	Oct. 1	Sept. 19 Oct. 1
Universal Winding Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 1
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 20 Oct. 11
Westinghouse E. & Mig. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20 Oct. 2
Westmoreland Coal com.	3	Oct. 1	Holders of record Sept. 20
Wolverine Copper Mining Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 15 Oct. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Alabama Gt. Southern Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Sept. 22	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Oct. 9	Nov. 8	Nov. 7	Annual
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Annual
Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry R. R.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Great Northern	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Hocking Valley Railway	Sept. 4	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Horn Silver Mining Co.	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Oct. 2	Annual
Illinois Central	Sept. 11	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Annual
Joseph Loth & Co.	.....	.....	Nov. 1	Special
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Annual
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co.	Sept. 28	Oct. 8	Oct. 2	Annual
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad	Sept. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 2	Annual
New York Central	.....	.....	Nov. 8	Special
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sept. 19	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
North & East River Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R.	Aug. 24	Sept. 27	Sept. 26	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 29	Oct. 15	Oct. 11	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Oregon Short Line R. R.	Sept. 22	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co. com.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co. pf.	Sept. 20	Oct. 15	Oct. 10	Annual
Rio Grande Southern R. R.	Oct. 5	Oct. 18	Oct. 15	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway	Sept. 1	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Cross Town Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Union Ferry Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 4	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar Co.	.....	.....	Sept. 28	Special
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 2	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 8	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued from Page 1.

seemed the anomalous course of the stocks of the Americas Woolen Company these issues attracted some attention. Excellent reports were had of the company's earnings, and there was said to be good buying of the stock, but meanwhile the quotations were declining. Evidence was had of the fact that a more or less determined effort was being made to hold down the quotation, a situation that was variously explained. At the close of the week the price of the common stock advanced materially on the announcement of the exact figures of the company's net earnings for the first seven or eight months of this year. The stock closed with a net gain of about 1 point, at 12⅝. The preferred stock was less active and showed no net change for the week. Rubber Goods was another of the industrials to show a good deal of activity. The common stock was traded in to a considerable extent between 29 and 28. The last sale was made at 23⅝, showing a loss of three-quarters of a point for the week. The preferred stock sold as high as 76¾, but closed unchanged at 76 bid.

Practically all of the electric stocks were weak and dull. They showed losses of from 1 to 5 points.

Amalgamated Copper, notwithstanding the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend, amounting to 2 per cent., was weak and showed a net loss of 2¾ points. Before the declaration of the dividend it was rumored that a reduction in the rate might be made, but this seemed merely a supposition advanced to explain the decline which occurred in the price of the stock. Apprehension caused by the reports in regard to the health of the President of the company was later assigned as the cause of the selling, which resulted in the decline recorded. Other copper stocks, though less active than Amalgamated, nearly all showed declines.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address Financial Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	450	470
American Exchange	185	190
Astor	500	..
Bowery	290	..
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers'	90	100
Central	170	..
Chase	375	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4000	4100
Citizens'	140	150
City	330	345
Colonial	275	..
Columbia	190	..
Commerce	260	270
Continental	130	..
Corn Exchange	345	360
East River	140	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2400	2900
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3600	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Fourth	165	175
Gallatin	390	..
Gansevoort	60	..
German Exchange	260	..
Garfield	1700	..
German-American	120	130
Germania	400	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	145	..
Hanover	375	425
Hide & Leather	120	140
Importers & Traders'	510	530
Irving	175	185
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	310	..
Lincoln	300	..
Manhattan	235	285
Market & Fulton	210	235
Mechanics'	200	210
Mechanics & Traders'	95	105
Mercantile	190	205
Merchants'	165	180
Merchants' Exchange	125	130
Metropolis	600	..
Mount Morris	185	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	175	..
New Amsterdam	675	..
New York	260	..
New York County	1500	..
New York Nat. Exchange	125	..
New York Produce Exchange	125	130
Ninth	83	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North America	200	..
Oriental	175	190
Pacific	165	180
Park	400	440
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	105
Plaza	475	..
Republic	225	..
Riverside	210	..
Seaboard	290	..
Second	600	..
Seventh	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	105
State	300	..
State of New-York	136	..
Twelfth Ward	100	115
Union Square	225	..
Western National	415	..
West Side	375	..
Yorkville	225	..

Trust Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	200	205
Bankers'	..	200
Brooklyn	400	425
Central	1950	2050
Central Realty Bond & Trust	250	300
Continental	375	..
City	300	350
Colonial	300	340
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1425
Fifth Avenue	425	..
Franklin	275	300
Guaranty	625	670
Kings County	200	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Manhattan	250	..
Manufacturers'	450	550
Mercantile	250	..
Metropolitan	225	475
Morton	425	..
Nassau	187	195
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1250	1420
N. Y. Security & Trust Fund	700	..
North American	200	205
People's Trust	200	210
Produce Exchange	130	145
Real Estate	300	..
Standard	210	..
Title Guarantee Trust	398	410
Trust Company of America	195	202
Trust Company of New York	195	205
Union	1300	1400
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	430	475
United States	1600	1650
Washington Trust	200	..
Williamsburg	190	..

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	16	19¼
Brooklyn Ferry bonds	84	84¼
East River Ferry	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112
N. Y. & Hoboken Ferry	69	70
N. Y. & Hoboken F. con. 5s	91	91½
Tenth & Twenty-third Street	70	85
Tenth & Twenty-third St. bds.	105	107
Union Ferry	33	34
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96½

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	118
Commonwealth	90	100
Continental	535	..
Eagle	210	..
Empire City	80	85
German-American	500	510
Germania	280	300
Globe & Rutgers	40	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	85	100
Hanover	135	140
Home	200	210
Kings County	145	..
Nassau	145	160
New York	80	90
Niagara	160	170
North River	135	145
Pacific	120	..
Peter Cooper	105	115
Phenix, Brooklyn	..	180
Stuyvesant	65	75
United States	110	120
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	114	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	100	101
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	35	40
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry ext. 4s	100	102
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	235
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	104½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101½	103
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112½	114
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	113	115
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	108	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	115
Central Crosstown	285	290
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	199½	201
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	163½	166½
Christopher & Tenth Street	175	185
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	328	332
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Columbus Railway	31	32
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	120	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	115	118
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	420
Eighth Ave. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand St.	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av.	74	76
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101
Jersey City, Hoboken & Pat.	16	17
Kings County Elevated 4s	80	82
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	108	112
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
New Orleans Traction com.	19	20
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	94
Ninth Avenue	196	205
North Jersey Street Ry.	25½	27
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	84½	85½
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	84	86
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	14	16
Rochester Railway con. 5s	106½	108
St. Louis Transit	20¾	21¼
Second Avenue stock	197	200
Second Ave. Consol. 5s	117	119
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue stock	200	210
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	112	114
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	108
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	30	32
Twenty-third Street	400	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
23th & 29th St. 5s, 1990	113	115
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	66½	67
United Rys. of St. Louis 4s	84½	85
United Traction, Providence	108	111
United Trac., Prov., bonds	113¾	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	112
Worcester Traction common	31½	..
Worcester Traction pf.	104	106

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	102
Amalgamated Copper	84¾	85¼
Am. Agricultural Chemical	24	25½
Am. Agricult. Chem. pf.	74	76
American Bank Note	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80
American Chicle	63	65
American Chicle pf.	75	80
American Hide & Leather 6s	88	89½
American Press Association	60	70
American Thread pf.	4	5
American Type Founders	55	60
American Woolen	12⅝	13
American Woolen pf.	68	69
Asphalt of Am., 2d ass't paid	7½	9
Barney & Smith Car	12	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	94	98
Barney & Smith Car bonds	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	10⅝	10¾
British Exchequer 3s	98⅜	98½
California Copper	⅞	1
Cast Iron Pipe	3½	4¼
Cast Iron Pipe pf.	28	29
Central South Am. Tel.	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	54	62
Chesebrough Mfg	350	360
Chicago & Alton subs.	102¾	103½
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94
Compressed Air	31	33
Consolidated Equipment	6	7
Consolidated Fireworks	10	15

1900

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Consolidated Fireworks pf	60	70
Consolidated Rubber Tire	4	5½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	31	36
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg	..	71
Distilling Co. of America	4½	5
Dist. of Am. Trust Co. rects	4½	4¾
Distilling Co. of America pf	17	19
Electric Boat	13	15
Electric Boat pf	20	27
Electric Vehicle	15	19
Electric Vehicle pf	34	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	27
General Carriage	5⅛	5⅝
General Chemical	58	62
General Chemical pf	94	96
Havana Commercial	8½	9¾
Havana Commercial pf	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	75	80
Hudson River Telephone	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼
International Pump	16	18
International Pump pf	63	65
International Silver pf	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅝	58⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅞	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Kings El. Light & Power	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102
Markeen Coyle	5	5
Mexican Nat. Construction pf	9	11
Mergenthaler Linotype	182	185
Nat. Enameling and Stamping	15	18
Nat. Enameling and Stamp. pf	74	78
Nat. Gramophone	15	25
Nat. Sugar pf	100	102½
New England Transportation	3	4
New York Transportation	6½	7¼
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	155	160
Otis Elevator	24½	2
Pitts., Bess. & Lake Erie	19	21
Pittsburg Coal	24⅝	24½
Pittsburg Coal pf	82	82¾
Proctor & Gamble	415	425
Proctor & Gamble pf	205	215
Retsof	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	90¾	92
Rubber Goods	28¼	28¾
Rubber Goods pf	76	77
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	117	120
Seaboard Air Line 4s	67½	69
Seaboard Air Line com	8	8¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	21	22
Singer Manufacturing	550	650
Southern Light & Traction	30	33
Standard Coupler	39	42
Standard Coupler pf	122	126
Standard Oil	533	535
Storage Power	12	14¾
Superior & Boston Copper	1-16	½
Swift & Co	100	102
Swift & Co 5s	101	105
Tel., Tel. & C. A., 3d ass. pd	6	7
Tennessee Copper	12	13
Texas Pacific Coal	75	87½
Trenton Potteries	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	55
Union Copper	2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	27	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf. ex-div.	105½	107¼
Union Typewriter 2d pf. ex-div.	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74
United Shoe Machinery	29¼	30
United Shoe Machinery pf	23⅝	24¼
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	1-16	3-16
Virginia Iron, Coal & Co	2	4
Virginia L., C. & Co. 5s, 1949	27½	25
Westinghouse Air Brake	360	380
Worthington Pump pf	106	109½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1	1½
Buffalo City	4	5
Buffalo City 5s, 1947	63	65
Central Union 5s, 1927	106	107
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	17	20
Denver Gas bonds	61	64
Fort Wayne Gas bonds	58	62
Grand Rapids	103	107
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	103	105
Indianapolis	78	85
Indianapolis 1st 6s, 1920	99	100
Indiana Nat. & Ill. bonds	57	60
Lafayette Gas bonds	58	63
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	56	60
Madison (Wis.)	68	71
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926	107	109
Mutual	205	310
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	106	106⅜
N. E. Gas & Coke	9	10
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s, 1937	56	57
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	110	113
Ohio & Indiana Gas bonds	52	55
People's Gas & Elec., (Oswego)	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Oswego) 5s, 1900	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo)	32	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul (Minn)	48	50
Standard (New York)	127	129
Standard pf	147	149
Standard 1st 5s, 1930	115	117
Syracuse	14	15
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	88½	93
Western (Milwaukee)	89	91
Western col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	106	108

KEY TO BOND LIST.

The following is a list of bonds which do not appear in their proper alphabetical order in the "Complete Bond Quotation List" on Pages 4 and 5, but are here so arranged. Opposite each is placed the name of the system under which they are given in the table referred to:

Railroad Bonds.

Road.	System.
Alabama Central—	Southern Ry.
Alabama Midland—	Sav., Fla. & Western.
Albany & Susq—	Delaware & Hudson
Allegheny Valley—	Penn. R. R.
Allegheny & Western—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts
Am. Dock & Imp.—	Erie
Atlantic & Danville—	Southern Ry
Atlantic & Yadkin—	Southern Railway.
Austin & Northwestern—	Southern Pacific.
Battle Creek & Stur.—	Michigan Central.
Beach Creek—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Bellev. & Carondelet—	Illinois Central.
Booneville Bdg. Co.—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Brooklyn & Montauk—	Long Island.
Brunswick & Western—	Sav., Fla., & West.
Buffalo, New York & Erie—	Erie
Buffalo & Southwestern—	Erie.
Carb. & Shawneetown—	Illinois Central.
Carolina Central—	Seaboard & Roanoke.
Carthage & Adirondack—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Ced. Rap., Ia. F. & N.—	Bur., C. R. & N
Central Ohio—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Central Pacific—	Southern Pacific Co.
Chicago & Erie—	Erie.
Chicago & St. Louis—	Atch, Top. & Santa Fé.
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans—	Illinois Cent.
Chic., St. Louis & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C.—	C., C. & St. L.
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve.—	C., C. & St. L.
Clearfield & Mahoning—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Cleveland & Marietta—	Penn. R. R.
Cleveland & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Columbia & Greenville—	Southern Railway
Col. & Hocking Valley—	Hocking Val. Ry.
Col. Connect. & Term—	Norfolk & Western
Dakota & Great Southern—	C., Mil. & St. P.
Dallas & Waco—	Mo. Kan. & Texas
Del. Riv. R. R. & Bdge. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Des Moines & Fort Dodge—	C., R. I. & Pac.
Des Moines & Minneapolis—	Chi. & N. W.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo—	L. S. & M. S.
Eastern Railway of Minn—	St. P., M. & M.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—	Southern Ry.
Ellis., Lex. & Big Sandy—	C. & O.
Geneva, Cayuga & Northern—	Lehigh Valley
Erie & Pittsburg—	Penn. Co.
Escanaba & Lake Superior—	Chi. & N. W.
Fargo & Southern—	Chi., M. & St. Paul
Fort Smith & W. R. R.—	St. L. & S. F.
Ga. Harrisburg & B. A.—	South. Pac. Co.
Georgia Pacific—	Southern Railway
Gila Val., G. & Northern—	South. Pac. Co.
Gouverneur & Oswego 1st gtd. g. 5s—	N. W. C.
Grand Rapids & Ind—	Penn. Co.
Grey's Point Terminal—	St. L. Southwn.
Hannibal & St. Joseph—	C., B. & Quincy.
Housatonic R.—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Houston & N. W. Texas—	Southern Pacific.
Houston & Texas Central—	Southern Pacific.
Iowa Midland—	Chicago & Northwest.
Jefferson R. R.—	Central of N. J.
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.—	L. S. & M. S.
Kanawha & Michigan—	Toledo & Ohio Central.
Kansas City & Pacific—	Missouri, Kan. & Texas.
Kansas Midland—	St. Louis & San Francisco.
Kentucky Central—	Louisville & Nashville.
Keokuk & Des Moines—	C. R. I. & P.
Knoxville & Ohio—	Southern Railway.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—	N. Y. C. & H.
Lehigh & Hudson River—	Central of New Jersey.
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre—	Central of New Jersey.
Leroy & Caney Valley—	Missouri Pacific.
Long Dock—	Erie
La. & Mo. River—	Chicago & Alton.
Lo., New Albany & Chicago—	Chicago, Ind. & Lo.
Mahoning Coal—	L. S. & M. Southern.
McKeesport & B. Vernon—	N. Y. C. & Hudson.
Metropolitan Elevated—	Manhattan Railway.
Michigan Central—	New York Central & Hudson.
Midland of New Jersey—	Erie.
Mil., Lake Shore & Western—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Madison—	Chicago & N. W.
Mil. & Northern—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Mil. & St. Paul—	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul.
Minn. St. Louis gtd—	Bur., C. R. & N.
Minneapolis Union—	St. P., M. & M.
Mississippi River Bridge—	Chicago & Alton.
Mohawk & Malone—	N. Y. C. & H.
Monongahela River—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Montana Central—	St. P. & Man.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas—	S. Pacific Co.
Morris & Essex—	Del., Lack. & W.
Nash., Flor. & Shef—	Louisville & Nashville
New H. & Derby—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. J. Junction R. R.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co—	Penn. Co.
N. Y. S. & Man. Beach—	Long Island
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake—	Erie.
N. Y. & Harlem—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y., Lack. & Western—	Del., L. & W.
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western—	Erie.
N. Y. & New England—	N. Y., N. H. & H.
N. Y. & Northern—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Putnam—	N. Y. C. & H.
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach—	Long Island
N. Y., Sus. & Western—	Erie.
N. Y., Texas & Mexico—	Southern Pacific Co.
Northern Illinois—	Chicago & Northwestern.
Northern Ohio—	Lake Erie & Western.
Northern Railway, Cal.—	South. Pacific.
North Wisconsin—	C., St. P., M. & O.
Northern & Montreal—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ohio, Ind. & W.—	C., C. & St. L.
Oregon & California—	Southern Pacific Co.
Oregon Railway & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation—	Union Pac.
Oregon Short Line—	Union Pac.
Oswego & Rome—	N. Y. C. & H.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.—	Chi. & N. W.
Pacific of Missouri—	Missouri Pacific
Pensacola & Atlantic—	Louisville & Nash.
Peoria & Eastern—	C., C. & St. L.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., Fort W. & Chi—	Penn. Co.
Pitts., McKeesp. & Yough.—	N. Y. C. & H.
Rensselaer & Saratoga—	Del. & Hudson.
Richmond & Danville—	Southern Railway
Rochester & Pittsburg—	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg—	N. Y. C. & H.
St. Louis & Cairo—	Mobile & Ohio
St. Louis & Iron Mount.—	Missouri Pac.
St. L., K. C. & N. St. Chas. Bge.—	Wabash
St. L., Merch. Bge.—	Term. R. R. of St. L.
St. Louis Southern—	Illinois Central
St Paul & Duluth—	Northern Pacific
St. Paul & North. Pac.—	North. Pac.
St. Paul & Sioux City—	C., St. P., M. & O.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass—	South. Pac. Co.
Scioto Val. & N. E.—	Norfolk & Western
Sherman, Shreveport & South.—	Mo., K. & T.
Silver Springs, O. & G.—	Sav., Florida & W.
South Carolina & Ga.—	Southern Railway
So. & No. Ala.—	Louisville & Nash.
Sunbury & Lewistown—	Penn. R. R.
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y.—	Del., L. & W.
Tebo & Neosho—	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
Texas & New Orleans—	Southern Pacific Co.
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.—	Penn. R. R.
Utah Central—	Rio Grande Western.
Utah Northern—	Union Pacific.
Utica & Black River—	N. Y. Cent. & Hud.
Verdigris Val., Ind. & W.—	Missouri Pacific.
Virginia Midland—	Southern Railway.
Warren Railroad—	Del., Lack. & Western.
Wash., Ohio & Western—	Southern Railway.
Washington Central—	Northern Pacific.
Western North Carolina—	Southern Railway.
West Shore—	N. Y. Central & Hudson.
West. Virginia & Pittsburg—	Baltimore & Ohio.
Wheeling & Lake Erie—	Erie R. R.
Wilmar & Sioux Falls—	St. P., M. & M.
Winona & St. Paul—	Chicago & N. W.

Miscellaneous Bonds.

Cahaba Cl. Min. Co.—	Tenn. Coal, Iron & R.
Chic. Gas Light & C. Co.—	People's G. & C. Co.
Clearfield Bitum. Coal—	N. Y. Central & Hud.
Consumers' Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
De Bardeleben C. & I. Co.—	Tenn. C. & I.
Edison Ill., Brook.—	Kings Co. El. L. & P.
Edison El. Ill., N. Y.—	N. Y. G. & E. L. H. & P.
Equit. G. & Fuel—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.—	Peop. G. & C. Co.
Mutual Union Tel. Co.—	Western Union.
Northwestern Tel.—	Western Union.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1900 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing. Sept. 22. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1900 Highest.		Range in 1900 Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Sus**	$3,500,000	July, 1900 3½	*204	July 6	*204	July 6	*204 July 6, 1900
150	180	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1900 4	155	Sept. 5	155	Sept. 5	155 Sept. 5, 1900
1½	2½	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co	27,983,300	..	4	Feb. 15	1½	Sept. 8	2 Sept. 15, 1900
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	6,085,800	..	..	.....	..	.....	*24 Oct. 10, 1899
87	91	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1¼	95	Feb. 1	91	Mar. 15	*89¾ Sept. 25, 1900
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	18	Mar. 26	16	Sept. 12	16 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1899
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	106½ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	.....	21 Feb. 15, 1899
60	72	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	6,000,000	..	73	Aug. 29	52	Feb. 27	73 Aug. 29, 1900
105	115	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, 1900 3	115	April 26	95¾	Mar. 21	112 July 18, 1900
124	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	125½	June 11	125	May 23	125 Aug. 13, 1900
101¼	102½	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 2, 1900 1	93	Feb. 26	91¾	Feb. 26	*95¾ Mar. 12, 1900
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	June 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	171 Apr. 5, 1899
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	..	39¾	Jan. 15	37	Apr. 25	39 Apr. 28, 1900
..	96	Chi. & East. Ill	6,107,800	July 2, 1900 2½	100	Mar. 27	88	Jan. 31	93 Sept. 11, 1900
70	72½	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	11,271,800	July 31, 1900 2½	78¾	Apr. 2	68½	Aug. 22	93 Sept. 11, 1900
110	115	Chi., St. P., M. & O	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1900 5	123½	Jan. 31	112	May 12	115 Aug. 15, 1900
160	180	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1900 3½	175	Mar. 3	172	Feb. 8	*170 June 11, 1900
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 2, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
..	27	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	8,000,000	..	28	Apr. 27	14½	Jan. 10	28 Sept. 6, 1900
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	187	July 30	*185¼	July 3	187 July 30, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	..	2¾	Apr. 10	1¾	May 7	1½ July 3, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf	500,000	..	3¾	Mar. 26	1¼	Aug. 15	1¼ Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Col. Fuel & I. pf	2,000,000	Sept. 5, 1900 8	131½	Jan. 17	118	Sept. 6	121 Sept. 14, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	..	12¾	May 3	9	Jan. 4	11½ June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf	4,054,800	..	20⅞	Mar. 21	21	Jan. 5	29 June 12, 1900
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	330,700	..	..	.....	..	.....	30 June 9, 1899
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2	52	May 9	50	Feb. 16	*52 Aug. 31, 1900
..	..	**Des Moines & Ft. D. pf**	763,000	Aug. 1, 1900 7	..	.....	..	.....	110 June 20, 1899
375	425	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1900 3½	*400	Jan. 20	*305	July 5	*395 July 5, 1900
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	10,000,000	July 9, 1900 1½	122⅜	Feb. 23	101	Jan. 3	106⅞ May 10, 1900
..	..	**Ft. W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	15¼	May 22	14½	Apr. 4	*15¼ Aug. 1, 1900
15	20	Ft. Worth & Rio G	3,108,100	..	19	Apr. 3	15	June 1	17 Sept. 15, 1900
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 3, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	*102½	July 17	101	June 28	*102½ July 7, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1½	*106	Sept. 12	*106	Sept. 12	*106 Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	Aug. 25, 1900 50c	..	.....	..	.....	*105 May 20, 1899
70	80	Homestake Mining	21,000,000	Aug. 25, 1900 50c	*75	Aug. 13	65	Feb. 6	*75 Aug. 13, 1900
100	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1900 2	103¾	June 7	102½	April 18	*101 July 20, 1900
..	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	18	May 4	10	Jan. 10	15 Aug. 23, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,500,000	..	3½	May 24	3½	May 24	3½ May 24, 1900
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,800	July 2, 1900 50c	17½	Mar. 27	15	Feb. 2	16 June 19, 1900
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*22 Jan. 25, 1899
10	19	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	..	..	.....	..	.....	7½ Nov. 9, 1899
45	55	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.) pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 3	66	Feb. 6	52½	July 21	52½ July 21, 1900
95	100	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1900 2½	100	Jan. 4	96	Jan. 11	*100 Aug. 24, 1900
60	70	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	89	May 5	47½	Jan. 4	65 Sept. 11, 1900
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	June 30, 1900 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
31	32	Met. W. S. El. Chi	7,495,700	..	*31½	Apr. 5	24½	Jan. 29	33¼ Sept. 11, 1900
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1900 2	*115	June 8	105	July 23	105 July 23, 1900
49	53	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	7,000,000	..	69	Apr. 24	50	Feb. 5	57 Aug. 21, 1900
45	65	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	45	June 29	43	June 27	45 June 20, 1900
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½ June 9, 1899
26	34	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1900 2	37	Apr. 30	33	Aug. 15	33 Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 14, 1900 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 29, 1897
70	75	N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, 1900 5	85	Jan. 31	75	June 29	*75 July 2, 1900
131	134	N. Y., Lack. & West	10,000,000	July, 1900 1½	134	Feb. 28	130	Feb. 2	*132½ July 9, 1900
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 2, 1900 4 1-3	413	July 12	405	July 1	413 July 12, 1900
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	88¾ Nov. 14, 1899
25	33	**O. & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1	31⅞	May 15	25	May 21	25 Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	..	..	.....	..	.....	7 Nov. 6, 1899
6	7	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	July 20, 1900 30c	9	Feb. 2	6⅞	July 7	6⅞ July 7, 1900
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	15,375,100	July 2, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*45 Nov. 13, 1899
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf	1,161,800	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	75½ Oct. 7, 1899
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95 Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1900 1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*110 June 26, 1899
400	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1900 4	*420	June 11	420	June 11	*420 June 11, 1900
1¼	1⅝	Peo., Dec. & Evans	8,400,000	..	4	May 1	1⅝	Aug. 27	1⅝ Sept. 24, 1900
20½	22½	Père Marquette	14,145,000	..	20¼	Mar. 27	20	Jan. 29	23½ Aug. 15, 1900
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,950	Jan. 20, 1900 2½	74	Jan. 19	74	Jan. 19	74 Jan. 10, 1900
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 2, 1900 2	..	.....	..	.....	*117 May 10, 1899
184	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	19,714,200	July 2, 1900 1¾	183	Feb. 16	186	Mar. 10	*183¾ June 7, 1900
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
..	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2½	Mar. 29	1½	Aug. 1	1¼ Sept. 5, 1900
..	9	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	July 16, 1900 ½	10¼	Mar. 28	8	June 1	8½ June 26, 1900
192	200	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1900 4	*193	Aug. 7	*193	Aug. 7	*193 Aug. 7, 1900
..	90	Rio Grande Western pf	7,500,000	Aug. 1, 1900 1¼	93	Mar. 22	80	Jan. 10	86 Sept. 8, 1900
132	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,500,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	131¾	M'h. 26	131¾	M'h. 26	*135 July 26, 1900
6¾	7½	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	7¾	Aug. 21	5	May 24	7 Sept. 12, 1900
62¾	63¾	Silver Bullion Certificates	.....	....	60¾	Mar. 16	59½	Jan. 16	60¾ Mar. 16, 1900
200	225	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
16	18½	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I	7,500,000	....	22½	June 15	19	Aug. 30	*18 Sept. 10, 1900
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1900 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	....	*14	Apr. 11	*14	Apr. 11	*14 Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1900 4	*60	Apr. 9	*60	Apr. 9	*80 Apr. 9, 1900
25	..	Tol. & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	..	.....	..	.....	24 Nov. 20, 1899
45	..	Tol. & Ohio Central pf	3,765,000	July 25, 1898 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	45 Dec. 2, 1899
34	..	Tol., Peoria & Western	4,076,900	....	10	Jan. 24	10	Jan. 24	*8¾ Apr. 9, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1½	68½	Jan. 24	61½	July 5	62 Aug. 31, 1900
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 1¾	142	Apr. 12	136	Jan. 2	*141¼ June 11, 1900
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 2, 1900 ⅛	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1900 2½	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼	Jan. 17	*272¼ Jan. 17, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling	5,000,000	....	¼	May 23	¼	May 23	¼ Aug. 24, 1900
..	..	U. S. Flour Milling pf	5,000,000	..	13½	Feb. 23	4	Mar. 23	*1½ Aug. 9, 1900
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 1, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	168 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1900 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1900 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1900 3	..	.....	..	.....	88 Mar. 15, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. All stocks in this table par $100 except Beech Creek, Long Island, New York and Harlem, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Philadelphia Company, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny, Pennsylvania Coal, Warren Railroad, and Kingston and Pembroke, the par value of each of which is $50. Southern and Atlantic Telegraph and American Coal are each $25 par. New Central Coal Company is $20 par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dull, dreary week in the Stock Exchange closed with a general downward trend, although consols, after touching 96, finished at 95⅝.

As a natural result of the Pennsylvania coal strike, American securities were decidedly weak, showing a depression of from one point to three on the week, although a better tone prevailed yesterday, and some lines closed higher. Illinois Central rose a half point, Reading seconds ½, Reading firsts ¼, Baltimore and Ohio ¼, and Union Pacific ¼. On the other hand, Louisville and Nashville fell ⅝, Union Pacific preferred ⅛, Chesapeake and Ohio ¼, Denver and Rio Grande preferred ¼, and Southern Pacific ⅛.

Mining shares were somewhat neglected, Rands falling ⅜. This was not strange, as many purchasers at very low prices had been unloading at the higher quotations recently obtainable.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 25,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 1,370,000 pesetas.

SEPT 1900

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(Absolutely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000

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HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 22, total transactions included 1,577,871 shares of stock, $5,457,000 bonds, including $24,000 Government and $23,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 23,'99.	Sept. 22, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	4,750,204	1,577,871	2,992,333
Mining	400	500	*100
Banks	50	10	40

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Sept. 23,'99.	Sept. 22, 1900.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.	$9,337,000	$5,410,000	$3,927,000
State	29,000	23,500	5,500
Government	251,600	24,000	227,600

FOREIGN BANK HOLDINGS.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 20, 1900	£36,661,494	.....
Sept. 21, 1899	35,714,406	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 20, 1900	90,554,940	£45,194,866
Sept. 21, 1899	76,937,231	47,641,427
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 20, 1900	27,880,000	14,356,000
Sept. 21, 1899	26,462,000	13,631,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 20, 1900	76,903,000	7,267,000
Sept. 21, 1899	91,712,000	5,146,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 20, 1900	37,957,000	9,804,000
Sept. 21, 1899	30,624,000	10,567,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 20, 1900	13,089,000	16,834,000
Sept. 21, 1899	13,224,000	13,681,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 20, 1900	15,391,000	1,669,000
Sept. 21, 1899	15,550,000	1,432,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 20, 1900	4,809,000	5,635,000
Sept. 21, 1899	2,742,000	5,963,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 20, 1900	2,802,000	1,401,000
Sept. 21, 1899	2,946,000	1,473,000
Total for week	£306,396,434	£102,160,966
Total preceding week	306,696,143	102,285,516
Corresp. date last year	295,911,037	99,534,427

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 1¼@2 per cent., closing on Saturday at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 3½@4 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, and 4½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £244,782 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 53.83, became 53.96 per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France gained 18,950,000f gold and lost 250,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market was irregular. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates on Saturday were $4.83½@4.83¼ for sixty days, $4.86⅝@$4.86⅞ for demand, $4.87⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@4.83½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.18¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.16¼@5.16¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 7-16@94½ and 95 3-16@95½, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25@$1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium.

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NEWARK, N. J.

Capital $1,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, 1,331,135.35

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SURPLUS, . . $1,000,000

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MR. HANNA ENCOURAGED

Takes a More Cheerful View of the Political Situation.

REPEATS REMARKS ON TRUSTS

His Denial of a Reported Attack on Mr. Bryan — Republican Executive Committee's Manifesto.

Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, returned to the city yesterday, and in the early evening talked of the political situation.

Mr. Hanna is much improved in health. All who saw him noticed it, and also that he takes a much more cheerful view of conditions than before his departure for the West.

"There is no great significance in my visit here," he remarked before any one had a chance to ask him a question. "I expect to be here about a week, and for the rest of the campaign will divide my time between here and Chicago."

"Do you intend to do any work on the stump?" the Senator was asked.

"I am not making plans to stump anywhere," he replied.

"But Western papers have reported you as going on a spellbinding tour," he was told.

"Pay no attention to such reports. They originated in the imagination of the writer."

"Will you do any speaking while here, Senator?"

"I may," he answered. "I promised to speak at one of the noonday meetings, which one I don't know, but I expect to keep the promise."

"Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and Chairman Edmiston of the Populist Committee want to meet you in joint debate, do they not?"

"I had one debate in the Senate with Pettigrew. Does he want more of it? I did not get quite through with him there. I know nothing about Edmiston."

"How about the situation in the country from a Republican standpoint?"

"Things are picking up," replied the Senator with a smile. "Matters are livening up very much in the West. Wherever meetings are held the enthusiasm is most marked. The chief battlegrounds, of course, will be in the States north of Mason and Dixon's line."

"What about New York?"

"That's what I have come here to find out. You know more about it than I do. If you don't, ask Gibbs. He can tell you all about it."

"You have been quoted as saying at the Union League Club in Chicago that you considered New York dangerous."

"No reporter knows what I said there," replied Senator Hanna with emphasis.

"Some one has said that you referred to Mr. Bryan as an 'ass'?"

SENATOR HANNA'S DENIAL.

"I never made any such remark."

"Did you intimate, as published, that Richard Croker, in the event of Mr. Bryan's election, would be a Cabinet officer, or would name some one for a position in the Cabinet?"

"No. I have not seen Croker, and he has given me no information on the subject."

"What about the rumored apathy?"

"Apathy is improving. The people, however, are too busy and prosperous to pay much attention to politics. They had lots of leisure time in 1896, you know," concluded the Senator.

"Do you think they will be too busy to vote?"

"That is for them to decide."

"Is it true that you are attempting to settle the coal strike?"

"What's that?" said Senator Hanna. "I settle the coal strike? If the axis of the earth was reversed, I suppose I'd have to fix that, too."

This remark caused laughter, in which Senator N. B. Scott, Cornelius N. Bliss, and F. S. Gibbs joined.

"Ask him something harder," suggested Senator Scott.

"Wheat's gone up a little," continued Senator Hanna, as he twirled his thumbs one around the other.

"Have you any idea of carrying Missouri, Senator?"

"Well, now, we are really becoming crazed with the idea that we can. We are going to try, anyhow, and if we can we will."

"Have you serious hopes of doing so?" the Senator was asked.

"No; but, seriously, we have cheerful hopes."

"How are the finances?"

"I don't know," remarked Mr. Hanna, producing his pocketbook, which he opened and said, "Mine are getting low."

"Chairman Campbell of the Democratic State Committee says there is a big corruption fund in this State."

"So? Where did he get it? From Croker?"

"How is Gov. Roosevelt doing?"

"Splendidly. His meetings are like snowballs in cold, damp weather—growing all the time."

"How is his voice?"

"All right. It will hold out well enough."

"What is the paramount issue, Senator?"

"I can tell you after the Democratic conference now in session in Chicago. Then we will get the latest one."

"What is the outlook as to the result of the campaign?"

"I don't know. I'm not guessing."

"You are not afraid to guess, are you?"

"No, but I am not talking along those lines."

"But you will talk at a noonday meeting?"

"Yes."

"At which one?"

"At whichever pays the most money. What's Bryan's price—$500, isn't it? Well, I guess I'll talk for $450."

"Do you," inquired a reporter, "speak because you like it or because you can't get out of it?"

"Now, that is a hard one," replied the Senator, with a smile. "I guess I'll pass that."

"What about the trusts?"

ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

"Commercially and legally there are no trusts, and that was what I said in my speech in Chicago. But I was misquoted. The Sherman law and statutes in several States prevent the existence of illegal trusts. There is none. There are corporations, and I would like Mr. Bryan to explain a trust corporation and a legitimate corporation. I have my own definition.

"It has been said that I belong to a steel trust. There is no steel company that enjoys a monopoly, or is not liable to competition. Corporations may fix prices, and have, I understand, just fixed the price of rails, but they cannot have a monopoly. The trust issue will be as dead as the issue of imperialism in a few days. Bryan, Jones, and Stone are now hatching a new paramount issue. Bryan has declared for the legitimate organization of capital. Both the Republicans and Democrats have declared against pernicious trusts. Wherever trusts amenable to law have encountered the law they have suffered. Trusts contrary to the law cannot stand.

"And now, boys," said the Senator with a wave of the hand, "school's out."

After consultation with Senator Hanna yesterday the Executive Committee issued the following statement:

"The sixth week before election opens among Republicans with animation all along the line. The outlook as canvassed by the State Chairmen and the other managers appears generally quite favorable, especially on account of the weaknesses in the opposition, as exposed by Mr. Bryan himself in his letter of acceptance and subsequent speeches.

"The Democratic candidate himself now admits, what he previously tried to cover up, that he intends, if elected, to work for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Republican managers have warned the public from the outset that this was the main issue, and the main impending danger, but during July and August, and the first part of September, Mr. Bryan strove to hide behind imperialism, calamity, the trusts, and other make-believe issues, and many people, including some eminent public men, were deceived by this subterfgue. But now he has been forced out into the open, and the managers at Republican Headquarters are much encouraged by the circumstance, as they perceive that the public at large is now beginning to understand the main and the real issue, and to appreciate better the grave dangers which they are skirting so closely in this campaign.

"So the Republican leaders, having succeeded at last in bringing the silver issue fairly and squarely to the front, will force the fighting on that line and drive the issue home. They will do their utmost to make it fully understood by every voter in the country. It is, as they understand it simply a question between National honor and prosperity and National dishonor and bankruptcy. On this question Mr. Bryan and the Democrats will be brought to book before the public, and there will be no escaping the issue for them."

RICHARD CROKER'S DENIAL.

Declares that No Cabinet Post Would Be at His Disposal.

Richard Croker yesterday gave out an emphatic denial of the statement attributed to Senator Hanna that a place in Mr Bryan's Cabinet would be at the disposal of the Tammany leader in case of Democratic success this year. Mr. Croker said:

"It is not true. Hanna wants to put me on the defensive and he thinks he can do it by making such statements. They are absurd and need no denial from me. The Republicans can peddle around the Cabinet portfolios as much as they please—and I believe this is what they are doing—but Mr. Bryan does not need to offer any one a Cabinet place."

RAYMOND HAS TWO WIVES.

Confesses to Embezzlement and Pleads that His Expenses Are Heavy.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Alexander Raymond, nineteen years old, announced in court to-day that he had two wives. He was arraigned on a charge of embezzlement. Raymond pleaded guilty and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment. He said he took the money because his expenses were so heavy.

"You are a very young man," said the Judge. "How is it that your expenses are so heavy?"

"Well," coolly replied the prisoner, "I have two wives to support."

In answer to further questioning Raymond said that he married his first wife seven months ago in New Rochelle. His second wife he married one month ago in Mount Vernon. He said that he had taken both wives to Rahway, N. J., and that both were living on Market Street, in that place. One of them, he said, lived at 27 Market Street. He confessed that he had not been divorced from his first wife.

Raymond refused to give any further details, but a search of the records of the cities of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle bear him out, as his name appears twice as a bridegroom.

The New Rochelle record shows that on April 27 Raymond married Alice Burto, twenty years old. The bride lived at 18 Rose Street with her parents. Her father is Isaac Burto, a liveryman of New Rochelle. The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the Burto home by the Rev. Dr. Curtis of the Methodist Church.

The Mount Vernon records show Raymond to have been married by Justice Sinnott on Aug. 21. The bride in this case was Lillian Moore, seventeen years old, of 6 Rose Street. It would appear that Raymond took both brides from the same street, from the same block, from homes within a stone's throw of each other.

Neither wife knew until to-night of the other having been married to Raymond. The girls had gone to school together, but Miss Moore does not appear to have heard of her neighbor's marriage. Miss Moore is a blonde and very pretty. The first wife is a brunette, and also exceedingly good-looking.

At the houses to-night all information was refused, as neither wife was to be seen. Raymond will probably be prosecuted for bigamy after he serves his term for the embezzlement.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 24.—Alexander Raymond, the young man who, when arraigned in Mount Vernon, N. Y., on a charge of embezzlement, said he had stolen because he had his two wives to support, is not known here. There is no "Market" Street in this place.

MISTAKEN FOR PRISONER.

Lawyer Caslim's First Case Nearly Ends in the Imposition of Sentence Upon Him.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Lawyer Daniel Caslim of Yonkers had a narrow escape to-day, in the Westchester County Court, from being sent to the Elmira Reformatory, because District Attorney George C. Andrews did not happen to know him from the prisoner, his client.

Mr. Caslim appeared for Peter Keefe, who had been indicted for highway robbery with John Johnson for robbing the chef of the Leake and Watts Home, in Yonkers, about two months ago. The young man pleaded guilty to larceny, and County Judge Smith Lent was on the bench to sentence him.

Lawyer Caslim, a young man also, this being his first case in court, was sitting near the District Attorney, who motioned to him to stand up. Mr. Caslim did not understand why he should stand up, as Keefe was the prisoner.

"Move over to the Clerk's desk, and he will take your pedigree," said the District Attorney to the bewildered lawyer. "Come, hurry up," added the District Attorney.

Meanwhile the Court Clerk, Frank Montross, had been trying to catch the District Attorney's eye, and every one sitting around knew that something was wrong. Finally Clerk Montross said:

"You've made a mistake, Mr. District Attorney; that man's name is Caslim."

"Oh, yes," explained the District Attorney, addressing the Court, "I remember now something about an error in names in the indictment, and I now move to substitute the name of Caslim for Keefe. Prisoners often give assumed names."

"No, no," expostulated the Clerk. "That man, Mr. District Attorney, is the prisoner's counsel, Daniel Caslim of Yonkers. That other young man there is the prisoner."

The District Attorney then understood and was profuse in his apologies to Lawyer Caslim, and said he hoped to see him many more times in the near future in court. The apology was accepted. Lawyer Caslim enjoying the joke on the District Attorney as much as anybody, but he admitted that he thought he had had a narrow escape from the reformatory.

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Wheat, 84¼c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c; cotton, middling, 10⅜c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.75; butter, Western creamery, 22¼c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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For Loss of Appetite Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. H. Holcombe, New Orleans, La., says: "It is particularly serviceable in treatment of women for debility and loss of appetite."

MR. BRYAN SAYS HE HAS MADE NO PLEDGES

No Promises of Places in His Cabinet Made to Any One.

HE WILL BE UNTRAMMELLED

In Chicago He Meets Party Leaders in Conference and Returns to His Home in Lincoln.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—William J. Bryan came to Chicago this morning from his home in Lincoln, Neb., held a conference with various members of the Democratic National Committee, and returned to Lincoln this evening.

Among those present at the conference were Senator J. K. Jones, Chairman Johnson, Vice Chairman W. J. Stone, National Committeemen F. D. O'Brien of Minnesota, D. J. Campau of Michigan, B. F. Shively of Indiana, and Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, Gov. Longino of Mississippi, and J Hamilton Lewis of Washington.

At the conclusion of his conference with the members of the committee Mr. Bryan gave out the following statement in refutation of a report that positions in his Cabinet, should he be elected, had already been promised:

"I have not given to any one, either verbally or in writing, a promise of a Cabinet position, and I shall not during the campaign make any such promises. I have not authorized, and shall not authorize, any one, verbally or in writing, to promise any Cabinet position, or any other position, to any one. If I am elected I shall be absolutely free to discharge all the duties of the office according to my platform, as far as the platform goes, and according to my own judgment in all matters not covered by the platform.

"I came to Chicago especially to confer with the committee," said Mr. Bryan. "I wanted to talk with the committee now, for the reason that I have three days at my disposal, and when I come through on Oct. 4 will have no time for such a purpose. As to Mr. Hanna's assertions concerning me, I have nothing to say. The public understands the situation. The agitation of the trust question is meeting with success. It is something that appeals to every workingman.

"So far as I know now, I shall follow my original itinerary, notwithstanding all this talk about my changing my dates at the behest of the committee."

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by J. Hamilton Lewis, took the Burlington for Lincoln, Neb., at 5:50 P. M. Vice Chairman Stone will return to New York to-morrow.

BRYAN TO STORM THIS STATE.

Democratic National Committee Decides to Make Determined Efforts to Capture New York's Vote.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—It has been decided by the Democratic National Committee that Mr. Bryan will make a determined effort to capture the vote of New York State. The matter was settled to-day at the conference at Democratic headquarters in which Mr Bryan participated.

It was decided that Mr. Bryan should be in New York from Oct. 16 to 20, inclusive, and returning there on Oct. 27. Whether he is to wind up the campaign in that State was not finally settled, though practically agreed upon. The commencement was not made absolute, however, as the programme is still subject to change.

The statement given out by Chairman Jones after the conference was:

"What we have been debating this afternoon was the programme for Mr. Bryan after his dates in New York from Oct. 16 to 20 and again Oct. 27. We have practically agreed on the plan, but cannot give it out now, as it may have to be changed in some particulars."

Ex-Gov. Stone, who has been in charge of the New York Headquarters, is the man responsible for the determination to make the fight in that State. He came here during the day with the statement that, while he could not promise that the electoral vote of New York would be cast for Mr. Bryan, still, the State was fighting ground, and, with Croker's help in New York City, there was a good chance of success. That Croker would do all he could to help Bryan, Gov. Stone brought ample assurance.

Mr. Croker Sends an Emissary.

An exodus of politicians began yesterday to Chicago. Congressman Amos J. Cummings left as the emissary of Richard Croker. Congressman Cummings held a long consultation with Mr. Croker, and then talked with Congressman Richardson, at the Bryan headquarters. Congressman Cummings announced that he was going to make seven speeches for Bryan in Nebraska.

SONG AND DANCE FOR MONTANA

Senator Clark Engages Vaudeville Artists to Take Part in the Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Senator Clark of Montana has sent to Chicago for a full corps of sketch artists and vaudeville "head-liners." The Senator is going to use them in the Montana campaign, and the voters are to be given all sorts of amusement, together with the speeches designed to win votes for anti-imperialism, anti-trusts, and free silver.

Ed Loftus, song and dance man; George Moore, vocalist, and Ben Shields of the parody team of Maximilian and Shields, left for Butte to-day. Before going, they told friends they had been guaranteed $1,500 a week each by Senator Clark for the campaign.

The Senator's Chicago agent is said to have secured a first-class troupe that will soon be on its way to Montana.

FRED M. RANDALL DEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 24.—Fred M. Randall, a piano plate manufacturer in Brooklyn and a Summer cottager at Little Silver Point, died to-day from the effects of a rifle bullet which penetrated his brain. He was about forty years old and leaves a wife and son, Chester, aged twelve years.

Mr. Randall got up at 6:30 this morning and went down stairs in his night clothes. A moment later the inmates of the house, including Mrs. Randall, were startled by the report of a gun. Mr. Randall lay unconscious on the floor of the butler's pantry with his head in a pool of blood, when he was found.

Life was almost gone but physicians were sent for, the unfortunate man living only a few minutes after they got there. The rifle, a small one of 22 calibre, and owned by Mr. Randall's son, was only a few feet away.

Mr. Randall was operated on several months ago for appendicitis and the operation was not entirely successful. He expected to undergo a second operation shortly and it is known that he dreaded it.

WINE WILL BE CHEAP.

Vineyard Owners Are Undecided Whether to Pick the Grapes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Reports from the wine districts of France show that wine will be unprecedentedly cheap this year.

Some of the owners of vineyards are undecided whether it will be worth while to pick the grapes.

The Autumnal Alleghenies.

The varied beauty of these mountains is best seen from the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

GREAT FLOODS IN TEXAS

Town of San Saba Reported to Have Been Swept Away.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

Communications Cut Off—Warning Sent to Low-Lying Places—Live Stock Perished.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25.—A telephone message received here last night by the Chief of Police from Llano says that San Saba, forty miles north of that place, containing about 1,000 people, was partially swept away by the flood in the San Saba River, which was still rising. All bridges had been carried off.

No news could be had from San Saba people to-night, the wires all being down. It is feared there has been great loss of life in the bottoms, as the rise was in the night and came without warning. The Colorado River here last night was rising rapidly and people in the lowlands have prepared to move out, having been warned by the police.

Gov. Sayers wired to-night to all points south of here warning notices that the most terrific flood in the history of the Colorado River, which flows by this city, is now surging down through the mountain gorges to the northwest of here, and is expected at this place by midnight.

The warning was sent out by Gov. Sayers in response to the following telegraphic warning:

"Goldthwaite, Sept. 24.

"To Gov. Sayers—Notify all towns on Colorado River, and have towns notify country points, that river is ten feet higher than ever before known, and is still rapidly rising. Very urgent.

"PHIL H. CLEMENTS,
"State Representative."

The river has been rising very rapidly at Austin since 4 o'clock this afternoon, and reports from Goldthwaite at 8 o'clock to-night say the water is still rising there. The water at that point was reported to be fifty-eight feet at dark.

Along the Colorado watersheds very heavy rains have fallen during the last four days, and the rise reported coming down now is twenty feet higher than the one that broke the Austin dam and wrecked the city's light and power plant last April.

It is expected that the advance of this great rise will sweep by Austin about midnight, and all parties in the lowlands to the south of the city and all points reached by either telegraph or telephone were communicated with by the Governor with the warning to escape before the flood arrives. Great alarm is felt as to the result of the rise.

The town of Brownwood has not been seriously damaged by the overflow of Pecan Bayou nor have any lives been lost. The water flooded the town and some damage resulted from this cause. Trains will be running through to-morrow over both the Santa Fé and the Rio Grande. The rise in the Trinity has not yet reached the lower river, and the people in the towns have been warned by the newspapers.

There are few telegraph stations along the course of the Trinity, and it is difficult to get reliable information of the damage done. The rise in the Brazos has reached Hearne, and people in the bottoms have been warned that overflow is possible, but not probable. The greatest damage has been to cotton open in the fields. Correspondents at all points in North Texas report this loss as heavy.

The reports from West Texas are meagre as to damage done by the Nueces River. The country is sparsely settled, and it will be some days before accurate information is obtainable. The loss of life reported from San Antonio is, so far, all that has been heard of.

A special from Goldthwaite says there has been no loss of life, but that the rise in the Colorado has swept all bridges away and destroyed cattle and crops. Many houses have been destroyed, and a hundred families are homeless, though they escaped to the highlands.

A special from Llano says the Llano River, a tributary of the Colorado, is seventeen feet above normal, and has done much damage in the valleys. No loss of life has been reported.

Reports from various points in North and West Texas are to the effect that all the smaller streams are swollen and are sending a large volume of water into the larger streams.

SHE WANTED EXCITEMENT.

To Get It An Ulster County Woman Deserts Her Husband and His Native Wilds and Comes to Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Because she wanted "to get out of the brush," and was tired of constantly watching "only trees, brooks, rocks, and other natural things," an Ulster County woman has left her husband, a prominent resident of that place, and will hereafter reside with her sons in Brooklyn. She was married to her present husband four years ago, her former husband, by whom she had three sons, having died several years before. She lived happily with her husband until about a year ago, when she began to beg him to move to some big city. There was no excitement in the mountains, she said. There was nothing but Nature.

She loved to see the jostling, gayly attired crowds, to hear the crash and clatter of cars and wagons, she said, and without them she would die. Her husband refused to move, saying he feared to give up the certain prosperity of the present for the uncertainties of life far away from his native fields and hills. Several days ago she began disposing of her personal property. In answer to a question from her husband as to where she was going she replied:

"I'm going to get out of the brush."

Her husband offered to welcome her back to his home should she become weary of city life, but she replied that if she did not like Brooklyn she would go somewhere else, but would never return. Her husband is wealthy. He owns a large farm at Atwood, and also has a lucrative position in the pulp mills at Brown's Station, in the Catskills. One of the woman's sons is connected with one of the surface railroad systems in Brooklyn.

British on Portuguese Frontier.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 24.—British patrols have reached the Portuguese frontier. Boers continue to cross above and below the portion held by the British. The riding horses of the Boers are in a terrible condition.

The Highway of Trade.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which connects all the chief cities of the East and West.—Adv.

TROLLEYS' FATAL CRASH

Collision with Brewer's Wagon Ends in Death and Panic.

One Passenger Killed and a Dozen Persons Injured—Cars Going at Full Speed.

A north-bound Third Avenue closed car and a trailer crashed into a wagon of the Henry Elias Brewing Company, filled with empty kegs, at Nineteenth Street and Third Avenue at 5:30 o'clock last evening, when the cars were filled with people. The forward car was demolished, the wagon nearly cut in two, one man was killed, and a dozen men and women were injured.

The man who was killed was Morris Sternfels, fifty-five years old, of 133 East Seventy-fourth Street, a retired dry goods merchant. Four of the injured are Mrs. Corwin, E. A. Leggatt, John A. Luby of 325 East Fifty-ninth Street, and a man named Marion. All but Luby refused to give their addresses. They were cut and bruised, but went home. The others who were hurt went home in cabs, after three ambulance surgeons from Bellevue Hospital had dressed their wounds.

The brewery wagon was going across Nineteenth Street in charge of Edward A. Frank, twenty-six years old, of 354 East Fifty-fifth Street. Frank wanted to turn at Nineteenth Street, and he drove across the tracks just as Car No. 266, in charge of Motorman E. W. Dwyer of 520 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, came along. Its fuse had burned out, at Eleventh Street and Car No. 4, in charge of Henry Baumann, came up behind and pushed it along. The speed was great, the cars could not be stopped as Frank turned his team, and the collision was inevitable. Men and women jumped up as they saw the car go at full speed straight for the brewery wagon, and as the crash came many women screamed.

The heavy cars jammed the truck against an elevated railroad pillar and fairly plowed through it. Just as the cars struck, Dwyer crouched in the left hand corner of the platform. This was smashed, but the motorman escaped with slight injuries.

The kegs in the wagon were thrown in every direction. Many were broken outright, and some were tumbled into the car.

In a front seat was Mr. Sternfels. He got the full force of the collision, and it is believed his death was instantaneous. He was mangled, and after the wreck was partly cleared away, his right foot was found under a seat. All the front part of the car was smashed, and the roof raised so that it caught in the elevated structure above.

Men and women were thrown down in both cars. Every window in the cars was smashed. Of the 100 passengers, the majority got out themselves after the collision, but nearly two score had to be helped out by men and policemen. A few had to be extricated from the ruined forward car, and these were cut and bruised.

Ambulances were at once sent for, and Drs. O'Neal, McMinimum, and Ryan of Bellevue Hospital hastened around to the scene. An impromptu dispensary was set up in Elmer Amend's drug store corner of Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue, and the passengers' injuries were dressed hurriedly, and the men and women then went home, cabs being used chiefly.

Half a dozen of the women helped out had fainted, and they were revived only to become hysterical. Friends took care of them.

Frank, the driver of the wagon, was flung off his seat into the street, but though empty beer kegs fell about him he was only slightly bruised. Both the motormen escaped serious injury. They, with the driver, were plated under arrest and locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

The wrecked cars were on the track for over an hour, and the road was blocked for an hour and a half, causing a long string of cars down the avenue. A wrecking crew worked hard and got the cars in shape so that they could be shunted to the depot. The wrecked brewery wagon was shifted to the side of the street. The horses were thrown down by the collision, but not badly hurt.

Mr. Sternfels's body was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where it was identified by his brother-in-law, Mr. Sternfels was formerly a member of the firm of the Lipton-Wolf Manufacturing Company of Portland, Oregon. He came to this city three years ago after retiring. A widow and a son and daughter survive him.

Several of the passengers insisted last night that the car was going at too high a rate of speed, one man putting it at about eighteen miles an hour. It was said also that the motorman on the rear car got no signal to stop, but Dwyer declared when arrested that he rang his bell as a signal to shut off the current and put down the brake just as soon as he saw the brewery wagon start to cross the track.

This precaution, however, he said, was useless as the time between seeing the driver turn across the tracks and the crash was so short that nothing could be done to avert the full force of the impact.

Frank Keys, one of the passengers on the rear platform of the first car, said he heard no signal.

After the men were arrested, three claim agents of the company appeared at the East Twenty-second Street Station and asked to see the motormen, but Capt. Dean refused their request. He told the agents that they could look at Sternfel's body if they wished.

VALENTINE'S LIFE INSURANCE.

Creditors of Wrecked Bank to Get Half of Policies' Surrender Value.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 24.—A settlement has been reached in the suit brought by Edward S. Campbell, receiver of the Middlesex County Bank, at Perth Amboy, to recover on insurance policies on the life of George M. Valentine, who wrecked that bank over a year ago. The receiver is to accept for the creditors 50 per cent. of the amount involved.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was made a defendant with Valentine and his wife in a suit to recover the surrender value of six policies written by it, and aggregating $35,000. The bill set forth that since Sept. 30, 1892, when the first policy was taken out, the premiums had been met by Valentine with money taken by him from the bank's funds.

GEORGIA'S COTTON CROP.

Farmers Determined to Hold Yield for High Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 24.—The farmers of Georgia have made a remarkably unanimous determination this season to get the highest possible value for their cotton crop.

Extremely hot weather for the last three weeks has caused the remainder of the staples in the fields to open with a rush, and already the greater portion of the yield to be gathered and that remaining unsold are held in the warehouses of local factors until the owners are satisfied that the price has reached the high-water mark.

Very little has been disposed of at a lower figure than 10 cents a pound, and nearly all of the planters have urgent debts which must be paid off immediately, and these are selling just enough cotton at present to accomplish this purpose.

The large balance will not be sold until the eleventh hour, and not a few of the more wealthy producers have expressed an intention to hold their surplus until next Spring if necessary.

At President Loubet's Banquet

to the 25,000 Mayors of France the only champagne served was MONTEBELLO.—Adv.

TORNADO KILLS EIGHT MEN.

Morristown, Minn., the Scene of the Disaster—Many Persons Missing.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Sept. 24.—Word was received here to-night that a tornado struck Morristown at 6 o'clock. Eight men were killed and a large number more are missing. The report is meagre.

A barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on top of Paul Gatzske's saloon, where sixteen people had taken refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed, and all the occupants were buried in the débris. Eight dead bodies and three injured persons were taken from the ruins.

The killed are Jake Miller, Jake Weaver, Jr., Frank Pitman of Waterville, Otto Gatzske, John Rohrer, John Brooks, Frank Walt, and Frank Wilder.

The injured are Paul Gatzske, Porter White, and Lewis Pitman, Jr.

NAVAL ATTACK ON NEWPORT.

Imposing Spectacle in the Harbor When the Battleships Tried to Force An Entrance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 24.—The long-talked-of naval manoeuvres off Newport were begun to-night with an attempt of a fleet of warships and torpedo boats to make an entrance to the bay. It is probable this force was unsuccessful, but it will not be known for two or three days, when the Committee of Arbitrament has heard the decisions of the umpire and the protests. As a spectacle, to-night's manoeuvre was a great success. Naval officers say they will derive much profit from it.

The attacking force was in command of Capt. William M. Folger, and his flagship was the Kearsarge. His fleet was composed of the battleships Indiana and Texas, the gunboat Scorpion, and the torpedo boats Porter, Rogers, Dahlgren, Morris, Gwyn, and Stiletto. The defenders were the cruiser New York, the battleship Massachusetts, and the gunboat Leyden. Forts Adams, Wetherell, and Greble also took part in the defense, the entire force being under Rear Admiral Farquhar. The torpedo boats furnished the feature of the attack. Lieut. Miller was in command of the flotilla, which was divided into two sections, and his flagship was the Porter. The first section consisted of the flagship and the Morris, Gwyn, and Rogers.

They rendezvoused at Whale Rock at 9 o'clock, and began the passage of Fort Greble. The force at the fort claim that they put out all the boats, but the umpires will have to rule on that. The Stiletto had a bad accident. In the glare of the searchlight her navigator lost his bearings and the torpedo boat rammed the permanent dock at Fort Adams. Her bow was injured and her umpire, Lieut. Lincoln, was thrown overboard, but was picked up at once. Two of the crew of the boat were cut about the head.

The running of the gantlet of the forts by the big ships was a sensational affair. There was a long delay and many guns were fired by the forts on signal from the outposts before the first of the fleet was seen headed straight up the entrance. She looked as big as a house and was coming fast when she was picked up by the searchlight of Fort Wetherell and the firing at once began. It was the Kearsarge. She at once turned on her powerful searchlights to bother the gunners, and opened fire as fast as her guns came in range.

The picture she presented as she drew up so that she could use her raked fire broadside guns was one that will not soon be forgotten. It seemed to be one continuous blast of flame from her sides. She was under fire nine and a half minutes. After her came the Texas. She used no searchlights and fired but two guns to indicate the beginning and ceasing firing. She was under fire four and a half minutes.

Next came the Indiana using searchlights and only her turret guns. She was under fire nine minutes. Following her were the Eagle and Scorpion, the latter of which made a very pretty picture with her broadside guns.

KRUEGER CALLED A THIEF.

Premier of Cape Colony's Answer to a Motion for Boer Independence.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 24.—J. W. Sauer, the former Commissioner of Public Works, introduced an independence resolution in the Cape Parliament to-day, declaring that the spirit of independence in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies might be kept down with bayonets for a time, but it would rise again. The peace of South Africa, he further asserted, called for the restoration of the independence of the two republics.

The Premier, Sir. J. Gordon Sprigg, replied, vigorously advising Mr. Sauer to address himself to Messrs. Krüger and Steyn.

In the course of the debate the Premier, referring to the attacks on capitalists, said that Mr. Krüger was the greatest capitalist in the country, and that he was not only a capitalist, but a thief.

J. X. Merriman, who was Colonial Treasurer in the Schreiner Ministry, declared in an impassioned speech that annexation would result in England's losing South Africa, and in even worse things, for South Africa would lose England.

Several Opposition speakers condemned the Premier's references to Mr. Krüger.

Mr. Schreiner, former Premier, moved an amendment to Mr. Sauer's resolution to the effect that the two republics should be placed under the protection of the Queen, with a guarantee preserving their national existence.

The House rejected the amendment, and by a vote of 41 to 39, decided to go into Committee of Supply, without discussing Mr. Sauer's motion.

CHICAGO ELEVATED CHANGES.

Improvements of Many Kinds to be Made in Metropolitan Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Improvements in the train service of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad were announced officially to-day. On and after Oct. 1 special trains will run every six minutes on the Humboldt Park branch in addition to the regular service.

There will be improved train service and faster time on all lines. Trains will run every five minutes from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., instead of every six minutes. Extra service will be given on all lines during the rush hours and special trains will run to and from Canal Street morning and evening.

New platforms and rail terminals have been put in at Canal Street on the Logan Square-Humboldt Park tracks of the main line for the convenience of persons whose business is entirely west of the river. The alternate trains leaving the loop during the rush hours on express schedule to Marshfield Avenue will provide for those who have hitherto taken surface lines rather than face the crowds going to or returning from the loop. An equal number of additional trains will start from the Canal Street terminal. It is estimated that the Canal Street service increases the company's net earnings $20,000 a year.

California Excursions.

Daily excursions in Tourist Cars. Personally conducted every Thursday. Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. Two fast trains daily from Chicago at 6:30 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. No change of cars. Tickets and information at Chicago and Northwestern Office, 461 Broadway.—Adv.

EFFORT TO OPERATE COAL MINES FAILS

Number of Strikers in Anthracite Region Increased.

MORE READING WORKS IDLE

All of the Company's Collieries Likely to be Tied Up Soon—Governor Not Able to Intervene.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers said at least 2,000 miners joined the strikers in the Schuylkill region yesterday, and that large gains were also made in the Lehigh region.

There was no disorder at Shenandoah yesterday. The attempt on the part of the operators to work the mines came to nothing.

Only fifteen of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's thirty-nine collieries were in operation yesterday. It is said to be probable that all of the company's 27,000 employes will be idle in a day or two.

A suggestion has been made that the Reading Company employ colored laborers from the South in place of the strikers.

It is stated that the Governor of Pennsylvania has no constitutional power to intervene in the strike.

STRIKERS MAKING GAINS.

Still Further Number of Men Expected to be Out To-day—A Prolonged Struggle Feared.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 24.—The strike of the coal miners is not yet complete in the Lehigh region, which President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union is most anxious to announce as no longer a source of the anthracite coal supply. But it has extended to-day slightly here at Hazleton, and it may include to-morrow a greater number of men than on any day since the strike began, a week ago.

Although the independent operators of the North Side who have continued operations with crippled forces about held their own to-day, there is some reason to fear that to-morrow may find the collieries of the Coxe Company, the largest operators here, employing 3,000 men, and those of G. B. Markle & Co. idle, and possibly destined to be idle for months.

To-morrow will be a very important day to the employes of Markle & Co., and one much more important to all who have hoped to see a victory for the principle of arbitration as a result of the strike, with such gains to the miners as they could obtain by submitting their grievances to impartial judges.

Less than a week ago Father Phillips voluntarily addressed the Jeddo miners in support of this principle, as practiced by Markle & Co. He said he had fought for arbitration, and was fighting for it. If he believed the Mine Workers' Union would refuse the right of a man to arbitrate his grievances with his employer he would denounce it. "If you refuse to arbitrate," he said, "you are dealing the hardest blow organized labor has ever received. If you refuse to accept these propositions you will deserve all the misery that will be yours for a century."

The next day Father Phillips went to Philadelphia to see Archbishop Ryan, and returned to say that he had "lost his head" at Jeddo and to reverse his position. He is now the most influential ally of the strikers in their attempt to drive from the Jeddo collieries thousands of men willing to work. This change of front could not have been made at a more opportune moment, from the viewpoint of the strikers. The organizers have been hard at work persuading and frightening miners who kept at work. Some of them were held by independent convictions of honor and responsibility, but miners are only men, and some of them are susceptible to Church influence that may change independent convictions. Many were inclined to break their compact with the Markles, and were glad to have Father Phillips discover that he spoke erroneously when he talked impulsively on Wednesday.

If the Markle collieries should not open to-morrow because of the failure

to the cash system until tranquillity is restored.

An unverified report was circulated today that several operating firms have intimated that when their employes stop work they will be asked to vacate the houses they are occupying as tenants of the companies.

SITUATION AT SHENANDOAH.

At Shenandoah, which was free from disorder to-day and lively with movements of troops out again on practice marches, it was the opinion of Gen. Gobin that while it would be safe to undertake the operation of the collieries, it would be well to wait a few days, and let the excitement following the riot of Friday subside before making the effort. The troops have by their mere presence and numbers discouraged any riotous demonstration, it is believed, but it is a hazardous population to contend with. Out of a population of about 20,000, about three-fifths are what are called "Lickwicks," or Lithuanians, Croatians, and others, being classed generally as "Hunks" or "Hikes." They do not understand the remnant of English-speaking inhabitants. They do not all understand each other. Everybody admits an inability to understand them.

The Slavs made an impressive turn-out to-day when the man killed in the riot was buried. From far and near came hundreds of men to follow his body to the grave. A brass band led them, the United States flag was carried, and about 2,000 men followed the hearse, six abreast, marching with the precision of trained soldiers. They were all decently clothed, some of them in very good apparel, but all were serious to sullenness. Passing the head of the Eighth Regiment on the way, the marching men saluted the colors of the regiment, and the flag carried by the Slavs was saluted in response. The line of these men seemed interminable. They were not all miners, for it was a march of a race and not of a cause. The men were sober and orderly, even to the return and break-up of the procession.

Some of the wise citizens of Shenandoah look upon "them foreigners" as a vexatious problem. An old Irishman, who watched the procession from in front of the Ferguson House, said:

"When my father and mother came over, seventy years ago, they paid good solid money to get here. Them 'Lickwicks' were brought over, passage money paid, to help the coal companies keep down our wages. Now they know their rights, and it is up to the coal companies to satisfy them."

A more conservative comment was that having gained a general idea of what a strike is, but possibly not knowing just what the coal strike is for, they were following as a clan after adroit agitators. A Greek priest stated to a local newspaper man that he had been told by a parishioner that "Mother Jones" was coming to Shenandoah with $80,000 to distribute as a relief fund.

Just at this critical time, when quiet is desirable, the strikers are to be addressed by a New York Socialist, who to-day arrived for that questionably useful purpose.

A LONG STRIKE EXPECTED.

When the strike is made complete to-morrow or later, the operators and business men are wondering what step will next be taken. President Mitchell has induced 130,000 men to stop work. They will go on getting hungry and needing clothes. To obtain this they must have money. Their usual method of getting money is by useful labor. The miners will unquestionably look to President Mitchell to assist them in obtaining new jobs at which to gain a livelihood. But the operators and coal companies doubt whether Mr. Mitchell will develop the facility as a place-getter that he has shown in depriving men of employment.

If his cause and his methods are successful in securing the submission of the operators, with a concession of a 10 per cent. increase in wages, the miners will be happy in their gain, and Mr. Mitchell will rejoice in the victory he has achieved as a leader. But there is no sign from the operators that they intend to yield. No word comes from the transportation companies that they are disposed to share more liberally with the miners the profits of coal production. A leading operator said to-day that it looked as if the stoppage of production would last six months, that it might involve trainmen, engineers, and possibly general railroad traffic, and perhaps occasion widespread disorder and distress. But that prospect did not convince him that the owners of property were in justice or equity called upon to surrender their rights and poperties to demands made not by workingmen, but by the officers of a union that seemed to have been hatched to produce systematic disorder.

President Mitchell made a verbal announcement to-night of his confidence that work in the entire mining region would be speedily closed. He admitted that he had not made gains at the Markle collieries. "A particular situation," he said, "exists there, which will decide itself to-morrow. If the operators refuse to meet Archbishop Ryan, and show their inconsistency in their public declaration of a willingness to treat with their men, it will place them in the position occupied by Vanderbilt when he declared, 'The people have no rights that corporations are bound to respect.'"

As has been stated before, John Markle has offered to accept Archbishop Ryan. He made his offer publicly. He is a very steady and hard-headed man. He is not likely to back away from a position deliberately taken. It is possible Archbishop Ryan might feel impelled, for reasons freely discussed here, to refuse now to act as arbitrator, but if he accepted, whatever might be the nature of his decision, it would be accepted by G. B. Markle & Co. The main thing is to secure recognition of the principles of arbitration and the uselessness and criminality of strikes to settle disputes between employers and their employes.

There is much talk in Shenandoah, as there is here, about the unanimous disapproval of the coal strike by the Roman Catholic clergy in the Reading collieries district. Father O'Reilly of Shenandoah spoke with great force and directness in urging the miners in his parish to return to work, and to remember that they had a perfect right to do so and a duty to provide for their families. Father McEnroe, at Mahanoy City, was quite as vigorous and to the same purpose. He had been making house to house visits to inculcate the lesson, and completed it in the pulpit. Father Daggett, at Mahanoy Plain, spoke to the same effect, but did not insist that miners shall go to work under armed guards. Generally, the whole Roman Catholic body in the section gives advice deprecating the strike. This may have an effect great enough to more than overcome the contrary advice of Father Phillips to the Lehigh miners.

MR. MITCHELL CONFIDENT.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 24.—President Mitchell, in discussing the situation in the entire strike region, to-night said:

"Reports received by me to-day from the lower anthracite [Schuylkill] region indicate that at least 2,000 mine workers joined the strikers to-day. A large number of these came from the Reading Company's mines. In the Lehigh region we made large gains. I have not received definite figures, but I should judge that the men heretofore working and who did not go into the mines in this district to-day numbered between 600 and 800.

"The meetings held on Sunday by the United Mine Workers, at which men who had not struck were strongly urged to help in the fight, bore fruit. As a whole, I feel more encouraged to-night than I have been at any time since the strike began, and I am confident that within the next few days the entire anthracite coal field in Pennsylvania will be idle. At no place to-day did we lose a man."

In regard to the efforts of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, to bring about a settlement through arbitration, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Archbishop Ryan will call upon the Presidents of the various railroads which have mining interests in this region, at the request of the United Mine Workers, and will tender his good offices in the struggle. If the officials refuse to meet his Grace it will certainly demonstrate their insincerity."

When Mr. Mitchell was asked if the striking miners had received any benefits from the United Mine Workers of America since the strike was begun, he answered "No."

Mr. Mitchell was very busy at the United Mine Workers' Headquarters to-day. He held numerous conferences with organizers and others.

GOVERNOR CANNOT INTERVENE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—Gov. Stone received telegrams to-day from Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and numerous other cities urging him to use his good offices in the interest of adjusting the differences between the mine operators and their employes in the anthracite region.

There is no provision of the State Constitution authorizing the Executive to exercise any such power, and Gov. Stone is without a remedy to bring about the results desired by the senders of the telegrams.

IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

Probability that all the Reading Company's 27,000 Employes Will Be Idle Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 24.—To-day's developments in the Schuylkill coal regions demonstrated that in all probability the strike of the anthracite coal miners will be a long one, and the fight between mine owner and miner a hard one. This is the opinion of conservative men who have not only studied the situation as it is to-day, but who have watched the progress of former strikes in the anthracite regions.

It is true that the men generally in the Schuylkill region, and those employed at the Reading Company's collieries particularly, declared recently that they had few if any grievances, and were greatly opposed to striking at this time. Nevertheless, to-night about 18,000 of the Reading Company's 27,000 men are in the ranks of the strikers, with every probability that the 9,000 men who worked to-day will stay away from the mines in a day or two.

The claims made last night by the Superintendent of the company's collieries at Shenandoah and Mahanoy City that 90 per cent. of the men would go to work this morning when the colliery whistles blew were by no means realized at either place, nor did such a percentage of the men respond at any colliery in the Reading's districts.

With the exception of the Cambridge colliery, not a mine in the Shenandoah Valley was started this morning. At this colliery about 130 of the 140 men usually employed there went to work. Every one was heavily armed and trouble was hourly expected.

Excepting the Lawrence colliery at Mahanoy Plain, there is not a colliery in Mahanoy City and Girardville that is not completely tied up. None of the collieries in the vicinity of Shamokin were worked to-day, the men all remaining away from the mines.

Attempts were made to operate collieries near Mount Carmel, but with little success, and quite a number of the men were induced to desert their work at the North Franklin colliery at Treverton. The strike leaders claim that this colliery will be completely tied up in a day or two.

In the Ashland district a few of the collieries were operated for a time, but the only one that continued at work for the day was the Mid Valley, owned by the Mid Valley Coal Company.

An effort was made to start up Preston Colliery, No. 3, at Girardville, but only about twenty men and boys out of 300 appeared. The chances are that this colliery will be closed to-morrow morning. An attempt was made to start up Packer, No. 8, near Shenandoah, but failed.

At Gilberton the operatives voted to quit work. Locust Gap Colliery was operated short handed.

A full complement of hands worked at all the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's collieries in the Panther Creek Valley, but the men were much excited, spent a great deal of time discussing the situation, and the amount of coal mined was much below the average daily output at these collieries.

A careful review of the situation this evening shows that but fifteen of the Reading Company's thirty-nine collieries were working to-day, and some of these were very short-handed. Among the collieries in operation were the Silver Creek, Eagle Hill, Wadesville, West and East Brookside, Phoenix Park, Glendower, Richardson, and Good Spring. They are all located in what is known as the Palo Alto and Cressona districts. There is no telling how soon they will be idle.

The Reading Company's 9,000 men at work to-day mined about 700 cars of coal, or very nearly half the amount produced under normal conditions. One-third the usual working force succeeded in producing one-half of the usual output by working longer hours than were customary before the strike. Not a train of coal was sent down the Reading Road during the day, but the 700 cars mined are in transit to-night. The large coal storage house at Mahanoy City, with a capacity of 50,000 tons, is empty. The Reading operators will make another effort to-morrow to work the mines idle to-day, but are not very hopeful of succeeding.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 24.—Three hundred mules were taken from the Reliance and Alaska Mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day and sent to the Schuylkill County corral. The company gave notice to 2,500 men and boys employed at the operations previous to the strike that unless they returned to work by Saturday the collieries would be abandoned for a lengthy period. The strikers claimed the order was given out with the view to scaring them into mines before the termination of the strike.

At North Franklin Colliery, near Trevorton, this evening several hundred miners took out their tools, owing to a carload of deputies arriving from Schuylkill County early this morning. The strike leaders claim the mine will be tied up by to-morrow, and in such an event the mine workers are confident Locust Spring Colliery will also cease work. Then all the mines between Trevorton, this place, and Centralia, giving employment to 15,000 men and boys, will be idle.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 24.—Advices to-night from Tower City are that the 1,200 employes in the colliery in that place will go out to-morrow. The colliery is controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and has been working full time since the strike was declared.

COLORED LABOR SUGGESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 24.—Papers in this section recently contained advertisements from Southern firms offering to send hundreds of thousands of colored laborers North to work in iron mills, on farms, in quarries, &c.

The suggestion was made to the Reading Company officials to-day that they secure colored men for the mines, with the departure of the foreigners, and employ no more of the latter. Colored men would be far more tractable and better satisfied with the wages.

QUIET AT SHENANDOAH.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 24.—In anticipation of trouble, the troops were on the move early this morning. Battalions were sent in various directions to move over the roads leading to the collieries in the neighborhood of Shenandoah, and other battalions were sent by train to McAdoo, Audenried, and Mahanoy City. All returned to Shenandoah to-night and reported that no disturbances had occurred.

D. R. James of the Cambridge Coal Company to-night emphatically denied that his partner, J. C. McGinnis, had made a speech accredited to him this afternoon, in which he was quoted as instructing his employes to shoot at once if attacked. Mr. James said:

"We have been particular to caution our men not to fire any shots. We have advocated peaceable measures at all times. In case of any disturbance, then we will depend on the troops."

Gen. Gobin says he will not permit any secret meetings of mine workers, and the latter say their meetings are all public, because there is not a hall in town large enough to hold all those who attend.

Capt. Daniel Christian of the Coal and Iron Company Police again called on Gen. Gobin to-day and urged him to station some of his troops at Mahanoy City. Gen. Gobin states that he is thinking seriously of adopting Capt. Christian's suggestion, as the scarcity of water here is proving a great inconvenience to the troops. Gen. Gobin to-day sent Major Halberstadt, Brigade Surgeon, to Mahanoy City, to inspect available camp sites.

MILITIA VISITS McADOO.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 24.—A battalion of the Eighth Regiment arrived at McAdoo, five miles from here, early this morning. It made a demonstration in that town and the surrounding country, and returned to Shenandoah at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The troops were received by the inhabitants of the various towns with evidence of enmity and dislike. Not a cheer was given at any place, but many a jeer was sent after them as they passed groups of people on the streets. The women seemed to be more annoyed at the presence of the soldiers than the men. One woman, after the troops had passed, shouted to a group of men: "If you don't shoot some of those fellows, you are no good."

WYOMING REGION STILL IDLE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 24.—The United Mine Workers of this district issued the following statement to-night:

"The eighth day of the strike shows the men in the Wyoming region to be more united than ever. All the mines in the district were idle to-day, and three washeries which were in operation the greater part of last week were not in operation to-day. "Our men are quiet and orderly and gaining accessions to their ranks every day. A new assembly of United Mine Workers was organized at Pittston to-day. The men in that section are thoroughly organized now. The miners of Ashley are also well organized. On the whole the situation is very encouraging."

The owners of the West End Coal Company are congratulating themselves over their good luck. Despite the efforts of the United Mine Workers, they have been able to keep their mine in operation, the only one in the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts. John Conyngham, the President of the company, said the output to-day was nearly as great as any day last week, and he thought that by to-morrow the full quota of the colliery would be mined.

DEMAND FOR SOFT COAL.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—Soft coal is coming into Scranton in large quantities. The factories are experimenting with it, and the manufacturers say that they can get all they want of it. Sixteen carloads were delivered at South Scranton plants to-day.

Superintendent Davis of the Sauquoit Silk Mill, the largest in the world, admitted to-day that he has negotiated for a regular supply of soft coal, conditional upon the anthracite supply being cut off two weeks longer, the limit which his present stock of hard coal will reach.

SOFT COAL MINERS' ATTITUDE.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 24.—A number of the bituminous coal operators in this district have offices here, and were interviewed to-day on the alleged threatened boycott of soft coal shipments to points hitherto supplied by the anthracite mines. They all ridicule the movement and doubted its efficacy. They reflect the sentiment among the operators of the entire district.

"Shipping as we do to general distributing points, such as Amboy and Greenwich, how are the men going to know what ultimate destination our coal reaches?" asked one. "The laxity in demand for Reading and Lehigh Valley cars may send some of them to this field as carriers for our product. I expect that our men would refuse to load them, but this is unimportant. The strike has also released from 500 to 1,000 Pennsylvania cars previously used in the hard coal fields, and if we get these we won't kick."

GOMPERS ON THE STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to-night delivered an address on labor at the Fall Festival, which is now in progress at Music Hall. He was very pronounced in his opinion that the anthracite strikers will win.

"Behind them," he said, "is unutterable want. They have been hungry so long that they will suffer nothing uncommon from protracted idleness. It is pitiable to see the suffering of the men and their families because of paltry wages. I speak from what I have seen, for I have just been in the anthracite region. The American Federation of Labor will give them all possible financial aid. Approaching cold weather will cause an increased shortage in coal, and this will affect the operators. I have sent organizers into the field, and the strike will be solidified. The laborers will have the sympathy of the general public. They have everything on their side but the opinion of the operators."

Boiler Works Idle for Lack of Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Hazleton Boiler Works of East Rutherford, with orders booked ahead for six months and with plenty of work on hand, are idle to-day for lack of coal. Six carloads ordered some time ago have not yet been delivered, and the proprietors can get no assurance of the early delivery of the fuel. In consequence the men have been laid off indefinitely, but the firm hopes to resume work next Monday. The price of coal for domestic use in the Passaic Valley is now $6.50 a ton, an increase of $1.50 since the coal strike began.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES' ATTITUDE.

Officials Do Not Credit Reports of a Sympathetic Strike.

Officials of the anthracite coal-carrying roads yesterday were not inclined to credit the reports that the railroad employes would strike in sympathy with the miners. President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western said that he had heard nothing of an intended call on him by a committee of the switchmen.

"I have taken pains," said Mr. Truesdale, "to get at the truth of the matter, and I have received dispatches from our General Superintendent, at Scranton, that there would be no strike of our employes. I did not think that our men would do anything so foolish, and these dispatches confirmed my opinion."

An official of another line, who did not wish to be quoted, said that a sympathetic strike of the railroad employes would probably result in the refusal of the railroad companies to longer recognize the unions of their employes, following the action of the roads in the West after the great strike there.

MINISTERS URGE ARBITRATION.

Resolutions Adopted at a Conference of Baptist Pastors.

The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday addressed the Baptist Ministers' Conference at 182 Fifth Avenue, on "The Burden of the Word of the Lord."

On motion of the Rev. Leighton Williams of Amity Baptist Church, the conference adopted resolutions, which said in part:

"Whereas, The strike of anthracite coal miners which is now in progress in the State of Pennsylvania, paralyzing one of the giant industries of the country, affects not only the owners and employes directly engaged in the strike, but the general welfare of the commonwealth at large, it is fitting that public opinion should be promptly and emphatically expressed, therefore,

"Resolved, That we, as a conference of ministers, respectfully urge the Governor of Pennsylvania to take such means as are within his power to put an end to violence, and to secure a settlement of the differences between owners and employes by arbitration.

"That we deprecate the employment of private armed guards, and advocate the establishment of a State Constabulary, and that we favor the principle of compulsory arbitration in interpretation of contracts."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' PLAN.

The Party May Send Speakers to Address Disaffected Miners.

It was reported yesterday by leaders of the Social Democratic Party that its County Committee will this week consider a proposition to send speakers to the scene of the coal miners' strike, and use the strike as an object lesson to boom Socialism and make converts among the striking miners. The proposition was made by August Lange, a prominent member of the party, and is favorably thought of by most of the members of the County Committee.

The Social Democratic Party is also to consider the question of calling a public mass meeting in a few days to discuss the strike and "draw lessons from it."

ITALIANS AFRAID TO WORK.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—A demonstration to-day by the strikers at the Bellevue mine, occasioned by a false report that the mine was to be started up, had the effect of scaring away a squad of Italians who were on their way to the washery which adjoins the mine. Encouraged by this, the strikers are contemplating similar demonstrations at all of the eight washeries that continue to operate in this region. If this is done trouble can be looked for, as the companies have declared they will work the washeries at any cost. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will send special trolley cars to collect its Bellevue washery hands to-morrow morning, and these cars will be guarded by armed deputies.

The Hillside Coal and Iron Company, which figured on Saturday upon starting its two collieries at Forest City because of reported unrest among its workers, gave up hope this morning of doing so, hoisted its mules to the surface, and sent them to pasture at Uniondale. These are Erie Railroad Company mines.

LOCAL COAL SITUATION

An Advance of from 75 Cents to $1 Predicted.

One Dealer Speaks of a Mysterious and Large Supply—Use of Bituminous Coal.

"If the strike lasts until Saturday the price of anthracite coal will rise from 75 cents to $1 per ton."

J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange, made this prediction yesterday afternoon. Many other dealers, when asked for an opinion, agreed with him. One, however, who is known to be one of the most extensive wholesale distributors in the country, said:

"There may be such an advance, but I doubt it. Things have happened to-day that seem to augur no further advance in prices. Somebody—I don't know who it is—has coal in reserve, for several men offered to sell to me this morning. They were brokers, most of them, and people with whom I have never done much business. Whether the coal they are selling has been accumulated by a corporation or is in the hands of different speculators I can't tell.

"I am certain, though, that the reserve supply exists—somewhere. If this supply lasts long enough, and if its owners gradually sell it off at the present prices, then a further rise in values will be postponed indefinitely. There is no reason for a rise so long as plenty of coal is forthcoming at to-day's figures.

"Leaving out the holders of this mysterious supply, dealers of every sort are having scarce times. Little coal was shipped from the mines on Saturday, and practically none reached here to-day. All of us are scurrying around in order to take care of our regular customers as best we can, and the future is so uncertain that we are not making contracts with new-comers. If we have the coal, we sell it to them, but we promise no future supplies at fixed sums.

"The present prices of anthracite coal, delivered in this city, are as follows: White ash, $6.75 per ton; red ash, $7.25, and Lykens Valley, $7.75. In normal times the corresponding prices are $5, $5.50, and $6. Freight rates from Port Reading to the city are now from 30 to 35 cents per ton, whereas the usual rate is 20 cents.

This city consumes daily about 50,000 tons of coal under normal conditions. An average daily amount of not more than 10,000 tons has been coming in since the strike in Pennsylvania began, and even if quiet should begin at the mines to-day the effect of the past trouble would be felt here far into the Winter.

"Although the situation has undergone no startling changes since Saturday," said a prominent dealer last night, "things get worse every day. Four days more of the strike will make the state of affairs alarming, and there will be good reason then to prophesy actual suffering as a result of the scarcity of coal. Fortunately, warm weather has come back. Let us hope, for the sake of both dealers and consumers, that it will last until we are through with the strike."

Even the experts cannot tell how much coal is stored in New York. The capacity of the different yards is known, but their owners, one and all, refuse to give figures as to their present supply. As an indication of the extent of the total supply, the following statement of a dealer may be quoted:

"Should cold weather begin, and should the strike then last two or three weeks, I believe coal would go to $12 or $14 a ton. That, however, is an improbable case, for I think the mines will all be going again in much less than that time."

That the effects of the scarcity of anthracite coal have already been powerful is proved by the flourishing business now being done by the dealers in bituminous coal. One of them, an employe of the firm of Peale, Peacock & Kerr, at 1 Broadway, said yesterday:

"Our orders have been much larger this week than for a long time. Not only are private individuals trying soft coal, but corporations are buying it, too. A large manufacturing concern of Brooklyn has just bought 1,000 tons from us, whereas, up to date, they have been using the anthracite. Then there is another concern, a big company with plants in Yonkers and New Rochelle, that will, if the authorities of those places permit, abandon hard for soft coal next week.

"Just now bituminous coal is selling at from $2.85 to $3.25 per ton, wholesale, but if the strike lasts for a fortnight it will probably be as much as $4."

At the Board of Health's headquarters it was said yesterday that the case of the Edison Electric Company, against which charges of using soft coal have been made, was being investigated, but that no report on the case had as yet been received from those who were conducting the inquiries. President Murphy would make no positive statement as to his intention in case the use of soft coal should become general, as a result of the strike, but other officials of the department said that the law regarding smoke nuisances would be rigidly enforced, regardless of circumstances.

This law is not a specific ordinance against the use of soft coal, as some persons believe. But if the burning of that fuel produces a smoke that is a nuisance, then the one who burns it may be arrested on the general charge of committing a nuisance. For the offense a fine varying from $50 to $500 may be imposed, the offender having been tried by indictment.

Yet there is a great deal of soft coal in use here all the time. Some breweries use it, as well as various other large plants, and an indefinite number of individuals. The General Post Office is heated by it, but there, as in most of the large mercantile establishments, smoke consumers are used, and so there is no perceptible nuisance. These consumers, however, are very costly, and it is said by those who know that the use of soft coal, with the addition of these consumers is far more expensive than the use of anthracite.

Probably the corporation using most coal in the city is the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, and it is said that no concern is in the habit of more carefully supplying itself with fuel to be held in case of necessity. H. L. Herbert, the dealer who furnishes the road with its coal, said yesterday that the company had on hand and in view enough to last for five weeks.

"They have yards for storage in West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets," said Mr. Herbert, "and, besides, they have a good many boatloads of fuel now on the river. They won't be burning soft coal for some time yet."

William V. S. Thorne, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in summing up the local coal situation yesterday, said:

"There is little change since Saturday. Of course coal stocks decline gradually on the market, and it is certain that the supply of anthracite is getting scarce rapidly. The dealers are having trouble in supplying their customers."

What the strike end? Why, when the public becomes informed correctly of the facts in the case and learns that the strikers are in the wrong. I think that knowledge will come rapidly, and when public sentiment gets behind those who want to protect the non-striking miners with force, then the trouble will cease."

IRONWORKERS ON STRIKE.

1,600 Employes of the Susquehanna Co. Refuse to Accept 25 Per Cent. Cut.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Sept. 24.—The four big rolling mills of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company at this place are closed down to-day as the result of a strike. Last week it was announced that a 25 per cent. reduction in wages would go into effect to-day, and the men notified the management they would not accept the cut.

The company remained firm and this morning not a single man reported for work at any of the four mills.

According to the sentiment expressed to-night, there will be no break in the ranks of the strikers. The strike affects about 1,000 men and boys employed in the four mills of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company here, and 600 or 700 were employed at the Aurora furnace at Wrightsville, the Vesta furnace at Watts Station, and the York rolling mill at York, all of which are controlled by the Susquehanna Company. The strikers are quiet, and no demonstration whatever has so far been made. The $3 rate is in force at all mills in the combine, but the strikers refuse to accept it because $4 is paid at one of the Lebanon mills and other independent works.

Coal Miners Strike in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Four hundred miners of the Coal Creek Company's mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., struck to-day after holding a mass meeting and voting against the contract for the year offered by the manager.

WATER SUPPLY DECREASE

The Scarcity in Brooklyn and the Bronx Grows Serious.

In the Up-Town Borough 500 Houses Are Without Water—Chief Engineer Birdsall's Anxiety.

Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply declared yesterday that the condition of the water supply in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx was daily becoming more serious, and that he did not know what might happen unless there is a heavy rainfall. He added:

"We now have in storage five feet of water in Brooklyn and twelve feet in the Bronx. The daily consumption will average about three inches, so you see it will not take long to exhaust this supply. At the present rate of consumption it means that a foot of water is used every four days. The only thing to do is to pray for rain. To place us in even fairly good shape will require at least a ten-inch fall of rain."

"Will you say just how many gallons of water you have in storage, how long it will last under existing conditions, and what water is held in reserve?"

"I have told you how many feet of water there are in storage, and that is all the information I will furnish on the subject," was the reply.

Mr. Birdsall said that in the Borough of the Bronx there were 500 houses in which water could not be obtained at all and that in 3,000 houses water could be obtained only at night.

"If I knew of a private company that could furnish the city with 10,000,000 gallons of water a day I would make a contract with it at once," he said, "but there is not a company in existence that can furnish that amount of water. We are doing all in our power to prevent waste of water, and have revoked all sprinkling permits. It is no easy matter, however, for us to distinguish between use and waste of water. I have been trying to do so for over a quarter of a century, and have not been able to do so yet.

"During this past Summer the Fire Department had a hose in front of every engine house for the purpose of watering horses. Was that waste or use? Then take the 'White Wings' in the Department of Street Cleaning. They open the hydrants and wash their brooms and shovels. Is that waste or use? I said it is hard to draw the distinction. I do want to say this, however: If I had received the money I asked for a few years ago we would not to-day be face to face with a water famine."

Commissioner Dalton and Engineer Birdsall visited Brooklyn yesterday and talked over the situation with Chief Engineer Van Buren of that borough.

THE GRAND JURY MAY ACT.

Report of an Investigation to be Undertaken in Kings.

A report was current in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon to the effect that the September Grand Jury of Kings County intended to inquire into the water supply question with a view to determining if there really exists any danger of a famine. Statements have been made that, the present rate of consumption continuing, Brooklyn would be suffering from a water famine within a week or ten days. In view of this, several members of the Grand Jury, it is said, feel that it is the duty of that body to thoroughly sift matters and fix the responsibility.

It has been claimed by several persons that certain pumping stations out on Long Island are not worked at their fullest capacity, and that Brooklyn's present supply of water is not all that can be furnished with the present plant. It is said that the Grand Jury intends to find out if this is so, and the reason therefor.

The present Grand Jury ends its sessions on Friday, and it therefore has only a few days in which to carry on an investigation if the water supply trouble, if, as reported, it has decided to institute one. While the report was generally discussed yesterday afternoon no confirmation of it was obtainable.

ODORS AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Filling in of Swamp Land Blamed for the Nuisance.

Contractor Charles Hart, who is redeeming twenty-one acres of swamp land which he owns on the Coney Island Creek, is charged by physicians at the island with being responsible for the numbers of patients now under their care, their illness being attributed to the foul odors emanating from the creek.

On two occasions recently the contractor was haled to court on charges of violating the Sanitary Code, but the cases were dismissed. The hotel keepers along Surf Avenue are now talking of seeking to restrain the work by injunction.

Ex-Fire Marshal Robert E. Rice, who conducts the Colonial Hotel at Harway and Surf Avenues, declares that the stenches which emanate from the contractor's property have been the means of driving his guests away from the island. Baas & Brummer, who conduct the Sea Gate Hotel, say that for a month past guests have been forced to close their windows and suffer the heat rather than the odors.

Contractor Hart declares that the material with which his swamp is being filled is street sweepings and ashes, and that the scow is inspected by city officials before being dumped. He also says that the fault does not lie with him, and that the cause of the stench may be found at the foot of Twenty-first Street, where the Brooklyn Sanitary Company has several scows for the reception of the garbage gathered at Coney Island. The employes of the Sanitary Company deny that their scows cause the odors.

RACES BY MOTOR VEHICLES.

Interesting Contests, Managed by Automobile Club at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—This was the opening day of the Inter-State Fair, and there was an attendance of about 10,000 persons. The feature of the day was the programme of races for motor carriages conducted under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. There were fewer entries than had been expected, otherwise the races were interesting. E. H. Henshaw of New York made an unsuccessful effort to lower the five-mile record with his vehicle. The time he made was 8:29. Following are the summaries:

Steam Vehicle Race, Five Miles; Prize, $100.—S. T. Davis, Jr., New York, won; W. H. Hall, New York, second. Time—11:24.

Gasoline Vehicle Race, Five Miles; Prize, $100.—A. C. Bostwick, New York, won; Percy Owens, New York, second. Time—11:58 2-5.

Pursuit Race, Three-Wheeled Vehicle, Two Miles Less 100 Yards; Prize, $100.—B. H. Henshaw, New York, won; A. C. Bostwick, New York, second. Time—8:48 1-5.

Open Champion Race, Ten Miles; Prize, $200.—S. T. Davis, Jr., New York, first; W. H. Hall, New York, second; Percy Owens, New York, third. Time—20:20¼.

Reserved Race, Open to Members of Automobile Clubs of America and Affiliated Clubs, Ten Miles; Prize, Inter-State Cup.—S. T. Davis, Jr., New York, first; A. C. Bostwick, New York, second; Percy Owens, New York, third. Time—20:49.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Vernor C. Reed, Colorado Springs; ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; John C. Cobb, Boston; L. Victor Baughman, Baltimore; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; H. Ives Cobb, Washington; Senator M. A. Hanna, Ohio; Senator S. B. Elkins, West Virginia.

CAMBRIDGE—D. Raymond Noyes, St. Paul; Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

ST. DENIS—William H. Eaton, Lee, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—Charles H. Stephens, Cincinnati; ex-Mayor James H. Manning, Albany.

HOLLAND—Herbert Ainsworth, Johannesburg, South Africa; Henry L. Wallace, Indianapolis; J. Jackson Todd, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—A. C. Locke, Asheville, N. C.

GRAND—Adjt. Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

GILSEY—Richard Harding Davis, Chicago.

PLAZA—Orville Paddock, St. Louis; C. M. McClurg, Knoxville.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. S. Sherman, Utica.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, Louisiana; Isaac V. Baker, Jr., Comstock, N. Y.; Senator John Raines, Canadiagua.

ASTOR—Asa La France, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—E. J. Sanford, Knoxville; Capt. A. Gerard, Dawson, Northwestern Territory.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

Subscriptions Received Yesterday—Supplies Shipped There.

The subscription funds for the relief of the sufferers in Galveston showed an increase yesterday of $1,589.50, making a grand total raised here of $290,690.13.

The Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens' Relief Committee announced yesterday that blankets and clothing to the value of $23,979.10, food supplies to the value of $89,887.66, and furniture, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods to the value of $12,363.07 had already been shipped to Galveston, partly by the transport McPherson and the Morgan Line steamships El Sud and El Rio, and partly by rail from Philadelphia and St. Louis.

An appeal for help from Alvin, Texas, which is a city of 2,000 population, twenty-nine miles west of Galveston, was received by the Merchants' Association yesterday. The Chairman of the Alvin Relief Committee has been requested to place himself in communication with Chairman McVittie of the Galveston committee, who will honor properly authorized requisitions for supplies for sufferers in Alvin.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FUND.

The subscriptions received yesterday by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association were as follows:

Robert J. Allen, care Bradstreet..	$5.00	H. W. Sackett...	$10.00
Peter McQuade, through Mr. Cook of Cook & Bernheimer Company	25.00	F. H. Bell	5.00
H. Martin & Sons.	5.00	Charles Brokes.	10.00
Julius Bien & Co..	100.00	Miss Lilly Cornell's Sunday school class ..	3.25
"A. L. H." thro'gh N. Y. Sav. Bk..	10.00	Miss Emile D. Palmer	8.00
Miss Parkin	1.00	W. A. Palmer...	5.00
"Friend," thro'h Fifth Av. Bank.	1.00	George H. Hains	2.00
"Friend"	1.00	M. H. McDonald	1.00
Strich & Zeidler...	10.00	P. E. Henderson	5.00
Thro. F. S. Smithers & Co.:		H. T. Cornell....	5.00
C. D. Simons ..	10.00	F. J. Clarke....	1.00
A. Mayer	10.00	G. W. Garrettson	1.00
James Stanley ...	50.00	David F. Brett..	5.00
"Friend"	10.00	John H. McArdle	5.00
Mrs. J. L. Bishop.	261.00	J. Halstead	5.00
Thro'gh The Evening Post	1.00	A. Constables.	25.00
Through German Bank:		"Cash"	1.00
Gilsen Putzel ...	25.00	"Cash"	1.00
John Fugazzi....	2.00	"Cash"	10.00
"X. Y. Z.," thro. Garfield National Bank	5.00	"Cash"	1.00
Sunday & Lida..	5.00	"Cash"	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Beul	25.00	W. S. Johnson..	5.00
St. Peter's P. E. Church	75.00	"Cash"	.25
Congreg. Temple Beth-El	100.00	J. Reardon	2.00
Thro. City Trust Company:		Mrs. White	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. B. Rhodes	50.00	Mrs. Galety	5.00
Miss Ella C. Howell	25.00	H. E. Archer...	.25
W. D. Palmer...	10.00	Thomas Harris..	1.00
		Miss Drumm	1.00
		R. P. Stillman..	.50
		Henry Moore	2.00
		Westray Smith..	10.00
		George Bingen...	5.00
		B. O. Meyllan...	15.00
		Clarence Tucker.	10.00
		I. H. Gedney....	2.00
		"Friend"	1.50
		Total	$1,003.75
		Previously reported	99,523.61
		Grand total	$100,527.56

THE MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday by Mayor Van Wyck:

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NEWBURG GREETS ODELL

Warm Welcome at the Home of the Republican Candidate.

SENATOR DEPEW ON TRUSTS

Says the Republican Party Has Broken Them Up—Democrats Obstructed Trust Legislation in Congress.

NEWBURG, Sept. 24.—A Republican demonstration was held to-night in Newburg, the home of B. B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor. After two banners had been raised, the Republican clubs marched to the Academy of Music, where they were addressed by Mr. Odell, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and John S. Wise. The building was packed to the doors, and hundreds were unable to enter. Mr. Odell received an ovation, and in response to the calls for a speech, he said:

"This large and enthusiastic gathering augurs well for the success of our cause, and dispels the belief that apathy has found lodgment in our city. An important contest is before us, fraught with great danger and responsibility. Honesty, patriotism, and the well-being of our common country are involved, and the Republican Party again appeals to you for support. We are not a party of pessimists; neither do we believe ourselves infallible. Endeavoring to administer the government upon the broad principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, we disclaim the possession of a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to.

"Wherever oppression and injustice exist, we seek to apply the remedy, to restore equal rights, and to guarantee the amplest protection to all. The party of performance rather than of promises, we are confident of an overwhelming indorsement. I did not come here to speak, but to meet with you, my friends and neighbors, and to listen to the competent and eloquent gentlemen who are to address you on the issues involved in the campaign. I don't attribute to myself your kind reception, but to the cause which I have the honor in part to represent, and to your deep interest in the success of our splendid National ticket. For this and for your kind and warm friendship, my friends, I thank you."

Mayor J. D. Wilson, who presided, introduced Senator Depew, who received an enthusiastic greeting. Senator Depew said in part:

"I have spoken at the home of nearly every candidate for Governor since I was a voter. It is always interesting to meet the neighbors of the citizen who has been selected by his party to be the Chief Magistrate of the State of New York. I never have been a participant in a greeting when it was so cordial and so unanimous as it is at present. It is a glorious tribute to the worth of our candidate as a man that he has this popular consideration and respect from the men of all parties among whom he has lived as boy and man all his life. He is the exception to the maxim that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

"The Republican position is the Republican platform and the letter of acceptance of President McKinley. The principles and policies which we have presented are definite and the industrial and financial parts of them have resulted in phenomenal prosperity to our country. The Democratic position changes so rapidly that we only know from the bulletins of headquarters, each day, what is the issue on which they expect to succeed. The situation in our State is singularly acute for our Democratic friends.

"The Empire State is an imperial Commonwealth. It is the greatest manufacturing and one of the greatest of the agricultural States of the Union. It is the centre of the finance of the continent, and its chief city has become the leading financial centre of the world. Our State, therefore, is so profoundly interested in the results which will come from the possession of the Pacific Islands and the open door to the East that it is unpopular with us to talk of imperialism.

"New York decided by nearly 300,000 majority in 1896 in favor of the gold standard. The people of our State recognize that this standard is not only the basis of our prosperity, our business, and our employment, but of the position which we hold among our sister Commonwealths, the fame and credit we have all over the world. On that issue, baldly presented, the majority in New York against Mr. Bryan would be greater to-day than it was in 1896. So the cable has gone forth that the sole issue that shall be discussed by the Democratic Party in this canvass is that of trusts. The managers say, 'Make the trusts so prominent that imperialism, militarism, and the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 will be forgotten by the people, and make the trusts so dangerous as to frighten everybody.'

"I have yet to see a Democratic speech which clearly defines what is a trust and what are the trusts. Certainly every combination of industries is not a trust. It has been held that where a number of corporations doing the same business place the management and control in the hands of a separate agency that that is a trust and that it is unlawful. There were many such trusts in the country, but since the decision of the Supreme Court they have all been absorbed by single corporations, and the constituent organizations which constituted the trust have disappeared into the corporation.

"The Republican Party is the party which has broken up these trusts. It was the Sherman anti-trust law which brought about this result. Three-fourths of the States which have passed anti-trust laws are Republican States, and the laws are the creation of Republican legislators. Where any one product is controlled by a single combination which governs the price of the raw material to the producer, the manufacturers, and also to the consumer, and can raise it at will, there should be laws which would reach such a corporation and prevent its continuing its business. The common law, the anti-trust laws of the various States, and the Sherman anti-trust law all aim to accomplish this purpose.

"In the present Congress the Republican Party sought to still further strengthen the power of the Government to meet this question by an amendment to the Constitution which would give Congress clearly the right to pass laws so drastic as to dissolve any existing trust and prevent the formation of new ones. The Democrats voted solidly against this amendment, on the ground that it was a violation of State rights to concentrate such power in the hands of the Federal Government. So long as the Democratic Party continues to be a State rights party upon the heredity of the State rights doctrine, there is little hope of an amendment to the Constitution, because that requires a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress."

Mr. Depew said that no one would dispute in this day the necessity of great combinations. Competition is so keen that it is impossible, except with the economies that come from the operations of large plants upon a large scale, for nations to compete with one another in the markets of the world. The results of these combinations have been to enormously cheapen the product to the consumer, to vastly increase the numbers employed, and to constantly raise the wages of the workers.

GRUBER'S VERSES APPLAUDED.

Recited Before the Wholesale Dry Goods Men's Republican Club.

Abraham Gruber introduced what he called verse into the political National campaign yesterday, when he addressed the noon-day meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Men's Republican Club, at 350 Broadway. The verses he recited had been especially composed by him for the occasion, and the sentiments of the effusion were applauded by the audience. The verses, which ridicule Mr. Bryan, were like this:

My platform is like Joseph's coat,
A crazy quilt to get a vote.
The wildest hobby I will mount,
If I can call it paramount.

Come ye to me who nurse a sore
And I will cure you evermore.
On one thing only I'm intent,
I want to be your President.

Another sentiment which was applauded called Mr. Bryan's attention to the fact that 300,000 immigrants had landed in this country during the last year. "Mr. Bryan," said the speaker, "has not heard of the good times during the last four years. Others have."

To Select President Rogers's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—President William Deering of the Board of Trustees of Northwestern University to-day selected the following persons as members of the committee to whom is instrusted the appointment of a successor to ex-President Henry Wade Rogers: A. H. Revell, F. C. Crandon, H. H. C. Miller, N. S. Davis, Jr., G. F. Swift, and M. H. Wilson. The committee will meet in a few days.

REPLIES TO MR. STANCHFIELD.

Mr. Woodruff Says He Is a True Knight, But His Democratic Armor Is Vulnerable.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Republican campaign was opened here to-night, when 2,000 persons listened to speeches by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Col. Archie Baxter. Mr. Woodruff made a forcible address. Referring to Mr. Stanchfield's speech on trusts, he said:

"In my speech as temporary Chairman of the State Convention I said 'woe to the Democrat who dares mention the subject of trusts in the presence of the intelligent electors of the Empire State.' Mr. Stanchfield at the Wayne County Fair the other day said that he accepted this challenge. This, however, was only one of half a dozen challenges, each covering an important issue, which I threw down at Saratoga to the Democrats of this State, and five of which Mr. Stanchfield avoided.

"Mr. Stanchfield is a true knight. His courage is unquestioned, as he demonstrated four years ago, when he fought against the surrender of Democracy to Populism. But true knight as he is, he could not discuss any other issue, because on all other questions he was vulnerable. Therefore, he had to resort to the consideration of the one question, concerning which the armor of his party is also full of holes. Talk about being between the devil and the deep sea! A soldier can neither fight nor defend himself without good weapons.

"Look at the armor with which they furnished him—a tarnished shield, the Democratic record at Albany and Washington; a bold-fronted breastplate stamped out of a lie out of the whole cloth, called imperialism, and representing the subordination of the great issue of 1896, the figures 16 to 1, as a patch behind, and finally a helmet representing unceasing warfare against private monopoly in every form, battered by Tammany ice into a veritable 'crown of thorns.'"

MISHAP TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

Platform Gives Way During a Meeting at Huron, S. D.

BROOKINGS, S. D., Sept. 24.—The "Prohibition special" reached here this evening in time for the National candidates to address a rally, after which the train left for Watertown.

At Huron, where an open-air meeting was held this afternoon, a strip of sidewalk near the temporary platform gave way, precipitating nearly 100 persons to the bottom of a subway, a distance of nine feet. A score of them suffered severe bruises and a shaking up, but only three were badly hurt.

After the injured had been cared for the programme was resumed, Mr. Metcalf making the opening address.

The train left Worthington, Minn., at 8:30 A. M., and made several stops during the day. Speeches were delivered at Luverne, Minn.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Hertford, Lake Preston, and other points.

AN ANTI-BRYAN CLAUSE.

Carriage Dealers Contract Void If the Democrats Should Win.

A contract was drawn up a few days ago between Joseph M. Palmer of the J. Curley Company, carriage dealers, Brooklyn, and the New Haven Carriage Company of New Haven, Conn., at the bottom of which appears the following clause:

"This agreement to be null and void in case William J. Bryan is elected President of the United States in November, 1900."

The contract, which specifies that the New Haven Company is to furnish Mr. Palmer with a certain number of carriages at a certain price, is to remain in force until Oct. 15, 1901, unless Mr. Bryan is elected. The clause relative to Mr. Bryan's election was suggested by Hooker Atwood, Treasurer of the New Haven Company.

No Fusion in Sixth Kansas District.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 24.—It is officially announced at Democratic State headquarters that there will be no fusion between the Democrats and Populists for Congressman of the Sixth District of Kansas. The announcement was made after a long but futile conference of party leaders for the purpose of inducing one of the candidates to withdraw. Tully Scott, the Democratic candidate, and Dr. John R. Dykes, the Populist candidate, were nominated by separate conventions.

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT—Third District, Charles A. Russell, (Rep.)

PENNSYLVANIA—Fourteenth District, M. E. Olmsted, (Rep.)

Assembly Nomination.

ONEIDA COUNTY—First District, Frank J. Bugenthal, (Dem.)

Nominated for the Senate.

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT—Samuel Odell, (Dem.)

BOY MUNCHAUSEN ARRESTED.

Told Tales of Long-Distance Traveling —His Home Is in Second Avenue.

With a bundle under each arm, George Dates, a sixteen-year-old lad, made his appearance yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William King, 2,094 Lexington Avenue, and wanted to hire a room. He told a tale of woe to his new landlady, a tale of a loss of home and parents, of long weary travels over dusty roads, of rides on freight trains, and of other hardships, winding up with the cheerful news of work promised him in a lumber yard.

The boy had an impediment in his speech which helped to create sympathy for him, and Mrs. King was moved to tears, but Mr. King, who came home soon afterward, was not so easily affected. He mistrusted the new boarder, and sent for a policeman. At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station the boy was examined by the Sergeant in charge. He first identified Doorman Brody as his long-lost father. Theen he deviated from his first story and said his father and mother lived in four different places in this city.

"They live a cat-and-dog life," he said, "and I thought I'd better start out for myself and make a fortune." For this venture into the world he had supplied himself with clothes and food. One bundle contained two pairs of trousers, one shirt, and a pair of old shoes, and in the other one a dozen sandwiches, 10 cents' worth of mixed cake, some pickles, pears, and peaches, and a banana.

The boy's father, an iron molder, was finally located at 428 Second Avenue.

ACTORS' NARROW ESCAPE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—The great glass tank used in the fourth act of "Lost River," the new play by Joseph Arthur which was to have been put on for the first time to-night, burst this afternoon at rehearsal, and the members of the company who were on the stage escaped instant death only by the most remarkably good fortune. William Courtleigh and Mary Sanders jumped aside as a piece of glass weighing 100 pounds shot past them, and Herbert Gresham, stage manager, had a narrow escape.

The big tank was used as a cross section of an aqueduct, and is 10 feet wide by 6 high, and is made of two slabs of glass an inch thick, through which the water is poured from a hydrant to represent the reservoir. The entire company was assembled for the rehearsal of the act. Just as Mr. Gresham was directing Miss Sanders in her part, there was a terrific explosion, and the glass tank burst, one-hundred-pound pieces flying all over the stage and into the auditorium.

Courtleigh had presence of mind enough to push Miss Sanders aside just as a heavy piece of glass landed with a crash where she had stood, and thus saving her life. Gresham was drenched with water and bombarded with glass, and Frank Beal, Harry Anderson, and James Lackaye all had narrow escapes. There were two tons of water in the tank, and this flooded the stage ankle deep, ruining some of the scenery and many of the costumes. The evening performance was postponed until to-morrow night.

"Lost River" does not start its career auspiciously. One of the supernumeraries, Miss Grace Barton, had her arm broken this morning at rehearsal.

Preacher Charged with Assault.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 24.—The Rev. Eugene Zwinger, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of the Epiphany here, was arraigned before Justice Gittens today on a charge of assault and battery. Trustee Peter Grossman alleges that Mr. Zwinger struck him on the jaw when he went to his house to convey a message from the Board of Trustees asking for the minister's resignation. Mr. Zwinger pleaded not guilty.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS MEET

Big Crowd Cheers Their Utterances at Murray Hill Lyceum.

THEIR CAMPAIGN OPENS HERE

John Vernon Bouvier Denounces the Administration's Policy—Assistant District Attorney Osborne's Speech.

Imperialism was vigorously assailed last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, before an audience that filled the house to the doors. Approval of the denunciation of the present attitude of the Republican Administration toward the Philippines was shown by frequent applause.

The gathering, which was officially announced as "an anti-imperialist liberty mass meeting," was held under the auspices of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs. While a number of the speakers had a fling at the trusts during the course of their remarks, nearly all confined themselves pretty closely to affairs in and around Manila.

The meeting was the most important of three meetings held in as many different parts of the city last night, and marked the opening of a series of determined onslaughts on the Government's policy in the Philippine Islands, which will continue through the present political campaign. The hall, which had been decorated with a profusion of flags and streamers for the occasion, was filled a half hour before the speeches began. Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band filled in the time with enlivening airs, and the seats were liberally besprinkled with campaign literature.

The meeting was presided over by Assistant Disirict Attorney Cornelius F. Collins, who reminded his hearers that America had long been called the land of the free and the asylum of freemen and that the American flag was made for free people, and should be allowed to float over territory acquired by aggression and against the will of its people.

"Remember," said the speaker, "we are struggling for God and right, for freedom and justice to men just as our forefathers did in the Revolution. The principles they fought for then are those we enjoy to-day."

The Chairman then introduced John Vernon Bouvier, who said that, although a lawyer, he still had the remnants of a conscience left.

"That conscience," he continued, "rebels against a base tyranny such as is being attempted by the present Administration in the Philippines to-day. This is the most important question since the controversy between Jefferson and Hamilton in 1800. It is the supreme issue of this campaign. So important is it that the Republicans are disturbed by it, saying it is not the issue, and that the Democrats are not fair in bringing it up.

"It means that the early traditions of our country are being overturned; it means that we have gone 12,000 miles out of our way to knock out the Monroe doctrine. It is in this frenzy of conquest instituted by the Republican Administration that it is going against every tradition of our land. It is an attempt to turn the Republic into an empire. [Cheers and cries of 'They can't do it.']

"I hold here a French five-franc piece of 1807. On one side are the words 'Republic of France'; on the other side is the inscription, 'Napoleon, Emperor of France.' An Emperor of a republic! If the present tendencies and aspirations of the Republican Party are not checked we may one day have a coin bearing on one side 'Republic of the United States' and on the other 'Mark Hanna, Emperor.' [Applause and hisses.]

"They call the Filipinos rebels. Garibaldi was a rebel once; so was Kossuth, and so were the Minute Men of '76. The men in this country who recognize the injustice of the oppression that is being attempted among the people of the islands are called traitors by the Governor of this State. If these men are traitors so was Patrick Henry, who defied the English King, and so was Washington, who crushed him." [Cheers.]

The next speaker was Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who began his address with an attack on the trusts, taking the ground that they were the roots of imperialism.

"Hanna says he cannot see a single trust in all this land," said the speaker. "He's right, they are all married and have families. They breed a class of people who are more interested in the aggregation of capital than in the Constitution and Government of the United States, and this is the beginning of monarchy. Already the Republican Administration have plans that bear directly toward empire. They would take the unemployed into an army. When the unemployed come for work they would give them glory; when they ask for clothing they would give them war; when they ask for a full dinner pail they would give them embalmed beef. [Laughter and cheers.]

"The great excuse for the Republican high tariff has been war. Whenever the Democrats tried to get the tariff reduced the Republicans brought up the war debt. When that excuse played out they had more war.

"Greece was a republic until Philip of Macedon took up war and patronage, and left the heritage to his son, Alexander, who grasped the imperial standard and Greece died. Rome was a republic until Caesar became the permanent commander, then an Emperor, and Rome declined and died. France suffered in the same way from Napoleon.

"I don't believe McKinley wants to be Emperor, and Mark Hanna won't be allowed to be, but their tendencies are all toward empire, and this tendency of the Republican Party is a dangerous tendency and must be checked."

George W. Hamilton, the next speaker, said that four years ago he was shouting for McKinley and victory, but now he was shouting for Bryan and right. He said the Republican Party had been playing a "bunco game" with the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the American flag.

Speeches were also made by "Farmer" Scott, Franklin Leonard, and Clifford W. Hartridge.

An anti-imperialist meeting was held last night in Maennerchor Hall, 205 East Fifty-sixth Street, which was addressed by J. B. Wilkinson, Julius Silverman, and others. Still another meeting was held at Carpenter's Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue.

COMMENT ON BRYAN BANNER.

Flies Near Wall Street, Trinity's Fence Aiding in Upholding It.

A large Bryan campaign banner was swung over lower Broadway just below Wall Street yesterday. Rumors that this would be done have been current for some days, but agents of the various high buildings in the financial district asserted that they had given no permit for the swinging of a banner of the Democratic candidate.

Two poles, one of them just off Broadway on Rector Street, were erected Sunday, and yesterday noon the banner was stretched diagonally across the street. One of the guy ropes of the banner was tied to the iron fence surrounding the graveyard of Trinity Church. Sexton Broughton said that he asked the men why they put the rope there and they said it was only temporary.

"I will give them a reasonable time," he said, "before I send my men to remove it. I don't care what party it is, but the rope would tend to weaken the fence."

The banner bears three quotations from Mr. Bryan on the issue of imperialism, as well as pictures of the candidates, but does not bear the word "Democratic" or any other party term.

All kinds of comments were heard about Mr. Bryan's picture having been placed in the Wall Street district for thirty days. Opinions differed widely as to whether the facial expression of the portrait was oegnignant or hostile.

Talk was heard in a number of brokerage offices of a plan to string a rival banner, bearing a single quotation from Mr. Bryan, presumably on the money question.

ROBBED IN THE TENDERLOIN.

Mrs. Packard Says Her Husband Lost $1,000.

Mrs. A. C. Packard of 167 West Thirty-fourth Street reported to the Tenderloin police last night that her husband had been robbed the previous night of money and valuables to the extent of $1,000 by "some rude women" at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue.

As Packard was passing the corner two negro women grabbed him, going through his pockets. A roll of $800, a watch studded with diamonds, a diamond ring, and several studs set with diamonds were taken.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUND

Commissioner Scannell Will Not Discuss Reported Shortage.

Recommendations for More Strict Method of Audit by Capt. Clifford, Now Under Charges.

Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell declined last night to speak of a published report alleging the existence of a shortage of $2,000 in the relief fund of the uniformed force, of which Mr. Scannell is Trustee. It is from this found that the beneficiaries of members of the force receive $1,000 insurance on the death of a fireman.

An examination of Mr. Scannell's report for 1898 showed that $41,000 was paid out. In the summary the disbursement is placed at $43,000. In his report for 1899 there has been no correction made, and members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association were asking yesterday what had become of the $2,000 which on the face of the report is unaccounted for. The theory was advanced at Fire Headquarters that the difference between the amount paid out in 1898 and the amount which appears in the report was the result of a clerical error, and that an examination would show that the account was all right.

Each member of the uniformed force is assessed monthly $2 for this fund, and one of the suggestions made to the Charter Revision Commission by Capt. James D. Clifford of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18 was in reference to this fund. Capt. Clifford is President of the Firemen's Association and is about to be tried on charges by order of Commissioner Scannell. This suggestion was as follows:

"On or before the first day of February of each year the Trustee shall make a verified report to the Mayor of his proceedings as such Trustee, containing a statement of all receipts and disbursements on account of said fund, together with the name and residence of each beneficiary and the amount paid to each beneficiary for or on account of said fund.

"There shall be an Auditing Committee consisting of five members, to be appointed by the Mayor, as follows: Three members to be selected from among the officers and members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department, and two members to be selected from the retired members of the Fire Department. It shall be the duty of this committee on or before the first day of March in each year to examine the condition of said relief fund, and to audit the account of said Trustee."

Capt. Clifford, on behalf of his association, also advocates that the money shall be deposited in some bank or trust company, and that when the amount in the fund reaches $15,000 assessments shall be made merely to maintain it at that figure.

Capt. Clifford had not up to last night been summoned to appear before Commissioner Scannell to answer charges of alleged insubordination. Speaking of this matter, Chief Croker said that charges would be preferred.

"When I came here," said the Chief, "I declared that there would be no politics in the Fire Department, and I meant just what I said. I understand that this man has been constantly dabbling in politics, and he has made the matter worse by his conduct. The rules of the department must be lived up to by every member of it."

Capt. Clifford when seen said:

"It looks as if it is going to be a case of being executed first and tried afterward. I have been singled out for attack because I have stood up for the men, for those who wear the blue shirt and do the work. I am their advocate, and think that in all I have done I have clearly been within my rights as a citizen. I have consistently advocated the two-platoon system. Should it be adopted it would be a godsend to the men and the city would benefit. Only 675 men would have to be added to the force, at an expense of $540,000 per year for salaries.

"To justify this expenditure, let it be known that this money will all be spent within the boundaries of Greater New York and our citizens will have a more efficient Fire Department than is possible under the present system. Under the two-platoon system more men would at all times be on duty in each company than at present."

Capt. Clifford visited Fire Headquarters last Saturday and had a long talk with Chief Croker. The latter asked him if he had been talking with reporters, and the Captain admitted that he had. The chief then told him it was not a politic thing for a man in his position to do. The Chief is then alleged to have asked:

"Why don't you live near your company house?"

"When would I be transferred again?" asked the Captain.

"You can stay where you are as long as you wish to, so far as I am concerned," was the reply.

The friends of Capt. Clifford said last night that if he stopped talking he would escape charges.

CAPT. FARRELL PROMOTED.

Made Chief of Battalion to Succeed Lally—His Record.

On the recommendation of Fire Chief Croker, Commissioner Scannell yesterday promoted Capt. George Farrell of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16, located at Fire Headquarters, to Chief of Battalion to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Chief Lally to Deputy Chief. Chief Farrell was assigned to the Third Battalion, but will be detailed as a relieving Chief on the days off duty of the other Chiefs in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Chief George Ross was assigned to the Fifth Battalion, which was formerly commanded by Chief Lally. Chief John Welsh of the Thirteenth Battalion was sent to the Eighth, and Chief E. F. Terpenny of the Third was assigned to the Thirteenth.

Chief Farrell was appointed a fireman on Nov. 1, 1885, and was promoted Assistant Foreman on Feb. 1, 1887. He was placed in command of a company on June 11, 1891. For many years he was Captain of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, in West Thirty-sixth Street.

YELLOW FEVER IN HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Surgeon General's office of the War Department has no information regarding the epidemic of yellow fever in Havana, although it is known to exist there to a considerable extent. Private advices from Havana indicate that the yellow fever outbreak is serious.

The fever exists in the best parts of the city, and among Americans who have gone there. It is said at the War Department that no fears are entertained of a serious outbreak among the troops of the United States, as they are outside of the city, and not in infected districts. The outbreak is not unexpected, as fever usually develops about this time of the year, and is even worse during the months of October and November than in the Spring. Surgeon General Sternberg does not think there need be any apprehension concerning the spread of the disease.

The latest information received by the Marine Hospital Service relative to the yellow fever situation in Havana is in the report for the week ending Sept. 17, which show nine deaths, seven Spaniards and two Americans. In the week ending Sept. 8 there were twelve deaths from yellow fever. The inspection of the shipping concluded on Sept. 10 shows that there were no yellow fever infections on vessels in the harbor.

The total mortality from yellow fever during August was 49. This was considerably below the average for the past decade. The total mortality report for Havana during that month was 559, which was 61 less than during August of last year, and indicated a decidedly improved sanitary condition of the city.

One of the most important steps recently taken in connection with the immigration work of Havana is a plan that has been matured by Gov. Gen. Wood for sending all immigrants and their families who pass the port inspection to large, well-appointed barracks being established just back of Triscornia.

Here the immigrants will be carefully looked after and provided for until they have secured employment and arrangements can be made for shipping them into the country, thus avoiding exposure to infection in the lower quarters of the city, as would be the case if the immigrants were left to their own devices while looking for work.

A large influx of Spanish immigration is expected, and Surgeon Glennan, the Chief Quarantine Officer, says that Gen. Wood's plan will be infinitely better for the immigrants than the old Spanish method of turning the unacclimated arrivals loose in Havana.

MASS MEETING

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB

of the City of New York

WILL BE HELD AT

COOPER UNION,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 25TH, 8 P. M.

ADDRESSES BY

Hon. John Dalzell,
Hon. John Barrett.

NO TICKETS REQUIRED.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

Ohm and Cleary, Charged with Maltreating Negroes, Arraigned in Police Court.

Policeman Herman Ohm of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and Policeman John J. Cleary of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station appeared before Magistrate Brann in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon to answer the charge that they had, without cause, brutally beaten negroes in the race riots of last month.

The complainants against Cleary are George L. Myers of 227 West Sixtieth Street and William Hopson. The alleged assaults upon them were committed about two weeks after the first outbreak against the negroes. Hopson alleges that he was beaten with a club while under arrest, while Myers says that he was dragged from his hallway, where he was standing, assaulted with a nightstick, and then dragged to the Roosevelt Hospital, being pounded and punched all the way.

The complainants against Policeman Ohm are William E. Johnson of 332 West Thirty-seventh Street and John Haines. The latter says that he was dragged from a sick bed and taken to the station house.

Myers on the stand said that his attention had been attracted while he was looking from a window of the house he lives in. He considered it would be better if the street doors of the house were closed. He says he went below to close them and was standing in the doorway, when two policemen, one of whom he recognized as Cleary, rushed to him and assaulted him. Then he was dragged to the street and pommeled. One policeman whose name he did not know struck him a blow on the head with his nightstick which rendered him unconscious. The stick was broken. Then he says Policeman Cleary took him to the hospital, striking him with his fist five times on the way. When he begged the policeman not to strike him, he says the answer was:

"I'll give you another just for luck."

Frances Myers, the wife of the complainant, corroborated her husband's story, and said that the policemen threatened to strike her when she approached them. She saw Cleary strike her husband.

Charles Struck of 227 West Sixtieth Street said he saw policemen clubbing Myers, but was unable to identify any of them.

James Scott of 225 West Sixty-second Street said that while he was looking from a window he saw Cleary strike Myers. Mrs. Mary Mitchell of 222 West Sixty-second Street gave similar testimony. Jessie Ellis of 229 West Sixtieth Street said she had seen policemen abusing both Myers and Hopson.

MINISTER TRIES SUICIDE.

The Rev. Mr. Gage Was 81 Years Old and Worried over Family Troubles.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Lucien L. Gage, eighty-one years of age, a retired Baptist minister, attempted to end his life this morning by drinking chloroform, and now lies at the Homeopathic Hospital in a dangerous condition. The physicians say he cannot live through the night.

It is said he had some family troubles of late, and that he had been much worried over them. Mr. Gage is a graduate of the University of Rochester, class of '54, and the Theological Seminary.

A WOMAN JUMPS INTO THE RIVER.

Rescued by Ambulance Driver and Doctors—Was Suffering from Drink.

Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien of 247 East One Hundred and Fourth Street tried to drown herself yesterday in the East River, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street. She was rescued by Martin Spellman, an ambulance driver of the [illegible] Hospital, and by four of the doctors.

Spellman saw Mrs. O'Brien pass the hospital, and she acted so queerly that he followed her. She made straight for the wharf, where there were a number of workmen and children, and jumped into the river. The women and children screamed, and Spellman, who was close to the woman, jumped in after her. Drs. Mooney, Blackmar, Muller, and Slevin of the hospital ran down and with a rope helped Spellman and the woman out. She was taken to the hospital prison. The doctors said she was suffering from drink.

CHEAP EXCURSION RATES.

Southern Roads Have Followed the Lead of Roads in the West.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Following the lead of the Western lines, several of the Southern roads are about to inaugurate a period of cheap fares for long-distance excursionists which will undoubtedly result in booming business on the lines making the rates. In the matter of dates(the same time limits have been chosen by the Southern roads as by the Western—Oct. 2-16. The rate is much less than usually made for excursions. The roads announcing the concessions are the Illinois Central, the Eastern Illinois, the Alton, and the Wabash.

It is quite likely that other companies operating in the Southern country may meet the cut for the same period, and it is not unlikely that Eastern roads may try for extra business by some such reductions.

MAMMOTH NEW COAL PIERS.

Built by the Baltimore and Ohio Road Near Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's new coal piers at Curtis Bay, near this city, were opened for business to-day. Six or eight vessels can be loaded at these piers at one time. There are yard room and trackage for 2,600 cars.

A party of railroad officials, coal shippers, and representatives of the Cumberland soft coal mining companies saw 250 tons of coal shot into the hold of the big new six-masted schooner George W. Wells in five minutes.

The piers are built of Georgia pine, 8,000,000 feet of lumber being used in their construction. A channel 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep from the Chesapeake Bay to the shore line of the piers will be maintained, so that any ship that can navigate the bay can load at the piers.

The railway company already has extensive coal piers at Locust Point, but the new terminals will be needed for the rapidly increasing traffic of the company and the loading of vessels for enormous coal shipments to Europe.

Stenography in Chicago Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Instruction in stenography in the high schools began this morning in nine schools, pupils to the number of 275 engaging in the new branch. Four days of the week are devoted to the short-hand students, and it is the desire of the authorities to have stenography taught in the fourth, or senior, year at high school. After pupils have mastered shorthand, the use of typewriters will be commenced.

The Cable Ship Burnside Tested.

The United States steamship Burnside, which has been transformed from a transport to a cable ship, went on a short cruise outside of Sandy Hook yesterday in order to test her machinery. The Burnside will sail for Manila to-morrow, where she will take the place of the Hooker, which was wrecked on Corregidor Island, at the entrance of Manila Bay, a year ago. The Burnside will carry with her 500 fathoms of cable for the extension of the present cable system in the Philippines.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

FEAST OF ROSH HASHONAH

Hebrews Up Town and Down Celebrate Their New Year.

Picturesque Throngs on the East Side—Services in the Synagogues—Crowds at the Theatres.

Could the spirits of Edwin Forrest and the other great actors who trod the stage of the "Old Bowery" Theatre in olden times have visited the once fashionable playhouse last night they would have wondered if their auditorium had been transplanted bodily to the land of the Russian, the Austrian, and the Pole. Certainly the people that filled it would have justified the thought.

It was the end of Rosh Hashonah, or the Jewish feast of the New Year. Around the portico and columns in front of the old theatre, now called the Thalia, a multitude surged to and fro, looking at the billboards full of Hebrew signs and then passing in and out of the big doors. Inside Hebrew actors did their best to make the special programme a credit to the beginning of the year 5661 A. M.

The east side had been celebrating for twenty-four hours, for the feast began at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening. Uptown, too, the same feast had passed, with its customary solemn religious services, its cards of good will, its New Year calls, and its usual atmosphere of general good fellowship. In both sections there were many who had not finished honoring the feast; they were the orthodox, and it is their custom to set aside two days for the observances of Rosh Hashonah.

In its main features the anniversary was celebrated similarly up town and down town, but there were differences of detail. In both quarters there were church services, first during the evening of Sunday, and then in the forenoon of yesterday, and the religious side of the occasion was in each case much more pronounced than it is among Gentiles on their New Year's Day. Hebrews of all classes, with few exceptions, closed their places of business and feasted in their homes. Old quarrels were patched up, and new ones precluded—all of which was part of the celebration.

While the Hebrews of up-town enjoyed their holiday in dignified quiet, the east side, from the Bowery to the East River, and from Tenth Street to the Brooklyn Bridge, was transformed into a kaleidoscopic mass of moving color, in which the din of laughter and the clatter of many thousand tongues made the noise and the crush of ordinary days seem like a countryside Sunday.

Of course there was a cessation of rejoicing during church hours. Then every one who was a Hebrew went to one or another of the places of worship or the halls that had been specially hired for this occasion. Men who had not seen the inside of the synagogue for twelve months were there, and women who had been selling soda water or fruit at street stands all the year put on their Sabbath clothes and worshipped.

Some of the men—those who could afford it—had around their neck and shoulders a talus, which is a kind of stole, made of gilt braid or, sometimes, of less costly material. Each talus was carried to the place of worship in a bag, being taken out and arranged carefully after the owner had taken his seat.

When the services were over, the streets were again crowded. In every home, too, there was the sound of revelry, unaccompanied, however, by disorder. For the Feast of Rosh Hashonah, though a day of joy, is one of great seriousness, even in Essex Street and thereabout. With all its gayety, it is presumed to be a preparation for the Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur, which comes on Wednesday of next week.

Yet the serious was not confounded with the sorrowful. There was no sad note in the endless parade that swound in and out among the narrow streets. The dark-eyed girls of the Polish colony, decked out in all the glory of red and blue that delights them, smiled as they strolled along, their arms interlocked with others of their own sex or with some youth to whom their parents had promised them. The old men and old women smiled, too, wondering how much the "dos" for the daughters would have to be, or how much their sons would get from the girl's father.

Marriage and dowries were discussed even more than usual while the east side celebrated Rosh Hashonah, for it is a great family festival, and when the day's work and worry are forced out of view, what, says Delancey Street, is more apropos than to talk of marriage? But fiancées and finance are inseparably linked in the mind of Delancey Street—hence the subject of "dos."

In the houses there were feasts all day. There was one in the morning, another at midday, a third at dark, and maybe another later in the night. During the evening many of the Hebrews came over to some theatre in the Bowery. Besides the Thalia, there were the Windsor, and the People's, and two or three more. At all of them there were "Standing Room Only" signs, and special bills had been provided for the occasion. There, too, were the same profusion of color and the same din of voices that had distinguished the street scenes of the daytime.

Along the Bowery there was a throng of pleasure seekers. Rosh Hashonah had ended for the unorthodox at 6 o'clock, but the fine clothes and happy humors could not be abandoned, and the multitude of the far east side poured westward until they reached their Broadway—the Bowery.

GEN. DE PEYSTER AND HIS SON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 24.—Gen. J. Watts De Peyster of Tivoli, whose feud with his son, Col. Johnston L. De Peyster, has been the source of much gossip for several years, to-day had an emissary put a padlock on the village engine house.

The General, who has given much money to charity, erected this building for the village purposes, but when the voters elected his son President of the village six months ago, he decided to withhold the deed. Still he has allowed the fire company, notwithstanding that it bears the name of his son, to remain until to-day, tenants of the house. His action not only deprived the village of its fire apparatus, but it locked up the kerosene which supplies the street lamps.

When President De Peyster learned of his father's action he ordered Chief of Police Malloy to break down the door and take possession of the corporation's property. This was promptly done, and the policeman was ordered to arrest any one who might approach the building without authority.

"My father is doing this to try to break down my administration," said Col. De Peyster. "If it was anybody but my own father, I should certainly have him arrested to-day."

The villagers fear that Gen. De Peyster will take legal steps to have the fire company and all the village property and interests ejected from the building. The General's antipathy to his son grows out of the fact that he took his mother's part in a quarrel with her husband, which resulted in their separation.

SALESMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Karl Sachs, a salesman, of 1,663 Fox Street, Bronx Borough, took acid Sunday night, the second anniversary of his wife's death, and died a few hours later.

He was found early Monday morning by Policeman O'Rourke at the cor

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Oriental Rugs

A Magnificent Collection of the Handiwork of the Art and Genius of Sun-rise Lands

From the Balkans to the China Sea is that weird old land of myth and mystery that moderns have never fathomed. Here is art that cannot be copied as well as occultism that cannot be understood. Here is wisdom that makes the world wonder; here is magic that no western wizard can interpret; and here is handicraft that no other land can imitate with any degree of success.

The art of design and color harmony that in Italy and France would pour its soul on canvas, here weaves its dream-thoughts and color witchery into rugs. Weaves them with colors so fast and fibres so strong that they last for centuries though lying on tent or palace floor.

Wonderful conjurement of color!
Marvelous fitting of fibre!

In the old days a rug was a royal present for a prince. To-day those from the Orient are still luxuries, but modern merchandising has brought them to a fairer commercial basis. Still there is no absolute basis of value. No two rugs are ever made alike. A dealer dare ask any price and few can question it. Even to-day the rule of the trade is to get the biggest price possible, and accept less if they have to. Vast profits are made on most worthless trash at auction rooms and other places of that nature. Large profits are counted fair and legitimate in even good stores, and it is better to pay a large profit to a good store than to get trash elsewhere.

But we have made it unnecessary to deal with either horn of the dilemma. Our Orientalist has spent his life among Oriental Rugs. He knows them as an expert lapidarist knows a diamond. He knows by its hall-marks of color, weave and figuring where every rug comes from. He knows, as nearly as any man can know, just what the makers of such rugs expect for their work. He knows what character of rugs are choicest, what colorings are rarest, what is most distinctively Oriental, and most characteristic of its district. He knows what gives value, and he knows what should be avoided. He goes to the Orient and travels through the rug-making districts. He buys from first hands or wherever fine rugs can be tempted to low prices by large buying. We have just received the Rugs purchased during his last trip to Constantinople and beyond. It is the largest collection we have ever gathered. There are beautiful Rugs from all quarters of the Orient.

There are antiques and moderns, large rugs and small. Some rich and mellow as an old painting; some with the lustre of sunlight; some brilliant; some sombre.

The range of sizes is carefully planned; all rooms can be fitted, from the largest drawing-room to the cozy den.

Then prices are fair.

With the fullest knowledge of values, and by vast and direct buying, we pay the least for Oriental Rugs that they can be gotten for. We bring them here in the most direct and economical way. Then we add only a fair profit, and the price is fixed. We know it is right—then, like all other merchandise, it is invariable. You know it is safe to pay it. You know that it is the lowest price for which a rug of its character can be bought. You know, too, that if you get it home, and, upon consultation with your family or friends, you prefer not to keep it, that we will bring it back without question or comment.

Do you think the Wanamaker way is satisfying? Certainly a finer collection has never been shown than the one now ready for you to view. Names? They're used lightly and carelessly, as a rule. But if you are a connoisseur, here is a hint of what we invite you to see:

Anatolian	Carabagh	Gorovan	Kazak	Soumach
Afghan	Cashmere	Guendji	Kelim	Serebend
Astrobad	Camel's Hair	Hamedi	Katai	Shiraz
Allahabad	Daghistan	Hamadan	Kirman	Shirvan
Bahndur	Dirmidji	Herez	Lahore	Senneh
Bergama	Eneli	Iran	Ladick	Sarack
Bokhara	Eulaba	Ispahan	Mossoul	Sirook
Beloochistan	Ferehan	Khorassan	Meles	Savalan
Candahar	Ghoirdes	Kurdistan	Mirzapore	Tabris
Cabistan	Gulistan	Khiva	Ousbak	Teheran

SCOTCH LINENS

New, Honest, Sturdy, *Moderately Priced*

Scotland has long been favorably known for the excellence of her linens. We go there for large supplies of the best of her products. Some shipments have just arrived, and with them several cases of genuine heather. A spray of this, for the asking. And of the linen, as much as you please, with the assurance that it's all worthy. You need no assurance as to the advantages in price. Read how low. Or better still, see the goods here mentioned:

Dinner Cloths—

$2 each—Dinner cloths of snow-white damask; a splendid wearing quality; 67x87 in.; right length for family of six people.

$2.40 each—Same quality; ⅓ yard longer.

$2 each—Dinner cloths of double damask; choice patterns; 70x70 in.

$2.50 each—Same quality; ⅓ yard longer. One yard longer, $3.

Table Linen—

50c yd.—Cream Table linen; 70 in. wide; will wash white quickly and give more wear than bleached damask costing half as much more.

65c yd.—Bleached table linen; extra fine; 70 in. wide. Our usual 80c quality.

$1 yd.—Bleached double damask from one of the best Scotch manufacturers; 70 in. wide. Our regular $1.25 kind.

Napkins—

$1.85 doz.—Bleached napkins; 23½ inches square; reduced from $2.50. Match the table linen advertised at 65c yard.

$2.25 doz.—Bleached double damask napkins; 20 in. square. Our regular $2.75 kind.

$2.75 doz.—Same quality, dinner size; 24 in. square. Our regular $3.75 kind.

The above two kinds match the table linen at $1 a yard.

Towels—

12½c each.—Bleached huckaback towels; extra heavy; hemmed ends; 18x38 in.

16c each.—Bleached huckaback towels; washed ready for use; 20x38 in. Our 20c kind.

20c each.—Fringed huckaback towels; 20x40 in. Cheap at 25c each.

Fourth avenue.

Girls' Handsome New Fall Suits and Separate SKIRTS

Arrivals of these have been frequent recently, and more are coming, of course. But here's a word of just two of the latest suits for girls of 14 to 16 years. There can hardly be anything better looking or better wearing, at their prices, than these two stylish, well-made costumes:

One is of Venetian cloth, brown and blue mixtures; the jacket is double-breasted, Eton style, with velvet collar; well cut skirt, with silk-drop underskirt. Price, $17;

The other is of fine cheviot serge, black only; fly-front jacket; new eleven-gored skirt; lined throughout with taffeta silk. Price, $18.

Here, too, are a few of the numerous new separate skirts:

$5.25—Of navy blue cheviot Serge; well tailored; 2 stitched folds around bottom; percaline lined; velvet bound.

$9—Of navy blue and black broadcloth; nine-gore; with flare; all seams strapped; percaline lined.

$11.50—Of pebble cheviot; neatly trimmed with straps of ribbon velvet; lined with French cambric.

Second floor, Broadway.

Marvelous SHOE SELLING

Because of Marvelous *Shoes*

All trade precedents are revolutionized by this sale. September bargains of past years in usual stores were the left-overs from Summer selling. This great Wanamaker sale is of Fall and Winter shoes—shoes of the coming season—not of the past. Strong, workaday shoes, with sturdy winter soles, or fine soft dress shoes in properest winter styles. We've told you how and why—just to be fair—and to explain why Wanamaker's can do what no other store can.

But your chiefest concern is about the shoes. They tell their own story most eloquently. If you want the best shoes, and are too thrifty to waste money, you will see the Wanamaker offerings before you buy.

Men's and Boys' Bargain Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth, opposite the Wanamaker Store. The Women's and Children's Shoes on Fifth floor, Main store.

Men's Shoes—

At $1.50, instead of $2.50—Black box calf and oil leather; tan calf and kid; laced; stylish toe shapes.

At $1.90, instead of $3—Black and tan Russia, box and waxed calf, patent and enameled leather; laced and Congress. The most fashionable shapes are included in this lot.

At $2.15, instead of $3.50—Fine grades of waxed and boarded calfskin and patent leather dress shoes; mostly on the English and cadet lasts.

At $2.45, instead of $3.50—Black kidskin of fine quality, waxed calf, box calf, patent and enamel leathers; soles of various weights, all welted and stitched; the new autumn models—bargains for particular dressers.

At $2.65, instead of $4—Fine black kid, patent leather, and other very stylish shoes; button and lace; many sample shoes in sizes 7 D and C, that are worth double or more.

At $3.30, instead of $5 and more—Mostly our own best grade of winter weight shoes, both tan and black enamel grain; chrome kid, and Shrewsbury calf; leather lined and double soles. Reduced from $5 and $6.50 to readjust our regular stock.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1, instead of $1.25 and $1.50—Black calf laced shoes; with heels; sizes 11 to 2; broad widths.

At $1.25, instead of $1.75—Black calf laced shoes; solid soles, some welted, others machine sewed; all durable and sightly; sizes 12 to 5½.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Black calf; full English toe, with tip; laced; extension soles; school boys' shoes with some style to them.

At $1.70, instead of $2.50—Extra good quality wax and box calf laced shoes; for school or dress; stylish and durable; in sizes 12 to 5½.

The above Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.

At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

At $1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

At $2.30, instead of $3.50—Extra quality kid and box calf shoes in regular and storm cuts; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; stylish shapes; all details of finish just right.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.

95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Better quality box calf; extra good oak soles.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

The above Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

New AUTUMN SILKS

Under-priced Offerings Among Them

This splendid gathering of silks and velvets is a most interesting one to view. Do that whether you wish to purchase or not. If you have a need, we can doubtless supply it from this comprehensive collection—perhaps at a big saving—judging by to-day's offerings. There are some beautiful silks of excellent grade, of which we have large quantities, that we're selling considerable below the market value. Bargains are always best when they're seasonable. These told of below might just as well be selling at regular prices. They're in every way as fine and desirable as other regular goods. But we bought them low—shall sell them low. Thus:

At 55c, instead of $1.25—

More than fourteen hundred yards of crinkled-striped taffeta in a wide variety of solid colorings, including shades of white, pink, gray, robin's-egg blue, heliotrope, old rose, reseda, castor, cadet and navy blue, cardinal, ox blood, brown, cerise, old blue.

At 65c, instead of 85c—

Plain colored taffeta in forty bright new colorings, including white and cream—a crisp and beautiful quality.

At 55c, instead of 85c—

23-inch black taffeta silks of the same quality as we have sold all season at 85c.

Rotunda.

Latest Trimmed and Untrimmed WALKING HATS

We believe there is no showing elsewhere that offers so wide a choice as this. Paris and London leading milliners have sent their best styles—an excellent assortment they alone make. To that we have added largely of splendid specimens from our own workrooms. Every desirable shape is here, about every tasteful trimming effect that the minds of most skillful milliners both at home and abroad could evolve.

Untrimmed hats of fur felt, taffeta silk, velvet and combinations of chenille and braid, at 75c to $6.50—the higher priced sorts are half-trimmed.

Trimmed walking hats, at $1.50, and up to $9. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

First Showing of Women's New Eiderdown SACQUES

A warm, cozy, attractive garment for 85c is shown among this just-arrived lot. Another, of ripple eiderdown, at $1. And another, of very good quality, with silk frogs and satin bound collar, at $1.50. So prices advance through a good variety, up to $3.75. Mostly all in solid colors. All good values.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue

Women's WAISTS

Some Warm, Attractive Kinds at $1

They are of solid-color cloths, in numerous bright colorings, black included. Fronts are finished with points and trimmed with pearl buttons; plain, tight-fitting back. Good styles, and good values at $1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

GIRLS' PETTICOATS

A pretty style is shown in Mercerized sateen—looks most as fine as taffeta silk; in red, cerise and navy blue; umbrella ruffle trimmed with narrow ruffle. Price $1.65.

At $2.35—Some of moreen, in navy blue, heliotrope and cerise; deep plaiting.

At $5—An excellent grade of silk, in various desirable shades; accordion plaiting; trimmed with narrow ruffles.

All these are in lengths of 28 to 34 inches.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

UMBRELLA JARS

***The* Japanese Sort, Much Below Value**

There is nothing in porcelain ware as durable as that of Japanese making. And nothing that they make in that line that is so durable as their umbrella jars. Though made to be ornamental, the utility of the jar is of first importance, the decorations next. These are strong, serviceable and decorative. The Ninth street aisle, main floor, holds two groups, both priced unusually low:

Blue-and-white Imari Jars; 24 in. high; 9½ to 10 in. diameter; $1.75 each; were $2.75.

Sedji Jars; green ground with decorations in harmonious colorings; 24 in. high; 8½ to 9 in. in diameter; $2 each; were $3. Main floor, Ninth street aisle.

Men's FALL SUITS

To Order ✓ Perfect Fit ✓ Moderate Price

Since the establishment of this custom tailoring business a great many particular men have become acquainted with Wanamaker made-to-measure clothing. They're coming back whenever there exists a need for a new suit or a top coat or trousers. Perfectly satisfied with the class of work, well pleased that prices are invariably much below those of the exclusive custom tailors with whose product Wanamaker tailoring must be compared.

For business wear we are now showing a broad variety of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds—stylish, reliable fabrics, from which we are making high-class suits at $30.

Trousers of fine, new, tasteful worsteds, to order, at $8.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Young Men's SUITS

Here are suits that have a style and smartness seldom to be found in clothes for the young man of 15 to 19 years. We've spent much time in planning the styles we show. Almost all are exclusively Wanamaker's. The military coat, the stylish V-front double-breasted vest; in beautiful fabrics—stylish, lively effects, handsomely tailored. No such finely made, attractive clothes are shown in such variety in any other store that we know of. They wouldn't be here, if we waited on manufacturers to get them. They were made exclusively for us, that is why there is no place like Wanamaker's for young men to buy their clothes. This is a particularly fine stock for small men to choose from.

Materials are fancy cheviots, blue and black cheviots and neat worsteds. Prices begin at $8.50, then $10, and up to $18, for the most dressy suits that cost much more in the only other stores that sell the fine grades. Second floor, Ninth street.

Fine *Colored* SHIRTS

For Men ✓ ✓ ✓ $2

These are beautifully made Shirts—fine as custom work; and the material is a fine, zephyr-weight madras made by David and John Anderson, of Glasgow. The patterns are beautiful, the shirts are skillfully cut for perfect fitting; they have hand-made buttonholes. They should sell at $3.50 ready-made; but there was a lucky saving on the madras, and this small lot of about two hundred shirts will be sold at **$2 Each.** All have new narrow attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

We also have a special lot of Percale Shirts, beautifully made; in polka dot patterns, at $1.50 each; worth a dollar more.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

New Spachtel and Appliqued SCARFS and SHAMS

Manufacturers have not yet succeeded in entirely displacing the old and ever-popular spachtel work. Some new ideas, however, have been cleverly worked out in the making that tend greatly to improvement, both in sightliness and durability. But though greatly bettered, the prices are not advanced.

In the new goods now shown here, there are 32-in. shams and 20x50 in. scarfs at $1, $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 each.

Other 36-in. and 45-in. scarfs, at 75c, $1 and $1.25 each.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

CLUB VELLUM

***Writing Paper*—Ten Cents a Pound**

A superior grade of correspondence paper at a very little price. It became so favorably known in so brief a period that at first we were unable to keep up with the demand. We have a very large supply now and have made a new home for Club Vellum, all its own. You'll find it on the Fifth floor, Tenth street, near elevators.

Club Vellum, 10c a pound, in cream and blue, 3 fashionable sizes.
Envelopes to match, 15c a hundred.

BOOKS for BOYS

New, Interesting, Instructive ✓ ✓

War stories and tales of the sea are most prominent among the new fiction for boys. We gather in the best of these new books just as promptly as we do those for adults. There's a little list below of the most recent publications for them. All carefully selected books, from which their readers may obtain much benefit as well as pleasure.

The Jack of All Trades. D. C. Beard. $1.50.
Between Boer and Britain. E. Stratemeyer. 85c.
Brethren of the Coast. Kirk Munroe. 90c.
Winning Out. O. S. Marden. 75c.
The Outdoor Handy Book. D. C. Beard. $1.50.
In Defence of the Flag. E. S. Brooks. 90c.
With Lawton and Roberts. E. S. Brooks. 90c.

Aguinaldo's Hostage. H. I. Hancock. 85c.
The Last of the Flatboats. G. C. Eggleston. $1.10.
Almost as Good as a Boy. A. Douglass. 90c.
Jimmy, Lucy, and All. Sophie May. 50c.
The Noank's Log. W. O. Stoddard. 90c.
With Buller in Natal. G. A. Henty. $1.10.
Out With Garibaldi. G. A. Henty. $1.10.
In the Irish Brigade. G. A. Henty. $1.10.
Battling for Atlanta. Byron A. Dunn. 90c.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

The Rambler Upon MODERN Retailing *As a Political Issue*

The *Rambler* notices that the Department Store has got into politics—but nothing would be worse than to get politics into a Department Store. So the Wanamaker people think, and whatever they may be personally, the business is politically colorless.

Nevertheless, the discussion of the colossal popular blunder that the Department Store is a trust cannot fail to bring out some truth and thus do good. An institution that by its very principles is forced to make common cause with the people—a trust! Yes, a trust just so far as a natural, popular, involuntary association of powerful interests make a normal combination. Yes, just such a trust as public opinion. Such a trust of human rights as was made by the Declaration of Independence.

The *Rambler*, in his quiet, philosophical fashion, believes that discussion of the best up-to-date retailing, as represented by Wanamaker's, will do much to enlighten the public mind upon the subject. Intelligent self-interest leads thousands of people to buy of the concerns they criticize.

When the Chickering Pianos came to Wanamaker's the *Rambler* heard shrieks and groans. Were the great, historic Chickerings to come under department store methods? Were they to be exploited as certain low-priced, unknown, unsung, inferior pianos had been—here and there—throughout the general retail trade?

The consternation was so great that some people began to hate their previously beloved Chickering pianos. It was really too bad that the Chickering pianos had lost their social position in the musical trade by going to Wanamaker's!

The *Rambler* asked an authority a few days ago what had become of all the clamor that was heard when the Wanamaker-Chickering deal was made. "All evaporated," was the reply. "Exists no more." It is well understood now that Chickerings were never better housed or managed. And they are in goodly piano company. Vose, Krell, Royal, Haines Brothers are their neighbors in the Wanamaker piano store. Do you know the place? If not, let this be the *Rambler's* card of introduction. New York knows no other place in which so many good pianos at so many different prices are assembled.

Let the discussion go on with patience and intelligence. There is nothing so much desired by the broad-guage, up-to-date retailer as a thorough public understanding of his business.

If the humor and gossip of Wanamaker's could be caught and recorded a vast amount that is surprising and amusing, would be found in it. Let the *Rambler* tell you a little story that illustrates a certain phase of top-lofty retail competition. The facts are indisputable.

In another city dwell two good women prominent in society. They meet frequently—often daily. Some time since they were mutually struck by the similarity between the respective bonnets that each wore on several occasions. Not being women with time to waste on millinery talk nothing was said for some time, but at last the coincidence was remarked and notes compared. Mrs. A had bought her hat in Fifth avenue at a very large price, which she named. Mrs. B had bought hers at Wanamaker's, in Philadelphia, at less than one-third of Mrs. A's Fifth avenue price. The bonnets were removed and compared in detail. Some difference was found in the style of trimming, but in quality and quantity of material and amount of labor needed for construction, they were exactly alike. Mrs. B's bonnet bore Wanamaker's, Philadelphia, hat-tip in the crown. While wondering over the difference in the prices for similar value, Mrs. A pulled too hard at her hat lining and out it came, lining, tip with trade mark of the Fifth avenue concern, and all, revealing to their astounded gaze the original hat tip of Wanamaker's, New York. The story was plain. The hat bought at Wanamaker's had been conveyed to Fifth avenue, had received a new lining, and thus came forth with two hundred per cent. added to the price for the privilege of buying a Wanamaker hat plus a prominent, swell Fifth avenue name.

Not all high-class, exclusive business equally lacks principle. The *Rambler* knows many specialist retailers of the highest type, but he thinks that the specialist is Wanamaker's hardest competitor. And yet there is a residuum of fraud that is willing to put itself at the command of such good people as wish to pay for being humbugged. They are entitled to their amusement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Merry New Burletta Produced at the Casino.

Sam Bernard and His Brother as Broken English Dromios—Various Changes of Bill—Gossip of the Stage.

"The Belle of Bohemia," the new burletta produced in fine style by Mr. Lederer, at the Casino last night, is not quite so "spicy" and "Tenderloiny" as some of its predecessors, but it is full of easily appreciated fun and simple melody, and ought to be very profitable. Harry B. Smith wrote it and Ludwig Englander composed the music. Neither was at great pains to secure novelty of form or matter, but the piece is at least a coherent farce, with a serviceable story and characters whose comings and goings, if often astonishing, are at least understandable.

The dialogue means something, and its flow of humorous expression grows out of the comic woes and bewilderments of a brace of protagonists and their families and friends. Mr. Englander's tunes are frequently taking. There are reminders of the jingles of the British music halls, and there are coon songs, love songs, topical songs, and one pretty lullaby. There is an excellent travesty of grand opera in the finale of Act I.

The central idea of the play, it may shock some habitues of the Casino and merely surprise some others to know, is taken from Plautus, 200 B. C., but if Shakespeare took ideas from the old Latin, why may not Harry B. Smith? The new treatment of the idea of mistakes arising from the close resemblance of two men is almost continuously diverting in a manner that rarely indicates that Mr. Smith is imitating either Shakespeare or Plautus.

The two personages whose identity is now confused are not brothers, like the two Dromios, but a prosperous brewer and a humble tintype photographer of Coney Island. The brewer, to pay the penalty for deeds committed by the picture taker while intoxicated, is hustled off to jail, while the photographer is forced to take his place as master of a palace next door but one to the Breakers, at Ochre Point, Newport.

As both the photographer and the brewer are what our grandmothers used to call "ladies' men," the complications are vastly increased; but an intelligible denouement is finally reached after a funny episode strongly reminiscent of Robson and Crane's production of "The Comedy of Errors." The scene is shifted in the last act from Newport to Switzerland with some shadow of excuse, and in a pretty Alpine setting occur some of the drollest incidents, including a duel with swords between an Irishman and a German.

All the scenery is handsome, while the dresses are as showy and the combinations of color as tasteful and ingenious as they usually are at the Casino. There are no formal ballets, but the dancing is exceptionally good, (better, in fact, than the singing,) and there is plenty of it.

The estimable Sam Bernard and his brother Richard bear the two parts of the brewer and the photographer, while Virginia Earl is the photographer's wife, a lady of many virtues and much patience, and also of wonderful genius and adaptiveness. These three performers are starred on the bill, and the burden of the entertainment is supposed to rest upon them, but excellent work of its kind is done by Marie Dainton, a new-comer from London, who is as nimble and graceful as could be desired and has a pleasing little singing voice. Irene Bentley, too, does much to make the performance attractive, and most of the minor roles are in capable hands.

The elder Mr. Bernard's humor is still of a most marketable quality. The large audience actually laughed last night when he merely asked "What caused my uncle's demise?" When he had anything really funny to say the laughter was immoderate. He has a part which suits him well to begin with, and one that he can easily "work up" into something better. His brother keeps him good company.

Miss Earl, happily returned to skirts, looks bewitching in some of her costumes and acts her part with commendable seriousness when that is required. She has a pretty song in Act II., "Tell Me Where to Find Him," and a number of others that seemed to be liked. The chorus is numerous, good looking, and vocally effective.

Adolph Klotz	Sam Bernard
Rudolph Dinkelhatser	Dick Bernard
Phelim McDuffy	D. L. Don
Algy Cuffs	Paul F. Nicholson, Jr.
Yellowplush	Frederick Solomon
Chick Riley	John Hyams
Doctor Pillsbury	James A. Furey
'Arris	Soloman Solomon
'Awkins	Stanford Wylie
Hooligan	Fred Titus
Mulligan	Clement Harschell
Paquita	Marie Danton
La Sahara	Anna Laughlin
Swift	Zella Frank
Chloe	Trixie Friganza
Cora Van Corlandt	Lottie Faust
Katie	Virginia Earl

AMERICAN THEATRE.

"The Charity Ball" Presented by the Grenwall Stock Company.

Getting away from melodrama and the romantic drama, the Grenwall stock company last evening tried their hands at the modern "society drama" by a revival of "The Charity Ball," which had so charming a production and so successful a run at the Lyceum Theatre a dozen years ago. The cast not only enlisted the best members of the company, but also their best efforts.

These seemed ineffective to hold the audience in the first two acts, save that there was plenty of laughter for the frivolous old lovers Judge Knox and Mrs. De Peyster, taken in the old "stock" fashion by Herman A. Sheldon and Julie Blanc, respectively, and for the frivolous young ones, Alex and Bess, very prettily personated by Thomas Keogh and Georgia Welles. The serious side of the action in these introductory acts seemed a bit beyond the company, the leading lady, Mary Hampton, being especially ill at ease. But in the strong third act, in the rector's study at night, the principals seemed to get a grasp on the play and turned what came painfully near to being a failure into a success.

Ralph Stuart deserved the credit for this and his denotement of the various sentiments that rankled the breast and racked the heart of the young rector were simulated with extreme cleverness and a touch of that art that makes men really good actors. But the attempt to do such a dainty thing as "The Charity Ball" was a daring venture such as the manager of even so well balanced a company as that at the American Theatre might do well to avoid. The danger line for absolute failure is very near.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new orchestra last night gave a pleasing concert. New moving pictures were shown.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Dairy Farm," a rural drama, which had an extensive engagement in this city last season, was revived last evening.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Clyde Fitch's play, "The Moth and the Flame," was produced with considerable success last evening by the Donnelly Stock Company.

DEWEY THEATRE.—"The Dainty Duchess" Company will be seen for this entire week in the two burlesques, "The Queen of Bohemia" and "Pickings from Puck." The olio includes Monroe and Mack, Harvey Sisters, Sol Fields, Russell and Tillyue, Nellie Lawrence & Co., and Ruby Marlon.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle made their usual success yesterday in the sketch "Captain Impudence." John C. Rice and Sally Cohen were seen in their laughing success, "Our Honeymoon." The rest of the bill contained Miss Alice Pierce, the Elmore Sisters, Winona Winters, and many others.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Louis Samoor continues to attract large crowds to the museum, and the balloting which will take place on Oct. 2 promises to be very interesting. In the theatre part yesterday the chief attraction was the reproduction of the Dixon-McGovern fight. The other halls are filled with freaks and attractions of different kinds.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—A splendid vaudeville bill was offered at this house yesterday. Robert Hilliard and his company gave their sketch, called "The Liftiest Girl"; Patrice presented her scenic production, entitled "The Girl in the Moon"; Stinson and Merton, Emma Carus, Herbert and Willing, Alex Heindl, Gypzena and Roma, and Tegge and Daniels were on the bill.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Marshall P. Wilder appeared again at this house with a new series of jokes and sayings. Another laughable act was that of Bert Coote in his farce "Supper for Two." The remaining part of the bill contained specialties by Lizzie B. Raymond, Les Frasettis, Silvern and Emerie, Hamliton Hill, Morton and Elliott, Rae and Brosche, Barr and Evans, Seven Reed Birds, and many more.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The programme for the current week is fully in keeping with the reputation of the house for high-class vaudeville. Miss Dorothy Morton made her début in this class of entertainment, and proved very clever. Staley and Birbeck appear in a musical blacksmith act which is very amusing. The others on the programme were Huth and Clifford, Corinne Staley and Birbeck, and Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The usual bill of diversified vaudeville acts, several of which are new to Harlemites, furnished entertainment to an appreciative audience last evening. The programme was made up of acts by the following artists: Press Eldridge, Cushman, Holcombe and Curtis in a sketch, "The Teacher and His Pupil"; Williamson and Stone, Ed Favor and Edith St. Clair, Harry Mills and company, Imogene Comer, Lyton and McIntyre, Lowell and Lowell, and Parker's dog circus.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—At this place of entertainment yesterday the stars were Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar in their sketch "A Close Call." An amusing number was that of Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies. Others that pleased both the afternoon and evening audiences were Signor A. L. Guille, operatic tenor; Ben Harney Trio; Davenport brothers, comedy acrobats; Burke's musical dogs; Max Ritter in a monologue; Ernest Nizarras on the flying rings; Nat Burton, banjoist; the Keatons, comedy duo; the kalatechnoscope moving pictures, and a dozen more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The principal comedy features yesterday were those of Smith and Campbell, whose cross-fire of jokes was greatly enjoyed; Miss Julie Mackey, the contralto, sang several new ballads, and Gertrude Haynes presented the vocal novelty with twenty choristers. Others were the Willis family, in a musical act; three Lukens brothers, in their act, "The Human Trapeze"; Mason and Frances, comedy sketch; Terry and Elmer, singers and dancers; Jane Courthope, Charles Forrester and company in a new comedietta, "It Might Have Been," and Flora, comedy wire act.

A New Comic Opera.

A title for Lulu Glaser's new comic opera, written by Louis De Lange and Edgar Smith, with music by W. H. Neidlinger, has been decided upon. It will be called "Sweet Anne Page." The title seems to indicate that the inspiration of the opera was drawn from Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor," but such is not the case. The action occurs in England in 1688, and deals with the landing of William of Orange and the events of that period, and the piece takes its title from the fact that its leading character enacts the part of "Sweet Anne Page" in a troupe of strolling players.

New York's Opening Postponed.

It has been found absolutely impossible for the management of the New York Theatre to complete the scenery and costumes for their new extravaganza, "A Million Dollars," which was scheduled for production this evening. The opening has been postponed until Thursday night, when they hope to have the entire production complete.

"THE ROYAL ROGUE" IN BALTIMORE.

Jefferson De Angelis Seen in His New Comic Opera.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Jefferson De Angelis produced his new comic opera, "The Royal Rogue," at Ford's Opera House to-night. The theatre was crowded, and the comedian's friends from New York and Philadelphia gave Mr. De Angelis an ovation.

The piece went smoothly and the star was recalled after every act, and finally yielded to cries for a speech.

Viola Allen's New Role.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Viola Allen was well received to-night at the National Theatre as Dona Maria Dolores de Mendoza in "In the Palace of the King." This was practically the opening of Miss Allen's season in Lorimer Stoddard's dramatization of Marion Crawford's novel, and she was greeted by a large and distinguished audience. Several members of the Cabinet and other well-known officials were present. The play is interesting, dealing with the time of Philip II. of Spain.

HACKETT WILL LEAVE FROHMAN

Manager and Star to Separate at End of This Season.

James K. Hackett, who has been under the management of Daniel Frohman for the past six years, will sever his business relations with Mr. Frohman at the termination of his present tour, which will be brought to a close after Mr. Hackett has visited the principal cities of the country with his present attraction, "The Pride of Jennico."

It has been known for some time in theatrical circles that the relations existing between Mr. Frohman and his star have not been of the most harmonious kind, due greatly, it is said by close friends of Mr. Hackett's, to the manner in which he was treated by the withdrawing of the dramatization of "Richard Carvel," which was given to John Drew, instead of Mr. Hackett. Again it is said that Mr. Hackett's aspirations are greater than Mr. Frohman can gratify. After carrying on negotiations for the past week, during which time Mr. Frohman made Mr. Hackett three business propositions, the manager and star agreed to separate.

Mr. Hackett, when asked after the performance at the Criterion Theatre last evening if the report was true, said:

"The report is true. We will sever our relations, which have been very pleasant for the past six years, after I finish my season in 'The Pride of Jennico.' We simply cannot agree on business terms, so, under those conditions, I think it to my advantage to seek another manager. Mr. Frohman made me three different propositions, the last one being the best, he tells me, he has ever made to a star, and all of which, in my opinion, it would be advantageous for me to refuse."

When asked if the withdrawing of "Richard Carvel" from him had anything to do with the existing differences, Mr. Hackett replied:

"I do not at this time care to discuss that subject. My plans are not matured, and I doubt very much if anything will be decided upon for several months. There is a likelihood of a joint engagement being played each Spring by myself and wife, Mary Mannering."

Mr. Hackett's wife, professionally known as Mary Mannering, who was also identified with Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre stock company, terminated her engagement with Mr. Frohman at the conclusion of last season, and will this year make her début as a star in a dramatization of Janice Meredith" under Frank McKee's management.

After the last performance of the company at Daly's Theatre, of which Miss Mannering was leading woman, a testimonial was presented to her by Mr. Frohman and the members of the company.

When Mr. Hackett concludes his tour this season in the "Pride of Jennico," which will be the latter part of next May, he will have completed six years under the management of Mr. Frohman, three of which he was leading man of the Lyceum stock company.

Manager Walter Lawrence of Daly's Theatre, in the absence of Daniel Frohman, said last evening that the severing of relations between Mr. Frohman and Mr. Hackett at the end of the present season is satisfactory to both, and their relations are of the most amicable kind. The contract which has existed between the two called for three years as leading man and three years as a star.

As Mr. Frohman and Mr. Hackett were unable to agree as to future terms, they concluded to separate. Regarding trouble existing between Mr. Frohman and his star over the production of "Richard Carvel," Mr. Lawrence said: "Mr. Frohman was under contract to produce the dramatization this season, and as Mr. Hackett had a play which was comparatively new to the country, he thought it best to present him in the principal cities of the country in it rather than present him for a limited period of two months in 'Richard Carvel' and practically shelve 'The Pride of Jennico.' Mr. Frohman will next season confine his attention to the management of Daly's and the Lyceum Theatres, E. H. Sothern, and the Lyceum stock company.

Mme. Eugenie Mantelli Married.

Mme. Eugenie Mantelli, the contralto, was married last evening at 6:30, in St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-third Street, to Ferdinand de Angelis, who is known in musical circles as Prof. D'Amico. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Thomas J. Donlon, and the best man was Henry Weissman. Miss Adelaide Haagen was the maid of honor. No one else was present, and after the ceremony the party drove to the Waldorf-Astoria and partook of a wedding supper, after which the bridal party left for the West.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN WYOMING.

He Spends the Day Addressing Meetings at Several Points.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Sept. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt spent to-day campaigning in Wyoming. His first speech was at Rawlins, where he addressed a large audience in the Opera House.

Short stops were made at several other points, including the mining town of Hanna, where the Governor addressed about 350 miners. He reminded the miners of the times four and six years ago, when it was difficult for miners to get work, and asked them to compare those times with the present, when all were employed and all obtaining good wages, and asked if they wanted to change back again to the "hard times from which they had emerged with so much difficulty."

Laramie was reached in the afternoon, Gov. Roosevelt making a brief address there.

Two evening meetings were arranged for him, one at Turner Hall and the other at the Opera House. Both places were crowded, and both audiences were addressed by Gov. Roosevelt, expansion, militarism, and imperialism being the points touched upon.

State Senate Nomination.

The adjourned Republican convention of the Twentieth Senate District was held last night in the rooms of the Hell Gate Republican Club, 310 East Eighty-sixth Street. There were several candidates for the place on the regular convention night, but all gave way last night in favor of Lawyer William R. Spooner of 452 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who has an office at 302 Broadway. He is sixty years old. He was nominated unanimously.

HATFELDER BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Four Men Lynched Had Nothing to Do with Crime—Posse After Other Negroes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The real Hatfelder burglar, the negro who caused the quadruple lynching at Ponchatoula, in "Bloody" Tangipahoa parish, last Friday night, is in custody and has been identified beyond question of doubt. To take no chances in the matter of identification, Sheriff Mix placed the negro, whose name is "Johnny" Lemon, in front of the little hotel. Without knowledge of the arrest, Mrs. Hatfelder passed down the street with her husband. She saw the negro and screamed, "There he is, the negro who robbed us." The negro was moved under a strong guard to Amite City for safekeeping.

The officers announce that there will be no more lynchings at this time in the parish, provided no more outrages are committed. The four negroes lynched last Friday had no connection whatever with the Hatfelder robbery, but the argument is made in extenuation that the community is better off, and the negroes are where they can do no harm.

Four desperate negroes, who are wanted by the law, are now in the swamp. They are well armed. They were located this afternoon and a strong posse left Ponchatoula at dark to effect their capture. A battle may result.

CALIFORNIA FOREST FIRE.

Has Already Covered a Hundred Square Miles and Done $250,000 Damage.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Sept. 24.—A forest and grass fire which has been burning in the vicinity of Occidental during the past three days to-day assumed vast proportions. The fire has covered a space of about 100 square miles, and is estimated to have done over $250,000 damage. Only by hard work was the town of Occidental saved.

The fire is now traveling south, aided by a strong north wind. The North Pacific Coast Railroad lost several miles of track, in addition to two long trestles, one 219 feet, the other 300 feet in length. Three county bridges are in ruins, and about eighteen farms have been swept clean of their buildings and crops.

The towns of Freestone, Bodega, and Sebastopol are in danger. Nearly a thousand people are fighting the fire.

NEW POLAR EXPEDITION.

Dr. Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi Will Join Forces.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Dr. Nansen and the Duke of Abruzzi, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Christiania, have agreed to undertake a joint expedition into North Polar regions.

GEORGE G. WARD DECORATED.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Emperor William of Germany has conferred on George G. Ward of New York, Vice President of the Commercial Cable Company, the Order of the Crown of the Second Class.

Mr. Ward was present at the banquet given here yesterday by the German Atlantic Cable Company to commemorate the opening of their cable to the United States.

CONVICTS IN THE CENSUS.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 24.—The discovery that State Penitentiary inmates have been included in Joliet's census has caused consternation here. The Government recently announced that Joliet had a population of 30,720.

In 1890 the population was 23,264. Investigation shows that in the figures given out at Washington, 1,367 convicts were included in the Sixth Ward, although the prison is outside the city and adjacent to the First Ward.

This discovery cuts Joliet's population to 20,343. The Supervisor of the Census is taking steps to have the error corrected.

Joliet's new Directory makes the town's population 44,360.

JACOB WORTH'S TRACK LOSSES.

Friends of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, Brooklyn, denied yesterday a report that he had lost $90,000 on horse racing and had been made seriously ill by worry over his loss. It was admitted, however, that Mr. Worth did lose money on the races, but his friends declared that the amount had been grossly exaggerated and that at the most his losses did not figure up more than $10,000 or $12,000 for the season. Some of the ex-Senator's close friends who were seen were of the opinion that his losses did not amount to more than $3,000 or $4,000.

Magistrate Louis Worth, Mr. Worth's son, said that he did not believe that his father had lost any large sum of money on the races. The ex-Senator is at West Baden, Ind. He went there, his friends say, not because he was ill, but merely to rest before starting in on an active campaign.

BLACK LIST OF BONDSMEN

City Magistrates to Guard Against "Straw" Sureties.

THE BUSINESS IS LUCRATIVE

Professional Bail Givers Thrive on Petty Police Cases—The Practice in the District Attorney's Office.

The City Magistrates are about to adopt a plan which they say will be followed in the police courts in the matter of the giving of bonds by irresponsible persons. Professional or straw bondsmen are to be subjected to closer scrutiny than heretofore, and to this end a list of "suspicious" persons is now being prepared for distribution to all the Magistrates. The black list, which is being made out by Secretary Bloch of the Board of Magistrates, will be ready in about two weeks. If the expressed intention of the Magistrates is carried out, the "straw" men, who make a living out of petty police court cases, will lose a large income from the 10 per cent. collected on the majority of bonds.

The subject was brought up yesterday by Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Court. He refused to accept several bondsmen who offered themselves as sureties. Mr. Crane then stated that a list was being prepared of all those whom his associates deemed needed watching.

"There has been severe comment from the District Attorney's office," said he, "concerning some of the sureties accepted by the Magistrates, and it has been decided to regulate matters in the future so as to prevent any further criticisms of a similar nature."

The case which brought out these remarks was one in which a white man offered himself as bondsman for a negress who was held to keep the peace and who had been charged with soliciting.

"Why is it," he asked, "that you should come here and offer to act as bondsman for a negro woman of this character? Had this case been one of larceny, even the theft of some little thing, and the prisoner a white woman, would you have come to her aid? It is not likely, and, moreover, it is probable that in such case the prisoner would lie in a cell for days without being able to secure bail.

"The whole system of Police Court bail is bad, and the City Magistrates have decided to do what they can to better it."

Magistrate Deuel, who presided last night at the meeting of the Board of Magistrates, explained Magistrate Crane's statement by saying that four months ago, at his suggestion, the board ordered Clerk Bloch to prepare a "black list" and that it would be ready for distribution in about two weeks.

"The list," said he, "is solely for the Magistrates and will not be made public. By its use we hope to be able to abate this evil and nuisance. I am sorry that the matter was brought up by Magistrate Crane to-day and wish he had kept quiet. There have been no complaints from the District Attorney's office. The idea of the 'black list' is mine."

Magistrate Olmsted said that the Magistrates are frequently handicapped in ascertaining the reliability of bondsmen and often have found after bail has been accepted that the sureties have no equity in the property scheduled. He said that, for his part, he had taken all reasonable precautions in accepting men who offer themselves, but as a matter of fact the Magistrates have not the same facilities in acquiring this knowledge as the District Attorney's office.

An attache of the District Attorney's office last night said that, in his opinion, the Magistrates had become awakened to the advisability of a change through the recent investigation of the District Attorney's office, when the matter of bail bonds was gone into thoroughly by Col. Gardiner in his answer to one of the specifications in the charges against him.

"Within a month," said he, "a man named Ohayan was indicted for perjury for giving straw bail in the District Attorney's office. The bond was accepted, but before any harm was done the man's incompetency was discovered and he was arrested. He is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. It formed on that he had given six dishonest bonds in the police courts. Mr. Pool and some of the other Magistrates having accepted them.

"In the District Attorney's office we have the machinery to detect these fellows. Among other things, there is a black list, which has been in existence since 1882. It was originally prepared by William N. Penny, in that year, when he was bail bond clerk under District Attorney John McKeon. The list has been passed along ever since and has been added to every year.

"In the Magistrate's courts the exigencies of the bail business prevent a careful inquiry into the reliability of the proposed sureties. Nine times out of ten bail bond cases are left with the police court clerks, who, even in their way, get bail for the defendants. All that can be said about the Magistrates in this is that they become careless. As to the clerks, well, they are 'busy' and do their work hastily.

"In the majority of cases the bail is given for misdemeanors, and the Magistrates are not so particular as to its value, as they do not wish to be hard. There is an excuse for this, as in many instances innocent men would have to lie in jail for a couple of days while their offered surety was being looked up, but in cases of felony more care ought to be exercised, and is, I take it.

"There have been in times past men in the straw-bail business who have been pretty well known in the District Attorney's office, and they ought to be equally as well known in the police courts. In a case of felony the statute imposes upon a Magistrate the duty of holding his prisoner forty-eight hours while he looks up his surety, and also in such a case the Magistrate is not required to accept bail unless the District Attorney has forty-eight hours' notice of it. But the Magistrates rarely if ever do this.

"As I said, the bulk of the bonds are given to keep the peace. There has never been a judgment on such bonds forfeited, and the Magistrates are at fault for the non-collection of forfeiture."

Assistant District Attorney Unger yesterday, in speaking of the bail-bond business in the District Attorney's office, said that of $1,000,000 face value taken in the year less than 1 per cent. was forfeited, and of this sum practically all was collected.

WOMAN HAS BROKER ARRESTED

George Crouch Charged with Non-Support—His Friends Say It Is a Case of Blackmail.

George Crouch, a broker, with offices in Broad Street, was arrested yesterday in the Hoffman House, where he has resided for the past twenty-five years, on a warrant sworn out by Emma Griffith before Judge Jacobs in Special Sessions. She charges him with failure to support her child, of which she alleges he is the father. He was locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station.

Emma Griffith has lived until recently at 415 West Thirty-first Street. It was said there that she had taken the child to the New York Infant Asylum, at Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where it was said to be dying. Crouch, it is alleged, has been paying the woman $5 a week for the maintenance of the child, and his failure to continue the payments led to his arrest.

At the Hoffman House it was said that nothing was known of Crouch, beyond the fact that he had been with them for twenty-five years and was a broker.

Crouch told his friends at the Hoffman House that his arrest was the culmination of a series of blackmailing operations.

"I have paid $600 to a city official," he said, "and upon my reusal to put up $400 more I am arrested."

Later Mr. Crouch was visited by a number of friends, among them his attorney, Thomas Atchinson of 11 Wall Street. Mr. Crouch's friends positively asserted that Mr. Crouch has paid $600, as alleged, and said, "and upon my refusal to put up $400 more in letters which are in Mr. Crouch's possession."

In the evening Mr. Crouch was so ill that the services of a New York Hospital surgeon were needed.

Mr. Couch was the representative of English stockholders during the Erie Railroad troubles, when he fought the late Jay Gould for possession of the road.

George M. Hall Dead.

George M. Hall died at his home at 1,029 Park Avenue, Hoboken, on Sunday, from apoplexy and injuries received when stricken. He fell against an iron girder, fracturing his skull. Mr. Hall was fifty-four years old. He had been a ferrymaster at the Hoboken ferry for thirty-five years. He leaves one daughter, with whom he made his home.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Don't hear so much talk about the horseless age as you did a year or two ago, do you?" asked the proprietor of one of our fashionable boot stores on upper Broadway yesterday. "Seems as if it was only yesterday that I heard people say that the day of the horse was ended, and, that he would pass into oblivion. Now, here's a leaf out of my own business experience. Never since I began business have I had such a demand for riding boots as I have this season, while, on the other hand, the demand for bicycle shoes has fallen off a little more than 25 per cent., I should say. It is the women, too, who are my principal customers. They have the riding fever in the worst way, and it looks as if there would be a lively season for the riding academies. Women from the nearby Winter resorts apparently believe this is going to be a good Winter for sleighing, or else tobogganing is to have a new lease of life. Why? Because I am overrun with orders for the Russian boots, which are not only useful for Winter fun in the saddle, but also, and more particularly, for sleighing or tobogganing. This craze for out of doors life and sports is quite a thing for men in our line, as it adds, by just as many different kinds of footwear as a woman thinks she needs, to the stock of boots and shoes she must have in her wardrobe. Fine shoes for walking and for dress occasions she must have as usual, and all the Winter wearing gear is an extra, from which we profit."

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Just now the members of The Lambs, a theatrical club, are in the throes of a political campaign beside which that of the two great political parties fades into insignificance in the opinion of the young men who frequent the Thirty-sixth Street house. The selection of a new Shepherd is the cause of all the campaigning, and the two candidates are John Drew and De Wolf Hopper. Friends of the former say that Mr. Drew should be selected because of his standing in the profession and in the social world. The arguments of the friends of elongated comedian urge his claim because he has a permanent engagement for three years with a New York house, which will give him the necessary time to attend to the duties of the office, which Mr. Drew will not be able to do because he will be away on the road so much of his time. Wire-pulling is active among the members, and will last until Thomas B. Clark's successor is chosen.

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Gentlemen with a fondness for duck shooting will be glad to know that it was reported yesterday at one of the big sporting goods houses that there is such an enormous growth of wild celery on Currituck Sound this year that it is only with considerable difficulty that boats can be pushed through the waters of that favorite hunting ground. That means to a certainty that there will be lots of ducks there, as all of them, and particularly the canvas-back, the red-head, and the mallard, have a fondness for this food. The sport has been none too good for the past three or four years, but perhaps this big growth of celery will bring the game back to its once favorite feeding grounds in old-fashioned numbers. Reports from North Carolina also say that there is an unusual number of quail this year, and that the upland shooting will be as good as that on the lowlands.

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One of the sights of the greenhouse in upper Central Park just now is a banana plant in fruit, the stalk bearing a score or more of good sized bananas, though they are very green as yet. Two of the plants also promise soon to be in blossom, and when the huge red bloom appears it will be a sight well worth seeing.

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There is one party of young brokers who are sincerely hoping that the return of James R. Keene and John W. Gates to this country does not mean the immediate opening of an active bear campaign on Wall Street. A. R. Fish, William Edey, E. W. Jewett, and several others have planned a visit for the coming week to the Virginia Hot Springs, where a golf tournament is promised for the amusement of the guests at the big hotels. Mr. Fish, who was the runner-up for the consolation cup at the recent Westbrook Club tournament, has an idea that there are a couple of cups that could be won down there, and is anxious to attach himself to at least one of them. There will be some good hunting near by, and that will engage the attention of some of the other members of the party, who are hoping that Mr. Keene will not jump in and disarrange their plans.

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When the City of New Haven, Conn., proposed to help the friends of the late Cornelius S. Bushnell of this city to erect a monument to the memory of the man who made possible the construction of the famous little ironclad Monitor of civil war days Mr. Bushnell's many friends, who had raised $25,000 for the purpose, were made glad. The sum the city was to contribute was $2,500, and an appropriation of that amount passed both boards of the City Legislature. But the sum never reached the committee having charge of the memorial, and word was received here yesterday by one of the gentlemen interested that it never will do so. The Corporation Counsel has decided that the City Legislature had no power under the charter to make the appropriation, and, much as he regrets being obliged to do so, he advises the financial officers of the town that they must not pay the sum voted into the fund. As this amount was needed to complete the subscription necessary to the making of the contract for the memorial, the committee is now under the necessity of issuing a new appeal to friends of Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Briess to contribute enough to make up the deficiency. They hardly think there is enough public spirit in the town of New Haven to make good the $2,500 that is thus unexpectedly taken from the fund.

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One of the newest things in the jewelry line this season is the introduction of delicately carved ivory into the bits of filigree work with which women delight to adorn their costumes. This, with the new translucent enameling, and the use of unusual shades of gold, enables the skilled artisan to produce designs that are novel as well as have a beauty that pleases to make the "new art," as it is called, something more than a passing fancy.

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"Where have all the squirrels gone?" is a question that is frequently asked of the keepers in Central Park, who are popularly supposed to know all about the pets in which so many visitors take the liveliest sort of an interest. One of the reasons given for the scarcity of the pets is that this is their breeding season, and that the older ones are attending to the wants of new arrivals in their families. A second is that many of the squirrels are just now too busy in gathering and burying a Winter supply of acorns to pay much attention to visitors to the Park. There is a third reason that especially bothers the keepers, and one that they are trying to put an end to. This is the slaughter of the tamer animals by vandals who have a fondness for squirrels as an article of diet. One of the keepers says that the Italians employed on city or street railway work in the vicinity of the Park are the principal offenders. He asserts with much indignation that some of the men who go through the Park just before nightfall with a shovel across their shoulders are not workmen at all, but squirrel hunters. They have a trick of enticing the tamer of the little animals to come up to a bench, where they seat themselves and hold out peanuts in the direction of the pets. When a squirrel attempts to take the nut from the fingers of the tempter it is knocked on the head with a bludgeon which the hunter has in his other hand. The game is then slipped into the pocket and carted away for a squirrel stew. It is suspected that scores of squirrels have been killed in this way, and the man with a shovel who goes into the Park nowadays is carefully watched in hope that the one who has been doing the killing may be captured.

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October will bring the season for indoor sports, the opening of the gymnasia, and the beginning of the bowling season. Lovers of athletic pastimes will play golf as long as it is possible to do so, even though there are many to whom golf has become a bit wearisome. Riding academies will attract others, but there are the thousands to whom equestrianism is too expensive a luxury who must be catered to this Winter. Plans are making accordingly, and the owners of bowling alleys are overrun with demands for the use of their alleys for specified nights for bowling clubs, which include women as well as men. There is certainly a "boom" on in this sport. The young men are organizing indoor baseball and basket-ball teams for the Winter campaign, and at all the "gyms" where young women are attendants preparations are under way for basket-ball and push-ball, both of which proved very popular last Winter. So great is the craze for athletics that the ordinary young woman has almost forgotten dancing parties and whist clubs, and is content to let her elders look to these for her Winter amusement.

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CRIME IN PARIS HIGH LIFE.

Duchess Steals Jewels Worth $50,000—Marquis Tries Petty Burglary.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Paris press has been unduly excited this week by two criminal cases in which members of "the Hig Lif" figure as criminals—one a Duchess and the other a Marquis. The nobleman is the Marquis Adolphe de Nantcuilly, of an ancient and honorable family, but the Duchess has thus far managed to keep her name off the police records. As her crime was engendered by vanity and not by want, and she has made restitution, the matter will probably not go any further. It is an extraordinary little story, however, and another member of the nobility figures in it, a Countess, thus raising it quite above the level of ordinary police cases.

The Countess, whose name is also withheld, visited her dressmaker, in the Rue de la Paix, a week or ten days ago for the purpose of trying on a dress. She was on her way through Paris from Trouville to her château in the country, and hence she carried jewelry to the value of about $50,000 with her. It was in a little Russia leather bag, which is a remarkable one with a secret clasp and the owner's initials engraved thereon. While she was trying on her dress the Countess laid the little bag down on a table, and, in the excitement of being fitted, forgot all about her jewels and drove home without them. Remembering them immediately on her return to her hotel, however, the Countess drove back to the Rue de la Paix, and found that the Russia leather bag had disappeared.

The dressmaker wrung her hands in despair and summoned all her working people, but nobody had seen the bag, nobody knew anything about it, and which was perhaps more important, nobody showed any signs of guilt. The Countess could only go home and cry, after having described her lost jewels to the Police Magistrate of the district, M. Paschard.

Wednesday afternoon of this week a venerable ecclesiastic appeared in M. Paschard's office and placed the lost Russia leather bag, with its contents intact, upon the Magistrate's table. "I would like to be allowed to go without making an explanation," said the priest. "The matter is a very painful one." Pressed by the Magistrate, however, the reverend gentleman said that the jewels had been stolen by one of his parishioners, a Duchess well known in fashionable society, as to whose identity his lips were sealed by the secrecy of the confessional. The Duchess, although herself the owner of jewels more beautiful and costly than those of the Countess, is a rival of that lady in "the Hig Lif," and, recognizing the bag on the table at the dressmaker's after the Countess had left, could not resist the temptation to possess herself of it.

"Since then," the priest declared, "the poor lady has not known a moment's peace. Sleeping or waking, her crime appears before her, and she sees herself in court, in prison, and finally in hell. This morning she came to me and confessed. My lips are sealed as to her name—but here is the little bag. It has not been opened." The same evening a special messenger took the precious Russia leather bag to the Countess, and to-day she withdrew her charge of theft against "a person or persons unknown."

The case of the Marquis de Nanteuilly is worth consideration, principally because he went out of the usual line of the polished villain, and, instead of going in for diamonds and bonds in his own aristocratic circle, descended to the lifting of cheap watches in the streets and burglary in small shops in the poorer quarters. If he had been a more experienced thief he might still be at liberty, for his detection was quite accidental.

A real Paris detective, it seems, was supping about 1 o'clock Sunday morning in a little restaurant in the Belleville district, where several of these small burglaries had recently occurred. At a table near him sat the noble Marquis and a "pal," who were looking over a number of watches in their possession—so many, in fact, that the detective thought there were more than any two men could possibly need to tell the time by. When they went out the detective followed them, and twenty minutes later saw them force the door of a fruit shop. He summoned assistance, and they were captured inside the building. The companion of the Marquis turned out to be a well-known school teacher, who until very recently had been in receipt of a high salary in an academy in the South of France. Five thousand dollars' worth of property was found in the possession of the two men.

GARI MELCHERS'S PICTURES SOLD.

Projected Chicago Exhibition Cannot Now Take Place.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Gari Melchers, an American painter, whose special collection of paintings is a feature of the Berlin Art Exposition this year, has sold almost all his canvases, thus rendering his projected Chicago exhibition out of the question. Large prices were realized.

GOSCHEN MAY RETAIN HIS POST.

But He Will Sit in the House of Lords Instead of the Commons.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is understood that the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, who has announced that he will not seek re-election to Parliament, will, in the event of the triumph of the

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CHINA AND THE GERMAN PROPOSALS.

Perhaps the recency of Germany as a world power may be held to account for the German proposal of preliminaries to peace with China, which suggest such startling innovations upon the accepted notions of international law. It is much more probable that that recency is accountable for the surprise, bordering upon irritation, with which certain organs of German opinion have received the official announcement that we, the United States, are not prepared to go all the way with the German proposal.

Now the German proposal was that we should enter into no negotiation with the Chinese Government or with anybody pretending, however plausibly, to represent it, until that Government had delivered up, to such trial as the allied forces in China might see fit to give them, all persons designated by the official representatives of the powers in the East as the authors of outrages upon Western missionaries or traders. That is all that can be practically made out of the German proposal. Evidently, instead of being a preliminary to negotiation, it precludes negotiation. When the Chinese Government has delivered over to us, to be dealt with according to our good pleasure, as many Chinamen, including members of the Chinese Government, as we may choose to demand, what subject for "negotiation" will be left between us and that Government? Evidently nothing but the question of pecuniary indemnity, including, possibly, indemnity in land and in exclusive commercial privileges, both which the United States has disclaimed.

The weak point in our position is that we propose to enter upon at least a preliminary stage of negotiation with a Government which, or some important members or still more important "bosses" of which, we strongly suspect of having instigated the very outrages for which we are seeking redress. We freely admit that there is in this position an element of awkwardness as well as of weakness. But, then, look at the position that Germany asks us to assume. We would not enter into any negotiations with the only representatives of four hundred millions of people who can show any credentials at all to represent that population until the very authority with whom we are to treat had abdicated its right to be considered a Government, by abandoning one of the most essential functions of sovereignty or even of nationality, the right to try and condemn and punish its own malefactors.

As we have been inquiring all along, what is the alternative to our recognizing the only pretense of a Government that is visible in China as having, in the cautious language of our State Department, "authority prima facie sufficient for the preliminary negotiations," even while we repeat our intention to hold to strict account every person, of whatever rank or station, who may be proved to have been concerned in the outrages until we have tried more civilized and recognized ways of securing a redress of our National grievances.

It is noticeable that nations of much longer experience than Germany in international politics, such as France, have already taken the American view, that the objects of a negotiation should not be put forward as conditions "sine qua non" to entering upon the negotiation. It is to be expected that the British Government will also take that view, in spite of hasty and irresponsible utterances of part of the British press. The action of France may perhaps be held to foreshadow the action of Russia. At any rate, it is certain that the American people will applaud the determination of their Government to have no part or lot in a usurpation of the Government of China or in the establishment of a virtual suzerainty over that vast country as a preliminary to making a treaty with it to obtain "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

THE LUCK OF T. C. PLATT.

Mr. PLATT is doubtless the luckiest politician that ever lived. He has been the boss of a great party in the greatest State of the Union for something like fifteen years. He has never won a victory—they have all been won for him by forces that he had not the remotest influence in bringing into being and making effective. Yet his power is as absolute and his sway as completely undisputed as though he had won all his party's successes by his own skill and progress. He rides the Republican Party in imperial security, like a Napoleon of politics, and no serious effort has ever been made to unhorse him. None will be made so long as he chooses or is physically able to continue his labors of leadership.

The scandal of the stolen Senate and the offensive candidacy of MAYNARD gave Mr. PLATT his first victory. That was in 1893. It was a surprise to Mr. PLATT, who so little expected it that he had named the Toms, Dicks, and Harrys of the party as candidates, and particularly he had put up his candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1894 with no thought of their election. The Republicans took advantage of their accidental control of that convention to put a limitation upon the elective franchise in the Democratic Counties of New York and Kings, to the end that the control of the Legislature might more easily be kept in Republican hands.

The momentum of that unlooked-for local triumph, together with the growing dissatisfaction with the Democratic Party in the Nation, due to the Republican silver panic and to the behavior of the Senators from Havemeyer while the Wilson Tariff bill was on its passage, gave Mr. PLATT another unearned victory. Gov. MORTON was elected by a great majority. After him came BLACK, carried in by the great McKinley majority of 1896, and ROOSEVELT. The election of Gov. ROOSEVELT was a most striking illustration of the luck of PLATT. The people of the State of New York fully intended in that year to turn the Republican Party out of power for its sins. Mr. RICHARD CROKER, in a fashion characteristically brutal, completely changed the direction of the electoral current by his rough interference with the judiciary nominations in this judicial district. Up-the-State Democrats and all independent voters were disgusted with his behavior, and so Mr. PLATT got another unearned victory.

But the greatest accident of fortune of Mr. PLATT's career is the concurrence of the Governorship election this year with the Presidential election. In an ordinary year the State would almost surely elect a Democratic Governor to succeed Gov. ROOSEVELT. But Mr. MCKINLEY is sure to have a very great majority over BRYAN this year, and the boss reasons that the sweep of that Republican tidal wave assures in advance the election of the Republican candidate for Governor. We presume it does assure his election. It would take a prodigious amount of independent voting to reverse in the State election the verdict of the Presidential voting. PLATT takes full advantage of this fortunate situation by naming a candidate he would never dare to name in a close or doubtful year. Mr. ODELL is his ideal of what a Governor should be—popular in the State, yet absolutely controlled by him. He owns the Legislature. He now intends to own a Governor, too.

But the occurrence of a Presidential election this year is not his sole piece of luck. There is one Democrat who might have carried the State, notwithstanding the great majority for MCKINLEY. That Democrat is Mr. COLER. His reform achievements in this city have made him the possessor in a high degree of the confidence of the people. He would have belonged to that class of candidates who upset all the calculations of the politicians and carry a State by storm. If it had been certain that the Democrats would name COLER, PLATT never in the world would have dared name ODELL. But here again the genius of untiring good luck that watches over the plans of this boss came to his aid. COLER was disposed of by CROKER. The danger was averted, and PLATT went about his campaign labors in calm security.

Nor is the tale yet ended. There is no end to this man's luck. Not only does the determination to make an end of Bryanism help him, not only did CROKER put the dangerous COLER out of the way, but some of the stanchest boss-haters in who actually loathe him, turn in and help him accomplish his designs?

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all seeing men that Mr. STANCHFIELD is wholly free from the reproach and smirch of being controlled in any degree by RICHARD CROKER. But a good many boss-haters who saw that he was nominated as an incident of the campaign against COLER and in order to beat COLER have become persuaded that he is "CROKER's candidate." They have fixed their eyes so intently on the single fact of STANCHFIELD'S nomination through the efforts of CROKER that they see no other fact in the campaign. They do not even see the actual and plainly visible relation of master and servant that subsists between PLATT and ODELL. They will vote for a boss's candidate when they have an excellent opportunity to vote for a candidate who belongs to no boss. PLATT's good angel has smitten them with blindness in his interest. Things come PLATT's way without any effort on his part. The stars of heaven are all his friends, his luck is unconquerable.

THE SIEGE OF COLLEGES.

Not long ago we called the attention of those self-made men who sneer at college education to the remarkable number of self-supporting students at Yale. We found in the large percentage of these students in the entire body evidence that the energetic, self-reliant youth of the country did not agree with the views of the men who had succeeded in attaining fame and fortune in their belief that college training was not helpful in the struggle of life. It now appears that the young men of all sorts, including those who support themselves in college as well as those who do not, and also the parents of the latter sort, are demonstrating again their utter inability to agree with Mr. CARNEGIE and his supporters.

The entering classes in all the leading colleges are the largest they have ever had in their history. From Cornell comes the word that this year's freshman class will number about 650, while Harvard will have 700. Princeton has some 375 freshmen. Yale and Columbia tell similar stories. Now it must be remembered that this state of affairs has come about in spite of the constant raising of the standard of requirements for admission. Twenty-five years ago a student desiring to enter one of the leading universities of this country had to be prepared for examination in a moderate amount of Latin and Greek, say XENOPHON'S "Anabasis" and three or four books of HOMER, and some simple exercises and prose composition, six books of VIRGIL and six orations of CICERO, algebra and plane geometry, and a knowledge of the writing of simple English composition. He could pass all his examinations in a single day.

The colleges then seemed to be anxious to get students. Now their entrance requirements are so high that they appear actually to desire to keep students out. They have more than they can handle. Their dormitories are overcrowded, their classes are unwieldy, and their instructors are overworked. Yet a boy who wishes to enter the freshman class in these days must be prepared with just as much Latin and Greek and with considerable more mathematics than those of twenty-five years ago. He must also pass in French and German, in Greek and Roman history, or their equivalents in American and English history, in physiology and hygiene, and must be ready to write intelligent essays on some fifteen or twenty of the English classics. Several days are required for the passage of the examinations, which are made formidably difficult and laborious.

In spite of these facts the colleges are literally besieged by young men seeking the advantages which they offer. And the parents of these youths, who have had the benefits of worldly experience not possessed by their sons, are plainly of the same mind as the boys themselves. Somehow or other there appears to be a pretty general belief that the men who have succeeded in life without university training have done so not by reason of that omission, but in spite of it.

"UTTER SHIPWRECK."

Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY of Massachusetts contributes to the "editorial page of The New York Journal" an article opposing Mr. MCKINLEY's election and advocating that of Mr. BRYAN—a despotic conscience sometimes makes strange bedfellows. Mr. STOREY is a man of ability and of the highest personal and professional character. He was the secretary of Senator SUMNER and is the author of a life of that distinguished publicist. It would not be fair, perhaps, to say that he has modeled himself on his dead friend, for he is a person of too much individual independence for that; but he shows very complete sympathy with some of the most striking characteristics of the great Massachusetts leader. It used to be related by one of Mr. SUMNER's associates in the Republican Party—a man as pure and sincere and intelligent as any in that noble company—that on one occasion, when Mr. SUMNER was arraigning his friend for abandoning the cause of freedom because he could not agree with the Senator as to the means of advancing it, the friend said: "But, Mr. SUMNER, you will not even look at the other side." "Sir," thundered the Senator, "there is no other side."

Mr. STOREY holds that "the only issue in this campaign is the issue of imperialists without Constitutional rights and under which we are waging a bloody war of conquest in the Philippine Islands." Thus stated, there is no escape from Mr. STOREY's edict. "There is no other side." "The duty of every voter" is defined for him, and that ends it. Probably if Mr. STOREY were pressed with the question whether in a political contest to be decided by public opinion each citizen has not the right and is not subject to the obligation to make up his own mind, he would concede that rather obvious proposition; but in his contribution to the editorial page of The Journal he ignores it and in effect denies it. He has the courage of his convictions. Indeed he seems to be afraid of nothing except of being thought timid. Under that impulse he not only exposes but imposes his own ideas of "right and wrong." Happily for him and for the rest of us, Mr. STOREY has not the power to enforce the notions that he entertains as to the infallibility of his views. It would be a tremendous responsibility for him, and it would deprive the country of that safeguard for liberty and progress and justice which wise men in all ages have found in free discussion and in the action resulting from such discussion.

We confess that we do not find the issues of the campaign so simple as Mr. STOREY declares them, and if we did we should not be prepared to say, as he says, that if the majority of our fellow-citizens should differ from us, "the result would be utter shipwreck." We are of the opinion that there are several important questions to be decided by the American people at the coming election, and one of these, the question of the standard of value, with its intimate and far-reaching influence on the lives of multitudes of relatively helpless American citizens and on the National character, appears to us of greater consequence than the question of the policy of the Government in the Philippines or Porto Rico. But we are persuaded that even if the people should take what we think the wrong course as to this question as well as the other, the country would not be wholly and forever ruined. And we think that the attitude of mind which inclines to such a gloomy view would be dangerous if it were not a little ludicrous. The men who take that attitude are generally in the minority. When they become the majority, or when by any means they secure power, they make terrible rulers, because nothing restrains them in the application of their narrow ideas in which they sincerely believe lies the sole hope of rescuing their country from "utter shipwreck." In this is the danger. But in our land happily it is not the dangerous, but the slightly ludicrous, element in their conduct that is the more apparent. Our people are too numerous, too varied in origin, temperament, and mental tendency, and, especially, too busy, to be led by men whose chief characteristic is their confidence in the absolute correctness of their views on public affairs. The average American is apt to regard such men with genuine respect for their sincerity and their courage, but also with a certain mild amusement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the rather numerous possessions of which New York is not proud are her ferryboats. The accommodations they provide and the service they render are constant topics of complaint among that part of the suburban population obliged to use them, but it is generally assumed that, except in the matter of cleanliness, the ferryboats are about as good as it is possible to make them, and therefore the lamentations over their shortcomings are more despairing than angry. This is a mistake, according to The Electrical Review, which declares that an extraordinary improvement in these boats, both in service rendered to the public and in economy of operation, could easily be made if their owners were wisely progressive. The thing to do, we are told by this authority, is to convert the steam ferryboats into electric ferryboats, driven by storage batteries, the latter charged in the slips at the end of each voyage by engines on shore, or else by engines and generators of relatively small power on board and working while the boat is at rest as well as while it is in motion. "The advantages of such boats," asserts The Review, "are indisputable, and in no place in the world are the conditions of service so perfect and so well adapted for the operation of electric boats as they are in the two crowded and busy rivers intersecting Greater New York. Perhaps some day the natural inborn conservatism of the railroad managements controlling the majority of the ferry lines will move, and one of them will try the experiment of a storage battery boat. There is no doubt about the outcome of it or of the satisfaction that passengers will enjoy from a flush-deck boat with no engine space in the middle of it and with no noxious, ill-smelling, or hot machinery on board." The suggestion is certainly a most attractive one. Made where it is, its practicability can hardly be questioned, and the statement that the change would pay the owners as well as increase the comfort of the passengers gives room for hope of better things—and ferryboats. The hope should not be too confident, however, of immediate realization. The inertia of corporations is often as mysterious as it is aggravating, and even the promise of increased economy will not always move them.

—Returned from his brief tour through a part of the coal region, Father DUCEY on Sunday announced to his congregation that "in the mines the mules are more considered than the men." As justification for this remarkable statement he said: "I was told of an instance in a mine where an accident occurred. The first question was not 'Have any men been killed?' but 'Have any mules been hurt?'" Of course Father DUCEY heard that story, for otherwise he would not have rehearsed it, and possibly enough the story is true, for circumstances can be imagined easily enough in which, after an accident, the first thought would be for the mules rather than for the men, but we simply cannot believe that such a direction of anxiety is the general rule in any part of the coal fields. On innumerable occasions in the past we have had reports, the accuracy of which has never been challenged, of the value of the mules employed under ground receives its due consideration, but the annals of the mines do not support the declaration that they are more considered than the men. Father DUCEY's generalization does not harmonize with the known facts, and it will distract attention from the real grievances of the miners rather than emphasize them. The sympathy excited by exaggeration of conditions the exact nature of which can be ascertained is sure to pass speedily into an emotion widely different, and for that reason, if for no other, the friends of the miners should carefully refrain from drawing definite conclusions from single episodes or the hasty statements of angry and excited men.

—Now that Chief DEVERY is engaged in the laudable task of improving the manners of his subordinates, we venture to suggest to him that he could materially decrease the sum total of police insolence if he would persuade the patrolmen to add to orders of a certain class which they often and properly address to well-intentioned citizens a brief explanation as to why the orders are given. There are many city ordinances the origin and purpose of which are unknown to not a few New Yorkers and to all strangers. At present, when a policeman notices a violation of one of these rules, he is wont to issue a peremptory command, based, for all its object is aware or can see, merely upon the officer's caprice. The result is delay in obeying, and this in turn leads to an angry interchange of words and sometimes to the more serious outcome of blows or arrest or both. In innumerable cases all this would be avoided if the policeman would accompany his command with a reference to the ordinance on which it was based. The average citizen intends to obey the law, but he does not always know it, and though ignorance of the law is not an excuse, it is also not a crime, and in minor matters at least it may well be taken into kindly consideration. It will be said, of course, that the police haven't time to explain and to argue, but in reality argument is not expected, and the explanations would take no more time than the scolding or invective to which the lack of them so often gives rise. Respectable people do not dispute the authority of policemen or resent its exercise when they know that the authority is exercised in an official, not a personal, way. They do resent what seem to be arbitrary and purposeless interferences with their rights and liberties, and it is this feeling that causes most of the rows ventilated in the newspapers. The employes on the elevated and surface roads, too, might add to the joys and decrease the woes of urban journeys if they would avoid more seductively the appearance of inconveniencing passengers just for the fun of the thing. The company rules are usually judicious, and most of them are necessary, but ignorance of their existence does not justify an exhibition by guards or conductors either of contempt or of indignation.

—All the peculiarities and impracticabilities of prohibition are illustrated in the letter of acceptance just issued by Mr. JOHN M. FISHER, the Gubernatorial nominee of the Massachusetts Prohibitionists. The platform recently adopted at Worcester suits him exactly, though it has only one plank, "for," he writes, "the realization of this one issue in law, with a party pledged to its enforcement, will bring results far more valuable to every man, woman, and child than any other issue of any other party." Speaking of the Republicans, Mr. FISHER says: "They have many planks in their platform that I could indorse, but this party or any other party has no right to expect, or ought it to receive, my vote, or your vote, so long as it stands committed to the perpetuation of the canteen and saloon, or refuses to put itself on record in open hostility to the whole license system." Mr. FISHER admits that he has no expectation of election, but he does hope that the National Prohibition ticket will receive 500,000 votes and himself 15,000. This, he declares, "will give courage to all the discouraged. It will fill all our people with hope. Men will come into our party who have always declared that they would vote with us just as soon as we developed strength enough to convince them that we had a chance to win. Money will be poured into our treasury, and there will be life and enthusiasm all along the line." The tenor of the whole letter indicates that in Mr. FISHER's opinion the marked decrease of excessive drinking everywhere to be noted is due solely to the efforts of the Prohibitionists, and that the cause of temperance has nothing to expect except from them. That is a position curiously at variance with the facts. Great commercial and industrial influences are at work in this matter, and the rules of certain corporations have been far more effective in enforcing total abstinence than prohibitory laws have ever been.

—Commenting on the re-election of Congressman BOUTELLE by the Maine Republicans, The Philadelphia Medical Journal says that from the viewpoint of the profession it represents the situation thus created is abnormal and not to be commended, "since it is against medical instinct to impose public trusts and obligations upon a man who is unfortunately deprived of the full use of his mental faculties. But," adds the writer of the article, "the motive which has inspired this nomination, while it may be sentimental, is certainly a worthy one, and goes to prove that republics are not always ungrateful. What medico-legal relations the case may have we do not yet quite see; but if the Congressman-elect should attempt to take his seat before he had made a complete recovery, there might, we should think, be some interesting questions raised. The friends and supporters of this unfortunate statesman are possibly assuming some large responsibilities for him and for themselves." The case is certainly a strange and disquieting one, but it must be remembered that Mr. BOUTELLE's constituents were assured in the strongest terms that his complete recovery was to be confidently expected if all went well, and their regard for him was invoked on the moving plea that a failure to renominate and re-elect him would probably have a most disastrous effect upon his condition. In these circumstances their course is not inexplicable.

A BRYAN MAN IN 1900.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a Bryan man this time, although not one in 1896, and I attribute my conversion to the Republicans themselves. I attended the Republican meeting at Fifty-ninth Street last Friday evening, and have attended every meeting held by the Dry Goods Republicans at Leonard Street and Broadway to date, and I have not heard a single whole-hearted argument at any of them.

They give us music to tickle our senses, they amuse us with stories, they call their opponents all the damnable names they can utter, they manufacture songs, and the only point I heard was to-day presented to us. The speaker said that Mr. McKinley was a Lincoln, a Washington, a Grant, because he had made us as one great family, loving and loyal.

Did it not occur to him that the miners "went out" yesterday? Did it not occur to him that there are 100,000 unemployed the screws and forced the factory to close. And we are a "loving, loyal family." The man of whom I spoke above has been employed by one of the large firms in New York as a common porter. I have not questioned him as to how he feels, but he must feel rather "sore" toward all trusts in general, and, I believe, toward the Republican Party also. For Mr. Hanna has called on them all for campaign contributions, if I read aright.

J. C. SCHROEDER.
New York, Sept. 18, 1900.

DEMOCRAT TO VOTE FOR ODELL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is Stanchfield Croker's candidate? Mr. Stanchfield is Croker's candidate just as much as Mr. Roosevelt is Platt's candidate, and if an angel came down from heaven and accepted a nomination from either of the bosses he would be their candidate and do their bidding, the same as Roosevelt has done and Stanchfield will do! The system the politicians adopted and the people acquiesce in makes it almost impossible to resist the boss. Look at Mr. Roosevelt; against his wish and desire and against the will of the people of New York State Platt forces him to accept the nomination for Vice President, for which his active character makes him utterly unfit!

There is only one Grover Cleveland in 70,000,000 of people. Mr. Croker is by this time pretty well known in New York City and people are aware what to expect of him, but the easy-going citizens with Republican proclivities think Mr. Platt is not so bad because of his gentlemanly bearing and known respectability. They forget that the devil is far more respectable and gentlemanly than Mr. Platt, and he has fooled the people from the beginning of time. No, Sir; I myself, as an enrolled Democrat, shall vote for Mr. Odell for Governor, and I expect and hope that Mr. Platt and his candidate will conduct themselves in such a way that the people will see them in their true light and smash both machines the next time by electing Seth Low Mayor of New York.

A DEMOCRAT.
Brooklyn, Sept. 22, 1900.

Stanchfield Not Croker's Tool.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Stanchfield may be Croker's candidate in the sense that the latter procured, or in part procured, the former's nomination, but Stanchfield is not Croker's tool any more than Coler is Croker's tool, although he was the candidate of the boss of Tammany. Bosses sometimes make mistakes and nominate the wrong men—even the gods nod occasionally.

PRO-STANCHFIELD.
New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

MR. LEVY'S CANDIDACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lifelong Democrat, I have been very much surprised at the statements published in some of the newspapers during the last week to the effect that it is the intention of the Democratic organization in this city to refuse a renomination to those Representatives in the present Congress who supported the "Gold bill" (so called) at the recent session. I am a resident of the Thirteenth Congressional District, now represented by Jefferson M. Levy, who, in voting for that measure, voiced the sentiments, as I believe, of a large majority of the voters in the district, Democrats as well as Republicans. I am, and was at the time of his election, what was known as a sound-money Democrat, and cheerfully voted in his favor, believing that a man of his calibre, especially when acting as the representative of that constituency, could not fail to support a measure providing for a stable currency, with gold as the fixed standard. In that belief I was not disappointed.

I venture to say that the sound-money Democrats of that district are sufficiently numerous to turn the tide in the election of a Congressman; but, apart from that consideration, where is the vaunted harmony in the Democratic Party which we are asked to believe will defeat the paramount issue of imperialism and the other Republican "isms" (notably "McKinleyism") if Tammany Hall is to "turn down" such Democrats as Mr. Levy because he supported the currency measure which marks the line between the "gold" and the "silver" Democrats? The harmony would be that of the lamb lying down with the lion, but inside of the king of beasts!

What significance is there in the claim that imperialism is the paramount and burning issue if the 16 to 1 propaganda is to be the test of a candidate's qualification for a seat in Congress? And what incentive, moreover, is there for a man, equipped as Mr. Levy certainly is for that responsible office, to take an active part in public affairs if his services to the country and his constituency are to be ignored in this manner?

Kings County has in the present Congress a united Democratic delegation, and the entire delegation voted for the bill, with a single exception. There is no suggestion of "turning down" any of them for re-election because of his vote for the bill. It is only in this county, apparently, that the peril to the success of the National ticket and to the downfall of imperialism is to be increased by striking at the very votes which helped Mr. McKinley to carry the City of New York in 1896 and may do it again.

I have singled out Mr. Levy especially because he represents the district in which I reside, and also because in one session of Congress he has shown himself to be a man of ability and energy, thoroughly equipped on public questions, honest and frank, and, moreover, a thorough-going Jeffersonian Democrat. His constituents should be, and are, well satisfied with their representative.

But the same principle applies to other Democrats, who are, it seems, to be ostracized by Tammany because they do not believe in "16 to 1."

We shall soon know whether this is Croker's policy, and, if it is, he will soon know what the people think of it and "what they will do about it."

I know that I speak for others than myself in the Thirteenth District, and in all the districts of this county, in other parts of this State, and in other States of the Union. If "sixteen to one" is again the "paramount issue," the result of the election, as well as of the issue, will be a repetition of 1896.

A PARAMOUNT DEMOCRAT.
New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

Loss of a Boat in Galveston Storm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest your editorial as to the difficulty of accounting for a loss of a boat and her cargo destined for one of the steamers of the North German Lloyd Line, and as to the probability of a similar difficulty in relation to the destruction of property at Galveston.

Permit me to say that the difficulty is more imaginary than real. Some years ago a cotton compress at Wilmington, N. C., and the office were totally destroyed by fire. In order to collect his loss a merchant was required to show how many bales of cotton were in the compress at the time of the fire. Two representatives of the underwriters failed to ascertain this fact. A third representative ascertained from the merchant the exact number of bales he had bought that season and the number shipped from Wilmington. The difference was accepted by both merchant and insurer as the exact number of bales destroyed by the fire.

The rule of law as to a missing vessel is well known. It is a question for the jury, considering the character of the vessel, of the voyage, and the season of the year, whether the vessel is a hopeless loss. G.
Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 21, 1900.

Howard M. Cannon's Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can safely say that I speak for the majority of the readers of your valuable paper when I say that the letter by Mr. Howard M. Cannon is one of the finest ones that has been written.

Mr. Cannon's explanation is brief, and a more instructive one could not be had. It has been a great help to me in determining which party I should cast my vote for, as this election gives me the honor of casting my first vote. Could not Mr. Cannon be persuaded to write another article with the reasons why a first voter should look very carefully before casting his vote? I think that this question is one of the serious ones that confront a young man, and I for one would greatly appreciate any advice on this matter.

JOHN L. FIELDING.
New York, Sept. 22, 1900.

The Strike in Politics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it occurred to the Republican campaign managers that the appeal to the people at large by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is a very formidable campaign document for Mr. W. J. Bryan?

Have the Republican managers ever connected the Homestead strike and riots, occurring in the middle of a Presidential campaign, with the almost inexplicable desire for a "change"—even simply for a "change"—on the part of working people at that time, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Harrison and the election of Mr. Cleveland?

The coincidence of these strikes with critical periods seems significant.

The operators do not appear to have yet answered the charges of the workmen. If they have no feeling of responsibility for anything but their own pockets, the country will judge them and their political associates together. It is no answer to reply that they can manage their own business. The man who was not his brother's keeper had a sharp sentence.

Speaking "practically," it would almost seem that it would "pay" the Republican managers to settle this strike before bitterness deepens and blood is shed, if the statement of the mine workers prove true.

REPUBLICAN.
Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 18, 1900.

Labor and the Coal Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader of this morning on the coal strike is quite in the line of my own opinion. Where will the friend of labor locate any structure, all top and no bottom—in Utopia or in some unvisited star?

SENEX.
New York, Sept. 19, 1900.

The Solid South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you explain to me why the South is solidly Democratic in National elections? I can readily understand that in order to prevent "negro domination" it is necessary for the whites in the Southern States to combine against the negroes in municipal and State elections, but what figure the black man cuts in National politics is beyond me.

It must be to remain "regular" that the South casts its ballot so invariably for "any old thing," so long as it is labeled "Democratic." No doubt there remains some animus as a result of the civil war. At any rate, it must be provoking to the patriotic Republicans and Gold Democrats to see the South continually voting against the best interests of the country for the sake of regularity, knowing that if any good results from their political opponents' policies they, the Southern people, will get their full share of the benefits.

M. H. C.
New York, Sept. 18, 1900.

Monopoly and Free Coinage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bryan, in his letter of acceptance, published in to-day's TIMES, says:

"Since but a small proportion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized."

How about the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1? How about the monopoly of the owners of silver mines? Silver is worth about 63 cents an ounce. For 1,000 ounces, worth $630 (about) in gold, under free coinage at 16 to 1 the owner would receive from the mint about 1,292 standard silver dollars, which are full legal tender in the payment of debts—that is, he can discharge $1,292 of debt with what cost him only $630. Is this not a bonus to him from the people of a clear 662 dollars for which he gives no return? Is not this akin to monopoly? Did not the silver interest formerly pay Bryan a salary as editor to work in their interest?

J. S. P.
Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1900.

NUGGETS.

An Embarrassment of Rulers.

"What's the matter, Bobby?"

"Gra'ma, they's too many folks a-bringin' me up. I'd get along better 'f I on'y had you."—Indianapolis Journal.

Distant Relatives.

"I understand that you are a distant relative of the wealthy Goldmans."

"Yes." "How distant?" "As distant as they can keep me."—Philadelphia Record.

The Only.

"Cheer up," said the consoler. "One girl is as good as another."

"Better," said the unhappy young man. "But there is not another girl as good as the one."—Indianapolis Press.

Harmony Regardless of Expense.

"Beg pardon," said the postal clerk who had sold her the stamps, "but you don't have to put a five-cent stamp on a letter for Canada."

"I know," said she, "but the shade just matches my envelope, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

The Impatience of Grief.

"It's too bad you have lost your canary, Millie, but why did you go to the expense of telegraphing your mother about it? Couldn't you have written and told her just as well?"

"No! I knew that the sooner mamma heard of it the sooner she'd be sympathizing with me!"—Chicago Tribune.

A PASSING MEMORY.

From The Bismarck Daily Tribune.

We read in song and story of some ancient thing and hoary,
Some relics of the past that memory with delight surrounds,
In prose and verse erratic of some treasure in the attic,
Or eke some song that swells again—some half-forbotten sounds,
Some cracked and silent fiddle or a smoking pancake griddle,
Some humble thing that genius makes a flood of verse to yield,
But no muse has found expression that leaves half as much impression
On my mind as the old hair brush that my mother used to wield.

It had bristles on its bosom, but I never saw her use 'em,
And I never could imagine why they put those bristles there,
They may have been for combing, but more often in the gloaming
I have heard them swish and whistle through the cool and quiet air,
For the hair brush she would send me, and she'd quietly upend me
O'er her knee and grasp the handle in a way she knew so well,
Through the air I'd hear it humming, then I knew that it was coming,
And I'd squirm and twist and wriggle until finally it fell.

Ah, how keen is recollection of the accurate direction
Of that hair brush as it rose and fell in rhythmical refrain,
And the tingling diabolic as with cadence melancholic
It swept with measured beat and time and rose and fell again,
As it echoed, as it thundered, in what agony I wondered
If each blow were not the last one, while I struggled there in pain,
Then she'd let me rise and take it and be careful not to break it
And put it on a dresser till she needed it again.

We may read of treasured relic shrined in memory angelic,
That rouses recollections of a time that is no more,
The snuffbox grandpa carried on the day

FRANCE AND RUSSIA FOLLOW AMERICA

Powers' Answers Not Full Acceptances of the Kaiser's Plan.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN BERLIN

Germany May Submit a New Proposal —Peril of Discord Among the Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There has been no word from any of the Governments concerning their view of the American position in regard to China, and it is expected that some days will elapse before any new move is made.

France and Russia, however, are understood to be in accord with the new Chinese policy of the United States, which is, in fact, very much like that which has been pursued by Russia from the first. There are some minor details on which the three powers are not agreed. For instance, Russia wishes the Ministers to withdraw to Tien-Tsin in order that there may be no occasion for leaving even a legation guard in Peking. Another reason is that with the Ministers out of Peking there will be nothing to anger the mob and incite rebellion, giving the Emperor a free hand in preparing for peace negotiations. But the United States considers it better that Minister Conger should assist in these preliminary arrangements, and it is by no means certain that France agrees with Russia in this respect. There is reason to believe that France, on the contrary, may agree with the United States and leave her Minister at Peking. In that case it is possible that Russia may also yield this point.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

The main points of the policies of the three powers are similar. Restoration of order by the Chinese instead of by the allies and of recognition of the Emperor's envoys are the chief points in all three. These policies, however, are almost exactly opposed to the policies of the other powers. What will happen if the two groups of powers remain as hopelessly divided as at present cannot be guessed, and the strengthening of the American squadron is regarded as an attempt to prepare for all possible contingencies.

It is admitted that acts on the part of the Empress Dowager, like the reported promotion of Prince Tuan, might go far toward solving the difficulty by compelling all the powers to agree on the humiliation policy. At the same time, it is pointed out that these acts would have to be more insulting to the powers than this promotion in order to affect the policy of the Russian group. The policy of this group is dictated not so much by sentimental consideration for China as by a desire to avoid driving China into a war which might lead to dismemberment, a thing which the Russian group is above all things anxious to avoid. For that purpose many distinct affronts might be ignored, and the appointment of Prince Tuan is one of them. If, however, such a man as Tuan should be appointed on the Peace Commission it would be impossible for the powers not to resent it.

MR. CONGER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Acting Secretary of State Hill spent some time yesterday framing the instructions to Mr. Conger regarding the preliminary negotiations with Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching. The language of the note seems generally to indicate that he is really about to undertake to bring the powers and China together. He presumably will arrange with the Chinese representatives as to the place where they are willing to meet the representatives of the powers to discuss a final settlement, and try to fix upon certain broad principles that shall govern the conference. This problem must be submitted to the powers to ascertain if they are willing to accept it. If so, then it may be that something in the nature of a joint international peace commission will deal with the Chinese representatives. Should the powers on any of them reject such a programme as Mr. Conger may be able to frame, then it appears that there will be nothing for the United States to do but to proceed with the final negotiations on its own account, taking steps to make sure that no subsequent action of the dissenting powers negatives any of the results secured by the United States Commissioners in the settlement directly with China.

It is now understood that Gen. Chaffee's military force will be reduced to about 1,500 men. This contingent, being specially known as a legation guard, will not be subject to the orders of any one save the United States Minister Resident, as made known through the senior American military commander, either Gen. Chaffee or Gen. Wilson, (probably the latter,) and, not being part of the allied military forces, will not be under the command of the German Field Marshal, Count von Waldersee. The orders for the reduction are still in process of perfection.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster stated today that he did not expect to take part in the International Chinese negotiations. He said Li-Hung-Chang had expressed a desire that he come to China and aid in the negotiations, but he did not think he could be of any special service under existing circumstances. Besides, it was a long journey, the inclement season of the year was approaching, and he had no desire again to revisit the Far East.

FRANCE REPLIES TO GERMANY.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—France's reply to Germany's note making the possession of the instigators of the Chinese troubles a preliminary to peace negotiations is not entirely an acceptance of the proposition. France argues that punishment is necessary, but would negotiate under certain conditions without first punishing the guilty officials.

The Foreign Office stated to-day that M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, will pass the Winter at the Chinese capital, in spite of the difficulties of the telegraph service, as Tien-Tsin is considered to be uninhabitable after the sacking of that city.

France is not inclined to increase her Asiatic fleet, but possibly some gunboats will be sent to navigate the small streams.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle asserts that Russia's reply to the German note is very friendly, but that, although it appears to consent to Germany's proposal, it practically disapproves by asking whether it would not be best to open peace negotiations first and to make the punishment of the instigators of the outrages the first subject of discussion.

KAISER MAY SUBMIT NEW PLAN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A semi-official announcement has been issued in St. Petersburg that the European Cabinets are engaged in an endeavor to induce Germany to abandon her demand.

According to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Express, Germany will make a new proposal—namely, that the great powers form an international court to try the Chinese officials accused of complicity in the outrages.

The British and Continental press generally regard America's reply as encouraging Li-Hung-Chang to delay the negotiations. The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"It is a shock to find the Government at Washington taking up the position that the question of the punishment of the Chinese responsible for the outrage, torture, and murder of American citizens should be left to the initiative of the murderers themselves, for it is impossible to doubt that the responsible authors are the imperial authorities."

The Globe says:

"The refusal must have a mischievous effect at Peking. Much, however, as President McKinley's attitude is to be deplored it can have no effect on the British Government, which, of course, will continue to insist that the punishment of the proved murderers shall be an indispensable condition precedent to the negotiations."

BERLIN ON AMERICA'S REPLY.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—The refusal of the United States to accede to Germany's proposition regarding the Chinese settlement is prominently commented upon by the entire German press. In spite of the previous intimations through Washington cablegrams, the refusal has come as a great surprise.

A high Foreign Office official, referring to the matter to-day, said:

"Germany adheres firmly to her proposition. She has had no occasion to doubt that favorable answers will come from all the other powers. We have received hints that Russia will agree to the German note, and the same course is confidently expected of Japan and Great Britain. We hope the answer of the United States is not final, especially in view of the possibility that it was influenced by temporary conditions."

The press comment varies widely, although generally in a tone of disapproval and regret. The Vossische Zeitung deplores the "evidences of growing discord among the powers," and predicts a speedy breaking up of concerted action. The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks:

"An unpleasant sequence of the American position will probably be the increasing obduracy of the Chinese, whose opinion is now strengthened that the energies of the other powers will be intermittent, like those of the United States."

The National Zeitung likewise deplores the "increasing difficulty of co-operation on the part of the powers." It points out that their interests clash at too many points for permanent co-operation, and asserts that the answer of the United States "merely begs the question involved."

The Neueste Nachrichten observes:

"It is strange that the reply of the United States does not even attempt to meet the logic of the German note with logic. This can only be understood in the light of the delicacy of the American internal political situation."

The Lokal Anzeiger says that "the futility of the American answer is best proved by last night's news from China," the reference being to the reported appointments of Boxer leaders to high positions.

The Tageszeitung, which calls Washington's reply a "shoddy trick," says that the United States Government must know that China herself will never punish the guilty.

The Berliner Tageblätt declares that "the isolation of the United States is now an accomplished fact, which is received here with equanimity."

The Boersen Courier acknowledges that the American note does not contain any animus against the policy of Germany and predicts that it will not influence Germany's future action in China.

Marine reserves, to replace those disabled in China, were sent forward to-day from Kiel.

COLOGNE, Sept. 24.—The Kolnische Zeitung publishes an inspired telegram from Berlin in which the Washington Government's reply to the German note is characterized as a manifest effort to assist the Chinese Government to accept the proposals with regard to the punishment of the leaders in the Chinese trouble.

The telegram points out that, though the American reply shows an indulgent disposition, it must not be deduced therefrom that the Washington Government thinks the United States trade and missionary interests require less careful protection than those of the other powers, but that the United States Government is compelled to be indulgent owing to the unfavorable effect upon the situation in the Philippines caused by the transfer of troops from those islands to China. As a matter of fact, the telegram adds, a vigorous and exemplary punishment of the guilty counselors of the Chinese Court will be in accordance with the interests of both American trade and missionaries.

For a settlement between the powers and China it makes no difference, however, asserts the telegram, whether America co-operates any further or not. Forces sufficient for all emergencies will remain available to secure the expiation demanded by the civilized world.

RUSSIANS OCCUPY LU-TAI.

VIENNA, Sept. 24.—The Admiralty has received the following dispatch:

"Taku, Sept. 24.

"The Russians occupied the fortifications at Lu-Tai yesterday."

Lu-Tai is situated about forty miles northeast of Tien-Tsin, and is about twenty miles due north of Taku.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Gen. Gribsky, Military Governor of Amur, has published elaborate regulations placing all the regions along the Amur River now occupied by the Russians entirely under Russian law and authority. The Chinese are forbidden to return to the left bank of the stream.

He has also issued a proclamation declaring the annexation of Manchuria to be a punishment for the attack made on Blagovestchensk and exhorting the inhabitants hereafter to respect Russia's power and to live in peace and quietness on their fields.

The Morning Post has the following from its Shanghai correspondent, dated yesterday:

"The Russians recently organized an expedition toward Mukden, which has already reached Liao-Yang, about midway between Niu-Chwang and Mukden. It will probably encounter opposition.

"Prince Tuan's ascendency creates a very grave danger. The only hope for foreigners is that the pro-foreign Viceroy of Nanking has not yet been removed. Tuan's emissaries are working hard to get him out of the way by murder or suicide."

CHRISTIAN WOMEN BUTCHERED.

HONGKONG, Sept. 24.—Advices from Canton say that a boatload of native Christian women at Kum-Chug, (?) on West River, was fired upon, and that the women were then taken ashore and butchered in cold blood.

Native Christians are flocking to Canton from the surrounding country. Canton itself is quiet. The native city is full of bad characters, anxious to create trouble, but they lack leaders.

SHIPS FOR THE FAR EAST.

Government Hastening the Dispatch of the Naval Reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department is doing everything in its power to expedite the dispatch of the ships which the Government has decided to send to the Asiatic station to reinforce the American fleet there.

The Wilmington, attached to the South Atlantic Station, has sailed from Palmyra for Montevideo, where she will coal and proceed immediately to China by way of the Mediterranean. The cruiser Albany, now at Piraeus, Greece, was to-day ordered to proceed to Manila.

The other ships selected for service in Asiatic waters—the battleship Kentucky, the gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg, and the converted yacht Dorothea—are in American waters. They will be put in first-class trim for foreign service. All will go into dry dock at once. The Kentucky arrived at New York to-day, and proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Vicksburg has been ordered to the Boston dock, and to-day the Dorothea will go into dock at League Island, and the Annapolis at Norfolk. They will be thoroughly overhauled.

The ships are in excellent repair, and the overhauling will not require much time, except in the case of the Annapolis, which has been used as a training ship, and which must now be fitted out for active service. But even in her case the Navy Department estimates that not more than a month will be required. It is expected that all the vessels will have arrived at their destination by Dec. 1.

With the addition of these six ships the United States fleet in Asiatic waters will consist of thirty-four vessels, by far the largest American fleet ever employed on strictly foreign service. Although many of the ships are small, there will be a nucleus of heavy fighting ships which will make a formidable showing in the event that future complications should necessitate an American demonstration in Asiatic waters. In case actual hostilities should be necessary, the Pacific Squadron, which consists of the battleship Iowa, the cruiser Philadelphia, and a number of smaller fighting ships, would be in a position to effect a juncture with the Asiatic Squadron. Rear Admiral Remey will remain in command of the American naval forces in the East, and probably will make the port of Manila his principal headquarters. The fleet will be divided into two divisions, the first cruising in the Philippines, to be under the direct command of Admiral Remey, and the second, which will confine its cruising to Chinese waters, will be commanded by Rear Admiral Kempff, who is the second ranking officer on the station.

The big new battleship Kentucky arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday from Newport.

As the ship reached the yard her guns thundered out a salute to Rear Admiral Barker, commandant of the yard.

The Kentucky is to be docked at once. She is to be painted and put in the best of trim generally for service in Asiatic waters. The amount of work to be done on the vessel will be determined by the Department of Construction.

The big battleship has a crew of 550 men. Some of the members of the crew are short-time men, and it is probable that these will be transferred to vessels in home waters, and their places filled with long-time men. Capt. Colby M. Chester is in command of the ship.

There is a good deal of grumbling among the crew over the unlooked-for assignment of the new warship to China, which is looked upon as meaning that the vessel will make a stay of two years or longer in Asiatic waters.

Since the Kentucky was placed in commission there have been frequent reports of desertions on the part of members of the crew, and it is feared that the ordering of the vessel to the not overliked Asiatic station may cause more discontented sailors to desert from the ship. While the battleship is at the yard, however, strict watch will be kept to prevent desertions. It is not known just when the Kentucky will sail for China.

SPECIAL CABLE RATES TO CHINA.

Announcement is made by the Western Union Telegraph Company that the Governments and the cable companies whose lines are used for communication with China and the Far East have agreed to forward telegrams between soldiers and sailors of the allied forces now in China and from relatives at home for one-half of the regular rate. Between this city and China that rate is $1.66 a word.

Mr. Wu Dispenses with Detectives.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The detectives who have been on duty at the Chinese Legation for about two months to-day returned to Headquarters, there being no further necessity, in the judgment of Major Sylvester, Chief of Police, and Mr. Wu, for the presence of detectives at the Minister's residence.

It is understood that as soon as the condition of affairs in China will admit of it Minister Wu will visit Peru, to which country he also is the accredited representative of his Government.

DRINK LEADS TO SUICIDE.

An Insurance Collector, Reduced to His Last Cent, Shoots Himself.

Reduced by drink to his last cent, and advised by one of his best friends to "Go lay down and die," Frederick Bestenbostel, an insurance agent, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple yesterday at the Bronx Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

Bestenbostel, who was about sixty years old, was an employe of the Germania Fire Insurance Company. He lived with his wife and two children at 367 Bowery, but, it is alleged, had trouble with his wife several days ago about his habits and the fact that he spent about all he earned for liquor.

He was unusually despondent on Saturday, and went to his friend Philip Herrlich, an undertaker at 100 Avenue A, with a long tale of woe. Herrlich tried in vain to cheer him up, and at last said, in a joking way, "You had better go lay down and die if you won't brace up and shoulder your troubles." Bestenbostel remarked that this advice was good, and that he might adopt it.

Bestenbostel went on Saturday night to the Bronx Hotel and registered as Frederick Born of New York. All day Sunday he remained at the hotel drinking and smoking. Late Sunday night he went to his room, telling the clerk he did not care to be disturbed in the morning.

Shortly before noon yesterday Mary Bervin, the housekeeper of the hotel, heard a shot and a scream in Bestenbostel's room, and Thomas Flanagan, the porter, failing to force the door, gained entrance to the room by the fire-escape. He found Bestenbostel lying on the bed partly dressed clutching a revolver. In his right temple was a bullet wound, and the side of the face was blackened with the powder. Policeman Irving summoned an ambulance from Harlem Hospital, and Dr. Slaven stated that death had been instantaneous.

The body was removed to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House, and when searched 1 cent, two pawntickets for a ring and a pair of sleeve buttons, which had been pawned Saturday, Philip Herrlich's business card, a bunch of keys, and a memorandum book were found. On the last page of the book, written in a very shaky hand, were the sentences:

"Drink and smoking has brought me to this."

"This revolver belongs to Mr. Weisthal of the Market Lodging House, Bowery, near Canal Street."

Herrlich was sent for and identified the suicide. At the offices of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, 133 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon, the manager stated that Bestenbostel had been employed as an agent and collector by the company for several years, but that of late he had been drinking heavily and seemed very despondent. When asked if the man's accounts were correct, he said that he believed there was a small amount to be accounted for, but exactly how much he did not know.

Bestenbostel was Secretary of Richard Wagner Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, and a member of several German societies.

PASSENGERS' CRIES SAVE HIM.

Ex-Park Policeman's Attempt to Hang Himself Seen by Men On Elevated Train.

In plain view of the passengers on an elevated train Bernard McKenna, an ex-member of the Park Police, attempted to hang himself about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The man selected a tree in Manhattan Square Park, within 50 feet of Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street. McKenna had been drinking a great deal for several weeks, and his wife, who is the janitress of an apartment house, told the police that her husband had been on the verge of delirium tremens for two or three days.

The attention of the passengers on the elevated train was attracted to the suspended body of McKenna as the train was leaving the Eighty-first Street station. About the same time Isaac Robinson, a negro bootblack, who has a stand at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, was attracted by the cries of passengers. Robinson then remembered McKenna, who had passed his stand a short time before, followed by his wife. Mrs. McKenna had told the bootblack that she was afraid her husband intended to kill himself, and asked him to watch him. Robinson ran across to the park and cut the rope.

Policeman Pierce rang for an ambulance, and word was sent to Mrs. McKenna. When she arrived her husband was begging the policeman to permit him to kill himself. Pointing to his wife he said:

"Won't one of you cops kill me? I ain't fit to live. I've been worrying the life out of that little woman there, and I want to die."

McKenna was strapped in the ambulance and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and entered as a prisoner in the alcoholic ward. The physicians said that he would recover. As soon as he is able to go to court he will be arraigned on a charge of attempting to commit suicide. For several years he was a member of the Central Park Squad, but was dismissed for intoxication after several charges had been made against him. He lives with his wife and three children at 378 Columbus Avenue.

TO TEACH THE FILIPINOS.

Applications Sent Direct to Commission in Manila Will Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The War Department has been in receipt of numerous applications for appointment of teachers in the Philippines, and many inquiries have been made on that subject due to a notice in the newspapers that Prof. Atkinson, Superintendent of Education in the Philippines, had written a letter to Secretary Shepard of the National Educational Association, Winona, Minn., that he send normal graduates as teachers on three-year contracts; primary and grade teachers to receive a salary of $75 and $100 per month; Superintendents to receive $2,000 to $2,500 per year, and that, in addition to salaries, all expenses to Manila were to be paid.

The department cabled to President Taft of the Philippine Commission regarding this matter, and he replied that the letter from Prof. Atkinson to Mr. Shepard merely requested information as to the possibility of securing teachers on terms named, and suggested that the commission will consider applications with proper testimonials sent direct to it at Manila.

AMERICANS' FLIGHT ACROSS THE DESERT

Escaped Missionaries from Kalgan Reach London Via Siberia.

SOME TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES

Intense Suffering in the Hot Sand—Lack of Water—Kind Treatment by Russian Officials.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The American missionaries J. H. Roberts, Mark Williams, William Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, and Miss Virginia Murdock, who escaped from Kalgan, Province of Chi-Li, China, in June, were chased across the Gobi Desert. Thence they traveled by way of Siberia, and have just reached London in good health.

The missionaries will proceed immediately to the United States.

Mr. Williams, who has worked in China for thirty-four years, gives an interesting story of his experiences.

It appears that the first assault on the mission compound at Kalgan was made during the night of June 10, when a yelling mob attempted to batter down the gate with stones. Seeing the uselessness of remaining, the missionaries, in the course of the night, evacuated the compound and proceeded to the Magistrate's yamen. The following afternoon they were ordered to leave, the Magistrate declaring that he feared not only for the missionaries' safety, but also for his own yamen if he continued to protect them.

After allowing the Americans to draw their money from the native bank, the Magistrate furnished them with fifty soldiers as an escort through the Great Gate in the wall into Mongolia.

"We had no idea then of the terrible journey which awaited us," continued Mr. Williams. "We had no notion of having to escape across Siberia, and only proposed to remain in some place of safety and return after the crisis. Whenever we attempted to stop, however, the officials ordered us to leave forthwith, declaring the Boxers were on our heels. Finally, reaching a Mongol encampment at Harausa, we saw that flight across the great Gobi Desert was inevitable.

"Having secured a caravan, we started June 23. Just before starting, seven Swedish missionaries, with their families, who had just escaped with their lives, joined us. The lady had horrible experiences. She had been almost clubbed to death, while some of the males were frightful spectacles, being covered with blood.

"Our caravan consisted of twenty camels, nineteen horses, and six camel carts for the ladies and children. For eight days we traveled over nothing but sand. The air was like that of an oven and the suffering was intense. The animals had no grass and no water, and marching in the daytime was impossible. At the few isolated wells Mongols were encamped in the vicinity, and they refused to allow us to draw water, fearing we would poison the wells.

"After thirty-eight days of terrible anxiety we reached Urga, on the other side of the desert. We presented a sorry spectacle. The Russian Consul General was most kind. He gave up to us fourteen rooms in the Consulate. But to our dismay the Consul told us we must leave forthwith, as there were 2,000 Mongol soldiers in the neighborhood, who might be hostile. He also warned us that tens of thousands of Mongols were gathering for a religious festival, and that if we valued our safety we had better clear out without delay.

"A fortnight later, Aug. 13, we reached Kiakhta and remained there till Aug. 27.

"In the meanwhile Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia, obtained permission from the authorities at St. Petersburg for our journey over the Siberian Railway. Arriving at Irkutsk Sept. 2, we took a train and reached St. Petersburg Sept. 18.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the great kindness of the Russian officials. Everything possible was done for us by them, even to offering us money. On the Transiberian Railway, though it was choked with troops and closed to civilians, the authorities provided a reserved car for us. We passed immense numbers of troops, apparently conscripts, hastily collected. They were no uniforms and some had no guns. All of them wore straw hats.

"At the United States Legation in St. Petersburg we expressed the opinion that Russia was preparing to seize Manchuria; but we were informed that the American Legation had been assured that Russia had no such intention."

The Gobi Desert is called by the Chinese Shamo, ("Sea of Sand,") from the fact that the sand dunes of which it is in places composed are constantly moving from southwest to northeast. It is a vast region, mainly desert, lying to the east of Chinese Turkistan and west of Manchuria, from which it is separated by the Khingan Mountains. The greater part of the desert is covered with a coarse sand mixed with gravel, considerable tracts here and there being strewn with boulders of all sizes. In the eastern areas the Summer rains and the melting of Winter snows give a steppe-like character to the surface, allowing of the growth of sufficient vegetation to afford food for horse and camel caravans.

FORTITUDE OF MISSIONARIES.

The American Bible Society is in receipt of a letter from its agent, the Rev. John Hykes, D. D., under date of Shanghai, Aug. 13. Following are extracts from the communication:

The Viceroys of the central and southern provinces have made themselves responsible for any property destroyed within their viceroyalities. We have had books destroyed in this part of China, and I am bringing in claims which will probably be paid.

We dare not desert our colporteurs, when to do so would mean starvation and massacre. Already some of them have had their whole families exterminated and their property all destroyed. I fear that many of them are dead. I cannot speak too highly of the magnificent heroism of these men. They have faced danger and death with a calmness that has amazed me. They have never flinched in the performance of their duty, and I know the society will be glad to have me stand by them while this time of trial lasts.

We now know that the members of the Presbyterian Mission at Pao-ting-Foo were killed on the night of June 30. Roman Catholics were butchered on the same day. The property of both was destroyed.

A heavy rain stopped the vile work of the inhuman wretches, who were reveling in the slaughter of helpless women and innocent little children, but they attacked the American Board and the China Inland Missions the next day, July 1. Mr. Pitkin was shot dead while heroically defending the women of his mission. Misses Morrell and Gould of Portland, Me., were then captured and taken to the Boxer headquarters and executed. Mr. Bagnall was killed near a temple. How the others met their death is unknown. All natives in any way connected with foreigners met a like fate.

During the battle of Tien-Tsin, head hunters were found with their gory trophies in their possession. Receipts for rice, arms, and ammunition supplied to the Boxers were found among other incriminating documents, also lists of the Boxers, giving the names, ages, and villages in which they lived.

The situation in the valley of the Yang-Tse and the South is increasingly critical. The attitude of the Viceroys is becoming very doubtful. Chang Chih Tsang and the Governor of Mupeh have just issued a proclamation which is intended to incite the people to massacre the native Christians or make them recant. Chapels are being destroyed and native Christians robbed and persecuted every day in many places in the Yang-Tse Valley, and apparently no effort is being made to stop these outrages. I feel that we have not yet seen the end of this struggle to get rid of the hated foreigner. It is quite possible that we have only seen the beginning of it.

Mention is made in another letter of the 20th, from the same writer, of outrages upon refugees in Shansi Province. One young woman was killed outright on the journey, and another was forced to travel, the flesh having first been cut from her head.

Three unmarried women who were shipwrecked had to wade ashore in water to their necks. Their clothing was then taken from them and they were forced to march in that condition sixty miles. They walked two days and nights without stopping. A missionary in a city in Kweichau Province was beaten eighteen times and robbed of all he had. His injuries may end fatally. At best he is a cripple for life.

Jury Exonerates McGuigan.

Coroner Zucca held an inquest yesterday on the death of Sarah McGuigan, the woman whose body was found early on the morning of Sept. 20 on the sidewalk in front of her residence, at 1,901 Second Avenue. As a result Joseph McGuigan, who had been charged by his eleven-year-old daughter Mary with having thrown his wife out of the window, was exonerated from all blame, and discharged by the Coroner. The jury found that Mrs. McGuigan's death was the result of a fractured skull, caused in some unknown way.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Lenox and Tuxedo are foremost this week in the social interest of out-of-town resorts. The Westchester Horse Show, which begins at White Plains to-morrow, will attract a large Autumn colony, whose members are now occupying their country houses all through Westchester County. The show promises this year to be unusually successful. Many of the participants will on Friday repair to Tuxedo, which attractive Autumn resort is on that day to have the first of what is hoped will be a long series of social events.

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The swift Atlantic liner Deutschland, which arrived late on Saturday evening, will sail again to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, and will take out a number of well-known people. Among those booked to sail on her are Mundji Bey, Turkish Consul at New York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Baldwin, John Crosby Brown, R. P. G. Bucklin, Henri Cachard, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Baker, C. F. Gunther, Dr. Heber Jones, W. C. Max-Muller of the British Embassy at Washington, Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley, Willard Scudder, Miss Tuckerman, and John A. Wilson. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell-Clarke, George L. Gower, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Robinson are booked to sail on the Cymric to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley are going abroad for a stay of some months, which is hoped will entirely restore Mr. Postley's health. He was ill all Summer with typhoid fever, and although he has recovered, he has not completely regained his strength.

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The wedding of D. Henry Smith, a well-known member of the Union, New York, and University Clubs of this city, and Miss Elizabeth K. Nelson, took place at Ifield, England, on Saturday. Mr. Smith's New York residence is at East Fifty-fourth Street. His first wife died some seven years ago.

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Among those who arrived on the Umbria on Sunday, and whose names have not already been published, were Edward N. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss, Capt. W. D. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Russell, the Rev. F. R. Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Turnbull, and Mrs A. F. Valentine and children. The St. Paul, which also landed her passengers on Sunday, brought, in addition to the many prominent people whose names have already been recorded, Mrs. and Miss Bronson, Mrs. and Miss Belknap, Gen. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. Butt, and two sons; James Carstairs, Jr., Dr. J. M. Bishop, Mlle. Anita de Garmendia, William Gordon Fellows, Gen. Rush Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. O. Jennings and Miss Jennings, Mrs. John de Koven and Louis de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lane, Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, B. M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Thaw and children of Pittsburg, Robert B. van Cortlandt, W. D. Vanderpool, and A. von Bruning, former Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, and Mme. von Bruning (Mrs. Gordon McKay.)

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On the Rotterdam, due on Saturday, there are said to be coming Mr. and Mrs. Augustus van Cortlandt, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard. The St. Louis, due next Saturday, is bringing, among other well-known people, Judge John Clinton Gray, the Vicomte de Grammont, Robert Olyphant, Miss Amy Olyphant, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Livingston and Craig Biddle, and Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia. The Oceanic, due to-morrow, has on board, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are coming on the Teutonic, due Oct. 3.

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It was Mrs. Charles Bruce Ismay, formerly Miss Constance Schieffelin, and not her elder sister, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who was thrown from her hunter on Saturday at Southampton, at the meet of the hounds, and painfully injured. Mrs. Ismay is reported better, and may recover without serious scars.

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Mrs. William Astor will open her town house, 840 Fifth Avenue, on Monday next, Oct. 1. Mrs. Astor intends remaining in the city several weeks, but may go up to Ferncliffe for a few days. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, who were at their city house on Tuesday and Friday last, left for Ferncliffe Friday evening. Col. Astor came down on Sunday, but returned Monday. The Nourmahal, it is said, will go out of commission on Saturday.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who arrived on the St. Louis Sunday, repaired at once to their home on upper Fifth Avenue, remaining there until yesterday noon, when they went to Lakewood. Mrs. Kingdon, with two of the children, remain in the city.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are at Irvington, having gone there immediately after their visit to Southampton. They will occupy this Winter the house at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, which they leased last season, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Gould's mother, has been with her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Merwin Shrady, at their country house, Pine Ridge, Barrytown, but returns to New York to-day.

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The dance given by Mrs. Walter Cutting at Col. Cutting's Pittsfield house, Meadow Farm, in honor of Miss Frances Crane and Samuel G. Colt, who were married the day following, was a pretty affair, and was a housewarming as well, it being the first opening of Meadow Farm for a large affair. Mrs. William Francis Bartlett and the Misses Juliana and Madeleine Cutting assisted in receiving.

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The friends of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alan Arthur of this city are surprised at their bravery in accepting an invitation from Eugene Higgins to accompany him on his steam yacht Varuna on a trip from Havre to this port, in view of the recent terrific weather, which made even such big liners as the Deutschland and St. Paul a day late in reaching here. The Varuna left Havre on Saturday. Mr. Higgins has been cruising on her for many months in the Mediterranean and Norwegian waters. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur will be warmly welcomed here. They were married last Winter in Paris. Mrs. Arthur was Mrs. Clarence Andrews and procured a divorce last year. She is the daughter of the late Joel O. Fithian, and is a granddaughter of the late Richard B. Connolly.

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The annual woman's golf tournament at Baltusrol assumes more importance this year than usual, owing to the fact that the championship tournament was held so far away, at Shinnecock, and at such an early date that many golf lovers were unable to be present. Most of the crack women players who took part in the championship tournament will play in this Autumn's tournament at Baltusrol, which will take place on Oct. 16 to 20. On the opening day there will be a reception and a tea and driving contest.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Chattanooga, Tenn., is 32,490, as against 29,100 in 1890, an increase of 3,390, or 11.65 per cent.

Savannah, Ga., shows a population of 54,224, as against 43,189 in 1890, an increase of 11,055, or 25.60 per cent.

The population of Chester, Penn., is 33,988, as against 20,226 in 1890, an increase of 13,762, or 68.04 per cent.

The Heller-Engel Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The wedding of Miss Florence L. Engel, daughter of Mrs. Fannie Engel, 95 Forty-second Place, and Henry Heller of New York City will take place on Thursday evening, Oct. 4, at the Lakeside Club.

TWO MEN THROWN FROM BUGGY.

One Will Die and the Other's Recovery is Doubtful.

John Scott of 313 Fifth Street and Archibald Mitchell of 136 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, started yesterday to drive to West Bergen. At West Side Avenue and Montgomery Street the horse took fright at a pile of iron pipes and ran away. The wagon was upset and both men were thrown out.

Scott's skull was fractured and he will die. Mitchell was seriously hurt internally and there is slight hope of his recovery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Alfred Stillé.

Dr. Alfred Stillé, for many years professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. Dr. Stillé was one of the leading physicians in this country, and was also well known in Europe.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1813, and received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1835, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1836. In the same year he was elected resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital, but resigned to continue his medical studies in Paris and other European cities. Returning home in 1839, he became resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

He first began to lecture on pathology and the practice of medicine before the Pennsylvania Association for Medical Instruction in 1844, and he continued these lectures until 1850, in the meantime receiving an appointment as physician to St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1851 he again went abroad, studying at the Vienna University. From 1854 to 1859 he filled the chair of theory and practice of medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical College.

In 1864 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he filled until 1884, when he resigned. From 1865 to 1871 he was also lecturer on clinical medicine in the Philadelphia Hospital. During the war he was visiting physician at the United States Satterlee Hospital.

Dr. Stillé was active in the formation of the American Medical Association, of which society he was at one time Secretary, and later President. He was President of the Philadelphia Pathological Society from 1880 to 1883, of the County Medical Society in 1862, and of the Philadelphia College of Physicians in 1885. Besides, he was a fellow of many other medical and scientific societies. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Pennsylvania College in 1876, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1889.

His writings were voluminous, and are regarded as standards. Among his chief works may be mentioned "Elements of General Pathology," "The Unity of Medicine," "Humboldt's Life and Character," which was translated into German; "War as an Element of Civilization," "The National Dispensatory," (with John M. Maish,) "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," "Epidemic Meningitis," and "Epidemic or Malignant Cholera," in addition to innumerable addresses and essays.

He also translated from the French Andral's "Pathological Haematology," in collaboration with Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs.

Walter Ewen Townsend.

Walter Ewen Townsend, one of the seven children of Alfred M. Townsend, agent for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at 50 Wall Street, died in the Naval Hospital, at Yokohama, Japan, on Sunday, according to a cable message which reached this city yesterday, of typhoid fever contracted during the siege of Peking, which he endured with the British Legation, to which he was attached in the capacity of a student interpreter.

He was twenty-one years old, and was born in China, but much of his childhood was spent in this city, to which his father came eighteen years ago. He attended a private school in this city, but completed his studies in an English college, joining the legation less than a year ago, as the Chinese situation began to be portentous. He wrote of the conditions as he saw them to his father, whose home is at 163 West Eighty-sixth Street, and many of these letters, after being edited by the banker, were printed anonymously in The London Times, and from the very first attracted great attention throughout England because of their evident accuracy and desire to tell only the truth, and their fresh, schoolboy diction. Many of them, in fact, were reprinted in the newspapers of this city and credited to the great London daily.

The elder Townsend with his family has been in Europe for the last two months, and it will be several weeks before he returns.

In his absence his place with the great British banking company, whose main office is in Hongkong, is filled by C. S. Addis.

Mr. Addis said yesterday that the last of young Townsend's letters had been published late in July, and that since then all news of him which had reached New York had come by cable. It was known that he had been wounded during the siege and afterward word was received that he had recovered, but the nature of the injury was not even stated, and he did not know whether the wound had had any part in causing his death.

Thomas H. Haskell.

Thomas Hawes Haskell, since 1884 Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, died at his residence in Portland yesterday. He was born in New Gloucester, Me., on May 18, 1842, and was a graduate of Bowdoin. He served in the Union Army during the campaigns of 1862 and 1863, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He was known as one of the greatest case lawyers in New England, and his opinions held high rank. He was author of "Haskell's Reports," in two volumes, and "The New G

TOY TORPEDOES EXPLODE

Five Crates Fall from a Wagon Near City Hall Park.

LOUD REPORT ALARMS MANY

The Driver Hurt and a Messenger Boy Tossed in the Air—The Old White Express Horse Stands Undisturbed.

Five crates fell from an express wagon in Chambers Street near Broadway yesterday afternoon and exploded. The shock was felt by everybody in and about City Hall Park, and the report drew a crowd which blocked traffic on Broadway for nearly an hour.

The crash was probably the loudest and the shock the greatest which has occurred in the lower part of the city in years, and many people within a radius of a mile, deafened and shaken up, imagined that a sky-scraper had collapsed. The effect of the tremendous detonation was electrical. Within a minute City Hall Park and Broadway and the streets from Park Row to West Street were crowded with people, and several fire engine companies were on their way to the scene of the explosion.

When they got there they found that the only results of the explosion were a litter of paper, bits of wood, and sawdust on the sidewalk, the remains of five crates of small toy torpedoes, while an expressman and a messenger boy were nursing burns and contusions.

Probably the only living creature in the lower part of the city that preserved a perfectly calm demeanor during the excitement was the old white horse attached to the express wagon from which the torpedoes fell. Although within a few feet of the explosion which bowled the expressman and messenger boy over like ten pins, shattered the window glass in a neighboring building, and almost split the eardrums of everybody in the vicinity, the horse did not snow the slightest incitnation to bolt or become restive. It is true that the thunderous report waked him out of a doze into which he had fallen, but beyond casting a sideiong glance at the wagon, the old horse gave no indications that he was conscious that anything unusual had happened.

"I always thought that that was a steady horse," remarked the driver, while an ambulance surgeon was binding up his wounds half an hour after the accident, "but now I know it. That horse ought to be in the artillery, pullin' a siege gun. He's related to that mule that stood its ground at the bombardment of Matanzas, when the Spaniards all ran away, and got its head shot off for its pains. I'd trust him anywhere now, for I'm sure that he'll never run away after this."

The torpedoes which caused the explosion were made by the Meyers Fireworks Company of Newark, N. J. They were the smallest sort of paper torpedoes, and are known as Japanese toy torpedoes. They were packed in boxes of two dozen each, twelve dozen boxes being packed in a crate. A wagon of the Rhinehard Express Company, loaded with twenty-five of these crates and driven by William Nate of 50 Lang Street, Newark, N. J., arrived in front of the store occupied by J. D. Nordlinger, an importer of fireworks and various other articles, at 77 Chambers Street, a few doors from Broadway, at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.

The horse fell asleep as soon as he was allowed to stop, and Nate went to the rear of the wagon to unload the crates. C. S. Bond, Nordlinger's shipping clerk, came out of the store to watch him and John Rendino, a fifteen-year-old American District messenger boy, of 156 Cherry Street, arrested his progress along Chambers Street to look at the wagonload of torpedoes with covetous eyes.

"Oh, what a graft!" he murmured ecstatically, "If I had all dose and it was de Fourt' of July!"

"G'wan away," said Nate, untying the rope which held five of the crates on the tailboard of the wagon. "Yez wouldn't know what to do wit' 'em. If I was to let one of these here drop yez would see—"

Nate has not yet told what Rendino would have seen, but the messenger boy afterward remarked: "I saw right away all that was a-comin' to me," for as the driver spoke, the five crates on the tailboard slipped off and fell to the ground, with a detonation like the roar of a twelve-inch gun. Nate fell backward on the ground, and Rendino, being considerably lighter, was shot through the air and landed on his hands and feet a considerable distance away.

Bond, the shipping clerk, disappeared as if by magic, and was not discovered until some time later, when he was dragged out in a very limp condition from behind a case of sardines stored in Nordlinger's cellar.

Nordlinger, who, besides dealing in fireworks, sells soap, sardines, dried fruits, and several other commodities, made a dive into a miscellaneous collection of goods in the back of his store, which was filled with sulphurous smoke.

Meanwhile the street was littered with the remains of the crates of torpedoes, which were still exploding and throwing the small stones which they contained in all directions, and a shower of pieces of broken glass was falling from windows which had been shivered by the concussion.

The street was almost instantly blocked with people, who came running from all directions. Five or six policemen began to form a line across the street to keep back the crowd, which already extended across Broadway, blocking the traffic.

A moment later the clanging of a fire-engine gong was heard and an engine, followed by a truck crowded with men, swung into Chambers Street, forcing back the crowd on each side. It was Engine No. 7, which is stationed in the old brownstone building beside the County Court House, in City Hall Park. There was no need to tell any of the men there that they were wanted. No alarm was sent in, but before the echoes of the explosion had died away they were pulling out, one of the firemen having already sent in two alarms.

Three other fire engines and trucks appeared a few moments after the No. 7 men had arrived. By that time the remains of the torpedoes and the boxes and crates which had contained them had been drenched with water, and were being swept up. Nate and Rendino were having their wounds dressed, and the old horse attached to the express wagon was slumbering peacefully.

Nate had been carried into the City Paymaster's office, at 83 Chambers Street, where Dr. Nelson of the Hudson Street Hospital placed plasters on his nose, which had been broken, and dressed the burns he had received about his eyes.

The messenger boy was carried by willing hands to a drug store, where it was found that he had only a slight scratch on his knee and a small burn on his cheek. While these wounds were being dressed he described the explosion to an appreciative audience.

"I saw der turpedoes drop," he said, "and den for a minnit I t'ought I was Alkali Ike gittin' blown up by de bandits in de dime novel. For a minit I saw de houses turnin' sumersaults an' a great flash, an' heard a tremenjous roarin' in me ears. Den all wuz darkniss. I wuz trun up in de air, and den trun down agin. Its a wonder ter me dat I didn't crack me crust."

Nordlinger, when dragged out of the heap of articles he had upset in his flight to the rear of the store, explained in a shaky voice that he wasn't responsible for the explosion.

"I hadn't really ordered the torpedoes," he said, "and don't know anything about them. They were just sent to me to examine."

After listening to this statement the twenty-odd policemen who had gathered scattered the crowd, and the fire engines and trucks returned slowly to their respective stables.

SHOT THE GIRL; SPARED HIMSELF.

Both Agreed to Die, but His Nerve Failed.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 24.—Miss Griffin of Dundas was shot and killed last night while out driving with George Pearson of Hamilton.

Pearson said at first that they were passed by a rig, from which two shots were fired, one of which struck Miss Griffin in the head, and that he carried her into a farmhouse, where she died. Later, however, he confessed to the murder, saying that he shot Miss Griffin twice through the head. He added: "I kissed her goodbye, then shot her dead, but the reason no one will ever know."

He said that the girl and he had made up their minds to kill themselves, and he shot her and then tried to shoot himself. He showed a hole through his clothes where he had tried to shoot himself, but his nerve failed him. Pearson is about twenty years of age. He is now in jail.

CHINESE TRY TO REGISTER.

Not as Voters, but as Business Men, and Get Tangled in Red Tape.

The law, which went into effect on Sept. 1, requiring all persons doing business in the city to register their full name and address with the County Clerk, has begun to permeate Chinatown, and its effects on the international laundry business and other Celestial enterprises became apparent yesterday. Eight starched and violet-slippered Chinese residents, piloted by May Ping Fon, a proud and self-conscious interpreter, appeared bright and early at the City Hall yesterday morning, and, completely ignoring the lesser officials, made straight for the Mayor's office with a varied and picturesque assortment of autographs, which they offered to his Honor's messenger.

That official informed the silent cleansers of linen that the Mayor was not looking for any Chinese partners, but thought the City Clerk might desire a few names from the Flowery Kingdom. The procession, therefore, wended its way to the City Clerk's office, but that dignitary likewise declined, with thanks, the list of Mr. May's friends' favorite names. It was explained that the County Clerk was making a collection of Celestial autographs for purposes of reference.

The men of shirts at the third stopping place were informed that registery blanks were first to be obtained from stationers in Nassau Street, then filled out and sworn to before a notary public, stamped with a war tax stamp, and then presented to the County Clerk. The visitors bowed gravely and low, and were last seen shuffling silently over toward Nassau Street.

THE SANITY OF MISS WENDEL.

Lively Proceedings at the First Session of the Commission—A Jury Impaneled.

The proceedings before the commission appointed by Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court to inquire into the sanity of Miss Georgianna G. R. Wendel of White Plains, which held its first sitting yesterday evening in the County Court House, were of a very lively nature, and, after a Sheriff's jury had been impaneled, consisting of fifteen jurors, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow at 3:30 o'clock.

Ex-Justice Bookstaver, Dr. Carlos R. MacDonald and Samuel Truesdell, the Commissioners, heard long arguments by William L. Snyder, John M. Digney, and William P. Platt of White Plains on behalf of Miss Wendel as to their right to appear in her behalf. M. S. Thomson and Charles G. Koss, who represent John G. Wendel, Miss Wendel's brother, and Miss Mary A. E. Wendel, her sister, who was appointed temporary committee of her person, opposed their appearance, but the Commissioners finally permitted Mr. Snyder to appear for the alleged incompetent.

Mr. Snyder said this was not the first, second, or third attempt made by Miss Wendel's relations to keep her incarcerated on the ground that she was of unsound mind, and the former attempts had failed. Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Second Department was her counsel on the last occasion when her relatives' attempt to have her declared insane failed. He (Mr. Snyder) was introduced to Miss Wendel by Justice Keogh, and represented her as her attorney and counsel from that time onward.

Mr. Snyder explained that he was on his vacation when Miss Wendel was locked up by her brother, John G. Wendel, and Mr. Digney had been retained to act for her by Maurice J. Sullivan, the agent for Miss Wendel's property. As nobody was permitted to see Miss Wendel, counsel asked the Commissioners to exercise their authority and appoint him, Mr. Digney, and William P. Platt, who had been retained by Francis A. Conlan, at the request of Miss Wendel, to appear for her during the proceedings.

"You are here now," said Judge Bookstaver.

"Yes," said Mr. Snyder, "but I have been denied access to my client, who is guarded by a force of armed men. We claim that she has not received the proper notice of this proceeding for which the law provides. We demand that Miss Wendel be present and that these proceedings be litigated by her and her counsel.

"A habeas corpus proceeding was instituted before Judge Lent, in White Plains," said Mr. Thomson, "and the Judge went to see Miss Wendel, at her brother's house, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and, having seen her, said she was undoubtedly insane."

"That statement is entirely and absolutely false," said Mr. Digney.

Ex-Justice Bookstaver said the Commissioners would direct that Mr. Snyder be permitted to represent the alleged incompetent.

A jury of fifteen was then impaneled, and Mr. Snyder asked for an adjournment, to enable him to get Miss Wendel examined by experts. He further demanded that they be allowed to examine her without any physicians employed by her relatives being present.

Julius Well, the foreman of the jury, announced that the jury would not arrive at a verdict until it had Miss Wendel on the witness stand. If, however, it was shown that her health would not permit of her being brought to court, the jury would send a committee of its members to see her.

Charles W. Billings Declared Insane.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Sept. 24.—Ex-Justice of the Peace Charles W. Billings was declared to be insane by a jury to-day. A conservator of his estate will be appointed. The case was tried before Special Commissioner Joseph Steinert.

INJURED ENGINEER'S NERVE.

With His Hand Mangled, He Ran His Train from Delewanna to Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 24.—James E. Riley of 80 Marshall Street, this city, is in St. Joseph's Hospital and it is expected he will lose his right hand. He is an engineer of the Lackawanna and ran one of the fastest trains on the road. His injury was received on Friday while his train was running at full speed, but despite the fearful mangling of his hand and the intense pain he stuck to his post and ran his train into the station here on time.

On Friday morning as he was speeding past Delewanna a signal was given him. As he flew past the signal tower at the rate of fifty miles an hour, he waved his hand to indicate to the signal man he understood the signal given him. As he did so his hand came into contact with the iron upright of a water pipe. The blow was a fearful one and broke, it would appear, not only all the fingers, but the small bones in the back of the hand and split the flesh into ribbons.

Riley's exclamation caused the fireman to jump to his side. The fireman wrapped the injured hand in a cloth and it hung useless. Riley refused to surrender the throttle, and with his left hand continued at full speed until near Passaic. He then slowed down and signalled the ticket agent, who ran out, and to him Riley shouted as the train went through to have a relief engineer here. Then Riley opened up again and drew into the station on time. The engineer he asked for was waiting and Riley was lifted almost fainting from the cab. He was still conscious and gave the relief engineer brief directions as to the train, and then collapsed entirely.

DINNER TO GEN. OTIS.

Will Be Attended by 400 Guests Thursday Evening.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, who is coming to New York to attend the dinner tendered to him by his friends under the auspices of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of which he is a member, will reach New York on Thursday morning. At the same time several officers from West Point will arrive. They will breakfast at the Murray Hill Hotel with Commander Bakewell of Lafayette Post.

The guests at the dinner will have among them Hon. Elihu Root, Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. Seth Low, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Count de Lafayette, Chancellor MacCracken, ex-Mayor Strong, Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottlieb, Senator Redfield Proctor, Consul General O. F. Williams, and ex-Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss.

The dinner will be given at Delmonico's on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Dr. Munn Dies in Bellevue.

Dr. William Munn, fifty-one years old, of 146 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, died yesterday morning in the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Munn made at attempt to commit suicide Saturday. He was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and on Sunday he was transferred to Bellevue.

THE O'BRIEN IS LAUNCHED

Torpedo Boat Christened by a Revolutionary Descendant.

Name of the Vessel Recalls First Naval Engagement of the War for Independence.

The United States torpedo boat O'Brien, shimmering in a coat of emerald hue, the first and only vessel of the United States Navy with an Irish name, was launched yesterday morning at the Crescent Shipyard of Lewis Nixon, at Elizabeth, N. J. The launching of the new craft marks another step in the consummation of the Government plan of perpetuating the names of the more prominent figures in the American Revolution, and the name O'Brien recalls a family of heroes that may have become almost forgotten by those who do not delve deeply into the history of the country.

The bottle of wine was broken over the O'Brien's prow yesterday by Miss Mira Lincoln O'Brien, a direct descendant of one of the O'Brien brothers. These patriots, Jeremiah, Gideon, William, John, and Joseph, were the sons of Morris O'Brien, who came from Ireland and settled in Machias, Me., where his sons were born. After the news of the battle of Lexington reached Machias the townspeople erected a liberty pole. The British sloop of war Margaretta, commanded by Lieut. Moore, proceeded there from Boston and ordered the pole taken down. A hurried caucus of the leading citizens was held, and for a day the matter was held in abeyance. On Sunday morning, May 11, 1775, the day after the town meeting, a lumber sloop commanded by Jeremiah O'Brien, with his brothers and about fifty men, arrived with muskets and pitchforks, left the town, and sailed lazily down the bay in the direction of the Margaretta, which lay at anchor two miles away. The sloop drifted down upon and fouled the Margaretta just as Lieut. Moore, who had been ashore, reached his vessel and ordered the now suspected craft to keep clear. It was too late. The guns of the Margaretta were practically useless at these close quarters, and the Americans were pouring over the side of the Englishman. There was a hand to hand fight, but it took O'Brien and his men only a short while to make a prize of the Britisher. Lieut. Moore and ten of his men were killed, the attacking party losing six men.

The capture was the first naval engagement of the American Revolution, but Jeremiah O'Brien and his brothers, William and John, subsequently received provincial commissions and participated in other engagements as commanding officers. Joseph O'Brien, the youngest of the brothers, was but sixteen years old at the time of the Margaretta engagement, but was one of the first on the deck of the Englishman. The sword of Lieut. Moore was recovered and by unanimous accord was turned over to Joseph O'Brien as the baby of the expedition.

The sword has been handed down from generation to generation, and was an object of much interest at the launching of the O'Brien yesterday.

Miss Mira O'Brien, who christened the vessel, is the great-great-granddaughter of Joseph O'Brien. She lives in Philadelphia.

The O'Brien is 175 feet long, 17 feet beam, and draws 4½ feet. She has a guaranteed speed of twenty-six knots an hour. She carries three torpedo-launching tubes and three rapid-fire guns. The engines are triple expansion, with four cylinders, 18, 27, 27½, 27½ inches diameter by 18 inches stroke, using steam at 250 pounds pressure. The engines in this vessel are much larger than in any of the other vessels of her class.

BROUGHT IN WHOLE DINNER.

Result of an American's Efforts to Get Vegetables with the Roast.

The man who knows a good dinner when he sees it, and will have it if he can get it, had a hard time during his visit to the Paris Exposition until he met the woman who knows French. The man is not unduly particular, and he will make allowances at times for a difference in customs and usages, but the one thing which he did not like was having his vegetables served in separate courses, potatoes, peas, everything brought on by itself instead of with the roast He felt that without knowing the language it would be impossible to have all his wishes gratified at once, but he labored carefully and persistently with the waiters to have this fault in the service remedied.

At last, after many unsuccessful attempts at explanation, light seemed to break in upon the darkness of one puzzled waiter's mind. It was very queer, of course, but then what can one expect of an American! And he hurried out to serve the dinner, while the expectant guest settled back in his chair to await the fruits of his labors. There was a full harvest. The waiter appeared before the astonished man with his tray laden, set things hurriedly on the table, rushed off, and was back again in a moment with another tray, his face still beaming, and finally he had arranged on the table soup, fish, roast, vegetables, entrées, salad, dessert, and coffee, and the American had at least the satisfaction of knowing that he had been able to impart some idea of his wishes.

But he gave up then, and it was not until he met the woman who understood the language that he was able to have a really good dinner well served. The woman, who was a good linguist, was greatly in demand with all her friends, and the merest acquaintances hailed her appearance with delight and besought her, in pathetic accents, to help them to get something to eat.

But a knowledge of French was not the only essential in this important task, and the woman herself sometimes suffered. For instance, there was a sign displayed at one restaurant, "English Chops." That looked attractive, and nothing would seem to fill the bill at that particular moment except a well-cooked chop. The woman and her husband ordered chops, also bread, mashed potatoes, and coffee. The chops, one for each of the guests, were badly cooked, humorously small, and quite out of proportion to the bill, which was $4 for the two people.

THE WOMAN AND THE $5 BILL.

How She Cancels Her Debt to the Courteous Man Who Paid Her Fare.

There is a man in town who is probably thinking that women are certainly queer creatures. It all comes from a little car episode in which the man was exceedingly courteous, and a queer habit of mind which makes a person do a thing which has been determined upon after the occasion for it is gone. It is another story of the woman and the $5 bill. It was all the money she had and the conductor could not change it. But the courteous man came to the rescue.

"I shall be very glad to pay your fare, Madam," he said, and the girl accepted gratefully and took the man's business card that she might return the loan.

The car had nearly reached the street where the girl was to leave, when it suddenly occurred to her that she might, if she had time, liquidate the debt immediately, for she had in her purse a two-cent stamp and three pennies. There would not have been time if, while these thoughts were running through her head, there had not been a block in the road which brought the car to a standstill. At the same moment the conductor appeared with change for the bill, all in ten-cent pieces, which he handed over to the girl. But as he was showering the silver upon her her mind was intent on the thought that she must hurry and get out that stamp and three pennies for the courteous man. And so she did, handed them over, returned the business card, and went on her way rejoicing.

It was not until she reached home that she realized the absurdity of what she had done, when she was the unhappy possessor of $5 in ten-cent pieces.

Bankruptcy Petitions in Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed here today: Austin O. Ames and Howard Ames of Syracuse, members of the firm of A. Ames & Son; debts, all unsecured, $4,616.23; total assets, exempted property, $90.

Edward B. Richardson, Cortland; debts, $4,825.13; no assets.

William Osborne, Albany; debts, $1,783.44; assets, $70.

SON CONTESTS KOCH WILL

He Changed His Name to Heath and Is Cut Off by His Father.

Re-established Dry Goods Merchant's Credit, He Claims, and Alleges He Was Unduly Influenced.

The will of Henry C. F. Koch, the Harlem dry goods merchant, who died recently at Saratoga Springs, is to be contested by his oldest son, Henry Gustave Koch Heath, notice of contest having been filed with the Surrogate. The objections to the probate allege that the will offered is not the last will of the testator; that he was incapable mentally of making a will in 1894, when this one was made, and that undue influence was exerted over him to make the will offered for probate.

The will provides in substance that the widow, who is the second wife of the testator, is to receive the house, horses, carriages, and plate and $10,000 a year for life. All the residue is to be divided between the two sons of Mr. Koch by his second marriage. Erduin and William Koch. Henry, the contestant, is mentioned only in this way—that the testator considers that he has been sufficiently provided for under the will of his grandmother, Sarah N. Heath, who died in 1868. There is also no mention of the only two grandchildren of the testator, Lavinia, thirteen years old, and Winifred, nine years, the daughters of Mr. Heath.

When Mrs. Heath, who was the mother of the contestant's mother, died she left her estate to her grandson. He came into possession of the property, which he says amounted to about $30,000, when he came of age in 1881. At that time the elder Mr. Koch was in business in Sixth Avenue, and had failed several years before. His son put into the business the amount of his legacy and became his father's partner. In 1886 differences arose between father and son, and about the same time the latter married Miss Margaret T. O'Neill, who was buyer for one of the departments in the Sixth Avenue store. A rupture followed, and Henry withdrew from the firm. A year later, in 1887, he had his name changed by an order of the court from Koch to Heath.

The attorneys for the will, Boardman & Boardman, say that while the objection to the probate covers all the legal grounds, yet the contest will be based principally on the allegation of undue influence. That Mr. Koch had some feeling in the matter of his son's change of name is shown by the fact that there is a clause in the will which provides that should his wife and two sons be dead at the time of the testator's decease then the property is to go to Mr. Heath, provided that he changes his name back again to Koch.

Mr. Heath said yesterday that even when the will was made there was no possible contingency that the clause would ever become operative, and that now it has become absolutely inoperative, as all three of the beneficiaries survived the testator.

"The difference with my father," said Mr. Heath yesterday, "and which I am loath to speak of in detail, arose before my marriage, and the latter was not a contributing cause to the rupture that came about that time. With the money left to me by my grandmother I re-established my father's credit, and I also established by my own efforts the largest catalogue or mail order business in this country. As I withdrew from the firm in 1887 I had no interest in the Harlem store, which was opened some years later.

"I changed my name to Heath a year after the rupture with my father, adopting the name of my grandmother and my mother's maiden name, because my grandmother gave me my start in life and made it possible for me to be a successful man. Under the circumstances then existing I felt that I owed this to my grandmother's memory.

"I speak advisedly when I say that it is a matter of universal knowledge in the trade that my legacy put the firm of Koch on its feet again and made possible its later successes. I saw my father a number of times in the years that followed, but did not see him from about 1893 until last June. There was no bitterness, and I may say that this peculiar provision in his will was totally unexpected."

Mr. Heath seemed much put out by the fact that no mention was made in his father's will of the grandchildren, not even, as he put it, "to the extent of a trinket." It was this fact, he said, that made him feel more keenly the slight that had been put upon him. He said that he had no way of knowing what the extent of his father's estate was except that it consisted of at least $200,000 worth of personal property, as given in the schedules of the executors. The value of the real property is given as unknown, and it is generally supposed that Mr. Koch owned large blocks of real estate in the northern part of the city.

Mr. Heath is put in the position of practically representing himself in his contest. His partner, Robert A. Stewart, is his attorney, the firm being Heath & Stewart. Mr. Heath is President of the Board of Education of Pelham and Corporation Counsel of Pelham Manor, where he resides.

WILL OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

His Real Estate Valued at $300,000—The Various Bequests.

The will of Lewis G. Morris was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. The value of the personal property left by the testator was stated in the petition to be $2,000 and the real estate $300,000. Fordham Morris, the son of the testator; Herman R. Cammann, and Henry Lewis Morris are appointed executors and trustees. The will was executed in August, 1889.

Mr. Morris, in the will, affirms certain conveyances of real estate made to his niece, Lucretia, because she had taken charge of his establishment since the death of his wife. To his son, Fordham Morris, he leaves his personal property, including a number of articles of jewelry and other effects, with the statement that he has left a written memorandum containing the names of a number of persons to whom his son may give the articles. One-half of his wife's estate he bequeathes to his son Fordham, and the other to James M. Bailey and Alice P. and Lewis G. Morris, the children of his deceased son, Francis. One-half of his own estate is left to his son Fordham and the other to the children of his deceased son.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY AT CANTON.

Drives Out with Mrs. McKinley and Later Receives Calls.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley went for an extended drive this morning. Later the President received several callers, among them being Frank R. Loomis, Minister to Venezuela, and Robert P. Skinner, Consul to Marseilles. Both are in the United States on leave of absence.

In the afternoon President and Mrs. McKinley drove to New Berlin, a little town seven miles north of the city.

In the evening the President received a few friends who called in an informal way.

CAPT. JOSEPH SAYRE DEAD.

Saved from Shipwreck When a Boy, He Grew Up on Long Island.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 24.—Capt. Joseph Sayre, for half a century a resident of this village, will be buried to-morrow. He died at his home Saturday evening after a long illness. He was eighty-four years of age. He was born in Fayal, in the Azores. It is said that while a boy he and another youth, who went by the name of Smith in this section, were shipwrecked and were picked up by Capt. John Sayre, a whaler of Southampton, L. I., and from this man the shipwrecked youth took his name. When he grew up he became a whaler.

He married Miss Mary Overton of Riverhead, who survives him. He also leaves a daughter, Mrs. Benjamin T. Davis, Jr., of Riverhead, and a son, Dr. Joseph Sayre of Glen Cove.

Fatal Fall in Elevator Shaft.

Charles Gress of 125 Huron Street, Brooklyn, was instantly killed last night by falling down an elevator shaft in the Gerken Building, at Chambers Street and West Broadway. Gress was an iron worker, and was engaged in making repairs in the shaft. He rigged a plank across the shaft at the seventh floor and was reaching for some tools when he slipped and fell to the basement.

FATHER TIME'S STEREOPTICONS—NO. 1.

1887. BRILL BROTHERS start a store at 47 Cortlandt St. with small capital. The former owners found it a "sinking ship." Can Brill Brothers succeed? 1900—Judge by to-day. FATHER TIME.

Brill's

Fine Fall Clothing

is here for you: to look at if you will—to buy if you please. Our store service and our *interest* are yours to command always. Of especial importance is our splendid stock of Worsteds Suits at

$15.00

Greater *value* isn't in New York.

A custom tailoring department which has no superior is at your service.

We keep the standard of everything — even collars. Cluett brand, 25c. Arrow brand, 15c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th St.
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue.

JOKE ABOUT THE KAISER

Results in the Perpetrator's Arrest on German Soil.

An Innocent Voyager, but He Bore the Ominous Name Among Friends of "Rauberhauptmann."

The thirty inhabitants of Whitepot, L. I., were shocked lately to learn that one of their number had been arrested upon his arrival in Germany on suspicion of being an Anarchist detailed to shoot the Kaiser. Whitepot is a settlement adjoining Middle Village. The residents are all Germans who plant potatoes and celery and see that they are kept free from weeds.

Fritz Jürgens, Charles Shoppman, and William Rolfing, three friends, who own truck farms in Whitepot, decided a little over a month ago to go to Germany for a much needed rest, and to visit their relatives, leaving their wives behind. The announcement of the visit to the fatherland created no little stir in the village, and it was decided by the residents to see the men off in fitting style. The steamship Kaiserin Marie Theresia was selected for the trip by the travelers.

On the morning of the sailing all of Whitepot and a number of residents from Middle Village drove to the pier at the foot of Congress Street, Brooklyn. On board there was much speech-making and drinking of healths sandwiched between messages for relatives. It was during this celebration that a remark made by Shoppman led to the trouble. Shoppman, who is a big man, with huge coal-black mustache, is affectionately known among his friends as "der Räuberhauptmann," (bandit chief.) A few minutes before the "Visitors ashore" signal was sounded some one said:

"Räuberhauptmann, what are you going home for, anyway? You don't look as if you needed a rest."

Whereupon Shoppman led the questioner aside, and in a stage whisper confided in him thus:

"I'm going over to shoot the head off the Kaiser."

That is as much as is directly known in Whitepot up to the present time. When a stewardess of the steamship returned on the next trip she said that on arrival in Bremerhaven an armed squad of soldiers refused to let the Whitepotters land, and that for two days they were detained under surveillance on the steamship until they had given proof that they were reputable citizens on pleasure bent.

When Mrs. Shoppman was seen at her home in Whitepot yesterday she said:

"I have not heard from my husband so far, but expect a letter every day. The stewardess of the steamship was the first to bring us the news. I know a letter saying that my husband was going over to shoot the Kaiser was sent to the German Consul. They must have cabled a warning to the Government. The letter to the Consul bore the Middle Village postmark, but I can't find out who sent it. It must have been an enemy of my husband. I wish I knew who did it. No one with any sense would have mistaken my husband's joke. At any rate, I'm glad he's clear. Since the killing of King Humbert I suppose people over there are more careful than ever; but a joke is a joke."

READ HIS OWN EPITAPH.

Edward Boylan, Mourned as Dead, Returns After Thirty-two Years.

BOONTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—In St. Mary's Cemetery here there is a monument which tells of the sorrow of his relatives over the death of Edward Boylan. The monument has stood there thirty-two years. It tells that Boylan was twenty-two years of age when he died. On Saturday a gray-haired man stood in front of the monument and read the inscription. He was Edward Boylan.

Thirty-two years ago Boylan worked in the iron works here. He was one of the best all-around athletes of the day. He left Boonton with a number of others to contest in the Caledonian games at Paterson. The park was on the bank of the Passaic River. During the afternoon there was a riot in the park. Some of the Boonton men were mixed up in the affair. All came back to Boonton except Boylan. He did not return, and nothing more was heard of him. During the fight a number of men were pushed, fell, or were knocked into the river. Some escaped from it, and one or two were not heard from again. Boylan was supposed to be among the number never accounted for or given up by the river.

After weeks had elapsed his relatives caused a mass to be said for him, and the shaft was erected in his memory in the family burying plot. On Friday Boylan walked into the house of his brother-in-law, Patrick Cullen. He was not recognized, but soon proved his identity to the satisfaction of Cullen, Andrew Boylan, a brother, and Mrs. Kelly, a sister.

Boylan said that he had been considering the idea of laving Boonton, and while at Paterson he met men from Pennsylvania iron works, and without sending word home he started with them for Pittsburg. He worked there for years, and then went to Chicago, where he worked a short time, and then went on to Wisconsin, bought a farm, and has prospered. Times were good this year, and after starting his harvesting he determined to take the trip he had been planning for twenty-five years, to this city, to see if he had any relatives living. Mr. Boylan will return in a day or two to his farm.

MUSKRAT STOPS BELKNAP MILLS.

$10,000 Worth of Damage Done at Laconia, N. H.

LACONIA, N. H., Sept. 24.—The bursting of a sidehead to the flume supplying water for the wheel pits of the Belknap Mills Company here has thrown 225 employes out of work and caused damages to the mill in the displacement of brick and stone masonry to the extent of $10,000.

A muskrat, by digging up through the embankment near the sidehead of the flume, caused a small flow of water at first, which increase to a flood, washing away the earthwork and masonry.

A SODA FOUNTAIN FOR EVERY HOME

Sparklets

TRADE MARK

Small Steel Capsules Filled With Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas

MAKE ALL DRINKS SPARKLING.

Just keep an account for a month and see how much your SPARKLET bottle saves you. Carbonic water costs 4 cts. a quart, soda, any flavor, 2 cts. a glass made in a SPARKLET bottle, to say nothing of the convenience of having both right at your hand any hour of the day or night.

Pint Bottles, $1.00 up.
Pint Syphon Attachments, 50c.
Quart Syphons, $3.00 up.
Pint SPARKLETS, (10 in a box) 25 cts.
Quart SPARKLETS, (10 in a box) 40 cts.

MINERAL TABLETS AND FRUIT SYRUPS FURNISHED.

All Dealers. *Write for Booklet.*

Compressed Gas Capsule Co. B'way and 25th St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Men's Clothing.

Your Money Back If You Are Not Suited.

Brooklyn has long demanded a thoroughly equipped "Men's Ready-to-wear" Clothing Store. We mean a store devoted to the best quality of clothing only, where merit must take first place in contradistinction to so-called cheapness. In fact a store having the reputation and genuine facilities of the best exclusive clothier of New York. We have long contemplated the opening of such a department, but deferred doing so until we could unmistakably control the proper clothing.

We now have a thoroughly equipped Men's Clothing Store. It really means a Men's Ready-to-wear Clothing Store from which you may derive every individual advantage that it is possible to derive from the best exclusive clothier in New York.

A Guarantee of the best fashions, of the best fits, of the best cloths, of the best assortment, of the best satisfaction is assured from the first, because the name of the makers alone is a synonym of perfect clothing in this country. Any man, whether he is abnormally stout or abnormally thin, can be fitted with accuracy.

Quality. The clothing is the best only, quite different from that ordinarily sold in a Dry Goods Store. Not made to sell in competition with the so-called cheap, but really worthy garments, which have lasting merit and may be returned if not in every way satisfactory.

Price Advantage. We can afford to sell at a closer margin of profit than the exclusive clothier because our other departments (being busy during the clothier's dull season) maintain the expenses. A material saving to you in cost therefore is one answer to a natural question "What advantage to buy in a Dry Goods Store?"

Made-to-Order. Profiting by past experience, our Merchant Tailoring Department has been entirely reorganized with far better cutters and tailors than we have had. Every facility to give you far superior fit and finish than anything heretofore.

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MOLLENHAUER DIVORCE CASE.

Temporary Alimony Allowed the Wife—The Charges Against Her.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, Brooklyn, before Justice D. Cady Herrick, yesterday Lawyer Lehman, of Leventhal & Lehman, as counsel for Mrs. Julia M. Mollenhauer, defendant in an action for an absolute divorce brought by her husband, John W. Mollenhauer, applied for alimony for his client for $300 and counsel fee. In making the application, counsel denied the allegations made against Mrs. Mollenhauer.

The complaint states that the parties to the action were married in May, 1890, and have two children, John W. Mollenhauer, nine years old, and Julia M., seven years old. Counsel for the defendant said that the plaintiff was interested in the Mollenhauer sugar refinery and in the Columbia Ink Company; that his city home was at 159 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, and that he had a country residence at Bay Side, L. I., while the defendant was destitute.

Mr. Lehman said that the children were now with their grandparents, and it was Mrs. Mollenhauer's intention to apply for their custody as soon as she was relieved from her present financial embarrassment.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Ridgway opposed the application on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that the action was for absolute divorce, with the custody of the children. The defendant, he asserted, was not as destitute as was alleged, as her husband had provided handsomely for her. He had furnished a home for her at a cost of $10,000 and had given her jewelry worth $5,000.

For several months, Mr. Ridgway said, Mr. Mollenhauer had been acquainted with the habits of Mrs. Mollenhauer, especially with her going to Coney Island and associating with a certain class of persons there. The defendant, counsel said, sometimes returned to her home at 4 o'clock in the morning, and when questioned by the plaintiff as to her whereabouts during the night would reply that it was none of his business.

Mr. Ridgeway told of Mrs. Mollenhauer being robbed in a stable after attending a cakewalk on Sept. 1, four men having been indicted in consequence of the affair. He said that since Mrs. Mollenhauer's petition for counsel fee and alimony was prepared she had driven about in a hansom, and has worn a low-neck dress, with diamonds in her ears, and has dined at fashionable restaurants with men. All of this would indicate, counsel said, that the defendant was fully able to provide for herself.

Mr. Ridgway declared that Mr. Mollenhauer was not a member of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, nor of the Columbia Ink Company. Plaintiff deposed in an affidavit that he had not been connected with the sugar refining firm since May, 1899. He had no occupation and derived no income from any business. This was supported in an affidavit by Henry F. Mollenhauer, who also deposed that since the petition of the defendant she had called at the sugar refinery office in a carriage, stylishly dressed, and wearing diamonds.

Affidavits by Detectives George Busby and Patrick Shea of Coney Island were read, in which they deposed that the defendant had frequented certain places at that resort.

Mr. Lehman, for the defendant, said that it was his client's intention to make a counter claim alleging condonation on the part of the plaintiff.

Counsel agreed to the appointment of a referee to hear testimony. Justice Herrick said that he would allow $10 a week alimony and $250 counsel fee, the counsel to agree upon a referee.

FARMER FOUND DYING.

Stricken, with His Nephew and Servant, After Eating Watermelon.

*Special

STAR BRIGHT RAN GAMELY

Raced True and Was Well Ridden to Win the Handicap.

KILLASHANDRA WON A STAKE

Whitney's Filly Outsped Her Field on the Stretch for the Parkville at Gravesend.

Out in front from post to finish, racing all the way, with fresh horses from behind to shake off as he drew near the winning point, Star Bright yesterday won the mile and a furlong handicap at the Gravesend race track, after a gallant head and head fight to the end. The race easily was the feature of the afternoon's sport, though the contest for the Parkville Handicap Stakes, won by Killashandra, was nominally the chief event. Star Bright, owned and trained in the stable of John E. Madden, is a neatly turned brown colt by Aintree-Spaldimare, and his victory yesterday and his record stamp him as one of the few honest horses of the year. Last season, as a two-year-old, he was backed and won a race for maidens. In retirement for nearly a year, he ran a good race, but was beaten on his first effort at Gravesend. Next he won, and yesterday he repeated his triumph in a style that won the applause of the racegoers and proved Star Bright's claim to consideration as a horse of good class. That Decanter should have won reflects all the more credit on Star Bright for his performance, and Jockey Odom, for his riding of the winner. It was the best race that Odom has ridden since he began to be rated as a star jockey last year, but he was aided to his success through the senseless use of a whip by Turner on Decanter, the old horse having come from the rear and got to Star Bright close on the post, when Turner went to whipping, and Decanter, shrinking from the punishment, let the courageous three-year-old get to the front again and win by a head.

Star Bright started favorite in a field of seven, with Decanter the next choice. From the moment the flag fell Star Bright was out with the track, Gonfalon racing at his throat-latch for about six furlongs, with Favonius third, a length away, and Decanter trailing in the next group. Near the far turn Gonfalon fell back, beaten, and Favonius and Decanter moved forward and went after Star Bright. Closing steadily, Decanter made his run at the leader on the stretch, and, gradually gaining, looked to Brave Star Bright as they passed the last half furlong pole. Favonius at that point third and close enough to be dangerous. In the last sixteenth of a mile both Star Bright and Decanter were under the whip, but the old horse seemed to stop when punished, while the three-year-old ran gamely, and won a fast and good race, Decanter, at his throat-latch, second, and Favonius, two lengths away, third.

The Parkville Handicap, a six furlongs, for two-year-olds, brought out a field of nine, with Modrine, Rockton, Killashandra, and Belle of Lexington backed at prices nearly equal, Rockton finally starting favorite. Contestor broke away first, and went straight on, setting a stiff pace and trailing out his field in the first half furlong, Modrine taking second place and Rockton third, with Gold Or and Killashandra following in the order named to the bend into the home stretch. On the turn Killashandra moved up on the outside, and making a rush for the front on the straight, ran past the tiring lot before her, and won handily by a length. Contestor lasted just long enough to get second place by a neck from Rockton, who beat Gold Or a head.

In the opening race, the hitherto unfortunate colt Criterion was favorite again at odds on in a field of eight two-year-olds, over a five furlongs course. To a fair start, Bedeck was first away, but was at once passed by Brandysmash, who led by a length at the first sixteenth of a mile, Bedeck and Criterion lapped, second and third. Throughout the race these three were the contenders, Brandysmash holding on in front until well into the stretch, where Spencer, on Criterion, let the favorite go on, Criterion then easily running into the lead and winning about as he pleased by a length. Brandysmash finished second, two lengths in front of Bedeck. With nine runners in the second race, a handicap, at a mile and seventy yards, the Western horse Mr. Brown was made favorite, the two-year-old Beau Gallant starting second choice. As the flag fell, Beau Gallant slipped to the front, followed by Big Gun, the two running lapped around the first turn, where Big Gun fell back. Beau Gallant drew away clear in front entering the back stretch, and, drawing away from his field further and further in the run around the last turn, was pulled up all through the quarter stretch and won in a canter by two lengths. Kinkinkinic trailed last to the far turn, where he closed on the field and finished second, a head in front of Asquith, third. Mr. Brown was never prominent.

Fifteen maiden fillies, two years old, faced the starter for the fifth race, Julia Hanover again the favorite. Mesaba, first away, led, a length before Fannie Maud, to the head of the stretch, where Mesaba quit, and Fannie Maud, taking first place, held it to the end and won ridden out by a half length from Maria Bolton, who got away back in the crowd, and after making up a lot of ground beat Nonpareil a half length for the place. A selling race at a mile and a sixteenth was the last on the programme, and seven horses ran for it. Bongor and Annoy equal favorites. Rinaldo set the pace to the head of the stretch, Miss Hanover second, and Annoy third, to that point, where Bongor went up from fifth place, and after a little rousing with the whip on the stretch, took the lead from Rinaldo. At the end Bongor won rather easily by a length and a half, Rinaldo second, a length in front of Miss Hanover. The winner, bought from R. T. Wilson, Jr., out of a selling race only a few days before for $1,800, was in for $1,200. He was bid up to $2,400 and sold to Samuel C. Hildreth. This race O'Connor, who rode West Baden, made a complaint that he had been fouled, but it was not allowed. The three-year-old Kitchener has been sold to the Memphis turfman, J. F. Schorr. As this is the last week of the Gravesend Autumn meeting, P. J. Dwyer, President of the club, has decided to utilize Friday for racing, and a programme for that day has been announced. The weather was pleasant and the attendance good.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that had not won $600, special weights and allowances; five furlongs. W. M. Barrick's Criterion, by Faraday-Alta Blue, blk. c., 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and out, won easily by a length; W. T. Ryan's Brandy Smash, ch. c., 108, (R. Williams,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's Bedeck, ch. c., 115, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Magnus Trail, Salamis, Frank Kenny, Agnes D., and Arden also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. Samuel C. Hildreth's Beau Gallant, by Jim Gore-Bonita Belle, br. c., 2 years, 106 pounds, (Henry,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won, pulled to a canter, by two lengths; Thomas J. Healy's Kinnikinic, br. g., 6, 125, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, second by a head from F. R. Hitchcock's Asquith, b. c., 3, 107, (N. Turner,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46 1-5. Mr. Brown, First Whip, Big Gun, Whistling Con, Withers, and Princess Evelyn also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. William C. Whitney's Killashandra, by Goldfinch-Connemara, ch. f., 117 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, won handily by a length; R. W. Walden's Contestor, b. c., 114, (McJoynt,) 7 to 1 and 11 to 5, second by a head from S. Sanford & Son's Rockton, b. c., 121, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Modrine, Vulcain, Belle of Lexington, Hesper, Gold Or, and Smoke also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a furlong. John E. Madden's Star Bright, by Aintree-Spaldimore, br. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, (Odom,) 3 to 5 and 3 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; F. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 5, 116, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from Green B. Morris's Favonius, b. c., 4, 123, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Confalon, Duoro, Wait Not, and Kentucky also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights; five furlongs. William Jennings's Fannie Maud, by Atlantic-Scholastic, b. f., 105 pounds, (McJoynt,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by a half length; W. I. Kilpatrick's Maria Bolton, ch. f., 110, (R. Williams,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a half length from O. L. Richards's Nonpareil, b. f., 110, (N. Turner,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02 4-5. Julia Hanover, Orienta, Mesaba, Economic, Minuet, Lady Mayman, Pleasant Sail, Anna Darling, Fry, Trigger, Georgia Gardner, and Margaret Hoffman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. F. D. Weir's Bangor, by Belvidere-Zara, ch. c., 4 years, 114 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 2 and even, won handily by a length and a half; W. C. Oliver's Rinaldo, br. g., 5, 92, (Gannon,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by a length from T. B. Alexander's Miss Hanover, ch. f., 3, 88, (J. Black,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Annoy, West Baden, Island Prince, and Airlike also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Lady Schorr and Silverdale, 121 pounds each; Elizabeth M., 116; The Musketeer, 113; Luerna, 110; La Valliere, 107; Baron Pepper, 102; Sinfi, 100; Scurry, 98; Queen Carnival, 95; Mary McCoy and Colchester, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for fillies three years old; one mile and a sixteenth. Kamara, 126 pounds; Molley, 123; Miss Hanover, 113; Star Chime and Fleuron, 111 each; Lady Elita, 109.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Meehanus, 118 pounds; Gold Or, 114; Potente, 110; Bettie Gray and Mayor Gilroy, 111 each; Lieber Karl, 110; The Pride, 104; His Royal Highness, 103; Prestidigitator, 101; Pink Domino, 98.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. Himtine, 119 pounds; Trillo, 108; Hagerdon, 107; Elfin Conig and Mark Cheek, 105 each; Ringleader and Pincher, 104 each; Dora F. and Muffoon, 103 each; Midnight Chimes and Fluke, 90 each.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 120 pounds; McMeekin, 117; Andronicus, Serrano, and Macleod of Dare, 104 each; Lindula, 101.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Mark Lane, 107 pounds; Billionaire and Dangerfield, 105 each; Luck, 104; Malden, 102; Animosity, 101; The Golden Prince, 90; Snark, 94.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Waterplant won the first race at Hawthorne to-day, with odds of 40 to 1 against her. Six furlongs—Waterplant, 105, (Neel,) 1; If You Dare, 105, 2; Fondo, 103, 3. Time—1:15¼. Six furlongs—Minyun, 109, (Buchanan,) 1; Mitten, 114, 2; Emma R., 100, 3. Time—1:15. Steeplechase—Frond, 130, (A. Jackson,) 1; Mr. Dunlap, 148, 2; Last Fellow, 148, 3. Time—3:15¾. Five and a half furlongs—Priddy, 110, (J. Martin,) 1; Kohnwreath, 105, 2; La Desirous, 110, 3. Time—1:07¾. One mile—Specific, 104, (Tally,) 1; Love's Labor, 104, 2; Eva Rice, 111, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Hood's Brigade, 90, (Tally,) 1; Highland Lad, 105, 2; Larkspur, 106, 3. Time—1:48¾.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Results at Kinloch Park: Mile and a quarter—Eugenia S., 101 pounds, (Cochran,) 1; Governor Boyd, 101, 2; Pinar del Rio, 101, 3. Time—2:09½. Four and a half furlongs—Duelist, 108, (Bassinger,) 1; Small Jack, 105, 2; Edna Groene, 105, 3. Time—0:54½. Mile and a quarter—Innuendo, 101, (E. Matthews,) 1; Nandina, 101, 2; Henry of Franstamar, 104, 3. Time—2:10½. Six furlongs—Master Mariner, 30, (E. Mattnews,) 1; Maggie Davis, 78, 2; Ned Wickes, 68, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile—Meddlesome, 103, (Boland,) 1; Glen Lake, 100, 2; Jim W., 104, 3. Time—1:41¾. Six furlongs—W. J. Baker, 107, (Howell,) 1; Doublet, 99, 2; Loving Cup, 107, 3. Time—1:14½.

DETROIT, Sept. 24.—Results at Windsor: One and one-eighth miles—St. Sulpice, 105, (Booker,) 1; Charley Eaton, 105, 2; Lock Fyne, 105, 3. Time—1:56½. Five and one-half furlongs—Sagacity, 105, (Nelson,) 1; Lady Kent, 91, 2; Rey Salazar, 102, 3. Time—1:08½. Five furlongs—The Covenanter, 104, (McQuade,) 1; Quibo, 104, 2; The Bronze Demon, 107, 3. Time—1:02¾. Mile—Handicapper, 99, (Robertson,) 1; Old Mike, 101, 2; Sir Fitzhugh, 100, 3. Time—1:42¾. Six and one-half furlongs—Earl Fonso, 101, (Aker,) 1; Laurda G. G., 97, 2; Miss Redwood, 107, 3. Time—1:21. Mile and twenty yards—Olive Order, 92, (Wonderly,) 1; Chanton, 103, 2; Prince Zeno, 102, 3. Time—1:44.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Results at Fort Erie: Three-quarters of a mile—Minnie B. 1, Tyrba 2, Silver Garter 3. Time—1:16½. Five furlongs—Claude Walton 1, Commutar 2, Warranted, 3. Time—1:04. Mile—Alfred Vargrave 1, Left Bower 2, Olcott 3. Time—1:44. Five and one-half furlongs—Alea 1, The Jade 2, Ben Machai 3. Time—1:09½. Seven furlongs—Cherry Bead 1, Alex 2, Ocie Brooks 3. Time—1:29½. Six and one-half furlongs—Prince Plausible 1, Cad Hazel 2, L. W. 3. Time—1:22.

HARNESS RACES AT BOSTON.

The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Meeting Opened.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—With an open-air horse show as a special attraction and the $20,000 stallion race on Thursday as the chief feature, the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association began its fourteenth race meeting at Readville track this afternoon. In the ring competition Eben D Jordan of Chiltonville was the chief winner, with nine blue ribbons and one yellow one, while Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, his closest competitor, had four reds and one blue. In the racing attention was centred on the free-for-all, with four starters, which was won easily by Frank Bogash. The 2:19 class was well split after Brandywine tired in the third heat. The summaries:

Foals of 1898.—Purse $1,500. Trotting.

Adabella, b. f., by Abdell-Sweetwater, by Stamboul, (Baldwin)	1	1	
Lee Wickliffe, b. c., (Tripp)	2	2	
Second Edith, b. f., (Conley)	Dis.		
Will Herr, b. c., (Cahill)	Dis.		

Time—2:26¼; 2:25.

Matron Foals of 1897.—Purse $2,370. Trotting. Major Del Mar, b. c., by Delmar-Expectation, by Autograph, (Baldwin) ..... Walkover for Ayr Ali.—Purse $1,000. Pacing.

Frank Bogash, b. h., by Atlantic Ling-Nellie Gray, (Golden)	3	1	1
Prince Albert, b. g., (McClary)	1	2	3
Connor, blk. g., (McDonald)	2	3	2
Chehalis, blk. h., (O'Neil)	4	4	4

Time—2:06½; 2:06½; 2:07½; 2:07.

2:19 Class.—Purse $1,000. Trotting.

Hunter Hill, b. g., by Sam Hill, (Humphreyhill)	3	3	3	1	1
Brandywine, gr. g., (Demarest)	1	1	5	4	3
Coral, b. m., (Bowen)	4	1	1	2	4
Dolly Bidwell, blk. h., (Carpenter)	2	2	2	3	ro
Kavala, b. m., (Young)	5	5	4	5	ds

Time—2:16½; 2:14¾; 2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:17.

2:14 Class.—Purse $1,000. Trotting. (Unfinished.)

Miss Duke, br. m., (Carpenter)	3	1	
Alakalone, blk. h., (Dore)	1	3	
Blonde, ch. g., (Foote)	2	2	
Miss Whitney, b. m., (Porter)	4	4	
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	6	5	
Dreamer, blk. c., (Gatcomb)	5	7	
Lissa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	7	6	

Time—2:14¾; 2:13¾.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 24.—Threatening weather cut down the attendance for the first day of the Terre Haute races, but every event was finished, the last heat of the 2:30 pace being raced in semi-darkness. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Racing, purse $1,000.

Ione, br. m., by Montjoy, (Jones)	7	1	1	2	1
Daisy J.	1	2	9	1	4
Jessie J.	6	3	2	5	6
Saul	8	7	3	2	2
Ladoga	2	9	4	4	5
Pearl Sherbet	4	5	3	6	7
Therese Wilkes	9	6	6	0	3
Ozett	3	7	5	7	8
Salem	5	4	8	8	dr
Clesie	10	dr			
Frank McKinney	dis				
Cuba	dis				
Hughey	dis				

Time—2:11½; 2:09½; 2:10; 2:08¾; 2:10.

Kentucky Stock Farm Futurity.—Purse $2,000.

Hawthorne, r. f., by Jay Bird, (Middleton)	1	1
Mary P. Lelburn	2	3
Altathena	3	2
Green Silk	4	4

Time—2:25½; 2:25¼.

2:26 Class.—Trotting, purse $1,000.

Critic, b. m., by Falmount, (Fleming)	1	7	1
Lady Thisbe	5	3	1
Little Helen	7	5	2
Springdale	2	7	3
Major Greer	3	2	5
Porto Rico	4	4	4
Hammard	6	6	6

Time—2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:16¼; 2:15¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000.

Lady Alright, ro. m., by Senator Rose, (Dick Wilson)	1	1	1
Dacy	2	2	2
John Cuyler	5	5	5
John Cuyler	4	5	5
Senator Smiley	3	4	4
Commutation	5	dis	
Wafer	dis		

Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:15¼.

Trotters Gathering at Lexington.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 24.—A number of horses have arrived for the October meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. The arrivals to-day numbered about thirty, and include a number of the candidates for the big stakes. The Walnut Hill Stable came with the three-year-old Futurity candidates, Pereno and Mobel, and other good ones. Douglas Thomas's fast filly Ivadee, also a candidate for the same event, got in from Paris to-night. Other arrivals were C. C. Jerome's stable of Chicago with Aggie Medium, candidate for the Walnut Hill Cup; J. B. Pollitt's stable from Indiana, Alex McLaren from Canada, and Congressman Price's stable from the Cloverbottom Farm, in Tennessee. Among the lot was Summer Morn, one of the most-talked-of entries in the two-year-old futurity.

Prince of Wales Engages Sloan.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—As a culmination of the ascendency of American jockeys, it is announced this morning that the Prince of Wales has engaged "Tod" Sloan at a large retainer for 1901. Many horse owners who have hitherto hesitated to desert the home talent, will, doubtless, follow the royal lead.

American Jockeys Win in France.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—At the first international meeting yesterday at Maisons-Laffitte Cassius Sloan, the American jockey, won the Handicap de la Tamise, 20,000 francs, over a course of 1,800 metres, on Prince J. Murat's Diction. The Prix de la Manche, 10,000 francs, over a course of 1,000 metres, was won by Rigby, the American jockey, on Mme. Menier's Avant Garde.

The Mineola Annual Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 24.—The annual agricultural fair of the Counties of Nassau and Queens, which will be held during the remainder of the week at Mineola, promises to be the largest and most successful that has ever been held by the association. Over 4,000 entries have been made in all the departments. To-morrow will be devoted to bicycle races. For the remainder of the week trotting and pacing events, for which large purses have been offered in a number of events, will be features.

GOOD RACES ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Fast Harness Horses in Friendly Brushes Made Spirited Sport.

There was a lull on the Speedway yesterday after the activity of Sunday. There were a good many fast steppers on the course, but only a few of the amateur drivers were eager to engage in brushes. The liveliest sport took place just before dusk. Dr. John Moore, with his fine big trotter, McMillan, (2:17½,) was among the late arrivals. He was looking for fast company, and when James Murphy of Chicago appeared over the Washington Bridge incline behind his black trotter, Fred B., (2:10¾,) Dr. Moore asked him if he felt like engaging in a stepping match. Mr. Murphy was willing, and the reinsmen turned for the starting point without further ado.

About this time another trotter that moved as if she could step a bit drove up and was asked to make a third party to the sport. This trotter was a big bay mare, Patsy Powell, (2:24¼.) She got her work only recently, and belongs to Fred Fisher. Her sire is Happy West, and judging from the way she got over the ground yesterday she is a credit to her sire. Mr. Fisher was quite willing to go into the brush, but he did not fare very well in the first heat. McMillan was away like a shot, and was in the lead as the three trotters swept around the bend. Fred B. was second, while Patsy Powell broke, and was taken in hand. McMillan carried Fred B. down the straight so fast that the Chicago gelding broke, and McMillan had it his own way the rest of the distance.

Fred B. and Patsy Powell had another brush, and again Fred broke when half way down the half mile. Patsy Powell showed a clip that was steady and swift, and though Fred B. came up rapidly after he caught his feet, the mare passed the finish post first. Still another time Patsy and Fred hoofed it over the course in friendly strife, and this time Fred's speed and steadiness brought him to the end of the half mile first. They went on up to Washington Bridge, where they struck into another brush over the lower end of the course. From a distance honors looked to be about even.

G. W. Bird, with his black pacer, Davis Boy, (2:19¼,) threw down the gauntlet to George Young, behind his bay trotter, Dandy. The defi was accepted. Davis Boy was too speedy for the trotter, who, however, was handicapped by a break just after the turn. H. O. Armour, after sending his pair, Erin G. and Bancroft, several stiff jaunts, got out on the sidewalk, while his driver, Aleck Harley, brought the team down in a brush with John Donley's good gelding, Glenmere Boy, (2:14¾.) The brown team went like a streak from the start, and set a pace that was too fast for the little gray trotter. Samuel Bloch's Jim the Penman (2:24½) had a couple of brushes, which he won.

Charles Welland was on the course behind a big brown horse, which he had just bought from George McBride. Mr. Welland's new purchase was Zarco, by Artillery, who has a trial of 2:13½ to his credit. Others on hand were J. E. Disbrow, driving Lady Axtell and Valley Maid; R. E. McMann, behind Bachelor Boy (2:25½;) Dr. Kane, with Little Gem (2:15½;) William McLean, with the bay trotter, Ben. Mac; J. P. Robertson, with Flash (2:21¼;) H. S. Cornish, with his trotter, David B., (2:00¼;) J. Wicks, with the green mare, Belva McGregor; John Mullin, driving Jim Mansfield (2:23¾;) I. B. Cockroft, with Amherst Boy (2:24½;) Patrick Kennedy, with his black pacer, Ambidexter, (2:11½;) V. Jennewein, with George S.; C. H. Jarvis, with the green trotter, Edward R.; George Brown, with Dexter K. (2:15¾;) Charles Massoth, with Gretchen (2:28¾;) L. G. Kahn, with the mare, Janet; Ben Lichtenberg, behind Robert C. (2:11¾;) John Perung, with the short-tailed trotter, Alice R.; H. Pierce, with Upton (2:19½,) and C. S. Schreiber, driving a handsome chestnut pacer.

POLO AT LAKEWOOD.

It was learned by lovers of polo yesterday that a big polo tournament to round up the season is being planned by George Gould, to be held next month on his new field at Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J. Several attractive prizes will be offered, and most of the big local teams will undoubtedly be entered, as well as some from Philadelphia and Boston.

George Gould's Lakewood team will play this week in the annual tournament of the Somerset County Polo Club at Bernardsville, N. J. The entries for the cups presented by Robert L. Stevens have not been as numerous as last year, and it is probable that the Lakewood and the Somerset teams will be the only competitors. The date for the game has not been definitely fixed, but it will be on Saturday.

The annual tournament of the Staten Island Polo Club will be held next week, and Lakewood has already entered.

The Onwentsia Club, near Chicago, which held no polo tournament last year, owing to the fact that its new field was not in condition for use, recently announced a big competition for two trophies from Oct. 6 to Oct. 13. The chief cup is the Onwentsia Challenge Trophy, which was won in 1898 by the St. Louis team. It is not likely that any local team will go to Chicago, but the Buffalo Club will be represented, as Onwentsia sent a strong team to the Buffalo tournament last week. The first Buffalo team, captained by Seward Cary, met the Onwentsia men in the final match for the Onwentsia Challenge Cup, and the team won by 10 to 3½ goals. The handicaps were even. The defeated team won the cup in 1898.

The most interesting feature in connection with the Onwentsia Club's playing was the presence of Frank J. Macky on the team. It was the first time he had played in America for over a year. During the past season Mr. Macky played in England and Paris with Foxhall Keene, being, with the latter, a member of the team that won the World's Fair championship in Paris. The other two players were Englishmen.

The Myopia Club's polo team has been winning big honors recently in the Boston tournament. It has beaten the champion Dedham team three times, the last victory giving Myopia possession of the Dedham cups in the final match of the latter club's tournament on the Karlstein Field. The score was 13 goals for Myopia to 10 for Dedham. The victors were C. G. Rice, R. G. Shaw, 2d; R. L. Agassiz, and Frank B. Fay. The Dedham team was composed of Allan Forbes, E. M. Weld, C. H. W. Foster, and Joshua Crane, Jr.

LONG LEAVES COLUMBIA.

Columbia's athletic difficulties are multiplying. Only last Saturday Simond, the Captain of the football team, and the best full back Columbia has had for several years, announced his withdrawal from the team and the college in order to enter business. Yesterday it was learned that Maxwell W. Long, the best athlete of the blue and white track team, will not return to the college this year, but will follow Simond's example and enter business.

Long, when seen at the Summer clubhouse of the New York Athletic Club, at Travers Island, yesterday afternoon, said: "Yes, it is true that I will not return to Columbia this Fall. In fact, I have had no intention of so doing since last Spring, and I notified the Athletic Committee at that time that I did not intend to return. Of course, they have endeavored to induce me to alter by decision, but it has been useless. I was only a special student, and not a candidate for a degree, and there is no use of my continuing. I intend to enter business this Fall, but have made no definite plans, and, in fact, am looking for an opening."

Long entered Columbia in the Fall of 1898, and in the following Spring won the 440-yard run in the record time of 0:49 2-5, making the only points scored for Columbia at that meeting. Last Spring he strained a tendon in his leg, and obtained only third place, but, as was the case the previous year, he was the only member of his team to score.

For a year past Long has competed under the colors of the New York Athletic Club, and has been the strongest member of that track team.

Long was counted on to win all three sprints for Columbia at the intercollegiate meeting next Spring, and his withdrawal will be a severe loss.

Cricketers Played a Tie Game.

The cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club wound up its season at Bayonne, where teams under the Captaincy of James D. Boyd and Alexander Forbes played a drawn match. It had been arranged that the Captain of the losing team would entertain the winners at dinner after the game, but on account of the draw, the expenses had to be divided, and a most enjoyable evening was spent, in which all present helped in the entertainment. J. Forbes and F. W. T. Stiles proved the chief scorers for Forbes's team, while Archie Gunn and S. J. Darvell also rendered great assistance with the bat. For Boyd's team, T. G. Clarke proved to be the principal scorer, with a not out innings of 19, while double figures were added by F. F. Kelly, P. Rothwell, F. B. Hunter, and W. Boyd. The totals were: Mr. Alexander Forbes's team, 127; Mr. James D. Boyd's team, 92 for 9 wickets.

PRINCETON'S FIRST LINE-UP.

Two Elevens Took the Field for Football Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The first line-up and scrimmage of the season on University Field took place this afternoon. Most of the candidates who have been out on previous days were on the field in football toggery, but only the twenty-two chosen ones and their substitutes got more than the usual round of general practice. This consisted of falling on the ball, tackling the dummy, and catching the punts which Mattis and Hodgman sent in beautiful and enormous curves the length of the gridiron. The two elevens that Capt. Pell chose out of the big crowd of candidates ran through short signal practice, and then lined up for a brief half. The men were eager for the fray, and continually incurred cautions by the coaches for their off-side plays and interference. Each man was on the qui vive, and fought as though lined up against his old rivals of Yale.

Hale, the centre for the so-called 'Varsity eleven, was in the game from start to finish, and he had to be, for the man opposite him on the scrub team, Butkiewiez, kept him on the move. Dewitt, the big boy from Lawrenceville, made a good try at guard, but was over anxious and nervous. Brown, on the other side, showed the same weakness. The end men were very busy, and mixed too much in the scrimmages. As a result, Gresham Poe twisted his left knee, and will be laid off for a few days. McCord watched the fun from the side lines, and saw some playing by the half backs to which even he might take off his hat.

McClave and Henry seldom failed to make good gains when the ball was intrusted to their keeping. Morse did fair work, but got a shaking up which necessitated his being substituted by Bartlett. Black, 1901, is coming to the front as a possible tackle, and so is Ripley, 1901. This season is practically their first trial at football, and they are showing up remarkably well. Former Captain and Tackle "Doc" Hillebrand was on the field to-day and gave the tackles good advice.

The teams were made up as follows:

'Varsity—Left end, Roper; left tackle, Sheffield; left guard, Brown; centre, Hale; right guard, Dewitt; right tackle, Black; right end, G. Poe; quarter back, Duncan; left half back, Morse and Bartlett; right half back, S. McClave; full back, Mattis.

The Scrub—Left end, Kelly; left tackle, Mills; left guard, Wright; centre, Butkiewiez; right guard, Baillie; right tackle, Ripley; right end, R. Little; quarter back, Coleman and Humbird; left half back, Henry; right half back, Forney; full back, Hodgman.

YALE FOOTBALL TEAM AT WORK.

First Line Up of the Season Gave Players Sharp Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 24.—The remnant of the Columbia team will go back to New York to-morrow afternoon, so that the little practice done to-day was practically the last of the season. Only a dozen men were here to-day, and all of them were first-year men, except Rogers, who came back from New York this morning. Coach Sanford spent most of the afternoon drilling the Hillhouse High School boys of New Haven.

Yale went through the first scrimmage of the season this afternoon. Head Coach Malcolm McBride divided the squad of fifty men into four elevens and worked the 'Varsity against the college or second eleven for a half hour tussle. The seconds had the ball, but on the second down a fumble by Chadwick gave the ball to the 'Varsity, and the big men rushed it to the line for a touch-down by centre plays in five or six minutes. It was good clean football, and the 'Varsity showed up well. Holt went in at centre and Richardson was relegated to the second team, Wear also playing on the 'Varsity instead of Kean or Fincke. A new man, Wilhelum, played in Sharpe's old place at half back, and Hyde at full back, Dr. Wurtenburg, the Dartmouth coach; McBride, Cutten, Murphy, and Capt. Brown playing in the line for the first time. Holt went back to 'Varsity centre to-day, and Wear was tried at quarter back. Sharpe did not play. The line-up was as follows:

'Varsity.	Positions.	College.
Gould	Left end	Hoppin
Kunzig	Left tackle	Gile
Brown	Left guard	Tominson
Holt	Centre	Richardson
Hamilin	Right guard	Bayne
Stillman	Right tackle	Thompson
Coy	Right end	Dupee
Wear	Quarter back	Keane
Adams	Left half back	Fox
Wilhelum	Right half back	Easton-Chadwick
Hyde-Hale	Full back	Whitney

NEW YORK GAME DOUBTFUL.

Yale Football Players Await the Decision of College Faculty.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 24.—The Yale football team is anxious to arrange for the change of plans which will put the Princeton game in New York on Nov. 17, and will play on that date on Columbia Field if the Faculties of the two universities will permit it. Manager Hixon of the Yale team said this morning: "We would be glad to arrange such a thing as the change of place of the Princeton game, and all that remains is for the Yale and Princeton Faculties to agree to it. Such an arrangement would be specially pleasing to us, and I think to the Princeton team."

When asked what stand the Yale Faculty would take, President Hadley said: "I am not prepared to state what position we shall take, and would rather be excused from making any statement until the Faculty has considered all the facts and can decide the question."

From what several leading members of the Yale Faculty say, however, it is doubtful whether permission will be given, as the wording of the restriction to "college grounds" was meant, it is said, to cover all cases, and to confine the games to the grounds of either college in a game. There are other members of the Faculty, however, who are disposed to permit the team to play in New York if Princeton is willing. The matter will be decided within a few days.

SIMONS WILL NOT RETIRE.

Columbia Football Captain Is Only Resting an Injured Knee.

Of the report that Thomas Simons immediately will resign the Captaincy of the Columbia College football team, Simons said yesterday that he discontinued practicing with the team simply because he had injured his knee. He will rest the limb for two weeks, and then will get out to assist in the coaching. He will not relinquish command of the team until all hope of his playing this season is gone. Manager Shoemaker made the announcement yesterday that the entire team would leave Branford to-day. The practice will be resumed to-morrow on the field opposite the college. Two men of great promise have become candidates for the 'Varsity. They are Goodman, who played quarter back on the freshman team last year, and Holman, a Western player of some reputation, who will try for half back.

Manager Shoemaker put in a busy day yesterday preparing the headquarters of the team, at 437 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for the reception of the men and arranging for the training table. Mr. S. A. Small of the Graduate Advisory Committee, says that no arrangements have been made for the Princeton-Yale game to take place at Columbia Field. He said, though, that Mr. G. T. Kirby had been endeavoring to induce the colleges to play at Columbia Field for many months and had strong hopes of success.

Cornell's Football Recruits.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Sixty candidates were at Percy Field this afternoon working like sailors. Three teams were made up for signal practice, and there was also a short line-up, in which ten points were scored by the heavier team. Warner was played against Cooper, freshman, who aspires to a position at guard, and Vohris, also a candidate for guard, was on the opposing eleven. Warner found his men easy, but it is expected that a couple of line men will be developed from the half-dozen heavyweights that are now out. Capt. Starbuck continued punting practice to-day, but he will not be able to line up against Colgate Wednesday, despite the fact that the Ithacans expect to roll up a good score.

Harvard Players Out for Work.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 24.—The football practice at Harvard was brightened to-day by the unexpected return to college of E. H. Kendall, half back last year. He is in fine physical condition. Another man who came out to-day is Roberts, from Salem High School. He weighs 275 pounds, and will be drilled for centre rush. Stillman, full back on last year's freshman team, returned to work to-day at full back. Rainsford, substitute guard, and Hawkins, substitute end, both of last year, are also at practice.

The work to-day was not very hard, the men being divided into four elevens, which practiced running through and drilled in kicking and receiving kicks. There were several old graduates coaching the team to-day, the most active being Guy Munchie, '97, and J. L. Knox, '98.

New York University Football.

The New York University football team's graduate head coach, N. B. Hatch, has announced that W. F. Rorke, coach of last year's Poly team, will be one of his assistants. Others will be announced as soon as chosen. An innovation aside from the graduate coaching system is the organization of a training table, the arrangements for which are nearly completed. In former years this was an impossibility, owing to the large percentage of the players who lived away from college. The table will be set up in the university dining hall, also a new institution this year. The announcement has just been made that Commodore David Banks, the patron of New York University athletics, has presented an improved tackling dummy for the practice. This will be put in place this week.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Philadelphia Beat Brooklyn by 9 to 6—New York and Boston in a Tie.

On the Brooklyn baseball club's home grounds yesterday Philadelphia won by bunching two triples and a brace of singles with a couple of errors in the seventh inning, Flick supplying

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,800,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Conant & Grant,
Public Accountants & Auditors
141 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 3.
Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty (20) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

35	253	381	496	721
52	280	396	500	722
58	366	442	511	723
81	373	464	548	749

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due January 1st, 1901, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, September 5th, 1900.
We, the undersigned, HEREBY CERTIFY that the twenty bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the first day of January, 1901, at 110 per cent., together with the coupons maturing January 1, 1901, ($1,125 per bond.)
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustees.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the third instalment of the payment due on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the above-named Railroad Company, viz., $5 a share on the Preferred Stock, and $3 per share on the Common Stock, is hereby called for payment at the Office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.
All holders of the Central Trust Company of New York certificates of deposit for such stocks are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned.
THE CERTIFICATES MUST BE PRESENTED at the time of payment so that amount paid may be indorsed thereon.
New York, Sept. 14, 1900.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. READ,
HENRY BUDGE,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits - $2,716,626 32
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing-house or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust funds.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V.-Pres.
Wm. H. Leupp, V.-P. H. S. Manning, V.-P.
R. J. Chatry, Secy. T. C. Clarke, Jr., A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunthall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Wm. Barbour, H. S. Manning, Saml. A. Maxwell, Myron T. Herrick, Chas. F. Cutler, Emery McMillin, Jas. M. Donald, George Crocker, Edw. C. Schaefer, S. C. T. Dodd, Joel F. Freeman, William F. Spier, Anson R. Flower, H. S. Redmond, Jno. R. Hegeman, C. I. Hudson, Willard Brown, Philip Lehman, Edward F. Cragin, Geo. Blumenthal, Frank Jay Gould, Wm. A. Clark.

The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Limited.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City, for the sale to the Trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage, dated August 9th, 1892, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $2,433.25 of the Sinking Fund.
Proposals must be presented before twelve o'clock M. on the 25th day of September, 1900, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, Limited, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York."
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., as Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, August 29, 1900.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, Vice Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$10,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bonds, 1917.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bond, 1921.
$100 The Oxford Club (Brooklyn), 5 p. c. Ctf. of Ind., 1901.
$2,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Genl. Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1931.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1950.
$1,200 Eagle Warehouse and Storage Co. (Brooklyn) 6 p. c. In. Bonds, 1905.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
20 shs. Eagle Warehouse and Storage Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.
$5,000 Ohio Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Ctfs. 1921.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1947.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
$10,000 Berkeley Oval Swimming Bath & Gymnasium 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
100 shs. Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. (Hypd.)
$15,000 Cin., Ham. & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
$5,000 Cent. Park, North & East River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1902.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$5,500 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (Chic.) 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1904.
$10,000 Virginia Debt. Ctfs., Brown Bros. & Co. Receipts.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
$41,986.67 Bond and Mtge. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Av. and 153d St., at 6 p. c. int.
$43,150 Bond and Mtge. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Ave., 151st St., and St. Nicholas Place, at 6 p. c. int.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bonds, 1903.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
6 shs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.
90 shs. Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
19 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
15 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
45 shs. Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
200 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. skg. fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1900, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$5,000 Washington Traction and Electric Co. 4½ per cent. Bonds.
1,000 shares Eagle River Mining and Manufacturing Co., $5 each.
25 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be submitted for action, including the following:
FIRST: A proposition for the purchase by this Company of the line of railway in the State of Illinois lately belonging to the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company and now in the possession of and operated by this Company in connection with or extension of its other railway lines, commencing in the City of Springfield, in the County of Sangamon, and extending to the City of East St. Louis, in the County of St. Clair.
SECOND: The issue of this Company's negotiable Three Per Cent. Gold Bonds, payable in 1951, to an amount not to exceed the principal sum of Four Millions of Dollars, ($4,000,000,) to be used for the purchase of the last mentioned property and to provide for additions thereto and improvements and betterments of the same.
THIRD: The approval of a mortgage of the said property by this Company to secure the payment of the bonds last mentioned.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
New York, September 12th, 1900.

The Distilling Company of America,
No. 1 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 24th, 1900.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE DISTILLING CO., OF AMERICA:
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Distilling Company of America will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, October 17, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before it. Also to take action upon the resolution of the Board of Directors, adopted at its meeting February 19, 1900, recommending that the 550,000 shares of the 7% cumulative preferred stock of this Company shall be reduced to 350,000 7% cumulative preferred shares, and that the 700,000 shares of common stock of this Company shall be reduced to 500,000 shares of common stock; such reduction of the above preferred and common stock to be effected out of the still unissued preferred and common stock, respectively, of this Company.
The transfer books of the common and preferred stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 27th day of September, 1900, and will remain closed until 10 A. M., October 18, 1900.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., September 5, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, including such measures as may be presented designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, and the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the company, in the Face Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of October, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A copy of the Annual Report of the President and Directors may be procured on application to the Secretary.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-laws of the Company, and the order of the Board of Directors, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY has been called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1900.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 21st, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 4, 1900, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1, 1900.

Forty-second St. & Grand St. Ferry Railroad Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

North & East River Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

Fulton Street Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, 621 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. C. E. WARREN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½ BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due October 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5's.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 7's.
New York, Texas and Mex. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Coupons due October 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 21st, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 1st, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 17, 1900.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 26th and will be opened on October 16th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, September 19, 1900.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the Shareholders of this Company's Stock, registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of October next. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared, payable October 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 28th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., September 28th, 1900, and reopen October 30th, 1900.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 2, due October 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 46, due October 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New York, September 18, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable October 1, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on September 22, 1900. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. October 1, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Coupon No. 1 of the Company's Four Per Cent. Forty-year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bonds will be paid on and after October 1st, 1900, in New York, at the Standard Trust Company of New York.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. payable to stockholders of record on October 10th next. The transfer books will close October 1st and reopen October 11th.
WILLARD V. KING, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1900.
The Rio Grande Western Railway Co.
will pay a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record Sept. 29th. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

John P. Hubble has been appointed Secretary of the Western Union Fire Underwriters, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of P. D. McGregor to serve.
R. H. Garrigue, Western manager of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark, who recently issued a circular to his agents, notifying them that competition rates would not be considered and fire insurance risks would not be accepted unless written according to rates in force on Jan. 1, 1896, says that a large part of the present bad condition of fire underwriting lies in the high commissions paid to agents in the large cities, and that, if fire insurance companies would curtail expenses by paying smaller commissions, matters would be righted.
The insurance on Nye's stores, 215 and 216, Brooklyn, which were heavily damaged by fire Saturday, was distributed as follows: On building 215, Hartford, $12,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Lancashire, $8,000; Aetna, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000. On building 216, Hartford, $9,130; German-American, $7,630; Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,630; Lancashire, $6,120. On building of Elevator B, Hartford, $5,700; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,750; German-American, $4,750; Lancashire, $3,800. On grain of Limond Grain Dryer Company, Queen, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000. On machinery, Niagara, $2,500; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,600; Agricultural, $1,250; Erie, $1,250. On grain of F. Swan, Phoenix of London, $4,200; Magdeburg, $3,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks erratic.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 24	388,767
To date this year	79,944,681
Corresponding date last year	132,627,372

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 24	$903,000
To date this year	$348,584,860
Corresponding date last year	$689,356,370

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾@2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel Hoop	1¼	Int. Paper pf.	½
Canada South	½	Pennsylvania	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1½	Rep. Steel	1
Ev. & T. H.	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅝
Great North. pf.	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy	½	Federal Steel pf.	⅝
American Coal	.5	Illinois Central	½
American Ice	⅛	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅛	Manhattan	1¾
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	⅝	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Minn. & St. L.	¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	.2	N. Y. Air Brake	.6
Ann Arbor pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	People's Gas	2⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Chi., L. & L.	.2	St. L. & S. F.	½
Chi. & N. W.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Wabash pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Wis. Central	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Wis. Central pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

United States Leather 6s 1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4	Dul. & I. R. 1st	2
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	Int. Paper 6s	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. gen. 4s	1¼	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1
Det., M. & M. l. g. 5½s	1⅝	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1
		St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the stock market yesterday was decidedly irregular, with extreme weakness showing in a number of specialties. In the early trading a fair degree of strength developed on short covering and London buying; but when this ceased the quotations generally were inclined to sag. Later a second rally set in, but it was short-lived, the entire list being affected by the declines in People's Gas and Brooklyn Rapid Transit—the former falling over three points and the latter over two. The course of these stocks, however, is not surprising. They have for some time past been held up by pools which now, because of unfavorable developments affecting the issues, are desirous of letting go their holdings. But with the public out of the market this is not easy to accomplish with any degree of success—without, in fact, serious financial loss.

So far as the news developments of the day were concerned they were without appreciable market influence. The agreement between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the manufacturers was expected to have stimulating effect upon the steel stocks, but instead of a realization of these expectations most of the steel shares actually showed declines. On the other hand, the continuing unfavorable news from the coal strike district and the failure of a Stock Exchange house could not fairly be said to have occasioned the market irregularity. It seemed merely that what fresh liquidation appeared followed upon the growing uneasiness felt in respect to the general situation—politics, the prospect of dearer money, the labor troubles, and the insistence by brokers of larger margins for accounts all having their influence.

LOCAL RAILWAY shares were heavy throughout the day, with especial weakness developing in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the quotation for the stock at one time breaking to 48, a decline of 2 full points, with the close only ⅛ better. More than 45,000 shares were traded in, and it is unquestioned that much of the selling represented long stock. In the morning, when the price slumped more than a point, a rally followed on the publication of the statement that the next quarterly earnings report would show some "surprises," the inference being that these surprises would be favorable—as, in fact, a Director of the company declared would be the case. In the afternoon, however, the Street heard that the promises of a favorable showing might prove to be like recent other promises in respect to the stock—disappointing. At the same time a selling movement set in, which speedily carried the price to the low figure of the day. Around 48 the stock apparently had good support.

Manhattan was less active, but quite heavy, falling to 84, a net loss of 1¼ points, on trading in 6,500 shares. An officer of the company says that the earnings of the system are very satisfactory.

Metropolitan fluctuated between 147 and 145½, with the close at 146¼, a net decline of ¼. There was no news affecting the stock. Supporting orders on a sale were said to be in the market for this stock.

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STEEL STOCKS.—The expectation in some quarters of the Street was that the Amalgamated Association wage scale agreement would have a favorable effect upon all the stocks in the group, and under this impression some speculative buying of the issues appeared in the early trading. But, whatever the reason, the stocks generally were inclined to weakness, and it is to be noted that though two of the three securities most affected by the wage agreement—Steel Hoop and Republic Steel—were substantially strong, the former advancing 1¼ on trading in 1,200 shares, and the latter 1 on dealings involving about 400 shares. Tin Plate, also specially affected, was weak, the preferred losing 2 points and the common ⅝.

In the more active stocks much irregularity developed. This was particularly true of Tennessee Coal and Iron, which last week fell 12 points on some forced selling. After showing strength in the early trading, that stock fell off to 54½, and then rallied, only to drop later to 53, with the close at 53¾, a net loss of 1¾ points on trading in 10,000 shares. During the day a meeting of the Executive Committee of the company was held, but it was said that the meeting was simply for the purpose of considering routine business, leases, contracts with other companies, &c. No consideration was given to the matter of a dividend which, it is understood, will be taken up at the regular meeting in October.

Selling of Steel and Wire carried that stock down to 29¾ from 30½, where it had gone in the early trading. The selling was said to be for Western account.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was easily the feature of the market, both in point of activity and decline. More than 47,000 shares of the security were dealt in, with the price breaking at one time over 3 points to the lowest figure since 1897. The final quotation showed a net loss of 2⅝ points. For some time past the Street has been very bearish on the stock, because of the gas war being waged in Chicago, the talk being persistent that before the war was ended the price of gas in Chicago would be forced to 40 cents a thousand. Yesterday the information in the Street was to the effect that a bill was to be introduced in the Chicago Council looking to the prevention of the extension of any gas mains until a minimum rate of at least 75 cents a thousand had been fixed. Much of the selling of yesterday was for Chicago account, some of it undoubtedly represented liquidation.

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COAL STOCKS.—Though the news from the strike district could not be construed as more encouraging, there was an absence of the urgent liquidation that was so striking a feature of the market last week. Seeing this, a number of bears on the stocks hastened to cover, with the result, that prices ran up, final figures for the day in Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central, and Reading first preferred showing advances. In the late afternoon there developed a fresh disposition on the part of some of the traders to put out a fresh line of stocks, and the close was somewhat below the best figures of the day.

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TOBACCO TRUST stock moved erratically between 88 and 86¾, with the close at the low figure for the day, marking a net decline of ¼, on transfers of 8,400 shares. It is said that a bear pool has been formed to operate in the stock, and the predictions of the pool members are that the quotation will fall considerably lower. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the stock is very closely held by strong interests and that they do not often yield their position without a strong struggle.

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SUGAR TRUST stock moved erratically between 113⅝ and 115¼, with the close at 113⅞, showing a net decline of ⅝. All day long the pool in the stock endeavored to hold the quotation up, but on every show of strength long stock came out and kept the issue heavy. Despite the statements to the contrary, the Street believes that the trust has been caught short of raw sugar and that before the week is out a number of its refineries will be forced to close down.

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NEW YORK AIR BRAKE, whose movement is at best uncertain, declined sharply a full 6 points on trading in little more than 300 shares. While there was nothing definite in the matter, rumor had it that litigation involving some of the patents of the company was threatened.

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GRANGERS.—London buying and covering for local account were responsible for the comparative steadiness of these stocks yesterday. In St. Paul some purchases in anticipation of the dividend were reported. Burlington was the heaviest of the group on the rumor that a strike of the trainmen on the road was probable. There does not seem to be any foundation for this report, which is merely a revival of one in circulation early last week.

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LACLEDE GAS fell off rather sharply over 2 points on trading in about 450 shares. It was said that the selling represented the liquidation of an investment account.

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BALTIMORE AND OHIO was dealt in to the extent of nearly 10,000 shares, with the close marking a fractional decline. London bought, while the selling here was for pool account. The fact that the new stock will soon be ready for delivery is encouraging the bears on the issue to more aggressiveness.

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The transfer of 200 shares of Evansville and Terre Haute resulted in an advance of a full point. There was no news on the stock one way or the other.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was somewhat more of a factor in the market yesterday than for some time past, buying on balance, according to conservative estimates, about 15,000 shares, including the Atchisons, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific. To offset the buying in Northern Pacific, however, there was selling of that stock for Berlin account, and it was said that President Mellen's prediction of decreased earnings for the road had had an unfavorable effect upon foreign sentiment.

A BULL TRADER DISPOSED TO SELL.

Signs were again in evidence yesterday that a heretofore rather aggressive bull was endeavoring to shift his market position and let go his holdings as quietly as possible. If all the reports in the Street are right, however, the undertaking is proving no easy one. For one reason or another the room traders are understood to feel anything but friendly to the operator in question, and for the most part will oppose rather than assist him in his efforts to liquidate his long stock.

NEW NATIONAL SECURITY BANK.

The National Security Bank, to be situated near West Broadway and Beach Street, is being organized with $250,000 capital and a surplus of $250,000. It is expected that the Directorate will include Willis S. Paine, ex-Superintendent of Banks; Silas Allen Condit, Julius Kaufmann, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Cyrus B. Lewis, William McComb, Edmund C. Miller, Norman S. Dike, Ethan Allen, Malcolm Stuart, William R. Kurau, James W. Godfrey, and Henry C. Brewster of Rochester.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The August statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during that month the receipts from all sources amounted to $25,595,716, which is an increase over the month of August last year of $1,174,751.
The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:
Spirits, $7,891,022; increase, $288,119.
Tobacco, $5,610,848; increase, $556,600.
Fermented liquors, $5,588,987; increase, $834,210.
Oleomargarine, $178,608; increase, $8,172.
Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $295,501; decrease, $25,788.
Miscellaneous, $3,029,791; decrease, $481,613.
During the last two months there has been an aggregate increase of $2,583,855.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Southern Railway to take full possession of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Nov. 1.

Output of copper for 1900 expected to reach 325,000,000 pounds, worth $42,250,000, the largest on record.

Stockholders of the Distilling Company of America to vote at the annual meeting on Oct. 17 upon the reduction of the common and preferred stock, which are still unissued, amounting to $20,000,000 of each class.

Engraved debentures of the Continental Tobacco Company now ready for delivery in exchange for the temporary printed certificates.

Offer of a syndic

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The heavy losses in the market for outside securities last week were followed by further declines yesterday, and, with two or three exceptions, the day's net changes were on the side of losses. Only a few stocks supplied as much trading as a single hundred shares, and there were only three or four issues that were active to the extent or more than 500 shares. But of late such has been the daily record, and among observers of the market its dullness meets now with only passing comment. Prices are not showing much strength, and that yesterday no rallies from last week's low prices occurred seems to indicate that public interest in the curb at present is very small indeed. Here and there, particularly where traders had worked quotations down, there has been some recovery, but the list as a whole shows little rallying power.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN, the most active of the industrials, was one of the few stocks which gave some evidence of outside demand, but even in this stock the early advance was cut down by the afternoon's trading. On transactions aggregating possibly 1,000 shares the common stock sold up to 13 and down to 12¾, at the close the best bid was 12, three-eighths of a point below Saturday's final price. The preferred stock was dull, but showed a net gain of 1 point. Outside buying, induced by the report of large earnings and the declaration of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, seemed the cause of the advance which occurred soon after the opening.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER, in which the day's transactions amounted to 500 shares, was firm at about Saturday's quotation. The price dropped to 84¾, but soon advanced fractionally above that figure, and it closed with a slight net gain. The last sale was at 85. Other copper shares were quiet at about last week's closing prices.

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NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION, which was active for the first time in two or three weeks, sold down to 6⅜, the lowest price at which the stock has sold in a long time. About 500 shares changed hands from 7 down. So much time has been required to build up the company's business that holders of the stock have at times shown some impatience, which has been reflected in selling of the stock. Managers of the company say that no time has been lost in developing its plans, and they claim that the delays have been unavoidable. Yesterday's price was about the lowest, if not the lowest, figure at which the stock has been sold. Last year it sold as high as 37.

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GERMAN TREASURY bonds sold in small amount at a premium of three-eighths, and in larger amount at a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent.

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BRITISH EXCHEQUER 3s sold to the extent of £5,000 at 98 5-16.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of Saturday, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 22. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	84⅞	85¼	84¾	85¼
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf.	24	25½	24	25½
Am. Agricu. Chems. pf.	70	74	73	76
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds.	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	63	65	63	65
American Chicle pf.	80	85	80	85
Am. Hide & L. bonds	88	89½	88	89½
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12	12⅝	12¾	13
American Woolen pf.	69	69¾	68	69
Asphalt Co. of America.	7½	9	7½	9
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	15	16	15	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98¼	98⅝	98⅝	98½
California Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Cast-iron Pipe	3½	4½	3½	4¼
Cast-iron Pipe pf.	28½	30	28	29
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s.	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs.	102½	103⅛	102½	103⅛
Compressed Air	31	33	31	33
Consol Ry El. L. & E.	6	7	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Crampe' Shipyard		71	71	75
Distilling Co. of Am.	4½	5	4½	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Distil. Com. of Am. pf.	16½	18	17	18
Electric Boat	15	15	13	15
Electric Boat pf.	20	27	20	27
Electric Vehicle	15	18	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	34	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	27	22	27
General Carriage	5	5¼	5½	5⅝
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf.	94	96	90½	98
German Treasury bonds	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	8½	9	8¾	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	45	50	45	50
Hudson River Tel.	115	130	115	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	15	18	16	18
International Pump pf.	63½	65	63	65
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil	58⅜	59	58⅝	58⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markson Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc.		12		12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport.	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7	6½	7½
Otis Elevator	24½	25¾	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf.	85	86½	86	87½
Pitts., Bessc. & Lake E.	19	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	24	25	24⅝	25½
Pittsburg Coal pf.	81	83	82	82½
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90⅜	92	90⅜	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28	29	28¼	29¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	75	76	74	77
Safety Car Heat & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit.	19	20	19	20
Seaboard Air Line 4s	67½	69	67½	69
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8	8¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	44	40	44
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	533	535	533	535
Storage Power	12	14⅜	12	14⅜
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12½	13¼	12½	13¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝
Union Typewriter	25	28	25	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65	66¼	66¾	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	84	84¾	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2	4	2	3½
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27½	35	27½	35
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109¼	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	234	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	105
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d.	102¼	103½	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	210	220	210	220
Brooklyn, B. & W. 5s.	101¼	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190½	201	190½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	105½	106½	106	107
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	380	420
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	113½	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	90	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	80	82	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	18¾	19	18¾	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	82	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c.	117	119	115¾	110½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30		30	
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	100½	101	100½	101
Union Traction bonds.	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1¼	1	1⅜
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	106	107	106	107½
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55		55	
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	103		103	
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Cons'd Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	103¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 5s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.	105½	106	106	106¼
N. H. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. H. Gas & Coke bds.	57	59	57	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L., H. & P. Co.	95	98	53	54
Nor. N. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & Coke (Oswego)	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. L. & C. (Co.) 5s, 1900.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)		33½	..	33¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	..	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	60	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9½	11	9½	11
Western Gas	89	91	89½	91¾
West. Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106¼	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19½	16	18½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	84½	84	84½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	96
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	91	91¼	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70	70	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry stock	33	34	34	35
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96¼	95½	96¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 4s, coup, 1907 1,000 116
U S 4s reg. 1925 5,000 ..... 134¼
Tenn settlement 3s 4,000 94
Adams Exp 4s 1,000 ..... 103 2,000 ..... 103½ 500 ..... 103 1,000 ..... 103½
Am Cot Oil 4½s 5,000 ..... 100½
Am Sp Mfg 6s 5,000 63
At, T & S F gen 4s 14,000 ..... 101 10,000 ..... 100⅜ 8,000 ..... 100⅞ 10,000 ..... 100⅝ Registered 10,500 ..... 101½ 2,000 ..... 100½ Adjustment 4s 20,000 ..... 85 2,000 ..... 84½ 3,000 ..... 84¾ 5,000 ..... 84½ 1,000 ..... 84¾ 3,000 ..... 85 11,000 ..... 84¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s 2,000 ..... 93½
Balt & Ohio 4s 3,000 ..... 100⅝ 500 ..... 100¾ 2,500 ..... 100½ 9,000 ..... 100⅜ 15,000 ..... 100⅜
Balt & Ohio S W Div 3½s 20,000 ..... 86¼
B'klyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 115⅜
Can South 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 108¼
Cent of Ga con 5s 21,000 ..... 92 13,000 ..... 91¼ 10,000 91
Cent of Ga 1st inc 10,000 ..... 43 5,000 ..... 42¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 34,000 98
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000 ..... 98⅜ 18,000 ..... 98½ 11,000 ..... 98¼
Chi & Alt s f 6s 1,000 ..... 106½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 10,000 ..... 115¼ 9,000 115
Chi, M & St P, C & L Sup Div 5s 5,000 ..... 118 So Minn Div 6s 1,000 119
Chi & N W gold 7s, registered 5,000 ..... 109¼
Chi & N W con 7s 1,000 ..... 139½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s 33,000 ..... 106⅜ 1,000 ..... 105¾
Chi Term Tr 4s 2,000 92
C, C, C & St L gen 4s 11,000 97
Col & South 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 80 3,000 ..... 79½
Den & R G con 4s 5,000 ..... 93¼
Det, M & M l g 3½s 10,000 j 27
Dul & N R 1st 5,000 107
Galv, Har & San An, Mex & P Div 5s 10,000 ..... 98¼ 5,000 98
Green Bay & W deb ctfs, B 2,000 ..... 5¾ 3,000 ..... 5½ 10,000 ..... 5¼
Int Paper 1st 6s 4,000 ..... 103 7,000 ..... 102½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 3,000 113
Lake E & W 2d 5s 5,000 117
Leh & W B gtd 4½s 10,000 ..... 100½
Louis & Nash uni-fied 4s 3,000 ..... 99 1,000 ..... 98½
Total sales $908,000

Louis & Nash, St L Div 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 126½
Met Elev 1st 2,000 ..... 115½
Met St gen 5s 5,000 ..... 118 10,000 ..... 117¾
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 103 1,000ur ..... 98¼ 1,000 ..... 104 2,000 ..... 104½
Mo, K & E 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 104
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 2,000 90
Mo, K & T ext 5s 1,000 90
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 4,000 117
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 10,000 ..... 91½ 7,000ur 91
M & O, Montg Div 5s 5,000 108
Nat Starch Mfg 1st 1,000 106
N Y C & H R deb 4s 3,000 ..... 102¾
N Y G, El L, H & P pur my 4s 7,000 ..... 92¾ 1,000 ..... 92½ 10,000 92
Norf & So 1st 5s 1,000 113
Norf & W con 4s 500 ..... 97¾ 2,000 ..... 98 3,000 ..... 97¾ 1,000 ..... 97¾ 5,000 98
Nor Pac gen 3s 22,000 ..... 64¾
North Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 103¼ 2,000 ..... 103 5,000 ..... 103⅝ 2,000 ..... 103¾ Registered 500 ..... 103⅝
Ore S L 1st con 5s 5,000 113
Peo & East inc 4s 5,000 26
Reading gen 4s 16,000 ..... 86 2,000 ..... 85⅝ 14,000 ..... 85⅞ 8,000 86
Rio G W 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 98⅞ 10,000 ..... 99½ 2,000 ..... 99¾
St L & I M gen 5s 10,000 ..... 112¼ 4,000 ..... 112½
St L & I M 4s 9,000 ..... 77¼ 6,000 ..... 77½ 7,000 76
St L S W 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 89⅜ 1,000 ..... 89¼ 4,000ur 89
St L S W 2d 4s 10,000 ..... 53 20,000 ..... 53½ 5,000 ..... 53⅝
South Pac 4s 1,000 ..... 78 1,000 ..... 77½ 15,000 ..... 77½
So Ry 1st 5s 11,000 ..... 108½
Stand R & T inc 10,000 ..... 8 Third Av 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 122½
Tol & O C, W Div 5s 5,000 ..... 112¾
Union Pac 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 104½ 1,000 ..... 104⅝
U S Leather deb 4,000 114
Wabash 2d 5s 3,000 ..... 100¾ 7,000ur 100
Wabash deb, Ser B 10,000 ..... 80 9,000 ..... 29⅝ 4,000 ..... 30 2,000 ..... 30¼ 2,000 ..... 30 10,000ur ..... 29¾ 10,000 ..... 29¾
West Shore gtd 4s 5,000 ..... 112½
West Shore gtd 4s, registered 500 ..... 111¾ 2,000 112
Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000 ..... 84½ 2,000 ..... 85¾ 1,000 86

Sales 368,767

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.03	.04
Andes	.07	.08
Belcher	.19	.19
Best & Belcher	.27	.28
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.40	.41
Challenge Con.	.19	.20
Chollar	.19	.19
Confidence	.75	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.09
Gould & Curry	.32	.35
Hale & Norcross	.21	.20
Julia	.04	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con.	.04	.03
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.03
Mexican	.29	.30
Occidental Con.	.06	.07
Ophir	.50	.55
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.18	.19
Savage	.16	.18
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.31	.32
Standard	4.10	4.10
Syndicate	.04	.04
Union Con.	.12	.12
Utah Con.	.18	.19
Yellow Jacket	.05	.05
Silver bars	.62¾	.62¾
Mexican dollars	.50½@51	.50½@51
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	39½	39⅞	41¾	41½
Alamo	11½	13	11⅞	13
Argentum	26	29½	26	27
Anaconda	38	40	42	44
Anchoria	80	95	80	95
Bankers'	12	15	12	15
Battle Mountain	21	21⅝	22¼	22⅝
Blue Bell	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
C C Consols	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅝
C. C. & M.	9⅞	10	10½	10⅝
Columbine Victor	11	14	13	14
Dante	9	9¼	9¼	9½
Damon	16⅜	17	17¼	17½
Elkton	168½	169	167	167½
El Paso	40	40⅜	42¼	43
Findlay	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	24
Gibson	24	25	24	25
Gold King	125	127	125	130
Gold Knob	10½	11	11¼	11½
Gold Coin	550	625	550	760
Garfield	3⅞	5	7⅞	8
Gold Sovereign	7	7¼	7¼	7⅝
Gould	36	37	34	36
Hart	16	17	15	18
Ingham	14	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
Isabella	85½	85½	89½	90
Independence	30	40	40	41
Jackpot	44	46	43	45½
Keystone	12½	13½	13	13½
Lexington	13¾	13½	13¾	14
Mount Rosa	55	60	55	75
Matoa	19	20	20	22
Mary Cashen	12	13	12½	13
Moon Anchor	30	39	30	40
National	7¾	8	8¼	8¾
Nugget	22	22¾	20¾	21
Ophir	35	40	35	45
Orphan	17½	18	17¼	18½
Pharmacist	11½	12	12⅜	12½
Pinnacle	17	17⅜	18	18⅜
Portland	320	321	320	325
Rose Nicol	10½	11	10⅜	10⅝
Rawlings	24	25	20	23
Coriolanus	18	18½	18	19
New Haven	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝
Ida May	24½	26	25	27
Union	9	15	9	15
Vindicator	130	142	130	142
Work	20½	20⅝	20	20½
Zenobia	12	13½	13	14

Chicago Gas Company's Plans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The Municipal Gas Company of this city, it was announced today by General Manager Martin, will soon ask for franchises to furnish both fuel and illuminating gas to various towns throughout Illinois, Indiana, and probably in other Middle Western States. Maywood, St. Charles, Geneva, Ottawa, Melrose Park, and Belvidere will be invaded at once. For lighting purposes acetylene gas will be used.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
125	128	210	Adams Express	122½	125	123½	125	.....
13½	13⅝	1,600	Am. Car & Found. Co.	13⅝	14	13½	13¾	– ⅛
67⅝	68⅜	615	Am. Cot. Oil	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¼	– ⅜
140	175	100	American Coal	150	150	150	150	– 5
88	90	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	.....
31	32	320	American Ice Co.	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31⅛	– ⅛
9	9⅜	100	American Linseed Co.	9	9	9	9	.....
50⅜	51½	202	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
4¼	4⅞	100	American Malting Co.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	– ⅛
32⅝	35½	712	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36	36	35½	35½	– ⅛
87	88⅞	20	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	.....
18	18⅞	1,826	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18	19⅜	17½	18¾	+1⅛
65	66	200	Am. S. H. Co. pf.	65	65½	65	65½	– ⅛
29⅝	29¾	7,340	Am. Steel & Wire	30¼	30½	29⅝	29⅝	– ⅛
70	71	2,350	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	70½	71⅜	70	70	– ⅜
113⅝	113⅞	26,685	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	115½	113⅝	113½	– ⅜
		190	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	– ⅜
24⅛	24⅜	1,110	American Tin Plate	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	– ⅜
77	79	100	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77	77	77	77	– 3
86¾	86⅞	8,484	American Tobacco	86¾	88	86¾	88⅛	– ¼
125	128	50	Am. Tobacco pf.	129	129	129	129	.....
41⅜	42¼	760	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41	42¼	41	42¼	.....
44⅝	45½	200	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	44¾	44¾	– ⅜
26⅝	26½	5,490	At. T. & S. F.	26⅜	26⅝	26	26½	– ⅛
67⅜	67⅞	14,750	At. T. & S. F. pf.	67⅞	68¼	67⅝	67⅞	– ⅛
66⅝	67	9,695	Baltimore & Ohio	66⅝	67⅛	66½	66⅝	– ⅛
76	76⅞	1,950	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76	76½	75½	75½	– ½
48,948	48⅛		Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50¼	50½	48	48¼	– 1⅛
160	170	40	Brooklyn Union Gas.	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
6¾	7	500	Brunswick City	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
48	49	1,400	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
87	87¼	900	Canadian Pacific	87	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
26	26½	1,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	26½	26	26	.....
120¾	120⅞	10,828	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120¾	121½	120¼	120¼	– ½
10	10⅜	1,020	Chicago Great West.	10	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
20	22	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	20	20½	20	20	– 2
111¼	111½	11,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	111	112½	110⅞	111¼	+ ¼
173	173½	280	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	+ ½
159	164	100	Chicago & Northw.	158½	158½	158½	158½	– ½
103⅞	104	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅝	104⅛	103⅝	104	+ ⅛
58⅝	59	750	C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅞	58⅞	57⅞	58¼	+ ⅜
		200	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.				5	.....
	30	2,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron	30½	30½	29½	29½	– ½
		125	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
14	15	200	Col. Southern 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	– ⅛
164	165	1,645	Consolidated Gas	164	165¾	164	164	.....
23½	24	1,495	Con. Tobacco Co.	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	– ⅝
75½	76	500	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	76⅝	76	75¼	75¼	– ⅜
107¼	108½	400	Delaware & Hudson.	108½	108¾	108	108	+1½
65¾	66	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	65½	66	65⅝	65⅝	– ⅛
6,000	6,000	375	Louisville & Nashville	69⅝	70	69½	69½	– ⅛
6,615	6,615		Manhattan Elevated	85¼	86	84	84	– 1½
146	146¼	1,985	Met. Street Railway	147	147	145¼	146¼	– ¼
		100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	– ½
		250	Mexican Central	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	– ⅛
		200	Minn. & St. Louis	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	– ½
		25	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	.....
		69	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	13	13	13	13	.....
		10	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	.....
1,710		26	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	25⅞	27½	25¾	26	+ ½
9,060		115	Missouri Pacific	47½	48⅝	47½	47⅝	– ⅛
		700	National Biscuit Co.	31⅝	31⅞	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
		200	National Lead Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
1,498			National Steel	24¼	25⅜	23½	23⅝	– ⅛
		100	National Steel pf	83	83	83	83	– ¼
		500	National Tube Co.	44½	45	44½	45	+ ¼
		426	National Tube Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
		1,053	New Jersey Central	128	128½	128	128½	+ ⅛
		310	New York Air Brake	116	116	115	115	– 6
		2,023	New York Central	127¼	127½	126⅞	127	+ ⅛
		10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	208½	209¼	208½	208½	.....
		425	N. Y., Ont. & West	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
		720	Norfolk & Western	31⅜	31¾	31½	31½	.....
		100	Norfolk

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

The Details of the Improvements in the Institution.

Opens with 2,000 Pupils and Ten Separate Schools—Mr. Carnegie's Gifts —Hall of Fame.

The Executive Committee of the Council of the New York University held its first regular monthly meeting of the coming term at the office of William F. Havemeyer, the Treasurer, at 32 Nassau Street, yesterday and completed arrangements for the opening of the various schools.

Jesse E. Pope was appointed Assistant Professor in Economics. He is thirty years old, and was graduated in 1895 from the University of Minnesota with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and afterward taught in the Teachers' Training School of that university. For the last two years he has held a fellowship in economics at Columbia University. He will lecture in the new School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance in Washington Square, as well as at University Heights.

A chief mechanic was also appointed for the workshops in mechanical and marine engineering at University Heights, which are to open to-morrow for the first time. The shops include machine, carpentering, and pattern-making departments, and also a blacksmith shop.

Floor room was assigned in the old physical building for the laying out of the frames of ships. Prof. Carl C. Thomas, an engineer in the Maryland Steel Works of Baltimore, has accepted the Professorship of Marine Engineering, and is already at University Heights.

Chancellor MacCracken said that this new department was in line with the increased navy and foreign commerce of the country.

"I think we are the first university in this part of the country which has opened up on this line," he said.

Another new feature to be inaugurated to-morrow is the college dining hall in the basement of the gymnasium, the walls of which will be hung with colossal maps of the Philippines, China, and South Africa. Students will be boarded here at cost price, not to exceed $4 a week.

The Carnegie laboratory in First Avenue has been greatly improved during the Summer, the upper stories having been refitted for elaborate bacteriological investigation. The head of this department is Prof. William H. Park. The rest of the building will be devoted to histology, all other branches being relegated to other structures.

Andrew Carnegie, who gave the building in the first place, made a large contribution early in the year to pay for these improvements. Dr. MacCracken refused to state the amount, but said it ran into five figures. It was in this laboratory that Dr. Edward K. Dunham and Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin prepared their pathological exhibit for the annual meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City which proved so acceptable that it was made a permanent feature.

In regard to the Hall of Fame, Dr. MacCracken reported that he had during the day received the report of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is the thirty-eighth of the hundred Judges chosen to decide from a list of 234 names the first fifty to be inscribed in the building.

The University Senate will meet during the first ten days of October and canvass the names presented. President Eliot of Harvard, one of the judges, has written to Chancellor MacCracken that he had no trouble in selecting the first twenty-seven names, but that it was very difficult to choose the others.

The university starts on its sixty-eighth year with nearly 2,000 students, and for the first time in its history with ten different schools under its control.

SOPHOMORES WIN CANE RUSH.

Columbia Freshmen Find Antagonists Too Much for Them.

The former freshmen of Columbia University, keenly mindful of their own troubles last year, yesterday had a satisfying session with the incoming freshmen and succeeded quite admirably in convincing them of their own absolute worthlessness and of the sophomores' superiority. As a fitting climax to the day's work, the juniors stepped in and organized an impromptu cane rush between ten freshmen and ten sophomores. The scene of the affair was in the lot opposite the university, and for spectators there were some fifty sophomores and as many upper classmen.

Possession of the cane was given the freshmen, and at the given word they threw themselves on the ground with hands frantically clasping the prized trophy. The sophomores came on and promptly landed on top of the 1904 lads. Every one was trying to obtain the cane, and freshmen, impelled by the vigorous lunges of the sophomores, went flying through the air, to land with a loud bump many feet away. It resembled nothing so much as a football scrimmage, with everybody scrimmaging for dear life. Tousled heads, grimy hands, and perspiring, desperate faces were all jumbled up in a mysterious moving hodge podge. Every now and then stray articles of clothing, such as hats and collars and ties, went sailing through the air, and occasionally a beautiful striped shirt, the probable joy and pride of the new-fledged collegian, went to pieces with a pronounced zip. When five minutes has passed, the juniors, who had been delighted spectators, interfered, and counting the hands on the cane, declared the sophomores victors by a score of 6 to 1.

When the mass on the ground untangled itself the freshmen had lost all traces of their dapper appearance, and were a tough-looking crowd of collarless, tieless persons. The sophomores looked only a little ruffled, as they had been dressed for the fray.

All morning, too, the sophomores had had fun with their traditional enemies, and they had two lively set-tos near the college tavern. In these they were victorious and succeeded in capturing every one of the obstreperous novices. These were then put through the usual paces, such as drinking milk, rowing in the street with matches for oars, making speeches, and running pick-a-back races.

In the afternoon, with rolled-up trousers and reversed coats, the "freshies" gave exhibitions of plain and fancy cakewalking, and in their peculiar costumes were put on board cars for home. Brick piling and wood stacking were other means of recreation.

FRESHMEN STEAL THE CLAPPER.

Princeton Students Make a Successful Raid on "Old North."

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Following the time-honored custom of stealing the clapper from the bell on "Old North" during the first week of the academic year, a contingent of freshmen scaled to the roof of the building at 1 o'clock this morning, and after climbing up the lightning rod to the belfry, secured the coveted nugget of iron.

It took three freshmen five hours' hard work to steal the clapper. Before reaching the roof of "Old North," they had to force two heavy doors and do some exciting climbing, and when they did reach the foot of the tower, they found that the lightning rod by which previous freshmen had climbed it had been wound around with barbed wire. The leader, however, was not discouraged by this, but ascended the rod, in spite of the barbed wire, took out the clapper of the bell, and tossed it down to his two classmates, who were waiting on the ground. They immediately started off on a run, carrying the clapper with them, and were almost clear when they were caught by two proctors. They managed to pass the clapper to another freshman, however, before they were caught. They were fined this morning by the Discipline Committee, but it is expected that the sale of the half-ounce souvenirs which will be made of the clapper after it is melted down will more than pay their fines.

THE PRINCETON SEAL.

President Patton Regrets that It Is to be Used by a Brewer.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—President Patton to-day, referring to the reports that a Philadelphia brewer had secured the patent right to use the university seal on casks and whisky barrels, with a view to furnishing university brands of liquors, said:

"I am sorry that the college seal is to be used in this way. The matter will doubtless be brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees. I can easily see that it involves some interesting legal inquiries. The college seal will none the less serve to authenticate the doctrines to which it is attached unless perchance we should be sued by the whisky corporations. It seems as if the college corporation must get things of this kind patented nowadays to insure their safeguard."

Westchester Club Championship.

The championship of the Westchester Golf Club for this year will be a scratch event, played for as follows: The qualifying round, (18 holes,) Oct. 6, at 2 P. M., the first sixteen to continue at match play; the first round must be played thereafter, and on or before Oct. 13; the second round on or before Oct. 20; the semi-final round on or before Oct. 27, and the final round (36 holes) on or before election day, Nov. 6. A gold medal will be presented to the winner.

Entries must be handed in, on or before Oct. 6, to one of the members of the committee—A. D. Compton, G. F. Tiffany, and R. L. Redfield.

Golf Notes of Interest.

F. W. Gledhill won the silver cup given by Attorney General Griggs in the final competition at the North Jersey Country Club. The contest was against bogy, 36 holes, and Gledhill finished 11 down. R. G. Hughes was second.

The men who are now left for the semi-final round at the Apawamis Club for the cub given by John D. Crimmins are Maturin Ballou, Edward D. Douglas, and H. A. Sherman. The match between Dr. A. H. Hart and Simeon Ford will be finished this week. Simeon Ford has given a cup, which is now being competed for.

The members of the Salem (Mass.) Golf Club decided to branch out into something novel a few days ago, and formed the plan of holding a cross-country tournament for 7,000 yards. The winner covered the distance in 107 strokes. Much fun was provoked, but many of the scores ran up into such high figures that they were suppressed.

A new club has been organized near Plainfield, N. J., known as the Westfield Golf Club. The following are the officers: President—C. D. Orth; Vice President—Edward Floyd; Treasurer—P. G. Worcester; Secretary—H. W. Gladwin. A ten years' lease of a large farm has been taken, and a nine-hole course will be laid out at once for use next season.

Phelps B. Hoyt, a popular Chicago golfer who is well known in many Eastern golf clubs, has won the championship of his home club, Glenview, near Chicago, by defeating J. Waller Knott in the final round. J. M. Cutter won the cup presented by John Cudahy at the Washington Park Club. The most surprising golf event in Chicago last week was the complete whitewash given to the Chicago club team by Onwentsia, the latter scoring 34 holes.

The Hillside Tennis and Golf Club has just lost several of its youngest and ablest players, which will seriously handicap the club in the future matches in the East Jersey Golf Association championship series. Whitney Baker has entered Princeton, W. L. Glenny has returned to Columbia, William Wadsworth is in Harvard, and Charles W. Fisk and Augustus R. Fisk go to Yale this week. Frank Reinhart and Frank Talmage have gone to St. Paul's School, Concord.

The two-day tournament of the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, has been a big success. The defeat of James J. Thorp in the final round for the Myopia Cup was the surprise of the match. N. S. Simpkins, a prominent Myopia golfer, beat Thorp by two holes. R. R. Freeman of Wolaston won the consolation cup. C. E. Atherton, Jr., of the same club, won the handicap with a net score of 88 from three strokes handicap. Thorp made the best gross score, 89. R. M. Appleton of Myopia won the Class B handicap.

The Morris County golf women are feeling very jubilant over the recent victory of their team over the Shinnecock Club in the women's metropolitan team championship series. Morris County could only send five women to Shinnecock, and therefore had to lose three holes by default, yet won the match by 11 holes to 9. Miss Beatrix Hoyt only defeated Mrs. William Shippen by 1 hole. Besides the latter the other four Morristown women were Miss Swords, Miss March, Miss Cornelia Willis, and Mrs. Oliver Adams. The Morris County women will play the second round of their bogy handicap to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day at Private Contract—One Foreclosure at Auction—Other Items.

Eugene Southack has sold for Henry W. Taft to Stuyvesant Wainwright the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 86 East Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 75; also, for Frank Pfeifer, the dwelling 513 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

W. P. Mangam has resold the three-story brick dwelling 159 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 20 by 100.11.

The five-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Bond Street, owned by the Countess Pilarin of Paris, will be altered at an expense of $12,000. Plans for the work were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect Henry Andersen.

The Bloomingdale Reformed Church has secured a loan of $75,000 on its property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. The loan is made by the Bank for Savings and will bear 4 per cent. interest for a term of five years.

Results at Auction.

The only offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

239 Lenox Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Baptist Home Mission Society $25,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, thirty lots belonging to the estate of Kieran E. Daly, and situated on Ogden and Woodycrest Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 104 and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 31.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 and 16, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $8,152.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 15 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman J. Marsh, referee, 806 Jackson Avenue, east side, 41.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 87.6, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,506.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,613.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, Mount Hope Place, north side, 121.4 feet east of Jerome Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 125; Mount Hope Place, south side, 100.11 feet east of Jerome Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 125; One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 121.7 feet east of Jerome Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 125; One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Fleetwood Avenue, one lot, 25 by 125.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegner, referee, 73 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 58 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $40,725.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 140 West Seventieth Street, south side, 301.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,034.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Controller, Third Avenue, east side, 34.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, runs north on Third Avenue 43.4, by east, 1.3, by south 25, by west 2.7, by south 16.8, by west 10.8, vacant.

By Charles A. Berrian, executors' sale, 80 and 82 Grove Street and 139 and 141 West Washington Place, being the northeast corner of those streets, 67.8 feet on Grove Street, 107 feet on West Washington Place, and 90 feet on the northerly line, four three-story brick dwellings; 70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, about 150 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 and 20, respectively, by 100.5, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 615½ Hudson Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 24.1 by 69.9; Katz & Winpie of 242 Clinton Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Main Street, east side, 34 feet south of Fordham Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 42; Joseph Sattka, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, for two one-story frame wagon sheds, 37 by 70; John N. Loeser of 28 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; C. P. Loeser of 501 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 508 to 514 West Twenty-second Street, to two three-story and basement brick factory buildings; estate of Samuel Downs of 228 West Twenty-third Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, to an eleven-story brick flat; Knickerbocker Apartment Company, premises, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 23 East Fifty-sixth Street, to a six-story brick dwelling; Louise W. Porter, premises, owner; H. S. Stoddard, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 Beekman Street and 18 Spruce Street, to a six-story brick factory and store; Edmund L. Bayles of 54 Wall Street, trustee; Edward Smith & Co., architects; cost, $800.

Broadway, northeast corner of Bond Street, to a five-story brick store and storage house; Countess Pilarin, Paris France, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Monday, Sept. 24.

CLINTON AV, w s, 28 ft n e of Oakland Place, 23x100; Louisa M. Reynolds to Augustine J. Smith, (R S $4) $4,000

CRESTON AV, w s, 389.9 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; James J. Whelan to Bridget Farley, (mtg $550, R S $1.50) .. 1,075

GREENWICH ST, 501, 22.3x75; John J. Duff to Henry Youngs, (mtg $5,000, R S $3.50) 1

KELLY ST, w s, 375 ft n of 166th St, 25x100; George F. Johnson to Herbert W. Spencer and wife, (mtg $6,000, R S $3.50) 9,500

LOTS 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park; Josephine B. Rezzano to Angelina Bonifatto, (mtg $800, R S 50 cents). 1

MOORE ST, 30 to 36, 67.6 x irregular; Julia B. Chesbro to John E. Thrall, all title, &c., quitclaim, (R S $1) 1

FINE ST, n s, 15.3 ft w of William St, 71.9x61.6x72.6x61.6, all title, &c.; also plot in rear used as a yard, &c.; Gerald L. Hoyt to Mary A. Hoyt 1

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 259.3 ft s w of 149th St, 104.9x120.9x37.6x100; Mary E. Kenny to Alice J. Hickey, (mtg, &c., $3,480, R S $2) 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.3x51x87.5; Charles Strauss, referee, to Henry E. Bowns 7,050

ZULETT AV, s s, — ft e of Mapes Av, being Lots 184, 186, and 192, map of W. A. & H. C. Mapes, near Westchester; George Bonavia to James V. Lawrence, (mtg $9,179) 1

14TH ST, s s, part of Lot 357, map of Unionport, 25x108; Ernest E. Beisner to Frank M. Clendenin, (R S $1) 1

24TH ST, 123 West, 25x98.9; Elliot Gorton to William J. Maxwell, (mtg $15,000, R S $13.50) 100

62D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; George Le Boutillier to Isabel G. Le Boutillier, all title, &c., (mtg $18,000, R S $1.50) 1

62D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; George Le Boutillier to Isabel G. Le Boutillier, all title, &c., (mtg $18,000, R S 50c) 1

78TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.11x102.2; George W. Levy to Joseph Blumenthal, (mtg $20,000, R S $2) 100

84TH ST, n s, 386.4 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x102.2; Theodor Lohr to Amelia Lohr, (mtg $7,500, R S $5.50) 100

100TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Judge Duffy to Maurice A. O'Connell, ½ part, (mtg $6,200, R S $4) .. 7,000

139TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Robert H. Hamilton to Conrad Schram 100

143D ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Theodor Lohr to Amelia Lohr, (R S $6) 100

163D ST, s s, 50 ft e of Jackson Av, 25x72; Walter Seaman to Jacob Weber and wife, (mtg $9,000, R S $5) 1

Recorded Leases.

CEDAR ST, 147 and 149; Washington Frothingham to the Edward Ogden Company, 2 years, from May 1, 1900 ..... $1,900

EAGLE AV, 575; Anna Olsson to Jacob Karl, 5 years, from May 1, 1900 360

NEW BOWERY, 12; New Chambers St, 50, and Pearl St, 406; Charles G. Hoyt to Bingham Brothers Company, 15½ years 3,500

2D AV, 1,110; Joseph Huber to Samuel Luria, 7 months 720

3D AV, 33; Paul S. Brown to Clarence S. Brown, 5 years, from May 1, 1900 1,500

116TH ST, 212 West; John Furlong to Frederic J. Schumacher, 4 7-12 years ... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BLECHNER, Albert, to Katherine Rainsford; 3d Av, 2,986, 5 years, 4½ per cent. $12,000

BLECHNER, Albert, to Charles G. Kirchhof, guardian, &c.; 3d Av, 2,986, 2¼ years 3,000

BONIFATTO, or Bernfatto, Angelina, to Josephine B. Rezzano; Lots 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 300

CAVEN, William, to Washington H. Taylor; Park Row, 122, 3 years 10,000

EUSTIS, John E., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Sedgwick Av, w s, adjoining land of E. C. Schwab, runs n to land of Mary N. Chrystie x w 205.4 to Cedar Av x s 150.10x e — to beginning, 3 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

HOFSTATTER, Mary, to Metropolitan Trust Company; 19th St, 135 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 11,000

LEVY, George W., to Emanuel Hellner and another; 17th St, s s, 200 ft w of Union Place, demand 13,000

MARX, Max, and wife to Julius Krisch; Convent Av, w s, 200 ft s of 133d St, 3 years 3,000

MAHON, James, and wife to Frank Gass; Lot 154, map of McGraw estate, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 300

McDERMOTT, Thomas J., to Charles E. Appleby; 61st St, 141, 133, and 131 West, and 881 and 879 Lenox Av, 1-6 part, and all title, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,200

NEHRBAS, Anna E., to Jeannette A. Schneider; 135th St, s s, 466.6 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 7,500

PORTER, Sarah F., to Marie C. Jermain; West End Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 102d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

PRINDLE, Louise A., to Alexander Gilbert and another, executors, &c.; 10th Av, 883, 3 years, 4½ per cent 7,500

SCHUMACHER, Jacob, Jr., to George Ehret; 116th St, 212 West, lease, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

SMITH, Emma L. and Joseph A., to Thomas R. McNeil; Greenwich St, 198, 1 year 25,000

SPENCER, Herbert W., to George F. Johnson; Kelly St, 51, 5 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

TALBERT, Mary J. and Benjamin G., to Harriet M. Smith; 122d St, 132 West, due July 17, 1903, 4½ per cent 10,000

TAPPEN, Ella C., U. Frederic P. Olcott and another, executors, &c.; 127th St, 143 East, and 2,112 and 2,115 Lexington Av, 3 years 17,500

THE CHURCH OF MARSENVILLE, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Synod of Dorth, now called the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, City of New York, to the Bank for Savings, City of New York; Broadway, n e corner of 68th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 75,000

WEBER, Jacob, and wife to Walter Seaman; 163d St, s s, 50 ft e of Jackson Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 1,000

WEHRENBERG, Dietrich W., to Mercantile Trust Company, trustee; 7th Av, s e corner of 122d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 27,000

WIGHT, Caroline F. and Marie L., to Alfred H. Tompkins; Chambers St, 10 to 20, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Sophia A., and another, executors, &c., to F. W. Matteson $12,000

CARR, Joseph, to Jeannette Carr ..... Nominal

DESHON, Charles A., trustee, to Margaret M. Hawes ..... Nominal

DESHON, Charles A., trustee, to Margaret M. Hawes ..... Nominal

FOWLER, David H., to Jennie Whittemore 9,000

HARDY, Frederick C., to Ernest A. Paur. 500

KRATCH, Henry, to Samuel Campbell and another 3,000

PAUR, Ernest ..... to Benjamin Morge ... 1,000

REINHART, Nicholas M., executor, &c., to Agnes M. White and others ..... Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church 13,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to the Continental Trust Company 10

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 100x100; Francis W. Ford against R. B. Ritterbush, owner and contractor. $10

CLINTON AV, e s, 30 ft s of 175th St, 100x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against L. Lizzio and another, owners; Ay Guiders, contractor 81

MADISON AV, s w corner of 94th St, 100 x100; Thomas P. Sinnott against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors 3,328

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Albert C. and Anton Swoboda, owners; Swoboda Brothers, contractors 600

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; August Kamptner against John Farrell, owner; James D. Edwards and Mark Stevens, contractors 198

8TH AV, n e corner of 162d St, 49.11x100; Christopher M. Beeckman against John Farrell, owner; James D. Edwards, contractor 88

118TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Morningside Av, 50x100; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Max Vogel, owner and contractor 21

149TH ST, 560 to 564 West; Thomas P. Sinnott against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors 1,200

Lis Pendens.

BOWERY, 393; George H. Byrd against Christian Sander, individually and as executor, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; James L. Kane against Eugene Melvin and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. M. Gignoux.

JACKSON AV, w s, 434.11 ft s of 156th St, being a strip —x1 ft x —, gore; Gottlob and Susie Haaf against Mary J. Davis, (action to have encroachment removed, &c.;) attorney, A. C. Hottenroth.

JACKSON AV, w s, 60 ft s of Henry St, 25x100; George Hornberger against Jacob and Elise Balz, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. G. Loew.

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 26.2x104.11x25.11x104.9; Eugene Sondheim against Louis Lutjens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

2D AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105; Catharine A. McGuire, executrix, &c., against Catharine Sulser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Brady.

6TH AV, 353; Harry M. Rosenblatt against William B. and William H. Riker, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, W. M. Rosebault.

11TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 50.2x59.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas and Mary Cheevers, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

49TH ST, s s, 59 ft w of 2d Av, 19x70.5; Henry Briner against Isaac Halberstadt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

102D ST, n s, 129.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; the United States Life Insurance Company of the City of New York against Mary Healy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 175x100.11x100x irregular; Samuel G. Bayne against Patrick Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

128TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; James S. Bryan and another against Abraham Lichtenstein and another, executors, &c., (action to set aside judgment of foreclosure, &c.;) attorney, G. S. Daniels.

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 100x100.11; John Yule against Ernest N. Stavey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

136TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, 60x100, 3 actions; Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company against George A. Macdonald and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.84¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¾
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 72½@78¼c; No. 2 red, 78@78¼c; No. 2 corn, 41¼@41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 41¼@41½c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 24@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 62½@63c; good feeding barley, 39@39½c; fair to choice malting, 63@51c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.54; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.50; mess pork, per barrel, $12@$12.05; lard, per 100-lb, $7.02½@7.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.00@$7.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.20; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—The cotton market was a bull affair, pure and simple, yesterday. At no time during the session was there an attempt made to bring about a reaction from the opening rise. However, speculation was restricted and "the talent," and failed to reach the huge proportions which were so characteristic of the bull markets of two weeks ago. Receipts were not as large as predicted, and private cables declared European spinners and shorts were afraid of a corner in Southern spot markets. As the session wore along the local market displayed no sign of returning animation until at the opening of the last hour. Unfavorable crop reports, predictions for a bullish Government report to-morrow, and apprehensions of another wild bulge in Liverpool to-morrow before our opening, started a flurry of covering, which soon grew into a full-fledged bull movement. Prices advanced slowly at first, but later with increasing rapidity, until at the close the market was firm with the net advance extended to 19@24 points. On the late improvement Wall Street was a heavy buyer of the October and January options, said to be for the purpose of strengthening the market and influencing Liverpool. The South purchased the Winter months freely, and representatives of prominent foreign houses were actively engaged in securing the list in general as a matter of precaution. The undercurrent of sentiment at the close was strongly bullish with the public once more showing intense interest in the staple. Spot cotton closed quiet with quotations ½c up, on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 11c for middling Gulf. Sales were 856 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans firm, at 10¾c; Mobile steady, at 10c; Savannah quiet and steady, at 10¼c, ½c up; Charleston firm and ½c up, at 10c; Wilmington firm, at 10¼c; Norfolk steady, at 10 5-16c, 1-16c up; Baltimore nominal, at 10¾c; Memphis steady, at 10¾c; Augusta steady, at 10 1-16c, 1-16c up; St. Louis steady, at 10¼c. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.20	10.26	10.16	10.30@10.34
October	10.10	10.20	10.02	10.19@10.20
November	9.85	9.92	9.75	9.91@ 9.92
December	9.72	9.80	9.67	9.78@ 9.80
January	9.78	9.79	9.62	9.77@ 9.78
February	9.75	9.75	9.71	9.76@ 9.77
March	9.66	9.75	9.59	9.74@ 9.75
April	9.66	9.66	9.64	9.74@ 9.75
May	9.65	9.75	9.59	9.74@ 9.75
June	..	..	..	9.74@ 9.75
July	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.71@ 9.73
August	9.55	9.55	9.55	9.63@ 9.67

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—4 P. M.—Cotton.—Spot—Small business; prices higher; American middling fair, 7 7-16d; good middling, 7 3-16d; middling, 7½d; low middling, 6 15-16d; good ordinary, 6 5-32d; ordinary, 5 27-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 2,000 bales American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 5,300 bales, all American. Futures opened firm and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 7 2-64d value; September and October, 6 11-64@6 12-64d sellers; October and November, 5 43-64d sellers; November and December, 5 34-64d sellers; December and January, 5 27-64d sellers; January and February, 5 24-64d buyers; February and March, 5 21-64@@5 22-64d sellers; March and April, 5 19-64@5 20-64d buyers; April and May, 5 18-64d sellers; May and June, 5 17-64d sellers; June and July, 5 15-64@5 16-64d sellers; July and August, 5 13-64@5 14-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The bull element in wheat fared poorly again yesterday because of abundant unloading and an absence of bull points sufficiently important to check the downward tendency of values. Conditions at the outset were a little irregular. Local sentiment did not appear to be as optimistic either as it had been, and general unloading continued to weigh down the market pretty much all the session, except for the last hour, when profit taking by sharp short sellers brought about a half cent reaction from low point, although last prices of the day were ¼@½c under Saturday's close. English markets closed partly ½@¾d higher, but at Paris there was a decline of 5 to 20 points. Berlin closed ½ mark up and Antwerp ½ franc higher than Saturday. Beerbohm estimated the world's crop to be 2,472,000,000 bushels, against 2,648,000,000 bushels last year, and 2,864,000,000 bushels two years ago. The English visible supply increased 234,500 bushels. Local stocks increased 294,500 bushels, and the local supply of No. 2 red increased 50,600 bushels. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 76¾c; September, 76½c; October, 76¾c; December, 78½c; May, 82c; No. 2 hard, 73@73½c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40c; September, 40c; October, 37½c; December, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22c; September, 23¾c; December, 23c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c.

DULUTH, Sept. 24.—Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 83c; No. 3 Northern, 78c; No. 3 Spring, 75c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 1 Northern, 83c; September, No. 1 Northern, 83c; December, 82¾c; May, 85¾c. Oats, 23¾@23½c. Rye, 53c. Barley, 45@55c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Close: Wheat—September, 79½c; October, 80¾@80¾c; May, 83¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 81@81½c; No. 2 do, 78¾@79c. Rye—Higher; No. 1, 56c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@55½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.75@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.50@$20 per ton, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.40@$2.50. Rye flour firm; fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.70. Corn meal firm; kiln-dried, $2.50@$2.65, as to brand. Bag meal firmer; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed easier; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $27.50; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	82 15-16	82 15-16	82½	82¾
October	83	83	82½	82½
December	85 5-16	85 5-16	84½	84½
March	87⅞	88	87¼	87⅝
May	87½	87½	86⅞	87
Corn—				
September	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
October	..	..	..	45
December	42	42	41¾	42
May	41½	41½	41½	41½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.50

CHICA

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Welde.
2—Blumenstiel vs. Fleitman.
3—Hough vs. Maynard.
4—Miner vs. Hall.
5—Denzer vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
6—Hall vs. Sauer.
7—Krech vs. Flemington Coal & Coke Co.
8—People ex rel. Low vs. Brady.
9—Spaulding vs. Am. Wood Board Co.
10—Matter of E. 160th St.
11—Bruckner vs. Schmidt.
12—Stevens vs. Zahn.
13—Wiggins vs. Kaufman.
14—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Siegel.
15—Flatt vs. Yallo.
16—Ward vs. Clarke.
17—Quigley vs. Veit.
18—Oppenheimer vs. Goldstein
19—Doelger vs. Singer.
20—Am. Monolith Co. vs. Taylor.
21—Fuller vs. Beyer.
22—Wallace vs. Davidson.
23—Wellington vs. Robertson & Gratacap Co.
24—Gray vs. Wright.
25—Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
26—Matter of Brill.
27—People ex rel. N. Y. City Church Extension Society vs. Coler.
28—Howlett vs. Hall.
29—Campbell vs. Henderson.
30—19th Ward Bank vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
31—Curnen vs. Reilly.
32—In re Trask.
33—Scherber vs. Scherber.
34—Wood vs. Brown.
35—Bonzi vs. Gerber.
36—Stokes vs. McGrath.
37—Whitman vs. Kelley.
38—Ballard vs. Beveridge.
39—Schreyer vs. Steinberg.
40—Lubetkin vs. Cabble.
41—Kulla vs. Cabble.
42—Mackell vs. Hilton.
43—Mermet vs. Mermet.
44—Pronich vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
45—In re Gompreicht.
46—S. Liebmann's Sons' Brew. Co. vs. Abrams
47—Webber vs. Beer.
48—Mond vs. Mooney.
49—George C. Flint Co. vs. Phelps.
50—Brockwell vs. Brockwell.
51—Riordan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
52—Wilkenson vs. Wilkenson.
53—In re Donaldson Brown Co.
54—Bowlby vs. Gibbins.
55—In re Plass.
56—Dorschel vs. Clausen
57—Schick vs. Schick.
58—Bowers vs. Billet.
59—Stuart vs. Gowdy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Surrogates' Chambers, ground floor of County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Harris Ablowich.
2—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
3—Same.
4—Annie Stern.
5—Charles W. Scofield.
6—John Murphy.
7—John J. Gilroy.
8—Joseph Richardson.
9—Same.
10—Jacob Cohen.
11—Martin J. Huylar.
12—Albert Himmelsbach
13—Emil Himmelsbach.
14—Lucie P. Cintral.
15—Ellen Caldwell.
16—Edward R. Stover.
17—Joseph Miller.
18—David Lenkersheimer.
19—Hy. Dusenbury.
20—William Knorr.
21—Nellie Brown.
22—Arthur Brown.
23—Henrietta Kuhn.
24—Robert Ireland.
25—John O. Quigley.
26—Frank W. Rutke.
27—William Rettig, Jr.
28—Katherine Gelb.
29—George Moore.
30—George C. Snyder.
31—Emma Uppell.
32—John Goldcliff.
33—Lillie A. Stewart.
34—Mary F. Bakes.
35—Rosetta or Anna Skiddy.
36—William H. Truman.
37—Fredericka S. Truman.
38—Jane A. Dwyer.
39—Emanuel Rentlinger.
40—James Beynon.
41—Paulino Genin.
42—Walter C. Gilson.
43—Frans Littig.
44—Anna Warringer.
45—Mary E. Tobin.
46—Joseph Milheiser.
47—Charles T. Offerman
48—Eliza Stapleton.
49—George C. Snyder.
50—Barbara Bollenbacher.
51—Katherine Gelb.
52—Emma H. Brugman.
53—Oliver M. Benedict.
54—John Bee.
55—John J. Sullivan.
56—Herman A. Friend.
57—Joseph Kahn.
58—Joseph Rutz.
59—Frederick Hoerlein.
60—Thomas Kelly.
61—David Hall.
62—Robert Irwin.
63—Jeannette Klieves.
64—Thomas Farrell.
65—John C. McLaughlin.
66—Charles Gedney.
67—Michael Binert, Jr.
68—Matthew Byrnes.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Annie Maher.
James H. Campbell, Maria H. Lu Gar, William Lynch, James E. V. Bowen, James Lonergan, Mary A. Adams, Charles B. Seabury.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and Hascall, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either "ready" or "off term," and those marked "ready" must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from judgments.

83—Schinhof vs. Solomon. 85—Cottew vs. Dube.
84—Schurck vs. Nutter.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Collins for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—Thomas Lannon.
2—William Reed.
3—Peter Dillas.
4—Edek Derphy.
5—Henry Gray.
6—Robert E. K. Stark.
7—Rose Smith.
8—Frederick Shields.
9—George Baker.
10—Louis Ferris.

Pleadings.

1—John Harnett.
2—Emanuel Wallace.
3—Nicholas George.
4—Michael P. Smith.
5—Patrick Dillon.
6—Edward J. Donovan.
7—David Benson.
8—Joseph Golding.
9—Heyman Cohen.
10—William Ernst.
11—Harold C. Raymond.
12—Michael Manderer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Edward Brown, Edward Hemsman.
2—James Gleason.
3—Abraham Levy.
4—Frank Brown, William Ferguson.
5—Frank Jaffe.
6—John Ryan.
7—Gust. Ross.
8—Charles Campbell.
9—James Burns.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—John C. Orr vs. Metallic Burial Case Company—Henry Selden Weller.

CITY COURT—Schuchman, J.—Charles O. Carlson vs. Henry Hosier: Frank Indelli vs. same—Samuel A. Byers. Carl Schleich vs. Andrew J. Nolting—Samuel A. Byers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Burras vs. Byrnes—Wilbur McBride. Day vs. Duffey—George A. Halsey. Pyle vs. Todd—Edwin A. Watson. United States Life Insurance Company vs. Lyons—David Thomson. McLaughlin vs. Chaffee—Emanuel Blumenstiel. Ruppert vs. Avilion—Samuel Spencer.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Franklin Savings Bank vs. Faust—John H. Judge. Scheer vs. Hosier—John H. Judge. Gardner vs. Gardner—Charles Donohue. Matter of Boss—W. Benton Crisp. Haynes vs. Haynes—Edward Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Griego vs. Societa Mutuo Succorson—Prosper A. Ferrari. Brown vs. Conklin—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Burggraf vs. Goldman—Edward Jacobs.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARGARET COOPER, plaintiff, against ISABELLA M. CURRAN, Annie Veronica McGrady, Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 26, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address and office, No. 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Maggie Curran Kay, and the unknown husband, heirs, next of kin, grantees, devisees, executors, and administrators of said Maggie Curran Kay, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1900.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 34 Pine Street, New York City.
s25-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JAMES MITCHELL, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE LIBERATA OZELAH HELENA BRELAZ MITCHELL, Defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated September 6, 1900.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y.

To Alice Liberata Ozelah Helena Brelaz Mitchell, the defendant above named.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made herein and dated the 8th day of September, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

VICTOR W. HUNGERFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 55 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. s10-law6wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights it may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with the said Register, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 2,829.—ELIAS CYTRYN and PHILIP WEINRIB, individually and as partners under the firm name of Cytryn & Weinrib, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Elias Cytryn and Philip Weinrib, individually and as partners under the firm name of Cytryn & Weinrib, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 6th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the U. S. District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,831.—ALFRED MARKS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Marks, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 15, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,764.—CHARLES FREDERICK NAEGELE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Frederick Naegele, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 15th, 1900.

NO. 2,974.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD E. PURDY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard E. Purdy of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Richard E. Purdy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, No. 31 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 24, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 2,808.—LOUIS I. SHERMAN, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sherman, Samuels & Co., bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis I. Sherman, individually and as partner of the firm known as Sherman, Samuels & Co., bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 28th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 15, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX STOCKERT, Bankrupt.—No. 2,947.

To the creditors of Max Stockert of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Max Stockert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 17th, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street with the westerly side of Ninth (9th) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-first (31st) Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 413 West 31st Street.

31st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,172.50, with interest thereon from the 6th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $580.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $424.86 and interest.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
s11-2aw3wTu&F&o6

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARTITION SALE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—PETER J. HUNT, plaintiff, against PATRICK COSGRIFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23d day of January, 1900, as amended by order duly made and entered in the action bearing date the 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and now known as Number 122 Bank Street, commencing at a point on said southerly side of Bank Street two hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets; thence running southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Haring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning; the lot herein sold several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same lot of land conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by Joanna Bethune, widow of Divie Bethune, to Robert McCartee, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of February, 1828, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 283 of Conveyances, Page 88, on the third day of March, 1828, and also by Mary Dyckman, a grantee thereof, to John G. Cosgriff, now deceased, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1864, and recorded in the office of the said Register of the County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 509, on the twenty-third day of March, 1864, and being the premises in possession whereof John G. Cosgriff, late of the City of New York, died seized.

SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty-four easterly from the easterly side of Third Avenue, running thence southerly, and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, (partly through a party wall,) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September, 24th, 1900.

W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the first parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 122 Bank Street.

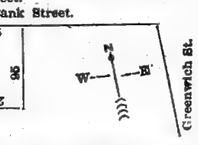

Bank Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $982 6-100 and interest.

The following is a diagram of the second parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 210 East Forty-fourth Street.

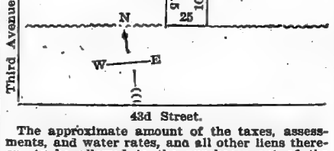

43d Street.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all other liens thereon, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is the sum of $12,300 62-100 and interest.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER County.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RINTELEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of July, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of 29th Street distant two hundred and fifty-nine feet ten inches westerly from Seventh Avenue; thence running westerly along 29th Street twenty-three feet five inches; thence running northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between 29th and 30th Streets; thence running easterly along the said centre line twenty-three feet five inches; thence running southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning.

PARCEL NO. 2.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map of valuable building lots at Port Morris, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, surveyed June 2d, 1875, by William G. Livingston, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 14th day of October, 1875, by the numbers five (5) and six (6,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 147th Street, distant one hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 147th Street and Prospect Street, running thence easterly along 147th Street fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and at right angles with 147th Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with 147th Street 50 feet; thence northerly and at right angles with said street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.

BEVERLEY W. ROBINSON, Referee.
HARRY OVERINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 2,706 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property first above described (Parcel No. 1:)

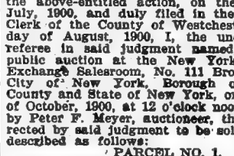

The following is a diagram of the property secondly above described (Parcel No. 2:)

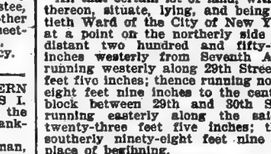

s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LEONARD, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS LEONARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. Burr, his attorney, No. 375 Fulton Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York City, Borough of Brooklyn, June 1st, 1900. STEPHEN LEONARD, Administrator. HENRY P. BURR, Attorney for Administrator, 375 Fulton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. je5-law6mTu

OTTIWELL, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. OTTIWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Lamblas, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1900. CHARLES S. HENSCHEL, HERBERT A. SHIPMAN, Executors. JOHN F. LAMBIAS, Attorney for Executors, 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy24-law6mTu

SCHRENKEISEN, MARTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of June, 1900. MARTIN SCHRENKEISEN Jr., Executor. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Executor, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City. je19-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block No. 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the Street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 82-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street; thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street sixty-four feet and 85-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly, at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-six feet and 9-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

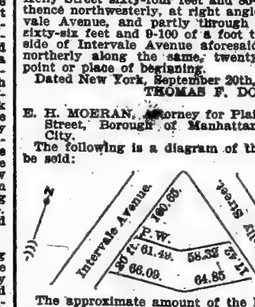

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 50-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $352.00, with interest from Sept. 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $570.10 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDMUND A. TOUTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and forty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street, thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

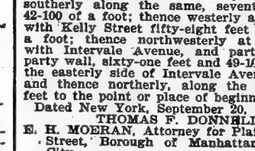

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 50-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $352.00, with interest from Sept. 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $570.10 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DANIEL H. SMITH, as executor of the will of MARY RUTTER, deceased, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNELLY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the fifteenth day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 10, Block Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street, thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 20, 1900.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

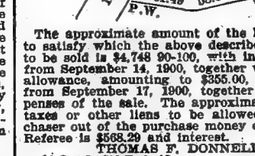

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $4,748 50-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $352.00, with interest from Sept. 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $570.10 and interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&T

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

TO-DAY IS RIBBON DAY.

All ye who have ribbons to buy—for adornment of person, for trim of hat or dress, for curtain loops, for fancy work, for garniture of children's reefers and coats—for anything on which a ribbon can be gathered, bowed, or tied—come to-day!

This Is The Way We'll Sell.

Black Ribbon Velvets

Pure silk face—satin back—not cotton filled

Very best qualities.

	Regular.	Special.		Special.
No. 1	.49 pce	pce.		.39
No. 1½	.75 pce	pce.		.59
No. 2	.89 pce	.69	yd.	8
No. 3	.98 pce	.85	yd.	9
No. 4	1.10 pce	.95	yd.	.10
No. 5	1.25 pce	1.10	yd.	.12
No. 7	1.60 pce	1.35	yd.	.14
No. 9	2.10 pce	1.85	yd.	.19
No. 12	2.85 pce	2.40	yd.	.25
No. 16	3.45 pce	2.85	yd.	.29
No. 22	3.85 pce	3.40	yd.	.35

Lowest prices at which this quality has yet been sold—As instance of how Velvet Ribbons are advancing, we would say that importers will not take orders for future delivery at the prices we quote.

Ribbons by Piece

Baby Ribbons—picot edge—10-yard piece—regularly 15 cents..... 9

No. 2 Satin—Colors Black and White—for fancy work and tying up wedding cake boxes—also for dress trimmings 10-yard piece—usually .24..... .17

5 Inch All Silk Satins

Princeton Yellow, Hello and other bright shades for fancy work—worth .25..... .12

4½ Inch All Silk Taffetas

Luminous and plain—all the beautiful fancy shades—for decorative or dress purposes..... .14

Two Inch Ribbons

Black double face Satins; Satin and Gros Grain, all colors; New Fancy Plaids; Plain and Cord Edge Taffetas; Value 12 and 15 cents..... .9

Three Inch Ribbons

Glace Taffetas, double tinted cords and Hemstitch Stripes; Black double face Satins; Fancy Colored Taffetas—white cords; Satin and Gros Grains—all colors; Worth 16 and 19 cents..... .12

3 Inch High Gloss Taffetas

Pink, Blue, White, Maize, Nile Green, Violet, Heliotrope, Red—great variety of Hemstitch, Jacquard and Two-toned Stripes—splendid value at .19..... .14

3½ and 4 Inch Fancy Taffetas

Novelty Cords and Hemstitch effects—choice patterns—heavy quality—Black, White and full line of colors..... .17

Rich Taffeta Ribbons

in Scotch and Fancy Plaids—for Children's Hats—3 and 4 inch.... .25

Double-face Satin Libertys

4 inch, also Liberty Taffetas—in plain and luminous tints—also Black—rich quality..... .35

New Crystal Velours—4 inch..... .45

Babies Wear — Quick Selling Prices.

Babies' Short White Coats—Bedford Cord and Corduroy Rib—Scallop Collar—Satin Yoke—Silk Gimp; Ruffled Collar—five rows silk braid; Ruffled Collar—Satin Ruffle and Gimp; Double Ruffle Collar—2 rows open work lace; lined and interlined—Any of above four styles..... 2.98

Children's Silk Bonnets—corded poke fronts—velvet or plush bound—full bows—single and double inside ruches—pastel and dark tints—1 to 4 year sizes..... .96

Fall and Winter styles in Long Cloaks—Bedford Cord, Cashmere, fancy Silk and Wool, Plain and Corded Silks new cape and waist effects; lace, emb'y, ribbon and fancy braid trim.. 1.69 to 29.98

Fall and Winter styles in Short Coats—Bedford Cords, fancy Whipcords, Cashmeres, Silk and Wool Poplins and Bengaline Silk—Cream, Pink, and Blue—sizes 6 months to 3 years....1.49 to 19.98

New Silks — Quick Selling Prices.

Black all Silk Taffetas.....	.39
Black all Silk Surahs—double warp..	.39
Black Satin figure Taffetas—colored effects.....	.39
Glace Taffetas—double color stripes..	.39
Black Satin Brocades—will not slip—pure silk back and face.....	.59
Polka Dot Indias and Satin Liberty..	.59
Persian Gros De Londres.....	.69
Paris Novelty Taffetas—fancy shades, with white stripe and leaf border each side in delicate contrasting colors—a particularly rich combination, being a light sage green with white stripe edged with pink....	1.25
Black Tricotine Taffetas—blister effects in odd designs—make handsome dress skirts.....	1.25
Black Silk Novelty Crepons—all over designs—drape beautifully....	1.25
Rich Black Satin Duchesse pure silk—22 inches wide—an exceptionally handsome quality—soft, yet firm—real value $1.75.....	1.25

Broadway and Eleventh Street.

Unprecedented Sale of Household Linens.

Commencing on Tuesday, September the 25th.

One hundred thousand dollars' worth of wholesale stock.

Table-cloths, Napkins and Towels.

At about one-half usual prices.

Table-Cloths.

2x2	2x2 1-2	2x3	2x3 1-2	2 1-2x2 1-2	2 1-2x3
$1.50	$1.90	$2.25	$3.00	$3 00	$3.55
2.10	2.50	3.10	4.25	4.25	5.00
2.40	3.00	3.60	5.00	5.50	5.25
2.75	3.50	4.00	6.25	6.25	7.45

Napkins.

5-8	$2.10	$2.40	$2.75	$3.75
3-4	3.10	3.60	4.00	5.50

Towels.

Fine quality Huck.

Hemmed.

$1.50 $2.00 $2.25 $3.00 per doz.

Hemstitched.

$2.15 $2.75 $3.00 " "

A large quantity of Webb's fine, hemstitched Huck Towels, plain white, or with colored borders are included in this sale.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and Eleventh Street.

SALE.

On Tuesday, September 25.

1200, Stiff-bosom Shirts,—new autumn designs,

95 cents;

Value $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold-plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $3.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 140 Fulton St., New York, (near Nassau St. Hours 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities,

For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS,

IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine.

VICHY CELESTINS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Silk Sale.

Fall Season 1900.

New designs, weaves and colors in all varieties of silk fabrics.

Among the latest novelties that are exhibited are:—Satin Faconne, Pekin Moire, Velours Imprime, Moire Faconne, Mousseline Velours, Peau d'Agneau Imprime, Taffetas Velours Lasse.

The varieties of Velours are:—Pompadour, Tibeline, Glacé and Faconne.

Many handsome designs in Panne Velvet are introduced for this season,—including,—Imprime, Quadrille and Releve.

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FLAT FOOT SHOES.

A NEW IDEA IN SHOES FOR MEN, WHO ARE TROUBLED WITH FLAT FEET.

Many people have flat feet; the arch being depressed, they experience great discomfort on account thereof.

In our Flat Foot Shoes, the inner sole is moulded to conform to the hollow of the foot, thus raising the instep to its natural curve.

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Why do you pay $5 for shoes when you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes for $3.50 which are just as good.

THE REASON more W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are sold than any other make is because THEY ARE THE BEST FOR MEN.

Best	Made of the best imported and American leathers. The workmanship is unexcelled. The style is equal to $5.00 shoes of other makes. They fit like custom-made shoes. They will outwear two pairs of other makes at the same price that have no reputation. You can safely recommend them to your friends. They please everybody that wears them. 1,000,000 wearers	$3.50
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LIBRARY and Easy Chairs, **TABLES**
CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, 275 Canal St., near B'way.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th.

Sale of

Muslin Underwear.

Night Gowns & Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25.

Chemises,
75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Outing Flannel Skirts,
with scalloped edge,
25 cts.

Eiderdown Bath Robes,
$5.85.

Silk Skirts,
Colored and black taffeta, with graduated accordion plaited ruffle, edged with fine knife plaited ruffle,
$8.75 & $10.75

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Upholstery Department.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th,
we will offer, at greatly reduced prices—in most cases at one-half the original—materials for

Draperies, Wall & Furniture Coverings,
which will include almost every fabric in Silks, Damasks, Orientals and Tapestries at present in vogue for above purposes; prices range from 50c. to $5.50 a yard.

All remnants in this department of from one to five yards at equally reduced prices.

Colored Curtains.

250 pairs of Silk, Cross-Stripe and Snowflake Curtains, small lots of each design, reduced as follows:

Those formerly sold at from
$2.00 to $2.50 a pair, $1.50.
$3.00 " $4.00 " " $2.50.
$4.50 " $6.00 " " $3.50.
$6.00 " $8.75 " " $5.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Tuesday, Sept. 25th.

Sale of

Corsets.

Z. Z. Corsets,
in black, white and gray, in different lengths,
$1.85,
value $3.25 to $4.25.

Lord & Taylor,
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Important Values in Lace Curtains.

576 PAIRS WHITE IRISH POINT SASH CURTAINS, comprising 48 pairs each, in twelve styles, formerly 3.50 to 5.00,

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A SPECIAL LOT OF FULL SIZE IRISH POINT CURTAINS, formerly 3.75 to 7.50 pair, reduced for this offering to

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FRENCH VELOUR PORTIERES, very best grade, reversible, formerly sold at 31.50. Reduced for this sale to

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TAPESTRY PORTIERES, reversible, heavy, rich quality, Oriental colorings, unusual value at

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Three Hundred Pairs of BAGDAD PORTIERES, in soft India colors,

3.69, 4.25 and 4.69 Pair.

Velour Table Covers

AT ONE-THIRD FORMER PRICES.

150 French Jute Velour Covers of the very best quality, three sizes, 1½x1½, 2x2 and 2x2½ yards,

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Estimates given for Upholstering and Drapery work of every description.

All Cash Purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any Railroad Station within 100 miles of New York City.

Furniture Dept.

An extensive stock of new designs for Parlors, Bedrooms, Dining Rooms, Libraries, Halls and for kitchen use, at exceptionally low prices.

These Special Values for This Week:

Couches.
Large, well-made Couches, covered in velours, biscuit tufting, spring edge all around, upholstered in hair, choice of colors,
14.98.

Parlor Desks.
Solid quartered oak Desks, also in mahogany finish,
6.75.

Extension Tables.
Solid quartered oak Extension Tables, open six feet, highly polished, very strong,
11.98.

Dining Room Chairs.
Quartered oak Dining Chairs, rubbed and polished, cane box seats,
2.45 Each.

Sale of Metal Beds!

We place on sale this morning about twenty different styles of High-grade Brass Beds at

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. from Former Prices.

As there is only one bed of each style for sale, early buyers will secure best choice. The special prices we made on Mattresses last week will continue for this week only.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

There's still good picking among those Winter Suits from last season we marked down to $12—some of them from $18, $20, $22 & $24.

At 13th St. & Canal St. Stores.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
"Best Comic Opera in Years."—Evg. Sun.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S TUNEFUL OPERA,
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Company.
Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 1.

The Augustin Daly Musical Company
(INCLUDING JAMES T. POWERS.)
By arrangement with the Augustin Daly Estate.
In the Chinese Musical Comedy (now in its 18th month at Daly's, London)
SAN TOY—SAN TOY
SEATS READY AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday Matinée this week.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
Mat. Saty. at 2. **A ROYAL FAMILY.**

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
SINGLE SEAT SALE NOW ON.
Season Begins Oct. 1st. { Mon. & Fri. Ev'gs & Wed. Mat., **Faust.** Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Ev's., **Tannhauser.** Wed. Ev'g & Sat. Mat., **Mignon.**
Evgs. at 8—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Wed. Mat. at 2—25, 50, 75, 1.00. Sat. Mat. at 2—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS **BEN-HUR**
MONDAY, OCT. 8TH,
BLANCHE WALSH,
Presenting the New Romantic Drama,
"MARCELLE."
Seat Sale Begins Thursday, Oct. 4th.

$ THE NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Every Ev. & Wed. & Sat. Mats.
A Spectacular Farcical Oddity,
$ A MILLION DOLLARS
$ Bevies of Beauty, Scenes of Splendor.
NOTE.—Owing to the magnitude of the production the initial performance of "A MILLION DOLLARS", has been postponed until Thursday night, Sept. 27th.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
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AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. NEXT WEEK..... **THE CHARITY BALL.** HOODMAN BLIND

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av.
KALTENBORN Orchestral Concerts 50
Every Eve., 8:15, 50c. MEN
TO-NIGHT, SYMPHONY PROGRAM.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

MANHATTAN THEATRE Evgs at 8:15. Mats 33d & B'way. Wed. & Sat.
CALEB WEST "Is a Hit."—Herald.

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JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday.
THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion** THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JAMES K. LAST 5 NIGHTS.
HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Next Monday—LESLIE CARTER as ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last 5 Nights. Last Wed. and Sat. Mats.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN | ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
Monday—W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings at 7:45 sharp. LAST WEEK.
E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned. | In an elaborate production of HAMLET. Only Matinee Saturday.

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CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS READY TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evg's. 8:15. Mats., 2.15.
4TH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
OTIS SKINNER | "A HIT." —Herald.
IN THE ROMANTIC PLAY,
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MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAVOY, Broadway & 34th St. Opening Mon., Oct. 1st.
Alfred E. Aarons —Presents— **JOSEPHINE HALL**
In a New Comedy by George V. Hobart,
The Military Maid Seats and Boxes Now on Sale.

CASINO GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Production,
With SAM BERNARD, DICK BERNARD, and VIRGINIA EARL. **THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA.**
Book by Harry B. Smith. Music by Englander.

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HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
"Best Play in town, Packing Herald Sq."—Sun.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

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Opens Tom'w Evg. Mat. Sat. Seats on Sale
JAMES A. HERNE in SAG HARBOR.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, **THE MONKS OF MALABAR**

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Gen. Adm., 50c.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK | Matinée Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. Queen of Bohemia. Pickings from Puck.

Koster & Bial's Daily. 25c. Mat. Eve., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1.00. Whirlwind Bill: STALEY & BIRBECK, Clifford & Huth, Dorothy Morton, 20 Others.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK in N. Y. of MR. DANIEL SULLY, in his greatest success, THE PARISER PRIEST. Next Week—"LOST RIVER" by Joseph Arthur.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL"
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | **The Dairy Farm** Matinee To-morrow, 25c., 50c.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Conried, Director. Sat., Sept. 29th, "DER TUGENDHOF." Opening of Season. SITTLICHE FORDERUNG.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c.
THIS WEEK—The Moth and the Flame.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Thos. Q. **SEABROOKE** THE ROUNDERS

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Matrimonial Lottery; Dixon-McGovern Fight.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES
Sept. 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
FIELD STAND, 50 CENTS.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

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The New York Times.

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STANCHFIELD AND HILL DEFINE THEIR POSITION

Discuss State and National Issues in Speeches at Elmira.

ATTACK REPUBLICAN MACHINE

Charge Concerted Attempt to Centralize Power at Albany—Hard Work Needed to Carry the State.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill opened his campaign work with a speech in the Lyceum Theatre here to-night. He and John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, were escorted to the theatre by the John B. Stanchfield Club, led by a band of musicians.

There was an absence of the old-time enthusiasm as Mr. Hill's carriage passed the crowds on the streets, but he was greeted by a large audience at the theatre, in which were a great many Republicans anxious to know just what stand their former townsman would take, if any, on the financial question.

Mr. Stanchfield also made a speech, in which he formally accepted the Gubernatorial nomination tendered him by the as Chairman of the meeting. This he did as Chairman of the meeting, reading his speech from the manuscript.

MR. STANCHFIELD'S SPEECH.

The Democratic candidate for Governor dismissed the National issues with the statement that he stood for the principles of the Kansas City platform, and devoted most of his address to State issues. He spoke as follows:

"I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you, and through you to the people of the State, my acceptance of the nomination for Governor, tendered to me by the Democratic Convention at Saratoga. The nomination was in no sense of my seeking, and while entertaining a keen appreciation of the high honor from a party standpoint I feel more free to convey to the electors of the State my views upon current issues.

"In so far as National questions are involved I stand for the principles of Democracy enunciated in the platform adopted at Kansas City. In State affairs I stand for the policies set forth in the Democratic State platform. It is of primary importance that the expenses of the State administration be reduced and a policy of retrenchment inaugurated, to the end that real estate may be relieved from its disproportionate share of the burden of taxation.

"The system of government by commission that has grown so rapidly under Republican rule is not only calculated largely to increase the cost of government, but it saps the vitality and weakens the principle of local government. It cost $274,362.10 to collect the excise tax for the year 1899; this ought to be done through the Controller's department, with the assistance of local officials. The dispersal of other needless departments that have grown up in hostility to the principles of home rule would prove a great saving in money to the people.

"I sincerely believe that the centralization of power at Albany, and the government of the State at large from that point, to the exclusion of the voice of the locality, is not only an innovation, but fraught with danger.

REPEAL OF RAMAPO LAWS.

"The welfare of the State as a whole demands the unconditional repeal of the so-called Ramapo legislation, passed in 1895. The measure was conceived in fraud, tampered with in committee, and came forth a menace to the people of the whole State. It is not, in the language of my opponent, merely 'remedial legislation' that is required, but summary repeal. While this law remains in the statutes of the State the waters of every locality are in jeopardy.

"Two years ago the people of the State were promised that the millions reported to have been dissipated, squandered, and stolen in the so-called improvement of our canals should be recovered and the transgressors brought to justice. Not a dollar has been restored, nor a thief punished. Nay more, millions of dollars of claims are pending unliquidated for damages consequent upon improper work. Some day the Augean stables shall be cleansed, and justice done a betrayed and plundered people. We favor the maintenance of the canal and its improvement in honest and competent hands, in accordance with what shall appear, under careful investigation, to be the needs and requirements of the people of the State.

THE FRANCHISE TAX LAW.

"A franchise tax law ought long ago to have been enacted. Those who enjoy public privileges and garner an income from the bestowal of public favors, to which all the people contribute, ought of right to share their profits with the hand that bestowed the grant. They enjoy the protection of the law in time of need, and existing by favor of the people ought to do their full share for the people. The existing law may well be strengthened, improved, and simplified.

"The dignification of labor by a place in the Federal Cabinet upon an equal footing with all the other departments as called for by the Democratic National platform, is a commendable step in favor of the men who toil. I believe that in every State the duty is imperative of so legislating in the interest of labor, as to leave no legal distinction in favor of the employer as against the employe. The present law affecting those who labor is pregnant with the judicial refinement and nicety of distinction that has come from long years of judicial reasoning. The cobwebs ought to be brushed away, and an intelligent, fair, and honest employer's liability bill passed, so clear and concise in its phraseology as will enable both employer and employed to understand its significance, and thus do away with the delay and procrastination incident to our present law of negligence.

RIGHTS OF VETERANS.

"I cannot refrain from expressing my sympathy with the condition of the old soldiers. The veterans of the rebellion are rapidly passing away. Their heroism contributed to the preservation of State and Nation, and created a debt far in excess of what we shall ever be able to pay. The laws passed in their behalf have been willfully violated to make places for political parasites and civil service laws emasculated by the Republican Party to aid in the consummation of this injustice. Every soldier improperly discharged from public position in violation of the laws passed for his protection, should be immediately reinstated.

"In conclusion, I shall irrevocably stand for a clean and honest administration. No man or set of men holds from me any promise, express or implied, as to the course to be pursued in the event of success.

"As a lawyer and advocate, I have espoused the cause of the rich and the poor, the popular and the unpopular. As a District Attorney I have earnestly endeavored to properly care for the interests of the people; as a Mayor, the city's interests was mine; as a legislator, I voted for what I believed to be right, unawed by party power. If I am elected Governor, I shall follow the dictates of my own judgment, unhampered by any one, and I can assure the people of the State that in name and reality the City of Albany will be the seat of government."

EX-SENATOR HILL'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Stanchfield introduced ex-Senator Hill, who spoke in part as follows:

"Our opponents obtained power four years ago by unfair appeals to the patriotism and fears of the American people. Taking advantage of the ill-considered utterances of a very few indiscreet champions of the Democratic cause, they falsely charged the whole party with being in league with anarchists and repudiators. Their specious appeals were not without effect. The people intrusted them with power only to soon discover that they had been betrayed. Having carried the election in 1896 on the issue of 'sound money' (so called), which they so ostentatiously championed, they have really done nothing of any substantial value or material benefit to the finances of the Nation, but their policies have been insincere, vacillating, and inconsistent.

"The Republican platform of 1896, upon which they obtained power, declared in favor of international bimetallism, but the Philadelphia platform now abandons that position, and for the first time in the history of political parties in this country, a declaration in favor of a single standard of gold as the permanent policy of the Government is promulgated. I will say in passing that properly there can be no such thing as a single standard of money unless that established standard is made the final money of redemption of all other authorized kinds of money; and their much vaunted financial bill carefully omits that necessary provision, and in truth and in fact the situation of the currency of the country was left substantially as it existed before any such bill was enacted.

THE ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

"But greater questions than mere finance are now engrossing public attention. What is popularly known as the issue of imperialism is only another name for the question of National honor—the question of the country's good faith—the question of the continued supremacy of our free institutions in all their integrity.

"Our opponents' attitude in regard to the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico shows that the nature of our institutions is being sought to be changed, if not boldly, then at least indirectly—insidiously—but surely. One of the greatest of Republican statesmen, William H. Seward, declared in a speech in the Senate of the United States in July, 1850, that the Constitution of the United States never contemplated colonies or provinces, but only States, perfect States, equal States, sovereign States. The Supreme Court of the United States has already decided the Constitutional question involved, and held (10 Howard, 393-467) that 'There is no power given by the Constitution to establish or maintain colonies, bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure.'

"The Spanish war was not undertaken by this Government for conquest or aggrandizement, but we interfered in Cuba in behalf of the cause of humanity, and civilization. The formal declaration of our purposes was of explanation and justification before the world for our interposition in Spanish-Cuban affairs; and the Administration has announced that it expects to redeem the Nation's pledge as to Cuba, but proposes to retain the Philippines against the wishes of their people. This false step has been the cause of all the difficulties which have since arisen. Our attitude necessarily led to a conflict of arms. It was inevitable.

"It may safely be affirmed that the programme of the National Administration is that these new possessions are not to be formed into States nor admitted into the Union, because their people are not adapted for Statehood, but these possessions are to be held as American colonies and governed by Congress according to its sole discretion and outside of the provisions of the Constitution. I declare that this determination is subversive of the nature of our Government as our forefathers intended it.

"If there were no other reason for the support of the Democratic Party this year, a sufficient one can be found in the fact that it is virtually the only party which advocates the adoption of an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the people instead of State Legislatures. This can only be accomplished through the instrumentality of the political party which favors its adoption. A Republican United States Senate now blocks the passage of the amendment.

LABOR AND LEGAL INJUNCTIONS.

"For the first time in the history of the country, one of the great political parties, to wit, the Democratic Party—has adopted a plank in its National platform favoring the establishment of a Department of Labor in the Cabinet of the President. If this proposition shall meet the approval of the American people by the election of the Democratic National candidates, a Department of Labor will be established, which will aid materially in advancing the interests of workingmen and adding to the importance and dignity of labor.

"The Democratic platform declares against what is popularly known as 'government by injunction.' This phrase has been much misapprehended, and has been subjected to many misrepresentations. Opposition to what is properly comprehended in that term does not mean an approval of the total abolition of the writ of injunction. That ancient legal writ has established its usefulness and necessity during all the periods of our country's history, and is indispensable to the proper administration of justice. The importance of the writ as a legitimate instrumentality of the law cannot be overestimated, and no well-informed man favors its destruction. The term 'government by injunction' has come to signify, in the popular mind, an abuse of the power to issue injunctions and to fetter in unrestrained and arbitrary exercise by judicial officers of the Government. It also includes the inadequate regulation of the proceedings for the summary punishment of those who are alleged to have violated the commands of the writ. Opposition to such abuses and opportunities for injustice, is what is meant in recent years by opposition to Government by injunction.

"I had the honor of reporting a bill to the Senate, largely prepared by myself, which aimed to provide a remedy for the evils and opportunities for injustice afforded under the existing practice in contempt cases, which bill finally passed the Senate June 19, 1896, with only one dissenting vote. That is the measure which the Democratic National platform of 1896 particularly mentions and approves. The bill was defeated by corporate and Republican opposition in the House.

"The election of Bryan and Stevenson will subserve the highest interests of the country, and aid the cause of humanity in general. William J. Bryan needs no eulogy at my hands. His record, his history, his official services, his views on all public questions, and his private life are all an open book and familiar to the people. He is stronger with the masses than four years ago; he is stronger to-day than yesterday, and will be stronger to-morrow than to-day. He is the friend of the people, the friend of honest government, the friend of every good cause. He will be elected to the Presidency of the United States.

CENTRALIZING POWER AT ALBANY.

"The best interests of the State will be subserved by a change in the administration in State affairs, and there are indications on every hand that such a change is impending. The rule of the Republican State machine becomes more exacting, more arbitrary, and more arrogant each and every year. It suppresses every independent Republican. Its State conventions have become farces. In recent years it has diligently sought to centralize power at Albany in the creation of State boards or commissions, thereby absorbing the functions of government which naturally

Continued on Page 3.

INVESTIGATING A MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH

Autopsy Held on the Body of William M. Rice.

LAWYER PATRICK'S BIG CHECKS

Drawn for Him with Dead Financier's Signature, but Bankers Refuse to Pay—His Explanation.

William Marsh Rice, a retired capitalist eighty-four years old, died at his home, 500 Madison Avenue, on Sunday night. His body was to have been cremated yesterday morning, but instead after funeral services had been held at the house by one of the Rev. Dr. Morgan's assistants from the Church of the Heavenly Rest it was taken to the Morgue and an autopsy was performed by Coroner's Physician Donlin at the direction of Coroner Hart. Four Detective Sergeants from Police Headquarters and Prof. Witthaus, the chemist, were present at the autopsy. Prof. Witthaus took the heart, lungs, and stomach with him when he left the Morgue.

At the Detective Bureau it was said that the death of Mr. Rice was under investigation, but the detectives refused to say if they had anything on which to base a suspicion of foul play. Later, Sergt. Frank Morris of Capt. McClusky's staff made the following statement:

"Mr. Rice lived alone with his secretary, Charles F. Jones. His legal adviser was Albert T. Patrick of 275 Broadway. Mr. Rice's bankers were Swenson & Sons of 15 Wall Street. With that firm he had a cash deposit of $90,000 and many stocks, bonds, and other securities.

"On Monday morning Mr. Patrick presented a check for $25,000 payable to himself at the offices of the bankers, saying nothing about the death of Mr. Rice. The check bore the date of Sept. 22. Because of the large amount and also of an error in the spelling of Mr. Patrick's name, the firm refused to cash the check at once. They called up Mr. Rice's residence in the telephone, and the call was answered by Jones. He said the check and signature were all right. The firm, however, insisted upon a personal talk with Mr. Rice, for Jones had not told of his death.

"Jones communicated with Mr. Patrick and asked him if he should give notice of the death of Mr. Rice. The lawyer told him to do so, which he did. Subsequently Mr. Patrick went to the bankers' offices and presented to them an assignment, legally drawn and executed, of everything belonging to Mr. Rice in the possession of the bankers."

MR. PATRICK'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Patrick was seen last night at his home, 316 West Fifty-eighth Street, and asked about the transactions he had had with Mr. Rice and the facts concerning his death. At first he declined to discuss the matter on the ground that his relations with Mr. Rice were those of lawyer and client, and therefore confidential. When informed, however, that the police were investigating Mr. Rice's death he consented to make an explanation. He said:

"I had known Mr. Rice for a great many years, and was his legal adviser. We were interested, together, in many business enterprises, and during the past Summer we were in constant consultation regarding a business deal. Mr. Rice was not in good health for months, and whenever he wanted to see me, he would send for me.

"On Saturday last he sent four checks to me. Two of them were for $25,000 and $65,000, respectively, and were drawn on Swenson & Sons. The other two were for $25,000 and $135,000 on another bank. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Rice had assigned to me all of his property which was in the possession of Swenson & Sons. This was in accordance with an agreement we had. Mr. Rice was a peculiar man in many respects, and wanted to dispose of his money before he died.

"On Monday I sent the $25,000 check to Swenson & Sons to be certified, as I had a right to. It was legal for me to have the check certified before the bankers were notified of Mr. Rice's death. I sent the two checks on the other bank for certification, and it was done without delay. After the checks had been certified I informed the bank officials that Mr. Rice was dead, and deposited the $25,000 check in another bank. The reason that Swenson & Sons refused to honor the check at once was that my name had been spelled 'Abbert' instead of 'Albert.' This caused me to indorse the check twice. When Jones called me up and told me of the talk he had had with the bank officials I told him to tell them of Mr. Rice's death. Subsequently I presented the assignment at the bank.

DIE DAFTER EATING BANANAS.

"Mr. Rice died from natural causes, and there is no ground for suspicion that he was poisoned. He was taken ill a week ago last Saturday, and, following the advice of some woman, he ate nine bananas, five baked and four raw. This caused an attack of acute indigestion, and resulted in a general weakening of his body. The reason that I wanted the checks certified was that if there should be any litigation over the estate I would have at my disposal money belonging to the estate with which to defend or institute suits. Everything was done in a legal manner."

Mr. Patrick said that it had been decided to cremate Mr. Rice's body, in accordance with the latter's own request. It had been arranged that the cremation should take place yesterday, but a brother of Mr. Rice—Frederick Rice of Houston, Texas—had telegraphed that he could not reach here until to-morrow. He is accompanied on his trip by James Baker, a Houston lawyer, who represented Mr. Rice in Texas. Mr. Patrick said, further, that Mr. Rice had left a will, but he declined to discuss the details of it or say who were the beneficiaries.

On Monday night Mr. Patrick said he had been visited by a lawyer representing Swenson & Sons. The lawyer was accompanied by a man who was introduced as a member of the law firm. This man, it later developed, was Detective Sergeant Valley of the Central Office. Mr. Patrick said he explained to them the nature of the dealings he has had with man now dead.

Dr. Donlin, when seen last night, said that the autopsy failed to determine the cause of death, because the body was saturated with embalming fluid. Mr. Rice was attended by Dr. Walker Curry of 23 East Sixty-first Street. Dr. Curry said:

"Mr. Rice died from natural causes. The indirect cause was acute indigestion from the bananas he ate. The direct cause was old age—a general weakening of the system."

Charles F. Jones still lives at the apartment occupied by his late employer. Last night he said that his employer retired to bed about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He then went and had his dinner. On his return at 8 o'clock, he said, he carried a jug of water to Mr. Rice's room, and asked if he wanted a drink. He received no response, and, when he picked up Mr. Rice's arm he found that it was limp. He says he then sent for Dr. Curry. When the latter arrived he found that the body was still warm, and said that Mr. Rice had been dead about twenty minutes.

Jones said that he had drawn the four checks to Mr. Patrick's order on Saturday. Two of them called for $90,000 on Swenson & Sons and two for $160,000 on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company. Mr. Rice, he said, had left a will. The executors are Albert T. Patrick, Frederick M. Rice, Jr., a nephew, and James Baker. The beneficiaries under the will, according to Jones, are the relatives of Mr. Rice and Messrs. Patrick and Baker.

WAS WORTH $8,000,000.

Shortly before his death, Jones said, his employer estimated his wealth at $8,000,000. Recently he lost property valued at $1,500,000. Part of this loss was caused by the Galveston flood and the other by the burning of the Merchants and Planters' Oil Company plant in Houston, in which Mr. Rice was the principal stockholder.

The investigation into the death of Mr. Rice was suggested to Coroner Hart by District Attorney Gardiner, to whom the facts were reported by the law firm of Bowers & Sands, who represent Swenson & Sons.

Mr. Rice was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1816. In 1838 he went to Galveston, and later to Houston, Texas. At the latter place he engaged in the cotton and grocery business. By strict frugality he became possessed of a fortune, and was one of the founders of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

He also invested heavily in real estate in San Antonio, Galveston, and Houston, and was a stockholder in several Texas railroad companies. In 1865 he removed to this city and established an office at 52 Wall Street. He was for years the financial agent of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company. In 1877 he severed his official connection with the railroad because of the magnitude of his other business interests. In 1883 he retired from active business.

He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Bremont of Houston, who died in 1867. He then married a sister of his brother's wife. She died several years ago, leaving a will by which property valued at $1,500,000 was bequeathed to her relatives. Under the Texas law a wife is entitled to a certain amount of her husband's property, to dispose of as she sees fit.

After the death of his second wife, Mr. Rice brought suit to annul her will on the ground that while she was a resident of Texas he was a citizen of New York, and not subject to the Texas laws. Mr. Rice left two sisters, Mrs. Emma Olds of Palmer, Mass., and Mrs. Charles McKee of Springfield, Mass., and one brother, Frederick Rice of Houston, Texas. He also had a number of nephews and nieces.

Mr. Patrick said last night that Mr. Rice in July of this year had signed a letter asking him to see to it that his remains were incinerated.

SHIELDED BOY WHO SHOT HER.

Little Marguerite Upton Says Her Cousin Played Cowboy and Fired the Pistol.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It transpired to-day that little Marguerite Upton, eight years old, who was shot in the arm last Wednesday and is now a patient at the general hospital, kept a secret six days in order to shield her cousin.

When the child was shot she and her parents said that she was alone responsible for the accident. A .48-calibre bullet had shattered the bone in her arm so severely that amputation was necessary, and she bore up through the trying ordeal remarkably well.

The first story of the shooting was that Marguerite found the pistol, and that it went off while she was playing with it. But to-day she says that her nine-year-old brother, Eddie, was playing with her when their cousin, Frank Kilpatrick, aged seventeen, opened the door. He had the pistol in his hand. He said he was a cowboy, and ordered them both to put up their hands or be shot. Eddie hid under the bed, but Marguerite stood her ground and obeyed the command. In another moment a pistol shot rang out, and the child fell to the floor. She bled considerably. The boy hid the pistol, and told the child to say she did the shooting and that it was an accident. Until this afternoon she held the secret.

The Kilpatrick boy is so frightened he will not speak on the subject.

COCKRAN WANTS PRIVATE CAR.

But Croker Thinks a Freight Train Is Good Enough for the Orator.

W. Bourke Cockran wants to go campaigning for Mr. Bryan through the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky in a private parlor car, with dining car attached, and headquarters for a man servant and a special cook on the train.

Richard Croker thinks that this is a useless extravagance, and that Mr. Cockran is entitled to travel in ordinary cars, or, in a pinch, on a freight train. The Tammany leader and Mr. Cockran have been bitter enemies for years.

The Democratic National Committee did not have money enough in sight to supply Mr. Cockran with the luxuries of travel, and some of Mr. Bryan's campaign managers, being ignorant of the personal animosity between the two men, it is said, approached Mr. Croker about paying the expenses of the trip. Mr. Croker is said to have replied:

"Private cars, his cook, and cars for his servants. What's the matter with freight cars? Not a cent for Mr. Cockran's private cars."

Congressman Richardson was seen by a TIMES reporter last evening. He said:

"Mr. Cockran had a talk with us and asked that the best arrangements possible be made for his comfort, as he could not stand hard campaigning. A satisfactory arrangement has been made and Mr. Cockran starts for Chicago on Sept. 28, and will speak there on the 29th."

Congressman Richardson denied that Mr. Croker had been approached by any of Mr. Bryan's campaign managers and asked to pay the expenses of Mr. Cockran's stumping tour.

E. H. ALDRICH RESIGNS.

Leaves Vice Presidency of the Sloss-Sheffield Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—E. H. Aldrich has resigned the Second Vice Presidency of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, to which he was appointed several months ago, when former President Sol Haas's ill-health prevented his active discharge of his duties. Mr. Aldrich was specifically in charge of the company's coal properties as general manager. Recently Edward O. Hopkins of Evansville, Ind., was elected President in Mr. Haas's place, and is in charge. It is stated that Mr. Aldrich's position will remain vacant. Mr. Aldrich has large coal interests of his own, to which his time will be devoted.

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

Italian in Chicago Buried His Knife in His Enemy's Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Thirsting for vengeance and determined to kill the object of his wrath, Alza Eduardo, a member of the Italian secret society of the Mafia, to-day struck down and killed with stiletto and club the companion of his enemy. The victim was trying to prevent trouble between the two other men.

John S. McDonough, a railroad man, on his way home early this morning with a companion whose name is not known, encountered Eduardo, who had evidently been lying in wait. A violent quarrel at once arose between the Italian and McDonough's companion.

The Italian forced his opponents into the shadow, and then he sprang upon McDonough and buried a knife directly into the heart. He was arrested as he started to run away, and then the fact developed that he had killed the wrong man, the object of his vengeance having escaped.

SUIT AGAINST E. S. ATWATER.

Gas Works of Democratic Candidate for Controller the Issue.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Daniel Jones, a property owner of this city, has begun proceedings against Edward S. Atwater, Democratic candidate for State Controller, and Edmund Young to compel them to remove their gas house and tanks outside the city limits.

The plant of the Poughkeepsie Gas Works has stood for years in one of the most thickly populated parts of the city. Last week 200 residents of the neighborhood petitioned to have the works declared a nuisance, and a hearing was set for next Tuesday. To-day the proceedings against the gas company were discontinued and a civil action was begun against Atwater and Young.

Why So Many Travel This Way:

"Because we like beautiful scenery, prosperous cities and growing towns, and when the train stops we have arrived somewhere. That is why we travel by the New York Central."—Commercial Traveler.—Adv.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S RETURNS CRITICISED

Superintendent Hendricks Reports on Traders' Fire Affairs.

CAPITAL GREATLY IMPAIRED

Directorate Includes Many Well-Known Financiers—Matter Placed in Hands of the District Attorney.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day made public the following statement concerning the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York:

"Under date of Aug. 8, 1900, the Superintendent referred a preliminary report on this company to the Attorney General, and that official, on the strength of such report, made application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. Harry A. Hanbury of New York was appointed to act in that capacity. At the time of referring the preliminary report above mentioned the Attorney General was advised by the Superintendent of Insurance that the department would make a further examination into the company's affairs, primarily for the purpose of verifying the correctness of its annual statement for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899.

"Such an examination was completed under date of Sept. 21, from which is shown the following discrepancies between such statement and the findings of the department examiner:

"The result discloses the fact that the statement of Dec. 31 last, as sworn to by William A. Halsey, President, and Theodore Sutro, Secretary, was grossly false in every essential particular. The cash returned as being in bank at the close of December, the statement gives at $4,679.84. This sum was in excess of the true balance in bank. The exact amount of the excess could not be stated definitely, as a close verification of this item from the company's books was rendered almost impossible, owing to the slovenly manner in which the same were kept.

"The amount due the company on account of gross premiums in course of collection on policies issued within three months of Dec. 31 was given in the company's annual statement at $123,795.08. The true amount of this item is shown to be $84,838.18.

"In reporting its liabilities the company gave, as being the amount of the outstanding losses Dec. 31, $44,811.62, on account of net losses and claims unpaid. The net losses then outstanding were $83,340.27. Unearned premium fund was reported to be $79,122.18 on Dec. 31. It is found that this item was $199,067.53. The sum stated as due for reinsurance, $3,770.85, is erroneous. The amount really due was $20,730.05.

"Summing up the company's condition as of Dec. 31 last, it appeared that they were in possession of total assets amounting to $327,437.46. Total liabilities, except capital, $326,256.72. Capital stock paid in, $200,000. Aggregate liabilities, $526,256.72. Impairment of capital, $198,819.26.

"Thus it will be seen that instead of having an unimpaired capital of $200,000 and a surplus over capital and all other liabilities amounting to $10,818.34 as reported on Dec. 31, the company's capital was impaired to the extent of about 100 per cent. of the same."

Superintendent Hendricks, under Sections 611 and 614 of the Penal Code, has brought the matter to the attention of the District Attorney of New York County, furnishing that official with certified copies of all the documents in the premises to begin criminal proceedings thereunder.

The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York was formed in February, 1898, with a capital stock of $200,000. Most of the Directors of the company had been underwriters at Traders' Fire Lloyds, which had operated since 1892 under a so-called Parsons charter. In 1896 the State Insurance Department and the Attorney General of the State began proceedings attacking the validity of the Parsons charters, the case being argued on its merits before Justice Russell of the New York Supreme Court in December, 1897. The decision was handed down in June, 1898, and was adverse to the charters. Previous to that time, however, most of the Lloyds organizations operating under Parsons charters had either gone into liquidation or been converted into joint stock fire insurance companies.

Adams, Lockwood & Forman, attorneys for the underwriters at Traders' Fire Lloyds, became the managers of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, which was formed largely through the efforts of Charles W. McMurran. The company reinsured all of the outstanding risks of the Lloyds and for this reinsurance received a premium of about $131,000.

The Board of Directors of the company was made up as follows: Benjamin F. Tracy, George A. Helme, Warner Miller, Levi P. Morton, James A. Roberts, Howard Gould, William E. D. Stokes, J. Seaver Page, Theodore K. Pembrook, J. Jennings McComb, John Jacob Astor, William F. Baker, Chauncey M. Depew, William A. Halsey, E. S. Sutro, D. Sidney Appleton, John S. Silvers, Charles W. McMurran, Theodore Sutro, James G. Beemer, Frederick Booss, John B. Simpson, Edwin Gould, G. W. Gail, J. B. Duke, William A. Clark, William T. Wardwell, Frederick Sayles, and Sheffield Phelps.

The company began business just before the end of a period of extraordinary prosperity for the business of fire insurance. On April 29, 1898, the Tariff Association, the rating compact in this city, dissolved by reason of internal causes, and the ensuing war in fire insurance rates, which lasted nearly a year, told heavily on fire underwriting interests and was seriously felt by the strongest companies in the field.

When the Traders' reached the end of 1898 the Directors levied an assessment of $50,000, or 25 per cent., on the stock in order to make a good showing in the annual statement of Dec. 31, 1898. With the aid of this assessment the company showed a net surplus of $166,763.

Early in 1898, Mr. Adams, who had been the practical underwriting head, left the company and went to the Greenwich Insurance Company, the management of the Traders' then becoming Lockwood & Forman. The rate war, which had demoralized business in 1898, was ended on March 8, 1899, by the formation of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. This reorganization of rates was, however, more than offset by an abnormal increase in fire losses throughout the United States.

Toward the end of last year rumors were current in insurance circles that the Traders' was in trouble and would have to levy another $60,000 assessment on its stockholders or go out of business.

The management, however, made the regular sworn annual statement as of Dec. 31, 1899, showing stocks, bonds, and interest accrued thereon amounting to $238,753.74; cash in bank, $4,679.84; uncollected premiums, $123,795.08, and due for reinsurance on losses paid, $3,845.54. The liabilities, except capital, according to this statement, aggregated $160,255.86 and included net unpaid losses of $44,811.62, unearned premiums of $79,122.18, and due for reinsurance $3,770.85. The net surplus was reported at $10,818.34. This statement was presented to the State Insurance Department by William A. Halsey, President, and Theodore Sutro, Secretary, of the company.

Late in 1899 the Western business of the Traders' was reinsured in the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, which was purchased last Spring by the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London.

In February of this year the management of the Traders' announced that the company would increase its capital $200,000 and its surplus $100,000 by selling $200,000 worth of new stock at 150 per cent. This plan of rehabilitation, however, was not heard from by the insurance public after the initial announcement.

On April 27 the entire outstanding business of the Traders' was reinsured in the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of England, and the company practically went into voluntary liquidation. About $50,000 was paid to the North British and Mercantile on the reinsurance account. The final payment was due at noon on Aug. 8.

The reinsurance was assumed until Aug. 3 with the understanding that the policies of the Traders' were then to be carried to their expiration by the North British and Mercantile, provided the balance of the premium agreed upon was paid over within that time.

The Traders' failed to make the final payment, however, and the North British and Mercantile at once gave notice that the reinsurance contract was no longer in force. Brokers having Traders' policies began the work of replacing this business immediately.

The State Insurance Department began an investigation of the affairs and condition of the Traders'.

A preliminary report by Chief Examiner Vanderpoel to the Attorney General on Aug. 8 led to the appointment of Harry A. Hanbury of Brooklyn as receiver of the company.

The firm of Lockwood & Forman, which succeeded to the management of the company after the retirement of Mr. Adams early in 1899, was composed of J. Stanley Lockwood, who had been connected with the insurance business in a minor capacity before the organization of the Traders' Fire Lloyds, and R. R. Forman, who had been connected with brick-manufacturing interests.

Many of the more prominent Directors of the company are reported to have disposed of their holdings some months ago.

FUNDS FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

Contributions by Chicago Business Men —Some Refuse, Saying McKinley's Election Is Certain.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cash, or checks as good as cash, is what over 100 business men acting as members of committees are after in the various lines of trade in Chicago this week; they want the cash for the National Republican Committee. The committees in the different mercantile branches were appointed by National Committeeman Stewart soon after the mysterious Union League Club luncheon given by Senator Hanna ten days ago.

Chicago's business interests will have been as systematically canvassed by the time these committees are through with them as they were four years ago, when a number of business men were frightened for fear McKinley would not be elected.

One solicitor who was assigned to a part of Lasalle Street, the home of brokers, Board of Trade men, and insurance companies, reports an unusual reception. He said he found capitalists so certain of McKinley's re-election that they did not consider Bryan had a show, and therefore there was no use of contributing to the fund.

SENATOR CAFFERY DECLINES.

For Personal Reasons He Will Not Be the National Party Candidate.

The National Party is left without a Presidential candidate, United States Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana having declined the nomination.

The announcement was made yesterday in the form of a statement given out from the office of Everett V. Abbot, the Secretary of the Campaign Committee, at 55 William Street, and by a singular coincidence came on the day of the death of Gen. John M. Palmer, who headed the third ticket in 1896. The committee confesses that in the limited time before election it has been unable to secure a substitute for the head of the ticket, and for this reason Archibald M. Howe has withdrawn his name as the Vice Presidential candidate.

Despite the fact that it has no leaders for its ticket, the National Party does not mean to retire from the campaign, but will now procure in as many States as possible the nomination of a single Elector pledged to the principles of the platform.

Senator Caffery, it is stated, refuses the nomination "for reasons which are personal to himself, and which we must loyally respect." In retiring from the field he says, among other things:

I am unalterably opposed to the policy which would make our country the champion of fiat money, the foe to government by law, and the abettor, if not the principal, in advancing Socialistic theories of government.

I am likewise opposed to the policy which would destroy our ideal of government founded upon the consent of the governed, would establish Congressional despotism in distant dependencies, and would build up favored classes by legislation, conferring special privileges at the expense of the masses.

PET RED BIRDS WERE DYED.

Peddler Has No Trouble in Selling Sparrows—Rare Belgian Hares.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The residents of Rogers Park have awakened to the fact that some beautiful red birds, which they have lately been trying to teach the art of song, belong to the species of plain, ordinary, common English sparrows decked in the dye with which a peddler magician had treated them for purposes of trade.

Richard Schoren is the originator of this wonderful evolution, and on his representation that the cruel game laws prohibited the sale of song birds and that dealers had to dispose of their stock for "a mere song," he won the confidence of the innocent residents of Edgewater, Rogers Park, and Evanston and sold the plebeian, but useful, sparrows at 75 cents each. The self-respecting sparrows of the suburbs are now trying to live down the disgrace of taking into their ranks the abandoned members who are covered with red dye.

The victims of the peddler did not purchase red birds alone. His trade in Belgian hares was equally profitable, and when an Elgin rabbit came from his studio, its body colored a rich brown and its toes a baby pink, he had no difficulty in inducing society people afflicted with the craze to give up $1.50 for each one. Since the discovery by the police of the fraud the residents have been looking up recipes for "jugged hare."

Three Pairs of Twins in Four Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Three successive pairs of twins in four years were left by the stork at the home of Victor Beauquiet, a steel worker at the Carnegie Homestead plant. The family lives in Third Avenue, Homestead, and the children are all healthy. When the first pair arrived the father and mother were so elated that they named them Victor Hugo and Napoleon Bonaparte. The second pair was christened Gen. Grant and Gen. McMahon, and the last will be William Jennings Bryan and John Purman, the latter being a Democratic leader of Homestead.

Nurse's Death Due to Lockjaw.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—It was learned to-day that lockjaw was the direct cause of the death of Miss Olga Hergenhan, a trained nurse, who died at the Orange Memorial Hospital Thursday of last week. Miss Hergenhan, who was twenty-two years old, was hurrying to attend a patient at the hospital some weeks ago when a heavy door slammed on her hand, crushing her thumb, and resulting in lockjaw. The authorities at the hospital decline to discuss the accident. Miss Hergenhan's family live at 24 Littleton Avenue, Newark.

"J. C. Rister" Held for Examination.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 25.—A man who has been wandering aimlessly about Metuchen for a week was arrested by a Marshal yesterday afternoon and lodged in jail here for examination. He is thought to be insane. He is about fifty years old. The man says he is J. C. Rister, brother of Frederick S. Rister, proprietor of the Copley Square Hotel, Boston. His story will be investigated.

Artillery Battery Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Battery O, Seventh Artillery, Capt. John H. Williams, has been ordered from Benicia Barrack, California, to Fort Riley, Kansas: This is the siege battery which was ordered to China at a time when it was possible there might be a long war in China in which the United States would participate.

An Epoch Inaugurated

When the Pennsylvania Limited was placed in service between New York and Chicago. It realizes a high ideal.—Adv.

HAZLETON STRIKERS BECOMING RIOTOUS

Sheriff Sends Request to Gov. Stone for Troops.

MARKLE MINERS WAVERING

They May Decide to Reject the Company's Terms—More Men Idle in the Schuylkill Region.

Sheriff Harvey of Luzerne County, Penn., has asked Gov. Stone to send troops to Hazleton and its vicinity. The Sheriff says he is no longer able to control the situation, and is backed up in his request by private citizens.

The message asking for troops was sent yesterday morning after Mr. Harvey and thirty armed deputies had intercepted and scattered a number of marching strikers. Four of the latter were arrested.

Gov. Stone decided that the situation yesterday did not justify the immediate dispatch of troops to Luzerne County. He will confer with Sheriff Harvey on the subject to-day.

The reply of Markle & Co. to the bill of grievances presented by their employes was made public yesterday. The request for a higher rate of pay was refused. The powder question was left to arbitration. Several requests were granted.

Meetings will be held to-day by the Markle miners to

is explained without concession; one is specifically referred to arbitration, and two requests are refused.

The requests granted are that men shall be paid twice monthly, that "robbing" shall be paid in a certain way familiar to miners, that powder shall be hoisted in a certain way if it does not mean dynamite, and that a powder house shall be erected to suit the convenience of the miners.

The promises of redress are made to the requests for more convenient hoisting of the miners, and to readjust prices for work about "props."

The answer to the request for payment for drivers for every hour they work is regarded by the Markles as an adequate explanation that the drivers are so paid.

A request that engineers be paid by the hour, instead of by the month, is refused because it is not generally desired, and the present method of payment is regarded as more liberal and equitable.

A positive refusal to make an advance of 5 per cent. on all pay at the rate of $1.50 a day and of 10 per cent. on all pay at less than $1.50, is made, because the present rates are considered ample for the work performed.

The only specific reference to arbitration is of the vexed question about the price of powder.

The committee that offered the grievances called a meeting to-day at each of the slopes. At these meetings the answer of Markle & Co. was read, and each colliery appointed a committee of miners to confer. At their conference a committee of the whole was chosen to call upon John Markle. Late this afternoon this committee appeared at Mr. Markle's office. It asked that time be given for consideration of the replies to the grievances, and that work in the Markle collieries be suspended to-morrow in order that all miners might participate in the meeting or meetings to discuss and pass upon the replies. This request was at once granted, and the Jeddo collieries will remain closed until Thursday morning.

MITCHELL TRIES TO INTERFERE.

It is impossible to predict what will be the action of the miners. If they act as the majority of them feel, 90 per cent. of them, according to a well informed miner, will return to work at once, accepting those concessions granted by Markle & Co. and depending upon arbitration to dispose of others to their advantage. If they are controlled by the advice of President Mitchell, they will refuse to accept the reply of Markle & Co. in whole or in part. Mr. Mitchell says "nothing is conceded," and that he will make a reply to Markle & Co. This reply cannot be considered, under the compact excluding labor organizations from disputes between Markle & Co. and their men. Nor can the striking Markle men have any voice in deciding whether the concessions and refusals are satisfactory or not. It is a case depending for solution absolutely and exclusively upon Markle & Co. and their employes.

The text of the answer of Markle & Co. became known to President Mitchell and his associates at the Valley Hotel last night, and Mitchell was present and spoke at a called meeting of the striking Jeddo miners at the Japan schoolhouse this afternoon. Mitchell there declared to the miners that they had gained nothing and should not accept Mr. Markle's offer. He used all his power of persuasion to convince his hearers, most of whom had an opportunity an hour later to read the answer of their employer, and to judge whether it should be accepted or rejected. To-morrow it is expected that Mitchell will devote himself to an attempt to capture the meetings of the loyal Jeddo miners. As to that Markle & Co. have nothing to say. They consider the case at present out of their hands, to be decided by their miners. If the decision be against the operators the Jeddo mines may be closed down indefinitely.

Mr. Mitchell's attention was to-day directed to the report that sixteen to twenty tons of bituminous coal had been run into Scranton. "It will be looked into," he said. "Further than that I do not want to say anything. I may find that the fact is susceptible of a satisfactory explanation." When asked if the bituminous coal miners might be asked to join in the fight, Mr. Mitchell preferred not to answer, although he had admitted to the writer on Sunday that "they might be."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—Gov. Stone will be in no hurry to send more troops into the strike region. He believes the troops now in the field can quell any disturbances which may occur.

The Governor received telegrams to-night from a number of private citizens of the Hazleton region asking that troops be sent there. Sheriff Harvey also advised the Executive to-day that trouble is brewing, and that troops are needed.

Should trouble occur in the Hazleton region one of the regiments attached to Gen. Gobin's brigade at Shenandoah will be sent there. The Governor did not consider the situation sufficiently serious to order any of the brigade there to-day. He will confer with Sheriff Harvey on the subject to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The answer of Markle & Co. to the bill of grievances presented by their mine workers has complicated matters somewhat in the Lehigh region.

The belief is general at Hazleton to-night that the refusal to grant the increases in pay asked for will not suit the ideas of the men, and will induce some of them at least to join the strikers' ranks.

READY TO COMPROMISE.

It Is Reported that the Operators Will Make Concessions, but Will Not Recognize the Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 25.—For some days there has been a persistent rumor that the coal operators are preparing to make some concessions to the miners, including a readjustment of the powder question. But the concessions, it was stated, would not be made until the men have returned to work, and for that reason it was exceedingly difficult to secure any authentic information upon the question.

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is reliably informed that such an arrangement has been discussed, and that the operators, in order to comply with the public sentiment, have decided to meet their men and prepare a basis of settlement of all the trouble.

The only obstacle to the consummation of the plan is said to be the recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union. The operators state that they will not under any circumstances recognize that organization, for the reason, as they allege, that it is controlled by soft coal men and that they absolutely reserve the right to settle their difficulties directly with their own men. From the information gained it is declared that the big companies are prepared to grant concessions at once, provided that at the time the men are actually working and in their employ.

It appears that the strike has brought to the attention of the operators in a more marked manner the grievances of their employes, and that in the various conferences held the opportunity has been afforded to them to discuss the grievances both from their own point of view and that of the men. Public sentiment, especially in connection with the powder question, has also been a material factor in the proceedings.

It is understood that, come what may, the compromise must not be effected through the United Mine Workers' Union. On the other hand, probably the strongest demand insisted upon by the men on strike is the official recognition of the Union. They have made that the leading plank in their platform.

While many miners are anxious to settle the strike and return to work, regardless of the means by which an amicable settlement is made, there is quite a strong sentiment in favor of remaining out until the union is recognized and until that organization is satisfied that work can be resumed advantageously to the men.

REPLY OF MARKLE & CO.

JEDDO, Penn., Sept. 25.—G. B. Markle & Co. to-day replied to the bill of grievances presented by their employes. The reply is in part as follows:

"Believing that arbitration was the proper method of settling all differences between employer and employes, as far back as 1885 an arbitration clause was embodied in the agreement with our men, which is as follows: 'We further agree that under no consideration will we enter into a strike. Any difficulties we may have with our employers are to be settled by arbitration, viz.: by our choosing a competent man and their choosing one, and if these two men cannot agree, these two must choose a third, and their decision or the decision of a majority of them to be binding. It is further agreed that we will not be governed by any labor association in settling any difficulties while in the employment of G. B. Markle & Co.'

"At this time, when the answers to your grievances are due, we find a number of men absent from work. Of course, some advise us they are restrained from working through fear, while others, we know, have connected themselves with labor organizations. Under these circumstances we could, we believe, in perfect good faith, announce that our arbitration agreement was at an end, but we do not feel that men who regard their pledges as sacred should be dishonored through breach of faith by others.

"Our answers to your grievances are given with the understanding that only those who are working to-day have the right to act upon them, and with the further understanding that their action shall be binding upon us. Those identified with labor organizations, having by that affiliation disqualified themselves from acting under our arbitration agreement, are not entitled to vote. Those who are deterred from work by conditions for which we are not responsible must be considered as in a state of voluntary suspension, and their votes also must be excluded. It is our earnest endeavor to advance the welfare of our employes wherever possible. This course, we believe, we have followed in the past, and we assure you the past can be regarded as a precedent for the future.

"The question having arisen as to the possibility of failure on the part of the two arbitrators chosen under our mutual compact to agree on the third arbitrator, we have expressed our willingness, which we again confirm, that if they cannot agree Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, if agreeable to you, shall act in that capacity. We also agree that if any changes be made as the result of arbitration they shall be effective as of date Sept. 15, 1900, that being the date upon which the committee waited upon us."

The company then proceeds to give specific answers to various demands made by the men.

Regarding the request for semi-monthly payment of wages, the company says that in 1893 the announcement was made that all who desired wages semi-monthly could have them upon giving notice, but, the company adds, the men did not take advantage of the notice and monthly payment was resumed. Until 1897, the company says, no request for semi-monthly payments had been made. This grievance is then disposed of by the company stating that if, after mature deliberation, the men want a return to the semi-monthly plan, it will be resumed.

In denying the request that drivers be paid for every hour they work, the company says the wages are based upon service from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., but that in most cases the men are through by 5 P. M., and are always paid for a full day.

On one of the principal grievances, the price of powder, the company asks for arbitration. The price now charged is $2.70 a keg. The men want it made as low as possible.

To another principal request, that employes getting $1.50 a day be advanced 5 per cent., and those under that figure 10 per cent., the company declines to accede. "The sliding scale," the reply states, "which is embodied in our agreement, has governed wages since its adoption, and notwithstanding the increased cost in the production and preparation of coal, has remained the same. Since December, 1899, there has been an advance of 6 per cent. on this basis, and since Feb. 1, 1900, the rates of wages paid our men have been higher than at any time since Jan. 1, 1885. We cannot grant the request."

The company declines to pay engineers by the hour, preferring to continue paying them a monthly rate. It agrees to provide a powder car, if for black powder and not dynamite. A tool car to bring tools to and from the mine will also be provided when the men fix upon a feasible plan that will end complaints as to losing tools. The company also agrees to erect a powder house.

In conclusion, the company asks for an early reply to the result of the men's deliberations on the answers, in order that there shall be no delay in arbitration and a final decision.

STRIKE STILL GROWING.

Only Thirteen Reading Mines Worked Yesterday—Lawrence Colliery Now Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 25.—As far as the Schuylkill coal regions are concerned the attention of the strike leaders is now directed principally to the collieries in the part of the county south of Broad Mountain. Many of the mines of that district are close to this city, and it is these collieries that produced yesterday and to-day most of the coal mined in the Schuylkill regions. Naturally, therefore, this district becomes the centre of operations against the mine owners.

North of Broad Mountain to-day few miners were working, and the amount of coal mined was very small. In the Mahanoy Valley not a colliery was in operation to-day, and it looks as though the Reading Company is preparing the mines for a long period of idleness. The miners who a day or two ago expressed a desire to work are now hedging, and say they are not at all in a hurry to go back to the mines. The pleadings and arguments of the strike leaders have had their effect, while many of the men declare that they will never return to work as long as the mine owners consider military protection necessary for the employes.

Excepting the Cambridge Colliery, every coal-mining plant in the Shenandoah district is completely tied up, and operations are not going on at all extensively at the Cambridge. It is from this colliery that the people of Shenandoah themselves get their coal. Provost Marshal Milar to-day led a body of soldiers to this colliery, but no attempt was made by the strikers to molest the men working there.

In the Shamokin district not a pound of coal was brought to the surface to-day. The managers of the Cameron Colliery, one of the largest in the Shamokin district, endeavored to start the mine this morning, but the miners were dead to the sound of the colliery whistle, and not a man responded. Fruitless attempts were also made to resume work at several collieries between Shamokin and Centralia.

In the Ashland district the East Colliery started to-day, nearly full-handed. All of the breaker boys who refused to work yesterday reported for duty this morning. The Locust Gap, Locust Spring, and Mid Valley Collieries were all run short-handed to-day.

The surprise of the day was the shutdown of the Lawrence Colliery at Mahanoy Plane. It was thought the men at this mine, which is an individual colliery run for an estate, would stick to the mine to the last, as they have frequently declared that they have always been more than fairly treated by the operators, had absolutely no grievances, and positively would not desert employers who treated them so well. Tremendous pressure must have been brought to bear on the men to get them to strike. Even the strikers were surprised when they learned that the Lawrence was tied up.

This colliery has not paid the expenses of running it for several years, and has been kept in operation through the kindness of the owners in a desire to keep old employes at work. The case of the Lawrence is pointed to to-day as an illustration of the ungratefulness of men. The owners have, it is said, decided that it shall never be operated again.

The fact is, the strike in the Schuylkill regions is one of sympathy pure and simple. The men have no grievances, and Superintendent Veith of the Reading Company said to-day that not one of the company's 27,000 men had come to him or to any of the other officials of the company, previous to the strike, with a single grievance.

In the district south of Broad Mountain there were two collieries, Eagle Hill and Silver Creek, which were not in operation yesterday, but working to-day, while several that were working on Monday did not resume this morning. The Wadesville colliery, near Pottsville, one of the largest of the Reading Company's mines, was tied up to-day, the officials say by reason of a broken shaft.

A meeting was held at Forrestville last night, and those familiar with the situation declare that the strike is almost certain to include all of the 7,000 men still at work south of Broad Mountain.

In the Panther Valley the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company has about 7,000 men at work, and in all probability these will also go out.

At the extreme west end of the Schuylkill region, adjoining Dauphin County, where are located the Lykens Valley Coal Company's mines, there are three collieries which continue to produce daily about 300 cars of coal. These collieries are the Brookside, Good Spring, and Lincoln, and it is asserted that there will be no strike there, as the men are thoroughly satisfied.

A review of the day's developments shows that thirteen of the Reading collieries were operated to-day. Those north of the Broad Mountain mined about 250 cars of anthracite, those south about 450, so that the day's production in both districts combined was approximately 700 cars, or 18,200 tons of coal. To-day's total production in the northern and southern districts of Schuylkill County was about 1,100 cars, or 28,600 tons below the average daily output. Although there were two collieries less in operation to-day than yesterday, the amount of coal mined was about the same each day.

Organizer George Harris gave out a statement at Shenandoah to-day, in which he says that the men responded to the request to quit work more rapidly and in larger numbers than the leaders expected. Harris claims that 27,000 of the 35,000 mine workers in the Schuylkill district are out. This, of course, includes both the Reading Company's and the individual operators' men. He declares that by Thursday night the tie-up in the district will be complete.

On account of the lack of use for coal cars and coal hauling engines, the repair shops of the Reading Railroad Company at St. Clair were closed to-day, and the shops at Palo Alto will also be shut down shortly. If the trouble continues any length of time it is likely that it will affect all of the repair shops of the Reading Company, including Schuylkill Haven and Reading, and probably Wayne Junction. The number of railroad and other employes affected may exceed 6,000.

In a number of the cities adjacent to the coal regions, notably Reading, the coal supply is getting very low, and many families have been unable to purchase even small quantities. It seems an extraordinary state of things for this section of the country, where ordinarily tons of coal can be picked up along the railroads.

WANT THE TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 25.—A movement is on foot to hold a meeting of Senandoah citizens to ask Gov. Stone to withdraw the troops. They will pledge themselves to preserve order with the departure of the soldiers. Then, they believe, some of the men will go back to work.

The troops to-day had nothing to occupy their time but guard duty, practice marches, and regimental parades.

Gen. Gobin said to-day that it was altogether likely that he would move a portion of his command to Mahanoy City. The scant water supply here has become a serious question, and, as there appears but little likelihood of the evil being remedied, it will be necessary to select a more suitable camp site.

VIEWS OF COAL OPERATORS.

They Doubt Whether the Markle Settlement Will Have Much Effect.

Coal operators in this city yesterday were not inclined to admit that the settlement so far reached between the Markle firm and its men would have much moral influence on the general situation.

Secretary Olyphant thought that the conditions at the mines of that firm were so peculiar that any action they might take could not well be applied to other mines where there was no agreement between the men and the mine owners.

President Truesdale's only statement for publication was a denunciation of the "yellow papers," whose correspondents, he declared, were largely responsible for the misrepresentations by which it was intended to influence the public.

WILL NOT TOLERATE SOFT COAL.

Board of Health President Instructs His Subordinates.

President Murphy of the Board of Health denied yesterday the reports to the effect that he would be lenient with the users of soft coal in this city, and in support of this denial he issued an order to the Superintendent which says, in part:

Sir: You will detail every Inspector in this department, together with the disinfectors connected with the Contagious Disease Bureau, always excepting the milk and contagious disease Inspectors, and send them throughout the city to investigate the rumors in to-day's newspapers that manufacturers have recommenced using some kind of fuel which creates a smoke detrimental to the health of the community.

The order concludes with the demand that every available man, including the sanitary police squad, be used for this purpose. In spite of this order, however, an increased number of chimneys in different parts of the city belched forth the black smoke which comes from the use of soft coal.

Union Brewers to Help Miners.

All the subordinate unions of the National Union of Brewery Workmen have been asked by the Executive Committee of the National body to raise $1,000 by assessments as soon as possible to send to the striking miners. The committee also calls on all the members, numbering 20,000, of the National Union, to vote at once on a proposition to assess each member 5 cents a week for the striking miners, while the strike lasts. This would mean $1,000 a week if the programme was faithfully carried out.

A CHICAGO MYSTERY.

Physician and Woman Both Found Unconscious in Former's Office—The Woman Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The police are completely at sea concerning the mysterious death of Mrs. Eva Boss. She was found dying in the flat of Dr. Thomas A. Wallace, who, himself was brought back to life with difficulty. Mrs. Boss, who was only eighteen years old, died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Wallace's office and rooms are in the house of a Mrs. Dick. The latter came home late last night, and was told that the doctor's flat was full of gas. Investigating, she found Wallace and Mrs. Boss unconscious together. Both jets of gas were turned on, but only one was lighted. The windows and doors of the room were open, and death, the police say, could not have come from the gas. Physicians worked over Dr. Wallace and Mrs. Boss for two hours, but could not save the woman. Late this morning Dr. Wallace revived. The police say they will arrest him when he recovers. They seem to think that the woman was under the influence of a narcotic.

Dr. Wallace says that Mrs. Boss had been visiting him professionally for about five weeks and that he was treating her for fits of temporary insanity, to which she was subject. He says, further:

"Many symptoms of an unsound mind were displayed by her. She would at times put her head in her hands and weep and laugh alternately. She came to my office twice on Sunday. In the evening the only thing I remember is that she was in my office at about 11 o'clock. More than that I cannot say."

Dr. Wallace was in consultation with his attorney this morning, and was advised by him not to answer the questions of the police.

Mrs. Boss had been married but a few months. The Coroner will be greatly hampered in his work to-morrow by the fact that the undertaker embalmed the woman's body before the police could prevent him from doing so. Mr. Boss is employed on a railway, and is away from home a great deal. He says his wife tried to commit suicide several times recently.

ASK MORE AID FOR GALVESTON.

Citizens' Committee Says Individual Losses Amount to $30,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 25.—The Citizens' Committee has issued an appeal, approved by the Governor of Texas, for further aid for the flood victims. It seems that the number of dead in Galveston alone will number at least 6,000, and on the mainland perhaps 2,000 more. The individual losses will, it is stated, amount to $30,000,000, not taking into account the indirect injury to business. The removal of the wreckage along the beach will cost alone from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

For temporary measures, the appeal says, there is sufficient food and clothing from the generous contributions from every part of the country, but money is needed to aid the work which will restore Galveston to the place it occupied before the disaster.

Miss Clara Barton has issued an indorsement of the appeal.

Transport McPherson at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 25.—The transport McPherson arrived to-day with relief supplies from New York to the value of $163,375.

BROOKLYN WATER SHORTAGE.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett of the Department of Water Supply in the Borough of Brooklyn, Chief Engineer Van Buren, Engineer Devarona, and other department officials have been summoned to appear before the Kings County Grand Jury to-morrow.

It was said last night that the Grand Jury was going to inquire into the alleged shortage of water in Brooklyn, and fix the responsibility. The officials of the department are to be asked what has caused the danger of a water famine.

At the District Attorney's office it was admitted that the Grand Jury had taken up the matter, but all information was refused.

Chief Engineer Birdsall said yesterday that conditions in Brooklyn had not improved, and that he did not know how relief could come except from the clouds. The situation in brief, he added, was that there are in storage 100,000,000 gallons, the daily flow of water is 80,000,000 gallons, and the consumption 90,000,000 gallons.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN WARMS UP.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arranged to deliver eleven speeches in fifteen days in the Parliamentary election campaign. All the leaders on both sides are under similar heavy engagements. At present there is a slight slackening of confidence on the Government side and a revival of hope on the Liberal and Radical side that the result, at any rate, will not be quite a walkover for the Conservatives.

Lord Salisbury's manifesto is considered rather weak, and Mr. Chamberlain's characterization of the opponents of the war as "traitors" is considered tactless. Moreover, many Conservatives fear that there will be an inclination to retain in the Cabinet the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and other Ministers in whom the public has lost confidence. These are among the chief reasons that have produced a change of feeling.

Mr. Goschen is said to be fully resolved to relinquish his post at the Admiralty, but he announces this morning through The Daily Mail that his retirement is in no way due to any differences with his colleagues, with whom he says he has not ceased to be in entire accord.

Herbert Gladstone, speaking last evening at Leeds, hinted that Lord Salisbury would retire after the elections and that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would relinquish the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Other speeches yesterday were made by Mr. Chamberlain at Oldham, A. J. Balfour at Manchester, Sir William Vernon Harcourt at Ebbw Vale, and George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, at Dover.

Mr. Chamberlain, attacking the so-called Liberal Imperialists, said that not a single one of them, from Lord Rosebery downward, had ever uttered a word to help the Government, or to show Mr. Krüger that the country was united in its demands. He said he supposed they had now come out to protect the baggage, and he asserted solemnly that there were people in England upon whom the guilt of the war fell as heavily as upon Mr. Krüger.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt twitted Mr. Chamberlain with being for the first time without a programme, declaring that the Colonial Secretary had "gone out of the social promise business and taken up the pursuit of war."

Mr. Wyndham referred to the fact that the Government was spending £7,000,000 on coast defenses, which it would take two years to complete. He said it would be dangerous to return the Liberals to power, as they had always neglected such works.

The Northampton Liberals have invited Henry Labouchère to stand for re-election.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—A statement is published to-day showing that, since April last, thirty leading industrial stocks have fallen on the Boerse between 30 and 65 per cent., while prices for the necessaries of life, including sugar, milk, coal, cereals, soap, and paper, as well as alcohol, have risen considerably, owing in part, it is contended, to the formation of trusts.

Prince Henry Commands a Squadron.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Prince Henry of Prussia is now commander in chief of the First German Squadron, succeeding Vice Admiral Hoffmann, who has been relieved from the post.

"SOLDIERS' LETTERS" FALSE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Administration is taking steps to counteract the effect of the flood of stories about looting, robbery, and massacres of Filipinos by American soldiers, which have been coming in from soldiers and sailors in private letters. Ever since the Philippine war began newspapers have printed soldiers' letters describing cases of loot and pillage, which have been made use of by opponents of the Administration. The latest to appear was in The Oregon Statesman. It was a letter from Guy R. Osborne, a member of the crew of the Paragua, and detailed the loot of the town of Nueva Caceras by a landing party from that ship.

Osborne, who was on board the Concord at the time he wrote the letter, gave details, saying that his share of the loot was "this book which I am writing, a No. 18 Remington shotgun, a lot of Spanish photos, a full set of chessmen, with board; some fine neckerchiefs, a good sheet, six pretty rosaries, a gold badge, and some other things." He told of the taking of jewelry, watches, and money from houses, and described the whole affair as "a good haul for us." There was no fight with the Filipinos at Nueva Caceras.

The letter was written to Osborne's father, W. S. Osborne, and published by him. His statements were so circumstantial that it seemed to the Navy Department a good test case to investigate. The investigation convinced the department that these loot stories are false, and it issued an official statement to-day about Osborne's case, declaring that his letter was "written solely for home consumption." Lieut. Althouse, commanding the Paragua, was ordered to investigate. According to the Navy Department's statement, he summoned Osborne and examined him before witnesses. Osborne admitted the authorship of the letter, but said he had endeavored "to make a good story rather than tell the plain truth and the facts of the case." He admitted the falsity of his statements.

Lieut. Althouse ordered that Osborne's belongings be searched. The rosaries and photographs were found, but nothing else, and Osborne said they were given him as curios. Lieut. Althouse also asserts that his men were never really in the town of Nueva Caceras, but in a small barrio of the town on the river bank. When they came on board he inspected them and discovered nothing but a Winchester shotgun and a few bolos. Appended to Althouse's statement is a confession of Osborne that his story was not true.

It would be impossible to investigate all the numerous loot stories, but it is believed that this case can be taken as a fair sample.

Lieut. Francis K. Meade Dead.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Gen. MacArthur announces in a cable message from Manila that First Lieut. Francis K. Meade, Twenty-first Infantry, died Sept. 22 of typhoid fever. Lieut. Meade entered the West Point Academy June 20, 1894, having been appointed from Virginia, his native State. He became a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Infantry, April 26, 1898, and a First Lieutenant, March 2, 1899.

THE SCHARN INQUEST.

District Attorney's Office Hopes to Implicate the Girl's Brother.

The inquest into the death of Kathryn Scharn, who was murdered in her rooms at 674 Second Avenue on Aug. 19, will be held this morning at 11 o'clock before Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Assistant District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly said yesterday that he would produce some new testimony to prove that the girl was killed by her brother, Fred. He was arrested after the crime, but was released, and being rearrested on the charge of having stolen a watch, is now held in the Tombs.

Mr. O'Reilley last night summoned all the witnesses to the East Thirty-third Street Station, where their testimony was reheard in the presence of Inspector Harley, Capt. Donley, Mr. O'Reilley, and a stenographer. Fourteen witnesses were examined.

The District Attorney hopes to prove by two little girls who called to deliver laundry, that the girl must have been dead as early as 8 o'clock, thus tending to prove that her brother might have killed her early in the day before he went to the house of the Kubkas.

Dr. Robert Safford Newton, the alienist, will testify, it is said, that Scharn is a degenerate and irresponsible.

Scharn will not appear at the inquest, Mr. O'Reilley explained, nor will he be allowed to be represented by counsel until formally charged with the crime.

Tried Tar on Featherless Hens.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 25.—Bevin Hill of East Hampton has a brood of pink Wyandottes. They were white originally, but they have picked each other's feathers off, so that the skin is the only thing left. Hill has tried all sorts of methods to bring the feathers back, but without success. The other night a neighbor suggested coal tar, and Hill daubed the tar all over the hens and set them on their roost. Yesterday morning not a Wyandotte could stir. Each one had tucked its bald head under its featherless wing and the tar had stuck it there, nor could the hens move from their roost. Hill sawed his hens off the rail and thawed out their heads. Now the hens walk as if on stilts.

FATHER TIME'S STEREOPTICONS—NO. 2.

1886. BRILL BROTHERS and their first year as merchants. They gave extra good values—they have succeeded.

1900—And they are giving good values TO-DAY. FATHER TIME.

Brill's

Fall Cheviot Suits.

$10.00 for fine Cheviot. Its value cannot be denied—nor perhaps equalled. The man who reads this believes it is so. The man who buys one *knows* it. For

$10.00

is little to pay for a well-made, durable suit. In our custom department suits to order—$18 to $40. Top Coats, $20 to $30.

In our furnishings, too, only the best can find place. That is why the *Cluett* is here, 25c.; and the *Arrow* brand, 15c.

Brill Brothers. Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES { 279 Broadway, Near Chambers. 47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich. 211 Sixth Av., Near 14th St. 125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue.

WOMEN TALK FOR M'KINLEY

Speakers at Their Mass Meeting Criticise Bryan.

He Is Called the "Amalgamated Candidate"—Interjections from the Audience.

The Republican women held the second of their mass meetings for women at 737 Broadway last night at 6:15. Their idea in holding the evening meetings at this hour is that they may attract the business women on their way home. They were not entirely successful last night, because the women did not understand or were not prepared to stop, but there was an enthusiastic meeting. The men predominated in the audience, but there was a good attendance of women, including a stanch, gray-haired Republican, who made the meeting lively with exclamations of pleasure or denunciation at the proper intervals and a colored woman cried "Amen" fervently at the mention of Lincoln and the Republicans.

Invitation cards were distributed on the street in front of the building by Miss Dora Miller, a sister of Mrs. M. Grace White, who, with Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, is in charge of the meetings. Earlier in the afternoon they had boys delivering the cards, but no one wanted a card from a boy, while every one was anxious to take one from a young woman.

"It is the women we want to come to these meetings," said Mrs. Robinson, who opened the meeting. "We want them to come out for their own good, to develop their minds, and it will be better for you men, for when the women understand politics you will have some one at home to talk to."

"I don't agree that we don't want the men," said Mrs. White. "We do want them, for we want to educate them to vote for McKinley next November. There is a possibility that he may lose the election—"

"Never! Never!" interrupted the gray-haired woman on the front seat.

"I am glad to say that there seems to be a better chance for him than there was two weeks ago," Mrs. White continued, "and there are still six weeks for us to work in, and you men and Republicans can elect him. Don't you think so?"

"Surely! Surely!" came from the gray-haired woman.

Mrs. Emma Beckwith spoke of a picture showing Mr. Bryan with long hair. "You have heard of long-haired men and short-haired women," she said. "They are all of mongrel breed—mixtures." There was much laughter and applause at this, and the gray-haired women called out:

"He can wear his blue jeans and feed his chickens after November."

"Why is Mr. Croker giving out so much of his money if he doesn't expect a place in the Cabinet?" continued Mrs. Beckwith. "And I wonder if you all know as much about Altgeld as I do? Do you know what he is?"

"An Anarchist," said some one in the audience.

"Yes; and they hang those men in other countries."

"They ought to hang Croker," cried the gray-haired woman savagely, amid the laughter of the audience.

Mrs. Helena Secor Tonjes, a Kansas lecturer upon domestic topics, made a speech.

"Were not all the colored people set free by Lincoln and the Republican Party?" she asked.

"Amen!" cried a colored woman in the centre of the hall.

"I can't see how a colored man can vote against William McKinley," she went on.

"Amen!" cried the colored woman again.

"And they talk of being subject, but who was the boss at Kansas City? Wasn't it Mr. Bryan, who said you must do this and you must do that, or will not be your candidate? 'You can't play in my back yard,' says William Jennings Bryan. And what has he done to be nominated for President? The town in which he lives has lost 10,000 inhabitants since he went there." The audience roared with laughter.

"Don't laugh," she went on. "It would be worse if he should move to Washington. For four years he has been going through the country spouting, still spouting, still spouting. Most unseemly, it seems to me—traveling in a palace car, a new porch on his house, and a farm. But I don't think he will go to Washington. And see what McKinley has done." Here followed a sketch of the President's career. "Do you wonder we want to look at McKinley's record and then look at the amalgamated candidate?" she added.

Mrs. Robinson closed the meeting by telling the audience to send the women they knew to the meetings. These will be held every Friday afternoon at 3 and Tuesday evenings at 8:15 o'clock until after election.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3 A. M.—169 Chambers Street; W. Carvin; damage, $1,000.

4:10 A. M.—165 Worth Street; Dominick Alescendler; damage slight.

6:30 A. M.—223 Tenth Avenue; J. Leecraft; damage, $200.

7:45 A. M.—37 Chrystie Street; S. Greenberg; damage, $500.

11:15 A. M.—38 East Third Street; Joseph Tabic; damage slight.

1 P. M.—146 Avenue D; E. A. McAlpin; damage, $5.

1:15 P. M.—415 West Fifty-second Street; M. Lang; damage, $5.

1:35 P. M.—467 First Avenue; Joseph Manning; damage, $50.

5 P. M.—422 East Seventy-third Street; A. Zatrepka; no damage.

7 P. M.—331 Columbus Avenue; George Merril; damage, $10.

7:40 P. M.—281 Water Street; Boll & Co.; damage, $2,000.

9:15 P. M.—329 Columbus Avenue; R. M. Horn; damage slight.

9:16 P. M.—3,968 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Children's Home at Wilkensburg, Penn., near here, was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour to-day. All the inmates were rescued without injury. It is thought the fire was of incendiary origin. The loss was $10,000.

Secretary Root Improving.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin has received a personal letter from Secretary Root saying that his condition is improving, but giving no indication of a purpose to return to Washington in the immediate future. In a telegram to the War Department the Secretary says: "I am mending steadily." Secretary Root is at his Summer home, at Southampton, L. I., and is convalescing from a severe operation for the removal of a troublesome carbuncle on his breast.

Selections from the "Rose of Persia," now playing at Daly's Theatre, are among the latest additions to the Æolian's repertory.

Slightly Used

Aeolians

At Reduced Prices.

Until you have heard the Aeolian you can have no adequate conception of its musical possibilities or the extent of the pleasure to be derived from it. This is especially true of the Orchestrelle.

We offer for one week more only a complete assortment of Æolians at reduced prices. This should focus the attention of all intending purchasers, not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced instruments, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Æolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished, so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, and *are subject to the same guarantee.*

The cost of the Æolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Æolian at a greatly reduced price.

There will also be included a few Pianolas, which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. *The sale will last but one week longer.*

Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price	Special Price
Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,000
Grands	750	550
Æriol Pianos	750	500
Æolian Style 1500	500	325
Æolian Style 1450	350	225
Æolian Style 1050	275	150
Æolian Style 750	230	135
Æolian Style 800	210	115
Princess (single reed)	75	55
Princess (double reed)	125	85

The Aeolian can be played by any one.

It is a solo orchestra brought within the home.

With its aid, symphonies, overtures, operas, or the latest rag-time favorites may be summoned at will. Dance music is always available.

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed from the above figures, or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments. Should you be unable to call, send for Catalogue No. 15.

AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 657-659 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Ehrich Bros.

Colored Dress Goods.

An Immense Direct Purchase. Over 14,000 Yards in All.

This is a prominent manufacturer's entire output of two lines of most popular Fall Dress Goods, Venetians and Meltonettes. We took this immense quantity solely with a view to obtaining extraordinary price concessions.

The Greatest Bargain in New York, made to retail at 65c and 75c, placed on sale at, per yard, 49c

6th Ave. and 23d St.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Alfred L. Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; M. Gerard Lowther, British Embassy, Washington; W. A. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—Col. F. J. Luddington, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND—Col. C. H. Heyd, Washington.

PLAZA—Capt. H. Willis Jones, Edinburgh.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman John Dalzell, Pittsburg; Col. Augustus C. Tyler, New London.

STURTEVANT—Major D. Madden, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Judge J. B. Lyon, Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Millhiser Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcuse, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Silver, M. T., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. T. Silver, cloaks and suits; 85 Greene Street; Hoffman House.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. Barschkies, silks; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert; T. E. Kiffey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

McMillan & Treadwell, Knoxville, Tenn.; R. E. McMillan, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, linens, laces, white goods, and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove, house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Soutter, Buchanan & Young, Lancaster, Penn.; J. C. Soutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

McAdam, Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces and furnishing goods; 55 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Rober

COOPER UNION CROWD CHEERS SENATOR HANNA

Republican Mass Meeting on the Edge of the Bowery.

HEARERS TAKE A LIVELY PART

Congressman Dalzell Frequently Interrupted—A Bryan Demonstration Falls—Job E. Hedges and John Barrett Speak.

Senator Hanna spoke on the edge of the Bowery last night—in Cooper Union—to an audience that packed every available inch of sitting and standing room in the large hall. Senator Hanna was the magnet that drew this immense crowd, although the announcement that he was to speak was made late in the afternoon.

The audience was not wholly a Republican one, although the meeting was held under the auspices of the Republican Club. That it contained mixed elements was made apparent early in the evening while Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania was talking. Several collisions between the interrupters and the police were imminent while he was talking, and the speech of Mr. Dalzell resolved itself largely into a spirited colloquy between him and the members of the audience whose opinions differed from his.

Senator Hanna held the audience during the twenty minutes he spoke with hardly an interruption. When the interruptions did come the speaker took them in good part and answered with ready wit. He said that he was a business man, although in politics or public life, and he made it clear that he intended, as he said, to put the matter of the campaign and the issues before the people who had assembled to hear him as a business proposition.

The police expected interruptions, and members of the uniformed force were dotted thickly around the great hall. The policemen were surprised that their services were not called into requisition while Senator Hanna was talking. The welcome that the speaker received when he came upon the platform seemed to make the objectors understand that the members of the audience in sympathy with the speaker would not stand any trifling interruptions.

American flags and banners were hung from the rafters and pillars of the hall. Over the speaker's stand was a banner inscribed with a paraphase of the National anthem:

Let the Star-Spangled Banner in glory be waved
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved.

Among those present at the meeting were:

Congressman-elect D. J. Foster of Vermont.	Alexander Caldwell.
C. C. Shayne.	Rufus R. Randall of the County Committee.
James Monahan.	M. C. Addoms.
Gen. B. N. Whitlock.	Charles H. Treat.
Lewis Gregory.	Alexander Hamilton.
James K. Wright.	Alexander R. Smith.
George Perkins.	Henry Gleason.
William Lawson.	N. L. Schloss.
Joseph Sancton.	Henry Birrell.
Remsen Offley.	Charles Shougood.
P. J. O. Rhinelander.	W. L. Findlay.
Philip Rhinelander.	James O. Nichols.
Van Rensselaer Stewart.	Dr. George H. Covy.
John Sabine Smith.	Dr. Sinclair Tousey.
Martin Saxe.	W. T. Houston.
Mortimer C. Evans.	William Plimly.
George Malraison.	Anson G. McCook.
James Talcott.	Senator Elsberg.
William C. Hecht.	D. E. Ainsworth.
Philip E. Doblin.	Edward Costello.
B. W. Burroughs.	

Robert C. Morris, the Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club, and William Leary were in charge of the arrangements, and Job E. Hedges was the presiding officer. Mr. Morris opened the meeting with a few words of welcome, and introduced Mr. Hedges.

Mr. Hedges said that such a Republican meeting in Cooper Union was significant. The Republican Party, he said, was not ashamed of any of the issues in the campaign and that there were none that it would not meet.

"Now, about this new issue of imperialism," said Mr. Hedges, colloquially. "Personally, I don't know what it is, and so I'm against it. I'm against it because I don't know what it is. I'm against anything I don't understand, and for the same reason I'm against militarism. I don't think that, after allowing this flag to be used in the decoration of this hall, the people are going to allow it to be hauled down in any other place. The American flag is destined to decorate a good many other places before we get through.

"Now, it's unjust to present men here who will talk facts. It's unjust to the Democrats and it's discourteous to Mr. Bryan—"

This seemed to be the chance that a part of the audience was waiting for. "He'll make it hot for you all right," yelled a man in the back seats, and at once the meeting was in an uproar.

"Three cheers for William Jennings Bryan," yelled some one else, and the proposer and his friends made an attempt to drown out with cheers the hisses that followed. Men called out in every part of the house, and hurled unintelligible epithets at each other. Then a man on the platform yelled "Three cheers for McKinley!" and a roar went up that echoed and re-echoed through the hall. Some one proposed cheers for Gov. Roosevelt, and again there was a roar.

Mr. Hedges stood smiling good-naturedly. He put himself on good terms with the audience at once by remarking: "I had no idea that my speech would make such a hit," and while his auditors were laughing at the sally he introduced Congressman Dalzell.

CONGRESSMAN DALZELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dalzell's speech was a long array of figures and statistics to prove, he said, the prosperity that had come with Republican rule. But Mr. Dalzell continually asked questions of his audience, and as often as he did there came back a cloud of replies more or less apropos, which the police vainly tried to stop, and which forced the speaker to discontinue his oration several times and let the audience have it out among themselves. The first trouble started near the beginning of Mr. Dalzell's speech, which bristled with metaphor. After reviewing the prosperity of the country he asked:

"Shall we continue the Republican Party in power?"

"Yes." "No." "Throw them out." "Put the Ice Trust in." "Give Croker a chance"—and a dozen other replies greeted this query. The audience jumped to its feet and men shouted, and there was a general hullabaloo. The policemen bobbed around trying to find the authors of the cries, not succeeding in any instance.

Mr. Dalzell calmly sucked a lemon, took a swallow of water, and waited for the row he had raised to subside. Then he raised a wave of enthusiasm by saying that the issues that confronted the people in 1896 confronted them now, and that the paramount issue was the same. He said that the blood of the American soldier had consecrated to freedom the tyranny cursed soil of the West Indies, and there was another burst of applause.

Mr. Dalzell then went into figures to show the enormous export trade of the last three years. "Never," he said, "have we known such foreign trade. It amounted to $1,360,000,000, and left a balance of trade in our favor of $700,000,000."

"How many hundred millions did you spend murdering Filipinos?" shouted a man with a bass voice, and confusion prevailed again.

"Put him out!" yelled a portion of the crowd. "Let him stay!" yelled another portion.

"Yes, let him alone," cried Mr. Dalzell. "He's one of the fellows that I want to talk to. I came to call not the righteous but the sinners to repentance." And as Mr. Dalzell seemed satisfied the police and the interrupters subsided. Then Mr. Dalzell started matters going again by asking questions.

"Has prosperity not come?" he asked.

"No!" promptly yelled a man in a front seat.

"There's a man who has been asleep for three years," said Mr. Dalzell, and scored. "Where is there a man who is willing to work who cannot get the opportunity?" was the next question.

"Dick Croker," called some one, and the audience went into a spasm of laughter.

Mr. Dalzell then paid his respects to Carl Schurz. He said that Mr. Schurz advocated tying the hands of Bryan through the medium of a Republican Congress so that he could do no harm. "In other words," he said, "he wants Bryan for President, but he wants the Republicans to make the laws. It reminds me of the story of the clerk who was discharged for theft and asked to be taken back. 'How can I take you back with safety when you were discharged for stealing?' asked the employer. 'Well,' said the discharged man, 'I understand that you have a new system of bookkeeping that will make it impossible for me to steal.'"

Mr. Dalzell said that the platform did not make paramount issues, the people made them, and then he asked, "What is imperialism?"

"A bugaboo," answered a sympathizer.

"That is what it is," said the speaker, amid great applause. "That's the best definition I've heard of it yet."

He went on to state why, in his opinion, the Republican Party should be continued in power.

"We'll take chances on Bryan!" yelled an auditor.

"That's where you're wrong," was the reply. "A wise man never takes chances." Mr. Dalzell closed his speech amid great enthusiasm when he said he ventured the prophecy that Mr. Bryan would not carry a State north of Mason and Dixon's line.

When Mr. Dalzell ceased speaking there were loud calls for Senator Hanna, but Mr. Hedges said that the Senator would close the meeting, and introduced John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam, who told of experiences in the Philippines and with Aguinaldo. After Mr. Barrett's speech the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience standing.

OVATION TO SENATOR HANNA.

Just as the last strains died away Senator Hanna appeared on the back of the platform, accompanied by Senator Scott of West Virginia, and a great cheer burst from the throats of the thousands who were in the hall. The men on the platform arose and shouted, and the audience on the floor followed suit, waving hats and handkerchiefs and keeping up the enthusiasm for nearly five minutes. Then came the usual cry, "What's the matter with Hanna?" and the audience insisted on repeating several times that the Ohio Senator was "all right."

"I came here," said Senator Hanna, "because the Republican Club offered to show me that General Apathy had abandoned New York. I'm inclined to agree with them. I had intended to stir the people here into action. The Republicans in the State and country have seemed far too sanguine of success; and still I can't criticise that much either when I consider what has caused it. They don't think that any one would be fool enough to vote to give up the prosperity of the past three and a half years.

"I did feel that no opportunity should be lost to insure success, and the National Republican Committee won't take any chances in the matter. With the record of the Republican Party to point to I feel that I have the right to call upon Republicans and all others who have interests to defend in the most important crisis that has ever occurred in the history of our country. A defeat would put us back ten years in our progress and development.

"And now I'm tempted to tell a story, and I tell it before Depew has had a chance to get hold of it. Some one asked a Democrat several days ago whom he was going to vote for. 'Why, Bryan, to be sure,' was his reply. His questioner pushed him for a reason. 'Well,' replied the Democrat, 'thay told me in 1896 that if I voted for Bryan we'd have four years of prosperity, and haven't we had it?'

"Now, the best argument to put to a man is a comparison of conditions. I don't know any stronger appeal to any man who has a family to support or a business to build up than that he should help to give us another four years of that prosperity. The whole issue is McKinleyism against Bryanism, and the choice is not a hard one. Boiled down, it is the party of free silver and free trade against the party of protection and prosperity.

"Imperialism, my friends, is played out in the West. McKinley's letter settled that issue. He has made that a lost issue and a lost cause, and we're only waiting the result of the conference in Chicago to see what new issue they'll try to spring on us. But we'll meet them on it whatever it is—"

"How about the trusts?" yelled an auditor.

"We'll take that up with them, too," was the reply. "Here in New York, or anywhere else."

"Bryan will not talk free silver in this State unless he's forced to, and I want you to force him to," said the Senator. "That's their only issue, and they stand on it where they stood four years ago."

"And not a word about the trusts," yelled the man with the bass voice as the audience filed out.

CAMPAIGN IN NEW JERSEY.

Senator Pitney Reviews the Issues at Bernardsville.

Special to The New York Times.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J., Sept. 25.—Supporters of McKinley, Roosevelt, and sound money gathered at this place to the number of at least 1,500 to-night to take part in an open-air ratification and banner raising held on Bernardsville Mountain under the auspices of the Bernardsville Township Republican Club. They came from places within a radius of fifteen miles—from Basking Ridge, Millington, Sterling, Bedminster, Far Hills, Bound Brook, and Somerset—in all sorts of vehicles, and in many cases brought their women folk with them.

On the platform were Frederick P. Olcott, formerly Democratic Controller of New York, known as the father of Bernardsville; H. J. Davis, President of the club; E. H. Schley, Grant Schley, John F. Dryden, Charles McMichael, F. J. Kirwin, William Dauner, George P. Runton, and Reuben Abel.

The Mendham Cornet Band woke the hills as it drove to the meeting in a great wagon. The banner, with portraits of the candidates, was unfurled to the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," amid a blaze of fireworks, and then the throng raised a mighty cheer.

State Senator Mahlon Pitney of Morristown was the first speaker.

"This noble banner stands," said he, "for the greatest and most patriotic President since the days of Lincoln, and for that other magnificent specimen of American manhood, who in whatever station he has ever been, has fulfilled every trust with entire devotion to the best interests of his country and his fellow-citizens.

"We appeal to those patriotic Democrats to vote again this year to sustain the systetm of currency and money standard which has rendered the Nation great in the past, and to vote down again for the second and last time the infernal heresy that anything can be gained by the attempt to make 100-cent dollars out of 47 cents' worth of silver.

"The Democrats confess that they were absolutely wrong in 1896, but they say, Please have confidence in our judgment from this time forever more. It is as if a company of firemen turned incendiaries, and being thwarted in their designs asked to be restored to their positions, with torches under their coats and matches ready.

"They want to hit the trusts, but they don't explain what a trust is. The cry is an old one. We heard it in 1884, when Cleveland was elected, but then they never touched a trust. When Harrison was elected the Sherman anti-trust law was passed, but you might as well try to abolish labor-saving machinery as to stop great combinations of capital.

"There is much evidence that this great strike in Pennsylvania was gotten up for political reasons, and that the National Democratic organization began six months ago to send out emissaries to stir up strikes. You cannot devise a system of political economy that will make prosperity for the rich man but what the poor man will get his share of it, or a system that will strike it down but what the poor man will be the first to get the worst of it.

"Bryan would not let the smallest manufacturer in New Jersey send the smallest bill of goods across the North River without paying a license tax. I suppose he would put Mr. Croker at the head of the Bureau. There would be millions in it.

"The cry of imperialism means only a wholesale denunciation of President McKinley's foreign policies."

Judge J. W. Jones of Indiana closed the meeting, confining himself to the silver issue.

Franchise Tax League and the Election.

The Executive Committee of the Franchise Tax and Municipal Ownership League had a meeting last night at the Sturtevant House Hotel. It was decided that nothing could be gained by indorsing either of the Gubernatorial candidates, and that the object of the league would be best attained by devoting the time to perfecting the organization and getting in condition to make a telling fight at the municipal election next year.

Suffolk County Nominations.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—The Democratic County Convention was held at this place to-day. There was no contest. The nominations were: County Clerk—George C. Ross, Sayville; Coroner—Hugh Halsey, Southampton; member of Assembly, First District—Lemuel B. Green, Patchogue.

PLANS FOR BRYAN'S VISIT

Tammany to Greet the Candidate at the Garden Mass Meeting.

HIS TOUR OF NEW YORK STATE

Mr. Stanchfield and the Trusts Issue—His Labor Rating—Mr. Croker's View of Department Stores.

The Democratic campaign managers have decided upon the details of Mr. Bryan's stumping tour through New York State. The Democratic Presidential candidate will arrive from the West on the morning of Oct. 16. He will be received by the Tammany Hall Reception Committee. A handshaking reception will probably be held during the afternoon at the Hoffman House or at the Democratic Club.

Tammany Hall men have been ordered out by the thousands for the meeting to be held at Madison Square Garden in the evening. Richard Croker is banking on the enthusiasm of the 50,000 people who are expected to crowd into Madison Square, in and out of the Garden, to reduce the betting odds.

The skies will be illuminated with searchlights. Fireworks will be exploded and red fire will obscure the hundreds of kites, bearing mottoes written by Richard Croker, which will float over the meeting place. There will be no parade, and the Tammany plan is to have a jostling, jamming crowd together such as can be seen near City Hall on election night. This will be on the evening of Oct. 16.

After a session of four hours the Ratification General Committee of Tammany Hall last night completed the programme for the meeting. Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn will be made Chairman, Assistant District Attorney Unger or some one to be decided upon, calling the meeting to order. Mr. Shepard will make an introductory address and welcome Mr. Bryan. Then the Presidential candidate will speak. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Stanchfield, and Mr. Mackey will follow in the order given.

Mr. Bryan will speak from a stand at Twenty-third Street and Madison Avenue, and he will then be driven to Cooper Union. Outdoor meetings will be held from Madison Square to Cooper Union. It was decided not to hold German and Italian meetings.

Mr. Bryan will stay at the Victoria Hotel.

On the morning of Oct. 17 Mr. Bryan will be taken in a special train up the Hudson River, with stops for speeches at Poughkeepsie, Cobleskill, and Albany.

The candidate will speak in Cohoes, Mechanicsville, Ballston, Saratoga, Schenectady, Utica, and Syracuse on Oct. 18.

He is to make a speech on the morning of Oct. 19 at Auburn, and then in rapid succession will come Ithaca, Cortlandt, Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Bath, and Rochester.

The itinerary for the 20th includes Buffalo and various points between Buffalo and Rochester.

Chairman James K. McGuire of the State Executive Committee said yesterday that John B. Stanchfield had a right to settle for himself the subjects of his campaign speeches. He said:

"Mr. Stanchfield thinks the trusts the paramount issue of the campaign in New York State. Why shouldn't he? In 1892 Mr. Cleveland was nominated on a certain platform and he went ahead and made a platform for himself and he was elected. He paid no attention to the platform adopted at the convention. If Mr. Stanchfield believes that the State campaign should be fought out on the trust issue he has a right to do so. The Democratic National platform made the trusts a very prominent issue of the campaign."

Chairman McGuire then produced a circular from the Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New York in which Mr. Stanchfield had received "special mention" for the course pursued by him while in the Legislature.

"The term 'special mention' means," said Chairman McGuire, "that Mr. Stanchfield nearly got on the 'roll of honor.' The Workingmen's Assembly keeps tab on the votes of all members on labor legislation, and rates them accordingly. If a man votes for every labor measure, his name goes on the 'roll of honor.' A member who votes for all labor measures except one gets 'special mention.' A member who votes against several labor bills is rated 'lukewarm.' A man who consistently opposes labor legislation is 'blacklisted.' Mr. Stanchfield supported every good labor bill while a member of the Legislature, and he is entitled to the support of every labor organization in the State."

Then Chairman McGuire paid some attention to Richard Croker's attack on the department stores. He differed with the Tammany Hall leader, saying:

"The department stores are not trusts within the meaning of the Kansas City platform. They are industrial developments, and there is no way to stop such combinations of capital. A department store on the plan of those in the large cities is not a trust. The Democratic Party seeks only to prevent illegal combinations of capital, and the department-store plan does not seem to me to be illegal.

"There is a trust in wire and nails in this State. I know of the existence of such a trust through my business experience. A Syracuse company in which I was interested bought thousands of barrels of wire nails. The price then was $3.75 a keg. There came some trouble in the lumber market, and after a certain period the Nail Trust was formed. This trust, in order to kill off competition, reduced the price of wire nails to $2.75, and the company in which I was interested lost over $7,000. The Nail Trust controlled the output of wire nails and fixed the price to suit themselves. To drive out competitors prices would be lowered, only to be raised to high figures when competition was killed."

Ex-Senator Edward Murphy visited Democratic State Headquarters yesterday for the first time during the campaign. He had a long talk with Chairman McGuire, Elliot Danforth, and Secretary Mason. He said he was satisfied with the workings of the campaign headquarters.

SENATOR COFFEY IN EFFIGY.

Attempt to Hang and Burn the Figure Frustrated After a Fight.

It became known yesterday that some of Senator Michael J. Coffey's political enemies in the Red Hook district of Brooklyn made an attempt a few nights ago to burn the rebellious Democratic leader in effigy. The incident was an outcome of a jollification meeting of a number of anti-Coffeyites, who gathered to rejoice over the defeat of the Senator in the recent primaries. A stuffed figure with a false face and bearing the legend 'Mike Coffey" was borne through the streets by some men and boys.

It was planned by the paraders to swing the effigy from a pole at Court and Huntington Streets and burn it. Friends of Senator Coffey got wind of the affair and there was trouble. The Coffeyites gathered in a side street and, forming themselves into a flying wedge, charged the anti-Coffeyites, fought their way to the effigy, and a battle for the possession of the figure took place. In the mêlée the effigy was torn to pieces. The Coffeyites were reinforced and the anti-Coffeyites were put to rout.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Assemblyman Lucas L. Van Allen has been nominated for the State Senate by the Republicans of the Thirteenth District.

A Republican mass meeting for the wage earners in the Borough of the Bronx will be held at noon to-morrow at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Locust Avenue. The employes of many large manufacturing concerns will attend. The speakers will be Richard McCann, James McCabe of the Gold Beaters' Union, and M. J. Harrington, the Republican nominee for Senator.

Under the direction of the Speakers' Bureau the Republicans will to-morrow start a system of reaching voters in all parts of the city day and night. Gayly decorated trucks will be almost constantly on the move, and with them will be such speakers as M. J. Nerney, John J. Bealin, William B. Clark, Richard McCann, James McCabe, D. R. Sheridan and D. J. Naughtin. These meetings will be continued daily, Sundays excepted, until the campaign is over. The trucks will make stops to-morrow at Grand and Sheriff Streets, Bethune and West Streets, and other points where there are large factories.

Senator Platt is in Washington, and a wag at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night said the purpose of his mission was to have Seth Low sent to China as a Peace Commissioner.

STANCHFIELD AND HILL DEFINE THEIR POSITION

Continued from Page 1.

and rightfully belong to localities. The abolition of all local Boards of Excise throughout the State and the substitution in their places of one State Commissioner of Excise, appointed by the Governor, whereby a huge State liquor machine was established, with a multitude of appointees, inspectors, secretaries, clerks, and attorneys, all of one political party, was one of the first steps toward centralization undertaken after the Republicans obtained power in 1895.

"The creation of a 'State' Superintendent of Elections (so called) to supervise elections in the great Democratic City of New York, known as the McCullagh election law, is another instance of the violation of the principle of home rule. Why should the people of the interior of the State be taxed to maintain a department in the City of New York for the supervision of elections therein—municipal or otherwise?

"In the struggle to grasp power for partisan or factional purposes the political dynasty now controlling Republican politics in this State has gone further, and in disregard of plain constitutional limitations, has authorized the State Board of Civil Service Commissioners to fill vacancies which may be caused by their removal of municipal Civil Service Commissioners, instead of leaving such vacancies to be filled by the Mayors of such municipalities. The reason for this extraordinary legislation is plain—the Mayors of the respective cities of the State may not be in accord with the State machine, while the latter absolutely controls the State Board and will virtually dictate such vacancy appointments.

"But not content with these usurpations of the powers rightfully belonging to municipalities, the domain of county officials has also been invaded. The Legislature of 1900, at the instance of the State machine, passed a measure depriving the Surrogates' Courts of the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie of the power of appointing appraisers of estates and vesting power in the Controller of the State to appoint, at large salaries, a State Board to make appraisals. Such legislation is part and parcel of the concerted plan to centralize power and patronage in the partisan State departments at Albany, and to deprive local authorities and local courts of their rightful prerogatives.

"To complete the perpetration of the scheme the civil service rules were hastily and conveniently altered so as to permit the Controller to make such partisan appointments without a competitive examination, and the change was approved by a Governor who boasts of his devotion to civil service reform; and the unsavory character and object of the whole measure were fitly illustrated in the subsequent appointments by the Controller. The enactment of this most discreditable measure, which is replete with injustice and rank partisanship, should of itself be sufficient to effect a change in the administration of public affairs in this State.

"In pursuance of the same general policy of concentrating power in State boards there has been conferred upon the State Board of Tax Commissioners, consisting of three men appointed by the Governor, and all active partisans of one party, the sole and absolute power of determining the taxable valuation of public franchises throughout the State. The importance of this vast power thus conferred upon a single board cannot be overestimated.

STATE CONSTABULARY BILL.

"A political party is to be judged not only by what it accomplishes, but by what it proposes, as well as by what it threatens. The people of the State cannot have forgotten the threat of the Republican State machine two years ago to enact a State Constabulary bill, by which the management and control of the Police Department, in the interior cities of the State, were to be taken from the jurisdiction of the various municipalities and vested in a central authority at Albany designated by the Governor of the State. It was the boldest and most audacious of all the propositions which have been recently proposed in the interest of centralization.

Nor can the people have forgotten by whom the bill was brought to Albany, by whom it was pressed for passage, by whom it was sought to be lobbied through the Legislature, by whom the party whip was cracked to force its enactment and to overcome the conscientious scruples of a few Republican Senators, who doubted its wisdom and denied its necessity. A Democratic Governor was the only safeguard for the people, especially in the event of a Republican Legislature, which is more than possible under the present unfair apportionment of the State, which is not based upon population, but upon the supposed exigencies and necessities of the Republican State machine

"The public records show that during the twelve years of Democratic administration in this State, viz., from 1883 to 1895, the people were given a more economical management of affairs than has since been furnished by our Republican opponents. Last year (1899) the expenses amounted to the enormous sum of $22,031,674.13, while under Gov. Cleveland's administration in 1884 they were only $10,479,517.31. During the first year of Gov. Black's administration they reached the gigantic figures of $26,962,705.95, being double what they were in the first year of Gov. Flower's term. Since the advent of the Republicans to power in 1895 they have created new offices and commissions for their political friends, the expenses of which in 1899 amounted to the sum of $826,830.36. The expenses of the Legislature (aside from printing) have increased from $411,964.30 in 1891 to $661,376.92 in 1899. The expenses of legislative printing have increased from $107,851.51 in 1891 to $528,194.34 in 1899.

"Our opponents, with considerable boasting, point to a low tax rate for the present and the past year; and assert that this is evidence of economy, but they fail to tell you by what means or methods such results have been produced. The plain truth is, that in order to secure such rates, they have drawn upon the surplus which had been accumulated in the Treasury, by the direction of Democratic Controllers, to meet the exigencies which occur during the first portion of each fiscal year. The Controller has been compelled during the past two years, and will shortly be compelled again, to borrow moneys from the banks to meet the pressing demands upon the Treasury which will soon be made at the commencement of this fiscal year.

PRAISE FOR MR. STANCHFIELD.

"John B. Stanchfield needs no introduction to an audience of any Southern tier county, nor indeed anywhere else in the State. Here in Elmira his name is as familiar as a household word. Born in your beautiful city, his infancy, his youth, and his manhood have been passed among you, and you know him well. In his boyhood days he was your pride—a leader in your schools and in your sports. Twice your District Attorney, once your Mayor, and twice your Representative in the Assembly, he has discharged every public trust with fidelity and honor.

"As an able lawyer, a high-minded citizen, an educated and cultured gentleman, you respect and admire him. He was not a candidate for the high office for which he has been nominated by the Democracy of the State, but he accepts the nomination from a high sense of duty to the public and his party. His election—of which there is every reasonable prospect—will add lustre to his own good name and confer lasting honor upon the city of his residence.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to the criticisms which have been heard from unfriendly sources in reference to the circumstances under which Mr. Stanchfield was nominated at the Saratoga Convention, and the people or organizations instrumental in that result. In the first place allow me to suggest that a candidate is not responsible for the motives or objects of those who, unsolicited, vote for him either at conventions or at the polls. In the second place, permit me to say that from a personal acquaintance and intimate friendship with our candidate ever since his youth, I can assure the Democracy of the rural districts that if elected to the Governorship of this Commonwealth he will not do the bidding of any organization or man or coterie of men, but will treat all Democrats fairly, and I can assure the people of the State that he will be the fearless and independent Governor of the whole people, discharging his full duty with an eye single to the public welfare.

"New York can be carried for the National and State tickets by a hard and vigorous effort from now until election day. It is folly, however, to underestimate your adversaries. They are able, determined, rich, powerful, and intrenched in office and spoils, and they can only be dislodged by heroic exertions. Our cause is right, but rightfulness alone will not give us the victory. We must unite, we must organize, we must work. Eternal vigilance is the price of political success."

Wants Perry's Flagship Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 25.—Congressman at Large Davenport of this city is framing a bill asking Congress to appropriate $10,000 for the purpose of raising the Niagara, Commodore Perry's flagship. The ship is lying in Erie Bay in twenty feet of water, and divers report that the lower portion of the hull is intact.

HUDSON COUNTY CANDIDATES.

Democrats Nominate Ticket Selected by Their Executive Committee.

At the Democratic primaries in Hudson County on Monday night there was no opposition to the ticket named by the County Executive Committee except in the eastern section of the county, where Mayor Edward Kenny of East Newark was candidate for State Senator, for which position the committee had named ex-Judge Robert S. Hudspeth. Mayor Kenny received few votes.

The candidates named are: For Congress—Senator Allen L. McDermott of Jersey City; State Senator—Ex-Judge Robert S. Hudspeth of Jersey City; Assemblymen—Maurice Marks, George G. Tennant, P. Anthony Brock, John A. Demin, John H. Vollers, and Patrick H. Connolly of Jersey City; Leon Abbet and John J. Fallon of Hoboken; Peter Stillwell of Bayonne, Killian V. Lutz of North Hudson, and Edward J. Rice of West Hudson.

PORTO RICANS TO VOTE.

Entered in Baltimore Registration Books as "Naturalized by Annexation."

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—"Naturalized by annexation" are the words entered opposite the names of Dr. Francisco del Valle, his son, and four other Porto Ricans on Baltimore City's registration books.

The men presented themselves to-day for registration in several voting precincts. The registration officials had apparently received instructions from the Board of Election Supervisors to allow the Porto Ricans to register, provided they complied with the residence clause of the law, which requires a citizen to reside in a legislative district six months before being eligible to vote. Isaac Lobe Strauss, counsel to the board, a few days ago gave an opinion that citizens of Porto Rico became citizens of the United States when the island was made a part of United States territory. There are probably twenty-five Porto Ricans in this city, who, under the ruling of the Board of Supervisors, will cast their votes in November.

Theatre a Campaign Issue in Utica.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Sept. 25.—Shubert's new Majestic Theatre in this city will be made an issue in the local campaign this Fall because of a boycott which has been placed upon the playhouse by Utica laboring organizations. The house was opened by Viola Allen and her company Friday night. About 1,500 labor men and sympathizers congregated about the theatre entrance, and the names of prominent business men who attended the performance were taken by the labor men's pickets. Three candidates for office—two Republicans and one Democrat—were reported by the pickets to have patronized the performance. The labor men say they will use their influence to defeat these candidates and all others who patronize the new playhouse.

Ticket Named in Bergen County, N. J.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Bergen County Republican Convention met in the Opera House to-day. First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson presided. Edmund D. Wakelee was nominated for Senator. The Assembly nominees are Joseph H. Tillotson of Englewood and James Mercer of Lodi.

Assembly Nominations.

WAYNE COUNTY—Frederick W. Griffith, (Rep.)

ESSEX COUNTY—James M. Gaeff, (Rep.)

Congressional Nominations.

ARIZONA—For Delegate, N. O. Murphy, (Rep.)

NEW YORK—Seventeenth District, John D. Blauvelt, (Dem.)

TENNESSEE—Second District, W. F. Park, (Dem.)

Nominated for the Senate.

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT—Eliphalet Remington, (Proh.)

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—Horace White, (Rep.)

Fire Destroys Lumber Yards.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 25.—The lumber yards of the Corning Lumber Company, at this place, were destroyed by fire early this morning, involving a loss of about $50,000. The flames spread rapidly, and when the yellow pine lumber caught its great sheets of flame shot into the air. The loss is understood to be partly covered by insurance.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M	P. M.
Sun rises...5:52	Sun sets...5:51	Moon sets...7:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:46	Gov. Isl'd...9:11	H. Gate..11:07
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:02	Gov. Isl'd...9:15	H. Gate..11:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Archimede, Naples	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Marco Minghetti, Genoa.	.....	.....
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
Mozart, Manchester	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Germain, Havre	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.

Aller, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Talisman, Martinique	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Dagury, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Herminius, Matanzas	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Alleghaney, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M.	.....
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Menominee, London	.....	.....
Parana, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	.....
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	.....
Prinzess Irene, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch for steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 28; Sydney, Aug. 29; Auckland, Sept. 3, and Honolulu, Sept. 14, reached San Francisco per steamer Moana, and are due in this city to-morrow. Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 25; Shanghai, Aug. 29; Yokohama, Sept. 5, and Honolulu, Sept. 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Rio Janeiro, are due in this city on Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 26.

El Sud, New Orleans, Sept. 21.
European, London, Sept. 14.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Sept. 16.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 15.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Marengo, Newcastle, Sept. 12.
Milano, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Oceanic, Liverpool

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Fall DRESS GOODS

The New Fabrics in Broad and Satisfying Variety Are All Ready To-day

The Wanamaker fame for Dress Goods has been national for two decades. The largest and most expert buying organization in the retail trade is ours. Our home experts are supplemented by resident experts in Paris, who also keep in constant view both London and Berlin. The two sources keep in touch by frequent trips across the ocean, for selection and consultation.

The world of fabrics is an open book to us. There is not anywhere at any time any production that does not come within our knowledge; and our selections are made only after comparing all of the world's best fabrics. Our two stores, in New York and Philadelphia, offer American publicity to fabrics that no foreign manufacturer will fail of securing, if his finest product and his fairest price can win it. Then the unequaled outlet makes vast buying that brings eager offers of most favorable prices, as well as first showings of fine new goods.

But this is not a season for elaborate stuffs—the extreme novelties that have formed past exhibitions are not the feature this year. Some showy and brilliant fabrics are here, of course; but there is a refinement of elegance about them—subdued effects in the weaving.

The plain fabrics lead. Yet "plain" only in weave—"plain" only as the letter of the law of fashion confines them. In color there is glorious freedom, to the most brilliant reds, in anticipation of gold and other elaborate trimmings. Then the plain faces are often lustrous as silk, and in a score of varied weaves, from the broadcloth to the sharkskin.

Yet the sombre colors are strongest of all—and the sterling fabrics such as broadcloths, Venetians, and vicunas will lead in popular favor. And here we are prepared with broad color ranges, and wonderful variety of sorts and qualities.

If novelties are few they are of high and ornate character. From serpentine stripes of black chenille on solid-color grounds of Venetian cloth, to the rich though refined effects in the new crepons, all show that the old elaborate styles are now subdued, but not less elegant.

There are sumptuous robes of net with exquisite designs of lace worked in pattern for waist and skirt. There are rich brocaded figurings of bunches of cherries on black grounds. But even this short story is too long for a telling.

The display of Black Goods is perhaps the most elegant of all. For black is the soul of refinement; and the sombre color becomes brilliant by the exquisite finish that the master makers of black goods conjure. The plain cloths, the fancy faces and the brilliant crepons form an aristocracy of fabric beauty that will delight all lovers of dress.

The full showing is ready as you read.

Women's Tailor-made SUITS

The Ideal Wearing Time

These beautiful Autumn days give fullest satisfaction to the wearer of a tailor-made suit. Summer clothes are laid aside—they are distinctly out of place, with October just around the corner. Well-dressed women are glad to change to the smart new suits that this Fall has produced. They are anxious to wear them now when no heavy wrap is demanded, which, later on, will hide the full beauty of the stylish suit.

Now is the immediate time to get the fullest beauty, the greatest of satisfaction, from the tailor-made suit.

The most brilliant collection that was ever brought together anywhere is here to choose from to-day. These, by way of suggestion:

At $22—Blouse suit of covert mixtures; l'Aiglon collar, trimmed with gold and black braid; stylish gored skirt.

At $26—Suit of Venetian cloth, in blouse style; collar embroidered in black and gold braid; skirt made with flare, with trimming of satin and buttons.

At $36—Cheviot suit made with double-breasted Eton jacket, and new semi-habit black skirt; silk lined throughout.

At $45—Suits of broadcloth; fly-front jacket. Another style of imported cheviot; double-breasted Eton jacket: l'Aiglon collar of velvet, trimmed with gold; silk lined throughout.

At $48—Suits of cheviot and broadcloth; made with double-breasted Eton jacket; high flaring collar, edged with Persian lamb; stylish skirt; silk lined throughout.

At $50—A number of imported tailor-made suits of broadcloth and cheviot; stylish in design and artistically trimmed.

At $67.50—A tailored suit with cloth skirt and velvet jacket.

At $75—An entire suit of velvet; tailor made.

And other handsome garments, including a number that are imported, at prices up to $105.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's COATS

Splendid Assortment of New Fall Styles

Just a casual look through this already varied gathering discloses this fact: Velvets are not to be monopolized by the adults. There are many handsome little coats here of that favored fabric. And those of velveteen, too, are very pretty. New effects are plentiful among those of Venetian and lady's-cloth and broadcloth. Some in blouse shape, some in three-quarter, others full length. Trimmings of braid, ribbon, velvet, lace and fur, all in new designs. These three are among the latest arrivals:

$4.50—Box coat of lady's cloth; tan and gobelin blue; large fancy cape, trimmed with satin ribbon and braid.

$9.75—Of fine cloth, in castor and royal blue; circular skirt; large sailor collar, shield and belt trimmed with fancy braid.

$12.25—Velveteen, black and brown; large silk collar.

Various other styles up to $55—at that price an elegant coat of green velvet trimmed with ermine and fine lace.

A showing of pretty bonnets, too, at $2.25 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Unexpected Goodness of These Bargain SHOES

This is the point that is not understandable to people who know shoes and what it costs to make them. The Wanamaker bargain shoes are not like any other bargain shoes ever known in any sale. Made of excellent leather, over good new lasts, splendidly put together, handsomely finished; and then in the seasonable weights for Fall and Winter wear.

There never were such fine, good shoes offered at a bargain before, except where equal offerings were made in previous Wanamaker sales, and no previous sale of our own reached so fully the high standard of quality that is here to-day.

The whole range of shoe needs is covered—the heavy, the strong, the fine, the dressy. Shoes for men, women, and children, at

A Quarter to a Half Under Value

Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new Men's Bargain Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street. Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

Men's Shoes—

At $1.50, instead of $2.50—Black calf and oil leather; tan calf and kid; laced; stylish toe shapes.

At $1.90, instead of $3—Black and tan Russia, waxed calf, patent and enameled leather; laced and Congress. The most fashionable shapes are included in this lot.

At $2.15, instead of $3.50—Fine grades of waxed and boarded calfskin and patent leather dress shoes; mostly on the English and cadet lasts.

At $2.45, instead of $3.50—Black kidskin of fine quality, waxed calf, box calf, patent and enamel leathers; soles of various weights, all welted and stitched; the new autumn models—bargains for particular dressers.

At $2.65, instead of $4—Fine black kid, patent leather, and other very stylish shoes; button and lace; many sample shoes in sizes 7 B and C, that are worth double or more.

At $3.30, instead of $5 and more—Mostly our own best grade of winter weight shoes, both tan and black enamel grain, chrome kid, and Shrewsbury calf; leather lined and double soles. Reduced from $5 and $6.50 to readjust our regular stock.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1, instead of $1.25 and $1.50—Black calf laced shoes; with heels; sizes 11 to 2; broad widths.

At $1.25, instead of $1.75—Black calf laced shoes; solid soles, some welted, others machine sewed; all durable and sightly; sizes 12 to 5½.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Black calf; full English toe, with tip; laced; extension soles; school boys' shoes with some style to them.

At $1.70, instead of $2.50—Extra good quality wax and box calf laced shoes; for school or dress; stylish and durable; in sizes 12 to 5½.

The above Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes stylish shapes; good leathers.

At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

At $1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable fashionable; medium heels.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

At $2.30, instead of $3.50—Extra quality kid; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; stylish shapes; all details of finish just right.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.

95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Better quality box calf; extra good oak soles.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

The above Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

BED FITTINGS

A Word About Mattresses Particularly

We make the mattresses offered here. Make them to your order. Make them promptly and well and of honest materials. So when we say of a mattress that it contains only pure American horse hair, we know that to be the fact. It's something of a satisfaction to the purchaser to know that a mattress is just what it's represented to be.

We make pillows and bolsters, too. Like the mattresses, you can only judge of the quality of the ticking of both. We guarantee all the rest. Everything pertaining to furnishings of the bed, and all priced very moderately.

Bed Springs—

"Ideal" rabbet edge springs, at $15.
Regular rabbet edge springs, at $10.
Double border springs, at $16.
Shelf and single border springs, at $8.50.
"Ideal" reversible springs, for wooden beds, at $9.
"X X X" rubber bearing springs, at $6.75.
Woven wire springs at $6.50, $6, $5, $4, $3.75, $3 and $2.50 each.

Mattresses—

Of super extra white drawings, at $30.
Of super extra black drawings, at $28.
Of extra black drawings, at $24.
Of No. 1 black drawings, at $22.
Of pure South American horse hair, at $20.
All the above made full size, 40 pounds, one or two parts; blue and white or fancy tickings.
Of mixed hair, at $18, $16, $14, $12, $10, and $9 each; all full size; 40 lbs; blue or white ticking.
Elastic felt mattresses, at $13.50, $11.25, $9.50 and $7 each.

Pillows and Bolsters—

All of selected live goose feathers.

PILLOWS—
20x30 in.; 2½ lbs.; $2.25.
22x30 in.; 3 lbs.; $2.70.
24x30 in.; 3½ lbs.; $3.15.
27x30 in.; 4 lbs.; $3.60.

BOLSTERS—
20x56 in.; 5 lbs.; $4.50.

Of prime live goose feathers.

PILLOWS—
20x30 in.; 3 lbs.; $1.80.
22x30 in.; 3½ lbs.; $2.10.
24x30 in.; 4 lbs.; $2.40.
27x30 in.; 4½ lbs.; $2.70.

BOLSTERS—
20x56 in.; 5 lbs.; $3.

Third floor.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Some New and Still Better Offerings

The sale grows more attractive in spots. The granite enamel ware, for instance. Sale prices have been exceptionally low. Now there's a large quantity of needed-every-day utensils that are reduced still further in price. They'll be found on a large table in the basement,

Wash basins, pudding pans, milk pans, funnels, pie plates, jelly cake pans, covered buckets, dippers, ½-gal. measures, frying pans, scoops, cake moulds, tea and coffee pots

Any Article in the Lot for 10c

None is worth less than 20c. Same are worth 25c and 30c.

Here's a list of other housefurnishings with prices, all of which are much below regular:

Sugar Canisters, 10 lbs., 15c.
Spice Sets, 10c
Egg Poachers, 10c
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c
Japanned Trays, 18 in., 10c
Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c
Bread Raisers, tin, 20c
Pastry Boards, 10c
Towel Rollers, 5c
Potato Mashers, 5c
Bread Board and Knife, 25c
Family Scale, weighs 1 oz. to 24 lbs., 95c
Forged Steel Tack-claws, 10c
Galvanized Ash Cans, $1.10
Scrub Brushes, 5c
Dust Brushes, 10c
Whisks, large size, 10c
Step Ladders, 45c
Curtain Stretchers, 75c
Corkscrews, 5c
Ammonia, pint, 5c
Wash Boards, 10c
Wanamaker Scouring Soap, 3c
Combination Grater and Slicer, 70c
Clothes Line, 50 ft., 10c
Wool Dusters, 10c
Japanned Coal Hods, 15c
Carpet Tacks, 2c a box

Basement.

HEATING STOVES

Gas and Oil—Both *Reduced* in Price

If this were May the announcement would be without interest. Coming in the season of cool mornings and evenings, it will doubtless be a welcome one. We like to offer wanted goods at bargain prices. This is a lot of samples. The finishes are dulled or tarnished a bit—otherwise the heaters are perfect. The prices are fully a third below regular:

Cylinder Gas Heaters, 85c to $2.20; were $1.25 to $3.35.
Radiators, 4-tube, low, $1.85 to $3.85; were $2.75 to $5.75.
Radiators, 6-tube, low, $2.65 to $4.65; were $3.95 to $7.
Radiators, 4-tube, high, $1.85 to $4; were $2.75 to $6.
Radiators, 6-tube, high, $2.65 to $6; were $4 to $9.
Oil Heaters, $2.50 to $5.15; were $3.75 to $7.75.

Basement.

Men's Cigar, Cigarette and Card Cases, Bill-folds, Pocket-books

Everything that a man is likely to need in leather goods, and in every sort of leather. Some of the articles don't change much in style of making from one year to another. Still there are numerous new shapes and leather finishes shown. Prices moderate throughout:

Match Cases, at 35c to 75c.
Bill-folds, grain leather, 50c.
Cigar Cases of Russia leather at $1.
Vest Card Cases, of pigskin and grain leathers, at 50c; of morocco, at 75c; of alligator, at $1 and $1.25.
Commutation Ticket Holders, seal and alligator, at $1 and $1.50.
Letter Cases, seal leather, at $1.25 to $2; of alligator, at $1.50 and $2.
Men's Pocket-books of alligator at $1.25 and $1.75.
Letter Cases, calf lined with sterling silver corners, at $2.75; some of alligator, sterling silver mounted, at $3.

Broadway.

Women's NECKWEAR

The Beauty that Paris Sends

The scope of women's neckwear is broader than the term indicates. While it means every device that genius has contrived for neck adornment, it also includes a multitude of exquisite pieces to decorate the shoulders and front of the costume. There are collars and revers that turn a plain dress into a most elaborate costume. There are sets of collars with the new under-sleeves to match, that open a broad field for diversifying the effect of dresses. There are stocks and jabots, sailor collars and ruffs in a multitude of styles.

We made a most exhaustive search of Paris before completing this collection. We gathered from the hand-workers who supply the exclusive Paris shops. The most beautiful effects that delight American women who see them in the shops of the Rue de la Paix are duplicated in our present showing—but here is greater variety than will be found elsewhere in Paris or America.

To-day we are making a special display of the exquisite pieces as well as the popular-priced neckwear. The list that follows merely hints of the price ranges:

Stocks and Jabots in lawn, silk and chiffon, from 75c to $12.50.
Sailor collars in lawn, chiffon and silk; some trimmed with fine embroidery, others with lace and drawn-work; from $4.25 to $11.
Sets of under-sleeves of the Frederick the Great style, and collars to match, of plaited chiffon and lace, from $1.50 to $9.75.
Neck Puffs, made of Liberty silk; from $1.25 to $18.
Neck Puffs, made of Chenille, in pearl gray, castor, white and black; from $5.75 to $30.

Broadway and Tenth street.

GARMENTS for Children

And the *Older Girls*

The time has passed by when manufacturers had to be apologized about, because they didn't make as handsome dresses for girls as for women. It was a long struggle. For years we urged them to do better things, for we knew that mothers were only waiting until the garments were made right to buy enormously.

This year the results have been almost marvelous. From the dresses for little girls of four years, up to the smartly tailored suits for the maiden of sixteen, there is an array of beauty and variety that will delight mothers and charm the girls who are to share them.

We have gathered abundantly, because we were determined that there should be no other showing to compare with Wanamaker's. To-day we have the fullest evidence that our display is not equalled anywhere.

The stock includes one-piece dresses, sailor suits, tailor-made suits, separate skirts, jackets, capes and Gretchens; made of the newest materials, in the latest and most attractive styles ever brought out for girls and young women.

Prices range as follows:

Tailor-made Suits, $10 to $55.
Gretchen Coats, $5 to $43.50.
One-piece Dresses, $4.50 to $22.50.
Separate Skirts, $3.50 to $20.

Second floor, Broadway.

Beautiful RIBBONS

At a *Little Price*

This is a bright collection of new patterns in Fancy Ribbons, in beautiful light colorings — fresh and crisp as a bunch of orchids. Neat styles, dainty and most desirable colorings. All 3 inches wide; in pretty corded effects, at

13c a yard

Tenth street aisle.

SALE of CHAIRS

Various Desirable Lots Much Under Value

They are Morris chairs—complete, and some frames for which there are suitable cushions, also under-priced; rocking chairs; and an assortment of fancy chairs. All are new, all in tasteful styles, all perfect. Yet the prices are a third to a half below regular.

Morris Chair Frames—

At $1.25—Frames of oak; worth $2.50
At $8—Mahogany finish; worth $13.50
At $10—Mahogany finish; worth $16
At $15—Mahogany finish; worth $22
At $18—Mahogany finish; worth $26
Cushions for the above styles of frames at $4; worth $5.50.
At $8.50—Oak Morris chairs, with velour cushions; worth $12.
At $12—Oak Morris chairs, with spring seats and velour cushions; worth $18.

Rockers—

At $7.75—Mahogany finish; highly polished; saddle seat, spindled back; worth $12.

Rockers—

At $3.25—Oak and mahogany finish; wood or cobbler seats; worth $4.50.

Fancy Chairs and Rockers—

A lot of white and green enamel pieces, together with some of natural birch, and others in mahogany finish; upholstered in grass cloth, denim, and figured linen damask; very pretty chairs for bedrooms.
Rockers at $2.25, worth $4.50.
Rockers at $2.75, worth $5.50.
Rockers at $4, worth $8.
Chairs at $2, worth $4.
Chairs at $2.50, worth $5.
Chairs at $4, worth $8.

Fourth floor.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, Rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris, September 11, 1900.

Now that the autumn is approaching there is a good deal of "va-et-vient" in Paris. A great many people are ever on their way from the seaside to the country, and the Exhibition has plenty of foreign visitors. There are as yet no gaieties, though I hear that before long we are to have a fresh outburst of entertaining.

It is not to be wondered that a well-dressed Parisienne is considered the smartest dressed of women. As one season begins to merge into the other, as the summer foliage changes its tints from those of vivid green to the autumn colorings of russet brown, the Parisienne turns her thoughts towards the Paris couturiere. It is true the grand monde are still without the city walls, but many make frequent flying visits to Paris to give their commands for the early fall garments and the wherewithal with which they shall again make their rentree into the gay capital.

Now just a little chat about dress, which always has a charm for the feminine eye. Black velvet is to be popularly worn this season—at least so it is decreed by the makers of fashion. It will be seen to the best advantage when employed to build evening gowns en train, or full-length coats or wraps. Obviously the outdoor fashions for the coming season (as we have seen the models now in way of construction) are sufficiently fascinating to take away the sting of parting with summer and its fabrics, and to make the fair sex anxious for the winter, which will give the chance of wearing the velvets and furs which are above all others the most becoming fabrics for feminine wear.

This very morning we met at the atelier of one of our great couturieres a charming young woman, whose reputation for beauty is incontestable, and who is regarded as one of the leaders of the smart set of the Parisian monde. Yet with all her chic, how simple the fashion of dress which she had adopted. A skirt of elephant gray corkscrew cloth with large plaits sewn halfway down, with a blouse of "panne" velvet of which the garniture was a border of the same. The color of the blouse was white. The border which was employed for the trimming of the same was of Persian effect. This description does not stand for much other than that the tout ensemble was correct, but the charm of the picture was the accessories that went with the costume, elegant and recherches. For instance, the gloves were gray kid, the girdle, high, as is the fashion of to-day, was composed of the Persian bordering of the "panne" velvet. The shoes were gray, to match the costume. She carried an umbrella of gray silk with a beautiful gold-headed Louis XIV stick; and a small gray buckskin purse embroidered in gold beads hung from a dainty linked chain suspended from her neck.

It surely does not cost much to have all the details harmonize and to choose them of the same tint, but how few women have the nicety of taste, and how different would have been the impression if, with this simple toilet, she had carried a red umbrella, worn yellow shoes, and gloves of some other color. But here it is that the charm of the Parisienne comes to the foreground; this wonderful instinct of refined taste which presides over her toilet as well as in the arrangement of her home. A Parisienne is a veritable fairy, and one never tires of admiring her. Of course, she breathes the artistic air of Paris, and has the help of incomparable artists who place all their art and experience at her disposal.

Speaking of details and harmony in reference to dress, we are again impressed that, aside from being extremely elegant, it would also be a very practical idea if, in the choosing of a garment, special attention were always given to the selections of colors that rightly combine. How often do we see expensively gowned women at the same time vulgarly gowned on account of the inharmony of color combinations which could be avoided, if, as we have said, greater care were given to the details of accessories in dress. But we forget that it is only women of taste that adopt such laws in the matter of personal decoration.

At a recent "bal de chasse" held at one of the mansions in the environs, we noticed a bevy of beautiful women with the very latest ideas in the exemplification of Parisian art in costumes, and one of the most beautiful of the gowns was in lace application, almost saffron. Three flounces composed the skirt. Each one was slightly "ondule" at the left side, caught up by embroidered bouquets of roses. The bodice was composed of two draperies of the lace crossed, simulating a little bolero, with ruffles of the lace around it.

Another wonderful toilet in the same assembly, which was most picturesque and charming, was a gown of sky-blue crepe de chine with large bunches of roses in demi-tone embroidered on the same. The bodice and front of the skirt were composed of crepe de chine, trimmed with guipure lace, which was arranged in flounces, under which was the softest tone of citron colored silk. The novelty of this gown did not lie altogether in the exquisite fabric from which it was created, but the idea was decidedly novel. It was narrowly puffed and piped with tiny cords at the hips, upon the sleeves, the decolletage back and front, and the open revers. The sleeves were simply delightful in this pretty material and promise to become a popular form for the sleeves of the indoor toilet for the autumn and winter.

The milliner, too, promises us something really very new for this autumn and winter. Every nerve is being strained to tempt the foreigner, especially the American, and I hear of some wonderful combinations of felt and velvet interwoven in the shape of a hat. As trimmings for hats, the prettiest results have been obtained with shot velvet twisted into flowers. Chrysanthemums and begonias are the leading favorites, especially as they lend themselves to reproduction in the vivid scarlets and blood reds that are adorning our hats.

Women's WRAPPERS

There's a vast variety of new styles now here in all the usual warm materials. Cashmere, flannel, flannelette, eiderdown and silk. Much that is new in both making and trimming is shown. Handsomer than ever before, though no higher in price. In our gathering very moderate prices rule. Prepared to meet almost any fancy—to accommodate almost any purse.

Flannelette, $1 to $2.50
Flannel, $4.50 to $18.50.
Cashmere, $4.50 to $20.
Eiderdown, $3.25 to $13.50.
India Silk, $11 to $16.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

VANDERBILT PARLOR WRECKED BY BLAST

Huge Stone Crashes Through the Drawing Room Window.

FAMILY NOW AT BILTMORE

Costly Statuary and Bric-a-Brac Destroyed—Residents of the Neighborhood Are Much Alarmed.

A piece of stone weighing about ten pounds, sent up by a blast near the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street on Monday afternoon, was hurled through the drawing room window of the residence of George Vanderbilt, across Fifth Avenue on the northwest corner. The missile, in crashing through the heavy plate glass, broke into two sections and strewed the floor of the room with rare bric-à-brac and valuable statuary. One fragment of rock struck a heavy Russian cabinet of bronze, inlaid with stones, and containing a priceless collection of antique silver and plate. The cabinet, notwithstanding its great weight, was overturned and badly splintered. In its fall the cabinet overturned an ivory statue of Mercury two feet high standing upon a pedestal of onyx. A foot and both arms of the statue were broken off and the pedestal was shattered. The other fragment of rock crushed a pearl-topped table, breaking it to pieces and sending a portion against a Sèvres vase two and a half feet high. The vase was demolished.

Mr. Vanderbilt and his family are at Biltmore, in the North Carolina mountains, but the caretaker and a number of servants who were in the house at the time of the accident were terribly frightened and ran into the street. They are not able to give any estimate of the damage done.

Another stone from the same place struck the brown stone front of the residence of W. D. Sloane, at 642, adjoining and connected with the Vanderbilt mansion, but no damage was done there. The accident, which was not reported at Police Headquarters until yesterday morning, is the culmination of a reign of terror which has existed in the vicinity since Aug. 1, when the work of excavating on the site of the old Catholic Orphan Asylum on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, was begun to make a foundation for the handsome new home of the Union Club.

The old orphan asylum stood on a mass of solid rock rising ten feet or more above the street level. Contractor J. W. Cody of 1,133 Broadway, who has charge of the work, is cutting away this bluff and going down a depth of 30 feet. This necessitates almost constant blasting, more than two hundred charges having been fired since Aug. 1, and the terrific concussion and flying debris have kept that aristocratic neighborhood in hourly terror, and the damage has been widespread, although heretofore caused by the violence of the concussions. Some of the rocks thrown out on the sidewalk have been so heavy that a derrick was required to move them.

The damaging blast of Monday was fired at about 3 o'clock from a point about the centre of the plot. It shook the neighborhood like an earthquake and masses of rock shot out westward as though thrown by a mortar. One of these stones described an arc, and, flying a distance of about 100 yards, crasher through the glass of the Vanderbilt window.

The caretaker, William Baye, was in his rooms on the floor below. He said he thought the house was falling down. It was shaken from cellar to roof. With other servants he rushed up and found the drawing room looking as if it had been struck by a six-inch shell. He ran out and found Policeman Boyle.

"Did I see it?" exclaimed Boyle, who was still trembling. "It pretty near took my head off. If I had not sneaked quick the roundsman would have caught me off post for sure."

The police were notified, but no complaint was made against the contractor. Lawyer Lockwood of Sherrill & Lockwood, attorney for Mr. Vanderbilt, was notified, but up to yesterday afternoon no appraisement had been made of the damage done in the mansion. An expert will attend to the matter to-day. It is certain that the loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Mr. Lockwood, in speaking of the matter yesterday, said:

"It is certain that some legal steps will be taken to-morrow to mitigate the dangerous character of the work being done by the contractor. Not only property but life is being hourly put in jeopardy there, and while I can't see how Contractor Cody can be blamed personally there must be something done in this matter at once."

Contractor Cody, when seen yesterday afternoon, said that the blast that caused the damage was prepared with all care, and that the throwing of the rocks was due to a natural packet in the rock near the upper part of the blast hole in which a part of the explosive took effect, as it was being released, tearing off the small rocks. We used in that fourteen-foot hole only two one-pound cartridges of forcite, which is but 40 per cent. of what the law allows.

"Every precaution is taken before setting off a blast, the opening is covered with damp tarpaulins, and those passing in the street are notified to keep far away. That we do not use extraordinary charges is shown by the fact that no leaks are caused in the water pipes under Fifth Avenue. There are about seven water mains there, besides innumerable gas mains, and the concussions have never caused them to leaking. But after all, I'll admit there is some danger which cannot possibly be avoided. The rock has no consistency, and parts of it will fly."

Investigation yesterday showed that since the blasting began last August damage has been done to nearly every house in the vicinity. Across Fifty-first Street from the blasting is St. Patrick's Cathedral. No stones have struck any of the valuable stained glass windows yet, but the priests at the rectory are in hourly expectation that damage will be done. Already a great crack has shown in the mosaic floor of the cathedral. It is not certain whether this was caused by the hot weather or the concussions from the blasts.

Across Fifty-second Street is the Hotel Langham. Manager C. E. Puttfarcken stated yesterday that already four of the most valuable ceilings in the building have been cracked and two windows broken by concussions from blasts. He complained on Saturday of last week to the Bureau of Combustibles of the damage, and Contractor Cody was summoned before the Fire Commissioners and cautioned to use care with his blasting. The Langham opens for the Winter season Oct. 1, but the manager states that, owing to the danger of the blasts, prospective tenants are being frightened away.

Adolph Kaulman, the proprietor of the barber's shop under the Langham, said yesterday that missiles fell about his door daily. He had lost nearly all his trade, as customers feared that the barber, at the thunder of a blast, might cut the customer's neck, not to mention the chance of being killed by a stone.

At the southwest corner of Fifty-second Street and Eighth Avenue is the mansion of W. K. Vanderbilt, and it was learned yesterday that the concussions from the blasts had damaged some of the ceilings there.

BURGLAR GETS NINETEEN YEARS.

Sentence of Richard Deitzel, Who Shot a South Orange Policeman.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Richard Deitzel, the burglar against whom a dozen charges of robbery are pending, and who pleaded guilty to having shot Policeman McGuire of South Orange while making his escape after having been arrested for a burglary, was sentenced to-day by Judge Skinner to nineteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

Of this term, seven years is for the shooting of the policeman, seven for having robbed the residence of W. A. Crook on the day of the shooting, and five years for four other robberies and because a bludgeon was found in his cell.

It is believed by the prison authorities that Deitzel had planned to obtain his release from his cell during the night on some excuse, and then knock down the night watchman, secure the keys, and let himself and other prisoners out of the jail. Deitzel has had a long career of crime, and is known to have shot to kill on several occasions in order to escape arrest.

Hoyt Not Indicted for Bigamy.

FARMER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Stephen Hoyt, the Brooklyn commission merchant who had been in Waterloo Jail for over a week charged with bigamy, was discharged to-day by Supreme Court Judge Edwin A. Nash, the Grand Jury failing to find an indictment.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

When the Ice Trust raised the price of ice last spring to 60 cents a hundred, they explained to the people that the reason for it was the scarcity of the ice crop in Maine. Maine dealers said there was no such thing as a scarcity, so far as they had heard, and the trust went to a great deal of trouble to deny those statements. One of the large paper pulp producers of Maine was in town yesterday, and at luncheon at the Hardware Club said that the assertions of the Maine men as to the ice crop had been fully verified. On Saturday he was in the Kennebec district, where men are rushing their ice to the market so as to get rid of all they can before October 15, when the shipping season practically closes. They told him then that the supply of ice this Summer had so far exceeded the demand that the shippers say that at least one-third of the crop of last Winter will remain in the houses after the last of the shipments for this year are made. "Never in all my business life have I seen such a flimsy excuse for raising the price of a necessity as that which your Ice Trust made. There never was a scarcity or any danger of a short supply, and the hunch in the price was wholly inexcusable, as the present situation in the business amply proves," said this man, who knew what he was talking about.

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Oranges have begun to appear in the market, and are being hawked about as California fruit. There has been very little of the California fruit shipped here as a matter of fact, and it is altogether too early for the best of it. Most of the fruit now on sale comes from either Mexico or Jamaica. The former country promises to be a large factor in the markets within a year or two, as the development of orange groves there has recently been taken up very largely. It is said by an authority in the trade that by 1903 the largest part of our oranges will come from Mexico, as the newly planted trees will be in bearing by that time. It taking about ten years from the grafting of the navel fruit on other citrus trees to get the tree into prime bearing condition.

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The great vogue of the motor vehicle has developed a new industry that has not yet reached the dignity of a union with a delegate to sit and fight in the regular Sunday afternoon sessions of the Federated Labor Unions. The men who have taken up this new trade are few in number as yet, but they are men who are making a very comfortable living at their trade. They are instructors in motor driving, as they call themselves. When a maker of these vehicles sells one he of course sends out to the purchaser a man who tells him as best he can in the short time allowed by his firm how to handle the machine. This requires quite a little mechanical skill on the part of the operator, for he must be ready for all sorts of trifling accidents, and there is no book of printed instructions that will tell him just what to do when some of the unforeseen emergencies arise. The average man is not gifted with mechanical skill, and his first few weeks at handling his machine are apt to be attended with some discomforts. Seeing that there was need among buyers for some further instruction than the maker of the machine would give the buyer, one of the engineers decided to branch out for himself as a motor instructor. There are now at least a score of men in town, probably more, who make a business of solving the mysteries of the machines for the benefit of the owners at $1 per hour. One of them told the writer that he had all he could possibly do at that rate, and that others in the business were equally as successful as he. This particular instructor, who is a licensed engineer as well as a graduate of a technical college, knows all about all the makes of machines, whether steam, gasoline, or electricity is used. He has been mixed up in all sorts of accidents, as he took a course of instruction in France when the road racing craze first became rampant there. This season he has been at Newport, at Washington, at Boston, at Chicago, as well as in a lot of other cities where machines had been placed and owners had been puzzled, for he has had the good fortune to be recommended to owners by manufacturers. As a pioneer he is perhaps getting the cream of the business, as he can safely count on from $50 to $75 a week for his services, according as he feels ambitious or lazy.

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Friends of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, received word from Boston yesterday that he had successfully undergone a severe surgical operation and is rapidly recovering his health and strength. During his convalescence he was at the Hotel Bellevue, within pistol shot of the Shaw monument, which was one of the most successful of his artistic productions.

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R. A. Welch, one of the most successful of the trap-shooting contingent of this city, is now in the West playing havoc with the prairie chickens and ducks that abound in Minnesota, where he is the guest of a friend at his shooting box. After shooting all the chickens in that State he is going to Omaha, where he has been promised more ducks to shoot at than any other man could hope to get a shot at. As Mr. Welch has been shooting in exceptional form this year, it is expected that he will be able to astonish the Nebraskans by his skill, good shots as they all are.

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"I would really like to know what they are trying to make of this park?" said one of the strollers about Riverside Park in the vicinity of One Hundred and Fourth Street yesterday. He was looking at one of the grass plots that had been transformed from a very attractive looking spot into a scrubby bit by some one having no apparent purpose in view.

"Looks as if it might develop into a pinery for the benefit of the Columbia School of Forestry, if they have such a thing up there," said his companion. "Strange what ends this craze for setting out shrubbery will lead a man to, isn't it? Here is a whole stretch of what was once a pretty and restful lawn, ruined by the planting of all these little pine trees. It makes me think of the face of a huge giant who hadn't been able to get a shave for a week. Ridiculous, I call it."

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"During a stay of a few days at Baltimore last week," said one of the veteran members of the New York Yacht Club, "business took me to the yards of the Tunis Lumber Company, and there I had a chance to see all that was left of the old schooner yacht Albatross. Cornelius, the son of Commodore, Vanderbilt bought and sailed her as one of the defenders of the America's Cup away back in 1871, when the Cambria came over here and tried to win the prize from our fleet of about twenty. The craft was then known as the Restless, and was looked upon as one of the best boats in the fleet of our club. But she never proved to be anything like as fast as she was expected to be, and was, as a matter of fact, a failure as a racer. I remember her as a boy, when she was launched at Gessner's yard at Fair Haven, Conn., away back in 1857. She was then known as Restless, and sailed under that name until she was rebuilt and rechristened Albatross. That has been her name to the end of the chapter, which has now been reached. For the past fifteen years she had been sailed exclusively in the waters of Chesapeake Bay, and had been considered the fastest schooner in those waters, but she had become too weak for active service, and her owner, Harry Clay Tunis, at last decided that she had outlived her usefulness and must go the way of all yachts. Now she has been broken up, and there is not enough left of her to show her beautiful lines, for she was certainly a beautiful boat, even if she was not fast enough to get a chance as a defender of the cup in fact as well as in name. There isn't much sentiment among yachtsmen over an old craft—we live too much in the present for that—but, knowing the old craft as I did, I was really very sorry to attend her funeral."

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People seldom realize at what marvelously low cost some goods are manufactured until once in a while they chance to hear the wholesale prices. A man employed in a dry goods store took home an umbrella for each of his two children the other night. He obtained them at the reduction given employes, and they cost him 14 cents each. They were pretty little umbrellas, with tin where in more expensive articles there would have been silver, and, being fresh and new, were very attractive.

Charles H. Hoyt's Property.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed James O. Lyford committee of the property owned in this State by Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, concerning whose sanity proceedings in lunacy were taken, both here and in Connecticut, some time since. Mr. Lyford was recently appointed committee of Mr. Hoyt's estate in New Hampshire.

LIEUT. HOBSON'S DENIAL

Says He Did Not Belittle Admiral Dewey's Victory.

Naval Constructor Will Ask for Leave and Visit His Old Home in Alabama.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who arrived in this city from Yokohama, via Vancouver, Monday night, reported for duty to Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday shortly before noon. He then reported to Capt. Bowles and left the yard for Washington.

When asked about the statement attributed to him in a Vancouver interview, in which he is alleged to have spoken deprecatingly of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay, he became very grave.

"The interview was garbled from first to last," he said. "I never said anything that could detract a hair's-breadth from the Admiral's victory. It is true I was interviewed at Vancouver. I did not see the interview in print and had forgotten all about it until I reached Montreal, when a clipping was shown me. Not knowing then that my alleged statements had been taken seriously, I was amused, because the printed interview was so unlike the true one. Admiral Dewey's work, if anything, has been underestimated. No other naval battle in the history of the world has been won without the loss of even a single man. I feel proud of the record, as every American does."

The Lieutenant then admitted having said that Admiral Dewey did not sink the Spanish fleet. The Spaniards, he said, had sunk their own ships by opening the sea valves. But they sank them when Dewey made things too hot for them. He also admitted having said that the vessels were intact below the waterline and that therefore they were not sunk by shells from the American fleet.

"But everybody knows that, barring torpedo work, it would be impossible to damage a ship under the waterline with guns while in a smooth sea. In a rough sea, when the under side of a ship is exposed by rolling, it would be possible to land a shell below the waterline during the time the vital part is exposed, but not otherwise. All of the sunken Spanish vessels are literally riddled with shells—so much so that, between the rents in the hulls and the fire caused by the shells, most of the vessels were thought unfit for recovery.

"Apparently what misled the Vancouver correspondent was this: On being asked about the condition of the Spanish warships which I had been repairing at Hongkong, I said that the interior of all the vessels was warped and rusted and that altogether the vessels were in a sorry condition. When asked whether Dewey was responsible for that I answered that the seven months' submersion, and not Admiral Dewey, was responsible. Then I explained about the open sea valves, and added that the fire of Dewey's guns had forced the enemy to sink his ships.

"Admiral Dewey's victory cannot be belittled, and I, who have seen the ships and have assisted in their repair, had an opportunity to realize this better than most other Americans. You may riddle a ship with shells and set her afire from end to end without sinking her, because below the waterline she remains intact. Admiral Sampson's squadron did not sink Cervera's fleet. We all know that, but no one thinks of discrediting his victory. No more was Dewey's fleet responsible for the actual sinking of the ships—he did more, he made them sink them themselves."

When asked if slipping wherein Admiral Dewey said that the "young man did not mean to belittle the work" and that it was human nature to deprecate the work of others, the Lieutenant looked thoughtful; then he said:

"I did not think it had gone so far. Why, I never thought of belittling the victory. The American public cannot realize what a stupendous victory it was. Our children's children will read about it with awe.

"Had I know of this I would have written to Admiral Dewey long ago. As it is, I shall call on him personally."

The Lieutenant then said he was on his way to Washington to request a few weeks' leave, to spend at his home in Greensborough, Ala. He will not be able to perform his duties for some time because of his eyes, he said. Asked the cause of the trouble, he said the constant glare from the water in the tropics had injured them.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

Twenty-sixth Annual Convention Opens in Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union was opened yesterday in the Park Theatre, Fulton Street, Brooklyn. One hundred delegates from all parts of the country were present at the opening session, and nearly as many more had arrived in Brooklyn to attend the convention before night.

Preliminary to the meeting in the Park Theatre in the morning the delegates attended a solemn high mass at St. James's Pro-Cathedral on Jay Street. The Rev. John L. Belford of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church preached an interesting sermon on "The Catholic Young Man and the American Citizen," following the mass, which was celebrated by Mgr. Patrick J. McNamara. After the church services the delegates marched to the Park Theatre.

The convention was called to order by the Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall, President of the union. Alfred M. Downes, Mayor Van Wyck's private secretary, was then introduced. On behalf of the Mayor Mr. Downes welcomed the visiting delegates to the city. Dr. Wall responded to Mr. Downes's speech on behalf of the union, after which the convention took up the usual routine business. Following the appointment of secretaries the Rev. Miles Cunnion of Manhattan, a Past President of the union, gave an informal talk to the delegates. The delegates were then photographed on the steps of the Borough Hall, across the street, after which the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

The session in the afterndon was taken up chiefly by the reading of reports of the delegates from the various dioceses. Addresses were made by President J. T. Nicholson of the New York State Teachers' Association, the Rev. Walter Shanly of Hartford, the Rev. J. F. Roche of Manhattan, and others. Mr. Nicholson spoke on the duty of the laity to the Church. Father Shanly discussed the charitable work of the union. Father Roche spoke of the need of some movement to keep boys and young men from straying from Catholic circles. The Young Men's Christian Association, he said, with its well-equipped buildings and the general advantages which it offered for education and recreation, was attracting to it many young Catholics. These young men, he said, would remain in their own circles could they find the same attractions and advantages there.

Last evening the delegates attended a vaudeville performance at Hyde & Behman's Theatre. The convention will meet again this morning, and this evening there will be a reception to the delegates at the St. Peter's Library Association. To-morrow they will be dined at Brighton Beach.

The purposes of the Catholic Young Men's National Union are somewhat similar to those of the Young Men's Christian Association, the society being both a religious and a social body. It has a membership of about 4,500 in Brooklyn, and about 30,000 in the United States. The society was organized in Newark, N. J., twenty-six years ago.

Will of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre.

The will of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre of 285 Fifth Avenue was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Office. His son, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre, and his daughter, Mary Hall Sayre, are appointed his executors. The value of the estate is estimated at $93,000 in real and personal property. Mrs. Eliza A. H. Sayre, his widow, receives the Fifth Avenue house, with its contents, and her husband's horses and carriages for life and on her death the house is left to his two children and the children of Lewis H. Sayre, his deceased son. His son and daughter get most of the contents. The residue of the estate is to be divided between his son and daughter.

Aid Wanted for Two Widows.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for a monthly pension of $15 for at least a year wherewith to help two widows, one with three and the other with five children, all under fourteen. Money for these cases should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

BRONX TO GET MORE WATER

The Old Aqueduct to be Tapped at Jerome Park Reservoir.

PROMPT RELIEF IS EXPECTED

King's Bridge, Marble Hill, and Fordham Heights to be Benefited—Condition at Fordham Hospital.

The parched condition of the Borough of the Bronx is likely to be partly relieved within a few days by a measure that was prompted by the King's Bridge Improvement Association. Official sanction to it was given by the Municipal Assembly, and if Mayor Van Wyck approves of it, only five days will be required to get an important addition to the water supply for King's Bridge and Marble Hill and Fordham Heights from the old aqueduct where it crosses the Jerome Park Reservoir.

The amount of the reinforcement of the present supply, it is expected, will be not less than 1,000,000 gallons a day. It may be four times as much. Capt. C. B. Hebble, of Sedgwick and Beston Avenues, is spoken of as the contractor at the rate of $5,000 the first month and $1,000 for each successive month.

Credit for success so far is given to a committee appointed last Wednesday at a meeting of the association at King's Bridge, and which consisted of H. H. Brown, Chairman; Dewitt C. Overbaugh, Charles F. Olpp, Jacob Levy, R. Alexander, James E. Gaynor and G. Armeny. Col. Joseph A. Goulden went with the committee yesterday to William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, and Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall was present at the conference.

The committee told of the strait in which the householders of Marble Hill, King's Bridge and Fordham Heights found themselves because of the inadequate water supply and the perils of the situation and how it could be relieved by Capt. Hebble by tapping the old Croton system at the Jerome Reservoir.

Commissioner Dalton said he was not only prepared to further the scheme, but, if necessary, to devote one-half of his salary to it. He said that both houses of the Assembly were about to meet, and he would endeavor to get an authorization to act through them, and, failing in this, he would to-day see to it that a contract was entered into with Capt. Hebble, and would personally guarantee the cost of the measure of relief. Commissioner Dalton was heartily thanked for his interest, and he took the committee to the City Hall, and the following resolution was passed by the Council and the Aldermen and is now before the Mayor:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Water Supply be and he is hereby authorized to procure without contract or by advertisement and public letting, as required by Section 419 of the Greater New York charter, the use of necessary pumping machines, boilers, and appurtenances for the purpose of supplying and distributing water directly from the Croton aqueduct through such sections of the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, and in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, as he may find necessary, the expense thereof not to exceed $10,000 and to be paid from the appropriation for Bronx River works, maintenance, and repairs for 1900.

The plan of relief will be discussed at King's Bridge this morning by Engineer Birdsall and Capt. Hebble. Mr. Birdsall said of the measure that the main would be tapped in the basin of the Jerome Park reservoir and the water would be pumped into two six-inch mains. About 2,000,000 gallons a day are needed to give a full supply to the district to be relieved, but he could not tell how much the contractor would be able to pump.

"We really want," he said, "5,000,000 gallons a day more, but everything we can get helps along. We shall have to put up a higher dam at the aqueduct and fetch more water down. The old aqueduct at present supplies only Sing Sing. We have stored only 100 days' supply, at 260,000,000 gallons a day."

A story that Fordham Hospital may have to close because of lack of water and that there are forty fever patients in it and that their condition was due to the water scarcity was not warranted. The hospital's water supply has been restricted, like that of many houses in the borough of the Bronx, to night service, but it had water in the daytime yesterday. The house physician, Dr. J. J. White, said that the institution has thirty-five patients in all, and can accommodate forty-five comfortably and fifty at a pinch. Of the patients, ten are suffering from malarial fever, mainly of the intermittent type, and four from typhoid fever. The hospital has about fifteen malarial fever patients who are treated at the dispensary, and has sent from two to three daily for some time to the City and Bellevue Hospitals. About 3 per cent. of the malarial cases have been of the acute type known as cachexia. Nearly all the patients are laborers and come from the Jerome Park reservoir district. The disease in nearly every case is due to broken ground. The patients did not take proper precautions and lived where mosquitoes are a plague.

Two of the typhoid patients came from Westchester, one from William's Bridge, and one from Van Nest. The source of the disease was not traced in any case. "I will not say," said Dr. White, "that the cases are due to the water-supply conditions, but the water is in an unsatisfactory condition and fit to spread disease. I have not studied it as a bacteriologist. There has been no typhoid yet from the heights or from King's Bridge."

BELIEVED TO BE A ROBBER.

Arrested for Theft, Brons Is Suspected of a Graver Crime.

When Joseph Brons, alias Besar, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday, charged with robbing the apartments of Mrs. Kate Black of 136 Moore Street, Police Captain Corwin asked that the prisoner be remanded until to-morrow, as he is believed to be the man who, in the early part of the month, committed a murderous assault and robbery upon James Levison of Schenectady. The crime was committed on tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad near Schenectady.

Brons rented a furnished room from Mrs. Black, it is alleged, some time ago, and the same evening decamped with two gold watches and a gold chain. Nothing was again seen of him until Saturday night, when Mrs. Black's husband met the man in Graham Avenue near Broadway, and caused his arrest. In his pockets were found papers and some clippings. One of the clippings contained an account of the Schenectady case, from a Schenectady paper. The aticle also contained a description of the assailant, and it corresponded in many particulars with Brons.

MISS WENDEL'S SANITY.

Attorney Wishes Alienists of His Selection to See Her.

William L. Snyder, counsel for Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel, of White Plains, whose mental condition is the subject of a judicial inquiry, applied to Justice Scott in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an order permitting him to visit Miss Wendel at the house of her brother, John G. Wendel, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, in company with medical experts. He wishes to consult with her and have her examined by the alienists without interference of her brother and family.

At the sitting of the commission yesterday permission was granted to Mr. Snyder to examine Miss Wendel in the presence of Dr. Austin Fitch, who was formerly her medical attendant, and who is one of the experts to be examined to prove she is insane. Mr. Snyder objected, and accordingly applied to Justice Scott for an order allowing him and his experts to see her alone.

Justice Scott granted an order directing Mary A. E. Wendel, the committee of the person of Miss Georgiana Wendel, to show cause why such an application should not be acceded to. He also stated that he would adjourn the sitting of the commission, which is set for to-day, if necessary, until the motion made by Mr. Snyder had been disposed of by Justice Truax.

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RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL WORK.

Excavating Renewed on Elm Street and to be Pushed with All Speed.

The excavations for the rapid transit subway on Elm Street, between Bleecker and Crosby Streets, which have been practically deserted by workmen for the past three weeks, were a scene of activity yesterday. Large gangs of workmen were hard at work all day in the excavations, and from now on the work there will be pushed with all possible speed. The excavation is at present about ten feet deep in the middle of the street, and yesterday a sub-contractor, with a large gang of men, started to work breaking up and carting away the east sidewalk.

The excavation there is being made for the purpose of making room for a pipe gallery. The large water main and all the sewer pipes on Elm Street will be placed in this gallery, together with the other small pipes. There will be no manholes in the sidewalk, over the gallery, which will only be accessible from the subway itself. Several people who own vaults under the sidewalk will be put to considerable trouble by the construction of the gallery. The permits for the construction of the vaults convey no permanent rights, so that it will be necessary for the owners to vacate them at any point along the subway at which the pipe galleries are built.

Cranes and automatic steam scoops are already in position in Elm Street.

Denies Mr. Breckenridge Has Resigned.

A report, said to have been put in circulation by a large stockholder, was current in Brooklyn yesterday that General Manager J. C. Brackenridge had retired from the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, having been forced to resign. President Rossiter of the company denied the report. "It is absolutely false," he said. "I would not have Mr. Brackenridge leave us for anything. He is simply taking a well-earned vacation." At the railroad company's office, in Montague Street, it was said that Mr. Brackenridge was at Toms River, N. J., with his family.

STEAM HEATED HOUSE FOR DOGS.

To be Erected by Architect Richard H. Hunt in Rear of His House.

Something of a novelty in the way of construction appeared yesterday on the Building Department records, when Richard H. Hunt filed plans for a one-story structure, to be erected at the rear of his house, 28 East Twenty-first Street.

Mr. Hunt, who is a son of the late Richard M. Hunt, is an architect, and has designed the little building to provide a safe storage place for plans and drawings. With a view to adding to the utility of the new structure, however, a part of it has been arranged as a doghouse. Steam-heating connections will be provided. The building, which will be of brick and iron, will stand on a plot 10 by 24 feet in size and will cost $150.

FIRE HORSE KILLED BY CAR.

Was Responding to an Alarm When Accident Happened.

While Engine 130, stationed in Ellery Street, Williamsburg, was responding to an alarm of fire at Broadway and Flushing Avenue yesterday afternoon, the motorman of a Flushing Avenue trolley tried to clear the apparatus as it was about crossing Marcy and Flushing Avenues, when the car struck the horses. One of the animals was killed and the three firemen on the engine were thrown to the street, but they escaped with a few bruises.

The car was filled with passengers, and when the collision occurred a panic followed, men and women leaping from the car to the street. Many were badly shaken up by the force of the collision, and the front of the car was badly damaged.

The engine was being driven by Patrick J. White, and on the rear of the engine were Daniel Clark, the engineer, and John Gillespie, Lieutenant. The horse that was killed was valued at $700. The motorman of the car refused to give his name to the police. No arrest was made. The alarm of fire proved to be false.

ALLEGED FORGER ARRESTED.

A. B. Hance, Known as "The Little Minister," in Custody.

A young man was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday afternoon and held in $2,000 bail on a complaint made by Thomas J. Lynch, an official of the Seventh National Bank.

The prisoner said he was Ansell B. Hance, twenty-one years old, and lived with his parents at 69 West One Hundred and Second Street. Mr. Lynch told Magistrate Olmsted that he was known as a "masher" about the Summer resorts, and was familiarly known as "The Little Minister," because of his clerical appearance.

In July, Mr. Lynch said, Hance secured a position with Olney & Warren, engineers' supplies, at 36 Dey Street. Lynch declared that Hance, who had full sway at the books, forged three checks for $600 and one for $400, signing the firm name of Olney & Warren. These checks were cashed at the Seventh National Bank.

Yesterday Mr. Lynch received word that Hance was at the Grand Union Hotel, and he was caught as he was coming out. In court Hance said that he would have a good defense.

An Immigration Inspector Dismissed.

Treasurer Lawrence Lee of the Immigration Service announced yesterday that Inspector Henry Malthon, Jr., had been dismissed from the service on Sept. 15 by order of the Treasury Department at Washington. Inspector Malthon was suspended from the service about eight months ago on charges alleging that he had accepted a bribe in return for his services in aiding a Greek immigrant to land who had been ordered excluded by the Board of Special Inquiry.

Diocesan Convention Meeting.

A public meeting will be held to-night in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, in connection with the Diocesan Convention now in session. Bishop Potter will preside and make the introductory address, and the other speakers will be Bishop Doane of Albany and the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension. The topic of the evening will be "The Outlook for Christianity in the Twentieth Century."

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JERSEY CITY SCHOOLS.

The Superintendent Recommends Medical Inspection of Pupils.

The report of Superintendent Snyder of the Jersey City public schools for the year which ended in June shows that the enrollment of 1899 was 33,978; 1898, 33,860, and 1897, 30,561. The average attendance in 1899 was 21,895 and in 1898 21,511. The burning of School No. 20 made a large increase in the attendance impossible.

The Superintendent recommends a regular periodical medical inspection by a corps of physicians. He says: "Some children attend school although they are afflicted with contagious diseases of the eye, scalp, skin, or throat. The teacher cannot be expected to diagnose these cases properly, and principals are in doubt concerning the exclusion of such children from school. The practiced eye of the physician would discover such cases at once.

FIRE IN A BIG BUILDING.

Upper Floors of 281 Water Street Damaged $2,000.

Policeman Cavanagh, while patrolling his post at Dover and Water Streets at 7:40 o'clock last night saw smoke issuing from the windows on the sixth floor of the seven-story building at 281 Water Street, occupied by the Bell Manufacturing Company. He was at the time within five feet of a fire alarm box, and sent in an alarm. As soon as the firemen arrived they sent in another. At 8:30 the fire was out.

The fire was confined principally to the sixth floor, although some damage was done to the seventh floor. The damage to building and stock is $2,000, which is covered by insurance. After the fire was out and the engines had left some unknown person sent in an alarm from the box at the corner of Dover and Water Streets, which caused the fire companies to have another, and this time useless, run.

GIRL ACCUSES POLICEMAN.

Says Hawe, Who Is Under Arrest, Tried to Extort Money from Her.

William Hawe, a policeman of the Eldridge Street Station, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the West Side Court yesterday morning, charged with attempted extortion. He was arrested by George K. Trojan, a policeman of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, on the complaint of a young girl, who gave her name as Mary Smith of 325 West Thirty-sixth Street. Hawe appeared in court with his face badly bruised and his eyes blackened.

Trojan testified that he met Hawe and the girl in Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She told him that Hawe had demanded money of her. The girl testified that Hawe had told her that she was under arrest when she refused to give him money and her address. Hawe denied the story, and said Trojan had pushed him. He wanted to make a charge of assault against Trojan, but the Magistrate would not permit it. According to the testimony, Hawe's injuries were due to the fact that he was intoxicated, and fell down while trying to strike Trojan.

Hawe was held in $500 bail, which was furnished. Chief Devery yesterday afternoon suspended him, without pay, and ordered an investigation.

HID GIRL FROM GERRY AGENT.

Aunt and Neighbor Tried to Keep a Promise to the Child's Parents.

Mrs. Margaret Daggert tried hard to keep her promise to her brother, Michael Cusick, to keep his children out of the hands of the Gerry society. Cusick was sentenced to imprisonment on Sept. 17 for assaulting his wife. The woman was sent a few days later to the City Hospital. The Cusicks had three children, the youngest, Minnie, being six years old. They all lived together at 456 West Twenty-seventh Street, and before going away both the mother and father begged Mrs. Daggert to take care of the children.

"If Gerry gets them, I'll never see them again," said the mother. Mrs. Daggert promised. She took Minnie over to her friend, Mrs. Mary Manning, at 540 West Twenty-ninth Street.

"Sure I'll keep the child," said the woman. "Gerry won't get little Minnie." When Mrs. Daggert returned home she found that an agent of the society had taken the two older children away. He came back for the third one.

"Well, find her," said Mrs. Daggert. The man tried for several days, and finally learned that she was in the Mannings' flat. He went there a number of times, but on each occasion the child had disappeared.

He secured a warrant for both women on the technical charge of abduction. Both were in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Mrs. Manning brought little Minnie with her. She explained that she had hidden Minnie on the roof, in the flour barrel, and once in an unused Winter stove while Barkeley, the agent, searched the flat. Magistrate Crane gave the child to the agent, who then withdrew his charge of abduction.

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Fire Chief Orders that Captain Be Tried for Insubordination.

The many rumors that charges were to be preferred against Capt. James D. Clifford of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18

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WHY NOT?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper of this date contains a cable dispatch, of a column's length, from the Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War. This appears, from your preliminary statement, to have been sent in this expensive way for political campaign purposes; and I would be glad to know the probable cost of such a cablegram, and if you approve of spending public money for such purposes. C. M. M.

New York, Sept. 20, 1900.

This was a proper and well justified use of the public money. It was spent for the information, guidance, and benefit of the American people. The money was theirs, the benefit is theirs.

The cabled report of the Philippine Commission contained, we should judge, about 1,800 words. The full cable rate to Manila is $2.35 per word. If the report was sent in full as printed—that is, without omitting any of the thes, ifs, buts, or ands, and if the Government paid the full commercial rate the cost of the dispatch in tolls would have been $4,230.

How could the Government spend that sum better than for accurate, trustworthy, official information concerning an affair of state which one of the great parties has declared to be the paramount issue of the Presidential campaign? No voter fit to exercise the right of suffrage would want to cast his ballot in such an election in ignorance of the facts as to a question of such moment. In the speeches of Mr. BRYAN and other campaign orators and in the public prints there is a daily flood of irresponsible assertions about the situation in the Philippines. The letters of private soldiers, the proclamations of AGUINALDO and his chiefs, the literature of the Anti-Imperialist League, and the polemics of Mr. CARL SCHURZ are before the people. A mass of information about the Filipinos from the pen of one JOHN FOREMAN, who is not an American and appears to have got his knowledge largely from AGUINCILLO, one of AGUINALDO'S aids, was put out here the other day as original, first-hand matter.

If the President had or could obtain trustworthy testimony about conditions in the new possessions we think he would have deserved censure if he had not put it promptly before the public. The voters are making up their minds now. They want the information now. The sum paid in cable tolls is a small one for the advantage of having a full exposition of the state of Philippine conditions and prospects from men so thoroughly well informed and capable as the members of the commission. It is easy to call it a campaign document. Any chapter of current history that relates to the matters in the minds of the voters is in that sense a campaign document. But truth is non-partisan.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

This is the first time, and it is almost to be hoped that it may be the last, when the United States has been forced to take an instrument in that succession of discords that calls itself "the European concert." The manner in which every proposal that is made purely and evidently in the interest of humanity and civilization has been repeatedly brought to naught in that assemblage of jealous suspicions has begun to characterize the Chinese situation. The representative of any power who permits himself to formulate any propositions which are simply and evidently in that interest is presently made to feel that he is not only wasting his time, but exposing himself to derision for his naïveté in imagining that any such proposition could, in such an assemblage, have any chance of success.

In this Chinese business the powers had a common interest. Some of them had also separate interests. We ourselves were, one may say, the natural leaders of the concert in this matter, because while we had our share of the common interest, we were disinterested as to the separate interests. All we wanted, and all we want, was and is to trade in China on an equal footing with everybody else, and of course to protect our emissaries and our missionaries, whether diplomatic, religious, or commercial, in the enjoyment of the rights secured to them by treaty. These rights have been grossly violated, either by the impotency or by the positive connivance of the Chinese Government. In either case we have a grievance to be redressed. Our proposition is that we shall open negotiations with the authorized representatives of the Chinese Government, insisting not only upon a pecuniary indemnity, but upon the punishment of any Chinaman or Chinawoman who may be shown to have been guilty of committing or of abetting the outrages of which we complain. Certainly that is both a plain and a fair proposition. The German proposition is that we shall demand the surrender to us, to be dealt with according to our discretion, of all the persons, "proved" to have been concerned in the outrages on foreigners, "proved" meaning charged by the foreign representatives. That is to say, we are to begin negotiating for the redress of our grievances after the grievances have been redressed.

Now, one of the obvious facts about the German proposal is that China will not consent to it until China is forced to do so. The tone that proposal takes toward China is the tone a civilized nation takes toward a barbarous tribe. The assertion of the claim of extra-territoriality always implies the inferior civilization of the State against which it is made. But the German proposal goes far beyond that. Not content with insisting that Germany shall reserve to herself the trial and punishment of Germans charged with offenses in China, Germany insists that she shall have the trial and punishment of Chinese charged with offenses against her. Of course such a demand cannot be granted by anything that meant thereafter to keep up before its own people the pretense of being a Government. When such a demand is made the preliminary of entering into diplomatic negotiations, it is certain that these negotiations will not be begun.

There is no reason for any sane and sober person to think that China would grant such unprecedented demands. There is therefore reason to think that they were made by Germany in the expectation that, even if they were acceded to by the powers, they would be refused by China. In other words, Germany does not wish for a peaceful settlement of the claims of the Western World against China. And that must mean that she sees more advantage to herself from a settlement not peaceful. That is to say, she is pursuing interests not common, but separate and peculiar. She has gained the assent to her proposal of Russia, which notoriously has also her separate interest, and also of Japan. We are surprised to find Japan in the list of powers which oppose a peaceful settlement of the Chinese difficulty and in line with those which robbed her of the fruits of her own victory over China. What objects she may have found in the meantime to pursue in China we do not pretend to know or guess, except that it is not the object of obtaining redress for common grievances and of enabling her "nationals" to live and trade and preach in China unmolested, which all the powers have in common.

It is not surprising, though it is gratifying to us, to note that Great Britain is not to be found "in that galley." We predicted yesterday that that would be the case. The forcible dismemberment of China is not a common object of the powers, and it is no more an object for Great Britain than it is for us. That Lord SALISBURY'S answer to the German proposal should be in identical terms with those employed by the United States should be a matter of just pride at Washington, the more as we are assured from there that there was no previous understanding on the subject. Our Government has simply seen and adhered to our true interest, and the Government of Great Britain has simply seen and adhered to the true British interest. But upon this occasion Lord SALISBURY has shown, what he has not perhaps on all occasions shown, the courage of his perceptions. It really required some courage to come to the decision which is now announced, in spite of the precipitate committal, in favor of the inadmissible German proposal, of a large number of the British organs of opinion which are most friendly to his Lordship's Government. It is a matter of congratulation, not less for Americans than for Britons, that the British Government has not been guided by these inconsiderate advisers. If it had been, it would have been arrayed upon the side of the conquest and forcible dismemberment of China. This would not be in the interest of either country. We doubt whether it would be in the real interest of Germany, which has proposed it, or of any country which can hold its own in an open commercial competition. And certainly it is not one of the common objects which alone can justify joint action. It is good to have Great Britain on our side. If but one great power is to be with us on such a great and world-wide question a great majority of us would prefer to have her that power.

THE MILITARY AND THE STRIKE.

A large part of the anthracite coal-producing region in Pennsylvania is practically policed by the State militia, who patrol the roads, camp in the vicinity of the mines, and occupy strategic positions with reference to the lines of communication. Before the troops were ordered out there had been one serious disturbance, in which a band of men willing to work, and under the guard of a Sheriff and a posse, were attacked by strikers or their sympathizers, and in the conflict that followed blood was shed and one man, an innocent bystander, as is usually the case, was killed. In those parts of the region not covered by the troops the strikers have resumed "marching," that is, traveling over the roads leading to the mines in armed bodies, and intercepting the men who otherwise would be working.

On this state of things, Mr. MITCHELL, the leader of the Miners' Union, comments only to condemn the action of the authorities responsible for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the equal rights of all citizens. He finds the course of the Sheriffs harsh and provoking and the ordering out of troops offensive. He has not a word to say in criticism of the conduct of the strikers, which made the action of the authorities necessary.

When Mr. MITCHELL issued the order for the strike he addressed to the members of his union the following words: "Be law-abiding, self-respecting, and quiet; do not allow any person, whose interest it may be, to provoke you into quarrels and violations of the peace." He has said and done nothing to enforce this counsel, which remains idle and empty, and he has been quick to excuse the overt rejection of the counsel. This is neither wise nor decent. If the miners have the just grievances that he alleges, public opinion and sympathy will inevitably be on their side, and if they are "law-abiding," that will be a great aid to them. If they are not, they will lose that advantage. Mr. MITCHELL does not seem to see that fact.

AN INVITATION FROM HUNGARY.

The officers of "the Hungarian Holy Crown" are more candid than the advocates of our own system of "protection." We have received from the Austro-Hungarian Consul General's office in this city an interesting pamphlet the title of which is: XLIX. Act of 1899 and Instruction About Favors Granted to Native Industrial Undertakings in the Countries of the Hungarian Holy Crown." It contains in detail the law and the regulations under which a large variety of industrial pursuits can obtain exemption from taxation, special railroad rates, special prices for materials furnished by the Government, and certain advantages granted by localities. The communication of the Acting Consul General adds: "Besides the many inducements provided by the law, the founders of new industries might obtain a substantial assistance and a yearly subvention from the Government and exclusive rights and other favors from the municipalities within the boundary of which they erect their plants." As the pamphlet is an English translation from the original, and the Acting Consul General asks that "notice of its contents" be taken, it is a fair inference that these favors are not to be confined to native investors.

The industries to which favors may be granted are very various. They include the manufacture of pottery and glass, of metal goods, of paper in many forms, of chemical products, of woven goods, certain distilleries, electrical plants, and shipyards. It is to be noted that the privileges offered are for the most part not direct subventions or subsidies, but exemptions from the burdens that are imposed on the general body of industries, and that the term for which they are extended is limited to fifteen years. Undoubtedly in the long run this entire system resolves itself into the taxation of the many for the immediate benefit of the few. Its advocates contend that it finally results in the advantage of all. That is a contention which it is practically impossible to sustain with complete accuracy; but it is in the line of the opinion of modern times, and the Hungarian Government must be the judge of its actual expediency. Any of our readers who are interested in the matter can obtain fuller information from the office of the Consul General in this city.

THE "NAVAL MANOEUVRES."

There appears to be a general disposition to overrate the importance of the war game now playing at Newport. To describe the operations as "naval manoeuvres" may be sufficiently correct, but it conveys to the average mind the idea of attack and defense carried out on the scale of the naval manoeuvres of the British fleet in and around the home ports. The operations at Newport are not and do not pretend to be on the scale of these. Our navy is at present largely engaged in business work, and a very important part of our fleet is in foreign waters doing the duties for which it was designed. Only a few ships are in home ports and available for the movements in the Rhode Island waters. An erroneous view of the purpose of these manoeuvres may easily lead to a general and harmful misconception of the value of their results. These results, furthermore, cannot be measured till the operations are concluded and the official estimates have been made as to what has been accomplished.

The night attack on Newport was carried on in conditions not fulfilling all the demands of actual warfare. In the first place the forts, which were a conspicuous factor in the movements, are not situated so as to show in the best light the potentialities of such defenses. Those on Conanicut Island are too far back from the mouths of the harbor, while old Fort Adams would not be effective except against an excursion boat advancing from the direction of Providence. In actual warfare it is not at all likely that ships would undertake to run forts so situated as those on Conanicut Island, and therefore they would not be exposed to fire in precisely the same manner as the Kentucky and Texas were on Monday night. Furthermore, the defensive fleet would not be located far inside the entrances to the bay, as it was in the recent attack. There would be an outside line of naval defense, which did not exist on Monday night. This line could not be provided from the small number of vessels available.

Nevertheless, such manoeuvres have a large practical value. They familiarize the officers and men with the handling of their vessels in conditions imitative of actual battle, and they accustom all hands to preparing for the unexpected. They give experience in the use of the ordinary means of defense, and they offer opportunities to the torpedo boat crews to ascertain how best they may approach an enemy. The operations of Monday night certainly gave the crews plenty of scope for the employment of searchlights as a means of defense, and the accident to the Stiletto, while it was unfortunate, served to demonstrate how such a craft might be destroyed without being struck by a shot.

Furthermore, good results ought to come from the harmonious association of the army and the navy in the manoeuvres. The two branches of the service do not always operate together smoothly, and any work which teaches them to rely upon one another is good and should not be neglected. The testimony of both army and navy officers after the manoeuvres have been officially reviewed will doubtless be that much practical benefit has been derived from them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Staff correspondents of The London Times are at least supposed to be persons of judgment and responsibility, and therefore one cannot summarily dismiss for the crazy yarn it seems to be a report which that paper's representative in Rome has telegraphed to it as coming from "a friend in Italy for whom the Vatican in its relations to France has few secrets," and "whose position and sources of information are such as to entitle his statement to credence." According to this impressive authority, Cardinal RAMPOLLA is now considering, together with a group of financiers and French political men of the first rank, (among whom are M. LEON HARMEL, the well-known manufacturer and organizer of workmen's pilgrimages to Rome; M. NAPOLEON AUBANEL, and several representatives of the Monarchical and Clerico-Monarchical parties in France,) a plan to establish an international telegraphic agency designed to supplant the Agence Havas and the others, (Reuter, Wolff, Stefani, &c.) Entering then into the details of this remarkable scheme, the dispatch says: "The clergy would furnish contributions without remuneration from all parts of the world. The existing agencies would be killed by clerical underselling. Thus, instead of Catholic newspapers being customers and supporters of lay agencies, non-Catholic journals would be obliged to become customers and supporters of Catholic agencies. The great desideratum is that the clerical version of any and every important event should be first in the field, and should attain the widest possible circulation." The mere fact that a project like this can be seriously rehearsed throws an illuminating side light on the reputation of Continental journalism. Dubious as it is whether the plan suggested would work even there, it is evident that several people not noted for lack of intelligence think that an offer of free news would be an irresistible bait. If The London Times is as sure of its correspondent as the correspondent seems to be of his friend there must be some sort of a basis for the story. What the basis is will probably come out sooner or later, for the matter is receiving a good deal of attention abroad. Most of it, indeed, is semi-humorous in character, but apparently the tale of the clerical news agency does not strike many of the commentators as a grotesque and absurd improbability, as it would in this country.

—It needs only a glance over the city from some lofty viewpoint to reveal that the Pennsylvania strike is producing here its prophesied effect—an increased use of bituminous coal. The process of substitution has gone to no great length as yet, but from dozens of hitherto unnoticed chimneys there now roll ominous clouds of black smoke, and particles of feathery carbon are beginning to form a part of every breeze. The situation is serious, not because any particular harm has yet been done, but because of what it indicates as inevitable if the strike is long continued. The manufactures of the city will not cease or its citizens go cold simply for fear of violating an ordinance providing fines for those who let their furnaces make an annoying amount of smoke. At present anthracite is easily enough procurable by those who are willing to pay the price. Not a few, apparently, have already decided to risk the fines and use the cheaper fuel. How great the number would be if bituminous coal were the alternative, not of larger expense, but of suspending business, is a problem the solution of which is easier than pleasant. Now, therefore, is a most excellent time to raise again the question of smoke consumers. Practicable devices for this purpose are in existence, and, theoretically at least, it ought to be cheaper to burn all of a certain quantity of fuel than it is to send an appreciable quantity of that fuel up into the air unburned. Smoke consumers, however, are unpopular, and it is charged that even the best of them are costly and troublesome. There is some good technical authority for the belief that the charges are unjust, but clear and convincing proof of the unjustness has not yet been presented, or at any rate it has not been forced upon the attention of the public. The inventors should seize the opportunity the strike furnishes to them. New York is proud of her bright sky and her clear atmosphere, and she will not lose either of them if their preservation does not mean real discomfort and serious interference with business.

—Is it a fact that Americans have appreciation only for the zeal and courage of the volunteer soldier, and look upon the regular army man, when they do not ignore him altogether, with eyes careless or contemptuous? Intimations to this effect are made not infrequently, but they come always, so far as we know, from the victims of the alleged injustice, and to the civilian mind it sometimes seems as if the complaints were due to the instinctive jealousy of the professional for the amateur rather than to the failure of the former to receive deserved recognition. Be that as it may, many men in the regular service do feel that they are unfairly treated, and this sentiment is strongly expressed in a letter just received in Woonsocket by a friend of a private in the Fourteenth Infantry, now on active duty in China. After speaking of the heavy losses sustained in the advance on Peking, the soldier writes: "Mind you, it is all regulars who are being killed, and it will be regulars for some time to come, but when China is whipped and what regulars are left return home crowned with glory in other countries, the American people will say, 'Are you one of our brave volunteers who fought so nobly in China and Manila?' and when you reply, 'No, I am no hero, I'm a regular,' people will turn and say he is only a regular, a common tramp. That is the way the American people speak of a regular, because he is a soldier all the time. It is not the people who know what war is that say these things, but the people who do not know." It is lamentable that a feeling like this exists in the army—very lamentable if there is excuse for it, and even more lamentable if there is none. And we think it is without much, if any, foundation. An occasional demagogue does, indeed, try now and then to make political capital among the ignorant by maligning the regular army as an army, but even the demagogues have nothing to say against the efficiency of the little force, though they do sometimes denounce its officers for imaginary faults, like excessive harshness in the maintenance of discipline. Of course the volunteers profit much from the local pride in their achievements, but that they profit unduly by it is not obvious. The regular represents the whole country, not a particular neighborhood, and naturally he is more trusted than feted.

—Curious persistency is shown by the Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply in telling how quickly, if it were possible, he would supplement the waning flow of water in Brooklyn and the Bronx by buying from private owners. The other day Mr. BIRDSALL was mourning that the Ramapo people were not the possessors of anything except a charter and some maps, and yesterday he was quoted as eager to contract with any company, big or little, that could sell the 10,000,000 gallons daily needed in addition to those supplied by the municipal pipes. Great as is the inconvenience which a part of the city's population is now suffering, we think that only an extremely small number of them see in the present situation an excuse for abandoning, or even encroaching upon, the system of public ownership of all water works. Mr. BIRDSALL would win much more popularity, and excite much less suspicion, if, instead of suggesting desperate and detested remedies for the threatening drought, he would devote himself to the making of a clear exposition of exactly where and on whom lies the responsibility for the existing conditions.

AS TO "AMERICAN SUBJECTS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, in his address delivered at Camp McKinley last Saturday night, should at least be given credit for expressing the sentiments of the Republican Party openly and fearlessly. In fact, if a few more were to follow his example, I think McKinley's chances of re-election would be greatly decreased and Bryan would occupy the White House for the coming four years. I will quote a few of the views which he sets forth as worthy of the people of a republic. The following is from his speech:

"'Is the Filipino to be a citizen or a subject?' Bryan asks. The Constitution answers that he is not a citizen and cannot be until Congress specifically provides for it.

"'A republic can have no subjects,' exclaims Mr. Bryan. But he does not know. Every citizen in the United States is a subject. He owes it supreme allegiance as his sovereign. So says the Supreme Court. If citizens are subjects, certainly the Filipinos may be and they are."

Could anything be more ridiculous? Who is responsible for the Supreme Court but the people themselves? Certainly they are subject to it as they are to all the laws of the land, but every American citizen has a vote to cast for what those laws shall be, whereas the Filipinos would have absolutely nothing to say concerning the Supreme Court or any other factor in our Government. In fact, Mr. Gardiner does not even wish them to be allowed to enter our country. This may seem preposterous, but the following quotation will prove it:

"Bryan says, 'The laboring man will be the first to suffer if Oriental subjects seek work in the United States.' But the Filipinos cannot immigrate (unless Congress makes them citizens) without our permission. Whites and blacks can be admitted on the same terms, and no other, as are whites and blacks from any foreign land. Mongolians and Malays, the yellow and brown races, can be debarred absolutely." Does not this coincide well with his comparison of the Filipinos and ourselves where he says:

"If citizens are subjects, certainly the Filipinos may be and they are."

In one sentence he claims that they will be subjects as we are, and in the next says that they should not only be debarred from any voice in the Government, but should be prevented from even earning a living on our soil, and yet he believes that we, a republican Government, have a right to claim their allegiance. The very idea should be, and I believe is, revolting to the majority of our voters.

LYNDE DENG.

Upper Montclair, N. J., Sept. 23, 1900.

VIOLATORS OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday (Sunday, Sept. 23) there were over 4,000 pushcarts besides hundreds of horse wagons doing business on our streets and sidewalks during the entire day. The noise, confusion, and disorder were indescribable. The whole thing was contrary to law, and the police had been asked to enforce the law, which they promised to do, but failed to do. This section of our city, on the lower east side, was practically in the hands of a lawless mob, who made the air hideous by their noise and the streets dangerous by their numbers and by the accumulation of their polluted refuse. The hands of the police seemed as if they were tied, and they looked on in blank despair. Yet this is the city which Mr. Robert S. Roosevelt claims to have the finest Government and the best police in the world.

Shakespeare says, "What fools these mortals be!" and Mr. Roosevelt must surely take the people of New York to be a community of fools if he thinks they can swallow his statements without the aid of a bushel of salt. We certainly have some good laws and ordinances for the government of our city, but if Mr. Roosevelt will occasionally visit the southeastern portion of Manhattan Borough and attempt to count on his fingers how many of those good laws and ordinances are enforced, he will certainly change his mind in regard to this being the best-governed city in the world. It would be well for our Tammany Hall politicians to remember the election of 1894, and change their methods. The honest people of New York City are not all dead yet. M. R. B.

New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

Children in the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your timely and truthful editorial on "The Motorman and His Victims" you state the case fairly and well—you show that the motorman is blamed and punished for what he neither intended to do nor could prevent. But you do not mention or suggest a remedy which is ready at hand, and which should be applied, and which it is certain would prevent at least 75 per cent. of the accidents that happen. Why are not our police officers instructed to keep children out of the streets proper? They stand idly by and do nothing to keep boys from annoying the conductor or motorman on the car—not even if they are passengers on such cars.

And there is another nuisance—a deadly one, that our police suffer to exist in the streets of New York—the building of fires by children. There is hardly a week that some unfortunate child is not burned to death playing around these little fires started by children. And I have seen police officers go by unconcerned when a word might have prevented the nuisance.

F. A. WICHELMAN.

New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

MR. HEWITT ON THE ELECTION.

Ex-Mayor, in a Letter to a Local Austrian Paper, Discusses the Duty of Democrats.

The following letter on the political situation, written by Abram S. Hewitt to Marcus Schnitzer, editor and publisher of the Oesterreichisch-Ungarische Zeitung (Austro-Hungarian Gazette) of this city, appears in to-day's issue of that paper:

"New York, July 12, 1900.

"Dear Mr. Schnitzer:

"I am very glad to be reminded by your letter of the 7th inst. of the pleasant intercourse which I had with you some years ago and of the fact that you were good enough to ask my advice in the political exigency which then existed.

"The political situation at this time is of a very different character from that which presented itself four years ago. At that time it seemed possible to maintain a distinct Democratic organization, based upon the fundamental principles enunciated by Jefferson, and which had continued to govern the party in all previous Presidential elections. The nomination of Palmer and Buckner was not made with any idea that they could be elected, but in order to preserve an organization about which sound Democrats could rally, in case the heresies of the Chicago platform should be repudiated by a subsequent convention professing to be Democratic. The recent convention held at Kansas City has, however, rendered all such expectation hopeless. The party which calls itself Democratic is in reality Populistic and based upon doctrines which, if carried into effect, would produce political anarchy. No doubt you are familiar with Taine's 'History of the French Revolution.' In the second volume, entitled 'Democracy,' you will find all the heresies of the Chicago platform practically announced and the dreadful consequences of striving to put these false doctrines into operation are recorded in language which should become the text for all political education.

"It seems therefore that there is no longer any room for doubt as to the course which should be taken by men who believe in true Democracy and desire to preserve its principles for the benefit of those who are to come after us. We are compelled by every consideration of honor, of duty and of interest to repudiate Bryanism and all that it represents. The coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is the least of the false doctrines in this platform, but it necessarily occupies the first place. You ask whether I believe in the coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. You might as well ask me whether I believed that an ounce should be made to pass for a pound in the ordinary transactions of commerce. The ratio is a false ratio. The value of silver measured by gold is, as every one knows, not 16 to 1, but 32 to 1. The proposition therefore of the platform is to declare that fifty cents shall by law be made equal to one dollar. This absurd proposition is based upon the professed belief that in 1873, when silver was demonetized, a crime was committed, by which creditors benefited at the expense of debtors. The fact is that silver was then overvalued, and hence its demonetization was a relief to debtors and of no benefit to creditors.

"The extraordinary thing is that the Kansas City platform proposes to commit the very crime which it falsely denounces as having been perpetrated in 1873. It proposes to substitute a fifty-cent dollar in payment of debts which ought to be discharged with 100 cents to the dollar. This is robbery and therefore a crime in which no honest man can have any part. The pretense that the bullion value of silver could be raised to its coinage value by the fiat of the Government is ridiculous. In fact, we have tried the experiment by purchasing more than six hundred million dollars' worth of silver in order to preserve the parity between silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. We have seen the price of silver steadily fall in the face of these large purchases. The United States strained its ability to the last thread of tension in this effort. Universal distress existed, and we were only relieved from general bankruptcy by the repeal of the Sherman act. To repeal this experiment in a time when business is good is an act of folly so glaring that it is difficult for a sane man to understand that the proposition could have received a single vote in the convention.

"You ask me whether the present Administration is likely to establish an imperialistic form of government over this country or in its new possessions.

"I answer that the Constitution of the United States is too strongly intrenched in the affections of the people to permit its possible violation by the Administration, and that if such an attempt were made, the Supreme Court of the United States will surely interpret the Constitution in the spirit of its founders and for the preservation of the Constitutional Government, to which we owe our stability and our prosperity. Personally, I regret very much that we have acquired the Philippine Islands, and so far as I might have any influence I would exert it for the purpose of divesting ourselves of the ownership of these islands. I believe that our system of government was not designed for the administration of colonial possessions. So far as Cuba is concerned, we are under pledge to refrain from its acquisition except by the will of the people of Cuba.

"As to Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, they happen to be geographically so related to this country and in themselves are of such small area, that I do not think any danger to our political institutions will come from the possessions and their administration. With the Philippine Islands, however, the case is altogether different. They are practically foreign to us, in race, locality, in interest. Circumstances, however, to some extent made us responsible for the establishment of a stable government in these islands, and I believe that the Administration will necessarily do all in its power to establish such a government in order to get rid of the responsibility of permanent administration.

"Lastly, you ask whether a Democrat, by voting for McKinley and Roosevelt, could be considered false to the interests of Democracy. I answer that I do not see how a Democrat who is true to the interests of Democracy can in the present exigency take any other course than to vote for the Republican ticket. I propose myself so to vote, and I do this because I am a Democrat who feels that Bryanism and all that it stands for is diametrically opposed to the principles of the Democratic Party as they were enunciated by Jefferson and as they have been construed by all the great men who have led the Democratic Party up to the time of the holding of the unhappy convention of 1896, when the old organization was broken up. I have but little sympathy with the Republican Party and as a rule have found its leaders to be opportunists and not statesmen. Nevertheless in the present crisis the Philadelphia platform is much more acceptable than the platform of the Kansas City Convention. It may be a choice of evils, but it is certainly a lesser evil to continue the Government in the hands of the Republican Party for the next four years than to encounter the perils which would confront us in case Bryan and his followers should have the opportunity of putting in practice the insane policy to which they are committed. ABRAM S. HEWITT."

NUGGETS.

Strategic Success.

"Did you see Dunn? He was looking for you."

"Yes; I saw him, but I managed things so he didn't see me."—Chicago Record.

In the Attic.

"How do you like your room at your new boarding place?" asked Van Braam.

"Well," replied Dinwiddie, hesitatingly, "it's tiptop."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Condensed Tragedies.

"What do you think is the saddest work of fiction you ever read?"

"The cook book," answered the young woman who has not been married very long. "Not more than one in ten of those pieces come out right."—Washington Star.

OF THIS BE CONFIDENT.

Ripley D. Saunders in St. Louis Republic.

Be confident, ye dreamers for the right,
The right shall triumph ere the strife is done;
For is no human conflict settled quite
Till in its holy name the day is won.
In all man's story read this lesson plain,
Its teaching for your stanch upholding meant:
Evil shall not the final mastery gain—
Of this be confident!

Be confident; tho' weak and sorely tried,
There is no power that shall your cause defeat;
You and the right against the world allied
Stand in the victor's panoply complete.
It is God's will. Through you it finds its way,
That may not from its certain goal be bent,
Reaching, through baffled nights, triumphant day—
Of this be confident!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Sam Bernard as a German Dromio in the New Casino Piece.

Opening of the New Theatre Republic Postponed—Early October Plays—Gossip of the Theatres.

Sam Bernard is "featured," to use the technical phrase, on the house bill at the Casino, in company with his brother, Richard, now newly risen to prominence, and Virginia Earl, who is as comely and graceful as she used to be in the musical comedies at Daly's and sings in the same old way. Richard Bernard has appeared in two extravaganzas at Koster & Bial's within a few years and has been regarded as a fairly good imitator of the remarkable dialect employed by his brother on the stage. This dialect is now used, with all the familiar effect, by both the brewer and the tintype photographer, the confusion of whose identities creates most of the fun in "The Belle of Bohemia." Sam Bernard, as the tintype man, enters in a state of comic intoxication, carrying a lamppost with a fire-alarm attachment. He rings the alarm and shouts to the engines, which presently make a terrific noise behind the scenes, to play the hose on him. He has the customary "Toodles" scene of reproaches and forgiveness with his wife, and all through the piece he is represented as a fascinator of women, in spite of his grotesque make-up, which merely reproduces the long-familiar Sam Bernard of many burlesques and music hall sketches, who is a very different-looking person, of course, from the real Bernard.

Mr. Bernard is by no means devoid of genuine dramatic ability. He expresses a variety of moods and emotions understandably, if with violent exaggeration. His fund of personal humor is abundant, while his comic singing is always really comical, if not actually musical. He makes the words of his songs tell. His two songs in the new piece are of a coarse type, though they do not border on indecency. In one the gentleman who has been on a spree tells his wife what he drank, which seems to be all that is both drinkable and intoxicating, and promises not to do so again. In the other, "He Was a Married Man," the moral is that such an unfortunate has no reason to fear fire, freezing, or blowing up. This sort of thing still pleases frequenters of the Casino when it is well done, and Sam Bernard does it well. He holds his own as the best of the acrobatic dialect performers and continually suggests that there may be a future for him beyond mere buffoonery.

Next week, the first in October, will be overcrowded with new theatrical offerings. "Lost River," the new Hoosier drama, in which Joseph Arthur is expected to equal the measure of success he secured with "Blue Jeans," is a piece all regular theatregoers will want to see, and Mr. Rosenquest promises a notable production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. But a powerful counter-attraction Monday night will be the "David Harum" play at the Garrick Theatre, with that admirable comedian William H. Crane in the rôle which is expected to crown his career, while the London successor to "The Geisha," "San Toy," will be put forward at Daly's. The opening of the new extravaganza theatre on West Thirty-fourth Street, the Savoy, has been postponed until Tuesday night, while on Wednesday Richard Mansfield's production of Shakespeare's historical, rhetorical, and lyrical stage piece called "Henry V." at the Garden Theatre will occupy the sole attention of theatrical first-nighters. What with the opening of the season of grand opera in English at the Metropolitan, the week will surely be lively.

"The Gay Lord Quex," Pinero's much-discussed and much-abused comedy, which is to be one of this season's most notable productions at the Criterion Theatre, has been almost forgotten in the recent rush of novelties. John Hare and his fellow-actors have lately been presenting the piece in the English provincial cities, after its long run in London. Mr. Hare will sail from Liverpool on the Teutonic Oct. 24, while his company will leave on the Germanic a week later. "The Gay Lord Quex" will have its first performance in this city, with few changes in the original cast, Nov. 12.

Elwyn A. Barron has written a play for E. S. Willard, called "Punchinello." The same title was used by John Ernest McCann for a play founded on Molloy's pretty ballad about Punchinello and Columbine, which was suggested by Richard Mansfield and written expressly to fit him, but has never yet found a purchaser. The Willard piece deals with the life of a strolling Italian actor.

Joseph Jefferson continues blithely and vigorously in the field, and will begin his Autumn tour in Northampton, Mass., next Monday. His company is the same he had last season, including Ffolliott Paget and Boyd Putnam and some of the members of his own family, while his repertory will comprise "The Rivals," "The Cricket on the Hearth," and "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. Hammerstein announced yesterday afternoon that the opening of the new Theatre Republic would be postponed until to-morrow night, in order to give Mr. Herne an opportunity to have a full-dress rehearsal on the stage. The theatre is said to be finished. Seats sold for to-night will be good for to-morrow night.

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Sullivan's Cantata, "The Golden Legend," Admirably Executed.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25.—The forty-third annual music festival began here this evening, with Sullivan's cantata, "The Golden Legend."

The festival forces this year include as usual sixty members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Franz Kneisel as concert master and assistant conductor, the chorus of 400 voices, and a score or so of soloists. George W. Chadwick is the conductor.

This evening the soloists were Lillian Blauvelt, Gertrude May Stein, Theodore Van Yorx, Gwilym Miles, and Julian Walker, all of whom were wholly satisfactory, while the chorus was excellent. In fact if the same degree of excellence is maintained in the serious works that are to follow, this festival will be a memorable one.

NEW HAVEN SEES "LOST RIVER."

Joseph Arthur's New Play Produced for the First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 25.—Joseph Arthur's new play, "Lost River," the actors of which had a narrow escape yesterday through the bursting of the great glass tank used in the piece, succeeded in opening its career to-night, the first performance being given before a small audience.

The play was fairly well received, and there were several encores. The piece is a rustic melodrama, and is full of new effects. Among these a bicycle ride at night and an aqueduct drowning and rescue elicited great applause.

THE BAGLEY LAUNCHED.

Torpedo Boat Named After Ensign Who Fell at Cardenas Bay.

BATH, Me., Sept. 25.—The torpedo boat Bagley was successfully launched from the yard of the Bath Iron Works this afternoon in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The vessel, which was called after Ensign Worth Bagley, who fell at Cardenas Bay, Cuba, May 11, 1898, was named by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, a sister of Ensign Bagley. Mrs. Bagley, mother of the Ensign, and other relatives were among the guests of the builders.

KAISER MAY SEND ULTIMATUM TO CHINA

Reported About to Demand Surrender of Anti-Foreign Leaders.

IS SUPPORTED BY FRANCE

Prince Tuan Issues Edict that the War Will Be Continued at All Costs.

Germany is reported to be on the eve of presenting an ultimatum to China demanding the surrender of the anti-foreign leaders.

In the event of a refusal, war, it is said, will be declared, and Germany will seize everything available. France, it is reported, will support the Kaiser.

China, on the other hand, defies the powers. Prince Tuan has issued an edict to the effect that the war will be continued at whatever cost.

Great Britain, meanwhile, has declined to accept the German proposal, her answer being identical with that of the United States.

Gen. Chaffee was yesterday ordered to reduce the American forces in China to the proportions of a legation guard.

Li-Hung-Chang is reported to have arrived in Peking and opened negotiations.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR WAR.

Count von Waldersee Reported Ready to Seize Everything Available.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The news from China this morning indicates that events are rapidly drifting in the direction of war between China and Germany.

"There is the best reason for believing," say the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, "that Count von Waldersee, on arriving at Taku, will present an ultimatum demanding the surrender of five leaders of the anti-foreign rising. After a few hours' grace he will formally declare war, and, taking advantage of Germany's position as a belligerent, he will proceed to seize everything available with the German forces and fleet.

"It is expected that Germany will take the Wu-Sung forts and the Kiangan Arsenal, thus dominating Shanghai. It is also believed that she will attack the Kiang-Win forts on the Yang-tse from the land side, and endeavor to seize the Chinese fleet, including the valuable new cruisers. Failing this, she will at least occupy all the Province of Kiang-Tsu north of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

"The French will support Germany. This is not rumor, but reliable information, and will probably be confirmed at the Foreign Office. Prompt action is necessary to prevent a coup which would constitute a serious menace to British interests.

"Russia has handed over the Taku-Peking Railway to Germany."

The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Chinese officials report that Prince Tuan has issued a secret edict in the name of the Empress Dowager to the effect that the Imperial Court has decided to continue the war against the powers at whatever cost. The edict threatens that any official failing to support the Manchus will be beheaded as a traitor, his whole family executed, and the tombs of his ancestors demolished."

A Reuters dispatch from Shanghai dated yesterday says:

"There are rumors of movements of the fleets tending toward operations near Shan-Hai-Kwan, the terminus of the railway."

KAISER HEARS ALARMING NEWS

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Alarming news from China has reached the German Government, but it will not be published now, as Germany intends to use it during the conferences in Peking.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has cabled to Emperor William direct that he has found the general situation much more dangerous than he had expected, as it has grown worse during the last fortnight, and the Consuls in Central and Southern China are expecting a general uprising.

Advices from Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister in China, are of a similar tenor. Rear Admiral von Bendemann has repeatedly cabled that the situation along the Yang-tse-Kiang is very critical, and also expressing fears concerning the safety of Kiao-Chou.

Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein will go to Tien-Tsin to-morrow. The report is confirmed here that Germany has assured Lord Salisbury that she is not opposed to the Empress retaining power, provided she retains it under the control of the powers, thereby preserving the harmony of the powers.

Private Russian advices say that official news has been received at St. Petersburg confirming the report that neither the Emperor nor the Empress will return to Peking until the Russian troops have left Chinese territory.

A special to the Lokal Anzeiger from Peking says that the Emperor and Empress have separated, and that the former is now located in Pa-Tung.

The German Foreign Office has received official information of the appointment of Prince Tuan as Grand Secretary. In reply to an inquiry as to whether this indicated a serious turn of affairs, a high official of the Foreign Office said:

"Undoubtedly it does for those powers that want to begin peace negotiations. The appointment means that Tuan is now at the helm, and shows to what lengths the Chinese Government will go in defying the powers."

The official added that Germany feels absolutely no bitterness over the answer of the United States, although she regards it as embodying a mistaken policy toward China. There has been no further exchange of view on the subject between Berlin and Washington since the reception of the American reply.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a statement, evidently inspired, to the effect that, with the exception of Great Britain, all the powers have replied to the German note, and that all, with the exception of the United States, agree to Germany's proposal in essentials.

"The appointment of Prince Tuan as the head of the Chinese Government may be regarded," says the Cologne Gazette, "as the first fruits of America's policy. The American note has evidently revived the courage of the Chinese, and their cherished speculations regarding discord among the powers.

"The act of the Empress in appointing Prince Tuan is a slap in the face for the whole world, but China will deceive herself in this matter, as she has done in others. Even assuming that active work against China should be left to only a part of the powers, that part will be strong enough to impose its will on China, and any State standing aside would never think of opposing the work of justice undertaken by the others.

"There is no denying that Prince Tuan's appointment has brought about a change in the situation. Many powers will ask themselves whether it is possible to enter upon diplomatic negotiations with a State headed by a man strongly suspected of being guilty of the gravest breaches of international law."

Proceeding to refer to the proposed instructions from the United States to Mr. Conger to arrange with the Chinese Plenipotentiaries for a preliminary conference, the inspired statement runs as follows:

"One may well be curious as to how negotiations between Mr. Conger and Prince Tuan's Plenipotentiaries will result. Mr. Conger had an opportunity while the legations were under siege to become acquainted with Prince Tuan's methods against the representatives of the powers. The indulgence of the United States of late toward China cannot have softened the Chinese Prince, who intends, if possible, to impose as a condition that American missionaries shall hereafter be excluded from China.

"When it is said in a Washington telegram that Mr. Conger, Prince Ching, and Li-Hung-Chang will arrange a rendezvous for the representatives of the powers for preliminary negotiation, it must be remembered that nothing is known in Berlin of any mandate for such negotiations as are suggested by the United States."

Several semi-official papers severely condemn the attitude of the United States. Others "explain" it by a reference to the difficulties in the Philippines. The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The American Constitution brings it about that every four years the whole political situation is revolutionized. With such conditions a settled foreign policy is impossible. Great Britain also has party government, but a change of internal politics there does not seriously influence foreign policy."

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—The Austrian press bitterly condemns the attitude of the United States toward China, attributing to the course of the Washington Government the "arrogant defiance with which China is treating the allies."

The Neues Weiner Tagblatt expresses the opinion that the upshot will be a war with China. The Fremdenblatt foresees extensive military operations, and possibly an expedition to the Province of Shan-Si, but does not think that the "defection" of the United States will cause a lasting disturbance among the powers.

LI-HUNG-CHANG AT PEKING.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Shanghai announcing the arrival of Li-Hung-Chang at Peking. The message says he is negotiating for the return of the Emperor.

European troops having been sent against the Boxers, Prince Ching, it is asserted, has protested that the Yamen alone is qualified to carry out their extermination, ordered by it.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 23.—Li-Hung-Chang will proceed to Peking in a few days. He remains under close Russian guard, and access to him is difficult.

In the course of an interview Earl Li said he did not believe that an early settlement of the difficulty was probable, because of the number of nations to be treated with; and he did not think the attack upon the Pei-Tang forts complicated the situation.

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PEKING, Sept. 20.—The authority of Li-Hung-Chang to treat for peace is still doubted. Referring to this matter United States Minister Conger said:

"Our first task is to examine and pass upon the credentials of Li-Hung-Chang. Beyond that we have no policy or plan of action."

William Woodville Rockhill, special United States representative in China, will probably not await the arrival here of Earl Li. He is busy conferring with the Ministers and investigating the situation.

The Russians are inaugurating a Red Cross hospital under the patronage of the Czarina. The institution will be opened to soldiers of all nationalities.

Thirty British, who were wounded in the Tun-Choo explosion, are dead.

ORDERED LI TO RETAKE PEKING.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the Dowager Empress has issued a secret edict commanding Li-Hung-Chang to raise an army and recapture Peking.

BRITISH REFUSAL TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Lord Salisbury has replied to the German note in terms identical with those of the United States reply.

The British Premier's decision to refuse to agree to the terms of the German note was communicated verbally to the German Ambassador here, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, during the course of a long interview this afternoon. Only a few officials are cognizant of what Lord Salisbury actually said to the Ambassador. Official circles here were inclined to believe that his Lordship would agree with Germany. But instead of doing so, Lord Salisbury used almost exactly the terms in which Washington's refusal was couched, and this, said a high official, "is all the more surprising, considering that the Washington officials had not the slightest inkling of what England's attitude would be."

What will be the result of this difference of view between the United States and Great Britain on one side and Germany, Austria, France, and Italy on the other? No official was willing to risk an opinion, though all agreed in believing that it did not entail a breaking off of the negotiations.

Lord Salisbury this afternoon refused to pass on Prince Ching's request for credentials as plenipotentiary, referring the whole matter to the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald. This decision has been communicated to the Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh, who will cable it to China. Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh spent a long time at the Foreign Office this afternoon, but he did not see Lord Salisbury, nor did he learn the nature of Great Britain's reply to Germany. The Minister said that he could scarcely believe that Lord Salisbury's views differed much from those of the United States. "For," the Chinese Minister added, "Lord Salisbury made this promise to me recently: 'I don't want to make any change in the Constitution of China.'"

Continuing, Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng Luh remarked:

"America is the only country in the world strong enough to have taken such an initiative as she did when she stood out against the German proposals. I feel deeply grateful that the Americans did so. Their's is the only logical point of view. The negotiations must be carried on as a whole or not at all. We cannot agree to negotiate one thing first and the others afterward, and we could not submit to the deposition of the Empress. In this I am convinced Lord Salisbury agrees with me, for the Empress is certainly part of our Constitution."

When asked what he thought would now happen, the Chinese Minister said:

"It is impossible to tell, but I believe the negotiations will reach a successful climax."

According to a dispatch received here from Berlin the Russian and Japanese replies to Germany's proposal, received yesterday, asserted that Russia "assents in principle," while Japan's answer is an "emphatic approval."

The Daily Chronicle expresses a hope that the reported reply of Great Britain is erroneous, and declares that "the only way in which England can reap the fruit of her exertions in China is by standing shoulder to shoulder with Germany and Japan, as the only effective counterpoise to Russo-French machinations and the weak-kneed policy of America."

The Times, in an editorial on China's non-repentant mood, refers to Great Britain's reply in the same tone as The Daily Chronicle, and says:

"The country would be both astonished and shocked if our Government did not warmly support the German proposal. It is simply inconceivable that the British, of all Governments, should refuse to accede to a proposal at once so reasonable and just."

The editorial proceeds to quote from The Times's Berlin correspondent to the effect that the German note consisted of two well-defined parts, the first containing the view of the German Government that the criminals ought to be surrendered before negotiations were begun and the second setting forth the proposal that China should invite the foreign Ministers in Peking to designate those whom they regard as the ringleaders.

The correspondent says that Russia and Japan are understood to dissent from the first part of the note, and that the United States Government confused the two portions. He adds that "it appears to be admitted that Germany will not insist on pressing her view at present."

The editorial concludes with an expression of confidence that the British people will both indorse the view and support the proposal. It suggests, however, that it is quite conceivable that Lord Salisbury "may not care to go further for the moment than Germany herself now considers sufficient."

ORDER TROOPS FROM PEKING.

United States Government Cables Gen. Chaffee to Reduce His Force to a Legation Guard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States Government to-day took the first step toward the reduction of its pledge made to the Russian Government Aug. 28 last by cabling orders to Gen. Chaffee to reduce the American forces in China to the proportions of a legation guard. The text of the order to Gen. Chaffee is as follows:

Adjutant General's Department,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.

To Gen. Chaffee, Peking:

Sept. 25, No. 41. Pending negotiations for a settlement, the Secretary of War directs that a legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry, with rapid-fire guns and light battery, with complete equipment and reserve supply of ammunition adequate for any emergency, be retained in Peking under your command, and that you send the remainder of your force in China to Manila to report to MacArthur. The guard should be amply provisioned, &c., until navigation opens next Spring. Retain such officers for staff duties as you deem necessary; all others of whatever corps or department will be sent to MacArthur for duty as soon as possible. All stores, transportation, and materials not required for the legation guard send to Manila. Place yourself in close relations with our Minister, acting with him on the lines that will best subserve our interests, keeping this department fully advised. It is important that you have the confidence of the Generals of the other powers. Gen. Wilson with his aides will remain in Peking for the present. Special instructions may be sent him. Cable MacArthur concerning requirements to carry these instructions into effect. Inform Generals commanding forces of other powers of our intention to withdraw part of our forces. Show this order to Conger. CORBIN.

By order Lieut. Gen. Miles.

Under the order Gen. Chaffee will determine what troops now serving under him shall be sent to Manila. There are now in China the full Ninth Infantry, eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, Battery F of the Fifth Artillery, four companies of the Fifteenth Infantry, eight troops of the Sixth Cavalry, and four batteries of the Third Artillery. It is supposed that the legation guard will consist of the Ninth Infantry, four troops of the Sixth Cavalry, and Battery F of the Fifth Artillery. There are about 4,700 troops in China. It is expected that 1,500 will remain. The marines, about 1,000 in number, also will be withdrawn and sent aboard the ships of the Asiatic station.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

The reported adhesion of the British Government to the position assumed by the United States respecting the proposition to make the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations has given the greatest satisfaction in official circles here.

The attitude of Russia and Japan toward the Kaiser's proposition is by no means so favorable as represented from Berlin. According to reliable information here Russia stands with the United States, and while Japan expresses approval of the Kaiser's views, she qualifies the approval with such strong representations of the difficulty in the way of punishing the offenders in advance of negotiations that her attitude amounts practically to an indorsement of the American position.

The United States will insist on the punishment of the guilty Chinese leaders, even if war should result.

The following will be the terms of America's ultimatum, as outlined to-day by a high Government official:

First—A proper interval of time in which the Emperor of China may show his good faith by rigorously punishing the criminals.

Second—If the Emperor fails to do this as fully and as completely as America should do it herself, a peremptory demand will be made upon him by the United States Envoys, accompanied by the designation of the persons whom America regards as guilty.

Third—If this demand is ignored, a final ultimatum to the same effect.

Fourth—If the ultimatum is ignored, war. At any one of these stages the Emperor can arrest the subsequent ones by showing an intention to deal fairly. The United States is anxious to give him every chance, and will overlook a good deal owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case. But America's determination to insist upon the punishment of the guilty is as fixed and as irrevocable as Germany's. The Administration rejected the German proposition because it was designed to humiliate China, and the Administration wishes to treat China in all respects as a self-respecting country. But no half way measures will satisfy the American Government.

SEVERE PENALTIES EXACTED.

Should the Chinese Emperor attempt to comply with the letter of America's demand by inflicting slight punishments upon the principal offenders, or by punishing one or two of them and letting the others go, America will refuse to recognize his action as a compliance with her demand, and will take the succeeding steps toward an ultimatum exactly as if he had inflicted no punishment at all. No degrading of officials or infliction of short terms of imprisonment will be accepted.

It is also stated to-day that if Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang have really been promoted, that subject will be the first one taken up in the negotiations, and the United States envoys will insist on this act being at once rescinded before any further negotiations are considered. Gen. Tung-Fuh-Siang will not be tolerated for a moment as a peace envoy.

The punishment of the guilty is not one of the subjects concerning which Minister Conger is authorized to treat with Prince Ching and Earl Li. That subject will not be taken up until the Emperor and Empress Dowager have resumed their authority. It will come before the envoys who will be appointed to arrange terms of settlement, if by that time the Emperor has not taken the question out of the range of negotiation by voluntarily and rigorously punishing every one of the chief offenders. There is, of course, very little real hope that he will do this, but a sharp demand by the envoys will, it is believed, avert the necessity of pursuing the further steps outlined above. The designation of the criminals will come only after the Emperor has failed to pick them out himself, or has picked out only some of them.

As for the punishment to be inflicted, there is some reserve about that. While the Government officials are very positive that slight punishments will not be permitted, they will not say as yet what punishment will be satisfactory. There was a strong intimation, however, from high official quarters that nothing less than capital punishment would be accepted in the case of the most flagrant offenders.

The Consuls at Shanghai have protested against the degradation of the Taotai, which is believed to be due to the favorable attitude of that official toward foreigners.

AMERICAN SHIPS PREPARING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Navy Department is pushing steadily ahead in the execution of the orders given by Secretary Long for the reinforcement of the Asiatic fleet.

A message came to the department to-day from Admiral Schley, at Montevideo, announcing the arrival of the Wilmington at that place from Palmyra, and stating that as soon as she can take on coal she will start directly across the South Atlantic for the Mediterranean on her way to Manila. Capt. Craig, commanding the cruiser Albany, also reported to the department from the Piraeus that his ship was about to sail for China.

MORE MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The China Inland Mission has received a cable message announcing the murder of eleven missionaries at Sih-Cheo-Taning-Yah-Yang, in the Province of Shan-Si.

The American missionaries, J. H. Roberts, Mark Williams, William Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, and Miss Virginia Murdock, who escaped from Kaigan, China, last June, and who have just reached this city, will sail for the United States on the Anchor Line steamer City of Rome, which is to leave Glasgow Thursday, Sept. 27.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Shanghai, which says the missionaries in Chi-Li are threatened.

CITY OF CANTON THREATENED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A news agency dispatch from Hongkong says that 20,000 Triads have congregated in the neighborhood of Chung-Chuin and threaten to make an attack on Canton.

RUSSIANS ROUT 5,000 CHINESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 25.—The War Office announces that Gen. Sacharoff (the Chief of the Russian General Staff) captured Chu-Lan-Chen near the Sungari River Sept. 12, putting to flight 5,000 Chinese. It is added that the Russians sustained no casualties.

TAKU, Sept. 4.—A Russian force of six companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry occupied the Lu-tai forts last night without suffering any casualties. The Chinese had previously fled.

The Russians are rebuilding the Tien-Tsin Railway station and others, and the prospect that the railway will be handed over to another power is remote. The Russian Minister, M. de Giers, will remain at Peking for the present.

An expedition will start from Taku for Pao-ting-Foo on Sept. 29.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The German Naval Division left Shanghai to-day for Taku.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Gen. Voyron, the Commander in Chief of the French forces in China, telegraphs that his troops landed at Taku Sept. 21. His headquarters have been established at Tien-Tsin.

The following is the present disposition of Gen. Voyron's troops: Artillery—Between Peking and Tien-Tsin; Eighteenth Marine Infantry—Echeloned between Peking and Tien-Tsin; Seventeenth Marine Infantry—At Peking; Sixteenth Marine Infantry—Left Peking for Tien-Tsin. A battalion from French Cochin-China has quarters at Tien-Tsin.

HARPS FOR KAISER'S TROOPS.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The firm of Hohner & Co., in Trossingen, Wurtemberg, has sent 6,000 French harps to the German troops in China. The instruments bear Prince Bismarck's motto, "We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Westchester horse show opens to-day at White Plains, and this annual event, always one of great interest to the large Summer and Autumn colony who have homes throughout Westchester County, will draw a notable attendance to the fair grounds. Mrs. Jules Reynal has returned to her country place, Rocky Dell, near White Plains, and is entertaining a house party there, and all the other large houses in the vicinity are also filled with guests. A large delegation will be present from the Westchester Country Club colony, and the Potters, Clarksons, Vanderburys, Cooleys, Iselins, and other prominent Westchester County families will all be represented.

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The St. Paul, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bates, Miss Ethel Jackson, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, Mrs. E. L. S. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. de Frees Critten and daughters of Staten Island, Amos Tuck French, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer and Vivian Spencer, David Turnbull, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wright.

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The Majestic, sailing to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Kennett Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Howard, Gerald Lowther, the Rev. Henry Miller, the Rev. Walter McDonald, J. H. B. Whitridge, Mrs. Clapham Pennington and Miss M. Pennington of Baltimore, and F. R. Woodward. On the Noordland, sailing to-day for Antwerp, there are booked, among others, Miss R. P. Anderson, Miss A. A. Anderson, Miss Frances Dillon, J. Abner Hafper, and Mrs. M. L. Turner and Miss Helen Turner.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived from Bremen via Southampton yesterday, brought, among other passengers, Thomas Achelis, Dr. C. N. Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. Charles B. Bradley and children, Howard Russell Butler, the artist; Miss Elise Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Carstairs of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Coulter and son, Craig Colt, Dr. L. Dennis, Mrs. Dennis and daughters, Miss Du Pont, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Farrell and children, Consul General Günther, Mrs. and Miss Günther, A. L. Gardiner, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, George Inness, the artist; Mrs. Inness, and children, Mrs. E. Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Irving Jones, H. Stanley Knight, Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean and son, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Miller, Dr. C. H. May and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. G. William McLanahan, Mrs. H. H. Poor, Miss Myra Perkins, the Marquis and Marquise Prat del Rio of Cuba, W. A. Prime, Mrs. S. T. Postlethwaite and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Rees, Prof. S. S. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Thompson, Mrs. G. L. Thompson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor, Hubert Vos, the artist, and Mrs. Vos, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallach, Miss Bertha Woodward, Col. L. C. Woolfolk, Mrs. and Miss Woolfolk, and Miss Margaret O. Wright.

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The Teutonic, sailing to-day from Liverpool, will bring, among others, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. McCook, and daughters, and Henry Sloane and two daughters.

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Lady Curzon's mother and sister, Mrs. Leiter and Miss Daisy Leiter of Chicago, are expected to arrive to-day on the White Star steamship Oceanic. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard are passengers on the same vessel. Among others on the Oceanic are John A. McCall, J. H. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Max Adler, the Hon. Henry Bourke, T. E. Brandt, C. W. Bowring, James T. Burden, George Croker, Ira C. Darling, Lincoln and W. S. Godfrey, H. J. Heinz, H. Hollingsworth, Col. Floyd-Jones, and Commander F. A. Garforth of the Royal Navy.

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Mrs. George W. Biddle, the Misses Biddle, Mrs. John W. Brock, David Clark, Mrs. Bessie C. Cockrell, Howard Douglass, Miss Claudia du Houx, Percy Ives, Mrs. Norbert B. Kates, Dr. William W. Keen, C. F. Lake, Edgar Allan Poe, and Miss Laura Tolman were passengers on the steamship Friesland, which arrived yesterday.

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The Common Council of Seabright, N. J., after a long discussion and continued delays, has finally decided upon building a new drawbridge across the Shrewsbury River to connect the beach and the Rumson Road. This improvement has been greatly needed at that resort for the past four or five years. The action of the Council is hailed with joy by the Summer residents of Seabright, resident during the season on the beach and along the Rumson Road. The present drawbridge is inadequate for the purpose, and the cause of frequent and annoying delays. Its driveways are not sufficiently wide, and with the press of vehicles upon it, especially at morning and evening, at the time of the departure and the arrival of trains with their loads of business men, there is always danger of accident. The Alexanders, Haddens, Shippens, McCooks, Bloodgoods, Spauldings, Vietors, Neesers, and other prominent residents of Seabright have for a long time past urged this improvement.

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There was quite a gay scene on the wharf of the Hamburg-American Line at Hoboken yesterday afternoon previous to and at the sailing of the great liner Deutschland, which arrived only on Saturday afternoon last. The hour of departure—4 o'clock—made it possible and convenient for numbers of men and women to go to Hoboken for the double purpose of seeing their friends off and inspecting the great ship. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley, who sailed for a several months' stay abroad; Mrs. Kinsley Magoun, who sailed to remain abroad all Winter, John Crosby Brown, W. G. Max Müller of the British Embassy at Washington, Henry Cachard of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Platt of Philadelphia, who are going over for a brief visit, and W. T. Pullman were centres of groups of friends. The scene savored of an afternoon reception, and was both lively and enjoyable.

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Mrs. Harry Higgins, formerly Mrs. William Breese of this city, and who was born Miss Parsons of Columbus, Ohio, was one of the notable figures at the recent St. Leger race day in Yorkshire. She wore a most becoming gown of silver-gray, with toque to match, and was in Lord Galway's box. Her pretty daughter, who is now a young woman, was with her, wearing a biscuit-colored gown, dotted with white. Mrs. Higgins is looking wonderfully well this Autumn, and has renewed her youth.

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James Henry Smith of this city, whom the London papers miscall "Mr. Cooper, the heir to 'Chicago' Smith's millions," has leased a moor in Strathspey, Scotland, where he has recently been deerstalking, in company with Clarence Mackay. Mr. Smith and Mr. Mackay intend returning home early next month.

***

Mrs. George Law spent late August and early September at St. Moritz. She was with a small party, including Thomas Pearsall Thorne of this city, and seemed much better. Among New Yorkers recently in Paris have been Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Porter, and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

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Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, with Mrs. George G. Van Schaick and Miss Edith Tilghman of this city, recently returned from Oberammergau, where they saw the last performance of the Passion Play. Mrs. Van Schaick, with Miss Tilghman, will sail for home Oct. 15. Mrs. Lawrence, after a trip through Switzerland and down the Rhine, will return to Paris, where she will remain until November.

***

Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Taylor of Chicago is at the Waldorf, with Mrs. Frank J. Mackey. Mrs. Mackey and Mrs. Taylor came on from Chicago last week to see Mr. Mackey off on the Lucania to Europe, and will return within a few days.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—Commander J. D. J. Kelley is registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Arthur Astor Carey has rented his villa on Narragansett Avenue known as The Carey Place to F. B. Swayne of New York for next season.

Miss Gray is the guest of Miss Stillman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Finlay have returned to Washington for the Winter, Bishop Potter to New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Casmir de Rham have gone to Cold Springs, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have gone to New York for a few days.

Theodore W. Phinney has closed his cottage and returned to Chicago for the Winter.

The last bake to be given by the Newport Clambake Club occurs to-morrow. After the bake there will be a rifle match for a cup offered by Center Hitchcock, President of the club.

Mrs. F. O. French gave a luncheon to-day.

Registered at the Newport Golf Club to-day were Lieut. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miss Marion S. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lemon, F. B. Moore, Mrs. D. F. Bush, F. W. Pomeroy, Jr., and D. D. Lothrop.

George I. Scott gave a luncheon at the Golf Club, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. Chubb, F. B. Moore, Miss Bush, and Mr. and Mrs. Lemon.

Mr. Pomeroy also gave a luncheon.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Begg—Bowns.

Miss Blanche Bowns, daughter of Henry E. Bowns, a wealthy coal dealer of Bay Ridge, and Dr. John Begg of Costa Rica were married at 8 o'clock last evening at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Bay Ridge. The church, which was beautifully decorated, was crowded with the friends of Miss Bowns and her family. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bishop Faulkner. The best man was Howard Bowns, a brother of the bride, and the maid of honor was Miss Felice Bowns, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Parmelee, May Hewitt, Theresa Hart, and Catherine Mackay. The ushers were Charles Gould, David C. Bennett, Walter F. Thompson, and Otto Neingh. The bride wore a white satin dress, trimmed with duchesse lace.

After the ceremony the bridal party returned to the home of the bride, where a reception was held.

Miles—Parker.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 25.—May Lena Parker, sister of Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals, was married here to-day to James Miles of Derby, Conn. Justice Parker and family were present at the ceremony.

SOUSA AND REYNOLDS PART.

Bandmaster and His Manager Could Not Agree.

E. R. Reynolds, manager and financial backer, and Bandmaster John Philip Sousa have decided to part company, after being associated for the past four years.

It was stated in musical circles yesterday that when the recent European tour was outlined to Mr. Reynolds, some time prior to their departure, he recognized immediately that as a financial proposition the idea was a bad one, and under the circumstances he absolutely refused to participate in any part of the enterprise. This placed an obstacle in Mr. Sousa's way because he was more than anxious that the trip should be made. Even if it did not result in a financial success, the bandmaster felt quite confident that he would benefit from it by the world-wide advertising he would receive.

Various propositions, however, were made to Mr. Reynolds to participate in the tour, all of which he refused. The determination on the part of Sousa to go, which he did, resulted in a wide breach between the two partners.

On the return of the band to this country recently the differences between Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Sousa were not smoothed over. After a conference held last week they agreed to separate and the dissolution took effect immediately.

This fact was practically confirmed yesterday upon inquiry at the Metropolitan Opera House, when it was said that all instructions to the band prior to the concert came from Mr. Christianer and all the details in front of the house were likewise taken care of by him. While he has heretofore been connected with the band he never assumed so much authority.

Frank Christianer comes from Des Moines, Iowa, and is about thirty-eight years of age. He became prominent here in the East when identified with the late David Blakely, when at one time managed both the Gilmore and Sousa Bands. It was with Gilmore's Band that Mr. Christianer showed his ability as business representative, and it was on the second tour Sousa's Band made under Mr. Blakely's direction that he was transferred by the latter to Sousa's Band.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Frank Christianer, who is here in the interest of concerts to be given by Sousa's Band, said to-day that last Sunday before the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Mr. Sousa came to him and said, "After this, Christianer, you and I will run this band together."

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—John Philip Sousa to-night was asked why he severed his connection with E. R. Reynolds. From conversation with him it was gathered that he would seek new affiliations when his contract with Reynolds ceases. He said: "Under my agreement with Mr. Reynolds it was to expire by limitation Jan. 1 next. At present I have not signed with any one else, but expect to settle my affairs after I get through my fall work. My story about losses I am supposed to have incurred in Europe are mere rot and made out of whole cloth. I am delighted with the outcome of my European trip." Mr. Sousa's band will close its fall work Oct. 4, and will open in New York Jan. 4.

MINNIE SELIGMAN'S NEW PLAY.

Reappears as a Star in Philadelphia in "When a Woman Loves."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Minnie Seligman opened her season at the Broad Street Theatre to-night in her new four-act play, "When a Woman Loves," by Pauline Phelps and Marion Short.

In spite of the proverbial coldness of Quaker City audiences, Miss Seligman was enthusiastically received, generously applauded, and repeatedly recalled at the end of each act. Miss Seligman was particularly strong in the emotional parts and the unqualified success of the production was unquestionably hers rather than of the play. Her support was excellent.

BRITISH ENGAGE THE BOERS.

Steyn and Reitz May Be Intercepted—Heavy Fight at Sabi River—War Said to be Ended.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Lorenzo Marques:

"Heavy fighting is reported across the Sabi River. This means that the British are intercepting Steyn and Reitz, who, with their forces, are attempting to push northward and to effect a junction.

"A commando is said to be surrounded near Pietersburg."

"The war is completely ended," says the Lorenzo Marques correspondent of The Daily Telegraph. "Many guns have been destroyed, and hundreds of wagons and thousands of tons of stores of every description have been burned. Burning wreckage lies in every direction in the Hectorspruit District.

"Any good police force of 20,000 men can effect the complete pacification of the country. It will be impossible for the Boers in the future to mass a force exceeding 1,500 men. They are sick of the war, and the Irish-American and other mercenaries are clamoring for payment and threatening the Boer officials."

The Goebel Murder Trial.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25.—The jury in the case of James Howard, on trial for the murder of William Goebel, reported this afternoon that it had been unable to reach a verdict. Judge Cantrill did not discharge the jury, and it will report again at 9 o'clock to-morrow. It is generally believed the jury will disagree.

GEN. JOHN M. PALMER DEAD.

Candidate for Presidency on National Democratic Ticket in 1896 Succumbs to Heart Disease.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 25.—Gen. John M. Palmer died at his residence here at 8 A. M. to-day.

Heart disease was the direct cause of Gen. Palmer's death. He had been in ill-health for more than two years. Last Saturday he attended the funeral of Gen. McClernand, acting as an honorary pall bearer.

After viewing a campaign parade last night, the General retired, apparently as well as usual. Symptoms of the fatal stroke manifested themselves about 3 A. M., when Gen. Palmer complained of severe pains in the chest. As he had felt them before, the family did not feel seriously alarmed. However, a physician was summoned at once. The General fell asleep again, and did not awaken until 7 o'clock. The pains in his chest became more severe, and nothing could be done to afford relief. The dying man conversed calmly with his wife for a time, then passed away.

John McAuley Palmer, ex-United States Senator from Illinois and candidate for the Presidency on the National Democratic ticket in 1896, was born at Eagle Creek, Scott County, Ky., on Sept. 13, 1817. His early education was gained in the common schools of Kentucky. In 1831 he removed with his father to Madison County, Ill. Four years later he entered Alton College, now known as Shurtleff College, but remained there only a year. In 1838 he taught school and studied law, being admitted to the bar the following year. In 1843 he was elected Probate Judge of Macoupin County, but was defeated for a second term because of the anti-slavery stand he had taken as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1847. He was re-elected Probate Judge in 1848, however, and in November of the same year was elected County Judge. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1854 was again elected, as an anti-Nebraska candidate.

In 1856 Mr. Palmer was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which nominated John C. Frémont. He was defeated as a candidate for Congress in 1859.

When hostilities were begun in 1861 Mr. Palmer organized the regiment known as the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, and was elected its Colonel. He saw active service in the field when his regiment was ordered to Northern Missouri. In November, 1861, he was assigned to the command of a brigade by Gen. Hunter, and took part in Gen. Pope's operations against Milford, New Madrid, and Island No. 10, commanding a division in the last two named expeditions. He was present at Corinth and Murfreesborough, and, for services in the field, was promoted to be Major General of Volunteers. He took part in the operation against Gen. Bragg on the retreat from Nashville, and commanded a division at Chickamauga. In 1863 he was promoted to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, but was relieved, at his own request, in August of the next year. As commander of the Military Department of Kentucky he served from February, 1865, to May, 1866.

In 1867 Gen. Palmer returned to Springfield, Ill., and the same year was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. He had some friction with the Government in regard to the presence of Federal troops at the great fire in Chicago, and opposed the renomination of President Grant. He supported Horace Greeley in 1873, and was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the Presidential election of 1876, in which he had voted and worked for Tilden.

In 1877 he was defeated for the United States Senate. He was twice thereafter nominated and twice defeated. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but was again defeated

BEVERIDGE ON EXPANSION

Indiana Senator Replies to Democrats' Arguments.

WANTS CUBA TO BE ANNEXED

Says a Separate Government Over the Island Would Be a Menace to the United States.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana was the chief speaker at a Republican mass meeting to-night in the Auditorium under the auspices of the Marquette Club. There was a great desire to hear the Senator, and early in the day all the admission tickets that had been prepared had been given away. Hundreds of people were admitted to the hall after the ticket holders had taken their seats.

Senator Beveridge began his address by denying that every race is naturally capable of self-government. "If this is true," he declared, "the Puritans, instead of being noble, are despicable characters, and the patriots of 1776, to which the opposition compares the Filipinos, were only a swarm of land pirates rebelling against their Captain. If the opposition is right, the Zulus who owned the Transvaal were capable of self-government, and the Boers who expelled them, according to the opposition, deserve the abhorrence of righteous men."

The speaker then referred to the example of India as showing that there is no reason why a tropical country cannot be governed by the Caucasian race. He went on:

"If the opposition declare that we ought to set up a separate government over the Philippines because we are setting up a separate government over Cuba, I answer that such an error in Cuba does not justify the same error in the Philippines. I am speaking for myself alone, but speaking thus, I say that for the good of Cuba more even than for the good of the United States, a separate government over Cuba, uncontrolled by the American Republic, never should have been promised.

"As an American possession Cuba might possibly have been fitted for Statehood in a period not much longer than that in which Louisiana was prepared for Statehood. Even now the work of regeneration—of cleansing cities, building roads, establishing posts, erecting a system of universal education, and the action of all the forces that make up our civilization—is speeding forward faster than at any time or place in human history—American administration! But yesterday there were less than 10,000 Cuban children in school; to-day there are nearly 150,000 Cuban children in school—American administration! But yesterday Havana was the source of our yellow fever plagues; to-day it is nearly as healthy as New Orleans—American administration!

"When we stop this work and withdraw our restraint revolution will succeed revolution, as in the Central and South American countries; Havana again fester with the yellow death; systematic education again degenerate into sporadic instances, and Cuba, which under our control would have been a source of profit, power, and glory to the Republic and herself, will be a source of irritation and of loss, of danger, and disease to both. The United States needs Cuba for our protection, but Cuba needs the United States for Cuba's salvation.

"I speak for myself alone, but I believe that in this my voice is the voice of the American millions, as it is the voice of the ultimate future, when I say that Porto Rico is ours, and ours forever, the Philippines are ours forever, and Cuba ought to have been ours, and by the free choice of her people some day will be ours, and ours forever.

"Think of Cuba in alliance with England or Germany or France! Think of Cuba a naval station and ally of one of the great foreign powers, every one of whom is a rival of America! I predict that within twenty-five years we shall again be forced to assume the government of Cuba, but only after our commerce has again been paralyzed by revolution, after internal dissension has again spilled rivers of Cuban blood, after the yellow fever has again and again crossed over to our southern coast from its hotbed in Havana Harbor, and after we have assumed hundreds of millions of dollars of Cuban debt to prevent the island from falling into the hands of a foreign power."

The Senator asked how, if, as the Democrats said, a stable government was to be established in the Philippines, it could be kept stable if the Americans withdrew. He then spoke of the direct benefits to wage earners in America that would result from possessions in other parts of the world, and referred to the fact that wherever the flag of a civilized country was planted the institutions of that country followed. With reference to the continued fighting in the Philippines, Senator Beveridge said:

"The opposition demands that the shedding of blood shall cease. So does the Government. But blood will continue to flow until American sympathy with the insurrection is repudiated by the American people. The Philippine people—aye, the world—look upon this campaign as a trial before the American people of the course of the American Government in the Philippines, and the election will mean to them American indorsement or rebuke of the American Government. Since men in America began to hold out to the rebels in Luzon hope of success through change in National Administration; since the unappreciated efforts of our peace-loving President through the civil commission to stop the war, convinced the Malays that we feared them—every phase of the conflict has been planned and pursued with reference to this election."

The speaker concluded with a glowing tribute to President McKinley. His address was frequently interrupted by loud applause.

URGED TO OPPOSE BRYAN.

Circular Issued by the Democratic Honest Money League of America.

The Democratic Honest Money League of America, Major John Byrne, President, yesterday issued the following statement:

"This league was organized in 1896 to oppose the election of William J. Bryan upon a platform demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

"In the present campaign Mr. Bryan is again the candidate and free silver again the real issue.

"We declare in favor of the existing gold standard and the election of the candidates pledged to its maintenance.

"We oppose the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one and the election of William J. Bryan, and pledge our most earnest efforts to their defeat.

"We call on all Democrats who hold their country's honor and welfare above party loyalty to unite with us in this final effort to eradicate Bryanism and secure repose and safety to the Nation. Gold Democrats elected Mr. McKinley; Gold Democrats, if they would secure the fruits of the victory of 1896, must re-elect him, and in the same interest—that of honest money."

BANKERS' SOUND MONEY CLUB.

James D. Smith Succeeded in the Presidency by R. H. Thomas.

The annual meeting of the Bankers and Brokers' Republican and Sound Money Club was held yesterday at the office of James D. Smith, in the Empire Building, 71 Broadway. Mr. Smith, who has been the club's President from the time of its organization in 1880, tendered his resignation, though he expressed his willingness to work in the ranks. R. H. Thomas, a member of the Stock Exchange, who had been the club's Vice President since its formation, was elected President, and George D. Mackay took the place, as Secretary, of Edward A. Drake, who is now Secretary and Treasurer of the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association of lower Wall Street. The other new officers are: John M. Shaw, Assistant Secretary, and Samuel M. Schaeffer, Treasurer.

Among the fifty honorary Vice Presidents are Levi P. Morton, James D. Smith, Brayton Ives, H. W. Cannon, and other prominent bankers and brokers. The club will participate in the McKinley demonstration on the Saturday preceding election day.

A SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Plans to Repeat the Business Men's Demonstration of 1896.

Arrangements are under way for a sound-money parade in the interest of McKinley and Roosevelt similar to that held in 1896, when more than 100,000 men participated. Of the forty-odd clubs that marched under the McKinley and Hobart banner four years ago, more than thirty have organized for the demonstration, the details of which will be arranged at a meeting to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday night next.

Edward A. Drake, the Secretary and Treasurer of the associated clubs, said yesterday that he expected to hear from the following organizations before Friday: Lawyers' Sound-Money Club, Coal Trade Sound-Money Club, Crockery and Glassware Trade Association, Architects' Sound-Money Club, Columbia University, Cotton Exchange Sound-Money Club, Leaf Tobacco Sound-Money Club, Publishers and Advertisers' Sound-Money Club, and Wine and Spirit Traders' Society.

It is predicted that the demonstration of 1900 will excel that of 1896.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN DENVER.

Greeted by Veterans of the Spanish-American War—Boulder Students Carry Him in Triumph.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 25.—The heavy special train of Gov. Roosevelt's party, to which was added to-day the private car of Senator Wolcott, accompanied by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. Lodge of Massachusetts, arrived in Denver at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

At the station the New York Governor was met by about a hundred veterans of the Spanish-American war in uniform and mounted, and was escorted to the Brown Palace Hotel, where supper was provided.

Three evening meetings had been arranged, the first at the Coliseum Hall, the second at the Broadway Theatre, and the third at the Capitol grounds. On account of the rain the open-air meeting was abandoned.

Rev. Thomas Uzzell presided at the Coliseum meeting, and Gen. Irving Hale presided at the Broadway Theatre. After the meeting Senator Wolcott took Gov. Roosevelt in charge and conducted him to Wolhurst, his country seat, twelve miles from Denver, on the Rio Grande Railroad, where Senator Lodge and Mrs. Lodge were also taken, and where they will remain for the night.

Gov. Roosevelt made eight speeches on the way from Cheyenne to Denver. At Eaton he was greeted by a large body of school children, each of whom carried an American flag. Speaking of this incident the Governor said:

"I am particularly glad to see these children here. I am an expert in children. I have several myself. Now they come here carrying the American flag. Why? They bring it because the flag stands for honor, for right dealing, for upholding the interests of the nation, and the higher and finer sentiments that tell for National greatness."

At Boulder a very large outdoor meeting was held near the station. At the conclusion of his speech Gov. Roosevelt was pulled from the platform by the students forming the football team of the State University, which is situated here, and carried into his car on their shoulders over the heads of the people.

MR. HANNA IN WALL STREET.

He Denies a Report that He Has a Plan to Settle the Coal Strike.

Senator Hanna appeared in the financial district yesterday and had short conference with J. P. Morgan at the latter's offices. Mr. Hanna afterward declined to say anything in regard to his talk with Mr. Morgan. He also called on President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank. Cornelius N. Bliss also made a number of calls in the down-town district.

A dispatch from Hazleton, Penn., was published yesterday afternoon to the effect that Senator Hanna had formed a plan, with the backing of Archbishop Ryan, by which the railroad companies should send out agents among the anthracite coal miners to make concessions, and, if necessary, offer a 5 per cent. increase in wages on condition that the men return to work immediately.

Senator Hanna, when asked about this dispatch last night, said:

"I don't know anything about it. Why should they try to mix me up in this? I don't know anything about it."

Senator Hanna had many callers at headquarters yesterday, including Senator Elkins of West Virginia and Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island. The Chairman of the National Committee repeated his remarks about the trusts and laughed at the published intimation that he was worried over the campaign. Senator Hanna remained at headquarters until nearly 7 o'clock.

OPPOSED BY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins's Fight for Re-election.

The canvass in West Virginia presents the odd feature of a father-in-law and his son-in-law seeking the same office on different tickets.

The term of United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins will expire next year. He is a Republican, and a candidate for re-election. Opposed to him are his father-in-law, Henry G. Davis, who preceded him in the Senate, and John McGraw, a lawyer at Grafton. Messrs. Davis and McGraw are Democrats, and the latter was West Virginia's choice for the Vice Presidency at Kansas City.

Both Republicans and Democrats concede that the Legislature will be close, and the former admit that while the McKinley Electors can get 15,000 plurality, it would be possible at the same time for the Democrats to carry the Legislature. There are 97 members of the Legislature, 26 of whom are in the Senate. Of the latter 13 hold over each year, and this year of the 13 holdovers 7 are Democrats.

REPUBLICAN HOPES OF MISSOURI.

Encouraged at the Outlook for McKinley in That State.

The managers at Republican National Headquarters continue to receive most gratifying news from Missouri, and they are evidently sincere in their frequently reiterated belief that the McKinley and Roosevelt Electors will receive a substantial plurality there.

Letters received show that not only are many Democrats deserting the Bryan standard, but that a large percentage of the silver Republicans who voted for Bryan in 1896 have returned to the Republican fold.

In Jasper County alone on Saturday the following persons announced their intention of deserting Bryan and supporting McKinley in November: Dr. L. D. Balfour, W. E. Ford, Dr. A. P. Hamilton, M. B. Johnson, William Moore, ex-Mayor E. O. O'Keefe of Carthage, Lee Durham, Dr. Vincent, Dr. A. H. Coffee, W. W. Calhoun, and J. F. Harrison.

One correspondent, a Democrat, wrote to Senator Hanna on Sunday:

"The Democrats are insincere in regard to all their issues except one, and that one they are afraid of. That issue is free silver. They are sincerely devoted to that issue, but they are trying to make the people forget it. They will find out their mistake six weeks from now. The people will not forget it. They do not like free silver coinage, and they do not like to be made fools of either."

BETTING ON THE "CURB."

Bell & Co. Reported to Have $100,000 to Place on McKinley.

The election betting fever spread from the Stock Exchange to the "curb" market yesterday, and before it receded Broker Lanco had bet Broker Herman $5 to $4 that McKinley would carry Indiana.

It was reported that a large bet at odds of 2½ to 1 was placed by L. L. Benedict, the amount of the wager and the name of the Bryan bettor being withheld.

Bell & Co. are reported to have $100,000 to bet on McKinley at odds of 2 to 1, and E. Wasserman offered to bet $10,000 to $5,000 that McKinley would carry Illinois.

$10,000 Offered on Result in Illinois.

E. Wasserman, a member of the Stock Exchange, offered yesterday to bet $10,000 to $5,000 that McKinley and Roosevelt will carry the State of Illinois. A similar offer was made in the financial district a fortnight ago, and there were no takers.

Ex-Sheriff Buttling's Bets.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon made a bet of $500 to $300 that Bejamin B. Odell, Jr., the Republican candidate for Governor, would be elected by 50,000 plurality. The bet was taken by a local Democratic business man, whose name was not made known. On Monday Mr. Buttling bet Louis Behman of Hyde & Behman, $2,500 even that McKinley would carry Kings County.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

The Squad Leaves Branford for Practice on the Home Grounds.

PROMISING NEW CANDIDATES

Training Table to be Started To-day—Princeton's First Real Game—On Other Gridirons.

With the coming to New York of Columbia's football squad real football practice will begin to-day on the old field across from the college. The squad left Branford Point, where preliminary work started on Sept. 10, yesterday early in the afternoon, and arrived at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street shortly after 4 o'clock. Coach Sanford brought the boys down, and all the togs and attendants came on the same train.

Before leaving Branford yesterday the last morning practice took place. About two hours of catching and drilling in quarter-back play was accomplished, Van Haevenberg doing the kicking as usual. He, together with several other members of the 'Varsity squad, were tried in this position, as it is Sanford's policy to develop as many efficient quarter-backs as possible.

This afternoon's work at South Field will be to a great extent a repetition of the routine at Branford, but it is not improbable that two elevens will be lined up in order to let Columbia men see something of what the team can do. All the players are enthusiastic over the prospects, and feel that their chances for success are excellent and better than last season.

The training table at the football house has not been established yet, but may be begun to-day. Last night the men ate at the College Tavern. Preparations are being made to accommodate about thirty-five men in quarters next week.

All last year's men who are eligible and willing to play this seasin have returned, with the exception of Morley, Williams, and Smythe. Morley left his home, in Mexico, on Saturday, and is due to arrive to-day or to-morrow. The men now out for the team are Murphy, Hennen, Holman, B. H. Boyesen, the English brothers, Manton, McCollom, H. H. Weekes, A. D. Weekes, Le Prince, Wright, Tyson, Austin, Ashley, Sykes, Van Hovenberg, Bruce, Marcus, Rogers, Goodman, and A. K. Boyesen.

From this number the eleven which will meet Rutgers on Wednesday will be picked. A consideration of the abilities of the various men as shown by their records and work at Branford reveals the fact that the vacancies left by last year's stars are likely to be filled, with a couple of exceptions, by men equally as good. Behind the line the Blue and White will be strong. Morley and Weekes, who established such splendid reputations last Fall, will be a matchless pair of backs. At full-back Capt. Simons was counted upon, but his weak knee practically puts him out of the game. Ashley, a new man, is the most promising candidate for the position so far. He is fast, and has developed into a capital line bucker and punter. The ends are the weak spots in the line, and both positions are open. Manton, A. K. Boyesen, Van Hoevenberg, and Ashley are among the possibilities.

If Columbia can secure capable substitutes to take the 'Varsity men's places in the minor games and give the first team a chance to recuperate before the big contests she is assured of a successful season.

Sanford said, during Spring practice, that, for a victorious team, he must have at least three sets of good men. So far he has about fifteen, and to discover and develop the other eighteen is the enormous problem which confronts him.

The fact that such a large number of men is needed, according to Sanford's ideas, can easily be proved true by glancing over the difficult schedule Columbia has set for herself.

The season opens on Wednesday with Rutgers at New Brunswick.

The following Saturday, Oct. 6, Columbia confronts Wesleyan at Columbia Field. In passing it is of interest to note that Bert Wilson, who was quarter back and Captain of the Blue and White eleven last year, is now coaching the Wesleyan team for its contest with Columbia.

To-day, when the men come out before their fellows for the first time, it will be possible more definitely to gauge their merits and tell exactly in what quantities Sanford needs players. This is true especially as several new men are expected out both from old students at the university and from the ranks of men who have recently entered the university.

NO SCORE BY PENN'S TEAM.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania's gridiron warriors for the first time this season lined up against one another in actual combat to-day on Franklin Field without a score by either side. The first scrimmage was not scheduled to occur until to-morrow, but Coach Woodruff decided that it was time to begin, and from now the struggle of 'Varsity against scrub is on. Several new men appeared on the field this afternoon. These were Keeley, Strang, and Ludes. Ludes is a strong candidate for half-back. He hails from Lykens, Penn.

Practice during the morning was light, and consisted entirely in kicking and catching. About thirty men took part in it, and all the light men were instructed in the quarter back kick. In the afternoon the squad was divided, and, though Woodruff was careful to explain that the division meant practically nothing, still all the 'Varsity men and the most promising new men, with but few exceptions, remained with the coach on Franklin Field, while the rest went with Kennedy to the old field.

While Kennedy took his men off to the old field and practiced them in signals, Woodruff divided his into two squads and held signal practice also. Hare drilled one team, and the coach took the other himself.

When Kennedy and his hopefuls returned from the old field they lined up immediately at the west end of the field. Hare kicked off for the 'Varsity, and the first practice game of the season commenced. The teams lined up as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
Davidson	Left end	Mallory
Zimmerman	Left tackle	Brenton
Hare	Left guard	McMahon
Horner	Centre	Sterner
Teas	Right guard	Mitchell
McCloskey	Right tackle	Allyn
Hodge	Right end	Thomas
Graves	Quarter back	Hindermyer
L. Smith	Left half back	Goodman
J. Gardiner	Right half back	Howard
W. Gardiner	Full back	Butler

The time of the game was but twelve minutes, and ended with the scrub in possession of the ball on their own thirty-yard line, without a score by either side, but this time sufficed to show the worth of some of the men. J. Gardiner at half back is a practical fixture, and Graves is the most promising man for quarter.

For the scrub the bright particular star was Ludes, who played left half back during the latter part of the practice. He tackled in a clean and decisive manner, the runner seldom gaining an inch after he reached him.

PRINCETON'S FIRST TOUCH-DOWN.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The first touch-down of the year was made on University Field this afternoon by Humbird, the youngster who used to win prizes for Lawrenceville Preparatory School as a sprinter. Humbird, despite his small stature, was the most conspicuous person on the field to-day.

Humbird was put in as quarterback on the scrub toward the latter end of the practice. Soon thereafter a beautiful punt by Underhill to the centre of the field was fumbled and juggled by a bunch of struggling players, and Humbird saw his opportunity, seized the ball, and sped like the wind around left end with the fleetest men of the 'Varsity hard on his track. He soon distanced them and made his touchdown. Mills then kicked goal, and the 'Varsity had to face a 6 to 0 score, which they were unable to even up by hard playing. The game was largely a kicking match, and the backs showed up in splendid form for this stage in the game. Mattis and Hodgman, who were pitted against each other in the early part of the game, kicked a splendid duel, which resulted almost in a draw. Hodgman had perhaps a little advantage. Then Underhill and Gordon, the freshmen, were given a try, and their exhibition compared favorably with the work of the veterans who preceded them.

The 'Varsity line was very nervous, and showed a tendency to scrap. The off side plays and interference were penalized heavily. The 'Varsity eleven consisted of Roper and Singer, left end; Pell and Ripley, left tackle; Brown, left guard; Losey and Hale, centre; Dewitt, right guard; Riggs, right tackle; Little and Shovener, right end; Duncan and Rose, quarter-back; Levick and Morse, left half; S. McClave, right half; Mattis and Underhill, full back.

This evening, after meeting the football candidates at the clubhouse, Capt. Williamson Pell announced the list of these men, who will report to-morrow at the 'Varsity table: Pell, Losey, Duncan, G. Poe, Wright, S. McClave, Roper, Hodgman, Mattis, and McCord. Twenty-six will be taken to the scrub table.

YALE'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—The Yale team worked on the regular 'Varsity gridiron to-day for the first time this season, and the change was signalized by an afternoon of the hardest kind of work. Coach McBride, whom Capt. Brown announced this morning to be the head coach of the team this year, split up the sixty men into four elevens and subs, and put them through two short games of a half each. The 'Varsity, as yesterday, took the ball in the second down and by a series of end plays around Dupee and centre plays through Richardson and Gile, rushed the ball to a touchdown in four minutes of play. Full Back Hyde making some effective plunges. Capt. Brown and McBride coached with Mike Murphy. In the second squad scrimmage, the new man, Bloomer, was put in at tackle and played a strong game under Stillman's coaching.

Dick Sheldon, who, it has been announced, would come to Yale, was here to-day, and conferred with the Scientific School authorities. If he passes his examinations he will join the Yale squad Thursday. Ridgeway Hart, who played last year, and it was said was to go to Princeton, was back here to-day.

In the line-up to-day the 'Varsity rush line was made up as yesterday, Kean going in at quarter back, and Sharp, Chadwick, and Hyde taking the places behind the line. Bloomer, left tackle, and Wallace, left end, were the new men advanced to the second squad.

HARVARD'S FOUR ELEVENS.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 25.—Active preparations for Harvard's first game next Saturday resulted in the formation of four elevens on Soldiers' Field to-day, and ninety minutes of hard, snappy practice. Each eleven was lined up against the others for short practice periods of punting and rushing. No game was played, although the work was similar save in absence of touchdowns and goals. The make up of the first eleven was similar to Monday's. The second eleven had two new ends in Cooper and Morse.

Four new arrivals characterized the day's practice. They were Howe, 215 pounds, sub-guard on the Phillips Andover eleven last Fall; R. S. Rainsford, 1902, guard on the scrub eleven last Fall; David Baldwin, 1903, Captain and quarter back on the freshman eleven last year, and Greene, centre of the 1902 freshman eleven.

The preliminary practice included the peculiar frog-like manoeuvres introduced by Coach Lewis Monday, and long rudimentary work at passing, falling on the ball, punting, catching, and interference. Morning practice was discontinued to-day.

To-morrow there will be a practice game, probably on the 'Varsity field.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES END.

Torpedo Boats, It Is Claimed, "Destroyed" Every Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—The second and last stage of the naval manoeuvres conducted this evening apparently resulted in a great victory for the torpedo boats. With the perfect weather that prevailed the small boats were brilliantly handled about the harbor, bay, and at sea. The handling of the searchlights was a feature of the mimic battle.

The problem worked out to-night was an assumed outside attack on the red fleet by the torpedo flotilla of five boats, including the submarine boat Holland. The red fleet consisted of the battleships Kearsarge, Indiana, and Massachusetts, with the gunboats Scorpion and Eagle, which were supposed to be keeping what is known in the navy as a close blockade, but the officers of the torpedo flotilla claimed when the manoeuvres were over that Capt. Folger's squadron was too far out to sea, and, in fact, was on the run to elude the Holland. It was the Holland that they dreaded most.

It was a great night for the torpedo boats, all of which except the Rogers, which was picked up by the Kearsarge, came home claiming to have sunk some big fighting ship. The Gwin claims to have put out of action the Scorpion and Eagle, while on the Morris all were sure they "destroyed" the Kearsarge. The Dahlgren claimed she found the Indiana far out to sea and "sunk" her fairly. The Gwin had a novel experience with Scorpion, following her for fully 27 minutes; then when she fired her rocket indicating a torpedo she was so close that the rocket ball came near landing on the deck of the Scorpion. The tug Leyden attempted to run the blockade, but was put out of action by the Scorpion.

The Holland did not return to the torpedo station until midnight, and there was some anxiety regarding her until she appeared. Her commander made his plans well and had the big Kearsarge particularly in sight for destruction, as it was his intention all through the battle to destroy the new battleship. After eluding all the searchlights of the fleet the Holland, making a brilliant surface run, started directly for the Kearsarge, and before those on board knew of the boat's presence Lieut. Caldwell, from the conning tower, informed those on board the battleship that she had been torpedoed, much to their surprise and disappointment. The fleet sails for New York Thursday and the drills are at an end here.

RESULTS OF MONDAY'S WORK.

Board Decides Invading Fleet Captured Newport, but Is Badly Crippled—Torpedo Boats a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—As the result of the sham attack on Newport Monday night the town is in the hands of the enemy, who are badly crippled. That is the decision of the Board of Arbitrament on the naval manoeuvres rendered this morning after a protracted consideration of the operations of Monday evening, when, according to the plans an attempt was made by a hostile fleet very much superior to the one inside, to run the forts at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, and to engage and silence the fleet defenders.

The attacking force was in command of Capt. William M. Folger, and consisted of the Kearsarge, the Indiana, the Texas, the Eagle, the Scorpion, and eight imaginary battleships, with a torpedo flotilla of six vessels. The defending force consisted of Forts Adams, Wetherell, and Greble, and the New York, the Leyden, the Vicksburg, and the Massachusetts. The board is of the opinion that if the actual ships had led the way into the channels and the imaginary ones brought up the rear and supported them, as scheduled in the plans, the attacking force thus composed could have forced an entrance into the bay.

The board is of the opinion also that the attack of the torpedo flotilla was a failure. Of the cour boats, the Porter, the Morris, the Gwynn, and the Rogers, which tried to pass Fort Greble, only the Rogers got through according to the ruling of the board, but the Rogers was later put out of action in trying to torpedo the Vicksburg, which represented a battleship. The board, at its meeting day, determined that the torpedo boat Dahlgren was put out of action by Forts Greble and Wetherell, but it may allow that the Stiletto torpedoed the Massachusetts. The Stiletto is the only torpedo boat that got anywhere near any of the ships, and at the board meeting this morning there was a lively discussion as to whether she destroyed the battleship.

Advocates of the torpedo boat claimed that she got within the distance for torpedoes, 500 yards, before she was discovered. Those on the Massachusetts argued that the Stiletto was mere kindling wood under the guns long before she got into a dangerous locality so far as they were concerned. The Board of Arbitrament will later take into consideration the performances of the Stiletto and try to determine if she or the Massachusetts is at the bottom of the bay.

There were several exciting incidents in the manoeuvres of Monday that did not come to light until to-day. The Leyden claimed to have rammed the Kearsarge after she had passed Dumpling Rock, but the claim was not allowed. A daring Lieutenant with a crew from the Texas landed at Beaver Tail and took as prisoners the signal crew there. Incidentally the board learned some things of great value. The board is of the opinion that the lights of the forts had little ill effect upon the steersmen on the ships. Those in the forts were of the opinion that the play of the lights interfered very much with the aiming of the gun on the vessels.

There is an important matter to be considered in connection with the opinion of the board that the ships made a successful run of the forts, and that is the absence of mines. The board announced this morning that as the army force did not lay any mine field the action of the fleet in getting into the main channel could not be estimated properly. Army experts are of the opinion that the manoeuvre clearly demonstrated the need of lights on fortifications.

The board suggests that operations be held here each year in the late Summer or early Autumn, and that they extend from Martha's Vineyard on the east to the inside of Long Island Sound on the west. The board also suggests that the Navy Department grant them more ships and more time for the manoeuvres, and also that it make a considerable appropriation for carrying into effect even more elaborate operations than those of this year.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH GOLDSTEIN.—Joseph Goldstein, residing at 30 Elizabeth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,651 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895.

LOCK STUB CHECK COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Lock Stub Check Company of 126 Sixth Avenue show liabilities $18,906 and assets $8,404, consisting of cash, $846; merchandise, $1,545; machinery, $2,813; debts due, $2,200; patents, $1,000.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL.—Joseph Rosenthal, residing at 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,853 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1895, when he was in the millinery business, and there are fifty creditors.

JOHN P. SMITH.—John P. Smith, boat builder at Nyack, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $17,748 and assets of $5,811. Of the liabilities, $3,667 is secured partly by mortgage, $415 is for wages, and $149 for taxes. The assets consist of real estate, $3,150, incumbered for $2,000; stock in trade, $884; outstanding accounts, $1,337; horses and wagons, $230; office desk, $10; cash in bank, 41 cents.

CLEMENT BAJETT.—Clement Bajett, blacksmith and wheelwright at 456 West Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,993 and nominal assets $13,700 in claims for damages. He has suits for damages against Adolph Renoux for $5,000 for alleged slander and for $1,000 for alleged assault, against Leonore Bajett for $5,000 for alleged slander, and against another party for $2,500 on a real estate sale. He was formerly of Bajett Brothers, who dissolved in June last, and of his liabilities $1,000 is a claim of Louis Bajett for breaking a contract, which claim is disputed. The balance of the liabilities is for money loaned and merchandise

FAILURE IN THE IRON TRADE.

Liabilities and Assets of the Charlotte Steel and Iron Co. Not Yet Stated.

The Charlotte Steel and Iron Company, which was incorporated on Feb. 2, 1900, with a capital stock of $100,000, and since has been operating a plant at Charlotte, N. Y., leased from private parties, made an assignment to Charles C. Hoge yesterday for the benefit of creditors. At the offices of Edward R. Holden, Secretary and Treasurer, all inquirers were referred to Assignee Hoge. Mr. Holden, it was said, had sailed for Europe on the steamship Deutschland earlier in the day. Mr. Hoge said:

"I do not think that the liabilities will exceed $30,000, and I do not believe that the difference between assets and liabilities is large. A schedule of the firm's assets and liabilities will be filed within four or five days, and until that is done no definite estimate can be made.

"The failure was due solely to the fall in the price of iron. The concern was incorporated under the laws of this State when the prices of iron and steel were at their highest. The company had accumulated a considerable stock, which is now worth less than the purchase price."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ATCHINSON, Thomas A.—G. Bullwinkle.	$77
ATCHINSON, Thomas A.—J. Gilbert	115
ANDREWS, Edward L.—R. Hanson	105
BRAUNECK, Joseph G.—William C. Demorest	305
BRUSIE, Ford J., administrator, &c.—H. Cornell	59
BECK, Richard D.—Continental Hygeia Ice Company	98
BARRYMORE, Maurice—C. L. Bagg	75
BLAIR, (or McLin,) Samuel—A. K. Smith	70
BAILEY, William T.—J. H. Dougherty and another, trustees	61
BARKER, Thomas—John F. Moran	70
CASSANI, Angelo—L. W. Naylor, trustee.	1,392
CAMPBELL, Arthur D.—Levy Brothers	97
CREAMER, Charles M.—The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company	55
CASEY, Daniel, and John E. O'Brien, individually and as copartners—West Side Bank	372
CONWAY, William L.—I. Stern and others	195
CASEY, Daniel and Margaret A.—The Bowery Bank of New York	2,536
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix—J. H. Hudson, trustee	3,939
COWLES, Lydia M., administratrix—J. H. Hudson, trustee	3,939
DOYLE, Edward—S. Oppenheimer and others	83
DODGE, Arthur P., individually and as trustee—John S. Wood	29
ERICSON, Augusta—G. Squires	202
FANTINO, Carlo—S. Galle and another	238
GAUTSCHI, Charles—J. Kilduff	471
GREGG, James A. S.—Robert H. Scott	577
HIRSCH, Simon—B. Klopfer	309
HARTWELL, Horace E.—A. Reich	114
HUNTER, William J.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	1,462
HATTEN, John—S. Oppenheimer and others	70
HAWS, William E.—John Townshend	1,408
KEEGAN, Joseph—Continental Hygeia Ice Company	113
LAIDMAN, Mary E.—T. H. Barowsky	228
MILLER, J. Bleecker, Jr.—T. W. Decker & Sons	104
MORAN, Frank E.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York	132
MOORE, William C., Jr.—Theodore F. Tone	202
McCLONE, Edward—F. C. Trowbridge	48
NAGEL, Charles—G. P. Esch	77
ROWE, George T.—Metropolitan Trust Company of New York, trustee	2,247
RAHDERS, William J.—A. Bernheim and another	887
SCHEIER, Martin—Isidore Cohen	69
SCHWORER, Arthur—G. Schworer	1,819
SCHWORER, Arthur—Emma Schworer	1,181
SANDFORD, Jared—John Wanamaker	182
SILVERBLATT, Bernard and John—A. Goldsmith	20
WARD, Matt J.—H. A. Smith and another	82
WISE, Lawrence E.—D. Meschendorf	91
WEEKS, George—A. Prince	115
THE HOLTIN CHEMICAL COMPANY—John Volk	86
AMERICAN WOOD-WORKING Machine Company—The John C. Cochran Company	712
THE RANDOLPH IRON COMPANY AND Hugh W. Adams—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	1,814
FLOYD, James R., & Sons, James R. Floyd, and Hugh W. Adams—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	2,032

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 06 Post Office Building. Bankruptcy proceedings.
2005—Stephen R. Tobin.
2742—Wertheimer & Steinberger.
2734—George T. Higgins.
2782—Herman J. Newman.
2759—Primo M. Suarez.
2704—Anton Liebler.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Norwood vs. Bowman.
2—Medvetz vs. Dry D. Sav. Institution.
3—People ex rel. Bisn vs. Coler.
4—Prendergast vs. Sampson.
5—Leo vs. Leo.
5½—Matter of Crane St
6—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Tallman.
7—Sherry vs. Tobias.
8—Hochman vs. Hochman.
9—L. & C. Wise Co. vs. Davidson.
10—Sears vs. Colt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Sullivan, and Collins for the People. All motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. Motions, orders, and all ex parte business will be disposed of before 10:30 A. M.

1—George Watson.
2—Archibald Small. Edward Smith.
3—Gaetano Chango.
4—Cyrus Austin. George Flemming.
5—Samuel Bernstein.
6—Charles Goldsmith.
7—John Conley.
8—Walter Gott.
9—Harry Wilson.
10—Jennie Lee.
11—Molly Linn.
12—Michael H. Dunn.
13—Christopher Thompson.
14—Joseph Doyle.
15—Frank Brown, William Ferguson.
16—Peter Columbino.
17—Frederick Shields.
18—Albert Smith.
19—Louis Ferris. Pleadings.
1—Robert Lowenthal.
2—Joel Riordan.
3—William Timmons. James Kelly.
4—Arthur C. Leslie. George Reilly, Thomas Burns.
5—Gerald Griffin.
6—Albert Robert.
7—Frank Taylor.
8—William Harris.
9—Charles S. Judson.
10—Patrick O'Connell.
11—Louis Vadse.
12—John Morano.
13—Walter Golden.
14—George Talbot.
15—Isador Heller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas J. Murray.
2—Michael Kennedy.
3—Isador Goldstein.
4—George Wilson.
5—Harry Wands, Michael Mannion.
6—Rosie Rosenberg.
7—John Murray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—John M. Bowers, executor, &c., vs.

A NEW TROTTING RECORD

World's Figures, 2:03 1-4, Made by The Abbot at Terre Haute.

ALIX FORMER RECORD HOLDER

Many Watches Caught the Time of C. J. Hamlin's Fast Gelding at 2:03 Flat.

Special to The New York Times.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 25.—For six years Alix has held the world's trotting record against time at 2:03¾.

Many attempts have been made to take the laurels away from the "Sweet Little Mare." But not until to-day was the feat accomplished, when upon the famous Terre Haute track The Abbot, the sensational gelding out of Hamlin's stable, lowered it half a second, and it now stands 2:03¼. Many watches caught it at 2:03 flat. C. J. Hamlin, eighty-one years old, sat in a box in the grand stand and had his wish of years realized to own the fastest trotter.

It was about 5 o'clock when Geers came out in his effort to demolish the record. The day was perfect, there was no wind stirring, and the track was like velvet. Two runners made the gelding think he was in a race. To the eighth The Abbot flew in 0:16¼, and voices could be heard: "It will be a great mile." At the quarter it was 0:31¾ and the stir was already beginning. At the half it was 1:02¼, and still the fastest quarter was to come. At the three-quarters it was 1:31¾, and already the crowd was on its feet. As the gallant gelding flew into the track the cheering began and cries were heard: "He is doing it! He is doing it!"

John Dickerson, with one of the runners, came up abreast of the game trotter, and it was neck and neck to the pole. Hundreds of watches caught the time, and there was wild cheering when the official time was hung out. Geers got an ovation, as did also Hamlin, and the crowd gave three cheers, proposed by Starter Duffin, for the horse, driver, owner, and track. The mile was perfectly traveled.

Coney was driven by Edwin Gaylord of Denver to beat the amateur world's pacing record to wagon, and reduced it from 2:04¼ to 2:08¾.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:06 class, pacing; purse, $1,000:

Fanny Dillard, b. m., by Hal Dillard, (Snow)	4	1	1
Colbert	1	2	2
Argetta	3	4	3
Toboggan	2	3	4

Time—2:08¼; 2:08¼; 2:08; 2:08½.

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Archie W., ch. g., by Tom Seay, (Nichols)	9	12	11	1	1	1
Georgianna	10	1	1	5	7	2
Nelle Gwynne	1	8	8	11	8	3
Chain Shot	2	3	2	2	4	4
Prince of India	5	2	3	4	5	dr
Tudor Chimes	11	4	10	3	2	dr
Iris O.	3	7	5	6	3	dr
Alverda Akins	7	6	4	9	10	dr
Senator K.	6	9	9	8	6	dr
Palm Leaf	8	5	7	10	9	dr
Sag. H.	4	10	6	7	ds	
Greenfield Boy	12	11	ds			
Phoebe Onward	Dis					

Time—2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¼; 2:12¼; 2:11¼; 2:17.

2:11 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000.

Tom Nolan, b. g., by Heir at Law, (West)	6	1	1
Jim Ramey	5	6	2
Lizzie S.	4	2	5
Red Ruben	3	6	4
My Choice	2	3	3
Armanda Prince	7	4	dis
Pussy Willow	1	dis	
Scapegoat	dis		

Time—2:10¾; 2:11¼; 2:09¾; 2:13.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

J. T., b. h., by Hero, (Hall)	1
Lavern	2
Baron Marguerite	3
Free Silver	4
Wilbur	5
Sallie Simpson	6
Malborn	7
Electropoise	8
Elmer	9

Time—2:12¼.

RACES AT READVILLE.

Trotting and Pacing Events and Ring Exhibits the Features of the New England Meet.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 25.—With some fine trotting events on the track and a lot of finely-bred horseflesh shown in the tanbark ring, the second day of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meet at Readville was full of interest. The entries to-day in the prize exhibits were larger and the contests for blue ribbons were much keener than yesterday. As on yesterday, E. D. Jordan led in the list of successful exhibitors, with five blue ribbons and two red. His total winnings amounted to $240; those of T. W. Lawson, who had three blue ribbons and two reds, $190, and Malcolm Forbes, $65.

There has seldom been better horse racing at the track. The 2:14 trot, which was put over last night, finally went to Miss Duke. The summaries:

2:14 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000. (Concluded.)

Miss Duke, br. m., Simmons-Seeta, by Red Wilkes, (Carpenter)	3	1	5	3	1	1
Alkalone, blk. h., (Dore)	1	3	3	1	5	3
Dreamer, blk. c., (Gatcomb)	5	7	1	7	3	2
Lisa Bee, b. m., (Middleby)	7	8	2	4	2	ro
Blondie, ch. g., (Foote)	2	2	6	6	7	ro
Miss Whitney, b. m., (Porter)	4	4	7	2	4	ro
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	6	5	4	5	6	ro

Time—2:14¾; 2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:13; 2:16.

2:11 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Alcidalia, b. m., Sir Walter, Jr.-Comee's Sister, by David Lambert, (Dore)	6	2	1	1	1	
Lamp Girl, b. m., (Berry)	1	1	2	5	5	
Greenbrino, b. h., (Gilbert)	3	3	3	3	2	
Hesperus, b. g., (Hamilson)	4	4	4	2	3	
Ed. Locke, b. g., (McDonald)	2	5	5	4	4	
Silver Plate, g. h., (Dearden)	5	6	ds			

Time—2:10¼; 2:12½; 2:12¾; 2:10¾; 2:12¼.

2:17 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000.

Carmine, b. g., Symboloer-Daughter of Flastail, (Kervick)	1	1	1			
Baron D., b. h., (Foote)	2	2	6			
Lady Bayard, b. m., (Golden)	3	3	2			
J. W. E., blk. g., (Kimball)	5	6	3			
Dewey H., (Miller)	4	5	5			
Victor, b. g., (White)	6	4	4			
Rusette, b. m., (Gilbert)	dis					
Sir Edwin, ch. g., (Sargent)	dis					

Time—2:10½; 2:11¾; 2:13.

3:00 Class.—Pacing, purse $1,000.

Little Boy, b. g., Kenton-Jenny, by Longfellow, (Palmer)	8	1	1	1		
Will Triburn, blk. g., (Carpenter)	1	2	2	2		
Gyp Walnut, br. g., (O'Neil)	2	4	3	3		
Oscar L., ch. g., (McKenzie)	4	3	5	5		
Flirt, blk. h., (Rennick)	3	6	7	4		
Art Alco, b. g., (Berry)	5	5	4	7		
Dan O., b. h., (Clark)	7	7	6	6		
Dan Westland, br. g., (Dore)	7	dis				
Mazote, b. m., (Porter)	dis					

Time—2:07¾; 2:06¾; 2:07; 2:08¾.

SPORT AT MINEOLA FAIR.

Automobiles Are Barred from the Agricultural Society Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 25.—Bright, pleasant weather greeted the first day of the annual Fall exhibition of the Agricultural Society. Many residents of the Wheatly Hills section of Long Island came over to the fair in automobiles, only to find that the horseless vehicles were barred from the grounds. Besides the regulation fair exhibits, to-day's programme consisted of cycle races and trotting races. The summaries:

CYCLE RACES.

One-Half-Mile Novice Race.—Won by Chester A. Smith, Baldwins; M. C. Smith, Freeport Cyclers, second; Frank Libschick, Oregon Wheelmen, third. Time—1:15¼.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by W. A. La Due, Nassau Wheelmen of Cold Spring, N. Y., (scratch;) P. G. Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (20 yards,) second; Edward J. Merkert, Unknown Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:17.

One-Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by Leo Libschick, Oregon Wheelmen, (50 yards;) Henry Hammer, Hempstead Wheelmen, (60 yards,) second; George E. Homans, Kings County Wheelmen, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:04 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Tandem.)—Won by C. P. Hutcheson, Hempstead Bicycle Club, and W. Van Nostrand, (60 yards;) W. A. La Due and P. G. Van Cott, Nassau Wheelmen, (scratch,) second; H. A. Sedley and C. Frank, (150 yards,) Brooklyn, third. Time—4:21½.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by George E. Homans, Kings County Wheelmen, (50 yards;) E. J. Merkert, Unknown Wheelmen, Brooklyn, (50 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (scratch,) third. Time—12:34½.

TROTTING EVENTS.

3:00 class, trotting; county class:

Gladys, ch. m., (B. Moore)	2	1	1
Headlight, b. s., (Muns)	3	2	4
Clytemnestra, b. m., (Varney)	1	4	3
Judge Thompson, b. g., (Murphy)	5	3	2
Rody Bird, ro. m., (Hendrickson)	7	5	5
Monetto, ch. g., (Duryea)	4	dis	
Evelyn A., b. m., (Abrams)	6	dis	

Time—2:20; 2:32; 2:30¼.

2:25 class, trotting:

The Monk, blk. g., (L'Hommedieu)	1	1	1
Del Bar, b. g., (Davis)	2	3	3
Elkader Girl, b. m., (Baylis)	4	2	5
Lee Cuyler, b. g., (Andrews)	7	4	4
Terita, b. m., (Warren)	3	5	7
Jeffrey, ch. s., (Murray)	5	7	6
Publication, b. m., (Thompson)	6	6	9
Sister, b. m., (Ticehurst)	10	10	2
Senator, b. g., (Walker)	11	8	ds
Nellie Bell, blk. m., (Abrams)	9	9	10
Nellie, b. m., (Schiuer)	8	11	11

Time—2:25½; 2:20; 2:20¼.

Other Harness Races.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 25.—2:28 trot; purse, $300:

Crow, blk. g., by Rupee, (Atkinson)	1	1	1
Silver King, g. g., (Merrefield)	2	2	3
Streater, b. g., (Gray)	4	3	2
Marie, b. m., (Bass)	3	4	4
Rara Avis, g. g., (Cannon)	5	5	5

Time—2:27¾; 2:25¼; 2:27.

2:18 pace; purse, $300:

Nina Noble, br. m., by Harry Noble, (Fahreney	3	1	1	1		
Daisy B., br. m., (Manlove)	1	2	4	5		
Mishap, b. m., (Barnes)	5	3	2	3		
Glencoe, s. g., (Hentschel)	2	5	3	4		
Master Gilbert, (Biggs)	4	4	5	2		

Time—2:10¾; 2:18¼; 2:20¾; 2:19¼.

2:21 trot, purse $300:

Anells Fedler, b. m., by Pedler, (Tyson)	1	1	1			
Clarence B., blk. g., (Rites)	2	2	4			
Quetzel, b. g., (Newberry)	4	3	2			
Bettine, b. m., (Ryan)	3	4	3			

Time—2:24; 2:21¼; 2:22.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—2:25 class, pacing; purse $400:

Cassa, b. m., by Dunton Wilkes	1	1	3	1		
Heart of Oak, b. s.	11	4	1	5		
P. H. Flynn, b. g.	2	2	5	4		
Maud V., b. m.	3	6	2	3		
Brown Heels, b. s.	9	7	7	2		
New Jersey, b. g.	4	3	4	7		
Little Laura, s. m.	10	5	6	9		
Mark Hendrick, b. g.	7	10	8	9		
Walter F., b. g.	8	9	10	8		
The Kid, b. g.	6	8	9	dr		
Bedworth, Jr., b. s.	5	ds				

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¼; 2:18¼; 2:18¼.

2:25 class, trotting; purse $400:

Fallterton, b. g., by Allerton	1	1	1
Victoria, b. m.	5	2	2
Amalott, ch. g.	2	5	3
Wyndcote Maid, ch. m.	3	4	4
Almon, West, b. g.	4	3	5
Cecilia, r. m.	6	6	6

Time—2:22¼; 2:18¾; 2:17½.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Westchester County Fair began most auspiciously today with clear skies, and the only drawback was that it was awful hot in the sunshine. There were two racing events in the afternoon, one a trotting and the other a pacing contest. The summaries:

2:35 trot; purse $250.

Cyrus Travis's blk. m. Lady Travis	1	7	1	1		
Milburne Stock Farm's blk. s. Too Soon	2	1	2	2		
D. B. Herrington's b. g. Master Chimes	3	2	3	4		
Harlem Valley Stock Farm's b. g. Ned H. Woodnut	4	4	4	3		
H. G. Barrett's b. m. Lomberta	5	3	5	5		
E. D. Hallock's b. m. Prestini	6	5	6	6		
A. T. Miller's b. g. Harry Wells	7	6	Dr.			

Time—2:26¾; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:24¾.

2:14 Pace.—Purse $500.

D. W. Maloney's blk. g., Sir Arthur	3	1	1	1		
Hiram Osborne's, b. g. Merritt Wilkes	4	2	2	2		
Nut Bourne Stock Farm's b. g. Ordwood	2	3	5	4		
H. G. Purdy's ch. g. Blue Wilkes	1	4	3	5		
G. H. Kaier's sr. m. Flora McIver	6	5	4	3		
Elisa Austin's blk. g. Sil Eld	5	ds				

Time—2:18; 2:18¼; 2:19; 2:21½.

A New Turf Organization.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Horse owners and trainers in this city have organized what will in future be known as the "Owners and Trainers' Mutual Association." According to the petition circulated among the horsemen the purpose of the association is to form an organization of owners and trainers and elect officers, these officers to appoint a committee of five members, who will meet and draw up such resolutions as they may decide will be of mutual interest and protection to members of the new organization, to the owners and officials of race-track properties, and to the interest of racing in general. A majority of the committee of five are to appear in person before meetings of the turf congress and ask for the adoption of such resolutions as may be deemed expedient, the same to be incorporated in the annual editions of rules published by the turf congress.

Victories for American Jockeys.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The all-aged selling race at the opening of the Newmarket first October meeting yesterday, was won by "Danny" Maher, on London. Tod Sloan was second, on Joe Ullman, and Lester Reiff third, on Chonkina. In this race the first five horses were ridden by American jockeys.

The First Nursery Handicap was won by Tod Sloan, on Handspike.

Sloan also won the Visitors' Plate on Wild Irishman, Sandia, with "Johnny" Reiff up, being second, and Bernard II. being third.

JANIN A GOLF CHAMPION.

He Wins for the Second Year the Highest Honors of Staten Island.

J. A. Janin, Jr., won the golf championship of Staten Island yesterday for the second time, and he will hold for the coming year, as he did last, the gold medal given by Col. James R. Branch. The final round was played on the links of the Richmond County Country Club and over thirty-six holes. E. O. Schuyler of the Richmond County Club was runner up, and Janin, who hails from the Fox Hills Club, won by 4 up and 3 to play. It was a closely contested match, for at the finish of the eighteen hole round in the morning honors were even, and on the ninth green in the afternoon Schuyler led by one hole. Janin tied the match on the next green, and of the next three holes he won four and one was halved, bringing the game to an end on the thirty-third green. The scores were:

James A. Janin, Jr., Fox Hills—									
Out	6	7	3	4	5	4	4	5	7—45
In	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	3—45—90
Out	6	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	7—44
In	5	4	5	6	5	4			—29—73—163
E. O. Schuyler, Richmond County—									
Out	5	6	3	5	4	5	4	7	6—45
In	5	4	6	6	5	4	7	4	4—45—90
Out	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	6	6—43
In	6	5	6	6	6	5			—34—77—167

Bye-holes not played.

Taylor Won Golf Match.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 25.—J. H. Taylor played the best ball of August Schultz of the Brooklawn Country Club and A. Gourlie of the Hillensdale Club at the links of the Brooklawn Country Club to-day, and won by 9 up. He broke the record of the course for nine holes going out, making it in 34. His play fell off on the second round, and it took him 40 strokes.

In the afternoon Taylor met H. H. Taylor and S. Patterson, amateurs, and won out against the best ball by a score of 3 up.

Mixed Foursomes at Niagara.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Edmund Syer of Chicago and Livingstone Lansing of New York won the handicap mixed foursomes at the Niagara Golf Club this morning. Their handicap of 30 strokes netted them a score of 43 for the nine holes and the next team was nine strokes more.

Zettler Rifle Club Tournament.

The greatest gathering of expert marksmen that has been seen about the metropolis for a long time participated in the twenty-sixth annual tournament of the Zettler Rifle Club.

Forty-four men tried their aim on the honor target. There were twenty prizes, the first being captured by William Hayes of Newark, who scored 70 out of a possible 75 points. H. M. Pope of Hartford, Conn., won the Zettler trophy on 71 points.

The largest entry was on the ring target. Upward of 100 marksmen competed. Fred Ross and Henry Holges tied for first prize, and divided the money. Each had the three best tickets, and their totals were 213 points. The summaries:

Ring Target.—F. Ross, 72, 72, 69—213 points; H. Holges, 72, 71, 70—213; M. Dorrier, 71, 71, 70—212; E. Fillard, 74, 69, 68—211; G. Schlicht, 71, 69, 69—209; H. Pope, 71, 69—140; E. Fischer, 70, 70—140; L. Fiach, 70, 70—140; C. Zettler, 70, 69—139; W. Hayes, 70, 69—139. Premiums, (best five)—H. Holges, 351 points; M. Dorrier, 350; F. Ross, 348; E. Fillard, 345; G. Schlicht, 345.

Honor Target.—W. Hayes, 70 points; L. Hansen, 68; G. Purkess, 68; G. Plaisted, 68; C. Zettler, Jr., 66; J. Schmidt, 66; G. Kronsberg, 65; T. Keller, 65; L. Fiach, 64; E. Berckmann, 64; P. Schmidt, 63; F. Hecking, 62; M. Dorrier, 61; S. Fuzzini, 60; A. Bergerow, 60.

Bull's-Eye Target.—M. Engel, 11 degrees; L. Hansen, 12½; E. Fischer, 12½; C. Zettler, 16½; M. Dorrier, 20; G. Weigman, 22½; W. Hayes, 23; H. Holges, 26; R. Busse, 27; G. Schlicht, 30½; B. Zettler, 40; W. Hicks, 43; F. Ross, 43½; H. Mehlenbrock, 45; G. Purkess, 47; E. Berckmann, 51; G. Shorkley, 55; L. Grane, 55½. Premiums—F. Ross, 51 bull's-eyes; M. Darrier, 43; G. Zimmerman, 39; L. Hansen, 34; G. Schlicht, 30.

Ladies' Target of Honor.—Mrs. Ross, 51 points; Miss A. Zimmerman, 49; Mrs. Krause, 49; Mrs. Watson, 48; Mrs. C. Zettler, 47; Miss A. Plaisted, 47; Mrs. Weigmann, 45; Mrs. B. Zettler, 44; Miss R. Zimmerman, 44; Mrs. Schmidt, 44; Mrs. Grosch, 42; Miss N. Hart, 41; Miss Darrier, 40.

Judges' Target.—J. Fachlamm, 61; A. Stahl, 56. Zettler Trophy.—H. Pope, 71.

ANDRONICUS WAS WINNER

Well Ridden by O'Connor, He Beat Good Horses in a Hot Finish.

LIEBER KARL SET A RECORD

Schoor's Sprinter Was Never Headed for the Bayshore Stakes at the Gravesend Track.

Unexpected happenings gave to the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday a not altogether agreeable spice. One event in particular, the coming to life of Lieber Karl, who, backed by his stable, showed sudden and startling improvement, and won the only stake on the card, and in doing it made a new track record, caused much unpleasant comment. Lieber Karl, beaten by cheap horses heretofore, led from end to end, and ran the short six furlongs in 1:09 4-5, a fraction of a second faster than Merry Day's track record. The short six furlongs was much in evidence, one half of the day's events being run over it. The weather was pleasant, the track fast, and the attendance good.

The best race of the day was the fifth, at one mile and a furlong, in which four horses ran. McMeekin was the favorite. The start was long delayed, but when it was made, Serrano rushed to the front, and with McMeekin at his shoulders, made the running to the far turn. O'Connor brought up Andronicus on the outside at the head of the stretch, and by sheer hard work got Andronicus to the front, and riding a brilliant finish, won with him by a length from Intrusive, who crowded in on the other two at the end, but beat Serrano by a length and a half. On complaint of fouling, Intrusive was disqualified and Serrano was placed second.

Meehanus, running for the first time in the colors of S. C. Hildreth, was the favorite in a field of five for the only stake on the programme, the Bayshore, "about six furlongs." Lieber Karl, heavily backed by his stable, showed none of the soreness he exhibited in former races, but jumped away from the post, and racing against the bit from the start, carried his field off at a past pace. Lieber Karl was full of running, and easily held his advantage in the leading, winning handily by two and a half lengths, making a new record for the course. The Pride finished second, two lengths before Meehanus.

Nine horses ran in the fourth race, again over the short six furlongs, Himtine starting favorite on it. Fluke, first away, made the running into the stretch, with Himtine second and Buffoon third to that point, where Himtine went to the front and won easily by two lengths, while Buffoon caught and beat Fluke a nose for second place.

For the last race—five and one-half furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds—eight cheap youngsters ran, with Billionaire the favorite at a short price. Almost by mark all the running, and won easily by two lengths. Dangerfield, well up all the way, finished second.

Jockey Henry carried off the riding honors of the day by landing three winners—Elizabeth M., Fleuron, and Himtine—and finishing third on his one other mount, Meehanus.

S. C. Hildreth, who has won more money and races than any other owner in the East this Fall, has bought from Green B. Morris the release of Jockey Bullman for $15,000. Bullman was under contract to Morris for a year longer. The jockey is now under suspension. Hildreth put himself further in evidence by bidding up Lieber Karl, after he won the selling stake, to $2,000, or $1,000 more than he was entered for, his owner then retaining him for a two-dollar advance. J. E. Madden bought from T. Murphy the two-year-old filly Luerna for $2,300.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. About six furlongs. F. M. Milden's Elizabeth M., by Watercress-Hana, ch. f., 116 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won in a canter by six lengths; T. Murphy's Luerna, b. f., 110, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 3 to 2, second by a half length from Mrs. Frank Farrell's The Musketeer, b. c., 113, (N. Turner,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. La Valliere, Baron Pepper, Sinfi, Scurry, Mary McCoy, Queen Carnival, and Colchester also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for fillies three years old. One mile and a sixteenth. A. C. McCafferty's Fleuron, by Albert-Entricia, ch. f., 111 pounds, (Henry,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Green B. Morris's Star Chime, b. f., 111, (T. Knight,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a head from J. E. Martin's Kamara, br. f., 128, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, third. Time—1:49 1-5. Motley and Lady Elite also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Bayshore Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. J. F. Schorr's Lieber Karl, by Forester-Daisy Woodruff, ch. c., 5 years, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 7 to 5, won handily by two lengths and a half; J. Witten's The Pride, b. g., 4, 104, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by two lengths from Samuel C. Hildreth's Meehanus, ch. c., 4, 118, (Henry,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Potente and Bettie Gray also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs. J. J. McCafferty's Himtine, by Himyar-Santiffe, b. c., 4 years, 119 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 5 and 7 to 10, won easily by two lengths; G. A. Muller's Buffoon, br. g., aged, 103, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a nose from T. Leonard's Fluke, ch. g., 3, 99, (Shaw,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Midnight Chimes, Elfin Conig, Mark Cheek, Ringleader, Dora F., and Pincher also ran. Dora F. left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which had not won at the meeting; one mile and a furlong. Arthur Featherstone's Andronicus, by Stratmore-Ovation, b. h., 5 years, 104 pounds, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, was ridden out by a scant length; L. Waterbury's Intrusive, ch. h., 5, 126, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a length and a half from E. Respass's Serrano, ch. g., 6, 104, (T. Knight,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Intrusive was disqualified for a foul, and W. M. Barrick's McMeekin, b. c., 3, 117, (Spencer,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, was placed third, Serrano getting second place. Time—1:53 4-5. Only four horses ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. F. Burlein's Animosity, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., ch. f., 101 pounds, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by two lengths; J. F. Schorr's Dangerfield, br. c., 105, (T. Burns,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second by a neck from J. L. Holland's The Golden Prince, ch. g., 99, (T. Knight,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:08 3-5. Malden, Billionaire, Mark Lane, Luck, and Snark also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Challenger, 158 pounds; Three Bars, 149; Elner, 138; The Burlington Route, 135; Long Isle, 132; Matt Simpson and Holland, 130 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Rolling Boer, 112 pounds; Piederich, 105; Pleasant Sail and Farmer Bennett, 104 each; Frank Hall, Monad, and Lady Padden, 102 each; Cherished, 100, and About, 94.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Jack Point, 126 pounds; Decanter, 115; Cambrian, 114; Autumn, 111; Belle of Troy and Charentus, 110 each; Greenock, 107; Motley, 105; Kinnikinic, 104; King Barleycorn, 113, and Withers, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes, selling, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. Gold Or, 115 pounds; Mayor Gilroy, 110; Nabocklish, Hesper, His Royal Highness, and Kitchener, 105 each; Prestidigitator and Red Path, 102 each:

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds that have run at this meeting and not won; one mile and seventy yards. Pupil, 113 pounds; Carbuncle, 110; Hammock, 109; Fonsolee, Unsightly, and Prestidigitator, 106 each; Annoy, 104, and Miss Hanover, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; five furlongs. Mark Lane, Lord Pepper, Labas, Driscoll, Rappenecker, Pigeon Post, Victor, Binkl, Frank Kenny, Carnation, Sharpshooter, and Yelp, 112 pounds each; Pleasant Sail, Add, Sporting Duchess, Balloon, Mistress, and Templston, 109 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Sept. 25.—Six furlongs, Henry's Sister, 100, (Hicks,) 1; Daisy Chain, 100, 2; Saragamp, 104, 3. Time—1:02¾. Five furlongs—Russian, 97, (Booker,) 1; Queen Victoria, 97, 2; Amoroso, 102, 3. Time—1:14½. Five and a half furlongs, Lake Fonso, 100, (McQuade,) 1; Onoto, 91, 2; George Lebar, 103, 3. Time—1:08¾. One mile and a sixteenth, Sir Fitzhugh, 100, (Booker,) 1; Handicapper, 101, 2; Brulare, 92, 3. Time—1:47¼. Six furlongs—Prince Zeno, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; Cavallo, 102, 2; Tortugas, 102, 3. Time—1:15. One mile and twenty yards—Double Dummy, 97, (Booker,) 1; Miss Soak, 106, 2; Windward, 97, 3. Time—1:43.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Seven furlongs—Inceni, 107, (Winkfield,) 1; Al Brown, 102, 2; Hanswurst, 110, 3. Time—1:29½. Six furlongs—Tame Irishman, 103, (J. Martin,) 1; Jake Weber, 103, 2; Loyaletta, 109, 3. Time—1:14½. Five and one-half furlongs—Kasan, 105, (Tally,) 1; Tyr, 113, 2; Handy Man, 103, 3. Time—1:07¾. Seven furlongs—The Lady, 103, (Bergen,) 1; Prejudice, 103, 2; Sly, 109, 3. Time—1:26¼. Mile and a quarter—Molo, 107, (McDermott,) 1; Our Nellie, 104, 2; Topmast, 104, 3. Time—2:07¾. One mile and seventy yards—Louisville, 97, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Trebor, 106, 2; Locust Blossom, 102, 3. Time—1:45¼.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—One mile—Sallie Lamar, 102, (Dominick,) 1; Mr. Brookwood, 100, 2; Sylvian, 92, 3. Time—1:44. Five furlongs—Merriman, 108, (Dominick,) 1; Poyntz, 104, 2; Thane, 103, 3. Time—1:02½. One mile and a sixteenth—Omelia, 104, (Coburn,) 1; Isaac, 104, 2; Duchess VI., 104, 3. Time—1:51. Six furlongs—Harry Duke, 106, (Boland,) 1; Elsie Barnes, 109, 2; Colonel Gay, 112, 3. Time—1:15¾. One mile—Einstein, 102, (Bassenger,) 1; Kitty Clyde, 104, 2; Celeste d'Or, 109, 3. Time—1:43¾. Six furlongs—Curd Gillock, 96, (Dominick,) 1; Ned Wickes, 112, 2; Bean, 91, 3. Time—1:14¼.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Tiverton and Teddy Look Distinguished Themselves in the Speed Trials.

The bay gelding Tiverton, (2:21¼,) who made his record at the Empire City track a short while ago, was one of the most successful performers on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. Among the horses that Tiverton defeated yesterday was the pacer James C., driven by James N. Campbell.

There were two encounters between Tiverton and Hugh Riley's gelding Commodore Porter, (2:13.) The Commodore did not hold his clip as well as he usually does, and he was second at the finish in each of his tilts with Tiverton. Tiverton was not the only one that made a clean sweep of his brushes. The chestnut pacer Teddy Look (2:20¼) showed his heels to all rivals when his owner, H. A. Stout, put his speed to the test. Swift and spirited was the brush in which Teddy Look won from George Main's bay mare Miss Meander, (2:16½.) Teddy Look's margin of victory was about a length, but in a repeat brush Teddy was several lengths in front.

Mr. Stout's sturdy pacer had a much closer call the first time he met George Coleman and the big trotter Baylight, (2:23¾.) All the way from the bend to the beginning of the stone wall they moved with a vim and speed worthy of a Grand Circuit race, with Baylight showing the way. Fifty yards from the finish Teddy Look was still behind, but at this stage of the brush Mr. Stout called on his horse for a spurt, and Teddy responded gallantly. Each stride sent him nearer to the front, and as the two scooted past the finish line, Teddy seemed to have nipped the lead by an eyelash, though some thought it was a dead heat. Teddy Look and Baylight brushed again with the result an easy victory for the pacer this time.

William Durando had a smooth-going brown pacer, Sir William, on the course, and brushed him against James Murphy's black trotter, Fred B., (2:10¾.) Fred B. was the winner.

E. E. Smathers, driving the chestnut mare Strathbelle, (2:14½,) won a brush from Andrew Phillips's Harry L. and Mr. O'Halloran, driving Elsinora, (2:12½,) won a pretty race from Calypso, (2:10½.) The bike wheels flew around like an electric fan when W. E. Spier pitted his trotter Copeland (2:09½) against L. G. Kahn's pacer George Wallace, (2:17½.) Copeland was a short distance ahead as they rated along at a humming clip, and the finish promised to be a close one. George Wallace, however, broke, and though he was quickly down to a pace again he could not catch Copeland.

Others on the road yesterday were: Charles Roselle, behind Damiana, (2:22¼;) Henry Zahn with Dundess, (2:23¼;) C. S. Schreiber, driving his black mare Belle; H. A. Pierce with Upton, (2:19½;) Joseph Garneau with the pacer Dictum, (2:20¾;) James Smith behind James L., (2:09½;) W. A. Minor with the brown mare Dolly M.; Nathan Straus with Cobwebs, (2:12;) George Spear behind the fleet little mare Alice Barnes, (2:18½;) Patrick Kennedy with his big black pacer, Ambidexter, (2:11¾;) Dr. Kane with Laura W., and H. G. Leland with his team Angelo and Diablo.

A. T. Essery, who drives the pacer Oddity (2:10½) is willing to match that horse against Dr. Randell's gray pacer

FINANCIAL.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
62 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $1,900,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany

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FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
Capital $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits. $3,000,000
ACTS AS EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS; ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, OR COMMITTEE OF ESTATES; TRUSTEE UNDER THE MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS OF CORPORATIONS; REGISTRAR OR AGENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF THE STOCK AND BONDS OF CORPORATIONS.
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THOMAS F. RYAN.....Vice President
JAMES K. CORBIERE....Second Vice President
H. M. FRANCIS.....Secretary
W. REDMOND CROSS.....Treasurer
EUGENE E. VARET.....Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY.....Trust Officer
DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Larocque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	John Sloane,
Walter S. Johnston,	William C. Whitney,
Augustus D. Juilliard,	A. Wolff.

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FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1900,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$10,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Regst. Bonds, 1917.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 1st Mtge. 6. p. c. Regst. Bond, 1921.
$100 The Oxford Club (Brooklyn), 5 p. c. Ctf. of Ind., 1901.
$2,000 Atlantic Ave. R. R. Genl. Consl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1931.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5 p. c. Bonds, 1950.
$1,200 Eagle Warehouse and Storage Co. (Brooklyn) 6 p. c. In. Bonds, 1905.
10 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Holland Trust Co.
750 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
20 shs. Eagle Warehouse and Storage Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R.
$5,000 Ohio Southern R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Ctfs. 1921.
$1,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Bond, 1907.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Buffalo City Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1947.
10 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. (Hypd.)
$15,000 Cin., Ham. & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1903.
$5,000 Cent. Park, North & East River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1902.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
$5,500 People's Gas Light & Coke Co. (Chic.,) 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1904.
$10,000 Virginia Debt. Ctfs., Brown Bros. & Co. Receipts.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
$41,986.67 Bond and Mtge. of Maurice Polk premises, S. W. cor. St. Nicholas Av. and 153d St., at 6 p. c. int.
$43,150 Bond and Mtge. of Arthur Gorsch premises, cor. St. Nicholas Ave., 151st St., and St. Nicholas Place, at 6 p. c. int.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 6 p. c. Deb. Bonds, 1903.
$500 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
10 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
6 shs. Fourth Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
20 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Bank of America.
5 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
19 shs. Stuyvesant Ins. Co.
30 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
15 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
45 shs. Mason, Au & Magenheimer Confectionery Mfg. Co.
100 shs. American Surety Co.
200 shs. Phenix Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. skg. fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1929.
100 shs. Phenix National Bank.
$1,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond, 1946.
3 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
7 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
850 shs. State Line Gold Mining Co., No. 4.
550 shs. State Line Gold Mining Co., No. 1.
100 shs. Oriental Gold Mining Co.
100 shs. Miller Gold Mining Co.
1,901 shs. Mexican-American Cons. Co.
$5,000 note of Walter C. Gilson.
140 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co.
5 shs. Credit Foncier Co. Receipts.
15 shs. Texas, Topolampo & Pacific Ry. & Telegraph Co. Receipts.
$75,000 Texas, Topololampo & Pacific Ry. & Telegraph Co. 7 p. c. Income Bds., Receipts.
100 shs. Metropolitan Phonograph Co.
18 notes aggregating $3,800.29 of John H. Rice as Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the preferred capital stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of October, 1900, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 3d, 1900, and will be reopened October 16th, 1900.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.

Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and 6th Av.,
New York, September 19th, 1900.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after September 29th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 13th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

IOWA MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

The First Mortgage 8% bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1900, will be paid at maturity upon surrender of the bonds at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date. Registered bonds to be transferred on delivery.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer,
Chicago and North-Western Railway Co.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company,
Boston, Mass., Sept. 25th, 1900.

Coupons due October 1st, 1900, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 6% bonds and the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHAS. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

American Chicle Company.

A dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared, payable on Oct. 1st next to all stockholders of record at 12 noon on Friday, Sept. 28th.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 noon the 28th, reopening on Oct. 2d next at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treas.

The Trenton Potteries Co.,
Trenton, N. J., September 20, 1900.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable October 10th, to stockholders of record September 29th, 1900.

Transfer books will be closed from September 29th to October 10th, inclusive.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, September 19, 1900.
Ninety-Second (92d) Dividend.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

No. 11 Broadway, New York, September 19, 1900.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share November 1st to PREFERRED Stockholders of record Sept. 29th. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

The Potosi & Rio Verde R'way Co.,
Sept. 19, 1900.

Coupon No. 3 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 27 William St.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,619,720, against $12,227,228 in the preceding week and $8,113,371 in the corresponding period last year. Since Jan. 1 the exports of merchandise from this port have aggregated $431,548,091, against $331,293,457 in the same period last year

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
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James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
Alwyn Ball, jr.,	James N. Jarvie,
John D. Crimmins,	James H. Post,
Michael Coleman,	Frederick Southack,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant
Henry Morgenthau.	

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DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V.-Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
BONDS ISSUED UNDER THE
Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad Co. First Consolidated Mortgage, Dated June 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of bonds issued under the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company First Consolidated Mortgage, dated June 1, 1898, will be held in the City and State of New York, at No. 35 Wall Street, Fourth Floor, Room 1, on WEDNESDAY, October 24, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Trustee under said First Consolidated Mortgage, according to the terms thereof, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as such Trustee.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated September 21st, 1900.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, October 18, 1900, at twelve o'clock (noon) in Room 1, fourth floor of the Mills Building, No. 35 Wall Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors of the Company to serve for one year and until their successors are elected, and for the transaction of any business that may lawfully be brought before the meeting.

GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary of the Company.
New York, September 18, 1900.

New York & East River Ferry Company,
New York, September 19th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, October 4th, 1900, at 10 A. M.

Transfer books will be closed from September 19th at 3 P. M. to October 5th at 10 A. M.

ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

PORTO RICAN LAW REVISION.

Ex-Justice Daly of the Commission Finds the Outlook in the Island Hopeful.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly has returned from Porto Rico, where he has been sitting during the month with the commission appointed under the Foraker act to compile and revise the laws of Porto Rico and to hear all the persons interested in the subject of the legislation needed for the island. The commission held two sessions daily in the Executive Mansion at San Juan, the Supreme and District Court Judges of the island and the members of the Governor's Council being in attendance. The Porto Rican bar was represented by its Dean and the American bar by a committee and leading members of the two political parties. The commission had the cordial co-operation of all branches of the Government.

The work of compilation and revision was apportioned by the commission among its members as follows: Señor Lopez, the civil code, civil and criminal procedure, and the mortgage, land, and notarial laws; Prof. Rowe, rural and urban local government, taxation and revenue, poor laws, and charities; Judge Daly, the penal code, civil and criminal procedure, habeas corpus, the law of evidence, and trial by jury; Señor Lopez and Judge Daly, the jurisdiction and organization of the courts of the island. Each member of the commission will work on the form of the insular government and the organization of the educational system.

In the course of conversation with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Judge Daly said that he returned with a warm regard for the citizens of the island.

"While political feeling and partisanship are very intense in the island," said he, "the mass of the people are law-abiding and peaceful. There is unquestionably a great deal of poverty, but there is no ground for supposing that, with the development of which the island is capable and the establishment of industries which will give employment to the masses, a thoroughly reliable and intelligent population will not result.

"The people seem to be spirited and good-natured, and far removed from any debasement. The country is exceptionally rich, and ought under a good administration to become a valuable addition to the United States in every respect. The people are desirous of being Americans, and the situation is free from the most important questions which divide public attention in the United States concerning Cuba and the Philippines.

"It is in the power of the United States to give Porto Rico good government and the people will welcome it. The thinking minds in the island are keenly alive to the necessity of the times, and know exactly where reforms are needed and evince a desire to assist the commission in every way."

APPRAISERS IN CONFERENCE.

Will Discuss Methods of Securing Uniform Classification.

The annual conference of United States Appraisers, from ten of the most important ports in the country, was begun yesterday at the Public Stores. The object of these conferences is to secure uniformity in the classification of goods at all ports, and to discuss and report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon matters affecting this branch of the customs service. The meetings will probably continue for a week or more.

The Appraisers designated to take part in the conference, most of whom were present, are Wilbur F. Wakeman, New York; Lynn Hartranft, Philadelphia; Samuel S. Blanchard, Boston; Henry H. Thomas, Chicago; James H. Butler, Baltimore; John W. Dare, San Francisco; Henry S. Hill, Buffalo; Alexander Bruce, Cleveland; James H. Stone, Detroit, and Frank N. Wickens, New Orleans. Examiner Edward Colquitt accompanied Appraiser Stone of Detroit.

The board organized by electing Mr. Wakeman Chairman and Mr. Stone Recorder. E. M. Barger was made Assistant Recorder. It was decided to take up the work in the order in which different classes of goods are classified in the divisions of the New York Appraiser's office. There are ten divisions to be covered altogether. The sessions will begin at 12:30 each day.

New Postal Station in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Post Office Department to-day issued an order establishing Oct. 1 a sub-station at 114 University Place, New York City, with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business and for the sale of postal supplies. It is to be known as Sub-Station No. 150.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firmer.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 25	260,060
To date this year	80,210,741
Corresponding date last year	133,049,234

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 25	$885,000
To date this year	$349,469,860
Corresponding date last year	$390,688,870

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. City South	½
Am. Ice	½	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Louis. & Nash	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Manhattan	1½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Met. Street Ry	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mexican Central	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi., I. & L.	1	Pacific Coast	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pennsylvania	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	People's Gas	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Federal Steel	1	South. Ry. pf.	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Union Pacific	⅞
Int. Paper pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Am. Ice pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	3
Am. Linseed pf.	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	½
Am. Steel Hoop	⅝	Pullman Co.	½
Canada South.	½	Rep. Steel	⅝
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Det. City Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Gas & El. Ber. Co.	⅝	Third Avenue	¾
Hock. Val. pf.	½	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	¾
Ill. Cent. l. line	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	West. Un. Tel.	½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Long Isl. unif. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 2d	2
Peo. Gas, Chi., 2d 6s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Det., M. & M. l. s. 3½s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2½	Wis. Cent. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Advancing quotations were quite generally the rule in the stock market yesterday. The improvement, however, was not substantial enough to warrant the belief that it was to be permanent, for the purchases that brought about the higher prices did not represent any new interests in the market or investment buying, but solely a short covering movement. Paper profits, in other words, were being converted into available cash; and when this process of exchange ceased the market fell back into its listless and indifferent status.

Generally speaking, the developments of the day were encouraging. While the conflicting news from the strike was not more hopeful, it certainly was not less so. On the other hand, the statement of earnings of St. Paul for the third week of September—taken in a measure as typical of the condition of the Granger roads—was favorable; Mr. Hanna's utterances in respect to the political situation were more assuring; money held easy; disquieting rumors affecting particular stocks were less in evidence, and London again came in as a buyer of stocks in fair volume—though much of this buying undoubtedly represented purchases for the short account.

It was evident, however, that not one of these things was a factor influencing the market trading. The rise resulted quite apart from the developments and wholly without regard to them. After the almost steady decline of the past two weeks a rally was natural. That it was not more substantial is due simply to the fact that there was no real buying power displayed.

The liquidation of pool accounts in some highly manipulated specialties continues. When finally this comes to an end, as eventually it must, the general market position will be stronger.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was under pressure in the early trading, declining at one time to 47⅞, the low figure on the present movement. Supporting orders appeared at the low level, and these, with some short covering, carried the price up nearly 2 points, with the close showing a net gain of nearly a point, on trading in 35,000 shares. There was no development affecting the stock one way or the other. Director Duval was quoted as saying that he knew no good reason why the stock should sell down and declared that the property is now in a better physical condition than it has ever been.

Manhattan and Metropolitan held well throughout the day, the closing figures marking a net gain of 1¼ for Manhattan and of ⅝ for Metropolitan. On the other hand, Third Avenue, now seldom active, fell ¾ on the transfer of 200 shares.

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SUGAR TRUST stock was one of the weak features of the list, its heaviness following upon further statements tending to verify the report that the trust has been caugh short of raw sugar and will be forced to close some, if not all, of its refineries. Early in the day, when some rather heavy selling of the stock appeared, the impression prevailed that much of it represented short sales, but specialists said that the stock was long stock. More than 42,000 shares were dealt in, with the close showing a net decline of ⅝.

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AMERICAN TOBACCO moved erratically within a range of about 2 points, with the close at the same figure as on the preceding day. The evidences were that the newly formed bear pool in the stock had begun its campaign, but, whether because it lacked aggressiveness or whether because of good support, any loss forced was quickly recovered.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY preferred was among the strongest of the railway stocks, showing a net advance of 1¼ points on trading in 900 shares. Some time ago the stock was advanced above 55 on the report that the dividend would be increased, and when that report was not confirmed selling by disappointed speculative holders, as well as for short account, ran the quotation down. Evidently the decline was carried too far, for when yesterday it was seen that the published statement of earnings for the month of August showed an increase in net of $31,830, a buying movement set in. Singularly enough, the common stock failed to share in the advance, declining fractionally on transfers of 1,600 shares.

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ERIE first and second preferred stocks were more active than for some days past, each showing an advance of 1¼ on trading in a total of 1,200 shares, equally divided between the two. There was no news on the stocks, but it was said that the earnings of the company were holding up better than had been expected.

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COAL STOCKS.—Because of the conflicting reports from the strike districts, the Street was uncertain what view to take of the day's developments, though, on the whole, the sentiment seemed to be somewhat more favorable. No further liquidation appeared in the coal stocks, but, instead, some buying, chiefly for short account, appeared and carried the issues up. Among the gains were: Reading first preferred 1, Pennsylvania ⅞, and Jersey Central ¼. Delaware and Hudson was an exception to the rule, declining fractionally on limited trading.

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STEEL stocks moved irregularly, some showing gains, some losses. The opinion seemed to be that the reported gradual improvement in the steel trade must in the end tell on the prices of the stocks, while the general trading tone was improved by the reports of the resumption of work in a number of factories, following upon the signing of the Amalgamated wage scale.

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UNION PACIFIC was advanced a full point yesterday by buying partly for investment account and partly for the account of shorts. It is said that buying orders on a scale down have been placed in the market for this stock.

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ST. PAUL was further bought for investment account, and in anticipation of the 2½ per cent. dividend shortly to come off. The sentiment on the security was improved by the report of the earnings of the company for the third week in September, showing an increase of $17,700 over the corresponding week a year ago.

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LACLEDE GAS, which in the last few days has developed activity, was again active, more than 600 shares being traded in at a net gain of 1 point. On the previous day the stock had declined 2½ points.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was bid up by the short interest, closing with a net gain of a point. Many stories of the progress of the gas war in Chicago were put out on the Street, but apparently for the moment all the bad news on the stock is out, and in the absence of further liquidation the bears are inclined to rest content.

TENNESSEE COAL'S POSITION.

For some time past there have been many vague and unofficial reports in Wall Street in respect to the affairs of Tennessee Coal and Iron. Among the number has been one in relation to the probable action of the Directors on the dividend question, and wiseacres have posed as "being assured" that the next dividend would be passed. On the strength of these reports the stock of the company has lately been depressed, and when—following a meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday—it was stated that the dividend matter had not been considered the conclusion was immediately come to that this was in effect a verification of the many reports. How misleading this impression is and how little foundation there is for the many reports put out will appear from the following statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by one of the officials of the company, who knows whereof he speaks. He says:

"There has been no foundation whatever for the report that the next dividend on the stock will be passed. The truth is, the dividend matter does not properly come up for consideration until next month, as the least thought on the part of any one who knows when the last quarterly dividend was paid will show. That was on Aug. 1, and the dividend, therefore, is not due until Nov. 1.

"I may say that our earnings are very satisfactory, and I understand the figures for September will make a much better showing than for July or August. The tin export trade is steadily developing, the only drawback being a scarcity of bottoms."

As will be recalled, the last published report of Tennessee Coal showed a surplus from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 of $1,583,900.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London, which on the day previous had bought about 15,000 shares of stock, was again a purchaser in this market, taking on balance about 20,000 shares, principally in the Atchisons, Union Pacific, and St. Paul. Selling of Baltimore and Ohio and Northen Pacific for foreign account continued.

SHORT INTEREST REDUCED.

That the short interest in the market has been substantially reduced appears in the limited borrowing demand for stocks in the loan crowd. Even for those securities which lately have most declined the demand is not appreciable, thus in a measure substantiating the view that not a little of the recent selling was liquidation.

MOVEMENTS OF CURRENCY.

The United States Sub-Treasury received $480,000 worth of $20 gold certificates from Washington yesterday as a first result of the plan of Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to relieve the scarcity of small bills.

The Sub-Treasury transferred $50,000 in currency to New Orleans and $50,000 to St. Louis yesterday; $78,369 was paid for bond redemptions, and $243,000 was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at Pacific Coast points.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Incorporation at Albany of the Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie Railroad Company, with a capital of $750,000, to operate a standard gauge road ten miles long.

Movement of freight over the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania last week equal to that of the heaviest runs of last Winter.

Decrease of $2,607,498 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,505,859 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Report from Milwaukee that the five principal harvesting machine companies of the country have agreed to consolidate.

Election of Wilbur F. Day of New Haven a Director of the Denver and Southwestern Railway, to succeed R. E. F. Flinsch.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 1¾@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3½ per cent. for thirty days, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5 per cent. for four to six months. Mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $158,681,891; balance, $8,323,296; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $602,687.

Money on call in London, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82¾@$4.82⅞; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87⅛; commercial bills, $4.82⅛@$4.83¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅞ less 1-16, and 5.16¼@5.16⅞ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 7-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40 and 40 3-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—85c discount. Boston—10c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Money was in good demand to-day. The market is relying largely on the Bank of England, whence it already has obtained a considerable amount. On the Stock Exchange operators are nervous about the condition of the money market, the firmness of which has a depressing influence. Government gilt-edge securities were dull to-day, chiefly owing to there being no improvement in the Chinese situation. Home railroads were idle. American securities were fairly steady and were a trifle above parity. Northern Pacifics improved on the cessation of German sales. Grand Trunks were weak as a result of the disappointing traffic returns. Kafirs were somewhat firmer, operators being occupied with the carry-over.

Consols for money, 98⅝; for the account, 98 7-16; Atchison, 27½; Canadian Pacific, 89⅝; St. Paul, 114½; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 71⅝; Union Pacific, preferred, 78½; New York Central, 130¼; Erie, 11; Pennsylvania, 64¼; Reading, 7⅝; Erie, first preferred, 33⅝; Northern Pacific, preferred, 70¾; Grand Trunk, 6½; Anaconda, 8½; Rand Mines, 4⅝.

Bar silver steady, 28 7-8d per ounce.

Money, 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 4 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

Golden premiums are quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 196.40; Madrid, 29.62; Lisbon, 37.00; Rome, 6.67½. Spanish fours closed at 71¾.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were weak until near the close, when they partially recovered. Apprehensions of new difficulties in China and fears of dearer settlement money caused a decline. Kafirs were firm on the Transvaal news.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 5 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 72.35.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day. International securities declined. Mine shares were dull at the opening, but rallied materially at the close. Americans were flat. Money was in improved demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3⅜ per cent.; for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand, decrease, 1,420,000 marks; Treasury notes, decrease, 180,000 marks; other securities, increase, 30,520,000 marks; notes in circulation, increase, 21,240,000 marks.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 80.20. Gold was quoted at 29.70.

WEATHER BUREAU CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following is the Weather

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was on an even smaller scale than on Monday, and in no quarter of the market was there enough activity to attract any interest. Prices were in some cases firmer than on the previous day, but most of the list either remained unchanged or showed declines. The demand for stocks is very light, but prices have not been put to any severe test because of the very small amount of stock that is pressed for sale. Where liquidation in any amount has been in progress quotations have, as a rule, suffered materially, but yesterday there was a halt in liquidation, and the extreme dullness of the market was its chief feature. In Amalgamated Copper and American Woolen was displayed the ease with which stocks recently depressed are made to react on any renewal of demand, but in the case of most stocks there is very little or no demand from the public.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN common was traded in to the extent of only 200 shares, one lot selling at 13⅜, and another at 13½. At the close 12¾ was bid for the stock, which showed a net gain of three-quarters of a point. No further news in regard to the company was had yesterday, and the strength of the stock was due to the demand resulting from the excellent report of earnings published at the close of last week.

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AMALGAMATED COPPER was not traded in at all, except in odd lots, but it advanced over a point in the bid price. The fact that no stock came out on the advance from 84⅝ to 86 seems to indicate that the stock that was pressing for sale was all taken out of the market on the decline that occurred two or three days ago. Each time the stock has declined recently it has found good support at the lower figures, and buying that has seemed to be for insiders has generally brought about a more or less sharp recovery. Yesterday's movement in Amalgamated was, therefore, not a surprise, though the general condition of the market scarcely warranted such an expectation.

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TRENTON POTTERIES.—It was announced yesterday that the Directors of the Trenton Potteries Company had declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the company's preferred stock. This is the third declaration of dividends since these were resumed at the beginning of the year. It has been reported that the company's earnings have been at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, and in some quarters it is expected that when the next quarterly dividend is paid there will be some distribution of the additional profits, which will apply to the settlement of the back dividends on the stock.

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ELECTRIC BOAT was very weak. A half lot of the preferred stock sold at a small fraction above 20, the lowest price at which the stock has sold.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86	86½	84⅞	85¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	23	24	24	25½
Am. Agricu. Chem. pf	72	74	74	76
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	63	65	63	65
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	88	89¼	88	89½
American Thread pf		5	4	5
American Woolen	12¾	13	12	12⅝
American Woolen pf	68½	69½	69	69¾
Asphalt Co. of America	7½	9	7½	9
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	15	18	16	18
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½		107½	
British Columbia Copper	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
British Exchequer 3s	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
California Copper		1	¾	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	43	44½	43½	45
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	28½	30	28½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	102	105	102½	103½
Compressed Air	31	33	31	33
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	5¾	6½	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard		71		71
Distilling Co. of Am.	4½	5	4½	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4½	4¾	4¼	4¾
Distil. Com. of Am. pf	16½	18	16½	18
Electric Boat	15	15	15	15
Electric Boat pf	25	30	25	27
Electric Vehicle	15	18	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	34	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2½	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	27	22	27
General Carriage	5	5¼	5	5¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf	94	96	94	96
German Treasury bonds	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
Havana Commercial	8¼	8½	8¼	8¾
Havana Commercial pf	40	42	40	45
Hudson River Tel	115	125	120	125
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	14	16¼	15	18
International Pump pf	63½	65	63½	65
International Silver pf	37	39	37	38
Inter-State Oil	55¾	57½	55¾	58⅝
Iron Steamboat	2⅜		2⅜	
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markesan Copper		5		5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	12
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	102½	100	102½
New England Transport	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation	6¾	7½	6¾	7
Otis Elevator	24½	25⅛	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf	85	86½	85	86½
Pitts., Bess. & Lake E.	19	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	23	24	24	25
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81½	81	82
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	90¾	92	90¾	92
Rubber Goods Mfg	25	28½	28	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	80	75	76
Safety Car Heat & Lgt	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18	20		
Seaboard Air Line	67½	69	67½	69
Seaboard Air Line pf	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line bonds	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	120	122	120	122
Southern Light & Traction	34	36	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	531	534	533	535
Storage Power	12	14¾	12	14¾
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12	18¼	12½	13¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	6	7	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50		50	
Union Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Union Typewriter	20	25	20	25
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	65	66¼	65½	67
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	84	84¾	85¼
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2¼	3	2	3
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27½	35	27½	35
Worthington Pump pf	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, R. & W. 1st 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s	105½	106½	105½	106¾
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	17	18	17	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	18½	19	18¾	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	195	205	195	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118	115¾	119½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	15	18	15	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30		30	
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113¼	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	⅞	1	1	1⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd	106	107	106	107
Columbia Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55		55	
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	103		103	
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	85	90	85	90
Consu's' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¾	106	105¾	106
Denver Gas	16	19	17	20
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	70	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas 5s, 6s	100	101	99	100
Mutual (Gas of N. Y.	295	307	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	105½	105¼	106
N. Y. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. Y. Gas & Coke bds.	57	59	57	59
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Med. L., H. & P. Co.	55	58	55	58
Nor. N. L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & Ill. (Consego.)	28	30	28	30

	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 24. Bid.	Asked.
Peo. G. & E. (Cs.) 5s, 1930	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	..	38¼	..	38¼
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	..	50	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	..	91	87	91
Standard Gas, New York	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	9½	11	9½	11
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19½	16	19½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	84	84½	84	84½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con 5s	91	91½	91	92
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	69	70	70	71
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34	34	35
Union Ferry bonds	96½	96½	96½	96½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62⅜@63⅜. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 62⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 49⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phoenix sold at .10.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda Gold sold at .40, 600 Comstock at .08, 100 Consol California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol at .11, 500 Golden Fleece at .25, 400 Gould and Curry at .37, 100 Horn Silver at 1.20, 300 Isabella at .87, 300 Little Chief at .17, 300 Mexican at .30, 1,400 Mollie Gibson at .26@.25, 200 Phoenix at .10, 700 Plymouth at .12@.13, 835 Potosi at .23@.22, and 100 Standard at 4.25.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.52	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Adams Consol	.20	Potosi	.15
Belcher	.15	Quicksilver	1.50
Best & Belcher	.23	Quicksilver pf	6.00
Breece	.10	Savage	.12
Bruns. Consol	.25	Sierra Nevada	.28
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	4.05
Challar	.17	Small Hopes	.55
Crown Point	.09	Union Consol	.15
Chrysolite	.03	Utah	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	Yellow Jacket	.17
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Argentum Juanita	.25
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Alamo	.11½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.03	Anaconda	.40
Crescent	.08	Crip. Ck. Con	.11
Cataipa	.05	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.13
Dunkin	.09	Cable	.03
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.20
Daly	1.50	Isabella	.24
Eureka Consol	.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Father De Smet	.35	Mount Rosa	.10
Gould & Curry	.28	Pharmacist	.12
Hale & Norcross	.18	Portland	3.05
Horn Silver	1.10	Union	.07
Iron Silver	.65	Work	.20
Julia Consol	.03	Damon	.17
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Elkton	1.60
La Cresse	.12	Findlay	.12½
Leadville Con.	.05	Garfield	.07
Little Chief	.10	Jack Pot	.42
Mexican	.23	Pinnacle	.16
Moulton	.30	P. I. W. No. 2	.18
Ontario	6.25	P. I. W. No. 3	10.00
Ophir	.48	P. I. W. No. 4	9.00
Occidental	.04	P. I. W., Grey F.	8.75
Plymouth	.10		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,355,847
Gold	77,070,090
Silver	8,240,499
United States notes	22,484,504
Treasury notes of 1890	166,276
National bank notes	10,002,013
Total receipts this day	1,280,472
Total receipts this month	3,983,027
Total receipts this year	186,626,943
Total expenditures this day	1,150,000
Total expenditures this month	33,525,000
Total expenditures this year	138,004,851
Deposits in National banks	96,876,042
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	226,463
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	468,235
Customs	638,465
Miscellaneous	183,772

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$236,719,679
Silver dollars	426,147,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,750,872
Silver bullion of 1890	65,490,128
United States notes	2,240,000
Total	$733,358,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$236,719,679
Silver certificates outstanding	426,147,000
Treasury notes outstanding	68,250,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,240,000
Total	$733,358,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,322,420
Gold certificates	26,747,670
Silver coin and bullion	1,813,169
Silver certificates	6,427,330
United States notes	22,484,504
Other assets	17,545,198
Total in Treasury	$125,340,294
Deposits in National banks	96,876,042
Total	$222,216,336
Current liabilities	87,360,489
Available cash balance	$134,855,847

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.18	.19
Best & Belcher	.31	.27
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.42	.40
Challenge Con	.19	.19
Chollar	.19	.19
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.10
Gould & Curry	.32	.32
Hale & Norcross	.22	.21
Julia	.03	.04
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.04
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.31	.29
Occidental Con	.06	.06
Ophir	.54	.50
Overman	.10	.10
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.16	.16
Sierra Nevada	.31	.31
Standard	4.10	4.10
Syndicate	.05	.04
Utah Con	.15	.12
Union Con	.19	.18
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.21	.20
Silver bars	62⅜	.62⅜
Mexican dollars	50½@51	50½@51
Drafts, sight	.06	.05
Telegraph	.07½	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38½	40	39½	39⅞
Alamo	12	13	11½	13
Argentum	28	29½	26	26½
Anaconda	42	43	38	40
Anchoria	90	95	80	95
Bankers'	12	15	12	15
Battle Mountain	22¼	23½	21	21¾
Blue Bell	11	11½	11¾	11¾
C. C. Cons	10¾	11½	10¾	10¾
C. C. Min	9¾	10	10	10
Columbine Victor	14	14½	11	14
Dante	9¼	9½	9	9¼
Damon	17	17½	16¾	17
Elkton	168	168¾	168½	169
El Paso	40	40¾	40	40¾
Findlay	13	13¼	13¼	13⅜
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	25
Gibson	24	30	24	25
Gold King	121	125	125	127
Gold Knob	10½	11	10½	11
Gold Coin	550	..	550	625
Garfield	7⅞	8	8	8
Gold Sovereign	7¾	7⅞	7	7¼
Gould	35	37	36	37
Hart	16	17	16	17
Ingham	14½	14⅝	14	14⅝
Isabella	85½	85⅝	85½	85½
Independence	39	40	30	40
Jackpot	45	47½	44	46
Keystone	12⅞	13	12½	13½
Lexington	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
Mount Rosa	50	54	55	60
Matoa	19	20	19	20
Mary Cashen	11⅞	12¼	12	13
Moon Anchor	30	40	30	38
National	7⅝	8	7⅜	7⅝
Nugget	22¼	23	22	22¼
Ophir	35	45	35	40
Orphan	16	16½	17½	18
Pharmacist	11¼	12	11½	12
Pinnacle	16½	17	17	17½
Portland	320	325	320	321
Rose Nicol	10	10½	10¼	11
Rawlings	20	26	24	25
Coriolanus	17½	18	18	18½
New Haven	6¾	7	7¼	7¼
Ida May	25	26	24¼	25
Union	9	15	9	15
Vindicator	135	140	130	142
Work	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Zenobia	12	14	12	13½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Details will be found in another column of coupons to be paid by the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, also of dividends declared by the American Woolen Company, the American Chicle Company, and the Trenton Potteries Company.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
123	128	120	Adams Express	124	124	124	124	—1
13⅜	14	900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
58	59	210	Am. Car & Fo. pf	57½	58	57½	58	
31¼	32	420	American Cotton Oil	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
31	32	100	American Ice Co	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
63	67	110	Am. Ice Co. pf	64	64	64	64	—1
9	9⅝	88	Am. Linseed Co	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
50¼	51	120	Am. Linseed Co. pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
4	4½	200	Am. Malting Co	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
35⅜	36⅞	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	35½	35½	35½	35½	
86⅜	87½	270	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	87½	87½	87	87	
2	2½	50	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	3	3	2	2	
17⅜	18¼	850	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
64½	65	600	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	— ½
30	30¼	6,080	Am. Steel & Wire	29¼	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅝
71	71⅝	100	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	71	71	71	71	+1
113⅝	113½	40,882	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114	114	112½	113½	— ⅜
25	26	1,740	American Tin Plate	24½	25	24	25	+ ⅛
77	78½	30	Am. Tin Plate pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
86½	86⅞	19,560	American Tobacco	86½	87	85½	86⅞	
42	42⅝	520	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	40¼	42	40¼	42	— ⅛
44½	45	82	Ann Arbor pf	44	44	44	44	
26⅝	26⅞	2,800	At., T. & S. F.	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
68⅝	68⅞	6,900	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68½	69	68	68⅝	+ ⅛
67	67½	5,701	Baltimore & Ohio	66⅜	67¼	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
76	76½	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75⅝	76½	75⅝	76	+ ⅛
48⅝	49	35,020	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	48	49	47⅝	49	+ ⅛
160	170	10	Brooklyn Union Gas	160	160	160	160	
6¼	7	300	Brunswick City	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
47½	48¼	100	Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	— ⅛
87	87⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
26¼	26⅞	320	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
121½	121⅝	10,635	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	120½	121⅝	120½	121⅝	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	765	Chicago Great West.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
20¾	21½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	21	21	21	21	+1
112	112¼	8,055	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111⅜	112¼	111¼	112⅝	+ ⅞
173	178½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173½	173½	173½	173½	+ ⅛
104½	104⅝	1,250	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104⅝	104⅞	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
58½	59¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58⅝	58	58¼	+ ⅛
30	30¼	610	Colorado Fuel & Iron	29½	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
4⅞	5¼	950	Col. Southern	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
36	38	10	Col. Southern 1st pf.	36	36	36	36	
13½	15	10	Col. Southern 2d pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	
163¾	164¼	849	Consolidated Gas	164½	164½	164	164	
24	24¼	1,970	Con. Tobacco Co	23¾	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅛
75	76	810	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	75¼	75¾	75	75	— ⅛
107¼	108¼	285	Del. & Hudson	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	— ⅛
100	100	10	Denver & R. G.	18	18	18	18	
200	200	200	Denver & R. G. pf.	65¼	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
89	89	100	Detroit City Gas	89	89	89	89	—1
3⅝	3¾	45	Dul. S. S. & At.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11	11	50	Erie	11	11	11	11	
32	32	600	Erie 1st pf	32	32	32	32	+1⅛
15¼	16½	600	Erie 2d pf	15¼	16½	15¼	16½	+1⅛
40	40	200	Evans. & T. H.	40	40	40	40	
31¼	31¾	2,020	Federal Steel	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	+1
63½	63¾	545	Federal Steel pf	63½	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅜
150	150	150	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	150	150	150	150	
132¾	133	200	General El., ex div.	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	— ¼
48¼	48⅝	395	Glucose Sugar Ref.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	
150½	150⅝	820	Great Northern pf	150½	150⅝	150½	150⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅞	920	Hocking Valley pf	60¼	60⅞	59½	60½	+ ⅛
114⅞	114⅞	200	Illinois Central	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+ ⅛
100⅜	100⅝	175	Ill. Cent., leased line	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	—1
16½	17	1,300	International Paper	16½	17	16	16½	+ ⅛
60⅝	61⅛	1,010	Internat. Paper pf	60⅝	61⅛	60½	61½	+ ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	100	Iowa Central	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
8	9		K. C. Southern	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅝	125	K. C. Southern pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
68	68½	840	Laclede Gas	68	68½	67¼	68½	+1
25	26	600	Lake Erie & West	25	25	25	25	— ⅜
93	93	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ⅜
60	60	22	Long Island	60	60	60	60	
69½	69¾	2,800	Louisville & Nashville.	69½	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
84½	85¼	2,925	Manhattan Elevated	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	+1⅛
145¾	146¾	2,312	Met. Street Railway	145¾	147	145¾	146¾	+ ⅛
111¼	111¾	100	Mexican Central	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
51	51	510	Mexican Nat.	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
91⅜	91¾	50	Minn. & St. Louis	91⅜	91¾	91⅜	91¾	
27	27½	2,890	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27	27½	26⅞	27½	+1½
47⅜	48		Missouri Pacific	47⅜	48½	47⅜	47⅝	+ ¼
32	32	10	National Biscuit Co	32	32	32	32	
83⅜	84	87	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	
16⅝	17⅛	50	National

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Eighth Avenue Corners Resold—Successful Sale of Bronx Property at Auction.

M. Kamuk has resold for Morris H. Hayman to an investor the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, two five-story flats, with stores, each 24.11 by 88, being part of the block front bought last week by Mr. Hayman from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Greene & Taylor have sold for William Usher Parsons to William L. Sutphin the four-story dwelling 57 East Eighty-second Street, 16 by 102.2.

Rusher & Babcock have sold for James Livingston the four-story dwelling 42 West Eighty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 102.2.

It is reported that George W. Eggers has sold the dwelling 804 West End Avenue.

Philip Jeselson has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Lizzie Cahn the three-story dwelling 10 Washington Terrace, near One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

William Henry Folsom has sold for Dr. Frederick A. Castle his country residence at Wainscott, L. I., to H. Arthur Pomroy.

The Auction Room.

The Fall season in the auction room opened auspiciously yesterday with the sale of thirty lots in the Twenty-third Ward, belonging to the estate of Kieran B. Daly. The property sold consisted of the entire block bounded by Ogden and Woodycrest Avenues, One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and Macomb's Dam Park. The sale was not well attended, and to show that the bidding was at times very slow, it is only necessary to say that the selling of the thirty lots took two and a half hours. Auctioneer Ryan was persistent, however, and the prices were regarded as satisfactory and perhaps, in a few instances, somewhat above expectations. The total amount realized was $59,175.

J. F. Kaiser paid $2,775 for the southeast corner of Ogden Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 25 by 95, and J. Fitzgibbon bought two adjoining lots on Ogden Avenue for $1,875 each. Dowd & Masten took the southwest corner of Woodycrest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 25.2 by 109.11, on a bid of $2,400, and the adjoining lot for $1,400. At the southerly end of the property, E. Osborne Smith bought the Ogden Avenue lot which adjoins Macomb's Dam Park for $4,000, while the abutting lot on Woodycrest Avenue went to Stephen E. Brown for $3,000. Inside lots on Ogden Avenue ranged in price from $1,850 to $2,125, and on Woodycrest Avenue from $1,150 to $1,500. The dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, between the two avenues mentioned, together with a plot of about four lots, was bought by William Brophy for $5,250. Among other buyers at the sale were Adolph Schillinger, James Burke, John F. Dunn, Hugh Thomas, Thomas Millen, and Peter W. Gaugh.

The small gore having a frontage of 43 feet on the east side of Third Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, part of the land originally acquired by the city for the approach to the Third Avenue Bridge and sold yesterday by order of the Controller, was bought by Bryan G. Hughes for $1,000.

Complete details of yesterday's auction business, with the exception of the Daly estate sale, will be found below:

By William M. Ryan.

104 and 106 East One Hundred and First Street, south side, 31.10 feet east of Park Avenue, 15.11 and 16, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the defendants, Julius Katzenberg and others.....$17,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

15 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Adolphe Barr.....87,000

806 Jackson Avenue, east side, 41.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 87.6, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to A. R. Davison.....8,050

181 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry Beste and J. Herbert Carpenter, as executors and trustees.....17,000

140 West Seventieth Street, south side, 361.6 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 18.6 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Hardy.....29,000

Third Avenue, east side, 24.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, runs north on Third Avenue 43.4, by east, 1.3, by south 25, by west 2.7, by south 16.8, by west 10.8, vacant; sale by order of the Controller, to Bryan G. Hughes.....1,600

73 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 38 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 42 by 75, two five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....42,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Foreclosure Sale.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 121.4 feet east of Jerome Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 125; to A. Simonson, $900 each.... 5,400

Mount Hope Place, south side, 140.11 feet east of Jerome Avenue, five lots, each 25 by 125; to A. Simonson, $800 each.... 4,500

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 121.7 feet east of Jerome Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 125; to A. Simonson, $800 each.....1,600

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 475 feet west of Fleetwood Avenue, one lot, 25 by 125; to A. Simonson.....800

By Charles A. Berrian.

80 and 82 Grove Street and 139 and 141 West Washington Place, being the northeast corner of those streets, 67.8 feet on Grove Street, 107 feet on West Washington Place, and 90 feet on the northerly line, four three-story brick dwellings; executor's sale, to Amos Woodruff.....29,000

70 and 72 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, about 150 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 and 20, respectively, by 100.5, two four-story brownstone-front dwellings; executor's sale, to Amos Woodruff.....80,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $34,105; subject to other mortgages for $140,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Levy, referee, 302 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $4,020, subject to another mortgage for $22,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,668.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, referee, 2,295 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,491.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 1,310 to 1,316 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundredth Street, 100.11 by 75, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,410; subject to other mortgages for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 374 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Gouverneur Street, 24.5 by 72.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,913; subject to another mortgage for $13,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 180 to 184 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 75.8 by 85, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $28,230; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,969.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Beacon Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 36 by 42; William Romkey, Westchester, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 28 East Twenty-first Street, for a one-story brick and iron storage and dog house, 10 by 24.10; estate of R. M. Hunt, premises, owner; R. H. Hunt, architect; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 18 by 14; Otis Harlan, owner; cost, $250.

Morris Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first street, for a one-story brick office, 12 by 12; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; J. H. Amsler, architect; cost, $75.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Station Road, Westchester, to a one-story frame stable; Astor Company, owner; Henry E. Hall, architect; cost, $100.

Nos. 108 and 110 Norfolk Street, to two five-story brick tenements, with stores; Henry Weller, of 118 East Eleventh Street, owner and builder; cost, $750.

No. 160 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick store; John Rachow, premises, owner; F. Q. Smith, of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,500.

St. Nicholas Avenue, Convent Avenue, One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, to a five-and-a-half-story brick convent; Sacred Heart Convent, owner; J. C. Williams, of 240 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 1,109 Washington Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; C. H. Kirk, premises, owner; E. R. Will, architect; cost, $100.

Ninety-ninth Street, south side, 95 feet east of Park Avenue, to a one-story brick boiler house; Manhattan Railway Company, owner and architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 33 Beekman Place, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Moses Hess, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann, of 133 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 162 to 168 Second Avenue, to a five-story parish house and a one-story church; New York City Baptist Mission Society, premises, owner; W. E. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 406 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story brick factory; William C. Bentel, premises, owner; C. F. Koch, Long Island City, architect; cost, $2,000.

Hamilton W. Cary Buys at Westbury.

James F. D. Lanier's place at Westbury, L. I., a residence and a tract of about sixty-five acres, has been sold to Hamilton W. Cary, for about $100,000, through Brokers Smith & Stewart. This property is in the Meadow Brook colony, and was at one time occupied by William C. Whitney for a year, and subsequently by Clarence W. Mackay for two years.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Tuesday, Sept. 25.

BROADWAY, 3,684, 17x78; Jennie M. Smith to Nellie K. Hulse, ½ part, (mtg $11,000, R S $2).....$1

BROOK AV, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 75.1x104.5x75x100.8; Charles Unangst to George W. Arthur, (R S $22.50, mtg $55,000).....1

ELIZABETH ST, 228, e s, 20x93.1x23.3x95.1; William H. Ely to Liborio Battaglia and others, (R S $13).....1

LOTS 76 and 77, map of 370 choice lots, McGraw estate; John J. Mundwyler to Charles Hinklein.....500

LOTS 506 and 544, map of Van Nest Park; Peter McCullough and wife to Peter McCullough, (R S $1.50).....1,310

LOTS 506 and 544, map of Van Nest Park; Peter McCullough and wife to Isabelle McCullough.....1,310

PARK AV, n e corner of 158th St, 29.11x97.6x26.6x83.7; Walter Seaman to Caroline Meyer, (mtg $18,000, R S $6).....1

PLEASANT AV, w s, part of Lot 60, map of Ollnville, William's Bridge, 75x100; Henry A. Conley to Fannie C. Steinert, (mtg $1,500).....1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Max Moses, referee, to George Call and another, (R S $1.50, mtg $5,218).....1,500

VALENTINE AV, 2,112, 25.1x101.4x24.9x98.2; Ambrose G. Christ to New York Building Loan Banking Company, (mtg $4,800, R S 50 cents).....1

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 78.4 ft s of Cortlandt St, 50.9x110.2x50.9x121.5, and property in Kings County; Henry J. Robert to Henry J. Norris, (R S $14,) ½ part.....1

49TH ST, 49 East, 21x100.5; Charles Buek to Henry Crawford, (R S 59).....10,000

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 62.6x96.1; Pine Peristeln to Pauline Glavsmann and another, (R S $50, mtg $9,500).....1

74TH ST, 224 East, 25x102.2; John F. O'Reilly to Maria A. Herter, (mtg $29,000, R S $5).....100

88TH ST, 154 West, 18x100.8; Dolores Reyes De Maicas to Sadie Mayer, (mtg $16,000, R S $22).....22,000

95TH ST, s s, 98.9 ft w of Madison Av, 19 x100.8; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, (mtg $25,000, R S $6).....1

114TH ST, 20 West, 25x100.11; Maximilian Morse to Solomon Boehm, (R S $2, mtg $18,000).....1

130TH ST, 217 West, 20.6x99.11; John E. Duffy, referee, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, (R S $5).....10,000

132D ST, 154 West, 14.8x99.11; Cornelia E. Cornwell to Lulu P. Browne.....1

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Robert H. Hamilton to Conrad Schnan, (correction).....100

139TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Charles Entwistle to Edith C. Turner, all title, (R S 50 cents).....1

150TH ST, s s, 435.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; John G. Middleton to Wilbert Garrison, (R S $15).....1

156TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Union Av, 40x 100x irregular; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another to William H. Schultheis and another, (mtg $1,000, R S $4).....1

160TH ST, 970 East, 20x100; Jane Macarthur to William F. Lockwood, (mtg $20,000, R S 50 cents).....7,000

187TH ST, s s, 51.3 ft w of Arthur Av, 62.3x66.11x62.3x65.8; Mary Redden to Calcaterla Yznazio.....1

Recorded Leases.

CHRYSTIE ST, 86; Elias Senft and another to Giuseppi Guardino, 3 years.....$3,150

ELIZABETH ST, 224; Catherine Bishop to Pietro Tuzerillo and others, 3 years..720

11TH AV, 852; William Allan to Andrew Butz, 7 years.....1,716

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AMORY, William N., to Emma H. Brinckerhoff; 62d St, 127 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.....$2,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 236 ft s of 168th St, 1 year.....9,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 261.1 ft s of 168th St, 1 year.....9,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Harlem Savings Bank; Brook Av, e s, 286.2 ft s of 168th St, 1 year.....9,000

BATAGLIA, Liborio, and others, to William M. Ely; Elizabeth St, 228, 5 years..7,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, George D., to Frank E. Sicher; 156th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, old line, 3 months, 6 per cent.....2,500

CRAWFORD, Henry, to Lawyers' Mortgage and Insurance Company; 49th St, 49 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....40,000

HAPPEL, Adam, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, w s, 50.8 ft n of 93d St, 2 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

HOFMANN, Gregor G., to Bradley & Currier Company; 4th Av, 2,705, due March 22, 1900, error, 6 per cent.....1,750

HOFMANN, Gregor G., to Hyman Greenberg; 8th Av, 2,705, due March 1, 1901, 6 per cent.....2,000

HORWITZ, Nullus H., to Joseph Horowitz; 14th St, 331 East, due July 10, 1903, 6 per cent.....15,000

KEARNY, John W., to Bowery Savings Bank; 4th Av, s w corner of 25th St, 21 years, 4 per cent.....50,000

LOCKWOOD, William F., to Jane Macarthur; 166th St, 970 East, installments, no interest.....6,720

LYMAN, John, to Bachmann Brewing Company; Avenue C, 129, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,300

MALANEY, Mary, to Maria Thompson; 8th Av, s w corner of 151st St, ½ part, 3 years.....5,000

MEYER, Caroline, to Enoch C. Bell; Park Av, n e corner of 158th St, due Oct. 1, 1903, 4½ per cent.....4,000

MEYER, Emil, to Martine Brower; Wendover Av, n s, 146.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years.....20,000

MEYER, Emil, to Ann C. and Robert I. Brown, trustees; Wendover Av, n s, 184.5 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years.....20,000

SCHMUCKER, Bertha, to Enoch C. Bell; Dawson St, s s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 3 years.....3,000

SCHULTHEIS, William H., and another to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, individually and as executor; 156th St, s s, 75 ft of Union Av, 2 years.....2,700

SMITH, Margaret and Phineas, to Georgia F. Sage; 13th St, n e s, 348 ft n w of 6th Av, due Dec. 14, 1901, 6 per cent...1,000

STEINER, Carl, to William H. Taubert; 137th St, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

TILGHMAN, Mary De R., to William C. Stuart and others; 153d St, 449 West, additional security for mortgage for....3,400

VOLZ, Frank and Edward, to George H. Hyce, trustee; 30th St, 501½, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

WERER, Jacob, and wife to Walter Seaman; Willis Av, 217, 2 years.....2,000

YGNAZIO, Calcateria, and wife to John J. Brady; 187th St, new line, s s, 51.3 ft w of Arthur Av, 3 years.....6,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to Charles Riley; Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 122d St, demand.....7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to Ella B. Remington. Nominal

FRYE, Jed, executor, &c., to Jed Frye..$7,000

GAUSS, Peter, to George P. Herrmann...1,000

HESS, Josephine, to Selmar Hess.....40,000

SCHENCK, Henry De B., executor, to Kings County Savings Institution.....60,420

SUMMER, Edwin A., to Clinton S. Harris and others, trustees, &c.....3,500

WATSON, Thomas B., administrator, &c., to William Watson.....2,000

WATSON, Thomas B., administrator, &c., to William Watson.....2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, n w corner of 179th St, 27x 97x16x97; Robert Isele against John McNulty, owner and contractor.....$944

BROADWAY, n e corner of 107th St, 81.2x 99.1; Augustus Noll against Homer J. Beaudet, owner; Joseph A. Stoll, owner and contractor.....1,750

CHERRY ST, 95; Henry S. Northrop against Callman Rouse, owner and contractor.....180

HESTER ST, 17; Lawrence G. Rice against Max Marx, owner and contractor.....75

MORRIS AV, 538 to 542, s e corner of 149th St, 59.10x70.8; R. & O. Muller metal roofing contractors, against Matthew Sullivan, owner; Joseph Wirsing, contractor.....149

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76 ft s of 95th St, 50x90; Theodore C. Wood against Robert E. Westcott, owner; John McDermott, contractor.....227

SIMPSON ST, (Fox St,) w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Swoboda Brothers, owners and contractors.....35

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbine (183d St) Av, 25x100; Robert Isele against Jeremiah Ryan, owner and contractor.....73

TAYLOR AV, e s, 200 ft n of Columbine (183d St) Av, 25x100; Robert Isele against Jeremiah Ryan, owner; John Reilly, contractor; Charles Schratt, subcontractor.....50

UNION AV, e s, 77 ft s of Home St, 150x 100; Michael De Leo against Herman Masche and another, owners; Vincenzo Di Carlo, contractor.....61

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 28x104.9; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Anderson & Tostrick, owners; Vincent Bonagur, contractor.....26

136TH ST, n s, 389.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Joseph Bologna against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor.....344

159TH ST, s w corner of Melrose Av, 50 x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Bruce Taylor and another, owners; Thomas Taylor, contractor.....170

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1900.

ARTHUR AV, 2,042; Robert Isele on John McNulty to H. G. Silleck, Jr.....400

Lis Pendens.

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Brook Av, 28x104.9x25.11x104.11; Eugene Sondheim against Louis Lutjens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sondheim & Sondheim.

6TH AV, n s, easterly ½ of Lot 532, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Daniel Ryer against Mary E. Bartram and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

46TH ST, 210 West; Leila H. B. Kissam against Sidney Hoey, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

84TH ST, n s, 342.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 21x102.2; the United States Life Insurance Company of New York against Thomas Hagan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Touey.

133D ST, 991 East; Fritz Dingler against Augusta Barte, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Bayersdorfer.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅜
Lard, prime	7.52½
Iron, Northern,. No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour weak; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@78½c; No. 2 red, 77@79c; No. 2 corn, 41¼@41⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 41½@41¾c; No. 2 oats, 23⅜c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; good feeding barley, 39½c; fair to choice malting, 52@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.54; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.54; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.05; lard, per 100 lb, $7.05@$7.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.60@$7.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.—Seldom if ever in the history of the cotton trade have opinions been so fickle, or so much at variance as they are at the present time. While receipts of cotton are smaller than they were on last year's 9,400,000-bale crop, they are larger than they were at the corresponding time on the 11,000,000-bale crop. Prices are also confusing. The selling of the more remote positions is at a big discount from the prices now current. Crop estimates range anywhere from 9,000,000 ba.es to 10,000,000 bales, but the latter is considered extreme by most traders. There was a fairly active but much weaker market for cotton at the opening of business yesterday. The first call showed a decline of 8@12 points, with selling general, but in good part on Southern orders in keeping with the heavy movement, actual and prospective. Prices by noon had returned to about the closing figures of the previous day on covering in anticipation of the bureau report, which, when it appeared, fell a little flat; prices advanced a few points in response to it, but immediately turned very weak under renewed selling on the ground that the report had been previously discounted. There was a lack of support of any kind, and prices gave way rapidly. In the early afternoon the market was off to the opening basis, with speculation sluggish. Traders were afraid of receipts, with the New Orleans estimates for to-morrow particularly depressing. At the weakest interval of the session prices showed a loss of 18@23 points. Selling was checked, however, by the large discount at which the more remote positions are selling as compared with current prices. Further rumors of a contemplated October corner also checked selling for short account. The market in the last half hour was nervous and weak, with transactions spasmodically active. The close was barely steady at a net loss of 12@23 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10⅜c for middling upland and 10c for middling Gulf. Sales were 100 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady at 10 5-16c; Mobile quiet at 10c; Savannah easy at 10⅛c; Wilmington firm and 10c up, at 10¼c; Norfolk firm at 10⅜c, 1-16c higher; Baltimore nominal at 10⅜c, ⅛c up; Memphis steady at 10 7-16c, 1-16c up; Augusta steady at 10¼c, ⅛c up; St. Louis steady at 10⅜c, ⅛c up.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.18	10.40	10.18	10.18@10.23
October	10.10	10.22	10.01	10.00@10.02
November	9.80	9.91	9.68	9.68@ 9.69
December	9.68	9.79	9.57	9.58@ 9.59
January	9.67	9.79	9.56	9.57@ 9.58
February	9.68	9.73	9.55	9.56@ 9.58
March	9.63	9.77	9.56	9.56@ 9.58
April	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.56@ 9.58
May	9.66	9.77	9.59	9.57@ 9.58
June	9.66	9.70	9.66	9.56@ 9.58
July	9.60	9.69	9.62	9.54@ 9.56

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Spot cotton, small business; prices lower; American middling fair, 7½d; good middling, 6 15-16d; low middling, 6¾d; good ordinary, 5 31-32d; ordinary, 5 21-32d. The sales of the day were 2,000 bales, including 1,600 bales of American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 13,000 bales, including 9,100 bales of American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 7d value; September and October, 6 11-64d, buyers; October and November, 5 44-64d, sellers; November and December, 5 54-64@5 55-64d, buyers; December and January, 5 28-64@5 29-64d, sellers; January and February, 5 25-64@5 26-64d, sellers; February and March, 5 23-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 21-64d, sellers; April and May, 5 19-64@5 20-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 18-64d, sellers; June and July, 5 16-64@5 17-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 14-64@5 15-64d, sellers.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.75, and in bulk, $5.20; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.70, and in bulk, $5.15; refined, cases, New York, $9.40; Cottonseed Oil—prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37½c, prompt; off-Summer yellow, 36@36½c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c. Linseed—American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands. Lard oil, 57@59c.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The prevailing tendency of the wheat market yesterday was again toward a lower level. There was one period of firmness in the afternoon, when it seemed as if the market would recover at least a part of its earlier decline, but an unfortunate error in Bradstreet's figures on European stocks turned the tide once more in bear favor, and the close was weak at 1⅛@1⅜c net loss. The early heaviness in the market was credited to pronounced depression in the Northwest, especially at Minneapolis, where shortly after the opening prices broke about 1½c per bushel under active selling for long account, notwithstanding scattered rains were reported again in a number of sections of the Spring wheat belt. An influence that had a bullish effect on the market for a time in the early afternoon was a Broomhall cable declaring that special investigation disclosed conditions in Southwest Russia the worst since "ukase" year. The English markets showed considerable weakness, declining ¼@⅝d on futures, but at Paris there was an advance of 5@10 points and at Berlin ¼@⅜ mark rise. Antwerp closed ⅛f lower. At all Spring wheat points receipts for the day were 801,700 bushels, and at Winter wheat points 325,600 bushels, compared with 1,079,000 bushels and 116,900 bushels respectively a year ago. Quotations of cash wheat, free on local basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 82½c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 81c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 87½c for old and 87c for new; No. 1 Northern, New York, 85½c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 84¾c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 79¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75c; September, 75c; October, 75¼c; December, 76¾c; No. 2 hard, 73c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40c; September, 40¼c; October, 37¼c; December, 33⅝@33¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22c; September, 22c; December, 22½c; No. 2 white, 26c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Close: Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, September, 78c; December, 70c; May, 81⅛@81⅜c; on track, No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 79½c; No. 2 Northern, 78½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 83⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 73¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 83⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 81¾c; September, 81¾c; December, 81⅝c; May, 84c. Corn—40¾c. Oats—23½@23¾c. Rye—63c. Barley—45@55c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—Wheat—Lower; No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 78@79½c. Rye—Easier; No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—Quiet; No. 2, 57c; sample, 42½@54c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.35; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.50@$20, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.40@$2.50. Rye Flour—Quiet: fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.70. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.50@$2.65, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $38.50; linseed oilcake, $27.50; corn oilcake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	82⅝	82⅝	81¼	81¼
October	82⅛	82½	81⅝	81⅝
December	84¼	84⅝	83½	83½
March	87⅝	87⅞	86⅝	86⅝
May	86⅛	86⅝	85⅞	86
Corn—				
September	49⅝	50	49⅜	49⅝
October	45½	46	45½	46
December	42	42	41⅝	41⅝
May	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.52½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	..	..	..	76⅞
October	77⅞	77⅞	76⅞	76⅝
November	78¼	78¼	77⅝	77⅝
Corn—				
September	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜
October	39¼	39½	39¼	39⅜
November	36⅜	37¼	36 1-16	36⅜
Oats—				
September	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜
October	22½	22½	21⅜	21⅞
November	22⅝	22⅝	22 5-16	22⅜
Lard—				
October	$7.02½	$7.05	$7.02½	$7.05
January	6.72½	6.77½	6.72½	6.77½
Ribs—				
October	7.42½	7.50	7.42½	7.50
January	6.10	6.12½	6.10	6.12½
Pork—				
October	12.05	12.05	12.00	12.00
January	11.42½	11.50	11.42½	11.50

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $12.75@$14; family, $15.25@$16; short clear, $12.75@$15. BEEF—Steady; meas, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Dull; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Barely steady; Bacons, 7⅝c; 180-lb, 7⅝c; 160-lb, 7⅝c; pigs, 8¼@8¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10-lb, 10@10¼c; 12-lb, 9¼c; 14-lb, 9c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6¼c; pickled hams steady, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 4⅝c; country, 4⅝@5c. LARD—Steady, $7.52½; city lard firm, $7.25; refined lard steady; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.75; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound quiet; city, 6¼@6⅝c; Western, 6¼@6⅝c. STEARINE—Quiet; Oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 39s; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 38s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 45s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 47s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 44s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 43s; short clear backs, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 42s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 32s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 53s; American finest, colored, firm, 54s.

COFFEE.—Business in Brazil coffee futures was very active. The market opened steady yesterday at a decline of 5 points, with trading on the opening call only fairly active, sales reaching 3,750 bags. The opening decline was due to unsatisfactory cables, with Havre about ¼f lower, Hamburg about ½ pfennig lower, Rio 75 reis lower, and Santos weak at unchanged prices. Large receipts at Rio and Santos (88,000 bags) added to the pessimistic feeling which prevailed early, and was increased by private cables placing the Rio exchange rate to-day at 9⅞d, against the official quotation of 10 1-16d relating to the previous day's market. Later, however, the market for futures rallied on covering, and transactions reached the unusual total of 97,750 bags. The business included 2,250 bags September, 2,250 bags October, 5,500 bags November, 38,500 bags December, 250 bags January, no February, 17,000 bags March, no April, 31,000 bags May, no June, 1,000 bags July, and nothing for August. The market closed steady at 5 points net lower to 10 points net advance.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.95@7.00
October	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95
November	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05
December	7.05	7.10	7.05	7

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH C. CISCO, plaintiff, vs. GEORGE JOST and LOUISE JOST, his wife; Nathaniel C. Dreier, Michael Meers, Abraham Trilling, Benjamin Kupferberg, Martin Cody, Isaac Wolder, Etley Levy, Michael Sullivan, Albert Dornhafer, Wolf Cohn, Max Levy, and the People of the State of New York, defendants. —Amended Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 19th, 1900.

HULL & HORTON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant Louise Jost:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated September 25th, 1900, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 25th day of September, 1900, which said order amends an order made by the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1900, directing the summons herein to be served upon you by publication, which said order, together with the original summons and complaint, were filed in the office of the said County Clerk on the 28th day of June, 1900.

Dated New York, September 25th, 1900.

HULL & HORTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

s26-1aw6wW

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT E. LISTER, plaintiff, against ESTHER G. SELBY, Hannah A. Becker, and William R. Weeks, executor of the last will and testament of EDWIN LISTER, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 24, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Esther G. Selby and Hannah A. Becker: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. James Fitzgerald, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, dated the 15th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, at the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 16th day of August, 1900, which complaint was originally filed in the said office on the 28th day of July, 1900.

Dated August 17th, 1900.

GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, 58 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

au22-1aw6wW.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ESTHER BECKER, Plaintiff, against HENRY BECKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons. Action for an absolute divorce. To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 25, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Henry Becker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 27th day of August, 1900.—Dated New York, August 27, 1900.

LEON SANDERS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au28-1aw6wW.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED J. BROWN, plaintiff, against CHARLES W. WHITE, defendant.—Amended summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, August 10, 1900.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Charles W. White, defendant: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Theodore F. Hascall, one of the Judges of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 20th day of August, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, at the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

B. W. B. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au22-1aw6wW.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GIBBS, JOHN BLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BLAIR GIBBS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of April, 1900.—ALFRED W. GIBBS, Administrator. OLCOTT & MESSITER, Attorneys for Administrator, 4 Warren St., Manhattan, New York. ap25-1aw6mW

HALK, JOHN V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN V. HALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business of the estate, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1900. DORA EVA ARNOLD, JOSEPH HALK, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au8-1aw6mW

HARTZ, JULIET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to George Hartz, Evelina Hartz, Mark A. Levy, Abraham J. Levy, and Napthali Levy, the heirs and next of kin of JULIET HARTZ, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas George Hartz of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Juliet Hartz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s19-1aw6wW

HONE, SUSAN J.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN J. HONE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1900.

KATHARINE H. AUERBACH,
Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Susan J. Hone, deceased.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Attorneys for Administratrix,
No. 32 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan,
City of New York.

ap18-1aw6mW

HOPKINS, WOOLSEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOOLSEY HOPKINS, late of the City of Stamford, Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitman, Deane & Brower, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, 28th day of March, 1900.

ARCHIBALD A. McLAUGHAN, JOSEPH G. DEANE, Executors. mh28-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and LOUIS H. SCHULTZ, as trustees under the last will and testament of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN D. SHEWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of line of 106th Street, distant 170 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 106th Street with the easterly line of Columbus (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and partly through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 27 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue and partly through another party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 106th Street, and thence westerly along 106th Street 27 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 60 West 106th Street.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

106th Street.

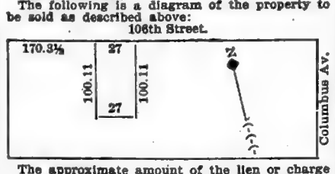

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,151.67, with interest thereon from the fifth day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355, with interest from September 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $307.26 and interest, together with the real estate taxes of 1900, the amount of which is not yet ascertainable.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.

s12-1aw3wW&F&o3

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT BOYD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eleven inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and First Street; running thence northwardly along the easterly line of Third Avenue twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southwardly and partly through another party wall twenty-five feet and thence westwardly, parallel with One Hundred and First Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

101st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,462.77, with interest thereon from the 29th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $513.01, with interest from August 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $359.63 and interest.

Dated New York, September 4, 1900.

JOSEPH P. McDONOUGH, Referee.

s5-2aw3wW&F&s26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MAX J. BERNHEIM, plaintiff, against LEAH ZIMMERMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street with the easterly side of Lenox Avenue and running thence northerly along the easterly side of Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Lenox Avenue seventy-five feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street eighty-five feet to the easterly side of Lenox Avenue at the point of beginning. —Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

LOUIS W. DINKELSPIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

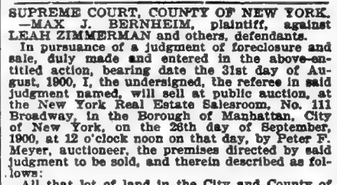

119th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,794.45, with interest thereon from the 30th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $446.22, with interest from August 31st, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,400 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $50,000, with interest thereon at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum from March 15th, 1900.

Dated New York, Sept. 1st, 1900.

THOMAS F. KEOGH, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1897.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, and title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against IDA M. STRAUSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 27th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street distant ninety-five feet and six inches westerly from the westerly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of said street seventeen feet; thence northwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street seventeen feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises designated as Lot No. 7 on a certain map entitled "Map of the King Model Houses, Colonial Block," surveyed by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated Oct. 31, 1891, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the ninth day of May, 1892, said premises lying in Section 7, Block 2,024, on the land map of the City of New York.

Subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the deed of conveyance thereof from David H. King, Jr., and wife to Ida M. Strauss, bearing even date with said mortgage, which was executed to secure the payment of a portion of the purchase money for said premises advanced by the said plaintiff.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

ALEXANDER & COLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 205 West 138th Street:

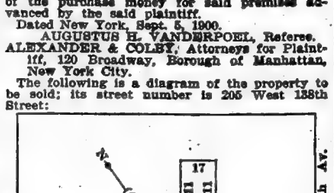

138th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,825, with interest thereon from the 21st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $137.15, with interest from Sept. 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $379.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s5-2aw3wW&S&s26

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence southwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to land formerly of the Beekman family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawxhurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

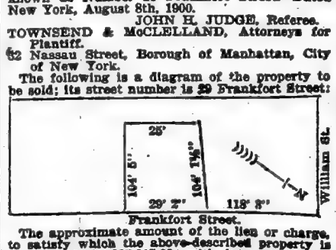

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.39, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNA N. ROGERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1900, bearing date the 15th day of September, 1900,

I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 179th Street; running thence northwardly along Webster Avenue seventy-four and sixty-six one hundredths (74.66) feet; running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eleven and eleven-one-hundredths (111.11) feet; running thence southwardly at right angles to 179th Street ninety-five and thirty-one one-hundredths (95.31) feet to 179th Street; and running thence eastwardly along 179th Street ninety-four (94) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as provided above, the street numbers being 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Ave., Borough of Bronx, City of New York:

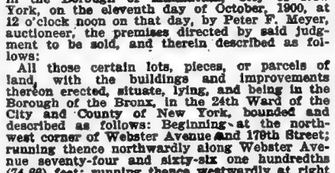

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,686.77, with interest thereon from the 14th of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $306.62, with interest from the 17th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $858.00 and interest.

The premises above described are sold subject to the lien of three mortgages as follows: One mortgage to the Irving Savings Institution to secure $22,000, recorded February 9, 1900, in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, Page 440; to Noah C. Rogers, to secure $13,000, recorded in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, at Page 445, and to the Irving Savings Institution, to secure $11,500, recorded in Section 11, Liber 60 of Mortgages, Page 197.

Dated New York, September 17, 1900.

LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

s19-2aw3wW&F&o10.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FISCHER, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated April 23d, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1900. IRA D. WARREN, FREDERICK VON STADE, Executors. BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. s26-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, known as Number 102 East Nineteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of East Nineteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet eastwardly from the southeasterly corner of said East Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence southwardly but parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly but along said middle line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwardly but again parallel with said Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street, and thence westwardly but along the said southerly line of East Nineteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being known and distinguished as Lot No. 139 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 102 East 19th Street:

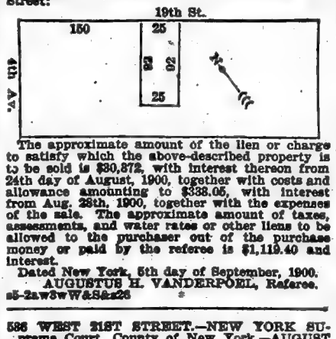

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $30,875, with interest thereon from 24th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $338.05, with interest from Aug. 28th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,119.40 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th day of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

s5-2aw3wW&S&s26

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586 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

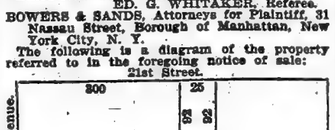

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,833.21.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

s18-2aw2wTh&S&s26

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534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises are known as Lot No. 139 on a map of the property of Cornelius T. Williams, the elder, between 14th and 20th Streets and the Bloomingdale Road and the 3d Avenue, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated New York, March, 1835.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & COLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

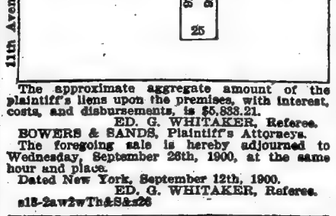

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,835.22.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

s18-2aw2wTh&S&s26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN R. PLATT, ISAAC H. PLATT, and WILLIAM F. CHAMBERS, as Trustees under the will of SAMUEL R. PLATT, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA A. FINCK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of July, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, October 5th, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the County of New York, State of New York, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifth Avenue, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eleventh Avenue and the northerly line of Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly and parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with the said Eleventh Avenue, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

LESLIE & MINOR & BLISS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

46th Street.

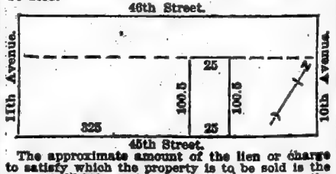

45th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is the sum of $5,818, with interest thereon from the 7th day of August, 1900, together with $346.80 costs, allowances, and disbursements of this action, with interest from September 10th, 1900, and expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is the sum of $700, and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $6,000 and interest thereon from the first day of June, 1900, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.

LOUIS C. RAEGENER, Referee.

s12-2aw4wW&F.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against HENRY PIERRE KINGSLAND and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in

Upholstery Dept.
Fourth Floor.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains,—hand-made,—designs in irregular all lace borders or with edging and insertion, finished with wide lace corners,—mounted on heavy net,

$6.00, $8.50 and $12.50 per pair.

Arabian Lace Curtains,—extensive range of new designs. All lace edge or with insertion,

$6.00, $7.50 and $9.50 per pair.

Swiss-made Renaissance, Point de Paris and Duchesse Lace Curtains,

$3.00, $5.00 and $8.00 per pair.
One third less than usual prices.

About 200 pairs, fine Satin Lambelle Portieres,—rose, sage, crimson, turquoise, cerise, reseda and gold. 50 inches wide,—3 yards long,

$8.50 and $9.50 per pair.

2,000 Cushion Covers,—about 24 inches square. Brocade, Brocatelle, Armure, Velour and Damask,

10, 15 and 25 cents each.

Cambric-covered Down Cushions,—24 inches square,

$1.00 each.

Draperies, Hangings, Curtains and all Stuffs for interior decoration, in new colors and fabrics for the Autumn season.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SHUT IN GAS-FILLED ROOM

Three Children Rescued When Nearly Suffocated.

Say Mother Ordered Them Not to Open the Door—Queer Doings in an Italian Tenement.

Mrs. Angelina Vergella, who lives on the top floor of a tenement house at 86 Chrystie Street, rescued from possible suffocation yesterday morning three little children who had been abandoned in the tenement. The children, the eldest of whom is six years, had been shut in a little room in the rear of the top floor with an open gas jet. The woman who left them there, they say, had ordered them not to open the door or go out side, and they were in a semi-conscious condition when Mrs. Vergella came to their rescue.

The names of the children's parents are not known at the house. They came there two months ago with two women, evidently sisters, and a man. The newcomers were Sicilians, and did not associate much with the other tenants, who are all Neapolitans. The two women, one of whom was known as Rosey, went to work somewhere at 7 o'clock every morning, leaving the children to their own devices during the day. Sometimes the man remained at home with the children, but at others he disappeared for several days at a time. The two older children, Rosey, who is six years old, and Josephine, who is four, amused themselves by climbing up and down the stairs of the tenement house, but the baby, Carmella, who is less than a year old, was left in the room all day.

About a week ago the man called upon Henry Friedman, the janitor of the house.

"I want to get rid of those children up stairs," he told the janitor, "and I want you to help me. They're not my children, although one of the women up stairs is their mother. If the Gerry society people come here, tell them the women live by themselves."

Friedman refused, saying that he did not want to be mixed up in the matter at all, and his tenant went away in a rage.

Early yesterday morning the two women and the man left the tenement, leaving the children alone, as usual. An hour later two other women and a man appeared at their flat and began to carry out the furniture which it contained. They were stopped by Friedman and turned over to a policeman. After telling him that the furniture had not been paid for and that they had come to take it away, they were set at liberty and disappeared.

While Mrs. Vercella was cooking her husband's breakfast a little later she smelt escaping gas coming from the apartments in the rear of the top floor. Going to the door, she heard Rosey complaining that her head ached and that she felt sleepy. Josephine wanted to open the door and go outside, but her elder sister told her not to.

"Mamma told us to stay here and keep the door closed tight," Mrs. Vergella heard her say. "She said if we staid here until she comes back, she'll bring us something nice for our dinner. If we go outside or open the door she'll kill us."

Mrs. Vergella, after hesitating a moment, decided not to open the door. Instead, she went into her kitchen, climbed out on the fire escape, and gained access to the room in which the children were through the window. The smell of escaping gas inside was overpowering. Mrs. Vergella ran to the gas jet, which was turned on full, shut off the flow of gas, and then turned her attention to the children. They were huddled on a mattress in a corner of the room, and the baby, Carmella, was apparently unconscious. Mrs. Vergella carried her out first into her own apartments, and then went back for the other two children.

After she had dashed water in their faces and given them bread to eat, they recovered sufficiently to answer her questions. They said that they had been left early in the morning by their mother with strict orders not to go outside or open the door.

The children were taken to the Eldridge Street Police Station, and from there to the Essex Market Police Court. Magistrate Pool directed them to Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department, who, in turn, sent them to the Gerry society. The two older children were taken care of there, and the baby was finally sheltered among the foundlings at Bellevue Hospital.

While Mrs. Vergella was at the Essex Market Police Court telling the Magistrate how she had found the children, the woman who had lived with them known as Rosey rushed into the tenement house at 86 Chrystie Street brandishing a big carving knife.

"I'm looking for that Italian who lived with me," she said after she had found that the rooms she had been living in were deserted. "He's my husband and he has run off with my sister, who was living with us. If I catch him I'll kill him."

After frightening the tenants with her carving knife she went outside, and has not been seen since. The police are looking for her as well as for her sister and the man who, she says, is her husband.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

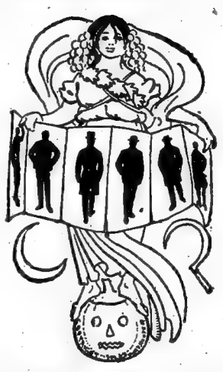

It's here! The new yoke back Fall overcoat!

It is not a new style in order to make the old ones seem old and unsatisfactory; for the good old styles are ever new.

The good old are all here as well as the new new.

So are the new colors in sack suits; the new shape in sack coats.

Are you ready to renew?

Overcoats $15 to $30. Suits $15 to $32.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
509 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

KEEPS TWENTY-FIVE CATS.

Mrs. Krommelin's Landlord Objects and Begins Proceedings.

Albert Wagner of Hoboken yesterday applied to Justice of the Peace Seymour for a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Mary Krommelin of 709 First Street. While he was making his complaint Mrs. Krommelin appeared and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Wagner. She alleged that he had stolen her eyeglasses. Wagner is Mrs. Krommelin's landlord. He says that she constantly kept in her rooms twenty-five cats. When one died or strayed away Wagner said that Mrs. Krommelin at once bought another. When he complained to her about her cats he says she assaulted him.

He offered Mrs. Krommelin a month's rent if she would move. This offer Mrs. Krommelin refused. She said Wagner was possessed of the devil, and if she moved to oblige him the devil would follow her. Justice Seymour declined to grant a warrant to either, and Wagner then began ejectment proceedings.

DROWNED IN A WASHTUB.

A Woman Faints While Washing and Is Found Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—Miss Mary Butler, an aged spinster, met death in a peculiar manner at her home, 313 North Third Street, Harrison, last evening. She was washing clothes when she was seized with a fainting fit, to which she was subject, and fell forward into the tub of water.

When found some time afterward by two plumbers she was still standing against the tub, with her head in the water, but was dead. Deputy County Physician Allers said death was due to drowning. Her only known relative is a sister at Washington, N. J.

Cane Spree in Place of Cane Rush.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 25.—A mass meeting of the students of Rutgers College was held this morning, and the question of abolishing the usual cane rush between the freshman and sophomore classes was debated. It was decided to refer the matter to a committee consisting of one member from each class, the committee to report on the advisability of having a cane spree in place of the cane rush. In a cane spree the contestants are picked men from the two classes, and they are chosen with regard to their physical fitness. This action is the result of the accident to Fritz Wittig on Friday. Wittig sustained a concussion of the brain, and is still under the care of physicians. He will recover.

Robert Dunlap's Will.

The will of Robert Dunlap of 111 West Seventy-second Street, the hat manufacturer, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The real estate is valued at $5,500, and the personal property at $400,000. He bequeaths all his estate in trust to his widow for their five children. Mrs. Dunlap to receive the income during her lifetime, or until she marries again. Then the estate is to be divided into five equal portions, of which the five children are to receive the annual income. On the death of each child the principal of his or her share of the trust fund is to be equally divided between his or her issue.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Underwear & Hosiery.

Nothing in the outfitting of Children is more vitally important than selection of the clothing worn next their bodies. Both health and comfort require attention in every instance, not merely to the material, but to the important element of perfect fit and exact adaptation to the individual child—something you are certain of finding here. Insured by incomparably the largest variety of textures, styles and sizes carried by any concern in the United States, and at the lowest prices.

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR.

Ribbed Goods. Combination Suits.
Linen Mesh. Cartwright & Warner's.
White and Natural Wool—Silk and Wool.
Misses' and Children's Equestrian Tights.
Misses' and Children's Chamois Vests.

HOSIERY.

Cotton, Wool, Silk and Cashmere—Plain and Ribbed—Light and Heavy Weights—3-4 and Long Hose to match shoes and dresses—Wool Hose with cotton feet—Youths' Cotton and Wool Sox—Golf and Bicycle Hose—

SPECIAL { Excellent School Stockings for Boys and Girls, 25c. pair—all sizes.

GLOVES.

Special attention is given to the selection of the proper skins, fit and colors for our kid gloves—lined and unlined—for street and evening wear—wide and slender hands—short and long fingers.

Lined Gloves and Mittens—Wool and Cashmere Gloves—Silk—Silk and Wool and Angora Mittens—Scotch Wool Gloves—Golf Gloves—Driving Gloves, etc. Wool Mittens, 19c. up. Wool Gloves, 33c. up.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Simpson, Crawford and Simpson will To-day, September Twenty-sixth, Exhibit their Importations of Costumes, Tailor-made Gowns and Jackets, Carriage, Street and Opera Wraps, Tea Gowns, Separate Waists and Trimmed Millinery.

Sixth Avenue. New York.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

Bremen Sends $6,444.72—Subscriptions Amount to $298,371.31.

The subscription funds for the relief of the sufferers in Galveston showed an increase yesterday of $7,681.18, making a grand total of $298,371.31. This includes $6,444.72 added to the Chamber of Commerce Fund through Oelrichs & Co. by the committee formed in Bremen at the instance of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and with the co-operation of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce and the Bremen Cotton Exchange.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, received the following contributions yesterday:

Davies, Stone & Auerbach	$250.00
"M. B. C."	5.00
Mary M. Ostrander	10.00
M. W. Wardwell	15.00
Anna G. Du Bois	10.00
North German Lloyd Steamship Company, with the co-operation of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce and the Bremen Cotton Exchange	6,444.72
Total	$6,734.72
Previously acknowledged	65,208.75
Grand total	$71,943.47

The following contributions were received by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday:

Through The Brooklyn Daily Eagle	$145.94
Gertrude Well	5.00
Employes of Brill Brothers, through F. A. Glackin	30.65
Through the New York Times:	
"H. G. T."	2.00
"O. M."	2.00
Total	$185.59
Previously acknowledged	26,482.39
Grand total	$26,667.98

The following subscriptions were received by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday:

Cerliss, Ceon & Co	$25.00
William A. Rowland	5.00
Bradley & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, through Crockery Board of Trade	25.00
E. G. Koegler & Co	25.00
Through New York Tribune:	
F. G. Clarke, Oxford, N. Y	20.00
D. O. Wickham	100.00
"D. P. W."	15.00
W. Anspaugh	5.00
"Lassie"	1.00
"E. V. E."	2.00
W. J. Mosier	.50
Through Frank Tilford:	
Frank Tilford	100.00
Louis A. de Culina	10.00
R. R. Moore	10.00
J. G. Bauman	10.00
Lewis & Conger	10.00
St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	20.00
Seligman & Co., through Hide and Leather National Bank	5.00
Otto M. Eidlitz, through Germania Bank	25.00
Francis Hillhouse, through Automatic Fire Alarm Company	10.00
Contributor, through Bank of North America	1.00
Total	$424.50
Previously acknowledged	100,527.56
Grand total	$100,952.06

The Produce Exchange Galveston Relief Fund was increased yesterday by $336.37, received from James A. Wright of the American Line, being the amount realized from a concert given on board the St. Paul during its last voyage. This amount brings the total of the Produce Exchange Fund up to $13,025.22.

The following contributions to the Galveston Relief Fund were received at the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and were turned over to the Mayor's fund: "R. S., Jr.," $5; "O. M.," $2; "H. G. S.," $2, and Monticello Methodist Episcopal Church, (additional,) $3.

CONCERT FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Benefit to be Given by the Aschenbroedel Verein at the Garden.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the charity concert in aid of the Galveston sufferers, to be given Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the Aschenbroedel Verein, the largest German musical organization in the world. In behalf of the sufferers an appeal is made to the public to assist in making this concert net a large amount.

The orchestra will number 400 of the leading orchestral musicians, and will include nearly all of the instrumental soloists of the metropolis. The programme, which will be one of rare excellence, made up of selections from Wagner, Handel, Massenet, Sousa, and Herbert, will be interpreted by the orchestra, conducted in turns by Walter Damrosch, Emil Paur, and John Philip Sousa. A feature of the programme will be the Pilgrim's Chorus from "Tannhäuser," rendered by forty French horn soloists.

The chorus, which will be under the direction of Frank Damrosch, will number from fifteen hundred to two thousand trained voices. The concluding number on the programme will be Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever," and "American Fantaisie," by Victor Herbert, both being conducted by Sousa, who will arrive from Pittsburg in time to direct the two final numbers.

The sale of seats opened yesterday at the Madison Square Garden and at the principal hotels and ticket offices. Col. A. B. de Frece is the volunteer manager of the affair.

RABBIS SAID TO BE AT ODDS.

Incident at Temple Beth-El Considered Evidence of Strained Relations Between Drs. Kohler and Schulman.

An incident occurred at the Rosh Hashonah services in Temple Beth-El on Monday forenoon that is interpreted by the congregation as evidence of strained relations between Rabbi Kaufmann Kohler, who has been for many years connected with the synagogue, and Rabbi Samuel Schulman, who several months ago came from the West to be his associate.

Toward the close of the services Dr. Kohler announced that he wished all members of the congregation who desired their deceased kin's names mentioned in the coming memorial exercises of the Day of Atonement to send a list of such names to him. He then retired to his chair, which was beside that of Rabbi Schulman. The latter immediately stood up and, walking forward toward the front of the pulpit, said that he was the one who would read the memorial services, and that the names of the deceased to be announced should be sent to him at his residence. Then he, too, returned to his seat, while there was much whispering among the congregation, many of whom after the service remained around the synagogue and discussed the affair in groups.

From all that can be learned from the accounts given by members of the congregation yesterday there has been a lack of harmony between the rabbis for some time.

"There has never been any open breach," said one man who has belonged to the synagogue for years, "but the situation has been quietly inharmonious ever since Dr. Schulman came. He is a young man and preaches in English, wherefore he is liked by the younger members. Dr. Kohler preaches, for the most part, in German, so the young folks don't know half of what he is talking about. But the older members, most of them, favor the older rabbi, having known and liked him for more than a quarter of a century. I have heard that the Trustees intend to investigate and to take some action to restore harmony in the synagogue. They will probably do so."

Both the rabbis decline to discuss the matter. H. S. Herman, one of the Trustees, when seen last night at his home, 54 East Eightieth Street, said:

"There is nothing in it. The whole thing was a misunderstanding. There has never been any friction between Dr. Kohler and Dr. Schulman, nor was the incident of yesterday morning in the slightest degree in the nature of a quarrel."

ACCUSED PASTOR RESIGNS.

Thereupon Charge of Assault and Battery Is Withdrawn.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—The trial of the Rev. Eugene Zwinger, pastor of the German Lutheran Church of the Epiphany, was to have been held to-day before Justice Gittens, but the charge of assault and battery was withdrawn. Peter Grossman, a Trustee, had alleged that Mr. Zwinger had struck him when he went to his house to ask for the minister's resignation.

Mr. Grossman agreed to withdraw the charge with the consent of the court on the condition that Mr. Zwinger pay the costs and resign as pastor. Mr. Zwinger wrote out his resignation and handed it to Mr. Grossman.

O'Neill's
Special Sale of Silverware.

Plain and Fancy, all Guaranteed A1 Quality. Note these Very Special Prices:

Four-piece Tea Sets, regularly sold elsewhere at 10.50	4.98 & 7.49
Bread Trays	1.09
Baking Dishes	2.39
Cake Baskets	3.25
Tea Spoons, half dozen	53c
Table Spoons, " "	1.24
Dessert Spoons, " "	1.18
Coffee Spoons, " "	53c
Dinner Forks, " "	1.24
Dessert Forks, " "	1.18
Oyster Forks, " "	48c
Butter Knives & Sugar Spoons, ea.	10c
Fruit Knives, half dozen	85c
Dinner Knives, " "	1.39
Dessert Knives, " "	1.25

ENGRAVING FREE OF CHARGE.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SALE OF ARMURE.

10,000 yards French Armure Cloth.
A fine soft texture,—exquisite for draping or suitable for tailor gowns. Correct fashionable shades,
95 cents per yard;
Value $1.50.

Drap d'Eté,—heavy-weight. Substantial Cloth for Autumn use,
95 cents per yard;
Value $2.00.

All-wool French Albatross,—delicate colors,
35 cents per yard;
Value 65 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

EMBROIDERED FLANNELS.

French Flannel, embroidered in white silk figures, on various colored grounds,—exclusive patterns.

Especially manufactured for Shirt-waists.

Greens, heliotrope, old rose, pinks, navy, royal, turquoise and delft blue, cream and rouges.

75 cents to $4.50 per yard.

Plain Flannels in a complete range of pastel colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

LACE CURTAINS.
Basement Salesroom.

Fine Irish Point Lace Curtains,—new patterns,—3 1-2 yards long, per pair,
$5.75, $8.50 & $12.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

Electricity as a Curative Agent Discussed by Medical Association.

The use of electricity in the cure of consumption was one of the principal topics discussed before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, which held the opening session of its tenth annual conference yesterday at the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Walter H. White of Boston, President of the association, was in the chair.

Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, welcomed the medical men to the city, and Dr. Charles Dickson of Toronto and L. P. Bishop responded on behalf of the Academy of Medicine. The greater part of the morning session was taken up with papers by Prof. A. Tripier of Paris on "Galvanization," and by the Rev. H. Newman Lawrence of Long Island on "Electro-Therapeutic Sins."

At the afternoon session Dr. M. J. Brooks of Stamford, Conn., said that climatic conditions had nothing to do with the germs of tuberculosis; that they are found everywhere.

Dr. Charles O. Files of Portland, Me., said that in treating tuberculosis patients he had demonstrated the value of electric light concentrated on the patient. Dr. Freudenthal gave a description of his experiences with "chemical rays."

Among the other speakers were Dr. Lefevre of St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. Massey of Philadelphia, and Dr. S. A. Knopf.

The association will be in session to-day and to-morrow. During that time the members will make many sightseeing trips to different parts of the city.

The greater part of last evening's session was occupied by Mr. E. W. Caldwell of this city in demonstrations with an X-ray apparatus specially adapted for medico-surgical purposes. The audience seemed specially impressed by the ingenuity of some new appliances invented by Mr. Caldwell for the purpose of holding the tubes and supporting the different parts of the body in awkward positions while radiographs were being made of surgical cases.

O'Neill's.
Black Dress Goods.

We are now showing our Fall importations of Black Dress Goods, comprising all the newest weaves, including Satin Panne, Satin Soleils, Satin Berbers, Satin-Faced Broadcloths, Wool Melrose, Corkscrew Cloths, Pebble Cheviots, Venetians, etc., together with a very extensive line of

Novelty Weaves
In Smooth and Rough Surface Fabrics,

And will add to-day a special line of Silk and Wool French Velour Novelties in five choice designs, just received, and now being retailed in other stores at 2.00 yard, at 1.69 Yard.

Trimmed Millinery.

A superb assortment of Imported Round Hats, Toques and Turbans at very attractive prices; also a host of exclusive styles from our own workrooms.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Untrimmed Hats,

showing the latest novelties in Fine French Felt, Silk Velvet and Fancy Braid and Chenille.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

CARPETS.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR IMMENSE LINE OF

Royal Wiltons
(The Best Wearing Carpets made.)

SPECIAL SALE (This Week.)

250 PIECES ROYAL WILTONS, " WILTON VELVETS & AXMINSTERS,
At about ONE-THIRD less than regular prices.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
200 Pieces ORIENTALS,
A Banker's Consignment, (sizes averaging 5 ft.x10 ft.,)
At uniform price of $18.50 each.
Worth Double the Money.

WE OFFER A SPECIAL LINE OF
Inlaid Linoleum
At a Great Reduction.

ALSO REMNANTS OF OIL CLOTHS AND PRINTED LINOLEUMS AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRICE.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT | LAST 4 NIGHTS. THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
Next Monday—LESLIE CARTER as ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last 4 Nights. Mats. To-day & Sat. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN | ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
Monday—W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evenings at 7:45 sharp. LAST WEEK. E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned. | In an elaborate production of HAMLET. Only Matinee Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D,
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V.
SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY AT 9 A. M.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. "Best Comic Opera in Years."—Evg. Sun. SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S TUNEFUL OPERA, THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Company. Management of CHARLES FROHMAN.
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 1.—The Augustin Daly Musical Company (INCLUDING JAMES T. POWERS.) By arrangement with the Augustin Daly Estate. In the Chinese Musical Comedy (now in its 18th month at Daly's, London) SAN TOY
SEATS READY AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday Matinée this week. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY. Mat. Saty. at 2.

SAVOY, Broadway & 34th St. Opening Mon., Oct. 1st. Alfred E. Aarons —Presents— JOSEPHINE HALL In a New Comedy by George V. Hobart. The Military Maid Seats and Boxes Now on Sale.

THEATRE REPUBLIC. 42d St., just west of B'way. Tele. 3240-38. Opening Postponed Will Open Positively To-morrow Eve. Curtain will rise at 8 sharp. JAS. HERNE in Sag Harbor Seats purchased for Wed. good for Thur. Now on sale. Mat. Sat.

BROADWAY LAST 2 WEEKS THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. BEN-HUR

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Sat. "Best Play in town. Packing Herald Sq."—Sun. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. OTIS SKINNER 4th week of Success. "A HIT."—HERALD. PRINCE OTTO

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. Matinées Tues., Thurs., Sat., 25c. THE CHARITY BALL. NEXT WEEK.....HOODMAN BLIND

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE Second Popular Concert, SUNDAY, SEPT. 30. Seats on Sale Friday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Gen. Adm., 50c. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK | Matinée Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th. EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. Queen of Bohemia. Pickings from Puck.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat. 2. FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av. KALTENBORN Concerts, 8:15. 50c. LAST WEEK. Tongt, Wagner Festival, Franz Kaltenborn, Soloist.

KEITH'S MR. & MRS. ROYLE, RICE & COHEN, EDWIN LATELL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE Mat. To-day. 25c. & 50c. The Dairy Farm

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Thos. Q. SEABROOKE THE ROUNDERS

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—The Moth and the Flame.

IRVING PL. THEATRE. Conried, Director. Sat., Sept. 29th, "DER TUGENDHOF." Opening of Season, SITTLICHE FORDERUNG.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Matrimonial Lottery; Dixon-McGovern Fight.

THE TURF.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
SIX RACES TO-DAY AT 2:15 P. M.
FIELD STAFF, CO. LIMITED.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. SINGLE SEAT SALE NOW ON. Season Begins Oct. 1st. Mon. & Fri. Ev'gs & Wed. Mat., Faust. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Ev's., Tannhauser. Wed. Ev'g & Sat. Mat., Mignon. Evgs. at 8—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Wed. Mat. at 2—25, 50, 75, 1.00. Sat. Mat. at 2—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance. WEBER PIANOS USED.

$ THE NEW YORK $ B'way, 45th St. Every Ev. & Wed. & Sat. Mats. A Spectacular Farcical Oddity, A MILLION DOLLARS
Bevies of Beauty. Scenes of Splendor.
NOTE.—Owing to the magnitude of the production the initial performance of "A MILLION DOLLARS" has been postponed until Thursday night, Sept. 27th.

CASINO GEO. W. LEDERER, Mngr. She's a Hurricane!!! SAM BERNARD, DICK BERNARD, and VIRGINIA EARL, in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA! Harry B. Smith's new farce with Englander's music. Press Exultation Unprecedented!! STORM SALE OF SEATS 6 weeks ahead!

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL" Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. to-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK in N. Y. of MR. DANIEL SULLY in his greatest success, THE PARISH PRIEST. Next Week—"LOST RIVER" by Joseph Arthur.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily, 25c. Mat. Eve., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1. Whirlwind Bill: STALEY & BIRBECK, Clifford & Huth, Dorothy Morton, Corinne, Edna Aug, 20 others.

MANHATTAN THEATRE Evgs at 8:15. Mats 33d & B'way. To-day & Sat. CALEB WEST "Is a Hit."—Herald.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville. Smith & Campbell, Julie Mackey, Gertrude Haynes, Mov. Pict. Galv'n Disas'r, etc. Marshall P. Wilder, Bert Coote & Co., Lizzie B. Raymond, Les Frasettis, &c. Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, Josephine Gassman, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio. Robt. Hilliard & Co., Patrice, Stinson & Merton, Emma Carus, Alex. Heindl, etc.

MEMORIAL TO H. B. HYDE.

A Window Placed in St. Mark's Church, Islip, by His Sons.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 25.—A memorial window has been placed in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church here by James H. Hyde and Caleb Hyde to the memory of their father, Henry Baldwin Hyde, who was President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The window has been placed over the door on the north side of the church, near the chancel. The inscription reads:

In loving memory of our father, Henry Baldwin Hyde, vestryman of this church, 1834-1899. The spirit shall return unto God, who gave it.

Another memorial window in the church is in memory of Roland Redmond of Manhattan, who was a prominent member of the South Side Sportsmen's Club at Oakdale.

St. Mark's was built fifteen years ago by William K. Vanderbilt.

Trial of Torpedo Boat Bailey Delayed.

The torpedo boat Bailey, upon being docked Monday, was found to need some slight changes to fit her for her official speed trial. The propeller shafts will have to be put in shape, and it was decided that the propellers themselves are too light for the heavy work imposed upon them, and heavier castings will be substituted. The changes will prevent the trial of the boat before Nov. 1.

First Vote, Though 86 Years Old.

Patrick McCaffery of 416 Grove Street, Jersey City, is eighty-six years old, but he will cast his first vote on Nov. 6. The reason for this is that McCaffery was born in Ireland and lived there until ten years ago. When he came to this country he made his home with his son in Jersey City, but did not take out his naturalization papers until six months ago. He says he will vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; fresh south to east winds.

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W. M. RICE'S SUDDEN DEATH

Detectives at Work on Lines Which They Do Not Disclose.

A. T. PATRICK'S STATEMENT

Charles F. Jones Says He Was Instructed to Withhold the News that His Employer Was Dead.

Although Capt. George McClusky of the Detective Bureau declared yesterday that there was no suspicion of foul play in the death of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire who died suddenly on Sunday night at his apartments, 500 Madison Avenue, he admitted that his men were working on certain things connected with Mr. Rice's life and affairs. Just what these were the Captain refused to say.

"I will not discuss the details of the case at this time," said he, "nor will I say in what direction the police are working. I do not believe that forgery enters into the case, and I want to deny the statement printed in some of the newspapers that the police have abandoned work on the case."

Albert T. Patrick, the lawyer who had charge of Mr. Rice's affairs in this city, declined yesterday to say for what purpose the four checks, aggregating $250,000, drawn to his order last Saturday by Mr. Rice, had been given to him.

"The money is for a purpose which my client wanted to have carried out," he said. "Further than that I will say nothing. When Mr. Rice's brother reaches here tomorrow with Capt. James A. Baker, Jr., of Houston I will read the will to them, and it is for them to decide whether its contents shall be made public, and whether a public statement shall be made. It was entirely proper that I should have the money, and I do not believe that any of Mr. Rice's relatives will find any fault with what I have done.

"Regarding the criticism that has been made because of the embalming of Mr. Rice's body, I want to say that when the undertaker called I told him that Mr. Rice had left written instructions for cremation without embalming. He told me that it would be impossible to have the body incinerated without giving the crematory at least twenty-four hours' notice, and that as such notice could not be given until Monday morning, he did not believe that the body could be kept without embalming. I then told him to go ahead. It was not my intention to have the body incinerated yesterday, as Mr. Jones had received a telegram from Mr. Rice's brother, Frederick A. Rice of Houston, Texas, saying that he would not reach New York until to-morrow, and requesting that nothing be done until he arrived."

Charles Flowright, an undertaker at 355 Fourth Avenue, who took charge of Mr. Rice's body, said yesterday that he had first suggested embalming to Mr. Patrick.

A notice was last night sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES that the body of Mr. Rice would be cremated to-day at noon at the Fresh Pond Crematory "by order of Mr. Albert T. Patrick, unless further objection is raised."

Charles F. Jones, who acted as secretary and attendant to Mr. Rice, was seen yesterday at the apartments of the dead millionaire. With him was J. L. Blinn, a nephew of Mr. Rice, who lives at Springfield, Mass. In the parlor was a black coffin, in which was Mr. Rice's body.

Mr. Jones, who had been in the employ of Mr. Rice since May, 1897, declined to discuss the business affairs of his late employer or the details of the will, except to say that the will had been drawn some time within the last four months. He said he had received instructions from Mr. Patrick not to speak of these matters to reporters. Mr. Jones described in detail the death of Mr. Rice and the events of Monday morning, including the conversations he had had over the telephone with the representative of Swenson & Sons and with Mr. Patrick.

"Why did you hesitate at first to announce Mr. Rice's death?" was asked.

"Because I had been so instructed by Mr. Patrick," was the reply.

"Did he give any particular reason for wishing the information withheld?" was then asked.

"No, Sir," was the answer.

Coroner Hart declared yesterday that he would await the report of Prof. Witthaus, who is making an examination of the stomach of Mr. Rice with a view of determining if poison had been administered.

"In my opinion," he said, "I do not believe that the old man's death was due to foul play. It is a pity that the body had been embalmed; otherwise Dr. Donlin's autopsy would have made an analysis by Prof. Witthaus unnecessary."

It was the opinion of medical men at Bellevue Hospital yesterday that an analysis under the circumstances would be of little or no value, as the embalming fluid, according to Dr. A. B. Cannon, contained arsenic, which, being a powerful mineral poison, would destroy any trace of any vegetable poison.

Dr. Curry last night reiterated his statement that the death of Mr. Rice had been due to natural causes. Dr. Curry was indignant because he had not been invited to be present at the autopsy, in view of the fact that he had been the attending physician and had certified to the cause of death.

Dr. Curry said he had had many conversations with his patient regarding business affairs, and that he thought that his estate was valued at between $4,000,000 and $8,000,000. Mr. Rice, he said, had worried greatly over his losses in the Galveston disaster, and this had much to do with his death.

MR. RICE'S MARRIED LIFE.

His Second Wife's Sudden Death—Contest Over Her Will.

Mrs. Washington Morton of Tyson Street, New Brighton, S. I., a cousin of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, second wife of William Marsh Rice, talked quite freely yesterday about the life and habits of Mr. Rice. Mrs. Morton's daughter, Mrs. Daniel E. Seybel, was one of the beneficiaries under the will of Mr. Rice. When seen yesterday Mrs. Morton said:

"The second Mrs. Rice was my cousin. She was a daughter of Horace Baldwin of Baldwinsville, N. Y. Her first husband was a Mr Brown. After he had been dead for a number of years she married Mr. Rice.

"Her married life was never very happy, as her husband was so peculiar. Her death was very unfortunate and sudden. None of her relatives or friends were with her when she died at Waukesha, Wis. Mr. Rice was here in New York, and he did not go to her while she was ill, neither did he attend her funeral.

"To the best of my recollection Mr. Rice married her here in New York City some time in the sixties. They went to live in Texas. That is, Mr. Rice made Houston his home during the Winter months, but would come North for the balance of the year. While in the South Mr. Rice would declare that his home was in New York. When he was here he would say that it was in Texas. In this way he managed for years to escape paying personal taxes. However, he really considered Texas his home.

"During his visits to the North he lived part of the time at Dunellen, N. J., and later at the Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street. When living at the Grenoble Mrs. Rice was taken suddenly ill. At this time her husband presented some papers to her to sign which would have given him entire control of her property rights.

"It was about five years ago that she was again taken ill at Houston, Texas. The next thing we knew was that her husband sent her to Waukesha. She reached there the latter part of June, and died in the early part of July. Mr. Rice was here in New York at the time, and when I learned that his wife was ill, I suggested to him that it would be advisable for me to go to see her. He said it was not necessary. Shortly afterward he was notified of her death. He telegraphed the reply that he could not go to the funeral, because he had broken his leg. This was not true, because I saw him at the time, and he was well and hearty.

"The death of my cousin was so suspicious that I tried to do some investigating. I learned little about the case. The next thing we heard was that she had left a will, in which my daughter was one of the beneficiaries. O. T. Holt, a lawyer of Houston, had drawn the will, in which Mrs. Rice, according to her rights under the Texas law, had disposed of several million dollars' worth of property, being her interest in her husband's estate, accumulated after her marriage to him. Mr. Holt did not come North, but he retained Mr. Patrick to look after the interests here, and one day Mr. Patrick called at our house with a letter of introduction from Mr. Holt.

"Prior to his calling my daughter and myself had gone to see Mr. Rice at his apartments, 500 Madison Avenue. My daughter had with her a clipping from a Houston paper giving the will in full. She showed it to Mr. Rice, and he said, 'That's right, but, to make sure, here is a typewritten copy of the will. You had better compare the two.'

"'Are you going to object to the will?' my daughter asked him.

"'Oh, no,' he replied—'that is, I will not do so unless my lawyers in the South advise me to do so.'"

Mrs. Morton then told of the contest which followed. Testimony was taken in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the effort being made to establish that Mr. Rice had his legal residence in New York State, and therefore the Texas laws had no effect as to the disposal of his property. The will, however, was admitted to probate in Texas, but none of the legacies was paid. The beneficiaries included Mrs. J. J. Roberts of Brooklyn; her daughter, Mrs. Beverly Robinson; Stephen Baldwin, Mrs. Seybel, and a number of other relatives, who were to receive $25,000 each. A large amount was willed for various charitable enterprises at Baldwinsville, N. Y., a particularly large sum being given for the purpose of endowing an old people's home.

According to Mrs. Morton, Mr. Rice would allow his wife no pin money whatever, and she often had to borrow her street-car fare from Mrs. Morton, but he was very liberal in the way of allowing her to obtain credit at various stores, and he had no objection to paying bills of several thousand dollars each which were sent in to him.

Frederick Rice, the brother of William M. Rice, married Lottie Baldwin Randon, the sister of the second Mrs. W. M. Rice.

TEXAS INTERESTS OF MR. RICE.

Large Real Estate Holdings in Houston and Galveston.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 26.—William M. Rice owned valuable real estate in the business section of this city, including the Capitol Hotel property, a five-story building that covers an eighth of a block. He also owned valuable improved farm property in other sections of South Texas, notably in Waller and Washington Counties.

He was owner of a large amount of real estate in Galveston and was a large stockholder in the wharf company, besides being interested in enterprises there.

He was a heavy holder of the stock of the Merchants' and Planters' Oil Mill at Houston, which was destroyed by fire last week. Arrangements had nearly been completed for rebuilding this mill, which was a large money earner, but, as Mr. Rice held seventy-five per cent. of the stock, his will will have to be probated before definite plans are made. His losses in Texas recently have been heavy.

A. T. Patrick, Mr. Rice's lawyer, is a native of Texas. He is a graduate of the University of Texas, and was for a time in practice at Houston.

S. M. Swenson, the New York banker, is an old Texan, and was in the banking business in Austin before the war.

A RICH FIND OF GOLD.

Ore Running from $30,000 to $40,000 a Ton at the East Pacific Mine, Montana.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 26.—News was received in Helena to-day that one of the biggest strikes of fabulously rich ore ever reported in this State was made on Monday in the East Pacific Mine, fifteen miles east of here. The ore runs from $30,000 to $40,000 a ton in gold. Pieces are shown that are at least one-half solid gold. The discovery was made in drifting the No. 4 tunnel, which is now under ground over 2,000 feet.

Exceedingly high-grade ores have been shipped from this mine before, but nothing like this was ever seen in this part of the country. There are about twelve inches of the high-grade ore, and four inches of it is literally a streak of almost solid gold. The discovery was made at a depth of 900 feet from the surface, which shows that the pay in this mine goes down to great depth.

The East Pacific has already produced upward of $1,500,000 in gold, and this new streak will undoubtedly add enormously to the production of the mine. The property was purchased by Mr. Bell about four years ago from Winston Brothers & Kendrick. The latter had taken a large amount of ore—some $500,000 or $600,000—out of the East Pacific, but thought that the mine was exhausted, and after shutting it down and allowing it to remain idle for seven or eight years, they finally sold it to Mr. Bell for $10,000. Mr. Bell cleaned out the old workings and made a cross cut, discovered a new vein, and took out within six weeks after he purchased the mine more than double the amount it had cost him. Since then it has been a steady producer.

The ore shoot in this mine is one of the longest in the Western country, the pay shoot disclosed in No. 4 tunnel being over 2,500 feet in length. The vein is not a wide one, but its remarkable persistency and the extreme length of the pay shoot make it one of the great mines of this section. Not only are the miners searched upon completing their daily toil, but a guard is kept over the property to prevent highwaymen from entering the tunnel.

FLOOD EFFECTS A REUNION.

Galveston Disaster Reconciles Brothers Separated for Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 26.—One of the Galveston sufferers is Robert Johnston, a brother of Samuel A. Johnston of Fisk Street, this city. When the civil war began the two brothers took different sides. One went into the Union and the other the Confederate Army.

When the war ended, Samuel came to Pittsburg and Robert went to Texas. The feeling between them was bitter. The families of each knew of the estrangement of the two men, but could do nothing to bring them together. When the flood came Samuel softened enough to allow one of his daughters to wire to her uncle. "Safe, but everything lost," was the reply. This was the beginning of the reconciliation which has been effected.

EXCELLENCE NOT EXTRA.

No extra charge on the Pennsylvania Limited to St. Louis or Cincinnati.—Adv.

POLITICIANS DISCUSS STRIKE SITUATION

Mr. Hanna Confers with Coal Railroad Presidents.

URGES AN EARLY SETTLEMENT

Subject Is Also Taken Up by Leaders at Republican Headquarters.—Agitation Affects the Stock Market.

Senator Hanna made another visit to the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. in Wall Street yesterday, which was much more protracted than his call on Mr. Morgan the day before.

A conference was held at Mr. Morgan's offices, which was attended by all of the Presidents of the coal railroads except President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson, who is ill.

Mr. Morgan is working hand in glove with Senator Hanna to bring about a settlement of the anthracite coal strike, and a report got abroad in Wall Street after the conference that the strike had been settled.

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western and other railroad officials declined to talk. Some of the officials would not even admit that they had attended the conference.

On the Stock Exchange the report that the strike had been settled caused no little alarm to a number of bears who had sold stocks short, and who almost on the instant of the report was put out rushed to cover their commitments, bidding prices sharply up as a consequence.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, discussing the settlement report, said: "There is not a word of truth in it. As a matter of fact, we are no nearer a settlement to-day than we have ever been. We started in to fight the miners' union, and we propose to continue that fight to the end.

"As for the report of a conference of the railroad Presidents, I do not care to say anything about it one way or the other. Certainly there is no settlement, conference or no conference.

"In regard to the story that Archbishop Ryan called on me Tuesday, I can only say that he did, but that I was out, and that I did not meet him. I do not know of any representatives of the miners coming to see me."

William Pierson Hamilton of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. yesterday afternoon declined to make a statement about the conference supposed to have taken place in the office of his firm. He contented himself with saying that there was nothing to be given out, and that nothing had been given out.

President Thomas of the Erie Railroad, who was reported to have admitted that such a conference took place, later absolutely denied that he had made any such statement.

Vice President Warren of the Jersey Central said he knew nothing of such a conference, and that the Jersey Central had certainly not been represented.

John Edmonds, agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, said that he had heard nothing of such a conference. "About 3:45 o'clock," he said, "a friend of mine, a coal agent in Wall Street, telephoned me that the anthracite coal strike had been settled. That is all I know about it. The man who is best qualified to make a statement is Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan."

Senator Hanna, on his way down to Mr. Morgan's offices, called at the office of George Gould.

The strike, it is said, was discussed at Republican National Headquarters yesterday at a conference attended by Senator Hanna, Senator Scott, Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, Joseph H. Manley, and Fred S. Gibbs. Before the meeting Senators Platt and Depew of this State and Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania were consulted. The session lasted more than two hours.

Senator Hanna was very reticent when asked about what was being done to settle the strike, and professed to know nothing about it.

"But you went to see J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the coal syndicate yesterday and to-day to see what could be done about a settlement, didn't you?" the Senator was asked.

"I was at Mr. Morgan's office," he replied, "but I went there to see a man from St. Paul."

"Have you been informed that a settlement has been reached?"

"No," Senator Hanna answered; "I have heard that some of Markle's men have returned to work, but about all the information I have is what I glean from the newspapers."

It is reported, however, that Senator Hanna is not only doing all in his power to end the strike, but that he almost succeeded in averting it before it was ordered. His efforts would probably have been successful but for the interference of a self-constituted committee that upset his plans.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S PLANS.

Turns Over His Aiken Residence to John E. Madden for the Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26.—William C. Whitney will not winter at Aiken, S. C. He has turned over the house there to John E. Madden and his wife. Mrs. Madden is preparing to close up their house here to go to the Whitney residence next month.

Madden will train Mr. Whitney's horses at Aiken, leaving his large establishment here in charge of his assistant, Hiram Steele.

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Brahms's Requiem the Principal Feature of the Third Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—The Brahms "Requiem" was given this evening as the chief feature of the third concert in the music festival.

Mme. Schumann-Heinck, who sang in the first part of the programme, evoked much enthusiasm, and was repeatedly encored. An air from Mozart's "Tito" and Schubert's "Almighty" were her programme numbers, and the added number was the "Brindisi" of Donizetti.

Evan Williams appeared in the evening concert as a substitute for Giuseppe Campanari, who was too ill to sing, and he gave Walter's "Preislied," from "Die Meistersinger." Campanari's place in the "Requiem" was taken by Gwilym Miles, who, at short notice, sang the part. Miss Sara Anderson was the soprano.

Apart from the solo features, the performance was uneven. The chorus lacked the finish that can be attained only by great familiarity with the music. There were, nevertheless, splendid moments, and the performance was creditable.

At the afternoon concert there was a Beethoven overture and MacDowell's "Lancelot and Elaine," besides an air from "Tannhäuser," by Miss Anderson, who sang remarkably well. Schubert's unfinished symphony was a feature of the evening concert.

SNOW IN WYOMING.

Fall of Five Inches in the Country About Evanston.

EVANSTON, Wyoming, Sept. 26.—All the country about Evanston, Wyoming, is covered with about five inches of snow on the level.

Cattlemen fear that this early fall of snow means a hard and long Winter, and they are preparing for a siege.

Three Ways to Go West.

By the Hudson River Day Boat, the Hudson River Night Boat, or the New York Central. Tickets interchangeable; attractions unequalled. Consult New York Central Ticket Agent.—Adv.

FUNDS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Senator McCarren Charges that Mr. Hanna Has Raised $20,000,000 or $30,000,000—Alleged Pledges.

Senator P. H. McCarren charged last evening that a "corruption fund" of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 was being raised by Senator Hanna to buy votes in New York State above the Harlem River and in Indiana and Illinois.

The charge is made by Senator McCarren that he knows the corporations which have been "held up," as he says, by Senator Hanna, and the promises which have been made by the Republican National leaders to the capitalists.

Senator McCarren said last evening to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"I know the corporations which Mr. Hanna has 'held up' for enormous sums for campaign funds. I say that Senator Hanna has gone to corporation managers in person and demanded large sums of money. I say that between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 in the form of a corruption fund is being raised by the Republicans. The legitimate expense of carrying on a campaign in New York State is about $50,000. This I know from personal experience in handling the last Gubernatorial campaign. What do the Republicans want with these millions? Their plans are known to the Democratic leaders."

"How will this fund be used?" was asked.

"In the first place, not one dollar will be spent in New York or Brooklyn. Money will be sent into the up-State counties of New York and into Indiana and Illinois. The Republicans will literally try to buy the Presidency. What are we coming to in this country when such a state of affairs exists?"

"Do you know of these alleged facts?" was asked.

"Yes, and I state from my own personal knowledge all I have told you. I know promises have been given to the corporations that no adverse legislation against the trusts will be passed by the Republican Party. No adverse tariff legislation will be passed, and the corporations which are now dominating the country will be continued in power."

"Will you give the names of the corporations visited, as you say, by Senator Hanna to raise the fund?"

"That would be violating a pledge. I know the names of these corporations, and they are generally known to the people."

Senator McCarren said that the Democrats would use every endeavor to carry New York State, and that if the "corruption fund" was not used, Mr. Bryan would be elected President, and would carry New York by from 20,000 to 50,000 majority.

THE NEWPORT MANOEUVRES.

Torpedo Boat Attack on Tuesday, Board Decides, Was a Failure—Holland Attacked a "Dead" Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 26.—The last engagement in the "Battle of Narragansett Bay," as the naval manoeuvres this week are now familiarly called, took place this afternoon aboard the cruiser New York, the contending forces being the umpires who have figured as judges in the various attacks. It was the most important of the several conflicts. The Board of Arbitrament consists of Capt. French E. Chadwick, Capt. A. S. Snow, Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Capt. Charles H. Stockton, and Commander Newton E. Mason. Lieut. John M. Ellicott, Recorder, heard the umpires and rendered the decisions upon which hung the victory in the several events of the week.

The board had already announced its opinion that the hostile fleet ran the forts successfully Monday evening. To-day it made all advocates of the torpedo boat happy by allowing that the old-time Stiletto torpedoed the battleship Massachusetts Monday evening. This had been haggled over for two days, but the Stiletto supporters presented their data to-day and were awarded the victory.

The sum of the decisions upon Tuesday evening's attack upon the Red fleet by the torpedo flotilla is that the deadly little fellows were signally defeated, and that all were sunk save the Gwin, which the board allowed put out of action both the Scorpion and the Eagle. Leaving these two vessels to go to the bottom the Gwin joined the Rogers and the Morris in a concerted attack upon the Kearsarge, but the committee rules that this attempt was a failure and that the big battleship put the trio of assailants out of action one after the other.

The Dahlgren, that had been out to sea looking for the Texas; which she could not find, sneaked up under the stern of the flagship and sent a torpedo into her. Lieut. Clark was very confident that he had scored a big victory, but the board this morning, after a lively discussion, declined to allow the Dahlgren's claim, as the Indiana had put her out of action long before she got anywhere near the Kearsarge. The committee say in their decision: "The attack of the Dahlgren on the Kearsarge was successful, but it is inadmissible, as the Dahlgren had already been put out."

The board also dealt a death blow to the claims of Lieut. Caldwell, who piloted the submarine boat Holland far out to sea on a mission of destruction, with the flagship Kearsarge in particular view. The Holland got in under the big ship Tuesday evening and claimed a torpedo. The board said in its decision this morning in regard to the Holland: "When the Kearsarge was adjudged out of action by the Dahlgren she put on her lights and stood in toward the entrance and considered herself out. While doing this she was attacked and torpedoed by the Holland. The board disallows this, as the Kearsarge was showing all her lights and not looking out for anything else."

A full report of the operations will be sent to Admiral Farquhar, under whose direction they were held. It is generally felt that they were profitable to both officers and men, and should be repeated each year. The board considered at length many things that were suggested by the operations, and reports upon them will be made to the Navy Department.

ICE COMPANIES AT ODDS.

One Accuses Another of Attempting to Freeze It Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—A unique damage suit, involving a principle of considerable interest, has just been filed in the courts of Lincoln County, Miss., by the Brookhaven Ice Manufacturing Company against the Canton Ice Company for the recovery of $2,500. The suit is brought under the provisions of the Mississippi anti-trust law.

The plaintiff manufactures ice at the town of Brookhaven, while the defendant carries on the same business in the near-by town of Canton. The petitioner alleges that defendant sells his ice at a profit at all points except at Brookhaven, where he is endeavoring to drive competition out of the field by selling his productions considerably below actual cost.

The anti-trust law of Mississippi is far-reaching in its provisions and susceptible of many constructions, and it is not improbable that the courts will construe the law in the light of a protection and shield to all legitimate lines of business in the State against such practices and grant the relief asked for.

Washerwoman Inherits a Fortune.

Special to The New York Times.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 26.—Mrs. Ellen McDermott of this city, a washerwoman earning a livelihood for an invalid husband and small family of children, proves to be one of the heirs to a fortune valued at nearly $250,000, left by the death of an aunt in Chicago. The fortune comes from the estate of Mrs. Mary E. Rogers, a former resident of Chicago, who died in an insane hospital there in 1894. The estate left consisted of valuable realty in different parts of the United States. As Mrs. Rogers left no direct heirs the property will be divided among the children of her brothers and sisters.

The Most pleasant pathway leading out of or into N. Y. is via The Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY AFFAIRS

Superintendent Hendricks Confers with the District Attorney.

Mr. Gardiner Says Investigation Will Be Exhaustive—Interested Persons Talk of the Exposure.

The report of Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the State Insurance Department in regard to the insolvent Traders' Fire Insurance Company, New York, was sent to District Attorney Gardiner yesterday morning.

It is charged that by issuing a false report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, the officers who signed it—President William A. Halsey and Secretary Theodore Sutro—have committed a misdemeanor. Superintendent Hendricks, therefore, appealed to the District Attorney to institute proceedings against them immediately.

"Every witness we can lay hands on will be examined, regardless of social or other standing, and you may be sure this office will do its duty," Assistant District Attorney Osborne said to a TIMES reporter.

District Attorney Gardiner said:

"I have instructed Mr. Unger, Assistant District Attorney, to examine the papers carefully. I am determined to probe this matter to the bottom, regardless of who may be implicated. If any man has violated the law, neither financial nor social standing will shield him. I see no difference before the law between a millionaire and the person who is penniless.

"I have not yet received a complaint in the alleged fraud. If any is received I shall give it my special attention."

Shortly after noon District Attorney Gardiner and Assistants Osborne and Unger held a conference behind closed doors for an hour. The State Superintendent of Insurance was with them. They took up the matter of the alleged frauds in the Traders' Fire Insurance Company. Subsequently the District Attorney said that he had decided to have the matter submitted to the October Grand Jury, which will be sworn in next Monday by Judge Newburger.

A report was published yesterday that Mrs. David Allison, widow of the cashier of the Traders', had declared that she knew the men who falsified the accounts of the company, and that she would willingly go before the District Attorney and tell all she knew. Mrs. Allison, it was alleged, declared that the man in question made her husband's life miserable for nearly a year before his death, and that her husband had said on his deathbed that he had done all he could for "them." She was also reported to have asserted her husband's innocence, and to have said that he revealed the name of the man to her while on his deathbed in Roosevelt Hospital.

Mrs. Allison last evening refused to either confirm or deny the statements she is said to have made. She said that she had been greatly annoyed by the publicity given to the matter, and added that her employers had advised her to say absolutely nothing further.

"I am obliged to support myself and my child now," she said, and I shall follow the advice of those for whom I am working."

J. Seaver Page, one of the Directors of the Traders', and a member of its Executive Committee, said:

"The Directors are the leading men in the financial world, and any talk of criminal liability is bosh. It was not to be expected that I or other Directors should make an examination of the books and accounts to see that the statements made to us by our managers were correct.

"To understand the situation thoroughly the matter of the purchase of the stock of the company in June last by the L. D. Garrett Company should be known. The Traders' was capitalized for $200,000, and the Garrett people paid $50,000 for the stock. The sale was made only after the Garrett Company had made an investigation of the accounts of the company, and they should have known just what they were buying. They knew more about the affairs than the Directors.

"Subsequently Garrett discovered that the condition of the company was not as good as he thought it should be, and he weakened. He made a demand on the Directors that they assess themselves to stand any loss, which he as purchaser was liable for. There is no doubt that the wealthy men in the Directorate would have acceded to this request, as the amount involved was but a small one, but they demanded that they be given a quitclaim against further loss. They were dumfounded that there should have been any irregularities. Garrett, I understand, would not agree to the position of the Directors and the negotiations fell through.

"It was then that they were told that unless they did something in the matter there would be trouble and an exposure. This put the Directors on their mettle, and being entirely innocent of any wrongdoing on their part, they resisted any attempt to put them in a false position. The rest is known."

Mr. Garrett of the L. D. Garrett Company said:

"I prefer not to discuss Mr. Page's statement, although in many particulars it is absolutely false, for the reason that we do not care to cloud the point at issue between the Insurance Department and the company, as Mr. Page is evidently desirous of doing, which is that the officers of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company have sworn to a false statement. We have never expressed an opinion as to the responsibility of the Directors for this false statement, nor do we care to do so now."

J. S. Stanley Lockwood of the firm of Lockwood & Forman, which managed the company, and William A. Halsey, its President, declined to make any statement.

C. W. McMurran, who organized the company, prepared a detailed statement of the company's formation, in which he said that his first knowledge of the trouble was obtained last April, when the reinsurance contract with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company was made.

Secretary Theodore Sutro is out of town. Of the men who had been in the Directorate, Warner Miller and Howard Gould said that they had sold their stock some time ago. George Gould declined to talk. Chauncey M. Depew said that he took his stock at the time of the organization as a favor to the organizer of the company. D. Sidney Appleton said that he went in at the instance of Mr. McMurran.

A representative of Harry A. Hanbury, the receiver of the company, said that the receiver had no statement to make just now, except that he would do his duty.

COL. ASTOR OBLIGED A FRIEND.

Tells How He Came to be a Traders' Insurance Director.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 26.—John Jacob Astor was in Chicago to-day attending the annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. "I took some stock in the Traders' Insurance Company and consented to be made a Director to oblige a friend," said Mr. Astor. "I never paid any attention to its management, and know absolutely nothing about its condition."

The friend who induced Mr. Astor to take stock, it is said, is William A. Halsey, the President.

COL. PHELPS HAS NO STOCK.

Disposed of His Interest at a Loss After Paying Assessments.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Col. Sheffirle Phelps, who is named as being one of the Directors of the Traders' Insurance Company, said to-day he did not know he was a Director. He said also that at the time covered by the allegations he was in Europe, having sailed in August, 1899, and did not return until May last.

"I was induced to invest a small sum five years ago," said Col. Phelps, "by a man named W. C. McMurran. I invested $1,000 on his representations. In two years I received about $500 in dividends. Then there was a reorganization, and I had to pay in $500 at one time and $300 at another. I never received a dividend after the reorganization. I never knew I had been chosen a Director. Recently my lawyers paid me $800 received for my stock. I had thirty-two shares and my investment cost me money. Of the affairs of the company I know nothing."

Chicago Underwriters Disturbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Chicago insurance circles are a little disturbed by the troubles of the Traders of New York. It carried a lot of insurance for local concerns, which now falls back upon the underwriters. It transacted no business in direct insurance in Illinois. Two years ago it sought a license, but was opposed by the Traders' Company of Chicago, which objected on account of the name. A year ago Superintendent Van Cleave decided that the New York company might do business, but it never deposited the $200,000 required to commence business.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED

Port Chester Veterans, After Long Opposition, Join in the Dedication.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Port Chester had a parade to-day, in which two thousand veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars, firemen and civic societies took part. It was a general holiday and all business was suspended. The occasion was the dedication of a granite monument surmounted by a bronze figure of an officer, which was built three years ago by George R. Read and George W. Quintard and presented to the village.

At the time of its completion some of the local Grand Army men took exception to the figure of an officer instead of a private surmounting the monument; objected that the bronze Grand Army emblem used was not the official one; said the monument was wrongly situated, and that the veterans had been ignored entirely by the donors. This feeling gradually diminished, and to-day about all the veterans in this and neighboring villages were in the parade, with the exception of Capt. R. H. George, who was Commander of Lawrence Post, G. A. R., at the time, and was one of those most strongly opposed to the monument.

Nine bands of music were in line, the procession going as far toward Rye as Mr. Quintard's residence, and counter marching to the monument. Revolutionary and civil war relics were displayed in the store windows with their histories attached, and many flags were flying.

At the monument two hundred children sang. President Comly of the village spoke, and Col. Van Wormer of New York, Father Chadwick, and Gen. John Palmer, Past Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., made addresses. The Grand Army, with Joseph Jenkins of Mount Vernon, President of the Westchester County G. A. R. Association, in charge, then dedicated the monument and unfurled the flag on the pole, while a cannon gave forth a salute. The figure on the monument represents Nelson B. Bartram of the Twentieth Regiment of United States Colored troops, a native of Port Chester.

YACHT LAUREL BURNED.

Richmond Pease, Her Owner, Escapes in a Tender—Loss, $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 26.—The sloop yacht Laurel, owned by Richmond Pease of New York City, who is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, was burned to the water's edge and sunk off Stony Creek last night. The Laurel put in at the Thimbles yesterday with Mr. Pease and a man aboard.

The explosion of a gasoline stove set the yacht afire. Mr. Pease and his skipper escaped in a tender to Crib Island, two miles distant.

The loss on the yacht and its contents amounts to $15,000. The Laurel was built in 1886 in East Boston and was rigged with auxiliary power.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Chicago Council May Recommend It as Remedy for Gas Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The Council Judiciary Committee will meet to-morrow for the purpose of considering the various resolutions and orders bearing upon the gas fight which were introduced in the Council Monday night. It is proposed to merge the orders contemplating municipal ownership and a reduction in the price of gas into one measure, also to be recommended for action.

It is probable a plan will be considered for bringing the whole subject to the attention of the Legislature as the only practicable method of reaching the gas companies. Corporation Counsel Walker has given an informal opinion, holding that the Legislature may give the city the right to regulate the price of gas. Authority for a municipal gas plant also must come from the Legislature.

Chairman Forman of the committee said to-day that it would be futile for the Aldermen to undertake to fight the gas companies under the present powers of the Council.

BIG HOTEL FOR TOLEDO, OHIO.

To Be Erected by Eastern Capitalists at a Cost of $650,000.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 26.—B. R. Ayres of New York stated to-day that ground would be broken within thirty days for a great hotel in this city, to be completed Oct. 1, 1901, at a cost of $650,000.

Mr. Ayres was here some months ago with a project for a million-dollar hotel, but failed to interest local capitalists to the degree that he expected. He left the city, and now returns, claiming that the necessary capital has been raised. No local capital is interested. The Hotel Company of America is the firm named as about to erect the structure, and the capital is said to come entirely from the East.

The building will be in the centre of the business portion of the city, on the vacant Walbridge property, 125 by 120 feet. It will be a ten-story structure containing 342 rooms. Everything is contracted for, it is claimed, even to the workmen, who will be brought here from Chicago.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH MEDICINE.

Man Commits Suicide by Taking Whole Contents of Bottle at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26.—R. J. Hamilton committed suicide at Marlborough this afternoon by taking an overdose of medicine. A stranger called at McGowan's Hotel for luncheon. He was nervous and suffering from the effects of drink. He called on Dr. Moshier and had a prescription prepared. It was made up of chloral, bromide, and other drugs, a teaspoonful being a dose. After a dose had been administered Hamilton took the bottle, looked it over, and remarked that he was suffering from a pain about his heart, and would try to see what effect the medicine would have on him. The contents of a two-ounce bottle were swallowed at a gulp. He then took out his knife and scraped the label from the bottle, throwing it aside. He was soon after taken with pains, and died within an hour.

Dr. Moshier says the bottle contained enough medicine to kill an ordinary man. He was out of the village at the time, or could have administered an antidote and probably have saved the man's life. Hamilton came to the village several years ago from New York, where he said he had been employed on The Sun and The Journal. He did odd jobs at newspaper work at Marlborough, and was considered a remarkably bright man. Of late he had been engaged at Milton as a bookkeeper. No cause can be assigned for his act. Among his papers were found cards showing that his former home was at Roxbury, Mass. He was about forty years of age.

MOB GOV. ROOSEVELT

Roughs in Small Colorado Town Attack His Party.

THE MOUNTED GUARD RUSHED

Governor Struck With a Stick by One of the Crowd.

Over 1,000 Excited People Take Part in Throwing Stones, Stale Eggs, and Other Missiles and Yelling for Bryan.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt had an exciting experience to-day at Victor, a few miles from Cripple Creek, among the mines, where a demonstrative crowd had assembled. The Governor had a narrow escape from serious personal violence. The incident was the only one of the kind that has occurred during the progress of the trip, and it is said that the trouble was occasioned by a small body of roughs who had been organized and paid for the purpose of breaking up the meeting. The men engaged were few in number, but violent in their attack.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke at Armory Hall, which was filled. He had hardly begun speaking when he was interrupted by noisy demonstrations. He said:

"In my State the men who were put on the Committee on Platform to draw up an anti-trust platform at the Kansas City Convention had their pockets stuffed at that time with Ice Trust stock. The Democratic leader in New York, Richard Croker, upon whom you base your only hope—and it is a mighty slim hope, too—was another great stockholder, and if, in fact, you were to read through the list of stockholders in that trust it would sound like reading the roll of the members of Tammany Hall."

A voice cried: "What about the rotten beef?"

The Governor replied: "I ate it, and you will never get near enough to be hit with a bullet, or within five miles of it."

Gov. Roosevelt succeeded in finishing his remarks, though there was an evident intention among those present that he should not do so. When the Governor left the hall with his party to go toward the train, he was surrounded by a company of Rough Riders, commanded by Sherman Bell, one of his own soldiers in the Spanish war. He was also accompanied by Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston; John Proctor Clarke of New York, Gen.

LITTLE HOPE OF QUICK ENDING OF STRIKE

But the Lackawanna Operators Have a Plan to Break It Up.

MORE INTIMIDATION CHARGES

Proprietors of a Shenandoah Colliery Close It to Insure the Safety of the Miners.

There is at present no indication of surrender by either the operators or miners of the anthracite coal region. Various propositions looking to a settlement by arbitration have been made, but, so far as can be learned, these have been put forward by persons not directly connected with the dispute.

The operators in the Lackawanna district will try to break up the strike by an attempt to start work at a few mines and to keep them in operation at any cost.

The ranks of the strikers in the Schuylkill region were again increased yesterday.

The Cambridge colliery, Shenandoah, is not to be operated to-day. The owners say that they have decided to suspend work in order to insure the safety of their men. They claim that strikers entered the homes of the miners and assaulted the men.

Whether the employes of G. B. Markle & Co. will strike is still uncertain. They met yesterday to discuss the firm's answer to their bill of grievances, and decided to work to-day, but this decision was not unanimous.

The Reading Company had fourteen collieries in operation yesterday, one more than on Tuesday, but there were in the aggregate less miners working for the company.

No troops have yet been sent to the Hazleton region, as Gov. Stone was of opinion yesterday that they were not needed. They will be sent there at once if the strikers again become unmanageable.

STRIKE NEARLY UNIVERSAL.

Mining May Cease Entirely Before the Trouble Is Settled—Markle Men's Attitude Uncertain.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 26.—From one end of the middle coal field of Pennsylvania to the other, over practically the entire anthracite region, the production of hard coal has ceased, the small number of cars produced each day by the few miners who have resisted the entreaties or the marches of the strikers scarcely contributing anything appreciable to the market stock, which is being rapidly exhausted. The end of the second week approaches with the prospect to-day of a total suspension of labor before a general resumption begins. As from the beginning, the local interest in the various coal towns throughout the district is in the continuance of active operations, for with the cessation of mining a vast number of persons, something like 700,000, become straitened purchasers and consumers, business lags, and when otherwise a feeling of sympathy would exist there develops simply a desire for settlement and a speedy return to normal conditions.

President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' Union has devoted himself strictly to developing the present situation, and regards the victory as about accomplished as to its first stage. In order to secure the demands made by him for the miners, he must first stop coal production. His theory is that the necessity for a supply of anthracite coal will constrain the operators, both those who are independent and those identified with the coal transportation companies, to ask for conferences with the miners through the Mine Workers' Union, urged by the backing of public sentiment quickened by the increased price of coal, possibly because misinterpreted by his organizers, Mr. Mitchell sometimes makes statements not altogether consistent. There is no trace of inclination on his part to attribute to operators either honesty or generosity.

INFLUENCE OF THE AGITATORS.

The whole situation, according to operators at Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, and other coal towns, has been brought about largely by the presence here of Mitchell and other agitators from "abroad." Mitchell comes from Illinois, Dilcher—a jovial agitator of typically careless appearance and coarse manner—is an Ohio man, "Mother" Jones suggests in get-up, voice, and language a page of French history of a century back, and others who are flitting between headquarters and the homes of hesitating or working miners are all referred to by the operators as "foreigners," to whom the miners have given the confidence they have withdrawn from the operators.

These people get near to the miners; they appeal to the men daily and hourly in language they understand, and they arouse passions in women and men that already have brought on one fatal collision and produce daily slight encounters. A few operators of the independent class meet their employes and dispute this robbing of their mines of labor. In Shenandoah and hereabouts I have heard the opinion repeatedly expressed that if Mitchell and his visiting agitators and organizers were to go away, leaving the strike to be cultivated by local members of the Mine Workers' Union, the mines would at once be manned by small crews, their example generally followed, and work in the Hazleton mines speedily resumed. Father Reilly of Shenandoah dwelt with strong emphasis upon the evil influence of this irresponsible class of visitors when he almost commanded his congregation to stick to their work and turn a deaf ear to this mischievous counsel.

This view attributes a prodigious personal influence to Mitchell. It overlooks the fact that from Scranton along the coal field to this section the strike is more complete than it is here. This is because at Hazleton are located the Coxe and Markle independent collieries, and the miners are more generally satisfied with their earnings and conditions of living. The directors of the strike, anticipating here opposition not encountered elsewhere, made this town the base of their most strenuous and persistent attention.

It has been the undaunted stand of G. B. Markle & Co., indisputably fair employers, ready for fifteen years to determine all disputes with their employes by arbitration, that has kept alive the hope that the strike would be arrested by agreement all over the section.

BOTH SIDES STILL STUBBORN.

A report from Scranton, published to-day, of a possible meeting between operators and representatives of the miners to discuss arbitration of the existing troubles, does not give hope here either to operators or strike managers. The project depends for its initial success upon the return to work of the miners. Mitchell's orders would have to be disobeyed, and this cannot be done.

As General Superintendent E. E. Loomis of the Lackawanna Company at Scranton puts it, the Mine Workers' Union cannot be recognized, because that organization is officered by and affiliated with the bituminous coal interests, rivaling the anthracite interests, and the demands made for increased remuneration cannot be complied with because it is maintained that the conditions of the trade will not warrant advances. Discussion of the relations of the bituminous and anthracite coal interests runs through all the talk here. The operators persistently assert that the application of any of the suggested remedies will injure both interests and make the conditions of the hard-coal miners harder than they ever were before.

The attitude of the operators promises no early meeting of the two sides to the strike. All signs point to a stubborn fight, with occasional disturbances when the harangues of the "foreign" organizers here fan a spark of zeal into a furious fire of riot. Such an outbreak, if resulting in great sacrifice of life, might avert the senseless trial of endurance in which the miners and their families must be the immediate sufferers and the ultimate losers.

Starting with a profession of willingness to arbitrate, the Mine Workers' Union has here in Hazleton found its hardest task at the Jeddo collieries in breaking up the fifteen-year-old arbitration agreement between the firm of G. B. Markle & Co. and its employes. According to the assertions of several operators here, the original offer of the union to resort to arbitration was never received by them, leading them to conclude that Mitchell and his associates so contrived their actions as to insure a strike.

MARKLE EMPLOYES MEET.

If the Markle collieries are shut down the firm will have placed itself in an absolutely unassailable position. It is there now, indeed, regardless of what may happen to-morrow. Having yesterday received the Markles' answers to their grievances, the miners of the Jeddo collieries to-day held a meeting to consider and act upon them. It was a meeting of men who were at work yesterday, and who asked for suspension of work to-day in order to be able to give their entire attention to the firm's answer. After devoting several hours to discussion they accepted four of the propositions outright, decided to appoint a committee to prepare "a feasible plan" to redress one grievance, and asked for arbitration of five grievances, including that about the price of powder. The men also decided to go to work to-morrow, and that if all those participating in the meeting did not work, the agreement adopted was to be considered as broken.

The Markles would have been better pleased if they could have been sustained by the whole body of their miners. But they are deeply impressed and gratified by the fact that there remain with them a loyal group of men, who have been subjected to all manner of persuasion, entreaty, and pressure, ridicule and threat, and still show an appreciation of the solemnity of a pledge that would be creditable to the highest born and most gently reared.

It may be that these miners, faithful to their compact, may form a nucleus about which will gather from day to day an increasing number of others, freeing themselves from Mitchell's influence. If this is not the case, the Jeddo collieries will shut down, and will remain closed until they shall be reopened with men newly employed. Whether arbitration will be guaranteed to the new miners is uncertain. The republication in the present emergency of pledges exchanged to avoid idleness and loss may justify doubt about the use of such compacts when one side regards its terms so carelessly.

The miners are easily pleased by their operators. Dilcher, in appealing to the Jeddo miners to throw over Markle & Co., said he hoped the miners would yet live as they deserved—"six hours in the mine, three hours at meals, three hours in the garden, three hours in the library, and nine hours of sleep each day, as God intended." The comment of a bystander was: "This leaves no time for the barroom."

THE STRIKERS SANGUINE.

Further Accessions to Their Ranks in the Schuylkill Region—More Accusations of Intimidation.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 26.—With the close of to-day the strikers in the Schuylkill coal region felt well satisfied with the progress they had made during the past twenty-four hours toward accomplishing a complete tie up of the collieries. More miners had joined their ranks, and the prospects for still more doing so were good. The miners generally believe they are to-night nearer the goal they are striving for than they have been at any time since the strike was ordered.

By this it is not meant that the strikers in the Schuylkill region feel that their fight is won. On the other hand, they are figuring on a possible long period of idleness, perhaps months of privation, but to-day the possibility of a settlement of the fight by arbitration seems to the men nearer than it was before. Conservative men, men who are on the ground, but not directly interested in the contest, believe the strikers are justified in thinking as they do to-night, and that the greatly crippled condition of the collieries and the coal carrying railroads is forcing mine owners and railroad managers to seek early arbitration.

Sympathizers with the strikers declare that the mine owners will be compelled to recognize the United Mine Workers' Union just as the heads of the iron and other great industrial interests of Pennsylvania were compelled to recognize other great labor organizations. On the other hand, friends of the mine owners assert this will never be done, at least by many of the coal companies and individual operators in the Schuylkill region.

The mine owners and operators here feel that, at least as far as this region is concerned, the strike is an extremely unjust one. That thousands of men, who time and again acknowledged that they had no grievances against their employers, should throw down their tools, quit the mines, entailing millions of dollars of loss upon employers who treated their employes justly, is, these employers say, the acme of unfairness, and makes the mine owners feel little inclined to treat with the unions.

Thousands of those who have quit only did so after great pressure was brought to bear upon them. Hundreds of those still at work are there because they do not wish to act the part of ingrates. In fact, that feeling of reluctance to be unfair has had more to do with keeping many of the Schuylkill miners from joining the strikers than any other influence.

As anticipated in last night's dispatch, the strike leaders to-day made that section of the Schuylkill region south of Broad Mountain the scene of active operations, and with some success. At Minersville, a suburb of Pottsville, a largely attended meeting of Lithuanian miners was held, at which they unanimously agreed to strike if the English-speaking miners would join them. At present, however, it does not look as though the English-speaking miners will strike. In the Minersville locality about 3,500 men and boys are employed at the collieries. The collieries in the district are the Oak Hill, Lawrence, Glendower, Glen Carbon, Taylor, Phoenix Park, No. 3, Branchdale, Pine Dale, Pine Hill, Silverton, and East Ridge. All were in operation to-day. Five of these collieries are operated by the Reading Company; one, the Lytle, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the others are individual collieries.

George Purcell, one of the officers of the Miners' Union, stationed at Mahanoy City, said to-day that the 7,000 miners of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Panther Creek district could be called out at any time, and would respond, but when asked why this was not done, Mr. Purcell hedged on his first statement.

In spite of the continued efforts of the United Mine Workers' organizers to get the men out at the North Franklin colliery at Treverton, the colliery is working with its full force. The citizens of Treverton took a novel method in aiding in keeping the men at work there. When the labor leaders arrived at that place and called a mass meeting of miners, the citizens got out two bands and paraded up and down the streets to draw the crowd from the mass meeting. This plan succeeded so well that only six men were at the meeting besides the speakers. It is thought that there will be no strike at this colliery.

The situation around Shamokin is the same as yesterday. Every colliery is idle, except Midvalley No. 2, at Mount Carmel, and Locust Spring, at Locust Gap. These collieries are short-handed.

The employés of the East Colliery in the Ashland district voted to join the strikers last night, but the colliery was in operation to-day with a somewhat smaller number of men than yesterday. This colliery employes nearly 600 hands. Potts Colliery, in the Ashland district, was also working to-day, but very short handed.

The three collieries at Tower City, in the west end of Schuylkill County, continued in operation to-day. These collieries have a daily capacity of 300 cars of coal, and the miners are not at all inclined to strike. An organizer from Shamokin visited Tower City and made a great effort to get the men to join the union. He succeeded in getting fifty of the younger men to sign applications for membership. In one of the collieries there, the Brookside, over 1,400 men and boys are employed. A public meeting of business men, clergymen, and others was held at Tower City this evening for the purpose of ascertaining the exact situation. The miners have steady work there, are making good wages, and the people are greatly opposed to strike agitators invading the town and creating trouble.

At Shenandoah the situation is about the same as yesterday, one mine, the Cambridge, working very short handed.

Throughout the Schuylkill region there have been few disturbances. At Shenandoah there were a few collisions. Steve Fregando, when going to work, was accosted by a Polish striker. After a few words between them a conflict ensued, and the striker was severely beaten. Mike Kisko, employed at the boiler house at the Knickerbocker Colliery, was accosted by strikers this morning while on his way to work, and requested to return home. He complied, but an hour later he again went to work. As a result he was attacked and severely beaten.

D. R. James of the Cambridge Coal Company, Shenandoah, sent word to Gen. Gobin that the strikers had entered the homes of some of the men employed at the Cambridge Colliery and assaulted them. Gen. Gobin says if he is furnished with the names of these strikers he will cause their arrest and turn them over to the civil authorities.

Mr. James said to-night that the company had decided to suspend operations to insure the safety of the employes.

At Lykens a boy was returning from work when he was met by several others, who threw stones and sticks at him. Pulling out a revolver he commenced shooting at them. No one was hurt. This was magnified into a "riot" by some afternoon papers.

NO TROOPS AT HAZLETON.

But They Will Be Sent There as Soon as There Is Need for Them.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 26.—The request made yesterday by Sheriff Harvey for troops, although not refused, was not granted by Gov. Stone. The Sheriff and the State officials at Harrisburg, however, have an understanding between them, and if the necessity arises soldiers will be thrown into this region in short order. If this be done, the first to arrive would probably be one of the commands now stationed at Shenandoah. The Sheriff had a long talk with Adjt. Gen. Stewart over the telephone to-day, and they agreed that, in view of the calmness now prevailing throughout the Lehigh Valley, it would be inadvisable to send an armed force here at this time.

The Sheriff to-day gave out the following for the information of the citizens of this region:

"The fact that I have called upon the Governor for help is true. I have since been in communication with him, and also with Gen. Gobin, who assures me that upon the slightest overt act by the unlawful assembling of men he will have troops here within an hour, and also assures me that they will stay until all the trouble is over."

In speaking on the question of using firearms, the Sheriff said to-day:

"I am a better friend of the strikers than they think. I know they are fighting for what they think is right. I have given positive orders to my deputies that they must not do any shooting; that they must be calm, and try to reason with the men when they see the strikers are about to commit a violation of the law. I believe that more can be done with sugar than with vinegar.

"When I faced the men of Derringer yesterday morning, I kept my deputies split up in groups so as not to excite the strikers, and went myself to the mob of 300 men unarmed and pleaded with them to let those workers go to the mines who so desired. They positively refused to do so, and I arrested all those who were not strictly within the law. If the men will not listen to reason then force must be used, and that means shooting. The presence of troops will prevent the gathering of mobs, and that is why I asked the Governor to send the soldiers."

There were no disturbances reported in this region to-day. Rumors of contemplated marches of strikers are constantly in circulation, but as far as can be learned there is no truth in any of them. The march early yesterday morning from Cranberry to Derringer was kept a secret until the starting time, and the strikers may again get away on a similar march. The Sheriff is kept well informed of every move the strikers make in the way of marching, and will try to be on hand in every instance to see that life and property are not placed in jeopardy.

Three strikers were arrested by coal and iron police to-day charged with unlawful assembly and trespassing while walking along the railroad tracks on Lehigh Valley Coal Company property between the company's No. 40 shaft and No. 3 slope, in the eastern part of the city. They were released after a hearing this afternoon.

EFFORT TO END STRIKE.

Operators in Lackawanna District Will Try to Start Work at a Few Mines.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 26.—The gains that the strikers have been making in the Schuylkill region have had the effect of rousing the operators of this (Lackawanna) district to activity, and steps are now being taken to drive in the entering wedge in an effort to break up the strike. A prominent operator said to-day that the policy so far pursued of waiting for the strike to break up of itself will be abandoned early next month, unless something occurs this week to indicate that action on the part of the operators will be unnecessary.

The plan of the operators is to have each of the big corporations start up a few mines and keep them going at all cost. It is confidently expected that employes of four and possibly five individual collieries will resume work when the big companies begin to get under way, and that with a good proportion of the men back at work, it will not be long before all will have returned.

That this move is not far distant is attested by the fact that 200 deputies have been sworn in by Sheriff Pryor at the instance of the coal companies during the past few days, and that commissions for 400 Coal and Iron Police, issued by Gov. Stone, were received to-day by Recorder of Deeds Warnke and distributed among the five big coal companies, the Delaware and Hudson, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Pennsylvania, Temple Iron Company, and Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

The washeries continue to work with fairly full forces, and the strikers are making no particular attempt to prevent them from operating.

SITUATION IN WYOMING VALLEY.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 26.—The tenth day of the strike closed without any change in the Wyoming Valley. All the mines that were idle the first day were idle to-day, and the one mine that continued in operation the first day is still at work—that at Mocanaqua.

The operators seem to be biding their time, confident that in the end victory is going to be on their side. The strikers, on the other hand, are just as confident. If their leaders are to be believed the men are more confident of winning now than at any time since the strike was inaugurated. The local operators say the statement issued by the Markles was the only proper stand to take considering the conditions existing between employer and employe, and that the Markles have played a winning card against Mr. Mitchell's efforts.

President Mitchell has replied to the communication sent to him by the officers of the United Mine Workers' assemblies of Wilkesbarre and vicinity protesting against granting permission to hard coal miners to go into certain soft coal districts to work.

Mr. Mitchell says the Devlin Coal Company, at Toluca, Ill., is paying union wages, and that there should be no objection to men going there. It is said the officers of the local assemblies do not consider the reply very satisfactory, and that they are still opposed to miners here accepting positions in soft coal mines.

NOT PERSUADED TO STRIKE.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 26.—A meeting of the miners of the Williamstown Colliery was held this evening in the public square, at which it was unanimously voted not to strike.

Before this action was taken George W. Heartline, Secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union in the Lykens district, made an address, urging the men to join the strike. He was followed by the Rev. Father Logue, rector of the Williamstown Roman Catholic Church, who advised the men to stand by the company and continue at work.

Twelve hundred men and boys are engaged at the Williamstown Colliery.

INQUEST ON VICTIM OF RIOT.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 26.—The inquest in the case of John Konitskie, the Polander killed last Friday in the attack by striking miners on the Sheriff and deputies, was concluded to-night. Deputy Coroner Gardin examined a number of witnesses, among them several deputies, who testified that the rioters used pistols. It was not in evidence that an order was given to the deputies to fire, nor could it be learned who fired the first shot.

The jury rendered a verdict that Konitskie's death was caused by a stray bullet from a pistol in the hands of one of the Sheriff's posse.

RAILROAD MEN SUFFERING.

Special to The New York Times.

Reading, Penn., Sept. 26.—The Reading Company to-day had fourteen collieries, one more than yesterday, in operation, but there was in the aggregate a decreased number of miners working, and there will, probably, be still fewer to-morrow. Nearly 700 cars of coal were mined to-day.

One of the results of the strike becoming more general is the great number of men who are losing their positions with the coal carrying railroads. Many railroaders also have been temporarily suspended, and it is estimated here to-night that at least 3,500 men employed in the train service have already been affected. The trainmen, however, have work in turn, and in this way they will be able to make at least half time.

The freight business, and particularly the soft coal trade, is unusually brisk. Never before has so much bituminous coal passed through Reading. The Reading Company is sending about 1,000 of its coal hoppers into the soft coal regions weekly, and these are being returned loaded. Much of the coal is going to Port Richmond and Port Liberty.

A telegram from Shamokin said the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad had reinstated the Brotherhood men who had been discharged, and the company would recognize the union. General Superintendent Bester of the Reading Company said he knew nothing about such an order.

BIG COAL RESERVE IN THE EAST

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Stored in Middlesex County, within twelve miles of this city, nearly one-half of the supply of the reserve anthracite coal in the East is held. It is estimated that there are 2,193,000 tons of coal stored in the East, and of that amount 950,000 tons are in Middlesex County. This is distributed as follows:

South Plainfield, 310,000 tons; South Amboy, 340,000 tons, and Perth Amboy, 300,000 tons. Much of this is stored in immense piles at South Plainfield and South Amboy. This method of storage was devised some years ago, when the transportation companies found the problem of keeping their rolling stock in motion a difficult one to solve in a satisfactory manner. The storage grounds at South Amboy and South Plainfield were established and have been maintained ever since with a supply of coal on hand that would enable the companies to tide over a short strike at any time. The best grade of hard coal may be bought here at $4.25 a ton. It is $1 to $2 a ton dearer in other Jersey cities. A local coal war, led by the Miles Ross Company, influences these low prices.

COAL GOES UP IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Hard coal has gone up 25 cents a ton. It is now rated at $7.25. To large consumers who have made contracts the price is still $7, but for the unprovided the higher price must be paid.

The local coal situation is greatly unsettled, and it is now really a case of every coal dealer for himself. Many of the larger coal companies absolutely refuse to sell anthracite except to those who have contracted for the same during the Summer and practically paid their money. Out-of-town shipments have almost ceased, and little or no coal is coming in.

DECLINES HELP FOR STRIKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Secretary R. T. Mitchell of the Allied Building Trades Council of this city to-day received a letter from President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers electing for the present a proffer of financial aid for the striking mine workers. The offer of assistance announced that special subscriptions would be received if the mine workers so desired.

President Mitchell, in his reply, stated that no financial assistance was needed at this time, and none was likely to be needed for some time. He asked that the taking of subscriptions be discontinued.

May Mortgage Church to Aid Strikers.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 26.—The Rev. John C. Konstankievicz, pastor of the Russian Greek Church here and Vicar General of the United States, sprang a surprise this afternoon. He announced that, in the event of the strike continuing until suffering and destitution arise, he and his congregation had arranged to mortgage the whole of the church property, valued at over $25,000, and to divide the proceeds among the sufferers. He added that, in the event of the strike being continued for a long period, the entire congregation will leave the region.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN SILENT.

Refuses to Say Anything About His Recent Visit to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Archbishop Ryan was reticent to-day in regard to his visit to President Truesdale of the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western Railroad and to President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Coal and Railroad Company in New York.

He would not admit that he had been in consultation with the Presidents of the big corporations or that he had been in New York. Because of the fact that he will be called in to talk with these representatives of capital at a later date on the question about the industrial and economic condition in the anthracite coal fields, he believes that it will be better to say nothing.

The Archbishop is a busy man these days, for, besides the responsibility of his ecclesiastical duties, he has the labor connected with a proposed settlement of the strike upon him. The Rev. Father Turner, rector of the Amber Church, has been delegated to act as Secretary pending an adjustment of the labor trouble. Father Turner said last evening:

"The Archbishop has refused to say a word until further developments come to the fore, if they do."

That an effort is being made by outside parties to bring the Archbishop and the Presidents of the companies together is certain, and another conference will take place between them probably in a few days.

The Rev. Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Church, New York, is one of those who are working to secure the Archbishop as mediator. The proposition for mediation between the miners and the operators was first made by the Universal Peace Union.

THE USE OF SOFT COAL.

Retail Dealers Say It Will Become General if the Strike Continues.

From the interviews which President Murphy of the Board of Health has given out with regard to his intention to enforce the smoke ordinance, it was expected that the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday would result in interesting developments. The board did not meet yesterday and it has decided not to meet until a week from to-day. When President Murphy was asked the reason for the postponement, he said there was nothing particular for the board to do. The reports of the Inspectors have not yet been submitted to the officers of the board.

Retail dealers who were seen yesterday admitted that they were selling great quantities of soft coal to firms which had never before burned any but anthracite. Even some of the big hotels have been forced to resort to the use of soft coal.

"It is nonsense for the President of the Board of Health to talk about a strict enforcement of the smoke ordinance under existing conditions," said Mr. Jeremiah Pangburn, Jr., Secretary of the Coal Trade Protective Association. "If people can't get hard coal to burn they must either burn soft coal or shut down. Of course they will not shut down. I hardly think the Board of Health will find it wise or expedient to set itself against the community.

"The warm weather we have had has been a great blessing. It has lessened the necessity for the use of coal. But this weather cannot last, and look out for trouble on the first cold day. Establishments which are now using coal for power only will then be compelled to use it for heat also. Such a demand will exhaust all the anthracite in New York and all that can be obtained by dealers from the outside in a short time. The last wholesale price of white ash coal which I have heard quoted was $6.50 a ton. If we were buying coal at that price to-day our price would have to be $7.50 a ton. We are still selling, however, from stock on hand, and our prices are $6.75 for white ash and $7.25 for red ash. Even if the strike should end to-morrow there would be no relief in prices for two or three weeks. But if the strike continues two weeks longer, it will not be a question of price, but a question of getting coal at any price."

Mr. J. Samuel Smoot, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange, takes an optimistic view of the situation.

"I do not believe the strike can last two weeks longer," he said. "If it should and cold weather should set in, there would be such distress in New York and other cities that the people would force a settlement. Arbitration would have to be conceded. The side that stood out against arbitration would be visited with the indignation of the entire country. Why, under the law now the railroad companies have the right to confiscate all coal on cars which they need for their use at the market price. The other day a friend of mine in West Buffalo had sixteen cars of anthracite and was congratulating himself. That night one of the railroad companies attached an engine to the cars and hauled them away. Now, if the railroad companies have a right to supply their needs in such a manner the public cannot have less right. Therefore, I say, the strike cannot go on much longer. Arbitration will be forced upon the contesting parties by the public."

Locomotives Using Soft Coal.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 26.—As a result of the strike in the anthracite coal region all locomotives on the Shamokin division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are burning bituminous coal. They have used hard coal almost exclusively heretofore.

UNITED REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

Make Many Suggestions to the Charter Revision Commission.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association met last night at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, for the purpose of discussing the charter revision and formulating a set of resolutions to be forwarded to the Charter Revision Commission. About fifty members were present, including representatives from the fourteen district organizations of Greater New York, which aggregate in membership about 1,500. Henry Markus presided, and the discussions here more particularly on those sections of the charter, the revision of which would ease the burdens under which the owners of real estate suffer to-day. The recommendations decided on last night will be submitted to the district organisations for approval, and at another meeting, to be held probably on Saturday evening, the final resolutions will be drafted and presented by a committee to the Charter Revision Commission.

One of the first questions to come up last night was the resolution passed by the West End Association favoring the abolition of the City Council. This action is favored by the United Association, and resolutions to that effect were passed. Under the heading of "Franchise and License" the association went on record as against the granting of any sort of franchise, except by public letting.

The most important discussion was under the heading of finance, including taxes and assessments, and it was agreed to suggest that a Board of Tax Review be organized, consisting of five members, at least three of whom shall be lawyers, to review, correct, and revise assessed valuations, instead of, as at present, having the Board of Tax Assessors review their own valuations. It was also agreed to insist that the Tax Department be compelled to give notice to property owners of assessment and arrears of taxes against property to avoid property losses by failure on the part of the owners to pay such assessments by reason of ignorance of their existence.

It was recommended that the Building and Health Departments be consolidated on the ground that the two were so closely akin that their separation was useless and extravagant. A resolution was carried recommending the merging of the Board of Public Works, the Departments of Water Supply, Highways, Street Cleaning, Sewers, Lighting and Supply, and Bridges into one Board of Public Works.

It was agreed to strongly urge the municipal ownership of all water supply, and that no contracts for such supply be given to private corporations under any circumstances whatever.

A resolution was passed recommending the provisions of the Elsberg bill, defeated in the last Legislature, by which the Department of Taxes can tax land separate from improvements, the improvements and rental value being placed in separate columns. It was agreed to advocate the repeal of the Davis bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the cutting down of the Mayor's term of office from four to two years, and giving him absolute power of removal for cause.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Charles M. Hays, Montreal.

IMPERIAL—S. L. Moore, St. Paul; C. E. Stone, St. Paul; A. Maurice Low, Washington; H. G. Arforth, Royal Navy, Bermuda; H. F. Arthur, United States Consular Service, Japan.

GRAND—Surgeon R. P. Cooke, United States Army; Gen. Frank Wheaton, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Senator Boise Penrose, Philadelphia; Matthew Stanley Quay, Pennsylvania; ex-Congressman and ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Atlanta.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.

GRAND UNION—J. A. Montgomery, Chicago; E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati; M. J. McGrath, Chicago; B. F. McKinley, San Francisco; F. W. Baumhoff, St. Louis.

PARK AVENUE—Col. Floyd-Jones, United States Army; Gen. Russell Hastings, Hamilton, Bermuda.

MURRAY HILL—Prof. A. Gudeman, Philadelphia; Gen. G. H. Patterson, United States Army.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. Lewis Morris, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; J. S. Coons, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Rothschild, Levi, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.
Gemmell, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Herald Square Hotel.
Katz, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Stewart, notions and dress trimmings; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Osgood, C. E., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. E. Osgood, furniture; F. E. Currier, furniture; Herald Square Hotel.
Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, dry goods and notions; Holland House.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Dalgarno, linens and white goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, Fort Smith, Ark.; I. Apple, dry goods, 387 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Hardy, W., Goods Company, Muskegon, Mich.; W. D. Hardy, dry goods; S. Rosen, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Adler, L., Brothers, & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Adler, woolens; Holland House.
Wright, P. N., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. F. Sackett, jewelry, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss D. Heegan, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, linings, white goods, gloves, and hosiery, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Miss M. Desmond, millinery; Criterion Hotel.
Gutman, Julius, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Abbott, linens, linings, and hosiery; Herald Square Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Finlayson, ribbons; 480 Brown Street; Hotel Victoria.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Jennings, prints and linings; 309 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and white goods; J. B. Todd, notions and fancy goods; J. H. Pangburn, house furnishing goods; 487 Broadway.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. P. Davis, hosiery and gloves; 52 Franklin Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. B. Lennon, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. P. Morton, domestics; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. L. Perkins, books; P. J. McDonough, white goods; F. W. Strong, furs; F. W. Coombs, silks; 8 Greene Street.
Galland Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Galland, piece goods; M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Lamson Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. G. Lamson, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Bush & Bull Company, Williamsport, Penn.; J. S. Middaugh, notions and laces; Westminster Hotel.
Miller & Pack Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. N. Osborn, carpets and house furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. W. Eldredge, stationery; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Albert.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. L. French, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; I. Younker, cloaks and suits; 55 Franklin Street; Gerard Hotel.
Fahy-Shantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Claffey, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Eckman & Vetsburg, Savannah, Ga.; A. Vetsburg, domestics and dress goods; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Victoria.
Pemberton, R. T., Company; W. E. Goodman, dress goods and silks; 495 Broome Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Driscoll, leather goods; S. Letolt, jewelry; Miss S. G. Fish, cutlery; 43 Leonard Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Cook, ladies' and infants' wear; 3 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

BAY RIDGE'S VISITANT

A "Woman in White" Said to Stroll About Each Night.

Her First Appearance Shortly After the Advent of J. P. Gill Martin and His Brownstone House.

Bay Ridge has a mystery. Tales of a white figure stalking along the road nightly near Fort Hamilton Avenue and Eighty-first Street have alarmed many of the residents of the neighborhood. Several people are reported to have seen the figure, and they describe its appearance minutely. Among them are Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper of East Fourth Street, who drove by in a carriage last week, accompanied by Miss Grace Mackay of Rochester, and her horse nearly ran away, having shied at the passing figure.

The next night Miss Georgiana Dathe of Sixty-fifth Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, and Miss Lilliette Stewart, who went near the house on purpose to see "the ghost," were fully rewarded, with the result that Miss Dathe fainted away. The figure has now come to be known as "The woman in white."

Her appearance was first noticed about a month ago, within a week after the arrival of J. P. Gill Martin, a painter, accompanied by a woman, who came to take possession of a new house he had built in that part of Bay Ridge.

Mr. Gill Martin was the one who figured in the suit for $50,000 against John McInerny, the Brooklyn dry goods man, about a year and a half ago, for alienating his wife's affections. Mr. Gill Martin obtained a verdict of $10,000. He afterward procured a divorce from his wife.

As soon as the suit was settled Mr. Gill Martin bought a brownstone front house on Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, and had it taken down to Bay Ridge, stone by stone, in barges. There he had the building set up again exactly as it appeared in New York. The brownstone gave out, however, before the house was quite finished, and rough stones from the vicinity were used in its completion.

An embankment on one side of the house is imbedded with quantities of these stones. As a result, the building presents a curious appearance, which is made more pronounced by its lonely situation in a grove of trees and shrubbery. A number of columns, which almost surround the house and which have become considerably nicked in transportation, give the house the appearance of having been transported from some foreign land.

Inside the furnishings are on a lavish scale. The walls are covered with paintings, some of which are dull with age. Mr. Gill Martin, who is about thirty-five years old, besides being a painter is a collector of paintings. A landscape of his, entitled "Nature's Repose," hangs in the foyer of the Holland House.

The woman who accompanied Mr. Gill Martin when he took possession of his house a month ago has never been seen by the neighbors, excepting when veiled. This peculiarity of dress has led to the belief in the neighborhood that the woman might be his former wife. Mr. Gill Martin, it is said, often strolls about in knickerbockers and barefooted.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who visited the neighborhood last night was told that no one who has called at the Gill Martin house has ever seen the woman unveiled. No servants are employed in the house, and grocerymen and butchers receive their orders and deliver their goods to "the woman in white," as they call her.

On calling at the house the reporter was admitted by Mr. Gill Martin, after being closely questioned as to the nature of his errand. Mr.

BRYAN ON STARCH TRUST

Sketches the Development of a Nebraska City Concern.

HIS PLEDGE ABOUT COMBINES

Argues If That Trust Is Killed by Action Now Pending All Others Would Die.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 26.—W. J. Bryan spoke to a large crowd here to-night. The speech had been looked forward to with much interest, because Mr. Bryan had announced that he would deal with the trust question, as affected by the suit instituted by Attorney General Smyth to annul the sale of the Argo Starch Works of this city to the National Starch Company, popularly known as the Starch Trust.

Mr. Bryan came down from Lincoln this afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bryan and personal friends, and also by quite a number of supporters from Lincoln and other towns on the way. The party were met at the railroad station by three marching clubs and by a large number of admirers, who escorted them to their hotel.

There were not many unfriendly interruptions, but evidently some had been expected, for, previous to the meeting, the Mayor of the city issued an order saying that there had been rumors of trouble, and warning against it.

The meeting was held in the Court House grounds, and the people stood under the trees and much of the time in the rain while Mr. Bryan spoke. He plunged into the local trust question at the very beginning of his speech. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"A prominent Republican has accused the Democrats of representing the forces of lawlessness. I mention this because the Republicans of Nebraska City have met and protested against the enforcement of a statute of the State of Nebraska, and a Republican Judge was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. While the meeting was called a non-partisan one, its purpose was purely political, and it is worth while to note that the Republicans seem better able to enforce the statutes against petty offenders than they are to enforce statutes against great corporations.

THE GROWTH OF A TRUST.

"The Attorney General has commenced proceedings, not to destroy a local manufacturing establishment, but to prevent the manufacturing establishment from entering into a trust. In this connection it may be well to note the different steps which have been taken. The Argo Manufacturing Company of Nebraska City was a prosperous corporation."

Mr. Bryan then quoted from an article printed in May, 1899, in which it was stated that the Argo Company could compete successfully with the National Starch Trust in this country and Europe. "About September, 1898," Mr. Bryan continued, "a few months after the editorial comment which I have just read, the Argo Company jointed the United Starch Company." This was explained, in other newspaper articles read, as a combination of four large concerns to fight the Starch Trust. Mr. Bryan continued:

"About a year later, that is in August or September of this year, 1900, the third step was taken and the United Starch Company joined the trust. First, we have an independent company, growing and prospering upon its merits; second, this independent company joins other companies to fight the Starch Trust, and, third, this independent company, with its associates, joins the Starch Trust, and competition is at last destroyed. If any citizen of Nebraska City thinks that this starch company is not a trust, let him read the extracts which I have quoted and he will find that this organization has been recognized at all times as a trust."

"If the people of Nebraska City defend the Starch Trust, they must be prepared to defend all the other trusts. As a matter of fact, the people of Nebraska City are more interested in the dissolution of the Starch Trust than the people of other parts of the State. When the Argo was an independent company it was controlled by citizens of Nebraska City, and Nebraska City interests could be considered by its management. But if the National Starch Company, with headquarters in New York, is allowed to absorb this industry, the control will be removed from Nebraska City to New York, and the wishes and interests of the people of Nebraska City will have little consideration.

THE TRUST'S ADVANAGES.

"Charles R. Flint of Boston is one of the Directors of the United Starch Company, and Mr. Flint made a speech in Boston a year ago last May in which he summed up the advantages of the trusts. One of the advantages mentioned by him was that raw material could be bought at a lower price because there would only be one purchaser. Is this to the interest of those who sell raw material to the various starch companies? Another advantage was that the least productive plants could be closed down and the work done at the more productive plants. The people of your town have already seen a distillery closed down by the Whisky Trust. What is to prevent the Argo Company from being closed down by the Starch Trust?

"When all the factories belong to one corporation the closing down of one factory does not bring loss to the corporation, because the work can be carried on somewhere else, but the Argo Company as an independent concern could not close down without serious loss, therefore the chances are greater in favor of the local factory being closed down under a trust than under independent management.

"Mr. Flint also suggested as another advantage that in case of local fires or strikes the work could be done elsewhere without loss. If the employes of the starch company are urged to support the trust for fear of losing their employment, let me remind them of Mr. Flint's speech. Under the trust system a strike in one factory brings no loss to the company, but it does bring great loss to the employes.

"If an order comes from the head office in New York to reduce the wages in all the starch factories the men have nothing to do but to submit. The same greed which leads the trust to raise prices and extort from consumers will allow it to lower wages and do injustice to the employes.

"The Attorney General is seeking to enforce a statute of Nebraska. The law is a good law, and ought to be enforced, and the people of Nebraska City ought to hold a mass meeting to commend him rather than condemn him. The fusion force believes in enforcing both State laws and National laws against the trusts. The Kansas City platform demands the annihilation of all trusts, and if the Democratic Party is successful I believe legislation will be enacted which will make it impossible for the National Starch Company to 'buy, bully, or wheedle' the Argo Company into joining a trust, and with the dissolution of the Starch Trust will come the dissolution of all other trusts which are now plundering the people."

REPUBLICANS FAIL IN DUTY.

Continuing, Mr. Bryan congratulated the people upon having an Attorney General who has courage enough to bring the suit, and said that if the United States Attorney had done his duty there would have been no necessity for the State authorities to take up the question. He said that if he should be elected the Federal Administration would be found moving against all combinations contrary to law. His words on this point were as follows:

"My friends, if the United States Attorney General of the Republican Party had done his duty he would have been enforcing this law instead of Mr. Smyth being down here to-night doing what the Republican National Attorney General should do. This Republican Administration has brought just three suits in the last three years, and yet more trusts were organized during the last three years than in all the previous history of the country.

"I want you people to know that if we get control of this Government, the Federal Administration as well as the State administration, will lay its hands upon the Starch Trust. I heard it said that you people down here felt some hostility toward Mr. Smyth because of his fight against the trusts, but that they do not fear any hostility toward me.

"I want you to understand that I am as much against the Starch Trust, or any other trust, as Mr. Smyth is, and I will fight them as hard as he does, and if, by the aid of the people of this county and of this State, I am made President of the United States, I will promise you that I will do all I can to dissolve the Starch Trust and leave the Argo Company an independent Nebraska City company."

He asserted that to support the trusts meant to support the Republican policies, including militarism, imperialism, high tariff, &c. He then took up and discussed briefly the general issues of the campaign. The speech was liberally applauded.

Mr. Bryan was followed by Attorney General Smyth, who received respectful attention. Mr. Bryan returned to Lincoln to-night. He starts to-morrow morning on a general tour of the country, and will not return to Nebraska until a few days before election.

Bryan's Courtesy to Roosevelt.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 26.—Before leaving for Nebraska City this evening Mr. Bryan in a note to the press requested his political friends to remove his pictures from their windows Oct. 2 as a matter of courtesy to the Republican candidate for Vice President, Col. Roosevelt, who visits the city on that day.

CRITICISE MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

State Controller and Attorney General Say His Figures Are Exaggerated.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Apropos of the political speech delivered by ex-United States Senator David B. Hill at Elmira last evening, in which the speaker quoted figures showing the expenditures of certain State departments, both State Controller Gilman and Attorney General Davies have prepared statements in regard to their respective departments, in which they assert that the figures were inaccurate.

Attorney General Davies to-night issued the following statement:

"In his speech at Elmira ex-Senator Hill said that the expenses of the Attorney General's department during 1899 were $378,169.69. The statement is grossly inaccurate. Mr. Hill has taken the sum which he charges up against the Attorney General's office from the footings of the Controller's report, as being the total amount charged to the Executive Department, Secretary of State, Controller and Attorney General, whereas the Controller's report charges the sum of $93,384.97, all told, as against this department. There should be deducted from the $93,384.97 the following items:

Judgments for costs, (which never came to the Attorney General)	$5,249.70
Special appropriation made by the Legislature for a matter over ten years old, and about which the Attorney General was not even consulted	3,047.89
For counsel designated by a former Governor	1,000.00
Total	$9,297.59

"This should be deducted from $93,384.97, leaving $84,087.38. I have too much respect for Mr. Hill to think for a moment that he would intentionally make such a misstatement, and I assume that he will, at the first opportunity, correct it."

The Controller's statement shows the following figures taken from his report:

Expenses Controller's office, 1899, as by ex-Senator Hill's statement	$257,613.06
Actual expenses, (see Controller's report)	152,049.67
Difference	$105,563.39
Expenses Attorney General's office, as by Mr. Hill's statement	378,169.69
Actual expenses, (see Controller's report)	93,384.97
Difference	$284,784.72

These figures given by ex-Senator Hill for the Controller's office, says the Controller, are practically the total of the Executive Department, Secretary of State's office, and Controller's office.

WOODRUFF ATTACKS DEMOCRATS.

Says They Are Having a Hard Time Looking for Real Issues.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—At the opening of the Republican campaign in Mount Morris to-night Lieutenant Governor Woodruff addressed the meeting, and said, among other things:

"The Populisticized and Tammanyized Democrats are in a bad way. Since the Democratic party of Seymour, Tilden and Cleveland has become the prey of Populistic fanaticism, and vagaries of dreamers have supplanted the doctrines of statesmen, the Republican Party has been the only and natural home of the Democrats thus driven from the household of their ancient faith. They have not left their party; their party has left them. A Democratic Mayor of a neighboring city told me the other day that he expected to go back to the Democratic Party if he could ever find it.

"Bryan is not a Democrat; he is a Populist. When ex-Gov. Hill knelt before him as he sat on his throne in Lincoln to crave his permission to leave 16 to 1 out of the Kansas City platform he was surrounded by courtiers; all of them were Populists. And now I see by the papers that John B. Stanchfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is going to stump the State with this apostle of Populism, whom he bitterly denounced for betraying the Democratic Party.

"Democratic politics makes strange bedfellows. The Democratic candidates are constantly at loggerheads. They are taking new mounts almost every day. The old nag of free trade has been ridden to death, the free horse of imperialism long since became exhausted, and the anti-trust hobby-horse melted almost as soon as mounted because it was made of ice. From one mount to another mount until the paramount issue is declared to be that the Republican Party is responsible for the drought in Livingston county by firing cannon in the Philippines and causing all the rain to fall there."

MR. STONE ON THE OUTLOOK.

Returns from His Conference with Mr. Bryan—His Confidence.

Ex-Gov. W. J. Stone returned to Democratic Headquarters yesterday from a conference with Mr. Bryan and Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago. He said last evening:

"I talked over the general situation in Chicago with Mr. Bryan, Senator Jones, and others. Mr. Bryan's itinerary was talked over. His dates will be given out from Chicago. No change of programme for his tour in the East was made.

"Reports of the situation in the Middle and far Western States were very encouraging. To carry either Indiana or Illinois, the Republicans must fight for their very lives, which verily they are doing. Everything in these States indicates a tremendous trend of sentiment in all of them toward Mr. Bryan. These States cannot be carried against him except by the use of improper means, and we must try to guard against that.

"The reports from New York and other Eastern States have filled the Western Democrats with enthusiasm. When they find Mr. Croker and ex-Senator Murphy on the one hand, ex-Senator Hill and Controller Coler on the other hand, with Tammany and the State organization working in harmony, they believe and feel that it means victory. When they see old war horses like Gorman of Maryland, Murphy, Hill, Croker, Cochran, Olney, Gen. Collins of Massachusetts, and others in the forefront of the fight they feel that victory is certain."

CHANLER OUT OF THE RACE.

Thirteenth District Congress Nomination in Doubt—Mr. Levy's Candidacy.

The announcement was made yesterday by Richard Croker that Congressman W. Astor Chanler was out of the race for renomination. The Tammany leader said that Mr. Chanler had declined to run for Congress again, because he could not spare the time from his business.

There is some doubt about the Congress nomination in the Thirteenth District. Congressman Jefferson M. Levy is seeking a renomination Martin H. Vogel is also mentioned as a probable candidate.

FIGHT FOR THE LOWER HOUSE.

Democrats Hope to Make Strong Gains in the Next Congress.

Reports received from all parts of the country indicate that the lower house of the Fifty-second Congress will be very close, with the probabilities in favor of a Democratic majority.

While politicians familiar with the outlook discuss the matter in conversation, they will not talk for publication; but it can be said that, while the Republicans have no doubt of the re-election of President McKinley, they are not sanguine of carrying the House of Representatives.

In the present House there are 185 Republicans, 159 Democrats, 8 Fusionists, and 5 vacancies, giving the Republicans a clear majority of 13.

Congressman J. D. Richardson of Tennessee said yesterday that the Democrats would hold their own in the East, and make material gains in the South and Middle West. But he declined to give any details.

On the Republican side the claim is advanced that gains will be made in this State and in the West.

Would Debate Campaign Issues.

A club of young men calling themselves the Young Democracy has opened headquarters at 94 Second Avenue to conduct joint debates on the campaign questions of the day. The club invites both Republican and Democratic organizations to make arrangements for meeting at their room in joint debate. Communications should be addressed to Edward Swartz, Secretary, 94 Second Avenue.

Declines to Run for the Assembly.

GENEVA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—George L. Bachman has declined the nomination for member of Assembly.

COLLEGE MEN FOR BRYAN

Alumni of Many Universities Form a Democratic Club.

MR. BATTLE CHOSEN PRESIDENT

Frank H. Croker of Brown a Member—Organization in Savoy Hotel's Gold Ballroom.

More than 300 college men, graduates from nearly every college and university in the United States, formed last night in the Savoy Hotel the Democratic Club of College Men, pledged its support to the nominees of the Democratic Party in State and country, and indorsed the party platform.

The meeting was a success, its projectors said, beyond their most sanguine expectations, and it was declared last night when the meeting had adjourned that the college men meant to make themselves felt in the present campaign, and, as young, active, and enthusiastic workers, were determined to use every effort for the success of the Democratic cause.

The meeting was held in the gold ball room of the Savoy Hotel, the use of which had been tendered to the men by Justice Dugro. The members sat on gilt chairs, and, in fact, gold decoration was everywhere predominant. This phase of the situation was commented on by some of the members, who, however, refused to see anything incongruous in the surroundings.

Councilman Elting Stiles Brice took the chair when the meeting was opened. He said that the meeting was not only called to get young and active men to enlist their services in support of the party, but to show the world that not all the brains were in the Republican Party.

George Gordon Battle of the University of Virginia was chosen for temporary chairman, and in taking the chair said that he could conceive of no cause more worthy than the one in hand in which to enlist college men. "We can fairly show the opposition and the world," said Mr. Battle, "that the Democratic Party has the support of a large number of the thinking and educated men of the country.

A committee of which Prof. Robert D. Petty of Princeton was Chairman was then appointed to effect a permanent organization and to select officers to be voted for. During the recess that followed graduates from the various colleges met and plans were perfected for organized endeavor which will be submitted in detail at the next meeting of the club.

The committee then reported the following ticket: For President, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Yale; First Vice President, John De Witt Warner, Cornell; Second Vice President, George T. Goldthwaite, Harvard; Corresponding Secretary, Albert B. Kerr, Yale; Recording Secretary, Leslie J. Tompkins, New York University; Treasurer, Lewis Nixon, United States Naval Academy.

The officers, ex-officio, and the following will form the Executive Committee: W. W. Griffin, University of Michigan; Melvin H. Dalberg, Columbia; J. T. Mahoney, College of the City of New York; John Sprunt Hill, University of North Carolina, and Thomas J. Murray, Georgetown. In addition the committee asked that the colleges and universities represented name alumni to act as honorary Vice Presidents.

After the committee had made its report, Mr. Baldwin said that he had not been consulted before being named as President, and that it was with great regret that he was compelled to decline the honor tendered to him. He said that his many engagements at this time precluded the possibility of his doing any active work, and a working President was what was wanted. At his suggestion the report was referred back to the committee, and George Gordon Battle was substituted for President. The ticket as changed was then unanimously adopted.

Robert L. Luce, Yale, offered a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club, which were referred to the Executive Committee for report.

There was some opposition to this course, the members contending that they ought at that time to know under what rules they were acting. John W. O'Brien said that the meeting ought to adopt a resolution ratifying the ticket of the party and indorsing "line for line, and verbatim et literatum," the platform of the party adopted at Kansas City. Mr. O'Brien's mention of Mr. Bryan evoked great applause. He then handed up a resolution, the preamble of which was as follows:

"That we deem it the duty of all thinking men and especially of the men of the colleges to organize and exert themselves in resistance to the attempt now being made under the manipulation of the Republican Party to enthrone aggregate wealth as king, and to exclude brains and merit from a fair chance in the competition for the honors and rewards which ought to be fairly open to all men under a free Government."

After considerable debate the resolution, which included an indorsement of the nominees and the platform, was referred to the Executive Committee. Among the college men present were:

Frank H. Croker, Brown.	Sheridan S. Norton, Columbia.
Terence Farley, St. Francis Xavier.	M. Lewis, C. C. N. Y.
Charles Le Barbier, Seton Hall.	Edward Le Fetra, C. C. N. Y.
Joseph Moss, Manhattan	Frederick L. C. Keating, Brown.
Charles P. Dillon, New York University.	Alphouse G. Koelble, St. Canisius.
Morton Vogel, Columbia.	
Ex-Assemblyman Walter Byrne, Columbia.	H. E. Wright, Brown.
Gibson Reynolds, University of Alabama.	Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Yale.
S. E. Moffitt, University of California.	John Alden, Rutgers.
Dr. S. G. Green, Columbia.	J. J. Kirby, Georgetown.
R. F. Goldsborough, Harris Lindsley, Princeton.	Samuel Hamilton, Univer. of Virginia.
John J. Lordan, Georgetown.	A. M. Downes, Yale.
Dr. S. K. Foote, Yale.	Barton Moore, Univ. of Texas.
A. B. Quencer, Cornell.	D. J. Murphy, Harvard.
Hugh C. Laughlin, Ohio State University.	H. B. Gutches, Denison University.
Isaac B. Brennan, St. John.	F. Schade, Georgetown.
Samuel J. King, Dr. W. R. Hone, Princeton.	Joscelyn Johnstone, Trinity, Dublin.
	Chas. H. Studin, Yale.
	H. K. Davis, Rutgers.
	Charles Caldwell, University of Texas.
	Champe S. Andrews, Alabama. Poly. Ins.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

NO VAUDEVILLE FOR MR. CLARK.

Ex-Gov. Hauser's Denial—The Situation in Montana.

W. A Clark left for his home in Montana last night, and will remain in that State until after the Presidential election. Ex-Gov. Samuel T. Hauser, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, will join him at Butte next week.

"The stories sent out from Chicago that Mr. Clark will have a vaudeville and minstrel annex to his campaign is not true," said the Governor yesterday. "It was a good press agent who invented that story.

"We are going to have the liveliest kind of a campaign in Montana," he continued. "It has begun already.

"What the men who bolted the Democratic Convention last week will do, so far as a State ticket is concerned, amounts to little. The trouble is that there will be two Democratic legislative tickets in Silver Bow and Deer Lodge Counties, which send twenty-one representatives to the Legislature, which will elect two United States Senators. In a three-cornered fight in those counties the Repuolicans are pretty certain of getting the best of it.

"There are ninety-five members of the Montana Legislature, of whom twenty-five are in the Senate. Twelve Senators hold over this year, and eight or nine of these are Democrats.

"We have a very hot fight in Montana. We elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, half a Senate, and a full house of Representatives.

"I believe that Bryan will get the electoral vote, and that the Democratic nominee for Governor will be elected, but I am somewhat anxious about the Legislature."

Mr Bryan had a plurality of 32,043 in 1896 in a total vote of less than 55,000 in the State.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' WORK.

Indoor and Outdoor Meetings Planned in Every Assembly District.

The Campaign Committee of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs met last night at its headquarters, 13 Astor Place, and decided to inaugurate a series of cart-tail meetings in all the Assembly districts of the greater city, and also to hold indoor mass meetings.

The meetings will be controlled by two divisions. One will be known as that of Long Island and the other as Manhattan and the Bronx. Over 250 prominent speakers, members of the 117 clubs now in existence in this locality, have volunteered their services at the outdoor and indoor meetings. They will discuss trusts, the Boer question, the alleged alliance between Great Britain and the United States, and militarism in Europe.

A resolution was passed at the meeting proclaiming the independence of the anti-imperialist movement here, and declaring it to be the policy of the association to touch upon only this one issue of the campaign. It was stated that the clubs in this city have an aggregate membership of over 10,000, and in one Assembly district alone 823 men who voted for McKinley in 1896 have been enrolled as anti-imperialists.

The National Association is distributing 1,000,000 campaign buttons throughout the country. These bear the words "For Liberty and Justice." The emblem on the button is a torch and a scale.

One of the district mass meetings was held last night at 320 East Forty-fifth Street. Henry De Forrest Baldwin presided, and the speakers were S. H. Wardell and John W. Russell. Anson Phelps Stokes, President of the National Association, will preside at the Cooper Union meeting to-morrow night, at which Carl Schurz will be the chief speaker.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS.

Sheriff Grell Elected President of a New Bryan Organization.

German-American Democrats working for the election of Bryan and delegates from the district organizations of the German-American Branch of the National Association of Democratic Clubs met last night in Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, for the purpose of organization. There were about 150 delegates present, representing the different Assembly districts in the Boroughs of Greater New York. The chief idea was to organize a central association to carry on the campaign.

The preliminary business of organizing was settled, and then officers were elected, as follows: Sheriff W. F. Grell, President; John W. Feierabend, Secretary, and Councilman George P. Christman, Treasurer.

One of the features of the meeting was the arrangement whereby the Executive Committee of the German Democracy, Sheriff Grell's organization in the campaign of 1896, agreed to work in harmony with the organization effected last night.

MORE BETS ON THE ELECTION.

Wagers on the Results in This State and in Illinois.

Payne & Van Antwerp, Stock Exchange brokers, offered yesterday to bet $5,000 even that Mr. McKinley's plurality in this State will be 50,000.

Mr. Elwood of De Kalb, Ill., bet $10,000 against $5,000 at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning that Illinois will give her electoral vote to Mr. McKinley. George Dickerson, for Bell & Co., took the Bryan end.

Elector for National Party.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—Nomination papers were taken out to-day for Dr. Edward Waldo Emerson of Concord as Presidential Elector representing the National Party in Massachusetts. This is in conformity with the plan of campaign adopted soon after the withdrawal of the Vice Presidential nominee, Archibald M. Howe of Cambridge.

Republican Dead-lock in Passaic.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Republican Convention of Passaic County resumed its sessions to-night. At a late hour the four Hundred and eighteenth ballot for Sheriff was taken and the vote still stood 48 for John Sturr, 58 for John Wright, and 25 for J. J. Slater. The delegates voted down a proposition to allow a committee composed of Attorney General Griggs, Charles M. King, Secretary of State, George Wirts, Congressman Stewart, Judge Barkalow, and Wood McKee to settle the contest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

John W. Hutchinson, Jr., was last night nominated for State Senator by the Republicans of the Sixteenth District. He is a lawyer in the office of Secretary Elihu Root.

Ex-Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania was in the city yesterday. He did not call on Senator Hanna.

The Commercial Travelers' Sound Money League will open the campaign for McKinley, Roosevelt, and sound money on Tuesday next. The speakers on the opening day will be ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Edward Lauterbach, ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, and ex-Mayor C. F. Warwick of Philadelphia.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania will make a speech in this city in the near future. He will address the Republicans of Jersey City next week.

Senators Platt and Depew had a long talk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Neither would speak of the matters discussed.

Congressman C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio arrived in town last night. He is very confident of President McKinley's re-election by an overwhelming majority.

Congressional Nominations.

KENTUCKY—First District, B. C. Keys, (Rep., Pop., and Brown Dem.)

MARYLAND—Third District, Robert F. Leach, Jr., (Dem.); Fourth District, James W. Denny, (Dem.)

NEW JERSEY—Fourth District, Joshua S. Salmon, (Dem.)

IOWA—Tenth District, J. T. Conner, (Rep.)

NEW YORK—Thirtieth District, Charles Ward, (Dem.)

MASSACHUSETTS—Eleventh District, Moorfield Storey, (Ind.)

BURGLARS ANNOY BEST MAN.

Take His Dress Suit and His Mother's Wedding Costume.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—Since the county fair opened there have been a number of daylight burglaries in the county. The thieves take advantage of the occupants of houses visiting the fair.

The house of John Buhler, crier of the Supreme Court, was entered this afternoon, and, besides a lot of silver and clothing, the thieves took two dress suits, one belonging to Mr. Buhler, the other to his son. They had been laid out ready for wearing at a wedding to-night, and, as the younger Buhler was best man, there was much annoyance. Mrs. Buhler's dresses were also taken, including the one she was to have worn at the wedding. The younger Buhler managed to obtain a dress suit in time for the wedding.

TO EXAMINE MISS WENDEL.

Physicians Will See Young Woman Without Interference by Family.

After an extended argument by counsel on both sides in the matter of the insanity proceedings against Miss Georgiana G. R. Wendel of Westchester County, Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, made an order directing that Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton and Dr. Peterson of Greenwich, Conn., be permitted to visit her and examine her as to her mental condition without the presence of Drs. Austin Flint and Allan Fitch, who have been employed by her brother and her sisters.

William L. Snyder, counsel for Miss Wendell, is also permitted to see her in order to consult with her as to her defense against the allegations that she is insane.

The commission, which has commenced the inquiry into the mental condition of Miss Wendell, was ordered to adjourn until next Tuesday.

Cable Steamer Goes to Philippines.

The United States cable steamer Burnside sailed for the Philippines yesterday. The Burnside will continue the work of extending the cable service in the Philippines, which was discontinued a year ago, when the cable steamer Hooker was wrecked at the entrance of Manila Bay.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS. On Saturday, Oct. 6, will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

72ND ST. AND CENTRAL PARK WEST.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IN NEW YORK.

ONLY A FEW SUITES OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS NOW AVAILABLE, AT REASONABLE RATES, FOR A YEAR OR SHORTER PERIOD.

APPLICATION SHOULD BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

Wm Vogel & Son

Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Everything for Men's Attire.

Broadway, cor. Houston St.

FOR A CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

The Young Men's National Union Indorses Bishop McFaul's Plan.

The convention of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, at its second day's session in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday approved of Bishop McFaul's idea of a federation of all the Catholic societies in the country, to be formed by delegates at a meeting to be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Manhattan, on Thanksgiving Day. The purpose is to put Roman Catholics in a position to secure what they claim to be their civic rights and to combat discrimination against them because of their religious belief.

The union elected these officers: President—The Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall of Manhattan; Vice Presidents—The Rev. B. J. Bogan of Rahway, N. J., and Joseph H. Keaney of Brooklyn; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward P. Gallagher of Philadelphia.

The delegates met last evening at the Clarendon Hotel, in Washington Street, and, headed by a band of music, marched to the St. Peter's Catholic Library Association, at Hicks and Warren Streets, where a reception was tendered the visiting delegates by the Diocesan Union of Brooklyn.

Lecture by Gen. O'Beirne.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne will deliver a lecture on "The Patriotic and Religious Spirit of the Irish Race" on Monday evening, Oct. 8, at Egan's Hall, 114 Amsterdam Avenue, under the auspices of Division No. 16, A. O. H. Daniel V. Clancy, on behalf of the members of the division, will present Thomas O'Hara with a gold badge of the order for the work he has done for the division during the past four months.

Dog Catcher Gets Blind Man's Dog.

George Haywood, who lives at Seeley and Twentieth Streets, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, is blind, and, as a result of a recent accident, is also otherwise disabled. For a long time he has made his way about the streets with the assistance of a little water spaniel. Yesterday afternoon the spaniel was picked up by agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Haywood had been unable to pay for a license for his dog.

Anton Meyer Dies While Driving.

Driving in a surrey with several friends on Jamaica Avenue, near Richmond Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon, Anton Meyer of Ferry Street and University Place, Woodhaven, was suddenly taken ill and died in a few minutes. Heart trouble is believed to have been the cause of his death. The body was taken to the man's home by his friends.

Thomas G. Shearman Better.

Thomas G. Shearman of 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, who has been dangerously ill at his home for some time, showed considerable improvement in health yesterday. His physician, Dr. W. M. Hutchinson, of 205 Clinton Street, said Mr. Shearman had a fair chance to recover.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:53	Sun sets...5:49	Moon sets...7:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:21	Gov. Isl'd...9:41	H. Gate...11:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:36	Gov. Isl'd...9:47	H. Gate...11:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Bremen	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Martinique	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Herminius, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, &c.	12:00 M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Parana, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prinzess Irene, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Rio de Janeiro. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch for steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Aug. 28; Sydney, Aug. 29; Auckland, Sept. 3, and Honolulu, Sept. 14, reached San Francisco per steamer Moana, and are due in this city to-morrow. Also that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 25; Shanghai, Aug. 29; Yokohama, Sept. 5, and Honolulu, Sept. 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Rio Janeiro, are due in this city on Friday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 27.

Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 16.
European, London, Sept. 14.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Marengo, Newcastle, Sept. 12.
Milano, Hamburg, Sept. 12.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

Bristol City, Swansea, Sept. 15.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 22.
Ithaka, Havana, Sept. 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 25.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Sept. 18.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 23.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 22.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 22.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
Caledonian, Glasgow, Sept. 18.
Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 26.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Manitou, London, Sept. 20.

Arrived.

SS (supposed) Diamant, (Ger.,) Reiners, Bremen Sept. 12, to Philip Ruprecht. Passed Fire Island at 8:45 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Ga., Sept. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Sept. 19 and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:09 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Sept. 23, and Charleston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lord Kelvin

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

Fine Foreign and American NECKWEAR for Men

Our Neckwear chief ransacked London and Paris to find the choicest, richest pieces of silks that the most aristocratic looms in the world had produced. He gathered liberally, and such a collection is here as will not be matched in America. There are thick and magnificent silk squares from London, and the sumptuous "*Noueux*" silks from Paris. These last are in a thick, corded weave, showing a subdued figuring in hunter's green, scarlet and blue—extremely rich and handsome. They come in pieces that cut two ties, and there is no more of the pattern to be had—exclusive elegance, for our made-to-order neckwear.

Another striking effect is the "Ombre" silk, made up into butterfly ties. It is a blending of all the colors of the rainbow.

High praise must also go to the new American silks. Paterson will soon be sending silk to Paris—did send marvelous beauty to the Exposition.

There is abundant variety, and choicest beauty from ties at 50c up to the finest English scarfs at $4.50.

The man who appreciates highest elegance in Neckwear, will be interested in the showing ready to-day. Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's TOP COATS
Particularly the Raglan

Yesterday was not an overcoat day; but there may be a sharp turn some morning soon, from such a day as yesterday to a nipping October morning. Notice the calendar?

No need to be caught napping, or sneezing, or uncomfortable. Here is a splendid stock that includes everything new and handsome, in style and fabric. Ready-made, but stylish as custom-made.

The Wanamaker Raglan is the ideal top coat—stylish, shapely, handsome—different from all other Raglans.

A new Raglan coat, ready to-day, is made of all-wool covert cloth, medium shade, 32 in. long, cuffs on sleeves—a decidedly stylish garment. The kind of a coat some other clothiers ask $20 for. Here at $15.

Also an Oxford gray cheviot Raglan; serge lined; 40 in. long; cuffs on sleeves; at $15.

Raglan covert cloth coat, 45 in. long; serge lined; cuffs on sleeves; at $20.

Also in gray whipcord, 40 in. long; serge lined; satin sleeve linings; at $20.

The most effective Raglans in New York are here in covert cloths and Oxford gray homespuns, silk lined, at $30. The $30 custom-tailor Raglan is no better, for we can fit you perfectly.

Of course we have a most complete variety of top coats, from $8.50 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Black Mohair WAISTS
A Half Dozen Attractive *New Styles*

And none of them other than very moderately priced. Here's a brief word as to the qualities and trimming:

$2.25—Two styles at this price; box plaited, front and back; or corded front and back, in clusters.

$2.75—Two styles; plaited and trimmed with narrow braid; or full front with 8 rows of braid, and corded back.

$3.50—Of excellent mohair; full front, with 4 clusters of fine plaits and 4 rows of fancy black embroidery; plaited back.

$3.75—Mohair; very fine full front, with cluster of fine plaits and hemstitching; top of sleeves hemstitched; all have the new sleeves.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bargain SHOES--*New Lots*
Keep Interest at Highest Pitch

Thousands of pairs selling every day would deplete an ordinary shoe store. They are only a dipperful from the bucket in proportion to the vast lots that we collected for this Autumn Shoe Sale. As one lot melts away, another takes its place—equal value at the same price. The variety remains full and satisfying, and the range of sizes is kept complete.

It is a wonderful sale—a masterful gathering of splendid shoes at

Half to Three-quarters of Their Worth

We might have doubled quantities and got shoes at lower prices, but our buyer never tolerates trash at any price—there is neither shoddy nor sham in any shoes in this sale. All are excellent shoes—practical or fine, in Fall and Winter weights; in every sort and style for men, women and children.

Is it any wonder that thousands are coming daily to share them?

Similar descriptions and the same prices as the sale started with; but new lots of the same splendid shoe values:

Men's Shoes—

At $1.50, instead of $2.50—Black calf and oil leather; tan calf and kid; laced; stylish toe shapes.

At $1.90, instead of $3—Black and tan Russia, waxed calf, patent and enameled leather; laced and Congress. The most fashionable shapes are included in this lot.

At $2.15, instead of $3.50—Fine grades of waxed and boarded calfskin and patent leather dress shoes; mostly on the English and cadet lasts.

At $2.45, instead of $3.50—Black kidskin of fine quality, waxed calf, box calf, patent and enamel leathers; soles of various weights, all welded and stitched; the new autumn models—bargains for particular dressers.

At $2.65, instead of $4—Fine black kid, patent leather, and other very stylish shoes; button and lace; many sample shoes in sizes 7 B and C, that are worth double or more.

At $3.30, instead of $5 and more—Mostly our own best grade of winter weight shoes, both tan and black enamel grain, chrome kid, and Shrewsbury calf; leather lined and double soles. Reduced from $5 and $6.50 to readjust our regular stock.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1, instead of $1.25 and $1.50—Black calf laced shoes, with heels; sizes 11 to 2; broad widths.

At $1.25, instead of $1.75—Black calf laced shoes; solid soles, some welted, others machine sewed; all durable and sightly; sizes 12 to 5½.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Black calf; full English toe, with tips laced; extension soles; school boys' shoes with some style to them.

At $1.70, instead of $2.50—Extra good quality wax and box calf laced shoes; for school or dress; stylish and durable; in sizes 12 to 5½.

The above Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.

At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

At $1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable, medium heels.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At $2, of instead $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

At $2.30, instead of $3.50—Extra quality kid; soles of oak leather; welted and stitched; stylish shapes; all details of finish just right.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.

85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.

95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.

$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.

$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.

$1.25—Better quality box calf; extra good oak soles.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tips; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

The above Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

Last 3 Days of the September CHINA SALE

This has been the most successful sale of China and Glass that we have ever known. Counting the character of the wares, the splendid variety and the extremely low prices, there was never a previous sale that so highly deserved success.

Many of the most popular bargains are still here. Still broad variety in the low-priced lots, and still handsome Dinner Sets, sparkling Cut Glass and artistic Bric-a-Brac at

About a Third Under Value

An opportunity that will not be matched soon again for housekeepers as well as thrifty seekers for wedding and holiday presents.

This hint of to-day's offerings:

At 10c Each—
Plates, Oat meal Bowls, Fruit Saucers, Toothpick Holders, Celery Dips, etc., in fine china; all neatly decorated; good 25c values.

At 15c Each—
French china Plates, Austrian china Sugars and Creams; all nicely decorated; good values at 30c each.

At 25c Each—
Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams and Candlesticks; good 50c values.

At 50c Each—
Cups and Saucers in several styles; plates in six varieties; good $1 values.

At 60c Dozen—
Water Tumblers in a number of etched patterns; regularly $1 and $1.25 dozen.

Rich Cut Glass—
Bowls, $2.85 to $30 each. Nappies, $3 to $13.75 each.
Celery Trays, $3 to $10 each.

Dinner Sets—Largest variety in the country to choose from—
$5 to $310 a set. All worth much more.

Bric-a-Brac and Marble Figures—
Castilena Marbles, $6 to $50. Teplitz pieces, 50c to $25.
Royal Bonn pieces, $2.75 to $6.50.

Basement.

Men's and Women's Little-priced HANDKERCHIEFS

Little-priced, but of pure linen and of a quality that generally sells for considerably higher prices elsewhere. They are just the plain workaday sorts, but they're simply the best that we can find to sell so cheaply. We know good linens, and know, too, how to buy them to advantage. We've never labored harder or longer to get good values in inexpensive handkerchiefs, than we have on these:

For Men—
All-linen hemstitched, at $1 a dozen
All-linen hemstitched and initialed, at $1.50 a dozen
All-linen hemstitched (1700 fine), at $3 a dozen

For Women—
All-linen hemstitched, at $1 a dozen
All-linen hemstitched and initialed, at $1 a dozen
All-linen lace trimmed, at $3 a dozen

Broadway.

Many *New Styles of* Women's Separate DRESS SKIRTS

There's been large and very careful gathering of these indispensable skirts. About every tasteful style that we could discover is shown in this very wide assortment. Some at $4.50—some at $100. And there's only a very gradual advance from the lowest to the highest price.

At $9.75—A nine-gore skirt of serge; silk-lined throughout.

At $11.50—A handsome gored skirt of serge; silk lined.

At $16.50—Of cheviot; flounce style; skirt trimmed with cording.

At $12—A flounced skirt of serge; all lined.

At $21—Of broadcloth; velvet trimmed; silk-lined throughout.

Skirts of taffeta silk at $13.50, and up to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

GIRLS' CAPES
In the New Effective *Military Style*

One that is already greatly admired, though just placed on view is of dark blue kersey, fastened with straps and gilt buttons, the high standing collar with red piping. The price is $6.25.

At $6.50, a military cape of dark blue kersey, with rolling collar; the cape and hood lined with bright red cloth.

And at $9, a handsome cape of double-faced cloth, the outside blue, with lining and hood of red.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Line of Dent's GLOVES

Men's out-seam walking gloves, in new shades, at $1.85 and $2. Women's 2-clasp out-seam walking gloves, in all the new shades and black and white, at $1.85. And boys' single-clasp walking gloves, at $1.50.

Tenth Street.

Framing PICTURES
Restoring *Old Paintings*

We have received our new mouldings and now have about six hundred samples from which to find the most pleasing finish for your pictures. Our experts do the work most skillfully; the best glass is used—every detail is of the highest character. Frames are made to order for any style or size of picture, at most reasonable prices.

We have experts to restore and repair all sorts of paintings.

We also repair and re-gild frames.

Whatever you may need in this line of work we will do for you in the most skillful manner.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Good Values in Fine TOOTH BRUSHES

A table near the Perfume store, Tenth street, holds these bargains. There is a good assortment of the brushes, all with four rows of bristles, all fresh and perfect. Choice at 10c, 15c and 25c. Regularly they sell at from one-half more to double.

Some well-made whisk brooms at 15c each.

"The Thistle"
The Smart New Sailor Hat—Our Own Creation—Introduced To-day

This is the most effective Trimmed Sailor Hat we have ever shown. Designed in our own workrooms, and made up of the finest materials throughout, to be worthy of its origin and beauty.

It represents the highest elegance in a walking hat. The frame is covered with black-and-white plaid silk, edge of rim is bound with black velvet; crown is circled with a combination of black velvet and wide gold braid, which is then tied in a smart flaring bow in front.

It has the dash of style, with the most refined air, that will delight all well-dressed women who see it.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

An Admirable Assemblage of *Imported* CLOAKS and WRAPS

Among the opera wraps, l'Aiglon styles predominate—the triple and quadruple cape and Empire effects. These are mostly in the new pastel shades. $26 to $105.

No handsomer garments were ever shown in any season than these exquisite velour and satin capes. They are richly decorated with passementerie and braid, and many have also a beautiful feather trimming. $48 to $130.

Opera Wraps—

$37.50—Cape of gray broadcloth; high l'Aiglon collar; lined with white quilted satin; outside of collar of red velour, covered with gilt braid.

$66—Cloak of blue, tan or gray broadcloth; quadruple cape; new turnover sleeves; falls from the waist in plaits an inch apart.

$95—Cape of tan broadcloth; in extreme length; triple effect; pastel blue broadcloth covered with gold and black braid forms attractive Empire effect.

Velour and Satin Capes—

$60—Cape of velour; high rolling collar; lined throughout with satin; handsomely appliqued with black silk braid.

$80—Cape of satin; covered with an elaborate design of velour and passementerie; finished with a feather trimming.

$105—Cape of velour and satin; the lower half of satin falling in large plaits; the velour covered with heavy silk braid; lining of heavy quilted satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Housekeeping LINENS
Best of Europe's Products at Lowest Prices

This is Scotland week. Friends of the Land of the Heather are here each day. You may still obtain a spray of the heather we brought over recently, if you ask for it. But that's not the incentive that creates the large audiences daily. The uniform excellence of the offerings and the unusually low prices throughout are the real attractions. Not alone of the Scotch linens, of which we have splendid stocks of the best. But of finest Irish products, the honest linens from Germany, and the always worthy kinds for which Austria and Belgium are famed. Plenty of all kinds. And the advantages to present purchasers may be judged by these few items. Many others equally attractive:

Table Linen—

45c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 7 handsome patterns; 67 in. wide; sold as a particularly good value at 50c before the recent advance in cost of all linen goods.

50c yd.—Bleached German Drill Damask; small patterns; extra heavy; 60 in. wide. This is an excellent quality for restaurants. The price is less than usual piece-price.

65c yd.—Bleached Table Linen; 70 in wide; most desirable pattern; was 80c last week.

75c yd.—Bleached Irish Damask; 72 in. wide; considered low enough at $1 during August.

85c yd.—Grass Bleached German Damask; 70 in. wide; a bargain but a week ago at $1.

Table Cloths.

$2 each—Grass-bleached German dinner cloth; soft finish double damask; 2x2 yds.; regularly $2.50; one-half yard longer, $2.50; 1 yard longer, $3 each; regularly $2.50, $3.25 and $3.75.

$3.25 each—Bleached Flemish Double Damask Cloths; made of the famous Courtrai flax; 2x2½ yds.; regularly $3.75.

$4 each—Same grade; 2x3 yds.; regularly $4.50.

$4.75 each—Same grade; 2½x3 yds.; banquet size; regularly $6.50.

The last three pieces represent one quality, in an attractive design, made especially for us.

Napkins.

$1.35 doz.—Grass-bleached German drill napkins; 20 in. square; were $1.50 yesterday. The quality matching 50c drill damask above.

$1.95 doz.—Grass-bleached German Napkins; 22 in. square; soft finish, fine quality; last week's price was $2.25.

$2.90 doz.—Bleached Irish Napkins; dinner size; 24 in. square; extra fine quality; exclusive patterns; sold yesterday at $3.75.

$3.50 doz.—Bleached double Damask Napkins of soft finish German grass-bleached quality; extra size; 26 in. square. Matching dinner cloths above. Regularly $4.25.

$2.90 doz.—Bleached Flemish double Damask Napkins; 22 in. square; matching cloths above; regularly $3.75.

$4 doz.—Same quality; 26 in. square; regularly $5.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

DRESS GOODS
Some Handsome Paris Novelties

These are autumn fabrics that we planned to show three weeks ago. They have been anxiously looked for, as many have eagerly awaited the coming real Autumn weather. Now that they're here and we see how rich and elegant they are, how wholly new in weave and coloring, their tardiness is easily pardonable. The French textile artists have never evolved anything more beautiful in design than are shown in these, their latest efforts. And there's such a splendid variety. The kind you wish for is in this gathering, surely. Here's a hint or two:

At $2.50 yd.—Crinkled Silk Striped Venetian, in black, with hair-line and small pin-dots in colors.

At $2.75 yd.—Silk-and-wool Brocade Epingline in wavy designs, forming stripes in combinations of colors with black.

At $2.75 yd.—Silk Polka-dot Satin Cloth, in combinations of colors with black.

At $3 yd.—Silk-and-wool Brocade Velour, in bow-knot designs; combination of black and colors.

At $3.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Figured Poplin, in black with self-colored small cubes, brightened by bright colored silk pin-dots.

At $3.25 yd.—Silk-and-wool Brocaded Plaid Poplin, in grounds of black with the brocade in clover leaf design in colors.

At $3.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Crocodile Crepon, in black, with pin-dots of bright colored silk scattered over the surface.

At $3.50 yd.—Brocaded Corded Lace Striped Velour, in combinations of black and colors.

At $3.50 yd.—Silk-and-wool Brocade Velours, in odd color combinations with black.

At $4.25 yd.—Satin-and-velvet Chenille Striped Venetian, in combinations of black and colors.

At $4.75 yd.—Velvet Chenille Figured Brocade Epingline, in combinations of color with black.

At $5.50 yd.—Matelasse Epingline, in attractive large designs; in light colors on cream colored grounds; intended for opera cloaks.

Rotunda.

Pretty, Inexpensive, Flannelette Dressing SACQUES

One Dollar is the price of a very neatly made and comfortable sacque of light striped flannelette. It has yoke front, The yoke, collar and sleeves are prettily silk stitched. Tight-fitting back. At $1.75, same material, with yoke front and back; trimmed with ribbon and silk stitching.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

BICYCLES
The Most Superb Riding Days of the Year are Here

The Autumn air fills the lungs with health, puts the strength of steel into the muscles, and makes the cyclist feel like a bird or antelope as he speeds along. At no other time is riding so glorious.

There are still good wheels to be had at the low prices; as well as *Orients*, the finest of all bicycles, in the various styles:

Orient Roadster, men's or women's, $50.

Orient, with Morrow coaster brake; men's or women's, $55.

Orient Leader, men's or women's, $65.

Continental, men's, $25; women's, $26.

Continent, men's, $25; women's, $26.

Rodman, men's, $20; women's, $21.

A few Eclipse bicycles, men's, 20-in. frames, women's 21-inch frame, at $15.50.

A few Speedway bicyles, men's only, in 22-inch frames, at $12.50.

Bicycles for boys or girls, $17.50, $20, $22.50.

A complete stock of bicycle sundries at lowest prices. Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Liberals Talk of Home Matters, Conservatives Discuss the War.

Complaints of Apathy—Polling Begins Oct. 1 After Campaign Less than Two Weeks Long.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Once more England is in the midst of a political campaign. And the last election of the century promises to be the least interesting of all. On the confession of Herbert Gladstone, the chief Liberal whip, it is impossible for his party to win over the 160 seats necessary for a victory. There is practically no "sporting" feature in the contest; it is a certainty for the Conservative Party. To the public's recognition of this fact is due the apathy with which the announcement of dissolution was received, though the announcement came more suddenly and left shorter time for preparation than ever before.

Yet, while the campaign is robbed of its chief interest by reason of its foregone conclusion, the issues and personalities prominently brought forward are as complex and engrossing as ever drew "Hodge" to the polls. The issues may briefly be described as an appeal to the country by the Conservatives for support of their policy in South Africa, while the Liberals base their claims for votes upon the failure of Lord Salisbury's Government to fulfill the many pledges of home legislation made during the last election. There are, of course, countless undercurrents and numberless side issues, but the main planks may fairly be said to consist as above.

The Conservative attitude is well explained by a letter which appears to-day from Joseph Chamberlain, in which the Colonial Secretary says: "The principal issues of the next general election are, in my opinion, the merits of the war in South Africa, and the nature of the settlement which is to insure us against any recurrence of the danger to our possessions in South Africa, and to the prestige of the empire at large, which we have lately had to encounter. At such a time I feel certain that you will have the support of every Unionist and of all patriotic Liberals who place the good of the country above any partisan interests."

By one side imperial issues are put prominently before the voter to the exclusion of almost every other question; by the other imperial issues are made entirely subsidiary to questions of local improvement, education, taxation, housing of the poor, and the status of labor.

Of the Conservative platform there is little to be said, consisting as it does of a single request for approval of military actions of recent date. The Liberal side is by far the more interesting. Their agreement to make home issues the nominal campaign cry is due more to the necessity of a common ground upon which to unite than to the inherent strength of the plank. Beneath their attitude of agreement there rages, unabated by the imminence of election, fierce discord upon the war in South Africa, its necessity and its management.

A party which includes men who think so diversely upon the merits of the war as Lord Rosebery and Henry Labouchère, Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Clark, John Burns and Capt. Lambton, could by no possible means, however great the emergency, present a really united front and sink in home issues, for the benefit of public consumption their heated differences of opinion upon what is undoubtedly the question of the hour., i. e., matters of the empire.

REMARKABLY BRIEF CAMPAIGN.

One point, however, the Liberals are genuinely united in urging upon the voters, and that is the injustice of an appeal to the country at this particular time, on the ground that 1,000,000 or more people, entitled to vote in every respect save one, will be disenfranchised because the new register will not come into effect until shortly after the election. In Scotland the new register comes into force as early as Nov. 25. All Liberals declare that Lord Salisbury's action in going to the country on an old and practically obsolete register is not only against all precedent, but is unconstitutional. The Conservatives retort by saying that Lord Salisbury can scarcely be accused of trying to get unfair advantage, as, had he waited until the new register came into force, he would have the undoubted benefit of a large body of Reservists, Yeomanry, and volunteers now in South Africa, to say nothing of the likelihood that, owing to the popularity of the war among the younger sort, the new register would only have served to swell the Conservative majority.

A curious feature, comparing the present election with the bitter campaigns of 1892 and 1895, is the absence of home rule from the hustings. Except in Ireland it is a dead issue, or, at least, a thoughtly suspended one. It is almost impossible to conceive that when the recent Parliament came into power, the country was utterly absorbed in this Irish question and that parties divided and great men fell into oblivion through its agency. Even the Church question—not its disestablishment, only its internal discipline and the rights and wrongs of Ritualists—is now much more frequently discussed than the once famous cry which sent Gladstone into retirement and put Chamberlain on the Government benches. It is interesting to note that Kensit, the well-known objector to ritualism, has been asked to contest Ashford in the "Protestant interest."

The present is the twenty-sixth dissolution within the present century. Of the twenty-six eight have been due to an adverse vote in the House of Commons—1831, 1841, 1852, 1857, 1859, 1863, 1886, and 1895; two to dismissal of a Ministry or the resignation of a Ministry compelled by the sovereign—1807 and 1834; two to the passing of a Reform bill—1832 and 1865; three to the accession of a new sovereign—1820, 1830, and 1837; one to the death of a Premier—1812; two to a Ministry needing strength—1806 and 1874, and eight to what may be regarded as passing of time—1802, 1818, 1826, 1847, 1865, 1880, 1892, and 1900.

There have been fourteen Parliaments during Queen Victoria's reign, the average duration being just over four years and four months. The longest was that of 1859-65, which lasted six years one month and six days; but those of 1874-80 and 1841-7, which lasted six years and twenty days and five years eleven months and four days, respectively, ran it close. The shortest was the six months' Parliament of 1886, which, indeed, lived only five months and fourteen days from its assembly.

The proclamation for dissolution was only issued Sept. 18. Polling commences Oct. 1, and by the end of that month the country will know the personnel of the Legislature, which bids fair to continue for the next seven years. That less than two weeks of preparation was given to the country made politicians on both sides catch their breath. Though the air had been full of dissolution rumors ever since the end of July, and though men who watched political movements most closely felt certain that barring any startling reverses in South Africa, the general election would take place next month, so much mystery was made of the event in high political circles that party workers, and even candidates, were left in ignorance of the prospective date. Thus it happens that not only in London, but in many provincial centers some of the most active local members of the Unionist organization are away from their homes, and have been hurriedly summoned to the scene of battle. Many a holiday has been thus cut short, and in the course of a very few days every constituency in the country will be the scene of political work at the highest possible pressure. The contest will be short and sharp.

LIBERALS MAKE MANY CONTESTS.

The Liberals have in the last week or two, thanks largely to the activity of Herbert Gladstone, succeeded in inducing a good many gentlemen to contest seats which previously were regarded by the sitting member as a likely "walk-over." At least thirty constituencies have lately been provided with Radical attackers, and the process is still going on. All these are more or less "Imperialists"—to distinguish them from the Clark-Labouchère-Lawson type—and the Radical party managers, counting very probably on the overconfidence of their opponents, talk confidently of reducing the Unionist majority to a hundred or less. It now stands at 128.

Though all polling must be over by Nov. 1, it is not absolutely necessary that the houses should meet on that day, though it is probable that they will do so.

Lord Rosebery's attitude is an endless source of expectation. So far the ex-Premier has given no sign that he will take an active public part in the elections. That his friends are working hard in his behalf is evident from the statement of R. W. Perks, M. P., one of the leading Liberal Imperialists, who gives a list of candidates who have expressed themselves in favor of Lord Rosebery's policy and of the return of his Lordship to the leadership of the party.

Mr. Perks explained that the Imperial Liberal Council had done its utmost to get candidates of its way of thinking selected, but as soon as the constituencies had chosen their candidates, whether they were favorable or not, it ceased its efforts. The Earl of Crewe, Lord Rosebery's son-in-law, is taking an active part against the Government, and in a speech last night maintained that Lord Salisbury had gone to the country upon "a false, a distorted, and a partial issue." Another peer, the Earl of Sandwich, formerly Conservative Member of Parliament, has come out as a supporter of the Liberal Party.

Conservatives will contest all the constituencies in London, of which there are fifty-nine, returning sixty members. At present Liberal candidates have been selected for only thirty-five. The Liberal contingent in the dying Parliament from London numbers only nine. An interesting candidature is that of J. B. Lawton, whom the North Salford Liberals are endeavoring to send to the House of Commons in opposition to Mr. Platt-Higgins, M. P. Mr. Lawton took the leading part in the formation of the English Sewing Cotton Company, and he has been one of its guiding stars ever since. He also threw himself into the immense American thread companies' amalgamation. He is a member of the firm of Arkwright's. Sir T. Glen Coats is also being run for West Renfrew in the Liberal interest.

"KHAKI" LIBERALS.

"Everybody knows," says The Daily News, "that Capt. Hedworth Lambton, who, with his sailors, marines, and naval guns, did so much to save Ladysmith, sees no reason for approving the way in which the Government prepared for and conducted the war in South Africa. On the contrary, he finds solid ground for condemning them, and as Liberal candidate for Newcastle-on-Tyne, is trying to put his disapproval in a practical form. Few men can speak on the subject with such authority as he, a fact of which the Tories are painfully conscious.

"To make matters worse for the gentlemen who hope that khaki will give them another lease of power, there are other Liberal candidates who are, or have been, at the front. The most widely known after Capt. Lambton is T. A. Brassey, who has returned from South Africa and is actively wooing the electors of the Christ Church Division of Hampshire. His services in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry are, politically speaking, a most inconvenient thorn in the side of the Government."

Charles Rose, the owner of the well-known yacht "Distant Shore," often mentioned as a possible challenger for the America's Cup, is the Liberal candidate for the Newmarket Division. Sir Henry Drummond Wolff is one of the selected Conservative candidates for Portsmouth. But this distinguished member of the once famous "Fourth Party," which included Arthur Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill, is at present is the British Ambassador at Madrid. It is understood that he has resigned his Embassy, but he has not presented his letters of recall or been received in farewell audience by the Queen Regent. Sir Henry stands, therefore, in a very anomalous position, and one which is, to say the least of it, exceedingly unusual. Indeed, the "oldest parliamentary hand" cannot recall a case of an Ambassador who was also a candidate for a constituency, or even of one who, having left the diplomatic service, ever entered, or attempted to enter, the House of Commons.

John Daly to Run for Parliament.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—John Daly, who was released from Portsmouth Prison in 1896, after having been sentenced to a penal servitude for life in 1884, for complicity in an alleged plot to blow up the House of Commons by throwing dynamite bombs from the Strangers' Gallery, has been selected as the Labor Party's candidate at Limerick. He says that, if elected, he will refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

KOST SENTENCED TO DEATH.

German Murderer Extradited from Chicago to Pay the Penalty.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—Bartholomew Kost, who was extradited from Chicago in October of last year on a charge of robbing and killing Marie Vodicka, a cook whom he had married, and throwing her body into the Elbe, has been sentenced to death at Bremen.

LARGE LANDHOLDER DEAD.

Earl Howe Had 33,700 Acres—An Ancestor Commanded Here in 1776.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Earl Howe (Richard William Penn Curzon-Howe) is dead. He was the third Earl, and had been Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire since 1888. One of his ancestors, the fifth Viscount, was Sir William Howe, who was in chief command of the British during the American War of Independence, 1776; his grandson became the first Earl Howe in 1821. The third Earl succeeded his brother in 1876.

Earl Howe was born in 1822, and entered the army in 1838, becoming a General in 1880. He served in the Kaffir war in 1852, and two years later was in India. He was aide de camp to Sir George Cathcart at the siege of Delhi in 1857.

He owned about 33,700 acres of land, and is succeeded by his son, the Viscount Curzon, who is a candidate for Parliament in the South Buckinghamshire district. The elevation of the latter to the Peerage leaves a vacancy which the Conservatives will fill by the nomination of W. H. Grenfell, the celebrated sportsman.

TOLSTOI EXCOMMUNICATED.

Greek Church Decides that He Is an Avowed Enemy.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Sept. 26.—A secret circular, addressed by Joannicius, the Metropolitan of Kieff, to all the Russian Archbishops, virtually excommunicating Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and social reformer, is published here.

It declares that Tolstoi is an avowed enemy of the Church, and that, therefore, unless he recants, the Holy Synod will prohibit the celebration of all divine services and expiatory masses in the event of his death.

Soon after the publication of Anna Karenina, in 1878, Count Tolstoi gave himself up to mystical religious and philanthropical ideas to such an extent that doubts were expressed as to his sanity. He published a number of books on these subjects, among them "My Religion," "My Confession," and a "Commentary on the Gospel." Many of these works were forbidden by the Russian censors. He apparently believes only in non-resistance to evil, in asceticism, communism, and the duty of every one to live like the peasants. In the past decade a sect has grown up in Russia through his teachings and writings.

FIJIS WANT CONFEDERATION.

Taking Steps to Combine with New Zealand.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Sept. 26.—The Fiji Islands are taking steps to federate with New Zealand.

The British flag was hoisted over the Fiji Islands in 1874. The Government is now administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Receiver General, and the Native Commissioner. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is the President.

For the purpose of native government the colony is divided into seventeen provinces, in twelve of which a superior native chief exercises, under the title of Roko Tui of his province, a form of rule which recognizes to a large degree the customs and the system of administration by which the people governed themselves prior to the establishment among them of a European form of government.

The Fiji Islands exceed 200 in number, about eighty of which are inhabited. According to the census of 1891 the population of the colony numbered 121,180, and the estimated population on Dec. 31, 1898, was 121,738. The Europeans numbered 3,927.

New Zealand is situated almost due south of the Fiji Islands, and 1,200 miles east of the Australian Continent. Its area is estimated at 104,471 square miles. The population, exclusive of aborigines, in 1896, was 703,360.

One Prince Caused Another's Death.

DRESDEN, Sept. 26.—The Adjutant of the late Prince Albert of Saxony confirms the statement that the fatal runaway, Sept. 17, in which the Prince lost his life, was caused by the Prince of Braganza driving rapidly past Prince Albert's carriage.

The Pope Blesses 20,000 Pilgrims.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The Pope, at St. Peter's, to-day gave benedictions to 20,000 pilgrims. With the invited guests, the total number of persons present was 30,000. The Pontiff was in excellent health.

EXPELLED FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Two Naturalized American Citizens Accuse British Authorities.

Among the passengers on the steamship Spaarndam, which arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, were two naturalized American citizens, William Phelps and John Andersen of California, who returned to the United States from South Africa, from which country they say they were unjustly expelled by the British military authorities.

Speaking of their deportation and of the hardships they suffered while in the hands of the British, Mr. Phelps said:

"On July 18 of this year, when the British entered Johannesburg, our troubles began. I was then living in Foordsburg, a suburb of Johannesburg. With several companions on that day I was walking on the road leading into Johannesburg, when I was arrested by the British, who took me to the barracks to search me to see if I had any firearms on my person.

"I showed the authorities my neutrality pass, which was issued to me by the British authorities when I took the oath of neutrality. This pass read:

Pass W. Phelps unhindered to his home, at 19 Clare Road, Foordsburg.

"Though the pass was duly signed by the proper authorities, it availed me nothing. I was taken to Johannesburg and locked up in a cell, 6 feet square, with seven other men. Two days later Andersen and I were sent to East London, 315 miles away, on a cattle train, the British refusing to let either of us get our naturalization papers or attend to any of our private affairs before leaving. When we arrived at the coast we were placed aboard the transport Manhattan and taken to Cape Vincent, from which place they transshipped us to Flushing, Holland, from which country we were finally sent to the United States."

Phelps says he went to South Africa in 1891, while Andersen said that he had gone there in 1897, working as a carpenter for the Crown Deep Mining Company. Both men said that they had money in South Africa, but that the British would not give them a chance to get it when they were deported.

Andersen said that the American Consular Service in South Africa seemed unable to do anything at all for Americans, and seemed to be absolutely controlled by the British.

Both men were penniless when they landed.

Transvaal Officers Sail for Europe.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 26.—The German steamer Herzog, which sailed for Europe to-day, had among her passengers the Transvaal Postmaster General, Van Alphen; the Assistant Secretary of State, Grobler; the State Treasurer, Malherbe, and a large quantity of bar gold. The railroad from Delagoa Bay to Pretoria is expected to be open for traffic to-morrow.

Will Ask Krueger to Visit America.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Boer sympathizers from all parts of the United States, representing various pro-Boer movements and organizations, met here to-day and formed a National American Transvaal League. The delegates voted that an invitation, on behalf of the American Boer sympathizers, be extended to President Paul Krüger to visit this country, and, in the event of being exiled from his country by action of the British Government, to make the United States his home.

MGR. IRELAND DECORATED.

Becomes a Commander of the Legion of Honor—Will Sail for Home on Oct. 10.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—Archbishop Ireland leaves here for London to-morrow, whence he will sail Oct. 10.

He was decorated to-day as a Commander of the Legion of Honor by Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, in behalf of the Government. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, and Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister to Spain, were among those present.

It was the Archbishop who made the principal oration at the ceremony of unveiling the Lafayette Statue in the Garden of the Tuileries on July 4. The statue was the gift of the schoolchildren of the United States to France.

The Figaro publishes this morning an interview with Mgr. Ireland, dealing with the impressions gained during his European visit. The Archbishop began with an expression of the great pleasure he had derived from his promotion to the Legion of Honor, which, he said, constituted a fresh link between France and himself. Speaking of France, he said:

"She is now in a truly triumphant era, and nobody is more happy than I at the success of the exposition. I am proud also of the fact that the United States has taken so great a part, sending the most visitors and obtaining the most awards. All this strengthens the bonds between France and the United States and cements a friendship which, as I believe, is more than ever necessary to-day to the maintenance of the peace of the world.

On each visit to Europe I observe that the love you feel for your Democratic institutions penetrates more and more deeply the hearts of your people. The French are too much divided, it is true, regarding certain questions; but they are unshakably attached to the Democratic régime. Thus the Pope was very happily inspired when in his admirable encyclical, he reminded French Catholics of the new duties resulting from the definite foundation of the Republican regime.

"Leo has not been an innovator, as some have said. He has applied the doctrine, as old as the Church, of the necessary submission of Catholics to public authorities for the public well-being. Refractory spirits should therefore accede to the desire of his Holiness, and should all unite to render the Republic more and more liberal."

Mgr. Ireland said he was delighted with the result of his visit to Rome. It seemed to him that the Pope was in better health and stronger than he was two years ago.

With reference to the relations between the Quirinal and the Vatican, the Archbishop said he was able to assert that the accession to the throne of King Victor Emmanuel III. had strengthened the Pope's conviction that the independence of the Vatican was indispensable to the general well being of the Church.

"This is also my personal conviction," Mgr. Ireland exclaimed. "I believe that Italy will finally see the necessity of this. It is very difficult to say, however, in what manner to assure this independence, without a guarantee of which I believe that the true solution of the Roman question is impossible."

NEW ZEALAND DUTIES REMOVED.

Will Increase Imports of American Kerosene, Boilers, and Engines.

[Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.]

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 1.—It will be welcome news to everybody engaged in the kerosene industry in the United States to hear that in a recent revision of the New Zealand customs tariff the whole of the duty upon kerosene has been removed.

While this concession to consumers is very popular, and will be fruitful of great benefits to American exporters, it is one which has not been willingly granted by the Government. The fact is, that it was forced into its action by a House which now comprises a considerable majority of free traders, only too anxious to compel a departure in some respects from the policy of protection which has ruled the colony for the past ten years.

The removal of the duty from kerosene is no doubt a big blow at the various gas companies of New Zealand, who have been charging just what they liked for a very inferior article. They must now lower their prices, but they have delayed doing so too long, and kerosene must come out of the competition on top. The duty charged upon it was 4s. a case, and kerosene in large quantities cost 11s. 9d. a case in Auckland. When the duty was removed the same brands were obtainable for 6s.

There are other items affected by the revised tariff which will bring the volume of American importations up to a very considerable figure. Among these may be mentioned boilers and engines which cannot be produced in New Zealand. The duty upon these articles has also been removed, and a considerable increase in imports of this class is likely.

Nicaragua Cares for Canal Company.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 30.—The Government of Nicaragua, in addition to removing into Western Nicaragua the cars, rails, and other materials, at Ciudad America, near Greytown, belonging to the Maritime Canal Company, the concession of which was recently rescinded, has appointed an agent to control and care for all the property of the concern at that depot.

Destructive Hurricane in Iceland.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 26.—News has been received at Drummore, Luce Bay, of a hurricane at Oflord, (?) Iceland, Sept. 20. The wind, it is said, blew 120 miles an hour. Nearly all the fishing smacks were driven ashore, houses were razed, and several persons were killed. There was great destruction to property.

INSURGENTS AGAIN ACTIVE.

Attack American Outposts at Widely Separated Localities—Many of the Rebels Are Killed.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—On Monday night vigorous insurgent attacks were made upon the United States outposts in the districts near Zapote Bridge, Las Pinas, Paranaque, Bacoor, and Imus, twelve miles south of Manila, the scene of the fighting last October. It is estimated that the rebels numbered 400, and they were armed with rifles. The inhabitants took refuge in the churches. The Americans have since energetically dispersed the enemy, killing and wounding fifty.

A party of scouts belonging to the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry landed on the Island of Samar, the inhabitants and insurgents fleeing to the mountains. They met with but slight resistance and burned a town.

Last night there was outpost firing at Paete, Pagsanjan, and Santa Cruz, in Laguna Province.

It is reported that an American scouting party develope a body of insurgents in the Province of Nueva Ecija, two skirmishes ensuing, in which twelve of the natives were killed. Similar brushes have taken place near Indang and Silang in Cavite Province, and near Iba and Subig, in Zambales Province, the Americans having two killed and three wounded.

Advices from the Island of Leyte say that Gen. Mojica's bands have been scattered and demoralised by Major Henry T. Allen, who has vigorously pursued the insurgents into the mountains, capturing many and taking a quantity of money, rifles, ammunition, and stores.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Appointed for the Philippines—$20,000 for Statistics.

MANILA, Sept. 26.—Señor Arellay, the Chief Justice; Señor Leon Pepperman, the Recorder; Mr. Schurman, Judge Taft, and Mr. Higgins have been appointed Commissioners of the Philippine Civil Service.

This morning the commission enacted a bill designating their line of legislative procedure.

The commission also at to-day's session established a Bureau of Statistics, and appropriated $20,000 for expenses incurred by the War Department in the Philippines.

German Meat Inspection.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—It is semi-officially announced, with reference to the press statements of an impending enforcement of the Meat Inspection bill, that the date when the law will be applied to domestic or foreign produce has not yet been fixed, except, as already known, that the prohibition of the import of sausages and tinned meats will be enforced Oct. 1.

Oberammergau Play Closes Monday.

OBERAMMERGAU, Sept. 26.—The performances of the Passion Play, which began here May 24, will end next Monday.

QUEBEC'S PREMIER DEAD.

The Hon. Felix G. Marchand Succumbs After a Long Illness.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—The Hon. Felix G. Marchand, Liberal Premier of the Province of Quebec, who has been seriously ill all Summer, and whose recovery has been despaired of for the last two weeks, died last evening, aged sixty-eight years.

The Hon. Felix Gabriel Marchand, Canadian, author, and statesman, was born in Lower Canada in 1832. He studied law and entered the Legislative Assembly of Quebec in 1867. In 1878 he became Provincial Secretary and for a short time was Commissioner of Crown Lands. In 1887 he was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He has been a constant writer in most of the French-Canadian papers, notably Le Franco Canadian, which he founded. He also wrote comedies for the stage.

EX-GOV. DREW DEAD.

Was Governor of Florida in 1876—His Wife Expires Same Day.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 26.—George F. Drew, the first Democratic Governor of Florida after the war, died at his home this afternoon, aged seventy-three years. Two hours before his demise his wife passed away from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy.

Gov. Drew was born at Alton, N. H., in 1827. Owing to family reverses his education was not completed. He became a machinist, and when quite young went to Columbus, Ga., where he married Miss Amelia Dickens of Americus, Ga. He engaged in the milling business in Georgia, and extended his enterprises to Florida, operating a mill in Suwanee County.

It was in the memorable campaign of 1876 that Gov. Drew was selected as the standard bearer of the Democratic Party, and it was largely through his hard work that the Republican Party was overthrown. After his term as Governor he came to this city and established the Drew Hardware Company. He retired from active business several years ago, a well-to-do and highly-respected citizen.

THINKS CHILD WAS STOLEN.

Annie Cahill Tells How She Was Led Away from Home.

A woman almost beside herself with excitement rushed into the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station last evening and told the Sergeant at the desk that her little four-year-old girl Annie had been kidnapped. She said she was Mrs. Annie Cahill of 1,595 Lexington Avenue.

Sergt. Fitzpatrick finally managed to calm the woman, and she said that at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon a strange woman came to the house and inquired for a Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Cahill knew no such woman, but her little girl, standing by, offered to guide the woman around the corner where she knew a Mrs. Foster lived. That was the last Mrs. Cahill saw of her little one.

A general alarm was sent out and within half an hour it was learned Annie had been found by a policeman wandering alone on Third Avenue and had been taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station for safe keeping.

She told a story that the woman whom she attempted to guide had taken her by the hand and had led her further and further away from home. Annie said she would have cried, but was frightened by threats until she finally cried anyway. Then, she said, the woman slapped her across the face, saying: "If you want to go home so badly, go!" The child's face was swollen where she had been struck.

BIG STEAM YACHT INJURED.

The Suf's Anchor, Fouled by a Float, Causes Damage.

The new steam yacht Surf, an English-built boat, said to be chartered by Cornelius K. G. Billings of Chicago, a member of the New York Yacht Club, was lying at the yacht club rendezvous, off East Twenty-sixth Street, Tuesday evening, when a tug and two railroad floats were carried against her by the flood tide, and the Surf's port anchor was fouled by a chain on one of the floats and dragged overboard. The anchor damaged the Surf to the extent of $1,000.

The surf is a big boat and handsomely furnished. Mr. Billings, it is said, was on the float at the foot of the street and was about to go aboard when the accident happened. There was a strong flood tide running, and the Surf's starboard anchor was holding her as she headed against the tide. The tug and floats, which are said to have belonged to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, came up stream, the floats loaded with cars. The tide carried the boats over toward the Surf, and the Captain of the tug whistled that there was danger and tried to keep off, but was unable to do so.

The Surf was struck in the bow by one of the floats, but the collision itself did no damage. As the tug and floats went on the anchor was dragged through the guardrail, which gave way easily before it. Two stanchions were torn away, part of the Surf's bow was badly damaged, and it is said that her cabin suffered some damage. The anchor went over into the water and the boats kept on.

The Surf remained at the anchorage till yesterday, when she steamed away for repairs. Her destination is unknown.

Wedding in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Miss Anna Wells of Fayetteville and Dr. Horace Bigelow of New York were married at Fayetteville this afternoon.

Miss Grace Collins of Brooklyn was maid of honor and Frederic Pafford of New York groomsman. Guests from New York, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Utica, and Minneapolis were present.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

GOLD DEMOCRATS' APPEAL.

Honest Money League Urges the Defeat of Bryanism as More Important than in 1896.

The Democratic Honest Money League of America issued an address yesterday to the Gold Democrats of the United States. After reciting the causes which led sound money Democrats to support Mr. McKinley in 1896, the address says:

"If in 1896 the sacrifice we made was justified, it certainly is doubly so now. In 1896, by defeating Bryan, we saved the country from a financial and industrial revolution which would have involved dishonor, disgrace, and continued distress at a time when values of commodities and the price of labor were at the lowest; when convulsion could but emphasize the injury and distress which free silver agitation had already wrought. The result of our work brought the country to hope and activity, until now prosperity obtains, values are up, and the price of labor the highest in the history of this country, considering the purchasing power of money. A thousand times better would it have been to let free silver win in 1896, when depression and ruin ruled, than to let it win now when prosperity rules. The revolution in values that would ensue upon the election of Bryan would pull down our financial and commercial structure, involving complete industrial disaster."

Of the new issues raised at Kansas City the league says in its address:

"We are opposed to imperialism, and militarism, and at the proper time, when intelligently defined and properly before the country, we will consider them, as well as trusts, as earnestly as we do now the real issue of this campaign. But with free silver dead, these bogies will be laid away, except by a few men who must have an issue. If ever living issues, we will meet them; but we protest against any question, however important, being brought forward to divert the public mind from the real menacing issue of this campaign: Bryanism, the embodiment of free silver and other dangerous, un-American doctrines of the Chicago platform.

"We urge all Democrats who believe as we do to cast their votes where they will count for most: for McKinley and Roosevelt."

MR. HANNA'S CONFERENCE.

Talks with Odell and Greene—Active Campaign in New York—Outlook in Other States.

Senator Hanna had a two hours' conference yesterday with Chairmen B. B. Odell, Jr., and Gen. F. V. Greene of the State and County Committees. The whole ground was gone over at length and while all the news was declared to be of a most encouraging character, it was decided to make a most aggressive campaign in this State.

Senator Hanna expects to speak to-morrow at the noonday meeting of the Dry Goods Republican Club, at Broadway and Leonard Street. The Senator was much pleased with the meeting at Cooper Union on Tuesday night.

There were many callers at National Headquarters. One of these was George W. Farder, W. Kansas City lawyer, who brought news of the great Republican activity in Missouri and the excellent chances of Republican success there. Mr. Warder is a Democrat, but will support Mr. McKinley. He says many Democrats in Missouri will do the same thing, because nearly all the Western men are expansionists and want the general prosperity of the country to continue.

Ex-Attorney General McIntyre," said Mr. Warder, "has taken the stump for McKinley, and I find that the professional classes are generally supporting the Republican ticket. This talk of imperialism and militarism is but a covert attack upon expansion and progress and a return to mossback stupidity."

Another caller was United States Appraiser H. H. Thomas of Chicago, who said that Illinois will give 100,000 majority for McKinley.

Still another person heard from by the committee was George A. Moore, President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He says that California, Oregon, and Washington will certainly choose McKinley Electors and that there is a reasonable probability that Nevada, Idaho, and Montana will do the same.

THE ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

Probable Nominees of the Republican Conventions This Evening.

The Republican conventions to nominate candidates for members of Assembly in the 35 districts of New York County will be held to-night.

The indications are that the following will be the nominees, where choices are made this evening:

Third District—M. J. Nerney.
Fifth District—Dr. N. H. Henry.
Seventh District—W. J. Betts.
Eighth District—Charles S. Adler.
Tenth District—Charles C. Brandt.
Nineteenth District—Julius H. Seymour.
Twentieth District—John C. Shea.
Twenty-first District—William S. Bennet.
Twenty-third District—W. H. Smith.
Twenty-fourth District—Charles Bothner.
Twenty-fifth District—John A. Weekes, Jr.
Twenty-sixth District—Frank A. Sovak.
Twenty-seventh District—Gherardi Davis.
Twenty-eighth District—Fred Bohlig.
Twenty-ninth District—Hal Bell or A. L. M. Bullowa.
Thirty-first District—A. W. Sherer or George H. Payne.
Thirty-fourth District—Sigmund Fuest.

Frank A. Sovak was a candidate in the Twenty-sixth in 1896, and was beaten by less than 30 votes.

THE VOTE IN NEW YORK.

Republicans Confident of a Big Plurality—Admissions of Democrats.

Erastus C. Knight of Buffalo, nominated for State Controller by the Republicans, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He was accompanied by William C. Warren, State Committeeman from Erie.

"Everything looks well up our way," said Mr. Knight.

"Erie County will give McKinley and Roosevelt not less than 10,000 majority. We feel that we ought to do better, but 10,000 is not bad."

Mr. Warren was fully as confident about Erie County and predicted an enormous plurality in the State for McKinley and Odell.

It is certain that the reports received at headquarters from all parts of the State are of the most encouraging character. New York and Schoharie Counties seem to be the only two in the State that are considered certain to give Bryan a plurality.

Democrats closely connected with the management of the campaign admit in private conversation that Bryan will be beaten in this State by 100,000.

Gov. Fancher Withdraws from Ticket.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 26.—At a meeting of the Republican State Committee to-day a letter was read from Gov. F. B. Fancher, who was renominated, in which he withdrew from the ticket by reason of bad health. The committee advanced Frank White of Valley City, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to first place, and put David Bartlett of Cooperstown on in his stead.

Mr. Odell Selected in Newburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 26.—At the Republican City Convention here to-night Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., was re-elected Chairman of the Newburg City Committee, a body he organized many years ago when first entering politics.

GOLD DEMOCRATS HONOR PALMER

Telegram Sent from Indianapolis to the Late General's Family.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The following telegram was sent to-day from Gold Democratic Headquarters in this city to Mr. John M. Palmer and family:

"The National Committee of the National Democratic Party, in memory of the splendid and patriotic career of Gen. Palmer and recalling his conspicuous service to his country in 1896 in leading the party that served and sacrificed for the fireside interests of the people, joins his household in mourning. The high purpose which inspired his public life and his personal purity and virtues are a heritage to his countrymen. He survives himself in the manly characters that will form in his example."

TROUT DYING FROM DROUGHT.

Fish in Sullivan and Delaware Streams Perishing.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 26.—Large numbers of trout are dying in Sullivan and Delaware County streams owing to low water caused by protracted drought. It is feared that the trout fishing will be seriously interfered with in these counties for several years.

FLAMES ROUT PASSENGERS.

Fuse Burns Out and They Flee Screaming from the Car.

A fuse burned out in Car 970 of the Second Avenue line, at Thirty-fourth Street, about 7:30 o'clock last night, when the car was filled with people.

Conductor John Powers opened the trap door in the car floor to see what damage had been done. A sheet of flame burst out and the women, screaming, fled from the car, while the men followed them. Motorman John Doyle and the conductor threw water and sand on the fire and put it out just as an engine from Twenty-ninth Street came up. The car was so damaged that it had to be pushed to the barn.

TO ARREST ROCHESTER LAWYER.

C. Wilbur Monroe Charged with Petty Larceny.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 26.—A warrant was issued this morning for the arrest of C. Wilbur Monroe, a prominent lawyer of this city, charging him with petty larceny.

The complainant in the case is Mrs. Minnie Cansdale, who in her affidavit alleges that Monroe secured the sum of $25 from her by false representations. When James A. Covill met his death by being thrown from his buggy at the Lincoln Park sandpit on the night of Sept. 11, she was summoned before the Coroner, it being suspected that she was with Covill and knew how he met his death. The woman told the police that Monroe called on her and told her that she was liable to be arrested and that he could keep her out of trouble if she would pay him $25. This she did, and now she brings action to recover, alleging that Monroe never did anything for her.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS MEET.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The convention of Spanish War Veterans continued its business meeting here to-day, with about twenty members present. Col. James H. Tillman of South Carolina was elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief. Major Harold Megrew of Indiana had been nominated for this office, but withdrew and substituted the name of Gen. Joe Wheeler, who received four votes in the balloting.

The convention decided on a uniform of mixed blue and gray as typical of the union of the North and South during the Spanish war. The following officers were elected:

Commander in Chief—Gen. Nelson A. Miles; Senior Vice Commander in Chief—Col. James H. Tillman, South Carolina; Junior Vice Commander in Chief—Col. William H. Hubbell, New York; Inspector General—Col. Frank H. Harrington, United States Marine Corps; Judge Advocate General—Major Charles E. Miller, Ohio; Surgeon General—Dr. S. Clifford Cox, United States Navy; Sponsor—Miss Clara Barton; Council of Administration—Col. M. Emmet Urell, District of Columbia; Capt. Henry D. Green, Pennsylvania; Capt. Bernard F. Reinold, New York; John H. Hopper, New Jersey; Max Fleischman, Ohio; Otto L. Sues, North Dakota; Major Harold C. Megrew, Indiana.

LIGHTNING CAUSES FOUR DEATHS.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 26.—Lightning struck a kiln at the Glen Carbon Brick Yards, near here, to-day, demolishing the kiln and burying five men under tons of brick. Four of the victims are dead and the survivor dangerously injured.

Lawyer Run Down by Cab.

Richard W. Horner, forty-eight years old, a lawyer, living at 56 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and having offices at 16 Exchange Place, while riding his bicycle on East Drive, Central Park, near One Hundred and Sixth Street, last night was run down by Christopher Sutten, a cabman, of 234 East Fifty-sixth Street. Horner sustained a fracture of several bones in the left foot, his right eye was badly injured, and he has a severe scalp wound. He was taken to Harlem Hospital.

President of Iowa College.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW H

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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GERMANY AND THE "CONCERT."

We were remarking the other day that the recency of the entrance of Prussia, as the German Empire, into the arena of world politics, might possibly be responsible for the startling innovations of the German Foreign Office upon diplomatic usages, and seemed clearly to be responsible for the manner in which those innovations were treated by the German press. There seems to be no alternative to that conclusion, except the conclusion that there is some native defect of tact in the German character. And this is, of course, incredible.

It is, however, a clear fact that the discussion by the German press of the German proposals in respect to China and of the treatment of those proposals by the various powers gives the observer a very low notion of that press. It is simply inconceivable that the serious part of the English or the French or the American press should have discussed such a question in such a spirit. The spirit is not merely provincial; it is what the Germans themselves call "kleinstadtisch." The general outbreak of indignation among the German newspapers because the United States has exercised its unquestionable right of judgment upon the unprecedented German proposals is equally characteristic and equally unfortunate, whether or not we suppose them to have been "inspired." It is not good for anybody concerned that the press of a great country should be intellectually negligible in times of international crisis.

Here is one leading German paper moved by our refusal to adopt the imperial suggestions to observe that, with our quadrennial elections, "a settled policy is impossible," and that that accounts for what it deems our eccentricity in not at once complying with the demands of the Kaiser. Bethinking himself that the Government of England is also one of public opinion, the writer hedges to the extent of adding that "a change of internal policy there does not seriously influence foreign policy." It was, we believe, a German painter who, having never seen an actual camel, evolved one "from his inner consciousness." That is what this German journalist has evidently done with the foreign policy of States which are controlled by the opinions of their citizens. A priori, and to a stranger from the planet Mars, what our German contemporary says might seem as he says. But, on the one hand, it has been a prolific subject of remark, on the part of foreigners as well as of Americans, that our quadrennial elections do not produce the results to be theoretically expected of them, but that we have maintained, in spite of them, a continuous and consistent foreign policy. On the other hand, Lord SALISBURY would undoubtedly open the eyes of astonishment, remembering the performances of Mr. GLADSTONE in South and in North Africa, upon being informed that changes of Ministry in Great Britain do not "seriously influence foreign policy." The two blunders are of course the result of simple ignorance. But they are the results of ignorance upon questions upon which every publicist who undertakes to discuss them in a serious newspaper is "charged with knowledge," and upon a serious French or English or American newspaper would be sure to possess knowledge enough to protect him from blunders of this class and magnitude.

Another leading German paper amazingly remarks that the United States are responsible for "reviving the courage of the Chinese and their cherished speculations regarding discord among the powers." This is less ignorant than the other remark only if it be held to be more impudent. Evidently what is responsible for "discord among the powers" is the German proposal, and not the proposal itself so much as the manner in which it was promulgated. Nothing would have been easier than for the Imperial Government to sound the various chancelleries quietly and privately, and nothing more obviously proper with reference to proposals so entirely unprecedented. If they had not been adopted with substantial unanimity it would have been perfectly easy to conceal the fact that they had been made, and thus to continue to present to China a front not visibly broken. To blame one of the powers to which they had been publicly made for rejecting them, as it had to do, with equal publicity, upon the ground that it had disturbed the concord of the powers is really too much.

Why should Germany have made publicly a proposal so very questionable? There is no answer that we know of that is creditable at once to the tact and to the good faith of the German Foreign Office. Some persons, unfriendly to Germany, might explain it in the memorable language of Capt. CHICHESTER, R. N., in apologizing for the misbehavior of the German naval officers at Manila, and say that the Germans had no more international manners than the British sailor said they had "sea manners." Others might go even further, and attribute it to a Machiavellian subtlety. An indignant American who spoke about Germany with the frankness with which the leading German newspapers speak about the United States might tell them that the object of the German Government was evidently to grab as large a slice of China as it possibly could, and that it thought the chances of acquisition greater if peaceful negotiations were broken off than if they were pursued. He would cite the conduct of Germany in collecting exclusive railway and mining concessions as indemnity for the murder of missionaries. He would cite the conduct of Germany in maintaining a large squadron in Manila Bay, on the chance that some accident might befall the conquerors which could be turned to the advantage of Germany, and in the meanwhile instructing or allowing its officers to behave themselves toward the conquerors with the utmost offensiveness and provocativeness short of actual hostility. Now, such an unfriendly critic would go on, having got a German officer named as commander of the allied forces in China, Germany desired and designed to use the forces of all Europe and America as cat's-paws to pull the German chestnuts out of the Chinese fire, and to enable her to capitalize a murdered Minister to the greatest commercial advantage. For this purpose she publicly made proposals the adoption of which would render war inevitable, trusting that the other powers would be dragooned into the support of them through fear of being regarded as backward in the common cause which Germany was trying to convert into her own separate cause. And because we saw through the game and declined to play it, the German "reptile press" has been set on to defame us. And this, he would conclude, is the press which denounced our war with Spain as a "robber raid."

It is needless to say that we do not adopt either of these views of the case as the explanation of the course of the German Government and of the German press. All that we say is that that course needs explanation, and that no satisfactory explanation of it has yet been offered.

COLLEGE RUSHES.

College customs are not always comprehensible to the man who never was an undergraduate, but they have their foundation in a certain sort of crude yet sound philosophy. Long experience has taught the college man that the average freshman thinks too much of himself, and that therefore he needs to have a reducing process applied to his self-esteem. Coming, as he usually does, from an institution much smaller than the college, he has an exaggerated conception of his relation to the undergraduate body. If he has been a leader or a youth of any influence in his school, he is likely to think that his advent is of large importance to the university. In short, the average freshman is what the college man calls "fresh," and he needs "calling down."

Many cherished college customs are founded on this demand. The freshman has to learn that carrying a cane, smoking a pipe on the campus, wearing his trousers turned up, or something else of that kind, is a privilege reserved for his elders. He has to learn that he is expected to behave himself a good deal after the manner of little children, who should be seen and not heard. It is good for him that this is so. A sound boy profits by the treatment and acquires a certain respect for the authority of community, which he might otherwise have to get by more unpleasant experiences in "the wide, wide world."

But there are certain college customs which are not deserving of commendation, though they have grown out of the philosophy which teaches that the freshman should be disciplined. Among these customs is the cane rush. The result of the recent rush at Rutgers College may be the abolition of this dangerously rough custom at that institution. In its place it is proposed to revive the old "cane spree," in which the sophomore and the freshman class each chooses three champions, a light, a middle, and a heavy weight, and permits them to wrestle for canes under upper-class supervision. Young men cannot be trampled or brutally maltreated in the cane spree, and the results are just as satisfactory to the competing classes.

The University of Princeton has a dangerous and brutal conflict between freshmen and sophomores known as the cannon rush, and this, too, ought to be abolished. These rushes are not manly, for they are altogether too savage and afford too much opportunity for skulking on the part of cowards, and they do not discipline freshmen nearly as well as the simpler and more personal forms of commanding respect for upper classmen. If the student bodies have not sufficient good sense to abolish these customs, the Faculties should peremptorily forbid them. They are a form of uncivilized warfare and are unworthy of institutions of learning.

A PARIS NEWSPAPER.

Some time ago we had occasion to call attention to the fact that the espousal of the British cause in South Africa by La Tribuna di Roma and other members of the non-Clerical press of Italy tended toward a broadening of the point of view of these papers and a more sympathetic treatment generally of matters not essentially Italian. In France there has been a solitary advocate of the British cause, Le Siècle. The fact that this paper has now entered upon a new career, increasing the number of its pages from four to six, and sometimes eight, and presenting its news and editorial comment in a manner that is not unlike that maintained by the typical London or New York paper, is certainly suggestive, and arouses interest in the unmistakable influences which have made the innovation seem practical to its editor, M. YVES GUYOT.

The press of Paris plays an important part in the destinies of France. In no sense is it similar to American or even English journalism. In literary excellence it is superior to either. It does not pretend to reflect conscientious public opinion. It is a "personal" journalism. Although its policies are usually shaped upon sensational issues, these issues are more or less identified with the personal ambitions of the proprietors and editors of the various sheets. The news of events is invariably interwoven with editorial comment, which, adding a narrative or argumentative form to the theme for purely rhetorical reasons, naturally exerts an influence upon the reader's mind. The course of events must appear to be in strict accord with the policy of the paper, and whatever is dramatic or artistic particularly appeals to it and is written up in a way to make the most of these possibilities. For M. GUYOT, therefore, to break away from these conventions and to give his readers what we would call a "newspaper" shows a most courageous assurance.

His is not the first experiment of the kind that has been tried in Paris. Who, for example, would suspect in looking over the four small pages of Le Matin to-day that the paper had originally been started as the French edition of the Paris Herald? But French readers would not accept the unfamiliar form, and the paper was soon obliged to adopt the conventions of its contemporaries.

Le Siècle is one of the oldest of the Paris papers, having been founded by DUTACQ in 1836. Under the Second Empire it was constantly prosecuted by the Government, but maintained an extraordinary popularity and power by writing down to the workingmen of France the fundamental principles of liberal and democratic institutions. M. GUYOT took over the editorship of the paper in 1892. His eloquent and unremitting appeal for a revision of the Dreyfus case made enemies as well as friends for the paper, and caused its sentiments to become widely known in England and America. Throughout this entire period M. GUYOT was extremely sensitive to the intelligent opinion of the world, and the effect of broad reading among the newspapers printed in the English language was not slow in revealing itself in the columns of his paper. It was, therefore, with a sincere and deep sympathy for Anglo-Saxon institutions and thought that he approached the subject of the war in South Africa. For over a year now he has been attempting to make the French public understand the rights of the case between Britain and Boer.

It may be taken for granted that a man of M. GUYOT's experience, however much he might personally admire the Anglo-American way of presenting news and editorial comment, would not have produced the innovation that he has unless he were abundantly assured of support. Should this support be well sustained, the permanent establishment of a real newspaper in Paris cannot but have a beneficial effect upon French public opinion. Its tendencies will be toward promoting a more rational appreciation of domestic affairs, and a truer, more tolerant view of the rest of the world.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Skill at once admirable and aggravating in the art of shifting from one controversial position to another was shown by Mr. LYNDE DENIG in his letter, published yesterday, on the speech delivered at Camp McKinley by Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER. Our correspondent, who is evidently an anti-imperialist of the anxious and angry sort, and who, therefore, has doubtless remarked almost as often as Mr. BRYAN himself that a republic cannot have "subjects," seems to have realized that Mr. GARDINER proved conclusively that they both can and do, but instead of frankly confessing that he and his candidate would have to give up that particular contention, Mr. DENIG promptly whipped around into a new position, no more tenable than the other, and yet far enough away from it to be safe for the time being. "Of course," he said in effect, "of course, a republic can have subjects, but according to Mr. GARDINER'S own admissions, the subjects of a McKinleyized republic are not to be all alike in rights and privileges—obviously a frightful state of affairs!" In other words, a new and irrelevant question has been raised to take the place of the one that has disappeared, and the utter defeat just experienced is calmly ignored as of no importance. The trick is one familiar to all students of rhetoric, and it has been a favorite in certain circles for ages and ages, but it is a rather shabby trick for all that, ranking about on a par with that last resort of the beaten lawyer, denunciation of the opposing counsel. The anti-imperialists have treated us to a similar display of agility in the matter of "the consent of the governed." As soon as it was demonstrated that that noble phrase is now understood and applied exactly as those who coined it intended, those who had denied this with hysterical vehemence instantly asserted that the phrase amounted to nothing unless an "all" were inserted between "of" and "the governed," and called horrified attention to the Administration's failure to make the insertion. Thus was the ground neatly shifted, and the work of proving the case had to be done all over again.

—Material help in reaching a conclusion as to whether Americans have or have not lost their interest in baseball is to be obtained from the semi-annual report of the Treasurer of the Princeton Athletic Association. According to this document, the university baseball team was as successful financially as it was otherwise, its total receipts being $12,057.33, of which amount $4,764.74 was clear profit, applicable toward meeting the expenses of other sports. The returns from football were nothing like as much, despite the apparently greater vogue of the latter game, while the track team ran behind nearly $1,500. This goes far toward showing that baseball, properly and honestly played by men representing something more than a yearning for gate receipts, is as popular as it ever was, and that the disfavor into which professional baseball has fallen is due, not to any relative inferiority of the game as compared with rival sports, but to the destructive effects upon public confidence and interest of rowdyism and commercialism. When eighteen men "play" together for reasons strictly business, and particularly when the business is ruled by principles and methods that violate the rules of common decency and preclude the very thought of local pride, it is only natural that enthusiasm disappears and turnstiles cease to rotate. College baseball has triumphantly survived all competition, and though it does not stand to-day, as formerly, almost alone as the collegiate expression of the sporting instinct, it is still in a highly prosperous condition, with its reputation unimpaired and its future assured. Victory won by a college team means something else than the prearranged activity of mercenaries earning a salary. Even the collegians are a bit too businesslike once in a while, and in every instance when it is proved they suffer from it in the same way, though not to the same degree, as the professional players. Unfortunately, business cannot be altogether banished from college sports, but it is an evil, however necessary, and care should be taken that the necessity is not made an excuse for increasing and systematizing the evil, for that way lies professionalism with all its failures and its disgraces.

—One of our dispatches from the coal region stated yesterday as a fact giving reason to hope for a settlement of the pending troubles that the strike has brought the grievances of the miners to the attention of the operators, and that the latter have now had an opportunity in the various conferences to discuss matters of common interest, not only from their own viewpoint, but also from that of the men. This throws a curious light upon the condition of affairs that existed before the strike began, for it plainly implies that at least some of the responsible men at the head of the coal companies really did not know the terms on which the actual work of mining was done, and—what is more important—that they stood so far aloof from the miners that only by a strike great enough to affect the business interests of the whole country could they be brought even to consider whether all was well or not. That was certainly a most lamentable situation—if it existed. And the mere circumstance that it has received a chance and incidental mention as something known to everybody on the ground indicates at least that the relations between the miners and the operators were neither close nor easy. That being the case, the wisdom of a change in these relations is manifest. To leave the miner with the knowledge, or even with the belief, that his voice can reach his employer only after all the noises of the coal mining industry have been stilled is to limit him to the strike as the only method of getting redress for his grievances or a hearing for his requests. Several of the individual operators found a different plan practicable, and of them is it now said, with some approximation to truth, that their men have no personal wrongs to exploit. In no single instance, perhaps, is that exactly so, but it seems to be a fact that there is least complaint against the operators whom the men know best and to whom they had readiest access.

—Indignation having been expressed by the fiercer portion of the British press and public because greater efforts were not made by Lord ROBERTS to prevent the escape from the Transvaal of ex-President KRUEGER, one of the London weeklies has been moved to look in Gen. GRANT'S memoirs for an American precedent to justify leniency toward the vanquished. And, of course, the precedent was found—a decidedly interesting one. Gen. GRANT tells how, after LEE'S surrender, Gov. SMITH of Virginia wrote to him, inquiring whether he (SMITH) and a few friends would be permitted to leave the country unmolested. This request was submitted to President LINCOLN, and the latter characteristically answered with an anecdote: An Irishman had signed the pledge. American soda had become distasteful to him, so he held the glass of froth behind him, and said to the chemist, "Doctor, couldn't you drop a bit of brandy in that unbeknownst to myself?" "Let them escape," was the obvious inference. "If Mr. LINCOLN had been spared," continues Gen. GRANT, "there would have been no efforts made to prevent any one from leaving the country who desired to do so. He would have been equally willing to permit the return of the same expatriated citizens after they had time to repent of their folly." This, the London weekly remarks, is a sufficient answer to those who denounce as unpatriotic the failure to prevent the flight of OOM PAUL. "No one," it concludes, "doubted the 'patriotism' of LINCOLN then; no one denies his greatness now." The first of these statements might be questioned, but the second is all right.

AMERICAN POLICY IN CHINA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a reader and admirer to express approval of the growth of sweet reasonableness in THE TIMES's treatment of the Chinese difficulty? But where do you find expressed "our intention to hold to strict account every person, of whatever rank or station, who may be proved to have been concerned in the outrages upon foreigners in China"? How can we do that with any consistency in view of our own record?

What was our answer when China complained that Chinese had been murdered and barbarously maltreated by a mob in one of the States? That the detection and punishment of the offenders must depend upon State laws and their administrators, and that the National Government had no authority to guarantee their punishment or to require the State authorities to do so; that therefore the National Government could not be held liable for the murder of China's subjects lawfully domiciled in our territory and with rights guaranteed by treaty. China of course has no direct access to the State Governments.

Can the Dowager Empress and the elusive imperial authority be accused of any more complete irresponsibility than that? And even when the American sense of justice, outraged by these conditions, exacted from Congress an appropriation for the benefit of families or dependents of the murdered Chinese, elaborate pains must be taken to disclaim any precedent for future occasions and to stamp the disbursement as a gratuity, and not an indemnity. These facts being true, is the United States Government entitled to seek more than a money indemnity for deaths due to mob violence in China?

If Russian policy in China is in accord with American policy on the main points, as your Washington correspondent explicitly asserts, why should we decline that accord because Russia is an Oriental despotism? The Russian policy of consideration for the prejudices and susceptibilities of Asiatic peoples is of the essence of international justice. More than that, it has made her the dominant power in Asia. It is scarcely to be questioned that the bumptious and contemptuous policy toward all peoples not of ruddy complexion of the accepted Occidental diplomacy makes any harmonious accord with Oriental peoples impossible. From the viewpoint of domestic politics it must be held in mind that if our new essay in world politics is to be confirmed by the approval of the people, it must be kept along lines which will conform to their sense of justice and regard for human rights. Otherwise it will certainly be repudiated, be such a step a backward one or a forward one.

GUY S. COMLY.
Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25, 1900.

DANGER IN SILVER AGITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In money matters, as in religion, faith is a leading essential. The impairment of confidence by the agitation of the money question, the destruction of faith in the future business prosperity of the land through the demands of Mr. Bryan for free silver, constitute the most serious feature of the situation which confronts the country.

Let us grant, for argument, that Senator Allison is mistaken, and that there is no real danger of the Republicans losing control of the Senate. The election of Bryan would precipitate such an agitation of this repudiation heresy that financial panic would be inevitable, notwithstanding the present laws could not be changed because of opposition on the part of the Republican Senate.

A free silver cloud no bigger than a man's hand is sufficient to alarm all men who have money to invest. Money already invested seeks to get out. Capital would as surely hide away after the election of Bryan as creatures of the animal kingdom recoil in the presence of danger. Though a business panic may spring from conditions wholely imaginary, the effects are real. A business panic, unlike a cyclone, comes on slowly, and in its wake the footprints of of ruin fade with surpassing tardiness.

The danger of free silver and repudiation, the threat to reduce America to a silver basis by offering double price for bullion, thus bringing all the silver in the world to our mints, and the outlook for Mexicanizing this country have practically paralyzed all investment enterprises and projects for months past. The writer during the last few months has been told by more than a hundred financiers that they were not proposing to make any more investments until they knew who was to be our next President.

Mr. Bourke Cockran, in a fine display of optimism, has pointed out how the Republican Congress could convert itself into a life saving crew should the free silver deluge actually come. Let us imagine Congress in the act of trying to barricade against free silver during the period between the first Monday in December, 1900, and March 4, 1901. An interminable wrangle would ensue, accompanied by filibustering tactics and sensationalism generally. The attempt at averting repudiation would fail. Meantime the conflict over the matter would have sent a cold chill down the spine of every business man in the country. This is no joke. To be a successful business man presupposes the possession of brains. No man with brains enough to get out of an acre lot with the gate open can fail to see that the serious demand and avowed purpose of the reigning power to reduce America to the silver basis would bring on business disaster with a rush.

May the Lord pity every deluded fool, with children to feed and wife to comfort, who goes seeking bread with a free silver banner in his hand.

JOHN M. BISHOP.
New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

BUSINESS MEN AND FREE SILVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is highly significant that so few business men have come out in favor of Bryan, and if within your wider range of vision there are more, still there can hardly be too many exceptions to prove the rule of unanimity for McKinley. So far as I know nearly everybody who has changed from McKinley to Bryan belongs to the professional rather than to the business world. Nobody takes the place of Mr. St. John, the banker, or of Mr. Sewall, the shipbuilder, both dead, and other businesses seem to have no important representation in the Bryan ranks. The present campaign, therefore, is not being fought upon any issue which can divide the business community, practically all of its leaders being in agreement.

And as they certainly are not in agreement on the question of imperialism or trusts or department stores, it is perfectly safe to say that business men are not going to vote upon any of these questions. On the other hand, the business world stands unitedly against silverism, and, there being no other issue in sight, it is absolutely certain that this is the issue upon which business men will vote. Indeed, party leaders themselves are embarrassed in trying to make paramount imperialism or trusts or department stores, for neither party can show its beliefs on any of these questions to be distinctly and clearly its own. When Tammany talks against trusts people recall the Ice Trust revelations, and when its nominee for Governor talks against department stores people think of the large ones controlled by prominent Democrats, and when Bryan talks against imperialism the listeners recall his advocacy of the treaty of Paris, and also the fact that the ranks of imperialism have been largely recruited from the Democracy.

Imperialism, the most practical of the impractical issues, so to speak, lacks, too, the definiteness which is essential to a live issue. We should be able to say, for instance, that the blunders which the President has made would not have been made by Mr. Bryan, if in his place, but there is nothing in the Bryan record to warrant our saying any such thing. And then the defensive or apologetic tone of Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance does not indicate any stronger imperialistic proclivities than Bryan or many of his most ardent supporters have themselves shown. To see just when and how Mr. Bryan would have done better than the President and just how Mr. Bryan would honorably get us out of our imperial troubles requires too powerful an imagination for the business man, and so he is obliged to turn to the one tangible and unmistakable issue.

It is not necessary to prove that Bryan, if elected, would be able to put us on a silver basis. The clear-headed man of affairs does not place in a position of trust an untrustworthy person, thus relying solely upon the safeguards surrounding the position. On the contrary, it is usual to select trustworthy persons, no matter how safely guarded the position may be. And it is hardly reasonable to suppose that practical men will vote to put into the position of very highest trust the man who most certainly desires to dishonor the position and the country. And, although the financial situation as at present existing might prevent President Bryan from throwing us on the silver basis, supposing him to enforce the gold standard law, in good faith, yet, if the conditions of 1893-6 should recur during his administration, his election being thought by him to be the people's mandate for free silver, then would he or his silverite Secretary of the Treasury be sure to promptly sell bonds solely for the purpose of obtaining gold with which to pay principal or interest to holders of other bonds on the face of which is borne the word coin and not the word gold? And, again, could new bonds be easily sold at full prices if a silverite shall have been elected by the American people?

When certain of our professional friends tell us that Bryan could do no harm, although it is apparent that trade and industry are already hesitating before the bare possibility of his election, we are reminded of the very old story of the man who had to insist that he actually was arrested, his professional adviser insisting that he could not be. But business men who recall the effect of the financial discussion and prevalence of doubt as to the stability of our standard of value, during the years preceding the election of 1896, are not bothering their heads over the possibilities or impossibilities of the future under a Bryan. It is quite enough for them to know now that the election of Mr. Bryan would be the signal for a renewal of doubt and discussion and questionings as to the stability of the gold standard.

Practical men know how and why capital shrinks from entering into trade and industry when there is doubt expressed as to the maintenance of the standard of value; and, knowing that a general expression of doubt, whether well or ill founded, would be sufficient to start the country toward industrial adversity, instead of the prosperity now enjoyed, these practical men will be content for one election to bury the archcause of doubt beyond the possibility of his further injuring the country.

The business world pays due respect to its professional advisers, and will be glad to have them settle the question as to whether silverism is legally dead or not, but it has to bear in mind the proverbial timidity of capital, and therefore decides that silverism, if dead, is a frightfully lively corpse and ought to be covered by an avalanche.

J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT.
New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

MOTORMEN NOT AT FAULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial, "The Motorman and His Victims," in last Monday's TIMES, you state the case in a very just manner and point out the trying position occupied by the motorman. The remarks made by the unfortunate man after having run over the boy are cries from the soul. There is no man depraved enough, deprived of any human feeling enough, to intentionally run over any one.

The trouble is not with the motorman, but with the companies employing him, and instead of threatening to lynch him, as was the case with the motorman mentioned, a wholesome threat of punishment to the company would be more rational and would reach closer to the culprit. As described by you, the poor motorman tried all his might to prevent the accident, but how could he with the miserable appliances he has to brake his car with? How could he stop the speed acquired with the inadequate means at his command? You say, "the motorman saw the boy jump from the sidewalk to the track and clapped on the brakes with all his strength. The wheels were locked, but the car slid on the rails like a toboggan on a chute."

This tells the whole story. The man did all that could be done; the brake did all that could be done. But did the company do all that could be done? How is it possible to stop the speed of a car in time with the brakes now in use. It is an impossibility. The brake shoe will stop the wheel from turning well enough, but this is scarcely of any avail. The wheel touches the rail simply on an ideal line—a circle laid upon a straight line. Of what avail is such an infinitesimal point of contact, a half line, against the momentum acquired by the massive car? How can such a device afford any protection? Yet all our cars are braked alike upon this faulty and insufficient manner.

Railroad managers are well aware that there are several brakes that will do the work much better, brakes that will press a wide-surfaced shoe upon the wheel. With such brakes the surface of friction can be increased ad infinitum until the desired point of efficiency is reached to stop the car almost instantaneously. It may be objected that such a sudden stoppage would upset every passenger in the car. Granting this, it is much better to do that than to kill with the present brake. Moreover, if railroad managers were more wise they would know that braking on the rail would avoid that miserable and troublesome complaint—a flat wheel. If humanity cannot actuate the railroad manager, economy may perhaps do it.

The security to life in New York should be a sufficient motive for the passage of a law by our Legislature compelling every street car to use a brake producing friction on the rail, instead of on the wheel. The latter has been in use long enough, and is responsible for enough loss of life. A law is in existence compelling railroad cars on steam roads to use car couplers to save life. No one will question the necessity of such a law, no one should question the passage of the proposed brake law.

The railroad manager knows how much it costs to pay damages for accidents or loss of life resulting from insufficiency in braking. Would it not be good management—if the question of humanity is even left out—to look for means of lessening their damage account. It is proverbial, however, that railroads will not adopt safety devices unless compelled by law to do so. A striking proof of the non-willingness to comply with the law is exemplified in the miserable traps that are used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for fenders. Such device may be very useful to guide the body under the wheels, but to prevent such a thing nobody would ever suppose that such fenders would possibly accomplish it.

Is it any wonder that the stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has now tumbled down to 48? Let the stockholders look the books over and see how much is paid for accidents, loss of life, and counsel fees. It will be a revelation. Mr. Editor, you cannot urge too much the necessity of the adoption of means to secure safety to life by our street railroad companies. Think of it! 313 lives lost in Brooklyn through the street railroads! This cries to Heaven for redress.

EX-R. R. MAN.
Brooklyn, Sept. 25, 1900.

FENDERS ON STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The Motorman and His Victims" is an editorial published in THE TIMES of the 24th inst. Its contents give me cause to write the following:

I live in Brooklyn, and have been wondering very often why the car fenders are raised when the cars are approaching the Bridge, where a much greater crowd of pedestrians are gathered than along any street in the city, and the danger of running somebody down is therefore much greater. The fender was intended to pick up those unfortunate enough to be caught by the cars, but instead of picking up people, the victims are thrown off their feet, rolled underneath the fenders, and mangled by the wheels. I think it irrational and illogical to have fenders on the cars, as they do not come up to the requirements for which they were intended. The netting of most of the fenders is rotten and could not carry the weight of any average built man; most of them have holes large enough to allow the heaviest member of the "Fat Men's Club" to slide through without any inconvenience. Many a human life would have been saved in the past had it not been for the fenders, which are simply a useless and ridiculous ornament on Brooklyn street cars. Instead of being fixed on the cars so that they would almost glide over the tracks, so to speak, they are from two to two and one-half feet from the tracks. They are, in my estimation, a nuisance, and they should be done away with.

Could not an ordinance be passed compelling the parents to keep their children on the sidewalk, instead of letting them run hither and thither? Those from two to six years should not be allowed outside at all, if not in the care of some responsible person. No children should be allowed outside after 10 P. M. during the Summer and 7:30 P. M. during the Winter months unless accompanied. This plan works satisfactorily in many great European cities, and also, if I am not mistaken, in Chicago, Ill.

Why, then, not adopt such a plan for Greater New York to prevent loss of life of children by accidents of street cars?

PETER HETTO.
Brooklyn, Sept. 25, 1900.

Condition of New York Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it impressed you within the past few months that the streets of our city are getting into a very filthy condition—in marked contrast to what they were when Col. Waring was at the helm? That unpleasant fact is impressed upon me more and more forcibly each day as I take my daily saunterings in this politically misgoverned city. In thirteen months from now I hope the people of this city will kick this crew of bandits out. TAXPAYER.
New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

Would Vote for Coler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the luck of T. C. Platt in this day's TIMES is excellent, and one sentence at the close thereof calls forth this letter. You say that the independents will "vote for a boss's candidate, when they have an excellent opportunity to vote for a candidate who belongs to no boss." You intend to have the independents support Mr. Stanchfield. I would suggest that they can best express their preference by voting for Bird S. Coler in the independent column. By so doing they can frustrate the schemes of the arch ringsters who play with and pay for the control of both so-called party leaders. That some deal between Croker and Platt exists, whereby Bryan's chance of carrying the State with Coler as a candidate was frustrated, admits of no doubt. Why should independents who can write their candidate's name become parties to this deal? If 10,000 voters write the name of Bird S. Coler under the National Party column, this scheme is frustrated and a new party springs into being.

J. M. G.
New York, Sept. 25, 1900.

Status of Strikers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will President John Mitchell or some one qualified to speak for the United Mine Workers kindly answer the following questions:

After an employe of a corporation has "struck," is he still in the employ of that corporation, or is he not?

If he is in their employ, is it not his duty to keep on with his work?

If he is out of their employ, has he any right to enter their premises, or to interfere with those who are in their employ?

Is there any middle ground between these two positions?

Has a workman a right to work for an employer on such terms as they may agree upon between themselves?

What is a "strike"?

What is a riot?

Perhaps if we could get some definite and satisfactory solution of these questions, a good deal of the fogginess which envelops the whole subject might be cleared away.

A. W. C.
Morristown, N. J., Sept. 25, 1900.

Need of Emergency Kits on Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Page 7 of your issue of this date you will find the account of a man being run over by a Long Island Railroad tram at Whitestone last night.

This man has since died, and as I was present and was, fortunately, able to render some slight assistance until the arrival of medical aid, I wish to bring before you a condition of affairs which should be acted upon at once.

Here was a man with one leg completely cut off at the knee, the other foot so badly bruised that it would probably have to be amputated, and not a single thing of any kind to make a tourniquet of.

We had to cut a piece off the bell rope and use a hammer handle to stop the flow of blood, but it took so long to get them that the man lost blood which might have saved his life.

If trains are not compelled by law to carry emergency kits, they certainly should be, and I earnestly ask your valuable assistance in bringing this matter before the public.

E. C. DE KAY.
New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

Population of Massachusetts Cities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the census figures which you have published to-day. They make me feel for poor old Massachusetts! Going to decay very fast, isn't she? Only 19 of the 128 cities are in Massachusetts. They had a population of 1,224,647 in 1890; now they have only 1,613,043. Increase only 32 per cent. Poor old Massachusetts! Going to the dogs. Her industries are leaving her. The cotton industry all going South. New Bedford increases only 53 per cent. Fall River and Lawrence only a little over 40 per cent. Boots and shoes all going West. Brockton increases only 47 per cent.; Worcester only 40 per cent.; Haverhill only 36 per cent. Wool, paper, iron, and machinery—all going. Poor old Massachusetts! Requiescat in pace.

PURITAN.
Brooklyn, Sept. 22, 1900.

The New Circle Music Hall.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with the utmost surprise that I read last week of the failure of the Police Board to grant a concert license to the new Circle Music Hall. Now, those very good people, the Paulist Fathers, may be quite right in their purpose to make their neighborhood a veritable Ocean Grove, but it is surely carrying matters in an absurdly high-handed manner when a license is refused to what would be an admittedly highly respectable resort. Mr. Evans, as proprietor of the Herald Square Theatre, surely conducted that place of amusement in a manner to make the Paulist Fathers, the Police Board, or anybody else assured that the new music hall would not be of the calibre of Billy McGlory's proposed dive.

There are surely enough respectable citizens in the immediate vicinity to support a music hall similar to Koster & Bial's or Tony Pastor's. By all means, this license should be granted at once.

JOSEPH A. JACOBS.
New York, Sept. 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Repulsed.

"Your face is familiar—"

"So are you, too much so."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Did Right if He Telephoned.

If President Loubet failed to give his wife notice that he was going to bring those 22,000 friends home to dinner, he is a mean old thing.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Enterprise.

"I'm a lucky fellow, I am. Both my coal bins are running over."

"Got coal to burn, eh?"

"Burn! I guess not. I can't afford to burn it. I'm going to sell it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just as Advertised.

"But suppose," one of the spectators said, "the parachute should fail to open after you have detached it from the balloon—what then?"

"That wouldn't stop me," answered the daring aeronaut. "I'd come right on down."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HOUR OF THE LITTLE HEART.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

When the little feet are tired with their play,
When the little hands are snuggling to their rest,
When the singers of the light have gone their way
And the dream man comes around upon his quest,
Then the happy hour for mothers, tender, sweet,
With the clinging of the little arms, is here—
When the little songs are sung and the little lips repeat
Words that win the lowly life its gracious cheer.

When the toys are gathered up with tender care,
When the rosy cheeks are lifted for a kiss,
When the cricket's song is sounding everywhere
And the Summer passes through the gates of bliss,
Ah! the hour of the little heart hath come,
And the moment of the loving life is nigh,
When the voices of the warring world are dumb,
And the stars of peace are shining in the sky!

All the venture of the wonder day is told,
All the beauty of the child life, like a bloom
Of the fragrant Autumn evening, spills its gold,
Like an incense through the spirit's purple room.
There are fairies on the hillsides once again,
And Titania leads her train across the lea;
There are gnomes and weird and wondrous elfin men
Rolling tenpins no whit bigger than a pea.

There are stories of the child world where the loom
Weaves the golden web of fancy and the dream
Of the life that paints the shadow and the gloom
With the rose ray of its old forgotten gleam;
There are by-low songs on lips that call afar
The echoes from the valleys that were sweet
With the dew of dawn and glory of the star
When hope made pleasant pathways for our feet.

There are winkling, blinking eyelids—soft and low,
The waves of slumber beat upon the shore;
The dream ship, wafted idly to and fro,
Has it room to-night for one sweet baby more?
The hour of the little heart of love,
Of tenderness that soothes the daily str

GERMANY THOUGHT TO BE BENT ON WAR

Washington Fears America May Be Drawn Into the Struggle.

TUAN NOW CHINA'S PREMIER

Japan Agrees to the Kaiser's Proposal —American Church at Canton Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—War between Germany and China is believed late tonight in Washington to be inevitable, and it may come at any time.

To-night Minister Wu Ting Fang received word from China confirming the news of the appointment of Prince Tuan as President of the Grand Council. This adds a serious element to the situation. At a time when Germany is preparing to demand Prince Tuan's delivery to her as a criminal, and to make this a preliminary to peace negotiations, China defies Germany by heaping new honors on him. It is hardly doubted to-night that Germany will receive this as an insult and a challenge.

This news is most discouraging to the Administration. It indicates to this Government that the Chinese are utterly incapable of seeing the position they are in, and practically shows at the start the futility of expecting any real punishment of the offenders. If negotiations are opened at all without a declaration of war by Germany, which now seems improbable, the first act of the American envoys will be to refuse to proceed until Tuan is degraded.

There is a strong feeling here that the real purpose of the Kaiser is only just beginning to appear, and that all the efforts of the United States to secure a settlement of the Chinese difficulties, which will save the integrity of China, may come to naught.

Well-informed officials have spoken privately for the past fortnight about the possibility of war, and it is believed here that the orders strengthening the American squadron in Chinese waters were issued in the expectation of a state of war between China and Germany.

Officials believe hostilities would seriously embarrass the American programme and probably overthrow it. Perhaps the only advantage if war does come is that China is much more likely to yield to America's demands without delay, for the reason that she will fear the United States joining Germany.

That war may become necessary also on the part of other powers besides Germany is not denied here, and there is no disposition to deny that the United States may be drawn into it. If the Chinese display the same stubborn refusal to comply with the American demands which they displayed up to the very capture of Peking, war would follow. Nevertheless, there is no occasion for war as yet, and the precipitancy with which Germany seems to be rushing into it is much deplored.

It is suggested in well-informed quarters that the recent German proposition for the punishment of the ringleaders in advance of negotiations was designed to relieve Germany from the embarrassment caused by her consent to the terms of the Hay note of July 3. Germany, in common with the other powers, assented to the American suggestion that the powers disavow any intention of partition. Germany now apparently desires partition, but cannot attempt it without flying in the face of her own assent to the Hay note. She therefore, it is claimed, suggested to the powers the offering of terms that she knew China could not accept. If the powers had joined in them and China had refused to consider them, war would, of course, have resulted.

That partial partition at least would be the result of war nobody here doubts. Germany would never be content with a money indemnity after waging an expensive war. There is a strong suspicion that she will not be content with a money indemnity, even for the murder of Baron von Ketteler, in spite of her protestations to that effect.

Considerable interest attaches to a dispatch from Berlin dividing the recent German proposition into two parts. This dispatch claims, on the authority of a Government official, that the only part which was intended for joint acceptance by the powers was that inviting the Ministers to designate the Chinese culprits. The part about the delivery and punishment of the criminals, it is declared, affects only Germany. If this is correct, it means that Germany will continue to insist on the delivery and punishment of the criminals without regard to the disapproval of the powers, and in that case war is practically certain.

The following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee was received to-day:

Taku, Sept. 25.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Sept. 21, No. 53. Acknowledges your No. 40. Leave for Tien-Tsin this afternoon. Will be absent several days. Gen. Wilson remains here. Li-Hung-Chang at Tien-Tsin. Understand starts here soon; have offered him escort; declined; country very quiet; good order in Peking.

CHAFFEE.

Gen. Chaffee's offer to escort Li-Hung-Chang was in conformity with the expressed purpose of the State Department to facilitate the journey of the Chinese Viceroy to Peking. Still, it is now regarded as just as well that the offer was declined and the responsibility for Li's safety left with the Russians.

The instruction to Minister Conger to establish relations with Li and Prince Ching is still held up here. The purpose of the delay is to ascertain the plans of the powers in whose interest Mr. Conger was to endeavor to bring about negotiations for a settlement. If there is a disposition to reject in advance the efforts of the United States Government to bring about a conference and negotiations, then Mr. Conger's instructions may require recasting.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The British authorities discredit the report that Germany will present an ultimatum to China, and intimate that it was probably concocted at Shanghai with the object of causing friction between Germany and Great Britain, and thus delaying united action.

The officials of the German Embassy declare the "ultimatum story" to be absolutely groundless.

JAPAN ACCEPTS KAISER'S PLAN.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—According to the Yokohama correspondent of The Daily Mail, Japan assents to Germany's proposal, but at the same time strongly urges that there should be no prolonged delay in the negotiations. The same authority says that Japan would decline to follow Germany in pursuing the imperial Court into the interior of China.

The Times, dealing editorially with the attitude of Washington, says:

"This is not calculated to smooth the path of the powers. Mr. Conger's unsolicited offer of mediation is a proceeding very unusual in diplomacy. If the United States Government withdraws its troops it will virtually leave the American Legation under the protection of powers with whom the United States declines to co-operate. America must be aware that no legation, with only a guard of Bedford it, would be safe under a Chinese Government including Prince Tuan and the other Boxer leaders."

The editorial goes on to express a reluctance to believe the reports that Russia will permanently occupy Manchuria, and to protest against the Russian massacres at Sin-Chwang and in the Amur district and against Russia's seizures of Niu-Chwang and the railways, declaring that the United States and other powers have important interests in the north which they will not be disposed to see needlessly injured. It points out Niu-Chwang is the principal port of entry for English and American cottons.

PARIS, Sept. 26.—It is asserted from excellent diplomatic sources that Italy and Austria are the only powers which have replied favorably and unconditionally to Germany's note. It is certainly a fact that the replies of Russia and France are almost identical, advocating the punishment of the originators of the anti-foreign assaults, but not making their surrender an absolute condition of the peace preliminaries.

A powerful argument used against Germany's position was its establishment of the precedent that it would permit the powers in future wars to demand the surrender of personages considered by them to be guilty leaders, and that their punishment is deemed necessary before peace negotiations are undertaken.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—A high official of the German Foreign Office denies that Lord Salisbury has informed Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German Ambassador to Great Britain, that the reply of the British Government to the German note would agree with that of the United States. The official said:

"Lord Salisbury has asked for a few days in which to consider the matter, desiring to procure certain information before giving a final reply. No answer has yet been given—at least no formal answer. There has been some oral discussion between Lord Salisbury and Count von Hatzfeldt, but it is not true that Great Britain has finally replied in the same tenor as the United States."

The statement of the Italian press that Germany is trying to induce Italy to increase her forces in China is officially denied here.

The evening papers, taking their cue from the Foreign Office, flatly deny that Great Britain is arrayed with the United States against the German proposal. The Berliner Post says:

"The announcement is only intended to conceal the fact of the isolation of the United States."

For the most part the influential journals follow the lead of the Cologne Gazette's inspired article, blaming the United States for China's renewed exhibition of hostile intentions. The Berliner Post, referring to Prince Tuan's latest edict, says:

"It would be a sad spectacle to see Mr. Conger negotiating for peace in Peking with Li-Hung-Chang, while the Boxers in the immediate vicinity were fighting with the troops of the other powers."

The Kreuz Zeitung, discussing the American position, comes to this conclusion:

"A country subject to whims, like the United States, cannot be permanently considered a serious factor in international affairs."

AMERICAN CHURCH DESTROYED

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"The American Church in the suburbs of Canton has been destroyed, and the Catholic Church at To-Kam-Hang and the foreign cemetery there have been desecrated."

HONORS FOR THE POWERS' FOES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—From Shanghai comes the announcement that an imperial edict confers posthumous honors on the anti-foreign High Commissioner, Li Ping Heng, who committed suicide after the evacuation of Tung-Chow, and Duke Ching Yi, the late Emperor's father-in-law, who killed himself after the Emperor and Empress Regent left Peking.

Chinese papers assert that orders have been issued for the erection of a new imperial palace at Si-Ngan-Foo. They also report that Li-Hung-Chang has started for Peking, escorted by Russian and Japanese troops, and that Lu Chuan Lin has been appointed Viceroy of Canton.

Sheng's Yamen confirms the rumor that Li-Hung-Chang has received secret orders to attempt to recapture Peking.

MASSACRES BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times publishes correspondence from Niu-Chwang declaring that the Russians have killed indiscriminately between 1,500 and 2,000 Boxers and Chinese civilians, men, women, and children, both inside and outside of the walls.

The correspondent adds that from all sides come reports of the violation of women and that the Russians are carrying out a policy of the destruction of property and the extermination of the people in Kiao-Chow.

Nearly all the villages have been burned and the inhabitants killed. For some days, the correspondent declares, the soldiery and Cossacks have been allowed to do what they like, and he thinks the annexation of Manchuria is intended.

Germany's Firearm Exports to China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Consul General Hanauer reports from Frankfort to the State Department that firearms and ammunition represented the principal item of German export to China in 1899, aggregating 8,000,000 marks, or $1,904,000 in value.

"THE LACKEYS' CARNIVAL."

Mr. Jones's New Play Produced in London—Cheers and Hisses.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Interest in the production at the Duke of York's Theatre last evening, under management of Charles Frohman, of "The Lackeys' Carnival," by Henry Arthur Jones, was increased by the action of Miss Evelyn Millard in withdrawing from the cast because her husband had objected to certain lines in her rôle.

The phrase to which special exception was taken is the following: "I swear by the love I bear my unborn child that I am a faithful wife."

The motive of the play lies in the tortures which a cunning blackmailing servant, by means of letters he had obtained from an innocent but indiscreet girl, is enabled to arouse in the mind of a jealous husband. This theme provides four acts of mental agony, which finally is dispelled by the oath Miss Millard refused to utter.

Miss Edith Wynne Matthiason, who assumed the rôle rejected by Miss Millard, achieved a personal triumph. The play was received with commingled cheers and hisses.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger have acquired a half interest with Marcus R. Mayer in the tour of this country next season of Martin Harvey, the English actor. This will be his first appearance here as a star, although he was in New York three years ago when supporting Henry Irving.

The Savoy Theatre, which will hereafter be under the joint management of Alfred E. Aarons and David Henderson, will be opened on next Tuesday night with Miss Josephine Hall and her company in the new comedy by George V. Hobart entitled "The Military Maid." The first production of the piece will be this evening at Worcester, Mass.

Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben-Hur," has signified his intention of being present Saturday evening, the occasion of the final performance of the play at the Broadway Theatre. The event promises to be made noteworthy as marking the close of the drama's successful engagement. It is quite likely that Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger will prepare some fitting celebration for the event.

Stage Manager Ben Teal has begun rehearsals of John J. McNally's new vaudeville farce, in which Frank McKee will present the Agoust Family. The title of the piece will be "Star and Garter," and in support of the family will be Otis Harlan, Joe Coyne, John G. Sparks, William Blaisdell, Marie Cahill, Mae Lowery, Mamie Gilroy, and Mayme Lynch. The lyrics and music of the piece are by Ford and Bratton.

Henry Miller, who was compelled to withdraw from the production of "The Only Way" several weeks ago on account of throat trouble, will not rejoin that organization. If his health permits, Mr. Miller will in the latter part of October organize a company for a California tour of fifteen weeks under his own management, after which, it is said, if Charles Frohman has no play for him he will give a production under his own direction. Mr. Miller's three-year contract with Mr. Frohman expired last July.

The case of Augustus F. Barnes, an attache of the New York Theatre, against Ticket Speculator David L. Marks, who was arrested in front of the theatre for disorderly conduct one month ago, was disposed of by Magistrate Brann, in the West Side Court, yesterday. Marks was ordered to pay a fine of $5. The Sire Brothers, managers of the theatre, some weeks ago began a war on speculators, who made a fight, and one night Marks was arrested upon complaint of Barnes for disorderly conduct, which resulted in the fine.

THE CITY SCHOOL BUDGET

Estimates for 1901 Adopted by the Board of Education.

THE INCREASE $4,664,267.71

The Total $19,258,378.80—Brooklyn Loses in the Apportionment of Funds—Other Boroughs Gain.

The Board of Education last night adopted the budget preliminary to asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant the sum of $19,258,378.80, as called for by the Finance Committee, for the maintenance of the city schools for 1901. This sum is an increase over the amount allowed for 1900 of $4,664,267.71.

The general fund, out of which salaries of teachers and Superintendents and allowances to corporate schools are paid, calls for $14,616,488.77, and the special fund for supplies, fuel, rents, salaries of janitors, repairs, &c., calls for $4,641,890.03. The members of the board agreed to the schedule, with only one dissenting voice, that of Commissioner Kittell of Manhattan.

Under the Davis law, providing that the general fund shall not be less than 4 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations, the amount as above, $14,616,488.77, is arrived at on the basis of a valuation of $3,654,122,193. The salaries asked for by the different boroughs are as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx	$8,081,210.85
Brooklyn	5,045,675.95
Queens	858,890.15
Richmond	301,327.85
Total	$14,287,113.80

These gross amounts are made up as follows:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Salaries of teachers	$7,326,403.82
Salaries of School Superintendents	87,500.00
Salaries in evening schools	235,225.00
Corporate schools	432,082.23

BROOKLYN.

Teachers	$4,812,519.06
Superintendents	55,500.00
Evening schools	84,201.00
Corporate schools	95,455.89

QUEENS.

Teachers	833,614.15
Superintendents	13,000.00
Evening schools	12,285.00

RICHMOND.

Teachers	282,087.85
Superintendents	10,800.00
Evening schools	2,940.00

Following is a tabulated statement of the special fund by boroughs:

Boroughs.	Asked, 1901.	Increase. Over 1900.
Manhattan-Bronx	$2,245,680.78	$911,536.23
Brooklyn	1,132,797.32	646,531.82
Queens	468,182.22	249,145.86
Richmond	225,247.86	118,340.69
Board of Education	366,981.85	125,349.35
Total	$4,641,890.03	$2,050,903.95

Of the items that show the greatest increases in the special fund are these:

SUPPLIES.

Manhattan	$106,817.08	Queens	35,724.83
Brooklyn	130,414.97	Richmond	7,244.00

GENERAL REPAIRS.

Manhattan	$68,537.75	Queens	67,073.34
Brooklyn	173,864 34	Richmond	49,847.99

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

Manhattan	$41,243.83	Brooklyn	$24,825.00

The biennial school census necessitates a new item of $75,000.

When the board had finished its usual routine business the consideration of the budget was brought up. At the outset President Miles O'Brien urged immediate action. There was some dissent owing to the late hour. He said that the budget should be in the hands of the Mayor and Controller to-day in order that full consideration might be given it by them prior to the meeting of the Board of Estimate, which will probably pass upon the items on Oct. 8.

Under the apportionment according to the amended section of the charter, Manhattan and the Bronx get $337,926.45 more than was asked, Queens $11,414.15, and Richmond $10,122.78. Brooklyn loses $30,088.41. During the discussion Charles E. Robertson, President of the Brooklyn board and Chairman of the Central Finance Committee, let it be known that Brooklyn does not view this loss with complacency.

"Oh, Brooklyn does not lose much," put in Commissioner Stern, sarcastically.

"Well, its too much, anyway," protested several of the members from across the bridge.

"We cannot remedy that," said President O'Brien, dismissing the subject.

An attempt to place A. L. Bracefield, a deputy superintendent, on the salary list at $1,500, when he has been receiving $1,200, provoked some discussion.

President O'Brien held that it was hardly the thing to anticipate increases in the budget, and the matter was dropped when Mr. Robertson declared emphatically that he was opposed to further increases.

"The increase in salaries has gone far enough for this year," he said.

The board adopted the following resolution regarding teachers' salaries in Brooklyn as a settlement of the payment of the increase due the teachers under the Davis law:

Teachers' annual salary shall be paid in twelve equal installments, one installment for each month of the calendar year; provided that in the Borough of Brooklyn each teacher appointed prior to Sept. 10, 1900, shall be continued to be paid in ten equal installments from the beginning of his or her salary year in 1900 until the conclusion of his or her salary year in 1901.

INCREASES UNDER DAVIS LAW.

Controller Coler Says It Will Add $5,306,002 to Tax Burden for 1900.

Controller Coler yesterday issued this statement showing the amount of money which must be added to the city's budget on account of the Davis law:

"The official estimate which has been given out of the amount of the Davis law increases of public school teachers' salaries during the current year shows that the predictions of the opponents of that measure have been completely justified. It is stated that for the fraction of the year 1900 during which the Davis law has been put in operation the sum of $1,654,259.42 will be required. This amount will have to be temporarily raised by the issue of revenue bonds which must be redeemed from next year's tax levy. The Davis law goes into full operation for the first time in 1901. The general school fund in the budget for that year must be four mills on the city's assessed valuation.

This amount will be	$14,616,488.77
For the same purposes in 1900 there was appropriated	10,964,745.99
Increase	$3,651,742.78
Add arrearages of 1900 as above stated	1,654,259.42
Total additional burden of taxation in 1901, due to operation of Davis law	$5,306,002.20

"If the contemplated suits of school teachers to compel the Board of Education to make provision for Davis law arrearages during the whole of the year 1900 should be successful, such arrearages would then amount to nearly $2,500,000, and the total additional burden on the tax levy of 1901 would be over $6,100,000."

THE NORMAL COLLEGE BUDGET.

Increase of $25,000—A Professor of Music Chosen.

The Trustees of the Normal College met last night and appointed Henry Thomas Fleck Professor of Music on probation of six months, the appointment to take effect Jan. 1, 1901, at a salary at the rate of $3,500 per annum.

The committee also submitted the budget for the coming year. The sum asked for is $200,000, an increase of $25,000 over the amount of last year. The larger amount is asked for because of an increase in applications for admission of over 200 as compared with last year.

SIRE-LEDERER QUARREL.

The writ of prohibition applied for by George W. Lederer to restrain Justice McCarthy of the City Court from trying the dispossess action instituted by Henry B. Sire to eject Lederer from the Casino was yesterday denied by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court. The denial of the application sends the dispossess case to trial in the City Court on Monday next.

Franklin Bien, counsel for Mr. Lederer, stated yesterday that an appeal would at once be taken to the Appellate Division from the ruling of Justice Bischoff. Counsel also said he would apply to the Supreme Court for a stay pending the appeal, as Lederer was willing to furnish any amount of security necessary to protect his interests.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second day of the Westchester Horse Show, which is unusually good this year, is the chief suburban social attraction to-day. The Autumn colony in Westchester County will be largely represented at the fair grounds at White Plains. The attendance yesterday was a large and fashionable one. To-morrow there will be a movement of the horse-loving element in society toward Tuxedo, whose first annual horse show will be held on Saturday. The cottagers and clubhouse at Tuxedo are already filling with guests for the event, and as these will remain over Sunday and some for a number of days, Tuxedo promises to be gay for some time to come.

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The arrival yesterday of the White Star liner Oceanic with a large number of well-known people was the notable event of the day. The big steamer was sighted off Fire Island about 6:30 in the morning and reached her wharf before noon. A number of the relatives and friends of arriving passengers went to the wharf to meet the steamship, and there were many greetings exchanged. Among those who arrived on the Oceanic were Mrs. Leiter of Chicago and Miss Daisy Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Bourney, R. W. Goelet, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Mrs. T. H. Knower, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Atterbury, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and daughter, the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McAlpin, John Farr, Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst, Dr. John G. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Sedgwick, S. O. Vanderpoel, Jr., the Rev. T. J. Hurley, the Rev. R. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bourne, the Rev. A. J. Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Augustus Colt, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, the Hon. Henry Bourke and Mrs. Bourke, Mrs. Lewis F. Whitin, Miss Gladys Whitin, S. F. Whiting, and W. J. Ritchie.

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Miss Daisy Leiter left last February to visit her sister, Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy of India. She spent most of her time during her stay in India with the Viceroy and Lady Curzon at Simla. From there she was several times reported engaged; first to the Earl of Suffolk, next to Major Colin Campbell, and afterward to several others. As is, however, as is known, Miss Leiter returns unengaged. She met her mother in London and came home with her.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Shepard went abroad late in the Spring, and have been traveling through the Continent as a family party. They spent some time at Lucerne, and several weeks in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly went, soon after their arrival, to their country house, Florham, near Madison, N. J., and Mrs. Shepard went to her country home at Scarborough, on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, after a stay of a day or two in town, intend to go to their country place at Hyde Park, on the Hudson.

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Mrs. George Crocker and her daughters, the Misses Rutherford, ordered her town house at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street opened, and went there from the steamer. Mrs. Crocker and her family will not go to California for their customary Autumn visit, but intend remaining in town until December, when they may go on to San Francisco for a short time. Mrs. Crocker, with her family, sailed in May last, and went direct to Rome. From there they toured to and through the far north of Norway and Sweden, returning through Denmark and Germany to Paris, where they spent six weeks. After doing the exposition they spent a couple of weeks in London before sailing for home.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander went directly from the Oceanic to their Tuxedo cottage, where they will spend the rest of the Autumn. Although Mrs. Alexander was not at the Hotel des Terrasses, in Dinard, on the day the hotel was burned, being absent on an excursion, her entire wardrobe and some valuable strings of pearls were destroyed. Mrs. Alexander's pearls were noted for their beauty, and it will be almost impossible to replace them. One of them was given her by her father, and aside from its intrinsic worth, had associations for its owner.

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Among those who arrived yesterday on the Friedrich der Grosse from Bremen and Southampton were Charles H. Cromwell, W. D. Hardy, Mrs. W. H. Holden, Prof. John A. Mandel and Mrs. Mandel, Frederick P. Vinton, the artist of Boston, and Mrs. Vinton; Dr. J. William White and Mrs. White, Major Gen. Wheaton and Mrs. Wheaton, Dr. F. H. Wilkins and Mrs. Wilkins.

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La Gascogne for Havre, sailing to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Gautier, Baron D. d'Halewyn, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Muller. On the Kaiser Friedrich, sailing to-day for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, there are booked, among others, E. W. Forbes, William R. Holmes, Prof. F. W. Woll and Mrs. Woll.

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The purchase of the J. F. D. Lanier place at Westbury, L. I., now leased by Clarence Mackay, by Hamilton W. Cary, is an incident of great interest to the hunting set in New York society. The purchase price is said to have been $100,000. The place is one of the most complete in the Hempstead colony, and comprises some sixty acres, with a beautiful house, equipped with modern improvements. Much curiosity is expressed as to whether the Laniers, who for several years have been prominent members of the Meadow Brook colony, will now transfer their affections elsewhere. Mrs. Lanier was Miss Bishop, a daughter of Heber R. Bishop. Mr. Cary, who for some years was one of the best known young bachelors in New York society, greatly surprised his friends four years ago by announcing his engagement, soon followed by his marriage, to Mrs. Bostwick, a young widow, who was born Miss Nellie Morrell. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cary are devoted to cross-country riding and driving, and both are excellent whips. They will be welcome additions to the Meadow Brook colony.

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It is announced that the engagement of Herbert L. Hunt, second son of the late Richard M. Hunt, the architect, and Miss Julia Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, which was announced last Spring, has been broken by mutual consent.

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The engagement is announced of Henry Roosevelt, son of the late Nicholas Roosevelt and a brother of Mrs. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, and Miss Eleanor Morrow, a daughter of Judge Morrow of San Francisco.

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The wedding of Charles Lawrence Riker and Miss Selina Richard Schroeder, daughter of Gilliat Schroeder and a niece of Mrs. Albert Speyers and a cousin of Mrs. Edward McVickar, (Miss Edith Speyers,) will be celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents at Bartow-on-the-Sound on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 16, by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford. Miss Louisa Lawrence Schroeder, the bride's younger sister, will be her only attendant. Charles R. Swords will be Mr. Riker's best man. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's brother, Henry Riker, the wedding will be a small and quiet one.

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The weddings of Herbert Satterlee and Miss Louisa Morgan, eldest daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan; of Henry Lewis Batterman and Miss Edith Whitney, daughter of Charles S. Whitney; of Langdon Barrett Valentine and Miss May Harper, daughter of Joseph Henry Harper, and of William B. Potts and Miss Elizabeth Barnes will all be celebrated during November. All these weddings will take place in town, with the exception of that of Mr. Valentine and Miss Harper, which will be celebrated on Nov. 15 at the country seat of the bride's parents at Lawrence, L. I. The wedding of Mr. Potts and Miss Barnes will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 8. Miss Sally P. Barnes will be her sister's maid of honor, and there will be no bridesmaids.

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William B. Coster, who is to marry Miss Maria Griswold Gray at Bar Harbor on Monday next, has selected for his best man Michael Davis of this city, and for his ushers John G. Follansbee, Edward H. Bulkeley, Marion Story, Reginald W. Rives, Frederick H. Benedict, John M. Knapp, William Littauer, William Travers Gray, and David L. Jackson. Mrs. Frederic Gebhard will be the matron of honor and the bride's only attendant.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who went on Monday to Lakewood, but returned to town the following day, returned yesterday to Georgian Court, taking with them Mrs. Kingdon and their children, and, in fact, their entire household. They will remain at Lakewood until the Winter season opens.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will not this Winter occupy the residence 608 Fifth Avenue, as its owner, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, will be there, and they are therefore looking for a new house. Miss May Goelet will return to New York to-day from Staatsburg, where she has been visiting Mrs. Ogden Mills.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Swayne and Mrs. Edwin Parsons will close their Newport season to-morrow, and return to New York for the Winter.

Lloyd Phoenix arrived from New York to-day on the auxiliary yacht Intrepid.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane in Lenox.

Mrs. George W. Wales has returned to Boston.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Barton Willing has returned from a visit to New York.

Mrs. H. Whitney of New Haven is the guest of Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

Dr. Walter Crump of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall.

James Brown Potter and Miss Fifi Potter have returned from Europe, and are at their cottage on Cliff Avenue.

Theodore Moran is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain at Belvoir until about the 20th of next month.

The Newport Clambake Club held its last bake of the season to-day, with a rifle match.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop gave a dinner this evening.

In the Casino registers are entered W. A. Moffett and A. H. Barney, the latter being the guest of Reed Perry, Jr.

Mrs. Duncan Elliott and Miss Greta Pomeroy have gone to New York for a short visit.

The opening of the season of 1901 will see several new cottages completed, among others the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, on Bellevue Avenue. The white structure will be completed late in the Spring, and the additional greenhouses before then. Mr. Berwind intends to raise all the fruits here for their Newport and New York homes, as they have had done for their flowers and palms.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill expects to occupy her new cottage now being constructed on the former Keene estate, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller are having work on their new house pushed.

Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy will see her new house completed by early Spring, and J. Edward Addicks expects to live in his new house next Summer. Mr. Addicks's new villa will be fireproof.

VANDERBILT-FRENCH WEDDING.

Plans for the Ceremony to Take Place in January.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—The preparations for the wedding of Miss Elsie French to Alfred G. Vanderbilt early next January are progressing slowly.

The wedding will not be a large one. The wedding breakfast will be at Harbor View, the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. O. French, and the ceremony will take place at Trinity Church. Bishop Potter, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity Church, and the Rev. E. J. Dennen, the assistant rector, will take part.

It is stated here that Robert L. Gerry will be best man.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Woodford—Hanson.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, formerly United States Minister to Spain, and Miss Isabel Hanson, a daughter of the late James S. Hanson of this city, were married at noon yesterday in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. The chapel was tastefully decorated with palms and ferns, relieved by touches of Autumn leaves and a few Autumn flowers. An organ recital was given by the organist of the church just before the ceremony, and as the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march were heard Gen. Woodford, with Miss Hanson on his arm, entered the chancel and proceeded to the altar. There were no attendants whatever. Stewart W. Eames and A. L. Paynter acted as ushers. During the simple ceremony the organist played the intermezzo from "Cavalleria." The bride's gown was of white chiffon over white silk. She wore a small hat to match, and carried a few long-stemmed white roses. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at Sherry's. On their return from their wedding tour, which will be about Nov. 1, Gen. Woodford and Mrs. Woodford will live at the Waldorf, in this city. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to witness the ceremony, and among these were Mrs. Howard Duffield, Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, Miss Mary Hanson, Miss Letitia Hanson, Mrs. Samuel Kerr, the Misses Kerr, J. H. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Fried, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hark, Lincoln Paynter, Lincoln Stuart, James Hanson, Franklin Hart, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hanson, Miss Stuart, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Cleverly, Mr. and Mrs. Crisson, Mr. Luster, Mrs. William Moir, William H. Daily, Mrs. Paynter, Miss Isabel Paynter, William C. Carl, Miss Susie Curtis Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. Longfield, William G. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Capen, Edward E. Eames, Miss Royce, Miss Eames, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Eames, Stewart W. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Southard, Jr., Mrs. Walter O. Woodford, Franklin E. Woodford, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler P. Woodford, Mrs. Roswell C. Williams, Miss Nellie Woodford Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Post Howell, Miss Alice Woodford Howell, Thomas G. Ritch, the Misses Ritch, Mr. and Mrs. Haley Fiske, Gen. and Mrs. William C. Wallace, Miss Mary Louise Hall, Miss Maud A. Macarow, and Frederick C. Tanner.

Lowe—Holland.

Miss Ellen Theresa Holland, daughter of Edward Holland, and Thomas Edmund Lowe, both of Morristown, N. J., were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Whippany, N. J. The Rev. A. Egan, pastor, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Whelan of Bayonne, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Eugene P. Carroll of Newark. The bridesmaids were Miss Nellie Corbett of Madison, N. J., and Miss Mary Cavanaugh of Norwalk, Conn. Miss Sadie Magee was the maid of honor. Mr. Martin Corbett was best man, and Messrs. Joseph O'Brien of New York and W. J. Whelan, Postmaster of Elizabeth, acted as ushers. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. E. V. Holland. The church was handsomely decorated, and over 150 guests attended the ceremony and the reception which was held at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Magee of Hanover.

Brown—Wilshusen.

Miss Anna Dorothy Wilshusen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilshusen of Bay Eleventh Street, Bath Beach, and Thomas F. Brown were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Lewis Happ, pastor of St. John's German Lutheran Church, Bath Beach, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Emmet B. Wheeler, as matron of honor, and the bridegroom by Clifford S. Cowenhoven as best man. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will spend some time on a Southern cruise in the yacht Kentonia.

Hobart—Osborn.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 26.—Miss Miriam E. Osborn, daughter of W. N. Osborn, and George S. Hobart of Jersey City, a nephew of the late Vice President Hobart, were married at the home of the bride, 222 Seaman Street, at 6:30 o'clock this evening by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Schenck, former pastor of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. P. T. Pockman of the First Reformed Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Catharine Hobart of Marlborough, N. J., sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mae W. Osborn of this city, a sister of the bride. Ralph T. Willis of Plainfield was best man, and the ushers were Irving L. Reed of New York and E. B. Fithian of Jamesburg.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Daniel D. Mangam.

Daniel D. Mangam died at Sing Sing yesterday. He was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Mangam was for several terms Trustee and Treasurer of the town of Sing Sing, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in which he took a great interest. He was connected with the National Bank of Sing Sing as Director, and was one of the Trustees of the savings bank. He was born at Sing Sing, May 1, 1828. While a young man he removed to New York, where he had an interest in the mills of William D. Mangam, son of his uncle Stephen, who was the founder of one of the oldest produce and grain commission houses doing business in the city. William D. Mangam died in 1866, and Mr. Mangam succeeded to the entire business.

Mr. Mangam was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City. At one time he was President of the South Brooklyn Central Railroad. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Mangam married Deborah, daughter of Thomas Horton of Mount Pleasant. Their children are Ella E., wife of Louis W. Williams; William L., Susan J., Daniel D., and Deborah L.

Col. John P. Jackson.

Col. John P. Jackson, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, died on Tuesday. He suffered from a painful kidney affection and failed to rally after a surgical operation.

Col. Jackson was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1833, studied for the bar with Benjamin Harrison in the office of Bellamy Storer, and was a law partner of George Hoadly. In 1862 he served with the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans and Buell and later on saw detached service with Grant and Halleck. He ran for Governor of Kentucky on the Republican ticket and was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. He was appointed Sub-Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco by President Harrison and Collector by President McKinley.

Richard Bull Smith.

Richard Bull Smith, eldest son of the late Edward Henry and Elizabeth Carteret Smith of Smithtown, L. I., died at his residence there on Saturday. He was the head of the family which founded Smithtown, and was born on the ancestral place, Nissequoge, 1835. In

DR. POTTER ON PROGRESS

The Bishop Praises American Diplomacy and Statesmanship.

Presides at a Meeting in Connection with Episcopal Diocesan Convention—Other Bishops Speak.

A public meeting in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention was held last night in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. "The Outlook for Christianity in the Twentieth Century" was the subject for discussion. Bishop Henry C. Potter presided, and the speakers were Bishop James S. Johnson of Western Texas, Bishop James T. Holly of Haiti, Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, and the Rev. Percy S. Grant of the Church of the Ascension.

In his introductory remarks Bishop Potter spoke of the rapid progress of the United States, both in religious and political life.

"She," (the United States,) he said, "is extending her statesmanship. I am proud of the part she has taken in the affairs of the world. The United States, step by step, has within the past six months taken the lead in international affairs, and diplomatists of every country are magnanimous enough to acknowledge what they owe to her statesmanship."

Bishop Potter then spoke of the progress of Christian work in the United States, and pointed out that it was making as much progress as American diplomacy.

Bishop Johnson of Western Texas was then introduced. He said that at the present time Christianity was being presented too much as a selfish idea to secure a place in another world.

"It ought to be made more," he said, "than an insurance company to protect you from fire in the future."

Bishop Holly, of Haiti, then told of the missionary work in his diocese.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in speaking of Christianity of the future, said:

"I expect to see a church in the twentieth century much less dogmatic than at present, one that will place less emphasis on creed and more on Christian life. There will still be a Roman Catholic Church for those who like religion and politics. There will still be a Methodist Church for those who want some authority for believing something, and there will also be the greater Church of Christ."

Bishop Doane of Albany was the last speaker. He talked on missionary work, and praised the efforts made to raise funds for the famine sufferers of India and for the people of Galveston. As to the different kinds of missionary work, he said:

"I would be glad to see all adjectives stricken out of the missionary dictionary, domestic, foreign, parochial, and others, and the simple word 'missions' substituted to describe all our good works. I believe that instead of retrenchment, enlargement should be the watchword of the Church in America in its missionary works."

The services were closed with the benediction given by Bishop Doane.

BISHOP POTTER'S CHARGE.

Condemns Some Modern Estimates of the Bible and Utters a Warning Against Exaggerated Ritual.

The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, delivered his annual charge to the clergy of the diocese at the convention which began yesterday morning in the Church of the Incarnation.

The Bishop, in his charge, discussed the responsibilities of the Church as a teacher and the agencies used to discharge that responsibility. In effect, he declared himself against the elaborate ritualistic services of the extreme High Church, saying:

"I account it a subject for great joy that in this diocese we are largely free from exaggerations of ritual—I wish we were free from the occasional discredit of its defects."

The Bishop also dwelt at considerable length on Bible criticism, its purpose, and effect. In part his charge was as follows:

"The Bible, to many modern students of it, is no longer a divine book, or, at any rate, it is no longer so exclusively a divine book, we are told to believe, that there is in all its pages no element that is human, errant, of transient significance, or of inferior sanctity. Men have taken away from us the old Bible, and we are not greatly curious, a good many of us, or greatly reverent of what they offer us in its stead. It is all very well for religious teachers to tell us to prize and revere the Bible, but what are we to say to those learned authorities who tell us that the Bible is not an infallible book, nor every tone and word of it of equal and infallible authority?

"Well, my brother, who writes or talks or thinks in that way, I would say in the first place to such persons, or to any persons who use such an argument to invalidate the authority of such a book, that their very slender premises can never be made, to any honest mind, to warrant so large and loose a conclusion. The conditions of absolute infallibility in such a book are necessitate relegated to any book that has not been written, re-written, handed down, copied, translated, and the like, by methods and under guards and guarantees which no sane man would dream of claiming for this book, and which, even if it had had them, would not, because they could not, have altered the intellectual, moral, social, or racial limitations under which the contents of the Bible were, in different ages and by a great variety of minds originally given to men. In other words, the Bible could not be the Bible, the book above all other books for men, if it had not only a divine but a large and constantly recognizable, because constantly characteristic, human element.

"Are God and righteousness as the supreme concerns of human life, and equity as the supreme right of the human creature, familiar and unimportant truths common to all religions and present only to the elder Testament as trickling down it from older and nobler religions? The assertion is as false as it is grotesque. It is in no slight degree necessary for us to disown what any sacred literature, classic, Egyptian, or Indian, possesses that is truth in common with truths revealed to Israel, but when you have catalogued them all, that matchless revelation stands apart, unique, pre-eminent, incomparable. Their prophets have thundered and their poets have sung, but where, among them all is any single page that will live with those of Isaiah or Habakkuk, with the idyl of the book of Ruth, or with the overwhelming pathos of the Psalms of David?

"But the earlier and older Testament is, after all, the least and least precious part of the Bible. There is in that Book the record of another and later revelation, not of patriarch, or prophet, or inspired singer; in other words, not mediately but immediately divine, in the person of Jesus Christ. What is it that He has brought to men? First, I ask you to recognize an entirely new conception of the relation of God to men. Take the Egyptian often, the Indian idea, the Chinese or Japanese idea. A great Japanese statesman told me the other day that religion would be lost to his people, he feared, unless they deified the Emperor, and its whole conception of God was an exaggeration of human brute force, human cruelty, human lust, avarice, revenge, greed, pomp, ungoverned self-will.

"And then Christ came. For the first time the world saw a being who ruled all forces, commanded all conditions, swept aside all obstacles, healed all diseases, constrained the winds and the sea to obey Him, and who went about the world as a Galilean peasant with a handful of fishermen for His retinue and the well-side and the hill-side for His throne! Ah, what hoary falsehoods inwoven for ages with all men's conceptions of the divine then went down!

"Such, men and brethren, are the treasures which, stored in a book, the church calls upon us to impart. Never in all its various history was the Bible, with all the vast accumulations of side lights upon its pages, so interesting, so vital, so vitalizing a volume as it is to-day. We have been teaching it too long by rote."

In regard to the ritual of the church the Bishop said:

"There are a great many zealous people who are telling us all the time with much vociferation that the Reformation threw over the wall a great deal too much, and that there can be no greater service that we can render the church than, however difficult the task may be, to bring it back again. And so we are bidden to look just now at those who are earning, as we are told, the martyrs' crown, by defying those who are over them in the Lord, and by rending their parishes in twain for an unauthorized and inflammatory usage.

"Mr. Kensit and his like are certainly unlovely and intolerable afflictions wherever they may be found, (thank God, we are spared them here;) but before we anathematize them we may wisely consider the foolish indiscretions that provoked them. I account it a subject for great joy that in this diocese we are largely free from exaggerations of ritual—I wish we were free from the occasional discredit of its defects—and I may therefore speak with the more confidence that no words of mine will be made matter of any private interpretation, when I entreat you to recognize under the three distinctions that I have named—due authority, intelligibility, edification—the grave importance of the church's office as a teacher by means of a rite."

After the Bishop's charge the delegates listened to reports from the various missionary societies.

The convention will close to-day with the annual election of officers.

CALL FOR DR. J. H. HOADLEY.

The Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church Elects Him Pastor.

About a hundred and fifty members of the congregation of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church met in the church last night at the call of the session of the church for the purpose of electing a pastor. A committee presented the name of the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley. The recommendation was a complete surprise to most of those present, but the choice was unanimously approved.

The Thirteenth Street Church is one of the oldest of the Presbyterian churches in the city, and is one of the few that has survived in the lower part of the city. For the past year and a half it has been without a pastor. About two years ago the Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan, who was then pastor, with a majority of the members of the church, decided to give up the Thirteenth Street church, sell the property and join with some other congregation. Overtures were made to the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, then without a pastor, and a majority of that congregation were willing that the two churches should unite, with Dr. Buchanan as pastor.

When the matter was presented for the approval of the Presbytery the minority of the Thirteenth Street congregation protested, and the approval of the Presbytery was withheld. The Fourth Avenue church then called Dr. Buchanan, and he became its pastor.

Dr. Hoadley has shown much interest in the congregation since it has been without a pastor, but it was not supposed that he could be induced to leave the Fifth Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-eighth Street. No member of the committee would say last night whether or not Dr. Hoadley would accept the Thirteenth Street charge. The salary offered is $3,000.

Dr. Hoadley was born in Collinsville, N. Y., is about fifty years old, and is a graduate of Hamilton College and the Union Theological Seminary of this city. He was ordained in 1873 and took charge of Faith Chapel, which was organized as an independent church about fifteen years ago.

Dr. Hoadley could not be seen at his residence last night.

Dr. Hoadley, when seen last night at his residence, said that he had been informed of the call and was holding it under consideration.

DR. SAMPLE'S RESIGNATION.

Accepted by Westminster Presbyterian Church—A Purse for the Pastor.

The request made a week ago last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, that his pastoral relations with the congregation be dissolved, was granted at a meeting of the congregation held in the chapel of the church last night. Dr. Sample had been pastor of the church for fourteen years. He has accepted the Chair of Christian Ethics in a Western university. Resolutions were adopted at last night's meeting expressing regret at the resignation of the pastor and making him pastor emeritus without salary in recognition of his services to the church.

Dr. Sample made an address, in the course of which he said: "I have given you the best years of my life. My leaving you is not due to any environment, but the reason is that of inadequate support. During the last two years I could not live on the salary which I received."

Four Commissioners were named to request the New York Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations.

A resolution was offered that Dr. Sample's salary be continued to the first of April as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the congregation. One of the Trustees opposed this, on the ground that there were no funds to meet such an emergency. It was then decided to make up the necessary amount, and in a few minutes more than $500 was contributed. The balance, it was said, will be forthcoming in a few days.

DECLARE AGAINST REVISION.

Presbytery of Monmouth Satisfied with the Old Standards.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 26.—The Presbytery of Monmouth has declared against revision.

The Fall session of the Presbytery began in the Perrineville Presbyterian Church yesterday and was continued to-day. Rev. J. E. Curray of Cranbury, Chairman of the Committee on Revision, presented a majority report, stating that, aside from personal conviction, the committee recommended an affirmative answer to the first question, "Do you desire revision?"

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Tyack of Hightstown presented a minority report recommending that the Presbytery declare its faith in the present standards of the Church and oppose revision.

After a debate lasting all afternoon, the matter came to a vote. The vote stood 38 against revision to 16 in favor of a change.

DR. PARKHURST RETURNS.

Not Surprised at the Race Riots—Will Not Vote for a Boss's Underling.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst returned yesterday from Europe, where he has been spending his vacation, on the White Star Line steamship Oceanic.

Dr. Parkhurst said that he had not kept in touch with matters at home while abroad, but that he would soon catch up and would be heard from later.

When asked if he had heard of the recent race riots in New York, the doctor replied:

"Oh, yes, I've heard about them, but nothing the police do ever surprises me. I am prepared to expect anything from the force under Mr. Devery; I am somewhat familiar with his history, you know. How long will the people put up with such a state of affairs?"

"How are you going to vote, doctor?"

"I haven't decided yet. I am going to study the platforms of both parties, and the candidate whose platform comes nearest to representing the principles of the Constitution, the Gospel, and the Decalogue is the man I shall support."

Regarding the strike in the Pennsylvania coal regions, Dr. Parkhurst said:

"Yes, I understand that the coal strike is on, and that 140,000 men are idle. I am sorry for them."

In answer to a request for an opinion on the two candidates for Governor of New York, the doctor replied:

"I understand that Odell is the Republican nominee and Stanchfield the Democratic. Why did they shelve Controller Coler? Personally I shall support no man who is the underling of a boss, no matter what his character in other respects amounts to."

French Bark Founders.

CORONEL, Chile, Sept. 26.—The French bark General de Charette, Capt. Le Merle, which sailed from Swansea June 24 for San Francisco, struck on a rock in the Strait of Le Maire, at the southern extremity of South America, between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island, Sept. 3, and foundered. Her crew, with the exception of two members, landed safely at Band Point. The Charette is a vessel of 1,710 tons, and is comparatively new, having been built in 1898. She is owned by Leon Guillon of Nantes, France.

Surgeon J. W. Lazear Dies of Fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Adjutant General to-day received a telegram saying that Acting Assistant Surgeon Jesse W. Lazear died from yellow fever at Columbia Barracks, Havana, Cuba, last night. Dr. Lazear was a resident of Baltimore and had been connected with the military establishment only a short time.

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

Subscriptions Now Amount to $300,227.92—Needs of the Red Cross.

The subscription funds for the relief of the sufferers in Galveston showed an increase yesterday of $1,856.61, making a grand total of $300,227.92. The Red Cross Texas relief fund was also increased by about $1,300.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday by the Mayor:

Schwaebischer Saengerbund, Brooklyn through Charles Aichmann, President.	$50.00
Fidelio Club, through Nathan Straus, Treasurer	134.00
Total	$184.00
Previously acknowledged	26,667.98
Grand total	$26,851.98

James Stillman, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist Churches, Carthage, N. Y.	$15.62
Edward Smith & Co.	25.00
Mrs. G. F. Williams	100.00
Benjamin P. Davis	250.00
Norman W. Dodge	100.00
John Nicolson, Jr.	5.00
F. O. Matthiessen	200.00
R. M. Lauinheer	100.00
Presbyterian Church, Mendham, N. J.	16.42
E. N. Knight	5.00
Mrs. Richard H. Hoe	100.00
Evelyn Louise Fisk	5.00
Total	$922.04
Previously acknowledged	71,943.47
Grand total	$72,865.51

The following subscriptions were received by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association:

Through The Tribune Association:	
Collection taken at Salisbury (Conn.) Congregational Church, through E. S. Chapin, Treasurer	$30.52
George A. Cocks, Mount Tabor, N. J.	5.00
Contributed at a union service of the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches of Salem, N. Y., through Charles A. Beattie, Treasurer	33.30
Citizens Warwick, N. Y., through First National Bank, Warwick, N. Y.	5.75
Ladd & Coffin	50.00
Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Sr.	50.00
Douglas Robinson	50.00
Estey & Saxe	5.00
"H. B." "J. K." and "S. J."	2.00
R. D. Douglass	250.00
Cash, through City Trust Company	1.00
Through Hide and Leather Bank:	
H. Lowenstein	25.00
Ambrose K. Ely	100.00
"Stranger"	1.00
"Gertrude and Rena"	1.00
Employes of James H. Dunham & Co.	79.00
Total	$688.57
Sum previously acknowledged	100,952.06
Grand total	$101,640.63

J. P. Morgan, Chairman of the Galveston State Relief Committee, yesterday received $60 more from the New York Stock Exchange and another subscription of $2.

THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday received for the Galveston Relief Fund $13, with the following letter:

The undersigned, children staying at the Blackburn House, Summit, N. J., send the inclosed, ($13,) which is the proceeds of an entertainment given by them for the benefit of the Galveston sufferers:

Donald Burger,
Ethel S. Grant,
John R. Currier,
Harriet G. Currier,
Robert Grant,
Caroline McFarlan,
Adelaide E. Heuermann.

The Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, at 156 Madison Avenue, received yesterday subscriptions amounting to about $1,300. Of this $665.50 came from the Jewelers' Association of Board of Trade, being in addition to some $3,000 previously sent to the Galveston authorities. Among the other subscriptions were the following:

Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester, N. H.	$74.10
N. Witherell, Greenwich, Conn.	200.00
First Presbyterian Church, Watertown, N. Y.	190.00
Central Presbyterian Church, Erie, Penn.	41.69
First Congregational Church, Evanston, Ill.	30.00

Many other subscriptions have been sent directly to Miss Barton at Galveston. Most of the subscriptions received by the Red Cross thus far have been in the form of supplies of various kinds, from groceries to cast-off Summer finery. One of the chief needs at present, according to a telegram from Miss Barton, is for staple drugs and medicines of all kinds. Supplies are being shipped almost every day, a large lot having been sent on yesterday.

BENEFIT FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Programme of the Concert at the Garden on Sunday.

A chorus of 1,500 voices, with an orchestra of 400 pieces, will be heard at the concert in aid of the Galveston sufferers Sunday afternoon at Madison Square Garden, under the auspices of the Aschenbroedel Verein. Following is the programme:

1. Anthem, "America".....Choral Union
2. Overture, "Rienzi".....Wagner
3. Selections by Miss Hinsen De Mornn.
4. Scenes, Neapolitan.....Massenet
5. Largo.....Handel
6. Kaiser March.....Wagner
7. Selections by Gwilym Miles.
8. Pilgrim Chorus from "Tannhaeuser," played by forty French horns.....Wagner
9. Blue Danube Waltz.....Strauss
10. Stars and Stripes Forever.....Sousa

The conductors will be Walter Damrosch, Emil Paur, Frank Damrosch, and John Philip Sousa.

Nearly All His Family Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 26.—Apprentice J. C. Cleveland of the United States battleship Texas to-day received information from Mayor Jones of Galveston, Texas, that his father, stepmother, two sisters, a brother, and stepbrothers and sisters had been killed in the flood at Galveston. One brother, who chanced to be in Houston, escaped. Apprentice Cleveland reported his calamity to the commanding officer of the Texas, who gave him twenty days' leave of absence to visit Galveston, for which place he started this evening.

BIG BENEFIT IN LONDON.

Performance, with Many Stars, Arranged by Col. Ochiltree in Aid of Galveston Victims.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Col. T. P. Ochiltree is organizing a benefit performance, fixed for Oct. 16, on behalf of the Galveston sufferers. At the outset he interested Sir Henry Irving in the project, and they have worked together with the most satisfactory results.

Arthur Collins, managing director of Drury Lane Theatre, offers the theatre for the benefit, together with one act of Cecil Raleigh's drama, "The Price of Peace." Sir Henry Irving and his company will appear in "Waterloo," and Sir Henry will recite "Eugene Aram." Beerbohm Tree, with his company from Her Majesty's Theatre, will present the death scene in "Julius Caesar," followed by the oration of Antony.

Other features of the bill will be an act from "David Garrick," with Charles Wyndham and his company, and acts from "San Toy," the Chinese musical play, and "The Messenger Boy."

Among those who have offered to assist are Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, E. S. Willard, Mrs. Brown-Potter, Miss Marie Tempest, Miss Florence St. John, and Mrs. Joe Lewis.

Col. Ochiltree is in correspondence with Maurice Grau, now in Paris, and hopes to obtain the services of Mme. Bernhardt, Mme. Melba, and Miss Fanchon Thompson, and he is trying to persuade Mrs. Antonio de Navarro (Mary Anderson) to take part in the entertainment in some capacity.

United States Ambassador Choate, heartily supports the undertaking. The boxes have been sold at prices ranging from fifty to one hundred guineas each.

MURDER IN SANTIAGO.

Col. Pavon of the Cuban Army Shot in a Cafe.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 26.—Last evening shortly before midnight Col. Pavon of the Cuban Army was killed in the Café Comercio by Octavio Mena, formerly a clerk in the office of the Captain of the Port.

Mena and one of his companions were intoxicated, and had been breaking furniture. It was proposed that they should practice revolver shooting at a quarter of a dollar tossed into the air. Col. Pavon intervened and a sharp controversy ensued. This quickly developed into a furious quarrel, and Mena, snatching the revolver of one of his party, shot Col. Pavon in the back of the neck. The officer turned to face his assailant and received two bullets in the head, being instantly killed.

In civil life Pavon carried on the business of a tobacco merchant at Holguin. Mena is in jail and incommunicado.

TRAGEDY REUNITES THEM.

Brother and Sister Had Not Met in Twenty Years.

A brother and sister, who had believed each other dead, have been reunited through the tragic death of their father, Peter Vogel, who died from the effects of a blow struck by his son-in-law, Harry Calback, last week. The Calbacks live in scantily furnished rooms in the rear of 143 Newell Street, Greenpoint. The couple have two small children. With them lived the woman's father. On the night of the tragedy Calback became enraged at the old man and struck him a blow on the face. The blow killed Vogel, and when Calback realized what he had done he ran from the house, and the police have since been unable to find him.

Calback left his family penniless. A knock came at the kitchen door yesterday, and a man stood there. Brother and sister gazed at each other, and then embraced. The brother, Peter Vogel, is a farmer at Hicksville, L. I.

In the early part of 1880 the elder Vogel and his wife separated. The father took the two children, and later placed the boy in the South Third Street Industrial Home. About a year afterward the boy was indentured to a Long Island farmer.

The father lost track of the boy, and after several years he and his daughter came to regard him as dead. The boy, having heard nothing of his sister and father, also mourned them as dead.

The story how the two became reunited is best told by Vogel, who is now twenty-eight years old. A farmhand took a load of produce to the Wallabout Market last week, and on his return took along a daily newspaper he had picked up. It happened that in the paper was an account of the tragic death of Vogel. The younger Vogel saw the article in the evening, and the more he read it the more he became convinced that the dead man was his long-lost father. Yesterday he went to Greenpoint and learned that he was right.

LIBEL SUIT BASED ON A LETTER

Damages Sought by Two Brothers for Its Circulation.

Louis M. Glean, who is said to be a Cuban, but who claims to be an American citizen, has brought an action in the Supreme Court to recover $10,000 damages for alleged libel from George Dodson and Marianna Dodson, his wife. Charles G. Stevenson, counsel for Glean, yesterday asked Justice Truax to direct the defendants to supply a bill of particulars setting forth certain circumstances which the plaintiff asserted never occurred. Decision was reserved.

Robert J. Glean, the brother of Louis, has another action pending of the same character and arising out of the same circumstances.

According to counsel's statement, the two Gleans, whose father had been a large landowner in Cuba, came here a few years ago, and Robert J. Glean married Miss Minnie Twitchen, a niece of the defendants', in November, 1899. They went to Cuba, and some months afterward Mrs. Glean ascertained, it is alleged, that there had been a real or a sham marriage some years before between her husband and Antonia St. Ana, and that he had had four children by her, and that his brother had been married to the woman's sister on the same date.

Mrs. Glean, it is alleged, attempted to commit suicide, but was unsuccessful, and soon afterward returned to her uncle and aunt and told them what she had ascertained. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson wrote to John S. Harris, the British Vice Consul at Sagua, and received a reply derogatory to the Gleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, it was alleged by the plaintiff, circulated this letter among their friends, and thus published the libel complained of. The plaintiff denied that any marriage had ever been solemnized between him and either of the St. Ana sisters, while Robert J. Glean, Miss Twitchen's husband, denied that he had ever been married, except to Miss Twitchen.

The answer put in by the Dodsons affirmed the truth of their allegations.

CITIZENS SAY GAS IS POOR.

A General Complaint Is Made by Consumers in the Bronx.

There is a general complaint from business men and residents of the Borough of the Bronx about the poor quality of illuminating gas supplied by the Standard and Central Union Gas Companies. The complaints are not confined to any one particular section of the borough, but are heard from all quarters. At the same time the gas bills are said to be on the increase, and the consequence is that the companies are deluged with complaints from consumers about increased bills and poor gas.

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES made a tour through the district yesterday, and from Tremont to Harlem the same complaint about poor gas was heard. Of eighteen persons visited there was not one who did not say that the gas was poorer at the present time than he had ever known it to be.

The Superintendent of Lebanon Hospital, at the corner of Cauldwell and Westchester Avenues, said: "The gas we are being supplied with by the Central Union Gas Company is getting poorer every day while the bills are getting larger."

Superintendent Mott of Station R, New York Post Office, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, said: "Yes, I have noticed the poor quality of the gas. At the station here we use the Standard gas and at home the Central Union, and I find there is no difference."

A. Meden of 1,026 Westchester Avenue said that oil lamps would give a better light than the gas that was being supplied to him, and that he found it necessary to light five or six jets in his store, and then have it poorly lighted.

S. Brierhoff, a real estate agent on Wales Avenue, stated that he had received numerous complaints from his tenants about poor gas.

A saloon keeper on Westchester Avenue said that he had given up burning gas on account of its poor quality, and was now using electric lights, but he had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, for, while one was bad, the other was worse.

At the Central Union Gas Company, One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Alexander Avenue, an official of the company stated that the candle power of the gas supplied by the company had not varied more than two candle-power in a year, and that the quality of the gas that they were now supplying to consumers was as good as ever it was. When asked what the candle-power was, he said: "At the present time, it is about 23. It varies from 21 to 23½, but very seldom gets lower than 22. However, there is always trouble with the gas about this time of the year, as the change in temperature affects it greatly, and a cold snap will cause napthaline to form in the pipes, which naturally causes a reduction in the pressure, but this only lasts until the temperature becomes settled and then it adjusts itself.

"People in this city have been educated up to a quality of gas that is not found in any country in the world. The Gas Light and Coke Company of London, which is the largest company in the world, having about 321,000 consumers, only supplies gas of sixteen candle-power. Other companies run as low as fourteen candle-power. However, we have not received an unusual number of complaints, and what trouble there is, I believe, has been caused by the recent cool weather."

TO MEET GREEK CRUISER.

A Party of Four Hundred Will Go Down the Bay To-day.

The Greeks of this city have prepared elaborate plans for their welcome of Admiral Miaoulis, the Greek cruiser, which is expected in this port this morning. The steamer Favorite will leave Pier A at 8:30 o'clock with about 400 Greeks on board, and will go down the bay to meet the cruiser. A committee has been appointed to act for the Greeks. They are James D. Patterson, Chairman; Peter Socrates, John Nichola, John Boorus, Peter Anthony, and George Giannocopoulos.

When the cruiser is met the committee will board her and Mr. Patterson will give a short address. This will be responded to by Capt. Paul Countouriotes, the commander of the Admiral Miaoulis. The cruiser will then be escorted up the bay to Liberty Island, where she will drop anchor. The officers will become guests of the Greeks and the city, and various forms of entertainment have been planned, including a banquet.

Firemen Return from Paris.

Chief George C. Hale of the Kansas City Fire Department, with thirteen of his men, composing the team that at the Paris Exposition won all the exhibition contests in which they entered, were among the passengers who arrived on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia from Glasgow yesterday.

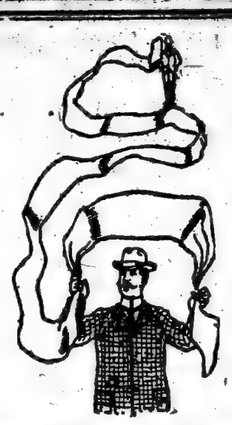

Season after season we receive duplicate orders. This proves we give style and satisfaction. Money back is the protection we give.

If you cannot afford $16.00 for a good made-to-order suit, or $18.00 for an overcoat, we would recommend reliable ready-made clothing rather than the cheap work that passes as Merchant Tailoring.

Samples, Fashion Booklet, measuring guide free.

ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

The Team's First Practice in Sight of the College.

MOSTLY NEW MEN WERE OUT

'Varsity Candidates Line Up Against a Scrub and Force the Ball—On Other Gridirons.

Columbia's football stock took a decided rise yesterday, when thirty stalwart youths, some of whom were veteran players, others novices eager to learn and of the right sort, gathered in the old lot opposite Columbia to enter upon a campaign of arduous training preparatory to the gridiron battles of the next two months.

Thirty men out yesterday, and Morley of last year's team; Smythe, the tackle; Williams, the guard, and Bruce, sub-guard, to come out to-day, besides half a dozen new men, is encouraging to the student body. Smith, the former Union quarter and a Law School man at Columbia, is expected to be a candidate shortly. Burly "Jack" Wright will not be with the team till Monday, owing to examinations this week.

Sanford, head coach, and Manager W. B. Shoemaker were delighted with the large number of men at quarters yesterday, and feel that so big a squad the first day augurs well for its increase later. They are beginning to feel that, after all, perhaps there will be sufficient men, and that Columbia's perplexing problem to secure players may be solved. It is true that many of the men are novices and ignorant of the finer points of the game. Columbia relies, however, on Coach Sanford to put these men in shape.

Fully four hundred students greeted the squad as it trotted out on the South Field yesterday afternoon, and the usual comments were heard about this and that fellow in togs as he impressed the crowd.

As college does not open till Monday, and many of the students have not returned to New York yet, Sanford and Shoemaker found it another source of gratification that so large a crowd of Columbia men and Columbia friends should turn out to welcome home their team. Among the prominent graduates present was Francis S. Bangs, a trustee of the university, and the man to whom last year's 'varsity crew was deeply indebted.

After the men had gotten out on the field, Sanford first put them through the first principles of the game. For half an hour they passed and fell on the ball till they were thoroughly warmed up, though it needed no extra exercise to reach such a state under yesterday's warm sun. Then Sanford started the men to kicking. Ashley, Van Howenberg, and Harold Weekes in turn sent out splendid fifty-yard punts. The men by twos were coached in getting down the field after punts, and particularly instructed in tackling. Indeed, tackling was, perhaps, the feature most emphasized in the day's work, and Sanford particularly tried to impress the men with the idea of diving through the air and tackling with the whole force of the body.

Holman, a new recruit from the University of Chicago, perhaps made the best impression in tackling. He grasped Sanford's ideas well and nailed his man every time. A. K. Boyesen was also speedy and swift. Goodman, Hillhouse, and Coffin showed up well among the novices.

When the men had been at work an hour Sanford picked two elevens as follows and put them through signal practice, after which they lined up for a short scrimmage:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
McCollom	Left end	O'Rourke
Austin	Left tackle	Dana
Ache	Left guard	Rogers
Murphy	Centre	Le Prince
Tyson	Right guard	Van Sickle
Coffin	Right tackle	Stickney, Romeg
Goodman	Right end	Bateson, Starkey
Van Havenberg	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
Holman	Left half back	Hillhouse
Weekes	Right half back	Leifel
Ashley	Full back	Boehm

This practice game was not eminently satisfactory. The men with a few exceptions exhibited tendencies to fumble and get off side. These, however, are only little faults, and can doubtless be removed by good coaching.

The 'Varsity did not plow through the scrubs as it perhaps should have done, and indeed had not an easy job to score its one touch-down. Holman and Weekes were the two stars back of the line, and made the only two thirty-yard runs of the day. Holman seems to be a good find. He scored the 'Varsity's touch-down. Practice was not over till 6 o'clock.

To-day work will continue in South Field. Capt. Simons, who was not about yesterday, is expected henceforth to have charge of the scrub.

YALE'S KICKING GAME.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 26.—The feature of to-day's work at the Yale field was the kicking game through which Coach McBride put his men after the usual rush half was over. The ball see-sawed back and forth across the field for twenty minutes with Sharpe and Hyde on the 'Varsity side and Wilhelmi, Wear, and Dupee on the college punting. Good sharp practice in tackling was offered by this, and the line and half backs went through some of the hardest scrimmages of the practice thus far. During the first of the afternoon the university and college elevens lined up and played to a touch-down which the 'Varsity made in about ten minutes through rushes by Cook and Sharpe, Holt and Brown. Bloomer at tackle and Wilhelmi at full back played a stiff game. Hamlin and Bayne at guard had several sharp encounters.

Dupee, who has been playing end, was put in the back field to-day and given a chance at punting. Though his work was not up to the mark set by Sharpe and Hyde, Tomlinson and Holt snapped the ball for the first of the afternoon. The line-up of the 'Varsity to-day, which was nearly what the Yale line will be this year, Olcott excepted was as follows: Left end, Gould; left tackle, Kunzig and Peck; left guard, Brown; centre, Holt; right guard, Hamlin; right tackle, Stillman; right end, Coy; quarter back, Fincke; right half back, Sharpe; left half back, Cook; full back, Hyde and Wear.

LIGHT PRACTICE AT PRINCETON.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 26.—Excessively hot weather prevented a line-up of the University eleven and the second team to-day, so the practice was of a light though somewhat technical kind. Every man had to tackle the dummy as a preliminary job, and the players were then drilled in squads, each made up of the candidates trying for a particular position.

The University eleven and the second team were given signal drills apart from each other, and simple plays were tried. The chief troubles noticeable in these formations were fumbling the ball and failure to follow interference. "Dave" Balliett tried Underhill, the freshman, as aspirant to full back position, at drop kicking from the twenty-five-yard line. The trial was most satisfactory, and revealed the fact that a more than average kicker is at Princeton's disposal. Underhill kept the balls flying over the bar in rapid succession for several minutes. In a punting contest between Mattis, Underhill, and Gordon, the latter seemed to be in the lead.

F. Ridgeway Hart, the centre rush of the New Haven High School, took the entrance examination for Princeton, and failed. If a prominent instructor of the university is to be believed, his reported denial of having been here is a surprise, as his examination papers are said to be on file in the Registrar's office.

HARVARD'S COACHES BUSY.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 26.—Harder preliminary work and two practice games imparted an air of businesslike activity on Soldiers' Field to-day. For over an hour and a half Coaches Lewis and Dibblee and Capt. Daly worked over the linemen and punters, supplying needed information and inspiring a spirit of snap and energy hitherto lacking. Four elevens were then hastily improvised with much the same makeup as on Tuesday. Signals and interference were practiced carefully. Then the first eleven faced the third for twelve minutes of playing, in which Gierasch scored a touch-down on a long run from the centre of the field. The second eleven lined up against the fourth scrub for twelve minutes' practice and also secured one touch-down, Dudley Clark, end on last year's freshman team, picking up the ball and carrying it over the goal.

Brayton, '01, made his first appearance for the season, and after learning the signals, played at full back for part of the second half. The second eleven seemed equal to the first on defensive work, although lacking in team play when carrying the ball. Half-learned signals, ill-formed interruptions, consistent interference from the coachers, and poor tackling made the practice tedious. Among the spectators to-day was Doucette, Harvard's old centre in 1896 and 1897.

CORNELL, 16; COLGATE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Cornell opened the season in football on Percy Field this afternoon, and defeated Colgate by 16 points to nothing. The game was easily won. Although Cornell's team was made up largely of new men, they showed the effects of a week's coaching under Houghton, and rarely had difficulty in gaining through the visitors' line or stopping the rushes. Colgate gained her five yards on downs but once. She found it necessary to resort to punting, and had poor success even in this, for several kicks were blocked for material losses. Steady line gains carried Cornell over for the first touch-down in three minutes. Morrison failed to kick the goal. The halves were too short to allow another touch-down in the first part. An entire set of substitutes played for Cornell in the second half, and had even better success than the regulars, making two touch-downs. Line up:

Colgate.	Positions.	Cornell.
		Toothill,
Kirkwood	Left end	Van Wagnan
Bingham	Left tackle	Whitney, Geisel, Warner, Utz.
Archer	Left guard	Voris
Tibbab	Centre	Pierson, Namack
Hornberger	Right guard	Cooper, Hunt
Jones, (Captain)	Right tackle	Bruns, Lueder
Hayes	Right end	Hull, Taussig Finnucane.
Root	Quarter back	Thomas
Waite	Left half back	Otis, Burns Morrison.
Williams	Right half back	Thomas
Monroe	Full back	Schoelkopf, Offutt

RUTGERS, 5; C. C. N. Y., 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Rutgers defeated the College of the City of New York by a score of 5 to 0 on Neilson Field to-day. Two fifteen-minute halves were played. Rutgers' first and only score was made in the early part of the first half. The touchdown being made by Capt. Mann. The New York team was much stronger than that which faced Rutgers last year. Line-up:

Rutgers, (5.)		C. C. N. Y., (0.)
Moore	Left end	Cavanagh
Poland	Left tackle	Markham
Hitchner	Left Guard	McGee
Burnett	Centre	Caulfield
Adams	Right guard	Smith
Patterson	Right tackle	Letts
Morris	Right end	McGovern
Mann	Quarter back	Pulvermacher
Conger	Right half back	Kiser
Hart	Left half back	Hartman
Smith	Full back	Neuman

Trying for N. Y. U.'s Football Team.

Yesterday afternoon the New York University football candidates commenced work on Berkeley Oval. To-day the men will be put at the training table. The tackling dummy will arrive next week and hard work will commence then. The following men reported to-day in addition to

RED PATH BEAT HESPER

Hitchcock's Gelding Won the Standard from the Favorite.

AUTUMN FIRST ALL THE WAY

Einer, Pleasant Sail, Annoy, and Rappenecker Captured Purses at Gravesend Track.

The racing at the Gravesend track yesterday was commonplace, and a crowd considerably below the average was in attendance. Only one stake, and that a cheap selling sprint for three-year-olds, the Standard, over the short six-furlongs course, was run, six moderate performers starting. Of these Timothy D. Sullivan's Hesper was made the favorite. The start was made with His Royal Highness the first horse to show out of the crowd, Red Path at once taking second place. His Royal Highness led by two lengths on the far turn. The moment His Royal Highness was caught in the last furlong, he stopped and Red Path, drawing away, only had to canter the remainder of the distance to win as he pleased by three lengths.

The racing began with a hurdle handicap at two miles, in which seven horses ran, with Three Bars the favorite at odds on. Einer came from behind on the last turn, caught Three Bars on the straight, and won easily by four lengths, Long Isle, Challenger, and Three Bars fighting out necks apart in the order named.

In the mile and a furlong handicap, third on the card, seven of the eleven horses named to start answered the call to the post. Autumn, well up in the betting, rushed out and took the track at the start, and was never headed. Jack Point got up on the post and beat Belle of Troy a head for second money.

For the fifth race, a selling for three-year-olds, eight ran, with Annoy the favorite, who closed from fifth place in the run home, and, ridden out, won by a neck. Miss Hananer was second, four lengths in front of Carbuncle.

In the last race, five furlongs, for maidens two years old, fifteen horses faced the starter with Sharpshooter a strong favorite. Rappenecker, first away, was in front from end to end and won rather easily by two lengths from Templeton, who came out of the crowd at the finish, and landed second, a half length in front of the well-backed Western colt, Driscoll.

Jockey T. Burns, who was suspended Tuesday for foul riding on Intrusive, was permitted to ride, as he had made a number of engagements for the afternoon.

Horsemen about the Long Island tracks talked with much interest about a notable yearling trial that took place at Sheepshead Bay track yesterday morning. The horses tried were John E. Madden's $20,000 bay colt by Hanover-Correction, and the brown colt named Hyland, by His Highness-The Butterflies, also a high-priced yearling. With light boys up the pair raced three furlongs, finishing head and head, with perhaps a nose the advantage for Hyland, in 0:36¾. Another fast trial was a quarter by Harry K. Wingut's yearling colt by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, in 0:23 4-5.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles over eight flights of hurdles. P. H. Hume's Einer, by Eolus-Nita, br. h., 5 years, 138 pounds, (Owens,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, won easily by four lengths; L. Waterbury's Long Isle, b. g., 3, 132, (Dayton,) 9 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by a head from T. J. Healey's Challenger, br. g., 6, 158, (Chanler,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—3:46 4-5. Einer coupled in betting with The Burlington Route. Three Bars, The Burlington Route, Matt Simpson, and Holland also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds that have run and not won at this meeting; selling; five and a half furlongs. G. Morris's Pleasant Sail, by Bathampton-Trade Wind, b. f., 104 pounds, (J. Slack,) 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, won, ridden out by a length; J. McCafferty's Rolling Boer, b. c., 112 (N. Turner,) 13 to 5 and even, second by a length from Arthur Featherstone's Monad, ch. c., 102, (O'Connor,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:08 2-5. Frank Hall, About, Cherished, Piederich, Farmer Bennett, and Lady Fadden also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Samuel C. Hildreth's Autumn, by Uncas-Meadowvale, br. g., 4 years, 111 pounds, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by a length and a half; A. L. Aste's Jack Point, br. a., 4, 126, (Odom,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a head from John E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. f., 4, 110, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:53 3-5. Cambrian, Charentus, Kinnikinic, and King Barleycorn also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes; selling; for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, by Rayon d'Or-Red Girl, ch. c., 102 pounds, (Henry,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by three lengths; Timothy D. Sullivan's Hesper, b. c., 105, (McCue,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths from George Forbes's His Royal Highness, ch. c., 105, (Shaw,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds that had run and not won at the meeting; one mile and seventy yards. Samuel C. Hildreth's Annoy, by Meddler-Springtime, ch. g., 104 pounds, (Henry,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; T. B. Alexander's Miss Hanover, ch. f., 103, (Shaw,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by four lengths from T. J. Healey's Carbuncle, b. g., 110, (McCue,) 7 to 2 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:45 3-5. Consolee, Pupil, Unsightly, Prestidigitator, and Hammock also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five furlongs. George H. Avery, Jr.'s, Rappenecker, by Runnymede-Tremola, blk. c., 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won easily by two lengths; C. F. McKeefe's Templeton, b. f., 109, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a half length from Woodford & Clay's Driscoll, br. c., 112, (T. Burns,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Sporting Duchess, Add, Mark Lane, Lord Pepper, Labor, Victor, Pigeon Post, Frank Kenny, Balloon, Mistress, Carnelian, and Sharpshooter also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; about six furlongs. Voter, 133 pounds; Modrine, 121; Meehanus, 114; Unmasked, 110; Mr. Brown, 108; Munette, 100; Beau Gallant, 98; Hardly and Sparrow Wing, 95 each; Magic Light, 90.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Compensation, 119 pounds; Serrano, 114; Sparrow Wing, 108; Trillo, 107; Locochee, 106; Radford, 105; Alsike and Rinaldo, 103 each.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; for fillies two years old; five furlongs. Inshot, 109 pounds; Maria Beiton, 107; Gracious, 105; Candle and Cherries, 104 each; Luck, 102; Nonpareil, 100; Annu, 99.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Kallishandra, 120 pounds; Gonfalon, 115; Greencock and Toddy, 113 each; Withers, 102; Lady Elite, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Silver Dale, 121 pounds; The Rhymer, 114; Telamon, 111; Kimberley, 109; Dr. Barlow, 104; Princess Pepper, 103; Fake, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old; special weights; one mile and seventy yards. Belgrade and Radford, 112 pounds each; West Baden, Hopbrook, Walter Cleary, Support, and Maraton, 109 each.

Results at Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Mile and three-sixteenths—Einstein, 101 pounds, (Bassinger,) 1; Eugenia S., 101, 2; El Caney, 100, 3. Time—2:01¼. Six furlongs—Duelist, 108, Bassinger, 1; Orleans, 105, 2; Juanett, 105, 3. Time—1:14. One mile—Laureate, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Haviland, 97, 2; Tickful, 92, 3. Time—1:41½. Mile and three-sixteenths, over five hurdles—Titus, 130, (Lloyd,) 1; Tonto, 162, 2; Yaruba, 140, 3. Time—2:13. Handicap, six furlongs—Tayon, 97, (Dominick,) 1; Loving Cup, 108, 2; Miss Mae Day, 96, 3. Time—1:13¾. Seven furlongs—Necklace, 107, (Dominick,) 1; Percy R., 103, 2; Benham, 101, 3. Time—1:30½.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Five furlongs—Natural Gas, 100, (Harshberger,) 1; Lady Iris, 100, 2; Regee, 102, 3. Time—1:02. Six furlongs—Bessie Mackin, 109, (Dupee,) 1; Prejudice, 109, 2; The Unknown, 112, 3. Time—1:14¼. Steeplechase, short course—Donation, 135, (Pines,) 1; Arquebus, 155, 2; Coronatus, 131, 3. Time—3:14¾. Six furlongs—Sir Christopher, 111, (Wilkerson,) 1; Goal Runner, 101, 2; Rival Dare, 103, 3. Time—1:13¾. Mile and sixteenth—Van Hoorebeke, 98, (Tally,) 1; Florizar, 107, 2; Ohnet, 103, 3. Time—1:46¾. Mile and seventy yards—Prairie Dog, 85, (Tally,) 1; Defender II., 95, 2; Depending, 100, 3. Time—1:46. Mile and seventy yards—Precursor, 98, (J. Martin,) 1; Sauber, 108, 2; Pirate J., 98, 3. Time—1:45¾.

DETROIT, Sept. 26.—Six furlongs—Laura G. G., 107, (Wonderly,) 1; Old Mike, 111, 2; Tenole, 105, 3. Time—1:14¾. Five furlongs—Phosphorus, 103, (Rose,) 1; Trench the Mere, 99, 2; Irvin Mayor, 101, 3. Time—1:03. Seven furlongs—Greeting, 91, (Hicks,) 1; Enghurst, 94, 2; Charley Shane, 108, 3. Time—1:28. One and one-sixteenth miles—Double Dummy, 102, (Booker,) 1; Jessie Jarbo, 96, 2; Miss Redwood, 102, 3. Time—1:47½. One and one-eighth miles—Harry Lucesco, 96, (Booker,) 1; Flag of Truce, 109, 2; Crossmoline, 106, 3. Time—1:58. Four and one-half furlongs—Horsa, 108, (Hicks,) 1; May Cherry, 105, 2; Quibo, 108, 3. Time—0:55¼.

Jenkins on Two Winning Mounts.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—At the second day's racing of the Newmarket First October Meeting, to-day, the Great Eastern Railway Handicap was won by Spark II. Water Hen ran second, and Wild Irishman, ridden by Tod Sloan, was third. J. A. Drake's Sir Hercules, on which Lester Reiff had the mount, was confidently backed at 2 to 1 to win.

The Newmarket October Handicap was won by Sardonic II., with Clem Jenkins up.

The Boscawen (Post) Stakes was won by Lord Ellesmere's chestnut colt, Warning, with Lester Reiff in the saddle.

The second year of the Fifty-second Triennial Produce Stakes was won by Prince Soltykoff's bay filly, Ninon, by Sheen, out of Nina. C. Jenkins again having the mount, this jockey thus scoring twice on his first appearance in this country.

CLOSE SPEEDWAY FINISHES.

Exciting Brushes That Produced Sport of Excellent Quality—Freeland's Great Day.

Exciting brushes took place on the Speedway yesterday afternoon. There were several finishes that were so close it was hard to tell which horse had the advantage, and these close finishes were the culmination of stepping matches that called for the best the light-harness cracks had in them. Henry Zahn's big bay mare, Dundess (2:13¼) won a brush which, as one amateur driver expressed it, was worth going ten miles to see.

Dundess and the fast little mare, Alice Barnes (2:13½), driven by her owner, E. E. Smathers, came into contact. There was still another participant in the strife, the pacer, Tom (2:24½), driven by James Murphy of Chicago, but Tom found the pace set by the trotters too fast, and the best he could get was third, several lengths away. Dundess and Alice Barnes had it out in stirring style from start to finish. Dundess led as they came down the straight, and, rallying his mare for all he knew, Mr. Smathers could not send Alice Barnes up to Dundess. Alice Barnes left her feet a few yards from the finish, while Dundess stuck to her work, and piloted the flying trio past the half-mile post. Dundess had previously outfooted Alice Barnes.

E. F. Pierce, with his big trotter, Freeland (2:17¾), was an active participant in the afternoon's stepping, and Freeland retired to his stable with a clean slate. He beat every horse with which he came in contact. First he encountered the chestnut mare, Hattie Walters (2:22¼), driven by George Coleman. This was a good race, and might have been still closer had not Hattie Walters been compelled to go around a slow-going vehicle, travelling the same way. However, Freeland and Hattie Walters met again, when Freeland made his victory much more decisive.

Sir William engaged in a bout with the trotter, Carmello (2:21¾), over whom his owner, L. J. Kaplan, held the reins. Carmello hadn't been on the Speedway before in several months, but he made up for his long absence by a large supply of speed. When Carmello and Sir William stepped down together—Carmello winning by a small margin—a third horse in the brush was Samuel Martin's good looking black trotter, Charley Wilkes.

After passing the finish line, Mr. Martin eased up Charley Wilkes. The horse hadn't gone a hundred yards further when Mr. Martin suddenly pitched forward and fell out of his speed wagon. He is a big, heavy man, and struck the ground with no small amount of force. He lay motionless for a moment, while other drivers rushed to his assistance. He got up all right, and appeared to be none the worse off, barring a shaking up and an eye full of dirt.

After its driver fell out, the horse kept on at a canter and was caught by Policeman McCarthy of the mounted squad.

There was a lively encounter when A. T. Essery pitted the pacer, Oddity (2:10¼), against Sir William. Both yanked their wagons along till the wheels fairly sang, Oddity outstepping the rival pacer. Carmello and Alice Barnes had a brush that, like most of the others, was nip-and-tuck. Smooth, clean action, coupled with rapidity, was shown by each, the honors of the speed duel going to Carmello by half a length. Still another brush was between Freddie and C. A. Koelsh's bay pacer, Ben H., which was won by Freddie after the pacer had made him step some.

Others on the course were: Captain McDonald behind the green trotter, Coxey; P. B. Utley, with Lalla Cossack; W. C. Floyd-Jones driving his crack team, Knoxena and Casselton; S. Bloch, with Jim the Penman (2:24½); S. F. Paul, with Katie A. (2:18¾); Andrew Phillips, with Harry L. (2:24½); A. C. Schuyler, with Mourzouk (2:20¼); Bernard Zahn, with Oscar 2:20½); E. T. Cox, with a team of black trotters, Kate Cox and Pearl King, both by Phalanx; L. Fluckinger, with Paddy F.; A. R. Meyers, with Peter H. (2:26½), and M. Meyers, with Marchwood (2:26¼).

MINEOLA FAIR HARNESS RACES.

Richard Croker's Trotter Electric Wilkes Won in Straight Heats.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 26.—Richard Croker's Electric Wilkes, driven by Jack Curry of Yonkers, N. Y., won the 2:35 trotting class race here to-day in straight heats. The racing was exceptionally lively and interesting to-day. Island Boy, owned by R. L. Davis of Lynbrook, L. I., won the 2:30 pacing. The summaries:

2:35 Class—Trotting. Purse $300.

Richard Croker's b. g. Electric Wilkes, by Exposition Wilkes-Bay, (Curry)	1	1	1
My Budd, blk. s., (Murray)	2	2	6
Rosala, b. m., (Gibson)	3	5	3
Maggie Mills, b. m., (Hendrickson)	6	4	2
Postmaster, b. g., (Bogert)	4	3	5
Lucy Kenton, b. m., (Walker)	5	6	4
Clytemnestra, b. m., (Varney)	8	7	7
Zerk B., br. g., (Post)	9	8	8
Publication, b. m., (Thompson)	10	9	9
Onrid, s. s., (Strong)	7	0	dr

Time—2:22½; 2:22¾; 2:23¼.

2:30 Class—Pacing. Purse $300.

Island Boy, (Harman)	1	1	1
Lady Primrose, b. m., (Hendrickson)	4	3	2
Sea Weed, b. m., (McCarthy)	3	2	5
Harry Madden, ch. g., (Remsen)	2	4	4
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Lawrence)	5	5	3
Little Star, b. m., (Connors)	6	6	dr

Time—2:21¾; 2:24; 2:23½.

2:21 Class—Trotting. Purse $400.

Walter, b. g., (Guion)	4	6	1	1	1
Honor Bright, br. m., (Ticehurst)	1	2	6	5	5
Monk, blk. g., (L'Hommedieu)	2	3	3	2	2
Lombard, b. g., (O'Connor)	6	7	4	4	3
Francis Lane, br. m., (McCarthy)	8	4	7	3	4
Del Bar, b. g., (Davis)	5	5	3	7	dr
Frank McGraw, s. g., (Vicking)	3	7	1	2	6
Anselor, b. g., (Smith,)	7	8			dis

Time—2:22¾; 2:21¼; 2:23½; 2:23.

THE BREEDERS' MEET.

Horse Show Awards and Trotting and Pacing Races the Features.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—With keener competition among the exhibitors in the Horse Show the third day of the breeders' meet at the Readville track was far ahead of the preceding ones. Fifteen classes of exhibitors were given awards, among them being six for the championships. To-day Thomas W. Lawson led in winning two blue and one red ribbon, with $150 in cash. Prominent among the other winners were E. D. Jordan, Chiltonville; Malcolm Forbes, Boston; John Shepard, Boston; George Pepper, Montreal, and Mrs. T. W. Pierce, Topsfield. The distribution of the championship ribbons closed the Horse Show.

The horse racing went on while the judging was in progress this afternoon, and although the 2:10 pace, the 2:16 trot, and the 2:12 pace were on the card, the latter went over untouched. The meeting will close to-morrow with the $20,000 stallion race as the big feature. The summaries:

2:16 Class—Trotting; purse, $1,000.

Lorna, b. m., Arlon-Maybe, by Ben Franklin, (Knapp)	1	2	1	8	1
Con Withers, b. g., (Golden)	3	1	3	1	3
Volo, b. g., (Cheney)	9	3	2	2	4
J. E. C., b. g., (O'Neil)	7	5	9	4	2
Ward, ro. g., (Carpenter)	2	8	8	6	7
Minnie B., b. m., (Brady)	4	7	5	3	5
Belle Curry, ch. m., (Marsh)	5	6	6	7	6
King Albert, br. h., (Tyson)	8	4	4	5	*
George Gurnett, ro. g., (Hoffman)	10	10	10	9	*
First Love, b. m., (Gatcomb)	6	9	7	*	

*Drawn.

Time—2:14¾; 2:12½; 2:14¼; 2:15½; 2:16.

2:10 Class—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

George, b. g., Scarlet Wilkes-Pet, by Rattling Jim, (McKenney and Marsh)	1	8	8	1	5	1
Gamboy, b. h., (Berry)	2	1	1	6	6	3
Norvin G., br. g., (Bowen)	4	2	3	3	1	2
Winola, b. m., (Clark)	5	5	2	2	2	*
Joe Pilot, b. g., (Kilborn)	6	3	6	5	3	*
Tom Calhoun, ro. g., (Mowers)	7	7	7	4	4	*
Sclavonic, gr. h., (Cheney)	8	6	5	7	7	*
Helen R., b. m., (Bass)	3	4	4	†		

*Ruled out. †Distanced.

Time—2:08½; 2:10¾; 2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:11¼; 2:12½.

CHAMPIONSHIP AWARDS.

Class 48, Horses Over 15.1—Won by Red Cloud, b. m., T. W. Lawson, Boston.

Class 49, Ponies Not Over 15.1—Won by Lord Tom Hoddy and Lady Teasle, Mr. Jordan.

Class 50, Pairs Over 15.1—Won by Gentleman John, b. g., and Wollaston, Mr. Jordan.

Class 51, Saddle Horses—Won by Leading Lady, George Hopper, Montreal.

Class 52, Hunters and Jumpers—Won by Tornado, gr. g., Mrs. T. W. Pierce, Topsfield.

WHITE PLAINS HORSE SHOW.

Held in Connection with the Westchester County Fair.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Westchester Fair and Horse Show which began to-day attracted about 10,000 spectators, and they were favored with fine, though very warm, weather. Summary of awards:

Roadsters, Stallion, Mare, or Gelding, Four Years or Over, Shown to Wagon.—Won by Quarter Cup, b. g., 15 hands, owned by Edgar Y. Classon; second, Molly L., sor. m., owned by David McAudless.

Pair of Ponies in Harness.—Won by Thomas L. Watt, Jr.'s, Dot and Just in Time; second, Miss Carol Clark's Nip and Tuck.

Saddle Horses.—Won by Lady Euphrosyne, owned by Harry T. Peters; second, Fire Bell, owned by Mrs. H. H. Kane.

Harness Horses.—Won by Straus & Hexter's Challenger and Chesterfield; Howard Willit's Ving et un and Gentleman Joe, second; Roxton Farm's Baronet and Royal, third.

Ponies in Harness.—Won by Miss Eleanor Jay's Satan; Miss Elsie Wall Ladew's Gibson Girl, second; Howard Willet's Sunbeam, third.

Middle or Light Weight Hunters.—Won by Miss Madeline Knowlton's Quadrille; second, Howard Willit's Featherbloom; third, Alfred B. Mackay's Oriflame.

Four-in-hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's team; Marion Story, second; Howard Willits, third.

Harness Horses.—Over 14½ and not exceeding 15 hands. Won by Miss M. B .Catlin's Lightfoot; second, Gerkendale Farm's Brandon; third, Miss Florence L. Stokes's Hilarity.

Hackneys.—Won by R. W. River's Black Venus; R. Lambert Sackett's Lucy Glitter, second; R. F. Carman's Lancer, third.

Pair of High Steppers.—Won by the Roxton Farm's Rolf and Rowena; Dr. G. L. Wentz's Foxey R. and Arden, second.

There were only two trots scheduled for to-day, and one of these had to be postponed until to-morrow. Summary:

2:20 class, trot, purse $300.

Master Spinx, b. g., by Spinx; C. H. Devine, White Plains	4	4	3	3
Altabell, b. m., by Young Fullerton; R. Johnson, Suffern	2	1	1	4
D'Alcantara, blk. s., by Alcantara; Harlem Stock Farm	1	2	2	1
Cartridge, Jr., blk. g., by Cartridge; E. C. Walker, N. Y.	3	3	4	2

Time—2:29½; 2:28¾; 2:27¼; 2:27.

Harness Racing Results.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 26.—A heavy rainfall spoiled the clay track bed to-day, and although the 2:19 class trotting and 2:14 class pacing events were finished, with two heats of the 2:20 class trotting event for the Wabash Purse of $5,000, the big match race between Joe Patchen and Anaconda had to be postponed. Summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

J. T., b. h., by Hero, (Hall)	1	1	1
Free Silver	4	2	2
Baron Marguerite	3	3	4
Electropoise	3	4	3
Gentry	5	7	5
Sallie Simpson	6	5	7
Malborn	7	6	6
Laveran	2	ds	
Elmer	9	ds	

Time—2:12¼; 2:18½; 2:16¼.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,500.

Lady Pipes, ch. m., by Don Wilkes, (Rice)	1	1	1
Alpha W.	2	2	2
Major Marshall	3	4	3
Annie Thornton	4	3	4
Frielmont	6	5	ds
Victor Little	5	ds	

Time—2:07¼; 2:09¼; 2:10¾.

The Wabash.—Purse $5,000. For 2:20 class trotters. (Unfinished.)

Annie Burns, gr. m., by Bobbie Burns, (Wilson)	1	1	
May Alcott	2	7	
Contralto	7	2	
Camille Bell	8	4	
Maggie Anderson	6	3	
Red June	4	6	
Lady Geraldine	3	5	
Mabel Onward	5	8	

Time—2:12¼; 2:10½.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—2:23 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Charlie T. (Biggs)	1	1	1
Bacaba b. g., (Merrefield)	2	3	2
Harrison, b. g., (Rites)	3	2	4
Belle Rover, b. g., (Gray)	5	5	3
Albertine, g. m., (Tyson)	4	4	5

Time—2:21¼; 2:18¾; 2:28.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Bird Eye, ch. g., by Prince Belmont, (Smith)	2	2	1	1	4
Baron Wood, b. g., by Baron Posey, (Cannon)	1	1	3	4	3
Pug, g. g., (Barnes)	3	4	2	2	1
Charles D. Jacobs, ch. g., (Strater)	4	3	4	3	2

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¼; 2:16½; 2:17¼; 2:18½; 2:20.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 26.—2:24 Class—Trotting; purse, $300.

Grace Mann, b. m., by Thomas Dempsey, (Rome)	1	2	3	1
Bell H., b. m., (Howe)	2	1	1	2
Queen Carlos, b. m., (Kernan)	3	3	2	3
Helen Russell, blk. m., (McCale)	4	4	4	4

Time—2:29½; 2:26½; 2:29¼; 2:24¼; 2:26¾.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., by Alcyoner, (Halstead)	2	1	1	1
Charming, b. m., (Hilsinger)	1	3	4	5
Spring Beauty, g. m., (Galusha)	3	4	2	2
Birchbud, br. m., (Green)	4	2	3	3
Elsie Maid, br. m., (Dumond)	5	5	5	4

Time—2:19¼; 2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:20.

Running Race—Half-mile heats, best two in three; purse, $250.

Royal George, b. s., (Hibbard)	1	1
Queen Bess, r. m., (Evans)	2	2
Sampson, ch. g., (Schmelze)	3	3
Crazy Dan, b. g., (Snyder)	4	4
Mary B., (Stoddard)	5	5

Time—0:53; 0:56.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 26.—2:20 pacing, purse $1,000.

Council Chimes, blk. h., by Chimes	1	1	1		
Pizzaro	3	2	2		
Bill Dinehart	2	9	11		
Alburta	7	5	3		
Gentry	11	3	8		
Tyana	4	6	4		
Jimmie's Girl	5	7	5		
Walter R	10	6	5		
Joseph Richter	6	11	7		
Helen S	9	8	9		
Frank Yoakum	8	10	10		

Time—2:13¾; 2:14¾; 2:15.

2:15 trotting, purse $600.

Nigger Jack, b. g., by Cyclone	1	1	1
Winifred M	2	2	2
Mary D	3	3	3

Time—2:17¾; 2:19¾; 2:14¾.

Free-for-all trotting, purse $1,000.

York Boy, b. g., by Wilkes Boy	1	3	1
Bay Star	3	2	2
Oriana	2	1	4
Frank Kramer	4	4	3

Time—2:14½; 2:12¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¼.

The time of 2:12¼ beat the track record.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—2:15 class, pace, purse $300.

Martha Marshall, b. m., (Smart)	1	1	1		
Maggie Usher, b. m., (Rombaugh)	4	2	2		
Sam Hill, Jr., blk. h., (Clancy)	2	3	3		
Gloria, b. m., (Porell)	3	4	4		
Gurgie Boy, b. g., (Reynolds)	5	5	5		
Hal Rhea, ch. h., (Folsom)	6	6	dis		
Brooks, ch. g., (Bass)			Dis.		

Time—2:14¾; 2:14¼; 2:15¼.

2:19 class, pacing, purse $300.

Bonnie M. Jeres, blk. m., (Brennan)	1	1	1		
Uncle Angus, b. g., (Mitchell)	2	2	4		
Jennie D., blk. m., (Sullivan)	4	3	2		
Toboggan, g. g., (Rombaugh)	3	4	6		
Lady Ayer, b. m., (Vinton)	7	8	8		
Regulus, br. h., (Bowser)	9	5	5		
Honest John, b. g., (Collins)	5	7	9		
Shorty, ch. g., (Reynolds)	8	6	7		
General Agent, sr. g., (Bever)	6	9	8		
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Walker)	10	10	10		

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¼; 2:17¼.

2:26 class, trotting, purse $300, (unfinished from Tuesday.)

Tannerine, b. m., (Warner)	2	2	1	3	3	1
Sampson, br. g., (Burnham)	1	1	2	6	7	4
Cloonteaf Boy, Jr., b. h., (Isabel)	3	5	4	2	1	2
Speedwell, ch. g., (Bailey)	5	8	3	1	4	3
Eddie Dubera, b. s., (MacPherson)	6	4	5	4	2	dr
Prince V., blk. g., (Moore)	5	7	6	7	5	ro
Katie Gay, b. m., (James)	7	6	7	5	6	ro
Clinton Girl, b. m., (Reynolds)	4	5	8	dr		

Time—2:24¾; 2:24½; 2:24¾; 2:26¾; 2:27¼; 2:24½; 2:26¾.

LADIES' KENNEL ASSOCIATION.

Will Change Its Name to Ladies' Kennel Association of America.

At a meeting of the Council of the Ladies' Kennel Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, it was decided to add the words "of America" to the name of the organization, making the full title the Ladies' Kennel Association of America. The council also decided to offer its premiership and special prizes for the competition of its members at the dog shows to be held at Danbury, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Providence, Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and Cleveland. They will also be offered at the Brooklyn dog show in case one is given in that borough this year.

The Ladies' Kennel Association premiership certificates are awarded only to dogs owned by members of the association which have met two competitors of their breed and have taken a first prize in their class. The winner of three premierships receives a silver medal. The special prizes are for dogs owned by members of the association which have received an award in one of the regular show classes.

It was announced at the meeting that several trophies have been given to the club by its members and friends. The President, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, has given a cup, to be known as the President's Cup, which will be offered for the best dog exhibited by a member of the association at the Danbury (Conn.) show next week. Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, the Vice President, has given a cup to be called the Vice President's Cup, which will be offered for the best French bulldog exhibited by a member at the Philadelphia show in November. A cup to be called the Sands Point Challenge Cup, for St. Bernards, has been given by a member of the association whose name was not made public yesterday.

The Ladies' Kennel Association was organized last May to promote and protect the interests of lady exhibitors of dogs, to discountenance the many dishonest practices prevalent in certain dog shows, to stop the cruelty of maiming certain breeds of dogs by some professional breeders and exhibitors, and to improve the conditions under which dogs are shown. The officers are Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, President; Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Vice President, and Miss M. K. Bird, Westbury, L. I., Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAMPION JOLLY ROGER

Boston Raceabout Beat the Long Island Sound Boat.

TWO RACES WERE SAILED

Indian Harbor Yacht Club Conducted the Contests on the Sound Off Greenwich.

Johnston De Forest's raceabout Scamp, winner this year of the Long Island Sound championship, met with a double defeat yesterday in her series match with B. B. Crowninshield's Jolly Roger, the Boston boat, that after having beaten everything in her class in Massachusetts waters, came down the Sound in search of new honors.

The match was sailed off Greenwich, Conn., under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, whose Rear Commodore, Alfred Peats, had offered a special cup to the winner of the best two out of three races. In the light airs yesterday Jolly Roger proved the faster boat on all points of sailing. Only once throughout both races was Scamp able to gain the lead, and at that one time her precedence was of very short duration. In the morning's contest, which was sailed over a ten-mile equilateral triangle, the Boston boat romped home 8 minutes and 59 seconds ahead of Scamp. In the afternoon the Jolly Roger was timed at the finish of a ten-mile race to windward and leeward as 8 minutes and 14 seconds in the lead of the champion of the Sound. Jolly Roger's two victories yesterday did away with the necessity of the third race, which was to have been held Saturday.

The course consisted of a ten-mile equilateral triangle. The first leg lay southeast three-quarters south to a stake boat off Centre Island Reef; the second stretched north-northeast to the Cows Buoy off Sheppard Point, and the third lay west three-quarters south to the finish line. In the east-southeasterly breeze the two yachts had a long and short leg beat to windward.

At 11 o'clock the starting signal was given. The Jolly Roger had done some clever manoeuvring and crossed the line on the port tack at the extreme windward end, just three seconds after the gun. Aboard the Boston boat, which was distinguishable from the only by her broader mainsail and the crimson death's-head, which it bore, were B. B. Crowninshield, his brother, Frank, and E. Burton Hart. Scamp was not placed so well at the start. Approaching the line on the starboard tack she came about astern of the Jolly Roger, crossing to leeward and twenty seconds to the rear of her competitor. At the helm of the Scamp was Alden Whitman, who has represented Mr. De Forest throughout his absence in the West. With Mr. Whitman were B. C. Ball and one professional sailor. It was Mr. Ball's first sail aboard the Scamp, although he is an experienced Corinthian.

Both yachts came about soon after crossing the line and stood well in toward the Connecticut shore on a starboard tack. Eight minutes after the start they both came about once more, and were then able to lay their course on a long port tack to the first mark. Scamp was outfooted in the light breeze. At the end of the first leg, which Jolly Roger completed at 11:50:35, the local champion was 2 minutes 35 seconds to the rear. The second leg, by an easterly shift in the breeze, was made a very close reach with booms to starboard. Scamp lost another second, and she might have lost more had not a passing schooner compelled the Jolly Roger to luff slightly off her course. On the run home the larger spinnaker carried by the Boston boat made itself felt, and at the finish Jolly Roger was winner by 3 minutes 59

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John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:
Louis V. Bright, D. Crawford Clark, George Coppell, Bayard Dominick, John F. Dryden, Benjamin N. Duke, George W. Ely, Albert E. Goodhart, Edwin Gould, Edmund T. Halsey, Wm. H. Hollister, Francis H. Leggett, Almeric H. Paget, William G. Park, Gilbert M. Plympton, William Schall, Jr., John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, Ransom H. Thomas, J. Walter Wood, Jr.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,210,626.32.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Secretary. Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer

MORTON TRUST CO.
Capital, Surplus, & Undivided Profits $5,000,000.
Levi P. Morton, President.
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-Pres. James K. Corbiere, 2d V.-P.
M. H. Francis, Sec. W. Redmond Cross, Treas.
H. B. Berry, Trust Officer.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Railway Company.
New York, September 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street, New York, September 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
On October 16, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY, Agents for Voting Trustees.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Av.,
New York, September 26th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of November, 1900, to the holders of the Preferred Stock of record on the 15th day of October, 1900.
The transfer books for the Preferred Stock will be closed on October 15th at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Av.,
New York, September 26th, 1900.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, on the First day of November, 1900, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of October, 1900.
The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on October 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Offices Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD STREET, (MILLS BUILDING.)
Coupons due October 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5's.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mex. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1, 1900, from the following bonds will be paid after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Co.,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 18th, 1900.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 5.
The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Company have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾) on the PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, payable October 9th, 1900, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900.
The books of the Company for the transfer of the Preferred Stock will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, September 22d, 1900, and will be opened October 10th, 1900.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company,
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, September 19, 1900.
A Quarterly Dividend of $1.25 per share will be paid on November 1st next to the Shareholders of this Company's Stock, registered as such on the closing of the transfer books.
The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September, and opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of October next. F. E. HAYNE, Treasurer,

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
REFUNDING 3% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 2, due October 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 46, due October 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.,
New York, September 18, 1900.
Dividend 34.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 10, 1900, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 61 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record of September 30, 1900. Transfer books will be closed September 29, 1900, and reopened October 11, 1900. By order of the Board of Directors. CLARENCE MORGAN, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 8th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, Sept. 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 22d day of September, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 10th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 20th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 18, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after October 15th. The transfer books will be closed from September 20th to October 15th, inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

General Chemical Company.
32 Liberty-street, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. will be paid Oct. 1st, 1900, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Sept. 20th. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Sept. 20th to Oct. 2d.
JAMES L. MORGAN, JR., Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1900.
The coupons due October 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. J. BOWRON, Treas.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1900, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

JOS. LOTH & CO.—A meeting of the stockholders of the above-named corporation will be held at 9 A. M. Thursday, November 1st, 1900, at 1,830 Amsterdam Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which is the city designated for the regular meeting of the Board of Directors, for the purpose of taking action on a resolution passed unanimously by its Board of Directors advising a dissolution of the corporation. Dated New York, September 19th, 1900. E. LOTH, President.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,250,000

Interest Paid on Check Accounts. Issues Travellers' Letters of Credit

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG.....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE.....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON.....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL.....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS.....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT.....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD.....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER.....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS.....Man'g For'n Dep't

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
C. C. Cuyler, Theodore Morford,
Charles D. Dickey, Robert Olyphant,
William P. Dixon, Charles M. Pratt,
Robert A. Granniss, James Timpson,
G. G. Haven, Jr., Eben B. Thomas,
Charles R. Henderson, George W. Young.

International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico.
The 33d semi-annual drawing for redemption of Mortgage Bonds will take place on 25th Oct., 1900, at 3 P. M., at the offices of this Bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.
The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the office of the Bank at their face value, and at par on and after 1st January, 1901, at which date they will cease to bear interest.
Mexico, Sept. 5th, 1900.
JOAQUIN DE TRUEBA, Manager.

CASCADE TUNNEL THROUGH.

Large Forces Working from Both Ends for Three Years Meet with Variation of One Inch.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 26.—President Hill of the Great Northern has received from Chief Engineer Stevens a telegram stating that the east and west crews in the immense bore under the Cascade Mountains have met. The two forces, working from opposite ends in the big tunnel, brought the two ends together with hardly the variation of an inch.
Now that the tremendous task of boring out over two miles of granite has been accomplished the work of laying the tracks is comparatively insignificant. The tunnel will now be rushed to speedy completion. It is estimated that the work will cost $5,000,000. One thousand men have been engaged nearly three years in its completion, and all records of tunneling have been broken. The average progress was from eighteen to twenty feet per day.
The tunnel will abolish the "switchback" over the Cascades, which in itself has always been looked upon as a magnificent engineering achievement.

CHARGES ON SPANISH VESSELS.

Cannot Be Evaded Under Paris Treaty if Ship Clears from Foreign Port.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision overruling a protest of Solbrinos de Ezquiaza against the exaction of tonnage and light dues from the Spanish vessel Montserrat at the port of San Juan, Porto Rico. "Light dues" are those levied for the maintenance of the light-house system. The protest was based on the claim that no such duties are assessed on American vessels engaged in the coast-wise trade.
Judge Somerville, writing the opinion of the board, quoted in his record part of a letter written by the Secretary of War to the Governor General of Porto Rico. From this statement it appears that Spanish vessels going from ports of the United States are exempt from tonnage taxes under the same conditions as American vessels, and American vessels going from foreign ports to Porto Rico are taxed the same as Spanish vessels. The board finds that there is no discrimination, and so the protest is overruled.
The protest was founded on Article XV. of the Paris treaty, which provides that for a term of ten years the United States will accord to Spain the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

CHICAGO FLURRY IN CORN.

Jumps Three Cents on Reported Scarcity, Then Recedes.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The feature in the grain market here to-day was an excited flurry in corn, which opened at 41¾c. to 42½c. jumped to 44½c, and then reacted, closing at 42¾c.
There was difficulty in getting corn, and the feeling was that grain for delivery next month is likely to be no more plentiful in October than at present. Its prospective scarcity was indicated by the fact that shippers are now paying for corn to be delivered by Oct. 10, a premium of 1½c in store over the price of the regular October delivery.

Movements of Currency.
The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $300,000 in currency to New Orleans. Twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars was paid for bond redemptions, and $168,000 was paid in New York exchanges for new gold deposited at Pacific Coast points.

Clearing House Presidency.
It was reported in banking circles yesterday that George F. Baker, President of the First National and Astor National Banks, may be elected Chairman of the Clearing House Association at the annual meeting next Tuesday.

Appraisers Guests of Mr. Wakeman.
Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of the Port, entertained at dinner last evening at his home the Appraisers of the various ports, who are here attending the annual conference. The guest of honor was Thomas W. Gridler, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington.

Dady's Havana Contract.
HAVANA, Sept. 26.—To-day Gen. Wood and Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn contractor, discussed the amounts to be paid under the Dady sewering and paving contract. Nothing was definitely settled, but the sum which the contractor will receive is likely to be about 40 per cent. less than the original figures. On the other hand, about 40 per cent. more work will be done.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The National Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny has been admitted to Ohio.
The Frankfort Marine, Accident, and Plate Glass Company has been readmitted to Indiana.
It is reported that steps are being taken to organize the Mercantile Assurance Company of Wilmington, Del., with a capital stock of $100,000.
B. F. Criswell of Topeka has been appointed special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for Kansas and Oklahoma.
Kelly & Wagner of Terre Haute, Ind., have been appointed agents of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.
Local fire underwriters say that they look for an early hearing before the Illinois Supreme Court of the test case in regard to the legality of the action of the Illinois Insurance Department in levying the State fire insurance tax on gross rather than net premiums. Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department is quoted in Chicago as saying: "I am anxious to have the Supreme Court pass upon the matter as soon as possible, in order that I may learn whether my ruling was correct. It was based upon the advice of the counsel for the Insurance Department, and if it is wrong I want to know it. I have now in my hands about $25,000, collected from the insurance companies, that I have retained, pending a decision of this court, because if I once turned it into the State Treasury there would be no way for the insurance companies to recover it, except by legislative action. I stand ready to co-operate in getting a test case before the Supreme Court at the October Term, if it can be done."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 26	325,240
To date this year	80,585,981
Corresponding date last year	133,415,804

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 26	$1,052,500
To date this year	$350,522,360
Corresponding date last year	$691,760,970

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	National Biscuit	¾
American Ice	½	National Steel	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	National Tube pf	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. J. Central	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	2⅝
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Rep. Steel	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Del., L. & W.	2⅜	Southern Pacific	½
Hock. Val. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Illinois Central	½	Union B. & P. pf.	1
Kansas City South	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Anaconda Copper	½	N. Y. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	North. Pac. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pullman Co.	½
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	5¾	Wis. Central	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Det., M. & M. 1. g.	3½	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1⅜
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1½	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s, t. r.	2½	N. Y. G., El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅝	Southern Pac. 4s	1
		Wis. Central 4s	1½

RAILWAY CAPITALIZATION.

As to the tendencies of railway financiering—what do statistics show? An incentive to inquiry appears in a current Wall Street bulletin pointing out that in the list of railroads (beyond three-score) reorganized during recent years fixed charges—interest obligations—have actually decreased over $24,000,000 per year. But the same exhibit shows that there was at the same time over $282,000,000 of increased capitalization put upon the same properties.
Ordinary Wall Street comment—always superficial—summarizes this showing as indicative of healthful development. Interest rates upon new classes of bonds are generally lower than was feasible when the corporations originally began business; and it is urged that profitable financiering appears in making increased capital proportionately largest in classes of securities that are not a fixed charge, chiefly in share capital upon which dividends are payable at the option of managers. Offhand judgment is not, however, always conclusive, not always close to the facts; and something more than ordinary casual consideration is deserved.
The panic times of 1893 marked the beginning of notable readjustments of railway capitalization. Upon long lists of conspicuous corporations were forced the necessities of such changes; and, even beyond receivership exigencies, there were influences working toward the establishment of new policies affecting the volume of securities. Up to the panic of 1893 the railway mileage of the country aggregated 171,800 miles, which at the beginning of this year had risen to 187,800—an increase of 16,000 miles, or 9 1-3 per cent. Assets, officially quoted, rose 9 2-3 per cent., or from $11,400,000,000 to $12,500,000,000, an increase of $1,100,000,000.
The funded debt of American railroads up to 1892 was $5,400,000,000, and the increase to this year was $200,000,000, or about 3 2-3 per cent—the percentage of increase in assets being nearly three times as great, and mileage two and a half times as great. But in stock capitalization the pace was faster, there being an extension of $800,000,000, or over 16 per cent—an increase of 10 per cent. in stock and bonds combined.
Total liabilities in 1892 were $11,000,000,000, and they are now $12,200,000,000, an extension of 11 per cent. This aggregate includes not only the share issue and the unfunded as well as the bond debt, but also current accounts payable and items of the sinking fund character.
Before 1893 the average stock capitalization per mile of railroad was $28,300. In 1900 the average is $30,000, an increase of $1,700 per mile. Bonds per mile in 1892 were $31,400, which in 1900 are reduced to $30,000, a decrease of $1,400. The total of stocks and bonds per mile in 1892 was $59,700, and in 1900 $60,100.
Fixed interest payments of $230,000,000 had to be provided for in 1892, while $209,000,000 suffices in 1900.

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Such being the showing for basis upon which calculations must be made, analytical study of railway statistics becomes much more interesting than is suggested by the free and easy reception and dismissal of figures in Wall Street's superficial fashion.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Not for some time has the movement of prices on the Stock Exchange been so irregular as yesterday. First, in the early trading, under the influence of higher London prices there was strength; then came dullness; then decided weakness, approaching semi-demoralization; and lastly a wild scramble on the part of a number of shorts to cover, with a resultant sudden upward movement of prices.
The feature of the market was this final movement, in the form of a sharp rally brought about in the last fifteen minutes of trading, on the report that the coal strike had been settled. The time was too short either to verify or to disprove the story, and, rather than take the chances of being caught on the wrong side of the market, a number of traders who had sold stocks short hastened to cover their commitments. At the same time some buying on the strength of the report appeared, with the result that quotations rose sharply and closed strong.
So far as the general news developments of the day were concerned they were, on the whole, favorable. Such diverse systems as St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Hocking Valley, Wabash, and Chesapeake and Ohio put out statements of earnings in each case showing gratifying increases, while only one road—Louisville and Nashville—showed a decrease, and that not substantial. The Street, however, gave little heed to the figures, a great share of the attention—and this the late rally bore out—being given to the developments in the coal strike, while at the same time the probability of higher call money rates was again canvassed. The continued movement of currency to the interior is taken to suggest the likelihood of another unfavorable bank statement on Saturday.

***

NORTHERN PACIFIC shares were the feature of the market yesterday, over 50,000 shares of the common stock alone being traded in. Both this stock and the preferred issue were decidedly weak throughout the day, the common at one time falling over two points and the preferred 1¼. Since the recent statement of President Mellen, published in these columns, to the effect that the system would have to face serious losses because of a falling off in the crops in the eastern section of the road, the Street has been inclined to be bearish on the securities. At the same time there has been selling for Berlin and London account, and it was this selling, together with rather free offerings for home account, that yesterday broke the prices so sharply. In some parts of the Street the line of reasoning is that if the losses in earnings are as great as apparently is feared it is a question if even a 1 per cent. semi-annual dividend will be maintained.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC was, after Northern Pacific, the most active stock on the list, more than 31,000 shares being traded in. In the early dealings the stock was advanced above 48, but in the afternoon it fell off sharply two points on aggressive selling, some of it apparently by bears, but more of it undoubtedly representing the liquidation of stock held for some time for a well known pool account. Now that the official assurance is that no dividend on the securities may be expected this year the bears on the stock argue that it is selling altogether too high for a non-dividend paying issue. For the third week of September the earnings of the system increased $47,000.

***

BALTIMORE AND OHIO, from a high figure of 67⅝, fell at one time below 66, though the close was better, in sympathy with the general rally in the coal stocks. At the high figure long stock came out—as, indeed, it has come out for several days past on every show of strength. Since the general market decline the Street has fallen back to its old custom of comparisons, and the contention now is that, as compared with Union Pacific, also a 4 per cent. stock, the Baltimore and Ohio security is much too high. It will be recalled that this kind of reasoning was in evidence some two months ago, when both stocks were selling considerably higher. The new Baltimore and Ohio stock will be ready for delivery on Monday, and it is expected that this will satisfy much of the present borrowing demand and remove the apparent short interest from the market.

***

GRANGERS—These stocks were favorably affected by the excellent showing made by St. Paul for the month of August, an increase in net earnings of $166,500 being reported. At the same time, reports from the West were that the crop movement was very satisfactory and that business was holding better than had been expected. Notwithstanding this, however, the stocks did not escape the pressure which was brought to bear on the general market in the early afternoon, some of them falling a point or more. In every important instance, however, these losses were more than recovered in the final rally.

***

COAL STOCKS advanced sharply in the last fifteen minutes of trading on the report, subsequently officially denied, that the coal strike had been settled. Reading first preferred jumped up from 51½ to 54⅝, a net gain of 2⅝; Jersey Central rose from 125 to 131, a net gain of 2¼, and Delaware and Hudson gained 2⅝. Much of the buying responsible for the advances represented short covering, and so urgent was it that it resulted in a jump of a full point between quotations in Jersey Central stock, and of three-quarters between sales in Reading first preferred.

***

TOBACCO TRUST stock, as on the preceding day, moved very irregularly, the range of prices covering more than two points, with the final figure showing a net advance. During the day the Directors of the company met and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, 1½ on the common, and the semi-annual interest of 3 per cent. on the scrip. C. E. Halliwell was elected a Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation some time ago of H. L. Terrell.

***

SUGAR TRUST stock was rallied sharply in the last ten minutes of trading by a vigorous and concerted drive against the bear interest, the rally being helped by the sharp rise in the coal stocks. From around 113, where the quotation stood shortly before the close of business, the price was bid up in short order to 114¾, the high figure for the day, where it closed, marking a net advance of 1¼ points on transfers of 29,000 shares. The rise was in the face of the reports that the prices of sugars are being shaded, and that an open reduction is not improbable. It is said that one of the refineries of the trust will close down to-day.

***

LOCAL RAILWAY shares moved erratically yesterday, at one time showing strength, at another weakness. Metropolitan was conspicuous for its irregular movement, the range of prices being from 143¾ to 146¼, with the close at 145½, a fractional net gain. Brooklyn Rapid Transit ranged between 48 and 49½, while Manhattan fluctuated between 85 and 85¾, each showing a fractional net gain. There was absolutely no news on any of the stocks. Long stock came out in Metropolitan.

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LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE'S advance after the early weakness was in the face of a report showing a decrease in earnings for the third week of September of $6,500.

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HOCKING VALLEY'S strength was on the report that in the third week of September the earnings of the company were the largest for any one week in the history of the system, totaling $115,500 and showing a net gain of $22,500. The movement of bituminous coal was reported to be exceptionally heavy.

***

CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST'S advance was said to be due to investment buying for the account of a Western interest.

***

The quotations for inactive securities again showed sharp changes. The transfer of 100 shares of Gas and Electric of Bergen County resulted in a decline of 5¾ points; Laclede Gas advanced 1¼ on trading in 200 shares, while Wisconsin Central lost 1¼ on the transfer of 100 shares.

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

In some respects, according to The Iron Age, the week in the steel and iron trade has been eventful, although some doubt is expressed whether developments are such as to strengthen the markets. The Iron Age says:

The settlement of the boiling scale in the West, under the pressure of circumstances, will gradually start the mills in that territory. It looks as though the men had the better of the bargain. Comparing wages under the new scale with those paid for the scale year 1898-9, when prices were close to those now ruling, the men have secured an advance of 16 per cent. Quite a number are now at work under accumulated orders, and others will begin as specifications come in. Some consumers seem to be under the impression that the resumption will mean a weaker market, but this does not seem likely, in view of the fact that only the best-equipped mills will be put in operation for the present.
So far as the iron trade at large is concerned, the reduction in the price of standard sections of steel rails from $35 to $26 at mill, now in effect, will depend upon developments. If, as is claimed by many, the new price is too high to induce buying on any large scale, then the effect will be unfavorable. A large rail tonnage means that the great mills have their capacity well engaged, and thus exert less pressure upon steel billets and upon the finished lines in which they are interested. At times when the capacity of the ore mines and of the coke ovens is not being strained—and we are passing through such a time now—a large rail business does not necessarily mean dearer raw material. It is yet too early to judge what the attitude of the railroads will be. If they order only what is absolutely necessary the rail tonnage will be disappointing. They have certainly not come in with a rush during the last few days, nor is there apparently any reason why they should, even though, as intimated, the $26 rate is good only for thirty days.
It is claimed that the rail shipments during the current year have been so light that the roads must buy for 1901. It appears that the shipments of standard sections this year will run about 1,200,000 tons, as compared with about 2,000,000 tons in 1899, in the closing months of which, however, a considerable tonnage was rolled on 1900 account. The difference between the heavy requirements in a year when rails are very low and in a year when they cost much more is therefore a little exaggerated. But, even taking this into account, the figures illustrate how important a factor the fluctuations in the requirements of steel rails are to the trade at large.
Under the circumstances, the effect of the effort to secure $26 per ton at mill for standard sections will be watched by the iron trade at large closely. The next two or three weeks should tell whether the figure determined upon will cut down the sales as seriously as many seem to believe.
Pig iron is still dragging somewhat. From the South come reports that at least one interest has made lower prices than have been ruling thus far. The Southern railroads have reduced freight rates 50 cents per ton on shipments to the Ohio River and to tidewater for domestic trade, to go into effect on Oct. 1. To what extent connecting lines will lower prices north of the Ohio River is not yet known. The rate of freight on export sales has remained unchanged.
In Pittsburg moderate sales of Bessemer pig have been made at $13.50, and Eastern furnaces have taken an order for 10,000 tons of low phosphorous Bessemer for delivery in Western Pennsylvania.
The export movement is rather light, owing to high freights. The heavy offerings of steel seem to have had their effect in Great Britain, where billets are now down to £5, delivered. With ocean freights at 20 shillings and upward for the Fall months, the margin is narrowing seriously.
In the metal trade the most interesting event has been the lowering of the price of tin plate to $4 at mill per box, to become effective on Oct. 1. The great spelter consolidation is in abeyance for the present.

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On the Stock Exchange yesterday the steel stocks moved irregularly, much in sympathy with the general market, some of the issues showing strength and some weakness. There was no particular news on the stocks one way or the other.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was not much of a factor in the market yesterday, the total orders from that quarter not amounting to more than 10,000 shares, pretty well divided between sales and purchases. Yesterday was contango day in the London market and the carrying rate for Americans was from 1½ to 1½ per cent.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange listed the following securities yesterday:
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—$2,500,000 additional common stock voting trust certificates, making the total amount to be listed $45,000,000.
Iowa Central Railway Company—$300,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1938, making the total amount listed to date $7,200,000.
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company—$1,000,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1988, making the total amount listed to date $54,581,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company first mortgage 4-5 per cent. bonds, due 1950, interest February and August, 91¼.
10 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 127¾.
$5,000 Oh

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Owing to active trading in German Treasury bonds and one or two other issues, which recently have been very dull, yesterday's market for outside securities gave more appearance of life than has shown in some weeks. But this activity did not extend to the general list, and beyond the securities referred to the day was about as dull as the earlier days of the week. Prices generally were firmer and some advances of importance were recorded, but parts of the list suffered considerably and gave evidence of the fact that very little pressure is needed to drive quotations down.

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GERMAN TREASURY fours were conspicuous by reason of greater activity than has appeared in these bonds since they have been traded in on the curb. In the neighborhood of 500,000 marks changed hands between par and 100⅛, most of the sales being at the subscription price. Interests associated with those prominent in placing these bonds seemed to be the chief purchasers of the bonds, and the selling seemed to be the result of subscriptions made by speculators, who, failing to realize an immediate profit, sold their holdings, in most cases, with the loss of commission.

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CHICAGO AND ALTON subscriptions were traded in to the extent of $100,000, which sold for the most part at 102. For some days the trading in these subscriptions had been so light that yesterday's activity drew considerable attention. At the close there was a fractional advance in the bid price, the purchases having apparently cleaned the market of most of the offerings that were pressed for sale.

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ELECTRIC BOAT.—Considerable surprise was caused by a sale of Electric Boat preferred at 29¼. On the previous day a sale of this stock was made at 20½, and the sudden rise in the stock was a surprise only partly explained by the favorable reports as to the work performed by the Holland submarine torpedo boat in the Newport manoeuvres. After this one sale the bid for the stock dropped back to 27, and later to 25, but even at this figure the net gain was a large one. An advance of 1½ points showed in the common stock, which closed at 14½ bid.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER advanced fractionally on transactions in about 600 shares. Several other copper stocks were in fairly good demand and developed some strength.

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RUBBER GOODS common sold to the extent of 200 shares at 28¾, and showed a slight net gain for the day.

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CAST IRON PIPE preferred sold at 28, and the bid dropped to 25, a decline of over 3 points.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 25. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86	86¼	86	86½
Am. Agricultural Chem. pf	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	72	74	72	74
American Banknote	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds	70	80	70	80
American Chicle	63	66	63	66
American Chicle pf	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds	88	89	88	89½
American Thread pf	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	12⅝	13	12⅝	13
American Woolen pf	69	70	68½	69½
Asphalt Co. of America	7½	9	7½	9
Am. Type Founders	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds	107½	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
British Exchequer 3s	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
California Copper	4	5	4	5
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4	3¾	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	25	28½	28½	30
Central & So. Am. Tel	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs	102¼	102½	102	103
Compressed Air	30	31½	31	33
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E	6	6½	5⅜	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	4	5¼	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard	..	71	..	71
Distilling Co. of Am.	4½	5	4½	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Distil. Com. of Am. pf.	16½	18	16½	18
Electric Boat	14½	18	13	18
Electric Boat pf	25	30	18	25
Electric Vehicle	15	18	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅜	2¾	2½	2⅞
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	27	22	27
General Carriage	5	6½	5	6¼
General Chemical	58	62	58	62
General Chemical pf	94	96	94	96
German Treasury 4s	100	100 1-16	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	8¼	9¼	8¼	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	40	42	40	42
Hudson River Tel	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	15⅜	16⅛	14	16¼
International Pump pf	64	65	63½	65
International Silver pf	37	38	37	38
Inter-State Oil	54⅜	59	53⅜	58⅞
Iron Steamboat	2⅜	4	2⅜	4
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper	..	5	..	5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf	100	101	100	102½
New England Transport.	3	7	3	7
N. Y. Transportation	6½	7½	6¼	7¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25½	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf	84	86	85	86½
Pitts., Besse. & Lake E.	19	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	23	24	23	24
Pittsburg Coal pf	80	81½	81	83
Reisof	29	32	29	32
Reisof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf	90⅜	91½	90⅜	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24½	28⅞	28	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	75	76	75	76½
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	18	19¼	18	20
Seaboard Air Line 4s	67½	69	67½	69
Seaboard Air Line	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	41	44	40	43
Standard Coupler pf	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	531	534	531	534
Storage Power	12	14	12	14½
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12	13¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of Am. 5d assessment paid	..	5¼	6¼	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2⅞	..	2¾	..
Union Typewr.	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	118	120	118	120
Union Zinc & Lead	73	74	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	63	64½	64	66
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	83	84¼	83	84
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2¼	..	2¼	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	27½	35	27½	35
Westinghouse Air Brake	363	375	360	380
Worthington Pump pf	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190	195	190	195
Cent. P. & E. R. 7s	105½	105½	105½	106½
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	80	82	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. 5s	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. 6s	83½	87½	83½	87½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	117	118	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
23th & 24th St. 5s, 1906	113¾	114½	113¾	114½
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence	109¼	111	109¼	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	21½	..	21½	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union Gas, std	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	..	55	..	55
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds	..	103	..	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds. 6s	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	298	310	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s	105	106½	105	105½
N. Y. Gas & Coke	10	11	10	11
N. Y. Gas & Coke bds.	58½	60	58½	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	114	111	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s	102	103	102	103
Nor. Fuel L., H. & P. Co.	55	56	55	56
Nor. Fuel L., H. & P. Co. pfs.	107	109	107	109

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62¾@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29 1-16d per ounce, and in New York at 62⅞c. Mexican silver dollars at 49⅝c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .52, 200 Brunswick at .28, 500 Cripple Creek Consol. at .12½, 500 Gould & Curry at .35, 300 Elkton at 1.65 @1.73, 500 Isabella at .88, 100 Leadville at .06, 100 Mount Rosa at .55, 20 Ontario at 6.25, 2,000 Pharmacist at .13, 600 Plymouth at .13@.14, and 1,000 Yellow Jacket at .24.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alamo	.11½	Iron Silver	.66
Anaconda	.41	La Crosse	.12
Alice	.50	Leadville Con.	.05
Adams Con.	.18	Little Chief	.16
Belcher	.18	Mexican	.26
Best & Belcher	.25	Moulton	.30
Brunswick Consol.	.25	Ontario	6.75
Caledonia, Ex. R.	.90	Ophir	.50
Catalpa	.09	Occidental	.04
Chrysolite	.03	Plymouth	.11
Challenge Con.	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Potosi	.14
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver	1.90
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.14
Crescent	.08	Sierra Nevada	.28
Daly	1.25	Standard	4.00
Deadwood Terra	.45	Small Hopes	.50
Eureka Con.	.14	Union Con.	.10
Father Con.	.35	Yellow Jacket	.18
Golden Fleece	.20	Argentum Juanita	.25
Gould & Curry	.30	Isabella	.83
Hale & Norcross	.19	Mollie Gibson	.22
Horn Silver	1.15	Portland	3.10

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1900.	1899.	1898.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Sept.	$41,896	$48,907	$37,034
From July 1	438,846	451,770	391,631
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	7,438	6,952	6,678
3d week Sept.	606,000	604,000	555,000
From Jan. 1	21,027,967	19,250,989	17,442,247
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,470	1,445	1,360
3d week Sept.	308,696	288,675	236,277
From July 1	3,878,972	2,962,489	2,708,734
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	929	929	930
3d week Sept.	147,499	145,679	141,931
From July 1	1,583,283	1,489,160	1,274,454
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	711	648	648
3d week Sept.	123,600	123,708	105,400
From July 1	1,211,698	1,171,214	998,667
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	146	146	156
3d week Sept.	7,017	7,697	7,399
From July 1	80,137	99,694	83,214
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	174	167	167
3d week Sept.	29,537	27,254	23,234
From July 1	827,159	343,539	296,608
HOCKING VALLEY—			
Mileage	346	346	346
3d week Sept.	115,598	93,019	65,069
From July 1	1,086,207	903,823	600,615
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Sept.	97,824	112,120	105,868
From Jan. 1	2,552,584	2,619,118	2,504,003
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	546	509	509
3d week Sept.	40,488	55,994	48,673
From July 1	497,598	581,122	484,706
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,140	3,033	2,988
3d week Sept.	531,290	587,850	458,465
From July 1	5,906,818	6,041,449	5,017,243
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	508	508	360
3d week Sept.	66,170	65,112	46,284
From July 1	695,957	667,563	496,512
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
3d week Sept.	622,000	575,000	513,000
From Jan. 1	20,856,628	18,970,227	18,196,573
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Sept.	26,000	28,000	20,000
From Jan. 1	967,731	858,637	943,347
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Sept.	35,825	35,321	27,332
From Jan. 1	1,016,181	810,627	679,024
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,059	1,402	1,282
3d week Sept.	201,820	170,760	158,534
From July 1	2,063,172	1,750,204	1,503,375
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
3d week Sept.	127,232	121,141	133,000
From July 1	1,301,843	1,239,475	1,117,106
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	6,435	6,277	5,968
3d week Sept.	663,276	641,628	571,779
From July 1	7,063,477	6,648,248	5,899,214
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Sept.	52,625	40,968	35,238
From July 1	582,426	469,377	412,060
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for August—			
Gross earnings	3,594,689	3,376,693	3,019,788
Oper. expenses	2,241,520	2,190,031	1,907,873
Net earnings	1,353,169	1,186,662	1,111,915
Prop. ex. to gross	62½	64⅞	63⅛
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	6,815,016	6,761,170	5,554,980
Oper. expenses	4,300,756	4,434,450	3,560,544
Net earnings	2,514,260	2,326,720	1,904,436
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for August—			
Gross earnings	95,047	88,382	73,300
Oper. expenses	69,524	63,311	67,023
Net earnings	25,522	25,071	16,277
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	194,049	181,235	161,732
Oper. expenses	139,818	128,498	112,619
Net earnings	54,230	52,736	49,012
WABASH for August—			
Gross earnings	1,527,318	1,462,956	1,283,293
Oper. expenses	1,050,494	1,025,307	901,749
Net earnings	476,824	437,650	381,544
Prop. ex. to gross	68½	70¾	70¾
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,877,422	2,736,141	2,362,504
Oper. expenses	2,049,890	1,994,411	1,723,305
Net earnings	827,532	741,730	639,199

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$185,456,267
Gold	78,932,293
Silver	8,596,420
United States notes	21,944,130
Treasury notes of 1890	124,120
National banknotes	9,905,931
Total receipts this day	2,054,033
Total receipts this month	39,087,060
Total receipts this year	138,680,977
Total expenditures this day	1,345,000
Total expenditures this month	34,870,000
Total expenditures this year	139,349,851
Deposits in National banks	97,272,907
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	200,927
Government receipts:	
From internal revenue	1,110,619
Customs	931,007
Miscellaneous	12,315

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$237,219,679
Silver dollars	425,987,000
Silver bullion of 1890	2,805,872
Silver bullion of 1890	65,318,128
United States notes	2,240,000
Total	$733,570,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$237,219,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,987,000
Treasury notes outstanding	68,124,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,240,000
Total	$733,570,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$50,753,653
Gold certificates	28,178,640
Silver coin and bullion	1,976,154
Silver certificates	6,620,266
United States notes	21,944,130
Other assets	17,175,444
Total in Treasury	$126,648,290
Deposits in National banks	97,272,907
Total	$223,921,198
Current liabilities	88,464,930
Available cash balance	$185,456,267

Shading Price of Sugar.

In the wholesale sugar trade yesterday it was reported that the refiners were shading the price of refined products, and that the price had been cut to 6.15 cents per pound, at which figure Arbuckle Brothers were said to be taking orders in twenty-five-barrel lots. The American Sugar Refining Company is said to be offering sugars at the same price in one-hundred-barrel lots.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅝	14	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅝
59	61	685	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	59	59	58½	58⅝	+ ½
32	33	350	American Cotton Oil	32½	32½	32	32	+ ½
31	32½	100	American Ice Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
8¾	9¼	410	Am. Linseed Co.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
50	50¾	110	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50	50	50	50	— ¼
4¼	4½	100	Am. Malting Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
35⅝	35¾	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
87½	88	210	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼	+ ¼
		50	Am. Spirits Mf. Co. pf.	14	14	14	14	.....
17⅜	18	700	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18¼	18½	18	18	— ⅛
64½	65	400	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	.....
30¼	30½	5,785	Am. Steel & Wire	30¼	30⅝	29⅞	30⅜	+ ¼
70¾	71	425	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	71⅜	71⅝	70½	70½	— ⅞
114⅜	114⅝	29,285	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅞	114⅝	112⅜	114⅝	+1¾
25	26	1,225	Am. Tin Plate	26	26	25	25	.....
76	79	200	Am. Tin Plate pf.	77¼	77¼	77½	77¼	+ ⅜
36⅜	37	6,625	American Tobacco	36⅞	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅝
41	41¼	900	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	41¼	41¾	41	41¾	+ ½
45	46	100	Ann Arbor pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
26⅜	26½	3,855	At., T. & S. F.	26½	26¾	26	26½	.....
68⅜	68½	10,820	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68½	68⅝	67⅝	68⅜	.....
66¾	67	10,290	Baltimore & Ohio	67¼	67⅝	65⅞	66⅞	— ⅛
75⅝	75½	1,960	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76	76	74⅝	75¼	— ⅛
49⅜	49½	23,345	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	48⅜	49¼	48	49⅛	+ ⅛
48	48	300	Canada Southern	48½	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	625	Canadian Pacific	86	86	85¾	85¾	— 1⅜
26⅝	26⅞	2,710	Chesapeake & Ohio	26¼	26⅞	26	26¼	+ ⅛
121⅜	122	12,185	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121¼	122	120⅝	121⅜	+ ⅛
10	10¼	280	Chicago Great West.	10¼	10¼	10	10	.....
112¼	112⅝	10,035	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	112	112⅝	111	112¼	.....
160	165	600	Chicago & Northw.	159½	160	159½	160	+1½
104⅝	104⅞	6,964	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	104⅝	105	103⅝	104⅝	.....
8	10	50	Chicago Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
26	28	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27	27	27	27	— 1
58¼	59½	200	Cl., C., C. & St. L.	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
29¾	30	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	— ½
..	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
36	36½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	36	36	36	36	.....
164⅜	165⅛	487	Consolidated Gas	164⅜	165	164⅜	165	+1
24	24½	400	Con. Tobacco Co.	24⅜	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛
75	76	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	.....
108	110	100	Del. & Hudson.	107⅞	107⅞	107½	107½	.....
173½	175	200	Del., Lack. & West.	175	175	174	174	+2⅝
10⅝	11	310	Erie	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
77	80	45	Evans. & T. H. pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
31½	32	4,125	Federal Steel	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ ¼
..	..	30	Federal Steel pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
61½	61¾	1,850	Fed. Steel pf., ex div.	61⅝	61½	61	61½	— ⅜
..	..	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	73	73	73	73	— ⅝
132¼	133	200	General Electric	133¼	133¼	133	133	+ ¼
48	49	310	Glucose Sugar Ref.	48½	48½	48½	48½	.....
98	99	30	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
1,650	1,800	1,665	Great Northern pf.	150	150	149½	150	— ⅞
30⅜	31	195	Hocking Valley	31	31	31	31	.....
61½	61½	400	Hocking Valley pf.	61	61½	61	61¼	.....
114⅜	115¼	2,410	Illinois Central	115¼	115⅝	114½	115⅝	+ ½
16⅝	17⅛	500	Internat. Paper	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
78	79	28	Internat. Paper pf.	78	78	78	78	.....
61	62	1,636	Iowa Central	61	62½	61	61	— ⅛
17⅛	17⅜	100	Iowa Central pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	.....
9¼	12	570	Kansas City Southern.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ½
28	31	50	K. C. Southern pf.	28	28	28	28	.....
59	60½	200	Laclede Gas	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	.....
69⅞	70	3,155	Louisville & Nashville	69⅞	70½	69¼	70½	+ ⅛
85⅛	86	3,900	Manhattan Elevated.	85½	85⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
146¾	147	2,675	Met. Street Ry., ex d.	146¾	146¾	146¾	145¾	+ ⅞
104⅝	11	200	Mexican Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅞	100	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
51	52	100	Minn. & St. Louis	51	51	51	51	.....
27¼	27⅝	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27¼	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
47	47½	32,750	Missouri Pacific	48	48¼	46¼	47¼	— ⅜
32¼	32½	475	National Biscuit Co.	31⅝	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
88	92	20	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	88	88	87½	87½	.....
..	..	30	National Salt	35	39⅝	35	39⅝	.....
..	..	10	National Salt pf.	63	63	63	63	.....
24½	25	300	National Steel	24	24	24	25	+1
82	83	100	National Steel pf.	83	83	83	83	.....
45	46	230	National Tube Co.	45	45	45	45	.....
92¼	92⅝	360	National Tube Co. pf.	92½	92½	92⅛	92½	.....
130	131	1,400	New Jersey Central	128¾	131	128	131	+2¼
114	116	325	New York Air Brake.	116	116	112	114	—2
127⅝	127¾	4,220	New York Central	127⅝	127⅝	126⅝	127¼	— ⅛
207	210	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	207¾	207¾	207¾	207¾	.....
20	20¼	610	N. Y. Ont. & West.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
32	32⅜	1,880	Norfolk & Western.	32	32⅛	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	200	North American	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	.....
47¼	47⅝	48,990	Northern Pacific	48¼	48⅝	46⅞	47⅝	—¼
67⅜	68	1,614	Northern Pacific pf.	68⅛	68⅜	67⅞	67⅞	—¼
27½	28	330	Pacific Mail	28	28	27½	27½	— ⅛

AWARDS OF NOBEL PRIZES.

First Distribution Dec. 10, 1901—Regulations Made Public—For Scientific Discoveries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The State Department has received a note from the legation of Sweden and Norway, dated Washington, Sept. 11, inclosing a copy of the laws and regulations relating to the Nobel bequest. The first award will take place Dec. 10, 1901. The Nobel endowment is based on the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, engineer, drawn up Nov. 27, 1895. The stipulations are as follows:

The remainder of the fortune which I shall leave shall be disposed of in the following manner: The capital, converted into safe investments by the executors of my will, shall constitute a fund the interest of which shall be distributed annually as a reward to those who, in the course of the preceding year, shall have rendered the greatest services to humanity. The sum total shall be divided into five equal portions assigned as follows:

(1) To the person having made the most important discovery or invention in the department of physical science.

(2) To the person having made the most important discovery or having produced the greatest improvement in chemistry.

(3) To the author of the most important discovery in the department of physiology or of medicine.

(4) To the author having produced the most notable literary work in the sense of idealism.

(5) To the person having done the most, or the best, in the work of establishing the brotherhood of nations, for the suppression or the reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation and the propagation of peace conferences.

The prizes will be awarded as follows: For physical science and chemistry, by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; for works in physiology or medicine, by the Caroline Institute of Stockholm; for literature, by the Academy of Stockholm; finally, for the work of peace, by a committee of five members, elected by the Norwegian Storting. It is my expressed will that nationality shall not be considered, so that the prize may accrue to the most worthy, whether he be a Scandinavian or not.

For admission to the competition, it is necessary to be proposed in writing by a qualified person. No attention will be paid to requests addressed by persons desiring to obtain a prize themselves. The annual competition considers proposals which have been offered in the course of the year immediately preceding up to the date of Feb. 1. The right of competing for the prizes is limited to certain classes of scientific men, and of other learned men to whom invitations to that effect have been sent.

The invitations will be sent every year in the month of September. Proposals for the prize must be made before Feb. 1 of the following year. They are classified by the Nobel Committee and submitted to the College of Professors. The Nobel Committee decides which of the works presented shall be submitted to a special examination. The College of Professors will pronounce definitely on the distribution of the prize in the course of the month of October. The vote is taken in secret; if necessary, the question may be decided by drawing lots.

NATIONAL BERTILLON SYSTEM.

Central Bureau for Identification of Criminals to be Established at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 26.—Through an arrangement made at Cleveland, Ohio, this week between Superintendent of Prisons Collins and the representatives of nearly all penal institutions in the United States that use the Bertillon system of identification, the State Central Bureau of Identification here will be used as the central bureau for all these institutions.

The full benefits of the system have never been realized, as each State has worked by itself and there has been no unity of operation. By the arrangement now made duplicates of all descriptive cards prepared in the institutions of the different States will be filed at the State Bureau, at Albany, thus affording a system of criminal supervision, National in its scope, and which it is believed will render as important service in the United States as the great bureau at Paris has in France.

HIS WIFE WORE BLOOMERS.

One of the Causes of Differences Which Appear in a Divorce Suit.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 26.—Vice-Chancellor Stevens gave a hearing to-day on the suit for divorce brought by Emery J. Whitehead of Westfield against his wife, Celia J. Whitehead, on the ground of desertion. Mr. Whitehead, who is connected with a mercantile agency in New York, is fifty-three years old, and his wife is fifty-five. Each owns orange groves in Florida.

Mr. Whitehead testified that he and his wife were married on March 7, 1869, at Chelsea, Mass. They lived together until Oct. 1, 1897, when, he said, she deserted him. They have two children, Dr. Rufus B. Whitehead of Elizabeth and Will Carleton Whitehead, a lawyer of Denver, Col. Mr. Whitehead said that he and his wife had had various differences, but not as a rule on subjects of a domestic nature. In the Winter of 1896-7 a quarrel arose over the conviction and execution of the Chicago Anarchists. Mr. Whitehead said that his wife sympathized with the Anarchists, and on the day of their execution wore mourning.

Later there was another quarrel over Mrs. Whitehead wearing bloomers.

Mr. Whitehead said that he did not desire to cast the slightest reflection on his wife's character.

MEETING OF HARVARD OVERSEERS

Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports Appointed.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held here to-day. Solomon Lincoln was re-elected President of the board.

It was voted to concur with the President and Fellows in their vote, appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1900: Ira Nelson Hollis, Edwin Herbert Hall, and Archibald Cary Coolidge as Faculty members, and James Jackson Storrow, Roland William Boyden, and Bertram Gordon Waters as graduate members.

Concurrence also was voted in appointing Lyman Abbott, D. D., as preacher to the university for one year from Sept. 1, 1900.

Believe the Negro Was Lynched.

SOUTH PITTSBURG, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Two negroes passed through here last night with another colored man, whom they said they were going to hang for an assault on a woman. Officers heard of the affair and followed. To-day they found portions of the negro's clothing in the woods on the bank of the creek. It is supposed the negro was thrown into the creek.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Big Trade Involves Lenox Avenue Block Front—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Alexander Haft has sold, through Julius Levy & Co., to Frederick G. Potter, the four seven-story flathouses 303, 305, 315, and 317 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, each 25 by 100, taking in part payment the vacant block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, 199.10 by 125. The One Hundred and Sixth Street property figured in the deal at $160,000 and the Lenox Avenue lots at $150,000.

W. A. Darling has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Alexander Cameron the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Williamson & Bryan have sold for Max Marx to Enoch C. Bell the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, 100 by 100; also, the plot on the west side of Webster Avenue, running through to Clay Avenue, 65 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 50 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to John F. Gilhooly, for $9,500, the two-story brick and stone dwelling on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 50 feet east of Kelly Street, 25 by 100.

C. C. Hottenroth has sold for Elizabeth Rippel to Elizabeth Quinn the two-story brick dwelling 1,105 Dawson Street, near Longwood Avenue, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson has secured a loan of $200,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company on his property on the Southern Boulevard near Leggett's Road. The loan is made for one year and bears 5 per cent. interest.

Ashforth & Duryee have sold for Edward M. Johnson his country place of thirty-five acres at Greenwich, Conn. The buyer is Alfred Peats.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

302 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charlotte A. Williams.....$27,987

By Solomon De Walltearas.

2,206 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St., 25 by 75, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Richard W. Elliott..... 19,200

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,310 to 1,316 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundredth Street, 100.11 by 73, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 84,125

180 to 184 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 75.8 by 85, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 79,625

52 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; to the plaintiff, F. A. O. Schwarz. 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Ezekiel Fixman, referee, 342 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear. Due on judgment, $10,322.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 102 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,705.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 58 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 136 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpool, referee, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 95.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,462.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee, 1,831 Third Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,975.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 feet east of New York Central Railroad, for an iron boiler house, 42 by 70; L. B. and E. McCabe, Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owners; Ward Cunningham, architect; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 60 feet west of First Avenue, for a one-story stone storage house, 29 by 24; M. Palladino of 314 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; R. Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $900.

Webster Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a one-story frame tool house, 24 by 14; N. Mueller of 1,991 Webster Avenue, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $200.

Undercliff Avenue, west side, 427 feet south of Sedgwick Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 49.5; Margaret E. Jones, owner; Charles H. Sparry, architect; cost, $3,700.

No. 421 West Forty-third Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 83.11; John Frick of 255 West Twenty-seventh Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $27,000.

No. 345 East Eighty-fifth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 87.8; A. Bachrach of 610 Broadway, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Broome Street, northwest corner of Wooster Street; to two six-story brick stores and lofts; Houghton & Duryea of 111 Broadway, owners; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $150.

Jumel Terrace, west side, 134 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Henrietta Born, premises, owner; W. G. Piqueron, architect; cost, $600.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-first Street; to a four-story brick store; Mary C. Grinnon of 233 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,378 Fifth Avenue; to a five-story brick tenement; M. Gidlan of 421 Sixth Avenue, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $300.

Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-second Street; to a five-story brick bachelor apartment house; Charles D. Wetmore of 152 Madison Avenue, owner; Warren & Wetmore, architects; cost, $100.

No. 226 East Sixty-second Street; to a four-story brick dwelling; Mary Lyons, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $50.

Main Street, southeast corner of Vickory Place; to a two-story frame dwelling and store; R. J. Vickory, City Island, owner; H. T. Booth, architect; cost, $500.

No. 2,174 Second Avenue; to a four-story brick flat, with stores; L. Marmaro, premises, owner; R. Werner of 1,512 Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Fiftieth Street; to a five-story brick flat; O. E. B. Smith of 149 East Twenty-second Street, owner; H. A. Jacobs, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 580 Fifth Avenue; to a four-story brick store; Hoffman estate, owner; J. O. Whitenack, architect; cost, $700.

No. 125 West Fifty-fourth Street; to a four-story brick school; city, owner; J. B. Robinson, architect; cost, $325.

RECENT HOTEL CHANGES.

New Proprietors for Parker House and the Navarre and Cecil Hotels.

Charles W. Dabb, who for several years has been proprietor of the Leland Hotel in Chicago, has purchased a one-half interest in the lease and furniture of the new Hotel Navarre, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, from Richard H. Stearns.

The Hotel Cecil, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, will in the future be conducted by F. R. White, formerly proprietor of the Wyoming Hotel, Scranton, Penn. Mr. White has just acquired the interest of Proskey Brothers in the Hotel Cecil property. Both of the foregoing deals were negotiated through Broker Matthew J. Ward.

Proskey Brothers, who are also proprietors of the Hotel Breslin at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., have leased the Parker House, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, through Broker John H. Fife, and are now in possession.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Wednesday, Sept. 26.

BRADHURST AV, 116, s e corner of 148th St, 25x75; Bruno Eusner to John Eusner, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... $1

BROOK AV, 461, 24.11x90; Emma L. Fraser to Robert L. Brown, (mtg $15,000, R S $5.50)..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 237.11 ft n e of 168th St, 42x168.6x42.6x127.4; also Brook Av, e s, 237.11 ft n of 168th St, 42x100.6; also Webster Av, e s, 237.11 ft n of 168th St, runs n e 42x s e 14.11x s w 26.1x s e 9.7x s e 7.6x n w 17.11; Bernhard Klingenstein and another to Elizabeth McPhillips, (mtg $7,000, R S $4)..... 1

CARMINE ST, 80, 20x60; also Varick St, e s, 43 ft n of Downing St, 20x69.11x irregular; Amelia A. Mildeberger to Elwood Mildeberger, (all liens, R S $1)... 1

CHERRY ST, 191, 25.6x60x25.4x60; Arthur Lery to David E. Foley, (mtg $17,000, R S $6)..... 1

COLLEGE AV, e s, at p e s of 145th St, 50x55; Charles H. Griffin, referee, to Michael J. Sullivan..... 2,150

CONCORD AV, e s, north ½ of Lot 127, map of East Morrisania, 25x100; also, Concord Av, e s, 125 ft n of Elm St, 25x100; Henry Harper to Henrietta Haffen ..... Gift

CROTONA AV, n w corner of Pelham Av, 218.5.7x—x24x10; Mary T. Hally and another to Daniel T. McNamara, (R S $7)... 7,000

EAGLE AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 149th St, new line, 25x106.1; Ann and John McCarthy to John and Matthias Haffen, (confirmation deed) 1

FRANKLIN AV, s s, 499 ft e of Main St, City Island, 100x110x115x100; Augustus B. Wood to B. Frank Wood, (R S $1.50)..

GRAND ST, 590, 25x75; Charles A. Chesebrough to Ellen Egan, (R S $17.50) 100

INWOOD AV, e s, 350 ft s of Wolf Place, 25x130; William A. Doyle to George F. D. Doyle 1

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x38.8; Eliot Gorton to Arkell R. McMichael, (R S $145)..... 100

MADISON AV, 1,823, e s, 25x100; Charles J. Miller to Theodore Haas, (mtg $18,000, R S $10.50)..... 1

MINETTA ST, or Lane, s s, 45.3 ft e of Carmine St, 50x80.10x58x50.10; Charles Meier to Edward Wilckens, (R S $1)..... 1

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 100.1 x158.10x110.1x151.8; Henry Korn to Jerry Altieri 30,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 30 ft s of 160th St, 40x100; William G. Piqueron to George H. Piqueron 19,000

MORRIS AV, new, e s, 38.5 ft s of 151st St, 14.6x70.3; George Linn to Kathrina Sless, (mtg $1,500)..... 4,500

PLOT, begins n s of premises conveyed by Ann McCarthy to John Haffen, 100 ft w of Eagle Av, runs w 6.1± s 25± e 6.1x25 to beginning; John and Matthias Haffen to Ann McCarthy, (confirmation deed).. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76 ft s of 95th St, 50x90; William J. Coyle against Robert E. Westcott, owner; John McDermott, contractor 58

3D AV, 219; Joseph Galick against E. A. Kawlings, owner; David Jackson, contractor 81

3D AV, 1295; Central Iron Works against Bernard T. Kearns, lessee and contractor 2,589

15TH ST, 407 East; Samuel Herman and another against Ernst Memmler, owner; Robert G. Irwin, contractor 8

77TH ST, 245 East; 82d St, 351 East, and 85th St, 207 and 217 East; Marx & Jacobson against Moses K. and Karl M. Wallach, owners and contractors..... 1,800

87TH ST, 267 and 269 West; James I. Harper against F. B. Poole, owner; John J. Hearn and James Quinn, contractors. 775

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Joseph Bologna against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor 344

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAP. 78, LAWS OF 1900.

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 100.9x 158.10x110x151.8; Henry Korn, with Jerry Altieri, 13 payments..... 54,000

5TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d St, or White Plains Road, 50x114; Herbert S. Ogden, as attorney, with William Bloomfield, 4 payments 5,000

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 100x 100.11; Henry Korn, with Jerry Altieri, 3 payments..... 12,000

ORDER UNDER CHAP. 418, LAWS OF 1897.

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x100; M. E. Stevens, or Stevenson, on John Farrell, to Alfred Brumme, (8 orders).. 221

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Gibson Putzel against Emilio Vigna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Rose.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x 95; Louis Wiederman against Samuel Glass and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, W. P. Burr.

1ST AV, s e corner of 106th St, 25.11x84; Joseph Frank against Dora Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney A. Nelson.

3D AV, n e corner of Julia St, 127.4x100x106.1x 102.2; James T. Barry against Eben Hatfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

5TH AVE, s s, 101.4 ft w of Broadway, 25x100.5; John P. Kane Company against Frank S. Kinney and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. W. Shepard.

129TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; also 3d Av, e s, 75.7 ft s of 104th St, 24.10x110; William H. Breisacher against Dorothea L. Breisacher and others, (partition;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 25x96.7; William Kaysser against Isaac C. Ottenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Latson & Bonynge.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅝
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	18.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅞
Lard, prime	7.62½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet; wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; No. 2 corn, 42⅞@43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 42@43¼c; No. 2 oats, 22½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; fair to choice malting barley, 52@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.53; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.53; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $12.10@$12.15; lard, per 100 lb, $7.06@$7.07½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.60@$7.80; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.15@$8.20; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.—All was confusion and uncertainty in local cotton speculative circles again yesterday. The market started easy in tone, with prices unchanged to 8 points lower, and continued to shrink rapidly following the call under brisk liquidation of long cotton purchased last night on the belief that to-day would witness a marked reaction from the weakness then prevalent. The selling was impelled by a sudden and pronounced decline in the Liverpool market, where a stampede of bulls was in full progress, according to reliable private cables. The latter declared the slump was the direct outcome of Tuesday night's decline here and heavy offerings of spot cotton from the South. The heavy receipts and splendid picking weather helped to undermine the English market. There was a singular absence of bullish support in these circles on the down turn, and all through the day shorts appeared to be averse to assuming new responsibilities for the present. Estimates for to-morrow's receipts did not call for amounts as large as the movement to-day led the trade to expect. Throughout the day, however, there was clearly manifested a feeling of distrust and timidity, with a goodly number of traders actually withdrawing from the market where opportunity offered until some new developments of importance came to light. In the last half hour a flurry of local covering carried prices to above the close of Tuesday. The market closed firm, with prices net 4@12 points higher. Spot cotton closed dull, with prices unchanged on the basis of 10⅜c for middling upland and 11c for middling Gulf. Sales, 343 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady at 10¼c; Mobile quiet at 10c; Savannah easy at 9⅞c, ¼c lower; Wilmington firm at 10½c; Norfolk quiet at 10¼c, ¼c lower; Baltimore nominal at 10⅜c, ¼c lower; Memphis steady at 10 5-16c, ¼c lower; Augusta steady at 10c, ¼c lower, and St. Louis quiet at 10¼c, ¼c lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.18	10.20	10.02	10.30@10.35
October	10.00	10.04	9.85	10.02@10.03
November	9.65	9.76	9.56	9.75@ 9.76
December	9.50	9.63	9.44	9.62@ 9.63
January	9.50	9.63	9.44	9.62@ 9.63
February	9.45	9.61	9.45	9.62@ 9.63
March	9.52	9.62	9.44	9.62@ 9.63
April	9.44	9.53	9.44	9.62@ 9.63
May	9.52	9.62	9.44	9.62@ 9.63
June	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.61@ 9.63
July				9.60@ 9.62
August	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.48@ 9.52

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Spot cotton in limited demand; prices lower; American middling, fair, 7 3-16d; good middling, 6 15-16d; middling, 6¾d; low middling, 6 11-16d; good ordinary, 5 29-32d; ordinary, 5 19-32d. The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, of which 250 were for speculation and export, and included 2,100 bales American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 1,800 bales American. Futures opened easy and closed irregular; American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 53-64d buyers; September and October, 5 59-64d buyers; October and November, 5-31-64d sellers; November and December, 5 24-64d buyers; December and January, 5 -19-64d sellers; January and February, 5 16-64d sellers; February and March, 5 12-64@5 14-64d buyers; March and April, 5 11-64@5 12-64d sellers; April and May, 5 10-64d sellers; May and June, 5 8-64@5 9-64d buyers; June and July, 5 7-64d buyers; July and August, 5 5-64@5 6-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A bullish undertone, for which it was difficult at times to find a good reason apart from a sentimental one, prevailed in wheat circles pretty much all of yesterday, and closed the market quite firm at ½c net advance. While speculative trade was not particularly broad, it included a fairly good representation from outside bull sources on the idea that after sustaining its recent decline wheat was in a position to do better with any sort of encouragement at all. Offerings for the same reason were not heavy, and when the early strength of corn was taken into consideration the market had little difficulty in working toward a higher level, notwithstanding the fact that export business was somewhat off color as to volume, and weather advices from northwest sections indicated that with much lower temperatures conditions had become more favorable for a clearing away of the storm that has made Northwest crop news a centre of speculative interest for some weeks. Bears showed considerable alarm after 1 o'clock, and advanced December to 84⅝c, from which it reacted to 84c. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 83⅜c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c; old No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 86c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75⅝@76c; September, 75¼c; October, 75¼c; December, 77¼c; No. 2 hard, 72¼@72¾c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 40½c; September, 40½; October, 38¼c; December, 33¾c; year, 33¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22c; September, 22¼c; December, 23c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 26c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 26.—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¾c; No. 2 Northern, 76¾c; No. 3 Spring, 73¼c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 83¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¾c; September No. 1 Northern, 81¾c; December No. 1 Northern, 81½c; May No. 1 Northern, 81¼c. Corn, 40¾c. Oats, 23¼@23½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 26.—Close—Wheat—September, 78¾c; December, 79¾@79¼c; May, 82¼@82¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; No. 2 Northern, 78¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 26.—Wheat firmer; No. 1 Northern, 80¼@81½c; No. 2 Northern, 79c. Rye—Lower; No. 1, 55@56c. Barley—Less firm; No. 2, 57c; sample, 40@54c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents were quoted at $4.15@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.80@$3; No. 2 extra Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.50@$20, spot and to arrive. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. Cornmeal—Firm; kiln-dried, $2.50@$2.65, as to brand. Bag Meal—Firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.50@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.50@$16.75; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.50; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $38.50; linseed oil cake, $28; corn oil cake, $30.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	81 7-16	82	81 7-16	81⅞
October	82	82¾	81¾	81⅞
December	83 9-16	84 5-16	83 7-16	84
March	85 5-16	87	86 5-16	86⅜
May	85⅛	86 11-16	85⅞	86⅛
Corn—				
September	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43½
October	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46⅜
December	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛
May				41⅛
Lard—				
September				$7.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September				77⅛
October	76¾	78	76¾	77⅛
November	77⅛	78¾	77⅛	78⅛
Corn—				
September	42¾	44⅛	42¾	42⅝
October	39¼	40⅝	39¼	40⅛
November	36⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛
Oats—				
September				21⅞
October	21¾	22	21⅝	21⅞
November	22 5-16	22 7-16	22¼	22⅜
Lard—				
October	$7.05	$7.07½	$7.02½	$7.02½
January	6.77½	6.80	6.77½	6.77½
Ribs—				
October	7.50	7.52½	7.50	7.52½
January	6.15	6.15	6.12½	6.12½
Pork—				
October	11.97½	12.15	11.97½	12.15
January	11.52½	11.57½	11.47½	11.55

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $12.75@$14; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14@$16. BEEF—Quiet; mess, 8@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Dull; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¾c; pigs, 8¼@8¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, firm; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¾c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders, steady, 6¼c; pickled hams quiet, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW—Firmer; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD—Steady, $7.52½; city lard steady, $7.25; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.75; Brazil, kegs, $9.00; compound dull; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE—Quiet; oleo, 7½c, nominal; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 66s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, steady, 72s 6d. Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 39s 3d; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 38s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 45s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 48s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 44s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 43s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 42s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 32s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 53s; do colored, firm, 54s.

COFFEE.—Following Tuesday's unusual heavy transactions, since traced largely to liquidation, carried out in the last hour of the session, a quieter feeling was obtained with the undertone of the general situation easier. Opening steady at unchanged prices yesterday, business was about a fourth of what it amounted to the previous day, and was confined to seven of the twelve months, January, February, April, June, and August being entirely neglected. In the open market for spot supplies the feeling is quiet, with values more or less nominal on the basis of about 8⅜c for No. 7 Rio invoice lots.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September				6.90
October	6.95	7.00	6.95	6.95@6.96
November	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
December	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10
January				7.15@7.20
February				7.20@7.25
March	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.25@7.30
April				7.30@7.35
May	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35@7.40
June				7.40@7.45
July	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45@7.50

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKET.—Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 6$900; receipts, 53,000 bags; stock, 1,014,000 bags. Hamburg—Opened pfennig 1½@¾c easier at 12:30 P. M.; net unchanged to ¼ pfennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet, ¼f higher; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., steady and unchanged; at 5 30 P. M. was unchanged; total sales, 18,000 bags; January, 47.50; February, 47.75; March, 48.00; April, 48.25; May, 48.50; June, 48.75; July, 49.00; August, 49.00; September, 47.50; October, 47.25; November, 47.25; December, 47.50. Rio—Coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7⅜@8⅜; exchange, 10d; receipts, 13,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 2,000 bags; stock, 253,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.75; steel rails, $32.50; pig-iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $17.87½; tin, $29.02½; exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 5c; muscovado, 4½c; molasses, 4c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 40¾@41c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.50@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.80@$1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.30; W G, $2.65; W W, $3.15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 35½@36c; receipts, 56 casks. Resin steady, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 272. Crude turpentine firm, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 24 casks. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 125 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 26.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 36½c; receipts, 688 casks; sales, 858 casks; exports, none. Resin firm, unchanged; receipts, 2,451 bbls; sales, 1,147 bbls; exports, 191 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin—Steady; unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.—Receipts—Resin, 14 bbls; turpentine, 73 casks; exports, none.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.06; refined, cases, New York, $8.35. Cottonseed oil—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 36@36½c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; linseed, American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted at 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@59c.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Native steers, $4.25@$5.65; Texans, $4.10@$4.20; Westerns, $4.45; bulls, $2.50@$4; cows, $1.45@$3.40; cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.50; tops, $8.75; grassers and buttermilks and feds calves, $3.50@$4; city dressed veals, 9 to 12½ cents per lb

INJURED IN A RUNAWAY.

Grocer's Assistant and a Girl Suffer—The Horse Killed.

A horse owned by Stahl Brothers, grocers, at 1,100 Lexington Avenue, became frightened while being driven by August Muller, nineteen years old, who lived with his employers, yesterday afternoon and ran away. At Third Avenue the animal struck Annie Dresner, fourteen years old, of 208 East Seventy-fifth Street, and knocked her down. Between Third and Second Avenues Muller was thrown from the wagon. At Second Avenue the horse ran into an elevated road pillar and was killed instantly.

The injured girl was taken to Presbyterian Hospital, where it was found she had sustained a fracture of the left arm and many bruises. Muller was also taken to the hospital. He had several bruises and contusions. The wagon was badly wrecked.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lang vs. Mead.
2—St. John vs. Buchanan.
3—Sweeney vs. Lederer.
4—North Carolina Mining Mfg. Co. vs. Enloe.
5—People ex rel Bien vs. Coler.
6—Schwartzenback vs. Weil.
7—Howell vs. Howell.
8—Barry vs. McDonald.
9—Mut. Reserve Fund Life Ass'n vs. Casey.
10—Greene vs. Halter.
11—Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Halter.
12—Sussman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13—Dusenbury vs. Ford.
14—Empire Rubber Mfg. Co. vs. Mineralized Rubber Co.
15—Jaffray vs. Hunter.
16—Eggleston vs. Talbot
17—Matter of Mott Av.
18—De Bussy vs. Schnugg.
19—Matter of Smith.
20—Macabe vs. Riero.
21—Matter of Kennedy Pub. Co.
22—Freeman vs. Brown.
23—Gausman vs. Knobel
24—Am. Soda Fountain Co. vs. Eisold.
25—Baker vs. Solomon.
26—Bailey vs. Carter.
27—Stanislawsky vs. Kauffman.
28—Park & Tilford vs. Riker.
29—Brox vs. Riker.
30—Otis Brothers & Co. vs. Rikert.
31—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Horgan.
32—Reich vs. Schlanger.
33—Baldwin & Gleason Co. vs. Hendricks.
34—Dannmeyer vs. Mammitt.
35—Sesselman vs. Stude.
36—Motley vs. Levor.
37—N. Y. Belting Co. vs. Norris.
38—Dunn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
39—People ex rel. Daly vs. Guggenheimer.
40—People ex rel Hamer vs. same.
41—People ex rel. Hettinger vs. same.
42—Leonard vs. Little.
43—Barnes vs. Barnes.
44—Matter of Hitchings.
45—McDowell vs. McDowell.
46—Hershfield vs. Horwitz.
47—Murray vs. Justeret.
48—Reich vs. Goldstein.
49—People ex rel. Schwartz vs. Levine.
50—Gerofsky vs. Gerofsky.
51—Matter of Luna.
52—Hansen vs. Walter.
53—Kessler vs. Engesser
54—People ex rel. Con. Gas Co. vs. Guggenheimer.
55—Levey vs. Wingrath.
56—People ex rel. N. Y. City Church Extension Society vs. Coler
57—Burns vs. Dowd.
58—Lydig vs. Jacob.
59—Ruspoli vs. Shropshire.
60—Giblin vs. Giblin.
61—Hammerslough vs. Breen.
62—Perry vs. Woltmann.
63—Alcott vs. De Moise.
64—Quirk vs. Mott.
65—Bridgeman vs. Bridgeman.
66—Steiner vs. Sterzel.
67—Fornes vs. Stern.
68—Speedway Carriage & Harness Co. vs. Wood.
69—In re Pachtman.
70—Seigler vs. Seigler.
71—A. Koehler & Co. vs. Brady.
72—Bowers vs. Billstt.
73—Rosenweig vs. Bohner.
74—In re Agostini.
75—Ramsay vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
76—Kessler vs. Engesser

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street). Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ellen Campbell vs. Annie M. Connolly and others—Henry Campbell. Citizens' Savings Bank vs. John G. Norris and others, (three cases)—Howard B. Snell.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Thomas Killilea vs. Sherwood D. McIntosh—George Boehm. Edward S. Hulsey vs. George E. Dowling—George Boehm.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Sands vs. Hennessy—Edwin A. Watson, Bingham vs. Zimmerman—Thomas F. Donnelly. Dalton vs. Lortscher—Charles E. Guggenheimer. Wiggins vs. Kaufman—John Hone, Jr. Matter of Dolan—Richard M. Henry. Condict vs. Shareholders' Real Estate Company—Edward H. Sloeran. Rothkamp vs. Mann—Mitchel Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Stoeser vs. Draudt—Emil Banseville. Kurr vs. Rosenweig —Myer J. Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Rolf vs. Coler—Henry W. Bookstaver. Fraser vs. Simmons—Ralph H. Holland.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the Boulevard, New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 3 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there and at such subsequent time as counsel may be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ARTHUR H. ELY, Plaintiff, against MARGARET W. FOLSOM and GEORGE W. FOLSOM, as Committee of the person and estate of the said Margaret W. Folsom, an incompetent person, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, August 24th, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and County of New York.

To the defendant Margaret W. Folsom:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, dated the 31st day of August, nineteen hundred, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county. —Dated New York, September 1st, 1900.

PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, N. Y.
se6-1awSwTh

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES W. BECKER and ALBERT JACOBY, plaintiffs, against EDWIN RUGGLES and MILTON RUGGLES, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Aug. 15, 1900. R. R. BILLINGTON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Edwin Ruggles and Milton Ruggles: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. John Henry McCarthy, a Judge of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred, and filed with a copy of the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York at the Brownstone Building number Thirty-two Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 12th day of September, nineteen hundred.
R. R. BILLINGTON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
20 Broad Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s13-1aw6wTh.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JANES, HENRY E. and HERBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, sitting in and for the County of New York, made and duly entered and filed on the 18th day of September, 1900, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY E. JANES and HERBERT JANES, either individually or as copartners composing the firm of Janes & Kirtland, lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry E. Janes and Herbert Janes, individually and as copartners composing the said firm of Janes & Kirtland, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1900.

HERBERT B. SHOEMAKER, Assignee.

SHILAND & HONEYMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s27-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the eleventh day of September, 1900, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JAMES R. FLOYD'S SONS, a domestic corporation, lately doing business in the City of New York, at No. 539 West Twentieth Street, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said James R. Floyd's Sons, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Philbin, Beekman & Menken, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan,) New York City, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1900. Dated, New York, September 12th, 1900.

MICHAEL J. DRUMMOND,
Assignee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN & MENKEN,
Attorneys for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 29th day of August, 1900, by the Hon. David McAdam, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of M. SCHULTZ & BRO., composed of Michael Schultz, Jr., and Edward Schultz, lately doing business at No. 152 East Houston Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber the duly appointed assignee of the said M. Schultz & Bro., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Louis F. Doyle, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1900.—Dated New York, August 29th, 1900.

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Assignee.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Attorney for Assignee, Times Building, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au30-1aw6wTh&o11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADLER, MILLARD F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MILLARD F. ADLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next. Dated New York, the 11th day of April, 1900. LEON N. ADLER, Executor. ENTENER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, (Room 806) 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap12-1aw6mTh

ALLING, ASA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ASA A. ALLING, late of the County of New York, deceased, individually, or as a member of the firm of Kennedson, Crain & Ailing, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1900. LOUISE FLOYD ALLING, Executrix. THOMAS C. T. CRAIN, Attorney for Executrix, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my24-1aw6mTh

ALTHAUSE, SARAH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. ALTHAUSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. B. Althause & Co., No. 101 Thompson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of April, 1900. WALTON C. ALTHAUSE, Administrator.
ap26-1aw6mTh

GIBIER, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL GIBIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City. (Borough of Manhattan.)

GREENWOOD, LANGDON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LANGDON GREENWOOD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Robert S. Rudd, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of April, 1900. LANGDON GREENWOOD, Jr., Administrator. ROBERT S. RUDD, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ap19-1aw6mTh

HANKINSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HANKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. STRONG & CADWALADER, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1900.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, New York City.
MARY F. HANKINSON,
WILLIAM H. JACKSON, } Executors.
my10-1aw6mTh

HODGINS, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HODGINS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bilger & Nixon, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on or before the 10th day of March, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of August, 1900. DANIEL DONOVAN, Executor. BILGER & NIXON, Attorneys for Executor, 7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City. (Borough of Manhattan.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LYONS, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP LYONS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. BENJAMIN LYONS and RAPHAEL LYONS, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
my10-1aw6mTh

NOON, MARIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA J. NOON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank M. Hardenbrook, their attorney, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next. Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. JULIA F. HAYNES, MARY C. CAMERON, Executrices. FRANK M. HARDENBROOK, Atty. for Executrices, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
je7-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SATURN B. BAUMSEE and IRA ADLER, composing the firm of Baumsee & Adler, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Saturn B. Baumsee, individually, and the firm of Baumsee & Adler of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Saturn B. Baumsee and the said firm of Baumsee & Adler were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,702.—In the matter of DAVID A. BREEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David A. Breen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of PETER G. FLEMING, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Peter G. Fleming, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 31st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,772.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GRUB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Grub, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 18, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,722.—In the matter of MAURICE W. MYERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice W. Myers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 6, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 2,683.—In the matter of ROBERT E. RIVERS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert E. Rivers, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 5, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. WINNETT, Bankrupt.—No. 2,984.

To the creditors of Thomas H. Winnett of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas H. Winnett was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 26, 1900.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, plaintiff, against EMIL SIMON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Alden Place, (the said Alden Place being a private street thirty feet in width running parallel with 179th Street, and distant therefrom 100 feet measured along a line drawn at right angles to said 179th Street and Alden Place,) distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and Alden Place, running thence southerly and parallel with Webster Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; running thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to the westerly side of Vanderbilt Avenue West seventeen and one-hundredth (17.01) feet; thence northerly and again parallel to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-one and forty-five one-hundredths (81.45) feet to Alden Place, and thence westwardly along Alden Place seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises lying in Section 11, Block No. 3,028, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 688 Alden Place:

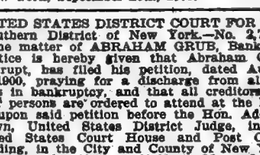

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,851.75, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $238.64, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the referee is $100 and interest.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1900.

JAMES R. ELY, Referee.
s27-2aw3wTh&S&o18

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DANIEL H. SMITH, as executor of the will of MARY L. RITTER, deceased, plaintiff, against ROBERT McNEILL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements erected thereon, situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second Street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of the Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and running thence westerly along Thirty-second Street fifty feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and thirty-nine feet five inches to the land now or late of Samuel Osgood; thence southeasterly along the land of Samuel Osgood fifty feet one inch to a point one hundred feet from the Seventh Avenue; thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-one feet ten inches to Thirty-second Street at the place of beginning, be the same more or less.—Dated New York, September 8th, 1900.

MAX ALTMAYER, Referee.
JAMES MacGREGOR SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be so sold; its street number is 207 and 209 West 32nd Street.

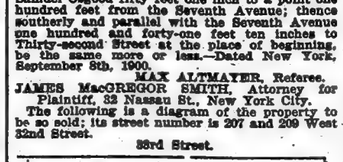

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,510.82, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $358.36, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $714.04 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $37,500 with interest thereon from December 1, 1898, at 4½ per cent., which mortgage is now under foreclosure in an action in which a Receiver of the rents of the mortgaged premises has been appointed, and the premises will be sold subject to the costs of such foreclosure action and subject to the rights and possession of said receiver.—Dated New York, 8th day of September, 1900. MAX ALTMAYER, Referee.
s11-2aw3wTu&Th&o4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY T. MULVEY, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. REILLY, as sole surviving executor, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred (300) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet, more or less, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

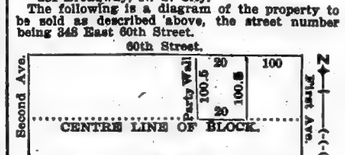

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's liens upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,835.23.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 26, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERICK MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant 100 feet westerly from the point of intersection of the southerly side of 60th Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue 100 feet and 5 inches to the centre line of the block between 59th and 60th Streets; running thence westerly along said centre line of the block 20 feet, thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall 100 feet and 5 inches and thence easterly along the southerly side of 60th Street 20 feet to the point or place of beginning, subject to encroachments, if any.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1900.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 231 Broadway, N. York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 348 East 60th Street.

60th Street.

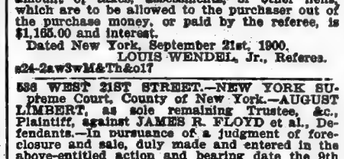

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $11,517.33 with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $1,384.95 with interest from September 20th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,165.00 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1900.

LOUIS WENDEL, Jr., Referee.
s24-2aw3wM&Th&o17

536 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining Trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-first Street distant three hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two feet more or less to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the southerly side of Twenty-first Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-first Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 15th, 1900.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

21st Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,835.23.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 12th, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, October 3d, 1900, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, September 26, 1900.

GEO. E. MORGAN, Referee.

534 WEST 21ST STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—FREDERICK MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, against JAMES R. FLOYD et al., Defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, distant eighty-nine (89) feet and eleven and one-fourth (11¼) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifth Street and the easterly side of West End Avenue, opposite to the westerly line of the westerly wall of a building now er

TO SHUT OFF WATER SUPPLY

New Main in East New York Avenue May Be Closed.

BROOKLYN WARDS AFFECTED

Engineer de Varona Says that Rain Only Can Bring Relief—About 125,000 Persons Concerned.

The water supply situation in Brooklyn appears to be rapidly developing a crisis, warning having been given yesterday that a partial shut down of the borough's water supply system may be looked for at any time, possibly to-day. Engineer I. M. De Varona of the local Water Department, announced yesterday afternoon that unless rain came to relieve the situation, the department would be forced by the end of the week or perhaps to-day to shut down the new main on East New York Avenue. This main, which is forty-eight inches in diameter, is one of the largest in the borough. It extends from the big Ridgewood Reservoir down East New York Avenue to various points, where it branches off to the South Brooklyn wards. The residents of the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards would be chiefly affected by the shutting down of this main. They would be unable to obtain water above the basement floors of their dwellings.

Mr. De Varona made his rather startling announcement in a letter to Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply James Moffett, of which the following is a copy:

Department of Water Supply, Borough of Brooklyn, Engineer's Office.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1900.

James Moffett, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply:

Dear Sir—Owing to the very low depth of water at the Ridgewood Reservoir Basins, we shall probably be compelled to shut down the new East New York Avenue main by the end of this week, or early next week, unless we should have rains in the meantime; in fact the East New York Avenue main above referred to may have to be shut down to-morrow or the next day.

I thus advise you that you may be aware of the situation and take any measures or give any warning you may deem proper. Respectfully,

ROBT. VAN BUREN,
Per I. M. DE V. Engineer in Charge.

"My understanding of the matter is," said Commissioner Moffett, when seen yesterday afternoon, "that the only persons who will be affected are those living in the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards. I am notifying the people of that section of the situation, but I can do no more. They will have to get along with the old system of seven years ago. I do not know just what service that will give. As soon as rain falls again we will reopen the main. We are now advertising for the construction of a filtering plant, which will add from six to seven million gallons of water daily to the supply, the additional water coming from the Baisley and Springfield Ponds. It will be three months, however, before this plant can be in operation.

"It is not exactly for the purpose of economy that this main is to be shut down. It is simply a case of must. The matter was spoken of some time ago, and this step is not entirely unexpected. The people of the district will not be entirely without water; they will be merely where they were before this main was built. It is likely that they will be forced to carry water from the ground floor."

"The East New York Avenue main," said Mr. de Varona in speaking of the matter, "was put in seven years ago to relieve the South Brooklyn wards. The population there was growing, and there was a scarcity of water. With the shutting down of this main the residents of the affected district will have to rely upon the old mains for their supply. We are helping the supply by tapping the Gravesend supply at the new main in Fifty-second Street. This is relieving the strain on the Ridgewood supply somewhat. The stand pipe at the Mount Prospect Reservoir will not be affected by the shutting down of the East New York Avenue main. The stand pipe is for increasing the pressure in the downtown wards, and we could not cut off the pressure from Mount Prospect without causing the lower portion of the borough to suffer. The supply of water in the Ridgewood Reservoir is diminishing daily, and it is hard to say just where this trouble will end."

About 125,000 persons will be affected by the shutting down of the East New York Avenue main. The fashionable residents of the Park Slope district will be among those who will have to get along with a greatly reduced water supply. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and many other well-known men of Brooklyn are residents of this section. Silas P. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, whose home is on Third Street, near Seventh Avenue, is also a resident of the district, the water supply of which is to be partially cut off.

The Kings County Grand Jury's inquiry into the alleged threatened water famine will be resumed to-day, when it is expected Commissioner Moffett, Chief Engineer Van Buren, and other officials will appear before the jurors and give information desired in the matter.

Councilman John J. McGarry of Brooklyn was quoted as saying, in the meeting of Council on Tuesday, when the Brooklyn water conduit resolution was being discussed, that there was much more that the public should know about the water situation in Brooklyn. This remark caused a lot of comment in Brooklyn yesterday, and there was much speculation as to what Mr. McGarry meant. When seen yesterday, the Councilman declined to throw any light on the matter.

"I do not care to discuss that matter now," he said. "It is possible that something will come up later, and then I may have something to say."

WATER SUPPLY RELIEF PLAN.

Pushing Work on the Pumping Apparatus for the Bronx.

The resolution passed by both branches of the Municipal Assembly Tuesday authorizing the Commissioner of Water Supply to let, without public advertising, the contract for a pumping apparatus to relieve temporarily the water famine in Marble Hill and King's Bridge was sent to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday for his signature. Under the law the resolution must lay on the Mayor's desk for five days before it can be acted upon, but as the promise of the Chief Executive to sign it has been obtained, Commissioner Dalton is able to go ahead, in conjunction with Mr. Hebble, the author of the scheme, and make arrangements for the installation of the system. It is expected that the apparatus will be in working order in ten days. Its purpose is to pump water from the old aqueduct to the top of Marble Hill. Commissioner Dalton said yesterday that there was no change in the Brooklyn water situation. That borough is still threatened with a water famine.

TO PROTECT LIGHT BY LAW.

Jersey City Alderman Would Restrict Height of Fences.

Daniel Cole and William Bonnot are rival florists on Jersey Avenue, Jersey City. Their establishments adjoin. On Tuesday Bonnot began the erection of a fence twelve feet high between his lot and that occupied by Cole. The latter secured an injunction on the ground that the fence would shut out the light and air from his premises.

The same night Cole, who is an Alderman, went to the meeting of the board and presented an ordinance forbidding the erection of a line fence over seven feet high anywhere within the city limits under a penalty of $25. It went over under the rules.

SCHARN CASE POSTPONED.

Coroner Will Resume Investigation of the Murder Oct. 10.

"Do you intend this to be another 'Frenchy' case?" shouted Emanuel Friend to Coroner Bausch yesterday after the latter had decided that young Fred Scharn could not be represented by counsel until after a formal charge had been made against him.

The Coroner's investigation into the murder of Cathryn Scharn had begun, and Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly had asked for a postponement for two weeks on account of the illness of two witnesses. Mr. Friend, as counsel for Fred Scharn, tried to object, but was ruled out, as there was no defendant in the case.

"Mr. Friend, there is no defendant in this case as yet," the Coroner said. And then a storm broke. Lawyer Friend spoke to the Coroner, Lawyer O'Reilly spoke to the Coroner, and the Coroner spoke to both lawyers at once till it was impossible to hear what was being said. The Coroner finally got off the bench.

The case was postponed until Oct. 10.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Newspaper scribblers do not fully comprehend the trouble they sometimes make for staid and reputable citizens," remarked the man from Harlem with a grievance. "One of the city papers a short time ago published an item to the effect that certain sorts of nervous headaches were due to the fact that women did not properly attend to respiration. It further said that if a womon could not get regular outdoor exercise these attacks of headache could be staved off if the sufferer from a sluggish liver would devote at least fifteen minutes a day to singing the scales. The theory was, I believe, that the necessary inflation of the lungs in singing was a life-giving exercise that affected the whole system favorably. Unfortunately for me, a neighbor of ours—we live in a flat—read that item, and the next day she began putting it in practice. Her theory is that the singing should be done before breakfast, after lunch, and after dinner in the evening. Up to the time she read that item she had been as agreeable a neighbor as one could ask for, and my wife had formed a very pleasant acquaintance with her. She had never shown a disposition to sing, so far as we knew. Now she sings for fifteen minutes to half an hour three times a day, to the very great annoyance of yours truly. She wakes me in the morning before I am ready to get up, and the singing of the scales in the evening is sure to set me on edge when I try to read my evening paper. The worst of it is that she has confided to my wife the belief that this musical exercise is doing her a lot of good, and there is now no hope of getting away from this horrid noise she calls singing, unless I break up housekeeping or move to another flat, and I don't care to do either. I wish the man that perpetrated that item at space rates had to live next door to his patient for a couple of weeks. Then I am sure he would be able to evolve an item that would show conclusively that the practice of singing the scales is sure to bring on consumption in its most vicious form. Until that is done I don't see where there is to be any peace for me."

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A couple of New England railroad men were talking about the number of employes on the railroads in their section at the Railway Club in the Manhattan Hotel yesterday. An officer of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road rather surprised a couple of gentlemen not engaged in the business with the assertion that there were at least 100,000 men, women, and children who get their living from that corporation, whose railroad and steamboat lines cover only the rather limited territory between here and Boston. At a suggestion that this seemed impossible, the railroad man produced figures that showed that on the weekly pay roll of the corporation there were 29,041 employes, of whom 3,294 were with the "marine department"—the steamboat lines—the rest being on the lines between here and Boston. Besides these, there are 118 men who are on the monthly pay roll. The statistician figured that the average family of each of these employes was three persons, and in this way showed that there were 90,000 dependent for a living on the wages secured from this one corporation. With an average of three and a half persons to the employe, the number of dependents would reach the higher figure named, and that, he asserted, was the more nearly correct.

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"They have started about the most senseless and unreasonable issue in politics up in our State that a man ever heard of," said A. F. Burritt of Connecticut at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. "The last Legislature passed a law requiring bicycle riders to carry lanterns on their wheels after dark. Now, you would hardly dream that there would be an opposition to such a sensible law as that, would you? It would seem to be the very legislation that wheelmen would want as a matter of self-protection. Yet so mean are some of the wooden nutmeg wheelmen that there is now an agitation to secure a repeal of the law because it puts men to the expense of the purchasing of a lantern at a cost of a dollar or two. The scheme has even gone so far that in some of the towns committees have been formed to interrogate candidates for both houses of the Legislature as to their position on the proposition to repeal the law, on the ground that it is going to be made an issue in the State campaign. By far the greater bulk of the riders in the State approve of the present law, and want it retained, but the fellows who are opposed to it, though not numerous, are active, claiming that the law is class legislation against the poor man! They are noisy enough to make some persons think they are numerous. Their circular is one that will react on the candidates that promise a vote for the repeal of the law, as most of the wheelmen will vote against a man pledged to the repeal of the law which makes night riding on the country roads safe. Before the adoption of the law accidents were numerous; now they are very rare to either man or horse. It is pretty good betting that Connecticut will not take a step backward in this respect, erratic as is some of her legislation."

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Porterhouse steaks have gone out of fashion, according to one of the up-town butchers who supplies meat to a lot of the families in the fashionable districts on Riverside Drive and West End Avenue. For years and years the porterhouse steak has been considered the best cut of beef and has fetched the highest price. Now the demand is for the Delmonico steak, which is the porterhouse with the bit of the tenderloin cut out of it. A dislike for the tasteless bit of tenderloin seems to have developed unless the tenderloin is served separately, either as a roast or fixed up as one of the fancy steaks that the accomplished chef knows how to prepare. There is more flavor to the sirloin, and so the demand is for either the bone sirloin, as it is called, or the Delmonico steak, which follows it in the carving of a "critter." This fancy has generally put out the butchers, who have now to find a new way to carve their meats to advantage. Even when the tenderloin is cut away from the bone, it is said by the dealers to be the hardest piece of the beef to now dispose of to advantage.

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"Worried out with the figuring over the probable vote of the State," remarked one of the statisticians at the St. James Building while enjoying his mid-day meal yesterday, "I went to bed thoroughly tired out last night, and with my head a regular buzzing beehive of figures. Shortly after touching the pillows I fell into a sort of doze, and then I had a dream of a Democratic Utopia. It was blissful and restful, and when I woke I had some idea of the easy time the politicians down Texas way must have during a campaign, with nothing in the way of close counties and doubtful districts to molest and make them afraid. I dreamed that a new State, called Manhattan, had been created, and that it was made up of Long Island, the present City of New York, and that section of New Jersey that took in Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, and the immediately surrounding country. It had been so districted that in Congressional, Senatorial, and Asembly Districts it was impossible for the Republicans to elect a single candidate. Our State Chairman had no trouble whatever except to make the voters agree at the primaries as to who should be the candidate. After that was done, all was plain sailing. In no direction from the City Hall for a radius of fifty miles was there a Republican officeholder of any sort to bother, and there was no chance of one getting a place. Nominations for offices by them were as useless as nominations for State offices in Vermont by Democrats are now. It was simply glorious. There were no conflicting reports from County Chairmen to bother and be straightened out, and the work of the campaign was one of reposeful indolence. It was Utopia for fair. I was on a bed of thornless roses. Just think of that for happiness to a bothered politician. A whole State without a Republican in office! You can bet I dreamed, too, that I had a good, snug berth at a fat salary, with no danger of losing it. Suddenly my dream was disturbed, and my Utopia vanished in what seemed to be a tremendous conflagration, and I awoke with a start. My wife had come into the room and turned on the gas full force, and I came back to earth and its realities with what some of you literary fellows call 'a dull and sickening thud.' And here I am again, trying to figure out how Bryan is going to carry this State six weeks hence."

Negro Protest on Disfranchisement.

The Colored Citizens' League will hold a mass meeting in Cooper Union next Wednesday evening, when what the league calls "the paramount issue, negro disfranchisement," will be discussed, and a warning will be issued to the Nation of the peril of disfranchising negroes in the South. The speakers will be Bishop Derrick, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Senator Elsberg, Charles W. Anderson, Gen. O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. Charles T. Walker, and the Rev. Dr. William D. Cook.

Whatever the temperature outside our stores, it's Fall inside and Fall by the calendar—7 a. m. Sept. 23.

Here's the new yoke back Fall overcoat, the Raglan, the paddock, the short and the long; $15 to $30.

Here are the newly imported browns made into sack suits; grays and greens, and combinations of the two; $15 to $32.

Here's everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

CENTRAL LIBRARY SYSTEM

Reorganization Plan for the Free Circulating Institutions.

The Reports Made at the Request of Controller Coler—Question of City Aid.

A reorganization of the free circulating libraries of New York, with one central head, has just been recommended by the Executive Committee of the New York Public Library, as a result of an investigation carried on by the committee in response to a request of Controller Bird S. Coler. The investigation was undertaken with a view of improving upon the system of public payments to the free libraries, and of devising a system whereby the libraries could be brought under one head.

Controller Coler's letter to John L. Cadwalader, Chairman of the Executive Committee, was written June 20. In this letter the Controller said that, before making appropriations to these libraries, the city authorities should be better posted about them than they are. To this end he asked for information in regard to their plants, financial resources, methods and purposes of disbursement, and general character of work performed, as well as the principles which should govern the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in making appropriations for them. The Controller asked for a report before Oct. 1, as the board at that time considers the budget for the ensuing year.

After investigating the free circulating libraries, J. S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, sent a report to the Executive Committee, in which he said he had found fourteen institutions that were receiving aid from the city, amounting to $151,369.30 for the year 1900, and that these institutions maintain twenty-seven main distributing centres, or libraries, besides some auxiliary centres and some traveling libraries. He said it was impossible to give precise figures for 1900, as most of the libraries receive State aid and make their returns for the State fiscal year, which ends June 30, while the city accounts are for the calendar year. The present average cost for circulating a volume was, he said, 6 cents a year, and this, he thought, was too low, and that it should be about 7 cents.

Several additional centres of distribution were needed, the report stated, both on the east and west sides. Such centres, having each about 500 volumes, would cost about $8,000 a year.

Director Billings reported the circulating libraries to be, in general, well managed. There was a defect, however, he said, in that there was no system to account for the funds granted by the city, nor was there any uniform system of returns to show the character of the work done by each library.

After Director Billings had reported to the Executive Committee, the latter sent the results of the investigation to Controller Coler, with the following recommendations:

"I. That the municipal authorities of New York should make appropriation for free public libraries in the city for the year 1901, under such conditions and restrictions as will insure the organization of a definite central system of work with satisfactory supervision and accountability.

"II. That one of the existing library corporations in the city be requested to undertake the organization of such a system, the details as regards forms of accountability for funds and property being subject to the approval of the Controller.

"III. That the corporation selected to devise the system referred to should also act as the central authority for the approval of the objects of expenditure for each of the several libraries entitled to grants of funds under the State library law, for making systematic inspections of such libraries with reference to the character and amount of the work done by each, and that it should make a full report to the municipal authorities of what has been done during the year, with recommendations as it may deem best.

"IV. While it may be possible at some future time to organize a general system applicable to Greater New York, it is not expedient, in our judgment, at this time to do more than include in the proposed system the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx."

Under this system one appropriation for library purposes would be made, to be expended by the central office, which would account for it to the Controller.

OBJECTS TO PAYING DOG TAX.

Says Animal Is a Policeman and Should Be Exempt.

August Kloepping of 650 Fourth Street, Hoboken, was cited before Acting Recorder Laverty to show cause why he should not pay a license fee of $2 on a dog he owns.

"I don't see why I should pay a license fee," he said, "because my dog is a policeman. I am a property owner, and my dog watches my property for me."

Health Inspector Granelli suggested that the dog should be exempted from the tax and given a police shield. The Recorder referred the case to the Health Board, and adjourned the hearing until Monday.

WILLIAM CLIFT'S ESTATE.

Administrator Appointed to Take Charge of Dead Politician's Property.

William Clift, the Hoboken politician and saloon keeper, who died two weeks ago, left a house and lot, and a saloon business valued at about $6,000. He had no relatives, but after his death Mrs. Obadiah Jones, a sister of his first wife, took possession of the property without resorting to any legal process whatever. Mrs. Gilloan, a sister of Clift's second wife, yesterday brought the matter to the attention of Surrogate James Lillis at Jersey City.

He appointed John E. Moody administrator of the estate, and Mr. Moody ousted the occupants of the house and sold the saloon. The matter will be laid before Judge Blair in the Orphan's Court on Saturday.

Broadway and 11th Street.

CONTINUANCE OF SALE OF LINENS.

This sale has presented $100,000 worth of Household Linen, for purchase at one-half usual prices.

Wholesale Stock of Table Cloths, Napkins and Towels at less than wholesale figures.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Thursday & Friday, Sept. 27th & 28th.

Men's White Dress Shirts.

Extra wide bosoms, cuffs attached for full dress,

$1.00

each, value $1.50.

Also, regulation bosom, without cuffs for every-day use,

$1.00

each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE ORNAMENT WAS ALIVE.

Passengers in a Street Car Astonished When the Fly Moved.

This is an up-to-date story, a companion to the old one of the excellently well painted fly on the painting which, as the critics criticised, quietly flew away. This is not a painting, but one of the fly-pins which vendors have been selling on the streets since the middle of the Summer for five cents each. They are wonderfully natural. It would take an expert to tell at a close view that they were not the real article, and a tray of them as the men carry them in the streets looks like some new and wonderful kind of fly trap. They are so absolutely natural that many people who might be expected to know better have invested in them. But it was not one of the most cultivated people who was wearing one in one of the Brooklyn surface cars on the Bridge last Thursday afternoon.

It was a colored girl who was enjoying her afternoon out, and the pin was in the collar of her gown. It was planted exactly in the centre of the back. If the girl had measured she could not have placed it more exactly, and there it stood, a large sized fly, perfectly natural, really a work of art, and showing great ingenuity, and, considering the skill with which it was made, wonderfully inexpensive.

Two young girls who sat on the end of the seat back of the colored girl noticed the fly, nudged each other, exclaimed that it was one of those fly pins, giggled a little, and then began talking of other things. In the meantime an older woman who sat directly back of the girl and the pin had also noticed it, and as she had nothing better to do, sat idly speculating as to the reason for its position, as there was nothing apparently for it to hold in place. It was merely for an ornament, or as a joke she finally concluded, and was about to turn her attention to something else when she suddenly started. Was it possible that those were mechanical flies, and able to move, and did she dream she had seen the slightest movement of one leg!

She watched the creature now with real interest. It was perfectly still again, but in a second it began really to move and walked an inch or more on the collar. Then the woman watched the two girls on the end of the seat to see how they would take this sudden vivification of the pin. One of them noticed it soon, called the attention of the other to it, and they, too, enjoyed the little joke on themselves. The mystery now was how that fly should have staid absolutely still in one position for the space of several minutes, and why, when it moved, it did not fly off, as flies usually do, instead of walking.

PREFERS MARRIED MEN.

A Brooklyn Brewery Firm Will Not Start Wifeless Men in Business.

A large Brooklyn brewery firm decided one day last week that from this time on no man who has not a letter of credit in the form of a wife will be able to get sufficently into their good graces to be set up in business. It is a strange statement that a wife is an essential for starting a man in business as a saloon keeper, but that is a fact.

A man who has property in a part of Brooklyn well suited for a good saloon had rented a lower floor to a saloon keeper who was apparently doing a good business, when suddenly he disappeared and with him the landlord's opportunity to collect $50 in rent which was due him. He telephoned to the brewery company, which invited him to call immediately. He did so, stated his grievance, and, somewhat to his surprise, was not only courteously treated, but received his $50.

"I don't see why it should have happened," he said, as he was about to take his departure. "There seemed to be plenty of business if the man cared to stay and attend to it."

"Yes," said the brewery chief, "but that was the trouble; he didn't. You can't rely upon a man who hasn't a wife and family to look after. This is the last time that we shall ever set an unmarried man up in business."

The saloon business has always been one of the easiest to get a start in, for almost any brewer will provide the stock and fixtures for an apparently trustworthy man.

CARRIAGE STRUCK BY CAR.

Lawyer O'Reilly Injured, but He Refuses to Make a Complaint.

Hugh E. O'Reilly, a lawyer, of 45 West Sixteenth Street, started to drive to Central Park yesterday afternoon with his wife in their carriage. At Seventeenth Street, on Sixth Avenue, the driver made a sharp turn westward. A Sixth Avenue car, southward bound, struck the carriage, wedging it against an elevated railroad pillar. Mrs. O'Reilly was able to get out unaided. Her husband, who is eighty years old, had to be helped out.

Besides being shaken up, he was suffering from shock.

The couple refused to have the motorman arrested.

Great Sale of Ribbons! | *Great Sale of Ribbons!* | *Great Sale of Ribbons!*

O'Neill's.

A Great Ribbon Event!

We will sell more Ribbons during the next few days than most of the retail stores in New York combined, for we are going to offer, beginning this morning, the greatest Ribbon bargains ever known. The stock comprises Double Faced Satin Ribbons, Double Faced Satin Liberty, and French Corded Plaids, all goods of the best quality, and we offer them for less money per yard than you would have to pay elsewhere for goods of a common grade. Read:

25,000 Yards of Double Faced Satin Ribbons AT THESE EXTRAORDINARY PRICES!

No. 16—2½ in. wide, Regular Price, 28c 15c
No. 22—3 in. wide, Regular Price, 33c 19c
No. 30—3½ in. wide, Regular Price, 38c 25c
No. 40—4 in. wide, Regular Price, 45c 29c
These are the finest quality made, have the plain edge and come in all colors.

Double Faced Satin Liberty.
7 in. wide, Regular Price, 98c 48c
8 in. wide, Regular Price, $1.25 . . . . . 58c
These are ribbons of excellent quality, having the soft finish and include all the best colors.

French Corded Plaids.
Fine French Taffeta Plaids, with cords, in the finest combinations, 6½ inches wide, Regular Price, 75c,
25c. Yard.

More Special Values in Women's Suits.

All well made, correct in shape, and made of the new 1900 Fabrics.

SUITS OF HOMESPUN, with Fly Front Walking Coat, double stitched seams, full lined with black Satin, Skirt has the new inverted Plait, lined with Percaline and bound with Velveteen . . . **10.98**

SUITS in Popular Mixtures, Jackets single breasted and tight fitting; Collar and Reveres of velvet, velvet band around sleeve; Skirt is finished with strapped seams and lined with Percaline . . . **19.98**

BLOUSE SUITS of fine Covert Mixtures; Blouse has Velvet Collar, Reveres and Facings of stitched Satin, lined throughout with Taffeta, new Gored Skirt lined with French Percaline and bound with Velveteen . . . **21.98**

Complete Line of Silk and Flannel Waists in all the new styles, also a full assortment of **Golf and Common-Sense Walking Skirts at Very Attractive Prices.**

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

American Hosiery Co.,
Salesrooms (wholesale only), 108 Franklin St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS
High-Grade Knit Underwear and Hosiery
Men's, Women's, and Children's Silk, Merino, Balbrigan, and Natural Wool, in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of sleeve and drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, Blue and Red Stamps show relative quality.
EVERY ARTICLE BEARS OUR NAME.
No Better in the World
Don't buy Foreign Knit Underwear when there is none better in the world than ours.
Gold Medal at Paris Exposition.

FROM BOSTON BY TROLLEY.

Successful Trip of a Party of 28 Persons—The Start Was Made on Monday.

The first trolley ride between Boston and this city which has ever been enjoyed by any large party was completed yesterday by a number of Boston people. The party started from the Post Office Square in Boston at 8:45 o'clock on Monday morning, arriving at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Manhattan, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. During the trip the party, which included twenty-eight persons, traveled on the lines of twenty-three different trolley companies and at three different points were forced to make the connections between different trolley lines by train. At another point the party traveled four miles by carriage.

Robert H. Derrah of Boston is the originator of the trip. Two weeks ago he advertised the trip in a Boston newspaper, and twenty-eight places were booked in a very short time. Fourteen of the tourists were women. The trip from Boston to this city, including meals and hotel accommodations during the journey, cost each tourist $10. On arriving here the party broke up. Some will remain in New York for several days, while others will return to Boston immediately.

The whole trip was made without a single hitch. Special cars were waiting for the tourists at all the points on the route where changes were necessary. The only accident was the blowing out of a fuse at New Britain, Conn., which necessitated a delay of a few minutes. The whole journey was made in open cars, with the exception of a trip through Springfield in a palace car, which was furnished by the street railway company there. All of the tourists appeared to be in good health and spirits when they arrived in the city yesterday. They said that the long ride had been a very enjoyable one. The route taken by the trolley party lay through Newton, Natick, South Framingham, Springfield, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven, and Stamford.

SARAH CRONHOLTZ DEAD.

Deserted After Her Marriage, She Took a Dose of Poison.

Sarah Cronholtz of Union Hill, who married Max Miller of West Hoboken, on Sept. 18, and who took poison when her husband deserted her the next day, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken. The police have not been able to find Miller, but they have learned that he married and deserted a Syrian woman in Springfield, Mass., after robbing her of $300. All he obtained from Miss Cronholtz was $10.

Chief of Police Krieger of Union Hill yesterday received a letter from Gussie Braverman of 73 Jones Street, Newark, N. J., in which she says that Miller was well known to her, and that, seeing by the newspapers of his affair with the Cronholtz girl, she wanted to report that he had attempted the same trick in her own home.

THE OCEANIC'S DANGER.

In Collision with Submerged Derelict—Loses a Propeller Blade.

When the White Star Line steamship Oceanic reached port yesterday she was minus one blade of her port propeller. The blade was broken off 1,400 miles from Queenstown, Sept. 23. The accident was due to a collision with a submerged derelict. The ship was moving through the water at a high rate of speed when she struck the obstruction, over which she rapidly rode with the resulting loss of the blade.

As no wreckage came to the surface after the accident the officers concluded that the derelict was probably a metal hulk, drifting at least twenty-five feet below the surface of the water. The Oceanic continued the voyage at a reduced rate of speed, but, notwithstanding this, she made the passage in six days, three hours, and thirty-six minutes. Before sailing for Queenstown on her next outward trip the Oceanic will be examined and the injured propeller repaired.

RACE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

Inspector Thompson and Capt. Cooney Saw No Clubbing of Negroes.

The sixth session of the Police Board's investigation into the police outrages perpetrated on negroes during the late west side race riots was held yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters before President York. The session was taken up with the testimony of policemen, station doormen, and patrol wagon guards and drivers, all of whom swore that they had seen no clubbing of negroes by policemen.

Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was recalled. He repeated his previous statements that no outrages had been committed by the police.

Inspector Thompson then took the stand, and after rehearsing the events of the nights of the riots, said the only thing he had to criticise the police for was that they let the crowds go up and down the avenue too freely. He said he saw no clubbing, and nothing but "gentlemanly conduct" on the part of the police.

At the conclusion of Inspector Thompson's testimony President York said the investigation was closed, unless he should see fit to call other witnesses after reading the testimony.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S TUNEFUL OPERA.
THE ROSE OF PERSIA.
R. D'Oyly Carte's English Company.
—NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 1.—
The Augustin Daly Musical Company
(INCLUDING JAMES T. POWERS,)
By arrangement with the Augustin Daly Estate,
In the Chinese Musical Comedy (now in its 18th month at Daly's, London)
SAN TOY
SEATS READY AT BOX OFFICE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday Matinée To-day.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
Mat. Sat. at 2. **A ROYAL FAMILY.**

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 2:30 P. M.,
MONSTER CONCERT in aid of the
GALVESTON SUFFERERS
under the auspices of
THE ASCHENBROEDEL VEREIN.
400 INSTRUMENTALISTS. 1,500 CHORUS.
EMIL PAUR, WALTER DAMROSCH, JOHN P. SOUSA, FRANK DAMROSCH, VICTOR HERBERT, Conductors.
ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.00.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MET'N ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
SINGLE SEAT SALE NOW ON.
Season Begins Oct. 1st. Mon. & Fri. Ev'gs & Wed. Mat., **Faust.** Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Ev's., **Tannhauser.** Wed. Ev'g & Sat. Mat., **Mignon.** Evgs. at 8—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Wed. Mat. at 2—25, 50, 75, 1.00. Sat. Mat. at 2—50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
Subscribers may reserve same seats each week. No liability except to pay one week in advance.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, October 11, at 2:30,
Schumann-Heink AND **Leonora Jackson**
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Orders for Seats, $1, $1.50, $2, now at Schuberth's

The New Glory CASINO! Geo. W. Lederer, Manager.
OF THE
SAM BERNARD, DICK BERNARD, and VIRGINIA EARL in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!
Harry B. Smith's new farce with Edelander's music.
1st Great Mat. Sat. Tremendous Seat Sales!

MANHATTAN THEATRE Evgs at 8:15. Mats 33d & B'way. Wed & Sat.
CALEB WEST "Is a Hit."—Herald.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL"
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev'. 8:15.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S | Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res'd | PRESS ELDRIDGE, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Favor & Sinclair, Harry Mills & Co., & others. | 125th St 7th av

WORLD IN WAX. **EDEN MUSEE** CINEMATOGRAPH.
The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE DAIRY FARM | NextWeek, "The Telephone Girl." | Sun. Ngt.—Ted Marks' Big Sunday Show, 10c, 25c, 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Thos. Q. Seabrooke | Evgs. 8:15. The "Rounders" | Sat. Mat. 2:15. | N't'Wk. Louis Mann & Clara Lipman

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE. Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's **Criterion** THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday.
JAMES K. **HACKETT** | LAST 3 NIGHTS **THE PRIDE OF JENNICO**
Next Monday—LESLIE CARTER as ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last 3 Nights. Last Sat. Mat.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN | ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
Monday—W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Last 3 Nights, at 7:45. Last Mat. Sat.
E. H. Sothern Virginia Harned. | In an elaborate production of HAMLET.
Oct. 3—Richard Mansfield in "HENRY V."

GARDEN THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D,
MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance | 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
23d St. | 5th Ave. | 58th St. | 125th St. } Smith & Campbell, Julia Mackey, Gertrude Haynes, Mov. Pict. Galvin Disappearing. Marshall P. Wilder, Bert Coote & Co., Lizzie B. Raymond, Les Frassettis, &c. Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, Josephine Gassman, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio. Robt. Hilliard & Co., Patrice, Stinson & Merton, Emma Carus, Alex. Heindl, etc.

THE **NEW YORK** B'way, 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. (Wed. Bargain Mats., 50c.) | POSITIVELY **TO-NIGHT** 1st performance.
A MILLION DOLLARS
A Spectacular Farcical Oddity.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK in N.Y. of **MR. DANIEL SULLY** in his great success, **THE PARISH PRIEST**
NEXT WEEK—Liebler & Co.'s production of **LOST RIVER,**
by Joseph Arthur, the companion play to "BLUE JEANS." Seats ready.

SAVOY, Broadway & 34th St.
Alfred E. Aarons Opening Mon., Oct. 1st.
—Presents— **JOSEPHINE HALL**
In a New Comedy by George V. Hobart,
The Military Maid Seats and Boxes Now on Sale.

THEATRE **REPUBLIC.** 42d St., just west of B'way.
Tele. 3940-38. Will open positively **TO-NIGHT** Seats purchased Wed. good for to-night.
JAS. A. **HERNE** IN **SAG HARBOR** Mats. Wed. and Sat.

SOUSA **MET. OP. HOUSE**
Second Popular Concert.
SUNDAY, SEPT. 30.
Seats on Sale Friday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S **VICTORIA** Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Gen. Adm., 50c
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK | Matinee Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinees

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA. **THE MONKS OF MALABAR**

THE **DEWEY** MATINEE TO-DAY.
E. 14th St. **DAINTY DUCHESS CO.**
Queen of Bohemia. Pickings from Puck.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Next Mat. Saturday.
"Best Play in town, Packing Herald Sq."—Sun.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

BROADWAY LAST 2 WEEKS | THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. **BEN-HUR**

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"A HIT."—HERALD.
OTIS SKINNER

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; winds becoming fresh northerly.

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C. S. PECK FOUND DEAD

Real Estate Dealer Picked Up with a Fractured Skull.

FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED

Last Seen Alive About Midnight Wednesday in Company with "Eddie" French, a Banjo Player.

Charles S. Peck, seventy-one years old, one of the oldest real estate dealers in this city, living at 13 West Eighty-fourth Street, and having an office at 30 West Thirtieth Street, was picked up dead with a fractured skull at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in front of 403 West Seventeenth Street. There was evidence that he had met with foul play.

An autopsy was made yesterday afternoon by Coroner's Physician Weston. Dr. Weston declared that the wound was probably made by a sand bag or some other blunt instrument. Nothing of value was found on the body. Several hundred dollars in money, two watches, and two rings which he was known to have possessed, were missing.

The police of the Seventh Precinct at first adopted the theory that the victim had been drinking and had stumbled and crushed his head against the sidewalk in his fall. Last night, however, when the result of the autopsy was made known, and when Dr. Weston had stated that no evidence he could find led to the belief that the man might have been under the influence of liquor, detectives were set to work on the case.

It was at 5:20 o'clock yesterday morning, shortly after the heavy thunder shower, that Policeman Kehoe of the West Twentieth Street Station noticed a man lying face down on the sidewalk within three feet of the curb, in front of 403. The man apparently was unconscious. His clothes were drenched by the rain. The body was lying with the head toward the east, as if the man had been walking in the direction of Ninth Avenue when he fell. The left hand lay under the head as if to shield it.

Kehoe turned the man over and found the face covered with blood. The bridge of the nose was gashed and the face was so covered with blood that no traces of other wounds could then be seen.

Kehoe sent in a hurry call to the New York Hospital, and an ambulance, in charge of Dr. Kenyon, responded. The doctor examined the body, pronounced it dead, and gave the probable cause as apoplexy. The ambulance then drove away, and Kehoe had the body removed in a patrol wagon to the West Twentieth Street Station.

THE BODY IDENTIFIED.

At the station the body was searched, and by means of a number of letters the dead man was identified.

Acting Sergt. O'Brien sent to the address to get some one to identify the body. Elisabeth Steward, a negress, returned with the messenger and identified the body as that of her employer. Peck's wife, the servant said, was an invalid, and was away in the Catskills, where he was to have joined her yesterday morning to spend a few weeks' vacation. She could not suggest a possible reason why Mr. Peck should have gone into the vicinity of Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue.

In the meantime the body had been prepared for a further search for wounds. Then it was found the left eye was blackened, the bridge of the nose was gashed and swollen, a slight cut was in the forehead over the right eye, and a purple abrasion extended from the hair line down over the right temple to the eyebrow. The police decided it was a simple case of a fall while under the influence of liquor.

Then O E. Merrill, who said he was the manager for Mr. Peck's West Thirtieth Street office, came to the station. He had read of Mr. Peck's death in the newspapers. He identified the body, and told the police that Peck, when he left the office Wednesday afternoon, had a considerable amount of money on his person—from $300 to $400 at least, he thought.

After spending the morning at his office, Mr. Merrill said, Mr. Peck went to the Astor National Bank to draw some money. He returned from the bank, and finally left the office at 5:40 o'clock, intending to take the 8:00 o'clock Central train at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for the Catskills. Mr. Merrill said Mr. and Mrs. Peck had no children, and that yearly Mrs. Peck went to the Catskills, where she remained during the season until her husband called for her. It was Mr. Peck's custom not to pay for the board until the end of the season. As he intended on this, the last visit, to settle the entire bill, he must have had considerable money with him.

Merrill said also that when last seen, Mr. Peck had three rings on his hands and a gold watch and chain. Only a plain, gold seal ring, which was removed from the dead man's finger with difficulty, was found on the body. Merrill could not explain how his employer was down in Seventeenth Street.

Detectives were sent out to trace Mr. Peck's movements. It was found that at 6 o'clock Wednesday night he had been seen entering R. H. Hahn's café at 1,286 Broadway. With him at the time was a professional banjo player named "Eddie" French of 215 West Fortieth Street. The two were seen drinking together by Thomas H. Poole, an architect of 15 West Thirtieth Street, whom Peck invited to drink at the same time displaying a roll of bills. Mr. Peck, the architect said, was not intoxicated.

THE BARTENDER'S STORY.

The night bartender of Hahn's cafe said that Mr. Peck and the banjo player were together from 7 o'clock in the evening until 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and that the effect of the liquor was showing itself on both men.

French was not at his home, 215 West Fortieth Street, when a TIMES reporter called there. He was seen, however, yesterday morning, shortly after Peck's death was announced, by the day barkeeper of Hahn's cafe. The barkeeper and the cashier of the cafe say French told them he had been with Mr. Peck until 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night, when he left him because he had grown abusive and wanted to go to Corbett's saloon, opposite.

The police notified the Coroners' Office, and Dr. Weston came to the station to view the remains. A permit for the removal of the body was obtained, and it was taken to the undertaking shop of Henry Howe, 5 Seventh Avenue, where Dr. Weston said he would perform an autopsy. When this was finished Dr. Weston said to the reporters:

"The wound is a typical sandbag injury. There is a long abrasion, three inches by half an inch, a thin linear fracture of the skull, and a laceration and contusion of the brain on the opposite side of the skull from where the wound is situated. The blow struck must have been of great force. In my opinion, death was caused by fracture of the skull due to a sandbag or some other blunt instrument. I find no evidences in the stomach that the man had been drinking at all. His organs are all remarkably preserved for a man of his age. I do not say the fracture could not have been produced by a fall, but that is extremely unlikely. Besides, there are the other wounds, on the bridge of the nose, on the forehead, and the discoloration of the left eye which remain to be accounted for."

Upon receipt of Dr. Weston's report, Acting Captain Coffee of the West Twentieth Street Station put his men to work. It was thought possible that the victim had been lured into a hallway of some house in the block, and, after being robbed and assaulted, had been thrown out on the sidewalk. Detectives were sent out to study the houses in the vicinity.

Mrs. Christine Herbe, who lives over the saloon of James Reilley at West Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue, furnished a clue as to about the time the body first appeared on the sidewalk. She said:

"I was awakened shortly after 4 o'clock this morning by the storm. I got up to close my shutters against the lightning. As I went to the window I heard some one quarreling on the corner.

"I could distinguish a woman's voice. What was said I couldn't understand. Street fights are common around here and we don't pay much attention to them. I went back to bed and slept.

ASSAULTED AFTER 5 O'CLOCK.

"About 5 o'clock I awoke and found my pet cat gone. I got up and went into the street to look for it, going right by the spot where, later, the body was found. I could see plainly that no one was on the sidewalk. I returned to the house at 5:10 o'clock. Not five or ten minutes later I heard a noise on the street, and looking out saw a policeman stooping over a prostrate man."

The story of Mrs. Herbe confirms the statement of Officer Kehoe, who said that about 5:05 o'clock, fifteen minutes before the body was found, he passed by the spot where the dead man lay and that at that time the body was not there. John Bösch, a newsdealer at 407 West Seventeenth Street, said he passed the spot where the body was found at 4:30 A. M., and that then the sidewalk was clear. The police last night were not working on any particular theory. Acting Captain Coffee said they were gathering facts on which to base a theory.

H. C. Ross, who keeps the Fifth Avenue Stables, at 223 West Twenty-sixth Street, knew Mr. Peck intimately for the last twenty-five years. Speaking of him, Mr. Ross said:

"Mr. Peck was a Rochester man. He was possessed of considerable wealth and was known as one of the shrewdest real estate men in town. He was a courageous man, above all, and well able to take care of himself. He would not have hesitated to go almost anywhere. My acquaintance with him leads me to no theory as to how he might have been killed. I can't imagine what he was doing in that part of the city at all.

"He always carried large sums of money on his person, never less than $300. He also carried three or four watches. It was his fad to go to pawnshops and auctions and buy curious or odd watches. He must have had a safeful in his collection. On Friday he showed me a small watch which he had bought to present to the woman with whom he and his wife always boarded in the Catskills as a mark of appreciation for kindnesses shown. This watch he must have had with him when robbed.

"Mr. Peck owned forty acres of land on Long Island. On it he had four trout ponds, estimated to contain 100,000 pounds of trout. He owned valuable real estate in and outside of New York, and, besides, held a number of estates in trust. His wife was related to the late Roscoe Conkling. I do not know her maiden name.

"Mrs. Peck has been telegraphed to come home at once."

Mr. Peck was identified with R. G. Dun of the Mercantile Agency in a number of real estate deals.

Word was received late last night that Mrs. Peck would arrive home this morning.

FORMER TRAGEDY RECALLED.

It was on Seventeenth Street, a little more than two blocks from where Mr. Peck was found, that a part of a woman's body, wrapped in a piece of paper, was picked up last October.

Two days later a boy fishing at the foot of West Thirteenth Street pulled up the trunk of a woman. Thereafter other portions of the body were found, some of them wrapped up in paper and thrown into ashcans. The mystery remained unsolved.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF TEA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Owing to the shortage in the Japanese tea crop and the big demand in Russia and other European countries, the local market has experienced a slight advance. The price has been going up steadily, until now it is about 3 cents a pound higher than it was in May.

Advices from San Francisco that it will go from 10 to 25 per cent. higher are not given credence by local tea dealers. The Japan Central Tea Company says while it is impossible to get at the exact amount of the shortage of the Japanese product, it is certain that tea will be higher, but not so high as the San Francisco merchants seem to think.

JUDGE JENKINS TO RETIRE?

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 27.—It was reported here to-day that Judge James K. Jenkins might retire from the United States Circuit Court owing to trouble with his eyes.

Judge Jenkins is at present in a darkened room at St. Joseph's Hospital, in this city, after an operation performed on his eyes for cataracts. It will not be known for several days how successful the operation has been in restoring the Judge's sight. The surgeons believe it will be restored.

Should the operation fail to give him the use of his eyes to some degree he may retire from the bench. Friends of the Judge say he has not as yet come to any decision.

Three months ago the Judge submitted to a preliminary operation, and since that time he has transacted all the business of his court, although practically blind.

STRANGE WILL CONTEST.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 27.—The question whether or no a man can leave a bequest to propagate a campaign against the doctrine of immortality will be presented to the Connecticut Supreme Court for decision this Fall. S. L. Hall of Hartford, who died about five weeks ago, left $14,000 for such a purpose, and his heirs are now contesting his will.

The late Mr. Hall during his life was an ardent Adventist, and wrote a number of tracts and pamphlets against the doctrine of immortality, leaving $14,000 at his death to the Advent Christian Publication Society of Boston to be used in publishing books and tracts in argument against immortality. The wording of Mr. Hall's will is as follows:

"I hereby give directions and bequeath the remainder of my estate to the Advent Christian Publication Society of Boston. I charge this society with the duty of faithfully improving, according to their judgment and wisdom, chiefly by publication, in contradicting as far as possible that greatest of all pagan superstitions, upon which is founded the great systems of error and superstition in the world, namely, the Scriptural, unreasonable, and pernicious doctrine of the immortality of the soul, that through this the entire Christian system may be readily and clearly perceived and the way leading to eternal life made free and easy to all who would follow it."

The heirs of the estate contest the will through Attorney Nehemiah Candee of this city, claiming that private funds cannot be left to propagate doctrines inimical to the public welfare and happiness. The contestants are Mrs. Isabel Beers of Northampton, Mass.; John M. Hall of Providence, and Mrs. Lucy Yale and two sons of this city. The case will come up for decision by the Supreme Court of this State at this term of the court.

TWO WOMEN ACCUSE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

Collusion Charged in Passing Dressmakers' New Costumes.

Deputy Surveyor Questioned and an Inspector Under Suspension—Counsel Discredit Confessions.

One Customs Inspector is under suspension and a Deputy Surveyor of the Port has been accused of collusion with smugglers in passing dutiable goods into this country. The accusation is based on an autograph confession made by Mrs. M. Shanahan, a dressmaker, of 11 East Forty-sixth Street, whose trunk, containing many Paris costumes, was seized at her house after it had been passed by the inspector. The same Deputy Surveyor is accused of having accepted bribes by Mrs. Hall, a Chicago dressmaker, whose trunk was seized after it had been passed and while it was being taken away by a Waldorf-Astoria 'bus.

Mrs. Shanahan's confession, which consists of three pages, written entirely in her own hand and signed by her, states, in effect, that this is the fourth time that she has done business with the Deputy Surveyor of the Port in question, and on each occasion she paid to him in person the amount agreed upon, in consideration of which he was to have her trunks passed without examination. In both of the cases above referred to the same Inspector, who is now under suspension, passed the baggage.

There are three Deputy Surveyors of the Port under Surveyor Croft. They are Daniel E. Dowling, Theodore F. Reed, and John Stiebling. They are stationed at the Barge Office. Mr. Dowling is the one who has charge of the passing of personal baggage of transatlantic passengers.

Collector Bidwell, Surveyor Croft, and Deputy Surveyor Dowling all refused yesterday to say anything about the matter. It is being investigated, under orders of the Collector, in the most rigid manner.

The confessions of the women created a sensation in the Custom House, and Collector Bidwell at once placed under suspension the Inspector who had passed their baggage. The Surveyor's deputies, however, are under Mr. Croft's supervision, and, unlike the Inspectors, are not strictly a part of the Collector's force. Mr. Croft alone can suspend them, and he has not exercised this prerogative as yet.

The remarkable feature of the case, and, as alleged, that part which shows the boldness with which some customs officials have been operating, arises from the fact that the authorities had been warned to look after the baggage of Mrs. Shanahan, who arrived on the Auguste Victoria on Sept. 7. Special Agent Williams, in France, sent word that Mrs. Shanahan, as well as Mrs. Hall, had been buying large numbers of fine costumes abroad and might try to smuggle them through.

A search was instituted, and the baggage had disappeared. Just as the omnibus of the Waldorf-Astoria was about to drive away Mrs. Hall's trunk, properly passed and marked, was found atop of it. When it was searched it was found to contain nearly $5,000 worth of costumes.

Special Agent Theobald hurried to Mrs. Shanahan's house and there found her trunk, partly unpacked, but still containing a large quantity of dutiable material. She admitted having brought through $700 worth of dutiable goods. Her trunk was seized and sent to the stores.

The women were thoroughly frightened, more so, the officials say, because they had thought everything safe, and they at once made confessions. Mrs. Shanahan told them out in full. She describes the articles and the transaction with the Deputy Surveyor. She avers, as has been said, that she made her payments to him in person.

Mrs. Hall's confession was taken down at the Custom House and signed by her. She did not pay the money herself, but says it was paid by others for her account. Her statement was made in the presence of Surveyor Croft and Special Deputy Collector Couch.

In the regular course of procedure the officials say it would have been impossible for the same Inspector to have had assigned to him the trunks of the two women. No Inspectors are selected for special kinds of baggage or for special pieces, and while the official in charge on the pier could have turned over to a certain Inspector any baggage he selected, this in itself would have constituted a violation of the rules of the department. The facts as they stand, it was said yesterday at the Custom House, show collusion on their face.

The Inspector under suspension has stated to the officials that he has no recollection of having passed the trunks in question, and, while they bore his mark he avers that some unauthorized person surreptitiously placed this mark on them.

A curious coincidence arises out of the statements made by the counsel for both women who will appear for them when the smuggling charges are heard before Commissioner Shields to-day. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer represents Mrs. Hall, and he stated yesterday that his client had no recollection of having signed any confession, and that she did not even remember what she swore to.

She was summoned to the Custom House, he said, and there, under duress, thinks she said many things that were not true, and which she was forced into admitting. In any event, her counsel says, she repudiates any statement that the authorities hold as having been made by her.

Abraham Gruber is Mrs. Shanahan's counsel. He yesterday did not go so far as to claim that his client had no recollection of having confessed, but said that the confession was extorted under duress and while his client was in a highly excited state.

"But the confession covers three pages, and is entirely in the handwriting of Mrs. Shanahan," Mr. Gruber was told.

"Well," he replied, "take the case of a woman whose baggage is suddenly seized and she accused of a crime. An official comes to her and says that if she confesses the whole matter against her will be dropped and nothing more said about it. It is likely that under the circumstances a woman would say anything that she was told to say, having only her personal safety in mind. That is what happened in this case. The confession was extorted from her. That's all I care to say in advance of the hearing of the case."

NAVAL CADETS ADVANCED.

Cadet Officers and Cadet Petty Officers at Annapolis Appointed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—The following named naval cadets are appointed Cadet Officers and Cadet Petty Officers for the academic year 1900-1901, and they will rank in the order named:

Cadet Lieutenant Commander—E. J. King; Cadet Lieutenant—A. G. Howe, W. N. Vernou, R. Williams, and C. A. Conway; Cadet Junior Lieutenant and Adjutant—A. Andrews; Cadet Junior Lieutenant—H. E. Cook, W. B. Fogarty, E. E. Spafford, and J. C. Fremont; Cadet Ensigns—B. C. Allen, J. Downes, C. T. Hutchins, and W. Bertholf.

Cadet Chief Petty Officer—G. Whitlock; Cadet Petty Officers, First Class, First Division—R. S. Keyes, J. T. Burwell, C. D. Bruff, and W. Norris; Second Division—L. B. McBride, W. H. Steinhagen, C. Goodrich, and R. S. Manley; Third Division—G. W. S. Castle, S. M. Henry, I. I. Yates, and H. C. Richardson; Fourth Division—J. M. Enochs, J. A. Furer, O. W. Fowler, and J. L. Hileman.

Cadet Petty Officers, Second Class—First Division—B. A. Long, C. W. Fisher, L. S. Cox, and G. F. Blair; Second Division—J. L. Ackerson, W. W. Galbraith, M. H. Simmons, and I. R. Kurtz; Third Division—E. A. Brooks, A. W. Foote, E. C. Hammer, and J. H. Walsh; Fourth Division—G. C. Westervelt, A. P. Fairfield, B. B. Wygant, and R. F. Zogbaum.

SLEPT WHILE STORE BURNED.

Villagers Knew Nothing of Fire While It Raged.

WADING RIVER, L. I., Sept. 27.—Postmaster William Arnold's general store, in which is located the Post Office, was destroyed by fire early to-day. The fire is believed to have been started by burglars, as the safe was blown open and $400 which was in it last night is missing.

Although the store is in the central part of the village, the fact that the establishment had been destroyed was not known until the villagers awoke this morning. The fire occurred probably during the thunderstorm which prevailed in the early morning.

One man who spent the night at a boarding house not far from the store says he heard a heavy, jarring sound about 2 A. M., and that the building shook slightly. This may have been caused by the explosion of the safe. It is believed, too, that the reason that the light of the burning building did not arouse any one living near by was that it was mistaken for continuous lightning flashes.

C. A. COLLIER INJURED.

Atlanta Banker Seriously Wounded by Pistol Discharge While Hunting for Burglars.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 27.—C. A. Collier was injured this morning shortly after 4 o'clock by the accidental discharge of a pistol. His condition is serious. Mr. Collier is now under the influence of opiates and has been since a few minutes after the accident. For this reason he has not been able to give an account of the affair. He was found by members of his family soon after the discharge of the pistol. Even then he was unable to tell just how the shot was fired further than to say "Burglars." At a late hour he shows a slight improvement.

The wound was made by a 38-calibre pistol and the ball entered the left side and passed through the body just below the ribs.

The accident happened at the residence of Mr. Collier, at 296 Rawson Street.

Mr. Collier, who had just returned to the city, was with a number of the members of his family until the hour for retiring, when he went to his room, near the rear of the residence. It is thought that he was disturbed by some noise, and, either knowing or thinking that a burglar was attempting to enter the house, went, with a pistol in his hand, to the rear porch to make an investigation. At the end of the porch stairs go down to the back yard. It was at the foot of these stairs that Mr. Collier was found by members of his family.

Mr. Collier had just returned from Paris, where he had gone as one of the twelve Commissioners from the United States to the exposition. This was his second trip to Paris in the last few months. A few weeks ago he returned to his home, but, after remaining a few days, left for Paris again. Yesterday he arrived from this second trip, and had only been at home a few hours when the accident occurred.

Mr. Collier was President of the Cotton States Exposition held in Atlanta in 1895; an ex-Mayor of Atlanta, and a member of the Lafayette Monument Association. He resigned as Vice President of the Capital City Bank a few months ago, and is now President of the Business Men's League of Atlanta.

KILLED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

Ten-Year-Old Girl Hurled Forty Feet —Brother Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Frances Feldman, the ten-year-old daughter of Jacob Feldman, a detective of the Erie Company at Sparrow Bush, three miles west of this place, was struck by the Honesdale express on the Erie Road at noon today and instantly killed. In company with her little brother, Emmet Feldman, the girl was returning from school to dinner. The children waited at the crossing to allow a freight train to pass.

As the rear end of the train passed the girl ran around the caboose directly in the path of the express. Her body was hurled forty feet by the force of the impact. Her little brother narrowly escaped meeting the fate of his sister.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTROL.

Supervision by National Government Advocated by Northwestern Fire Underwriters.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Supervision of the affairs of fire insurance corporations by the Federal Government was urged as a panacea for the many business ills from which that industry is suffering by Frederick V. Brown of Minneapolis in an address delivered before the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest at the Auditorium Hotel to-day.

Mr. Brown discussed the insurance bill introduced in the last Congress by Senator Platt of Connecticut and expressed the opinion that this measure would not give the relief desired by fire insurance underwriters.

INJURED IN INITIATION.

Victim Brings Suit Against Members of Order and Tells Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Secrets of the initiation of the Junior Order, American Mechanics, came out to-day in the trial of the damage suit of William H. Bausman, who is under twenty-one years of age, against John A. Hitchcock, Joseph S. Wilery, George C. Ashton, and others. The declaration states that Bausman was assulted and beaten while undergoing initiation in the Oriental degree of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and was permanently injured. The amount claimed is $5,000.

In his testimony Mr. Bausman said that he and a Mr. Daugherty were being initiated. Both were ordered at the beginning of the ceremony to strip off all their clothing. Bausman refused and was allowed to keep on his underclothing. They were then told to strap skates upon their feet, Mr. Bausman alleges, though he put on only one, and they were led before a gathering of about 200 masked men. During the ceremony Mr. Bausman alleges that Mr. Daugherty slipped and fell, one of his skates striking Mr. Bausman in the chest, since which time he has spit blood frequently and suffered internally.

MISTOOK MAN FOR WOODCHUCK.

Edward Anibal Killed at Benson by a Boy.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Edward Anibal, aged fifty, was shot and killed today at Benson, Hamilton County, by William Davenport, aged twelve, who mistook Anibal for a woodchuck.

FROM NEWPORT ON A MOTOR.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to Make a Test Run To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 27.—On Saturday William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., intends to make a trip between here and New York in his racing motor vehicle.

The test, as far as can be learned, will not be one for speed, but to ascertain the quickest and best run for such vehicles to use between the two cities.

Nothing Else Just Like It.

The scenery grand and beautiful, the track smooth, the cars clean and comfortable, the time fast, the trains frequent, make the New York Central the passenger line to the West.—Adv.

GOV. ROOSEVELT TALKS ON RIGHT OF SPEECH

Denounces Mob Violence and Interference with Discussion.

BOYS INTERRUPT THE MEETING

Large Crowds Greet the Governor at Several Colorado Towns and Warmly Welcome Him.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 27.—Gov. Roosevelt's tour from Cripple Creek to Pueblo was not marked by any serious disturbance. His train left Cripple Creek last night for Leadville. There was not the slightest demonstration when the train passed through Victor, the scene of the attack on the Governor by a mob yesterday afternoon. After the labors and excitement of the day the Governor retired to his couch at 11 o'clock and slept as tranquilly as if nothing had happened. During the day at the various stopping places the crowds were remarkably large, and an unusual interest attended the meetings.

An organized attempt was made at Cañon City by a small minority to interrupt the proceedings. The mob was composed mostly of boys, with a few men, who shouted for Bryan and cheered so as to interrupt the speakers. One of the youngsters, being asked why he was acting so, stated that he was hired to do so. They wore uniform caps and acted in concert.

Gov. Roosevelt spoke in part as follows:

"There has been some talk as to what the paramount issue is in this campaign. I will tell you, and I have made up my mind within forty-eight hours what the paramount issue is. The paramount issue is to keep the orderly liberty that has made us what we are. The paramount issue is to keep our National self-respect by each individual, keeping our own self-respect, and respecting our fellows; keeping the right of free speech, keeping the right of political discussion, so that we may be able to settle our political differences satisfactorily and fairly after a full hearing given to any one, whatever his views may be, if he expresses them decently and in proper language.

"There is danger of imperialism, aye, but it is not from the direction in which Mr. Bryan is looking. There is no danger in the regular army—the regular army of 81-100ths of a soldier of every 1,000 citizens of this great Republic. No, no. We have not yet reached that pitch of timidity when we are afraid of that. There is no danger of militarism. There is no danger of imperialism from this country starting out on the path our fathers trod—trod to do the work of a great world power.

"The only danger of imperialism that will ever come in this country is if it is invited as a reaction against anarchy. Anarchy is the handmaiden of tyranny. If ever we grow to substitute lawless mob violence for the orderly liberty that we enjoy under the law, if ever we grow to substitute the rule of brutal force for the rule of the ballot, where the ballot is cast freely and counted as cast, if ever we grow to exchange for government by debate in the Legislatures of the country and on the stump; if we ever grow to exchange for this the violence that finds expression in either word or deed, then we will indeed be within a measurable distance of losing our liberty. Then and not until then the worst thing this country can have is the man sitting in ease at home exciting other men who are ignorant to deeds of violence and whether exciting of violence be by a politician or the editor of a newspaper, the effect is the same."

Leadville was reached at 11 o'clock this morning and a stop was made of an hour and forty-five minutes. A large crowd assembled at the station and preparations had been made for a big outdoor demonstration. Gov. Roosevelt and his party were driven to the corner of Harrison and Fifth Streets, where a stand had been erected. People in great numbers lined the streets the entire distance and the crowd around the stand was large. The Rev. Mr. Fleming, Chaplain of the Colorado Volunteers, who served in the Philippines, presided. He introduced Senator Wolcott, who made a warm speech and introduced Gov. Roosevelt, who said in part:

"I cannot say how I have enjoyed the privilege of coming through your great and beautiful and wonderful State, and now to be in what is the most famous mining city of the entire habitable globe. Glad though I am to see your State with its varied resources, with mountain and plain, with mine and ranch, I am more pleased still to see the men and women who made it what it is.

"When I come out here among you, I feel that I come not to teach you Americanism, but to teach you the doctrine of work, of honorable striving, and honorable effort, and to follow where you have led the way. I want you to think for yourselves. Supposing that the Republican Party had done what our opponents desire us to do now, that is, abandon the Philippines? They would now be denouncing us in extravagant terms and blaming us, all of them, from Mr. Bryan down. In that case they would have been as right as they are wrong now.

"I come before you to support the principles which we present upon two great grounds; upon the ground of the self-interest of each and all of us, and upon the ground of our feeling for that symbol of greatness, the American flag that floats over us all. Remember that in this Union there can be division of either honor or interest on State lines. We all go up or go down together. We will go up or go down as regards material prosperity, and we will hang our heads or hold them high accordingly as the American flag does or does not stand in the future as it stood in the past, as a symbol of honor, of greatness, of truth and liberty.

"When in 1893 hard times came they came in New York, Colorado, and California alike. When in 1897 prosperity returned it returned to the Rocky Mountains as it returned to the seaboard States of the Atlantic and Pacific. It returned to the farmer, the ranchman, the wage earner, precisely as much as to the business man. There can be no permanent lines of well-being on the one hand for some of our people, and adversity on the other hand for the rest of our people. Fundamentally we will go up or down alike. Now, when it comes to the question of the honor of the flag the same consideration hold true."

When the special train bearing the Roosevelt party arrived here this evening the station was crowded with people to see the Governor. The Reception Committee with carriages escorted Gov. Roosevelt, Senators Lodge and Wolcott, John Proctor Clarke, Curtis Guild, Jr., and Gen. Irving Hale to Royal Park, where a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the city. The streets were lined with people. Three evening meetings were arranged for, and all of them were attended by large audiences.

COLORADO EDITOR ASSAULTED.

Had Denounced Participants in the Attack on Gov. Roosevelt.

VICTOR, Col., Sept. 27.—As a sequel to the disorderly proceedings at the Roosevelt Republican meeting in this city last evening, F. N. Briggs, editor of The Victor Daily Record, was assaulted to-day in his office. In an editorial denouncing the participants in the riot, The Record stated that "A few dissolute women waved rags in the very faces of the distinguished guests."

E. E. Carr, a miner, who claims that this statement is a reflection upon his wife's character, entered The Record office to-day and struck Editor Briggs on the head [illegible] at his desk. Mr. Briggs jumped up and struck Carr in the face. The Rev. Father Downey interfered and stopped the fight. Neither man was much hurt.

OYSTER BAY PEOPLE INDIGNANT.

Resentment at Treatment Which Gov. Roosevelt Received at Victor, Col.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 27.—Great indignation is expressed in this town over the indignity imposed upon Gov. Roosevelt while he was addressing a political meeting at Victor, a Colorado mining camp, yesterday afternoon. Numerous inquiries were made of William J. Youngs, the Governor's private secretary, as to whether it was really true that the Governor had met with violence at the hands of the Colorado mob.

Mr. Youngs said that he had not yet heard directly from the Governor since the affair happened, but he was inclined to think that the Governor was able to take care of himself and would return to New York safely.

It is understood Mrs. Roosevelt received a telegram from the Governor, assuring her that he was all right and uninjured. Secretary Youngs said that, in his opinion, the experience which Gov. Roosevelt had yesterday would aid him materially in the campaign he was making.

Message to Postmaster Sullivan.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 27.—At the session to-day of the National Association of Postmasters of the First Class it was decided to send the following message to Postmaster Daniel Sullivan, at Cripple Creek, Col.:

Greetings from the Postmasters of the first class, in convention assembled at Peoria, Ill., to Postmaster Daniel Sullivan of Cripple Creek for his heroic efforts, assisted by others, in defending the life of that grand patriot, Gov. Roosevelt, in the cowardly assault made on him at Victor, Col., by an angry mob of dastardly cowards.

THE NEW YORK SAFE IN PORT.

American Line Steamer Arrives at Southampton with a Broken Shaft Seventeen and a Half Hours Late.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 28—1 A. M.—The American Line steamer New York, Capt. W. J. Roberts, from New York City, Sept. 19, for Southampton, arrived here last evening at 10 o'clock, about seventeen and a half hours late.

Capt. Roberts reported that the steamer had broken her starboard thrust shaft on Tuesday, at 2:30 A. M. The accident will not interfere with her return voyage, as the company has a spar on the ship, and she will leave Southampton at noon on Sunday.

Although the New York was due to arrive here about 4:30 A. M. yesterday, the Southampton agents of the American Line were not anxious. She had passed the Scilly Islands at 6 P. M. Wednesday and the Lizard at 9 P. M.

A gale, accompanied by mists, was sweeping over the Channel, and, as this increased during the day, a tug was dispatched in search of the liner.

At 5:30 P. M. yesterday the New York was sighted off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, where she signaled "Can use but one engine," and she passed Hurst Castle at 7:20 P. M.

William Harper of Philadelphia, who, with John W. Grace, brother of ex-Mayor Grace of New York City, was a passenger on the liner, made the following statement:

"After a fair passage it was discovered, very early Tuesday morning, that a shaft was broken, but it was Wednesday morning before the pasengers were aware of the nature of the trouble. The steamer was then proceeding slowly until the broken shaft could be disconnected. At this time we were about 370 miles from the Lizard. There had been a considerable sea all night and the New York was rolling heavily.

"On Wednesday night the sea increased and the weather had become so thick while we were passing the Lizard that Capt. Roberts decided to put out to sea and not to attempt to go up the Channel. The steamer remained from eighteen to twenty miles outside until the evening, when the weather cleared, and she proceeded slowly for Southampton.

"While the fracture proved a very serious one, it was fortunately discovered before any actual breakages occurred. This presented graver disarrangements of the machinery. The engineers declare that had the actual breakage occurred while the steamer was going at full speed, very serious results might have ensued. As it was, there was but little excitement on board, and but for the slowing up the passengers would have been ignorant of what had happened."

All the passengers speak in the highest praise of the conduct of the Captain and officers of the line. They gave them a vote of thanks before landing.

RUNAWAY BOY FOUND.

Came to New York After Scolding for Cigarette Smoking.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 27.—Henning Anderson, the sixteen-year-old son of Claus Anderson, who left his home in Stamford on Sept. 8 after being scolded for cigarette smoking, was found in New York City last night by his father. The boy had started in to earn his living in a restaurant in Broadway near Forty-third Street, but was sick of his job and willingly accompanied his father to Stamford last night.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Anderson received a letter from John Wall, a hack driver, of 520 West Forty-ninth Street, stating that he had seen the boy in Broadway two weeks before. Mr. Anderson doubted the letter, but he went to New York last night with a Stamford Constable and visited the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where they told the Captain their business. Detective Houlihan accompanied them to Wall's home and found that he knew where the boy was, but wanted to be sure of the $50 reward offered before he told. The money was forthcoming at once, and Wall told of meeting the boy in the restaurant, and after noticing his resemblance to the missing boy, whose description he had seen in an advertisement, he cultivated his acquaintance.

The trio went to the boy's lodging place, at 413 West Fifty-third Street, and awoke him from his sleep. A touching scene followed, and the father has been so happy since that he has not asked the boy why he ran away. He had spent several hundred dollars in searching for his boy.

EXPLOSION OF A METEOR.

Houses Shaken and the Air Filled with Sulphuric Fumes.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 27.—The explosion of a meteor startled the people of this neighborhood last night. A large meteor was seen traveling through the air in the vicinity of Edgar's Hill, near this place.

It exploded with terrific force, causing houses in the neighborhood to shake, and sulphuric fumes could be detected in the air for hours. The sound of the explosion could be heard plainly in Rahway.

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS AT WEST POINT to-morrow, U. S. Cadets vs. Tufts College. Day Line Steamer up, return by West Shore or N. Y. Central R. R.—Adv.

NEGOTIATING TO END THE MINERS' STRIKE

Powerful Influences at Work, Said to be Political.

CARDINAL GIBBONS MAY ACT

Asked to Arbitrate but Has Not Heard from Both Sides.

Terms of Settlement Reported—Wage Increase of 10 Per Cent. Main Item—President Mitchell Knows About the Matted.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 27.—At 10 o'clock to-night President Mitchell admitted that he believes that the mine operators have agreed to make the striking mine workers an offer of a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Mr. Mitchell's admission was made while he was holding a conference with his lieutenants. Those at the conference were National Committeemen Fred Dilcher of Ohio, W. R. Fairley of Alabama, Benjamin James of Pennsylvania, President T. D. Nicholls of the Wyoming-Lackawanna District, and President John Fahy of the Schuylkill region.

After the meeting, which lasted until midnight, President Mitchell announced that the meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the question of holding the men together if negotiations for a settlement should be on foot. Mr. Mitchell has not yet been officially informed of the operators' action. It is understood that the offer made by the operators does not carry with it recognition of the union.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Mitchell sent the following telegram to the three Presidents of the three districts comprising the entire anthracite coal region on strike:

Report is current that operators have made concessions in wage scale, and will attempt to induce mine workers to resume work. Please advise all miners in your district that no attention should be given to these reports, and that they will be officially notified should any offer of settlement be made. Under no consideration whatever should work be resumed unless authorized by a convention representing all mine workers in the anthracite field. It is vitally important that all miners stand firm and determined, and not be deceived by those whose interests it is to defeat the purpose for which the strike was inaugurated.

Several coal operators were interviewed, but they said they knew nothing more about the proposed settlement than what was mentioned in the evening papers. The individual operators of this section will be governed entirely by what the big companies do. If the latter concede the demands of the men they (the individual operators) will fall in line. There is a feeling among the operators here that something is coming, and that it probably means a settlement of some kind.

At strike headquarters the impression prevails that the operators are about tired of the fight, and rather than see bituminous coal get a foothold in markets heretofore held by the anthracite trade they will surrender. The business portion of the community is elated over the prospects that the strike is about over. One of the Superintendents of the big companies said to-night: "I do not wish to be quoted

tors by the miners themselves, would be successful, provided a recognition of the United Mine Workers' Union was not demanded.

Reports were in circulation to the effect that another conference of coal road officials may be held in a day or two, at which Senator Hanna will probably not be present.

William Pierson Hamilton of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., when asked about the negotiations for a settlement by a third party, said that that was the first he had heard about it. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied by asking if he had said anything. Being assured that he had not, he said: "Well, I won't."

It was persistently reported in Stock Exchange circles that Archbishop Ryan is connected with the settlement negotiations, notwithstanding the announcement that he failed to see Mr. Truesdale when in this city on Tuesday.

The statement made by President Truesdale of the Lackawanna, and the various rumors in regard to a settlement of the coal strike were brought to the attention of the Presidents of the important coal roads yesterday afternoon.

President Thomas of the Erie declined to comment on Mr. Truesdale's remarks.

President Fowler of the New York, Ontario and Western said: "I have read the statements attributed to President Truesdale, and I have heard the other rumors, but I know nothing about them. I did not attend any meeting or conference, and I know of nothing which would cause me to believe that the strike was being settled."

Vice President Warren of the Jersey Central had not even heard of rumors about a proposed settlement. "I pay no attention to the stories circulated in Wall Street," said he, "and I have nothing to say at all."

President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson was still out of town, and no statement of any kind could be secured from any of the other officials of that road.

TO ARBITRATE THE STRIKE?

Cardinal Gibbons Willing to Act If Asked by Both Parties—Has Been Approached by One Side.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—Cardinal Gibbons has been asked to act as arbitrator between the striking miners and the operators of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. While admitting that he has been approached on the subject, his Eminence said to-night that he had heard from only one side of the parties in controversy, and must decline to discuss the question of arbitration until all had been heard from. To those who approached him on the subject the Cardinal said: "I have received overtures from two or three interested parties, but I shall not act until I hear more of the matter. I have not heard from both sides."

"Will you consent to act if both sides do approach you?" he was asked.

"In that case I shall take the matter under very serious consideration—very serious consideration," he added, as if to emphasize the remark.

Continuing, his Eminence declared that he would be glad to do anything in his power to help solve the problem which seriously affects so many souls.

It is said on good authority that the Cardinal has practically agreed to arbitrate the differences, and it is thought likely that the various interests concerned will decide to leave the settlement of their disagreements to the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. Cardinal Gibbons will probably go to Philadelphia tomorrow or Saturday, and it is believed this trip will be in connection with the strike situation.

Most of the miners who are concerned in the lock-out are believed to be Catholics, and several high Catholic prelates have been suggested in connection with the settlement of the strike. Father Phillips, one of the closest friends of the strikers, has all along favored an amicable adjustment of differences through arbitration. Father Ducey spent some time in the anthracite region, and it was suggested that he be asked to help adjust the big strike.

The miners themselves professed an inclination to leave their cause to Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. The operators, in reply to this suggestion, declared that they were willing enough to talk the matter over with the Archbishop, and would be glad to have the benefit of his views, but they would not meet him as arbitrator, nor would they confer with him as a priest, but only as a citizen.

Cardinal Gibbons is regarded generally as being a man of great tact, and, what is greatly to the point, of great kindness of heart. His sterling qualities as a leader in thought and his far-famed charitableness have suggested him as the man to straighten out such a difficulty as the one in question. It is said by those who know him best that he will be able to soften the hard places in the present strife and to pour oil over the troubled waters.

SOFT COAL TRADE ATTACKED.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 27.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers today sent a telegram to the Central Pennsylvania bituminous coal field, which possibly may have the effect of bringing the soft coal mine workers into the contest which the anthracite workers are now waging against the mine owners. The telegram was sent to Richard Gilbert, Secretary of District No. 2, Clearfield, Penn. It was as follows:

Issue circular letter instructing all mine workers in Central Pennsylvania that they are not to load coal for shipment into markets formerly supplied by anthracite operators. We are informed that the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and the Jersey Central Railroads are now attempting to defeat anthracite strike by sending their cars into Central Pennsylvania to have them loaded with bituminous coal. Please comply with this request at once.

President Mitchell said that he had been watching the bituminous coal field closely for just such a move as he alleges has been made by the railroads mentioned in his telegram, and he does not fear that they will make much of a success in getting the soft coal into the anthracite market. The miners in the Central Pennsylvania region, he continues, are in thorough sympathy with their fellow-workmen in the eastern part of the State, and President Mitchell feels sure that as soon as they find that the coal they may be loading or asked to load is to take the place of hard coal, they will refuse to handle it.

Labor leaders do not anticipate any suspension of work in the soft coal field unless the operators insist upon sending their coal to the anthracite market. They also say that the Philadelphia and Reading, Delaware and Hudson, and Jersey Central Railroads being unable to fill their contracts for hard coal, are prevailing upon their customers to accept the soft coal wherever it can be used as a substitute.

Considerable interest is being manifested as to the effect of President Mitchell's action in attempting to defeat the alleged move of the coal carrying roads.

VIOLATORS OF SOFT COAL LAW.

President Murphy of the Board of Health took measures yesterday to bring up with a short turn the companies which have been using soft coal. As a result, between sixty and seventy cases of alleged violation will be brought up in General Sessions and Special Sessions this morning. President Murphy would not say whether warrants had been issued ordering the offenders to appear or whether the companies had simply been summoned to court, nor would he give any names of the companies involved.

"It would defeat our purpose," said he, "to say whether warrants had been issued or to give a list of the companies who have violated the law. I warned these companies several days ago that they must stop using soft coal, but there has been no let-up as far as I can see."

Mr. Murphy refused to say whether the Edison or Arbuckle Company, where soft coal has been used, had been warned to stop its use.

Secretary Golderman of the Board of Health said that Inspectors of the board and members of the Sanitary Squad had several days ago gone to those using soft coal and had ordered them to substitute hard coal instead.

SCHUYLKILL MINES CLOSING.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 27.—Excepting the Potts Colliery in the Ashland District and the North Franklin Colliery at Treverton, in the Shamokin District, all the coal mines north of Broad Mountain in the Schuylkill region were completely tied up to-day. At the two collieries mentioned but small forces worked to-day, and the amount of coal mined was insignificant. In all probability the Potts and North Franklin will shut down to-morrow, making the tie-up complete in the district above the mountain.

One of the greatest gains made by the strikers to-day was at the Locust Spring Colliery at Locust Gap, in the Shamokin region, where 900 men and boys quit, closing up the colliery. Before the general strike was ordered between 1,200 and 1,300 men and boys were given employment. It is owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and had been in constant operation. Strike leaders held numerous mass meetings to induce the men to stop. About half the total number ceased toil from day to day. The failure of the remainder to come to work this morning left the mine with no one to cut coal.

The strike leaders to-day directed their best efforts to getting out the miners in the district south of Broad Mountain and in the extreme western end of the county. It was another day for the strikers, and they added many recruits to their ranks. At Minersville, where there are twelve collieries, employing about 3,500 men and boys, a number quit working to-day.

The strike leaders knew before they invaded the place that of all the collieries in the entire anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the twelve at Minersville would be among the most difficult to shut down. When the strike speakers arrived at Minersville they were met by a large crowd that hooted them, and an outbreak was feared. The visitors, however, bore up under the hooting and took refuge in the Washington Hotel. After an hour was spent in determining their course, President Fahey induced Chief Burgess Evans to afford them protection. The Burgess appeared before the hotel and from a store box announced that the visitors would be protected by the authorities. The excitement subsided, and Mr. Fahey took the speaker's stand. He was followed by Mother Jones and John Faleski. Their efforts were devoted principally to the American miners. The men at Minersville admitted to-day that they have no grievances, but, it is said, they will go out to-morrow.

With the American miners there joining the union and the foreign element in sympathy with the movement, it is now believed that every colliery in the district south of Broad Mountain will be tied up in a day or two, and if the men at the three collieries at Tower City, in the western end of the county, can be induced to go out, the tie-up in the entire Schuylkill coal region will be complete. That this will be accomplished the strikers are confident.

To-day a number of men quit at the Tower City Collieries, and the striking of these miners furnished a new condition for the strike leaders to face. When the Tower City miners left the collieries other men applied to take their places. The applicants for work were strangers in Tower City, and it was learned they are miners who quit working at the Lykens and Shamokin collieries. The new men were taken on in place of the ones who struck, and the three collieries in the extreme west end of Schuylkill County were operated full-handed to-day. That men who quit work in one district should apply for work in another at so early a stage in the strike made the strike leaders think a little. They declare, however, that such moves will not be made to any extent, and they are confident that by Monday next at the latest the Schuylkill region collieries will all be shut down as completely as are those in the Wyoming and Lackawanna belt, and the fight will become one of waiting.

Labor leaders to-day said it is useless to try and settle the coal strike in any way but by recognizing the union officers and conferring with them. They assert that this is the most systematically ordered and conducted strike ever known in the United States. It was carefully planned, they say, and the movements of the organizers of the United Mine Workers were scheduled in advance. When the leaders desired to enter a new region they consulted the schedules and saw just where to go and how it was necessary to work to gain success.

At Shenandoah the strike situation is unchanged. The long period of dry weather there was ended early to-day by a heavy rain, which gave relief to every one, especially the soldiers, who have suffered severely from lack of water.

Heirs of the Hugh Bellas estate, among them being the widow of ex-President Franklin B. Gowen of the Reading Railroad, through their administrator, ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, to-day notified the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company that the Henry Clay shaft, which taps their land, which is leased to the company, should not be flooded on account of the men having gone on strike. The company last week had the mules hoisted and the pumps stopped. The Bellas heirs claim that if the workings are allowed to fill their land will greatly depreciate in value.

MARKLE MINES MUCH CRIPPLED.

HAZLETON, Sept. 27.—The entire Hazleton region was quiet to-day, and the only noticeable change in the strike situation was at the collieries of G. B. Markle & Co. As predicted by the strike leaders yesterday, there was a considerable reduction in the forces working at the various collieries operated by the firm.

The strikers say that the mines are practically idle, while all that the General Superintendent of the mines would say was that the collieries were started as usual today. Of the thirty-odd collieries in this region, thirteen are completely tied up, while the remainder are more or less crippled, not one running full, and not many of them having mined any coal to speak of since the strike began.

STRIKERS ATTACK A TRAIN.

Attempt to Wreck It and Assault Non-Union Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 27.—A train carrying twenty-five non-union workmen and the coal they had prepared narrowly escaped being wrecked by the attempt of a crowd of strikers this evening at South Wilkesbarre. The strikers had placed a heavy steel rail across the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the work train from the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, No. 7, was very close upon it when the engineer saw it and reversed his engine. He managed to stop within a few feet of the obstruction.

As the train passed down a crowd of men and boys commenced a vigorous fusillade on the non-union workmen perched on the top of the cars, and for the few minutes required by the crew to remove the rail and the train to get started the air was thick with coal and stones and the washery men were kept busy dodging. The strikers did not leave the shelter of their barricade of coal cars, evidently fearing there would be some shooting.

A force of officers who went to the scene afterward found the crowd had dispersed. It was the second assault on the men; when they were leaving the washery a number of women had jeered and hooted them until driven away.

COAL PRICES AT THE MINES.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 27.—But thirteen of the Reading company's thirty-nine collieries were working to-day, and the strike leaders say not more than ten at the most will be in operation tomorrow. About 550 cars of coal were mined in the Schuylkill regions to-day against 1,700 cars a week ago. To-morrow the output will not in all probability reach 400 cars.

The prices offered for coal at the mines this afternoon were as follows: Broken, $3; egg, $3.25; stove, $3.75; nut, $3.75; pea, $2.50; buckwheat, $1.50; rice, 60 cents. The prices offered two weeks ago were: Broken, $2.25; egg, $2.50; stove, $2.75; nut, $2.85; pea, $1.50; buckwheat, $1; rice, 45 cents.

Canadian Coal to Compete in the West.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 27.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is about to make the experiment of hauling Nova Scotia coal from St. John, N. B., to Montreal and the West over its line between this city and the New Brunswick port. The present high price of coal affords a tempting prospect for the profitable sale of the Nova Scotia product. A contract has been made with a Nova Scotia firm for the immediate delivery of 8,000 tons of coal.

Big Companies Pay Off Miners.

SCRANTON, Sept. 27.—The big companies are paying off the strikers. All the former employes of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's twenty-seven collieries will be paid to-morrow, and those of the Lackawanna's twenty-three places will be paid before Monday. The purpose of this is to make the men amenable as trespassers if they come on the company's property, and is another strong corroboration of the story that a move is on to operate some of the mines.

MR. BRYAN'S FINAL TOUR

Will Return to Lincoln a Few Days Before Election.

SPEAKS AT PAPILLON, NEB.

Reiterates His Statement Made in the Campaign of 1896 that the President Is a Hired Man.

PAPILLON, Neb., Sept. 27.—W. J. Bryan started on his last tour of the country today, and made his first speech at this place. His departure from Lincoln was simple and unostentatious. He was accompanied by his private secretary and three or four representatives of the press.

At Sioux City, Iowa, to-morrow morning he will take the special car provided by the National Committee for his accommodation during the remainder of the campaign. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as feeling in excellent physical condition. He said:

"Beyond experiencing a little fatigue from the loss of sleep last night, due to the late return from the Nebraska City meeting, I am in excellent order and am confident that, barring unforeseen contingencies, I shall continue in good order for the campaign."

Mr. Bryan also expressed himself hopeful as to the outlook and said, that he would not return to Lincoln until two or three days before election. He will speak in his home city Saturday night preceding the election.

Mr. Bryan in his speech here discussed the issues of the day in a familiar way, advising the people to support the Democratic ticket as the only course calculated to promote their interests.

He repeated his argument that the President is merely a hired man, saying: "In 1896 I made a speech and incidentally suggested that the President is just a hired man; that he had a longer term than the average hired man and got better wages than most hired men, but that he was nothing but a hired man.

"A New York paper criticised me severely, and said I was dragging the office of President down to the level of a hired man. What is a President, a Congressman, a Governor, except a hired man?

"The people get together, make laws, and frame a constitution, and provide that certain offices shall be created and filled by election, and when election comes, the various parties present their candidates. What do these candidates say? 'We are willing to be hired by the public, will accept the salary provided by law, and discharge the duties of the office.'

"And what oath does a man take when he is elected? He holds up his hand and swears before God that he will perform the duties of that hired man to the best of his ability. But, my friends, it takes two parties to make a contract. The candidate offers himself, but the people have to hire him. You ought to be as careful in the selection of your public servants as you are in the selection of a hired man. Suppose you hired a man to put in oats, and he put in corn? You would not hire him again. You would require a man to cultivate your land as you wanted it cultivated.

"Now, my friends, you have had a Republican Administration for four years, and now you are to decide whether you are going to re-employ the President. You have had a Republican Congressman in this district, and now you are to decide whether you are going to employ him. You have had State officers, and you are going to decide whether you are going to re-employ them. You are to decide whether you are going to re-employ Senator Allen or some other man, as we think a Democrat—whether you are going to employ two men to enforce the doctrines for which the fusion forces stand, or whether you will employ a Republican Senator to legislate for the corporations while he is in the Senate and act as attorney for the Standard Oil Company while the Senate is not in session.

"The Republican Party has increased the tax upon the farmers and the laboring men and the business men in this country and reduced the tax upon National bank circulation. You are compelled to pay more taxes than you did in 1896, but the National banks have had their taxes reduced and pay less on the bank circulation than they did in 1896. The Republican Party is looking after the interest of aggregate wealth and ignoring the rights of the plain people of this country."

In regard to the large standing army issue, Mr. Bryan said:

"I have been criticised because I suggested that they wanted to tax the people to support an army of 100,000 men in idleness, and I am accused of saying that our army is idle. Let me ask those who desire to criticise that statement, 'What does the army do?' The Republicans say that the Philippine war will soon be over, and what is the army going to do then? It simply kills people, that is all. It is better to have an idle army than it is to have one shedding blood all the time."

MR. BRYAN AT DAKOTA CITY.

Makes a Speech on Trusts and Refers to the Coal Strike.

DAKOTA CITY, Neb., Sept. 27.—William J. Bryan arrived here to-night and addressed a meeting in the Court House yard. From Papillon, where he spoke early in the day, Mr. Bryan drove to Blair, a distance of thirty miles, making two brief speeches on the way, one at Millard and the other at Bennington.

While Mr. Bryan was talking at Blair about the price of oats some one in the crowd asked him about the price of hogs and he replied, saying:

"The gentleman asks about hogs. I had expected such a question. The Republicans claim credit for every rise in price, no matter what the cause, and shirk the responsibility for every reduction, no matter how directly it may be traced to the Republican Party's instrumentality. If wheat is up, they point to wheat; if corn, then corn is the object of comment. So it is with hogs. The Republicans claim all the credit for the rise as one of the blessings of a Republican Administration, where, in the very nature of things, it could have nothing to do with such an advance."

He said that apparently Chairman Hanna and Gov. Roosevelt were not harmonious on the trust question, for while Mr. Hanna was declaring that there were no trusts, the Vice Presidential candidate was going about the country making complaints of an ice trust in his own State. He remarked that if Mr. Roosevelt was right in this matter, the remedy lay with himself. As Governor of the State in which the trust was supposed to exist, he was in a position to destroy it.

In his speech at Dakota City Mr. Bryan referred to the eulogistic terms in which he had been introduced by saying that he feared it placed him on a pedestal so high as to completely remove him from the sympathy of the people at large. He did not for a moment, he said, want to occupy that position.

He gave especial attention to the trusts, saying that he believed that there was no such thing as a good monopoly in private hands. He again referred to the President's letter of acceptance, saying that the author of it had manifested far more concern over the possibility of destroying what he considered good trusts than what he felt over the preservation of the bad trusts.

He asserted that the Republican Party did not dare take its full dinner-pail argument into the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and declared that whether a man was a laboring man, a farmer, or a merchant, he must see that opportunities are constantly narrowing under this trust system. He asked: "If you complain, what is the answer?" and replied by saying, "A large standing army to make you afraid to complain."

Discussing the question of imperialism Mr. Bryan asserted that the power which put the Porto Ricans outside the Constitution this year might next year put the people of Nebraska or any other State outside the pale of the Constitution.

He declared that in the Paris treaty with Spain the United States had not secured any title to the Philippines, but had secured only a license to hunt there.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Bryan left for Sioux City, Iowa, where he will spend the night.

Carl Schurz to Speak.

Carl Schurz will speak to-night at the mass meeting of the Anti-Imperialistic League of New York at Cooper Union. Anson Phelps Stokes will be the Chairman of the meeting. J. D. Fitzgerald will sing "For Liberty," and then the Declaration of Independence will be read. At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's address the whole audience will sing "America."

SELECTED FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Republican Conventions Held Throughout City—Wrangle in the Twenty-ninth.

The Republican district conventions to nominate candidates for the Assembly in New York County were held last night. But one fight developed, and that was in the Twenty-ninth District.

In that district the delegates were called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by E. J. Lauterbach, the Chairman, in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The roll call of delegates proceeded smoothly until the Ninth Election District was reached, when the leaders of two factions jumped to their feet and demanded that they be recognized.

The delegates were in an uproar in a few minutes, and the Chairman had considerable trouble in seating the members of the convention. Finally E. J. Johnson made a motion that the Chairman appoint a committee to seat the contesting delegates. The motion prevailed and a committee was appointed. The roll call was proceeded with, while the Contest Committee and the contesting delegates adjourned to a rear room to settle the difficulty.

After half an hour's wait the committee reported to the convention in favor of granting one delegate from each side one full vote each, and the other three delegates from each side, half a vote each. The report was put before the convention and defeated.

Chairman Lauterbach amid cries of fraud and forgery instructed that the balloting for a nominee for Assemblyman be taken up without the vote of the Ninth Election District.

Nominations for Assemblyman were then called for, and Hal Bell, W. J. Bullowa, and William Cohen were placed in nomination.

At midnight three ballots had been taken, the last ballot standing: Bell, 44; Bullowa, 36; Cohen, 9½.

On the fourth ballot Mr. Bell was nominated.

In many of the Assembly districts no nominations were made. Following are the results, so far as action was taken:

District.	Nominee.	District.	Nominee.
1	No nomination.	19	Julius H. Seymour.
2	Theodore Karman.	20	John S. Shea.
3	Mark J. Nerney.	21	William S. Bennett.
4	No nomination.	22	No nomination.
5	*Dr. N. H. Henry.	23	William H. Smith.
6	No nomination.	24	Charles Bothner.
7	Wayne N. Musgrave.	25	*J. A. Weekes, Jr.
8	Charles S. Adler.	26	Frank A. Sovak.
9	John A. Sheeran.	27	*Gherardi Davis.
10	Jacob C. Brand.	28	No nomination.
11	James R. Canniff.	29	Hal Bell.
12	Joseph Goldstein.	30	No nomination.
13	No nomination.	31	Arthur L. Sherer.
14	No nomination.	32	William Volkland.
15	No nomination.	33	No nomination.
16	Emerich Kohn.	34	Sigmund Fuest.
17	No nomination.	35	John Yule.
18	Henry Bossert.		

*Renominated.

CHIEF PARTY LEADERS MEET.

Republican Advisory Committee Members Report—Strike Affects West Virginia Adversely.

There was a prolonged session yesterday at Republican National Headquarters of members of the Advisory Committee. In addition to the members of the Republican National Executive Committee, there were present, among others, Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, W. W. Gibbs of Philadelphia, L. J. Wainwright of Pittsburg, George Von L. Meyer of Boston, and William Barbour of New York.

Reports from all parts of the country were received, and, with one exception, it is said, these were of a most encouraging character. What the disquieting statement was none would say, but it was said to refer to West Virginia, where a sympathetic feeling for the striking miners in Pennsylvania was supposed to be doing harm.

While members of the committee would not discuss the receipt of funds for campaign purposes, they did not deny that money was coming in in satisfactory amounts.

Chairman Odell of the State Committee and Gen F. V. Greene of the County Committee had a long conference with relation to the progress of the Republican campaign in this State and county.

The National Committee was flooded yesterday with letters and telegrams relative to the attack on Gov. Roosevelt in Colorado. Many of these, from Democrats, expressed indignation at the indignity offered to a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania, who was Ambassador to Italy during Grover Cleveland's second Administration, was at Republican Headquarters yesterday. He is actively supporting President McKinley.

OUTLOOK IN NEW YORK.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee sees nothing to alarm him about the outcome in this State. While Mr. Odell would not talk on the subject, it was learned that the Republicans expect to elect not less than thirty members of the Senate and ninety-five members of the Assembly.

Chairman Odell simply smiled when told of Senator McCarren's charge that the Republicans had collected a "corruption fund" of some $20,000,000.

"I guess," said he, "that is a case where a guilty conscience is its own accuser. We have had hard work in getting money enough to pay the clerks, rent, and to buy postage stamps. A man came in this afternoon and handed me a check for $250, and I almost fell out of my chair."

"But, Mr. Chairman," said one of a group of reporters, "it is understood that you are planning to colonize about 40,000 voters from Pennsylvania."

"That is the story about every year," replied Mr. Odell. "You know, and I know, there is no truth in such silly reports. But you can say from me that we will take very good care this year that Tammany Hall will not succeed in colonizing a single voter in any district in this State."

BISHOP HALL DECLINES.

C. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, has received the following note from Bishop Hall of Vermont in response to a circular note informing Bishop Hall of his election as an honorary Vice President of the association:

"I thank you for your circular note and for your notification that I have been elected an honorary Vice President of the National Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs. I do not think it would be well for me to accept the position, (1) because I have a very strong repugnance to giving my name to any association where I cannot take any part in the guidance of the work; and, (2,) because while profoundly opposed to the imperialist or expansion policy of the present Administration, I am not quite clear in my own mind whether I can vote for Mr. Bryan and his probable colleagues; and, while I claim absolute freedom as a citizen to vote according to my honest convictions, it does not seem to me wise for a person in my position to take a public part in political questions where the people over whom I am may quite rightly take opposite sides."

PHILADELPHIA HAS A RACE WAR

Excitement Over the Rental of a House to a Colored Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—An incident that may precipitate a race war in Bryn Mawr, one of Philadelphia's most beautiful suburbs, came to light to-day.

The casus belli is the color line drawn in the renting of a house by a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who was so white in complexion that he was not recognized as a colored man by the Trustees of the white Radnor Methodist Episcopal Church, to whom the property belongs.

Now the pastor and trustees of that church are up in arms. Where it will terminate no one can tell. The question of color is the sole objection. A lease of the house was taken about a week ago by D. J. Williams, a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and his property adjoins the parsonage of the Rev. E. H. Hoffman, the pastor of the white Radnor Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Williams and his family began to move in. Mr. Thornton, who superintended the moving, is very black, and was prevented by the trustees of the white church from entering the house until the timely arrival of Mr. Williams that evening.

So incensed were the Trustees at their mistake and that a colored family was to occupy the house, that a peremptory notice of removal was served, with the understanding that if it was not obeyed a forcible ejectment would be the result. The colored people are very much aroused over the treatment shown toward one of their race, and propose to make a test case of the affair.

FATHER TIME'S STEREOPTICONS—No. 4.

1893.
BRILL BROTHERS
are awarded the medal for fine shirt making at the World's Fair. In view of all the old-time competition this is an honor. Worth will win its way.
1900—And they hold the medal to-day.
FATHER TIME.

Brill's

Fall Top Coats.

We can please you in any way and every way. Ready-made if you like them; order-made if you don't. Ready-made Bradford Top-Coats in all shades of Tan Whipcords; silk lined for

$12.00

Shirts—Our special in white laundered Shirts at 98c has all the advantages of custom-made.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. make the best collars. We sell them. Cluett, 25c.; Arrow brand, 15c.

Brill Brothers Outfitters to Men and Boys.

FOUR STORES
279 Broadway, Near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich.
211 Sixth Av., Near 14th Street.
125th Street, Corner 3d Ave.

HATS! Fall Styles Ready

Silk Hats, $6. Derby Hats, $4 & $5.

210 Broadway. BURKE

STEVENSON ACCEPTS POPULISTS' NOMINATION

As Their Candidate, He Defines His Position.

IMPERIALISM IS THE ISSUE

Philippine Operations Are Purely a War of Conquest, He Says—Islands Must Be Governed by Force.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 27.—In a letter received to-day at the Populist Party National Headquarters Adlai E. Stevenson accepts the nomination for the Vice Presidency tendered him by that party early this month. The letter nominating Mr. Stevenson follows:

Colfax, Iowa, Sept. 5.

Dear Sir: In behalf of the National Committee of the People's Party, the undersigned take pleasure in notifying you that you were, on the 27th ult., selected as the candidate of said party for the office of Vice President of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Charles A. Towne, who was nominated at Sioux Falls.

The members of the People's Party, in all sections realize that we have reached a crisis in which the very life of free institutions is involved—a crisis in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance and should be laid aside until the peril is averted.

Acting upon this overshadowing conviction, our National Convention, which met at Sioux Falls, in proof of the unselfish character of the party which it represented, and in order to open the way for harmony among all classes of patriotic people, went outside of its own organization for both of its nominees. This action met with hearty approval among our constituency everywhere.

And now a vacancy having occurred in our ticket we have, in the same unselfish spirit, selected you to fill that vacancy and ask that you accept the same. We know that you are not a Populist, but we are familiar with your career and the patriotic character of your unflinching devotion to the principles of free government, as taught by the fathers of the Republic. Conscious that nothing but good to the public can result from your elevation to this high office, with sincere regard we have the honor to be very truly yours,

I. B. Weaver, J. H. Edmisten, J. A. Edgerton, Committee of Notification.

MR. STEVENSON'S REPLY.

Following is Mr. Stevenson's response:

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 25.

"Gentlemen: By your communication of Sept. 5, I am officially advised of my selection as the candidate of the People's Party for the office of Vice President of the United States to fill the vacancy upon your ticket occasioned by the resignation of Charles A. Towne.

"I cannot too earnestly express my appreciation of this manifest proof of the confidence reposed in me by your committee and the great constituency you represent. Nor can I withhold the expression of my admiration for the generous action of Mr. Towne in his endeavor to secure the harmonious co-operation of all the supporters of Mr. Bryan in the pending Presidential contest. The action of the People's Party in selecting candidates outside of its own organization is almost without precedent in our political history.

"Upon the important questions of finance, of domestic administration, and of reform in our methods of taxation, the platform of the People's Party gives no uncertain sound. It is no less emphatic in its demand for a return to the policy of honest and economical expenditures of the public money. The further demand for wise and efficient legislation looking to the suppression of trusts cannot fail to challenge the attention of all thoughtful men.

"In common, however, with the Silver Republican and the Democratic Parties you recognize the important fact that all these are but questions of the hour. In the presence of the overshadowing issue of imperialism, others are but as the dust in the balance. It is not strange then that there should now be concert of action between those who sincerely believe that a crisis has been reached in which mere party considerations are of secondary importance.

"Involved in the settlement of this great question are consequences of deep import to the American people. The supreme gravity of the issue cannot be measured by words. As was truly said by an eminent Republican Senator, 'The question is greater than parties, greater than administrations, greater than the prosperity and happiness of a single generation.'

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

"It is well even now to recall some of the recent events of our history. Before 'breaking the peace of the world' Congress, referring to Cuba, supplemented its declaration of war against Spain with the words:

"'The United States hereby disclaims any disposition to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island, except for the pacification thereof and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the Government and control of the island to its people.'

"It was this solemn declaration by the American Congress that justified the war at the bar of our own conscience, and of that of the world. The pretense now that this disclaimer upon our part applied only to Cuba and not to other Spanish dependencies is 'to palter with words in a double sense.'

"Existing conditions abroad now challenge our serious thought, whether we will or no. Spain has been conquered, and the 'pacification of Cuba'—the declared purpose of the war—secured. And yet we find ourselves still engaged in war; a war, too, against our former allies in our conflict with Spain. It is a war against a people 8,000 miles distant, and of whom, until recent years, we had scarcely heard. It is an expensive war; having already cost nearly $200,000,000 in money and thousands of valuable lives. The question to be answered by each American voter now and in November is: Why this war? What is to be our justification at the bar of history?

"All mere words and glorification of the flag aside, the sad fact remains that it is purely a war of conquest; a war of subjugation against a people, who, as has been eloquently said, 'in their struggle for independence have interposed the declaration of Jefferson as a shield against the attacks of his own countrymen.'

"Sixty thousand soldiers are now in the Philippine Islands; how much more will be the sacrifice of treasure and life before the conquest is completed no man can know. And when completed, what next? How are these islands to be held and governed? Does any sane man doubt that it can only be by force; by the power of the army and of the navy? And this not for a day or for a year, but for all time. All this implies the exercise of power unknown to the Constitution. It is in very truth government outside of the Constitution. It means the adoption by the American people of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold alien peoples as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in government. In a word, it foreshadows the empire.

THE PERIL OF MILITARISM.

"More than this, following close in the wake of imperialism as the night the day, comes the immense standing army. The dread arm of militarism is to be made bare in the New World as it is in the Old. The strong arm of power is to be substituted for the peaceful agencies which for more than a century have brought contentment and happiness to all our people. Existing conditions in Continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by a sad object lesson the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace.

"Conditions now existing in the Philippine Islands, for which we are in a measure responsible, impose new duties upon us. These people are entitled to our protection against the cupidity and aggressive spirit of other nations. And this not to the end of subjugation upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and the ultimate establishment of stable government fashioned by their own hands.

"Imperialism—'the republic or the empire'—is indeed the overshadowing issue with which we are confronted in the pending struggle for political supremacy. Its determination is to be by the American people through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot. Meanwhile, its discussion will continue at the fireside, and on the hustings with an earnestness rarely equaled in our history. It was Burke who said: 'I love clamor when there is an abuse. The alarm bell disturbs the inhabitants, but it saves them from being burned in their beds.'

"Again thanking the committee, and those they represent, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. Should your action be ratified by the people at the polls, it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office.

"ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

GOLD DEMOCRATS IN INDIANA.

John P. Irish Says the Situation Is the Same as in 1896.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 27.—John P. Irish of California to-night opened the campaign here for the National Gold Democratic organization. The meeting was held at English's Opera House, and 1,500 people were present.

In 1896 Mr. Irish said the Democracy of the country was taken away from its National leaders and those who had at all times followed the leadership of Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland left it and stand now where they stood in 1896. In 1896 the Gold Democracy of the country was a bridge over which the country passed from danger to safety, he said, and it has formed a bridge this year for the same purpose. Bryan, he declared, stands to-day where he did in 1896, and his policies are as dangerous to-day as they were during that year.

He spoke at length of the danger to the financial system of the country in case Mr. Bryan is elected President, and pleaded with his Republican friends to lend a helping hand to the Gold Democrats of the country and work together to defeat "the inexperienced young man from Nebraska."

Senatorial Nominations.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT, Frank M. Boyce, (Dem.)

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT, Andrew Murphy, Jr., (Dem.)

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT, George P. Price, (Dem.)

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT, Cornelius R. Parsons, (Rep.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.—First District, Frank Van Allen. (Dem.)

GREENE COUNTY.—Pierre S. Jennings, (Rep.)

ALBANY COUNTY.—Second District, Abram S. Coon, (Rep.)

Congressional Nominations.

CONNECTICUT.—Fourth District, Charles P. Lyman, (Dem.)

OHIO.—First District, John B. Peaslee, (Dem.); Second District, Henry Keller, (Dem.)

"WHITE WINGS" TO GO.

Characteristic Uniform of Street Cleaners Will Be Changed.

The "White Wings" brigade, of which the late Street Cleaning Commissioner, Col. Waring, was so proud, is in danger of being abolished. It has been called to the attention of Commissioner Nagle that the white helmets now worn by the members of the street cleaning force are of non-union manufacture, and, therefore, that they should not be placed on the heads of union street sweepers.

Commissioner Nagle has about agreed to the demands of the labor men. He has had prepared a design for a new headgear. The material will be of union make, brown in color, to be made up as a cap. It was also reported yesterday at the Department of Street Cleaning that a plan to put the force in khaki uniforms was being considered. Commissioner Nagle thinks that such material is more durable, and would not be as conspicuous as the white uniforms now in use.

Evans' Ale and Stout. —Adv.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

Early Fall Clearing Sale of Men's Superb Shoes In Our Men's Department.

(MAIN FLOOR.)

2,000 pairs $4, $5 and $6 Shoes at $2.00 per pair

Patent and Enamel Leather, Black Calf and Black Kid.

Latest forms of toe shapes and foot styles.

They are of the finest grades, and in both material and workmanship are absolutely the best.

These goods are new and fresh. They are not old stock or shop worn, but are as represented, honest goods of the best grades.

We guarantee them in every respect, and the fortunate purchasers secure exceptionally wonderful bargains.

Store Open Saturday Evening Until 10 o'Clock.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., cor. 20th St.

H. T. WILHELM,

LATE WILHELM & GRAEF,

1122 Broadway,

Cor. 20th Street. Take elevator.

At Manufacturers' Prices.

GOBLETS, RICH CUT GLASS, worth $24.00, at $16.50 doz.

ORANGE DISHES, worth $12.00, at $7.00.

China

VETERANS' TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL OTIS

Greeted With Cheers at Lafayette Post's Banquet.

TALKS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Charges Aguinaldo and the Filipinos with Deceit—Gen. Wheeler's Praise of American Women.

Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis was the guest last night at a dinner tendered to him by Lafayette Post, at which some 400 persons, anxious to do honor to the late commander in the Philippines, assembled.

The banquet was prepared in the ballroom at Delmonico's, and the assemblage was a notable one. Nearly every man in the great hall bore on his breast emblems that told of service to his country, from the small copper button to the blazing crosses and medals for conspicuous merit. Nearly every man there had been through the hardships of at least one war, a number had served in two campaigns, and at least one, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, had been conspicuous in three wars within forty years.

The dinner was marked by the expression of the sentiment of territorial expansion from the first. The guest of honor had commanded in the Philippines, and even the invocation of the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fiske Wood—the grace before meat—contained the declaration that those present and all Americans thanked God for the widening of the Nation's power, the expansion of its beneficence, and the expressed hope that the flag might ever bless more and free more of the peoples of the world.

The toast, "Our Country," to which Gen. Wheeler responded, had for its sentiment the lines of Whittier:

"Champion of those who groan beneath
Oppression's iron hand."

The toast responded to by Prof. Alonzo Williams, "Our New Possessions" had as underlines the famous expression of Marshal MacMahon, "I am here; here I shall remain."

The toast of the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, "The Open Door," had for its sentiment the lines of Garrison:

"Our country is the world; our
Countrymen are all mankind."

Every allusion to the policy of the Administration in the Philippines met with an enthusiastic reception from the guests, especially the recital of the facts connected with the war there delivered by Gen. Otis and the welcoming speech by ex-Consul General Williams.

The banqueting hall was profusely decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of Lafayette Post. A stand of colors was draped over the head of the guest of the evening, and all the other decorations were in harmony with the general patriotic color scheme. The guests' table, raised on a platform, was hung with festoons of smilax intertwined with tinsel in the colors of the country, the whole showing in strong relief against the snowy background.

GREETINGS TO GEN. OTIS.

Before the dinner Gen. Otis, Gen. Brooke, and Gen. Wheeler held an impromptu reception in the hall adjoining. Then Gen. Otis entered on the arm of Lieut. Col. Allan C. Bakewell, the commander of Lafayette Post, and he received a hearty reception. This was repeated as each of the other well-known guests entered.

Commander Bakewell occupied the central seat on the platform, with Gen. Otis at his right and Gen. J. Fred Pierson, the toastmaster, at his left. Secretary Root's seat, next to Gen. Otis, was vacant, Mr. Root having been unable, through illness, to attend and respond to the toast "The President of the United States." Major Gen. Brooke was in the next place.

The other guests at the principal table were ex-Consul General Williams, Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, the Rev. Dr. Gotthell, Prof. Alonzo Williams, Count de La Fayette, Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Seth Low, Major General Joseph Wheeler, Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fiske Wood, Col. Thomas R. Proctor, and Gen. N. P. Pond.

When the coffee and cigars were under discussion Adjt. Brown of the post opened the proceedings by reading a number of telegrams of regret. The first was from the President, and after it was read the guests arose and, waving their napkins, proposed three cheers for Mr. McKinley, which were given with a will. The President's telegram was as follows:

"Unable to be present at the banquet this evening, I join with all assembled in appreciation of the distinguished services rendered to our country by Major Gen. Otis and wish for him long life and happiness."

Senator Redfield Proctor regretted that he could not attend a banquet "in honor of an officer who has borne himself in a most difficult position in a manner to command the respect and confidence of every intelligent and patriotic citizen. He has nobly sustained the honor and character of the American soldier and the American people."

Commander Bakewell delivered the salutation, which followed the playing of "America" by the band, and during which the assemblage arose and sang the anthem. Col. Bakewell elicited great applause when he said:

"'I know neither your creed, nor your politics, nor your nationality.' Such are the lofty principles of the Grand Army of the Republic. It knows no race, religion, or party. Its requirements are based on one grand qualification—loyalty—and so we are here to-night as a company of loyal men to do honor to a loyal soldier. There can be no just adverse criticism of his services in the Orient; such criticism would only be the weak expression of thoughtless or designing men. The situation commanded the raising of our flag, and, being raised, no loyal man should pull it down."

The toast—"Our Guest; in action faithful and in honor clear"—was responded to by ex-Consul General Williams, who paid a tribute to the guest of the evening. He said he spoke from knowledge when he refuted the statements that the American soldier was a murderer. The war in the Philippines, he said, was conducted as much as it was possible to conduct it on humanitarian principles, and he said he had seen, when the rebels plundered and deserted towns, leaving the women and children starving, Gen. Otis's carts sent to these places with relief in every form.

The enthusiasm reached its height when Gen. Otis rose to respond to the greeting. The members stood and, waving their napkins until the air was full of fluttering white, sent cheer after cheer echoing through the hall.

ADDRESS OF GEN. OTIS.

Gen. Otis began his address quietly, but warmed to his subject as he related events that had come within his observation in the Philippines. He said that his comrades had been too lavish with their praise. The praise belonged to his officers and to his men. "I do no more," he said, "than any one of you would have done under the same circumstances." Cries of "No!" "No!" greeted this statement. Continuing his address, Gen. Otis said in part:

"The war with Spain, wise or not, fortunate or unfortunate, was demanded by the country. The war, in its legitimate course of prosecution, led us to Manila Bay, resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the capture of the City of Manila. The result of that war made necessary the determination of the question whether we should give back the Philippine people to Spain or whether we should sever her connection with the islands, retain and develop them for the benefit of the inhabitants, or possibly dispose of them for our own advantage. We chose the alternative to retain them, and Spain ceded all her property therein under a sacred international compact."

Gen. Otis contended that the Filipinos had no sovereignty over the islands, and if they established what they called a civil Government, in which, he said, a number of the islands had neither lot nor desire for representation, still sovereignty over all the Philippines was now vested in the United States, for Spain ceded whatever rights she had, and the so-called Philippine Government, worsted in the war inaugurated by her, lost everything—even asserted existence.

Gen. Otis said that, while the Americans were endeavoring to carry out their contract under the protocol, the insurgents were gathering to make war on the United States under the plea that they were preparing to resist Spain should she resume possession.

"Later," said Gen. Otis, "when the Paris treaty had been formulated and the insurgents knew that she would never return, they redoubled their energies to complete their war preparations, secretly determined to slaughter our troops before they could be reinforced. All this time they practiced a deceit so marvelous in character that it almost challenges admiration.

"While we, under the instructions of our Government to maintain peace, were endeavoring by every possible means to do so; while we were exposed to the ridicule of the Spaniards and the representatives of other nations for not resisting the threatening demonstration and for not punishing the insults received within the sphere of our rightful occupation, the insurgent leaders fraudulently united with us to maintain a pacific situation.

CHARGE AGAINST AGUINALDO.

"On Jan. 9 Aguinaldo wrote, addressing his letter, 'To the General of the American Forces of Occupation of Manila,' saying, 'If you will deign to attend to said commission' [meaning the members of a commission asked for by the Filipinos to insure a continuance of friendly relations] 'and through these methods come to some understanding that will insure peace and harmony among ourselves, the Filipino public would reach a grateful glory,' and upon the same day issued secret instructions for the inhabitants of Manila to rise and, in concert with his troops, encircle the city and destroy the American army. All these charges of duplicity are supported by abundant written proof, much of which is in the handwriting of Aguinaldo himself."

Speaking of the attack of Feb. 4, Gen. Otis said:

"We must either resist or be killed. Unfortunately for our reputations among some good people of the United States, we resisted. We managed to drive the insurgents out beyond the defenses, and then, giving them time for reflection and to make their desires known, discovered, according to their own statements, that their failure to slaughter us had cemented the patriotism of the people, and that 16,000 armed men masked near Caloocan would break our northern line and accomplish our destruction.

"This certainly was an aggressive, unprovoked war, pure and simple, against the United States, if not organized rebellion, inaugurated solely and with malice aforethought by the insurgents, who had determined to base their claim of sovereignty on the arbitrament of the sword. As a result nothing remains of this organized rebellion, or this armed embryotic nationality (if any one is pleased to so consider it) except a few bands of guerrillas and ladrones, which are engaged for the most part in robbing and murdering the Filipino people, who continually importune our troops for protection. Certainly sovereignty has departed from the self-declared dictator of the Philippines and his band of conspirators, if they ever had any, and where it has gone, unless it has descended to the United States, I know not."

"I AM A GOOD FILIPINO."

Gen. Otis reviewed the happenings on the islands and the plottings of Aguinaldo and his advisers, and he brought forth the greatest applause when he said:

"I do not know the intention of our authorities, nor do I know anything about politics, but I am a good Filipino, and it seems to me that these so-called imperialists and anti-imperialists are very similar, if not strictly alike, for all alike demand that we give the Filipinos the same identical thing. Could the plotting insurgents and their dupes be made to understand once for all that their criminal efforts are in vain, and that the sooner they unite with their better fellow-countrymen in honest labor to ameliorate the condition of their people the better it will be for their individual interests, I believe that peace and the beginning of great prosperity would soon be realized in the islands.

"Withdraw the United States troops at once and give the islands independence? That remedy is now known to be too preposterous for sensible men to entertain. A withdrawal would be followed by anarchy, a carnival of blood, the destruction of property, and the ultimate appropriation of the islands by other nations. Enter into a truce, appoint a commission to establish self-government in the Philippines, and then withdraw the troops? Make a truce with what or whom? The chief representative insurgent is a fugitive from justice. All of his Cabinet and chief officers have deserted him, and nearly all have declared for United States supervision and subscribed the oath of allegiance to the United States. Appoint a commission to establish self-government? Nobody but incompetent insurgents or crafty or designing men looking to individual interests would sit on it."

SECRETARY ROOT'S MESSAGE.

The next regular toast was the President of the United States. Secretary Root was expected to have responded to this toast. Toastmaster Pierson read the following telegram from him from Southampton, L. I.:

"Please express to Lafayette Post and its distinguished guest my sincere regret that I am unable to attend the dinner this evening. I feel a deep sense of gratitude to Gen. Otis for his great service to the country, and I rejoice in this evidence that you, who know what patriotic service is, share the same feeling."

After reading Secretary Root's telegram, Mr. Pierson proposed that the toast, "The President," be drunk standing. The guests arose and some one shouted, "Three cheers for McKinley!" They were given. Then some one else shouted, "Three cheers for Comrade McKinley!" The response was even heartier than that made to the first call.

The next toast was "Our Country." In introducing Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler Mr. Pierson said he was glad that Gen. Wheeler was present to respond to that toast, because his very name suggested a reunited country. Gen. Wheeler aroused great enthusiasm by his praise of American womanhood and his tribute to Miss Helen Gould. He said in part:

"A comrade came to me a few moments ago and told me I looked happy."

A voice: "You always do."

"Now how could any man be otherwise than happy in such an assemblage upon such an occasion, and honored as I am by such distinguished immediate surroundings. And then to hear that song, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' which thrills the hearts of eighty millions of people. Great and glorious is our country is, it is a marvel of contradictions. We are not a military people; we are a peace-loving people, and yet we are the most martial, and, when necessary, the most warlike of all people on earth. [Great laughter and applause.]

"We take our greatest pride in our triumphs in peace, but we startle the world by our prowess, our heroism, and our victories in war. [Applause.] We seek to avoid entanglements with other nations, but to-day every nation on the face of the globe before it makes a diplomatic move telegraphs to its Minister in Washington and learns the views, wishes, and demands of the American people." [Applause.]

A Voice—You bet they do.

Gen. Wheeler traced the development of the United States. After citing figures on our wonderful production, he said:

"It seems to me that God, in His Divine Providence, has opened the door for the products of American toil. [Great applause.]

WHEELER'S TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

"A country is only as great as its people. It is said that men make a country what it is. While we may give due meed of praise to men, there is not language to express the honor and homage due to the women of America. From the days of Mollie Pitcher down to to-day during all that time, and including as I must that one woman of your city who has elevated the character of American womanhood to a standard during all that period, it is the women, it is the women, God bless them, who have sustained the faltering spirits of our men by their loving hearts.

"It is to them that is due the inspiration and the spirit and soul that made our soldiers what they were in war and our citizens what they are in peace." [Applause.]

One of the guests arose as Gen. Wheeler took his seat, and waving his napkin aloft, cried out: "Three cheers for Helen Gould!" The cheers were hearty ones.

Prof. Williams responded to the toast "Our New Possessions." He drew a word picture of the country's beginning and development, and expressed confidence that the problem of the new possessions would be worked out according to American ideals and traditions.

Seth Low said: "The person who believes the United States has survived by a series of happy accidents is naturally alarmed at every new danger, but he who believes that we have survived because we have overcome all obstacles in the way of our National progress has a confidence that the difficulties of the present will be met with the same courage, sagacity, and success as those of the past have been."

The other toasts were: "Our Flag," responded to by Major Gen. Sickles; "The Army," to which Major Gen. Brooke responded; "The Navy," to which Rear Admiral Barker responded; "The Open Door," to which the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell responded; "The Grand Army of the Republic," to which Past Commander in Chief Albert D. Shaw responded; "The Volunteer," responded to by Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, and "The School," to which Chancellor MacCracken made response.

GEN. OTIS MAY NOT GET COMMAND.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Col. Hall, Adjutant General of the Department of the Lakes, expressed the opinion that Gen. Otis might not serve as commander of this department.

The talk among army officials and at the Democratic Headquarters is that the Administration has been requested by the Republican National Committee to shelve Gen. Otis's appointment for the time being on account of the criticism attaching to his work in the Philippines and his imperialistic stand, and the fear that he might prove a "hoodoo" to the Republican cause in this State.

Prominent committeemen at the Republican Headquarters to-day emphatically denied the story.

MR. DEPEW IN BROOKLYN

Senator Addresses Large Audience at Academy of Music.

ATTACKS DEMOCRATIC POLICY

Calls Mr. Bryan a Lightning Change Political Artist—Hearers Interrupt Him to Cheer for Roosevelt.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the attraction at a big Republican rally in Brooklyn last night in the Academy of Music, where he addressed a full house of Republican men and women and a few Democrats. It was a characteristic Academy of Music Republican audience, about the same kind of audience that always turns out at that kind of meeting, well-dressed as to the boxes, auditorium, and first gallery, and of plainer quality aloft.

The meeting was what Walter B. Atterbury, master of ceremonies, called the formal opening of the Republican campaign in Brooklyn. It was gotten up by the Campaign Committee across the bridge, which has selected as speaker, besides Senator Depew, Congressman Dalzell of Pennsylvania, but Mr. Dalzell failed to appear. He sent a telegram, which James McKeen, Chairman of the meeting, read, saying that the Congressman had missed a train up the State, much to his chagrin.

The committee at the last moment substituted Cresswell McLaughlin of Cornwall-on-Hudson to fill in the gap, and it turned out that Mr. McLaughlin, who appeared after ninety minutes of speech from Senator Depew, had a hard time of it. The audience was so delighted with the Senator's discussion of all the issues and a few stories, which he solemnly asservated were brand new, that most of those present began to get up and go immediately after Senator Depew had finished amid roars of applause. This movement greatly disconcerted Mr. McLaughlin, who faltered at first and hastily changed an elaborate introduction into, "Oh, I won't detain you. I've only a few remarks to make."

"Oh, go on," yelled an encouraging voice in the gallery. And so Mr. McLaughlin went on, but what he said was lost in the steady tramp of feet, the buzz of conversation, and the rustling of skirts. Senator Depew had by this time departed, and the audience wanted to go home. It went.

Long before 8 o'clock a steady stream of Brooklynites surged through all the doors and not only occupied every seat but filled up the back of the theatre, and many hundreds more stood outside clamoring in various tones for admission.

More than a third of the audience was made up of women. They rivaled the men in partisanship, waved hundreds of handkerchiefs in the air, and did other things enthusiastic whenever it was the proper caper to break loose. Senator Depew said it did his heart good to see the women act that way, because it was a good sign.

The Senator appeared promptly at 8:25. His coming was heralded to those inside by the shouts of the crowd outside, who, in turn, were apprised of his approach by a vanguard of small boys, who spotted his carriage a block away. Most of them let out yells for Mr. Bryan.

As Mr. Depew appeared on the stage the house stood up and yelled for fully two minutes, small white handkerchiefs broke like a bargain counter eruption on a busy day, and some men threw up their hats with reckless disregard as to where they might land.

It was plain that Mr. Depew's Bowery reputation had preceded him, for he was greeted with cries of "Here's Chauncey, the Peach!" "Howdy, Chaunce', old man."

Mr. McKeen was introduced by Mr. Atterbury as Chairman of the meeting, and after he had presented briefly the issues of the campaign introduced Senator Depew, who drew a laugh almost immediately by saying that in forty years the Democratic Party had had only two Presidents, and he was the same man. Even those Administrations, he said, had not been spoken of with pride by the newspapers or the great men of the party.

"And," continued the Senator, "if they don't speak with pride of the only two Administrations they have had in forty years, why should we humiliate them again?"

Out from a shout of laughter came in stentorian tones:

"You're all right, Chauncey."

"Hit 'em again, old man," yelled a voice far aloft.

Then Senator Depew got down to the issues and took them up one after another.

At another point, speaking of the efforts of Mr. Bryan to be elected, he said:

"We all love some kind of a game. At present my game is politics. [Laughter.] Bryan's gamble is this: 'Vote for the Republican ticket, and you'll lose your whole stake. [Laughter.] If you vote for me you'll only lose half, because I'll check this thing before it goes too far."

Every reference to the holding of the Philippines was greeted with uproarous demonstration. Mr. Depew, in upholding the Administration's course, declared that the Republicans would hold the fort for sound money, for a protective tariff. "And," he added, "we will hold the fort we have established in the Far East in the Philippines."

At this the men got up and yelled for over a minute and the feminine contingent gave vent to a few on their own hook.

"That's the stuff," came from behind the Senator on the stage. "That's the stuff. Never let go."

Then Mr. Depew took a shot at Senator Pettigrew for his criticisms of the President's so-called militarism, advocating the policy of withdrawal. Hisses for the Dakota Senator were heard throughout the auditorium.

"But thank God we are not degenerate," added the Senator in his deprecation of Senator Pettigrew. "If any one thinks we are degenerate let him take his paper and read what 'Teddy' Roosevelt did—"

"Three cheers for Roosevelt," came from all over the house. "Hip! Hip!" And then pandemonium broke loose while the speaker smiled broadly.

"Let him read what Roosevelt did," he proceeded when he could be heard, "when brutality, egged on by brutal opinions, tried to assassinate him."

"That's right! That's right!" yelled several.

Later on he paid his respects to Mr. Bryan in this fashion:

"Col. Bryan is the lightning-change artist on political issues. In 1896 his paramount issue was the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In his speech of acceptance the paramount issue was imperialism. Later the paramount issue became militarism. He ran away from 16 to 1 for weeks, and then, in his letter of acceptance, made that the paramount issue. The unpopularity of this garment has led him, as he flashes around the ring, to make trusts the paramount issue.

"At first the importnace of the issues, as he presented them, was according to their position in the platform from Kansas City. It was as if the preacher should say that stealing, adultery, murder, and coveting your neighbor's wife and destroying your neighbor's family were not important because they were too far down on the list of the Ten Commandments. He is loudly proclaimed that the campaign in the State of New York is to be run upon trusts; it is given out by the Democratic National Headquarters that that issue must now be pushed in front. Feeling the popular pulse indicates that the doctrine of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is fatal in the East, and fighting American imperialism and American militarism is fatal in the West. And so, for a few days, the effort will be made to frighten the country upon the danger of trusts."

SENATOR CHANDLER CONFIDENT.

Miners' Strike the Only Danger for Republicans, He Believes.

Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Asked about the outlook in the Presidential campaign, he said:

"I can see no reason why the victory of 1896 should not be repeated in 1900. I have not the slightest doubt of the re-election of President McKinley.

"The remarkable confidence of the people in the re-election of Mr. McKinley is the one dangerous spot in the campaign. With the serious strike now going on in the coal regions it is easy to see how a sympathetic feeling may make trouble in close States. Especially would this be the case in the event of riot and bloodshed in the mining districts.

"There is no doubt that the troubles at Homestead, Penn., had much to do with the election of Mr. Cleveland. I am hopeful of an early settlement of the troubles between the miners and the operators. I am not going to impute bad motives to anybody as the cause of the strike."

Campaigning in Motor Vehicle.

M. J. Harrington, Republican nominee for the State Senate in the Twenty-first District, originated a novel method of campaigning last night. Accompanied by W. Bruce Mann and Frank A. Bowers, he left the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7 o'clock in a gayly decorated motor vehicle. The party crossed the Harlem and halted at every prominent corner, where they addressed crowds on the issues of the campaign.

EX-GOV. STONE'S WARNING

Repeats Charges of Corruption Against the Republicans.

A DECLARATION FOR BRYAN

Democratic Managers Condemn the Attack on Gov. Roosevelt—Bryan Meeting Plans.

Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, who is in charge of Mr. Bryan's Eastern campaign, gave to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening an interview as to the alleged corruption fund of $20,000,000 or more which Senator P. H. McCarren stated was being raised by Senator Hanna. The utterance of ex-Gov. Stone is the first which has been made by him during this campaign out of the ordinary. In Missouri Mr. Stone gained the reputation of being one of the hardest campaign fighters in the Democratic ranks. His talk last evening was delivered in the presence of H. A. Guinzberg, who was Chief of Staff of the National Guard of Missouri under Gov. Stone. The interview was given in the lobby of the Hoffman House. Ex-Gov. Stone said:

"To my mind, the question in this campaign is a most serious one. The question affects the integrity of the ballot. The great offices of the country ought not to be sold or procured by the corrupt use of money.

"If the Presidency of the United States is to be sold in the same manner as Praetorian honors were sold in Rome, then the Republic is gone.

"I am in favor of the organization of the Democratic Party in the States where we know this corruption will be attempted, so as to prevent at all hazards and at any cost widespread debauching of the ballot."

"Do you know of the existence of the vast corruption fund spoken of by Senator McCarren?" was asked.

"I have heard of the matter. I do not know whether $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 is being raised, but if anything like that sum is being gathered together, it is manifestly for the purpose of corruption. I know that $600,000 has been asked of people in the City of Philadelphia. It is certain that this sum is not to be used to carry Pennsylvania for the Republican Party, for we certainly concede them that State. The sum of $600,000 has been promised, according to the members of the Republican Advisory Committee, and will, I am convinced, be used in the purchase of votes in other States. This statement discloses the whole situation and does not need to be elaborated.

"If the sum of $600,000 represents the contribution to the Republican fund in one city, how great must be the aggregate when all the cities have reported?"

Ex-Gov. Stone, after making this statement, had a short talk with Mr. Guinsburg, and then said:

"You can say for me that if the Presidency of the United States was to be purchased by corruption of the ballot and the price was $1, Mr. Bryan would not consent to the expenditure of this sum to gain the high office."

The interview with Senator P. H. McCarren in THE TIMES, in which was elaborated the alleged Republican plan to spend $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 to corrupt voters in New York State above the Harlem River and in Indiana and Illinois was the talk of the politicians yesterday.

Chairman James K. McGuire, soon after his arrival at Democratic State Headquarters took up the matter. He sent telegrams to the Chairmen of the county organizations throughout the State as follows:

"Republicans reported to be starting in to corrupt the State and buy the election and corrupt voters to stay at home. Study situation carefully. Offer $100 reward for the detection of each offense."

Chairman McGuire said:

"We have received news that the Republicans have a big fund to induce voters to stay at home on election day. That is the only sure way to buy votes. Under the new ballot law you cannot tell how a man votes when he goes into the booth, but if he stays at home you know that you have got the worth of your money."

When Chairman McGuire was asked about the attacks made on Gov. Roosevelt in Colorado he said:

"I think that Roosevelt got up that game himself. He probably organized that expedition himself; that is his style—the cowboy hat principle in politics. He belongs in the Cripple Creek squad."

Ex-Gov. Stone, when in Democratic National Headquarters yesterday, said:

"The attack on Gov. Roosevelt as reported was an outrage. Gov. Roosevelt, like every other gentleman, is entitled to be treated with respect, and such ruffians should be severely dealt with. It will be remembered that Mr. Bryan was subjected to a somewhat similar usage by the Yale students in 1896. No one ever attempted to hold the Republican Party responsible for that act. Americans of all classes condemn such conduct."

Congressman J. D. Richardson said:

"I cannot see that the Democratic Party is any more responsible for the action of a party of roughs in Colorado than were the Republicans for the attack on Bryan in New Haven in 1896."

Chairman McGuire announced last evening that Mr. Stevenson, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, will come to New York and will speak at the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden on Oct. 16. On Oct. 17 Mr. Stevenson will speak at Watertown, at Utica on the 19th, and in Troy on the 20th.

Chairman McGuire is making elaborate preparations for Mr. Bryan's trip through New York. He said that over one hundred letters had been received at State Headquarters yesterday citing instances of the corrupt use of money by Republican politicians in up-State counties.

"I am surprised at their boldness in this matter," he said. "We are going to prosecute every case that comes to our notice to the full extent of the law."

Senator McCarren said yesterday:

"The Republicans must be in a bad way when they resort to such measures. To attempt to corrupt a voter or to deter him from going to the polls is a felony, and we are going to make some of the Republican politicians smart for it. We will show them that money is not the paramount issue in this campaign."

It was announced yesterday that no tickets would be issued for the Bryan meeting in Madison Square Garden. Richard Croker has proposed that seats shall be given to the people who come first to the Garden. He also proposes that Mr. Bryan shall appear at Cooper Union and speak there, and also on an outdoor stand in Madison Square near Twenty-third Street.

A cordon of 1,000 policemen will be thrown around Madison Square Garden, and every attempt will be made to prevent the crowd rushing the police lines, as occurred during Mr. Bryan's visit to New York four years ago.

The flavour of "Canadian Club" Whisky is distilled with it, not added afterward, and water cannot wash it out. A High Ball made from "Canadian Club" is an extinction, not an extinction, of the perfect qualities which have made "Canadian Club" so popular with connoisseurs

"CANADIAN CLUB" is bottled under the control of the Canadian Government, which guarantees its age and genuineness

PECULIAR DIVORCE ACTION.

Wants Marriage, Performed in England, Annulled for Reasons Legal There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Ada Howard Morrell has begun a suit in the Circuit Court for the annulment of her marriage with William Hollingsworth Kidd, which occurred at the Parish of St. Heller, in the Island of Jersey, on April 24, 1895. The Island of Jersey is a part of Great Britain and subject to its laws.

By the laws of Great Britain a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister's daughter is forbidden and declared to be null and void. The complainant alleges that, at the time of the marriage, she was not aware that such marriages were forbidden and therefore illegal.

EXPLOSION IN CIDER MILL.

Believed Explosive Was Concealed in Apple—Three Men Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—A cider mill, situated in the town of Greece, eight miles from this city, was the scene of a severe explosion this morning, which resulted in the injury of the proprietor and two of the employes and the refusal of those uninjured to use any of the apples now stored in the vicinity of the mill. Ten thousand bushels of apples were being rushed through the presses this morning, and the mill was running at its utmost speed when the explosion occurred.

Dynamite or some other powerful explosive had been carefully concealed in an apple and just as a shovel had been placed in the grater there was a blinding flash, followed by the noise of the explosion and cries of the injured. The machinery was hurled in every direction, while the noise of the explosion brought the inhabitants for a mile around to the scene.

William Harrison, foreman, was struck in the side with a piece of machinery and hurled to the floor. Mr. Fetzner, the proprietor, was buried under a pile of debris and badly crushed. Harry Molson, another employe, was cut about the head and neck by flying pieces of the grater. The matter has been brought to the attention of the District Attorney, who will investigate.

TAX ON THE PLANT SYSTEM.

Board of Arbitration Reduces Controller's Assessment by $900,000.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Some time ago the Plant system of railroads made its return for taxation. The State Controller declined to accept the valuation returned by the company, and made a new assessment, fixing the taxable value at $757,148 above the amount fixed by the company. The corporation objected, and a board of arbitration was appointed, one member by the Plant system and one by the State, the third being chosen by the two.

The board reached a conclusion to-day, the salient feature of which is that the Plant property is to be assessed for approximately $900,000 less than the Controller demanded, and $130,000 less than the company's original return. The Arbitration Board's decision is final.

DRAGGED 50 FEET BY A CABLE.

Policeman Bumped Into Insensibility Against Casks and Barrels.

Patrolman James Murphy of the Amity Street Station, Brooklyn, is now lying in a critical condition in the Long Island College Hospital as the result of a fifty-foot trip along a dock at the end of a cable attached to a rapidly moving shifting engine.

Murphy's post is along the docks of the Prentice Stores at the foot of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn. The shifting engine while passing along the dock caught up the loose end of a cable attached to a hoisting machine on the second floor of the stores. The cable broke under the strain and fell in a heap on Murphy, winding around his body. He was dragged along by the engine, bumped against casks and barrels, and was in an unconscious condition when it came to a standstill.

Jingoism Rampant in New Zealand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—J. Gratton Grey, who has served twenty-five years as editor of the proceedings of the New Zealand Parliament, and who, with his wife, has been compelled to leave that country by the action of the jingoes, passed through Chicago to-day en route to London. A seat in the British House of Commons has been offered to Mr. Grey by an Irish constituency. Mr. Grey says that jingoism is worse in New Zealand at present than it has ever been before, and he adds that Premier Seddon is the arch jingo.

Sloss-Sheffield Manager Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 27.—J. H. McCune, manager of the furnaces of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, has resigned that position and John H. Means, who formerly held the position, but afterward went with a Virginia furnace company, has been reappointed to the office. Mr. Means will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties. He will have charge of the seven blast furnaces of the company at Birmingham, Florence, and Sheffield.

Debate to Aid Locked-Out Workmen.

O. F. Williams, ex-United States Consul to Manila, and John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois, will appear Monday evening at the Lexington Opera House and discuss such questions as Mr. Altgeld may introduce. The occasion is a benefit for the locked out building trades of Chicago.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:54	Sun sets...5:48	Moon sets...8:18

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:58	Gov. Isl'd..10:16	H. Gate..12:12
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:14	Gov. Isl'd..10:22	H. Gate..12:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggry, Yucatan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Herminius, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Alleghany, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	.....	.....
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Denmark	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Maracaibo, Curacao, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Parana, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	.....	.....
Ponce, Porto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prinzess Irene, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
Sardinian, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Yucatan	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Cevic, Liverpool	.....	.....
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 16 and up to Sept. 29, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch for steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 28.

Bristol City, Swansea, Sept. 15.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 20.
Consuelo, Hull, Sept. 18.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
European, London, Sept. 14.
Ithaka, Havana, Sept. 25.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Sept. 25.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Conial, Galveston, Sept. 23.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Sept. 22.
St. Louis, Southampton, Sept. 22.
Vigilancia, Havana, Sept. 26.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 30.

Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
Caledonian, Glasgow, Sept. 18.
Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 23.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Manitou, London, Sept. 20.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 20.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Lassell, Brickley, Philadelphia, with wheat to United States Flour Milling Company—vessel to McCaldin Bros.

SS Yuma, Warren, Philadelphia via Raritan Canal, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Astralian, (Br.,) Davis, Hamburg Sept. 7 and Shields 12th, in ballast to the Columbia Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Carib, Ingram, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Is bound to Charleston and Brunswick.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Reiners, Geestemunde Sept. 12, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 28th.

SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, (Dutch,)

The Wanamaker Store

The Wanamaker Store

The New CARPETS
A Vast Collection of the Finest Patterns from All Best Makers

Look over the aristocratic Wilton Carpets, and you see a multitude of self-color effects, with refined but attractive borders in subdued relief. While they will attract little attention to themselves when on the floor, the expert furnisher knows at a glance that here is the carpet that will bring out the highest beauty and the fullest harmony of the entire room. And the solid colors are not sombre—there is a richness and depth to the coloring never equaled before. There are blues as deep as the evening sky, pinks as rich, as soft as a carnation, reds as brilliant as a rosebud, browns and yellows that catch their richness from the turning autumn leaves. But these strong colors demand most expert taste in providing other furnishings. There are however abundant, more elaborate designs—hundreds in the Wiltons alone; hundreds more in the soft, rich Axminsters; hundreds more in the handsome Velvets, with their silky colorings.

Then there are the sturdy Body Brussels Carpets that are so easily kept clean—hundreds of other patterns here. Then Tapestries and Ingrains.

It is a magnificent stock—most artistic selections all through—only the choicest patterns from each maker; yet a showing so broad as to meet every taste, to fit into every environment—to leave nothing beyond to be desired. It is a stock we are proud to tell about and enthusiastic to show. A stock that no housekeeper who is interested in Carpets can afford to miss seeing.

Third floor.

The New LACES
Many Beautiful Kinds in this Importation

They form a very comprehensive gathering, and none has been here more than a week. The absolutely latest styles that European manufacturers have evolved—the kinds you'll see in a little while on the exquisite gowns that come from the leading dressmakers abroad. Model costumes now here show very effective lace trimming. It will doubtless be employed largely this season. Among the recent arrivals are noted :

Real Russian bands, ½ to 10 inches wide, 55c to $15 a yard.
Imitation Russian bands, 1 to 3 inches wide, 35c to $1.50 a yard.
Real Renaissance allovers, in colors, $6.75 a yard. Bands to match, $1.50 a yard.
Imitation Cluny allovers, 45c to $1.65 a yard.
Appliques, cream and white, ½ to 7 inches, 20c to $7 a yard.

And here's a list of elegant styles in black :

Black Chantilly Applique; newest patterns and most desirable widths; 4 in. to 6 in.; 65c to $1.50; 7 in. to 12 in., $1.90 to $3.35.

Black Escurial Applique; 2 in. to 6 in; 45c to $2.25. With bands to match, 1 in. to 2 in.; 15c to 30c. With allover to match, $1.50.

Black Cluny Lace, with insertions to match; 3 in. to 7 in.; 75c to $2.75 a yard.

Black Chiffon Applique Bands; 1 in. to 10 in.; 50c to $8.25.

Applique Bands; 2 in. to 4 in.; reduced to one-half former prices.

Real Irish Point Lace; 3 in. to 8 in. wide; $3.35 to $12.

Real Irish Point Collars, with cuffs to match, $1.60 to $5.75.

Real Irish Point Collars, separate, $2.10 to $16.

Tenth street.

Known Excellence and *Little Price* Mark this Sale of BED CLOTHING

Only the good, and from that degree up to the best, blankets have been invited to this assemblage. Only down comfortables that we ourselves made have been permitted to form a part of this bed clothing sale. The best that blanket manufacturers can make and the best comfortables that our own factory can produce constitute a distinguished gathering. Here choosing is done with much satisfaction, regarding quality—with still more satisfaction upon learning the prices :

At $3.25 pair—"The Raritan;" large warm white wool blankets; cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.

At $3.75 pair—"The Cumberland;" scarlet; all wool in warp and filling; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $4.50 a pair—"The Physicians' Favorite;" pure wool filling on cotton warp; 70x82 in.; 5 lbs.

At $5 a pair—"The Columbia;" made of soft light white wool on cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5 lbs.

At $6 a pair—"The Highland Falls;" fine all-wool scarlet blankets; 74x84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $6.50 a pair—"The Rosemont;" fine white wool on threads of cotton; 78x84 in.; 6 lbs.

At $9 a pair—"The Ravenswood;" an extra large white blanket; 84x86 in.; 7½ lbs.

At $10 a pair—"The Pasadena;" all-wool in warp and filling; made of the best wool; 78x86 in.; 6½ lbs.

At $13.50 a pair—"The San Marina;" all-wool in warp and filling; 78x86 in.; 8 lbs.

At $16 a pair—"The Overbrook;" all-wool in warp and filling; very large; 90x90 in.; 9½ lbs.

Silkoline covered comfortables, filled with white cotton, at 80c, $1.25 and $1.50 each.

Other cotton filled comfortables in various good coverings, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50 each.

Down comfortables with coverings of best sateen, figured both sides; odorless down; corded edges; at $5 each.

Third floor, Ninth street.

The Latest
KIPLING STORY—
"A Burgher of the Free State"
Complete in October Number of
EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE
Now Ready 10c a copy
Book Store, Ninth street.

SHOES for Fall and Winter
at Half to Three-quarters

That's the story in a nutshell. And shoes are *good* shoes always at Wanamaker's. No trash at any price; and all valuations are exactly what other good stores who buy the shoes from the same makers sell them for regularly. These are the shoes and prices :

Men's Shoes—

At $1.90, instead of $3—Black and tan Russia, waxed calf, patent and enameled leather; laced and Congress. The most fashionable shapes are included in this lot.

At $2.15, instead of $3.50—Fine grades of waxed and boarded calfskin and patent leather dress shoes; mostly on the English and cadet lasts.

$2.45, instead of $3.50—Black kidskin of fine quality, waxed calf, box calf, patent and enamel leathers; soles of various weights, all welted and stitched; the new autumn models—bargains for particular dressers.

At $2.65, instead of $4—Fine black kid, patent leather, and other very stylish shoes; button and lace; many sample shoes in sizes 7 B and C, that are worth double or more.

At $3.30, instead of $5—and more—Mostly our own best grade of winter weight shoes, both tan and black enamel grain, chrome kid, and Shrewsbury calf; leather lined and double soles. Reduced from $5 and $6.50 to readjust our regular stock.

Boys' Shoes—

At $1.25, instead of $1.75—Black calf laced shoes; solid soles, some welted, others machine sewed; all durable and sightly; sizes 12 to 5½.

At $1.50, instead of $2—Black calf; full English toe, with tip; laced; extension soles; school boys' shoes with some style to them.

At $1.70, instead of $2.50—Extra good quality wax and box calf laced shoes; for school or dress; stylish and durable; in sizes 12 to 5½.

The above Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskid button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.

At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes; stylish shapes; good leathers.

At $1.49, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes; laced and buttoned.

At $1.60 instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.

At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.

At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoes for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.
98c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box-calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.
$1.25—Better quality box calf; extra good oak soles.
At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

The above Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

A Clean-up Offering of Muslin UNDERWEAR

The woman who counts a trifling muss or soil against buying fine under-garments at about half-price, is not interested in this story—*all other women are.*

You know how particular we are that none but immaculate garments are shown in our regular stock, and as white soils so easily an energetic clean-up is necessary at times to get things ship-shape again. Such an occasion takes place to-day; and fortunate women will share it.

Chemises that were 75c to $1.25 now at 50c each—
Five styles, of lawn and muslin, short or skirt-length; trimmed with lace or embroidery; some ribbon trimmed.
Another lot of Chemises that were $1.50 to $2.25, now $1 each.

Long White Petticoats that were $2.50 and $2.75; now at $1.50 each—
In three styles, of muslin or cambric, with deep ruffles, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Night Gowns that were $2 to $3.75; now at $1.50 each—
Three styles, of nainsook and cambric, high or low neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery, and some with ribbon.
Also a lot of finer Night Gowns of nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and ribbon; four styles that were $4.25 to $5.50; now at $2.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth Street.

LACE CURTAINS
Many *New Designs*—Some Bargains

Perhaps greatest interest centers around these latest exquisite effects in Arabian curtains. Some are priced at $125 a pair. But there's a wide range of choosing among them, in the real Arabian and the Lacet and Dentelle, and many handsome kinds are far from expensive. As low as $6.75.

In the new Renaissance lace curtains are many beautiful designs never before shown, at $4.25 and up to $75 a pair.

White and Ivory Irish Point, in Point de Paris, Arabesque, and all-over effects, at $4.50 to $25 a pair.

Rich choosing, too, among various very desirable kinds of lace curtains that were brought for last spring's selling. All fresh and perfect, and in excellent patterns. Irish Point, at $5.50 to $10.50; Renaissance at $10 to $20; Dentelle Arabian at $6.75 to $14.

Third floor.

BOYS' SUITS
New, Excellent Kinds at Moderate Prices

The parents who fitted out their little sons in this clothing store last spring and during the summer are now coming back for the fall and winter outfits. They have learned the advantages Wanamaker's offer in the way of boys' clothing. They know that qualities are right—that style and making and prices are right. And here are a few items that will prove to those unacquainted with our boys' clothing store that claim is right—if they'll take the time to look over the goods:

At $3.50 and $4—Sailor suits of all-wool blue cheviot; silk stars on collar and shield.
At $5—Of all-wool blue cheviots and serges; collars trimmed with silk soutache; silk stars and anchors on shields; silk bows.
At $5.50—The regulation sailor suit. These are exact copies of those worn by United States men-of-wars men. Of all-wool blue cheviot. Some of blue serge at $6.50. Of rough-faced blue cheviot at $7 to $10. Sizes 3 to 10 years.
At $6.50—All-wool blue serge of particularly good quality; stylish suit with double-breasted jackets; shields of white serge with white silk anchors; silk stars on collars.
Other qualities in good variety up to $12. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Wide Variety of Women's Imported BELTS

They arrived only yesterday. The unpacking is going on while this announcement is written. But enough of them have been seen to promise a splendid showing. Hard to say which is most beautiful among so many exquisite specimens. For those with large cameo buckles, however, we bespeak great favor. Some of them are surrounded with tiny French rhinestones. Mounted on wide black velvet ribbon. Prices, $6, $6.75 and $7. Others with elegant and unique designs in rhinestones will be greatly admired.

Then another wholly new idea is expressed in a triple or quadruple belt of tinsel, with long strands of gilt-tipped velvet ribbon, $3. Same idea in all velvet, at $2 and $2.50.

Plaited tinsel belts with 3 slides, to shape them, at $3.

Velvet belts, shaped to the waist, $1 and $1.50.

Broadway.

Dress Goods
Two Kinds at a *Half Price*

All-wool Bannockburn cheviots—kinds that make up into most stylish costumes, and that will give the best satisfaction as to durability. They have the same mottled appearance as the genuine Scotch goods, and look even better quality than the regular price—one dollar—would indicate. We're selling the remainder of a large purchase at half that price a yard. Mixtures of grays, blues, browns and green. 50 in. wide. 50c a yard.

Imported check suiting. Fourteen excellent designs in small checks. Two and three color combinations. If you've ever bought any goods of this kind you'll recognize this as a dollar quality. But it came to us at about half its value. It's price shall be half. Fifty cents a yard. A fairly good supply as we begin the sale of it this morning.

Rotunda, facing Tenth street.

Men's, Women's and Children's HOSIERY

Just a single quality for each, but various styles in each quality. These are sample values from a most varied stock. Excellent values as they are, equally attractive offerings will be found among the higher-priced sorts:

12½c a pair—Several styles of women's fine gauge cotton stockings, in all black, plain or ribbed; and black boots with striped tops; mostly in sizes 9 and 9½; well made and elastic; full sizes. Value 18c.

25c a pair—Men's medium or heavy-weight fast black cotton half hose; also assorted shades of tan, gray, cadet blue or solid navy blue. Value 38c.

For children, fine, firm fast black cotton stockings; two styles of ribbing; extra strong, durable and elastic; with fashioned feet; sizes 6, 6½ and 7, 20c; 7½ to 10, 25c.

Club Vellum Writing Paper

Ten cents a pound. Envelopes to match 15c a hundred. Cream and blue. Three fashionable sizes.

Prince Albert COATS and VESTS

Men who don't know Wanamaker's think they must go to a tailor to get their Prince Albert coat and vest. Perfect style and irreproachable fit are absolutely necessary to this very particular afternoon dress. The best tailors must do the work, and there must be no slight or skimp anywhere.

The Wanamaker Ready-made Clothing reaches the highest tailoring possibilities. It is only a question of workmanship, after all. The same high skill can be, and is, at Wanamaker's, employed to cut and make a coat and vest over a regular pattern *before* you are measured, as after. It is only a question of having enough variety made up to come close to every man's size. We know that this is unusual in other stores; but it is done on a very broad and liberal scale here. We have the regular sizes as well as the tall and the stout; and they are made with the style, the handsome cloths and linings, and stayed, sewed and finished with the most artistic tailoring. Your tailor cannot make them handsomer. And for fit—we'll have them at least as near your size as your tailor would at the first try-on. Then *we do as he does*—draw in a little here and there to fit your particular figure if it is necessary. Of course these alterations cost you nothing.

Then the coat and vest cost you ten to fifteen dollars less than the tailor would have to charge you. But you will not realize how really elegant they are until you see them. Let us suggest these for you to see:

Prince Albert Coats and Vests of all-wool black thibet; serge lined and silk-faced to button holes, at $20.

Same goods, silk-lined throughout, at $25.

Of black English Vicuna; lined throughout with best quality silk; all vests are double-breasted; at $35.

Trousers, to match with Prince Albert coats, of striped worsteds in a very large variety of pure worsted trouserings, at $5 to $8 a pair.

Men's Cutaway Frock Coat Suits for dress wear, of all-wool black thibet; perfect fitting and well tailored, at $12 a suit.

Of black diagonal; serge lined; very serviceable and dressy; at $12, $15 and $20.

Black Thibet Sack Suits, at $12 and $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S COATS
Some Unusual Offerings

We have quite a number of handsome jackets—advance styles that came a couple of months ago in anticipation of the wants of those who were going away and wanted a new and stylish coat. They will give excellent service to thrifty women who share them; and the styles are entirely in keeping with those that have come later.

Prices are

A Half to Two-thirds Their Worth

It is best to see them, though we give this hint of what they are:

$5—Of black kersey; fly front, lined through with satin; finished with pretty scallops and stitching.

$10—Of black kersey; blazer effect, collar and revers scalloped, and finished with a design in black braid.

$13.75—Of fine black kersey; fly front, bound with silk braid; revers of Peau de Soie, lined with satin.

$15—Of black kersey; fly front; entire garment elaborately covered with braid and lined with satin.

$18—Of black melton; double-breasted; collar and edges heavily stitched; revers of Peau de Soie; lined with taffeta.

$18—Of black melton; fly front; piping of silk; inlaid collar and revers of Peau de Soie, and lined with taffeta.

Second floor, Broadway.

GAS RANGES
to Solve the Coal Question

The gas company says:
The price of coal is going up—
The price of gas is fixed—
Prepare to burn gas and save money.

That sounds like good advice; and this news makes it still better.

We have a number of excellent Gas Ranges that have been shown as samples. They are dulled in finish, but perfect in every other respect. Now offered at these new prices:

$9, from $13.75. $11, from $15.75. $15, from $21.50.
$18, from $24.50. $9.75, from $14.50.

Basement.

SILK WAISTS at $3.50
Worth $5 to $7

These bright waists are made of excellent taffeta silks in handsome solid colorings, trimmed with small plaits in clusters, in three styles; some have tabs down the front, trimmed with small buttons. They are most remarkable waists to buy at such a little price.

Other new Silk Waists at $4.50 to $12.

New Imported Waists at $14 to $65.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Wanamaker CANDIES

The candies made in our factory reach the highest perfection of deliciousness and purity possible to candy making. The finest ingredients that nature contributes are gathered from all quarters of the globe—selected with the fullest knowledge of what and which is best; and paying the highest prices to get the finest of sugar, chocolate, flavors, nuts and other ingredients. Then we have the most scrupulously clean and careful factory; and our candy makers are the most expert in the business. The candies are worked out by hand in the most particular way; and have the smoothness, the fine distribution of flavor, the careful placing of fruits and kernels that can only be accomplished by hand-work.

Thus are produced the best Candies that can be made; and they are always fresh as you buy them; and the price is

Sixty Cents a Pound

Then we have another grade—equally pure in ingredients; but made of less costly kinds. The more expensive fruits and nuts do not appear here; though many do that are seen in highest priced candies of other makers. The variety is large, and the candies are delicious, pure, and always fresh. These at

Thirty Cents a Pound

Then we have another excellent line of special candies, which we make up in very large quantities and thus gain economy in production. Notable examples are the Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougats and Assorted Chocolates. Then we have a new candy out each week, at the special price—

20c a Pound

This week's special is *Taffy Squares*—four kinds of old-fashioned taffy made of pure and good old materials; some with peanuts, others cocoanut, others molasses and lemon; cut into convenient squares. Crisp and toothsome. 20c a pound. Basement.

DINNER SETS
New To-day, and a Third Below Value

Just sixty sets that came late. Not too late for the September sale, for which they were intended. They'll just contribute a bit to the general attractiveness of the sale's last days. All of them are marked at regular sale prices—which means a saving of a third, at least.

$20—Dinner sets of 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; all handled; gilt; fine border decoration. Some also at $25.

$30—Dinner sets of 113 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 large platters; 2 pretty border decorations.

$35—Dinner sets of 120 pieces, including soup tureen and 5 meat platters; border decorations. Some also at $37.50. Basement.

INVESTIGATING DEAD MILLIONAIRE'S AFFAIRS

Rice's Brother and Capt. Baker Arrive and Get Counsel.

SOME STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS

Lawyer Patrick's Explanation of Why Checks Aggregating $250,000 Were Given to Him Contradicted by Parties Interested.

A thorough investigation into the affairs of the late William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire who on last Sunday night was found dead in his bed by Charles F. Jones, his secretary and attendant, was begun yesterday by Capt. James A. Baker of Houston, Texas, who was the Southern representative of the dead man. Detective Sergeants Arthur A. Carey and James F. Vallely of Capt. McClusky's staff are also hard at work, and last night it was said that there might be some important developments before the case was concluded.

Capt. Baker arrived in New York early yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Frederick A. Rice of Houston, a brother of the dead man. The two Texans went direct to 500 Madison Avenue, where they met Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who had charge of the affairs in this city of the late Mr. Rice and who also was the attorney for the heirs of the late Mrs. Rice in a suit brought against them by her husband to have her will set aside. The three remained in consultation for some time, being joined by Detectives Carey and Vallely, who also had a private talk with Capt. Baker.

Later in the day it was announced that Capt. Baker had retained Bowers & Sands to look after the interests of Mr. Rice's heirs. Mr. Patrick, after his talk with Capt. Baker, issued a formal typewritten statement, in which he explained why the late Mr. Rice had given him checks aggregating $250,000 within forty-eight hours of his death. It reads as follows:

In my relations with the late William M. Rice it was recognized that I was New York attorney for Col. O. T. Holt, executor of the will of Mr. Rice's late wife, and in a certain lawsuit pending in the State of Texas. When Capt. James A. Baker, Mr. Rice's attorney, and Col. O. T. Holt, the executor, were here taking testimony last Fall, I conducted the negotiations for a compromise, and understood Col. Holt to authorize a settlement of all claims for $250,000, which amount Capt. Baker refused to pay.

Thinking to serve my clients, I conducted secret negotiations with Mr. Rice from January last to get him to pay the $250,000. The $250,000 in checks was sent to me by Mr. Rice last Saturday in my capacity as attorney for Mr. Holt, and in satisfaction of all his claims against Mr. Rice's estate, the money to be paid by me to Mr. Holt upon his executing full releases to Mr. Rice, according to previous negotiations we had.

This was followed by Mr. Rice's unfortunate death, and hence my efforts to serve the checks in order to consummate the transaction without the delay incidental to the administration of estates, and I at once placed the checks in escrow. I did not deem it proper to speak of this matter to the public until I had transmitted the information to the parties interested.

DENIED BY MRS. RICE'S HEIRS.

Heirs of Mr. Rice in this city, however, assert positively that no compromise had been agreed to; that, in fact, Col. Holt, who is not only an executor under the will, but also the attorney for the heirs, absolutely refused all offers of compromise.

Mrs. Washington Morton of Staten Island, a cousin of the late Mrs. Rice, is indirectly interested in the estate left by Mrs. Rice. Her daughter, Mrs. Daniel E. Seybel, is a beneficiary to the extent of $25,000. Mrs. Morton was one of the principal witnesses in the hearing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel over a year ago, when the question of Mr. Rice's residence came up. Her daughter was also on the stand. She said:

"My daughter is now in Europe on her honeymoon, but I know something of her business affairs, and I can positively state that no arrangements had been made for a compromise before she left a few weeks ago. In fact, less than eight weeks ago I sent a letter to Col. Holt asking him to let me know what was being done in the case. He replied that there had been no new developments, and that he expected that the case would come to trial at the October term. Neither my daughter nor myself has seen Mr. Patrick since the hearing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel over a year ago. Neither he nor Col. Holt has asked us to make a settlement. After we had given our testimony showing that Mr. Rice lived in Texas, and as we were leaving the hotel, I remember Col. Holt saying to us that a compromise had been suggested, but the amount offered by Mr. Rice was so small that he had refused it. This was the only suggestion of a compromise I ever heard of, and I am sure that we would have been advised if any release had been asked for by Mr. Holt."

Mrs. John J. Roberts, another cousin of Mrs. Rice's, and an heir to the extent of $25,000 under her will, said:

"It is not true that the heirs were to settle with Mr. Rice for $250,000. The only word about a compromise I ever heard came from Mr. Patrick, who at the hearing was supposed to represent the heirs. It was some time after the hearing that I met him in a dry goods store. Rather, he saw me there with my daughter, and came up and spoke to us. He said:

"'Perhaps they will compromise and give us a good settlement of our claims. Are you willing to do so?' Both my daughter and myself answered 'No.' Since then we have not seen Mr. Patrick, and have heard nothing from him. I have executed no release, and believe Mr. Patrick must have made some mistake when he said the checks were drawn to pay our claims."

Mrs. Roberts's daughter, Mrs. Beverly Robison, receives $25,000 under the will. She said last night that she had executed no release.

Stephen W. Baldwin of 267 West Seventy-third Street and his son receive $25,000 divided between them. They also declare they have not signed papers authorizing the compromise.

Mrs. W. R. Huntington of Cleveland, Ohio, a daughter of Jonas Baldwin of Houston, Texas, who was a brother of the late Mrs. Rice, was the largest beneficiary under the will, $150,000 having been bequeathed to her. Letters received here in the past week from her show she has made no compromise. Her daughter, who was to get $50,000, has not agreed to a compromise.

Numerous relatives at Baldwinsville, N. Y., are still looking for their interest in Mrs. Rice's estate, and advices from them to other heirs in this city indicate that they would be surprised over any plans of settlement at 20 cents on the dollar.

Late in the afternoon there was a conference at the office of Bowers & Sands. Those present were Capt. Baker, Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, Detective Sergeants Carey and Vallely, and a representative of the law firm. It was explained that Mr. McIntyre was present, not because it was thought that a crime had been committed, but merely as the legal adviser of the Police Department, whose representatives, it was said, desired to report on their investigations. The conference lasted for about an hour. At its close those who had taken part in it refused to say what had been discussed, what course of action, if any, had been agreed upon, and what future moves might be expected. Capt. Baker returned to the office of Mr. Patrick and remained with that lawyer for several hours, going over papers.

James W. Gerard of the law firm of Bowers & Sands later declared that a number of papers and securities which had been taken from the apartments occupied by Mr. Rice after his death were yesterday turned over to Capt. Baker by Mr. Patrick, who had them at his office. It was said that just before his death Mr. Rice signed a paper revoking the privilege of Capt. Baker to access to the boxes leased by him in the safe deposit vaults. This gave to Mr. Patrick sole access to papers and securities in these vaults.

It was said last night that in the morning conference between Capt. Baker and Mr. Patrick the latter agreed to turn over to the Texas lawyer the four checks he had received from Mr. Rice on Saturday and all other personal property belonging to Mr. Rice which was in his possession or custody. Mr. Patrick is also said to have informed Capt. Baker that two wills existed at the time of the death of Mr. Rice. One of these wills bore a date of a few years ago, and the other was drawn a few months ago. Capt. Baker, Mr. Patrick, and three others were named as executors of both of these wills.

Another matter which caused much comment yesterday was a report that securities belonging to Mr. Rice, which are in the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company of New York, at 140 Broadway, and which Mr. Patrick is alleged to have pronounced practically worthless, were in reality "gilt-edged." This was reported to the police authorities, who expressed some astonishment that Mr. Patrick should have made such a statement under the circumstances.

A report also reached official ears that a banker, who is familiar with Southern securities, in which most of Mr. Rice's money was invested, had said that he believed that the late financier was worth at least $10,000,000.

It was also said last night that an assignment made by Mr. Rice shortly before his death, in which he disposed of personal property, was not made directly to Mr. Patrick, but to Morris Meyers, who in turn transferred it to Mr. Patrick. Mr. Meyers is associated with Mr. Patrick and has a desk in the latter's office at 275 Broadway. No explanation was made as to why Mr. Rice did not transfer his property directly to Mr. Patrick. This assignment, it was said, was in the possession of Detective Sergeant Carey.

MR. PATRICK NONCOMMITTAL.

Mr. Patrick was seen last night and questioned regarding the reports which had gained circulation.

"Is it true that you have offered to turn over the four checks and all other personal property belonging to the late Mr. Rice which is in your possession or custody?" was asked.

"I have nothing to say about it," was the reply, and then a moment later he added: "You can say that I decline to deny or affirm any such report."

"Is it true that at your talk this morning with Capt. Baker you informed him that at the time of Mr. Rice's death two wills were in existence?" was the next query.

"Where did you get your information about such things?" he asked, and added:

"You may also say that I refuse to deny or affirm anything about wills. I must positively refuse to say one word about any will."

Mr. Patrick denied that any assignment had been made to Mr. Meyers by Mr. Rice. A copy of the assignment made to Mr. Patrick by the dead man of all property in the hands of Swenson & Sons is now in the hands of Capt. McClusky. It reads as follows:

State, City, and County of New York:

For value received, I hereby assign to Albert T. Patrick all my stocks, bonds, notes, bills, sums of money, and all other property in course of action now on deposit with S. M. Swenson & Sons, No. 15 Wall Street, and the said Albert T. Patrick is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

Witness my hand this 21st day of September 1900. W. M. RICE.

Witness:
MORRIS MEYERS.
DAVID E. SHORT.

This assignment was drawn the day before Mr. Rice drew the checks for $250,000 and two days before his death. When Mr. Patrick was told that an assignment made to him by Mr. Rice was in the hands of the police, he said:

"If any such document is in the hands of anybody it was either found among or stolen from my papers."

Mr. Patrick was then asked if he had said that the securities in the box at the Safe Deposit Company of New York were worthless. He said:

"I do not believe that I ever used any such language. The securities have been overvalued, however. In fact, Mr. Rice's wealth has been overestimated. I do not believe that a conservative estimate would place it at more than $750,000."

"The heirs of Mrs. Rice say that they never authorized a settlement of their claims," was suggested.

"I do not know anything about that," he replied. "I acted as attorney for Col. Holt, and dealt directly with Mr. Rice. The negotiations were secret, and Capt. Baker was not even aware of what was going on. Nobody who is interested in the case has complained to me of my conduct, and I have no reason to believe that any complaint will be made."

Capt. Baker refused to talk about the case further than to say:

"I have only been here since morning, and am not in a position to talk. A thorough investigation is being made, and if there is anything that the public should know it will be given to the newspapers."

Frederick A. Rice said that he knew of nothing which he could say, and that the whole matter was in the hands of Capt. Baker.

THE BODY CREMATED.

The body of William M. Rice was taken to the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I., yesterday and incinerated. The only persons who accompanied it were Dr. Walker Curry, who had attended Mr. Rice, and Secretary Jones. There were no flowers, and both men returned to New York as soon as the body had been placed in the retort. The dead man's brother remained in the apartments at 50 Madison Avenue during the incineration.

Prof. Witthaus, the chemist, yesterday began in earnest the work of making a chemical analysis of the vital organs and the contents of the stomach of the dead man. He will not be ready to make his report to Coroner Hart for at least ten days.

"We have made no arrests and we will not do so, at least not to-day."

Inspector McCluskey, when asked about the case last night, replied:

"We are at work. That is about all I care to say about it at this time. There has never been any suspicion of murder in the case."

MR. PATRICK'S LEGAL CAREER.

Albert T. Patrick, who is figuring so conspicuously in the affairs of the dead millionaire, William M. Rice, gained some prominence before the Fifty-fourth Congress in his efforts to obtain the impeachment of Judge Aleck Boarman of the Western District of Louisiana, and the expulsion of Congressman Joseph C. Hutcheson of Texas. Mr. Patrick had, prior to this, practiced law in Texas and had had a controversy with Mr. Hutcheson.

In the printed brief which Mr. Patrick submitted to Congress, he made the following declarations as to the legal practice of Mr. Hutcheson:

Among other charges preferred against Congressman Hutcheson in the Supreme Court and subsequently before Judge Boarman, was the violation of his oath of office as an attorney by selling out one client in behalf of another client by means of a conspiracy and collusive trial had with his adversary in a litigation, and a collusive appeal for the same purpose.

Mr. Patrick in a lengthy document gives a complete history of the alleged violations of legal ethics committed by both Mr. Hutcheson and Judge Boarman. As to himself Mr. Patrick gives the following:

I was first sworn as a witness in behalf of the defendant, Hutcheson, and was asked if I had not stated to the court a few days before that I was not employed or paid a fee in this cause and I responded that I had so stated, and that the said statement was correct. I admitted that I had taken similar proceedings against Hutcheson before the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at the instance and request of a client, and that this raised the legal implication that he would pay me a fee for my services in said court, but that no specific fee had been contracted for or discussed.

I did not consider at the time that this was a matter of discussion before the court, but the court called upon the friends of Hutcheson, lawyers, who were sitting and standing about the bar and asked their opinion of a lawyer who confesses that he is employed and paid to make false charges against and malign a brother member of the bar," or words to that effect, and the lawyers proceeded to express their opinions on the abstract proposition, with which I have no fault to find, as it did not and does not fit my case, but in view of Judge Boarman's previous ruling as aforesaid, I could hardly understand his purpose of making this inquiry upon this abstract proposition. He said: "Before we go further I have an announcement to make in this case. The court is of opinion that when the evidence in the case develops the fact that the person making the charges, or relator, is employed and earning a fee the proceedings should not go on further at the instance of the relator," but added that he would retain the case to enable Hutcheson to more clearly show his innocence.

Then I realized that, without a particle of evidence before the court, Judge Boarman had found Hutcheson innocent, though the burden of proof was on him, and that he had found me guilty of accepting pay to malign Hutcheson upon no other evidence than my sworn denial.

In commenting on this matter yesterday, Mr. Patrick said: "Well, I succeeded in keeping Hutcheson out of the practice in the Supreme Court any way."

Congress paid no attention to the charges filed. They were presented after Mr. Patrick had become an active practitioner in this city and had given up his Texan work.

When asked about a divorce case in which he had first appeared as attorney for the wife and secured her absolute divorce from her husband and then later appeared as counsel for the husband to sue a man for alienating the wife's affection, he said that it was true that he had appeared on both sides.

"In the Volks case you mean," he said, "I did obtain the divorce for the wife. He had no money, however, but later sued a railroad man for the alienation of his wife's affection. I appeared for him in this case and got a judgment, and then had Volk make a settlement with his wife."

In 1895 Mr. Patrick was served with notice of a suit brought against him by William H. Moore, President of the Knickerbocker Phosphate Company. Mr. Moore alleged that Mr. Patrick had obtained from him a promissory note which he had received from the company in return for $5,000 loaned to it. The suit was entered in the Supreme Court, but never went to trial.

When questioned about this, Mr. Patrick said:

"Moore, who is now dead, was President of a company for which I did some work. The company had no money and for my services I was given bonds, the par value of which was $12,000. Moore was anxious to secure the bonds and in exchange for them gave me a promissory note. Later the company received some money, and he wanted to make a second exchange, but I refused. He brought a suit, but it was dropped before it ever came to trial. His action was prompted by a man who was under obligations to me."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Hammerstein's New Theatre Republic Opened Last Night.

James A. Herne's New Rustic Drama, "Sag Harbor"—"A Million Dollars" the New Spectacular Piece at the New York.

The most notable theatrical incident last night was the opening of Oscar Hammerstein's new playhouse, the Theatre Republic, on West Forty-second Street, adjoining the Victoria Music Hall. There was a great assemblage, including, as it seemed, nearly all the habitual first-nighters, and the unique, beautiful, and comfortable auditorium was greatly admired. The entrance from the street into a low-ceiled vestibule, and through narrow doors, is somewhat cramped, but there are plenty of large doors to throw open for the outgoing audiences.

The decoration of the interior, in which greens and reds are combined with much gilding, is exceedingly rich, while the chairs are wide and easy to sit in. The acoustics are good, and the ornamental dome is very handsome. The ventilating appliances were at fault last night, but this, doubtless, will be rectified.

The music pavilion, over the stage, in the proscenium arch, is a reminder of the early days of the Madison Square Theatre. The music of the small band, under the direction of J. S. Hiller, last night was of an exceptionally good quality.

Besides this music the evening's entertainment comprised the first performance in New York of a long and conversational rural piece by James A. Herne, called "Sag Harbor," and two speeches in its third entr'acte, a long, conversational, and rural one by Mr. Herne and a short, pertinent, and telling one by Mr. Hammerstein.

Mr. Herne devoted himself chiefly to expressing his fears, which were not altogether ill-founded, that his new play might not draw very well in New York, in spite of the polite first-night applause; he also praised Mr. Hammerstein and the dome and advised the spectators to become actors, so they might get the best view of it, from the stage.

Mr. Hammerstein said, simply, and no doubt truthfully, that he wished to devote the new house to pure and noble things. The Parisian, he declared, spoke proudly of "our Comédie Française"; the Berliner called the Imperial Opera House "ours," and he wished the New Yorker to learn to say "our Theatre Republic."

Mr. Herne's play is in four acts and involves sixteen speaking personages, and most of these talk entirely too much. The story, as Mr. Herne remarked before the curtain, is simple and old. That does not matter so much, though, and something more than half of the new piece is exceedingly good of its simple and ancient kind.

The love of two brothers for the same girl, her choice of the elder from a sense of duty, a subsequent quick quarrel, and a happy reconciliation make the serious burden. So far the talk and action directly concern that posture of events and its development, the play is interesting and even edifying.

The courtship of an elderly, meddlesome, prodigiously warm-hearted and slow-speaking scollop fisherman and a spinster, who fears to get married because she has read the Book of Genesis and found the "begats" alarming, is less edifying and is sometimes tiresome. The spinster does get married, and in Act III. is discovered making baby clothes and talking blithely of the future.

The famous nursery episode of Mr. Herne's "Margaret Fleming" is here quite outdone. Miss Evelyn Millard, the London actress, whose refusal to speak on the stage a line alluding to a babe unborn was recently cabled to this country, might find Mr. Herne's play very distasteful.

Some of the humor, however, is spontaneous and diverting, and the clam pie supper in Act III. is an amusing episode. The aged jokes, the cheap slang phrases, the employment of ancient devices, such as the reading of imaginary paragraphs from a country newspaper, the prolonged tipsy scene, are not the less deplorable.

Pictorially, the production is admirable in every detail, and the performance is smooth. Mr. Herne acts the scollop fisherman in his accustomed and approved manner. Miss Julie Herne is sadly overweighted in a rôle requiring intelligible emotional expression, but she is pretty and has been diligently trained. A substantial triumph was secured by W. T. Hodge, a new actor, as a loquacious and self-satisfied bumpkin, but his part is the best in the piece.

William Turner	Frank Monroe
Ben Turner	Forrest Robinson
Frank Turner	Lionel Barrymore
Capt. Dan Marble	James A. Herne
Freeman Whitmarsh	W. T. Hodge
George Salter	C. D. Pitt
Hosea Stevens	John D. Garrick
Mrs. John Russell	Mrs. Sol Smith
Elizabeth Ann Turner	Marion Abbott
Martha Reese	Julie A. Herne
Jane Cauldwell	Chrystal Herne
Frances Towd	Mollie Revel
Miss Bally	Harriet McDonald
Susan Murphy	Margaret Pitt

"A MILLION DOLLARS."

First Production of a New Theatrical Monstrosity at the New York.

After weeks of preparation that seem now to be weeks wasted, "A Million Dollars" had its first presentation at the New York Theatre last evening. The ballet, especially the last one, was fairly good, but the rest was very bad, and there was more of that than there was of the ballet, unfortunately.

Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart are the joint authors according to the programme. There is about as stupid and utterly inane a lot of dialogues and jokes as ever an audience had to sit through in a metropolitan theatre.

With such a lot of material at hand, it could hardly be expected that any company of actors could amuse an audience, and that was why Ignacio Martinetti, Joseph Sparks, Cora Tanner, Joe Ott, and their associates failed so signally last evening with what were supposed to be uproariously funny jokes. Such a lot that fell so flat have never before been perpetrated in any three consecutive hours since theatres were established in New York. The music, for which A. Baldwin Sloane was responsible, was not equal to his modest best.

Aside from the amazon march in the opening act, an incidental ballet in the second act, and the deliver, gold, and rose ballet, which brought the performance to a close and made up the whole of the third act, the production—which was certainly an expensive one to the Sire Brothers—was not worth while, and, unless something is done to save it, it will very soon be numbered among the things that were. As a matter of record, perhaps this list of those who tried to make fun in this, perhaps the most absurd of elaborate productions ever made in this city, is worth the printing. Almost all of them have acts of about the calibre that would serve as "fillers" at a very cheap continuous show in Kalamazoo:

Prince Punxatawney	Joe Ott
Consomme de Noodle	Ignacio Martinetti
Wishbone McManus	Joseph Sparks
Cecil Roads	Nat. M. Wills
Harold Spotwood	Grafton Baker
Chasen	Gilbert Clayton
Clutchem	Charles H. Prince
Clipem	John Mayon
Slats	Pat Rooney, Jr.
Aurora Borealis	Cora Tanner
Tryphena Shoolz	Josie Sadler
Phyllis Vandergoid	Ida Hawley

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of the American Theatre has decided, beginning with the week of Oct. 8, to give matinées every day during the week except Monday.

Weber & Fields have in preparation a burlesque of Augustus Thomas's successful play, "Arizona." Some time within two weeks the burlesque will be put on.

Managers Wagenhals and Kemper are making extensive preparations for a spectacular revival of "King John," which will be the feature of Mme. Modjeska's tour. The Polish actress will be seen in the rôle of Constance, assisted by R. D. MacLean in the title rôle and Odette Tyler.

Aubrey Boucicault has been engaged to play King Charles II. in "Mistress Nell," the Nell Gwyn play with which Henrietta Crossman will open her season in New York at the Bijou Theatre on Monday, Oct. 6. Mr. Boucicault joined the company on the road yesterday, and will play the part for the first time in Toronto next week.

The opening of the season at the Irving Place Theatre will take place to-morrow night. The company, which is comparatively a new one, has been holding rehearsals for the past fortnight under the personal supervision of Director Heinrich Conried. The opening attraction will consist of the double bill, including the new one-act comedy entitled "Die Sittliche Forderung," (A Moral Demand,) and the new four-act comedy entitled "Der Tugendhof," (The Court of Virtue.)

"Her Majesty," the new romantic play by J. I. C. Clarke, based upon Elizabeth Knight Tompkins's novel, will have its first production next Monday at the Columbia Theatre, Washington, with Grace George as the girl Queen Honoria. Nearly 100 people will be taken to the capital to-morrow, including principals, extras, and the mechanical force. Among those who will be in the cast are Frank Worthing, Frazier Coulter, Ernest Hastings, Morton Selten, George Osbourne, Frank Hatch, Fernanda Eliscu, Adelaide Thornton, and Augustus De Forrest.

Richard Mansfield's stage carpenters placed many wagonloads of "Henry V." scenery, properties, and furniture in the arena of the Madison Square Garden yesterday. It was hauled over from the Amphion Theatre, in Brooklyn, where it has been in storage. It will remain in the big building until after the close of "Hamlet" to-morrow night, and then be placed in position on the stage of the Garden Theatre in readiness for the first performance. It has been arranged not to have one piece of property not in use remain on the stage. Everything movable except the set pieces will be hoisted automatically up beyond the fly galleries and stored away on galleries especially built for them.

WORCESTER'S MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Performance of Cesar Frank's "Beatitudes" Makes a Profound Impression.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 27.—The climax of the music festival came this evening with the performance of Cesar Frank's "Beatitudes."

This remarkable work, which might be called a symphonic poem with choruses and vocal solos rather than an oratorio, was composed in the seventies. It was the last large work of the composer, who died in 1890. The music is intensely modern and fairly bristles with difficulties.

The oratorio made a profound impression. Applause was frequent and spontaneous, and the popular verdict on both work and performance is unmistakably one of enthusiastic approbation. The solo singers were Sara Anderson, Gertrude May Stein, Jean Foss, Evan Williams, Gwilyn Miles, E. C. Towne, and Julian Walker.

There was a very good symphony concert in the afternoon, with Mr. Walker as soloist. Mendelssohn's "Scotch" symphony, Moszkowski's first suite, and Dvorak's Scherzo Capricioso were given.

GERTRUDE COGHLAN ENJOINED.

Actress Restrained at Rochester from Presenting "Becky Sharp."

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—United States Marshal Burns succeeded after the play here this evening of "Becky Sharp" or "Vanity Fair," in serving an injunction on Miss Gertrude Coghlan, restraining that actress from presenting "Becky Sharp" until Oct. 5, when she must appear at Syracuse and show cause why the injunction shall not be made permanent.

Miss Coghlan has had an exciting day. This morning at Syracuse an attempt was made by the attorney for Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske to serve the injunction at the Yates, but Miss Coghlan escaped by the freight elevator, while here to-night there was considerable excitement when the Marshal first attempted to serve the injunction at the theatre, the officer being ejected.

TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

Directors Will Meet To-day—Attorney Unger's Remarks.

A meeting of some of the more prominent Directors of the insolvent Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York is scheduled to be held to-day at the law offices of Stimson & Williams. It is reported on good authority that the meeting has been called to devise a plan for a settlement with creditors of some kind.

Assistant District Attorney Unger and Chief Examiner Vanderpoel of the State Insurance Department had a conference yesterday afternoon in regard to the Traders' case.

Mr. Unger said later that he was not fully clear that the Directors of the company, as well as President Halsey and Secretary Sutro, who signed the report, are not criminally liable. Some one surely had wrecked the concern, he said, and some one is responsible.

"I will say that when Mr. Vanderpoel, in his formal report to the Superintendent of State Insurance, said that the sworn report, as filed, was frossly false in every essential particular, he put it very mildly. I have had occasion to go through the report of the insolvent corporation, and I never saw a more fearful hodge-podge and palpably criminal return than was made to the Insurance Department in connection with the Traders' Fire Insurance Company.

"The use of gilt-edged names of Directors reminds one of Hooley's scheme in London, and I feel free to say that I would take more care in recommending a sweeper for employment in the Street Cleaning Department than the Directors who ought to be responsible for the business of this corporation took in the management of its concerns.

"Leaving out the question of their criminality, they ought to be, in the words of the song, 'More to be pitied than censured.' Mr. Depew reminds one of Richelieu's expression, 'An old offender and an excellent example.' Mr. Depew seems to be addicted to the Directors' habit, being a Director in forty-eight corporations."

North Atlantic Squadron Ships Here.

The cruiser New York, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, arrived in this port yesterday. The battleship Indiana of the same squadron appeared off Fire Island shortly after noon, while the United States steam yacht Scorpion came into sight about an hour before. The other ships in the squadron are the Massachusetts and the Kearsarge. All have been taking part in the manoeuvres at Newport, R. I.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair; winds becoming fresh northerly.

The high pressure area in the Northwest has moved eastward with diminishing intensity, and was central last night over the western upper lake region, and the consequent fall in temperature has extended through the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. A marked low area was again central over Assiniboine, and temperatures in the Northwest show a considerable rise. In the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States high temperatures have continued, with maximum temperatures above 90 degrees. A maximum of 92 degrees at Washington equals the highest previous record for the time of year. Showers have been general in the Southwestern States and from the Middle Mississippi Valley eastward. There was also rain in the middle slope and Central Rocky Mountain region, and snow continued in Southeastern Wyoming. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair and cool weather has continued, except in California, where there has been a considerable rise in temperature. The Brazos River, in Texas, is at or above the danger line over its northern portion, and warnings that the lowlands will be overflowed during the next few days have been issued from Waco to Hempstead. Generally fair weather is indicated over all districts east of the Mississippi, preceded by showers in Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and the southern portion of the Middle Atlantic States. There will also be showers in the West Gulf and northern portion of the East Gulf States extending to the East Gulf Coast. In the West and Northwest generally fair weather will prevail. It will be colder to-day from the Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and also in the northern portion of the South Atlantic States and the greater portion of the Gulf States. It will probably be colder Sunday throughout the South Atlantic States, except in Florida, and comparatively low temperatures will prevail for two or three days throughout the Atlantic States and the lower lake region. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will become fresh west to north, and over the lake region they will be fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	51	68	67
6 A. M.	48	67	67
9 A. M.	50	67	73
12 M.	58	72	75
3 P. M.	53	72	74
6 P. M.	57	71	72
9 P. M.	54	68	70
12 P. M.	51	68	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	70¾
Weather Bureau	68
Corresponding date, 1899	54
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The maximum temperature yesterday was 73 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum temperature was 67 degrees at 8 A. M. At 8 A. M. the barometer registered 30.07, and at 8 P. M. it registered 30.09. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Biscuit, Wafers *and* Crackers are fresh and crisp when they come in a package with the ends marked like this

National Biscuit Company.

None but the best of baking is contained in the "In-er-seal Patent Package." When you order

Soda Biscuit,
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Graham Biscuit,
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Handmade Pretzelettes,
Vanilla Wafers,

Insist on getting them in the "In-er-seal Patent Package."

KING LEOPOLD TO ABDICATE?

Report that the Belgian Monarch Will Retire in Favor of the Count of Flanders.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—"From a source worthy of confidence," says the Courrier du Soir, "we learn that the King of the Belgians intends to abdicate, before the close of the present Belgian Parliament, in favor of the Prince of Flanders.

"King Leopold counts confidently upon the result of his action being the sinking of the quarrels of the rival parties, which would then unite to observe the conditions of the new régime."

Leopold II. has no sons. His eldest daughter, Princess Louise, is married to Philippe, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. They have no children. The Prince of Flanders referred to in the dispatch is evidently Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, brother of the King. His son is Prince Albert, who is twenty-five years of age and a Captain in the Belgian Grenadiers. Although the Convention of the National Belgian Congress, which elected the father of the present sovereign "King of the Belgians" in 1831, made no mention of the Salic law, the Count of Flanders has been generally regarded as the heir presumptive to the throne.

Socialists to Meet at Amsterdam.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Socialist Congress will hold its next meeting, in 1903, at Amsterdam. The congress at its session to-day discussed the position of M. Millerand, the Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Posts and Telegraphs, who is a Socialist, in the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. After a lengthy and fatiguing debate the delegates adopted a motion permitting Socialists, under certain conditions, to accept a portfolio in a Cabinet.

Rebels Again Near Panama.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—Advices received to-day from Colon, Colombia, say the rebel forces again advanced to within fourteen miles of Panama, but were checked there by the Government troops. The latest news was that fighting was proceeding between the opposing armies.

Irish Put on Portuguese Transport.

LORENZO MARQUES, Sept. 27.—The Irish-Americans lately serving with the Boers have been removed from their barracks to the Portuguese transport India to prevent disturbances in the town.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Gen. Joseph Wheeler, United States Army, (retired,) Alabama; Garrett B. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Lieut. Col. O. S. Hein, United States Army, West Point.

HOLLAND—George P. Putnam, Boston; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; H. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; J. Mancord Merriam, United States Navy; Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts.

ALBEMARLE—E. St. John, Norfolk, Va.; H. F. Lafland, Wilmington, Del.

EVERETT—Capt. H. Hallock, Boston.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, N. C.; F. J. Daniels, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. H. Lowe, laces and notions, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; A. R. Katz, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons; Sinclair House.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Kuehne, millinery; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. B. Haliday, furnishing goods; 116 Worth Street.
Hoyt & Jackson Company, Norwalk, Ohio; C. F. Jackson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Katz, L., Mattoon, Ill., clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and ginghams; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; Miss N. Thompson, laces and embroideries; Hotel Imperial.
Peck, B., Dry Goods Company, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, ladies' and infants' wear, laces, and notions; Everett House.
Punton & White, Duluth, Minn.; W. White, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
Rosenberg, P., & Co., Abbeville, S. C.; P. Rosenberg, dry goods; Criterion Hotel.
Salinger Brothers, Goshen, Ind.; N. Salinger, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Sommer, B., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. F. Beckwith, hosiery and gloves; Herald Square Hotel.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, leather goods and art novelties; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, wrappers, 490 Broome Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; P. C. Wiest, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Woodburn, J., & R. H., Franklin, Penn.; J. Woodburn, notions, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. P. Hopwood, domestics; E. Ende, dress goods and silks, 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

EXPRESS ROBBERY AT KEOKUK.

Package Containing $1,000 Disappears in a Mysterious Way.

Special to The New York Times.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Sept. 27.—A robbery occured here Monday night, and the Adams Express Company is $1,000 loser. How the package disappeared is unknown. It was delivered to the express company during the day, Monday, and was receipted for by Express Cashier Fred S. Schlotter. He turned it over to Harry M. Carnahan, the station agent, who receipted for it, and there all trace of it stops.

Carnahan thought he had the package in the safe all night. When he checked out early Tuesday morning it was not there. Superintendent J. H. Butler of Omaha came in to-day and began an investigation.

Congressman Boutelle Nearly Well.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—E. P. Boutelle, brother of Charles A. Boutelle, the Maine Congressman, said to-night that his brother would be out of the asylum in a few days a well man.

Selections from the "Rose of Persia," now playing at Daly's Theatre, are among the latest additions to the Æolian's repertory.

LAST WEEK. Special Sale terminates Monday, Oct. 1.

Slightly Used
Aeolians
At Reduced Prices.

LAST WEEK. Special Sale terminates Monday, Oct. 1.

Until you have heard the Æolian you can have no adequate conception of its musical possibilities or the ext

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PARIS EDITION
THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES is published daily on the grounds of the Universal Exposition at Paris.

The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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MR. HILL ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In his very adroit speech at Elmira the other day ex-Senator HILL succeeded admirably in showing that the course of the Republican Party on the currency has been such that the party ought to be replaced by one more trustworthy, if such a one there were, but that the only other party by which the Republican Party can at all be replaced is, on this issue, unspeakably worse.

We do not hold, of course, that this was the intention of Mr. HILL, but it is the only logical and reasonable inference to draw from his statement of the situation. That statement was so significant and, under the circumstances surrounding the Democratic Party in this State, so curious, that we reproduce it here:

> Our opponents obtained power four years ago by unfair appeals to the patriotism and fears of the American people. Taking advantage of the ill-considered utterances of a very few indiscreet champions of the Democratic cause, they falsely charged the whole party with being in league with Anarchists and repudiators. Their specious appeals were not without effect. The people intrusted them with power only to soon discover that they had been betrayed. Having carried the election in 1896 on the issue of "sound money," (so called,) which they so ostentatiously championed, they have really done nothing of any substantial value or material benefit to the finances of the Nation, but their policies have been insincere, vacillating, and inconsistent.
>
> The Republican platform of 1896, upon which they obtained power, declared in favor of international bimetallism, but the Philadelphia platform now abandons that position, and for the first time in the history of political parties in this country, a declaration in favor of a single standard of gold as the permanent policy of the Government is promulgated. I will say in passing that properly there can be no such thing as a single standard of money unless that established standard is made the final money of redemption of all other authorized kinds of money; and their much vaunted financial bill carefully omits that necessary provision, and in truth and in fact the situation of the currency of the country was left substantially as it existed before any such bill was enacted.

We can pardon to the exigencies of Mr. HILL'S political position the obvious exaggeration of the assertion that "the ill-considered utterances of a few indiscreet champions of the Democratic cause" were the basis of the action of the people four years ago. That action was founded on the utterances of the Democratic National Convention and of the candidate for the Presidency, and these were as nearly conclusive as to the purposes of the party and the probable policy it would pursue as anything could be. It is not easy for Mr. HILL to admit this, because these utterances have been repeated, and are as conclusive of the intentions of the party and the candidate now as they were then, but at that time Mr. HILL was not on the stump for the party, and now he is. What is true is that the Republican Party has not carried out the pledges that it then made to the people. Mr. HILL'S criticism on that point is sound, but that fact is not a good reason for putting in power the opposite party. It is an excellent practical reason for not doing so, for the opposite party is left by the negligence of the Republicans in a position to do a great deal of harm, and is pledged in the most solemn manner to do it.

Nothing could be more clear and convincing than Mr. HILL'S statement that "there can be no such thing as a single standard of money unless that established standard is made the final money of redemption of all other authorized kinds of money," and that for this the Republican financial bill makes no provision. But it is precisely because of this omission that Mr. BRYAN'S Administration, were he elected, could do the mischief which he would be ready to do. It is not intended to intimate that Mr. BRYAN wishes to do what he regards as mischief. On the contrary, what we are sure would be great mischief he is confident would be of the greatest benefit. That only makes it the more certain that he would not hesitate to do it. He is not less dangerous, he is much more dangerous, because in this matter he is sincere to the point of fanaticism.

On the other hand, it is the part of common sense to recognize that the Republican Administration, in case of Mr. MCKINLEY'S re-election, will act under the law as it stands, defective as it is, in a way to strengthen it, and if any change at all is made it will be in the direction of the right and not of the wrong. Had the counsels of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury been followed, the Currency act would have contained the provision for general redemption in gold which Mr. HILL justly declares to be necessary to the establishment of the gold standard. This was prevented by the compromisers of the Senate, the men who have given to the free silver movement the greater part of its strength. They cannot influence the action of the Executive under the present law, and so long as that is right we have nothing serious to fear. The law being, as Mr. HILL says, defective, the real choice offered to the people is between Mr. MCKINLEY, who will see that no harm comes from its defects, and Mr. BRYAN, who will take advantage of the defects to carry out his cherished purpose, which we believe to be most harmful. If Mr. HILL were "in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility," we hardly think that his own choice would be Mr. BRYAN.

SHALL GERMANY GO ALONE?

We have already dealt with the question who is responsible for such a break as there has undoubtedly been in the concert of the powers. That is not now the practical question. The practical question for every one of the powers is, what shall be done now that the concert has been impaired, and that there has appeared "the little rift within the lute, which by and by may make the music mute"? Our Government has already to some extent decided that question for itself. The order for the withdrawal of our troops from China is our practical answer to the German proposals, to which our verbal answer had been returned before. It is quite true that we had avowed our purpose to retire when the concert should be broken, in answer to the Russian note. In the belief of this journal that avowal was precipitate. That seems to have been the second thought of the Government. For undoubtedly we had allowed the announcement of our intention to fall into abeyance during these intervening weeks. It was not until Germany had publicly committed herself, and had endeavored to commit all the powers to a line of action which, in our view, must end in war with China, that we took prompt steps to remove our troops in China from the possibility of serving under a German commander. Of such a commander there was strong reason to believe that his instructions contemplated the separate interests of Germany at least not less than the common interests of the powers, which alone, as our Government has all along maintained, can justify joint action. Friction and complications would be avoided by our evacuating China, which we should have invited if, after the German declaration of intentions, we had left our troops there to await the orders of the German commander.

The decision was not altogether easy. On the one hand there was the consideration which has been so strongly urged by The London Times, and which we do not mean at all to belittle. That is the consideration that, if we abandon China with our troops, we shall put ourselves in the position of the beneficiary of the powers with which we decline to co-operate, and the result of whose efforts we shall share without paying our share of the expense, in money or in men. If we understand our countrymen, there is no other people on the face of the earth to whom that particular position would be so galling and intolerable. The appeal is an appeal to all of us. But, on the other hand, the mischief that would be done by an American force remaining in China, and either carrying out or refusing to carry out the orders of a German commander, whose orders might be plausibly supposed to be framed in the interest of his own country, would be far greater and more immediate than the incurring by us of debts which we could and would pay. And the effect of either obeying orders issued in the exclusive interest of Germany or of refusing to obey them would be irretrievable, whereas the worst possible effect of avoiding that dilemma by withdrawing our troops would be retrievable. We could always retrieve it by ordering them back whenever we were convinced that the allied forces were being used for common objects only. And we are not the only sensible people in the world. In spite of the "dementis," it is evident that Lord SALISBURY has told the German Ambassador at London virtually what we have told the German Ambassador at Washington, and that he has no more notion of sending a detachment of British troops than the President has of sending a detachment of American troops under a German commander.

Decidedly, we think our Government has chosen the better part, and decidedly that of Great Britain must virtually agree with it. As to the other powers, it is always to be borne in mind that the versions we get of their replies come to us, not from themselves, but after treatment by the Foreign Office at Berlin, which has the strongest interest in putting upon them the construction most favorable to the German position. It is too clear that if Germany insists upon that position the international concert is at an end, and that we are at the beginning of troubles the end of which no man can foresee. It is for the German Government to say whether the dangers shall be braved or whether, by modifying its proposals, it shall once more propose to the powers interested in China something upon which they can agree as a basis of action. It is of no use to wrangle and recriminate about the responsibility for the present situation. The thing to be done is to change it for the better. The word is with the German Foreign Office.

THE POPULATION OF CITIES.

A statement concerning the population of cities was published in the Washington press dispatches appearing in the newspapers of yesterday morning that calls for some explanation. We here reprint the dispatch:

> Statistics have been compiled at the Census Bureau, based on the populations of large cities which have been announced to the present time, which demonstrate that the 155 largest cities in the United States numerically increased in population from 1890 to 1900 almost exactly as they did between 1880 and 1890. These 155 cities increased their population 4,706,107 from 1880 to 1890, and 4,267,593 from 1890 to 1900, or just 438,514 less during the latter than in the former period.
>
> Of course, when the aggregate percentages of increase of the population of these 155 cities during these two periods are compared, they show that the percentage was considerably lower in the last ten years because the increase is compared with a larger population in 1900 than it was in 1890.

This statement is unintelligible. As put forth it gives the impression that the comparison is made of the identical 155 "largest cities" in 1880, 1890, and 1900. Of course this is impossible. Some of the 155 cities included in the "largest" class in the twelfth census could not have been cities at all in 1880; probably some of them had no existence even as towns twenty years ago. It seems probable that what is meant is a comparison of the cities having a population of over 25,000. Of this class there were 77 in 1880, 124 in 1890, and, if our assumption is correct, 155 now.

If this conjectural emendation is the right one, we are then confronted with a statement much more amazing than any mere error in the language of the dispatch. This computation by the statisticians of the Census Bureau would show that the growth of urban population has been suddenly and wonderfully checked in this country at a time when it is the general belief that the tendency of the American people is toward the cities. If the cities of this class—that is, cities above the 25,000 mark—increased their population by 4,706,107 in the decade 1880-90, then the proportionate increase for the next decade, 1890-1900, would have been 6,116,939, at the uniform rate of 50 per cent. growth, which is probably not far from the actual rate of urban increase in this country. But instead of this normal growth the Census Bureau figures give an increase for the last decade of only 4,267,593. This is actually less by 438,514 than the increase of the decade 1880-90. But the basis for increase having been enlarged by nearly four millions and three-quarters between 1880 and 1890, there should be shown an increase on this increase as well as on the original basis, giving at the approximately normal rate of 30 per cent. a growth of over six millions, as stated above.

According to the Census Bureau computations the increase for the decade falls 1,849,346 below the normal line figure. If this is a fact it is a most remarkable and unexpected one. The deductions and comparisons naturally suggested by such a check to the growth of city population would be imperfect and of no value without the figures showing the increase in the population of the entire country, which have not yet been supplied to the public. The figures as given would indicate a tendency away from city centres—that is, a relatively more rapid increase in rural than in urban population. No such change in the social habits of our people has been observed. The statistics of the growth of the population of 127 cities furnished by the census authorities for publication last Saturday showed but six cities of decreased population. All the others showed increase at rates varying from 1.55 per cent. up to 222.51 per cent.

It seems probable that some error has been made in the comparison. If not, the quest for the cause of this remarkable change in the habits of the people will be interesting.

THE ATTACK ON NEWPORT.

Not many persons will be astonished by the decision of the arbitrators on the results of the sham fight at Newport, to wit, that the torpedo boats were entirely vanquished. The facts are plain. The small craft were successfully stopped in their apparently mysterious careers by both forts and battleships. The decisions of the arbitrators cover both Monday and Tuesday nights, and show that the torpedo fleet was signally defeated. Not even the much feared submarine boat Holland accomplished anything. She certainly torpedoed a ship, but that same ship was out of the game and not looking very carefully for the enemy. For the general public the decision will be satisfactory.

But that it will not satisfy the advocates of the torpedo boat as to her inutility must at once be conceded. But the refusal to accept the decision will not prove that it was incorrect, but only that sham fights are not wholly convincing to those engaged in them. Theoretically a torpedo boat cannot survive under the assault of rapid-firing guns for a certain period. Probably this theory is correct, but the torpedoists will all argue that there is no proof that their vessels were hit, at least often enough to destroy them. The argument on the other side is that if under fire sufficiently long, they undoubtedly would be struck many times and sent to the bottom. This assumption is founded on the well-known accuracy of the fire of our secondary batteries, an accuracy to which the Spaniards at Santiago gave convincing testimony.

While it is said that the lights in the forts did not greatly trouble the torpedo boats, there is abundant evidence that those on the ships did. You must first find your torpedo boat, and then riddle it with rapid-fire shells. The ships not only found the torpedo boats, but one of them caused a torpedo craft to run ashore. The results of the contest between the little fliers and the searchlights will be better understood when the details of the fight have been tabulated. But one thing is certain, and it is that much has already been learned from the operations, though they were conducted on a small scale. From this fact it must appear that the expenditure of money on more extended operations next season would be wise. The gunnery of our navy has been brought to a high state of efficiency by generous practice, and we should now devote time and money to the study of those larger tactical problems the solution of which cannot safely be left to the inspiration of the moment in actual warfare.

THE VETERANS.

We do not know the sources of Mr. STANCHFIELD'S information to the effect that "the laws passed in behalf of the veterans have been willfully violated to make places for political parasites and the civil service laws emasculated by the Republican Party to aid in the consummation of this injustice."

The general tendency in the Republican Party has been to give preference to veterans to an extent incompatible with the best administration of the service. Undoubtedly there has been a decided preference for political veterans—that is, for party workers, over those that have only their military service and their personal fitness for the work to be done to show. But this is what must be expected in any party. Both parties have been eager enough to get political capital out of the soldiers, and in that race the Republicans have naturally had the advantage, because at the close of the war and for a long time afterward there were more active soldiers in that party than in the other.

So far as the dismissal of veterans to make places for politicians goes, the practice in this city has prevailed more among the Democrats than among the Republicans, because the Democrats have had more patronage and a smaller percentage of veterans. As a matter of fact neither party has ever shown any real prejudice against the veterans as a class nor any very sincere solicitude for their welfare.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Such a scene as that which enlivened the visit of Gov. ROOSEVELT to the town, or mining camp, of Victor, Col., is a commonplace of the election season in England, and would there pass almost unnoticed, but, happening as it did in the midst of our gentler and more advanced civilization, it will naturally create no little talk and indignation. Personally, we are not disposed to get much excited over the episode, and can easily refrain from finding in it clear proof that "silverite" and "savage" are necessarily synonymous. The chances are that the attack on the Governor was more of a joke than of an outrage—a decidedly disgraceful joke, to be sure, and deserving condemnation of no slight severity, but still the product of rude humor rather than of murderous hatred. When the men of the Cripple Creek region feel a serious hostility against anybody they do not intrust the expression of their views to boys and women, nor do they content themselves with the use of such crude and ineffective weapons as pebbles and bits of board. Had Mr. BRYAN'S supporters in Victor really meant business, if their emotions had been deeply moved by the no longer unfamiliar spectacle of an advocate of sound money and honest economics, firearms would certainly have been brought into action and at least a few people would have been killed. As it was, only an eye or two suffered easily remediable injuries, and the Governor's excitement, like that of the inhabitants of Victor, was on the whole pleasurable. But though the incident was of no great importance, its significance is not on that account to be ignored. We learn from it, first, that American candidates for office are treated most nearly like those of England, not in the East, so often charged with the imitation of British manners, but in the wildest West, where the example, no less than the "consent," of other nations is supposed to be an object of haughtiest contempt. In the next place, we are taught by it that a fair hearing of political argument and a patient hearing of political assertion are denied only in the part of the country where alone the success of the free silver propaganda might work a temporary advantage. Having yielded to a consideration so narrow and selfish, so utterly unpatriotic, it is no wonder that even the jokes of Victor tend naturally to take the form of cowardly violence.

—According to the latest report from Havana, Gen. WOOD and Mr. MICHAEL J. DADY are approaching an agreement in regard to the execution of the big sewer contract which the eminent Brooklynite secured from the Spanish officials just before the latter departed forever from the city so long and so thoroughly exploited by themselves and their predecessors. The people of Havana have made a desperate opposition to pay for their much-needed sewers anything like the price which their former rulers agreed to pay, and in their resistance they have been in a measure and in a way upheld by the American military authorities. Both have insisted that while the Dady plans were excellent in a sanitary and engineering sense, the contractor's profit under the terms of the old contract would be unreasonably, if not outrageously, large. So the matter has dragged along for over two years, to the manifest injury of the city through the delaying of other than merely superficial operations to increase its salubrity. Strong in the almost unquestionable validity of his contract, Mr. DADY has held his ground tenaciously, but even his patience seems to have given out at last, for the dispatches say that under the compromise likely to be reached 40 per cent. more work than was originally proposed is to be done for 40 per cent. less than the amount originally fixed. This is a reduction of impressive proportions. It means a decrease in rate per unit of work done of over 57 per cent., and a falling off in the total amount to be received of 30 per cent. Apparently the Cubans are to be congratulated on the success with which they and their American allies have fought for better terms, and as Mr. DADY would hardly have consented to a compromise that deprived him of a fair remuneration, he, too, is to be regarded as moderately well content. If, now, Havana gets promptly a good system of sewers, which Mr. DADY is undoubtedly competent to give her, all will be well—and again American rule will be vindicated.

—An anecdote which may or may not throw some needed light on the peculiarities of German diplomacy in China and elsewhere is supplied—without affidavits, unfortunately—by an American business man who recently tried to introduce some of our agricultural machinery in the German markets. As one step to this end, he sent to his Berlin agent for gratuitous distribution a large number of handsomely printed and colored pictures, representing the Goddess of Liberty, not too cumbrously attired, driving a mowing machine drawn by tigers. This work of art was gay, though not at all indecorous, but it failed to increase the total amount of our exportations in the slightest degree, and a really delightful letter from the Berlin man told why. "The picture of your admirable machines," he said, "of which I the receipt of 10,000 acknowledge, is not useful in this country, and it is of much regret to me that I request to return them permission. The women of our country, when by circumstances to do agricultural work compelled, do not dress as your picture shows is the custom in your wonderful country, and would not deem such garments with modesty to consist. Also we do not tigers for draught purposes cultivate, they not being to the country native, nor in our experience for such work well suited." It would be unfair to close the quotation there, for to do so would leave the impression that Berlin is as unsophisticated as the rest of the fatherland, as represented by this agent's clients, seems to be. "I have to my customers," he went on, "explained with earnestness that your picture is a sinnbild, [allegory,] and does not mean that your admirable machine should be operated by women too little clothed, nor is it necessary that the place of horses shall by animals from the Zoologischer Garten be taken." It was no use, however. The pictures continued to teach that the machines wouldn't do for Germany, and they were all sent back.

—Completely unsuccessful as has been every one of the attempts hitherto made to turn into political capital the theoretical sympathy which several inhabitants of the United States feel for the Boers in their self-invited misfortune, the hope of accomplishing something in this way has not yet been entirely given up. This is shown by the fact that a number of "delegates" met in Chicago the other day and with faces laboriously solemn decreed the existence of a National American Transvaal League. The only announced object of the organization is to extend to the sometime President of the sometime South African Republic a formal invitation to visit this country, and, in case the tyrannous British should render his return to his native country injudicious, to take up his permanent residence here. Now, of course, there is no reason why Mr. KRUEGER, if he chooses to do so, should not come here as soon as he pleases and stay as long as he pleases. But he knows all this already, and the purpose of the Chicago "delegates" must simply be to call attention to themselves, and, if possible, to create the impression that they possess some mysterious powers and virtues not shared by the rest of the population. Extending their absurd invitation as a National league, its tactlessness and its offensiveness are emphasized to an almost unendurable degree. Coming just at this time, and so obviously a criticism of Great Britain's course in South Africa, the proceeding ranks with the raising of the Boer flag at Bar Harbor in the face of friendly English visitors, and in its small, mean way is a disgrace and an injury to the country. Of course, there is nothing to do about it. There is no provision in law for punishing discourtesy, and though a Maine constable did take the risk of putting an end to a particularly gross display of bad manners on his own authority, his course can be more easily admired than commended. If Mr. KRUEGER would give the National American Transvaal League a thorough snubbing, much would be forgiven him, but that is almost too much to expect.

BRYAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Save for the strenuous and successful efforts of Mr. Bryan in persuading Democratic Senators to vote for the treaty with Spain ceding the Philippines, the treaty would have failed of ratification. Mr. Bryan, more than any one man, is responsible for the acquirement of the Philippines. Having for the purposes of political campaigning since raised an outcry about the islands, it is necessary for him to escape the dilemma of being responsible for the treaty. Accordingly, he now asserts that he exerted his influence to secure the treaty in some sort of vague belief that Congress would adopt a resolution bestowing independence upon the Filipinos. Because of provisions in the treaty necessarily binding the United States to retain and govern the islands, this assertion must be a lame afterthought.

One of the provisions binds the United States for a period of ten years to admit Spanish ships and merchandise into Philippine ports "under the same conditions as the ships and merchandise of the United States." How could Mr. Bryan have urged Senators to vote for such a guarantee, unless he then contemplated the administration of the islands by the United States? He certainly could not have had then in mind the independence of the Filipinos, for in that event the latter could have annulled this provision by admitting the ships and merchandise of other nations on much more favorable terms than those of the United States and thereby destroyed the trade of this country and Spain with the Philippines. Or other nations, in the event of Filipino independence, might insist upon like terms and so deprive Spain of the commercial benefit she thought of gaining through the treaty as part of the consideration for parting with the islands.

Again, the treaty stipulates for the protection by the United States of all Spaniards continuing their residence in the islands after the cession. The protection so guaranteed extends to their "rights of property" and "the exercise of their industry, business, and professions." We also guaranteed to all the inhabitants—native and foreign—the "free exercise of their religion." At the time of urging the ratification of the treaty and the assumption of these obligations and duties, how could Mr. Bryan have thought the United States could observe and perform them, short of assuming the government of the islands? In what other way can the United States discharge the assumed duties?

How did Mr. Bryan then understand this provision in the treaty, viz., "the civil and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress"? If he did not understand it as binding the United States to remain in and govern the islands, how did he suppose it would be possible for Congress to determine the "civil and political status of the native inhabitants"? The bestowal of independence upon the Filipinos would be to turn that, as well as all other Philippine questions, over to the Filipinos for determination. That is what political independence means. Anything less is subjection.

Because of urging the giving of these guaranties, Mr. Bryan could not have contemplated at that time relinquishing the Philippines. To think otherwise would be to convict him of conspiring to fraudulently oust Spain from the Philippines by ostensibly pledging the United States to establish and maintain a certain order of things with a secret purpose on his part not to do as solemnly agreed, but, if given the power, to repudiate these obligations by constituting the Filipinos an independent nation, with, of course, all the powers of an independent nation to control its internal affairs and fix the rights and disabilities of every person within its territorial limits. Yet Mr. Bryan would have us believe now that such was his concealed purpose then.

Notwithstanding the treaty, he now insists that he designed that this country should shamefully repudiate it by turning over to the Filipinos all these matters, instead of performing the duties we had assumed as part of the considerations of the cession. In short, we were to cheat Spain by abandoning the Spanish residents and natives favoring our rule to the imbittered Tagals. Such a piece of intended perfidy is almost incredible, and ought not to be avowed.

It is submitted that his present contention must be an afterthought to escape his share of responsibility in acquiring the Philippines—and not an honorable afterthought at that.

STEPHEN B. JACOBS.
Brooklyn, Sept. 26, 1900.

SOLUTION OF THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest a way of ending the coal strike?

The issue is whether the Mine Workers' Association shall be recognized.

The operators have conceded a willingness to arbitrate with their men.

Thus far the workers have conceded nothing.

Any one who is not a party to the issue knows that the mine workers are not, as a class, skilled in argument, and that they are of an average intelligence less than the operators. It is only natural, therefore, that they shrink from a personal contest with such superior antagonists, unless they, too, secure counsel in whom they have confidence. As, therefore, the operators are really willing to arbitrate, they should be willing to grant the reasonable conditions under which alone arbitration can apparently now be had, and allow their men to select as counsel—call him referee if you like—whomsoever they may please to select. Surely every man has the right to secure counsel of his own choice. The operators then, possibly not being willing to treat personally with the party selected by their men, might name a second referee, and in case of the referees' failure to agree some third person jointly agreed upon might settle the matter.

In this way the workmen get the direct assistance of their union. The latter itself is saved as to its amour propre, the operators will not have weakened one jot in their position, and not one of the parties concerned will, I think, dare reject this solution. Surely the owners and their men are not so far apart that they cannot extend to each other the courtesies that prevail even among duellists.

F. D. SHAW.
New York, Sept. 27, 1900.

CHALLENGE TO DR. MACARTHUR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES of Monday's issue a little extract from Dr. MacArthur's Sunday night sermon, in which he says: "Christ made and drank wine." If the doctor means by that that Christ made the fermented and intoxicating wine, I protest against the thought that Christ did any such thing and I challenge Dr. MacArthur to meet me in any church or hall in New York City and we will give our respective views on Bible wines to the most intelligent audience that can be had and let them decide who has the truth. I consider it blasphemy for any man to make any such utterance as that Christ, who came to give life to the world, should make death for the world to drink. He did no such thing, and I can prove it before any intelligent audience. Now, doctor, let me hear from you. It is time that the Bible wine question should be settled in a public way, that the robes of Christ may no longer be dragged down into the dust and slums of the nations as an aider and abettor of the drink habit. If the doctor has not the courage to meet me, I challenge any one wine theorist to accept the challenge.

WILLIAM VAN KIRK.
Rondout, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1900.

Mr. McKinley's Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your reply to my note of inquiry about the cablegram of the Philippine Commission, sent at great public expense. "It is easy to call it a campaign document," and, I may say, it is easy to prove it. If Mr. McKinley's letter accepting the Republican nomination is not a campaign document, neither is Mr. Bryan's accepting the Democratic nomination.

THE TIMES seems to have overlooked the fact that this was a letter from Mr. McKinley the candidate, and not a proclamation from William McKinley the President. There was no exigency, except a partisan one, calling for such costly information, as the mail would have answered every purpose; and the use of such information, obtained at public expense, for the purposes of a letter to a committee of notification is something hitherto unheard of, and I am surprised that THE TIMES has undertaken the justification of it.

C. M. MATHER.
New York, Sept. 26, 1900.

A Reader's Kind Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel it to be a moral duty to express my admiration for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The cleanliness of its news matter, the fairness of its political reports, and the toleration displayed in printing on its editorial page the often adverse views of its readers are truly commendable. I now have so much faith in your valuable paper that when I am interested enough in any matter to wish an exact and truthful narrative I turn instinctively to your news columns. Editorially I think you are emphatically wrong on National issues, but your position on the Gubernatorial question is a rock of common sense which convinces your readers of your sincerity and makes your title good to the distinction of being an independent and non-partisan newspaper.

ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN.
New York, Sept. 27, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Blessing of Patience.

Undoubtedly patience is a sovereign virtue. What a nice world this would be if other persons were possessed of patience!—Boston Transcript.

Supplanted.

Sillicus—What has become of Volapuk, that was destined to become the universal language?"

Cynicus—Oh, everybody talks golf nowadays.—Philadelphia Record.

No Need of Chasing.

Jeweler—This ring is $1 more than the plain one on account of the chasing.

Farmer—See here, mister, yew don't haf ter chase me. I'm goin' ter pay fer what I git.—Chicago News.

Started with Thirteen.

Jones—Are you superstitious about the number 13?

Brown—Well, if Bryan should be elected—an improbable catastrophe I don't like to waste time considering—I'll have to remember that this country started out with thirteen States.—Indianapolis Journal.

Fame.

"'Opportunity comes once to every man,'" "That's right; and any man is bound to become famous if he only lives long enough." "Oh, I don't quite believe that." "You don't? Suppose a man lives to be 150 years old; wouldn't that make him famous?"—Philadelphia Record.

THE LESSON OF SORROW.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

This is the tale of what Sorrow did—
Did a King of old—
For a King who lived as a King may live,
In a palace ablaze with gold.
"Now, I have Joy and Life," said he,
"And all things in their scope.
Ho! Tell me, men of wisdom great,
What need have I of Hope?

"What need have I of Hope?" cried he;
"Of Hope for future things?
Have I not all that gold can give—
That gold can give to Kings?"
The wise men reasoned with the King
In voices sage and dim,
But naught could show, and none could tell
Why Hope should come to him.

Yet Sorrow came, in her sombre garb,
All habited in woe,
She taught the King a mighty truth,
That all men come to know.
She taught the King a lesson sore—
A lesson grave and grand—
For smiling Hope, with gentle clasp,
Held Sorrow by the hand.

This is the tale of what Sorrow did—
Did for the King of old—
The King who lived as a King may live—
All panoplied in gold.
"Ah, men of wisdom!" cried the King,
"Your teachings were in vain,
For I have learned when Sorrow comes,
Then Hope comes in her train."

DIOCESAN DIVISION PLAN

Bishop Potter Against Curtailment of His Own See.

SUGGESTS A RELIEF SCHEME

Resolution Affecting the Police Calls Forth from the Bishop Denunciation or Prevalent Vice.

A proposal to divide the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York was brought before the Diocesan Convention yesterday at its session in the Church of the Incarnation. The plan bid fair to receive a majority of votes until Bishop Potter expressed himself as opposed to it. After he had addressed the convention and made a counter proposition, the resolution was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey brought up the question by offering the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report to the next convention of the diocese whether it be expedient at this time to take steps to a division of the Diocese of New York."

In supporting the resolution Dr. Richey said that the work of the diocese was deteriorating every year. He declared that New York was the centre of civilization now as Rome was centuries ago; yet church workers, acting in other cities and turning their eyes to the metropolis for examples, found here a discouraging outlook.

"The work in New York City," continued Dr. Richey, "is so large that it should demand the entire time of a Bishop. On the other side of the Hudson in this diocese are communities which require the aid of the Church as much as does China. People in those communities are living in vice and degradation, not only individuals, but whole communities disregarding the bonds of matrimony."

When Dr. Richey finished several delegates arose to offer amendments to the resolution. While the discussion was going on Bishop Potter left the chair and was temporarily succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet. The Bishop then addressed the convention, in part, as follows:

"I have very strong convictions in regard to a division of the Diocese of New York. I did not know that any neglect or oversight on the part of the administration had been made that should call for a resolution of this kind, or that there is one great question which is of vital importance in this relation. I believe that any division of the diocese at this time would not only be inexpedient, but absolutely disastrous. God has not given out, within a short distance of this city, any city large enough to serve as a diocesan centre.

"In order to make a see city, it is not enough to call a city a see city, but such a city must have at its command the means to surround that high office of the Church with its proper dignity. For these reasons it would be inexpedient to divide this diocese."

Bishop Potter went on to say that he believed that the dioceses in the State were too large in various ways, especially the Diocese of Albany. He advocated placing all the northern part of the diocese under another Bishop, with the see city at Troy. Then, he said, the Diocese of Albany could be extended south to Westchester County, relieving the Diocese of New York.

Bishop Potter's plan seemed to have the approval of the convention, and the vote, which was then taken, was nearly unanimous against Dr. Richey's resolution.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington introduced a resolution to instruct the Bishop to investigate the treatment given by the police to the clergy of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, when they tried to have the flagrant vice in that district suppressed. The Rev. I. H. Schwab of the Church of the Intercession told of the difficulty the clergy had had in presenting their case to the police and of the failure of the police to act.

Dr. Huntington explained that there was no politics in the resolution, and Bishop Potter interrupted him to say that he himself would have brought the matter up if he had not feared that he would be charged with meddling with politics. He declared that if the people could only realize the immorality of this city they would rise and shake the social fabric. Although the resolution was not exactly in order, said the Bishop, it was of such grave importance that he would present it. The resolution was passed unanimously.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania was offered by the Rev. W. E. Bentley, rector of St. James's Church, in Fordham. There was considerable discussion over the resolution, in which Bishop Potter took part, but it was finally passed in an amended form. It reads:

"Resolved, That this convention respectfully urges upon those at issue to strive to concur upon some such friendly mediation as shall bring about an amicable settlement of their differences."

The following were chosen as delegates to the general convention to be held in San Francisco in 1901: The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. David H. Greer, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, Seth Low, Capt. A. T. Mahan, J. Pierpont Morgan, and F. L. Stetson.

The following provisional delegates were elected: The Rev. P. A. H. Brown, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Parks, the Rev. Dr. D. D. Smith, Theodore K. Gibbs, Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., Henry Lewis Morris, and Everett P. Wheeler.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Unionists are still confident of a victory at the forthcoming Parliamentary general election, but there is an undercurrent of apprehension that the party will be returned to power with a smaller majority than has been expected. The St. James's Gazette says:

"If we are to have a triumphant majority, we must watch early and late, and work hard all the time."

Arthur J. Balfour made what The Daily Mail calls a "disappointing" speech at Manchester last evening, where he declared that the agitation for army reform was "a red herring drawn across the track of South African settlement by Radicals, who usually care nothing about military questions." Taking him to task editorially for this statement, The Daily Mail declares that "the country is very serious upon army reform and will not stand the retention of Lord Lansdowne."

George Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, who went last evening to speak in favor of the Unionist candidate in Battersea, London, had a very hostile reception at the hands of the Radicals. He was shouted down by a howling mob and compelled to abandon his attempt to speak, but he pluckily fought his way through the hostile crowd, which, in admiration of his courage, finally cheered him heartily.

Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressing a Unionist meeting at Tunstall, referred to the "mushroom growth of Liberal Imperialists," and warned the country that if the Liberals were returned to power they would restore Independence to the Boer Republics.

ALLEGED LETTER FROM DREYFUS.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Presse publishes the text of an alleged letter from Alfred Dreyfus to M. Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice, dated Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 13, in which the writer says:

"The moral effects of the iniquity still exist, and the mental torture is as great as ever. Since justice has not been done to me, the aim I pursue remains the same until attained, viz., the legal revision of my trial."

The Presse cites this letter as "proving that the Dreyfusards are still agitating and persist in their intention to keep alive the hatreds and discords of recent years."

PARIS EXPOSITION AWARDS.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Jury of Final Appeal in the exposition awards has finished its work. The statement prepared for the United States Commission shows America received a higher total of awards than any other nation except France, and that she also received more awards in each classification, except Grand Prizes, in which Germany secured a greater number. The figures, excepting for France, follow:

Grand Prizes—United States, 215; Germany, 236; Russia, 209; Great Britain, 183.
Gold Medals—United States, 547; Germany, 510; Russia, 346; Great Britain, 406.
Silver Medals—United States, 593; Germany, 575; Russia, 411; Great Britain, 517.
Bronze Medals—United States, 501; Germany, 521; Russia, 321; Great Britain, 410.
Honorable Mention—United States, 345; Germany, 134; Russia, 206; Great Britain, 208.

CZAR TO BLOCKADE CHINA'S NAVAL PORTS

Hostile Attitude of Chinese Fleet Prompts Russia to Act.

EMPEROR INVITED TO RETURN

Representatives at Peking Address Notes to Prince Ching—Mr. Conger's Orders.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 27.—The Russian naval staff announces that it is proposed to blockade all Chinese naval ports in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai, and to send fast cruisers from the allied squadrons to protect transports.

The general staff announces that Russian troops are massing around Kirin, in Manchuria, where there are 5,000 Chinese.

EMPEROR INVITED TO RETURN.

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PEKING, Sept. 21, via Taku, Sept. 25.—All the foreign Ministers have addressed notes to Prince Ching, suggesting the return to Peking of the Emperor and the Court. The notes were informal and not written in a diplomatic capacity. The writers do not consider them binding upon their respective Governments.

The diplomats acted jointly in the matter, but the letters were sent individually. These did not contain any assurances, but merely suggested the return of the Emperor.

Prince Ching undertook to deliver the notes. The outcome is a matter of speculation, the doubtful element being the influence of Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fuh Siang, who may restrain the Court.

Gen. Chaffee, discussing the probabilities to-day, said:

"I do not believe that any European monarch would enter the camp of his allied enemies, and I doubt that the Empress Dowager will do so. It is generally conceded that the restoration of the Chinese Government is essential. I have favored the withdrawal of the main allied force to Yang-tsun and Tien-Tsin, leaving 2,000 mixed troops to guard the legations."

W. Rockhill will leave for Shanghai on Sept. 24.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Peking correspondent of The Times telegraphs under the date of Sept. 21:

"M. de Giers has addressed a memorial to the Empress Dowager offering her the protection of Russia and requesting her to return to Peking.

"Forty chief Chinese officials have sent a memorial to the Emperor and Empress Dowager beseeching them to return."

INDEPENDENT ACTION LIKELY.

Belief that France, Russia, and Germany Will Agree to Move Without America and England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The impression among political wiseacres here is becoming universal that France, Russia, and Germany will quietly arrive at an understanding with regard to the Chinese question and settle it irrespective of England and America.

If those countries care to co-operate in a settlement, well and good. If not, they will be left out.

It is calculated that both countries are too much preoccupied just now to protest.

This is the opinion in the best-informed circles.

MR. CONGER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Minister Conger has been advised by the State Department of the substance of the replies made by this Government last Friday to the Governments of Germany, Russia, and China respecting China, which clearly indicated to him the general nature of the instructions he is to receive. The document itself is in course of final approval, Acting Secretary Hill having completed the draft some days ago and forwarded it to the President.

It was the belief of the State Department late this afternoon that the actual transmission of the instructions would be carried out very soon, probably within the next twelve hours. It is said that the text of the instructions will not be made public at present for diplomatic reasons, but there is no concealment of the general scope of the document, which is on the lines laid down in the three notes.

The misconception of Minister Conger's powers which seems to prevail in Europe has caused surprise here. Dispatches show that the State Department is being criticised for having empowered Minister Conger to "mediate." He has no such powers. He is to negotiate simply for the United States, and for no other power. If he makes satisfactory terms for the United States, these may be communicated to the other powers for their information, but absolutely nothing in the way of mediation is contemplated.

Minister Wu has represented to the Chinese Government the bad impression which has been made here by the news of Prince Tuan's promotion and the injurious effect which it is likely to have on the settlement between China and the powers. If this protest has no effect, which is likely, considering that it will probably have to pass through Prince Tuan's hands before it reaches the Emperor, Minister Conger may be instructed to make the cancellation of Tuan's appointment an indispensable preliminary to peace negotiations.

The desire of the Administration is that this matter should be left to the peace envoys, who will be instructed to make the degradation of Tuan the first subject of discussion. At the same time the President and his advisers are so impressed with the reckless stupidity shown by the Chinese Government in making such an appointment at the time that the question of making a sharp demand before the peace envoys are appointed is under consideration. It is considered doubtful whether it is possible to proceed with negotiations until this matter is settled.

The Government feels that it is much reinforced in its present position by the note from Li-Hung-Chang in which he gave positive assurance to the United States that he had sufficient authority to protect all American interests. The Government now looks upon this assurance as a guarantee which must be faithfully performed as a condition precedent to even the establishment of relations with Li and Prince Ching. If the appointment of Tuan promises in any manner to obstruct the performance of this pledge, then it would be clearly violative of the guarantee laid down and would warrant the immediate withdrawal of Mr. Conger from further relations with the Chinese envoys.

DEADLOCK AMONG THE POWERS

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The practical deadlock in the efforts to commence peace negotiations with China has given an impetus to the suggestion that the Ministers at Peking be instructed to hold meetings for the purpose of drawing up the terms of a treaty of peace.

The fact that the powers, through the exchange of views between their respective Foreign Offices, are unable to reach any agreement, has, it is claimed, clearly emphasized the difficulty of settling on terms regarding occurrences at so great a distance, and, it is added, it has showed that the Ministers on the spot are the persons most fitted and capable for working out a common ground for a settlement. General instructions only, it is further suggested, should be given to the Ministers, the details to be left largely to their discretion.

An official of the Foreign Office here expressed the hope this morning that such instructions would be forthcoming within a week, and that the general instructions would be under three heads: First, punishment of the conspirators; second, compensation for losses sustained; third, guarantees for the future.

The determination of the United States to withdraw her troops from China while at the same time increasing the strength of her fleet in Chinese waters is rather disconcerting to the powers. But the interpretation put upon it in official circles is that the United States is resolved to protect the policy of the open door to the extremity and is, therefore, preparing a fleet for the purpose of maintaining that policy by a show of force.

The publication of an alleged Russian edict announcing the annexation of Manchuria has caused a decidedly uneasy feeling, but no one seem here was able to definitely affirm or deny its authenticity. In discussing this point, the same Foreign Office official expressed emphatically a desire that the United States should know that France has no sympathy with any movement toward the partition of China, and that she will lend all her influence toward averting what she considers would be a mistake and a wrong.

Rumors are plentiful in diplomatic circles. The latest this morning was that Great Britain had acquiesced to Germany's position.

It is learned that France has not sent a formal note to Germany, her position being made known verbally to Germany's Charge d'Affaires after a call the latter made at the Foreign Office here.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—The German press and Foreign Office continue to deny that Great Britain has rejected Germany's proposal. They also continue to blame the United States for the recently revived Chinese obduracy and the renewed evidences that the Chinese intend to resume hostilities on a large scale.

The Berliner Tageblatt alone advises Germany not to expect a favorable answer to her proposition from Lord Salisbury "as his wish to carefully nurse intimate relations with the United States forms the keynote of his policy."

The Foreign Office stated this afternoon that Great Britain's answer had not yet arrived, but that, as soon as it did, the Government would be glad to publish it, no matter what its character. Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador, who was interviewed regarding the matter, said:

"Great Britain's delay in answering Germany's proposal is due to the fact, as I understand it, that Lord Salisbury has asked Sir Claude MacDonald to report upon the feasibility of the German plan."

Kreuz Zeitung, which had all along advocated a moderate policy in China, now advises a strong hand, claiming that "history teaches that China can only by force be induced to give redress for outrages on foreigners." It is noticeable that the press generally discusses Russia's independent action mildly, and does not even condemn her measures in Manchuria and Mongolia, while the latest move of the United States for independent action is severely condemned by the same papers. Some of the semi-official sheets, like the Cologne Gazette and the Strassburg Post, are sarcastic, and are asking whether America expects to negotiate successfully for peace with Prince Tuan.

From two high diplomatic sources it was learned to-day that all the answers which have been received to Germany's proposition have one feature in common. While accepting in principle the demand for a proper punishment of the ringleaders, they refuse to postpone all peace negotiations until after the settlement of this one point. The replies of Japan and France are in agreement to this. Therefore it cannot be truthfully said that Count von Bülow's latest move has proved an unqualified success.

GERMANY TO GET CHI-LI?

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Russians, according to the Shanghai correspondent of The Morning Post, have virtually abandoned the Province of Chi-Li to Germany.

Dr. Morrison telegraphs from Peking to The Times as follows:

"The recent punitive expeditions have had an excellent effect in increasing security and facilitating the entry of supplies; but nothing can be counted as effective until Pao-Ting-Foo has been razed and the foreigners and refugees at Cheng-Ting and other places known to the Generals are rescued.

"The conflicting interests of Russia and Great Britain prevent a systematic attempt to reconstruct the railway, although restoration would be easy. It turns out that Cheng-Yin-Muan, whose death in Kashgaria was recently reported, was executed under an imperial decree at the same time with the other pro-foreign Ministers who were executed.

"Cheng Yin Huan was Special Envoy to England at the time of the diamond jubilee. He was hated by the Empress Dowager, who exiled him in 1898."

MORE MISSIONS DESTROYED.

HONGKONG, Sept. 27.—The American Presbyterian and Catholic Missions at Shek-Lung, on the East River, (Tung-Kiang,) have been destroyed.

The priest in charge of the latter mission escaped and was protected by a Mandarin.

Numerous anti-Christian disturbances are also taking place in the Provinces of Kwang-Si and Kwang-Tung. The authorities are employing active measures to suppress the outbreaks, and there have been several executions.

Native Christians are flocking to Canton.

CHINESE GENERAL APPOINTED.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The French Consul at Shanghai cables, under date of Sept. 25, that Gen. Tung-Fuh-Sian has just been appointed General of the Western and Northern Armies.

The Consul adds that, according to Chinese information, the Viceroys and Governors have received an imperial secret decree instructing them to fight the foreigners and destroy them.

Tung-Fuh-Sian is regarded as the most important and formidable of the Chinese Generals. He is neither a Manchu nor a Chinese, but an ex-Mohammedan of Central Asia. The names or words "Fuh-Sian," appearing after "Tung" simple mean "General." In 1890 he commanded the Chinese troops at Aksu, in Kashgaria, and in 1895 he was intrusted with the task of crushing the Tung-Yan rebellion in the Province of Kiang-Tsu.

NEW TAOTI FOR SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 27.—Viceroy Liu-Kung-Yih has telegraphed to the Consuls to the effect that he is communicating with the Imperial Court regarding the appointment of a new Taoti here. The Consuls believe this will delay the installation of the objectionable appointee for several months.

FORCES OF THE POWERS.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—The Admiralty has received a dispatch from Taku giving the strength of the forces landed there by the allied powers as follows:

Austrian, 494; German, 8,178; British, 8,353; American, 5,608; French, 6,575; Italian, 2,541; Russian, 20,934; Japanese, 15,570; total, 68,253.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 24.—Gen. Chaffee has arrived here and conferred with the staff officers with a view of establishing a Winter base in the vicinity of Tien-Tsin. He paid a visit to Tongku, making a general inspection. The present plan is understood to be tentative and based upon the possible retention of the existing force. The plan contemplates placing the troops under canvas outside the city.

Gen. Chaffee paid a visit to Li-Hung-Chang and informally discussed the outlook for a settlement. It is understood he proffered an American officer to accompany the Viceroy to Peking. No other power except Russia has yet officially recognized Li-Hung-Chang's presence.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commander in Chief of the international forces, arrives here to-morrow. He will be received by a review of the troops of all the allied nations.

It is reported that the Russians, after the capture of the Lu-Tai forts, began rushing troops north along the railroad for the purpose of occupying Shan-Hai-Kuan.

AMERICA'S ASIATIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Of the six warships which were last week ordered to proceed to the Orient to reinforce the Asiatic Squadron the Albany and the Wilmington have already started on their long journey. The Albany sailed from Piraeus yesterday, and to-day the Wilmington left Montevideo for Bahia, Brazil. Thence she will cross the Atlantic and proceed via the Mediterranean.

It was expected that the big battleship Kentucky would not be delayed beyond a few days in her preparations, but after going into dry dock at the New York Yard yesterday it was decided to make some changes, which probably will delay her departure for three weeks. The principal alterations will be made in connection with her turret guns. Capt. Chester, who commands the Kentucky, found that, after firing, the turret guns ran out too quickly and made too great a shock on the gun carriages. The Ordnance Bureau, therefore, decided to put in counter-recoil checks to remedy this defect.

The converted yacht Dorothea, fitting out at the League Island Yard, is expected to be able to sail in the course of ten days. Capt. Helm, who is to command her, was in command of the Hornet during the Spanish war, and is considered one of the ablest of the younger line officers.

The gunboat Vicksburg is fitting out at the Norfolk Yard, and the gunboat Annapolis is at the Boston Yard. The preparation aboard the latter will require several weeks, as she was fitted out after the Spanish war for use as a training ship.

MR. HAY IS BETTER.

Secretary of State May Return to Washington Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The health of Secretary of State Hay has improved rapidly of late, and it is expected that he will return to Washington early next week and resume the duties of his office, relieving Dr. Hill, the Acting Secretary, who has been suffering from a malarial attack.

Assistant Secretary Adee said to-day that Secretary Hay has been in constant communication with the department during the past month and personally shaped the Chinese negotiations in that period.

TAKEN DYING FROM SALOON.

A woman about thirty years old and fairly well dressed is dying in St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, from a fracture of the skull. She had been found unconscious in the cellar of a saloon at 384 Knickerbocker Avenue on Tuesday night. There was nothing found on her clothing from which her identity could be established. The police arrested Fuchs & Kneff, the proprietors of the saloon, but they denied all knowledge as to how the woman received her injuries. They said she had been drinking in the place with two men, and left them and went into the hallway.

It is believed that she accidentally fell down the cellar stairs, the door to which opens into the hall. Yesterday Emil Kesserling, nineteen years old, of 600 Johnson Avenue, was also arrested. The police learned that he was one of the men who had been drinking with the woman. Kesserling told the police that he did not know who the woman was. He had met her on Tuesday for the first time, and she was flush with money and spent it freely for drinks. When arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court he was remanded without bail.

Fuchs and Kneff were held in $5,000 bail each.

CHICAGO GRAIN TRIMMERS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Boss grain trimmers began before daylight to-day trying to find men enough to stow away the grain in the ships, which were to take on cargoes at the elevators along the river. Despite all their efforts, they could not find a man, and several ships will be delayed in port on that account.

For years, the bosses assert, the working grain trimmers have maintained a close combination, or labor trust, in their union. No new members have been taken in for a long time, and as the old members died or became incapacitated, the number of men available to work in the holds of vessels has steadily lessened.

During last season this did not count for much, as the shipments of grain by water were far below normal, but, with the great outpour from Chicago elevators since midsummer, the grain traffic has been seriously hampered by the lack of men. Appeal after appeal, it is said, has been made to the union to take in more members, but the union has as regularly refused all applications.

ARCHBISHOP VISITS MISSION.

The children of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Mount Lorette, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon gave a reception to Archbishop Corrigan. The Archbishop and a large delegation of clergymen and laymen were saluted upon their arrival by the children, 1,100 in number, who were drawn up in line awaiting the guests. The exercises began with the raising of a large American flag, the gift of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court, who made a presentation speech.

Later a class of 110 was confirmed by the Archbishop, Father Dougherty assisting, at the chapel. After a banquet in the dining hall the children of St. Elizabeth's Lyceum gave an entertainment consisting of songs and recitations.

At the close of the exercises the Archbishop declared a holiday for to-day in honor of yesterday's flag raising, an announcement which was received with cheers.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Herbert—Allen.

Henry Lloyd Herbert and Mrs. Suzanne C. Allen were married at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, at noon yesterday. Only relatives and a few friends were present. Ralph N. Ellis was Mr. Herbert's best man. The bride had no atendants. A wedding breakfast followed at Sherry's. Among the guests at the breakfast were Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mrs. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph O. Ives, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Earle, Raymond L. Herbert, Robert J. Collier, Herbert D. Lloyd, Frederick M. Allen, Richard Newton, Jr., Argyle Parsons, and George Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert are both descended from old Long Island families. Mrs. Herbert is a granddaughter of Adrian Cortelyou, a descendant of Jacques Cortelyou, a Huguenot, who came to this country from Holland in 1652. The homestead of the family is still standing on the Long Island battlefield. Mr. Herbert descends from the Herbert Earls of Pembroke, through a branch which settled in New Jersey in 1665. His maternal ancestor was Tunis Denyse, a Huguenot who came to America from Holland in 1637. The Denyse homestead, where the family lived for several generations, stood on the present site of Fort Hamilton, a spot full of historic interest.

Niles—Darling.

The Rev. Edward Niles of the Second Avenue Collegiate Church of this city and Miss Frances Darling of Brooklyn were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Memorial Presbyterian Church, St. John's Place and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. The bride is the daughter of the late Henry Darling, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of Hamilton College, and Mr. Niles is a son of the late Rev. Henry Niles, D. D., of York, Penn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John G. Fagg of the Collegiate Church of this city, assisted by the Rev. John Reid, D. D., pastor of the church in which the ceremony was celebrated, and the Rev. John Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church of New York. Mr. Niles's best man was Dr. C. Howard Travell of Troy, N. Y., and the ushers were Prof. J. E. Frame of the Union Seminary, Dr. Henry M. Silver, John F. Chambers, William L. Brower, and Russell Tarbox of this city, and Michael Niles and the Rev. Harry Ansted of York, Penn. The bride entered the church on the arm of her brother, Richard W. Darling, who gave her away. She was gowned in white satin and wore pearl ornaments. Miss Elizabeth Darling, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor. She wore a gown of pink mousseline de soie. There were no bridesmaids. The church was prettily decorated with palms and ferns, with touches of white. Immediately following the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's mother at 26 Sterling Place. Mr. and Mrs. Niles will spend their honeymoon in Paris, and on their return will reside in New York.

Refuse Mr. Schurz's Resignation.

At the first meeting of the Legal Aid Society since the Summer vacation, held yesterday in the office of President Arthur Von Briesen, the resignation of Carl L. Schurz, the attorney of the society, was read. Mr. Schurz said his resignation was due to the poor health of his wife, which will compel him to remain in Europe for some time to come. His resignation was not accepted, his vacation being extended instead to the end of the year.

In Memory of Father McGlynn.

The Dr. McGlynn Memorial Association met in the Murray Hill Lyceum last night to celebrate the sixty-third anniversary of the birth of Father McGlynn. There was a very large attendance. Sylvester L. Malone, President of the association, announced that a monument is to be erected to Father McGlynn in his native city. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church pronounced a eulogy on the dead priest, and there was a programme of songs and recitations by amateur performers.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With good weather there will again be a goodly fashionable attendance at the Horse Show, held in connection with the Westchester County fair at White Plains to-day. Among those present yesterday and who are in daily attendance, as they hold parking places, were Col. William Jay and Mrs. Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Charles A. Gould, Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, Miss Catlin, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Eugene and Nathaniel Reynal, Mrs. Rutter, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Col. De Lancey Astor Kane and Mrs. Kane, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Willetts, and Major Cooley. Some of the smartest traps seen in many a day were drawn up around the course. Marion Story took a four-in-hand from his place at Portchester every day with a party of guests; Howard Willetts also brings a party on a coach, and Col. Kane, Oliver Harriman, Jr., and J. Borden Harriman also drive handsome traps.

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Just at this time of the year the movements of well-known people from the Summer resorts to those distinctively favored in Autumn, from country to town and from town to country, are of interest and form the chief topics of conversation. Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg and Miss Grete Pomeroy came to town yesterday. Among those who have recently come into town to stay are Mrs. Richard Irvin, who has leased the house at 1 West Thirty-ninth Street for a term of years; Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris and Mrs. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flint, and Matthew Clarkson. Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park have left Southampton for their country place, at Westchester; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are at Westbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany have returned from Bar Harbor, and, with Miss Kittie Cameron, are at Clifton Burley, Staten Island. Samuel D. Babcock and the Misses Babcock are at Lenox. Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise McAllister will spend October at the Beechwood Hotel, Summit, N. J. Sir Frederic de Peyster and the Misses Augusta and Frances de Peyster, from Newport for the Herbert-Allen wedding, are at Lenox.

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There is no truth in the story of an engagement between Worthington Whitehouse and Miss Angelica Gerry. This engagement has been frequently reported within the past year or two, and those in a position to know state that the report has no foundation.

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The older Southampton residents are still at their villas and cottages there, where they will remain into October. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, Mrs. James F. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, the Messrs. Parrish, and Mrs. Howland Russell are all at their cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Boardman have closed their cottage for the season. Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who spent the Summer abroad, has returned and is in town, but Mrs. Curtis and her daughter will not sail until the middle of next month for New York.

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William B. Coster, who is to marry Miss Marie Griswold Gray at Bar Harbor on Monday next, has left for the Maine resort. He gave his farewell dinner to his ushers and other friends at the Union Club on Sept. 18. The members of the bridal party who are not already at Bar Harbor, and whose names have been given, with a few friends, will leave for Bar Harbor tomorrow morning and will take the night train from Boston to the Maine resort.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Pennsylvania from Hamburg via Plymouth were J. C. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brower, Dr. G. W. Jacoby and Mrs. Jacoby, Prof. C. W. L. Johnson, Randolph Kingsley, Dr. E. W. Mitchell, Prof. W. L. Phelps, Dr. R. E. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Smith, and W. P. Thorp.

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The women golfers are anticipating with much interest the invitation tournaments at the Ardsley links, scheduled for Oct. 3, 4, 5, and 6, and the annual Autumn championship tournament on the Baltusrol course, scheduled for Oct. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Both these events will bring out some of the best women golf players, and the Baltusrol tournament in particular, at which the Baltusrol Cup, a consolation cup, and the Blasted Hopes Cup, together with several prizes for putting and driving, will be given, will be a notable event in amateur golfing and sporting circles. Both the Ardsley and Baltusrol tournaments will bring to the clubhouses at those places a large attendance of well-known people, and will be marked social events of the Autumn season.

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It is announced that only horses owned at Tuxedo can be entered for prizes at the first annual Horse Show at the fashionable resort, which will begin this afternoon and be continued to-morrow. The programme this afternoon includes judging the classes in single harness, 15.3 hands and over, under 15, 15 and under 15.3, and pairs of roadsters. The show will be opened at 3:45 o'clock. The scene on the old polo field, with coaches, breaks, and numberless traps and hundreds of people in outing costumes, and with the surrounding mountains, will be a beautiful one. A number of people will go out this morning from the city to this show, and will remain over Sunday.

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There will be a musicale to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Thomas, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, for the benefit of the Robins' Nest, a charitable institution in which Miss Helen Gould and Mrs. William Rockefeller are especially interested. Lacey Baker is in charge of the musicale. The boy choir of All Angels' Church, this city, will sing early English madrigals under the trees on Mrs. Thomas's lawn, and, among other artists, there will be the Baroness von Truchses, Miss Marian Wilson, Hans Kronold, Mrs. Hazard, N. B. Cole, and Master Ben Johnson.

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Mrs. John Kean and Miss Kean have returned to their country place, Ursino, near Elizabeth, N. J., from Newport, where they spent the Summer. Miss Lucy Kean and Miss Elizabeth Kean, who have been abroad, are due to arrive to-morrow. Mrs. Kean and the Misses Kean will spend the Winter with Senator John Kean, their son and brother, at the Pollock House, Washington, D. C., which he has leased for the Winter.

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The Seawanhaka Yacht Club will hold its annual dinner at its clubhouse, Oyster Bay, L. I., to-morrow evening. There promises to be an unusually large attendance of members and a number of guests. The club has had a most successful season.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will make their headquarters during the coming hunting season in England at Melton Mowbray. Lady Warwick has taken the Craven Lodge, where she can hunt with several packs, including the Quorn and Cottesmore. Lady Warwick has recently been visiting the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle, and Lord Warwick has been staying at Stanley, Perthshire, for the Autumn angling season on the Tay. Lord Revelstoke, who at present is in this country and is visiting his brother, Cecil Baring, at Tuxedo, has taken a house at Market Harborough for the hunting season.

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It is rumored in England that Emperor William and his eldest son will pay a flying visit to Balmoral early in October, unless the Queen should decide to spend that month in Germany. The Emperor expects to be present at the wedding of Prince Albert of Flanders, the future King of the Belgians, and Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, next week at Munich. The honeymoon will be a short one, and Prince Albert and his bride are due to arrive at Brussels on Oct. 6, where they are to be tendered a dinner at the Palais dui Roi, a gala performance at the Opera House on Oct. 7, and a ball at the Grande Harmonie on Oct. 9.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—Mrs. F. O. French is having her cottage, Harbour View, renovated and put in condition for occupancy this Winter.

A. G. Vanderbilt will go to New York in a few days for a short visit. It is stated that he will meet his mother who will shortly return from Europe.

Eugene Higgins's steam yacht Varuna, with Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse on board, is expected here for a stay. Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, sister of Mr. Higgins, will give a large dinner on the arrival of the Varuna in her brother's honor. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will also entertain in honor of Mr. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse will go to their cottage, Rhua House, for a short stay.

Mrs. George B. de Forest gave a large dinner this evening.

Mrs. C. C. Perkins has leased her cottage on Bellevue Avenue, known as Villino, to William Payne Thompson of New York for next season.

Miss Leary closed her Newport season today and returned to New York.

The steam yacht Electra arrived to-day and was prepared for her Winter quarters here.

Col. W. S. Muse, United States Marine Corps, retired, is on a visit here.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has returned from Lenox, and Miss May Goelet, who has been visiting Mrs. Ogden Mills at Staatsburg, has returned to Ochre Court.

The Rev. and Mrs. N. B. Gallwey, née Edgar, have returned from their wedding trip.

Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice went to New York for a visit to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven are occupying the G. G. Haven cottage on Narragansett Avenue for a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven having gone to Lenox.

Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard has returned from New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Swinburne, Miss Mason, Col. R. M. Thompson, William Steer, W. D. Morgan, and Edward H. Bulkley are registered at the Newport Golf Club to-day.

Major and Mrs. T. K. Gibbs gave a luncheon at the club.

MR. VREELAND'S BARN DANCE.

Large Fancy Costume Affair Given at His Country Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 27.—President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway last night entertained about 125 guests at a masquerade barn dance, which was given at his country home, "Rest-a-While," at Brewster. Invitations were sent to Mr. Vreeland's neighbors for miles about, and they were generally accepted. The dancing took place in the carriage house. A large New York orchestra furnished music for dancing, which began about 9 o'clock.

The guests almost without exception were costumed in various characters, some of them unique. A long canopy was stretched from the home to the carriage house. At midnight a collation was served in the dining room at the Vreeland home.

SOME STYLES IN BELTS.

They are really as ugly as anything that has ever been seen in the belt line. They are at least three inches wide, and why with them a woman needs wear a corset it would be hard to tell, unless it is to smooth the way for the belt outside. They are plain and straight and have buckles which have the appearance of enormous breastplates of metal out of place. They are of cut steel many of them, and are beautiful in themselves, but they are enormous, some in diamond shape and others square.

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With the steel buckles there are belts ornamented with steel, and little flects of the metal brighten a wide belt of black velvet. Other belts are of silk, corded or stitched in tiny tucks, and are the same shape and the same large buckle is to be seen, though there are less pronounced editions.

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But there are more attractive editions of the belt, and when it receives individual treatment it may become a thing of beauty. For instance, there is a belt which is of the same widths, but does not show it because it is made of three widths of velvet ribbon, a pink, a yellow which has the color of gold, and a black. The belt is cut down in the front and curves down to the lower ribbon, a beautiful pink panne of a delicate shade, which has ends which tie in a small bow in the front. That sounds attractive, and take the shape and colors into consideration and then give the whole a unity with a metal embroidery in which soft coral appears, the whole embroidered on to the belt, and it is charming. And this may be varied indefinitely.

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But this does not do away with the gold and silver ribbon belts, and particularly the former. No one on the street spending an hour or more in the shopping districts of the city, or where many women are to be found, will doubt that the metal ribbon belt is popular. It would seem that not one woman in a hundred appears without a touch of gold ribbon somewhere in her costume, and usually around her waist.

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The gold ribbon has taken to itself many hues of color which serve to give it variety, and also an added military appearance. For instance, there is a cadet blue, and a dull red and black is to be seen woven into many of the gold ribbons. These are, many of them, narrow, with the edges of the color or two bands of it just inside the edge. These colors give the gold belt a chance to take to itself pulleys, and become a bona fide pulley belt.

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The pulley belt rings have become elaborate gold affairs, and they are not afraid to show their faces, and, in fact, they pose in full view of an admiring world. The ribbons which fasten the gold pulley belts are black or blue or red, the color that appears in combination with the gold, and really they are effective.

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Then the narrow gold ribbon is worn as other ribbons have been, two or three ribbons fastened their full width out in the back, with a little shaped piece to hold them in place, while in the front they come down into a narrow line.

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There is the narrow silver ribbon belt with the dull silver harness buckle, but it looks pale beside its yellow sisters. These yellow ribbons are worn, too, in the narrow widths, with plain little buckles, and all kinds and conditions of cut steel, gold and even jet buckles can be found for all belts on all occasions.

ANARCHIST COMING HERE.

Immigration Authorities Have Been Asked to Look Out for Granotti.

The immigration authorities have been notified by the police of Milan, Italy, to be on the lookout for Luigi Granotti, an Italian Anarchist, who is suspected of having been an accomplice of Bresci, the Anarchist who assassinated King Humbert of Italy.

Granotti is said to be traveling under the assumed name of Maurical Magliala, and the authorities think that his destination is an American port. He is described as about thirty-five years of age, short and slender, with brown eyes and mustache. He is very intelligent.

Granotti, up to May 1 last, it is said, lived in Paterson, N. J., working as a silk weaver.

Obituary Notes.

Col. JOHN CRAWFORD WYMAN, a war veteran and manufacturer, who was widely known as a brilliant speaker, died at his home at Central Falls, R. I., yesterday, after an illness of three years. He was seventy-eight years of age.

JOHN J. METZGER, President Judge of the Lycoming County Courts, dropped dead at his home in Williamsport, Penn., yesterday. He had been in poor health for several years past, and intended leaving for Clifton Springs, hoping the change would benefit him.

NATHAN B. SMITH, aged eighty-five, a pioneer manufacturer of melodions, died in New London, Conn., yesterday. He was born in 1815, and belonged to a family which founded Norwich. He resided in New London upward of sixty years. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive.

Capt. HIRAM G. OSBORN, a retired shipmaster, died at Centre Moriches, L. I., Wednesday, aged seventy-three years. Capt. Osborn was for many years engaged in the Pacific trade, but retired about thirty years ago. He was a member of the Easthampton Osborn family. He leaves a wife, two sisters, a son, and a daughter.

GALVESTON RELIEF WORK.

Chamber of Commerce Fund Swelled by $30,000 from London Banking Houses—Other Contributions.

Speyer & Co. of this city yesterday forwarded to James Stillman, Treasurer of the Galveston Relief Fund of the Chamber of Commerce, a check for $30,000, being the first installment of a collection made in London by the banking houses there of Speyer Brothers, Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, Brown, Shipley & Co., and N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

In addition the following contributions were received for the Chamber of Commerce fund, which, with $72,865.51 previously acknowledged, brings the total of the fund to $103,148.55:

Norfolk Congregational Church	$97.36
Through The New York Evening Post	15.00
Dutch Reform Church, Flushing, L. I.	65.38
Jessie E. Searles, Pastor Congregational Church, Caledonia, Ill.	5.30
Clara E. Norton	3.00
Children of the public schools of West Hoboken	90.00
Nathaniel Norton	7.00

The following contributions to the Mayor's fund were received:

Through the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, transmitted by Albert F. Hochstadter, President:	
Employes of L. M. Younker, Son & Co.	$17.05
Employes of Schloss & Pratel	5.00
Employes of M. P. Ansorge	4.00
Finkelstein & Maaget	5.00
Stern & Spang Company	2.00
Through THE NEW YORK TIMES:	
R. S., Jr.	5.00
Monticello, N. Y., M. E. Church, additional	3.00
Proceeds of entertainment given by children of Blackburn House, Summit, N. J.	13.00
Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. & A. M., through Simon S. Stern	25.00
Previously acknowledged	26,851.08
Total	$26,931.03

Subscriptions received by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association aggregated $946.76, making a total to date of $102,587.39. In detail they were:

Frisch & Co.	$50.00
Through the Hide and Leather National Bank:	
The Hide and Leather National Bank	100.00
Felix, Fournier & Knopf	50.00
M. J. Drucker	25.00
C. D. Williams	10.00
William Kellogg	1.00
Passavant & Co., at request of Trefousse Goguenheim & Co. of Chaumont, France	100.00
Through A. W. Watson of Passavant & Co.	25.00
Through Louis Meyers & Son:	
B. D. Brown	5.00
A. Gouthard	5.00
Employes of Bradt & Shipman	5.00
Through Waldorf-Astoria Hotel:	
H. Fisher Eldridge	100.00
Mrs. J. M. Longyear	25.00
Percival Roberts	20.00
S. Walker Janes	5.00
F. A. Bates	5.00
Dr. E. S. Davis	5.00
Capt. Natell and hall boys	7.00
Jack Burns	.25
Through Colonial Trust Company:	
Henry J. Reinmund	10.00
Mrs. Henry J. Reinmund	5.00
Lockport, N. Y., through C. G. Sutliff, Mayor	275.51
Collected by Johnstown (N. Y.) Daily Republican, transmitted through The New York Sun:	
J. H. Decker, Son & Co.	30.00
Ireland Brothers	25.00
Employes of P. P. Argersinger & Co.	19.00
Employes of Ireland Brothers' glove shop.	12.00
David A. Wells	10.00
Mrs. J. W. Uhlinger	5.00

IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS

400,842 Foreigners Pass Through Barge Office During Fiscal Year.

NORTHERN RACES FALL OFF

Tendency of Inflow from South European and Oriental Countries More Marked than Ever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Thomas Fitchie, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, has submitted his annual report of the work done at the New York station for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. That year marks the close of the first ten years of Federal control of immigration.

The total number of aliens arriving at the Port of New York for the year was 400,842. In addition to these, there were 99,760 American citizens who came within the scope of the inspection process by reason of the fact that they shipped in a manner to secure tickets at immigration rates and to save the usual expenses. Nearly one-fourth of this number shipped as steerage passengers.

Mr. Fitchie submits tables showing the illiteracy of the races of people that arrived. The Portuguese and Italians rank about in the same order in illiteracy. The figures show that the greater the illiteracy the smaller the amount of money per capita brought in. The English, French, and German people brought close to the same amount of money per capita this year, namely, about $30 each.

Commissioner Fitchie says that the steadily increasing tendency of immigration from South European and Oriental countries has become more marked than ever during the past year. He says:

> Notwithstanding the fact that the immigration for this year shows an increase of nearly one hundred thousand over that of the previous year, our old source of immigration, viz., the Scandinavian countries, the German Empire, and the United Kingdom, all together contributed only 9,722 immigrants toward this increase, while Great Britain itself actually sent us a smaller number of immigrants than ever before. The immigration from these countries is, therefore, rapidly reaching a point where it may be considered as a negligible quantity. Immigration from Austria-Hungary has increased from 63,000 to 90,000 since the last annual report, and, although Russia shows a considerable numerical and relative increase, still this immigration contains no new elements. It is made up of about the same proportion of Hebrews, Poles, Germans, and Finns as usual. No other elements in Russia's complex population evince any inclination to come here, and it is highly improbable that they ever will. There are, however, abundant indications that from new developments in immigration we should not look only to those elements in Austria-Hungary's population, now well represented, but also realize that this movement is steadily extending to the southeast and is going to show increasing numbers from the Balkan States, Greece, and Turkey.
>
> The immigration of the Croatians and Slovenes, which started but a few years ago, is now more than double that of the English. Roumania sends us practically as many as Norway. The Servians and Bulgarians also form the nucleus for colonies in several of our large cities. From just such small beginnings a few years ago the Greeks and Servians have come to have important colonies in nearly every city in this country.
>
> In the relative proportion of males and females the Irish and Bohemians show an excess in females. In the case of the Germans and Scandinavians the ratio of females to males is about 3 to 4, Hebrew 4 to 5, and Portuguese about even. It is about 1 to 2 in the case of the Syrians, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, Polish, and Ruthenians, and about 1 to 3 with Lithuanians, Magyars, Slovacs, and South Italians. The North Italians show a ratio of 1 to 4. The Croatians and Dalmatians 1 to 5, and the Greeks 1 to 31.

Speaking of illiteracy and money per capita, Mr. Fitchie says that the variation is great. He adds:

> It may be noted that, while the Southern Italian has an illiteracy of 40½ per cent. and brings $8.79 per capita, the Northern Italian has an illiteracy of 11 per cent. and brings $22. The latter, however, judging from the smaller ratio of females, has even less desire to remain here than his Southern compatriots.

He points out that the Bohemians have a very small percentage of illiterates, the other races from the same empire showing an illiteracy from 15 to 46 per cent. The Hebrews from Russia and Galicia show an illiteracy of at least 10 per cent. less than their Slavonic neighbors.

Mr. Fitchie says that there practically was no increase in the number of deportations in spite of the great augmentation in immigration. The cause here has been failing off in contract labor cases and for excludable diseases. Mr. Fitchie does not attribute this failure to increase deportation to any improvement in the character of the immigrant, but to a better state of preparedness in which the contract laborer reaches this country, and to the probability that diseased persons and public charge cases are sent into the United States over lines of less resistance than through the Port of New York. Mr. Fitchie says that the occupation statistics given by him are only valuable so far as they show the calling which the immigrant pursues prior to leaving his own country. This does not imply a desire or ability to follow the same pursuit in this country.

Of the total immigration, 228,414 were males and 113,288 were females. By races and people the immigration was as follows:

Armenian and Syrian, 3,600; Bohemian, 2,329; Croatians and Dalmatians, 9,521; Dutch and Flemish, 1,516; English, Scotch, and Welsh, 5,017; Finnish, 6,783; French, 1,956; Germans, 21,382; Greek, 3,734; Hebrews, 44,520; Irish, 25,200; Northern Italy, 16,690; Southern Italy, 82,398; Lithuanians, 9,170; Magyars, 11,353; Polish, 36,835; Portuguese, 3,779; Ruthenian, 2,653; Scandinavians, 22,847; Slovacs, 25,392; Spanish, 309; all others, 807.

Only the English, Scotch, and Welsh, the French, and the Armenian-Syrian show a decrease from the previous year.

The report states that 185 alien immigrants who became public charges within a year after their arrival in the United States were deported. The Commissioner suggests legislation to compel the steamship companies to accept as passengers to Europe persons who have become insane within one year after their arrival from causes that have arisen subsequent to their landing.

Regarding the contract labor law Mr. Fitchie says:

> It is my earnest conviction that since the passage of the law a large proportion of the aliens deported are coming in violation of the alien contract labor law were of the very best class of aliens coming here. I further believe that their deportations were of no benefit to the American workingman, and in fact worked to his disadvantage, because he was lulled into a belief of security, when, in fact, his principal danger was the alien coming here without a cent or any means of livelihood, who was compelled to take what was offered him or starve, and was his principal opponent and most dangerous enemy in the labor market.

PEACE CONFERENCE COUNCIL.

Permanent Organization Effected by Seventeen Nations at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The first step toward a practical realization of the plans of The Hague Peace Conference have been taken. A meeting was held at The Hague on Sept. 4 of the resident diplomatic representatives of sixteen of the nations represented at the original Hague Conference and a permanent organization effected. This took the form of a Council of Administration. This body of resident Ministers, according to the terms of the treaties, will look after all of the business that must be prepared for the action of the arbitration tribunals, providing suitable places of deposit for the records and employing clerical assistance as needed.

Those present at the first day's meeting were the Ministers from the United States, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Russia, Belgium, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Roumania, Persia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, and Siam. On the second day the Japanese Minister was admitted, his authorization having been delayed. All of the Ministers deposited ratified copies of the various treaties, emanating from the conference, to which their respective Governments had given their adherence, and the Administrative Council adjourned to await the designation of the permanent arbitrators to be nominated by the powers.

THE HAWK GOES AGROUND.

Is Pulled Off Uninjured and Continues Her Journey West.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The United States training ship Hawk, which is on its way to Cleveland, ran ashore last evening as soon as it came out of the Lachine Canal, nine miles above here. The vessel was pulled off by one of the Montreal Harbor tugs about 3 o'clock this afternoon apparently uninjured. She sailed for Cleveland this evening.

The accident occurred, it appears, through the absence of a pilot. They engaged a pilot before leaving Montreal. After they had reached the last lock in the Lachine Canal, the pilot jumped out on the lock and said he was going home to get his coat, as he lived near by. They waited a long time for him, but as he did not return, they thought they had better go ahead according to the chart, and ran on ground as soon as they got out of the canal.

Another Accident to the Craven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 27.—The torpedo boat Craven arrived from Bath this evening via Portsmouth. She went to Bath to have her builders make certain repairs, and while passing Wood's Hole this morning she added another accident to her long list of mishaps by breaking four blades off her blower. She will be returned to Bath for a new blower.

A Trophy from the Philippines.

Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment has received a relic to ornament the officers' messroom from Dr. H. E. Stafford, who has been serving in the First Reserve Hospital at Manila. It is a Red Cross flag, well torn with Filipino bullets, which was carried for two years in the Seventeenth United States Infantry. The flag was used as a dressing station flag under fire in both small and large engagements, at least forty-four times.

Officer Kills Himself Accidentally.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur recording the death of Second Lieut. James D. Danner of the Twenty-eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, by the accidental discharge of his pistol, Sept. 27. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had prior service as private in the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American war.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Jesse L. Hall, Thirty-third, Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability, to take effect Oct. 6.

Second Lieut. John A. Jackson, Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged from the service of the United States on account of physical disability, to take effect Oct. 6.

Major Charles Bird, Quartermaster, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in relation to the transport service.

Capt. Charles M. Auger, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now in New York City, will report to the general superintendent of the army transport service in that city for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary on the transport McClellan.

The assignment by the Secretary of War of the following named medical officers of volunteers to the organizations and upon the dates specified after their names, is published for the information of all concerned:

Major John R. Hereford, Surgeon Thirty-second Infantry, Jan. 26, 1900.

Capt. William H. Cook, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-second Infantry, Jan. 26, 1900.

First Lieut. Frank W. Dudley, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-second Infantry, Jan. 27, 1900.

First Lieut. Raphael A. Edmonston, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-fourth Infantry, March 1, 1900.

First Lieut. H. Brookman Wilkinson, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-fourth Infantry, June 16, 1900.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Surgeon Thirty-fifth Infantry, Nov. 12, 1899.

Major Luther B. Grandy, Surgeon Thirty-fifth Infantry, March 9, 1900.

Capt. John A. Metzger, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-fifth Infantry, March 9, 1900.

First Lieut. John Carling, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-fifth Infantry, March 9, 1900.

Major Paul F. Straub, Surgeon Thirty-sixth Infantry, July 12, 1899.

First Lieut. Edward D. Sinks, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-seventh Infantry, Aug. 14, 1899.

First Lieut. George S. Wallace, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-second Infantry, Aug. 30, 1900.

Major Frank E. Artaud, Surgeon, Forty-fifth Infantry, July 24, 1900.

Capt. William C. Berlin, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-fifth Infantry, July 30, 1900.

Major Charles F. Kieffer, Surgeon Forty-eighth Infantry, Sept. 12, 1899.

Capt. Howard A. Grube, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-eighth Infantry, Sept. 12, 1899.

First Lieut. William W. Purnell, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-eighth Infantry, Sept. 13, 1899.

Major Robert Burns, Surgeon, Forty-ninth Infantry, June 24, 1900.

Capt. William J. Warmsley, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-ninth Infantry, June 28, 1900.

First Lieut. Joseph H. Carroll, Assistant Surgeon, Forty-ninth Infantry, June 14, 1900.

Major Alexander D. Ghiselin, Surgeon, Eleventh Cavalry, April 4, 1900.

Capt. Chadwick O. Beasley, Assistant Surgeon, Eleventh Cavalry, April 4, 1900.

First Lieut. Stanley McC. Stuart, Assistant Surgeon, Eleventh Cavalry, April 4, 1900.

Capt. José Lugo-Vina, Assistant Surgeon, Porto Rico Regiment, March 28, 1900.

First Lieut. Gustav Moret, Assistant Surgeon, Porto Rico Regiment, April 21, 1900.

Capt. Maxwell S. Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, squadron Philadelphia cavalry, June 1, 1900.

Capt. Charles W. Jefferson, Forty-ninth Infantry United States Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the volunteer army, to take effect Oct. 6.

First Lieut. Weston P. Chamberlain, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army for further instructions.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

First Lieut. Jere R. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and will proceed to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East.

First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Virginia, to take effect on or about Nov. 10, and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Florida, and report to the commanding officer of that port for duty to relieve Capt. Rhampe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, reporting by letter to the commanding General, Department of the East. Capt. McCulloch upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco and report in person to the commanding General, Department of California, for transportation to Manila, where he will report in person to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and thence to Manila, where he will report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

Navy.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson is ordered to duty as President of the naval examining board, Washington yard, Oct. 15.

Capt. C. J. Barclay is detached from the War College on completion of his course; he will proceed home and await orders.

Capt. F. Courtis is detached from the War College on completion of his course; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Capt. A. Walker is detached from the War College, and ordered to duty as a member of the naval examining board, Washington yard, Oct. 15.

Commander E. S. Prime is detached from the War College on completion of his course; he will proceed home and be ready for orders to command the Yosemite.

Commander W. H. Emory is detached from the War College on completion of his course; he will proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander J. Orchard's order to the Naval Academy is revoked; he will proceed home and wait orders when detached from the Baltimore.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Helm is detached from the Sixteenth Lighthouse District Sept. 30, and ordered to the command of the Dorothea Oct. 3.

Lieut. E. E. Capehart is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment for temporary duty for compass instruction Oct. 1; he will return to Newport on completion of the instruction.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers is relieved from duty as navigator of the Indiana, and ordered to duty immediately as executive.

Lieut. A. C. Almy is detached from the New York, and will report immediately for duty as navigator of the Indiana.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham's order detaching him from the torpedo station and attaching him to the Annapolis is modified; he will proceed home when detached from the torpedo station.

Lieut. J. H. Glennon is detached from the Naval Academy Oct. 2, and ordered to the Vicksburg as executive and navigator Oct. 4.

Ensign D. M. Garrison is detached from the Kentucky and ordered to the Indiana.

Ensign F. L. Sheffield's order detaching him from the Indiana and attaching him to the Annapolis is revoked.

Ensign L. C. Palmer is transferred from the Indiana to the Kentucky.

Ensign F. H. Brumby is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy Oct. 1.

Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberly's order transferring him from the Massachusetts to the Annapolis is revoked.

Naval Cadet J. J. Hyland's order transferring him from the New York to the Annapolis is revoked.

Naval Cadet C. P. Snyder's order of Sept. 24 is modified; he will proceed home when detached from the torpedo station instead of to the Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon K. Ohnesorg is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Vicksburg.

Assistant Surgeon A. Stuart is detached from the Fortune, and will resume duties on the Yankton.

Assistant Surgeon E. V. Armstrong will report to the commandant of the New York yard for duty on the Vermont.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The battleship Wisconsin has gone into dry dock at the Puget Sound yard preparatory to her trial trip, which will occur next week. She will leave the dry dock Saturday, and sail immediately for Santa Barbara Channel, where the course is laid. The Adams will be present at the trial.

The torpedo boat Gwin will leave Newport for Annapolis Sunday; the Porter will leave Newport the same day for the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW JERSEY GOLF HONORS

Colby Wins the Medal in Opening Championship Round.

ON ESSEX COUNTY CLUB LINKS

The Home Team Leads with Highest State Score—Over Seventy Golfers on the Course.

Howard A. Colby, the crack golfer of the Essex County Country Club, Orange, led the field yesterday in the opening round for the golf championship of the State of New Jersey, played on the Essex County links. The contest is the first meeting held under the auspices of the recently organized New Jersey State Golf Association. The first sixteen qualified to continue at match play for the championship, and the field was so large that M. B. Metcalf of the home club offered a consolation cup for the second sixteen.

Colby's leading score was 82 strokes, and it won the gold medal for the best showing of the day.

The sixteen championship eligibles were:

Howard A. Colby, Essex County—										
Out	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	—39
In	6	4	6	4	3	6	5	5	4	—43—82
Archibald Graham, North Jersey—										
Out	4	5	5	6	4	5	4	4	4	—41
In	7	5	7	4	3	5	3	3	5	—42—83
W. F. Marsh, Morris County—										
Out	4	5	3	5	5	5	3	3	5	—38
In	6	4	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	—45—83
Dr. John A. Wells, Englewood—										
Out	4	5	4	6	5	5	4	5	4	—42
In	5	4	5	6	3	5	5	4	4	—41—83

	Out.	In.	Tot'l.
Paul Wilcox, Montclair	41	45	86
Charles B. Storrs, Essex County	39	47	86
G. H. Bowly, Jersey City	47	40	87
R. G. Hughes, North Jersey	45	42	87
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County	41	46	87
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol	39	48	87
William Scott, North Jersey	44	44	88
W. L. Glenny, Hillside	45	43	88
Marc M. Michael, Yountaleah	45	44	89
P. C. Palmer, Yountaleah	45	45	90
F. A. Marcellus, Yountaleah	42	48	90
Howard Underhill, Essex County	43	47	90

The Consolation Division took in the following:

C. F. Watson, Essex County, 90; F. J. De Raismes, Baltusrol, 90; T. T. Reid, Montclair, 91; William Runkle, Essex County, 91; Sidney Colgate, Essex County, 92; A. H. Lashkin, Yountakah, 92; T. H. P. Farr, Essex County, 92; George H. Young, Yountakah, 93; George A. Toffey, Jersey City, 93; Austin Colgate, Essex County, 93; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 92; W. D. Vanderpool, Morris County, 93; Hamilton Scott, North Jersey, 93; L. St. C. Colby, Essex County, 93; Hugh K. Toler, Baltusrol, 94; J. D. Freeman, Montclair, 94.

The other scores turned in were:

W. D. Kirker, North Jersey, 95; Paul Kennaday, Montclair, 96; J. W. Haisey, Yountakah, 96; George Richards, Essex County, 96; F. B. Lindsley, Essex County, 97; Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, 97; E. W. Barry, Yountakah, 97; A. I. Drayton, Jersey City, 97; E. F. Sanford, Essex County, 98; F. M. Frieman, Lakewood, 98; M. Goodbody, North Jersey, 98; W. A. Bryant, Essex County, 98; G. B. Jenkinson, 2d, Essex County, 98; M. B. Metcalf, Essex County, 99; C. Runyon, Jr., Jersey City, 99; G. L. Stout, Jr., Essex County, 99; Dudley Booth, Englewood, 100; A. B. Elliott, Montclair, 100; H. C. Hornfeck, Montclair, 100; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, 100; C. M. Marvin, Montclair, 102; W. L. Baylis, Englewood, 102; F. L. Schoonmaker, Hillside, 102; W. J. Kingsland, Essex County, 103; B. H. Pelzer, Jersey City, 103; W. C. Ridgeway, Jersey City, 104; E. P. Slevin, Essex County, 104; George McGill, Essex County, 105; James Valentine, Montclair, 105; T. C. Ennever, Montclair, 104; L. Daniels, Montclair, 107; W. C. Cushman, Baltusrol, 110; C. B. Cory, Yountakah, 111; M. Tilden, Jr., Jersey City, 111; H. W. Thayer, Montclair, 111; E. G. Burgess, Jr., Montclair, 113.

The Essex County four won the team championship, with a total of 351 strokes, beating the North Jersey by 2 points. Nine club teams competed and they are:

Essex County.—Howard A. Colby, 82; C. F. Watson, Jr., 87; C. F. Watson, 90; T. H. Powers-Farr, 92. Total, 351.

North Jersey.—Archibald Graham, 83; R. G. Hughes, 87; William Scott, 88; W. D. Kirker, 95. Total, 353.

Baltusrol.—W. Y. Marsh, 83; James A. Tyng, 87; C. M. Hamilton, 92; Hugh K. Toler, 94. Total, 356.

Yountaleah.—Marc M. Michael, 89; F. A. Marcellus, 90; A. H. Larkin, 92; George H. Young, 93. Total, 364.

Montclair.—Paul Wilcox, 86; J. D. Freeman, 94; T. T. Reid, 99; A. S. Elliott, 100. Total, 371.

Lakewood.—H. B. Billings, 92; Jasper Lynch, 97; Frank M. Freeman, 98; F. P. Kimball, 100. Total, 387.

Jersey City.—George H. Bowly, 87; George A. Toffey, 93; W. C. Ridgeway, 104; Marmaduke Tilden, Jr., 111. Total, 395.

Morris County and Hillside entered, but their full quota of men failed to appear.

One match play round for each cup was played in the afternoon, the result being:

Championship Cup.—First Round—Marsh beat Bowly, 7 up and 6 to play; Michael beat Wilcox, 3 up and 2 to play; Graham beat Storrs, 7 up and 6 to play; Wells beat Hughes, 2 up; Colby beat Glenny, 3 up and 2 to play; Watson, Jr., beat Scott, 6 up and 5 to play; Tyng beat Pulver, 1 up, (19 holes;) Underhill beat Marcellus, 4 up and 3 to play.

Western Golf Championship.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 27.—Sixty-five of the best amateur golfers in the West teed off at Onwentsia to-day in the qualifying round for the western golf championship. The day was cold and disagreeable, and a raw wind interfered to some extent, but in spite of this the play was of a surprisingly high order.

Walter B. Smith, the young Onwentsia player, carried off the honors of the day by making new amateur records for the course, not only for 18, but also for 36 holes. Smith made the 36 holes in 161, which is 7 under the best previous record, made by Charles B. McDonald a year ago.

Taylor's Challenge to Vardon.

In view of the strong desire on the part of Eastern golf players to see a match between J. H. Taylor and Harry Vardon, Mr. Taylor, through his manager, Mr. Coxe, yesterday made the following proposition:

He (Taylor) will play Vardon a thirty-six-hole match on Oct. 9 on the links of that club in the metropolitan district which will offer the largest purse for the exhibition, the entire amount of the purse to go to the Galveston Relief Fund through the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Columbia's Crew Work to Begin.

Edward Hanlan, coach of the Columbia crews, stated yesterday while watching the football practice at Columbia, that he expected to begin work with the candidates for the crew on Monday. The men will be boated on the Hudson River from the Columbia boathouse, at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. It is hard to tell what old men will be out, but Hanlan hopes to have both the veterans and the novices at work as soon as possible. From prospects now it does not seem likely that football will interfere with crew work, as there are no crew men trying for the eleven.

Hanlan thinks that practice will last for a month. He does not expect to boat the men in shells, but in barges, and gives it as his opinion that the weather will not interfere greatly with his plans.

Indoor gymnastic work will not be begun until February.

Elliot Won Shooting Match.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 27.—The principal event at the Dupont Gun Club shoot to-day was the match at 100 live birds between J. A. R. Elliot of Kansas City and Frank Parmelee of this city. Elliot won by one bird; score, 96 to 95. This is the fifth similar match they have shot, and Parmelee has won three and Elliot two.

Rain Stops Harness Races.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 27.—Rain again spoiled the racing here to-day. One more heat, the third, of the 2:20 class trotting event for the Wabash purse of $5,000, and the first heat of the 2:25 class pace, purse $1,500, were all that could be finished.

To-morrow's card, besides the regular events, includes the following specials:

The Abbot to beat the world's trotting record to wagon, held by himself, 2:04, driven by Ed Geers.

Freebond to beat the amateur pacing world's record to wagon, held by Coney, at 2:08¾, driven by C. K. G. Billings of Chicago.

Coney to beat his own world's record to wagon, and Luclie, driven by Mr. Billings, to beat her record of 2:09¼, trotting to wagon.

Trotting Stock to be Sold.

The trotting stock of F. P. Olcott will be sold to-morrow at Round Top Farm, Bernardsville, N. J. This sale is in pursuance of Mr. Olcott's policy of holding annually an auction for the disposal of trotting bred horses. The offering this year consists of forty head of fine stock.

ON COLUMBIA'S GRIDIRON

Ashley Stood Out Prominently in Yesterday's Practice.

WEEKES'S IMPROVED PLAY

'Varsity Line-Up Scores Once Against the Scrubs, Who Made Good Gains at Times.

A hot sun and a muggy atmosphere did much to render the Columbia football players uncomfortable at their practice yesterday afternoon, but Coach Sanford had no mercy and sent the men through the hardest work they have had this season.

The work revealed the fact that Columbia has several new men who bid fair to be developed into excellent players. At present their work is somewhat ragged and at a critical pinch they don't know just how to act. Among the new men were Bruce, last year's substitute guard; Twyeffort, Dugro, Kohrs, and O'Gorman. Morley, Smythe, and Williams have yet to appear. Wright says he will be out to-morrow. Of the new men Dugro made a good impression. He played fullback on the Peekskill Military Academy team last Fall and seems to be a good punter. Twyeffort played well, but unfortunately suffered an accident in the shape of a broken collar bone. This, while not a serious injury, is inconvenient and likely to keep him out of the game for a while.

Some of the old men appeared wonderfully improved yesterday. Harold Weekes, who established his reputation in the Yale game last season, confirmed his fame yesterday by playing an excellent game, which won the applause of the large crowd of students who were lined about the field. Ashley played brilliantly at end, and was in every play. If he were a little heavier he would be certain to make the 'Varsity. Ashley did some accurate drop kicking, which so pleased Sanford that he said he wished for no better work.

Boehm, half back on the scrub, was a surprise even to the players who have seen his work the last ten days. He was aggressive and had a happy faculty of running his way through the line. Several times he skimmed through for five yards. Often he had a clear field, but Weekes was generally around and nailed him every time.

McCollom, a sophomore in college, played end on the 'Varsity yesterday. He is only a youngster of 135 pounds, but he has speed and grit, and showed a surprising ability to keep the scrub from circling his end.

O'Gorman, formerly a Georgetown University full back, was on the field, but not in football togs. After the other men had got through he took off his coat and practiced punting. He showed ability to fill a spot in which Columbia is weak.

Some time yesterday was spent in getting down the field after kicks. Weekes downed his man every time, but most of the others found Goodman, Van Hoewenberg, and Bayard Boyesen too elusive. These elevens lined up for a short half:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
McCollom	Left end	Romig
Austin	Left tackle	Pitschke
Bruce	Left guard	Kohro
Murphy	Centre	Rogers
Ache	Right guard	Daigro
Burchell	Right tackle	Le Prince
Ashley	Right end	Bateson, A. Boyesen
Van Hoevenberg, Goodman	Quarter back	B. Boyesen, A. Boyesen
Holman	Left half back	Twyeffort
Weekes	Right half back	Boehm
Goodman, Van Hoevenberg	Full back	Hillhouse

Sanford gave the scrub the ball on the ten-yard line. They worked it down five yards, but the 'Varsity was firm and Weekes on a pretty punt sent the oval out of danger. Ashley by a neat tackle downed Boehm with the ball. Boehm went through left tackle for five-yard gains, but failed to pass Weekes. His cleverest run, thirty-five yards through the line, was the longest of the day.

Just before the close of the thirty-minute half Weekes got the pigskin on the scrub's 30-yard line and went through the field for a touchdown—the only one made during the day.

During the progress of the game Capt. Simons came on the field and for the remainder of the practice coached the scrub.

A few of last June's 'Varsity crew were also present, accompanied by Edward Hanlan, the professional oarsman and coach of the Columbia crews.

Princeton's Play Improves.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Practice on University Field this afternoon was hard and fast. General practice introduced the programme, followed by special coaching of men in the plays of their various positions. Then came the line-up between the 'Varsity team and the second eleven, which was of a kind better suited to Thanksgiving weather than to the hot sultriness of to-day.

Owing to the arduousness of the practice, the men were frequently changed, only the best conditioned men being allowed to play the entire half of twenty minutes. The struggle consisted largely in rushing the ball by line plunging, although a few punts were exchanged and Mattis deserves special mention for a couple of splendid punts, one of which covered sixty yards. Neither team was able to gain much ground on the other, and no scoring was done. The only gain of any length was a clever dash of twenty-five yards by Gordon. His all-round work at full back for the second team was good. Singer at end for the scrubs made a nervy tackle or two, stopping at one time Humbird, the little quarter, in one of his ground-gaining dashes.

There was more semblance of team play to-day than at any other line-up this season. The backs followed their interferences more studiously and the signals were obeyed with more precision. "Barry" Cochran, football Captain of the '97 team, appeared on the field toward the close of practice, and was heartily greeted. He will leave Princeton shortly for Annapolis.

Trainer Walter Christie of the track team arrived in town to-night from his trip abroad. He said he would be here next Spring to train the track candidates. He leaves here to-morrow and will go to Annapolis to train the naval cadet football team.

Harvard's 'Varsity Poor Play.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27.—The first practice this season on the 'Varsity gridiron, the appearance of Boal and Campbell, and the presence of a large number of coaches, made the work of the Harvard football squad to-day notable. The appearance of Boal and Campbell made the outlook for the team brighter. Boal has returned to enter the Harvard Law School and it is likely that he will play in the big games even if he does not play throughout the season. Campbell has satisfied the requirement at the college office, it is understood, and is now out for good. He is in excellent physical condition and went through only the preliminary work to-day.

There was an unusual number of coaches out to-day on account of the poor showing made by the 'Varsity on Wednesday. Among the number, besides Head Coach Dibblee and Coach Lewis, were Malcolm Donald, Bert Waters, and Douglas Cochrane. Cameron Forbes, the old Harvard head coach "Bob" Emmons, "Jack" Moulton, and Dr. W. A. Brooks were also on the field. After the regular work in punting, breaking through, and signal practice, the first lined up against the third for two ten-minute halves, after which the second lined up against the fourth for a six-minute half. The 'Varsity continued the loose playing exhibited on Wednesday and did not succeed in making a touch-down. They were unable to make much progress through the third's line, and suffered the humiliation of having the third hold them for downs on the fifteen-yard line. When the third received the ball they made several good gains through centre. The 'Varsity could gain ground only on end plays.

CHANGES IN YALE'S LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—It has been a day of developments at Yale. "Dick" Sheldon donned his football togs to-day and appeared on the field for the first time since 1896, and Olcott, the guard of last year's team, arrived. Sheldon will enter the game for the first time to-morrow. Olcott was put in at centre in place of Holt, and went through his first day's work at the new position. The playing of Olcott at centre was one of the most important steps taken by Capt. Brown this season, and foreshadows the important shift of the entire line, which has been expected by close observers of the team. With Olcott at centre, Sheldon will be run in at guard, Kunsig and Stillman at tackle, and Gould and Coy at end, making a brilliant rush line for the Blue. Olcott played but a little time to-day, Holt taking his place. Goss was put at guard and Francis tried Stillman's place at tackle.

The practice game to-day was a stiff one, the 'Varsity scoring only after fifteen minutes' hard work. Four elevens were formed, and the tackles and ends given work with the back field punting. All of the ends were tried for the half hour's work in succession, and thoroughly drilled by McBride.

Football Player Badly Injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Lawrence Pierson of Lexington, Mo., Lake Forest University's crack half back, was probably fatally hurt in yesterday's game with the South Division High School. Paralyzed, half conscious, he lies at the Presbyterian Hospital, near the North Shore College. During the game Pierson attempted a hurdle play, fell, and landed full on his head. When picked up he was unconscious. An examination showed that his spine had been so seriously injured in the scrimmage that almost total paralysis had followed the shock. The attending physician thinks Pierson has a fighting chance of recovery.

GOMEZ ON CUBA'S FUTURE.

Says the Convention Will Complete the Work of the Revolution.

HAVANA, Sept. 27.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has written a letter to friends in Santo Domingo, and an extract from it appears in La Lucha to-day. "The fevered state in which Cuba now is," says the writer, "is natural, but it will not last. The flame of war will be extinguished once for all in the National Convention. On the benches of that convention a great embrace will be given. Only a bad man will not respect the work of that body.

"In the convention will originate two political parties which will focus the views of all good Cubans. I have longed eagerly for the moment now about to arrive. With the convention the work of the revolution will terminate.

"Many persons are mortified at the prolongation of the American intervention. Many also view the situation in a pessimistic light. But the Americans are not to blame for the delay, as the Cubans have placed obstacles in their path. No good man can doubt that the promises of the United States Secretary of War and the American people will be faithfully kept."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

I. YATKOWSKY & CO.—Schedules of I. Yatkowsky & Co., manufacturers of caps at 126 Bleecker Street, show liabilities $3,543, nominal assets $996, actual assets $632.

HAIG S. ISKIYAN & CO.—Schedules of Haig S. Iskiyan & Co., importers of rugs, carpets, &c., at 212 Canal Street, show liabilities $5,423, nominal assets $3,490, actual assets $2,490.

LEOPOLD GASSNER.—At a meeting of the creditors of Leopold Gassner, importer of furs and skins at 151 Mercer Street, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller, 346 Broadway, fifteen claims, amounting to $15,000, were filed and David Tigner was elected trustee.

MICHAEL HANLON.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Francis W. Aymar receiver in supplementary proceedings for Michael Hanlon, mason and builder, formerly of 201 Avenue D, on the application of Edward W. Cunningham, a judgment creditor, for $504. It was stated that Mr. Hanlon could not be found in this State, that he had departed from the State to avoid creditors, and was living in Hoboken, N. J.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ADOLPH HILLMAN. — Adolph Hillman, clerk, residing at 89 East Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,671 and no assets. He was formerly in the fur business.

DR. WILLIAM W. HADLEY.—William W. Hadley, a physician at Stone Ridge, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,911 and no available assets. He claims exemption for horse and carriage and surgical instruments, all valued at $90.

NEEDELMAN & BIRNBAUM.—Alter Needelman and Chaskel Birnbaum, who compose the firm of Needelman & Birnbaum, manufacturers of furs at 33 West Third Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,403, all contracted this year, and assets of $451, consisting of furs, $245; machines, $132; debts due, $64, and cash in bank, $10. They have been in business three years.

MORRIS SILBERSTEIN.—Morris Silberstein, an agent at 495 West Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $32,961, all of which are in judgments, twenty-three in number, and no assets. The debts were contracted principally in 1889 and 1890, when he was a partner in the firm of Silberstein & Son, manufacturers of dress trimmings at 113 Mercer Street.

MORRIS YOUNG.—Morris Young, residing at 214 East Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,886 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $6,700 is on a lease, $2,000 on a deficiency judgment, and the balance principally for merchandise. He owes Carrie E. Young $230, the amount now due on a decree to pay her $10 weekly. Mr. Young has been in the restaurant business for eighteen years, and had a restaurant at 20 East Fourteenth Street up to June last.

H. AMES BUDELWAN.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against H. Ames Budelwan, dealer in hay and feed at 207 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, by the following creditors: W. J. Overocker, $516; T. P. Hoffman & Co., $165; Wright Gillies & Brother, $141, and George E. Van Vorst, $60. It was alleged that he is insolvent

CRESCEUS STILL KING

The Champion Stallion Won the $20,000 Race at Readville.

FIVE HEATS WERE TROTTED

Charley Herr Won Two Heats, but Weakened Finally—An Immense Crowd Saw the Sport.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 27.—Cresceus, the king of stallions, added a jewel to his crown to-day by winning in five hard-driven heats the twenty-thousand-dollar race at the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meet on the Readville track.

So much a favorite was the son of Robert McGregor before the great trial began that the pools were barred against him. It looked for two heats as if the great stake would be wrested from the king by that wonderful little trotter, Charley Herr, the winner of the Massachusetts Stake race last year. But game as was Charley Herr, his strength was not equal to the task, and his star set in the third heat, when Cresceus beat him at the wire. Once after that, in the fourth heat, the Lexington horse made a wonderful bid for the race, leading to the three-quarters and then being beaten out on the stretch by Cresceus, who seemed to have marvelous speed just when it meant so much to him.

The race as a whole was undoubtedly the greatest ever seen in New England. It recalled the stallion event years ago at Beacon Park, Cambridge, when Nelson crowned himself by winning a $10,000 purse. The day was perfect for the race and the track, while looking a trifle soft, was evidently prime footing. The crowd must have gone well over the 25,000 mark. The people swarmed over the grand stand at $2 a seat and filled the bleachers at $1 a head, while the grounds everywhere around the stands were "standing room only" for thousands.

The heats of the great event were preceded by one and interspersed by other heats of the 2:14 pace, which was finally won by Ituna, and was in itself a fine horse race.

The third heat Charley Herr lost and, as it proved, the race, by a nose. Herr had the pole but Cresceus got the best of the start and Benton M. the worst of it, for the latter never made up the distance lost at the wire, and was outside the flag at the finish.

The fourth heat opened with Cresceus the favorite once more. At the word Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Arion went by on even terms. Out went the first named, pulling Herr after him, and the latter had a trifle the better of it at the quarter, while Grattan Boy had displaced Arion as third. Charley Herr continued to lead at the half by a length, Cresceus could not shake Grattan Boy, while Arion was four lengths behind. And, as usual, Lord Vincent was practically forgotten. It was all the three-quarters that Herr's chance of winning looked the best, for, with a whole length to the good, it did not appear that he could lose. But with an ease that carried the crowd off its feet, Cresceus stepped out and in going through the stretch went to the front by four lengths, while poor Herr, tired out, was whipped under the wire a second, just out of Grattan Boy's way. The others were well behind.

The fifth and last heat was a simple affair. Cresceus led the way round after a beautiful send-off. The feature was in the last hundred yards, when Grattan Boy beat Herr for place. The race was ended and Cresceus was crowned again. Summaries:

Stallion championship, free for all; purse $20,000, trotting.

Cresceus, (2:04¾,) ch. h., by Robert MacGregor-Mabel, by Mambrino Howard, (Ketchum)	3	2	1	1	1
Charley Herr, (2:09,) b. h., by Alfred G.-Bessie Huntington, (Kelley)	1	1	2	2	3
Grattan Boy, (2:08,) b. h., (Miller)	4	3	3	3	2
Arion, (2:07¾,) b. h., (Titer)	2	6	6	5	5
Lord Vincent, (2:08¾,) b. h., (Splan)	5	4	4	4	4
Benton M., (2:10,) ch. h., (Marble)	6	5	ds		
Jupe, (2:07¾,) b. h., (Gatcomb)	7	ds			

Time by quarters—0:32; 1:03; 1:35; 2:07¾. 0:31¾; 1:02¾; 1:34¾; 2:07¾. 0:31¾; 1:02¾; 1:34¾; 2:07¾. 0:31½; 1:03; 1:34¾; 2:07¾. 0:32¼; 1:04; 1:36¼; 2:08¾.

2:14 class, pacing; purse $1,000.

Ituna, b. m., Bourbon Wilkes-Lady Bachelor, by Westwood, (Carpenter)	7	1	2	1	1
Fred W., ch. g., (Golden)	1	2	1	3	6
Hardee Boy, b. g., (Jamison)	4	3	5	2	2
Wilkes Patchen, b. g., (Devlin)	2	4	3	8	7
Bivouac, g. g., (Dearden)	5	8	6	4	3
Alvin R., b. g., (Cook)	3	5	8	7	8
Special Boy, ch. g., (Sterling)	6	6	4	5	5
Victor, b. g., (White)	8	7	7	6	4

Time—2:08½; 2:10; 2:10¼; 2:13¼; 2:13½.

FEW SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

The Turnout Was Large, but Most of the Horses Were Only Jogged.

The brushing contingent was on the Speedway yesterday afternoon in goodly numbers, but there was not much going on in the way of brushes. In fact, it was a dull day on the noted course. The first brush was between Barrister, (2:14¼,) driven by George Spear, and a team of bays driven by A. B. Gwathmey. Mr. Gwathmey had his trotter Tiverton (2:21¼) hooked up with the green Virginia-bred trotter Coxey. The two traveled exceedingly well together considering it was the first time, and they were too speedy for Barrister.

James Murphy of Chicago won a couple of brushes with his comely pacer, Lotus, (2:24¼.) Lotus is mate to Tom, (2:19¼,) and on his first appearance in single harness on the Speedway made a favorable impression. He won his two brushes from Barrister. Barrister broke the first time and lost several lengths before he steadied. The next time he came smoothly all the way and made a close finish with Lotus. There was a smart encounter in which the brown pacer Sir William, driven by William Durando; the trotter Malacca, driven by Nathan Straus, and the bay trotter Rosalie Hill, cleverly driven by C. H. Jarvis, took part. All three came down the road fast and with even stride. Malacca started from behind the other two and was able to overhaul Rosalie Hill, but not Sir William.

Sir William did not do so well when he tackled Calypso, (2:10½,) over whom James Ahearn held the reins. He was close enough up, however, to make it an exciting race, and had an equal chance of victory until he broke when within a few strides of the finish. Bernard Zahn, with his bay trotter Oscar, (2:20¼,) brushed against P. D. Schildwachter, who was behind his bay mare Phyllis. Oscar carried the mare to a break at the quarter and took a long lead, which he held to the end of the journey.

There was a new-comer on the Speedway yesterday, the black trotter Eagle Woodnut, (2:20½,) owned and driven by George M. Ely of Binghamton. Mr. Ely expects to test the brushing qualities of his horse against the Speedway fliers on next Sunday morning. Others out yesterday were: M. L. Malbrunn, driving the black trotter Charley Wilkes, whom he bought from Samuel Martin after the latter's mishap on Wednesday; S. F. Paul, with Katie A., (2:18¾,;) R. E. McMann, with the gray gelding Bachelor Boy, (2:25¾;) George W. Young, with his bay trotter Dandy; Capt. McDonald, driving the young trotter Tom Cox; Andrew Phillips with Harry L., (2:24¼;) George Brown, with Dexter K., (2:15¾;) J. E. Disbrow, with Lady Axtell and Valley Maid; H. G. Leland, with Angelo and Diablo; H. A. Stout, with his chestnut pacer Teddy Look, (2:20¾;) E. E. Smathers, driving Strathbelle, (2:14¼,) William Northrup, with the black mare Irene; Elmer Stevens, with a racy-looking chestnut pacer, Toronto Belle, (2:19¼;) Henry Zahn, with Dundess, (2:24¼;) S. Kopp, with Attalee; Charles Roselle, with Damiana, (2:22½;) Henry Hyde, driving the pacer Nerva; Patrick Kennedy, behind Ambidexter, (2:11¼;) James Kennedy, with Chris Lang, (2:21¼;) M. A. McElhargy, with the little mare Melba, and Charles Massoth, with Gretchen, (2:29¼.)

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Many Classes Judged in the Ring—Trotting and Pacing on the Track.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 27.—There were fully 15,000 spectators at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show today. The thunderstorm early this morning laid the dust nicely, and freshened the atmosphere. There was a large number of handsome equipages on the ground, and most of the society folk of the country were present while the awards were being made. They resulted as follows:

Trotters, three years old and over—Won by Robert E. Bonner's Highland Baron, bay stallion, 5 years; William Hoegg's Alcantara, bay stallion, 4 years old, second; William Hoegg's Freedom, bay stallion, 11 years, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses—Won by Strauss & Hexter's Alert and Active; Gerkendale Farm's Brandon and Belmar, second; Howard Willet's Lassie and Laddie Skewbald, third.

Saddle Horses—Won by Gerkendale Farm's Lady Waubun, chestnut mare, 6 years; Miss Marion Halloway's Virginia Bell, bay mare, 5 years, second; New Rochelle Training Quarter's Sunny Boy, bay gelding, 6 years, third.

High Steppers, Over 15.1 Hands—Won by R. F. Carman's Candidate, bay gelding; Mrs. Edward F. Ladew's In It, roan gelding, second; R. W. Rivar's Black Venus, black mare, third.

Hunters—Corinthian Class, horse ridden by some recognized hunt club member—Won by Miss Madeline Knowlton's Quadrille, brown mare, 9 years; Howard Willet's Heatherbloom, bay gelding, second; Howard Willet's Beverly, gray gelding, third.

Tandems—Won by J. L. Halatin's Happy Times and Happy Days; Howard Willet's Lookaway and Harson, second; Miss Florence L. Stokes's Hilarity and Heel Taps, third.

Harness Horses—Stallion, mare, or gelding, not exceeding 15 hands, open only to horses belonging to residents of Westchester County and Fairfield, Conn.; must be the property of exhibitors since July 1, 1900—Won by Miss M. B. Catlin's Lightfoot, black gelding, 7 years old; Miss Florence L. Stokes's Hilarity, bay gelding, 6 years, second; Howard Willet's Lassie, gray mare, third.

Park Teams, Four-in-Hand—Won by J. Campbell Thompson.

Ponies Under Saddle—13 hands and not exceeding 14.1—Won by Woman in Black, black mare, 14 hands, 5 years; Miss Marion Halloway, owner; The Gibson Girl, chestnut mare, 14½ hands, 6 years, Miss Elsie W. Ladew, owner, second; Skeesics, black mare, 14 hands, 5 years, James W. Maitland, owner, third.

Harness Horses—Won by Albert G. Bostwick's Lord Chesterfield, bay gelding, 8 years; W. R. H. Martin's Paul, bay gelding, second; B. Lambert Sackett's Lucy Glitters, brown mare, 7 years, third.

The racing took in the two trots which were unfinished when darkness set in last night, and that delayed the card for to-day, so that one of them had to be postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock. This was the 2:24 class. Summaries:

2:20 trot, unfinished from Wednesday.

Harley Valley Stock Farm's blk. s., d'Alcantara	1	2	2	1	2
Robert Johnson's b. m., Altabell	2	1	1	4	4
E. C. Walker's blk. g., Cartridge, Jr.	3	3	4	2	1
C. H. Devine's b. g., Master Spinx	4	4	3	3	3

Time—2:20½; 2:28¼; 2:27½; 2:27; 2:29¼; 2:29½.

2:20 class, pace, (unfinished from Wednesday.)

C. Welland's b. g., Russell T.	1	3	1	3	1
A. T. Miller's m. m., Aldine Medium	4	2	2	1	2
Nutbourne Stock Farm's b. m., Marion	2	1	3	2	3

Time—2:22¾; 2:24; 2:23¼; 2:24½; 2:29¼.

2:24 class, pace, purse $250, (unfinished.)

J. W. Daly's b. m., Helen D.	2	2	5	1	
William Deveson's ch. g., Red Echo	5	6	dr		
Frank Crawford's blk. s., Bonnie Kirkland	4	7	4	4	
Elishu Austin's ch. s., Homer	8	3	3	3	
C. Welland's Elsie E.	1	1	6	6	
J. F. Brown's blk. s., Sir Arthur Wilkes	6	dr			
W. H. Huff's b. g., Minstrel	7	5	2	5	

Time—2:26¾; 2:25; 2:27; 2:26¼.

2:18 class, trot, purse $200.

John Flannery's Mike W.	4	1	1	1	
C. Welland's b. g., Russell	1	2	5	5	
W. H. Nelson's J. D.	2	3	4	3	
Du Bois Brinkeroff's br. g., Quarter-note	3	4	2	4	
Frederick Van Wyck's b. m., Florence Wood	5	5	3	2	

Time—2:27; 2:28¾; 2:29¼; 2:28¼.

Harness Racing Results.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 27.—2:25 Class.—Pacing. Purse $300.

Island Boy, b. g., (Davis)	1	1	2	1	
Melvin Wilkes, blk. s., (Murray)	3	2	1	2	
Vincey, b. s., (Cornwell)	2	3	3	3	
General Brayton, b. g., (McClure)	4	ds			
Frank W., br. g., (Ryan)	ds				

Time—2:20¼; 2:22¼; 2:21¼; 2:23½.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $400.

Swift, b. g., (Tichurst)	1	1	1		
Sirock, b. g., (Hendrickson)	2	2	2		
Pearl J., b. m., (Grote)	3	3	2		

Time—2:21; 2:20; 2:21½.

Free for All.—Pacing. Purse $600.

Teddy B., b. g., (Fox)	4	1	1	1	
Baby Ruth, b. m., (Curry)	1	4	3	3	
Fairview, b. g., (Seelig)	3	3	2	2	
Parker S., gr. g., (Davis)	2	2	4	4	

Time—2:15½; 2:19; 2:16½; 2:14¾.

The time in the last heat breaks the three-year-old track record, made by the pacer Belmont, by Gillette, on the same path three years ago.

*Finished first, but set back for crowding and fouling. †Placed first on allowance of foul by starter.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 27.—Free-for-all, trotting or pacing, to carts, (amateurs,) owners to drive; purse, $300.

Billy Boland, b. g., (Gardner)	1	2	1	1	
Gray Gables, g. g., (Vannenwetsch)	2	1	3	2	
Mitchell, b. g., (Lauterbach)	3	3	4	3	
Axis, br. s., (Curtis)	4	4	2	4	
John L., b. g., (Stocksdale)	5	5	5	5	

Time—2:33½; 2:32½; 2:37; 2:37.

2:28 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Numa, b. m., by Numa, (W. Biggs)	2	2	1	1	
Gomez, ch. s., by Great Herat, (Tyson)	1	1	7	5	5
Heloise, blk. m., (P. Biggs)	4	7	2	3	3
Hal M., br. g., (Strader)	5	4	4	2	4
Joyful Maiden, b. m., (Bass)	7	5	5	4	2
The Spaniard, b. g., (Gray)	3	3	6	ds.	
John Taylor, b. g., (Corbin)	8	6	3	ds.	
Foxy Russell, b. g., (Barnes)	6	dr			

Time—2:19½; 2:18¾; 2:21¼; 2:24¼; 2:22¼.

Free-for-all trotting or pacing; purse, $300.

Reuben S., b.g., Stratford Sprague, (Ryan)	1	1	1		
O. M. O., g. g., (Rites)	2	2	3		
Prince A., br. g., (Tyson)	6	4	2		
Ainsworth, b. g., (Hentschel)	3	3	4		
Mike Dunn, b. g., (Lake)	4	dr.			
Pilot Medallion, b. g., (Barnes)	5	ds.			

Time—2:14¾; 2:15; 2:15.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300, (unfinished.)

Streeter, b. g., by Strader, (Gray)	2	2	1	1	
W. H. N., b. g., by Great Stakes, (Atkinson)	1	1	2	2	
Kitty Fisher, g. m., (Cannon)	4	3	3	3	
Serpentine, b. m., (Bass)	3	dis.			

Time—2:28; 2:23¾; 2:23¾; 2:29.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 27.—2:34 Class—Pacing; purse $1,000.

Sally Hank, b. m.	1	1	1		
Cartridge, b. g.	2	2	2		
Vapar, blk. m.	3	3	3		

Time—2:19; 2:17¾; 2:21¼.

2:24 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Jack Harding, b. h.	1	1	2	1	
Celia, r. m.	2	2	1	2	
Belladonna, blk. m.	3	3	3	3	

Time—2:19; 2:17; 2:18½; 2:16¾.

2:27 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Ezeta, b. m.	1	1	1		
Paul Smith, b. g.	2	2	2		
Richard C., br. h.	4	3	3		
Status, b. g.	3	4	4		

Time—2:21½; 2:22¾; 2:23.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 27.—2:40 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Baron Rooch, br. s., by Baron Wilkes, H. O. Kenyon, Adams, (Lyman)	1	1	1		
Fred McCabe, b. g., E. Snow of Knoxborough, (Snow)	2	2	2		
Keytonian, b. g., M. Hillsinger of Waterville, (Hillsinger)	3	3	3		

Time—2:25¾; 2:31; 2:30.

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $300.

Queen Lil, b. m., by Heir-At-Law, Fred Dumond, Rochester, (Dumond)	1	1	1		
Cinder Alcyoner, b. g., Alcyoner Stock Farm, (Halstead)	2	2	2		
Grover G., blk. g., M. Hillsinger, (Hillsinger)	3	4	3		
Little Wonder, b. g., James Marion, Watertown, (Marion)	4	3	4		

Time—2:20; 2:20¼; 2:19.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse, $300.

Bourbon Riggs, b. g., by Bourbon Russell, D. H. Crimmins, Camden, (Crimmins)	1	1	1		
Bycyrus, b. g., R. J. Ferguson, Albany, (Ferguson)	2	3	2		
Bourbon Sursell, b. s., James Kernan, Syracuse, (Kernan)	4	2	4		
Raven, blk. s., E. Snow, Knoxborough, (Snow)	3	4	3		
Grace Mann, b. m., Thomas Dempsey, Rome, (Lock)	5	5	5		

Time—2:22¼; 2:21¼; 2:20½.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—2:22 trotting, purse $1,000.

Wilchrist	4	1	1	1	
C. E. J.	3	4	2	2	
Golden Bell's Sister	6	2	3	5	
Edith L.	2	7	4	4	
Alcyrene	9	3	5	6	
George C.	7	10	10	3	
Windsor Wood	5	6	7	9	
Wyncholde Maid	10	5	9	8	
Judge Allen	8	8	6	7	
Victoria	1	9	8	ds	

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:18½; 2:18¼.

Free for all, pacing; purse $1,000.

Ambulator	2	1	1	1	
Choral	1	2	2	2	
Patsy K.	3	3	3	ds	

Time—2:14¼; 2:14½; 2:15; 2:13¾.

2:27 trotting, purse $500.

Earline	1	1	1		
Miss Shaw	2	2	2		
Sadie McGregor	6	3	3		
Bonnie Maid	3	8	5		
Almont West	9	5	4		
Eilene	8	4	9		
Jack Nelson	4	9	7		
Ellen Tree	5	7	8		
Maud Medium	7	7	6		
Swago	10	10	10		
Searing	ds				

Time—2:22½; 2:20¼; 2:18¾.

Double team race, for cup.

King Harry and John Stewart, (F. Bowers)	1	1			
Cleovis and Maryland Boy, (Reamer)	2	2			
Genoa and Prince, (A. Mullen)	3	3			

Time—2:23¾; 2:24¾.

DALY'S COLT A SURPRISE.

Belgrade, a Long Shot, Won in the Race for Maidens—Kallishandra Got a Stake.

The racing at the Gravesend track yesterday had an ending that was both sensational and comical when W. C. Daly's despised three-year-old Belgrade won the closing event and beat the 1-to-8 favorite, Radford. It contributed much to the mirth of the spectators that the price against Radford was prohibitive, and therefore the public generally was not much damaged financially when the 60 to 1 chance, ridden by the apprentice Miles, caught Radford on the stretch and beat him home.

For the Oceanview, the single stake on the programme, one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds, all the six named on the card answered the call to the post, Kallishandra favorite at odds on. As the flag fell Kallishandra went to the front, Gonfalon dropping in behind her, and Greenock taking third place on Gonfalon's heels. The positions were the same throughout the race. Kallishandra held on in front, though forced on the stretch, and won by a half length. Gonfalon beat Greenock eight lengths for second money.

Only four of the ten named on the programme for the opening race were left after the withdrawals had been made. Modrine, with the top weight, went to the front at the fall of the flag and made the running. On the straight Modrine drew away and won rather handily by a length and a half, while Meehanus beat Unmasked a neck for second place.

The third race, five furlongs, selling, for fillies two years old, had eight in it, Cherries starting favorite, with Luck the second choice. The race was between the two all the way, Luck first away leading by a half length, with Cherries second, clear of the others to the turn into the stretch. There Cherries was sent to the front after a little urging, and with Slack at work on her at the end, winning by a length and a half from Luck. Candle, two lengths further back, was third.

Seven fair two-year-olds went to the post for the fifth race, a handicap, over the short six furlongs course, with Telamon and Silver Dale nearly equal chances. The Rhymer and Telamon had it out down the stretch, the former persisting in boring in on Telamon, causing Henry on that horse to pull up, though Telamon was the better and faster horse. Taking a desperate chance at the end, Henry, on the rail, forced Telamon to the front in the last few yards, and won by a neck, The Rhymer second, two lengths before Dr. Barlow, third.

The race for maidens, three years old, at one mile and seventy yards, had seven starters, with Radford the hottest kind of a favorite. Hopbrook led off, and raced in front to the far turn, the others shifting positions in a mad scramble to that point, where Radford moved to the front, and galloping in the lead at the head of the stretch, looked to have the purse won. On the straight Belgrade closed from last place, and with Miles, who rode him, hard at work with whip and spur, gained steadily on Radford, and in the last half furlong brought Henry on the favorite to a drive. Radford gave it up as soon as the real fight began, and Belgrade, coming away at the end, won ridden out, hips before Radford, who beat the third horse, West Baden, by five lengths. News of the victory of J. R. and F. P. Keene's horse Disguise II. in the $50,000 Jockey Club Stakes, at Newmarket, England, was posted on the bulletin board early, and F. P. Keene, who was at the track received many congratulations. Peter Wimmer, trainer for Easton and Larabie, stated that he would not race Kinley Mack again this season, as the horse is sore after his long campaign. Kinley Mack is to be turned out in Kentucky. His departure will eliminate an important factor from the chief long distance stakes this Fall.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; for all ages; about six furlongs. Green B. Morris's Modrine, by Sir Modred-Katrine, ch. c., 3 years, 121 pounds, (Odom,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, won handily by a length and a half; Samuel Hildreth's Meehanus, ch. c., 4, 114, (Henry,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by a neck from James R. and Foxhall P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 3, 110, (Spencer,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:10 3-5. Musette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward that had run and not won at this meeting; one mile and a sixteenth. J. B. Respass's Serrano, by Fonso-Janet, ch. c., 6 years, 114 pounds, (T. Knight,) 3 to 5 and out, won handily by a length and a half; B. E. Beach's Compensation, b. c., 4, 119, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from W. C. Daly's Alsike, b. g., 4, 103, (Miles,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:49. Locochee and Rinaldo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for fillies two years old; five furlongs. Hayman & Frank's Cherries, by Tenny-Puffer, br. f., 104 pounds, (J. Slack,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 5, won ridden out by a length and a half; P. H. Randolph's Luck, ch. f., 102, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second by two lengths from W. L. Powers's Candle, b. f., 104, (McCue,) 9 to 2 and 9 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Maria Bolton, Gracious, Nonpareil, Anna, and Inshot also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oceanview Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. William C. Whitney's Kallishandra, by Gold Finch-Connemara, ch. f., 120 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10 and out, won ridden out by a half length; Samuel C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, ch. c., 115, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by eight lengths from J. F. Schorr's Greenock, br. c., 113, (McCue,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Toddy, Withers, and Lady Elite also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Samuel C. Hildreth's Telamon, by Hanover-Toloache, ch. c., 111 pounds, (Henry,) 18 to 5 and 7 to 5, won, ridden out, by a neck; T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 114, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by two lengths from W. C. Kilpatrick's Dr. Barlow, b. c., 104, (T. Knight,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:12 4-5. Silver Dale, Kimberly, Fake, and Princess Pepper also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old, weights fourteen pounds below the scale; one mile and seventy yards. William C. Daly's Belgrade, by Belvidere-Mercl, b. c., 112 pounds, (Miles,) 60 to 1 and 15 to 1, won, ridden out, by three-parts of a length; L. V. Bell's Radford, blk. c., 112, (Henry,) 1 to 3 and out, second by four lengths from Arthur Featherstone's West Baden, ch. g., 109, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Moration, Support, Walter Cleary, and Hopbrook also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. Howard Mann, 160 pounds; Elner and Mazo, 146 each; Island Prince, 134; Last Chord and Monroe Doctrine, 132 each; Brahmin, 130.

SECOND RACE.—The Boulevard Stakes, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Elizabeth M. and Lady Schorr, 124 pounds each; Janice, 119; The Musketeer, 117; The Puritan, 111; Scurry, 95.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. King Barleycorn and Serrano, 114 pounds each; Dolando, 109; Trillo, 107; Tip Gallant, 104; Annoy, 102; Fonsolee, 101; Belle of Orleans, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; about six furlongs. Prince Richard, Mordelmo, League Island, and Monaco Prince, 112 pounds each; Templar, Lizzie Regent, Tatar, Fatalist, Hopbrook, and Pegasus, 109 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bayview Handicap for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. Intrusive, 126 pounds; Favonius, 123; Potente, 118; Mr. Brown and Gonfalon, 107 each; Motley, 106; First Whip, 102; Withers and Beau Gallant, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Bedeck, 112 pounds; Glade Run, 109; Sinfi, 104; Farmer Bennett and Billionaire, 102 each; Snark, 99; Quite Right and Kid, 98 each; Historian, 97; About, 94.

Results at Other Tracks.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—Six and a half furlongs—Charley Estes, 96 pounds, (Booker,) 1; Ben Battle, 103, 2; Lady Kent, 96, 3. Time—1:22. Five furlongs—Amoroso, 96, (Gus—Lynch,) 1; Horsa, 112, 2; The Covenanter, 101, 3. Time—1:02. Seven furlongs—Miss Soak, 108, (Booker,) 1; Lord Frazier, 90, 2; Old Mike, 99, 3. Time—1:29. Five and a half furlongs—Sister Alice, 102, (Booker,) 1; Loyal Prince, 102, 2; Ben Bramble, 105, 3. Time—1:09. One mile and a sixteenth—St. Sulpice, 109, (Booker,) 1; Save, 109, 2; Slasher, 112, 3. Time—1:49. One mile and an eighth—Flag of Truce, 101, (McQuade,) 1; Virgie O., 103, 2; Beau Ideal, 109, 3. Time—1:54½.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Five and a half furlongs—Bonnie Lissak, 105 pounds, (Winkfield,) 1; Harry Herendeen, 108, 2; Tenny Belle, 102, 3. Time—1:08¼. Seven furlongs—Headwater, 109, (Buchanan,) 1; Highland Lad, 106, 2; Bill Garrett, 103, 3. Time—1:28. Six furlongs—Bowen, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Barbara Ann, 108, 2; William Ack, 101, 3. Time—1:55¾. Mile—Branch, 104, (Buchanan,) 1; Cogmoosey, 106, 2; Star Chamber, 109, 3. Time—1:41¾. Mile and a sixteenth—Trebor, 107, (Buchanan,) 1; Sam McKeever, 105, 2; Koenig, 107, 3. Time—1:48¼. Mile and an eighth—Clay Poynter, 101, (J. T. Woods,) 1; Our Nellie, 104, 2; Pay the Fiddler, 101, 3. Time—1:55¼.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Four and a half furlongs—Minion, 103 pounds, (Coburn,) 1; The Thrush, 100, 2; Sarner, 103, 3. Time—0:56¼. Seven furlongs—Silent Friend, 107, (Cochran,) 1; J. H. Barnes, 107, 2; Nance O'Neil, 104, 3. Time—1:34½. Six furlongs—Four Leaf C., 109, (Bassinger,) 1; John Morton, 103, 2; Flus Linah, 109, 3. Time—1:17½. Mile and seventy yards—Early Bird, 103, (May,) 1; Tom Gilmore, 94, 2; Rollins, 103, 3. Time—1:51¼. Seven furlongs—Jim W., 103, (Bassinger,) 1; Alvin W., 100, 2; Zanetto, 100, 3. Time—1:32½. Mile and three-sixteenths—W. B. Gates, 107, (Dominick,) 1; Rouge et Noir, 94, 2; Zazel, 100, 3. Time—2:08½.

KEENE'S HORSE WON.

Disguise II., Ridden by Cannon, Captured The Jockey Club Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket first October meeting to-day the Jockey Club Stakes, of 10,000 sovereigns, was won by J. R. Keene's bay colt Disguise II., by Domino, out of Bonnie Gal, ridden by Cannon. Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Jolly Tar, with J. Reiff in the saddle, came in second, and R. A. Brice's colt Forfarshire, by Royal Hampton, out of St. Elizabeth, was third.

The result of the race was a great upset for the racing public, as the Prince of Wales's three-year-old bay colt Diamond Jubilee, the winner of this year's Derby, the Eclipse and the St. Leger Stakes, and other important events, was confidently expected to capture the last ten-thousand-pound race of the season. The Prince of Wales's crack, however, was unable to give Disguise II. twelve pounds weight, and, although the Prince's colt led to the bushes, he was then beaten by Disguise II., who drew to the front and won by two lengths.

A welter handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs, was won by Blackband, Rigby having the mount.

A selling plate was won by Recruit, guided by Tod Sloan.

The Double Trial Plate was won by Lord Ellesmere's brown colt Encombe, by Fitz-Simon, out of Windlass, with Rigby up.

JOLLY, ROGER BEAT RAIDER.

Lack of Wind Caused Race with the Crowninshield Boat to be Called Off.

B. B. Crowninshield's Jolly Roger, the Massachusetts champion raceabout, added another victory to her long list yesterday afternoon by defeating H. M. Crane's Raider over a Long Island Sound course in the first race of a series arranged under the auspices of the Riverside Yacht Club. Light airs again favored the Boston boat, and at the finish of the five-mile race she led Raider by more than two minutes.

Light weather prevailed throughout the day. In the morning the wind failed utterly, and the match that was to have been sailed between F. T. Bedford's Sis and the Jolly Roger had to be called off after nearly two hours of futile drifting. Sis and the Crowninshield boat will try again to-morrow morning, and the Raider and Jolly Roger will sail their second race to-morrow afternoon.

At 1 o'clock, just an hour and three-quarters after Jolly Roger and Sis had started in their race, the racers had advanced scarcely two miles, and in view of the time limit of three and a half hours, the race was declared off by the Regatta Committee. The Jolly Roger had then drifted about 100 yards further than her rival.

Until 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Sound lay flat as a millpond. Then a new breeze rippled faintly out of the southwest, and Mr. Crane and Mr. Crowninshield agreed to sail a shortened race, consisting of a two-and-a-half-mile leg to windward and return. The preparatory signal was accordingly given at 3:05, and the start was made at ten minutes past the hour.

An unfortunate foul, which fortunately gave rise to no protests, spoiled one of the prettiest starts of the season. Mr. Crowninshield put Jolly Roger over the line close to the windward stake boat just three seconds after the signal. Raider followed scarcely three seconds later, and not more than fifty feet to leeward of her competitor. Both boats were on the port tack. Barely had Raider neared the line, however, when Mr. Crane put her about and attempted to get to windward of the Jolly Roger on a starboard tack. Mr. Crowninshield saw Raider's unexpected move too late to avoid a foul. As the Jolly Roger tacked to yield the right of way his swinging main boom caught in the Raider's jib. The two boats were instantly fended apart, however, and no damage resulted. Raider then kept on her course, while the Crowninshield boat put back behind the line and made a new start. This left Raider with the windward position and a lead of nearly 100 yards.

One long port tack, entered upon soon after the start, took the boats well to windward of the outer mark. The Boston boat finally jibed around at 4:07:42, and Raider followed a minute 4 seconds later.

The breeze was very light on the run home. Spinnakers were set to port, shifted to starboard, then returned to port in the effort to get the best results, but it was hard work to keep the

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OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $24,780, will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

PUBLICATION BY THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK, N. Y., of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 686, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.

J. O'Connor	$66.80

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Louis H. Holloway, Cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, N. Y., in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article I., Chapter 686, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1900. SEBASTIAN ROGGEMANN.
[Seal.] Notary Public, No. 94, N. Y. Co.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fourth day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and twenty-seven (127) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

155	583	880	1255	1719	2090	2690
170	600	918	1264	1732	2093	2804
178	649	919	1265	1749	2095	2833
200	654	948	1270	1764	2172	2834
212	655	960	1295	1782	2201	2875
233	656	1009	1398	1808	2203	2877
234	665	1055	1467	1866	2207	2886
236	672	1070	1508	1893	2274	2892
290	676	1092	1514	1912	2322	2902
294	678	1117	1533	1924	2323	2924
301	686	1118	1549	1930	2330	2936
311	693	1142	1565	1951	2346	2944
332	694	1150	1570	1982	2411	2957
347	700	1154	1577	2041	2469	
375	730	1162	1582	2042	2495	
398	746	1208	1594	2054	2535	
426	792	1214	1595	2061	2539	
509	844	1227	1634	2070	2570	
519	879	1236	1707	2074	2682	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with Article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.
E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
ALBERT S. RIDLEY, for WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of September, 1900.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.
Dated New York, September 4th, 1900.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The American Tobacco Company,
111 Fifth Ave.
New York, September 26, 1900.
Three (3) per cent. semi-annual interest on the Dividend Scrip of this Company issued May 1st, 1896, will be paid on the First day of November, 1900, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New York City, to the holders of such Dividend Certificates of record on the Fifteenth day of October, 1900.
The transfer books for Dividend Certificates will be closed on October 15th, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on November 2nd, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. L. PATTERSON, Secretary.

Office of the American Ice Company,
No. 133 East 23d Street,
New York, September 27th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Oct. 15th, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1st, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1st, 1900, until Oct. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 5.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held August 21st, 1900, a quarter-yearly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENTUM upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the National Tube Company was declared out of the net profits of the Company, payable October 1st, 1900, at the office of the Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed on September 15th, 1900, at 12 o'clock M., and will remain closed until October 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Amalgamated Copper Company.
52 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20th, 1900.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) were declared, payable October 29th, 1900, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 28th, 1900. Transfer books close at 3 P. M., September 28th, 1900, and reopen October 30th, 1900.
WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

The Union Bag and Paper Company.
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10th, 1900.
SIXTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 15th, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close on September 15th, 1900, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, October 1st, at 10 A. M.
FRANK WASHBURN, Secretary.

IOWA MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
The First Mortgage 8% bonds of this Company due October 1st, 1900, will be paid at maturity upon surrender of the bonds at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date. Registered bonds to be transferred on delivery. R. O. HOWE, Treasurer,
Chicago and North-Western Railway Co.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank.
23d St. and Sixth Av.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after September 20th, 1900. The transfer books will be closed until Monday, October 1st, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company,
Boston, Mass., Sept. 25th, 1900.
Coupons due October 1st, 1900, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 6% bonds and the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHAS. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 3% BONDS.
The semi-annual interest due October 1, 1900, on the above-named bonds will be paid on and after that date to holders of the same at the Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York City. ERWIN P. ELLWOOD, Treasurer.
New York, September 27, 1900.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1900.
The coupons due October 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. J. BOWRON, Treas.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 23d, 1900.
Coupons maturing Oct. 1st, 1900, on the Bonds of the Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.
ARCHER ANDERSON, President Tredegar Company.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Hampton Roads Hotel Company
ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1893.
The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the aforesaid bonds, have consented to act as a Committee for the reorganization of the HAMPTON ROADS HOTEL COMPANY.
The Committee invites the deposit of your Bonds and Coupons, subject to the terms of the certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement and the Subscribers thereto, dated September 15, 1900, copies of which may be obtained from the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York City, where the bonds must be deposited.
Bonds must be deposited prior to October 1, 1900.
HOSMER B. PARSONS,
THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER,
WILLIAM B. RANDALL,
Committee.
HERBERT M. DeLANOIE, Secretary for Committee, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
Pittsburgh, Penn., Sept. 1, 1900.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $15,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1900, at the agency of the Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railroad Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 19th, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, October 4th, 1900, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 19th at 3 P. M. to October 5th at 10 A. M.
ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Notice.
To the Stockholders of the Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Company: The annual meeting of this Company for the election of Directors and officers and the further purpose of considering the matter of selling the property of and dissolving the corporation will be held at Waverly Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn., Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. REPP, Secretary.
Old Forge, Penn., Sept. 28, 1900.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE BUSINESS OF SONDHEIM BROTHERS has been fully liquidated and settled, and no person is authorized to assume any further liability on behalf of said firm. Mrs. Nella Sondheim, having purchased all the assets of said firm, is alone entitled thereto.
Dated New York, September 27, 1900.
NELLA SONDHEIM, Executrix of Samuel Sondheim, deceased.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy—Improvements and Construction.

The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was made public yesterday. The report shows an increase in net earnings of $859,119 and a surplus after payment of all fixed charges and dividends of $2,099,083. The table below contains a detailed statement of earnings, operating expenses, &c., for the years ending June 30, 1899, and 1900, respectively:

	1899.	1900.
Earnings:		
Freight	$29,270,942	$32,557,999
Passenger	9,469,018	10,384,408
Mail, express, &c.	4,649,465	4,893,012
Total	$43,389,425	$47,535,419
Operating expenses:		
Maintenance of way	$6,323,774	$8,109,683
Maintenance of equipment	4,783,194	5,498,356
Conducting transportation	14,026,096	14,992,140
General	1,412,566	1,215,740
Taxes	1,589,834	1,006,002
Total	$28,135,465	$31,422,341
Net income	15,253,960	16,113,078
Other income	487,822	382,194
Total income	$15,741,781	$16,495,272
Charges and sinking fund.	9,013,482	8,566,511
Dividends	5,238,370	5,829,678
Balance	$1,489,928	$2,099,083

The average number of miles operated last year was 7,546, as against 7,249 for the preceding year. The gross earnings per mile were $6,252, as compared with $5,942 for the previous year. The average ton mile revenue decreased from 8.61 mills in 1899 to 8.51 mills in 1900, but the passenger mile earnings increased from 2.10 cents in 1899 to 2.20 cents in 1900. The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings increased 1.26 per cent.
Of improvements the report speaks of the completion of the elevation of four tracks for a distance of 2.75 miles in Chicago, and of the work of reducing grades in Illinois and Iowa, of the building of a second track on the main line in Iowa, and other work which is under way and will be continued.
The construction of the Grand City and Southern, in Minnesota, a distance of twenty miles, has been completed, and the branch line formerly terminating at Arcadia, Neb., has been extended twenty miles to Sargent, Neb. The lines from Alliance, Neb., to Hartville, Wyoming, and from Brush, Col., to Northport, Neb., are nearing completion. It is proposed to build a branch road from Toluca, Montana, to Cody City, Wyoming, a distance of 131 miles. This work will probably be completed within a year. This is the line which it is believed will be extended to give the Burlington a Pacific Coast outlet of its own. The Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines, seventy miles long, and the Kansas City and Omaha, 103 miles long, were acquired by purchase.
Some changes have been made in the capital account. The capital stock has been increased by $4,722,100, and the funded debt has increased by $9,419,000 to $149,297,100.

Reading Official Promoted.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Sept. 27.—Frank S. Stevens of Reading was appointed to-day Superintendent of the Reading Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, succeeding W. G. Besler, who recently was promoted to the position of General Superintendent in place of I. A. Sweigart, resigned. Mr. Stevens has been the resident engineer of the Reading division for some years.

Brief Railroad Items.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company is reported to have been successful in diverting 40 per cent. of the military traffic of the last few months from the San Francisco to the Portland route.
General Traffic Manager Caldwell, General Freight Agent Flynn, General Passenger Agent Lee, and other officials of the Lackawanna attended a traffic conference in Buffalo yesterday at which matters pertaining to the coming Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo were considered.
Only routine business was transacted at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, which was held at the Grand Central Station yesterday. President Ingalls stated that the company's affairs continued in a prosperous and satisfactory condition.
In the belief that attractive terminals and stations tend to increase the passenger traffic of a railroad, the Northern Pacific has decided to surround the stations of the principal cities and towns on its lines with gravel walks, flower beds, and lawns. At Fargo a small lake with a fountain has been added.
The Rock Island will hereafter refuse to haul private cars used by theatrical companies and others unless they are equipped with steel wheels. This decision is due to a recent accident caused by the breaking of an iron wheel on a private car belonging to and carrying a dramatic company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 27	431,514
To date this year	80,977,795
Corresponding date last year	133,651,430

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 27	$869,000
To date this year	$351,391,360
Corresponding date last year	$693,070,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Hocking Valley	⅞
Am. C. & F. pf.	1½	Hock. Val. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Illinois Central	⅞
Am. Linseed	⅝	Int. Paper	2
Am. Smelt. & R.	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. S. & R. pf.	¾	Kan. City. So. pf.	1⅜
Am. Steel & W.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Mexican Central	⅛
Am. T. Plate pf.	1½	Minn. & St. L.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Mo., K. & T. pf.	⅝
Anaconda Copper	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	⅞	National Biscuit	1⅜
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Nat. Lead. pf.	2½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Tube.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	N. J. Central	3¼
Brooklyn R. T.	2⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y. Cent.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1	N. Y., O. & W.	⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Norf. & West.	1⅜
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1¾	Northern Pacific	⅞
C., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Chi. & N. W.	2	Pennsylvania	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	People's Gas	2¾
Chi., Term., Tr. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	3	Reading	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Read. 1st pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅝	Read. 2d pf.	1⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1	Southern Pac.	½
Cent. Tobacco	⅞	Southern Ry.	⅞
Cont. Tob. pf.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Del. & Hudson	3¼	Texas & Pac.	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Union Bag & P.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Un. B. & P. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Union Pacific	1⅛
Federal Steel	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¾
General Electric	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅞
Glucose Sugar	½	Wis. Central	1
Great North. pf.	1	Wis. Cent. pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were;

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	Col. South. 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. R. 5s.	1	Det. & Mackinac 4s	3
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1½	Gal., H. & H. 5s	3

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1¼	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	1½		

THE COVERING OF SHORTS.

Wall Street theorists agree generally in attributing the current strength of the market to the covering of shorts by speculators who have been freely selling stocks they didn't own. The value of a rally on such account is doubtful. When the short interest is eliminated a forceful supporting element is removed from the market. When shorts are not borrowing stocks and paying for their use, traders and investors who carry securities have less easy times at their banks. Recently there have been many indications of a more than ordinary extension of the speculative short interest; sales for that account have been largely responsible for depression in quotations; in some parts of the market this short interest has appeared to be unwieldy, overdone.
If now the speculators for a fall are scared into closing their bearish contracts, evening up their accounts, some substantial change comes into the market beyond what may be the immediate influence of such transactions. Buying to cover shorts, however it may affect the course of the market temporarily, is a very different matter from buying for the long account—buying to hold. Such buying has not been recently much in evidence. The absence of just such buying explains the long-continued record-breaking dullness which has been keeping commission houses idle. It is buying by investors that Wall Street most needs. A short covering movement is never more than a passing incident. Traders who buy back to-day what they sold yesterday cut small figure as any lasting influence. And this fact, unfortunately, is displayed in Stock Exchange transactions just now.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The stock market yesterday was busy discounting the announcement, which Wall Street believes is likely to be made now at any moment, of the settlement of the anthracite coal miners' strike. Professional bears who had sold the coal stocks short on the belief that the strike would be of long duration and others who had gone short of the general list expecting that it would go down in sympathy with the coal shares were industrious in covering their commitments. At the same time, the smaller professional traders were in evidence as bidders up of stocks. The result was that after a weak opening, apparently due to disappointment that a specific statement of the strike settlement was not forthcoming, the entire market began to move up, and continued to go steadily higher until the close of business, with practically little or no reaction. Many stop orders were reached, and these helped toward the continued rise.
So absorbed, indeed, was the Street in the talk of the strike settlement that all other developments were wholly disregarded. The serious turn of affairs in the Chinese situation; the political agitation, and the prospect of a further decrease in the bank reserves to be shown by to-morrow's bank statement—not one of these seemed to receive consideration. In like manner, several favorable statements of railway earnings were given no heed to. Yet it is not without significance, as suggestive of probably later developments, that the time money market in the last two or three weeks has risen substantially and that bankers predict higher rates both for call and time funds as certain next week.
The small borrowing demand for stocks in the loan crowd shows that the short interest has in no small measure been removed from the market. While this may be gratifying to some bull traders working against the shorts, it is not the best sign for continued strength in the market. The rise of yesterday and the day previous shows clearly that shorts sometimes do much toward higher market prices.

COAL STOCKS.—Not unnaturally these were among the strongest issues on the list, and led in the general market rally. The opening, however, gave no indication of the strength that was later to follow. Reading first preferred opening down 1⅝ and the other stocks in the group also showing weakness. This was due to disappointment felt because the report of a settlement of the strike lacked definite confirmation. Shortly after the opening, however, the reports of a settlement near at hand became persistent and even officials of the roads concerned were more hopeful in their utterances. At the same time buying orders were put in the market, many of them representing purchases for the short account, with the consequence that all the issues rose sharply. Final figures showed net gains as follows: Jersey Central, 3¼; Delaware and Hudson, 3¾; Lackawanna, 1¼; Reading, ¾; first preferred, ⅝; second preferred, 1⅜; Pennsylvania, 2¼.

UNION PACIFIC, which on the day previous had been under pressure, was a strong feature, advancing 1⅛ points on trading in 25,500 shares. It was said that the old pool in the stock had been revived and was planning another upward movement. Yesterday the members of it had good material with which to begin their operations, the published statement of earnings of the Union Pacific system for the month of August showing an increase in net of $392,300 as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The railroad system proper reported an increase in the net figures of $124,000.

"THREE C'S" was another feature of the market, advancing a full 3 points on trading in 7,500 shares and closing within ⅛ of the high figure for the day. During all the recent decline it was a fact quite generally commented upon in the Street that many shares of the stock were being bought up at 38, and it was further remarked that the quotation held remarkably well at that figure. Now it is disclosed, on what is regarded as high authority, that the Vanderbilts have been extending their interests in the property, and have been steady buyers of the stock. Two blocks totaling 5,500 shares that changed hands were among the purchases credited to these interests.

LOCAL RAILWAY SHARES.—All these stocks showed substantial strength, Brooklyn Rapid Transit gaining 2⅝, Manhattan 1⅛, and Metropolitan 2½. The Brooklyn security was the most active stock on the list, more than 47,000 shares being traded in. The buying came not only from shorts but from the so-called consolidated clique, which has been inclined to bull the stock even in the face of the recent decline. A large operator who heretofore has been a seller of the stock was reported as a buyer. Manhattan was bought by insiders, who contend that as an assured 4 per cent. New York railway stock its present market price is much too low. Metropolitan also was bought for inside account.

SUGAR TRUST stock in the early decline fell off, opening down ¾, though there was no particular news to account for the weakness other than the reported closing of the Standard Sugar Refinery of South Boston, owned by the trust. The weakness was but temporary, for the stock shortly rallied to 115, where it held until, some time after noon, a further rally set in which finally carried the quotation above 117. The close showed a net gain of 2¼ points on dealings in 44,000 shares. The regular bull pool in the stock was active in bidding up the quotation.

TOBACCO TRUST stock was another of the industrials showing a substantial gain, a net advance of 2¾ points on dealings in 10,000 shares being recorded. At the commencement of the week announcement was made that a new bear pool on the stock had been formed, and it is understood the operations of the pool were actually under way when the market improvement set in. Yesterday's closing figure of 89½ was, if that be true, at least 4 points above the price at which some short sales were made.

NORTHERN PACIFIC at the opening showed signs of weakness, and it was reported that London and Berlin were again sellers of the stock. When this selling ceased, however, some good buying orders were placed in the market for local account, while at the same time a number of operators who had sold the stock short on the day previous put in covering orders. The final figure for the day showed a net gain of ⅞ on transactions involving 25,000 shares. Notwithstanding the rise, the sentiment in the Street in respect to the stock can hardly be said to have undergone any change. President Mellen's pessimistic utterances in respect to losses to be faced are, of course, the prime factor for this bearish feeling.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO common stock shared in the general market advance, closing 1¾ points higher than on the day previous, while the preferred rose 1½. Short covering was in evidence in these stocks, also, and some limited pool buying. The new stock which will be available on Monday will, it is said, go far to meet the borrowing demand created by the present short interest. Bears on the stock continue to insist that as a 4 per cent. security it is selling much too nigh in comparison with Union Pacific and a number of other 4 per cent. stocks.

STEEL STOCKS.—Every stock in this group, with two insignificant exceptions, showed an advance for the day, with Tennessee Coal and Iron, Steel and Wire, and Federal Steel the leaders. The reports of the steel managers that business is steadily improving, and that orders continue to come in, have resulted in the creation of a better feeling in the Street in respect to the securities, and the prediction is that, once a permanent upward movement sets in, the steel stocks will be found among the leaders.

MISSOURI PACIFIC, which on the day previous had been under a very considerable pressure, was weak in the early dealings, selling down to 46⅝. The weakness was but short-lived, for with the bettered general tone the stock rose sharply, at one time as high as 49, and closed with a net gain of 1¼ points. There did not appear to be any substantial demand for the stock other than from the short interest, and it was taken as rather an unfavorable sign that Russell Sage was again quoted as being bullish on the security.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN was favorably influenced by the excellent showing made by the company for the third week of September, an increase in gross earnings of $35,000 being reported. Officials of the road say that general business along the line is holding much better than had been expected.

PEOPLE'S GAS, about which for the last few weeks the Street has heard nothing but disastrous tales—on the strength of which much selling has resulted—gave the shorts rather an unpleasant surprise when, holding rather heavy for the first few hours, it rose in the late trading 2¾ points, closing at the high figure for the day. Chicago interests were reported to have covered quite freely.

HOCKING VALLEY'S strength was on the very favorable showing made by the company, not only in the third week of September, when its earnings were the largest for any one week in the history of the road, but also for the month of August, which shows a surplus of over $22,000. The bituminous business of the road is said to be very heavy at present.

NEW YORK CENTRAL was lifted 1½ points on transactions involving 5,700 shares, and the Street was full of reports that the Vanderbilt interests were in the market as purchasers of this and other stocks. In connection with the advance of this issue and Three C's, referred to above, it was said that closer relations between the two systems were being planned.

ANACONDA'S strength was on the declaration of the dividend of $1.25 per share and 75 cents extra. Five hundred shares of the stock were traded in, at a net gain of ¾.

GRANGERS.—There was some investment buying in a number of these stocks, while Boston covered a line of shorts in Burlington. Short-covering appeared also in St. Paul and Rock Island. The close of the day showed substantial gains throughout the group.

UNITED STATES RUBBER preferred rose 3¾ points yesterday on limited trading. There was no news to explain the movement, which was apparently due to short covering.

SEABOARD FINANCES.

There are indications that new and interesting developments impend in the affairs of what Wall Street some months ago came to know as the Greater Seaboard Syndicate. When the Produce Exchange Trust Company got into snarls and had to be reorganized, a variety of disclosures touched the affairs of the ambitious Southern Railway project, which, under the direction of John Skelton Williams, the Richmond banker, has proposed to compete with the Southern Railway; and there were suggestive echoes later when Baltimore trust companies were disturbed, Wall Street having it that the Greater Syndicate's proposed securities were thus to some extent involved.
Yesterday some interesting phases developed in a hearing before the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, where Judge Waddill received testimony in the equity suit of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan of this city

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Though the total transactions in yesterday's market for outside securities were not much larger than those of the previous day, the trading was broader, and included a number of stocks not active earlier in the week. In sympathy with the better market on the Stock Exchange, prices were stronger, and some considerable advances showed in the closing quotations. There seemed to be better outside demand for the various issues traded in on the curb than has been shown on any day recently. In some cases advances were recorded on very light transactions, and would seem to indicate that the selling movement which was so apparent last week and on the earlier days of this week had for the moment at least ceased.

AMERICAN WOOLEN common was traded in to the extent of about 1,000 shares, from 63 up to 13¼, and it closed at 13½ bid, showing a fractional advance for the day. The attention which was drawn to this stock by the publication of the company's earnings up to the 1st of September, and the excellent showing which these figures made have led to a much stronger market for this stock, and the pressure which seemed to be bearing on it has to a large extent been removed. Interest has centred in the common stock, though the preferred has recently recovered materially from the lowest price of last week.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE again attracted some attention by a sharp advance of 4 points, from 24 to 28. Later, however, the quotation fell back several points, and the last sale was made at 25. The advance which has been made in the price of bituminous coal has, it is believed, considerably bettered this company's position, as it is now able to procure 20 cents a ton more than was offered for its output last week. S. L. Simpson, President of the company, said yesterday that its affairs have made much progress recently, and that much is still being done to enlarge and improve the company's plant.

AMALGAMATED COPPER advanced a full point on the sale of a single hundred shares, on the advance from the low figure it touched last week, very little stock has come into the market, and it is probable that the sales on the decline were fully four times in amount those which have been recorded during the stock's recovery to the present price.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY.—Sales of 100 shares of Central Foundry preferred at 15 and of 100 shares of the common at 1¾ were reported. For some time past these stocks have been in no demand at all, and they have been offered without a bid most of the time. Yesterday's transaction was the first made in many weeks. The course of this stock is a striking illustration of the difference in the conditions prevailing last year and now. In 1899 Central Foundry preferred sold in the neighborhood of 70 and the common around 25. It is now as difficult to sell these stocks at the price prevailing at present as it was for a time last year to buy them at the figures then quoted.

ELECTRO-PNEUMATIC, on transactions in about 1,000 shares, sold up to 3⅛, and closed at 3 bid.

CAST IRON PIPE preferred suffered a further decline of nearly 3 points, selling as low as 25¾ and closing at 24 bid. Total transactions amounted to 300 shares.

RUBBER GOODS common sold at 29, an advance of three-quarters of a point. The preferred was unchanged at 75 bid.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred sold for the first time in several days at 17½. There seemed to be better demand for the stock than on any day for a week or more.

GERMAN TREASURY 4s were far less active than on Wednesday. A small amount of the bonds sold at 100⅝. They were offered at that price at the close.

CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT sold at 6¼ and 6⅝. A sale of an odd lot was made at 5¾.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper. ...	86¾	87¼	86	86¼
Am. Agricultural Chem..	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	72	74	72	74
American Banknote.	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle....	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf....	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds.	70	80	70	80
American Chicle.....	63	65	63	65
American Chicle pf.....	75	90	80	90
Am. Hide & L. bonds....	87¾	88¼	88	89
American Thread pf.....	4	5	4	5
American Woolen.....	13¼	13¾	12¾	13
American Woolen pf.....	69½	70	69	70
Asphalt Co. of America..	7	7¼	7	8½
Am. Type Founders.....	55	00	55	60
Barney & Smith.....	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.....	94	98	04	98
Barney & Smith bonds...107½		...	107¼	...
British Columbia Copper.	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
British Exchequer 3s....	98½	98⅝	98¾	98¾
California Copper	1	⅞	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.....	24	26	25	28½
Central & So. Am. Tel..	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf....	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s.....	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs....	102	103	102¼	102½
Compressed Air.....	30	31½	30	31½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E..	6	7	6	6½
Con. Rubber Tire.....	4	5½	4	5¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	105	103	105
Cramps' Shipyard.....	69	72	...	...
Distilling Co. of Am....	4½	5	4½	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Distil. Com. of Am. pf..	17	18	16½	18
Electric Boat.....	14	16	14½	16
Electric Boat pf.....	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle.....	15	18	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf.....	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic.....	3	3⅛	2¾	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke.	25	30	22	27
General Carriage	4¾	6	5	5½
General Chemical.....	57	60	58	62
General Chemical pf....	95	98	94	96
German Treasury 4s.....	100	100¼	100 100	1-16
Havana Commercial.....	8	9¼	8¼	9¼
Havana Commercial pf...	33	40	42	...
Hudson River Tel. Co..	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation	1	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump	15¾	17	15⅝	16¾
International Pump pf...	64	65	63½	65
International Silver pf..	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil.....	58¾	59	58¾	58⅞
Iron Steamboat.....	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds...	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper.....	...	5	...	5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf..	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp..	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone....	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.....	100	101	100	101
New England Transport..	3	4	3	4
N. Y. Transportation....	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25½	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf.....	84	85	84	86
Pitts., Bessc. & Lake E.	19	21	19½	21
Pittsburg Coal	23	24	23	25
Pittsburg Coal pf.....	80	81½	81	83
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.....	28½	29	28¼	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf...	75	76	75	76
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17¾	18¼	18	19¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s....	79	80	67½	80
Seaboard Air Line.....	8	8½	8	8½
Seaboard Air Line pf....	21	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf....	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac..	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J....	552	553	551	554
Storage Power	10	12	12	14
Superior & Boston Cop..	1-16	...	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper.....	12	13	12	13¼
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid.....	5¼	6¼	6	7
Trenton Potteries.....	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf....	50	..	50	..
Union Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	112	115	112	115
Union Zinc & Ld., ex div.	71	72	73	74
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	63	64½	63	64¼
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	83	84	83	84½
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke..	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. Bonds..	28	27½	35	35
Westinghouse Air Brake.	363	375	383	375
Worthington Pump pf...	106	109½	106	109½
*Selling dollars per share.		Par value, $10.		

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d....	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad.	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R..	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	105½	106½	105¾	106¾
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf....	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J....	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s....	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. Nv. Av.	74½	75½	74⅝	73½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat....	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.....	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s.....	91	93	90	91
New Orleans Traction ..	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.....	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R ..	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.....	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	117	118	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	...
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906..	113¼	114½	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.....	111	113½	111	113½
Union Ry. stock.....	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	106½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds...	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac..	31½	..	31½	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf..	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas.....	1	1½	⅝	1
Bonds (N. Y.) stock...	4	5	4	5
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.....	98	98	94	98
Central Union 5s, std...	106	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s.....	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.....	..	..	88	88
Con. Gas of New'k b'ds..	..	..	103	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J..	80	85	80	85
Cons'rs' Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¾	106	105¾	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas pf.....	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas....	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas.....	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y....	298	310	295	307
Madison (Wis.) stock....	70	75	70	75
New Amsterdam 5s.....	105	105½	105	105½
N. E. Gas & Coke.....	10½	11½	10	11
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. 1st.	111	114	111	114
N.Y. & E.R. Gas Co. con.	108	109	106	109
Northern Union 5s.....	102	103	102	103
Nor. Hud. L. H. & P. Co.	55	58	53	56
Nor. H. L. H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109	107	109
Peo. Gas & El. (Oswego).	25	30	25	30
Peo. G. & E. (Os.) 5s, 1930.	99	101	99	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	..	..	..	38¾
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s.....	96	98	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	..	..	..	50
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	77	81	77	81
Standard Gas, New York.	127	129	127	129
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf.	147	149	147	149
Standard Gas 1st	115	117	115	117
Standard Gas stock.....	11	11	9½	11
Western Gas	89	91	89	91
Western Gas 1st 5s.....	106	108	106	108

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	16	19¼	16	19½
Brooklyn Ferry 6s.....	84	84½	84	84½
East River Ferry	69	71	69	71
East River Ferry 5s.....	96	98	96	98
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s...	91	92	91	91½
Hoboken Ferry 1st	111	112	111	113
Hoboken Ferry	70½	71½	69	70
Metropolitan Ferry 5s....	108	110	108	110
Union Ferry	33	34	34	35
Union Ferry bonds	95½	96¼	95½	96½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 63½@63¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 29½d per ounce, and in New York at 63½c. Mexican silver dollars at 49⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Iron Silver sold at .65 and 500 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Brunswick sold at .32@.31, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .13, 1,000 Golden Age at .03, 1,400 Leadville at .07, buyer 30; 300 Little Chief at .17, 1,000 Mexican at .33@.35, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .29, 100 Ophir at .67, 1,500 Phoenix at .11, 300 Small Hopes at .70@.75, and 500 Union Consolidated at .22.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Boston participated in the better feeling, and for the first time in a fortnight showed signs of genuine buying demand in some of the mining stocks. Parrot rose ⅞, to 41½; Utah, 1¼, to 9½; Montana, 3, to 31; Centennial Eureka, ¾, to 20; Isle Royale, 1, to 29; Tamarack, ½, to 230; Cochiti, ¼, to 8¾. Bingham sold at 11, Arcadian hardened ½, to 17, and Baltic reappeared at 20½@20¾. Butte was off 2⅞, at 52. There was a better bond business than heretofore—that is, more issues were dealt in and inquired for. Mexican Central 4s sold at 77, a gain of ¼; second incomes at 11½. Union Copper, Land and Mining appeared at 1; White Knob at 10. United States Oil was ¼ better, at 15½. Central Oil sold at 14⅝. Fitchburg common sold at 91⅝, Boston and Providence at 300½, and Central Massachusetts at 13. Gas and Coke was up ¾, at 11¼.

Money at the Clearing House was offered more freely, with 2½ and 3 per cent. the going rates, and New York funds sold at 10 and 5 cents discount.

Money on call generaly is quoted at 3 per cent. to the strongest borrowers, and to others at 3½ to 4 per cent. Time money is now practically on a 5 per cent. basis. Good collateral loans pass at that figure, also choice mercantile names drawn on either four or six months. Commercial paper is loaning at 5 per cent. for the same grade that passed at 4 per cent. only a short time ago.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ..	3½	4½	Old Colony..	2½	3
Allouez	1⅜	1⅝	Old Domin..	16	17
Arcadian	16¾	18	Osceola	63	65
Arnold	2½	4	Parrot	41	42
Ash Bed.....	.25	.50	Pioneer	..	.25
Atlantic	22½	23½	Quincy	142	145
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island	2	2½
Bost. & Mon.	812	..	Santa Fé....	4	4½
Butte. & Bos.	51	54	Shoe	23¾	..
Cal. & Hec.	735	740	Tamarack ..	229½	230
Centennial ..	13¾	14	Utah Cons..	29½	30
Franklin	13	14	Washington.	..	.75
Humboldt	.25	.75	White Knob.	8	8½
Isle Royale..	28½	29¼	Winona	2½	3
Mchawk	15½	16	Wolverine ..	39	40

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb. ..	245	Fitchburg pf.	135½
Bost. & Low. ..	244	N. Y. & N. E. 6s.....	110½
Bost. & Me..	187	N. Y. & N. E. 7s.....	114¼
Bost. & Pr....	301	West End....	92
Bost. Elev....	145		
Cent. Mass....	13		
Cent. M. pf.	62		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Chi. S. Yds.	135½	Erie Tel....	96½
Dom. Coal....	38¼	Mex. Tel....	2
Dom. C. pf..	110	U. S. Oil....	15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The market moved in sympathy with the New York market, prices generally advancing, while the improvement was partly attributable to the short interest. It is quite certain there was good commission-house buying, many stocks being so low that it was hardly profitable to be short of them. Rumors were current of impending failures, but as they were in mercantile lines they had little effect on stocks, although the belief prevails that the decline in prices has had something to do with the reported failures.

The stocks which made the greatest improvement to-day were United Gas, 106@109; Marsden, 7⅝@8; Electric Company of America, 8½@8¾; Consolidated Traction Company of Pittsburg, 1, to 21¾; Asphalt, ⅛, to 7⅛; Cambria Steel, 1, to 14⅝; Consolidated Lake Superior, 1½, to 28½; Lehigh Valley, ⅞, to 23⅜; Tidewater Steel, 1, to 7; Union Traction, ½, to 29. The close was firm at the top, bid and asked prices being as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A. Co. of A.	7	7¼	E. Co. of A.	8¾	8¾
Cambria	14½	14⅝	Lehigh Val..	23¼	23½
Choctaw	28½	29½	Marsden	8	8⅝
Choctaw pf..	38½	39½	Phila. Trac..	95¼	96
C. T., Pitts.	21½	22	Union Trac..	28⅞	29¼
C. T., P., pf.	61	61½	Us. Gas Imp.	108⅞	109

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Prices for local stocks showed a little improvement, but otherwise the situation was unchanged. There were few orders either way in anything. Biscuit common opened at 32, went off ¼, advanced to 33, and closed at 32½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
350.. American Linseed	9¼	9	9¼
140.. American Linseed pf....	50⅝	50⅜	50½
100.. Chicago Un. Trac.....	11	11	11
10.. Chicago Un. Trac. pf...	47	47	47
79.. Diamond Match	120⅝	120¼	120½
1,185.. National Biscuit	33	31⅝	32½
3.. National Biscuit pf....	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
200.. Northwestern L com....	21	21	21
5.. West Chicago	98½	98½	98½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Samuel R. Weed of the insurance agency firm of Weed & Kennedy has returned from Europe.

The American Fraternal Insurance Union has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President—A. W. Hotaling; Vice President—Dr. C. B. Greenmary; Secretary—Richard H. Cormer, and Treasurer—Dr. A. L. Churchill.

Local fire underwriters, discussing the fire losses of 1900 yesterday, said that the month of September up to date is about a normal month, so far as New York City is concerned, but that throughout the country generally the abnormally heavy losses of the first eight months are being repeated in a measure this month, and that several of the smaller companies will find it exceedingly difficult to make up a favorable annual statement on Jan. 1, in case the market value of railroad stocks and bonds should be at all depressed on the day of Dec. 31.

At the meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union yesterday business of a routine nature only was transacted. After the meeting it was said that the fight between the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department and the local fire insurance companies of Washington, D. C., in regard to rates on preferred business and the number of agencies any one company may have in that city, which has been in progress for some time, is now regarded as likely to result in a severe war in rates, unless some form of agreement can be reached soon.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Sept. 27, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
59⅝	60¼	300	Am. C. & F. Co. pf....	59⅝	60	59⅝	60	+ 1½
32½	33	150	American Cotton Oil.	33	33	33	33	+1
28	35	35	American Dist. Tel...	26½	26½	26½	26½	....
32	34	100	American Ice Co.....	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
63	65	50	Am. Ice Co. pf.....	61½	61½	61½	61½	....
50⅝	51	160	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
4	4½	250	Am. Malting Co.....	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
21	24	25	Am. Malting Co. pf....	20	20	20	20	....
36⅜	36½	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅝
88	88½	735	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	87⅝	88	87	88	+ ⅝
18¼	18⅝	1,200	Am. Steel Hoop Co..	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
64⅝	65½	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	....
31½	31⅝	7,205	Am. Steel & Wire....	30¼	31⅝	30¼	31½	+ 1⅜
71	71¼	1,960	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	71	71½	70¾	71¼	+ ½
116¾	117	45,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	114	117¼	113½	117	+ 2¼
87	91	10	Am. Tel. & C. bls Co.	87	87	87	87	....
26	27	1,000	American Tin Plate..	26	28¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
79	79½	350	Am. Tin Plate pf....	78	79	78	79	+ 1½
89¼	89½	10,718	American Tobacco	86¼	89¾	86¼	89¼	+ 2½
126	132	100	American Tobacco pf.	128	128	128	128	—2
42¼	42½	500	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
27½	27⅝	9,060	At., T. & S. F.....	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
69½	69⅝	14,235	At., T. & S. F. pf....	68⅝	69½	68¼	69⅝	+ ⅛
68½	68⅝	7,310	Baltimore & Ohio....	66⅝	68⅝	66⅝	68⅝	+ 1⅝
76⅞	77	2,535	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	74⅝	77	74⅝	77	+ 1½
51¾	51⅞	47,807	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	50¾	52¼	48⅝	51⅞	+ 2⅛
86	86⅜	300	Canadian Pacific	86	86⅝	86	86⅜	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	2,090	Chesapeake & Ohio..	26½	27½	26½	27½	+ 1
123½	123¾	16,550	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	121¼	123¾	121¼	123¾	+ 1⅛
10	10¼	100	Chicago Great West..	10	10	10	10	....
20½	22	210	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	20	20	20	20	—1
54½	55	470	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	54	54½	54	54½	+ 1¼
113¼	113⅜	20,835	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	111⅝	113⅝	111⅝	113¼	+ 1¼
161	163	400	Chicago & Northw...	161	162	161	162	+ 2
103⅜	104½	3,630	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	104⅞	106¼	104⅞	105¾	+ 1¼
28	30	510	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27	28	27	28	+ 1
61¼	61½	7,410	C., C., C. & St. L....	58⅝	61⅝	58⅝	61¼	+ 3
109	110	250	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	108	109	108	109	+ 2
31½	31¾	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	30	31¼	30	31½	+ 1⅝
37	38	100	Col. Southern 1st pf..	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ 1½
166	166⅜	678	Consolidated Gas	165	166	165	166	+ 1
25	25¼	1,814	Con. Tobacco Co.....	25¼	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅞
75⅝	76	214	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	+ 1
110	110½	1,120	Delaware & Hudson..	109	110⅝	109	110⅝	+ 3¼
175¾	176	620	Del., Lack. & West..	174	175¾	174	175¾	+ 1½
10⅝	11¼	110	Erie	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	33	100	Erie 1st pf.....	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅝	+ ½
78	80	200	Evans. & T. H. pf....	79½	80	79½	80	—2
32¼	32½	2,810	Federal Steel	32	32¼	31⅞	32⅜	+ ⅞
63	63¼	800	Federal Steel pf.....	62	63	62	63	+ 1¼
....	....	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	75	75	75	75	—2
134	135	562	General Electric	133	134½	132⅞	134½	+ 1½
50	51½	300	Glucose Sugar Ref...	48½	49	48½	49	+ ½
150½	151½	600	Great Northern pf....	150½	....	151	150½	—1
31¾	32	500	Hocking Valley	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅞
62¼	62½	1,225	Hocking Valley pf....	61½	62¼	61½	62	+ ½
116	116½	180	Illinois Central	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	....
18	18¼	1,420	Internat. Paper	16¼	18¾	16¼	18¼	+ 2
62	62½	1,550	Internat. Paper pf....	61½	62⅝	61½	62½	+ 1½
17¼	17½	200	Iowa Central	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
37½	40	200	Iowa Central pf.....	39	39	39	39	—1
9½	10	510	K. C. Southern	9½	9⅝	9½	9¼	....
29	30	1,190	K. C. Southern pf....	29	30	29	29¼	+ 1⅜
71⅜	71½	7,615	Louisville & Nashville	69⅞	71⅞	69⅞	71½	+ 1⅝
86½	87	8,460	Manhattan Elevated..	85½	87½	85½	86⅞	+ 1⅝
148	148⅛	3,160	Met. Street Railway.	145⅝	148¼	145	148	+ 2½
11⅜	11¾	320	Mexican Central	11½	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	3	710	Mexican National cfts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
51¾	52	100	Minn. & St. Louis....	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¼
91	92	100	Minn. & St. L. pf....	91½	91⅞	91½	91½	—1
9½	10	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
27⅞	28½	230	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
48⅜	48½	16,200	Missouri Pacific	46⅝	49	46⅝	48½	+ 1½
....	....	100	Morris & Essex	185⅜	185⅜	185⅜	185⅜	+ ½
33⅛	34½	1,310	National Biscuit Co...	31½	33¼	31½	33⅛	+ 1⅝
90	92	210	National Lead pf.....	88	90	88	90	+ 2½
....	....	30	National Salt pf.....	70	70	70	70	....
24¼	25	980	National Steel pf.....	24¾	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
82½	83	230	National Steel pf.....	82	83	82	83	....
45	46	906	National Tube Co.....	44½	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ½
92½	93	381	National Tube Co. pf.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	+ ½
134½	134⅝	2,720	New Jersey Central..	130¼	134½	130¼	134½	+ 3¼
117	120	310	New York Air Brake..	115	117	115	117	+ 3
128¾	129	5,315	New York Central	127	129	126⅞	128¾	+ 1½
208	210	17	N. Y., N. H. & H....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Business of Small Volume—The Day's Dealings at Auction—Other Items.

I. Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Ettinger the five-story three-family flat 55 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100; also, for a Mrs. Silverman, the three-story dwelling 1,525 Madison Avenue, 16.8 by 70.

William Stonebridge has sold, in conjunction with McMahon & Maloney, for John Donohue to Arthur Murphy the lot on the east side of Arthur Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street.

James McFerran and Nicholas Ryan, who recently bought from William H. Busk the six unfinished flats on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, have secured a building loan of $42,500 on the property from the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Partition proceedings, just begun by Lola Frank against M. B. Frank, affect the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 80 by 91; the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 20.8 by 74; 1,719 Madison Avenue, and the property on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 170 feet east of Madison Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

Fleischmann Brothers will erect four five-story flats at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street and two six-story flats on the adjoining street lots. Architect G. F. Pelham has estimated the total cost of the operation at $137,000.

William J. Roome reports that he has leased the following dwellings: Nos. 31 and 33 West Nineteenth Street to Mrs. Margaret Derr, 154 West Sixty-fifth Street to Joseph Lewis, 263 West Twenty-second Street to P. Monahan, 18 West Thirty-fifth Street to M. Bolum, 241 West Nineteenth Street to L. Lawyer, 50 East Seventy-fourth Street to Alfred Jaretzki, 106 West Twenty-ninth Street to J. Feutrier, 264 West Twenty-first Street to M. E. Cook, 208 West Thirty-fourth Street to S. Logan, and 5 West Eighty-fourth Street to Franklin H. Herr.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings at the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

842 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with one-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to M. Kamak.....$10,500

By William Kennelly.

102 East Nineteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society 20,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

1,831 Third Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the defendant, Robert Boyd 18,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 454 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,287.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, the block front between Walton Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 92 by 75 by 92 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,198; subject to other mortgages for $15,750.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., Mark M. Schlesinger, referee, 692 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 90 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 145 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 694 Eleventh Avenue, 75.5 feet north of Fiftieth Street, 15 by 100, one-story frame buildings. Due on judgment, on 692, $7,267; on 694, $3,622.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 206 Willis Avenue and 659 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 25 by 76, five-story brick double flat, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, 872 Broadway, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 24.3 by 88.1 by 6.4 by 81.4, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $192,049.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William J. O'Sullivan, referee, 330 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 96.5 and irregular, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $20,364.

By James L. Wells, trustee's sale, Lots 145, 146, 147, and 168 on the map of the Prospect Hill property, standing on the southwest side of Avenue A, Lot 1 and irregular.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 95.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,482.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Prospect Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement and store, 25.9 by 95; Timothy Flood of 1,012 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; Moore & Lundsiedel, architects; cost, $35,000.

Home Street, northwest corner of Forest Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement and store, 24.2 by 92; Charles Hohl of 1,168 Forest Avenue, owner; W. H. Schwanewede of 1,155 Forest Avenue, architect; cost $25,000.

Kinsler Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of Rose Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 20; C. & S. Miller of 1,196 Fulton Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,000.

Crotona Park, north side, 75 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; F. D. Maiback of 88 Rivington Street, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost of each, $2,500.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 338 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two two-story frame dwellings and stores, 20 by 45; August Kempfner, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost of each, $1,000.

Nos. 178 and 180 Orchard Street, for a six-story brick flat, 26 by 73.1; J. & M. Weinstein of 191 Bowery, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

Sixteenth Street and the East River, Willard Parker Hospital, for a two-story brick laboratory, 50 by 25; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Morris Avenue, for a two-story brick stable and lofts, 25 by 42; Amanda Buttner, Westchester, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for four five-story brick and stone flats, 25 by 24.11 by 75; Fleischmann Brothers of 1,487 Fifth Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost $91,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 75 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 82; Fleischmann Brothers, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost of each, $23,000.

Alterations.

Tenth Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-third Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 339 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sarah D. Robinson, premises, owner; Fornachon, Lawrence & Downell of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $500.

No. 33 Murray Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; John Tucker estate of 141 Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

Nos. 7 and 9 East Thirteenth Street and 12 to 16 East Fourteenth Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of Mary S. Van Beuren, owner; D. Oench & Yost of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $12,000.

Depot Place, east side, 250 feet north of Southern Boulevard, to remove three-and-a-half-story frame dwelling to Webster Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of the Southern Boulevard; R. N. Quinn of 113 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, owner; F. D. Miller, architect; cost, $500.

Tiffany Street, east side, 500 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; E. H. Schill, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 64 Fulton Street, to a nine-story brick loft building; Charles Buek, owner; Charles Brendon of 109 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $150.

No. 185 Broadway, to a four-story brick dwelling and shop; Sarasohn & Son, premises, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 119 West Forty-second Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; William C. Ward of 318 West Ninety-first Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 33 feet east of Webster Avenue, to a frame toolhouse; James Wilkinson, owner; G. W. Lockwood, architect; cost, $20.

New Hospital Laboratory.

A new laboratory, to be used in connection with the Willard Parker Hospital, will be built by the city at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. The structure will be two stories in height, and will stand on a plot 50 by 25. Architects Horgan & Slattery, by whom the plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department, have estimated the cost of the building at $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Thursday, Sept. 27.

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 182.8 ft s of High Bridge St, 25x114; Louisa Bechlean to Isidor Reif, (R S $1.50)..... $100

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 182.8 ft s of High Bridge St, runs w 114.8 x s 4.8 x e 114, gore; City Real Estate Company to Louisa Bechlean, (R S 50 cents). 1

HILLSIDE ST, s e s, Lot 697, map of Fort George property, runs s e 312.6 to n w s of 11th Av x n e 152.9x n w 209.9x s w 168; Philo P. Safford, referee, to John J. McKelvey..... 2,500

LENOX AV, 344, o s, 49.11 ft n of 127th St, 25x84; George G. Woods to Louis A. Koelsch, (R S $8, mtg $16,000)..... 24,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 60th St, 100.5x22; Meyer L. Sire to William F. Donnelly, all liens, (R S $8)..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 56.8 ft n of 26th St, 19.9x70.3; Michael W. De Vauny to Bridget De Vauny, (R S $16)..... 1

LORING PLACE, e s, 136.11 ft n of University Av, 50x100; Josephine B. Corss to I. C. Lindsley..... 12,500

MOTT ST, 215, w s, 25x99.2; Augustus Prentice to Raffela Palimeri, (R S $12, mtg $15,000) 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 100th St, 100.11 x73.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, (R S $5, mtg $75,000) 5,000

PELHAM ROAD, Lots 7 and 8, map of 143 lots, Paul estate, Westchester, 50x 119x51.7x115.1; Warranty Realty Company to Charlotte Reck..... 1,950

PELL PLACE, Lot 237, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.5x 100.2; William W. Penfield to Josephine G. Ebbers, (mtg $2,300) 3,000

PELL PLACE, Lot 237, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.5x 100.2; Louisa Servis to George J. Penfield 3,500

RIVINGTON ST, 136 and 138, n s, 44.2x 100, irregular; Israel Lippman to Augustus Prentice, (R S $13, mtg $62,500).. 1

ROAD leading from West Farms to Hunt's Point, w s, adjoining land of Andrew Nostrand, runs s 55x w 112x s 30x w 56x n 85x e 159, 24th Ward; also plot begins e s of said road and adjoining land of Thomas Walker, 50x—; Catherine Kelly to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger, (R S $11) 1

RYER AV, e s, 332.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x98.11x25x98.9; Lena Manassa to Carl Ernst, (mtg $1,000, R S $1)..... 1,600

WESTCHESTER AV, 968, 25x90.7x26.2x83; Abraham H. Feuchtwanger to Catherine Kelly, (mtg $10,000, R S $7)..... 1

ZULETTE AV, s s, 175 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Irving Washburn, referee, to Sewell Baker 1,950

18T AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 108th St, 50.5x 100; Herman Hellberg to Frieda Hart, (R S $3, mtg $18,500)..... 1

3D ST, 221 East, 26.6x96.2; Harry Fischel to Louis Rothbard, (mtg $35,200, R S $11) 40,000

6TH ST, s s, 200.1 ft w of Avenue A, 25.2x97; Barbara Krug to Veronica Kropf, 1-8 part, (R S $1, mtg $18,000).... 1

9TH AV, n w corner of 60th St, 20.1x80; irregular; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Frederick W. Maute 28,500

20TH ST, 352 West, 16.8x92; 22d St, 410 West, 14.8x72; 22d St, 420 West, 15.6x70; Mary F. Southard and others to Frederick H. Southard and others, quitclaim, (R S 50c)

22D ST, 311 West, 15.2x98.9, leasehold; Nettie E. Garton, administratrix, &c., to Nettie E. Garton, (R S $1)..... 1

23D ST, 359 to 365 West, 25x98.9; Amelia Nasell to Mabel Suydam, (R S $10), quitclaim 1

50TH ST, gore lot, begins 2.6 ft n of 50th St and 100 w 10th Av, runs s 2.6 to street x e 61x n w 61.8 to beginning; John R. Weeks to James A. Jenkins, all title, &c., (R S $50) 1

54TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 45.8x25.2x48.4; Isidor Reif to Louisa Bechlean, (R S $5)..... 1

75TH ST, 222 East, 19.7x102.2; Katherine Ehrman to Moses K. Wallach, (R S 50c, mtg $11,000) 100

83D ST, 32 West, 20x102.2; Bessie T. Houghton to Abner M. Boyd and others, (mtg $25,000, R S $4)..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 281.8 ft w of Avenue A, 15.8 x102.2; John Alchele and another to William Volk 9,000

95TH ST, 10 East, 18x100.8; Ella V. Elsenhuth to Mary L. James, (R S $8, mtg $30,000) 100

99TH ST, 32 East, 75x100.8; Marion W. Cummings and another against Mary J. Peck and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, P. L. Klock.

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William Doughty against Catherine McGuire, (ejectment proceedings, ½ part, &c.;) attorneys, Campbell & Clark.

60TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 187x100.5x —x135; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Solomon B. Toplitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

96TH ST, s s, 389 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Harris Solomon against Arthur C. Searles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x 100, two actions; Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., against Joseph de la Roza and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

100TH ST, s s, 238 ft w of 4th Av, 17.2x100.11; Ada C. Lockwood, guardian, &c., against Henry S. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Taylor.

SCHERMERHORN, Katie T., to Jameson Cotting; 79th St, 25 East, 3 years, 4 per cent. 50,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Henry Arnold; 8th Av, n e corner of 154th St, 2 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

SCOTTI, Anna D., to Lena Preuss; 90th St, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

SHEVLIN, John J., to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Lot 101, Block B, map of Mapes estate, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

SILVERSTEIN, Sarah and Morris, to George R. Smith; Canal St, 195 and 197, 5 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

SIRE, Meyer L., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; Lexington Av, n w cornor of 60th St, 1 year 2,000

SROKA, Louis, to Helen S. Kingsland and others, executors, &c.; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,500

SROKA, Louis, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; 8th Av, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,500

SROKA, Louis, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees, &c.; 8th Av, s e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,500

STARK, John C., to Philip Stark; 2d Av, s s, 121 ft from Park Av, 50x98.6 to White Plains Road or Av, 1 year 2,200

STOKES, William E. D., to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 85th St, 339 and 341 and 349 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 100,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Frederic R. Coudert and another $15,576

HAYES, John, to Equitable Life Assurance Society 19,000

HUNGERFORD, Victor W., to Henry L. Goodwin and another, trustee, &c., recorded ....

RIEHL, Jacob, to Joseph Messerschmitt... 1,500

ROOSEVELT, John E., and another, trustees, to New Jersey Agency Company 55,000

SCHERMERHORN, Katie T., and another, administrators, &c., to John E. Roosevelt and another, trustees ..... Nominal

WATKINS, John S., trustee, to Marion W. Burdett, ½ part 3,000

WATKINS, John S., as executor, &c., to Abbie W. Burdett, ½ part 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,041; Frank S. Capodilupo against John McNulty, owner; Robert Isele, contractor $150

ARTHUR AV, 2,041; Frank S. Capodilupo against John McNulty, owner and contractor 27

ARTHUR AV, 2,041; Christian Vorndran against John McNulty, owner; Robert Isele, contractor 160

BROADWAY, 11, and Greenwich St, 11; the Yellow Pine Company against John Doe and others, claims the Abraham Steers Lumber Company, contractor... 230

JEROME AV, e s, 25 ft n of 176th St, 103x91.3x100x115.6; Emma A. Jackson, executrix, &c., against William E. Brooker and Charles H. Schroeder, owners and contractors 1,030

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76.2 ft s of 95th St, 50.5x98.5; Passmore, Meeker & Co. against Robert E. Westcott, owner; John McDermott, contractor 175

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 35 ft e of Norfolk St, 22x40; Frank Heitzner against Ray Singer, owner; Jacob Blaufier, contractor 509

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 124.11x104.10; Louis Kohn against Maurice Polk, owner and contractor.... 2,325

TIFFANY ST, on s s, 230 ft e of 169th St, 20x100; Quirk & Weber against Simon Strossberg, owner; Marcus Kriger, owner and contractor 98

WALES AV, e s, 200 ft n of 149th St, 25 x100; Quirk & Weber against John F. Normoyle, owner and contractor.... 290

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Patrick Brennan against Stefano Greco, owner; Abram Ciccone, contractor 59

130TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; the Excelsior Cement Company against Robert H. Hamilton, owner and contractor 236

149TH ST, 560 to 564 West; Thomas Bailey against McCracken, Dagnall & Co., owners and contractors 550

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150 x100.11; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, with James McFerran and Nicholas W. Ryan, five payments..... $42,500

Lis Pendens.

CLIFTON ST, n e corner of 3d Av, 92.5x25.6x 93.7x25.6; Henry W. McMann and others against Kate B. Decker and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

HESTER ST, 43; Department of Buildings against Charlotte Y. Ackerman, (violation of building laws, &c.;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 93d St, 20.8x74; Madison Av, 1,719; 115th St, s s, 170 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11, and Madison Av, n e corner of 114th St, 50x91; Lola Frank against Meyer L. Frank, individually and as executrix, (partition;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

4TH ST, s e s, 140 ft n e of Union Av, Westchester, 20x100; Christine E. Corrigan against John D. Bole and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fitzgerald & Stoken.

21ST ST, 349 West; Marion W. Cummings and another against Mary J. Peck and others, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, P. L. Klock.

95TH ST, s s, 389 ft e of 3d Av, 32x100.8; Harris Solomon against Arthur C. Searles and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x 100, two actions; Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., against Joseph de la Roza and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Coffin.

100TH ST, s s, 238 ft w of 4th Av, 17.2x100.11; Ada C. Lockwood, guardian, &c., against Henry S. Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Taylor.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.49½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.40
Cotton, middling	.10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.57½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, unchanged and quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@74½c; No. 2 red, 77½@79c; No. 2 corn, 41¾c; No. 2 yellow, 42@42¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¼@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25¾@27c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 52¾c; fair to choice malting barley, 54@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.52; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.52; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.50; mess pork, per bbl, $12.25@$12.30; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.07½@$7.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8@$8.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¼@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.20@$8.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $6.60; granulated, $6.10; confectioners' "A," $6; off "A," $5.85.

COTTON.—Business in cotton yesterday showed hesitation. The market ruled comparatively quiet and prices at the outset took a lower level, especially as to the immediate and nearby position. This phase of the local situation was due to the pressure of late offerings of spot cotton by the South. Sellers withdrew altogether, or showed a disposition to be conservative in view of the considerable decline in prices or a fear that short interests had accumulated. The selling was quite general, while it lasted, with Wall Street and the South doing their full share of it, while foreigners became buyers rather than sellers later in the session. Wall Street traders also bought in the afternoon. Liquidation set in again near the close and carried prices off once more to the low point of the day. The market was finally barely steady, at a net loss of 7 to 20 points, latter being in September delivery, and a nominal loss at that. There was little in the way of news to influence the late market. Spot cotton closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 11c for middling Gulf. Sales, 300 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy at 10 3-16c; Mobile quiet 10c; Savannah quiet at 10c, ¼c higher; Wilmington firm at 10¼c; Norfolk dull at 10¼c; Baltimore nominal at 10¾c; Memphis steady at 10 5-16c; Augusta steady at 10 1-16c@10¼c, 1-16c to ⅛c higher; St. Louis quiet at 10 5-16c, 1-16c higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	10.05	10.20	10.04	10.00@10.05
October	9.92	10.10	9.91	9.95@9.98
November	9.83	9.93	9.64	9.65@9.68
December	9.57	9.60	9.51	9.54@9.55
January	9.55	9.69	9.50	9.54@9.55
February	9.64	9.64	9.62	9.53@9.54
March	9.54	9.66	9.51	9.54@9.55
April	9.62	9.64	9.61	9.53@9.54
May	9.55	9.66	9.52	9.56@
June	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.53@9.55
July	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.51@9.53
August	..	..	..	9.40@9.45

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Spot cotton, limited demand, prices lower; American middling, fair, 7⅝d; good middling, 6¾d; middling, 6 18-16d; low middling, 6 9-16d; good ordinary, 5 27-32d; ordinary, 5 15-32d. The sales of the day were 4,000 bales, including 3,300 bales American; none for speculation and export. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 3,100 American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, September 6 50-64d value; September and October, 5 57-64@5 58-64d sellers; October and November, 5 52-64@5 53-64d sellers; November and December, 5 48-64d sellers; December and January, 5 21-64d buyers; January and February, 5 18-64d buyers; February and March, 5 16-64d sellers; March and April, 5 14-64d sellers; April and May, 5 12-64@5 13-64d sellers; May and June, 5 11-64d sellers; June and July, 5 9-64@5 10-64d value; July and August, 5 8-64d sellers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was moved by various influences yesterday, part of the time showing strength and again disclosing an easier undertone with the general tendency toward a somewhat higher level in sympathy with Western markets, which reflected a good cash demand from millers. At one time ¾c above the close of Wednesday, the December option at New York closed rather quiet at practically unchanged prices, after easing off near the close under scattered realising among local traders, who had a profit on earlier purchases. At all interior Spring wheat points a sharp falling off was noted, receipts amounting to only 660,000 bushels, compared with 1,004,000 bushels a year ago. The Winter wheat receipts, though small, were 160,000 bushels greater than last year. A Broomhall cable claimed that revised official French crop estimates suggested a yield of 300,800,000 bushels of wheat, against 354,000,000 bushels last year. Weather in the Northwest was cold but clear, and showed evidences of being more settled than at any time in the last two or three weeks. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 83¾c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 88c for old; No. 1 Northern, New York, 86c; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 85c; No. 2 hard, Chicago, 80¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.15@$4.60; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.25@$19.50, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.20@$2.50. Rye flour dull; fair to good, $3.10@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. Cornmeal firm; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 91@92c. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks to arrive, 200-lb, $16.40@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17@$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17@$17.25; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oil cake, $23; corn oil cake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
October	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
December	83¾	84 5-16	83¾	84
March	86½	87 1-16	86½	86¾
May	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝
Corn—				
September	49½	49½	49½	49½
October	..	..	..	46¾
December	42½	42½	42 1-16	42¼
May	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.52½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77⅞	77½	77⅜	77½
October	77⅞	77⅝	77⅛	77½
November	78⅛	78 9-16	77⅞	78¼
Corn—				
September	43¼	44	42½	42½
October	40	40⅜	40	40
November	37	37⅜	37	37⅜
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	21⅞
October	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞
November	22⅝	22 7-16	22⅜	22⅝
Lard—				
October	$7.00	$7.07½	$7.00	$7.07½
January	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.77½
Ribs—				
October	7.57½	7.77½	7.57½	7.77½
January	6.12½	6.17½	6.12½	6.17½
Pork—				
October	12.25	12.50	12.20	12.20
January	11.50	11.60	11.50	11.60

PROVISIONS.—PORK firm; mess, $12.75@$14; family, $16@$16.50; short clear, $14@$16. BEEF firmer; mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$17. BEEF HAMS nominal, 20@21. DRESSED HOGS quiet; bacons, 7¾c; 180 lb, 7¾c; 160 lb, 7¼c; pigs, 8½@8¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking bellies, 11c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders quiet, 6c; pickled hams dull, 9¾@10¾c. TALLOW firm; city, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5¼c. LARD firm, $7.57½; city lard steady, $7.25; refined lard quiet; South America, $8.50; Continent, $7.75; Brazil, kegs, $9.60; compound firm; city, 6¼@6¾c; Western, 6¼@6¾c. STEARINE quiet; oleo, 7½c; city lard stearine, 8¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27, closing: Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 72s 6d; prime mess steady, 68s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 72s 0d. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 39s; prime Western, in tierces, steady, 37s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 44s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 45s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, firm, 48s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, firm, 44s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, firm, 43s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 43s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 47s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 32s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 53s; do colored, firm, 54s.

COFFEE.—The market for coffee futures opened steady yesterday with January contract showing a decline of 5 points, while other positions were unchanged. There were sales of 2,250 bags on the opening call, after which the market ruled quiet with a fairly steady undertone. Sales to 12 M. were 4,500 bags, and for the entire session 23,750 bags. The market closed steady in tone with prices finally unchanged to 5 points lower, as compared with the closing figures of the previous day. There was no feature to the local situation. In the absence of public speculative support, the local contingent was inclined to be rather bearish, yet hesitated to sell with freedom, it being assumed that considerable short interest was already outstanding for so narrow a market. Cables were, on the average, opposed to any improvement, Havre reporting a net decline of 1-64@¼ c, Hamburg a partial decline of ¼ pfennig, while on the other hand, Rio reported an advance of 125 reis on coffee and 1-16d advance on the exchange rate, to 10 1-16d.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
October	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90
November	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.90@7.00
December	7.05	7.05	7.10	7.00@7.10
January	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15
February	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.15@7.20
March	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.20@7.25
April	..	..	..	7.25@7.30
May	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30@7.35
June	..	..	..	7.35@7.40
July	..	..	..	7.45@7.50

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 6$900; receipts, 51,000 bags; stock, 1,019,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ pfg lower; at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; total sales, 20,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M., declined ¼f; at 3 P. M., September ¼f off; other months declined ¼f; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 22,000 bags. January, 46.75; February, 47.00; March, 47.25; April, 47.50; May, 47.75; June, 48.00; July, 48.25; August, 48.25; September, 46.50; October, 46.50; November, 46.50; December, 46.75. Rio steady; No. 7 Rio, 7⅞c; stock, 247,000 bags.

METALS.—Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $14.75; steel rails, $32.50; pig iron warrants, $9.75; lake copper, ingot, $16.87½; tin, $28.82½; Exchange lead, $4.37½; spelter, $4.12½.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 5c; muscovado, 4¼c; molasses, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.05, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.05; refined, cases, New York, $8.95. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 37½c, prompt; off Summer yellow, 36@36¼c; prime white, 40@42c; prime Winter yellow, 41@42c; Winter, American, raw, 35c; American, boiled 67c; Calcutta, raw, 76c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 57@59c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $4.25. Spirits of turpentine, 40@40½c. Rosin—Common to good, strained, $1.50@$1.55; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $2.05; M, $2.15; N, $2.40; W G, $2.70; W W, $3.25.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 27.—Spirits turpentine firm, 36@36½c; receipts, 60 casks. Resin steady, $1.15@$1.20; receipts, 126 bbls. Crude turpentine firm, $1.10@$2.10; receipts, 106 bbls. Tar firm, $1.40; receipts, 164 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Spirits turpentine firm, 36½c; receipts, 938 casks; sales, 586 casks; exports, none. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,551 bbls; sales, 2,257 bbls; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 27.—Turpentine firm, 36c asked. Resin steady and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trade of importance. Nominally steady. Cables steady. CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$8.25; grass

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ADEE, FREDERIC W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERIC W. ADEE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Philip E. Connell, his attorney, No. 45 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1901.
Dated, New York, Sept. 21, 1900.
PHILIP H. ADEE, Administrator.
PHILIP E. CONNELL, Attorney for Administrator, 45 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se21-1awFém.

ARMOUR, CARRIE COLWELL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE COLWELL ARMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 714, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. CHARLES WINFIELD ARMOUR and ELLA J. COLWELL, Administrators. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Administrators, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
my25-1awémF.

BAITER, KATE EVA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE EVA BAITER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 701 Washington Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1900. JACOB F. BAITER, Executor. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 94 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
my25-1awémF.

CLENDENIN, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL CLENDENIN, late of Santiago de Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Rooms 3-5, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1900. HARRIET OSGOOD CLENDENIN, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. WILSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 55 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au10-1aw6mF

DIEHL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Diehl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Wilson, Barker & Wilson, No. 68 Wall Street, New York, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1900. PHILIP BRAENDER, Executor. WILSON, BARKER & WILSON, Attorneys for Executor, 48 Wall Street, New York City. jes-1aw6mF

HABIRSHAW, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HABIRSHAW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December, 1900.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1900. ADELAIDE HABIRSHAW, Executrix. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. je15-1aw6mF

LEWIS, BABETTE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Doreth Sugenheimer, Lena Samuels, Jacob Wachtel, Julius Wachtel, Mayer Wachtel, Michael Leibeck, Julia Frankland, Samuel Leibeck, Henrietta Cohen, and Louis Leibeck, the heirs and next of kin of BABETTE LEWIS, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Herman Landecker of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BABETTE LEWIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of October, one thousand nine hundred, (1900,) at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 20 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
au24-1aw6wF&o5

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned, HENRY BUCKLEY and WILFRED BUCKLEY, carrying on business as merchants at King Alfred's Place, in Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, in England, and at 100 William Street, in New York, in the United States of America, and at Boulevard D'Avroy 112 bis, in Liege, in Belgium, under the style or firm of "Samuel Buckley & Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the first day of January, 1900. All debts due to or owing to the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Wilfred Buckley, who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Samuel Buckley & Co. As witness our hands this twelfth day of September, 1900.
HENRY BUCKLEY.
WILFRED BUCKLEY.
Signed by the said Henry Buckley and Wilfred Buckley in the presence of
FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHALWIN, Solicitor, Birmingham.
GEORGE EMERSON, Solicitor, Birmingham.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS M. CAHN, bankrupt.
In pursuance of an order of sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding bearing date the 7th day of September, 1900, I the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at the late place of business of said bankrupt, No. 191 Duane Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 2 P. M., the goods, chattels, and stock of liquors lately belonging to said bankrupt, particularly set forth in a certain appraisement filed in the office of the clerk of the above-named court on the 20th day of September 1900.
Dated New York, September 24, 1900.
BENJAMIN BARKER, Receiver of August M. Cahn, Bankrupt.
LOUIS HESS, Attorney for Receiver, 271 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JASPER B. FLETCHER and LOUIS H. SCHULTZ, as trustees under the last will and testament of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN D. SHEWELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 12th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the southerly side of line of 106th Street, distant 170 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 106th Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue (formerly 9th) Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and partly through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line 27 feet; thence northerly and again parallel with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, and partly through another party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of 106th Street, and thence westerly along 106th Street 27 feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the street number 60 West 106th Street.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.
A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

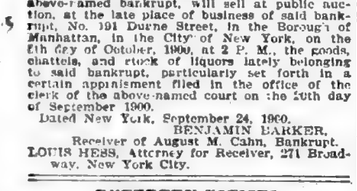

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $26,151.67, with interest thereon from the fifth day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $355, with interest from September 11, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $6,130 and interest, together with the real estate taxes of 1900, the amount of which is not yet ascertainable.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900. A. WALKER OTIS, Referee.
s11-1aw6wF&Tu6

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EDWARD FREDERICK BURKE, Plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,116 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street; thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street sixty-four feet and 85-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly, at right angles with Intervale Avenue, partly through a party wall sixty-six feet and 9-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, September 20th, 1900.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

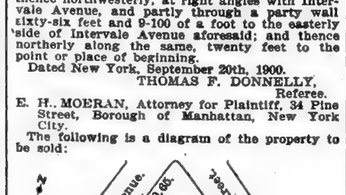

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,748 90-100, with interest thereon from September 14, 1900, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $355.00, with interest from Sept. 17th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $570.10 and interest.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
s21-2aw3wF&Tu&o12

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EDMUND A. TROUTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON, et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 17th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 12th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by R. V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, known by the street Number 2,706, on the land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 1,118 Intervale Avenue, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.:
Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue, distant one hundred and forty feet and 65-100 of a foot southwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Intervale Avenue with the westerly side of Kelly Street; running thence southeasterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall fifty-five feet and 95-100 of a foot; thence easterly at right angles with Kelly Street, fifty-one feet and 14-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Kelly Street, thence southerly along the same, seventeen feet and 42-100 of a foot; thence westerly at right angles with Kelly Street fifty-eight feet and 32-100 of a foot; thence northwesterly at right angles with Intervale Avenue, and partly through a party wall, sixty-one feet and 49-100 of a foot to the easterly side of Intervale Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly, along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Being the same premises conveyed to Julian I. Morrison by Lucas L. Van Allen, referee.
Dated New York, September 15, 1900.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
HARRY H. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 211 East 17th Street:

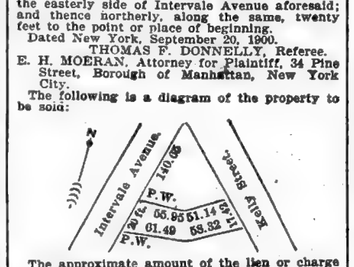

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,614.44, with interest thereon from December 18, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $640.45 and interest, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $813.66 and interest.
REGINALD H. WILLIAMS, Referee.
s17-2aw3wM&F&o9

AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES in and for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,971.—In the matter of STANLEY H. G. STEWART, Bankrupt.—Notice of Auction Sale.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Arthur C. Zimmermann, the trustee, at public auction by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the 9th day of October, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M. of said day.
A general description of the property is as follows:
Claim against Charles A. Moreing for damages, $500,000.
Claim against M. F. Armstrong and the Crown Exploration Co., Ltd., London, Eng., for damages, $123,325.
Claim against St. Lawrence Construction Co. for damages, $150,000.
Note of N. S. Easton for $859.79.
The above property is the balance of property not sold at the sale which took place September 25th, 1900.
The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.—Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
No. 40 Exchange Place, New York City, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY A. MAURER and another, plaintiffs, against SOPHIA L. M. PELL and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
PARCEL I. All that certain lot of land, with the building erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street distant one hundred and sixty-six feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along said middle line and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street seventeen feet to the point of beginning.
PARCEL II. All those two certain lots of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the westerly line of Eighth Avenue with the northerly line of Twenty-first Street; running northerly along the westerly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-eight feet and three inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-first Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue seventy-feet and six inches to the middle line of the block; thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions severally more or less, together with all right, title, or interest, if any, of which the said Susan M. Maurer was seized at her death in and to the land in Twenty-first Street and Eighth Avenue opposite and adjoining the said premises.
PARCEL III. All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street distant two hundred and forty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street; thence running southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the middle line of the block; thence easterly along said middle line twenty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 13th, 1900.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel I. The street number is 215 West 134th Street:

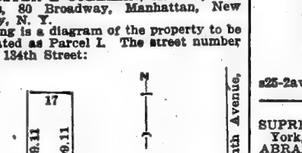

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $380.33, and interest.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel II. Said parcel consists of two lots, as indicated in the diagram, which will be sold separately. The street numbers are 303 West 21st Street and 219 Eighth Avenue:

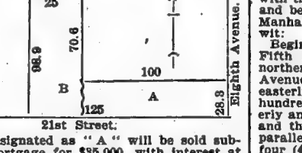

The lot designated as "A" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900, and the lot designated as "B" will be sold subject to a mortgage for $15,000, with interest at four per cent. from May 15th, 1900.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $854.13, and interest, on the lot designated as "A," and $404.59, and interest, on the lot designated as "B."
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, designated as Parcel III. The street number is 156 West 58th Street:

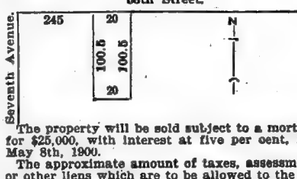

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $25,000, with interest at five per cent. from May 8th, 1900.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price, or paid by the referee, is $539.45, and interest.—Dated New York, September 18th, 1900.
WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.
s14-2aw3wF&S&o5

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNA N. ROGERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK W. WILLCOX et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of September, 1900, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the 24th Ward of the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and 179th Street; running thence northwardly along Webster Avenue seventy-four and sixty-six one hundredths (74.66) feet; running thence westwardly at right angles to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and eleven and eleven-one-hundredths (111.11) feet; running thence southwardly at right angles to 179th Street seventy-five and thirty-one one-hundredths (95.31) feet to 179th Street; and running thence eastwardly along 179th Street ninety-four (94) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, September 17, 1900.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as provided above, the street numbers being 2,021, 2,023, and 2,025 Webster Ave., Borough of Bronx. City of New York:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,686.77, with interest thereon from the 14th of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $304.62, with interest from the 17th day of September, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.
The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $858.00 and interest.
The premises above described are sold subject to the lien of three mortgages as follows: One mortgage to the Irving Savings Institution to secure $22,000, recorded February 9, 1900, in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, Page 440; to Noah C. Rogers, to secure $13,000, recorded in Section 11, Liber 54 of Mortgages, at Page 445, and to the Irving Savings Institution, to secure $11,500, recorded in Section 11, Liber 60 of Mortgages, Page 197.
Dated New York, September 17, 1900.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.
s19-2aw3wW&F&o10.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANFT, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RANFT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1900. RICHARD RANFT, Executor. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Atty. for Executor, 290 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
mh30-1aw6mF

STEINAM, LOUIS N.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS N. STEINAM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James, Schell & Elkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next. —Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1900. JOSEPH L. STEINAM, Administrator. JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Administrator, 56 Pine Street, New York City.
jy18-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—ELIZABETH RINTELEN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RINTELEN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 30th day of July, 1900, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 2d day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
FIRST PARCEL.
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Bank Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and now known as Number 122 Bank Street, commencing at a point on said southerly side of Bank Street two hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Greenwich and Bank Streets; thence running southerly along the westerly line of land now or late of Isaac Haring, known as Number 120 Bank Street, for a distance of ninety-five feet or thereabouts; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Bank Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the easterly line of land now or late of James H. Newman, known as Number 124 Bank Street, ninety-five feet or thereabouts, to said southerly side of Bank Street, and thence easterly along said southerly side of Bank Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same lot of land conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, by Joanna Bethune, widow of Divie Bethune, to Robert McGregor, by deed bearing date the twenty-ninth day of February, 1828, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 238 of Conveyances, Page 88, on the third day of March, 1828, and also by Mary Dyckman, a grantee thereof, to John G. Cosgriff, now deceased, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of March, 1864, and recorded in the office of the said Register of the County of New York in Liber 894 of Conveyances, Page 509, on the twenty-third day of March, 1864, and being the premises in possession whereof John G. Cosgriff, late of the City of New York, died seized.
SECOND PARCEL.
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the easterly side of Third Avenue, and running thence southerly, and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, (partly through a party wall,) to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1900.
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
W. W. WESTERVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 33 Pine Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the first parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 122 Bank Street.

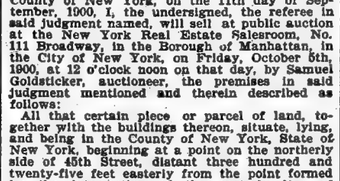

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $982 6-100 and interest.
The following is a diagram of the second parcel of the property to be sold, its street number being 210 East Forty-fourth Street.

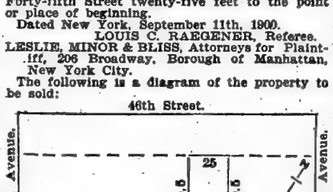

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and all other liens thereon, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is the sum of $11,300 62-100 and interest.
WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.
s25-2aw3wTu&F&o16

WEST 45TH STREET.—Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York.—WILLIAM C. T. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against FRANK P. TREANOR and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 10th day of September, 1900, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-first (31st) Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-first (31st) Street with the westerly side of Ninth (9th) Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Ninth (9th) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said northerly side of Forty-first (31st) Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 413 West 31st Street.

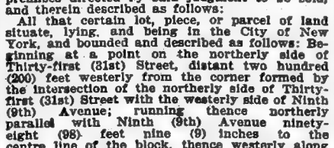

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,172.50, with interest thereon from the 6th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.40, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $424.86 and interest.—Dated New York, September 11th, 1900.
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL, Referee.
s11-2aw3wTu&F&o6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HENRY B. STACEY, and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of May, 1900. JOHN H. CASWELL, Executor. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executor, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICES.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
*K. W. d. Gr...Oct. 2,10 AM|*K. Wm. II...Oct. 16, 10 AM
*Lahn.....Oct. 9, 10 AM|*K. W. d. Gr. Oct. 30,10 AM
†Trave..Oct. 18, 10 AM|*Lahn...Nov. 6, 10 AM
†TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—BREMEN.
Fr. d. Gr., Oct. 4, Noon|Fr. d. Gr., Nov. 8, 9 AM
†CHERBOURG—PARIS—BREMEN.
Pr'c'ss Irene, Sep. 29, 10 AM|K. Kurfurst, Oct. 11, 10AM
†MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Elms.....Oct. 6, 2 PM|Aller.....Oct. 22, 4 PM
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
*From Pier 52 North River, foot of Jane St.
†From Congress St., B'klyn. Take South Ferry.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTE-GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar By Express Steamers.
*Columbia, Nov. 3, 11 AM|†Aller....Nov. 24, 11 AM
†K. Wm. II, Nov. 10, 10AM|†Werra....Dec. 1, 2 PM
*F. Bism'k, Nov. 17, 11AM|*Columbia, Dec. 8, 11 AM
For Alexandria, Egypt, Jan. 5, 22, Feb. 2.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. | Hamburg American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-Screw Express Service to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
COLUMBIA, Oct. 4, 10 AM|DEUTSCHLAND, Oct. 18, 10 AM
A. Victoria..Oct. 11, 10AM|F. Bism'ck, Oct. 18, 10 AM
Twin-Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. Also N. Y. to Cherbourg and Hamburg.
*Bulgaria, Sep. 29, 8 AM|Belgravia...Oct. 9, 5 AM
Pennsyl'a, Oct. 6, 3 PM|Pretoria..Oct. 13, 8:30 AM
*Sails for Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis.....Oct. 3|St. Louis.....Oct. 24
New York.....Oct. 10|New York.....Oct. 31
St. Paul.....Oct. 17|St. Paul.....Nov. 7

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Friesland.....Oct. 3|Westernland....Oct. 17
*Southwark....Oct. 10|*Kensington....Oct. 24
*These steamers carry cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 29
MANITOU.....Oct. 6
MINNEAPOLIS.....Oct. 13
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 20
MARQUETTE (No passengers taken this trip)
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE, ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

COOK'S TOURS.
ROUND THE WORLD. Next parties leave San Francisco October 17, November 8.
ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE. Parties leave New York Oct. 6, 52 days, $350.
SPECIAL FALL TOURS TO LONDON and PARIS, leave New York, Sept. 29; Oct. 6, 13, 31 days, $160.
FALL TOURS to SOUTHERN STATES at frequent intervals, $25 to $110. Program now ready.
All Expenses Included.
Independent tickets everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Oceanic....Oct. 2, Noon|Cymric..Oct. 30, 10 AM
Teutonic..Oct. 10, Noon|Oceanic..Oct. 31, 11 A.M.
Germanic..Oct. 17, Noon|Teutonic..Nov. 7, Noon
Majestic..Oct.

ONE WATER MAIN SHUT OFF

City Officials Exercised Over a Threatened Famine.

THE SHORTAGE IN BROOKLYN

Engineer Van Buren Says Nothing But Rain Will Bring Relief During the Next Three Months.

The water-supply question occupied the attention of New York officials yesterday, and measures of relief or restriction were taken. Nothing was done in regard to the Borough of Manhattan, which has stored water that, with the affluents of its system, will last until 1901. For the relief of part of the Borough of the Bronx and Marble Hill a plan, by which an addition of half a million gallons daily will be secured, was all but carried out under the authorization of the Municipal Assembly.

In Brooklyn the situation was considered serious enough to warrant the closing of the East New York Avenue main, which will curtail the supply of the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards of the borough, but economize enough water to prevent industries and breadwinners who depend on the supply to continue work. The Grand Jury of Brooklyn took up the water question yesterday. At its morning session James Moffatt, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, was examined at length on the situation. The Grand Jury appointed a special committee on the water supply which sat in the afternoon and heard Ignacio M. De Varona, Engineer of Water Supply.

The rain which fell early yesterday morning amounted to but twenty-hundredths of an inch in this city, and to less in Brooklyn, and only served to wash the streets, refresh the gardens, grass, and trees, and check evaporation.

The East New York Avenue main was closed at 11 A. M. The expedient was foreshadowed on Wednesday in a letter by Robert Van Buren, Engineer in charge to Commissioner Moffatt.

Engineer Van Buren said that the closing of the main would not altogether deprive those in the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards and parts of Canarsie of water, and that it was done because it supplies less factories than others, and the interests of those who are supplied by more important mains had to be continued. "Nothing," he added, "can help us for the next three months but rain. We cannot buy water. The companies that might help us have not enough water for their customers. Those who were supplied by the cut-off main are now in the position they were seven years ago."

Engineer De Varona's statistics for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 A. M. yesterday showed: Water pumped, 93,445,600 gallons; water stored, 105,648,400 gallons; water consumed, 92,700,000 gallons. The consumption at the corresponding date last year was 97,485,550 gallons.

Commissioner Moffett notified Deputy Chief of Police P. H. McLaughlin of the shutting off of the main and asked him to notify those affected that the water pressure would be greatly reduced, and that precautions in regard to boilers should be taken. He also notified Dr. R. A. Black, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

The Grand Jury, of which William Colson, ex-Alderman of the Twenty-first Ward, is foreman, took up the question of water supply and examined Commissioner Moffatt. The jurors appointed a committee to consider the subject, which in the afternoon had before it Engineer De Varona. The investigation continues to-day, and a presentment is expected.

District Attorney John F. Clark has placed the entire machinery of his office at the disposition of the Grand Jury in the matter of water supply. Mr. Clark said yesterday: "The course the proceedings before the Grand Jury are sacred, while it can be admitted that they took up the water question. There is abundant evidence that the investigation will be thorough.

"As to remedying the situation, the conditions of affairs is due largely to the cumbersome methods which the department encounters in bringing about changes. These are due to the provisions of the charter. In my mind, the functions of the Commissioner of Water Supply, which are now given to the New York Commissioner, should be given to the local Commissioner, so that he could act directly instead of indirectly, as at present."

Commissioner William Dalton began his duties yesterday by conferring with H. H. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee of the King's Bridge Improvement Association, and Contractor C. B. Hebble, who offered to tap the old Croton aqueduct and relieve King's Bridge, Marble Hill, and Fordham Heights, under the authorization of the Municipal Assembly. Mr. Dalton found that Capt. Hebble's ideas of remuneration had expanded, and that he was undecided in regard to the character and dimensions of the 1,500 feet of pipe which would be necessary to establish the connection. In order, however, to remove barriers to relief, Mr. Dalton waived technicalities and made concessions, and last evening had prepared this contract-requisition, which may be legalized to-day:

For $8,000 for two months Christian B. Hebble is to supply labor and material and furnish the necessary pumps, engines, boilers, and connections, and fuel at old Croton Aqueduct, near the old Van Courtlandt Road, and pump from old Croton Aqueduct into twelve-inch main laid across Jerome Reservoir and to deliver into six-inch main on Sedgwick Avenue 500,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, as required, for two months from the date that the requisite amount is delivered for twenty-four hours. Payments to be made, one-half at end of first month and balance at end of second month.

The Water Supply Department will lay the pipes in twenty-four hours. Commissioner Dalton believes that the additional water supply will be turned into the Sedgwick Avenue main on Tuesday. He is convinced that Mayor Van Wyck will sign the authorization of the Assembly, but guarantees the amount of the Hebble contract. Mr. Dalton was in the Borough of the Bronx on Wednesday night, and with watering carts borrowed from the Department of Highways, flushed the main sewer in Sedgwick Avenue, near Boston Avenue.

FINES IN THE POST OFFICE.

Clerks Say that There Is No Law for Mr. Van Cott's Penalties—His Statement.

The system of fines adopted by Postmaster Van Cott has caused some of the clerks to make a protest on the ground that there is no authority under the postal laws which gives the Postmaster a right to inflict fines. Postmaster Van Cott does not claim that there is such a law, but he declares that it has been the custom for years to fine delinquents, instead of imposing the more severe penalty of dismissal.

For the week ending last Saturday, nineteen clerks were fined. Nine of these were in the second division of the General Post Office, and the others in various branch stations. Seven of the fines imposed were $1 each. Such matters as failure to properly verify postmarking stamp, failure to change the postmarking stamp, and "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline," caused these smaller fines. The highest fine imposed was $15 for intoxication. Irregular attendance and absence from duty were the causes given for the other fines. While the word "fine" is not used in the official notice of the penalty, the words "salary for current month reduced" are used, and they have the same effect.

The clerks object to these fines on two grounds. One is that the power to inflict such a penalty gives the Postmaster an opportunity practically to drive a man out of the service by imposing frequent fines. The other is that no fines are imposed on the letter carriers. When they violate the rules of the department, they are brought up for trial, and then, if found guilty, they have a chance to appeal to higher authority. This privilege is not granted to the clerks under the fine system.

Postmaster Van Cott, when asked about the fines imposed on the clerks, said:

"It has been the custom for a good many years to fine the clerks when they do not do their duty."

"Is there a law allowing you to do so?" he was asked.

"It has been the custom, and there is no law against it as far as I know. If the clerks are going to object to the system, we can easily adopt the one specified in the regulations and dismiss them after trial. This would be worse for many of them, I imagine, than the present system of fines. I try to give all the men hearings before they are fined, but it is impossible to do this with the night men unless I drag them out of bed in the daytime, when they ought to be sleeping. As a result, small fines are often imposed on them when they have violated the rules, and they are satisfied with these fines, rather than being forced to stand trial."

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Gossips about the hotels have a story about the good nature of United States Senator Fairbanks, who has been about town for the past few days. Some years ago, so goes the tale, the Senator was befriended by D. J. Mackey of Indiana, who was in his day very much of a railroad magnate in that State. Mackey had a lot of irons in the fire, among them the practical ownership of the Evansville and Terre Haute, the Evansville and Indianapolis, the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and other railroads, which were none of them of the paying sort. In a scheme for consolidation Mackey was caught so badly in his operations that he went to the wall and lost every cent he had. During his days of seeming prosperity he had assisted the Senator in some of his political schemes that had panned out well for Fairbanks. Recently Mackey has been forced to labor in a mill at Anderson, Indiana, at about day laborers' wages. The Senator, hearing of this, hunted Mackey up, furnished him the means to go into bankruptcy, and get rid of the old debts, amounting to more than a half million, that were hanging over him. As soon as Mackey gets his discharge in bankruptcy, Senator Fairbanks is to back him in some new business venture, in which he believes his old friend can be successful. There will be nothing in it for the Senator, say those who tell the story, and the step is taken purely as a matter of friendliness to a man who once helped him when he sorely needed assistance. Senator Fairbanks is quoted as believing that Mackey has still in him the pluck and business sagacity to make a success once more, and that all that has prevented him from getting on his feet before this was the lack of some friend who would extend an encouraging hand.

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There is a smile going about in the social world anent R. Hall McCormick of Chicago. For family reasons he recently took a short lease of a house near Washington Square here, and the story at once gained currency that he and his family would remove from Chicago to make a permanent home here. As entertainers, the McCormicks have quite some reputation in Chicago, and so a howl went up about their deserting Chicago, which was the subject of both club and newspaper comment. So much was said about it that Mr. McCormick appears to have found it necessary to issue a pronunciamento through the Chicago papers to the effect that he was not about to take up a permanent abode here, that he was still "loyal" to Chicago, and, in effect, that he considered that the society of that city was considerably above par in his estimation. A great calm has therefore settled over the city by the big drainage canal, and society seekers for free lunches during the Winter are happy once more.

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"We in Fall River are just now trying to formulate some sort of policy that will enable us to keep the mills running except at a loss," remarked the agent of one of the largest concerns in that city while chatting about trade conditions in the dry goods district yesterday. "The erratic fluctuations of cotton, the probability of a short new crop because of the floods in Texas, the failure of the new crop to put in an appearance in the market, disappearance by absorption of the surplus stocks of most of the mills, and a general uncertainty as to where raw material is to come from at prices that we can afford to pay, combine to keep our people guessing as to what we shall do this Fall. Turn and twist as we may, we do not see an outlook for very profitable production unless we can force up the prices of the manufactured product very considerably. That is a thing consumers will not take kindly to, and the chances are that there will be a general curtailment of production, though as yet no pooling arrangement has been entered into. This may be done, though it is hardly probable to come for a few weeks, and by that time the raw product may appear at prices we can afford to pay. From the New England point of view, which is, of course, a selfish one, the news I hear from agents of Southern mills here is encouraging. That is that the production of the Southern mills will be reduced by some 50 per cent. within the coming two weeks, such a curtailment having already been begun. It will mean a chance for us in the heavy goods, but in the finer grades it is said that the product of the Southern mills is sold up for three months to come. Makers of these grades of goods are accepting no orders at the present prices, and they cannot sell at an advance any more than we can. Altogether there have been brighter outlooks in the cotton business than at the present time."

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It is a pretty hard story to swallow, yet one of the buyers for a firm in the Broadway millinery district vouches for it and feels hurt if you do not believe it. This romancer has it that there is a hatchery in Northwestern Pennsylvania—Brookville is the name of the place—where crows are hatched out in incubators, just as Spring chickens are produced hereabouts all the year round. He claims that the young crows are kept for eight weeks, at the end of which time they are decapitated, and their heads sold to the milliners here for use in the decoration of women's hats and bonnets. He doesn't say where the crows' eggs are gathered.

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By the way, now that all the men and women of athletic fancies and tendencies are beginning to plan for the Winter, what has become of that Women's Athletic Club that Senator Depew was to father, and which was to be opened in a new clubhouse on the site of the old Windsor Hotel? No one seems to have heard of it lately, nor have they heard of the activity that a lot of Chicago women were to show in getting it properly started and on a footing of financial success. The scheme was certainly a success in the Western capital. One of the Swift family who has been here this week says that the women are talking of building a new and larger clubhouse, as there is such a demand for membership that not half those who want to get in will be able to do so. Society is not so tremendously cliquey out there as here, which may account for the success there and the utter failure of the scheme here. Each of the local cliques wants to run the thing if such a club is started here, and that is the rock on which the enterprise seems to have split.

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Philip S. P. Randolph, who is rather more of a club and society man than he is a horseman, though he occasionally figures on the turf, doesn't like to have the word quail mentioned in his presence. The reason for it is a little difficulty he has just had with the authorities of Rhode Island, who believe that Mr. Randolph has a fancy for shooting game birds out of season when he is near his favorite Summer lounging place—Narragansett Pier. They caught him in the act a couple of years ago, and he had then to pay pretty roundly for his fun, as well as incurring the dislike of such true sportsmen as believe that game laws are made to be obeyed. Last week Randolph had the fever on again, and drove out in search of game, though this was the close season. Some one notified the game protectors of the vicinity of Kingston, and they got after him, arresting him and his man servant. No game was found in their possession, but they were fined for "pursuing game with intent to kill." Randolph felt a little cheap about it, and that is why his associates are careful not to talk about the opening of the hunting season in his presence.

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Now that people are back in town, and the big stores are beginning to be uncomfortably crowded with shoppers, managers of the establishments are putting the new store detectives at work watching women who are suspected of shop-lifting proclivities. One of the new detectives had his eyes opened to one of the tricks of his trade yesterday afternoon at a big shop in the Sixth Avenue district. He was engaged in watching a rather flashily dressed woman with a good-sized shopping bag, who had been making the rounds of the store without doing any purchasing. While engaged in this work the head of the detective force stepped up to him, and wanted to know what he was doing. "Watching that woman over there with the bag," and then he began telling about her wanderings about the shop and her neglect to make any purchases, which he thought suspicious. "Let her wander all she likes, my lad," said the veteran at the business. "She will not steal anything, nor will any other woman dressed as she is. Don't you see she has tight-fitting kid gloves on? She couldn't steal with those things on if she wanted to."

GREEK WARSHIP ARRIVES

Greeted with Frantic Enthusiasm by the Grecian Colony.

DISASTER NARROWLY AVERTED

Vessel with Excursionists on Board Was in Danger of Collision and a Panic Resulted.

The Greek corvette Nauarchos Miaulis, Commander Paul Coundouriotis, the first vessel of the Hellenic Navy that ever touched in New York Harbor, arrived yesterday at noon from Philadelphia, and the Greek colony of this city, numbering about 3,000 souls, took a holiday in honor of the event. A welcoming party of men, women, and children 400 strong went down the bay by boat in the early hours of the morning, with music and flowers and flags of their native country, and, carried away by memories of the mother land, literally fell upon the necks of the crew of the vessel carrying the flag of white and blue and kissed them like brothers. The journey of the warship from the Narrows to her anchorage in North River, off Thirty-fourth Street, was one almost hysterical ovation. A dozen times the dark-skinned, barefooted sailors manned the rigging and responded to the cheers of their American kinsmen.

The corvette, a gracefully lined craft of 2,000 tons, bark rigged and mounting seven guns—only three of which are of much consequence—and carrying 215 men and officers, is in American waters on a practice cruise. Philadelphia was the first American port at which she touched, and she left there on Wednesday afternoon. Almost before she reached Sandy Hook, the steamship Favorite with a big welcoming party was on her way down the bay. The party was made up for the most part of small merchants and peddlers with their families. Washington Street, the downtown Greek residence thoroughfare, was almost deserted. The party lined up at Washington Street and Battery Place, and headed by a brass band and carrying small Greek flags, marched in platoons to Pier A, North River, where they embarked. Every one wore a rosette bearing the Greek national arms, while on the streamers was the name of the coming war vessel. There was the most picturesque variety of dress in the parade, some of the men even showing resplendent in Tuxedo coats, while John Nicholas appeared in the full Greek national costume. He wore the fustanella, a sort of blouse, with a dependent skirt, which stood out like that of a première danseuse. On his head was a red fez, and his lower limbs, clad in white tights, terminated in red shoes, with black rosettes on the toes. He attracted much attention from the spectators along the line of march.

The Nauarchos Miaulis was picked up by the Favorite just below the Narrows, and the tumult and the shouting of the welcome began. The war vessel passed Quarantine at 10:38 o'clock, and received but formal attention from the health boat. Amid the din of shouts and songs and the music of the band the visitor moved slowly up to Liberty Island, off which she anchored and exchanged salutes with Governors Island.

While backing previous to letting her anchor fall the corvette was dangerously crowded by the Favorite. The latter was drifting toward the white stern of the stranger vessel, and was rocking heavily in the sea churned up by the propellers. She attempted to back out, and at that moment a tug passed directly behind her with three scows. It looked as if a collision was unavoidable, and there was a panic aboard the welcoming craft. Chairs were overturned and men and women knocked down, but no one was seriously hurt, and the Favorite swung clear a hair's-breadth from the warship and the scows.

As soon as the corvette's anchor was dropped, permission was given the Favorite to stick her nose against the war vessel's side to allow the visitors to go on board. This they did by literally walking over each other in a mad scramble. James Patterson, a fruit broker, whose Greek name is too long for ordinary uses, made a speech of welcome to Commander Coundouriotis, after which the freedom of the ship was given the visitors.

The few native American visitors were struck first by the neatness of the vessel and the splendid physical appearance of her officers and men. Commander Coundouriotis explained that his vessel was not here on a picnic, but on a practice cruise, and he seemed inclined to deprecate too much attention on the part of his countrymen.

"We are not here to show off," he said. "Our country is small and has not much money to spend on her navy. The Government decided on a practice cruise, and as none of our vessels had ever been here before, the King ordered that we be sent to American waters. Your country is a revelation to us. So much movement and business, so much life. It is wonderful."

At the Liberty Island anchorage the corvette was boarded by an officer representing Rear Admiral Barker of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, conveying a welcome and inviting the Greek officers to visit the navy yard. The visit will be returned this morning. The American officer suggested that a better anchorage could be obtained in the North River, and, accordingly, at 1:25 P. M. the corvette moved up the river, being constantly saluted by passing craft. Dr. N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece, paid an official visit to the Nauarchos Miaulis during the afternoon, accompanied by Russian Vice Consul de Karachew, the Rev. Father Agathodoros of the Greek Church of the Holy Trinity, and a number of friends. Consul General Botassi made a speech of welcome, and the corvette was presented with a magnificent Greek flag of silk, made by the Greek ladies of New York. When the party left, a salute of ten guns was fired in honor of the Consul.

The corvette will remain in the North River for ten days, when she will go to Boston. Thence she will return to Greece. She was built in France twenty-three years ago, and is 175 feet long and 33 feet beam, with a speed of fifteen knots. She is armed with three seventeen-millimeter Krupp guns, four smaller guns, and two Gatlings. She was engaged in the Greco-Turkish war, and was the first vessel to fire a shot at a Turkish ship.

RIP VAN WINKLE ARRAIGNED.

Diminutive Negro Tells Why He Stole Wearing Apparel.

A very small negro, who says his name is Rip Van Winkle, pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from one of his friends, before Judge Aspinall, in the County Courthouse in Brooklyn yesterday.

"You see, me an' mah friend done hab a cake walk, an' I didn't get mah share ob de gate receipts, so ah took de clothes to make up foh it," he explained.

"How did you get that name of yours?" asked Judge Aspinall.

"Ah don' kno. Mah father's name was Van Winkle, and everybody always called me Rip. Mah father's full name was Boston Van Winkle."

"What was your grandfather's name?" asked the Judge.

"Ah don' remembah him," said Rip, "but ah reckon his name was Philadelphia Van Winkle."

When the Judge learned that Rip had been in jail since Aug. 1, awaiting his trial and that his previous character had been good, he discharged him.

YOUNG ARTIST MARRIES A WIDOW.

Was a Case of Love at First Sight, the Bride Says.

Vincent Sorento, who said he was an artist, twenty-one years old, living at Keyport, N. J., and Mrs. Clara A. Morrell, a widow, thirty-eight years old, were married at midnight on Wednesday by Justice of the Peace John J. McKenna at his home, at 295 Grand Street, Jersey City. Mrs. Morrell said she made Sorento's acquaintance while on a visit to Keyport, having met him as he was sketching in a field near the home of the friends whom she was visiting.

It was a case of love at first sight, she said. The couple returned to New York immediately after the ceremony.

Long Island Post Offices United.

Postmaster Haviland of Jamaica, Queens Borough, has received an order from the Postmaster General directing that Woodhaven, Ozone Park, and Clarenceville Post Offices be consolidated with the Jamaica Post Office. Woodhaven will become a station and will be in charge of a Superintendent. Sub-stations will be established at Brooklyn Hills, Ozone Park, and Union Course.

"Thanks, no, only a regular hatter can fit me."

What are we but regular hatters? If "regular" means complete, here's every kind of headgear Fashion allows. If "regular" means according to rule, here are the blocks ruled correct for 1900; not one, but all; some of our own styles too.

Judge us by our Derby. We don't know how to make a better one.

P. S. Some one says "an ounce of satisfaction is worth a ton of talk." We guarantee satisfaction.

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CARTER CONSPIRACY CASE

Imprisoned Captain's Father-in-Law Cross-Examined.

Attempt to Impeach His Testimony Against the Gaynors and Greene, the Contractors Under Indictment.

There were several lively tilts between Robert F. Westcott, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter's father-in-law, and Lawyer Kellogg at the hearing before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday upon the application for the removal from the jurisdiction of the Georgia Federal Courts of Benjamin D. Greene, John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, and W. G. Gaynor. These are the contractors who have been indicted in Georgia for complicity with Capt. Carter in the conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with the Savannah harbor improvement works.

Marion F. Erwin, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia.

Mr. Erwin completed his presentation of the case on Aug. 13, and among the witnesses whom he brought forward was Mr. Westcott, who gave very damaging evidence against the defendants. Mr. Westcott went to Europe to avoid testifying at Capt. Carter's court-martial, but now that Capt. Carter is in a felon's cell he sees no reason for further concealment. On direct examination he testified that during the two years from 1880 to 1882 he had given Carter's wife, his daughter, about $5,000 a year as an allowance, and that during the same time Carter had given him securities amounting to over $400,000 to hold for him.

The theory of the Government in the court-martial was that these securities represented Capt. Carter's share in the Gaynor-Greene contracts. Capt. Carter's counsel argued that they had been given to Capt. Carter by his father-in-law. The purpose of the cross-examination of Mr. Westcott yesterday was to impeach his testimony against the Gaynors and Greene by showing that he himself had been interested in the contracts which Carter, the Gaynors, and Greene secured.

Mr. Westcott said he first met Capt. Carter in Savannah in 1889. He had destroyed all the letters written to him by Carter. He first met Benjamin D. Greene in 1890. He thought the meeting was at the marriage of Miss Westcott, his daughter, to Capt. Carter. He met John W. Gaynor several times, but knew him only slightly. On one occasion Gaynor handed him $10,000 at Capt. Carter's request.

Mr. Kellogg, when asked by Commissioner Shields to what point his cross-examination was tending, said he expected to prove that the securities Mr. Westcott testified to have received from Carter were bought by Mr. Westcott long prior to his acquaintance with Greene or the Gaynors.

Mr. Westcott testified that at one time he tried, at Capt. Carter's suggestion, to get a contract for Greene to straighten out a portion of the Delaware and Lackawanna Road. He also took Greene to see Collis P. Huntington about some work which was to be done on the Southern Pacific. He denied that he had ever called in Chauncey M. Depew with Mr. Greene relative to the plan to raise the New York Central's railroad tracks in Buffalo.

"Will you swear positively that in 1891 you did not attend a meeting at the St. James Hotel with Capt. Greene and James M. Berrian to discuss the project of raising the Central's tracks in Buffalo?" Mr. Kellogg asked.

"I don't recollect it."

"Will you swear positively you did not?"

"I won't swear positively I'm alive."

"You won't?"

"No; I won't swear that you're alive."

"Well, you will before I get through with you."

Mr. Kellogg asserted that the witness was not trying to answer his questions fairly.

"I am trying to tell the truth," retorted Mr. Westcott hotly. "All you have gotten out of me that you don't like you have gotten by pressing your questions. You are trying to injure my reputation, and I don't intend to let you do it."

Mr. Westcott said that Reed and Stagg had been his brokers. All accounts they had rendered to him he had torn up.

"You seem to have a propensity for tearing up things; what don't you tear up?" asked Mr. Kellogg.

"Money," replied Mr. Westcott.

Mr. Westcott identified copies of powers of attorney which he gave to Capt. Carter when he went to Europe in 1895 and 1897, and several letters written by Capt. Carter to him. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow morning.

PASTOR ALLEN MAY RESIGN.

Dissensions Arise in the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City.

Trouble has arisen in the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City, as a result of which it is said that the pastor, the Rev. John C. Allen, is about to resign. Owing to the reticence of the persons interested very little could be learned of the matter, but it was admitted that there had been dissatisfaction with Pastor Allen's administration for two years or more.

None of the Board of Deacons would allow himself to be quoted on the subject, but one of the church officials said that Mr. Allen was too high-toned. He held himself aloof from his parishioners, and the result was a general apathy that was undermining the church and driving members away.

"The fact is," said this official, "that Mr. Allen wishes to 'boss' the situation. The members of the church won't have it and the natural consequence is a demand for a new pastor. Still, it is only fair to Mr. Allen to say that he has many stanch friends in the church, and they desire him to stay. It is not true that he has been asked to resign, as has been reported. The nearest approach to that is that one of the Deacons advised him to resign. His action was unauthorized and the Board of Deacons has done nothing in the matter."

When Pastor Allen was seen last night he declined to talk about the trouble, except to say that it had been greatly exaggerated.

The Bergen Baptist Church is one of the most fashionable parishes on the Heights. It has a large membership. Mr. Allen has been in charge since March, 1895. He came from Elizabeth, N. J. Shortly after he was installed a scandal was created in the parish owing to the fact that Mrs. Allen, the pastor's wife, brought suit against him for divorce on the ground of excessive cruelty. The congregation stood by Mr. Allen at that time, but Chancellor McGill gave Mrs. Allen the decree she asked for.

Broadway and 11th Street.

SILK REMNANTS.
On Friday, September 28th.

Sale of accumulated short lengths, — from September wholesale trade.

1,000 lengths, fancy stripe, check or plain Silks, —colors and black,

40 cents per yard;
Value 85c. to $1.00.

2,000 lengths, fancy and plain Taffetas and novelty weaves. Colors and black,

60 cents per yard;
Value $1.00 to $1.25.

Novelty Silks,—handsome, exclusive designs,—suitable for evening or day dress,

75 cents per yard;
Value $1.35 to $2.00.

These pieces measure from 1 1-2 to 12 yards, and are recommended for Linings, Blouses, Sacques, Petticoats, separate Skirts or Dresses.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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GLOVES.
On Friday and Saturday, September 28th and 29th.

2-clasp Glacé Kid,—tan, mode, brown, yellow, pearl, gray, black and white.

3-clasp Suède,—black, white and new shades of doe, gray, biscuit pearl and mode.

2-clasp gray castor Suède for street dress.

$1.00 per pair.

Complete lines of Glacé Kid and Suede Gloves for street or evening dress in all the latest Autumn colors.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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MEN'S UNDERWEAR.
Fall weight.

Merino Shirts and Drawers,—medium weight,—natural color or white,—unshrinkable.

Shirts, with pearl buttons, and ribbed bottoms.

Drawers, reinforced,

95 cents each.
Exceptional Value.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
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THE NEW YORK TIMES
SATURDAY REVIEW.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

PAUL JONES.
The Romantic Story of the Founder of Our Navy Told from Documentary Material—Reviewed by WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

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Features of Those Issued in the Past Three Centuries.

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Next Wednesday the Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth—His Many Fields of Work and His Enduring Influence.

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AMERICAN — 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c. MATINEE TUES., THURS., & SAT., 25c. THE CHARITY BALL. NEXT WEEK.....HOODMAN BLIND

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE — Evgs. 8:15. Next Mat. To-morrow. "Best Play in town. Packing Herald Sq."—Sun. ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

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We place on sale this morning another big purchase of Kid Gloves, in all 9300 pairs. They comprise Two-Clasp and Four-Hook Glace and Mocha and Men's Gray Mocha Gloves, all of excellent quality, and we offer them at

These Unmatchable Prices

2000 pairs of Two-Clasp Glace Kid Gloves, black, white and colors, regular 1.00 quality, 55c
1500 pairs of Four-Hook Glace Kid Gloves, in reds and tans, regular 1.00 quality, 69c
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MEN'S GRAY MOCHA GLOVES, ☞Regular 1.50 quality, 98c

A Complete assortment of Jouvin & Cie.'s Celebrated Gloves in all the new Fall Shades.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Suits.

These Special Values for To-day and Saturday.

Children's Cape Reefers, made of Boucle Cloth, French Back, Collar and Cape bound with wide mohair braid, 6 to 14 year sizes, 4.98
Children's Six-Button Reefers, box back and storm Collar with Reveres, satin lined, 6 to 14 year sizes, 7.50
Misses' Suits, Sailor Jacket effect, trimmed with rows of Soutache braid, five gored Skirt, percaline lined, two colors, blue and black, 11.98
Misses' Four-Button Jackets of heavy black or blue Cheviot, notched Collar of velvet, inlaid, lined throughout with good quality of satin, 14 to 18 year sizes, 9.98

Latest Novelties in Infants' Coats and Caps at Very Attractive Prices.

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LYCEUM — 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday & Sat. Matinée. MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled A ROYAL FAMILY.

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 30, 2:30 P. M.,
MONSTER CONCERT in aid of the GALVESTON SUFFERERS
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400 INSTRUMENTALISTS. 1,500 CHORUS.
EMIL PAUR, WALTER DAMROSCH, JOHN P. SOUSA, FRANK DAMROSCH, VICTOR HERBERT, Conductors.
ADMISSION, 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.00.
Seats now on sale at box office and at principal music stores.

PROCTOR'S — Continuous Performance — 15-25-50c. Vaudeville
23d St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. — Smith & Campbell, Julie Mackey, Gertrude Haynes, Mov. Pict. Galv'n Disas'r, etc. Marshall P. Wilder, Bert Coote & Co., Lizzie B. Raymond, Les Frassettis, &c. Jos. Hart & Carrie DeMar, Josephine Gassman, Sig. Guille, Ben Harney Trio. Robt. Hilliard & Co., Patrice, Stinson & Merton, Emma Carus, Alex. Heindl, etc.

THE DEWEY, E. 14th St. — MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. Sun. Night, Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY LAST 2 WEEKS — THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. BEN-HUR

KNICKERBOCKER, EVENINGS AT 8:15. — B'WAY, cor. 38th SAT. MAT. 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

SOUSA — MET. OP. HOUSE. Second Popular Concert, SUNDAY, SEPT. 30. Seats now on sale.

Baseball, Polo G'ds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW YORK.—Adm 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinées 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE. Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Saturday. LAST 2 NIGHTS. HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS READY. LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last 2 Nights. Last Sat. Mat. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN. ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING. W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Last 2 Nights, at 7:45. Last Mat. Sat. E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned. In an elaborate production of HAMLET. Oct. 3—Richard Mansfield in "HENRY V."

GARDEN THEATRE. CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D, MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN HENRY V. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK in N.Y. of MR. DANIEL SULLY in his great success, THE PARISH PRIEST. NEXT WEEK—Liebler & Co.'s production of LOST RIVER, by Joseph Arthur, the companion play to "BLUE JEANS." Seats ready.

SAVOY, Broadway & 34th St. Opening Mon., Oct. 1st. Alfred E. Aarons —Presents— JOSEPHINE HALL. In a New Comedy by George V. Hobart. The Military Maid. Seats and Boxes Now on Sale.

The New Glory OF THE SAM BERNARD, DICK BERNARD, and VIRGINIA EARL. CASINO! Geo. W. Lederer, Manager. in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA! 1st Great Mat. Tmrrw. Tremendous Seat Sales!

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. "A HIT."—HERALD. OTIS SKINNER 4th week of Success. PRINCE OTTO

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA 42d St., B'way, & 7th Av. Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Gen. Adm., 50c. THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK. Matinée Prices, 50c. 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av. KALTENBORN Concerts, 8:15. 50c. LAST WEEK. To-night Last Wagner Festival; Program, Nibelungen Ring.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK in "THE REBEL." Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Daily, 25c. Mat. Eve., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1. Whirlwind Bill: STALEY & BIRBECK, Clifford & Huth, Dorothy Morton, Corinne, Edna Aug, 20 others.

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN The Great POWELL. MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. Orchestral Concert.

THEATRE

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS. DAILY, ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light easterly winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 15,827. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.—Fourteen Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

KAISER AGREES TO A NEW CHINA PLAN

Another Arrangement with France and Russia Reported.

MILDER THAN FIRST SCHEME

Report that Prince Ching Gave Money to the Boxers—Russians Seize Manchurian Town.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Apparently Germany's retreat from an untenable position has been virtually accomplished. The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"An agreement on the Chinese programme has been arranged between France, Germany, and Russia. It will be submitted to the other powers within a few days. The action recommended will be milder than Germany's original proposal, and it is expected that all the powers will accept the programme."

The Tien-Tsin correspondent of The Standard says:

"I learn that Li-Hung-Chang has declared that Vice Admiral Alexieff has gone to Port Arthur to avoid meeting Count von Waldersee, who was to hold a conference with him and with Vice Admiral Seymour and Sir Alfred Gaselee."

According to private advices received in Shanghai from Nanking the southern Viceroys expect Great Britain and Germany to declare war on China, as there is no likelihood of China surrendering the authors of the anti-foreign uprising for punishment.

Should such an attack be made the Yangtse Viceroys must make a show against the country's enemies, though well aware that the situation is hopeless, and though anxious not to sacrifice life unnecessarily.

Meanwhile forces and provisions are being sent to Tai-Yuan-Foo, capital of the Province of Shan-Si. The position of the Viceroys is grave.

The following dispatch, dated Sept. 27, has been received from Shaighai:

"It is reported that Gen. Mei-Kung-Yi (?) has expelled the Boxers from Shan-Tung and is now following them into the Province of Chi-Li.

"Some excitement has been caused by a rumor that Chinese steamers, flying the British flag, are conveying munitions of war from the Shanghai Arsenal northward.

"It is reported that Russia has offered to advance money to China to repay the British loan."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking last evening at Bristol, said the country had quite enough on hand at present, and that to attempt to establish an English administration in any part of China would be an act of madness.

MAY STOP NEGOTIATIONS.

United States Will Not Allow Envoys' Action to be Subject to Emperor's Review.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—If the protest regarding the appointment of Prince Tuan forwarded by Minister Wu-Ting-Fang remains without effect and Tuan is kept in the Privy Council, the United States will refuse to negotiate with China unless assurances are given that the action of the envoys shall not be subject to review by the Chinese Emperor.

This is an unusual step, but the circumstances of the case are held to make it necessary. In the ordinary course of diplomatic procedure a sovereign would have the right to accept or reject a treaty negotiated by his envoys. If Tuan is kept in the Privy Council it is certain that the peace treaty would have to pass through his hands in order to get to the Emperor, and to prevent that the United States will insist that the Emperor divest himself of all powers by making those of Prince Ching and Earl Li absolute.

When Ching and Li were first appointed the Chinese papers announcing their appointment were somewhat ambiguous. Some of the powers were told that Li and Ching were invested with full authority to negotiate peace, while others were told that their proceedings were subject to review by the Emperor. It is learned to-day that the United States insisted on a definite understanding, with the result that the powers of Ching and Li were broadly defined by the Chinese Government before negotiating, however, the United States will insist on having it definitely understood that no papers shall pass through the Privy Council.

This is all based on the assumption that the Chinese Government will refuse to dismiss the new privy councilor. It is absolutely necessary that such a demand should be made, for the reason that the first demand of the peace envoys will be for the degradation of Tuan and the punishment of the Boxer chiefs, and it is evidently impossible that such a demand should be submitted to him even for transmission to the Emperor.

Nothing is known here of the alleged appointment of Wang Wen Chao to succeed Tuan in the privy council. Wang has been described as friendly to the foreigners, and the fabricated story about the massacre of the Ministers in Peking told how Wang was killed at the head of his troops, while bravely defending the legations. Nothing is known of his attitude at the State Department, and the Government officials have no knowledge of his views except those obtained from the reports sent in by the Shanghai correspondents at the time of the imaginary massacre.

The report from St. Petersburg that owing to the hostile attitude of the Chinese fleet at Shanghai Russia proposes to blockade the Chinese "naval ports," created much interest at the Navy Department and in Government circles generally to-day. As there is no statement to the effect that it is to be preceded by a declaration of war it is assumed the blockade proposed comes under the designation in international law of "pacific blockade." A pacific blockade is considered something of an anomaly, and

Continued on Page 7.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 82⅝c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 44⅞c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27⅝c; cotton, middling, 10⅜c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $15.15; butter, Western creamery, 22c. Commercial World.—Page 12.
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Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MR. YERKES PAYS £100,000.

Gives Check for London Underground Charter—New Board Formed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago and New York was yesterday elected Chairman of the new Board of Directors of the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead Underground Railroad.

The formalities were completed in a few minutes. Mr. Yerkes handed a check for £100,000 to the old company, representing £40,000 for the charter and £60,000, which is the amount the old company had deposited with the authorities as a guarantee for carrying out the work.

A. A. Hausmann was elected Treasurer and H. C. Davis Secretary of the Board of Directors.

The former will receive £10,000 for negotiating the deal.

MR. VANDERBILT'S MOTOR RUN.

Starts from Newport This Morning and is Due Here To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—To-morrow morning W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will start from here in his racing motor vehicle.

He will use the post roads and arrive in New York either Saturday evening or early Sunday morning. His racing machine is in excellent condition, and if the roads are good he should arrive in New York before midnight.

SUIT AGAINST A CHURCH.

Mrs. Reynolds of Port Chester Charges Encroachment on Her Property.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Harriet E. Reynolds is suing the rector and Wardens of St. Peter's Church of Port Chester to recover a strip of land two feet wide which she claims the church has wrongfully taken possession of. The case is noted for trial on the calendar of the October term of the Supreme Court, which will convene at White Plains on Monday, Oct. 1.

Mrs. Reynolds, in her complaint, charges that on July 12 last, while she was absent, the church authorities destroyed and tore down the old fence which divided her property from that of the church and put it two feet further over on Mrs. Reynolds's lot. Dewitt H. Lyon, who has been retained to defend the interests of the church, says that Mrs. Reynolds's fence encroached on the church property and that the church people had the right to remove it.

THE ELOPEMENT WAS STOPPED.

Young Man Fell Dead When His Inamorata's Father Pointed Gun at Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.—News has reached here of a remarkable runaway matrimonial episode. The story comes from Theo, an inland village in Alcorn County, Miss. A young man named Dickson, who lived in that neighborhood, had been courting the daughter of a substantial farmer without having succeeded in getting into the old gentleman's favor. A few days ago the youthful pair thought they might as well cut short the suspense, and they decided to elope.

The father of the girl pursued the couple, and, overtaking them, pointed a large shotgun at the prospective bridegroom. It was unnecessary for him to discharge it, for the groom-to-be immediately fell dead. Under these circumstances the old man had no difficulty in inducing his daughter to return home with him.

The farmer was arrested. He was examined by a Magistrate in the neighborhood, exactly on what charge is not clear, and was discharged.

MRS. L. H. ARNOLD INJURED.

Horse Bolts at Hempstead, L. I., and She Is Thrown from Vehicle.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Arnold, wife of L. H. Arnold, a business man of Manhattan, and her aunt, Mrs. C. Arnold of New York City, who are among the well-known colony of residents of Garden City, were seriously injured this afternoon as the result of a runaway accident that occurred as they were driving through the crush of vehicles on Main Street. Mrs. Arnold was driving a spirited horse. Her animal caught one of the reins in the harness and immediately bolted. He ran about a block, striking a dozen vehicles and finally coming in contact with a truck that almost completely demolished the cart.

Both the occupants were thrown violently to the macadam road. Mrs. Arnold's aunt struck on her head and was made unconscious. She was also severely cut about the head, face, and side. Mrs. L. H. Arnold was badly bruised. They were taken into a house and Dr. Walter Ludlum, Dr. Robert Lount, and Dr. Louis N. Lanehart were quickly summoned and soon revived the injured women. They were later taken to their home at Garden City in an ambulance. No serious results are anticipated. The Arnolds are well known both among the Hempstead and Garden City colonies and also in Manhattan.

MONTREAL BANKER ARRESTED.

Charged with Alienating Affections of Wife of a Vermont Editor.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 28.—E. H. Lemay of Montreal was arrested here on a writ charging him with alienating the affections of Mrs. J. W. Ketchum of Vergennes. The amount of the damage was alleged to be $50,000. Mr. Lemay is a wealthy banker and lumber dealer in Montreal and a man of prominence. He was surprised by the arrest, for the offense with which he is charged is alleged to have occurred three years ago. Yesterday he was on his way to New York on a pleasure and business trip, when Constable H. E. Perkins of this city took him into custody. He engaged one of the leading lawyers of the State to defend him, and succeeded in furnishing $50,000 bail, so that he did not have to remain in jail last night. Mr. Lemay is about fifty-five years of age. Mrs. Ketchum is a prepossessing woman, about twenty-eight years of age, the wife of the editor and owner of The Vergennes Enterprise.

The events which led up to Mr. Lemay's arrest are said to be as follows: Three years ago Mr. Lemay met Mrs. Ketchum on the train as they were both returning from New York. She was accompanied by her husband. Mr. Lemay says that she engaged in conversation with him, and in the course of it asked him if he would not send her a French novel from Montreal. Mr. Ketchum was introduced to Mr. Lemay, and they all parted good friends. Mr. Lemay sent the novel requested, and received a letter from Mrs. Ketchum thanking him for it. A short time after Mrs. Ketchum went to Montreal and staid at the Windsor. She was there one night and one day, and it is alleged that Mr. Lemay met her there, and that a basis for this suit was established at that time. Mr. Lemay says he regards the case as an attempt to bleed him, and if it is urged will bring a countersuit alleging blackmail.

New Train to the Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Illinois Central Railroad makes two important announcements, one a change in the time of the "Daylight Special" between Chicago and St. Louis, and the other the opening of a new and direct line to the Hot Springs of Arkansas via Memphis and Little Rock. Beginning Sunday, Oct. 7, a double daily service will be inaugurated between Chicago and the Hot Springs. The New Orleans special morning train from here will carry a sleeping car to Memphis besides the regular equipment, and will transfer in the station at Memphis for Hot Springs.

For Debilitated Men, Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.—Adv.

TAMMANY CAMPAIGN FUND

Croker Asks Contributions of All City Officials.

A MILLION TO BE COLLECTED

Five Per Cent. of Salaries Expected—A Wiskinkie for Those Who Are Dilatory.

Richard Croker's circular asking for contributions was sent out yesterday to all city officials who owe their places to Tammany Hall. The notices were sent in ordinary envelopes and were delivered through the mails to all city and county officials.

While there is no request for specific sums in the circular, the officials of the departments, consult generally with their superiors or some person in political power as to the amount which should be sent to Mr. Croker in compliance with the request. The sum agreed upon is usually 5 per cent. of the yearly salary of each official. Some prominent office holders who have other sources of revenue outside of city positions, as contracts, important Commissionerships, or lucrative receiverships, are expected to contribute more in proportion than the clerks and subordinate officials.

The old system of a Wiskinkie, such as existed in days of old, when Dan Donigan went around and collected the money from officials who were backward in payments, has been put in force this year. It is said that John A. Boyle, a politician in Commissioner Keating's district, will look after such details this year.

The city officials will receive their salary checks for the month of September to-day, and in less than two days their subscriptions are expected to be in the treasury of Tammany Hall. In large departments the Commissioners and Deputies have quietly sent word around to all subordinates that, while there is no compulsion, the organization expects every man to make a contribution of about 5 per cent. of his salary this year.

The usual system adopted is for some official in each department to agree to hold himself responsible for the collection and delivery of the money to the Tammany treasury. As each official pays his assessment his name is checked off the roll. Those who do not pay are notified that cash is expected, and if this does not prove effectual the Wiskinkie is sent around with the "blacklist" to make collections. Any man who refuses is booked for severe discipline or the loss of his job. Few Tammany men ever refuse.

The circular sent out yesterday follows:

New York, Sept. 22, 1900.

Dear Sir: The Presidential election of 1900 now confronts us. On the 6th of November next the people must elect a President and Vice President of the United States. Then must the Republican Party, sponsor and protector of all trusts and monopolies, be brought before the bar of outraged public opinion. The triumph of the Democratic Party, by the election of Bryan and Stevenson, will deal a death blow to imperialism and overthrow all greedy trusts which have become the enemies of the people.

In this State a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, State Engineer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General are to be elected; and in the County of New York members of the Senate and Assembly, two Justices of the Supreme Court, and a Justice of the City Court, together with members of Congress.

Let us not forget that the election of the Democratic State ticket, and the candidates of the Democracy for the Senate and Assembly, insure the fulfillment of every pledge in our State platform for home rule, the destruction of unlawful trusts, and the wise and economic administration of the State Government upon the time-honored Democratic principle of "equal and exact justice to all—special privileges to none."

The Congressional delegation in the next Congress from the County of New York must be solidly Democratic. We must do our duty toward electing a Democratic Congress, so as to inaugurate and carry out Democratic principles and policies as set forth in our National platform.

The Judges of our courts of justice in the Democratic County of New York should be Democrats, who are always wise and just servants of the people.

But the Democracy must be watchful and vigilant. The Republican Party, fertile in resources, skilled in corrupt politics, and with unlimited money exacted from protected and pampered trusts, will not scruple, at all hazards, to elect its Presidential ticket. To meet, counteract, and control the situation, information must be thoroughly distributed and furnished to every voter, and the issues of the campaign fully explained in printed pamphlets and circulars from now on until election, so that no voter shall lack means of knowledge of his duty to his State and to his country. Under our ballot law we must also print and publish sample ballots and instructions to voters. By such means the judgment and conscience of the people will be aroused and the triumph of our party assured.

You are known by the undersigned to be attached to our cause, and your adherence to Democratic principles has been shown heretofore by appreciated contributions. We therefore feel warranted in again soliciting from you this year, so important to the Democracy, such a contribution as you may be pleased to make for the purposes hereinbefore stated. You have our assurance that every dollar raised will be prudently and economically expended.

Checks may be made payable to Richard Croker, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and to John McQuade, Treasurer of the Tammany Hall General Committee at Tammany Hall, who are authorized to receive checks for any sum that may be subscribed. Very respectfully,

RICHARD CROKER,
JOHN F. CARROLL,
HUGH GRANT,
ANDREW FREEDMAN,
E. CLIFFORD POTTER,
JACOB RUPPERT,
DANIEL F. McMAHON,
JOHN B. McDONALD,
CORD MEYER,
Finance Committee.

The amount of money which will be paid to Mr. Croker as Chairman of the Finance Committee is variously estimated by the politicians.

An expert figured for a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening that about $10,000,000 of the yearly pay rolls of the city departments were subjected to a 5 per cent. assessment. This would bring in to the Tammany treasury $500,000 from city officials alone. Large contractors are also expected to contribute liberally, and every politician who derives a revenue indirectly from the city must contribute. From these sources it was estimated that at least $500,000 more would be contributed, so that Tammany Hall would have not less than $1,000,000 to spend in the campaign. All candidates for public offices are also expected to contribute liberally.

CALL FOR REV. MR. HARROWER.

Staten Island Minister Asked to Go to Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—At a meeting of Christ Church vestry held today it was unanimously voted to extend a call to the Rev. Paschall Harrower of West Brighton, Staten Island. It is understood that Mr. Harrower will accept the call. The parish of Christ Church is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the Hudson River Valley.

Mr. Harrower is rector of the Church of the Ascension at West Brighton. He is not only a forceful and eloquent preacher, but he is a scholar and a man of great geniality and personal magnetism. He is President of the Sunday School Committee of his diocese, and is reputed to be one of the prominent men in that diocese. He is forty-two years of age. He has been at Staten Island thirteen years. Before he went there he was curate for a year in Albany.

Appointed Bishop of Fort Wayne.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—Father Herman J. Alerding of this city has been appointed Bishop of Fort Wayne, to succeed the late Bishop Rademacher. Father Alerding is fifty-five years old, and has been a priest for thirty-two years. He was born at Newport, Ky., and was educated at St. Weinrads, the Benedictine monastery, in Spencer County. He has lived in this city twenty-six years, and has made St. Joseph's Parish one of the most progressive and prosperous in the city.

MORE INSANITY AT ELMIRA.

Remarkable Increase at the Reformatory Since Last March.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—An alarming increase of insanity among the convicts at the Elmira reformatory has been reported to State Superintendent of Prisons Collins since March last, which period marked the close of the Brockway administration.

Since March sixty-five insane convicts have been transferred from that institution to the State Hospital at Matteawan. The State prison authorities cannot account for the increase.

MISS CASPARI ARRESTED.

Charged at Baltimore with Obtaining Large Sums of Money by False Statements.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Miss Frances A. Caspari, formerly instructress in German at the Western Female High School in this city and for twenty-two years connected with the public schools of Baltimore, was arrested to-day on the charge of having obtained $300 by false representation from Mrs. Bertha A. Greer. Miss Caspari was dismissed by the School Board at their meeting on Thursday, after an investigation, upon similar charges.

It is asserted that Miss Caspari has obtained money, variously estimated at from $10,000 to $30,000 during the past few years. The money, it was stated to the "investors," was to be used as the capital stock of "The Southern Leaflet and Publication Company of New York," or "The Northern and Western Kindergarten Company of Boston." It was stated at the hearing that the investors had reason to believe that neither company ever had an existence. The stock certificates were type-written in each case, and the majority of those from whom Miss Caspari is said to have secured funds are women, many of them being public school teachers.

Besides her school duties Miss Caspari was formerly active in the work of the First Independent Christ Church. When the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Weld was pastor she acted as his private secretary up to the time of his marriage and subsequent removal from Baltimore. She is an expert shorthand writer and used her skill in that line in reporting his sermons, which were usually preached without notes.

Miss Caspari was released on $2,000 bail, furnished by her brother, Charles Caspari, Jr.

ELECTRIC WIRES CATCH EAGLE.

The Bird Was Swooping Down on a Child in Denver and Was Captured.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28.—A huge brown mountain eagle made an attempt to carry off a small boy who was playing in the Court House fountain to-day. When scarcely thirty feet from the child its broad wings and heavy body encountered the telephone wires. The bird rebounded, turned beak over talons limply, and fell with a heavy splash into the pool of the fountain.

The eagle was dazed by the shock and was captured by John Stoddard, a clerk in the County Treasurer's office. Its spread was eight feet from tip to tip and its weight forty pounds.

DIVORCE FOR LACK OF RAIN.

Farmer's Wife Threatens to Begin Suit Because of Drought.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Because the weather is too pleasant Mrs. Emma Easton of this county has left her husband, a prosperous farmer, and has taken her children to Chicago, where she will apply for a divorce.

Mrs. Easton has for some time been averse to farm life, and has in vain tried to get her husband to sell his property. For the past few months there has been a severe drought. Mrs. Easton said she would not stop on the hills of Broome County and burn up, but was going to her parents in Chicago, and if her husband did not see fit to provide her with a better home where it would rain occasionally she would file a petition for an absolute divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Mr. Easton says he does not propose to sell his property at a sacrifice, and that he is not responsible for the weather, and will contest the suit.

LAKE TRAFFIC TO CLOSE EARLY.

Not Due to Severe Weather, but to Lack of Cargoes and Low Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Marine men are prophesying an early closing of navigation on the great lakes this year. The last of November, they say, will see lake traffic practically ended for the season. This prediction is not based on probable severe weather, but chiefly because of a scarcity of cargoes and low rates. Next year, it is prophesied, that ore shipments will be considerably lower than this year.

It is quite certain that there has not been the volume of traffic carried on on the lakes this year that was expected early in the season. Nevertheless, the business will probably surpass that of last year, which was the banner year in the history of ore and coal handling by water. Up to Aug. 1 the receipts of iron ore were far ahead of the corresponding month last year. The present month, however, will show a notable falling off in the ore movements.

The low rates have had a great deal to do with the movement of ore this year. It was on this account that Mr. Rockefeller withdrew the majority of his fleet of some fifty vessels during the greater part of the season. Late in the Fall the risks of vessels being caught in rough weather are great. Where rates are low it does not pay vessels to take these risks.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

President J. K. Cowen Discusses the Proposed Improvements.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—President J. K. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad while here to-day talked freely of the proposed improvements on the system.

He said that the price set by the rail pool of $26 per ton for rails was perfectly satisfactory, and the Baltimore and Ohio would need about 40,000 tons of 80 and 85 pounds with which to replace old rails.

The engineers are figuring on the requirements and specifications at present, and these will be given to the various companies soon. Most will be made by the Carnegie Company. Mr. Cowen said that to this will be added the rails needed by the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. He said that the placing of both contracts at the same time had no special significance, and did not mean that the Baltimore and Ohio would take immediate charge of the Pittsburg and Western.

When asked if the answer of the railroads to the iron and steel exporters was final, when lower rates were refused them to the seaboard, he said:

"This is a little out of my department, but I believe the question is still open, and an amicable arrangement will be made equitable to both parties. Lower railroad rates will not benefit unless lower ocean rates are secured. Besides this, if we give lower rates to Western shippers, Eastern iron and steel mills will want lower rates on coke, coal, and raw material to meet this cut. The export trade will be cared for as facilities for handling it increase."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Thursday awarded a contract to the Pressed Steel Car Company for 6,000 steel freight cars at $1,100 each, or $6,600,000.

Proposed Increase in Grain Rate.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—A meeting of the railroad traffic managers will be held in Chicago Oct. 3 to consider the proposed increase of 2 cents in the grain rate.

BRYAN IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Says No Republican Found Fault When He Was "Rotten Egged."

DISCUSSES THE ICE TRUST

Addresses Large Crowds at Several Points—Presents His Views on the Issues.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Sept. 28.—Mr. Bryan has been campaigning to-day in South Dakota. Leaving Sioux City at 7:30 o'clock this morning, he proceeded to Yankton, speaking briefly at small towns along the way.

At Yankton Mr. Bryan addressed a large audience, closing his speech with an elaboration of his views on the Philippine question and the situation in South Africa. He declared that our war in the Philippines was based upon the same principle as the British war upon the Boers, and that was the reason this country could not express proper sympathy for the South African people in their struggle for independence.

At the little town of Tripp George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was in the crowd which surrounded the station to greet Mr. Bryan. The latter contented himself with introducing Mr. Williams, saying that gentleman could speak and that he would write his name across Mr. Williams's back in indorsement of all that that gentleman should say.

At Scotland Mr. Bryan received an anonymous telegram, asking him if he was still for the gold standard. In speaking to the crowd at the station, he declared the message had been sent by Republicans; that the authors were in the audience, and that it is "characteristic of the Republicans in the present campaign to remain under cover."

At Mitchell Mr. Bryan spoke for more than an hour. The audience numbered many thousand people.

Mr. Bryan presented his well-know views upon the attitude of the Republican Party toward the gold standard and the National bank. He also discussed the Philippine question at some length, but for the most part along old lines. In this connection he said:

"A gentleman who was Chairman of the meeting at Dakota City, Neb., in introducing me last night, said that the Constitution had been our pole star for a hundred years, and that it had governed and guided our people, and then he added that this star of the Constitution was now being disregarded by the Republicans, and that they were dealing with the Porto Ricans and intending to deal with the Filipinos without regard to constitutional limitation and guarantees. His illustration reminded me of a story. A man had occasion to cross a lake after dark, and being much exhausted and desiring rest, he pointed out the north star and directed the oarsman to row directly toward it. After a little while the oarsman awakened him and said: 'Please give me a new star. We have rowed past the one you pointed out.'

"The Republicans think the Nation has outgrown the Constitution; they are seeking a new guiding star. But there is none. When once constitutional government is abandoned the reign of arbitrary power is inaugurated; when once we adopt the doctrine that the Constitution does not govern the President and Congress, we accept the European idea that the Executive can do no wrong, and we place the people at the mercy of those who for the time being are in control of the Government. When I say this I am not uttering an original sentiment. No Republican would recognize the authority from which I quote, but I will give him the authority. I was quoting from Abraham Lincoln."

After leaving Mitchell no extended speech was made until the train reached Woonsocket. Mr. Bryan devoted considerable attention in his remarks there to the inter-State commerce law, declaring that the Republicans were opposed to amending it so as to make it effective.

The people at Huron seemed disposed to ask questions, and Mr. Bryan announced that he would reply to any persons who would give their names and their politics. He responded to questions about remedies for the trusts, and then some one asked about the ice trust.

To this question Mr. Bryan replied:

"The ice trust is a New York and not a National affair, and the New York people can take care of it, but the Governor of New York, instead of correcting the ice trust, comes out West to make speeches. But I want to go a little further. Every Director of the ice trust is a Republican, and yet you people do not even attempt to destroy a Republican trust."

Some one also asked: "Why did Teddy get rotten egged in Colorado?"

Mr. Bryan replied: "Ask those who did it. I might suggest to you that when they threw rotten eggs at me in Chicago no Republican found fault with it, but, my friends, I am going to do better than the Republicans. I am going to find fault with any one who interferes with any man who expresses his opinion on any question in the United States."

Mr. Bryan's last speech for the day was made here this evening.

In the course of his address Mr. Bryan said he was especially anxious that Mr. Pettigrew should be returned to the Senate. In this connection he took strong grounds for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and promised that, if elected President the next four years should see the enactment of a law to that end.

In response to an inquiry from the crowd Mr. Bryan said that in dealing with the Philippine question he would not anticipate the possibility of a Congress not in sympathy with himself in case of his election. In that event he was quite certain a friendly Congress also would be elected.

"At any rate," he said, "I am willing to tell you what my policy is; can you say as much for your President?"

Mr. Bryan left here to-night for North Dakota, where he is booked to make nine speeches to-morrow.

A MONTGOMERY (ALA.) DEAL.

Syndicate to Consolidate Traction, Lighting, and Water Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—A syndicate of Baltimore, New York, and Southern capitalists and institutions is arranging to consolidate the street railway, electric light, gas, and water power companies of Montgomery, Ala. The banking house of Hambleton & Co. of this city is conducting the Baltimore end of the deal. In the combination, it was stated here to-day, will be the Montgomery Light and Power Company, representing $1,500,000 invested; the Montgomery Street Railway Company and the Water Power Company, representing $1,250,000, and the Montgomery Suburban Street Railway Company, representing $100,000.

The Montgomery Gaslight Company, which is controlled by the Light and Power Company, will also be absorbed.

It is proposed to form a new company with an authorized capital stock of $3,000,000 and authorized bond issue of $3,000,000. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Of the bonds, $2,410,000 will be issued at once. The balance will be issued only for improvements and other corporate purposes and only with the consent of the trustee of the mortgage.

Injured Football Player Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Lawrence J. Pierson, the student of Lake Forest University who was hurt in a football game Wednesday afternoon, died at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at Alice Home, the university hospital. Pierson was twenty-one years old and his home was in Lexington, Ill. He was injured in a contest on the athletic field of the university Wednesday afternoon between the South Division High School and Lake Forest elevens. He was running with the ball when a member of the opposing team tackled him. He was thrown heavily to the ground while still holding the ball and both teams piled on him.

Almost Within the Shadow

of the great hotels stands the Grand Central Station of the New York Central. When going west you save time and travel at 2 cents a mile on that line.—Adv.

MINERS' TROUBLE IN SIBERIA.

Americans and British Connected with the East Siberia Syndicate Ill-Used by Russians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The steamer Samoa arrived to-day from Siberia, via Cape Nome. The Samoa left this port last June, having on board a number of British and American mining engineers and Russian miners, employes of the East Siberia syndicate, which had an imperial concession to mine for gold along the coast of Siberia.

When Siberia was reached trouble arose between the Russians on the one hand and the Americans and British on the other. While the Russians were asleep one night, Capt. Johnson headed the Samoa for Cape Nome. Before the Russians knew where they were going the vessel was under the American flag at Cape Nome.

The Russians demanded that they be returned to Siberia. Col. Evans, a United States Treasury official, was detailed to travel on the Samoa to see that the Russians committed no overt act. The American mining engineers remained at Nome.

It is charged that when the Samoa again touched at a Siberian port the Russians, despite the presence of Col. Evans, looted the Samoa of its cargo, consisting of mining machinery, provisions, and $20,000 in gold.

George D. Roberts, who was at the head of the expedition, was disinclined to talk to-day about the affair. He said he and his party had experienced a great deal of trouble that involved large private interests, and might result in international complications.

Another member of the expedition said that the Samoa's trip would cost the British members of the syndicate a quarter of a million dollars.

FRANK E. WORK ARRESTED.

Accused of Driving Too Fast, He Threatened the Police—Bail Furnished by Banker Stillman.

Frank E. Work was arrested on the East Drive, near Eighty-ninth Street, in Central Park, yesterday evening while driving a spirited horse attached to a light carriage. Mounted Policeman Baldwin, who made the arrest, says that Mr. Work was driving a team at a reckless rate of speed earlier in the day, and after being warned left the Park, only to return again later with a single horse. He was again warned to go slowly, but, according to Baldwin, disregarded the warnings entirely and started off on the East Drive at a breakneck pace. Baldwin pursued and caught him at Eighty-ninth Street after a hard chase.

Mr. Work demanded to be set at liberty and used abusive language, according to the policeman, threatening to have him "broke" if he did not let him go. Baldwin took him to the police station in the Arsenal, where he repeated his threats to the Sergeant. After being detained there for some time he was released on $500 bail furnished by James Stillman, President of the National City Bank.

When Mr. Work was seen last night at his residence, 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, he referred all callers to his bondsman and would say nothing more.

Mr. Stillman said he was on his bicycle riding on Fifth Avenue, after dining at the Metropolitan Club, when he saw Mr. Work in his runabout at Sixty-sixth Street. The horse was in charge of a policeman. He asked Mr. Work what had happened, but that gentleman was so indignant he could hardly speak. Mr. Stillman then said he asked the policeman what the matter was. The policeman answered, Mr. Stillman said, that the only thing to do was to go on Mr. Work's bail. Mr. Work was taken to the Arsenal and he accompanied him and furnished bail.

Asked if Mr. Work had used abusive language, Mr. Stillman did not directly reply to the question, but remarked that it was too bad if Mr. Work, an old man, who had been fifty-one years in the city, could not drive with fast horses and get some fresh air without being arrested.

FORTUNE WITH A STRING TO IT.

$60,000 Left to a Columbus Girl if She Will Marry Testator's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28.—There is a legacy of $60,000 waiting for Miss Mary Gilbert, for several years a teacher of water color painting in the Columbus Art School, if she can comply with the conditions imposed by her deceased uncle, D. J. Eldridge of Chicago. Miss Gilbert returned to-day from Chicago, where she was called by her uncle's death.

According to the terms of his will, Miss Gilbert is to receive the $80,000 if she will marry Mr. Eldridge's eldest son. If she refuses the legacy goes to another. She has not yet made up her mind whether to accept.

FINE WOODS RISE IN VALUE.

New Method of Decorating Walls Causes an Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—For several reasons, including that of the new method of decorating walls with veneering instead of tapestry, the prices of fine woods have risen to a high figure.

These advances range from 15 to 35 per cent. Veneers are made from all the finer woods, both native and foreign, such as mahogany, birch, rosewood, cedar, tulip wood, Hungarian ash, sycamore, and others, and have been largely used in the manufacture of furniture, pianos, musical instruments, and for inside decorations. Of all the different varieties of wood used, however, mahogany has always been popular and probably more of that is used than of all the others combined.

Six or seven years ago all the mahogany used in this country came from South America, Mexico, Cuba, or Porto Rico. The wood gradually became too popular for the supply, however, and new fields had to be found. Finally agents fastened upon Africa as the most likely source of the best mahogany, and in consequence almost all the mahogany now comes from there.

$1,440 LOST FROM A LETTER.

Package Registered in England, but Reached Ansonia Minus Contents.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 28.—The sum of $1,440 has been lost during its passage through the mails from Birmingham, England, to this city.

On Sept. 11 Mrs. Mary Ann Proctor of Union Passage, Birmingham, preparatory to coming to this country, went to a money changer named Haywood and exchanged $1,500 in gold for United States bills. Taking $1,440 of this in one-hundred-dollar, fifty-dollar, and ten-dollar bills, she wrapped it carefully in paper, and folding it once, placed it in a common envelope. The letter being bulky, she registered it at the Birmingham Post Office, and taking the receipt to Haywood, had him insure it. She addressed it to her nephew, James Proctor of this city.

Mrs. Proctor arrived here Sunday. The registered letter, though mailed several days before her departure, did not reach Proctor till Tuesday and was found to be minus the money. One end had been cut, apparently with a knife, the edge turned down, and the envelope tied with a string. Only the wrapping paper was left inside. It has been proved that the letter reached the Ansonia Post Office in the condition it was placed in Proctor's hands. Further than that, nothing is known here. Postmaster F. L. Gaylord has reported the case to the Postal Inspector, but will say nothing himself.

COAL OPERATORS CONFER

Meet at Wilkesbarre to Discuss Proposed Strike Settlement.

HESITATE TO ADVANCE WAGES

Believe an Increase in the Price of Coal Would Be Necessary.

Lackawanna Road Officials, However, Think They Can Raise Miners' Pay—Union Demands Recognition.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 28.—An important meeting of the coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys was held at the office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company in this city to-day. All the representatives of the big coal companies with collieries in this section were present. The only individual firm of coal producers represented was Coxe Brothers & Co.

W. A. Lathrop, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Company, the Chairman of the joint association of coal operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, presided. The conference lasted from 10 o'clock until 1 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until 2:30, after which Major I. A. Stearns, General Manager of the Coxe Brothers' mines, joined in the deliberations.

After the conference several of the operators were asked for information, but they were very reticent. Superintendent Lathrop said:

"We discussed a scheme of advancing the wages of all the men throughout the region at least 10 per cent. The powder question was also discussed, but we are not prepared to give out any information regarding our deliberations on the subject."

From another reliable source it was learned that the Presidents of the coal companies in New York sent a draft of the proposed settlement of the strike to their representatives here, with instructions to meet in conference and discuss whether it would be advisable to make terms with the strikers on the basis stated. This involved a great deal of labor, and caused much discussion. Some of the Superintendents thought the increase could not be granted without loss. It was argued by those opposed to granting the increase that the cost of mining has increased considerably the past five years, and with the mines getting deeper every year it is bound to increase still further in the years to come. The only way to meet operating expenses in case an increase is

in a hurry yesterday, and shortly after his arrival conferred with President Walter and Vice President Sayre of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company. He also met a number of independent coal operators. A report to the effect that some of the independent coal operators had objected to an advance in the miners' wages unless the railroads would make some concession in freight rates caused the circulation of a rumor that there was a hitch in the settlement negotiations.

Senator Hanna, after making a noon address at the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, lunched with President Thomas of the Erie Railroad, and, after calling at two or three offices, went into the Wall Street entrance of the Mills Building, and it was at once reported that he had gone to J. P. Morgan's private office.

Senator Hanna, however, when he came out, said that he had not seen Mr. Morgan.

"My trip down town," he said, "was for private business, and not in connection with the coal strike in the anthracite regions. My visit to New York this time was on campaign business only. I leave for Chicago to-morrow, and will go right through."

Shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Morgan left his offices and went up town. A representative of his firm said that no statement in regard to the mining troubles would be given out during the day.

The Directors of the Lackawanna Road held their regular meeting yesterday, it being said afterward that the usual dividend was declared and that the coal strike was not discussed.

One anthracite railroad President said that he was willing to admit that the miners had real grievances. "When this strike is settled," he said, "I think you will find that each question will be decided on its merits. The wages and powder questions would never have arisen if we had reasonable men to deal with, but they are of all nationalities, and you can't get them to understand the simplest arrangement, more than so much pay for so much labor."

Local coal dealers said yesterday that the wholesale price of coal has gone off from 50 to 75 cents a ton since the talk of settlement began.

A number of anthracite operators are said to have been asked to come to New York.

President Walter and Vice President Sayre of the Lehigh Valley both declined to see the reporters yesterday on the ground that they were too busy. They refused to either admit or deny that a conference with Mr. Markle had taken place or was to take place.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna denied himself to every one that looked like a newspaper man.

Vice President Warren of the Jersey Central answered every question with the familiar quotation: "I have nothing to say."

President Thomas of the Erie continued his attitude of absolute silence, and President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson was not at his office. Secretary Olyphant joined in the general chorus of "nothing to say."

AN OPERATOR'S ADMISSION.

Declares that the "New York Fellows" Have the Power, and Must Be Obeyed.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 28.—Operators here admit that Senator Hanna is the central figure in the negotiations for a settlement of the strike, and while they profess to be at sea as to the details, they are confident that he knows beforehand what will be acceptable to the miners and that whatever conditions he has exacted or is exacting from the coal men in New York will be nothing less than what will be fully satisfactory to the strikers. This confidence is heightened by a generally credited story that the delay in issuing the strike order was to give President Mitchell time to interest Senator Hanna in the efforts at effecting a settlement.

Nothing would be given out by the local operators as to what transpired at the Wilkesbarre conference to-day further than that they discussed the proposed settlement. Action on their part is not called for, they say, and if they are considered in the matter at all it will only be out of courtesy. "Where New York leads, we must follow," one of them declared.

The strikers here are jubilant over the new turn in affairs, and will gladly second any reasonable concessions by way of conciliation.

John Jermyn of Jermyn & Co. was the only operator found willing to be quoted on the settlement question. He said it was Mr. Hanna who was engineering the settlement, and that he (Mr. Jermyn) did not approve of allowing politics to interfere, no matter how much the politicians had at stake. "It is useless to kick, though," he added. "These New York fellows have the power. We must simply fall in line."

LEADERS STILL WORKING HARD.

No Relaxation of Their Efforts Because of Reports of Concessions by the Mine Owners.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—Except by discussing the matter, the miners of the Schuylkill region paid no attention today to the announcement that the mine operators would grant a 10 per cent. advance in wages. There was no relaxation of the efforts of the union organizers to extend the United Mine Workers' organization, and to add recruits to the ranks of the men on strike.

The conviction is growing that it will be next to impossible to settle the strike on any basis not including a recognition of the United Mine Workers. The strike was ordered and subsequently managed by the leaders of this organization, the strikers are following almost unanimously the advice and mandates of these leaders, and it is generally believed here that the men will not go back to the mines until they get word to do so from Mitchell.

Emissaries of the mine owners were quietly at work to-day sounding the miners and ascertaining what chances there are for the operators treating with the men as individuals. In the vicinity of Shamokin quite a number of men representing the operators were making efforts to have the men promise to return to work on Oct. 1. Few if any such promises were secured, and most of the miners approached looked upon the offers of the mine owners to make certain concessions as a sign of weakening. These attempts to get the men to return to work certainly did not strengthen the position of the operators.

In the lower section of the Schuylkill region the story that negroes were to be imported from Virginia to take the places of the strikers was revived to-day, and was considerably discussed. A rumor was current that some of the operators had actually arranged with agents of men in Virginia who make a business of supplying negro labor to import a large number of colored men here to work in the mines. Both mine owners and strike leaders pronounce the story ridiculous. In the first place, they say, inexperienced negroes, or white men, for that matter, would be almost worthless in the mines, and it would require a long time to make any large body of such men useful in cutting coal. In the next place, even the mine owners admit that such a move would precipitate almost a revolution, which would involve not only the negroes and strikers, but all the workingmen of this State.

The arrival in the Schuylkill region today of a large force of armed Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company special police and armed deputies does not look as though that company had much confidence in the probability of the 10 per cent. advance proposition settling the strike. It does, however, look as though the Reading Company is making preparations for attempts to resume operations at the collieries if no amicable adjustment of the trouble is reached soon. Many of these special police were sent from Philadelphia, and a carload of them were left at Shamokin this morning.

Contrary to all expectations of the strike leaders, the North Franklin Colliery, near Treverton, in the Shamokin district, resumed operations this morning, with almost a full complement of hands. The men and boys reported for work there under the protection of a big force of local deputies and the newly arrived coal and iron police, for trouble was expected. There was no sign of a clash, however, either between the strikers and the men going to work or the strikers and the deputies, when the colliery resumed work at 7 o'clock. This colliery belongs to the Reading Company, and the strikers agreed last night to keep away from the company's property. Only a small gathering of strikers was at the North Franklin when work began.

Excepting the North Franklin, not a single colliery north of Broad Mountain was working to-day. The employes of the Potts colliery, at Locust Dale, west of Ashland, failed to report this morning, and that operation is closed. It was the last of the three workings in the Ashland district to shut down, and employed probably 500 hands. About 3,000 mine workers in that section are idle.

The Deturk washery, a small concern at Girardville, near Shenandoah, was in operation this morning, when a crowd of strikers visited the place and induced the men to quit.

Organizers Charles S. Shain and Paul P. Pulaski, with their lieutenants, visited Ashland and succeeded in establishing an order of the United Mine Workers with a membership of about 150. This number was increased after John Fahey, President of District No. 9, spoke to an assemblage of the miners.

A big mass meeting of miners and laborers was held in Armory Hall, St. Clair, last night. The assemblage was addressed by "Mother" Jones, President Fahey, and several others, all of whom urged the miners to strike, but when an attempt was made to form a local union of the United Mine Workers the majority of the men left the hall. A sufficient number were, however, secured to-day to make the nucleus for a local order.

All the collieries of the Reading Company at Minersville, south of Broad Mountain, were working to-day. Oak Hill and Pine Hill, individual collieries, and the Lytle colliery, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were worxing short-handed, and all the men were taking measurements of the coal they had mined so as to get their pay, and making other preparations indicating that they intend to quit.

In the west end of the Schuylkill region the Brookside, Lincoln, and Goodspring collieries were all operated full handed today, and the operators claim that it will be impossible to get the men at these mines to strike in any number. A day or two ago about fifty of the younger men were induced to quit, and to-day one of the bosses at the Brookside stated that he had been approached by a dozen of the young men who had joined the strikers. They begged to be taken back, saying they would never strike again. They said the only grievance they had was the sliding scale in regulating wages, and they were assured that if this question were properly taken up and presented to the mine operators, the sliding scale would be abolished.

In Dauphin County, just across the Schuylkill line, the Williamstown colliery was operated full-handed to-day. A large body of guards is now employed at Williamstown, as trouble from the Lykens miners, who are all on strike, is hourly expected. The Lykens mules have all been taken away, and it is said that under no conditions will work at the collieries there be resumed before next April.

In Lykens a man was attacked by strikers this morning. He turned and fired, shooting one of his assailants in the face, after which he was not further molested.

To-night the labor leaders invaded the lower Schuylkill region and made a strong effort to close the mammoth operations of the Reading Company at Eagle Hill and Silver Creek. A largely attended meeting was held at New Philadelphia, which is the central point for both collieries. Addresses were made by Miles Dougherty of Shamokin, "Mother" Jones, and John Fadelski. The strike leaders feel sure that these two collieries will be shut down by to-morrow night.

Andrew Robertson of Pottsville, who operates two collieries near Shamokin, the Excelsior and the Corbin, both shut down, declared this evening that one, the Corbin, has been closed forever. The Corbin, which employed 225 men, has not paid in recent years.

A complete tie-up of the Schuylkill collieries, possibly excepting the three mines in the West End, is in sight. About 400 cars of coal were mined in the Schuylkill region to-day. This is the smallest day's production in years. Dealers made many offers for coal at the mines at prices representing an increase over the offers made yesterday. For some grades an increase of 25 cents a ton over the prices of yesterday was offered.

There was, however, virtually, no coal in the market at the mines, that mined to-day having been disposed of before it was cut, and none of the operators would contract to deliver any to-morrow or at any other time.

MITCHELL'S POWER LIMITED.

He Would Be Unable to Accept on Behalf of the Miners the Offer of a 10 Per Cent. Advance.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 28.—Notwithstanding the rumors of settlement and of concession upon the part of the operators, there was no change in the coal strike situation here to-day.

It was probably the most inactive day that President Mitchell and his official staff have spent since the strike began. The day gave promise of developing important events at the United Mine Workers' headquarters, but all those interested were doomed to disappointment. That President Mitchell was waiting for information from New York cannot be denied, as he intimated several times during the day that something might develop before night. In the forenoon he had two lengthy conversations over the long distance telephone, and between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon he was at the wire for more than a half hour. To whom he talked he declined to say. When he was pressed to say something on the general situation, he said:

"This has been the greatest industrial contest between labor and capital in the history of America. The manner in which the men have voluntarily responded for the strike demonstrates beyond the possibility of a doubt that the conditions under which they labored so long were so unbearable that to continue working meant to surrender absolutely all hope of maintaining themselves and families as the American citizens believe they should.

"If the 10 per cent. increase mentioned in the newspapers is correct, while far from satisfactory, it is the greatest victory ever achieved by organized labor, and won under the most adverse circumstances.

"I of course have nothing to say as to what action will be taken as to the acceptance or rejection of any proposition; this must be determined by the whole body of anthracite miners themselves. Our organization will not make the mistake which has wrecked many other organizations of assuming the power to determine through its officers the happiness or misery, the weal or woe, of the 500,000 men and women and children dependent upon the anthracite coal industry for a livelihood.

"We take the position in this contest, as we have in all others, that capital is entitled to fair compensation on honest invest, but that no institution has a legitimate right to exist which does not afford labor a sufficient rate of wages to enable those depending upon it to earn a fair living."

In discussing the reported 10 per cent. advance offered by the operators, Mr. Mitchell said: "Under the sliding scale such an increase practically amounts to nothing; what the men would gain in one day they might lose the next."

By the sliding scale is meant that wages are fixed according to the market price of coal. If there is an advance in the price the miners share in it, and should there be a decrease their pay is reduced.

If an increase of 10 per cent. in wages is offered to the miners it will probably be done by means of posted notices and the personal visitation of representatives of the mine owners, as the operators say they will never recognize the organization. If the men so informed desire to consider the proposition they would have a meeting of their local union called for the purpose of having the officers notify the District President. The demands of the men were fixed by a joint convention of the three districts. They cannot accept anything less than these demands without a two-thirds vote of the three districts in joint convention.

Quietness continues to prevail throughout the whole Lehigh Valley region. The J. S. Wentz & Co. colliery at Hazle Brook shut down to-day, a body of 100 men having marched from Freeland to that place and induced the men working in the Wentz colliery to quit. There were few changes in the working forces of the collieries which have not been shut down.

A big mass meeting was held at Beaver Meadow to-night, where the only colliery in the South Side, that of Coxe Brothers & Co., is in operation. The mass meeting was held for the purpose of inducing the men in that operation to discontinue work. President Mitchell was the principal speaker.

A large parade of miners from the surrounding towns was to be held in Hazleton to-morrow, but the Mayor refused to permit it. He would give no reason, but it is believed he took this step to avoid disturbances.

CONFER ON REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 28.—Sheriff Toole late this afternoon came from Pottsville and held a long conference with Gen. Gobin at the latter's headquarters. His trip is said to have been caused by the reports that the strike was approaching a settlement.

While nothing definite could be learned of what transpired during the consultation it is understood that the General and the Sheriff discussed the question of removing the troops. So far as can be learned tonight the soldiers will remain here to-morrow and Sunday, but how long after that is not known. This question may be decided at a conference between Gen. Gobin and representatives of the various operators in this vicinity, which has been fixed for tomorrow afternoon.

NEW ANTHRACITE COAL FIELD.

Immense Veins of Great Richness Found in Cascade Mountain District of Washington.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Sept. 28.—Judge J. M. Dennett has just returned from the Cascade Mountain district of Washington, bringing samples and news of the location of vast fields of pure anthracite coal.

In company with Prof. Burchell, a mineral expert of Seattle, Judge Dennett penetrated into the Cascade range, sixty miles from the railroad, and after two days of prospecting, located veins showing nineteen feet of coal and located on 640 acres of land. He estimated the quantity of coal in sight at 25,000,000 tons.

Judge Dennett first discovered the coal on a prospecting trip in the sixties, but lost track of the location until his recent trip. He will form a company to work the veins. The samples shown are of the same quality but lighter than the Scranton product.

FOR BURNING SOFT COAL.

The Health Department Causes a Number of Arrests.

The Health Department started its campaign yesterday against the people who are using soft coal in this city by issuing warrants for the arrest of alleged offenders. These warrants were immediately placed in the hands of officers of the Sanitary Squad.

Gen. S. H. Stratton of the Howard & Childs Brewery, President Chamberlain of the Central Lard Company, Jacob Fowler of Rohe Brothers, and J. George Flammer, a brother of Magistrate Flammer and President of the Groh Brewing Company, at 328 West Twenty-eighth Street, were arrested early in the day and arraigned before Magistrate Brann in the West Side Police Court. They all said that they used "smoke consumers," whenever they burned soft coal and did not cause any nuisance. They were held in $200 bonds each for examination next Tuesday.

William J. Donskay of 158 West Twentieth Street, Assistant District Superintendent of the Edison Illuminating Company's plant in Duane Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court and paroled by Magistrate Mott for examination next Tuesday.

Albert Victor King of the United Electric Light and Power Company, Engineer William Keogh of the Kips Bay Brewing Company, at Thirty-eighth Street and First Avenue, and Charles R. Florence of the Edison Illuminating Company's plant on East Twelfth Street were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Yorkville Police Court. They were paroled for examination next week.

Engineer William Suhring of the Hygeia Ice Company was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court and released under $100 bonds.

AMERICAN COAL ABROAD.

General Agent of Pennsylvania Railroad Reports Active Demand for It.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Robert Pitcairn, General Agent and Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, returned here from Europe to-day. When asked about his reported investigation of the possibilities of an export coal trade from this country, Mr. Pitcairn said he had made some inquiries on the subject, and had learned that there is a very active demand abroad for American coal. "The Pocahontas coal from Virginia," he said, "is in demand because it is an excellent coal for steamship purposes. The navies of Europe find it as good as they can get for their purposes."

Mr. Pitcairn, while abroad, it is said, was with President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad and representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Vanderbilt systems. It was reported that they were investigating the opportunities for sending American coal abroad. Mr. Pitcairn refused to discuss the matter further at this time, but says he will probably make a statement in the near future.

Price of Coke Increased.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—The strike of the anthracite miners in Eastern Pennsylvania has had an unexpected effect on the coke market at Pittsburg, the increased demand for crushed coke which results from the substitution of the latter for hard coal causing an increase in price. During the past few weeks crushed coke was sold at from $2.10 to $2.25 a ton, according to grade, but the demand has so stiffened that the leading producers have this week increased their prices to $2.25 and $2.50 a ton.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BEDROOM.

Body of Charles S. Crane Was Lying Face Downward on the Floor.

Charles S. Crane, a lumber Inspector, recently employed by the New York Central Railroad, was found dead last night in his apartments at 1,160 Broadway by Edward Green, janitor of the building. The body was lying face downward on the floor of his bedroom. The police made a search of the apartment, but were unable to find anything that would lead them to believe that the man had killed himself, and there were no signs of foul play.

Green told Sergt. Townsend of the Tenderloin Station what he knew of Crane's death. He said:

"I saw him on Sunday morning, when he went to church. I think he was here on Sunday night, but of that I am not certain. A friend of his, whose name I don't know, has been here to see him since Tuesday, saying that he saw Mr. Crane on that day. This friend works in the New York Central yards, I think as a watchman. His name is something like Fremont. When he came here we found Mr. Crane's door locked, and he went away again. Before going he asked me why Mr. Crane hadn't been up to work since Tuesday. My wife says she heard Mr. Crane in his room yesterday (Thursday) morning, and I am sure I heard him myself, either then or on Wednesday. Last night I carried his laundry in and left it on his office table, but I didn't go into the bedroom.

"Mr. Crane has two brothers in the city. One of them, Arthur D. Crane, is an accountant for the Paran Stevens estate, the offices of which are on the floor beneath the one in which the dead man had his rooms. The Stevens estate owns the building, and Charles Crane rented his apartment through his brother, the accountant. Arthur D. Crane lives at 736 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The second brother, Rufus Crane, lives somewhere in Brooklyn. A third is a minister in some town up the State."

On a desk in the front room were found a letter and a card. The letter was postmarked Sewickley, Penn., the date being Sept. 25. On the card was written:

Mrs. M. Zepp, 536 West Forty-seventh Street, third floor, West of Tenth Avenue. Mr. Crane: Please call Tuesday, as we move Monday, and oblige yours truly. Mrs. ZEPP.

At the Forty-seventh Street address it was said that Mrs. Zepp is a widow and had rented apartments at that address. She was not going to move in until next Monday or Tuesday. It was said the woman lived somewhere in Fiftieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, but she could not be found in that vicinity.

The Coroner did not arrive last night. The two Crane brothers did, however, and looked at the body. They gave the opinion that Crane died of epilepsy, to which they said he had been subject since childhood.

COOK ROBBED MASTER OF $10,000.

Old Man Assaulted on His Way to Galveston from Mexico.

TUCSON, Arizona, Sept. 28.—An old man named Hiram George has reached here from Mexico, where he claims he was robbed of $10,000 in Mexican money and wandered on the desert for fourteen days.

He says he was on his way to Galveston, where his wife and several children were lost in the flood. He was traveling from camp with Murphy, his cook, who, he alleges, assaulted and robbed him. Murphy, George says, was afterward caught by the Mexican authorities and shot, and he says his money and mules are at Bachachua, Mexico.

Ex-Sheriff Hulett's Case Settled.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., Sept. 28.—In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day John M. Hulett, ex-Sheriff, who was removed by Gov. Roosevelt this year on charges of grand larceny, for which he was indicted by the Grand Jury, pleaded guilty, and was fined $2,000. Hulett, previous to sentence, refunded $5,000 to the Supervisors' Committee of Investigation on the agreement that all further proceedings, civil and criminal, should cease. Hulett will also pay $7,000 to the county, and will have to pay his counsel fees.

THE PECK MURDER MYSTERY

No Arrests Have Yet Been Made by the Police.

Dr. Watson Reaffirms His Belief that the Man Was Sandbagged—Mrs. Peck Prostrated.

There were no developments yesterday to throw light on the strange death of Charles S. Peck, the real estate dealer, who was found dead on the sidewalk in front of 403 West Seventeenth Street early Thursday morning. A dozen detectives from the Central Office and from the West Twentieth Street Station worked on the case last night and the night before, but without success. Their work was based on the theory that Peck was murdered near where his body was found, or that he was taken there after he had been killed elsewhere.

The detectives themselves are divided in their opinions as to whether the victim was sandbagged or whether, as at first supposed, he stumbled and fractured his skull against the pavement. Those who concur with the opinion of Coroner's Physician Weston, who after the autopsy declared Peck had been sandbagged, advance a number of reasons to support their theory. In the first place, they say, no man could have fallen and received four wounds on the face. Then the wound across the right temple, the one resulting in death, is of a uniform width throughout. The detectives point out that a bruise resulting from a fall to the sidewalk would show an abrasion like a splotch, thick at the point of contact and round. They declare further that the wound extends not only over the most prominent point of the skull at the side of the head, but that it reaches upward well onto that part of the skull which is curved back near the hairline. From this they conclude the blow must have been struck with something yielding, like a sandbag.

When the detectives stopped work early yesterday morning they had traced Peck's movements on Wednesday night up to 1 o'clock. They had also seen "Eddie" French, with whom Peck had been seen drinking, and with whom he remained until 10:30 that night. French was seen at his home, 215 West Fortieth Street. He was unable to say where Peck had gone later in the night, but said when Peck left him he was bound for "Jim" Corbett's saloon. He said Peck was beginning to show the effects of liquor, and was becoming obstinate and quarrelsome. That is one reason why French left him. Another is because French did not care to enter Corbett's saloon. Peck was last seen at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, after having been in the saloons of "Kid" McCoy, "Jim" Corbett, and "Tom" O'Rourke. From that time on his movements cannot be traced.

A story to the effect that Peck was seen about 2 o'clock talking to a mulatto woman at Thirty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue was discredited by the police. A development yesterday which may prove of value was a statement by James Reilly, who keeps a saloon on the corner of Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue, near where the body was found. Reilly told of a man who had come to his saloon last night, and who told of seeing a wagon driven hurriedly through the street just before Officer Kehoe found the body. The man said the wagon had rattled over the pavement at a gallop, and that he noticed it, thinking the driver must be anxious to get out of the storm. The wagon, the man said, arrived in the storm, and after stopping briefly, drove away at rapid speed. Reilly does not know the name of the man who told him this, but the police are looking up the clue.

Chief of Detectives McClusky yesterday detailed Detective Fagerty to assist Central Office Detectives McCafferty, Sam Price, Kear, Armstrong, and Fogarty, who have been working on the case since Thursday evening. Mr. McClusky said his men had found a negro employed at Hahn's café, 1,286 Broadway, who said he had seen Peck on Wednesday night in the lavatory trying to wipe some blood from his face. He had been slightly cut by a fall, the negro thought. The latter wiped the blood from Peck's face with a towel. The detectives secured the towel. The detectives say they learned also that Peck on Wednesday night had spent money freely in saloons, and that he had been drinking heavily. Contrary to this is Dr. Weston's conclusion at the autopsy when he said he did not find traces of liquor in the man's stomach.

Dr. Weston, when seen yesterday, said: "The result of the autopsy shows almost conclusively that the man was sandbagged. Moreover, the blow was struck either from behind or by a left-handed man. The blackening of the left eye may be due to the fall when the man was struck down."

Peck's body remained at Henry Howe's undertaking establishment, 5 Seventh Avenue, pending the arrival of his wife, who was away for the season in the Catskills. Mrs. Peck arrived yesterday at her home, 13 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Friends had telegraphed her to return home at once. No reason was given in the telegram. At her home it was said she had learned of her husband's death from a newspaper bought on the train on the way to New York. She was prostrated by the shock.

Mr. Peck's body will be taken to Bridgehampton, L. I., where it will be interred in his family plot.

BANK TELLER ARRESTED.

Another Attache of the Newark Dime Savings Institution in Custody.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Robert Hensler, the receiving teller of the Dime Savings Institution, was arrested at his home, 21 Darcy Street, to-night upon two charges, one that he altered the account of the bank with Fannie Reiff and the other that he altered that of the bank with the Knights of Pythias.

It is generally believed that the information upon which the warrant is issued was furnished by Charles R. Westervelt, the defaulting cashier of the bank, who is now in jail awaiting trial, and whose defalcation caused the bank to close its doors for two months. Hensler is a nephew of a wealthy brewer of that name of this city. He is thirty-two years old and married.

GOT $5,000 FROM A FARMER.

Victim Drew Money from Bank and Was Assaulted and Robbed.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Coldwater, Mich, says that William E. Nivison, a wealthy farmer, living four and a half miles from Coldwater, was bunkoed, assaulted, and robbed of $5,000 this afternoon on one of the most public roads leading to Coldwater.

Nivison says a well-dressed stranger, giving his name as Gosmer, a banker, at Jonesville, came to his farm and offered to buy it, providing he could get an adjoining farm with it. Nivison drove to Coldwater with the man, drew $5,000 from the savings bank, and started back to buy the adjoining farm.

The couple were met on the road by a third man, who, aided by the alleged banker, knocked Nivison senseless and robbed him of the $5,000. Officers are in pursuit of the thieves.

YACHT ADMIRAL INJURED.

The Brennan Becomes Helpless and Drifts Against the Other Boat.

The steam yacht Admiral, which was sold lately to Pliny Fisk, the banker, by John D. Crimmins, had about 10 feet of her railing and the wooden sheathing beneath it destroyed yesterday by the prow of the Department of Charities boat Thomas S. Brennan.

The Admiral was lying at the New York Yacht Club anchorage at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Brennan left the Charities Department dock for her regular afternoon trip to Randall's Island. There was a strong ebb tide running and the Brennan's nose was swung around and pointed almost directly down stream. The boat, which is very old and unwieldy, became unmanageable and drifted toward the fleet of yachts at anchor. After avoiding two of them, she bumped into the Admiral, and passing along her side, ripped about 10 feet of the railing and sheathing from the waist of the yacht. After narrowly escaping a collision with three other yachts the Brennan was finally pointed up stream and started on her trip.

The Charities Department employes say that the New York Yacht Club members are in the habit of anchoring too near the charities dock for safety. The yachtsmen say that the Brennan is an obsolete and unwieldy craft and a menace to navigation on the East River.

VIEWS OF DR. PARKHURST

All Governments, He Declares, Now Distrust Each Other.

MENACE FOR THE FUTURE

Political Situation Here, He Says, Might Make an Angel Weep—Condemns the Candidates.

The political situation here and conditions generally throughout the world were freely commented on yesterday by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who comes home after his trip abroad with a conviction that profound distrust of each other prevails among the nations.

"The United States, perhaps," said Dr. Parkhurst, "is less the target of general suspicion than any other nation. But, though it has not fallen in the honor which is accorded to material progress, to accumulated wealth, and to physical might, the United States has lost its prestige as a Nation consecrated to liberty and equality.

"The distrust among the nations is fraught with menace for the future. Any moment may occur the trifle that will precipitate a gigantic conflict."

Dr. Parkhurst said that the political situation in the United States "might make an angel weep." He added: "We are between the devil and the deep sea. How is a man with a sound mind and unperverted conscience to vote?

"There must be thousands who groan to have a candidate combining the sound positions of both the nominees, without their terrible mistakes. Yet, the third ticket would have been unwise.

"If McKinley is elected—and I don't say I hope he won't be—I trust it will be by so narrow a majority that he will not dare to develop further a policy which nearly half of his countrymen have condemned.

"Now, I think that remark needs amplifying. It is of the utmost importance. What I mean is that whoever is elected ought to carry out, not only the ideas of the party in the majority, but those of the minority as well. The President should represent the will of the people—not of any one party of the people."

"Rather an ideal condition of politics, would it not be?" he was asked.

"Great heavens! Don't we want ideals?" said Dr. Parkhurst.

"In this State," he went on, "perplexity as great confronts me. Each candidate is a boss's man. But I still hold that Platt is the worse man, the more dangerous, because he is the cleverer. He has rid himself of Roosevelt, got Choate out of the country, and cleared the way for a successful season of Platt and Croker.

"Who is responsible for the condition of things here in the city? One man."

Dr. Parkhurst said that he had a great deal of sympathy for the Chinese. He criticised the policy of the United States in "prating about the 'open door' and the rights of Americans in China," while keeping upon its statute books laws forbidding the Chinese to enter this country. He continued:

"If China said to the United States that so long as her people were prohibited they would also prohibit our people from China, and if they did come, would kill them if they carried out that threat, I say, China would be acting within her right as a sovereign nation.

"All this professed fear of the powers—of Europe in China, of Great Britain in South Africa, of the United States in the Philippines, that they are seeking to carry light and civilization, is arrant hypocrisy. The real aim of one and all is to extend their own power and increase their resources of wealth. Underneath the mask of false pretense is developing a complete subversion of the idea of the supremacy of right, and a firm establishment of the doctrine that 'might makes right.'

"The subjugation of the Boer republics illustrates what has already been achieved on that devilish principle. There is no doubt whatsoever regarding the covenants and agreements which were entered into regarding the absolute independence of the Transvaal in all matters pertaining to its internal administration."

Dr. Parkhurst said that he did not care to express himself in regard to the coal miners' strike, as he had not been able to acquaint himself with the facts.

"Too many interests are involved," he said, "for me to express an opinion unless he is absolutely sure."

SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

George A. August, Who Registered as Coming from Topeka, Kan., Shoots Himself.

George A. August, who registered as a clothing salesman from Topeka, Kan., and was about thirty-five years old, committed suicide in his room on the third floor of the Hotel George, 2,406 Eighth Avenue, last evening, by shooting himself. He had been at the hotel since Wednesday.

Four sealed letters were found among the man's effects. One was addressed to Eli J. August of 201 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who is said to be a brother; one to Charles Fuller of the Hotel Endicott; the third to Joseph Mendelsohn of 315 West Eighty-eighth Street, his brother-in-law, and one to his sister, Mendelsohn's wife.

The police say that seven months ago August's wife obtained a divorce, and that business had been bad, and that he was despondent in consequence.

Before going to the Hotel George, he had lived at the Hotel Endicott. Proprietor Fuller of the Hotel Endicott said that August first came to the hotel about two years ago. He had been there several times since. The last time he ran up a bill and gave a draft on a Topeka, Kan., clothing firm for $150. Mr. Fuller said it came back marked "not good." He told August about it, and the latter gave him a check on the Corn Exchange Bank, which Mr. Fuller said he sent through in the regular course of business. He declared it came back marked "no funds." He asked August for an explanation, and August promised to pay. He left at 12 o'clock that day; the 26th, and did not come back again.

MURDERER HANGED TWICE.

First Drop Opened Self-Inflicted Wound of the Convict.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 28.—Archie Kinsauls was hanged at Clinton, Sampson County, to-day for the murder of John Herring. He died from strangulation.

After the body had hung for ten minutes the attending physician requested the Sheriff to place him on the gallows and drop him again, in order that life might be more quickly ended, as otherwise he might remain struggling for some time. The noose had slipped to his chin, when he first fell, tearing open the wound made when he attempted to take his own life with a knife, Sept. 14, from which blood flowed profusely. He was placed on the gallows a second time at 1 o'clock and the trigger sprung. Life was pronounced extinct in eight minutes.

The Sampson Light Infantry was on the scene as a guard, but perfect order prevailed.

CAUGHT BODY ON FISH HOOK.

It Proved to be That of Rita Mingus of Morristown, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 28.—James Anderson, while fishing in Speedwell Lake this morning, drew up the body of a woman attired only in a night dress. The body was in about six feet of water, in the rear of Van Winkle's saw mills. Anderson drew the body up until he could see it, and then making his line fast, allowed the body to sink again and hurried away and notified Police Officer Roff, who summoned Coroner Leonard. The body was then drawn out of the water.

It proved to be that of Rita Mingus, aged thirty-eight years, stepdaughter of Aaron Schenck. For some time past Miss Mingus had been confined to her stepfather's home, in Early Street, by illness.

Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning the patient evaded the nurse in whose care she was, and, escaping from the house, clad only in her night apparel, wandered to the shore of Speedwell Lake.

Coroner Leonard has taken charge of the body and will hold an inquest.

Incendiary Hanged in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 28.—Chauncey Davis was hanged at Tarborough to-day for burning the residence of Mrs. Lavinia Battle.

Messrs. ARTH. GUINNESS SON & Co., Ltd., the celebrated brewers of Dublin, have been awarded the *"Grand Prix"* at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

This is the first and only occasion upon which this unique distinction has been conferred upon a Brewer of the United Kingdom.

A Remodeled Building—larger, brighter showrooms with every facility for the proper display of

Correct Dress for Men

George G. Benjamin,
Broadway, Cor. 26th St.

MILLIONAIRE RICE'S AFFAIRS.

Capt. Baker Continues His Investigation—Lawyer Patrick Refuses to Make Further Statements.

The investigation into the affairs of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire who was found dead in bed at his apartments, 500 Madison Avenue, last Sunday evening, was continued yesterday by Capt. James A. Baker of Houston, Texas, who was the Southern representative of Mr. Rice, and who is now looking after the interests of the relatives of the dead man.

Capt. Baker had a long talk with James W. Gerard of the law firm of Bowers & Sands, whom he has retained. Later in the day he went to the office of Albert T. Patrick, who was the New York attorney for Mr Rice. He remained a long time with the latter, but declined to say what had taken place. Mr. Gerard expected him to call at his office late in the afternoon, but he failed to appear, although the lawyer waited for him until 6 o'clock.

Mr. Patrick denied himself to all reporters. On the door leading to his private office the following typewritten statement appeared:

STATEMENT BY MR. PATRICK.

From this time I shall neither deny nor affirm any statement made concerning me nor make any statement, except in the form of a written statement handed out by me to the press. I do not contemplate making any such statement.

I am forced to this position on account of false statements heretofore imputed to me.

I thank the members of the press for their courtesy to me, and trust they will not disturb me further by attempting to interview me.

Mr. Gerard was asked last night if all the securities belonging to Mr. Rice, which were in the possession of Mr. Patrick had been turned over to Capt. Baker. He said:

"I understand that they have all been turned over to Capt. Baker."

"Were the checks for $250,000 included in the things turned over by Mr. Patrick?" was asked.

"That is my understanding," was his reply.

Mr. Gerard declared that Mr. Patrick had not been named in the first will made by Mr. Rice as an executor, although his name appeared in the second will, drawn a few months ago by Mr. Patrick in that capacity.

The fact that Mr. Patrick, as an executor under the last will, should have turned over all property in his possession to Capt. Baker, another executor, caused some comment. It was pointed out that Mr. Patrick had as much legal right to the custody of the property as Capt. Baker. This was explained last night by one of the lawyers in the case on the ground that Capt. Baker was named as an executor in both wills, while Mr. Patrick's name appeared in only one.

Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, aided by Detective Sergeants Vallely, Carey, and Murphy, continued at work on the case yesterday. Capt. McClusky was seen late last night at the Normandie Hotel, where he had gone to call on Capt. Baker.

"There is nothing new in the case tonight from a police standpoint," he said. "We are still at work, however, and one can never tell what may happen."

"Do you contemplate making any arrests?" was asked.

"All things are possible in this world," replied the chief detective.

ATTORNEY HOLT'S EXPLANATION.

Compromise of Mrs. Rice's Will Was Accepted, but Fell Through.

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 28.—J. A. Baker, who has heretofore been attorney for W. M. Rice's interests in Houston, was to-day appointed temporary administrator of the estate by the Probate Court of Harris County upon his own application, and his bond was fixed at $50,000.

Attorney O. T. Holt to-night explained that an offer to compromise the will of Mrs. Rice for $250,000 had been accepted by him, as stated by Lawyer Patrick; that there was an understanding that this amount was to be paid in cash; but that the whole matter had come to naught by the refusal of Mr. Rice's attorney, J. A. Baker, to listen to the compromise.

The remainder of Mr. Patrick's statement Mr. Holt declined to discuss. He said that there were misstatements in it, but he did not point them out.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:35 A. M.—30 to 36 Jay Street; Charles S. Mattlage; damage, $2,000.

8:50 A. M.—617 East Eleventh Street; owner, Anton Strobel; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—60 East Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street; owner, D. Zannett; damage, $10.

11:35 A. M.—1, 3, and 5 Avenue C; owner, J. Weinstein; damage, $10.

6:10 P. M.—5 Hester Street; owner, H. Cohn; damage slight.

6:50 P. M.—7 Baxter Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:00 P. M.—107 East Ninetieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—562 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; owner, G. Roeder; damage, $50.

7:20 P. M.—Eleventh Street and Sixth Avenue; owner, Metropolitan Railroad; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—621 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; owner, J. Winters; damage, $50.

CHEERS FOR MR. HANNA

He Addresses Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club.

BRYAN SYMPATHIZERS THERE

The Senator's Sharp Sallies Turn Aside Their Thrusts—A Song in His Honor.

To Senator Hanna was accorded a hearty reception yesterday at the Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club, which holds noonday meetings in the large building at Broadway and Worth Street. The announcement that the National Chairman and Cornelius N. Bliss were to speak drew an immense crowd to the place, and long before the arrival of the Senator every available inch within the building was taken by a jostling, noisy throng, while outside hundreds gathered who had to content themselves with a sight of the speaker.

There are no chairs in the hall, and the 2,000 persons who managed to wedge their way in stood closely packed together. The meetings are designed for clerks and business men of the district who desire to spend their dinner hour listening to campaign oratory, and for their delectation a quartet has also been provided which sings campaign songs, in which the audience usually join.

While they were waiting for Senator Hanna yesterday the people sang songs as usual, and as the hour wore on and they saw a possibility of their having to return to work without having heard that for which they had sacrificed their luncheon, they grew unruly and plainly manifested their disapproval of the policy of supplying other speakers to fill up the gap. The quartet tried to sing loud enough to drown the noise, but it did not succeed, and the two women members of it finally gave up in disgust.

Senator Hanna, accompanied by Mr. Bliss and several other friends, entered the hall while the quartet was still struggling, and at once there was an uproar that lasted nearly ten minutes. The Chairman announced that a song would be sung before the Senator spoke, but the crowd howled and yelled for "Hanna" with great vehemence. The Chairman begged that he be allowed to have his way, stating that a song had been composed especially for the occasion which he wanted all to hear. That whetted the curiosity of the people, and they decided to give Miss Caroline Hamilton, the soprano, a respectful hearing. The song she sang—"There's Nothing the Matter With Hanna"—pleased the crowd quite as much as it did the Senator, who, after it had been sung, bowed his acknowledgments to the singer. It was written by Stephen Laskey, and is as follows:

We have with us here a man you all know;
There's nothing the matter with Hanna.
He's the man who is making this campaign a "go,"
There's nothing the matter with Hanna.
At St. Louis he started our party out right,
With McKinley and Hobart he won a great fight,
And we'll stand by him now, for we see the same light
Of McKinley, protection, and Hanna.

CHORUS.

Then sing the glad song as we're marching along
To victory under that banner.
We can't lose this fight, for our cause it is right,
With McKinley, protection, and Hanna.

Now, to Chairman Mark Hanna we all say
"God speed,"
There's nothing the matter with Hanna.
We'll march with the army this brave man will lead,
There's nothing the matter with Hanna.
We'll whip Billy Bryan and Boss Croker, too,
Stanchfield, Altgeld, and his Anarchist crew;
Then forever to Bryan we'll all say "Adieu,"
For there's nothing the matter with Hanna.

When Senator Hanna rose to speak the crowd broke out again, and it seemed for a time as if he was not to be allowed to go on with his address. Finally, shouting so as to make himself heard above the din, the Senator said: "I'm perfectly willing to let you make the noise and listen instead of speaking, if you insist on it." That seemed to bring all to their senses, and they listened. There were, however, frequent interruptions from Bryan sympathizers.

"While I was coming down town," said Mr. Hanna, "I saw in front of a Bryan meeting place the legend, 'Self-preservation is the first law of nature.' I say 'Amen' to that with all my heart."

Then the crowd broke loose again, and Senator Hanna brought them up with a round turn again by shouting, "Remember that you are not in Colorado."

The speaker said that the instinct of self-preservation demanded a Republican victory. The business interests of the country, he said, were threatened as they had never been before.

"It is for the perpetuity of our present prosperity that I want to plead," said the Senator, "and for the interests of the great body-politic and the development of the Nation.

"I have unbounded faith in the intelligent discrimination of the American people, and when that intelligence has been aroused they have never failed to do the right thing. In the multiplicity of alleged issues that the Democrats have raised I am willing to trust the intelligence not only of the merchant, but of the laborer as well."

Senator Hanna aroused great enthusiasm when he referred to the record of the President, whose every act, he said, had been prudent and wise, and the outcome of a heroic, unselfish devotion to his country. He compared this with what he called the record of Mr. Bryan, whose greatest achievement, he declared, had been to act as one of the men who carried Congressman Wilson on his shoulders after the Wilson bill had been passed and the McKinley bill repealed.

"Hear, hear!" yelled a man in the crowd.

"Yes," answered the Senator, "I wish every man in the country could hear."

"You're all right, Mark," yelled another individual, and Mr. Hanna bowed to the compliment.

"Boys," went on the Senator, "I want to tell you that you're right up against it. Just at this time when we need a man of strong purpose and loyal devotion to his country, and his flag to be at the helm are we going to change for a man with Bryan's record?"

"Yes," yelled a member of the opposition.

"Put him out," cried the crowd. "He's a Democrat."

"That's the reason I want him to stay," said the speaker. "I want to talk to Democrats. I have come here," he went on, "to get the inspiration I have found. When we working members of the National Committee see gatherings like this all over New York and the country we feel encouraged."

"Talk about the trusts," shouted one of his hearers.

"I have not time now," said the Senator, "to go into that subject."

"Oh, rats," "Come off," "That won't do," were the answering cries.

Senator Hanna turned suddenly, and pounding the table before him with great vehemence, shouted, "Yes, there's one kind of trust I want to speak to you about. Trust William McKinley."

The crowd went wild with delight at this sally, and Mr. Hanna siezed the opportunity to end his address.

A demonstration followed Mr. Hanna's exit from the hall. As he entered his carriage with Mr. Bliss the crowd outside yelled and shouted, and the Senator had to force his way through the struggling mass by main force. Many persons surrounded his carriage and pressed forward to shake the Senator's hand, and a remnant of the crowd ran yelling after the vehicle as far as the City Hall. Senator Hanna and Mr. Bliss later took luncheon at the Lawyers' Club.

Police at Mr. Hanna's Talk.

Senator Hanna will speak to-day at the noon meeting of the Commercial Travelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club, at 737 Broadway. To prevent any demonstration of an unfavorable character, Capt. C. W. Chapman of the Mercer Street Station will be present with a detachment of policemen.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS' WORK.

Mrs. Smith, Colored, Speaks with Marked Success at Their Meeting.

They had a constellation of speakers on the platform at the woman's Republican meeting at 737 Broadway yesterday afternoon, and one speaker outshone all the others, in spite of the fact that Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the bright and particular star of the New York women Republicans, was among the number. Mrs. Robinson, who presided at the opening of the meeting, asked a colored woman who sat in the front seat to speak. The woman was Mrs. Mary P. Smith of 246 West Fifty-third Street, who is about to organize an up-town colored woman's Republican club. Mrs. Smith has a good voice, plenty of enthusiasm, and her remarks were received with applause.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mrs. Smith, "I am only too glad to stand before you to-day and tell you my feelings. We all know what Mr. McKinley has done for us. In 1896 we had soup kitchens all over this city, and now, with all these wars, we have prosperity. If you deprive Mr. McKinley of being President, you deprive the country of prosperity. 'I will stand by the man who brought me out of the land of Egypt and out of the house of bondage,' the black men have said.

"The negro women on Fifty-third Street are going through the district, and if we find a man who is going to vote the Democratic ticket, we won't speak to him. [Laughter.] We are going to get just as near the Democratic headquarters on Fifty-third Street as we can and rout them out. There are 256 offices in the United States that are filled by black men. We are going to support the man who looks after us. We want to get an arsenal in Fifty-third Street. If we get the Democratic foundations down, the rest will fall. Stand by your party and be men. If a man comes and offers you $15 or $20, it is not money, it is honor you have to think about. We want to get our Government straight and then we will upset Tammany Hall.

"The colored man doesn't vote right because he doesn't know. I went and talked to a man next door. I wanted the women to come to my meeting. He told me he had always been a Democrat, but he did not know, and now he will be a Republican."

Mrs. Smith is going to hold a meeting to organize the colored women of her district into "The Wide Awake Republican Club" next Thursday evening. The Tuesday evening meetings at 737 Broadway will hereafter be held at 7:30, instead of 6:15 o'clock.

LAWYERS' SOUND MONEY CLUB.

Mr. Peckham Presides at an Organization Meeting—Mr. Carlisle Elected President.

In reference to a call extended to members of the bar for the purpose of organizing a Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club, there was a largely attended meeting at the Equitable Building yesterday afternoon.

Wheeler H. Peckham presided, and the following officers were elected: President—John G. Carlisle; Treasurer—William A. Duer; Secretary—Charles H. Sherrill.

Among the Vice Presidents are Franklin Bartlett, Charles C. Beaman, Robert W. De Forest, Henry E. Howland, Myer S. Isaacs, Adrian H. Joline, Hamilton Odell, Wheeler H. Peckham, George L. Rives, Horace Russell, B. Aymer Sands, Francis L. Stetson, James M. Varnum, and G. W. Van Ness.

Resolutions were adopted condemning as revolutionary the platform adopted at Kansas City and renewing allegiance to the principle of the gold standard. The resolutions further advocated in the maintenance of the integrity, honor, and purity of the judiciary. The concluding paragraphs of the resolutions are as follows:

Further Resolved, That we believe in the inviolability of contracts, both public and private, and that the Government and individual citizens should meet their just debts and obligations in the best money of the world.

Further Resolved, That we believe in the power and duty of the President to see that the laws of the United States are enforced.

Further Resolved, That in our opinion the defeat of Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson is essential to the permanent and efficient maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country.

Gen. Varnum and C. H. Sherrill were elected delegates to represent the club at a meeting called by the Business Men's Sound-Money Association.

It was voted that the President should select an Executive Committee and that the club should participate in any sound-money campaign parades approved by the officers and the Executive Committee.

BIG SOUND MONEY PARADE.

Meeting of Business Men to Make Arrangements—Their Plans.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's and Sound Money Association assert that the sound-money parade to occur on Saturday, Nov. 3, will surpass that of 1896. The committee met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, and representatives of twenty-two of the thirty-eight clubs attended. Communications were received from all of the others, promising active participation.

In the absence of ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Vice President Charles F. Homer presided.

The following officers were elected: President—William L. Strong; First Vice President—Charles F. Homer; Second Vice President—Frank Brainard; Secretary and Treasurer—Edward A. Drake.

Mr. Drake will have headquarters at 5 Pearl Street, where any information concerning the proposed demonstration may be obtained.

More than a week ago application was made to the Police Board for a permit for the parade, but thus far no answer has been received. No doubt is entertained, however, that the board will favorably consider the application, but to hasten the matter a committee was appointed to visit the Police Commissioners.

The rules and regulations in force in 1896 were re-enacted. No advertisements, signs, wagons, or uniformed clubs will be permitted in line. The Grand Marshal and his aids will be the only mounted men.

Committees were appointed on Badges, Stands, and Grand Marshal. Another meeting will be held next Friday.

John Glass, Jr., Nominee for Congress.

At the adjourned Republican Convention of the Tenth Congressional District, held last night at 253 Eighth Avenue, to nominate a candidate for Congress, John Glass, Jr., was nominated, his opponent being Elijah M. Fisher. The successful candidate received 76 votes to his opponent's 26. Ex-Assemblyman William Halpin presided. Mr. Glass is thirty-eight years old, and a member of the firm of John Glass & Sons, contractors and builders. This is his maiden effort in politics.

Contest in the 16th Congress District.

The Republican Congress Convention for the Sixteenth District will meet at White Plains to-day. A lively contest is probable. Until yesterday it was supposed that ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan would be nominated without opposition, but Norton P. Otis of Yonkers, who has just returned from Europe, wants the nomination. His friends purpose making a hot fight for him.

HARMONY IN DELAWARE.

Chairman Hanna Induces Warring Factions to Compromise.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 28.—Harmony on the Republican State ticket in Delaware was assured this afternoon when the Union Republican State Committee approved the compromise ticket selected by the Republican anti-Addicks State Committee two weeks ago. The Union Republicans had refused to indorse Dr. Lewis H. Ball for Congress on the ground of factionalism, although they had agreed to permit the anti-Addicks Republicans to name the Congressman should John Hunn, the Union Republican choice, be accepted as the compromise candidate for Governor.

Chairmen Churchman and Allee of the Republican factions, conferred with National Chairman Hanna in New York yesterday, and they say Mr. Hanna urged the necessity of complete harmony in Delaware. As a result of this conference the two State committees met this afternoon. The Union Republicans reconsidered their former action regarding Dr. Ball and the entire compromise ticket was indorsed after some discussion.

Senatorial Nominations.

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—William W. Armstrong, (Rep.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—Charles E. Remick, (Dem.)

FORTIETH DISTRICT—William L. Pike, (Dem.)

Nominated for the Assembly.

MONROE COUNTY—Second District, Adolph J. Rodenbeck, (Rep.) Third District, Richard Gardiner, (Rep.); Harry W. Sherman, (Dem.)

Congressional Nominations.

LOUISIANA—Fifth District, Henry E. Hardtner, (Rep.)

OHIO—Seventeenth District, George Adams, (Rep.)

NEW YORK—Twenty-first District, Joseph R. Handy, (Dem.)

CARL SCHURZ SPEAKS TO ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

Charges Distortion of History, Cant, and False Pretense.

HE CONDEMNS THE PRESIDENT

Overthrow of the Administration, He Declares, Is the First Duty Under Present Conditions.

The mass meeting held last night at Cooper Union under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialist League of New York called forth a gathering larger than the hall could accommodate. Carl Schurz was the orator of the evening. The decorations of the hall consisted of American flags. Across the stage was swung a banner upon which was inscribed the saying of Abraham Lincoln: "No man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."

Among the prominent citizens on the platform were Ex-Gov. William J. Stone, Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; James D. Richardson, Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee; C. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialistic Association; J. T. Harder, Secretary and Treasurer of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs; John W. Girdner, Franklin Pierce, and Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs.

Before the meeting was called to order the crowd was very noisy. Some one proposed three cheers for Bryan and they were given with a will. Then three cheers were proposed for Debs, and there was an immediate response.

"Three cheers for MrKinley!" shouted a man in the back of the hall. There were many who gave the cheers, but the larger part of the crowd responded with hisses.

MR. STOKES CHAIRMAN.

Ernest Crosby opened the meeting in behalf of the Anti-Imperialist League, and introduced as Chairman Anson Phelps Stokes, President of the National Anti-Imperialist Association. Mr. Stokes made a short address.

"We are met to-night," he said, "to protest against a violation of the Constitution. We sometimes forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but we are aroused now."

"You bet we are," shouted several persons. Mr. Stokes continued:

"Jefferson said that one of the greatest dangers to our republic would be foreign entanglements. When were we ever so entangled with Europe as now?"

"Never," cried out several.

"England has got us by the neck!" exclaimed an individual in the rear.

"War was invented by the devil to extend his own power. He was the first imperialist," said Mr. Stokes.

This sentiment was greeted with laughter and applause. Mr. Stokes then introduced Mr. Schurz. Mr. Schurz was received with hearty cheers. He read his address from manuscript. His voice was not very strong, and before he had proceeded far he was obliged to ask for order. After that he received most respectful attention. He was frequently interrupted with applause. When he told how the Porto Ricans had received our army with flowers, and asked how would they receive American troops now, there came the response, "With brickbats."

When Mr. Schurz endeavored to show that President McKinley was responsible for the war in the Philippines, a man shouted out:

"Well, what could you expect from a man who associates with Mark Hanna?"

MR. SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Schurz said, in part:

"Let me say at the start that I consider the manner in which the imperialistic policy is being commended by some persons to popular approval the hugest confidence game ever practiced upon a free people. In my whole long life I have never known of such systematic use of falsification of history, hypocritical cant, garbling of documents, and false pretense.

"The partisans of the Administration object to the word 'imperialism,' calling it a mere bugbear having no real existence. They pretend that in extending our sway over Porto Rico and the Philippines we merely continue that sort of territorial expansion which has been practiced by this Republic from its beginning. This is a mere juggle with words amounting to a downright falsification of history.

"The truth is that until two years ago this Republic did indeed add to its territory, but never without the intention and well-founded expectation that the acquired soil would be occupied by a population of our own, or at least homogeneous with our own, and that it would in course of time be formed into regular States of this Union, under our Constitution."

Mr. Schurz gave a review of the expansion of territory made by the United States and of the circumstances attending it, to sustain his point that the acquisition of the Philippines made necessary a radically different policy from that involved in previous extensions of territory by the Nation. Expansion, in the historical and truly American sense, he said, meant the extension of the Constitutional system of the United States, together with the extension of the territorial area.

"It helps the imperialists not at all to say that they intend to give the subject populations as much self-government as may be good for them," he continued. "For who is to decide how much self-government will be good for them? Not they themselves, not the Constitution, but our arbitrary will. We may give it, and we may take it away. This is arbitrary rule, another name for despotism. Nor does it help the imperialists to say that we will treat our subjects benevolently. A benevolent act is an act of grace, not a recognition of right. Benevolence to others often comes in contact with benevolence to one's self, and then the result is apt to be very uncertain. However benevolent the intentions of the imperialists may be, the benevolence of their acts is so far painfully felt by its victims.

"Some extra-smart people shout at us: 'You talk of imperialism! Nonsense! Where is your Emperor?' Why, what intelligent person does not know that it does not require a personal monarch to make an imperial Government? Rome had an imperial Government in her Senate long before Caesar crossed the Rubicon."

QUOTES FROM LINCOLN.

Mr. Schurz quoted familiar passages from Lincoln to show that those who wished to subdue another people always made pretense of benevolence. In refutation of President McKinley's statement in his letter of acceptance that the war in the Philippines was for humanity and not for aggrandizement or exploitation, Mr. Schurz read the telegram of the Secretary of the Navy on Aug. 13, 1898, informing the Admiral that the President desired full information about the resources of the various islands. Mr. Schurz reviewed at length the causes which led to the conflict between the Americans and Filipinos, fixing the responsibility for the outbreak upon the President, whom he accused of flagrant bad faith to men accepted by our commanders as allies in fact, if not in name. The fact that the Filipinos had never been officially recognized as allies, Mr. Schurz said, gave no excuse for our conduct.

"Are we," he asked, "a nation of gentlemen, and will not every gentleman be ashamed to repudiate a moral obligation upon a mere technicality? What man of honor will deny that if they did us a service such as is done by allies, and if we, as we did in the case of the Spanish prisoners, imposed upon them trusts such as are imposed only upon allies, they actually were our allies and fully entitled to respect as such?

"The President does say that we 'never promised' them independence. Oh, Mr. President, what constitutes a promise in the conscience of an honest man? We invited their co-operation against the common enemy. We accepted the service they rendered and profited from it. We knew that in fighting by our side they thought they were fighting for their own independence. We knew more. We knew that the Filipinos would not have rendered the service from which we profited had they believed that we would deny them their independence. But then our Government was at least honorable enough, before accepting and profiting from their service, frankly to tell them as any honest man would have done, that they were mistaken in their belief? Oh, no, our Government did not honestly tell them so. It left them in their confiding belief and accepted from them what advantage it could get.

"Do you want proof? As a fair specimen take what Gen. Anderson, who for a time commanded our troops there, tells us in a magazine article signed by him: 'A few days thereafter (July 1, 1898,) he, Aguinaldo, made an official call with Cabinet, staff, and a band of music. He asked if we, the North Americans, as he called us, intended to hold the Philippines as dependencies. I said I could not answer that, but that in one hundred and twenty years we had established no colonies. He then made this remarkable statement: "I have studied attentively the Constitution of the United States, and I find in it no authority for colonies, and I have no fear." It may seem,' adds Gen. Anderson, 'that my answer was somwhat evasive, but I was at the time contracting with the Filipinos for horses, carts, fuel, and forage.' Can any American having respect for the character of his country hear such a tale without feeling a blush of shame tingle in his cheeks?

A MORAL OBLIGATION.

"When you invite some other person to co-operate with you in a common enterprise; when that other person upon your invitation does so and renders effective service from which you profit; when you know that the other person in rendering that service believes himself entitled to a certain thing and expects that thing in case of common success; when he tells you that he expects this thing so that you will understand it; when you know that the other person would not render that service if he believed that the thing expected would not be forthcoming; when, knowing all this, you continue to accept the service in co-operation, leaving the other person in his belief—where is the honest man in the world that would not consider your conduct as a promise morally as binding as if it had been written down and signed, sealed, and delivered? And what would you call a man who sought to sneak out of such a moral obligation on the miserable plea that it had not been formally written down, and signed and sealed and delivered? What you would call him I leave to your sense of honor; you would certainly regard him as a person obtaining valuables under false pretenses, unfit for the company of gentlemen.

Mr. Schurz said that President McKinley's act in issuing, before the treaty of peace had been ratified, a proclamation, the purport of which was that the Filipinos were to be subjugated by force of arms if necessary, was the real cause of the conflict and a usurpation of power which should have brought about his impeachment.

"I have again and again and again challenged the imperialists," he said, "to show me in the whole history of the world a single act of perfidy committed by any republic more infamous than that committed by Mr. McKinley's Administration against our Filipino allies, and I have received no answer but a sickly sneer. Not one of the imperialists has been able to point out in the history of any republic since the world stands a single act surpassing in treacherous villainy this thing done in the name of the great Republic sprung from the Declaration of Independence—the Republic of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Schurz asserted that all the objects which we seek to attain by remaining in the Philippine Islands and dominating their people might have been more easily attained if we had recognized their right to independence. The argument about the impossibility of setting up a stable Government in the Philippines which could be protected from outside aggression was, he said, confuted by the fact that we were proceeding to do that very thing in Cuba. What we could do in Cuba, we could just as well do in the Philippines, he declared.

Mr. Schurz said that the greater our success in the Philippines the greater would be the injury wrought to our own institutions. The war was not only a war against the Filipinos, but against our own Republic.

"Imagine," he said, "what it will lead to if our people are constantly taught, as they are now, that there is a rich country in our grasp which we must have, there being lots of money to be made in it; that the means by which we get it may indeed be somewhat queer, but we must not be foolishly sentimental about that; that we are a masterful race and the inhabitants of that country are a poor lot, and that the strong must not be too squeamish about the rights of the weak; that the Declaration of Independence, with its talk about human equality and 'consent of the governed,' and all that, is a mere glittering generality and antiquated rubbish; that we have outgrown the Constitution and must not let it stand in the way of quest of wealth; that we have power and must use that power for our profit, it matters little how."

CENSORSHIP OF NEWS.

Speaking of the evils which, he alleged, the Philippine war had brought upon us, Mr. Schurz had the following to say about the censorship of the news:

"That censorship has largely falsified and still more largely concealed from the knowledge of the people the information to which the people are entitled as citizens called upon to act with intelligent judgment upon their own affairs. This practice of secrecy in the conduct of our Government has gone so far that for two years, one of the most fateful periods in our history, our people have not been permitted to see, a few items excepted, the most important diplomatic correspondence and the directions to Government agents intrusted with most momentous business.

"We are now witnessing the strange, the unprecedented, spectacle of the President, as a candidate for re-election, in his letter of acceptance, a partisan campaign paper, drawing upon hidden stores of official knowledge and publishing detached pieces of documents as they may be advantageous to his and his party's interest. He has no reason to complain of the widespread suspicion that, if all those documents were published entire, they might bring unwelcome light—for, as I have shown, his 'benevolent assimilation' order, that usurping declaration of war against the Filipinos, standing up for freedom and independence, the whole of which happens to be known, appears in his letter of acceptance in a garbled condition, misleadingly omitting the most important parts. Here we have, I repeat, an attempt at secret government, one of the worst practices of unadulterated despotism. You deny the influence of imperialism on the character of our Government? Here you have an instance."

Coming down to the question as to what should be done in view of the existing situation, Mr. Schurz said:

"What is now, in view of all this, to be done to repair the terrible wrongs that have been committed—the wrongs done to the Porto Ricans by denying them their just rights, and to the Philippine Islanders by basely betraying them and subjugating them with a bloody hand; the wrong done to our own people by violating the vital conservative principles of our Republic and by smirching the National honor, and the wrong done to all mankind by setting a bad example which discourages the belief in the salutary efficacy of democratic institutions? Those who have got the Republic into this frightful and pitiable situation ask with a triumphant smile: 'Well, how will you now get out of it?' Common sense suggests the answer. First let us turn out of power those who got us into it and put into power men who wish to get us out of it. But is it really possible to get out of it? Yes, a thousand times yes! To get out of it will be not only far more honorable, but also far easier and far less costly than to stay in it.

"Let the American people declare that the slaughter of those demanding freedom and independence must cease; that we will have no vassal provinces or subject populations; that our Government shall in good faith aid them in setting up an independent government of their own and meantime assure them of our protection against foreign aggression—in one word, that they shall be treated simply as we have promised to treat the people of Cuba. Let this be declared and done. This can be done if we will it. Where there is a will there is a way. Let not the will be wanting.

"What is there to be said against this? The Administration party pretend that they substantially propose the same thing that is proposed by their opponents—to give the islanders a stable government. But cannot every child see the vital difference between securing to them a stable government under foreign rule, which they are fighting against, and a stable government under their own sovereignty, which they are fighting for?"

In answer to the argument that if we left the Philippines some other power would take them, Mr. Schurz said no other power wanted the job of governing them and would not think of undertaking it if we said "Hands off!" A protectorate, he said, would involve us in no more or greater responsibilities than we now had in protecting South American countries.

It had been said, the speaker declared, that if we gave up the subjugation of the Philippines we would lose our prestige in the world. We would, Mr. Schurz said, lose our prestige with land robbers and the oppressors of weak peoples, but we would gain a moral prestige with decent people the world over, which would more than compensate for that loss.

ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

His views on the money question, Mr. Schurz said, had not changed, but imperialism, not sound money, was the paramount issue in this campaign.

"While the money question was the paramount issue four years ago," he said, "we never admitted that it must remain the paramount question always; or that, however important sound money is to the economic interests, as well as to the character, of the Nation, there may not be other things of even more vital moment; or that a party representing sound money may do things ever so obnoxious to good morals or good policy, and still rightfully exact our support under all circumstances. In my correspondence with Secretary Gage I have shown, I think, that the dangers to our present monetary system are by no means as threatening now as zealous partisanship represents them, and that we may freely act upon the question of imperialism without serious peril to our standard of value. I candidly believe so. But I frankly declare that even if the dangers so luridly depicted by the imperialists really existed, my position in the present crisis would be the same.

"He would be (have been counted a good American patriot who, at the time of the American Revolution, had abandoned the cause of liberty and independence on account of the disastrous viciousness of the Continental money, or who, during our civil war, had given up the cause of liberty and union because its defense brought on the dangerous issue of irredeemable paper dollars, or other economic perils; or who, at either of those periods had forsaken either of those causes for the reason that the men in position of leadership might hold obnoxious opinions or be inclined to do unwelcome things with regard to other matters.

"I cannot agree with some esteemed friends, who think that the struggle against imperialism should now be suspended, and that those in power should be kept there in order to avoid other troublesome risks. I do, indeed, not believe that, if now baffled, the efforts against imperialism will cease. They certainly will not, as the efforts against slavery, however often baffled, did not cease until their final triumph came through a tremendous crisis which perhaps might have been avoided had they succeeded earlier. But our efforts should not now be suspended for weighty reasons.

"One is this: There is but too much ground for believing that the party in power is largely controlled by strong and grasping interests trying to exploit the Government for their profit, and inclined to make the American flag, in the characteristic phrase of the famous Cecil Rhodes, 'A first-class commercial asset.' Such interests have not yet thrown large financial means into our 'independencies' for speculative venture. But if our present rulers be continued in power, speculative moneyed syndicates—extensive settlement of those tropical countries by Americans being out of the question—will be much encouraged to go there relying upon their influence with the Government for the furtherance of their operations. As soon as their money is largely engaged there we shall witness attempts by them to control the Government in its different branches, in comparison with which the influence exercised by railroad and other corporations over State Legislatures, which we know from observation, will pale into insignificance. The efforts to break the imperialistic policy will then have to meet a power the resources and skill of which will immensely increase the difficulties to be overcome."

In conclusion, Mr. Schurz said:

"Fellow-citizens, I have given to this matter many days and nights of anxious thought, much troubled by the perplexing alternative before us in the impending election. The more I think of it the more does every drop of my blood revolt at the monstrous wrong we have done and continue to do, and the more clearly does my reason tell me that the policy of imperialism has brought upon our Republic the greatest peril to the integrity of its free institutions, its peace, its honor, and its true greatness that has ever befallen it; that conscientiously I can never, never consent to uphold that policy by helping to keep in power those who wantonly originated it and are now carrying it on, and that as an honest man and an American patriot I am in duty bound to contribute my humble aid to whatever gives us an assured hope, or even only a reasonable hope, of its overthrow."

Mr. Schurz spoke for about two hours. At the conclusion of his address, on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Schurz received the thanks of the audience, and the crowd then rose and sang "America."

MR. HANNA AND THE TRUSTS.

Instances Quoted for the Democratic Managers to Prove that Such Combinations Have Existed.

Ex-Gov. Stone issued from Democratic National Headquarters yesterday several attacks on Senator Hanna and his recent trust speeches. Ex-Judge Day of Washington, who was Second Auditor of the Treasury during the Cleveland Administration, prepared for the Democratic National Committee instances to show "that Mr. Hanna did not speak the truth" when he said that "there is not a trust in the United States."

Judge Day refers to the Trans-Missouri Freight Association and the fight before the Supreme Court on this matter. He writes:

"Here, Mr. Hanna, is a trust. The evidence was complete in every detail even to the signatures of the eighteen railroads who formed it and put in it operation against the people. It was officially decided by the Supreme Court to be a trust. This decision came just as McKinley and his Attorney General were buckling on the armor of office."

Judge Day also claims that the Southwestern Freight Bureau and the Western Freight Association were formed and that no one called them to book. Judge Day also refers to the Joint Traffic Association, which he claims was a gigantic trust which the Administration would not curb.

BRYAN MEETING PLANS.

The committee of Tammany Hall having charge of the Bryan mass meeting to be held on the evening of Oct. 16 met last evening. Final arrangements were made for bands and decorations. It was also decided that no tickets would be issued for the Madison Square Garden meeting.

Richard Croker announced to friends that applications for 50,000 seats had already been made by people throughout New York State, and that it would be a great mistake apparently to discriminate against some people in favor of others by giving out tickets.

The first people who get on the line in front of Madison Square Garden will be admitted first, and the Tammany men think that before 9 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 16 people will be waiting for the doors to open in the evening.

Arrangements were made last evening for Mr. Bryan to appear on an outdoor stand near Twenty-third Street in Madison Square. He will then be taken in a carriage to Cooper Union, where he will deliver a short speech.

MR. HILL'S SHORT VISIT.

David B. Hill came to New York yesterday from Albany. He staid a few hours in Democratic Headquarters and then returned home. During his stay Mr. Hill transacted law and other business. Mr. Hill declared, on his arrival: "I am here on law business."

Mr. Hill consulted with Chairman Frank Campbell about the use of voting machines in the up-State cities and advised the Democratic State Committee what stand to take in the legal fight. His itinerary was also arranged with the National Committee. Mr. Hill will speak in Brooklyn on Monday evening. He will go to Richmond, Va., and speak there on Tuesday. On Wednesday he will speak in Dansville and on Friday in Newark, N. J.

Only a Dozen Bryan Supporters There.

The men who are seeking to organize a branch in Brooklyn of the Commercial Travelers' Bryan League seem to be having a discouraging time of it. Announcement was made a few days ago that a meeting for the purpose of organizing the branch would be held last evening in the hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building, in Court Square. Not more than a dozen persons put in an appearance, and it was decided to adjourn the meeting to a later date. It was explained by one of the promoters of the branch that there had been a misunderstanding about the date of the meeting.

Glassworkers Settle Wage Scale.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 28.—The Wage Conference Committee of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association to-day conferred with the officers of the Union Machine-Made Fruit Jar Manufacturers Association and settled the scale for the coming year's work. Last year's wages will be paid on the long list, with some slight alterations in the rules of the factories, the workmen securing their demands. The settlement affects factories at Marion, Red Key, and Muncie, Ind.; Lockport, N. Y., and Elmer, N. J. All will at once begin preparations to resume work, giving employment to 3,000 hands, making 96 per cent. of the fruit jars produced in the country.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

On Saturday, Oct. 6, will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

Platt's Chlorides

The household disinfectant.

An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and cheap. Instantly destroys foul odors and chemically neutralizes disease-breeding matter.

Especially prepared to meet the daily sanitary uses of the careful housekeeper; for purifying the waste pipes, water closets, sinks, cesspools, &c.; for sprinkling about the cellars, stables, and all suspicious places where disease germs lurk.

Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers, department stores, and dealers in housefurnishing goods. Prepared only by Henry B. Platt, Platt Street, New York.

Water Filters & Coolers

THE BEST KINDS FOR SALE BY

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d St.

STANCHFIELD SPEAKS AT MOUNT MORRIS

Says Expansion and Imperialism Must Not Be Confounded.

A TRUST REMEDY PROPOSED

Describes Legal Proceedings That Could Be Taken—A Plan to Enable Railroad Men to Vote.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, was received at Mount Morris to-night with great enthusiasm. He spoke in the Opera House to fully 800 persons and also at the village hall to about 300. Mr. Stanchfield touched upon the issue of imperialism for the first time in his State campaign. He said, in part:

"Expansion means the territorial enlargement of our country by taking into and making part of it land whose people are both fit and willing to become citizens. For this Democracy now and always has stood. Imperialism means the taking of land whose people are not desirous of coming to us and attaching them to us, and ruling over them by a colonial system. For this Democracy does not stand, and upon this difference in principle we are going to the people.

"Let us not," he added, "be inflated with success and rendered callous by a century of advance the like of which history does not record, mar the announcement of the new century with our approval of a National policy out of harmony with our old-time principles."

The major part of the speech was devoted to questions which the candidate for Governor will meet if elected. After scoring the trusts the speaker indulged in some remedial suggestions. He said: "We do not profess to carry with us a remedy for every disease, but a tax, Federal and State, levied upon the gross receipts of corporate enterprise sufficient to enable the Government to lessen the tariff upon necessaries would be productive of ameliorating conditions.

"We are asked for a remedy. Will some one make answer what objection there is to the enactment of a law that shall compel the Attorney General of the State, upon the complaint of a reputable taxpayer, that a monopoly in any common article exists, to institute litigation with injunctive process to restrain the alleged monopoly? The affidavit filed as the basis of the injunction by the Attorney General can be made by law evidence of a presumptive case. The injunction should not be raised by the tender of a bond, but should be allowed to stand until the issue could be determined.

"To the end that no criticism can be raised by the trust, we would incorporate into the law a provision that in cases of this nature there should be prompt and speedy trial. In any county in the State the cause can be made a preferred one and reached and disposed of without delay. This would be fair to both the people and the party proceeded against. The issues made in the case could be tried and disposed of before a Judge a special term or a jury upon an order setting the issues."

"The fair and proper way to compel concerns of this description to do their share toward the public welfare is to compel them by strict statutory enactment to file in public offices statements of the business they transact and a balance sheet that shall show what their gross receipts of every name and nature are. A tax upon these gross receipts would be efficacious and fair, and would greatly aid under an economical administration of the State Government in lessening the tax rate."

The most original of Mr. Stanchfield's recommendations of State legislation related to the voting of railroad men. He said: "When our soldiers are away from home special legislation and extraordinary effort is immediately made to enable them to vote. It is important, so far as numbers are concerned and the principle involved, that legislation, both State and Federal, should be enacted to enable railroad men to cast their votes.

"I have no hesitation in asserting after a careful review of the situation that a large percentage of railroad men who are engaged in the locomotive branch of the railway service are deprived of the right to vote. The crews that make up our trains reside at one end of the division, and their route leaves them at the other end.

"A measure should be passed giving these men, upon proper certificates, under legislative authority, the right to register and vote at either end of the route at which they may be upon election day. What is there unfair in the proposition? Still no Republican ever lifted his voice in the halls of legislation in advocacy of the right of the traveling railroad employes to vote."

WAR OVER NOMINATIONS.

Fight in Tammany for Congressional Honors May Be Perilous to Divver.

The fights for the Tammany Congressional nominations are on, and in two districts bitter contests within the organization are being waged.

In the Eighth District, at present represented by Cong

The Wanamaker Store

News of the SHOE SALE

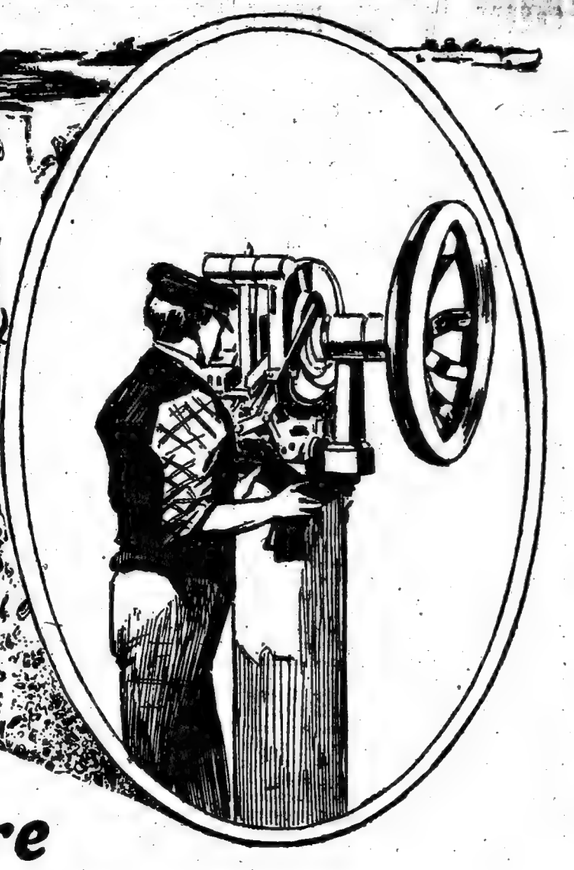

Many Thousands of Pairs Are Newly Added for To-day's Selling

The new Bargain Shoe Store for Men has grown famous in a week's time. No exclusive store in New York shows better styles, and few have equal variety of thoroughly worthy shoes. Every sort of Fall and Winter Shoes for Men and Boys, at

Half to Three-quarters of Their Worth

Southwest corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street—opposite the Wanamaker Store.

The same splendid bargains in Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor of the main store.

Vast preparations have been made for to-day's selling. Thousands upon thousands of new and handsome shoes have just been brought forward, and added to the already vast stock. You can't go anywhere and find better or more stylish shoes; and nowhere else can equal shoes be bought for less than a third more, to double, the Wanamaker bargain price.

Listen to the news for to-day:

Four hundred pairs of Men's tan calf and kidskin shoes that sold at $2 and $3 —

To-day at $1 a pair

Nearly a thousand pairs of Women's fine black kidskin shoes; some with patent leather and kid tips; button and lace; worth up to $2—

To-day at 85c a pair

And here is more news:

Men's Shoes—

Tan Leather—

$1.90—Russian calf and kid lace; some button; fine high-grade shoes; just the thing for autumn wear; have been $3 to $4.

Patent and Enameled Leather—

$1.90—Enamel grain; lace; British and cadet lasts; worth $3.
$2.15—Patent leather; lace; welted; bulldog and Newark lasts.
$2.45—Patent leather; lace; the usual stylish $3.50 grades.
$2.65—Patent leather Oxfords; winter weight; the swell flat lasts.
$2.85—Patent leather; lace; in several stylish forms; kangaroo tops; finely finished; suitable for full dress wear.

Waxed and Boarded Calfskin—

$1.90—Black calf; grain top; welted; leather lining.
$1.90—Box calf; double sole; full toe; drill lining.
$2.15—Box calf; heavy weight; new autumn last.
$2.45—Box and waxed calf; many swell styles represented.
$2.65—Boarded calf of extra grade; double soles; wide back stay.
$2.65—Wax calf Oxfords; double soles; winter weight shoes.
$2.85—Fine waxed calf; laced; medium weight flexible welted soles.

Kidskin—

$1.90—Stout grade; for tender feet.
$2.15—Better quality; suited for dress wear.
$2.45—Kidskin, with extra welted soles of oak leather.

Boys' Shoes—

$1.25—School shoes of choice grades of kidskin and calf, with the stout soles that boys need; sizes 12 to 5½.
$1.50—Better grades of calf and kid; with some patent leather; some with welted soles.
$1.70—High-grade shoes, that in style and stock compare with the best $3 shoes to be found; sizes up to 5½; in kid, calf, and some patent leather.

The above Men's and Boys' Shoes in the new store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Shoes—

$1, instead of $1.50 and $2—Black kidskin button and lace shoes; with tips of patent leather or kid; good shoes, satisfactory in every way.
At $1.20, instead of $2—Some splendid shoes for school girls who wear women's sizes: stylish shapes; good leathers.
At $1.40, instead of $2.50—Black satin kid; firm but flexible soles; full round toes: laced and buttoned.
At $1.60, instead of $2.50—Black kidskin; solid welted soles; comfortable, serviceable, fashionable; medium heels.
At $1.80, instead of $3—Of extra fine light-weight kidskin; splendid dress shoes; several of the best models included.
At $2, instead of $3—Black kidskin; laced; with low heel and full toe with tip; excellent shoe for business women or for wear with the new short skirts.

Children's Shoes—

75c—Black kid; button or lace; sizes 5 to 8.
85c—Black kid; better grade; sizes 5 to 10½.
95c—Black kid; excellent school shoes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1—Finer quality kid; better grade soles; sizes 8½ to 10½.
$1.20—Fine grade of kidskin; several neat shapes; sizes 11 to 2.
$1.40—Large sizes, with spring heels; sizes 2½ to 5.

Small Boys' Shoes—

$1—Black box calf and satin oil leathers; little men's shoes; wide and medium toes; tips; stout soles; sizes 9 to 13½.
At $1.50, instead of $2—Patent leather; button; with straight tip; spring heels; flexible soles; sizes 11 to 2. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

The above Women's and Children's Shoes on the Fifth floor, main store.

Tailor-made SUITS for Women

This is the first year that Paris heartily endorsed the tailor-made suit; but what she endorses that she also beautifies and transforms. Paris inspiration, American handiwork. The new beauty has idealized these smart and practical dresses. The streets of New York will show this fall the most attractive parade of handsome street suits ever known. It has already begun. The ideal time, before the wrap hides the costume, is here. The suits are ready in a variety and beauty never known before—not known now anywhere but at Wanamaker's.

This particular word of some newcomers:

At $22.50—Three styles of blouse suits. Materials are Venetian, camel's-hair mixtures and zibeline cloth, all prettily trimmed and well tailored.

At $26—Of Venetian, blue and brown, blouse style, with high military collar, trimmed with stitching and gold braid; stylish skirt, flaring at bottom.

At $36—Of cheviot; made with blouse, which is trimmed horizontally with 2 rows of hercules braid; fastening in front with buckles; all silk-lined.

At $38—Of handsomest cheviot; double-breasted Eton, finished at bottom with shaped belt of stitched taffeta; skirt is in gored style, with Vandyke points of stitched taffeta inserted.

Second floor, Broadway.

All-wool HOMESPUNS
A Popular Fabric at a Popular Price

They seem to grow in favor. And the continued demand has brought upon the market some very inferior goods. Called homespuns, but unworthy to be classed with the homespuns you and we have known. Made of shoddy and unclean, the oil still in the goods to deceive as to texture and weight. They can be produced very cheaply. We don't want any at any price. Nor do you.

These very new and honest homespuns were made to sell at 75c a yard—a reasonable price. The colorings are those now most sought for—Oxford grays, brown and blue mixtures. Of wool and perfectly clean wool. 50 inches wide. 65c. a yard instead of 75c.

Rotunda, facing Tenth street.

New FLANNEL WAISTS
And a *Bargain*

The warm, soft, easy comfort of the Flannel Waist is coupled with new beauty this season, caught from its aristocratic cousin, the Silk Waist. It was all that was needed to make it a rival for dress as well as ordinary wear.

The flannels are in solid colorings, in the most beautiful shades. The waists are made in most charming styles—plaited, box-plaited and stitched, braided, embroidered; some trimmed with silk, or satin, ribbon or velvet; some with silk yokes—in all a wonderful versatility of beauty that is delightfully refreshing. Prices range from $2.25 to $7.50.

There are Velveteen Waists also, at $5 each.

Flannel Waists at $1.

In solid colors of brown, green and rose; nicely made, with points down the front trimmed with pearl buttons; detachable collar. A remarkable value for a dollar.

Second floor, Tenth street.

CHILDREN'S HATS
Some Imported — Some Excellent Copies

We have had other showings of millinery for the little people that attracted wide and pleased attention in former seasons. None, however, that in beauty and variety that would equal this. In the first place our importations have been larger, and they seem to be much more tasteful—more suitable for children. To this gathering we have made liberal additions of hats from our own millinery workrooms—some of them faithful copies of the exquisite foreign hats, and others, hardly less attractive, that we ourselves originated.

The imported hats are $14 to $22. Our own hats are $4 to $12.50.

Children's Hats for School Wear

Prettily trimmed hats at $1.25 to $3. Many are also suitable for dress. Trimmings of rosettes and quills, and so on. For children 3 to 12 years of age.

The latest novelties in boys' yacht and golf caps, at 65c to $2.50.

New styles of telescopea and Alpines, in the popular shades, $1.50. Also the Fall derby for boys, at $1.75 and $2.

Tam o'Shanters of plain cheviot, serge and broadcloth. Others very prettily embroidered in silk; assorted colors; 65c to $3.75.

Second floor, Tenth street.

GIRLS' COATS
Important Additions to the Splendid Stock

Numerous new handsome garments have come to us recently. The collection has become most interesting. To two elegant coats that were among the latest arrivals a special word is due. Both are three-quarter length coats—42 in.:

$42—Of tan kersey; box back; high stitched collar and revers trimmed with otter; lined with taffeta.

$42—Of light tan kersey; box back; fly front; stitched velvet collar; satin trimmed revers; lined with satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

White LAWN APRONS
At About Half Prices—*New Patterns*

We could show only about half the patterns at a time. This morning we bring out some new and very attractive styles. Judging from the heartiness of your greeting to the offering so far the time here is short for these. All are of fine lawn, and the making is absolutely faultless. Two groups:

One at 25c each, contains values up to 50c.
The other at 50c each, holds values up to $1.50.

Main Aisle, Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING
Suits and *Overcoats*

The "Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Suit should interest all parents of boys of 7 to 16 years. It represents the highest value—the best fabrics, the most skillful and thorough workmanship that can be bought for **five dollars a suit**

The fabrics are pure wool, of the best wearing weaves—blue, black and fancy cheviots—
Made with double seat and knees—
All seams *double-sewed* with silk thread—
Buttons extra well stayed
Lined with double-warp linings

As smart in style as most particular boy or parent could wish; and yet made to stand the hardest knocks of sturdy, healthy school boys.

They have no equal anywhere at their price. $5 a suit.

Excellent Double-breasted Sack Suits, *with extra trousers*, made of absolutely all-wool blue or fancy mixed cheviots; strongly made and nicely finished. Sizes for 7 to 16 years. $5 a suit.

Boys' 3-piece suits in sizes for 9 to 16 years—this style of suit is becoming very popular—materials of striped fancy cheviots—coat, vest, knee trousers, at $5 a suit.

Fine 3-piece suits, at $6.50 to $10; and some very handsome suits, at $12.

Boys' Top Coats of the best frieze in Oxford gray, blue and brown; sizes 3 to 16 years. $5 a suit.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Men's Fall SUITS
Finest Clothing *Ready-made*

The smartest styles, the choicest fabrics, the finest workmanship that you can get from the best custom tailors are here in our ready-made clothing. Judge that from the clothes themselves. See the character in them; the skillful tailoring; notice the set of collar and sleeves; the handsome shoulders.

The most stylish fabrics this season are the striped cheviots; the smartest suit has the new military coat. We have a most satisfying variety of both.

Sack Suits, with coat cut in the military style, with broad shoulders, fitted back, with corners smartly clipped off in front; new double-breasted vest; made of the newest striped cheviots, at $15.

Same style suits, finer, and up to the finest that best tailors can make, though they charge you double the price, at $20 to $30 a suit.

Suits of dark gray hair-line striped worsteds—neat and of wonderful wearing qualities, at $15 a suit.

Black cheviot suits for business wear, nicely made, of pure wool cheviot, at $10 a suit.

Other black cheviot suits, at $12, $15 and $20.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Whole Family Is Interested in this Sale of UMBRELLAS

The men and the women and the children. And a good variety of good umbrellas for each one's choosing. Excellent values throughout the offering. You save a dollar on the regular price of some—75c on others, something worth while on all. Here are the various styles, qualities and prices:

$1.25—Men's and women's union taffeta umbrellas; those for women, 26 in., have natural wood and fancy horn handles; the men's, 28 in., have stylish handles of natural wood. Regular price is $2.

$2.75—Men's and women's pure twilled silk umbrellas; the 26 in. have fancy handles of natural wood, silver trimmed; also silver and pearl and silver and ivory. The 28 in. have silver trimmed natural wood handles; some also of fancy horn. Would be good value at $3.75.

$1—Excellent rough weather umbrellas of gypsy cloth, with natural wood handles and steel rods.

Children's School Umbrellas—

22 and 24 inch, all cotton, at 50c.
22 and 24 in., gypsy cloth, at 75c and 85c.
22 and 24 in., union taffeta, at $1 and $1.25.
22 and 24 in., all silk, at $2 and $2.50.

Women's GLOVES
New Styles and all the *New Shades*

The very latest style is shown in a Russian lambskin. These are so particularly fine that an expert alone can distinguish them from the real kid. Stylish and very durable; with the new patent thumb. Various desirable shades. They will be found on a counter all by themselves today on the Tenth street aisle. 75c a pair.

In the Glove store, Tenth street, are some new mocha gloves, 2-clasp, in tan, gray and black. A neat and very strong, serviceable glove, at $1 a pair.

The new Princess May—glace and suede—the best dollar glove in the world, in all the leading shades and black and white.

The new Royale—round seam and pique; in tan, mode, beaver, cream, reds, grays, browns, pearls, black and white. $1.50 a pair. There is no better glove at the price.

Men's Percale SHIRTS
$1 Kind for 60c

Just eight hundred and forty of these very good shirts left. Had four times that many a few days ago. To-day will probably close out this remaining lot. They are shirts of an excellent percale; they are carefully, honestly made; the patterns and the colorings are new and tasteful—equal in every detail to a good dollar shirt. Sizes 14 to 17. Price, Sixty Cents.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's SUSPENDERS

Here's a quality that we're selling for 25c, a pair. The elastic is the kind of which best half-dollar suspenders are made. Leather and silk-mixed ends; nickel buckles; glove-button cast-offs; double-stitched at back. An unusually good grade of suspenders at the price—25c.

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Paris Notes

from the office of

JOHN WANAMAKER

44, RUE DES PETITES-ECURIES,
PARIS, September 11, 1900.

September, of all months in the year, is by far the most difficult for a feminine devotee of fashion to clothe herself, for one is never certain from day to day just what the great autocrats of fashion will spring upon their followers in the way of models. Then, besides, it is a month devoted to traveling, sight-seeing, holiday-making, country-house visits, etc., but notwithstanding these facts, the air is thick with rumors of change in the world of dress, and if report speaks truly, not for the better, if we take the artistic sense into consideration. There are whispers of frills and flounces to disturb the flowing draperies of the skirt, which have been faithfully adhered to for so long. Bright colors too, are to replace the delicate pastel shades which have long been a delight. Rich reds, glowing orange tints, deep browns and greens are returning to favor, to say nothing of the beige and putty tones. Particular attention at this migrating season is bestowed upon the evening wrap as well as upon the traveling wrap. The newest evening mantles are made of lace, embroidered with cabochons. We have seen a magnificent mantle with trimmings in English lace, the delicate designs of which were outlined with turquoise cabochons and white and black diamonds. This mantle, lined with white silk mousseline and froufroutee, with white plisses in the interior, was trimmed with a treble thickness of rose silk mousseline, very soft and supple, flounced with several rows of silk mousseline gathered.

We have also seen a very elegant wrap for traveling wear. It was one of the finest cloth of pastel gray, and reaching to the end of the dress. It was fitted to the figure by plaits stitched with white, and near the foot was a white garlanded insertion of very rich guipure like rose point. This lovely lace covered the high collar and the shoulders, falling in a single point at the back and in two points in front. The cuffs were to match. The lining was of white satin.

But to return to the subject of tailor-made frocks. A woman is ever inconsequent and loves change, and therefore after dressing in half mourning effects for some time, she is overcome by a violent craze for reds; and I think we may safely call dull red and a new shade of purple blue among the leading colors for this autumn. Some ultra-smart tailor-made gowns are in pale gray and black, and this is a mixture which is purely French, and must therefore be in good taste. As to the form of the skirt, I really do not see much change in the skirt of the tailor-made dress as was worn some months ago, simply because wise women will remain faithful to the plain tight skirts for thick materials for hard wear. A welcome touch is introduced to the tailor-made costume by the addition of a fancy collar which can be composed of good coarse lace; or, better still, a decorated brocade. Buttons, too, are extravagant and fanciful; old French enamel or anything really good can be utilized for this purpose.

Two elaborately built gowns for the demi-saison, and which, while they were models of simplicity, embodied the graceful elegance of a "robe de visite," quite attracted my attention. They were shown us in one of the famous ateliers of Paris, and were built, one for an American heiress, and the other for a fair Parisienne. Usually descriptions are not interesting, but these gowns were complete with chic. One, an elegant gown of black amazon cloth; the bolero of same, was trimmed with bands of pale blue "panne;" the vest and knotted cravat of white crepe de chine, passed through jeweled rings of the "art nouveau;" the sleeves were close-fitting, and of the full awkward length that would encase the hands of the wearer almost entirely.

The second gown was constructed of tobacco colored cloth, elaborately stitched, and had a gilet of soft, ivory white silk, covered with guipure. Two small capelets covered the shoulders, and they were elaborately stitched; a bow of tobacco colored velvet finished the front. The effect of this toilette was completed by a sleevelet of ivory silk gathered at the waist a la Moliere.

The greater portion of the headgear of the moment is distinctly quiet. All silk toques are made in plaids very wide, and caught up at the left side with some curled quills and, of course, a wonderful bow. Notwithstanding the quietness that reigns among many of the models, there are some very pronounced departures. For instance, one of the modistes shows a hat of soft felt in the pastel blue, trimmed only with two long ostrich feathers in the same delicate shade, one curling over the crown in front, the other lying softly on the hair under the brim, slightly on one side. The frontispiece of this smart hat was a large gold buckle, which encased a circle of brilliants. Equally smart was another hat of ruby pink cloth, in a mushroom shape, plaited and stitched and arranged so that soft draperies of pale pink net veil the brim, while the crown is trimmed quite simply with one very big bow of black velvet, set smartly across the front.

Toilet TABLES

We pay most particular attention to the gathering of fine and effective furniture for the bedroom. There is probably nowhere so complete a collection of practical as well as artistic pieces for making the bedroom cozy, convenient, and comfortable.

Toilet tables are a most important adjunct in bedroom furnishing, and we have a splendid collection of them—

Ninety Styles Are Shown

In oak, birch, maple and mahogany, in the various finishes of these woods. Some very beautiful designs are shown in pale green and pink enamel; others in mahogany are handsomely inlaid. Prices begin at $15 for a pretty polished oak piece; to an elaborate mahogany table at $155.

More particular description of a few:

At $15.50—Imitation mahogany; shaped top, 34x16 in.; 1 shelf, with two drawers above the top; French legs; upright mirror, 16x22 in.; polished finish.

At $16—Quartered oak; shaped top, 34x16 in.; 2 side drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 18x22 in.; polished finish.

At $22—Natural birch; serpentine top, 42x20 in.; 2 drawers; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 24x28 in.; carved standards; highly polished.

At $32—Mahogany; plain top, 40x20 in.; 3 drawers, 1 with swell front; French legs, with claw feet; pattern plate mirror, 26x26 in.; polished finish.

At $35—Bird's-eye maple; shaped top, 46x22 in.; 3 drawers with shaped fronts; French legs; pattern plate mirror, 32x26 in.; handsomely carved standard; finely polished.

Fourth floor.

Imported DRESSES
For the Babies 2 to 4 Years of Age

Of course we bring over from Europe the newest prettiness for the little ones. Don't go into the importation of these as extensively as we do for adults, but here's a collection the viewing of which will be a delight to many. And the sharing of it will also be a pleasure. They're not expensive though they are foreign dresses. And they're new and pretty and different.

$6—Of cashmere: pink, blue, white, red and navy blue; smock back and front, to form yoke; deep hem and plaits in skirt.

$8—Of wool plaid; shirred yoke and at waist; trimmed with black velvet.

$9—Sailor suits of blue serge; collar and shields of light blue duck; trimmed with 4 rows of white braid; skirt trimmed to match.

$10—Of whipcord; red, navy blue and tan; waist has three box plaits, back and front; plaited skirt; small turnover collar and cuffs of white embroidery.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FILIPINOS CAPTURE AMERICAN TROOPS

Over Fifty Volunteers and a Gunboat in Their Hands.

A RESCUE PARTY SENT OUT

Capt. Shields, in Command of Missing Troops, Reported Wounded—Lieut. Simpson Commanded Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. MacArthur reporting that over fifty men of the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry and the gunboat Villalobos were captured by the Filipinos. Capt. Shields, in charge of the party, was said to be wounded. Gen. MacArthur adds that details are still lacking. His dispatch is as follows:

Manila, Sept. 28.

Sept. 11, Capt. Devereaux Shields, with 51 men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, and one hospital corps man, left Santa Cruz, Marinduque, by the gunboat Villalobos, for Torrijos, intending to return overland via Santa Cruz. Have heard nothing since from Shields. There is scarcely a doubt that the entire party has been captured, with many killed and wounded, Shields among the latter.

This information was sent by letter from the commanding officer at Boag, dated 20th, received Sept. 24, and consisted of rumors through natives.

The Yorktown and two gunboats, with George S. Anderson, (Colonel Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry,) and two companies of the Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, were sent to Marinduque immediately. Col. Anderson confirms the first report as to capture, but was unable Sept. 27 to give details as to the present whereabouts of Shields and his party, nor the names of the killed and wounded. This information probably will be available soon.

Col. Anderson has orders to commence operations immediately and move relentlessly until Capt. Shields and his party are rescued. All troops expected soon. Logan will be sent to Marinduque if necessary to clear up the situation. MacARTHUR.

The Twenty-ninth Infantry was recruited at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. Capt. Shields was Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Mississippi during the Spanish war. He was made Captain in the Twenty-ninth Infantry July 5, 1899. He was a resident of Natchez, Miss., where his wife now resides.

The officers of the gunboat Villalobes were Lieut. Edward Simpson, commanding; Ensign Irwin F. Landis, and Naval Cadet Roe W. Vincent. Lieut. Simpson has seen over fourteen years' actual sea service. He entered the navy on June 17, 1876. He returned from his last tour of sea service in May, 1896, and was assigned to shore duty. On Feb. 15, 1898, he was ordered to the Brooklyn. Ensign Landis has seen not quite three years of sea service. He joined the navy Sept. 6, 1893, and his last cruise expired in May, 1899. He was ordered to the Asiatic Station on Dec. 22, 1899. Cadet Vincent has had one year and seven months of sea service. On Feb. 1, 1899, he was assigned to the New Orleans.

The scene of this latest reverse is a small island lying due south of the southern coast of Luzon, and about 200 miles from Manila. Marinduque is about twenty-four miles in diameter, and was garrisoned by two small detachments of United States troops. One of these was at Boag, on the west coast of the island, and the other was at Santa Cruz, the principal port on the north side. Capt. Shields appears to have started from Santa Cruz on a gunboat for Torrijos, a small coast port, and it is inferred that the boat as well as the body of troops under that officer has been captured, for the dispatch makes no reference to her return.

PERSONNEL OF COMPANY F.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Following is a list of the officers and men of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment of Infantry, with the place of their enlistment:

Capt. Devereaux Shields....
First Lieut. M. H. Wilson..
Second Lieut. R. S. Pike..
First Sergt. Thos. Mallery..Fort McPherson, Ga.
Sergt. Carl W. Rheberg...Fort McPherson, Ga.
Sergt. Harry W. McKinley Hustonville, Ky.
Sergt. Elmore E. Murray..Fort McPherson, Ga.
Corp. Lidye Oliver.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Corp. James Maxwell.....Augusta, Ga.
Corp. Thomas C. Williams..Valdosta, Ga.
Corp. David F. Woodward..Macon, Ga.
Corp. Livious S. Colvin.....Jacksonville, Fla.
Corp. Edward W. McDaniel Columbus, Ga.
Corp. John T. Hall.....Macon, Ga.
Corp. Charles P. Bratton...Huntsville, Ky.
Corp. John G. Greiser.....New Orleans, La.
Musician W. R. Andrews..Macon, Ga.
Musician W. J. Crawford, JrColumbus, Ga.
Cook W. C. Dalley.....Hustonville, Ky.
Cook John Sweeny.....Augusta, Ga.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, John W.....New Orleans, La.
Anderson, John.....Albany, N. Y.
Attinger, Carl.....Toledo, Ohio
Baker, James H.A.....Delta, La.
Barton, George S.....Macon, Ga.
Beck, Charles J.....Bryson City, N. C.
Bible, Howard.....Zanesville, Ohio.
Bratton, Archie R.....Hustonville, Ky.
Brooks, Edward C.....New Orleans, La.
Caldwell, John S.....Siouxville, Tenn.
Campbell, Roshier.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Caswell, Reppard B.....Valdosta, Ga.
Cassell, Webster.....Anderson, Ind.
Chriswell, James D.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Core, Harry E.....Sisterville, West Va.
Dorsey, John W.....Atlanta, Ga.
Ellis, Thomas B.....Hustonville, Ky.
Fallowell, Kirt J.....Hustonville, Ky.
Grant, Isaiah S.....Jacksonville, Fla.
Haigwood, Henry L.....Valdosta, Ga.
Hamrick, William V.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Harrell, Daniel B.....Valdosta, Ga.
Hampton, William L.....Detroit, Mich.
Henderson, Wylie.....Columbus, Ga.
Herz, Edward A.....Huntsville, Ala.
Hill, Amzy.....Toledo, Ohio
Hodges, W. H.....Sevierville, Tenn.
Hopkins, Cicero A.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Howard, William P.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Huff, C. M.....Sevierville, Tenn.
Hunt, Wesley M.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Jackson, Robert D.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Jackson, Robert F. Jr....New Orleans, La.
Jenkins, William M.....Columbus, Ga.
Johnson, Tolliver G.....Montgomery, Ala.
Jones, John S.....Macon, Ga.
Judd, Francis L.....Anderson, Ind.
Kaphan, Theodore.....Atlanta, Ga.
Kidd, Edward H.....Hustonville, Ky.
Kirk, Elijah L.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Kraft, Bruno.....New Orleans, La.
Krenkel, Robert.....Detroit, Mich.
Lowe, Curtis E.....Augusta, Ga.
McCurty, Patrick T.....Burlington, Vt.
McDaniel, Henry.....Columbus, Ga.
McMillan, Abner D.....Macon, Ga.
Maas, Frederick.....Zanesville, Ohio.
Malone, John A.....Anderson, Ind.
Milliams, F. A.....Columbus, Ga.
Milligan, Earnest.....Zanesville, Ohio.
Mitchell, J. H.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Murphy, Emanuel M.....New Orleans, La.
Myers, John E.....Montgomery, Ala.
Narfgel, Edward J.....New Orleans, La.
Nelson, J.....Valdosta, Ga.
Niles, Erwin.....Detroit, Mich.
Osborne, Tom.....Columbus, Ga.
Owens, Charles C.....Sevierville, Tenn.
Pemberton, Cyrus L.....Anderson, Ind.
Poole, Juan B.....Birmingham, Ala.
Reed, William.....Augusta, Ga.
Renfroe, Livick B.....Valdosta, Ga.
Rice, Archie.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Rice, Hiram.....Sistersville, West Va.
Rogers, Sydney H.....Washington Barracks.
Searcy, Jasper.....Augusta, Ga.
Schooley, Simeon.....Anderson, Ind.
Seay, Benjamin J.....Bryson City, N. C.
Seay, Noah P.....Bryson City, N. C.
Shew, John.....Fort Columbia.
Sharp, Jeff T.....Hustonville, Ky.
Sharp, John F.....Fort McPherson, Ga.
Simkins, James L.....Bryson City, N. C.
Smiley, Everitt F.....Hustonville, Ky.
Spivey, Thomas J.....Bryson City, N. C.
Templeton, T. Tell.....Augusta, Ga.
Turney, Samuel N.....Toledo, Ohio.
Wiegand, Frank.....New Orleans, La.
Whetstone, David S.....Anderson, Ind.
Willett, William F.....Montgomery, Ala.

INSURGENT EXPEDIENTS.

Ingenious Methods of Fitting Old Shells to Mauser Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Division of the War Department, has received a letter from an officer in the Philippines, which shows the ingeniousness of the Filipinos and the manner in which they take advantage of everything in the way of materials for carrying on the war. The writer says:

"I have sent you a couple rounds of ammunition that I captured in a trench the other day. At first glance it looks like Mauser ammunition, but if you will notice the markings on the base you will see that one is K. C. and the other W. S. A. ammunition, both .30 calibre. One is a cartridge that some soldier dropped and the other is reloaded shell. Both are filed off so that they will slip into a clip. I tried them in a captured Mauser rifle and it works finely. The ammunition that is used in the Remington is just as ingenious. They use anything from an old .45 pistol shell or the shell of a .30 calibre to a home-made shell from a tin can. Except in the Mausers, of which they have only a few, they use black powder and not very good at that."

The writer also relates some of his experiences with the Filipinos. He says they are great on getting on a hill, firing a few shots, and then getting away. The country about him is full of decayed hemp, making it very difficult for him to get through with his men. Pursuit of the Filipinos in small bands is thus very unsatisfactory. They are able to annoy without doing very much damage.

PHILIPPINE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Wires Often Cut by Insurgents—One Case Where Rebels Were Caught.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Lieut. Col. James Allen, chief signal officer in the Philippines, in submitting his report of the operations of the Signal Corps, tells of a number of interesting experiences of his men. He has under him 350 men available for duty and 3,000 miles of telegraphic lines and cable. During the month 208,085 messages were sent and received on the Island of Luzon, besides a large amount of business transacted exclusively by telephone.

The most notable feature of the month was the increased amount of line cutting, which kept many men employed in repair work. On the Island of Panay communication on the eastern portion of the island has been abandoned, but it is expected the line will be rebuilt. Twenty miles on the west coast have been destroyed. On Leyte much of the wire put up has been torn down. Many encounters with the insurgents resulted seriously and linemen are often picked off by Filipinos.

Col. Allen tells the following interesting story of the work of the Signal Corps in Southern Luzon:

"On July 18 Corp. James, lineman at Santa Cruz, went out with a detachment repairing near Magdalena. He had with him a field telephone. The detachment was attacked by a much larger force of insurgents in ambush. The sound of the firing brought troops from the south. At this time Corp. James attached his field telephone and got word to the commanding officer at Santa Cruz, he in turn telephoning to Pagsanjan. This promptly brought out a cavalry detachment, who fell upon the retreating insurgents, and almost annihilated them."

THE ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS

Likely to be Made with the Companies Without Re-Advertising.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—There is a possibility that the problem in connection with the purchase of armor plate for the big battleships and cruisers now building may be solved without readvertising for bids. When the bids for about 35,000 tons of armor were opened last Summer it was found that the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies had submitted identical bids, each for half the quantity to be furnished, and that the bid of the Midvale Company, although lower than those of the other two companies, was unsatisfactory owing to delay in delivery stipulated for. All the bids were promptly rejected.

Under the current law the Secretary of the Navy can contract for armor at any price he deems "reasonable." The Secretary has taken the matter up with the companies themselves, and there is an intimation that some adjustment may be made by which he will contract without readvertising. To-day he had a conference on the subject with the representatives of the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies, at which Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, were present. Later he will meet the representative of the Midvale Company.

GENERAL ORDER TO THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Seeks Improvement in the Soldiers' Morale.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Miles has issued a general order to the army intended to secure a general improvement in the morale and physical condition of the force. The order particularly directs the inculcation of patriotic principles, the celebration of National holidays by patriotic readings, strict attention to salutes, respect for the flag, and attention to good martial music, especially vocal music. The importance of discipline is dwelt upon and loyal and cheerful obedience demanded.

It is directed that the three arms of the service whenever practicable be assembled for instruction in battle tactics, and it is ordered that there be frequent marches and sports calculated to develop the military spirit.

Naval War College Closes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 28.—The Naval War College course, which began last June, has closed for the year. The college has done good work, and the former opposition to its existence has entirely disappeared. The next President will be Capt. French E. Chadwick. The class of officers has been detached, and either ordered to their homes or given various duties ashore and afloat.

Fort Mott to be a Saluting Station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Fort Mott, N. J., has been designated by the Acting Secretary of War as a station for saluting foreign vessels of war.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fourth Artillery, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point and will join his battery.

Capt. Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment in that hospital.

First Lieut. William R. Smith, First Artillery, will remain on duty at the Military Academy until July 1, when he will proceed to join his battery.

Capt. William R. Hamilton, Seventh Artillery, is detailed temporarily as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Governors Island, during the absence of Major John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, who will resume his seat on the board upon his return to his proper station.

Major Edward T. Comegas, Surgeon, medical supply officer at Taku, will ship all medical supplies not required by the troops to remain in China, to Manila, and then proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as medical supply officer at that place.

Capt. William M. Eakin, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, now at Nagasaki, will proceed to San Francisco and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, will report to the commanding General, Department of Western Cuba, for assignment to duty temporarily as Acting Chief Quartermaster of that department.

Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will proceed from Governors Island to Washington, and will carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Major Cuniliffe H. Murray, Inspector General United States Volunteers, upon the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office.

Navy.

Capt. W. Maynard's order of Sept. 25 is modified; he is ordered to duty as a member of the Naval Examining Board, Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 15.

Commander G. A. Bicknell is detached from the War College on completion of his course and ordered to duty at the navy yard at Norfolk.

Commander L. C. Logan is detached from the War College on completion of his course and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard for ordnance instructions.

Lieut. W. L. Howard's order detaching him from the office of the Naval Intelligence and attaching him to the Dorothea is revoked.

Lieut. H. A. Bispham's orders of Sept. 24 and 26 are modified; he is ordered to duty on the Dorothea as executive and navigator, Oct. 1, instead of to the Annapolis.

Powers Symington is commissioned Lieutenant from Aug. 20.

G. B. Wilson is commissioned Surgeon from Feb. 7.

C. U. Gravatt is commissioned Medical Director from Aug. 20.

A. C. Rogers, Provence McCormick, Franklin S. Wiltse, Frederick A. Udell, William L. Redles, Chandler Campbell, and William Brackett are commissioned Second Lieutenants, United States Marine Corps, from Sept. 11.

PLANS FOR AN INSTITUTION.

Vermilyea Homestead at Yonkers to be Enlarged by Adrian Iselin.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—An architect of this city, acting for Adrian Iselin of New Rochelle, to-day filed plans for alterations and an addition to the Vermilyea homestead in this city. The plans state that the house is to be converted into an institution. Beyond that they give no information as to the use the building is to be put to, and the architect declines to throw any light upon the matter.

One story is to be added to the main building, making it three stories in height. There is to be an addition to the old building three stories in height, 44 by 26 feet. The main building is 88 feet by 57 feet. The additional floor and the addition to the building are to be of stone and to correspond with the existing building. Around three sides of the enlarged structure are broad verandas. On one corner is a tower, which is to have at its top a water tank. The house is surrounded by large and beautiful grounds.

NEW ROADS IN CUBA.

More Now Under Construction than Were Built During the Entire Spanish Regime.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—Señor Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, to-day submitted to Gov. Wood the annual report of his department. It is very elaborate, and records many great improvements.

Among the most noticeable features is an excellent general plan for constructing roads throughout the island. During the 400 years of the Spanish régime only 275 kilometers of public roads were built, as compared with 440 kilometers now actually under construction, not to mention 492 kilometers surveyed and 1,347 projected.

A glance at the map which accompanies the report shows how great was the former state of neglect. Apparently there were no main trunk roads connecting the east end of the island with the west. Provision for such thoroughfares is made in the present plans.

Señor Villalon estimates that the outlay will be about $13,000,000. The length of time which will be required to complete the work will depend chiefly upon the question of finance. No part of any road will be isolated, as the plan is to be carried out in its entirety. How far-reaching will be the advantages derived from its complete execution may be gathered from the immense benefits already accruing to the districts where even the comparatively small mileage now under construction extends.

NO YELLOW FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Precautions by Col. Whiteside Prevent Outbreak of the Disease.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 28.—Thanks to the efforts of Col. Samuel M. Whiteside, the commander of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, and other officers in charge, no case of yellow fever has been reported here since December.

One hundred miles of streets are swept daily and previously infected houses have been three times disinfected. A house-to-house inspection is made by the surgeons, and thousands of gallons of carbolic acid and tons of chloride of lime have been used.

The people are enthusiastic over the energetic administration of the department commander.

BIG FIRE IN HAMBURG.

Raged Several Hours and Did Over 1,000,000 Marks Damage.

HAMBURG, Sept. 28.—A great fire here lasted several hours and did much damage. On Hafenstrasse, Plugk's and Tietgen's warehouses and a timber yard were gutted and the buildings opposite were burned. The firemen directed their efforts to saving the Busch Circus and other buildings standing on elevated ground contiguous to the conflagration.

The fire was under control at 4:30 P. M. Robertson's grease warehouses, Botsch's granary, and four residences were destroyed.

The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 marks.

BRITISH ELECTIONS BEGIN.

Two Members Returned — Odd Objection Made to One of Them.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—John Penn, Conservative, had the distinction of being the first member returned for the new Parliament, having been re-elected for Lowisham, which he has represented since August, 1891, without opposition, this morning.

W. F. D. Smith, son of the late W. H. Smith, (who was First Lord of the Treasury,) and a partner in the great news business, a Liberal-Conservative, was also re-elected to-day, without opposition, to represent the Strand district of London. He was first elected for the Strand in 1891.

A few days ago Mr. Smith was threatened with opposition on curious grounds, namely, the so-called prudish literary censorship exercised by his firm, which, several times, has refused to sell well-known works on its bookstalls owing to their alleged impropriety. But the Independent Conservatives eventually decided that sufficient enthusiasm could not be worked up on this basis, and the son of the millionaire who started as a newsboy once more represents the Strand.

The campaign presents no new features of a remarkable character. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, seems to recognize that the "khaki" issue alone is not strong enough, and has written a second manifesto in the shape of a letter criticising Lord Rosebery's manifesto so far as the latter dealt with domestic questions.

Speaking last evening at Manchester, Mr. Balfour, replying to a question on the subject of international currency, said he had always been in favor of a stable par of exchange, which would benefit the trade and commerce of Great Britain and of other countries.

Speaking yesterday at Bilston, Mr. Chamberlain warned the electors against overconfidence.

Mrs. George Cornwallis West (Lady Randolph Churchill) is assisting her son, Winston Churchill, in his canvass. Disorderly scenes have attended some of his meetings.

Leonard Courtney, speaking at Battersea, London, in favor of the candidacy of John Burns, admitted that the Government was likely to get a big majority.

BOERS ATTACK PAGET'S FORCE.

Beaten Off After Three Hours—Buller Occupies Burghers Pass.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lord Roberts reports to the War Office, under date of Pretoria, Sept. 27, as follows:

"The Boers attacked a portion of Paget's force at Pienaars River Station this morning, but were beaten off, after three hours' fighting.

"Buller occupied Macmac River and the eastern side of Burghers Pass on Sept. 26, after slight resistance. Heilbron, Beitz, and Lindley have been reoccupied."

BRITISH WARN HOLLAND.

Krueger Must Not Take Bullion or Archives on Dutch Warship.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Great Britain has sent a note to the Dutch Government, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to The Daily Mail, which contains a warning that if Mr. Krüger is allowed to carry bullion or State archives on board the Dutch warship which is to bring him to Europe it will be regarded as a breach of neutrality on the part of the Netherlands.

No Proclamation of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, has written a letter in the course of which he says that, as the Dutch republics have been annexed, he does not expect any formal declaration of peace. He asserts that he does not know whether the Queen intends to fix a day of national thanksgiving.

Boers Wanted in German Africa.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The Tages Zeitung to-day publishes an article strongly advocating the offering of inducements to the Boers to settle in German Southwest Africa.

Kaiser's Former Tutor Insane.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Capt. Sidney O'Danne, a tutor of Emperor William during his boyhood, who was arrested at the beginning of the year for swindling, has been declared insane.

CHARLES A. COLLIER DEAD.

Atlanta Banker Succumbs to Injuries Received on Wednesday.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—Charles A. Collier, ex-Mayor of Atlanta and Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, died this morning from the effects of an accidental pistol wound received yesterday morning.

Mr. Collier was not conscious at any time after receiving the wound, and the facts attending it are not known. Circumstances indicate, however, that Mr. Collier fell from the steps of the porch in the rear of his residence while investigating some noise that had awakened him.

Mr. Collier has been prominent in the Atlanta business world for many years. After the Exposition, of which he was President, Mr. Collier was elected Mayor. Upon his retirement he was appointed by President McKinley a United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He made two visits to Paris, and returned from the last only Wednesday night.

Mr. Collier was connected with several financial and industrial enterprises. For quite a while he was cashier of the National Capital City Bank. He was formerly a large stockholder and Director in the Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Mills of Columbus, Ga.

MR. BEVERIDGE ON TRUSTS

The Indiana Senator Talks to Farmers in Nebraska.

GOOD AND BAD COMBINATIONS

The Only Remedy for the Evil Is in Federal Regulation, He Says—The Great Labor Trusts.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Sept. 28.—Senator Beveridge addressed a large gathering at the State rally in this city this afternoon. Many drove in from the surrounding country and swelled the crowd of townspeople. The Senator confined himself to discussion of trusts, saying in part:

"Mr. Bryan owns a farm. I am not a farmer now, but I was a farmer once. And when I was a farmer I worked at the business. The difference between a farmer who works at the profession and the farmer who only works at the name, is just the difference between a man and his photograph. So I think I can talk to the farmers with more authority than Mr. Bryan. And as he talks to them about trusts, I also will talk to them about trusts.

"What is a trust? It is a great combination of capital, designed to simplify and unify business, or a great combination of labor, designed to simplify and unify industry. It is easy to see, therefore, that there can be good trusts and bad trusts, just as there can be good men and bad men. A trust is a good trust when it performs the work for which it has been organized, and produces better goods at cheaper prices and delivers them to the consumer more conveniently than a dozen different concerns could do. The well-being of the masses is the result of every industrial development that endures.

"A trust is a bad trust when it raises prices dishonestly and without other reason than to satisfy the greed of its managers. A man is a bad man when he steals, and when he does that he ought to be put in jail. A trust is a bad trust when it dishonestly raises prices, and when it does that it ought to be restrained or put out of existence. But because one man steals is no reason why all men should be put in jail, and because one trust is dishonest is no reason why all trusts should be destroyed. Mr. Bryan is in favor of destroying all combinations of capital. We are in favor of destroying only such combinations of capital as oppress the people.

"Let me give the farmers a perfect illustration of a trust that every farmer in this country operates himself. That trust is the self-binding harvester. I got the job of driving the first self-binding harvester that was sent to Central Illinois by the McCormicks. It was an old wire-binder. It was a trust. It was the only trust I have ever had anything to do with. It did what several different machines and implements were required to do before. It enabled the farmer himself to harvest and market his grain at a much less cost than he was able to do before. The first season the self-binding harvester appeared in Central Illinois the same arguments were advanced against it that are now advanced against trusts. There were even talks of mobs to burn up the self-binders. Every labor-saving machine is a mechanical trust, and yet more laboring men are employed to-day, and at higher wages, and with shorter hours, than ever before in human history.

"Better products at cheaper prices to the consumer is the only justification for trusts. The Republican idea is regulation and punishment. The Bryan idea is simply destruction. If Mr. Bryan will work more on his farm at driving his self-binder, he will better understand the first principles of the trust question. There is only one possible way of regulating trusts. That way is by the Congress of the Republic controlling corporations. This is one country now. We have outgrown State rights. There is no reason why a corporation organized in New Jersey should have greater privileges than one organized in Nebraska. A trust, to succeed, must do business all over the country. Therefore it ought to be controlled, not by a State Government, but by the Nation's Government. The Republican Party proposed to amend the Constitution so that the National Government may control trusts. The Democratic Party voted solidly against that proposition. Why? Because it is a Republican measure. The Republican Party have proposed the only possible remedy and are pledged to its execution.

"Is Mr. Bryan in favor of destroying the department store? If not, why not? Because before the department store came she had to buy one thing in one little shop and another thing in another little shop, and all of poorer quality and higher prices, whereas now she buys everything under one roof at a cheaper price and of better quality and has them quickly delivered. The shop devoted to specialties and where high individual skill is required is more prosperous now then ever. The department store really furnishes the specialist his opportunity. Because we have ten, twenty, and fifty dollar bills is no reason why we should dispense with the dollar, the quarter, the dime, and the nickel. Each has its sphere of usefulness. And just so the trust and the small dealer, the department store, the specialist, and the neighborhood store have their respective spheres of usefulness. And the department store takes the place only of the stores which have failed before and were constantly upsetting business.

"Mr. Bryan is in favor of trusts in reality as much as any man in the United States. He admits it himself. For he says that he is a great champion of labor organization. So am I. It is the only way labor has of asserting its equal rights with the organizations of capital, and in so doing is a public benefit. And yet labor organization is merely a form of trust. It is a labor trust, and it is a good thing. But even a labor trust sometimes does wrong. When it does, it loses the sympathy of the great mass of our people, and it ought to be resisted. Just so the trusts of capital often do wrong. When they do, they ought to be punished.

"Mr. Bryan declares the trusts prevent young men from rising in the business world. On the contrary, the active heads of most of these corporations are young men who have risen without influence or any other aid than their own ability to their high positions. The President of the Carnegie Steel Company is still a young man, and rose to his position from a boy in the works. What the trust is looking for—what any combination of capital is looking for—is fresh and vigorous ability. Unless they get that they cannot succeed. I will venture the assertion that more than 95 per cent. of the active management of the great combinations of capital of this country, and the active management of each one of the departments of these great combinations of capital, is in the hands of young men without wealth, influence, or position, but whose worth and merit have been recognized by the Directors of these great concerns. If the trust does not have such ability at its command constantly, it will break down, just as trusts often and for exactly this reason are breaking down."

CORNELL UNIVERSITY OPENS.

Registered Students This Year Will Number Nearly 3,000.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Cornell University was formally opened at noon to-day, when President Jacob G. Schurman delivered his annual address in the armory. The large hall failed to accommodate the audience, and the doors were closed before 12 o'clock. President Schurman began his address by referring to the remarkable growth Cornell had made, and stated that the number of registered students in all departments would this year reach between 2,900 and 3,000. The entering class shows an increase over last year's of 134.

In his direct remarks to new students Mr. Schurman cautioned them against the evil of cheating in examinations, which has, he said, increased during the past two years. He touched briefly upon athletics, saying that they caused constant discussion in the Faculty. There was need, he said, of educated men and women in politics at the present time. No one is qualified, he added, to offer a solution of the Chinese problem who has not familiarized himself with the Government, customs, and traditions of that country.

POPULATION OF SPOKANE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Census Bureau announces that the population of Spokane, Washington, is 36,848, as against 19,922 in 1890. This is an increase of 16,926, or 84.96 per cent.

A tale in two parts:—

First, Trouserings fabrics of English make, standard in quality, and tailored in princely fashion; a lot of fifty styles from $6.50 to $12.

Second, Imported Suitings, critical authorities class them All, fitted and finished with every detail carefully studied—their chief point lies in the price, $25 to $40.

Huddersfield Top Coatings, $25 to $40.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

Kennedy 13 Cortlandt St.

Sample Shoes, 2.97 pair;

worth 5.00, 6.00, 7.00.

No better shoes are made.

They are Patent Leather, Enamel Russia, and Black Box Calf, all sizes.

5.00 Flat Last Shoes at 3.98.

7.00 Wing Tip Shoes at 4.98.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

To-day the members of the Old Guard of this city are to be the guests of the Governor's Foot Guard of New Haven, a military organization that is as unique in its way as any in the country. It was organized before the War of the Revolution and its members still wear as their dress uniform that designed for it by Benedict Arnold, that arch traitor, who was the first commander of the company, he being at the time a school teacher in that city. The company still keeps the style of organization that was in vogue in the Continental days, its uniform is essentially British in its use of red as its principal color, and its drill is of the old days. Its membership is of the solid, middle-aged men of the city who have seen service in other military organizations, that being a requirement for membership. Most of the members have served with the New Haven Grays, a company of the famous Second Connecticut Regiment of the National Guard, in which the late Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry of the United States Army did his first military duty, and from which he entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war. It is not an organization to enable its members to escape jury duty, like the Old Guard, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, or the Worcester Continentals, as its members from previous military service had earned that exemption. It is unique, too, in that while it is a part of the regular armed force of the State, it is not a part of the State National Guard, and is not amenable to orders from any other military authority than the Governor of the State himself. Its members are the personal bodyguard of the State Executive, and can be called on for military service in no other capacity. They have been seen here in such capacity on Dewey Day, on Evacuation Day, and on several other occasions when the Governor of the State has been a participant in parades of a National character here. There is a similar body in Hartford, and there are also two troops of mounted men called the Governor's Horse Guard, located, one each, in Hartford and New Haven. With these State Executive Governor of the little State of Connecticut has a larger bodyguard than any other Chief Executive in the country.

***

"Almost as big as Tom Reed's neck" is the newest bit of slang that is having a vogue among people who passed their Summer holidays at one of the resorts on the Rhode Island coast. Like some other slang, it seems particularly pointless, except that anything about the rotund ex-Congressman and Speaker of the House interests a lot of people who have a liking for the big politician. The phrase grows out of an incident that happened on a hot August day, when Mr. Reed was caught with a wilted collar in the little town of Westerly. He dropped into what looked to be the most inviting haberdasher's in the place and announced that he wanted a new collar, and wanted it quickly. The obliging clerk asked what size he would have, announcing that it would be a great pleasure for him to furnish so great a man with the very best of linen at the lowest possible price. Mr. Reed didn't know the size. After a deal of wrestling the wilted collar was removed, and it was then discovered that the neckband of the shirt required a collar of twenty inches to fit the neck of Maine's former idol.

"Twenty inches!" gasped the clerk.

"Why, Mr. Reed, we don't carry a collar of that size in stock, and there is not one to be had in the State of Rhode Island!"

"What kind of a jay State is this I have got into, anyway?" laughingly remarked the portly attorney, as he reached for the discarded collar. "And must I either go back to Watch Hill, or else wear this beastly wilted thing to New York City?"

Informed that this was about the situation, Mr. Reed hurried his bulky frame to the railroad station, muttering something about being glad to be able to get to a town where the haberdashers' establishments were run on a more liberal plan. The story got about, and that is why one hears people who have been to Watch Hill say when they wish to impress a listener as to the enormous size of something or other, that "it is perfectly huge; almost as big as 'Tom' Reed's neck."

***

There was a large contingent of passengers on foot and with vehicles crossing from New York to Staten Island the other day, just after noon, and among them a Tompkinsville butcher, with his horse and wagon—a nice-looking outfit. His name and address were in bright gilt letters on the outside of the wagon.

No one paid any particular attention to him until he was driving off the boat, when a policeman just behind him gave a shrill whistle, an official on the wharf looked down in answer, and the policeman held up two fingers and pointed to the departing butcher's wagon. That was enough; the official was evidently accustomed to such signals. He walked leisurely out, and when the man drove up stopped him with:

"Just hand out those two campchairs, will you?"

The butcher was nonplussed. He had not seen the by-play, and that this man on the wharf should meet him in this way was uncanny. Had he second sight, or could he see through opaque substances? He did not stop to argue this out, however. With a very red face, he leaned over in the back of his wagon, took out two camp chairs, handed them to the man, and drove rapidly away, while the official walked back on the boat with the chairs, quite as if this was a matter of course.

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There is a Brooklyn woman who is thinking enviously of a handsome umbrella which she might have had just as well as not if she had not scruples in regard to honesty. The umbrella was a remarkably fine one which a man, who had evidently come from a successful day at the races, took into the car with him. The handle was large and heavy and of fine silver, and the quality of the silk proclaimed itself at a distance. The umbrella was so handsome that it was noticeable, and the woman gave it special thought when she saw that the racing man had left the car and the umbrella in the seat. Of course the trainman would take it and see that it was returned to its owner. But in the meantime a ragged old woman entered the car and took the seat vacated by the sporting man. She saw the umbrella and pushed it out of her way. Perhaps she was honest, too. At any rate, when she left the car the umbrella was still in the seat, but just then the officious man came into the story. He saw the departing old woman and the umbrella in the seat she had left. He grabbed it, rushed to the door, and held it out to her.

"You have left your umbrella, Madam," he shouted.

If the old woman was honest, this was too much of a temptation. Providence was perhaps working in her favor. She reached out her hand.

"Thank you," she said politely, and the man returned to the car with a good conscience and the other woman drew a long breath.

"That was plainly a man's umbrella," she said to herself, "and who but a man would have once thought of its belonging to a ragged old woman?"

A woman who has always had a guilty fear of being taken for a shoplifter really did "lift" something the other day and got well out to the door of the shop before she was discovered. She is always careful, with the nervous fear of being taken for what she is not, to keep her hands well away from the goods on the counters, so she was departing quite comfortably on this day, knowing that her conduct had been quite above suspicion, when she felt a sudden strange pull at her hat, and a man's voice behind her said: "Excuse me." She turned and looked around wonderingly to see a floorwalker returning into the shop with a long blue scarf in his hand.

"Was I carrying that off?" she gasped, turning to a woman who stood beside her.

"Yes," was the answer; "you had it on your hat."

It was one of those soft, flimy things that hang over the neckwear counters where they can be seen, and in bending to look at other things her hat had taken this and she had started away with it. The woman is wondering now if shoplifters ever work in that open fashion, and if she will dare go back to the store again.

***

There were two children in the family, the small boy and his smaller sister. The small boy, having arrived at an age when he had decided opinions of his own, his mamma, when a brand new little baby brother arrived, was particularly anxious to see how little Jack would receive him. So Jack appeared and gazed at the new brother in silent interest while the family waited for his conclusions.

"I'll never slap him," said Jack succinctly at last, and the family drew a long breath of relief, for they knew that the baby brother had passed muster, whatever his feelings and actions might be to the older small sister.

CONEY ISLAND BOARD WALK.

Property Owners Meet and Take Independent Action.

At a meeting of the property owners of Coney Island last night it was decided that the business men of that place would take in hand themselves the building of the board walk which has been suggested. It was expected that the city would acquire the property along the beach by condemning it and build the board walk.

The meeting last night was called at the instance of a temporary organization of Coney Island property owners. Last night the organization was made permanent under the name of the Society of Shore Front Owners of Coney Island. The initiation fee was fixed at $10, and twenty-five members were enrolled.

Mr. George Tilyou, the Chairman of a committee appointed by the temporary organization to attend the hearing on the board walk held before the Board of Public Improvements a week ago, made his report last night. He said it was likely that if no action was taken by the property owners the city would acquire for the construction of the board walk a strip of land 100 feet wide extending along the beach from West Fifth Street to West Thirty-seventh Street.

JEALOUS SWEETHEART SHOOTS.

Frank Ferrandi Wounded by Antonio Grille While in the Street.

Frank Ferrandi, seventeen years old, of 548 West Thirty-third Street, was seriously wounded last night by Antonio Grille, twenty years old, whose address is unknown,

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THE MINERS' STRIKE.

After a fortnight of voluntary idleness by something like 135,000 miners in the anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania, with a practically total suspension of hard coal production, increase of coal prices, and loss of earnings to the miners and their families, there is a prospect of settlement of this clumsy and needless strike with concessions to the miners of an advance in wages. It is much to be regretted, now that it appears that increased remuneration may be granted, that it could not have been yielded sooner, both for the sake of the miner and the consumer, who has been paying too much money for coal and listening to the report that the strike may have been contrived in order to justify a great advance in coal prices and give speculators a chance to benefit by public necessity and anxiety.

The strike might have been avoided. The persistency of large groups of miners in working for independent operators, after the strike had been ordered, is principally attributable to the fact that most of the individual or independent operators were known to their men and knew many of them personally. The miners in the corporation collieries maintained no such relation with their employers, the great mining and transportation companies. A Division Superintendent, sometimes considerate of the comfort and rights of the miner, but oftener more concerned about exacting the uttermost of labor and product for the least cost, was the personification of the company. A refusal to recognize the organized miner was not surprising to most of the miners of the anthracite region. To the miners their organization expressed the hereditary antagonism between employers and employed, the only instrumentality by which labor could impressively, if not effectively, make known to capital what it believed to be its right and its due. There was an attachment of the miner to the honorable independent operator. There was none to the rigid and exacting corporation.

Whether the Mine Workers' Union be recognized or refused recognition by the coal operators, the concession of any of the demands made by the union will be regarded by the miners as a triumph of organized labor. The union will at once flourish. To the older operators, who have passed through some trying experiences with former organizations of labor, this prospect is disquieting. Many of the anthracite coal operators recall the terrorism of the Molly Maguires, when an organization became powerful enough to dictate all the terms of employment, practically ran the mines, punished interference with intimidation and death, and after years of outrage and bloodshed was discouraged only by wholesale hangings of the leaders. That was nearly a quarter of a century ago, but the operators, seeing an inappreciable change in the character of the miner as a mass, his ready submission to the manipulation of the agitator, observe with candid concern the beginning of a new organization.

Whatever may be the concern of the operators as to what may be the future of the Mine Workers' Union, it is useless to discuss the right of the miners to organize, and for the express purpose of bettering their condition by refusing to work or by dictating the terms and conditions upon which they will accept employment. And, so far as can be ascertained, the Mine Workers' Union has not openly incurred responsibility for those cases, not many in number, it should be admitted, where "persuasion" has been enforced by violence. There were undoubted grievances. The miner has been paying too much for the powder that is indispensable in his work, that costs the operator $1 or less and is sold to the miner for $1.50 to $2.75. He has too often been "docked" by a docking boss out of forty tons of coal a day, after he has made a day's work of tons running all the way from 2,000 to 3,700 pounds, the "docking" being for impurities found or not, according to the honesty of the docking boss, whom the miners insist they should have some control over, at their own expense.

Then the experience of the bituminous coal miners has encouraged the miners in the anthracite field. After many recurring strikes, repeated complaint of painful conditions of life, attributable to small earnings, sweeping "stoppages" against their earnings, compulsion to use company stores and company houses, the miners struck, and as the result of their protracted refusal to go to work gained an average advance of nearly 40 per cent. in earnings in the whole bituminous field. The operators refused to recognize the union, but the demands of the union were secured in a conference of representative miners, who were in the union, and operators, who made the agreement under which bituminous coal is now being produced. The assumption that this could be done in bringing about redress of the grievances of the anthracite coal miners was natural.

The sensational press has done its best to make the living conditions of the miners, the company store, the squalid homes, the wretched children compelled to work at an immature age and to lose the advantages of school, all the result of oppression or unjust treatment, the chief distresses of the miners. The exaggeration has been so gross that it has disgusted the miner. Corporation company stores are no longer legal. Firm stores are generally, but not always, good, but even stores charging prices above those in town shops are apt to be cheaper to the miner because of their greater accessibility. The miners who live in "hovels" are Italians or the various peoples from Austria-Hungary, who prefer to build their own shelters rather than pay $3 to $5 for the tenements of five rooms, with garden space, rented by the operators. In the better tenements there is little elegance; there is only occasional suggestion of refinement; but there is much of comfort in these homes, and destitution is rare. Miners generally live as well as do operatives in other rude occupations.

THE CLERGY AND THE POLICE.

It is well that the Episcopal Convention has asked Bishop POTTER to investigate the allegations that clergymen of his diocese have been insulted by officers of the police force when the clergymen went to the officers to report evidence of vile crimes practiced in the neighborhood of their churches.

Of course the dignity of the clergy is neither more nor less precious than that of other citizens, and insults offered to them stand on the same level of offensiveness as if offered to others. The clergymen would be the last to claim that they have any other right than that of their fellow-citizens to respectful treatment. But it happens that they are in this instance complainants to the police of the existence of the peculiarly odious crime of enticing young girls to places of corruption and vice, and are the representatives of a class who do not possess either wealth or social position or the power of organized political influence to protect their homes and their children. From police officers of any ordinary degree—of human decency persons of respectability coming on such a mission would receive not only respectful hearing, but sympathy and aid. It is the testimony of individual clergymen that they received instead only insult bordering on actual violence, and this not from patrolmen, but from a Captain and an Inspector.

It is, therefore, as we have said, well that the Bishop is to investigate the facts. He is a fair-minded, intelligent, and energetic man, with high ideals of civic life and ample common sense in his dealings with men. We shall get the truth from him, and he will know how to take effective action on it.

MR. SCHURZ'S PLEA FOR AGUINALDO.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ grows more truculent as he perceives the waning of the people's interest in his anti-imperialist alarms. In his Cooper Union speech last night he dared and defied a good deal. He challenged the world to show that his way was not the only way to defend liberty, right, and justice and preserve the Republic. As for those who disagree with him, why, they are engaged in "the hugest confidence game ever practiced upon a free people." The President is a deceiver, tricky, and unworthy of confidence. President SCHURMAN'S assertion that the Filipinos, "in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, are unfit for independent self-government" is dismissed as "an afterthought brought forward since the Administration resolved that they should not be independent." That is, the President of Cornell has stooped to a peculiarly disgraceful form of lying to serve Mr. McKINLEY'S purposes. Mr. SCHURZ clings desperately to Admiral DEWEY'S early declaration that the Filipinos were better than the Cubans. That remark suits his purpose. He spurns with an insult to its author the mature conclusion of President SCHURMAN, founded upon careful study and observation. That does not at all suit his purpose. If a defender of the policy of the Administration should do this sort of thing he would probably be set down by Mr. SCHURZ as a hypocrite and confidence man.

If Mr. SCHURZ did not talk so much about morality and high ideals in his speeches we should be deeply pained by this passage: "I will ask this simple question: Did our victory at Manila create for us responsibilities essentially different from those that were created for us by our victory at Santiago de Cuba? Nobody will pretend that it did." In a speech by Mr. HANNA or Mr. BRYAN or Mr. ROOSEVELT we should set that down as campaign claptrap, intended to deceive the people. These men all know that the responsibilities we assumed in driving the Spaniards out of Cuba had been defined with precision in advance. No foreign nation was in the least likely to mistake our intentions there. If we had not made known our intention to assume the responsibilities that fell to us by the result of the Manila fight anybody might and somebody would have taken steps, possibly disagreeable, to find out or determine what was to be done with those islands. But Mr. SCHURZ is self-deceived.

Again, what is to be said of a mind and a man capable of this utterance: "I stand here now to defend these principles against an attack even more crafty and dangerous than that which in days gone by was made upon them by the power of domestic slavery"? Mr. SHEPARD said that a panic would be a small price to pay for the uprooting of imperialism. Mr. SCHURZ says the work in which President MCKINLEY is at present engaged constitutes an attack on the principles of the Constitution "more crafty and dangerous" than the work in which JEFFERSON DAVIS was engaged in 1860 and the following years. It is not strange that when men talk in this violent, irrational way other men cease to attend to them.

Mr. SCHURZ'S speech, in its essence and substance, is a plea for AGUINALDO. He sets at defiance law, precedent, the immemorial usage of nations and common humanity in his attempt to prove that we have become obligated to that rebel and his Tagalos in such wise that we have no right to enforce the laws in territory that is ours by a just title, and that we must permit murder, pillage, and arson out of respect for commitments that official reports assure us are quite imaginary.

But Gen. OTIS'S short speech at the dinner of welcome given to him on Thursday night made in advance a complete and convincing answer to the plea of Mr. CARL SCHURZ in behalf of AGUINALDO.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

It is painful to have to do with a Government whose word you cannot take for anything. The contrast between the commercial morality of China, which is very high, and the political morality, which is very low, is approached in other lands, and notably in our own, but is not elsewhere equaled, at least not out of the East. The disclosures alleged to have been made in Peking that Prince CHING appears as a liberal subscriber to the Boxer funds have nothing that ought to surprise us. But if they are borne out by subsequent investigation they undoubtedly put him out of the question as a negotiator on the part of China. We cannot discuss the proper punishment of the perpetrators of outrages upon foreigners with those who are even strongly suspected of having personally taken part in those outrages.

So far the skirts of the Emperor himself appear to be clear, and he is the only conspicuous Chinaman in public life of whom that can be said. If we could only get at him and negotiate with him directly, or through agents of his own free choice, we might accomplish something. But the ideas with which our negotiators and the Chinese negotiators are likely to enter upon their work threaten to be entirely incompatible. The Chinese negotiators will be anxious to avoid humiliation, not only for China, which we do not wish to humiliate, but for the persons actually responsible for the massacres. And to this, of course, we cannot submit. We have no desire at all to "save the face" of anybody concerned in those outrages. On the contrary, "security for the future" requires that all such persons shall be publicly humiliated. In no other way can the safety of foreigners in China be permanently assured.

The Empress Dowager seems to be clearly the greatest enemy of modern civilization in her dominions. It is absurd to suppose that that old malefactress will name negotiators who will consent to give her up, and almost equally absurd to suppose that we can deal with China officially without dealing with her. The country is literally "hag ridden," and the dilemma threatens a deadlock. It would simplify matters greatly if she were in our custody. The best thing that could happen would undoubtedly be the unauthorized kidnapping of the old woman and her delivery in one of the foreign camps, preferably the American. We might have to disavow the kidnapping, but we would certainly not on that account surrender her. And we should then be in a position to execute exemplary justice upon her. Until we have actually caught her the outlook for our negotiations, whether separate or joint, does not seem particularly bright.

COLORADO.

The attack upon Gov. ROOSEVELT at Victor, Col., is likely to have important and unexpected consequences for the people of that Commonwealth. The first reports of the outrage almost irresistibly suggested that there was something and somebody behind it, and that it was by no means the mere spontaneous ebullition of human nature at its dirtiest and meanest which the Bryanites of Colorado are interested to make it appear. It is quite true that human nature is seen at its very worst in places like Victor. Doubtless a mining camp attracts the scum of the earth. Doubtless a mining camp "with a boom off" and the loafers left stranded, contains as large a proportion of unmitigated brutes as any other place whatever. But no man, not even a Colorado loafer, "goeth a warfare at his own cost." In the heat of debate, when their passions were aroused, the loafers of Victor would have been quite capable of assaulting anybody who differed with them and of doing him bodily harm. But it was fairly clear that the dirty assault upon Gov. ROOSEVELT was made in cold blood, that it was preconcerted, and that the actual assailants had been induced to commit it by some person or persons not of their number. "Induced" with such wretches as the loafers of Victor means hired. There is some evidence, the weight of which we cannot judge, and a very obvious and violent suspicion, that it was the local Bryan managers who had arranged the assault.

Of course these scoundrels, if they really are scoundrels, and if they really put up the job which they are accused of putting up, could not be too severely punished. But, after all, the most effectual punishment they could receive would be the proof that the result of the outrage they planned had been the precise contrary of what they had calculated and expected, that they had, with much trouble and expense, including the expense of degrading themselves to the level of thugs, constructed and launched a missile which turned out to be a boomerang. The people of Colorado feel themselves to have been disgraced by the behavior of the loafers of Victor and of the politicians whom they believe to have instigated the loafers. Their chief impulse, just now, seems to be to dissociate themselves in the most emphatic manner from these wretches who have disgraced their State. And the most obvious means of dissociation seems to many of them to be to join the party opposed to that to which the wretches belong and in the supposed interest of which their crime was committed. To be sure, this is not a very rational motive for the casting of a vote. But human nature is impulsive, and perhaps Western human nature is especially so. And certainly no better method of visiting poetical justice upon the authors of this outrage could be desired than that it should become the means of carrying Colorado for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Complete inability is professed by the police, no less than by the friends and relatives of the late C. S. PECK, to understand how the murdered man's body came to be found in a part of the city to which he had no known motive for going. Really, this feature of the case, instead of adding to its mystery, strongly suggests a theory as to the method, and even as to the identity, of the assassins—a theory which, while it may not be the correct one, certainly contains many elements of probability. Nobody who has kept at all well posted in regard to the peculiarities of local crime is unaware that several robberies have been committed of late, and several others attempted, by men acting in complicity with the drivers of "night-hawk" cabs. Only a few days ago the papers told how a man passing along Broadway, when not in the complete possession of his faculties, was seized, beaten, and flung unconscious into one of these vehicles. If the operation had not happened to attract sympathetic attention before the cab door closed on the helpless victim, he undoubtedly would have been first robbed and then dumped out on the sidewalk in some lonely street. Mr. PECK, when last seen—by persons who admit the seeing—invited attack of this kind, and not only was he in a place where such acts could be easily carried out, but he was in one where persons inclined toward such acts are not lacking. The killing may have been, and probably was, entirely unintentional, but he was a very old man, and blows struck in a hurry are apt to fall heavily. Possibly enough the police have already considered the case from this viewpoint, and then again perhaps they have not. At any rate, it has its merits, at least until a better one is discovered and utilized.

—Chicago, like many another American city, showed generous haste in supplying the needs of Galveston, and her contributions of money and money's worth have been large as well as prompt. This much premised, Chicago's delicate sensibilities will not be painfully stirred if we record with an amusement entirely respectful and sympathetic the fact that many of her masculine inhabitants have been moved to deep and demonstrative anger by the reckless way in which the contents of their wardrobes have been transferred to the agents collecting garments for the victims of storm and flood. A lamented humorist once expressed the boundlessness of his patriotic devotion by declaring himself ready to sacrifice every one of his wife's relations on the National altar. The matrons of Chicago, from all accounts, were determined that Galveston should be clothed, even if it took all the coats and trousers their husbands possessed—and did not happen at the moment to have on. The result of this determination was, first, a rapid accumulation of men's wear at each of the collection agencies, and, second, the appearance there of innumerable angry and anxious husbands, all demanding the instant return of more or less ancient, but still highly valued, habiliments which their wives had given away. Whenever it was possible, the demands were granted, usually to the gain of the Galvestonites, for a majority of the claimants gladly gave the money value of their garments rather than lie under suspicion of penuriousness. In some cases, however, the clothing sought had already been sent away, and then the grief of the poor fellows was often touching in its intensity. Human nature is much the same everywhere, so perhaps there have been similar scenes in other cities, but we haven't heard of any. That only proves, however, that the men of Chicago are less reluctant than the generality of men to reveal their feelings to each other and to the cynical world. The episode raises the question whether there is not a curious difference between men and women as regards their respective estimation of old clothes. Men, with their disposition to subordinate style and appearances to personal comfort, positively prefer old clothes to new. Women, on the contrary, are either more comfortable in new clothing than in old, or else they don't care whether they are comfortable or not; certainly old clothing has not the attractiveness for them that it has for men. But, come to think of it, the Chicago women robbed their husbands, not themselves, which rather weakens our generalisations, and gives them an unpleasant twist which we do not care to discuss.

—If there are any opponents of the army canteen who have either respect for knowledge acquired from practical experience, or regard for facts stated on unquestionable authority, we commend to their perusal the document contributed by Chief Surgeon L. C. CARR to the annual report of Col. S. M. WHITSIDE, commander of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, Cuba. The report covers the year ending June 30, 1900, and among its notable features none is more interesting than Major CARR'S carefully restrained statement of what he learned and what he saw of the workings of the canteen in Cuba. He says that when the yellow fever outbreak scattered the American troops it was thought unnecessary to establish canteens in the remote rural posts, where the procuring of intoxicants and consequent drunkenness were considered impossible. The men did manage to get liquor, however, and it was of such a quality that, though the general health conditions were much better than in the cities, alcoholism, malaria, and intestinal troubles increased to an alarming extent. "The canteens were then reopened; the subsidence of these troubles was as remarkable as the rise." Summing up, the Major says that a given number of soldiers in every command will have an alcoholic stimulant when obtainable, and in every land where American troops are serving liquor is easily secured. This being the case, the commander who attempted to enforce abstention from liquor of the worst sort would be obliged, in the absence of the canteen, to deprive teetotalers, moderate drinkers, and drunkards alike of many innocent privileges, thus entailing unnecessary hardships, inconveniences, and discomforts, and rendering the life of the soldier, at best not too attractive, positively unendurable. Speaking of Cuba, which alone figures in his report, the Major adds: "To close the canteen in this country, without first closing all possible avenues for the procuring of rum within a radius of ten miles, would be sanitary suicide; twenty miles would hardly deter the man who wished the rum. From practical observation, I am led to the conclusion that the closing of the post canteen in Cuba would be an unjustifiable, as well as a dangerous, experiment."

—A decision just handed down by the Imperial Supreme Court of Germany might create some consternation in financial circles if it were handed down by a tribunal of equal authority in this country. As told by United States Vice Consul General HANAUER, stationed at Frankfort, the Imperial Court held that any banking firm or company selling stocks or bonds must refund the money paid for the securities if the purchasers proved that statements made in the published prospectus were not in accord with the facts. The case was one in which a lower court had decided against a banking firm that had recommended certain shares of stock of an industrial company as promising—after the first year of its operation—about 5 per cent. dividend, and within four or five years thereafter still more. The bankers also recommended the stock-issuing company as being a concern sure to achieve brilliant future results and the stock as a good and safe investment. The lower court held the first statements of the bankers to be of a general nature which are customary in business usage, and not of a character to make them responsible, but decided against the defendants on account of the last-mentioned remarks, which amounted to a guaranty. The Imperial Court, on appeal, declared that the bankers were liable under the first-named statements, which they admitted were made by them, and which established their liability without regard to the point on which the lower court had formed its judgment. There is certainly no such understanding of responsibility in this country, but it is not easy to see why there should not be one exactly like it.

NEEDS OF THE CONSUMPTIVE POOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last weeks the medical and lay papers of this country, and particularly of the City of New York, told us of the magnificent gift from Mrs. Caroline Hoagland to the St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, of which the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer is rector. It is stated that a six-story building will be erected which is to serve as a medical dispensary and clinic, and for which not less than $200,000 is to be expended. The dispensary is to be built on the 50x100 foot plot at 215 and 217 East Forty-second Street, which adjoins the mission house of the church. This is truly a magnificent gift, and the noble woman who is the donor has certainly been guided by the best motives in stipulating the conditions of the disposition of the donations. But on reading the details of this announcement, one familiar with charity and dispensary work in New York cannot but feel painfully impressed by this projected enterprise.

There is not a city in the world where there is so much dispensary abuse as there is in the City of New York. From the latest very carefully compiled report of the New York State Board of Charities I quote the following (Page 45):

It is practically agreed among those versed in the true principles of philanthropy that beneficence is lacking in any system of charitable assistance which works material injustice to the interests of those who do not seek charity, or which is not so safeguarded as to prevent the continued dispensation of relief to those who do not require aid. Most of the dispensaries of New York violate both of these principles, and their managers apparently are not (and never have been) in the temper to come to some mutual understanding whereby better conditions shall prevail. In a large degree and for various reasons they have become competitors for business to such an extent that it is probable that nearly one-half of the inhabitants of New York are now receiving practically free medical treatment. That this is a wrongful state of affairs and productive of unfair competition with physicians who (unlike the dispensaries) are not partially supported by charitable donations, admits of no question. That it is also extremely pauperizing in its tendencies is equally true.

The far too large number of already existing dispensaries has made such conditions possible. Our statesmen in Albany have realized that this evil should be remedied, or at least not be allowed to increase, and a Dispensary bill was passed recently whereby it will no longer be possible to conduct a dispensary without having obtained a license from the proper authorities.

There will probably be no difficulty for so honorable an institution as St. Bartholomew's Church to receive this license. The building will not only be elegant, but it will be equipped with all the latest improvements and implements, assuring a thorough hygienic and scientific working. Furthermore, I have no doubt that only most competent physicians will be engaged to give their services to the institution. Thus the convenient location, the elegance of the building, and the excellent medical and surgical care will attract a selected clientele. Perhaps the majority of the patients of the future St. Bartholomew's Dispensary will be able to pay, and would pay could they not get valuable advice so conveniently for nothing. On the other hand, the sufferers truly in need will often be crowded out by this so-called better class of dispensary patients.

But there is really no need in New York for another free dispensary and clinic for general medical and surgical diseases. Let those interested in this new enterprise consult a number of our best known physicians and workers of the United Charity Association as to the need of the contemplated institution. I am sure the answer to the inquiry will be: No more dispensaries, no more clinics. We have already too many of them.

In the description of this projected institution "for the relief of human suffering," it is distinctly stated that "there will be a small room for the detention of patients having infectious disease who got into the dispensary by mistake."

And it is just for the patients having an infectious disease, particularly those suffering from tuberculosis, that a shelter is needed, not to speak of a proper sanatorium where these people suffering from a preventable and curable disease should have been taken before their cases became hopeless. For the more than 10,000 consumptive poor living in the tenement districts of New York there is virtually nothing done. The public hospitals are crowded with patients suffering from acute diseases or accidents. What spare beds they have are always occupied by the few consumptives to whom admittance had been promised so long.

Cases like the one of Dennis Kenney, a consumptive in the last stage of the disease, who was discharged from the Metropolitan Hospital on Sept. 7 and was found the next day in a very precarious condition at Forty-fifth Street and First Avenue, are more numerous than one would think possible. The only difference between this case and the majority lies in the fact that Kenney had been in a hospital, while hundreds of consumptives applying for admission in general hospitals have never been received in any.

Yet we should not always blame the authorities of the public hospitals for their unwillingness to take chronic consumptives into their wards. They know that a general hospital is ill adapted to the care and treatment of consumptives. Only specially arranged institutions for such cases can do effectual work. Furthermore, experience has taught that it is very unsafe to put a consumptive in the same ward with patients suffering from typhoid fever, pneumonia, or other acute diseases. No one is more in danger of taking tuberculosis from his consumptive neighbor in the ward than a patient suffering, or even recovering, from typhoid fever or some other debilitating disease.

There is an urgent need for a large city hospital for the exclusive treatment of the consumptive poor. Hospitals supported by private contributions will but very rarely take a tuberculous case. The few existing institutions which receive consumptives can scarcely accommodate 500 of these invalids. What becomes of the rest? Those who desire to know I would advise to visit a few of these sufferers in their tenement homes. The visitor will see more misery caused by this one disease than by all the others combined. In dingy, dark rooms the poor consumptive lives often without medical attendance, but nearly always without the proper food and supply of fresh air so essential in the combat of this disease. Some faithful member of the family remains at home to nurse the sufferer, and in the majority of cases contracts the disease as a result of this devotion.

We will see the faithful wife nursing a consumptive husband in the last stage of the disease, and on examining her we will discover that she suffers already from incipient tuberculosis. If there are children, they, too, may fall victims to the malady owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the sufferer and to the recentivity to disease of badly housed and underfed humanity. Yet could take the invalid, hopelessly ill, away from the dreary tenement home to a special hospital, where he could be made comfortable, we would do away with a centre of infection which constantly endangers the lives of his own family, neighbors and friends, and thus indirectly save, perhaps, many valuable lives.

But not only a shelter, that is to say, a special hospital for the advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, is needed in or near our city, but of equal urgency is the creation of a country sanatorium at not too great a distance from the city, where patients suffering from incipient consumption could be taken and cured. The reports of European sanatoria and of the very few of our own country, which treat early cases of pulmonary consumption, are indeed highly encouraging. Some have 50, some 70, and some even 90 per cent. of cures, and this after a relatively short sojourn in such an institution.

These sanatoria are not only healing institutions, but they are schools of public hygiene. Patients remaining a few months in such a sanatorium will receive lessons in proper living, in sobriety, and, above all, will learn how to take care of themselves and how not to propagate the disease by their expectoration.

Had we such a sanatorium near the City of New York, we could take away the poor woman who contracted tuberculosis in the performance of her duty as wife and nurse of her consumptive husband, and give her from 60 to 90 per cent. chances of becoming cured, while under existing conditions she is almost certain to follow her husband ere long, and the children will become a public charge.

Tuberculosis among the poor is a very serious problem, and the misery caused by the disease, which could be prevented, and in many instances cured, is beyond decription. But strange as it may seem (in our country at least) there is less done for these unfortunate ones than for any other class of sufferers. We have palaces for the insane, hospitals and sanatoria for the habitual drunkards—the consumptive poor alone has no shelter.

I trust that these lines may not only reach the noble woman who is about to give $200,000 for the relief of suffering mankind, but also her advisers and many other philanthronists who are willing to help, and help in the right direction. I repeat there is nothing more urgently needed in the City of New York than a large special hospital for the care of the more advanced cases of consumption and a spacious sanatarium where men and women suffering from the earlier stages of the disease can be cured and be made useful members of the community and breadwinners of their families.

May this plea to the noble-hearted and generous American philanthronists not be in vain.

S. A. KNOPF, M. D.

CATECHISM FOR BRYANITES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly offer the following short catechism to the Bryanites:

Free and unlimited coinage of silver at sixteen to one—

1. Do you know what this means?
2. Do you know how and why this monetary ratio between gold and silver was ever fixed upon and legalized?
3. Don't you know that various ratios between gold and silver have, at various times, been established by various nations, including our own?
4. Do you know that sixteen to one is not the ratio originally established for this country?
5. Have you ever tried to find out the reason for these changes?
6. If you have, don't you see that the same logic which originally found for sixteen to one would now lead to about thirty-two to one?
7. Why do you think sixteen to one the proper ratio?
8. Do you agree that, if this ratio is not correct, it must be wrong and therefore false?
9. Do you think a false measure is likely to inure to the continuous advantage of anybody?
10. Do you know of any reason why the Government should be compelled to pay twice the market price for anything, or, indeed, any more than an individual citizen?
11. Do you think the Government has any better right to lie or cheat than a private citizen? If so, why so?
12. If you find this sixteen to one doctrine to be false, foul, and foolish, will you drop it and talk truth, candor, and fairness?

And what is all this talk about "imperialism"? Do you know what it means, and why it is applied to existing or prospective conditions in this country?

Do you know of anybody or any combination of bodies that would like to transform this Republic into an empire? What possible inducement could prompt anybody to such an insane undertaking?

Mr. McKinley is now President of the greatest Republic on earth. Do you know or think of any greater political honor for him or any other man? Do you suppose he knows or thinks of any? Why, then, should he wish to be Emperor, even if he could be by simply so proclaiming himself? Has he done anything to make you think him capable of anything so insane or foolish? Now, frankly and seriously, don't you think the Bryanites are hard pushed for pleadings?

A. E. O.

Amityville, L. I., Sept. 27, 1900.

THE CURVE IN BASEBALL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 10, under the head of "The Curve in Baseball," signed by Joseph McElroy Mann, but, unfortunately, I missed it, and did not see it until a few days ago, when it was handed to me with a request that I should give a little early history upon that subject, which appears to be so clouded in the memory of some people. It seems that Mr. Mann feels hurt that A. C. Anson, in his book on his career in baseball, should give Arthur Cummings the credit of inventing the curve in delivering the ball to the batsman. Mr. Anson made the statement from facts as we find them printed some thirty years ago. Mr. Mann could have obtained the same information had he looked for it in the right place.

Mr. Mann makes a number of statements in regard to some of which I will not enter into a controversy with him at this time, but there are one or two things he says to which I take exception. Here is one for instance. He says: "Some of these accounts have stated that certain well-known pitchers invented the curved ball in 1872 or 1873—and one account made it 1869—while the pitchers named were not pitching as early as the years mentioned."

As Mr. Mann does not give the names of the pitchers he refers to in this indirect way, there is no chance of producing facts to refute what he says. However, if Arthur Cummings is meant when he says, "one account made it 1869," I will say that Arthur Cummings did curve the ball that year, and that he was pitching for at least three seasons prior to that period.

Further along in the same sentence Mr. Mann says: "Now, I say that curve balls have always been thrown, but no one thought of using them in the pitching department till 1874."

That is a very sweeping statement, but as the records show that the curve ball was "used in the pitching department" at least four seasons prior to 1874, it will require something more authentic than Mr. Mann's unsupported word to convince the baseball-loving public that the early history of the game is a fable, and that he (Mr. Mann) alone can furnish the true facts from his memory.

Now, I do not pretend to say that every old-timer or even every veteran of the green diamond will say that Cummings invented the curve ball, nor will I say that every one who disputes it is a fool, but I think I can establish the fact that he (Cummings) did curve the ball while in the act of delivering it to the batsman prior to 1874. The following item is from the old Brooklyn Union, now The Standard Union, and was part of a comment written on the game between the Mutual and Star nines played May 7, 1870, in Brooklyn:

"In pitching Wolter's swift delivery was not only surpassed in speed by that of Cummings, but in strategic play did the Star pitcher fully equal even Martin, this being a rare combination of pitching talent in one man. In fact, the play of Cummings in his position as pitcher in this game shows conclusively that he has studied the science of the art, for it was not his speed which troubled the Mutual batsmen, but simply that command of the ball which enabled him to practically illustrate the true art of 'how not to do it,' a peculiar power of giving a curve to the line of the ball to the right or the left being also one of the chief elements of his success."

Then in The New York Clipper of June 25, 1870, I find the following, which is part of a comment on the game between the then famous Cincinnati Red Stockings and the noted Star nine, played June 18, 1870, on the old Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn. It is as follows:

"For the fifth time during the week's games the Red Stockings lost the toss, and were sent to the bat, and, as George Wright took his stand and faced Cummings for the first time, the crowd was on the tip-toe of expectation to see whether George could hit the Star pitcher's horizontally curved line balls, for it is in the delivery of the ball, which curves in or out to the right or the left as it leaves the hand of the pitcher, that Cummings's effectiveness as a pitcher lies, combined, of course, with speed, accuracy of delivery, and good judgment. Arthur being a dodgy pitcher in trying to out-manoeuvre his adversaries."

In The Clipper of July 8, 1871, I find this comment on Cummings:

"He pitches with great speed for his size and weight, has full command of the ball, and exhibits great skill and judgment in a strategic point of view. His great point, however, is his power to send the ball in a curved line to the right or the left, thus puzzling the best batsmen."

These are only a few instances selected at random, but they should suffice to show that Cummings did curve the ball while in the act of pitching to the batsman prior to 1874. According to the early records, Cummings was not the only one who possessed the knack of the curve while occupying the pitcher's position. In The Clipper of April 3, 1869, I find this comment on Alphonse Martin, once famous as a pitcher:

"His style is peculiar, being neither slow nor swift, but a 'happy medium.' He is an extremely hard pitcher to hit, for the ball never comes in a straight line, but in a tantalizing curve."

Here is another item, taken from The Clipper of April 2, 1870, and is part of a comment on the Star nine. It says:

"As batsmen, while they have always been able to punish swift pitching readily enough, somehow or other they have always been bothered with the Martin style of a curved line delivery."

In the same paper appears the following, which is part of a comment on Charley Bearman, once noted as a pitcher:

"He pitches a slow, drop ball, which is very effective."

In The Clipper of Feb. 4, 1871, is another comment on Martin's style of delivery. It says:

"Martin of the Mutuals is the medium-paced pitcher par excellence, he having no superior, if an equal, in his specialty. With first-class fielding support, and especially against strong batting nines of the heavy, hard-hitting class, we would rather invest in his success in preference to any pitcher we know of. * * * The theory of a curved line delivery finds in Martin its most efficient exponent."

In The Clipper of Feb. 11, 1870, appears this comment on the late Harry Wright:

"The only pitcher we have yet seen who excels in disguising a change of pace is Harry Wright. * * * Nothing so bothers the general class of batsmen as a sudden change of pace in pitching, but to be effective in deceiving the batsmen it must be disguised. For instance, when taking his position at the bat to face a swift pitcher, he sees the ball pass him at great speed and at once settles himself to strike quickly at the ball. Just as he is prepared to do this the ball is 'dropped short,' that is, it is sent in at a pace a third less swift than before—not tossed in, however—and the batsman, not expecting it, strikes too quickly and misses, or if he hits it he will almost invariably send it to one or other of the infielders. Just so is it in regard to a change from slow pitching to swift, except that in the latter case the batsman does not hit at the ball quickly enough."

I have not only established the fact that the curve pitching was in vogue prior to 1874, but that the "drop ball" as well as the "change of pace" were used prior to that year.

W. M. RANKIN.

New York, Sept. 26, 1900.

Will Vote for Mr. Coler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter in THE TIMES this morning from J. M. G., I would say that I agree with him exactly. Let every independent man who is not in sympathy with the dictatorship of either of the bosses, Platt or Croker, vote on election day as I intend to do, (and a good many more that I can name,) for Bird S. Coler, in the column for that purpose, placing a cross opposite the name as usual. If everybody who wants good honest government for the State of New York will do this, Democrats and Republicans, I am of the opinion that they will be surprised at the result, and will at the same time surprise Messrs. Platt and Croker.

INDEPENDENT.

New York, Sept. 27, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Signifying Nothing.

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "seems to think dey is havin' an argument, when 'tain' nuffin' but a hollerin' match."—Washington Star.

Enlarged Insight.

"What is your idea of the difference between a politician and a statesman?"

"Well, a politician knows what he is voting for; a statesman knows what he is voting against."—Indianapolis Journal.

Her Inquisitiveness.

He—Who's that letter from?

She—What do you want to know for?

He—There you go! "What do I want to know for?" You are the most inquisitive woman that ever happened.—Chicago News.

Takes No Thought of It.

"He says he wouldn't think of accepting money for his political influence."

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "He doesn't have to think. It has got to be second nature with him."—Washington Star.

HER MOTHER'S.

James Barton Adams in Denver Post.

In those delightful, happy days, of courtship long ago,
When love's fair stream had not a break nor ripple in its flow,
How welcome was the midnight hour when she would break away
And tiptoe to the kitchen, where the pastry treasures lay.
And there we'd sit and revel in a big, fat apple pie
T'd almost tempt an angel from its boarding house on high,
And wash it down with creamy milk almost as sweet as Jane,
Until the recess hour had passed and we'd lock up again.
'Tis many years since we were wed, and often when I see
The modern styles of cooking that she shoves in front of me,
My thoughts go wandering youthward, and I feel my stomach aches
Like blazes for the sort of pie her mother used to bake

GERMANY CONSENTS TO A NEW CHINA PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

though its justification is not recognized by some writers on international law, it has been resorted to on several occasions during the past century, and it is now recognized as a measure of constraint short of war. It has been instituted sometimes by the joint action of several powers, sometimes of a single power, in some cases against all vessels, and in other cases against only the vessels of the nation concerned. The penalties generally have been the seizure and confiscation of the property and cargo of the offending nation or seizure and detention.

If the report from St. Petersburg should prove to be correct, the supposition is that, as it is based on the alleged activity of the Chinese fleet, the blockade would be directed against Chinese ports where there are naval stores, dry docks, or coaling stations. There are but six of these ports on the Chinese coast not within the spheres of foreign powers, namely, Niu-Chwang, where there is a mud dock; Taku and Tien-Tsin, where there are Chinese Government docks and yards; Shanghai, Foo-Chow, Amoy, and Whanpoa, where there is a granite dock owned by the Chinese Government.

BERLIN CRITICISES AMERICA.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The principal papers comment upon a dispatch from Washington which asserts that Secretary Hay will return to the active discharge of his official duties next week, having made it a condition that President McKinley should give him an absolutely free hand in foreign affairs. The dispatch says also that "a lack of energy need no longer be expected."

The Lokal Anzeiger offers the following interpretation:

"It means that America's departure from the concert of the powers is now felt at Washington to have been a fiasco; and we may expect the United States to endeavor to correct the mistake."

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to America's reported protest against Prince Tuan's appointment, remarks:

"Apparently the United States Government is nonpluused by the effect upon the Chinese of its rejection of the German note and is now seeking to counteract the same by a change of front."

The National Zeitung combats the statement cabled from Washington that America's rejection of the note could not have caused Prince Tuan's appointment, since both events fell on the same day. It says:

"Doubtless Wu-Ting-Fang knew in advance what the answer would be and cabled it to China. The United States Government is clearly to be blamed for the unfavorable turn of affairs.

The Cologne Gazette, in another semi-official statement, apparently intended for consumption in the United States and England, points out the serious position resulting from Prince Tuan's ascendency, "the continued massacre of missionaries and converts and other indications that the anti-foreign movement is directed from an influential centre." It thinks that the situation thus created "must appear intolerable even to those powers favoring a policy of indulgence and forbearance."

An official of the Foreign Office to-day called attention to the statement of a London paper that "the view prevails in the United States that Germany, in issuing her recent note, was trying to take the diplomatic lead in the China question." This assertion he emphatically denied, declaring that, the contrary, Germany was merely endeavoring by means of her proposal to restore harmony among the powers.

"Conditions are not yet ripe," he said, "for beginning peace negotiations, although the only obstacle is China herself. The recent acts of the Chinese Government show that it is still far from respecting the will of the powers. If it should show a change of spirit by delivering some of the guilty mandarins for punishment, that would be the time to talk of making peace."

When the attention of the Foreign Office official in question was called to the extreme difficulty of capturing the guilty persons in such a vast roadless country, even supposing that an agreement had been reached as to who they are, he replied:

"It would only be necessary to catch them all. It would be quite sufficient to punish those who are the easiest to catch."

PRINCE CHING AIDED BOXERS.

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PEKING, Sept. 22.—The American Legation has in its possession a subscription list of the Boxers, which shows the name of Prince Ching as having made three subscriptions. The list was discovered by Missionary Wherry. Friends of Prince Ching declare that he was coerced into giving.

It is reported by the French that a patrol has been fired on outside the east gate of the city. Otherwise everything is quiet.

The Manchu assassin of Baron von Ketteler was tried by court-martial yesterday. No new evidence was presented, and the court decided that it would be unjustified in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner, who, however, will be held in the hope that further information will be obtained.

The Russian and German Legations are still awaiting developments and the receipt of further instructions. Li-Hung-Chang is expected to arrive within a week.

Business is improving and the people are gaining confidence, but no progress is being made toward the return of the fugitive Government, the event so greatly desired by every one.

Gen. Fukushima has returned here after spending twelve days at Taku.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KIRIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 28.—Gen. Aigustoff has sent the following dispatch to the War Office:

"Rennenkampf captured Kirin Sept. 24 and established his headquarters there. The Chinese troops were disarmed.

"The operations southward from Tsitsikar were over a very difficult country, heavy with rains, and the roads were bad. The Chinese made several vain attempts at resistance.

"After the capture of the town of Bodune (or Petuna) Gen. Orloff's troops were left there as a garrison. Gen. Rennenkampf marching on Kirin, and Gen. Fleischer's detachment on Mukden."

The Kirin referred to is probably Kirin-Oola, also written Kirin-Oula, a town of Manchuria, capital of the Province of Soongaree, on the navigable river Soongaree, or Kirin-Oola. It is inclosed by earthen ramparts and is the residence of a Mancnu Viceroy.

KWANG-SU THANKS THE CZAR.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 28.—Emperor Kwang-Su has issued an edict thanking Emperor Nicholas for his decision to withdraw the Russian troops from Peking, and also announcing his own willingness to perform a memorial ceremony over the grave of Baron von Ketteler, the murdered German Minister to China.

It is announced from a Chinese official source that the Imperial Court has ordered that the palace at Tsi-nan-Foo, capital of the Province of Shen-Si, be immediately prepared for its reception.

EARL LI PROMISES PEACE.

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TIEN-TSIN, Sept. 25.—Li-Hung-Chang told Gen. Chaffee to-day that his chief desire was to effect a cessation of hostilities, and he promised that the Chinese would not again take the initiative in fighting. He expressed confidence in the fairness of the United States, and said he hoped the American Government would act as a mediator, using its influence to hasten the assembling of the proper body to settle the whole question.

He is in constant cable communication with Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister in Washington, and it is understood that he has received assurances that a majority of the powers will recognize his credentials. At the suggestion of Gen. Chaffee he is hastening his preparations to leave for Peking.

A British cavalry reconnaissance forty miles to the southwest of Tien-Tsin occupied several towns without opposition. The region is reported peaceful.

A messenger who arrived here to-day brings news of a massacre of thirteen Swedish missionaries in the northern part of the Province of Shan-Si.

Vice Admiral Seymour arrived at Taku on Sept. 22 and is expected here to-morrow, with Count von Waldersee. Gen. Gaselee is expected on Thursday.

The reason assigned for the small number of casualties among the Chinese at the taking of the Pei-Tang and Lu-Tai forts is that Li-Hung-Chang had ordered the evacuation of the forts.

MRS. CONGER'S EXPERIENCES.

Wife of the United States Minister Describes the Siege of the Legations.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—A letter from Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of the United States Minister in Peking, was received yesterday by Mrs. J. S. McConnell, a sister of Mrs. Conger, who lives in this city. It was the first mail communication to come from Peking since the siege, and recounts briefly the horrors endured by those who were imprisoned. The letter came through the State Department.

Mrs. Conger refers to Mrs. Woodward for a detailed account of the siege, and speaks of her as about to leave for home. Mrs. Woodward is expected to arrive in San Francisco on the steamer Coptic on Saturday. Mr. Woodward is in San Francisco awaiting her coming. Mrs. Woodward is accompanied by her daughter Ione and Miss Cecile Payen of Milwaukee.

Mrs. Conger's letter is as follows:

"Peking, China, Aug. 16, 1900.

"We are alive and safe. Our troops arrived the 14th. Oh, what a rejoicing, what a day it was! If you could only have seen us you could realize a little the true feeling of the heart. Heart spoke to heart.

"We had been besieged in the British Legation ever since June 20, under fire day and night. At times the battle would be terrific. It would seem that they were right upon us. But they were not. They tried to shoot us and kill us with their bullets and shells, then to burn us up, then to blow us up with their mines, and at last to starve us out.

"No, this is not all; they kept laying traps to get us to come out of our fortified city with promises to escort us to Tien-Tsin or to go to the Tsung-li-Yamen to be under their protection. We did not listen to them. We ate horse and mule meat, and it was good. We ate rice, rice, and rice, and it was good. I will tell you we are grateful; we know how to be. For two days we killed dogs for the Chinese.

"The night of the 13th was the most terrific night of all. We were under fierce and angry firing the night through. They again opened up their cannon on us. It seemed as though they would break through and come down upon us. The bell in the tower of the legation tolled and tolled for every man to come to his post. A general attack was upon us.

"I cannot tell you how dreadful all of this has been. But the Almighty hand of God alone has saved us. No human power could. Of course, I depend upon Mrs. Woodward to tell you. Mr. Conger has much to do here, and so have most of the other Ministers. All have worked with a will. Our barricades, ditches, &c., are wonderful. The troops came into the city with little firing at last.

"Your affectionate sister,

"Mrs. E. H. CONGER."

METHODISTS RESPONSIBLE?

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Herr von Brandt, ex-German Minister to China, has an article in the Deutsche Revue, in which he asserts that the missionaries caused the anti-foreign uprising by persisting in mingling in political affairs and seeking to gain political influence. He cites in support of his contention the recent declaration at Louisville, Ky., of a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church that the Methodists were responsible for the present troubles in China, and ought to thank God for it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28.—The statement referred to by Herr von Brandt in the Deutsche Revue was made by Bishop H. C. Morrison of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the laying of the cornerstone of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church in Louisville, on Aug. 15. Bishop Morrison said:

"I thank God that Allen and Lambeth over there and the Methodists in this country are responsible for the present trouble in China. With bowed head I thank God that in some small way I am to blame for the unrest in China to-day. I thank God that each and every one of you and all the Methodists in this country are to blame. It is the itinerary of Methodism."

MISSIONARY GOING TO CHINA.

The first missionary to leave this vicinity for China for many months, it is said, is to start for the Pacific Coast on Monday next. He is the Rev. J. Addison Ingle of Frederick, Md. He is a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society, and has already served one regular term of seven years in China. In accordance with the rules of the society, at the end of that term he was entitled to a furlough of a year, and for the past year he has been in the United States. By his own request, however, he has been kept busy speaking for the cause of foreign missions. The Rev. Joshua Kimber, Associate Secretary of the society, said yesterday that the records showed that during the past year Mr. Ingle had delivered 233 addresses and had traveled 25,400 miles on his speaking tours. He had been pretty much all over the country between Massachusetts and Missouri and Vermont and Georgia.

During the Summer, after the troubles in China had become acute, Mr. Ingle applied to be sent back there, and Mr. Kimber wrote to Bishop Frederick R. Graves, the Bishop of Shanghai and the Lower Yang-tse Valley, asking as to whether any missionaries should be sent out at present. The other day a cablegram was received from the Bishop, saying that Mr. Ingle might come on, and he has made arrangements to sail from Vancouver on Oct. 8. He is expected to arrive in New York on Sunday, and will leave for Montreal the same day.

Mr. Ingle has heretofore been stationed at Hankow, some 500 miles up the Yang-tse River. But it is thought that he will hardly be sent that far into the interior just yet a while. His family will leave this country with him, but they will go no further than Japan at present.

JAPANESE MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Marquis Ito Likely to Succeed to the Premiership—Opposes Partition of China.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"The Yamagata Ministry has resigned," cables the Yokohama correspondent of The Daily Mail, "and the Marquis Ito will probably succeed to the Premiership.

"Such a change would not affect Japan's policy in China. The Marquis Ito favors hearty co-operation with Great Britain and strongly opposes the partition of China or Russian ascendency there."

MISER MURDERED AND BURNED.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 28.—The house of Charles Gruss, a man of seventy years, who was known as a miser, was burned this afternoon, and a search of the ruins revealed the fact that a double crime had been committed. The body of the old man was found in the ruins, and there were wounds on the head that had been made by a hammer or some other blunt instrument or weapon.

HIS WITNESSES WERE NOT SOBER.

O'Brien Says If His Case Waits Till They Are, It Will Never Be Tried.

Patrick O'Brien, a saloon proprietor, at 6 Lenox Avenue, who was arrested a week ago for selling intoxicants to a minor and was paroled, appeared before Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Court yesterday.

"I'm here, your Honor," said O'Brien when his case was called. "I'm unjustly accused. I've four good min and three wild me to give you my carakter."

The first witness was shabbily dressed and his voice was thick.

"I have known Pat O'Brien these ten years," he said. "He never sold a drop to a kid—"

"You've been drinking," interrupted Magistrate Hogan.

"Just a sup, yer Honor," replied the witness.

"You mean a pailful," said the Magistrate. "Step down." The witness got down.

The three remaining witnesses were called up, but each appeared more muddled than the other.

"Leave this court," ordered the Magistrate. "O'Brien, you are paroled until these men are sober."

O'Brien left the court, apparently thinking that meant indefinitely. He remarked to a friend that if the case was not called "until Jimmy and Micky and the others be sober" he would never be in court again.

Insurance Company's License Revoked.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Commissioner Vorys of the State Insurance Department to-day revoked the license of the American Union Life Insurance Company of New York.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN KANSAS

Large Meetings and Much Interest Features of First Day.

MAKES SEVENTEEN SPEECHES

Also Travels 490 Miles—Thirty-five More Speeches Are Scheduled for To-day.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 28.—The first day in Kansas of the Roosevelt campaign has been successful as far as audiences and interest are concerned. The meetings have been larger and the interest greater than at any other time during the trip west of the Mississippi River. Big meetings were held at Abilene, Salina, and Lindsborg. The last meeting of the day was at this place, and as it was a night meeting and had been well prepared for and advertised, it was by far the greatest demonstration of the day.

National Republican Committeeman Mulvane and the State Committee of the State of Kansas arranged to-day for seventeen speeches for Gov. Roosevelt, including a night speech and a day journey of 490 miles. The result was that the special Roosevelt train did not reach Hutchinson until 10 o'clock, two hours and a half late. The train failed to run on schedule time and thousands of people were kept in the open air at different places along the road for hours awaiting its arrival.

The committee in charge has arranged for eighteen speeches in this State to-morrow.

At Phillipsburg a very large crowd assembled, to which Gov. Roosevelt spoke briefly. At Smith Centre there were many women and children on the platform and around the station. Apparently the entire population of Mankato and the surrounding district had assembled at the little station to see and hear the candidate for Vice President.

At Belleville the Governor was taken from the train and placed on a platform near by. He spoke for ten minutes to a large number of listeners. About 700 people had assembled at Clyde. When the train pulled in there was a shout and a rush for the rear platform, where Gov. Roosevelt stood.

A short speech was made, and when the train was moving off another rush was made to shake hands, and several women and children were trampled on and injured. Clay Centre was the next stop, and a large crowd was in waiting. Roosevelt left the train to go to a platform around which a crowd had assembled.

BUFFALO BILL'S SPEECH.

His Company Greets the Governor, Who, He Says, Is the American Cyclone.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 28.—When the train entered Junction City a great surprise awaited the Governor. Drawn up in line on their horses were "Buffalo Bill's" soldiers and Indians, in costume, and a large crowd.

A dozen or more of the soldiers were found to have been members of Gov. Roosevelt's own regiment, who were with him in Cuba. Cody's cannon and Gatling guns belched forth a salute to the incoming train. When the cars stopped Cody, in the picturesque dress of a pioneer frontiersman, appeared at the rear of the coach, and was warmly greeted by the Governor. After Gov. Roosevelt had concluded his remarks of a few minutes' duration, he introduced Col. Cody to the crowd. Col. Cody said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Gov. Roosevelt is the American cyclone, and I don't wonder that some have taken to their cellars. The Wild West is not here to make political speeches. The ticket Gov. Roosevelt represents is already elected, and all they have got to do is to show down and take the pot. I have with me members of Col. Roosevelt's regiment at San Juan Hill. I have others who belonged to the Sixth and Tenth Cavalry. I have also with me some of the men who were the best soldiers from Great Britain and the Continent.

"I came to Kansas, a boy, in 1853. I doubt if there is a man within the hearing of my voice who has been here so long. My father gave his blood and his life for the freedom of Kansas. He stood between civilization and savagery. Every mile of Kansas has been covered and won with blood. We had to expand. Kansas is still expanding. The State was then known as 'Bleeding Kansas.' It is no longer 'Bleeding Kansas.' It is one of the great States of the Union."

At this point the train moved off and Col. Cody's oration was cut short, much to the regret of Gov. Roosevelt, who seemed to enjoy the incident greatly.

TOOK POISON IN CENTRAL PARK

Suicide E. Cottrell Believed to be a Produce Exchange Broker.

Policeman Carey of the Central Park Squad found the body of a man about fifty-five years of age lying on the grass in Central Park, near Terrace Bridge, yesterday afternoon. On the grass by his side was a three-ounce bottle that contained about an ounce of carbolic acid. In the man's right hand was a small glass.

In the pockets of the clothing were found a number of letters and papers that bore the name of "E. Cottrell," but gave no address. In the vest pocket was a gold watch, with a chain, on which was a locket containing the pictures of two children, a girl and a boy.

The directory gives the address of an "E. Cottrell" as 241 West Forty-fourth Street, but it was denied there last night that any such person lives there.

Dr. Calvin May, living in the Osborne apartment house, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, told the police last night that from the description of the man he was one of his patients. He said Mr. Cottrell was fifty-eight years of age and a Produce Exchange broker, dealing in grain and stocks. He had a wife and three children, who were somewhere in New Jersey. Mr. Cottrell was once a wealthy man, but, according to Dr. May, met with reverses last December which caused him to become depressed and melancholy. He then became one of Dr. May's patients.

The doctor said that he took some of his patients to the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga in May this year and Mr. Cottrell was with him. He returned last Monday with some of the patients, among them Mr. Cottrell. The latter went to board in West Seventy-eighth Street. Dr. May would not give the number. He saw him last Tuesday and made an engagement with him to go Monday next to see some of Mr. Cottrell's friends. He went to the Seventy-eighth Street house to see Mr. Cottrell, but was told Mr. Cottrell had gone out in the morning and had not come back.

NAPHTHA TANK BLOWS UP.

Explosion Sets Fire to Central Union Gas Company's Engine House.

At 1:40 o'clock this morning a naphtha tank in the works of the Central Union Gas Company, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and East River, exploded, and lit the whole East River up for miles.

The burning naphtha scattered in all directions and set the engine house on fire. The cause of the explosion could not be ascertained.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GEORGIA.

Two Young Men of Prominent Families Both Believed Fatally Wounded.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—After a quarrel, which has extended over two weeks, two young men of prominent families of East Point, a suburb of Atlanta, met this evening and fought with pistols. One of the men, Sheffield Harrington, was shot in four places, and the other, Walter Hudson, was struck once. Both are believed to be fatally wounded.

It is asserted that both Walter Hudson and another man fired at Harrington. As a result of the meeting, George Hudson is in jail. The specific charge against him, however, is not made public. Four bullets struck Harrington, one entering the thigh from the back. Harrington tried time after time to fire a second shot, but each time the hammer of his revolver failed to explode the cartridge. Hudson, it is alleged, was in love with Harrington's sister, and there were reports that they were to be married. The quarrel is believed to have originated after Hudson denied the engagement.

MR. WHITE ON BRYANISM

The Ambassador's Letter to German-American Republicans.

His Reference to the Philippine Question—He Condemns the Following of Mr. Bryan.

The German-American McKinley and Roosevelt League, Twenty-first Assembly District Branch, held a mass meeting last night in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue. Arthur Von Briesen read a letter from Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, which was in part as follows:

"I need hardly say that I am in the deepest sympathy with our fellow-citizens who are supporting William McKinley. I am for the continuation and increase of prosperity in our country, and believe that his defeat and the election of Mr. Bryan would not only bring confusion and distress upon the business interests of the country, especially including the interests of labor, but that it would disgrace us in the eyes of every lover of liberty in the Old World and rejoice the hearts of reactionaries of every sort.

"As your meeting is mainly under the direction of our fellow-citizens of German birth, I may, perhaps, be allowed to say that of all the calumnies ever uttered, one of the most unjustifiable is that which attributes to the present Administration hostile feelings toward Germany. From the beginning of my stay in Germany, all my instructions from the present Administration have been to promote kindly feelings between the two countries.

"While the commercial and manufacturing rivalry between the two nations has been and remains continuous and strong, there is no reason why ill-feeling should exist. My belief is that the relations between the two nations are steadily improving.

"And now a few words of a more general sort regarding the present political situation.

"For many years past, during the most severe and dangerous crises through which our Republic has passed, our fellow-citizens of German descent have been, by overwhelming majorities, steadily and devotedly on the side of rational liberty, good government, sound currency, and at all times and places, for the maintenance of our National honor.

"Remembering all this, I cannot believe that citizens of German origin can be scared from their allegiance to Republican principles by the fact that the United States finds it necessary for a brief space of time to add to the gallant little regular army a body of forty to fifty thousand volunteers. And I also believe it a calumny to assert that German Republicans are likely to turn their backs upon their old party because the United States is protecting a great population from murder and pillage by an infamous banditti.

"The American people have yet to decide what their relation shall be to the territories obtained in the recent war. I believe that they will decide carefully and justly, and in the meantime I feel that the whole question is infinitely safer in the hands of William McKinley and his advisers than in the hands of the opposing candidate, obedient to the dictates of the mixed array of silverites, Populists, and harum-scarum camp followers of every description who form the main body of his supporters."

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., had been invited to address the meeting, but he sent word he could not be present on account of an engagement. Abraham Gruber was one of the speakers, and others who spoke were Gen. F. V. Greene, Carl Hauser, Samuel S. Slater, and William S. Bennett.

RESCUED IN SPITE OF HIMSELF.

Would-Be Suicide Dragged Senseless Out of East River.

The passengers on the ferryboat Alaska on a trip from Greenpoint to East Twenty-third Street yesterday morning witnessed a desperate fight for a life in the river. The weird contest was between Patrick Dunseich, a laborer, of 202 Green Street, Greenpoint, who had jumped from the boat determined to die, and Joseph De Temple, a foreman of the Dock Department, who was equally determined to save him. De Temple was the victor, after knocking Dunseich senseless by a blow of the fist, then carrying him to safety. The boat was about 200 yards from the New York side when Dunseich leaped over the railing. He rose near the paddlewheel, but the suction of the wheel drew him under again.

De Temple was standing on the slip when the man jumped, and without hesitation jumped in after him. Swimming to Dunseich, he grasped him, but the latter fought him off. Again Dunseich sank, and De Temple, diving, brought him up by the hair of the head. The struggle continued until De Temple struck the would-be suicide a blow in the face, rendering him unconscious. He then dragged him around to the side of the ferryboat, and both were pulled on board.

De Temple was almost exhausted when he reached the deck with his charge. Amid the cheers of the passengers Dunseich was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital.

Lack of work was his trouble.

TAPESTRY WORKERS STRIKE.

The twenty-five workmen employed by William Baumgarten & Co. in their "atelier and school" for the making of Gobelin tapestries, William's Bridge, have been out on strike since last Monday. They are all French. Their pay has been $16 a week. They want $3.50 a day.

Mr. Baumgarten says his place is the only one in this country where Gobelin tapestries are made. His men are skilled in the art. Often one works for eight months or a year on a single panel, which brings from $500 to $1,000.

Mr. Baumgarten says the demands are unreasonable, and rather than give in he will close his shop and import the tapestries. He says that they can be imported and a greater profit made than if manufactured here at the increased demand for wages. His men insist that their demands are just. They say he cannot fill their places without importing men under contract, as the French artisans are so well employed at home that they will not come here unless under guarantee. The contract labor law, they say, will prevent this.

Greek Men-o'-War's-Men Ashore.

Groups of Grecian sailors, clad in neat white uniforms, were seen in various parts of the city yesterday. Commander Coundouriotis returned the call of the navy yard's representative at noon, and made an official visit to Consul General Botassi several hours later. To-morrow the warship's officers and crew will attend the morning services in the Greek Church, on Twenty-seventh Street, near Lexington Avenue. On Monday Commander Coundouriotis will dine with Admiral Farquhar on board the flagship New York.

High School for Women Opens.

The Harlem Evening High School for Women, at 241 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, is now open. Tuition is free, and the subjects taught include a general business course, comprising arithmetic, bookkeeping, typewriting, and stenography. There are also courses in French, German, Spanish, Latin, English composition, literature, oratory, drawing, and practical designing. Other branches may also be studied upon application.

Mr. Shearman to be Operated Upon.

Thomas G. Shearman, who is seriously ill at his home, 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will undergo an operation this afternoon. The attending physicians believe that there is a stone in Mr. Shearman's left kidney, or at least that an abscess exists there. Although Mr. Shearman rested quite easily yesterday there was no very hopeful change in his condition.

$750,000 Fire in Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—The dry goods store called La Valencia, situated on the Plaza opposite the cathedral, was burned at a late hour last night. The loss is estimated at $750,000. The owners were Sebastian, Robert & Co.

Montreal Customs Agent's Trouble.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—Moses Davis, a Custom House agent, assigned to-day with liabilities approximating $90,000. Several New York City firms are creditors to the extent of about $5,000. Davis has been placed under arrest upon three charges.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The scene at the second day of the Westchester County Horse Show, at White Plains, yesterday was a repetition in a smaller way of that of Thursday, which was the so-called society day of the affair. There was a fine array of traps, and some handsome costumes. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman wore a box coat and skirt of checked tweed and a sailor hat. Her puttees, which are something of a novelty in this country, attracted much attention. Mrs. Marion Story, who tooled a four-in-hand, looked well in a tight-fitting costume of white cloth. Among others present were George Morris, who brought a party of friends on his drag; Col. De Lancey Kane and Mrs. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Maitland, who were on a drag; Mrs. Jules Reynal, J. H. Park, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., A. B. Maclay, Frank J. Gould, J. M. Gallatin, Albert C. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, and R. F. Carman. Among those who had fine entries were Howard Willetts, Richard F. Carman, Harry T. Peters, Albert C. Bostwick, Miss Catlin, Miss Florence L. Stokes, and Frank Gould. The show has been a source of great delight to the society dwellers and horse lovers of Westchester County.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Burke Roche, at Newport. J. Barton Willing has returned to Newport from a visit here. Mrs. H. Whitney of New Haven is visiting Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, and A. H. Barney is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

The annual meeting of the Baltusrol Golf Club was held at the Secretary's office, in Liberty Street, yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance of members, and the project of raising the dues of the club was thoroughly discussed. The announcement was made that, with few exceptions, the crack women players who took part in the annual championship tournament at Shinnecock Hills in August last, including Miss Griscom, the champion; Mrs. Caleb Fox, Mrs. Manice, Miss Terry, Miss Curtis, Miss Livingston, Miss Underhill, Miss Hoyt, and Mrs. Rogers, had entered or accepted the invitation to enter the coming women's tournament on the Baltusrol links Oct. 16-20.

The meets of the Monmouth County Hounds at Southampton are proving very enjoyable. George R. Schieffelin, Treasurer of the Southampton Horse Show Association, has published a card to the effect that the association will pay any damages to fences or growing crops that may be caused by the hunting under its auspices.

Among well-known people seen in town yesterday, passing through on their way to Tuxedo and elsewhere, were Mrs. Seward Webb, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Richard Orvin, and Mrs. James Speyer. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., expect to leave Newport to-day for this city to remain for the Winter. They have leased the old home of the City Club, 677 Fifth Avenue, for the Winter.

The liners sailing to-day have not very full lists. On the Princess Irene, for Bremen via Cherbourg, there are booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bailey, Horace Binney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gebhardt, Mrs. Charles J. Hopkins, G. C. Morgan, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. N. Wilkens. The Menominee, sailing to-day for London, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. James A. L. Burrell, W. B. Johnson, Smith E. Lane, and Dr. A. W. Woodburn and Mrs. Woodburn. The Spaarndam, for Rotterdam, has booked, among others, Dr. S. A. Graves, Henry Harris, Prof. L. N. Huebert, Dr. Edward Niles and Mrs. Niles, (Miss Frances Darling,) and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Wright.

Among those said to be coming on the New York, which arrived late on Thursday at Southampton, and which is scheduled to leave Southampton to-morrow, (Sunday,) will be Dr. Walter Jarvis Borrow and Mrs. Borrow, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Horatio Garrett, John W. and Robert Garrett, Lieut. Ernest P. Goodrich and Mrs. Goodrich, Walter H. Grace, Mrs. John G. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison (Miss Crocker,) Mrs. Thomas Morrison and family, Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt and daughters, Miss Juliana Wood, Mrs. Howard Page and daughter, Mrs. Charles Henry Scott and family, and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee.

Mrs. Joseph Drexel is at present at her country home, near Philadelphia. Miss Josephine Drexel, who recently returned from Europe with Miss Delafield, is at present stopping with her mother, but will return to New York in November to spend the Winter. Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston and her sisters—Mrs. James F. Sullivan of Philadelphia and Miss Nichols—are visiting their mother, Mrs. Nichols, at the latter's cottage in Elberon, N. J.

Among those who are expected on the Cunard Line steamship Campania, due to-day, are ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Capt. J. Donnell Smith, Benjamin F. Tracy, E. R. Dillingham, Simon Sterne, Louis Wormser, and Mrs. Robert Garrett.

Mrs. William Astor has changed her plans as to leaving Newport on Monday next, Oct. 1, and has now decided to remain until Oct. 8, when she will go to Bayshore, L. I., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, for a few days. From Bayshore she will go to Rhinebeck to visit Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor at Fernecliffe. She has not yet decided as to when she will go abroad.

The wedding of William Edgar Billings and Miss Florence Bloomfield of this city at All Souls' Church on Wednesday was a very quiet one, only a few relatives and intimate friends being present. It took place at 2 o'clock, and the Rev. R. Heber Newton, pastor of the church, officiated. Miss Bloomfield wore a white satin gown and her father gave her away.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who took the Duer cottage at Southampton for her son Marshall J. Dodge's marriage to Miss Priscilla Barnes, left Southampton on Tuesday last and went to her country place near Lake Warawang, Conn. Mrs. Leonard Wood, who had one of Gen. Swayne's cottages, at Shinnecock Hills, has gone for the season. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan closed their cottage on Wednesday, and Mrs. P. D. Sturges, who occupied Ingleside, Mrs. Nelson's cottage, left on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Anderson, Maurice W. Bigelow, P. S. Clarkson, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Jay White, and Miss Wilson arrived on the Columbia from Southampton yesterday.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Horton, daughter of Henry L. Horton, of West Fifty-seventh Street, and Edward F. Hutton will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 9, at St. Thomas's Church. Miss Horton's sister, Mrs. E. L. Lockwood, will be the matron of honor. There will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Hutton's brother, Frank Hutton, will be the best man.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 28.—August Belmont is registered at the La Farge cottage.

Mrs. Charles F. Chickering arrived from New York to-day for a short visit.

Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden of New York is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived at their villa, Rough Point, this evening.

Miss Marion Kemp, who spent the season with her brother, Arthur T. Kemp, at The Cloisters, will sail for Europe next month. She has taken a house in Rome for five years.

Judge Henry W. Bookstaver has returned from New York.

John A. Pinard is confined to his cottage through illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury will spend the Winter in Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan have closed their cottage and are occupying apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage for a week's stay, after which they will go to their country house for the Autumn, then to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Mrs. C. H. Baldwin and Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville entertained at dinner this evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter C. Crump of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry arrived from New York to-day to arrange for interior improvements at his cottage.

Mrs. Robert Garrett, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Frank Foster, is expected here to-morrow. Mrs. Garrett contemplates making extensive improvements to her cottage in Narragansett Avenue.

Count Tarnowski has returned from Bar Harbor and is registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson will conclude their Newport season on Monday and go to Westbury, L. I., for the Autumn. Mrs. Thompson entertained at dinner this evening.

Henry Bedlow, who has been absent from Newport for several years, is here on a visit.

Dr. and Mrs. Storer and Miss Storer will return to their Newport home on Monday after an absence of nearly two years.

I. Townsend Burden is expected here to-morrow.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry M. Hills.

Henry M. Hills, a well-known lumber broker, died yesterday at his home, in the Hotel Lincoln, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, of hemorrhage of the stomach, after an illness lasting but little more than a day. Mr. Hills, who was a man of splendid physique, weighing more than 200 pounds, was seemingly in perfect health on Thursday morning when he left his hotel. He was at a lumber yard on Eleventh Avenue about noon with a prospective customer, when he was taken violently ill and was removed to the New York Hospital. He remained there a few hours and was then removed to his apartments at the hotel. He continued to grow worse until his death, which occurred at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

He had lived at the hotel a number of years with his nine-year-old son, transacting all his business there. He did a large business, principally for Philadelphia firms. He was a Director in the Syndicate Gold Mines and Mill Company.

Semon Jacques Pardessus.

Semon Jacques Pardessus died on Thursday night at his home, 1,268 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia, in his eighty-third year. He was a descendant of an illustrious French family, and was a son of Rene Jacques Pardessus, who was of the staff of Gen. Baudet in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte and who was captured by the Austrians at the battle of Essling. Rene Pardessus escaped from the Austrians and went to the island of Martinique, from which he came to New York.

In this city, on William Street, near John, then a fashionable quarter of town, Semon Jacques Pardessus was born, in 1818. Mr. Pardessus was a pioneer importer of fancy wares, under the firm name of Lagoux & Pardessus. He had lived in Brooklyn since 1848.

Frederick N. Stanley.

Frederick N. Stanley, President of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, died at his home in New Britain, Conn., yesterday from appendicitis, aged fifty-five years. His illness was brought about through exertion in the recent dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, he being grand marshal of the parade.

Mr. Stanley was descended from one of the first settlers of New Britain. At the outbreak of the civil war, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and won promotion several times for gallantry. At the close of the war he became identified with the Stanley Rule and Level Company.

John D. Parsons.

John D. Parsons, one of the oldest printers in New York State, died last night at Albany. Mr. Parsons was born in New Baltimore on April 27, 1815, and when thirteen years old was apprenticed to a printer in Albany. In 1841 he formed a partnership with James B. Weed, son of Thurlow Weed, the firm name being Weed, Parsons & Co. This firm continued in business until 1892, during much of the time being State printers. Internal dissensions caused litigation, and the business was sold out.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIS P. FISKE, Deputy Controller of Buffalo, died on Thursday, aged fifty-four years.

Prof. JOHN E. GUTTNER of Otterbein University died of heart disease at his home in Westerville, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. For thirty-eight years he had been Greek professor at the university, and was widely known.

Ex-Sheriff JOHN D. HARRISON, President of the American Patent Leather Company, died at his home, 773 High Street, Newark, Thursday night. Mr. Harrison was seventy years old and had lived in Newark half a century. He was one of the oldest patent leather manufacturers in the country, having begun business when he attained his majority. He was also largely interested in financial and other corporations. A wife and six children survive him. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon.

JAMES REN

FAVONIUS WON HANDILY

Beat Out Motley in a Fight for the Bayview Handicap.

WHITNEY GOT ELIZABETH M.

After the Filly Won at Gravesend the Millionaire Turfman Bought Her for $20,000.

The racing at Gravesend yesterday was vastly better in promise than it was in fact, for withdrawals cut the card to pieces. The best contest of the day was for the Bayview Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, fifth on the card, which brought out a field of five, with Mr. Brown and Intrusive nearly equal favorites, and Favonius the next choice. Mr. Brown raced out to the front at the fall of the flag, followed by Motley, with Favonius third, this being the order to the middle of the back stretch, where Mr. Brown led by a length. Then Motley went to the front, and at the head of the quarter stretch threatened to make a runaway race of it. Favonius hung on in second place until well into the straight, and then made a move after the leader, running strong and straight, finally winning by a scant length. Motley was second, two lengths in front of Intrusive, third.

Seven started in the opening race, a hurdle handicap, at a mile and a half. Howard Mann, first away, at once fell back, Monroe Doctrine taking the lead, never to lose it, winning finally, ridden out, by a neck.

Withdrawals reduced the field in the Boulevard Handicap for two-year-olds, over the short six furlongs, to a field of three, with Elizabeth M. the favorite at odds on. The Puritan was first away, but Elizabeth M. promptly passed him, and galloped in front under a pull for the remainder of the distance, with Scurry second, the favorite winning easily by two lengths, while Scurry beat The Puritan fifteen lengths for the second money.

In the six furlongs sprint for maidens two years old, the Western colt Tatar started favorite at 7 to 5 in a field of nine, with Templar the next choice. Mardelmo was the first to show after the start, and raced in front for a furlong. Tatar then taking the lead and holding it to the end, winning, ridden out, by three parts of a length from Templar. For the last race five cheap two-year-olds ran at five and a half furlongs, with Quite Right and Glade Run equal favorites. Quite Right broke away in front, but was at once passed by Snark, the last horse in the betting, he leading for the remainder of the distance, and winning easily by two lengths, while Billionaire got up in the last stride and beat Quite Right by a head for second place.

The fast filly Elizabeth M., winner of the second race, was sold later by her owner, to William C. Whitney, for $20,000, after a veterinary surgeon had examined her. One reason for the large price paid is that Elizabeth M. may start with light weight for the $20,000 Matron Stakes at Morris Park, and good judges think she has a chance to win. Her most formidable opponents will be Commando and Tommy Atkins.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles. J. Underwood & Co.'s Monroe Doctrine, by Tristan-Aquilon, ch. h., 6 years, 132 pounds, (Barry,) 3 to 1 and even, won, driving, by a neck; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Maxo, ch. g., 4, 146, (Veitch,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, (coupled with Last Cord,) second by five lengths from P. H. Hume's Diner, b. h., 5, 145, (Owens,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, (coupled with Island Prince,) third. Time—2:50 2-5. Howard Mann, Island Prince, Last Cord, and Brahmin also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Boulevard Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. F. M. Milden's Elizabeth M., by Watercrass-Hana, ch. f., 124 pounds, (Henry,) 3 to 10 and out, won easily by two lengths; P. S. P. Randolph's Scurry, ch. g., 95, (T. Knight,) 10 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by fifteen lengths from E. F. Simms's The Puritan, b. c., 111, (Spencer,) 12 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:10 2-5. Only three horses ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards. Chiefs Fleischmann's Bonnie Dundee—Powhatan-Barbecue, b. g., aged, 109 pounds, (N. Turner,) 9 to 10 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; John H. Carr's King Barleycorn, ch. c., 4 years, 114, (O'Connor,) 15 to 10 and out, second by a length and a half from Samuel H. Hildreth's Trillo, br. h., 5, 107, (Henry,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:46. Tip Gallant also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, weights fourteen pounds under the scale; about six furlongs. The Hawthorne Stable's Tatar, by Turco-Fiona, ch. g., 109 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; Arthur Featherstone's Templar, b. g., 109, (O'Connor,) 3 to 1 and even, second by two lengths from Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. c., 111, (Littlefield,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:12 2-5. Lizzie Regent, Mardelmo, Hopbrook, League Island, Monaco Prince, and Pegasus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Bayview Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a sixteenth. Green B. Morris's Favonius, by Kinglike-Favonia, b. c., 4 years, 123 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, won handily by a length; William Lakeland's Motley, gr. f., 3, 106, (Frasch,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by four lengths from Lawrence Waterbury's Intrusive, ch. h., 5, 126, (T. Burns,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:47 4-5. Potente and Mr. Brown also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs. W. L. Oliver's Snark, by Lissak-Unadilla, b. g., 99 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won easily by two lengths; J. H. Carr's Billionaire, ch. c., 102, (O'Connor,) 7 to 2 and even, second by a head from Arthur White's Quite Right, ch. g., 98, (J. Slack,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:09. Glade Run and Sinfi also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages. About six furlongs. Redpath, 119 pounds; Filon d'Or, 118; Lady Schorr and Wooster Boy, 114 each; His Royal Highness and Joe Frey, 113 each; Musette, 111; Colonel Podden, 110; Sparrow Wing, 108; Diamond Dot, 107; The Schemer, 106; Rochester, 105; Magic Light, 104; Sinfi, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong. King Barleycorn, 113 pounds; Survivor, 111; Greenock and Half Time, 110 each; Trillo, 108; The Amazon, 107; Tip Gallant and Alsike, 100 each; The Chamberlain and Radford, 105 each; Miss Hanover, 98.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap for two-year-olds. About six furlongs. Lady Schorr, 119 pounds; Blues, 118; Silver Dale and Bedeck, 117 each; Beau Gallant, 116; Water Color, 115; Dublin, 114; King Lief, 113; Telamon, 109; Driscoll, 102; Autolight, 99; Doctor Barlow, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. Imp, 126 pounds; Jack Point, 116; Think Coat, 114; Anadroniculs, 102; Charentus and Gonfalon, 100 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Piederich and Arden, 106 pounds each; Estelada and Malden, 105 each; Dangerfield, 104; Dactyl and Cherished, 103 each; Queen Carnival, 101; Princess Evelyn, Tucson, and The Golden Prince, 99 each; Ginki, Tenario, and The Brother, 97 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $750, allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Compensation, 126 pounds; Bettie Gray, 113; Kirkwood, 111; Half Time and Huitzilopochtli, 108 each; Withers, Belgrade, Cyrano, and Ten Candles, 107; Star Chime and Wooster Boy, 104 each; Radford, 102.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Six furlongs—Little Tim, 102, (Tally,) 1; El Oriente, 112, 2; Hanswurst, 115, 3. Time—1:15. Six furlongs—Dollie Wetthoff, 102, (Tally,) 1; Pope Leo, 102, 2; La Goleta, 99, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five furlongs—Blink, 105, (Dupee,) 1; The Butcher, 106, 2; Cora Goetz, 106, 3. Time—1:01¼. Mile and a sixteenth—Aloha II., 93, (Buchanan,) 1; Bill Garrett, 93, 2; Imp. Mint Sauce, 100, 3. Time—1:45½. Mile and seventy yards—Baird, 92, (Flick,) 1; Vernetta, 87, 2; The Sluggard, 104, 3. Time—1:45½. Mile and an eighth—Walkenshaw, 99, (Buchanan,) 1; Koenig, 102, 2; Macy, 107, 3. Time—1:56½.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Five furlongs—W. J. Deboe, 108, (Booker,) 1; Saragamp, 105, 2; Mattie Bain, 105, 3. Time—1:02¾. Six furlongs—John McCarthy, 103, (Aker,) 1; Horsa, 105, 2; Russian, 100, 3. Time—1:14½. Seven furlongs—Doc Perrish, 101, (Nelson,) 1; The Tory, 110, 2; Troubaline, 101, 3. Time—1:29. Mile and seventy yards—Handicapper, 101, (Wonderly,) 1; Crossmolina, 101, 2; Hermencia, 101, 3. Time—1:45½. Six furlongs—Lake Fonso, 102, (Hicks,) 1; Iola, 104, 2; Earl Fonso, 102, 3. Time—1:13¾. Five and a half furlongs—Ode, 99, (Wonderly,) 1; Chanton, 101, 2; Sagacity, 104, 3. Time—1:08.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Mile and a sixteenth—Amelia Strathmore, 101, (Dominick,) 1; Sylvian, 91, 2; Rushfields, 111, 3. Time—1:52. Six furlongs—Vicie Vance, 109, (Boland,) 1; Diana Fonso, 103, 2; Negligence, 105, 3. Time—1:16. Seven furlongs—Our Lady, 100, (Bassinger,) 1; Bean, 100, 2; Glenbow, 103, 3. Time—1:32¼. Mile and a quarter—Orlandine, 97, (Coburn,) 1; Grey Forge, 101, 2; Nandora, 108, 3. Time—2:18. Seven furlongs—Hi Kollar, 105, (Dominick,) 1; Old Fox, 99, 2; Tickful, 96, 3. Time—1:32¼. Six furlongs—Small Jack, 88, (Dominick,) 1; Curd Gillock, 91, 2; Ned Wickes, 115, 3. Time—1:18.

Bullman Will Ride Again.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday morning in the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Jockey Club at Gravesend, with August Belmont, Chairman; J. H. Bradford, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, James R. Keene, and Andrew Miller in attendance. The meeting heard the report of the Stewards of the Gravesend Fall meeting in the case of Jockey John Bullman, who was suspended for threatening the life of Jockey Nash Turner and decided that his retirement from the Gravesend meeting was sufficient punishment. In the case of Jockey J. C. Mitchell, who was suspended for a suspicious ride on the horse Maximo Gomez, it was ordered that the boy be restored to good standing.

The Secretary of The Jockey Club was authorized to issue a trainer's license to Edward Heffner, who has been under suspension for nearly two years. Jockey John Sullivan, who was disqualified from riding on Jockey Club tracks through having ridden at unrecognized meetings, was restored to good standing. Licenses were issued to the following: Jockeys—J. J. Hoar and Michael T. Miles; Trainers—A. C. Franklin, J. B. Respass, and M. Sheedy.

SPEEDWAY MATCH RACE.

Alvez Beat David Harum in Two Fast Brushes—Loser Aide Galveston Sufferers.

Two of the fastest trotters of the Speedway, Nathan Straus's Alvez (2:09½) and David Harum, belonging to Col. W. Perry Taylor of Buffalo, had a three-heat brush on the Harlem course yesterday afternoon. Alvez was the winner, taking the first and third heats. The loser of the race was to contribute $200 to the Galveston Relief Fund, and it was only a few minutes after the deciding heat, in which his horse was beaten but gave an excellent account of himself, that Col. Taylor gracefully handed over $200 in greenbacks to Dr. Kane, President of the Road Drivers' Association.

David Harum was driven by H. H. James, while Isaac Fleming wielded the reins over Alvez.

The only real good heat of the three was the third one. The first two were tame. In fact, many of the spectators thought the horses were only warming up as they came around the bend the first time and got near enough to be distinguished. Alvez had a long lead, with neither going very fast. David Harum had made a break soon after the start and was out of it from that time. James, however, sent him over the full half mile. In the second heat it was Alvez that broke, while David Harum showed a clean, steady clip all the way, and won by several lengths.

The third heat was more like a horse race. Alvez was slightly in the lead rounding the turn, both well in their stride and coming at a swift pace. About the quarter Alvez broke, but hadn't made more than one or two skips before Fleming had him on a trot again without losing any ground. Alvez maintained his advantage to the end, winning by an open length.

Cries of "Good boy, Ike!" and hand clapping greeted the winner. It may have been the hand clapping that caused a horse drawing a buggy and preceding slowly along the west side of the Speedway to shy as the competing trotters passed the finish line. A woman spectator who was in the buggy was thrown out by the shying of the horse and slightly injured about the head. The horse started on a gallop up the incline. Policeman Fitzgerald had the horse in tow quicker than it takes to tell it, but had no sooner quieted the animal ere he had another one to deal with.

Going up the incline, the first horse collided with a light wagon drawn by a bay pacer and containing a lady and gentleman. The shaft of the second vehicle was broken off squarely and the pacer took fright. Fitzgerald brought him to a standstill under Washington Bridge, the occupants of the rig sensibly taking the policeman's advice to sit still.

There was much lively brushing outside of the main event. The first one found James Murphy's trotter, Fred B., (2:10¾,) A. E. Thompson's Watcheye, (2:11¼,) and Louis Kuhl's Hyannis (2:11¼) engaged. The finish was in keeping with the closeness of the records of the competing trio. There was not more than a length between the three, Watcheye being first and Hyannis second. Hyannis made a nose finish with the brown pacer Sir William, driven by William Durando, it being Sir William's nose that passed the finish post first.

Others on the road were George M. Ely, behind the black trotter Eagle Woodnut, (2:20¼;) John Donley and R. E. McMann, behind Bachelor Boy, (2:25¾;) John Cornish, with his trotter, David B., (2:09¾;) W. A. Minor, with Dolly M.; John Smith, driving the mare Maggie Nelson; John McGuire, with a swift-moving team; Dr. Kane, with Little Gem, (2:15½;) A. B. Gwathmey, with Belton, Jr.; Andrew Phillips, with Harry L., (2:24½;) William Spier, with his trotter, Copeland, (2:09½;) Dan Wilbur, driving Nigger Boy, (2:20¾;) George Main, with the bay mare Miss Meander, (2:16½;) Charles Lloyd, with the chestnut gelding Richard B., (2:21¼;) J. W. Dodge, Jr., with the gelding Krischina, (2:24½;) Joseph Garneau, with Dictum, (3, 2:20¼;) A. R. Meyers, with Peter H., (2:26½;) W. G. Bird, with his black pacer Davis Boy, (2:19¼,) and Christopher Hackett, behind King Tom.

Before the brushing Nathan Straus drove Cobwebs a fast quarter. The time was 0:30 4-5.

TUXEDO'S SOCIETY EVENT.

First Annual Horse Show Held on the Polo Grounds—Work of the Judges.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 28.—All Tuxedo society turned out to-day to attend the first annual horse show, which was held on the polo grounds. The day was ideal; just right for horses.

Pierre Lorillard, Jr., was one of the first to arrive on the scene with his four-in-hand, on which were Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Mr and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman. Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, with Miss Fifi Potter as guest, were also in a fancy runabout. Others in traps were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and others. To-day being the first day, there were only four classes shown, and of these the horses of Pierre Lorillard, Jr., took two first prizes and one second. To-morrow all classes will be shown in the morning and afternoon. No pains have been spared by the committee to make the show a success. Dr. Frank C. Grenside of New York and C. S. Patterson of Tuxedo acted as judges. Summary:

Single Harness Horses, Fifteen Hands and Over.—Won by Henry W. Poor's Skylark; P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Acrobat, second; Bruce Price's Lady Stratmore, third.

Single Harness Horses, Under Fifteen Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Beau; W. P. Hamilton's Shooting Star, second; C. B. Alexander's Magic, third.

Pairs of Roadsters.—Won by Samuel Spencer's pair; George F. Baker's second, and Mrs. Walker B. Smith's third.

Single Harness Horses, Fifteen Hands and Under 15.3.—Won by P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Alcuf; Mrs. J. Vatable's Follette, second; T. Suffern Tailer's Black Beauty, third.

WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

Trotting and Pacing Events in Connection with Ring Awards.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—There were about 10,000 visitors at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show to-day, and another fair day favored the management. The summaries:

Trotters—Won by Highland Baron, b. s., 15.3 hands, 5 years, Robert E. Bonner; Quarter Cup, E. Y. Clawson, second; Pathfinder, br. s., 15.2 hands, Howard Willits, third.

Ponies in Harness—Won by Just-in-Time, blk. g., 11.3 hands, 7 years, Thomas L. Watt, Jr.; Tramp, 12 hands, 7 years, T. Hunt Talmage, second; Beauty, br. m., 3 years, Miss Gladys Toplitz, third.

Harness Horses—Won by Lord Chesterfield, b. s., 15 hands, 8 years; Albert C. Bostwick; Hosan, 15.1 hands, Howard Willits, second; Black Venus, blk. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, R. W. Rivers, third.

Ponies in Harness—Won by imp. Mar, blk. s., 12 hands, 13 years, Thomas L. Watt, Jr.; White Arrow, g. g., 12½ hands, 7 years, Master Willie Leish, second; Beauty, blk. and w. m., 12½ hands, 10 years, Henry G. Autrenvieth, third.

Three heavyweight hunters, up to carrying 190 pounds or over, conformation and soundness to count 50 per cent.—Won by Beverly, g. g., 16.1 hands, Howard Willits; Virginia Bell, b. m., 15.3 hands, Miss Marion Halloway, second; Bars, b. g., 16.2 hands, L. Trowbridge Martin, third.

Harness Horses—Won by Lady Flavia, b. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years, J. N. Gallatin; Lanser, blk. s., 15.2 hands, R. F. Carman, second; Virginia, b. g., 15 hands, W. R. H. Martin, third.

Pairs of Roadsters—Won by Daisy C., g. m., 15 hands, 6 years, and Molly L., s. m., 15 hands, 7 years, David McAudilss; Ohio's Pride, ch. g., 16 hands, 4 years, and Ohio's Joy, ch. g., 16 hands, 5 years, J. Campbell Thompson, second.

Tandems—Won by Lady Teazle, b. m., 16.1¼ hands, and Paul, b. g., 15.3½ hands, W. R. H. Martin; Count Monarchal, b. g., 15.1 hands, 9 years, and In It, r. g., 15.1¼ hands, 8 years, Mrs. Edward R. Ladew, second.

Pairs of Ponies in Harness—Won by Sunbeam, g. m., 14.1 hands, and Greydawn, gr. g., 14 hands, Howard Willits; Woman in Black, blk. m., 14 hands, 5 years, and Tolu, r. m., 14½ hands, 8 years, Miss Marion Holloway, second.

Pair of Harness Horses—Won by Landsend, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, and Landlubber, ch. g., 15.3 hands, 6 years, Albert C. Bostwick; Brownie, br. g., 15.1 hands, 6 years, and Dick, b. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, F. J. Gould, second. Mr. Bostwick and Mr. Gould drove their own teams.

Racing summaries follow:

2:29 Class—Trotting; purse $250.

Honey Bee, ch. m., J. L. Halstead, Nyack, N. Y.			1 1 1
Dolly Keeler, b. m., Harlem Valley Stock Farm			3 2 2
Too Soon, blk. s., Nutborne Stock Farm, Port Chester			2 3 6
Jeanne Lauson, b. m., A. V. Whiteman, Port Chester			4 4 3
Star Peter, b. s., Elisha Austin, Tuckahoe, N. Y.			5 5 5
Reed Bird, rn. g., A. Knapp, West Nyack, N. Y.			6 6 4
Daisybell, br. m., J. Keegan, Larchmont, N. Y.			7 7 dr
St. Comet, b. g., C. J. S. Horton, Pocantico Hills			8 dr

Time—2:26½; 2:28; 2:27½.

2:30 Class—Trotting; purse $250.

Master Spink, b. g., C. H. Devine, White Plains, N. Y.			1 1 1
Ned H. Woodnut, b. g., Harlem Valley Stock Farm			2 2 2
Harry Wells, b. s., A. T. Miller, Mount Kisco, N. Y.			3 3 4
Charles H. Woodnut, b. g., Lee Flood, White Plains			4 4 3

Time—2:35; 2:33 1-3; 2:31.

2:24 Class—Pacing; purse $250. Unfinished from Thursday.

Helen D., b. m., (Maloney)			2 2 5 1 1 1
Elsie E., b. m., (McBride)			1 1 6 6 3 3
Wesley, b. g., (Huff)			3 4 1 2 2 2
Minstrel, b. m., (Miller)			7 5 2 5 5 4
Homer, ch. s., (Austin)			8 3 3 3 5 4
Bonnie Kirkland, blk. s., (Crawford)			4 7 4 4 4 5
Red Echo, ch. g., (Daveson)			5 6 dr
Sir Arthur Wilkes, blk. s., (Brown)			6 dr.

Time—2:26 3-5; 2:25; 2:27; 2:26¾; 2:24¾; 2:32.

Harness Racing Results.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 28.—Foals of 1897; trotting or pacing; purse $200.

Gladys, ch. m., (Moore, Jr.)			1 1 1
Dirigo, b. g., (Curry)			2 2 2
Lottie M., ch. m., (David)			3 3 3
David Harum, b. g., (Roeckel)			4 4 4

Time—2:30¾; 2:27½; 2:29.

Special premium; gentlemen's road horse, driven by owner; purse $200.

Rosala, b. m., J. F. Gibson, N. Y.			1 1
Elkader Girl, b. m., J. V. Baylis, New Hyde Park, L. I.			2 3
Monetto, ch. g., Edward Duryea, Rosiyn, L. I.			3 4
Lottie, ch. m., H. B. Hutcheson, Hempstead, L. I.			4 2
Redington Prince, br. g., W. C. Card, Elmhurst, L. I.			5 ds

Time—2:30¼; 2:28¾.

2:18 Class—Trotting; purse $400.

Walter H., b. g., (Guion)			3 1 1 2 1
Pet Raven, blk. m., (Hendrickson)			1 2 5 1 2
Rival, br. m., (Tichenurst)			2 3 3 3 3
Albert Powell, b. g., (Robbins)			dis.

Time—2:18¾; 2:17½; 2:19¾; 2:20; 2:19¾.

2:20 Class—Pacing; purse $400.

Nymph, b. m., (Hendrickson)			4 1 1 1
Mariana, blk. m., (Davis)			1 2 2 2
Mary's Own, blk. m., (Lawrence)			2 3 4 3
Minnie W., br. m., (Nagle)			3 5 3 4
Wire Nail, blk. g., (McClure)			5 4 5 ds

Time—2:23; 2:21½; 2:21¾; 2:22½.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—2:15 Pacing.—Purse, $600.

Dan L.			1 1 1
Eagle Medium			2 2 2
Junero			8 3 3
Brown Heel			5 4 6
Lady Intrigue			6 5 5
Cascade			4 7 5
Cassie Fletcher			7 6 7
Cudray			3 8 ds

Time—2:14¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:18 Trotting.—Purse, $500.

Maurine			1 1 1
Norval Red			4 2 2
Rob Roy			2 5 3
Winifred M.			3 3 4
Times-Herald			5 4 5
Myrtle Boy			6 6 dr

Time—2:19½; 2:17¼; 2:18½.

2:20 Trotting.—Purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Myrtle S.			1 2 1 2
Ballerton			2 1 5 1
Pleasant Hill Belle			3 4 2 3
Dave Hughes			4 3 3 6
Guyguta			6 5 4 4
Cecilia			5 6 6 5
Rosewood K.			ds
Almont West			ds

Time—2:20¼; 2:19½; 2:22¼; 2:22¼.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 28.—2:30 class, trot; purse $300:

Bell Ita, b. m., by Aristos, (Howe)			1 1 1
Hellenn Russell, blk. m., (Wood)			2 2 2
Baron Rock, br. s., (Lyman)			4 3 3
Mollie T., g. m., (Eldridge)			3 4 4

Time—2:28¾; 2:27½; 2:29¼.

2:27 class, pacing; purse $300:

Anna F., ch. m., by Henry F., dam Lena F., (Rowland)			1 1 1
Belmar, blk. m., (Fortune)			2 2 5
Daisy B., b. m., (Laurence)			5 4 2
Keywood Chief, ch. g., (Galusha)			3 3 5
Wood B., ch. g., (Jones)			4 5 4
Blue Gum, b. g., (Hilsinger)			7 6 6
Yorkville Boy, b. g., (Kirby)			6 7 7

Time—2:22¾; 2:23½; 2:25¾.

Free for all, purse $300:

Timepiece, b. s., by Mambertonian, (Snow)			1 1 1
Pansy Blossom, g. m., (Galusha)			3 2 2
Neil Alcyoner, g. g., (Halstead)			2 3 3
Grover G., blk. g., (Hilsinger)			6 6 4

Time—2:17; 2:16¼; 2:16¾.

American Jockeys Win.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At the last day's racing of the Newmarket First October Meeting to-day, the Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Mr. Theobald's brown colt Volodyovski, ridden by Lester Reiff.

The Scurry Nursery Stakes (handicap) was won by P. Lorillard's chestnut colt Tenebrous, by The Sailor Prince, out of Vestal, with Clemoon up.

An all-aged Selling Plate was won by J. A. Drake's Swirl, guided by L. Reiff. The Candlemas colt, with Tod Sloan in the saddle, came in second, and Mr. Corrigan's Snaresbrook captured third place, Skeets Martin having the mount.

The Bretby Welter Handicap was won by Mr. Corrigan's Rose Tree, J. H. Martin again having the mount.

LAKEWOOD POLO TEAM WON.

Contest Was for the Somerset County Cups at Bernardsville.

George Gould aided his Lakewood team to fresh triumphs on the polo field yesterday when it won the Somerset County cups by defeating the Somerset Polo Club on the latter's field at Bernardsville, N. J.

Lakewood had decidedly the stronger team, and allowed the home club 8 goals at the start. At the close of the second period honors had been made all square, and then, playing safely as well as slowly, Lakewood won by 13¾ goals to 12, the fraction being caused by the loss of one-quarter of a goal from a safety made by C. R. Snowden.

The line-up was:

LAKEWOOD.	Hd'cp.	SOMERSET.	Hd'cp.
1. George J. Gould	3	1. E. A. Stevens	2
2. R. J. Collier	3	2. A. Alexander	3
3. J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	7	3. R. L. Stevens	3
Back. C. R. Snowden.	5	Back. R. Stevens	2
Total	18	Total	10

Lakewood set a hot pace at the start and met with little opposition except from Richard Stevens and Alexander.

"Monte" Waterbury, well mounted on his California ponies, showed his usual quickness at the ball and made the first three goals. George Gould made the last one in the period and the seventh for Lakewood, carrying the ball beautifully for more than half the distance of the field, while Richard Stevens, the tennis player, nearly rode his bay pony off its legs in a desperate effort to catch him.

In the second period Alexander made a sensational goal, getting the ball near Lakewood's goal posts and taking it clean up the field by a series of well-directed strokes.

Alexander made the final goal from another long run and earned a genuine Somerset Club ovation.

The summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1.	Waterbury	Lakewood	2:19
2.	Waterbury	Lakewood	2:30
3.	Waterbury	Lakewood	0:49
4.	E. A. Stevens	Somerset	0:17
5.	Snowden	Lakewood	0:18
6.	Collier	Lakewood	3:05
7.	Robert Stevens	Somerset	3:00
8.	Collier	Lakewood	0:26
9.	Gould	Lakewood	3:08

Last goal made 51 seconds over time.

SECOND PERIOD.

1.	Waterbury	Lakewood	3:39
2.	Collier	Lakewood	2:40
3.	Alexander	Somerset	5:42
4.	Collier	Lakewood	2:50
5.	Waterbury	Lakewood	3:13

Last goal made 1 minute 15 seconds over time.

THIRD PERIOD.

1.	Collier	Lakewood	3:32
2.	Waterbury	Lakewood	2:41

Lakewood penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

FOURTH PERIOD.

1.	Snowden	Lakewood	0:55
2.	Alexander	Somerset	13:43

Lakewood—Goals earned, 14; lost ¼ for a safety; total, 13¾.

Somerset—Goals earned, 4; allowed by handicap, 8; total, 12.

Referee—Rudolph Kissell; scorers and timekeepers, C. M. Chapin and B. Stevens.

N. Y. A. C. ANNUAL GAMES.

Record-Breaking Performance Expected at Travers Island To-day.

The sixty-fifth athletic games of the New York Athletic Club will be held to-day on the club grounds at Travers Island, and are expected to form a fitting climax to the outdoor athletic season. All the prominent metropolitan athletes are entered, and some record-breaking performances are expected. Maxwell W. Long, the speedy sprinter, who has just announced his intention of retiring from the track, will make an effort to lower the American record of 48¾ seconds in the quarter-mile, while Dennis Horgan, the Irish champion shot-putter, is expected to make a record in putting the sixteen-pound shot.

In addition to the regular events, the swimming championships and the two-mile steeplechase of the Amateur Athletic Union will also be decided.

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA

Undergraduates Out in Force to Watch the Practice.

'VARSITY SCORED ONCE

Coach Sanford Introduced the Candidates to Offense and Defense End Playing.

Undergraduate enthusiasm, a most telling force in the development of college athletic teams, has apparently arrived at Columbia. Nearly 500 students rimmed the gridiron on South Field, opposite the university library, yesterday afternoon, and remained interested spectators throughout the sharp practice given the football candidates by Coach Sanford and Capt. Simons. Such a turnout at this season of the year sent the hopes of well-wishers of the team tingling, for apathy among the Columbia students last Fall was one of the most serious obstacles with which the coachers and managers of the eleven had to contend.

The heat which told severely on several members of the squad during Thursday's hard practice, was again felt yesterday, and Coach Sanford kept the men out only an hour and a half. Twenty-three candidates trotted to the field shortly after 3 o'clock, and were at once set to work at the usual preliminary practice of passing and falling on the ball. This lasted nearly half an hour, and then Coach Sanford introduced a new feature in the daily routine. "Algy" Boyesen and Goodman were sent down to one end of the field, while the remaining candidates were lined up, and each in turn drilled in following punts down the field. This was intended to give a line on the promising candidates for the end positions, in which the squad has so far appeared to be weakest. McCollom, the little sophomore, again proved the most alert, while Ashley and Austin did some surprisingly good work. The remainder of the squad found difficulty in downing Boyesen, who frequently wormed like an eel through successive tackles. Ashley did much of the kicking, and again showed unusual ability. His punts were well placed, and the ball was frequently sent spinning forty or fifty yards down the field.

At 4 o'clock two elevens were selected and sent through signal practice. Coach Sanford taking charge of the 'Varsity team, while Capt. Simons, who is still unable to don football clothes, coached the scrub. The elevens were lined up as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrub.
McCollom	Left end	Bateson
Austin	Left tackle	Green
Bruce	Left guard	Kohrs
Murphy	Centre	Rogers
Tyson	Right guard	Dugro
Burchell	Right tackle	Pell
Konig	Right end	Le Prince
Goodman	Quarter back	B. Boyesen
Holman	Right half back	Walham
A. Boyesen	Left half back	Boehm
Ashley	Full back	Hillhouse

In the work of the scrub, fumbling was again a serious flaw, and both elevens showed a lack of the dash that greater familiarity with the signals will doubtless bring.

The elevens were lined up against each other for a ten-minute game at half-past four. The scrub was given the ball at its fifteen-yard line, but for two or three minutes off side plays were so persistently made by both teams that the ball did not get further than the quarter back. The fault was shared by the old players as well as new, and Bruce, a substitute guard last year, had to be admonished several times by Coach Sanford.

The squad will be greatly strengthened Monday by the appearance of Morley and Smythe, who will probably reach New York to-morrow. W. D. Hennen, a former Harvard weight-thrower, will also join the squad Monday. Hennen is a man of strong physique, over 6 feet tall, and weighing nearly 200 pounds. He will probably be tried at guard. Manager Shoemaker said last night that he had received word from Slocovitch, last year's end, that he would arrive early next week to assist in coaching the team. He will not enter college this year.

The candidates are now all housed at the training quarters, in West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near the college buildings. The men eat at tables in the quarters, but training in its full rigor has not yet been begun. The daily menu shows a considerable variety, although muscle-making food is the most prominent. The daily purchases of the steward include 120 pounds of meat.

ADDITIONS TO YALE'S LINE.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—"Dick" Sheldon joined the 'Varsity line-up this afternoon for the first time, and was put in at right guard, where he played when he was on the 1897 team. Olcott, last year's guard, played centre again to-day and Bayne went in at the other guard in place of Capt. Brown, who coached the line-up. Sheldon is not yet in condition to play a fast half and was winded after six minutes' play.

On the college team Richardson, the centre candidate, was put at guard and Holt at centre, with Keane quarter back. Keane was badly hurt in the tussle, and had to be carried off the field by McBride. His ankle was strained and he will be laid up for several days.

Capt. Brown and Coach McBride put the 'Varsity and college elevens through two short-run halves, the first one lasting twelve minutes and the second one eight. In neither half did the 'Varsity score on the sub team. Hale played full back on the 'Varsity team, and his rushes through Holt gained yard after yard for the 'Varsity. The team lined up to-day in the following order: Left end, Gould; left tackle, Kunzig; left guard, Bayne; centre, Olcott; right guard, Sheldon and Gile; right tackle, Stillman; right end, Coy; quarter back, Fincke; left half back, Sharpe; right half back, Chadwick; full back, Hale.

PRINCETON'S 'VARSITY IMPROVES.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The 'Varsity Tigers showed the scrubs how to play football in this afternoon's practice game. The playing was hard and full of snap and dash from start to finish. It took only five minutes for the first team to earn a touchdown, the first they have made this year. Mattis was the man who carried the ball across the line.

Short but sure drives were repeatedly made through the scrub line, and several timely dashes were made around end by Levick.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Preparations for the State Christian Endeavor Convention.

Many Speakers of National Reputation Expected to be Present at Binghamton—National Colors to be Worn.

Arrangements have been practically completed for the annual convention of the New York State Christian Endeavor Societies, to be held at Binghamton Oct. 15, 16, and 17, and a very large attendance is expected, as these gatherings have grown steadily in popularity year by year. The convention text is "Thou therefore endure hardness as a good soldier." The inaugural session Monday evening will be devoted to a "preliminary skirmish" under the direction of William B. Wallace of Utica, and addresses are to be made by H. A. Kinports of this city, John C. Clements of Binghamton, C. R. Van Buskirk of Brooklyn, H. F. Remington of Rochester, W. B. Jones of Albany, Mrs. C. C. Luckey of Brooklyn, and Thomas M. Vickers of Syracuse.

The following evening the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., auther of "In His Steps," is expected to speak, and among others who are to take a leading part in the proceedings of the convention are the Rev. Dr. William Elliott Griffis, author and traveler; the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. E. F. Hallenbeck, Albany; the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of this city, the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, General Secretary of the National Temperance Society; John Willis Baer of Boston, General Secretary of the National Christian Endeavor Societies, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of this city.

The official badge of the delegates will be emblematic of Broome County, and will be made of celluloid, tied with a red ribbon, with white lettering on a blue field, and the flag of the convention will also display the National colors, intended to represent in this instance the aggressive character of the assemblage.

A number of excursions in and about Binghamton and social gatherings have been arranged for the entertainment of delegates between the sessions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Oct. 7, 1900.

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SUBJECT—Jesus Dining with a Pharisee. —Luke xiv., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—Luke xiv., 11.

At some unknown time, in some unknown city, an unknown Pharisee courteously invited Jesus of Nazareth to "eat bread" with him. The story is told us by St. Luke, and by him alone. The invitation was for "the Sabbath day," and it appears to have been accepted without the least hesitation or questioning. It was a social gathering, but it was not such a one as our modern society has introduced and fostered on the Lord's Day for merely worldly pleasures. It was rather a religious occasion.

In fact, "the Sabbath day," by the Mosaic ritual, was always a "feast" day. It was the first on the list of special feasts appointed for all Israel, (Leviticus xxiii., 1-3,) and every one was to be "a holy convocation." To the Mosaic ritual many observances, held to be just as sacred as the original law, had been added by "the traditions of the elders," and this feast being prepared by "one of the chief Pharisees," we may be sure was not wanting in anything to make it conform to the most rigid requirements of the day.

On this subject Bishop Stevens, in his "Sabbaths of Our Lord," says: "It seems that the rich men in our Lord's time, acting on the glosses and teachings of the scribes, made Sabbath feasts not only for personal enjoyment, but for sacred hospitality. Special directions were given by the rabbins for the preparation of the Sabbath table—'Let a man arrange his table, and spread the couches, and order all the affairs of his house, that he may find it ready and ordered when he returns from the synagogue—for Rabbi Joses says that two angels accompany a man on the Sabbath evening on his return from the synagogue, the one good, the other evil. When he comes to his house, if the Sabbath lamps be found lighted and the table prepared and the couch spread, the good angel says God grant that it may be so on the next Sabbath, and the evil angel must say Amen in spite of himself. But if this be not the case, then the evil angel says God grant that it may be so (i. e., no feast and no preparation for it) the next Sabbath, and then the good spirit must say Amen in spite of himself.' The Sabbath feast was cheerful, but religious. A priest or scribe was usually invited to ask a blessing and guide the conversation, and so we find Jesus bidden as a guest to the tables of the rich, with the design, it may be, of securing a blessing from His presence, for the people generally recognized in Him a great prophet and a good man."

NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS.

Whatever may have been the expectation, however, of this Pharisee, Jesus went into his house as freely and as graciously as He did into that of either Matthew or Zacchaeus. He never made any distinction in this respect between the rich and the poor—the respected and the degraded—the Pharisees and the Publicans. All needed His salvation, and it might just as truly have been said of Him—this man receiveth Pharisees and Scribes—as it was said "This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them," (Luke xv., 3,) for we have three recorded instances of His eating with Pharisees, (Luke vii., 36; xi., 37; xiv., 1,) and only two of His eating with "publicans and sinners." (Luke v., 27-29; xix., 2-5.) The impression that He consorted chiefly with the outcasts of society, therefore, is not based on the frequency with which He was found in their company, but upon that pride of man which looked upon it then, as it looks upon it now, with surprise that He should consider them at all. But in His sight there was, and is, "no difference" (Romans iii., 22,) between classes, or between men. He came "to seek, and to save, that which was lost." (Luke xix., 10.)

When He went into the house of this "chief of the Pharisees" on this "Sabbath day," He found there a very select assembly. Evidently His host had invited his "friends," and "brethren," and "kinsmen," and "rich neighbors." (v. 12.) "lawyers and Pharisees" (v. 3) to meet Him. So it was a company of the highest respectability. They were not only men of high standing in the community, but they were especially men of high standing in "good society," well versed in all of the requirements of social etiquette for such occasions. Thus Jesus sat down that day with men who prided themselves on their religious sanctity, on their good manners, and upon their generous hospitalities. If those about Him, under thes circumstances, "watched Him," it need not surprise any of His disciples if they are as narrowly and as constantly "watched" when they are in the company of the worldly and the unbelieving.

As this goodly company assembled and entered into conversation, Jesus evidently took part in it as freely as any, and every one present listened very attentively to all that He said. The story as recorded, however, is very apt to leave the impression on our minds that He not only took a part, but that He took the leading part, silencing all others, and using, for some reason not recorded, the occasion simply to reprove both His fellow-guests and His host. It is vastly more probable, however, that the subjects of conversation grew very naturally out of the circumstances of the moment, and that they were discussed freely by all in the room. A few words of only one of the guests, however, is reported. (V. 15.) The subjects discussed were The Day, The Guests, and The Host.

CONCERNING THE DAY.

Very naturally the first subject which claimed attention was the Sabbath day, for it was the day on which they were assembled. Ever since the time of Nehemiah every devout Jew had looked upon it with the utmost reverence. At this time, however, the subject received a special interest because of an incident very likely to happen at any such social gathering where Jesus was present.

For, besides the guests invited to this Pharisee's table, there was as usual a motley crowd of the town's people gathered at his door, and which even pressed into the central court of his house, on which the living rooms opened. In this crowd there was "a certain man which had the dropsy." Every circumstance indicates that he was very unexpectedly present. But his presence did not long escape observation. Probably some of "the lawyers and Pharisees" called attention to it, although we have no record as to what they said. We know, however, what they thought, for it was clearly expressed on another occasion by a "ruler of the synagogue": "There are six days in which men ought to work; in them therefore come and be healed, and not on the Sabbath day." (xiii., 14.)

Whether they said anything of this kind at this time is not recorded, but it is evident that some one must have said something similar to it, for Jesus, at once "answering" what was said, asked, "Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?" (V. 3.)

If they had said, Yes, they would have denied their traditions. If they had said, No, they would have denied their common sense. So they said nothing, but "held their peace." (V. 4.) Jesus, therefore, "took him and healed him, and let him go."

St. Luke records no less than six occasions (including this) on which our Lord thus set at naught all of their traditions concerning the Sabbath. On five of these occasions he healed some form of disease. Two of them occurred early in His ministry, before any opposition to Him and His teaching had become pronounced. On the other three He silenced criticism in every case by essentially the same argument. At one time He said, "Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good, or to do evil?—to save life or to destroy it?" (vi., 9.) At another time He said, "Thou hypocrite! Doth not each one of you on the Sabbath day loose his ox, or his ass, from the stall and lead him away to watering?" (xiii., 15.) And now again He said, "Which of you shall have an ass"—or "a son, (R. V.—"or an ox, fallen into a pit"—or "well," (R. V.)—"and will not straightway pull him out on the Sabbath day?" (V. 5.) In every case the argument was such a direct appeal to ordinary intelligence and daily practice that no one ever presumed to answer it—"all of his adversaries were ashamed" (xiii., 17,) "and filled with madness," (vi., 11,) but "all the people rejoiced for all the glorious things that were done by Him." (xiii., 17.)

CONCERNING THE GUESTS.

Probably the incident of healing the man with the dropsy occurred while the guests were freely mingling with each other in the waiting rooms of their host. When Jesus had "healed him and let him go," his withdrawal removed all occasion for the further discussion of the Sabbath question. Probably just then also, or soon after, the guests were called to take their "seats" (R. V.)—or the "room"—prepared for each at the triclinium, or table. This—after the Roman fashion—was arranged to form three sides of an open square, with wide couches around the outside. On these the guests reclined at full length, resting upon the left elbow. The most distinguished among these very naturally was expected to occupy the place next to the host—or next to whoever presided at the entertainment—and others in their order according to their rank.

As the guests on this occasion entered the room the question as to where each one was to recline at once engaged their attention, and without doubt drew out many remarks from one to another. But whatever may have been said, it is quite evident that each one by his actions indicated that he expected to occupy just as prominent a position as any other, or at least that he intended to have the best place he could obtain, without regard to the comfort or convenience of others. It was not possible that such a scene should escape Jesus's observation, or that He should be deaf to many of the remarks that were made. Possibly some one may have called His attention to the situation. It at once led Him to "put forth a parable," (v. 7,) or, as we would say in our day, to tell them a story.

In this "parable" He brought before them a scene similar to the one that they were then enacting. A number of guests at some rich man's table had taken their seats, probably under the same difficulties that then confronted them. When the host entered the room, however, he quickly saw that some of his most distinguished friends were reclining at the foot of one or other of the tables. As a matter of course such a thing could never be allowed, and so, by the recognized laws of social propriety, he was obliged—without any regard to the chagrin it might produce—to say to one and another, "Give this man place." Thus some who had seated themselves "in the highest rooms" were obliged to "begin with shame to take the lower."

Probably Jesus' hearers had often seen just such occurrences, and they all knew perfectly well that such a condition of affairs was not merely embarrassing to the host, but very mortifying to the guests. The "parable," therefore, like His teaching concerning the Sabbath day, was thus an appeal to their ordinary intelligence and experiences. Every one could easily see the force of the lesson which Divine wisdom thus drew from human pride and selfishness, "Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased, and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." (v. 11.)

Poor human nature, however, is very slow to learn divine wisdom, even when it is confirmed by its own experiences. For more than a thousand years this same truth had been a common proverb. For Solomon long before had said: "Put not forth thyself in the presence of the King, and stand not in the place of great men. For better it is that it be said unto thee, Come up hither, than that thou shouldst be put lower in the presence of the Prince whom thine eyes have seen." (Prov, xxv.: 6, 7.) For nearly two thousand years more men have seen the truth of the proverb, and yet to-day they are as keen to exalt themselves as they were in the days of Solomon and of Jesus.

CONCERNING THE HOST.

When the guests took their places on this occasion around the table of this "chief Pharisee," they probably did it, as we have seen, with many a good-natured remark as to where each one was to recline. In such remarks it is more than likely that the host good-humoredly took part as he endeavored to adjust their relative positions without giving offense to any. If his guests had been of another class he would have had no such difficulty. They would have accepted any position without questioning priority of claims. Very naturally, therefore, our Lord said pleasantly to him: "When thou makest a dinner, or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors, lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind, and thou shalt be blessed," (vv 12-14.)

This advice, like the instruction concerning the Sabbath day and concerning the guest, was also founded on the common experiences of men. No one knew its soundness and value better than did this Pharisee. Hence he made no reply, but accepted it as it was given.

Now, in all of this conversation, our Lord evidently looked upon those about Him from their own worldly standpoint, and showed them that even as they viewed themselves and each other, the principles which guided them were low and unsatisfactory. This stands out clearly in the recorded narrative. But it is also evident that much more was said than is recorded, and that while He taught them concerning worldly conduct, it was to be from heavenly motives. The great ambition of these men was to appear well in the eyes of their fellows. They were living for time, and not for eternity. So when He spoke of "The Sabbath," He probably turned their thoughts to that eternal Sabbath which remains for the people of God. When He spoke to the guests, He showed them that none but the humble and the contrite could enter into that rest. And when He counseled the host, it would not have been at all strange if He had spoken to him of the Father in heaven who invites all into His rest, and who is "no respecter of persons." In fact, it is evident that He must have said very much of this nature, and turned the minds of His hearers clearly and forcibly to spiritual things, for one of them was so impressed by what He said, that he could not forbear exclaiming, "Blessed is he that shall eat bread in the Kingdom of God," (v., 15.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Who invited Jesus to "eat bread" with him, and what is said of the occasion, and of the Sabbath day?

What is said of Jesus' intercourse with "Pharisees" and "Publicans"?

With whom did He sit down to eat that day, and what is said of His part in the conversation?

What was the first subject discussed, and what incident gave it special interest?

What question did Jesus ask, and in what dilemma did it place His hearers?

How many similar cases are reported by St. Luke, and how did Jesus silence criticism in each case?

What is said of the arrangement of the tables and guests, and what probably took place when the guests entered the room?

With what parable did Jesus meet the case, and what is said of its instruction?

How had the same truth been taught by Solomon?

What occurred when the guests took their places around the table, and what did our Lord say?

What proof have we that Jesus used this occasion to teach high spiritual truths, and what probably were they?

CHURCH RESENTS POLICE INSULTS

Action to be Taken Against Capt. Herlihy and Inspector Cross.

WILL GO DIRECT TO THE MAYOR

Bishop Potter Will Ask the Municipal Executive to Make a Thorough Investigation.

Bishop Henry C. Potter purposes to take issue with the Police Department for the insults said to have been heaped upon his personal representative at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street by Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station and Inspector Cross, who is in charge of the east side district in which the station is situated. Instead of presenting the complaint to the Police Commissioners or to Chief Devery, as would be done in the ordinary course of such matters, the Bishop, following the instructions of the Diocesan Convention, will go directly to Mayor Van Wyck and ask him to make a thorough investigation.

"When the facts become public they will cause the greatest earthquake that ever happened in the Police Department," said the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, who is the vicar in charge of the Pro-Cathedral, and who declares that he was insulted and threatened by Capt. Herlihy both in the station house and at Police Headquarters in the presence of Inspector Cross. Continuing, Dr. Paddock said:

"I am stationed here at the Pro-Cathedral as the personal representative of Bishop Potter, as he cannot live here himself, and the insult to me is really one to himself, and he so considers it. The facts of what occurred are in his hands, and until he makes them public, I do not feel at liberty to talk."

This is the first time in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese that it has officially taken cognizance of any purely civil matter and demanded action on the part of the city, and when the Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, arose in the Diocesan Convention on Thursday and presented a resolution asking for an investigation of the action of the police there was a sensation. The resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That the Bishop of the diocese, as head of the cathedral body, be requested to investigate the indignities alleged to have been offered to the clergy of the Pro-Cathedral by the police authorities of the district in which said Pro-Cathedral is situated, and, if just cause be found, to make formal protest in the name of the church to the Mayor of the City of New York.

The causes which led up to the presentation of this resolution had been very carefully considered by both the Bishop and the leading clergymen of the diocese. At first it was decided not to do anything until after election, for fear it would be alleged that political motives were back of the move. Later it was decided that the case was so grave that the Diocesan Convention ought to take official action and so make the matter one which was officially indorsed by the entire Church.

ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENT.

While the Rev. Dr. Paddock is reticent concerning the causes which led up to the action of the convention and Bishop Potter is not yet ready to make public the evidence in his possession, the facts as learned from a reliable source in the church are as follows:

The Rev. Dr. Paddock, a son of the late Bishop John A. Paddock of Washington, was made vicar of the pro-cathedral about two years ago. Since then he has taken an active interest in the social life of the east side and has made many efforts to suppress vice in that section of the city. Last Winter a number of persons, headed by Prof. Felix Adler and Jacob H. Schiff, began a campaign against the disorderly resorts on the lower east side. Dr. Paddock, who had been making some investigation on his own account, co-operated with them. Dr. Paddock several times visited Capt. Herlihy, in whose precinct the greater portion of the evil existed. The Captain showed scant courtesy to Dr. Paddock and gave him little if any assistance.

Less than two months ago a most aggravated case was called to the attention of Dr. Paddock. A girl about fourteen years old had been practically kidnapped and taken into a vile resort. Dr. Paddock rescued her, and then went to Capt. Herlihy and made a complaint against the people who had been engaged in the affair. He asked the Captain to aid him in suppressing the place. Instead, the Captain ordered him out of the station house. Before leaving, Dr. Paddock declared his intention of going direct to Inspector Cross and making a complaint.

"Go and be damned," Capt. Herlihy is alleged to have replied.

Instead of going direct to Mulberry Street, Dr. Paddock returned to the Church House, at 153 Essex Street, and there met a clergyman, whose name has not yet been made public, but who is said to be the rector of an influential parish not connected with this diocese. The two clergymen went to Police Headquarters. They found that Capt. Herlihy had anticipated their visit, and was already with Inspector Cross. Dr. Paddock started in to tell the Inspector how Capt. Herlihy had treated him. He did not get very far, when the Captain broke in on his story and began to use profane language. The Rev. Dr. L. H. Schwab of the Church of the Intercession, in describing the scene to the convention, said: "The language used by Capt. Herlihy was more foul than any person in this convention could imagine." Capt. Herlihy then, it is charged, took his fist in Dr. Paddock's face and announced that he did not care what was done.

Bishop Potter, Dr. Huntington, Dr. Schwab, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, and other clergymen were consulted as to what was best to be done. The action taken by the convention was the result of this conference. Evidence outside of the scene between Dr. Paddock and Capt. Herlihy was secured, and all of this was placed in the hands of the Bishop.

The Bishop declines to have anything to say about the case until he has presented the facts to the Mayor. This he will do within a few days. His only answer to all questions yesterday was a reference to his remarks made in the convention when the resolution was introduced. He then said:

"Some one might think that this resolution was introduced at my personal request, but this is not so, although I have known of the existence of these terrible conditions for some time. We have a double duty, one duty as churchmen and one as citizens. Both we must perform faithfully. If the awful conditions in this metropolis shelters were known to men there would be such a storm of indignation as would shake the entire social structure. The Church of God must cast off fear and take its stand for purity and righteousness."

Dr. Huntington, when seen yesterday, said:

"This is not one of those social reform moves. Certain conditions exist, and they must be counteracted. I introduced the resolution in the convention because I believed that it was in relation to a matter which affected the whole diocese. The pro-Cathedral stands in a peculiar relation to the diocese. It is not a parochial church, but the church of the Bishop, and an insult to his representative is an insult to him, and the clergy so consider the actions of the police. The Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese has never before taken any action through its Diocesan Convention in regard to municipal affairs, and no action would have been taken at this time if the conditions had not been as grave as they are."

POLICE OFFICIALS WORRIED.

The Police Department is considerably shaken up and worried over the action of the convention. From the Chief down there is a realisation of the fact that the Episcopal Church does not make charges from purely sensational motives, and that Bishop Potter would not have taken upon himself to present the facts to the Mayor unless he had some good ground for action. Capt. Herlihy heard of the resolution about 11 o'clock Thursday night. Within thirty minutes he was at Police Headquarters, and had placed himself in communication with Inspector Cross.

There was the utmost reticence at headquarters yesterday, when it came to discussing the charges.

"I court the fullest investigation," was all that Inspector Cross would say.

Chief Devery said: "I have always helped Dr. Paddock and have gone to court for him, and will do so again. No action will be taken by me in the matter unless charges are preferred."

President York of the Police Board said: "I have read the charges, and from reading them I infer they propose to do their own investigating. An investigation will be made by the department, but nothing will be done until I see Inspector Cross to-morrow."

Capt. Herlihy was seen at the Eldridge Street Station and asked:

"Did you order Dr. Paddock out of the station?"

"I have nothing to say," was the reply.

"Did you swear at him and shake your fist in his face in the presence of Inspector Cross?"

"I have nothing to say."

The Captain made the same answer to all other questions.

Capt. John D. Herlihy holds his present position through appointment by the Police Board of which Gov. Roosevelt was President. He was made a Captain in 1898. When the Democrats returned to power he was in charge of the West Fifth Street Station. In a short time he was sent to Wakefield and from there to Tremont. A year ago last August he was brought down to the West Twentieth Street Station, and in September of the same year he was transferred to the precinct he is now in charge of.

THE PEOPLE'S TABERNACLE.

Expected that Building Will Be Ready for Occupancy by Christmas.

Work has been commenced on the People's Tabernacle to be erected at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, at a cost of $35,000, through the efforts of the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall, a Presbyterian clergyman whose undenominational work on the east side has met with remarkable success since he entered upon that field eight years ago.

He has already on hand $18,500 for the new church, all of which he has received as voluntary gifts, and has promises for all but about $5,000 of the total amount needed to complete the way.

The plans provide for a parsonage, a reading room for men, a school room, and a flat roof, which is to be used as a playground, or in Summer as an open air auditorium. The exterior of the edifice will be of St. Lawrence marble, while the interior is to be finished in natural woods, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy by Christmas.

An Address to Men.

The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston will deliver an address exclusively to men at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. The four Park sisters, cornetists, will give a number of selections. The seats will be free.

Called by a Norwalk Congregation.

The Rev. Romilly F. Humphries, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventieth Street, New York, has received a call to the rectorship of Trinity Church, South Norwalk, Conn.

FREE MILK BOOTHS CLOSED.

The Decrease in Infant Mortality Since Their Establishment.

Nathan Straus has just closed his twelve depots of distribution of sterilized milk in the parks and on the recreation piers. There now remain open only the permanent depots at 151 Avenue C, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, and 65 Market Street, where free coupons and physicians' prescriptions should be presented.

No figures are available showing the amount of disease prevented and suffering alleviated among the children of the tenements during this Summer of almost unprecedented severity, but the statistics of the Health Department show the number of lives saved, for, while the extreme heat and humidity of the three months just passed might be expected to produce an increase in the rate of infant mortality, yet the actual figures, which are as follows, show a positive decrease:

Deaths and death rates of children under five years of age, for the months of June, July, and August:

	Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate.
1891	188,703	5,945	126.0
1892	194,814	6,612	136.1
1893	199,886	5,892	117.9
1894	205,723	5,789	112.6
1895	212,983	6,183	116.1
1896	216,728	5,671	104.7
1897	220,641	5,401	91.3
1898	224,736	5,047	89.8
1899	229,029	4,689	81.8
1900	233,537	4,562	78.1

The rate of infant mortality is here shown to have constantly decreased since the establishment of these sterilized (Pasteurized) milk booths in 1893, when the death rate was 136.1 up to the present year, which shows it to be only 78.1.

IMMIGRATION OF A YEAR.

Of Irish People 23,000 Are Recorded—A Mission's Work.

Father M. J. Henry of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, at 7 State Street, has issued a report dealing with immigration to this port within the last twelve months. During that time, according to Father Henry, 23,000 Irish men and women have landed, this number exceeding the figures of the previous year by at least 2,000.

Of the total number it is estimated that 12,000 were young women, a large proportion of whom have been cared for by the mission until they could be sent to their relatives or friends in various parts of the country. For 512 girls situations were procured.

The mission was founded in 1883. Since then it has cared for 262,000 young Irish women, that being the special purpose for which it was established.

Father Henry, who spends a large part of his time in investigating complaints against the local Bureau of Immigration and in keeping a general watch on the interior workings of the Barge Office, closes his report as follows:

"We thank the present Commissioners, Thomas Fitchie and Edward F. McSweeney, for courtesies extended and facilities in the work of the mission afforded during the year. Our relations with all the Barge Office officials continue to be of a friendly character. The press of the country has been and is still kind in its reference to the mission work. We are very grateful for their generous notices."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Some Difficulties Connected With the Subject of Prayer."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The Pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Confident Soul." The public cordially invited.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st St., Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening 7:45, Rev. James O'Connor preaches. Subject: "Roman Catholic Federation for Political Purposes—What Are Protestants Going to do About It?"

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 o'clock. Subject, "Some Things I Have Learned in Seven Months' Absence; or, New Light on Old Themes." All welcome to a service of welcome. Sunday school at 9:45.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED CHURCH, Broadway, Cor. 68th Street.
Rev. Dr. Stinson, the pastor, preaches; 11 A. M., "Paul on Mars Hill"; 8 P. M., "Christ Among the Nations." Sunday school at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
8th Av. and 37th St.
Rev. Malbie D. Babcock, D. D., Pastor.
Services Sunday, Sept. 30,
at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Babcock will preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.
Regular services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8; evening, "Recent Conference on Chinese Missions. The Churches' Paramount Duty."

CAMP McKINLEY, 125TH ST. AND 7TH AV.—Preaching Sunday at 4 P. M. by Rev. J. Cogswell St. John. Topic—"Are You Yourself?" and 8 P. M., Rev. W. C. Bitting. Topic—"Who's the Recording Angel?" Everybody invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NO. 220 West 57th St., Near Broadway, Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Walter Lowrie, Assistant.—11 A. M., morning service; 8 P. M., evening service; Rev. Dr. Smith will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening, 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, WEST 46th St.—Mass for communion, 7:30; matins, 10; high mass and sermon, 10:45; vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. Dr. Crowe preaches, 11 A. M., "Why I Like America Better."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH AV., Above 45th St.—Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., morning prayer. Sermon by Rev. John Mills Gilbert. 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—Pew for sale near chancel, north side of south aisle, very reasonable. Address PEW, Box 185, care Times.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth.—Services at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor on "The Great Brotherhood."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34TH ST., CORner of Park Av.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer will preach. Subject, "The Worth of Great Cities." All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, 109TH ST., EAST Madison Av., J. Sumner Stone, Pastor.—Sabbath, 11 and 8. Miss Updegraff will give free concert Monday, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS
West 57th St., near 8th Ave.
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
MR. RICHARD TJADER, recently returned FROM PEKIN, WILL PREACH 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
All seats free. Deems's Bible Class 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 57TH St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Services tomorrow 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. The rector, Rev. Dr. Lubeck, will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. J. M. Heifert, B. A., at 8 P. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, (CHRISTIAN.)
REV. B. Q. DENHAM, Pastor, 323 W. 56th St.
10:45 A. M.—The Lord's Supper.
8 P. M.—The Bible and Human Nature.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, 2,307 Broadway, Above 83d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Service, 11 A. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 21st St., Near 6th Av., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St.—Services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Afternoon topic, "The Secret of Christ's Power as a Teacher." The public cordially invited. A special invitation is extended to students.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 127-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

FIRST MENTAL SCIENCE TEMPLE, 226 WEST 58th St.—Healing service and lecture Sunday at 8 P. M.; subject, "Living Forever." Paul Tyner, Lecturer.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL GOSPEL MEETings, Stephen Merritt Building, 8th Av. and 19th St. Rev. Stephen Merritt and Evangelist Radcliffe, Leaders.—11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M., Sundays and every night. Children's carnival tonight. Free.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. —Rev. David A. MacMurray, 10:45 and 7:30; services every night.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor—Services, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:30.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 53d, Howard Agnew Johnson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Character in Chains"; 8 P. M., "The Sign of the Prophet Jonah." (Requested.)

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of 57th St.—The pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; evening sermon on "John Bunyan and Pilgrim's Progress."

MADISON C. PETERS PREACHES TO-MORrow morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, 64th St. and Madison Av. His subject will be, "Why I Became a Baptist." In the evening the Rev. Joseph D. Peters will preach. Public invited.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Sabbath service 11 A. M. The Pastor,
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.,
will preach.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D.—Services at Leslie Hall, southwest corner 83d St. and Broadway. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The pastor is expected to preach.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Christ the Gospel"; and 8 P. M., subject, "To Him that Overcometh."

FIFTH AV. COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.
Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Cobb will preach at both services.

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. John G. Fagg, Minister.
Morning worship, 11 o'c. Evening worship, 8 o'c.
Mr. Fagg will preach at both services.

Metropolitan Temple Parish.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—Harvest Festival Services at 11-4 and 8, with addresses by Dr. Cadman.
MEETINGS EVERY NIGHT.
JANE STREET CHURCH, between Eighth and Greenwich Sts.—Rev. John Godson, 11; Rev. Geo. Mayer, 8.
PERRY STREET CHURCH, near Greenwich St. —Harvest Festival Services at 11 and 8, with sermons by Rev. J. C. Coddington.
AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE a Harvest Home Concert to-night. Special talent with 10 minutes' address on Wm. J. Bryan by Dr. Cadman.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerasen, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. Seats free.

PARK SISTERS' CORNET QUARTET SELECtions before the address by Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston at the men's meeting in Association Hall, 23d Street and 4th Avenue, Sunday at 3:45 P. M. All men invited to this rally. Admission free.

PILGRIM CHURCH, 121ST ST. AND MADison Av.—Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor,
REV. FRANK E. RAMSDELL.
Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. All welcome.

People's Church, 61st St., near 3d Av. Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. CHARLES CUTHBERT HALL, D. D., LL. D., President of Union Theological Seminary.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Dr. J. O. Wilson, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Evening subject, "The Surprises of Heaven."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at eleven o'clock. The Rev. James E. Freeman, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Yonkers, will preach.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH,
94th Street, near Central Park West.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
11 A. M., Holy Communion.
8 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8 P. M., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by Pastor.
Evening subject—"Jesus and the Labor Problem." Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St., Rev. W. S. Richardson, Assistant.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by Rev. Charles A. Eaton of Toronto, Canada. Prayer meeting Monday and Friday evenings at 8.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Church, West of 8th Av.—Rev. John H. Elliott will preach. 11 A. M., topic: "Gideon's Fleece." 8 P. M., topic: "A Strange Request." All welcome.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Service preparatory to the communion will be held in the church Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, the Rev. Anthony H.

FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this fourth day of September, 1900, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following one hundred and twenty-seven (127) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz., numbers

153	583	886	1255	1719	2000	2690
170	609	918	1264	1732	2093	2804
178	649	919	1265	1749	2095	2833
200	654	940	1270	1764	2172	2834
212	655	960	1288	1782	2201	2875
223	656	1009	1398	1808	2203	2877
234	685	1055	1467	1866	2207	2880
236	672	1070	1508	1893	2274	2892
290	676	1092	1514	1912	2322	2902
294	678	1117	1533	1924	2323	2924
301	686	1118	1549	1930	2330	2936
311	693	1142	1565	1951	2346	2944
312	694	1150	1570	1982	2411	2957
347	700	1154	1577	2041	2439	
375	730	1162	1582	2042	2495	
398	748	1208	1594	2056	2535	
420	792	1214	1595	2061	2569	
509	844	1227	1634	2070	2570	
519	879	1236	1707	2074	2682	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with Article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
ALBERT S. RIDLEY, for WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 4th day of September, 1900.
FRANK B. SMIDT, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the 1st day of October, 1900, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, September 4th, 1900.
Central Trust Company of New York,
Trustee.
by E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice-President.
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, Trustee.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
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(Entirely invested in City of New York bonds.)
SURPLUS $1,000,000
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Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, Committee, Receiver, Assignee, etc.
Opens Accounts subject to check payable at sight or through the New York Clearing House, and allows interest on daily balances. Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable on demand or at fixed dates.
Furnishes Letters of Credit and Drafts on all parts of the world.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent, Registrar of Stocks and Bonds, and Trustee for Corporation Mortgages.
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Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
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FINANCIAL.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Railway Company,
New York, September 10, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) out of income for the year ended June 30, 1900, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 25, 1900.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M., Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M., Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
JOSIAH E. HILL, Secretary.

28 Wall Street, New York, September 10, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, September 25, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 9, 1900.
On October 16, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., (1½%,) when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & COMPANY,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS.
Coupon No. 5, due October 1st, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above mentioned bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Wednesday, September 26th, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Office of the American Ice Company,
No. 113 Broadway,
New York, September 27th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable Oct. 20th, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1st, 1900.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 1st, 1900, until Oct. 16th, 1900.
Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
J. T. SPROULL, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 22, 1900.
Pursuant to the provisions of a contract between the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, dated March 14, 1891, the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the stock of the UTICA AND BLACK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Sept. 30, 1900, will be paid at this office on and after Sept. 29, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, the 29th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1900, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 20, 1900.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
REFUNDING 5% BONDS.
COUPONS NO. 2, due October 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of The Chicago & Alton Railway Co., No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Mississippi River Bridge Co.
First Mtge. Sinking Fund 6% Bonds.
COUPONS NO. 46, due October 1, 1900, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, Sept. 24, 1900.
THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable October 20th next at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 11th, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened November 1st.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Coupon No. 1 of the Company's Four Per Cent. Forty-year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bonds will be paid on and after October 1st, 1900, in New York, at the Standard Trust Company of New York.
E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 136th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 26, 1900.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last three months has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 21st, 1900.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, Sept. 19, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 22d day of September, 1900.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company,
Boston, Mass., Sept. 25th, 1900.
Coupons due October 1st, 1900, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 6% bonds and the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) 5% bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.
CHAS. MERRIAM, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., September 12th, 1900.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2%, ($1 per share,) payable October 12th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 29th. Checks will be mailed. LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, September 19, 1900.
Ninety-Second (92d) Dividend.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, October 1, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 3% BONDS.
The semi-annual interest due October 1, 1900, on the above-named bonds will be paid on and after that date to holders of the same at the Mercantile Trust Co., 120 Broadway, New York City. ERWIN P. BULLWOOD, Treasurer.
New York, September 27, 1900.

United Traction and Electric Company
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 14, 1900.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1900.
The coupons due October 1st, 1900, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York. J. BOWRON, Treas.

The Potosi & Rio Verde R'way Co.,
Sept. 19, 1900.
Coupon No. 3 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Oct. 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company, No. 27 William St.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due October 1st, 1900, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO., Chicago.
Coupons, due October 1st, 1900, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Chase National Bank, New York City. HOWARD ABEL, Treas.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage coupons, due 1st October, 1900, will be paid on and after that date by Moran Brothers, 54 William Street.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Interim Certificates of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY for Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock, and to the Original Subscribers for Such Voting Trust Certificates:

Notice is hereby given that the balance of the purchase price for such Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock, being seventy dollars ($70) per share, will become due and payable on the 1st day of October, 1900, and that holders of such Interim Certificates for Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock will be entitled to receive the Voting Trust Certificates upon making payment of such $70 per share and upon return and surrender of such Interim Certificates before three o'clock in the afternoon of said 1st day of October, 1900, at the transfer office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will require payment of such balance of the purchase price for such Voting Trust Certificates and will hold the original subscribers and the holders of such Interim Certificates therefor.—Dated September 29, 1900.
THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

Notice to Redeem.
THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Office of The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 27th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the owners and holders of the first and only mortgage bonds of The Procter & Gamble Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and doing business at Cincinnati and Ivorydale, Hamilton County, Ohio, that said Company has, in pursuance of the right reserved in said bonds and the mortgage securing them to redeem the said bonds on any interest day after the 1st of July, 1900, determined to and will, on January 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, of said city, redeem each and all of said bonds, numbered from 1 to 2,000, both inclusive; all owners and holders of either or any of said bonds are requested to present their bonds at said time and place, or cause the same to be so presented, for redemption; provision has been made for depositing the necessary funds and the same will be on deposit with said Trust Company to make such redemption at said time and place by paying the interest on each of said bonds to the date so specified, together with the principal of each bond and ten per centum premium thereon; and, in accordance with the reservation so made in said bonds and mortgage, interest shall cease at the date so specified for the redemption thereof.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
By WM. A. PROCTER, its President.
D. B. GAMBLE, its Secretary.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1900,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
$3,000 Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 7 p. c. Bond, 1903.
$500 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bond, 1914.
$2,000 Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1912.
11 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (in liq.)
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
150 shs. Houston & Texas Cent. Ry.
50 shs. Tripler Liquid Air Co.
77 shs. American Zinc Mining Co.
27 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$4,000 Chic. & Northwestern Ry. 6 p. c. sktg. fund Bds., 1920.
50 shs. N. Y. Net & Twine Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Mtg. Bond, 1902.
10 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
12 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
100 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.

Unlisted Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 WALL ST.

DIVIDENDS.

The Hall Signal Company,
44 Broad Street, New York,
September 28, 1900.
The Board of Directors of THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after October 1, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 28, 1900. The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the close of business September 28, 1900, and will be reopened at the opening of business on October 2, 1900. Checks will be mailed.
R. K. WALLER, Sec'y.

The Seattle and San Francisco Ry. and Navigation Co.
Coupons due Oct. 1st, 1900, of the 1st mortgage gold 5% bonds of the "Seattle and San Francisco Railway and Navigation Company" will be paid on and after October 1st, 1900, on presentation at the Metropolitan Trust Co., New York City. JOHN LEARY, President.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the common stock has been declared, payable Oct. 15, 1900. Transfer books will be closed from Oct. 6 to Oct. 15, both inclusive.
J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.,
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.
Coupons dated Oct. 1, 1900, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.
Office of
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 27th, 1900.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of The Procter & Gamble Company that its annual meeting will be held at its office in Jersey City, New Jersey, on October 10th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M., to elect a Board of Directors, and to consider and pass upon a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted September 27th, 1900, to increase the common stock of said company one hundred per cent. in par value, and to increase the number of shares thereof accordingly, and to do and perform such other business as may come before such annual meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC COAST COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Pacific Coast Company will be held at the office of the Company, 83 Montgomery STreet, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 10th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors, to be elected for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 17th day of September, 1900, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on October 11th, 1900. September 4th, 1900.
HAMILTON H. DURAND, Secretary.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, September 29, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the company, in Denver, Colorado, on the third TUESDAY of October next, (being the 16th of said month,) at 12:00 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. October 5 and reopen on the morning of November 5, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors.
EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the members of the New York Lumber Trade Association will be held at the offices of the Association, Number 18 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of October, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
Dated New York, September 29, 1900.
Secretary. President.
J. D. CRARY. CHAS. L. ADAMS.

The Plaza Bank,
New York, September 28th, 1900.
The annual election for Directors of the Plaza Bank and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the banking house, 5th Avenue and 58th Street, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.

MICHIGAN BANK ROBBED.

Thieves Get $10,000 from Wolf Brothers at Centreville.

CENTREVILLE, Mich., Sept. 28.—Wolf Brothers' bank was robbed last night of $10,000.

The thieves gained entrance to the building by prying and springing the double door apart with a large file. The outer door to the vault was then blown open, and then the inner door to the cash drawer, where about $10,000 was stored.

The bank was insured in the Bankers' Mutual Casualty Company of Des Moines, Ia., for $10,000 against loss by burglary or fire.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 28	281,363
To date this year	81,259,158
Corresponding date last year	133,651,430

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 28	$736,500
To date this year	$352,127,880
Corresponding date last year	$693,070,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1½ @2 per cent.; at three months, 4@4¼ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canada South	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Chi., I. & L. pf.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	1
Del., L. & W.	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Den. Rio Gr.	½	Pullman Co.	1½
Det. City Gas	½	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	½
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	1	West. Un. Tel.	1½
General Electric	⅛	Wis. Cent. pf.	1½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	3		
Nat. Lead	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Smelt. & R.	½	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	⅞	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Tin Plate	½	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Biscuit	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	N. Y. Central	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Norf. & West.	½
Brooklyn R. T.	1⅝	Northern Pac.	2
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pennsylvania	1¼
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	People's Gas	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Pressed St. Car pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Federal Steel	¾	Union Bag & P.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	4	Tex. Pac., E. Div. 1st	
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼	6s	2½
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1¼	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn. Term. R. A. Ass'n, Div. 6s	1
St. L. con. 5s	1½		

Bonds Declined.

N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s 1½

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The probable coal strike settlement aside, the developments in the trade world during the week have been neither significant nor important. Those that have appeared are, on the whole, favorable; though here and there unfavorable manifestations show. The large failure reported in the wool trade and the continued dullness in the cotton manufacturing line are chief of the unfavorable features. On the other hand, there are the reports of increased business in distributive trade; the better feeling in the coal strike districts; the settlement of a number of wage disputes, and further activity in the iron and steel trades.

Not unnaturally, greatest interest has centred around and about the coal strike, the developments being watched with interest throughout the entire business world. For a time it looked as if the matter might develop a serious phase. The number of the strikers was daily being recruited; coal was going up in prices; the railroad and general business was being affected, and there seemed a possibility at any moment of bloodshed. Happily, things have materially improved, and every indication now points to an early and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty.

In the iron and steel industries the chief point of interest at present is whether or not the reduction in the price of steel rails to $26 per ton will prove a temptation to the railroad managers. Some railroad officials declare that they will hold for lower prices, but THE NEW YORK TIMES is told by a number of the steel rail manufacturers that orders for rails at the reduced rates are coming in steadily and satisfactorily and from representative railway systems. However, it is as yet too early to jump to conclusions in the matter.

In boots and shoes larger orders are reported and manufacturers are happier; in dry goods the demand is better; in paper there is fair activity; while in the South good retail trade is reported.

Discussing the general situation, Bradstreet's says:

The month of September closes with a rather better outlook in the industrial world that was apparent a week or ten days ago. The reports as to the probability of a settlement of the anthracite coal strike, which have been current for a couple of days, seem to have a basis of fact, and there is more than a likelihood that the most disturbing feature of the industrial situation for some time is in process of elimination. The settlement of the amalgamated wage scale in the West has already resulted in the starting of some important mills. An encouraging feature in the iron and steel situation is the number and character of foreign inquiries.

Prices of Southern pig have been shaded somewhat at St. Louis, and at Pittsburg there have been moderate sales of Bessemer pig at the decline. The demand for structural material continues steady and the prices are firm. The fact that the tinplate scale remains unsettled produces but little effect.

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Along the same lines Dun's says:

This week the paralysis of the anthracite industry was more complete than last, and the effect was seen upon the distribution of merchandise in the East and the placing of new orders with manufacturers. Coal advanced 25 cents above last week, and the larger companies refused to name a selling price. The strike involved about 15,000 more miners and hundreds of trainmen, but the working force has increased largely through the settlement between the Amalgamated Association and several steel companies whose works, employing 60,000 men, have been idle, while only 1,600 men were affected by the shut down of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company by a strike. In the East the conditions seem generally favorable for a quick recovery with the coal strike over, while in the West there has been no noteworthy reduction in the distribution of any class of goods.

Weather conditions have been favorable for late crops, and farm work is progressing rapidly, except for some damage to grain in shock in the Northwest. New York bank clearings decrease 30.6 per cent. from one year, but gain 9.2 per cent. over two years ago for the week, while at leading outside cities there is a decrease of 5.8 per cent. from 1899 and a gain of 29.2 per cent. over 1898.

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Touching upon trade in particular lines, Bradstreet's says:

A satisfactory activity in distributive trade, checked to some extent in certain localities by unseasonable weather, and in others by a tendency to curtail operations pending the outcome of the Electoral contest, is disclosed by telegraphic advices. At the larger centres, particularly in the East, the undertone appears to be conservative.

Boston reports business quiet in most lines. At Philadelphia a fair amount of business is being done, but there might be more buoyancy in the trade situation. From Chicago we learn that business in the sections tributary thereto is beginning to feel the effects of politics. Encouraging reports as to trade conditions come from St. Louis, Kansas City, and Louisville, and the Southern cities for the most part report a good volume of trade. Less snap is noticeable in trade conditions at cities in the Northwest. In the Pacific Coast cities trade appears to be satisfactory. In general collections are fair, though retarded here and there by local conditions.

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Of steel and iron Dun's says:

Aside from the expected reduction to $26 for steel rails, and a sale of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg at $13.75, the whole list of iron and steel products is unchanged. The feeling grows stronger that bottom has been reached. Taking the eleven articles quoted in our price tables, it will be seen that after an advance of over 100 per cent. in 1899, prices have declined only about 35 per cent. this year, and there is already a tendency toward a higher level. One company is considering the purchase of 10,000 tons foundry iron, and an export order for 6,500 tons of rails has been placed. More coke ovens are in operation, but the price is unchanged.

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But little of significance is, according to Bradstreet's, to be extracted from the movement of prices. It says:

Wheat has been somewhat irregular and prices shift listlessly, being about where they were at this time last week. Absence of foreign demand, owing probably to a larger Russian shipments, coupled with higher freights, tended to unsettlement. Corn, though inactive, showed strength, presumably on small supplies of "spot," together with attempts early in the week at a "squeeze" by Chicago speculators, but later in the week receded somewhat. Spot cotton is up on the week, but the general market has fluctuated nervously, influenced on the one hand by heavy port receipts and on the other by apparent famine conditions. Yet neither bulls nor bears seem inclined to increase obligations much. The reduction in petroleum is due to the discovery of a productive well in West Virginia. On the whole, the trend in the price movement is to steadiness, with a drift rather toward an increase than a decline.

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Dun's says that another increase of 5,970 cases in shipments of boots and shoes from Boston makes the outlook more encouraging for that industry, and manufacturers are rejoicing over a widely distributed range of orders, which indicates that stocks of all grades have reached a low point. It continues:

Needs are imperative in many sections. Jobbers at this city are busy, and Western buyers ask prompt shipment. After a long period of stagnation the present moderate volume of trade is most welcome. Leather is sharing the improvement, but the situation as to hides is rather depressing, because of heavy current receipts of cattle, and the probability of still larger arrivals.

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Figures prepared by Bradstreet's show:

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,242,810 bushels, against 3,535,857 bushels last week, 3,872,455 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 5,306,879 bushels in 1898, 5,834,246 bushels in 1897, and 4,215,794 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season's wheat exports are 42,762,500 bushels, against 50,516,015 bushels last season, and 47,000,897 bushels in 1898-99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,156,171 bushels, against 2,134,205 bushels last week, 3,523,089 bushels in this week of a year ago, 2,530,076 bushels in 1898, 3,108,210 in 1897, and 3,165,608 bushels in 1896. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 41,947,412 bushels, against 56,678,627 bushels last season, and 36,095,238 bushels in 1898-99.

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was irregular. Generally, the tendency was toward a lower level, with actual weakness developing in a few specialties. This unsteadiness is not surprising. As a matter of fact, it is but a natural sequel to the sudden advance in prices on Thursday and in the late trading of Wednesday. Stocks had been sold freely before that time in the belief that the coal strike might assume serious proportions and perhaps drag on for no inconsiderable time. When of a sudden it developed that a settlement was near at hand, the quondam short sellers hastened to protect themselves by covering their stocks, with the resultant decided advances in quotations. At the time the comment was made that the rise was too artificial to be substantial; that, in truth, it rather weakened the market, for the reason that it practically eliminated the short interest.

Yesterday's price movements fully bear out the correctness of this view. Little buying power appeared, the shorts for the most part having covered. As was the case several weeks ago the market merely sagged of its own weight, though unquestionably the heavy liquidation in Northern Pacific, which broke that stock two points, tended to weaken the list.

The coal strike apparently out of the way, the Street again is giving attention to passing events and probable developments. The likelihood of a war between China and Germany and its influence here were yesterday canvassed; the question of higher money was more seriously discussed; even the old talk of "possible election scares" was revived.

It is perhaps not surprising that for the moment the money question should be an important factor in the situation. The bank statement to-day will make a disappointing showing. The banks during the week have shipped to the interior something like $5,250,000, while the Sub-Treasury has taken at least $2,700,000 in excess of all Government disbursements. To offset this is the $2,350,000 paid out by the Treasury against the Australian gold received during the week on the Pacific Slope, leaving, therefore, a net loss to the banks of about $5,500,000. Clearly, if such a movement continue it will not be long before the surplus reserves of the banks shall be seriously impaired.

Talk of the possibility of gold imports in the near future is, Exchange authorities say, not warranted—and this despite the further drop in exchange rates. It seems to be forgotten that London can bid up the price of gold.

NORTHERN PACIFIC stock was the feature of the market, breaking sharply on heavy selling, not a little of which was apparently long stock. For some time past Berlin has been marketing much of the stock here, and yesterday further selling from that quarter appeared, starting the decline. At the same time offerings of the stock for local account, some, however, undoubtedly short sales, were made. The old story of a probable bond issue was revived, but there does not seem to be any foundation for it. What seems chiefly to be responsible for the Berlin selling is the unsettled condition of affairs there; while, generally, bearish sentiment on the stock has developed because of the uncertainty that dividends can be continued.

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BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT was another weak feature, an extreme decline of nearly 2 points being at one time recorded. It was said that a prominent bear operator was working on the stock, but this was not generally credited. An unfavorable impression was created by the report from Albany that the Railroad Commission had sent a representative to Brooklyn to investigate the alleged illegal abandonment of certain of the company's elevated stations, and this may have led to some selling of the security.

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PEOPLE'S GAS was the weakest stock on the list, selling down over 2 points. There was no news on the security, and the decline seemed to be due solely to the operations of a bear pool.

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BURLINGTON was the weakest of the Grangers, and the report was that the bull pool in the stock had been dissolved. Traders sold the stock down, taking as a pretext the decrease of $34,600 reported in the August surplus earnings of the company.

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Among the other weak railroad stocks were Baltimore and Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, and Illinois

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Much less business was transacted on the curb yesterday than was done on Thursday, and the course of prices was less irregular. Since the declines of a week ago the market has become much firmer, and there now appear to be coming into the market orders induced by the relatively low prices at which many stocks are now selling. This buying has not been on a scale large enough to lead to any material recovery from the bottom prices, but it has served to steady quotations. A few sharp advances occurred yesterday in stocks recently much depressed, and the ease with which the prices rose and the small amount of stock sold on the advances again drew attention to the fact that the market is not burdened by heavy offerings of stock.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was in demand all day at 13, but very few sales were effected. Just at the close 200 shares sold at that price, but apart from this the day's trading in the stock was confined to odd lots. Less strength was shown by the preferred stock, which was offered down to 69¾, without a bid near that figure.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE was in unusual demand as a result of a report that the stockholders were to receive a large stock dividend and that the bonds of the company were to be retired. These reports could not be confirmed in the Street yesterday, but that they were not without foundation was indicated by the sharp advance which occurred in the price of the stock. The bid for Procter & Gamble common, which had stood for some days at 425, jumped to 480, and, as far as reported, without bringing out any stock.

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STORAGE POWER was traded in to the extent of about 2,000 shares. It sold from 11 up to 13 and back to 12, and was offered at 12 at the close, with 10½ bid. No news concerning the stock was had yesterday.

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ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION was in large demand at 1½, at which figure there were sales of about 1,000 shares.

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NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold at 3⅛ and closed unchanged at 3 bid. In view of the discussions as to the real situation of the affairs of the New England, as well as of the other electric transportation companies, interest attaches to an official statement by an officer of the New England Transportation Company, received in the Street yesterday. It shows that the company owns 100 electric cabs, besides a number of delivery automobiles, and has in operation a central station in Boston, which is now being enlarged to meet the increased demand for the company's services. Moreover, the company is operating electric vehicles in Newport, and it is expected that this branch of its business will this year show a fairly large net return, though it was fully established only late in the Summer. Apart from this the company has in its treasury about $1,000,000 in cash, or enough to retire the stock at about $4 a share.

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NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—A sale of 100 shares of New Amsterdam Gas common undeposited stock was made at 24. There have been few sales of this stock since the merger of the New Amsterdam with the Consolidated Gas Company. The last sale reported was made at 10. New Amsterdam preferred undeposited sold last at 40.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 28. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 27. Bid.	Asked.
Amalgam. Copper, ex d.	84½	85¼	86⅞	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem..	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf..	72	74	72	74
American Banknote.	47	49	47	49
American Bicycle.	5	5½	5	5½
American Bicycle pf.	28	31	28	31
American Bicycle bonds.	70	80	70	80
American Chicle.	63	65	63	65
American Chicle pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Hide & L. bonds.	87¾	88¼	88	89
American Thread pf.	4	5	4	5
American Woolen	13	13¼	13¼	13¾
American Woolen pf.	68¾	69¾	69½	70
Asphalt Co. of America.	6¾	7	7	7½
Am. Type Founders.	55	60	55	60
Barney & Smith.	13	16	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	94	98	94	98
Barney & Smith bonds.	107¼	..	107½	..
British Columbia Copper.	10¼	11	10⅜	10⅝
British Exchequer 3s.	98¼	98½	98¾	99⅜
California Copper	⅞	1	⅞	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	24	26	24	26
Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	57	62	57	62
Chicago & Alton 3s.	92	94	92	94
Chicago & Alton subs.	101½	102	102	103
Compressed Air.	30	31½	30	31½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & E.	6	6½	6	7
Con. Rubber Tire.	4	5½	4	5½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	32	36	32	36
Continental Tobacco deb.	102	105	102	105
Cramps' Shipyard.	60	72	..	..
Distilling Co. of Am.	4¼	4⅝	4¼	5
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts.	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Distil. Com. of Am. pf.	17	18	17	18
Electric Boat	13	14	13	14
Electric Boat pf.	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle.	15	18	15	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2⅞	3⅜	3	3½
Flemington Coal & Coke.	22	30	25	30
General Carriage	4⅞	5	4⅞	6
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	95	98	95	98
German Treasury 4s.	100	100¼	100	100¼
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	39	41	39	41
Hudson River Tel.	115	120	115	120
Illinois Transportation.	1½	1¼	1	1¼
International Pump.	15⅜	17	15¾	17
International Pump pf.	64	65	64	65
International Silver pf.	37	39	37	39
Inter-State Oil.	50¾	50	50¾	53⅞
Iron Steamboat.	2¾	4	2¾	4
Iron Steamboat bonds.	50	60	50	60
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	130	140	130	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
Marconi Copper.	..	5	..	5
Mex. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone.	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	4
N. Y. Transportation.	6¼	7¼	6½	7¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25⅛	24½	25⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	84	85	84	85
Pitts., Bessc. & Lake E.	19	21	19	21
Pittsburg Coal.	23¼	24	23	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81½
Retsof	29	32	29	32
Retsof bonds	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90¾	91½	90¾	91½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	20	20½	23⅜	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	70	75	76	76
Safety Car Heat. & Ltg.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit.	17½	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s.	65½	67	67⅛	69
Seaboard Air Line.	8¾	9	8	8¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21¼	22	21	22
Standard Coupler	43	47	43	48
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	530	535	531	534
Storage Power.	10½	12	10	12
Superior & Boston Cop.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tennessee Copper.	12	13	12	13
Tel. Tel. & C. of Am. 3d assessment paid.	5¼	6¼	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	..	50	..
Union Copper.	2⅜	3	2⅜	3
Union Typewriter.	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105¼	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Ld.	71	72	71	72
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	64	64½	63	64½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	83	83¾	83	84
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke.	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds.	28	28	28	28
Westinghouse Air Brake.	363	375	365	375
Worthington Pump pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.

Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d.	110	115	110	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117¼	114½	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad.	280	282	280	282
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101¼	103	101¼	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	190½	201	190½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	105½	106½	105½	106½
Columbus Railway	22	24	22	24
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	76½	74½	76½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	114	115
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey C., Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s.	78	80	80	82
Nassau Electric 4s.	90	91	90	91
New Orleans Traction.	19¼	19¾	19	19¼
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	96	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. bonds.	104	105	103	104
Second Av. R. R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Stein. Ry. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.	117	118	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit.	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	..
23d & 29th St. 5s, 1906.	113¼	114¼	113¼	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	111	113½	111	113½
Union My. stock.	190	200	190	200
Union Trac., Providence.	109¼	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds.	113¼	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½	..	31½	..
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.

Bay State Gas	1	1½	1	1½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.	45	46	45	45
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st.	63	66	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	100	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s.	104	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark.	..	..	..	44
Con. Gas of New York.	..	..	102	103
Con. Gas of New Jersey	10	15	10	15
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consolidated Gas (N. Y.)	103¾	104	103¾	104

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.07	.06
Belcher	.17	.17
Best & Belcher	.31	.29
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.42	.41
Challenge Con	.20	.19
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.32	.32
Hale & Norcross	.24	.23
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.32	.31
Occidental Con	.07	.06
Ophir	.51	.53
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.32	.30
Standard	4.15	4.15
Syndicate	.04	.04
St. Louis	.09	.15
Union Con	.19	.18
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.22	.22
Silver bars	.63⅛	.63⅛
Mexican dollars	50½@51½	50½@51
Drafts, sight	.07½	.06
Telegraph	.10	.07½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38¾	39	37½	38¼
Alamo	12	13¼	12	13
Argentum	26	27¼	26½	27
Anaconda	40	43	44	45
Anchoria	80	95	80	96
Bankers	13	15	12	15
Battle Mountain	21¼	22½	22	23
Blue Bell	11¼	11¾	11½	11¾
C. C. Cons	11½	11¾	11	11¼
C., C. & M	10	10¼	9⅞	10
Columbine Victor	12½	13	12½	14
Dante	9¼	10	9	9¾
Damon	17	17½	16⅝	17
Elkton	167	167½	164	165
El Paso	41	42½	42	43
Findlay	15½	15¾	13	13¼
Golden Fleece	20	25	20	25
Gibson	25	30	24	30
Gold King	120	125	100	125
Gold Knob	10½	10¾	10	10½
Gold Coin	550	..	550	..
Garfield	7½	9	7½	9
Gold Sovereign	7⅞	7¾	7½	7⅞
Gould	34	36	33¼	34
Hart	16	17	16	17
Ingham	14½	15	14½	15¼
Isabella	87½	90	86½	87
Independence	40	41	39	41
Jackpot	45	48	45	53
Keystone	13	13½	12¾	13⅝
Lexington	13¼	14	13	13⅝
Mount Rosa	50	55	45	50
Matoa	15	20	15	19¾
Mary Cashen	12	12½	11½	12¼
Moon Anchor	30	40	30	40
National	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Nugget	24	25	22	22½
Ophir	35	40	35	40
Orphan	16	17½	16	17¼
Pharmacist	12	12¾	11½	11¾
Pinnacle	16	17¼	15	17
Portland	315	320	312	329
Rose Nicol	10	10½	9½	9¾
Rawlings	20	25	21	25
Coriolanus	17½	18½	17¼	17¾
New Haven	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
Ida May	25	26	24½	25
Union	9	14	9	15
Vindicator	135	140	135	140
Work	21¼	22½	20½	21½
Zenobia	12	12½	12	13

Sales, 90,150

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Cent. Pac. 1st	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,245,052
Gold	80,901,604
Silver	7,096,907
United States notes	21,662,254
Treasury notes of 1890	76,143
National bank notes	9,272,506
Total receipts this day	1,980,084
Total receipts this month	42,833,060
Total receipts this year	142,476,976
Total expenditures this day	1,340,000
Total expenditures this month	37,935,000
Total expenditures this year	142,414,551
Deposits in National banks	97,815,377
National bank notes received for redemption	520,633
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	987,192
Customs	872,860
Miscellaneous	120,031

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$238,784,679
Silver dollars of 1890	425,126,000
Silver dollars of 1890	2,827,972
Silver bullion of 1890	65,066,028
United States notes	2,240,000
Total	$734,047,679

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$238,784,679
Silver certificates outstanding	425,126,000
Treasury notes outstanding	67,294,000
Currency certificates outstanding	2,240,000
Total	$734,047,679

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$49,437,504
Gold certificates	31,464,040
Silver coin and bullion	2,620,469
Silver certificates	5,076,336
United States notes	21,662,288
Other assets	16,571,593
Total in Treasury	$126,892,280
Deposits in National banks	97,815,377
Total	$224,647,637
Current liabilities	87,402,585
Available cash balance	$137,245,052

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
3,870	Am. Steel & Wire	31¾	31¾	30⅜	30½
21,790	Am. Sugar Ref.	116⅞	116⅞	115¾	115¾
1,450	Am. Tobacco	89	89½	87⅝	88
300	A., T. & S. F.	27¼	27½	27	27
2,810	A., T. & S. F. pf.	69⅝	69¾	68¾	69⅜
400	Balt. & Ohio	68¾	68¾	67⅞	67⅞
14,600	Brooklyn R. T.	51⅞	51⅞	50	50½
140	Ches. & Ohio	27½	27½	27¼	27½
9,390	C., B. & Q.	123	123½	121⅞	122
2,880	C., M. & St. P.	113¼	113½	112¼	112⅝
120	C., R. I. & P.	104¼	104½	104¼	104⅜
30	Cont. Tobacco	33	25	24½	24½
660	Federal Steel	31¾	32¼	31⅝	31⅝
20	Federal Steel pf.	63	63	62¾	62¾
640	Louis. & Nash.	71¼	71¼	70½	70½
980	Manhattan	86⅞	87	86	86
40	Mo., K. & T. pf.	28	28½	28	28½
4,130	Mo. Pacific	45¾	46¾	46⅛	46⅞
80	National Lead	93	25	24½	24½
10	N. Y. Central	126⅝	126⅞	126¼	126¾
10	N. Y. O. & W.	20	20	20	20
20	Norfolk & West.	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
10,250	Northern Pacific	47⅛	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞
70	Pacific Mail	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼
20	Pennsylvania	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝
5,290	People's Gas	86⅞	86⅞	84½	84⅝
120	Reading	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
2,540	Reading 1st pf.	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝
80	Republic Steel	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛
280	Southern Pacific.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
140	Southern Ry.	11	11¼	11	11¼
90	Southern Ry. pf.	52	52	51⅝	51⅝
1,120	Tenn. C. & I.	55⅝	55⅞	54	54
5,840	Union Pacific	56	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞
60	Union Pacific pf.	73	73	72⅝	72⅝
400	U. S. Leather	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
10	Wabash pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½

Sales, 281,363

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,902,033, against $2,206,757 last week and $2,007,138 last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,968,893, against $2,125,520 last week and $2,118,209 in the same period last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Sept. 28, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	14¾	470	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
59⅝	60	425	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	−⅛
33	33¼	150	American Cotton Oil.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅛
150	155	25	American Express	150	150	150	150	..
50½	51	110	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+⅛
4	4½	100	American Malting Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
35⅜	36	1,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
88	88¼	115	Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	+⅛
18	18⅛	500	Am. Steel Hoop Co.	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	−⅛
64⅛	65	200	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf.	64½	64⅝	64¼	64¼	−⅛
30⅞	30⅞	7,040	Am. Steel & Wire.	31⅛	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
70⅝	71¼	575	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	71¼	71¼	70⅝	70⅝	−⅛
116	116⅛	35,507	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	116⅝	116⅝	115½	116	−1
25½	27	500	American Tin Plate.	26⅜	26½	26	26	−⅛
87⅝	88	11,810	American Tobacco	89	89⅛	87¼	88	−1½
42⅞	43	120	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+⅛
26⅞	27	4,580	At., T. & S. F.	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26⅞	−⅛
68⅜	68⅝	6,722	At., T. & S. F. pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	−⅛
67⅝	67⅞	5,810	Baltimore & Ohio.	68⅛	68⅜	67⅛	67¼	−1⅛
76⅞	76⅞	510	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	−⅛
50¾	50¾	27,082	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	52	52	49⅞	50⅛	−1⅝
49	50	150	Canada Southern	49½	49½	49½	49½	+1⅛
85½	86⅜	200	Canadian Pacific	86	86	86	86	−⅛
27	27½	710	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27⅜	27½	27	27	−⅛
121⅞	122⅞	8,810	Chi. Bur. & Quincy.	123	123⅛	121⅝	122	−1½
10	10¼	200	Chicago Great West.	10	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
54¼	55	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	55	55	55	55	+⅛
112½	112⅝	9,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	113¼	113⅝	112⅝	112⅝	..
173	173¾	23	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173	173	173	173	..
159	164	90	Chicago & Northw.	162	162	159½	159	−⅝
104	104⅝	8,160	C., R. I. & Pac., ex d.	104⅝	105	104⅛	104¼	−⅝
9	9¼	10	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	..
28	30	110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	28	28	28	28	..
60½	61	1,084	C., C., C. & St. L.	61½	61½	60½	60½	−1
110	111	135	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1½
30⅜	30⅞	600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31⅜	31½	30⅞	30⅞	−⅛
5¼	5½	300	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
12¼	14	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	−⅛
163½	165	275	Consolidated Gas.	166	166	163½	163½	−⅛
245⅞	244½	715	Con. Tobacco Co.	25⅛	25⅛	24½	24½	−⅛
75	75½	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	−⅛
110	111	400	Delaware & Hudson.	110¼	111	110¼	110¼	..
177	177	1,280	Del., Lack. & West.	176⅝	179	176½	178	+2⅝
19	19	200	Denver & R. G.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
..	..	200	Detroit City Gas.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+⅛
11½	..	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	12	12	12	12	..
32½	33¼	25	Erie 1st pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	..
31½	31⅝	1,875	Federal Steel	31⅝	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	−⅛
62⅜	62⅝	700	Federal Steel pf.	62⅞	62⅞	62½	62½	−⅛
..	..	100	Gas, Elec. Bergen Co.	76	76	76	76	+1
134½	135¼	280	General Electric	134½	135	134½	135	+⅛
48½	51	50	Glucose Sugar Ref.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	..
150	151½	150	Great Northern pf.	151	151	151	151	..
31	31½	500	Hocking Valley	31⅞	32	31½	31⅝	−⅛
61½	61⅞	210	Hocking Valley pf.	62	62	61⅞	61⅞	−⅛
115	115¼	740	Illinois Central	116¼	116¼	115⅞	115⅞	−1⅛
18	18½	250	International Paper.	18	18½	18	18½	..
61	62½	30	Internat. Paper pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	..
17½	17⅞	100	Iowa Central	17½	17½	17½	17½	..
1,100	K. C. Southern	9⅞	9¾	9¼	9¼	−¼
3,520	Louisville & Nashville.	71¾	71⅝	70¼	70¼	−1¼
3,593	Manhattan Elevated.	86¾	87	86	86	−1¼
2,315	Met. Street Railway.	147½	148	146¾	146¾	−1¼
100	Mexican National ctfs.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
100	Minn. & St. Louis.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
1,025	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	28	28	27⅞	27⅞	−⅛
9,310	Missouri Pacific	48¼	48¾	47	47¼	−1⅛
625	National Biscuit Co.	33½	33½	32	32	−⅛
147	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	88	88	88	88	+3
100	National Lead Co.	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
200	National Steel	24½	24½	24½	24½	−⅛
92	National Steel pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	..
375	National Tube	45¼	45½	45	45½	..
850	National Tube pf.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
50	New Central Coal.	34	34	34	34	..
150	New Jersey Central.	134	134	134	134	..
240	New York Air Brake.	117	118½	117	118½	+1½
200	New York Central.	128½	128½	128	128½	..
1,182	N. Y. Central, ex div.	127½	127½	126½	126¾	−⅝
715	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	−⅞
2,600	Norfolk & Western.	33¼	33½	32¾	32⅝	−⅞
110	Norfolk & West. pf.	74½	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛	−⅞
39,434	Northern Pacific	47⅞	47⅞	45⅞	46½	+2
640	Northern Pacific pf.	68	68	67¾	67⅝	−⅜
1,600	Pacific Mail	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+1
4,196	Pennsylvania R. R.	127⅝	128	126⅞	126⅞	−1⅛
15,700	People's Gas, Chicago.	86⅞	86⅞	84⅞	84½	−⅞
400	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−⅛
100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	+1
100	Pressed Steel Car.	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	+⅛
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	71	71	71	71	+⅞
340	Pullman Company	182½	182½	182¼	182½	..
200	Reading	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	..
17,278	Reading 1st pf.	55¾	55¾	54½	54½	−⅛
120	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	11½	11½	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
120	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	..
100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	32½	32½	32½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

St. Nicholas Avenue Apartment Houses Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

John H. Berry has sold for De Witt C. Judson, to a client for investment, at about $80,000, the three five-story apartment houses 202, 204, and 206 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 95 by 119.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for William G. Wilson, to Joseph Immerman, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

M. Kamak has resold for Morris H. Hayman the five-story flat 2,560 Eighth Avenue, one of the row purchased by Mr. Hayman last week from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mrs. Horace Stokes, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the northeast corner of Chrystie and Stanton Streets, old buildings on a lot 28 by 100.

George W. Martin has bought two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 300 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, and will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

Jackson & Stern have bought, through Valentine A. Schutz, for $30,000, the two four-story dwellings 346 and 348 East Seventeenth Street, each 23 by 55 by 92.

John H. Dye has sold for Catherine O'Donnell, to Peter Klink, Jr., the four-story dwelling, 136 West Thirteenth Street, 22 by 103.3.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Annie M. McPhillips the plot on the east side of Brook Avenue, 237.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 42 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

454 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 23 by 100.11, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Winthrop W. Thompson, as trustee. $12,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

692 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 90 feet north of Forty-ninth Street, 20 by 145 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Herman H. Moritz..... 5,000

694 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet north of Fiftieth Street, 15 by 100, one-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Catharine M. E. Hildebrand 3,500

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

872 Broadway, southeast corner of Eighteenth Street, 34.3 by 88.1 by 6.4 by 81.4, four-story brick building, with store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Oswald Cammann and others..... 178,000

890 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue, 24 by 95.5 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edmund R. Smith, as executor..... 21,000

By James L. Wells.

Lots 145, 146, 147, and 168 on the map of the Prospect Hill estate, at Fordham, being on the southside side of Avenue A, 261 by 130.6 and irregular; trustee's sale, to F. R. Minrath..... 6,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Arthur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, with store, 20.2 by 56.6; Nellie Rice of 660 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $6,000.

Barretto Street, east side, 41.10 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for eight three-story frame flats, 20 by 63 and 67; Jacob Wirth of 1,010 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $68,000.

No. 106 Macdougal Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87.6; Joseph H. Lowe, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 123.6 feet east of Clinton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 51; T. Giordano, owner; C. S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 114 to 118 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a frame shed, 30 by 50; F. H. Flagge of 109 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; cost, $400.

Alterations.

Central Park West, from Seventy-fourth to Seventy-fifth Street, to a ten-story brick hotel; Michael Brennan of 2 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost $500.

Central Park West, southwest corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, to a seven-story brick apartment house; Robinson & Randolph, premises, owners; P. R. Moses, architect; cost, $600.

No. 52 West Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. P. Dixon, premises, owner; cost, $700.

Webster Avenue, east side, 98.3 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a one-story frame shop; Adam Hartman, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $50.

Webster Avenue, east side, 380 feet south of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a one-story frame office; Associate Land Company, owner; T. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $50.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Charles Roos, premises owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $200.

No. 122 Worth Street, to a three-story brick store and lofts; J. S. Barclay of 41 Liberty Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $750.

No. 17 Forsyth Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. Rose, Broadway and Liberty Street, owner.

No. 980 First Avenue, to a four-story brick flat; William Kuntz, premises, owner; O. L. Spannbauer of 315 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 527 Courtlandt Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement and store; August Brunn, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

No. 555 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; P. H. Freund, owner; Henry Davidson, architect; cost, $2,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Friday, Sept. 28.

AVENUE B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, runs w 100 x e 100 to the avenue, x n 100, error; Mary Rosen to Walter R. Burt, (mtg $13,500)..... $1

AVENUE B, centre line, 200 ft n of Cedar St, runs w 5 x n 100 to avenue x s 100; William Ebling and another, executors, to William H. Ebling Jr., (R S $1)..... 1

BROOK AV, e s, 186 ft s of 168th St, 50x100x50x100.6; Sidney W. Hendrickson and another, individually and as executors, &c., to Charles Noe..... 6,900

BROOK AV, w s, 71 ft s of 168th St, runs w 30 x n 71 to 168th St x e 30 x s 71; Charles J. Obermayer to Frank Kubler, (R S $3, mtg $16,000)..... 1

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 25.1 ft e of Ryer Av, 22.1x113.10x18.6x102.5; Ryer Av, e s, 89.5 ft n of Burnside Av, 20x95; Burnside Av, n s, 20.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 37.5x81.8x36.7x93.8; Thomas Morgan to Mary E. Morgan, (R S 50 cents, mtg $21,000)..... 1

CLINTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of Crotona Park South, runs w 50 x w 50.7 x s 16.7 x e 100 to avenue x n 24; Clinton Av, w s, 146 ft s of Crotona Park South, runs w 140 x n 22 x e 140 to avenue x s 22; Clinton Av, w s, 168 ft s of Crotona Park South, 22.2x140; Catharine Meehan to Victor Gerhards, (R S $4, mtg $16,000)..... 100

CROTONA (Franklin) Av, w s, 100.1 ft s of Samuel St, 25.1x125x irregular; August J. Papenbaum to Adam Radlein, (mtg $2,500, R S $10.50)..... 4,000

ELTON AV, e s, 27 ft n of 158th St, 25x100; Charles J. Obermayer to Frank Kubler, (R S $3, mtg $16,000)..... 1

FORREST AV, s w corner of Rock St, 100x50; Bridget A. and John J. Kennedy to Margery M. Kenny, 1-6 part, (R S 50c) quitclaim..... 1

FORREST AV, s w corner of Rock St, 100x50; Elizabeth A. Kenny to Margery M. Kenny, (R S 50 cents,) 1-6 part..... 1

FOREST AV, w s, 137.6 ft s of 156th St, 16.9x97.6; Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, to John J. Brierly..... 4,350

FULTON AV, e s, 114.9 ft n of 168th St, 14.9x109.2x14.6x110.3; Theophilus G. Smith, trustee, to V. F. Smith, (R S 92c, mtg $2,500)..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 34.3 ft s of 104th St, 16.8x70; Clementine M. Silverman to Stephen and Hattie Ettinger, (mtg $10,000, R S $4)..... 1

MOTT, ST, 117, 25x100; Louis Michalisky to Hugh Cain, 1-4 part of all title, (mtg $37,000, R S $1)..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 129 ft s of 182d St, 18x 97.11x18x87.3; James Keim to Lavinia T. Choate, (R S $1)..... 1

PROSPECT AV, n e s, Lots 124 and 125, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 100x102x100x116; Arthur S. Lew, by H. B. Wesselman, to Richard H. Clarke... 80

ST. NICHOLAS AV, nw cor 202 and 204, e. 25.7x100.7x25.11x100.1; David C. Judson to Jennie Bates, (R S $2, mtg $18,000)..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, nw c, 25.7x 100.11x25x100.7; David C. Judson to Martha Lyon, (R S $2, mtg $18,000)..... 1

TREMONT AV, s w s, at s e of Prospect Av, 100x102x110x100; Mary A. Low and another to Richard H. Clarke..... [illegible]

TREMONT AV, s corner of Prospect Av, 100x116x102x100; Mary A. Quarters and others to Richard H. Clarke..... 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 80 ft s of 142d St, 20x 106; Mary E. Day, executrix, &c., to John Trainor..... 1,800

1ST AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 61st St, 25x 91; Charles L. Van De Water, referee, to John McLaughlin..... 7,500

6TH AV, e s, 100 ft s of Walnut St, 100x 100; Thomas O. Wolf to Lorenz Gatns, (Q C)..... 14,100

6TH AV, e s, 107 ft n of 36th St, 20.4 x100; 6th Av, e s, 127.3 ft n of 36th St, 20.10x100; Frank S. Cantrell and others to Augustus S. Hall, (R S 50c)..... ....

6TH AV, e s, 107 ft n of 36th St, 20.4x 100; 6th Av, e s, 127.3 ft n of 36th St, 20.10x100; Annie L. Cantrell and others, executors, &c., to Augustus S. Hall, (R S $15)..... 1

9TH AV, s w corner of 16th St, 25x100; Isidor Jackson and another to Wilhelmina Ruck, (R S $11, mtg $14,000)..... 14,700

15TH AV, OR ST, n w s, ½ of Lot 411, map of Wakefield, 52.6x114; E. J. Flynn to Henrietta Stadie, (R S $1)..... 1

19TH AV, n s, 100 ft w of White Plains Road, 106x229 to 20th Av; Morris B. Baer to Estelle De Leeuw, (R S $9.50)..... 800

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 20x 100; 4th St, s e s, 220 ft n e of Union Av, 20x100; Philip Wood to Annie Campion, (R S $1)..... 1

12TH ST, n s, adjoining Lot 323, map of Unionport, 50x108; Anna M. Newbold to Lillie Kemmerer..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 105.3; Elizabeth Muller and another, devisees, to George Luther, (R S $7.50)..... 2,000

22D ST, s s, 65 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9x Irregular; 21st St, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; 110 West 22d St, 16.8x 98.9; 22d St, s s, 125 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x98.9; 21st St, n s, 175 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; 22d St, s s, 158.4 ft w of 6th Av, 41.8x98.9; John Flanagan to Adams Dry Goods Company, (R S $20)..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; German Savings Bank to Elbe D. Cordts, (R S $10)..... 1

55TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; German Savings Bank to Elbe D. Cordts, (R S $10)..... 1

85TH ST, 62 West, 19x102.2; Joseph H. Labaree to Everett J. Esselstyn, (mtg $20,000, R S $15)..... 100

86TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Margaret Mahoney to Abraham Bachrach, (R S $10.50, mtg $8,500)..... 100

87TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; William R. Johnston to James R. Paterson, (mtg $27,000, R S $2)..... 100

89TH ST, 115 West, 25x100.8; Barbara J. Davis to Charles Maginess, (mtg $22,400, R S $5)..... 1

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, runs n 100.11x w 204x s 25x w 25 x s 75 to 100th St x e 229; 100th St, n s, 26 ft e of Park Av, 25x75; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, (R S $100, mtg $200,000)..... 1

101ST ST, 119 and 121 East, 52x100.11; Herman Kahn to Minnie Brackner..... 45,750

119TH ST, 15 West, 14x73x14.6x68.2; Henrietta Whalen and others to John Joseph and another, (mtg $5,000, R S $6.50)..... 1

123TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 40x 100.4; 122d St, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 30x 100.11; Edward H. Hunt to Dora A. Valentine, all title..... 1

129TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Herbert S. S. Harde to Globe Realty Company, all liens, (R S 50c)... 100

152D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x110; William Carroll to Catharine Carroll, (R S $4.50)..... 1

136TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Missouria B. Houpt to Frank Kubler, (mtg $22,500, R S $3)..... 1

143D ST, s s, 170.6 ft w of 3d Av, 15.1x 100; Charles Wm. Phippard to Francis Doonan and Mary F. Reynolds, (mtg $3,000, R S $2.50)..... 100

149TH ST, s s, 475.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x106.6; Edward S. Long to Bella L. Burgoyne, ½ part, (mtg $3,351)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EAST BROADWAY, 58; Louise Ferguson and another to Bernhard Ratkowsky, 10 years..... $1,200

FRANKLIN ST, 206 and 208; Amos Burhans to Edward C. Hecht and another, 5 years..... 1,360

MULBERRY ST, 88, e s; Annie I. McCormick to Paul D. Malone, 10 years.. 2,800

9TH AV, 656; Christian Orth to Henry Lampe, 3 years..... 600

9TH ST, 734 and 736 East; Abraham Schwartz to Max Greenwald, 3 years.. 2,300

10TH ST, s w s, 151.4 ft s e of 3d Av, 22x93.8x irregular; Hamilton Fish to James Mulry, 21 years..... 450

119TH ST, 520 and 522 East; Nellie Springmeyer to Julian Harowitz, 5 years..... $720, 900

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALVORD, Alwyn A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31st St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, due June 28, 1903..... $10,000

ARENFRED, William, Jr., to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, e s, 73.3 ft s of 125th St, 5 years..... 16,000

ARENFRED, William, Jr., to American Mortgage Company; 2d Av, e s, 73.8 ft s of 126th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BALLEISEN, Wolf, and others to Morris Berger; 85th St, n s, 71.11 ft e of Avenue A, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BAUMANN, Michael, to George Ehret; 1,646 3d Av, lease, demand, 6 per cent. 2,700

BERGEN, William C., to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Woodruff Av, e corner of Broad St; also all title to Arthur Av, e s, 22.2 ft n of 176th St, gore, 5 years, 5½ per cent..... 15,000

BIERBAUM, Oscar H., to William H. Payne; 133d St, n s, 483.4 ft e of Trinity Av or Cypress Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 800

BOORAEM, Abigail H. and Louis V., to Mary Ann Nostrand; Riverside Av or Drive, e s, 60 ft s of 77th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 12,800

BRIERLY, John J., to John A. Haag; Forest Av, w s, 137.6 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 3,700

CAMPION, Annie, to Frederick M. St. John; 4th St, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, Bronx, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,600

CAMPION, Annie, to Frederick M. St. John; 4th St, s e s, 220 ft n e of Union Av, Bronx, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,800

CLARKE, Richard H., to Letitia M. Clarke; Tremont Av, s e corner of Prospect Av, widened, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 1,500

CLARKE, Richard H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Tremont Av, s w corner of Prospect Av, widened, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,500

CORDTS, Elbe D., to German Savings Bank; 538 West 55th St; also 532 West 55th St, 1 year, two mortgages, 6 per cent., each..... 8,000

DAVIDSON, Maximilian M., to Hyman D. Baker; East Broadway, 249, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,975

DAWSON, Ellen M., to Samuel Booth; 34th St, 458 West, 1 year..... 500

GREENBEES, Thomas, to New York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 4th St, e s, 90 ft s of 5th Av, Wakefield, installments..... 3,250

KOBRE, Hirsch, and Harry Bamberger to Isaac C. Yawger; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft s of 158th St, 5 years..... 10,000

LISSON, Martha, to Fanny Wiederkehr; 206 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

DANIEL, Harris, to Louis Michalisky; Mott St, 117, ¼ part, demand, 6 per cent. 1,500

DOONAN, Frances, and Mary F. Reynolds to Charles Van Riper, 1438 St, s s, 170.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,700

FANNING, Patrick, to Jacob Ruppert; Westchester Av, n s, 73 ft w of Main St, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.... 1,000

GIBSON, William, to Manhattan Savings Institution; Hudson St, w s, 84.10 ft s of 12th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

HALL, Augustus S., to the American Bible Society; 6th Av, e s, 107 ft n of 36th St, 41.2x100x irregular, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 60,000

HODNETT, Richard and others, to the Assets Realization and General Finance Company, Limited; all legacies, shares, &c., in estate of Mary A. Fitzgerald, 1 year, secures loans of..... £200

HOLMES, John A., to Jane B. Duval; 10th St, 84 East, leasehold, due July 1, 1903, 6 per cent..... 6,000

KETCHAM, Henry B., to the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; 13th St, 207 East, demand..... 1,500

LEVIN, Saville, to Morris Goldstein; Division St, 79, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 2,500

LEVIN, Saville, to Morris Goldstein; Chrystie St, 39, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 2,500

MULRY, Lawrence V., to Albert Bunker; 10th St, n w s, 121.4 ft s w of 3d Av, leasehold, 2 years..... 3,000

NIEBERG, Louis and Benjamin, to William A. Perry; 322 East 11th St, 5 years. 28,000

PIFFARD, Helen H., to Charles Polifeme; 35th St, s s, 215 ft w of 5th Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 9,000

REIBSTEIN, Emil, to Meyer Vesell; East Broadway, 100, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

RODGERS, John C., to Donald Mackay; 3d Av, e s, 175 ft n of 171st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

RODGERS, John C., to Donald Mackay; 3d Av, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

RUCK, Wilhelmina, to Isadore Jackson and another; 9th Av, s w corner of 16th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 17,000

RUCK, Wilhelmina, to Isadore Jackson and another; 9th Av, s w corner of 16th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

SCHNEIDER, Benjamin, to the Irving Savings Institution; 51st St, n s, 190.5 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 18,000

SCHRAMM, Arnold H., E., to Laetitia M. Myers; 158th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

SKRIVAN, Frank, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lots 82 and 83, map Section A, Vyse estate, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 800

SROKA, Louis, to Abraham Levy; 8th Av, e s, 142.7 ft n e of Bleecker St; 8th Av, s e s, 106.7 ft s w of 12th St, and 8th Av, s e s, 97.6 ft n e of Bleecker St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 15,293

TIMPSON, Sarah M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Franklin Av, as widened, n w s, 341.6 ft s w of 169th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

TRAINOR, John, to North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association: Willis Av, w s, 80 ft s of 142d St, installments, 6 per cent..... 7,000

WALTER, Magdalene, to George H. Vandewalker; 160 West 86th St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,500

WALKER, Thomas, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 150th St, n w corner of Convent Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 40,000

WALKER, Thomas, to Emily N. R. McLean; 150th St, n w corner Convent Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,500

WALKER, Thomas, to Eugene Bergdorf; 150th St, n w corner of Convent Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADAMS, Richard H., executor, &c., to Ella and George Koch $1

BAKER, Hyman D., to Sender Jarmulowsky ..... Nom.

COE, Mary J., to James McClenahan and others, trustees, &c., collateral security. Nom.

COSTELLO, Owen, to Caroline P. Arthur. 1,000

DOOLING, John T., to Jennie F. Perlee, 1-6 part..... 2,000

FRANKLIN, William P., to Michael J. Naughton ..... Nom.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Owen Costello 1,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees, &c..... 10,000

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees, &c..... 7,500

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY to Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees, &c..... 5,500

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOciation to Mutual Life Insurance Company 85,000

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to Edward J. Moloughney ..... Nom.

PARIS, Auguste J., to Margaret Miles... 537

POLIFEME, Charles, to Theodore K. Wilmerding, trustee 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 149th St, 25x 73.3; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Frederick D. Holderman, owner; Joseph S. Wirsing, contractor..... 118

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 149th St, 25x 40; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Matthew Sullivan, owner; Joseph S. Wirsing, contractor..... $34

SIMPSON ST, w s, 310 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Angelo Cinelli against Swoboda Brothers, owners and contractors 77

WASHINGTON ST, 389; Morris Blumberg against William Piggott, owner and contractor 32

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 49.11x 100; Richard F. O'Neill against John Farrell, owner; James D. Edwards and M. E. Stevens, contractors $119

22D ST, 11 East; Thomas T. Boucher against Hartwell-Thompson Company, owner and contractor; George H. Thompson & Co., contractor..... 400

22D ST, 11 East; Thomas T. Boucher against Hartwell-Thompson Company, owner and contractor; George H. Thompson & Co., contractor..... 449

143D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; George C. Murphy against George Little and another, owners and contractors..... 111

144TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 59.6x 99; Alessandro Lanzetta against Zenaide D. Schullenberg, owner and contractor; Henry C. Raynor, contractor.. 2,200

156TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, or Boulevard, 50x98; Kunigunda Windolphe against G. P. Brouwer-Ancher, owner and contractor 40

BUILDING AND LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900: Cancelled 1

9TH AV, 87, s w corner 16th St; Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern, with Wilhelmina Ruck, 12 payments..... $17,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1900:

5TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 127th St, 50x 100; Thomas R. Calder, or Thomas P. Sinnott, to Frederick G. Chase..... $238

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, s e s, lot begins at division line of Lots 152 and 153, map of Village of Morrisania at land of Harlem River Railroad, runs n 100x w 60.11 to avenue x s 106.2x e 100 to beginning; Francis W. Eagan against Thomas J. Eagan, individually and as administrator, (partition;) attorney, P. Tillinghast.

EAGAN, Francis W., to Thomas J. Eagan; Mary E. Williamson against Simon K. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

2D AV, 334; the McDougall & Potter Company against William Emrich and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, A. Wilson.

31ST ST, 457 West; Martha Ahearn and another against Sylvanus V. Reynolds and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Earley.

48TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Sarah Gannon against Catharine McGuire and others, (dower, &c.;) attorneys, Campbell & Clare.

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x92.6; William N. Crane and another, trustees, against Pauline Glassman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Larkin.

72D ST, 230 East; Henry Burden, trustee, against Rosalie I. and Simon S. Stern, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

79TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; the Cremleux Benevolent Society against Lewis Myers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Bernard.

136TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 125x100; Joseph Bologna against Robert H. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Menken Brothers.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.82½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.48⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.25⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.10¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅛
Sugar, granulated	6.15
Molasses, O. K., prime	.43
Beef, family	10.75
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	13.25
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.57½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	15.75
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and weak; No. 3 Spring Wheat, 72@76½c; No. 2 red, 76¼@78¼c; No. 2 corn, 40⅝@41c; No. 2 yellow, 40⅝@41c; No. 2 oats, 22½@23c; No. 2 white, 25¾@27¼c; No. 3 white, 23½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 52c; barley, fair to choice malting, 53@57c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.50; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $4.30@$4.45; mess pork, per barrel, $12.20@$12.25; lard, per 100 lb, $7.10@$7.12½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.15@$8.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed, 6½@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.20@$8.30; whisky, basis of highwines, $1.26; sugars, cut-loaf unchanged.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton proceeded upon a cautious scale yesterday. The market was a comparatively narrow one. New ventures were made with caution, owing to abnormal conditions. The English advices, as a whole, were better than expected; the Liverpool break of 30 points on September was less considered than the advance there of 1-64@2-64d on the later positions, and our market opened steady, with prices 2 points higher and 2 points lower, but further advanced 10@13 points on covering, which became a feature following private cables, asserting that many Manchester mills were about to resume. There was also buying for new long accounts. The local contingent manifested hesitation in view of the fact that the New York market was lower than any other, practically out of stock and facing an enormous October short interest. Room sentiment was, if anything, bullish. The local shorts were trying to buy in their October contracts, while selling March. The market was finally steady in tone at a net advance of 7@9 points. Spot cotton closed quiet, with quotations unchanged on the basis of 10¾c for middling upland and 11c for middling Gulf. Sales were 2,040 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans quiet and easy at 10 3-16c; Mobile quiet at 10c; Savannah quiet at 10c; Norfolk steady at 10 3-16c, 1-16c off; Baltimore nominal at 10⅝c; Memphis steady at 10¼c, 1-16c lower; Augusta quiet and steady at 10 1-16c, 1-16c lower; St. Louis steady at 10¼c, 1-16c off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	9.97	10.05	9.94	10.05@10.04
November	9.65	9.77	9.69	9.74@ 9.76
December	9.54	9.65	9.53	9.63@ ..
January	9.53	9.65	9.53	9.63@ 9.64
February	..	..	..	9.61@ 9.63
March	9.54	9.64	9.53	9.62@ 9.63
April	9.54	9.54	9.54	9.61@ 9.63
May	9.55	9.63	9.53	9.62@ 9.63
June	..	..	..	9.61@ 9.63
July	9.58	9.58	9.57	9.60@ 9.62
August	..	..	..	9.48@ 9.53

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Spot Cotton—Very little business; prices lower; American middling, fair, 6⅝d; good middling, 6⅜d; middling, 6 5-16d; low middling, 6 1-16d; good ordinary, 5 9-32d; ordinary, 4 31-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 2,600 bales American; receipts, 13,200 bales, all American. Futures opened steady and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 6 20-64d; September and October, 5 58-64@6 59-64d, sellers; October and November, 5 34-64@5 35-64d, buyers; November and December, 5 28-64d, sellers; December and January, 5 22-64@5 23-64d, buyers; January and February, 5 18-64@5 20-64d, buyers; February and March, 5 17-64@5 18-64d, sellers; March and April, 5 15-64@5 17-64d, sellers; April and May, 5 14-64d, sellers; May and June, 5 12-64@5 13-64d, buyers; June and July, 5 11-64d, sellers; July and August, 5 9-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—A Broomhall cable concerning the Argentine yield had much to do with the downward trend of wheat prices yesterday, although not receiving general credit in the trade, owing to the impossibility of making any sort of an accurate estimate three or four months away from harvest. The figures put out by the above authority on present indications indicated an exportable yield of 92,000,000 bushels, the area this year being, of course, larger than last. As last year's record crop was 92,000,000 bushels, yesterday's estimate naturally made quite an impression on traders who were long of wheat. Outside of this incident there was not much news of an influential character, but such as came to hand seemed to favor the bear side with two exceptions. One was the shipment of only 410,000 bushels from Argentine ports during the week, and the other an export business of 72 loads at the seaboard and other points. There were conflicting reports on weather conditions in the Northwest, some indicating sunshine and frosts, while others complained that more rains had fallen in parts of North Dakota. Minneapolis reported another large cash demand for wheat, and No. 1 Northern on spot brought 1½c over December. Spring wheat receipts at all interior points were 115,000 bushels smaller than last year, and Winter wheat receipts 91,000 bushels larger. The wheat that has recently been coming in to New York from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Galveston is expected to increase the local stock of No. 2 red about 2,000,000 bushels through mixing. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red New York, 82¼c; No. 1 hard Duluth, 90c; No. 1 Northern Duluth old, 87c; No. 1 Northern New York, 86c; No. 1 Northern Chicago, 84c; No. 2 hard Chicago, 79¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 28.—Close: Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, 75½c; September, 74¾c; October, 74¼c; December, 76c; May, 80c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 39c; September, 37¼c; December, 33½c; year, 33½c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 22¼c; September, 22c; December, 23c; May, 24¾c; No. 2 white, 26c.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 28.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 78¼c; No. 3 Spring, 72¼c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 83¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; September, 80¼c; December, 80¾c; May, 82¾c. Corn—40½c. Oats—23⅝@23¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 28.—Wheat—September, 78c; December, 78¾@78¼c; May, 81½c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—Wheat—lower; No. 1 Northern, 80¼@81½c; No. 2 Northern, 77@79c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 55@56c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 57c; sample, 46@55½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.10@$4.50; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.65; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.95@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $19.25@$19.75 per ton, spot and to arrive. Buckwheat Flour—$2.35@$2.50. Rye Flour—Dull; fair to good, $3.10@$3.80; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. Cornmeal—Quiet; kiln-dried, $2.45@$2.60, as to brand. Bag Meal—Easy; fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@91c. Feed—Steady; Spring bran, spot, $16.75@$17; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.40@$16.75; Spring bran, bulk, $16.25@$16.50; coarse Winter bran, $17.25@$19.50, latter white; middlings, $17 @$19.85; city bran, $17@$17.50; hominy chop, $17 @$17.25; oil meal, $28.50; linseed oilcake, $28; corn oilcake, $20.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	81 9-16	81 9-16	80¾	80¾
October	81⅝	81¾	80¾	80¾
December	83¾	83¾	82 15-16	83
March	86⅝	86⅝	86	86
May	86⅛	86⅛	85½	85½
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	49¼
October	46¼	46¼	46	46
December	42 1-16	42 1-16	41 11-16	41⅝
May	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$7.52½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	77⅞	77¼	76	76
October	77⅝	77⅝	76¼	76¼
November	78⅛	78 3-16	77	77
Corn—				
September	42	42¾	40¼	40¾
October	39¾	39¾	39¼

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 393 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second: That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within thirty days after the first publication of this notice, August 28th, 1900, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2 on the fourth floor of the Staats-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting at our said office, on the 5th day of October, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third: That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 11th day of October, 1900, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New York, August 25th, 1900.

EMANUEL BLUMENSTIEL,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
ARTHUR INGRAHAM,
Commissioners.
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. W. ASPELL & CO., (corporation,) bankrupt.—No. 2,849.

To the creditors of J. W. Aspell & Co. of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said J. W. Aspell & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 26, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EMANUEL SIMON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel Simon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, Bankrupt.—No. 2,908.

To the creditors of Thomas H. Smith of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1900, the said Thomas H. Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE LOCK-STUB CHECK CO., a corporation, Bankrupt.—No. 2,892.

To the creditors of the Lock-Stub Check Co., doing business in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Lock-Stub Check Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. W. ASPELL & CO., (corporation,) bankrupt.—No. 2,849.

To the creditors of J. W. Aspell & Co. of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said J. W. Aspell & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 26, 1900.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES BALZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Balz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES C. DAVIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby that Charles C. Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 25, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 2,953.

To the creditors of Louis Goldberg of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Goldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. LOVELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Lovell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

NO. 2,979.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. BECHDOL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank J. Bechdol of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Frank J. Bechdol was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, No. 346 Exchange Place, Room 704, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 28th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE A. BLUMENTHAL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Blumenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1900.

NO. 2,891.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—EMANUEL S. CHAPPELLE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Emanuel S. Chappelle, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 28, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 24, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES C. DAVIS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby that Charles C. Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 2d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 25, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 2,953.

To the creditors of Louis Goldberg of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Louis Goldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SCHULTS, bankrupt.—No. 2,933.

To the creditors of Henry Schults of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1900, the said Henry Schultz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN TENENHEISER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Tenenheiser, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 21st, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MORRIS WEISBARD, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Morris Weisbard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 17th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles H. Williams, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 14, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on October 10th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPBELL, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to LIZZIE CAMPBELL, John S. Campbell, James Campbell, Jr., Henry D. Campbell, Richard P. Campbell, Charles W. Campbell, Robert Campbell, Bessie Campbell, William Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Eliza Campbell, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John S. Campbell and Lizzie Campbell, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
s22-1aw6wS&nov3

DOWD, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET DOWD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 Spring Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1900. JEREMIAH ARCHER, JAMES J. SLEVIN, Executors. BENJ. B. KENYON, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, New York City. jy14-1aw6mSa

HARRISON, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL HARRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Nos. 214 and 216 East 52d Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1900. MICHAEL HARRISON, Jr., THERESA HARRISON, CECELILIA A. PULLEYN, Executors. KETCHAM & OWENS, Attorneys for Executors, 180 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je30-1aw8mSa

WALBRIDGE, NELSON.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Calvin C. Walbridge, George A. Walbridge, Mary Murless, Elisabeth De Wolf, Dwight Walbridge, Lucy Usher, John Walbridge, Milton Walbridge, whose residence is unknown and cannot, after due diligence, be found, or if dead, his heirs, if any, whose names are unknown, nor their address, and cannot with due diligence be found, the heirs and next of kin of NELSON WALBRIDGE, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Mary H. Walbridge of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date June 15th, 1900, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Nelson Walbridge, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 9th day of November, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SHAW, FISK & SHAW, Attys. for Executrix, 150 Nassau St., City. s22-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, DAVID M. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID M. R. KING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Roswell H. King, No. 32 Nassau St., in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1900. MARY E. KING, Administratrix. ROSWELL H. KING, Attorney for Administratrix, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KLOTZ, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA KLOTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the law office of L. S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1900. MARTIN Y. GROSSMAN, GEORGE GROSSMAN, Executors. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiff, against IDA M. STRAUSS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date of the 27th day of August, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of September, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street distant ninety-five feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, running thence westwardly along the northerly line of said street seventeen feet; thence northwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street seventeen feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street at the point or place of beginning, being the same premises designated as Lot No. 7 on a certain map entitled "Map of the King Model Houses, Colonial Block," surveyed by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated Oct. 31, 1891, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the ninth day of May, 1892, said premises lying in Section 7, Block 2,024, on the land map of the City of New York.

Subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of the deed of conveyance thereof from David H. King, Jr., and wife to Ida M. Strauss, bearing even date with said mortgage, which was executed to secure the payment of a portion of the purchase money for said premises advanced by the said plaintiff.

Dated New York, Sept. 5, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & COLBY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 205 West 138th Street:

138th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,325, with interest thereon from the 21st day of August, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $137.15, with interest from Sept. 4th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $379.90 and interest.

Dated New York, 5th of September, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to October 1st, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1900.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

THE SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—LESTER LEVY, plaintiff, against MAX J. LEVENSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 19th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-fourth (24th) day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on Grand Street seventy-five (75) feet west of the corner of Willett Street; running thence northerly parallel with Willett Street one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly parallel with Grand Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly to Grand Street one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly along Grand Street in front twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less, said premises being known as number 474 Grand Street.—Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

MOSES HOFFMAN DUKE, Referee.
EISMAN & LEVY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Broome Street.

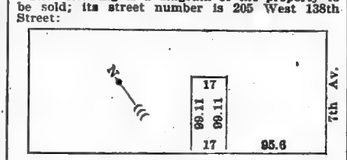

Grand Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is six thousand four hundred and seventy-three 83-100 ($6,473 83-100) dollars, with interest thereon from 14th day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and thirty-four 80-100 dollars, with interest from September 22, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is two hundred forty-nine 27-100 ($249 27-100) dollars and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of eighteen thousand ($18,000) dollars, due November 13, 1900, and accrued interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum since May 13, 1900.—Dated New York, September 28, 1900.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SUSAN H. GEISSENHAINER plaintiff, against RAY GOLDMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $238.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, plaintiff, against EMIL SIMON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Frankfort Street, distant about one hundred and eighteen feet three inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of said Frankfort and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the land now or late belonging to the estate of David Harriott, deceased, about one hundred and four feet one and one-half inches to land formerly of the Dean family, and now or late belonging to Alfred Ashfield and Mr. Chalmers; thence southwardly along said last mentioned land about twenty-five feet to land now or late belonging to Nathaniel Hawxhurst; thence eastwardly along said last mentioned land about one hundred and four feet five inches to the said westerly line of Frankfort Street, and thence northwardly along said westerly line of Frankfort Street about twenty-nine feet two inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known as Number 29 Frankfort Street.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.
TOWNSEND & McCLELLAND, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 29 Frankfort Street:

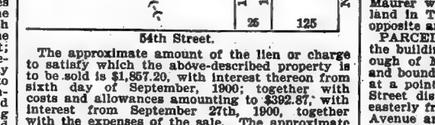

Frankfort Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $37,017.39, with interest thereon from the 12th day of March, 1900, together with costs and allowance amounting to $340.62, with interest thereon from March 21, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $598.88 and interest, and the amount of the taxes for 1900 to be fixed.—Dated New York 8th day of August, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1900.

JOHN H. JUDGE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB A. ZIMMERMANN, plaintiff, against EMIL SIMON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Alden Place, (the said Alden Place being a private street thirty feet in width running parallel with 179th Street, and distant therefrom 100 feet measured along a line drawn at right angles to said 179th Street and Alden Place,) distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the southeast corner of Webster Avenue and Alden Place, running thence southerly and parallel with Webster Avenue eighty-one (81) feet; running thence eastwardly on a line at right angles to the westerly side of Vanderbilt Avenue West seventeen and one one-hundredth (17.01) feet; thence northerly and again parallel to Webster Avenue and part of the way through a party wall eighty-one and forty-five one-hundredths (81.45) feet to Alden Place, and thence westwardly along Alden Place seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being in Section 11, Block No. 3,028, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

JAMES R. ELY, Referee.
MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being No. 688 Alden Place:

Alden Place.

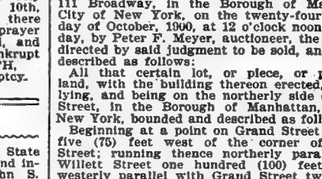

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,854.76, with interest thereon from the 21st day of September, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $236.64, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the referee is $100 and interest.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1900.

JAMES R. ELY, Referee.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

MACURDY, EMMELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMELINE MACURDY, late of Mount Holly, Burlington County, New Jersey, deceased, who died leaving personal property within the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York the 31st day of August, 1900. WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & FOGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. sep1-1aw8

MICHELBACHER, ABRAHAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MICHELBACHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. B. & A. M. Maclay, No. 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1900.

M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Attorneys for Executors, 102 Chambers St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SOLOMON MICHELBACHER, ASCHER H. MICHELBACHER, JULIA DOTTENHEIM, Executors. may5-1aw6mSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—OSCAR HANSEN, Plaintiff, against AMALIE WOLTER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of September, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1900, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street, said point being the centre line of a party wall, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly side of Ninth Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of said party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through a division wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Fifty-fourth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, which premises are also known by the street number Four hundred and seven (407) West Fifty-fourth Street.

Together with the right and privilege to have the drain and sewer pipes of the premises above described connected with the drain and sewer pipes of the two houses adjoining the same, on the westerly side thereof, as the same now exist and at joint expense for keeping said drain in good order and free from obstruction.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.
JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,857.20, with interest thereon from sixth day of September, 1900; together with costs and allowances amounting to $302.87, with interest from September 27th, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $508.97 and interest. The premises above described will be sold subject to a certain mortgage of $7,500, now a first lien thereon, with interest on the same from the first day of July, 1900, at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum.

Dated New York, September 28th, 1900.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, plaintiff, against GUSTAVUS L. LAWRENCE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of forecl

A VEGETABLE TRUST, NOW

Small Vendors Oppose Ordinance for License Fee of $300.

Declare a New Jersey Corporation Seeks Control of Local Trade in Potatoes, Turnips, and Onions.

A trust in potatoes, turnips, and onions is the latest menace to public welfare which some people claim to have discovered. The subject of this alleged trust came up at a meeting of the Committee on Law of the Municipal Council yesterday. An ordinance compelling all vendors on wharves and railroad docks in this city of potatoes, turnips, and onions to pay a license fee of $300 had been introduced in the Municipal Council and referred to the Law Committee without attracting any notice.

At the hearing yesterday the proposed ordinance was backed by Assistant Corporation Counsel John J. Delancy. Mr. Delancy said he represented a number of merchants who were interested in the passage of the ordinance. Frank E. Stultz, a vendor, of 157 West Street, said:

"The imposition of a $300 tax on the small vendors of potatoes, turnips, and onions would be ruinous. The vegetables are generally obtained from the railroad companies and sold on the wharves and cars. There are hundreds of small vendors of potatoes, turnips, and onions along the New York water front, and this enormous license fee would drive them out of business. In the interest of fair play for men who are trying to make an honest living, I think this ordinance should be defeated."

Edwin N. Loomis then said:

"This ordinance is proposed in the interest of a New Jersey corporation that wants to create a vegetable trust. This vegetable trust proposes to escape the payment of this big license fee by making all sales of potatoes, turnips, and onions, and also other produce in New Jersey. The goods will be delivered in New York, but by this single move, hundreds of small vendors in New York City will be driven out of existence."

Then Assistant Corporation Counsel Delancy said:

"Is it not a fact that the Canadian farmers send their produce to the New York market? Don't they send stuff which is the product of cheap labor and interferes with the business of New York merchants? The Canadian farmers purchase farms across the American border, use cheap labor on them, and then send their produce to New York in competition with the American farmer, who has to pay higher wages."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Delancy did not state how the license fee of $300 would help the American farmer of potatoes, turnips, and onions.

Ex-President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen said that he represented a number of New York merchants who were opposed to the ordinance, and regarded it as an attempt to crush out a number of small vendors who do business in the railroad wharves.

The hearing was closed without an announcement being made as to whether the Committee on Law would report in favor of or against the proposed license fee.

ANTI-PUSH CART CRUSADE.

Assertions of Police and Business Men Met with Counter Charges.

A hearing was held in the Aldermanic Chamber which brought hundreds of push-cart men to the place. The business men of the down-town section proposed an ordinance to keep push-cart men off Wall, Nassau, Broad, John, Maiden Lane, Exchange Place, and many other streets in the Wall Street section.

The push-cart peddlers, through representatives, announced that the passage of the ordinance would deprive them of their means of living.

Police Inspector Adam Cross said that the ordinance should be passed, as the peddlers took up the time of the police, and when arrests were made the offenders were usually discharged by the City Magistrates.

Police Captain Killelea said the only way to remedy the push-cart nuisance was to restrict the peddlers to certain wide streets.

E. C. Lewis of the Mutual Life Insurance Company said that the time lost by business men because of push-cart obstructions was a hundred times the value of the goods sold.

Then Adolph Schwartz of 112 East Houston Street made a charge of corruption against the police. He said:

"The trouble is with the police and those responsible for issuing the licenses, and not with the peddlers. Out of every hundred peddlers not twenty of them have licenses. During Mayor Strong's administration all peddlers were compelled to have a license, but since that time a license is no good and gives a man no protection. Sometimes these men give a dime or a quarter which goes to the policemen for protection. If any push-cart man refuses to pay he is punished. He is either arrested or his push-cart is taken up and carted away. Then he has to pay $2 to get it back."

Inspector Cross took the name and address of Mr. Schwartz.

Alderman Wolf spoke in favor of putting push-cart peddlers off Avenue A, as he said they were ruining the business men along that thoroughfare. The hearing was then closed.

CALLS CITY MARKETS A DISGRACE.

Commissioner Kearny Says They Are Dilapidated and Badly Managed.

Commissioner Kearny said yesterday that he was doing his best to obtain from the Board of Estimate an appropriation to put the city markets in good condition.

"The condition of the city markets is a shame and a disgrace," said the Commissioner. "If the city is to continue in the market business, it should at least make them as respectable as the markets conducted by private citizens. The markets are now falling down, they are a source of loss to the city, and nothing is being done to remedy the matter.

"The original scheme was to establish a common ground for the producer and purchaser, and thus obtain food products cheaper than otherwise, but the practical management of them has been a failure. Stands are now let by the city at a nominal rate, and relet to the stand owners, who have to pay substantial prices for them. The purpose is defeated and the middlemen make money out of them without rendering any benefit."

GRAND JURY ON WATER SUPPLY.

Closing of East New York Main Greatly Reduces the Pressure.

The Kings County Grand Jury handed to Judge Aspinall in the County Court yesterday a presentment in the matter of the local water supply. In the presentment the jury declared that the relief needed by Brooklyn could be obtained by the construction of the Milburn conduit, a bond issue for which was recently authorized by the Municipal Council. The presentment advocated that in the revision of the city charter the Borough of Brooklyn be given entire charge of its water supply through a Commissioner and not through a Deputy Commissioner, as at present. The presentment concludes as follows:

Owing to the pressure of business incident to the accumulation of cases after the Summer vacation, this Grand Jury has found it impossible to fully inquire into a matter of such magnitude as the water supply of Brooklyn, but would suggest that the matter be taken up by the October Grand Jury.

Deputy Commissioner Moffett said yesterday that there was no change in the water supply situation since the big East New York Avenue main was closed down on Thursday. Plenty of water was to be obtained yesterday in the districts affected by the shutting down of this main, although the pressure was reduced. The Water Department officials say that it will be a day or two yet before the full effect of the closing down of the main will be felt. The pressure in the affected districts, it was said, would gradually decrease, but the residents there would not be entirely without water at any time.

As a result of the closing down of the East New York Avenue main the pressure of water throughout the borough has been reduced.

EDUCATION BOARD BLUNDERS.

Controller Asked to Pay a Bill Already Settled—Mr. Coler's Charges.

The Board of Education sent a requisition to Controller Coler yesterday for $21,000 to make final payment to Contractor P. J. Walsh for building Public School 159. After examining into the matter, Controller Coler's experts found that this bill had been paid in June, and that a requisition for the $21,000 final payment to Contractor Walsh for his work had been honored at that time. The certificate from the Board of Education showing that the $21,000 had been paid to Contractor Walsh was returned to the Department of Finance.

Controller Coler was surprised at this new error in Board of Education finances. He said:

"The city would be hard up for money if we honored all the requisitions which the Board of Education make. We have instances of bills being paid twice, and errors in figures which have kept me on the anxious seat for three years."

The papers which reached the Controller's office yesterday were signed by Henry M. Cook, Auditor of the Board of Education. The requisition for money to make the final payment to Contractor Walsh for building Public School No. 159, made in June last, was also signed by Auditor Cook.

Some time ago Controller Coler charged that Auditor Cook was incompetent, and that his figures were inaccurate. Cook started suit for $50,000 damages against the Controller for this statement. It is still pending.

TRIAL OF FOREMAN CLIFFORD.

Fireman Denies that He Violated Rules of the Department.

The trial of James D. Clifford, foreman of the Attorney Street Hook and Ladder Company, No. 18, was begun yesterday at Fire Department Headquarters before Commissioner John J. Scannell and Deputy Commissioner James H. Tully. Charles Blandy of the Law Department conducted the prosecution and J. Van Vechten Olcott and John P. Everett appeared for Clifford.

The defendant's activity as a member and President of the Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association is said to have prompted the charges which were preferred by Chief Croker. The charges read by Secretary A. T. Docharty were four in number, and the defendant pleaded not guilty to each.

Foreman Clifford was examined by Mr. Blandy, Chief Croker aiding him. Clifford admitted that he knew of the law and the orders of the department against firemen belonging to or joining associations which aimed at affecting legislation, and that they applied to him. He did not consider his organization as coming within the scope of the prohibitions. It had not, to his knowledge, endeavored to affect legislation. Foreman Clifford admitted that as an American citizen, and as an individual, he had made addresses, given interviews, published circulars, and appeared before legislative committees and the Charter Revision Committee in the interest of measures of reform which he and others considered necessary. Some of them were the "two platoon system," the privilege of buying uniform cloth where the purchasers chose, proper notice for trial, the auditing of the pension fund, and the depositing publicly of the insurance fund.

Mr. Blandy tried to prove that the defendant agitated and pushed reforms as President of the association by taking items from its balance sheet, as of April 17 last. They showed that Clifford appeared as receiving $10 in January, $100 in February, $95 in March, and $127 in April, for expenses, and he was in this connection mentioned as President.

The defendant denied that he was paid a salary by the association, and while he did not explain the items, he said that there were some expenses attached to the presentation of the Ford bill which he paid. He was reimbursed by friends, not by the association. He did not report to the association what he had done, but after a meeting the members would get up "a committee of American citizens" and talk. Clifford declined to explain an item of $5,000 for counsel fees, so far as to give the name of the counsel.

The defendant, in answer to several questions by Mr. Blandy, said that he did not roam around and promulgate dissatisfaction; that he believed in the right to appeal to the Legislature; that he did not believe that he had a right to go behind the back of the Commissioner and ventilate views from independent platforms, but that as an American citizen he had the right to try to ameliorate his condition.

He had not stated that there was a shortage in the pension or insurance funds.

In answer to Commissioner Scannell, Foreman Clifford said that his opinion was that members of the Fire Department should be allowed to buy cloth where they chose. He had never stated that the Commissioner was "in" with the cloth contractor, while he had heard that there was something peculiar about the contract.

Mr. Blandy rested for the prosecution and the case will come up again Oct. 4.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY'S APPEAL.

Argument Next Wednesday on Old Case Involving $2,000,000 Taxes.

ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Before the Court of Appeals on Wednesday next the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company will make a vigorous and determined effort through distinguished counsel to set aside the victory of the city authorities of New York over the corporation, which would mean the enrichment of the city treasury by $2,000,000 in back taxes.

The company appeals to the higher court from a decision rendered by Judge Nash, which, if affirmed, will mean the payment by the elevated company of $2,000,000 in back taxes to New York City, the payment of between $300,000 and $400,000 in annual taxes hereafter by the company, and the addition of about $20,000,000 annually to the assessable property of New York City.

The Manhattan Company attacked the assessment in 1894. It paid the taxes that year and the following, amounting to nearly $1,000,000, under protest, and has not paid since. The company secured a writ to review the assessment, and the decisions at first went in its favor. Then the assessment was for $17,860,712. Justice Beach vacated this. The General Term reversed him, but the Court of Appeals ordered a reassessment.

The new assessment fixed the value at $16,909,638. This was fought on the same ground. Justice Nash took nearly six months to ponder over the case, and then decided in favor of the city. From this the appeal is taken.

RESCUED BY THE SEDGWICK.

While the United States transport Sedgwick was in West Indian waters last week she discovered and hauled into the port of Cienfuegos a schooner that had been entirely disabled by the Gulf storm of Sept. 8. The schooner was the Attracter, bound from Mobile to Manzanilla, Cuba. Capt. Scott commanded her, and with him on board were his wife, his two children, and a crew of six men.

It was on Thursday of last week that the Sedgwick came upon the schooner twenty miles northwest of Cape Antonio. Capt. Scott signaled that his schooner, which hailed originally from Kingston, had been bringing 75,000 feet of lumber from Mobile to Cuba, and that after the hurricane had finished with him, all his sails were gone, together with his deck load of timber. After the storm his schooner had drifted helplessly at the mercy of the waves, unable to make any port for repairs.

Capt. Hendricks of the transport took the schooner in tow and carried her safely to Cienfuegos.

The Sedgwick arrived here yesterday, after touching at Havana. On board were twenty-five cabin passengers and forty-seven others, among the former being Gen. E. P. Ames, Colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry; Major W. M. Stack, Capt. E. J. Catlin of the Second Artillery; Capt. J. A. Gaston of the Eighth Cavalry, and Capt. H. F. Jackson. The other passengers were mostly Government clerks and soldiers on furlough.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. C. K.—A wins. In the Presidential election of 1896 there were 308,232 votes cast in New York City, of which the McKinley Electors received 156,359, or a majority over all other Electors of 4,486. The vote in New York City for the Bryan ticket was 135,624, giving McKinley a plurality of 20,735 in New York City.

CHRISTMAS BOX.—Inquiries made of the local authorities show that no arrangements have been perfected for the sending of Christmas packages to United States sailors and soldiers in China. Information as to whether such packages may be sent on board of a war vessel should be asked of the Secretary of the Navy at Washington.

FELL 85 FEET TO DEATH

Chief Engineer C. E. Bedell Slips Off New Bridge Span.

Ambulance Surgeon Refused to Take the Dying Man to Hospital Unless Paid $5.

Charles E. Bedell, the engineer in charge of the steel work on the new East River Bridge, in course of construction, was killed yesterday morning by falling from the Brooklyn span to the ground, a distance of eighty-five feet.

The accident occurred at about half-past ten o'clock, shortly after Mr. Bedell's arrival for work from his home, in Montclair, N. J.

There were about twenty builders on the span at the time. Those who saw Mr. Bedell fall say he was walking along the span when the boom of a derrick swung toward him. In trying to avoid it he slipped off the edge of the span and plunged downward without a cry.

The point at which he fell was near South Sixth Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg. He landed on his feet on a pile of bricks and mortar. His body, however, had struck several beams in its descent and nearly every bone in his body was broken.

He was still alive when he was picked up by some of the workmen and carried into the office of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company across the street, which has the contract for the construction of the spans.

Ambulance calls were sent to St. Catharine's Hospital and the Eastern District Hospital. A St. Catharine's Hospital ambulance was the first to arrive. Ambulance Surgeon Allen examined the dying man, and, according to those present, declared he could not remove Mr. Bedell to the hospital for less than $5. At this point another ambulance dashed up containing Dr. Silas C. Blaisdell, surgeon in chief of the Eastern District Hospital. After being told of Dr. Allen's refusal to remove the patient unless he was paid $5, Dr. Blaisdell declared the action was outrageous and had the body placed in his own ambulance. Mr. Bedell did not recover consciousness and died in the Eastern District Hospital about an hour later.

The action of the ambulance surgeon in refusing to remove Mr. Bedell without payment came in for severe denunciation among those who witnessed the occurrence. After repeating his demand for payment, and being told that it was no time to be asking for money, the surgeon, the bystanders declare, was utterly heartless in his treatment of the injured man, and William Lehman, one of the foremen, begged him to handle Mr. Bedell more carefully. Mr. Lehman says that thereupon Dr. Allen asked him what he had to do with it and ordered him out of the way.

At St. Catharine's Hospital it was said last night that no charge was made in emergency cases, and that only private patients were charged for removal to the hospital. Dr. Allen was seen, and asserted that he acted according to the rules of the hospital, which make a charge of $5 for the removal of a private patient. According to what he was told concerning the identity of the patient by a man whom he took for Mr. Bedell's brother, he said he thought he was justified in considering him a private patient.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 28.—Charles E. Bedell was a young and promising bridge builder and architect. He has put up a number of bridges in different parts of the United States. He was a graduate of Yale University. His father, Edward F. Bedell, who also lives here, is connected with the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. of Burling Slip, New York, the iron manufacturers and bridge builders. The brother of the deceased man is Prof. Frederick Bedell of Ithaca, N. Y., who is Professor of Physics in Cornell University and editor of The Physical Review.

There is a pathetic side to Mr. Bedell's death. About a month ago one of his workmen on the East River Bridge fell from the top to one of the piers, right at the feet of Mr. Bedell, and was instantly killed. Mr. Bedell was greatly shocked, and it took him several days to recover from the effects of the accident.

Mr. Bedell leaves a wife and two small boys. His brother-in-law is Harry Trippett, Clerk of the town of Montclair.

FOUGHT ON FIRE ESCAPE.

The Policeman Finally Gained a Victory Over a Burglar.

A policeman and a burglar fought for ten minutes early yesterday morning on the 3 by 4 foot fire escape landing at the seven-story window of an apartment house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue. A white-faced janitor standing on the flagging far below was the only witness to the dizzy encounter, which ended at length in victory for the policeman, who clubbed his man into submission.

James Keenan, the janitor of the Avon apartment house, was awakened at early dawn by a noise on the fire escape, and peeping out, saw a man climbing up the ladder. Keenan ran out to the street and found Policeman Morrison, who climbed over the high stone fence into the rear courtyard of the house, then climbed up the stone trimmings of the building to the fire escape. The man on the fire escape saw him coming and made for the roof. The building towers above those surrounding. At first the thief realized that the roof afforded no escape and determined to fight. He kicked at the head of the oncoming policeman. The latter dodged and the two men clinched. Had either fallen over the railing, he would have been dashed to pieces.

Several times each came near falling as they struggled and panted on the frail platform. A blow of the officer's club disabled his antagonist at last, and he was taken to prison. He gave his name as George Keis, twenty-one years old, of 15 Bowery. He said he had been out of work and needed money. He was held in $1,000 bail in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of attempted burglary.

RUNAWAY TEAM DASH INTO CAR.

Woman Hurt in an Exciting Accident on Sixth Avenue.

A runaway team drawing a loaded furniture van issued from Thirty-sixth Street on to Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon and smashed into a down-town car. The momentum was such that team and truck were carried right up into the car, which was an open one. The only thing that prevented a serious accident was the guard rail on the inside of the car. The pole hit that, snapped it and itself broke like a pipe stem. The shock served, however, to break the force of the collision.

Mrs. Wilkinson of 307 East Seventy-first Street was struck in some way and internally hurt. Dr. Tilton of 59 West Thirty-sixth Street attended her, and she was taken home in a cab. The horses were badly cut. The team and truck are the property of Peter Tuibore, 523 West Twenty-fourth Street. They were in charge of his son Charles, who had left the team standing at Tenth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

RICHMOND BURGLARS' DEFIANCE.

Enter House in Which Vigilance Committee Member Slept.

The residence of H. S. Copeland, on Amboy Avenue, Huguenot, Richmond Borough, was visited early yesterday morning by burglars who have infested the neighborhood for some time past. The house stands on a knoll next to the Huguenot Dutch Reformed Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. David Junor, is a member of the vigilance committee which was organized recently in Huguenot.

The members of the Copeland family have been away from home for some time, and Mr. Junor has occupied a room on the second floor of their house. He retired early Thursday night, and while he slept burglars entered and stole a quantity of silverware belonging to the family and Mr. Junor's new bicycle. Entrance was effected by forcing a cellar window.

To Speak on Zionism.

Joseph Seff, who is in this country as a representative of the Central Executive Committee of Zionists in Vienna, will speak on "Zionism", at the Forsyth Street Synagogue on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

The most united of families must part when Fashion calls—the mother to Paris, the father to London, the little boy to St. Petersburg.

Why boys to St. Petersburg?

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DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Passing Notes on the New Theatrical Shows.

Ballet Seems Best Fitted to the Big Stage of the New York—The New Theatre Republic—Stage Gossip.

Mr. Herne, in his long speech between the acts of "Sag Harbor" in the new Theatre Republic night before last, spoke of the big place of amusement on Longacre Square as the "finest building in New York," (a somewhat exaggerated phrase, by the way, for a blunt realist,) and declared that Mr. Hammerstein's ability to recover from the effect of losing such a structure was the best proof of his wonderful vitality. But it is likely that the loss of the Olympia was one of the luckiest things that ever happened to Oscar Hammerstein. The detached theatre in its south end now pays well, and doubtless the roof garden is profitable in Winter. But the difficulty of finding a suitable attraction for the big music hall, which occupies the larger part of the block front, seems to be enormous. So far the performances offered there have ranged from out-and-out variety to spectacular "religious" melodrama, without establishing the house in the public mind as one in which good entertainment is reasonably sure to be found. The cost of running the music hall is large, and it seems that shows there must be of an expensive kind or they will not draw at all. Ballet has been admirably presented since the fortunes of the place have been directed by the Sires. In both "The Man in the Moon" and "Broadway to Tokio" the ballets were extraordinarily beautiful, but they drew an uncertain number of appreciative spectators while they were on view. The three ballets in the new piece, which apart from its terpsichorean features has failed to secure popular acceptance, are worthy of cordial praise. The dance of the roses in the last act is particularly pretty. The girls were liked on its own account in this metropolis the task of the managers of the New York Theatre would be much simplified. But ballet d'action has never been profitable here, while spectacle with ballet must always have a plentiful supply of easily appreciable fun and stirring lively song to carry it along. To construct a smart and amusing farce with songs that will go well on so big a stage, to hold the attention of spectators in so large an auditorium is hard work indeed. One recalls the efforts of Augustin Daly in the early seventies to establish spectacle at the then new Grand Opera House. His splendid productions of French révues, "King Carrot" and "Round the Clock" failing, he tried a variety of expensive spectacles, including a revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and another of the ancient "Cataract of the Ganges" with an expensive and very wet fall of real water. But the Grand Opera House never paid until the growth of the city found it in a suitable locality for cheap theatricals on the combination plan. Perhaps the New York may come to the same fate, but the folks who control it must make haste, as they say Mr. Hammerstein now contemplates building for his eighth theatre one for cheap theatricals to hold 5,000 spectators.

It is certain, though, that Mr. Hammerstein's newest playhouse, the Theatre Republic, will be no white elephant. It is not quite, in relation to the other first-class theatres in Manhattan, what the adjoining Victoria is to the other music halls. For there is no other music hall quite as cheerful-looking, comfortable, and handsome as the Victoria, while there are theatres as comfortable and cheerful as this new house, and some that may fairly be called handsomer, according to one's taste. But the Theatre Republic will easily hold its own as a resort of refined playgoers if the right kind of plays are performed there. The Venetian façade is attractive, and the interior, if richly, even gorgeously, decorated, is still tasteful and positively handsome.

The facilities of the stage seem sufficient for the most elaborate scenic productions. In "Sag Harbor" the exterior and interior views are elaborate in their purely pictorial realism, the shipyard with its shavings, the shop with the real jackplanes and the real yellow paint, the best room in the old-fashioned village house with its solidly built staircase and its heavy old furniture, are all that the eye can desire, to reproduce the atmosphere of Sag Harbor to one that knows that village slightly. As for the exact truth to nature of any one of the personages, that may be doubted without reflecting adversely upon the entertaining qualities of the play. A little reduction of the garrulity, and an avoidance of music hall humor, such as the speech about the man who went swimming and returned in a barrel, would be appreciated by the sophisticated playgoer. But Mr. Herne is probably not reaching out for the support of the sophisticated. Some moderation of the too intimate talk about married life would suit the sensitive. There is actually one speech in Act I. of "Sag Harbor" which would excite hostile comment if spoken at Weber & Fields's. In the context it seems perfectly natural, a remark by a garrulous and unrefined old woman in the course of gossipping conversation. Thus far, and also as far as the exhibition of baby clothes with appropriate feminine comment, does Mr. Herne's realism go, if he does permit himself to be conventionally theatrical in the straining of motives when he reaches emotional passages.

The pictorial realism of the new Herne play reaches its height in Act II., when the folks all gather around the table to eat clam pie and gingerbread. The scene is a fit companion to the thrilling episode of the giblets in "Shore Acres." The pie is brought in smoking hot from the kitchen. It is baked in a huge dish, and Cap'n Dan'l serves it out to everybody. They all eat excepting Freeman Whitmarsh, who has been crossed in love. The pie is the real thing, and so is the gingerbread which follows. You can smell the cooked clams, and if you are hungry, and like to smell cooking in the theatre, you are delighted.

Besides the crush of new plays in this city, Monday night, Oct. 1, will be a night of important first performances in some other cities. In Washington, for instance, Grace George will appear in "Her Majesty," dramatized by J. I. C. Clarke, while Blanche Walsh will act in "Marcelle" in Montreal, and the first performance of "Janice Meredith," with Mary Mannering in the title rôle, will be given in Buffalo.

Mr. Sothern's engagement at the Garden Theatre in "Hamlet" has been a conspicuous financial success. He plays in Boston next week, where he will also rehearse the new modern play written for him by Justin Huntly McCarthy.

WORCESTER FESTIVAL ENDED.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The music festival came to an end to-day with some brilliant miscellany. At the afternoon concert Miss Jean Foss sang a couple of Wagner's songs, the orchestra gave "The Flying Dutchman" overture and Liszt's "Prelude," and Miss Augusta Cottlow essayed the first pianoforte concerto of Tschaikowski. In the matter of dexterity this young woman meets all demands, but her physical limitations are surpassed by the spirit of the composition. The result, therefore, in big Mechanics' Hall was seemingly colorless, though the audience went into ecstasies over it.

The evening concert was the so-called "artists' night." Evan Williams, who has been in great form all the week, sang a florid aria from "Oberon" in superb style. Mme. Schumann-Heink gave the "Gerechter Gott" from "Rienzi," and as an encore "The Three Gypsies," by Liszt, in which the violin obbligato was excellently played by Mr. Ondricek, Mr. Kneisel conducting.

Signor Campanari had so far recovered from his illness as to give his announced numbers on the programme, chief of which was a manuscript song composed for him by Buzzi-Peccia. It is called a sacred hymn, but it might as well be a love song. There is no trace of originality in it, but the vocal style is effective, and Campanari showed off in it to immense advantage. He is very popular here, and the audience was delighted. As an encore he gave the Mozart aria which he had intended to sing on Wednesday. Mr. Williams sang "All Through the Night," to harp accompaniment for the encore.

The other solo number was the "Mad Scene" from "Hamlet," by Thomas, sung by Lillian Blauvelt. The music is better suited to her than that of "The Golden Legend," in which she appeared early in the week, and she considerably effaced a rather unfortunate impression made then. It was and still is evident that she has undertaken to add breadth and power to what was a lovely light voice, and that the attempt has not been wholly successful. It seems that she would have been wiser to let well enough alone, but she, too, was rapturously encored, singing the bolero from "Sicilian Vespers."

There were orchestral numbers by Chambini, Rameau, and Wagner, and the great quartet from "Rigoletto," given by the soloists named.

The last number, and in many ways the most interesting, was the "Te Deum," by the ancient Verdi, for double chorus, orchestra, and organ. This work glows with life. The effects are large, but attained without strenuousness or cheap device. It is wholly dignified and inspiring. The chorus sang it moderately well.

The financial result of the festival is not definitely known as yet, but it is believed that there has been a profit. In view of the unusually strong programmes and the generally high character of the performances, it can be set down as an emphatic success, artistically considered.

To Pay for Blind Man's Dog License.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received $2 from Miss M. H. Garrard to be used in purchasing a license for the dog of George Haywood, a Brooklyn blind man. The money has been sent to Mr. Haywood.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of Jayne's Expectorant rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

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Boys' Navy Blue Suits
Double Breast—7 to 16 years—
Equal to $5.00 Suits elsewhere.... 2.98
All wool, fast color Indigo Blue Thibet; JACKETS, well tailored, cut full over chest, and up to date in every detail—cloth under collars—wide lapels—silk stitched—arm holes roomy—desirable fast color linings—KNEE TROUSERS cut large and roomy in waist, in seam and rise.

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This lot comprises fine Navy Blue Wide Wales, Thibets, Cheviots and Washington Mills Unfinished Rough Twill Worsteds—splendid workmanship throughout—all details correct.
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Double breast—7 to 16 yrs.
wonderful range of style... 2.98, 3.98
Literally hundreds of designs and colorings—stylish, natty effects in strictly reliable fabrics from mills that have made a reputation for durability of colors and materials—would be considered great bargains elsewhere at four and six dollars.
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Short Pants—with Vest—9 to 16 years.
All-Wool Cheviot—neat checks..... 3.98
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Rich and elegant styles—all qualities, at prices that are but a moderate advance over cost.....As choice headwear as any one can show, but no fancy profits—
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SAN TOY Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday & Sat. Matinée, 2.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'WAY, cor. 38th
EVENINGS AT 8:15. MAT. TO-DAY, 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. DAINTY DUCHESS CO. Tom'w Night, Grand Concert, 25, 50c.

SOUSA MET. OP. HOUSE
Second Popular Concert, TO-MORROW NIGHT
Seats now on sale.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15, 25c., 35c., 50c.
MATINEE, TO-DAY, 25c.
THE CHARITY BALL.
NEXT WEEK.....HOODMAN BLIND

The New Glory OF THE SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard, and VIRGINIA EARL
CASINO! 1ST MATINEE TO-DAY! in THE BELLE OF BOHEMIA!

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MAT. TO-DAY.
"Best Play in town. Packing Herald Sq."—Sun.
ARIZONA By Augustus Thomas.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way & 41st St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & to-day, 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS
BEN-HUR

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., Eway. & 7th Av
THE ROGERS BROS. IN CENTRAL PARK
VICTORIA Evs. 8:30. Sat. Mat Gen. Adm., 50c Matinée To-day, 50, 75, $1.00. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & To-day, 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER "A HIT."—HERALD. 4th week of Success. PRINCE OTTO

WORLD IN WAX. EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH. The Great POWELL. Orchestral Concert.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Daily, 25c. Mat. Eve., 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $1. Whirlwind Bill: STALEY & BIRBECK, Clifford & Huth, Dorothy Morton, Corinne, Edna Aug, 20 others.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. and Col. Av.
KALTENBORN Concerts. 8:15. 50c. LAST WEEK.
Last concert but one, Mr. Dundas, Tenor.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW IN RICHARD CARVEL

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. TWO BIG TRIUMPHS. Evenings, 8:20. Mat. To-day.
THE HUSBANDS OF LEONTINE
Preceded by IB and LITTLE CHRISTINA.

Charles Frohman's JAMES K. Criterion THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Last Matinée To-day, 2:15. LAST NIGHT AT 8:15.
HACKETT | THE PRIDE OF JENNICO
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS READY.
LESLIE CARTER AS ZAZA.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Last Matinée 2:15. Last Night at 8:20.
LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN IN ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS SELLING.
W. H. CRANE as DAVID HARUM.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Last Matinée at 2. Last Night at 7:45.
E. H. Sothern Virginia Harned. [In an elaborate production of HAMLET.
Oct. 3—Richard Mansfield in "HENRY V."

GARDEN THEATRE.
CHARLES F

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

Books of the Autumn and Holidays—Classified Lists.

One week from to-day (on Oct. 6) will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. It will comprise at least 32 pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed.

The mass of material pertaining to books and art, it is confidently believed, will be of considerably greater interest than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be FOUR YEARS OLD.

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The New York Times Saturday Review.

$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Following "Wounds in the Rain," another posthumous work from the pen of Stephen Crane will appear some time in the coming season from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. This is the novel of Irish life and character called by its author "The O'Ruddy," upon which Mr. Crane was engaged at the beginning of his last illness. It seems that about two-thirds of the manuscript of the story were completed before his death. Notes covering the remainder were left by him to Robert Barr, who has consented to complete the story. Besides the notes, Mr. Crane outlined many of the scenes to Mr. Barr, including the various humorous situations, which, it is said, show the author of "The Red Badge of Courage" in a new and delightful light.

Among the heirs apparent to the thrones of the Old World it will not be denied that Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, is a unique personality. The position that this man maintains in British life, so free from political intrigue on one hand and so full of social intrigue on the other, is remarkable and curious the moment we begin to compare him with Continental Princes similarly placed. The official and ceremonial life of the Prince has been revealed in various publications. Now we are to have the story of his actual daily life, of his occupations at home and his amusements abroad. The work is in preparation at D. Appleton & Co.'s, and is by a member of the royal entourage. It will be entitled "The Private Life of the Prince of Wales," and will be presented uniform with "The Private Life of the Queen." Reproduced photographs will form an interesting feature of the work.

We learn on good authority that the Countess von Arnim, author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and "A Solitary Summer," will shortly produce a new book, which will have more to say concerning her interesting little girls known to the readers of these delightful volumes as the "April, May, and June babies." The book will be especially designed for children, but we shall be very much mistaken if "An April Baby's Book of Tunes," which is its title, does not have a mission to perform among the grown-ups as well.

Two years ago yellow posters pasted up on the walls of every great city in China announced the appearance of a book by Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of Liang-Hu. This book is said to have been the prime cause of the reform movements instituted by the young Emperor, the reaction of which brought about the coup d'état which placed the Dowager Empress in control. The book revealed the presence of a large party in China which favors progress and the adoption of Western methods of civilization. It was printed by the Tsung-li-Yamen and indorsed by the Emperor, who ordered that copies be sent to the "Viceroys, Governors, and literary examiners of China, in order that they may be extensively published and widely circulated in the provinces." The work has been translated by the Rev. Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, and will shortly be presented through the press of the Fleming H. Revell Company, with an introduction by the Rev. Griffith John. It will be called "China's Only Hope."

"The Secret Orchard" is the title of the new novel by the authors of "The Bath Comedy," Agnes and Egerton Castle, which will shortly appear as a serial in Temple Bar, in England, before its publication in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. Mr. Castle has just written to his American publishers to say that the Kendals have secured the dramatic rights of the forthcoming book.

A well-known English publisher recently told an American publisher who had offered him the British rights to a historical romance: "I wish heartily that your authors would find a motive outside of Bunker Hill, the Confederate war, and the iniquities of William. You would be doing a real service to literature if you could persuade them of this." There is considerable food for reflection in this statement, in spite of its looseness. English publishers have never been so ready to welcome American books as they are to-day. The public over there, however, is more conservative and less readily moved by remote themes, especially those dealing with a period in American history over which it can scarcely be expected that the every-day Englishman will wax enthusiastic. Whether the cry for the romantic historical novel in this country is growing faint or not, it is abundantly certain that the English public cannot be conquered by it. It is worth while noting that, although favorably reviewed, recent American historical novels have fallen rather flat over there; while novels descriptive of the American life of to-day, whether they are favorably reviewed or not, are more widely read.

"The Friendly Year" is the title of a volume shortly to be presented by Charles Scribner's Sons, which includes prose and verse, drawn from the writings of Henry van Dyke. It has been compiled by the Rev. George Sidney Webster. Although Dr. van Dyke's writings lend themselves easily to illustration, yet the forthcoming volume will contain nothing but the text. The text, however, will be presented in excellent and artistic typographical form. Dr. van Dyke has a host of friends who know him either as a brilliant preacher or an entertaining lecturer, or a critical essayist, or a practical theologian, or an inspiring poet, or a sympathetic interpreter of nature, but few read or possess all his works. The note of friendliness and comradeship, the intense desire to help onward and upward, dominant in all his writings, suggested to his co-worker in the Brick Church, Mr. Webster, the pastor of the Church of the Covenant, New York, the compilation of a book giving a message of cheer and love for each day of the year. "The Friendly Year" will have for frontispiece the latest portrait of Dr. van Dyke.

An important book on China, by Alexander Michie, will shortly be published by Blackwood & Sons of London. It is entitled "The Englishman in China During the Victorian Era, as Illustrated in the Life of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B.," for many years Minister in China and Japan. The work will give an exhaustive and graphic narrative of the events and policy which have led up to the present crisis in the Far East, most of the material for which having been gathered in the archives of the British Foreign Office.

PAUL JONES.

The Romantic Story of the Founder of Our Navy Told from Documentary Material.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW

By Worthington C. Ford,

Editor of "The Writings of Washington," Formerly Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

These two volumes of Mr. Buell's not only tell an old story well, but they have enough new material to clothe the old story with all the attributes of novelty. Paul Jones is in many respects a very familiar subject of romance, of fiction, and of that partial treatment which gives so distorted a view of the man as to make him an unreality; but Paul Jones, as a whole, has never before been presented to us, and under the skillful hands of Mr. Buell he becomes a living entity and a true historical character, capable of being measured in relation with the men of his day. Out of the many records of his life which have been preserved has been constructed a continuous and consistent story, full of interest, and compiled with care and intelligence. If the author has passed over certain sources, like Stevens's Facsimiles, he has not materially weakened the strength of his narration; and certainly the fact that he is a man familiar with shipbuilding and sailing, and possesses an ardent, though tempered, enthusiasm for his subject, should compensate for any want of that minute research and accumulation of facts which too often overload and involve the story. The technical knowledge of the writer has enabled him to develop what was one of the essential features of Jones's career; for the daring courage of the fighter would have been of small service had it not been for the sound and advanced seamanship which gave it a foundation.

Jones's conception of the naval commander was pitched high, but he lived up to it so far as lay in his power. "It is by no means enough that an officer of the navy should be a capable mariner. He must be that, of course, but also a great deal more. He should be as well a gentleman of liberal education, refined manners, punctilious courtesy, and the nicest sense of personal honor." The liberal education included a knowledge of French or Spanish, the principles of international law and general practice of admiralty jurisprudence, and the usages of diplomacy. It was not likely that many "mariners" of the time possessed of these qualifications could be found in the Colonies, and the selections made by the Continental Congress of Captains for the new navy fell far short of the standard. The names of Ezek Hopkins and Landais may be cited as marked failures. The same process of selection under trial must be performed in the navy as in the land forces, and as the poor old "Generals" who came to the front in 1775 were gradually retired or shelved, and their places taken by more active and far abler (though then almost unknown) men, so the naval Captains were weeded in time, and very few of the original appointments held during the Revolution. Political Captains and Generals have little place in actual war, and though Jones was passed over at first, his fame in time outshone all who were commissioned before him.

His high ideas on the constitution of a navy led him to utter strong warnings against yielding to any political considerations in the appointments:

> A navy is essentially and necessarily aristocratic. True as may be the political principles for which we are now contending, they can never be practically applied or even admitted on board ship, out of port or off soundings. This may seem a hardship, but it is nevertheless the simplest of truths. While the ships sent out by the Congress may and must fight for the principles of human rights and republican freedom, the ships themselves must be ruled and commanded at sea under a system of absolute despotism.

But his aristocracy was one of desert, and in France he found to his cost that a wrong conception of aristocracy would be a hindrance. While he was idly awaiting the ship the French had promised to give, but never did give, he found that

> The French Navy is not merely aristocratic like the English, but it is wholly a navy of the noblesse. You may think it incredible, but it is a fact that a royal ordinance is in force, not long ago promulgated, requiring that candidates for promotion from Lieutenant to Captain must first of all produce proof of noble lineage for at least four generations back of their own, or must be members by heritage of the Order of the Chevaliers of St. Louis. This, as you must see, puts an end to the possibility of a future Jean Bart.

Yet he himself stated as a fact "as inexorable as the saltness of the sea itself" that "you may find Generals in the ranks of your armies, but you can never catch Admirals by combing the forecastles of your fleets."

A navy without a policy was an idle instrument, costly and useless. Jones had early determined that

*PAUL JONES, FOUNDER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY. A History. By [illegible]. Illustrated. [illegible]

the Colonies could neither build nor support a full navy, composed of a force sufficient to defend their coasts and act offensively. The problem was how a small number of hastily built and imperfectly equipped vessels could do the greatest amount of injury to the enemy. He favored the construction of frigates. Ships of the line were too large and costly, and

We cannot hope to contend with Britain for mastery of the sea on a grand scale. * * * Nor would I go to the other extreme and counsel the fitting out of small vessels, able only to harass the enemy's commerce. That character of sea warfare, important as it is, may, I think, be left in the main to the enterprise or cupidity, or both, of private individuals or associations, who will take out letters of marque and equip privateers. "

With frigates the enemy could be touched in his vulnerable parts, and an important moral effect produced in Europe, where aid was to be obtained if any could be had. "Keeping such a squadron in British waters," he continued, "alarming their coasts, intercepting their trade, and descending now and then upon their least-protected ports, is the only way that we, with our slender resources, can sensibly affect our enemy by sea warfare." I have thus dwelt upon Jones's ideas of a navy and of naval policy because they clearly point him out as a natural commander and as the one man who in the first year of the Revolution appreciated what could be done with even a small naval force. Had it been a naval war, he would have been at the head on sea as Washington was at the head of the army; but it was not a naval war, and the meeting of the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis was alone a full justification of the policy first outlined and of the man who conceived it.

Jones's career has popularly been largely concentrated in the fight with the Serapis and the less-known capture of the Drake. A Scotchman by birth, in early years he was a successful sailor and Captain, even engaging in a slaving venture on the African coast. By inheritance he came into possession of a good-sized plantation on the Rappahannock, in Virginia, and by its terms he added to his name of John Paul that of Jones. At the outbreak of the Revolution he promptly offered his services to Congress, and was given a very secondary position, but later obtained a better command. He was in the Continental service five years and five months. About three of these years were spent in European waters, awaiting a command and urging his wishes on the French Minister, who thought a decoration and a jeweled sword sufficient reward for his services, and a convenient method of avoiding complying with embarrassing demands from a foreigner at a time when it was impossible to provide enough vessels for the waiting officers of the French naval establishment. On water he was invincible; on land he made a good courtier, but became easily involved in disputes, which brought him endless trouble and no honor. After the Revolution he was sent by Congress to collect the prize money due to American sailors in different countries of Europe, and while so employed he made some profitable mercantile speculations, which enabled him to support a style which his long-since due but unsettled accounts with Congress and the small returns from his Virginia estates, swept clear of slaves and buildings by Lord Dunmore, would not have permitted. When he was urged to settle upon his estate, and thus confer reputation upon the community, he replied: "To do that with prospect of success under existing conditions would require me to make myself the beneficiary of slave labor—to be again a holder of property in human flesh and blood. I occupied that attitude once, but it was at a time when my sensibilities on that score had not been sharpened as they have since been."

His political foresight was good. His perception that London was a more certain and profitable market than any offered by France served his mercantile ventures, and in a question of foreign policy, where his interests, it is true, lay in exaggerating its importance, he showed prescience. He urged the King of France to make war on the Barbary States, for

The true destiny of France lies in the direction of Northern Africa. That great fact is clearly perceived by even so mediocre a person as myself. The laws of geography dictate that the whole North African coast, from the Pillars of Hercules to the sands of Suez, must sooner or later fall under the beneficent sway of France.

At the instance of the French King, Catherine of Russia invited Jones to enter her service, and he accepted a commission as Rear Admiral. Although only sixteen months were passed in this new and ungrateful field, they were the most unhappy of his life, and undoubtedly hastened his death. The endless intrigues of adventurers around him, and the hopelessly unfavorable conditions in which he labored, rendered success problematical, and whatever he could accomplish in the way of organization, discipline, or actual fighting (as at the battle of the Liman) was represented to his employer in the most unfavorable aspects. His personal failings also seem to have increased under the strain and told against him. His indiscretions made enemies in quarters of the favor of which his very continuance in the service depended. It was a very unprofitable chapter in his career, and with impaired health he went to Paris, where he lived for a few years, dallying with the Revolutionary leaders and hoping for an appointment from the Convention. He died in July, 1792, six weeks after a commission had been issued by Washington appointing him a Commissioner to treat with the Dey of Algiers. The commission never reached his hands.

Jones had many of the qualities of an adventurer, and these qualities became accentuated in his later years. He played an important and very dramatic part in the American Revolution; he had attended on courts and had a King's daughter as a favorite. He came to love publicity and his claims of performance grew. His journals bear some curious traces of this tendency, and some of his statements will not bear examination. He asserted, for instance, that "the thanks of Congress I had enjoyed in 1781 entitled me to the privileges of the floor of that body for life, and this grant was now graciously accepted by the (constitutional) convention as carrying equal privilege. They did not exclude me even when, for reasons of State, their sessions were secret." The statement is grotesquely false, and it raises the question whether the letter to Jefferson was really written or ever sent. The letter of Hamilton summarised on Page 257 of Volume II. has a false ring, for it represents Washington as displeased from the start with Jones's entrance into the Russian service and as almost censuring Jefferson for the part he took in promoting the arrangement—a view directly opposed to that expressed by Washington. Certain statements of the writer also tend to discredit the material on which they rest. Jones could not have been a "bosom friend" of Thomas Paine all through the Revolution, and the conversation given in Vol. II. is contrary to Paine's known vote on disposing of the French King. So it is an exaggeration to say that Jones "had only to put in writing to Mr. Jay a request and Congress would in a day or two embody it in a resolution." The character of Dr. Bancroft is too favorably drawn, but due justice is done to Franklin, whom Jones greatly loved, and to Arthur Lee, who was hostile to the Commodore. Sayre was not an Englishman, but a native of Long Island, and it was Jonathan, not John Loring, who carried to Europe the news of Burgoyne's surrender. The letter from Washington (II. 64) should be dated the 15th, instead of the 19th. Mr. Buell has written an excellent biography of a most interesting man.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

Mr. Cooper and His Neighbors Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reply to the temperate letter of Mr. Keese in your issue of the 22d, in response to mine, I have only three things to say:

1. That I had no reason to doubt the facts, as stated by Mr. St. John, a most reputable citizen of Jersey City; but if he was wrong, I am very glad to be corrected.

2. I admit that I used the word "churlish," in referring to Mr. Cooper's personal character, ill-advisedly.

3. When our friend Mr. Keese uses the word "vituperative" in describing the character of my letter, I think he is in error. "Vituperative," as defined in the dictionaries, means "severe reprehension," and so far as this definition obtains Mr. Keese is correct. But of late years the word is universally used as meaning "gross and foul abuse," which certainly was not, in any sense of that term, applicable to my letter.

In conclusion, let me add that if the reader will turn to the life of Mr. Cooper in Appleton's "Cyclopaedia of American Biography" he will see that the general trend of the article would seem to bear out my statements. Finally, with this letter, so far as I am concerned, this controversy (if controversy it may be called) is at an end. WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1900.

The Antiquity of Mr. Gregory's Joke

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I am reluctant to contradict a gentleman of Mr. Arthur Lumley's veracity or detract from the glory he claims for having invented that "honeymoon joke which Mr. Gregory quotes (it was not copyrighted) in his delightful "Ways of Men," but a love of truth compels me to state that what Mr. Lumley says he discovered was a white-haired old tale before he or Punch came into existence.

My father used to tell a version of it in something this fashion: "A gentleman meeting a recently married Scotch friend touring on the Continent, asks to be presented to the bride. To which the canny Scott replies: 'Weel, ye see, wedding trips are verra expensive, so I've left me wife behind!'"

Personally, I have little doubt that Cleopatra told that joke to Antony under the impression that she had "invented" it, while the real truth—if we knew it—doubtless is that it dates from the long "Fall" talks of Adam and Eve. VERITAS.

New York, Sept. 22, 1900.

HANNAH MORE

A New Life of Her in Marion Harland's Literary Hearthstone Series.*

Marion Harland's study of Hannah More, the latest issue in the Literary Hearthstone Series, seems to be largely a labor of love, for in a very pretty dedication and preface she reminds the sister to whom it is addressed what an oasis "The Works of Mrs. Hannah More," as she was called in later life, proved in the Sahara of bound sermons and tracts admitted within the straight and narrow bounds set for their Sunday reading—in their childhood; reminding her sister how, on her last visit to her, she had taken down from the bookshelves one of a set of volumes bound in old full calf, mellowed by the touch of over fifty years, which had belonged to their dear old home library, the book opening at the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plains," the next book taken down being the same writer's "Search After Happiness," which brought back memories of past readings on warm Sunday afternoons in long past days when these books were read together under the "Virgin's Bower," as Wistaria was called in those days. This extremely pretty dedication ending as follows:

Thinking and dreaming over all this, I could not do otherwise than dedicate my loving study of our old favorite to you. Whatever the book may be to others, I know the leaves will give forth for you the goodly smell of lavender and thyme, of southern-wood and of rosemary:

"That's for remembrance."

While the name of Hannah More is perfectly familiar to us, it would not be strange if Marion Harland's study of this charming woman, a writer whose books sold in enormous numbers during her lifetime, whose influence was so far-reaching, and whose society was sought by so many celebrated people, should be read with the same sense of surprise and pleasure experienced by the present writer.

Hannah More was born in 1745, and was the youngest but one of the five children, all daughters, of Jacob More, the son of a Suffolk gentleman, who was educated for the Church, but losing his estate through a lawsuit before he had taken orders he became Principal of a foundation school at Gloucester, marrying the daughter of a farmer in the neighborhood, a woman of good common sense, but of far less education than her husband.

The family not being rich, the children were educated by their parents, and we hear of Hannah More, who had taught herself to read at three, always a precocious child, sitting on her father's knee and listening to recitations from Dryden and Pope and begging for others from Virgil, Horace, and Homer, which he would first give in the Greek and Latin originals to please her ear by their sound, translating them afterward into English.

The father taught the little Hannah Latin and mathematics, while French was learned by all five girls in a very clever manner. Not being able to afford this advantage to all, Mary, the eldest daughter, was sent to a French boarding school from Monday to Friday, giving her sisters every Saturday a resumé of all she had learned during the week, practice in speaking French being gained through association with French officers, paroled prisoners of war, who were welcome and frequent visitors at Mr. More's house.

Mrs. Terhune thinks certain features in the early home life of the Mores very like that of the Concord Alcotts:

The scholarly, unpractical, dreamy father; the strong-minded, strong-hearted mother; the group of affectionate sisters, set apart from other girls of their age and station by bookish tastes and unchildlike ambitions. * * * Had Mrs. Brontë's health allowed her to direct the education of her daughters, and her life been spared until Charlotte was grown, the great novelist's career might have been more like Hannah More's than we now believe possible."

When the little Hannah was twelve years of age the elder sisters carried out long-formulated plans by opening what was to become a very successful school for girls in the cathedral town of Bristol, Mary being principal, Elizabeth housekeeper, Sarah vice principal, while Hannah and her younger sister Martha were numbered among the pupils.

The valuable library once owned by Jacob More was swept away with his family property, and Hannah had been made acquainted with the classics through her father's retentive memory. But with the Bristol days came books by the score, which were bought for the use of the school and its teachers, so that Hannah passed the next four years in simply reveling in books; studying Milton, Pope, Shakespeare, and Dryden, and reading and rereading Addison, until her own style was formed and colored by that master of perfect English.

"The Search After Happiness: A Drama," was written by Hannah More at seventeen, to be acted by her sisters' pupils in the schoolroom, the book at once attracting much notice, and gaining great popularity, both in Bristol, and in a short time everywhere. At eighteen Hannah became an assistant in the family school, having added to her command of languages a fair knowledge of Spanish and Italian.

At twenty-two years of age she accompanied two of the pupils of the More Seminary on a holiday visit to Belmont, the residence of a Mr. Turner, a man of wealth and character, who, while twenty years Hannah's senior, was much attracted by her bright, vivacious manner. After the latter's return to Bristol Mr. Turner quickly followed, an engagement soon resulting. It was decided not to be worth while for Hannah to return to teaching, the wedding day having been set, and her energies being all devoted to the preparation of a trousseau suitable for the future mistress of Belmont Manor. Everything was in readiness, bridesmaids chosen, and all arrangements concluded, when Mr. Turner begged for a postponement of the ceremony. The family made no protest, and a later date was substituted; whereupon a second postponement was asked. This happening a third time, Hannah More's family and friends absolutely forbade the marriage. Mr. Turner's reasons for this strange behavior were never fully known, but that his regard for Miss More was unaltered was proved by the fact that he wished to settle an annuity upon her. This being refused, her friends were finally induced to accept a small sum, and at his death it was found that he had bequeathed the woman whom he never ceased to praise a thousand pounds.

The next four years passed rapidly and happily, and, although other offers came, the unpleasant circumstances attending upon her former engagement seemed to have awakened in her a dread of similar unpleasantnesses. When Hannah More was twenty-seven, she paid her first visit to London, with her favorite sister, Patty, and was speedily introduced into the most brilliant society of the day. Among her friends were soon counted Sir Joshua Reynolds and his sister; Dr. Johnson, the Garricks—always among her best friends—Mrs. Montague, a leader of the "Bas Bleu," who speedily introduced her to others of the set; Edmund Burke, Fanny Burney, Mrs. Thrale, Mrs. Boscawen, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Elizabeth Chapone, Mrs. Delany, and, in fact, all the best-known literary and artistic people of the time.

Hannah More's third visit to London was to dispose of two ballads she carried with her, "to try what is my real value." Cadell, the fashionable publisher of the day, accepted these poems, not only making her a good present payment, but promising her a second sum for them on publication, which made the amount equal to that received by Goldsmith for "The Deserted Village" a few years earlier. The verses created much excitement, being very favorably received, Garrick reading them in drawing rooms in such manner as to bring his auditors to tears. At the latter's suggestion, Miss More unearthed a drama written long before and rewrote the play, to which Garrick added a prologue, which was so well received at a theatre in Bath that she wrote a tragedy, "Percy," which was produced at the Covent Garden Theatre and became the rage of all playgoing London.

From this time on, nearly to its close, Hannah More's life was one long triumph, book and play succeeding each other in rapid succession. After Garrick's death much of Miss More's time was spent with his widow, her most intimate friend, this devotion winning her the name of Mrs. Garrick's "domestic chaplain." Space forbids mention of the details of this new life, or of her many friendships, old and new, including one with Horace Walpole, whom she often met at Mrs. Delany's famous little parties of eight, which friendship was to last all the latter's lifetime.

The pleasant glimpses given into the society of the day are most interesting. One of Miss More's books which attracted great attention being a poem, "The Bas Bleu," in which the members of Mrs. Montague's set were described and contrasted favorably with the Salon Bleu of the Hotel Rambouillet. But space must be found for a mention of another phase of the More sisters' life work. An acquaintance with William Wilberforce soon led into a warm friendship, and before long the sisters were at work in new fields. Most of Hannah More's books had depended for their success upon the moral taught, but now they were to take up a new work—the foundation, support, and active management of Sunday and day schools, mothers' clubs, and other closely related charities, which, although now common enough in England, were then almost completely unknown. This work was at first very successful, but it was carried on on so large a scale that in time it awakened so much jealousy that organized opposition to the schools was made, with what result our readers must learn from the pages of the book itself. From it, too, must be gathered the beautiful home surroundings and the later life and death of these devoted sisters—Hannah, who survived them all, dying in 1833 at the age of eighty-eight years.

It is impossible, too, to attempt to touch upon any of Hannah More's later friendships, including one with the boy Macaulay, or upon the many books issued from time to time, which exercised so great an influence upon her age, going into edition after edition both in England and in America.

Marion Harland's interesting book is attractively printed and bound, and is well illustrated with portraits and other views, including two of Miss More's beautiful home, Barley Wood, as it was during her residence, and is at the present day. The frontispiece is a very attractive portrait of Hannah More, by Opie, as she looked at forty, the time of her greatest general popularity. This book should prove not only of much present interest, but should also lead to a reading or re-reading of some of the books that ran through so many editions and created so much discussion during Hannah More's own lifetime.

*LITERARY HEARTHSTONES: HANNAH MORE. By Marion Harland, author of "Some Colonial Homesteads and Their Stories," "Where Ghosts Walk," &c. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press, 1900. $1.50.

1900

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Features of Those Issued in the Past Three Centuries.

About two months ago there was sold at Sotheby's a valuable and unique collection of horn books and children's books of the seventeenth and eighteenth and the early portion of the present century, this collection probably being unparalleled in its particular direction.

The late Mr. Andrew W. Tuer of the Leadenhall Press was well known as a collector and writer upon horn books and upon all sorts of odd and interesting books for children; upon all of which topics he has written in most sympathetic and charming fashion. His "History of the Horn Book" in two large quarto volumes, profusely illustrated, is very well known in America, and is of such great interest that only its slightly prohibitive price prevented its being published in a much larger edition. Only a thousand copies of the book were printed, in the cover of which were nested seven fac similies of horn books described in the volumes.

As is well known, the horn book is not a book at all, but a tablet, usually of wood, oblong in shape, with handle, upon which was pasted a piece of paper containing the alphabet, &c., which was protected by a thin sheet of translucent horn—hence the name. At first a necessity, as books became common the poor horn book was despised, and so not taken care of, which accounts for its great scarcity at the present day, many people probably never having seen an actual specimen. At a loan collection given just out of New York a short time ago a horn book was shown which its owner claimed to be one of three known specimens in America, but while this could hardly be the case, before Mr. Tuer's book appeared only about twenty copies were known to be in existence anywhere, but his researches resulted in the discovery of about 150 examples, including some in silver, ivory, bone, lead, and cardboard; some specimens of these horn books, originally selling in the cheaper varieties for about a penny, fetching as high a price as three or four hundred dollars.

The present catalogue shows Mr. Tuer to have had thirty-five out of the hundred and fifty known specimens in his own possession, which included seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth century horn books; which were of oak, both plain and leather covered, as well as of cedar, ivory—with alphabet on one side and words of one, two, or three syllables on the other cut in low relief, one in cardboard dating from the eighteenth century, one in lead, containing alphabet in German characters stamped in low relief, and also horn books showing German, Danish, and Hebrew characters.

But even more interesting, if that were possible, is the portion of the catalogue devoted to children's books, of an old-fashioned but very charming type. It may not be generally known that these quaint books, delightful alike in text, illustrations, color, and covers, are quite commonly collected on the other side, although the custom does not seem to have spread to America, at least not to any extent. Isaiah Thomas of Worcester, one of our early publishers, reprinted many of these little books, which are said to be almost equally scarce as their English originals; but from the very fact that children's books are subjected to such hard usage, they are always more difficult to obtain than those intended for their elders. Then, too, they were seldom so strongly bound, which fact would also contribute to their gradual disappearance. Some of the English collectors of these charming little books have had miniature bookplates, appropriate both in size and design, made for collections of these tiny books—Mrs. Arthur Gaskin, Georgie Cave, France, having also designed for Mr. Tuer's use a plate showing a small and attractive maiden, horn book in hand.

Mr. Tuer is well known as the writer of many charming books on out-of-the-way subjects, but among them all none will be found to quite equal in interest and beauty two which were evidently prepared from the books listed in the first section of the present catalogue, "Old-Fashioned Children's Books" and "Forgotten Children's Books," as he persists in writing the titles, notwithstanding the fact that "a captious and exceedingly unpleasant person, deaf to the music of a tripping title," insisted that what he really meant was "Children's Forgotten Books."

Mr. Tuer assures us that as collectors of these delightful children's stories, to follow his own form, are still comparatively few in number, that if we know where to look for them it is still possible to pick up quaintly illustrated treasures for very small sums. And it must be remembered that among the illustrators of these little books will be found Blake, Bewick, the Flaxmans, Mulready, Landseer, Cruikshank, and other less well-known names. He also points out that where so many of these books are well worth collecting it is well to bear in mind a list of the great prizes it is always possible to unearth and for which collectors may always hope, including Charles Lamb's "Poetry for Children," two volumes, 1809; his "Prince Dorus," 1811, and the same writer's "Beauty and the Beast," published without title page in 1811, the earliest edition with title bearing date 1813. "The Elegant Girl," an oblong folio in verse, with a dozen fascinating colored full-page plates, is also a lesser prize, as is also "The Looking Glass," a true history of the early years of Mulready, 1805; "Dame Wiggins of Lee," and "Signor Topsy Turvey's Wonderful Lantern," 1810, being also well worth a careful search.

The illustrations to books of this kind, which were both "a penny plain and twopence colored," were usually printed from quaint woodcut blocks; from copperplates, as in "Memoirs of the Little Man and the Little Maid," 1808, or, occasionally lithographed on stone, as in "The Story of the Ill-Natured Boy," 1825, or still more rarely etched, as in "Amusement for Good Children."

The coloring of these little books was all done by children in their teens, who worked rapidly and with much accuracy. Mr. Tuer tells us that they sat round a table, each with a pan of water-color, a brush, and a partly colored copy as a guide. Piles of printed sheets lay on the table; one child adding the red, the next the yellow, wherever they appeared, and so on until the coloring was entirely finished.

Many of these books for children were rendered particularly bright and pleasing by being bound in Dutch hand-made paper stamped with designs in bright colors on gold foil backgrounds. These papers, always peculiar to Holland, were expensive, and have not been made for three-quarters of a century, the little still in existence being now seldom found out of the cabinets of collectors. In some other Dutch papers used for binding the omission of the gold leaf background was offset by increased gaudiness in the color, which was hand done, the color being laid on with a brush by young children.

Thrifty publishers of this class of books made the same cuts do over and over again, and a favorite method of advertising was directly in the text of the books themselves. As for instance, Mary Lamb, probably from pure friendliness, makes one of her little girls in "Mrs. Leicester's School" ask whether the coachman should be ordered to go to Harris's, at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard, or to the Juvenile Library, in Skinner Street, whereupon mamma at once decided upon the latter shop, from which Miss Lamb's own book had been issued. In "A Visit to London," 1810, a book describing the principal public buildings, its publisher, Mr. Tabart, introduces a whole chapter for this purpose; "A Visit to the Juvenile Library," in which every book he published is named and criticised, being either bought by one of the children in the party, or presented to them by its older members. Mr. Tabart also advertises at the end of "A Collection of Simple Stories" that each purchaser of a guinea's worth of books would be entitled to a half-crown volume gratis.

"Ellen; or, the Naughty Girl Reclaimed," is the title of a book belonging to a series of about twenty of the same description, which show attractively tinted cut-out illustrations on cardboard, separate from the text, a movable head, which fitted into a groove behind the neck, finishing one picture at a time. This kind of book became very popular for a period, and ran through edition after edition, being introduced into France and Germany, where they were equally successful.

Mr. Tuer also touches upon many of the accomplishments of our grandmothers, closely connected with this class of books. Ackermann published elaborate landscapes and fanciful pictures on "Bath Post," many of which showed designs so complicated as to look like lacework when finished. All the black portions shown in these designs were to be cut away with sharp scissors and knives, leaving a white stencil, which when placed against paper tinted to suit the subject formed the picture.

Many of these delightful little books were illustrated in silhouette or shadow likenesses or figures; sometimes, too, the outside, or surrounding white paper on which the outline was drawn, was, when cut out laid over colored paper, forming a variant of the silhouette. Another accomplishment of those early days was pricking pictures, which were sold by dealers for the purpose, with pins, the work being done with pins of various thicknesses, the broad lines and heavy shadows being done with large pins and the finer work with thinner, a toothed wheel with sharp points being used for outlines.

Besides the pleasure to be found in a reading of these little books, the authors of which number such names as Maria Edgeworth, the Lambs, Mrs. Hoffland, Mrs. Sherwood, Emily Taylor, Roscoe, William Mulready, and William Hayley, to mention a few only, collectors find added interest in the mass of interesting literature which has gathered around the subject. It is hard to decide whether the strongest attraction these little books present lies in the text, or in their quaint and sometimes beautiful illustrations, especially those in outline drawing to be found in "The Lilliputian Magazine," and "Tales for Ellen," 1826.

The morals conveyed by these tales are always deliciously striking, and it seems doubly a shame that our children have grown too sophisticated to care for stories and verses in which their elders find so strong a charm.

Those who possess collections of these quaint little books are greatly to be envied; while Mr. Tuer's two delightful volumes, "Forgotten Children's Books" and "Old-Fashioned Children's Books," both of which were charmingly printed at the Leadenhall Press, and contain about 500 illustrations from these old books, as well as much of their text, will be found an admirable introduction to the subject. Mr. Tuer's knowledge of these books is so thorough—the books listed in the sales catalogue proving how thoroughly his work was always done, usually through actual personal knowledge gained through possession of the books he describes, or access to copies—that these two volumes will be found a perfect treasure trove to all who are interested in these charming little books. In some way the stories suffer so much by being given in ordinary type and without their accompanying illustrations, that extracts would completely fail to do the subject justice.

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How Worthy the Hundredth Anniversary of His Birth—The Many Path of Work and His Enduring Influence.

Americans should honor the centenary of George Bancroft not only because of his brilliant career as a patriot and diplomatist, of his work as historian and man of letters, but because of his life of integrity, earnest purpose, and tireless industry.

The greatness of a man does not depend alone in the written work which lives after he himself is dust—priceless heritage as that work may be—but is also determined by the dominant idea which has revealed itself in his character, in his personality. If that idea has been noble and worthy, then it is a pleasure and a profit to know the man behind the work. Americans should honor the centenary of George Bancroft not only for what he did, but for what he was.

George Bancroft was fortunate in his parentage; in his opportunities for the attainment of a culture broader and more varied than falls to the lot of the ordinary American; in his strong health, and in the gift of years. His life was well-nigh complete. He was enabled to bring to a finish plans made in his youth. The broken, the interrupted lives are the ones that are pathetic—the sudden interruption of the brilliant work of a Shelley, a Burns, a Keats, death coming before the bright genius has had time to develop or to find full expression. Bancroft stands with men like Goethe, Wordsworth, Gladstone, Tennyson—men who have had full chance.

George Bancroft was no mere dreamer. His life and his work dealt with facts. He made history as well as wrote it—and it was history during a most important and critical time. George Bancroft's career proves that a man can be devoted to literature and do notable, enduring work in it, and yet be an excellent man of business—practical, sane of judgment and of opinion, with knowledge of the world and of public affairs, and with knowledge of men.

George Bancroft made a deep impression upon the educational, the political, the literary aspects of his age, which is felt still. Much of his work is of permanent value. For instance, it is perhaps impossible to overestimate the good he did by the one act of founding the naval school at Annapolis. Americans who take pride in our naval achievements and look with hope to the future should not be ungrateful to the man who gave to naval education such an impetus, who infused into the service a new spirit, who stimulated ambition, and granted great opportunities. Then, George Bancroft's history is an enduring monument to his scholarship, to his thorough research, to his accuracy and patience in detail, to the lofty spirit of patriotism which animated him.

Prescott said: "Happy is the writer who shall exhibit this theme worthily to the eyes of his countrymen." Whatever criticism may find faulty or imperfect in Bancroft's work dwindles in comparison with its enduring worth and value. And it is fitting that at this time of the hundredth anniversary of his birth some tribute should be paid him for what he did, and for what he was. If Morley's life was saved 100 years before he was born, then Bancroft's life of integrity and earnest industry, and the special field in which he showed that industry, was determined by an honorable and illustrious ancestry. The historian's grandfather, Samuel Bancroft, filled many public offices, was unusually able, and was endowed with the gift of oratory. His son Aaron came into a valuable intellectual estate, and by his own effort increased the inheritance greatly.

For fifty years he lived in Worcester, and won distinction not only for his theological scholarship and eloquence in preaching, but by several literary works of value. His Life of Washington became well known as an impartial and well-written history. Samuel and Aaron Bancroft were long-lived, and they retained their powers unimpaired to the very end. George Bancroft's mother also lived to be very old. She had notable intellectual gifts, had distinction of manner and of appearance, was wise, kind, sympathetic. Aaron Bancroft was forty-five when his son George was born.

The boy's childhood was happy and full of hard work. He had to walk two miles to school, and two miles home again. He early read Latin, and was only eleven when he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. Here he came under the beneficent and stimulating influence of the famous schoolmaster, Dr. Abbott. At thirteen he entered Harvard and was graduated with honor. His father wanted him to be a preacher, and he did devote himself to theology, metaphysics, and ethics. He became absorbed in Plato, but as literature, philosophy, history opened out to his eager vision alluring paths and beautiful vistas, he planned another life than that of preacher.

At Harvard he felt the influence of Edward Everett, and to Everett's suggestion that a young man should be chosen to prepare himself for a professorship of Greek, Bancroft owed the unrivaled opportunities for culture which were to be his in Europe. His ability was recognized, and he was the "young man" selected to go to Germany "to learn what there was to be learned." The two years Bancroft studied at Göttingen were fruitful indeed, and from that renowned university he received the distinction of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy when he was not yet twenty.

In justice to the German University system, it should be remembered that it was the great opportunity that early and mature education, mental and physical exercise, should be combined in harmonious proportions.

The eminent men with whom Bancroft associated, studied with, whom he formed friendships, gathering him a young American enjoyed such rare opportunities, and, to Bancroft's credit, he improved them well. Humboldt said of him: "He belongs to that noble race of young Americans who believe that true happiness consists in the cultivation of the mind." Six months at Berlin, nearly as many at Heidelberg, journeys through Germany and Switzerland, then a long, busy residence at Rome, varied by visits to Naples and Leghorn (where he met Byron) and to Milan, where he formed a friendship with Manzoni, gave him rich chances for the cultivation of all sides of his nature. Art made its appeal. He felt to the full the alluring charm of the Old World in all its manifold phases. Those years in which he became so intimate with the civilization of the Old World were of use to him, not only because they gave him culture, learning, polish, sympathy with the cosmopolitan spirit, but because his close relationship to the manifestations of the Teutonic mind intensified his natural love of thoroughness, of going deep, and staying where ideas are deep and broad and far-reaching. This quality of mind, this thoroughness and regard for accuracy, are evident in Bancroft's subsequent work—both in his public life and in that of literature.

His fine gifts and his brilliant promise, his enthusiasm and ardor, made him very attractive to the poets, philosophers, men of science, and historians with whom he became intimate. They all had influence upon his sensitive, receptive mind, but the historians perhaps the most. The story of Bancroft meeting Goethe has been often told. It is mainly interesting because the recital of it to Byron enabled Byron to correct Goethe's error in regard to "Manfred" and to vindicate himself from the charge of imitation.

Bancroft never forgot these golden days in Europe. In after years his conversation was often enriched by reminiscences of his intercourse with famous people. His recitals of what they had said and how they had appeared were vivid and graphic.

Finally he returned home. He became tutor of Greek at Harvard, and, in deference to his father's wish, he paid some attention to theology, and was licensed to preach. He had a degree of religious fervor, but his heart was not in this work. The message this man had to deliver to his age was not to be by the medium of preaching, nor yet was it to be by the medium of poetry. His first publication, in 1823, a volume of poems, attested his unaffected spirituality of thought, as well as his enthusiasm for the sunny and the artistic charms of the Old World, but little of the divine afflatus was evident in these poems. And Bancroft showed his discrimination and insight by not being himself blind to this fact.

After a year's work, Bancroft resigned his tutorship, and, with Dr. Copwell, organized the famous Round Hill School at Northampton. The history of this school is of much interest. Bancroft put ten years of the best part of his life into work for this school, and it would scarcely be possible to over-estimate the good he did—the stimulating influence of his methods, the impulses he created toward that which is the highest and best. The methods adopted proved very popular, and the boys did not fret because of the high standard of study; but the financial results did not seem to warrant the permanency of the school.

These ten years at Northampton were fruitful, not only in the far-reaching and powerful impetus toward good given to the pupils, but also in literary work which made Bancroft known. Articles were written for The North American Review and The American Quarterly, and a translation made of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." Edward Everett called this translation a mastery of two languages. The reprinting of this work in Oxford without any recognition of the translator—his name not even mentioned—adds to the long list of books printed in violation of the moral rights of authors.

Before giving up the Round Hill School Bancroft commenced his great history. He also began to take an active part in politics. There was also another potent interest in his life. To the scholarly, earnest student of history, romance came, as it comes to all, sooner or later. Bancroft did not frown on romance. He welcomed it gladly. He became engaged, and in 1827 he married. But about the time—in 1834—when he was bringing out the first volume of his history, Mrs. Bancroft died. She had not been favorable to his holding any public office, and because of her wishes he had declined to be nominated as Senator, and when elected to the General Court of Massachusetts he refused to serve. Had Mrs. Bancroft lived we should probably have had in Bancroft no literary diplomat who rendered inestimable services in international affairs.

For a number of years Bancroft was loyal to his wife's wishes, and refused to enter public life. The publication, however, of his pamphlet on "A National Currency," which excited much attention and discussion, paved the way for his public career. It was in 1837, the year of the publication of the second volume of the history, that Van Buren appointed Bancroft Collector of the Port of Boston. This was also the year of his second marriage. He had won the esteem and affection of the widow of the law partner of Daniel Webster, and in 1838 he married Elizabeth Davis Bancroft, a woman of fine mind and of high character, who was a great help and inspiration to him. It is said that the Crown Princess of Germany received many valuable suggestions while visiting with her, and asked for recipes for famous American dishes, such as cranberry preserves, with roast mutton, oyster soup, pumpkin pie, and doughnuts. She became a great favorite in England and in Germany, feted by famous persons, and there is record of Macaulay giving a breakfast in her honor—the only attention of the kind he ever paid to a woman. She lived to the ripe age of eighty-six, and had she lived one year longer she and Bancroft would have celebrated their golden wedding.

Before 1837 the United States Government had lost millions of dollars because duties in her ports had been paid by bonds. Bancroft instituted a great reform. He was rigid in his collections, not only of bonds due at the time, but of those in arrear. He had not a single loss. His success caused the Government to introduce the cash system into Custom Houses throughout the country.

While in Boston Bancroft became intimate with Prescott, Ticknor, Emerson, and other congenial spirits. His German experiences and his sympathy with German thought made him sympathize also with New England transcendentalism.

Many social pleasures varied the routine of his daily life—a routine largely made up of research in documents relating to the history of Colonial times. Now, as before, Bancroft's theory was that the purpose of life is to combine work and recreation in wise proportions. While Collector at Boston Bancroft gave Nathaniel Hawthorne the best position in his power to bestow. This was a service not only to Hawthorne, but to the world. In 1840 was published the third volume of the history, eagerly expected by the public and enthusiastically welcomed.

The period was one of storm and stress in politics, and Bancroft plunged with ardor into the discussion of the questions agitating the public mind. He held divided opinions about all these questions, and they were sane and logical, based on patriotism and regard for the welfare of the country. He expressed them with passionate eloquence. His country needed such a man; therefore, when Polk became President, he lost no time in appointing Bancroft to the Secretaryship of the Navy. The distinction was well deserved because of Bancroft's able services as Collector at Boston. The commercial experience and practical knowledge gained there "enabled him to administer the Navy Department with the most rigid economy consistent with its successful working."

Wynne says: "It is worthy of note that he was probably the only Secretary of his day whose estimates were allowed to pass without cavil by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives." The founding of the Naval School at Annapolis was perhaps Bancroft's most notable and enduring work while Secretary of the Navy; but he also induced Congress to improve the National Observatory and widen its scope, and in matters relating to the Northwestern boundary he took an important part. The order to take possession of California was given by this far-seeing, able man; and while Acting Secretary of War for one short month he made hay while the sun shone. It was he who ordered Gen. Taylor to march into Texas. To Bancroft's promptness and decision was due the ultimate entrance of Texas into the Union. How many side issues there were to Bancroft's work in the Cabinet it would be impossible to estimate.

In 1846 he was appointed Minister to England. Bancroft's history had been welcomed with acclaim by his countrymen, but the reception given to it in England and on the Continent had been surprisingly enthusiastic. Translations into German, Italian, French, and Danish; editions in Scotland and in England, had made it widely known. Small wonder, then, that literary men in England gave him warm welcome. Bancroft was one of the finest examples of the style of man America can produce when given full chance. He was a delightful combination of Old World culture and New World push and enterprise. He had already accomplished work that any man might look upon with envy and admiration—and there was something about him that gave promise that he was yet to accomplish work of still more value.

While Minister, one of Bancroft's most important services was his success in procuring a favorable modification of Great Britain's navigation laws. Then he negotiated a valuable postal treaty between England and America. This was liberal for both nations and proved very popular. "The twentieth clause of this treaty stipulated that in the event of a war those vessels connected with the Isthmus of Panama and engaged in the mail service should be free from molestation for six weeks" after being notified that "their trips must be discontinued."

Bancroft also laid the foundation for important reforms in regard to the position of Englishmen resident in the United States, vindicating their right to be exempt from allegiance to the mother country. He also laid the foundation for the later settlement of disputed boundary questions.

His residence in England was of great value in his historical studies. He had free use of hitherto inaccessible documents; numerous trips to Paris and elsewhere were also of help in his researches. Nearly all in Europe, also, Bancroft formed friendships that were to be of great value to him in after years.

In 1845 Bancroft came home. He lived in New York till after the civil war. It is recorded that he considered New York a pleasant place in which to live. It is also recorded that in the loyalty of Boston and New England he grew cold when New York was an accomplice of Secession, with few exceptions. But it didn't destroy much whose work a man lived. He had commendable books and valuable documents around him. He was absorbed in his work, and he had no financial anxieties. But wherever he was he had the genius for making friends of the eminent people around him. There was an imposing dignity about him, an aristocracy of mind which attracted to him naturally men and women of like mind and calling also. And because of this imperial quality of mind, honors and distinctions came to him. "He did not seek them. They came to him by natural inheritance."

Bancroft was a sincere Democrat, but he had the lofty spirit and breadth of view which enabled him to be no slave to his party. His heart was with his country in its terrible time of stress and of suffering. He believed in the Union, he believed in the right. By speech and by writings he worked for the maintenance of that Union. It was he whom Congress chose to deliver before it the eulogy on Abraham Lincoln. This eulogy was considered a "remarkable masterpiece of English composition and lofty feeling." It was only equaled by Bancroft's eulogy on Andrew Jackson, which he had delivered years before in the same place.

In 1867 Bancroft was appointed Minister to Prussia; in 1868 to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German Empire. It will thus be seen that he was in Europe during a stormy and eventful time.

As Minister to Germany his work was important in that he succeeded in vindicating the rights of Germans in America to be exempt from compulsory service in the German Army should they chance to visit the Fatherland.

Bancroft induced Great Britain to follow the example of the German Government. While at Berlin Bancroft also settled with Great Britain the northwestern boundary question by reference to Emperor William as arbiter.

It was a touching and memorable event when, in 1870, Bancroft celebrated at Göttingen the fiftieth anniversary of the taking of his first degree. Congratulations came to him from eminent man all over Europe and in America. Bismarck even sent him a telegram from the field of battle.

In 1874 Bancroft returned to America. He chose for his home a spacious house in Washington, and in that beautiful city and at Newport he spent his later years. We have all heard of the happiness, the serene activities of George Bancroft's lovely old age; of his magnificent library, his methods of work, his social successes, his horseback exercise, his love for his roses. That love was proved by the fact that there were over 300 varieties in his gardens. He died on the afternoon of the 17th of January, 1891. He had had the satisfaction of bringing his history to the close of the Revolutionary War, of writing a history of the Constitution, of carefully revising both works, and of writing many critical essays in general literature. A more complete life has seldom been lived in this world.

KENYON WEST.

Not Enough William L. Aldens.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I think that all of your readers will vote aye with me in deciding that Mr. W. L. Alden, your London correspondent, is at once the ablest and the most impartial critic of the literature of the day. I have never yet been deceived in his estimate of books or in his recommendations or denunciations. Mr. Alden's plan is a model one. He never gushes or slops over. He never attempts to "write up" any author. Like Taine, in a few sentences he gives us the strong points and the weak points of a work together with an impartial summary of its contents. This is surely the highest art in literary criticism.

It is a pity that Mr. Alden's judicial style is not adopted by writers in this country. For instance, when "Trilby" and "David Harum" were advertised through the country (in the style of quack medicines) why did not the critics speak up? As to the latter, why did not some reviewer inform his readers that it was a mere bucolic narrative of the doings of a shrewd Yankee, which to common-place people without any imagination appeared "awfully funny" because they knew a hundred folks just like him.

Why has not the professional critic pointed out that the Roman characters in Ben-Hur" and "Quo Vadis" are not Romans at all, but modern Anglo-Saxons dressed up for the occasions, assuming the supposed ideas of the ancients, but utterly unlike them in both ideas and sentiment. Indeed, the same criticism applies to the whole lot of modern historical novels, with perhaps the exception of "The Cloister and the Hearth." They are simply favored with history, but, as every student knows, as works of representation are false to the truth. In truth they bear the same relation to history that the vermouth does to the body of that American drink known as the "cocktail."

I suspect that I am digressing, but I will return to my theme by asking again, Why have we not more critics of the Alden sort?

A. B. C.

Grass Valley, Cal., Sept. 15, 1900.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Miss Corelli's new book, "The Master Christian," is undoubtedly amusing. Indeed, regarded simply as a work of humor, it is perhaps the most successful effort of the kind that has been made since Mr. Jerome wrote his "Three Men in a Boat." Now and then there is a joke the good taste of which may be questionable, but there is not room to question its humor. When Mr. "Aubrey Leigh" says that he has "seen the consummation of many godless marriages" we cannot help smiling, although some of us will think that the subject is scarcely one which is adapted to the purposes of a safe family humorist. Still, this is a fault which very frequently exists in the works of professionally funny people. They become so accustomed to looking at all things from the humorous point of view that they lose to some extent their sense of reverence and of the fitness of things.

Miss Corelli's main motive in writing this volume undoubtedly was to burlesque the modern theolgical novel. Her method is the one so familiar to many humorists—the reductio ad absurdum. In writing "The Master 'Christian'" she introduces the reader to a large collection of Cardinals, Archbishops, and other clergy, and shows them to be, without exception, monsters of vice and iniquity. He is given to understand that a Roman Catholic clergyman is the incarnation of wickedness, and that from the Pope to the most obscure parish priest the pursuit of selfish pleasure is his sole motive in life. Of course, this is intended as a burlesque of the reckless assertions of fanatic Protestants, and that it is extremely funny in its intentional exaggeration every one will admit. Still, it is possible that here and there may be found some one who will accept it all as serious, and imagine that Miss Corelli really means to paint true portraits of the Roman clergy. Miss Corelli ought to remember that even among her own readers there may be one or two who are unable to appreciate humor, and for their benefit she might have added to her book the explanation that it was "writ sarcastic."

As a subordinate motive in writing "The Master Christian" Miss Corelli plainly wished to ridicule the sensational novel of the day. This she has done most successfully by introducing incidents of the most harrowing and impossible nature. Nothing could be more delightful in the line of burlesque than her account of the murder of a woman who had painted a picture of unequaled beauty by a lover who was indignant because a mere woman had been able to paint better than most men. It is modeled on the murder and incidents with which the sensational novelist tries to freeze our blood, but it only moves the reader to unextinguishable mirth.

While Miss Corelli has every right to demand our approbation as a writer of humorous books, she has, in the present instance, made what many good people will regard as a very grave mistake. She has actually made the Saviour of mankind one of her dramatis personæ. Had she been writing a serious book it would have been bad enough to introduce into its pages that Divine figure, but to write a comic book with our Lord as one of the leading characters is a step which even the dullest "cook and general" will resent. This is the great blemish of the book. If it had been perpetrated by any one except Miss Corelli it would have been called blasphemous, but whatever may be Miss Corelli's faults she is incapable of purposeful blasphemy. Nevertheless she has committed so grave an error in this matter that it must inevitably interfere with the success of her book among intelligent and reverent people. This is a great pity, for really humorous literature is scarce, and Miss Corelli's humor, with its aid of utter unconsciousness, is so delightful that it ought to be accessible to persons who still retain some degree of reverence for sacred things.

***

When it was announced that Mark Twain was writing a series of biographies of his contemporaries, which he intended to be published a hundred years after his death, it was generally supposed that it was one of his jokes. But it proves to have been entirely true. Mr. Clemens, who is still in England, is really writing a book of the kind. Whenever he meets any man or woman in whom he fancies that posterity will take an interest he promptly writes down his impressions as to the person in question. The book thus made will certainly be a very interesting one, but it must be somewhat aggravating to Mr. Clemens's contemporaries to know that he has painted their portraits, and that they themselves will never have the opportunity of seeing those portraits. If Mr. Clemens could be sure that his executors would disregard his injunction to postpone the publication of the book for a hundred years and would bring it out immediately after his death, it would enable him to please all those whose portraits he is painting, and at the same time would give him that freedom of speech which he expects to secure by professing to write only for a remote posterity.

***

Mr. Murray's new Monthly Review is to appear in a few days. The cover is exceptionally beautiful. It is a plain surface of blue, with the words "Monthly Review" in black. In point of taste it is beyond criticism, while the color ought to insure the financial success of the review. It is a curious fact that, next to yellow, blue is the most fashionable color which a periodical can choose. A good magazine may succeed with moderate success, but a magazine with a bright yellow or orange cover cannot fail; and one with a blue cover, provided it is not incumbered with too much ornament, will run a yellow magazine very close. The Monthly Review is to publish Mr. Anthony Hope's new story, and it could hardly have selected a more attractive writer for its first serial.

***

Mr. Hope—which is much more his real name than is "Hawkins"—is a Liberal candidate for Parliament. He once before stood for Parliament in the Liberal interest, but was defeated. Whether he will succeed in his new attempt remains to be seen. There can be but little doubt that the Liberal Party, which at present seems to lack everything which a party should have, will be badly beaten at the next election. It has no settled policy, no real leaders, and very little coherence. This is a great pity, but it is a fact which is patent to all men. Whether the constituency which Mr. Hope is anxious to represent will return a Liberal candidate would be doubtful at any time, and of course, in view of the present state of the party, the chances of Mr. Hope's success seem rather small. With all due respect to Mr. Hope, I shall not be sorry if he is beaten, for the sufficient reason that if he enters political life he will have no time for novel-writing. We need good novelists much more than we need legislators, and it would be a great pity to convert Mr. Hope, the novelist, into Mr. Hawkins, the politician.

***

Several new authors have been assigned to "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" since a week ago. It now appears that the book was written by at least two of every three of the German nobility. I have not the least idea who wrote it, beyond a vague impression that it was one of the minor works of Lord Bacon, and the only well-established fact in regard to it is that it was not written by the Princess to whom its authorship was first ascribed—I really forget at the moment which of the many Princesses she was.

***

There is a new volume of stories by Henry James, entitled "The Soft Side." It is needless to say that it is admirably written. I am inclined to think that Mr. James's public will prefer it to some of the stories that he has lately written, such as "What Maisie Knew," and that gruesome story of the supernatural which somewhat shocked timid people.

***

Mr. Eden Phillpotts's "Sons of the Morning" is just out, and I have not yet read it. I presume it is a good story, for Mr. Phillpots could hardly write a bad one. His success is a special pleasure to me, inasmuch as it sustained the opinion I had formed of him long before he became known as a successful novelist. He is a conscientious worker, and possesses real genius. With those two qualities, it is reasonably safe to predict a writer's success.

W. L. ALDEN.

Bismarck's Biggest Word.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In re long words, I see in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 22 Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeifer given as a good German example. Now, with all respect to "L. B.," there is authority for saying that this word should be written as two words; so I send an example of compact massiveness without a flaw. Bismarck, as you know, disliked things French, and the word "apothekar," having a French relationship, came under his disapproval. As a substitute, so the story goes, he proposed a truly German word defining an apothecary. Here it is: Gesundheitswiederherstellungsmittelzusammenmischungsverhältnisskundiger—seventy-one letters, a proper mouthful, and a worthy offspring of a mighty brain. S. K.

New York, Sept. 24, 1900.

A Word to Correct His Father.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In re long words, I see that my father, "L. B.," has contributed "Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeifer" to the list. In this form the best part is left off the end of the word. As he told it to me when I was a boy, and as many of your readers probably know it, the word should read "Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeifermachersgesellschaft," (fifty-nine letters,) meaning "A company of Constantinopolitan bagpipe makers." This omission is not due to failing memory, as "L. B.'s" mind is as good as any I knew, so I can only ascribe it to sheer physical exhaustion, which probably came on toward the end of the word. C. G. B.

New York, Sept. 22, 1900.

WILLIAM NELSON, Paterson, N. J., writes on this subject: "The correspondent who gave you that forty-lettered German word omitted several syllables and letters. The fully extended word reads: Constantinopolitanischerdudelsackpfeifermachergesells. That is: Constantinopolitan company of bagpipe makers. The German word contains fifty-six letters.

"Disestablishmentarianism."

From Notes and Queries.

Dr. Murray has recently called attention to two words of twenty-two letters each, and respectively of eleven and seven syllables, the first used jocosely and the other used in all seriousness. The word named above, of the same class as the latter of these, not only matches it in number of letters, but contains nine syllables. It occurs in Jeremy Bentham's "Abridged Petition for Justice," (1823.) Page 12.

"Crowns and Tomb Roses," which might be called a tale of "the upper ten," including the ways and cares of fashionable and fanatic, by Julia Wolff Mayne, is being published by the Neely Company.

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HINTS FROM THE MAIL BAG

No Strong Characters in Modern Fiction.

FAULT FINDER writes: "What American novelist, at present writing, is a great character maker? We have a Ben-Hur, a Peter Stirling, a Richard Carvel, a Janice Meredith, and several others of more or less prominence, and we have a David Harum, but even not accepting this last as there are some of them who would have stepped out clear and distinct and stood as a type and a name, if the book in which he found his being had borne some other title? Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and other English novelists have given distinctive and prominent people to the world of fiction; so have novelists of other countries, but who among Americans are doing it? Suppose Mr. Ford had called his book 'From Mother to Daughter,' would the Honorable Peter Stirling have been as well known as he is to-day? If Mr. Churchill had put the character of Richard Carvel in a novel bearing the title 'Old Maryland Days,' would Richard have been strong enough to put his stamp on the story? Or would we have all known pretty Janice Meredith if she had been dropped into a novel under the title of 'Romance and Revolution'? Even David Harum would have found it hard work to come to the front, and Ben-Hur never would have been able to overcome an adverse title. Miss Johnston has made a mistake in giving general titles to her stories, for 'To Have and to Hold' would have made any name famous that she might have selected, and so with Mr. James Lane Allen's 'The Choir Invisible,' to say nothing of 'The Reign of Law.' Possibly our novelists are not character makers. Possibly they are creators of situations, molders of motives, diffusers of human traits, rather than concentrators. Possibly they are right if this be their view, but since a great character makes his surroundings, why shouldn't some of our novelists create a great character who would lead the incidents of the story rather than be secondary to them? In lieu of this, it is recommended that all our novelists give to each of their novels the name which they give to that one of their characters in it which they deem to be the leading. In this way the reading public will be assisted in its conclusions, and we may possibly arrive at a great American character in fiction."

"The Gateless Barrier."

E., New York, referring to Mr. Alden's criticism of "The Gateless Barrier," by Lucas Malet, in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 8, writes: "He first calls it 'the only book of any consequence published during the week,' and then proceeds to briefly review from a cursory glance at the preface, and at perhaps a stray and isolated chapter, without, as he admits, having been able 'to learn all about its plot,' or 'to speak intelligently of the way in which the author has handled it.' With a sneer at theosophy, (of which the book is no exponent,) Mr. Alden dismisses a story admirably written of high imaginative value, and fine spiritual perception; one, moreover, that has been appreciatively reviewed and warmly praised by some of the best English critics.

"That Mr. Alden did not find 'The Gateless Barrier' interesting is his misfortune, but that he should treat it with such scant courtesy and criticise it without an idea of its conception or scope, is, to my mind, and as he suggests it may be, his 'fault.' I might add, in further correction, that 'The Gateless Barrier' was not written by Miss Kingsley, but by her sister, Mrs. St. Leger Harrison, the author of several well-known novels, notably 'Colonel Enderby's Wife,' 'The Counsel of Perfection,' and 'The Wages of Sin.'"

"A Gentleman Born."

EDWARD C. KANE, Brooklyn, referring to the criticism of Mr. F. C. Lane of his book, "A Gentleman Born," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 8 writes: "It is amusing to read of a gentleman with so delicate a conscience. Mayhap he is a representative of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, or by a stretch of the imagination one might conjure up the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst writing under a nom de plume. However, it's a long lane that hasn't a turn, and I trust that the champion of the chorus girl and the detester of the opium joint may some time experience a change of heart and read my book with less prejudiced eyes.

"The merry time of the soubrettes, with their escorts, does not offer an immodest suggestion. The after-theatre supper is a time-honored institution, not only in gay New York, but in cities boasting of propriety and sedateness. I can picture to myself members of the theatrical profession enjoying a quiet laugh at Mr. Lane's expense when he turns his searchlight upon the horrors disclosed.

"But alas! the property holder on Central Park West. I have lived in fear and trembling since this exposé has appeared. Will he be driven to seek satisfaction in the old approved way, or will he appeal to the courts? Between you and me, it would not be surprising if this same Mr. Lane had an interest, of course in an indirect way, in one of these fashionable opium resorts."

A Lost Painting.

O. B. MERRILL, Tuscumbia, Ala., writes: "An article in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 1 regarding West's great painting, 'The Raising of Lazarus,' recalls an episode which occurred in this town away back in the fifties. The Methodist Episcopal Church in Tuscumbia had been undergoing some extensive repairs and improvements, so that when finished its congregation found itself confronted by a heavy debt and no funds in the treasury.

"My father and uncle, under the firm name of B. & T. H. Merrill, were lessees of what was then known as the Tennessee Valley Railroad, perhaps the second railroad built in the United States, extending from Tuscumbia to Decatur, forty-three miles, to circumvent Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee River between these towns. Business was not conducted in those days on the systematic line of to-day, consequently much of the freight arrived in damaged condition, additional loss charges accrued, &c., and were held awaiting shipping instructions. Among this lot of so-called 'no freight' was a large painting, about ten by twenty feet in size, by Benjamin West, 'Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane.' This painting my father offered the church for exhibition purposes, thereby enabling them to pay their indebtedness.

"Now, the question is what became of this great painting? The lessees never sold any unclaimed freight for charges, but when the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company was organized that old line, the Tennessee Valley Railroad, was bought by it, and made an integral part thereof, and so all the freight and other property pertaining thereto was turned over to the new company."

David Hannum Again.

JOHN RANKIN, Binghamton, N. Y., writes: "Mr. Forbes Heermans of Syracuse, N. Y., in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 11 says, 'There are no originals to any of the characters of Mr. Westcott's novel,' and that 'there are a dozen David Harums to be found in Central New York to-day, any one of whom, except for a similarity of name, might more rightly be considered David Harum's prototype than Hannum.' 'Neither is Homer the Homeville of the book,' says Mr. Heermans, 'although there are undoubtedly several points of resemblance between them, but then there are many more between Homeville and Skaneateles, and still more with Cazenovia.'

"In view of Mr. Heermans's assumption of authoritative knowledge as to the source of Mr. Westcott's inspiration, are we not entitled to ask him to explain the remarkable similarity of names so frequently found in the novel and in or about Homer as regards both persons and places? Is he aware that not only is Homeville very like Homer, but Buxton Hill, mentioned so frequently in the novel, sounds strangely like Truxton Hill, a well-known hamlet in the neighborhood of Homer. On this hill the author's grandfather was a pioneer settler. Has Mr. Heermans noted that the novelist's fanciful Baptist village of Peeble is wonderfully like the actual Baptist village of Preble in the same locality? Is there not a striking similarity in the names of Stofford and Spafford which Mr. Westcott's hero describes as (Page 351) 'a place eight or nine miles f'm here, an' the hills 'round are so steep that when you're goin' up you c'n look right back under the buggy by jest leanin' over the edge of the dash'! It may be that Mr. Heermans is unaware that Spafford is situated on a steep, high hill nine miles from Homer. Further, does the writer of the article in your issue of Aug. 11 know that David Hannum was by marriage a relative of the Westcotts, that he was a close personal friend of the novelist and also of his father, with whom he engaged in several business undertakings, and that he frequently visited for days at a time with the Westcotts in their Syracuse home; and that they in return visited at Hannum's house in Homer? Did such friendly relations ever exist between the Westcotts and Lew Smith, or Ezra Downer, or John Cortright, or any of the other eccentric Syracusans that Mr. Heermans refers to? In describing his hero, does Mr. Westcott's very accurate description of David Hannum as to figure, bald head, red face, clean shaven; blue eyes, thick nose, and large mouth with humorous curve at the corners coincide with the personal appearance of any of the men mentioned?

"In Mr. Westcott's description of Billy P. Cullom, has he not given a perfect picture of Billy P. Randall, a close friend of Hannum's, who did Hannum a favor in his early youth which he frequently mentioned and which he remembered with gratitude to the end of his life? There was but one Billy P. in that section. He was, as Mr. Westcott describes, a splendid-looking gentleman of an old and distinguished family; he had but one name, known to everybody from the ragged urchin on the street to the Judge on the bench, as Billy P., and known to Mr. Westcott by that name in his association with Hannum.

"How strange is this similarity of names of places, of persons, and of occupations; what a series of remarkable coincidences, all known to the novelist, and yet, according to Mr. Heermans's sophistry, Mr. Westcott had no thought of David Hannum, the particular friend, the humorist, and noted horse trader, when he wrote 'David Harum.' In his intercourse with the Westcotts Mr. Hannum was a continual feast for the younger Westcott. I well remember Hannum's narrating in the presence of Edward Westcott the marriage story of Amri Sharpless and Lize Annis, and how it amused the young man."

Shakespeare Idealized.

CHARLES G. CHETWOOD, Rahway, N. J., writes regarding Mr. Hamilton Mabie's "Shakespeare," now appearing in serial form, as follows: "The only criticism that can thus far be made upon it is the one made upon Mr. Lee's, viz., that it suits the public, which demands its Shakespeare highly elaborated and credited with all the attributes demanded by the plays as we have them in the first folio.

"As long as Shakespeare's biographers will give us this kind of a Shakespeare, students like Appleton Morgan, who tell us that William Shakespeare dropped his h's, and that the chronology of the plays as they appeared in the quartos is not the order in which their author composed them; or like Mr. Edwards, who finds that the plays printed in the first folio were not the plays by those names produced in Shakespeare's lifetime in the London theatres, will find scant audiences.

"Luckily there are so few real facts known about Shakespeare the man that both the public who wants the ideal and the critics who want the naked record can be satisfied.

"As all the portraits of Shakespeare are but idealized Droneshouts, so all the biographies are but idealized from this record. And it is better, is it not, that we make a god who shall be incarnate poetry and beauty, and worship it, than that we shall look behind and find the cobwebs and the cogs?"

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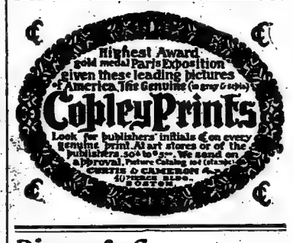

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1900

Baedeker's London.*

One interesting feature of the twelfth revised edition of Baedeker's "London and Its Environs" is the quantity of detail that is given about all things likely to interest the tourist, and not to interest him merely, but to attract him. Many of these details, too, may be passed over by the tourist for the time, but they will be important to refer to later as giving significance to his sightseeing. For example, we learn that "London possesses about fifty theatres and about 500 music halls, which are visited by 325,000 people nightly, or nearly 100,000,000 yearly." The same care of amassing an extraordinary amount of details in regard to places of amusement has been followed in presenting information concerning everything—from hotels to modes of transportation—so that the reader not only learns of the present attractiveness of places and structures, but is enabled to inform himself concerning points of history besides.

The volume under notice, which in paper, letterpress, and binding appears in the form distinctively known as "Baedeker," "embodies the most recent information, down to the month of July, 1900, obtained in the course of personal visits to the places described, and from the most trustworthy sources."

"Particular attention," adds the editor, "has been devoted to the description of the great public collections, such as the National Gallery, the British Museum, the Wallace Collections, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate Gallery, and the South Kensington Museum, to all of which the utmost possible space has been allotted." Four colored maps and twenty-one plans are included in the volume, and the five hundred pages of reading matter are supplemented with forty-four pages of most comprehensive indexing, including a list of the principal streets. It is a complete book.

Amber as a Gem.*

In modern civilization amber is principally identified as a servant of "My Lady Nicotine," ornamental or useful. Therefore "The Tears of the Heliades," by W. Arnold Buffum, a well-known collector of gems, which tells the history of amber and its use among the ancients as a gem will doubtless convey to many persons information which hitherto they have not possessed. For example, few people suspect that the yellow amber of commerce, which comes principally from the shores of the Baltic, is in its purest forms as found in Sicily a gem of much value, and that under the Italian skies it takes on the various hues of many of the most precious stones—the ruby, the emerald, the topaz, and the amethyst—and as such was highly prized as a jewel by the ancients.

Noticing on the neck of a Sicilian girl a necklace of gems "showing color shades ranging from faint blue to deepest azure, and from pale rose to the intense red of the pigeon-blood ruby," the author inquired if the stones were found in Sicily. "Si, Signore," she responded, "this necklace is of amber—Ambra di Sicilia." Before Mr. Buffum left Sicily he had succeeded in collecting numerous specimens of parti-colored amber, and he adds in his introduction, "The colored plate in the frontispiece of this work has been executed with care, but it has been found impossible to reproduce the exquisite color tones of Sicilian amber, more vivacious than those of the opal. The plate, therefore, conveys only a faint notion of this curious and lovely gem."

The Sicilian episode inspired the amateur collector of objets d'art to include amber as a thing to be sought after. In amassing from various corners of Europe jewelry, jewel caskets, reliquarii, crucifixes, statuettes, candelabra, &c.—all of amber, he at the same time extracted from musty archives the history and mystery of the tears of the Heliades. The geology of this fossilized resin is also discussed in a way that throws considerable light upon its origin. On the whole, Mr. Buffum has given us a little volume written with much enthusiasm and considerable learning, and which, aside from its historical and scientific value, forms a delightful addition to the polite literature of the day.

"A Professor of Books Again."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have read with much interest your first editorial article, "A Professor of Books Again," in the issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for Sept. 15, in which you make a plea for better appreciation of the mechanical part of bookmaking. I am glad to say that the Board of Regents of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, some weeks ago took action along the very lines you mention in your excellent editorial. They have established in the university a course of lectures to be given throughout the year, two hours a week. It is an adjunct of the department of English, and credits are given for students taking the course.

The first incumbent is a practical publisher of many years' experience in all branches of bookmaking. As outlined, the first term will be given to talks on newspapers—what is news, how to get it, and how to put in proper shape. The second term will be devoted more or less to the mechanical departments of newspaper making and publishing, and the third term will be devoted to the book. Pupils will be taught the difference between poorly made books and those made as the early printers were in the habit of making their books. The development of the book in all stages, from early manuscripts up to the present day, will be traced, and pupils will be shown samples of the work of various presses from the fifteenth century to the present day.

I write you this thinking it may be of more or less interest to you to know that these things are being thought of and done in the Middle West. The friends back of this movement are looking forward with much interest to the results of this experiment—no, not experiment, for there is no question as to what the results will be—that is, all that the most ardent lover of the book could wish for.

LUTHER A. BREWER.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1900.

"The World's Work."

Whatever else it may be, the new monthly magazine to be begun in November by Doubleday, Page & Co. will be thoroughly and consistently American. It will appeal to that healthful, robust, and active Americanism, which is the just pride of the people of the United States and the curious wonder of the rest of the world.

Mr. Walter Page, formerly editor of the Atlantic Monthly and The Forum, who will conduct the fortunes of The World's Work, has permitted us to quote a passage from the leading article in the initial number—"At the Century's End"—which is full of suggestion, and which eloquently shows the raison d'être of the new magazine. It runs as follows:

The keynote of American life, as the century ends, is the note of joyful achievement; and its faith is an evangelical faith in a democracy that broadens as fast as social growth invites. The Republic has been extended, held together, again extended, and it is still the harbor of refuge and the beacon of civilization. Its influence has broadened the thought of the Old World, and is now felt in the oldest world. It is liberalizing Kings toward their uncrowning, and softening class distinctions, and it is making all artificial authority obsolete. Its century of action and of social experiment has turned all formal philosophies into curiosities of literature. It has now yielded material for a new period of constructive thought.

Among the various departments of the magazine are International Politics, the New Economic-Industrial Era, the New Era of Thought, and Among the World's Workers. The first three of these will find expression in the November number, respectively, in the following articles: "Taking Our Place Among the Nations," "Our Commercial Expansion," and "A Sound Basis for Present Culture," by Mark H. Liddell. In the department Among the World's Workers the following subjects will be briefly treated of each month: The steamship interests, agriculture, American exports, railroads, electrical interests, cotton and cotton goods, steel and iron, life and fire insurance, mining, finance and banks, country banks, the law, medicine, surgery; dry goods, wholesale; dry goods, retail; American imports, and advertising interest. The conditions and tendencies in different points of our own country and other countries will also be given in this department each month.

John Brown a Robber and Murderer.

EUGENE L. DIDIER, Baltimore, Md., writes: "J. Solomon Gaines takes exception to what I said on the subject of the infamous John Brown being honored in the same hall of fame as George Washington, and attributes my objection to 'ignorance.' On the contrary, it is from my knowledge of the acts and character of this man Brown that I protested against him being so honored. That he was a robber and a murderer history proves. From persons now living, who were in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry in October, 1859, I have ascertained that in advance of his raid on Virginia John Brown sent his emissaries, under the guise of book agents, to visit the homes of the people in Maryland and Virginia in order to excite the slaves to insurrection. These so-called book agents accepted the hospitality of the farmers, talked very smoothly in the parlor, and bade the family good night, and retired. But, instead of going to bed, they went to the kitchen and tried to persuade the slaves to kill their masters in their sleep.

"What did Fred Douglass do to make him 'tower above the names of those' mentioned by me as worthy of being honored in a real hall of fame—William Pinkney, Reverdy Johnson, and John Eager Howard? J. Solomon Gaines must be grossly ignorant of American history to make such an assertion. There is no excuse for such a perverted estimate of true worth, except that J. Solomon Gaines is not a man of Anglo-Saxon blood. He should remember that this country was founded by white men, made glorious by white men, and is and will be kept glorious by white men.

"I am not wedged to the 'petrified ideals of the days of' slavery. But I know there never was a happier, a more contented, and better treated people on the face of the earth than the Southern slaves; and I know there is not, and never was, a more degraded, a more brutal, a more shameless people on earth than the children and grandchildren of those same slaves, and that, too, after thirty-five years of 'blessed' freedom.

"It is time all this sentimental gush about John Brown should be stopped, and the truth of history be vindicated. He died on a gibbet, having forfeited his life for a murderous raid upon the lives and property of the people of Maryland and Virginia. He was a robber and a murderer. That is all there is in his life and death. If he is worthy of a place in a hall of fame, then Fred Douglass, Gerrit Smith, Theodore Parker, and other so-called 'philanthropists' should be there also, for they were all, more or less, implicated in the John Brown raid. But I protest and will continue to protest against such men being in the same hall as George Washington, the peerless, born and patriot."

*LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS. By Karl Baedeker. With four maps and twenty-one plans. (Twelfth Revised Edition.) Leipsic: Karl Baedeker. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.80.

*THE TEARS OF THE HELIADES; OR, AMBER AS A GEM. By W. Arnold Buffum. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR OCTOBER CONTAINS

HENRY NORMAN
From a copyrighted photograph by Elliot & Fry, London

The Russia of To-Day

The first of Mr. Henry Norman's notable and timely series of articles is entitled "The Two Capitals," and describes St. Petersburg and Moscow, with an account of a visit to Tolstoy. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of Mr. Norman's articles on Russia and their value at this time. They are the result of a trip of study and investigation made especially on behalf of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. As the author of an important book on the Far East, whose prophecies have been strikingly fulfilled, Mr. Norman stands in the position of proved authority, and accordingly his comments on the present conditions and probable future of Russia and their bearing on the Eastern question have a very special interest and weight. In writing these articles, Mr. Norman makes the closest application of his knowledge to current events, and some of the papers will deal directly with present Eastern conditions. The articles are profusely illustrated from photographs, largely made by the author.

Richard Harding Davis

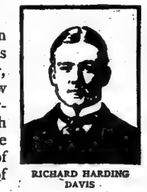

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

concludes his articles on the Boer War with an account of the "Fall of Pretoria." Readers of his "Pretoria in War Time," in the August number, will anticipate the peculiar interest of the new article. The fact that Mr. Davis is the only correspondent of the first rank who has seen both sides of this war gives a very special value to these closing papers which bear their own evidence of impartiality and a perfectly clear exposition of the facts.

General Jacob D. Cox

writes of the "Sherman-Johnston Convention," a matter of which, as Sherman's trusted friend and lieutenant, he had the most intimate knowledge; and in his fine vindication of Sherman from what has been thought even by his strongest admirers to have been a serious mistake in his career, he has made a contribution of the greatest interest to history. This article will be read with the closest attention by those to whom the whole affair of Sherman's separate surrender-negotiations with Johnston has always been something of a puzzle.

WALTER A. WYCKOFF

Walter A. Wyckoff

in the October number will tell more of "The Arctic Highlanders," accompanying his article with many illustrations made from photographs. Readers will find in it, besides its capital pictures of the Esquimaux and their life, an admirable description of a typical walrus hunt.

Other Contents

"Tommy and Grizel," by JAMES M. BARRIE. Illustrated.

"A Visible Judgment." A story by ARTHUR COLTON. Illustrated by E. B. Child.

"The Slave-Trade in America," by JOHN R. SPEARS. Illustrated by Walter Appleton Clark.

"The Dust of Defeat." A story by LLOYD OSBOURNE.

Poems by Caroline Duer, E. N. Pomeroy, Theodosia P. Garrison, and Josephine Preston Peabody.

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The New York Times.

Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

"LIBRARY WEEK."

At the annual meeting of the librarians of New York State, held this week at the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, it was decided to establish as a permanent institution what shall be known as Library Week. Heretofore the association, during the ten years of its existence, has met each year in a different place, but the usefulness of that custom having, it is believed, exhausted itself, this permanent meeting place has now been chosen. The experience of other organizations, after years of peregrinations, has been that a fixed rendezvous resulted in very marked increase in attendance and in the means required for greatest usefulness.

Under the new system it will be possible at all times for members of the association to know precisely where this body will come together, the surroundings amid which the meetings will be held, the cost of transportation, and other things which heretofore may have been indefinite or experimental. At this extremely attractive spot in the Adirondacks, where a tract of more than 2,000 acres has been secured by the club, with restrictions upon those who may enter the grounds, and where many other regulations conduce to good order and agreeable surroundings, the association will be in possession of an ideal meeting place.

Not alone should this change result in a larger attendance from librarians and their assistants, but from other persons interested in libraries, including those most important bodies, the Boards of Trustees. From them heretofore the attendance has been limited, but a greater degree of understanding between trustees and librarians could not fail to result in substantial good for libraries. There ought also to be secured some attendance from men of letters, and it might not fail to happen that the Adirondack region would already count among its Summer population such as these when the association came together.

Mr. Stockton, for example, forsaking some remote lodge in the wilderness, might drop in to solve the "Lady or the Tiger" riddle. Mr. Mabie, from some campfire at the foot of Whiteface, might run over with a thought or two in that approved grip which he always carries on his shoulders. Dr. Van Dyke, forsaking some Little River in the forest, and taking with him "Lady Greygown," might call around to discouse of books as well as sermons that are "straight." Harry Thurston Peck, with classical dictionaries and the pedagogical stool left behind, might descend with an essay touching close to life and nature, borrowed for the occasion from Rafford Pyke.

And so of the booksellers and bookbinders. Might not they give and receive hints of very special value? The binders alone might learn that a flexible spinal column is as good for books as for men, and that bindings all white and gold, or arrayed in the splendors of the rainbow, when meant for circulating libraries, can be improved upon.

Indeed, it seems not too much to say that, in the establishment of Library Week, the association has taken the most significant step that has occurred since its organization. A very few years ought to make this event widely known, and recognized all over the State, as an annual occurrence toward which should drift the new thoughts of a whole year and from which should proceed much valuable inspiration for the work of the year to come.

THAT MARK TWAIN MYSTERY.

The announcement, some years ago, that Mark Twain was secretly at work on a book, or a tome, in which he would faithfully record his exact and full impressions of such of his contemporaries as have interested him, or may enjoy that honor in the remaining years of his [illegible] with astonishment and some appreciation of incredulity. Afterward the announcement was explained to be one of Mark's subtler jokes, one of the kind that the humorists most enjoy themselves. For your professional humorist does not always take much pleasure personally in his most popular jokes, as, presumably, the Clown in the pantomime does not always really laugh when he induces the Pantaloon to sit on a red-hot stove. But the most practical and hard-working humorist occasionally has a little quiet fun on his own account.

Lately, however, the Mark Twain Secret Memoir tale has been revived in such a manner as to make it seem less of a joke than a mystery, though a mystery not wholly devoid of humor. For if Mark Twain is really committing to writing just what he thinks of all his contemporaries, which of us who is not utterly unimportant, and few of us are likely to consider ourselves so, is likely to escape scourging in the year two thousand and something? It does not seem likely that one actually engaged on such a work would tell his contemporaries about it for fear of putting them on their guard. Most of us will be inclined to put our best foot forward hereafter when Mark Twain is in the company, and that will deprive the Memoirs, maybe, of many sprightly passages.

However, if Mark is really doing this thing, he is simply getting ready to be ranked among the diarists and memoir writers of our own past, and he may as well prepare himself to have his word doubted by generations to come. Still, it does not hurt Barras or Grammont or any other diarist of old to have his word doubted now, and, for that matter, it will not hurt any public personage of the nineteenth century to have Mark Twain's bad opinion of him read in the twenty-first.

CONCERNING BAD BOOKS—AND ONE BAD BOOK.

Judging from the contradictory nature of reviews, nothing would seem more difficult than to determine the ethical quality of a book. One magazine of repute asserts that in the interests of good morals Count Tolstoi's "Resurrection" should not be reviewed at all; another avers that it is a very evangel of purity. An indignant critic declares that "The Redemption of David Corson" so "sags with the weight" of its hero's iniquities as to be unfit for general reading; others characterize it as "healthy and buoyant," "clean and pure," "uplifting and noble." Oh, that "jesting Pilate" had "tarried for the answer" to what is still the great unanswered question of the world!

It is true that the ethics of many books depend as much upon the reader as the writer. We once heard an unfledged theologian speak of "Adam Bede" as "a bad book." There is a sort of unclean prudery that is quite capable of finding "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Paradise Lost" bad books. It is true, too, that one may not apply to a book the virginibus puerisque test, for an immature mind needs to be guarded, lest the wide-eyed curiosity of youth should concern itself more with the sin disclosed than with its relation to the whole drama of life. Ignorance is not innocence, but it is the protecting shell of innocence in its infancy.

Is there, then, no fundamental principle by which the ethics of a book may be judged? Are we to be forever bewildered by conflicting criticisms, and left in doubt whether the disputed volumes are ennobling or defiling? Of course, as we have said, there is a large class of literature, in regard to which the reader judges himself and not the book, when he pronounces upon its moral quality. As the homely proverb has it, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison"; but just as certain poisons are poisons for all, so certain books are so pernicious as to leave no room for doubt. The test to be applied is simply this: Does the book or does it not dull the moral discriminating power? Under its influence do the everlasting barriers between right and wrong seem to be crumbling?

In two ways a book may tend to effect an ethical disintegration in the reader. Some so familiarize him with vice that, in accord with Pope's well-known lines, he insensibly loses his abhorrence, and is degraded instead of elevated by a story in which the author may have honestly intended to teach a lesson of righteousness. Others, and these the worst, obliterate the lines between good and evil, ignore the fact that sin is sin, and bridge the chasm between the regions of light and darkness.

Such is the nature of Miss Atherton's "Senator North." There have been novels more salacious, more possessed with the single motif of enthralling passion; but the [illegible] the brief outline of a long and complex tale is as follows: Betty Madison is a beautiful and "seductive" young woman of twenty-seven years who has always moved in that old Washington society that shuddderingly excludes the political elements the wearies of the vacuity of her existence and resolves to plunge into the social life that revolves around the Capitol and to create a sort of salon for the leaders of politics. Among her new following she soon specially attracts two Senators, Burleigh and North—the former unmarried, and speedily a captive behind the chariot of the all-conquering Betty. The latter might have been her father. He is a man of sixty, with grown sons and a wife who had stood by his side in his early years of ambition and hard-won success, but who since the birth of their youngest child twenty years before has fallen into frail health, and is no more seen in the world. Her malady is not mental, but is some spinal complaint, causing her, however, frequent fits of depression. The lovely daughter, whose birth cost her so dear, had died four years before the story opens, and the poor mother has surely reason enough for tears. The author, however, does not accord Mrs. North one word of sympathy. That she is ill, helpless, sorrowful, is held to exonerate her husband from any disloyalty in his alienation of heart. It is more than hinted that divers women had been factors in his life during these twenty years, and Miss Betty asks him without hesitation, "What kind of women do you fall in love with?" When he replies, "Certainly not with the women who weep, poor things," she remembers with gratification what she has heard of Mrs. North's tearful tendencies.

This experienced Senator yields, like his younger colleague, to Miss Betty's brilliant and usually dry-eyed charms. In justice to him, however, we must admit that she is the pursuer, he the pursued. She unblushingly appoints the first secret tryst; she tempts him to the avowal of love; in truth, she fairly forces his hand. After the mutual declaration of passion, clandestine meetings are, of course, in the logic of events. For seven hours at a time do the lovers row alone upon the Adirondack lakes, or meet in the recesses of the forest—a dangerously rheumatic pastime for threescore years, but so it was. There is no compunction on any score in the minds of the pair, but they are extremely fearful of being found out, and they decide to avoid going beyond a liaison of soul, for it really would not pay to be dishonored in their world. The Senator knew "a scandal would ruin him in his puritanical state," and Betty reflects that, "unless a woman is ready to go and live in a cave, she cannot be happy in the loss of the world's regard. . . . I love him absolutely, but I am not willing to become a social pariah on his account." So the lovers decide to "commit no sin." We are told they are "of the brightest types that nature has produced." There is much insistence upon the nobleness of the Senator, and upon "the high and almost fanatical sense of honor" of Betty Madison. We are told, too, that she particularly admired Senator North's "attitude toward his wife." And, in the face of all this we are invited to hear the secret lovers' passionate words, to read their more passionate thoughts, to witness, in spite of their prudent resolutions, more than one passionate scene. Has the world forgotten those words from Divine lips that fix guilt not only upon the overt act, but upon the wandering heart that hath sinned already?

Finally poor Mrs. North kindly effaces herself, and scarcely has she dropped out of the lovers' way than, with no shadow upon their hearts, with not so much as a twinge of conscience for their past, they fly to each other's arms and prepare to be "happy ever after"—that is, presumably, unless Miss Madison's health should fail and her nerves become shaken.

This unedifying story is disfigured by a disgusting and needless episode relating to a beautiful girl, Miss Madison's half-sister, with imperceptible negro blood in her veins. This subject is treated as sensationally as possible. The author abhors the taint of blood as thoroughly as she condones the taint of sin, and she creates in this unfortunate girl a creature as grotesquely repulsive and impossible as the monster formed by Frankenstein. There is something almost brutally cruel in the portrayal. One positively winces as one reads certain pages.

It is only fair to the author to say that, outside of matters of private morality, her brain seems to clear and her perceptions to right themselves. She has a high esteem for public probity, and she is spirited in her defense of the Senate against the aspersions cast upon its integrity. She is admirable on the subject of the recent war with Spain; in her grasp of its causes and its results, and her comprehension of the unreasoning frenzy of excitement which hurried the Nation into conflict. As a critic has pointed out, the sanity with [illegible] contrast with the hysterical and morbid presentation of a phase of the race problem; and the author's just ethical perception of our position in regard to the Spanish war contrasts even more strikingly with her obtuseness as to the ethics of love.

Upon the whole, however, Senator North merits strong condemnation. At best, with all the helps we can get, it is so hard to be good, so easy to be bad; we slip from the steep and toilsome ways of rectitude into by and forbidden paths with such fatal facility that to have the literature with which we solace our leisure so blurring our moral vision that right and wrong are indistinguishably mingled is a calamity not to be lightly tossed aside.

What saith the prophet? "Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter."

A WORD FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

It is nearly a half century now since Thackeray came to this country for the first time, having made some money at home by his lectures, and venturing with many misgivings and sinkings of the heart on a voyage from which he hoped to bear back a fair sum toward provision for "my women," as he called his wife and little girls. As the steamer was about to start a messenger came aboard with a copy of "Esmond." In a letter written to one of his daughters from the ship he says: "I wonder are the critics praising or abusing 'Esmond'? I have forgotten all about him, and he seems, like everything else, to have happened a hundred years ago"—a delightful touch that of the sympathetic nature, for the moment isolated from all other associations by the vivid impression of his strange surroundings. Other and more interesting surroundings awaited him in New York and Boston. He drank deep of the new wine of exceeding popularity and financial success, but the home ties were strong enough, and the home love never lost its real supremacy.

"How happy I am, what a many, many friends I have found, (I have found Beatrix Esmond and lost my heart to her,) and what a fortunate venture this is likely to be to me," he wrote to Mrs. Procter from Boston Dec. 22, 1852. "I left behind me nearly £1,000 at New York, which Baring's house will invest for me, so that my girls will be very considerably the better for this journey.

And grim Death if ever he come to me
Will find that I have the l. s. d.

"As for writing about this country, about Goshen, about Canada, flowing with milk and honey, about the friends I have found here, and who are helping me to procure independence for my children, if I cut jokes against them, may I choke on the instant. If I can say anything to show that my name is really Makepeace, and to increase the source of love between the two countries, then please God I will. The laugh dies out as we get old, you see, but the love and the truth don't, praised be God! and I begin to think of the responsibilities of this here pen now writing to you with a feeling of no small awe. The first name I heard in the railroad going hence to New York was my own by a pretty child selling books, and I was touched somehow by his fresh voice and kind face, and should have liked to take him by the hand. So—here it is after fifteen years, I think, here's the fame they talk about: my impression, though, was one of awe and humility rather than exultation, and to pray God I might keep honest and tell truth always."

These words, which we take from Mrs. Ritchie's admirable and invaluable "biographical edition," and from the introduction to "Henry Esmond," may well be accepted by Americans as a living message of good will from the great writer whose memory, we trust, and the beneficence of his work, will always remain with us. In a sense, he was our representative, for he was the powerful and winning champion of those ideas and sentiments of the English race which made the English-speaking republic possible, the manly respect for the rights of all, the scorn of oppression and privilege, the unflinching fidelity to truth as it is given to see it—in the best significance, the democratic spirit. There is no finer type of the true republican citizen than Harry Esmond, the rightful Viscount of Castlewood, the brave, just, true-hearted soldier and gentleman, and

it is not without significance that his daughter likens him to "our friend" Mr. Washington. Nor has any American left a nobler portrait of Washington than is disclosed by the slight but revealing allusions to him in "The Virginians." In short, to no writer of English do we Americans owe a larger debt, from none have we inherited a richer legacy, in none do we find more that is illuminating as to the highest ideal of the real republican life.

RECENT AMERICAN COOKBOOKS.

That branch of American literature which was the weakest and sorriest has been wonderfully nourished and strengthened to the bearing of good fruit during the past decade—we mean the literature of the kitchen. Of course Charles Lamb would instantly have relegated all cookbooks to his category of books which are not books, but Lamb was a little man of the lean sort, who never had the air of being nourished by his victuals, or of caring much how his dishes were prepared. We have no doubt he would have contentedly eaten a beefsteak Soubise all unaware of its sins against gastronomy and eupepsia.

Nevertheless, a sound cookbook is worthy of all honor, and a really learned and judicious treatise on the art of dining is of higher value to this untaught Nation than great ships' cargoes of the new American novels that sell up into the hundred thousands one month and pass out of the minds and speech of men the next. Probably no exception should be made in this comparison. The conditions stated preclude exceptions. The dinner-book was defined as learned and judicious—that is, positively excellent of its kind, a good dinner-book in any land or any age. Nobody will pretend that any recent American novel will for a moment stand such a cosmopolitan and secular comparison. The good must triumph when compared with the inferior.

Furthermore, we need good cooking far more than we need new novels. The old books will do; the new cooks we must have.

In the big cities the works of the skilled practitioners of the art have long been accessible in clubs, in well-ordered homes, in restaurants of repute, and in some hotels; accessible, that is, to those who could pay the price. But sound cooking ought not to be a luxury of the rich. It should be a habit and possession common to the peer and the peasant, or, as we should say in this democratic country, to the palaces of consolidated capital and the tenements of organized labor. The result is equally discreditable and unwholesome whether art be absent from the baking of a loaf for the wage-earner's luncheon or from the compounding of an entrée for the table of opulence. Beef and potatoes well cooked and well served reflect a higher distinction indeed than the preparation of a complicated sauce or the withdrawal of a canvasback from the hot oven at the expiration of seventeen minutes precisely. No instrument in the cook's battery is so difficult to master or so commonly abused as the frying pan. The untutored savage who is the fisherman's guide on the rushing Canadian rivers will compose and cook a flapjack, or crêpe fit for the sole of a moccasin and for nothing else. The American farmer's wife of New England, the West, and the South is capable of prodigies of ignorance and misusage in frying-pan practice, which ought not to be, for she has had opportunities altogether closed to the Montagnais tribes. With the humble woman of France the ground principles of sound cooking seem to be instinctive. It is so easy to get a thoroughly bad dinner here, so hard to get one not reasonably good in that country. Madame Cibot was only a concierge, and a fictitious personage at that, but Balzac drew her true to the type when he caused her to prepare a dinner that made even that practiced old gourmet Pons contented with his home apartments and the love of Schmucke.

It is this dense, dull, continental mass of culinary ignorance that must be permeated with knowledge. The task is a huge one, and years will be required for its accomplishment. A belt of darkened kitchens three thousand miles wide cannot be illuminated in a day. But one kitchen fire kindled in understanding and kept aglow with intelligence will shed its beams after The light of many such fires is reflected in the pages of many an American cookbook of recent issue The "dainty dish" silliness has been overdone, to be sure, but even that is symptomatic of awakened interest in a vital need. The more serious manuals of the art of cooking must spread instruction and good influence rather rapidly. One woman who acquires a knowledge of sound principles and reasonable skill in the art will make converts of a neighborhood of housewives. The cooking schools will continue their good work, it is to be hoped, among the domestics as well as among the mistresses. The instructed palate and the sophisticated stomach will furnish the meentive of an exigent demand which supply, following its law, will necessarily strive to meet. A century or two will work wonders in American cooking.

"WHO READS HAZLITT NOW?"

Having lately met with the question, "Who reads Hazlitt now?" both from friends and in the pages of recent books and magazines, we are tempted in turn to ask and wonder if this remark has any real foundation, and if so, why this may be. It may be that Hazlitt, both as a critic and as a writer of the most charming essays, lacks popularity for the reason that his personal character does not show the charm possessed by other essayists, like Lamb, Leigh Hunt, or Stevenson, for it must be acknowledged that Hazlitt was, perhaps, of all great writers, the one whom readers would least have cared to number among their personal friends; yet, although the episode of the "Liber Amoris" can never be quite forgotten in Hazlitt, the man, to those who know him only through his essays in criticism and pure literature he is not only one of the most charming of writers, but one from whom great instruction and pure pleasure combined can be gathered.

It may be, too, because satisfactory editions of Hazlitt are not easily obtainable that he is not better known and more generally read. The bulk of his work was of great extent, even Alexander Ireland's volume of selections from Hazlitt's writings containing over 500 closely printed pages, not one of which we could wish shortened.

Hazlitt's literary career extended over a period of about twenty-seven years, from June, 1803, to 1830; his published work filling about thirty-five separate volumes. This work may be roughly divided into critical estimates of the greatest poets, dramatists, novelists, and essayists; essays on men, society, and books; criticisms on painting and painters, and a life of Napoleon.

Hazlitt is perhaps a writer's writer, for we find men of letters, even when commenting informally upon Hazlitt's personal character, almost unanimous in their praise of the perfection of his writings, both as regards his style and the range of his subjects. Lamb's estimate of Hazlitt is too well known to need reference here; Barry Cornwall spoke in the highest terms of his strong, picturesque, and critical style, while Leigh Hunt is even more enthusiastic, saying of Hazlitt's criticisms on art that "they threw a light on the subject as from a painted window," his essays being full of vigor and of delicate perceptions. Thackeray thought Hazlitt one of the finest and brightest of critics, with such keen wit and such exquisite sensibility, and so appreciative of humor or pathos that it is good to know the impression made by men, books, or pictures on such a cultivated man. Dr. Richard Garnett, in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, speaks of Hazlitt in the highest terms and in a manner which shows close acquaintance with both his faults and the excellence of his style and methods, while Saintsbury, writing about a dozen years ago, sums up this delightful essayist in a manner quite after one's own heart:

> Hazlitt is an inveterate quoter, yet few men are more original. No man is his superior in lively, gossipy description. Yet he could, within his limits, reason closely and expound admirably. * * * Hazlitt's enthusiastic appreciation of what is good in letters, his combination of gusto with sound theory as to what is excellent in prose and verse, his felicitous method of expression, and the acuteness that kept him from that excessive and paradoxical admiration which both Lamb and Coleridge affected, and which has gained many more pupils than his own moderation, are always present. Nothing better has ever been written than his general view of the subject as an introduction to the lectures on Elizabethan literature. Of the famous four treatments of the dramatists of the Restoration — Lamb's, Hazlitt's, Leigh Hunt's, and Macaulay's—his seems to me by far the best. * * * No one has written better than Pope. * * * His chapter on the English novelists, (that is to say those of the last century,) is perhaps the best thing ever written on the subject. * * * The "Character of Cobbett" is the best thing the writer ever did of the kind, and the best thing that has ever been written about Cobbett. * * * "My first acquaintance with poets" is a masterpiece. * * * A haphazard catalogue of the titles of essays may not be very succulent. But within a moderate space there is really no other means of indicating the author's extraordinary range of subject and at the same time the pervading excellence of his treatment. * * * In criticism of English literature, he is for the critic a subject never to be worried of, always to be profited by. His very aberrations are often more attractive than other men's right goings, and if he sometimes fails to detect or acknowledge a beauty, he never praises a defect. * * * The fact is that he was a born man of letters, and that he could not help turning everything he touched into literature.

In the last sentence above quoted lies probably the gist of the whole criticism. And, indeed, when we turn the pages of Hazlitt's volumes, we find essay after essay which we have read and reread and hope to read many times again, and always with fresh pleasure and profit. And surely the test of frequent reading should go far to prove an author's charm. What can be more delightful than such essays as the one "On Living to One's Self," or the equally delightful "On Going a Journey," or "The Disadvantages of Intellectual Superiority," it may be, or the two widely varying treatments of virtually the same subject, "Reading Old Books," and "Reading New Books," which are among the best things Hazlitt ever wrote? Perhaps the most interesting of all the familiar essays of this class will be found his "Conduct of Life," which, written as advice for his son, then a schoolboy, was first printed in a Paris edition of "Table Talk," in 1825, which is fine from beginning to end, containing, too, the famous passage:

> As to the books you will have to read by choice or for amusement, the best are the commonest The names of many of them are already familiar to you. Read them as you grow up with all the satisfaction in your power, and make much of them. It is perhaps the greatest pleasure you will have in life, the one you will think of longest and repent of least. If my life had been more full of calamity than it has been, (much more than I hope yours will be,) I would live it over again, my poor little boy, to have read the books I did in my youth.

"My First Acquaintance with Poets" and "Persons One Would Wish to Have Seen" are delightful in every way, while papers like those Hazlitt wrote on the characters of Fox and Burke, are among the most superb bits of character drawing in existence. The critical estimates of our leading novelists, dramatists, and periodical essayists, contained in Hazlitt's "Lectures on the English Comic Writers," which, by the way, has just been reissued as one of the little Temple Classics, are as fresh and interesting to-day as when first written, and would serve admirably to introduce Hazlitt to a generation which, it is said, knows him not. A careful reading of this little volume, followed by that of some of the books it touches upon, would serve to make us well acquainted with an important period of our English literature, while essays like "The Fear of Death," "A Farewell to Essay Writing," and "The Sick Chamber," will make us know much of Hazlitt the man.

Hazlitt's "Introduction to the Study of Elizabethan Literature" is to be commended to all readers; in this article he traces with singular power all the causes which led to the intellectual developments of that remarkable reign, while his lectures on the English poets are among the most interesting of all his critical writings. Whenever Hazlitt wrote of Lamb, as, for instance, "Charles Lamb's Evenings," we seem to get a particularly clear view of "St. Charles: His Mary"; while, turn where we will in Hazlitt's pages, we find fresh beauties, and can only add that if this age does indeed pass Hazlitt by, they have lost a pleasure no other writer can exactly afford them, in the measure offered by the man who wrote the following:

> Happy are they who live in the dream of their own existence, and see all things in the light of their own minds; who walk by faith and hope; to whom the guiding star of their youth still shines from afar, and into whom the spirit of the world has not entered! They have not been "hurt by the archers," nor has the iron entered their souls. They live in the midst of arrows and of death, unconscious of harm. The evil things come not nigh them. The shafts of ridicule pass unheeded by, and malice loses its sting. The example of vice does not rankle in their breasts, like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. Evil impressions fall off from them like drops of water. The yoke of life is to them light and supportable. The world has no hold on them. They are in it, not of it, and a dream and a glory is ever around them!

The Advantages of Long Sentences.

Mark Twain in "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg."

> The last Summer, when I was on my way back to Vienna from the Appetite-cure in the mountains, I fell over a cliff in the twilight, and broke some arms and legs and one thing or another, and by good luck was found by some peasants who had lost an ass, and they carried me to the nearest habitation, which was one of those large, low thatch-roofed farmhouses, with apartments in the garret for the family, and a cunning little porch under the deep gable, decorated with boxes of bright-colored flowers and cats; on the ground floor a large and light sitting room, separated from the milch cattle apartment by a partition, and in the front yard rose stately and fine the wealth and pride of the house, the manure pile. That sentence is Germanic, and shows that I am acquiring that sort of mastery of the art and spirit of the language which enables a man to travel all day in one sentence without changing cars.

William Elliot Griffis's "Verbeck of Japan, a Citizen of No Country!" will be published Oct. 15 by Fleming H. Revell Company. The book gives a true picture of the life of one of the most ardent makers of new Japan. Guido Fridolin Verbeck,

THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

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One of the most curious developments of the last few years in the art world has been the growing business done in Paris by New York art dealers in selling there the works of the Barbizon and other modern French schools, which they have brought there and exported. So many of the best examples of modern French art, and particularly of the Barbizon school, have been brought by dealers and collectors to America during the last ten or fifteen years that the demand for them in the birthplace of the artists who painted these canvases has become so great as to justify their being purchased here, generally at a large advance on their original selling price, and their return to France. One New York dealer, who has recently opened a handsome gallery on the Rue de la Paix in Paris, has found the demand for good French canvases so great that he has recently sold there a number of these pictures shown in his New York gallery last Winter.

***

Now is the season of the year when the sport known as studio hunting is in full blast. The supply of studios in New York has never met the demand, and as these are in requisition not only by artists, architects, and sculptors, but by musicians and dilettante amateurs, it is most difficult to secure them except at almost prohibitive figures. One or two of the older and earlier studio buildings, for many years the vogue, have become obsolete and dingy, but their apartments, nevertheless, are seldom found vacant during the season, while the newer studio buildings, and especially those in accessible localities, are always more than filled and their apartments bring high prices. The rentals asked for some of the studios in the buildings recently erected and in those nearing completion are as large as those asked for houses or fashionable apartments.

***

The young American artist and sculptor, Louis Potter, who is evidently either a pupil of Boutet de Monvel, or has devoted much study to the French artist's works, is showing a number of original etchings printed in color at the Macbeth gallery. The subjects for these etchings are for the most part old Frenchwomen, but the artist also shows some landscapes. The color in these etchings is delicate and refined, and the faces of the figures have much character and expression.

***

Among recent arrivals from Paris is Robert Henri of Philadelphia, who showed some good pictures here a few years ago, and who has been studying Velasquez in Madrid. Mr. Henri spent the last two years in Paris, where he disposed of one of his street scenes to the French Government for the Luxembourg Gallery.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seton-Thompson, who spent the Summer in Norway studying the reindeer, have recently returned and are now in the Rocky Mountains. The results of their Summer work in Norway, for Mrs. Thompson has gained a reputation as a writer, will be seen in the magazines throughout the coming Winter. This gifted young couple will return to New York next month.

***

Henry Mosler has sailed for Europe with his wife, daughter, and son, who is also an artist, for an indefinite stay. Mr. Mosler, who, it will be remembered, held a sale of his pictures last Spring in this city, had expected to go abroad in June, but decided to remain at his country place near Stamford in the Catskills during the Summer.

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Gari Melchers, who calls himself an American artist, and who had expected to hold an exhibition of his works in Chicago this Winter, has abandoned the project, owing to the fact that he has sold most of the canvases he intended displaying at the Berlin Art Exposition, where their exhibition elicited much favorable comment.

***

Daniel C. French, the sculptor, is hard at work on his design for a life-sized statue of Gen. James Anderson, late of Allegheny, Penn., which is to be presented to that city by Andrew Carnegie. Mr. French hopes to complete the design so that it can be submitted to Mr. Carnegie on the latter's arrival from Europe next month. The statue will be completed ready for unveiling on March 1 next. It is to cost $30,000, and will probably be erected in Central Park, Allegheny.

***

Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, who recently underwent a painful surgical operation in the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, is now at the Hotel Bellevue in that city. It will be gratifying to the many friends of Mr. St. Gaudens to learn that the operation was most successful; that he was confined to the hospital only a short time, and that he has virtually recovered.

***

Work will soon begin on the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch to be erected on Riverside Drive. The bid for construction was just within $200,000. As the time for beginning the work approaches the opposition among the residents and property owners along Riverside Drive to its erection grows.

***

The New York Water Color Club will hold its eleventh annual exhibition at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society Nov. 10 to Dec. 2. The pictures will be received at the Fifty-eighth Street entrance to the galleries on Oct. 30 and 31, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Only original water colors and pastels never before publicly exhibited in New York will be

The first so-called art exhibition of the season took place on Wednesday afternoon last at 18 West Thirty-third Street, wherein beautifully furnished and appointed parlors, decorated with flowers, numbers of well-known men and women assembled on invitation to see a display of what are called Kromskop pictures or photographs. These are really remarkable colored photographs, shown in a special stereopticon, which gives the form, color, and even texture of objects in a vivid way. Burr McIntosh, the actor, is the New York manager of the company, in which Mr. Stilson Hutchins of Washington is largely interested. The exhibits have an artistic side and value.

***

We prate a great deal about Johann Joachim Winckelmann and rarely read him. What could a man who died before the close of the eighteenth century, and who wrote on art at that early time, know about his subject? True, Winckelmann theorised a great deal, and many of the antique statues he lifted up in his admiration we have toppled over long ago. But for all that Winckelmann had many excellent ideas, and speculative as he was, he was often perfectly sound. There is that chapter of his entitled "Influences of Climate on Conformation." We have ventilated that topic very much of late. It is the constant theme of the anthropologist. This "conformation" is of constant introduction in modern art criticism. Winckelmann is directing the attention of his reader to the beauty of the old Greek, and he writes: "We must therefore, in judging of the natural capacity of nations, and of the Greeks especially, in this respect, take into consideration not merely the influence of climate alone, but also that of education and government. For external circumstances effect not less change in us than does the air by which we are surrounded, and custom has so much power over us that it modifies in a peculiar manner even the body and the very senses with which we are endowed by nature; thus, for instance, an ear accustomed to French music is not affected by the most touching Italian symphony."

***

Some of Winckelmann's conclusions as to present races or those of his time might be disputed to-day, but generally he is right as to the past. The sculptor or the painter does not invent. He carves in marble or puts on canvas what he sees. That is instinct. So our old authority writes: "Rubens, notwithstanding he resided for many years in Italy, designed his figures, invariably, in the same manner as if he had never left his native land; and many other examples might be adduced in support of my opinion." We smile to-day at those "montaignes de chair" which the great Flemish master presented. In The London Truth a critic makes an attack on the nude as presented in French art. His remarks are principally directed toward the French sculptors. He compares the art of the Frenchman to that of the Greek. The trouble, he insists upon, lies in the impossibility of procuring the proper model. It is non-existing. Some of the reasons presented are fairly amusing, and not without a little truth. The northern race is now the dominant one. The representative of this race is a heavy eater, and we may add that sometimes he is a hearty drinker. The Maecenasian art, or the man who buys statue or picture, is "not himself clean built." If it is cold, he flies from London or New York and finds a climate to suit him elsewhere. "His body is a quick-combustion stove, wrapped up in warm garments that prevent light, easy motion. Men of the money-making class have considerable girth of waistcoat. Their daughters, when married, soon take on an overripe appearance. They could figure well in paintings such as Roybet paints as 'femmes plantureuses.' But they are not sculptural." Perhaps the London critic has seen too many nudes in marble at the Paris Exposition. It is a vexatious question, after all. In the year 1900 morals are opposed to the nude. You may not be a Philistine, and yet be forced to acknowledge that in modern art there is not one nude figure in the million which is an unqualified success. Maybe the old Greek was made to be copied in marble and for little else. But then he was highly appreciative of poetry and music, and a hero besides. We cannot believe that the human form has deteriorated. It may have changed, and that is all. No matter what are our ideas of to-day, old Winckelmann may still be read with satisfaction.

***

Paul Bagnotti, who gave to Providence, R. I., last year the beautiful memorial fountain which is to adorn the new park there in front of the railway station, has now given a bronze reproduction of a figure found in Rome and called the "Pancratiast," or Pugilist. The original figure, which was found in the excavation of the Teatro Nazionale, is in a perfect state of preservation, and belongs to one of the best periods of Greek art. It is life size, and depicts a brawny fighter seated in an attitude of repose. The head does not indicate high intellectual development, as the forehead is low and contracted. On the hand are bound the iron cesti which in old days served for the modern padded glove. It is probable that the reproduction will be placed in the Rhode Island School of Design Building.

***

A correspondent, who has been making a round of visits in the Land o' Cakes, and apparently is under the impression that he has discovered Raeburn, writes that "Raeburn was the 'limner' for Scotland about 1780, and studied under Sir Joshua

[illegible] Reynolds at least, at Raeburn, and there were some 400 or more portraits done by him at the last "Raeburn" exhibition. He painted most of the prominent people of his day, one of his most famous pictures being a portrait of Nathaniel Spens, of the Royal Scottish Archers, in the act of drawing his bow. Another portrait is of Lord Rosebery, depicted in the green robes of a Knight of the Thistle. It is a remarkable work. His portraits of Lord Buchan, Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Houston of Clerkington, and Lady Torphichen are among his most famous productions. Raeburn received the honors of knighthood from the hand of George IV. at Hopetoun House, home of the new Governor General of the Austrian Commonwealth.

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In The Cornhill Magazine for September there is to be read a most interesting paper by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, entitled "Portraits by Goya." The article may be a little more historical than artistic, since much stress is placed on the personages Goya painted. The lady writes: "Goya's genius, indeed, was of the geyser order. Now it rushed up boiling, sulphurous it might be, but irresistible in its leap; then suddenly, as though a tap were turned off, it would drop, disappear, as it were, in a pool, ugly or merely ordinary. His sense of character, his interest in it, was far more acute than his sense of beauty." The critic has in this passage explained precisely what were Goya's eccentricities. The Spaniard was by no means a comfortable man to get along with. The story that he drew a pistol on the Duke of Wellington because Arthur Wellesley was an inconsiderate sitter is not to be credited. Goya did, however, behave at times as if bereft of his senses. When the subject suited the artist then Goya did his very best, and his best has been rarely surpassed. Everything is there. The drawing, the expression, and, above all, the color, and the Spaniard has been a colorist from away back. Jackdaw Kings and make-believe Princes he painted, sometimes well enough, but with a beautiful Spanish lady it was then that Goya was magnificent. "The Prince of Peace" is a nobody when you look at the portraits of one of Goya's much-beloved bull fighters. Because then the Spanish artist cared nothing for the conditions of his sitters, he has been held as the most uneven of painters. As a caricaturist Goya was brutal, and that is all that can be said about him. But to be coarse in intending to be comic was the way of the caricaturist of the Goya period. Mrs. Woods has some most pertinent remarks in describing the Grandee of Spain at the beginning of the last century. Corsidered as an animal the Princes of the blood had all gone to pieces. In other words, they were rachilic, ugly, and without fine coats to their backs would have been the most insignificant of mortals. The torero, though a mere bulldog, was a better-made creature. His physique remained. With the women there was, however, still elegance and beauty. Nature is conservative as far as the gentler sex is concerned. In New York there are two examples of Goya. One, in the gallery of the Historical Society, had, we think, attention called to it some twenty years ago by M. Feuardent. Before then its existence was almost ignored. It was on the catalogue, but no one as much as looked at it. Another Goya is an etching in the Metropolitan Museum.

***

Apropos of Goya, Mr. W. Rotherstein has just written a booklet on the Spanish artist. The author says of Goya: "He brought back to painting the old individual sense and squareness of proportion and design which the artists of the last century had allowed to dwindle into vignettes." All we can add about Goya is this, that some ten years ago there was a cult of Goya. Since then, the quality of this artist has been more fully examined. There has come, too, a cognizance of his defects. It is agreed upon that at times Goya was superb, but at other times barely escaping merited faultfinding. That unevenness before alluded to is one of this artist's deftcs.

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The awards at Paris have favored the Pennsylvania Academy, the oldest art institution of the country. There have been awarded to the instructors and pupils, and to pictures belonging to the Academy, no less than nineteen medals, of which seven are gold, four silver, three bronze, with five honorable mentions. Besides this, Alexander Harrison, one of the foremost of the Academy's older pupils, had the rare honor of being a member of the International Jury of Award. The gold medals were given to E. A. Abbey, who was a pupil of the Academy, and who recently acknowledged that to its teaching he owes the best elements of his art; to Cecilia Beaux, once a pupil and now Instructor of Portrait Painting in the Academy Schools; to Charles Grafly, also an honored pupil, who now teaches the sculpture classes; to George de Forest Brush, whose picture, "Mother and Child," upon which the award was based, belongs to the Academy; to Winslow Homer, also for the picture owned by the Academy; to Joseph Pennell, a distinguished student, and to William M. Chase, Instructor and Lecturer in the Academy Schools, and painter of "Woman With the White Shawl," lent the exposition by the Academy. The silver medals were awarded Charles H. Fromuth and Henry O. Tanner, pupils who cast lustre on the Academy and their native city; and Frank Miles Day & Brother and Cope & Stewardson, architects. Frank Miles Day is now Instructor of Perspective in the New York; to E. W. Redfield, a more recent pupil, and to R. W. Vonnoh, who was for several years the Academy's instructor in painting. The honorable mentions fell to H. H. Breckenridge, once a pupil, now an instructor; to Thomas Eakins, for many years instructor, whose picture, "The 'Cello Player," was lent by the Academy; to Arthur B. Frost, a long-time pupil in the earlier days, and to Maxfield Parrish, and W. Elmer Schofield, more recent students of growing fame. This show of artistic strength in one American art institution is gratifying. It indicates that native talent need not depend on foreign teaching, and it serves to point out with emphasis that American art has back of it conserving influences.

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Following its plan of bringing to Philadelphia everything in art which can cultivate the community or spur students, the Academy is arranging to secure many of the works shown in the American Art Section at the Paris Exposition. These will be seen as a part of the next annual exhibition, which will open the middle of January. Of the Paris medal winners, the Academy Schools for the next Fall term, beginning Monday, Oct. 1, will include in their teaching corps William M. Chase, Cecilia Beaux, Charles Grafly, Hugh H. Breckenridge, and Frank Miles Day. Associated with these will be Henry J. Thouron, Thomas P. Anshutz, and Dr. George McClellan.

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As certain as can be, not to the general public alone, but to the professional artist, the prints which appear in the October number of the Camera Notes will be a revelation. We put entirely aside the chemical or mechanical skill necessary to produce a perfect photograph. Those who have the longest purse can buy the best camera, with the finest lenses, or the choicest paper, but all possessions of a material kind, even with manipulative skill, are but poor factors of success, without there be present the artistic perception. What the Camera Notes preaches is the necessity of composition and of selection. Anybody can be a "button-shover." For a leading print there is "The Dance." A lady at the piano (would it had been a spinet!) is playing for three children who are dancing. The selective powers of the photographic artist. Mr. Rudolph Eickemeyer, are of the best. It is a scene of the close of the last century. This print recalls William Quiffer Orchardson. There is a woman's head, with the title "A Study." It is strong and natural. No Rossetti swanlike neck about her; it is the side face of a well built and sturdy woman, and, above all, a most human one. The nose a particle retroussée! Well, what of that? Then there is a crease in the neck, and the fastidious might declare that a woman, when she turns her head, never ought to have a fold in her neck, which is pure nonsense. Mr. Champney's study is just as good as it can be. We might dwell further on the other illustrations to be seen in this number. What we look at is not alone the part played by the camera, but the method of printing the plates. Call this, if you please, the typographical part of the scheme. It would be perhaps unfair to draw the line of demarcation too hard, for both the photographer and the printer are found combined in absolute perfection in the pictures under notice.

A Day in Grasmere.

A short time ago it was the delight of the writer to spend a day at Grasmere. The simple mention of this name will recall to all familiar with English literature a galaxy of brilliant poets and essayists, the purest and most endeared of any in the language. No words could adequately describe the beauty of this classic land and its environment. It is indeed

A world in miniature; a land
Wrought with such curious toil as though in mirth
Nature has thrown thee from her dextrous hand
To be a sportive model of the earth.

We reached it on a perfect July morning by coach from Keswick over a smooth macadamized road—the mountains in bold relief against the brightest of skies, Helvellyn and Skiddaw being the most prominent. On the right was Lake Keswick with its numerous islands, thickly wooded in foliage of darkest green, and the mountains, mirrored in sombre hues; further on was Bassenwaite, which we skirted for some distance. Here, too, the flood of sunlight transmitted lake and mountain in ever varying light and shadow, presenting a view of incomparable beauty. We pass Fox How, the home of the Arnolds, near the lake, embowered in trees and shrubbery, almost concealing it from view. As we approached Theriemere, another lake in the group, a large boulder was pointed out near the roadside on which were cut the initials of the poet Wordsworth, Sara and Mary Hutchinson, his sister Dorothy; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Wordsworth, brother of the poet. It is related that this was the trysting place of the poets in going to and from Grasmere to Keswick, a distance of about twelve miles, and on one occasion, during the Summer of 1800, they cut their names on this rock. We got down from our coach and examined them, and, to our surprise, found them as legible as when cut, just a hundred years ago. In a couplet Wordsworth thus apostrophizes this monumental rock:

Fail not thou loved rock to keep
Thy charge when we are lost in sleep.

Resuming our seat on the coach, our next point of interest was Wythburn, at the head of Helvellyn—for a long time the smallest church in England—almost hid away among the hills and mountains sur-

rounding it. Hartley Coleridge refers to it as—

I umble it is, and meek and very low
And speaks its purpose by a single bell.
But God Himself and He alone can know
If spiry temple please Him half so well.

In recent years it has been somewhat enlarged, but its rugged simplicity has been preserved, and differs little since the poets worshipped there.

After examining this quaint old church we proceeded on our way, the country at each turn in the road increasing in beauty and interest—new grouping of mountain, valley, meadow, and town; sweet cottages, ivy covered, half concealed in mountain ash, the berries already red; yew trees, holly, and hawthorn, with little gardens resplendent with roses, bluebells, hollyhocks, and other old-fashioned garden flowers, all indicating the love of nature among these simple cottagers and their happy, peaceful, and contented lives; finally we reach Grasmere.

Grasmere is a small village, its population not exceeding 1,500, beautifully situated at the head of the lake of that name, and its views the most picturesque in England. As a village, it has little to interest the ordinary traveler, but to those familiar with English literature its interest is absorbing and abiding. Here is Dove Cottage, the home of the poet Wordsworth during the years of his poetic prime. It still remains much as it was when the poet occupied it. De Quincey, who resided there after the removal of Wordsworth to Rydal in the Summer of 1807, thus describes this picturesque home of the poet:

A white cottage with two yew trees breaking the glare of its white walls. (They still stand on the eastern side of the cottage.) A little semi-vestibule between two doors prefaced the entrance into what might be considered the principal room of the cottage. It was an oblong square, not above eight and a half feet high, sixteen feet long, and twelve broad, wainscoted from floor to ceiling with dark polished oak, slightly embellished with carving. One window there was a perfect and unpretending cottage window, with little diamond panes, embowered at almost every season of the year with roses, and in Summer and Autumn with a profusion of jessamine and other shrubs. There was, however, in a small room a library of perhaps 300 volumes, which seemed to consecrate the room as the poet's study and composing room.

In this humble, unpretending cottage the poet passed upward of eight years, and which were the happiest and most prolific of his intellectual life. Here he was frequently visited by Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Scott, Lamb, and a host of other geniuses of his day; here, too, he brought as a bride Mary Hutchinson—

A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command.
And yet a spirit still and bright,
With something of angelic light,

his helpmate for forty-eight years, and who survived him nine years. But, as rich as we found this village in association with the poets, the ancient church and churchyard possessed even a greater interest, for here the poet sleeps his last long sleep. The ancient church is so accurately and beautifully described by Wordsworth in "The Excursion" that we must be content in transcribing but a few lines, beginning—

Not raised in nice proportions was the pile,
But large and massy, for duration built,
With pillars crowded, and the roof upheld
By naked rafters intricately crossed,
Like leafless underboughs 'mid some thick grove.

And so we found it—little changed, but mellowed by the lapse of over a hundred years since these lines were penned. Reverently we enter this hallowed shrine of the departed. A simple white marble slab marks the poet's grave, with an inscription written by Keble. Side by side lie the graves of his wife, Mary Hutchinson; his sister Dorothy, his daughter Dora, his son-in-law, Edward Quinlan, with their children, and a few paces beyond his neighbor and friend, Hartley Coleridge, eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Of late years an iron railing has been placed around these sacred graves, which in a measure destroys their rustic simplicity, but which became necessary to protect the stones from the vandalism of relic hunters.

We cannot better conclude this imperfect sketch of this most charming visit than in quoting Prof. William Knight of St. Andrew's University, one of the most appreciative disciples of the lake poets, who thus refers to it: "There are few spots in England more peaceful or more sacred. The Church of Stratford-upon-Avon has associations with the mighty dead, but it is doubtful if any single spot, whether at Weimar or Florence, at Athens or Rome or Westminster Abbey, evokes a deeper feeling than that which rises in the heart of the pilgrim who reverently visits the churchyard of Grasmere," with all of which we were in full accord. J. W. H.

A Tale of the Occult.*

We have learned to expect from Mr. Wilson felicity of style and poetic treatment of his theme. These qualities are conspicuous in his latest work, "Until the Day Break," which is, moreover, enriched by original poems.

As a story of the mystic and supersensual the novel is singular, in that we find the occult where we least expect it, and that where we have looked for the weird and the supernatural the mysteries are carefully and practically solved. The tale is introduced by a Prelude, wherein the young author is supposed to read his first story to his mother. Then follows the romance, and in the Envoi is revealed the startling fact that, all unconsciously to the writer, he has followed in the footsteps of the Martiad, and can scarcely claim to be the author of his own novel, which is simply a family history, that, with altered names, has been revealed to him, he cannot tell how or by whom, when he thought he was composing it.

On the other hand, the story itself contains nothing inexplicable save a prophetic dream. Its great mystery, which was most promisingly shrouded in a "palpable obscure," is disappointingly and gruesomely solved. The reader rather resents the rational explanation. It has a made-to-order air. It seems simpler to relegate the whole thing back again into darkness. The solution reminds one of the elaborate unravelings of the tricks of the prestidigitateur—the explanations are so difficult to follow, and, upon the whole, so improbable, that it seems really more satisfactory to ascribe all the marvelous illusions to the power of the black art. Certainly, we should have preferred a different explanation of Ainsworth's disappearance to the cumbrously repulsive one given us. We cannot help thinking the author first effaced him, and then was at some trouble to account for it to himself. After the great discovery the secret action of the two friends seems, despite the author's justification of it, quite needless. To proclaim their discovery, to share it at once with the public, would assuredly have been as safe as it was simple. However, in the interests of a plot heroes and heroines must perforce choose the tortuous way.

Reviewers will no doubt have much to say of the merits of the story, and they are not a few. The plot is intricate and ingenious, the characters well sustained, and, as we have said, the style poetic. We find the hero, Harringford, but a poor creature, and, as the elder Mrs. Carlyle complained of her illustrious son, "gey ill to live wi'." His friend Lubbock was worth a whole regiment of Harringfords. We think ill of the heroine that she did not say upon a certain occasion, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

In truth—we may as well frankly confess it—the book fails to interest us as we think it ought to do. We plunge into the tale with great zest; it promises well; but it is too long; it flattens out as we proceed; and what began as a pleasure ends as a duty.

If Mr. Wilson will hold himself well in hand, sparing not to condense or to lop off, he has it in him to write a novel that will be what this just misses being—a literary event.

Dogs.*

This book is dedicated to the author's "fellow lovers and admirers of dogs throughout the world," but it is the dog-buyers and would-be exhibitors who will get the most out of its pre-eminently practical contents. They will learn from it the distinguishing points of various breeds, and the more important details concerning the care of dogs in sickness and in health, besides gaining an inside view of the showring and the opinions of an experienced exhibitor concerning its management. An anecdote describing his experience with the dogs of royalty shows the code of honor adhered to by judges of character and standing. "I remember," he says, "it so happened that the first time her Majesty the Queen exhibited any dogs, nearly all her Majesty's entries came into my classes at a Great London show. Soon after my entering the building I went to have a look at my classes, and shortly afterward the Secretary came up to me and said: 'Do you know you have the great honor of being the first man to judge any dogs from her Majesty's kennels?' I said: 'I have hoard so.' He then said, 'Well, I am most anxious they should all be in the prize list, as I consider it a high honor that her Majesty has allowed them to be entered.' I said, 'That is all right enough, but though I will not admit that her Majesty has a more loyal or devoted subject than myself, I am here in a public capacity as a judge, and if her Majesty's dogs are entered in competition with her Majesty's subjects' dogs, they can only be judged on their merits, and from what I can see on the benches as the royal dogs have been pointed out to me by your keepers I don't think many of them will be "in the money," as the classes are very large and good.' He said, 'That will never do; what can be done?' I said, 'Will you leave it to me?' He said, 'Yes, entirely.' I said, 'Then I will have all the dogs of the same color and type as those from the royal kennels formed into a separate class (which luckily was feasible) and judged together.' This was done and I hope caused general satisfaction, which would not have been the case had any partiality been shown, nor would such have been approved by her Majesty, I am perfectly sure, if the circumstances came to be known at the palace."

The part of the book which is devoted to anecdotes has a good many familiar dog stories and remarkably few that are both new and interesting, considering the large amount of such material constantly appearing in the English papers. The writer obviously has addressed himself not to sentimentalists but to "doggy" people who desire information on which they can act rather than the amusement to be derived from a story book. In this respect his work is refreshing as well as useful. His general tendency to consider his canine friends not in the light of toys but as individuals to be treated with the respect accorded human beings is indicated by his aversion to the teaching of tricks to dogs. "This occupation," he quotes approvingly from the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, "is infinitely beneath a sportsman, as well as insulting to the useful and thinking capabilities of the canine race."

The illustrations, which are drawn from life, are spirited and careful.

*UNTIL THE DAY BREAK. By Robert Shiels Wilson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

*ALL ABOUT DOGS. A Book of Dogs: Being a Complete History, Description, and Guide to Terms Used in Connection with the Management and Exhibition of the Various Breeds. By S. E. Shirley. [illegible]

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," Frank Bullen, is now hard at work on what promises to be a rather remarkable book. It will bear the title of "With Christ at Sea," and will be a story of the religious life of the inhabitants of the forecastle, based upon Mr. Bullen's long experience. The work will first appear serially in The British Weekly, whose editor, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, in acknowledging the receipt of the first installment, wrote: "If Bullen will make the rest of the book as good as he has made the first chapter there can be no doubt at all of its great success." Another new book by this author called "The Men of the Merchant Service" will shortly appear from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company. In it Mr. Bullen gives an account of the life of the various officers and men aboard ship, interspersed with numerous anecdotes of actual occurrences at sea.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke is now at West Hampton Beach, having recently returned from a vigorous chase of the Canadian caribou—the result of the chase being that Dr. Van Dyke, as his custom is, brought down (he sometimes brings up) the object of his pursuit. Dr. Van Dyke is about to move into his new house in Princeton; or rather his old house made new, this edifice having been built before the Revolution. Time has not weakened the foundations of that ancient dwelling place. The walls are still solid and they measure two feet in thickness. Among the repairs made in the house is understood to be a new and easily-to-be-pulled latchstring.

As might be supposed, the cause of interest in Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, the political candidate for Parliament, rather centres in Anthony Hope, the novelist. The latter, however, will permit no encouragement of the combination. Mr. Hope, who has been on a holiday in Devonshire, was called upon as Mr. Hawkins and requested to make a political speech. This he declined to do as follows: "I should prefer to reserve my political remarks for the locality in which I am to be a candidate, and I think they are best kept apart from such 'literary interest' as my name may be supposed to possess."

Charles Hemstreet, author of "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," which was so artistically produced by Charles Scribner's Sons last year, is writing a series of articles under the serial head of "When Old New York Was Young" for The Home Journal. The title of the seventh article, which appears in the current number of The Journal, is "Bouwerie Village and Its Graveyard." Mr. Hemstreet is a most ardent lover of Old New York and is most distressed at the vandalism that is going on in certain quarters under the practical guise of improvement. A short time ago he happened to be passing by the head of Coenties Slip, where once stood the Stadt Huys, the first City Hall of New Netherland. A memorial tablet had been placed on the building which occupied the site. But at this time the house was being remodeled, and the tablet, a brass slab two feet square, had been removed. Mr. Hemstreet finally discovered the precious tablet in the gutter under a mass of bricks. So he said sharply to the foreman, "Look here, do you know what you've got there?" "Why," came the answer, "it's holding up them bricks so the water can run through the gutter." "Vandalism, vandalism!" mused Mr. Hemstreet. "Do you know," he continued, "what ancient building once stood here?" "Sure, a saloon." "Why, man alive, 200 years ago New York's first City Hall stood here, and that brass tablet was placed upon a later building to mark the site. It must be preserved; it must be treated tenderly." At this point the foreman lost his patience and, finding that Mr. Hemstreet had no legal claim on the property in question, told him "to go chase" himself.

In the September number of The Church Eclectic, published by Edwin S. Gorham of this city, the Rev. George G. Hepburn has a comprehensive study of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." The writer, it may be said, takes for his text a remark of Prof. Reed of Philadelphia: "The volume must be a sealed book to all who allow themselves to think of poetry as words to be lightly or indolently read or as a mere effusion of effeminate sentimentalism; it demands not only study but reflection on the reader's own inmost being." There is probably no reader of Tennyson's great poem who has not found deep personal meaning in the stanzas, and yet has been totally ignorant as to what the verses meant to Tennyson himself. This, Mr. Hepburn has explained line by line, almost word by word, and his keen appreciation, sympathy, and scholarly observation form a most valuable footnote to "In Memoriam."

We hear from Sorrento that F. Marion Crawford will be later than usual this Fall in returning to America, and hence will not be able to oversee the dramatized version of his new novel, "In the Palace of the King." The novel itself, after its run as a serial in The Sphere, will be brought out in book form by The Macmillan Company. At Sorrento Mr. Crawford is putting the finishing touches to his historical work on "The Rulers of the South." Although it is as a novelist that he is principally known to English, American, French, and Italian readers, for several years the bent of his studies has been toward serious historical work. Into this field he comes particularly well equipped. He knows most of the Romance languages and dialects as well as some of the languages of Central Europe. As far as a knowledge of Italian history and culture is concerned, with the possible exception of half a dozen Italian professors, he stands almost alone. The great success of his "Ave Roma Immortalis" encouraged him in his new field, and the book he is now writing will treat of the history of Southern Italy and Sicily, under the different rulers who have held sway by turns in that enchanted country from the first Greek settlers down to the accession of the house of Aragon. Many authors have written of one phase or another of this romantic story, but none has until now given a consecutive narrative which may be followed alike by the student and the general reader, while the closing chapter, on the mysterious organization known as the Mafia, is full of information which has been only recently accessible, even in Italy, and unknown outside it.

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page has written, apropos of a new edition of his "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock":

At the suggestion of friends who have expressed a wish to know more of the history of Elizabeth Dale than has been told, I have availed myself of the opportunity offered by the publication of this new edition of "The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock," illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy's gifted pencil, to enlarge the story. I hope those who have done me the honor to accept The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock and Elizabeth Dale among their friends will feel that I have tried to add to their history in more ways than one. It has been a grateful task. For the old section of that ancient town through which the Old Gentleman of the Black Stock moved gravely in the years when the lover-scarred beech shaded his tangled yard, and which Elizabeth Dale lighted with her presence, has quite passed away. Cinderella's coach comes along only in the fairy-time of youth.

The new edition of Charles Kingsley's novels and poems to be issued next month by J. F. Taylor & Co. will be supplemented by the "Letters and Memories." The edition—which will be known as the Chester Edition—will contain a general introduction to the series and a shorter introduction to each story by Maurice Kingsley, the novelist's eldest son, who will also revise the notes in the "Letters and Memories" and add many of his own. To "The Poems" will be added a few which have been omitted in previous editions. The edition will contain a series of illustrations by Lee Woodward Zeigler and a number of pictures of Eversley Rectory and portraits of Kingsley which have never before been reproduced. These will be printed in photogravure on Japanese paper. The Kingsley coat of arms will be used as a cover decoration. It was originally traced in vellum for the novelist's grandfather by the College of Heralds. The shield in the centre is that of the Haddington family. Charles Kingsley could have been Earl of Haddington had he desired, but assuming the title would have involved a costly chancery suit, and the family—who have ever been democratic in their ideas—decided to remain Kingsleys. The hunting horn in the coat of arms is only used by the head of the family, the others all using a fifth ermine in its place.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

STUART CLOSE, M. D., 209 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "In 1839 Hawthorne's short story 'The Gentle Boy' was issued in the form of a thin, oblong pamphlet of twenty pages, measuring nine and a half inches in height by twelve and a half in width, with paper covers. The cover and title page bore the following: 'The Gentle Boy. A Thrice Told Tale. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. With an Original Illustration. Boston: Weeks, Jordan & Co., 121 Washington Street. New York and London: Wiley and Putnam. 1839.' The special interest of this edition lay, not only in its unusual form, but in the 'Original Illustration' referred to, which was made by Sophia Peabody, the beautiful girl whom he loved, and who subsequently became his wife. I have been told that a bibliographical article appeared in The New York Tribune some twenty years ago stating that only three copies of the pamphlet were known to be in existence. Can you verify or correct my information?"

Only three copies of Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy" were known, perhaps, twenty years ago, but a number of copies have since been discovered, and while a copy in good condition is worth from $35 to $50, a poor copy (Conant's, with frontispiece foxed,) fetched only $9 in 1896. The rarity of the book has been overestimated a little.

"W. M. N.," 21 West James Street, Lancaster, Penn.: "Kindly mention in your Questions and Answers column any good works on the keeping and training of beagle hounds. Also tell me if there is an edition of North's 'Plutarch,' rendered into modern English."

"Dogs, Breaking and Training: Education Both for the Field and for Companions," by "Pathfinder," Charles Scribner's Sons, $2.50; Hugh Dalziel's "Dogs, British, Ancient, and Modern," three volumes, each $4.50, Charles Scribner's Sons, the first volume dealing with "Dogs Used in Field Sports." A good modern edition of North's "Plutarch," edited by W. H. D. Rouse, is published by the Macmillan Company, in the Temple Classics, ten volumes, each 50 cents.

Mrs. M. E. GATES, Waterville, N. H.: "Who publishes William Penn's 'Fruits of Solitude'?"

Penn's "Some Fruits of Solitude," with an introduction by Edmund Gosse, is published by Truslove & Comba, New York City, at $1.

FRANCIS BROOKE, 2 West Fourteenth Street, New York City: "Kindly print a sketch of Dr. Abbott."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, born Dec. 18, 1835, is a son of Jacob Abbott, the widely known author of the Rollo Books. His birthplace was Roxbury, Mass., and he was educated at the University of the City of New York. At first a lawyer, he soon became a Congregational minister, and has devoted himself largely to biblical exegesis and the study of sociological questions. He was pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from 1888 to 1898, succeeding Henry Ward Beecher. He was associated with Beecher in the conduct of The Christian Union, and he is now senior editor of The Outlook.

"E. G.," New York City: "I have studied German, and would like to continue studying at home. You would oblige me by giving the names and prices of some books that you would advise me to take up in order to be able to use the language correctly, and be able to read some literature."

J. Rehrafinsky's "Handbook to Conversational German," Holt, 75 cents; M. Pelz's "Materials for German Prose Composition," Holt, 90 cents; L. Keller's "Second Year in German," American Book Company, $1.25; W. Bernhardt's "Course in German Composition, Conversation, and Grammar Review," Ginn & Co., 90 cents; E. Chamberlain's "German Selections for Sight Translation," Heath, 75 cents.

"A. E. C.," Baltimore, Md.: "Will THE SATURDAY REVIEW kindly give me a short account of Frederick Nietzsche, and of what he wrote?"

Frederick William Nietzsche, a Pole by descent, was born at Rocken, in Saxony, in 1844, and died in Weimar Aug. 25, 1900. Educated at Bonn and Leipsic Universities, he was appointed a professor of philology at Basel in his twenty-sixth year. While at Basel he became intimate with Richard Wagner, on whose music Nietzsche founded his scheme of philosophy. He changed his views, however, in 1876, while attending the Baireuth festival, and about this time his mental malady first revealed itself. In 1880 he abandoned his professorship, and nine years later his mind failed entirely. The Macmillan Company publish the English edition of Nietzsche's works, edited by Alexander Tille, and based on the final German edition prepared by Dr. Fritz Koegel, under the supervision of the Nietzsche Archiv, at Leipsic. The Macmillan Company publishes at $2.50 "Thus Spake Zarathustra," of which Nietzsche said: "I have given to men the greatest work they possess"; also "The Case of Wagner," at $2, &c.

THERESE RANIN, Brevoort House, New York: "Please favor me with a list of Maurice Maeterlinck's works, as published in France, with dates."

"Serres Chaudes," 1889; "La Princesse Maleine," 1890; "Les Aveugles," 1890; "L'Ornement des Noces Spirituelles de Ruysbroeck l'Admirable," 1891; "Les Sept Princesses," 1891; "Pelléas et Mélisande," 1892; "Alladine et Palomides," "Intérieur," "La Morte de Tintagiles," 1894; "Annabella, de John Ford," 1895; "Les Disciples, à Sais et les Fragments de Novalis," 1895; "Le Trésor des Humbles," 1896; "Douze Chansons," 1896; "Aglavaine et Sélysette," 1896; "La Sagesse et la Destinée," 1898.

"C. F. B.," Catalina, Cal.: "With the exception of 'The Mysteries of Udolpho' and 'A Romance of the Forest' where can I get Mrs. Anne Radcliffe's novels? I have the two mentioned, published by Routledge. Is the novel entitled 'Madam Bizon-Bene,' by Lepelletier, the same subject as Sardou's? What is Isepelletier's first name? I do not find this author mentioned in any of my reference books. Who are the publishers of the following books: 'Elizabeth and Her German Garden,' edition de luxe, and 'A Book for Every Reader,' by Ainsworth R. Spofford? What is the most impartial English literary magazine? I would like to know of one which is not published in the interest of book publishers or dealers."

The Routledges published over twenty years ago Mrs. Radcliffe's "The Italian" at 6d., and presumably they can still furnish it. Mrs. Radcliffe's works are only eight in number, and besides those mentioned are as follows: "The Castles of Athlin and Dunboyne," "A Sicilian Romance," "A Journey Through Holland," "Poems," and "Gaston de Blondeville."

AN ADMIRER, New York City: "Please inform me which book on the history of America, and the United States in particular, would be the best for me to select. I should like to have a brief, exact, and still as near as possible complete description of the discoveries, development, internal, and extegnal policies of this country."

Probably Goldwin Smith's "The United States; An Outline of Political History," The Macmillan Company, $2.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, Burlington, Vt.: "Will you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW where and at what price I can obtain a copy of Edward Fitzgerald's 'Letters'?"

The Macmillan Company published the "Letters" in two volumes at $2.

Wanted and to Exchange.

W. L. WEAVER, Easton, Penn.: "I have a set of Dr. John Lord's 'Beacon Lights of History' in ten volumes, fine condition, subscription price $25, which I will dispose of at a reduced price."

Miss A. H. PLATT, Wake Plains, N. Y.: "I would like to purchase a copy of 'The Magazine of American History,' edited by Mrs. Mary J. Lamb, for September, 1883."

GEORGE G. BRIGGS, Grand Rapids, Mich.: "I wish to purchase a copy of Thomas Hood's poems, illustrated by Gustave Doré, published, I think, in 1870."

Dr. THEODORE F. WOLFE, Succasunna, N. Y.: "I have a set of seventeen volumes of the annual reports of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, new and unused, quarto, olive cloth, colored plates, which I will exchange for good editions of the English classics, or will sell."

W. V. WHITING, Abingdon, Hartford County, Md.: "I would like to purchase a copy of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia of Aug. 4, 1900."

JOHN A. ALGER, Post Office Box 685, Troy, N. Y.: "I wish to dispose of for cash Michaux's 'North American Sylva,' Philadelphia, 1854, three volumes, half morocco, with hand-colored plates; also Nuttall's 'North American Sylva,' Philadelphia, 1854, three volumes, half morocco; fine condition."

CHARLES R. DUNLAP, 2,855 Third Avenue, New York City: "I have Payne's 'Thousand and One Nights,' London, 1884, 10 volumes; 'The Thousand and One Quarters of An Hour,' (Tartarian Tales,) London, 1887, 1 volume; 'The Persian Letters,' London, 1897, 1 volume, and Payne's 'Tales from the Arabic,' London, 1894, 3 volumes. All bound alike, de luxe edition, and practically new, many leaves being uncut; cost $285. Would like to sell or exchange."

D. M. CURTIN, care of Mrs. Hermann, 166 Prince Street, New York City: "I have for sale or exchange THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW from Jan. 27, 1900, to April 14, 1900."

"L. F. F.," 130 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York City: "I have a large number of textbooks in excellent condition; also numerous books and pamphlets of the United States Departments of State and Agriculture, and of the United States Bureau of Education, which I would like to dispose of. I have in addition an almost complete file of the 'Literary Digest' for the last three years, and of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for the last year. Also a large number of canceled United States and German postage stamps and canceled United States penalty envelopes and labels. I would like to buy for cash second-hand copies of the

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following textbooks: Seidl's 'Lebrecht Hueblchen,' Buchheim's 'Elementary German Prose Composition,' Channing's 'Student's History of the United States Classic German Dictionary,' Jurduville's 'Les Particlpes en Histoires,' and Moliere's 'Le Misanthrope.'"

R. ELLSWORTH CALL, 265 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for exchange collections of the Maine Historical Society, Volume 6; Bureau of Ethnology, Reports 10 to 16; several volumes of 'The Natural History of New York,' quarto; First and Third Reports of the New York Fish, Game and Forestry Commission, 1895 and 1897, and a large number of books on geology and natural history, of which lists will be furnished. I wish in exchange or to purchase the following: Hayden's Bulletins of the United States Geological Survey, Volume 4 of Agassiz's 'Contributions to Natural History of the United States,' proceedings of the United States National Museum, Volumes 13, 14, 19 to 23; Richardson's 'Fauna Boreal Americana,' Volume 3 only, on fishes; 'North American Rodentia,' by Couse and Allen. I would be glad to receive titles of books on fishes and reptiles for exchange only. All letters answered."

E. P. NORTH, 191 High Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.: "I have ten volumes of Miss L. M. Alcott's works in fair condition, ('Little Men,' 'Joe's Boys,' 'Eight Cousins,' 'Rose in Bloom,' 'Old-Fashioned Girl,' 'Modern Mephistopheles,' and five volumes of 'Aunt Joe's Scrap Book,') which I will exchange for any four of the following books: Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' Stevenson's 'Treasure Island,' Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' Bryce's 'American Commonwealth,' Clark's 'Ten Great Religions,' Montaigne's 'Essays,' Bliss Carman's 'Poems,' Stevenson's 'Poems and Ballads,' Ruskin's 'Sesame and Lilies,' Paine's 'Age of Reason,' and Spencer's 'Principles of Psychology.'"

Appeals to Readers.

Miss E. B. COLLES, Ashfield, Mass.: "Where can I find the following lines:

"'Lift me, O Lord, above the level plain,
Beyond the cities where life throbs and thrills,
And in the cool airs let my spirit gain
The stable strength and courage of Thy hills.'"

W. L. WEBER, Emory College, Oxford, Ga.: "May I ask some one of your readers to supply me with the complete poem of Richard Henry Wilde which contains the line—

'On that lone shore loud moans the sea.'"

H. EISING, 47 Front Street, New York City: "Who wrote the following German couplet:

"'Doch vor dem Aug der Menschen sheine
Als waer dir nie ein Leid geschehen.'"

Mrs. G. BAILEY, 263 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Who is the author of the following:

"'If a cobbler by trade, I'll make it my pride
The best of all cobblers to be;
And if only a tinker, no tinker on earth
Shall mend an old kettle like me.'"

WARREN C. CRANE of 121 West Seventieth Street, New York, writes: "I am exceedingly anxious to get some information relative to Mr. W. S. Leney, an excellent engraver in the stipple manner, who lived in New York between 1800 and 1813. He retired and settled on the St. Lawrence not far from Montreal. I desire to learn when and where he died, and if any of his descendants are living."

RICHARD H. KIRKHAM, 96 Seminary Avenue, Rahway, N. J.: "Can you, or any reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, tell me where I can find the words of an old song (we used to sing it in school in England) called 'The Sailor Boy's Gossip,' a part of which runs thus:

"'He told me of lands where he soon would be going,
Where humming birds scarcely are bigger than bees,
Where the mace and the nutmeg together are growing,
And cinnamon forms the bark of the trees.'"

W. KRIEBLE, 80 Washington Street, New York City: "Can any of your readers give me the words of an old song called, I think, 'The Old Stable Jacket,' which is something about 'Wrap me up in my old stable jacket, and say the poor fellow lies low,' &c. I have searched the libraries without result."

MISS E. C. WEBSTER, 39 West Twenty-sixth Street, New York City: "Where does this quotation come from: 'The true poet * * * is no arguer: he is judgment. * * * As he sees the furthest he has the most faith. * * * He sees eternity in men and women; he does not see men and women as dreams or dots.'"

Edward Everett Hale's Writings.*

The author of "Red Pottage" declares that no children according to the flesh are so truly their parents' own as are his brain-children. Since "the stream of heredity means forty thousand permutations possible to each human being," there is small wonder that one's offspring develop inexplicable idiosyncrasies, "reversions to type," that none may trace or comprehend. But the brain-child, the book, is its parent's very own. He alone is responsible for its virtues and its faults. No vagarious great-grandfather or black sheep of an uncle, no complex combination of hereditary qualities, can foil that parent's effort to train the brain-child into the way it should go. There must be, then, a peculiar joy when one's brain-children rise up and call him blessed; when they honor him as children best honor a parent, not by empty professions, but by what they themselves are.

In this family gathering of Dr. Hale's brain-children, some born half a century ago, others almost babes of a day, there is not one of which their parent need be ashamed. As they stand together worthily arrayed, we recognise in each "a chip of the old block." Each is doing good work in the world; each stands for the best things in life; each is electric with the ideal American spirit; each emphasizes in its own way the true meaning of the much-abused words, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—that liberty which lies in obedience to the highest law; an equality of opportunity; a fraternity founded on Christian love.

It is good for the public to see such a family standing together. It will be well to pause a while in our mad rush after some new thing, to listen again to their illuminating words, and, listening, to heed. An America such as Dr. Hale portrays as possible is the land of the prophet's vision and the poet's dream.

The volume of addresses and essays, particularly the portion devoted to education, is rich with suggestion. We are inclined to think that no diploma should be handed a young man or woman unless accompanied by the address, "What Will He Do With It?" delivered in 1882 at the commencement of Cornell University, and yet among so many that are, in the best sense, educating, it is almost invidious to mention this.

We may demur a little at Dr. Hale's intense New Englandism. In alluding to "the Virginian dynasty of Presidents," is it quite fair to begin with Jefferson? Is it quite fair to speak of it as "running down 'fine by degrees, and miserably less' till it ends with James Monroe. Or, if you please to make a point even finer, you may taper it with the reign of John Tyler"? Or, again, is it quite fair to say "The whims and erudities of the Virginian dynasty and their successors kept the country without a decent National currency full half the time from 1801 to 1861"? Is it quite fair to ignore the fact that one, George Washington, was a Virginian, a slave-holder, and a rebel? We think, too, that Dr. Hale idealizes "the People," and, with them, universal suffrage. John Stuart Mill declared the great argument for universal suffrage to be that it compels, in self-defense, universal education. That is true, but, at the same time, it invites manipulation of the masses by unscrupulous "rings" and "bosses." In our own country has it not led to intimidation, bribery, and corruption undreamed of during the first half of the century? It is pleasant for optimists to close their eyes to the methods of elections, but politicians know how small a proportion of office holders, from the President to the village Sheriff, are chosen by the honest voice of the people. The menace of this Republic is that the politician has an ethical code of his own, of which the first and great commandment is "The end justifies the means." Dr. Hale's great Demos is a cunningly enmeshed giant. The political plague spot of the large cities has spread to the towns, and thence to the hamlets, until there are not a few places where votes are openly bought and sold, and that even by members of Christian churches. Since, however, "Those who believe in us educate us," Dr. Hale is well fitted to arouse the conscience of the American people, and to lead its leaders into straight paths. Were his addresses as widely read as they deserve, surely they could not fail to make for National righteousness.

It has been Dr. Hale's rare and happy fortune to write not only much that delights and instructs, but two little stories that have become classics. In "The Man Without a Country" is crystallized the spirit of patriotism; in "Ten Times One Is Ten," the vital essence of Christianity. The former has taken firm hold of the popular heart, and has become a textbook of the schools. It is worth a thousand spread-eagle orations, being full of that tender and reverent love of country which is utterly opposed to "jingoism" or National arrogance.

"Ten Times One Is Ten" has had an influence almost as widespread as that of its own Harry Wadsworth. Its four mottoes are the watchwords of many societies, of many more individuals. Indeed, the little story is, without doubt, the parent of all the altruistic organizations that have sprung into life during the last quarter of a century. None can read it without realising that "to look up, and not down; to look out, and not in; to look forward, and not backward, and to lend a hand," would be to make life worth the living, and that "to all of us in proportion as we bother less about cultivating ourselves, and are willing to spend and be spent for that without us, above us, and before us, life will become infinite, and this world a heaven." It is Dr. Hale's happiness that his own life and work tend to hasten

"That far-off, divine event."

We congratulate him upon this goodly gathering of his brain and heart children. May he live to add many to their number. May it be long ere he joins that elect circle of whose companionships his memories are so rich. And what better can we wish for his countrymen than that every one of them may be his pupils in patriotism, or for all the world's diverse congregations of Christians than that all may "so learn Christ" as Dr. Hale has learned and taught Him?

A Guide to Authors.*

Although primarily written and compiled for the use of authors who are doing business with The Macmillan Company, Mr. Booth's little brochure has a certain value for the authors of other publishers and for literary workers in general. Above all, the advice given and the rules laid down are practical. Possibly both the advice and rules are the better because they are inspired by strictly business motives. Literary excellence is treated, not as a cause, but as an effect. What Mr. Booth practically says to an author is: Submit your manuscript as you desire to see it appear in print, conforming to rules of common usage in grammar, punctuation, and paragraphing; thus fewer corrections will be necessary, and economy of time and money will be the result.

Mr. Booth treats of much that may seem unnecessary to the very young author. The latter may smile as he reads the chapters on "Preparation of a Manuscript," and "Spelling, Punctuation, and Style," and say, "Pooh! I know that." As a matter of fact, he does not know it. Ask any publisher, and he will tell you that nine out of ten of the manuscripts submitted conform very slightly to the rules of grammar and English composition with which every schoolboy is supposed to be familiar. Moreover, not one-half of the authors who receive proofs of their books know how to correct them in a manner intelligible to the printer. How many persons who write for the public, for example, know how to insert a period in proof, a capital letter, or a small letter, or how to transpose their text in a manner that the printer will readily understand?

*THE WORKS OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Library edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF AUTHORS. Compiled for The Macmillan Company by William Rose Benét. New York: The Macmillan Company. 32 cents.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL

And Several Other New Books That Deserve Success.

A good deal has been said in these advertisements concerning "the novel of the moment," "the book of the decade," etc., but "the great American novel" has not been mentioned for some time.

Several readers who saw the original manuscript of

The Expatriates

believe that this is the book that is to establish its claim to that title. It is by Lilian Bell, whose clever short stories and essays are well known.

It contains all the elements that make for success. Two delightful love stories run through it, it is full of stirring scenes, such as the sinking of the La Bourgogne, the burning of the great Bazar in Paris, the storming of San Juan Hill, and without being in the least didactic, it teaches an admirable lesson to a certain class of unpatriotic Americans. It will be published Monday.

* * * * * * * *

Another of Monday's books is

The Moon Metal,

by Garrett P. Serviss. It is a story such as Jules Verne might well have written. The hero discovers the secret of drawing from the moon a metal unknown to earth. The new metal becomes the coinage of the world, and from this develops a plot which, quite unintentionally, proves to be a strong argument for sound money.

* * * * * * * *

A good volume of essays is so rare a thing nowadays that we are glad to be able to announce one in which we have some confidence. It is called

The Pageantry of Life.

The author, Charles Whibley, is a well known English critic. His style is easy and refined, and his opinions are uniformly sound. The essays are chiefly on literary subjects.

* * * * * * * *

A word about a good story of New York, which is still comparatively new,

The Action and the Word

by Brander Matthews. No other writer gives us such faithful, clear cut pictures of metropolitan life to-day. "The Action and the Word" is one of Mr. Matthews's best. It is the story of a society woman who becomes infatuated with the stage.

The Expatriates. $1.50.	**The Moon Metal. $1.00.**
The Pageantry of Life. $1.50.	**The Action and the Word. $1.50.**

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A volume of stories so varied in plot and scene as to bring out at their best Mr. James's characteristic perfection of style and method, that subtle distinction which corresponds to what in people is described as manner.

A BREAKER OF LAWS.

By W. Pett Ridge,

Author of "Mord Emily," etc., etc.

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A strong, graphic study of the underworld—with some bearing on the influences of criminal heredity, and the reforming power of a wholesome, honest wife, who never knows that her husband has been a burglar, by her very belief in him. Yet the impulse of an apparently safe opportunity to make a clever stroke is too much for him, and after seven years he faces the question of how he, as a ticket-of-leave man, is to claim a wife who thinks him lost in a steamer, and, never knowing the cause of his absence, is teaching his son to revere his memory.

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A TALE OF THE FALL OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

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THE CENTURY OCTOBER

CHINA

A PLEA FOR FAIR TREATMENT by Minister Wu Ting Fang

A JOURNEY TO THE HOME AND TOMB OF CONFUCIUS, described by Baron Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg

"CHINESE TRAITS AND WESTERN BLUNDERS" by Bishop Henry C. Potter

CHINESE EDUCATION the Imperial College

CIVIC HELPFULNESS by THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY

FOR OCTOBER.

Senator Hoar on Party Government IN THE UNITED STATES: The Importance of Government by the Republican Party.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN AMERICAN POLITICS, by *A. D. Morse, Amherst College.*

ALSO

THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA: PROBLEMS OF THE EAST AND PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST (concluded), by *Alfred Rambaud.*

PRIMITIVE OBJECTS OF WORSHIP, by *L. Marillier, Paris.*

THE NEW ITALY, by *Salvatore Cortesi, Rome.*

RECENT PROGRESS IN GEOLOGY, by *Andrew C Lawson, University of California.*

THE MACMILLAN CO., NEW YORK.

Single Copies, 25 cents. $3.00 a Year.

BOOKS.—The Ark, changed from a menagerie into a Book Shop. Write for a catalogue of its contents. NOAH FARNHAM MORRISON, 393 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Notes.

The Christmas [illegible] "David Harum."

Possibly no other episode in the late Mr. Westcott's wholly real tale presents the tenderness and quaintness and the full quality of David Harum's character with all its richness and pathos as does the story of how he paid the "interest" upon the "capital" invested by Billy P. Fortunately this story will shortly be published in a separate volume by D. Appleton & Co., with illustrations reproduced from pictures representing William H. Crane in the title rôle. It forms an American "Christmas Carol," which stands by itself, an American counterpart of the familiar tale of Dickens and imbued with a simplicity, humor, and unstudied pathos peculiarly its own. This story, which is presented in the volume, has a most important part in the play based upon Mr. Westcott's book, and it has therefore been possible to illustrate the tale in a most effective manner with stage photographs, and with a series of remarkable pictures of the comedian in his character of David Harum. This union of Mr. Westcott's tale and Mr. Crane's interpretation is presented in a volume not only interestingly illustrated but also entirely novel in design.

A Young English Writer.

Miss Olive Garnett, a young English woman whose writings have considerable vogue on the other side, is about to make her American début through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who have undertaken to publish Sept. 22 a collection of her stories. The book will be known as "Petersburg Tales." The stories are of life in the Russian capital and in London, where Russian influences are felt in certain sections of society. One story is an account of the agitation among St. Petersburg students over the violent death after an assault of a woman prisoner at the hands of the prison Governor; another of a swindler and his protection by Russian officials by reason of his "high" birth; another of the pathetic passing of a revolutionary philosopher who finds his occupation gone, and his strange influence over a young London journalist. The last story is of a young man in English politics and London society and a love affair with a young woman who inspires him to high ideals, to which he cannot quite rise. In all the stories the aim is in the exposition of the mental or spiritual sides of the themes and opposed to what so commonly passes for the "psychological." The young woman's work, by accounts of it, has been well done, and is of a sort identified in this country with the writings of Henry B. Fuller.

International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

At an international conference of scientists held in London in June last it was decided to publish, beginning with the year 1901, an "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature," which will at first be issued in the form of annual volumes. The Smithsonian Institution has provisionally undertaken to represent the interests of the catalogue in the United States, and will receive promises of subscriptions. The publication of the catalogue cannot be undertaken unless subscriptions for about 300 complete sets a year for five years be guaranteed beforehand. Germany has already guaranteed subscriptions to the extent of forty-five complete sets, and the Royal Society of London has guaranteed the same for Great Britain, and it is hoped by the patrons of the scheme that at least an equal number of subscriptions will be guaranteed in the United States. Particulars concerning the catalogue may be obtained from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, S. P. Langley, Washington, D. C.

Items of the Day.

A new edition de luxe of the Fitz Gerald version of "The Rubaiyat" of Omar Khayyam is announced by the Nevernod press of Boone, Iowa. It will consist of only 250 copies—square octavo, with wide margins, printed on heavy English handmade, deckel-edge paper, with uncut edges, and illuminated title page and initials. It will be bound in lemon-colored goatskin and sewed with raw silk, and the type employed will only be used in this work.

The Lippincotts have just published John Finnemore's novel, "The Red Men of the Dusk." It is a romance of the Puritans and exiled Cavaliers during the time of Cromwell. Much of the action takes place in Wales.

"The Art of Writing English," by J. M. D. Meiklejohn of the University of St. Andrews, is being prepared by D. Appleton & Co. The work is intended not only as a school textbook, but for the use of literary workers as well.

The second of Mr. Henry Norman's articles on Russia will appear in the November Scribner. It will deal with the great Siberian railway, which is destined to play such an important part in Russian military affairs in the Far East. This article, like the one on the two Russian capitals, will be illustrated throughout with the author's photographs.

Charles Dana Gibson's new book, "Americans," will be published Oct. 4 by R. H. Russell. It contains over ninety of Mr. Gibson's latest and most clever sketches and cartoons. It will be presented in large folio size, 12 by 18 inches.

"England, Egypt, and the Soudan," by the late H. R. Traill, is shortly to come from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. The work, which will contain several maps, gives a comprehensive résumé of the latter day history of the Nile Valley from the time of Mahomet Ali to the death of the Khalifa.

In "A Treason of Nature," which appears in the October Outing, Charles G. D. Roberts enters into hunting from the moose's rather than the hunter's point of view.

"Essays in the Monetary History of the United States," by Charles F. Dunbar, LL. D., author of "The Finances of the United States from 1775 to 1789," is the title of a volume which will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company.

Next Monday E. P. Dutton & Co. will have ready an attractive little book for children, called "The Story of a Little Beech Tree." It will be fully illustrated.

"The History of Colonization from the Earliest Times to the Present Day," by Henry C. Morris, formerly United States Consul at Ghent, will be published next week by The Macmillan Company. Incidentally the book throws considerable light upon the pressing questions of colonial policy and the issues of the present Presidential campaign.

Spahl's "American Working People," published by Longmans, Green & Co., has a timely chapter on the very conditions which have led up to the coal strikes in Pennsylvania.

"Tales of the Ex-Tanks," a volume of hard-luck stories, by Clarence Louis Cullen, is being published by Grosset & Dunlap of this city. The book is described as "a series of tales of real life, being confessions and reminiscences of various members of the Harlem Club of Former Alcoholic Degenerates, an organization of gentlemen who have seen the error of their ways and climbed on board the ice wagon."

"Rita," by Laura E. Richards, which has a beautiful Cuban girl for heroine, will be published next week by Dana, Estes & Co., with illustrations by Etheldred B. Barry.

"Social Justice," by Prof. W. W. Willoughby, author of "The Nature of the State," will be published early in the month by the Macmillan Company. The work, besides being a study in political and ethical speculation, is a contribution to the history of social and political philosophy.

Harper & Brothers will publish on Monday "The Expatriates," by Lilian Bell; "The Moon Metal," by Garrett P. Serviss, and "The Pageantry of Life," by Charles Whibley.

Dana, Estes & Co. will publish on Monday "The Countess of the Tenements," by Etheldred B. Barry; "The Animals of Æsop," by J. J. Mora; "Fighting for the Empire," by James Otis, and "Traveler Tales of South Africa," by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor," which will be published, even before it runs its course in Harper's Magazine, on Oct. 20, has already been ordered to the extent of 35,000 copies. If the advance orders continue to come in as they have during the past month, "Eleanor" will start upon its career in book form with the largest edition that has ever been issued on the day of publication of any novel coming from the press of Harper & Brothers.

A new volume in the Captain January Series is being published by Dana, Estes & Co. It is "Snow-white; or, the House in the Woods," by Laura E. Richards.

A new edition of "Monsieur Beaucaire," making the fourth, is now being prepared by McClure, Phillips & Co.

"The Bath Comedy," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, is now selling in its seventeenth thousand. The authors have dramatized the story, and Mr. Belasco is said to have secured the play for Mrs. Leslie Carter.

The first of a series of books on polite athletics will come from the press of J. F. Taylor & Co. next month. The first volume will be the game of "Squash," shortly to be followed by "Court Tennis" and "Racquets." The author of this series is Mr. Eustace H. Miles, a well-known writer on athletic and hygienic subjects. He is intimately associated with the Tuxedo Club.

It seems that Robert Louis Stevenson's volume of sketches, "In the South Seas," has appeared in this country, not only in the Edinburgh edition of Mr. Stevenson's works, but also in the popular edition published by Charles Scribner's Sons. In England, however, it is confined to the Edinburgh.

"Onesimus, Christ's Freedman," being a tale of the Pauline Epistles by Charles E. Corwin, will be published early in October by Fleming H. Revell Company.

Jesse Lynch Williams, who has written a number of articles on the picturesque aspect of New York, will conclude the series in the November Scribner with a description of "The Cross Streets of New York." Mr. Williams particularly points out the wide difference between the cosmopolitan aspect of these streets to-day and their romantic or dignified past.

"The Weird Orient," being a series of mystic tales by Henry Illowizi, is in press at Henry T. Coates & Co's. The author has attempted to put into concrete shape some of the traditions and legends in which the Orient is so fruitful, and which have not hitherto found their way into print.

"The Puppet Show," a novel by Miss Marian Bower, author of "The Story of Mollie," will be published next week by Henry Holt & Co. It is a novel of to-day, the action taking place in England and on the Continent.

Rand, McNally & Co. have in preparation new editions of the complete works of Bulwer Lytton and Sir Walter Scott, fully illustrated. A special two-volume set of Ingraham's "Prince of the House of David" is also being prepared by this house. It will include twenty-six illus-

"The Century Campaign will bring out next week a new volume in the Patriot Series by Elbridge S. Brooks, entitled "The Century Book of the American Colonies." In it the author describes the trip of a party of boys and girls over the Colonial settlements from Louisiana to Cape Breton Island. The book is issued under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Wars, with and introduction by Frederic J. de Peyster.

"Parables for Our Times: A Study of Present Day Questions in the Light of Christ's Illustrations," by Wolcott Calkins, D. D., will be published this week by Mr. Thomas Whittaker. The same publisher has nearly ready "The Four Evangelists in Classic Art," edited by Rachel A. La Fontaine. The volume will be embellished with over a hundred half-tone reproductions of famous paintings.

J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel" will be published in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons, Oct. 13. Owing to the fact that 20,000 copies of the book were ordered three weeks before publication, the first edition will include 40,000 copies.

As a companion volume to Clinton Ross's "Heroes of Our War with Spain," the late T. W. Hall completed some months before his death "Heroes of Our Revolution," which Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish in uniformity with Mr. Ross's book, and with illustrations by W. B. Gilbert.

"Winsome Womanhood; Being Familiar Talks on Life and Conduct," by Margaret E. Sangster, will be published Oct. 15 by Fleming H. Revell Company.

Items from Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Few readers tolerate coincidences in a story; their impulse is to demand adherence to probability, and they decline to admit that events ever dovetail in the world as they may in a novel. Still, here is Mr. William Ewing Love's little book, "Graven on the Tables," just in time to be taken as comment on the miners' strike. In reality the author wrote it in April of last year while recovering from an illness. A footnote to Bacon "On Riches" citing the Proverb, "He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent," suggested the story, and the next week he sent it to a Boston editor, who accepted it, to be paid for on publication. Months having passed the author reclaimed his work, and literally made a book of it, doing all the work himself, and then published it. Its success was such that Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. gave it a place in their Day's Work Series. The author's sympathies are with the strikers, and he warns the wicked capitalist of wrath to come, compares the United States with France just before the Revolution, and tells of a strike that ended in a division of property and general satisfaction.

With this book comes another volume of the series, "The Man Who Kept Himself in Repair," one of those highly moral little tracts which teach the poor to be content with their stations. It reads like one of Hannah More's stories, but all of us cannot be as lucky as Mr. Augustine Birrell and find the works of Hannah More in seventeen volumes waiting to be bought for 8 shillings 6 pence, precisely when they are wanted for reference. Whosoever wrote the book the contrast between its decorum and the radicalism of the opportune "Graven on the Tables" is striking.

This week brings the Rev. Everett I. Tomlinson's "In the Hands of the Redcoats," from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and it not only tells the horrible story of the prison ship Jersey, but quotes from Ebenezer Fox's story which American boys of former generations were wont to read without the enlightenment to be derived from such a book as Mr. Tomlinson's. The grim narrative seems more grim by contrast, and one wonders not that the Jersey had 11,000 victims, but that any captive ever left her alive. It is to be hoped that young readers will be made to understand that the English were scarcely more comfortable or free in a man-of-war than American prisoners in the hulk, and that American sailors in American vessels were not fed on ambrosia or laid to sleep on a bed of roses.

Better for boys even than history, however, is Mr. John Burroughs's "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers," with its colored plates of squirrels, rabbits, wood and field mice, weasels, skunks, woodchucks, and other creatures, with the king of them all, the fox, for a frontispiece. The only way to prevent a unanimous demand for it is to prevent any boy's reading it, for the praise of its good stories is sure to pass from class to class and school to school as swiftly as wildfire. Colonies and camps of mice under the snowdrifts; subterranean towns belonging to the woodchuck; the ferociousness and implacability of the weasel; the chattering impudence of the squirrel, a very Smallweed among little beasts; the insolence of the skunk, who chases man apparently for the fun of seeing him run; the architecture of the muskrat, are only the beginning of Mr. Burroughs's stories, and they have an index, so that the boy who takes the book into the woods for companionship can speedily find any reference that he wants to verify. The colored plates are after Audubon, and none the less charming because of the number of generations that have fallen beneath their spell. May it not be that these pictures made before it was fashionable to attribute, not merely human feelings, but the feelings of civilized humanity to animals, are truer than some of the later pictures, with their highly expressive faces and speaking eyes? These are Mr. Kipling's animals, creatures lower than the lowest savage, the vassals of a babe, yet with a law and order of their own, and perfect deference for Things as they Are.

D. Appleton & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

King Stork of the Netherlands

A romance of the days of the Dutch Republic, by ALBERT LEE, author of "The Key of the Holy House" and "A Gentleman Pensioner." No. 292 Appleton's Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

Mr. Lee has earned a brilliant reputation within the last two years as a novelist of the Dutch Republic. His new romance, with its thrilling tale of the betrayal of William and his people by the faithless ruler in whom they trusted, sketches in a singularly vivid fashion a chapter of history which cannot be read without deep interest and emotion.

The Story of the Alphabet.

By EDWARD CLODD. A new volume in the Library of Useful Stories. Illustrated. 16mo. Cloth. 40 cents.

This concise and informing little book presents an admirable resume of the best knowledge of a subject obviously of universal interest, but usually difficult of explanation in an adequate way. Dr. Clodd's valuable work, with its numerous illustrations, has an immediate and a permanent value.

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DEL MAR'S HISTORY OF MONEY, 50 Broadway, N.Y. Catalogue Free. 25 Rooks St., N.Y.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

FRANCE. By John Edward Courtenay Bodley. Two volumes, in one. New edition. 12mo. Pp. xxx.-594. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., from its earliest settlement to the year 1900. By Frederick Shonnard and W. W. Spooner. Large folio. Pp. vi.-638. New York: 114 Fifth Avenue, The New York History Company.

PAUL JONES, Founder of the American Navy. A History. By Augustus C. Buell. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. about xv.-328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

THE PRIVATE MEMOIRS OF MME. ROLAND. Edited and introduced by Edward Gilpin Johnson. 12mo. Pp. 370. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

WILLIAM HOGARTH. By Austin Dobson. New and enlarged edition. 8vo. Pp. xx.-338. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

RELIGION.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Dealing with its Language, Literature, and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology. Edited by James Hastings; assisted by J. A. Selbie, A. B. Davidson, S. R. Driver, and H. B. Swete. Vol. III. Kir-Pleiades. Imp. Folio. Pp. xv.-895. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

TEXTS FOR SERMONS ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS AND SUBJECTS. By Henry M. Barron. 12mo. Pp. xxviii.-237. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE HISTORY OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Being the History of the Process Whereby the Word of God Has Won the Right to be Understood. By Henry S. Nash. 12mo. Pp. xi.-192. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES. A Guide to the Study of the International Sunday School Lessons. 8vo. Pp. 382. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.25.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE ALPS FROM END TO END. By Sir William Martin Conway. Illustrated by A. D. McCormick. 8vo. Pp. viii.-300. Westminster: Archibald, Constable & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

AMONG THE HIMALAYAS. By Major L. A. Waddell. 12mo. Pp. viii.-452. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A SPORTSWOMAN IN INDIA. Personal Adventure and Experiences of Travel in Known and Unknown India. By Isabel Savory. 12mo. Pp. viii.-408. London: Hutchinson & Co.; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

LYRICS. By J. Houston Mifflin. 12mo. Pp. xi.-73. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co. $1.

CITHARA MEA. Poems. By the Rev. P. A. Sheehan. 16mo. Pp. viii.-246. Boston: Marlier, Callanan & Co. $1.25.

COLLECTED POEMS. By Arthur Peterson. 12mo. Pp. viii.-259. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS. From Robert and Elizabeth Browning. Arranged by Margaret Shipp. 18mo. Pp. 390. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

NEW EDITIONS.

AS YOU LIKE IT. By William Shakespeare. Decorations by Will H. Low. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

RIVERSIDE ALDINE CLASSICS SERIES. "Evangeline," by Longfellow; Lowell's "Vision of Sir Launfal"; Hawthorne's Tales; Whittier's "Snow Bound," &c.; Holmes's "One-Hoss Shay," 16mo. Pp. about xxiv.-99 per volume. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents per volume.

POCKET ENGLISH CLASSIC SERIES. Macaulay's "Essay on Warren Hastings." Edited with Introduction by Mrs. Margaret Frick. 18mo. Scott's "Ivanhoe." Edited by Alfred M. Hitchcock. Pp. lxxv.-227. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents each.

HEATH'S HOME AND SCHOOL CLASSICS. Including Chapters on Animals by Philip G. Hamerton: The Comedy of Tempest. Abridged and edited by Sarah W. Hiestand. 12mo. Pp. ix.-100. Paper. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 15 cents per copy.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

F. BERGER'S (1900) FRENCH METHOD. 16mo. Pp. 190. New York: F. Berger. 75 cents.

A BEGINNER'S BOOK IN LATIN. By Hiram Tuell and Harold North Fowler. 16mo. Pp. xi.-288. Boston: Benjamin H. Sanborn & Co. $1.

METAPHYSICAL ASTROLOGY. By John Hazelrigg. Small quarto. Pp. 71. New York: The Metaphysical Publishing Company.

THE HUMAN FRAME AND THE LAWS OF HEALTH. By Dr. Rehman and Dr. Sellor. 18mo. The Temple Primers. Pp. 148. New York: The Macmillan Company. 40 cents.

HOW TO MAKE AND HOW TO MEND. By an Amateur Mechanic. Pp. 288. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

HEALTH AND CONDITION IN THE ACTIVE AND SEDENTARY. By Nathaniel E. Yorke-Davies. 16mo. Pp. xviii.-211. London: Sampson, Low & Co.

FICTION.

PETERSBURG TALES. By Olive Garnett. 12mo. Pp. 316. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

IN THE DAYS OF ALFRED THE GREAT. By Eva March Tappan. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-296. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.

FRIENDS IN EXILE. A Tale of Diplomacy, Coronets, and Hearts. By Lloyd Bryce. 12mo. Pp. 270. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

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RACE PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH. Report of the Proceedings of the First Annual Conference Held Under the Auspices of the Southern Society for the Promotion of the Study of Race Conditions and Problems in the South, at Montgomery, Ala. Octavo. Pp. 240. Richmond, Va.: The B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

SPORT IN WAR. By Major Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell. Illustrations by the author. 12mo. Pp. 202. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

THE CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION. By Melbert B. Cary. 12mo. Pp. 140. New Haven, Conn.: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company.

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DR. DUMANY'S WIFE. A Romance. By Maurus Jokai. Translated by F. Steinitz. 12mo. Pp. viii.-312. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company.

TALES OF THE EX-TANKS. A Book of Hard Luck Stories. By Clarence Louis Cullen. 12mo. Pp. 362. New York: Grosset & Dunlap. $1.25.

KELEA, THE SURF RIDER. A Romance of Pagan Hawaii. By Alexander Stevenson Twombly. 12mo. Pp. vi.-402. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

A Query That Awaits an Answer.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As a matter of literary interest, some of the members of the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C., of which I have been for many years Corresponding Secretary and am now Foreign Secretary, have taken me to task for not proclaiming my connection with the N. G. S. on the title page of a recent book of mine, after the manner of English writers, who always put the F. R. G. S. to their names if they belong to the London society. I should never think of doing it personally, and we don't seem to do it in America anyhow. But why do we not do it? Are not the American Geographical Society in New York and the National in Washington as legitimate subjects of American pride as the kindred societies of London and Edinburgh?

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SEPT

1900

LIBRARIANS.

Annual Meeting in the Adirondacks of the New York State Association—"Library Week" Established.

LAKE PLACID CLUB, Morningside, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The New York Library Association, which has been in existence ten years, closes to-morrow at this place its annual meeting. The attendance has been the largest ever brought together. The topics presented and the discussions participated in are generally agreed to have been the most instructive and the widest in interest that have ever come up at these regular gatherings. Dr. James H. Canfield, the Librarian of Columbia University, has presided, with Miss Haseltine of the James Prendergast Library of Jamestown as Secretary, and among others present have been Wilberforce Eames, Librarian of the Lenox Library; Melvil Dewey of the New York State Library, Henry J. Carr, President of the American Library Association; Frank P. Hill, Librarian of the Newark Library; Miss James of Wilkes Barre, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Elmendorf of the Buffalo Public Library, Mrs. M. E. Craigie of Brooklyn, L. Peck of Gloversville, Charles H. Gould of McGill University, in Montreal; W. R. Eastman and Mr. Griswold of the State Library, George Iles, Mary D. Titcomb of Vermont, and F. W. Faxton.

The plan on which these gatherings are conducted is twofold. Rather more than one-half of the time is occupied with meetings at which papers are read and discussion taken up. The remaining time is given to exchange of ideas in parlor or piazza groups, and to visits to places of interest in the neighborhood. The Lake Placid Club, for all these purposes, affords ideal facilities. Here is a well-lighted library room in a building by itself overlooking the lake, and here are spacious parlors and rambling piazzas, while the spot may be said to be a centre from which trips may be made to scores of interesting places by walking, driving, rowing, or by steamer. It is the conviction of most persons that the informal conferences accomplish quite as much good among the librarians as those of a strictly formal character.

The most noteworthy outcome of this year's meeting has been the decision to make the Lake Placid Club the permanent meeting place for the gatherings of the association. At the vote taken this afternoon not one voice was heard against it. It was further determined to bestow upon the annual meeting a distinctive character by calling it "Library Week," and it was the general sentiment that an effort should be made to induce librarians from States bordering on New York State to attend. It has been the custom heretofore for Pennsylvania and New Jersey to find representation at these New York meetings, as is the case this year, but the outside delegations will, it is believed, become larger in the future. It is hoped that Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Canada may have librarians present every year.

The proceedings at the opening of the meeting yesterday began with the annual address by Dr. Canfield, who dealt especially with the importance of thorough organization in libraries. He believed that all libraries having any considerable staff ought so to be managed that they would remain efficient should the chief librarian be absent for some considerable time. He advocated imposing responsibilities, by putting the right man or the right woman in the right place, and thus securing a continuous working of all the departments, regardless of the immediate presence of the chief. Dr. Canfield, throughout the proceeding, showed such mastery of conditions in large libraries in New York State as might well have surprised any one who knew that two years had not yet elapsed since he was made Librarian of Columbia University. It was impressive to note his intimate appreciation of the feelings, needs, and tastes of his hearers, and the certainty of touch with which he brought laughter or applause for the points made.

Indeed, the entire body of men and women seemed so to understand each other, so to be animated by a unity of purpose and methods, that it was interesting to observe with what celerity the expression of some casual sentiment, or the statement of some weighty fact, grown familiar in library work, evoked universal response. Men, masters of their callings, Dr. Canfield, Melvil Dewey, Mr. Hill, Mr. Peck, and Mr. Elmendorf, seemed like accomplished players before a musical instrument, with power to bring prompt responses to any touch they might give. Beneath the outward good humor, the entire seriousness of the gathering was always marked. With a beautiful panorama lying before them outside the large windows, and with sunlight pouring over it all, these librarians would sit for three hours with wrapt attention, debating practical details of library management, with a capacity for laughter and applause such as one might find in playhouses or music halls. All this means unity of purpose and determination in pursuit of the highest interests of the institutions committed to their charge. It also means, of course, the renewal and strengthening of friendships extending over many years and the formation of new ones.

The topics under discussion at this meeting have been of rather larger interest than those which have commonly been brought up at the annual meetings. The discussion began with the subject of public libraries in their relations to the public schools. It was participated in by Dr. Canfield, Mr. Gaillard of the Webster Free Library of New York, Miss James of Wilkes Barre, and Mr. Peck of Gloversville. Each reported very serious obstacles to securing an active and constant co-operation, and many ingenious devices by which they had been in a measure overcome were set forth. Mr. Gaillard, whose library is on the east side, had made some real progress where at the outset all opportunities seemed to be denied him. Miss James's report from Wilkes Barre was discouraging, especially when she referred to the children of miners. After the meeting she reported to me a remark made to her by a French woman soon after she arrived in Wilkes Barre. "Ah, Miss James," said the French woman, "you will break your heart. You cannot get these people to read." Mr. Peck's remarks pertained also to a community where the working people were very hard to reach. He gave amusing examples of the devices to which he had resorted to secure the interest of factory owners and other influential citizens. His diplomatic skill in these matters seemed to have been quite worthy of employment in a larger and different field.

A paper on the Young Men's Christian Association Libraries was presented by George E. Hodge. He brought out from Mr. Eastman a detailed statement of assistance that had been rendered by the State to these libraries, and this was followed by a discussion as to the propriety of using State moneys to assist Y. M. C. A. libraries. The discussion was finally closed with positive ground taken against such use by Dr. Canfield and Mr. Brandagee, a lawyer of Utica, who is also a Library Trustee. Mr. Brandagee was allowed to have the last word, when he remarked that these libraries, in a large view of the question, were essentially sectarian. They belonged to associations devoted to the interests of Protestant Christianity, and the money of the State should not be used in the interests of Protestantism any more than in the interests of Judaism or Catholicism.

The relations of the library to the farmer were next discussed, after an address by Melvin G. Dodge of Hamilton College. Here, it was contended, lay perhaps the greatest uncultivated field for the libraries of the State. Something had already been accomplished through the traveling libraries, but more remained to be done. Many interesting statements were made by Mr. Dewey and Miss Avery of the State Library as to the experience that institution had already had.

Another topic which evoked a very lively discussion and which seemed to be by no means exhausted when it closed, was that of library schools as a means of making competent librarians. It was contended by Mr. Brandagee that librarianship, as a profession, in these matters, was very much like the law. A school might train a person in the principles and details of the calling, but it was highly important to have it supplemented by practical experience. He cited the fact that the Court of Appeals required actual office work in candidates for admission to the bar, and believed that, before a librarian could be said to pursue a professional calling, he also should have had actual experience for some considerable time in a working library.

The subject of Sunday school libraries, past, present, and future, was taken up by the Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut of New York. As to the future, Dr. Hurlbut believed that, in many cases, such libraries should be merged into the public library of the town. They had passed their usefulness—at least that kind of Sunday school library formed on the old lines of books whose purpose was to teach a moral lesson. It is a well-known fact that Sunday school libraries in late years have been made to embrace a considerable representation of general literature of the class that includes what we know as standard authors; they are losing their distinctly religious character and are becoming secular. This tendency foreshadows the final merging of these collections of books into the library of the town. Among the other features of the formal meetings was a paper on "Book Reviewing, the Old Order and the New," by Francis W. Halsey.

The subject of bibliography is one which in most meetings of the association has received careful attention. A very active support has been rendered by all the library associations of the country in work of this kind, and few things have been done for library science greater in value than the publications in bibliography which recent years have seen issued. It was announced that J. N. Larned of Buffalo had given his own time, without compensation, to the preparation of a very important bibliographical work pertaining to history, and that the cost of its publication had been defrayed by George Iles. A resolution of emphatic thanks to Mr. Iles, amid much applause, was passed. In the resolution this cost was stated to be $5,000. After the resolution had been passed the fact was disclosed that the cost had been $10,000. Dr. Canfield instructed the Secretary "to multiply the resultion by two."

Among the points of interest which members of the association visited is John Brown's grave, nearly four miles distant from the clubhouse. Workmen were found there busily engaged in grading a large plot surrounding the grave and boulder from which rises the flagstaff erected by the State of New York. They were also digging post holes for a substantial wrought iron fence about six feet high, which Le Grand B. Cannon is causing to be erected there. The plot of ground inclosed by the iron fence will be considerably larger than the plot which has long been marked out by a wooden fence.

At the meeting to-day new officers were chosen for the ensuing year. Mr. Elmendorf was elected President, and the former Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Hazeltine and Mr. J. Norris Wing, were re-elected.

"Lord Leighton, P. R. A.," by Ernest Rhys, just published by the Macmillan Company, is an illustrated chronicle and survey of the famous Academician's life and work, containing two photogravures and eighty half-tone reproductions of his pictures. The Macmillan Company is also publishing "Roman Art: Some of Its Principles and Applications to Early Christian Painting," by Franz Wickhoff, and "Fra Angelico and His Art," by Langton Douglass, with sixty-four illustrations.

John Burroughs's "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers" is published to-day by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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TUAN DEGRADED AND TO BE TRIED

Imperial Edict Shows that Reactionaries' Rule Is Ended.

OTHER NOTABILITIES SUFFER

Degradation of Four Princes Ordered by the Government.

Imperial Clan Court, the Highest Judicial Tribunal in China, Is to Try Prince Tuan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Department of State was to-day informed by Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, that Sheng, Chinese Director of Railways and Telegraphs, had handed to him a decree of the Emperor and Empress, dated Sept. 25, blaming their Ministers for encouraging the Boxers.

The edict ordered the degradation of four Princes, and deprived Prince Tuan of his salary and official servants. He was to be brought for trial before the Imperial Clan Court.

Mr. Goodnow's report clears up the atmosphere considerably. The date of the decree, Sept. 25, indicates that the action was taken before the Imperial Government received America's protest against the appointment of Prince Tuan to the Privy Council, which cannot therefore be considered as the moving cause.

Either the Emperor and Empress Dowager decided of their own motion to reverse their policy, or else other influences were at work before the American protest was received. It is suggested that the appointment of Prince Tuan may have been made through the influence of the reactionary element of the Emperor's household, and that Kwang-Su may now have taken the reins in his own hands.

The most significant thing about the decree is the indication it gives that the Chinese Government is already following out the wishes of Russia and America by designating the culprits. The German policy, as originally framed, demanded that the designation be made by the allies. While not very hopeful that the Emperor would designate and punish the culprits, the United States insisted that he should have a chance to do so. The American decision was made known on Sept. 23, and two days later the Chinese made the first move toward vindicating this policy.

Apparently four Princes besides Tuan have been picked out as principally responsible. This does away, in all probability, with the fear that the Emperor would try to evade his responsibility by punishing only minor offenders and Boxers. He may not as yet have taken any steps for the Princes' actual punishment, except in the case of Tuan, who has been ordered before the Imperial Clan Court for trial. This, however, does not of itself justify any suspicion that they will not be punished. They have been degraded, and this in itself is frequently a preliminary to severe punishment. Tuan has been deprived of his salary and official servants, but it is evident that his punishment is not to stop there.

This action is an official admission that those responsible for the Boxer movement were in high station. The names of the principals are not given, but their title is sufficient to prove that the Emperor believes that the Boxer movement sprang from high officials, and not from a mob.

The Imperial Clan Court is the supreme judicial tribunal of China and is the only one having jurisdiction over the members of the imperial family. It is presided over by Prince Li, with the well-known Prince Ching as First Vice President. Prince Li is head of the first of the eight princely families of China, and is regarded as friendly to the progressive element. The attitude of Prince Ching has been notable throughout the trouble as friendly to foreign interests. There are five other members of the court, all of them high personages. They occupy a building at Peking and are in regular session for the trial of cases affecting members of the nobility and the highest personages.

Chinese officials here say that the reference of the case to this high court is of itself the fullest assurance of the gravity with which the throne regards the matter.

The action of the Chinese Government in overthrowing the reactionaries is likely to give the most intense gratification to the friendly Viceroys of the south of China and to the Ministers here and in Europe, who have so strenuously resisted the Boxer movement. It may be noted that only to-day Minister Wu received information that the Viceroys in question, including Li-Hung-Chang, had memorialized the throne to punish the very element which has now been overcome.

VICEROYS AGAINST TUAN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Chinese Minister was to-day informed that the Viceroys of China, including Li-Hung-Chang and the Viceroys of Nanking, Woo-Chang, and the other Southern and Central provinces, have united in a memorial to the Throne asking that those responsible for the recent uprising be punished.

The Minister has not yet received the text of the memorial, and does not know whether it designates by name those who should be punished. It is accepted, however, as an evidence of the position of the most influential rulers in China in favor of the punishment of those concerned in the present troubles.

Referring to the return of the Imperial Chinese Government to Peking, Mr. Wu said to-day that it was a difficult undertaking so long as there was an armed force at Peking. It might be met, he said, by reducing the several forces as the American force had been reduced, but even then the aggregate force would be so large that the imperial establishment would not feel warranted in returning. In the circumstances, assurance from the powers that the Imperial Government would be protected probably would be the most effective means of bringing about a re-establishment of Chinese administration at Peking.

HOW THE POWERS STAND.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The alignment of the powers on the German proposition to make the punishment of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations may now be stated as follows:

Great Britain, Russia, and France stand with the United States in regarding the proposition as inexpedient.

Japan occupies a middle attitude; she is willing to follow the German lead if all the other powers are agreeable, but only for the sake of preserving harmony among the powers, and not from a belief in the wisdom of the German proposition.

Austria and Italy stand shoulder to shoulder with Germany, making the Dreibund a solid front. The first-named two powers do not attempt to argue the German proposition, and their answers make it apparent that they have accepted it without much consideration.

GERMANY'S NEW POLICY.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch from Berlin says:

"It is reported in official circles that Germany is ready to waive the condition that the punishment of the guilty Chinese functionaries should precede negotiations for a settlement.

"It is recognized that satisfaction of Germany's vengeance is a special condition which should not be imposed upon the other powers."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Nothing is known here officially of the alternative proposition regarding China, which is reported to be preparing in Europe. If it contains the same feature as to prior punishment as the original proposition, it is not likely to receive approval here.

FRENCH OCCUPY TWO CITIES.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch received here from Taku says a French battalion from Peking has occupied Lou-kou-Chiao and Chan-sin-Tien, thus obtaining coal stores.

THE MASSACRE AT KU-CHOW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Department of State has received a communication from the Consul General at Shanghai, dated Aug. 17, in which it is stated that confirmation has been received of the massacre of the following foreigners at Ku-Chow, Chi-Kiang Province, on July 21:

Mr. and Mrs. Ward and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thompson and two children, Miss Thorgood, Miss Sherman, Miss Manchester, and Miss Desmond.

Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond were citizens of the United States. Miss Manchester arrived in China on Sept. 14, 1895. Her home was in Edmeston, N. Y. Miss Desmond arrived in China Jan. 14 1899. Her home was in Natick, Mass. The Consul General was unable to learn further particulars in regard to the victims.

Mr. Hay Returning to Washington.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 29.—Secretary Hay passed through this city to-day on his way from Lake Sunapee to Washington. The Secretary said he was in excellent health, and that his stay at Sunapee had done him a world of good.

TO CONTROL THE RICE MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—New York capitalists whose names are withheld are perfecting plans for the organization of a company with large capital to control the rice market.

A meeting of extensive rice farmers, millmen, and canal men was held Wednesday at Crowley, in the heart of the Louisiana rice district. Plans were presented to them and accepted. Three men are now presenting contracts to farmers which call for rice raised by the farmers at a guaranteed price for four years, commencing with this year, the company to have an option for a renewal of another term of four years. The guaranteed prices are somewhat in excess of present market prices, ranging from $3.25 to $3.45 on No. 1 Honduras and $3 to $3.25 on No. 1 Japan, and $1 to $1.60 on red rice.

Under this plan the Louisiana mills are not to buy any rice, but are to mill exclusively for the new company. It is asserted that the new company will have a capital of $7,500,000 and will practically control the clean as well as the rough rice market of the United States. The matter will be presented to the New Orleans millers in a few days and a meeting to effect organization will, it is said, be held next week.

NEW HAVEN FETES OLD GUARD.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—The Old Guard of New York, 125 strong, invaded New Haven to-day as the guests of the Governor's Foot Guard, and held the town until midnight.

The entire city decked itself in flags and bunting in honor of the visitors, and turned out to see the parade, and to-night all of the clubs were open, and there was a general illumination, with fireworks, in the centre of the city.

This evening the Foot Guard gave a banquet to the New York visitors at the Tontine, one of the largest hotels in the city, and afterward there was speaking by several prominent officers and guests.

The Old Guard arrived on a special train at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and were met at the station by Major Edward M. Clark and staff and the Reception Committees of the Foot Guard. The Old Guard were accompanied by their band and marched immediately to the Foot Guard Armory. The Old Guard, with their gorgeous uniform of white and blue, and their bearskin hats, made an imposing appearance and were cheered lustily on every side as they came up Meadow Street to the armory. Major Clark had chartered seven special cars to carry the New Yorkers to his home on Whitney Avenue for noon luncheon, and it was 2 o'clock before the party returned to the armory for the afternoon demonstration.

The feature of the day, the street parade of the two organizations, started at 3 o'clock, and traversed the principal streets of the city, all hung with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion. Yale University, for the first time in its history, under orders from President Hadley, hung out the university and American flags in honor of the Old Guard.

The parade to the Hotel Tontine later was through a fusillade of fireworks and red fire, while all the public buildings and stores were hung with lanterns. After the banquet the clubs and private residences of the Foot Guard were thrown open to the guests, and at 11:30 o'clock the special train returned to New York.

Among the distinguished guests of the Foot Guard to-night were United States Senator Hawley, Congressman N. D. Sperry, Gen. Alexander Harbison of Hartford, ex-Mayor Hendricks and Mayor C. T. Driscoll of this city, ex-Democratic National Committeeman Alexander Troup of New Haven, Col. Robert Woodruff of the Governor's staff, Col. N. G. Osborn, ex-Judge Rastus S. Ransom, Col. Sloane, Capt. Lawrence Burke, William Henry White, Gen. John J. Cutting, and Major C. H. Huestis, all of New York.

BAILEY TO SELL OUT HIS STUD.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—Congressman Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, who proposed to give H. L. Asher $15,000 for his trotting stock at Highland Farm in case Bryan is elected President, is indignant because the reports regarding the transaction misconstrued it into a bet.

Mr. Bailey said to-day that he would sell out his entire trotting stud and quit the business, since such reports hurt his political standing in Texas. He commissioned J. H. Woolfolk & Son to sublet his farm.

FROM NEWPORT TO NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., started from Newport at 7:15 o'clock this morning on his French motor vehicle, bound for New York, with the intention of reaching the metropolis before the day closed.

He made good time in the first spurt to this city, making the forty mile run via Fall River in two hours and a quarter. He stopped a few minutes, and then continued on his journey. He left here in the direction of Norwich, Conn. The weather to-day was cloudy and cool, but the roads were very dusty.

Mr. Vanderbilt was attired in a leather jacket, which fitted well around the neck, large goggles over his eyes, and a cap pulled down well onto his head. He was accompanied by his French chauffeur, who has been with him all the Summer.

Both had great rubber aprons drawn up over them. Mr. Vanderbilt occupied the front seat and drove the machine, while the Frenchman sat in the seat behind.

Condition of Mrs. Arnold and Her Aunt.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Sept. 29.—Mrs. L. H. Arnold and her aunt, Mrs. C. Arnold of Manhattan, who were thrown from their carriage at Hempstead yesterday afternoon in a runaway accident, were greatly improved to-day. Dr. Louis N. Lanehart fears no serious results.

Horse's Necks, Mantle Couches, Etc., are at their best only when made with Myles Standish Ginger Ale. Grocers' Depot, 30 Vesey St.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT ON ICE TRUST

Says Van Wyck's and Croker's Lawyers Fought Efforts to Dissolve It.

DISORDER AT KANSAS CITY

Immense Crowd Present, and Cries and Interruptions Frequent—Order Finally Restored.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 29.—Immediately upon his arrival here this evening Gov. Roosevelt was escorted to Shawnee Park, in Armourdale, Kansas City, Kan., where an immense open-air meeting was held.

On being introduced to the vast assembly an organized effort was made by a large number of men and boys on the edge of the crowd to prevent his making a speech. Cries and interruptions were frequent during the first few moments. Each interruption was followed with hard hits from the speaker until quiet was restored, and the greater part of the speech was listened to in respectful silence. On the conclusion of his address here Gov. Roosevelt was driven to Convention Hall, where an audience was assembled which for numbers and respectability of appearance is seldom faced by any campaign speaker.

The vast auditorium was filled, the immense galleries had not a vacant seat, and no standing room anywhere. The seating capacity of this hall is said to be 22,000. Although they had been waiting from 7 o'clock until ten minutes past 10, their enthusiasm was undiminished, and their patience unexhausted. When Gov. Roosevelt mounted the platform the audience broke into waves of applause lasting for at least twenty minutes. Order being at last restored, the Governor proceeded with his address, which continued for three-quarters of an hour. He called attention to the prosperity of the country, contrasting the economic conditions now with what they were four years ago. On the whole, the welcome and demonstrations at the two meetings and on the streets was something seldom witnessed anywhere and never before in this city.

Gov. Roosevelt will spend Sunday at the Midland Hotel. He will attend the Dutch Reformed Church in the morning and in the afternoon he will take a gallop into the country with some friends.

In his address he said, in part:

"You know that a promise amounts to nothing that is not backed up by performance. Let me recite to you what occurred in my own State during the past four years. By trusts we mean, generally speaking, all the big corporations. Now there are unquestionably evils connected with them, but we cannot get rid of those evils by indiscriminate oratory, but by careful action. Words do not hurt; deeds bite.

"Two years ago, when I was running for Governor, my opponent, Mr. Van Wyck, and the Tammany leader, the Hon. Richard Croker, both denounced corporations. They denounced trusts and the like, and yet they charged more vehemently than I could, because, in the first place, I wanted to discriminate between the good and evil in them, and in the next place I did not intend to say anything I could not back up in deeds.

"Now I came in; and of course the conditions differ in different States. In my State, the greatest evil connected with corporations was the fact that some exceedingly wealthy corporations which owned the street railway and similar franchises, the most valuable franchises that the State had to give, had made enormous fortunes out of the gift of the State without giving any adequate returns. Now I did not go at them in a Socialist or anarchist spirit, but I went at them with the spirit of doing justice to them and exacting justice from them. We went to work and we put through a Franchise Tax bill, under which there has been put upon the assessment rolls of New York City nearly $200,000,000 of corporate property that had theretofore escaped taxation.

"As a consequence of legislation of that type during the past six years, legislation by which we have gotten a proper return from the corporations for what they got from the State, we now have in that State the lowest tax rate that we have had for the past forty years.

THE ICE TRUST.

"There are my performances. Now let me call attention to certain facts about my opponents. At the time we were putting the Franchise Tax bill through, Mr. Van Wyck, in a speech, and Mr. Croker in interviews—because speechmaking is not his strong point—were denouncing trusts with more ferocity than I could employ, and at the very time they were becoming the largest stockholders in the Ice Trust, which was the worst trust in the country. Now, Mr. Van Wyck was by Mr. Croker put on the Committee on Resolutions at Kansas City which drew the Kansas City platform, and the plank against trusts was partly drawn up by Mr. Van Wyck, who, at that time had in his possession the Ice Trust stock. This plan was also backed by Senator Jones, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, one of the chief beneficiaries of the Cotton Bale Trusts of his State.

"The Democratic Convention that was just been held in New York condemned the Ice Trust, and at the very head of the leaders, Mr. Van Wyck, and Mr. Croker, and Corporation Counsel Whalen, and Mr. Guggenheimer, all of them, not only had stock in it, but their lawyers were fighting at every step the Republican Attorney General's efforts to dissolve this trust. The courts have not decided the question yet, and we do not know whether that trust can be dissolved. What I want to call your attention to is the fact that we have not made extravagant professions, but are doing our best to dissolve the trust that Mr. Croker and his lieutenants, through their lawyers, are fighting so hard at every step to save, and that in New York State the Democratic leaders who have publicly denounced trusts at the same time have had private ownership in them. I think you see the point I have made.

QUESTION OF REMEDY.

"As things are now only the States can deal effectively with corporations. That brings up great difficulties owing to the inter-traffic between States. We have got to have a Constitutional amendment to give the National Government proper power. Last June a Constitutional amendment was introduced in Congress which would give the Nation full power to deal with trusts—to examine into them, to regulate them, to rescind their charters and suppress them in common with other corporations; to do whatever seemed wise. That measure received the vote of every Republican but two, and against it was cast every Democratic vote save four. Now, I ask you, and I think I have a right to ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied, and has not been done by our antagonists. 'By their fruits shall ye know them,' and I ask you to look at the actual Democratic thistles and not take into account the imaginary figs they have promised to pluck from these thistles."

Gov. Roosevelt's first speech was made at Eldorado, Kan. People of the town and adjoining country assembled at the station to hear a five-minute address. Eureka was the next stop.

At Iola Gov. Roosevelt spoke for a few moments from the rear platform of the car. He said:

"It is with peculiar pleasure that I am able to stop and extend a word of greeting to you in Iola, the town that gave to the honor roll of the United States as gallant a soldier as ever wore a uniform, Gen. Funston. I fail to see how in this town there can be any man to fight against the honor of the United States flag."

Here a shout for Bryan was heard. Cries of "Put him out!" and shouts for McKinley were made. Mr. Roosevelt continued:

"No. Let him shout for Bryan and Aguinaldo until he is black in the face, but, for Heaven's sake, do not let him mention Gen. Funston in connection with either."

At Cherryvale the Governor spoke from a stand. He said that the Republican Party stood for the equal rights of all mankind, while the opponents of the Republican Party were invoking the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence as applied to the Tagalo bandits on the other side of the world, while they fail to apply that doctrine to fellow countrymen of ours whose skins are dark, in North Carolina and Alabama.

At Chanute, Parsons, Cherokee, Weir City, Pittsburg, Pleasanton, Paola, and Olathe short stops were made, and at some places where no stops at all were made considerable crowds assembled on the platforms of the stations to cheer the train as it passed.

At Fort Scott, Kan., Gov. Roosevelt addressed a meeting for three-quarters of an hour, dwelling upon the questions of militarism, imperialism, and expansion. At one point in his more than ordinary impassioned address he exclaimed:

"I feel as if I were approaching a crusade. I do not feel as if this were an ordinary political contest. I feel that I have a right to appeal to the manhood of every American as we appealed to it in the days of the civil war. I ask you to stand with us for the sake of the orderly liberty which is the cornerstone of this Republic and for the sake of preserving the material prosperity which we have now attained."

NO ANSWER FROM VAN WYCK?

William J. Youngs, secretary to Gov. Roosevelt, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He said he had received no notice of a receipt of Mayor Van Wyck's answer in the Ice Trust case. Mr. Youngs said that he did not know whether Attorney General Davies had or not.

VICTOR DEMOCRATS EXPLAIN.

Disavow Responsibility, but Fiercely Attack Senator Wolcott.

VICTOR, Col., Sept. 29.—The Teller County Democratic County Convention and the Democratic Club of Victor have adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

"Whereas, Gov. Roosevelt and party were not received in Victor with the tolerance and courtesy due to the Governor of a sister State; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Victor, in convention assembled, condemn the spirit of intolerance and discourtesy exhibited on that occasion, and disavow all responsibility for the disturbance of the speakers in a public hall and for the subsequent violence indulged by members of the Republican Marching Club; further,

"Resolved, That we also deplore the folly that induced the Republicans of Colorado to provoke disorder by bringing Gov. Roosevelt to this city under the auspices of the cordially detested traitor and renegade, Senator Edward O. Wolcott."

GOLD IN DENVER STREETS.

Well Diggers Strike Ore Running $1,000 to the Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 29.—While drilling for artesian water in the alley between the Federal Building and Post Office and the Tabor Grand Opera House to-day, the drill entered a body of iron pyrites, which disclosed unmistakable showings of gold in large quantities. Old miners in the throng that gathered pronounced the specimens to be of the richest "peacock" gold. The scene of the discovery is within fifty feet of Sixteenth Street, the main thoroughfare of the city, and by a singular travesty of fate the rich ore was found under the Opera House built by ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, who won and lost millions in the mines of Colorado, dying almost penniless.

Samples of the rock are now in the hands of assayers, who will determine whether the sinking of shafts in the heart of Denver will be advisable or not. Mining experts pronounce the ore value at $1,000 per ton. Adjoining property owners are naturally interested and are consulting lawyers as to the mining rights of urban property holders. If the ore body proves to be large, there is little doubt that sinking of shafts will begin immediately, as is done in the streets of Carbonate Camp of Leadville at the present day.

BOLD ROBBERY IN NOME.

Thieves Secure Gold Dust Amounting to $10,500.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 29.—The steamship Ohio, arriving to-day from Nome, brings news that the largest and boldest robbery yet perpetrated in Nome occurred on the night of Sept. 19, when thieves sawed through the floor of the Alaska Commercial Company's warehouse and seized gold dust amounting to $10,500. So quietly did the robbers work that the watchman in the building did not hear them.

There is no clue to their identity and little probability that they will be captured. The dust stolen was kept in an old safe in the company's main office, where its banking and auditing business was conducted. There was another safe containing much larger quantities of dust, but it was not touched, being more securely locked.

Returned passengers say Nome contains so many disappointed and desperate men that no man's life is safe if he is known to have much money on his person.

NEW WAGE SCALE FOR CARNEGIE'S

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—A change in the wages of the 15,000 employes of the Carnegie Steel Company is likely to be made and a new scale prepared to go into effect on Jan. 1. Under an agreement made in 1895 either side must give notice on Oct. 1 if it is desired to terminate the existing scale. To-day the following notice was posted at the various mills of the company:

"Notice is hereby given that, should conditions demand, this company desires to terminate its wage agreement as of Dec. 31, 1900.

"[Signed] CARNEGIE STEEL CO.,
"C. M. SCHWAB, President."

Since the present agreement was made, in 1895, the wages of the employes of the Carnegie Steel Company have been advanced about 25 per cent. Both the skilled and unskilled workmen employed by this company are affected by the agreement. The skilled men have a sliding scale. At the Edgar Thomson Steel Rail Works the wages are based upon the selling price of steel rails. This year the men have received the highest wages ever paid at a steel mill. Under the new price of rails there will be a reduction.

WENT ON LOADING BURNING SHIP.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Fire broke out at 4 o'clock this morning in the third hatch of the big steamship American, one of the West India and Pacific Company's fleet lying in the river at the head of Cleste Street, and burned furiously nearly all day.

Four firemen were overcome by the smoke and heat, and were revived with difficulty.

There were 35,000 bushels of wheat, many oak logs, and 2,000 bales of cotton in the third hatch. Aboard the vessel there are 104,000 bushels of wheat, five cars of logs, 670 barrels of soap, 250 barrels of resin, and 10,000 bales of cotton.

Notwithstanding the fierceness and the destructiveness of the blaze in the third hatch, so confident were the officers of the superior construction of the ship that the loading of the forward hatches was not abandoned, and all day the stevedores and cotton screwmen worked away putting more cargo in that portion of the hold.

Six hours after the fire started the work of breaking out the cotton in the rear hold was begun, and the unique spectacle was presented of two large gangs of men, one fore and the other aft, working at cross purposes. The fire and water loss will be heavy. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A New Train to Chicago via New York Central. Leaves Grand Central Station 2:00 P. M., arrives Chicago 7:45 P. M. next day. Elegant parlor, and dining cars.—Adv.

Apples Delicious. Gravenstein, Alexander, Duchess, Wolfe River, delicious aroma, highly flavored, rich. An individual product. Grower of Apples, 49 Wall St.—Adv.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN DEAD

Succumbs to an Operation at His Home in Brooklyn.

Well-Known Lawyer and Political Economist Was Seized with His Fatal Illness While in Paris.

Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known lawyer, political economist, and single tax advocate, died at 9:20 o'clock last night at his home, 176 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Mr. Shearman returned from Europe on Sept. 21, ill, and had been confined to his bed since that time. Dr. William M. Hutchinson, the family physician, found that Mr. Shearman was suffering from an abscess of the left kidney, and a surgical operation was decided upon as necessary.

The operation was performed about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Dr. Hutchinson and Dr. Foote of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Manhattan. Mr. Shearman bore up well, and the physicians were, for a time, hopeful of his surviving it. About 6 o'clock, however, he began to sink rapidly, and it was seen that the end was near.

With Mr. Shearman at the time of his death were his wife, Mrs. Ella Shearman; Mrs. Shearman's sister, Miss Partridge, and a niece of Mrs. Shearman, Mrs. H. D. Gue of Brooklyn.

A short time before the operation was performed upon Mr. Shearman, S. V. White, Treasurer of Plymouth Church, with which Mr. Shearman was so long and so prominently connected, called at the house. Mr. Shearman talked to Mr. White and asked him if he thought the operation would be painful. Mr. White replied that he did not think it would be.

"Well," said Mr. Shearman, slowly, "I suppose it will not matter if I wake up on the other side."

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, and Mr. White were informed of Mr. Shearman's death as soon as it occurred, and they went at once to the Shearman residence.

The news of Mr. Shearman's death soon spread around on Brooklyn Heights, where he had lived so long, and it caused general sorrow, particularly among the members of Plymouth Church. It is very probable that some action with regard to the death of Mr. Shearman will be taken by the church to-day. It was said that the announcement as to the funeral would be made this evening.

Mr. Shearman was stricken with his fatal illness while in Paris, and was at once brought home. He went abroad in May, and had been traveling with Mrs. Shearman.

Thomas Gaskell Shearman was born in Birmingham, England, in 1834. When nine years old he came to New York with his parents. At the age of thirteen he left school and began to earn his own living, continuing his studies at home under the supervision of his mother. In 1857 Mr. Shearman moved to Brooklyn, and two years later was admitted to the practice of law in Kings County.

AUTHOR OF BOOKS ON LAW.

Even before becoming a lawyer he was engaged as the editor of a legal journal, and was the author of several valuable text books. He was associated with A. A. Redfield of the New York bar in the authorship of a treatise on the law of negligence. The first edition of this work appeared in 1869, and a number of other editions have followed.

Although this was the first text book on the subject, and several other works of the same character have appeared since, it is still regarded as a leading authority in negligence law. Mr. Shearman was also the author of a text book on practice. As Secretary of the Code Commission of the State of New York he prepared the whole of the "Book of Forms" in 1861, and in 1865 most of that part of the Civil Code that relates to obligations and kindred subjects.

Up to the time he was twenty-five years old Mr. Shearman worked in a dry goods store. He was dissatisfied with his occupation, and told Dr. Lyman Abbott so. At this time Dr. Abbott was a lawyer practicing with his brother, Austin Abbott, and he invited young Shearman to study in his office. Out of this connection grew a lifelong friendship.

In 1868 he became a partner of David Dudley Field. Mr. Field had done something which aroused the enmity of the bar generally, and Mr. Shearman undertook his defense. Mr. Field heard of this, and invited Shearman to visit him. During the visit the partnership was arranged.

Later John W. Sterling became a member of the firm. From the outset they were most successful. They were retained to take entire charge of the legal business of the Erie Railway Company and handled the vast amount of litigation in which the company was involved in such a manner as to attract the attention of financiers all over the country. To Mr. Shearman was assigned the office work of the firm.

In 1873 he and Mr. Sterling formed a new firm by themselves. The new firm was retained to defend Jay Gould and his associates in more than 100 damage suits growing out of the gold panic of 1869, for which Gould and the others were held responsible. The defendants were successful in every instance.

The most noteworthy litigation in which Mr. Shearman was engaged was the famous suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Beecher and Mr. Shearman had long been fast friends, and had worked together in the anti-slavery movement.

The firm of Shearman & Sterling became the attorneys of record in the case, and Mr. Beecher intrusted the selection of counsel and the entire conduct of the trial to Mr. Shearman. Six months were consumed in the presentation of the case to the court. Of late years Mr. Shearman had devoted himself entirely to the management of large estates and trust funds in the care of his firm.

In politics Mr. Shearman was a Republican from the organization of the party until the campaign of 1884, when he, in company with Mr. Beecher and other prominent members of Plymouth Church, supported Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. He remained with the Democratic Party afterward until 1896, when he opposed the election of Bryan and supported the ticket of the Gold Democrats.

Although he disapproved of the course of the Administration in the Philippines, he expressed the belief that it would be impossible for him to vote for Mr. Bryan, and said that he intended to avoid politics entirely this year.

ADVOCATE OF FREE TRADE.

Long ago he became convinced that the doctrine of protection was false, and became an advocate of absolute free trade. He was also a convert to the taxation theories of Henry George, and spent a great deal of time lecturing on the subject. He was a close personal friend of Henry George, and was one of the group of men who made it possible for him to lecture in Brooklyn.

Mr. Shearman said, in telling the incident, that perhaps the greatest disappointment he had experienced was when Mr. George made his first appearance as an orator. After speaking for fifteen minutes Mr. George repeated himself and seemed to lose the thread of his argument. He then gave no promise of the great power he afterward displayed.

Mr. Shearman's interest in economics did not end with his advocacy of the single tax. He was founder of the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club, and held membership in the Reform Club of New York, the National Civic Club, the Brooklyn Democratic Club, Hamilton Club, and other kindred organizations.

At the outbreak of the Boer war Mr. Shearman surprised those who knew him by his active support of the British. He frequently in the Plymouth Church prayer meetings arraigned the Boers and praised the policy of the British in Africa. So strongly did he feel in the matter that he resigned his membership in the Manhattan Single Tax Club when that organization adopted resolutions of sympathy for the Boers.

His connection with Plymouth Church is well known. He was for many years one of the Trustees of the church, and for the past ten years was Superintendent of the Sunday school. It was Mr. Shearman who caused the congregation to call both Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Hillis.

A story which illustrates Mr. Shearman's generous character is told by one of his associates in Plymouth Church. Just before he became Superintendent he was told that the room in which the Sunday school met was inadequate and should be enlarged. He directed that the necessary alterations be made and the bills sent to him. The work cost him $10,000.

This, as well as many other deeds of benevolence on his part, he disliked others to hear of. Many young men would never have had the advantage of the college education he himself was denied had it not been for his generosity.

While Mr. Shearman was coming home on the Kaiser Friedrich two weeks ago the great storm of September struck the ship. While taking in the awnings three of the crew were very seriously injured. Mr. Shearman, who was then confined to his stateroom by the illness which has ended in his death, heard of the accident, and at once suggested that a subscription be taken up for the benefit of the injured men, starting it himself. More than $500 was realized.

THE CAMPANIA OVERDUE.

Cunard Liner Over 24 Hours Behind Time—Shipping Men Think She Has Been Delayed by Gales.

The Cunard liner Campania, Captain Walker, which was due here Friday night from Liverpool, had not been sighted at one o'clock this morning. She was then over twenty-four hours overdue.

The Campania left Queenstown last Sunday, and to equal her best time of 5 days 9 hours and 6 minutes was due at the Lightship at 5:21 P. M. on Friday. Her delay is thought by shipping men to be due to the heavy gales which incoming vessels have reported on the Atlantic for the past week, and they do not regard it as sufficient to cause uneasiness for a vessel like the Campania.

There is the possibility that her delay is due to a partial derangement of her machinery, and it may have occurred in the early part of the voyage, as the Cunard liner is frequently sighted by the American liner, and the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday nine hours behind her record time after a stormy passage, had no report of the Campania on her log.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST INSANE.

Woman Doctor Becomes Mentally Deranged After Her Conversion.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—Lillian E. Abbott, M. D., a well-known physician of this city, is confined at the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane under treatment for confirmed and dangerous melancholia, which began to show itself shortly after she embraced the teachings of Christian Science and relinquished the practice of her profession.

Miss Abbott is a native of this city and about thirty years of age. She was graduated from the local high school at the head of her class, and then studied medicine in Boston. Securing the degree of M. D., she returned to her home here, and spent a year in a hospital as a nurse, seeking practical experience. Then she began the practice of her profession at her home in Chapel Street, and was soon numbered among the most able of the city's practitioners. Her mother meanwhile had become a devotee of Christian Science, and through her influence the daughter was led to a belief in the same doctrine.

When Miss Abbott became a Christian Scientist she declared it was not consistent for her to continue the practice of medicine. She therefore took down her sign and refused to prescribe for any more patients. Soon afterward she began to show signs of the melancholia which has resulted in her being taken to the asylum.

SCHOONER BUILDING IN MAINE.

Some Five-Masters on Stocks—Wages Good at the Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 29.—Shipbuilding has been brisk in Maine all Summer, and now there is a good demand for large schooners, which continue to be the favorite type of vessel in the coastwise trade, and some large contracts have lately been taken. At Bucksport, McKay & Dix, the New York builders, have launched one four-master this year and have two more on the stocks, one of which is to be launched about Oct. 10 and the other in December. This firm has decided, when the yard has been cleared, to build two more large schooners, which, like the three built this year, will be engaged in the cryolite trade between Greenland and Philadelphia. At Camden, H. M. Bean, who in August launched the six-masted schooner George W. Wells, 2,750 tons, has a 2,100-ton five-master on the stocks, also a four-master, and has signed a contract to build a five-master of about 2,300 tons.

At Rockland, two fine vessels have been launched this year, and a large five-master is now on the stocks. At Waldoboro, George L. Welt has a five-master of 2,000 tons on the stocks, and has taken the contract to build for the same owner, William M. Palmer of Boston, a five-master of 2,100 tons. At Bath, two large steel ships, several barges, a cruiser for the United States Navy, and some big schooners are now building. The next launching will be that of the six-masted schooner Eleanor A. Percy, 2,700 tons, from the yard of Percy & Small, about Oct. 10, to be followed about Oct. 15 by a four-master from the New England Company's yards. Wages are good in all yards, and at Bath men are in demand. The year's new tonnage is likely to amount to 75,000 tons net register, or 50 per cent. more than the output of 1899.

BOSTON MAN'S MEMORY FAILS.

Arrested in Metuchen as Insane, He Is Wanted for Alleged Theft.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Locked in a cell at the county jail here is J. C. Risteen of Boston, who was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1887. He was committed to have his sanity examined into. Sheriff Barclay ascertained that the Boston authorities have been looking for the man for nearly three weeks, wanting him to answer a charge of stealing $500.

Risteen on Monday was brought here from Metuchen, where he had been wandering about for nearly a week, and seemed unable to tell his name. After he had been in jail a day he said he was J. C. Risteen, and that his brother, Fred S. Risteen, kept the Copley Square Hotel in Boston. Sheriff Barclay wrote to the brother, who turned the matter over to Chief of Police Watts of that city. Chief Watts telegraphed to hold the man, as he had been employed as a clerk by George I. Robinson of 200 Washington Street, Boston, and on Sept. 10 was supposed to have stolen $500 from Mr. Robinson.

When seen at the jail to-day Risteen had just heard of the charge of larceny against him, and was in a highly nervous state, thought to be the result of some drug or of unusual dissipation.

He admitted having been employed by Mr. Robinson, but said that he had worked for him only a few days, and did not remember a thing. "I went to sleep in Boston and woke up here," he said. "I don't remember taking any money."

He said that he was perfectly willing to go back to Boston and answer any charge made against him.

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Where Fleets the Hudson River, there runs the New York Central; through the most delightful region in America. Fare 2 cents per mile.

COLER ATTACKS BOSSES

Stanchfield and Mackey Address Buffalo's Democratic Meeting.

DESPOTISM OF CORRUPTION

Remedy for Trusts—Duties of the State—Republicans and the Ramapo Scandal.

BUFFALO, Sept. 29.—At the City Convention Hall to-night, which was filled by an audience of 3,000, John B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for Governor; Bird S. Coler of New York, and H. L. Chapman of Columbus, Ohio, addressed the most important meeting that has yet taken place in the Democratic campaign of Erie County.

Senator William F. Mackey, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, presided over the meeting as its Chairman. National Committeeman Norman E. Mack of Buffalo called the meeting to order and announced the selection of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor as Chairman.

THE POLITICAL

they can to avoid it. Their candidate for Governor has even declared himself in favor of municipal ownership of water in language which leaves little to be desired. But the Governor of the State of New York is not the Legislature, and the Ramapo situation is such that unless the Legislature shall initiate and pass appropriate legislation the people will continue indefinitely to be threatened by the greed of this rascally corporation, even though the Governor might bestow his personal smile of beneficent approval upon each and every suggested plan for relief. Can the people expect relief from a Republican Legislature? The Ramapo job is a Republican job, and the control and management of that company and the ownership of its stock is in the hands of Republican politicians.

"The Democratic Party of the State, if not of the city, is free from the stain of the Ramapo scandal; the Republican Party has been identified with it by the unerring finger of public scorn. Our candidate for Governor has expressed himself upon this issue clearly, frankly, satisfactorily. With a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature the people may confidently await relief from this incubus.

"That corrupt and dangerous monopoly has been scotched, not killed. It is to-day an issue in this campaign that concerns every municipality and every citizen of the State of New York. If the Ramapo Water Company can establish the precedent of corporate monopoly of municipal utilities by the aid of political favor, no right of the people of this State will be secure. As Governors cannot legislate, the voters who should preserve the rights of the people should see to it that every person elected to the Legislature this year is pledged to preserve the rights of all the people against unscrupulous corporations. There can be no greater issue in a campaign. The Ramapo Water Company is merely a sample of what we may expect so long as legislation is controlled by corporations or by the men who profit by legislating to order.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE.

"Whatever the State creates it should either supervise or control. Government was created for the protection of all, and not that the representatives of the people should barter away the public rights and utilities in perpetuity.

"Every corporation should have a definite period of existence, and the right of renewal should rest with the State, and not with those in interest. Business that requires secrecy of management and manipulation of securities is not entitled to the protection of the State, and should be refused corporate powers.

"No corporation should be allowed to issue securities except for actual value, and these should not be placed upon the public market until the end at least of one actual business year, and then only after public reports by certified accountants under employment of the State and bearing its seal. This is to check stock-jobbing, and to foster legitimate business and investment, and also to provide definite information upon which to base assessment and taxation.

"No one corporation should be allowed to purchase stock in another corporation. Two-thirds of the trusts in existence have been created by one corporation buying the stock of another. Should some means be devised to prevent the absorption of a corporation by another, either by complete and voluntary consolidation or by gradual secret purchase of stock, with the view of eventual control, an efficacious prevention against the future growth of an already unhealthy industrial condition will have been found.

"Places of business and location of factories should be named at time of incorporation, and no removal of same should be allowed without the consent of the State. This to prevent the destruction of communities and for the protection of employes who have invested their savings in homes contiguous to factories, and in many cases upon the recommendation of employers.

"From its beginning the accounts of every corporation obtaining a charter privilege from a State Government should be open at all times to examination and regulation by properly appointed public officers. Chartered companies should be compelled to confine their investments and development to the legal and proper conduct of the business for which they were created, and for the prosecution of which they have received from the Government special privileges and powers.

"Our present system of laws puts a premium upon stock jobbing. Recent developments in trust stocks put emphatic emphasis on this danger, so long pointed out by political economists. We have had many instances of late where officials of trusts, holding only a small interest, have run the business of their concerns in the interest of stock speculation, instead of legitimate development. Mills have been shut down and men thrown out of work simply to affect prices on the Exchange.

"The abuse of the privileges derived from the people by these favored combines merits severe punishment, and necessary legislation for such purpose is clearly within the scope of the legislative power of the State.

CORRUPT POLITICS.

"My friends and fellow-Democrats, we need not look to Cathay or an Eastern archipelago for signs of departure from the principles of government laid down by the founders of this Republic. We can find those signs in the City of Albany, or in Broadway or Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York. There can be no imperialism and no despotism more repugnant to the true spirit of an independent people than the despotism of corruption in politics and the imperialism of corporate power in legislation. When in State or Nation corporate representatives without authority or commission from the people can say to the Legislature, Legislate for this corporation and against the right of the people, shall we boast of our independence? When one can say to the representatives of 700,000 voters, This is your platform, there are your candidates, shall we bewail the fate of an inferior subject-people thousands of miles away while we merely bow to the nearer and harsher despotism?

"When a corporation existing only by political favor can imperil the most important right of the people of the greatest city of the State, what municipality is safe? In the corruption and commercialism of unscrupulous politics the greed of gain is the supreme influence. The rights of the people are merely pawns in the game to be set aside at the will of the master player.

"In this campaign the Democrats of the State of New York have issues and opportunities that should arm them to the action of free and independent citizens. You cannot reform the despotism of corrupt politics by writing paramount issues in a platform. You must arouse the good citizenship that will elect only honest and independent men to office and will command and enforce honest and independent service in public life. That should at all times be the paramount issue if we are to have good government and legislation that is not given free to a favored corporation or sold to the highest bidder.

"We have the issue of trusts, no mistake about that, and the worst trust in existence, the most dangerous that can exist, is a combination of unscrupulous politicians to thwart the will of parties and usurp the power of the people. Wherever there is an illegal trust or a corporate interest holding a perpetual franchise for a public utility that is the property of the people, you will find that combination closely allied with the commercial end of politics. Government should be able to regulate and control whatever it creates, and that ability will be maintained, that right sacredly guarded, so long as Government remains in the hands of the people and the men in the public service are honest. When men seek through the public service and the combination of political power short roads to wealth, the favors of Government will be sold to aggregated capital and the illegal trusts will flourish unrestrained. With such an issue clearly before the public the result should not be in doubt. The way to destroy trusts is to destroy the political power that protects them, to substitute honesty for commercialism in politics, to make the will of the people superior to the order of any man. Combinations of capital and industry may be legal and beneficial to a State under proper restrictions and regulations, but there never was an honest political trust that paid dividends in cash or favors of government. We know what a political trust in control of the State government can do. We have seen the expenses of the State increased, fraud in public work unpunished, the most vital interests of municipalities threatened, public utilities and public property bartered for political favor, legislation bought and sold, and the will of a few superior to the law. The time has come when the honest voters of the State of New York can afford to subordinate all other issues to the one great question of freedom from political oligarchy. Make the paramount issue your right to honest and independent government.

In introducing Mr. Stanchfield Mr. Mackey said: "At the Democratic Convention it was decided to select a man for the nomination for Governor who was without any question the strongest candidate suggested."

JOHN B. STANCHFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Stanchfield was received with tumultuous applause. He said:

"The Democratic Party of to-day, as it has in the past, favors territorial expansion, but wherever we go, to the land of the tropics or the land of eternal snow, the Constitution must go with the flag. We do not accept for that policy now inaugurated which takes within our protecting embrace millions of people, aliens in blood, whom we can never look upon as brothers, and as to whom the Constitution is a dead letter. We should at the threshold have a positive understanding from our point of view as to what is meant by imperialism, the paramount issue of the campaign. It stands for the introduction of a line of policy into our National affairs, the logical sequence of which, if carried to its utmost limitation, would be the conversion of the Republic into an empire.

"No one believes that if Mr. McKinley were to be chosen a second time for President that we should during his incumbency be called upon to address or salute him as King William the First. But the war of conquest waged in the Philippines upon men we had theretofore armed and treated as allies, and for whose capacity for self-government Admiral Dewey had so eloquently vouched, has led to the belief that we have broken away from our ancient moorings.

"The acquisition of far-away lands not fit for citizens, guarded by standing armies, whose maintenance comes from us in taxes, the quadrupling of our army, the forced and unnatural construction placed upon our Constitution to embrace them with our power, point a startling moral, an innovation that makes those of us who love the Republic of Washington and Patrick Henry of Jefferson and of Lincoln cry out a halt upon our National policy. Such is imperialism—the policy that makes for subject peoples and puts the dollar above the man.

"The building of the Nation from its cornerstone has been the policy of territorial expansion, for which Democracy stands. We favor the incorporation into the Union of lands and peoples, be they far or near, who are fit by birth or acquirement for American citizenship, and who give their consent thereto. We would build up a trade and maintain a power the wide world around that should secure to American enterprise the open door. It does not require the subjugation of Mohammedans and Buddhists or the establishment over them of a colonial government to obtain this result."

ON ORGANIZED LABOR.

"Owing to the criticism from unfriendly sources that has been made upon my public record with reference to labor, I have this to say: That never, at any time, or in any place, have I made any remark reflecting in any way upon organized labor. I have followed the law as a profession, and in the strife and combat incident to it have made both friends and enemies. While in public life in every instance where honest labor has sought indorsement at my hands I have given it, and my vote so shows in the legislative records of the State. I have favored in my speech of acceptance and now support the passage of an Employers' Liability bill. There is no valid, existing reason why such a measure should not be enacted; it would be fair to both employer and employe, and much needless litigation avoided."

Mr Stanchfield then took up the question of monopolies and trusts, asserting that the passive indifference of the Republican Administration, both National and State, was directly responsible for their growth.

"Belittling the question by sarcastic allusions to individuals in the Democratic Party will not be accepted as a sufficient answer as to which party is responsible for the growth of these trusts and monopolies. The Democratic Party is so unalterably determined in its stand to curtail the avarice and greed of monopolies that, irrespective of whom it might reach, and regardless of whose interests might be affected, the State Convention at Saratoga set in express phrase, even upon the Ice Trust, its condemnatory stamp of disapproval.

DR. CADMAN FOR McKINLEY.

He Says the Question Is One of Measures, Not of Men.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman delivered a ten-minute address on William Jennings Bryan at the Metropolitan Temple last night. While saying that it was not in his province to advise his congregation how to vote, he declared himself in favor of Mr. McKinley for President. He praised Bryan's character as a man, but said that the question to be decided at the coming election was one of measures, not of men.

A large audience listened to Dr. Cadman's speech and applauded enthusiastically when he declared himself in favor of the Republican ticket—on one occasion so enthusiastically that the speaker was forced to remind his hearers that they were in a sacred edifice and ask them to moderate their demonstrations.

"I do not choose to make my conscience a football to be kicked about between the two parties," said Dr. Cadman, "but still I think it the duty of every intelligent American citizen to take an interest in the politics of his country."

The speaker said that he had made a careful study of Bryan ever since his nomination for the Presidency four years ago.

"At that time," he said, "he thrust himself upon an unwilling party by a wonderful speech. Since then he has been assailed by the abuse which always meets a new man. Lincoln was abused just as Bryan has been, and we must consider him not in the light of what his friends or his enemies say about him, but from his general record. Bryan is a man with wonderful ability as an orator. Ability like that of a clergyman, who preached in this city not long ago, and who, although not deeply learned in theology or the sciences, attracted tremendous audiences. Bryan is a man of great integrity, but not of great thinking powers. He is sincere, disingenuous, and upright, and there is no blot on his reputation, either as a father, husband, or man. The same may be said of McKinley, and those of you who remember the filthy Blaine-Cleveland campaign should thank God for this.

"Bryan is very near to the popular heart, and is keen enough to take advantage of the apologetic attitude of Republican politicians during the present campaign. But I want to say that I don't think that his election will be for the good of the country. I want to see McKinley elected."

Dr. Cadman was interrupted by a loud burst of applause.

"Bryan argues brilliantly," he continued, "but not convincingly. Four years ago he made the mistake of predicting disaster for the country. If the past four years have been years of disaster I want some more of it. Prophecies of disaster are a cheap argument and not a very good one.

"As for expansion, I don't see why the benefits this Government confers upon the people should be confined within any fixed geographical limits. That argument about the consent of the people governed is not a good one. We have to limit liberty sometimes, in order to preserve civilization. The Democratic Party, which wants freedom for Aguinaldo, won't let the colored men vote in the Southern States.

"Bryan can't be elected, but there will be a close conflict. Hanna would help the cause of McKinley along if he did not make himself so prominent in the campaign. He's not liked by the people because there's a suspicion attached to him.

"Croker's the man that amuses me most. He's sitting on the tub of money he has gotten from the people, giving fatherly advice to the young men of the country. Hitherto he has only appeared as a public plunderer. We are between two evils—Croker and Platt.

Dick eats the fat,
Tom eats the lean,
And between them both they lick the platter clean.

"I respect Bryan because he stuck to his silver doctrine even when he must have known that it was repulsive to the people. I think he has defeated himself by it."

Dr. Cadman summarized the character of Bryan as follows:

"Bryan is more eloquent than sagacious, he has more ideas than experience, he is a man of theories, not conditions. He is eloquent, honest, and able, however, and the very fact that so young a man as himself has been nominated and voted for as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States shows that conditions are not as bad as he has painted them."

Court Gives a Man Two Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 29.—William Blaisdell, a professional wrestler, finds himself in possession of two wives by decree of court. A divorce was granted him from his first wife. He remarried and this morning the decree of divorce in the first case was set aside. The order of the court not only annuls the first marriage, but casts a cloud upon the second marriage. The decision presents a very difficult legal problem.

Zinc Strike at Piasa Creek, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

EDWARDSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 29.—What bids fair to become a Joplin, Mo., mining excitement has broken out on Piasa Creek, in the western part of this county. Valuable deposits of zinc have been found. Prospectors are crowding in and leasing land. Cornfields and meadows are being transformed into tenanted towns. Many have just leased sixty acres of the farm of a St. Louis syndicate, and other large estates have representations anything but pure leases.

MR. BRYAN IN MINNESOTA

Makes Nine Speeches to Farmers at Various Points.

DISCUSSES SENATOR HANNA

Accuses the Republicans of Using the Negro Question for Campaign Purposes.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Sept. 29.—Mr. Bryan to-day visited the valley of the Red River of the North, traversing this rich agricultural section from Wahpeton to Grafton, and, turning from Grafton to Grand Forks, then started eastward and reached this place to-night. He made nine speeches again to-day.

The first stop was made at the little town of Hankinson, and from that point on there was speaking at intervals throughout the entire day and till almost 10 o'clock to-night. The speeches were generally addressed to farmers, and Mr. Bryan spoke to them as a farmer.

Mr. Bryan reached Fargo, N. D., at 10 A. M., and made there the principal speech of the day. He spoke to a large audience, dwelling especially upon what he designated a "tendency in this country to imitate England." He said:

"My attention has been called to another imitation of English methods. It will be remembered that the Republican Party in order to meet the protest which the Porto Rican bill aroused offered to give back to the people the taxes which had been collected from them. This was paraded before the public as an act of great benevolence, and yet it was an act in imitation of the action of the English Government in dealing with the American colonists.

"On Page 2604 of Volume 7 of the 'World's Great Orations,' will be found a protest read in the American Congress in 1774 by Mr. Jay, who had been appointed to prepare an address to the people of Great Britain. It was approved by Congress on the 21st day of October of that year.

"From this it will be seen that the English Government, in order to silence complaint, provided that the revenue collected in America should be expended in America for its protection and defense. The Republicans, who have never by their votes indorsed imperialism or the colonial idea, should be alarmed at the constant tendency of the Republican Party to abandon American doctrines and substitute European ideas. When the Republicans tell you that the money question is more important than any other they stamp their own policies as dollar-mark policies, and confess themselves unable to see around a dollar, no matter if human rights stand beyond the dollar.

"But," he continued, "if the money question was paramount, the Republican Party would not be able to defend its position."

Mr. Bryan then traced, from his standpoint, the history of the Republican Party's transition from a bimetallic party to a gold standard party. He declared that the entire transformation had not occurred until the Philadelphia Convention, when a Wall Street platform was substituted for the President's platform.

THE ICE TRUST.

While speaking on the trusts, Mr. Bryan said, among other things:

"Whenever any Republican tries to answer your anti-trust argument by telling you there is an Ice Trust in New York, I want you to tell him that the New York Ice Trust is a State affair, and not an inter-State affair. The people of New York are the people to suffer. Every Director of the company is a Republican, and the Governor of the State is a Republican, and instead of staying at home and destroying the Ice Trust, he travels through the West making speeches."

Upon the Philippine question Mr. Bryan said:

"If you think the Filipinos are fighting against our authority over there merely because I am a candidate for President, I answer that the Cubans struggled for thirty years when I was not a candidate for President. The colonists fought for independence over 100 years ago, and my name had not even been heard of. No; it was not Democracy, nor my candidacy that placed in the heart of the Filipino the hatred for foreign domination."

While Mr. Bryan was discussing the status of the Filipinos, some one in the crowd asked:

"How about the negroes?"

This question aroused the speaker and he answered warmly, saying that the Republicans never wanted to discuss the race question except in campaign times. "If you will look at the Sulu treaty," he said, "you will not have a chance to talk about the negroes during the campaign. I do not know of a purer piece of hypocrisy than the hypocrisy of the Republican who defends the Sulu treaty and condemns the amendments in the Southern States.

"The Republican Party has taken the negro for thirty years to an office door and then tied him on the outside. The negro has bestowed Presidents on the Republican Party—and the Republican Party has given to the negro janitorships in return."

STRAW BALLOTS ON TRAINS.

Trend Toward Mr. McKinley Shown by One Man's Canvass.

The straw-ballot man is at work, and he has been operating on trains on the various railroads in the interior of the State. He has neglected the parlor car and given preference to the every-day car and smoker.

John C. Graham of 303 East Eighty-sixth Street, who has given much time to the matter, says the trend of the voters toward McKinley is significant. In a report sent to the Republican State Committee he accounts for a smaller vote for Odell and Stanchfield as due to the fact that many of the travelers are not residents of this State. His canvass, according to the following table, shows a percentage of 77.5 for McKinley:

	McKinley.	Bryan.	Doubtful.	Odell.	Stanchfield.	Non-residents of New York State.
Sept. 10, 5 P. M. train, Albany-N.Y.C.	55	13	..	..	..	..
Sept. 17, Hoboken to Binghamton	41	7	7	20	2	20
Sept. 20, Bath to Binghamton	47	11	5	27	9	20
Sept. 20, Binghamton to Oxford	22	11	6	17	11	5
Sept. 21, Oxford to Utica	51	20	8	46	20	8
Sept. 21, Utica to Rome	28	6	1	25	6	2
Sept. 22, Rome to Utica	47	20	12	43	18	8
Sept. 22, Utica to Albany	71	18	8	51	18	18
Sept. 25, Albany to New York, Empire State Express	58	16	4	48	18	12
Totals	420	122	41	277	97	83

TO WASHINGTON BY CANOE.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 29.—The much-talked-of canoe voyage of Big Thunder (Frank Loring) and Peter Nicola, from Indian Island, Oldtown, to Washington, D. C., began on Thursday noon, at which time the two old Braves left Oldtown. They passed through Bangor at 4 P. M., and continued on their way down the Penobscot to the sea. Their departure from Oldtown was witnessed by the entire Indian and many of the white population, who loaded them down with gifts and wished them luck and a safe trip.

The voyagers took with them a tent, some cooking utensils, and a little food, also some relics of the once powerful Tarratines, which will be presented to President McKinley. They have been invited to stop at many lighthouses and other points along the coast, but, owing to the lateness of the season, they will waste no time on the way, but hasten to Washington. They are confident that their big war canoe will prove seaworthy in the Atlantic, as such craft have always been in the rough waters of Moosehead Lake. The return will probably be made by public conveyance.

A Sloop Reported Ashore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Superintendent of the Life Saving Service to-day received a telegram from Atlantic City saying that a sloop was ashore off Barnegat, and that a life saving crew had gone to the rescue. The name of the sloop was not given.

MR. COCKRAN IN CHICAGO

Addresses Over 12,000 People in the Coliseum.

"McKinley Making War to Take Territory"—Jefferson's Policy of Expansion Defined and Upheld.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—W. Bourke Cockran of New York, in opening his Western campaign itinerary here to-night, spoke to an audience that crowded the Coliseum, built to seat 12,000 persons. The speech was made under the auspices of the Anti-Imperialistic League, and attracted thousands who were unable to enter the auditorium. The crush at the doors when Mr. Cockran, accompanied by Mayor Harrison and others, arrived, was so great that scores of men and women fainted, and both Mr. Cockran and Chicago's Executive were jostled and half suffocated. United States Senator Jones and his wife were caught in the throng, and only by heroic efforts was Mrs. Jones rescued from injury.

Mr. Cockran arrived in Chicago at 4:30 P. M., and was escorted to the Auditorium Hotel by Mayor Harrison, R. E. Burke, and Ed M. Lahiff. At 6 P. M. he was entertained by the Iroquois Club at dinner, and at 8 o'clock, escorted by two bands, the Cook County Democratic Marching Club, city and county officials, and several hundred citizens, proceeded to the Coliseum. En route the speaker was cheered, his name being mingled with that of William Jennings Bryan. The marching clubs provided fireworks and other means of illumination all along the line of parade. Mr. Harrison introduced Mr. Cockran, who immediately began an attack on the expansionist policy of the Government. He said:

MR. COCKRAN'S SPEECH.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: We are told by our Republican adversaries that the issue of this campaign is the preservation of our National prosperity. I accept that issue. I go further and I say that on the results of this election depend not merely the prosperity of the American people, but the prosperity of the whole human race. I believe that Republicans and Democrats will concede that the establishment of this Republic was the most important contribution to human progress since the birth of Christianity. The benefit of this Republic to the human race was not the adoption of a written Constitution. It was not the distribution of the powers of this Government into various departments.

"Long before the convention met to deliberate, long before the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed in Philadelphia, Executives had administered Governments, Parliaments had adopted and Judges had interpreted laws. But never in the history of the race until the American people came together to frame the system under which they intended to live was a government established, not an infamous assumption of divine intervention, but upon the consent and on the will of the people to establish justice, to provide for the common welfare, and to preserve to the people and to their posterity the blessings of civil liberty.

"The fruits of that experiment have been visible all over the world. They have proved that the only sure pathway to prosperity is obedience to the moral law; that justice is the fountain of greatness, material, intellectual, and moral—a fountain that flows in ever increasing abundance among those who remain faithful to the source. That has been the one lesson which this country has proved; proved by every benefit which the human race had derived from it; proved by the fact that since this Republic was founded the peace of the world has been preserved, the well-being of this Nation has been advanced, industry everywhere has been made fruitful, the power of the human hand has been multiplied, the extent of human knowledge has been widened, and the boundary of human hopes has been amplified.

"And now we are asked to change this system of Government for a system such as other countries are every day discarding. We are asked to abandon these institutions, which are the supreme fruits of Christian civilization, embodying in themselves all that has been achieved for human rights since the doctrine of human equality was first preached on the shores of Lake Galilee, and we are asked to surrender. Not because there are any signs of impending failure, but because it has achieved the very plenitude of success. Surely this raises not merely the issue of American prosperity, but the issue of human progress.

IMPERIALISM AND MILITARISM.

"The Republican candidate offers us professions of morality which are the most unexceptionable. We find him shooting down people in the eastern islands and professing the utmost affection for them and the utmost regard for their prospects. He tells us that he is opposed to imperialism and yet he is seeking to establish a Government of arbitrary and unlimited powers. He affects to resent the assertion that he is introducing militarism into the United States, and yet we find the army has been quadrupled during his administration, and a policy established which will lead to further armament if it should be successful at the polls.

"Now, I have no disposition to charge the President of the United States with immorality or disloyalty. I prefer to think that he has fallen a victim to high-sounding and misguiding phrases which have often reconciled men of excellent disposition to very questionable transactions. In fact, I believe that it is a source of congratulation to the people of the United States everywhere that this campaign has been singularly free from all manner of personalities. I do not think I have ever known a political contest to be conducted on a higher plane of thoughtful discussion.

"Both parties are deeply concerned upon the questions before them. They are bitterly divided upon the issue, but I think they are both united in conceding the personal virtues of both the candidates. Now, I believe that this issue before the American people represents the attempt on one side to overthrow all that has made for human progress, and on the other an honest, enthusiastic determination to defend it.

"Stated in its very narrowest compass, the issue before the American people is the right of this Government to seize distant territory and govern it against the will of its inhabitants, not under our constitutional Government, but through office holders to be named by the President, who will administer their functions outside the Constitution and independently of its limits. Now I apprehend there can be no difference between a Republican and a Democrat as to the statement of the issue. Upon the one side the Republicans contend that inasmuch as the extra constitutional powers are to be exercised outside the United States, imperialism so far as this country is concerned is not an issue of this campaign, and they go on to say that even if it were dangerous they would still be bound to vote for it, because to defeat it by the election of the Democratic candidate would be to bring about a money panic, and that would be too great a price to pay for the security of Democratic institutions.

"Now to that the Democrats answer that such a policy would be a violation of the principles that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and that it would be infamous to repudiate in our hour of strength the principle we invoked in our hour of weakness. They contend, further, that despotic or arbitrary powers cannot be confided to officers of a republican government without endangering the integrity of democratic institutions. And, lastly, they contend that, since republican government is shown by the history of the world since the establishment of this Government to have been the fountain of the greatest prosperity that mankind has ever enjoyed, its preservation cannot endanger prosperity, but must contribute to its permanence and to its growth.

DEFINES IMPERIALISM.

"Imperialism is not expansion of our political system into new country. It is the erection in distant lands by this Government of another government wholly distinct from it and radically different from it, and therefore irresponsibly hostile to it. You may perceive this is expanding the scope of our Constitutional system, not the authority of our Government, but it is expanding the authority of our officeholders, expanding it so far as to make it independent of the Constitution which creates them. Such a system can only be enforced against the resistance of the nations.

"It means armies must be put in the fields; that American lives must be sacrificed and the lives of helpless people must be destroyed, and if the resistance be subdued now, their resentment will be undying. Resentment will seek opportunities and expression in the future. As the man who injures another expects revenge, so when none is planned, so the ... government which has robbed the ... of its birthright of liberty con... resistance, even when none is ... then must make preparation all the time for confidence in the field to insure the safety of its own citizens. To think that such a system should ever have been submitted to the American people and attempted to be justified by the purchase of Louisiana is perhaps the most extraordinary instance in our history.

"No two transactions could have been more dissimilar than the expansion of Jefferson and the imperialism of McKinley. So much has been said on the question that, if you will allow me, I will state this evening, as briefly as I can, the actual facts of that momentous transaction, so that hereafter every person in this hall who will hear the sacred name of Jefferson used to justify the deal of McKinley will find the means of refuting the slander and confounding the person who discredits the most illustrious name in American history."

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Mr. Cockran then reviewed the history of the Louisiana Purchase, maintaining to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River to the Gulf, to which the United States was entitled by treaty right but which right had been practically nullified by complications between France and Spain, to which the United States was not a party. Jefferson was reduced to the alternative of taking Louisiana, of taking the whole by peaceful means, or else of taking New Orleans by forcible means.

"He chose the pathway of peace, and it was not the least of his contributions to the greatness of this country or to the civilization of the world. [Applause.] When he took it he took it under this provision: 'The inhabitants of the said territory shall be incorporated with the Union of the United States, and to be admitted as soon as possible according to the principle of the Federal Constitution to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime shall be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they possess.'

"My friends, you see outside of the naked fact that Jefferson took territory, and that Mr. McKinley is trying to take territory, there is no resemblance between the two policies. On the contrary, in every element that distinguishes them there is a radical and irreconcilable difference. Jefferson took territory to avoid war. McKinley is making war to take territory. Jefferson took contiguous territory to do justice and avoid the provocations of war in the future. Mr. McKinley is taking useless and remote territory which if he succeeds in subduing will cause future contests without number. Jefferson took territory to incorporate it into union of States and extend over it the beneficent influence of our Constitution and the glory of our flag.

"McKinley is seizing territory not to expand our constitutional Government over it, but to turn it over to office holders to be exploited and plundered by syndicates and favorites."

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

Mr. Cockran ridiculed the various arguments of the Republican orators upon the Philippine question, and said: "'Trade follows the flag.' That is the most attractive phrase in the whole repertory. It was not invented in this country. It was brought over to the Custom House. It was originated for English use, and every English sympathizer has assumed it here. When has trade followed the flag? If trade follows the flag, England's trade with Canada ought to be much greater than it is with the United States.

"As a matter of fact, since the English flag was driven out of the United States and maintained in Canada, it has increased but little beyond the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. It has grown with the United States until it exceeds her trade with all her colonies combined. Trade does not depend on a flag—trade depends on markets.

"If it be profitable to take the Philippines, I would like to know what power it would be improper to take. Now, I believe every patriot would like to see Canada annexed to the United States. I think everybody believes that it is an inevitable development in the future. And the annexation of China is a much more reasonable suggestion now than the suggestion of the annexation of the Philippines would have been three years ago.

"In fact, the reason for taking the Philippine Islands is that they lie so close to China that they would give us access to Chinese markets. Well, China lies closer to itself. Moreover, we have the same reasons for annexing China."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District met last night at 271 Grand Street, and adjourned without making a nomination for Congress.

Secretary Drake of the Business Men's Sound Money and Republican Association announced yesterday that the Police Board had granted the application for a permit for a big business men's parade on Nov. 3. The Republican leaders will make every effort to make this a monster demonstration in favor of McKinley and Roosevelt. All of the trades will be asked to take part, as was done four years ago.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, for the metropolitan district, yesterday completed the examination and swearing in of his 800 deputies, whose duty it will be to prevent fraud at the coming election. This year for the first time Tammany Hall submitted to Superintendent McCullagh a list of men to be appointed. From this list 300 deputies were appointed. From a list submitted by the Republican managers 300 deputies were appointed. The other 200 deputies were selected by Superintendent McCullagh himself.

Daniel Hayes of Rochester, who is interested in the voting machines which may be used in Elmira, and Herbert M. Lovell, Corporation Counsel of Elmira, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, in conference over the mandamus proceedings begun in Elmira against the use of the machines. Mr. Lovell said that the machines were in use in fifteen cities and towns, and that the City of Elmira had expended $12,000 on them. He believes that their use is constitutional, and that the proceedings will be dismissed.

The Young Men's League of New York, which claims a membership of 7,000, and an average increase of 1,000 a week, declared for Bryan and Stevenson at a meeting held at the headquarters of the organization, at 3 East Twenty-sixth Street, last evening. The league was started on nonpartisan lines.

The Third Assembly District Division of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs was organized last night at a meeting held at Flannery's Hall, Hudson and Leroy Streets. The meeting was largely attended. Michael O'Sullivan presided, and addresses attacking the policy of imperialism were delivered by Franklyn Leonard, Jr., and Edward J. Gavegan. The officers elected were: President, Michael O'Sullivan; Vice President, John Doheney, and Treasurer, John Carragher.

The Kings County Division of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs was organized last night at a meeting held at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn. George W. Titcomb was chosen President, Charles Frederic Adams First Vice President. M. E. O'Connor Second Vice President, and J. F. Harden Secretary and Treasurer. It was decided to hold an anti-imperialist mass meeting in Brooklyn about Oct. 20.

The Physicians' Democratic Club of Greater New York was organized last night at the residence of Dr. Barshell, 57 East Ninety-first Street. Temporary organization was effected by the election of Dr. T. M. Neafsey of Harlem Hospital as President, and Dr. J. D. Dolan as Secretary. Wednesday evening next at the residence of Dr. Battle, 458 West Thirty-fourth Street, permanent organization will be effected.

Faster Time on Chicago Elevated.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Metropolitan Elevated Road entered upon a new system to-day, by which it is hoped the train service will be greatly expedited. A considerable part of the traffic is confined to the West Side, between the manufacturing districts, near the river, and the residence districts, further out. During the rush hours certain trains will go no further east than Canal Street, where they will switch. There will be a fast running time for those trains from the end of the main line and from the branch terminals. This ... will in no way interfere with the ... through trains, and with the ... heavily taxed will result in ... movement as well.

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Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits.
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Also

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Double and Single-Breasted Overcoats.
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Each garment made in a great variety of material and in every size for which the style is adapted, at a sufficient range of prices to meet all requirements.

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Only the most exclusive goods will be carried, and Expert Fitters employed.

An inspection of the stock is cordially invited.

534 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE FLAG OF THE PATAPSCO.

Relic of the Civil War for Admiral Sampson.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The flag of the United States ship Patapsco, which was sunk by a torpedo in Charleston (S. C.) Harbor in 1865, is to be presented, according to a dispatch from New York, to Admiral William T. Sampson, who is now the commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The Admiral says he has heard nothing of the matter.

The flag is now in possession of E. W. Hill of Portchester. Mrs. Hill is a daughter of Prof. Benjamin Mallifert, who was a Major of Engineers under Gen. B. F. Butler. He recovered it months after from the sunken vessel.

"The report is incorrect," said Admiral Sampson, "in stating that I was the commander of the Patapsco. I was the executive officer. Capt. Quackenbos, who is now on the retired list, was the commander of the Patapsco. I was piloting the vessel into the harbor at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and was standing on top of the coning tower.

Suddenly the Patapsco struck a sunken torpedo. Immediately she began to sink. There were about ninety-three officers and men on board at the time, and nearly all were lost. Capt. Quackenbos was on deck at the time, and he was saved. I had a very narrow escape from being drowned myself. I was thrown into the water, but was rescued by one of the boats from the monitor Lehigh, which happened to be near. The report is not conclusive as to which flag is referred to as having been taken from the sunken ship by Major Mallifert. If it were a pennant I could accept it, but if it were the ship's flag I think it would be doubtful."

CARNEGIE'S NEW ORE CARS.

Eight Hundred with a Capacity of 110,000 Pounds for the Bessemer.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Sept. 29.—The Bessemer, Carnegie's railroad, with northern terminal at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, is to place in general use at once cars with a capacity of 110,000 pounds. This capacity is 10,000 pounds greater than any cars before built, and is looked upon as a decided innovation.

When this same road placed the one-hundred-thousand-pound-capacity cars in the ore-carrying traffic two years ago, it was then thought that car capacity had reached its zenith. For years 80,000 pounds has been considered immense. The Bessemer Road's contract with the Pressed Steel Car Company calls for 800 of these cars to be built, at a cost of about a million dollars. Some of them have already been delivered, and they are monsters. The height exceeds twelve feet. They are of steel, and equipped with drop bottoms suitable for dumping into pockets.

The placing of the two largest locomotives in the world on the Bessemer recently makes it possible for large trains of these giant cars to be hauled. The new cars mean much to the ore and coal traffic. The same number of trains will carry vastly more than they did formerly on both ways of the trip.

Campaigning on a Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The Republican State candidates, led by Richard Yates, will make a steamboat campaign next week. They intend to float down the Illinois River and steam up stream, making speeches both ways. The steamer Reindeer, belonging to the State Fish Commission, has been loaned to the candidates, much to the disapproval of Democratic critics, and the trip on the "Eelinnoy," as the natives call it, will be a unique feature of the campaign. The boat will visit Campsville, Pearl, Montezuma, Florence, Valley City, Naples, Meridosia, Lagrange Locks, Beardstown, Bath, Havana, Pekin, and Peoria.

To Prosecute Trusts in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29.—Secretary of State D. H. Hardy to-day notified the Prosecuting Attorneys of the eighty-four judicial districts in Texas of the fact that 243 domestic corporations doing business in this State had failed to comply with the new anti-trust law in the matter of making the required oath to "not being a trust nor in any way identified with a trust." The name and domicile of each of these corporations is given, and it is the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney under the law to immediately file suit against the guilty corporation for forfeiture of its charter and money penalties.

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The Highest Grade Gold Medal was awarded to
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at the Paris Exposition. They found it to be an honest HAND MADE SOUR MASH WHISKEY. Its use is beneficial. Mixed Whiskies should be avoided.
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DIR

MARKLE NEGOTIATIONS OFF

Committee Reports Employes Broke Agreement with Firm.

A BLOW TO ARBITRATION

It Had Been Hoped that If It Was Resorted To in This Instance Other Mine Owners Would Follow Suit.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 29.—All negotiations between G. B. Markle & Co. and their employes are off, and arbitration has received its first serious blow in the present struggle between the miners and mine owners. To-night the committee of employes which presented grievances to the firm sent the following communication to John Markle, the managing partner:

"We, the undersigned committee of employes of G. B. Markle & Co., appointed to arrange for arbitration under the agreement between the firm and the men, do report that the agreement is broken by the employes."

The employes two days before the present strike was inaugurated decided to present grievances to the firm which differed from those of the United Mine Workers. They asked for about one-half the increase of wages asked for by the union. The firm made an answer in ten days, refusing to grant several of the demands. The employes then asked for arbitration on the rejected demands. The firm had an agreement with the men that if they should differ on any question the question should be submitted to arbitration. The men also had agreed to remain at work pending negotiations for arbitration, and that if they did not continue at work then the firm would consider the arbitration compact as broken.

It may be said that the employes were not unanimous in the first place in presenting grievances other than those of the United Mine Workers, and several members of the committee were accused of "standing in with the firm."

When the strike began, about half the Markle men struck, one of the firm's five collieries being closed from the first day of the strike. When the Markle Company made its answer to the men's demands, so many additional workers went out that the firm's various mines were producing very little coal, and the result was the committee's action.

Much interest was taken in the arbitration plan of the Markles, it being believed that other individual operators, and possibly the big railroads which have mining interests, would follow suit if the plan was successfully carried out.

A member of the firm, when seen late to-night, said:

"It looks very much as if it is all up. There is no other way to look at it."

John Markle returned to his home to-night from New York. He declined positively to answer any questions in regard to his visit to the metropolis.

TWO OFFICERS FIRED UPON.

Attacked from Ambush, but Not Hurt—Two Other Attacks on Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

SHENANDOAH, Penn., Sept. 29.—As Major Halberstadt of Pottsville, the Brigade Surgeon, and Thomas Glenn of Philadelphia of Gen. Gobin's staff, were to-day on their way on horseback from here to the Twelfth Regiment camp on the hill back of Turkey Run, they were fired upon from ambush. The bullets whizzed by their ears. Both escaped injury.

Later in the day Lieut. Col. Hutchinson and Lieut. Bergstresser of the Eighth Regiment, while riding over the mountain, were stoned from ambush.

A crowd gathered on the mountain side back of the camp of the Eighth Regiment and stormed the sentinels with stones. About a hundred men of the regiment scoured the mountain side, but found no one.

Before these occurrences became known a conference was held between Gen. Gobin, Sheriff Toole, and representatives of mine operators, relative to the withdrawal of the troops. The meeting was held at the solicitation of Gen. Gobin, who said he did not believe the presence of the troops necessary, since there was no indication of violence on the strikers' part, with the additional circumstance that this district was completely tied up.

The operators were undecided as to whether the troops should be ordered home or kept here several days longer. They finally agreed that Sheriff Toole was the proper person to decide that question. The Sheriff was unwilling to assume the responsibility, and declared later that the matter was in the hands of Gen. Gobin.

The General said there was no necessity for keeping such a large body of troops here, and that he had decided to send one regiment away on Monday. He said that the Twelfth Regiment would probably be the first to depart, though he could not say positively.

MR. MITCHELL RETICENT.

Declines to Say Whether He Knows Anything About the Operators' Intentions.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 29.—"We are closing the mines and awaiting developments," was all that President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers would say to-night when asked whether he had received any information from New York or elsewhere as to what the operators are doing in their efforts to settle the coal strike. Although he diplomatically evaded the question, there is a strong belief here that Mr. Mitchell is kept fully advised of the progress of events in New York.

If the reported advance of 10 per cent. has been finally agreed upon, it has not, so far as can be learned, been offered to any of the mine workers in the anthracite region. Taking Mr. Mitchell's statement that a 10 per cent. advance would not be satisfactory as an indication that it would not be accepted by the miners' organization, it is thought in some quarters here that there would be a break in the ranks of the strikers which it would be difficult to stop should the offer be made by the operators. On the other hand, President Mitchell and his colleagues are positive in asserting their belief that the men now idle will not waver.

The only element the union men might fear is the body of non-union men who quit with the organized workers. The opinion prevails that they would be harder to hold in check than the union men. The exact number of members of the United Mine Workers' organization in the entire anthracite coal region has never been officially promulgated, but the officials claim that they have more than 100,000 enrolled. These figures are disputed by the coal operators.

The entire Lehigh Valley was about as quiet to-day as it possibly could be. The same number of collieries was working as yesterday. Both sides to the contest claim accessions to their ranks in the Hazleton district.

THE STRIKERS DISAPPOINTED.

Their Efforts to Effect a Complete Tie-Up in Three Portions of the Schuylkill Region Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 29.—In their efforts to effect a complete tie-up of the anthracite mines the strike leaders are greatly concerned, and are ready to admit that they are disappointed with to-day's developments in three districts. The districts in question are Minersville, Tower City, and Panther Valley.

True, in the Minersville district the recent efforts of the strikers were rewarded to-day by the closing of three collieries and the addition to their ranks of 1,547 men and boys. But the strikers hoped for more than this in that section of the Schuylkill region to-day. There are twelve collieries in the vicinity of Minersville, and nine of these, all Reading Company's mines, were in operation to-day. The Lytle, a Pennsylvania Railroad Company colliery, and the Pine Hill and Oak Hill, individual collieries, were closed down tight to-day. The Lytle employed 1,000 men and boys, and had a tonnage of nearly 270,000. Pine Hill employed 155 hands, and had a tonnage of 43,000, while Oak Hill gave work to 392 hands and had a tonnage of over 177,000.

The three collieries at Tower City, the Lincoln, Brookside, and Good Spring, were in full operation to-day, and the output of coal was just as heavy as it is usually.

As to the Lehigh Valley coal miners in the Panther Creek District, reports received here to-night show that the 7,000 men there have not struck, do not want to strike, and say they will not strike.

Judging by the movement of deputies to-night, the Reading Company apparently proposes to make efforts to start some of the collieries now idle on Monday, and anticipates trouble in doing so. The force of special police at Treverton has been doubled in order to protect the miners at the North Franklin Colliery, who have determined not to go out.

A large force of deputies has been sent into the west end of Schuylkill County, and more will be sent there to-morrow. A body of detectives will be kept there to take care of the men working the three collieries at Tower City, and the operators evidently think the strikers will make attempts to close these Monday, resorting to force if necessary. A force of fifty deputies is sidetracked to-night at Palo Alto, near Minersville, for instant use in that district. The men are on a special train of seven cars, and sleep on the train.

There was evidence this morning that if the strike leaders relax their vigilance in the districts where the men are already out there is great probability of the strikers weakening, for with many of them the presence of the agitators and continual agitation seem necessary to keep the men on strike.

The North Franklin Colliery, at Treverton, in the Shamokin district, was in operation to-day almost full handed, 90 per cent. of the men having reported for work this morning. In Dauphin County, the Williamstown Colliery was in operation to-day as usual, but in Lykens not a colliery was run. Every mine in the Ashland district, except the Potts, was shut down to-day.

OFFICIALS AGAIN CONFER.

Two Meetings in Wilkesbarre—Settlement Believed to be Still Remote.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—E. E. Loomis of the Lackawanna Coal Company and Edward A. Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Company came to this city to-night from Scranton and were closeted with some of the General Superintendents of the companies operating collieries in this section.

General Superintendent W. A. Lathrop of the Lehigh Valley Company left town to-day. At the office of the company it was stated that it was not known where he had gone, but it is likely he made a flying trip to New York. Mr. Lathrop is Chairman of the joint committee of operators of the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions. Upon his return late to-night another conference was held behind closed doors.

At the conference were official representatives of the Lehigh Valley Company, the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, and Coxe Brothers & Co. Besides these all the mine foremen of the different collieries controlled by the beforementioned companies were in attendance. The mine foremen were asked to give their views on the powder, docking, and other grievances of which the miners complained.

A general discussion then followed as to what the operating expenses would be at each mine with powder sold at a reduced price and a less severe docking system. This is all that could be learned as to the proceedings.

The calling together of the mine foremen is an indication that no plan of settlement has yet been formulated by the companies. There are a great many statistics to be gathered yet before the operators can make any offer to the men.

The general opinion among those in a position to comprehend the differences is that the settlement of the strike is yet remote. All interests involved, however, seem to be willing to reach an early settlement, and concessions, it is understood, will be readily accorded by both sides.

The strike leaders are cautious in their movements, but so far as can be learned have not taken the ground that trickery is being played, a cautionary notice on which point they some time ago sent to all the strikers.

One operator who attended the meeting said: "We have a difficult problem before us. I cannot say when it will be definitely settled. I don't think there will be an early resumption of operations."

WARNED NOT TO COMPROMISE.

Members of Union in Scranton District Told a 10 Per Cent. Raise Is Insufficient to End Strike.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 29.—The following was issued to-night from the headquarters of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers:

"To the General Public:—We, the Executive Board of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, having seen reports in the public press that the coal combine had decided to give an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, and on all work, and wishes to settle the strike on that basis, desire to state that we have not received any proposition whatever, and warn all mine workers against returning to work under any condition which may be offered, unless such action be decided in a convention of representatives of all anthracite miners.

Our opinion in case such an advance be offered is that it will not be sufficient to end the strike, as the advance cannot be computed on all work in the district because there is not a fixed price on each kind of work, the price being fixed by the mine foreman after the work has been done.

We demand a fixed price on all kinds of work upon which an advance may be figured, otherwise the miner would lose the advance on about one-eighth of his work. We also feel that we cannot consistently be asked to withdraw our demands for the fulfilment of the law of Pennsylvania that we be paid semi-monthly and have the right to buy our powder where we wish, or have the price reduced to $1 per keg, which will give the company 50 or 60 per cent. per week on their investment.

"We also ask that the law be complied with in that all coal be weighed at the legal rate of 2,240 pounds to the ton, and that we be represented in each breaker by a check weighman to see that we get correct weight and that the dockage for refuse be just. In fact, the diversity of conditions which we cover in our scales and the intricacies of the various questions at issue make it an impossibility to settle the vexed questions except by a joint conference of miners and operators or by a board or arbitrators who shall receive facts and evidence from the miners and operators and decide on the merits of each grievance.

"Trusting that we will continue to be sustained by public sympathy and support in our demands for justice, and hoping that those at the head of the mining companies will recognize the righteousness of our cause, we are respectfully yours.

"T. D. NICHOLS,
"District President."

The notice is also signed by the other seven members of the Executive Board.

SOFT COAL MEN'S ACTION.

Mr. Mitchell Claims that Cars for the Anthracite Region Will Not Be Loaded.

Special to The New York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., Sept. 29.—President Mitchell said to-day that his telegram to the soft coal region of Central Pennsylvania, requesting mine workers there not to load coal cars which are destined for the anthracite coal market, has had the desired effect.

Mr. Mitchell said the number of coal cars going into the bituminous field had greatly increased, which, with other information, was what led him to take the action he did.

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 29.—The Eastern shipments of bituminous coal are enormous, and to-day the Reading Company sent to Harrisburg a large number of locomotives employed in the coal trade. The Western Maryland Railroad Company has been pouring soft coal into the Reading yard at Shippensburg during the past few days so rapidly that the yard at that point became congested.

W. D. Billman, a wholesale coal agent, said this evening he was informed that in the Cambria and Clearfield soft coal regions the men have refused to load Philadelphia and Reading cars with bituminous coal for Reading territory, and that many of the cars are returned empty.

"A LIE," SAYS MR. HANNA.

The Senator's Emphatic Denial of His Alleged Threat to Remove the Coal Tariff.

Before leaving the Republican National Headquarters yesterday Senator M. A. Hanna was asked if he would make a statement regarding the coal strike in Pennsylvania, as he had half promised to do at an earlier hour in the day.

"I will not discuss the strike," said the Senator.

"Can it be said that you have made no effort to settle the differences between the operators and the miners?" was asked.

"I will not discuss the matter at all. Please ask me no more questions about it," was his answer.

His attention was called to a report from Boston to the effect that he had threatened to have the tariff removed from coal unless the operators settled the strike at once. The Senator grew angry as he listened, and with much warmth said:

"That is a lie."

THINKS STRIKE WILL END SOON

Opinion of Perth Amboy Coal Dock Inspector, Returning from Schuylkill Region.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 29.—D. O. Thomas, Coal Dock Inspector of the City of Perth Amboy, has just returned from the scene of the Pennsylvania coal strike. He thinks the strike will soon end. He said to-day:

"The Pennsylvania miners have no grievances, and will tell you so to your face. This is, of course, in Schuylkill County. It is purely a strike of agitation. All the English-speaking miners were perfectly satisfied before the strike, and would have remained at work had they been permitted to do so.

"It is impossible to judge the wages paid to all the miners, as they are paid differently in different districts. This bugaboo about miners earning 60 cents a day is all rot. In Schuylkill County some miners can earn $2.50 a day, and there is not one who is not earning over a collar a day. Every miner has laborers to assist him. These are the cheap fellows, but even they are not as poorly paid as the public is made to believe.

"Some of the people in the mining region believe that politics is back of the strike. Others think the bituminous coal operators raised the disturbance. Be this as it may, it was the labor agitators sent to the anthracite districts who aroused the men. They won the support of the lower class of miners and these are now forcing everybody to strike. Miners themselves told me that they are getting more wages than at any time since 1895. They are charged only $1.50 for their powder and are satisfied to work. It all depends on the individual miner how much he makes.

"It is unfair to compute the average wages of the miners by taking the entire amount paid and divide by the number of employes. On the pay rolls are the names of boys who pick slate from the breakers and who get anywhere from 60 to 75 cents a day. These should not be allowed to drag down the average paid to the miner, who generally gets $2 a day."

Coal Storage Plant at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Ontario and Western Railroad Company has just completed arrangements for the erection of an anthracite coal storage plant here with a capacity of 120,000 tons. The coal thus stored here will be reloaded by improved machinery and shipped when the mines are unable to furnish sufficient coal to meet the demands of the market. Work on the plant will be commenced at once.

Representative Sent to Coal Regions.

Few of the coal railroad Presidents were at their offices yesterday. J. P. Morgan was not down town. It was stated, however, that the Lehigh Valley, Erie, Lackawanna, and Reading interests have sent a representative into the coal fields to present their terms of settlement.

CONDITIONS AMONG MINERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer is a native of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. I take this way of protesting against the shameless exaggeration of some of the papers of this city. The letters of those so-called women reporters are gross departures from truth, the pictures accompanying them are a disgrace to the mind that conceives them and the hand that limns them. There is undoubtedly oftentimes privation when work is slack, but at no time, even at the end of the worst strike that ever was, could you find any such exhibitions of misery as depicted in these miserable papers. It seems to me the miners themselves should resent these caricatures—for they are nothing else.

Boys that work about the mines drive mules, inside and out, are door tenders inside, and slate pickers in the breakers. They do not mine the coal and the pictures of boys with picks over their shoulders going into the mines to support widowed mothers, skeleton frames with skeleton babies in their arms, are maudlin lies.

This is not meant as against the miners' cause. What I am contending for is the truth—as a Pennsylvanian I protest against the world at large believing that these persons are the wretches depicted or that such a terrible condition of affairs is the chronic state. Their grievances are just in many instances; their lives hard, and the work dangerous—but the miners of Pennsylvania are not in the condition represented, and they hurt their own cause by allowing the world to think so.

Another statement recklessly made is that the miner boys have no schools, and when they did the schools were miserable. Some of the best schools in the United States are in Scranton and Wilkesbarre and Pittston, and to my personal knowledge night schools have been kept for years for five months during the Winter in the buildings, and are taught by the same able instructors they have during the day. I know, moreover, that some of the best and most successful business men today were once mine workers. The talented editor of The Scranton Truth is one.

Another thing is a lie out of whole cloth—the statement that women work in the mines. It never has been, and it would not be allowed for one moment, I am sure. You often see them picking coal from the culm piles, but working about the breakers or in the mines—never.

These writers have a great deal to say against the company stores. Yet it is a fact that in many places the company stores are far the best, and that they are patronized by many other people than just the miners. Company stores undoubtedly may not be unmixed blessings, but that they are the means of oppression stated by professional agitators is not so. There is absolutely no compulsion about it. Most of them in new settlements were started as a greatly needed convenience, and as towns grow and other stores come, many of the company stores are closing or giving up some of their lines. This could not and would not be the case were patronage compulsory.

The man, more than all others whose name is most frequently mentioned as being an oppressor of his men is William Connell of Scranton, a man with large coal interests throughout the Lackawanna Valley and in other sections. Why do the miners of this section send that man to Congress term after term as they do? He and Joseph Scranton seem to take turn about in getting that honorable office, the gift of the working people of his Congressional district. If this man is such an oppressor, why vote for him?

There is brain enough among the workers, ability enough; why not send one of their own? They could do it if they chose. It certainly would not be harder to do than it is to bind the chains of the coal operators around them at the elections, and then spend money, brawn, and blood for the intervening time in trying to break loose.

Miners of Pennsylvania, workingmen everywhere, strike with your ballots! Your grievances are just, but there is no lasting good, no real good, ever comes from a strike such as yours. You pay too hard and bitter a price for the small measure of success you ever have. Go back, before things are tenfold worse with you. Take up your work, regardless of either threat or bribe of any association of leaders, break loose from the union that enslaves you more than your bosses do, and then fight through your ballots. Let it be known, and witnessed, too, that no capitalist, no one even remotely connected with any corporation, shall ever receive one vote from you. Instead of being a political tool be a political power. Thus will you earn the respect of the world at large, instead of as now inspiring a pity not wholly unmixed with contempt.

LACKAWANNA.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

MR. HANNA IS CONFIDENT

Leaves in Cheerful Mood After Hearing Leaders' Reports.

Talks with Senators Platt and McComas—The Republican Fight to Win Maryland.

Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, left New York yesterday for Cleveland to spend a day or two with his family. He will go to Chicago early in the week and direct the campaign from the headquarters in that city. The Senator said he would try and return to New York for a few days before the campaign closed, but was not certain. Speaking of the situation here, he said:

"It is much better than when I reached here early in the week, and it looks as if it was daily growing better. Plenty of hard work is necessary, and everybody must put his shoulder to the wheel if we are to be successful at the coming election."

Before leaving the city Senator Hanna had a final conference with Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Scott, Committeemen Joseph H. Manley and Frederick S. Gibbs. The Republican campaigners say that they feel greatly encouraged over the reports which have come to them during the last few days.

Senator Hanna also had a long talk with Senator McComas and Chairman P. L. Goldsborough of the Maryland State Committee over the situation in Maryland. After leaving Senator Hanna, Mr. Goldsborough said:

"Baltimore is all stirred up again, as it was in 1896. I do not think that more than 20 per cent., at the outside, of the Democrats who were then standing shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans, will fail to do so now. We know that we have a hard fight ahead of us, but we now hope and expect to carry the State for McKinley and Roosevelt by a good majority. The party is united.

"The withdrawal of Senator Wellington has had no influence. It was expected by the Democrats that it would influence a great many German votes. The Democrats are claiming that they have captured the German votes, but they have not. The German vote in Maryland will be as strong for McKinley as it was four years ago. The betting in Baltimore is a good indication. A little while ago the common odds were 2 to 1 on Bryan carrying the State. Now the prevailing odds are 100 to 90 in our favor."

Senator Hanna had a long conference early in the day with Senator Thomas C. Platt, the Republican leader in this State, and with Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee and Gubernatorial nominee. They talked over the situation here. The New York leaders assured the National Chairman that the State organization would leave no stone unturned to carry New York for McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Odell told him that the reports he had received from the County Chairmen throughout the State were most encouraging and promised victory.

Objects to Hanna's Speeches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a life-long Republican may I not appeal to you, who are doing such good work for McKinley, to do something toward keeping Mr. Hanna a little more in the background? His method of nominating Mr. McKinley in 1896, justifiable as the end may have been, was bad enough; his continued prominence, other than that necessarily following his position as Chairman of the National Committee, during the administration, was worse; his monopoly of the affairs of the Philadelphia Convention taxed our patience almost to the limit, and he now reaches the climax by taking the stump. No one disputes Mr. Hanna's ability as a National Committee Chairman, but let him confine himself to the duties of that position. They are certainly arduous enough without his endeavoring to do work for which he is neither qualified nor wanted.

Every Democrat I have talked with hears of Hanna's continued public speaking with hope and pleasure, and observant Republicans have a corresponding feeling of alarm and chagrin. Of course, he draws crowds; so would Platt or Croker, speaking for a "reform" ticket. B. W.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY.

Preparing to Open the Campaign in the Twenty-third District.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third Assembly District will formally open the campaign in the upper west side to-morrow night at the Liberal Republican Club, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The club will raise a McKinley and Roosevelt banner, and there will be a parade through the district of the McKinley Guards of Camp McKinley, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Municipal Court Justice Francis J. Worcester will preside at the meeting. The speakers will be Adelbert H. Steele, William H. Douglas, candidate for Congress; Assemblyman Samuel S. Slater, candidate for State Senator, and William H. Smith, candidate for member of Assembly. The Republican managers believe that they will carry the Twenty-third District this year for the entire ticket.

CARL SCHURZ ATTACKED.

John Sabine Smith Calls Him Trouble Maker at a Meeting.

The Bowery Branch of the Republican Club, at 132 Bowery, was crowded to the doors last night with an enthusiastic audience. John Sabine Smith acted as Chairman and made the first speech of the evening. He devoted some time to denunciation of Carl Schurz. He said that Mr. Schurz's speech at Cooper Union was more like a tirade than a great address, and that the history of Mr. Schurz had been that of a trouble maker. He had found a chance to try and make trouble in this campaign and he would not let it go by.

Collector Charles H. Treat declared that "the glory of these meetings" had spread all over the city. He said that he would answer questions, and when asked about the coal strike, said:

"The strike was instituted because there has been prosperity and the strikers could demand an advance. In Cleveland's Administration all the strikes were against reductions."

The Collector was asked to tell about the Ice Trust, and devoted some time to that subject to the apparent enjoyment of the crowd. He spoke of the price of ice as having been raised from 20 cents to 40 cents, and was corrected by two-thirds of those present, who shouted in a mighty chorus, "Sixty cents." He asked the crowd if they remembered that Richard Croker had sworn before the Mazet Committee that he worked for his pocket all the time, and denounced the city officials for connection with the ice company.

Nominated for the Assembly.

MONROE COUNTY.—First District, Merton E. Lewis, (Rep.) Fourth District, Isaac W. Salyerds, (Rep.)

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.—Alexander T. Blessing, (Dem.)

Senatorial Nominations.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—Sidney R. Phels, (Dem.)

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.—George P. Price, (Dem.)

Congressional Nominations.

NEW YORK.—Twenty-second District, M. E. Driscoll, (Rep.)

TENNESSEE.—Eighth District, J. M. Mitchell, (Pop.)

Arrivals on the Liner L'Aquitaine.

Among the passengers who arrived at Quarantine last night on the French liner L'Aquitaine were Countess Benoist d'Azy, Guy Breitner, W. E. B. Du Bois, Capt. Golouberoff, Radcliffe Hicks, Leslie Hall, Capt. G. Musard, Gen. Pargood, Charles Peabody, Warren Surrey, and Paul Smith.

The Bottling of Evans' Ale and Stout is done at the brewery just as carefully as the brewing—That's Evans's way.—Adv.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

HAMMERSLOUGH

STRONG POINTS

There is a style, a finish about our swell Fall Suits and Overcoats made to measure at $15.00 which our competitors cannot seem to duplicate.

Rare values—wear values—money saved.

Fall Trouserings, $5, $6, $8.

Hammerslough

ASTOR PLACE, Cor. LAFAYETTE, N. Y.

KEENE'S WATCHES. DIAMONDS. **BARGAINS**

140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.
ALSO 1201 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

Watches.—$250.00 14k. Gold Waltham Chronograph, $100.—Ladies' $80.00 14k. Gold Diamond Inlaid "Waltham," $35.—Gents' $70.00 "Waltham" 14k. Gold, with chain and charm, $30.00.—Ladies' $65.00 14k. Gold Hunting "Waltham," with long chain, $25.—Several other bargains this week. Written guarantee with every watch.

Diamonds.—Largest number of diamond bargains I have had in months. Stud $40, cost $95.00.—Gents' Solitaire Ring $60, cost $125.00.—Ear Studs $90.00, cost $175.00.—Ladies' Solitaire Ring $25, cost $60.00.—Locket $25, cost $50.00.—Scarf Pin $30, cost $78.00.—Several other bargains this week. Written guarantee with every Diamond. Hours 8 to 6. Telephone "5201 Cortlandt."

HANNA TO BUSINESS MEN

Declares that Republican Pledges Have Been Fulfilled.

CALLS MR. BRYAN DEMAGOGUE

The Senator Received with Great Enthusiasm at a Big Meeting on Broadway.

More than 3,500 people pushed and jammed and wriggled into the headquarters of the Commercial Travelers' McKinley and Roosevelt Club, at 737 Broadway, yesterday at noon to hear Senator Hanna, who addressed a meeting of business men. Outside the sidewalk was packed with men trying vainly to get within the hall. The meeting was the largest yet held by the club.

Mr. Hanna was cheered from the moment word was passed that he was at the door stepping out of his carriage till half an hour later, when it disappeared down Broadway. Barring one interruption nothing happened to disturb his speech. The interruption came when toward the middle of his address Mr. Hanna spoke of the hard times following the election of President Cleveland, and declared that the Republican Party had fulfilled all its promises of prosperity.

"Where were they fulfilled and when?" shouted one man.

"Put him out! Put him out!" the audience cried.

"Don't put him out," Mr. Hanna said; "you can't put him out, the hall is too full. Besides, he's only one in over 3,000."

Capt. Chapman was on hand with a squad of police to preserve order, but he was not called upon to act, for it was a good-natured crowd that assembled to see and hear Mr. Hanna. The hall was decorated with American flags and Republican campaign pictures.

Ferdinand Ziegel, late President of the club, announced that the speakers would be George J. Corey, presiding officer of the meeting; Senator Hanna, Judge J. V. Alden, Col. James Fairman, and H. G. Bockin of Canton, Ohio. He also announced that, pending the opening of the meeting, the Cosmopolitan Quartet would entertain the audience with new campaign songs. The first song was heartily applauded. Here is a verse from it:

McKinley has each pledge fulfilled, hurrah, hurrah!
For a second term we have him billed, hurrah, hurrah!
The factory bells began to ring
And the silent spindles began to sing,
When Bill McKinley won the race in eighteen ninety-six.
When Bill McKinley won the race in eighteen ninety-six.

The second effort of the quartet was received with great enthusiasm. Its title was "Bust the Trusts." One stanza follows:

The awful Trusts! That Silver Trust
The Bryanites, Oh! won't they bust?
Automobile has got to go,
Van Wyck and Croker say it's so.
Spotless Tammany and Dick
Will fight the Trusts to down them quick.
Did not the Tiger scoop the bears
For forty thousand Ice Trust shares?

Word was passed at 12:20 o'clock that the Senator was at the door. The band struck up "Hail to the Chief" as the Senator entered. He made his way with difficulty up the densly packed aisle. At every step he was stopped by those anxious to shake his hand. When he reached the stage and an attempt was made to introduce him, the audience shouted:

"Hanna! Hanna! we want Hanna! We don't need an introduction! give us Hanna!

Mr. Hanna said in part:

"It is to the interest of you business men that you should unite in this campaign. I know that you have no sympathy with those who are merely seeking office; and, howsoever complicated the issue, I feel sure that every man of you is intelligent enough to know on which side your bread is buttered. There are those whose interest in an office leads them to brush aside the prosperity of their country.

"In a political struggle such as this the very basis of which is the foundation of our country's welfare, every man can decide how he ought to vote. From 1892 to 1896 we experienced the result of a policy antagonistic to Republican doctrine. We had a tariff for revenue only. Under this those present, who shouted in a mighty chorus, "Sixty cents." He asked the crowd if they remembered that Richard Croker had sworn before the Mazet Committee that he worked for his pocket all the time, and denounced the city officials for connection with the ice company.

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The Bottling of Evans' Ale and Stout is done at the brewery just as carefully as the brewing—That's Evans's way.—Adv.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdales

3d AVE. 59th & 60th STS.

Women's Finely Tailored Suits

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER QUOTED ELSEWHERE.—Don't take this for the common-place hurrah of an advertisement. The statement is made after serious contemplation, with the knowledge of values offered elsewhere and the hope that our prices may be compared with others.

At 9.75—**Women's Fly Front Suits,** black and navy English Cheviot, fly-front box jacket, lined with fine quality silk; newest cut skirt, new 7-gored flaring shape and inverted plait back; finest percaline lining and velvet binding; the entire suit handsomely tailored; an unusual offering.

At 11.50—**The Ladysmith Suit,** made of fine grade strictly all-wool Homespun Cheviots, gray, blue, brown and Oxford; coat latest design, double breasted, handsomely stitched, sans revers front, high standing Ladysmith collar, lined with excellent quality taffeta silk; new seven-gored skirt, French percaline lined, 6-inch canvas around bottom and velvet bound; sold elsewhere for $18.00.

At 12.50—**A New Blouse Suit** for slight figures, made of black and navy English Cheviot, coat made in the latest blouse shape, with taffeta stitched straps on edge, darts and cuffs and new bodice belts of same material, lined throughout with best taffeta silk; skirt new 7-gored flaring shape, all seams taffeta strapped and tailor stitched; percaline lined and velvet bound; a nobby, up-to-date suit, sizes 32 to 40; regular $20.00 value.

At 17.50—**Women's Fly Front Suits,** made of fine quality black English Cheviot, entirely new shaped jacket, made for stout figures; skirts cut in the latest five-gored flaring effect; all welted seams; double stitched; extra size waist bands; ENTIRE SUIT LINED WITH BEST QUALITY TAFFETA SILK; sizes 32 to 46; value $25.

At 20.00—**Women's Tailor-Made Suits,** of all wool Pebble Cheviot, in blue and black, made in the very latest military style, jacket having a blouse front, buttoning high at the neck, with a military collar of stitched black taffeta and belt to match; skirt is made in the 7-gored flaring effect, lined with finest quality French Nearsilk, inverted plait back; jacket is lined with the best quality taffeta silk.

At 25.00—A very handsome suit, made in the popular military style, of blue, brown and black pebble cheviot; jacket is designed in the new blouse effect, fastening at the neck with a high military collar of stitched velvet, and finished at the waist with a bodice belt, handsomely trimmed with two bands of stitched satin; front of jacket and collar is trimmed correspondingly; sleeves have new bell flare, trimmed with satin bands; the skirt has the new circular flounce, trimmed with four-inch bands of stitched satin; inverted plait back; lined with French nearsilk, velvet binding.

Second floor, 59th St. Section.

Five Items of Black Silks.

This is an exceptional offering, and owing to the limitation of this stock, can announce the sale for but Monday and Tuesday only.

Black Taffeta Silks, 47c. Yd.
Regular 65c. Quality.

Black Satin Duchesse, 62c. Yd.
Regular 85c. Quality.

Black Peau de Soie, 79c. Yd.
Regular 1.00 Quality.

Black Poplin, 24 Inches Wide, 1.15 Yd.
Regular All-Silk 1.50 Quality.

Black Satin Duchesse, 1.25 Yd.
Regular 1.65 Quality.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Silks Worth 75c. for 49c. Yd.

We have made a very large purchase of silks during the past week. They consist of fancy stripes, plisse and hem titched brocades, armures, etc., choicest colorings. Suitable for waists, skirts, petticoats and costumes. All pure silk and well worth from 75c. to 85c. yd.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

Black Dress Goods.

98c. **Black Costume Cheviot, 79c.**—48 inches wide; all pure wool; steam finished, ready for the needle.
98c. **Reversible Plaid Back Golf Cloths,** 56 inches wide.
1.25 **Broadcloths. 98c.**—52 inches wide; all wool, in 30 new shades; also black.
1.75 **Venetians, 1.25.**—52 inches wide; all wool; in the latest shades and black.
98c. **Homespuns, 69c.**—52 inches wide; all wool; imported; extra heavy weight.

Main Floor, near Rotunda.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.

his speech, cheered as he left the platform, cheered as he pushed his way through the aisles, and cheered till his carriage passed out of sight.

CHAIRMAN McGUIRE'S DENIAL.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Mayor McGuire, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, arrived in Syracuse to-night and gave out this statement:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the newspaper report that Richard Croker or any other leader has criticised my conduct of the campaign. On the contrary, all of the leaders by unanimous consent have given me full direction of the work of the committee, and at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, held the other evening, all of my work was unanimously indorsed. I wish to say that the leaders fully sustain all I have said or done and are supporting me splendidly."

MISS VAN LEW'S WILL.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 29.—The will of Miss Elizabeth L. Van Lew, the old lady whose devotion to the cause of the Union during the war made her such a notable character, was offered for probate here today. All of the estate of the deceased is left to the two Misses Hall, nieces of the deceased.

The most interesting feature of the will is a codicil in which Miss Van Lew leaves "to my dear friend, Mr. John Phillips Reynolds of Boston, all of my manuscript." This is believed to give a most interesting history of Miss Van Lew's eventful life and especially her signal services to the Union cause during the war. The will provides that all of the household furniture, which is of very old style, shall be sold in Boston. The old lady's idea for this was that her personal effects would bring a better price in the New England metropolis, where she had many sympathizers and was well known, than elsewhere.

The estate is only valued at $5,000. The old homestead in which Miss Van Lew was born is included in the list. It was at one time one of the handsomest homes here, but is now much dilapidated.

SUITS AGAINST L. C. WEIR.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Suits and attachments, amounting to $18,450, against Levi C. Weir, John McKechney, and John McKechney, Jr., doing business under the firm name of Weir, McKechney & Co., were begun to-day in the Superior Court. Levi C. Weir is the President of the Adams Express Company, and resides in New York.

[illegible] against his interest in the Adams Express Company. The attorney for the plaintiffs says that during a number of years past Levi C. Weir has been in receipt of the earnings of the firm, while the firm's debts have not been paid.

Straight Scotch Whiskeys,
The best made in the GLENLIVET district. Pure and wholesome.
Not Vatted or Blended.
OLD AND VERY OLD.
For sale, in bond or from store, in quantities to suit. Our own importation.
H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

JEWELED HAT PINS
Direct importation of the latest Parisian Novelties of French Jeweled Hat Pins.
50c to $3.00.
DESOLA MENDES CO., Importers,
12-16 John St., N. Y.

**$3 EYE GLASSES SPECTACLES $

MR. CARNEGIE STANDS BY HIS OWN PARTY

Believes Americans May Trust It to Retrieve Errors.

TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY

Praising Mr. Bryan, He Yet Regards His Election as Sure to Cause Disaster.

The leading feature in the October number of The North American Review is a collection of articles under the caption, "Bryan or McKinley? The Present Duty of American Citizens," upon the great issues in the Presidential campaign, from the pens of Adlai E. Stevenson, Postmaster General Smith, Senator Tillman, Senator Hoar, Edward M. Shepard, Senator Platt, Richard Croker, Senator William M. Stewart, Erving Winslow, Secretary of the New England Anti-Imperialist League; Andrew Carnegie, and James H. Eckels.

Mr. Carnegie entitles his contribution "The Presidential Election: Our Duty." He calls attention to the fact that in the construction of platforms the leaders of different parties aim at stating that which will unify the party and omitting what might offend any individual or section of the party. There come times, however, when the patriotic citizen is compelled to consider whether he shall withhold his support from his party and either refrain from voting or vote with the party which he has usually opposed. Such an occasion is the present campaign.

Mr. Carnegie strongly expresses his conviction that those who act upon the principle "My party, right or wrong," or even "My country, right or wrong," are the most dangerous of all classes to their country's welfare, and he illustrates this position by pointing to the fact that among Englishmen it is Burke and Chatham who denounced the American war and Bright and Cobden who denounced the Crimean war, not George III. and Lord North; nor the Jingoes who howled for the Crimean war, who are held in highest esteem.

THE QUESTION FOR VOTERS.

The question which citizens who, like Mr. Carnegie, never voted any other than a Republican ticket are called upon to consider at the present moment, he says, is the departure of the official leaders of their party from the policy of the Republic in the purchase and attempted conquest of the Philippines, with the intention of holding the country as a conquered territory and not as part of the Union. Is this misstep sufficient to cause Republicans to refrain from voting for Mr. McKinley or even to vote against him? This question, he argues, can be answered only after a consideration of the alternative and its consequences, and in order to do so the platforms of the two parties have to be carefully examined.

In its pronouncements upon questions arising out of the results of the war, Mr. Carnegie finds the Republican platform open to no serious objection, except that he cannot consent to the claim that through the payment of $20,000,000 we have acquired new reign rights over the Philippines. The important point, in his judgment, is that the platform pledges the Republican Party to give Cuba independence and self-government, and he finds in that pledge reason for entertaining the hope, if not the belief, that the Republican Party will eventually deal in the same spirit with the inhabitants of the Philippines, since there is no reason why the one people should be treated in a different way from the other. But it is not enough to consider the platform only. Much depends upon the man who is to steer the ship of state under its provisions.

Mr. Carnegie pays a high tribute to Mr. McKinley as an individual, but expresses the opinion that if he were to retire at the end of his first term his position as a statesman would rank low indeed. It would be unfair, however, in Mr. Carnegie's opinion, to judge Mr. McKinley upon his actions during his first term, as many embarrassments have hampered all Presidents during their first term. Had he followed his own individual judgment the result would have been nappy, since he has shown a remarkable insight and faculty for grasping the true bearing of public affairs. He was sound upon the question of war; he was right in regard to the Philippines, as is proved by his instructions to the Peace Commissioners; he was right in regard to Porto Rico, but he allowed himself to be overborne by the party leaders. When he was not hampered or constrained he has shown the highest statesmanship, as in his management of the dangerous Chinese question, when Congress and the leaders are scattered.

HIS HOPE IN THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Carnegie then says:

"There is thus abundant reason to hope that President McKinley may yet shape events in such a way as to be able to repeat to the Filipinos his few potent words to the Cubans, promising his aid and protection in establishing a free and independent government, 'thus realizing their highest aspirations.' These few words would change the entire situation and give him rank with the greatest, for the future would then remember him as the father, not the suppressor, of the first republic of the Orient, which, like the Cuban Republic, would come slowly but steadily forth under his fostering care. Next to Lincoln's emancipation of our own oppressed, this act would rank in the history of his country. Here lies true glory for a patriot to win for the republic. Some President will win that wreath, and we shall not believe that the prize is not reserved for President McKinley, and for the Republican Party, to which such work properly belongs. It was born to emancipate, not to enslave. If it ceases to create citizens, and creates and rules over vassals to whom it denies equality in the Union, it deserves to die."

Turning to the Democratic platform, Mr. Carnegie finds that it is truly American in its opposition to imperialism and militarism. He finds it right upon Porto Rico, also in regard to expansion, also in condemning the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, also in regard to the Boers, also in regard to the speedy repeal of war taxes. But when this has been said, all has been said that can be said in favor of the Democratic ticket.

"The most serious objection to it is not," says Mr. Carnegie, "the proposed lowering of the standard of value, serious though that be. It lies in the insidious attacks upon the Supreme Court, which strike at the foundations of human society. It saps the roots of peace and order, and, if successful, substitutes license for law, and throws us back to barbarism, even to savagery. Without courts of law and profound reverence for their final decisions, which should be considered as sacred, we have nothing, for it is upon these that civilization rests. President McKinley at present stands for war and violence abroad, but Mr. Bryan stands for these scourges at home. Whatever Democrats may urge in explanation, or as to the literal meaning of the words employed, the fact remains that an attack is made in the platform of a political party upon a decision of the Supreme Court, the highest and grandest of all human tribunals the world has ever seen, and which, being undermined, there remains only civil disorder. It is not possible to support a party whose platform contains such an attack; better, far better, continue for a time the wrongful effort to force our government upon the Filipinos, in total disregard of Republican ideas, than fail to repel this covert attack upon the reign of law at home."

MR. BRYAN AND SILVER.

The silver issue Mr. Carnegie regards as a back number. When the Democratic platform talks of international bimetallism it harks back to a bygone delusion which all other nations have discarded. Nevertheless, the election of Mr. Bryan would undoubtedly cause apprehension to the timid, and this would be sufficient to precipitate a panic. Were Mr. Bryan an insincere man the danger would be even less than it is, but since he has justly gained a reputation for devotion to principle akin to that won by Lincoln, Mr. Bryan would not refrain from enforcing his convictions upon the country in regard to financial matters. That means that if he were elected we would have a President with all a President's influence in the Senate and in the House, determined by every means in his power to throw the exchanges of the country into chaos.

"An earnest, honest man in the wrong," says Mr. Carnegie, "is more to be dreaded than the average politician who changes with the wind."

Mr Carnegie criticises severely the part of the Democratic platform which favors an income tax. Mr. Gladstone declared that this tax tends to make a nation of liars, and Mr. Carnegie is surprised that any true American could favor the miserable espionage required to enforce it. Nothing could be more un-American. Mr. Carnegie believes in collecting the revenues as far as possible from the rich, and to that end he favors heavy death taxes upon estates in lieu of an income tax.

"Costly foreign wines, tobacco, laces, silks, linens, broadcloth, and the thousand and one luxuries we import should be made to pay excessively high duties," says Mr. Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie expresses lack of confidence in Mr. Bryan's understanding of affairs. Mr. Bryan is a typical American, but he seems not to have studied down to the roots of things, and he has yet to learn how often the theoretical and practical effects of legislation differ. Had he duly considered the effect of dragging the judicial decisions of our final court of appeal into the arena of party politics, Mr. Carnegie feels sure that Mr. Bryan would not have attacked the Supreme Bourt.

ON THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Carnegie says on this point:

"The theory upon which our Constitution rests, which is that, over and above the legislative and executive, which constitute the political department, there sits the final and supreme arbiter, the judicial, in the calm atmosphere of law, removed from the passion and violence of party, unmoved by political change, settling all disputes finally, and thus decreeing and enforcing peace among all persons and all parties, and even among the States themselves. In this tribunal rests our assurance of continued peaceful development. The party which drags its judgments into a political campaign should be defeated. We should reverence above all other institutions the Supreme Court; it is so distinctively American, and is perhaps the most precious, as it is the most original, of all the features of that perfect work, the American Constitution. The elevation of the judicial above the political is almost unknown, and is wholly so among English-speaking people, save with us; with all others the political parliament is supreme. There is thus nothing more American than the Supreme Court."

Summing up, Mr. Carnegie finds in Mr. Bryan's success these dangers: License instead of law at home, through political denunciation of judicial decisions. Second—Silver as our standard, since an inferior drives out a superior currency, which means defrauding labor and robbing the people of one-half of their savings. Third—A tax upon the income of citizens, inaugurating an un-American system of espionage demoralizing to the National character.

Against Mr. McKinley the argument is the threatened continuance of the costly attempt to suppress the aspirations of the Filipinos for independence. But even if that attempt were carried out, Mr. Carnegie does not regard it as so serious a disaster to the country as the consequences which would follow Mr. Bryan's elevation to the Presidency.

Mr. Carnegie concludes.

"The party of protection of American industries, of internal improvements, the party of the Union, of emancipation, and of the highest standard of value for the money of the people, the party of Cuba free and independent, is not to be destered for its failure so far to perform this same sacred duty to the Philippines. On the contrary, the party which has been for a generation the guardian of our country, and whose wise legislation has secured its present commanding position, may wisely be trusted to find the lost path and return to it, thus retrieving its error."

Burlington County (N. J.) Nominations.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Sept. 29.—At the Republican County Convention here to-day Col. Nathan Haines of Burlington was nominated for Senator on the first ballot, defeating George Wikies of New Hanover, the vote being 87 to 53. Capt. M. S. Matlack of Mount Holly, who had made a hard fight for the nomination, refused to permit his name to be presented, as he had only about twenty delegates, and most of these went to Wildes. The Assembly Convention, which was held at Moorestown, renominated John G. Horner of Palmyra and Charles Wright of Mansfield.

Regular Republicans Win at Lyons.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Wayne County Republican Convention this afternoon made these nominations: Sheriff—George R. Miles of Wolcott; District Attorney—Charles T. Ennis of Lyons; Coroner—Dr. Cyrus P. Jennings of Macedon. These are all organization men, and their selection ends the fierce battle commenced in April last by William Deady and others against the friends of Justice James W. Dunwell, comprising the organization.

Mr. Otis Nominated for Congress.

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Sept. 29.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth Congressional District met here to-day in convention and unanimously nominated Norton P. Otis of Yonkers for Member of Congress. No other name was mentioned. Mr. Otis is the head of the Otis Elevator Works in Yonkers. He is an ex-Mayor of that city from the First Westchester District.

Governor's Guard Formed for Odell.

NEWBURG, Sept. 29.—An organization composed of military men was formed here last night, and was named the Governor's Guard. In the event of B. B. Odell, Jr.'s, election, it will escort him to Albany. Capt. Joseph M. Dickey, shipping commissioner of New York, was elected commandant.

Mr. Eckels May Speak for Mr. McKinley

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, to-day made a tentative promise to Perry S. Heath, Chairman of the Republican National Press Committee, to make speeches in St Paul, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Louisville for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Wall Street Election Wager.

Cooper, Cramp & Beadleston, Wall Street brokers, yesterday placed a bet of $700 to $275 on McKinley.

FURTHER CENSUS RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Census Bureau announces the following additional populations of cities:

Knoxville, Tenn., 32,637, as against 22,535 in 1890. This is an increase of 10,102, or 44.83 per cent.

St. Joseph, Mo., 102,979, as against 52,324 in 1890. This is an increase of 50,650, or 96.81 per cent.

Census to Cost $15,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—So far as the work has progressed it appears likely that the present census will cost in the neighborhood of $15,000,000.

Girl Swam Across Conneaut Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

CONNEAUTVILLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—Inspired by the marvelous swimming prowess of Eastern girls, Marion Christy, a fifteen-year-old girl of Greenville, Penn., swam across Conneaut Lake, which for hundreds of miles around is noted for its icy waters. A thousand persons watched the daring feat.

The distance was over a mile. Conneaut Lake has its source in springs situated in the northeast corner. When in swimming these springs can easily be located by the sudden changes in the temperature of the water. Miss Christy is the first woman to attempt to swim across the lake. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Christy.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Capt. James H. Forsyth, United States Army.

CAMBRIDGE—George W. Noyes, Cincinnati.

CONTINENTAL—Capt. Edward Haines, Galveston, Texas.

GRAND—E. W. Axtell, United States Quartermaster's Department; Capt. J. S. Gaston, United States Army; Dr. H. W. Cowper, United States Army; Dr. W. B. Grove, United States Navy.

HERALD SQUARE—W. M. Wheeler, United States steamship Kearsarge.

HOLLAND—E. B. Parker, United States Navy; Col. Thomas F. Lane, Washington.

IMPERIAL—George W. Waters, Santiago de Chile; Judge William A. Stowell, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Judge George D. Archer, Greenwich, Conn.

MURRAY HILL—Austin Brainerd, Hartford; D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo.

NETHERLAND—James J. Hill, St. Paul.

PARK AVENUE—Col. F. Moore, United States Army.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Count V. de Bocami and Count G. de Valnemant, Brussels; J. Rufus Edie, United States Navy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, white goods and hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Glading, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; F. Hale, upholstery goods; Hotel Bartholdi.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; D. A. Godfrey, upholstery goods; 79 Grand Street; Everett House.

Strauss, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, notions; 637 Broadway; Hotel Netherlands.

Wren, E., Springfield, Ohio; J. O'Connor, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Winston, Hardie & Whichard, Norfolk, Va.; William Winston, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Pneumatic Switching System in Grand Central Station Yards.

The installation of the pneumatic switching system in the yards at the Grand Central Station will be completed about the same time as the new passenger waiting room, which will be ready about Oct. 15. The pneumatic system, among other advantages, will add considerable space to the capacity of the yards. While the old train shed held only 171 sixty-foot cars, the new shed will hold 250, and the storage yard, which held 142 such cars, will hold 214. As a direct result of this saving in space the railroads will be able to run solid trains into the train shed, which means that locomotives of arriving trains will no longer be detached, run ahead, and switched off, but will pull their trains into the station proper.

In connection with the installation of the pneumatic switching system the New York Central is erecting a new two-story switch house. The novel feature of this tower is the color of the windows. The upper half of these, just about the height of the eyeline, will be colored green, in order to prevent the sunlight from blinding the men in their work, which requires a close watch of the entire yard. The old switch tower was protected with awnings, but this arrangement has proved unsatisfactory. Although the method is a new one in this city, it has been in successful use in various parts of the United States, especially in the country, where the sunlight is still more blinding.

PARIS RAILWAY CONGRESS ENDS.

Next International Meeting to Be Held in Washington.

The next International Railway Congress will be held at Washington, D. C., in October, 1904, according to a dispatch received yesterday at the office of W. F. Allen, Secretary of the American Railway Association, from Paris, when the sixth session of the International Railway Congress closed yesterday.

Among others, the following officials of American railways have been in attendance at the Paris congress: L. F. Loree, General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg; J. Ramsey, Jr., Vice President of the Wabash; J. T. Harahan, Second Vice President of the Illinois Central; C. W. Bucholz, Chief Engineer of the Erie; C. P. Clark, Director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford; Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and W. F. Allen, Secretary of the American Railway Association.

Southern Pacific Presidency.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company will be held next Thursday, but it is not likely that the election of a President will be taken up at the meeting. A report that the office had been offered to H. E. Huntington, which again comes from San Francisco, was brought to the attention of D. O. Mills, one of the Directors who is on the committee of three who are to consider the selection of a President. Mr. Mills declared he knew nothing of such an offer. Asked whether there was any likelihood of M. E. Ingalis, at present President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, being selected, Mr. Mills said he hardly thought Mr. Ingalls would be selected.

Brief Railroad Items.

P. J. Flynn, General Freight Agent of the Lackawanna, says he has not received an offer to succeed B. F. Winchell as Traffic Manager of the Colorado and Southern.

Efforts are being made to bring about a joint meeting on Wednesday next of the Central Traffic Association, and the Trunk Line Association to consider the rate situation in the territory of the two associations.

MURDER IN A COLORED CHURCH

Two Preachers in South Carolina Shot by Rival Faction While Conducting the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 29.—As the climax to a war of more than a year's duration between opposing factions in the congregation of the Belmont colored Baptist Church, situated in the backwoods of Newberry County, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Young Reeder, and a visiting preacher and supporter of Reeder, the Rev. Henry Williams, were shot in the pupit by assassins last night, Reeder receiving a death wound.

Part of the congregation notified the ministers that if they attempted to preach last night they would be killed, and the ministers had every reason to believe this threat would be carried out, but they had prepared to hold a big prayer meeting and refused to take heed.

A big crowd was gathered at the church, every member of the congregation being present with many visitors. The two preachers came in together, and when the church was filled began the service, opening with prayer. This was followed with the singing of a hymn and succeeded by a prayer. The congregation was kneeling. Reeder was praying aloud, his supporters punctuating the prayer with fervent "Amens."

In the meantime several members of the congregation had slipped out into the night. There was an open window behind the pulpit. On the sill of this window several muzzles rested for a moment, then all flashed together. Reeder and Williams fell, the former being shot through the middle of the back.

Pandemonium reigned in the church for a few minutes, but there was no more bloodshed. Friends of Reeder captured ten members of the congregation, and they are in jail charged with murdering the preachers.

Troubles in this church have been occasioned by antagonism to Reeder by part of the congregation. They have had several rows, and a month ago there was a riot in the church, in which many heads were broken, the women fighting and scratching with the men.

Reeder has been the favorite of the larger part of the women in the congregation.

SCHOOLS FOR CATHOLICS.

Bishop McCloskey Forbids Sending Children to Public Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—By direction of Bishop McCloskey, notices have been ordered read in the various Catholic churches forbidding members to send their children to the public schools. The matter is being widely talked about in Catholic circles. There are in Louisville 6,000 Catholic children of school age. Most of these are pupils of the public schools.

The order requiring Catholic children to attend parochial school is not a recent one, but the movement to enforce it has taken on renewed vigor. At the great Catholic conference held in Baltimore in 1878 it was officially decided to have all Catholic children attend Catholic schools. An order was read in all churches in the country, and for a time it was effective. Various things later combined to cause a relaxation.

When asked about the matter to-day Father Bouchet, Vicar General of the diocese, said:

"The Church authorities of Louisville are enforcing the order of the Baltimore Council to have all Catholic children attend the parochial schools. Already many have changed from public schools to Catholic schools. Our idea is to educate the Catholic child in Christianity, and the best way to do this is in a parochial school. It is our hope that every Catholic child in Louisville will attend a parochial school."

The Catholics of Louisville have heretofore been liberal in their educational views, and for many years one or more Catholics have been members of the School Board.

Cured by Application of Cat Skins.

Special to The New York Times.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 29.—Henry Markle of Elkhart County believes in signs and omens. He became ill of inflammation of the bowels and grew worse until his case was pronounced hopeless. His brother, who was called to bid him farewell, resolved to apply a remedy which the old ladies of the neighborhood had recommended, and taking a gun, went out and began a wholesale slaughter of the cats in the vicinity. Their pelts were applied to the abdomen of the patient, who straight away began to mend, and it is asserted that now, less than a week after the remedy was used, Markle is rapidly recovering and out of danger.

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STOPPED PAYMENT OF POLICIES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Judge Grosscup today in the United States Circuit Court issued an order enjoining the New York Life Insurance Company from paying the $20,000 insurance which was carried by A. L. Barnett, who committed suicide Sept. 14. Numerous suspicious circumstances surround his death, but the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of suicide. Later it was found that he had assigned the two insurance policies on his life, amounting to $20,000, to Mrs. J. W. Foster.

Further investigation convinced his relatives and friends that he had taken a dose of prussic acid in a fit of despondency. The suit, which has not yet been filed, but on account of which the injunction has been issued, is to be brought by the mother and sister of the decedent. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Barnett, and the sister, Mrs. Alice Barnett Lillies, are both living in Columbia, Ala.

PIE CRUST INVENTOR IN COURT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Martin Van Buren Williamson, alias "Pie Crust," was defendant to-day in a suit brought by C. E. Robinson for two months' rent. Mr. Williamson, however, says it is not the trifling sum that was wanted, but his recipe for succulent pastry covering. Williamson has a secret process for making pie crust and other pastries, and for the last four years has interested several capitalists in its production.

His latest enterprise has been the Lamonte Baking Company, promoted by Williamson and Attorney Percival Steele. Williamson had a contract with Steele to furnish him the manufactured pie crust. Steele had a contract with the Lamonte Company, of which he was President, to sell the pie crust at a price slightly in advance of the purchase price. The company had an unwritten contract with the public to sell it the goods at a profit to the consumers.

The trouble, Williamson and his attorney, L. W. Winchester, assert has arisen through an attempt on the part of the company to "freeze out" the inventor and obtain his recipe and the process of making.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon, and Major Edward C. Carter, Surgeon, is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, on Nov. 1, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, Assistant Surgeon, and First Lieut. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Surgeon, will report Nov. 1 to Lieut Col. Woodhull, President of the board, for examination.

Capt. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, New York, Oct. 10, and will then proceed to Fort Slocum, New York, and report to the commanding officer for duty with recruits to be sent from that post Nov. 1 to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila and the completion of his duties with the recruits, will join his regiment.

Major Haldimand P. Young, Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will make one visit each week from Newport, R. I., to Fort Rodman, Mass., on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

Major John C. Scantling, Second Artillery, upon his application, is detailed as Professor of military science and tactics at the Maryland Agricultural College, to take effect Oct. 1, the date of his retirement from active service.

A board of officers to consist of Major Walter Reed, Surgeon; Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to meet at Columbia Barracks, Quemados, Cuba, Oct. 22, for the examination of such officers of the Medical Department as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. First Lieut. John H. Stone, Assistant Surgeon, will report on Oct. 22 to Major Reed, President of the board, for examination.

Navy.

Lieut. J. B. Patton's order to the Bancroft is modified, and he will report for duty on the Vicksburg at Boston.

Lieut. R. S. Douglas's order to the Vicksburg is modified, and he will return to duty on the Kearsarge.

Lieut. W. W. Phelps is detached from the Torpedo Station, Oct. 1, and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont with the crew of the Alabama, Oct. 2.

Lieut. J. Clark is detached from the Torpedo Station, Oct. 2, and ordered to duty on the Constellation, Oct. 3.

Lieut. C. T. Jewell is detached from the Torpedo Station, Oct. 1, and ordered to temporary duty on the Vermont with the crew of the Alabama, Oct. 2.

Ensign F. L. Sheffield is detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Vicksburg for duty in the Engineer Department.

Naval Cadet H. K. Cage is detached from the Vicksburg and ordered to the Bancroft as watch and division officer.

Surgeon J. C. Byrnes is detached from the Massachusetts, Oct. 1, and ordered to the New York Yard.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. F. Huntington is ordered to duty on the Massachusetts, Oct. 1.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall is detached from the Massachusetts, Oct. 1, and ordered to duty at the Pensacola Yard, Oct. 15, as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster G. R. Venable is detached from the Pensacola Yard, Oct. 15, and ordered to proceed home and be ready for orders to Annapolis.

Naval Constructor J. J. Woodward is detached at Newport News and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Oct. 4.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Albany to-day sailed from the Piraeus for Port Said en route to China.

The Arethusa has arrived at Aden.

The Essex has arrived at Plymouth.

The Mayflower has arrived at San Juan.

The torpedo boats Porter and Gwyn have sailed from Newport for New York.

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Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:56	Sun sets...5:44	Moon sets...9:56

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:27	Gov. Isl'd...11:45	H. Gate...1:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:54	Gov. Isl'd....	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 30.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Folmina, China	.....	.....
Hispania, Copenhagen	.....	.....
Marengo, Newcastle	.....	.....
TUESDAY, OCT. 2.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cevic, Liverpool	.....	.....
El Dorado, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tjomo, Inagua	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.		
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	.....	.....
Paraense, Northern Brazil	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, OCT. 4.		
Columbia, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	12:00 M.
Grecian Prince, Brasil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
L'Aquitaine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 2, inclusive, for dispaach per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Riojun Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 10, for dispatch per steamship Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 13, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. 14.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. 14 and up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 30.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 28.
Kentucky, Hamburg, Sept. 7.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Sept. 2.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.
Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Sept. 27.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Sept. 19.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 18.
Caledonian, Liverpool, Sept. 18.
Caracas, San Juan, Sept. 26.
Colorado, Brunswick, Sept. 28.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Manitou, London, Sept. 20.
Montserrat, Havana, Sept. 27.

TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

Alliance, Colon, Sept. 25.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 20.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 22.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

Ems, Gibraltar, Sept. 24.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 25.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 20.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Chicago City, Swansea, Sept. 20.
Ocara, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Passow, Southampton and Cherbourg Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:20 A. M.

SS El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Vigilancia, Reynolds, Campeachy, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Liverpool Sept. 17, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS L'Aquitaine, (Fr.,) Simon, Havre Sept. 22, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Rio Janiro Sept. 3 and St. Lucia Sept. 20, with coffee to John C. Seager Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS (supposed) Mercator, (Nor.,) Kaisen, Progreso. Passed in Sandy Hook at 10:25 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 29, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS H. F. Dimock, for Boston.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
SS Havana, for Havana.
SS King Bleddyn, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Zampa, (Br.,) for Southampton.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Ravensdale, (Br.,) for Progreso.
SS Comus, for New Orleans.
SS Oneida, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Umbria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Burma, (Aust.,) for Norfolk.
SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Prinzess Irene, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg.
SS Island, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Riverton, (Br.,) for Havre, &c.
SS Hispania, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Maracaibo, for Curacao, &c.
SS Ponce, for San Juan, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 29.—The United States Lighthouse Board has given notice that it will establish light vessel No. 71 at the tail of the horseshoe. The vessel will be placed in position on or about Oct. 15. It will be established in about five and a half fathoms of water, approximately in the position now occupied by Junction bell buoy, to seaward of the southeasterly end of the Tail of the horseshoe, in the entrance to Chesapeake Bay and at the junction of the main ship channel up the bay with the channel to Hampton Roads. The vessel will show two fixed white lights, one from each masthead and each produced by three lens-lanterns encircling the masthead. The focal plane of each light will be 56 feet above the sea, and the lights will be visible 13 miles in clear weather, the observer's eye 15 feet above the sea. Light Vessel No. 71 is a flush deck steam vessel, has two masts, schooner rigged, no bowsprit, and has a black smokestack and the fog signal between the masts. There is a circular gallery at each masthead, under the lens lanterns. The hull is painted red with "71" in white on each bow. During thick or foggy weather a 12-inch steam chime whistle will sound blasts of 5 seconds duration separated by silent intervals of 55 seconds. The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from Chart No. 131 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, North, 36° 58' (36"); Longitude, West, 76° 02' (30"). Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the proposed position of the vessel are: Cape Charles Light, E. ¼ N., 11⅛ miles; Cape Charles Light Vessel, E. N. E., ⅛ E., 17 miles; Cape Henry Lighthouse, S. S. E. ¼ E., 3⅝ miles; Thimble Shoal Lighthouse, W. N. W. ½ W., 9¾ miles; York Spit Lighthouse, N. ¼ W., 7¼ miles.

Junction Bell Buoy.—On the same date this red and black horizontally striped bell buoy, off the southeasterly end of the Tail of the Horseshoe, entrance to Chesapeake Bay, will be discontinued.

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1900," Page 108, after No. 532, and the "List of Beacons and Buo

STRUCK BY BLAZING TORCH

Mrs. Abia S. Gilman and Maid Victims of Queer Accident.

Workman's Gasolene Utensil, Thrown from Window, Fell on Them—Three Men Scorched.

Mrs. Abia Swift Gilman, born Lippincott in 1817, widow of the famous abolitionist and New York banker, Winthrop Sargent Gilman, narrowly escaped burning to death from a gasolene torch yesterday morning in front of the Charles Scribner mansion, 12 East Thirty-eighth Street. The venerable lady's hair was singed and some of her garments were destroyed. Her maid, who was with her, was severely burned, and is under the care of a physician. Two men who saved their lives were slightly burned, and a little girl who shared in the results of the accident laments the loss of part of a braid of blonde tresses. A lad, who is responsible for what occurred, had his face scorched.

The Scribner mansion is in course of repair and remodeling, and the family is at Morristown, N. J. Among the changes in the house will be an elevator and a complete electrical equipment. Fritz Gunther, the helper of the electrician, George Gibb; Neil M. Hansen, an ironworker on the elevator, and Wilhelm Steinberg, watchman for the building firm, figured in the accident and the saving of Mrs. Gilman's life.

Gunther was helping Gibb, and was told by him to go to the second floor and fill and light a gasoline plumbing torch. Gunther did this in a front room. He was careless in filling the torch, as he spilled some gasoline on it, and when he applied a match to the torch it blazed up. Gunther dashed to the window, threw up the sash, and as he did so planned to drop the blazing torch into the stone-floored area below. But the draught from the open window blew the flames in his face, scorching it and singeing his eyebrows and hair, and in desperation he flung the torch outward, and so further than he had intended.

Mrs. Gilman has been summering at Mount Desert, Me. She lives at 1,729 G Street, Washington, with her daughter, who is the wife of Capt. Richard G. Davenport, United States Navy. Mrs. Davenport accompanied her mother from Mount Desert to this city, and left her at 273 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Sarah Moody's boarding house, where Mrs. Gilman intended to stay a few days. Mrs. Gilman left Mrs. Moody's yesterday morning with Christine McGuire, her maid, and did some shopping. She was returning home. As they went by the Scribner mansion Steinberg, the watchman, came down the steps with a bundle of broken wood on his shoulders. In front of the stoop was Eveline Kipp, twelve years old, daughter of the caretaker at Jacob Wendell's residence, 8 East Thirty-eighth Street, who was about to get on the velocipede of a colored boy, John Richard Adderson, five years old, son of the caretaker at Henry Steers's residence, 10 East Thirty-eighth Street. The street on this side is narrowed by building material, and Mrs. Gilman and her maid brushed past Steinberg and the children at the moment Gunther launched the blazing torch. It passed between them, striking them both, and on reaching the pavement exploded, scattering fire in all directions.

"I never was so startled in my life," said Steinberg, telling of what occurred. "A big ball of fire seemed to pass over my head and fall on the old lady and the young woman, and then there was fire all over the pavement. I dropped my wood and was by the old lady in a moment, beating out the fire on her cape and dress, and shouting. She had more presence of mind than the young woman, who shrieked and ran about. Hansen came running down the steps, and between us we tore off the old lady's cape and part of her dress and saved her, and beat out the flames on the young woman's dress. Both were shocked by excitement when it was all over, in about a minute, and went away in a cab. The gasoline from the lamp burned itself out on the pavement."

Little Eveline Kipp had an equally narrow escape. She was dazed, but believes that she ran as the torch struck the sidewalk, and found that the ends of her braid had been singed off so that she had to have the braid cut. Her dress was slightly soiled. Her playmate escaped unscathed. Steinberg and Gunther did not consider their hurts of any consequence, but Hansen had to bandage his hands before he continued his work.

When Mrs. Gilman and her maid reached Mrs. Moody's it was found that Mrs. Gilman had escaped with a street costume ruined and a slight singeing of the back hair. Christine McGuire, however, was so severely burned about the arms and hands that Dr. A. B. Ball was sent for, and he found that her condition will not permit her to attend to her duties for several days. All that Mrs. Gilman needed was rest to recover from the excitement brought about by her peril. She was visited in the afternoon by her daughter, Mrs. Noyes of St. Paul, Minn., and reassuring messages were sent to relatives.

Winthrop S. Gilman, the husband of Mrs. Gilman, who died Oct. 3, 1884, in his seventy-sixth year, was the head of the banking firm of Gilman, Son & Co., of 62 Cedar Street. He was known in every State in the Union as a prominent business man and as an original abolitionist, and also as a leading Presbyterian, identified with the raising of the $5,000,000 fund of this denomination. He came near sharing the martyrdom of the abolitionist the Rev. Elijah D. Lovejoy, the clergyman-publicist, at Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837. Dr. Lovejoy published The Observer, whose press was thrice destroyed by pro-slavery mobs. The day before his death a fourth press was concealed by Mr. Gilman in his warehouse at Alton. This at night was besieged by a mob, and Dr. Lovejoy was killed by a volley as he opened the door of the warehouse. Mr. Gilman and other defenders of the press were not injured.

Mrs. Gilman's father was the Rev. Thomas Lippincott of Alton.

COLUMBIA'S MANY STUDENTS.

It Will Have 4,000, and Be Second Only to Harvard.

According to statistics furnished by the new Registrar, Dr. George B. Germann, the entering class at Columbia University this year will probably number a thousand, and the total registration in the four classes under all the faculties of the university will probably exceed 4,000. This places Columbia, in point of size, second only to Harvard among universities of the East.

The official opening of the university will take place to-morrow morning, when President Seth Low will deliver his annual address to the new students. In the afternoon President Low will present his annual report to the Trustees. In the evening the Alumni Association will hold its dinner, at which the following officers will be elected: President—Edward Mitchell, '61; Vice President—Julien T. Davies, '66; Treasurer—T. F. Lozier, '76; Secretary—F. P. Keppel, '98.

A new publication entitled "The Columbia Law Review," will shortly be issued under the direction of Prof. Keener, Dean of the Law School.

Hurt in Runaway on Brooklyn Bridge.

A horse attached to a wagon owned by Christopher Steenecker, manufacturer of carbonated waters at 138 East Twelfth Street and driven by Fred Zipsa of 335 East Twenty-fifth Street, ran away on the north roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge last night. Zipsa was thrown out and severely injured. Policeman Brady sprang at the horse's head, and was dragged fifty yards before he succeeded in bringing the animal to a standstill. The injured driver was removed in an ambulance to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Gouverneur's New House Surgeon.

Dr. Frank P. Leadley, for the past two years house surgeon of Gouverneur Hospital, last night formally turned over the institution to his successor, Dr. Agnew H. Hillsman. The former will take up the practice of his profession in Rochester, N. Y. The incident was marked by a banquet, spread in the reception room, and Dr. Hillsman, on behalf of the house staff, presented Dr. Leadley with a set of surgical instruments.

Janitor Drops Dead on a Roof.

Frederick Meyer, janitor of the apartment house at 200 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from heart disease on the roof of the house. He had gone to help his wife clean up a vacant flat on the top floor and he exhausted himself carrying a ladder. He went to the roof with his wife to get some air and there expired. He was fifty years old.

PISTOL SHOTS IN A SALOON.

Quarrel Between Bookmakers—One of Them Runs and Is Locked Up.

Great excitement was caused among the crowds of Saturday evening strollers in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at about 10 o'clock last night by two pistol shots coming in rapid succession from in front of a saloon at Park Avenue much frequented by sporting characters. A man with a revolver in his hand dashed through the crowd before the door and ran down the avenue, with several hundred persons in pursuit.

The fleeing man was Charles McGarry, better known as "Chip" McGarry, a bookmaker, who lives at 408 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He was captured after running through One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, nearly to Lexington Avenue, but witnesses of the shooting declared he was innocent and that the shots had been fired at McGarry himself by Luke Burke, also a bookmaker.

The men had trouble last Thursday night, and since then, it is alleged, Burke has been hunting McGarry.

After the shooting, it is alleged, Burke put his revolver in his pocket and walked away. He was not captured, the crowd starting after the man who ran the fastest. John C. Barcalow was sitting in a bootblack's stand in front of the saloon at the time and had a narrow escape from one bullet.

McGarry was captured by Policeman Kelly, who took him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, where he was locked up on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. No pistol was found upon him, but a policeman said that he had seen him pass it to a friend who was running with him.

This man spoke up. "Yes, that's true," he said. "I have it here in my pocket."

To his great surprise and disgust the Sergeant also made him a prisoner on the same charge.

MR. MORGAN'S NEW COLLIE DOG.

Imported from London at a Cost of $8,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—J. Pierpont Morgan's kennel of Scotch collie dogs, valued at $40,000, on his country seat at Garrison on the Hudson, has just been enriched by another blue-ribbon winner of England Southport Perfection is the name of the new dog, and he was imported from London at a cost of $8,000. Kennel Master Armstrong says the new collie is the most costly dog in the kennel, and will be exhibited in all future bench shows.

He expects to win many prizes with him. According to the master, Southport Perfection has a long record, but it will not be divulged by him until the next show. He has a remarkably fine coat of hair, which is as fine as silk, while his nose is far sharper than the usual class of collies.

Mr. Morgan is a great fancier of imported collies, and his kennel contains sixty champions, in addition to a dozen collie pups.

Miss Louise Morgan, the daughter of the banker, has also imported two Chinese spaniels. They are called Wing Ching and Ling Ching, and cost $2,000 each. They were trained by professionals, and Kennel Master Armstrong says they can sneeze and cry like a baby, on demand.

To-day a finely engrossed set of resolutions in a large and costly frame, the gift of the New York Yacht Club in recognition of the banker's generosity in bearing all the expense of racing the America's Cup defender Columbia during her race with the Shamrock, was hung in the dining room of the Corsair, Mr. Morgan's palatial steam yacht.

BABY SHOW AT WHITE PLAINS.

The Prize Winners at the Westchester County Fair.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The feature of the county fair to-day was the baby show, which was held early in the afternoon, and in which sixty-two babies contested for the prizes. The judges were Mrs. J. L. McArthur, Mrs. J. E. Campbell, Mrs. Clara Parker, and W. C. Pells. The prizes were diamond and pearl pins for the girls and diamond studs for the boys. Each of the entries received a silver spoon as a souvenir.

The prizes were awarded as follows: For girls, under one year old—Mrs. Rose Hickman's daughter, Vera, of Rosedale; over one year and under two—Mrs. Jennie Jennings's daughter, Alpha, of White Plains. Both these girls were blondes. Boys' prizes, under one year—Mrs. Godfrey Larsen's son, Carl; over one year and under two—Mrs. James Donovan's son, Edward J., of Port Chester.

MISS HOFFMANN'S FUNERAL.

Many Pay Honor to the Grammar School Principal.

Nearly every one of the public school Principals of this borough attended the funeral of Miss Anne M. Hoffmann, Principal of the Department for Girls of Grammar School No. 69, who died on Thursday after a short illness. The services were held at her residence, 353 West Fifty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. John F. Steen, rector of the Ascension Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church.

President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education, Borough Superintendent John Jasper, Magistrate Charles A. Flammer, and many of her former pupils were among those present. There were more than 200 floral pieces, a wreath coming from the last graduating class under Miss Hoffmann's care.

BOY KILLED BY A WAGON.

The Child Was Playing in the Street When the Horses Took Fright.

Joseph Taselino was run over and killed in front of his parents' home, 68 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, last evening, by a team of horses attached to a wagon driven by David Nelson of 220 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

The two-year-old boy was playing in the street while Nelson and his helper, Louis Brown, were unloading furniture. Suddenly the horses attached to the furniture wagon took fright and ran away. They knocked the child down and one of the wheels of the wagon struck his head, fracturing the skull. An ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital was summoned and the boy was placed in it, but he died before the hospital was reached.

Nelson and Brown were arrested by Hamilton Station police, and will be held to await the result of the inquest.

BOYS ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Have Been Robbing Brooklyn Stores for a Week, It Is Charged.

Three fifteen-year-old boys were locked up in the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, Brooklyn, last night, charged with burglary. The prisoners are Frank Hazleton, John Guilfoyle, and Charles Kieran. On Monday night last, it is alleged, they broke into the butter and egg store of J. B. Moshowitz, at 155 Franklin Street, and carried off knives, forks, and spoons valued at $100.

The following night the produce store of Mittleman & Silberman, at Huron Street and Manhattan Avenue, was robbed of plunder valued at $150. On Tuesday night an entrance was forced to Irwin's tea store at 1,030 Manhattan Avenue, when property valued at $50 was carried off, while on Friday night Kirwin's grocery store at Manhattan Avenue and Eagle Street, was robbed.

The suspicious actions of Guilfoyle in front of Kirwin's store last night led Detective Behlen to question the boy, and getting unsatisfactory answers he arrested him. When searched at the station house several false keys were found in his possession, and he confessed to the robberies, and implicated the other two, who were arrested later.

Child Born Without Arms or Legs.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Mary Catherwood, wife of Samuel Catherwood of 331 Fifteenth Avenue, gave birth yesterday to a girl child who is without arms or legs, but is perfectly formed otherwise. It appears to be a strong, healthy child. Where the arms ought to be the shoulders end almost as squarely as though the arms had been cleaved off with a knife. The hips end the same way. The child is the fourth born to the Catherwoods. The other children were all perfectly formed, and the two who are still living are healthy children.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 29.—The Arlington Hotel at Hadley, Saratoga County, was burned this noon. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN

Long and Flanagan Create New Figures at Travers Island.

N. Y. A. C. ANNUAL OPEN GAMES

Quarter-Mile Run in 0:47 4-5—The Local Hammer Thrower Hurled the Missile 169 Feet 4 Inches.

Two world's records were made yesterday at the New York Athletic Club games on Travers Island. Maxwell W. Long, a member of the club, signalized his retirement from the track, on which he has won so many notable victories, by lowering the figures for the 440-yard run almost a full second, and in the hammer throwing event John Flanagan lengthened his own previous record by over a foot.

Though the weather failed to produce the utmost comfort for the 4,000 people who assembled at the island, the conditions were remarkably conducive to meritorious results on track and field. In addition to the land events, the swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were decided.

Long's record-breaking feat in the quarter-mile was the sensation of the day. There were nine other starters, all of whom had handicaps ranging from 10 to 24 yards, while he alone was at scratch. It seemed hardly possible that he could get through such a crowd in record-breaking time, and many thought that he would do well to obtain first place. Long made one of his remarkable starts, and caught the field in the first 200 yards. He went through with ease, and came down the stretch 10 yards ahead of the bunch, and, gathering speed at every stride, dashed over the line and into the arms of his wildly enthusiastic fellow-members. No one needed to be told that the record had been broken; the only question was "How much?"

The timers—there were five of them—Robert Stoll, John H. Abeel, Mortimer Bishop, C. A. Reed, and Evart J. Wendell—gathered to compare their watches. One of them marked 0:47 3-5, the others indicated 0:47 4-5, which was recorded as the official time. This not only lowers the American circular track record of 0:48¾, made at Stenton, Penn., by L. E. Myers on Oct. 15, 1881, but also breaks the English record of 0:48½, made straightaway by E. C. Bredin in 1895, and on an oval track by R. C. L. Tindal in 1889. Moreover, when the difference in the methods of timing is considered, it is probably equal to the American straightaway record of 0:47¾, made by Wendell Baker at Boston on July 1, 1886.

It was subsequently announced that Long will make an attempt to capture the straightaway record as well at the Empire State track on Tuesday afternoon. It is believed that he will lower it by at least a second.

FLANAGAN'S PERFORMANCE.

Flanagan's record-breaking hammer-throwing performance, though equally creditable, was not so spectacular as Long's achievement. The first intimation of anything remarkable in that line was given when the heavy missile came hurtling through the air and descended on a spot near the finish which had just been hurriedly vacated by a group of officials warned by the shouts which arose from the stands. The throw measured 163 feet, within three feet of the record. The next two trials fell short; then came one within eight inches of the record, and then, with a mighty effort, the muscular Irishman threw the heavy weight 169 feet 4 inches, and placed another world's record to the credit of the meeting.

In the mile run Alex Grant was the only scratch man, and had to run a remarkably fast race to beat out "Tommy" McGirr, who had fifty yards. Grant won by about a yard, and the time, 4:22 3-5, was the fastest made on the Travers Island track for several years.

Dennis Horgan, the Irish champion shot putter, had been expected to make a record-breaking performance in that event; but he did not equal his record of 48 feet 4 inches by three feet, and made only second place, first prize going to a limit handicap man.

The swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were held in the morning, and E. C. Schaefer of the New York Athletic Club distinguished himself by winning three of the five events, at 100, 220, and 440 yards. The half-mile race was won by W. G. Douglass, an unattached swimmer, and the mile race by G. W. Van Cleaf of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Schaefer's time in the 100-yard race of 1:05 3-5 lowered the American record three minutes.

The two-mile steeplechase of the Amateur Athletic Union was the last event of the day, and proved a source of great amusement to the spectators. The course was laid out on the field just inside the regular track, and was diversified by a number of obstacles, including three fences, a stone wall, and a very formidable water jump with a wall in front of it. The pool was only about 8 feet in length, but in conjunction with the wall it required a leap of about 16 feet, and there was where the fun came in for the crowd. There were five entries, but Bray and Orton decided to stay out, and left Grant, Newton, and McGirr to fight it out. The latter was unable to make the water jump, and after landing in the water three times in succession, once at full length, quit the game. Newton also took the bath several times, and, though he persevered to the finish, he was hopelessly distanced, and Grant, who took all the obstacles in beautiful style, won as he pleased.

THE SUMMARIES.

100-Yard Run.—First Trial Heat—Won by W. S. Edwards, Knickerbocker A. C., (3 yards;) M. W. Long, New York A. C., (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 2-5. Second Trial Heat—Won by P. J. Walsh, New York A. C., (3½ yards;) Charles Helbers, New York City, (6 yards,) second. Race won by Walsh, Edwards second, Long third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Maxwell W. Long, New York A. C., (scratch;) P. A. Sayles, Knickerbocker A. C., (24 yards,) second; G. B. Holbrook, Knickerbocker A. C., (20 yards,) third. Time—0:47 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. R. Osborne, Yonkers, N. Y., (40 yards;) A. L. Newton, New York A. C., (20 yards,) second; H. J. Asendorf, Knickerbocker A. C., (45 yards,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C., (scratch;) T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., (50 yards,) second; A. McKenzie, Jr., Pastime A. C., (50 yards,) third. Time—4:22 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle Race on Grass, Handicap.—Won by R. H. Hatfield, Knickerbocker A. C., (8 yards;) R. F. Hutchinson, Princeton College, (scratch,) second; D. M. Daly, New West Side A. C., (12 yards,) third. Time—0:16 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., (15 inches,) with an actual jump of 21 feet 5¼ inches; Harry P. McDonald, Heffley School, Brooklyn, (scratch,) second with an actual jump of 21 feet ⅜ inch.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by L. E. J. Feurbach, West Side Y. M. C. A., (7 feet,) with an actual put of 39 feet 2 inches; Dennis Horgan, Greater New York Irish A. A., (scratch,) second with an actual put of 45 feet 4 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (7 feet,) third, with an actual put of 36 feet 9 inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by W. L. Drummond, Pastime A. C., (4½ inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 10 inches; Daniel Reuss, Knickerbocker A. C., (2½ inches,) second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 11 inches; A. G. Anderson, New York A. C., (7 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John Flanagan, New York A. C., (scratch,) with an actual throw of 169 feet 4 inches; R. J. Sheridan, Pastime A. C., (25 feet,) second, with an actual throw of 125 feet 5 inches; Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., (20 feet,) third, with an actual throw of 117 feet 1 inch.

A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS.

100-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by E. C. Schaefer, New York Athletic Club; W. C. Miller, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; Joseph Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—1:05 3-5.

220-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by E. C. Schaefer, New York Athletic Club; F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, second; G. Goodwin, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—3:07 1-5.

440-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by E. C. Schaefer, New York Athletic Club; G. W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, second; Thomas J. Callahan, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third. Time—6:52 4-5.

880-Yard Swimming Race.—Won by W. G. Douglas, New York City; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, second; L. Fitzgerald, Jr., third. Time—14:45 3-5.

One-Mile Swimming Race.—Won by G. W. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; E. C. Schaefer, New York Athletic Club, second; Walter M. Jarman, National Swimming Amateur Association, third. Time—30:04 3-5.

Two-Mile Steeplechase.—Won by Alex. Grant, New York Athletic Club; A. L. Newton, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—12:19 2-5.

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF.

The Pairs as They Will Start Off on Chicago Golf Club Links.

The drawings for the opening round of the open championship of the United States Golf Association, which will be played on the links of the Chicago Golf Club, at Wheaton, Ill., on Thursday and Friday of this week, were announced yesterday. There are sixty-four entries, making thirty-two pairs. The first pair, Alexander Taylor of Chicago and Patrick Corcoran of Pittsburg will drive off at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, and the others will follow at intervals of four minutes. The British champion, J. H. Taylor, is paired with "Tom" Hutchinson of Shinnecock Hills, while Harry Vardon, the former champion of Great Britain, is paired with Will Smith of the Midlothian Country Club of Chicago. Charles B. MacDonald, American champion of 1895, is paired with David Hunter of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. The complete list is as follows:

Alexander Taylor and Patrick Corcoran, J. Shippen, Jr., and George H. Cann, A. C. Tollifson and "Tom" Anderson, J. D. Campbell and J. G. Motion, Robert White and William Leslie, "Val" Fitzjohn and George Turpie, Dr. C. M. Adams and Chester Horton, W. J. Holabird, Jr., and R. McAndrew, W. C. Carnegie and David Bell, Henry Turpie and Henry Guillane, W. Egan and James Hutchinson, Alexander Findlay and L. Auchterlonie, Fred Herd and Willie Anderson, George Low and W. H. Way, Willie Norton and S. Gardner, E. Way and R. Foulis, D. Foulis and Harry Rawlins, C. B. MacDonald and David Hunter, "Tom" Hutchison and J. H. Taylor, Horace Rawlins and A. Ricketts, Hugo Johnstone and John Harrison, James Foulis and Jack Park, John Stuart and J. W. Watson, Will Smith and Harry Vardon, George Braid and John Reid, W. B. Smith and W. V. Hoare, Willie Thomson and W. Marshall, H. E. Eggers and W. Waller, Willie Still and A. J. Christie, W. B. Schlotman and "Joe" Mitchell, Arthur Smith and Robert Simpson.

DEAD CLERK'S LAST LETTERS.

Tell of Long-Continued Pain—Empty Poison Bottle Near His Body—Friends Awaited Him.

Michael O'Connell was found dead yesterday in his room, at 322 West Fifteenth Street, where he had lived for two weeks. On his bureau was an empty laudanum bottle and an open letter, in which was written:

Oh, my poor head! Will it ever get better? I have had that awful pain for the past seven or eight weeks, and have lost nearly seventeen pounds since July. A fortune teller told me I would live to see thirty years. I have.

The letter was directed thus: "My Dear Aunt, Mrs. T. H. Carrigan, 19 Ward Street, New Haven, Conn." Another letter lay beside it. This one was sealed, and the address on it was "Mr. Clark, 483 West Twenty-second Street." At that number it was learned that Mr. Clark was a lodger in the house, that he had been there for only a few days, and that the landlady knew nothing about either him or O'Connell. The letters were sent to the Coroners' Office. Clark did not call for his, nor did he return home yesterday.

Albert Strange, a veterinary surgeon, keeps the house in which O'Connell died. Of O'Connell he knows nothing, except that he worked in an office down town as a clerk. He last saw the man on Friday night.

After a preliminary examination had been made by the Coroner, the body was removed to the Morgue. An autopsy will be performed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Michael O'Connell was the nephew of Mrs. Thomas Kerrigan of 19 Ward Street, this city. He had been in the habit of coming to this city Saturday afternoons and spending Sunday here, and had been expected this evening, all of the Kerrigan family waiting for him. Mrs. Kerrigan was sure that his death must have been due to an accident, as he was in perfect health, she said, and had been employed in a good position for some time.

He was about thirty years old, was unmarried, and had lived in this city most of his life. He was of good habits, and worked with the Crown Perfumery Company in this city until it broke up its local office and removed to New York a year ago. O'Connell went with the company, and was employed there in New York. His uncle left for New York this evening to take charge of the body.

SUICIDE A BIG SPECULATOR.

Edward Cottrell's Body Identified—Chicago Grain Men Testify to His Integrity and Signal Record.

Dr. Calvin S. May of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street went to the Morgue yesterday morning and made a positive identification of the man who committed suicide in Central Park on Friday afternoon.

Dr. May said the dead man was Edward Cottrell, a speculator, fifty-eight years old, whose temporary residence in this city was at 165 West Seventy-eighth Street.

The body was removed to an undertaking establishment in East Twenty-sixth Street, where D. S. Plumb of East Orange, a brother-in-law of the dead man, called to make arrangements for the funeral. Mr. Cottrell's wife and three children are also in East Orange.

Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Plumb said, was a speculator, and a man who never in any sense engaged in the brokerage business. He was for many years on the Produce Exchange, and was a man who had a remarkable knowledge of crops and conditions affecting the market. In December last Mr. Cottrell met with financial losses.

Mr. Cottrell was fifty-eight years old, and was born and educated in Ohio. He was a member of the Players and of the Whist, Reform, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 29.—Edward Cottrell, whose body was found in Central Park, New York, yesterday, was one of the best known men in the grain trade in this country or in Great Britain. E. H. Phelps of the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., said:

"Mr. Cottrell traded in millions of bushels a day when in the heyday of his career, and was one of the heaviest payers of commissions of any customer we ever had."

F. G. Logan said:

"He was a man of marked ability, quick to act, and of sterling integrity. I can but express profound sorrow at the sudden termination of his life, which he felt was a failure. Perhaps no man in this line of business as a speculator had paid more commissions than had he, in the last generation, and although his fortunes varied, he never lost friends, who had faith in him, and were giving him financial aid, expecting, as he usually did, to rise from his misfortunes."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:30 A. M.—Locust Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; Central Union Gashouse; damage, $1,000.

12:30 P. M.—318 East Thirty-third Street; Margaret Condon; damage, $10.

12:30 P. M.—177 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

4:10 P. M.—127 Hester Street; M. Kausman; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—38 Hamilton Street; John Grekia; damage slight.

10:10 P. M.—135 Avenue C; Emil Bischofberger; damage, $150.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

A moderate depression which formed Friday night over the lake region has moved northeastward to the upper St. Lawrence Valley, and the pressure has also fallen considerably throughout the Atlantic States. There are some indications of a disturbance southeast of Key West, but owing to the absence of reports from West Indian stations, nothing definite is known. Messages advising caution until further advices can be given this morning have been sent to Key West and Jupiter, Fla. During the past twenty-four hours there have been rains from the Middle Mississippi Valley northeastward through the Ohio Valley and lake region through New England; elsewhere there has been no precipitation, except a few scattered showers. Temperatures have fallen from 2 to 12 degrees in the Ohio Valley and central upper lake region, and from 6 to 20 degrees in the extreme Northwest; elsewhere they have risen somewhat. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region fair weather has continued with little change in temperature. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow, except that rain is probable to-day on the New England Coast, near Lake Ontario, in North Dakota, and Eastern Minnesota and showers to-day and to-morrow over Southern Florida. It will be cooler to-day over the Northwest and extreme central West, and somewhat warmer in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. On the Atlantic Coast light to fresh southerly winds will shift to West and Northwest; over the upper lakes the winds will be variable, becoming light to fresh northwesterly, and over the lower lakes fresh northerly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	59	64	66
6 A. M.	62	64	65
9 A. M.	68	64	68
12 M.	70	66	70
4 P. M.	67	65	68
6 P. M.	67	65	68
9 P. M.	66	64	66
12 P. M.	66	64	66

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1899	64½
Corresponding date for last twenty years	

The maximum temperature yesterday degrees at 12 noon. The minimum tem was 62 degrees at 5 A. M. At 8 A. M. t eter registered 30.17 and at 8 P. M. it 30.03. The humidity was 81 per cent. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Superior Qualities

in full evening dress fabrics, they are ample in variety and so reasonable that none can complain of the outlay—the cloths vary in quality with the price—the trimmings show the exclusiveness of patterns, for they are made especially to our order—$45 to $65.

Top Coatings, $25 to $40.
Suitings, $25 to $40.
Trouserings, $6.50 to $12.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1900.

Our Notion Business

has been enjoying a remarkable growth, standing to-day pre-eminently first among all the New York stores. We sell more notions and dressmakers' supplies than any two other stores on Sixth avenue combined, and naturally we are proud of it, more so of the cause than of the effect.

The Cause---Is Price!

You need but study this list to fully comprehend the great advantages of dealing here:

DRESS SHIELDS, light weight, size 3, 8c. pr.; 85c. doz.; size 4, 9c.; pr. doz.,	90
WASHABLE DRESS SHIELDS, rubber lined, satinsock covered, sizes 3 and 4, a pr., 9c.; doz.,	1.00
STOCKINET DRESS SHIELDS, fine quality, size No. 2, a pr., 7c.; No. 3, a pr., 8c.; size 4, a pr.,	9
SEAM BINDING, all-silk 8-yd. pieces, black and white, a piece,	6
SILK PRUSSIAN BINDING, 9-yd. pieces, best quality, black and white, 15c. piece; a doz.,	1.60
BONE CASING, silk stitched, 9-yd. piece, in all colors, a piece,	5
BONE CASING SILK TUBULAR, 9-yd. pieces, best quality; a piece,	17
GLACE BELTING, black, white and gray, 9-yd. pieces; a piece,	10
DOUBLE SILK SERGE BELTING, 10-yd. pieces, standard quality; a piece,	59
FANCY DRESS BELTING, silk stitched, 9-yd. pieces; a piece,	19
TOLSON'S DOUBLE SKIRT BELTING, 12 yds., black and white, a piece,	25
FEDERHAKEN HOOKS AND EYES, black and white, sizes 3 and 4; a gross,	5
RICHARDSON AND DE LONG HUMP HOOKS AND EYES, in black and white, sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, two dozen on a card,	5
EUREKA SPRING HOOKS AND EYES, sizes 3 and 4, best quality, a gross,	10
WALDORF DRESS STEELS, all sizes, silk stitched, a dozen,	9
WHALEBONES, good quality, 36 inch, extra heavy, each, 8c.; a dozen,	90
SELECTED SHELL BONE, extra quality, 36 inch, 1 doz., $1.15; each,	12
BRUSH BINDING, extra heavy brush, black and colors, a yard,	3
VELVETEEN BINDING, 5-yd. pieces, 1 5-8 inches wide, black only, a piece,	10
BRUSH BINDING, with velveteen top, black and colors, a yd.,	8
Dressmakers' best quality half ounce BLACK SILK, all letters, a spool, 27c.; a doz.,	3.00
50 yds. MACHINE SILK, in black, a dozen spools for	15
BELDING'S very best 100-yd. spool silk, black, a doz., 65c.; a spool,	6
HOSE SUPPORTERS, black and white lisle elastic, button clasps, pin top, a pair,	5
HOSE SUPPORTERS, with satin belts, frilled elastic; also frilled elastic with pin tops, all colors, a pair,	17
Fancy silk faced frilled ELASTIC, extra wide, all colors, ¾ yd. for	10
ADJUSTABLE SPRING COLLARS, all sizes and widths, each,	6
SPRING TAPE MEASURES, in nickel case, each,	5
VICTORIA PLAITING MACHINES, with two knives, each,	15
THE COMFORT CORSET HOSE SUPPORTERS, best quality lisle elastic, nickel-plated button clasps, a pair,	15
TAYLOR'S BEST QUALITY ENGLISH PINS, assorted sizes, a paper,	3
WIDE FLAT LINEN CORSET LACES, 2½ yds. long, a doz.,	20
3 yds. long, a doz.,	25
4 yds. long, a doz.,	35
5 yds. long, a doz.,	40
HEAVY MOHAIR TUBULAR SHOE LACES, black, 5-4 yds., a doz.,	7
BATTENBERG BRAIDS, linen, desirable widths, a doz. yds.,	5
BATTENBERG RINGS, medium and large size, a doz.,	3
WOVEN INITIALS, 3 doz. for	3
WOVEN DOUBLE INITIALS, 3 doz. for	9
SUPER LISLE WEB in black and white:	
3-8 and 1-2 inch, a doz.	33
5-8 and 3-4 inch, a doz.	42
7-8 and 1 inch, a doz.	59
WHITTEMORE'S PATENT AND RUSSET PASTE, each	7
WHITTEMORE'S DANDY COMBINATION POLISH AND PASTE, each	13
BIXBY'S ROYAL, a bottle,	5
MARTIN'S WATERPROOF SHOE DRESSING, a bottle,	13

Druggists' Sundries.

If you have no need of drugs, so much the better for you. If you have need of them, however, just compare a few of our prices with those charged by exclusive druggists, and you'll be surprised at the saving that is to be effected by buying here.

BELLADONNA PLASTERS, each,	5
MUSTARD PLASTERS, 10 in a box,	14
ABSORBENT COTTON, lb. package,	21
EGG SHAMPOO,	15
WITCH HAZEL, quarts 28c.; pints,	15
LIEBIG'S MALT,	10
LITHIA TABLETS, 5 grains,	19
GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT KISSINGEN or VICHY SALT, lb. bottles,	59
CELERY COMPT. EXT.,	55
ALCOHOL, 95 per cent., pint,	35
ANTISEPTINE, (the best antiseptic known,)	27

And so on—we could quote a hundred more equally economical to the buyer.

*Laces

PRODUCE MEN FOR BRYAN

They Display a Banner in Their Business District.

Chairman Rinn, Long a Republican, Tells Why He Leaves His Party —The Speeches.

A Bryan and Stevenson banner was raised yesterday at noon at the intersection of Reade and Washington Streets by the produce merchants of that vicinity. The flag raising was accompanied by music and oratory. When Joseph F. Rinn, who acted as Chairman, called the meeting to order, there were probably 250 people gathered around the speakers' wagon. As the banner, bearing the likeness of Bryan and Stevenson, and the motto "No Taxation Without Representation" was swung across the street, the crowd cheered lustily. Mr. Rinn, in opening the meeting, explained why he, a life-long Republican, was now supporting the Democratic candidates. He said:

"As you all know, I have always been an active supporter of the Republican Party, and it was almost entirely through my efforts four years ago that we raised a McKinley banner in this vicinity. I now oppose the re-election of the Republican candidate in the interests of justice and humanity, and, because I believe many acts of the present Administration are unconstitutional, and opposed to the principles upon which the Republican Party was founded. I refuse to uphold a party that maintains that a Nation such as ours can hold subjects to be governed at the will of Congress and without constitutional rights. I refuse to uphold a party that now proclaims that conquest is right, and that by the power of the sword we shall govern a people who are just as deserving of independence as the Cubans."

Mr. Rinn introduced Commissioner John W. Keller as the first regular speaker.

"The Republican policy," said Mr. Keller, "is the policy of George III. For 125 years our flag has been the flag of freedom, a hope to all mankind. Now it is sought to make it the emblem of a despotism."

"We won't let 'em do it. How about Hanna?" yelled one of the crowd.

"Hanna," said Mr Keller, "says there are no trusts. How did Rockefeller reach the point where his income is many millions a year? Wasn't it through the Standard Oil Trust? A man who had figured on Rockefeller's income told me he had computed that Mr. Rockefeller was $45 richer every time he drew his breath. But there is another side to the trusts. A man who had worked for eleven years in the Pennsylvania coal mines testified the other day that he had never seen the color of money. He worked ten hours a day for 72 cents, and was paid with tickets on the trust store."

Col. Robert J. Haire, who was the next speaker, devoted his time to attacking the trusts.

"Hanna," he said, "announced one day that there were no trusts, and the next day he went to see J. Pierpont Morgan and told him he must settle the coal strike. If there are no trusts in the country how does it come about that 80 per cent. of the wealth of the country is controlled by 250,000 men? I suppose Roosevelt thinks there are no trusts either, and that's why he doesn't do anything about the Ice Trust."

"Did Teddy ever go up San Juan Hill?" asked a man in the crowd.

"Well, all I know about that," replied Col. Haire, "is what he says in his book about it. He says he went up a hill called Kettle Hill, after the battle on San Juan Hill was over, and that when he got up there he saw two Spaniards running away, and he shot one of them in the back."

When J. Lindsay Gordon was speaking some produce men some distance beyond the edge of the crowd began hooting. Mr. Gordon, who is a Virginian, became angry.

"I am too busy attending to Republicans to bother with those fleas," he said. "And besides, a man who will interrupt a public speaker is a blackguard, and I never saw a blackguard whom I couldn't lick."

Mr. Gordon was heartily cheered and proceeded without further interruption. He was followed by Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne.

"I have lived in a prohibition town," said Mr. Osborne. "In many stores in that town there were signs reading thus: 'If you don't see what you want, ask for it.' We knew what to ask for when we saw those signs, and we got it. Now, that's the way with Hanna. He says there are no trusts, but he knows where to ask for the stuff all right, and there is nothing modest about him. He is like most of my friends. They don't come to me and say, 'Jim, will you give me $10.' They tell me to do it."

Albert Bach also spoke, and the meeting was then adjourned.

THE TAMMANY NOMINATIONS.

Senatorial Slate Approved by Croker—The Deputy Leadership.

The slate for the Tammany Hall Senatorial nominations has been made up and approved by Richard Croker, subject to slight changes. It has been practically decided that Senators Ahearn, Sullivan, Grady, Martin, Plunkitt, Foley, and Donnelly will be renominated.

Senator Maurice Featherson will either accept the renomination for Senator or will be placed in the harness to train for the deputy leadership of Tammany Hall in place of John F. Carroll. This matter has not been decided as yet. Mayor Van Wyck and many other prominent men in Tammany Hall are trying to force the renomination of Senator Featherson, so that the way will be cleared for Mr. Carroll to remain at the head of the Tammany organization when Mr. Croker leaves New York after the campaign.

If Senator Featherson is withdrawn from the Senate ex-Sheriff Thomas Dunn will be named. Ex-Senator Charles L. Guy will have to accept the nomination in his district, as Tammany Hall has decided that he must show that he is an organization man by accepting a regular nomination.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS' CAMPAIGN.

Many Cart-Tail Meetings Planned for Greater New York.

The Greater New York Anti-Imperialist Clubs will begin a series of "cart-tail" meetings to-morrow night. The campaign will begin in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue. Clifford W. Hartridge, Chairman of the Committee on Speakers for the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs, has assigned, among others, the following speakers for the meetings during the week ending Oct. 6: Col. Allison, W. H. Coleman, Thomas B. McGuire, Franklin Leonard, W. T. Keeley, Edward J. Gavegan, Thomas J. Sanford, and William D. Connolly.

There will be an anti-imperialist liberty mass meeting held by the Fourteenth Assembly District of the Greater New York Association of Anti-Imperialist Clubs to-morrow night at Teutonia Hall, 188 First Avenue. The following speakers will address the meeting: Major C. B. Throckmorton, George W. Hamilton, and John P. Bryan.

New Jersey Democratic Clubs to Meet.

A committee of the New Jersey Democratic Society, which is composed of Democratic clubs throughout the State, met at the rooms of the State Democratic Committee, Hotel Washington, Jersey City, yesterday, and issued a call for a State convention at the Opera House, Trenton, on Oct. 25. Each club will be entitled to five delegates and one additional delegate for every one hundred members. Delegates were named to attend the National Convention of Democratic Clubs at Indianapolis.

Columbia County Nominations.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The Columbia County Democratic Convention this afternoon nominated the following ticket: Member of Assembly—Edward W. Risedorph of Kinderhook; County Clerk—William A. Dardess of Chatham; Superintendent of Poor—Robert Rossman of Claverack; Coroners—John C. Mullins of Hudson and Dr. J. R. Greene of Ghent.

ACCUSED OF ABDUCTION.

Joseph Everard Charged with Enticing Two Girls from Their Homes.

Joseph Everard, fifty-seven years old, brother of James Everard, the brewer and manager of the Everard Brewery, at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday, charged with the abduction of two young girls. On Thursday last the police were notified of the disappearance of Jennie Collins, fifteen years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Essie Keppie, fourteen years old, of 1,682 Park Avenue. The parents of the girls had searched in vain for them.

Shortly before noon yesterday Mrs. Flanagan, who is Jennie Collins's mother, met Agnes Hicks, seventeen years old, of 158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a playmate of Jennie's, who told her that Everard probably knew where the girls were.

Accompanied by the Hicks girl, Mrs. Flanagan went to the brewery, in East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, where Joseph Everard was pointed out to her. Mrs. Flanagan then hid in a doorway, while Agnes went to Everard and asked him where Jennie and Essie were. At first he denied that he knew anything about them, but when the girl threatened to call a policeman it is alleged that he begged her not to make any trouble and offered to take her to the girls. Everard and Agnes, closely followed by Mrs. Flanagan, went to the boarding house kept by Mrs. Martin at 2,164 Lexington Avenue, where the two girls were found in a room on the second floor.

Everard left the house quickly, and Mrs. Flanagan took her daughter to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. Detectives Byrnes and Buckridge, taking the Hicks girl with them, went to the brewery, and the girl pointed out Everard to them just as he was about to leave the place, and he was placed under arrest.

Both girls identified Everard and stated that he had enticed them away from their homes and had given them money.

Mrs. Martin stated that on Thursday night Everard brought the girls to her house, saying that they were nieces of his and engaged the room at $3.50 a week, paying $1.50 down and $2 when he came to the house the following morning.

The two girls were sent to the Gerry society rooms and will be detained until this morning, when they will appear against Everard in the Harlem Police Court. Everard lives with his wife and family at 55 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Everard was released on $2,500 bail furnished by Callaghan McCarty, a saloon keeper of 2,434 Second Avenue. Magistrate Crane accepted the bail. David Newburger appeared as the prisoner's counsel.

WESTCHESTER'S HORSE SHOW.

Howard Willits Enters a Protest and Refuses to Accept Prizes.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 29.—Prizes in various classes were awarded to-day at the horse show in connection with the Westchester Fair. Howard Willits entered a protest on the ruling out of his horse Hasson in the champion class by the veterinarian. Mr. Willits claimed that his horse had been in four other classes during the day and passed the veterinarian examination, and it was peculiar that he should be declared out in the last event of the show. He said he would not take the prizes that had been awarded to him during the show, and would resign from the association. The episode created a sensation on the grounds. Some of the members did their best to conciliate Mr. Willits, but without success. The summary:

High-Steppers.—Won by Count Monarchial, b. g., 15.1 hands, 9 years, Mrs. Edward R. Laden; Lookaway, b. g., 15.1 hands, Howard Willits, second; Hilarity, b. g., 14.3½ hands, 6 years, Miss Florence L. Stokes, third.

Saddle Horses.—Won by Lady Waubun, ch. m., 15.1 hands, 6 years, Gerkendale Farm; Lady Euphrosyne, blk. m., 15.1 hands, 6 years, Harry T. Peters, second; The Gibson Girl, ch. m., 14 hands, 6 years, Miss Alice Laden, third.

Harness Horses.—Won by Elkwood, b. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years, and Hollywood, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, Strauss and Hexter; Happy Times, b. g., 15.1 hands, 7 years, and Harry Days, ch. g., 15.1 hands, 6 years, J. N. Gallatin, second; Any Place, b. m., and Misfit, blk. g., Howard Willits, third.

Hunters and Jumpers; open to all; to carry minimum weight of 140 pounds; performances over fences only to count.—Won by Heatherbloom, b. g., Howard Willits; The Little Lady, b. m., J. Campbell Thomson, second; Maxine, s. m., Julian Morris, third.

Harness Horses, Over 14.2 and Not Exceeding 15.2 Hands.—Won by Happy Times, b. g., and Happy Days, ch. g., J. N. Gallatin; Boubonnet, ch. g., and Bourbon, ch. g., New Rochelle Farming Quarters, second; Betsey, ch. g., and Roxton, s. g., J. Campbell Thompson, third.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by Howard Willits; R. T. Carman, second; J. Campbell Thompson, third.

Hunters and Jumpers, Champion Class.—Won by First Quadrille, Miss Madeline Knowlton; Heatherbloom, Howard Willits, second.

Harness Horses, to be Shown Before Wagon or Runabout.—Won by Count Monarchial, b. g., Mrs. Edward Ladeu; Active, ch. g., Strauss & Hexter, second; Firefly, ch. g., Albert C. Bostwick, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses.—Won by Landscape, blk. g., and Llandslide, Albert C. Bostwick; Brownie and Dick, b. g., F. J. Gould, second.

Harness Horses, Champion Class.—Won by Lightfoot, b. g., Miss M. Catlin; Hilarity, b. g., Miss Florence Stokes, second.

Harness Horses, Champion Class.—Won by Champion, Mrs. A. C. Bostwick; Black Venus, R. W. Rivers, second.

Following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE.—2:35 class, pace, purse $250.

Elsie E., C. Weiland, New York	1	1	1
Dan P., Capt. George Peene, Yonkers, N. Y.	3	2	2
Marion, C. M. Joins, Yonkers, N. Y.	2	3	3
The Duchess, ch. m., B. F. Relyea, Mount Vernon	5	4	4
Little Jim, b. g., Harlem Valley Stock Farm	7	5	5
Daisy, ch. m., H. G. Purdy, Stamford, Conn.	6	6	6
Creosote, dun g., Howard Hayden, Parkville, L. I.	4	7	dr

Time—2:27¼; 2:28½; 2:29¼.

SECOND RACE.—2:17 class, trot, purse $250.

Florence Wood, Frederick Van Wyck, Hartsdale	1	½	1 1
Russell T., C. Weiland, N. Y.	2	1	2 2
Red Bird, A. Knapp, West Nyack, N. Y.	4	3	3 3
Dolly Patchen, Harlem Valley Stock Farm	3	4	4 4

Time—2:30½; 2:26; 2:23¼; 2:25½.

Results of Harness Races.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 29.—Richard Croker's horse Electric Wilkes won again to-day, taking the purse in the three-minute class, while Smitz, driven by his owner, A. C. Fish of New York, gathered in the gentlemen's road wagon contest, owners to drive, after a lively race. The summaries:

3:00 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Electric Wilkes, by Exposition-Wilkes Bay, (Curry)	1	1	1
Rosala, b. m., (Gibson)	5	2	2
Postmaster, b. g., (Bogert)	4	3	3
Lucy Kenton, b. m., (McCarthy)	3	4	7
Mary Sapho, b. m., (Gunther)	6	5	5
Maggie Mills, b. m., (Hendrickson)	2	7	4
Redan, b. g., (Fensterer)	7	6	6
Zelk B., b. g., (Post)	9	8	8

Times—2:24; 2:22½; 2:27¼.

Gentlemen's Road Horses, Owners to Drive.—Pacing; purse, $200.

Smitz, d. g., Mr. A. D. Fish, New York City	1	1	1
Baby Ruth, Mr. J. T. Scott, Elmhurst, L. I.	1	2	2
Climax, ch. m., Mr. Edward Duryea, Roslyn, L. I.	3	3	3
Rudd, Mr. William H. Browne, Glen Cove	dis		

Time—2:20½; 2:23½ 2:21¾.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Venora, b. m., (Baylis)	1	1	1
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Herbert)	2	2	2
Northfield, br. g., (Post)	3	3	3

Time—2:19¾; 2:20; 2:22¼.

Free for All Trotting.—Purse, $800.

Paris, b. g., (Fairburn)	3	1	1	1
Dobardo Wilkes, blk. m., (Hyde)	1	1	3	4 2
Swift, b. g., (Ticehurst)	2	2	2	2 3
Sirock, b. g., (Hendrickson)	4	4	4	3 4

Time—2:19¾; 2:16¾; 2:18; 2:19¾; 2:17¼.

READVILLE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The two unfinished races of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association left over from last Thursday, were finished to-day. The 2:24 trot was won by Consuela S., who took a heat Thursday, with Winaka second. Summaries:

2:12 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000.

The Private, b. g., (Foote)	1	1	1
Dark Wilkes, br. g., (Wall)	2	2	3
Rana, g. m., (Young)	3	3	2

Time—2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:13¾.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Consuela S., b. m., (Pierce)	1	1	1
Winaka, b. h., (Titer)	2	2	2
Kalevala, b. m., (Young)	3	3	4
Billy King, ch. g., (Sanborn)	4	4	3
Harry, b. g., (Knapp)	5	5	5

Time—2:13½; 2:14¾; 2:16¾.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The unfinished 2:29 trotting race from yesterday at the Inter-State Fair was decided this morning in a single heat, Myrtle S. winning, with Pleasant Hill Belle second, Ballerton third, and Dave Hughes fourth. Time—2:24¼. Summary:

2:29 trotting; purse $400.

Myrtle S., r. m., (Myers)	1	2	1	2 1
Ballerton, b. g., (Dunn)	2	1	5	1 3
Pleasant Hill Belle, b. m., (Davis)	3	4	2	3 2
Dave Hughes, b. g., (Corville)	4	3	3	6 4
Guiguita, br. m., (Garrett)	6	5	4	4 dis
Cecelia, s. m., (Garrett)	5	6	6	5 dis
Rosewood K., b. g., (Lewis)	dis.			
Almont West, b. g., (Headley)	dis.			

Time—2:20½; 2:19½; 2:22½; 2:22¼; 2:24¼.

TRADERS' FIRE COMPANY

President W. A. Halsey Makes a Statement About Its Affairs.

Says Accuracy of the Managers' Reports Was Never Doubted by the Directors.

William A. Halsey, President of the insolvent Traders' Fire Insurance Company, yesterday issued the following statement:

"I have always thought it preferable that issues of the kind involved in the Traders' Fire Insurance Company matter should be tried before the proper courts, rather than through the public press, but the appearance of somewhat inaccurate articles in the daily papers prompts me to make a brief statement of the history of the company and my connection with it.

"The Traders' Lloyds Association, organized by Mr. McMurran, was administered by its general managers, Messrs. Adams, Lockwood and Forman, for some years with apparent success, so that when the Traders' Company was organized to take over the business of the Lloyds Association it was natural that its affairs should be conducted by these gentlemen.

"The charter of the company contemplated that the company should be managed by competent insurance men, and the appointment of Messrs. Lockwood and Forman to the position of general managers naturally followed.

"None of the Directors or officers of the Traders' Company were at all familiar with the insurance business, and not one of them for a moment supposed that there was the slightest reason for suspecting incompetency or negligence on the part of their general managers. It had been for some time recognized, however, that the business of the company was not profitable, but its failure to make money was attributed to an unfavorable business condition.

"It was the custom of the general managers to submit each month to the Directors a detailed report of the business done by them for the month then next preceding, and, whenever required, to explain any portion of such statement that seemed obscure. In like manner, it was the custom of the Directors to receive such reports and pass upon them after full discussion.

"In pursuance of this custom, an annual report to the Insurance Department was regularly prepared by Messrs. Lockwood & Forman and filed in the Insurance Department. The contents of the report made January, 1900, were fully discussed by the Directors at the time, and I am quite confident that suspicion of its accuracy never entered the mind of any officer or Director. Certainly none occurred to myself, and I executed the report as part of the routine duties of my office, without thought of future complications, or, in fact, of being myself deceived, or of deceiving my associates.

"It was not until the monthly reports had been presented by the general managers during the Spring of the current year that any of us supposed that the corporation was in financial straits. In fact, we had always believed that the business had been sufficiently flourishing to keep the capital invested intact.

"Our decision to liquidate the company's affairs and discontinue the business was reached when we learned that our surplus had been seriously impaired. This was in March or April, 1900. It seemed to the officers and Directors of that time that apparent condition of the company should be verified by an expert accountant, and for this purpose an expert was employed and put upon the books at once.

"It was about this time that the Garrett Company made its proposition to become purchasers of the stock and general managers of the corporation to succeed Messrs. Lockwood & Forman. Mr. Garrett suggested that the examination by the expert then in progress was unnecessary, and, as it seemed probable that he would be successful in obtaining from a majority of the stockholders agreements to sell their stock, either absolutely at twenty-five cents on the dollar, or contingently at 40 per cent., his request was acceded to and the expert withdrawn. Mr. Garrett at once took charge of the company's affairs, and about the first of June paid to the stockholders the agreed purchase price of the stock.

"It was not until some time after this purchase and sale had been consummated that my attention was drawn to the fact that the condition of the company's affairs was other than the General Manager's reports had disclosed. I was not acquainted with either Messrs. Lockwood or Forman prior to the organization of the Traders' Lloyds, but was quite satisfied that they were proper persons to conduct the business.

"It is, of course, a matter of profound regret that the enterprise should have proved a failure to the extent that makes payment of its obligations problematic.

"It is true that I have consented to respond to any call from the New York District Attorney upon notice, as I am conscious of no evil intent, and am prepared to meet the issue at any time.

"I am quite satisfied to rely upon my reputation among business friends and acquaintances with whom I have had transactions over a long period of years.

"It has been reported that irregularity in the conduct of the business is more than suspected. I am not aware that a single dollar of Traders' Insurance Company money has been pilfered or misappropriated. If such should prove to be the case, I shall be glad to assist, so far as it is in my power, in bringing the guilty party to punishment.

"I have no information as to any one who may be suspected, nor am I at all familiar with the direction along which the authorities are conducting their examination."

EAST NEW YORKERS COMPLAIN.

They Criticise the Service of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Commissioner Baker of the New York State Railroad Commission appeared at the Brooklyn Borough Hall yesterday and heard the protests of citizens of East New York as to the facilities afforded that section by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. No representative of the railroad company was present.

Some time ago the company informed the Railroad Commission that it desired to close permanently certain of its elevated railroad stations, and asked that a date be set for a public hearing. The commission fixed Sept. 20. Notice was served on the property owners of East New York, and they set about preparing a vigorous protest against the closing of the stations. The company then withdrew its request, but the commission sent one of its members to Brooklyn to meet any citizens who might appear.

Commissioner Baker was met by a large delegation of East New York citizens, who had a great deal to tell him about the methods pursued by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Appraiser of the Port Israel F. Fischer, Edward F. Linton, Henry J. Furlong, and Stephen Baldwin did most of the talking for the citizens.

The delegation protested against what they called the "razzle-dazzle loop" at Manhattan Junction.

"The crystal maze at Coney Island is an easy proposition compared with this loop," said one citizen. "It is so complicated that the railroad people themselves don't understand it. It was intended that this loop, which connects the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads, should greatly facilitate travel on these roads. As a matter of fact, it has resulted in a complete derangement of the system, and the scheme of its operation seems to be getting more and more tangled."

The Commissioner was told that the station platform was too short for the length of the trains. The stalling of trains delayed other trains waiting to round the loop, and in this way travel was impeded.

Commissioner Baker was told that the company had taken off all the trains for fifteen hours each day on the Cypress Hills line of the elevated road. To get down town an East New Yorker was compelled to walk to the Jamaica Avenue trolley line and take a car to the loop at Manhattan Junction. The schedule was an uncertain one, and during the greater part of the day the two-car trains which were operated, because of the difficulty in handling large ones at the loop, were unable to accommodate the travel, and there was much crowding.

Commissioner Baker said that there would be a formal hearing upon the East New York protests about Oct. 10.

The Commissioner, accompanied by Appraiser Fischer, Mr. Linton, and Mr. Furlong, then made a trip to East New York. Numerous "To Let" and "For Sale" signs displayed on desirable cottages were shown to him, and he was told that the company was to blame for this condition.

GALVESTON RELIEF WORK

Miss Barton Describes What Is Being Done in the City.

Committees Have Been Consolidated and a Perfect System Is in Operation—Local Funds.

The system of relief distribution now in operation in Galveston is described in a telegram from Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, received yesterday at the rooms of the Red Cross Texas Relief Fund, 156 Fifth Avenue. She says in part:

Upon the repeated solicitation of the local authorities, the Galveston Local Relief Committee, composed entirely of men, and the local Red Cross Emergency Committee, composed entirely of ladies, were merged into one committee yesterday, and immediately organized into the Galveston Auxiliary of the American National Red Cross. The entire work of distributing clothing and other relief supplies was transferred to the new organization, all such work to be immediately and henceforth conducted under the auspices and by the direction of the American National Red Cross.

The ten ward distributing stations established and being used by Chairman McVitie's committee will be continued as found necessary, with the accession of the Red Cross ladies, one of whom has been appointed as Vice Chairman for each Ward, with three or more assistants to aid in the sorting and delivery of goods at the relief stations, with additional accessions of ladies for each Ward station to any number that may be found necessary, who shall make systematic investigation in certain streets assigned to them of the worthiness of all applicants for relief.

The work being thus systematized can be most thoroughly conducted indefinitely. The relief by this painstaking and systematic method will have to be continued many months.

The great central warehouses established by Mr. McVitie's committee and the Red Cross will be used in conjunction with each other, as heretofore, for the purpose of receiving from railroad, express, and steamship companies all provisions upon arrival here, assorting and classifying the same, and furnishing the ward distributing stations upon requisition. As rapidly as practicable the ward distributing stations will be discontinued and consolidated with others, thus reducing the expenses.

The accession of the Red Cross ladies to the distributing committees is hailed with great satisfaction by the Chairmen of those committees, nearly all of them being leaders of the different wards, who also have charge of the gangs of men engaged in removing the millions of feet of splintered lumber, debris of all sorts, and remaining dead bodies, their time being almost wholly required in that direction.

The relief work is thus most completely organized and reduced to a perfect system.

The leading business men of the city have labored day and night upon the committees, and have completed a thorough census of the present city as to names and present abodes of the sufferers, their pressing wants, and whether or not each person or any member of a remaining family is able to do day's labor; for wages are being paid to labor in the great task of removing the debris.

The General Executive Committee, of which Mayor Jones is Chairman, meets daily and considers in the most formal and capable manner all subjects pertaining to the work of relief. I have never known a more representative or capable business committee. The time and energy devoted to the work by each member fills me with admiration.

The most imperative subject now before the committee is the question of providing suitable homes of a temporary nature for more than 8,000 homeless persons. Immense quantities of lumber, nails, roofing, and carpenter's tools, and a large fund of money, will be necessary to suitably meet this end.

James Stillman, Treasurer of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the Galveston sufferers, acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions:

Mary J. Dyer	$40.00	Countess Mary de Trobriand	30.00
Herzog & Glazier, (by order of Max Herzog, Paris)	100.00	Wm. C. Demorest	25.00
"K"	25.00	"F. L. B."	5.00
A. Carter	50.00	"J. D."	10.00
Matilda C. King	5.00	Previously acknowledged	103,148.55
Mrs. M. B. Gurley	25.00		
Total			$103,463.55

Subscriptions received by the Citizens' Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York yesterday were as follows:

"Anonymous," through New York County National Bank	$5.00
A. Meyers, through New York County National Bank	5.00
Warwick, N. Y., through First National Bank, Warwick	3.00
"L. F. B.," through Riverside Bank	2.00
The Brooks National Bank, Torrington, Conn., through Isaac W. Brooks, President	163.52
Caroline Willis	5.00
L. P. Terry, Southampton, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Maria Bond (The above four subscriptions transmitted by The Tribune Association.)	1.00
Employes of the National Park Bank, through George S. Hickok, Cashier	50.75
Previously acknowledged	102,757.50
Total	$103,002.77

The subscription yesterday credited to Catherine F. Leverich, amounting to $110, should have read:

"From Summer Colony, Murray Bay, P. Q., through Miss Catherine S. Leverich."

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "C. C. C." for the Galveston sufferers. The money has been turned over to the Mayor's fund

GALVESTON RELIEF FUNDS.

Denial of Statement that the City Has Received Only $50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29.—A statement made by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey of Washington, member of the Red Cross organization, who accompanied Mrs. Clara Barton to Galveston, in an interview that "of all of the money that has been contributed throughout the country for the relief of the sufferers of Galveston, that city has only received $50,000," has caused much surprise among those who are conducting the relief work.

Gov. Sayers has sent up to this time $400,000 in cash to Galveston, and it is known that an additional $300,000 or more in cash has been received direct by the Relief Committee of that city from the contributors, making a total of over $700,000 in money that has been received by Galveston.

OVERCOME ON A GAS TANK.

Narrow Escape of Three Men—Artificial Respiration Saves One.

William Campbell, a machinist of 979 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, owes his life to the energetic manner in which Dr. Allen of St. Catharine's Hospital resorted to artificial respiration yesterday after Campbell, with two other men, Patrick Bowman and Thomas Kelly, had been rendered insensible from illuminating gas on the roof of a gas tank belonging to the Brooklyn Union Gaslight Company, at Porter and Maspeth Avenues. Campbell was sent to the top of the tank to tap it, and he took along Bowman and Kelly to help him. Gas escaped from the tank in such volumes that the three men were soon overcome. Their condition attracted attention in the street.

Another employe of the company went up to the roof to see what the trouble was, and found the three men unconscious. An urgent call to St. Catherine's Hospital for an ambulance brought Dr. Allen, and he found Campbell in the last stages of asphyxiation. Dr Allen had the man placed in the ambulance, and then was driven with all speed to the hospital. On the way to the institution artificial respiration was resorted to to keep the man alive. When the hospital was reached other physicians administered oxygen, and after an hour's work the man's life was saved.

Dr. Allen meanwhile had returned to the gas tank, where he applied restoratives to the other men, and succeeded in reviving them. Bowman suffered so severely from the effects of the gas that he was also taken to St. Catharine's Hospital for further treatment. Kelly went home.

Ship's Life Buoy Found at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A cable dispatch has been received from St. Michaels, Azores, which states that a life buoy marked "Louvima" was found near Ferraria Point.

The only vessel of that name on record is the British bark Louvima, Capt. Warner, which sailed from Philadelphia Aug. 6 for Maceio, and which has not since been reported. The Louvima hails from Parrsborough, Nova Scotia. She was built in 1896, registers 518 tons, and is owned by J. J. Warner.

Closing Hour Extended in Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, recently issued the following general order for the better government of the City of Manila:

"Existing orders requiring residents of the City of Manila to confine themselves to their homes after 10 o'clock P. M., are hereby amended to extend the hour to 11 o'clock P. M., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police. Saloons will be closed at 10 o'clock P. M., and the sale of liquor prohibited after that hour."

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Our special this week is a line of English Trouserings, $6.00. Also silk lined overcoats, $22.00; black thibet cutaway or sack coat and vest, with striped trousering, $20.00. Our full dress and Tuxedos, silk lined, $30.00, are excellent value.

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BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

POLICEMAN PREVENTS SUICIDE.

He Seizes a Woman as She Is About to Jump Into the River.

A woman who told the police she was Alice Bolt, thirty-nine years old, and refused to say where she lived, was caught by Policeman Kelly of the West Twentieth Street Station last night as she was about to throw herself into the North River from the wharf at West Fifteenth Street. She was locked up in the West Twentieth Street Station.

The policeman was at Fifteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue when he noticed the woman and a young man conversing on the opposite corner. The young man came over to the policeman and told him that he believed the woman was going to kill herself. She had started toward the river, and Kelly followed her and caught hold of her clothing just as she was about to throw herself into the water.

The woman told the policeman that she came from Maine and had been living on the east side with a common-law husband, who was a lawyer and who had died recently. She said she wanted to die also.

Gen. Greely Returns from Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 29.—Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army, Chief of the Army Signal Service, returned from Alaska on the steamship Ohio, which arrived in port last night. The steamer Orizaba, engaged in laying a Government cable between Nome and St. Michael, went aground on an uncharted reef near the latter place on Sept. 17. Gen. Greely was on board at the time, and says the vessel will be saved unless a sudden storm causes it to break up. The steamer Senator started at once from Nome to take off the crew and cargo, including the Government cable. The laying of the cable will be postponed until next season. The Ohio brought down 500 passengers.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD NIGHT SCHOOL begins to-morrow. It opens the door of business promotion to those who wish to EARN WHILE THEY LEARN.

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School of Languages of New York City.

The Special Classes for Busy People will reopen Saturday, October 6, 8 P. M.

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"The best teaching we know how to give." Full course, two months, $4; half course, one month, $3.

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Special Courses in Elocution and Physical Training.

Classes Begin October 3d.

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Mr. Mygatt will be at the schoolhouse daily, 9 to 4 o'clock.

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RECORD SINCE 1892:

COLUMBIA	113
YALE	24
PRINCETON	18
HARVARD	9
OTHER COLLEGES.	28

Of these students a large number took advanced standing, some entering the second year class in college. Especial attention is given to the teaching of English, particularly in the case of the younger boys.

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Office hours, after 1st September: 8:30-11 A. M.; 3-5 P. M.; 7:30-8:30 P. M.

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N. W.

TITLED AMERICAN DEAD

Lord Fairfax and Baron Cameron Passes Away in Maryland.

Descendant of Great Scottish Family That Figures in English History—New Peer Lived in This City.

John Contée Fairfax, eleventh Lord Fairfax, and Baron of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland, died on Friday at his country home in Northampton, Maryland. He was in his seventieth year and was believed to be the only British peer with American citizenship.

Although the Scottish lands of the Barons of Cameron were lost to them in the last century, their title, inalienably fixed by the English law, has descended from father to son, or to the nearest relative, during nearly two centuries of residence in this country, just as it had done from 1627 to 1739, when the Barons were great feudal lords, with their miles of forests and their commissions as generalissimos in the army of their King.

The most remote Fairfax recorded in history seems to have been Richard of Walton, who lived in the time of Henry VI. and whose descendant, Sir Thomas Fairfax, was given the title of Viscount in 1629, having been made Baron Fairfax of Cameron two years previously. His two nearest successors, the second and third Barons, were Ferdinand and Thomas, both of whom became renowned throughout Europe as leaders in the Parliamentary army that finally overthrew and executed Charles I.

Ferdinand was chief in command at the battle of Marston Moor in July, 1644, routing the royal forces under Prince Rupert, and then marching into York as its Governor. His eldest son, Thomas, succeeded him as Baron of Cameron, and became even more celebrated as a soldier than his father had been. He was made Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary forces before the battle of Naseby. That fight he won, and many others, finally resigning his position to Oliver Cromwell in 1650.

Between that time and the first years of the eighteenth century the family had two Barons. Then the sixth holder of the title came in. His name was Thomas, and when his mother, who was Lord Colepepper's only daughter and heiress, died, she left him enormous estates in the State of Virginia, whither he came, purposing only a short visit, in 1739. But after traveling through his possessions in the Old Dominion he was so infatuated with the country that he decided to make it his permanent home.

After a while this sixth Baron became the intimate friend of George Washington, and it was he who sent the young Virginian officer on his famous survey to the westward of the Blue Ridge. Before his death, in 1781, he conceived a wish to return to England, but Washington dissuaded him by assuring his complete safety in the new Republic.

The title next went to Robert Fairfax, only surviving brother of Thomas, and an inhabitant of Kent. After his death an American, the Rev. Bryan Fairfax, once more became the head of the house, and, when he took a trip to England in 1800, his title was confirmed by the House of Lords. His wife was Elizabeth Cary of Hampton, Va. They left two children and several grandchildren, from whom are descended the many Fairfaxes now living in Virginia and Maryland.

Thomas Fairfax succeeded to the title in 1802, and he was followed by his grandson, Charles Snowden Fairfax, brother of the eleventh Lord Fairfax, who died on Friday. During the California gold fever of 1849 Charles Snowden Fairfax was well known west of the Rockies, where he prospected extensively, only to lose whatever money he made as fast as he got hold of it.

The eleventh Baron, John Contée Fairfax, was born in Vaucluse, Fairfax County, Va., on Sept. 13, 1830, succeeding his brother to the Baron's title in 1869. He was a physician, and an active practitioner in his younger days. Of worldly goods he had only a moderate supply, the lands and money of the old-time Fairfaxes having been gradually divided among a thousand or two descendants. Practically all of his real estate was in the old country place at Northampton, where he died.

Lord Fairfax's wife, whom he married in 1857, was Mary, daughter of Col. Edmund Kirby, United States Army. Their six children are Albert Kirby, Charles Edmund, Caroline Snowden, Josephine, Mary Cecilia, and Frances Mervyn Fairfax. The two sons and one of the daughters, Miss Mary Cecilia, live in this city.

Albert Kirby Fairfax now acquires the title of Baron of Cameron. He is thirty years old and is employed in the banking house of Brown Brothers at 59 Wall Street. Charles Edmund, his younger brother, is in his twenty-seventh year, and works for Hard & Rand, coffee merchants, of 107 Wall Street.

One of the daughters of the late Lord Fairfax, Miss Josephine, married Tunstall Smith of Baltimore in 1892, and they now live in that city. Misses Caroline Snowden and Frances Mervyn are unmarried. Their home is on the family estate at Northampton.

Besides the two sons and one daughter, the only near relatives of the Fairfax family who live in New York are Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, and her brother, Clarence Cary, lawyer, of 59 Wall Street. They are first cousins of John Contée Fairfax. The family kin and relationship have spread so widely through Virginia and Maryland that there are Fairfaxes in almost every section, but the name is still a kind of passport to social life.

MILLIONAIRE RICE'S WILLS.

Capt. Baker Says He Knows of Only One—Lawyer Patrick Gives Out Another Statement.

There were no further developments yesterday in the investigation into the affairs of the late William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire who died suddenly last Sunday night at his apartments, 500 Madison Avenue. Capt. James A. Baker, the Texas representative of Mr. Rice, declared yesterday that he now has in his possession the greater part of the personal property of his late client, which was in the custody of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, with the exception of $25,000 in cash, which Mr. Patrick drew from the Fifth Avenue Trust Company on a check signed by Mr. Rice the day before he died. The check for $135,000 on the Fifth Avenue Trust Company was turned over by Mr. Patrick to Stearn & Rushmore, attorneys for the company. Capt. Baker said the investigation would take the better part of the coming week.

Capt. Baker had another talk yesterday with Mr. Patrick. The Texas lawyer insisted that he turn over to him the $25,000 in cash in his custody. They came to no decision about this, however, Mr. Patrick asking for a little time in which to think the matter over.

When asked about the existence of the reported wills left by Mr. Rice, Capt. Baker said:

"Personally, I know of but one will, and that was drawn a few years ago. Since I have been in New York I have seen it stated that there is a later will, but this report I have been so far unable to confirm. Mr. Patrick has said nothing to me of the existence of a later will, if there is one."

Mr. Patrick and Charles F. Jones, secretary and attendant of the late Mr. Rice, both informed a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that Mr. Rice drew a will a few months before his death. Capt. Baker said yesterday that the will he knew of would be filed for probate as soon as he had completed the inventory of the estate. The impression is general that a contest will follow the filing of any will for probate.

The vaults rented by Mr. Rice at the Safe Deposit Company of New York have not yet been opened. Capt. Baker declared that formerly he had had an order permitting him to go into the vaults, but that upon his arrival in New York he had found that Mr. Rice had revoked the order. The Texas lawyer said he would take steps to obtain possession of the securities in the vaults, which he believes to be of great value.

Mr. Patrick declined yesterday to answer questions put to him, but gave out the following typewritten statement:

> There is one trust which I place above all others, and that is to see that O. H. Holt, the executor of the will of the late Mrs. Rice, gets the $250,000, the amount of the compromise with the late William Marsh Rice, accomplished by me. When this has been formally ratified, and I consider it to the substantial interests of all concerned, I shall speak freely upon all subjects. Until then my lips are sealed.

Capt. George McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, said last night that his men, Detective Sergeants Valley, Carey, and Murphy, were still at work on the case. James W. Gerard of the law firm of Bowers & Sands declared that nothing would be made public until the investigation was completed.

JAMES K. HACKETT'S PLANS.

He May Act Next Season Under the Management of George W. Lederer.

Since the announcement was made last week that Daniel Frohman and James K. Hackett would separate at the termination of this season, rumor has had it that the actor would be managed by very nearly all the prominent managers in New York. Each individual rumor proved absolutely without any foundation.

Negotiations have been pending, however, since last Thursday between Mr. Hackett and George W. Lederer, and it is thought likely that a contract will be made this week.

It has been nearly ten years since Mr. Lederer has had anything to do with the production of romantic plays, and in securing Mr. Hackett he thinks he has an actor who is competent to fill the rôle in a new play which he has in his possession. Under Mr. Lederer's management Mr. Hackett's appearance would not be confined to this country. With his new theatre now being constructed on Shaftesbury Avenue, London, and almost completed, Mr. Lederer would be enabled to present him to the English theatregoing public after the season closes here, on the same plan as that adopted by Charles Frohman with some of his attractions.

NEW PRODUCTIONS POSTPONED.

Changes in Plans at the Fourteenth Street and Savoy Theatres.

The number of new productions which were scheduled for to-morrow night will be somewhat reduced by the announcements which have come from the Fourteenth Street and Savoy Theatres. At the former house the management find that it will be impossible to replace the tank required in the production of "Lost River," which burst during the performance at New Haven last week; therefore they are compelled to postpone the opening performance in this city until Wednesday night.

The managers of the Savoy Theatre find, on account of defects in the new electric appliances and the failure to complete improvements in the interior of the house, they must defer the opening of "The Military Maid" until Monday, Oct. 8.

MISS ADA REHAN RETURNS.

She Will Appear in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury."

Miss Ada Rehan, who has been absent from this country since the early part of the Summer, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. She is in better health than she has been for several years, and feels better able to begin her tour through the country this season than she has for a long time. The tour will include the principal cities, and will begin in a fortnight under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger.

Miss Rehan will appear in the Shakespearean comedies, and one new play which her managers have obtained for her, the Paul Kester play called "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," which is now being presented at the Haymarket Theatre, London, with considerable success. The first production of this play in America will take place in Philadelphia early in December, and in January she will present it in this city.

RICHARD MANSFIELD SUED.

Miss Marbury Seeks to Recover on M. Rostand's Assigned Claim.

Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the agent in this country for many of the foreign playwrights, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, through her counsel, to compel Richard Mansfield to render an accounting of the receipts of the play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," and for a judgment against the actor for whatever may be due under a contract entered into by Mr. Mansfield and Edmund Rostand, the author.

It is alleged in the complaint that early in 1898 Mansfield entered into a contract with M. Rostand for the production of the play. Under the agreement Mansfield was to pay $1,000 in advance, 5 per cent. of the first $5,000 of receipts, and 10 per cent. of all receipts in excess of $5,000. He also agreed to render weekly statements of the receipts to M. Rostand, and it was subsequently agreed that Mr. Mansfield should pay only 5 per cent. on all receipts. It is alleged that Mr. Mansfield has failed to settle part of his indebtedness under the agreement, and also that he has not rendered statements of receipts.

This action on the part of Miss Marbury is due to the secret transfer of the claim by M. Rostand to the plaintiff.

Opening of the Irving Place Theatre.

The Irving Place Theatre opened for the season last night with a one-act curtain raiser, "Die Sittliche Forderung," and a four-act Lustpiel, "Der Tugendhof," which gave Herr Conried an opportunity to introduce the new actors he has imported. Hedwig Lange, from the Deutschen Theater, in Berlin, was a concert singer in the first play, and Otto Ottbert, from the Hoftheater, in Darmstadt, an infatuated Kaufmann. The second play introduced some old favorites, and Vladimir Schamberg and Adolf Teleky made a first appearance. There was a pretty garden scene in this play, with a fountain and running water. Both plays were well received.

A New Comedy Drama at Keith's.

"Trenton" is the title of a one-act comedy drama which John W. Albaugh, Jr., will produce for the first time in New York at Keith's, Monday, Oct. 8. The story of the play hinges on George Washington's crossing of the Delaware in 1776, and the characters are an American and a British Officer in love with the same girl, a colonial dame, and a negro servant. Mr. Albaugh, who wrote the play and also acts the part of the American, has made an elaborate production of the play as to scenery and costumes, and has surrounded himself with an excellent company.

THE FLOODS IN TEXAS.

Railroad Track and a Bridge Washed Away—Much Damage to Farms.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 29.—The Trinity River continued to rise all day yesterday, and is fully thirty-five feet at this point. The overflow reaches out more than a mile, resembling a big lake, and is from three to six feet deep.

Much of the Cotton Belt Railroad track has been carried away. The Cotton Belt station is surrounded with water three or four feet deep, and all business is suspended temporarily, as trains cannot get into the yard or even within a mile of them.

The waters have interfered with the running of trains and street cars in the city. Service over the North Side street car lines has been abandoned. A Rock Island bridge near Newark has been washed away.

It has been many years since the waters of the Trinity have reached such a high stage. As yet no loss of life has been reported, but it is believed that possibly some people have perished below this city in the Trinity River bottoms by the unprecedented overflow. The people below here were not notified of the great rise as they were at this point.

The damage to farms along the river will be very great and possibly the loss will reach $100,000.

The family of Capt. Samuel Evans were saved from the swollen stream by friends who went to them with a rowboat. There have been several narrow escapes.

BOOKS OF AUTUMN AND HOLIDAYS.

The special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will appear next Saturday. It will comprise at least thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books, carefully classified, with titles, publishers' names, and prices, will be the most exhaustive printed. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be of considerably greater volume than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. The edition will comprise many more than 100,000 copies. On Oct. 6 THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be four years old. Order in advance to insure securing a copy from your newsdealer, who, as a rule, limits his supply to actual advance orders. Unsold copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES are not returnable.—Adv.

THE BRITISH ELECTION

Chamberlain and Wyndham Returned Without Opposition.

Unopposed Ministerialists So Far Aggregate 59—Bitter Attacks on the Colonial Secretary.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—One hundred and sixty-seven constituencies, returning one-fourth of the membership of the House of Commons, made their nominations to-day. In all, sixty-six candidates were returned unopposed. The Ministerialists aggregate 59, Liberals 5, and Nationalists 2.

Viscount Cranborne, Conservative, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, was re-elected at Rochester. Among the interesting personalities on the Government side returned without opposition were Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, (West Birmingham;) Mr. George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, (Dover;) Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, the President of the Board of Trade, (Croydon;) Sir John C. R. Colomb, (Great armouth;) Mr. Jesse Collings, Under Secretary for the Home Department, (Bordesley Division of Birmingham;) Sir Francis Sharp Powell, (Wigan;) Mr. Joseph Powell Williams, the Financial Secretary of the War Office, (South Birmingham;) Col. Sir Charles E. H. Vincent, the founder of the United Empire Trade League, (Central Sheffield;) Mr. John Henniker Heaton, (Canterbury;) Mr. Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, (Hallam Division of Sheffield,) and Sir Edward Albert Sassoon, (Hythe.)

The five Liberals returned unopposed include Mr. William Court Gully, Speaker of the House of Commons, (Carlisle,) and Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department and Secretary of State for India, (East Wolverhampton.)

BITTER ATTACKS BY LIBERALS.

The election campaign is developing unexpected heat, chiefly due to the vigorous efforts of the Liberals to show a united front. Personalities are figuring more than usual in the contests. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by reason of the aggressive tone of all his speeches, is the object of many bitter personal attacks. Some of his enemies have declared him to be politically dishonest, and even go further than that. Winston S. Churchill, in Oldham, has been so vigorously attacked that General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant General, had to come to his assistance with a letter declaring there was nothing dishonorable connected with his resignation from the army and vouching for the correctness of Churchill's recent dual rôle of officer and correspondent. Some of the Liberals of Oldham apparently make more serious insinuations against the young candidate, but, like his father, Churchill seems to revel in a fight, and is said to stand a good chance of being elected.

Another war character, Capt. Lambton of the British cruiser Powerful, has been assisted in his fight against the Government by getting a letter from Lord Rosebery. He is also backed by all the aristocratic interests of the Durham family.

Church associations are figuring actively in the campaign. The Imperial Protestant Federation has received promises from thirty-two candidates to oppose to the utmost any movement tending to bring England and the Vatican in closer touch or toward "Romanizing" the Established Church. On the other hand, the leading Roman Catholic papers almost unanimously support the Conservatives, believing that if they are returned with a solid majority they will achieve the project of giving Ireland a Catholic University and in other ways see that the educational interests of Catholics in England do not suffer.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, who has represented the Ealing Division of Middlesex in the House of Commons, and who is a brother of the Duke of Abercorn, had a very hostile reception at a Unionist meeting in London this afternoon. The Liberals had evidently packed the audience, and the disturbance was so great that his Lordship was finally obliged to desist from addressing the meeting, and communicated the balance of his remarks to the reporters, who congregated on the platform.

THE HAWKESLEY DOCUMENTS AGAIN

The Conservative Party managers would, so far as Great Britain is concerned, have the attitude of the powers toward China remain in the present chaotic state, so that no more handles could be afforded the Liberals in their vigorous attacks upon the Government. The chief object of these —Mr. Chamberlain—seems to be losing his temper. In reply to a public statement by Philip Stanhope (Liberal, President of the National Reform Union) regarding the Hawkesley documents, Mr. Chamberlain telegraphs to the latter telling him he would "not be blackmailed by Stanhope or any one else," adding, "There is no correspondence, and never has been, to prove my complicity in the raid, which I did my utmost to stop."

Mr. Stanhope replied: "I will not stop to qualify the vulgarity of your language, but I am prepared to substantiate in the courts every statement I have made concerning you."

Mr. Chamberlain, however, is not expected to take the matter into the courts. But he hit back hard with a personal bitterness quite foreign to the traditions of the usually sedate Cabinet Ministers.

The latest feature of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches consists in his holding up Dr. Gavin Brown Clark, Liberal, who represented Caithness-shire, and who was formerly Consul General for the South African Republic in London, and Mr. Henry Labouchère, the editor of Truth, to ignominy as traitors, till the audience shouted, referring to Clark, "Shoot him!"

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal statesman, who has come out of retirement and has astonished the country by the virility of his speeches, (he was born in 1827,) scored a point by dubbing Mr. Chamberlain a "little African," on the ground that, as he claimed, Mr. Chamberlain would sacrifice everything for his African policy, and added: "Mr. Chamberlain, considering himself to be a Capt. Cook and a Gen. Wolfe rolled into one, believes he discovered Australia and stormed Quebec."

Thus attacked on all sides, the central figure of the campaign, Mr. Chamberlain would have excitement enough if the opposition to him were confined to the opponents of the Government. That this is not the case is quite evident from the ill-concealed delight with which some of Mr. Chamberlain's supposed Tory supporters hail the bitterest attacks on the Colonial Secretary, while the party leaders, though suppressing any personal dislike, are seriously disturbed over the allegations connecting the Chamberlains with the Kynochs and other firms supplying the Government.

ELECTION ISSUES IN IRELAND.

In Ireland the election issues are interesting. A verbal fight is in progress between Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. Timothy M. Healy. Mr. O'Brien is backed up by the United Irish League and Mr. John Dillon and others, while Mr. Healy has Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan and several other prominent men arguing in his behalf. The result is that a large number of the constituencies will be contested by nominees of both Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy, who apparently profess the same political principles. This may give the Conservatives an opportunity to capture a few seats. Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the United Irish Party, to which both Messrs. O'Brien and Healy belong, has quite failed to restore harmony. Mr. J. L. Carew, who has represented the College Green Division of Dublin, is not only opposed by a Conservative, but by a candidate put forward by a number of his constituents who are opposed to him because he attended the Queen's garden party.

The Conservative Party in Dublin is also torn by internal dissensions over the refusal of Mr. Horace Curzon Plunkett, who represented the South Division of Dublin County, and who is Vice President of the Department of Agriculture and other Technical Industries, a Commissioner of the Congested Districts Board of Ireland, and also a Commissioner of the Colonization Board of Scotland and Ireland, and who founded the Irish Agricultural Organization Society to debar home-rulers from positions in the Department of Agriculture, and by the support which Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has given his action. A curious feature of this dissension, which is the most bitter the Conservatives in Ireland have had in years, is that the Guinness millionaires, Lord Iveagh and Lord Ardilaun, are taking opposing views and are sustaining them vigorously with their wealth and influence.

WINDING UP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The numerous speeches of representatives of both parties made to-night add little or nothing new to the arguments already advanced. They may, however, be taken as winding up the campaign, as, with the beginning of the polling on Monday, little further interest will be taken in the speech-making.

To-night's speakers included Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, who addressed the London Liberals in St. James's Hall. He spoke at length on the issues of the election from the Liberal point of view, insisting that a great Liberal revival was sweeping over the country, filling the party with high hope.

Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Birmingham, devoting himself to an attack upon the labor members of Parliament, none of whom, he declared, in twenty-five years had initiated legislation of benefit to the working classes.

Among other speakers were Sir Edward Grey, who addressed a Liberal meeting at Oldham; Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who spoke at Bath; Mr. A. J. Balfour, at Manchester; Winston Churchill, at Rochdale; Sir Henry Fowler, at Bilston; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, at Bristol; the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, at Croydon, and John Burns, labor representative, at Battersea.

From the Tasmanian Assembly.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—An interesting feature of the elections is the intervention of the colonies, for the first time, in the elections of the Motherland. A dispatch from Hobart, Tasmania, this morning announces the adoption of a resolution by the Tasmanian Assembly proposing a joint Australian cablegram, congratulating Mr. Chamberlain on the British successes in South Africa, and hoping the electors of Great Britain will emphatically insist on the fruits of victory being effectually secured.

COMPLIMENTS FOR PORTUGAL.

British Parade at Komati Poort on King Carlos's Birthday.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, Sept. 28.

"To-day being the birthday of the King of Portugal, I sent a telegram from the army in South Africa congratulating his Majesty.

"Pole-Carew paraded all his troops at Komati Poort, and saluted the Portuguese flag. Many Portuguese officials attended the review."

KOMATI POORT, Sept. 28.—The review of the British troops here, held in honor of the birthday of the King of Portugal, was picturesque. About 10,000 cavalry and ten batteries of artillery paraded.

The Guards' Mounted Brigade called out the admiration of the Governor General of Portuguese East Africa, Senhor Machado. Gen. Pole-Carew and his staff went to Ressano Garcia with Gov. Gen. Machado and witnessed the Portuguese ceremonies.

MANY WAR HONORS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Queen now has a long list of names submitted to her as those of persons worthy of honors for service in South Africa. The identity of those who figure in this list is already causing keen speculation in certain circles. The shower of C. B.'s, (Companion of the Bath,) C. M. G. S.'s, (Companion of St. Michael and St. George,) &c., will be unprecedented.

It is rumored that Lord Wolseley will be made an Earl. What Lord Roberts will get still remains a secret, but Lord Kitchener, it is said, if he remains in South Africa, will have the local rank of full General, so that he can be second in command to Gen. Buller, after Lord Roberts leaves.

Lord Wolseley, by the way, is quoted in an interview as saying that China "through love of nature and art must one day develop into a great nation." The end of all things, in Lord Wolseley's opinion, will be China fighting the United States for the supremacy of the world.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Forty-five Lost in Collision Off Iwo Shima, Japan.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Sept. 29.—The Norwegian steamer Calanda and the Japanese steamer Ise Maru are reported to have been in collision off Iwo Shima. The Calanda was sunk and forty-five of her passengers were drowned. The Ise-Maru put in at Iwo Shima.

The Calanda was a vessel of 665 tons register. She was last reported as having arrived at Nagasaki Aug. 8 from Kure.

The Chilean-Bolivian Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—A formal denial is given here officially by the representatives of the Chilean Government to the recently published report that Chile had delivered an ultimatum to Bolivia concerning the pending boundary question between them. It is stated that Chile's only purpose is to secure a prompt, friendly, and equitable settlement of the long-standing controversy, and that the negotiations are proceeding in this friendly spirit without any move analogous to an ultimatum.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Meter—Wetherill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—A pretty wedding occurred at Jamestown this afternoon, when Dr. Benjamin Franklin Van Meter of Lexington, Ky., married Miss May Hubbard Wetherill, daughter of the late Col. Alexander M. Wetherill, Sixth United States Infantry, who was killed during the charge of San Juan Hill, Cuba, and in whose memory the new fortifications in Jamestown were named Fort Wetherill.

The ceremony was performed in St. Matthew's Church, at 4 o'clock, in the presence of many relatives and friends. The Rev. Charles Burrows, rector of the church, officiated, and the bride was given away by her uncle, Frank Wetherill of Philadelphia. The best man was Archibald Hamilton of Lexington, Ky., the maid of honor being Miss Caroline Wetherill of Philadelphia. The ushers were Brinton Wetherill, Webster Wetherill of Philadelphia, cousins of the bride; Samuel Wetherill, a brother of the bride, and Lewis Lahrens of St. Louis, Mo.

The church was tastefully decorated, as also was the cottage of the bride's mother. During the service Miss Margaret Ayer of New York rendered the "Love Song" superbly. The bride wore white silk over white satin, with point lace and pearl trimmings, and a tulle veil caught up with real orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore white over pink, with a hat to match. The bride's gown was the gift of her brother, Lieut. Alexander Malcolm Wetherill, who is with his regiment in the Philippines.

Following the church ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast occurred at the Wetherill cottage, both being largely attended. The gifts to the bride were very numerous and handsome. During the evening the couple started on their wedding journey, and received an enthusiastic ovation. Among the many guests were the army and navy officers and their families from Newport and other military stations.

The wedding came as the culmination of a pretty army romance. Surgeon Van Meter was a volunteer in the war with Spain and served in Col. Wetherill's regiment in Cuba. After the death of her father, Miss Wetherill and Surgeon Van Meter met in Texas, and an attachment was at once formed between the two. When his regiment was ordered to the Philippines, the Surgeon went with it, but still remained faithful to his old Colonel's daughter. A short time ago he obtained a leave of absence and came home to wed Miss Wetherill. After a further leave of absence, Surgeon Van Meter will take his bride to his station in the Philippines.

Boston—Lyon.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 29.—At St. Mark's Episcopal Church, West Orange, at noon to-day Miss Ethel Lyon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyon of Mount Pleasant Avenue, West Orange, and Charles Anderson Boston of South Orange were married by the Rev. Frank B. Reazor, rector of the church. The bride, who wore white satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace, with a veil, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, was attended by her sister, Miss Lyon, and her cousin, Miss Rogers of Baltimore as bridesmaids. Guyton Boston, the bridegroom's brother, was the best man, and two little nieces of the bridegroom, Cecelia and Barbara Boston, acted as flower girls. The ushers were Swithin S. Farmer of Newark, John A. Gardner of New York, Max Milligan of Elizabeth, William Rollinson of West Orange, Roman Baldwin of New York, and Harper Skillin and Mr. McCullough of Orange. The couple will reside in Llewellyn Park, West Orange.

HOWARD MUST BE HANGED

Motion for a New Trial Overruled by Judge Cantrill.

Bill of Exceptions Must Be Filed Before the Third Week in October to the Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 29.—The motion for a new trial in the case of James Howard was overruled by Judge Cantrill to-day, and Howard was sentenced to be hanged Dec. 7. It was agreed that the attorneys should be allowed to file their bill of exceptions in the appeal to the Court of Appeals any time between now and the third week in October.

Howard did not weaken or appear agitated when the sole sentence of the Court consigning him to the gallows was pronounced upon him, but, in answer to the usual question of the Court, if he could show cause why sentence should not be pronounced, he said in a firm, clear voice: "I am innocent."

He stood erect, facing the Court, and listening intently to every word uttered by the Judge, who was visibly affected by the solemnity of the occasion and spoke in a voice choked with emotion.

In overruling Howard's motion for a new trial, which occurred only a few moments before sentence was pronounced, the Court said it did not consider any of the matters set up in the affidavits filed by the defense as sufficient to cause a new trial. The affidavits of the defense attacking the qualifications of several of the jurors had been fully offset by counter-affidavits filed by the prosecution. But as to the admission of one bit of testimony, the Court was in great doubt as to whether the defendant's rights had not been prejudiced, although the ruling admitting it was in accordance with decisions of the Court of Appeals.

The testimony in question was as to a conversation between Henry Youtsey and W. H. Culton, alleged co-conspirator, and the Court said: "While the Court of Appeals has held that this sort of testimony may be admitted as evidence, I have grave doubts as to the correctness of that ruling, and if left unhampered by that decision I should not have allowed that part of the testimony to have gone to the jury. But the Court of Appeals is the highest judicial body in the State, and there is nothing left for this Court except to follow the lines laid down by it."

The other matters raised by the affidavits filed were with one exception relative to alleged remarks made by jurors prior to the trial, showing hostility to the defendant. The exception referred to was the affidavit of B. L. Guffy, who swore to alleged new evidence in Howard's behalf. The Court said that the standing of these affidavits was discredited by the fact that all of the persons making them had been in the courtroom almost every day of the trial and on intimate terms with the attorneys and friends of the defendant; that the charges made in them if presented to the Court and proved would have been cause for discharging the jury, yet they were never made until the jury had returned its verdict.

Howard was then brought into the courtroom by Jailer Lawrence, and was seated next to his chief counsel, ex-Congressman W. C. Owens. The Court, turning to the defendant, said:

"James Howard, please stand up."

Howard arose and listened intently as the Court said:

"At the April term of the Franklin County Grand Jury you were indicted, charged with the willful murder of William Goebel. You have been represented by able counsel, but in spite of this you have been found guilty. Have you any reason to offer now why the Court should not pronounce sentence upon you?"

After a pause Howard, who had stood motionless, replied: "I am innocent."

"That is a matter," continued Judge Cantrill, "that was with the jury and over which the Court had no control. I therefore order that you be taken back to the jail and there safely confined until Dec. 7, when you will be taken by the Sheriff and hanged by the neck until dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The Court then suspended the sentence for sixty days to give time for the appeal which will be taken to the Court of Appeals. After this Howard was remanded to his steel cage in the jail.

The motion for a new trial was made by Howard's attorneys Thursday, but was passed until to-day, when both the prosecution and defense filed additional affidavits. These were discussed before the Court this afternoon. Mr. Owens of the defense claimed the Court had erred in admitting testimony as to the killing of Baker by Howard, but laid particular stress upon the affidavits attacking the jurors, who, he said, by abundant proof were shown to have gone into the jury box with their minds made up. He insisted that it would not only be a great hardship upon the defendant to be deprived of life by a verdict thus rendered, but an outrage against Christian civilization, and he earnestly pleaded for a new trial.

Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin replied for the prosecution that the affidavits of the jurors themselves absolved them from the charges made against them, in addition to which the prosecution had shown that several of the persons making the charges were unworthy of belief.

The affidavits of B. L. Guffy, he contended, should not be considered, as evidence which had recently come out showed that Guffy, if not an accessory after the fact, was intimately associated with those who were, and made him a party in interest, as shown by the sworn statement of John W. Ray, who swears that on the morning of Jan. 30, and about an hour before the assassination, he (Guffy) was at the residence of Appellate Judge White, and that Guffy said: "Goebel will never be Governor. They will kill him before the joint Assembly to which Ray claims to have responded: "That would be a calamity. It would bring on a riot, and Taylor would also be killed." To this Ray says Guffy replied: "No, they will not kill Taylor. That has been provided against."

THE CASE OF YOUTSEY.

Rumors of Forthcoming Sensational Disclosures Said to be False.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 29.—The case of Henry E. Youtsey, also charged with being a principal in the Goebel murder, will be taken up at Georgetown Monday. The prosecution claims that Youtsey was in the Secretary of State's office with Howard when the shooting occurred. Youtsey is represented by L. J. Crawford and R. W. Nelson, two of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State.

Col. Nelson sent the following telegram here to-day:

"All publications in newspapers that Youtsey would make sensational disclosures and as to agreements with the Commonwealth are false."

Sensational dispatches have appeared in various papers this week to the effect that Youtsey would make statements incriminating Gov. Taylor and throwing great light on the assassination mystery.

THANKS FOR GOV. GEN. WOOD.

Cuban Property Owners Grateful for Protection Against Litigation.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Gov. Gen. Wood was to-day visited by a number of prominent property owners who presented to him an address expressing their gratitude for recent reforms in the law, by which owners of real estate are protected from endless and very costly litigation in defense of their own property.

The address declared that property owners now feel secure in their rights, whereas formerly many bona fide holders of property were forced either to compromise with dishonest lawyers or lose perhaps half their property in legal expenses.

MR. DADY'S HAVANA PLANS.

Municipal Officials Will Decide Whether to Ask Public Bids.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Miguel Gener, Secretary of Justice, will reform the plans of M. J. Dady for sewering and paving Havana. The contract of Mr. Dady has been handed by Gov. Gen. Wood to the municipal officials, who will consider the advisability of accepting the plans as presented, or, as an alternative, of requesting public bids for the contract. A meeting will take place on Tuesday.

These plans are the original ones, added to and changed by Messrs. Gray and Lacombe, and have the recommendation of the Engineer's Department. The municipality, however, will decided whether it prefers to put the contract up at auction or not.

TO RESTRAIN THE GOULDS

St. Louis Southwestern Stockholders Seek Injunction.

Allege Attempt Is Being Made to Get Control by Wiping Out Minority Representation.

On behalf of some minority stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Company an order was obtained yesterday in the Supreme Court directing Edwin Gould and others, shareholders and Directors in the same company, to show cause to-morrow why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from conducting the annual election of Directors of that company, which is to take place on Tuesday next at St. Louis, Mo.

The application was made by Samuel Untermyer for Andrew Haes of London and others representing, it is alleged, 50,000 of 386,000 shares of stock of the company. Edwin Gould is President of the road.

The complaint alleges that an amendment to the by-laws was made last year without due notice, and, therefore, illegally, by which three Directors are to be elected for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, instead of nine Directors for one year, as had been the case before. This change, it is alleged, enables the Gould interest, which is said to consist of 70,000 shares, but which holds sufficient proxies, to elect three Directors for one year under the cumulative plan of voting, provided for under the Constitution of Missouri.

By this plan a stockholder is entitled to cast as many votes as he holds shares of stock multiplied by the number of Directors to be elected. With nine Directors to be elected for one year, each ninth interest would be able to elect one Director, thus securing minority representation. With three Directors to be elected for one year at the next meeting, it would take a one-third interest to elect a Director. In this way, it is alleged, the Goulds could elect every Director, wiping out the minority representation.

According to the complaint, the intention of the Gould interests is to retire one Director, who is said to be distasteful to them and to enable them to transfer the road by lease or purchase at a low price to the Missouri Pacific. According to Mr. Untermyer, there is a rumor in Wall Street that the Goulds are paying large premiums to borrow sufficient stock over the election to accomplish this purpose.

The only Director of the St. Louis Southwestern who could be found last night was Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank. Mr. Gallaway said that, although this was the first he had heard of this suit, he would not lose any sleep over it.

"There are always some kickers," he said, "as it is impossible to satisfy every one. I don't know who the Director said to be distasteful could be, but if there were one it would be bad policy to leave him out. Although I am in Wall Street all day, I have heard no rumors that the Goulds were paying premiums for the loan of stock. There was nothing illegal done by that railroad, because its legal advisers would not permit it to lay itself open to trouble by the violation of State Constitutions and laws. I anticipate no trouble from this action."

The officers and Directors of the St. Louis Southwestern are: Edwin Gould, President; Russell Harding, Vice President; G. K. Warner, Treasurer; George Erbelding, Secretary; T. T. Eckert, R. M. Gallaway, W. S. Pierce, A. Loeb, W. H. Taylor, F. H. Britton, Murray Carleton, A. L. Wolff, Edwin Gould, and Russell Harding, Directors.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 29.—Mrs. William T. Bull gave a luncheon to-day at Dudley Place.

R. I. Gammell also gave a luncheon at Dudley Place.

Dinners were given this evening by Mrs. Heber R. Bishop and James J. Van Alen.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra will go out of commission Monday and occupy Winter quarters alongside the city wharf. Commodore Gerry contributed $250 to-day toward the Galveston sufferers' fund which has been raised here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp will remain at the Cloisters until a few days before Christmas.

The present season of the Newport Casino is reported to have been the most prosperous since that corporation was organized.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will leave for New York Monday evening for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Addicks and family will take possession of Belvoir, recently purchased by Mr. Addicks, on Tuesday and remain until late next month before going to Philadelphia for the Winter.

Isaac

GRAVESEND RACES ENDED

Charentus, Leading All the Way, Took the Oriental.

HILDRETH WON THREE TIMES

Beau Gallant Captured a Stake for Him, and Telamon and Wooster Boy Earned Purses.

The Autumn meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club ended yesterday at the Gravesend track with a fairly interesting afternoon's sport and results that brought much sorrow and wonderment to the students of public form. The right horses persistently failed to win, and the large crowd in attendance departed from the track very much dissatisfied. Samuel C. Hildreth was much in evidence at the closing day of the meeting, and won three of the six races, all of the winners being ridden by Henry. Two stakes were decided, Hildreth taking one of these with a long-price horse, while another outsider in the betting, Charentus, beat Jack Point for the second, chiefly because Taral, who rode Jack Point, seems to have forgotten all he ever knew about riding.

Among the visitors to the track were two Americans recently returned from England —James R. Keene and "Major" Covington, the ex-jockey, who has been racing a few American horses abroad. Mr. Keene said that he expected to race in England next year, but so far had not completed his plans for his European campaign. Ex-Jockey Covington said that it was hard to win in England, but that having sold the horses he took there he intended to buy others and go back for another season of racing.

The race of the day was the Oriental Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, for all ages, the fourth event on the card. Imp was the only horse named that failed to start, Jack Point, with the top weight, starting favorite, while Pink Coat and Gonfalon were about equally well backed as the next choices. As the flag fell Charentus went to the front, and, swinging on the rail, made the running past the stand, with Gonfalon second, Jack Point third, and Pink Coat last. Around the paddock turn the positions were the same, but the moment the horses entered the back stretch, Taral on Jack Point grew anxious, and began to hustle the brown colt forward, shoving him past Gonfalon into second place, where he dropped in behind Charentus, and galloped to the far turn, Charentus then leading by two lengths, with Gonfalon a length behind Jack Point.

On the turn Taral hustled the favorite again, and Jack Point promptly moved forward, looking ready to run over Charentus when he should be called on. To the turn into the stretch Jack Point ran easily and was gaining, but on the straight Charentus began to draw away, and Taral sat down to ride. The effort was in vain, for Charentus easily shook off his pursuers and won with something in hand by two and a half lengths. Jack Point began to stagger under Taral's efforts in the last furlong, and Gonfalon, coming again at the end, beat him out by three parts of a length for second money.

Eleven ran for the Prospect Handicap, over the short six furlongs, for two-year-olds. Watercolor and Dublin nearly equal favorites, with Blues and Beau Gallant the next best backed. Autolight led at the start, and Watercolor, sixth when the flag fell, rushed out, and, running around his field, took first place, and galloping easily in front, led by two lengths around the turn and into the straight, Silverdale and Lady Schorr alternating second and third to the last turn, where Autolight and Beau Gallant, the latter having closed from tenth place, moved up and joined the pair behind Watercolor. On the straight, Watercolor seemed to be winning at a gallop to the last furlong pole, where he suddenly began to stop, and Telamon passed him. From that point Telamon was easily best, and won by two lengths, Watercolor lasting just long enough to get second money from Autolight, who was third.

Nine of the thirteen named to run in the opening race, a handicap over the short six furlongs course, went to the post, with Redpath the top-weight and favorite, and The Rhymer second choice. Flan d'Or led away as the barrier rose, but was at once outrun by Musette, second at the start, she taking first place and holding it to the far turn, where she gave way to Joe Frey, who was second to that point. Joe Frey led around the turn and into the stretch for the run home, where Telamon, who was well up in the crowd all the way, went after him and caught him in the last furlong. From there on Telamon had plain sailing, and with the most speed at the finish won handily by a length from Joe Frey. Redpath, all but left at the post, went on after the field, and, steadily making up ground, closed with a rush on the stretch and finished in third place, a length and a half behind Joe Frey.

The Amazon was made an even-money favorite in the field of five, all that was left of the eleven originally named for the second race, a mile and a furlong, selling. Greenock starting a strong second choice. The start was long delayed by the crazy antics of Half Time, who, when the flag fell, rushed to the front. Passing the stand the first time Half Time was racing a length and a half clear in the lead, with The Amazon, The Chamberlain, and Alsike lapped, in the order named, and Greenock trailing last. The order was the same through the back stretch and to the last turn, where Half Time fell back, and Alsike and The Amazon showed in front, running neck and neck, while Greenock, seeming to be out of it to this point, began to close from last place. On the straight Alsike, hard ridden by McCue, drew out a neck before The Amazon, and with Greenock coming with a rush from the rear won by a neck from The Amazon, Greenock third, only a head away.

The fifth race, five and a half furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, had thirteen in it, with Dangerfield and Cherished the choices, at equal prices. Dangerfield, first away, was at once joined by Piederich, the two racing head and head and alternating in front to the bend for the straight run home. Cherished and Balloon heading the others of the field to that point. Entering the stretch, Dangerfield shook off Piederich and led to the last furlong pole, where Balloon, slipping up on the inside, caught and, after a brief struggle, passed him. Dangerfield stopped after that, and Balloon, pressed at the end by Cherished and Queen Carnival, won, ridden out, by a length, Cherished second, a neck before Queen Carnival, third.

For the last race, a mile and a sixteenth, Cyrano and Wooster Boy were the first and second choices in a field of ten. The start was made with Compensation off first, but passing the stand Wooster Boy went up to first place, with Cyrano second, and for the remainder of the race these two held their relative positions. On the stretch Cyrano, coming up on the rail, closed on Wooster Boy and made Henry on the leader ride. Wooster Boy responded, and, doing all he could, won by a half length from Cyrano, who beat Withers three lengths. Cyrano's rider, McCue, claimed a foul against Wooster Boy, because he had pinned Cyrano on the rail at the finish, but the Stewards declined to change the positions of the horses at the finish.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs. Samuel C. Hildreth's Telamon, by Hanover-Tolouche, ch. c., 2 years, 108 pounds, (Henry,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (coupled in betting with Flion d'Or,) won handily by a length; J. F. Scharr's Joe Frey, b. c., 2, 113, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a length and a half from Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Red Path, ch. c., 3, 110, (C. Turner,) 15 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:10 4-5. Flion d'Or, His Royal Highness, Musette, Sparrow Wing, The Rhymer, and Magic Light also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. William C. Daly's Alsike, by Flatlands-Lucky Clover, b. g., 4 years, 106 pounds, (McCue,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a neck; Walter Keyes's The Amazon, b. f., 3, 107, (Shaw,) even and out second by a head from J. F. Scharr's Greenock, br. c., 3, 110, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10 third. Time—1:55 2-5. Half Time and The Chamberlain also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Prospect Handicap, for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Samuel C. Hildreth's Beau Gallant, by Jim Gore-Bonita Belle, br. c., 116 pounds, (Henry,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, Water Color, blk. c., 115, (Littlefield,) 10 to 5 and 6 to 5, second by three parts of a length from Arthur Featherstone's Autolight, b. c., 99, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Lady Schorr, Silver Dale, Blues, Bedeck, Dublin, Driscoll, King Lief, and Dr. Barlow also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oriental Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a quarter. L. C. Richards's Charentus, by Charaxus-Contenta, b. g., 6 years, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by two lengths and a half; Samuel C. Hildreth's Gonfalon, ch. c., 3, 100, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second by three parts of a length from A. L. Aste's Jack Point, br. c., 4, 126, (Taral,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, third. Time—2:07 3-5. Pink Coat and Andronicus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds that had not won at this meeting; selling; five and a half furlongs. H. K. Vingut's Balloon, by Potomac-Ballyroe, ch. f., 99 pounds, (Shaw,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won cleverly by a length; O. L. Richards's Cherished, b. f., 103, (McCue,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from R. J. Hiner's Queen Carnival, b. f., 101, (Wadderstrand,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Maiden, Arden, Princess Evelyn, Dactyl, Dangerfield, The Golden Prince, Piederich, Estelada, The Brother, and Ginki also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $750 in 1900; allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Samuel C. Hildreth's Wooster Boy, by Watercress-Racemede, ch. c., 3 years, 104 pounds, (Henry,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won ridden out by a half length; Michael Murphy's Cyrano, ch. c., 3, 107, (McCue,) 13 to 5 and even, second by three parts of a length from P. J. Dwyer's Withers, ch. c., 3, 107, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48 4-5. Kirkwood, Compensation, Huitzilopachtli, Radford, Bettie Gray, Ten Candles, and Star Chime also ran.

Results at Other Tracks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Six furlongs—Goal Runner, 104 pounds, (Buchanan,) 1; Hindoonet, 105, 2; Abe Furst, 114, 3. Time—1:18¼. Mile—Handy Man, 100, (Wilkerson,) 1; Tyr, 109, 2; Bowen, 103, 3. Time—1:48½. Steeplechase, full course—Coronatus, 132, (Hueston,) 1; Mr. Dunlap, 137, 2; Donation, 145, 3. Time—4:33¼. Six and a half furlongs—Lennep, 102, (Tally,) 1; Prejudice, 102, 2; Charlie O'Brien, 102, 3. Time—1:24¼. Sly finished second, but was disqualified for foul. Mile and an eighth—Ohnet, 102, (Tally,) 1; The Lady, 103, 2; Brigade, 107, 3. Time—2:01¼. Mile and a half, selling—Joe Shelby, 114, (Winkfield,) 1; False Lead, 101, 2; Judge Denny, 104, 3. Time—2:49¼.

DETROIT, Sept. 29.—Six furlongs.—Acushla, 108, (Booker,) 1; Deist, 93, 2; Joe Martin, 108, 3. Time—1:19. Four and one-half furlongs.—The Covenanter, 105, (McQuade,) 1; Kid Hampton, 107, 2; Henry's Sister, 93, 3. Time—0:58¾. One and one-eighth miles.—Hermencia, 94, (Hicks,) 1; Sir Fitzhugh, 97, 2; Flag of Truce, 100, 3. Time—1:59½. Six and one-half furlongs.—Handicapper, 102, (Wonderly,) 1; Amoroso, 93, 2; Miss Redwood, 110, 3. Time—1:26. One mile.—Brother Fred, 94, (Booker,) 1; Elizabeth K., 96, 2; Windward, 100, 3. Time—1:49. Mile and twenty yards.—Lizzie Jackson, 97, (Booker,) 1; Cavallo, 107, 2; Lavitesse, 97, 3. Time—1:51¼. Six and one-half furlongs.—Cormorant, 102, (Ross,) 1; Baffled, 103, 2; Charley Estes, 103, 3. Time—1:24.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—Mile and a half—El Caney, 92 pounds, (Dominick,) 1; Fly Fire, 101, 2; Foxbard, 99, 3. Time—2:46¾. Six furlongs—Orleans, 104, (Boland,) 1; Omdurman, 109, 2; Marcy, 100, 3. Time—1:19½. Mile and a sixteenth—W. B. Gates, 107, (Dominick,) 1; De Blaize, 104, 2; Greyforge, 100, 3. Time—1:54½. Mile and three-sixteenths, hurdles—Titus, 104, (Loyd,) 1; Eva Moe, 125, 2; Yaruba, 130, 3. Time—2:10½. Six and a half furlongs—Hungarian, 98, (Coburn,) 1; Alice Turner, 101, 2; Miss Mae Day, 92, 3. Time—1:24½. Mile—Meddlesome, 103, (Boland,) 1; Guide Rock, 101, 2; Tom Gilmore, 98, 3. Time—1:47⅓.

TROTTERS AND PACERS.

This is likely to be the banner year for 2:10 pacers. No less than fifty-three already have entered the select circle.

The three consecutive heats by Bay Star at the Empire City meet, 2:08¼, 2:09, and 2:09¼, are the best for a trotting mare this season.

Free Bond, (2:04¼,) Mr. Billings's prince of roadsters, paced the fastest fifth heat of the season, 2:06¼, in the 2:08 pace at Hartford.

"We have 3,098 horses that have pacing records of 2:20 or better," says an exchange. "Fifteen years ago there were not 250 pacers with 2:20 records."

T. E. Keating expects to take Anaconda, Bonnie Direct, Hetty G., and Gayton to the Los Angeles meeting and enter them in any classes in which they may be eligible.

"If she'll stick to a trot, I don't believe there is a trotter on the Speedway can beat the little mare Alice Barnes," said James Murphy, the Chicago roadite, the other day.

May Day, by General Hardee, is another addition to the list of double 2:10 producing dams. She is the dam of the pacer Paul Revere, (4,) (2:07½,) and Marion G., (2:10.)

Allentown, Penn., according to report, has a fast-stepping team that will be making the best of the hustle in another year. They are Lightfoot and Wanban, and have been over a half-mile track in 2:24½.

As a result of the recent racing at Poughkeepsie Quartermaster's 2:30 list was swelled. Florence Wood, dam by Foxwood, took a record of 2:18¼; Bessie Barefoot, dam Little Barefoot, by Kent, trotted in 2:28, and Thomas Courtes took a mark of 2:27¾.

A New York road driver told of an unusual and not altogether enjoyable experience the other day. "I have always been used to sitting behind trotters," he said, "but I bought a pacer, and the first time I drove him the motion when he was on a jog was so different that it made me seasick."

Alameda, (2:09¼,) the speedy mare that almost dropped from the clouds and won the first heat of the Charter Oak Stake at Hartford, is one of the most perfect trotters in form, gait, and manners that has been seen on the turf in many a day. She is owned by ex-State Senator John McCarty, Brooklyn, who bought her from Nova Scotia parties about four weeks ago. Her record was then 2:15. This mark she lowered to 2:09¾ in the ten-thousand-dollar race, and she was beaten less than a length in 2:07½ by Georgena in the second heat of the contest. She wears only felt shin and tendon boots for protection in case of accident, and she trots altogether with her legs, the body moving forward as straight as an arrow. She does not fret or worry in the excitement of a race, and she seems to be unable to make a break. Mr. McCarty will have the queen of the new Brooklyn Speedway when Alameda's campaigning days are ended.—The Horseman.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Hawley Was in Excellent Form and New York Won Handily.

Philadelphia was unable to do anything with Hawley's delivery in the baseball game with New York at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and as a result suffered defeat at the hands of the local team. Wolverton's home run with Flick on base saved a shutout. Bernard ran into the bleachers in the seventh inning in going after a fly and hurt himself so badly that he had to retire. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	3	1	0	W'H'l'n, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Selbach, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
D'l'nty, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0	Hick'm, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Bernard, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	0	2	0	1	Smith, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
M'F'r'l'nd, c.	0	0	4	2	1	Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	3	0
W'l'v't'n, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
Dolan, ss.	0	0	1	2	0	Murphy, 2b.	0	1	2	4	2
Fraser, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Grady, c.	0	0	4	1	0
						Hawley, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	2	4	21	10	2	Total	4	8	24	15	4

Game called end of Philadelphia's half of the eighth on account of darkness, reverted back to seventh inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
New York	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	—4

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 7. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 5; off Hawley, 2. Struck out—By Fraser, 4; by Hawley, 4. Stolen bases—Selbach, Murphy. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Selbach. Home run—Wolverton. Double play—Doyle, Davis, Grady, and Hickman. Hit by pitcher—By Hawley, 1. Passed ball—McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time of game—2 hours.

BROOKLYN AND BOSTON TIE.

Yesterday's baseball game between Boston and Brooklyn ended in a tie, after eight innings of sensational play, darkness intervening. The Bostons batted Kitson out of the box in three innings, but could do nothing with Donovan in the remaining five. With two out in the seventh, the home team batted in the tieing runs. The score:

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamil't'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	2	2	0	1	0
Long, ss.	0	2	5	4	1	Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Stahl, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Shickard, lf.	1	2	2	0	1
Tenney, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	0	10	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	2	5	0	1	Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	7	0
Barry, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	4	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	2	0	1	0	De Mont, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Connor, c.	1	2	3	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	4	3	2
Dineen, p.	0	2	1	3	0	Kitson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Donovan, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	6	15	24	11	2	Total	6	7	24	21	3

Boston	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—Barry. Two-base hits—Sheckard, 2. First base on error—Boston. Left on bases—Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Dineen, 2. Sacrifice hits—Dineen, De Mont. Stolen bases—Hamilton, Stahl, Tenney, (3,) Barry, Dineen, Sheckard, Keeler. Bases on balls—By Kitson, 1; by Donovan, 3; by Dineen, 3. Double play—De Mont, Dahlen, and Kelley. Hit by pitched ball—By Dineen, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	1
Pittsburg	1	0	0

Batteries—Hahn and Kahoe, Phillippi and O'Connor.

AT CHICAGO.

	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	10	4
Chicago	7	10	4

Batteries—Powell and Robinson; Garvin, Menefee, and Kling.

SECOND GAME.

	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	1
St. Louis	0	3	1

Batteries—Griffith and Chance; Sudhoff and Criger.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Brooklyn	76	51	.598	Chicago	60	69	.465
Pittsburg	74	56	.569	St. Louis	58	68	.460
Philadelphia	69	60	.535	Cincinnati	57	72	.442
Boston	64	63	.504	New York	55	74	.426

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in Chicago.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.

SPORTING GOODS.

GUNS.

"Law off" partridge and woodcock in New York State. Quail shooting will begin November 1st.

Pennsylvania: Partridge, woodcock and quail season opens October 15th.

New Jersey: Open for woodcock shooting October 1st. Partridge, quail, rabbits and squirrel, November 1st.

Connecticut: Open season, quail, partridge, woodcock, gray squirrel, October 1st.

The birds are ready—we have the guns and shells.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302-304 Broadway, cor. Duane St.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders, Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue for down-town office, 56 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

BICYCLES.

GOOD TIRES 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75; all makes. Guaranteed by the mfrs. Special prices to dealers. WILLIS, 23 Park Row, op. P.O.

TUXEDO PARK HORSE SHOW

Society Colony Out in Force at Yesterday's Events.

LORILLARD WINS MANY PRIZES

Mrs. Lorillard Drove the Winners in the Pacer Class, Mrs. Vatable Taking Second Honors.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The second day of the Tuxedo Horse Show was more largely attended by the society colony than yesterday. The threatening weather did not stop the crowds gathering, and the boxes were all filled.

The most interesting event of the morning's show was in the pacer pair class under fifteen hands, an extra prize being offered by Mrs. Herbert C. Pell for entries driven by ladies, appointment to count 50 per cent. and horses 50 per cent. The prize went to Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., for best horses, and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, driving William P. Hamilton's pair, took first honors for appointment and second prize for horses. W. M. Hoffman's team was barred, being fifteen hands. The show was a success throughout, and not an accident marred the occasion. Some of those in the boxes were:

James Brown Potter and W. W. Paine of England, his guest; Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. James O. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Henning, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. L. Laflin Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cammack, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Garrison, E. Victor Loew, Jr., C. F. Hoffman, T. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Andrae, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, the Rev. and Mrs. Grenville Merrill, William McNeal Rodewald, George Rutledge Gibson, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, the Misses Preston and J. Frederic Tams.

Summary:

Saddle Class Under 14.2.—Won by William N. Rodewald's Leonie, Richard Mortimer's Dandy Dick, second; P. Lorillard, Jr.'s Tomala, third.

Pacers 15 Hands and Under 15.3.—Won by William V. Hoffman's Redwood and Redrose; A. D. Juilliard's Sappho and Zaza, second, and Mrs. J. W. Heming's Glitter and Glisten, third.

Single Roadsters, Long Tails, Shown to Appropriate Vehicle.—Won by A. L. Kellogg's playlight; E. H. Harriman's Willing, second, and James Brown Potter's Jenny, third.

Saddle Horses, 14.2 Hands and Under 15.2.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Dor, P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Hearts, second; Richard Mortimer's Red Spot, third.

Pairs 15.3 and Over.—Won by P. Lorillard, Jr.'s Cyclone and St. Pat; George E. Dodge's Peacock and Doctor, second; Richard Mortimer's Gamecock and War Dance, third.

Pacers Under 15 Hands.—Won by P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Beau and Airs and Graces, driven by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; W. P. Hamilton's Topaz and Turquoise, driven by Mrs. J. J. Vatable, second.

Children's Ponies Under 14 Hands in Harness Driven by Children Under 17 Years.—Won by H. W. Poor's Joy; W. P. Hamilton's Pony Major, second, and Paul Tuckerman's Jack Ugly, third.

Tandems.—Won by P. Lorillard, Jr.'s Alcut and Cyclone; Mrs. J. J. Vatable's Dandy and Follette, second, and E. H. Harriman's Scratches and Dor, third.

Ladies' Saddles, 15.1 and Over.—Won by E. H. Harriman's The Rook, ridden by Miss Harriman; P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Lovelace, ridden by Miss Kane, second, and P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Laddie, ridden by Miss Pomeroy, third.

Saddles, 15.2 and Over.—Richard Mortimer's Beauty, first; P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, Lovelace, second, and E. H. Harriman's Sir W., Jr., third.

Four in Hands.—Won by William V. Hoffman's Red Rose and Redwood, leaders, and Briar and Breeze; George E. Dodge's Major and Captain, leaders, General and Colonel, second.

Ladies' Saddles Under 15.1.—Won by Mrs. Price Collier's Betsy; Mrs. J. W. Henning's Glitter, second, and George F. Baker's Fashion, third.

In the champion class, open to winners of first prize in singles in harness in this show and other recognized shows, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., carried off the honors with his gray gelding Alcut.

STAMFORD'S ANNUAL SHOW.

John D. Crimmins's Sons Win Prizes in Several Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 29.—There was a large gathering of society people at Woodside Park to-day, the occasion being the annual horse show for the benefit of the Stamford Hospital and the Children's Home. Elaborate arrangements had been made for the event, but unfortunately the weather was disagreeable, and the pretty gowns of the women were covered with mackintoshes. The weather had considerable effect on the attendance, but notwithstanding that the park was crowded with fancy rigs. All of the entries did not put in an appearance, but what the show lacked in quantity it made up for in quality.

Most of the honors went to John D. Williams, Jr., of Elmwood and Irving E. Raymond. An interesting event was the children's pony class. A large number of youngsters took part, and it was some time before the judges could reach a decision. The blue ribbon was finally given to Clarence Crimmins, the young son of John D. Crimmins. The saddle-horse class also attracted unusual attention, Miss A. Gladys Pomeroy of Stamford getting the blue ribbon. Miss Trowbridge of Noroton was second, and Thomas Crimmins, another son of John D. Crimmins, took third prize.

Drag Hunt at Hempstead.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Sept. 29.—The season for cross-country hunting on Long Island was informally opened to-day by the members of the Meadow Brook and Rockaway Hunt Clubs. The event was a drag hunt that was replete with excellent jumping and some brilliant dashes of speed. The course was from the Meadow Brook Clubhouse, in the centre of the Hempstead Plains, to the Smithville South Church, where the check was called. When the pack was again put on the scent, they doubled on their course and ran back to the north, and then to the Barnum estate at Meadow Brook, where the chase ended. Harry S. Page acted as master to-day. The two whips and Mr. Page were in together at the finish. A number of the ladies of the club followed the huntsmen over the course and witnessed the many jumps from points of vantage along the course.

Ralph N. Ellis has announced the following schedule of drag hunts that will be held during the month of October: 1, Meadow Brook Clubhouse, 8 A. M.; 4, Meadow Brook Clubhouse, 4 P. M.; 6, Meadow Brook Clubhouse, 3:45 P. M.; 9, Wheatley Pond, 3:45 P. M.; 11, Island Trees, 10 A. M.; 13, Locust Valley, 3:30 P. M.; 16, Bull's Head, 3:45 P. M.; 18, Woodbury, 11 A. M.; 20, Syosset Cross Roads, 2 P. M.; 23, Jericho Toll Gate, 3:45 P. M.; 25, Roslyn Breakwater, 11 A. M.; 27, New Cassell, 3:30 P. M.; 30, Bull's Head, 3:30 P. M.

Newport's Last Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 29.—The last hunt of the season by the Monmouth County hounds occurred this afternoon. P. F. Collier was the master of the hounds, and the finish was in the following order: Mrs. Ladenberg, Mrs. T. W. Pierce, J. Clinch Smith, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Among those who followed were Lispenard Stewart, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Scott, Mrs. Guidot Duryee, Mrs. Barger Wallack, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Dr. Harry Jennings Knapp, Miss Little, and Col. W. S. Muse of the Marine Corps.

STRENGTH TESTS AT COLUMBIA.

Dr. Savage's Report on Gymnasium Work Gives Interesting Figures.

What has been accomplished in the Columbia University gymnasium the past year will be presented in Dr. Watson L. Savage's report to the Columbia University Trustees to-morrow. A total attendance of 21,066 was recorded on the gymnasium floor for the year. The highest marks were in January, with 3,918, and February, with 3,667. In May, the month of the final examinations, the attendance fell to 1,214. The swimming pool was visited by 19,700 students, a decrease of 5,000 from the previous year. There were 5,236 handball players, and 12,542 visitors to the gymnasium.

Four hundred and seventeen students took strength tests and had the condition of their various organs and muscles examined. There were 141 men took re-examinations. Ninety-nine of these men were sophomores, whose first and second examinations being six months apart, afforded an opportunity to judge of the improvement recorded in the interval. The results of the two examinations were averaged, and an improvement in strength of over 570 points was noted for each man.

Dr. Savage particularly emphasizes the fact that the men on their first strength tests averaged 499 points each. As 500 points are needed to participate in the mildest sort of exercise, the men were below the average. After six months in the gymnasium there was a net increase of 262 points a man. To indulge in the hardest exercise—football and crew work—700 points are necessary. The men therefore had so improved that they had 61 points more than required to exert themselves in the most difficult athletics.

Mention is also made of the fact that Columbia won the intercollegiate strength championships, and it is pointed out by Dr. Savage that fifty men averaged over 1,100 points, while as many more scored over 1,000 points.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

Flatbush Avenue, Junction Fulton Street.

Most Attractive Shopping Place in Brooklyn—Prices Always the Lowest.

Queen Quality $3.00 TRADE MARK SHOES—Thirty styles, all sizes, $3.00. The best in the market at the price.

Autumn and Winter Millinery.

Of our opening exhibit the Brooklyn Eagle said:

"The hats shown at Journeay & Burnham are always models of elegance, artistic finish and effective design, and at to-day's special exhibit of London, Paris and domestic millinery these characteristics were particularly noticeable."

Important Sale of Silks.

2,000 yards all silk Taffeta, black only, strong, brilliant goods, 38 cts. per yard.

2,000 yards Tucked Peyrollas, a crepey, rich material, guaranteed all silk, whites and blacks only, suitable for waists and skirts, 48 cts. per yard; value $1.00.

1,200 yards Black Brocaded Taffetas, small, neat designs, warranted all silk, 58 cts. per yard; value $1.00.

1,000 yards all Silk Pekin Satin-striped Persian Silk, 58 cts.; value $1.00.

1,800 yards Swivel Brocade Peyrollas, with narrow tucked stripes, blacks only, 58 cts.; value $1.15.

3,000 yards all Silk Colored Taffetas, in every conceivable shade, 57 cts.; value 75 cts.

85 Ct. Cheviots for 48 Cts.

Navy blue and black Cheviots, 50 inches wide, heavy all wool goods, throughly shrunk and sponged, 48 cts. per yard.

High Class Jackets, $12.50, instead of $25.00.

A lot of 50 Ladies' medium weight Jackets, in Broadcloth, Camel's Hair and fine Cheviot, black only, fly front and reefer styles, all lined with heavy, soft satins, were $25.00, reduced to $12.50.

50 Fine Dress Skirts,

made of Broadcloth and Cheviot, plain and trimmed, at $6.00 each; were $12.50 to $15.00.

100 Taffeta Petticoats.

black and colors, deep umbrella flounce, trimmed with three hemmed ruffles, regular $6.50 Skirts, at $4.95.

Extraordinary Offering of Table Linens.

650 fine Damask Table Cloths, odd designs, slightly soiled, 2 and 2½ yards wide, and from 2 to 4 yards long, $1.80 to $23.40 each.

A large variety of odd Napkins, ¾ size, $2.50 to $18.75 per dozen.

Main Floor Annex.

Men's Castor Gloves, 55 Cts.

A fashionable Glove for Autumn wear: thoroughly made, well shaped and serviceable; half pique sewn, gray and tan—55 cts. per pair, about half of regular price.

Men's White Laundered Dress Shirts.

Made of Utica Muslin, with 1100 linen bosom, open front and back, extra wide bosoms for evening dress, and regular width for day wear, 75 cts.; value $1.50.

Men's Fine Scarfs.

made of all Silk, in dark and light effects—Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Imperials—19 cts. each; value 50 cts. and $1.00.

Ladies' $4.00 Umbrellas for $2.25.

Fine Union Taffeta Umbrellas, with handsome pearl handles, six inches long, mounted with sterling silver caps, swedges and collars; all silk, outside covers, close rolling, steel rods—actual value $4.00; our price $2.25.

"Used by America's Representative Musicians."

Sterling Pianos

Embody the highest standard of Piano excellence

Artistic in design. Faultless in Construction. Superb in tone.

None better at any price.

Facts: In 1860 we made about 50 instruments. In 1899 we made over 8,000 instruments.

More than 130,000 Sterling instruments have been made and sold.

Over 9,000 in use in Brooklyn homes. What better evidence of merit and popularity?

Moderate Prices. Monthly Payments Accepted.

A few used uprights, including many well-known makes, in perfect repair, at

$85, $115, $140 and up.

CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

STERLING WAREROOMS,

Manufacturers—Wholesale and Retail.

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

(Entire Building—Four floors.)

Look for the name STERLING.

ON CREEDMOOR'S RANGES.

Supplementary Practice for the Expert Class of Military Marksmen.

The regular supplementary practice of the season for the expert class of the military marksmen was held at Creedmoor yesterday at 700 and 800 yards, open only to those who qualified as sharpshooters previously. The attendance was only fair on account of the threatening weather; wind light from 5 o'clock. Shooting and issuing of decorations were under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, ordnance officer, N. G. N. Y. Qualifications follow:

EXPERT CLASS.

	Regt.	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	T't'l.
W. B. Short, Co. D	7	22	18	40
E. W. Lentgraf, Co. G	7	20	21	41
Sergt

GRAHAM A GOLF CHAMPION

He Defeats James A. Tyng for New Jersey State Honors.

CONSOLATION FOR COLGATE

Successful Finish of the Big Tournament at Essex County—Games on Other Links.

Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson won the championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association yesterday in the final round of the first tournament held by that organization. He defeated James A. Tyng by 5 up and 3 to play in a thirty-six-hole round.

The championship competition, which commenced Thursday morning on the links of the Essex County Country Club, at Orange, was finished in a highly successful manner, and besides a good field of golfers that took part in the handicap event, an enthusiastic gallery followed the two rivals for the highest State golfing honors at the links.

Austin Colgate pleased the home club by winning the Consolation Cup, beating A. H. Larkin of Yountakah, Nutley, in a 36 hole match by 8 up, and 6 to play. The handicap was won easily by George B. Jenkinson, 2d, also of the home club.

Prime interest naturally centred in the big championship match. The morning round of 18 holes ended in a tie. Graham led by one on the ninth green. Each man was clearly wondering what the other would do, and it appeared to be a plain case of sparring for an opening. The last nine holes were played in very ordinary style, as may be seen from the fact that the short fourteenth hole, 160 yards, was halved in five.

In the afternoon Graham showed more snap from the start, and led by two holes on the ninth green. Coming home he had things all his own way, Tyng giving a lamentable exhibition at the 12th and 13th holes, both of which are approximated at 7. On the 15th green in the afternoon the struggle came to end, but the bye-holes were played out, and the complete scores are:

Archibald Graham, North Jersey—
Out .....5 5 4 7 5 5 3 3 5—42
In .....6 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 4—42—84
Out .....5 5 3 5 5 5 3 4 5—40
In .....5 5 5 4 4 5 4 3 5—40—80—164
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol—
Out .....5 6 4 6 4 5 4 4 5—42
In .....5 3 6 4 5 5 5 3 5—41—83
Out .....5 6 4 5 4 5 4 3 6—43
In .....5 5 7 7 4 6 4 3 4—43—86—169

Twenty-one cards were handed in for the handicap, the results being:

George B. Jenkinson, 2d, Essex County—

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out ..4 5 3 5 4 7 3 4 6—41			
In ...6 3 6 4 5 5 5 5 4—43—84	14		70
Austin Colgate, Essex County.....	85	8	77
C. F. Watson, Jr., Essex County..	82	5	77
T. T. Reid, Montclair.....	82	5	77
Paul Wilcox, Montclair.....	86	8	78
W. J. Kingsland, Essex County...	93	14	79
George Richards, Essex County...	92	12	80
James A. Tyng, Baltusrol.....	83	2	81
Paul Kennaday, Montclair.....	93	12	81
L. St. C. Colby, Essex County....	93	12	81
William Runkle, Jersey City.....	92	10	82
C. B. Cory, Yountakah.....	96	14	82
Archie Graham, North Jersey.....	84	2	82
M. M. Michael, Yountakah.....	88	5	83
F. A. Marcellus, Yountakah.....	91	8	83
George A. Toffey, Jersey City....	90	6	84
J. Valentine, Montclair.....	101	17	84
C. M. Marvin, Jr., Montclair.....	96	12	84
W. A. Bryant, Montclair.....	100	14	86
L. Daniels, Montclair.....	100	10	90
E. F. Sandford, Essex County...	106	14	92

WESTERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Waller Won the Honors by the Narrow Margin of One Up.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., Sept. 29.—William Waller, the veteran Onwentsia golfer, won the Western amateur golf championship this afternoon from William Hollabird, Jr., the seventeen-year-old Glenview player, by the narrow margin of 1 up.

Waller really won the match on the fifteenth hole with a fortunate brassey, which struck just over the bunker and, bounding on the side of the elevated green, rolled to within two feet of the hole. Hollabird's second, on the contrary, struck the side of the green and bounded back. Thus the element of luck had considerable to do in deciding the championship, although Waller apparently outclassed his youthful opponent for the first nine holes.

The sensation of the day was the defeat of Walter B. Smith by Hollabird in the semi-finals. Smith's machine-like work Thursday and Friday had made him a warm favorite for the honors of the tournament, but in his game with the Glenview player he was sadly out of form.

The medal score of the championship finals was as follows:

Waller—
Out.....5 4 5 5 6 5 5 5 5—45
In.....6 6 6 5 5 3 4 5 3—42—87
Hollabird—
Out.....6 5 5 6 5 5 6 4 6—48
In.....6 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 4—41—89

Playing for the Hunter Medal.

One of the most important golf events of the year to the Richmond County Country Club golfers was played yesterday by the members on their links near Dongan Hills, Staten Island. It was the annual competition for the George Hunter Gold Medal and the championship of the club. The medal for the lowest gross score resulted in a tie between John R. Chadwick and G. A. Willis, at 89 strokes. The first eight qualified to continue at match play for the Hunter Medal, and the pairings for the first round are: Schuyler and Patterson, Willis and Stout, Wonham and Park, Chadwick and the winner of the tie among the four who turned in cards of 94 strokes.

The players and scores were:

	Out.	In.	Tot'l.
J. R. Chadwick—			
Out .....6 6 4 3 4 6 5 4 5—43			
In .....4 6 7 5 4 6 7 4 3—46—89			
G. A. Willis—			
Out .....6 6 4 4 4 5 4 7 5—45			
In .....4 6 4 4 5 6 6 4 5—44—89			
F. S. Wonham.....	40	50	90
James Park	44	47	91
C. T. Stout.....	45	47	92
E. O. Schuyler.....	45	47	92
A. E. Paterson.....	45	47	92
J. H. Alexandre.....	47	47	94
W. W. Lowry.....	46	48	94
C. D. Taintor.....	46	48	94
W. P. Lough.....	48	46	94
T. Hope Simpson.....	52	49	101
J. E. Fabre.....	45	50	95
W. P. Learned	51	50	104

Mixed Foursomes at Ardsley.

The golf links of the Ardsley Club were well filled yesterday with the men and women of the club competing in a mixed foursome handicap for two sets of prizes. First honors went to Mrs. F. L. Eldridge and L. M. Greer, who, although having a handicap of 1, made the lowest gross score, 105 strokes. Miss Lillian Brooks and Harry M. Brooks won the second prizes in 108 strokes from scratch. The leading scores were:

	Gr.	Hcp.	Net.
L. M. Greer and Mrs. F. L. Eldridge	105	1	104
H. M. Brooks and Miss Lillian Brooks	108	0	108
A. D. Cochrane and Miss H. Hewitt	116	1	115
A. O. Beebe and Miss J. Hewitt...	128	9	117
A. R. Flower and Mrs. A. D. Cochrane	124	7	117
A. J. Haydel and Mrs. Scribner...	132	7	125

On Marine and Field Links.

C. S. Jackson won the club handicap yesterday in the Marine and Field Club's golf tournament on the links, near Bath Beach. The results were:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
C. S. Jackson.....	109	30	79
A. D. Seaver.....	108	23	85
George L. Lord.....	121	36	85
C. A. Brody.....	108	21	87
D. A. Fuller.....	102	14	88
E. Smith	109	21	88
E. L. Collier	125	34	91
P. S. Mallett.....	122	19	103

Harbor Hill Golfers.

The members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, were out in force yesterday to compete in the qualifying rounds for the club championship and the Consolation Cup. Sixteen were eligible for each event, and the first match play round will be played during the coming week. Those who qualified in each division are:

Championship.—T. T. Golesborough, 82; S. T. Clarke, 85; P. B. Cooke, 85; J. L. Bernard, 87; C. Y. Wemple, 88; A. L. Marvin, 89; R. F. Mayhew, 90; Victor Garrett, 90; O. Hockmeyer, 90; B. S. Sheffield, 91; E. S. Rawson, 91; H. G. Van Vechten, 92; A. B. Lawson, 92; H. M. Mayrick, 93; John E. Faber, 93; R. T. B. Fiske, 93.

Consolation.—I. C. Lea, 94; H. S. Hillis, 95; C. P. Starkweather, 95; V. Hockmeyer, 95; J. E. S. Bulles, 95; W. G. McKnight, 95; Proctor J. Stewart, 100; W. Scott O'Connor, 100; W. L. Allum, 100; E. W. Arnold, 101; A. M. Oglesby, 102; G. E. Dix, 102; J. French, 103; W. H. Botsford, 103; H. W. Allen, 103; P. R. King, 103.

The Class A handicap was won by T. T. Goldsborough, 82, 7, 75, while in Class B there was a tie at 87 net between G. Bayard and M. Stout.

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

The golf feature yesterday on the Crescent Athletic Club links, near Bay Ridge, was a four-ball foursome, which resulted in a tie for first place among three pairs, each turning in a net score of 80 strokes. H. S. Bowns and C. B. Van Brunt made the score from scratch. The results were:

H. S. Bowns and C. B. Van Brunt—	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out....7 4 4 4 4 5 3 5 4—40			
In.....4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—40	80	0	80
W. T. McConnell and C. J. McGuire—			
Out....5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—40			
In.....4 4 5 4 6 4 6 5 5—43	83	3	80
G. W. Titcomb and J. C. Cropsey—			
Out....5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5—42			
In.....4 6 4 4 4 5 5 5 6—43	85	5	80
Grant C. Notman and W. J. Geddes..	87	4	83
George S. O'Flyn and A. A. Adams.	84	0	84
R. M. Goddard and T. Hornden.....	85	1	84
H. A. Tucker and J. C. Taylor.....	86	2	84
T. Napier and A. C. D. Foster.....	92	6	86
C. T. Wilson and C. G. Williams....	90	3	87
J. F. Mender and E. B. Prindle.....	99	12	87
J. K. Sloan and A. C. Fitterolf.....	96	7	89
W. T. Smith and S. P. Vickers.....	96	7	89

Knickerbocker Golfers Active.

In the week of score play that wound up yesterday at the Knickerbocker Field Club the following sets qualified for match play for the championship and two minor cups:

Championship Cup.—E. H. Driggs, 92, (gold medal;) S. D. Tompkins, 97; Dr. G. F. Lazarus, 97; Dr. H. A. Atkinson, 99; H. M. Halstead, 101; P. T. Ackerson, 102; W. L. Tyler, 102; J. E. Roberts, 106.

Consolation Cup.—De Lome, 122; Whitlock, 123; Storm, 118; Hill, 108; Jervie, 115; Hoskins, 124; Boyd, 121; Falk, 124.

Inconsolables' Cup.—Fogg, 153; Hallene, 125; Boardman, 145; Lewis, 157; Cowperthwait, 133; Harrison, 145; Moore, 147; Maynard, 130.

The results of the first rounds at match play were:

Championship.—Ackerson beat Tyler by 1 up, 19 holes; Driggs beat Tompkins by 2 up and 1 to play; Lazarus beat Roberts by 3 up and 2 to play; Atkinson beat Halstead by 6 up and 4 to play.

Consolation Cup.—Hill beat Storm by 7 up and 6 to play; Haskins beat Jervie by 3 up and 2 to play.

Inconsolables' Cup.—Hallene beat Fogg by 8 up and 7 to play; Cowperthwait beat Harrison by 1 up; Maynard beat Moore by 1 up.

The other matches will be played during the week.

Fairfield Golfers Won.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 29.—Nine of the strongest players of the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye were badly beaten on the Fairfield Country Golf Club links at Greenwich to-day. The summary:

Fairfield—F. S. Douglas, 0; J. S. Gillespie, 5; Dr. C. Martin, 1; G. Phelps, 11; F. C. Hilliard, 0; F. P. Kimball, 3; F. M. Freeman, 4; W. W. Waterman, 8; J. M. Mason, 3. Total—35.

Apawamis—M. Ballow, 0; R. F. Mathews, 0; M. Graham, 0; M. J. Deland, 0; H. A. Sherman, 3; H. T. Shriever, 0; F. H. Wiggin, 0; F. A. Moore, 0; S. Ford, 0. Total—3.

Forbes Wins at Morristown.

A ball sweepstakes handicap against bogy was the chief feature of golfing interest yesterday at the Morris County Golf Club, near Morristown, N. J. Joseph B. Forbes won the first prize, beating bogy by 4 holes. The other leading scores were W. T. Marsh, 3 up; W. D. Vanderpool, 2 up; C. B. Beckwith, 2 up; J. Walter Wood, 1 up; Arthur Berry, even, and W. Allston Flagg, even.

Eddy Wins at Dyker Meadow.

Thomas A. Eddy and John C. Powers tied for the handicap prize yesterday in the club competition on the Dyker Meadow Club links, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The results were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Thomas A. Eddy.....	96	14	82
John C. Powers.....	92	10	82
W. F. Richards.....	97	14	83
F. H. Wilkins.....	99	16	83
W. A. Taylor.....	100	16	84
Irving T. Bush.....	96	10	86
C. P. Natman.....	97	11	86
A. P. Clapp.....	94	8	86

CHALLENGES FOR THE CUP.

Yachting Rumors in Connection with the Expected Challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Rumor among British yachtsmen in connection with the anticipated challenge by Sir Thomas Lipton for the America's Cup now has it that Major John Eustace Jameson of Dublin, Member of Parliament for West Clare, Ireland, has been selected to represent Sir Thomas aboard the new challenger Shamrock II., which Watson is reputed to be designing.

Major Jameson is well known on this side of the Atlantic, both as a sportsman and through business connections. He has visited New York frequently, and on the occasion of his last visit, in June, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that, in his belief, Sir Thomas would issue a new challenge in time for the races to be held in 1901.

In correspondence dated from Glasgow last week, John Fearon, the well-known British yachting writer, reiterates his assertions that, in spite of the secrecy preserved by Sir Thomas Lipton, Designer Watson, and all concerned, the preliminary arrangements for the issuance of a challenge, which will be forthcoming within eight weeks, have already been made. "One of the latest and most important matters to be fixed in connection with the new challenger," he says, "is the appointment of a gentleman who will take charge of her during the whole time of trials and racing. No name has yet been mentioned, and I cannot yet say with certainty who it is who has been chosen for this important post, but the indications point very strongly to John Jameson of Dublin. Mr. Jameson—if it is really he who has been chosen—will have a position aboard equal in all respects to owner, and he will act as representing the owner in all matters concerning the challenge and the care of the boat. This will relieve the skipper—or skippers—of all responsibility except that pertaining directly to the sailing of the yacht. Capt. Sycamore will have absolute charge of Shamrock II., so far as saying when she will sail, and how she will be sailed, but all negotiations regarding races and conditions will be made by the representative owner, and he will also accept the responsibility of advising the Captain in any unforeseen emergency.

"For this purpose it is necessary that the representative owner should be a gentleman skilled in every turn of the game, and cool-headed enough to come through the most exciting turns with a clear idea of everything that happened. Mr. Jameson can certainly claim these qualities, for he owned and raced first-class yachts for the last twenty years, and in company with his late skipper, Capt. William O'Neill, he came through some of the keenest yachting contests ever sailed on this side. He is a keen man, and takes advantage of every turn of chance."

The first news tending to confirm the reports of active preparations for a new challenger by Sir Thomas comes in connection with the old challenger, Shamrock, which has been laid up since last Winter on the Clyde. It is now definitely known that Sir Thomas intends to race Shamrock in the Mediterranean early next year. The extensive repairs necessary to her before she is again fit for racing will be undertaken by her builders, Thorneycroft & Co., under the direction of William Fife, Jr. With only trysail canvas aboard, the unsuccessful challenger will be towed to the Thames this week and there made ready for her new work.

All reports agree that at present Shamrock is in very bad shape. "The salt water has told rather badly on the aluminium plating round the water line," says The London Yachting World, "and from the appearance of her as she lies, it seems likely that the strake will have to be renewed all around. It is not the intention of her owner to have any remodeling of the hull carried out just now, his intention being to keep her as nearly as possible in the trim in which she sailed in America's Cup matches, so that she may be available for use as a trial boat when the new challenger comes to be put through her paces."

JOLLY ROGER WINS AGAIN.

Raider Defeated in Second Race—Match with Sis Called Off.

With a piratical swagger well befitting the crimson death's head on her mainsail, B. B. Crowninshield's raceabout Jolly Roger yesterday afternoon again led H. M. Crane's Raider over the finish line in the second race of their match series sailed on Long Island Sound under the auspices of the Riverside Yacht Club. The Boston boat was first away at the start, and in the light southerly airs was never headed. At the end of the five-mile race her margin over Raider was just one second short of two minutes. This second victory of the Jolly Roger, her first having been won on Thursday, did away with the necessity of a third race, and the apparently unbeatable Crowninshield boat was declared winner of the series.

The match yesterday morning between F. T. Bedford's Sis and the Jolly Roger again turned out a fluke. The two were to have sailed over a ten-mile equilateral triangle from a starting line off the easterly end of Little Captain Island. The Cows Buoy, off Shippan Point, was the first mark, and a stakeboat off Centre Island Reef, on the Long Island shore, the second mark. In a faint easterly breeze that gave promise of a beat over the first leg of the course, the two racers were sent away at five minutes before eleven.

Honors at the start were almost even. Jolly Roger led over the line, although to leeward of the Raider. Within ten minutes, however, the Boston boat had crossed to windward, and the two stood out toward the middle of the Sound. A half hour of close windward work followed, then the Jolly Roger separated from her competitor and pointed straight for the Centre Island mark. Her crew had misunderstood the course, and were about to sail it in the reverse order. The Regatta Committee, aboard the steam launch Diana, at once set out to warn the Boston yachtsmen of their error, but by the time Jolly Roger was overtaken, Sis had obtained a hopeless lead, she having sailed the proper course toward the Cows Buoy. The Boston boat then came about and withdrew. Sis continued, but her progress was snaillike in the dying breeze. All but forty minutes of the three-hour time limit had been exhausted before the second mark was reached, and Mr. Bedford then also withdrew. It was later agreed by Mr. Bedford and Mr. Crowninshield to call the match off. No further attempt will be made to race the two boats this Fall.

Better luck awaited the race between Raider and Jolly Roger in the afternoon Shortly after 2 o'clock a light breeze rippled out of the south-southwest, and at 2:30 the preparatory signal was set aboard Commodore G. G. Tyson's schooner yacht Nirvana, which lay at the leeward end of the starting line. The Jolly Roger's crew, as in her previous races, was made up of B. B. Crowninshield, Frank Crowninshield, and E. Burton Hall. Aboard the Raider were H. M. Crane, B. C. Ball, and H. L. Maxwell. Just before the preparatory signal Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Crane had met aboard Nirvana and agreed to a five-mile race around an equilateral triangle, with legs parallel to the larger course, laid out earlier in the day for Sis and the Jolly Roger.

The starting gun was fired at 2:35 o'clock. Both boats had been admirably timed in their manoeuvres, and were at the line almost with the gun. Jolly Roger, slightly to leeward of her competitor, crossed five seconds after the signal, while Raider pushed her bows over the line scarcely two seconds later. To the first mark, a stakeboat on a line with the Cows Buoy, it was a free reach with the wind on the starboard quarter. The Crowninshield boat at once took a lead of a few yards and half way over the leg, when spinnakers were sent to starboard and guyed so far forward that they served as balloon jibs, she left Raider still further to the rear. Around the mark her lead was timed as 0:55.

It was windward work over the second leg, and by her old trick of pointing higher the Jolly Roger gained another minute and seven seconds over her competitor. She was timed as she turned the second mark at 3:24:30. Raider followed at 3:26:32. Spinnakers were then set to port on the run home. It proved a procession, although the Raider surprised her competitor by gaining 3 seconds on the leg. Mr. Crowninshield put the Jolly Roger over the finish line at 3:44:04. Raider followed 1 minute 59 seconds later. The summaries:

Yacht and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Jolly Roger, B. B. Crowninshield	2:35:00	3:44:04	1:09:04
Raider, H. M. Crane.....	2:35:00	3:46:03	1:11:03

Brooklyn Gun Club Shoot.

QUEENS, L. I., Sept. 29.—Three live bird events and a number of interesting miss and outs, which were replete with some excellent marksmanship, were successfully run off this afternoon at Inter-State Park, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Gun Club. There was no wind, the birds were very fast, and many drivers and difficult twisters were among those encountered in the second and third live bird event. Upon the conclusion of the shoot, the club held its annual clambake, which proved an enjoyable affair. The summary of the shoot follows:

Ten Birds, $3 Entrance.—F. A. Thompson and J. B. Hopkins divided first with 9 killed at 28 yards; W. Hopkins at 28 yards killed 8, and J. Jacks and T. Keller each killed 7.

Ten Birds, $3 Entrance.—J. Jacks and W. Wood, 28 yards, Dr. Wynn, 29 yards, divided first with a clean score; T. Davenport, 29 yards, W. H. Hopper and F. Hamilton, 28 yards, killed 9, and F. A. Thompson, J. B. Hooper, and William Martin, 28 yards, killed 8.

Miss and out for Mauser rifle. The trophy is to be won three times before it becomes the property of one man. The rifle has been won by R. Welsh, W. Wood, and J. Jacks. To-day it was won by William Kyle, who killed twenty birds without a miss.

Cycle Champion to Race.

The outdoor cycling championship season will end to-morry at Hartford, Conn., with the match race between W. S. Fenn, the amateur champion, and Major Taylor, the professional champion. The complete record of the grand circuit is as follows:

Rider.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Points
1—Taylor, Major.....	1	2	3	40
2—Kramer, Frank.....	5	1	0	20
3—Kimble, Owen S...	1	3	0	18
4—Freeman, H. B....	2	0	0	8
5—Kiser, Earl.....	0	3	0	8
6—Fisher, John T.....	0	0	2	5
7—Bowler, Jas. E.....	0	1	0	2
8—Newhouse, J. A.....	0	0	2	2
9—Collett, G. H.....	0	0	1	2
10—Walthour, Robt.....	0	1	0	2

Five increased point championships have been run, in which places were won as follows: Taylor, four firsts and one second; Kramer, two seconds and two thirds; Kimble, one first, one second, and one third; Kiser, one second; Fisher, one third; Collett, one third.

Elkes Outrides Ross.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—Harry D. Elkes of Glens Falls, N. Y., won a twenty-mile race from Arthur W. Ross of Newark, N. J., at the Coliseum bicycle races this afternoon. The time for the twenty miles was 33:24 4-5. Ross was beaten by two-thirds of a mile. The result was never in doubt, Elkes taking the lead at the start and holding it to the end. The meet was the final of this season and was attended by 1,500 people.

A MOTOR VEHICLE TEST CASE.

Driver Arrested for Running the Machine Without a License.

Leon Schermerhorn of 69 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, the owner of a steam motor vehicle, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West by Bicycle Policeman Connolly on the charge of not having a license to operate the machine. Schermerhorn was accompanied by Arthur Schwarzenbach of South Orange, N. J. He was released on $300 bail.

George A. Lamb of the firm of Lamb & Voss, Schermerhorn's lawyer, said last night that if his client should be fined in court this morning the case would be taken to the Supreme Court and made a test case. His client will stay in jail until Monday morning if fined, he said, and a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for in the Supreme Court Monday morning.

According to Mr. Lamb, Magistrate Olmsted recently decided that the operator of a motor vehicle did not need a license if the machine was run with less than ten horse power. Lamb says that his client has an engineer's license, and had it in his possession when arrested.

Fusion's Effects in Idaho.

From The Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

Fusion has become distasteful to a great many voters whose parties have participated in it in the past. It has done more to wreck the political organizations making themselves parties to it than anything else. This year it is particularly objectionable to a very large element among the Democrats because it is based on overthrow and repudiation of a Democratic State administration that has, in the greatest duty devolving upon it, reflected credit on the State.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

FALL EXHIBIT OF NEW GOODS.

Every man and woman specially invited to look through all departments on the five floors, which they will find educational and interesting. Buying goods is a science. (We have mastered it.) All our patrons share the benefit.

MILLINERY.

Those who visited this department last week know how useless it would be for us to picture in words or outline the beauty of the Imported and our own headgear. From the hands of the best producers, we have received their best. It would be well to look over our stock before choosing your Winter trimmed millinery.

Fur felt Alpines, in black, grey, brown, castor, and navy .....98c.
Ready-to-wear children's hats, soft brown, quill effects .....69c. and 98c.
Ready-to-wear sailor hats, with soft felt crown, trimmed with Pompons and satin ribbon, $1.89
Imported ready-to-wear hats from 98c. to $6.98
Black silk velvet hats in all shapes, value $3.50; special $1.75
Untrimmed hats in large assortment; both as to colors and shapes, from .....69c. to $2.48
Those who do their own millinery read the following:
Coque Pompoms .....25c., 39c., 48c.
Fancy Feather Breast Effects, 75c., 98c.;
Black Ostrich Plumes.....48c. and upwards

CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

The Suit Department is at its best. Smart, up-to-date garments hang from all the hooks. The following are a few items:

Double-breasted tight-fitting Suits, velvet collar, seven gore flare skirt, at.....$10.98
Double-breasted Reefer Suit, six-button, satin revers, satin lined jacket, seven gore flare skirt, colors dark gray and Oxford, $12.98
Oxford and Blue Gray Fine Covert, fancy revers and front, taffeta strap flounce skirt $17.25

SKIRTS.

Fine All Wool Serge Skirts, taffeta band on top of flounce..$3.98
Maternity Skirt, size waist adjustable from 23-inch to 36-inch, good all wool serge $7.98
Taffeta Circular Flounce Skirt, 12 rows of stitching down seams and around flounce.
Rainy Day Skirts, $3.98, $4.50, $5.98, $7.75 up to $16.00

SILK WAISTS.

Black Taffeta Silk Waists, tucked front, finished with Vandyke points, also colors, special $4.98
At $3.98 Tucked Taffeta and Hemstitched Waists, in black only.
French Flannel Tucked Waists, scallop front.....$3.25

EVENING ROBES.

Just Arrived From Across the "Pond."
A new lot of Imported Chiffon Evening Robes, of Real point Renaissance gold guipure, applique in fine shades, at.....$26.98
Other houses have them too—at $45.00 (the original price.)
Other Robes, in real point Renaissance, Venetian guipure blouse effects, Black Embroidered Mousseline de Soie, Skirt Flounces, at prices that are puzzlingly low.

LACES.

Torchon Lace Edging and Inserting, assorted designs and widths, sold elsewhere from 7c. to 10c. per yard; special at 5c. per yard.

Manufacturer's Sample Strips, black, white, and cream laces, at one-quarter their actual value, 39c. to $1.48 per yard.

EMBROIDERIES.

Manufacturer's Sample Strips of Edgings and Insertions at less than one-quarter their value, 5c. to 12½c. per yard.

A fine assortment of Paris Novelties and Laces, lace jackets and bolero effects; also, the latest in Dress Trimmings, at astonishing low prices.

WOMEN'S SHOES.

Another clever move on the part of our Shoe chief enables us to sell $3.50 and $4.00 WALKING OR DRESS BOOTS at $1.95 A PAIR.

2,200 pairs of women's fine glazed kid button and lace Boots are ready for your selection on Monday at most one-half their regular value.

A countermand order of one of Lynn's most reputable makers and one whose reputation for workmanship, wear, fit, and style is of THE BEST. All the new and best Fall toe shapes are among them: English, bulldog, opera, and medium round toes, with patent leather or kid tips.

Soles are hand welted and heavy stitched extension. There is a choice of heavy soles for walking boots and medium-weight soles for a street or dress boot. They are nicely finished, perfect fitting, and will give excellent wear, and if sold in the regular way, the retail price would be $3.50 and $4.00 a pair.

Unusual circumstances brought them to us much below their actual value, so you can choose any pair of them here; sizes are 2½ to 7, widths A to E, at, a pair $1.95

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston & Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Matchless Gathering and a Bargain in Women's Tailor Made Suits

Seventy-five Suits for the lowest price of the season—that's the bargain.

They are as smart and stylish as the best work of good tailors on first class materials could make them. Styles are fly front, Eton, reefer and the increasingly popular Russian blouse. Materials are homespuns, and plain and pebble cheviots in black, navy blue, brown and tan. Jackets are all lined with taffeta silk or with satin. Skirts are all the new flare with inverted pleat back. About half of the skirts are lined with silk, the rest with excellent percaline. It is a rarely handsome assemblage of Suits that regularly would be priced from $18 to $45—and there are many of the higher priced suits, too, sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust. To-morrow:

Choice at $16.75 a Suit.

There is wonderful interest all thfough the collection of Tailored Suits—style interest first, price interest scarcely second. The Autumn styles give wider scope to the taste of the individual wearer, and the makers have outdone themselves in producing the handsomest wear for American women that any season has seen.

The Richest, Most Practical Suits, Are Here Assembled.

Prices range from $8.98 to $70.50. These we tell of:

Tailor-made Suits of homespun, Oxford, navy blue and brown; double-breasted reefer jacket, short and natty, with notched and stitched revers; lined with satin; new seven gore flare skirt, inverted pleat back, percaline lined and velveteen bound . . . $9.95

Tailor-made Suits of fine melton and Oxford gray and admiral blue; semi-fitting jacket lined with black taffeta; new flare skirt, inverted pleat back, percaline lined, velveteen bound $14.75

Tailor-made Suits of pebble cheviot in black and navy blue; half tight fitting jacket, revers faced with peau de soie, velvet collar, lined with taffeta; new flare skirt, inverted pleat back, percaline lined, velveteen bound . . . $14.98

Tailor-made Suits of fine homespun in Oxford, blue and brown; semi-fitting double breasted Eton jacket, edges finished with rows of stitching; new seven gore flare skirt, suit entirely lined with black taffeta $24.75

Second floor, front.

Underwear and Corsets

A Third and More Underpriced.

Manufacturer's samples of fine Lingerie.

Only one of a kind, therefore; but all the finest, daintiest Underwear that has been made for this season's wearing. The manufacturer makes none but the finer grades of lingerie and this is his entire sample line. Garments are just the same as we will order to sell at regular prices for a full third more than these will cost to-morrow. They are:

Gowns, ranging in price from 75c. to $3.98
Corset Covers, ranging in price from 25c. to $3.98
Drawers, ranging in price from 25c. to $2.48
Underskirts, ranging in price from 39c. to $3.75
Chemises, ranging in price from 39c. to $2.75
Walking Skirts, ranging in price from 97c. to $9.98

Corsets at a Third of Their Values.

These are 350 long waist Corsets of white and gray sateen, trimmed with embroidery and stitched with silk. Sizes are from 18 to 30 and the value $1.50. Price to-morrow, 59c.

Second floor.

Short Back Sailor Hats.

$1.25 Kind, 75c . . For Women and Girls.

Short back Sailor Hats of French fur felt.

The popularity of the Sailor Hat seems perennial—this season the Sailor and particularly the Sailor in the shape of these is more popular than ever. Crown is medium height and brim is welt edged. Black and colors. The makers are having hard work to keep up with their orders for these Hats to sell at $1.25. Through an odd merchandizing chance these will be here to-morrow at 75c. each.

Main floor, centre.

The Underpricing of These Art Embroideries.

There is rare variety in the Art Embroidery store of the dainty and useful things that mean so much in the decoration and comfort of a home. Pillows for the couch or corner, lace scarfs for little tables, so many different things, in fact, that their charm is well-nigh bewildering. But the low pricing is universal—these hints of it:

Sofa Pillows, covered with art velvets of Oriental and floral designs, down filled, at $1.98
Art Velvet Pillow Slips, trimmed with cord, all made and ready for use, at 98c
Figured tapestry Pillow Slips.....49c
Japanese embroidered silk mantel draperies, in all colors, from $2.10 to $9.50
All lace Renaissance Squares, 20x20, at .....73c. and 98c
All lace Scarfs, 20x54, at $2.49 and $2.98
Scarfs, with linen centre, 20x54, at $2.65
Squares, 30x30, with linen centre..$2.10

Second floor, rear.

New Autumn Waists

Smart and Low Priced.

Quite the most charming and various gathering of silk and flannel Waists we know of is assembled on the second floor now. There is every good sort imaginable, from the elaborate and expensive imported affairs to those scarcely less beautiful, but decidedly less costly from at home. Just two hints of the special low pricing among the fresh American Waists:

Waist of French flannel in all the good, new shades; front is made with numerous tailor-stitched straps and pretty gilt buttons; dress sleeves with pretty cuffs $2.95

Waist of taffeta silk in all colors; clusters of tucks and hemstitching between each cluster; strap with three points down front; back and top of sleeve tucked to match $3.85

Second floor, centre.

Silks and Velvets Half and Less.

A suitable successor to the great black Silk sale.

These are colored Liberty Satins, Crepe de Chene and fancy Panne Velvets—the fabrics that are most popular now—the colors that are most favored now. Nothing could be more timely, nothing could be richer or more perfect than these Silks and Velvets. Yet they are here for half and less than half of regular prices to-day. Read on.

3,400 yards of Liberty Satin of excellent quality; all the purest silk with beautiful lustre and soft rich finish that the best of silk fabrics have. Assortment of colors is excellent—white and cream and all the evening shades. Regularly yesterday this grade of Liberty Satin cost 88c. a yard; to-morrow 44c
900 yards of fancy Panne Velvets of the sort so much used for waists and trimmings just now. Styles are new and very pretty and the colorings the latest. These Velvets were imported to sell at $1.75 a yard; to-morrow.....69c

$1.25 and $1.50 Crepe de Chene, 69c.

5,000 yards of 24-inch Crepe de Chene and Crepe Meteor, soft and rich and lustrous, in a complete assortment of colors; regularly $1.25 and $1.50 a yard, at 69c.

Main floor, New Building.

A Quite Exceptional Exploit in Women's Autumn Shoes.

Shoes for street wear now and later.

Last December we bought from one of the best tanneries of box calf stock several thousand dozen selected skins. The season for the making of heavy Shoes was over and the leather came to us far under the usual price. We took it to a manufacturer—one of the best in America—during his dull season and to keep his factory running full time he made the Shoes for us much under his usual price.

We watched the making of the Shoes as we had selected and tested the leather. We know they are right in every respect. The last is a new English one with a flat fore part, the handsome, sloping military heels and a strong back stay. The soles are heavy extension edges with Goodyear welt sewing, which is the best of machine sewing and better than anything but the very best of hand sewing. Such shoes are usually to be had only in the most expensive grades. These are rarely underpriced at

$2.45 a Pair.

Second floor, New Building.

Underwear for Everyone.

The Warm Kinds. . . Underpriced.

When the cold weather comes, it will come with a rush and

YALE DEFEATED TRINITY

First Football Game of the Season Played at New Haven.

LOSERS FAILED TO SCORE

Capt. Brown Changed His Line-Up in the Second Half—Games on Other Gridirons.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—Yale took Trinity into camp this afternoon in the first football game of the season by the score of 22 to 0. The score might have been larger in Yale's favor, but Capt. Brown was careful not to overwork his men, and put practically a new team into the field in the second half. The Yale team played very ragged ball at the outset of both halves, but proved itself capable of strong, fast playing when called upon. The line plunges of Sharpe, Hale, and Olcott were particularly effective. Sheldon, the new guard, was not up to the mark to-day. He handled his opponent well, but played offside several times, and was penalized twice, once for ten yards and again for half the field, the referee sending the team back to centre from Trinity's ten-yard line. His poor work cost the team at least one sure touch-down. Sharpe's seventy-yard run and Cook's fifty-yard run were the features of the game.

Brown kicked off at 3:15 to Trinity's twenty-five-yard line. Bellamy punted. Soon after Kunzig fumbled and Coy made a dashing tackle on Yale's fifteen-yard line. Sharpe took the ball on Olcott's snap-back and made the first run of the season, clearing seventy yards with fine interference, and making the first touch-down in 3 minutes of play. Brown kicked the goal. Score—6 to 0. In one minute more of play Cook caught Bellamy's punt and ran fifty yards around Humphrey's end for the second touch-down, Brown kicking the goal. With Trinity in possession of the ball, Brown of Trinity made a good try for a touch-down, running twenty yards, but Capt Brown of Yale made a splendid tackle, downing his man and saving the score. Time of first half was up with ball on Trinity's ten-yard line, and the score standing at 17.

A brand-new team, with the exception of Brown and Stillman, faced Trinity for the second half. The substitute team played a poor game. Bloomer and Ward tackling poorly, and the ball was about in the middle most of the time. Wear, at quarter back, made three plucky runs of forty-five, twenty, and fifteen yards, and Chadwick plowed ten yards through the centre. Chadwick made the only touch-down of the second half, but no goal was kicked. The line-up:

Yale, 22.	Position.	Trinity, 0.
Gould, Dupee, Abbott	Left end	Humphreys
Kunzig, Bloomer	Left tackle	Van Tyne
Brown, (Capt.)	Left guard	Meyer
Olcott, Holt	centre	Hill
Sheldon, Hamlin	Right guard	Johnson
Stillman	Right tackle	Henderson
Coy, Ward	Right end	Claff, Clement
Fincke, Wear	Quarter back	Wheeler
Sharpe, Adams	Left half back	Maddox
Cook, Chadwick, Wilhelmi	Right half back	Brown, (Capt.)
Hale, Hyde	Full back	Bellamy

Touch-downs—Sharpe, Cook, Stillman, and Chadwick. Goals from touch-downs—Brown, 2. Referee—Mr. Moyle, Yale. Umpire—Mr. Bacon, Trinity. Linesmen—Mr. Atkinson, Yale, and Mr. Crane, Trinity. Timer—Mr. Hammond, Yale.

COLUMBIA'S LIGHT SQUAD.

Yesterday's Football Practice Showed the Need of More and Heavier Men.

From the standpoint of avoirdupois it was a light looking squad of football candidates that Columbia's coach, George Foster Sanford, put through an hour and a half of brisk practice yesterday afternoon. There were several big men in the squad of thirty or more, but collectively beef was lacking, one reason therefor being the absence of a number of the regulars. Wright, the centre, did not play, but watched the work from the sidelines. "Exams" interfered with his practicing. Murphy and Burchell were other absentees, as was Weekes. Morley, the star half-back, and Smythe, last year's tackle, are expected to arrive here to-day, so that to-morrow things will assume a more businesslike attitude.

Half a dozen or so new men were on the field yesterday—freshmen, names of whom neither Sanford nor Manager Shoemaker had yet learned. One of the newcomers is Smythe, brother of the other Smythe. He, like his fellow-recruits, entered into the practice with plenty of enthusiasm, although shy on football knowledge. The afternoon's drill did not develop a more intricate phase than it has borne for the last few days. The cool weather, however, helped to make it spirited and both sides of the field were lined with students.

Ashley, as usual, came in for a good deal of attention in kicking practice. He was one of a detail of three that practiced punting and then Sanford had him trying drop-kicks for goal with Tyson passing to him. He put the ball over a couple of times from the twenty-five-yard line and then fell back to about the forty-yard mark, from which more difficult station he neatly booted the leather over the cross-piece.

Following this came practice for the ends in getting down under kicks and also practice for opposing ends in protecting the full back after the catch. Several sets of ends were tried and they showed need of more practice in avoiding interferers and tackling the man with the ball. A. Boyesen was a particularly slippery customer for the ends to get hold of. Then came a line-up calculated to give the 'Varsity defensive instruction. There was only one flank to this line-up. The scrubs, reinforced by Ashley at full back, could make but little impression on the defense forces. Holman was very apt at getting through to the opposing back.

In the regular line-up, which was the next procedure on the day's programme, the Varsity eleven was composed of the following men: McCollum, left end; Austin, left tackle; Wolheim, left guard; Tyson, centre; Ache, right guard; Bruce, right tackle; Romig, right end; Van Hovenburg, quarter back; Holman, left half back; Boehm, right half back; Ashley, full back. Hillhouse, Dana, Le Prince, A. Boyesen, B. Boyesen, Taylor, Pell, Smythe, and a consignment of new material were on the scrub eleven. An exchange of punts gave the 'Varsity the ball in scrub territory, and a series of hard line plunges took it over for the only touch-down of the day. Ashley made the touch-down through left tackle.

A fifteen-yard end run was the scrub's best ground gaining effort and the only material advancement they made. Besides fumbling—a fault the 'Varsity was not guiltless of—the scrubs were inclined to get off-side and to interfere with the 'Varsity full back on a catch. Once they were within ten yards of the 'Varsity goal line, but that was when the ball was given to them at that point, and then they speedily lost the pigskin on a fumble.

Before adjourning for the day Ashley tried drop-kicks with the other side trying to get through and block. Out of about a dozen attempts he lifted the ball over three times. At first he kicked too low. One kick was blocked squarely because his line failed to hold for him, but several times he kicked straight into the scrub line. He went about his work very coolly and refused to be hurried under any circumstances; was too deliberate, it seemed, once or twice for the best results in a regular game.

Sanford was assisted in the coaching by Putnam of last year's team and Simons.

PRINCETON'S STRONG 'VARSITY.

Scrubs Are Clearly Outclassed in the Practice Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 29.—Practice on Princeton University Field this afternoon was real football playing, and more exciting than many regular games. The 'Varsity men were in better fighting trim than in yesterday's game, and were too big a problem for the scrubs, who were plainly outclassed. Three touch-downs by the 'Varsity resulted from the two fifteen-minute halves.

The first was made in about a half-dozen plays and in less than five minutes' time. It was chiefly due to a brilliant ground-gaining dash by Hodgman at half back, who covered forty yards in spite of numerous attempted tackles. "Dutch" Meir finally brought him down in the ten-yard line by a nervy, diving tackle. The 'Varsity had to work for the other ten yards, as the scrubs resisted obstinately.

After the second kick off, the regulars rushed the ball to the thirty-five-yard line by short plunges, and then Stephen McClave dashed over the line for the second touch-down. In the second half Levy took Hodgman's place at left half and filled it admirably. He hit the line and was in every play. Levy got a chance to make the third touch-down. Underhill tried for a goal at twenty-five yards, but missed the stick, N. Poe gave the backs a special drill, and Garry and Cochran drilled the ends. Tackle plays were tried for the first time this season and were worked with little friction.

There have been several surprises in the work this week. First a lot of men would be placed on the 'Varsity, and the very next day a new set would take their places and the former would be relegated to the scrub ranks. When things were beginning to run smoothly by the middle of the week, on Thursday, four of the most promising players were injured in a practice game and forced to lie off for a few days.

G. Poe was the first to go out, having received a bad twist in his left knee. De Witt, the big guard candidate, had to retire with a broken wrist; Brown went to the field house with an injured side, and Kelly, the speedy end, is out of the game on account of a badly sprained ankle.

The game with Stevens College on Wednesday will doubtless do a great deal toward bringing up the men to their proper form. The principal value of these games will be to enable the coaches to detect the faults of the players. When this day's work is over attention will be concentrated more particularly on the individuals. The team work is progressing very well, and the men of the first eleven have the signals quite well in hand. A few days more ought to get them in excellent shape for all the early games.

The system of coaching will not be varied to any great extent. Near the close of the schedule a few new plays will be introduced to be sprung on the New Haven men. The coterie of coaches now consists of Lea, Baillet, Nat Poe, Edwards, and Bannard. Harry Brown is expected here the first of the week.

PENN'S FIRST VICTORY.

Lehigh's Football Team Beaten in a Fairly Played Game on Franklin Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—Nearly 5,000 persons saw the opening football game of the season on Franklin Field this afternoon, and their enthusiasm over Pennsylvania's winning by the score of 25 to 6 was tempered by the fact that Lehigh succeeded in scoring at all. For a first game it was rather well played, but the fumbling by both elevens, particularly Pennsylvania, was discouraging, and it was due to a fumble that Lehigh scored, as throughout the game she was unable to hold the Red and Blue.

Pennsylvania had scored after six minutes of playing in the first half, and the ball had been brought to the centre of the field. McCormick kicked off to Pennsylvania's twenty-five-yard line, and on the first scrimmage Woodley passed the ball to Davidson for a plunge through Lehigh's line. Davidson, however, fumbled badly, and Dornin, grabbing the ball, stepped around left end, and, with a clear field, made an easy touch-down, McCormick kicking an equally easy goal. The score was made against Pennsylvania's strongest line-up, which adds to the glory of the Bethlehemites.

The game was far from being real football. Lehigh, though having the heavier team, was unable to withstand the fierce onslaught of Pennsylvania, which, in turn, owes much to the individual efforts of Hart, McCracken, Davidson, Teas, and Wallace, as there was hardly the semblance of team work. Interference was conspicuous by its absence, and what gains the Quakers made were due to the single-handed efforts of the veteran members of her team. The only redeeming feature of Lehigh's work was the punting of McCormick. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Lehigh.
Davidson, Bennett, Hodge	Left end	Gearhart
Zimmerman	Left tackle	Barnard
Hare	Left guard	Beaghen, Peeples
McCloskey, Horner	Centre	Burrows
Teas	Right guard	Bray
Wallace	Right tackle	Shunk, Enzien
W. Gardiner, Townsend, Magee	Right end	Dornin, Downey
Woodley, Graves	Quarter back	Dow Fairbaugh,
L. Smith	Left half back	Flanagan
J. Gardiner	Right half back	Fuller
McCracken, Davidson	Full back	McCormick

Touchdowns—Hare, McCracken, 2; Zimmerman, Davidson, Dornin. Goals from touchdowns—Hare, 2; McCormick. Referee—John Hedges, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Charles Dudley, Yale. Linesmen—Potter, Pennsylvania, and Klahr, Lehigh. Time—Twenty and fifteen minute halves.

HARVARD'S TWO TEAMS.

Wesleyan's Eleven Beaten in the First Game by a Good Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Harvard defeated Wesleyan on Soldiers' Field this afternoon 24 to 0 in the first football game of Harvard's season, bettering last year's score over Wesleyan by 4 points.

Harvard employed practically two elevens, only Barnard playing through both halves. The Wesleyan line-up remained unchanged. Harvard was able to score but four times, J. Lawrence carrying the ball over from a fumble for Harvard's first scoring of the year, Wistar, Kendall, Hallowell, and Stillman following. J. Lawrence kicked the first three goals, Sawin the last.

Although the score was encouraging, Harvard was expected to play better ball. In the first half the Crimson eleven was on the offensive, and had no opportunity to show the defensive tactics drilled into it by Coach Lewis. In the second half the elevens were more evenly matched. At no time did Wesleyan get within forty yards of Harvard's goal. Stillman made the first punt in the game near the end of the second half. Altogether Harvard punted but three times and Wesleyan once. Fumbling was frequent, the running of the backs high, most of the tackling poor. At centre Sargent showed more activity than usual, but Sugden could not hold the line so well. Harvard was weak at tackle, where Wesleyan's plays were directed in the second half. J. Lawrence was often pulled off side, and Knowlton missed a tackle in the second half which let the runner in ten yards. At guard Barnard rendered good account, making holes for the back and holding the line steady. Lee was not strong, and R. Lawrence, his successor, had a hard tussle with Pike, much to his discomfiture. Campbell, Harvard's end of last year, had no opportunity to exhibit his ability. Hallowell picked up the ball from a fumble and made the third touch-down. At quarter Capt. Daly was the life of the team, shouting warning and encouragement with unusual frequency. Sherlock was only passable in the position. Of the half backs, E. Kendall, Kernan, and Gierasch made substantial gains around ends and Kendall bucked the line for short gains. T. W. Kendall, at full back, showed unexpected strength, and bucked the line hard, but too high. Back of the line Harvard displayed no team work.

Little interference formed. Gierasch stumbled over the man blocking for him, and Sawin failed to block off on Sherlock's catch of kick-off. The work of the backs fast, disintegrated into individual efforts. The line-up:

HARVARD.	Positions.	WESLEYAN.
Campbell, Bowditch	Left end	S. T. Dodds
Bladgen, Knowlton	Left tackle	Yarrow
Lee, R. Lawrence	Left guard	Silliman
Sargent, Sugden	Centre	Randall
Barnard	Right guard	Pike
J. Lawrence, Gradon	Right tackle	Askart
Hallowell, Hawkins	Right end	Garrison
Daley, Sherlock	Quarter back	C. R. Dobbs
Kernan, Sawin	Left half back	Lacy
E. Kendall, Gierasch	Right half back	Calder
W. Kendall, Stillman	Full back	Thompson

Halves—5 and 10 minutes. Umpire—Guy Murchical. Referee—Mr. Jones of Dartmouth. Timekeeper—Fred Wood, Boston Athletic Association. Linesmen—Mr. Day of Wesleyan and Mr. Ellis of Harvard. Score—Harvard, 24; Wesleyan, 0.

WEST POINT'S LOW SCORE.

Tufts Was Beaten in a Listless Game by the Score of 5 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 29.—A rather dull game with Tufts opened the football season here to-day, West Point winning by the score of 5 to 0. There was no lack of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators, however, as nearly 5,000 yelled themselves hoarse whenever the home team made a gain. The soldiers were in good form, and the early season can only account for their slow play. It looked at the start as though the cadets would have a walk-over, but five minutes' play convinced the rooters that constant yelling was required to give life to the game.

It was 3:15 when the teams lined up. West Point kicked off, and Knight failed to catch at thirty yards. Tufts had the ball, however, and right manfully did they begin to work it toward the West Point goal. On the soldiers' thirty-five-yard line they lost it, and all hopes of winning the game went with the ball. Casad got around Butler for a thirty-five-yard run, and two penalties for offside plays sent it nearer the visitors' goal posts. Cassad soon found a hole through which he went for a touch-down. Smith failed at the goal. The half ended without any more scoring. The second half ended without further gains for either side. The line-up:

West Point.	Position.	Tufts.
Smith, (Capt.)	Left end	Plunkett
Farnsworth	Left tackle	Stanley
Boyers	Left guard	Canard
Bettison	Centre	Butler
Dunstan	Right guard	Pierce, (Capt.)
Bunker	Right tackle	Lamb
Burnet	Right end	Butler, P.
Lahm	Quarter back	Yates
Casad	Left half back	Flagg
Hodges	Right half back	Perkins
Phillips	Full back	Knight

Umpire—Lieut. Hinkley. Referee—Lieut. Morrow. Linesmen—Cadet Dockery and Mr. Chaplain. Timekeeper—Cadet Sterling. Time of first half, 15 minutes; time of second half, 10 minutes.

CORNELL, 6; COLGATE, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Cornell found no easy problem in Syracuse University to-day, having to fight hard to win by a score of 6 to 0. The visitors were strong in line, but Cornell forced her opponent's left wing for good gains. Morrison scored Cornell's touch-down by plunging through Syracuse's right tackle and clearing himself of the bunch. He ran twenty-five yards.

In the first half Cornell was forced to defend her goal, as Syracuse advanced forty yards into Ithaca's territory. The ball in this half once rested on Syracuse's three-yard mark, but a fumble gave it to Syracuse, and Carr made a sixty-five-yard run. He was tackled by Morrison. Cornell lined up with four 'Varsity men absent. Capt. Starbuck was not so disappointed in his own team as he was surprised at the showing of Syracuse. He feels confident that his eleven will now round rapidly into form. Coach Sweetland and his players were accompanied to Ithaca by 300 students, among whom were many of the women students of Syracuse University. Throughout the contest there was much fierce work in the line.

DARTMOUTH, 10; PHILLIPS, 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 29.—Dartmouth defeated Phillips Exeter by a score of 10 to 0 in the opening game of the season for these teams. Neither side scored in the first half. In the second half Dartmouth's endurance proved superior, and the ball was in Exeter's territory most of the time. O'Connor and Brown each made a touch-down, but no goals resulted. Dartmouth's general defensive work was good, but the backs were weak in rushing the ball.

MICHIGAN, 29; HILLSDALE, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 29.—The University of Michigan won the first football game of the season this afternoon on Regents Field, defeating Hillsdale College 29 to 0. Hillsdale was on the defensive throughout the game. Coach Lea of the Michigan team was pleased with the showing made by the team.

OGDENSBURG, 12; POTSDAM, 0.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The first game of football of the season was played here to-day between the Ogdensburg Athletic Association and Potsdam Normals in a pouring rain. Ogdensburg scored 12, Potsdam 0. Twenty-minute halves.

UNION, 12; COLGATE, 0.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Union College opened its football season to-day by defeating Colgate by a score of 12 to 0. The Union team was minus the services of Garver and Mallory, its crack half backs, and the showing made is most gratifying to the Garnet wearers. The halves were only ten minutes in length, and Union shoved Colgate around as easily as did Cornell on Wednesday.

"BROWN, 27; COLBY, 0."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29.—Brown defeated Colby to-day, 27 to 0. After the first ten minutes Colby was forced to play on the defensive, and was not able to hold the mass plays of the Brown men.

Football at New York University.

Football at present is uppermost in the minds of the students at New York University, and the prospects for the team this year are very bright. Manager Gould has been busily engaged canvassing the East after good material, and his efforts have been successful. Yesterday morning F. Hinkey, who was Captain of the Bates College team for two years, reported for practice at University Heights. He is well built, standing nearly 6 feet in height and weighing close to 190 pounds. If practicable he will be played behind the line. He has entered the School of Pedagogy. The freshman class also has a number of good football players.

The coaching force has also been augmented during the week, and the system of graduate coaching has been a success. Five of the members of last year's team who have not as yet reported are expected to-morrow. Practicing will be held on Ohio Field during the coming week, and a hard week's work will be put in in preparation for the opening of the season.

Horace Mann Boys at Football.

While the Columbia University team is practicing in South Field, right next to them future Columbia men—Horace Mann School boys—are getting in some lively gridiron work under the direction of Coach Williams of Wesleyan. Although there are nearly thirty men practicing Horace Mann's chances are considerably poorer than they were last year, as only two men are left from the old eleven. Hannau, quarter back; O'Connell, end, and Stangland, guard, have gone to Columbia; Smith, half back, and Weissman, tackle, are at Cornell; Mills is at Princeton, Keener at Dartmouth, and Middleditch, centre, and Cellar, end, are still at school. The team this year will consist practically of raw material whose worth is as yet an unknown quantity. The schedule of games has not been arranged definitely, but will include matches with Morristown, Yonkers High, Staten Island, and Montclair High School.

Scores of Other Games.

At Andover, Mass.—Phillips-Andover, 28; Boston Latin, 0.

At Geneva, N. Y.—Geneva High School, 5; Hobart, 0.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 32; New Hampshire State College, 0.

At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 10; Phillips Exeter, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 23; Williston, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Aggies, 12; Worcester Academy, 0.

At Worcester—Holy Cross, 5; Worcester Teck, 0.

Hamilton's Football Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Never before in the history of Hamilton College has the outlook for a most successful football season at Hamilton assumed a more roseate hue than at present. Only two of last year's champion team have left college, and their positions have been filled by strong men. Coach Rymer of last year's Wesleyan team has spared no pains in turning out a team that will keep Hamilton on her previously high pinnacle. The 'Varsity has had the benefit of an unusually strong scrub team, consisting of generally fifteen or eighteen men. The schedule follows:

October 6, Wyoming Seminary; 15, Hobart; 27, Colgate; November 3, Trinity; 10, West Point at West Point; 17, Middlebury; 24, New York University at New York; 29, Rochester at Rochester.

Interscholastic Football.

With a view to fostering interscholastic athletics and increasing interest in them, overtures have been made by Columbia to the Interscholastic League of New York to hold its football games at Columbia Field this Fall. Columbia would by this means come to be closely associated with the young athletes, and the best of them would in future be likely to enter Columbia and help along her athletic prowess.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS' PROMINENCE

Their Successes Form the Chief Topic of London Turf Gossip.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"There is much reason to believe," says this week's Field, "that never in the whole history of British sport has anything occurred of such a revolutionary nature and so shattering to the accepted standards of belief as the triumphant descent on the British turf of the American jockeys and trainers."

That statement well voices the prevailing sentiment. Lester Reiff now heads the list of winning jockeys. The week has witnessed the defeat of England's champion, Diamond Jubilee, by an American horse, which would, it is understood, also have been ridden by an American jockey had it not been for Sloan's disagreement with the Keenes while in New York. But the fact that Cannon road Disguise II. detracted little from the victory.

Sloan is said to have received $25,000 as a retainer to ride for the Prince of Wales.

Edward Corrigan's action in causing Sloan to appear before The Jockey Club, in an effort to have him carry out his contract to ride Mr. Corrigan's horse, Sardonic II., in the Czarewitch, instead of a mount which Sloan seemed to prefer, has called forth considerable comment, the papers congratulating the turf on the arrival of an American owner who, as one paper puts it, "will not let himself be ridden over rough-shod by jockeys in the way that so many English aristocrats and patrician owners, with lamblike meekness, have hitherto done."

There is frank acknowledgment in all quarters of the sweeping American successes, and it is accompanied with complete generosity. A well-known sporting writer to-day refers to the necessity of jockeys cultivating the "jostie industry," owing to the disadvantages since the American invasion of keeping a straight course and the probability that the conscientious English horsemen who persist in their stupidly honest ways will soon be working on the roads or even writing for sporting papers."

But this sporting writer's praise of the American horse owner and trainer, naming Duke and Wishard, is genuine and unstinted.

$30,000 FOR PRIZE HORSES.

Horse Show Association Issues Its Premium List—Entries Close Oct. 27.

The National Horse Show Association has issued a list of premiums to be awarded at its next show, which will be held from Nov. 19 to 24, inclusive, in Madison Square Garden. It will be the sixteenth annual show, and the aggregate prizes will amount to $30,000. There are a number of special prizes.

William C. Whitney offers $500 in Class 110, for "stallions suitable for getting carriage horses"; the association offers three special prizes for street cleaning horses and carts and novice classes; a challenge cup, valued at $500, is offered by the Waldorf-Astoria for the best horse suitable for a gig; the Breeders' Challenge Cup, value $300, is for registered or half registered hackneys, mares, or geldings, three years old or over, bred in America, to be shown in harness to appropriate two-wheeled vehicles. What is called an extra special prize is offered by the Murray Hill Hotel for stallions, mares, or geldings, trotting or partly trotting, bred for road purposes. The entries for the show close on Oct. 27.

WHITNEY BUYS BALLYHOO.

Pays $50,000 for the Mother of the Futurity Winner.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—W. C. Whitney has purchased from John E. Madden the thoroughbred brood mare Ballyhoo, dam of Mr. Whitney's sensational two-year-old Ballyhoo Bey, winner of the Futurity.

Madden foresaw the great winning of Whitney's colt and secretly bought the dam. The price quoted is $50,000. Madden paid J. Will Forsythe $11,000 for the mare and her suckling, a full brother of Ballyhoo Bey. The mare is at Beaumont Farm.

Local Tennis Tournament.

The final match in the championship singles of the West Side Tennis Club's tournament produced some good tennis yesterday afternoon at the grounds of the club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Hugh Tallant finally won first honors, beating A. B. Bowen three straight sets, two of which were very close.

The scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Hugh Tallant beat A. B. Hunt, 6—0, 6—3.
Final Round—Hugh Tallant beat A. B. Bowen, (6—4, 7—5, 6—0.
Handicap Singles.—First Round—A. B. Bowen, (owe 15,) beat C. E. Edwards, (15,) 6—4, 7—9, 7—5.
Semi-Final Round—A. B. Bowen, (owe 15,) beat A. B. Hunt, (half 15,) 7—5, 6—2; Calhoun Cragin, (owe half 30,) beat T. C. Trask, (scratch,) 6—0, 1—6, 6—1.
Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—O. M. Bostwick and A. B. Bowen beat C. E. Edwards and A. Bradley, 6—2, 6—

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELIAS EPSTEIN.—Schedules of Elias Epstein, fur manufacturer at 98 Greene Street, in bankruptcy show liabilities $2,749 and assets $734, consisting of stock, $610; accounts, $105; cash, $19.

OTTO SEYD.—Judge Brown of the United States District Court has appointed Theodore M. Taft receiver of the assets of Otto Seyd, importer of dress goods at 60 Mercer Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Friday, on the application of Kneeland, La Fetra & Glaze, representing Parker, Wilder & Co., creditors. The receiver's bond is $30,000.

Out of Town.

MONTGOMERY BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.—A receiver has been appointed for the Montgomery Banking and Trust Company of Montgomery, West Va., on the application of President Champe and Vice President Simras, who alleged that the cashier misappropriated funds, making the bank insolvent. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000; assets, $15,000, of which only $1,500 is cash. Missing notes and securities amount, it is alleged, to $62,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

AMERICAN ALUMINIUM AND SPECIALTY COMPANY.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Aluminium and Specialty Company of 10 and 12 Reade Street by the following creditors: S. Cottle Company, $344; Eugene Sheffler, $42, and George P. Bedford, $671. It was alleged that the company is insolvent; that on Aug. 30 it transferred all its machinery and assets in the factory at 10 and 12 Reade Street to Gustav Kush to prefer him; that in June it transferred a portion of its property to William Hillman, the President of the company, claiming to be a creditor; that on Sept. 1 it transferred accounts receivable and a cutting machine, and on Sept. 24 transferred two large presses to T. W. G. Cook. The Sheriff received an attachment against the company on Sept. 7 for $671 in favor of George P. Bedford. The company was incorporated on Aug. 23, 1899, with a capital stock of $10,000.

HUSS BROTHERS.—Charles Huss of 205 Bleecker Street and Henry Huss of 12 Morton Street, who composed the firm of Huss Brothers, produce merchants, formerly at 22 Harrison Street, who failed in 1892, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,082 and no assets. Among the creditors are the estate of Edward M. Harrison, $5,000, secured by a second mortgage on a farm of sixty-five acres at Shodack, Rensselaer County, N. Y., and Edwin M. Harrison and Nathan Harrison, $14,864, unsecured. Huss Brothers began business in 1858, and before their failure in 1892 had nine retail butter and egg stores in various parts of the city and a brewery at Shodack.

RECEIVERS FOR FLOUR MILLING CO.

Another Step in the Formal Reorganization of the Concern.

In the case of the Central Trust Company of New York against the United States Flour Milling Company, Judge Lacombe yesterday appointed Samuel Thomas of New York, Charles E. Kimball of Summit, N. J., and Albert C. Loring of Minneapolis receivers to take charge of the mortgaged premises of the defendant company. Power is given the receivers to rent the premises or any part thereof, receive revenues, and account to the court.

In a similar action between the same parties in the Chancery Court of New Jersey the same receivers were appointed and gave a joint bond of $75,000. No further bond is required by Judge Lacombe's order.

This is another step in the formal reorganization of the United States Flour Milling Company. The receivers named are the original ones appointed for the Flour Milling Company.

Receiver for Engineering Contract Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Stephen G. Williams was to-day appointed temporary receiver for the Engineering Contract Company of Jersey City. In the petition for the receiver the company assets are given at $60,000 and liabilities $90,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Hugh W.—Alvah L. Smith	$547
BECKWITH, Thomas T.—John E. Jennings	45
BILOTTI, Rachela—G. Rossano and another	54
BASKIN, Joseph, and Alexander M. Newman—A. Hollander and another	722
BEAUDET, Homer J., and Joseph A. Stoll—First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y.	5,148
CUNAHAN, Winifred—L. Selz	52
CANNON, Frederick C.—the Bay State Hotel Company	1,069
CUNNINGHAM, John J.—R. E. Thibaut	107
DRIGGS, Louis F.—William L. Bauer	77
DONOGHUE, Mary, and James A. Millstone—Baum & Lippman	19
EISEN, Julius—J. Schutz	45
HAVENS, James—Arthur L. Swift	180
HORR, Fred—A. Goodman and others	41
HORNE, Louther S.—W. T. Hookey	219
HAUBEN, Jacob, and Herman Kraut—M. Meusch	130
LAMMENSDORF, Jacob—Baum & Lippmann	15
LAMB, Adam—Baum & Lippmann	69
LEON, Joseph—Baum & Lippmann	22
MAIMAN, David—Joseph Schulman	188
OPPENHEIMER, Benjamin—B. Oppenheimer	141
OVENBUSCH, Henry, and Joseph Wissner—Thomas C. Irwin	211
PERHAES, Emil M.—John J. Phelan, receiver, &c.	1,969
PAPPAS, John D.—J. Bleemen, by guardian	104
SANDERSON, John—H. E. Pierce	121
SANDERSON, John—H. E. Pierce	91
SANDERSON, John—H. E. Pierce	121
TAYLOR, John—J. Hanna	19
WEISSBERG, Max—A. Mandel	101
YOUNG, James W.—Thomas E. Ryan	1,350
ZAGAT, Paul H.—G. Sidenberg	116
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Edward Donovan	45
LAW COMPANY—R. Curtis and another	121
UNITED STATES COMPRESSED COAL Company—H. Wolff	230

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED FOR THE COUNTRY—A young woman as governess; one who is thoroughly qualified to teach a young girl of 15 English branches and Latin, as well as French, German, or music; must have personal references. Apply by letter to New Jersey, Box 277, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A refined American Protestant as nurse and companion for an invalid lady residing in Brooklyn. The invalid is helpless, but no lifting will be required. Address, with references and terms, B. B., Box 203 Times.

WANTED—A visiting governess for afternoons; must be competent in German and English, and give reference. Answer by letter, A., 263 Columbus Av.

WANTED—German or Swedish girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Call, Monday morning, at 313 West 87th St.; reference required.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Man, upright character, to manage business of old-established house; salary $18 per week and expenses, payable each week direct from headquarters; expense money advanced; position permanent; reference. STANDARD HOUSE, 301 Caxton Building, Chicago.

WANTED—For permanent employment to do all the work for a block of houses, a first-class all-around mechanic, with best references. Apply to Rooms 15-16, 204 Montague St., Brooklyn, Monday or Tuesday, after 4 P. M. only.

WANTED—In the office of a large corporation a competent male stenographer. Address, stating experience and salary expected, G. M., Box 144, Times Office.

WANTED—Salesman to sell dividend-paying industrial stock; liberal pay for successful sellers. B., Box 140 Times Office.

WANTED—An active and energetic advertising solicitor. Address, with references, "Solicitor," Box 110, Times Office.

WANTED—An active and intelligent advertising solicitor. Address Press, Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Man who understands testing and adjusting spring scales. A. B., Box 203 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or for chamberwork; best city reference. 447 4th Av., express office.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an educated young woman as companion and nurse to a lady; best recommendation. 163 East 36th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as cook and laundress; good bread and biscuit baker; 3 years' reference from last employer. 538 West 42d St.

COOK.—A lady desires to secure a position as cook for a trustworthy, experienced woman. Call at 104 East 22d St.

COOK.—By first-class middle-aged woman as cook in private family; best city reference. Roseanna, care janitor, 107 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook by day or week; city references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; city reference. Advertiser, 172 Avenue C.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; best city reference. 6 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker of swell establishment to go out at $3 a day for few weeks only; perfect fitter. Rare Chance, Box 283, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic, thorough dressmaker; highest references; day or week; city or country. Thorough, 1,269 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess desires additional engagement; children only; hour daily; $12 monthly; good references. J. K., 708 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—By American, as visiting governess, companion; English, French, music; $12, $15 monthly; references. 203 East 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; children or adults; references. M. L., 596 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS.—By former public school teacher, Normal graduate, as visiting governess. Box C., 1,515 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a practical, economical housekeeper; experienced in management of house, servants, &c., for wealthy New York family, desires similar responsible position; highest references. System, 2 Court Street, Brooklyn.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By young woman as lady's maid; first-class dressmaker; cut, fit; good hairdresser; excellent packer; understands her duties thoroughly; first-class long references, personal, last place. Seamstress, 15 Abingdon Square, Reed's bell.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class hairdresser, packer, and accustomed to travel; best of references. K. F., Box 278, 1,269 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By a refined young girl as first-class maid, dressmaker, milliner, hairdresser; good packer, traveler; first-class personal references. M. D., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By intelligent young woman, Protestant, as maid or maid and companion; elderly lady preferred; good packer; absolutely trustworthy. Call Monday, 35 East 53d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—(German;) to wait on lady; 4 years' reference; experienced traveler and packer. Weidlich, 332 East 86th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress, especially of fine flannel, to take home washing. Mrs. Peterson, 328 East 34th St.

Nurses.

A LADY WISHES A CITY SITUATION FOR an excellent and devoted Nova Scotia nurse; over nine years with her; can take entire charge of a little child or baby; understands bottle feeding; experienced in illness; can be seen Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 10 to 1. Mrs. August Jacaci, 40 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent in every way; neat and reliable; highest references; no agencies. Nurse, 586 Park Av., 4th bell.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl; first-class reference. 827 3d Av., care Mrs. James.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—(German;) to a child; 4 years' reference. Weidlich, 332 East 86th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress work home; repairing dresses, alterations; family sewing by hand and machines curtains, cushions. Mrs. Huth, 186 West 101st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By seamstress; competent to cut and fit; no objection to light chamberwork; city reference. 201 East 63d St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—As an attendant to an elderly lady; is willing and obliging; can sew, read; highest references. Trustworthy, Box 180 Times Office.

FACIAL MASSAGE, SHAMPOOING, AT LADIES' hom

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market Shows Disposition to Await the Result of Election.

SIGNING CONTINGENT CONTRACTS

Latest Dealings by Brokers—Successful Sale Enlivens the Auction Room—This Week's Offerings.

So far as developing new business or showing new tendencies in the market is concerned, the dealings of the last week have been wholly featureless. Business has been of a desultory character, involving small properties, with the monotony broken only occasionally by a trade in which the total of considerations reaches six figures.

Throughout the Summer the prediction was generally made that the election would not be much of a disturbing element in the real estate market, meaning that there was no reason to expect a repetition of the 1896 scare, with its advanced rates of interest and its mortgages with special gold clauses. Viewed in this light, the prediction seems to have been warranted, but with market conditions generally favorable, brokers are at a loss to account for the small volume of current business, unless it be attributed to a disposition on the part of investors and operators alike to wait until after Nov. 6. Indeed, talk is heard of "contingent contracts," and one of the best-known operators in the city said a few days ago that he knew of three different deals in which contracts had been signed for the transfer of property, but only in the event of McKinley's re-election.

The only encouraging phase of last week's business was a slightly increased variety. There were reported several purchases of vacant property for improvement—a branch of the market which has practically been at a standstill for several months. The largest deal of the week, in fact, by which Alexander Haft took the vacant block on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, in trade for East One Hundred and Sixth Street flats, is significant solely because it means the improvement of the former property. Among the dwellings which changed hands in the last few days are 22 West Fifty-second Street, 57 East Eighty-second Street, and 42 West Eighty-fifth Street.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Henry Corn authorizes a denial of published reports of a deal affecting his ten-story building 122 and 124 Fifth Avenue, running through to Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. "The property has not been sold," he said yesterday afternoon, "and is not in the market."

Foley & Sniffen have sold for the Rev. Alexander H. Mead, to John E. Thrall, the three five-story buildings 30, 32, and 34 Moore Street, on a plot 67 by about 73.

The same brokers have also sold for the estate of Henry Welsh, to Clarence D. Jones, for $25,000, the five-story apartment house, 66 East One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100; also, to William Weis, for $25,000, the four-story single flat 207 West Thirty-fourth Street, 17 by 98.9.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Mrs. Pauline Auerbach, to Max Marx, seven plots containing about sixty-five lots on Riverdale Avenue and Bertner's Lane, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. In exchange Mr. Marx gives the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 1,228 Madison Avenue, 18.9 by 75, and the similar dwelling 212 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Henry Russell has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company the plot at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 40 by 100.

J. H. Oeters & Co. have sold to Philip Krausch for improvement the plot on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 50 by 120.

Jackson & Stern have bought, through Bleiman & Co. the two four-story tenements 277 and 279 East Fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 98.

It is reported that H. F. Eisler has sold the three-story dwelling, 80 East Eightieth Street, 18.4 by 102.2.

William Stonebridge has sold for William F. Schmidt to Wolf Burland, for about $4,000, the two-story frame dwelling on the west side of Hughes Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Uhlfelder & Hecht the five-story double flat 109 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 31 by 100.11, to Charles and Edward A. Thornton, who give in exchange the plot on the west side of Union Avenue, 149 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 183 by 132 by 184 by 132.

C. L. Harrell & Co. report the following leases: For Henry Corn to the Long Island Express Company for five years the store and basement of No. 5 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Seventeenth Street; for L. E. Feith the building at 29 West Twenty-second Street for seven years at an annual rental of $3,500; for Alice Maynard the store and basement of 10 West Twenty-second Street; for the Clarkson estate to Alice Maynard the entire house 22 West Twenty-second Street for ten years; for Cassidy & Co. to the Patent Metallic Weather Strip Company 133 and 135 West Twenty-third Street for five years.

The Auction Room.

The sale of the Daly estate's property on Ogden and Woodycrest Avenues and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street virtually marked the opening of the Fall season in the auction room, and that it resulted successfully was the cause for general satisfaction among those who are interested in that branch of the market. That the lots did not bring exorbitant prices was perhaps disheartening to some of the heirs, but that there were present a sufficient number of actual buyers to take the entire offering at fair figures is a circumstance that augurs well for salesroom business of the near future.

The only legal sale of the week to which any importance attached was that of the small, irregular parcel at the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighteenth Street. The claims against it, however, were such as to prohibit outside bidding, and the plaintiffs, Oswald Cammann and others, became the purchasers on a single bid of $178,000—about $27,000 less than the amount of the incumbrances.

Partition sales of small properties are the most promising features in this week's schedule. On Thursday Auctioneer Smyth will sell 12 West Street, running through to 18 Washington Street, and 17 Rector Street. Properties belonging to the Maurer estate and including the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 156 West Fifty-eighth Street, and 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, will be offered by D. Phoenix Ingraham on Friday. On Tuesday 70 Fifth Avenue, a four-story building between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, will be sold to satisfy liens of about $36,000. It is also subject to another mortgage for $85,000. Among other foreclosure announcements will be noticed those affecting the seven-story building 60 Grand Street, near Wooster Street, and the apartment house at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street.

There were recorded last week 180 mortgages for $2,251,638, of which 67, for $942,443, were at 5 per cent.; 75, for $547,895, were at more, and 38, for $861,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 158 mortgages for $2,143,213, of which 42, for $485,175, were at 5 per cent.; 70, for $355,338, were at more, and 46, for $1,302,900, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bookstaver, referee, 623 and 625 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 281.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, each 25 by 100, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $21,640.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 205 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 96.6 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,462.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles N. Harris, referee, Twelfth Avenue, west side, 41.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs north on Twelfth Avenue 58.5 by east 100 by south 99.11 to the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by west 12.10 by northwest 19.10 by west 98.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,612.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 316 and 318 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,466; subject to another mortgage for $8,000.

TUESDAY, Oct. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Isaac Rothschild, referee, 70 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 128.4, four-story brownstone-front business building. Due on judgment, $36,341; subject to another mortgage for $85,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 19 and 21 East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.9, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $12,120; subject to other mortgages for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 243 West Sixteenth Street, north side, 288 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story three-family dwelling, with extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 400½ East Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 49.6 feet east of First Avenue, 20.11 by 48 and irregular, four-story brick tenement.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene Smith, referee, 60 Grand Street, north side, 125 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building. Due on judgment, $10,-895; subject to another mortgage for $54,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Franklyn Paddock, referee, 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 15 by 99.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,557.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, S. Kohn, referee, 106 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 106.3 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 23.9 by 100.1 by 26 by 100.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $32,718.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, 404 Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25.1 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with store. Due on judgment, $4,406.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Leopold W. Harburger, referee, 608 and 608 St. Ann's Avenue, east side, 30.5 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 16.10 by 105.4, two three-story frame dwellings, with stores. Due on judgments, on 606, $5,587; on 608, $2,816; subject to another mortgage, on 608, for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 29 Frankfort Street, west side, 118.3 feet south of William Street, 29.2 by 104.5 by 25 by 104.1, six-story brick tenement, with four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $37,358.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Keogh, referee, 316 East Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 259.8 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.2 by 98 and irregular, leasehold, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,870.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,200.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Joseph T. Ryan, referee, 523 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 334.6 feet east of Broadway, 16 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,130.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Roger A. Pryor, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 350 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 50 by 100, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $2,247.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 100 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.11, four-story brick and stone single flat; 407 Union Street, Brooklyn, north side, 58.8 feet east of Hoyt Street, 19.4 by 90, three-story brownstone dwelling. William Bloomfield.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Park Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, 102.2 by 40, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $21,103; subject to other mortgages, for $140,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 534 and 536 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 100.11, one-story frame buildings, and vacant. Due on judgment, $11,868.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 374 Cherry Street, northwest corner of Gouverneur Street, 24.5 by 72.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,915; subject to another mortgage for $13,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Hirsch, referee, 180 Suffolk Street, east side, 126 feet south of Houston Street, 24 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with five-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,506.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edmund J. Tinsdale, referee, 600 Sixth Avenue, east side, 49.6 feet north of Thirty-fifth Street, 24.8 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,632.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 2,474 Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $29,433.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Rollin M. Morgan, referee, 819 to 825 Jackson Avenue, west side, 162 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, 18.5, 18, 18, and 20.1, respectively, by 75, four three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $2,832; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $3,750.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, James A. Dunn, referee, 12 West Street, 245.5 feet south of Morris Street, 26.5 by 89.8, four-story brick building; 18 Washington Street, west side, 245.5 feet south of Morris Street, abutting on the foregoing, 26.5 by 89.8, two-story brick stable; 17 Rector Street, south side, about 65.9 feet west of Greenwich Street, 30.5 by 46.10 by 29.7 by 47.4, vacant.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 218 and 220 West Twenty-first Street, south side, 235 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 46.10 by 104.5, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $49,744.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 60 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 170.3 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 27 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,506.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Reuben H. Underhill, referee, 415 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $22,480.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Thomas C. O'Sullivan, referee, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, the block front between Third and Fulton Avenues, being 342 feet on One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, 178 feet on Third Avenue, and 128 feet on Fulton Avenue, two, four, and five story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $118,210; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Max Altmayer, referee, 207 and 209 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 139.5 by 50.1 by 141.10, four-story brick tenement, with store and a one-story brick building. Due on judgment, $13,868; subject to other mortgages for $37,000.

FRIDAY, Oct. 5.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Louis C. Raegener, referee, 533 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,604; subject to another mortgage for $6,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 219 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-first Street, 28.3 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store; 303 West Twenty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick flat; 215 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 166 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; 156 West Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 241 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. Phelan, referee, 46 West Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $34,658.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lincoln Street, west side, 300 feet south of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story frame stable, 15 by 15; Lott Deegan of 218 Lincoln Street, owner; William Templeton, architect; cost, $65.

Catherine Street, east side, 133.4 feet south of De Mirt Avenue, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 38; Conrad Trede, Wakefield, owner; Thomas Mapes, Wakefield, architect; cost, each, $3,500.

No. 219 Greene Street, for a one-story frame storage shed, 18 by 11; C. W. Schuman, Orange, N. J., owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $150.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Wales Avenue, for a one-story brick stable, 15 by 25; C. H. Zulk of 432 Wales Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 417 Jumel Place, to a three-story brick dwelling and shop; Susie E. Ormsley, premises, owner; J. E. Kerby, architect; cost, $300.

No. 178 Avenue C, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Morris Greenwald, owner; cost, $50.

No. 501 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; J. S. Rogers, owner; Sass & Smallheiser, architects; cost, $8,000.

Park Avenue, west side, from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, to a six and seven story brick hotel; estate of Cornelia M. Stewart, 115 Broadway, owner; cost, $150.

No. 105 West Eighty-second Street, to a four-story brick bath; Alice B. Colcord of 3 West Eighty-first Street, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $7,000.

No. 69 Wall Street and 87 Beaver Street, to two four-and-a-half-story brick office building; William F. Havemeyer of 25 Nassau Street, owner; Bannister & Schell of 69 Wall Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No 174 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; A. H. Matthews of 82 Nassau Street, owner; Frederick Ebling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $125.

No. 524 Robbins Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling and store; estate of Frank M. Kenna, premises, owner; William McEntyre, architect; cost, $200.

No. 294 Alexander Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Patrick Shine of 524 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $300.

No. 364 Bowery, southwest corner of Fourth Street, to a three-story brick store; A. Isaacs, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 43 and 45 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and stores; Peter De Lacy of 19 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $1,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law provides that stamps shall be placed on all conveyances at the rate of 50 cents for each $500 of consideration. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus 1,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyances should therefore show the true consideration.

Saturday, Sept. 29.

COLUMBINE ST, s s, 98.8 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 125x125; Isaac L. Dunn to A. L. Baker, (R S $3.50, mtg $3,000). $1

CORNELIA ST, 29 and 29½, n s, 42.2x97.6; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Henry Shipman and another, trustees 18,500

FORDHAM AV, e s, 289 ft s of 8th St, runs s e 209.10x n e 25x n w 209.9 to avenue x s w 25; Mary E. Petry to John Sheehan, (R S $7.50)..... 7,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 341.5 ft n of curve opposite monument L. I., 124, runs s e 133.4x s 50x w — x n 54.4; Jennie C. Ryan to Edward Jones..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,338, or 1,388, w s, 78 ft n of 91st, 22.8x110; Houston St, s s, 31.5 ft e of Sullivan, 19x61.7x 19x61.1, ½ part; Broome St, 290, s s, 21.11x87.6, ½ part; Joseph M. Weber to Lillian Weber, all liens, (R S $28)..... 1

SHERIFF ST, 13, w s, 24.6x100; Benjamin Yates to Mary K. Yates, (mtg $20,000)..... 1

STEBBINS AV, e s, 328.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x80; also Commonwealth Av, w s, 375 ft n of Mansion St, 25x 100; Adolphus L. Rake to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $2,500, R S $3.50)..... 1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 250.9 ft n of Julianna St, 50x100.9x5x105; Herman Knewitz to Elizabetha Scherf, (R S $4, mtg $6,500)..... 8,000

1ST AV, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, 18.11x 75; Kathchen Elm to Gottlieb F. Knobel 12,000

5TH AV, w s, Lot 6, map of 82 lots, Wakefield, M. J. Keogh to K. Vidal. 100

7TH AV, e s, 60 ft n of 123d St, 40.11x 105; Edward W. Dickinson to Mary J. Welsh, (R S $3)..... 1

5TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 3d St, 50x114; James Downs to William Bloomfield. 1,500

22D ST, 144 East, 20x98.9; Emma Schwarz to Mary J. Fitzgerald, (mtg $8,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 427 West, 25x98.9; Edward Kochkeller to Lilly R. Stern, (R S $7, mtg $21,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 109 and 111 East, 40x102.2; Josephine Lederer to Arthur Hartman, (R S $9, ½ part, mtg $34,000)..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 60.1x102.2x56.11x102.2; also, 80th St, s s, 124.1 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s 102.2 e 3.2x n 102.2; Ada E. Bingham and another to Arthur W. Eager, (R S $30, mtg $145,000)..... 1

81ST ST, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Andrew Brose to Alexander Arnold, (mtg $18,000, R S $7)..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 136 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; James A. Frame to A. H. Palmenbery, (R S $7, mtg $20,000)..... 1

105TH ST, 54, 56, 58 West, 36.2x100.11; Herman Davidson to Albert Brod, (R S $10, mtg $36,000)..... 1

105TH ST, 317 East, 20x100.11; Augusta Metz to Mary Kerner, (R S $1, mtg $8,000)..... 375

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, to Francis Crawford..... 5,000

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; John H. Rogan, referee, to William H. Busk, (mtg $58,500)..... 29,000

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Nathan Roth and another to same, (mtg $18,000)..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; William H. Busk to N. W. Ryan and another, (R S $33, mtg $59,500)..... 100

129th St, n s, 481.3 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Agnes Kane to Mary F. Gabard, (mtg $19,000, R S $1)..... 14,000

153D ST, 663 East, 25x100; William Blankenburg to Jacob Klein and wife... 4,250

154TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Adolph Attmann to Dores Attmann, (R S $6)..... 1

156TH ST, n s, 58.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 20x56.6x23x45.2; Francis J. Schnugg to Florence A. Balz, (mtg $8,000, R S $6)..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EAST END AV, 1,604; Franz Loechner to Rudolph Stellmacher, 3 years...$660 to $720

JAMES ST, 76, e s; Louise Schumann to Angelo Rega and another, 4 3-12 years.. 780

ST. ANN'S AV, 128; B. L. Eaton to George Runde, 3 years..... 456

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARNOLD, Alexander, to Andrew Brose; 81st St, s s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, installments, 6 per cent..... $3,500

ACKER, Angeline R., to George A. Archer; 104th St, s s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to Harris Mendelbaum and Fisher Lewine; 86th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 2,000

BAKER, Seward, to Emma L. White; Zulette Av, s s, 175 ft e of Mapes Av, 3 years..... 1,800

BAUHAHN, Gustave E., to Katie E. Lehmann; Park Av, 1,228, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BAUHAHN, Gustave E., to Anna M. Lehmann; Park Av, 1,239, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

BELL, Thomas H., to Phoenix Iron Company; 17th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 5th Av; also, 18th St, s s, 178 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 19,000

BINGHAM, Ada E. and Mary A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 80th St, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 5¼ years..... 145,000

BLOOMFIELD, William, to Ellen S. Betts and another; 5th St, n s, 150 ft e of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500

BLOOMFIELD, William, to Cyrus Hitchcock; 5th St, n s, 177 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 years..... 2,500

COGHLAN, Thomas F., to Thomas J. Mooney, 36 East 22d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 14,276

COGHLAN, Thomas F., to Mayer S. Auerbach; 36 East 22d St, due Feb. 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 22,732

EAGER, Arthur W., to Ada E. and Mary A. Bingham; 80th St, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av; also gore, 102.2x3.2x102.2, adjoining, installments..... 25,000

EAGER, Arthur W., to Julius Loewenthal; 80th St, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av; also gore, 102.2x3.2x102.2, adjoining, installments, 6 per cent..... 20,000

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Almira J. Brown; Cauldwell Av, w s, 197.9 ft n of 158th St, 5 years..... 14,000

JONES, Edward, to Mary F. Place; King's Bridge Road, e s, 341.5 ft n from curve in the road opposite monument, L. I., 124, runs s e 133.4 x s 50 x w — x n 54.4, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

KASHARE, Isadore, to Julius Lewine; 335 Pleasant Av, installments..... 1,500

KLEIN, Jacob, to William Blankenburg; 153d St, 663 East, 3 years..... 2,000

KNOBEL, Gottlieb F. and Eliza, to Katchen Elm; 1st Av, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, installments..... 2,000

McFERRAN, James, and Nicholas W. Ryan to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, April 1, 1901, 6 per cent..... 42,500

McFERRAN, James, and Nicholas W. Ryan to William H. Busk; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, due Sept. 8, 1901, 6 per cent..... 32,500

REDFIELD, William H., to Roby A. Smith; 29th St, 134 to 140 West, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 10,000

PITCHIE, Charles, to Bridget I. Murphy; Jackson Av, 1,041, 3 years..... 4,000

PITCHIE, Charles, to Bridget I. Murphy; Jackson Av, 1,043, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHERF, Elizabetha, to Mary E. Knewitz; White Plains Road, w s, 250.9 ft n of Julianna St, 5 years..... 2,500

SOUTHARD, Fred H., and others to Maria D. Keyes; 420 West 22d St, demand, 6 per cent..... 7,500

SHEEHAN, John and Mary E., to Mary E. Petry; 2d Av, e s, 289 ft s of 8th St, 25x209.10, 5 years..... 7,000

WALKER, Thomas, to Nathaniel A. Barto; 150th St, n w corner of Convent Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,700

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATTMANN, Adolph, to Dores Attmann... Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, (two mortgages). Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, (four mortgages) Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company ..... Nom.

HAAREN, John W., to Theodore Greentree $10,000

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Donald Mackay..... 40,000

WEBER, Joseph M., to Lillian Weber, ½ part ..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Continental Trust Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BROAD ST, s e corner of Exchange Place, 106.8x216; Yellow Pine Company against P. J. Merrick and others, owners; George A. Fuller Company, contractor; Engineering Contract Company, sub-contractor $42

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Otto J. Spahn against Abraham Rosenberg and Solomon Littenberg, owners; George Blumenthal and another, contractors 1,953

8TH AV, n e corner of 152d St, 50x100; Mark E. Stevens against John Farrell, owner and contractor..... 22,500

8TH AV, 332, s e corner of 27th St; Charles Staiger against estate of Solomon Gallinger, owner; Emil Medinier, lessee and contractor 58

79TH ST, 187 West; Randolph E. Archibald against T. A. Stephenson, owner; Edward D. Keevins, contractor 25

79TH ST, 187 West; Robert S. Brown against T. A. Stephenson, owner; Edward D. Keevins, contractor..... 5

111TH ST, 249 to 255 West; Hahn & O'Reilly against James H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clark, contractor..... 168

Lis Pendens.

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 163d St, 86.4x121x irregular; Ella B. Remington against Ellen Mulholland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. E. Davis.

64TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 17.6x 100.5; Ella A. Gray against Mathilda Addeson and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Latting.

High Class Apartments

are now equipped with the U. S. Mail Chute, Cutler Pat. Mailing System. Tenants post letters in any story, privately, conveniently. Messengers unnecessary. Saves its cost in reduced elevator expenses. Readily installed in completed buildings in connection with the U. S. Free Collection Service.

CUTLER MFG. CO. Rochester, N. Y.
SOLE MAKERS AN DPATENTEES.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
Will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3, 1900,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City.
ESTATE OF JOHN O'MEALLIA
110 EAST 123D STREET,
New York City.
4-story and base. brownstone single flat, 8 rooms and bath to each apartment; size of lot, 20x100.11.
407 UNION STREET,
Brooklyn.
3-story and basement brownstone dwelling with 9 rooms and bath; size of lot, 19.4x90.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' office, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at Auction
Tuesday, October 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
439 West 26th St.,
five-story and cellar brick tenement, with store, size of lot, 27.6x98.9.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' offices, Kennelly Building, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, October 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
EXECUTORS' SALE,
Estate of Mary A. Dolan, deceased,
By order Kate R. Dolan and J. A. Dolan, executors,
111 East 55th St.,
three-story base. and cellar brownstone-front Dwelling, containing 10 rooms and bath; size of lot 18.9x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO.
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1900,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,
303 WEST 12TH ST.,
four-story basement and cellar brick, stone Dwelling, containing 18 rooms and bath; size of lot, 23x80.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Offices, 7 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Supreme Court Partition Sale
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Valuable First Ward Properties,
NEAR NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.
17 RECTOR ST., between Greenwich and Washington Sts.; vacant Lot, size about 30.5½x47.4.
18 WASHINGTON ST., between Morris St. and Battery Park; two-story brick stable; size about 26.5x89.9½.
12 WEST ST., adjoining above on rear, four-story brick Restaurant and Lodging House; size 26.5x89.8½.
JAMES A. DUNN, Referee, 206 Broadway.
EDWARD L. GODFREY, Pl'ff's Att'y, 99 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
will sell Tuesday, October 2, at 12 M.,
at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.
79 FIFTH AV., near 16th St., four-story and basement brownstone Business Building, lot 34x128.4.
SAMSON LACHMAN, Pltff's Atty., 35 Nassau St.
ISAAC ROTHSCHILD, Referee, 132 Nassau St.
Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 11 Pine St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

RIVERCLIFF-ON-HOUSATONIC FOR SALE
Grand estate of 150 acres, mile and a half of water front, homestead, gardener's house, stables, extensive lawns, rare trees, meadows, woodlands, on the bluff of the Housatonic Bay, opposite the picturesque old town of Stratford, Conn.; also excellent for development enterprise. S. B. GOODALE & SON, 6 West 24th St., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HEALTH.—Summer as well as Winter home; highest ground between New York and Philadelphia, on Penn. R. R., 45 minutes from city; low fare; cozy modern cottages; very low in price; terms $15 to $20 per month. Write for particulars to D., Post Office Box 2,678, New York City.

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TO MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES
desiring to decrease expenses: We will erect for you factories suitable for your purpose in convenient localities in the Borough of the Bronx, with water front and railroad siding if desired, and will lease to you on long terms at low percentage of the cost of land and building.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES & CO.,
Third Av. and 149th St.

BUSINESS MAN, ATTENTION!
1,000 Letter Heads, Bond Paper, $2.00; 5,000, $9.00; cash with order by mail. Other printing cheap in proportion. First-class work. M. B. ATKINSON, Printer, 1,127 Park Row Building, City.

PATENTS.

ADVICE FREE.—Patents promptly procured. Inventors' Guide FREE. EDGAR TATE & COMPANY, Patent Attorneys, 245 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LINDO BROS., Broadway, Corner 29th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.
Sundays at the Park.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, FIRST DEPARTMENT.—In the matter of the application of THE BOARD OF STREET OPENINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First: That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate, together with our damage map, in the office of the Department of Public Parks for the inspection

CHARLES S. PECK'S DEATH

Capt. McClusky's Theory Is That He Was Killed by a Fall.

The Nature and Location of the Wound and the Real Estate Dealer's Condition Cited to Prove This.

The police yesterday decided that Charles S. Peck, the real estate dealer who was found dead near the corner of Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue early Thursday morning, had not been sandbagged, as was at first supposed, but had met his death by a fall. The autopsy showed that Peck's skull had been fractured.

Speaking of the case yesterday Chief of Detectives McClusky said:

"There is no doubt that Peck was robbed, but there is every reason to decide that he was not murdered. We have established beyond a doubt that he must have been almost helplessly intoxicated. He was in McCoy's saloon until 10:20 P. M. on Wednesday night. He drank there till he was intoxicated so that he kept dropping an umbrella and a parcel so often that the bartender finally took both from him for safekeeping. It was in the lavatory of this saloon that he was found by an employe named Morris wiping blood from his face from a wound caused by a fall. He bled considerably at the time, for blood was over the floor and on the wash basins and on a towel.

"Intoxicated as he already was, he went to Corbett's saloon, near-by, and there he drank whisky and part of two quarts of champagne, until he was so drunk that he accosted two strangers drinking at the bar and asked them to drink with him. They consented and whisky was ordered. When it was brought Peck could not drink it, because he was too full. From Corbett's place Peck went to O'Rourke's, where he continued drinking whisky until the proprietor told him he would sell him no more, and advised him to go home.

"We are safe in assuming, therefore, that when seen four hours before his death he was extremely drunk. Beginning on this, let us see how the theory of a fall fits into the facts. He was found in a dark street in a locality where no earthly reason can be assigned for his presence. There was no possible inducement which could have taken a man like Peck on a spree away from the Tenderloin to a poor neighborhood, which, moreover, at least in one sense, is entirely respectable. But the fact that Peck was drunk would account for him straying to an out-of-the-way locality.

"Secondly, consider the way the body was found. The head was lying on the sidewalk on the wound itself. He fell, and as he fell he lay. Had he been sandbagged he would have fallen, but there are many odds in favor of it that the wound would have been upturned.

"Again, the fracture of the skull shows that the wound was not inflicted with a sandbag. It is one of the so-called beauties of the sandbag that it kills without leaving more than a slight trace. Cases have been known where only after a most thorough examination of the victim was it possible to detect that he had been sandbagged. I saw the wound on Peck's head, and it was distinctly not made by a sandbag. The province of that implement is that it causes concussion of the brain without either breaking the skin or fracturing the skull.

"Moreover, what earthly need would a thief have found to murder Peck in his inebriated condition? He was almost helpless. He could have offered no resistance to a robber or thug; therefore there was no motive for murder. Then, consider the location of the abrasion on the right temple. Being on the right temple, if struck, he was struck either from in front by a left-handed man, or from behind by a right-handed man. So, at least, was argued in support of the theory of murder. As a matter of fact, when a man is sandbagged for the purpose of robbery, he is almost invariably struck over the back of the head. His assailant wants to steal as near as possible to him before being seen and therefore approaches from behind. That he would do were he left or were he right-handed, and, from the location of the wound that disposes of the left-handed theory, leaving him supposed to be struck from behind by a right-handed man. But here the direction of the wound gives evidence. Stricken from behind, the wound would, naturally, be horizontal, or nearly horizontal. But the wound is vertical, almost.

"There is not the least doubt in my mind that Peck fractured his skull against the sidewalk while intoxicated. He was robbed, sure enough, and it is to discover who robbed him that I keep a half dozen men on the case. But the theory of murder is simple rot; for no one had to murder Peck to get his money.

"Numbers of wild stories are being circulated. One of them is that blood stains were found in a hallway of Reilly's saloon. The blood stains were red paint marks left by some boys who painted a little home-made wagon and spilled some of the color and stained the walls with red finger marks. There is not, nor has there been, a single sane clue to indicate murder."

At the West Twentieth Street Station Acting Capt. Coffee said his men had been unable to trace Peck's movements later than 1:30 A. M. Thursday. At that hour, the Captain said, a number of people had seen Peck helplessly intoxicated.

Police Diagnosis of Unconsciousness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that when the police find a man dead or unconscious on the streets they always diagnose the case as one of intoxication? Is it possible for them to conceive that some people do exist who do not indulge in intoxicants? Or do they apply the argumentum ad hominem and conclude that inasmuch as they drink more or less, everybody in existence must also be addicted to the use of intoxicants?

It is about time that our "wise" police learn that other causes besides overindulgence in alcohol can produce unconsciousness. Mr. Peck's case is the most recent example of this asinine perversity to ascribe every assault and attack of unconsciousness, &c., to alcohol.

J. HENRY FRUITNIGHT.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

WARRANT FOR HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Mackie Accused by Her Son of Habitual Intoxication.

With tears in his eyes a son appeared before Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday and asked for a warrant for the arrest of his mother as a disorderly person.

The son, James Mackie, twenty-two years old, janitor of a house at 172 Gold Street, said that his mother was a habitual drunkard, and that he could no longer put up with her habits. The Magistrate issued the warrant. Mrs. Mackie is a widow and lives with her son and daughter in the Gold Street house.

GIRL OF SIXTEEN MISSING.

May Have Gone to Join a Newly Found Brother.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station were asked yesterday to look for Lizzie Vogler, sixteen years old, who lived with her uncle, L. Wetzel, at 302 West Sixty-ninth Street. The girl disappeared Friday morning.

Mr. Wetzel until Thursday conducted a grocery store on West Sixty-first Street, but on that day he sold his business. On Friday morning he told his niece to go to the grocery store and see if she could be of any assistance to the purchaser of the store. She went, and remained there until 10 o'clock, when she left and did not return home. The only reason Mr. Wetzel can give for the girl's action is that he intends to go to Germany in the near future, and she did not wish to go with him. She has a stepfather in Germany, who, she declared, has treated her harshly.

The girl has a brother, nineteen years old, who is a fireman on a tugboat. Mr. Wetzel said that eleven years ago he ran away from home and was found two days later in a rowboat down the bay by the Jersey City police. Mrs. Wetzel was notified that the boy was in custody in a Jersey City police station. She went to the station, but the boy had managed to slip away, and that was the last seen of him by the Wetzels until a week ago, when he appeared in the store and told them who he was. It is probable, Mr. Wetzel thinks, that the girl has gone to seek her brother.

TIN PLATE WORKERS' DEMANDS

Conference Between Officials and Men Resumed—Views of Both Sides.

Another conference was held yesterday between First Vice President W. T. Graham, Vice Presidents W. M. Leeds and Warner Arms, and District Managers George Greer and Berthold Goldsmith of the American Tin Plate Company, and a dozen members of the Tin Workers' Association of America, who make up a committee of that body. George Powell President of the association, was also in attendance. The conference was held in the offices of the Tin Plate Company on the tenth floor of the Battery Park Building and lasted several hours.

When it was over Mr. Powell said that an adjournment had been taken until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. He was asked to tell what the hitch was about.

"I cannot say," he answered, "for if I did it would prejudice our chances with the company."

"Does it look serious?" he was asked.

"Yes, it does, it looks very serious," he replied.

"Does it look like a strike?"

"I can't say as to that," Mr. Powell said.

When the members of the company were asked about the situation, Vice President Leeds wanted to know what the men had had to say. He was told and declared that he could not see the foundation for the statement, for the conference had been adjourned until Monday with the understanding that it would be continued on Tuesday so that other representatives who were to arrive in New York on that day could attend.

One of the Vice Presidents who said that he must not be quoted declared that the men were unreasonable in their demands.

"Last year they got an increase of from 15 to 25 per cent., and this year they want an increase of from 25 to 300 per cent.," he said. "But the trouble is not serious. It will be adjusted."

READING CLERK DISCHARGED.

City Clerk Rests His Action on a Supreme Court Decision.

Frank J. Martin, reading clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was formally discharged yesterday by City Clerk Scully. Mr. Martin is a Republican, and his removal was for political reasons, he declares.

A son of Alderman Porges has been slated for the place. Mr. Martin will make a fight to retain his place. He will carry the case into the courts, and expects to be reinstated. No charges have been preferred against him, and the Democrats are acting on a recent decision of the Supreme Court that positions in control of legislative bodies do not come under the civil service regulations. Further removals of Republicans are expected in the force of the Municipal Assembly and the City Clerk's office.

SUICIDE'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Woman Who Took Poison in Flatbush Was Emma Lesche.

The body of the young woman who was found dying from carbolic acid poisoning on the sidewalk opposite the Kings County Almshouse, on Clarkson Street, Flatbush, late on Friday night, and who died later in the Kings County Hospital, was identified yesterday afternoon as that of Emma Lesche, nineteen years old, of 159 Varick Street, Manhattan.

Until two months ago she was employed by a family named Campbell, living on Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Recently she was admitted to the maternity ward of the Kings County Hospital, according to Assistant Surgeon Bacon of that hospital. On Friday night the young woman visited a drug store at 496 Nostrand Avenue and purchased a two-ounce vial of carbolic acid. It is supposed that she went from the drug store to Flatbush, where she took the poison in the street.

WOMAN DIES UNIDENTIFIED.

Never Revived After Being Found Unconscious in a Saloon.

The woman who was found unconscious in the cellar of the saloon of Fuchs & Kneff, at 384 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night last, died early yesterday morning in St. Catharine's Hospital, where she had been removed, without revealing her identity. All efforts to revive the woman before death failed. Her death was due to a fracture of the base of the skull, the result, as believed, of a fall into the cellar from the hall.

The police arrested the proprietors of the place and a man named Emil Kesserling, nineteeen years old, of 600 Johnson Avenue. Kesserling, with Adam Schulz, had been drinking in the saloon with the woman during the afternoon. The police are now looking for Schulz. Kesserling told the officers that he had met the woman in the afternoon on Knickerbocker Avenue. She had been drinking, and invited Schulz and himself to have a drink. She had plenty of money, so they accompanied her to the saloon, where she paid for several rounds.

Kesserling went to the bar at 6:30 o'clock and told Fuchs that the woman had left him fifteen months before and went into the hall. The woman was found at the bottom of the cellar stairs. At 12:30 o'clock in the morning Policeman Mohrman saw Fuchs and Kneff carrying the woman from the cellar, and arrested them.

The woman was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. Her clothing was of good material. She was about thirty years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed about 180 pounds. Her hair is dark, her eyes blue, and her face attractive.

The saloon keepers are out on $5,000 bail each. Kesserling is in jail in default of bail awaiting trial on a charge of assault in the first degree.

BISHOP POTTER AND THE POLICE.

President York Awaits the Bishop's Action on the Charges.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Department said yesterday that he must decline to talk of the charges of using insulting language made, unofficially, against Capt. John D. Herlihy of the Twelfth Precinct, and Inspector Adam A. Cross by the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, vicar of the Pro-Cathedral, and the Rev. Dr. L. H. Schwab.

"The Diocesan Convention," added President York, "has by resolution placed the matter in the hands of Bishop Potter. It could not be in better hands. I have not seen Bishop Potter, and I do not know that I shall. Nor have I seen Inspector Cross. I shall not see him to-day. I cannot say that after I have seen him I will talk on the subject."

Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Huntington were out of town yesterday. Inspector Cross and Capt. Herlihy declined to speak of the accusations made against them.

Later in the day Inspector Cross was closeted with President York of the Police Board. After the consultation President York said: "The whole matter now rests with Bishop Potter, and until we hear from him nothing will be done. I am certain he will be fair in the matter, and any report he makes or any complaint will doubtless be a just one."

Mr. Schwab's Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article upon the recent action of the Diocesan Convention THE TIMES states to-day that I, "in describing the scene to the convention, said: 'The language used by Capt. Herlihy was more foul than any person in this convention could imagine,' " and essentially the same statement has been made in other papers. I said nothing of the kind; neither did I say, as reported, that Mr. Paddock had been turned out of the station house. I did say that Mr. Paddock had been "insulted, browbeaten, and threatened," purposely choosing these three words as most accurately describing what took place; and the facts, when they become known, will bear out this charge.

I am not informed that "foul" and "vile" language was used upon the occasion, and when it shall appear—as probably it will—that the charge of foul language is unfounded, let it be remembered that this charge was not made in the Episcopal Convention, but in the public prints, probably by a reporter who thought more of rounding out a sentence than of reporting facts.

L. H. SCHWAB.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

A Pastor Elected.

The congregation of the Union Baptist Church, Williamsburg, has chosen as pastor the Rev. Alexander McGeorge of the North Baptist Church in Newark, N. J. The congregation was formed recently by the union of the Noble Street Baptist Church and the Union Avenue Baptist Church. It is expected that Mr. McGeorge will accept.

Horner's Furniture.

OUR stock is at once unique and unequalled. Unique because it embraces all the best productions of both home and foreign manufacture. Unequalled because no such variety of fine Furniture is shown in America.

Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library and Hall Furniture in all the fashionable woods and finishes, and latest designs; in variety to meet every taste and every desired outlay, with the satisfaction of securing the best possible value at every price.

Imported Novelties in Furniture and Art Ware at Attractive Prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street,
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

TWO HUSBANDS SUE HER

One Seeks a Divorce; the Other the Annulment of His Marriage.

She Went to Toronto with a Third Man and the Courts Are Asked to Unravel the Tangle.

A series of complications involving the legitimacy of three children and the marriage status of two men arises out of a suit for the annulment of his marriage brought in the Supreme Court by Julius Henky, formerly steward of the Hotel Grenoble, against Lydia A. Henky, through his attorney, William C. Wolf.

Mr. Henky states that he married the woman in this city on June 24, 1893, she representing herself to be a widow. They lived together for seven years and during that time there was born to them a daughter, Emma, now over six years old.

On April 3 last Mr. Henky returned to his house at 354 West Forty-eighth Street to find it stripped of his wife's effects and to find that she and their daughter had disappeared. A short time before he had given her $300 with which to pay off a part of a mortgage against some property he owned.

He learned from neighbors, he alleges, that during his absence from home his wife had entertained a man named Beck, who lived in Toronto, and Mr. Henky gave up his position at the hotel and turned detective. The result was the discovery that the man with whom his wife had eloped was Emile Beck, a steward in the employ of the Toronto Club, and to that city he went. There he found his wife living with Beck, and they had with them Henky's daughter.

His first move was to have Beck arrested for abduction, charging that he had stolen the child in New York. The case aroused much interest in Toronto, and after a series of hearings the courts decided, mainly on the testimony of the woman herself, that she was the one who had taken the child away from its home, and Beck was acquitted.

Mr. Henky returned to New York, and his attorney at once brought a suit for absolute divorce. The investigations leading up to the establishment of a case, however, disclosed the fact that he had really never been married to the woman at all, as she had a husband living at the time of her second marriage, so the suit was changed to the present one calling for the annulment of the marriage to Henky.

The woman's first husband was Ferdinand J. Pergand of Buffalo, in which city he married her under the name of Lydia Dannenhauer, on April 26, 1883. They lived at 1,774 Niagara Street until 1892, when the woman suddenly disappeared. Mr. Pergand made several unsuccessful attempts to find her, and after waiting for five years, and hearing that she had died in New York, he married again, and has two children by his second wife.

The discovery of this first marriage brought about a number of unlooked-for complications. Mr. Pergand discovered, much to his chagrin, as he states in a letter to Mr. Wolf, that his second wife was in reality no more his wife than his first wife was the wife of her second husband. This state of affairs also cast legal doubts on the legitimacy of Mr. Pergand's two children, as well as upon the legal status of Mr. Henky's daughter.

Mr. Pergand has now instructed Mr. Wolf to bring a suit for absolute divorce for him against his first wife, and he will come here to be a witness on the trial of Mr. Henky's suit. Mr. Pergand, upon obtaining a divorce, will remarry his present wife and thus establish the status of his children. Mrs. Pergand-Henky-Beck will achieve the distinction of having two divorce actions pending against her at the same time, which is said by attorneys to be a new record.

Mr. Henky is also exercised over the status of his daughter, and he had asked the Court in the action brought against his whilom wife to decree that the child Emma is his heir under the law, entitled to share in his estate, and that she was born in lawful wedlock, even though on its face the marriage of him to her mother was illegal. He also asks for the care and custody of the child.

Mr. Wolf had prepared an order which he will submit to the Court to-morrow, asking that he be allowed to serve the summons and complaint in the Henky suit by publication.

GREEK CAPTAIN AT CITY HALL.

He Is Received by the Mayor—Silver Vase to be Presented.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received Capt. Paul Coundouriotis, who is in command of the Greek warship Nauarchos Miaulis, now anchored in the North River. Consul General Botassi accompanied the Greek Captain on his official visit. After a few minutes' conversation Mayor Van Wyck directed that the visitors be shown the Governor's room and other parts of the City Hall.

The silver vase which the Greeks in the United States have arranged to give to the cruiser will be presented on board the vessel at her anchorage in the North River off Forty-second Street to-morrow at 3 P. M. Launches will carry guests both from the foot of Forty-second Street and Thirty-fifth Street.

PROMISE OF TROUT FISHING.

Mr. Cheney Offers Contributions to Stock Streams.

Good news for anglers on the Beaverkill and Willowemoc trout streams and other upper waters of the Delaware, which have suffered through the lack of rain, comes from A. N. Cheney, the State Fish Culturist, in a letter to J. E. Childs, General Manager of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company. Mr. Cheney will abide by such selection of places to be stocked as the officials of the railway may make, and says that he is prepared to place at their disposition this Fall about 300 Von Behr, or brown, trout and rainbow trout weighing from four to eight pounds apiece, and a carload of fingerlings, large enough to escape many perils that make the planting of fry of little value.

In the opinion of many the fingerlings should be placed in small tributaries of the Middle Beaverkill and Willowemoc, while the adult fish should be placed in them as high up the streams as is possible, but not above the falls. Large fish always work down to deep pools, and stay there, but may, if put in at headwaters, tarry a season or so in the best pools. Any contribution to the existing stock of fish in Ulster, Greene, Delaware, and Sullivan Counties is to be welcomed, as the water was so low during the last two months that thousands of trout perished, and the outlook for anglers for 1901 was of the bluest.

Stern Brothers

place on sale to-morrow, exceptional values in

Women's Tailor-made Suits

of Oxford and Black Cheviots, blouse effect handsomely trimmed with stitched velvet, latest shape skirt, entire suit lined with taffeta silk, **$36.50**

Real value $50.00

Misses' Suits and Coats

Girls' Box Coats with new back, of English Kerseys, satin lined, velvet collar, 4 to 14 yrs., **$7.95**

Girls' Three-quarter Coats of English Kerseys and Cheviots, satin lined, 4 to 14 yrs., **$11.95**

Tailor-made and Blouse Suits of Cheviots and Venetian Cloths, 14 & 16 yrs., **$16.95**

And direct attention to a collection of

Imported Novelties in Outside Garments & Costumes for Girls & Misses

4,500 Yds. Novelty Silks

This season's manufacture and greatly below value

Taffetas and Lace Stripes, Corded and Satin Pekins, Broche and Spot Taffetas, **62c** yd.

1750 Yds. 20 inch **Imported Black Taffetas,** **53c** yd.

Special inducements in

Lace Curtains

Irish Point,	pr.	$3.75, 4.95, 5.95
Renaissance,	"	$4.75, 6.25, 7.25
Marie Antoinette,	"	$4.88, 7.50, 9.25
Irish Point Sash Curtains,	"	$2.25, 3.00, 4.75
Marie Antoinette Bed Sets,		$19.50, 22.50, 35.00

Portieres & Table Covers

Reversible Tapestry Curtains,	pr.		4.95
Reversible Armure Curtains, fringed top & bottom			11.75
Reversible Silk Tapestry Portieres,			19.50
	1½ yds sq.	2 yds.	2 x 2½
Velour Table Covers	3.95	7.95	9.95
Silk Striped Tapestry, 50 inches wide	yd,		$3.25

Much Below Regular Price

An unusually attractive offering of

3 Bales Turkish Carpets

sizes from 8 ft. by 10 ft, 7 in. to 12 ft. 2 by 14 ft. 7, suitable for Parlors, Libraries or Dining Rooms, at **$59** to **$124**

West Twenty-Third Street

GOULD YACHT NOT WANTED

Commissioner Isaza Says Colombia Cannot Afford It.

Warships She Already Has Have No Guns, and the Atalanta Would Be a Ruinous Addition—The Revolution.

According to Señor Emiliano Isaza, a special Commissioner in this country for José Marraquin, the latest President of the Republic of Colombia, the steam yacht Atalanta, which was purchased from George Gould by the Colombian Government about six months ago, will never become a Colombian gunboat, as was intended.

Señor Isaza arrived in this city on the steamship Alleghany from Kingston, Jamaica, and is staying at the Westminster Hotel. He says his principal mission in this country is to make an arrangement with George Gould in regard to the Atalanta. The yacht, which had been purchased through Consul General Espinoza, acting for Manuel A. Sanclimente, the deposed President of Colombia, is at present lying at the Erie Basin.

Señor Isaza says that in the opinion of the present Government the financial condition of Colombia would not warrant such an increase in her navy. It was agreed that the yacht was to be sold for $100,000, he says, and $70,000 of this price has already been paid.

"The probability is that the agreement will be annulled," said Señor Isaza. "It is principally in order to make arrangements about this that I came to this country. I have done nothing definite as yet, and will have to wait news from President Marraquin before I take any action. I am just here as his agent and cannot act on my own responsibility. I may say, however, that the Atalanta will not become a Colombian gunboat. Our Government is unable to meet the financial strain that such an increase would put upon it. It is not only the cost of the boat, but it is the expense of maintaining it that would make it undesirable. Our navy consists of a few boats which have been fitted up as gunboats. They have no guns upon them, however, although they have been prepared to carry them."

Señor Isaza said that the revolution in Colombia is practically at an end.

"There is a little guerrilla warfare," he said, "but the country as a whole is satisfied with the present condition of affairs. I was the member of a special commission sent to reorganize the Government in Barranquilla and Cartagena after the revolution. We were authorized to depose any officials who were not friendly to the present Government. We had to remove only one man. He was the Collector of the Port of Barranquilla. At that time the entire army of 70,000 swore allegiance to the new President. Only two men were unwilling to do so. They were Gens. Diego de Castro and Hilberto Vengoechea. They resigned from the army."

Señor Isaza says that the Historical Conservative Party, which is composed of the adherents of the new President, is in full control of all the machinery of government.

"The former President is eighty-five years of age and too feeble to write his own name. He was only supported by a few friends, who form the Nationalista Party. President Marraquin was compelled to depose him in order to gratify the wish of the people. The former President is staying at his home at Vietta. He is not in confinement in any sense, but he is surrounded by a guard, as there is danger of his being assassinated."

Señor Isaza says that he expects that the new Colombian Government will be recognized by the United States and other Governments in a very short time. He is not going to Washington, he says, but will go to Europe after spending a few months in New York.

Membranous Croup frequently comes like a thief in the night. Prompt doses of Jayne's Expectorant rarely fail to effect a cure.—Adv.

TERRIER SPOT KILLS AN EAGLE.

Aided in Terrific Battle in a Cellar by Pug Tony, His ex-Enemy.

Fox terrier Spot, the terror of a wide area in the neighborhood of Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, has varied the monotony of thrashing plain curs and stray cats by killing and American eagle, and now walks proudly about carrying some scars as reminders of the fray. True, the eagle was a captive bird in Grocer Myer's cellar on the corner, but this did not lessen the importance of Spot's victory in Spot's estimation and in that of Tony, a pug of some fighting ability on his own account.

The eagle had been confined in a wooden cage in the cellar, where Mr. Myer keeps the wines, preserves, and other delicacies of the New York Yacht Club. The bird was a present to the grocer from a party of Englishmen and Americans, guests of C. K. G. Billings, the Chicago gas operator, who was cruising on the Sound a week ago on the chartered yacht Surf. The Englishmen after much trouble succeeded in capturing the eagle.

No sooner had John Myer, the grocer's son, succeeded in getting the bird safely in the club's commissary department than Spot, whose owner is Barber Alois Angler, next door, manifested symptoms of nervous impatience. Strange sounds that Spot had never heard before from any dog or cat emanated from a slatted opening in the cellar. On several distinct occasions the grocer's son saw the fox terrier making investigations, and as many times drove him off with kicks.

On Friday evening Spot wriggled through the opening, and in about a minute strange sounds came from the cellar. There was a crashing of breaking bottles, preserve jars, and falling glass on all sides, and barks, growls, and screeches. The eagle had broken out of its cage and was sweeping over everything in sight movable, and plunging at the dog. But the fox terrier was wary and received but few jabs from beak and talons.

Just about the time John Myer's attention was attracted by the noise, Tony, the fox terrier's ancient enemy, slid through the opening and attacked the bird in the rear. Myer reached the cellar to see Tony with his head buried in the eagle's tail feathers swinging in the air, while the fox terrier had the bird by the neck. Myer kicked the dogs off, but the eagle was then too far gone, and died in a few minutes.

Says Husband Chained Her to Floor.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Clara J. Lester of Burlington, in a bill for divorce filed in the Chancery Court to-day, charges that her husband chained her to the floor in a room of their home, and kept her there until she became a raving maniac. Some days after being thus chained her mind gave way, and she remembers nothing that happened until she found herself in the State Asylum for the Insane, near Trenton. Mr. Lester was arrested in Burlington to-day and held.

Eye Cut in Two by a Piece of Glass.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 29.—William J. Francke, Superintendent of the Brunswick Refrigerating Company, lost the sight of his right eye to-day. He was cutting a steam gauge glass when it burst, and a piece of glass struck him in the eye, cutting it in two. His left eye was also injured, but the doctors at the hospital, where he was taken, say that he will recover the sight of this eye.

Women's Medical Society in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The women medical students of Syracuse University have organized a National fraternity known as the Zeta Phi. One of the charter members is Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, said to be the first woman graduate of any medical college in the country.

Appointed Examiner in Lunacy.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 29.—County Judge Smith Lent to-day appointed Dr. Charles E. Young of White Plains an examiner in lunacy. Dr. Young is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, in the class of '82.

Infant Drowned in Water Barrel.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Fred Wood, three years old, fell into a water barrel sunk in the ground at his home, at Burr's Mills, to-day, and was drowned.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Extra Values in Lace Department.

Black La Tosca Net, 42 inches wide, at - 35c. yard
Black Venise Allovers, 18 inches wide, at - 25c. yd. up
Black Chantilly Allovers, 45 inches wide, at $1.10 yd. up
Venise Allovers, in White, Cream and Arabian Shades, with bands and appliques to match.

White Goods Department.

1000 yards 40-inch bordered Apron Lawns, at - - - - - - - - - 10c. yard
48-inch French Nainsook, at - - - 25c. yard
27-inch Checked Nainsook, at - 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard
Imperial Long Cloth, piece of 12 yards, - - 90c.

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

VANTINE'S

ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS
Broadway & 18th Street.

New Fabrics for Evening Gowns.

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.

MONDAY, the First, we shall make a display of Crepes, Gauzes and Evening Silks, in all the desirable gaslight tints, in an exceptionally wide variety of weaves.

TANRIYOKI, YOBOSHI, CANTON, CREPE DE CHINE.
Also, BROCADES, SATIN, STRIPED AND EMBROIDERED.

GAUZES:
VANTINE GAUZE, BROCADED GAUZE, GAUZE TINSEL IN GOLD AND SILVER. PINEAPPLE GAUZE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

SILKS:
SOFT SATINS, HABUTAIS, TO MATCH ALL SHADES.

LIVE TOPICS IN CHICAGO

Firm Disputes City Officials' Right to Photograph Its Premises.

LAMPLIGHTER SUED FOR $10,000

Tried Moth Balls for Suicide—Railway Carriage Thieves Caught—City's Drinking Water.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A unique test of how far the right of the authorities of a city extend in the investigation of illegal use of municipal utilities is to be brought in court in connection with the stock-yards water scandal. Messrs. Swift & Co. deny the right of city officials to take any Kodak pictures in their plant, although the firm has permitted Inspectors to go through all the departments unchallenged. An attempt to secure photographs was resented this week by one of the Superintendents on the ground that it was trespass. The plan of the Chief of the Water Department is to apply for an injunction against the big packing firm from interfering with any action of the city's agents in the investigation that is not calculated unduly to damage property. The city claims that if the presence of Inspectors in the packing house is not trespass, then the using of Kodaks is not.

A Chicago widow of slender means, Mrs. Anna Hoffman of 590 West Melrose Street, has undertaken to show that breach of promise suits for big sums need not be confined to the "400." The man against whom she has brought action, Joseph Rohden, is a lamplighter. He is not reputed to have saved any fortune out of the wage paid him for aiding in the illumination of the city's streets, but the amount Mrs. Hoffman sues him for is $10,000. Rohden never draws checks of that size, even for amusement, and the only assets he boasts are his lighting stick and a few of Mrs. Hoffman's letters. The romance is a humble one. Rohden had a room at the woman's house. He says he promised to marry her nearly two years ago, and has put off the happy day from time to time until she has lost patience with him. She is past middle age. The defendant is young.

Two moth balls were swallowed by Mrs. Hattie Murrie, an Evanston widow, in the belief that they would end her life. They did make her very sick, but the physician who attended her declared that it would require a steady diet of moth balls for several days to cause death—even to moths, perhaps, if the quality of the spheres was at all like that of the ones he had kept in his last Winter's overcoat. The widow will live. As a result of her unique choice of a method of committing suicide a sad story was revealed that caused charitable people to determine that she should be relieved of her financial misery. Mrs. Murrie's infant son died the day before she tried to end her life as the result of scalds received by falling into a tub of boiling water. The widow had no money to pay for the child's funeral, and this, coupled with her grief for his death, drove her to desperation.

A reputable firm of Mattoon, Ill., is in trouble, its members, Gabe E. and Charles A. Colson, father and son, having been convicted of almost continual thefts of fittings from railroad cars for over a year. Officials of the Illinois Central and Big Four Roads are the accusers. At periods ranging from two days to two weeks brass journals have been stolen from cars in the Mattoon yards. The actual value of the property mounted into the thousands, while the expense and trouble the thefts caused the railroads were many times greater. Their detection was almost by accident, detectives having searched vainly for a clue to the thieves. A railroad agent accidentally broke open a box in a car consigned to a Chicago firm and found that it was filled with brass journals. Further investigation revealed that these fittings composed the entire carload. The consignment was in C. A. Colson's name. Conclusive evidence of the guilt of the father and son was soon found, and their arrest, trial, and conviction have followed swiftly.

Chicago enjoys pure drinking water only by spells. Causes come up so often for shutting off the flow of the drainage canal and allowing the river to back into the lake with its pollution, as of old, that the Health Department's water bulletins read very much as they used to before the big ditch was thrown open. The only dissimilarity is that the warning to "boil all drinking water" has not appeared yet. It needs very little to provoke the shutting down of the great controlling works at Lockport. The most common cause is the swinging around of a ship in the river, whenever the swift current proves too much for the tugs towing the craft to contend with. A new reason for shutting off the flow has been found, however, in the presence of a sand pocket under the big dam at Joliet. This threatened for a time to menace the dam, but the defect has been remedied, and the canal will be running again in a few days.

STAMPS USED IN FISCAL YEAR.

Their Sale Reaches the Enormous Total of 5,333,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, which is soon to be published, will contain some interesting figures, showing a largely increased use of the postal system. The total number of postage stamps of all kinds issued, including ordinary stamps, postage-due stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards, reached the enormous total of 5,333,000,000, valued at $98,000,000—an increase of over 400,000,000 stamps over the preceding year.

The use of what is known as "special request" envelopes, on which the Post Office Department prints the purchaser's return address free of charge, has increased over 15 per cent. over the previous year, the total number issued being nearly 450,000,000. The use of these stamped envelopes is confined largely to business concerns, and the immense increase is especially significant of the increase of business correspondence.

G. H. WELSHONS A SUICIDE.

Well-Known Pennsylvania Newspaper Man Kills Himself in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 29.—George H. Welshons, one of the best-known newspaper men in Pennsylvania, committed suicide by severing the arteries on his arm with a penknife this evening in a bedroom of a Harrisburg restaurant.

He had been drinking very hard since he came to this city two weeks ago, and labored under the hallucination that he was pursued by enemies. He left this message, which was written in a clear hand, on the wall of the room: "Facing my God, I die innocent and believing in my wife's fidelity. The future will acquit me."

Welshons was formerly a member of the State Committee, and during the last Gubernatorial Convention he had charge of the press bureau at the Republican State Headquarters.

THE WACHUSETT DAM.

Contract for Building Awarded to a Chicago Firm.

CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 29.—McArthur Brothers, Winston & Sooher of Chicago were to-day awarded in Boston the contract for building the Wachusett dam by the Metropolitan Water Board, the specified price, which was the lowest in the list of bidders, being $1,666,655.

The dam, which will be one of the largest in the country, is planned to be 1,800 feet long and 200 feet high, and is to hold in check the waters of the Nashua River, which supplies the metropolitan district. The backwater will form a lake some six miles in length. By the terms of the contract work must be commenced in ten days, and the contractors have until December, 1904, to complete the work.

The Trade in Mahogany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your to-day's issue you publish, under the heading "Fine Woods Rise in Value," a letter dated Chicago, 28th inst., the statements in which, especially with regard to mahogany, are, to say the least, misleading. In the final paragraph of this letter your correspondent says: "Finally agents fastened upon Africa as the most likely source of the best mahogany, and in consequence almost all the mahogany now comes from there." A glance at the figures which go below will show you that this statement is ridiculous: Arrivals of mahogany in 1899—Cuban, 738 logs; Mexican, 18,792 logs; Central and South American, 13,091 logs, and African, 2,216 logs. Arrivals of mahogany in 1899—Cuban, 3,510 logs; Mexican, 22,853 logs; Central and South American, 17,989 logs, and African, 2,615 logs. Arrivals of mahogany first eight months of 1900—Cuban, 18,707 logs; Mexican, 13,568 logs; Central and South American, 5,830 logs, and African, 1,385 logs. The trade in mahogany from Cuba fell off during the years 1896-9, owing to the war. The imports from Cuba to this country reached 20,388 logs in 1895, against 3,607 logs in 1898, 757 logs in 1897, and 738 logs in 1898. The trade picked up considerably last year, and this year promises to reach from 25,000 to 30,000 logs.

I regret to say that the prices have not shown any improvement during the past year.

F. C. YOUNG,
Editor El Avisador.

New York, Sept. 29, 1900.

Sunday
September 30, 1900

Daily, 1 Cent.

The New York Times.

Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

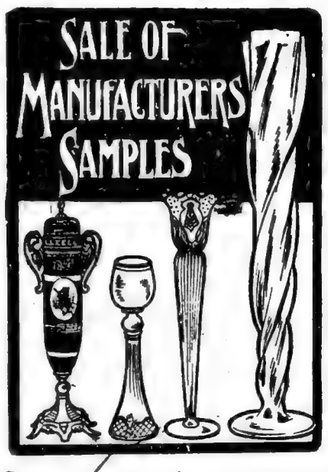

It came about

that while our buyer was in Europe this summer several large factories offered to close out their entire line of samples at a reduction of 50% or more, or one-half the regular wholesale price, the only condition being that we take their entire line. These purchases were finally consummated and the goods are now here, and we believe that the sale of these samples will be one of, if not THE greatest, china event of the season. In many instances there are only one or two articles of a kind, but there are thousands of kinds. This will be an opportunity for Christmas shopping, although it may seem early to think of the holidays yet. Any one wishing to, can have goods held for later delivery. We only give you below a slight outline of the goods.

Bohemian Glass Vases. There are over 1,000 rich Bohemian glass vases, ranging in price upwards from 25c. each. In most instances they are one-half the original value or less There are also hock glasses and handled lemonades which can be made up into assorted dozens to good advantage.

For the advantage of selecting and selling many of the articles have been arranged on several tables as follows:

On the 25c. Table Here will be found plates, cups and saucers, fancy trays, covered boxes, bonbons, etc.

On the 50c. Table Fancy brush and comb trays, teapot tiles, ring stands, bonbons with open edges, with rich flower decoration in gold.

On the 75c. Table Sugars, creamers, candle-sticks, salad bowls, covered bonbons, plates, etc.

Vienna Ormula Mounted Vases. There is a large number of these rich Vienna vases, handsomely decorated and Ormula mounted. They are priced at from $1.25 to $9.00, the real value being from $2.50 to $18.00. Here is an opportunity for choice picking. There are also richly decorated card baskets with magnificent figure centre decoration and Ormula mounted, $5.00 each; real value $10.00. These goods cannot be duplicated again, and we would commend them to your immediate attention.

50=54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A SALE OF SILKS beside which all others are dwarfed into insignificance.

In an aggregate of over 10,000 yards are combined these exceptionally

POPULAR AND HIGH GRADE FANCIES.

PRINTED WARP TAFFETAS,

EMBROIDERED TAFFETAS,

BRAIDED TAFFETAS.

Numbering among them many that recently sold at $1.50 per yard.

The entire purchase, in evening and street colorings, is offered at **.67**

By far the most comprehensive assortment of Novelty Silks ever offered by any one sale.

Black Satin Regence, 22 inches wide, high class Dress fabric, Monday . . . . . **.79**

White Taffetas, excellent grade, bright lustre, imported to bring 75c. yard, Monday . . . . . **.59**

Black Taffetas, exceptionally strong 69c. value, 20½ inches wide. We recommend it for wear . . . . **.49**

NEW ERA DRAPERIES—The perfection of 20th Century art—special inducements.

LACE CURTAINS.

Taste and refinement in Artistic House Furnishing is nowhere more clearly shown than in the choice of Lace Curtains.

French Renaissance Lace Curtains, an unequalled variety, at **$4.45, $6.45 and $9.45**

Irish Point Lace Curtains, many of them in fine Duchesse lace effects, at **$4.75, $5.95 and $7.45**

Dentelle Arabe Curtains, **$5.95, $7.45 and $8.95**

Nottingham Lace Curtains, close reproductions of highest grade laces, **$1.25, $1.95 and $2.95**

Stores Bonne Femme, **$14.75 and $18.75** per window.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in dots, stripes and figures. Reduced to **68c. and 90c.**, value $1.00 and $1.25.

PORTIERES.

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, new corded edge, two toned coloring effects, at **$8.75**

Mercerized Tapestry Portieres, fringed top and bottom, a silky, beautiful curtain, at **$11.95**

Derby Satin Portieres, with fringe and cord edge, in all the staple colorings, at **$13.50**

Ribbed Tapestry Portieres, with heavy fringe top and bottom; value $6.00; at, per pair **$4.95**

Value $7.00; at, per pair . . . **$5.45**

Bagdad Tapestry Couch Covers, in stylish Oriental designs; a number of entirely new effects; value $3.00; at . **$1.95**

Kis Kilim Tapestry Couch Covers, extra wide, fringed all round, at **$3.75 and $4.45**

RUGS AND TAPESTRIES—The cream of two hemispheres. Unusual prices.

Best grade Wilton Rugs, carpet sizes, in Oriental and floral effects. New shades of olives and greens and rich red colorings,

6 by 9 ft.	8.3 by 10.6,	9 by 12 ft.
$16.50	$24.75	$27.50

All wool Smyrna Rugs, extra quality, size 9 ft. by 12 ft. **$19.50**

Ingrain extra super, all wool Art Squares,

Sizes 2x3 yds.	3x3½ yds.	3x4 yds.
$3.45	$6.50	$6.95

Oriental Rugs.

Daghestan and Kasak, value $10.50, at **$7.95**

Mussouls and Kurdistans, value $20, **$14.95**

Extra fine Kurdistan, Kasak and Persian, average size about 3 ft. 8 in. by 7 ft., in carefully selected pieces, at $22.50 and **$24.00**

Persian Wilton Rugs, size 27x54 in.; value, each, $1.50, at **98c**

Furniture, Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Drapery Fabrics, Stuffs, etc.

Granite Weave Tapestries, in choice selection of colorings, per yard, at . . **$1.45**

Silk Gobelin Tapestries, exceptional effective designs, seven colorings, per yard, at **$2.25**

Cotton Gobelin Tapestries, very serviceable, value $1.25 per yard, at **95c**

Flemish Tapestries, in four rich colorings, strong and durable, value $1.75 yard, at **95c**

Magnificent collection of Travellers' Sample lengths of Tapestry, Velours, Satin Damasks, Velvets and Art Brocades, principally in 24 in. squares, suitable for cushion tops, etc.,

at 25c., 45c. and 75c. each.

CHARMING COSTUMES—

AND GARMENTS OUT OF THE ORDINARY RUN.

The great Fashion-makers of France and Europe vied one with another this Exposition Year to create fresh, original types that should mark a new departure in their field. The most unique we have—All Paris, Berlin and London have been swept for novelties—and the rare, artistic models of celebrities race our show-floors and windows.

Particularly observe the display in our extreme South Window — some masterpieces are on exhibition.

THE SPECIALS FOR MONDAY ARE—IN EVENING WRAPS

Of cloth in full length, with triple capes; Mouffion or Thibet collar; warmly interlined . . . . **$16.50** and **$22.50**

GOLF AND TRAVELLING CAPES

of Scotch plaid back Shawls and Rugs, colors Navy, Black and Brown **$8.75**

Imported Golf Capes of Scotch Came'sl Hair, choice plaid linings, 40 inches long . . . **$15.00**

TAILOR COATS of extra quality black Cheviot, lined with black taffeta, faced with peau de soie, finely tailored; our leader for the season, at . **$12.00**

DRESS SKIRT of fine black Serge, lined with mercerized percaline, trimmed with three rows of satin; also nine-gored skirt, each gore corded, at . **$8.50**

REAL ALASKA SEAL COATS—

A surprise for the initiated!

An 80 per cent. advance on Raw Skins is the situation that faces manufacturers to-day. It happened we ordered an experimental dozen Jackets last March at the old figures—and they have just come in.

Guaranteed first quality—22 and 24 inch long, London Dye, correct shape of this season, value $300.00, just the one dozen **$225.00**

EXCELLENT WALKING SKIRTS—$3.95.

From Sealskin to Golf Skirts—4 yards long remove. Yet these well-tailored, admirably made, long, wearing garments in Oxford gray double-faced fabrics are equal values in their way and richly merit their aforetime $5.00 mark.

BLACK GOODS DEPT.

2,000 yards Fancy 'Perola' Jacquard and Armure Suitings, in neat figures and stripes; value 89c., at . . . . **.65**

1,750 yards of 44-inch Silk and Wool French Poplins, in new designs of stripes and figures; sold heretofore at $2.00, at . . **1.25**

54-inch All-wool Storm Cheviot; regular 75c. quality, at . . **.50**

Annual Autumnal Event in

Notions and Dressmaking Supplies.

In the very widest sense this sale is of vital importance to all with dresses to make up—for themselves or others. It is fully understood that all offerings are unquestionably first class. For this special occasion ordinary prices are ignored,

And items quoted represent a full One-Third saved in every instance.

Dress Shields, rubber lined, warranted—

No.	3	4	5
Pair	10c.	12c.	15c.
Doz.	1.05	1.25	1.55

Dress Shields, double covered, warranted—

No.	3	4	5
Pair	12c.	15c.	18c.
Doz.	1.35	1.55	1.85

S., C. & S. Perfection Sewing Silk, 1-oz. spools, standard quality, usually 50c.; sale price **39c**

Favorite Spring-back Hooks and Eyes, 6c. gross; great gross . . **65c**

Silk Prussian Binding, excellent grade, 12½c. piece; gross . . **1.38**

Pure Shell Whalebone, 36 inches long, 10c. piece, $1 doz.; gross **11.75**

Double silk serge Belting, 9 yard pieces, usually 64c. . . . **49c**

Satin Face Belting, 10 yard pieces, usually 85c. **49c**

Silk Taffeta Binding, 7c. pieces dozen **79c**

Warren Featherbone Collar Foundations **9c**

Taylor's standard English Pins, all sizes **8c**

Taylor's Mourning Pins; 1 oz. boxes **6c**

American Pins, best quality, 3 sheets assorted for 10c., dozen . **35c**

S. H. & M. Brush Edge Binding, usually 7c. yard, sale price 5 yards for **25c**

Nickeled Safety Pins, 4 papers, assorted, for **10c**

Double and single Bone Casing, piece **5c**

Hose Supporters with satin belts, regular 49c. line, for . . **35c**

Cotton Hose Supporters, all sizes, per pair **8c**

Silver Thimbles, regular 21c. line, at, each **14c**

Nineteenth Street — Sixth Avenue — Twentieth Street

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Our Stores Attracting by Values continue to gain in popularity,

Because of Unceasing Efforts to Please.

For special Opening Days we have no time—each day sees something new within our stores.....Novelties constantly arriving are put on sale as fast as received, and Bargains, as ever, are prevalent—even now, thus early in season, our great Cash Buying Powers gain Concessions that make it possible to offer the new and novel below prevailing prices elsewhere.

SOME INSTANCES ARE HERE PRESENTED.

Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits

Pebble Cheviot—stitched velvet collar, belt and cuffs—satin lined Blouse Jacket—value 18.98.....**12.98**

Rough Cheviot and Broadcloth—fitted Coat or Jacket—stitched satin or lap seams—value $25.00.....**15.98**

Finer Tailor-Made Suits to $59.98—latest and most correct ideas—an elegant stock!

Ladies' New Jackets

Black and Colored Kersey Jackets—Latest Cut—notch collar—Satin lined—real value $7.00..... **4.98**

Finer Kersey—applique or stitched Satin revers—stitched or strap seams—satin lined—worth $10.00..... **6.98**

Ladies' Dress Skirts

Rough Cheviot and Serge—flare and circular effects—appliqued or stitched satin bands..... **5.98**

Novelties in Silk Waists

All over tucked and Hemstitch with and without lace inserting, Black and colors, also Tucked Black Satin, Russian Blouse effect—fine qualities—special value... **5.98**

LADIES' WRAPPERS Third Floor, New addition

Large assortments and constantly growing trade in this popular department necessitate increased space, which has been gained by removal to new addition on Third Floor next to Rugs....We propose to make this a very popular section, and the quickest way to it is by extraordinary values.

THEREFORE:—

Fancy Flannelette Wrappers—new double box pleat, fitted back—revers, collar and cuffs trim'd with braid and ruffled satin ribbon—lined waist—extra full skirt with deep flounce.... **.98**

See if you can find their equal anywhere under 1.65.

Fancy Flannelette Wrappers—new stripes in choice colors—pointed or straight yoke, with two-toned braid—full cut—flounced skirts—value 1.29.... **.79**

200 Pieces Dress Goods

All wool Knickerbocker Suitings;
All wool Homespuns;
All wool Steam Sponged Cheviots;
Silk and wool Novelties;
Novelty Cheviots;
not a yard worth less than .65..... **.49**

"Short Skirt" Suitings

Best colorings, new styles, cost nearly double to make; also Fancy Granites and Satin Berbers in Novelty Weaves; worth Fifty cents—bought so we can sell at ..... **.29**

A Great Stock of Dress Goods. Novelties and Plain Colors and Black, At all prices to 1.98.

Special Values in Silks

FRENCH SILK POPLINS
White and all fancy shades—soft and clinging—make beautiful Waists, Dresses, Teagowns, Children's Coats, etc.—imported to sell at 85 cents..... **.59**

ALL SILK TAFFETAS
Not flimsy, cottony goods, but firm, close weave, bright lustre—all shades from lightest evening tint to darkest staple shades; also Black..... **.29**

Buy while we have them—They are not "Every day" values.

CRINKLE CORDED TAFFETAS
Wide even stripes or broken cord effects—Black, White and all fancy shades for waists; value .75..... **.49**

BRAID STRIPE TAFFETAS
Old Rose, Violet, Green, Cadet, Red and Gray—with white satin woven stripes in new braid effects; also White with Black stripes—strong texture—bright lustre ..... **.79**

Other Novelties in Black and Colored Silks—(the finest stock we've yet shown)—to 2.48.

Two Specials in Gloves

Ladies' 2-clasp Kid—Black, White and street shades—positive value .79..... **.49**

Ladies' 2-clasp Genuine Mocha Gloves new fancy shades; value .98..... **.79**

Our Famous Basements are the only basements in America

exclusively devoted to Dry and Fancy Goods . . . . There you find Upholstery, Sheetings, Muslins, Linings, Flannels, Blankets, Comfortables, Wash Dress Fabrics, Notions, Toilet Articles and Perfumery in quantities and assortments to meet the widely diverse requirements of this Metropolitan public—reputation for values being so firmly established that, be time, temperature or weather what it may, they are always a scene of business activity.

Here Are Powerful Attractions for Present Week:

Qualities That Speak for Themselves.
Prices That Mean Loss to Others to Match.

LACE AND FANCY CURTAINS

Special Values in Fine Qualities

Silk Cross Stripe—new combinations. 1.98
Irish Point Lace Curtains—special... 4.98
Fine Renaissance—special..... 8.98
Real Arabian Lace—value $25.00.....19.98
Finer Lace Curtains to $40.00.

HEAVY CURTAINS

Special Values in Fine Qualities.

Silkized Brocade—value $15.00.....11.85
Persian and Turkish Tapestry..... 7.98
Armure and Derby—value $4.98..... 2.98
Heavy Brocade and Corduroy..... 4.98
Finer Portieres to $32.98.

COUCH COVERS

Special Values in Fine Qualities.

Handsome Rug Designs..... 6.98
Persian and Turkish effects..... 4.98
Moorish designs—value $4.98..... 3.49
Bagdad Stripes—fringed..... 1.49

TAPESTRIES

Special Values in Fine Qualities.

Best Silk Warp—all colors..... 1.89
Heavy Gobelins—value $2.19..... 1.59
Silk Stripes and Vine designs..... .98
Persian and Bagdad Stripes—50-inch. .48
Finer Tapestries to $3.98.

DRAPERIES

Fig'd China Silks—30 styles..... .49
Best Fancy Fig'd Sateens—36 inch.... .29
Best Art Denims—15 styles..... .24
New Cordelle Cretons—50 styles..... .15
Finer Art Draperies to 98 cents.

TABLE COVERS

Chenille—1½ yds. sq.—fringed..... .49
Reversible Derby Tapestry—2 yds. sq. 1.29
Silk Fig'd Tapestry—2 yds. sq.—value 4.98—special..... 2.98
Velour—1½ yds. sq.—all colors..... 3.98
Finer Table Covers to 14.98.

LININGS

Fast Black Taffeta Skirtings—36 inch. 7¾
Black French Hair Cloth—16 inch.... 9½
Shaded Lining Silks—good colors..... .15
"Ribbonette" Skirtings—fast Black and colors.....12½
All kinds and qualities of linings—Sateens, Silks, Satin, Italiennes, latest shades, to .69.

TOILET ARTICLES

Bradley's Perfumes—1¼ oz..... .12
Florida Water and Bay Rum—8 oz.... .18
Petroleum Jelly—Pound jars..... 8
Hot Water Bottles—2 qt—special..... .49
Large and complete assortments of standard toilet requisites at popular prices.

COMFORTABLES

Extra fine Silkoline—best white cotton .98
French Sateen—turkey red lined..... 1.79
Extra fine Sateen—fig'd both sides... 2.49
French Sateen—lamb's wool filled... 3.98
Others, including finest Fancy Satin, to 7.98.

WHITE BLANKETS

10-4 Heavy White Wool..... 2.79
10-4 Strictly All Wool..... 3.98
11-4 Extra Heavy Fine Wool..... 2.98
11-4 Extra Fine California..... 5.98
Finer and larger to $13.98.

PILLOWS

Pure Odorless Feathers—regular size .98
White Geese Feathers..... 1.49
Extra White Geese Feathers—24x30.. 1.85
Extra White Geese Feathers—26x30.. 2.25
Other sizes and qualities to 2.79.

CAMBRIC COV'D CUSHIONS

Purest, softest, best fillings—18 to 30 inches square..... .23 to 2.39

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS

Pillow Case Muslin—1¼ yds. wide.... .12
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings—2½ yds.—27½ and 25 cent qualities..... .21
Heavy Unbleached Muslins—yd. wide.. 5¼
Bleached—fine quality—yd. wide..... 6¾

TICKINGS, ETC.

Herringbone Stripe Tickings—value .15 10¼
Fancy Sateen Tickings—elsewhere .20. .15
Red German Linen Tickings—value .35. .25
Double width fancy stripes—36 inch... .89

WHITE FLANNELS

Unshrinkable Baby Flannels—value .27 .19
All Wool Shrunk Shakers—value .39... .29
36 inch All Wool Stockinet desirable for underwear..... .98
Silk Emb'd—All Wool—value 1.10..... .79
Finer embroidered Flannels to 3.25.

NEW WASH DRESS FABRICS

French Kimona Flannelettes..... .11
Fancy Mercerized Sateens—worth .24.. 12½
Fine Percales—yard wide—worth .12½ 7¾
Apron Ginghams—one of the best makes 4¼
Patchwork Chintzes for Quilts..... 6¾
Great Stocks of all desirable Wash Dress Fabrics—for Fall and Winter wear.

STAMPED LINENS

Openwork Tray Covers—fringed..... 9
Hemmed Pillow Shams—pair..... 19
Momie Scarfs—2 yds. long—value .39.. 24
Momie Linen Washstand Scarfs..... 19
Great Assortments of Finer Goods—Prices correspondingly low.

A PRINCE DISAPPEARS.

Went to Paris Ostensibly for the Exhibition, but Really to Accuse the French Resident of Cambodia.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Prince Inkanthor, son of the King of Cambodia, who was recently a guest of France in connection with the exposition, has disappeared. It was supposed he sailed for home this week on board a steamer from Marseilles, but it has just been discovered that one of his suite took his place.

The Prince is stated to have taken refuge in Brussels. The French Government is much concerned over his disappearance and has instituted an active search.

A curious reason is given for the Prince's flight. It appears that he misled the French Government by representing himself as the Crown Prince of Cambodia, and was treated as such during his visit. In Cambodia, however, the King's brother, not his son, is heir to the throne, and an account of his son's doings in Paris reached the ears of King Norodom, who was very wrathful.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Prince Inkanthor of Cambodia came here ostensibly to see the exposition, but really to expose the grievances which both he and King Norodom have against the French Resident in Cambodia, whom they accuse of many misdemeanors, notably bribery, embezzlement, and systematic insolence.

Cambodia was threatened some years ago by the Annamites and the Siamese, and it was then that Norodom purchased French protection in order to resist the inroads of his warlike neighbors, but the Prince complains bitterly, now that the price paid for it is far too high. Instead of a simple protectorate, the French have taken over the entire administrative organization of the kingdom, and its sovereign is a mere puppet in their hands.

A. M. de Verneville and a native woman, his friend—one Mi-Ruong—together with a boy interpreter, Tiounne, have got the upper hand at Phnom-Penh, the capital of Cambodia, and they "play old Harry" there. They have converted the sacred cemetery into a pasturage for fat cattle, and the Prince is made to pay a fine if any of his elephants or camels stray onto their property, which was formerly common land. An unhappy Governor, Suphea Khuon, having told the King that the French Resident had spoken disrespectfully of his Majesty, was sent to penal servitude, and other persons have been decapitated, in spite of the King's efforts to save them, for equally trivial reasons. The Prince himself was threatened with arrest when his intention of visiting Paris became known.

The son of the Prime Minister is, it appears, a very bad man. He eloped with the wife of the King's brother, taking all the Prince's money and jewels, and then caused him to be poisoned. He is now one of the most influential personages in the kingdom, thanks to the Resident's protection, and he daily snarls at the King. There is a great deal more of the same kind of tale in the private memoir presented to M. Loubet by Prince Inkanthor, of which a copy has come into my possession, but the bitterest blow of all was the suppression of the game of thirty-six beasts, which the King farmed out, much as the Prince of Monaco does Monte Carlo, for an annual rental of $140,000, and this, says poor little Prince Inkanthor, "is enough to arouse the indignation of honest people in all countries."

The French Government has not paid the attention to these protests which the Prince thinks they deserve, and that is the explanation of the remarkable article published by the Prince in The Figaro some days ago, when he bitterly inveighed against Western civilization, and very wittily, too. He is now taking further revenge by openly expressing his contempt for the exposition. When asked what he thinks the most remarkable thing in it he says: "The Village Suisse," which is indeed an ironical gibe. I met him a couple of days ago at the Grand Hotel with his brother, Prince Phanuvong. They are delightful conversationalists both of them, and extremely intelligent.

Cambodia is a very important protectorate to France on account of Tonkin and her interests in Siam, and a revolution there would be a very serious matter to her, and be welcomed most probably by Great Britain. And Norodom knows that, and "kicks" proportionately. R. S.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Duty on Wheat Likely to be Raised—American Indifference.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The German press this week discussed at length the preparations for a renewal of the commercial treaties. The Economic Committee, which is composed of high functionaries from the different departments, convenes Oct. 16. Whether the minimum or maximum tariff will be adopted in place of the present single tariff is a mooted question on which the committee splits. It is certain, however, that the duty on wheat and rye will be considerably raised, probably, at the minimum, to 5 or 6 marks per 220 pounds. It is a question whether the Agrarians would support the Government throughout the coming important session of the Reichstag unless such a concession were made to them.

It is asserted here that the American Government is not taking interest in the German tariff discussion, on the ground that the United States will not have any reason for complaint if no discrimination is made in their favor. It is certain the Reichstag will not have the treaty bills before April next.

Contrary to the current reports, it is learned at the United States Embassy that there is no prospect of an early decision regarding the manner of carrying out inspection under the new meat law, considerable difficulty having been encountered.

Dr. Talmage Going to Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has returned to London after an extended trip through Europe, from which he has benefited considerably. He preaches in Wesley's old chapel, London, to-morrow, and then goes to Ireland. There he will address meetings at Belfast and Dublin, and afterward will return to the United States.

Le Gallienne Returning to America.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Richard Le Gallienne is sailing for the United States on another lecture tour, which will begin in Minneapolis.

The Plague in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 29.—Two more deaths from bubonic plague have been reported. One victim was a child born of a woman suffering from the disease.

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

ORIENTAL RUGS

PERSIAN HAMADANS
$5.75

SHIRVANS & KARABAGHS
$6.50 to $8.50

ANTIQUE DAGHESTANS AND KAZAKS
$10.50 to $15.00

ANTIQUE PERSIANS
$20.00 to $35.00

ANATOLIAN DOOR MATS
$3.75 to $5.00

Also a complete line of CARPET RUGS, 6x9 to 9x12 feet, in Wiltons, Brussels, Axminsters, Smyrnas, &c., at prices ranging from
$19.50 to $32.50

Le Boutillier Bros

PERUVIAN CABINET TROUBLES.

Bills for the Purchase of Arms Repudiated in Paris.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 29, (via Laredo Junction, Texas.)—There is much excitement here over the fact that advices received show that one of the Paris houses on which former Minister of Finance Velaunde drew for about 500,000f. to be used in part payment for arms purchased in Belgium, has failed to meet the first bill due and cannot meet the others maturing yesterday.

The Ministers of Finance and War have resigned their portfolios, and the Cabinet is still incomplete.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Lyons Silks and Velvets.

Damas Louisine, Damas riche, Moire Antique, Moire Soleil,

Taffetas Caméléon.

Louisine, Peau Argentine, Satin de Lyon.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

Novelties for Bridesmaids' Dresses.

Crêpes.

Grenadines, Gauzes, Crêpe de Chine.

Velvets.

Panne.

Broadway & 19th Street.

LONDON'S NEXT LORD MAYOR.

Alderman Frank Green, a Paper Merchant, Elected for 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman Frank Green was formally elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year at the Guildhall to-day.

Mr. Green is a native of Maidstone, Kent, and is a paper merchant. His wife, a daughter of Joseph Haydn, the author of the Dictionary of Dates, died last Winter, so the duties of Lady Mayoress will be undertaken by Mr. Green's daughter.

Two New London Weeklies.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Two new weeklies are about to appear. The first is Clement Scott's Free Lance, which will be published next week. The second is a new society paper, which Mrs. Williamson is about to bring out. Mrs. Williamson is a young woman of unexceptionable social position, the wife of a Colonel in the British Army, and has many influential friends here and in America interested in her venture. She brought out the celebrated "Book of Beauty" four years ago, and has lately been editing the society column of The Daily Mail and writing for it under the signature of "The Onlooker," which will be the name of her paper. Mrs. Williamson says the paper will be run entirely on the idea of the "great value of Anglo-American co-operation in all questions of politics and trade."

ARRIVAL OF THE RAWLINS.

She Brings Seamen of the Wrecked Steamship St. George.

On board the United States transport Rawlins, which arrived from Santiago and San Juan yesterday, were fifteen shipwrecked seamen, members of the crew of the German steamship St. George, which was stranded during a storm on the Cuban coast, near Dalquivi on Sept. 3. The men are en route to Germany, where they are being sent by the German Consul at Santiago.

The Captain and Chief Engineer of the St. George remained with the steamship to look after the interests of the owners. It is thought that the vessel can be saved.

The Rawlins also brought 54 cabin and 97 other passengers, and two Spanish cannon from Santiago, which are to be placed on Governor's Island.

East Orange's Horse Show.

The annual Horse Show at the Riding and Driving Club, East Orange, N. J., will be held Oct. 25, 26, and 27. A varied prize list of forty classes has been prepared for the event. Purses of substantial size are offered for first and second prizes. Entries close Oct. 15. The Committee is Walter D. Grand, R. F. Bryson, Ira A. Kip, Jr., William S. Blitz, George C. Graves, Lewis Hallock, Jr., E. W. Jackson, and John M. Shaw.

REVISION OF THE PHILIPPINE LAWS

Lines Upon Which the Civil Commission Is at Work.

TAXATION AND THE COURTS

Reforms Relating to the Revenues and Administration of Justice.

Movement for Good Roads—Talk of Subsidizing a Railroad—Church in Need of American Priests.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, July 20.—In its legislative capacity, the Civil Commission, which will assume control in the Philippines Sept. 1, will have work in hand likely to present to the native mind striking diversities of government. To the extent that theories of law are rooted in common soil, the effort will be to strip the old system of the foreign growths that overlay it and thereby make its application simple, direct, and intelligible. There will be no undertaking to dispose of what is good in the old system, but to rid it of incumbrances and to reinvigorate it. In laws designed for the effective administration of government, many of the changes will be radical, reflecting the attitude of modern methods toward forms and policies now regarded as obsolete, cumbersome, and confusing.

Class favoritism will be abolished and equal rights enforced. Broadly considered, these two reforms alone will revolutionize the old policy. While it may not be easy hereafter for the poor to become rich, the law will not longer oppose itself to such a transition. Customs were devised in other years to cheapen luxuries and to put necessities under heavy burdens; taxes were arranged to load down the man of small means and leave the shoulders of the more fortunate almost free; official position was notoriously and commonly employed for personal rather than for public advantage; the courts were conducted on points of procedure, to which the merits of causes were habitually subordinated. All the strength of the commission will be applied not only to correct such conditions, but to eradicate and destroy them and to build anew on bases clearly and thoroughly republican.

Taxation methods illustrate as well as anything the policy of discrimination in favor of the rich. The cedula tax covers charges against real estate and income, and it is a poll tax to which every one is subjected. A laborer who works hard at 6¼ cents per day must save enough after caring for his family to pay at least $2 per year, or 4 pesos, on this account. That is the minimum payment. The cedula tax of the richest man in the enjoyment possibly of land revenues much in excess of his ability to spend can exceed no more than 30 pesos per year, or $15. Thus while the cedula is a graded tax, it presupposes that the difference financially between the richest and the poorest cannot represent a ratio greater than that between 30 and 4, and that their obligations to Government cannot be in greater ratio.

CEDULA TAX UNEQUAL.

To the multitude the tax is an infliction; upon the few it rests lightly. Monarchy could bestow land grants under this plan, which put grantees in possession of something that they might sell or from which they might derive rentals, or which, if need be, might be carried in idleness while awaiting productive development, with great possibilities of gain and no risks of loss.

Since American occupation of the Philippines greater inequalities have appeared than ever before in the application of the cedula tax. Opinion comes from Hongkong that Americans are spoiling the East because they treat a dollar like a sixpence. They have certainly spoiled city landlords by paying them for desirable dwellings several times the rentals formerly charged, and shopkeepers and Government laborers have been treated in about the same way. But the greater mass of natives, who deal only with their own, earn and pay out money on the old basis. The better scale of payment by Americans has simply widened the gulf between the lucky and unlucky.

Incidentally there is reason to apprehend that in its desire to secure good material for office the commission may do more spoiling. In the island of Bohol, in the Visayas, with 250,000 people, a republic was formed under Aguinaldo, and it continues under United States sanction, which pays its President, who ranks as would the Governor of a Province, $100 per month, its Chief Justice and Secretary of the Treasury $50 per month each, its Postmaster General $15 per month, and its Presidentes or Mayors of pueblas or municipalities from $7.50 to $12.50 per month, according to the size of population under them. If the commission should adopt the municipal salary scale recommended to it by Chief Justice Arellano, $25 per month will be the minimum pay for chief officers of towns of 10,000 inhabitants or less, and the scale will advance to $50 per month in towns in which the population reaches 25,000. The proposed salary plan would multiply present and former rates by from two to four.

That may be the premium to be offered for honesty. Should higher wages follow and the cost of living be raised, forcing continuous, grinding work upon a people accustomed to conditions quite different, benevolent assimilation may become a serious matter for the natives, however laudable as a humanitarian theory. The East may then become the white man's country when the dark race is extinct, a process already well advanced in Hawaii.

Persistent inquiry by the commission concerning the merits of the cedula tax indicates that an ad valorem land tax may be attempted. Owners naturally oppose it, but they admit that their motive is wholly selfish, and no serious argument has been advanced against it. Such a tax, if imposed, would be most moderate at first, but whatever the rate or the basis of valuation, it would undoubt provide a revenue that would go far toward the maintenance of local governments and be large enough, perhaps, to justify the removal or reduction of chattel or license taxes now borne by every man who fishes and by owners of all classes of vehicles, cattle, bathhouses, stables, and market stands.

Such taxes have always existed, and, while not high and generally fair, they rest upon persons of small means and the well-to-do escape. There would be no complaint were such taxes to stand, for the people long since accepted them as a means of gathering public revenue; but the income and poll tax, which is a positive burden to great numbers of people, might well be dissociated from the tax on land, and, if not dropped so modified as to afford positive and welcome relief.

The commission feels that efficient government may make larger bookkeeping totals than did government on the old plan. In any tax reform project the aim will be to serve the people, not alone by giving them what they pay to get, but also by distributing the cost of government by a method which will tax men according to the value of the benefits and protection they enjoy.

DEVIOUS COURT METHODS.

A civil case may be kept in a Spanish court interminably. The Philippine dockets are loaded with issues that can never be joined, to practical purpose, and the records of cases begun and unfinished are piled high in lumber rooms, with the dust of years on many of them. The successful lawyer is not the one who can get at facts and law and from the combination win his client's suit; he is the one who knows procedure; who can put his finger on a clause of the code which will compel his adversary to change his course; the one who, when the code does not expressly serve his policy of delay, can summon his ingenuity to that end and set court and bar in a legal maze.

When litigants have money the issue becomes one of the wit and skill of lawyers, and rarely of judicial determination. A litigant with small means or lack of patience has no business in a civil court, for it can only entangle and involve him, utterly regardless of any merit in his cause. Judges, indeed, have become little else than arbiters of debate, with rules of procedure as their guide. In criminal cases they are no better off, for although facts may then be brought out, the code is rigid in respect to penalties. It was of long growth, and the additions to it were supposed to embody the best of human wisdom. Taking no account of special circumstances, which in American courts might work great changes in results, it is so inelastic as to give a Judge no latitude or discretion in imposing punishment. The law tells him precisely what he must do, and it assumes to cover every conceivable case.

Until recently habeas corpus was unknown in the Philippines. Even after the arrival of the commission untried prisoners, confined from a few months to several years without a chance in court, occupied many cells in the prisons. A large jail delivery followed the order which gave habeas corpus proceedings recognition in the courts. Some of the prisoners thus released did not know upon what charges they had been held, and in instances no records appeared of charges. The tragedies and travesties perpetrated under the old system of incomunicado and denial of hearings can never be known, but piecemeal narrative suggests their horrors.

Courts and legal processes will be simplified and brought around to modern standards. It is the intention to make trials of civil cases reasonably expeditious; to change the essentials of litigation so far as they afford a refuge in which delay and evasion may be practiced; to use the Judges for something more than mere interpreters of legal phrase; to permit the peculiar or mitigating circumstances that a case may present count in the disposition of it, and to put into operation a system that will dispense justice without favor to all who need the court's aid or deserve its chastisement.

GOOD ROADS NEEDED.

An important legislative feature will be that relating to internal improvements. Good roads are almost unknown. Some of the provinces are connected only by bridle paths over the hills, difficult to travel at any time of year, and impassable after the rains begin. Luzon is probably better provided with means of communication than any other island, but its equipment in sections most improved is primitive and inadequate.

Lack of roads accounts largely for diversity of dialect. It explains measurably also the high percentage of illiteracy. Tribes have been kept not only apart from each other, but away from outside influence by a difficulty of travel. A journey to a remote inland people meant the outlay of indefinite time and exposure to unknown risks. The priests made such journeys, but without thought of returning or of sending back to the world accounts of what they saw and did. Reports on the subject are fragmentary, although the presence everywhere of churches tells a general story of success.

White faces, except those of the priests, were never seen in any of the Luzon settlements until American troops went there. The Spaniards kept themselves handy to the coast. Some islanders got to know each other by migrations in bird fashion, along the coast; cultivating one section at one time of year and using the remaining time in another section. This led to such intermingling of language as is found in a few tribes. Generally natives separated by natural boundaries were almost as strange to each other as to the outside world.

It is believed that a road system following, as well as may be, the bridle path routes, will be acceptable to the people and will exercise wide influence in bringing about a contented condition. Roads would satisfy the native liking for travel and open new markets in every direction. They would aid vastly also in school plans, which must halt before sections that are inaccessible by fairly convenient means. The school work which Mr. Atkinson, the new Superintendent of Public Instruction, is to undertake, must be of slow growth at best, except in peaceful provinces convenient to the coast, and in such provinces the need is not greater than elsewhere. Coast places have always maintained schools of some sort, while beginnings are to be made elsewhere.

A RAILROAD SUBSIDY.

Related to legislative work for roads is a proposition from the railroad company which operates the line from Manila northward to Dagupan, a distance of 122 miles, for a Government guarantee equal to about 2½ per cent. on $1,320,000, the estimated cost of extending the line for about forty-five miles into the uplands of Benguet. The guarantee is to provide for net earnings of $33,000 per year when operating expenses do not exceed $66,000 per year. Spain made a similar guarantee in respect to the existing line, obligating itself to make up to the company 2½ per cent. of its capital stock when net earnings dropped below that return, provided operating expenses did not exceed 5 per cent. of the capital. The road cost $7,000,000. Its management catered to the disposition of the people to travel by making a rate of about 1 cent per mile for passengers, and from the beginning business was so good, mainly from passenger returns, that the Government was never called upon to pay anything on guarantee account. In the insurrection roadbed and rolling stock suffered from depredation and business almost stood still. The Court of Claims will doubtless be asked to decide the extent of the liability of the United States, as Spain's assignee, in the guarantee contract.

There seems every prospect that the proposed extension would pay well and that, with civil order, no occasion would arise for a payment of guarantee. The new country is well populated, it is rich in mines and timber, and it leads to a section which all reports declare to be as salubrious as the temperate zone. Thus, while the commission by no means favors a subsidy proposition from any source, it appreciates the importance of a convenient health resort for soldiers, who might be sent there to recuperate, instead of on a month's journey to the United States. It has been calculated that Government business alone over the extension would be sufficient to make a guarantee payment unnecessary. The railroad company relies on a guarantee to float its stock.

A quality of service equal to that over the present line is promised. This service provides not only good car accommodations and a smooth, well-laid roadbed, but the passenger stations are as neat and attractive as along the first-class American lines. The company enjoys a reputation for serving its patrons well. It may not get a promise of subsidy from the commission, but it is already assured of most respectful and considerate treatment. Every inducement that the commission may feel justified in making will be held out to induce the company to build the extension.

AS TO THE FRIARS.

Questions relating to the friars, to Church property, and to religious orders seem likely to give the commission less concern than any of the subjects mentioned above. Since Church and State will be independent of each other, the determination of property rights will doubtless furnish a key to other solutions. Property is held by the order which Spain favored under Crown grants, by bequests in wills, and by fee purchase. The priests of the order were Spaniards, and were usually intelligent enough to throw around their interest every legal safeguard. Consequently records of registry are available to sustain most of their claims to land titles.

Regarding fee purchases, there can be no dispute when the records show value given for land. Property devised by will is hardly of a kind to affect the general public. Holdings of this kind date back for centuries, without contest by the heirs of estates thus drawn upon. Unless such heirs may now come forward to demand possession, the records will doubtless stand as sufficient for practical purposes.

Crown grants may need careful scrutiny. They do not represent, as may have been supposed, the major portion of Church possessions. Land may have been occupied by the Church under Government permission, without specific grant. This is said to be true of episcopal residence in this city. The Archbishop of the Islands has used it for many years as if it were church property, but no records have been produced or found to show that the Crown ever parted with it. Assuming that specific Crown grants will be recognized, and that registry records otherwise fairly cover friar property claims, Church titles will probably be found to be among the best in the Islands.

How far the commission may be able to go in adjusting the differences between priests and people it is impossible to tell. These differences originated apparently in the power of the priests by reason of the land wealth of the Spanish order and the intelligence of its members. The Church always had lands to rent, and they were usually the best lands in every parish. Its purchase commonly and bequests often represented the best selections. No landlord was so rich or powerful or kept tenants so heedful of their obligations. The Government, moreover, felt that in the priests it might safely confide many of its important interests, especially those which required power over the people and skill in directing them to any given purpose. This delegated power called sometimes for the collection of money additional to that derived by regular means of taxation, and sometimes for the imposition of hardship.

Thus in the public mind the priests stood as landlords, as masters, or as agents of offensive authority. Resentment accumulated against them until it found expression in open discontent and in demands that the Church send away the Spanish priests and leave the people to the spiritual guidance of priests of their own blood. Native priests were installed in subordinate places in the churches, and since American occupation some of them have taken charge of parishes. But they never get into the Spanish orders, which hold Church property titles. It was never possible for them to acquire the education which members of the order enjoyed, and the reports of priestly immorality date from the introduction of the natives to holy offices.

In view of the devotion of the mass of the people to the Church, and its tremendous possibilities for good with them, the commission will undertake to learn if that power can be turned to account in the interests of peace and order. Popular dislike of Spanish priests shuts off hope in that direction. Preferences for native priests are modified by lack of proper respect for the individuals, although in many instances the parishes have worthy guides from among their own people. The Church can teach obedience to law and loyalty, and its influence, exercised aright, would make it an efficient auxiliary in bringing about a public spirit in consonance with clean government.

In whatever may be attempted the example of the Spanish priests should be of value in pointing out the limitations within which the priests may act. Owning no property they could not be landlords, as the friars in the original orders were, and since Church and State are now divorced Government functions would not again be directly assigned to priests or exercised by them. If, therefore, they could bend their energies to the spiritual and moral guidance of the people, and could lead them along the paths of good citizenship, their work would be of the highest value. Schools are reckoned as fruitful agencies in this direction, but those whom they reach directly will not be adults for a generation, and school work can cover only pacified territory. The Church can reach the masses at once.

It is more than probable that the commission will seek the counsel of Catholic authorities in the United States regarding the advisability of supplementing the work that the best of the native priests can do by sending here American priests to administer the affairs of the Church and take charge of parishes not adequately supplied. If the Spanish order which owns the Church property were to be wholly displaced it would be desirable for the Government or the administrative successor of the order to own the property. Its value is estimated by Church appraisers at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. No plan for a change of ownership has yet been devised or proposed.

The commission must deal with many other subjects before it will be ready to turn over to a Civil Governor the islands equipped for wholesome government. Plans for school work, for home rule through municipal corporations, for the merit system in insular administration, and possibly also in local appointments, have been treated in previous letters. Health laws are greatly needed, as are laws to govern immigration, corporations, public franchises, commerce, land titles, and registration, banks and currency, the constabulary, appropriations, and central and departmental governments.

Progress must depend somewhat upon the state of the islands, which is far from settled, and upon the co-operation of the people, of which assurances are not nearly so encouraging as might be wished. From present indications it will be a long time before the military force can be truly described as merely an auxiliary arm of the service. Delays in bringing about this condition must retard developments along civil lines. No one in authority will yet undertake to go beyond the outline presented above by way of forecast.

Unless the commission may be content with framing a set of model laws and leaving their administration wholly to other agencies, its work ahead must provide busy and watchful occupation for several years at least.

FREDERICK W. EDDY.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

To be Held by the Board Beginning Monday, Oct. 22.

A written examination of women applicants for license as Principal in elementary schools, and of men and women applicants for license as heads of departments or assistants to Principals in any and all boroughs of New York City, will be held by the Board of Examiners, commencing at 9 A. M. Monday, Oct. 22, and continuing on Wednesday and Friday, Oct. 24 and 26, at the hall of the Board of Education, Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, Manhattan. An oral examination for a Principal's license will be held at the call of the Board of Examiners. Applicants for a Principal's license must have one of the following qualifications:

1. Graduation from a college or university recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and two years of professional study in a university school or department of education, or in a Normal School or college, together with at least three years' successful experience in supervision or teaching since graduation. 2. Graduation from a college recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, together with at least five years' successful experience in supervising or teaching. 3. A New York State certificate granted since 1875, together with eight years' successful experience in teaching or supervision immediately preceding the examination. 4. Ten years' successful experience in teaching or supervision in city public schools, immediately preceding the examination.

Every person intending to enter this examination must file before Oct. 6, 1900, a brief statement setting forth grounds on which she claims eligibility, with documentary proof of essential points.

HELD FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Charge Against Peter McElvaine, Whose Brother Was Hanged.

Peter McElvaine, the brother of James McElvaine, who was hanged for killing Grocer Lucca in Brooklyn, whose premises he was robbing, some years ago, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Peter gave his age as twenty-two and his residence as 222 Cherry Street. He has been arrested several times for petty thefts, and was recently discharged from the penitentiary. This time he was arrested on a charge of highway robbery. Henry Bloomberg of 320 Grand Street was the complainant against him. He alleged that after drinking with McElvaine, the latter robbed him of his diamond scarf pin while pretending to see him home.

Detectives Delaney and Baxter of the Madison Street Station arrested McElvaine after a desperate struggle. Magistrate Pool held him for examination in default of $2,000 bail.

FEUDAL BARON GOOD TO EAT.

Made of Fruit and Vegetables, and Is Exhibited in a Store Window.

High art in vegetables and fruit is a new industry. So far as is known, it had its origin in this city, and the first evidences of it have been observed in various shop windows, but mostly in those of fruit stores and groceries. There some artistic specimens in the shape of busts, agricultural implements, and baskets formed of these materials have proved effective advertisements for the enterprising merchants. The creators of these novelties are three young men with a knowledge of art and sculpture.

In one window a good representation of an old feudal baron was shown. Green corn in the ear, with parsley in the interstices, formed the neck, shoulders, breast, and arms, and radishes served as bulbous red buttons. A cabbage was the head, bunches of grapes the hair, plums the eyes, potatoes the nose and ears, a slit in the cabbage made the mouth, and corn silk was employed as a beard. At a distance of perhaps 25 feet it looked not unlike the real article. It took the young men about an hour to erect it, and they received $2 for their trouble.

SILVER SERVICE FOR CAPT. FRERS.

The Policemen of His Station Welcome Back Their Commander.

When Police Captain Henry Frers of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station reached the station house yesterday morning on his return from his vacation he was much surprised to find the Sergeant's desk and the room draped with flags. Upon inquiring the meaning of the flags Acting Captain Fuchs, Sergts. Lyon and Reilly, and Roundsmen Finley, Anderson, Bauer, and Boyle marched in and saluted him, and at a signal the home platoon of sixty men followed and saluted their Captain. They then gave three hearty cheers for him.

Acting Captain Fuchs then made a speech of congratulation, explaining that the men not only welcomed Capt. Frers back from his vacation, but celebrated his fiftieth birthday and his twentieth year on the force.

Capt. Frers expressed his thanks with difficulty, and went slowly toward his private office, where he found his desk covered with flowers, and flowering plants were placed about the room. On his desk was a velvet cloth, on which was a silver service of five pieces, the gift of the men of the station.

Capt. Frers was so much affected that he could not say anything at all, and the men left him in his office.

JOHN BIGELOW FOR NEITHER CANDIDATE

Lincoln's Minister to France on the Political Situation.

OPPOSED TO BOTH PARTIES

Criticises McKinley and Sees No Hope in Bryan—A Third Party Is Not Needed.

CRANSTON'S, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The venerable statesman and editor, John Bigelow, one of the founders of the Republican Party, who has held high offices under both Federal and State Governments, today declared both Presidential candidates unworthy of the support of their countrymen, and advised all whom his words might reach to follow the course he intends and vote for neither one. Mr. Bigelow is now in his eighty-third year. He was United States Minister to France under President Lincoln, and was the consistent opponent of Tammany Hall in his younger days, when, as he put it to-day, "Tammany Hall was a Sunday school class compared to what it is at present." In his library at his country seat, The Squirrels, in the village of Highland Falls, where he is enjoying his golden rest, he said:

"By voting for neither, I vote against both, and according to my convictions. I see no choice between McKinley and Bryan. I am not sure that the success of either would be more or less to be regretted than the success of the other. Mr. McKinley was never a success in the management of his private affairs and before being nominated for the Presidency four years ago was only conspicuous in political affairs as the promoter of the most oppressive, exasperating, and predatory tariff with which this country has ever been afflicted.

"As President he has allowed Congress to spend the public revenue more wastefully and more recklessly than was ever tolerated before by our own or, I believe, by any foreign Government.

"I do not think any better of Bryan, though he has some qualities which Mr. McKinley greatly needs. His training, like that of Charles Dickens, has the merits and limitations of a first-class newspaper reporter, and he certainly has no more right than Dickens had to be taken seriously as a statesman. I do not think that any man who could deliberately propose that, if elected to the Presidency, he would at once debase the currency of his country and stamp an ineffaceable stigma upon its honor, can be a fit person for any position of grave political responsibility.

"If a 16-to-1 Congress should be elected this Fall, with McKinley for President we should have no better guarantee against National dishonor with him than with Bryan. McKinley would have received the nomination as cheerfully served on a silver as on a gold salver. There is no reason to suppose he would offer any more resistance to silver legislation than he did last Winter to the tariff upon the imports from Porto Rico, which he knew, and formally proclaimed to be, both unconstitutional and unrighteous.

"Should a crack-brain Congress be elected, neither of these candidates could be relied upon to offer effective resistance to its legislation. If, on the other hand, a Congress of responsible men should be chosen, neither could fool with the currency. The more apparent the people make their want of confidence in both by not voting for them the less trouble will either give hereafter.

OBJECTS TO McKINLEY.

"I think Mr. McKinley is very far from having any claim to be re-elected in virtue of our military and naval achievements under his Administration. The war with Spain was entirely unprovoked and an inexcusable outrage upon a friendly nation. We had no more right to interfere between Spain and one of her colonies than England or France or Germany would have had to compel us suitably to compensate for their labor the eight millions of our people whom we held in bondage until the exigencies of civil war compelled us to liberate them.

"We had no grievance with Spain which could not have been satisfactorily adjusted through diplomatic agencies. This war with its sequel has already cost us over $500,000,000, and the cost is increasing, to say nothnig of the thousands of lives. For one-tenth of the money expended, and probably for less, what reason is there for doubting that we could have purchased all Spain's colonies, had there been any propriety in our acquiring them? Cuba was offered to Mr. Seward in 1866 for $3,000,000. Spain's credit was so low when this war was declared that she was not in a condition to refuse a far smaller sum even than that we have spent since our treaty of peace in taking care of a property to which we are pledged to assert no title.

"It was not the blowing up of the Maine nor an irresistible National sentiment that forced the President to engage in this war. Our Government has never pretended to have any proof that the Spanish Government was directly or indirectly liable for the destruction of the Maine. Her sudden appearance in the harbor of Havana at a time when a formidable cabal had been organized in New York and other seaports, encouraged by several journals of influence, to inflame public sentiment against Spain, very naturally was regarded as a menace. If at the time of the seizure of Confederate emissaries on board the Trent by Commander Wilkes in 1862 England had ordered one of her most powerful ironclads in New York or Boston Harbor, I am not sure that her fate would have much differed from that of the Maine. However that may be, the destruction of the Maine created no National clamor for a war, nor was there any. The best and the conclusive evidence of this may be found in the fact that the war lobby could not persuade Congress to make an appropriation for the war, nor did the Administration dare to ask it, without a pledge to accept no territorial compensation for our efforts to emancipate the Cubans from Spanish domination.

"Had there been a casus belli we should never have been such simpletons as to go to war with an offending nation under a voluntary stipulation to receive no indemnification for our expenses. The clamor for war was confined almost exclusively to the classes who expected to reap personal advantages from it. Mr. McKinley is responsible for that war and all its consequences. He is quite welcome to all the glory that history will award him for it.

"I know that Mr. Boutwell has advised us to vote for Bryan, and I know what it costs that venerable and distinguished statesman to recommend the support of any Democratic ticket. He must see what I am unable to see, a choice between the two candidates. To me the difference seems one of kind rather than of degree. Mr. Boutwell no more thinks Bryan a fit man for the Presidency of the United States than I do. The evidence is that he lacks only money and a worthy candidate to run as a third ticket. He does not profess to have changed his estimate of either of the present candidates.

SEES NO CHOICE.

"Bourke Cockran has succeeded in proving Mr. McKinley to be less fitted for the Presidency than he showed him to be in 1896, but he has not shown Mr. Bryan to be less unfit for that dignity now than he demonstrated him to be then.

"The Romans under the empire would not allow slaves to be clad in a uniform lest they should thereby become aware of their numbers and their power. Why should we enter into a league with our oppressors by voluntarily neglecting to avail ourselves of a policy which would compel them to be counted and their numerical weakness exposed?

"Mr. Olney has allied his fortunes with those of Mr. Bryan. His friends claim for him the authorship of the Venezuela message, which caused a greater depreciation of property in a single week than the war with Spain caused in a year. The man who could advise the President to invite Congress to unite with him in intervening between two foreign nations to determine their respective boundaries, without any request from either or a promise to abide by his decision, and in total ignorance himself of what it should be, seems to me to be a long way from being a statesman or a very great jurist.

"No, I would not advise the running of a third ticket, though I voted for the third ticket last time. It would be a waste of energy. It would accomplish no good result. By letting the friends of the rival candidates have the exclusive privilege of electing them, we should then at least know their number which can be learned in no other way. In addition to Mr. Boutwell's chief objections, the lack of a man and the money, to the nomination of a third ticket, there is another and a graver one. There are only two good pretexts for a revolt from one's party organization. One is the hope of detaching enough from it either to defeat it or to give success to another party, or both. In this way we help to discipline it, to save it from what we regard as the error of its ways. That kind of a revolt, however, does not contemplate the formation of a new party, only the reform of an old one. But as all who desire a third ticket see no choice, find both the candidates in nomination unsatisfactory, they would, of course, gain nothing but lose rather by helping either.

"The other pretext is the hope of annihilating one or the other of the old parties and organizing a new one to occupy its place. It was in this way the Republican Party put an end to the old Whig Party and now occupies its place. But no revolt against old and well established party organizations can effect such a revolution or achieve a substantial success, unless it is animated by a sentiment more powerful than party loyalty and common to classes not limited by party boundaries. It must be of a character to penetrate and disintegrate both the great parties as the sun's heat penetrates and disintegrates the frozen globe without pausing to ask who owns it.

"With no hope of electing a third ticket or forming a new party, the best way seems to be to let those who are contented with the candidates elect one of them, and for the discontents not to obscure the field by simply burning powder."

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Numbers Decreasing in Recent Years—Now Harmless and Ambitious Only to Wear a Brass Plate.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 20.—The cruel murders recently committed by a couple of black natives in New South Wales have naturally directed increased attention to the present condition of the remnant of the strange, mysterious race which formerly peopled the Australian island continent.

The aborigines of Australia form a distinct race, and it may be presumed that the whole of them throughout the continent sprang from the same stock, although almost every large community of natives has its own peculiar dialect.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the numbers of the aborigines, but there is ample evidence of late years that in many places they are decreasing, and they may now be counted by fives where they were formerly counted by hundreds. In Tasmania they have disappeared altogether, the last of the tribe in that colony having died in 1876. At the census of 1891 only 38,897 aborigines were enumerated, of whom 8,280 were in New South Wales, 565 in Victoria, 23,789 in South Australia, and 6,245 in Western Australia.

It has been asserted that there are some 70,000 aborigines in Queensland, but this is a crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth. In the case of South Australia, a larger number of the aborigines in the Northern Territory are entirely outside the bounds of settlement, and it seems probable that they are as numerous in that colony as in Queensland. Altogether, the aboriginal population of the continent may be set down at something like 200,000. The 8,280 aborigines in New South Wales included 3,183 half castes.

There are five mission stations in the colony. These establishments, when first formed, were little more than camping grounds for the aborigines, where the blacks worked for their rations and elementary instruction was imparted to the children; but now they have developed into settlements, with greatly improved huts for the married couples and adequate accommodation for teaching, duly qualified instructors having been appointed by the New South Wales Department of Public Instruction. At the end of 1898 there were 539 full-blood aborigines and half castes living at the mission stations, and on the same date 612 aboriginal children were receiving instruction in schools or privately. During the year a sum of £16,591 was expended on the aborigines.

At the present time the New South Wales aboriginal is generally a harmless individual, possessing many privileges, including free use of State railways and tramways. He has a great scorn of copper money, but will readily accept the smallest silver coin, and if he be the head of a tribe his great ambition is to wear a brass plate with an inscription announcing his rank of king. Yet despite the low position occupied by the Australian aborigines in the social scale, there is abundant evidence from their songs and cherished traditions that they are by no means destitute of some qualities in which civilized men glory—such as the power of inventing tragic and sarcastic fiction, the thirst for religious mystery, stoical contempt for pain, and reverence for departed friends and ancestors.

AUSTRALIA'S ANIMAL WORLD.

Native Mammals Comparatively Few—Hundred Species of Kangaroo—The Interesting Platypus.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, July 20.—Although the horse, hare, rabbit, and other animals introduced into Australia have rapidly multiplied, and in several instances, as in the case of the rabbit, have become a nuisance by reason of their excesive numbers, the native mammals are comparatively few; there are none of the monkey tribe, nor any of the thick-skinned animals, such as the elephant or rhinoceros, and none of the ruminants, such as the deer, the ox, or sheep, the herds and flocks which constitute the pastoral wealth of New South Wales and the other Australian colonies, being the descendants of imported stock.

Of native animals the marsupials are the most numerous. They are so named from the females having a pouch (marsupium) in which to carry their young. They are said to be nearly a hundred species of kangaroo, those found in New South Wales including the great kangaroo, with a tail as thick as a man's arm, and the red kangaroo, with fur of a bright orange color. They live on vegetables, grass, roots, and fruit, and are of a timid, inoffensive nature, but dangerous when brought to bay. The skin makes an excellent leather, and the flesh is used as food.

Other marsupials include various kinds of opossum; flying mouse, one of the smallest marsupials known; native bear, resembling bruin only in name; wombat, bandicoot, and native cat. The latter possesses many of the characteristics of the weasel, with a lightish brown fur, covered with white spots. It is carnivorous, and forms the dread of the poultry yard.

The dog family is represented by the dingo, which, despite its usefulness in keeping down the numbers of marsupials, is frequently a pest to pastoralists and agriculturists alike. It is about the size of a foxhound, has a long nose and bushy tail, and resembles a cross between a dog and a wolf. It is easily tamed, but cannot be trusted. In the less settled country the dingoes will collect in large numbers and destroy sheep, fowls, &c., if not watched and scattered.

The flying fox, which is the pest of the orchard, forms immense camps in the bush, and when one is discovered, the settlers turn out in large numbers and destroy thousands of the animals.

Among minor animals are the bat, land rat, and water rat.

In New South Wales, as in other parts of Australia, is found the duck-billed platypus, one of the most interesting of known animals, forming, as it does, a connecting link between the bird and the mammal. The male is much larger than the female, and may be distinguished by the horny spur on the hind foot being of very large size. The total length of the male is twenty-four inches, while the female seldom exceeds nineteen inches. In color the platypus is of a deep brown above, and of a grayish or yellowish white below, the fur being close and velvety. The muzzle is produced into a broad, flattened beak, which is covered during life with a delicate and sensitive skin; the tail is well developed, broad, and flattened, and the feet are modified into swimming organs; the five toes being extensively webbed; while the teeth, which are unlike those of any other existing mammal, are shed early in life, their place being taken by a series of horny plates.

As a mammal the platypus is chiefly interesting because of the fact that it lays eggs. These are white in appearance; usually two in number, although three and even four are sometimes laid at one time; and in texture they are similar to the eggs produced by reptiles. When hatched the naked and helpless young are nourished on their mother's milk, as in the case of all mammals. The nest of the platypus is formed at the end of a burrow, which is reached by two openings—one above and the other below the surface of the water.

To the same family belong the native porcupines, or echidnas, which are also egg-laying, but differ from the platypus in that the females carry their two eggs in a pouch, where they are hatched by the warmth of the body.

Other native mammals are the Australian sea bear, or eared seal; sea leopard, whale, porpoise, and dolphin, all found on the coast of New South Wales. Whales have always haunted the coasts of the colony, and formerly a brisk trade was carried on in oil and whalebone, Twofold Bay, about 208 miles south of Sydney, being the chief seat of the industry. Among the whalebone whales which inhabit the colonial waters may be mentioned the southern right whale, the pigmy whale, and the sulphur-bottom; while of sperm whales there are several kinds—Physeter macrocephalus, Mesoplodon Layardi, and Kogia breviceps.

Selections from "San Toy," opening this week at Daly's Theatre, are among the latest additions to the Æolian's repertory.

Special Sale terminates Monday night, Oct. 1.

Slightly Used Aeolians At Reduced Prices.

Special Sale terminates Monday night, Oct. 1.

Until you have heard the Æolian you can have no adequate conception of its musical possibilities or the extent of the pleasure to be derived from it. This is especially true of the Æolian Orchestrelle.

We offer for one day longer only, a complete assortment of Æolians at reduced prices. This should focus the attention of all intending purchasers, not because it affords a bargain, but an opportunity. It will be wise not to let it pass.

These instruments are not new—they have all been in use, having been taken in exchange for higher priced instruments, but that very fact is significant of the estimation in which the Æolian is held by those who have had the instrument in their homes.

They have been put in thorough order and repolished, so that in the majority of instances they cannot be distinguished from entirely new instruments, and *are subject to the same guarantee.*

The cost of the Æolian causes many of its appreciators to deny themselves the constant source of pleasure which comes with its possession. It deters others from investigating it. This sale enables one to obtain an Æolian at a greatly reduced price.

There will also be included a few Pianolas, which have been loaned to customers while waiting for special designs of cases. *The sale will last but one day longer.*

Among the instruments offered:

	Regular Price.	Special Price.
Orchestrelles	$1,500	$1,000
Grands	750	550
Æriol Pianos	750	500
Æolian Style 1500	500	325
Æolian Style 1450	350	225
Æolian Style 1050	275	150
Æolian Style 750	230	135
Æolian Style 800	210	115
Princess (single reed)	75	55
Princess (double reed)	125	85

The Aeolian can be played by any one.

It is a solo orchestra brought within the home.

With its aid, symphonies, overtures, operas, or the latest rag-time favorites may be summoned at will. Dance music is always available.

A discount of 10 per cent. for cash will be allowed from the above figures, or the instruments will be sold on moderate monthly payments. Should you be unable to call, send for Catalogue No. 16.

AEOLIAN COMPANY, 18 West 23d St., N. Y.

500 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 657-659 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CURIOUS AFRICAN TRIBES

Types Met in the Central Region by an English Traveler.

PIGMIES AND BLOOD DRINKERS

Apelike Men That Suggest the Missing Link of Darwin—In the Heart of the Elephant Country.

In his recent address before the Royal Geographical Society of England, reports of which have just reached this country, Ewart S. Grogan entertainingly describes some of his experiences in the practically unexplored regions of Africa. These extracts from the address will have an interest to the scientist, the hunter of big game, and the general reader alike.

The scenery of Kivu is superb, a happy blend of Scotland, Japan, and the South Sea Islands. The track we followed often led over hills 1,500 feet above the lake, and from some of our camps we looked down on a vast oily expanse of water, deep set in its basin of innumerable hills, dotted with a thousand isles, stretching far away till it was lost in the shimmering haze of the northern shore, where crisp and clear towered the mighty mass of Kirunga, whose jet of smoke alone broke the steel blue dome of the sky. According to the natives, two years before our arrival, one of the many volcanoes in this region had a terrific eruption. The forest with which the valley was clotted was entirely ingulfed by the lava streams which, combined, could not have been less than fifteen miles across. The natives informed me that whole herds of elephants were destroyed during the eruption, which was very sudden in its onset. All things that the savage cannot understand he has a strong aversion to talking about, and I found it difficult to obtain much information beyond the fact that "suddenly there was a darkness, as the darkness of night, when all became fire and terrible and wonderful things happened of which there can be no words."

In the plain to the north of Kivu, owing to the porous nature of the soil, there is no surface water; yet in spite of this there is an enormous population, the necessary water being obtained by tapping the stems of the banana palms. The forests that clothe the slopes of the volcanoes are wildly luxuriant and impenetrable to everything but the elephant. More desperate or more dangerous hunting it would be impossible to conceive. Although the forests were full of elephants it was only after a week's terrible work that I found one, and then I had to fire at him at two yards, as if I stepped back I could no longer see him. The effect on the sportsman of firing a double four-bore at such close range can be better imagined than described; as for the elephant I believe he is still running. The next day I followed up another, and after knocking him down three times, was furiously charged and either kicked or carried by the rush into a thorn tree ten feet above the ground, my gun being picked up ten yards away in the opposite direction full of blood. On resuming the chase he got my wind again, but apparently fearing the charge merely let off some superfluous steam in throwing trees about, a performance which so impressed me that I have never tackled an elephant with any degree of comfort since.

THE MISSING LINKS.

When making the circuit of the two active volcanoes with a small number of followers, I observe some apelike creatures leering at me from behind banana palms, and with considerable difficulty my Ruanda guide induced one of them to come and be inspected. He was a tall man with the long arms, pendant paunch, and short legs of the ape; pronouncedly small headed and prognathous. At first he was terribly alarmed, but soon gained confidence, and when I asked him about elephant and other game, he gave me most realistic representations of them, and how they should be attacked. The stamp of the brute was so strong on these people, of whom I saw twenty or thirty individuals, that I should place them lower in the

INDIA FAST RECOVERING

But There Are Still Over 5,000,000 People on Famine Relief.

CURZON REGARDED AS DIVINE

The Rains Arrived in Gujerat at the Time the Viceroy Announced He Was Going There.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.—It would be very premature to say that the great famine which for the last twelve months has held India in its grip is now over. With a great many more than 5,000,000 people still in receipt of relief from Government, let alone vast numbers of others relieved by private charities, it will be readily understood that the situation is still one of considerable gravity. But this much, at any rate, can be confidently said—that things are rapidly improving, the prospects ahead are more hopeful, and the strain is greatly lessened. The five and a half millions or so still dependent on the Government for their daily bread constitute a much larger total than has been similarly dependent in any previous famine, but the figure, huge though it be, is yet welcomed as an indication that India is in a much less desperate condition than was the case a month or six weeks ago, when the total was 1,000,000 larger, and apparently still increasing.

I have described in previous letters how great was the anxiety throughout the country when week after week passed, and there was no sign of the advent of that monsoon which is the very life blood of India, an anxiety which was shared by countless millions of people in India, from Lord Curzon down to the humblest peasants. And when the rain did come, the course which it took at first was one which well nigh reduced to despair millions of people in the most afflicted districts of the famine area. Gujerat and Kathiawar, a large portion of the Punjab and Rajputana, together with the whole of Sind—districts where the distress had been most acute, the mortality among man and beast alike most severe—remained rainless for weeks after copious downpours had been received elsewhere.

It was at this time, the end of July, that the Viceroy announced his intention of visiting Gujerat. No sooner had his intention been made public than the monsoon currents took a fresh direction, and heavy rains were at last experienced in the country he was about to visit. The coincidence was not without its effect on the native mind. This sudden freak on the part of the hitherto obstinate and wayward monsoon was taken to be the result of the direct intervention of Providence, in the shape of the great ruler residing a thousand miles away amid the peaks of the Himalaya. Thus it happened that Lord Curzon arrived in the famine tracts at a time when the parched and burned up lands were receiving deluges of water, while the mosques and temples of every town from Ahmedabad to Bombay resounded with prayers for his welfare.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF DECREASED.

Since this visit of the Viceroy to the worst tracts in the famine districts things have kept on improving. In the first week of the present month there were 6,281,000 people in receipt of relief from Government. For the week ended Aug. 11 the total had come down to 6,082,000, a reduction of practically 200,000 in the seven days. In the third week of the month there was a drop of nearly double this, the total reading 5,658,000. And for the last week there has been an almost equally large decrease, the total now being 5,304,000, or less by 354,000 than in the preceding week. Thus the last month has seen an average weekly decrease in the number of people on relief of about a quarter of a million.

If this rate is maintained much longer it is clear that in the course of a few months there should be no people whatever left dependent on Government for their food. But it is most unlikely that the famine figures will observe such mathematical regularity. It is more likely that the present rate of decrease will jump upward as soon as the crops now in the ground have ripened. We may then see the people flocking from the relief camps at the rate of half a million a week. And then, perhaps, there will be a lull, for inasmuch as there will be no crops in some parts of the country, and there are also thousands of orphans and old people left without any means of support, it is certain that, however favorable the harvest may be, an immense number of people will still remain on the hands of the Government of India.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to be able to record that the rains have almost everywhere been of a singularly favorable character during the last few weeks. Indeed, there has actually been a good deal too much rain of late in some places, the very places which one short month ago were perishing for want of moisture. But a very few days with rain falling at the rate of four or six inches in the twenty-four hours suffice to meet the immediate calls for moisture, as may be imagined.

The result of these heavy falls is that serious floods have occurred in many parts of the country. Huge tracts have remained for days four or five feet under water. Bridges and embankments have been swept away, railways breached, and all traffic suspended. From several districts come reports that the crops have either been completely swept away by the rush of waters, or else are rotting in the ground on account of the prolonged wet weather. Thousands of cattle have been drowned and many houses swept away. Thus we live in a period of extremes—dying for want of water one month, deluged with too much of it the next. Practically all the famine districts have now had the normal amount of rainfall for the season, or more. The only notable exceptions are parts of Rajputana and Sind, together with a portion of the Punjab. In these parts of the country considerable distress still exists, and is likely to continue throughout the Winter, since the time for sowing is now past, no matter how favorable the rain may subsequently be.

CONDITION OF THE BHILS.

Accounts continue to come in regarding the terrible distress and mortality among the Bhils of Central India. I have alluded in previous letters to these interesting aborigines, who live for the most part on jungle produce, eked out by little patches of cultivation near their own homes. The missionaries who have been nobly working among these people during a period of unexampled horrors—so great has been the havoc wrought by cholera and starvation—report that the advent of the rains, welcome in every other respect, has quadrupled the death rate. This is hardly to be wondered at when one remembers the condition of the people. A very large number is composed of living skeletons of women, girls, and boys. Of men there are comparatively few left to tell the story of the disastrous year. All are so weak and so emaciated as to be almost incapable of raising themselves from the ground.

The people are, practically speaking, almost in a state of nudity, being left with a few worn-out rags only, and having no money wherewith to buy other clothes. At nights they have no covering, and are compelled to lie on the cold, damp ground. Many consequently die, and the more the rain the greater the numbers that succumb. Twice a day the missionaries go round to remove the corpses of those who die. Here is a short extract from the letter of a missionary working in the Bhil country.

"The same story of death and disease meets one on visits from one station to another. Skulls, skeletons, recently dead bodies—generally partly eaten by dogs and jackals—have been met with in all the journeys I have taken. One soon tires of counting them. The only notice corpses on the road excite is to try if possible to get them buried. The day Mr. Herbert arrived at Baulia he had thirty-five bodies picked up and burned. They were lying in the jungle around the mission compound. One day last week along an unusual route I counted seventeen bodies during my journey."

It may well be asked, How is it that such things are allowed to continue, what is the Government doing, and where go the funds subscribed in various countries for Indian famine purposes? The answers to these queries are simple. The great majority of the Bhils reside in the territory of native Princes. Those in British territory are being looked after as much as possible. They are collected in relief camps. Those who are capable of doing work receive a daily wage more than sufficient to keep them in good condition. The weak, the sickly, the aged, and the young are fed and clothed gratuitously.

RETURNS TO JUNGLE TO DIE.

But even in British territory the task of dealing with the Bhil is a most difficult one. He is an aboriginal, a nomad, who never has and never will take kindly to work or to any kind of settled, orderly existence. A few days at the relief camp and he sighs again for the free jungle life, regardless of the fact that the jungle no longer possesses the means of supporting even a jackal. With a few coppers in his pocket, he evades the vigilance of the relief camp authorities and wanders off once more to the forests, there eventually to die. This is the case with the able-bodied man. But the great majority of Bhils neglect until too late to come in for assistance. They arrive emaciated skeletons, only too often with the seeds of some deadly disease within them. This jungle instinct is strong even in the children, who have been found several times trying to escape from that haven where alone is life, and to wander forth to the forests, where they must surely die.

And if this is the case in British territory it can be imagined how much worse is the state of affairs in native States. The rulers have neither the will nor the inclination to do anything. Often they are kept in ignorance of the real state of the people by their advisers. Or, perhaps, as is only too often the case, they are so sunk in sensualism and debauchery as to be quite incapable of undertaking any schemes for the welfare of their subjects.

As to the charitable funds for famine relief, all told they do not amount to £1,000,000. Of this sum by far the greater part has been subscribed by India herself. And what good is such a sum amid a population of nearly 100,000,000 affected by famine?

People who feel inclined to criticise the Indian Government regarding the treatment of this famine question should remember a few simple facts before denouncing it. They should remember that the famine-stricken population is equal to the whole number of people in the German Empire, France, and Spain and is nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of the United States. They should remember the enormous distances to be traversed, the want of proper communications with the outlying districts, and that the difficulties are greatly increased by one of the most trying climates of the world. And, above all, they should remember the tremendous obstacles placed in the way of those who are trying to save the people in spite of themselves, the difficulties created by the caste feelings, the absurd prejudices, the superstition, the dark, suspicious ignorance of a people which in many respects is a thousand years behind the times.

Let them fully realize all this, and, though they may then think twice before rashly denouncing the treatment of the famine by the Indian Government, they will still be far from appreciating the enormous obstacles which stand in the way of famine relief in India. Only those who have lived for years in the midst of this people can expect to be able to realize the extent of those difficulties.

TYPES OF NATIVE RULERS.

I have spoken of the remissness of native States and rulers. The latter are of two types, and each type has come prominently into notice within the last few days. There is, in the first place, the native Prince of the old style, a typical Oriental chief, who drowses through his stupid, bestial existence in his harem, surrounded by vile creatures and favorites, sunk in every vice, stupefied by drugs or strong drink, debilitated by endless debauchery.

Such a one was the Maharajah of Bharatpore. So evil and so vicious was this Prince as a young man that even his own father, the late Maharajah, wrote to Lord Lansdowne, the then Viceroy, begging that he might be passed over for the succession. Lord Lansdowne did not care to interfere with the ordinary succession, and allowed the Maharajah to ascend the throne of his father and to exercise, under surveillance, ruling powers. The experiment, however, was by no means a success. The Prince did not forsake his vicious courses, but sunk even deeper in debauchery and reckless extravagance, so that his State threatened to speedily become absolutely bankrupt, while the condition of his unfortunate subjects may be better imagined than described.

The Maharajah gave way to every form of intemperance and vice, while his temper was uncontrollable. A month or two since he shot his body servant in cold blood in one of his debauches. This was too much for the Viceroy. An inquiry was ordered, and as the result of this the Maharajah is deposed and is to be kept under surveillance for the remainder of his existence, his infant son succeeding, a council of regency being formed for the Government of his territories in the meanwhile.

The other type of native ruler is he who receives a modern education and learns to speak English. The result, in too many cases, is unfortunate in the extreme. If he remains in India he embarks in reckless expenditure, no longer content with things as they were in his father's time. He must build a new palace, on the model of those of European monarchs, equipped with electric light, hydraulic lifts, and sumptuously furnished. He keeps an immense stud of horses, races on a scale which would speedily break an ordinary bank, and supports an army of loafers and parasites. He learns to like the strong liquors of civilization, and too often succeeds in grafting onto his original vices all those of Europe.

Perhaps he proceeds to England and the Continent. There he travels en prince, and is everywhere fleeced by hotel proprietors and others. He is a child still—a child of the East, with but a thin veneer of civilization—and he delights in buying for himself expensive toys. He orders a silver coach, with gold mounts, and harness studded with jewels. He visits Paris, and endears himself to low companions by the extravagant presents which he scatters on all sides. Money is expended like water, and the only time he thinks of India or his ancestral dominions is when he wires to his Minister at home for further remittances. He becomes, in fact, an absentee landlord of the worst type—a man who sucks the lifeblood of his people in order that he may spend enormous sums in useless extravagance, dissipation, and debauchery.

This type of Prince, too, is to have his liberty much curtailed in future. Lord Curzon, during his recent tour in the famine districts, had brought forcibly before him the evils caused by the absence of native rulers. In Baroda, for instance, the Guikowar of which is a frequent visitor to Europe, and has actually been away throughout the present famine, the state of things disclosed, on inquiry, was nothing short of scandalous. In future native Princes will very sparingly be allowed to visit Europe, and then only with the sanction of the supreme Government. There can be little doubt that this is a most salutary regulation, which will do much good in future.

TELLER'S ARREST A SURPRISE.

Bank President Says Treasurer Dominated the Young Man.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Robert Hensler, Jr., teller of the Dime Savings Institution, who was arrested last night on warrants charging him with falsifying in the bank's ledger the accounts of Fannie Reiff and of the Knights of Pythias, furnished $5,000 bail to-day for his appearance in the Upper Court. The alterations in the teller's account, it is alleged, were made at the dictation of Charles W. Westervelt, the defaulting Treasurer, who was his superior in the bank. Hensler notified President Orton of what he had done when Westervelt fled. Bank Examiner Dager gave testimony to that effect before the Grand Jury, and Hensler was arrested. The bank officials had nothing to do with the arrest, and were surprised to learn of it to-day. James C. Orton, President of the bank, expressed the utmost confidence in Hensler's integrity. He felt certain that the young man had been dominated by Westervelt.

SAYS SKELETON TEMPTED HIM.

Kelly Opened a Closet Door and Was Then Impelled to Steal Clothing.

John Kelly, a young man a year beyond his majority, had finished with his college in the West and had come from his home in Harrisburg, Penn., with some of his father's money and had gone to live at 106 East Thirty-first Street as a central point from which to take in the sights of the City of New York. He saw some of them, but funds ran so low he had to forego the rest while he bethought him of ways of getting more.

As he walked up and down the stairs of the physician's house in which he had taken board, he used to pass a storage closet with a window on the third floor. One day he spied the hand of a skeleton stretching out. It seemed to beckon to him, but for some time he resisted the temptation to open the door.

At length curiosity got the better of him. In the cupboard he found a human skeleton, and in addition several things which immediately suggested relief from his insolvency. He took a woman's coat, a man's overcoat, a shirt, and some other articles, and got rid of them, wherefore he was arrested yesterday.

Robert Claus, another boarder, owned the clothing, and he made the complaint against Kelly, who in the Yorkville Court told Magistrate Flammer of his temptation, how he yielded to it, and was further impelled to take the clothing.

Arraigned with Kelly was James Kaniso, suspected of receiving the stolen goods. Detectives Van Delft and O'Rourke, who had arrested the prisoners, said Mr. Claus had recovered his possessions and did not care to prosecute, and Magistrate Flammer let both Kelly and Kaniso go.

THE MOKI SNAKE DANCE

Weird Ceremonial of an Arizona Indian Tribe.

ABORIGINAL RAIN MAKERS

Braves Prance Around, Carrying Reptiles in Their Mouths—Cost of Killing a Rattler.

"The attitude of different races and different classes of people toward snakes is a most interesting subject of study," said an expert in ophiology, recently, in discussing serpents and their ways. "Without going outside of this country we can find nearly all the variations," he continued, "from abject terror and violent hatred up to the highest love and respect. Real ophiolatry, the actual worship of snakes, is yet to be discovered here, but we have a close approach to it in the attitude of the Moki Indians of Arizona and in that of several other tribes in the West.

"Once in two years the Mokis perform their celebrated snake dance, in which the participants prance around and around, carrying snakes in their mouths. This is not merely a sensational exhibition, but is a real religious ceremony, performed according to set rules, and with a definite purpose in view. In short, it is a prayer for rain, and oddly enough, is nearly always effective. The dance has been performed ever since these Indians have been known, and probably for long ages before that, and is always the same, although in recent years some slight modifications have crept in, owing to the presence of large numbers of visitors at the time of the ceremony.

"I saw the dance first many years ago, and for ten years after that kept track, through agents in Arizona, of the weather before and after the ceremony. In every instance it was preceded by very dry and scorching weather, and followed, on the very day of the dance, by copious and prolonged showers. On one occasion it rained so violently that many of the Indians lost their crops by washouts. Perhaps that time the dancers were a little too zealous. As the time of the dance is set fully ten days in advance by the priests, the coming of rain is, of course, a mere coincidence, but the invariable success of the cerembny is none the less a curious feature. As it is about time for a new form of rainmaking 'fake' to turn up in Kansas, I would suggest the importation of the snake dance there as the most effective device so far discovered. If a lot of the Kansas farmers would strip down to a breechclout, paint their bodies in gorgeous colors, and dance around in a circle with snakes dangling from their mouths, the sight would be at least picturesque and certainly interesting.

RATTLESNAKES ARE USED.

"The Indians use all the varieties of snakes indigenous to their country, including rattlesnakes. Altogether they might have 200 or more of the reptiles. Eight days before the dance they commence collecting them from the surrounding country, and as that region in Arizona is particularly favorable to the development of snakes, it does not take long to get in a sufficient supply. The snake hunters go out perfectly naked, except the breechclout, and armed only with a forked stick and a small buckskin bag in which to carry the game. When one of them finds a snake he pins it to the ground with his stick and then coolly picks it up, coiling it about his hand as one would a rope, and then tucks it into his bag. In the evening all the hunters return to a room in the village, where the snakes are dumped out on the floor and allowed to squirm around until they become quiet.

"Before the public ceremony takes place the snakes are prayed over by the priests, washed in 'sacred water,' and gently stroked from the head to the tail. This is repeated several times. Whether it has any effect on the serpents is a moot question; it is certain, however, that the rattlers are not mutilated in any way to render them innocuous. Specimens have been examined by competent authorities just before and after the dance and were found to be in perfect condition, with the poison fangs intact and the sacks full of venom. How the Indians prevent the snakes from striking them, and by what means they escape fatal consequences when struck, is an unsolved mystery.

SNAKE MESSENGERS TO THE GODS.

"In the final figure of the snake dance all the serpents which have been used are thrown on the ground at a given signal within a large circle drawn with sacred meal. Then ensues a wild scramble by all the performers, each seizing as many snakes as he can hold in his two hands and making off with them at full speed to the north, south, east, and west, where the reptiles are released on all the trails leading into the village. The spectator who is late in returning to his camp is likely to meet with unpleasant surprises, and may even have to defend himself, but the Indian never, under any circumstances, kills a snake. Such an act would be considered by him a sacrilege, and he would expect to be severely punished by the gods.

"The theory of this dance is very simple. The rain god of these Indians has the form of an enormous serpent, whose tail rests upon the ground while his head is in the clouds. The lightning which one sees in the heavens is the play of his tongue. The Indian reasons that while he himself is a poor thing, whose prayers for rain might easily be overlooked, if he addresses his petitions to the snakes of the earth, and treats them so well that they will have a kindly feeling for him, those snakes, when released, will carry the prayers to the great serpent god. Being of the same kind, they would have no difficulty in finding the rain god, wherever the latter might be, and in impressing on him the urgent necessity for rain. As I have remarked, they always get it, and are thereby strengthened in their belief.

COST OF KILLING A SNAKE.

"Other tribes in the Southwest have the same love and respect for serpents, but it is manifested in different ways. Not long ago I was engaged in some work on the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico, on which a good many of the Indians were employed. The region was especially suited to rattlesnakes, and they were very abundant, but the Indians never killed one of them. One day I came face to face with a big fellow, who showed fight, and acting on the impulse of the moment I killed him. The Indians crowded around with expressions of sorrow, not for the snake, but for me. One of them, who was the chief of that region and very friendly to me, insisted on sending at once for one of the principal medicine men of the tribe, who lived some fifty miles to the south. He was in great tribulation, and tried hard to impress on me the great danger in which I stood. He said the spirit of the snake had entered into my body, and that unless I took prompt measures to drive it out it would cause my death in the near future, certainly within a few months.

"When I showed some signs of yielding to his insistence he explained what the process of purification was. The medicine man, he said, would lay me out on the ground, naked, and would make passes over my body and sing over me certain songs and incantations which had the power of forcing evil spirits to leave. At the same time he would have in his hand a wooden image of a snake. The spirit, in leaving my body, would see this image, and believing it to be a real snake, would pass into it, thus relieving me. The cost of this ceremony I found to be two ponies or a dozen sheep. As I had not that amount about me I had to forego the purification. I suppose my Indian friends still believe that the spirit of that particular snake is still inhabiting my body.

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITE.

"It is very difficult for a white man to put himself on the mental plane of an Indian, so that he can understand things from the Indian point of view. The matter of a snake bite is an illustration. If a man dies from that cause it is not, in the Indian mind, the serpent that killed him, but an evil spirit that has taken possession of him for his sins. The remedy, therefore, is not in cauterizing the wound or in prompt amputation, or anything of that kind, but in driving out the evil spirit by songs and powerful incantations. If the victim dies while this is going on, as is frequently the case, it is either because the incantations are not powerful enough or because the sufferer has come under the displeasure of some god, and is not 'good of heart and pure of breath,' as is the Indian phrase; the breath being regarded as the life.

"Any quantity of nonsense has been written about Indian remedies for snake bite and other ills, but the only remedy the Indian recognizes is that which I have indicated, the driving out of the evil spirit that has taken possession of the sufferer. Sometimes emetics are given, as an aid in purifying the body, but while in a sense this is a real medicine, it has absolutely no relation to the disease, the real cause of which is believed to be a kind of witchcraft, for which the remedy is obvious. After the snake dance of the Mokis every participant takes large quantities of a violent emetic—a most disgusting mixture, which would have the same effect on a white man at five yards' range. This, they explain, is necessary because in carrying the snakes in their mouths, they necessarily absorb some of the spirit of the reptiles, which passes through the throat into their bodies. When the emetic acts this bad influence, it is said, is washed out of the throat before it has time to do any harm."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

ELECTRIFICATION BY ICE.—In the course of some recent experiments on liquid air, H. Ebert and B. A. Hoffmann noticed that a body suspended above the surface of the liquid acquired a strong negative charge of electricity. It was subsequently determined that this charge was not due to the liquid air itself, but to the friction of minute particles of very cold ice suspended in it. The discoverers succeeded in constructing an electrifying machine by means of a tube containing a piece of wire gauze, through which the vapor of liquid air was driven. Ice acquires a positive charge by friction with a metal and imparts to the metal a negative one. It appears to be more active in this respect the colder and drier it is. This may account for the strong electric effect of polar snowstorms. Even in temperate latitudes, ascending currents of air soon reach elevations at which their water freezes, and the friction of the ice crystals against suspended dust particles would account for part of the atmospheric electrification. It is also suggested by the authors that in the most northerly regions a friction between atmospheric ice and cosmic dust, together with solar ionization and the consequent conductivity of the atmosphere, may account for the aurora and other curious light phenomena.

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THE ANTI-MALARIAL CAMPAIGN IN ROME.—The Red Cross Society reports that during the first period (from July 1 to July 23) of the experiments now being carried on under its auspices in the Agro-Romano, 30 patients were conveyed to Rome or elsewhere by the seven ambulances engaged in the work. From July 24 to Aug. 15 61 patients were so transported. The medical officers attached to the ambulances attended during the first period 880 patients, of whom 528 were suffering from malaria, and during the second period 892 patients, of whom 801 were malarial. In spite of the notoriously unhealthy condition of the localities in which the ambulances are stationed, no single member of the staff, either among the medical men or attendants, had contracted fever during these two periods. The immunity thus enjoyed by the members of the mission is ascribed to the precautions adopted by the municipality for preventing the entrance of mosquitoes to the rooms in which the men sleep, and is regarded as a further confirmation of the correctness of the mosquito theory of malaria infection.

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ACCLIMATIZATION.—Dr. Manson, the malaria expert, believes that acclimatization, about which so much is heard in India and tropical countries generally, 'depends on "experience, education, and an intelligent adaptation of habits," rather than on any actual change in the physiological condition of the body. It will be admitted by every one who has lived any length of time in the tropics that recklessness and carelessness are characteristic of the new arrival in any hot country. "He does not think much of exposing himself to the sun, the rain, and the wind; the old resident is very chary of going out without his sun hat and his white umbrella. The new-comer may look upon these precautions as signs of effeminacy. They are not so. Experience has told the old resident that neglect means an attack of fever. The new-comer sits up late, eats, drinks, and smokes as in Europe. The old resident goes to bed betimes and eats, drinks, and smokes in moderation."

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COST OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN LONDON.—According to The Lancet the minimum sum a student must be prepared to spend in London during a year on board and lodging is $800. He can, however, save 20 per cent. of this expenditure by living with a fellow-student. He must be prepared to spend at least $50 more in books and instruments. He will be almost the exception if he does not incur one or two extra liabilities in the way of special tuition during his five years' career. He will require another $50 for pocket money, and to these figures must be added his fees and the price of his clothes. "We do not think that in London any young man should be asked to attempt to maintain himself and pay the necessary fees and expenses of his medical education upon a less sum than $500 a year. If a student cannot command personally, or by allowance from his parents, $500 per annum, and look to receiving it regularly for at least four out of the five years of his curriculum, we consider that he is rash, in these exacting days, to embark upon our profession."

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THE "SALT LAKE" CURE.—At Odessa the so-called Limancure is becoming increasingly popular. The Limans are sheets of water originally connected with the sea, but which, by a process of gradually silting up, have been isolated and converted into salt lakes. Owing to evaporation their waters have become concentrated, and are found to possess considerable therapeutic value. There are three of these Limans near Odessa, the Kujalmitzki, the Chadjebeiski, and the Liebenthal. They lie near the sea surrounded by sand dunes. The principal salts they contain are the chlorides of sodium, potassium, and magnesium; calcium sulphate and magnesium, or sodium bromide. Their bottoms are covered by a black slimy substance, of about the consistence of cold cream; alkaline in reaction and having a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. This slime is composed of a sponge of animal and vegetable matter impregnated with salt water, and contains iodine, bromine, sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, and oleic and valerianic acids. Patients bathe either in the open lakes or in baths with the water at various temperatures and degrees of concentration. They also have slime baths. The diseases treated are chronic rheumatic affections, scrofula, rickets, stiffness of the limbs, and certain chronic skin diseases. Considerable discomfort (depression of spirits, digestive disturbances, palpitations, &c.,) is frequently experienced at the beginning of the cure, but soon passes off.

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ELECTRIC FURNACES.—In a paper read before the Paris Electrical Congress, Mr. Kellar gave a good general classification of the electric furnaces employed at the present time. There are three classes—arc furnaces, resistance furnaces, and incandescent furnaces. In the first class the heat is generated by a voltaic arc. In the resistance type the heat is furnished by the passage of the current through imperfectly conducting material, and in the incandescent furnace the material to be acted on is not initially conductive and a special conducting layer is required to start the current. The temperatures obtained in the electric furnace are said to be in excess of 3,000 degrees C., and are the highest yet attainable artificially.

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THE TREMBLING OF THE ASPEN LEAF.—It is well known that the vibratory motion of the leaf of the aspen and other poplar trees is caused by a flattening of the petiole at its junction with the lamina. The lower part of the leaf stalk is elongated and rigid, thus forming a basis upon which the flattened portion of the stalk can, in virtue of its elasticity, move to and fro as the wind acts upon the leaves of the tree. There have been several theories offered by botanists, none of them very satisfactory, however, to explain the origin of this curious structure and the purpose served by the "trembling" of the leaf. H. J. Colbourn, in a recent letter to Nature, suggests a new explanation. He thinks the vibration may be an adaptation for rapidly throwing off the excess of condensed moisture, which is liable to form on the foliage of trees in marshy situations.

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DIPHTHERIA IN THE HORSE.—A little girl having fallen ill of diphtheria, the doctor in seeking the source of infection, found that the child's pony was also ill, with a purulent and slightly foetid discharge from the nostrils. The pony was watched, and later developed enlarged glands under the tongue, and its breathing became labored and stertorous. It was killed, and a bacteriological examination made of some of its nasal mucus by Dr. Louis Cobbett of the pathological laboratory at Cambridge. He succeeded in isolating a bacillus in every respect identical with the ordinary diphtheria bacillus. It was fatal to guinea pigs, and the effects of infecting large doses of cultures made from it were completely neutralized by diphtheria antitoxin. The germ was undoubtedly a true diphtheria bacillus, "and we may safely conclude," says Dr. Cobbett, "that the horse suffers from diphtheria." The discovery is of considerable scientific interest in its bearing on the origin of the antitoxins. The presence in some horses, which have not been artificially immunized, of diphtheria antitoxin has hitherto puzzled pathologists. This is now easily explained by the previous occurrence in the animal of a true diphtheria, and the natural formation of the antitoxin in consequence.

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SILVER THE REAL ISSUE.

Trusts and Imperialism Can Wait—Shall We Have Cheap Money and Plenty of It?

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register, (Bryan Dem.)

The trusts have been brought forward as a new issue. They have, it is said, oppressed the people, and will oppress them the more if the Republicans continue in office. It is impossible to show just where the shoe pinches, however, and this issue cannot be said to be wholly a success. Imperialism has also been tried. On this point we think the Democrats have made a good showing. Of course, the danger of our having an Emperor is remote; but there is danger in loose construction of the Constitution, as in the Republican treatment of Porto Rico and in the disregard of "our plain duty," to which duty was called the attention of his party by President McKinley, in his message to Congress.

We believe, however, that, notwithstanding the merits of this issue, the debate in public and in the newspapers has surely brought the people to the point of asking but one question and letting that guide them in reaching a decision. Will Mr. Bryan, if elected, carry out his professed policy as to the restoration of silver? The answer is that Mr. Bryan is a sincere and honest man; he is pledged not only four years ago, but this year, to carry out his part, and he will carry it out, having both the will and the firmness necessary to the fulfillment of his promise. This being true, those who wish for the restoration of silver will vote for Mr. Bryan and those who do not wish for it will vote for Mr. McKinley—except in the South, where most of the Democrats who do not want the restoration will nevertheless vote for Mr. Bryan because they believe the preservation of the Democratic organization in the South essential to the maintenance of white supremacy.

Stay! says the objector. How can Mr. Bryan carry out his policies against the opposition of a Republican Senate? The answer is that he can order his Secretary of the Treasury to pay out silver instead of allowing the payee the option as to the kind of money he will take. It is true that the amount of silver available for this use is small, but it is not the amount but the method that will have the effect of restoration of silver.

* * *

Most of the speculators upon the result of the coming election fail to give due weight to the force of public opinion. If Mr. Bryan sweeps the country and goes into the Executive office with a big majority in the House behind him, that is sure to have effect upon those Republicans who are weak on the monetary question, and who are politicians and want to keep in touch with the masses. Enough of them would switch about to court the popular breeze, and the chances would be in favor of a free-silver majority in the Senate.

These considerations have made a great change in public sentiment in the last month, and have had the effect of pushing the monetary issue again to the front. There was a time earlier in the campaign when we thought the anti-imperialism would be the stronger, but with the lapse of time this is shown to have been a mistake. We are going into battle to decide whether the present standard of money is to be maintained or the old one reestablished, and whether a man may think of trusts or of possible Emperors, he will likely not let such menaces influence his vote. He is on the lookout for immediate benefit, and he believes it will come of the decision to be made in November.

On the one side is the mass of people that believes that with free silver we shall have cheap money and plenty of it, and consequently greater prosperity; on the other is the mass that believes that with the gold standard we shall have steadiness of prices and contracts, increase of investments and more work to do. The Emperor problem and the trust problem can wait. This other matter is to be decided now.

POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Largest Increase of Business Ever Known During the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Auditor Castle for the Post Office Department finished to-day the statement of the money order business of the country for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

The statement exhibits a marvelous increase in the money order business, 33,163,050 money orders being issued in the United States. The average amount of these orders remains about stationary from year to year, being $7.70 for the year under consideration.

The amount of money orders issued was $255,670,027, as against $224,958,363 in 1899, while the money orders paid were $249,120,285, as against $217,524,991 in 1899, a total business of $504,790,313, as against $442,483,304 in 1899.

This shows an increase in one year of $62,306,949, or over 14 per cent. This is the largest increase in amount and in percentage that has ever occurred in the history of the postal service. The Auditor estimates the total receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1900, of the postal service, at $210,064,163. The grand aggregate of money transactions of the postal service, including the money order system, will thus be approximately $715,000,000.

Stricken with Apoplexy on a Train.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 29.—W. D. Wolcott of Boston suffered a stroke of apoplexy on the Southwestern Limited train to-day while en route to St. Louis. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in this city. It is thought he cannot recover.

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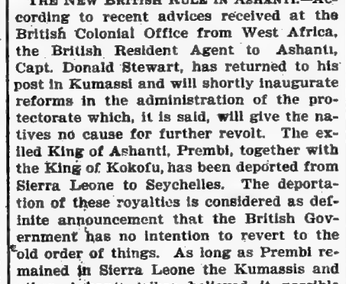

The Bloomingdale Piano Club places every reliable person, no matter of how moderate means, in a position to secure one of those celebrated Wilson Pianos. The price in itself is far below what one would expect, and when you consider that they will be delivered upon payment of Five Dollars, with easy payments of *One Dollar per week*, the offer becomes doubly interesting. The Wilson is a strictly high-grade piano, scientifically constructed and guaranteed for five years. There is but a limited quantity left, so an early selection is advisable if you wish to secure one.

It is our aim to offer to the public an instrument combining all the qualities that a most carefully drawn scale, together with the very best of material and skillful workmanship, could produce. The Wilson Piano is rich in tone and equal in every respect to the usual $500.00 piano. Some of the points of superiority in the Wilson Piano are: TONE—rich and even. TOUCH—most elastic and responsive. CASES—choicest mahogany, oak and walnut. All cases are double veneered and can be had in mahogany, oak or walnut finish. We have adhered strictly to artistic principles in designing them.

THE TUNING PIN SUPPORT—This is the only mediumly priced piano that has the tuning pin support, which is a great factor for always keeping the piano in tune. Only the most expensive pianos are made in this manner. The price of the Wilson Piano is $155.00, *$5.00 down and $1.00 per week, which is less than 15c. per day.*

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IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE NEW BRITISH RULE IN ASHANTI.—According to recent advices received at the British Colonial Office from West Africa, the British Resident Agent to Ashanti, Capt. Donald Stewart, has returned to his post in Kumassi and will shortly inaugurate reforms in the administration of the protectorate which, it is said, will give the natives no cause for further revolt. The exiled King of Ashanti, Prembi, together with the King of Kokofu, has been deported from Sierra Leone to Seychelles. The deportation of these royalties is considered as definite announcement that the British Government has no intention to revert to the old order of things. As long as Prembi remained in Sierra Leone the Kumassis and other Ashanti tribes believed it possible that they might get their King back again. They are now informed that he has gone across "the great water."

The British Resident Agent, it is said, will completely ignore the significance of "the Golden Stool," to gain possession of which brought on the recent revolt, and will allow the natives to cherish this symbol of barbaric royalty to their hearts' content. In the meantime, the Colonial Office has received several communications from educated Africans pointing out the grievances of their compatriots. They complain that under British rule trade has been more restricted than in the days of the native Kings, and that the white man, though he respects the lives of the people and has done away with the sacrificial groves, yet by his "hut tax" and other imposts makes it harder to trade successfully, and this is said to be one of the contributary causes of the revolt.

Among the measures to be administered by Capt. Donald Stewart is a new form of taxation which it is said will be along lines less calculated to clash with African sentiment than was the "hut tax." From all accounts the natives recently in arms have returned to their villages and await with considerable pleasant anticipation the administration of Capt. Stewart.

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THE SITUATION IN THE BRITISH COLONY OF NIGERIA.—According to a usually trustworthy authority, there is no truth whatever in the recent reports that have been published in England and cabled in fragments to this country by certain London correspondents of extensive military operations in Northern Nigeria or severe fighting and a British reverse at the great Fulani town of Zaria, or of fears being entertained at the British Colonial Office of an impending revolt throughout Nigeria. It is pointed out that there is no necessity for any such operations, as there is no opposition to British rule or hostility on the part of the rulers or of the Fulani people.

Advices at hand from the Niger country show that any recent operations in Northern Nigeria have been, first, in connection with the extension of the telegraph from its present terminus at Lokoja up the Benue River to Ibi, the most easterly town at present occupied by the British. The other expeditions which have been in progress in the protectorate since the beginning of the year have all been in connection with the discovery of healthful sites for an administrative centre, the valleys of the Niger and its great tributaries being very unhealthful.

Gen. Lugard decided to send out survey parties to find new sites, and also to get into closer touch with the Fulani people. The three columns, after doing their survey work, all met at Gierko, a town some 250 miles in the interior from Lokoja, and under the powerful King of Zaria, a vassal of Sokoto. Col. Morland and Lieut.-Col. Lowry Cole, with two columns, then proceeded to the town of Limu, occupied by a turbulent pagan tribe, who had been raiding the natives and kidnapping some British carriers. There was some heavy fighting, in which Lieut. Col. Lowry Cole and most of the Europeans were wounded. The town, which was surrounded by a massive, high wall, was strongly held, and it was only after fierce fighting that the gates were breached by seven-pounders and the place taken. The chiefs then submitted.

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THE MOROCCO CRISIS AGAIN BECOMES THREATENING.—It is common talk in diplomatic circles in Paris that the British Ambassador has made an unofficial inquiry with regard to the intentions of France in the hinterland between Algeria and Morocco, and that the French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, has assured the British Government that it is not the intention of France to disturb the status quo of the Sultan's dominions, but that should Tuat be attacked by the Sultan's troops the French Government will act vigorously.

Rumors of these communications, having reached the Nationalist press of

NYANZA'S HEART BROKEN

Lost Her Untamable Spirit When the Boyish Trainer Died.

Old McGrath Tells How the Wild Mare and the Youth Understood Each Other.

"In a corner o' one face of the pedestal, way down low where it's hid by the bloomin' grass, I cut deep into the stone the name 'Nyanza.'"

It was a rainy day at the end of the season, we were seated under the sheds in the paddock of the Almond race track, and old McGrath, the veteran trainer, told the story.

"Nyanza, Sir, was prob'ly the wildest she devil of a brute ever foaled; that is, she was once upon a time. Later she was tamed, an when she lost the on'y man in the wide world as could understan' her, her wild heart was broke. But it's how her name came to be cut in the stone over her young master as will int'rest you.

"The mare was known all over four counties in Pennsylvania, both fur her speed and devilishness. As fur speed, I misdoubt there was anythin' in the State could show her heels. An' as fur ugliness—an' of the time I'm tellin' she wuz goin' from worse to worst—she had kicked in the head of one o' her grooms, had trampled the insides out uv a stable bhoy, an' had torn a shoulder off of her owner. Why the blessed man hadn't sent a bullet into her pretty head was a myst'ry, but in the stable they said she'd been mixed up in a romance thing or somethin'. 'T any rate, he jest kept 'er locked in a padded box stall to keep 'er from killin' herself. Food, drink, an' beddin' was shoved to 'er through a trap door in a partition. Not a man dared go near 'er. She hadn't been groomed in six months, an' her beautiful sorrel coat wuz shaggy an' matted like a circus wild 'orse on show. An' only then the owner tried to find her a new home. Horsemen from all over the country came to look at the mare—you'll undherstan' there was a mint o' money in the brute on the track—but none would buy. They said she wuz crazy.

"About a year before all this there'd come to the village of Almond, in Pennsylvania, a old man named Dwyer. He had a wife as was a invalid, an' a son, a black-haired, sad-faced slip uv a lad, not more'n seventeen. 'E was tall an' slim like an' not over strong, 'specially about the chest. Where they came from we didn't know. Later we foun' they wuz from a ranch out West. They came to Almond of a mornin', the old man bought out a little, heavy mortgaged hotel, an' settled down to bizness. 'E wuz a hard workin' old fellow as had to begin life at its end, an' b'lieved in others workin' like hisself. The lad worked hard 'elpin' the old man—harder nor any slip uv a bhoy with a weakness is s'posed to work. But 'e pounded 'is bizness, pluggin' along with never a word out o' him, tryin' jest to help the father make both ends meet. It was killin' him; we all seed it before ever the old feller did, for you'll understan' he was a quiet kind o' lad with eyes as said a deal an' won 'im frien's.

"By the time the old man saw it, it wuz too late, an' it wuz a tryin' thing to see when the old man woke up. It killed the man in 'im dead, an' woke the father—'e loved the lad for all of his workin' him hard. Like all of them poor, Harry had grown peevish like. He 'ad only one wish. He 'ad heard o' the horse an' he wanted her.

"Only once in those bitther days old Dwyer smiled. It was when some one warned 'im the mare would kill the bhoy. The father hadn't much money, but the brute was useless, an' I guess he got 'er cheap. He'd 'v bought her at any price for all 'v that, fur the bhoy wanted her, an' he needed outdoors to keep the life in him.

"How under heaven young Harry ever first got near the brute is more'n I can say. 'E would'n' let no one only hisself go in the barn. Day fur day 'e went in all alone for two weeks. At the o' that time he led her be a halter from 'er old stall to his own. Then I saw him, an how he made friend's with the wild lady. 'E was standin' in her stall by her 'ead talkin' to her as if she wuz a human. His voice was very soft an' low an' soothin' like, an' she pricked her ears an' liked it. Lor', her very eyes said she liked it, for if she did'n' understan' the words she understood the bhoy. Even then the old temper swelled the veins in her fine face, and she'd scream with rage, mad clear through. But he'd just stan' still an' look 'er in the angry eyes an' talk in his low soothin' tones till 'er wild heart would melt against her will. 'E told her pretty things, pretendin' not to understan' things plain as the nose in his face, and pretendin' to understan' things he didn't—just like all females need the coaxin'.

"'What's the matter with Nyanza? Have they been misusin' the girl again?' he'd say, knowin' all the time no one'd care to use her one way or another. An' then, 'Course they did, poor girl. First some one abused her an' she got square. Then some one was 'fraid an' foolish, an' she got square again, and hateful—didn't she? An' when the nex' feller came she swiped him one fur luck an' the good of her feelin's, didn't she?' An' then they locked her up an' never showed her God's blue sky an' talked of shootin' her, an' said she wuz crazy. An' now she feels like kickin' the stuffin' out uv people jest as we all do when abused. Under that sort o' talk she soon felt easy like an' he'd run 'is hand over the sorrel gold of her sleek neck an', Sir, it was a picture to see.

"In time he drove her to a buggy, but he never put her on a track—you see, he was sort o' religious against the sport. Besides, I s'pose he thought too much of her. 'E was proud of her an' he loved her, for she was all he had, all he ever had, an' all he ever would have, an' he knew it. You must remember he wasn't used to seein' the father in the mate who jest woke up an' I don't s'pose he ever got used to it, as old man Dwyer said one night, 'The mare knows more'f the bhoy's secrets nor his own family does,' havin' said which he cried.

"Don't you know, Harry'd never speak about the thing to any one only the mare. I heard him tell her onct, but it was all too pretty to repeat.

"Then the crash came into their lives, for, Lor', Sir, it wuz all too fine to last.

"It wuz of a cold Autumn night when Harry came in with her from a drive. 'E was chilled an' wet an' said things thumped in 'is head an' he thought he wuz goin' to have fever an' be sick. 'E unharnessed the mare an' rubbed 'er down an' washed 'er hoofs an' blanketed an' bedded an' fed an' watered her. Then he sat on the manger by her 'ead an' watched her eat. She dug her nose deep in the oats an' atween mouthfuls looked at him with wond'rin' eyes. 'E wuz very quiet an' sat much with his eyes closed. When she'd finished he raised her soft nose atween his hands an' rested his cheek against it same's he always did for a good night.'

"'Nanzy,' sez he, 'the boss ain't feelin' over well to-night, an' he's thinkin' as he's goin' to be sick. Be a good girl,' an' with that he kisses 'er plump on the nose. As he walks out I sees he's walkin' unsteady like.

"'E went to bed that night an' woke up with pneumonie—pneumonie on the poor sick lungs as was already strugglin' to keep the young life in him. None of us ever expected to see him pull through, but he did, more's the pity, for the sickness had knocked the last prop from under his feet. For months it wuz the old, lingerin' story, with the whole world round him knowin' the end, and only he hisself feeling sure he'd come around. Only one thought he had that bothered him, an' that was about his wild friend in the stall. When he was out of his mind he spoke of her as he petted an' loved an' coaxed an' dreamed an' raved about her. An' all this time she in the stall, once more as wild as a circus brute, not lettin' a soul come near her. 'E knew it, up in his little room overlookin' the barn, an' the young Summer he was not to see the end of, he knew the horse was wild as ever, an' I think it done him good. It made him sort o' think she was true. But he feared often that the mare wuz sold an' that we all was a lyin' to him fur his own good. 'E got the idea he must see the mare. 'E was restless under the thought, an' it worked more an' more on. Lastly nothin' would convince him Nyanza was still in her stall. Many times he couldn't eat or sleep for the thought, an' the doctor said he'd be bettther off for seein' the horse. An' so one warrp afternoon we took him from the house, his father an' me atween us, an' led him, tottrin', toward the barn. The distance wasn't more'n fifty yards, but it was most like so many miles to him. Ev'ry three steps we'd have to come to a halt to let him catch his breath, his father a beggin' him to turn back, his mother wailin' behind cryin' her eyes out, an' me with a lump in me throat big as a fist. You'll understan', he was weak as a two-year-old baby, was Harry, with his heart almost gone with his strength, his poor chest almost burst with the coughin', an' nothin' but his brave young spirit left to him.

"As we neared the barn, you could hear the brute kickin' an' carryin' on, resentin' the coming uv men. As we entered, 'Nyanza, Nyanza,' sez Harry, his voice like a child's, an' here, Sir, is where somethin' happened as choked me at the throat. That brute, Sir, last had been snortin' murdher for seven months past ill out a scream of joy as went through us shootin' cold chills. It was scream on scream, no neigh about it, no squeal, just screams as shouted the wild joy of her wild heart. Gawd, Sir, it was more'n I could stand an' I weren't ashamed of it, neither!

"An' then Harry tried to go into the stall, but almost broke at the knees. I never even thought, but catchin' him up, walked into the stable with him to let him see her onct more.

"He said good-bye to her then in words I couldn't tell, an' us all standin' round cryin' for the horse and the bhoy. An' when he said it all 'a took her nose atween his worn, thin hands, and warmed his pale cheek against it, never sayin' a word, but the tears a-runnin' out o' his eyes fur the things he would n' say. Then he reached his poor, thin arms around Nyanza's neck. She put her chin on his shoulder, and he held 'is cheek again' her own.

"'Little girl,' sez he, chokin' with a fit of cough, 'good-bye, an' be good, an'—' an' I led him from the stable sobbin', with mesself cryin' an' the Mister an' the Misses cryin' an' the heart o' the wild horse broke.

"Harry died that night.

"Nyanza was never the same. I fed an' groomed an' bedded her, an' in time tried to make up to her, but the only man who could have understood Nyanza was gone. I coaxed an' patted her, but it wasn't no use. The devil was out of her because her heart was broke.

"The father tried to keep the mare for mem'ry's sake, but he couldn't—there was the mortgage and other things. So, he sold her for a fine, round sum, an' that went into the thing over the place where Harry lay. A beautiful thing it was, Sir, as such things go. But I got to thinkin' be mesself, an' the more I thought the more I suspicioned it no great wrong. At any rate, of a dark night I went to the place, an' in a corner o' one face o' the pedestal, way down low here it's hid by the bloomin' grass, I cut deep into the stone the name 'Nyanza.'"

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

That there will be a scarcity of trout next year is a certainty. From Central and Southern New York, from Long Island, from New Jersey, and from Connecticut come reports of trout streams that have dried up and of dead fish that have been found in spots where once there were fair pools for the fish to hide in. Pennsylvania seems to have suffered less in this respect than her sister States, and the favorite streams along her northern border have had enough water to support the fish. Connecticut appears to be the worst sufferer, and thousands of young fingerlings planted a year ago have been found dead on the rocky bottoms of what were at one time trout streams, while some of the larger fish have suffered a similar fate.

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This is just the right time of the year for ferning. That young ladies with a fondness for hunting for the beautiful brakes have discovered it is in evidence at almost any hour of the day by a visit to the Fort Lee Ferry, at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Late in the afternoon they and their escorts come home laden with arms full of the handsome brakes, which are now at their prettiest. The wild, and in some parts damp, lands around that section of the Jersey highlands commonly known as Fort Lee abound in ferns. There are a score or more of well-defined varieties, and on any bright day now the woods will be found well filled with searchers for the beautiful green foliage. There is a pleasant ride over the switchback trolley road, which is unique among trolley roads, in this section of the country, at least, and if one cares for the journey, a picturesque trip out to Englewood on the main line or to Hackensack by way of Bogota. Either of these is well worth the taking if one longs to fill the lungs with good fresh air and have a good view of some rather interesting country scapes as well.

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The fall end of the week has seen a considerable exodus of men who love the excitement of hunting the deer and moose to the woods of Maine, where the hunting season begins on Monday. All the reports received here at the places where lovers of this sport congregate have been to the effect that there have been more deer and moose seen in Maine this Summer than for several seasons. Birds are not so numerous as in some years past, for which there seems to be no good reason. But fish have been plenty, and those who wanted trout have had no trouble in filling their creels to overflowing. It is from these fishermen, who have seen the animals, that the reports as to the number of deer and moose come. G. A. Worth, Kenneth Hoyt, E. C. Hoyt, R. D. and J. H. Lapham, R. M. Van Arsdale, T. J. O'Donohue, H. Feuchtwanger, H. K. Doherty, S. W. Kingsley, W. B. Putney, Judge Dittenhoefer, and J. J. Watts are among the New York lovers of the Maine woods who are either there or recently returned from the woods, who tell of the wonderful success already had with the hook and line and the prospects of rare sport for the hunter. The season for deer opens Monday, but that for bull moose, the only kind which may be shot except under heavy penalty, does not begin until the 15th inst., though there will be little chance for good moose tracking until later in the month, after the first fall of snow. It is then that the big fellows can best be tracked through the pathless forests of the northern and eastern portions of the State. No reports of the appearance of caribou are received, though they have been heard from in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where lumbermen have scared them up while prospecting in the woods. Most of the Maine caribou seem to have moved permanently to more northern latitudes, away from the rapidly approaching civilization.

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Among other things that golf has taught—women especially—is the care of the feet. Tight shoes won't do at that game, and Louis Quinze heels are impossible. Loosely fitting shoes have brought such comfort to their wearers that no woman willingly gives them up, even when she comes back to town for the Winter. But better than this, so far as comfort goes, and as a means of freedom from corns and bunions and all the ills they bring, is the lesson taught that these things can be avoided. In addition to the daily soaking in the bath, women have been taught that they can keep their feet soft and flexible and free from discomfort by a daily application of some sort of grease well rubbed into the skin, and particularly into the soles of the feet. It is not necessary to use any of the special preparations made for this purpose, for the persistent application of vaseline, with a thorough massaging of the soles, will remove all traces of heat and soreness, from which so many people suffered before the use of this simple alleviative was common. With the sole thus made soft and flexible, there is no soreness, after even a long walk, and corns, callous spots, and bunions disappear after a course of this simple treatment. Chiropodists find their services less in demand than they were ten years ago, since people have found out how easy it is to make their feet comfortable and keep them so. For this much golf is to be praised, even if it did bring into the language such a quaint and outlandish lot of words.

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Here is a new line of industry that femininity has taken up. A Mrs. Carpenter of Stratford, Conn., has planted and is now cultivating a deep-water bed of oysters in the waters of Long Island Sound, near her home. She is the pioneer in the business, and has made such a success of it that she has recently purchased a dredging steamer, which she calls Doctor. This is fitted with all the modern appliances for getting the bivalves from their beds, and also for clearing the beds of the most persistent and destructive enemy of the oyster, the starfish.

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Home gymnasiums are flourishing this Fall. They are particularly popular with people who live in the suburbs, but other people are finding great comfort in them, and even living in a flathouse does not debar the athletically inclined. A Brooklyn woman who has a family of children invested in a small outfit the other day. She bought first a punching bag, a pair of gloves to go with it, half a dozen pairs of dumb-bells, as many pairs of Indian clubs and wands. In addition, there was a combination piece, trapeze, swinging rings, stirrups, and swing, all in one piece. She also bought a massage roller, made of strung wooden balls, with handles at each end, which are used to get up a circulation of blood, and sometimes to reduce the flesh. But this hardly comes within the list of gymnasium goods. The punching bag was one of those fastened at both ends to the ceiling and floor, as they are less expensive than those with a platform from which the ball swings in the air. People who like this and do not care to spend the money have a platform made at less expense. The Brooklyn woman is looking forward to much pleasure and profit from her little gymnasium for herself and her children this coming Winter.

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The man milliner, like the chef and the man modiste, does a good business. There has been at the recent openings here in New York a man milliner from Boston. He is a young man who does not show the effeminacy that one might think would be a characteristic of a man in that business. He designs all his own hats, gets as much as $40 for some of them, and never less than $15.

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Here's another story which also goes to prove at least the equality of women with men, which some people seem to doubt. In the business part of the city there has been started among the numerous lunch counters one which is called facetiously by many of its patrons a "bunnery," in contradistinction to the "beaneries," or lunch rooms where beans are served and meals are more elaborate. At the "bunnery" there are all sorts of light luncheon dishes, the guests help themselves, take the various dishes they gather to a large-armed chair, and there eat in peace and quietness and also with dispatch, for, being each his own waiter, there is no loss of time. But—here is where the story begins. This "bunnery," intended for the hurrying business man, has been also patronized by hurrying business women also endeavoring to save time. The proprietors were not altogether pleased. If, with so many people hurrying around, something should be spilled on a woman's gown, it would be unpleasant. Nevertheless they said nothing, and a few women, brave enough to face an army of men, ventured in day after day. After several years of this the proprietors of the place decided that, as women wished so much to come and would persist in taking seats that men should have by right, they opened this year, just around the corner, but connected with the larger place, a small room for the women, with eighteen big chairs in it, and in big letters on the large window had printed: "Ladies' Lunch." The "ladies" saw their own special little corner and were delighted. So, apparently, were the men. Every man whose place of business was a little nearer the side door than the big one, drops into the "Ladies' Lunch Room," plumps his hat down into a chair to keep the seat, goes in search of his luncheon, and returns to eat it. If a woman goes in early in the noon hour she gets a seat—perhaps. But the minute she leaves, down goes a man's hat into the chair she vacates, and by 1 o'clock the eighteen chairs are filled by eighteen hungry men. The women did not occupy 10 per cent. of the chairs in the big room intended for men, but they will probably continue to use those few seats, for in the big room there is a slight chance of getting a seat, while in the little room they have not more than a hundredth chance.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS.

Certificates Filed by 6,570 Unincorporated Concerns.

The time for the registration of the names of members of unincorporated firms doing business under an assumed name, under Chapter 216 of the Laws of 1900, expired yesterday, and when the office of the County Clerk closed at noon a total of 6,570 certificates had been filed.

All day Friday and yesterday the County Clerk's office was filled with people who were in a rush to have their certificates filed. As a result, 1,063 were filed on Friday, while yesterday, between the hours of 9 and 12, at which time the office closed, 1,070 were filed, making the record for one day. Three clerks were kept busy, and a special deputy clerk and a policeman were required to keep the crowd in line. The total fees paid amounted to about $1,625 for the month, the National Government getting $650 in addition for stamp taxes.

The total of 6,570 exceeds by over 500 the estimate made by the County Clerk four weeks ago, when the first certificates began to come in.

Those who did not comply with the law, either through ignorance or negligence, have laid themselves open to prosecution for a misdemeanor, with a penalty of $500 but certificates will continue to be accepted and filed.

The firms registering represented every class of business, from barber's shops, Chinese laundries and markets, to manufacturing concerns, dry goods houses, and even law firms.

That the law would have the desired result of preventing credit-giving wholesalers and manufacturers from being swindled by fake concerns was doubted yesterday at the County Clerk's office, where it was said that a way of escaping the law in part had already been discovered by these very concerns, who simply move to other quarters after they have filed their certificates, thus making it quite difficult for creditors to keep track of them.

THE LAW USED TO EXTORT MONEY.

A Man Arrested Charged with Demanding Hush Money from a Tailor.

Adolph L. Shaw, a tailor of 393 Lenox Avenue, caused the arrest of a man describing himself as Saul Hollander of 302 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of trying to swindle him in connection with the law which went into effect Sept. 1, whereby all firms not incorporated must file a document with the County Clerk giving the names of the members of the firm or company.

Shaw says Hollander demanded $2.50 from him as hush money, claiming that Shaw had not filed the necessary document. Shaw called in Policeman Skelly of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who arrested Hollander, who had nothing to say. He had some cards with his name and that of the New York Life Insurance Company on them.

The police say that other Harlem business people have complained that a man has been attempting to get money from them by the same plan.

THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

Question of Paying Natives for the Surrender of Rifles.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, German Chargé d'Affaires, was at the State Department to-day in reference to closing up that branch of the Samoan agreement relating to the payment to the native Samoans the value of the rifles surrendered by them.

When the Samoan Commissioners arrived at Apia they deemed it expedient first to secure the disarmament of the belligerent native factions. This was agreed to by the natives on the understanding that $12.50 for each rifle would be paid. Some 3,000 rifles thereupon were turned over. The natives now are asking the payment of the money, and Dr. Solf, the Governor, has proposed that the payment shall be made under restrictions proposed by the foreign Consuls in order that the considerable amount of money involved shall not lead to disorder among the natives.

The three parties interested in Samoa at the time of the surrender of the rifles—the United States, Germany, and Great Britain—will jointly contribute the amount required, and no difficulty is apprehended in making the settlement.

Syracuse May Have to Owe Salaries.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 29.—Controller G. A. Manz to-day notified the heads of departments of the city administration that it is deemed advisable to notify all employes that after Oct. 1 they must take chances of the payment of their salaries if they continue to work. He stated that if the courts hold that the budget may not be more than the sum named by petitioners who sue to have the adopted budget nullified, there is no way in which they can be paid.

Mexicans Insult the American Flag.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 29.—United States Consul W. W. Mills, at Chihuahua, Mex., has sent a note to the Federal authorities here, and also to the State Department, at Washington, detailing an insult to the American flag over his Consulate on Sept. 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence, by a mob of Mexicans. He had hoisted the United States and Mexican flags in honor of the day, and the mob tore down the United States colors.

Escaped in Night Clothing from Fire.

BALDWINS, L. I., Sept. 29.—A house belonging to George Wallace and occupied by Mrs. R. B. Roper, was burned late last night. Mrs. Roper lost all her personal effects and clothing. She and her son, who is a cripple, and a colored servant, escaped in their night clothing. The house was valued at about $1,200, and was insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

OLD SALTS AS DECOY DUCKS

How They Persuade Young Men to Join the Navy.

"NOTHING DOING" ON LAND

First Visit of Recruiting Agents to Small Towns Highly Successful—A Trio of Experts.

Now that Uncle Sam's navy needs men and the regular methods of recruiting them through receiving ships are insufficient, the tug Fortune has been detailed to visit small towns for the purpose of collecting sailors. From her first trip, which included a fortnight's stay at Albany, she returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard week before last, having sent ahead of her fifty-three recruits.

In the tug's crew are twenty-one men and four officers, Lieut. W. S. Montgomery being in command. In the selection of the men, either intentionally or by chance, some of the navy's champion yarn spinners were chosen, and it is largely due to their presence that the Albany trip was so successful.

Sherry, McGovern, and Woelffel are the leaders. Sherry is chief cook, but he can tell a story of sea life far better than he can mix a stew. McGovern runs the tug's engine, and while he oils the machinery he concocts stirring tales for the ears of prospective recruits. Woelffel is only a landsman, but his tongue is so smooth that he hopes to win promotion through the services that it renders in persuading the youth of the land to forsake their homes for a sailor's blouse.

When the Fortune reached Albany this trio had their campaign well laid out. As soon as the moorings had been made fast and while some of their comrades were erecting large signs announcing the presence of a floating enlistment station, they obtained permission to go ashore, and then with their arms locked, marched abreast to the nearest saloon. There they found a score or more of loungers.

"Three beers," demanded Sherry of the bartender.

While the glasses were being filled they looked around with an air of ownership and scowled disdainfully at the other men about the room. All three wore duck trousers, loose blouses of the same texture, and flowing black cravats. On the left was Sherry, 6 feet 6 inches in height. Next came McGovern, all breadth and no height to speak of. Woelffel, lean and wiry, upheld his end of the line with as much dignity as anybody could wish to see.

They raised the three glasses simultaneously, and then emptied them with a gulp.

"Bad," cried McGovern. "But gents from the navy can't expect to get decent drinks ashore."

"Right you are," echoed Woelffel. "See here, Mac, d'ye see how the landlubbers live when they don't get nothin' better than this stuff?"

"D——n me, if I do," responded Mac.

"They don't live," said Sherry. "We're the people that do the livin'."

The other guests, who had been sipping beer with apparent relish, looked at the three new-comers admiringly and began to cast doubtful glances at their own glasses. When Sherry, McGovern, and Woelffel sat down at a vacant table and started a conversation about the beauties of the sea, everybody pulled his chair closer and listened with open mouth, especially half a dozen young fellows of from eighteen to twenty years of age. The trio paid no attention to them for a while, but gradually they began to direct their remarks to the crowd.

THEY CAUGHT THE CROWD.

"You fellers don't know nothin'," said McGovern, closing his eyes and leaning back with his hands thrust deep into his pockets. "Nothin' at all, I tell you."

"Nothin' at all," echoed Sherry and Woelffel at the same time.

"You ought to get in the navy. Just look at us. We eat peacock's brains three times a week and chicken pies in between, not to mention roast beef and lobster salad, and—"

"Quails on the top of toast," interrupted Sherry.

"Yes, and ice cream, and the Lord knows what else," continued McGovern. "Then, we have wine, if we want it, but the beer's so fine that we can't get time for wine. And we don't have to work much, either—just an hour or so a day to keep our hands in. There's money in it, too. You start on mighty little, but, if you're any good, why you'll be a Cap'n or a Commodore before you know it. Oh, it's a fine life, a fine life."

So the talk went on, until the three salts at last made a move to go. They took with them to the tug about eight men, some of whom passed the requisite physical examination, and were straightway shipped to Brooklyn by one of the Hudson River steamboats. The ones who failed to qualify sighed regretfully and went away to tell about what they had missed in every saloon in town.

While the three chief yarn spinners were giving the recruiting business a good start, the rest of the crew were by no means idle. As soon as their duties around the tug were completed they drifted up town, for the officers were in the game as much as anybody, and so permission to go ashore was easy to get. In groups of twos and threes the men wandered from saloon to saloon, gathering in as many as they could fascinate by their highly colored pictures of sea life. Before night each group had "roped in" at least one or two applicants.

The next morning everybody got to work early. Sherry, McGovern, and Woelffel set up headquarters in the same saloon they had first discovered, and, as words of wisdom poured from their mouths, their fame spread abroad. So it happened that eager listeners flocked in by the dozen, standing around the trio with open mouths and smacking their lips as the stories of princely viands dished out by Uncle Sam aboard the tug Fortune. But it was not only of food and drink that the stories were told, for the three sailors, as soon as they had mentioned well-nigh every known attraction in the line of refreshment, launched into lurid descriptions of sea serpents, mermaids, and other wonders of the deep.

THINK OF THE MERMAIDS.

"We see a thing or two every now and then," said Sherry. "Think of the lovely mermaids. I'm just a-longin' to get a peep at one again. Why, you folks 'll never see nothing' if you stay here. Go to sea, I tell you. Then you can travel over the earth and get rich as you go. And the big bugs give you parties—by the way, Mac, do you remember when the Dutch Emperor gave us that function? I sat on the right hand of him at the table, and you—"

"I was half drunk on some champagne that the Duke of Something-or-other poured out for me."

Mac smacked his lips and said something about having half a mind to write the aforesaid Duke a letter, now that he had thought of him. Woelffel, who had been silent for a long time, wanted to know if Sherry and Mac remembered a dance given by the Sultan of Turkey in that gentleman's harem. Oh, yes, Sherry had never forgotten it. In fact, he believed he had danced as many as three times with the Sultan's favorite wife.

"An' it's all because we're sailors from America," declared Woelffel, addressing the crowd. "Everybody's dead scared of us, so all of 'em, even the Kings and the Dukes, have to stand on their ears when we heave in sight. Oh, it's bully fun to cavort around with the aristocracy. I can tell you, and you forget you ever lived in Albany and such like places when you begin wanderin' through them foreign palaces. Whew!"

Such a rapturous look spread itself over the speaker's face that anybody would have thought he believed his own yarn. All his listeners uttered approving sighs as he came to an abrupt conclusion.

It would take a catalogue of 1,000 pages to record the falsehoods of which Sherry, McGovern, Woelffel, and all the other men were guilty during that two weeks at Albany. Certain it is that their labors were well rewarded, for no less than 450 applicants were brought to the recruiting tug. Of these, fifty-three were found physically suitable for service, and they are now being drilled into form aboard the receiving ship Vermont, which lies off the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Meanwhile the Fortune has proceeded to New London, whence she will go to several other small New England towns. Lieut. Montgomery said before he sailed that the Government would probably send the tug all along the Atlantic Coast if the trips to these small towns should prove successful.

"And there is no doubt of their success," he added, glancing at Sherry, who was washing dishes on the lower deck.

THE OCTOBER HEAVENS

Movements of the Planets and Their Conjunctions.

MONTH OF THE HUNTERS' MOON

The Sun Getting Further Away—Venus and Mars Morning Stars—Jupiter Dominant in the Evening.

The crisp, clear October evenings will be full of enjoyment for those who love to watch the movements of the celestial brotherhood, whose destiny is linked with that of the earth and whose light comes from the same source. Each planet, in its apparently capricious course, moves in obedience to the simple law that keeps it in place, rules in heavenly harmouy the movements of the great family of worlds, and extends, so far as is known, to the countless suns that people the star depths.

The October stars will reward careful observation. The Pleiades, the most beautiful of all the diamond clusters, rise nearly in the east An additional charm has been thrown around them ever since photography has detected nebulous matter around the principal stars of the group that mortal eye has never seen. Aldebaran, the Red, shines below the Pleiades, and late in the night the glorious Orion graces the scene. Every observer can readily find Capella sparkling in the northeast with a brilliancy that makes him the most striking object in that direction.

The constellation northeast of Capella is Perseus. This group may be recognized by a circlet of three bright stars, and a few degrees east of these stars shines one of the most wonderful variables in the heavens. It is Algol, and is also sometimes called the Demon Star and the Winking Eye, for its changes have been noticed from the earliest times.

Algol remains of the second magnitude during most of the time. It loses about five-sixths of its light at the time of obscuration, falling to the fourth magnitude in four and a half hours, remaining at the minimum for twenty minutes, and then recovering its original condition in three and a half hours. Algol is now in a fine position for observation, and is a most interesting stellar study.

Only a few of the many hundreds of brilliant stars have, it will be noticed, been mentioned from time to time, the idea being to impress upon those interested the names and positions of the most prominent. Progress up the astronomical hill is slow and toilsome, and on this planet it is very doubtful if its summit is ever reached. A careful study, however, of the places and stars mentioned cannot fail to arouse an enthusiastic admiration for astronomy—the oldest, the noblest, the queen of all the sciences.

THE HUNTERS' MOON.

The full moon next following the harvest moon is called the hunters' moon. On the 8th, the day of the full moon, our satellite is still at a point in the ecliptic near enough to the sign Aries for her to make a small angle with the eastern horizon when rising, though larger than at the time of the harvest moon.

As the harvest moon was supposed, in the days of old, to be a special interposition of Providence to help the husbandmen in gathering in the fruits of the earth, so the hunters' moon was considered as a special boon to the huntsmen in the pursuit of their favorite sport. The October moon rises for three consecutive evenings after the full with an average difference of thirty-seven minutes.

In October the moon occults Neptune, Uranus, and Jupiter, the last two on the same day, the 26th, within two hours of one another.

The sun rises now about 5:45 o'clock, and sets somewhere near 5:30 o'clock, making the length of the day fifteen to twenty minutes less than twelve hours. From this we can see that the sun has gone away from us at a lively pace since that merry month of June was here. In October there is an increase of south declination of 11 degrees, which shows that old Sol is hurtling away at a great rate. On the last day of the month the almanac shows the sun's declination to be 14 degrees 14 minutes south.

Owing to the late finish in September's programme of the planetary conjunctions, the last one being on the 30th, the October phenomena of this nature do not begin until the 13th, when Neptune and the moon come close enough together to have the former occulted by the latter. This is about the only important event for the month in which the ocean planet takes part. Neptune is a morning star. His right ascension on the 1st is 5 hours 57 minutes, and his declination is 22 degress 13 minutes north. The great improvement that is being constantly made in lenses makes it highly probable that we shall be able in the near future to identify some of the features of the disk of this distant planet, for with the power already at our command we can see that he has a disk.

Uranus, which is only half as far from us as Neptune, will first have to disclose some of the mysteries of his make-up, so that we can see in him some of those features that render Mars, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn so attractive.

Uranus requires no less than eighty-four years to accomplish his mighty revolution around the sun. The planet has completed one entire revolution since its discovery, and half of a second. He looks like a star of the sixth magnitude, and so, to the unaided vision, it is extremely difficult at all times to distinguish him. This planet has satellites of its own, and, strange to say, their paths lie in a plane nearly at right angles to the orbit of Uranus.

MARS A MORNING STAR.

Mars is a morning star, and he is on his way to quadrature with the sun, a position he will reach the latter part of November. This, however, does not alter the fact of his being a morning star, for he remains such until after the advent of the New Year. Mars and the moon are in conjunction on the 16th, but there is far too wide a field of blue intervening to have it worth our while to get up to see the meeting. The disk of this ruddiest of the planets is growing in size, and it is already half as large again as it was when this year came in. He is now to be found in the constellation of the Crab. From which, were he to be asked if he cannot get away, and move into another group before long, he, no doubt, would very promptly answer, Can, Sir.

Venus, queen of the morning, shines radiantly in the eastern sky some three hours before the sun is up, and although her size is perceptibly growing less, she is still far and away the most conspicuous of all the morning stars. She is now moving in once again toward the sun, but so slowly that she will rise two hours ahead of the latter when the present century yields to its successor.

Jupiter has still some two months to reign as the dominant member of the evening sky. He already feels himself drawn toward the realms of Venus by the all-powerful rays of the sun, which in November will so completely engulf him that we shall see him no more until he emerges, greatly improved and burnished by the fiery ordeal through which he will have passed. On the 26th he is occulted by the moon, but before that, on the 19th, he will have been in so close conjunction with Uranus that we can form a fairly clear idea as to the location of the latter. Possibly from these surroundings we may be able to identify Uranus without the help of his big brother. This meeting will take place in the constellation of the Scorpion.

Mercury and the two-day-old moon are in conjunction on the 25th, the planet being two degrees south of the moon. About this time, for a short while after sunset, the bright-eyed can possibly make out the planet some eleven degrees to the left of the sunset point. Although small, his steady light makes him easy to distinguish from the twinklers that form his setting.

Saturn again ends the monthly list of planetary conjunctions by having a meeting with the moon on the 28th, which, by a somewhat narrow margin, misses being an occultation. This planet is also on his way toward conjunction, but we shall have him as an evening star until December draws to a close.

Miss May Wood Surrenders to Police.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Miss May Wood, who claims to be the daughter of the late Dr. Dennis D. Mulcahey, the Fenian agitator, and who is accused of having assaulted Policeman Beam and drawn a revolver when he prevented her from entering the doctor's home after his death, surrendered to-day to the authorities. A warrant had been issued for her arrest, but the police had been unable to find her. Judge Lambert paroled her to await the action of the Grand Jury. Miss Wood was dressed in deep mourning.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON AT

WEBER

PIANO WAREROOMS,

Corner 5th Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

Owing to the enormous increase in our business and the inadequate space on our FOUR FLOORS to display the full line of new and special designs of 1900, we have placed on sale

Fifty Uprights AND Grands,

some of which have been used but a few weeks, some a few months, and others that are perfectly new, but of discontinued styles, at prices that will astonish the purchasing public and afford an opportunity to those desiring a

WEBER PIANO

who could not otherwise afford the luxury.

Every Instrument fully warranted as represented.

"Among all the instruments of the renowned makers, here and abroad, I to-day prefer the Weber because of its sympathetic tone-quality."
EMMA CALVE.
April 5, 1900.

Inspection invited. Correspondence Solicited.

Weber Warerooms,

Corner 5th Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER MEN

Conference of the Institute of Journalists in London.

Sir J. Henderson on the New Journalism—The Reporter and the Copyright in Speeches.

Among the papers read at the twelfth annual conference of the Institute of Journalists, held in London beginning Sept. 10, was one by the President, Sir J. Henderson, on the evolution of journalism, and another on the law of copyright, with special reference to the recent case of The London Times against John Lane, by Mr. J. Andrew Strahan, counsel to the institute. The reports of these papers, which follow, are taken respectively from The Daily News and The Daily Chronicle of London.

Sir J. Henderson said that, as far as he could ascertain, there were now published in the United Kingdom 77 newspapers which were in existence at the beginning of this century. Of these England had 64—9 in London and 55 in the provinces. Ireland had 8, Scotland had 4, and the Channel Islands had 1. The latter part of the century had seen the birth of new journalism, about which much had been said, laudatory and condemnatory. Doubtless it had its good points and its bad points. It seemed to be leading to the cheapening of papers, though after all that was not a very new feature, for at the beginning of the century there was a journal published at a farthing, and styled The Farthing Post; but it was also responsible for many other tendencies which he was old fashioned enough to dislike and to dread.

The sensationalism that used to be regarded as the sole possession of their American confrères, was becoming too common in the British press, which consequently was, in his opinion, in danger of losing much of its dignity and prestige. The fostering of a love for the sensational must be hurtful both to the public and to the press, and must tend to the weakening of their influence among the more intelligent sections of the community.

The desire to publish exciting news, served up with startling headings, led too frequently to the exaggeration of facts, and to the hurried publication of statements which, if calmly reflected upon in the editorial sanctum, would never be allowed to see the light of day, at all events in such a form. In that respect assuredly the older journalists showed more prudence and greater wisdom than some of their successors. He spoke all the more earnestly on that point because he felt that his own country (Ireland) had suffered grievously through that malpractice. Her character had too often been aspersed by those whose knowledge of her people and her history had been based upon nothing more substantial than the statements of correspondents who had allowed party prejudice and a love for the sensational to run away with their discretion and their sense of fair play.

He looked to the Institute of Journalists to combat such evils as those by inculcating in its members a reverence for truth and a desire to uphold the worthier traditions of their calling. The personal element was another striking characteristic of "up-to-date" newspapers, in connection with which abuses were liable to exist. The inevitable interview was apt to bring into too great prominence people who might, with advantage to themselves and others, be allowed to remain in the shadow of a kindly obscurity. The lady journalist, though scarcely a product of the new journalism, had undoubtedly been helped forward by it to the fighting line of their ranks.

SOME HAPPENINGS IN GOOD SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thorne, (Miss Van Schoonhoven,) Oct. 2, 1860.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bowne Lawrence, (Miss Annie Townsend,) Oct. 2, 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, (Miss La Chaise,) Oct. 3, 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay, (Miss Kane,) Oct. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, (Miss May King,) Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridgeway Trimble, (Miss Mary E. Jones,) Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, (Miss Alice Maud Jones,) Oct. 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edwards Clark, (Miss King,) Oct. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hillhouse, (Miss Hildegarde Speyers,) Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Douglas Russell, (Miss Pyne,) Oct. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, (Miss Kean,) Oct. 4.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Sands, (Miss Kate Van Valkenburgh,) Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Jr., (Miss Hunniwell of Boston,) Oct. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Rathbone, (Miss Norwood,) Oct. 4.

Prince and Princess Andre Poniatowski, (Miss Elizabeth Sperry of Chicago.) Oct. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Appleton, (Miss Lanier,) Oct. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Clarkson, (Miss Reese,) Oct. 4, 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, (Miss Alice Duer,) Oct. 5, 1899.

Mr and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, (Miss Amy Bend,) Oct. 7, 1899.

⁂

Hempstead is looking like itself again. The Newport colony has arrived there, and the runs and meets of the hounds will soon begin. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Haddon, Mrs. Charles Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, August Belmont, and other members of the colony are already settled in their cottages for the Autumn. The Meadow Brook links are in excellent order and are in constant use.

⁂

The glorious weather of the past week has made the days and nights since Sunday last in the country most enjoyable and they have passed only too quickly. Every one who could possibly leave business and other cares in town fled to the country to take full advantage of the aftermath of Summer, tempered with the Autumn's cooler airs. The annual Agricultural Fair and Horse Show at White Plains and the first of a series of annual horse shows at Tuxedo, both held during the last days of the week, were the chief suburban events of the week. The display of horseflesh at both shows was unusually good, and there was also a remarkably attractive display of traps of all kinds. Mrs. Jules Reynal, her daughter, Mrs. Thebaud; her sons, Nathaniel and Eugene Reynal; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, Major Cooley, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Willetts, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bostwick were some of the representative people present. The same element that assembled during the week at White Plains will betake itself to Morris Park on Tuesday and the succeeding days of the week, where the Morris Park Autumn meeting will be held.

⁂

The opening day, Tuesday, of the Morris Park Autumn meeting will be the occasion of a fashionable gathering there. Already it is extremely gay at Westchester, and the Country Club has been crowded for a fortnight past. The public coach Good Times will start its Autumn season on Tuesday, and will run between the Astoria and the park on each race day. The coach will leave the hotel at 11:30 A. M., and will reach the park in time for luncheon, returning after the last race. It is said that the coaching season of next Spring is to be an unusually good one, and there will be at least two coaches placed on long and short routes, respectively, one of which may be one of sixty miles for the round trip.

⁂

During the next month there will be increasing movement and life at all the suburban resorts. The women's golf tournament at Ardsley this week and the annual invitation women's championship tournament at Baltusrol from Oct. 16 to 20, inclusive, are exciting lively anticipations. The Baltusrol Club has invitations out for a reception and tea at its pretty little clubhouse on the opening afternoon of the tournament, Oct. 16.

⁂

The cottagers at Southampton are leaving in detachments almost every day. Mrs. A. Scott Cameron, who occupied the Morton cottage, left yesterday. James M. Barclay, who leased the H. M. Day cottage, and Frank E. Hollins, who had the Curtis cottage, will go to-morrow. Miss Bertha Munde has been stopping at Mrs. Robert M. Thompson's, and among those who registered at the Meadow Club during the past week were Robert Collier, Mr. Blair, Mr. Waterbury, Miss Chauncey, Miss Fitzgerald, and Miss Bowditch. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay and Miss Gertrude Barclay have been the guests at Collinsville, N. Y., of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, (Miss Edith Speyers.)

⁂

In deference to petitions signed by James L. Kernochan, Sidney D. Ripley, and others of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, the village Trustees of Hempstead have increased the speed limit for automobiles, which a few weeks ago was fixed at six miles an hour, to ten miles an hour.

⁂

Among the cottagers at Tuxedo who have leased their houses there are Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, who are at their new home on Tower Hill; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells are at the Henry cottage; Mrs. Charles Coudert is at the Graham cottage, and Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee at the Parrish cottage.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Barney and Miss Barney, who are at William C. Whitney's Adirondack camp on Forked Lake, will soon return to Southampton for the remainder of the Autumn season. Samuel Parrish, Miss Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., will remain until November. Mrs. Sidney Harris and Miss Harris will return to Southampton from York Harbor, Me., for October.

⁂

Polo has been the attraction at Bernardsville again this week, where the Somerset Inn and all the cottages are still occupied. There has been a handicap golf tournament on the Somerset links for a cup presented by Frances G. Lloyd, and the golf matches which are now being held every Saturday on these links are well contested and have numerous entries.

⁂

Staten Island is enjoying a good Autumn season. The garden party at the residence of Mrs. Charles W. Hunt, on Grymes Hill, for the benefit of the Working Guild of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, was largely attended and a great success. The last dance at the Hotel Castleton was, perhaps, the jolliest of the series. Mrs. de Frees Critten and her daughters have sailed for Europe, and Miss Effie McFarland and her sister, Mrs. Lord, will also soon go abroad for the Winter.

⁂

Bar Harbor will not hold many of its Summer visitors after the wedding of William B. Coster and Miss Maria Griswold Gray at St. Saviour's Church there tomorrow. Most of the guests from New York for this wedding left here on Friday night. A wedding breakfast will follow the ceremony at the residence of Mr. Gray, on Cottage Street. After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Coster will leave on their honeymoon trip on E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, which has been placed at their disposal. Miss Amy Townsend is visiting Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen. Mrs. J. P. Norris and Miss Norris are at the Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin were among those who left this week. There have been new developments this week in the Casino project. Edgar Scott, [illegible] Kendy, George B. Dorr, J. Montgomery Sears, and Col. Edward Morrell are promoters of a movement to secure an agreement of sale with Dr. Hasket Derby of two acres on the shore, with a right of way thereto upon which to build a casino, or clubhouse. This site is an attractive and desirable one. Mrs. Burton Harrison, who has occupied her cottage, Sea Urchins, at Bar Harbor, since the latter part of June, will close it and go to the Curtis Hotel, at Lenox, to-morrow.

⁂

The series of horse shows, which have been such marked features of the Autumn at the suburban resorts, will be supplemented by one to be held at Millbrook, Dutchess County, on Saturday next. Halcyon Hall and the Inn at Millbrook are filled with guests, and the Autumn at this popular resort has been an unusually lively one. All the prominent families who make Millbrook their Summer home, including the Wings, Thornes, Joneses, Davisons, and Vails, are in their villas, and outdoor sports are greatly enjoyed.

⁂

The annual Horse Show at Morristown, N. J., will be held Oct. 11, 12, and 13. The sale of boxes for this event was held at the Field Club on Monday night. Among those who have given prizes to the show are Seymour L. Cromwell, Charles M. Chapin, E. T. H. Talmage, Charles Pfizer, Robert L. Stevens, Mrs. Archibald M. Alexander, Clayton Platt, Robert H. McCurdy, Richard A. McCurdy, Charles B. Raymond, and Robert F. Ballentine. There have been several receptions recently at Morristown, and Mrs. Frederick G. Burnham has issued cards for Mondays, Oct. 1 and 8. Dr. Aspinwall and Mrs. Aspinwall are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaw. Among the events of the past week were a luncheon given by the Misses Grannis of Overlook on Tuesday, and a reception on Friday given by Mrs. Grinnell Willis in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Harvey Williams of Stamford. The first suburban dance of the season was given at Morristown on a recent evening at the Golf Club House. The guests were received by Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden, and Mrs. Mahlon Whitney. Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate and Mrs. George F. Stone will sail for Europe on Oct. 15, and will remain abroad during the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic O. Spedden (Miss Stone) will also spend the Winter abroad, probably in Egypt. The wedding of Miss Stone and Mr. Kemeys will take place next month.

⁂

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will open to-morrow the house Mr. Vanderbilt has leased at 677 Fifth Avenue for the Winter.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, who left Bar Harbor, after stopping on her way, will arrive here on Wednesday next and open her town house. Mrs. Jackson will remain at Bar Harbor until about the 10th of October, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill will leave Newport about the same date. Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Gambrill were the Misses Taylor.

⁂

Among those now at the Virginia Hot Springs are R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Amory G. Hodges, R. L. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Miss Borrowe, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Tappin. The annual Autumn golf tournament will be held on the Homestead links Oct. 4, 5, and 6. More than sixty entries have already been received. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Legare of Washington gave a dinner of sixty covers at the Homestead Hotel on Wednesday evening, and after the dinner a cotillion, led by George H. Ingalls, was danced in the Casino.

⁂

The annual Horse Show at the Madison Square Garden will be held in the week of Nov. 19 to 24. Contrary to a recent statement, the show is not set forward a week this year, but is really set back a week, as last year it was held in the week of Nov. 12 to 19. The entries will close Oct 27. The prize list this year is over $30,000 and that an effort is at last being made to subordinate if not to eliminate the professional element is evidenced by the announcement that classes for horses, carriages, and appointments are not open to dealers this year.

⁂

Alonzo Clark Robinson, who is to marry Miss Elizabeth de H. Falconer on Oct. 15, will have as best man Gouverneur Morris, with whom he made a trip around the world a year or so ago. The ushers are to be John Metcalf Polk, who is a brother of Franklin Polk; Eugene Hale, Jr., Bruce Falconer, a brother of the bride; Thomas Dunham, and Grosvenor Nicholas, all of New York, and J. McLaughlin of Detroit. Miss Falconer's sister, Miss Louise Falconer, will be her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Edith and Gladys Robinson, sisters of the bridegroom; Caroline Shelley, May Jennings, Bertha Pratt, and Lilian Peck. The ceremony is to take place at the residence of the bride's parents, 8 East Sixty-second Street, at 3:30 o'clock, and the Rev. Andrew Mingacre is to officiate. Only about 100 relatives and friends have been invited to witness the ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception. Miss Falconer's father, William Henry Falconer, is a lineal descendant of Sir Pierre Fauconiere, who came to America in 1702, and in 1705 was made Collector of the Port of New York. Some time after the name was altered to Falconer. Mr. Falconer's great-grandfather, John Falconer, was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and at one time an aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Washington. Mr. Robinson, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs James A. Robinson, (Miss Mary Clark Ring,) is a graduate of Yale, and a member of the Racquet Club.

⁂

Faneuil D. Stein-Bethune, whose marriage to Miss Florence Curtis Jenner is to be celebrated on Tuesday in the chantry of Grace Church, will have Charles A. Macy, second, for his best man. Faneuil S. Weisse, a cousin; Frederick De Witt Wells, and Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., are to be the ushers. Miss Jenner's father, William A. Jenner, will give her away. Bishop Satterlee is coming on from Washington, D. C., to officiate, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. It will be a choral service. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Stein-Bethune's mother, the wedding will be a small affair. It will take place at 4 o'clock, and there will be no reception. Mr. Stein-Bethune, who recently added the name of Bethune to that of Stein, did so because his mother on her deathbed requested it. His mother's father also left him certain property on condition that he should take the name of Bethune. His great-grandfather on his father's side was on Kossuth's staff, and at the time of Kossuth's exile, Stein was also forced to leave the country, and he came to the United States. Mr. Bethune is also a descendant of Joseph Faneuil, a brother of Peter Faneuil. On their return from their honeymoon, which will be spent in the Adirondacks, the young couple will live at 13 West Eighth Street, where they have taken an apartment.

⁂

The matron of honor and the best man at the wedding of Miss Blanche Horton and Edward Hutton are to be, respectively, Mrs. Ernest M. Lockwood and a brother, Frank Hutton, of the bridegroom. The ushers selected are Thomas Harris, George Ellis, Jr., William Harte, John McAlenan, Ernest M. Lockwood, and Thomas Hall. Owing to the illness of the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the pastor of St. Thomas's, where the ceremony is to be performed, he will not be able to officiate, and the Rev. Dr. John Huske, his assistant, will perform the ceremony, which will take place at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Oct. 9. Miss Horton's father, Henry W. Horton, will give her away.

⁂

Among those who sailed on the Umbria for Liverpool yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. George Le Boutillier and John J. Townsend.

⁂

The St. Louis brought from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday, among others, Livingston and Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dawson Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker and children, and Clement Biddle Wood of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Converse and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cromwell, Stevenson Constable, Marquis de Dusmet, Mrs. George B. Edwards and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth and daughters, Dr. Morris S. French, Mrs. and Miss French, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Fairchild, Judge John Clinton Gray, Vicomte de Grammont, Loring T. Hildreth, Mrs. G. B. Loring, Robert Olyphant, Miss G. Olyphant, C. F. Sprague of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. B. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Buren, Dr. S. C. White, Mrs. White and daughters, W. L. Stowe, and Mrs. James N. Winslow and son.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Frederick D. Stein and Miss Lizzie Samson on Oct. 10 at the Waldorf.

The marriage of Daniel Kellogg Baker and Miss Katherine F. Campbell, daughter of William Campbell of 36 West Ninety-first Street is to take place on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church.

The wedding of Alexis Bartlett of this city and Miss Georgia Bassett, a daughter of James F. Bassett of Sag Harbor and Minneapolis, is announced for October. The Bassetts spend the greater part of the year at Sag Harbor.

Dr. Horace G. Keith and Miss Mary Alberta Crandell, daughter of John A. Crandell of West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, will be married on Oct. 3 at 5:30 o'clock in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Paul Crandell, a brother of the bride, will be the best man, and J. Stanley Crandell, Frederick W. Acton, and Arthur Foster will be the ushers. Miss Crandell will have no attendants.

The Hawthorne Society, at its meeting at the Ellersile on Thursday evening last reelected John Holler as President and Charles Brenneman as Vice President. J. H. Samuelson was also re-elected Secretary. The Ellersile alleys have been engaged for the season, which is the thirteenth of the society, and the first meeting will be held on Saturday, Oct. 6. These meetings will take place every other Saturday until May 1, 1900. There is bowling from 8 to 11 and dancing from 8 to 12 P. M. at each meeting.

The wedding of Miss May C. Corsa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Corsa of 1 West Eighty-ninth Street, and Frederick Holden Patterson, will take place on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, at 8:30 o'clock at the Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Louise Acton Corsa, as maid of honor. The best man will be Roswell Miller Patterson, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers William Nichols Shaw, Charles Hilbson, William Bell Wait, Jr., Herbert Basil Ludlum, William S. Denison, and Dr. William H. McIntyre. There will be no reception.

Invitations have been issued by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Burt of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street for the marriage of their daughter, Elsie Charles, to Dwight Dana Miller, at Trinity Chapel on Monday evening, Oct. 15. There will be no reception. The maid of honor will be Miss Nannie M. Burt, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids, Miss Maud Wright of Goshen, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Burt of New York City; Miss Edith Miller of Ridgewood, N. J., Miss May Wild, Kinderhook, N. Y., and Miss Marion Goodhue of Cortland, N. Y. The best man will be Dr. Crosby Green of Boston, Mass., and the ushers Arthur Stanwood Pier and Ivers Shepard Adams of Boston, Stanton Wolcott, Moses Ely, W. Creighton Peet, and Dr. Arthur Cassabeer, all of this city.

A quiet home wedding was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon last, Sept. 26, at the residence of the bride's guardian, 75 East Fifty-fourth Street, when Miss Frances Catherine Challenor was married to Clarence Arthur Coan. Miss Challenor is an amateur artist and a member of various amateur art societies of this city. Mr. Coan is a graduate of Columbia College, and a member of the New York bar, and is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club and the Twenty-third Regiment, having held the rank of Captain in the volunteer service throughout the Spanish-American war. There were present at the wedding only the immediate members of the family. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Cortland Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg. The bride was attired in a traveling gown, the couple leaving immediately for a short trip North. They will live in Brooklyn.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

The passamenteries this year are gorgeous and wonderfully beautiful. Put on gold cloth, for instance, a passamenterie, a design in roses, wide, with the flowers of delicate pink in raised crumpled velvet, leaves of a beautiful shade of green, and a bit of heliotrope to give a little depth of tone. It is beautiful, but no more so than other passamenteries in which the flowers stand out in raised chiffon, while more gorgeous is a passamenterie of paillettes of different delicate shades laid in fish scales. These scales are small, but others are larger and some in deeper tones, showing beautiful heliotrope shades. Heliotrope and violet—different shades in those colors—are wonderfully popular.

⁂

Blue and heliotrope are showing more in manufactured goods this year. The combination is a development which people who watch can see as it grows. The milliners and modistes showed it first in combination of different materials, from which it has grown into use in manufactured goods. Every worker is looking at his neighbors for good ideas, and never fails to take any that he sees. The flowers on silks are life size; big chrysanthemums and the hydrangea tints which have been so popular in combinations are to be seen—full-fledged flowers, in that peculiar shade of hydrangea blue. Combined with stripes of another blue, they will be seen on some one's ball gown this Winter. A few wide stripes are to be found on many of these big-flowered silks.

⁂

The small fans which will be carried with handsome gowns show the cut-out effect of so many other things. There are white lace flowers on black net, the net showing only on closest examination and the flowers standing off by themselves, conventionalized tulips perhaps, or beautiful fleur de lis with a few silver spangles to brighten them, set in black handles. Or the black lace fans will have spangles of gold and handles of gold and black.

⁂

The shops have looked this week as if there had been a season of pheasant hunting. There have been hats made entirely of the bird's feathers, and the breasts in different colors have been selling at low prices.

⁂

There is a boa for every pretty fancy waist. They are of various thin materials, the edges of ruffled ribbons to match the waist with which they are to be worn, and long ends of lace or chiffon. The chenille-edged boas have their long ends of the chenille. Where there are black lace edges the white chiffon ends have applications of black lace.

⁂

Those little gold bindings and fancy metal ornaments are used on the ends of ribbons to fasten fancy collars at the bust, and occasionally ribbons hang from hats with the same ornamented ends.

⁂

Pretty little fancy jackets, with sleeves, are of all kinds of heavy laces in cream or in dull colors.

⁂

There are many pretty fancy materials in pattern goods to make up for fancy waists. Some of the most attractive are embroidered colored flowers on delicate shades of silk or more showy ones on black. These can be bought for $18.75. Printed silk waists in Persian designs in soft colors are $25, and in panne $35.

⁂

A pretty lounging robe of silk is made long and loose, gathered in at the waist with a heavy silk cord, with bell sleeves, a turned-bzack cuff, and a Capuchin hood. It has the cut of a monastic garment.

CAPT. MIDDLETON DROPS DEAD.

He Was for Twenty-five Years Prosecutor for Ocean County, N. J.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Sept. 29.—Capt. Thomas W. Middleton, ex-Prosecutor for Ocean County, dropped dead in his office here this morning.

Capt. Middleton was seventy-five years old. He was in the army during the civil war, and was made a Captain for bravery in battle. He was for twenty-five years Prosecutor for Ocean County, under Democratic rule, and was one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in the county.

New Russian Cruiser on Final Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Russian cruiser Variag left Cramps' shipyard today for her final trial trip off the Delaware Capes. On board were Capt. Vladimir Behr, her future commander, and Edwin S. Cramp, who will superintend the trial. Some weeks ago the Variag on a trial run sustained an accident to her machinery, which, while it did not interfere with her making the required speed of twenty-three knots, rendered it necessary for another trial to fulfill the contract stipulations. The Russian Government requires a continuous run for twelve hours at twenty-three knots an hour. The course will be twelve miles out to sea from the Delaware Capes, and the run will probably be made on Monday.

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Marie Antoinette Coiffure. This handsome coiffure is welcomed by ladies whose hair is changing color or becoming thin. Its use cannot be detected, and it is the most satisfactory coiffure made.

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Hairdressing Parlors. This department is unsurpassed. Not only are the hairdressers persons of taste and skill, but they have every appliance for scientific hair-coloring, shampooing, singeing, waving, children's hair cutting, etc.

NO BRANCH STORES. 933 BROADWAY (bet. 21st and 22d Streets). NO AGENTS.

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The "Militant"

the **straight-front** style of the famous

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"Glove-Fitting"

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For Sale by All Leading Dry Goods Stores.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and Brig. Gens. McCoskry Butt and George Moore Smith have all returned from Europe and resumed their military duties.

⁂

Squadron A will hold its annual meeting at its armory on Thursday night. The several troops will resume drills as follows: Troop 1, Monday, Oct. 8; Troop 2, Thursday, Oct. 11, and Troop 3, Wednesday, Oct. 10. The October drills will be in squads dismounted. A school of instruction for the Hospital Corps will be held every Monday evening.

⁂

The O'Donohue Trophy for Creedmoor shooting has been awarded to Company B, Seventh Regiment, whose general figure of merit was 82.84. The Col. John F. Doyle Trophy is to be awarded Nov. 15 to the company of this regiment having the highest figure of merit in qualifying armory marksmen at the close of the fourth drill night of the season. It will become the property of the company winning it five times. The following non-commissioned officers, recently promoted, have passed the Examining Board: First Sergts. A. W. S. Cochrane, Company K; William M. Bernard, Company E; Benjamin B. McAlpin, Company I; Quartermaster Sergt. John W. Cary, Jr., Company K; Sergts. Louis W. Stotesbury, Company F; B. Houston, Company I; C. W. Kirby, Company E; D. L. Gray, Company G; Corps. H. B. Kyle, Company I; Harry L. Dederer, Company F, and Albert Plimpton, Company E.

⁂

In the Eighth Regiment the drills for the season, which begin Monday night, will be followed next week with a regimental review at the armory. Company E, Capt. Jacoby, will hold an election for a Second Lieutenant in a few days. It is understood the only candidate will be a member of the company who has served with the volunteer regiments. Capt. William Henry Roemer, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, it is understood, has made up his mind to resign on account of living out of town. The position of Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice is vacant, and Col. Jarvis is looking for a desirable man for the place.

⁂

Company B, Ninth Regiment, Capt. Tompkins, is looking forward to its first drill next Friday, as it then may get sight of its Lieutenant, H. C. Leonhardi, who has been missing from the company room during the whole Summer. An election will be held in Company F Monday evening to fill the vacancy of Second Lieutenant. It is expected that James Thomas Madden will be chosen unanimously. A committee of Company A is selecting a candidate for Second Lieutenant, who will probably be an outside man. Company C expects to have an election for Second Lieutenant within three weeks. Recruiting has been so brisk in the regiment that it has been charged that certain companies have stolen recruits from other companies, and pickets have been stationed along the gallery by the company commanders to see that the men who enter the armory to join a certain company are not waylaid and carried off by another company.

⁂

Company drills of the Twenty-second Regiment will in future be resumed as follows: Companies A and B, Mondays; H and F, Tuesdays; E and I, Wednesdays; D and K, Thursdays; C and G, Fridays. Lieut. Scheussler has been detailed as instructor of recruits. Company E will shoot at the armory Monday night for the Fisher Medal. Extensive repairs and alterations are being made in the armory. The regiment is recruiting faster at this season of the year than it has for years.

⁂

A bowling tournament will begin at the Twelfth Regiment Armory Tuesday night, open to teams of five men from each unit of the regiment. The team from the field and staff will commence the competition. The winning team will be presented with a trophy by Col. Dyer. Lieut. Col. Seiter has offered a "spare" prize, and the two Majors, it is also expected, will give prizes. A challenge probably will be sent to other organizations later in the season. The drill hall of the armory is much too small for the use of the regiment, and efforts are to be made to secure several additional lots with a view to its extension. Two of the members of Company A—Privates Barret and Berkery—have joined the United States Army. In Company E these promotions have been made: Privates Van Epps and Ireland to Lance Corporals and Private J. F. Baker to Corporal.

⁂

The Twenty-third Regiment drills for the season begin Monday night. Company C has elected Second Lieut. S. S. Nostrand First Lieutenant and First Sergt. F. F. Mendez will succeed to the office of Second Lieutenant.

⁂

Col. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment, has assigned Major H. C. Barthman to duty with the Second Battalion, and Lieut. Col. Quick and Lieuts. Schaffer and Stevenson have been ordered to take in hand the instruction of recruits. The body of Private Connors of Company D, who was killed on a railroad a few days ago by being run over, will be buried at the expense of the company.

⁂

The members of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, have presented to First Sergt. C. M. Smith and Private A. B. Van Heusen an engrossed testimonial signed by Capt. N. B. Burr for the ability, good judgment, and skill displayed by them in rifle shooting, in winning places on the New York State team, which took part in the competitions for the Hilton and Inter-State Trophies at Sea Girt, N. J. Company B also had three of its members on the regimental team in the recent matches at Creedmoor. In the Adjutant General's match the company won third place for the third time. It has qualified so far this season 100 marksmen, 19 of whom have qualified as sharpshooters and 6 as experts. The company has now on its roster 100 men and 2 officers.

⁂

Sixty-ninth Regiment drills will be resumed Monday night. Majors Devlin and Lynch are detailed as Inspectors of Drills. Lieut. Col. Strong is detailed to preside over the Delinquency Court. The board to examine non-commissioned officers consists of Major Devlin, Capt. Sullivan, and Lieut. Cummings.

⁂

Armory rifle practice of the Seventy-first Regiment will begin Nov. 1 and continue until Feb. 25, the range being open every night in the week except Saturday and Sunday. The match for the Zabriskie Trophy will be shot next March. Capt. Lincoln W. McLeod of Company H, who has been critically ill, has passed the danger point and is now convalescing.

AMERICAN FADS IN HAVANA.

Women Pick Up Many Valuable Curios for a Song in Cuban Pawnshops.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Sept. 25.—Havana has a pawnshop fad. It is not limited to a few, the number that follow it are many, but so far as I know no Cubans, only Americans; doubtless the natives look upon our going to these shops so frequently with wonder. There is probably no American woman who has been here more than a month but who would have to plead "guilty" to a charge of having visited half a dozen or more pawnshops. When she has once been, a fascination for going seizes her, for, like the beginner in a game of cards, she is likely to be fortunate, and she goes again and again, hunting up all of the out-of-the-way places she can, in the hope that there may still be a chance of discovering something that other souvenir seekers have overlooked. The pawnshop brokers have reaped a veritable harvest since the arrival of the American woman. Old articles that were drugs on their hands for years have been disposed of to advantage, their value enhanced by some wonderfully romantic tale of their origin.

There are two classes of pawnshops; the elegant affairs on Compostella Street and elsewhere in the fashionable shopping district—one need not expect bargains there, for they are rarely found. The gloomy, dingy ones in side streets and away from the rush of travel are the ones where treasures are hidden.

There are many things bought that are real bargains. Some of the rings purchased during the first few months of the American occupation were worth several times the $40 or $50 paid for them. The settings were very quaint and old-fashioned, but the stones—diamonds mostly—were good. Only the other day a beautiful old plate of Wedgwood china was bought for 15 cents. A brace of dueling pistols cost 50 cents. Neither pistols nor other arms of any kind can be sold without the buyer's first obtaining special permission to purchase them from the Government of intervention, which wishes to know exactly into whose hands every weapon goes. I saw in a shop an old-fashioned hall clock, which reached from floor to ceiling, one of the kind that every woman who has a taste for old pieces of furniture longs to possess. Instead of the price being fabulous, it was only $9.

Pawnshops do not claim all the attention; the American woman is also busy collecting Cuban baskets. These baskets are the most characteristically Cuban of anything we get here, and range in size from the huge one suitable to use in sending clothes to the laundry down to the tiny one which will hold only a few spools of thread. They are made of palm leaves, woven in and out in simple fashion, all the strips left white excepting two or three, which are colored to give a prettier appearance.

TWICE VISITED BY BURGLARS.

Intruders Enter a House at Flushing Two Nights in Succession.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 29.—For the second time in two nights, the residence of D. W. Cole, at 234 Madison Avenue, was entered by burglars last night, but the intruders were frightened away before they got anything. They effected an entrance by removing the glass from a side window. On the previous night the thieves secured silverware and some money in cash.

The robbery was reported to the police by Mrs. H. Bowan, a niece of Richard Croker of Manhattan, who is a guest of the Coles. The residents are indignant at the inaction of the police, and will complain to the Police Commissioners.

W. T. COSGRAIN KILLED.

Believed to Have Committed Suicide in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—W. T. Cosgrain, a civil and contracting engineer, member of a well-known Canadian family, was found dead in his room yesterday. A gas jet was turned on. It is believed to be a case of suicide.

He died in a hotel where he had registered under an assumed name. The whereabouts of his wife and family, who lived here with him until a year ago, are not known. A few weeks ago Cosgrain returned to Chicago and established an office in the Monadnock Building. In his office was found a diary containing annotations of his expenditures. In its list of expenses the initials "F. V." appear and nearly every day, one entry being "F. V.—a trip to Chicago $40." From the nature of the entries the police believe that "F. V." is a woman. In the back of the book this address was found: "F. V., 12 Sixth Street, Williamsport, Penn."

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Sept. 29.—"F. V." mentioned is said to be Mrs. Florence Verdo, a young widow, who resides in Chicago, but who recently visited here, stopping with friends living at 12 Sixth Street. Mrs. Verdo was accompanied by her ten-year-old son, and she remained here for about a month. The people she visited speak in the highest terms of her. They say she confided to them that Cosgrain, who was much older, desired to marry her. She departed for Chicago several weeks ago with her son.

ACCIDENT ON MOUNT WASHINGTON

Slideboards in Collision and One Man Fatally Injured.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 29.—H. N. Gilbert and John Camden were brought to the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital in this city, suffering from injuries received while descending the Mount Washington Railway on slideboards, Friday afternoon.

Mr. Gilbert, who was in front, slowed up in the descent, not knowing that Camden was close to him. The men collided and both were thrown from the track, falling to the mountainside beneath the tracks. Gilbert's skull was fractured in several places, and no hope of his recovery is entertained. Camden was less seriously injured.

Both men live in St. Agatha, Canada. Gilbert is thirty-five years of age and Camden twenty-three.

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Seasonable, stylish goods always sold here at lower prices than anywhere else. Why? Our enormous purchasing power enables us to obtain the largest cash discounts—our running expenses are considerably less than those of stores in the downtown area of inflated real estate values. Thus we are able to present an endless series of wonderful values. From those for Monday and Tuesday we choose these few:

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LADIES' COAT SUITS of all-wool serges or tweeds, various styles of coats, silk lined; gored skirts, percaline lined; regular $16.75 . . . . . 10.00

LADIES' ETON or BOX COATS of imported Kerseys or Meltons, handsomely trimmed with stitched bands of cloth or embroidered; heavy quality of silk lining, colors, black or tan, regular $18.00 to $25.00 . . . . . 12.50

LADIES' JACKETS of Venetians or covert cloths, velvet collars, handsomely lined with plain or fancy taffeta silks and satins, regular $12.50 . . 8.75

LADIES' JACKETS of English covert or Kersey cloths, fly or six-button reefer styles, taffeta or romaine

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The concession for the publication of an American newspaper on the grounds of the Exposition was granted to THE TIMES by the French Commissioners. The paper appears daily in its usual form. It is printed on a large latest improved web-perfecting press, and a complete printing office, including a battery of Mergenthaler Linotype machines, has been installed for this purpose in the centre of the American Annex to the Building of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries. The exhibit gives a complete demonstration of the manner of issuing an American newspaper. The Paris Exposition Edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is gratuitously distributed at the place of production by many thousands each day, and besides is procurable at newspaper kiosks all over Paris, and generally distributed throughout Europe. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only newspaper published on the Exposition grounds.

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THE FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE.

It is natural that the more extreme of the Bryanite papers should scold shrewishly at the policy of the Administration in China at the moment when that policy makes absurd the criticism that the anti-imperialists passed on the inevitable lust of conquest which the Chinese situation must breed in the heart of the tyrant MCKINLEY, and in the souls of the land-grabbing syndicate by whom he is supposed to be ruled.

The members of these two wings of the Bryan party have nothing in common save their unreasoning hatred of the Administration. That, perhaps, is too sharp a word to describe the sentiment of such men as Mr. SHEPARD, Mr. OLNEY, and Mr. SCHURZ, but it is only too plain that they can find little that is peaceable in the motives of the President, and that they ignore persistently the evidence that, if Mr. BRYAN shall be elected, the tone of his Administration is likely to be bellicose, and that the consequence of the measures to which he is pledged may easily be the need of a far greater display of force than has as yet been thought of. The temper of his immediate friends is bumptious and reckless, and his own is by no means pacific. They are none of them averse to stirring up National and race prejudices, and the assumed alliance with Great Britain is a pet subject for their eloquence when they have a sufficient Irish element in their audience. Just at present it is the Germans to whom they are appealing, and the Emperor is represented as unmasking the "conspiracy" in which Major MCKINLEY and the Czar are supposed to be engaged for the defeat and humiliation of Germany in the Orient. This is proof of a spirit that is not conducive to stable friendly relations with other powers, for international prejudice, once aroused, is difficult to allay. As Prince BISMARCK said to the French General WIMPFENN when he pleaded that Germany should be gentle with France after Sedan: "Your Emperor might forgive us his defeat; France will not, for nations rarely or never forgive a real or a fancied offense." And the stern conqueror frankly avowed that there was more safety in the helplessness of France than in any sentiment of gratitude that it was possible to arouse. Yet the hatred of certain elements in our population brought from the land of their birth, or their ancestry, and utterly hostile to the interests of America is constantly appealed to by the orators and the organs of the Bryan party.

Quite apart from this dangerous recklessness, which, nevertheless, cannot be ignored, there is the probability that Mr. BRYAN would be forced by the policy that he has announced in advance to use a much bigger army and navy than Mr. MCKINLEY found necessary even in the prosecution of the Spanish war. For he has undertaken to maintain a "Monroe doctrine" of his own invention, by which, after we have acknowledged the entire independence of the Filipinos, we are to use our "strength" to protect them from all outside interference, no matter how provoked or by whom offered. With absolutely no control over the [illegible] the Filipinos, we are to assume the responsibility of protecting them from the consequences of that action. Surrendering all authority in the Philippines and all claim to the territory ceded to us by the owner recognized in international law, we are to promise that no other power, for any reason, good or bad, shall have anything to do with them, and that they shall be left to the undisturbed and irresponsible management of natives who, Mr. BRYAN declares, are unfit under any conditions to be citizens of the United States. And this enormous undertaking we are to assume for no motive recognized in the affairs of nations, with no interests which we can ask other nations to respect. Was there ever in the history of a civilized people a scheme proposed so utterly without warrant in common sense, so barren of possible advantage, and so fraught with incalculable peril?

If we were really to start on the execution of this policy, it would be a plunge indeed into the vortex of European interests, ambitions, jealousies, and conflicts, where nothing but an immense armed force would secure us from disaster. The pretensions Mr. BRYAN makes are so preposterous that only the sword could secure toleration for them. What we have tried to do and have done in the cases of the republics on the American continents has been avowedly for the protection of our own interests, and though the rest of the world has never conceded the principle we have advanced, it has been respected because no nation cared to cross three thousand miles of sea to contest it. What Mr. BRYAN proposes to do in the Orient is to abandon all American title to control and then to assert control so far as other nations are concerned in a region six thousand miles away from our own base of supplies. To maintain such a position would involve the need of "militarism" compared with which our present type of that article would seem like a militia parade. To sensible men, who try to think out the consequences, Mr. BRYAN'S remedy for militarism is as prudent as trying to put out a fire with benzine.

THE COMING BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The "appeal to the people" in England, although theoretically an obviously enlightened and liberal system for gaining the opinion of the electors, has been often criticised from the fact that the time of appeal is entirely at the pleasure of the Ministry, which is thus enabled to employ certain methods to turn the popular vote to its favor. In the present campaign, for instance, it has been charged that the intelligence that the war was practically over in South Africa was fabricated for the sole purpose of making the appeal to the country on the ground of a "fait accompli." A few days before the recent dissolution, Mr. ASQUITH, one of the ablest of the Liberal politicians, but one who lacks the inspiration and enthusiasm to be a great leader, said in the course of a speech in Fife that the Government would do wrong to force dissolution upon the country on an old voting register while making use of a "Khaki" appeal. The indictment of the Government by Mr. ASQUITH was at once met by Mr. BRODRICK, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who possibly more than any one else is the personal mouthpiece of Lord SALISBURY. Mr. BRODRICK said, while speaking at Guildford, that the resettlement of South Africa and reform of the army were the two great problems upon which the voting masses had a right at this time to express their opinion, and that it was utterly impossible to gain a representative opinion from a Parliament which was in its sixth year and which had already had five long and two short sessions.

As every reader of cable dispatches from London knows, the Liberal Party at the present election represents all phases of logical and illogical opposition to Lord SALISBURY'S Government—from the still rampant pro-Boer to the more introspective and rational elements that are gradually gathering around Lord ROSEBERY as "Liberal-Imperialists." The latter accept the annexation of the South African republics, but believe that, owing to the very traditions of the Liberal Party, they are better able to carry out the reconstruction of South Africa than the Tories and Liberal-Unionists, who must, it is alleged, employ coercive methods; and they also assert their ability to reform the army, which they say was allowed to deteriorate under Conservative administration. But the Rosebery faction forms a small portion of the party which at present is a collection of irreconcilables of every shade of opinion.

Such a thing of shreds and patches as is the Liberal Party, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said recently, can hardly inspire confidence in the people. If the Liberal Party were to be returned to power, he added, they would throw away the advantages so hardly gained by the sacrifice of the nation. Leaders like Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, in taking excessive pains to reply to the Colonial Secretary, have declared that the Liberals, of course, assent to the annexation of the republics, but while agreeing with Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE in this respect, who has even gone so far from Liberal traditions as to declare that the war was just, Sir HENRY charges the Government with having broken its pledges to the country on questions of domestic policy. Rising to his words, an agitation has been begun on temperance, local option, old-age pensions, and clerical jurisdiction, which has thus far only served to show that the Liberals are by no means in common accord even on these questions.

The dissolved Parliament, which is the fourteenth in the present reign, was elected in 1895, and then consisted of 340 Conservatives, 71 [illegible]-Unionists, [illegible] Nationalists and Parnellites, giving Lord SALISBURY a majority of 152. At the date of its last prorogation, Aug. 8, 1900, 109 by-elections had taken place, and the figures at that date were 330 Conservatives, 70 Liberal-Unionists, 189 Liberals, and 81 Nationalists and Parnellites, reducing the majority to 130.

"The latent" Liberal forces which "Little Englanders" assert prevail in the British rural districts will, they say, still further reduce the Government majority, if it does not wipe it out altogether. On the other hand, Conservative politicians have advised the constituencies in doubtful districts to support candidates who claim to be "Liberal-Imperialists" so as to offset what may be gained by the Liberals in remote districts where the chief issues at stake appear to be purely domestic. This move of the politicians will doubtless return an increased majority, but it introduces into Parliamentary procedure the pernicious system of legislation by groups, which has proved so trying to France, and which, while it may give the Salisbury Government a substantial majority on all "Khaki" issues, may be the means of pitching it out with slight warning on questions of internal policy. This is the greatest danger that will menace the present British Ministry on the reassembling of Parliament.

BRYAN AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

I can save a vote for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT, provided my statement is correct.

I have said that BRYAN and the Democratic platform advocate the abolishment of National banks. My opponent claims BRYAN and the platform only advocate the doing away with National bank circulation. My opponent claims, if my assertions are correct—THE NEW YORK TIMES can decide—he will vote for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT. Kindly answer in your Saturday morning's issue. M.

We regret that it was impracticable to publish the reply to our correspondent's inquiry yesterday morning. We trust, however, that his friend's decision of his vote does not really rest on so subordinate a matter as he mentions. If it does, he will not vote for MCKINLEY and ROOSEVELT, as unquestionably the Democratic platform does not demand the abolition of the National banks, nor does that of the Populists, whose candidate Mr. BRYAN also is, and, so far as we have followed his utterances, Mr. BRYAN has not proposed such abolition. Both the platforms and the candidate confine their demands to the abolition of the circulating notes of the banks and their retirement "as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them."

Whether the withdrawal of the circulating notes would lead to the ultimate withdrawal of the banks from the National system is an open question. Undoubtedly the National banks could not have been established at the time of their origin without the privilege of circulation. But the privilege has lost much of the value it then had, and very many of the banks no longer avail themselves of it, or only to a nominal extent. Twenty years since, when the total capital of the National banks was $468,000,000, they had $360,000,000 invested in bonds to secure circulation, or more than 77 per cent. At the time of the Controller's report in December last the capital had increased to $608,000,000, but the portion invested in bonds to secure circulation had fallen to $232,000,000, or only 21 per cent. It will thus be seen that, roughly speaking, four-fifths of the capital in the banking system is invested without any regard to the profit from the circulation. Curious as it will seem to the more extreme Bryanite opponents of the banks, the chief advantage that capital enjoys in the National system as compared with the State systems is not in any favors whatever that it obtains, but in the regularity, thoroughness, and fairness of the inspection to which the National banks are subjected, by which membership in the system is a guarantee to the public of essential soundness.

We do not ourselves regard the present plan of National bank circulation as a perfect one, or anywhere near it. We do not think that security for notes by the deposit of bonds is at all indispensable, and the currency thus provided is defective in many important qualities. But the notion that it is a specially profitable privilege, and that by means of it the National banks can control the volume of "money," is singularly wide of the truth, and to any one familiar with the actual operations of the banks it is ridiculous.

RAPID TRANSIT EASTWARD.

The action of the Rapid Transit Commission with regard to a tunnel road connecting the City Hall and the Manhattan rapid transit system with the borough hall in Brooklyn and with the terminus of the Lond Island Railroad is the most important step toward a really useful extension of the transportation facilities of the city since the completion of the original rapid transit plans.

The work authorized by the commission includes separate tunnels for trains running to and from the centre of the congested district in Brooklyn at the old City Hall and continuing from there to the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, where is now the western terminus of the Long Island Railroad, which is under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The immediate effect of this scheme will be to relieve very largely the pressure on the Brooklyn Bridge. It will take a good proportion of all the bridge traffic going north, east, and south by the present trolley lines. We do not know what percentage of the total bridge traffic this is, but it is certainly large. The new plan will practically transfer to the neighborhood of the Brooklyn City Hall what is now the bridge terminus for all this traffic. This of itself would make a considerable difference in the pressure on the bridge. But in addition to this there will be provided by the new plan another centre of receipt and distribution of passengers about a mile further east at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues. From this point it will be practicable to handle a great part of the traffic originating to the east and south of that point and also much of that along the lines of the Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, and Greene and Gates Avenue car routes, which all pass the junction of Flatbush and Fulton Avenues, where there will be a station. For some time past the difficulty of the trolley lines in Brooklyn, which has embarrassed and impeded travel over nearly the whole system, has lain in the terrible congestion of the converging traffic on the bridge and on Fulton Street below Flatbush Avenue. And this difficulty has been steadily increasing with the extension of the lines into the outlying districts and with the constant growth of travel on the older lines. This difficulty will be much lessened by the new plan when carried out.

The traffic that will be provided for will be much more than that originating in the district below the City Hall in Manhattan, though that alone will be great. As the new line is to connect directly with the Manhattan system, not only at the City Hall, but at Whitehall Street and South Street, persons wishing to come from any part of the wide area in Brooklyn to which we have referred to any point reached directly or indirectly by the rapid transit system of Manhattan and the Bronx can use it with far more promptness and ease than is now possible. It is a fair description of the effect of the new plan to say that it transfers access to the rapid transit system nearly two miles from its present contemplated terminus, with a saving in time of some twenty-five minutes to thirty-five minutes and a very great saving in comfort and in health. This advantage is offered to probably more than one-fourth of all the traffic now crossing the East River. Nor is this the only consideration. With the completion of the new system lines will rapidly be extended along present routes or branching from them in a manner to bring into close and easy connection with Manhattan a great area now but thinly settled. In this direction the Long Island Railroad, under intelligent and farseeing management, would undoubtedly go far. Nor must it be forgotten that the new plan is capable of application at other points where the pressure of traffic warrants. The system of tunnels to be provided under it is some 50 per cent. longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, will accommodate a greater amount of railroad traffic, at a far more rapid rate, and with greater comfort to the passengers, and though the cost is as yet a matter of estimate the largest figures do not reach more than one-half the cost of the bridge, and the tunnels can be completed in half the time that at best a new bridge could be built.

The plan of the Rapid Transit Commission will require the assent of the Municipal Assembly and of a certain number of property owners on the route. This it ought not to be difficult to secure.

RECKLESS DRIVING IN THE PARK.

We have some difficulty in making out, from the reports of the proceeding yesterday before Magistrate FLAMMER, what the grounds of the Magistrate's decision were. He apparently had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that four or five park policemen had been perjuring themselves before him. The question why they should have done so did not apparently occur to the Magistrate, but it must occur to every reader of the report.

The case was, in the first place, a complaint of furious driving in the Central Park against Mr. FRANK WORK, a veteran horseman, highly respected as such. Mr. WORK is rich, and he is old, and he is well known, especially in the Central Park. These are all reasons why the park policemen should, as one of them expressed it on the hearing, be anxious "to take care of him." They are also reasons why they should be extremely reluctant to make charges against him, and should not do so unless the occasion were very clear. Their testimony was certainly very clear and specific. That is rather more than can be said of Mr. WORK'S. Upon the whole, we can see no explanation of Magistrate FLAMMER'S decision unless he had other information about the case than the testimony given before him.

The park police for many years maintained the reputation of an excellent class of public servants. Every respectable and orderly visitor to Central Park had reason to be grateful to them for the courtesy and consideration with which they discharged their delicate duties. Of course Tammany Hall touches nothing that it does not degrade. When the park police was assimilated by the charter to the metropolitan police, and Tammany got control of it, it was to be expected that its standard would decline. But that it should be degraded to the extent of forming a conspiracy in its ranks against one of the best-known habitués of the Park, and locking him up on a charge so false and flimsy that a Magistrate has only to hear it in order to dismiss it—this betokens a deeper demoralization than we have heretofore had any reason to suspect. If Mr. WORK is quite sure that he is all right in the matter of his arrest, and the police are all wrong, it seems to be his duty as a good citizen to carry the matter further and to arraign the men who committed an outrageous assault upon him before their official superiors. By so doing, always provided that he has the right on his side, he would not only help purge the force of men who disgrace it; he would also bring some not unnecessary relief to Magistrate FLAMMER by supplying some visible grounds for that Magistrate's decision.

GENERAL NOTES.

Prof. C. C. Langdell, it is now said, will not resign his chair in the Harvard Law School, but he will no longer do any teaching, wishing to spend all his time in writing law books.

* * *

Ex-Gov. and ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Baltimore says he is willing to accept his party's platform as fashioned at Kansas City, but that he could not consent to run for Congress in the Third District of Maryland, as many Democrats have urged.

* * *

Postmaster Albert Barnes of Kearsarge, N. H., is believed to be the only man now surviving whose father fought at Bunker Hill. He is eighty-three years of age. A little while ago he was made Honorary President for life of the Bunker Hill Association.

* * *

The Prohibitionists of Iowa proclaim their intention of polling 15,000 votes in that State in November, when they had but 7,600 at the last election. To make good their prediction they are making a vigorous campaign, and count much upon church people's opposition to the army canteen. At the same time they concede the State to McKinley by 50,000 or 60,000 plurality.

* * *

In charging the Grand Jury in Raleigh, N. C., the other day, Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson said: "Be careful how you indict men for disturbing religious worship. If the preacher is the sort of fellow he ought to be, people will be paying too close attention to him to disturb anybody. I've seen a great many indictments for disturbing religious worship, but I don't think I ever saw a proper conviction."

* * *

Years ago Evanston, Ill., named one of its avenues after a prominent citizen, who at the time was foremost in all good works, a pillar of the church, and Superintendent of a Sunday school. Unhappily, he swindled many people and committed forgery subsequently, and is winding up his varied career in the penitentiary. Now the good people of the town are laboring to have the honor of giving his name to the avenue transferred to Prof. H. L. Boltwood.

THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note upon the front page of THE TIMES of Sept. 29, at the head of the column, an article purporting to be a news item with the following head lines: "More Insanity at Elmira. Remarkable Increase at the Reformatory Since Last March." As the statements contained in such headlines are misleading, and as the article itself is of a serious nature, in that it seems to reflect upon the management of the present board, and is notably of that press-agent type now freely circulating in the public press with the evident purpose of prejudicing public opinion against the present management and in favor of the former Elmira régime, I feel in duty bound, as one of the managers of that institution, to publicly notice the article, and respectfully request you to give this communication as much prominence in your paper as you did that article which tends to mislead and did not correctly state the facts.

There has been no remarkable increase of insanity at Elmira Reformatory since the "close of the Brockway administration." It is true that the Board of Managers appointed a new senior physician on the first of April last, who had been for five years prior thereto the senior physician at the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital, and the only distinction as to insanity at Elmira prior and subsequently to his appointment is, that since that date insanity actually existing has been recognized and treated as such.

The article proceeds to say that "an alarming increase of insanity * * * has been reported to State Superintendent of Prisons Collins since March last, which period marked the close of the Brockway administration." That statement is also misleading. "The alarming increase of insanity," if any such there were, (referred to in the article,) was in the period of Mr. Brockway's active administration, which continued until Aug. 1, 1900, upon which date, upon the editorial page of THE NEW YORK TIMES as a special," was the first news of his resignation, which took place the day before, July 31.

The article in question further states: "The State Prison authorities cannot account for the increase." The Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory can fully satisfy the State Superintendent of Prisons, or any other State Prison official authority—should they wish to obtain the facts upon this subect—upon the question of insanity at that institution, its alleged increase, and the causes which may have contributed thereto.

CHARLES H. BECKETT,
Manager of Elmira Reformatory.
100 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 29, 1900.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be allowed in all good faith to protest in the strongest manner against the buffoonery printed as reading matter from London above the initials "A. J. W." that appears in your Sunday issues? This man represents—as will be very shortly proved—a most impotent minority in England, and I think it outrageous that Mr. Wilson should be allowed to write to a journal of the standing of THE TIMES his views on the South African question. Can you not instruct him to give us a little more of the views of the British public on this and other questions, and a good deal less of his own bright opinions? Of course Englishmen who read him rate him at his proper value, but the bulk of your readers who accept your paper as an educational one will receive a severe shock soon, as they naturally must believe that "A. J. W." represents in some degree the mass of his countrymen, whereas those of his way of thinking at home have as much chance of being returned to power as so many boiled owls.

His references to Lord Roberts in last Sunday's issue, intended no doubt, for smartness, were distinctly unseemly, not to say impertinent, and I wish the writer of them could be condemned to read them aloud to any audience of his countrymen in any city, town, or village of England. I think he would become a sadder if not a wiser man before his hearers considered the interview ended. Please offer your readers some idea at least of prevalent English opinion, and do not lead them astray in this distressing fashion.

AN ENGLISHMAN.
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

QUESTION FOR ALL VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with much interest and a little amusement that I read J. C. Schroeder's letter of the 18th inst. in THE TIMES of the 25th inst., stating that he is a Bryan man in 1900, although not in 1896. While he doesn't state that he voted for McKinley in 1896, still it is intimated that he did.

How a man of Mr. Schroeder's intelligence could attend the meeting of the Dry Goods Club at which Gen. O. O. Howard spoke, and come away with a decision that "no argument was presented," is beyond the belief of those who regard human intelligence with respect. I have attended but two of the Dry Goods meetings, and one of these meetings outclassed at every point the one meeting of the Democratic Travelers further up Broadway that I attended. There I heard ranting and tearing about a kind of imperialism that I doubt if a single man in the United States ever dreamed of.

All Republicans were called robbers, thieves, controllers of trusts, and grinders of the poor, but all this would be changed in the twinkling of an eye if Mr. Bryan were elected.

If Mr. Schroeder has discovered 100,000 men out of work in New York, he is what the Yankees call "downright cute." But does he think there will be less if Mr. Bryan is elected? He seems to see food for condemnation of the Republicans because miners in Pennsylvania see an opportune time—when demand for their labor is at its height—to strike, so that their union will be recognized. His argument seems to be, condemnation of Republicans for all ills and justice in nothing.

To me, it shows a healthy condition of business when men can strike for a betterment of their conditions and not against a reduction.

Mr. Schroeder has made the discovery that Mr. Hanna has called on all the trusts for campaign contributions, but he does not state that even one responded. If so, I earnestly hope he has done it in a hurry, reaching them before the Democrats; for surely the trusts are under deep obligations to the Democrats in blocking all National legislation in the last Congress against them, thereby denying the National Government power to control them. They do not, however, for a moment cease to condemn the Administration.

If the Republican Party held such dominant sway over the trusts, as Mr. Schroder seems to think, would it not have been an easy matter for its leaders to have stopped a strike in the middle of a National campaign?

Personally, I never heard of a man joining a trust or combination because he was a Catholic, or a Protestant, or Republican, or Democrat, and I think good sound Democrats like Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust, Chairman Jones of the American Cotton Compress Company, Augustus Van Wyck, Bryan's friend Wetmore, who sold his great tobacco works to the very Tobacco Trust Mr. Schroder's friend has been so badly treated by, and numerous others will bear me out in this idea.

Mr. Schroder's position seems to me as similar to that of the horse who was brought to the water, but would not drink.

The question that every man has to confront in the campaign is, Will the election of McKinley be of greater benefit to his country and himself than the election of Mr. Bryan? For me, I prefer to take no chances, and will vote for McKinley.

F. S. K.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1900.

HORRORS OF IMPERIALISM!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Islands of New Zealand were discovered in 1642. Capt. Cook visited them in 1772, but not till 1839 did Wakefield of England take formal possession.

A bloody war with the natives lasted from 1843 to 1869; 100,000 of the most ferocious cannibals formerly infested the islands. Now there are in their place 50,000 civilized Maoris and 680,000 Europeans and Americans. The area of the islands is 104,032 square miles, interspersed with 2,200 miles of railroads; $175,000,000 has been spent on public improvements; the Crown appoints the Governor, but the people elect their own representatives, and are free from all political and industrial control; they tax themselves; they build their own railroads and public works, and the Government backs up private enterprise by lending its machinery, &c. The school system ranks high, and there are no less than 16,000 schools. They have a referendum vote on every important question; no bosses, equal suffrage, and nomination by petition. Saloons are scarce, drunkenness is almost unknown, Sunday and holiday closing is the law, and for every case of intoxicattion the saloon keeper selling is arrested, and for a second offense his license is revoked. Citizens of twenty-five years' standing and over sixty-five years of age receive pensions when needed.

It is the workingman's paradise. They have more favorable labor laws than any other two nations; trades unions are encouraged, strikes are unknown, the working day is eight hours, wages are comparatively higher than in the United States, paupers and poorhouses are almost unheard of, the Government finds work for unemployed, (when there are any,) there are more holidays than in any other country, the Government lends out money direct to farmers, &c., there is no monopoly of anything, (not even of land,) and there is prosperity for all. The wages on the railroads are 30 per cent. higher than in the United States, and living expenses far cheaper.

Illiteracy is almost a crime. There are postal savings banks for the people, and there is never a bank failure. In short, if there ever was in modern times a Utopia it is New Zealand. It approaches Bellamy's ideal dream of "Looking Backward." It has become famous all over the world as a nation of progress. Reformers of all kinds rave over it. Socialists with all their beautiful visions of equality and brotherhood point it out as a goal—a consummation devoutly to be wished. It is a model. The law of growth points to such nations as the next stage in the evolutionary march of man toward perfection. This happy nation, this modern Utopia, is a colony of England! For nearly a century 100,000 cannibals had fattened upon the flesh of missionaries, but the cruel sword of imperialism has killed half of them and the remainder have become civilized, educated citizens. The desert has been made to blossom as the rose. A model nation has been born. Fifty thousand souls reclaimed. Cannibalism banished. Imperialism! EUGENE V. BREWSTER.
Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1900.

What Causes Good Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Feverish political times, like the present, are pregnant with partisan falsehood.

One of our great parties is crediting itself largely for the better times we now have as compared with those a few years ago. The claim is about as well founded as would be that of a human being to betterment of the seasons.

The fundamental interest in our country is agriculture, and our times are good or bad in proportion as our agriculture as a whole is profitable or unprofitable. Its result depends upon two things:

The seasons and the foreign markets, on the first for quantity and on the second for price. The result may be unprofitable because of deficiency of quantity or of price, or of both together. Our last hard times were because we had then a succession of years of deficiency of price and of quantity.

Thank God, our fundamental interest is independent of the tariff, and of all parties, and rests solely upon nature—her seasons and her law of supply and demand.

Falsehood is poor capital for a party or for any person. It discredits. G. W. J.
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt and Colorado.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Fall of 1892 I was one of possibly one thousand assembled in the Tabor Opera House, in Leadville, Col., to hear an exposition of Republican principles and policies. It was not a campaign of apathy, either.

The speaker of the day (or night) was Henry M. Teller. He was interrupted by a man in the audience, who stood up and gave his name as Davis Waite, the then candidate for Governor of the Populist Party. Mr. Teller and Mr. Waite then had a dialogue, listened to with all respect by the audience.

Later, other interruptions occurred, but as the persons making them did not declare themselves, as Waite had, they were "suppressed" by the audience.

Possibly Colorado people have degenerated, but can it be possible that Roosevelt, in the most strenuous campaign of his life, lost his nerve for a moment and took an interruption as a sign of an organized attempt to break up an orderly meeting?

WILLIAM R. BOGGS, JR.
New York, Sept. 28, 1900.

"Dr. MacArthur and Bible Wines."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

William Van Kirk, in yesterday's edition, is rather too confident of defeating the doctor at a public discussion, aside from the fact that such historic questions hardly would be settled for times to come, in public, by the vote of an audience. My own peerless teacher, the late Dr. G. W. Samson, whose like as a scholar I never met, was unable to convince me, his humble pupil, that the wine at the wedding in Cana was as neutral as water from the Lake of Galilee! And I am sure that excellent Van Kirk would be forced, in public debate, to retreat to Dr. S.'s book on Scriptural Wines, as his very last resort.

Then, as now, both liquids were used in Palestine: Pure juice of the grape, boiled down and covered with olive oil, as well as that fresh from the press, fermenting already at its very first contact with air. Christ condemned neither marriage nor abstemiousness; nor the opposite of either! And to suggest what kind of morality He must and ought to have advocated would seem both puerile and blasphemous.

CARL DAMM.
Astoria, Sept. 28, 1900.

The Career of Mr. Platt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In company with many another observer I have been interested in Mr. Platt's career, and have in mind an explanation of his ability as a boss which does not set aside entirely the element of good luck, but would take into account in addition the probability that he has been able by an experience dating back these many years to trim his sails by a previous knowledge of [illegible] of political [illegible] for instance, he may [illegible] Roosevelt tidal [illegible] and waited for the event while gradually enlightened others. The method was not unfamiliar to the late Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, who, it is said, explained his habitual success by saying that he tried to find out which way the procession was going and did his best to get in front of it before it moved.

In Mr. Platt's so-called successes since 1893 what appears to have been his luck was in some cases an adaptation, more or less deliberate or sudden, as the exigencies of the case might have required, of his expressed wishes to changes to take place in the sentiment of the voters, and his severer critics do not hesitate to say that his attitude has, on occasion, been decided by a guilty knowledge of the plans of the enemy. Those, however, who believe with me that his personality and influence have been benign rather than malignant will surmise that, having early experienced the juice of the fruit of Senatorial ambition and tasted the ashes, he is able to view and judge of passing events with less bias and a clearer lens than others of his compatriots. M. D.
New York, Sept. 25, 1900.

An Earnest, but Careless, Reader.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why has your paper become so lukewarm recently in its support of Mr. McKinley? Has some strange influence been brought to bear that outweighs patriotism and interest in the welfare of the Nation? Come out squarely one way or the other, so that your Republican readers will no longer be mystified by your uncertam and vacillating course. This is no time for "independents." We are on the eve of a great political campaign, fraught with issues of overwhelming gravity to the country, and newspapers, like individuals, must decide for one party or the other and be consistent in their actions. The coming struggle is not one of politics; the very life of the country is at stake. The question is, Are we to have a sound and honest financial system, a prosperous Government, or are we to have a debased currency, a repudiation of just obligations, and an era of distrust and business stagnation? In this conflict there are no Republicans, no Democrats, (or should be none,) but simply American citizens endeavoring to perpetuate the stability of the Government and continue that prosperity which has been made possible by a wise and honest Administration. Let us know where you stand. J. W. MOORE.
New York, Sept. 27, 1900.

Gov. Roosevelt Loses a Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before too much political capital is made out of the persecution of the Republican candidate for Vice President by a mob, it might be well to ask what public errand called the Governor of the State of New York 2,000 miles away to the mining regions of the West? The citizens here are paying a salary of $10,000 a year to an Executive who presumably should be in Albany. How often is he heard of as being there?

Not many years ago a (Democratic) Governor of this State was nominated for the Presidency. When he entered the White House, as he did in the following March, he carried no marks of Colorado eggs on his clothing. He had attended strictly to his duties at the Capitol during the entire campaign. The indecorum of the present incumbent stumping the country as the tool of the politician constitutes one of the reasons why at least one who voted for him as an independent Governor will now vote against him in his new machine-made nomination. E. S. J.
Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1900.

A Taxpayer Protests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading THE TIMES I saw a piece regarding real estate owners which pleased me very much, and I would like more of such reading in papers. I have asked the same questions of people who pay taxes. Why do the taxpayers have to send two-cent stamps for their tax bill, and have to watch the paper or go to the Tax Office and find out if there is any assessment on the property they own? What are clerks in the Tax Office for? I wish some one would answer these questions through papers. In Chicago and New Jersey they send the tax bill and whatever assessment there is to pay without you running or sending a two-cent stamp for a bill. They talk so much about justice here in Brooklyn. Why do they not do justice? Lots of people lose their property in this way. L. W.
Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1900.

Thinks Dr. Depew Forgets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Depew is a Yale College graduate, but he seems to have forgotten that the Yale students in 1896 made it impossible for Mr. Bryan to speak in New Haven.
New York, Sept. 28, 1900. F. M.

NUGGETS.

Unpleasantly Shocked.

"What makes you look so gloomy?"
"I just had an awful shock."
"Did you, really?"
"Yes, I just heard a man who is the same age as myself referred to as 'old.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Easy Lesson.

Student—Which is correct, "Cream cheese is one of the best dishes there is," or "Cream cheese is one of the best dishes there are"?

Professor—Neither. I don't like cream cheese.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Serving the Public.

Wunn—But, if you insist that the man who works for the public good without hope of gaining gratitude is a crank, what do you call the man that expects gratitude?

Tuther—Him? Oh, he's just a plain fool.—Indianapolis Press.

Admitted It.

"Do you know," said his confidential clerk, breaking it to him as delicately as he could, "that some people accuse you of leading a double life?"

"By George, I do!" exclaimed Mr. Spotcash, the eminent merchant. "I work twice as hard as any man in my employ."—Chicago Tribune.

Not Self-Conscious.

"I will say," remarked the young woman, "that he is not afflicted with that self-consciousness which marks the person of deficient culture."

"No," answered Miss Cayenne, "he isn't at all self-conscious. He will be tiresome by the hour without being in the least aware of it."—Washington Star.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

From The Chicago Record.

He's sixty-nine if he's a day,
The advertising man;
He's leaner than a hemlock rail,
And works each hour he can;
And where he sleeps he's "Number ten,"
And otherwhere is "Dan."

His hair is gray and very thin,
His cheeks are ashen, too;
His eyes are embers of old fires,
And once, I think, were blue;
His coat is such a faded thing
I doubt 'twas ever new.

His step is such a feeble one
I wonder how he stands;
The sign he carries is so large,
So ghostly are his hands,
I wonder why he does not fall
And pay what death demands.

In rain and shine he marches on
Like shadows in a dream;
He does not heed the passers-by,
Or they like phantoms seem;
He thinks of hopes that long ago
Were swallowed in the stream.

Ah, there he comes, and you shall see
The sorry man I sing.
What's that you say? You know him well?
That poor decrepit thing?
Your color bearer in the war,
And nobler than a King?

"Yes, yes, 'twas he when once men fell
Like leaves before a blast.
And our small band had turned and fled,
That he stood firm and fast—
Advanced the flag in that wild hell
And saved the day at last.

"He carries now that banner old
In that great painted sign,
But he shall carry it no more,
For I will make him mine,
And he shall sleep beneath my roof
And like a hero dine."

His comrade shook his bony hand
As only comrades can;
One mumbled feebly "It is Bill!"
One, choking, whispered "Dan";
And since that time I have not seen
The advertising man.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON

A Lively Week Ahead for Habitual First Nighters.

Some New Actors Who Have Made Favorable Impressions—A Variety of New Plays at Hand.

Some of the younger actors who appear in the plays that were new last week deserve an additional word or two of comment. At the Casino the only new-comer in "The Belle of Bohemia" was Marie Dainton, a lithe and vivacious dancer and singer from England. Miss Dainton is dark-haired, and, though she is distinctly a good-looking person of her Semitic type, she has not the sort of features that show to the best advantage on the stage. Miss Dainton will not be called a pretty actress by the loungers and quidnuncs, but a dainty one. Whatever she does is well done. She dances with freedom and charm, she sings well in a small but carefully cultivated voice, she has an obvious sense of humor. She has a silly part in the new burletta, but she makes all that could be made of it without exaggeration or a hint of offense.

A total stranger, until last Thursday night, was W. T. Hodge, who as Freeman Whitmarsh, the gossiping "know-it-all" of "Sag Harbor," town painter and choir leader, pleased the first-night audience more than any other actor in Mr. Herne's new rural play. Verity and humor are both conspicuous in the portrayal—personal humor (apart from the fun of the rôle, which is capital) of a dry, unusual, and welcome sort. Mr. Hodge may not turn out to be a versatile comedian, and Whitmarsh may be his best part, but it will give him wide fame while it lasts. His denotement of self-satisfaction, of shrewdness tempered by ignorance, of vanity, of gawkish ill-temper, and of the incipient stages of intoxication is clear, natural, and comical.

In the performance of "Sag Harbor," not to dwell needlessly on the work of the experienced players like Mr. Herne himself, Mrs. Sol Smith Russell, and Marion Abbott, who performs a thankless and delicate task with all possible tact and skill, the work of Mr. Herne's two daughters calls for notice. Both were seen last year in the more serious drama of "Griffith Davenport," but then they were not so conspicuously placed as they are now. The taller and handsomer, Miss Chrystal Herne, (really a young woman of uncommon beauty,) has the lesser part as the music teacher from Bridgehampton, who has no emotional quality whatever. Miss Julie, on the other hand, has a rôle that calls for larger powers of expression than she possesses. Martha Reese has been befriended by the boat builder and brought up to regard him as a sort of foster father, while she has long been secretly in love with his younger brother, a wild lad who has taken to a seafaring life. Just as the younger brother is returning to claim her she learns that the elder loves her and wants to marry her. She thinks it her duty to accept, but she has one struggle with her own desires and another with her lover's, and long after she is peacefully married, there is an outbreak in the family, resulting from a lack of confidence, in which she bears something of the martyr's part.

In looks, in attitude, in gesture, in much of the mere "business" the portrayal is commendable, but in the strongly emotional passages Miss Herne has neither the vocal force and variety nor the command of facial expression the rôle requires. She leaves the spectator positively cold. What she may be in time, is another matter. Her mother is an actress of exceptional sensibility and power, while Mr. Herne is a good theatrical trainer. There is no trace of the exaggeration and palpable artifice of a young school-of-acting pupil about his daughter's performance.

Young Lionel Barrymore is also in the cast of "Sag Harbor." He looks like his father, without quite his father's share of comeliness, and he has inherited, it seems, some of that parent's artistic traits. He plays the boyish and selfish young sailor in too saturnine and brutal a way. He gains not a bit of sympathy, even in his scene of self-sacrifice. Yet there is promise in his acting. It is a pity the youngster cannot have some varied experience in comedy and farce to limber up his powers of expression and lend him some variety of tone.

E. A. D.

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS.

Crane as David Harum, Joseph Arthur's New Play, and Mansfield as Henry V.

There will be a rush of important new plays this week. To-morrow night at the Garrick Theatre, for instance, William H. Crane will appear in the title rôle of the dramatization of "David Harum," and this must be accounted an important incident because of the popularity of the actor and the enormous circulation of Westcott's novel. The stage version has been made by R. and M. W. Hitchcock, and is in three acts, the scene of the first being the veranda and door-yard of David's house in Homeville, with the adjacent bank and stables. Here the new version of the story is fitly introduced, the famous horse trade occurring in sight of the spectator, and the sentimental interest is made clear. David enters driving the bay mare.

The incidents of the second act pass in one of the rooms of the bank and include the experience of John Lennox with the counterfeit bills and Harum's efforts to get possession of the mortgages on Widow Cullom's home; in Act III., the scene being Aunt Polly's sitting room, the famous interview with the bewildered widow takes place; John's things are surreptitiously removed from the tavern to Harum's spare room, the lovers are united, and the principal personages sit down to their Christmas dinner.

Besides Mr. Crane as Harum, the cast will include Katharine Florence as Mary Blake, George Probert as John Lennox, Frank Burbeck as Gen. Wolsey, Charles Jackson as Chet Timson, (a personage in the story as vividly true to life as David himself,) Homer Granville as the Deacon, Sheridan Tupper as Zeke Swinney, and Kate Meek as Aunt Polly.

The same evening, the new musical piece from London, "San Toy," will be produced at Daly's Theatre. "San Toy" is a sort of companion piece to "The Geisha." Edward Morton invented the story and wrote the spoken dialogue. The words of the songs were written by Henry Greenbank and Adrian Ross, and Sidney Jones composed the music. The piece has been running a long while at Daly's Theatre in London, and is still on view there. San Toy is a Chinese maiden, who has been commanded by the Emperor, in accordance with an imaginary custom, which serves well enough for burletta of this sort, to go to his palace for enrollment among his amazons. Whereupon San Toy's ingenious father changes San Toy's garb and declares she is no girl, but a boy. A boy she remains, in outward appearance, until she falls in love with a young English officer. About this time, too, the Emperor commands San Toy, as a boy, to join his military forces. So that in the second act the poor child is forced to masquerade as a commanding officer of the Emperor's own guard, and there are many comic and sentimental developments.

The two scenes represent a public place in Pynka-Pong and the Emperor's palace in Peking. Henry Hoyt painted the latter in mother of pearl tints, and it is said to be one of his showiest achievements. The costumes are gorgeous, of course, and peacock green, purple, and gold tints prevail in those of Act II. The pastoral picture in Act I. by Ernest Gros is said to be beautiful in a different manner. The cast will include Marie Celeste as San Toy, James T. Powers as Li, a boisterous Chinaman, and Melville Stewart, George K. Fortescue, Wilfred Clarke, Minnie Ashley, Carolyn Gordon, and many others, most of whom have appeared in the English musical comedies imported by Augustin Daly.

Of Richard Mansfield's revival of Shakespeare's "King Henry V." few facts have been given to the public beforehand. That historical, rhetorical, and lyrical work, in which pure drama has but a small part, offers to the modern producer a splendid opportunity for pictorial display. We may be sure that Mr. Mansfield has seized this opportunity. His taste in this direction has never been excelled. Heraldry, armor, and costume are among the studies in which he has always been interested. The pictures of France and England in the fifteenth century, which will be revealed at the Garden Theatre next Wednesday night, are sure to be beautiful and memorable.

Of the new arrangement of the work we can only judge from the list of scenic pictures sent out by Mr. Mansfield's agent. Here it is:

There are nineteen sets of scenery in all: the throne room in the palace at Westminster, the exterior of the Boar's Head in Eastcheap, the beach at Southampton with the English fleet at anchor, the throne room of Charles VI. of France, the English entrenchments within bowshot of Harfleur, the French mines, the siege before the walls of the City of Harfleur, the French royal palace at Rouen, the fields of Picardy, the French Dauphin's tent near Agincourt, with the English in their tent the night before the battle, the battlefield of Agincourt, the French position at Agincourt, the great tableau of the battle, another part of the battlefield after the battle, the city end of old London Bridge on the occasion of the return of Henry and his victorious troops, the French palace at Rouen, a view of Troyes from the bridge, and the interior of the Cathedral of Troyes on the occasion of the royal espousal.

From this we may infer that Mr. Mansfield's condensation of the text differs very little from that of Macready or that of Charles Calvert, which was used in the splendid production at Booth's Theatre in 1874. The speeches of Chorus, of course, will be retained. They could not well be omitted. There will be forty-six speaking characters. The names of Mr. Mansfield's fellow-actors are zealously guarded. The actor-manager will appear as the eloquent young King.

A new play for Wednesday night will be Joseph Arthur's "Lost River," which is expected to prove a worthy successor to his well-remembered "Blue Jeans." This will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. The scene is laid in Southern Indiana. An aqueduct is building over Lost River, and the hero is Bob Blessing, the young New York contractor, who has that work in charge. He falls in love with Ora, a rural maid, who lives alone with her grandmother near the place where he is working. The daughter of the capitalist, who is his partner, is in love with Bob, and she incites the jealousy of one Bill Loucks, who loves Ora. Thus the course of true love runs roughly. The life of Blessing is in danger, while Ora is thrown into the aqueduct, but is rescued. Ora, in the dénouement, turns out to be another daughter of rich Mr. Middleton.

There is a varied group of comic personages, and, of course, the pictorial side of the piece will be novel and interesting.

The cast will include William Courtleigh as Blessing, Hans Robert as Buster, P. A. Anderson as Loucks, Charles Abbe, Eugenie Lawton, James Lackaye, Mabel Taliaferro, Ada Dwyer, and, in the rôle of Ora, Mary Sanders.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CASINO.—George W. Lederer's latest musical comedy, "The Belle of Bohemia," has proved successful.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"Caleb West" begins the third week of its engagement to-morrow night.

CRITERION THEATRE.—To-morrow night Mrs. Leslie Carter will revive "Zaza" for a limited engagement.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The sensational drama "Kidnapped," by David Higgins, comes to this theatre for the present week.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Tree of Knowledge," by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy," will be revived by the Donelly stock company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is no decrease in the size of the audiences which are attracted to this house by Andrew Mack in his Irish melodrama, "The Rebel."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"Siberia." Bartley Campbell's drama portraying life in Russia, will be revived here this week. Frederick Bryton has been specially engaged to play Nickolai Naigoff.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Telephone Girl" is the underlined attraction for this week. To-night will inaugurate the series of concerts to be given at this theatre regularly by Ted Marks.

VICTORIA.—"The Rogers Brothers in Central Park" are turning people away at every performance. They will remain but eight weeks longer. Their original booking of ten weeks will not be extended.

LION PALACE MUSIC HALL.—The programme offered this week will include the Davenport brothers, comedy acrobats; Ah Ling, the Chinese juggler; the Musical Ravens, Knight brothers, and others.

DEWEY THEATRE.—During the week commencing to-morrow Trocadero Burlesquers will be seen in two burlesques, "A Fifth Avenue Reception" and "A Night at the Paris Exposition." The olio includes a number of vaudeville artists.

BROADWAY.—"Ben-Hur" will close its long run of twenty-nine weeks next Saturday evening. Gen. Wallace will be present, and this event will be fittingly commemorated. Monday, Oct. 8, Blanche Walsh will appear at this theatre in "Marcelle," a new play.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—This evening the management will inaugurate the first of its regular Sunday night entertainments. The artists are Dorothy Morton, George W. Day, Rita Curtis, Edna Hollins, the Chappelle Sisters, the Colinis, Nat N. Wills, Belle Stewart, Pat Rooney, and Mayme Gehrue and Ruth White.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The success of John Drew in "Richard Carvel" is so great that Charles Frohman has given up the intentions of producing Haddon Chambers's new play this season, and has consented to allow George Alexander to produce it in England. Mr. Drew has played to the standing room capacity of the theatre since the first night.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The bill for the present week includes Francesca Redding and her company, Durke Brothers, Miss Flora, comedienne; Rice and Elmer, in an acrobatic comedy act; Quaker City Quartet, Raymond and Clarl, Three Dunbar Sisters, Bonita and La Rus, and others. The performance will close with an original musical burletta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Otis Skinner and his play, "Prince Otto," begin the fifth and last week of their engagement to-morrow night. Mr. Skinner's management thinks he has so firmly intrenched himself in the hearts of theatregoers in this city that he has arranged to return to Broadway later in the season, when he will produce a new play prior to his departure to Australia.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Arizona's" fourth week will probably break the already high percentage of crowded houses which has attended the first fortnight of Augustus Thomas's play. "Arizona" has got to be the regular fad with the military fellows stationed in the forts around New York Harbor, and "Arizona" parties for next week are booked from Governors Island, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Hamilton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Annie Russell is making the greatest success of her career in "A Royal Family," and owing to this success Charles Frohman has decided that Miss Russell will be seen in no other play, and her season has been extended until June, which will include a visit to San Francisco. The Thursday matinées which were begun last week will be continued throughout Miss Russell's engagement at the Lyceum.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's comedians will produce a new play before closing their Autumn season. "The Husbands of Leontine" and "Ib and Little Christina" will be given up to and including next Saturday evening. On Monday evening, Oct. 8, this organization will present Pierre de Courcelles's farce, "Self and Lady." May Robson, who makes her first appearance this season, will have the part played in London by Fanny Brough.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Gertrude Pianka, "The Lady of Lions," is the only woman in America who manages and directs a troupe of trained lions. Emily Lytton, a vaudeville comedienne, will make her début with her own company in a new farcical sketch; Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena will present "For Reform." Others are Mrs. Alice J. Shaw and her twin daughters, whistling novelties; James R. Glenroy, of green gloves fame; Emma Carus, singing comedienne; Silvern and Emerle, on the flying rings; Mason and Frances, comedy sketch; Brothers Bard, acrobats, and many others.

PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET THEATRE.—Robert Downing, the tragedian, will be the star the coming week, and Harlemites will see him in his sketch called "Gladiator." Real, genuine fun will be supplied by Harry Watson and his comedy company in the farce "The Two Flats." Others are Brothers Damm, sensational acrobats; Hamilton Hill, baritone; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esmonde, in "Bill Toddle's Reception"; Howard Thurston, card manipulator; the Brannigans, dancers; W. T. Davis, entertainer; the kalatechnoscope, with new views of Galveston.

PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Marie Wainwright will head the programme this week. She will appear in the new playlet, "Lady Dyl's Escapade," by Justin Huntly McCarthy. Smith and Campbell, the rattling talkers, will reel off their budget. Isabelle Urquhart and company will present "Even Stephen," and others are Julie Mackey, the phenomenal baritone; three Lukens brothers, in "The Human Trapeze"; Josephine Gassman and her pickaninnies, Carta and Mirtziana, European equilibrists; Anna Teresa Begger, concert soloist; Drawee, juggler; Tegge and Daniels, Dutch comedy, and many more.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—A plentiful supply of vaudeville stars is announced for the coming week. The leaders are McIntyre and Heath, and they will present the skit "Oh Guard," an act never before offered at Proctor's. The Dunham family, a quartet of acrobats, have just arrived from Europe, and their feats are sensational. Wright Huntington and his company will appear in the playette, "A Stolen Kiss," and others are Les Frasetlues, a European musical act; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, who will offer the farce, "The Seventh Son"; Rae and Brosche, German comedy; W. H. Smith, chorister soloist; Burke's performing dogs, the kalatechnoscope, and many more.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Tuesday will be regarded as an important day at this resort, for on that day the matrimonial lottery which has been in progress will come to an end and the drawing held which will decide who is to be the life partner of Louis Samoor. The winner's number will be announced as soon as the drawing is held, and a day for the marriage set. The Dixon-McGovern fight pictures will be continued. Other interesting features in the curio halls of the museum this week will be Lady Olfa, with her den of snakes and alligator; Alburtus, the wire-haired man; Mlle. Simpson, contortionist; Jean Gross, musical act; Sam Furst, the sailor whittler; Allen's Punch and Judy, and others. In the theatre the leading artists will be Hart and Verona, Gorman and West, Emerson and Gray, Ada Jones, Del Harvey, Martin and Willis, and Joe J. Macki.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle have proved so thorough a drawing attraction that they have been retained for another week, during which time they will present Mr. Royle's farce, entitled "The Highball Family." Amelia Summerville will deliver an original monologue describing her experiences at "An Afternoon Tea"; the Mimic Four will give their amusing vocal sketch, and Al Shean will produce a skit called "Quo Vadis Upside Down." A specially interesting feature of the bill which these names suggest will be Little Elsie, a young woman whose talent as a comedienne will be seen in imitations of popular players, chiefly of the comedy stage. Lizzie and Vinie Daly in their dances; Vernon the ventriloquist, and J. C. Nugent and Grace Fertig in a little drama called "At Sundown" are other notable features of the programme. The Galveston pictures in the biograph will continue to be exhibited.

LONDON THEATRICAL NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—All the London theatres continue to play to crowded houses, and new pieces are rapidly making their appearance.

The most notable of these is J. M. Barrie's "The Wedding Guest," which was produced for the first time at the Garrick on Thursday evening. It is the old story of the betrayal of an innocent Scotch lassie by an artist, with this new feature, that he promises his victim, who professes to have lost her love for him, that he will never marry another woman. He breaks his promise, and the usual dramatic exposures follow, ending in the philosophic determination of both women concerned to make the best of a bad job.

The play was well received. It contains delightful touches of humor and some particularly strong scenes. The critics differ in their opinions, several maintaining that the material would make a good book, but that it shows Barrie's weakness as a playwright. However, it is an assured success. H. B. Irving and Violet Vanbrugh have the leading parts.

It was prophesied that it was impossible for two Nell Gwynn plays to appear successfully in London at the same time, but "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," at the Haymarket, and "English Nell," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, are receiving excellent patronage.

Strict Prussian Theatre Censorship.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Owing to Emperor William's special wishes, the theatre censorship throughout Prussia is now much more stringent. All the new plays submitted for censorship in Berlin for the coming season have been either forbidden outright or greatly modified. The objections were largely of a political or social nature.

PEOPLE'S FREE LECTURES.

Board of Education Courses for the Season to Begin This Week.

The Board of Education course of free lectures to the people will begin at some centres to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, and by the middle of the month all the centres will be in full operation. During the season lectures on the countries in the Far East will form a feature of the course. Syllabi will be issued in connection with the course of lectures and the system of reading will be continued. Following is the programme for this week:

Public School No. 3, corner Grove and Hudson Streets.—T. W. Surette will to-morrow give the first of a course of lectures on music; this course will continue on successive Mondays. On Thursday, at this place, lectures will be given on the history of New York City.

Public School No. 10, corner One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.—Dr. F. H. Sykes to-morrow will begin a course of lectures on literature, and on Thursday evenings the lectures at this school will be on art.

Public School No. 30, 224 East Eighty-eighth Street.—A course of travel will begin on Tuesday, the first lecture being an illustrated one on "Asiatic Manners and Customs," by George Donaldson. On Friday Mr. H. W. Elson will give the first of a course of eleven lectures on American history.

St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street.—Prof. H. H. Northrop on Wednesday will deliver an illustrated lecture on "London: Its Landmarks and Marvels," which will be the first of a course of eleven lectures on European geography given at this place on Wednesdays. On Saturdays Prof. E. R. Nardroff will lecture on "Light." These lectures will be illustrated by experiments and stereopticon views.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—On Wednesday T. W. Surette will lecture on "Ballads and Dances of the Olden Time," this being the first of a course of five lectures on "The Classical Composers," illustrated by vocal and instrumental music and stereopticon views.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—Dr. Frederick H. Sykes on Wednesday will begin a course on literature.

Public School No. 46, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.—G. R. Hawes on Thursday will lecture on "Up the Thames from London to Oxford and Stratford-on-Avon."

Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.—Mrs. H. J. Gielow, on Thursday, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Life in the South."

Public School No. 14, 225 East Twenty-seventh Street.—Dr. Theron W. Kilmer will deliver, on Thursday, the first of a course of five lectures on "First Aid to the Injured."

Public School No. 154, St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Streets.—Richard A. Purdy, on Thursday, will give a lecture on "Shakespeare and His Times."

Public School No. 52, Inwood.—A lecture on "Seeking Peary and the Pole," by H. L. Bridgman, will be given on Friday.

In addition to all of the old centres, lectures will be given this season in the assembly hall of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Building, corner of Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, and in the Bethany Chapel, Thirty-fifth Street and Tenth Avenue.

ASPHYXIATION IN A MADHOUSE.

Two Perish and Eight Nearly Die in Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 29.—Ten inmates of the insane ward of the local city farm narrowly escaped asphyxiation by gas at an early hour this morning.

Yesterday Albert Skibo was sent to the farm for vagrancy. His actions there caused his removal to the insane ward. About 5:30 o'clock this morning a night watchman noticed a strong odor of gas, and tracing it to the sleeping quarters of the insane men, found Skibo lying unconscious on the floor, his hand clutching a piece of gas pipe, which by continuous twisting he had broken off. Nine other men who occupied the room also were unconscious. Prompt medical assistance relieved all the victims except Skibo and Michael Riley.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Campaign Issue of Khaki or Non-Khaki Submerged in Local Questions.

THE UNIONIST-TORY RUPTURE

Liberal Opposition Thought to Be More United and Concentrated.

"Liberal-Imperialists" Believed to Find Little Support—Scheme to Buy Out Irish Landlords—Local Government Reform in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 29.—We are right in the general election and are thankful that the struggle if sharp will be short. Already sundry unopposed returns have begun to constitute the new Parliament, and most of the borough pollings will be over by the end of next week.

"How is the election going?" each man asks his neighbor, and opinions are very much divided. There has been a considerable rally of the Opposition since the fight really began, and it seems probable that the present Ministry will lose a certain number of seats, some say fifteen, and some twenty. Occasionally one hears an extravagant-looking estimate put forth that the majority, which is now over 130, will sink below 90.

I have no definite view of my own, and cannot form one. All I dare venture to assert is that radical enthusiasm in the Provinces is evidently being rapidly worked up, and that a much better fight is going on than anybody believed possible a fortnight ago. Evidently the war fever has gone off and from the point of view of popular excitement over events in South Africa the dissolution was too long delayed. It ought to have taken place in July, as Mr. Chamberlain at first wanted. Then the possibility of his attempt to confine the issue to "Khaki" or "non-Khaki" South Africa and that alone might have succeeded.

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INTERNAL ISSUES TO THE FORE.

It plainly will not be so now, for Conservative and Unionist electioneerers are rapidly shifting their ground. Their leader, Chamberlain, alone sticks to his guns and demands the verdict of acquittal on the conduct of war and an absolutely free hand in the settlement to come. It is otherwise with those who are all over the country on the stump to educate the elector and to persuade him to vote a sound Radical ticket. Candidates are finding that the memories of the common people are not so short as they had supposed, and awkward questions about old age pensions, doles to landlords, large subsidies to voluntary schools given in hostility to the non-sectarian State Board School System, proper housing for the working classes in towns, and the regulation of the drink traffic, with many purely local matters, are being pressed ardently to the front to the quite obvious dismay of many political fledglings who went into the fight thinking all they had got to do was to wave the flag and shout, "Empire and liberty!"

Worst of all, there is a real split among the two factions out of which the present Government's majority was composed. Already Mr. Goschen has disappeared, and, I believe, it is now no secret that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will never deliver another budget speech in the House of Commons. He is sick and tired of the Exchequer and its constant demands upon the public purse, good old-fashioned straightforward country squire that he is. These men were going many weeks ago. I am told that Sir Michael means to go, and others must follow him whether they like it not. Not a Tory of the old band is able to defeat Lord Lansdowne for his conduct at the War Office, and the department which is really guilty, not this poor man, is bent on making him the scapegoat for its sins.

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LORD LANSDOWNE.

That is a customary style here. Permanent officials go on their way, jobbing it may be or bungling, and when a disturbance arises over their misconduct they can always manage to thrust the poor, parliamentary figurehead into the breach and draw the popular wrath down upon his head. Lansdowne is a failure, doubtless, but through no particular fault of his, except his lack of brains. Nature intended him for a country parson, and a fatal inheritance of nobility chucked him into a high station and made him a Minister of State. So now he has to go, and in all probability will not come back to the Home Office nor Chaplain to the local Government Board. Old Tories assert that the determination to drive or hustle out these men is part of the plot of the Birmingham gang to grasp supreme power, and, as Lord Salisbury is feeling tired and becoming more and more indisposed to exert himself or to pay any attention to public affairs there is no small alarm in old-fashioned Conservative circles at the prospect of "Old Jo," as he calls himself, being on top, and lording it over the territorial families.

In contrast to these indications of cleavage between the two sections of the Unionist Party and of the bitterness and hatred springing up in the hearts of the Conservatives, we have had a notable coming together of the ranks of the opposition. To their amazement the milk and water wishywashy Liberal-Imperialists, who would and would not be of the stamp of Sir Henry Fowler and Asquith, and, I am sorry to add, Herbert Gladstone, have found the more intelligent portion of the constituencies much more determined in their hatred of the South African policy that brought on the war than they had any idea of.

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THE "LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS."

They began, as I told you of Asquith last week, by declaring that the war was inevitable or that war was just, and from this point went away into generalizations about the necessity of making a firm and durable settlement and giving as much liberty as could be safely allowed to those dangerous and revolutionary farmers. Two of three days, however, told them that this was not the sort of thing to do at all; they must either say nay or yea to the plain question: Is this war and consequent confusion an abomination or not? And they are more and more admitting that it is an abomination. Mealy-mouthness is disappearing and the Opposition is swinging into line if not yet against the policy of coercive annexation, at least against an indefinite prolongation of military rule in the annexed, but still unsubdued, South African republics. The truth of the matter is, they have discovered that outside of London the [illegible] has been becoming hotter and hotter [illegible] and branch, and the whole policy of the conduct of it and the consequences of it.

We have, therefore, the curious and interesting spectacle on the one hand of a powerful Government which threw away its majority in its eagerness to go to the country and get a new lease of life, split into factions quarreling with each other and driven by the stress of its danger to talk about the very subjects it never wanted to mention, while the Ministerial terror, if not of receiving a crushing defeat at least of being badly mauled, daily increases, and on the other of a but lately badly broken up and feeble opposition daily becoming strong and speaking in increased unison.

I do not by any means say that Lord Rosebery and his knot of admirers are coming back into the ranks of the party, but their influence is practically gone, and some of them, including his Lordship, have already been trying, as our most humorous caricaturist Gould depicted them, to jump back into the Liberal boat.

THE CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.

Irish questions are out of sight in the medley, but Ireland is going to make herself heard, notwithstanding, and one of the most amusing incidents so far in connection with the election is the scheme launched by that curious being, Russell, for the purchase of the interests of all Irish landlords in a lump. It seems to catch the vote, that sort of thing, but Russell may have put it forth in all seriousness, and he only wants £120,000,000 to do the trick with. Assuming that the money can be got, every landed estate in Ireland would be transferred from its present nominal or mortgagee owners into the hands of the Government in trust for the people. The estates would be parceled up and sold to the farmers and the Government recouped, principal and interest, out of the annuity they would pay.

There is nothing really impracticable in the notion except that there is not the remotest chance of the Government taking it up, or if it did of the happy-go-lucky Irish landlord who still has two sovereigns to rub against each other consenting to sell except under absolute compulsion. But something other than the South African issue had to be put up as a mock pledge for the Irish Unionist to be gulled by, and so Russell came to the fore with his plan. Apart from that interesting by-play on the political stage no big cry has yet come to the front in the fight, and I hardly think that time will allow anything to emerge.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

By this time next week the bulk of the borough pollings will be over, and we may be able to have some conception of what the strength and complexion of the Opposition in the next House of Commons is likely to be. No great hopes need be built upon it to do mighty things for the good either of the nation or the empire. The system upon which our Parliament is based is in no small degree rotten. It tends to the corruption and debasement of the electorate and to lower the moral tone of the House itself. We are a virtuous people above all, as you know, and do not condescend to the base system of paying members of Parliament for services rendered. They take their reward out in the gratitude of their countrymen—those of them who are not fortunate enough to receive handsome salaries as ornaments in some office or other. We also allow those who desire to represent us in Parliament to pay all their own expenses at elections. This implies that the men coming forward must have a certain amount of spare cash. It naturally follows that the constituencies look to members or would-be members to help them in many little ways between times, so a curious kind of bribery corruption prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land under which rich individuals systematically nurse the boroughs or rural constituencies where there are large numbers of poor voters. Under such a system the wonder is that so many high-minded patriotic men, as we undoubtedly see, ever find their way into the House of Commons.

I have nothing more to say about China at present. We have no policy and can't hope to have one until the reconstituted Ministry devotes its talents to the difficult questions involved. All one can note with some degree of comfort is that the tension between the Western powers appears to be rather less, and we may perhaps now dismiss the fear of a European conflict from our minds. This mental release is partly an accident. Our Jingo press has ceased to try to inflame the public mind against France, and, although it still fulminates about Russian designs, there seems to be no response. We are all too much occupied with our own affairs.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN LONDON.

One highly important event to Londoners has been completely obliterated from the people's minds by the general election. Last year a new system of London local government was elaborated and passed into a law by Parliament. At present London is governed by irresponsible vestries, really survivals of the old parish councils. These bodies, obscurely created and composed of "logrollers," frequently of the basest type of publicans, "jerrybuilders," small contractors, with a sprinkling of low class attorneys, have had control of much of the public money collected by the rates. When our great London County Council was formed the powers of the vestries were considerably curtailed, but the Tory Party has never liked that council. It was from the first much too democratic; it agitated for taxation of ground rents, division between landlord and occupier, special taxes to recoup the community for the cost of great public improvements, and was always on the side of the workingman against the boss. So to weaken its power a notable scheme of dividing London into a number of new boroughs with separate Mayors, Alderman, and Councilors was framed and became a law.

The first elections for these new bodies take place in November, and considerable preparations were being made to try to obtain a better class of citizens to act upon the new administrative organizations. All this is now completely forgotten in the general turmoil, and there will be no time to revive interest in the subject before the November polling day is upon us.

A. J. W.

PAINTINGS FOR A BIG FAIR.

The Promised Contributions to Woman Suffrage Association's Bazaar.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association has received the promise of two valuable paintings for the big bazaar it is to hold from Dec. 3 to Dec. 8 in the Madison Square Garden. One of these will be a painting of California scenery by William Keith of San Francisco, and the other a view of Mount Hood, by Mr. Reed of Portland, Oregon.

Promises of contributions are coming in constantly. Nothing of any kind, animate or inanimate, is to be refused. The different States will have individual booths, with characteristic decorations—sugar cane and cotton or pine cones and Christmas trees.

Mrs. Annie E. Merritt of 322 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, is Chairman of the New York State Committee. She will receive contributions after Nov. 1.

To Prevent Use of University's Seal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Legal steps will be taken to remove the seal of the University of Chicago from a brand of Philadelphia whisky. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, the Secretary, was instructed to confer with Attorney Noble B. Judah for the purpose of having the attorney investigate the case and to advise as to what relief the university can have.

EUROPE'S GARDEN SCHOOLS

Practical Education Given to Foreign Boys and Girls.

A WIDE RANGE OF STUDENTS

American Consuls Abroad Look into the Matter and Make Interesting Reports—Advantages of the System.

One of the most interesting and important of the special Consular reports which have been issued by the Government is that upon "School Gardens in Europe." Instructions were sent to the different Consuls in Europe to look into the matter of school gardens in the particular country in which they were located, and to report any information they might obtain with photographs and sketches. This has been done, and the thick pamphlet which contains the result makes interesting reading, and the half-tone illustrations give a practical idea of the extent of the gardens, their general attractiveness, and the work of the children.

The earlier writers upon educational subjects advocated the school gardens, and they have been used to some extent for many years, and are largely used in many of the countries of Europe at the present day. Sweden has carried the work to the greatest extent, and has now 2,000 of these gardens, and in France a wide and thorough curriculum is covered by them. An attempt has been made to introduce the school garden into all parts of Germany, and would have been carried into effect more thoroughly than is the case at present if the work had not been interrupted by Germany's wars with France. Germany, too, is not an agricultural country, and there is less need for pursuing the line of study than in other countries. Still, the work is going on, and will be enlarged. Large plots of land are given up to grounds around the schools, so much space in some places being allowed for a pupil.

Larger grounds are given to schools in the suburbs than in the city, but even in crowded districts surprisingly large playgrounds are allowed.

To give an account of the schools in the order they are given in the reports, Belgium comes first. All the schools in the country districts of Ghent have a plot of ground of not less than an acre, which is used for experimental cultivation, and a full course in theoretical and practical agriculture is given. Natural science takes the place of this study in city schools. This work is for boys, and in both country and city girls are instructed in domestic science. This includes, however, the weeding and watering of garden plants, the preservation of fruits, and the making of bouquets. In the smaller cities in the agricultural districts more advanced work is undertaken by the boys, a study of soil and undersoil, the formation of the earth, fertilizers, care of domestic animals, and the culture of fruit trees and kitchen gardens.

An interesting school for girls is temporary free dairy instruction for girls over fifteen years of age. It is under the direction of the Government, and is taken from one locality to the other, remaining for a period of three months in each place. Lessons in zoology and meadow culture are included in this course. An illustration shows the boys of one of the agricultural schools at Graumont, East Flanders, with their spades and textbooks studying arboriculture.

There has been technical teaching of agriculture for the past twenty years in France and during the past few years great progress has been made. There were seventy-two different schools in France in 1898, including thirty-four practical schools of agriculture, primary agricultural schools, and schools for teaching specialties, sheep raising, dairy work, horticulture farming, &c. This was in addition to a national agronomical institute in Paris, three national veterinary schools, four national agricultural schools, one national school of horticulture, a national school of agricultural industries, a national dairy, and a national forestry school. In addition to these different schools were forty-two agronomical stations and laboratories and numerous other stations for experiments in special lines. There are also experimental farms in different departments.

THE PARIS INSTITUTE.

The National Agronomical Institute is in Paris and has twenty-two chairs, covering a wide range of studies. The course is one of two years, the hours 8 to 4 daily, during which time the pupil is at work in the school building or on the experimental farm at Joinville-le-Pont. Excursions are made once a week to different points of interest, where practical work along different lines can be seen. During the vacation the pupils are expected to do practical work, for which they are examined on their return. Arrangements are made by the school to place pupils who are not sons of farmers on farms during the two months of their vacation. Students who expect to do practical work can take a year on a farm or in an agricultural factory at the close of the course, and the two graduates who receive the highest marks at graduation are given a complimentary course of three years either in France or another country. The cost of the tuition is $96.50 per year with an additional charge of $15.40 to cover the cost of excursions, &c., during the year. Board is obtained at pensions away from the school, where the students are under the surveillance of the Directors. Foreigners are received under the same conditions as French scholars after presenting a certificate from their diplomatic representatives. Two illustrations show boys spraying grapevines and others cleaning horses at Antibes, and another of Avignon shows the boys preparing millet for brooms.

The reports from the different parts of Germany are the most interesting of all received from the Consuls. While Germany has to fear competition from many other places in all agricultural products except fresh vegetables, and the business is precarious, the Consul in Berlin says, there is a feeling that agriculture must be revived and sustained. The school garden, as it obtains throughout the country, is made a part of the popular education in connection with the public schools, and whether there are merely botanical gardens to supply material for study in the school or agricultural gardens conducted by the children of the schools, they are more a part of the regular school routine than the greater number of the schools in other countries.

In Breslau there is a botanical school garden of 11,738 acres. Three-quarters of the ground is planted with flowers for use in the schools, 154 species of plants used for general botany and 314 species not so often needed. The plants are sent to the schools at the requests of the teachers, and the children are taken to see the plants growing, a practice which greatly increases their interest in the study. The scholars also receive plants to take home, and those pupils most interested receive an extra number.

The Dresden Consul reports six garden schools in his Consular district in connection with the public schools. The largest is at Plauen, a suburb of Dresden, which is considered a model institution. There are two main school buildings, one for boys and one for girls, a gymnasium, carpenter and workshop, and building where the girls are taught to cook. There are three acres of land. The boys are taught the cultivation of all the forest and fruit trees that grow in the kingdom, and the girls have charge of the vegetable garden and learn to plant, hoe, and weed. Both boys and girls are instructed in the care of flowers, particularly roses, pansies, and violets, and this is considered one of the most elevating features of the school. There is a section of the garden devoted to plants for botanical purposes, and there are specimens of all the rocks

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

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Five Beautiful Theatres
Devoted to High Class Continuous Vaudeville
By F. F. PROCTOR, Sole Proprietor & Manager.

Play Houses.
Vaudeville—A Policy Established in 1883
J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.

23D ST.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.
McINTYRE & HEATH
in a Burnt Cork Gem.
DUNHAM FAMILY.
Marvelous Aerial Feats.
WRIGHT, HUNTINGTON & Co., in "A Stolen Kill"; LES FRASETTIS, MR. & MRS. MARK MURPHY, RAE & BROSCHE, LEON & ADELINE, BURKE'S DOGS, WEST & WILLIAMS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, W. B. SMITH, MAY HOEY, JOHN T. RAY, PICTORIAL TOURS, Others.
Prices Always: 50, 25, & 15c.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY,
1:30 to 10:45 P. M.

5TH AVE.
12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
in "Lady Dye's Escapade."
SMITH & CAMPBELL,
"Une Conversatione Comique."
ISABELLE URQUHART & CO., JULIE MACKEY, 3 LUKEN'S BROS, JOSEPHINE GASSMAN and "Picks"; CARTA & MIRTZIANA, ANNA TERESA BERGER, DRAWEE, TEGGE & DANIELS, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, McFAYDEN & ROYAL, TRAVEL VIEWS; Others.
Broadway's Lowest prices; 25 & 50c. Box Seats, $1.00.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY,
2 till 10:45 P. M.

PALACE
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.
GERTRUDE PIANKA
"The Lady of Lions."
EMILY LYTTON CO.,
in a new farce.
HUGH STANTON & FLORENCE MODENA, MRS. ALICE J. SHAW & TWIN DAUGHTERS, JAS. R. GLENROY, EMMA CARUS, BROS. BARD, MASON & FRANCES, SILVERN & EMERIE, FLATOW & DUNN, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, FRED HOWARD, Others.
Bargain Prices: Afternoons, 15 & 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, 50c.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY,
2 till 10:45 P. M.

125TH ST.
2 to 10:45 P. M.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.
ROBERT DOWNING
in "The Gladiator."
HARRY WATSON'S CO.,
in the farce, "Two Flats."
BROS. DAMM, HAMILTON HILL, HOWARD THURSTON, MR. & MRS. ESMONDE, W. T. DAVIS, THE BRANNIGANS, HAIGHT & DEAN, the KALATECHNOSCOPE, NAT BURTON, Others.
Note the Prices; Afternoons, 15, & 25c. Evenings, 15, 25, 50c.
CONTINUOUS CONCERT TO-DAY,
2 till 10:45 P. M.

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N. HASHIM, Manager. New Policy. West 34th St. Near B'way. Ev'gs, 25, 50, 75. Box Seats, 1.00.
25c SUNDAY CONCERTS TO-DAY, TO-NIGHT. 25c. Matinee Every Day. No higher. Gallery, 15c.
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA UNDER DIRECTION OF W. H. HICKEY.
VAUDEVILLE'S GREATEST STARS!!! VAUDEVILLE'S LONGEST BILLS!!!
SENSATIONAL ENGAGEMENT ELITA PROCTOR OTIS. VAUDEVILLE'S BIGGEST CAPTURE!!!
BETTINA GERARD—CLIFFORD & HUTH—DOROTHY MORTON.
TO-DAY, 1:45. TO-NGT, 7:45.
CLIFFORD & HUTH, Comedy Stars.
DOROTHY MORTON, Opera Queen.
CORINNE, Return to Vaudeville.
FOX & ALLEN, "The Flat Next Door."
JESS DANDY, Hebrew wit.
ARTIE HALL, the Wench Counterfeiter.
EDNA AUG, the Scrubwoman.
FIELDS & WARD, the XXX WITS.
ABACCO BROTHERS.
CLAFLIN SISTERS, Comediennes.
BARTELME, Juggler.
MLLE. BASIGNAMA, Chanteuse.
2 JACKSONS, real coon comiques.
TO-MORROW, COMMENCING 1:45.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, "A Society Marriage."
DOROTHY MORTON, Vaudeville Debut.
BETTINA GERARD, 1st time this season.
ARTIE HALL, Original Georgia Shouter.
DOLAN & LENHARR, "The Polite Burglar."
LEWIS & RYAN, the Comedy Drolls.
CHAS. T. ALDRICH, tramp juggler.
CARRIE BEHR, Comedienne.
FIELDS & WARD, 3 BROTHERS MELROSE; LELLIOT, CLERISE, & LELLIOT; LOZELLE, MADDOX, & WAYNE; THE ONLY AMOS, OTHERS.

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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. E. F. ALBEE - - - General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
EDWIN MILTON ROYLE and SELENA FETTER ROYLE in "THE HIGHBALL FAMILY."
AMELIA SUMMERVILLE, monologue. "AN AFTERNOON TEA." MIMIC FOUR.
AL SHEAN, assisted by Chas. T. Warren, in "QUO VADIS UPSIDE DOWN."
LITTLE ELSIE. LIZZIE & VINIE DALY. J. C. NUGENT & GRACE FERTIG. BIOGRAPH.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE, Lex. Ave & 42d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats., 2.
One block East of Grand Central Depot.
3rd YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR YEAR NATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
—THIS WEEK—
THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE.
By R. C. CARTON, author of "Lord and Lady Algy."
Eve. Prices, Same seats reserved for subscribers each w'k without extra charge. 25-35-50

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TO-NIGHT IMMENSE CONCERT 50c.
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TREMENDOUS BILL OF ARTISTS TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.
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A SPECTACULAR FARCICAL ODDITY.
Written by Louis Harrison and George V. Hobart. Music by A. Baldwin Sloane. Staged by Frank Smithson. Ballet arranged by Carl Marwig.
Immense Vaudeville Concert Sunday Eve.

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THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30 P. M.,
MONSTER CONCERT in aid of the GALVESTON SUFFERERS
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THE ASCHENBROEDEL VEREIN.
400 INSTRUMENTALISTS. 1,500 CHORUS.
EMIL PAUR, WALTER DAMROSCH, JOHN P. SOUSA, FRANK DAMROSCH, VICTOR HERBERT, Conductors.
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Com'g To-m'w Ev. 8:15, Presents
THE GREAT MELODRAMA,
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(Originally produced at Wallack's Theatre.)
Evening Prices, 25, 35, 50 Cents.
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To-morrow Evg. at 8:15. Only Mat. Sat.
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CHARLES FROHMAN, MANAGER.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D,
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MANSFIELD
IN
HENRY V.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE DEWEY EAST 14TH ST. BETWEEN 3RD & 4TH AVES
TO-NIGHT!
GRAND GALA "POP"
Popular Prices. 25-50 Cents
DOLAN & LENHARR, HINES & REMINGTON, LOUIS A. SIMON & CO., The Great MONTRELL, AL. GRANT, FRANCES CURRAN, HARRY & SADIE FIELDS HENRY & GALLOT, Robt. Recker's Harmonists, and others.
Week Com. To-morrow. Mat. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
"A Fifth Ave. Reception."
"A Night at the Paris Exposition."

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MANAGEMENT.....SAM. S. SHUBERT
"Best play in town, packing Herald Square Theatre."—Evg. Sun.
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Wed. Matinées. Sat. 4th Big Week.
"Easily the Best Performance on the New York stage."—Life
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S
MUSIC HALL.... TO-NIGHT. 125th St. & 7th Av. NEXT WEEK.
Press Eldridge, Cushman, Holcombe & Curtis, Mills & Co., Imog. Conner, Favor & Sinclair; Francesca Redding & Co. Burke Bros., Flora, Quaker City Quartet, Harding & Ah Sid, &c.
Res'd Orch., 25c. Matinées. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Matinee in aid of Galveston Sufferers. Res'd Orch. 50c. Evening.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Louis Mann Clara Lipman "ALL ON ACCOUNT OF ELIZA."
Oct. 8th—OTIS SKINNER in PRINCE OTTO.

THE SAVOY, 34th St. & B'way.
Postponed Until Monday, Oct. 8.
THE MILITARY MAID.
JOSEPHINE HALL. BOX OFFICE OPEN.

METROPOLIS THEATRE, 142d St. & 3d Av. Ev'g. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SIBERIA.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
MAURICE GRAU OPERA CO. Lessee
FIRST WEEK OF ENGLISH GRAND OPERA
—Commencing—
To-morrow Night, Oct. 1st, at 8 o'clock Precisely.
METROPOLITAN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.
Maurice Grau, Henry W. Savage, M'n'g Directors

To-morrow Night at 8, Mon., Oct. 1, Fri. Night at 8, and Wed. Mat. at 2 Precisely. Conductor, A. Seppilli	FAUST (in English.) Phoebe Strakosch, Kate Condon, Delia Niven, Joseph F. Sheehan, Chauncey Moore, Clarence Whitehill, F. J. Boyle. First time here of Walpurgis revels scene.
Tues. Night, Thurs. Night, Sat. Night, Oct. 2, 4 & 6, at 8 o'clock precisely. Conductor, R. Eckhold.	Tannhauser (in English.) Ritta Elandi, Selma Kronold, Freida Stender, W. H. Clarke, Philip Brozel, William Pauli, F. J. Boyle, Harry Davies.
Wednesday Night and Saturday Mat., Oct. 3 and 6. Conductor: A. Seppilli.	MIGNON (in English.) Zelie De Lussan, Ingeborg Ballstrom, Lloyd D'Aubigne, Ragna Linne, Lempriere Pringle, Homer Lind, Leslie Walker.

Chorus of 100. Band of 70. Ballet of 32.
AT REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.
Evenings, 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $5, $6, $7, $8 and $10. Wed. Mat., 25, 50, 75c., $1.00. Boxes, $4, $5 and $6. Sat. Mat., 50, 75c., $1.00, $1.50. Boxes, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10.
Stage Director.....Edward P. Temple
Carriages for Faust at 11:10; Tannhauser at 11:15; Mignon at 10:45.
SUBSCRIPTION NOTICE.—Same seats may be secured for the same performance each week. No liability except to pay for same one week in advance. Seats selling 10 weeks in advance.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND.
NEW MUSIC. SPECIAL Soloists.
Sousa's Marches including the LATEST
HAIL TO THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY
NEXT SUNDAY 3D SOUSA CONCERT NEXT SUNDAY
NEXT SUNDAY NEXT SUNDAY

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera in Italian, French & German
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
The Subscription Department for the season of 1900-1901 now open in the Lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House. Address all communications to Maurice Grau Opera Company, Subscription Department.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Thursday Afternoon, October 11, at 2:30,
Schumann-Heink
AND
Leonora Jackson
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Seats $1, $1.50, and $2, on sale to-morrow at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, at 8,
Reappearance of LILLIAN
BLAUVELT
Grand Orchestra under the direction of FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Direction.....Henry Wolfsohn
Reserved Seats, $1, $1.50, & $2, on sale to-morrow at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. Sea Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

BROADWAY Theatre, B'way & 41st. Evgs. at 8. Mats. at 2. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
JACOB LITT.....PROPRIETOR
LAST WEEK. 2 MATINEES.
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY ENDS NEXT SATURDAY EVENING.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S STUPENDOUS PRODUCTION, GEN. WALLACE'S BEN-HUR.
Curtain Rises at 8 o'clock Precisely.
MONDAY, OCT. 8TH.
BLANCHE WALSH,
Presenting the New Romantic Drama,
"MARCELLE."
SEAT SALE BEGINS THURSDAY NEXT.

THEATRE REPUBLIC
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, Owner and Manager, 42d Street just West of Broadway.
Tele. 3940-38th St.
Evgs. at 8. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
PRICES: 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2.
JAMES A. HERNE'S SAG HARBOR.
N. Y. HERALD SAYS: "It is a charming reproduction of life and character. Visitors to old seaports like Nantucket and Provincetown always come home full of anecdotes of the quaint people they have met. Now it is no longer necessary to travel further than 'Sag Harbor' to have a similar interesting experience."

The New Glory of the CASINO! SAM BERNARD, Dick Bernard, and VIRGINIA EARL. BELLE OF BOHEMIA!
Harry B. Smith's new farce, with Ludwig Englander's music!
ELECTRIFIED AUDIENCES! JUBILANT PRESS!
Seats selling 6 weeks ahead!
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WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST WED. & SAT. MATS. OF THE GREAT BIG SUCCESS.
OTIS SKINNER
IN HIS NEW PLAY,
PRINCE OTTO.
MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 8.
SARAH COWELL in a play written by Harriet Ford and Beatrice De Mille, entitled LE MOYNE
THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.
Sale of seats begins THURSDAY A. M. Seats reserved in advance must be called for by Th'rsd'y

Hammerstein's, 42d St., B'way & 7th Ave. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Gen'l Adm., 50c.
ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO TEN WEEKS. ONLY EIGHT WEEKS MORE.
The Klaw & Erlanger Comedy Co. Presenting GUS and MAX ROGERS in The phenomenally successful vaudeville farce. By John J. McNally, staged by Ben. Teal. THE ROGERS BROS IN CENTRAL PARK
Matinees Saturday. Prices 50c, 75c, $1.

14TH STREET THEATRE 14th Street, near 6th Av
NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCT. 3, FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK,
Monday night's ticket good for Wednesday night.
LIEBLER & CO.'S picturesque production,
LOST RIVER
By JOSEPH ARTHUR.
"The companion play to 'BLUE JEANS.'"

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
7TH WEEK the Successful Irish Comedian,
ANDREW MACK
In His Latest Triumph, "THE REBEL."
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. Mats. Tus. & Sat. 2
FIDDLE-DEE-DEE & QUO VAS ISS?

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St., at 8. Dan'l Frohman.....Manager
Evenings, 8. Matinées, 2.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES RESUMED.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW, OCT. 1ST,
Augustin Daly Musical Co.
(WITH JAMES T. POWERS)
PRESENTING THE CHINESE-ENGLISH
MUSICAL COMEDY
SAN TOY
Now in Its Second Year at Daly's, London.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St., at 8:30. DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. Thursday & Sat. Matinée, 2.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in a Comedy of Romance entitled
A ROYAL FAMILY.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
This Afternoon and Evening, THE NEW TROUBADOURS AND ORCHESTRA.
COMMENCING TO-MORROW, POWELL—THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

GRAND OP. HO. THE TELEPHONE GIRL.
TO-NIGHT Ted Marks's Big Sunday Show. James Thornton, Henri French, Chas. B. Ward, Pat Rooney, 10 others. 10c., 25c., 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Mon. Eve. & Sat. Mat. "EGMONT" (Pop. Prices.)
Tues. & Every Eve. The Great Comedy Success, "SIE TUT LICHE FORDERUNG" and "DER TUGENDHOF."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 36th St. & Col. Ave.
KALTENBORN Concerts 8:15, 50c. LAST WEEK
To-night, closing concert, Special Program, with

BIJOU NEXT WEEK, HENRIETTA CROSSMAN as
NELL GWYN
in the merry play, MISTRESS NELL
By GEORGE C. HAZELTON, JR.,
IS COMING TO TOWN.
Seats on sale Thursday morning.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 3d & B'way. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat.
Last 2 Weeks, the Charming Play,
CALEB WEST

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way, Cor. 38th.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON IN A NEW COMIC OPERA, THE MONKS OF MALABAR

THE MUSICAL SEASON OPENS

Opera in English at the Metropolitan Opera House.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO COME

Close of the Summer Concert Series—What Is to be Demanded in Opera Performances in English.

The musical season of 1900-1901 will begin to-morrow night, when the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company, as it is called, will appear at the Metropolitan Opera House. The organization is heavily burdened with adjectives, but none the less its reason for existence is discernible, and there need be no difficulty in defining the principles by which its worth is to be measured. The aim of this company is to offer artistic entertainment to the public, and to appeal for support on the ground that the performances are given in the language of the people and at prices made possible by the exclusion from the company of the famous singers who command great salaries. No announcement is made that because the performances are to be cheap they are necessarily to be bad. Such an admission would of course be suicidal.

Those who go to these entertainments, then, may properly demand two things: First, that the English text shall be articulated so that it shall be intelligible, and, second, that the performances shall be animated by an artistic spirit. The only reason for giving opera in English is that the text may be understood by the auditors. Opera is given in German in Germany, in French in France, and in Italian in Italy for this reason. If the auditors are not to understand the text, there is no reason why the works should not be given in the language in which they were written, but, on the contrary, there are many good reasons why they should be so given.

Perfect smoothness of versification and complete union of musical and textual accent are to be found, if anywhere, only in the original versions of the operas. But for the sake of the majority, who do not understand the foreign tongues, let the operas be offered in English. Then it follows that the text must be sung so that the auditors can understand it. That is the first and fundamental requirement of opera in the vernacular. It is its only reason for existence. If we cannot understand the English text we might as well be listening to some foreign language with which we are not acquainted.

The company which occupies the Metropolitan Opera House in the Winter season and sings in Italian, French, and German appeals to the public by its world-famous artists. Its chorus is unspeakably bad, its ballet cheap and unattractive, its stage management usually slipshod and frequently absurd, and its orchestral work only what might be expected when there are almost no rehearsals. But the splendid singing of the great stars carries it to success, and in works in which the chorus and ballet are not factors—as, for example, in "Tristan und Isolde"—produces noble artistic results. The English company will not be able to compete with the other in the matter of principal singers. It has no Melbas, Sembrichs, Terninas, nor de Reszkes to offer. If, therefore, it makes any pretense of providing an artistic entertainment, it must do so in the same manner as the companies of the representative German cities. It must first of all present the operas with a perfect comprehension of their dramatic and lyrical content. It must next infuse into the presentation the lovely spirit of artistic devotion which is so conspicuous in the German companies and which gives vitality to performances filled with technical defects. There must be a whole-souled earnestness, coupled with sacrifice of self-glorification to the general effect.

Then there must be an intelligent and authoritative stage management. Every performance must have a definite plan, the product of a mind competent to make one. The details must be worked out carefully, so that the ensemble shall be dramatically and lyrically convincing. There must be good scenery, good costumes, good ballet, and a good chorus, not simply a chorus which can sing very loudly, but one which shows evidences of intelligence. And there must be a good orchestra under the direction of a skillful conductor armed with the authority to insure musical homogeneity in the interpretation of the score.

These are the fundamental requirements of a stock opera company performing operas in the language of the people. By these requirements the work of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company must be measured. A football player would say that we were not to look for star plays, but for perfect team work. With these ideas before us we may settle down to a contemplation of the performances of this company of formidable name, certain that we are not asking for anything that we have not a right to expect.

MR. FRANKO'S CONCERT PLANS.

Entertainments of Older Music Suitably Performed.

Mr. Samuel Franko, who is well-known as a serious and cultivated musician, will give this season three orchestral concerts at the Lyceum Theatre. The purpose of these entertainments is to enable music lovers to hear the works of early writers played by an orchestra of the proper size and in a suitable auditorium. Modern orchestras and concert rooms are too large for the older works. Mr. Franko's dates and programmes are as follows:

NOV. 27, AT 3:30 P. M.
1.—CONCERT.
Johann Sebastian Bach, (1685-1750)..
Overture (Suite) D Major
Jacques Pierre Rode, (1774-1830)..
Concerto for Violin. First time in America
Pierre Alexandre Monsigny, (1729-1817)..
Chaconne et Rigaudon. First time in America
Joseph Haydn, (1732-1809)..
Symphony No. 1, (E flat)
DEC. 18, AT 3:30 P. M.
2.—CONCERT.
Christoph Willibald von Gluck, (1714-1787)..
Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis."
Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf, (1739-1799)..
Symphony "Phaeton." First time in America
Allesandro Stradella, (1645-1681)..Aria di Chiesa
Jean Philippe Rameau, (1683-1764)..
Suite of Dances
Domenico Cimarosa, (1740-1801)..
Overture "Il matrimonio segreto." First time in America.
JAN. 15, AT 3:30 P. M.
3.—CONCERT.
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, (1756-1791)..
Symphony D Major (K. No. 385)
Ludwig van Beethoven, (1770-1827)..
Theme and Variations from Septet
Piano Soli.
Johannes Brahms, (1833-1897)..
Serenade Op. 16, for wind instruments, Violas, Cellos, and Contrabasses.
Maria Luigi Cherubini, (1760-1842)..
Overture "L'Hotellerie Portuguaise." First Time in America.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Fanciulli and the Seventy-first Regiment Band have gone to Boston to play at the Merchants and Manufacturers' Exposition.

Kate de Jonge Levett, soprano, has returned from Berlin, where she appeared in song recitals, and will sing here in the Winter.

Henrietta Markstein, the pianist, is arranging a series of concerts for working people, to be given at various halls on Sunday afternoons. The first will take place at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Oct. 7. The price of admission will be 10 cents.

Mme. Lillian Blauvelt met with most flattering success at her appearance in the Worcester Festival in the past week. The sale of seats for her orchestral concert, and incidentally her reappearance in this city, will open to-morrow morning at Schuberth's music store, 23 Union Square.

The sale of seats for the recital to be given by Mme. Schumann-Heink and Leonora Jackson at Carnegie Hall on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 11, will open to-morrow morning at Schuberth's music store, 23 Union Square. Miss Jackson will return to New York next week, after a long rest in the Catskills.

The possession of 10 cents and a little spare time will enable any working person to learn to sing by note. The People's Singing Classes, established by Frank Damrosch, give this opportunity. Applicants do not need to know anything about music. All they have to do is to send their names to the Secretary, at 41 University Place. The classes begin work to-morrow.

The first appearance of Mme. Gadski in America this season will be as Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser," with the Grau company in San Francisco, where it opens this season. This is certainly one of Mme. Gadski's best rôles, and one in which she is a great favorite with the San Francisco public. The last time she sang Elizabeth in San Francisco was during the past season, when there with Mr. Graff's concert company, which included Walter Damrosch and David Bispham.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, who will tour this country during the coming season, cables that she will sail from Bremen, by the steamer Trave, on Oct. 29. Mme. Carreno's first recital will be given at Mendelssohn Hall, on the afternoon of Nov. 27, following her appearance with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Her Western tour will begin immediately after her New York recital, and will continue until Christmas, when she returns to New York to sail for Cuba to fill ten concert engagements in that island.

Charles L. Young, who last season exploited the tour of Mme. Emma Nevada throughout the United States and Mexico, and is at present giving a series of concerts at the Exposition in Paris, in which he is introducing home talent exclusively, has just concluded arrangements for a tour throughout America and Australia, beginning in December, with Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist. Mr. Young also writes that he has secured Carl Heinzen, the violinist. He also has the assurance that should Mme. Patti decide to visit this country again it will be under his management.

Mme. Sembrich, during the coming season, will first be heard in a song recital in New York, the date of which has been set for Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 4, and during the month of December she will appear in all, in eight recitals in different cities. The company which Mr. Graff has engaged to support Mme. Sembrich on the opera tour will arrive about the middle of December, and rehearsals will then begin, which will occupy a period of about two weeks. Orchestral rehearsals and chorus rehearsals will be held by Signor Bevignani, who arrives on Nov. 30, and will begin immediately after his arrival.

The season of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company will begin to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The programme for the week is as follows: Monday and Friday evenings and Wednesday afternoon, "Faust," including the ballet, usually omitted; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, "Tannhäuser"; Wednesday night and Saturday afternoon, "Mignon." Phoebe Strakosch will make her début here as Marguerite. In "Tannhäuser" Philip Brozel will appear here for the first time, singing Tannhäuser, and Rita Elandi will reappear as Elizabeth. In "Mignon" the title rôle will be in the hands of Zelie de Lussan, while Ingeborg Ballstrom will make her American début as Filina.

The last of the Kaltenborn concerts at St. Nicholas Garden will be given to-night. The programme:

Overture—"Phaedre"..... .....Massenet
Larghetto, Second Symphony.....Beethoven
Trumpet solo,
Mr. Schmidt.
Persian Dance.....Guiraud
Serenade.....Saint-Saens
Sevillana.....Massenet
Violin solo—"Der sohn der Haide"..Keler-Bela
Mr. Engel.
Overture—"Tannhauser"..... .....Wagner
Hungarian Rhapsodie, No. 12.....Liszt
Horn solo—Romance from "Le Clair"...Halevy
Mr. Schulze.
Aria—"Der Freischutz".....Weber
Miss McClelland.
Kammenoi Ostrow..... .....Rubinstein
Ride of the Valkyries—"Die Walkure"—Wagner

To-night's programme at the Metropolitan Opera House embraces several of the late European additions to Sousa's library. The soloists are Miss Blanche Duffield, soprano; Miss Bertha Bucklin, violin, and Mr. Herbert L. Clarke, cornet.

Overture—"Paragraph III."..... .....Suppe
Cornet solo—"Bride of the Waves".....Clarke
Mr. Herbert L. Clarke.
Suite—"Miniature," (new).....Floersheim
Soprano solo—"Villanelle"..... .....Dell 'Aqua
Miss Blanche Duffield.
Last scene from "Aida," "Oh, Fatal Stone"..
Verdi
Airs from "Carmen".....Bizet
"Valse Bleu," (new).....Margis
March—"Hail to the Spirit of Liberty," (new)..
(Sousa)
Violin solo—"Russian Airs".....Wieniawski
Miss Bertha Bucklin.
Fantasie—"A Jolly Evening in Berlin," (new)..
Blnodshofer

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, a Russian pianist, will come in a short time before the music-loving public of this country, and his American tour will include all the prominent cities from Maine to California. His début in America will be made at Carnegie Hall, New York, Monday, Nov. 12, assisted by Mr. Emil Paur and his orchestra of seventy musicians, and Nov. 16 he will be the soloist at the inaugural concert of the new Philadelphia Permanent Orchestra, (Fritz Scheel, conductor,) at the Academy of Music in that city. Gabrilowitsch will be also heard at the first evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet in Mendelssohn Hall, New York, Monday, Nov. 19, and with the same organization in Boston the following evening, Nov. 20. Orchestral concerts at which he will be the soloist will be given in Boston, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, and Portland early in December, and recitals have been arranged for in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Brooklyn, Boston, and New York during December. In January most of his time will be devoted to the Western cities, and his engagements include Chicago, with the Thomas Orchestra, Jan. 18 and 19, (followed by recitals;) the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, (Frank Van der Stucken, conductor,) Jan. 25 and 26; Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Jan. 8, and with the Apollo Club, St. Louis; the Tuesday Musical of Detroit, and musical organizations in Milwaukee, Louisville, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Buffalo, St. Paul, and Minneapolis the same month. During February he will appear in the principal Southern cities, and from Kansas City he will go West to the Pacific Coast, and for the close of his American tour arrangements are now pending for a short trip with one of the greatest musical organizations of the country.

Henry Wolfsohn has arranged for a series of concerts and recitals to be given in this city during the coming season by the different artists under his management. The first of the series will be the appearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink, the distinguished contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Miss Leonora Jackson, the violinist, in a joint recital in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of Oct. 11. Following this comes the reappearance of Mme. Lillian Blauvelt in New York City in an orchestral concert on Thursday evening, Oct. 16, in Carnegie Hall. On this occasion Mr. Frank Van Der Stucken will conduct the orchestra. Mr. Wolfsohn will also give a series of popular Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House commencing late in October and continuing through November, at which the best-known American and European artists that are available at that time will appear. During the middle of November Mr. Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violin virtuoso, will make his reappearance in this city. On the afternoons of Nov. 14 and 17 Ernst von Dohnanyi will give the first two piano recitals of the season in Mendelssohn Hall. On the evening of Nov. 15 Mr. Evan Williams, the popular tenor, and Gwylim Miles, the baritone, will give a recital of Welsh songs in Mendelssohn Hall. Nov. 22 Mr. Charles W. Clark will give a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall. It is three years since Mr. Clark was last heard in this city. Early in January, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel will be heard in two recitals in Mendelssohn Hall, which in all probability will be their only appearances in this city during the season. On Jan. 11 Miss Maud Powell will make her reappearance in this city at an orchestral concert after an absence of three years. On Jan. 18 Hugo Becker, the celebrated 'cellist, will make his American début. Jan. 22 will introduce Mr. Kennerly Rumford, the English baritone, to the American public. In England and the provinces he is well known as an artist of rare merit and intelligence. He will be heard first in a song recital, and later in some oratorio performances. On Jan. 29 Miss Clara Butt, the eminent English contralto, will inaugurate her second American tour. Early in the Spring there will be given in Mendelssohn Hall three combination concerts, by subscription, in which Kreisler, Dohnanyi, and Becker will be the attractions.

JUDGE J. C. GRAY BACK.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, with 1,266 passengers on board, arrived from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday. The St. Louis encountered rough weather several times during the trip across. On Monday she ran into a gale, during which she rolled and pitched heavily. The weather moderated, though, during the last days of the trip, fair weather continuing the rest of the voyage.

Among her passengers was Judge John Clinton Gray of the New York Court of Appeals, who has been abroad since June, spending all of his time in England.

One of his first questions was as to how the Molineux case stands.

"I wanted to know whether the case had been assigned yet," he said. "It is a curious fact that I had both the Buchanan case and the Carlyle Harris case. A case of this kind is rather trying for the Judge of the Court of Appeals, as he has not only to consider the law, but also the fact. I think the Court should only take cognizance of exceptions and the law, and not be called upon to consider questions of fact, as the jury has decided the fact. A few years ago it was not necessary to consider facts, but since then the law has changed."

THE MINT PRICE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Owing to the advance in the price of silver, Director of the Mint Roberts to-day increased the price to be paid by the Government for silver purchased from 55 to 57 cents a standard ounce. The Government at present purchases only such silver as is contained in gold deposits from the Klondike and other gold-producing sections. Under the existing statute all silver in gold deposits is paid for at the market price. The price has advanced steadily since 1898, when it touched 47 cents for a standard ounce. The new price is to go into effect on Monday.

The Director of the Mint also has changed the Indian rupee from its silver to its gold value to go into effect at the beginning of the next quarter. Although England placed India on a gold basis some time ago, no official information was received to that effect until very recently. The silver rupee had previously been the standard Indian coin, and was valued at 20.5 cents. Under the gold standard the sovereign succeeds the rupee as the standard, and hereafter the rupee will be reckoned at its gold value, 32.4 cents.

THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL

The Advance in Musical Enterprise and Appreciation.

SINGING OF THE CHORUS

Technical Excellences Offset by a Failure Fully to Embody the Emotional Spirit of the Music.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—One may well draw a long breath of relief and cry "At last!" as he looks back upon the week of music that accompanied the forty-third festival of the Worcester County Musical Association into history. This, not because of thankfulness that the nerve-wrecking strain is over, but for the reason that the enterprise seems to have emerged wholly from the restraints of localism. The festival is now, if it never was before, a matter of National interest and importance. From here a wholesome impulse may be given to the "season" throughout the country, and that certainly will be the influence of this

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Perodicals.

The Passing of Summer.

Woods russet red—
Full fruited orchards and the golden haze,
That round the edges of the short'ning days;
And fresher grows the sultry air at night,
And sharper gleam the starry spears of light
In the blue vault o'erhead—
The year has pass'd its noon, and Summer's sped.

Green glades are crossed
With fairy gossamers, dew-drench'd and fine,
And in the hedgerows berried jewels shine—
Deep purpling sloes, and scarlet of the brier,
While the great beeches flame to sudden fire
At the first touch of frost—
An added glow for every glory lost.

No songsters fill
The air with music; in gay companies
Feather'd explorers hurry toward the seas:
The falling leaves in elfin dances fly,
And fragrant pine-cones drop in hollows dry;
But yet on moor and hill
The heather wears its royal vesture still.

Autumn is here—
A sun-brown'd reaper—strong of arm and fleet,
The ripen'd corn in sheaves about his feet;
The last flower Summer left is on his breast;
"Be still, O patient Earth," he cries, "and rest—
Sleep through dark days and drear
Till Spring shall whisper in thy dreaming ear!"
—CHRISTIAN BURKE in Blackwood.

Russia's Advance in Machine Tools.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Most Englishmen must feel astonishment at the headway made by France, Germany, and Russia in recent years; it is a revelation which, suspected by some, and known to a few, was undreamed of by most. Germany and France have the largest exhibits of machine tools at the Champ de Mars. But if the Vincennes annex at the Paris Exposition is included, the Americans come out a good first, both in size and in point of interest. Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy make comparatively little show in machine tools, though strong in other productions. A feature that is likely to astonish many is the appearance here in force of Russia. In metallurgy chiefly, in railway plant, and in machine tools, though in a lesser degree, she occupies an important position. And it is not that of an amateur, but of a people in possession of sound practical knowledge. That great and recently inert nation has defiitely entered into rivalry with the Western nations of Europe, and we may anticipate that not many years will elapse before that rivalry will be severely felt. The nation that figures so largely here in metallurgy and in machinery, and that is able to construct a trans-Siberian railway without outside help, is capable of great things.

Pastimes in Moderation.

From Chambers's Journal.

A mild impeachment of sport is sometimes founded on the ailments induced by athletic exercise. Here again it is excess that is invariably to blame. Thus, rowing will soon find out a tendency to weak heart, but will not, I fancy, weaken a sound one. Dr. Morgan shows, in his University Oars, that Oxford and Cambridge rowing men survive the boat race by forty years or more. Too much rowing may undoubtedly bring on staleness and lassitude; but all that is required to set matters right again is rest. Cycling will, if overdone, be productive of much discomfort. The cyclist who scorches and then slacks will catch cold, and the cyclist who rides too far will suffer fatigue and nervous worry. Sleeplessness, particularly after a bout of night riding, will follow the strain, always present, though not always consciously felt, of steering. It should, however, be borne in mind by those who none too fairly attribute the narrow-chestedness and curvity of spine seen in so many bicyclists to the pastime itself, that the cycling fraternity is largely recruited from the sedentary classes.

As for the much-discussed stooping attitude of the racing cyclist, it would be so difficult for him to race efficiently with compressed lungs that it may be questioned whether this position can affect the lungs in such a degree as alleged. Carelessness or excess in the cyclist may be supplemented by faults in the machine, and a badly-constructed or wrongly-adjusted saddle placed too far forward, may, I believe, especially in riding long distances on hard roads, induce local irritation and injury.

Overcrowded London.

From The Spectator.

Mr. Haw shows us that one-fifth of the population of London, that is to say, about 900,000 people, are systematically breaking the law. He shows us, also, how private individuals may set the law in action to punish the offenders by fine or eviction. But what he cannot show at present is where the evicted tenant is to go in order to escape the necessity of offending again. People overcrowd because they cannot get rooms, not because they are not willing to pay for them. The last census returned 3,000 Londoners as living eight or more in one room, over 9,000 as living seven and more in a room, and nearly 26,000 as living six and more in a room. Since then the population of the capital has increased by 300,000 people. There are houses in London where rooms are let on the Box-and-Cox principle, tenants occupying in rotation for eight hours each. Sometimes a young woman will occupy the room by day, which is let to a young man by night. People sleep under beds as well as in them, and pay rent for doing so. Evicted families live in sheds until they drift into the workhouse. The horrors of this state of things need no exaggeration and no sensational working up. The bare facts speak for themselves.

The Phylloxera in Burgundy.

From Blackwood.

At first it was hoped that a remedy having been discovered against oïdium in the Bouille Bordelaise, the vines might still be saved. But the increasing ravages of the phylloxera left no alternative—the old stocks must be sacrificed, and the exhausted ground renovated by appropriate treatment. Then began the brave fight of the people against formidable odds; many dared not venture it, and had to sell their—now valueless—property, as they, "pour un morceau de pain." Those who could manage to live upon a greatly diminished income, and still go to the necessary expenses for replanting, proceeded in this way; they had a certain proportion of their vines (those in the worst state) uprooted, burned, and the ground ploughed over and left to rest for a year. Next some kind of fodder—such as clover—was sown, and when ready to be cut, it was dug into the soil as manure for two successive years, after which young American vines (which resist the phylloxera) were planted, then grafted with choice French ones, and carefully tended for five years before they could yield anything worth calling a vintage.

It might prove tedious were I to describe in detail the different processes resorted to for insuring a good result; it is enough to say that seven years are required for the renovation of a vineyard—from the uprooting of the diseased stock to the first gathering of a vintage.

Tying Blood Vessels.

From Good Words.

A serious difficulty presented itself in regard to the tying of blood vessels and the consequent stanching of bleeding. Hitherto the substance used for this purpose had been well-waxed strings of purse silk. After each blood vessel had been tied the ends of the silk ligature were left hanging out of the wound, and the bunch of threads thus formed maintained, like a seton, a suppurating track for a long time. Ultimately the piece of each blood vessel included in the knot of a ligature sloughed off and so freed the ligature, which separated and came away. It was not until all had come away that a wound could finally close, while much hazard of renewed bleeding attached to the process. Such a method of stanching hemorrhage was quite incompatible with the aim which Lister had in view in regard to the treatment of wounds. He therefore devised a ligature made of catgut so treated that it could produce neither septic infection nor mechanical irritation of the wound. These ligatures were cut off short and buried in the wound, which healed and inclosed them, the flesh disposing of them entirely by physiological processes which are well understood. This device constituted an immense improvement, and, like the development of a suitable dressing, entailed upon its author an amount of anxious labor and toilsome investigation and experiment of which very few can have any adequate idea.

Rings and Superstition.

From Notes and Queries.

The Slav peasant men, in their big boots and knickerbocker trousers, slough hat, and brown velveteen jacket, wore one earrings, and one flower jauntily cocked behind the ear ("Life," by Isabel Burton, Vol. II., Page 16.) Reeking as the Slav is with superstitions, he may be depended upon for having a good reason for thus wearing an earring, so that it is almost certain to possess in his estimation some amuletic value, probably of astrological origin. To a similar use apparently were put the Scandinavian bracteates, or the astrologically devised ornaments which adorn the harness, particularly that of the head and chest, of the modern carthorse, common also in Italy and Sicily, in all cases thus employed as a protection from the blighting influence of the evil one, whether it take the form of sore eyes or of any other affliction.

In Russia, Cossacks, sailors, and some others are often seen wearing a plain round wire earring, evidently not for ornament, but wherefore I know not. On the subject of men's jewelry, I noticed dandies in St. Petersburg billiard rooms a few years ago conspicuously wearing bracelets, with which they coquettishly posed as they made their strokes (like some female musicians at the piano.) I think this fashion is already on the wane. Wedding rings, of course, are exchanged in the Russian and Lutheran Churches, and the husband wears one as well as the wife. H. E. M.

Giving China Fits.

Mr. Dooley in Harper's Weekly.

"'Spare no man that wears a pigtail,' he says. 'An',' he says, 'me an' th' Garman Michael will smile on ye as ye kick th' linin' out iv th' dhragon an' plant on th' walls iv Peking th' banner,' he says. 'Iv th' cross, an',' he says, 'th' double cross,' he says. 'An' if be chance ye shud pick up a little land be th' way, don't lave e'er a Frinchman or Rooshan take it fr'm ye or ye'll get no special delivery hand on th'back iv ye'er neck in a way that'll do ye no kind iv good. Hock Garman Michael, he says, 'hock me gran'father, hock th' penny postage fist,' he says, 'hock mesilf,' he says. An' th' Garman Impror wint back to his bedroom f'r to wurruk on th' book he's goin' to br-ring out nex' year to take th' place iv th' Bible."

Mexico and Porfirio Diaz.

From Chambers's Journal.

Until 1820 the fate of Mexico and its inhabitants was the same as Spain has dealt out to all her colonies; they were oppressed, robbed, murdered, and trodden under foot by a long succession of infamous and heartless rulers, whose only creed was their own enrichment, who feared neither God nor man, and whose systematic course of torture and death seems to have been as necessary to them as their daily food. In 1820, however, Mexico aroused herself and threw off the Spanish yoke. Since then she has made but slow progress, for the majority of her rulers have unfortunately been men who possessed neither education nor those high and noble principles of honor and integrity which alone lead a nation into a progressive, enlightened, and civilized condition.

Happily, Mexico has at present an energetic, liberal-minded, and progressive President—Porfirio Diaz—who was only recently re-elected for another term. The President had occupied the same high office for eight years, and perhaps it is not too much to say that the republic has had more real, substantial progress under his wise rule than has been made during any other period since 1820. While, on the one hand, he carefully keeps the religious element from interfering with and controlling the civil Government, Diaz has also done much toward the repression of crime, the advancement of education, and the development of the commerce of the country. For example, in the promotion of such enterprises as coffee plantations, sugar and tobacco factories, cotton and flour mills, railway extension, construction of hotels, street railways, &c., the President offers every facility for the importation of materials and machinery, and encourages speculators and capitalists backed with the requisite credentials.

When There Was Silence.

From "Upper Wharfedale." By Harry Speight.

The old guide to Posforth Gill Waterfall used to relate with a smile that on one occasion he accompanied a very garrulous party of ladies and gentlemen to the head of the gorge, when one of the gentlemen remarked to him, "My good fellow, how much further is it yet to the fall?" The old fellow answered, "Just a minute or two, Sir; as soon as the ladies stop talking you will hear the roar."

The Butterfly.

From The Academy.

A sunny day among the fells and becks. I sit by the clear, rushing stream, with its golden-brown lights and shadows and tiny waterfalls. The children wade and balance themselves, laughing, on the slippery stones. A little maid of six or seven comes toward me. She has forget-me-not eyes and golden hair; her wet feet and legs glisten white in the sunshine; a pretty picture. She has something in her hand, and is talking to it. I listen as she comes near. I hear her say softly, "You think you can get away, but I have you fast." I see that she holds a struggling butterfly between her finger and thumb. "Poor butterfly," I say. "Won't you let it go? You are crushing it." The blue eyes look up at me—hard and cold as steel. "What do I care?" she says.

"In Manus Tuas, Domine!"

The glow has faded from the west
The splendor from the mountain's crest;
Stern Day's relentless task is done
And Nature rests at set of sun.
But ere she shuts her weary eyes
Soothed as by airs of Paradise,
She softly prays on bended knee,
"In manus tuas, Domine!" * * *

And thou, my soul, be sure when night,
In God's good time puts out the light,
And draws the curtains soft and dim
Round worn and heavy heart and limb,
Thou wilt be glad! But ere you go
To sleep that no rude dreams shall know,
Be this prayer said for you and me—
"In manus tuas, Dominie!"
JULIA C. R. DORR in The Atlantic.

Wanted—A Peculiar Dog.

From Chambers's Journal.

On the subject of people's ignorance of canine breeds I would like to tell one more story, vouched for by a professional dog-breeding friend of mine. One afternoon a lady called at his kennels, and one of his men approached her. The following dialogue ensued between the lady and the yardman: "I live in the suburbs of X., and want a good house dog—one that you can guarantee." "Yes, ma'am." "I don't want one that will keep us awake all night, barking at nothing." "No, ma'am." "He must be big and strong and—er-rather fierce, you know." "Yes, ma'am." "But gentle as a lamb, you know, with us," "Yes, ma'am." "And he must drive off every tramp that comes along." "Yes, ma'am." "But I shouldn't like him to interfere with any poor but honest man looking for work." "No, ma'am." "If a burglar comes prowling around at night, he must pounce on him at once." "Yes, ma'am." "But he mustn't attack a neighbor who makes an evening call." "No, ma'am." "And—er—he mustn't go for people who come hurrying to our house at all hours of the night to call my husband. He's a doctor—and that would be awkward." "I see, ma'am, what you want—a first-class, thought-reader dog." "Yes; I suppose that's the kind. Can you send me one?" "I'm very sorry, ma'am; but we are out of 'em at present. We've only got quite ordinary dogs in just now." "Oh, dear! I suppose we shall have to wait. By the way, are they very expensive?" "Well, ma'am, they are, rather; you see, they're a bit scarce." "Are they, really? Well, when you get one of that breed (?) be sure to let me know." "I will, ma'am."

The Mud-wall Cabin.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The mud-wall cabin is yet a rather familiar feature of the Irish landscape. It may be seen during a short train journey, a car drive, or even a walk in some districts of the South and West of Ireland; and a curious human habitation it is, as a rule. But it has too often suggested feeble and ill-feeling jokes about Irish dirt and Irish squalor by coldly critical visitors to Ireland for me—familiar as I am with the kindly natures, the loving qualities, the splendid domestic virtues of the occupants—to enter one of these lowly dwellings in any spirit but the spirit of sympathy and affection. Those who know the wayward history of the Irish peasantry—unhappy victims of perverse historical and economic causes—will not find anything in that humble dwelling to sneer at or deride. We shall see there something to arouse pity; something to kindly reprove, something to smile at, much to admire and respect, and little that is censurable for which a good excuse cannot be advanced. Its walls are built of the mud scraped from the roadway, a small glazed aperature close to the low door acts as a window, and the roof is rudely thatched with straw, rushes, or reeds. There is a story of an English visitor to Ireland who, having been caught in a heavy shower, sought shelter in one of these wayside cabins. He found the rain streaming through the thin roof of thatch, and a peasant huddled up in the only dry corner, near the fireplace. "My good man," said the traveler, "why is it you do not repair the roof?" "Yerra, is it in this peltin' rain you'd be wantin' me to do it?" replied the peasant. "Oh, I don't mean that you should do it now," said the traveler. "But why not do it in the fine weather?" "In the foine weather, is it?" exclaimed the peasant, in astonishment. "Shure, where would be the use of it thin?" A laughable story, perhaps, but I would not care to vouch for its accuracy. There are, I admit, some leaking roofs in the cabins of Ireland; but that they are not repaired is due to poverty rather than to the laziness of the Irish peasant or to his occasional inability to see the incongruity of a situation.

Little Charmer Over There.

(A Connacht Love Song in the Metre of the Original.)

Little charmer over there,
To my prayer, oh, turn not cold;
Child, whose locks unto the flowers
Fall in showers of languid gold;
Child, beneath whose brows of jet
Eyes deep set of dreamy gray
Through the darkness haunt and haunt me,
Daunt and daunt me all the day.

Like the swan thy bosom shows;
Pert thy nose and round thy chin;
Small thy mouth of smiling red,
Bright the bed of pearls therein.
Oh, thy white hand's gentle gestures!
Oh, thy vesture's floating flow!
Oh, to hear thy voice and bless it,
Then to miss it, ah, the woe!

Oh, the snowy fluttering blossom
Of thy bosom, Branch of May,
While thy steps go dancing by me
Down the thymy meadow way.
Pity now I'm not with thee
Under key in Waterford,
Those soft-fingered palms of thine
Locked in mine, O maid adored.
ALFRED PERCIVAL GRAVES in The Athenaeum.

Lamartine as a Statesman.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Lamartine had enormous powers of assimilation, as the following curious fact will show. The discussion of a grand project for a canal was down in the agenda of the Chamber. The Deputy intrusted with the principal speech in its favor fell ill on the very morning of the debate. The parties interested were advised to intrust Lamartine with the task of defending the scheme. At their arrival at his house they were told that he was in his bath; nevertheless, they were asked to come in, and after waiting a little while were ushered into the bathroom, their host still in the position in which Marat was murdered by Charlotte Corday, and in which, according to Alexandre Dumas the elder, Baron Taylor of the Comédie Française was nearly done to death by an obstinate author, bent upon reading a five-act tragedy to him The practice of receiving visitors, and especially petitioners, in that manner must have been very common with Frenchmen of note during the thirties and forties. I heard frequently alluded to retrospectively when I was a boy, by which time, however, the practice had gone out.

After listening most attentively to his visitors Lamartine shook his head. "I do not know a single word of the business: there is not a man in the Chamber more ignorant of civil engineering than I," he said. His interlocutors refused to be dismissed like that and finally prevailed upon him to be coached, adding, by way of encouragement, that a man like him could master any subject in an hour or two. They proceeded to coach him while he was dressing and during the luncheon to which he invited them, and in the afternoon Lamartine delivered a business speech which on all sides was voted a marvel of clearness and accuracy. Everybody was surprised, except Lamartine himself. "I have been aware for many years of a certain capacity for mastering details," he said, "but the people and the Chamber have hitherto refused to believe in that capacity because I happen to write verses. If the verses were utterly bad they would perhaps not have been so obdurate. Unfortunately there are some good ones—nay, some beautiful ones—among them. That's what has ruined me in their opinion."

English Regimental Nicknames.

From Notes and Queries.

The "Horse Marines," Seventeenth Lancers, were so called from the employment of two troops of the regiment as marines very many years ago on board the Hermione frigate during fighting in the West Indies.

The "Immortals," the Seventy-sixth Foot, were so called because so many were wounded, but not killed, in Hindustan, (1788-1806.)

"Lobster."

"Sir William Waller received from London a fresh supply of 500 horse, under the command of Sir Arthur Hasleig, which were so completely armed that they were called by the King's Party 'the regiment of lobsters,' because of their bright iron shells, with which they were covered, being perfect cuirassiers, and were the first seen so armed on either side."—Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion."

The "Moke Train," a name once given to the Army Service Corps.

"Johnny Newcombe," a nickname applied, not only to a newcomer in the navy, but to a young, unpracticed officer in the army, and more generally to any raw, inexperienced recruit.

"'A' comes o' taking folk on the right side, I trow,' quoth Caleb to himself, 'and I had ance the ill-hap to say he was but a Johnny Newcome in our town, and the carle bore the family an ill-will ever since.'"—Scott.

The Chinese in a National Crisis.

E. H. Parker in The Contemporary Review.

In cases of great national crises, the Chinese unfortunately have no guiding star of principle; besides, there is no loyalty in the public service. From the Emperor downward nearly everybody is ready to sacrifice any one else, including his family and ancestors, to save his own skin. If it ever occurs in European services that a high official goes behind his subordinate's back, officially makes false accusations against him, or sacrifices his honor to get out of a foolish situation himself, such an event is rare, and in any case is more likely to be owing to vanity and weakness than to downright meanness of mind; but, unfortunately, even the best of Manchu Emperors have been prone to sacrifice their Viceroys and Governors; and these in turn, as may be seen any day from the Peking Gazette, are only too ready to turn round and rend each other. As for mere subordinates, false accusations and backhanded private letters are the rule rather than the exception, and generally nothing is more certain when an inquiry takes place than that the high official will get off scot-free, and one of his juniors be made a scapegoat. Hence it comes that when serious danger arises, the mandarin, even if he wishes to act rightly, is between the devil and the deep sea; if, like Nieh Shi-ch'êng, who attacked the "Boxers," he at once acts upon the spirit of his orders boldly and loyally, he is liable to be disowned and punished, (Nieh Shi-ch'êng's army nearly mutinied on this ground); if the people or revolters go too far, he gets punished "for not foreseeing" or "for failing to act." I have been in several big Chinese "rows," and witnessed this wretched state of affairs myself. The invariable course adopted is to "let it (whatever it is) burn itself out." In my opinion, though there may be malicious villians or fools like Yühien and Kangi, at the bottom of this terrible business, the majority of those in power, such as the Dowager Empress, Junglu, the two unhappy men who have been executed, and even the wily Li-Hung-Chang, have been partly taken by surprise, and in part, have given way to the usual Chinese hen-brained panic. A Chinese crowd kills as much out of sheer "funk" as out of savagery.

Blood as a Pigment.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

We find everywhere that blood is blended into complex ritual customs, and thus associated with complex emotional states. Among the ancient Arabians blood was smeared on the body on various occasions, and in modern Arabia blood is still so used. Everywhere, even in the folk-lore of modern Europe, we find that blood is a medicine, as it is also among the primitive aborigines of Australia, so carefully investigated by Baldwin Spencer and Gillen. Among these latter primitive people we meet with a phenomenon of very great significance. We find, that is, that blood is the earliest pigment. There can be little doubt that the earliest paint used by man—no doubt by man when in a much more primitive condition than even the Australians—was blood. In the initiation rites of the Arunta tribes, as described by Spencer and Gillen, the chief performer is elaborately decorated with patterns in eagle-hawk down stuck to his body with blood drawn from some member of the tribe. It was estimated that one man alone, on one of these occasions, allowed five half pints to be taken from him during a single day; at the same time the blood is not regarded as sufficient pigment and the down is also colored red and yellow with ochre. Red ochre, Spencer and Gillen remark, is frequently a substitute for blood or is used with it. Blood is a medicine, and when any one is ill he is first rubbed over with red ochre, it being obvious to the primitive mind that the ochre will share the remedial properties of blood; in the same way ceremonial objects may sometimes be rubbed over with ochre instead of blood. They associate this red ochre especially with women's blood, and it is said that once some women after long walking were so exhausted that hemorrhage came on and this gave rise to deposits of red ochre. Other red ochre pits, also, they attribute to blood which flowed from women. It appears also that the blood with which sacred implements used in the ritual ceremonies of these Central Australians were smeared must be drawn from women.

Manchus and Chinese.

From The Review of Reviews.

Of the fifteen provincial Governors, ten are now Chinese and five are Manchus, and of the Manchus three have been appointed to provinces near the capital as a part of the Manchu preparation for the events of the past six months. The broad difference between the Manchu and the Chinese elements of the Chinese Government is that the first are of family and military caste origin, while the latter reach their posts by the tests of competitive examinations, foolish in their questions, antiquated in their conception, and narrowing in their training, but still tests of ability and character, such as they are. The Manchus hold for the most part, by no means exclusively, tribal, military posts—their entire public life, it may be, passed in this way. The Chinese hold civil posts with which are associated military offices, authority, and duties. Lastly, the Manchus represent a conquest, now near the inevitable term and collapse of all Oriental conquests, and the Chinese officials, corrupt, venal, possessing every vice of the Oriental official, represent the normal working of the presence of competition, selection, and examination, which has survived the barbarian conquests of centuries and may easily outlast any contemporary form of government, as it has outlived all that were once its contemporaries.

Talking with Napoleon. St. Helena.

From "Sir Stamford Raffles." By H. E. Egerton.

On our approaching, Napoleon turned quickly round to receive us, and, taking off his hat, put it under his arm. His reception was not only not dignified or graceful, but absolutely vulgar and authoritative. He put a series of questions to Mr. Raffles in such quick succession as to render it impossible to reply to one before another was put. His first request was to have Mr. Raffles's name pronounced distinctly. He then asked him in what country he was born? How long had he been in India? Whether he had accompanied the expedition against the Island of Java? * * * All these questions were put with great rapidity, and, before replied to, he turned round to Capt. Garnham and myself, asked our names, and what service we had seen. * * * On his making a slight inclination of the head, we prepared to take our leave, and on making our bow we parted. Napoleon continued his walk and we returned to the house.

An Early "Umberrella."

From The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

As far back as Feb. 20, 1738, an "umberrella" was imported in the good ship Constantine, as shown by the invoice, "for the proper account and risque" of Edward Shippen, who, for aught we know, might have worn that nine-shilling "umberrella" completely out years before Jonas Hanway excited the ire of the London cabmen.

To a Blackbird.

O Master of the Morning! Thy long trill
Wakened the lindens ere the peep of dawn;
And when the sun's last splendor was withdrawn
Into the deeps of the West, I heard thee still
Calling the nightingale across the hill
To song test in the presence of the moon.
The joyous spirit of Spring is in thy lay:
Its strength, its hope, its freshness, and the day
Wakens too late, and languishes too soon,
For one with soul so tirelessly atune.
No note of pain or sadness dost thou know;
Love without anguish, youth without despair,
In matins loud, or vespers rich and low—
This is the burden that thy song doth bear.

Deep in thy Agapemone of green,
Listening, I hear thee now: thy passionate throat
Throbs with a rich, melodious polyglot,
A love-song to the beauty of thy queen
Who sitteth in her bowery unseen.
The carol trembles up into the blue,
A tangle of soft sounds and loud refrains,
A gossamer of music, hung with chains
Of iridescent notes instead of dew;
A fountain babbling the long day through.
Master and lord of the wild flutes of Pan!
O forest minstrel, blithe and debonair,
Sweet piper upon pipes Arcadian,
Thy song is my delight and my despair!
—PERCIVAL H. W. ALMY in The Gentleman's Magazine.

Music for the Child.

From Harper's Bazar.

Children naturally have to strum on the piano from curiosity; some easily learn to pick out a tune with one finger; beyond that only a few really love music well enough to bear its drudgery cheerfully. Yet all boys, as well as girls, should be able to read notes, both for the voice and for the fingers; and so much, doubtless, they will learn in school. If possible, they should learn to play more or less, enough eventually to accompany a singer or read a hymn at sight. But it should be made as easy as possible; practice time should be short, never over half an hour a day when the child is under twelve, and this divided into two periods. The real foundations of a musical education on any instrument, the endless routine of scales and exercises, should not be insisted upon where there is a genuine hatred for them, for in the end it will be found that there is nothing gained by the trouble taken. By all means cultivate a talent, only be sure there is a talent to be cultivated.

The Traditional British Sailor.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Beneath a hat of straw or tarpaulin, set jauntily on "nine hairs," his jetty whiskers roll breezily round a throat left bare by the open shirt collar with its loose black neckerchief tied in a club knot. Duck trousers, tight in the hips and loose at the ankles, give a glimpse of striped stockings and pumps with silver buckles. The short blue jacket seamed with white tape does not hide the broad leather belt and trusty cutlass; the gallery boys greet his appearance with a roar, for we all know him; his name may be Tom Pipes, Bill Backstay, or just William; but there he is—the British sailor, as represented by the late Mr. T. P. Cooke.

That excellent actor made his first appearance at the old Royalty Theatre, Wellclose Square, in 1804. He had been a man-of-war's man himself, and shared in the glories of the battle of St. Vincent; he knew the British sailor of his day thoroughly, and in such parts as Long Tom Coffin in "The Pilot," William in "Black-Eyed Susan," Harry Halyard in "My Poll and My Partner Joe," he gave to the stage and the public an excellent type, and I believe in the main a truthful one; but if the lower decks had been filled with that type, and no other, the preservation of discipline on board his Majesty's ships would have been even more difficult than it was.

Charivari.

From Notes and Queries.

A popular custom prevailed at that time (the close of the eighteenth century) in Bordighera, and occasionally reappears now, of serenading with an orchestra of tin pots, kettles, frying pans, cowhorns, shells, &c., any unhappy widower who ventured to enter into holy alliance with a widow for the proverbial better or worse. This demoniacal concert was known as the Ciavariügli, and in the dialect of to-day, fol-

[illegible] They look with longing eyes on the [illegible] and the holiday busy [illegible] their misfortune to live in a land where he is a very false god indeed. Their first loyalty, as ever, is to their nationality, and they solemnly declare, when put to it, "We do not recognise the golf bogy. He is a bastard English invention. We really have the same idea ourselves, and call it par score, but we never play with it. Why should we play against abstractions, when there are so many fellow-mortals for whom defeat is a most salutary experience?"

[illegible] jumping [illegible] syllables, it is Cla[illegible]

In 1801 the municipa[illegible] declared that this custom tended to disturb public order, to produce personal insults, and, above all, to hinder citizens who were widowers from again contracting matrimony. This last was said to result in grave injury to the population, and to agriculture! Further indulgence in the amusement of the Ciaravügli was therefore severely prohibited under a penalty of 50 lire for each offender.

Joining the Commando.

From "With the Boer Forces." H. C. Hillegas.

The burgher was bound by no laws except such as he made for himself. There was a State law which compelled him to join a commando, and to accompany it to the front, or in default of that to pay a small fine. As soon as he was "on commando," as he called it, he became his own master. * * * No General, no act of Volksraad, could compel him to do any duty if he felt uninclined to perform it, and there was no power on earth which could compel him to move out of his tent if he did not desire to go. In the majority of countries a man may volunteer to join the army, but when once he is a soldier he is compelled to fight; but in the Boer country the man was compelled to join the army, but he was not obliged to fight unless he volunteered to do so.

The Halbard.

From The Gentleman's Dictionary. 1705.

Halbard is the arms carry'd by the serjeants of foot and dragoons; the head of the halbard ought to be a foot of 15 inches long; one end ought to be hollow to receive the staff, but the other broad, ribb'd in the middle, edg'd on both sides, and drawing to a point, like the point of a two-edged sword. On one side of the head is likewise fixed a piece in form of a half-moon or star, and on the other a broad point of four inches long, crooked a little, which is very commodious for drawing fascines, gabions, or whatever obstacle happen in the way. The staff of the halbard is about five feet long, and an inch and half diameter, made of ash or other hard wood. Halbards are very useful in determining the ground betwixt the ranks, and for dressing the ranks and files of a battalion, and likewise for chastising the soldiers.

A Love Lyric from the Greek.

THE FIRST KISS.

(After Strato.)

At the hour the long day ends, when our friends we bid good night,
Moeris kissed me, if, ah! me, it was she and not her sprite.
For most clearly all the rest thrills my breast through and through,
All she told me and besought, when I thought she kissed me too.
But when, golden link on link, I would think remembrance out,
Now I'm sure she kissed me then, now again I'm sore in doubt—
Since if into Paradise in such wise I e'er was borne,
How is this that here below still I go with steps forlorn?
—A. P. G. in The Spectator.

Cape Wines.

From Chambers's Journal.

The wines known as Constantia are obtained by stopping the natural fermentation of the "must" or juice, either by the addition of alcohol or sugar or by allowing the grapes to be so ripe when gathered as to contain a percentage of sugar sufficient to arrest fermentation. Red and white Muscatel, Frontignac, and Pontac grapes are chiefly used in the making of Constantia. In some cases the grapes are allowed to become raisins before they are pressed. Although this class of wine is made in most parts of the colony, it everywhere bears the name of Constantia, from the district where it was originally made.

It is now admitted that the attempt to make light wines from grapes more suitable for heavy sweet wines is a mistake; yet palatable light wines, both red and white, are made in many districts. For this the grapes are gathered when they contain about 18 to 20 per cent. of sugar, are then crushed and allowed to ferment. In making red wines, the juice is allowed to ferment on the husks, in order to extract the color. Some of the most important colonial wine merchants make a practice of buying the "must" from the farmers ready pressed; then the racking, &c., after fermentation is done under their own surveillance. In the making of light wines the varieties of grapes used are Sauvignon blanc, Cabernet sauvignon, Pontac, Hermitage, (French grape,) Stein, green grape, and Haanepoot. The latter is a large, fleshy grape of the Muscat species, and is in much request for table use.

The amount of wine obtained per thousand vines in the coast district is from one to one and a half leaguers—a leaguer being 127 imperial gallons. Most of the brandy in this district is very rudely distilled from the doppen or husks of the grapes after the "must" has been extracted.

Leading Frenchmen and Shooting.

From London Truth.

M. Thiers hated game shooting. Grévy shot like a Jura peasant, and before he rose to the Presidency of the republic liked to bring back a full bag to his cook. MacMahon's manner of shooting was manly and unaffected. He hated battues, which he looked upon as massacres. One just fired straight forward without taking aim, and the game fell on the ground. Carnot, a mathematician and a man of etiquette, on the contrary, liked the battues. They left nothing to chance and little to personal skill. Given the number of birds and fowling pieces, one could always tell the amount that would figure in the tableau. The tableau is the French word descriptive of the show of birds laid out by the gamekeepers in a clearing of the forest at the end of the day. Sometimes it includes four-footed as well as feathered game, and is quite a picture. M. Félix Faure was a great slaughterer of game. His master of the game preserves was Major Lagarenne, (Anglice, Rabbitwarren—and no misnomer.) President Faure boasted the last year of his life that in the shooting season that had just ended he fired 2,000 shots. The shooting in Presidential preserves goes on in parallel alleys, into which game is driven by beaters. The sportsmen blaze away. Things are arranged to enable the chief guest to kill the greatest number. When there is no guest of mark at a Presidential chasse the President does the greatest execution. The late Emperor's gun was always first in the Compiègne preserves, unless when another crowned head was with him.

Goober—Gumbo—Okra.

From The Athenaeum.

The Angolan singular for goober is nguba, plural jinguba, which latter is sometimes found (treated as a singular) in English writers, (for instance, the late Sir R. F. Burton,) but has not yet penetrated to our dictionaries. The synonymous pindar is Congolese, (Bentley, "Dictionary of the Kongo Language," 1887.) The native spelling of it is mpinda. Gumbo is really from the Angolan kingombo, or, in the Portuguese orthography, quingombo, the ki being the usual Bantu prefix, and ngombo the real word. Older European authors employed the long form of the word, instead of that now in use. Marcgraf uses quingombo, ("Histor. Plantarum," Amsterdam, 1648, Page 31.) Piso uses quigombo, ("De Reb. Nat. Indiarum," Amsterdam, 1658, Page 211.) The synonymous okra or ochra, anciently okro or ochro, incorrectly called "West Indian" in the Century, is really shortened from the Ashantee nkruma, (ma is a formative suffix of nouns; see Christaller.)

Golf and "Bogy."

From Blackwood.

The chief glory of the new golf is "bogy"; an abstraction who always holes out in a fixed number of strokes, never less, never more. He is a shadow, yet a powerful reality; his name is a jest, yet he is an object of respect. There have been discussions as to who invented him. We decline to believe he was invented. He simply came when wanted—showed himself, and, so far, was discovered. At the psychological moment he burst on England in all his obviousness. His vogue became universal, his victory complete. But in Scotland—no, they will not have bogy in Scotland. As a matter of fact, the great increase of players and clubs in Scotland, which represents the reaction from English enthusiasm, is mostly composed of bogy worshippers. They are pining to have him for a playfellow, dying for his monthly

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FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, for Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock, issuable to the Original Subscribers for Such Voting Trust Certificates:

Notice is hereby given that the balance of the subscription price for such Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock, being seventy dollars ($70) per share, will become due and payable on the 1st day of October, 1900, and that holders of such Interim Certificates for Voting Trust Certificates for Common Stock will be entitled to receive the Voting Trust Certificates upon making payment of such $70 per share and upon return and surrender of such Interim Certificates before three o'clock in the afternoon of said 1st day of October, 1900, at the transfer office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will require payment of such balance of the purchase price for such Voting Trust Certificates and will hold the original subscribers and the holders of such Interim Certificates therefor.—Dated September 29, 1900.
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.,
By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

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New York, September 26, 1900.
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[illegible] will be [illegible] concerned no decrease being made. Some are reported. Chiefly, their announcement is, however, a matter of advertising. Business men still refuse to be frightened into any doubt as to what will be the November result. However well politicians may comprehend this, the fact of it is evident to all that live bear contingent on the Stock Exchange which over and over again have started raids upon market values along with political rumormongering—only to see both their fables and their raids fall flat.

SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 29	137,469
To date this year	81,386,757
Corresponding date last year	133,651,430

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 29	$359,500
To date this year	$352,478,960
Corresponding date last year	$693,076,470

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 1¾ per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Smelting pf.	1⅝	Manhattan	¾
Am. S. & W. pf.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	1	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	½
Am. Tobacco	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1
A., T. & S. F.	⅝	Northern Pacific	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Pennsylvania	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	1	Reading 1st pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	¾	St. L. S. W.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Penn. C. & I.	1¼
Con. Tobacco pf.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Leather	1
Illinois Central	1⅛	U. S. Rubber	1

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	2½
American Ice	¾	N. J. Central	½
Chi. G. W. pf A.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Consol. Gas	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Great North. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Int. Paper pf.	1	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Peoria & Eastern 1st 1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Ter. Tran. 4s ... 1 Tol. & O. Cen. 1st .. 1

YESTERDAY'S MARKET.

The stock market yesterday was without special feature. In the early trading prices were inclined to sag on an absence of any buying demand; but later in the day a better tone developed when, the bank statement out, it was seen that the reduction on the surplus reserve item was smaller than had generally been predicted. The Street put a favorable interpretation upon the figures, and, aided by a report that favorable preliminary election figures were shortly to be put out by the Republican National Committee, the market improvement was continued to the end of business, with quotations generally closing at the high figures of the day.

The coal stocks, notably Pennsylvania, held strong in the belief that the beginning of the week would see the end of the coal strike, Pennsylvania's especial strength being undoubtedly helped by the phenomenal showing made by the company in the last fiscal year. Northern Pacific, after early weakness, showed good strength when it developed that the liquidation for foreign account was for the time being at an end. For the third week of September the company reported decreased earnings of $30,400, though for the month of August the net figures showed a gain of $140,400. Atchisons strength was due to the reported increase in gross for the month

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The dullness usual on Saturday prevailed in the market for outside securities yesterday, and very few stocks were traded in at all. Prices changed but little from the previous day's figures, the transactions being too few to alter quotations materially. In most issues that figured in the trading sales amounted to no more than a few hundred shares, and as prices were in no case directly affected by any news of the day, the movement of the market was without particular interest. Prices remained fairly firm and gave evidence of the change which the week had brought about in the conditions prevailing in the market. Selling pressure had to a considerable extent been removed, but there lag no buying movement of moment has taken its place.

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AMERICAN WOOLEN was in less demand, and after sales of 200 shares at 13, the last dropped to 12¾. For some days past this stock has been one of the firmest on the list, and interest in it seemed more general than in most other issues. The strength of the common stock was only slightly reflected in the preferred, which yesterday was offered fractionally lower, at 66¾.

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COMPRESSED AIR was weak, selling in odd lots down to 80 and being offered at that figure at the close without a bid. Total trading amounted to only 100 shares.

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CONSOLIDATED EQUIPMENT showed fractional improvement. It sold at 6⅛ and closed at 6¼ bid.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.	Sept. 28. Bid.	Sept. 28. Asked.	Sept. 29. Bid.	Sept. 29. Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	86¾	87	86¾	87¼
Am. Agricultural Chem.	22	24	22	24
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	78	80	78	80
American Brakeshoe	40	45	40	45
American Bicycle	4	6	4	6
American Bicycle pf.	40	45	40	45
American Bicycle Sends.	12	15	12	15
American Chicle	65	68	65	68
American Chicle pf.	91	94	91	94
Am. Hide & L. Sends.	4½	5	4½	5
American Thread pf.	130	134	130	134
American Tin Plate	11	13	11	13
American Woolen pf.	65½	66¾	65½	66¾
Asphalt Co. of America	3	4	3	4
Am. Type Founders	20	25	20	25
Barney & Smith	2	3	2	3
Barney & Smith pf.	25	30	25	30
Barney & Smith Sends.	10	12	10	12
British Columbia Copper	10½	11¼	10½	11
British Exchequer Bonds	83½	84¾	83½	83¾
California Copper	1	2	1	2
Cast-Iron Pipe	3½	4½	3½	4¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	25	27½	24	28
Cast-Iron Pipe & Sn. Tel.	104	107	104	107
Central Fireworks	17	20	17	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	69	67	69
Chicago & Alton Sends.	32	34	32	34
Chicago & Alton subs.	168	168¼	168	168¼
Compressed Air	80	90	80	81½
Consol. Ry. El. L. & P.	6¼	7	6¼	6¾
Con. Rubber Tire.	4	5	4	5
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	22	26	22	26
Continental Tobacco deb.	103	103	103	103½
Cramp Shipyard	69	72	70	71
Distilling Co. of Am.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Dist. of Am. Tr. Co. rcts	4	4½	4	4½
Distil. Com. of Am. pf.	17	18	17	18
Electric Boat	14	16	14	16
Electric Boat pf.	25	30	25	30
Electric Vehicle	18	20	19¾	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	30	40	30	40
Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	22	30	22	30
General Carriage	4¾	5	4¾	5
General Chemical	57	60	57	60
General Chemical pf.	98	100	98	100
German Treasury 4s	100	100¾	100	100¾
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf.	39	43	39	43
Hudson River Tel.	115	130	115	130
Illinois Transportation	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
International Pump	16	18¾	15¾	17
International Pump pf.	54	65	64	65
International Silver pf.	57	59	57	59
Inter-State Oil	59¾	59¾	59¾	60
Iron Steamboat	2¾	3	2¾	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	80	90	80	90
Kings Co. El. Light & P.	120	140	120	140
Lorillard pf.	100	102	100	102
*Markeen Copper		5		5
Max. Nat. Construc. pf.	8	11	8	11
Nat. Enamel. & Stamp.	15	18	15	18
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf.	74	78	74	78
National Gramophone	15	25	15	25
National Sugar pf.	100	101	100	101
New England Transport.	3	3½	3	3½
N. Y. Transportation	6¼	7½	6¼	7½
Otis Elevator	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼
Otis Elevator pf.	84	85	84	85
Pitts. Bessp. & Lake E.	19	21	19¼	21
Pittsburg Coal	23½	24	23¾	24
Pittsburg Coal pf.	80	81	80	81
Refsof	11	12	11	12
Refsof pf.	74	78	74	78
Royal Baking Powder pf.	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29¼	29	29¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	73	75	73	76
Safety Car Heat. & Lgt.	117	120	117	120
St. Louis Transit	17¼	18¾	17¼	18¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65½	67	67½	69
Seaboard Air Line	8	8¼	8¼	8¾
Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	22	21¼	22
Standard Coupler	40	43	40	43
Standard Coupler pf.	122	126	122	126
Southern Light & Trac.	31	34	31	34
Standard Oil of N. J.	532	535	530	533
Storage Power	10½	12	10½	12
Super & Boston Cop.	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
Tennessee Copper	12	13	12	13
Tel., Tel. & C. of A., 3d assessment paid	5¼	6¼	6	7
Trenton Potteries	4	6	4	6
Trenton Potteries pf.	50		50	
Union Copper	2¾	3	2¾	3
Union Typewriter	28	29	28	29
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110	112	110	112
Union Zinc & Lead	71	73	71	72
U. S. Rubber Reclaiming	63	64	64	64½
United Rys. of St. L. 4s.	83	84	83	83¾
Va. Coal, Iron & Coke	2½	4	2½	4
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	26	28	28	28
Westinghouse Air Brake	365	375	363	375
Worthington 1st pf.	106	109½	106	109½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

Street Railways.				
Broadway & Seventh Av.	230	235	230	235
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st.	103	104	103	104
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	110	113	110	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.	114½	117½	114½	117½
Broadway Surface 2d	102½	103½	102½	103½
Brooklyn City Railroad	230	232	230	232
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s.	101½	103	101½	103
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	199½	201	199½	201
Cent. P., N. & E. R. 7s.	104½	106	105½	106½
Columbus Railway	31	33	31	33
Columbus Railway pf.	91	92½	91	92½
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60	58	60
Con. Traction of N. Y.	106	108	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400	390	400
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	74½	75½	74½	75½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st.	114	115	114	115
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d.	99	100	99	100
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat.	16	17	16	17
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	78	80	82	82
Kansas Electric 4s	86	90	86	90
New Orleans Traction	18¼	19	18¼	19
New Orleans Traction pf.	93	98	93	96
Ninth Av. R. R.	198	205	198	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s.	82½	83	82½	83
North Jersey St. R. R.	22	23½	22	23½
Orange & Pas. Val. b'ds.	103	104	103	104
Second Av. R.R. consols.	117	118	117	118
Sixth Av. R. R.	200	210	200	210
Sixth Av. R. R. 1st.	117	118	115¾	116½
Syracuse Rapid Transit	11	15	11	15
Syracuse Rap. Transit pf.	30	40	30	40
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	113¾	114¼	113¾	114¼
Union Ry. 1st 5s	111	113¼	111	113¼
Union Ry. stock	190	200	190	200
Union Trac. Providence	109½	111	109½	111
Union Traction bonds	113½	115	113½	115
Worcester (Mass.) Trac.	31½		31½	
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf.	103	106	103	106

Gas Companies.				
Bay State Gas	⅞	1¼	1	1¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	45	45	45	45
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	63	65	63	65
Central Union 5s, gtd.	108	107	106	107
Columbus Gas 5s	108	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	55		55	
Con. Gas of Newark b'ds.	103		103	
Con. Gas of New Jersey	15	16	15	16
Con. Gas bonds of N. J.	80	85	80	85
Consol'd Gas (J. C.) b'ds.	105¼	106	105¼	106
Denver Gas	16	19	16	19
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40	35	40
Indianapolis Gas	72	80	72	80
Indianapolis Gas bds, 6s.	99	100	99	100
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	299	301	298	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	70	75	70	75
N. Amsterdam 5s	105	105½	105	105½
People's Gas	108	111	108	111
Scranton Gas & Water	11	11¾	10¾	11¾
Seaboard Air Line 4s	65	67	67

WHITE SQUADRON CHANGES

One Vessel Goes to China. Two Others to League Island.

BATTLE OF NARRAGANSETT BAY

Graphic Description of the Night Manoeuvres as Witnessed by a Member of the Indianapolis Crew.

The Summer work of the North Atlantic squadron is now completed. At the navy yards of New York and Norfolk are the ships of the squadron, with the exception of the New York and Kearsarge, which will go to the yard as soon as the Indiana, Massachusetts, and Kentucky leave. The battleship Iowa, to China, and the two others are scheduled to go into reserve at League Island in order to provide crews and officers for the other ships whose presence in active service is deemed more necessary under present conditions. As soon as the Massachusetts and Indiana arrived at the New York Yard Friday they received orders to transfer guns to the Kentucky, Dixie, and Dorothea.

"With the squadron programmable in the late Winter for the annual Winter cruise the composition will be materially changed from what it is at present. The Kearsarge may be flagship then, and the new Alabama a part of the fight that is expected to make a West Indies cruise.

The recent naval manoeuvres at Newport were productive of some valuable experience to both the officers and men of the fleet, who went about their work with the greatest zeal and appreciation. The following account of this exciting game of war is given by a member of the crew of the Indianapolis:

"Going into action on a line-o'-battle ship, prepared to her fighting trim, watching out for sneaky torpedo boats and submarine mines, forcing the entrance to a fortified harbor in the middle of a moonless night, dodging the annoying searchlight rays, standing the fort's fire for a quarter of an hour while running at ten-knot speed straight through darkness illuminated by clouds of smoke from guns and smoke pipes splitting searchlights' beams and flashes of powder fire from the battleship's mast and guns, was as realistic that it required but a little assistance of imagination to hear the whistle and roar of the shells that nobly rested on magazine shelves and floors below.

"The fort's officers cheerfully admitted later on that they didn't even see Capt. Dickins's floating fighting fort until she was well within range to bring havoc to shore fortifications. If only there had been shells in front of the saluting powder charges. The official board of enforcement says the Indiana was not torpedoed once, and allows that she put one boat out of the game.

"We were of the 'Red' Squadron that went to sea in command of Capt. Folger of the Kearsarge last Monday afternoon. In a semi-circle off the entrance to Newport's harbor the blockading fleet took stations, five miles off shore, the Kearsarge in the centre exactly off the entrance, the Indiana to the left, and Capt. Mecheaute's Texas and Lieutenant Commander Sargent's little but formidable Scorpion, and the smaller Eagle, forming the left arc of the half circle, with torpedo boats close inshore to give warning of an enemy that might feel inclined to escape.

READY FOR ANYTHING.

"At sunset we are ready for anything that may happen. The call, 'Clear ship for battle,' has sounded, and systematic confusion has been followed by the quiet of perfect readiness. As darkness comes on all lights not quite necessary are extinguished, and all others carefully screened. The ship is in semi-darkness inside, and not a light is to be seen from the outside. It is, so far as the Indiana is concerned, as close to actual war conditions as an institution can approach the real thing.

"During early evening we see the forts' searchlights on shore trying to discover the whereabouts of the fleet known to be somewhere off the port, cutting paths of light through the darkness, but always just missing us. Lookouts are stationed on deck, on top of all the turrets, high up on the boat cranes, and higher up in the fighting tops on the military mast, whose sole duty it is to keep sharp watch for an approaching enemy. Everybody else is on board, on deck, puts his eyes to the same general use of trying to see something coming through the semi-darkness to blow up or engage us in battle.

"Here comes a curious-looking black craft with three queer little sails. Straight she steers for the battleship's stern. What is she? An improvised torpedo boat that will launch a torpedo at our armored sides and perhaps send this great ship to the bottom—officially—or is she a blockade runner? We'll give her a warning shot. Bang! roars a spiteful six-pounder on the bridge.

"All guns are trained on her, but she won't heave to as she ought. The enemy has been known to use such methods to torpedo a ship in actual warfare, and so a careful watch is kept of her to see that she doesn't come close enough to do such a trick on the Indiana, but she goes off astern, a peaceful and perhaps much mystified fisherman wondering what is up.

"Now there shines out a row of signal lights up the mast of the acting flagship keeping her watch five miles away, then quickly disappear. We as quickly answer, and the secret code message passes along the line of blockade. Another move is to be made. Slowly the engines gather revolutions and the ship creeps in toward the harbor entrance, always alert for a torpedo boat or that submarine Holland that may even then be underneath us or ready to come up from the depths alongside and shoot an imaginary torpedo into our sides, and so put us out of the game.

RUNNING THE GANTLET.

"Over to the north we hear the noise of some conflict and see a concentration of searchlight beams that leaves us unobserved as we keep on closing in slowly but steadily. The torpedo boats of our force are trying to run under the forts and destroy the 'blue' fleet at anchor inside, as we afterward learn.

"When everything is quiet again we prepare for the event of the night—forcing the entrance to the harbor. Just inside the lonely lightship that marks Brenton Reef we gather up ten knots of speed. Capt. Dickins sees a place where no shore searchlight can bear on his ship, and, hugging closely the rugged shore, he steams on. Hardly have we rounded the first bit of a bend when there comes the flash and roar of guns afloat and ashore, and we see the searchlights of the Kearsarge and the Texas ahead of us turned on to disconcert the gunners in the forts or each side of the channel. The Kearsarge's broadside battery belches forth flames like a Fourth of July display of fireworks, and imaginary shells speed through the air and the smoke of battle, which is not imaginary, almost hides the ships.

"So far the shore batteries have not seen this dark battleship rushing in, keeping well out of range until better chance comes to do work. If they don't see us within five minutes more we will be well within effective range for all our guns and in a position to bring havoc to two forts.

"A great beam of light turns full upon the Indiana. We are discovered. The fort's guns are aimed at us. Bang! bang! bang! go our guns. Current is turned on the four big searchlights, and we are in the midst of the most weird of features of naval warfare—a night attack.

"The clouds of smoke from guns and smoke-pipes roll over to shore and back again, enveloping the ship in its folds. It creeps up your nose and down behind your coat collar, turns your white linen yellow.

"For near quarter of an hour the racket continues. The theory is that we are using our six and eight inch guns as well as all the smaller guns that can be brought to bear, at the same time trying to do for the enemy just what they are: to dazzle with the blinding rays of searchlights to prevent true aim of the guns and make difficult the location and navigation of the ships.

"Now we are all past the forts and look back to see the little Scorpion banging away close under the fort's side, and the Eagle doing her small part to the best of her ability. On we pass to an anchorage just in sight of the late enemy and turn in at midnight, a tired ship's company, satisfied that the umpires will give the ship credit for a good night's work well done.

ATTACKED BY TORPEDO BOATS.

"Tuesday night's blockade had more features of interest for the folks on shipboard, if far less spectacular features for the outside spectators. We took blockade station again, put out all lights that didn't actually have to be lighted, and used even more precautions to prevent any light being seen from without, for this night we expected the enemy to come out of the harbor and attack us with their half dozen torpedo boats and that Holland.

"All the lookouts, changed every two hours so they would not grow tired of looking and fail to see an approaching boat, were at their stations at sunset. All officers and more were on deck who could be there, from personal interest in what was going on and what might happen, as well as to lend their eyes in keeping every inch of the surrounding water covered. Searchlights were kept ready for instant use, but were not made use of except for a few minutes at a time when a boat was thought to be approaching.

"Just after dusk a lookout discovered the smoke of two torpedo boats steaming close in shore. We fired a green rocket and a gun to let them know we saw them, but not a boat closer did they come.

"'Light on the port beam,' sings out the lookout on the port boat crane.

"We see it faintly shining and watch it grow slowly but steadily plainer. May be a torpedo boat!

"Whish-h-h, a rocket soars into the air. Bang! goes a gun. The light goes away. If it was a torpedo boat we frightened her off.

"'Torpedo boat on the starboard beam,' says the lookout on the after turret.

"'See that light spot in the water?' says the doctor to the Paymaster on the quarterdeck.

"Crouching down close to the deck we can all see, a thousand yards away, a dark object in the inky water with a white space before it and another behind it. Up flashes a rocket from the Indiana; bang! goes a gun; a great light beam from a searchlight goes traveling out to the object, quickly picks it up, and we see plainly a torpedo boat speeding through the water, throwing up foam from her bow and churning up water with her propellers. As the searchlight illuminates her deck, and she sees that she is discovered, she turns and runs toward the ships. Coming close alongside, her commanding officer megaphones up to our Captain on the bridge:

"'Dahlgren,' says he in a not overpleased tone, and then disappears in the darkness, officially sunk and out of the game. No other torpedo boats got near us.

"A green rocket fired by a ship followed by a gun, was the signal that an approaching torpedo boat was discovered. Then the torpedo boat was allowed two minutes in which to get within 500 yards of the ship and fire a red rocket, which would count as a torpedo against the ship. If the boat could not accomplish that, then she lost."

RIGHT TO ACQUIRE TERRITORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. David B. Hill, in his speech delivered at Elmira on the 25th inst., attempts to fortify his so-called anti-imperialist argument by citing an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hill quotes but a single sentence, isolating it from its context, and thereby wilfully perverting its meaning. He would have us believe that the Supreme Court, the highest judiciary in the land, had rendered a decision against the right of this country to acquire new territory, and that the acquisition of the Philippines was an infringement of our laws and consequently illegal. Mr. Hill quoted the following extract:

"There is no power given by the Constitution to establish or maintain colonies, bordering on the United States or at a distance, to be ruled and governed at its own pleasure." (13 Howard, 393-447.)

At no time have the advocates of expansion advanced the claim that this Government had the right under the Constitution to "establish or maintain colonies," nor to deprive acquired territory of the right of Statehood in perpetuity. We do maintain, however, that this Government has the right to acquire territory either by conquest, treaty, or purchase, even though at the time of acquisition it may be unfit to be a State either by reason of diversity of population or because of the disturbed social condition of the inhabitants.

When, however, Congress decides that the population and social conditions warrant it, the territory may be admitted to the body politic on an equal footing with the rest of the States. Our authority for this is not alone based on the Constitution, but also on rulings of the Supreme Court, notably that of Chief Justice Marshall, and also the opinion of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, from whom Mr. Hill quotes, but democratically twisting and corrupting the meaning to suit himself.

The opinion referred to by the Sage of Wolfert's Roost was delivered by Chief Justice Taney in the April Term of the Supreme Court in 1854 in the celebrated case of Dred Scott against Sandford. If the extract quoted were the sum and substance of Justice Taney's ruling, the anti-expansionists might, by a vivid use of the imagination, deduce an argument in support of their theory, but it is not. The Chief Justice continues:

"The power to expand the territory of the United States by the admission of new States is plainly given; and in the construction of this power by all the departments of the Government it has been held to authorize the acquisition of territory, not fit for admission at the time, but to be admitted as soon as its population and situation would entitle it to admission. It is acquired to become a State, and not to be held as a colony and governed by Congress with absolute authority; and, as the propriety of admitting a new State is committed to the sound discretion of Congress, the power to acquire territory for that purpose, to be held by the United States until it is in a suitable condition to become a State upon an equal footing with the other States, must rest upon the same discretion." (19 Howard, 393-436.)

The opinion delivered, therefore, is the direct antithesis of the construction put on it by Mr. Hill. Instead of opposing expansion, it gives weight and authority to the pro-expansion argument of to-day.

The Chief Justice, moreover, fortifies his opinion by a previous ruling of the Supreme Court, and inadvertently delivers a thrust at persons of the Hill type. He said as follows:

"But the case of the American and Ocean Insurance Companies against Canter [1 Pet., 511] has been quoted as establishing a different construction of this clause of the Constitution. There is, however, not the slighest conflict between the opinion now given and the one referred to; and it is only by taking a single sentence out of the latter and separating it from the context that even an appearance of conflict can be shown. We need not comment on such a mode of expounding an opinion of the court." (19 Howard, 393-454.)

Evidently Chief Justice Taney had found humanity as weak in 1854 as it is at the present day, and with the same penchant for evading the truth by quotations avowedly genuine, but bereft of their original meaning and intent by isolation from their context. This is a pernicious habit, and one calculated to work more harm than wilful prevarication; it is, moreover, unnecessary in dealing with an intelligent people.

Now, let us refer to the ruling on which Chief Justice Taney bases his opinion and which he asserts is identical with his own, Mr. Hill and other previsionists to the contrary. It is:

"The Constitution confers absolutely upon the Government of the Union the power of making war and of making treaties; consequently that Government possesses the power of acquiring territory, either by conquest or by treaty. The usage of the world is, if a nation is not entirely subdued, to consider the holding of conquered territories as a mere military occupation until its fate shall be determined at the treaty of peace. If it be ceded by the treaty, the acquisition is confirmed and the ceded territory becomes part of the nation to which it is annexed, either on the terms stipulated in the treaty of cession or on such terms as its new master shall impose." (Chief Justice Marshall—1 Peters, 511.)

To remove all doubt as to the legality of our acquisition and retention of the Philippines, which were ceded to us by treaty, and to prove that those Filipinos now in arms against the authority of the United States, as well as those who aid and abet them, are rebels, allow me to quote the Constitution and one more ruling of the Supreme Court before closing:

"* * * All treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." (Ibid. Constitution, Art. 6.)

"The same act which transfers their country, transfers the allegiance of those who remain in it." (1 Peters, 511.)

J. W. WATTS.

New York, Sept. 27, 1900.

Answers to Correspondents.

INQUIRER.—Savings banks in New York State require that checks, to be received on deposit, must be drawn to the order of the savings bank on some local bank and must be certified. All payments to depositors are made in specie or current funds to the person producing the depositor's pass book. In some of the Western States savings banks grant the privilege of withdrawing and depositing money by means of checks.

G. W. SCHIECK.—The New York Evening High School, Forty-sixth Street, near Eighth Avenue.

WEATHER BUREAU'S [illegible]

Practical Application of [illegible] Lights Ordered.

THE SERVICE 30 YEARS OLD

Correct Forecasts Average About 90 Per Cent.—A Notable Reform in the Street Element of Cloth.

Prof. F. H. Bigelow of the Weather Bureau traces the development of modern meteorological science in a pamphlet entitled "Work of the Meteorologist for the Benefit of Agriculture, Commerce, and Navigation," which has appeared as a reprint from the year book of the Department of Agriculture. He goes back to the days of Benjamin Franklin, who perceived, perhaps while demonstrating atmospheric electricity with his kite and key, that storms moved in a northeasterly direction from Philadelphia toward New England, and verified this by private correspondence regarding the time when their maximum severity was felt along the track which they had taken. Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va., and James Madison at Williamsburg, Va., found time in the troublous years from 1778 to 1777 to make simultaneous observations, and from their consideration arose a belief among students both in Europe and America that storms had a progressive movement and a rolling motion about their centres.

To Lavoisier, discoverer of oxygen, Prof. Bigelow credits the suggestion of a weather bureau, for the French chemist declared in 1784 that if meteorological instruments be scattered over France "it would not be impossible to publish each morning a journal of predictions which would be of great use to society." The idea, however, was hardly practicable, as the telegraph had not then been invented.

Prof. Bigelow deplores the falling off in the number of independent students of meteorology, but sees no help for it, as the Federal Government, with the facilities at its command, must have a practical monopoly of the science. To such an extent is this true that the view which long prevailed that a local observer could forecast better for his immediate district than the National official at Washington has been dispelled, for after an extensive trial it was found that the Washington forecasts verified 4 or 5 per cent. better than the local forecasts, and the local system has therefore been practically abandoned.

The science is as much for posterity as for the people of to-day, for, says Prof. Bigelow, "the discovery of the laws affecting the seasonal changes would certainly be of such benefit to mankind, in the complex civilization upon which modern life is entering, as to justify the expense and the patient labor involved in such contributions from each generation to its successor. The crude method of tilting the soil common in these days will certainly give way to an exact economic procedure based largely upon the result of meteorological research, increasing precision with the lapse of time."

The professor admits occasional failures, but says that the verification of the forecasts shows that on the average about 82 per cent. are strictly correct. He states that, contrary to general opinion, it is much less difficult to forecast the direction and force of well-defined and even dangerous storms than the common variations of the weather. In his retrospection, however, Prof. Bigelow omits reference to the forecast issued on March 11, 1888, on which night the great blizzard began, by which New York and the surrounding region were for days shut off from the rest of the world. The forecast as sent out from Washington early on March 11 was "For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fresh to brisk southeasterly winds, slightly warmer, fair weather followed by rain."

But there have been many improvements since then. New stations and improved instruments have been added to the service and its observers have gained experience.

There are interesting descriptions of the Hargrave cellular kites, which, held by a fine steel wire attached to an iron reel, have ascended singly 8,000 feet, while several of them flying in a series have risen 13,000 or 14,000 feet. There is also the Marvin meteorograph, a self-registering instrument which records pressure, temperature, humidity, and wind velocity of the air, and is so light in construction as to be adapted to lofty kite ascensions. The Marvin nephoscope is a mirror with attachments by means of which direction and relative velocity of cloud motions can be determined.

The Weather Service was established by a joint resolution of Congress Feb. 9, 1870, and on Nov. 1 of that year, at 7:35 A. M., the first systematized synchronous meteorological reports ever taken in the United States were read from the instruments by the Observer Sergeants of the Signal Service at twenty-four different stations, in widely separated sections of the country, and placed upon the telegraph wires for transmission, and a week from that day the first storm warning was telegraphed and bulletined along the great lakes. The first chief of the service was Brig. Gen. A. J. Meyer, who held the office for ten years, and his first care was to instruct a sufficient number of subordinates in the discharge of their new duties.

At present there are about 150 stations, and the work costs the Nation something less than $1,000,000 a year, of which $180,000 is for telegraph tolls, although great economy is effected in this direction by the use of a readily translated cipher code by which one word is made to mean as much as five or six. Observations are received in Washington within an hour of the time at which they are taken, through an arrangement with the telegraph officials by which certain wires at certain hours of the day are held exclusively for the weather reports.

The immediate value of the forecasts lies in their prompt distribution, and this begins with the morning forecasts, within two hours after the instruments are read, first by telegraph and telephone, to about 1,000 centres of distribution, thence by telephone, mail and railway service to more than 73,000 addresses, the greater part being delivered early in the day and none later than 6 P. M. Besides the 1,000 telegraph distributing centres, the forecasts are telegraphed at Government expense to about 1,800 additional places to be communicated to the public by means of visual and sound signals, the former consisting mainly of flags and the latter of steam whistles, and there are in addition about 8,000 emergency stations to which news of hurricanes, cold waves, frosts, and local storms of unusual severity are sent when occasion warrants.

Invitation to Independents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 22 a letter appeared on "The Gubernatorial Issue," signed by "M. B.," in which the writer expressed his intention of voting for William T. Wardwell for Governor, and urging that independents generally do the same, "if Mr. Wardwell would declare himself in strong opposition to the Ramapo job," and concluding, "I think a wholesome lesson would be taught to the managers of both parties."

I do not know who "M. B." is, but I should like to invite him and all other independents of whatever political faith to unite with our Central Independent Campaign Club, the Corresponding Secretary of which is B. F. Miller, 22 Pine Street, in furthering the candidacy of Mr. Wardwell. Over fifty voters of the Borough of Manhattan and Brooklyn got together one evening, and not waiting for Mr. Wardwell to declare himself as to Ramapo or any other job, but knowing his life-long interest in good government and opposition to all schemes in which the interests of the people may be sacrificed for any cause whatever, and his unflinching integrity in all his business career, we heartily indorsed him as our candidate for Governor, and, sick of "bosses" and "jobs," resolved to register our protest by embracing the opportunity to vote for such a reputable business man and citizen. We hope all thoughtful independents will do the same.

J. W. CUMMINGS.

Brooklyn, Sept. 28, 1900.

Two Killed in Florida Street Duel.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 29.—Hope Barnett and Edward Stanford were killed at Port Tampa City last night in a street duel growing out of a political quarrel. Charles Barnett, a brother of Hope, was also seriously wounded.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Price Magnetized Oct. 1st

The success of this store is cumulative—every anniversary marks a progress—and yet success can only increase in proportion as we deserve it. Our merchandise must be truly worthy and truly represented—our prices must be the lowest and most comparison. Your appreciation is the electric force working through this store to your advantage. There's been no time when we had such stocks with which to serve you—no time when we had more to show you of goods that can be found nowhere else. And so to-morrow we greet you with new merchandise, more complete and more responsive to the demands of every taste and service and price than ever before in our history.

Finest French Table Cloths and Napkins.

Sale Extraordinary at ⅓ from Regular Price.

Nothing equals a French Table Cloth. There's that something indefinable about it which marks refinement, exclusiveness and aristocracy. The patterns, be they ever so elaborate, are tastefully modest; be they ever so simple, they are artistically neat; they launder to perfection, they wear like iron. And here is a splendid lot of the best kinds of this splendid linen that we offer at one-third from the regular prices. We mention a few of the prices only for comparison sake.

Table Cloths.		Napkins, ⅝ Size.		Table Cloths.		Napkins ⅝ Size.	
$7.00	now $4.75	$16.25	now $11.25	$19.00	now $12.50	$25.75	now $17.25
$9.00	" $6.00	$18.00	" $12.00	$23.50	" $15.75	$28.25	" $18.75
$10.75	" $7.25	$22.25	" $14.75	$30.00	" $20.00		

Pedestrian Skirts—Most Practical,

At $2.50 to $8.75, Regular $4.00 to $12.50.

Nothing more practical and comfortable for street wear and inexpensive, too. We have them in a number of the best materials and tailored as they should be, fit and finish unexcelled. We've 300 of them for Monday at these alluring prices:—

At $2.50, regular value,	$4.00	At $5.98, regular value,	$8.75
" $4.25, " "	$7.25	" $8.75, " "	$12.50

And the following silk skirts, too:—

AT $14.75, VALUE $19.50—Taffeta silk skirts, entirely tucked with 8-inch flounce, headed with an applique of taffeta in a scroll design, outlined with braid, inlaid pleat in back, lined with moire percaline, finished with velvet.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

At $11.25 to $17.25; Regular Price, $19.00 to $32.00.

Here are 100 Tailor-Made Suits that can't fail to interest every woman who uses them; made according to the best fashions of the season. Cheviots, Venetian, Homespun and Vicunas. The colors are gray, blue, black, etc. They include tight-fitting, reefer and top-coat effects, and are suitable for immediate wear. Sizes from 34 to 42 bust. At $11.25, $14.50 and $17.25; regular value, $19.00 to $32.00.

Newest Imported Tea Gowns.

Second Floor—Rear of Elevator.

AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $8.25.—Tea gowns in good quality cashmere, with bolero effect, prettily trimmed with point de Gene insertion and narrow black velvet ribbon, tucked yoke and Watteau back.

AT $9.85 INSTEAD OF $12.25.—Tea gowns in cashmere, cape effect, prettily trimmed with all over lace and ribbon; also another style with yoke and sleeves, prettily trimmed with point de Gene insertion and narrow velvet ribbon. The colors are red, blue, old rose, and lavender.

Silk Waists, Petticoats and Wrappers

Every Garment a Price and Quality Temptation.

Our showing of these newest garments reaches the point of being imposing—interesting to see just to get an idea of what is to be worn—the prices speak for themselves. Indeed made to beat our sale of just a year ago.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $7.50 TO $12.00—Taffetas silk waists, pretty rose green, light blue, rose pink, cardinal and blue, made with space chiffon tucking and silk stock collar, also fine premier and satin duchesse waists, hemstitched and tucked back and front, in all shades, both dress sleeves.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.00—Taffetas silk waists in black and assorted colors, tucked back and front with hem-stitching.

COLORED PETTICOATS—

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.59—Mercerized sateen petticoats in black, royal blue, cerise and helio; made with 12-inch accordion pleated flounce.

AT $1.98 AND $2.98 — Excellent values in fine mercerized petticoats, in a variety of styles, black and colors.

WRAPPERS—

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25.—Flannelette wrappers in all the new fall colorings, ruffle over shoulder, braid trimmed, deep flounce on skirt.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.98 AND $6.25—French flannel waists in assorted colors, light blue, pink, cardinal, helio and gray and black; some full front and others tucked back and front, stock collar, dress sleeves.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $3.98—A choice assortment of fine French flannel waists, silk lined stock collar and band.

AT $2.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—Genuine Orliowoola waists in stylish plaids and stripes, silk collar band, new sleeves and cuffs.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Outing flannelette nightgowns in pretty stripes, trimmed with lace.

Corsets for 50c. Instead of $1.00

Second floor.

These are the well-known Sonnette Corsets. 1,000 pairs of them at this remarkable price. Two styles, both medium lengths, in white, gray, black, light blue and pink; well boned, flossed on top with silk; sizes 18 to 30.

Women's Shoes $2.49 instead of $3.50.

These are all made on two of our newest and best lasts and made just for us. Genuine hand-sewed welt with best oak tanned leather insoles—flexible, cool, comfortable on the feet, with all good points that are in a $5.00 shoe. A new pair at once for any that goes wrong. Three kinds of them, all at $2.49 a pair, as follows: Glace kid, straight patent leather tip, broad extension soles, medium full-round toes, buttoned. Same with kid tip and same in lace.

A Great Day for Silks.

SILKS—One of the most important branches of our business and every one who buys here knows the reason for its superiority and knows its advantages. Every Silk Day here is a day to be remembered—to-morrow will be another—why? Read the following:

Black Taffeta Silks, 35c, 49c, 59c, instead of 55c, 65c & 85c.

Guaranteed Taffeta Silks, 79c, 89c and $1.00, were $1.00, $1.10 and $1.25.

36-Inch Black Taffetas, 98c and $1.10 instead of $1.25 and $1.50,

and Black Taffeta Dress Silks—one yard wide—require only half the quantity that it takes of the ordinary width.

Black Crepe de Chine, 79c & 98c instead of $1.00 & $1.25.

A lot of 3,000 yards, 24 inches wide.

Black Crepe Meteor, $1.25 instead of $2.00, 24 inches wide.

Sale of Coal Heating Stoves.

There are so many stoves whose sole virtue is their name-plates (and which often, unfortunately for the buyer, sells them) that we feel like laying stress on the fact that every stove in this great department is of "Standard" make. Our stove man is a thorough specialist and nothing but a good stove can receive his notice. Our stoves are the best that can be scientifically made—save coal and give a satisfaction greater than any price concession we always give you. Then we employ the best mechanics to put up the stoves at your residence free of charge—one elbow and one piece of pipe free with every stove.

PARLOR HEATERS—Direct draft, cylinder heaters, four legs, mica windows in feed doors, carefully bricked, white porcelain bowl on top.

No. 8 with one piece of pipe and elbow, $1.98.

No. 9 with one piece of pipe and elbow, $2.98.

THE "HARTFORD" is an embossed cylinder and self feeding stove, deep ash pit, bronze ornament, bricked and mounted in the best manner.

No. 9 put up at your residence, $7.90.

No. 10 put up at your residence, $8.95.

THE "YORK STAR" represents an elegant square self feeder with the latest improvements, in fact one of the best manufactured; for this sale we offer

No. 9 put up at $8.50.

No. 10 put up at $10.75.

THE "COMET" is a full polish, highly nickel finish, square self feeding parlor heater, swinging top cover with handsome ornament, deep base trimmings and bulged doors; it represents the highest type of stoves and costs in

No. 20 put up, $15.48.

No. 21 put up, $17.25.

COAL RANGES

THE "EDNA" is an artistically modeled 5 hole range with end draft and end check and costs put up $5.98.

THE "ART DOVER" has richly carved doors, elegant base, nickel top band, extension end shelf, for this sale No. 7 and 8 put up at your residence $7.98.

THE "UNCLE SAM FORTUNE" is the leading standard range and better this season than ever; large oven, duplex grate, sheet flues; it is the best medium price range made and fully warranted; the price, put up, will be $10.98.

SALE OF GAS RADIATORS AND OIL STOVES.

4 tube, bronze trimmed, 33 inches high, $1.75.

6 tube, bronze trimmed, 33 inches high, $2.48.

"Purity" oil heaters, absolutely odorless, $2.98.

"Model 1900" oil heaters, the latest invented, $3.98.

The $7.00 "Hostess" Chafing Dish at $3.48.

Lectures on chafing dish cooking given daily at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. by Mrs. G. Lemcke and other well-known teachers.

MENU FOR TO-MORROW:

AT 11 A. M.	AT 4 P. M.
Welsh Rarebit.	Cocoa Pudding.
Oysters a la Newburgh.	Tulip Sauce.
	Lobster a la Citizen.

THE DISHES.—The "Hostess" chafing dish is without doubt one of the most perfect to be found anywhere. Made especially for us by Manning, Bowman & Co. of Meriden. Highly nickel plated, latest design and has the new ivory food pan and the new "Alcolin" lamp; it is the best dish on the market. Come in and hear Mrs. Lemcke's opinion about the "Hostess."

LABOR MEN FOR ARBITRATION.

Leaders Inclined to Favor a Compulsory System Such as New Zealand Has.

A number of labor organizations in New York and throughout the country, it was stated yesterday, are preparing to start an agitation for the establishment of a system of arbitration in this country similar to that which exists in New Zealand. Heads of labor organizations here have been in correspondence with labor leaders in New Zealand regarding the workings of the law there, under which arbitration of labor disputes is to a certain extent compulsory.

The strike of the miners in Pennsylvania and other strikes which have occurred within the past year or two have led many labor leaders to favor a compulsory arbitration, within certain limits.

One of the leaders in the movement who is in correspondence with some labor leaders in New Zealand said yesterday:

"There is no doubt that the day of the strike as an effective weapon is practically ended. The time will soon come, I believe, when in all the big industries prices will be regulated every year by a business agreement between the representatives of the labor unions and the employers. This will effectually put an end to strikes. In order to make binding agreements with employers many labor unions are becoming incorporated, and I think that everything is tending to a time when arbitration will take the place of strikes."

Regarding the question of compulsory arbitration he said: "There is a feeling here that to have a law compelling employers and employes to accept the findings of a State Board of Arbitration would be invading the constitutional liberties of citizens. On the other hand, the present State Board of Arbitration, having no power to enforce its findings, fails to settle most of the labor disputes referred to it. The best answer to the assertion that compulsory arbitration is impossible is by referring those who make such a contention to the state of affairs in New Zealand. I have corresponded with the leaders of the principal unions in that country, and they tell me there are no strikes there. There are Conciliation Boards, before which all questions in dispute are brought first, and a central arbitration court. In about two cases out of every seven the Conciliation Boards are able to settle the disputes. In case they fail to settle the strikes the matter is referred to the Arbitration Court, but very often when such an appeal is taken the trouble is settled before the Arbitration Court hears the appeal.

"By this means employers are secured not only against a stoppage of their business, but against the competition of small concerns which profit by the stoppage of the business in larger concerns. Of course the process of settling disputes is slow, but it has this advantage, that while it is going on the men are still at work. Since the arbitration law went into effect there have been times of prosperity in New Zealand, and times of depression and big strikes would have been inevitable on account of these fluctuations if it had not been for the arbitration law. It does not make strikes illegal, but it offers an easier and fairer and less costly way of settling of labor disputes than by means of strikes. The law now operates without any friction, and there is no reason to believe that such a law could not operate as successfully in this country."

WANT BIRCH BEER TAXED.

Brewerymen Say It Is Made of Malt and Hops and Contains Alcohol.

According to the local unions of brewery workmen, New Yorkers who drink "birch beer" as a temperance beverage under the impression that it contains no alcohol, make a mistake. They say that birch beer is compsed of malt and hops, and contains a small percentage of alcohol. They decided yesterday to memorialize Congress to put an internal revenue tax on birch beer.

They say that if birch beer were taxed more lager beer would be sold and the brewery workman would receive higher wages.

MILLION-DOLLAR STRIKE FUND.

Plan to Prepare American Federation of Labor for Emergencies.

The United Brewery Workmen, a National organization with a membership of about 20,000, it was announced yesterday, has started a movement to collect in a short time a sum of about $1,000,000 under the control of the American Federation of Labor, to be used as an emergency fund in case of strikes.

The brewers' organization has decided to tax its own 20,000 members a dollar each, and will ask the American Federation of Labor, with which it is affiliated, to advocate the same course in all the unions affiliated with it. There are over 1,000,000 members in these unions, and this plan, if carried out, would mean an emergency fund of at least $1,000,000.

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE OFF.

Men Employed on Buildings in This City and Newark to Resume.

The ironworkers employed by the Thompson-Starrett Company in the construction of the new Atlantic Mutual Building, at the corner of Wall and William Streets, have been on a strike for the past two days. Mr. Starrett said yesterday, however, that the matter was settled.

"The trouble arose," he said, "from a demand of men employed by us in Newark, who wanted to receive New York wages. The Newark men and the men on this building, as well, were taken off, but the delegate told me this morning that the men were ready to be friends again if we were, and I expect that they will return to work Monday."

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—The grievances of the structural ironworkers on Hahne & Co.'s new building, at Broad and New Streets, have been settled. It was announced this afternoon, and the men, who quit work yesterday will, it is expected, return to work Monday. The strike was begun at the direction of a walking delegate from New York. The only cause for the order given was the fact that men belonging to local Union No. 11 had been employed, which the New York organization claimed was a violation of the agreement with the general contractors, the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York.

Mr. Croker Asked to Aid Strikers.

It was stated yesterday by Joseph A. Lord, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, that with James C. Magill, another member of the Council, he waited on Richard Croker to ask him to use his influence to make the entertainment to-morrow evening in Terrace Garden on behalf of the Chicago strikers a success. The affair will be under the auspices of the Building Trades Council. Mr. Lord said that Mr. Croker instructed his lieutenants to do what they could for the benefit of the fund for the strikers. Among them were Police Commissioner Sexton, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Senator Featherston, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle, all of whom Lord says contributed to the fund.

TO REBUILD MEETING HOUSE.

Plan to Mark Historical Spot on Staten Island.

The Staten Island Historical Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Stony Brook, New Dorp, S. I., on the site of the first Waldensian church in North America and of the first church on Staten Island. It was built in 1660. In 1698 the first Court House of Richmond County was erected near the church, and the public whipping post was in the rear. Further to the eastward was the trading post of the old Dutch East India Trading Company, where furs were purchased from the Indians, and a third of a mile away was Camp Henry and its famous drilling ground.

The meeting was opened by the Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood, President of the society and brief addresses were made by the Rev. James C. Hoggard of Stapleton, the Rev. Thomas Young of Richmond, the Rev. A. H. Demarest of Port Richmond, the Rev. David Junior of Huguenot, the Rev. W. H. Oeter of New Dorp, and Henry Morrison. Mrs. Sarah Roberts Morris read a poem, and Ira K. Morris read a paper giving history of the property, which now belongs to David J. Tyson, who said he would gladly deed over the land in order to have a monument erected in commemoration of the church. The Historical Society was organized with that end in view. It was suggested that a perfect reproduction be made of the old Waldensian church, and architect said he would draw the plans.

Killed by a Crowbar.

Giuseppe Campagno of 6 Carmine Str Manhattan, employed in the erection of the Commercial Trust Company's new building, in Exchange Place, Jersey City, was accidentally killed yesterday by a crowbar that fell from the fifth story. Campagno was laying tiles on the first floor while several workmen were putting a girder in place on the fifth floor. One of them was using a crowbar. His foot slipped, and to save himself from falling he dropped the crowbar and caught hold of a post. The crowbar fell to the first floor. It struck Campagno on the head, fracturing his skull. The body was removed to the Morgue. The workman who dropped the crowbar was William Gorman of 224 East Eleventh Street.